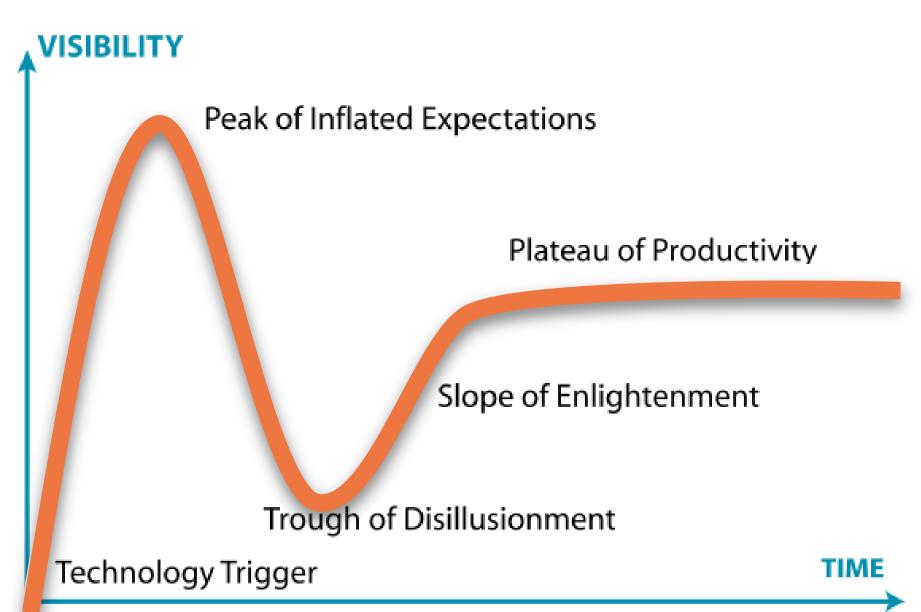
# Passing Through the Trough of Disillusionment of Illustrative Visualization

#### Ivan Viola

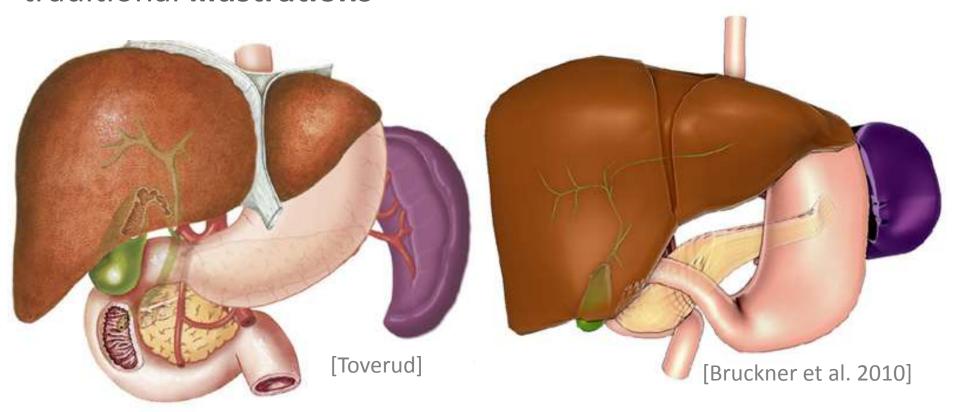


#### **Hype Cycle**



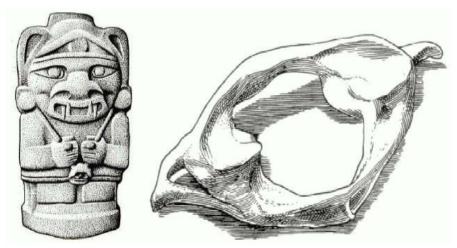
#### **Illustrative Visualization**

**Definition**: computer supported **interactive** and **expressive visualization** of **complex** data through **abstractions** from traditional **illustrations** 



#### **Low-Level Visual Abstractions**

- Concerned with how different objects are presented
- Stylized depiction
  - Silhouettes and contours, pen and ink, stippling, hatching, ...

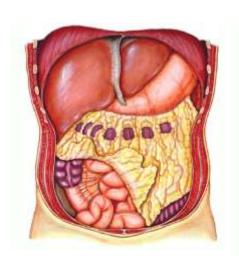




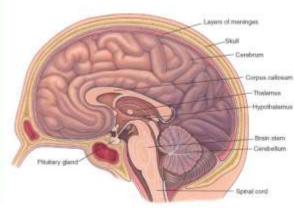


#### **High-Level Visual Abstractions**

- Deal with what should be visible and recognizeable
- Focus+Context
  - Depth of field, lens distortions, deformations
- Smart visibility
  - Cutaways, breakaways, ghosting, exploded views, peelaways...





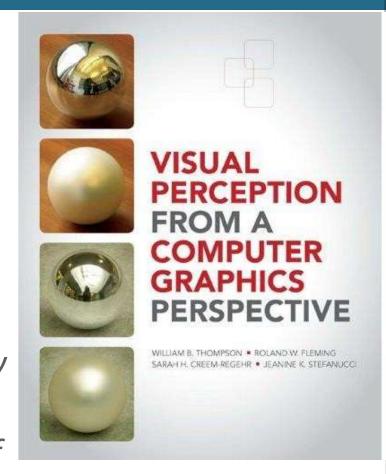


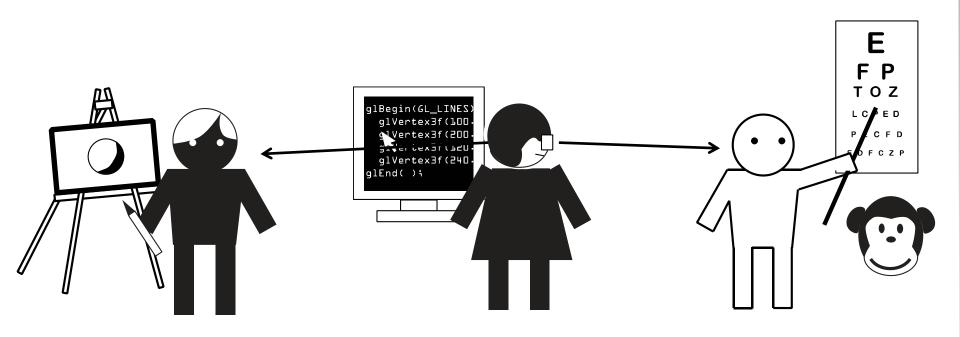
#### Perception-Computer Graphics-Illustration

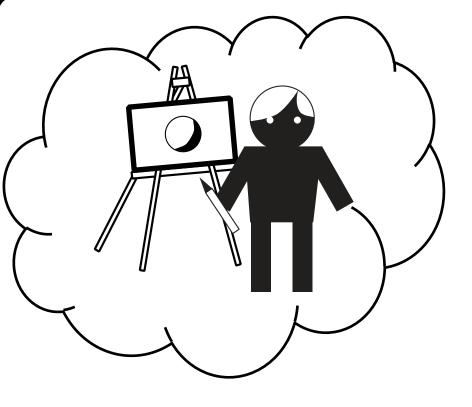
One approach to improving the perceptual effectiveness of computer graphics is to adapt tools and techniques for conveying visual information used by artists and illustrators.

A **second** approach builds directly on knowledge of human vision system by using **perceptual** effectiveness as an optimization criterion in the design of the computer graphics systems.

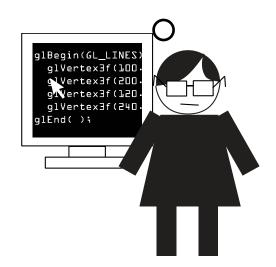
These two approaches are not completely distinct....



