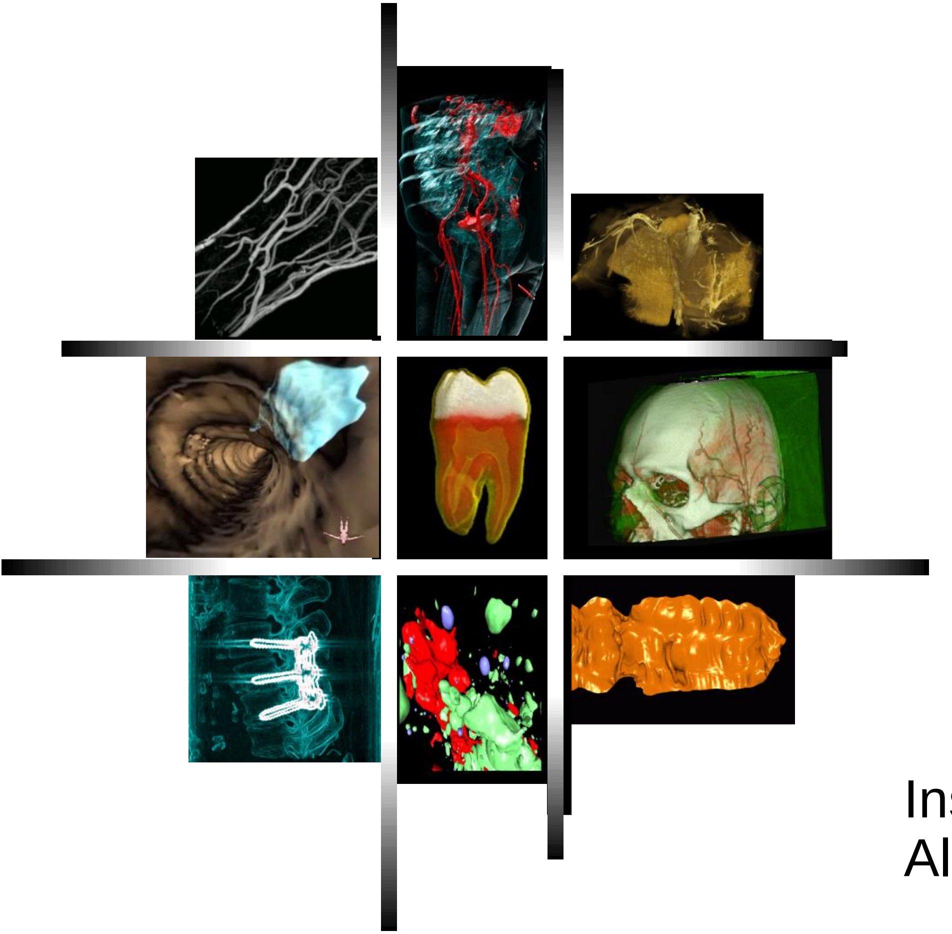
Visualisierung 1

2015W, VU, 2.0h, 3.0EC 186.827



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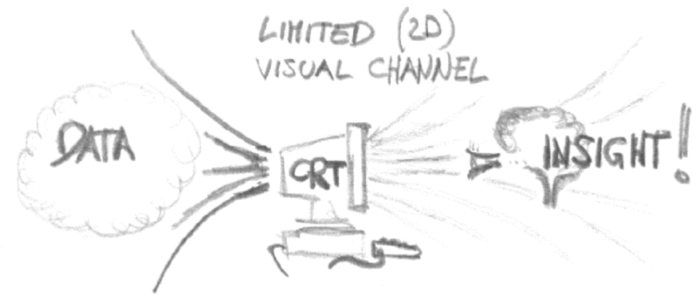
Visualization – Definition

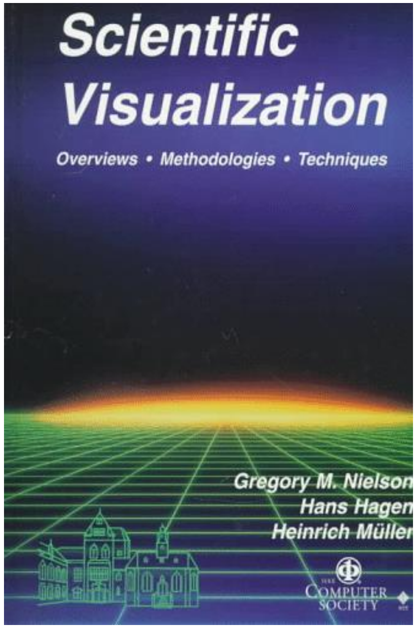
The purpose of computing
is insight, not numbers
[R. Hamming, 1962]



- Visualization:
  - Tool to enable a User insight into Data
  - to form a mental vision, image, or picture of (something not visible or present to the sight, or of an abstraction); to make visible to the mind or imagination [Oxford Engl. Dict., 1989]
  - Computer Graphics, but not photorealistic rendering

- Background:
  - Visualization = rather old
  - Often an intuitive step: graphical illustration
  - Data in ever increasing sizes ⇒ graphical approach necessary
  - Simple approaches known from business graphics (Excel, etc.)
  - Visualization = own scientific discipline since 25 years
  - First dedicated conferences: 1990

L. da Vinci (1452-1519)

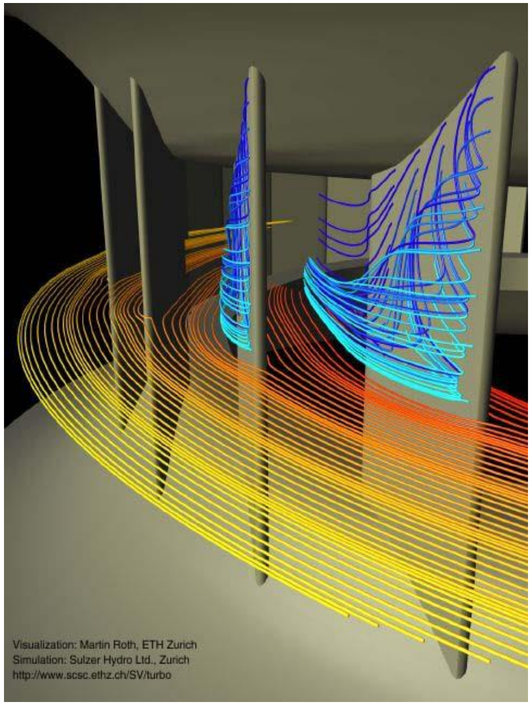


1997

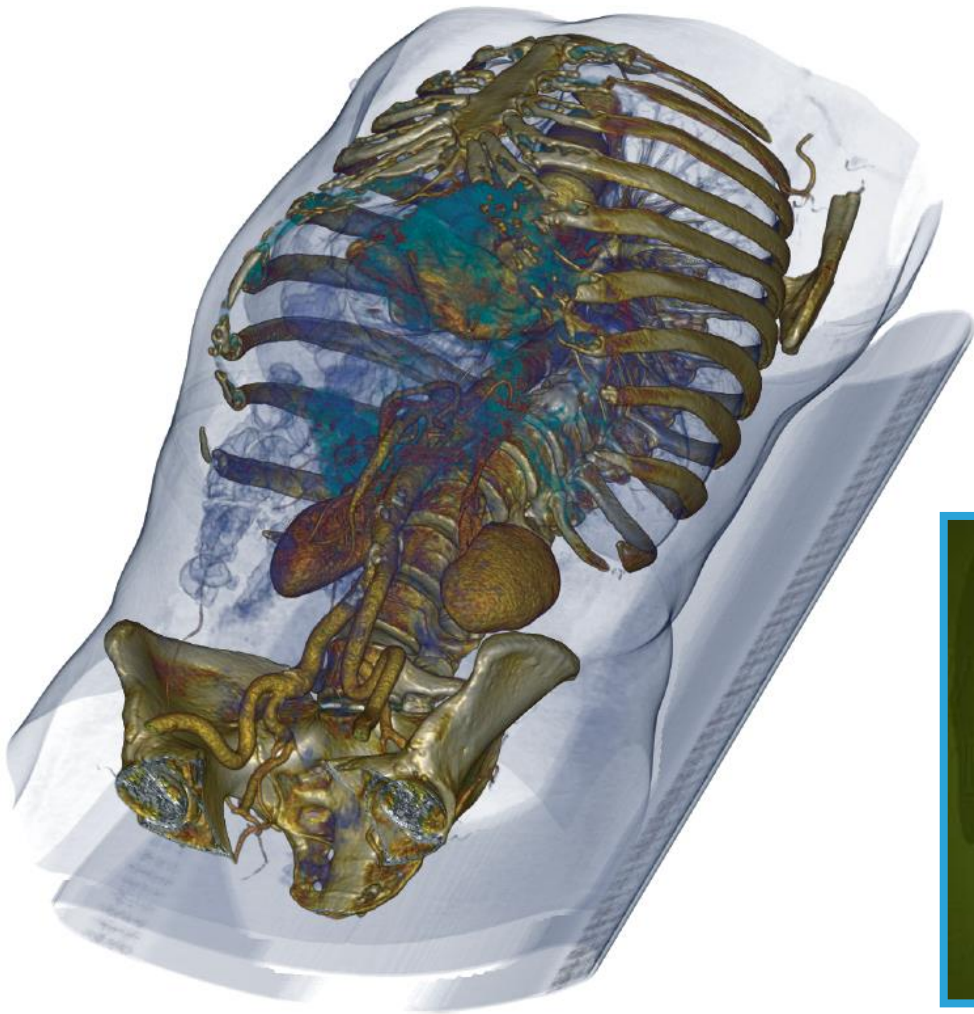
Visualization – Sub Topics

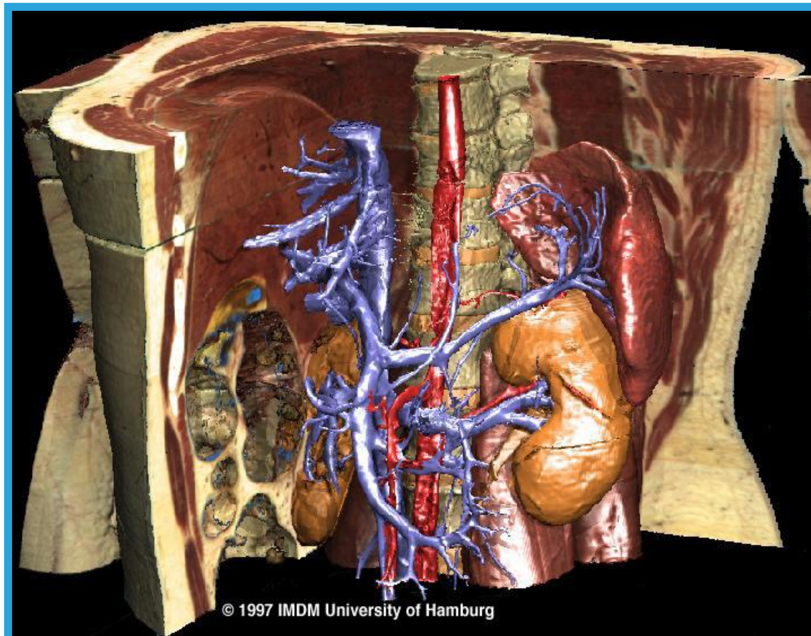
- Visualization of …
  - Medical data ⇒ VolVis!
  - Flow data ⇒ FlowVis!
  - Abstract data ⇒ InfoVis!
  - GIS data
  - Historical data (archeologist)
  - Microscopic data (molecular physics), Macroscopic data (astrononomy)
  - Extrem large data sets

