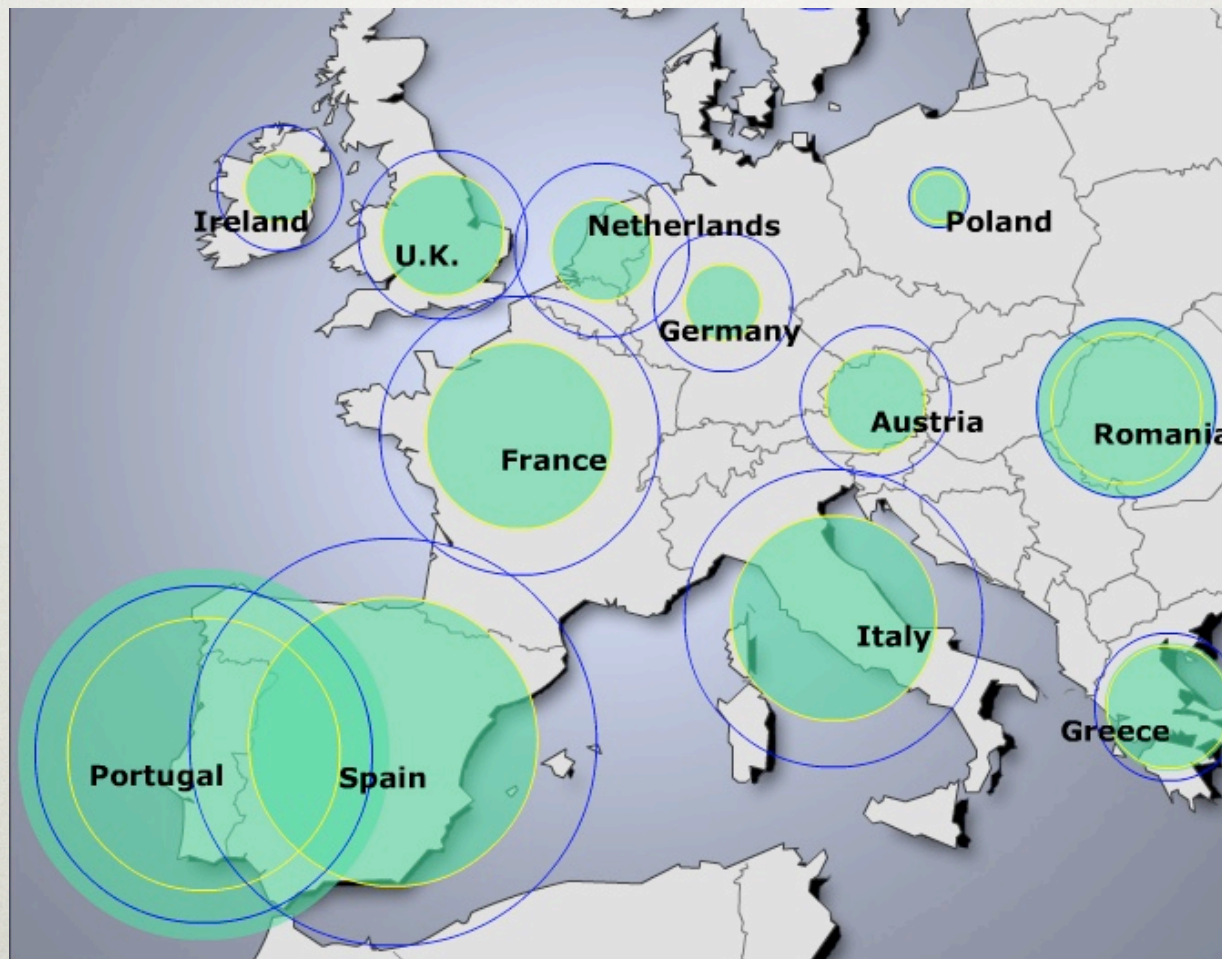


Visualizing Geographic Processes and the role of Visualization in Scientific Research

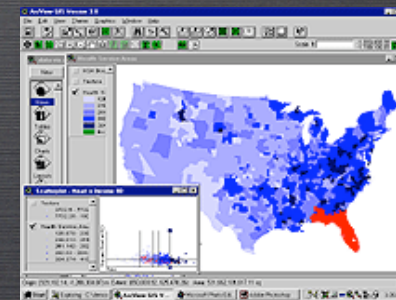
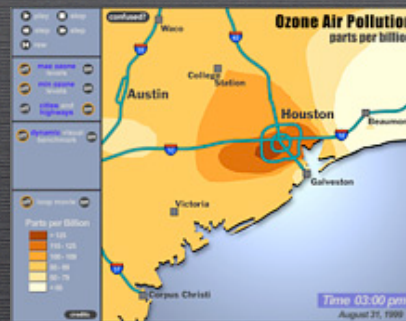
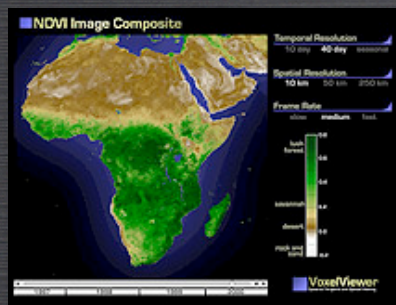


Overview

What is Geovisualization?

Why is the work needed?

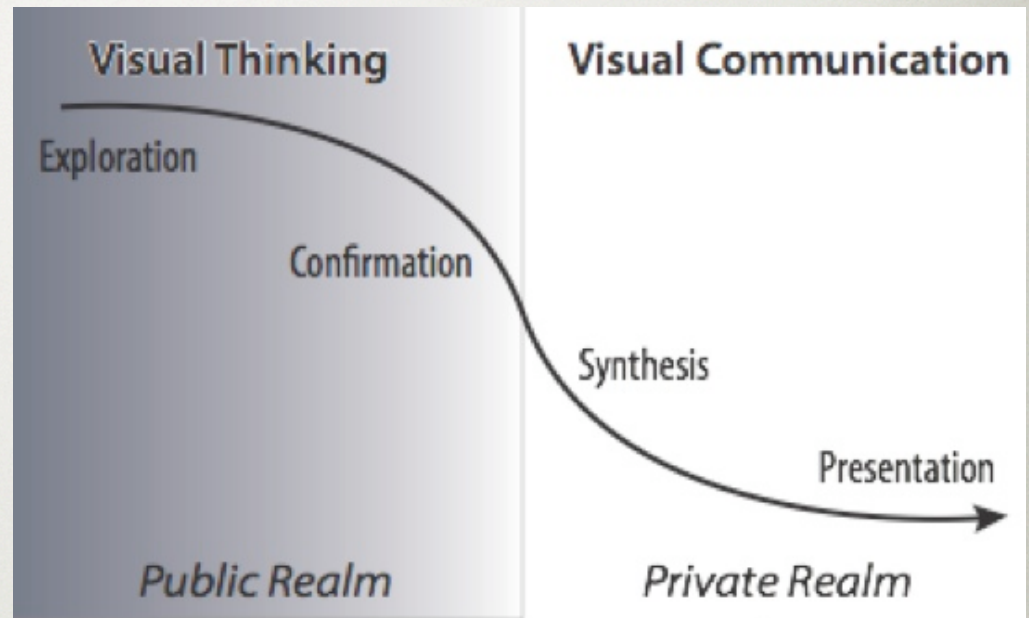
What are its applications and uses?



What is Geovisualization?

Leveraging the **pattern-recognition** and **information-extracting abilities** of the eye-brain system.