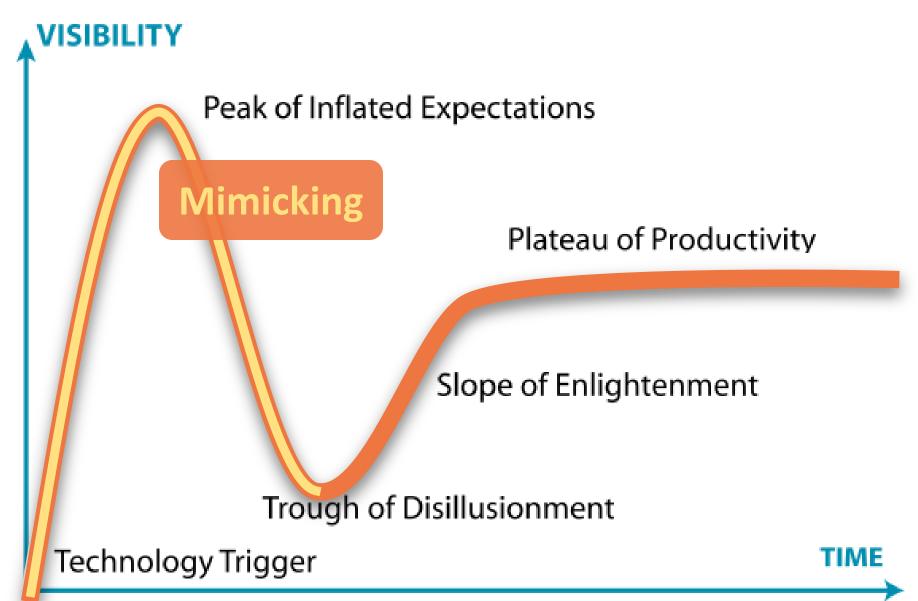




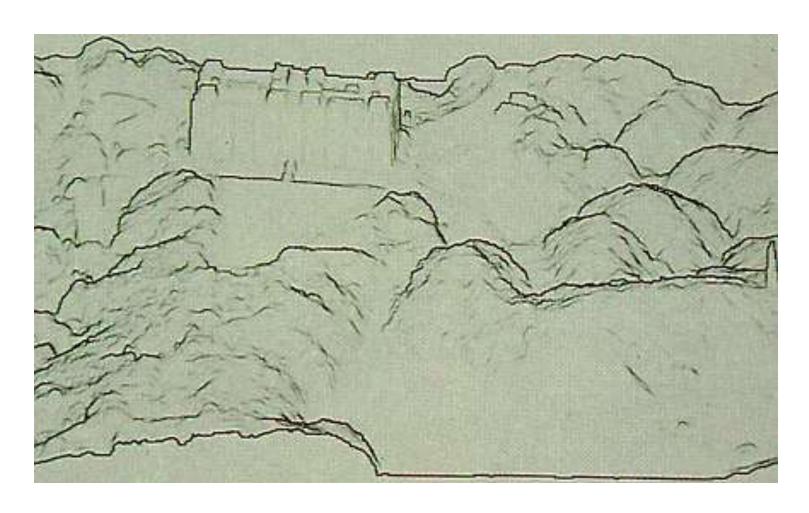




#### Hype Cycle of Illustrative Visualization

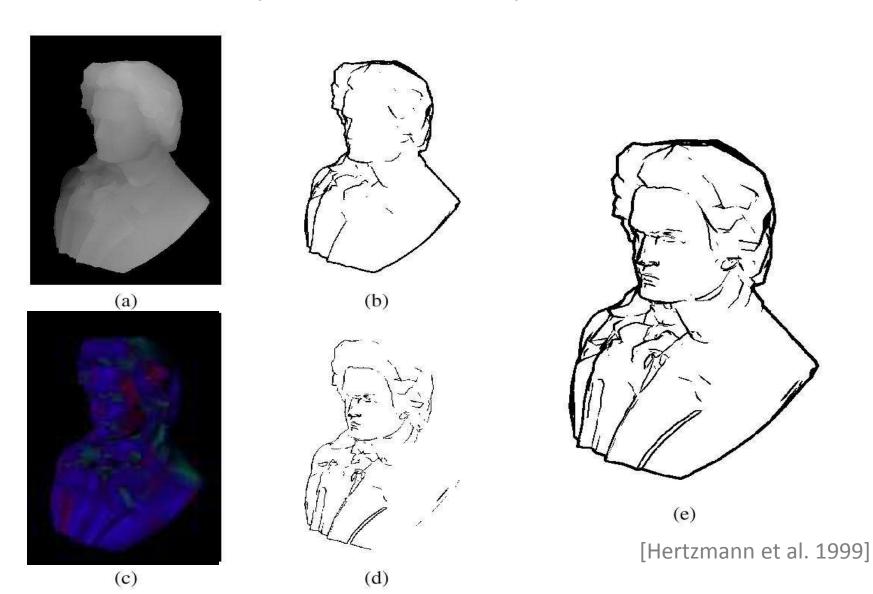


# **Line Drawing**

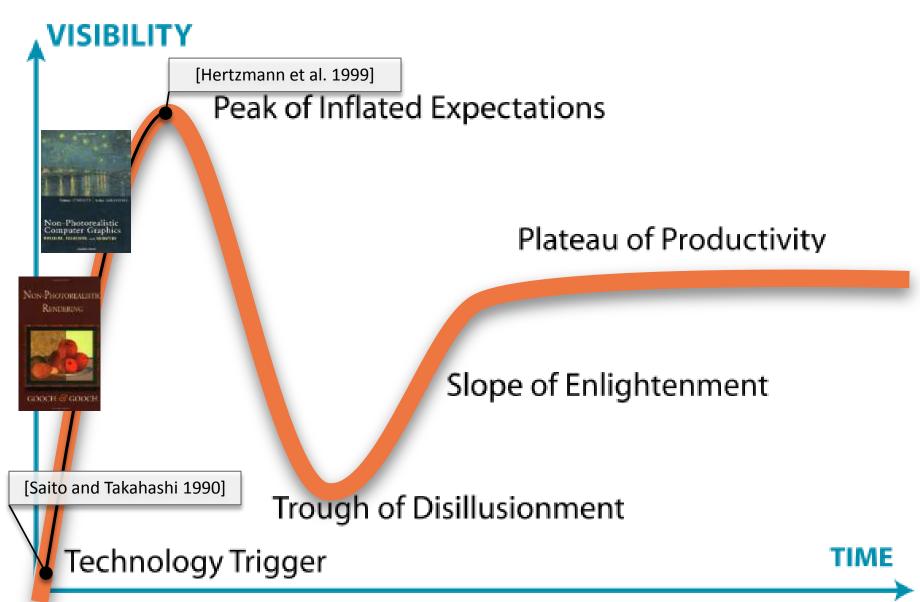


## **Contour Composition in Image Space**

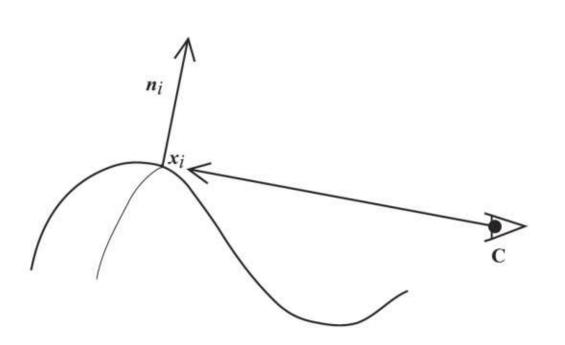
Combination Depth + Normal map

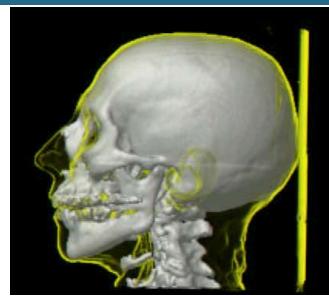


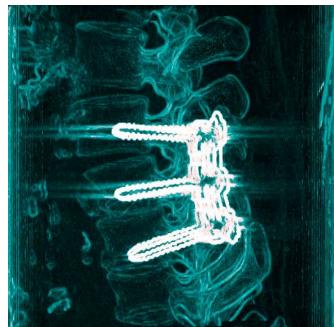
#### Hype Cycle for Illustrative Visualization



## **Contour Extraction in Object Space**



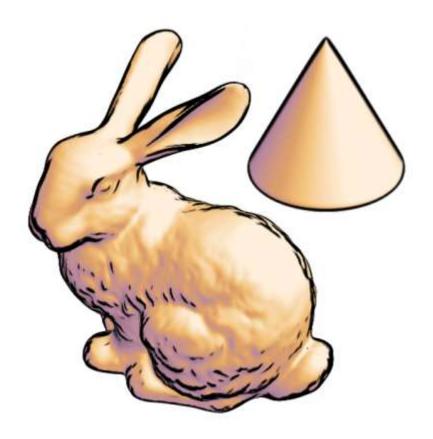




[Ebert and Rheingans 2000] [Csebfalvi et al. 2001]

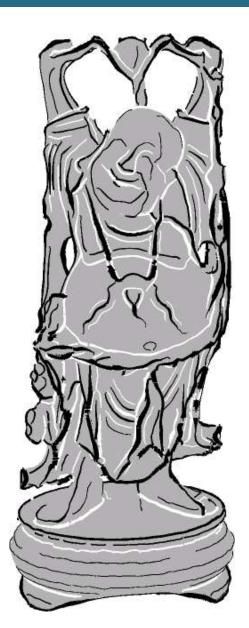
# **Line Drawing**

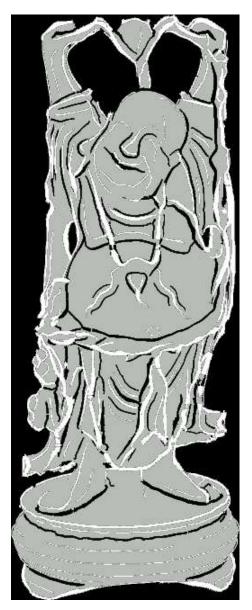




# Ridge and Valley Lines

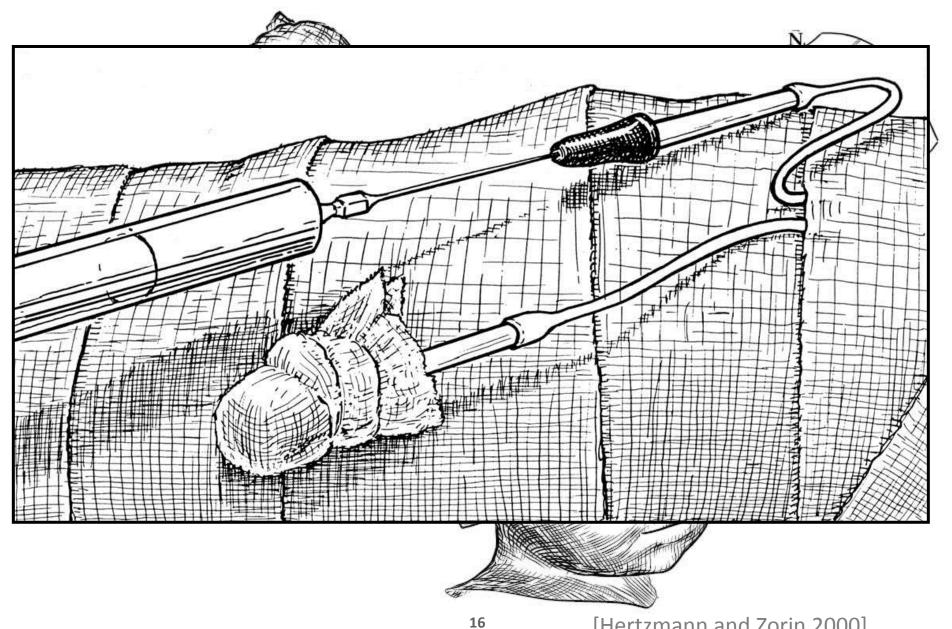






[Ohtake et al. 2004]