  etc. …



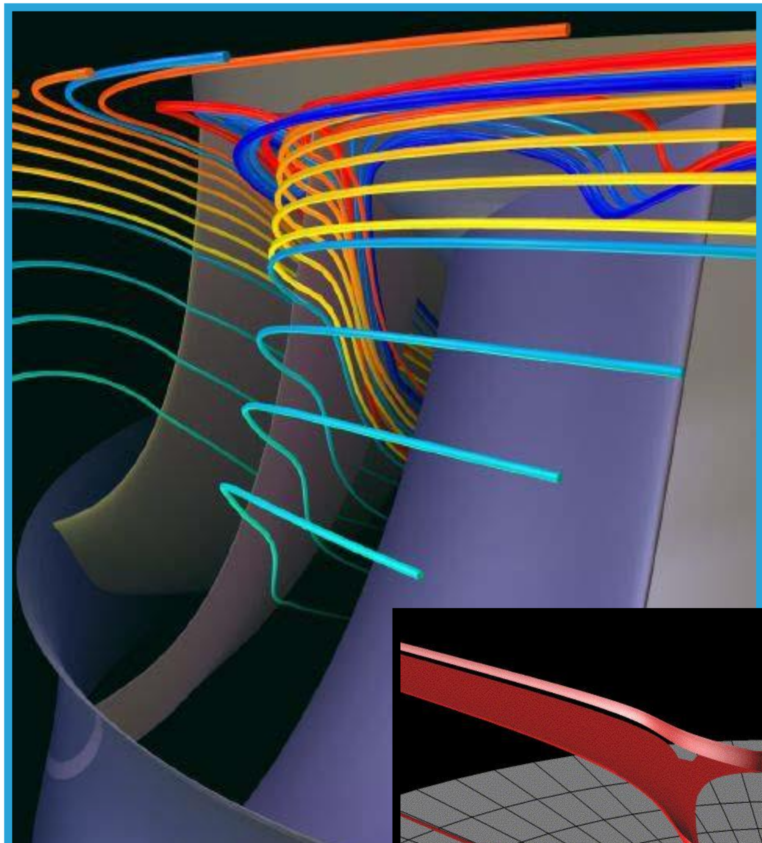
- Medical data

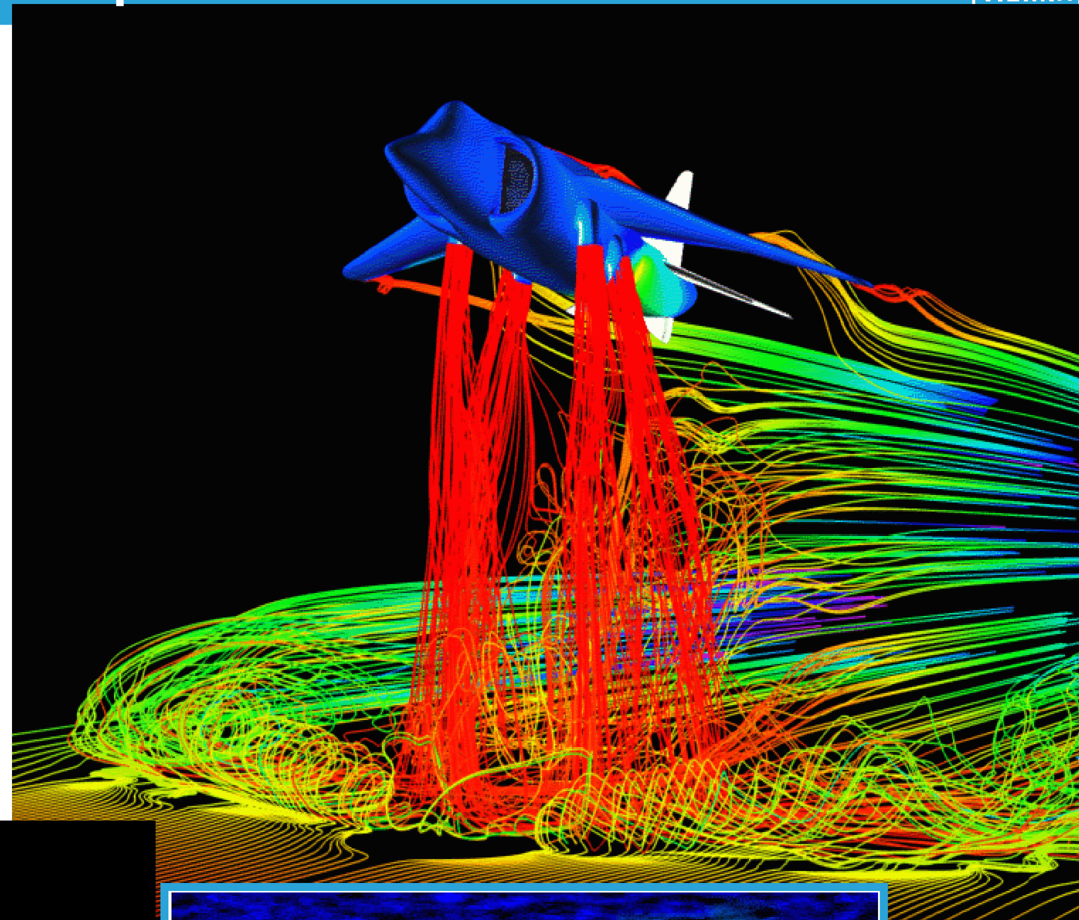


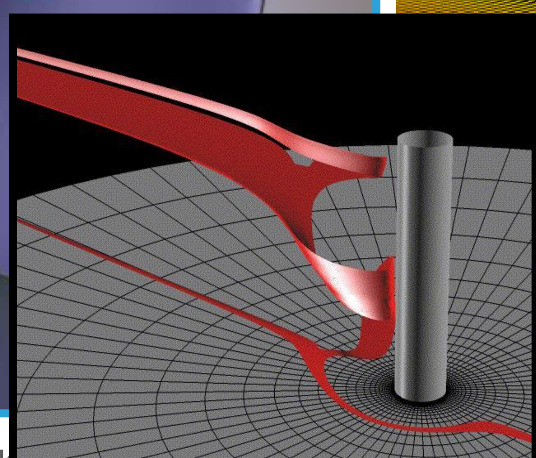


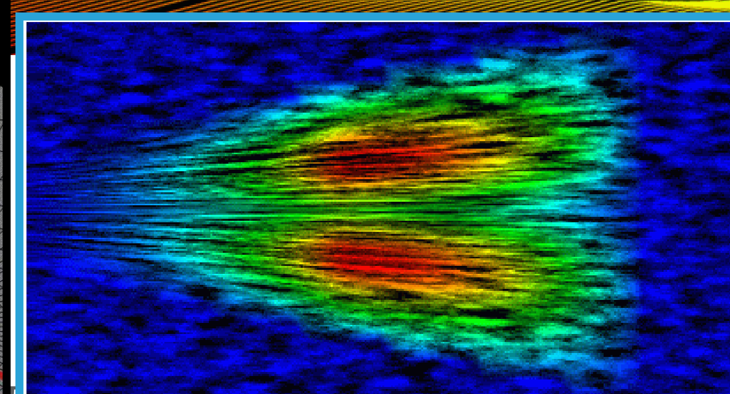
Visualization – Examples

- Flow data

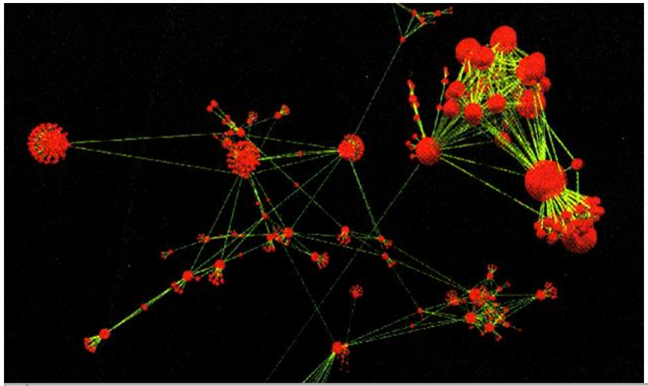


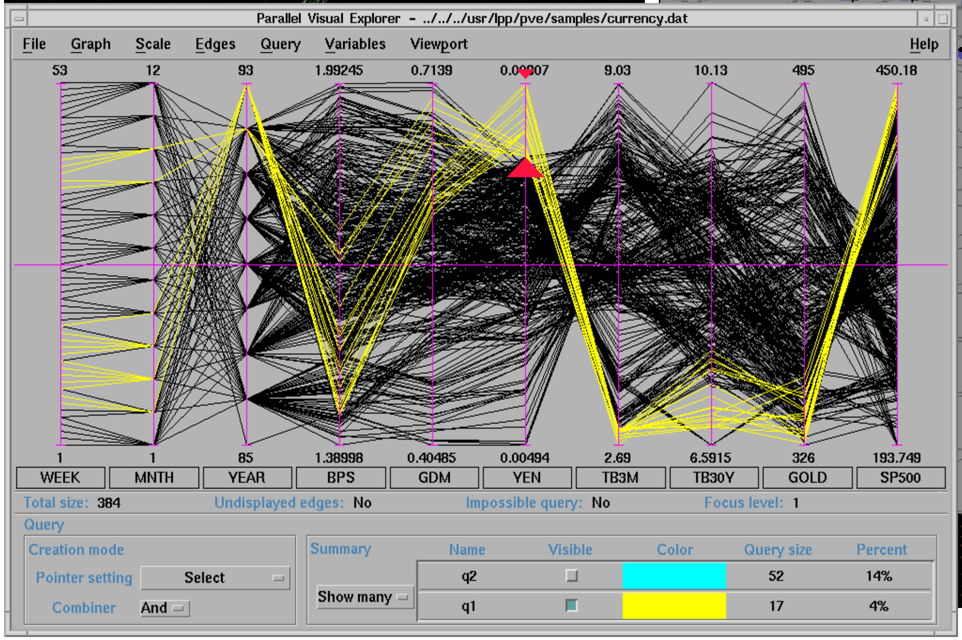


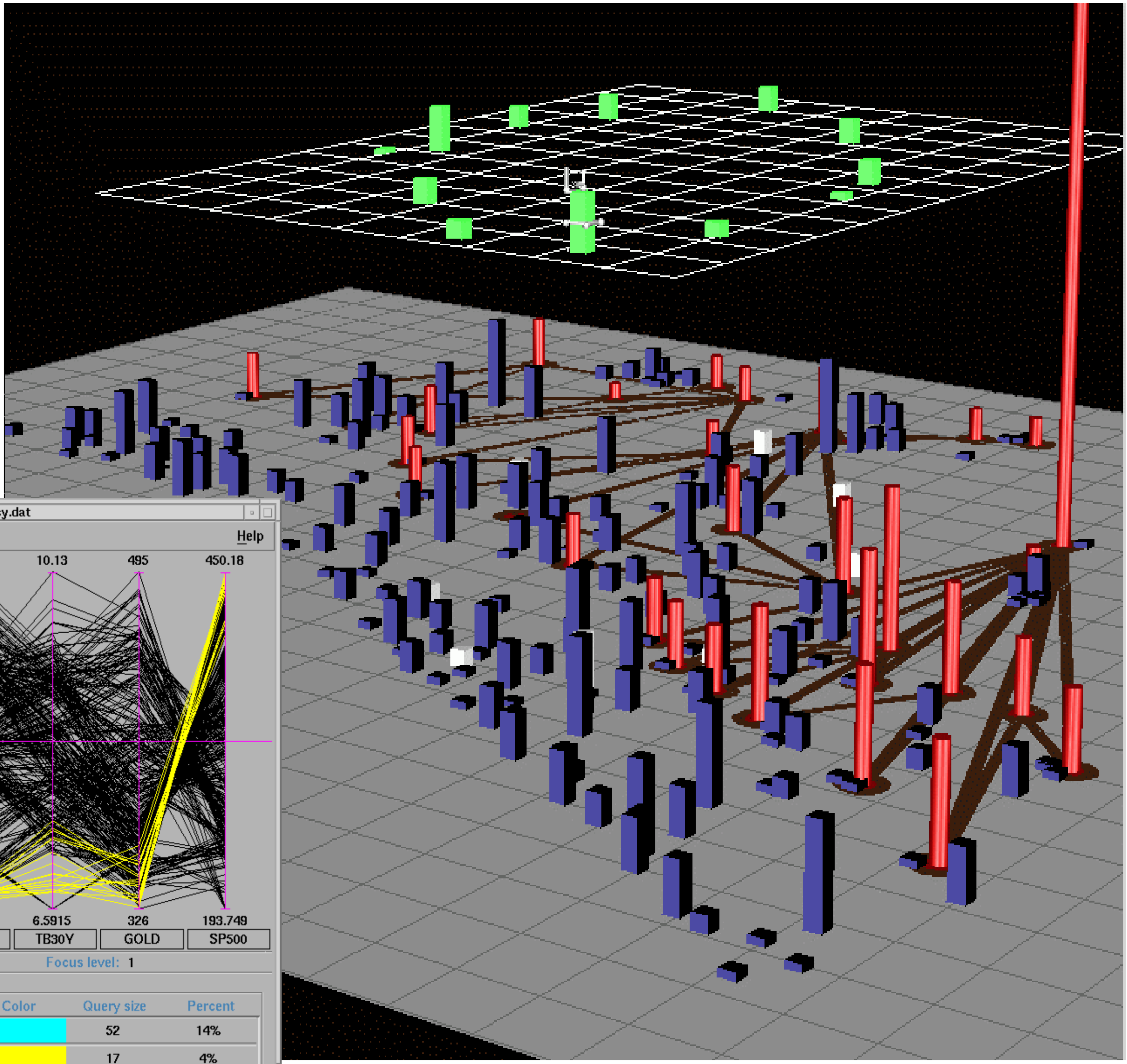




- Abstract data







Visualization – Three Types of Goals

- Visualization, …
  - … to explore
    - Nothing is known,
      Vis. used for data exploration

?!

  - … to analyze
    - There are hypotheses,
      Vis. used for Verification or Falsification

?!

