# Data Visualization: What is it good for?

### Robert S. Laramee Department of Computer Science Swansea University



Swansea University Prifysgol Abertawe



# Overview

- Introduction to Visualization
- Applications
  - Biology
  - Physics
  - Computational Fluid Dynamics
  - Modern Languages and Digital Humanities



# Who is Bob?

- July 2006: Joined Computer Science Department at Swansea University
- 2001-2006: worked at VRVis Research Center (VRVis.at)–the bridge between academia and industry in Austria
- 2005: PhD, Computer Science, Vienna University of Technology (Gruess Gott TUWien)
- 2000: Msc., Computer Science, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH
- 1997: BSc., Physics, University of Massachusetts (ZooMass), Amherst, MA
- Research in
  - Data visualization
  - Software Engineering
  - Human-computer interaction



# Visualization: What is it?

"The purpose of computing is insight, not numbers" [Richard W. Hamming, 1962]

### Visualization:



- 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 English Dictionary, 1989]
- A tool that allows user to gain insight into data.
- The non-fiction version of computer graphics



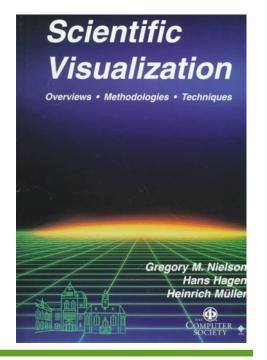
# Visualization – Background

- Visualization is very old
- Often an intuitive step to make

phenomena clearer, e.g., a graph

- Our ability to collect and store data exceeds our ability to derive knowledge from it.
- Data set sizes are ever-increasing making a graphical approach necessary
- Classical (easy) approaches known from business graphics (Excel, etc.)
- Visualization = its own scientific discipline since ~1987
   1997:







# **Useful Visualization Tasks**

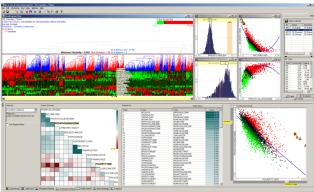
### Visualization is good for:

### exploration

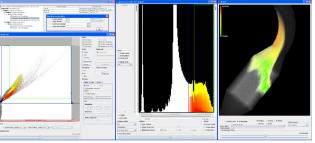
- find the unknown, unexpected
- hypothesis generation
- analysis
  - confirm or reject hypotheses
  - information drill-down

### presentation

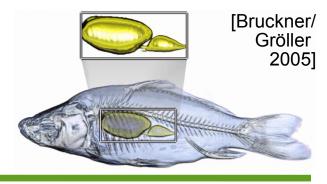
communicate/disseminate results



#### [Seo/Shneiderman 2004]



<sup>[</sup>Doleisch et al., 2003]



