Attractive Visualization

Hauptseminar "Information Visualization - Wintersemester 2008/2009"

Benjamin Bafadikanya LFE Medieninformatik 16.02.2009



Ludwig—— LWU Maximilians— Universität

München

Overview

- 1. Introduction
- ≡ 2. Visualization in Attention-Limited Environments
- ≡ 3. Visualization in Public Spaces
- 4. Interaction in Semi-Public Environments

Introduction



- Why "attractive" visualization?
- Many displays in our everyday life
- Displays facilitate many tasks
- Displays in different environments



[14]



Peripheral Displays

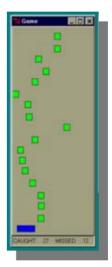
- User is focused on a primary task
- Display in her periphery informs about important events
- Negative: Distraction from primary task
- Graphical vs. textual displays regarding distraction



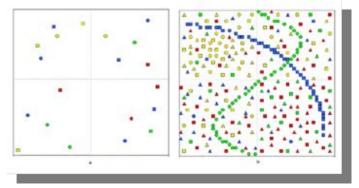


Peripheral Displays (cont.)

- **■** Distraction in time critical situations
- ≡ Cognition speed depends on
 - Display presence time
 - Information density



[12]



[12]



Peripheral Displays (cont.)

≡ Field of application





[16]



Peripheral Displays (cont.)

≡ Going over the top





[17]



Attraction by Motion

- ≡ Encoding information in motion moving icons
- ≡ Cognition rate for motion does not decrease very much towards the periphery
- Different motion types
 - **■** Anchored



Attraction by Motion

- Cognition rate for motion does not decrease very much towards the periphery
- Different motion types
 - **■** Anchored
 - **■** Travelling





München

Visualization in Public Spaces

Public Displays

- When do people really look at public displays?
- Display requirements
 - **Position** at eye level, towards the people's flow, involves surroundings
 - ≡ Size combination of small and large displays
 - ≡ Content low information density, animated pictures or videos

bafadika@cip.ifi.lmu.de



München____

Visualization in Public Spaces

Public Displays (cont.)



[2]



München____

Visualization in Public Spaces

Public Displays (cont.)



[2]

bafadika@cip.ifi.lmu.de



München

Visualization in Public Spaces

Public Displays

- When do people really look at public displays?
- Display requirements
 - \equiv Position at eye level, towards the people's flow, involves surroundings
 - ≡ Size combination of small and large displays
 - **Content** low information density, animated pictures or videos



München___

Visualization in Public Spaces

Public Displays (cont.)





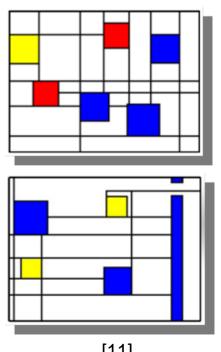


Ambient Visualization

■ Combines aesthetic aspects with computer supported information presentation

■ Problems

- ≡ Finding the right information type
- ≡ Finding the appropriate template
- ≡ Finding the right location



[11]



Visualization in Public Spaces

■ Interactive Displays

- ≡ Choice of information of general interest
- ≡ Enticing people to interact with a display
 - Instructor or easy to use
 - ∃ Honey-pot effect



[7]

Displays in Semi-Public Environments



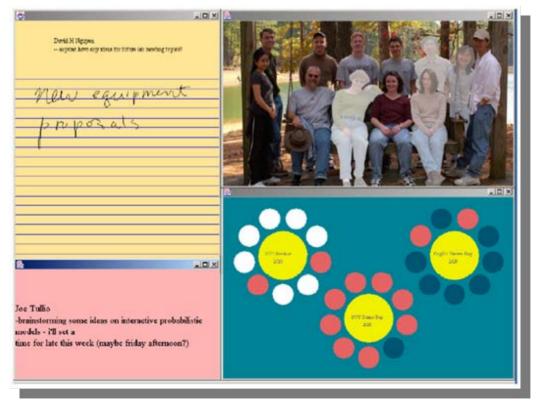
Advantages compared to public spaces

- ≡ Content is of general interest
- No privacy issues
- ≡ Good location for the display is available

Displays in Semi-Public Environments



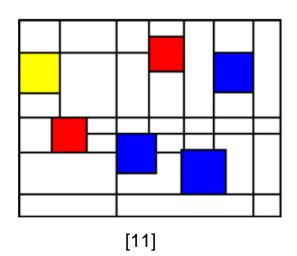
Example



[5]



Questions?







[2]



Thank You.



Sources (1)

- [1] L. Bartram, C. Ware, and T. Calvert. Moving Icons: Detection And Distraction.

 In Proceedings of Human-Computer InteractionInteract, 2001.
- [2] H. Brignull and Y. Rogers. Enticing People to Interact with Large Public Displays in Public Spaces. Human-Computer Interaction, 2003.
- [3] C. Chen and M. Czerwinski. Empirical evaluation of information visualizations: an introduction. International Journal of Human-Computers Studies, 53(5):631–635, 2000.
- [4] E. Huang, A. Koster, and J. Borchers. Overcoming Assumptions and Uncovering Practices: When Does the Public Really Look at Public Displays? LECTURE NOTES IN COMPUTER SCIENCE, 5013:228, 2008.
- [5] E. Huang and E. Mynatt. Semi-public displays for small, co-located groups. In Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on Human factors in computing systems, pages 49–56. ACM New York, NY, USA, 2003.



Sources (2)

- [6] A. Noll. The beginnings of computer art in the United States: A memoir. Computers & Graphics, 19(4):495–503, 1995.
- [7] P. Peltonen, E. Kurvinen, A. Salovaara, G. Jacucci, T. Ilmonen, J. Evans, A. Oulasvirta, and P. Saarikko. It's Mine, Don't Touch!: interactions at a large multi-touch display in a city centre. 2008.
- [8] J. Redstr"om, T. Skog, and L. Halln"as. Informative art: using amplified artworks as information displays. In Proceedings of DARE 2000 on Designing augmented reality environments, pages 103–114. ACM New York, NY, USA, 2000.
- [9] R. Sekuler and R. Blake. Perception. New York, 1994.



Sources (3)

- [10] T. Skog, S. Ljungblad, and L. Holmquist. Bringing computer graphics to everyday environments with informative art. In International Conference on Computer Graphics and Interactive Techniques, pages 153–153. ACM Press New York, NY, USA, 2002.
- [11] T. Skog, S. Ljungblad, and L. Holmquist. Between aesthetics and utility: designing ambient information visualizations. In Information Visualization, 2003. INFOVIS 2003. IEEE Symposium on, pages 233–240, 2003.
- [12] J. Somervell, D. McCrickard, C. North, and M. Shukla. An evaluation of information visualization in attention-limited environments. In Proceedings of the symposium on Data Visualisation 2002, pages 211–216.
 Eurographics Association Aire-la-Ville, Switzerland, Switzerland, 2002.
- [13] J. Somervell, R. Srinivasan, O. Vasnaik, and K. Woods. Measuring Distraction and Awareness Caused by Graphical and Textual Displays in the Periphery. In Proceedings of the 39th Annual ACM Southeast Conference.



Sources (4)

- [14] http://www.stroeer.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Bilder/pressebilder/station_infoscreen.jpg
- [15] http://www.astrasound.de/images/monitor_480.jpg
- = [16] http://farm3.static.flickr.com/2375/2145763283_e4364c8902.jpg?v=0
- [17] http://www.mobilevideozone.com/images/anim/image5_1.jpg
- [18] source unknown