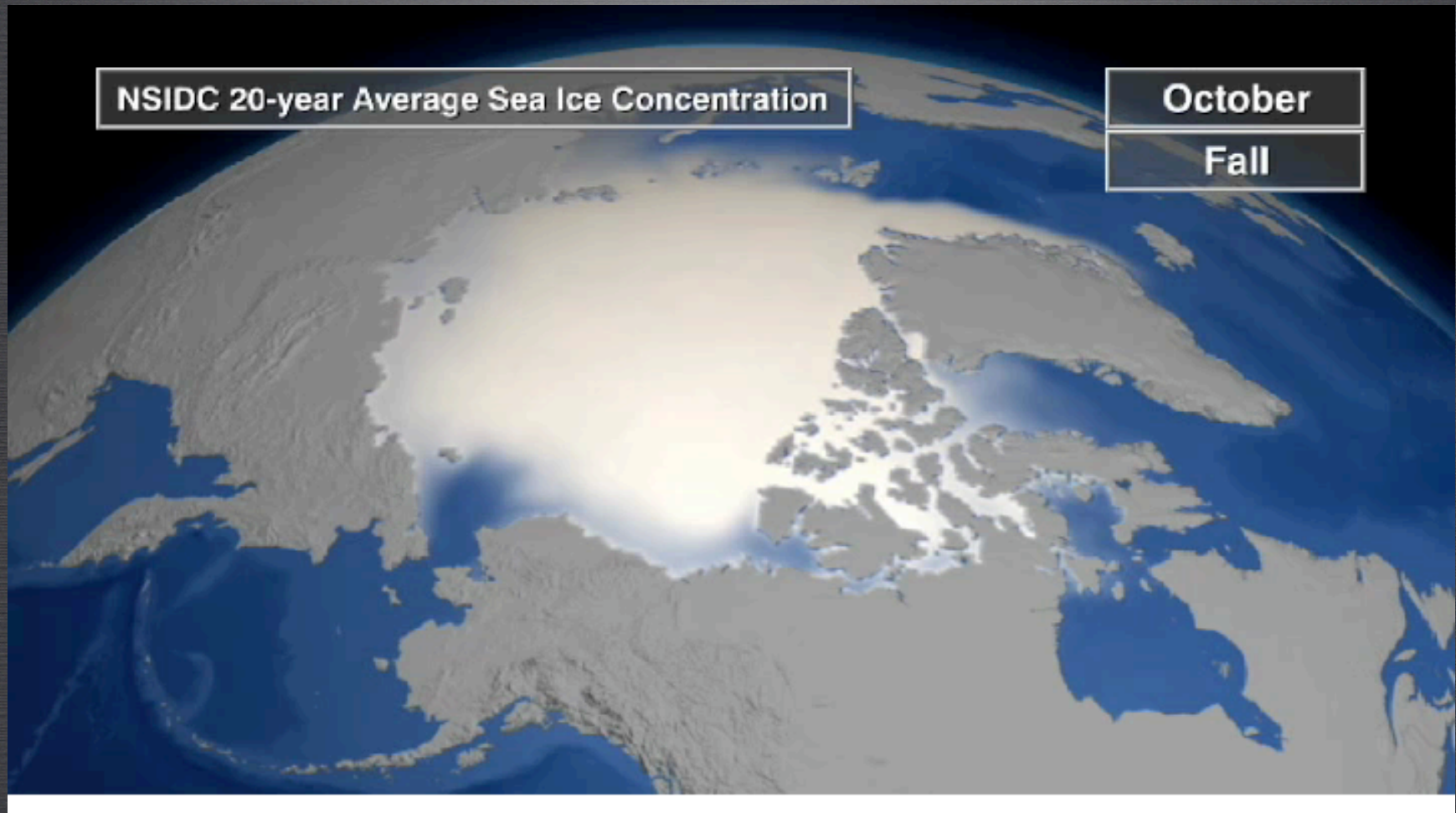
"Visual Thinking" - tools to 'see' and explore complex geospatial data sets in the hopes of **discovering new insights**



Vision is a high bandwidth sensory channel....we're "hardwired" for visual information (**perceptual**) and good at abstract visual thinking (**cognitive**)

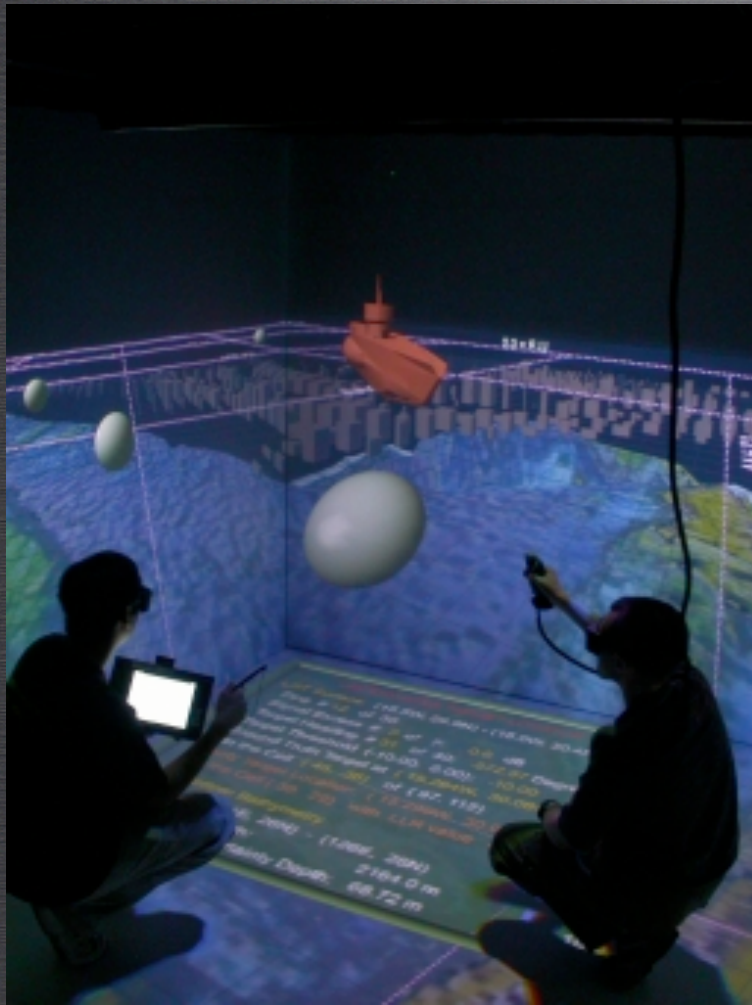
Research Frontiers...

Map Animation



Research Frontiers...

Collaborative Visualization and Immersive Technology



Research Frontiers...