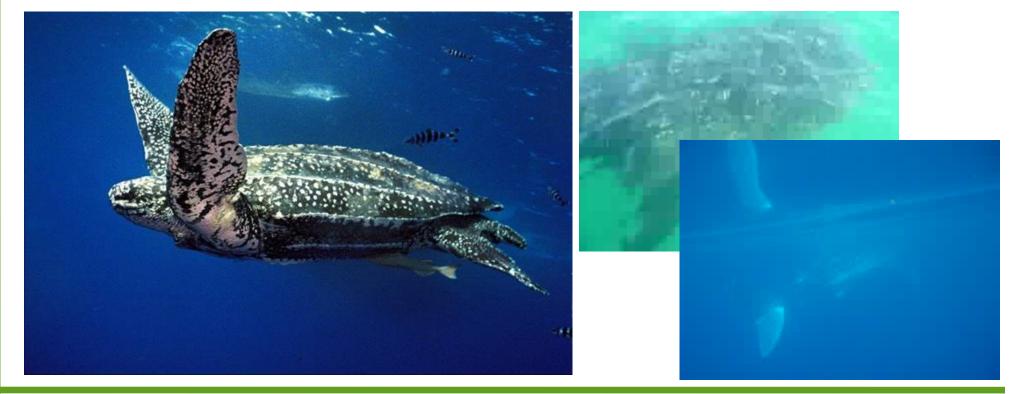


### **Biology Application: Visualisation of Sensor Data from Animal Movement**

Edward Grundy Mark W. Jones Robert S. Laramee Rory P. Wilson Emily L.C. Shepard

- Visual Computing Group

Institute of Environmental Sustainability





### Background

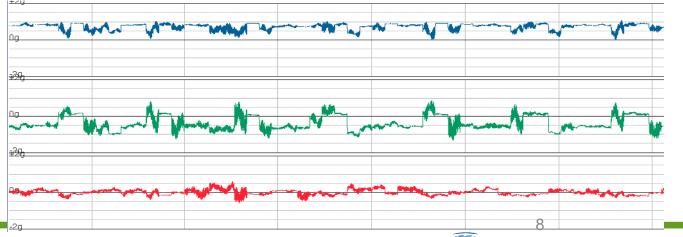
Biologists at Swansea have attached sensors...





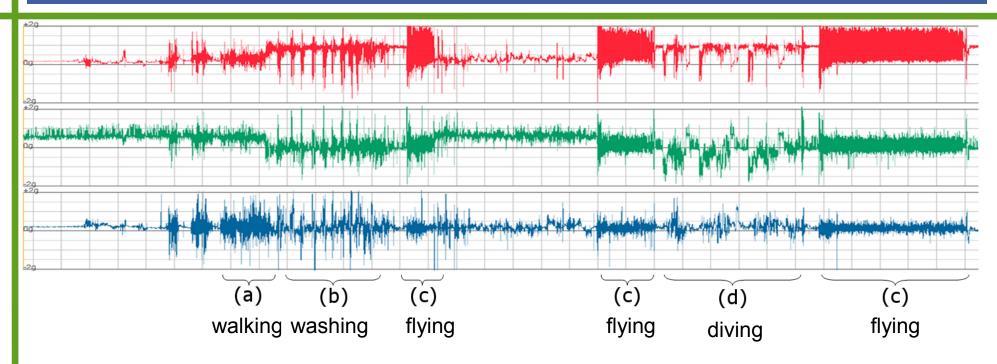
To gather data on:

- acceleration,
- temperature,
- pressure,
- etc





### **Standard Visualization Technique**



2D line plots of the acceleration data is difficult to interpret,

- Large time domain makes relating different periods difficult
- Three channels (possibly more) need to be correlated mentally by user
- Relating intensity plots to orientation or movement is difficult



Given accelerometry data, it is useful to:

- Identify extraordinary events,
- Identify similarity,
- Relate to other attributes to form hypotheses
- Identify commonly adopted postures

While reducing cognitive effort required to interpret line plots.





## **Results: Animal Tracking Video**

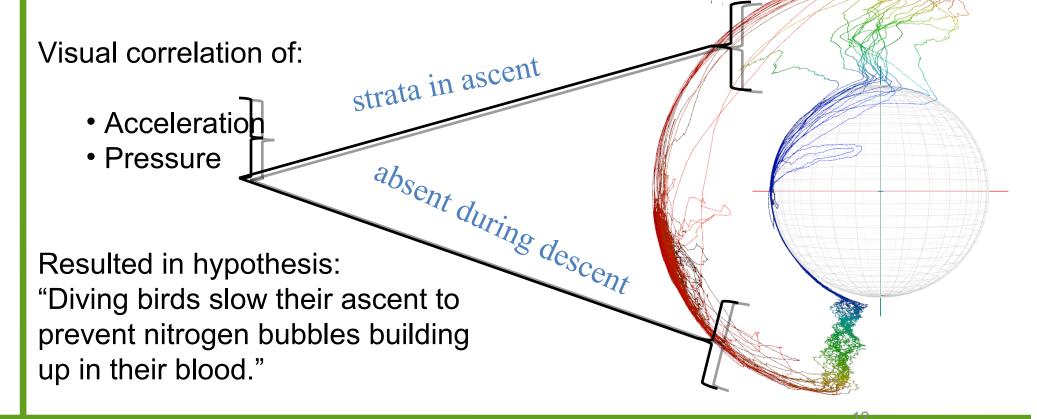




### **Domain Expert Review**

Scatterplot and overlay are valuable tools for both exploration and communication of results.

