

## **Effective Visualization of Radar Data for Users Impacted by Color Vision Deficiency**

Zachary Sherman 1, Max Grover 1, Robert Jackson 1, Scott Collis 1, Joseph O'Brien 1, Cameron R. Homeyer 2, Randy J. Chase 3, Timothy J. Lang 4, Daniel M. Stechman 5, Alyssa Sockol 5, Kai Muehlbauer 6, Jonathan Thielen 7, Adam Theisen 1, Sam Gardner8

- 1. Argonne National Laboratory 2. School of Meteorology, University of Oklahoma
- 3. Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere (CIRA), Colorado State University
- 4. Earth Science Branch, NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama 5. Cooperative Institute for Severe and High-Impact Weather Research and Operations (CIWRO), University of Oklahoma
- 6. Institute of Geosciences, Meteorology Section Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms Universitaet Bonn
- 7. Colorado State University
- 8. Texas A&M University







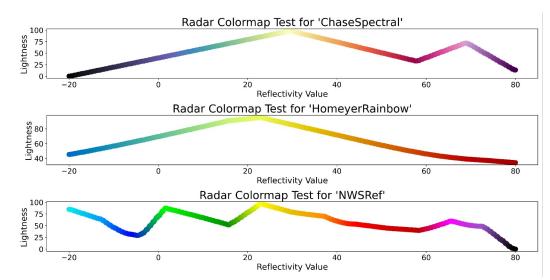
- Color Vision Deficiency (CVD) is a decreased ability to discern between particular colors.
- 8% of genetic males and 0.5% of genetic females have some form of CVD, with many in the radar community falling into this group.
- The four types of red-green CVD are deuteranomaly which makes green look more red, protanomaly which makes red look more green and less bright, and protanopia and deuteranopia which make green and red indistinguishable (Sharp et al. 1999; Neitz et al. 2011).
- There are also two types of blue-yellow CVD. Tritanomaly makes it difficult to distinguish between blue and green as well as between yellow and red. Tritanopia makes the individual less able to distinguish between blue and green, purple and red, as well as yellow and pink (Sharp et al. 1999; Neitz et al. 2011).
- Complete color blindness is also possible, but quite rare.





#### **Current Radar Colormaps**

- Perceptual uniformity is when changes in color and data values are weighted equally and thus do not create artificial structure (Crameri et al. 2020).
- Colormaps should also have perceptual order or lightness that increases linearly to avoid perception of artificial gradients and to ease comparison of significant values (Crameri et al. 2020).
- The colormaps used in the radar community, such as the National Weather Service (NWS) reflectivity colormap, use uneven gradients and include green and red colors with similar lightness, which are not distinguishable for the majority of those with CVD.





### From Twitter to GitHub a Discussion on CVD-friendly Colomaps







# From Twitter to GitHub a Discussion on CVD-friendly Colomaps



	on: YUVRainbow24	
<figure></figure>	Sample images	Image: Constraint of the second of the se

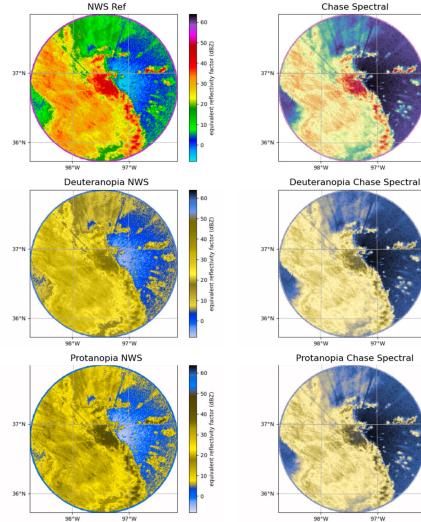
Looks great @rcjackson! Thanks again for making this work. The green/yellow transition looks to be in the midpoint here, note that I've moved it to the two-fifths position in my updated version. Not a big issue, but useful when the reflectivity scale is 0-75 (my default). Could easily use this as is with a 0-60 range and get the same 30-dBZ transition



 $\odot$ 

### **CVD-friendly Reflectivity Colormaps** Comparison





97°W

97°W

97°W

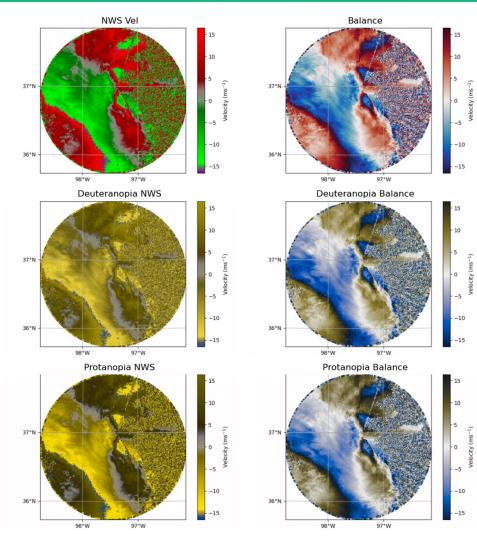
20

60



#### **CVD-friendly Velocity Colormaps Comparison**







(Thyng et al. 2016)