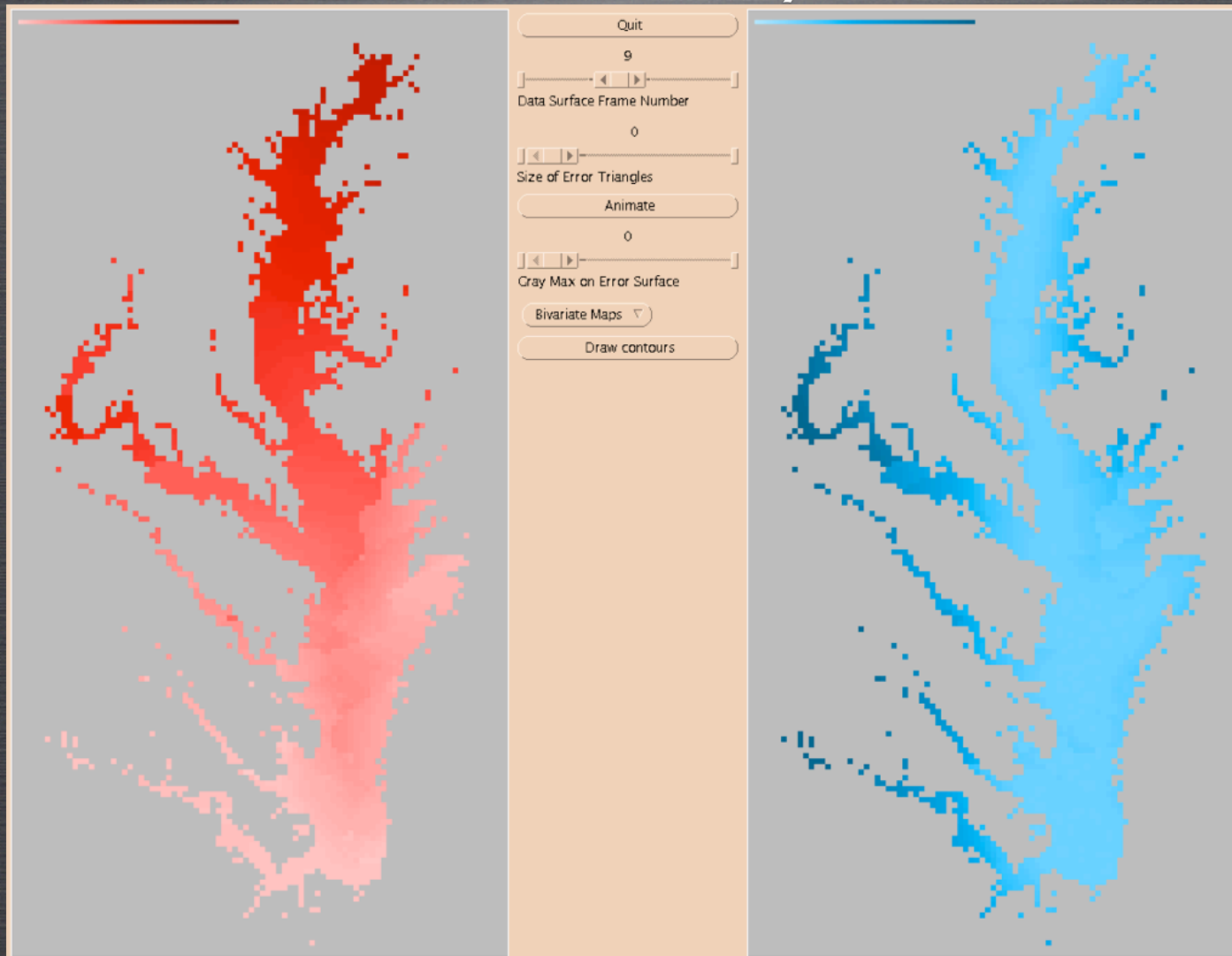
Geocomputation and Database Semantics

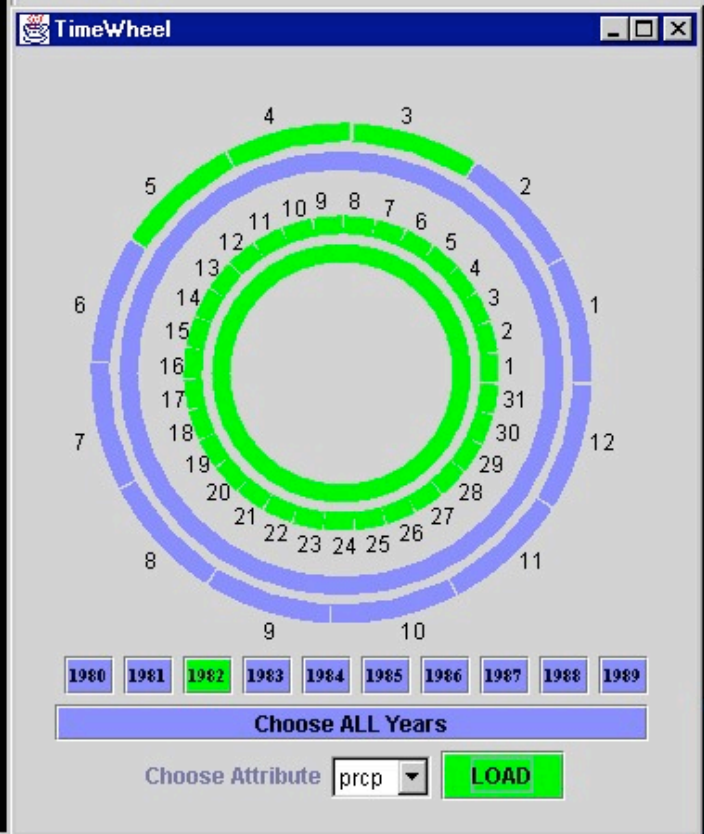
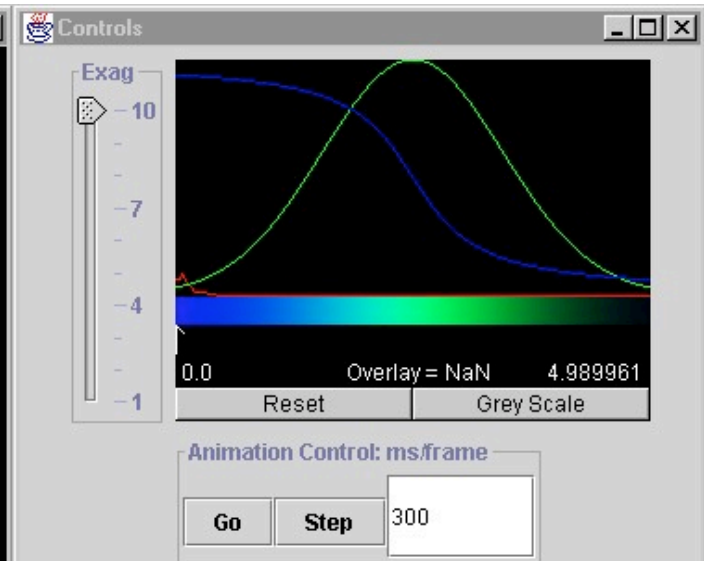
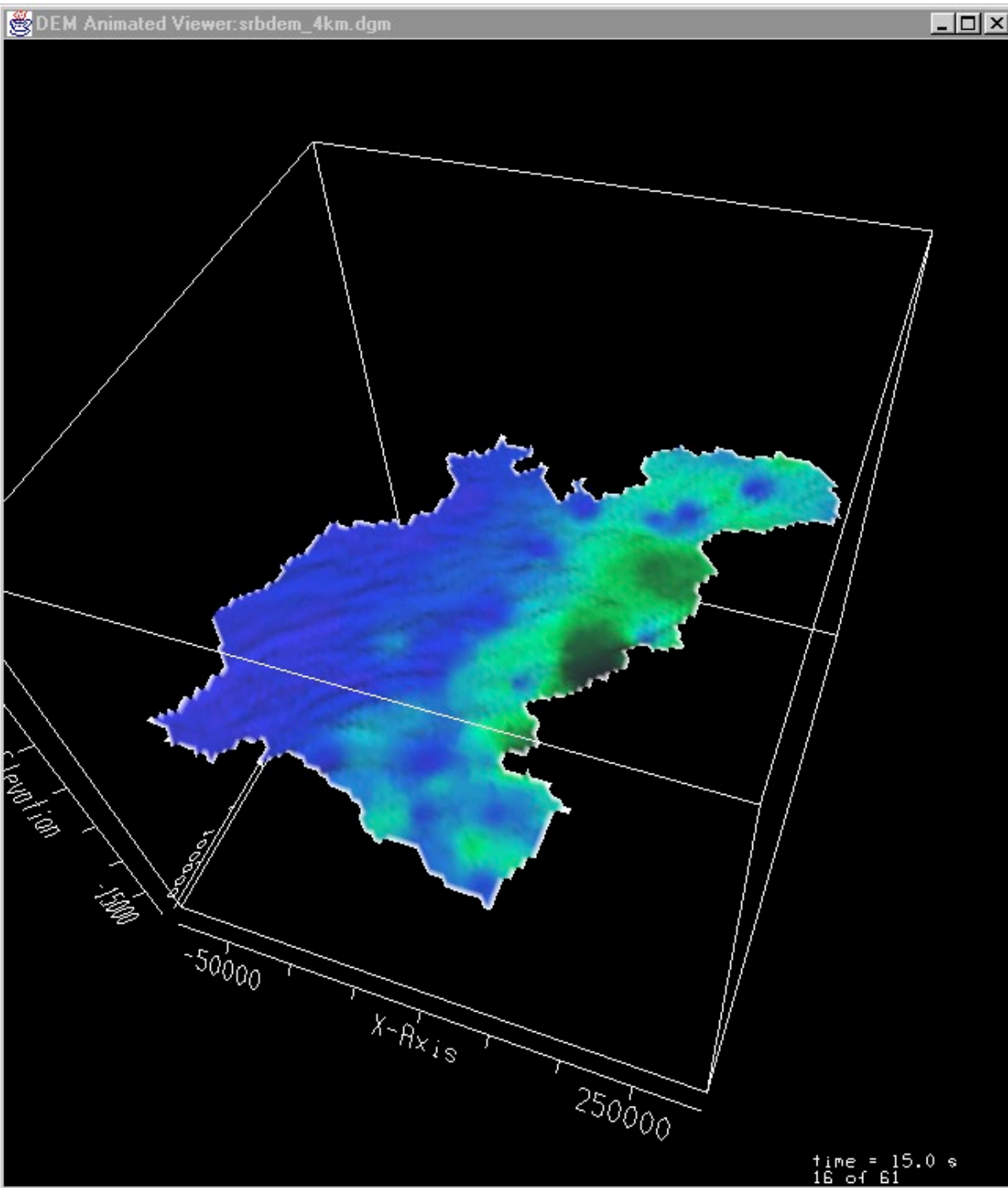
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            <p><font color="#ffffff" size="5" face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">Database