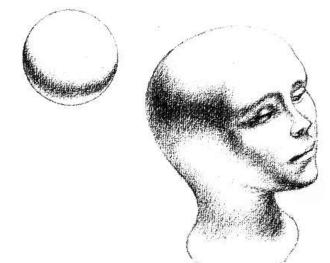
# Hatching

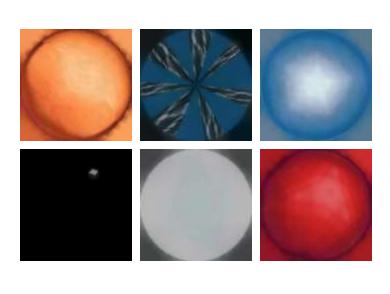


# **Lit Sphere Style Transfer**





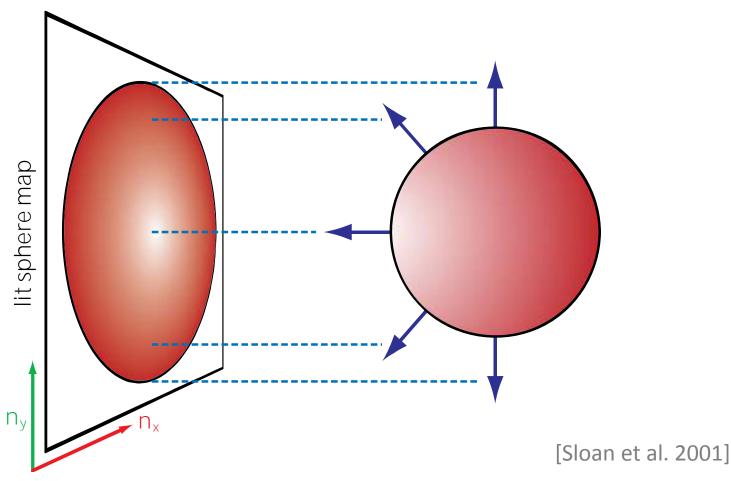




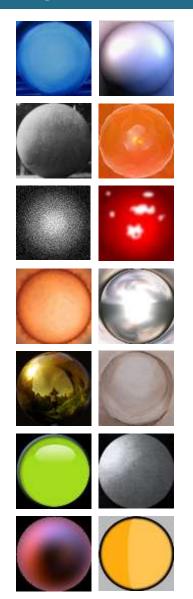
[Sloan et al. 2001]

### **Lit Sphere Concept**

 Use a sphere map indexed by the eye-space normal to determine the color of a point



## **Style Transfer Functions**

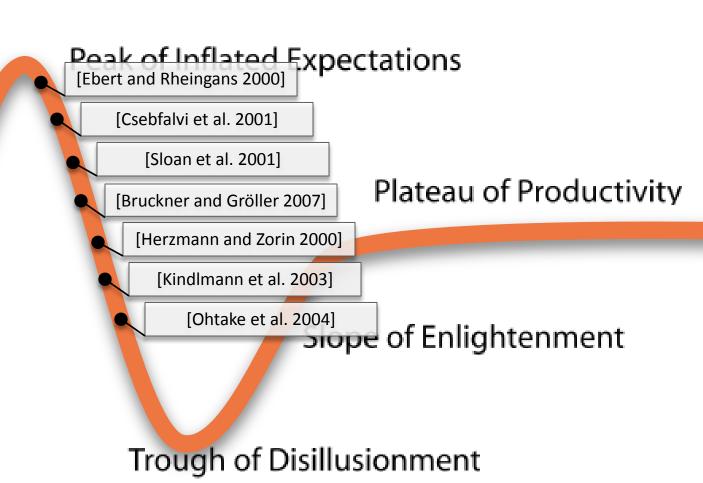




#### Hype Cycle for Illustrative Visualization

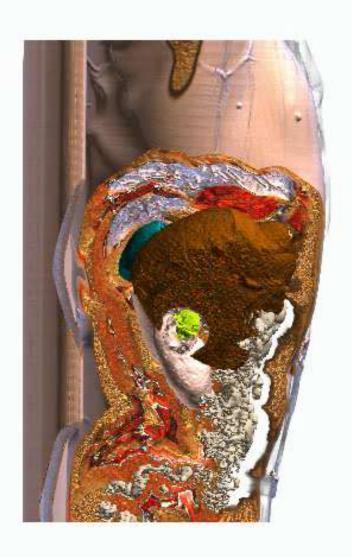
#### VISIBILITY

Technology Trigger



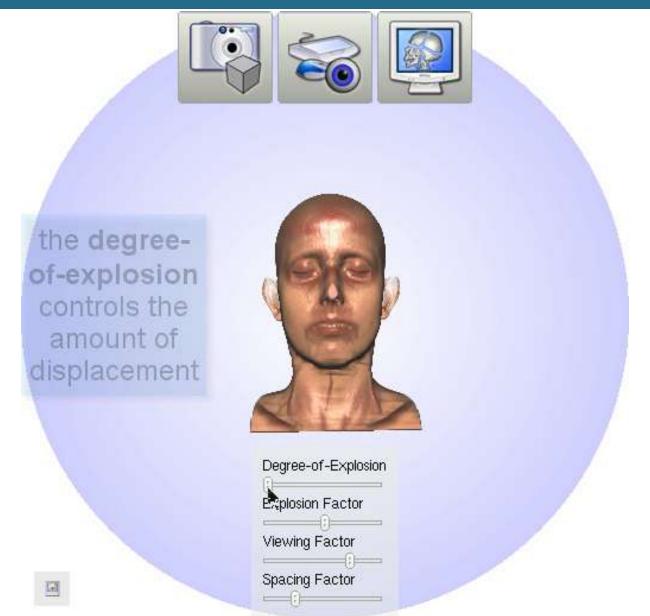
20

## **Cut-Away Views**



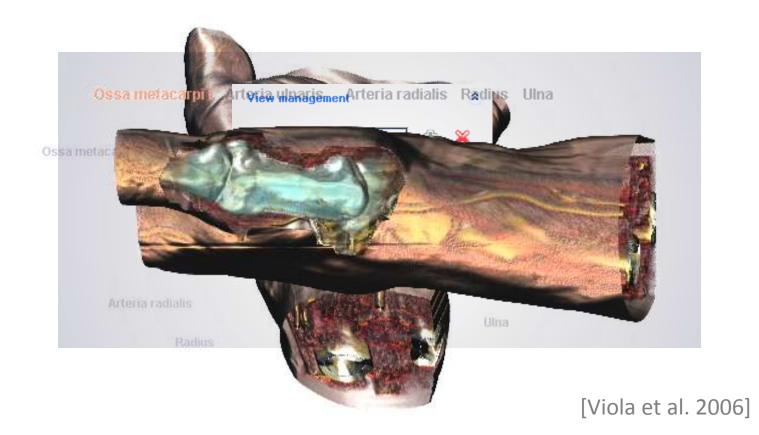
[Viola et al. 2004]