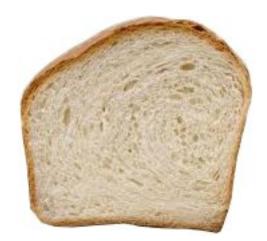
Open research problem in marine biology: "Why don't diving birds get decompression sickness (the bends)?"



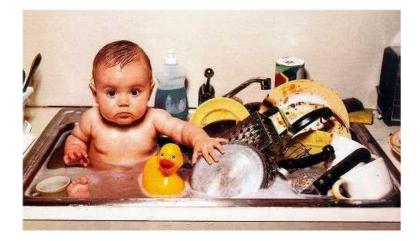


### **Physics Application: Why Study Foam?**

Fire Safety Cleansing Displaces oil from porous media Mineral flotation and separation



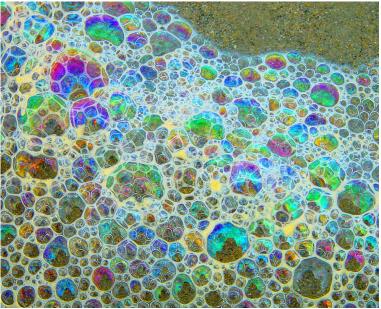






# **Physics Application: Foam**

Two-phase material: liquid and gas Complex behavior: Elastic solid at low stress Plastic solid as stress increases Liquid at high stress

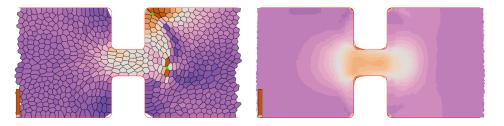




### **Bubble Scale Research Challenges**

Triggers of various foam behaviors are difficult to infer.

- Multiple attributes: position, size, pressure, velocity, topology
- Difficult to visualize general foam behavior:
  - **Time-dependent**
  - Large fluctuations in attribute values caused by dynamic topology of film network.





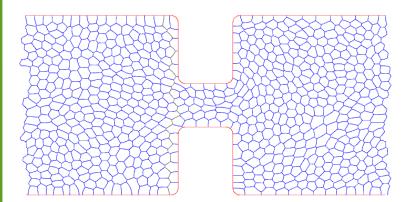
# **Standard Foam Visualizations**

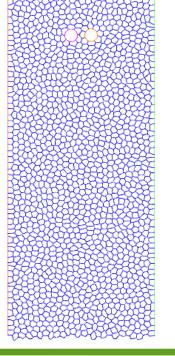
Require modification of simulation code for computation of derived data.

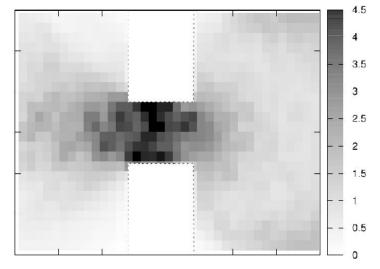
Lack ability to explore and analyze data through interaction.