            Semantics </font></p>
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              <p><font color="#ffffff" size="5" face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">Immersive
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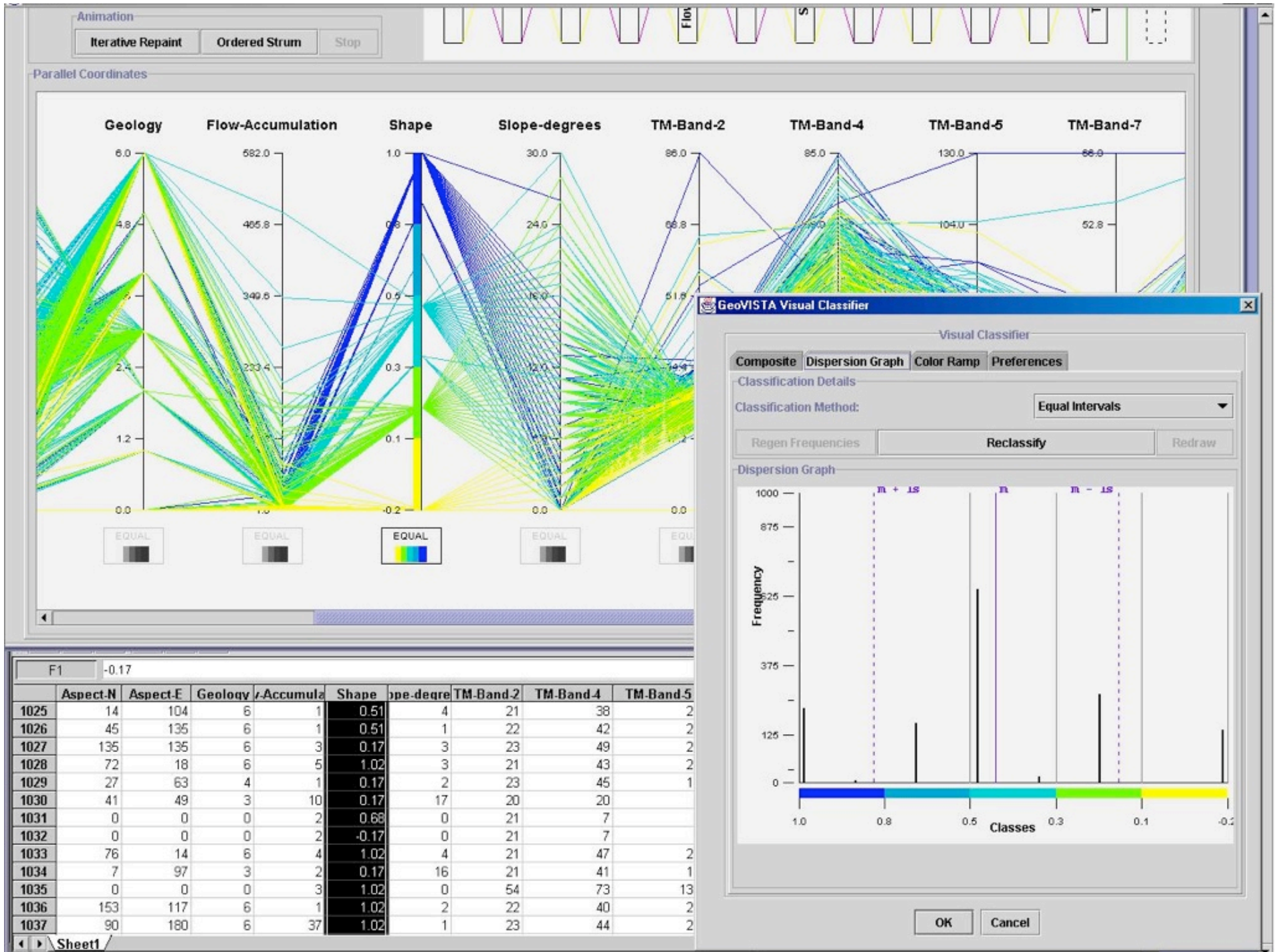
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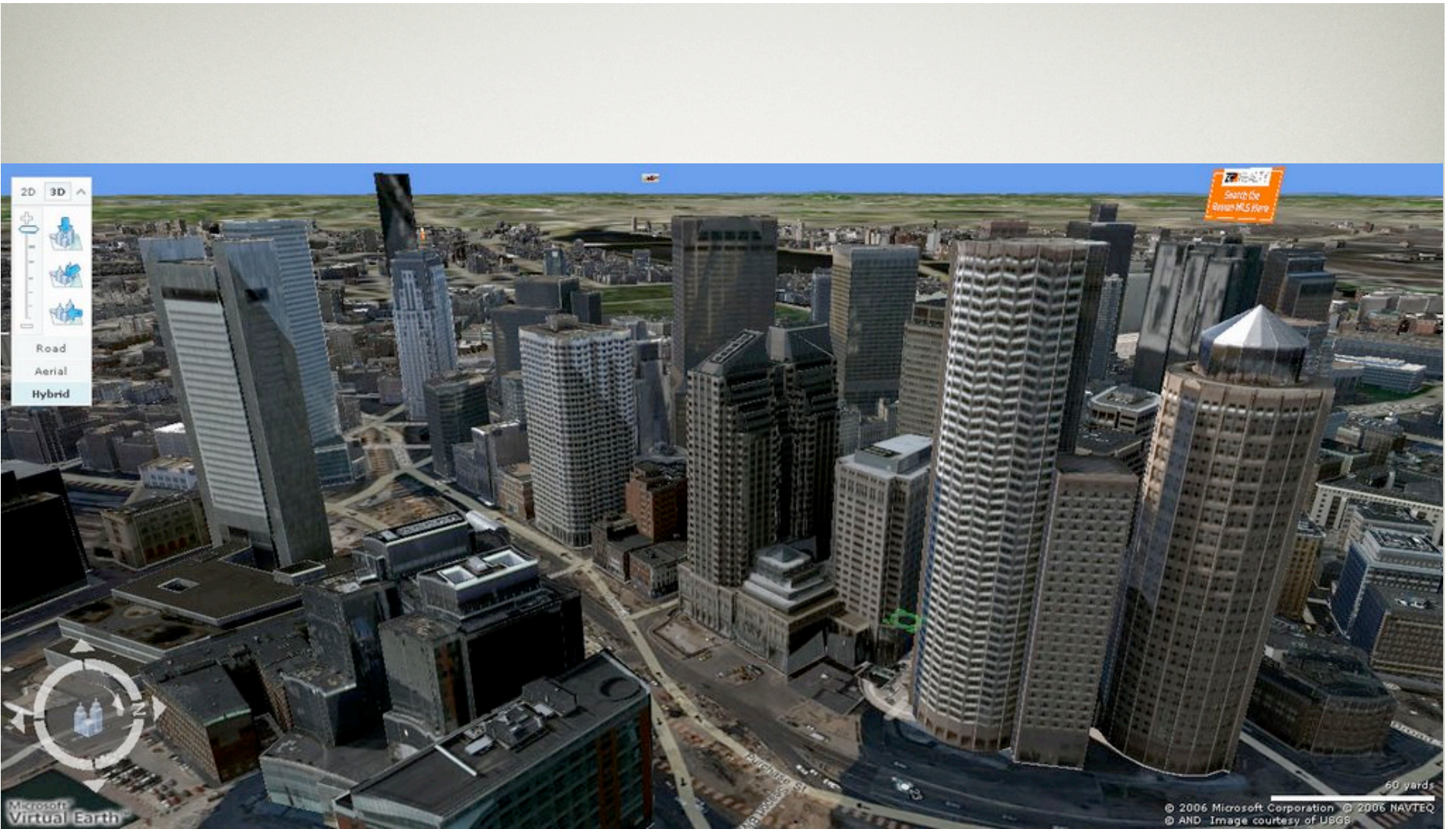