## **Exploded Views**

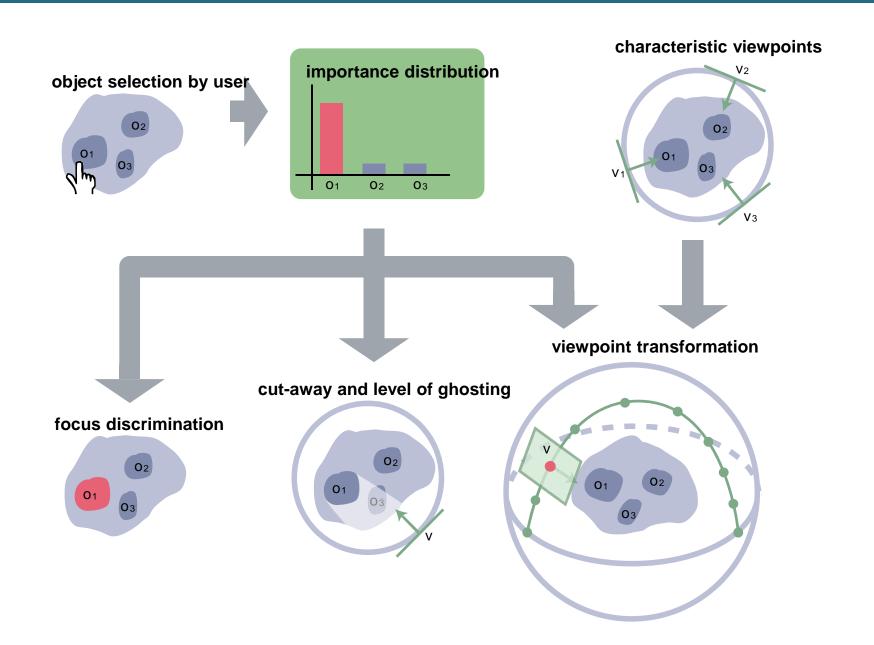


#### **Visual Guidance in Data**

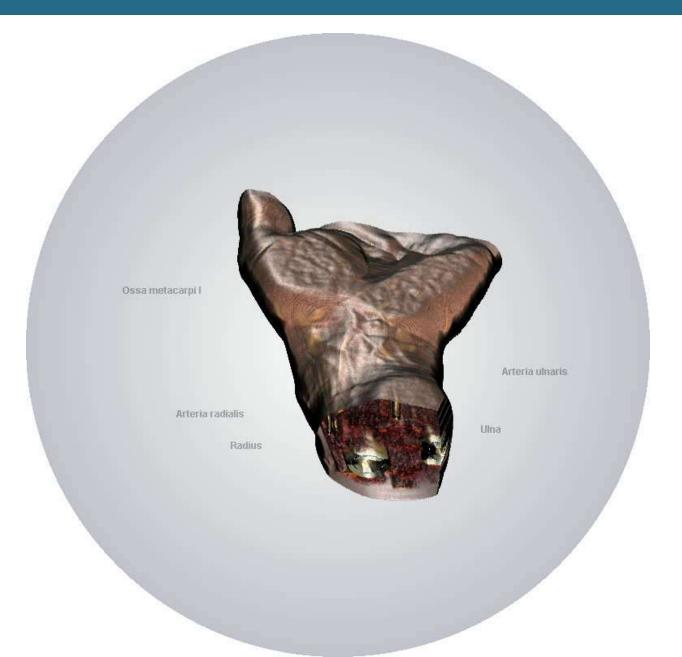
- Input: known and classified volumetric data
- High level request: show me feature X
- Output: visually pleasing focusing at X



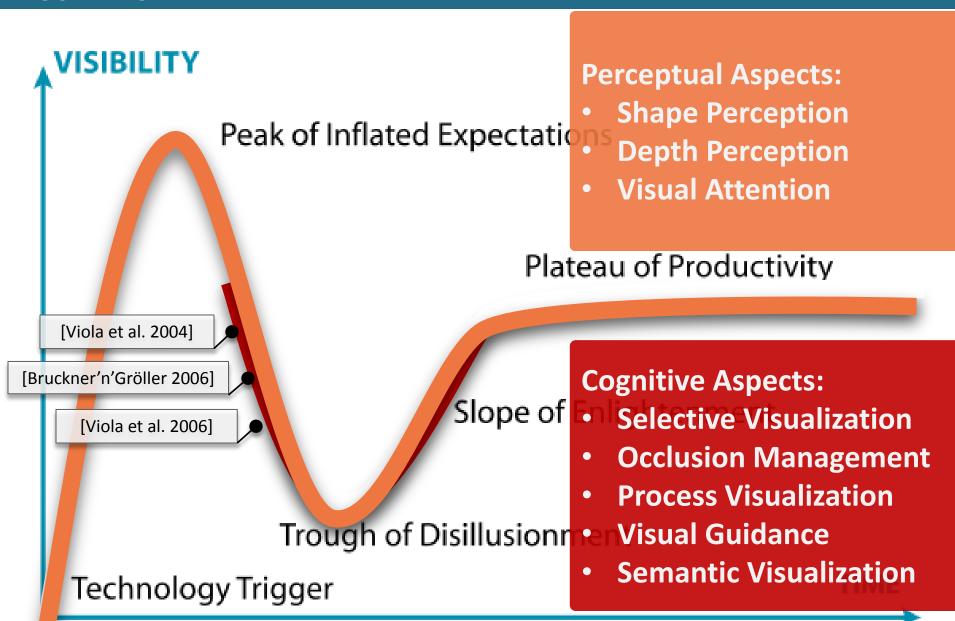
#### **Guidance Elements**

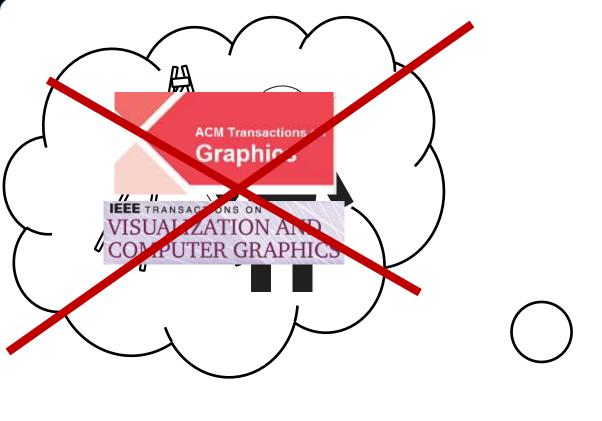


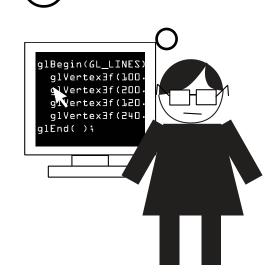
#### **Visual Guidance over Human Hand**

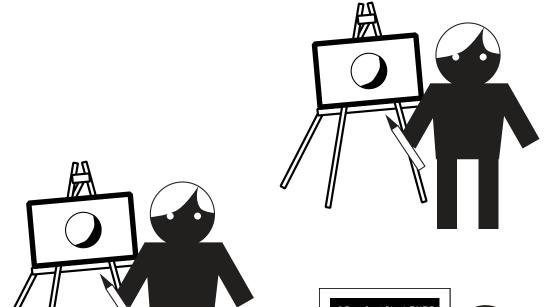


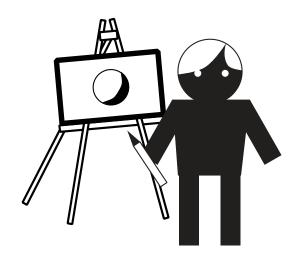
#### Hype Cycle for Illustrative Visualization





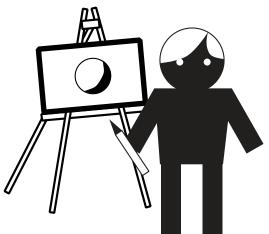


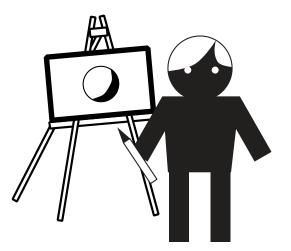




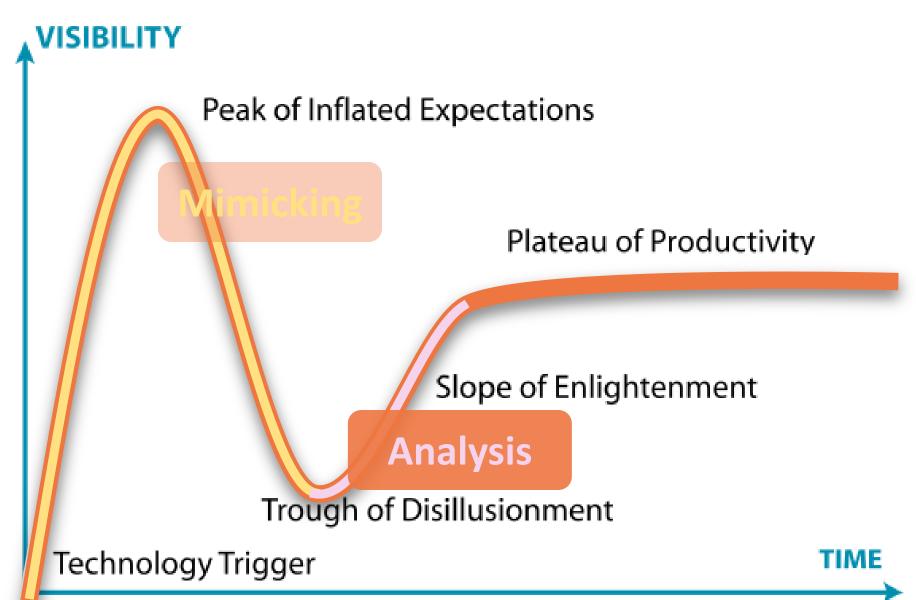








#### Hype Cycle of Illustrative Visualization



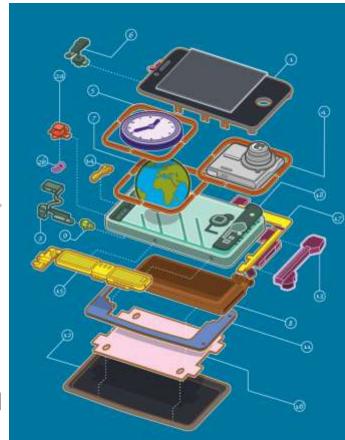
#### **Establishing Design Principles**

Design principles **connect** the **visual design** of a visualization with the **viewer's perception and cognition** of the underlying information the visualization is meant to convey.