7



#### A Package for CVD-friendly Colormaps

- After working with the community, multiple CVD-friendly colormaps were created.
- These colormaps were originally added to Py-ART.
- After some discussion, we realized the amount of individuals using the colormaps were growing and we needed a better place for these colormaps to reside.
- We created a package available on GitHub called cmweather to hold these CVD-friendly colormaps as well as other colormaps used within the atmospheric community.



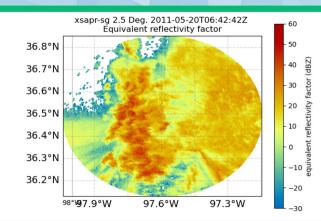




...

...

#### A Package for CVD-friendly Colormaps

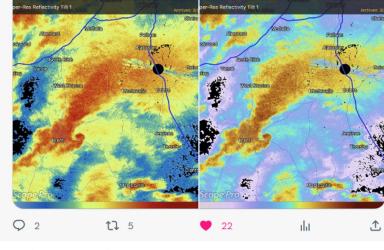


NOAA Site KPS PSL Radar FMCW reflectivity\_uncalibrated on 20220801 10000 8000 6000 Ê 4000 2000 22:15 22.30 22.45 23:00 23:15 23:30 23.45 NOAA Site KPS Parsivel number\_density\_drops on 20220801 10 8 22:15 22:30 22:45 23:00 23:15 23:30 23:45 Time [UTC]

Sam Gardner @samgardner\_4 · Sep 28, 2022 hey @RadarScope, y'all should really add these to the free tier

colorblind shouldn't have to pay extra to use cb-friendly cmaps

Success! Got HomeyerRainbow and LangRainbow color maps ported to PAL format for @RadarScope Pro Tier 2. github.com/rtanamachi/pal...



#### RadarScope @RadarScope · Sep 28, 2022

Hi, Sam. We've moved custom color tables from T2 to T1 last year after we worked out some kinks with the smaller subscriber base.

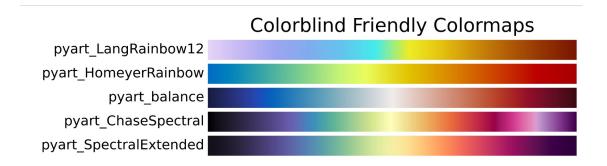
We'd prefer to offer built-in solutions for color vision impairment. If you have palettes you think would fit the bill, we'd consider bundling them.

Q 1 tl	♡ з	da	↑
--------	-----	----	---

#### **Future Plans**



- Additionally testing on other weather events.
- Develop colormaps for other moments such as correlation coefficient etc.
- Paper in progress!
- Release cmweather on conda-forge and PyPI (soon)









- Our goal was to be more inclusive and have colormaps that could be used by the CVD community, while communicating the science accurately.
- We wanted these colormaps to be available for the community as a whole to use.
- Legacy colormaps will be still available such as NWS Ref etc in a lot of these open source packages.



#### References



- Crameri, F., G.E. Shephard and P.J. Heron, 2020: The misuse of colour in science communication. Nat Commun 11, 5444 <u>https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-19160-7</u>
- Heistermann, M., and coauthors, 2015: The Emergence of Open-Source Software for the Weather Radar Community, Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., 96, 117-128, https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-13-00240.1
- Helmus, J.J., and S.M. Collis, 2016: The Python ARM Radar Toolkit (Py-ART), a Library for Working with Weather Radar Data in the Python Programming Language. Journal of Open Research Software. 4(1), p.e25. DOI: <u>http://doi.org/10.5334/jors.119</u>
- Neitz, J. and M. Neitz, 2011: The genetics of normal and defective color vision. Vis. Res. 51, 633–651.
- Sharpe, L. T., A. Stockman, H. Jägle, and J. Nathans, 1999: Opsin Genes, Cone Photopigments, Color Vision, and Color Blindness. Vol. 351 (Cambridge University Press, 1999).
- Smith, N.J, and coauthors, 2018: njsmith/colorspacious v1.1.2 (Version v1.1.2). Zenodo. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1214904
- Thyng, K. M., Greene, C. A., Hetland, R. D., Zimmerle, H. M., and DiMarco, S. F., 2016: True colors of oceanography. Oceanography, 29(3), 10.