  - … to present
    - “everything” known about the data,
      Vis. used for Communication of Results

Visualization – Major Areas

- Major areas

Inherent spatial reference

- Volume Visualization
- Flow Visualization

} Scientific Visualization

3D

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nD

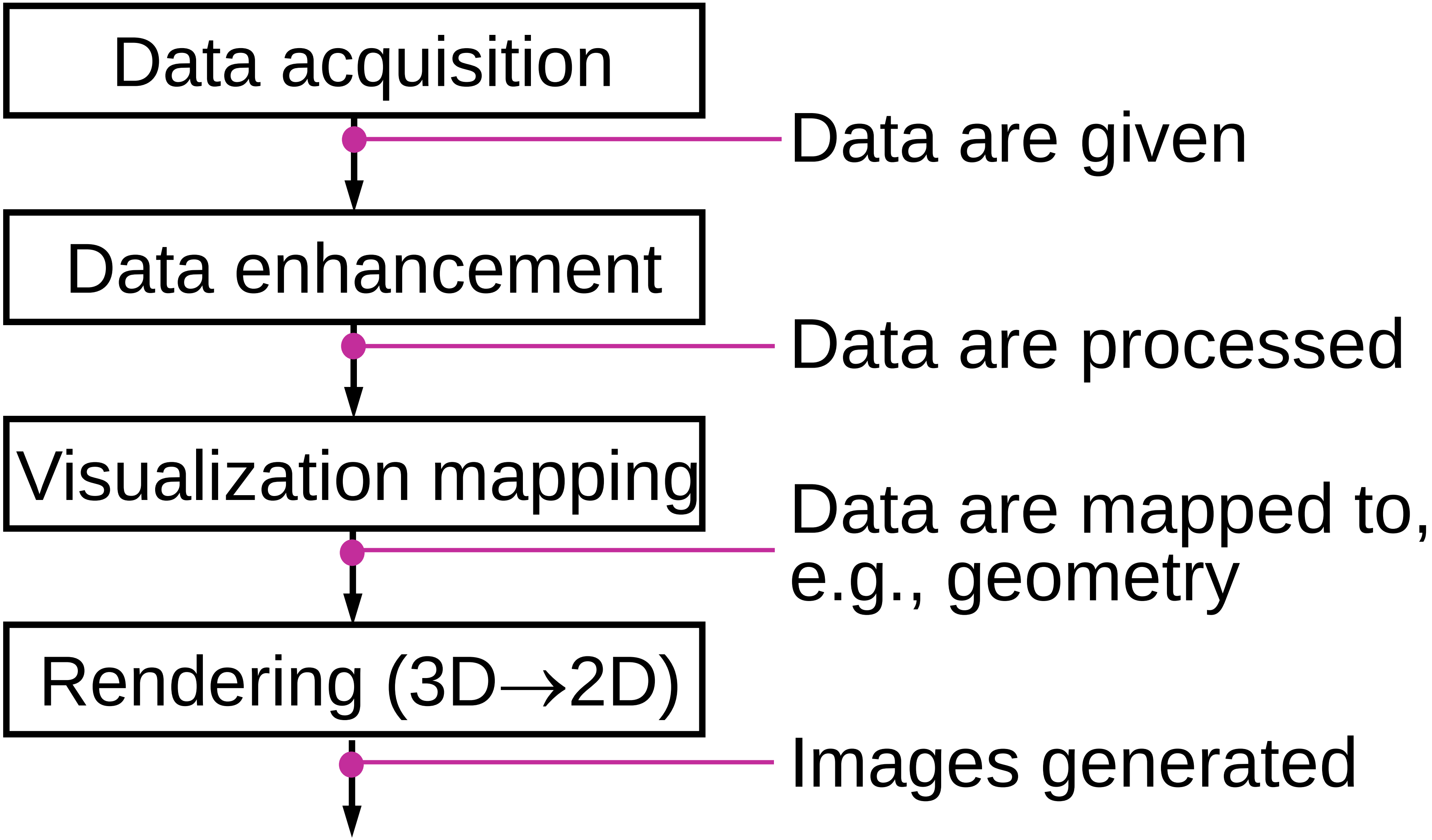
- Information Visualization
- Visual Analytics

Usually no spatial reference

Visualization Pipeline

Typical steps in the visualization process

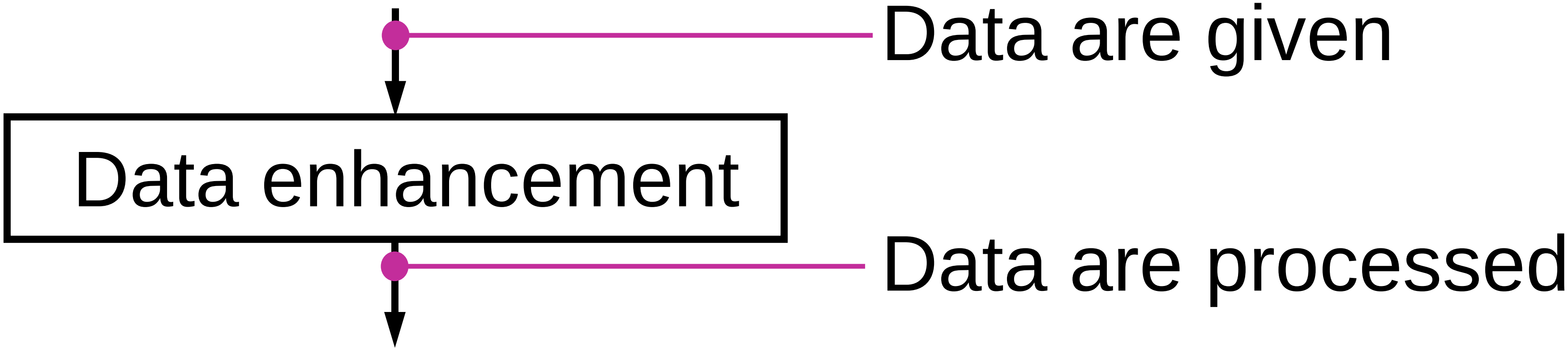
Visualization-Pipeline – Overview



Visualization-Pipeline – 1. Step

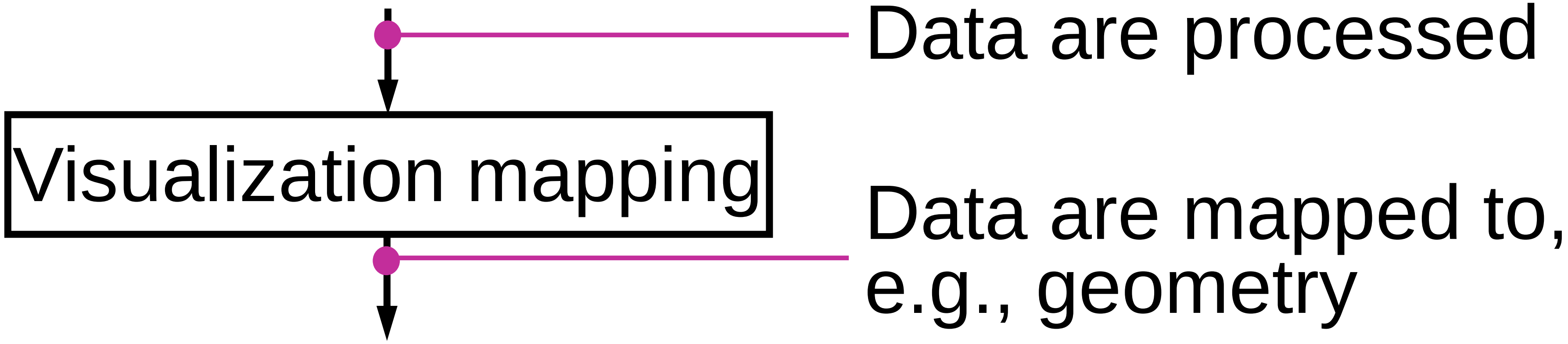
- Data acquisition
  - Measurements, e.g., CT/MRI
  - Simulation, e.g., flow simulation
  - Modelling, e.g., game theory

Visualization-Pipeline – 2. Step

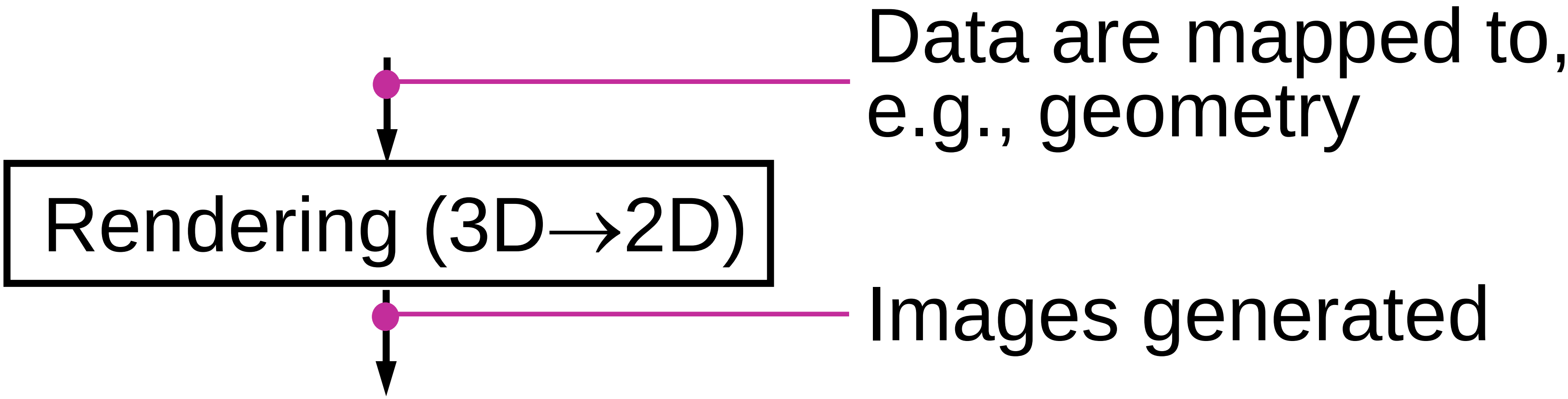


- Data enhancement
  - Filtering, e.g, smoothing (noise suppression)
  - Resampling, e.g., on a different-resolution grid
  - Data Derivation, e.g., gradients, curvature
  - Data interpolation, e.g., linear, cubic, …