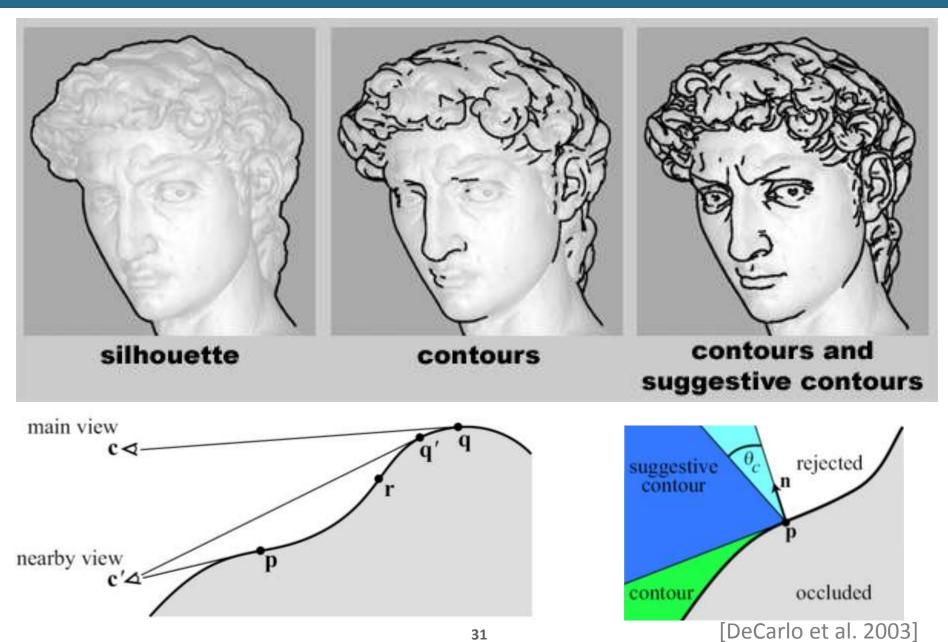
Identifying and formulating good design principles often requires

analyzing the best hand-designed visualizations, examining prior research on the perception and cognition of visualizations, and, when necessary, conducting user studies into how visual techniques affect perception and cognition.

Given a set of design rules and quantitative evaluation criteria, we can use procedural techniques and/or energy optimization to build automated visualization-design systems.
[Argawala et al. 2011]



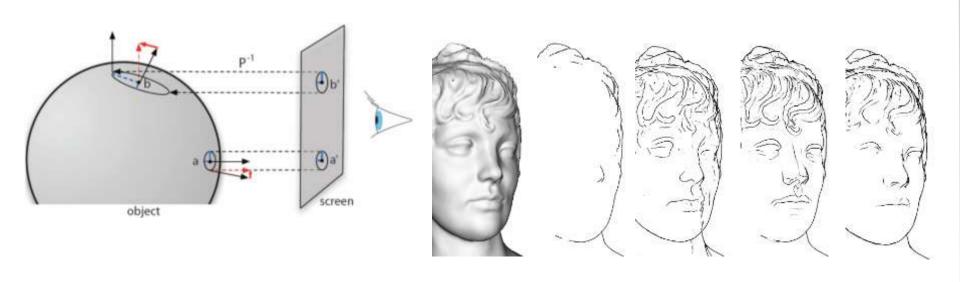
## **Suggestive Contours**



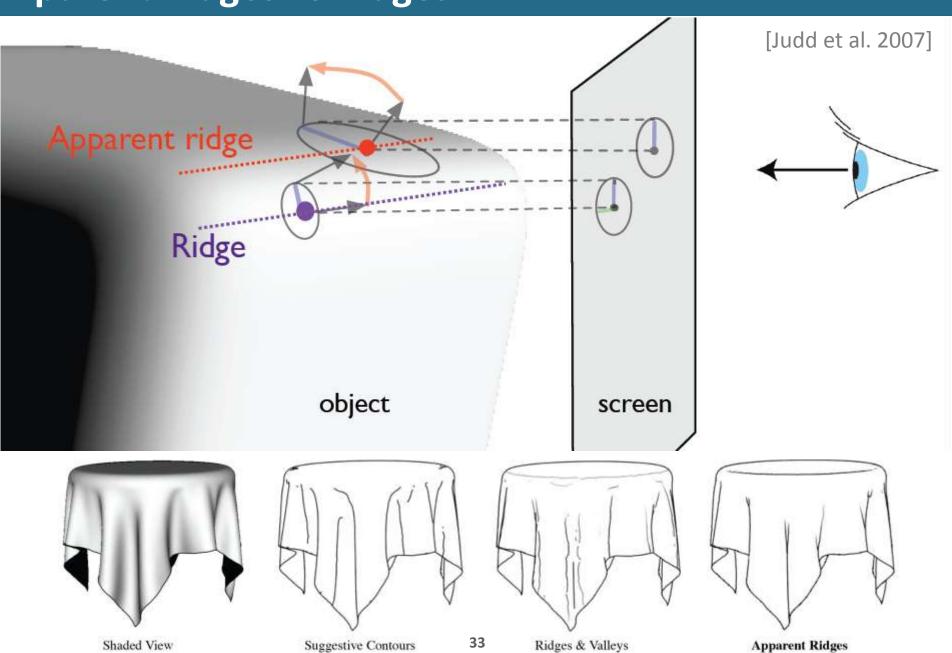
31

#### **Aparent Ridges**

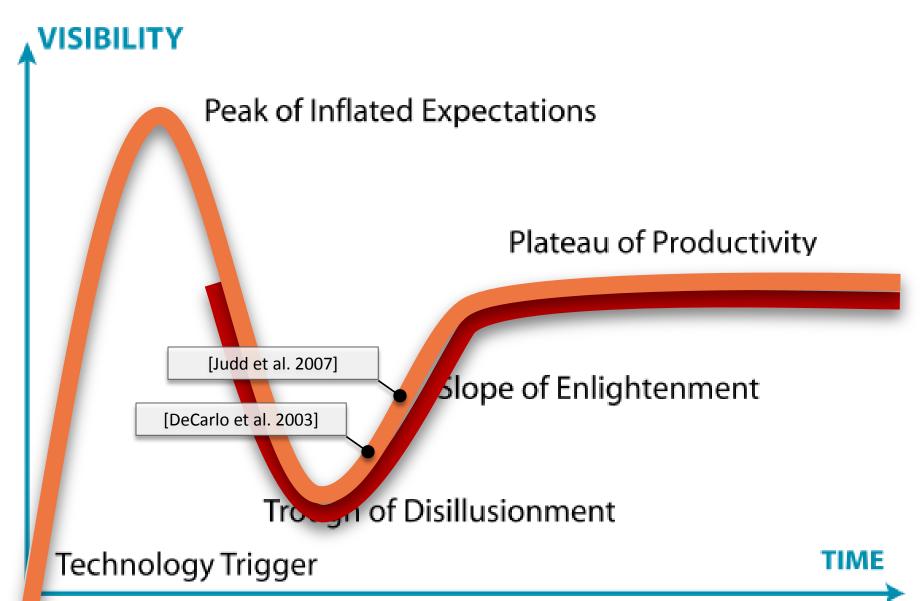
- Draw lines at rapid variation of normal with respect to the image position
- Aparent Ridge: loci of points that maximize view dependent curvature



## **Aparent Ridges vs Ridges**



#### Hype Cycle for Illustrative Visualization



#### **Rules for Cut-Aways and Section Views**

- Inside and outside objects are differentiable
- Section view intersection of two half spaces
- Section aligned to main axis of outside object
- Jittering mechanism for cut-outs
- Cut-out walls should be visible
- Cut-out is a single hole
- Interior objects visible from any viewing angle



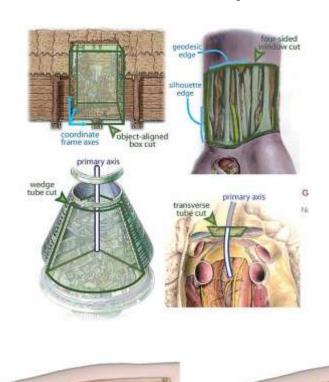
[Diepstraten et al. 2003]

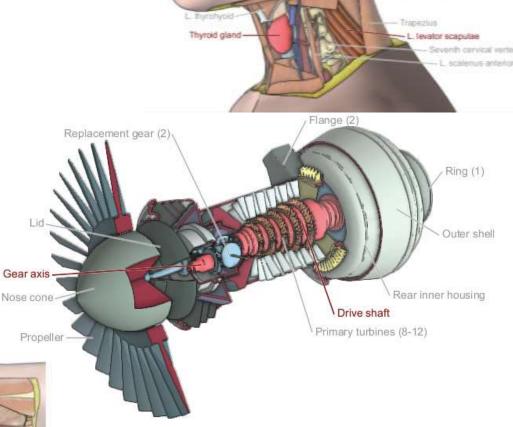
#### Occluder-Based Cut-Away Design

Consideration of geometrical properties of occluding

structures

Canonical viewpoint selection

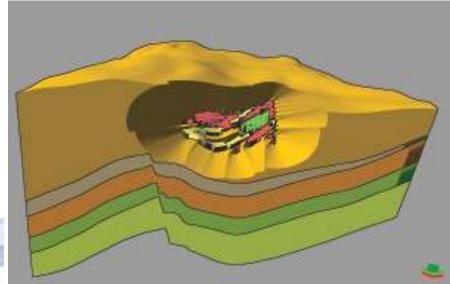




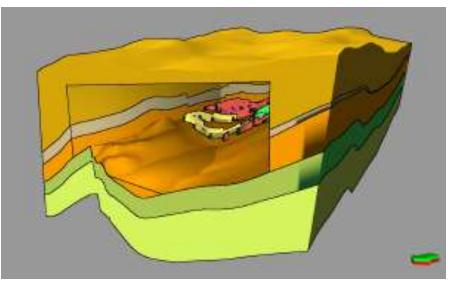
[Li et al. 2007]