Research Frontiers...

Uncertainty and Data Quality









Why does this matter?

just techie stuff, right?

an example



Issue #1

How we think about the world influences how we make maps. In turn, how we make maps influences how we think about the world.

Issue #2

Turning *data* into *information* (and ultimately *knowledge*)

Massive amount of digital space-time data: *How do we make use of it?*

Issue #3

Time and Process - Hard to Represent

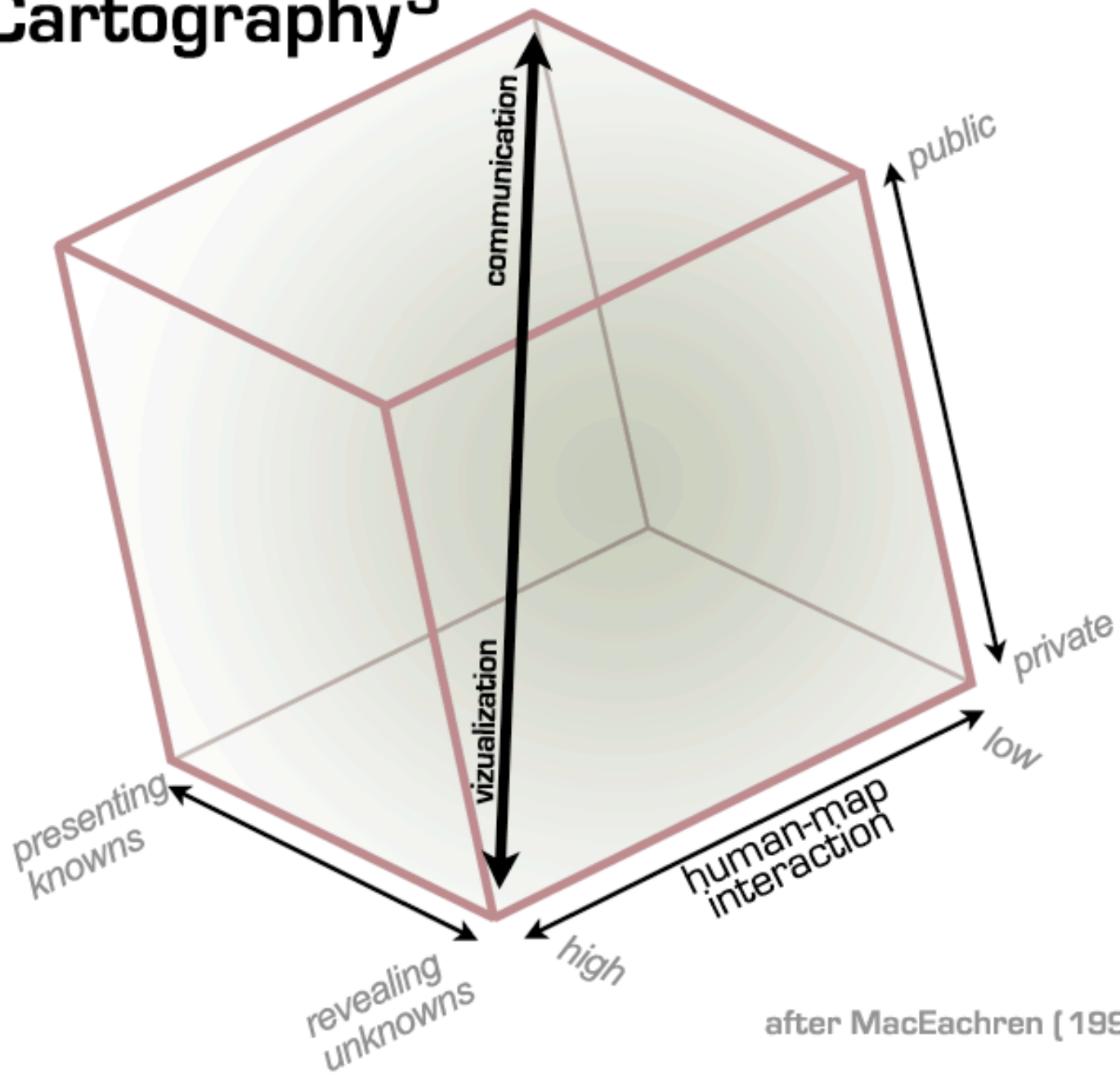
A shift from PATTERNS to PROCESSES

Knowledge Construction

Early in the research process: Help to form hypotheses about geographic systems when formal hypotheses may be lacking.

Later in the research process: May be used to confirm, synthesize, and ultimately present ideas and information.

Cartography³



after MacEachren (1994)

Demos



3D ANIMATION AND FLY-OVER MAPS

MOSTLY HYPE OR USEFUL TOOLS?

BILLIONS OF PIXELS

\$200 SOFTWARE

We all-too-often assume 3-d is better than 2-d,
that animation is superior to static graphics, and
that realism is more powerful than abstraction.

Ben Shneiderman

aim to be clear, not cool.

The trouble with 3D Fly-overs

(1) Scale is not constant (x, y, or z)

(2) Information Overload

(3) Visual occlusion

(4) People Love Them (and then promptly forget them)

(5) Folks Get Lost!

Oh really?

Pen and paper at the
ready...

Q1: Trace your path!

Q2: How far have you travelled?

Q3: How high is the final climb?

Q4: How many villages did we fly over?

...all answerable with a 2D topo!!

HOWEVER!...

(1) *Not anti-flyover* (they're too cool, and they're here to stay)

(2) So...**How** and **When** to best use them!

(3) And what can we do **improve them?**

HOWEVER!...

(1) *Not anti-flyover* (they're too cool, and they're here to stay)

(2) So...How and When to best use them!

(3) And what can we do improve them?

This is one of my research foci

It's not the technology, it's how you use it.

Mike Gleischer

choropleth not so good for elevation

What Problems?!

- (1) **Non-constant scale?** = Info filtering + mix 2d and 3d + how reality works
- (2) **Visual occlusion?** Just fly around + transparency + roll-up earths
- (3) **Judging distance?** Grids + new measuring tools + 2d inset

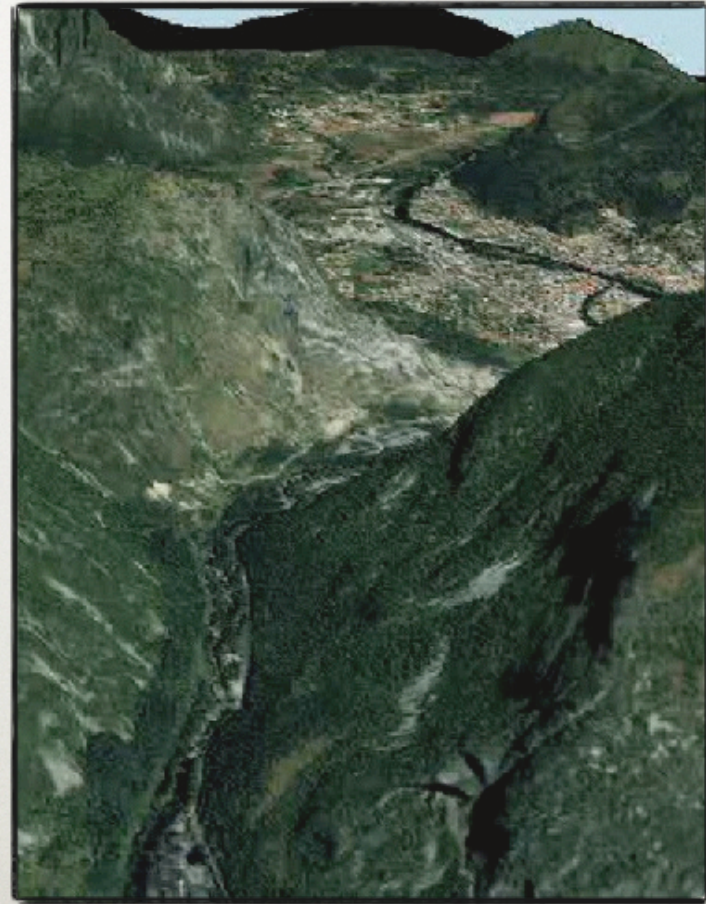
BUT... Most of these are INTERACTIVE SOLUTIONS