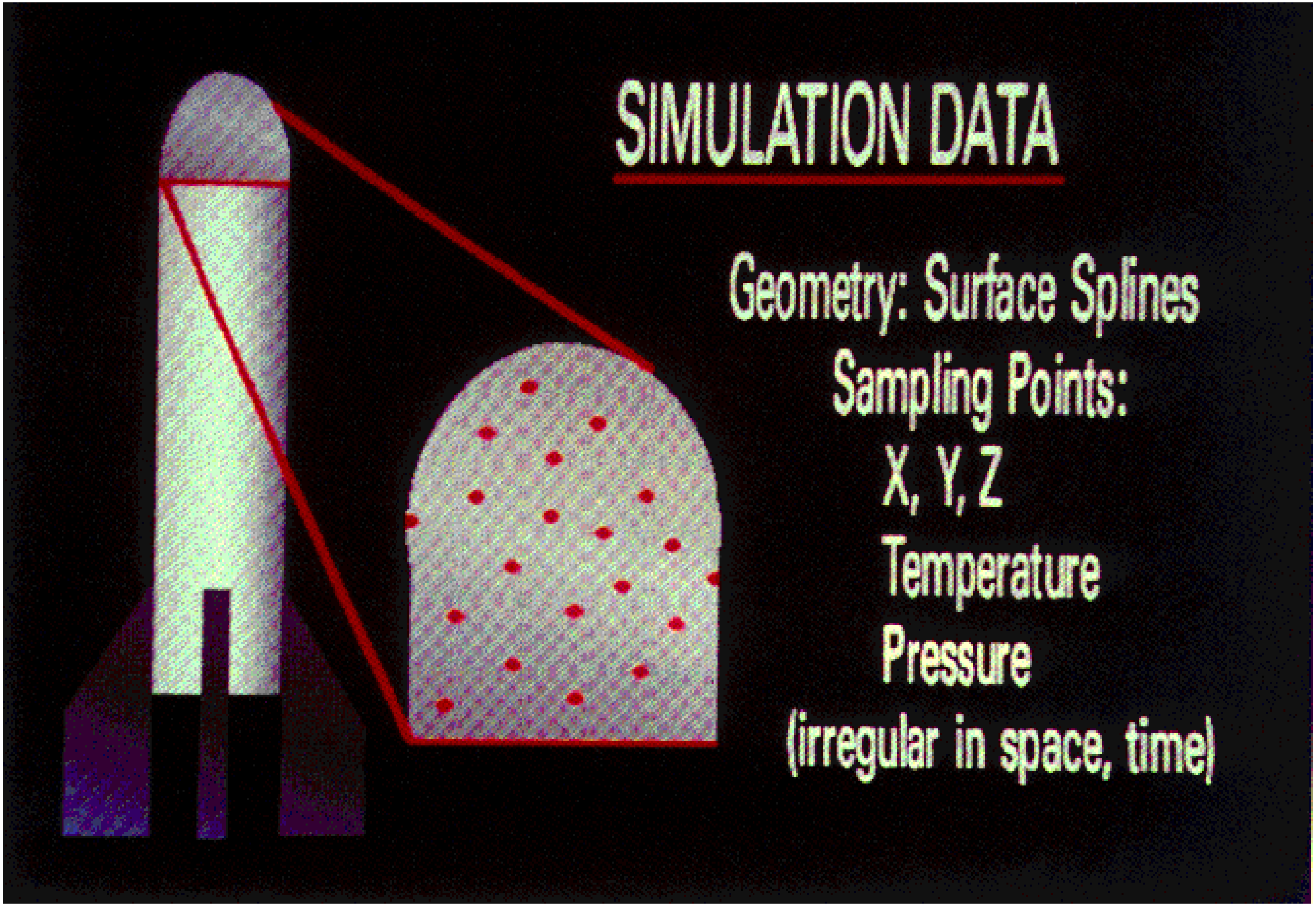
Visualization-Pipeline – 3. Step

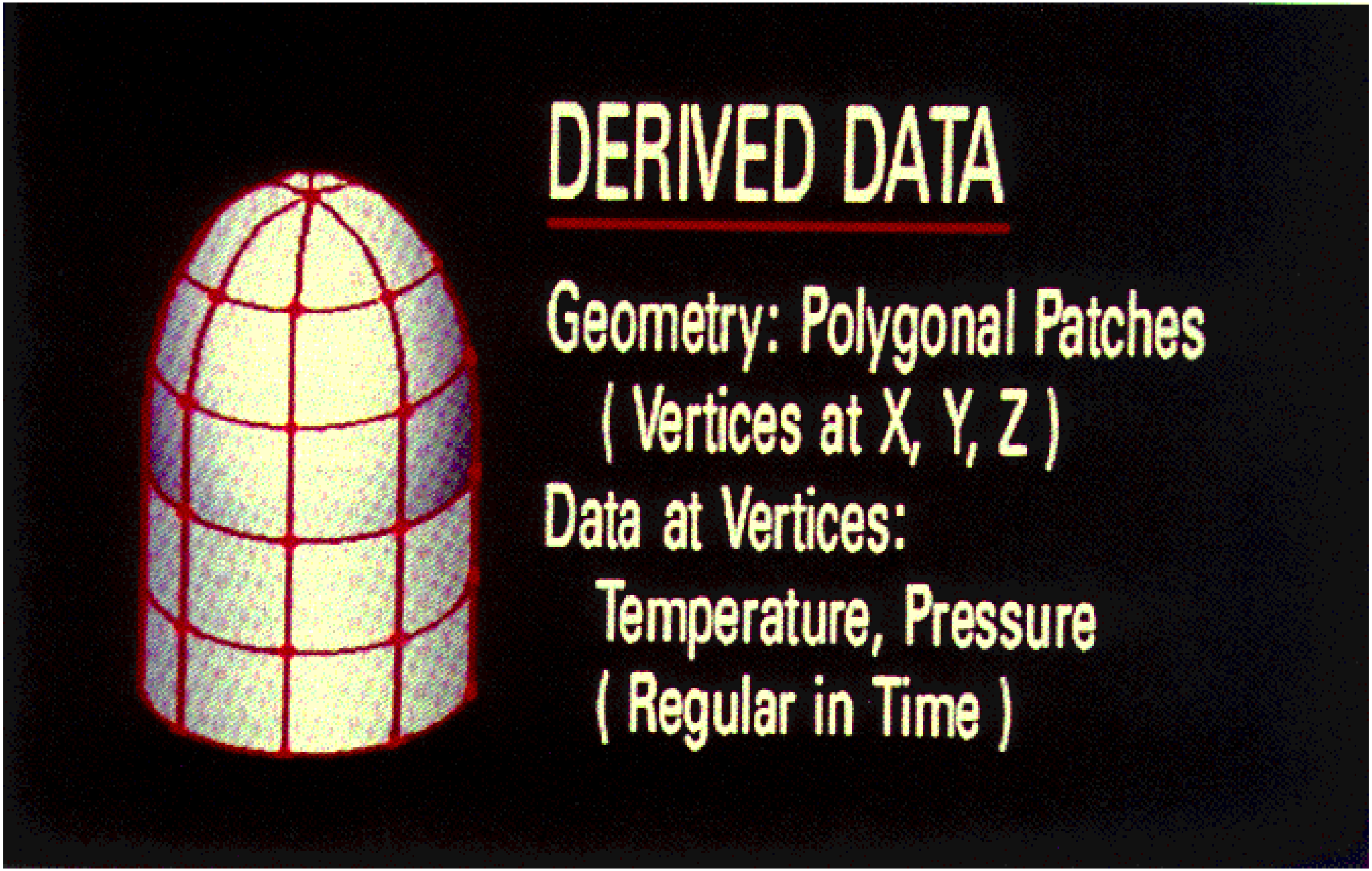


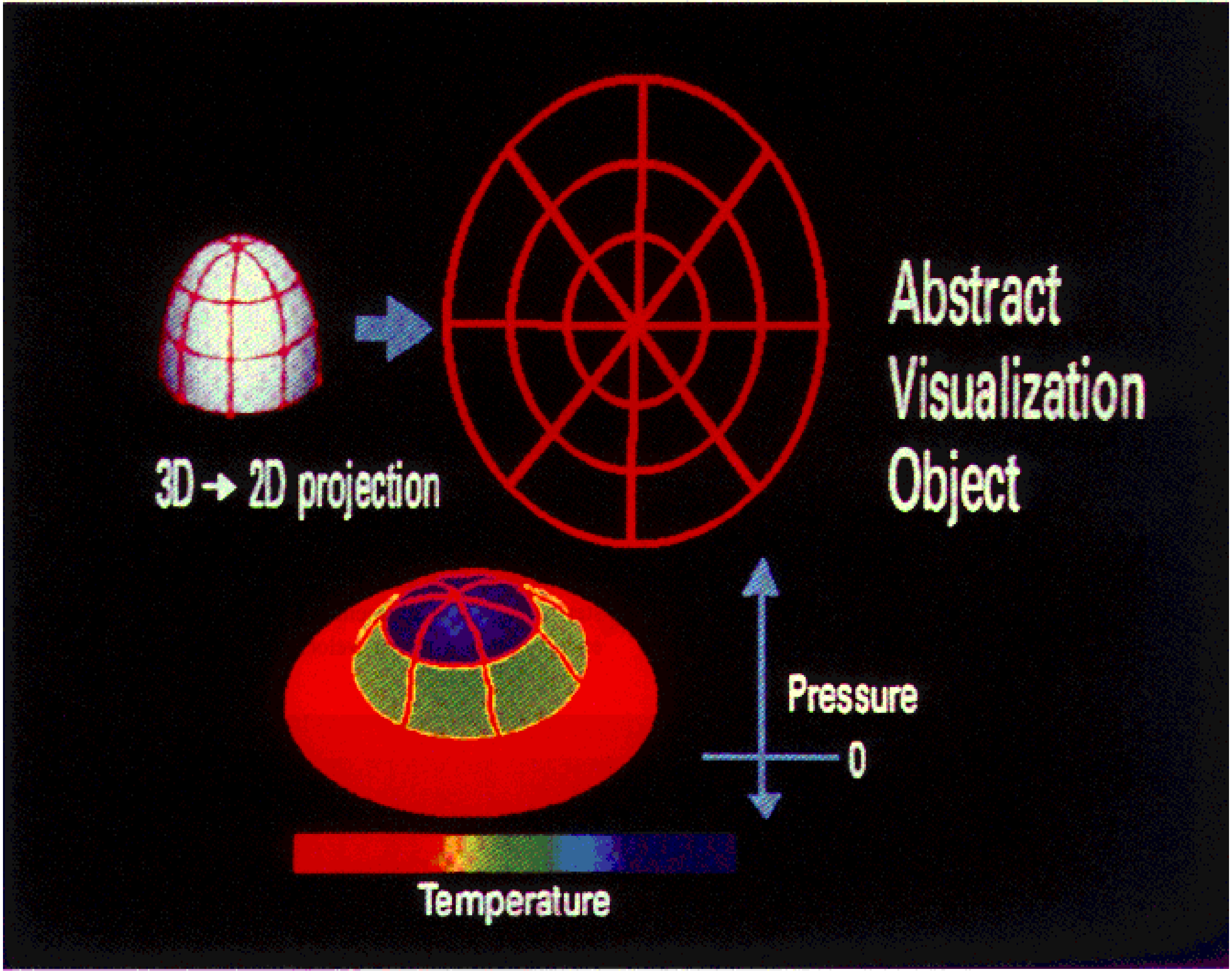
- Visualization mapping = data is renderable
  - Iso-surface calculation
  - Glyphs, Icons determination
  - Graph-Layout calculation
  - Voxel attributes: color, transparency, …

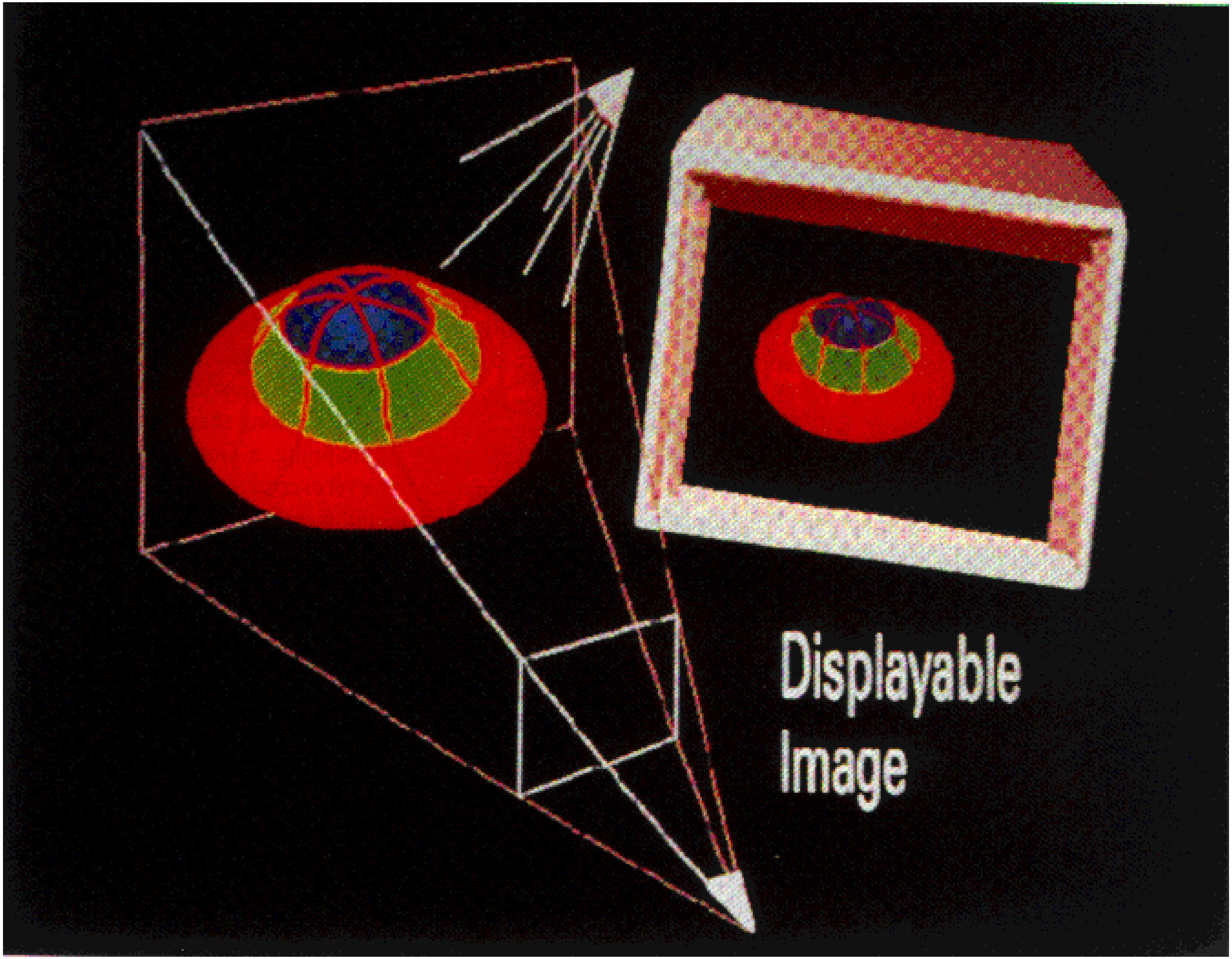


- Rendering = image generation with Computer Graphics
  - Visibility calculation
  - Illumination
  - Compositing (combine transparent objects,…)
  - Animation

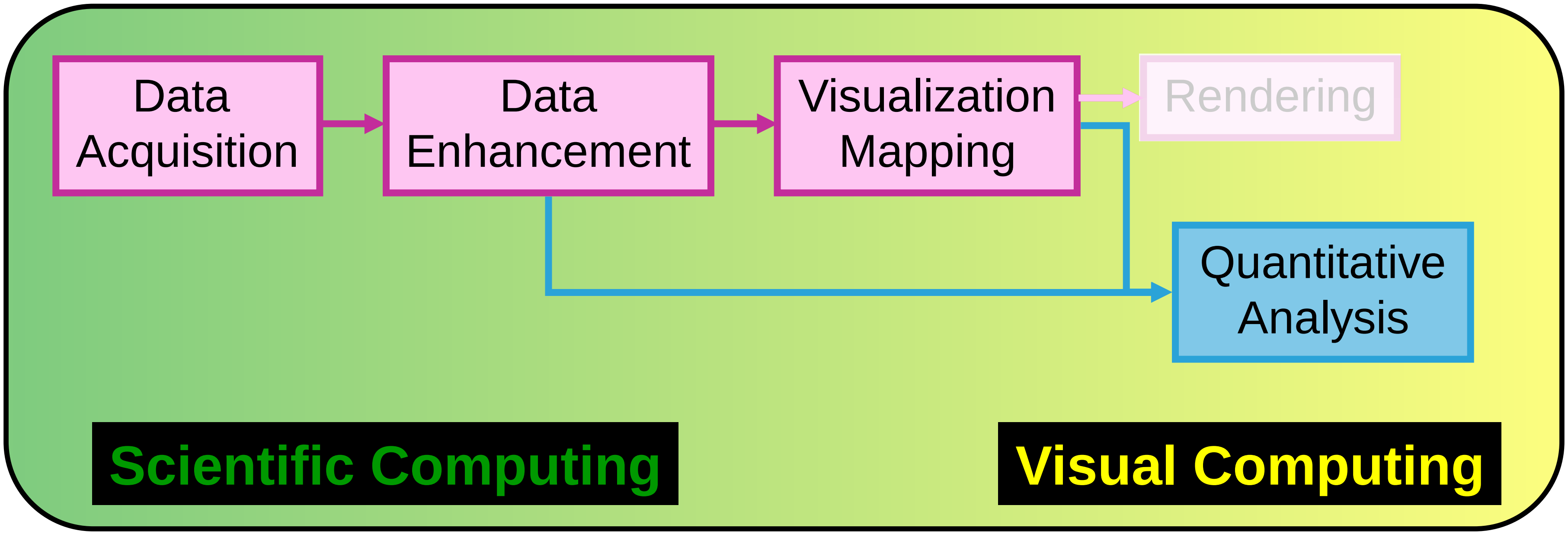

SIMULATION DATA
Geometry: Surface Splines
Sampling Points:
X, Y, Z
Temperature
Pressure
(irregular in space, time)


DERIVED DATA
Geometry: Polygonal Patches
(Vertices at X, Y, Z)
Data at Vertices:
Temperature, Pressure
(Regular in Time)