# **Cut-Away Illustrations for Geology**

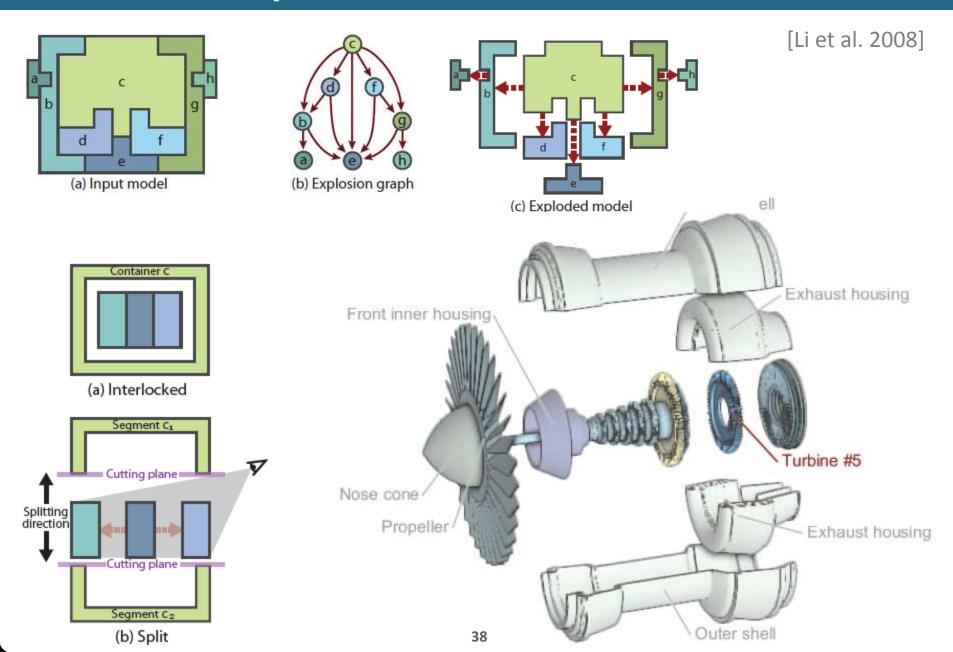
- Simple cut geometry
- Oblique cuts
- Cut alignment with context







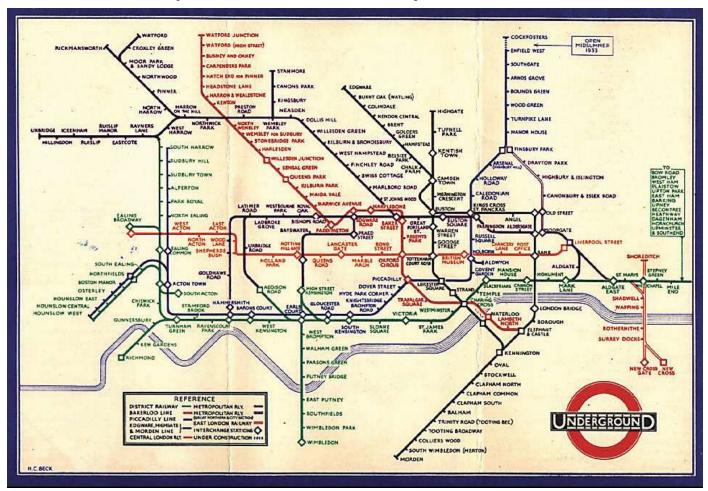
# **Hierarchical Exploded Views**

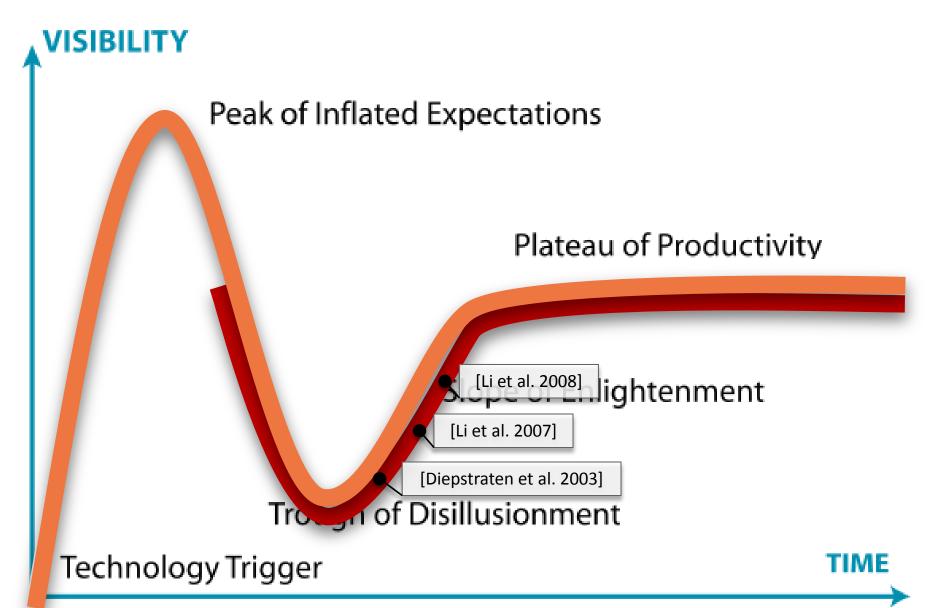


## **Subway Map Design**

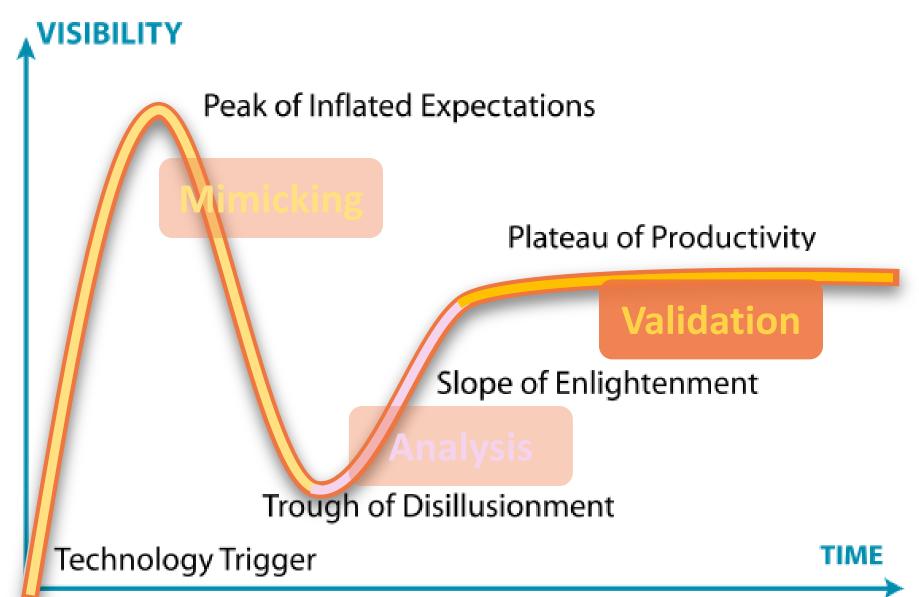
Straightening the subway lines

- [Argawala et al. 2011]
- Evenly spacing the stops to visually emphasize the sequence of stops and transfer points

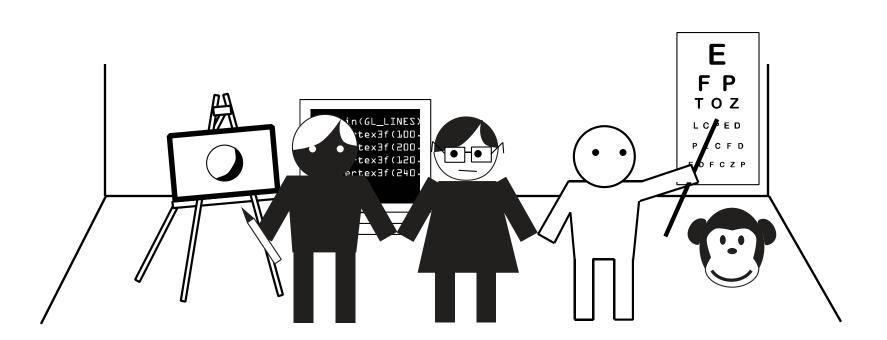




How are illustrators doing it?
But can we know for sure if we do not ask them?
And are they doing the right thing?



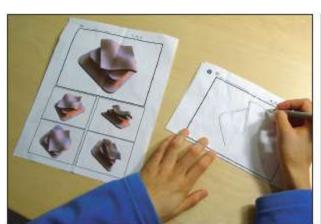
# Why are illustrators doing it this way?