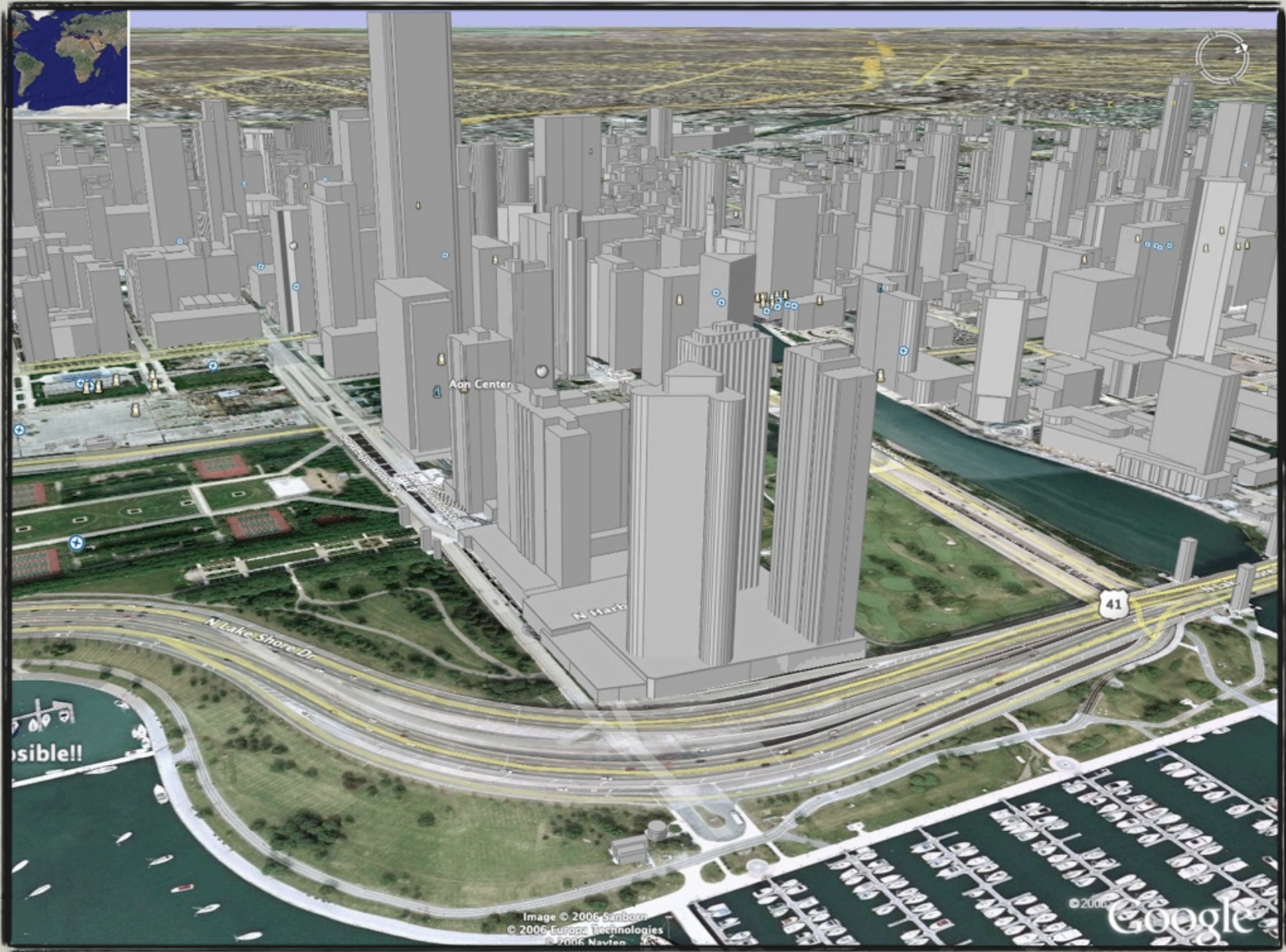
Fly-overs (low interactivity)

VS.

VEs (high interactivity)

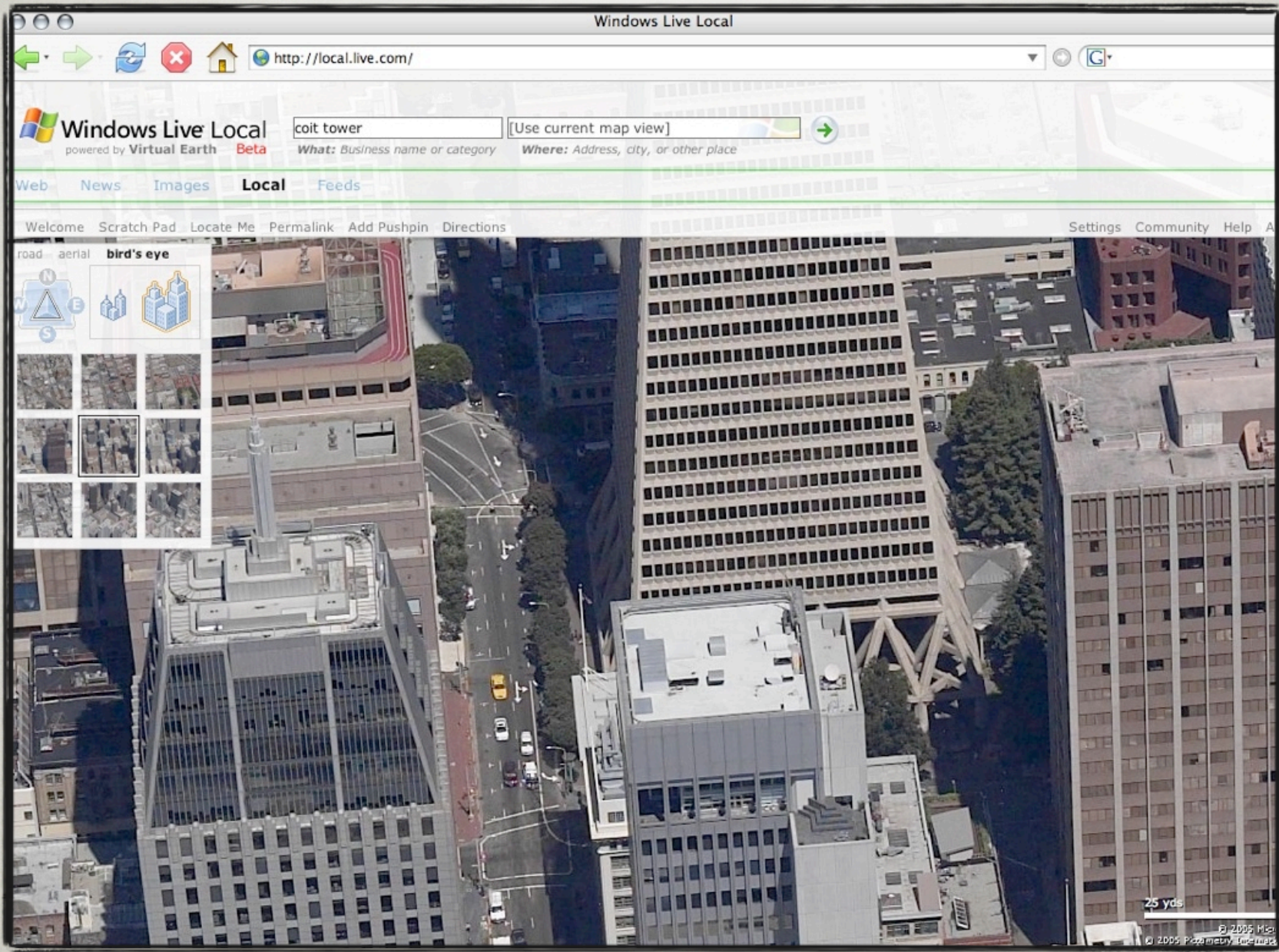
Used often as overview/reference map to create “survey knowledge”





Google Earth

Most research has focused on VEs, **not** fly-overs.



So how did we get here?