3D → 2D projection
Abstract
Visualization
Object
Pressure
0
Temperature


Displayable
Image

Computational Sciences

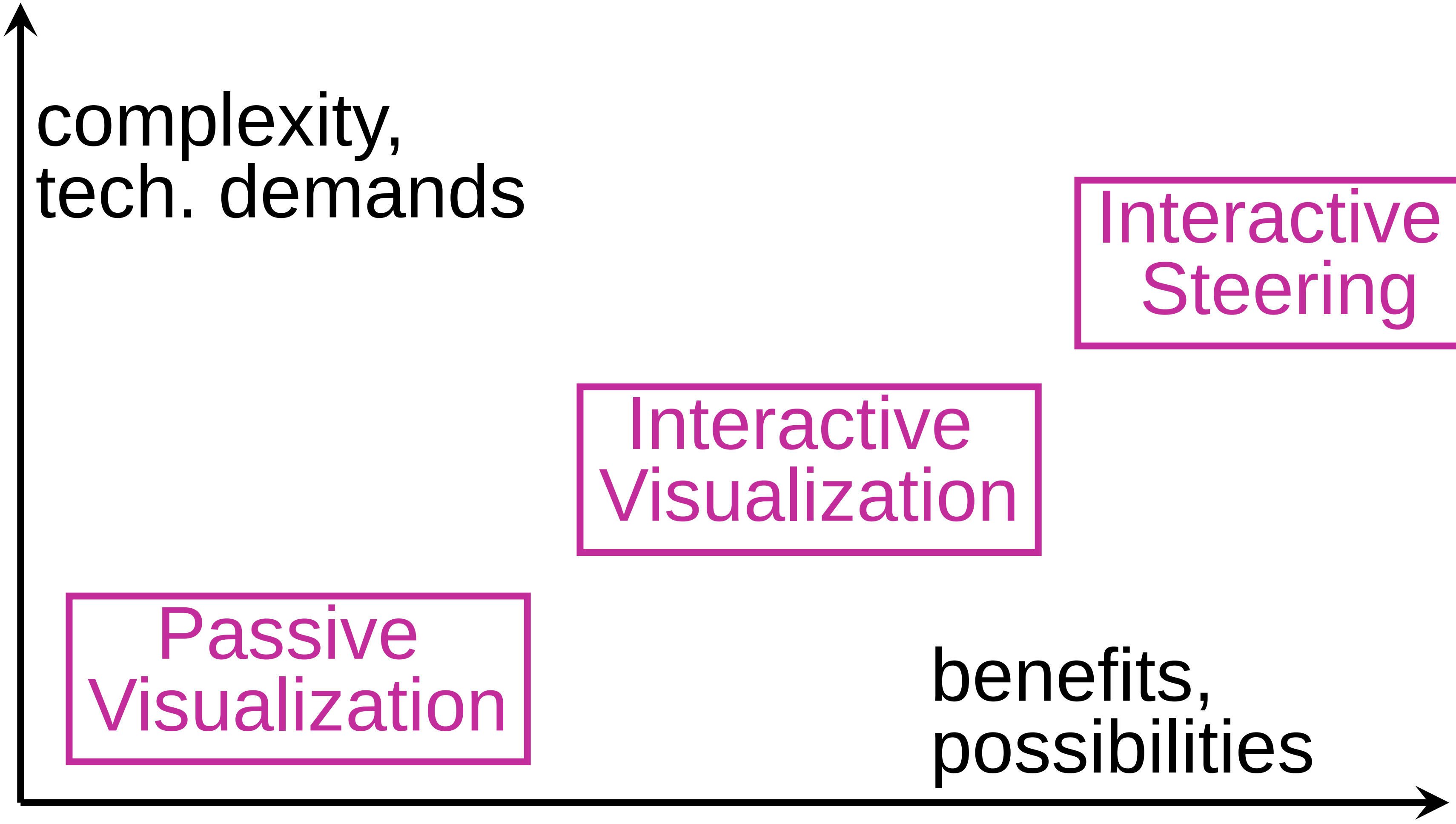


- Visual Computing
  - Scientific visualization
  - Computer vision
  - Human computer interaction

Visualization Scenarios

How closely is visualization connected to the data generation?

- Coupling varies considerably:
  - Data generation (data acquisition):
    - Measuring, Simulation, Modelling
    - Can take very long (measuring, simulation)
    - Can be very costly (simulation, modelling)
  - Visualization (rest of visualization pipeline):
    - Data enhancement, vis. mapping, rendering
    - Depending on computer, implementation: fast or slow
  - Interaction (user feedback):
    - How can the user intervene, vary parameters


complexity,
tech. demands
Interactive Steering
Interactive Visualization
Passive Visualization
benefits,
possibilities

On Data

Data characteristics,

Data attributes,

Data spaces

Data – General Information

- Data:
  - Focus of visualization,
    everything is centered around the data
  - Driving factor (besides user) in choice and attribution of the visualization technique
  - Important questions:
    - Where do the data “live” (**data space**)
    - **Type** of the data
    - Which **representation** makes sense (secondary aspect)

Data Space

- Where do the data "live"?
  - Inherent spatial domain (**SciVis**):
    - 2D/3D data space given
    - Examples: medical data, flow simulation data, GIS-data, etc.
  - No inherent spatial reference (**InfoVis**):
    - Abstract data,
      spatial embedding through visualization
    - Example: data bases
  - **Aspects**: dimensionality (data space), coordinates, region of influence (local, global), domain

Data Characteristics

- What type of data?
  - **Data types**:
    - Scalar = numerical value (natural, whole, rational, real, complex numbers)
    - Non numerical (nominal, ordinal values)
    - Multidimensional values (n-dim. vectors, n×n-dim. tensors of data from same type)
    - Multimodal values (vectors of data with varying type [e.g., row in a table])
  - **Aspects**: dimensionality, co-domain (range)

Data Representation

- How can data be represented?
  - inherent spatial domain?
    - Yes $\Rightarrow$ Recycle data space? Or not?
    - No $\Rightarrow$ Select which representation space?
  - Which dimension is used what for?
    - Relationship data space $\Leftrightarrow$ data characteristics
    - Available display space (2D/3D)
    - Where is the focus?
    - Where can you abstract / save (e.g., too many dimensions)

Data Space vs. Data characteristics

	1D	2D	3D
1D	y=f(x)		Spatial Curve **x**(t)
2D		2D-Flow **v**(**x**)	
3D	CT-data d(**x**)		

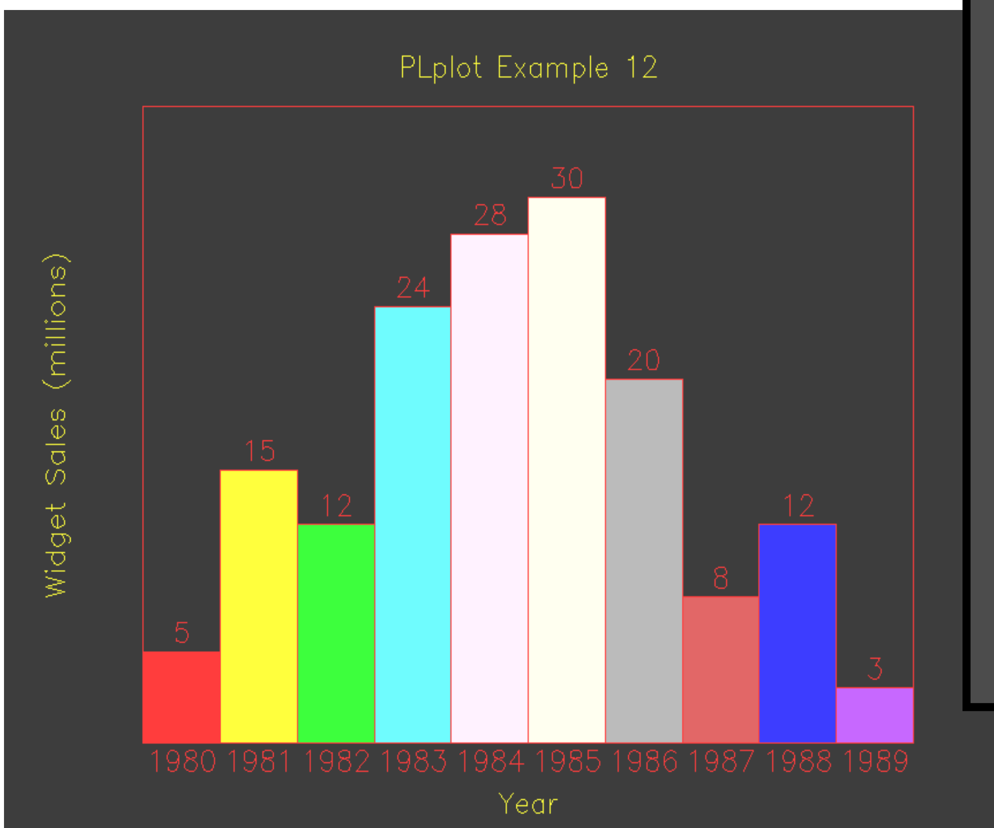
Examples

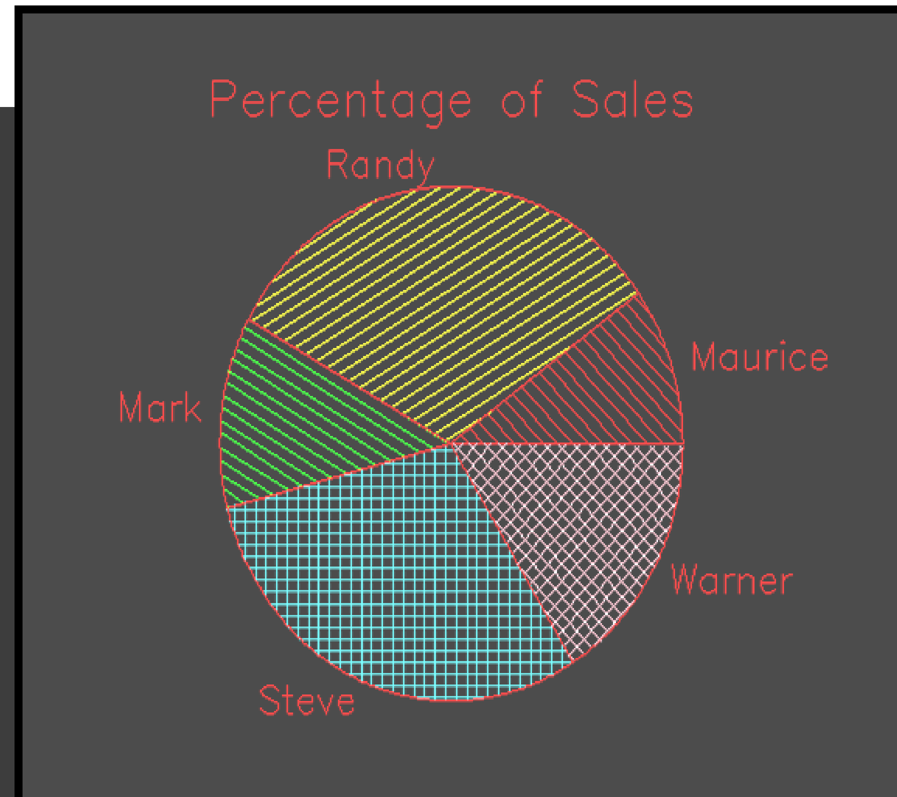
Visualization Examples

data	description	visualization example
$N^1 \rightarrow R^1$	value series	bar chart, pie chart, etc.
$R^1 \rightarrow R^1$	function	(line) graph
$R^2 \rightarrow R^1$	function over R^2	2D-height map in 3D, contour lines in 2D, false color map
$N^2 \rightarrow R^2$	2D-vector field	hedgehog plot, LIC, streamlets, etc.
$R^3 \rightarrow R^1$	3D-densities	iso-surfaces in 3D, volume rendering
$(N^1 \rightarrow) R^n$	set of tuples	parallel coordinates, glyphs, icons, etc.

Visualization Examples

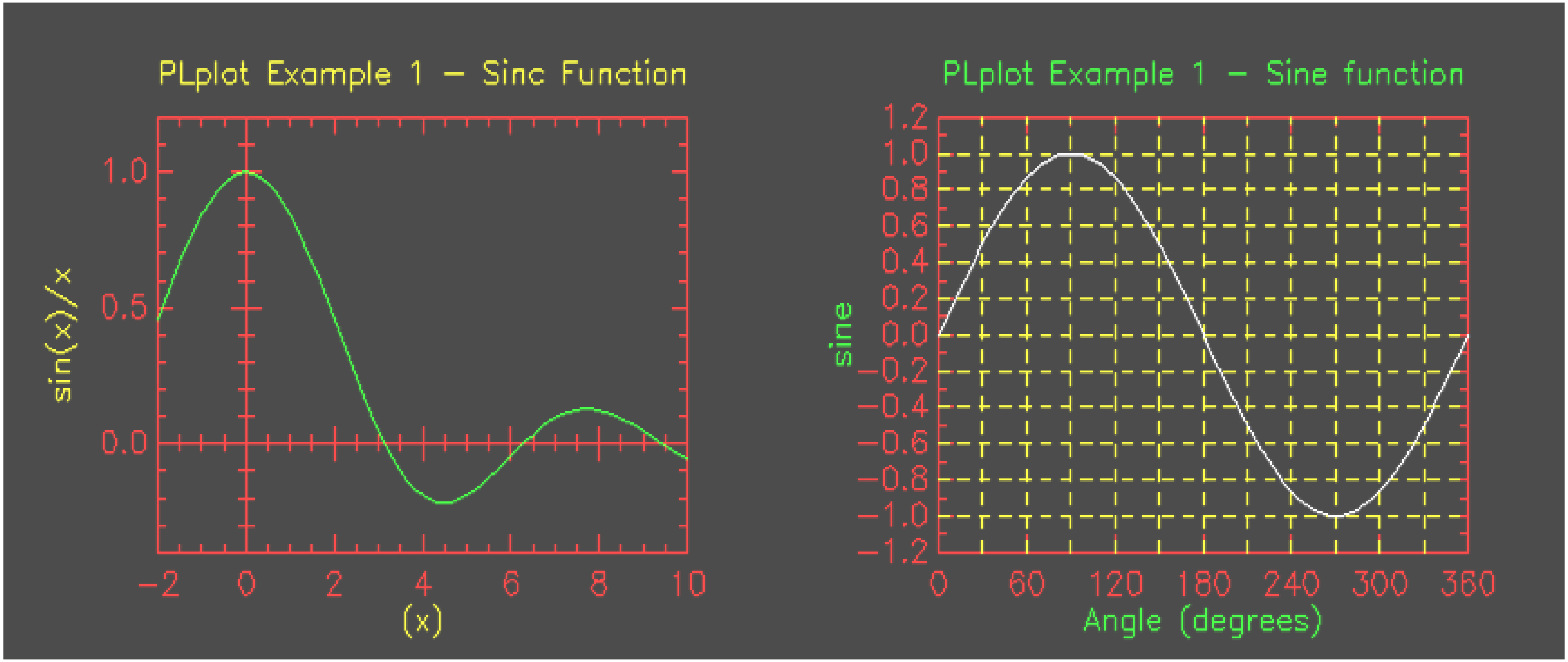
data	description	visualization example
$N^1 \rightarrow R^1$	value series	bar chart, pie chart, etc.