Slow, coarse level of detail

Univariate



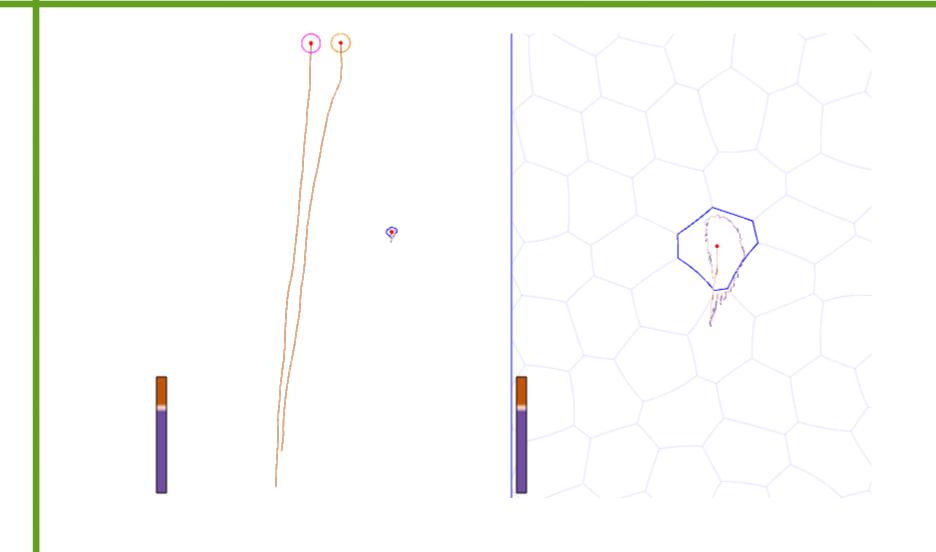




Constriction simulation: average velocity over all time steps

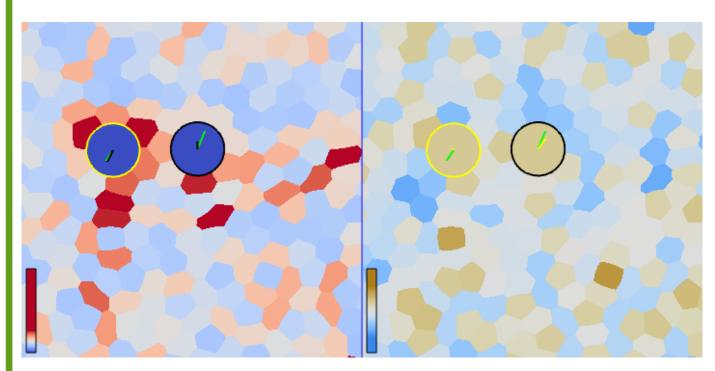


### Why Do Bubbles Traverse Loops?





# Why does one disc descend more quickly?



Simulation of Sedimenting Discs (t=0) Elongation  $\rightarrow$  blue-red Pressure  $\rightarrow$  blue-tan Network force  $\rightarrow$  black Pressure force  $\rightarrow$  yellow Resultant force  $\rightarrow$  green

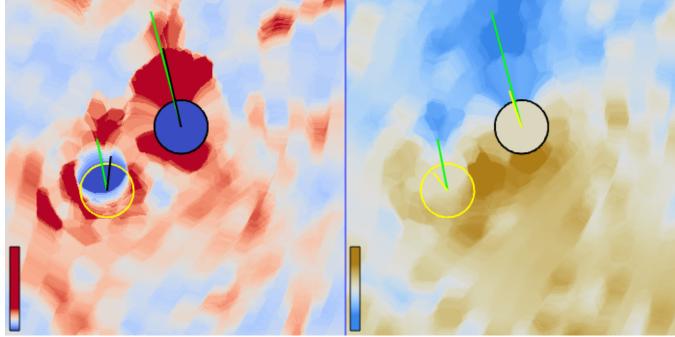
The network force - contacting soap films pull normal to circumference with the force of surface tension. The pressure force - adjacent bubbles push against disc with pressure force.



# Results: Why do discs drift laterally as they sediment?

Simulation of Sedimenting Discs (t=43)

Elongation  $\rightarrow$  blue-red Pressure  $\rightarrow$  blue-tan time window  $\rightarrow$  10 iterations Network force  $\rightarrow$  black Pressure force  $\rightarrow$  yellow Resultant force  $\rightarrow$  green





# Physics Application: Visualization of Foam (Video)

Elongation  $\rightarrow$  blue-red Pressure  $\rightarrow$  blue-tan time window  $\rightarrow$  10 iterations Network force  $\rightarrow$  black Pressure force  $\rightarrow$  yellow Resultant force  $\rightarrow$  green



# What is Flow Visualization?

- a classic topic within scientific visualization
- depiction of vector quantities (as opposed to scalar quantities)
- applications include: automotive design, aerodynamics, astronomy, engineering, fluid mechanics, meteorology, oceanography, medicine, simulation, turbomachinery,

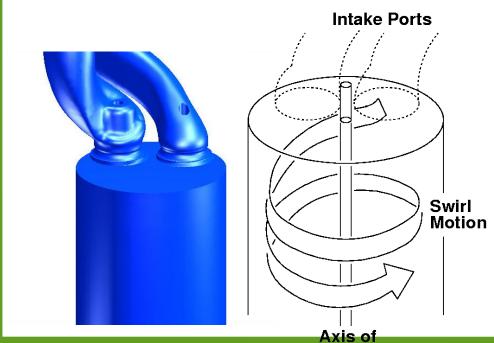
#### Challenges:

- 1. to effectively visualize both *magnitude* + *direction* often simultaneously
- 2. large data sets
- 3. time-dependent data
- 4. What should be visualized? (data filtering/feature extraction)

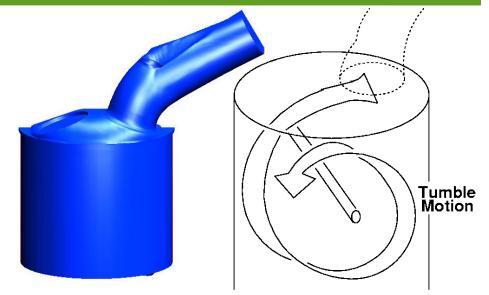




- swirl motion:
  - characterized by motion about cylinder-aligned axis
- more stable (easier)



Rotation



- tumble motion: characterized by motion about axis orthogonal to cylinder
- unstable, more difficult



Achieving ideal patterns of motion leads to optimal mixing (of air and fuel) conditions

- e.g., higher exhaust/gas ratio (EGR)
- decrease in fuel consumption
- Iower emissions
- 1. Can visualization provide insight into or verify characteristic shape/behavior of flow?
- 2. What tools help to visualize swirl/tumble motion?
- 3. Where (in the combustion chamber) are ideal ideal flow pattern *not* being realized?



Extraction and Visualization of Swirl and Tumble Motion from Engine Simulation Data

> Christoph Garth Robert S. Laramee Xavier Tricoche Jürgen Schneider





(Video: Mesh-Driven Vector Field Clustering: An Image-Based Approach)





### **Application: Modern Languages**

Shakespeare's plays have been translated into

dozens of languages for about 300 years

Every translation is a different interpretation

Reflect changing culture or express individual thought by authors

Connecting different regions and reveal a

retrospective view of their histories

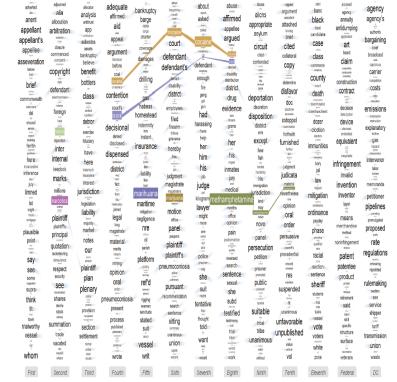
Researchers from Modern Languages, Swansea

University, collect a large number of German

translations of Shakespeare's play, Othello



Robert S. Laramee r.s.laramee@swansea.ac.uk



Swansea University Prifysgol Abertawe Gwyddor

### Which translation is more similar to the original play? Goals of Visualization Present different facets of the data Analyze the data in detail Explore the relationships and patterns to make new hypotheses

Where, when, into which languages has Othello been translated?

How have translators influenced one another?

How do versions vary globally / locally?

Challenges

### **Text Visualization: Challenges and Goals**

Complex Multi-Dimensional Data Set (translation, author, place, year, popularity)