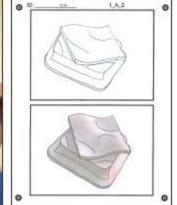


#### Line Drawing: Illustrators vs. Silicon

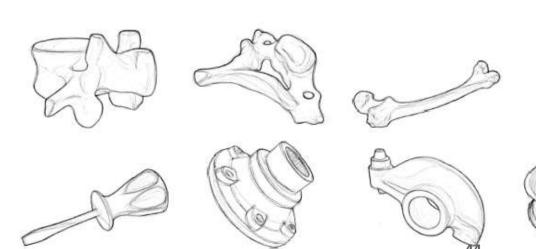
About 20 artists were asked to draw objects based on

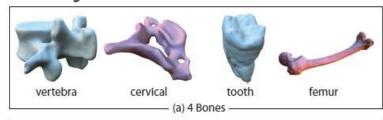
shaded rendering

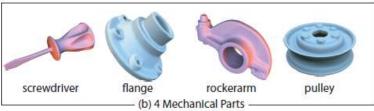


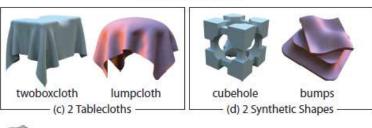


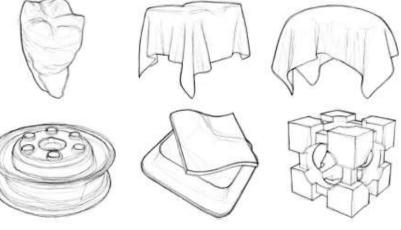
[Cole et al. 2008]



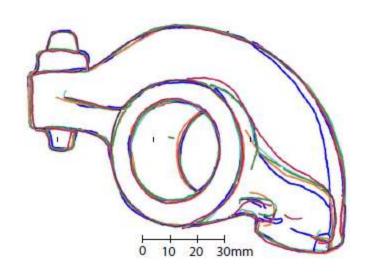


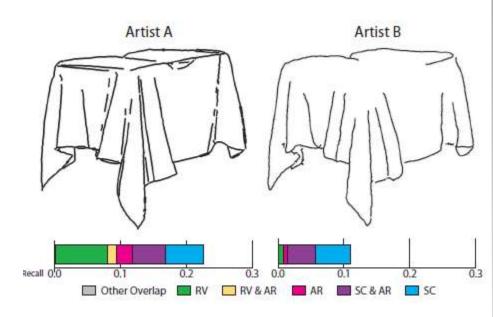


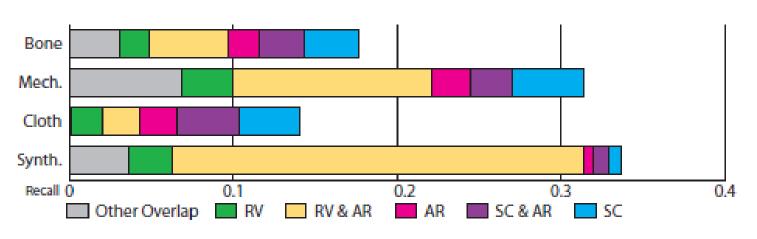




# Line Drawing: Illustrators vs. Silicon







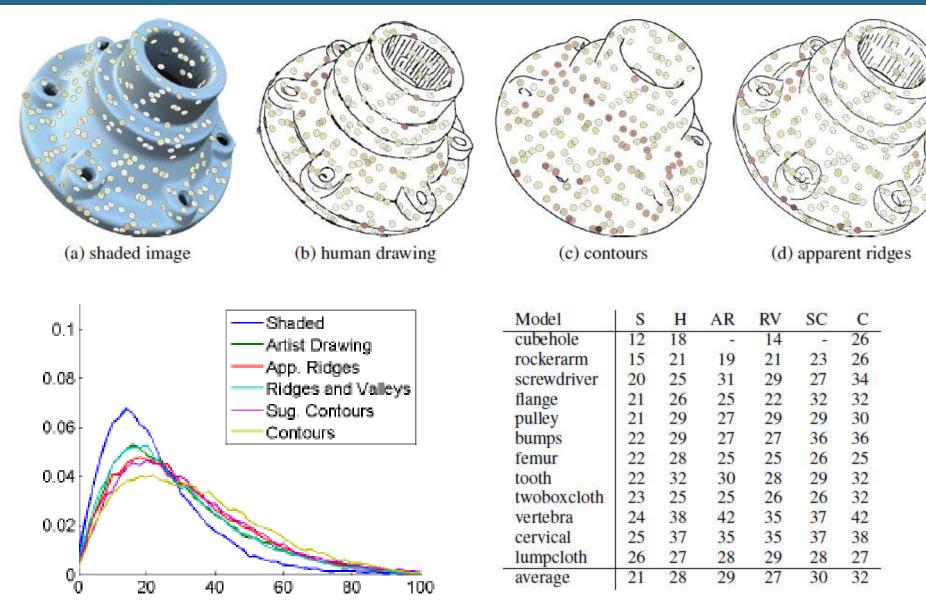
#### Line Drawing: Illustrators vs. Silicon

Canny edge detector - the best match with illustrator lines!

	Feature	Bone	Cloth	Mech	Synth	Avg
Image Space	ImgGradMag	31.3	36.0	73.8	147.8	72.2
	ImgMaxCurv	38.0	15.8	55.5	64.4	43.4
	ImgMinCurv	15.1	15.3	23.4	56.6	27.6
	ImgLuminance	20.2	19.8	33.9	33.6	26.9
View Independent View Dependent	$N \cdot V$	23.6	13.9	31.3	36.9	26.4
	ViewDepCurv	21.5	17.2	49.8	10.1	24.7
	ViewDepCurvDeriv	22.8	14.4	31.9	9.5	19.7
	RadialCurvDeriv	19.2	15.0	29.8	8.0	18.0
	RadialTorsion	14.6	10.3	27.8	7.2	15.0
	RadialCurv	14.8	10.3	26.2	7.2	14.6
	SurfMaxCurvDeriv	16.9	11.0	27.3	8.9	16.0
	SurfMaxCurv	13.9	8.8	25.1	7.6	13.9
	SurfMinCurv	13.9	8.1	27.0	5.1	13.5
	SurfMeanCurv	14.1	8.9	22.5	7.0	13.1
	SurfGaussianCurv	13.1	8.5	25.7	4.9	13.1

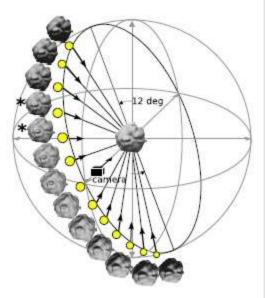
Feature	Bone	Cloth	Mech	Synth	Avg
Canny edges	18.2	37.2	50.9	145.0	53.4
Apparent Ridges	8.7	11.2	21.2	77.9	24.8
Ridges & valleys	6.8	7.4	24.4	77.1	24.5
Suggestive Contours	9.8	11.9	17.4	1.6	11.3

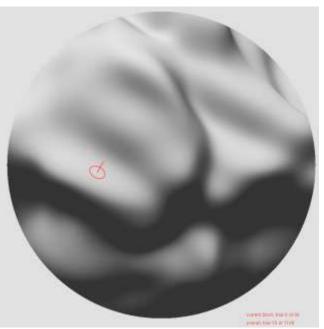
# Line Drawings Effectiveness in Conveying Shape

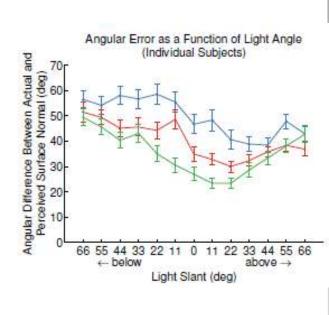


[Cole et al. 2009]