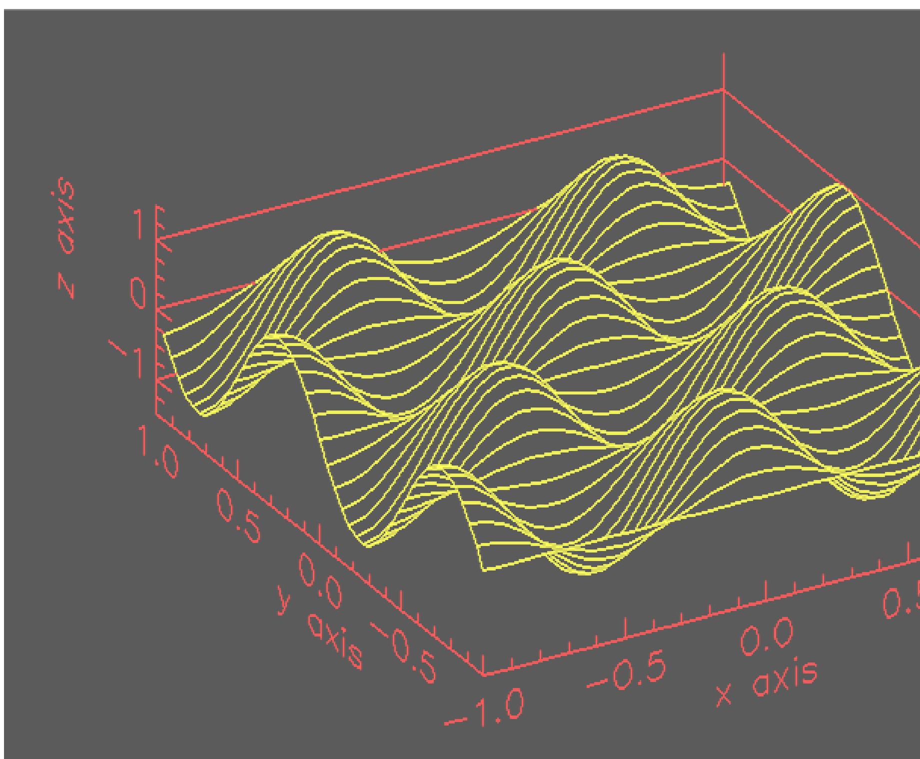


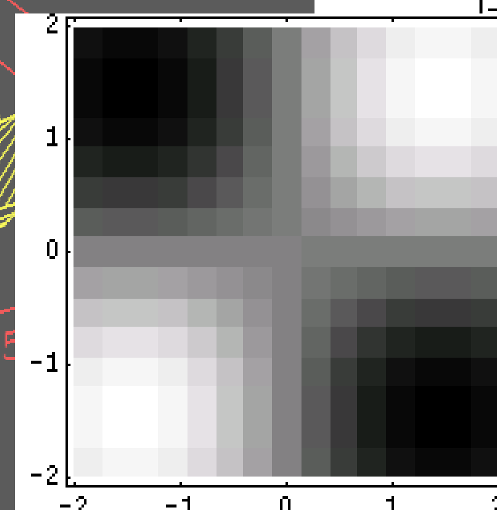
Visualization Examples

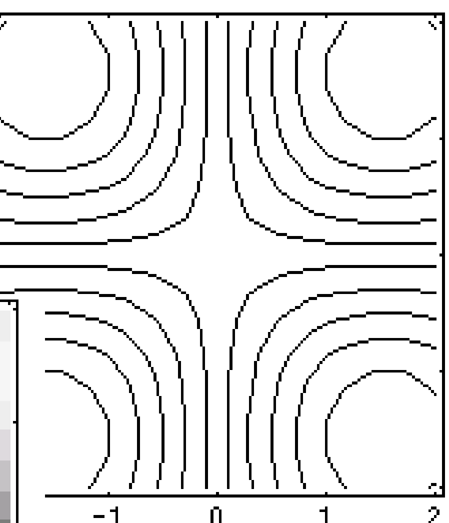
data	description	visualization example
$R^1 \rightarrow R^1$	function	(line) graph



data	description	visualization example
$R^2 \rightarrow R^1$	function over R^2	2D-height map in 3D, contour lines in 2D, false color map

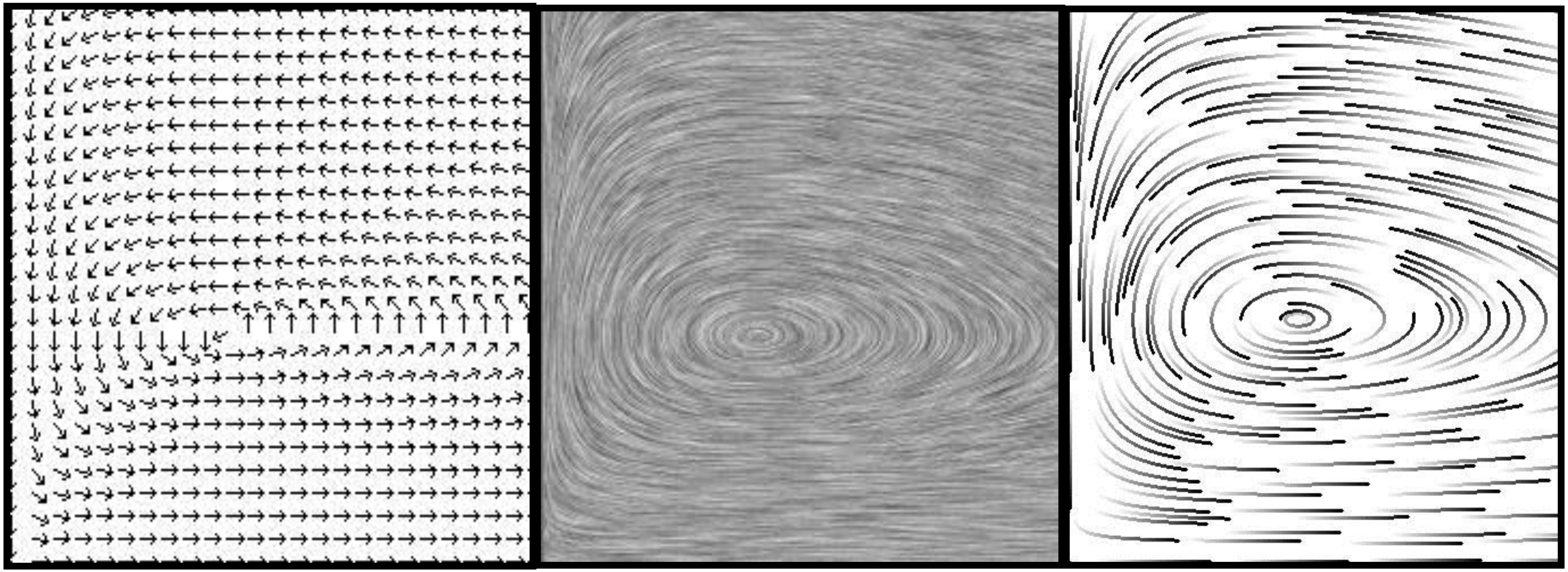






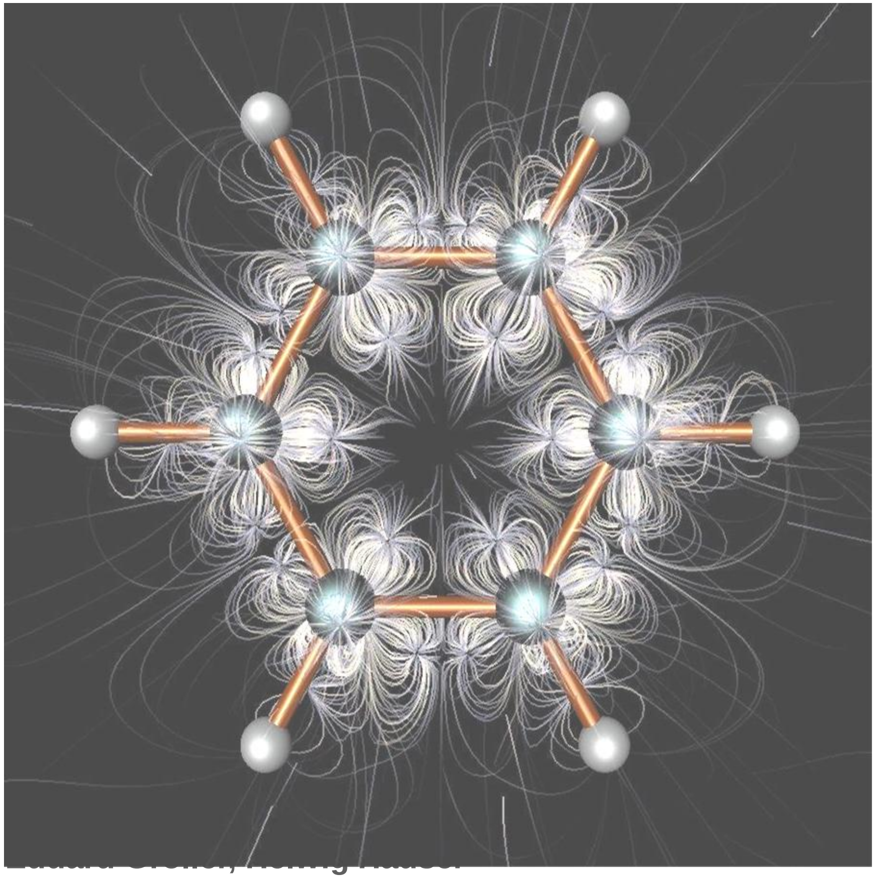
Visualization Examples

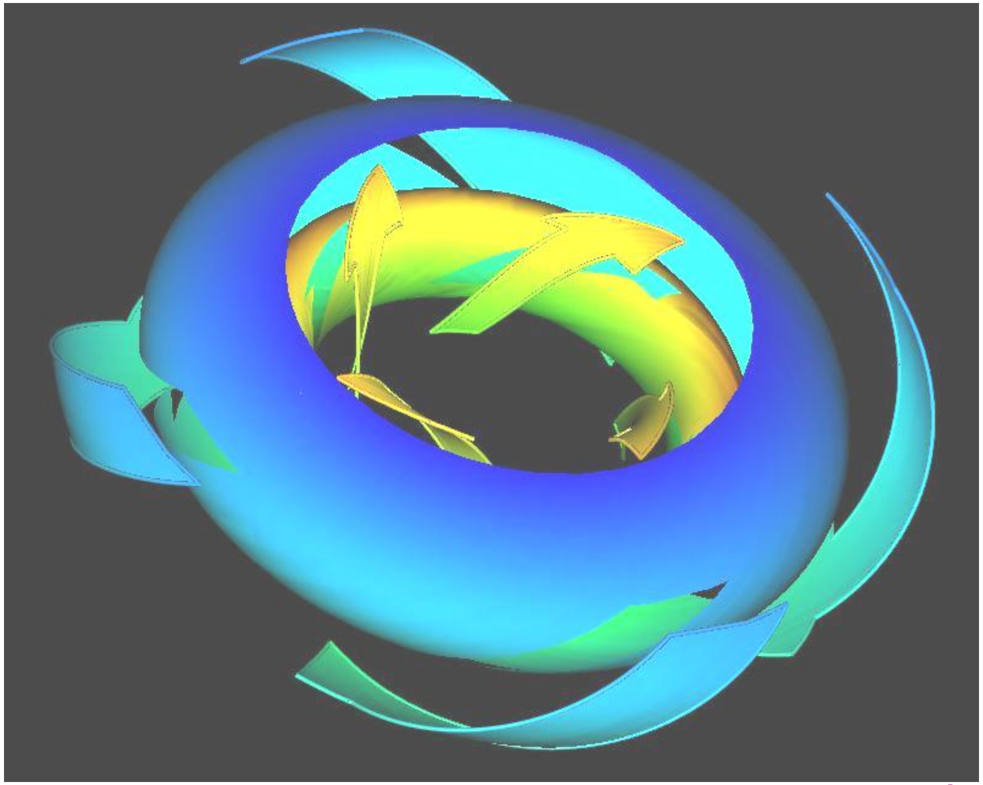
data	description	visualization example
$N^2 \rightarrow R^2$	2D-vector field	hedgehog plot, LIC, streamlets, etc