A Brief History



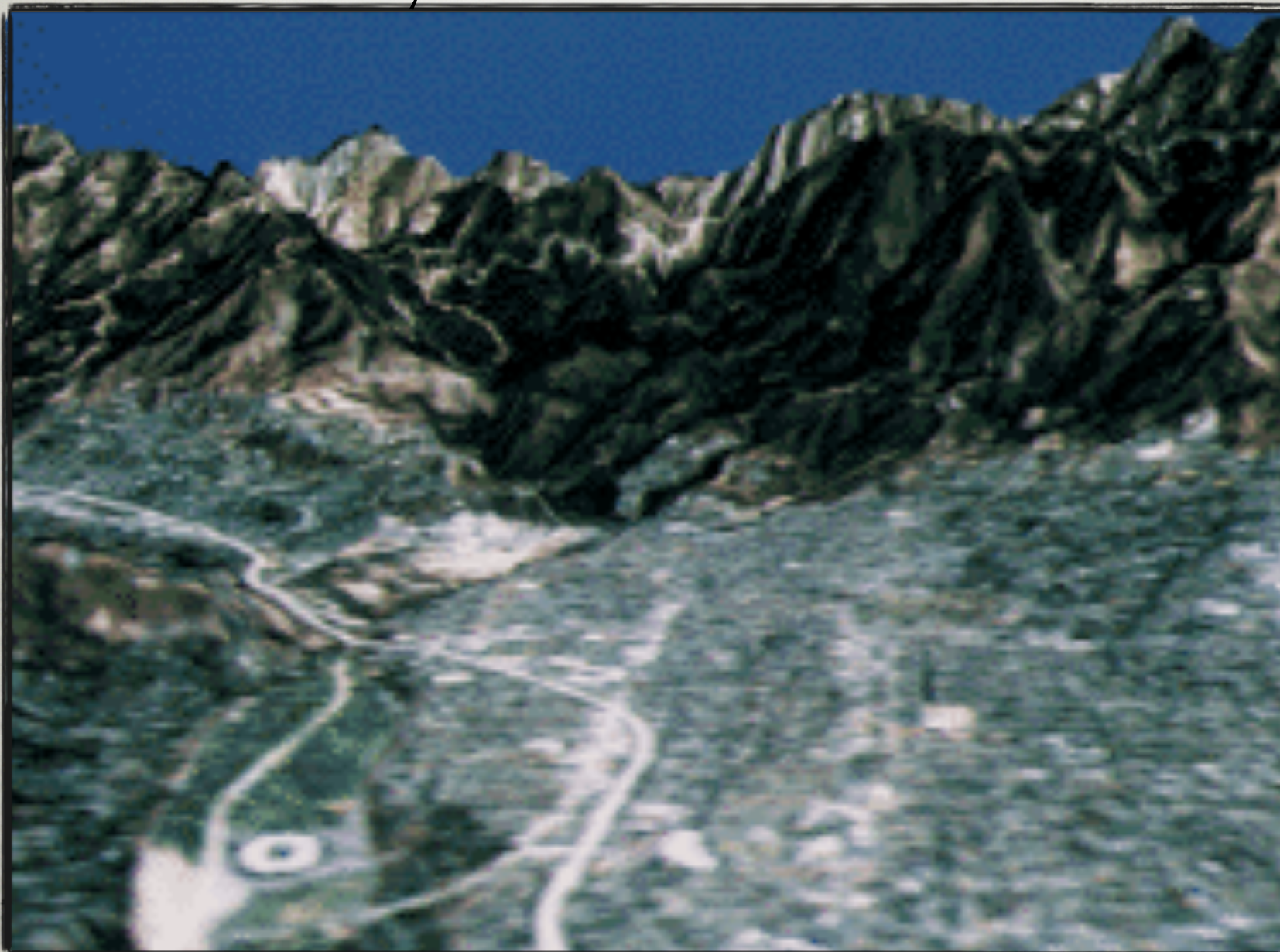
ILM 1982

A Brief History



ILM 1983

A Brief History



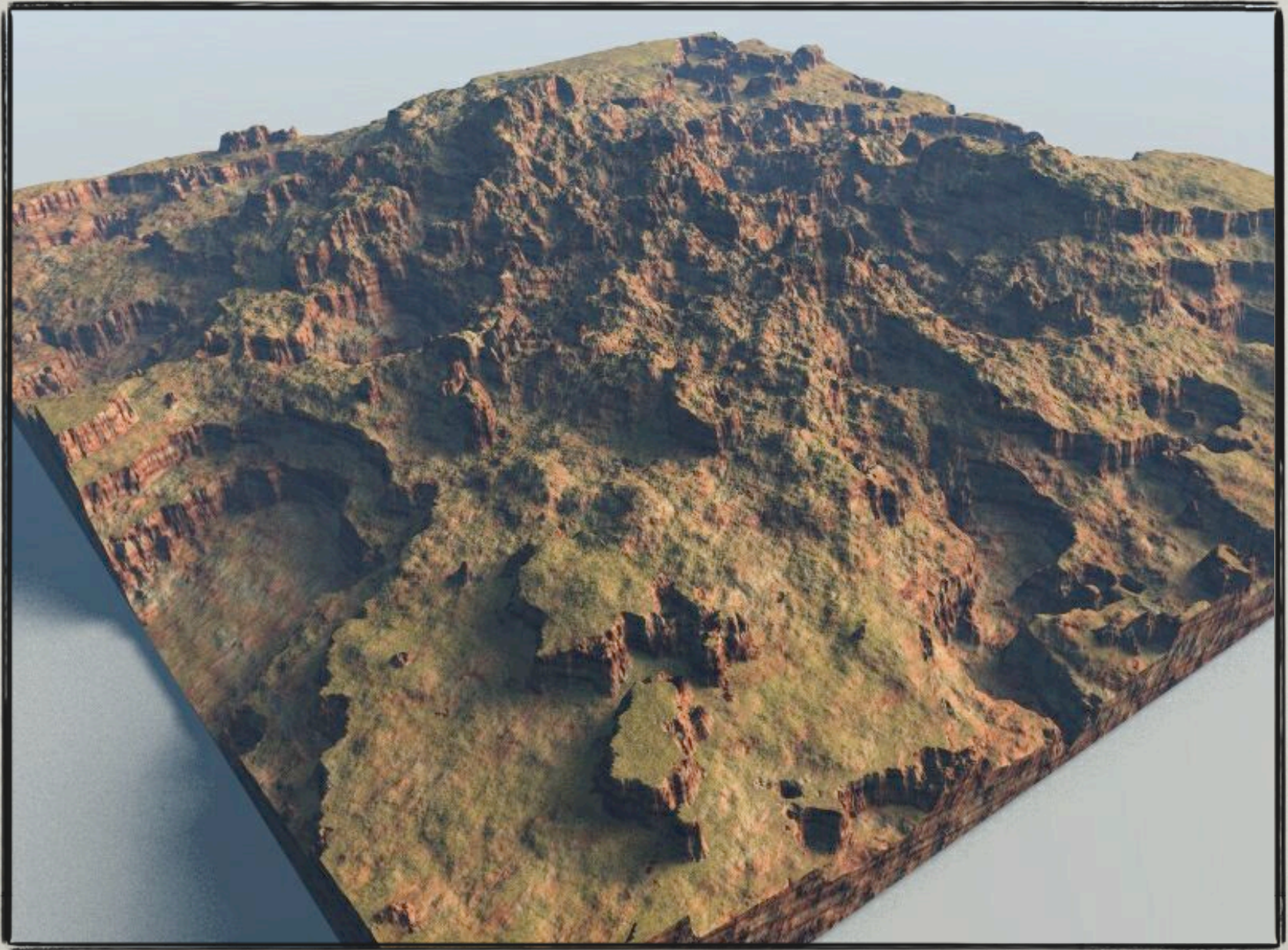
JPL 1987

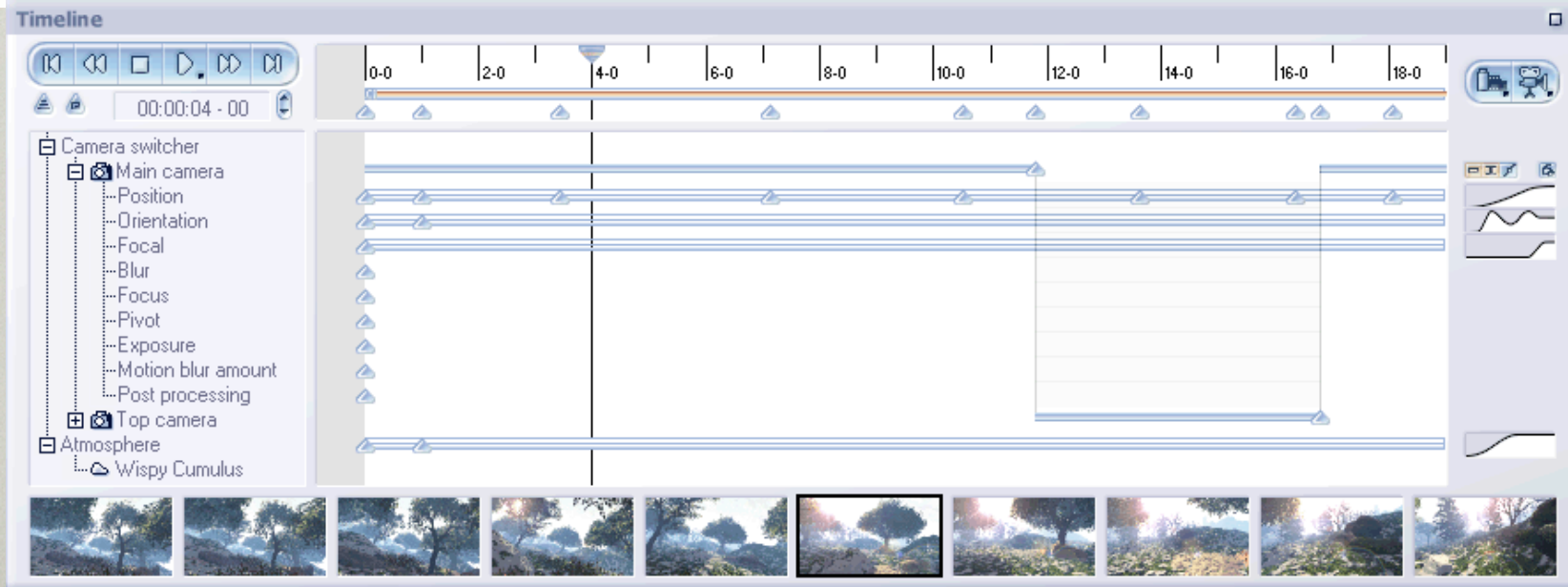
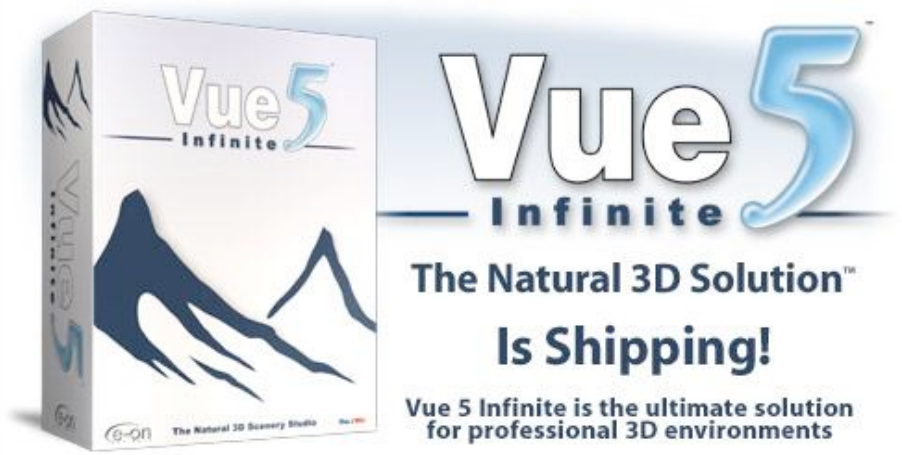
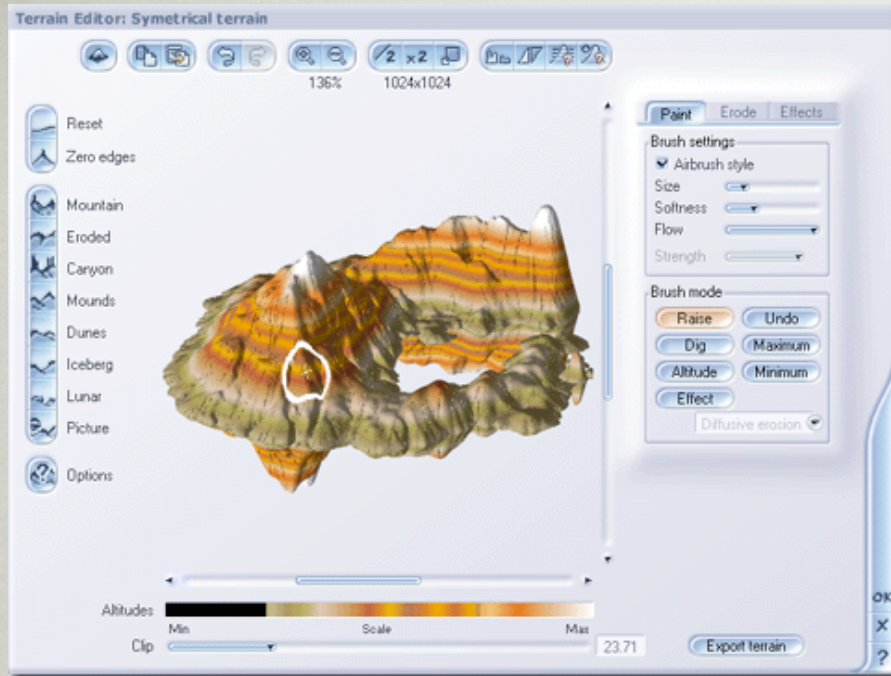
A Brief History



TerraVision 1994









<http://www.e-onsoftware.com/>



25 years on...

...better software BUT still many unknown questions in fly-over cartography:

path complexity

flight speed / height

look-ahead / angle / fixed?

fixed vs. variable fly height

animation length

banking

scene complexity

orientation cues, etc.



To date...

Some research in GISci,
mostly in HCI / VE
communities ...

*Is our technology ahead of
our theory?*

Problem #1

Disorientation

People get lost / disorientated / overwhelmed!

Again, and again this is shown in research

(Darken and Sibert 1996, Elvins 1997, Vinson 1999, Chittaro and Burigat 2004, Bowman et al. 2005)

