# **Aesthetics in Cognitive Neuroscience:** The basics of pretty scientific figures



**Rotman Research Institute** 

# Why bother? Do aesthetics matter in research/science? If yes, how so?





#### Readers often "scan" papers by glancing over figures

Figures need to convey the message fast and accurately Clear and beautiful figures motivate a person to read

#### **Developments in publishing**

Graphical abstract & summary figure in cover letter More complex data plotting: bar graphs often insufficient

#### Recognition of your work and citations

Nicer graphics might help remembering
Good graphics help understanding the results
Good/transparent data plotting may make the reader trust the results more

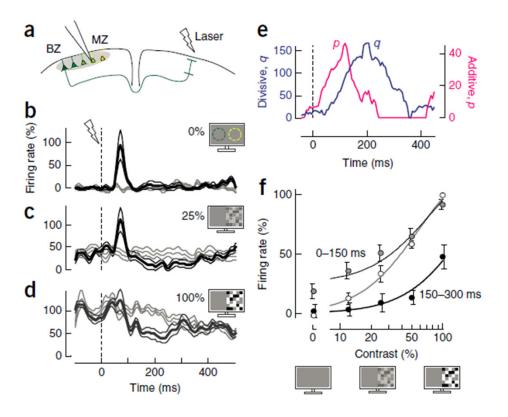
#### Other benefits for you

Beautiful and effective plotting makes talks better Building good figures may help you with data interpretation

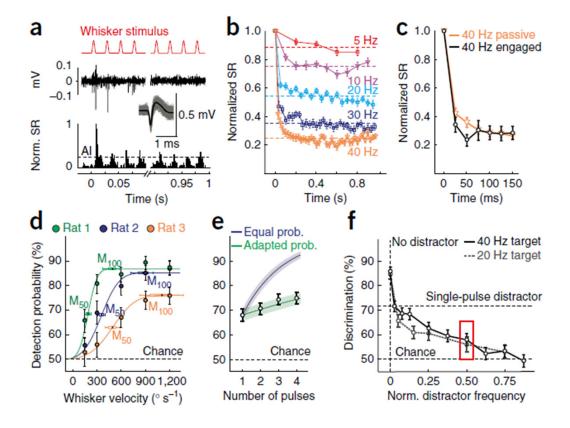


### Multi-panel figures are common in high-impact journals

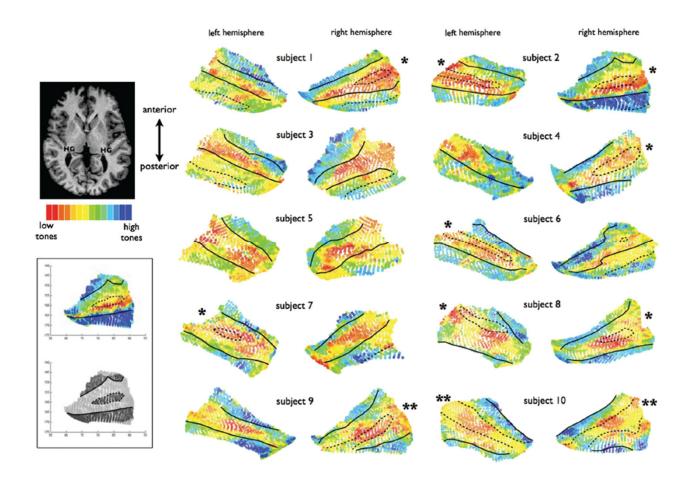








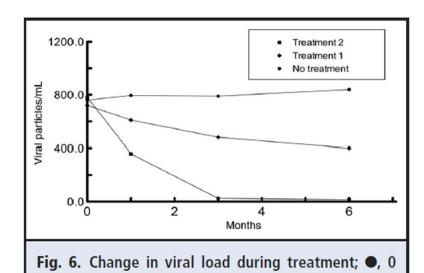






### **Example figures that could be improved**

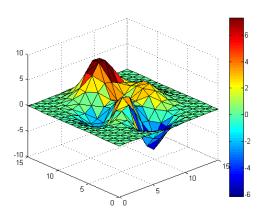


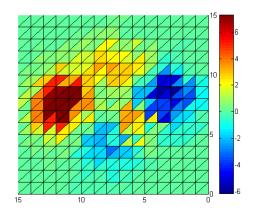


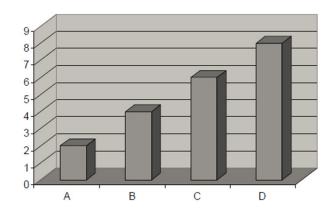
mg/kg; ♦, 5 mg/kg; ■, 20 mg/kg.