Visualization Examples

	data	description	visualization example
■	$R^3 \rightarrow R^3$	3D-flow	streamlines, streamsurfaces





Visualization Examples

data	description	visualization example
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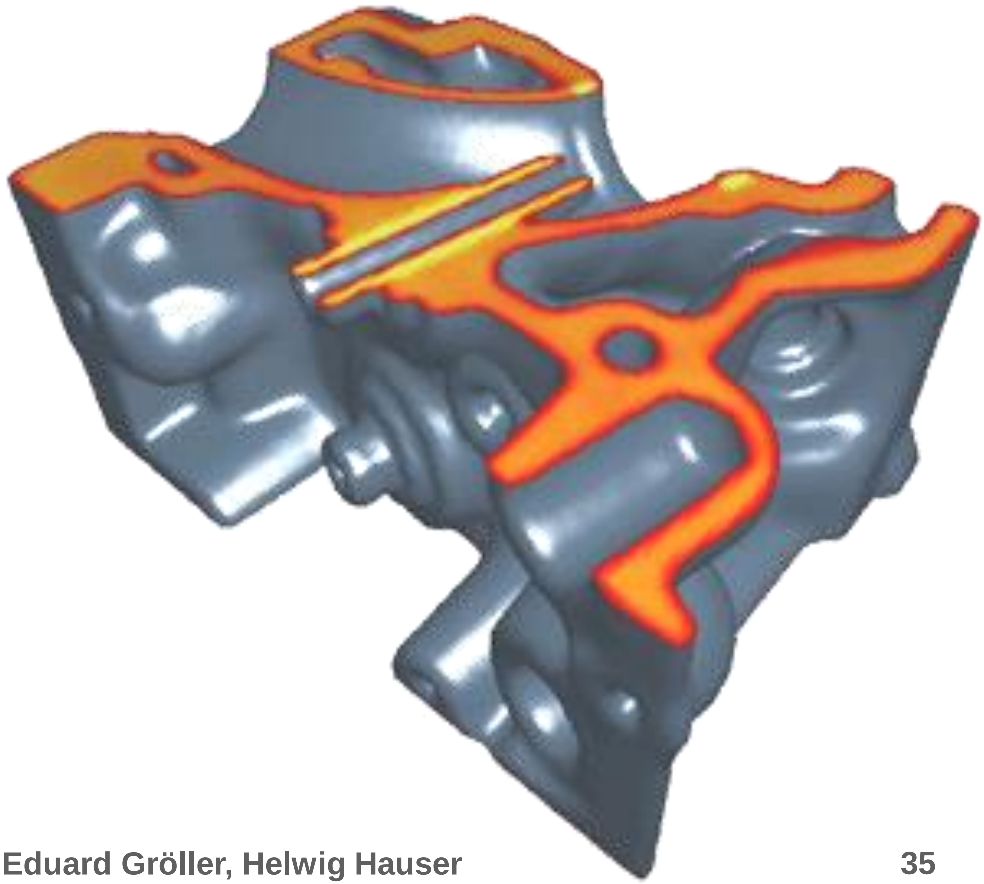

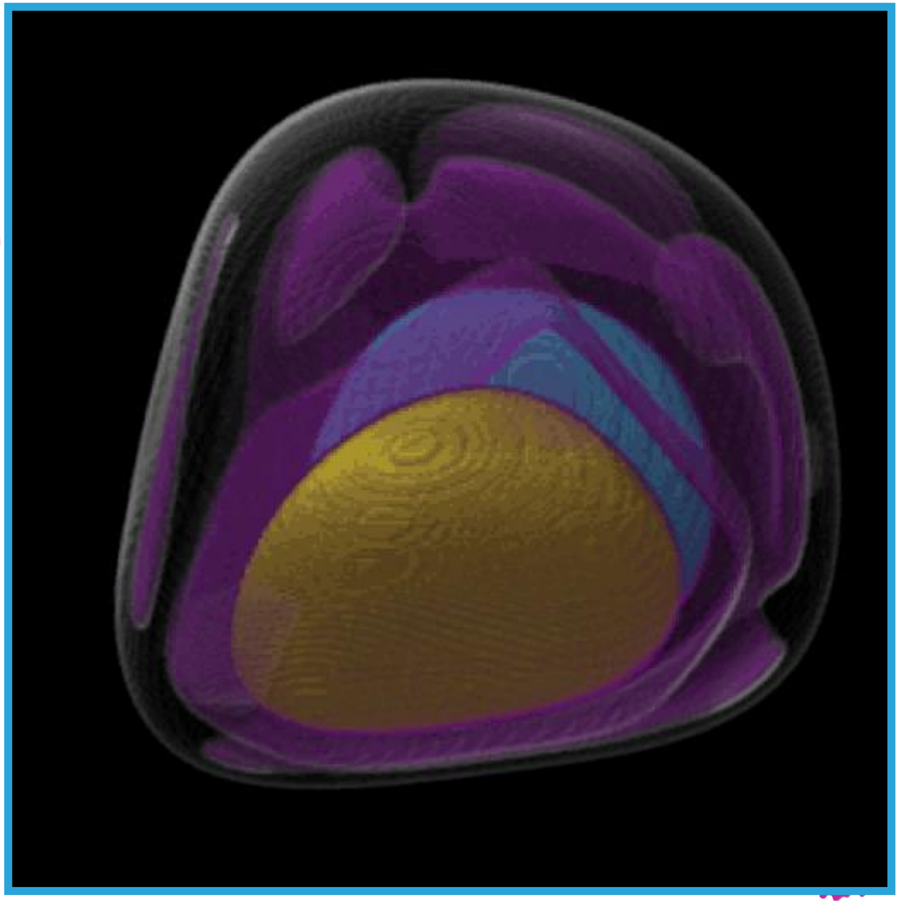

Visualization Examples

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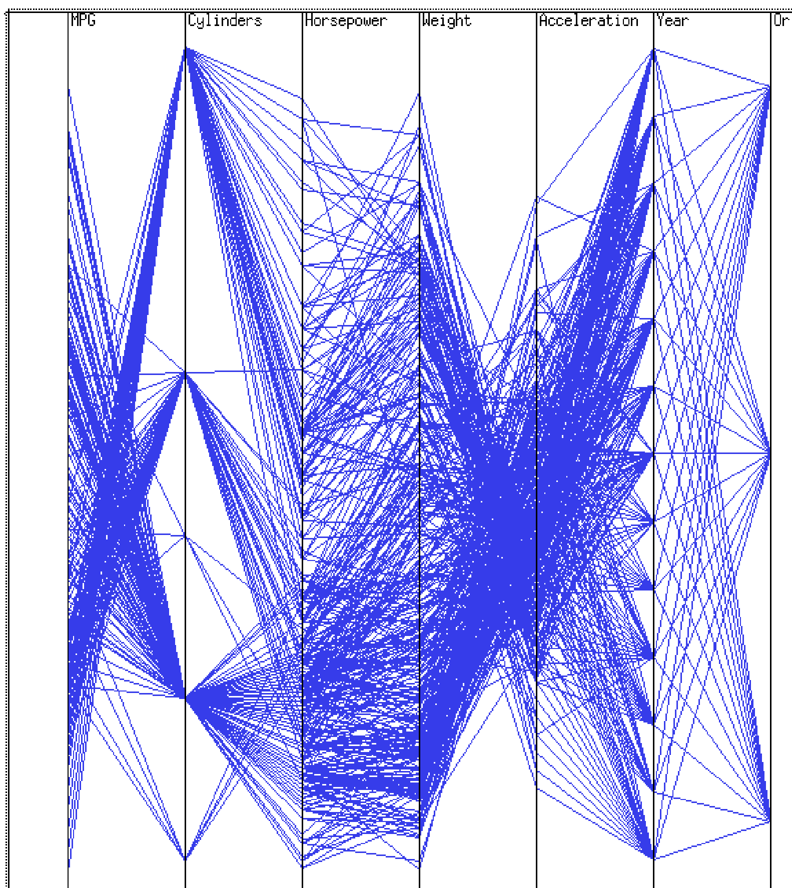
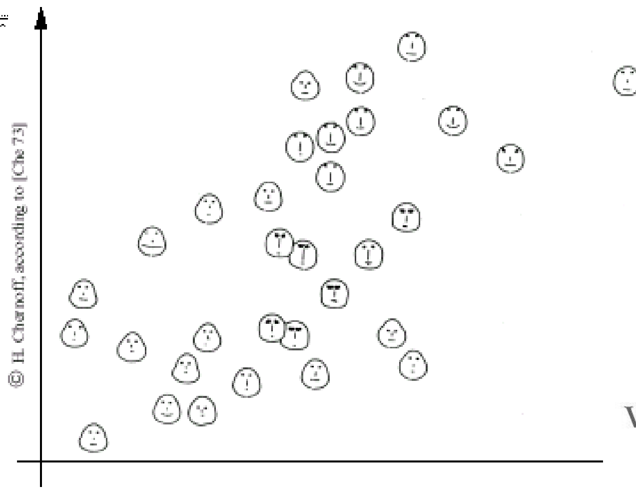
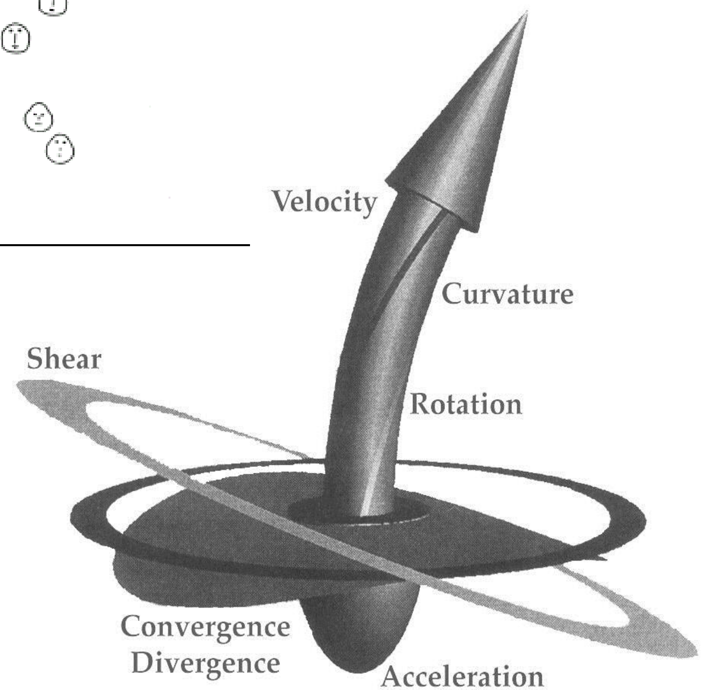
$(N^1 \rightarrow) R^n$	set of tuples	parallel coordinates, glyphs, icons, etc.







On Grids

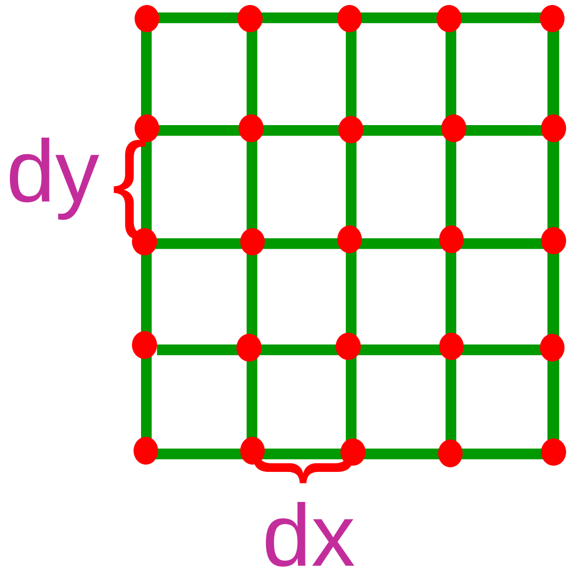
On the organisation of sampled data

Grids – General Information

- Important questions:
  - Which data organisation is optimal?
  - Where do the data come from?
  - Is there a neighborhood relationship?
  - How is the neighborhood info. stored?
  - How is navigation within the data possible?
  - Calculations with the data possible ?
  - Are the data structured?