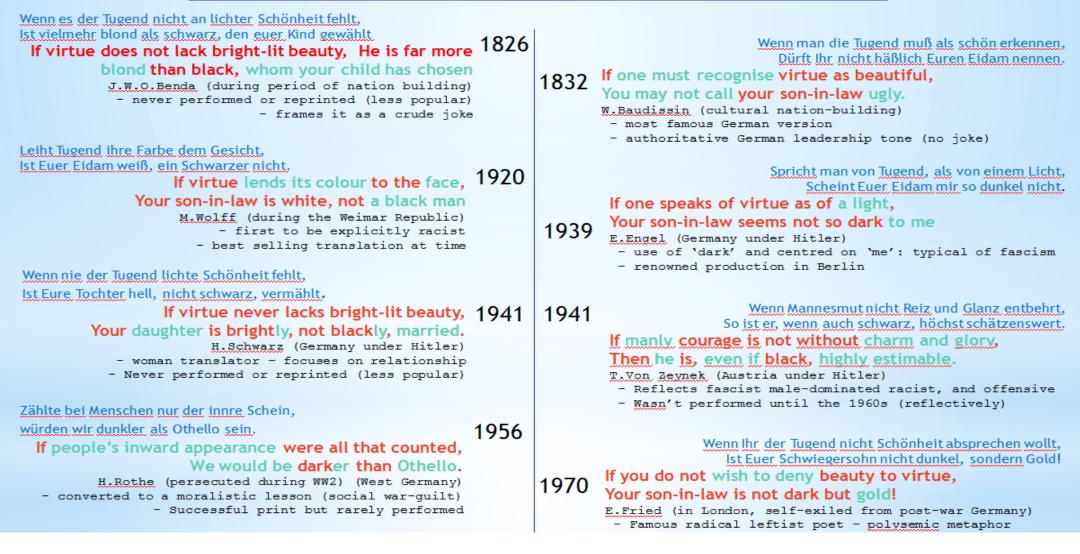


Othello (black) has secretly married Brabantio's daughter.
Brabantio is unhappy.
Duke of Venice points out that Othello is a good man

#### If virtue no delighted beauty lack, Your son-in-law is far more fair than black. W. Shakespeare (Othello, c.1607)

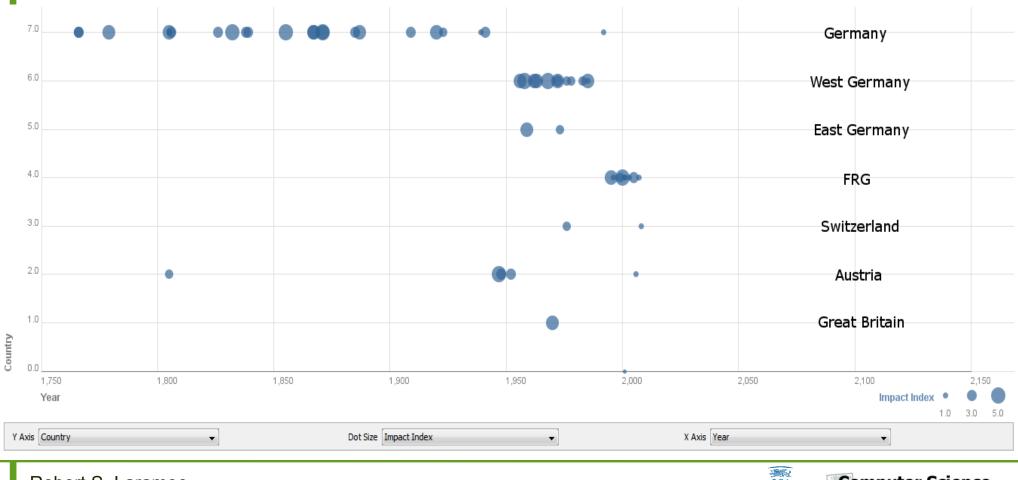
Duke insults black people, but praises Othello.
It is not clear if this is said publically, privately, seriously or jokingly. Translations vary.

Blue = German. Red/Green = back-translation to English. Green = terms unique to that version



### **Background of Translation Data**

#### 57 translations of Othello from 7 various countries, ranging from 1766 to 2006





## **Text (Pre-)Processing**

#### Document Collection Document Standardization

Scanned and stored in ASCII format

**Tokenization** Break the stream of characters into words or tokens

Remove articles: e.g., a, the (die, der, das, ein, etc.)

Language dependent

**Lemmatization** Convert to root form, e.g., play, (-ing, -er, -s etc.)

**Concordance** Tokens + Frequency

**Vector Generation (LSI Model)** 





# Visualizing Translation Variation: Othello Video





### **More Visualization Applications**

- Visualization of Higher Education (HE) in Wales (Strategic Planning Unit)
- Visualization of Questionnaire Data (Criminology)
- Visualization of EEG Data (Psychology)
- Visualization of Tensor Field Data (Engineering)

Many more examples on Bob's web page: http://cs.swan.ac.uk/~csbob/



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