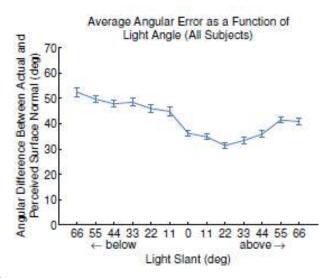
#### **Light Positioning**

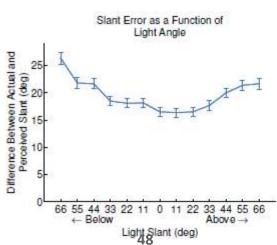


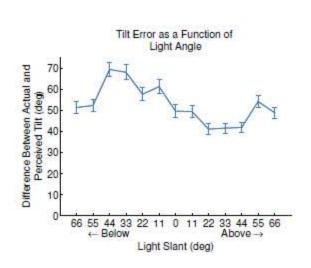




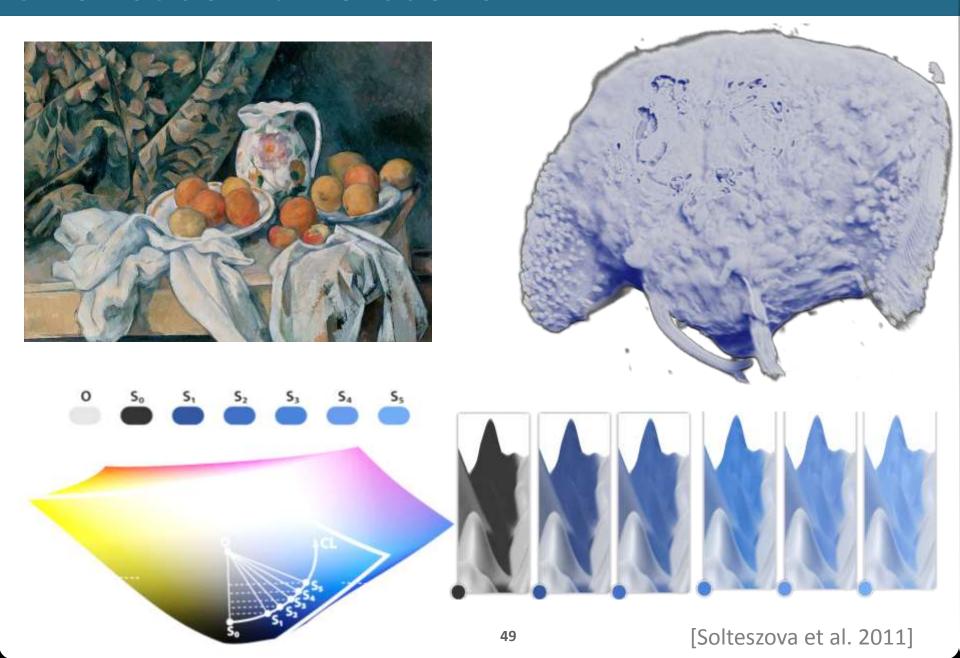
[O'Shea et al. 2008]

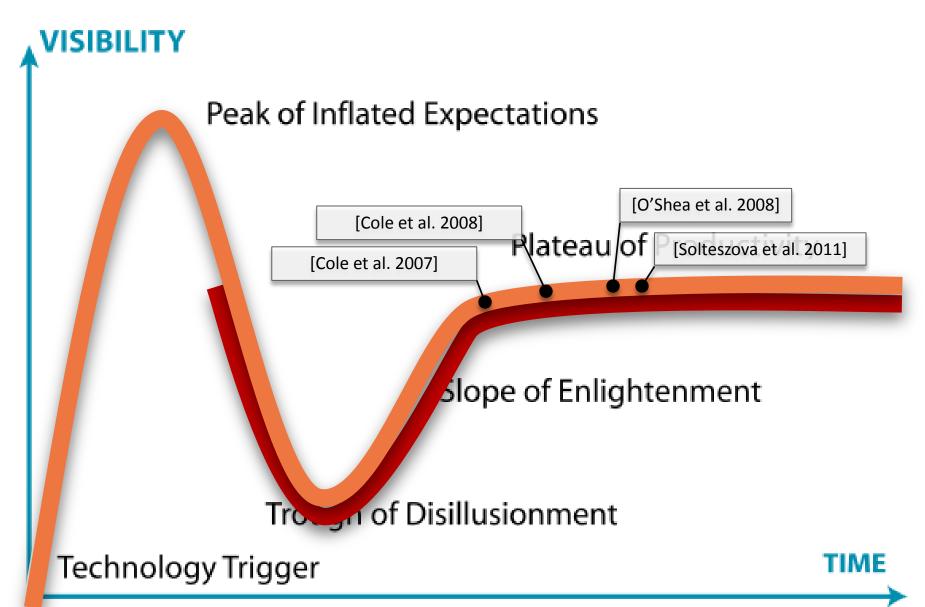


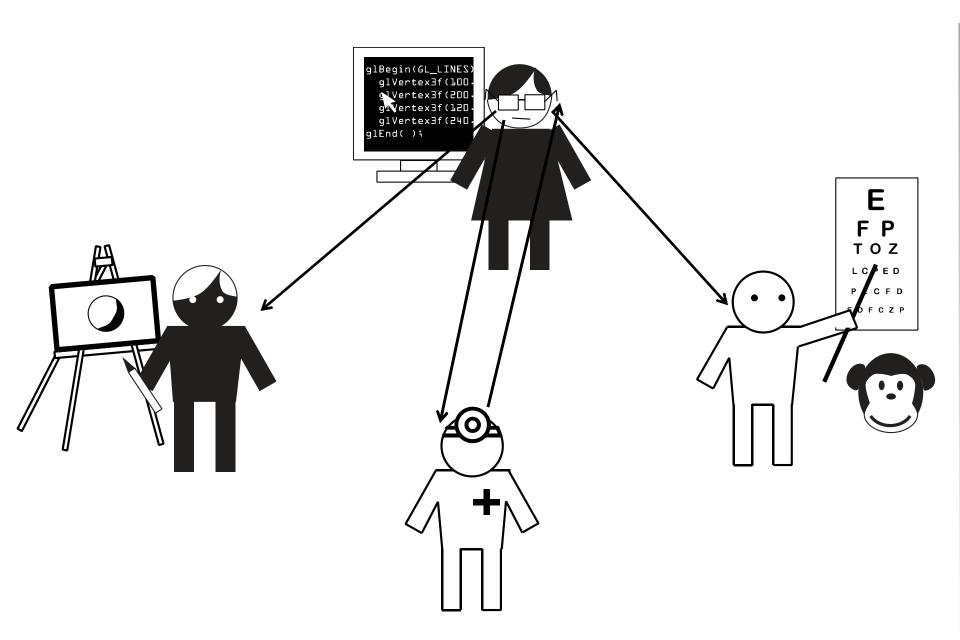




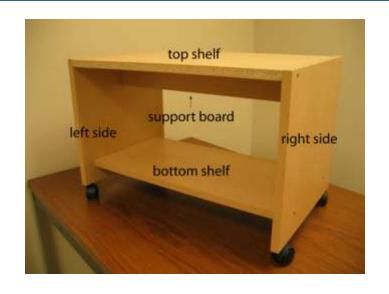
# **Chromatic Shift in Shadows**



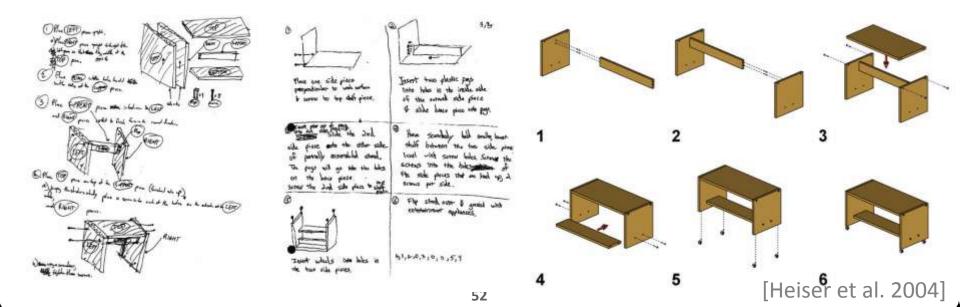




# **Assembly Instructions Illustrations**



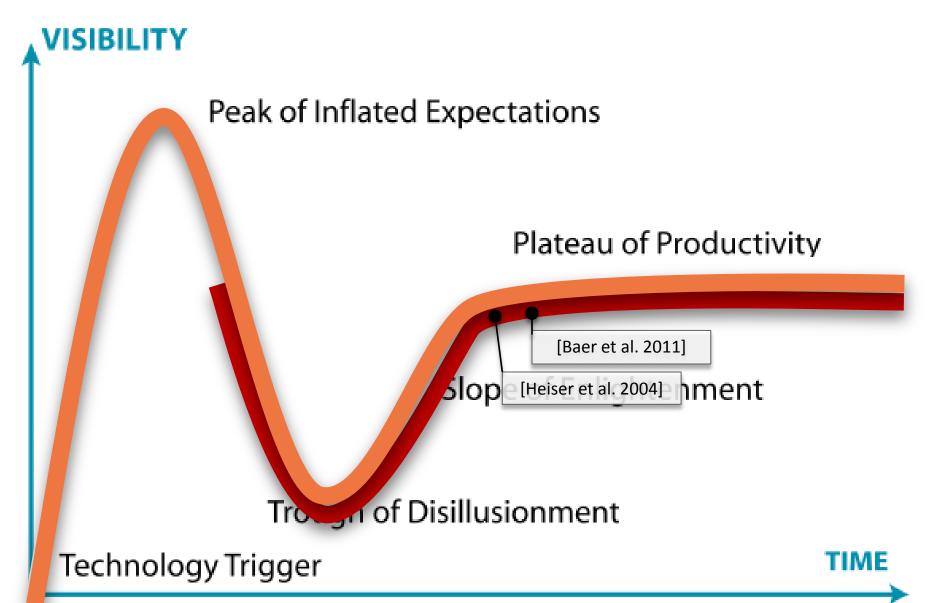
High-rated features	Low-rated features		
1. Action diagrams	1. No diagrams/parts only		
2. Step-by-Step diagrams	2. Omitting steps		
3. Clear order of steps	Order unspecified or impossible ordering		
4. Views of relevant parts and attachments	4. Occluded views of parts and attachments		
5. Use of diagrammatic elements to indicate actions (ex. arrows and guidelines)	5. Lengthy text		



# **Cut-Aways for Medical Tasks**

- Breaking a cognitive task into perceptual subtasks
- Evaluating by means of psychophysical studies





## **Methodological Levels**

- 1. Mimicking the craft of illustration, basic perception bg
- 2. Analyzing illustration for design of new technology
- 3. Validating analysis by means of perception and cognition