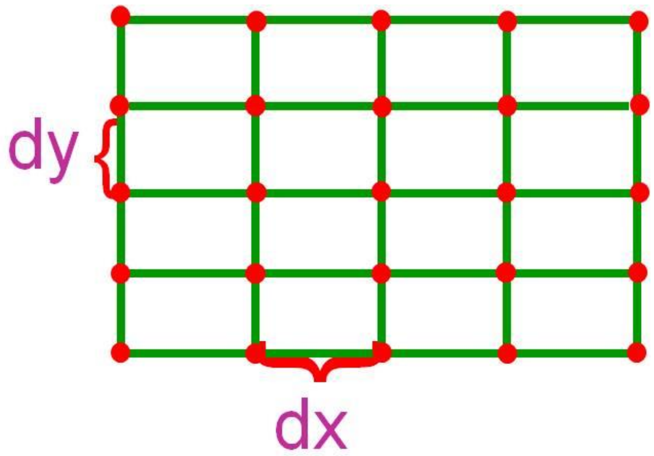
Cartesian Grid

- Characteristics:
  - Orthogonal, equidistant grid
  - Uniform distances (in all dims., dx=dy)
  - Implicit neighborhood-relationship (cf. array of arrays)

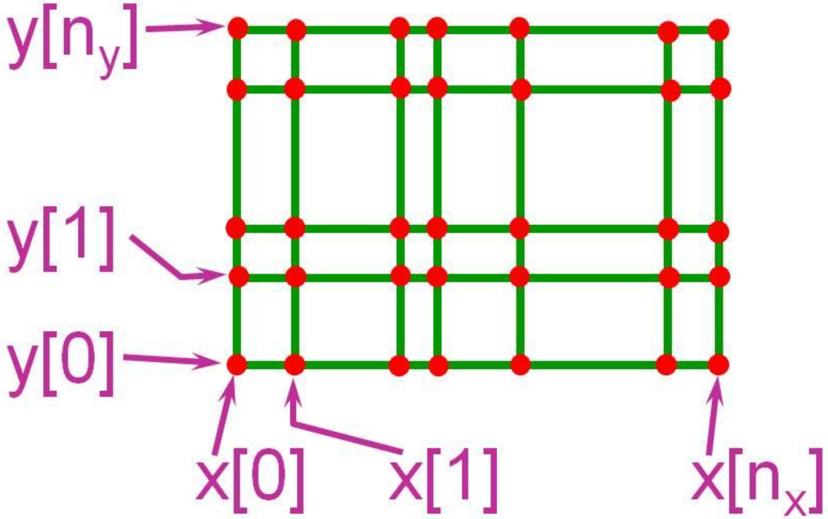


Regular Grid – Rectilinear Grid

- Regular Grid
  - dx≠dy

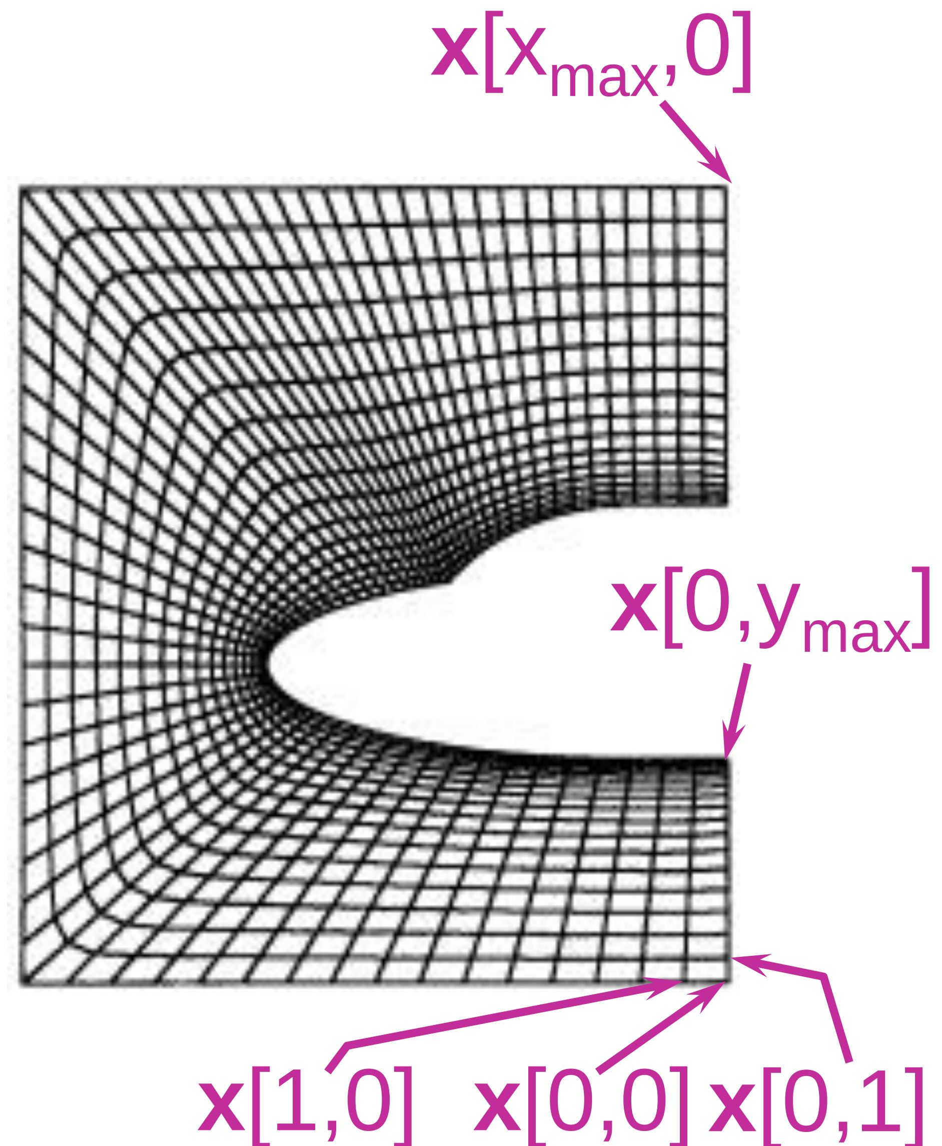


- Rectilinear Grid
  - varying sample-distances x[i], y[j]



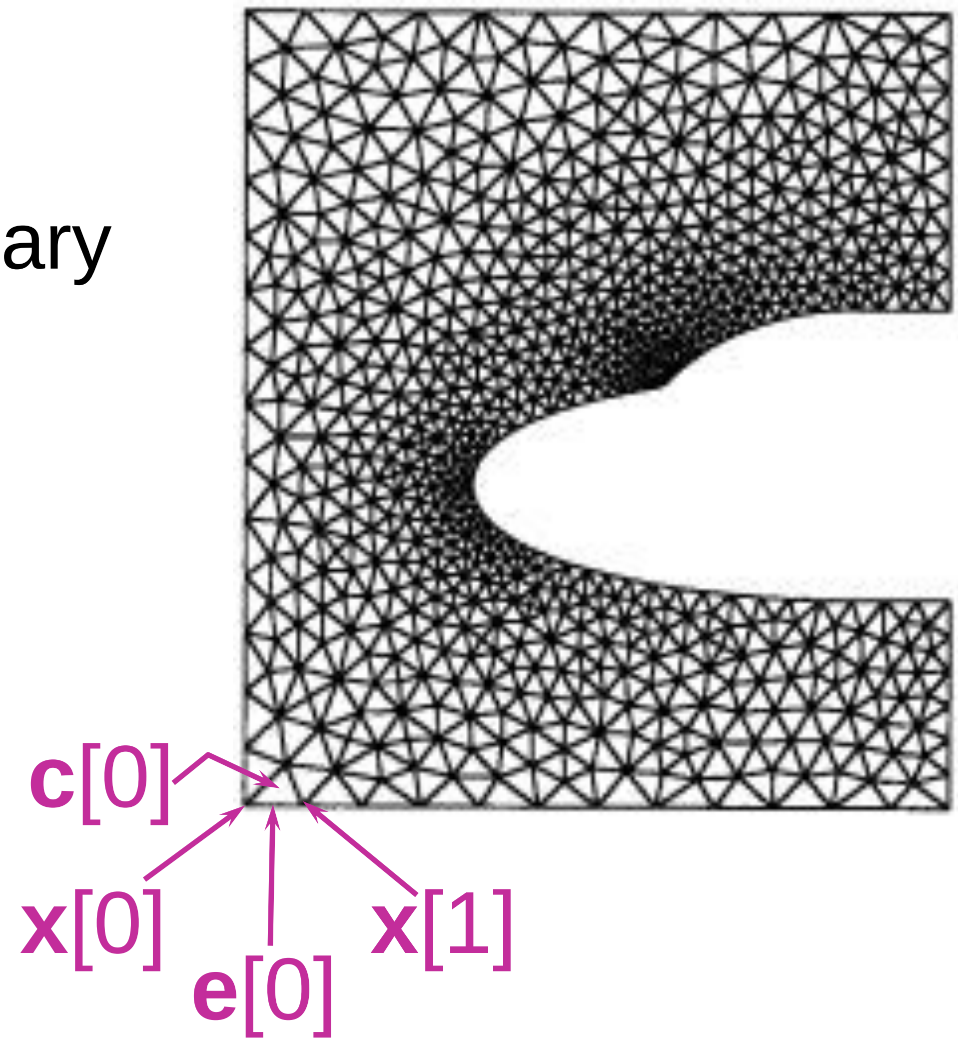
Curvilinear Grid

- Characteristics:
  - non-orthogonal grid
  - grid-points explicitely given (**x**[i,j])
  - Implicit neighborhood-relationship

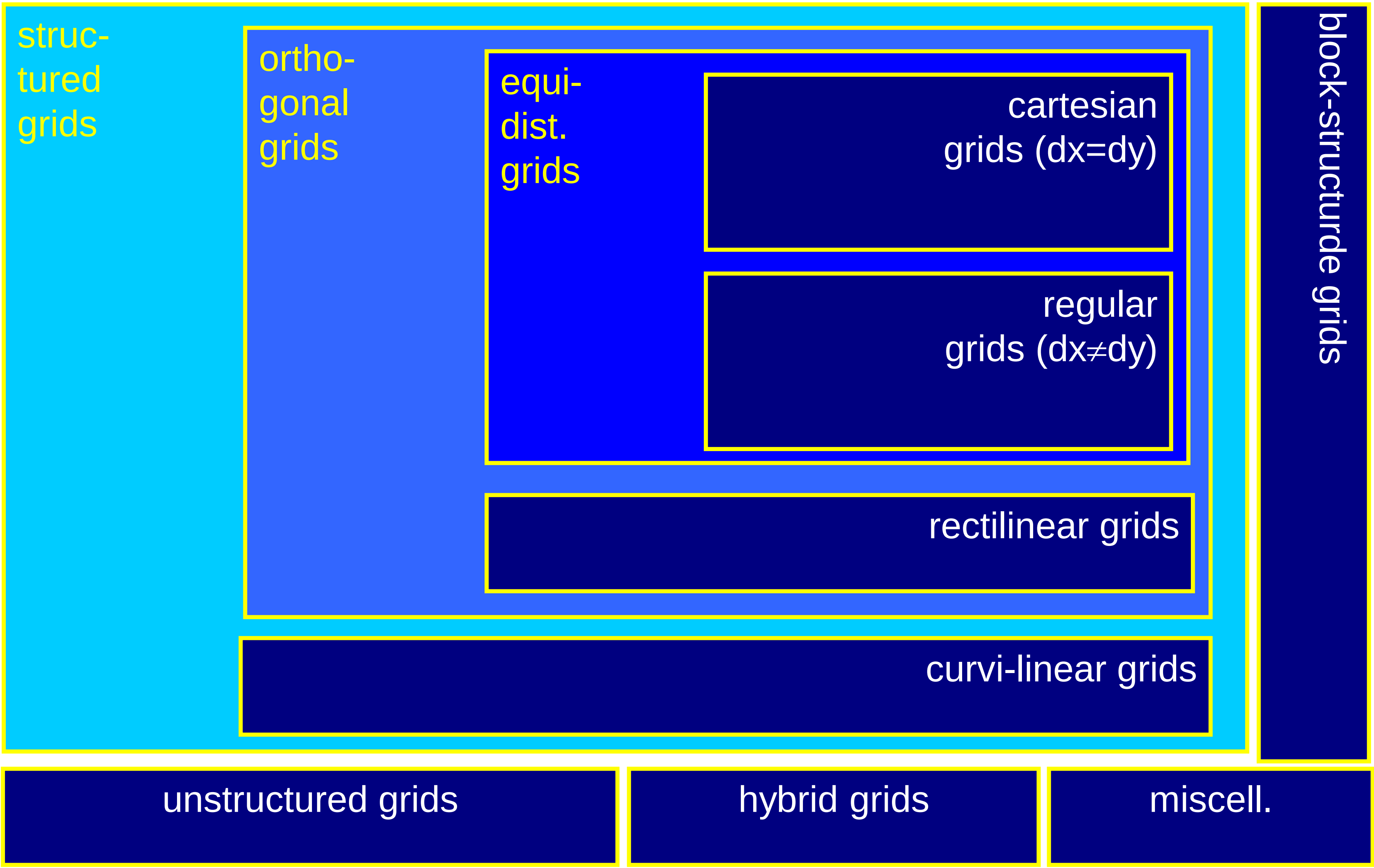


Unstructured Grid

- Characteristics:
  - Grid-points and connections arbitrary
  - Grid-points and neighborhood explicitly given
  - Cells: tetrahedra, hexahedra

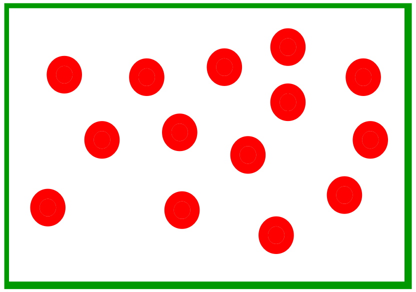


Grids - Survey



Scattered Data

- Characteristics:
  - Grid-free data
  - Data points given without neighborhood-relationship
  - Influence on neighborhood defined by spatial proximity
  - Scattered data interpolation



Grid Transformations

- Conversion between grids:
  - physical domain (simulation)
  - computational domain (visualization mapping)
  - image domain (rendering)
  - etc.
- Questions:
  - Accuracy of re-sampling!
  - Design of algorithms

Visualization and Color

Guidelines for the Usage of Color in Visualization

Usage of Color

- Some facts:
  - Color can emphasize information
  - Number of colors only 7±2
  - Appr. 50–300 shades distinguishable (different for different colors)
  - Rainbow color scale ≠ linear!
  - Color perception strongly depends on context
  - Color blind users are handicapped
  - Observe color associations

Guidelines for Usage of Color

- Desaturated lines as border of colored areas
- No saturated blue for details, animations
- do not mix saturated blue and red (why? therefore)
- Avoid high color frequencies
- Colors to compare should be close
- Observe context, associations!
- Well suited: color for qualitative visualization
- Use redundancy (shape, style, etc.)

Further Material

- Drew Berry: Animations of unseeable biology (http://video.ted.com/talk/podcast/2011X/None/DrewBerry_2011X-480p.mp4)