# **Avoid unnecessary dimensions**









### Do not use too much or too little space

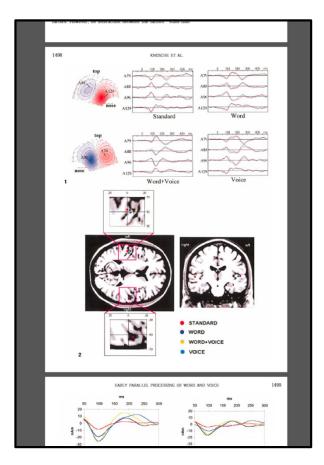
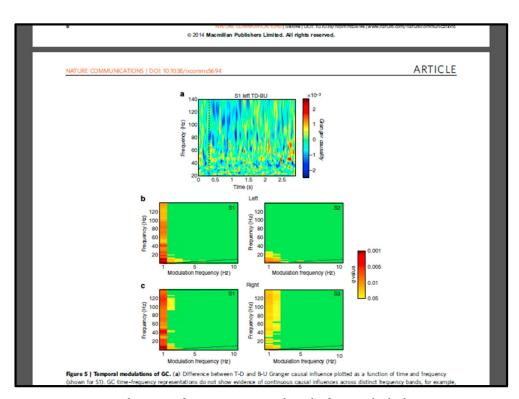


Figure is too long (caption on next page)

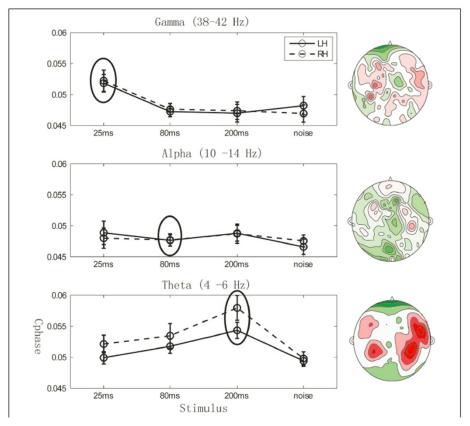


Lots of space on the left and right





### Provide all relevant information and be consistent

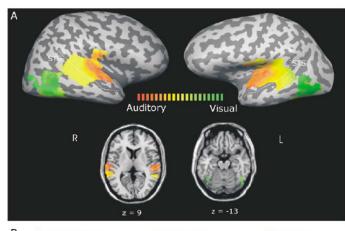


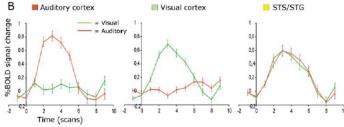
No colorbar; different font types are used

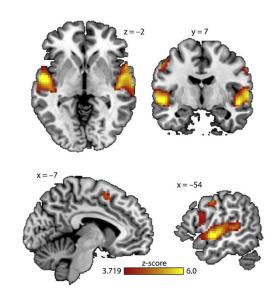


### Consider having a white rather than a black background

Avoids use of unnecessary ink or toner powder if printed





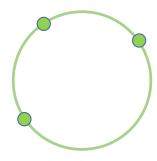




**Vector graphics (Inkscape & Illustrator)** 



### Vector graphic vs. pixel graphic

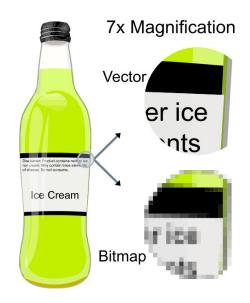


Vector graphics are based on a few (control) points

• Scalable without quality loss

Pixel graphics require the presence of all information

• Scalable with quality loss





# Software to manipulate and create vector graphics

Inkscape



- Free
- Has all features available that are needed for our purposes

#### Adobe Illustrator

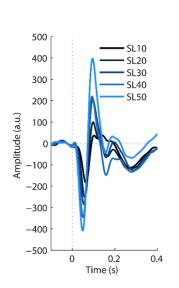


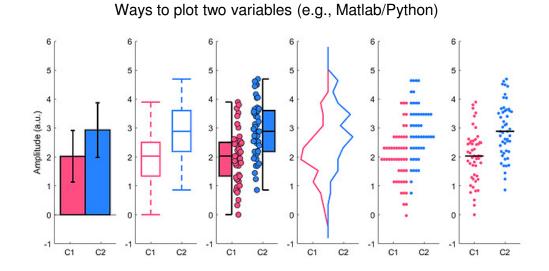
- Proprietary
- Potentially more powerful
- Feels more intuitive



### Generate good plots first. Use Inkscape/Illustrator second.

- Raw figures/plots are generated first using e.g., Matlab, Python, Excel, R
- Inkscape/Illustrator is useful for manipulating, integrating, and enhancing plots



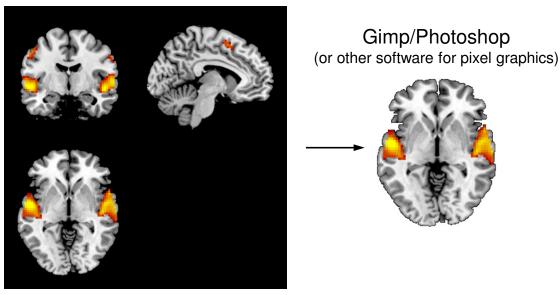




### Inkscape/Illustrator: What it can do and what not

- Vector graphics program (Inkscape/Illustrator): Great for manipulating lines, surfaces, dots, areas etc.
- Inkscape/Illustrator can integrate pixel graphics, but CANNOT manipulate pixel graphics (use Gimp/Photoshop instead)









# Figure size



### Build your figure in the correct, final size (in cm)

- Do not rescale your figure → Font size will change
- Choose 1 column vs. 2 columns and build the figure for this size (avoid wasting white space in the published paper)
- A two-column figure is better than a long one-column figure (less scrolling)

#### J Neuroscience:

- 1 column (maximum width 8.5 cm)
- 1.5 columns (maximum width 11.6 cm)
- 2 columns (maximum width 17.6 cm)



# **Summary**





- Aesthetics of scientific figures matters
- Spend appropriate (more) time on figures
- Figure building is as important as writing a good paper section
- Plotting your data in Matlab or Excel (or other software) precedes building the final figure in a vector graphics program (Inkscape/Illustrator)
- Choose the figure size up-front
- Make INFORMATIVE and BEAUTIFUL figures



# Thank you





This presentation and other info on aesthetics is available at https://www.auditoryaging.com/scienceaesthetics

## Valuable information to look up later



### What does RGB and CYMK mean?

#### RGB – red, green, blue

- Additive color model: Three colors are added in various ways (black = absence of light)
- Image display in electronic systems (e.g., computers)
- RGB differs slightly between devices (e.g., screens)

RB

Range: 0-255 [66 194 194] In Matlab: Range: 0-1

[66 194 194]/255

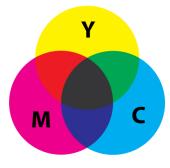
### CYMK – cyan, yellow, magenta, key (black)

- Subtractive color model: Masking colors on white background
- Used in color printing (e.g., paper, posters)

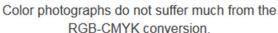


RGB Colors (what you see on screen)











RGB files are converted to CMYK color for print.





https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RGB\_color\_model https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CMYK\_color\_model http://www.printingforless.com/color.html

### What do the different file formats mean?

#### **Pixel graphics**

- \*.jpg applies lossy compression to images, which can result in a significant reduction of the file size
- \*.png Portable Network Graphics supports lossless data compression (also supports transparency)
- \*.bmp bitmap image file; file size large; no data loss
- \*.tiff or tif; Tagged Image File Format; popular within the publishing industry; can do lossless data compression

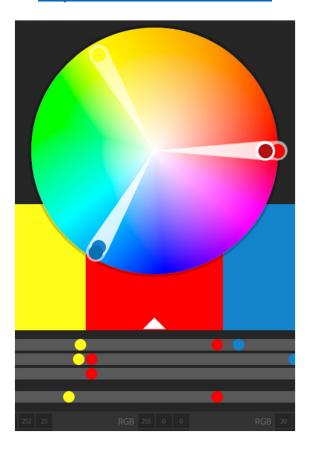
#### **Complex graphic file formats (support vector graphics)**

- \*.svg Scalable Vector Graphic; vector graphic format
- \*.eps Encapsulated PostScript; can include pixel or vector data (widely used, but no longer evolves)
- \*.pdf Portable Document Format; encapsulates a complete description of a fixed-layout flat document, including the text, fonts, graphics, and other information needed to display it



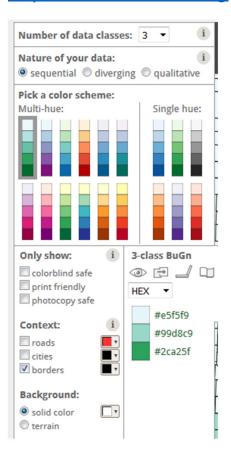
### **Useful links**

Adobe color wheel: <a href="https://color.adobe.com/">https://color.adobe.com/</a>



### Inspiration for colorbars:

http://colorbrewer2.org



#### Matlab prettier plotting

- anneurai.net/2016/06/13/prettier-plots-in-matlab
- <a href="https://github.com/piermorel/gramm">https://github.com/piermorel/gramm</a>
- mathworks.com/products/matlab/plot-gallery.html
- https://github.com/nejaz1/plotlib