Why?

Problem #1

Disorientation

Why?

People don't know where they are

People don't know where they've been

And they don't what they're looking at

Core Problem

Fly-overs need to better foster development of the basic components of a **mental map**

#1 Survey/Configural Knowledge: Legible environment is one whose parts can be recognized and organized into coherent patterns (Lynch 1960, Thorndyke 1983, Elvins 1997)

#2 Procedural Knowledge: e.g., driving directions

#3 Landmark Knowledge: e.g., relational

Enhancing Fly-over Maps

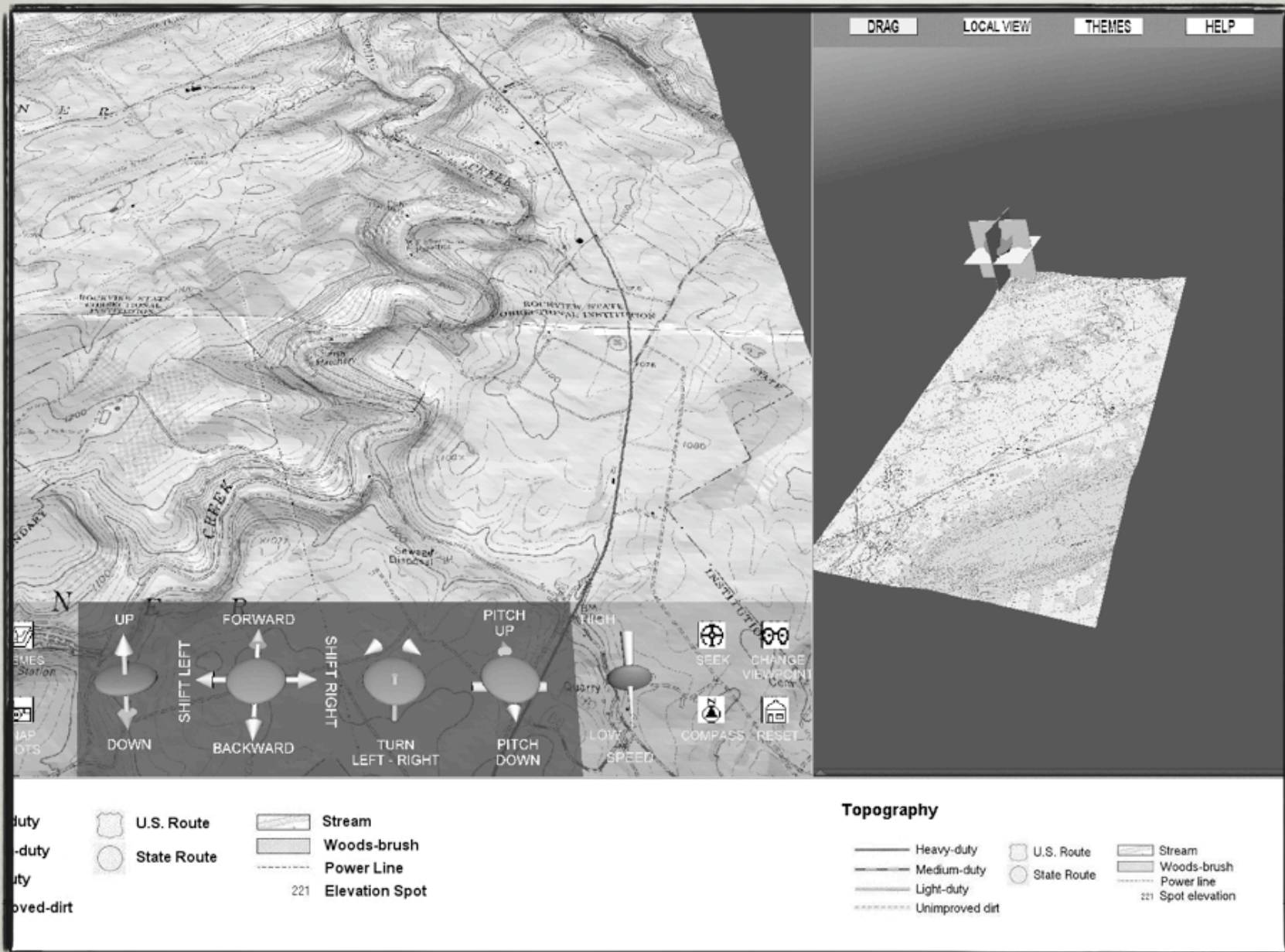


Starts with a labeled overview map
(map mixes ego- and exo-centric views)

Previews flight path

Soundscape creates increased sense of immersion

Linked Ego- and Exo-centric Perspectives



Fuhrmann, Sven (2003). Supporting Wayfinding in Desktop Geovirtual Environments.

Linked Ego- and Exo-centric Perspectives

PRO: It really helps

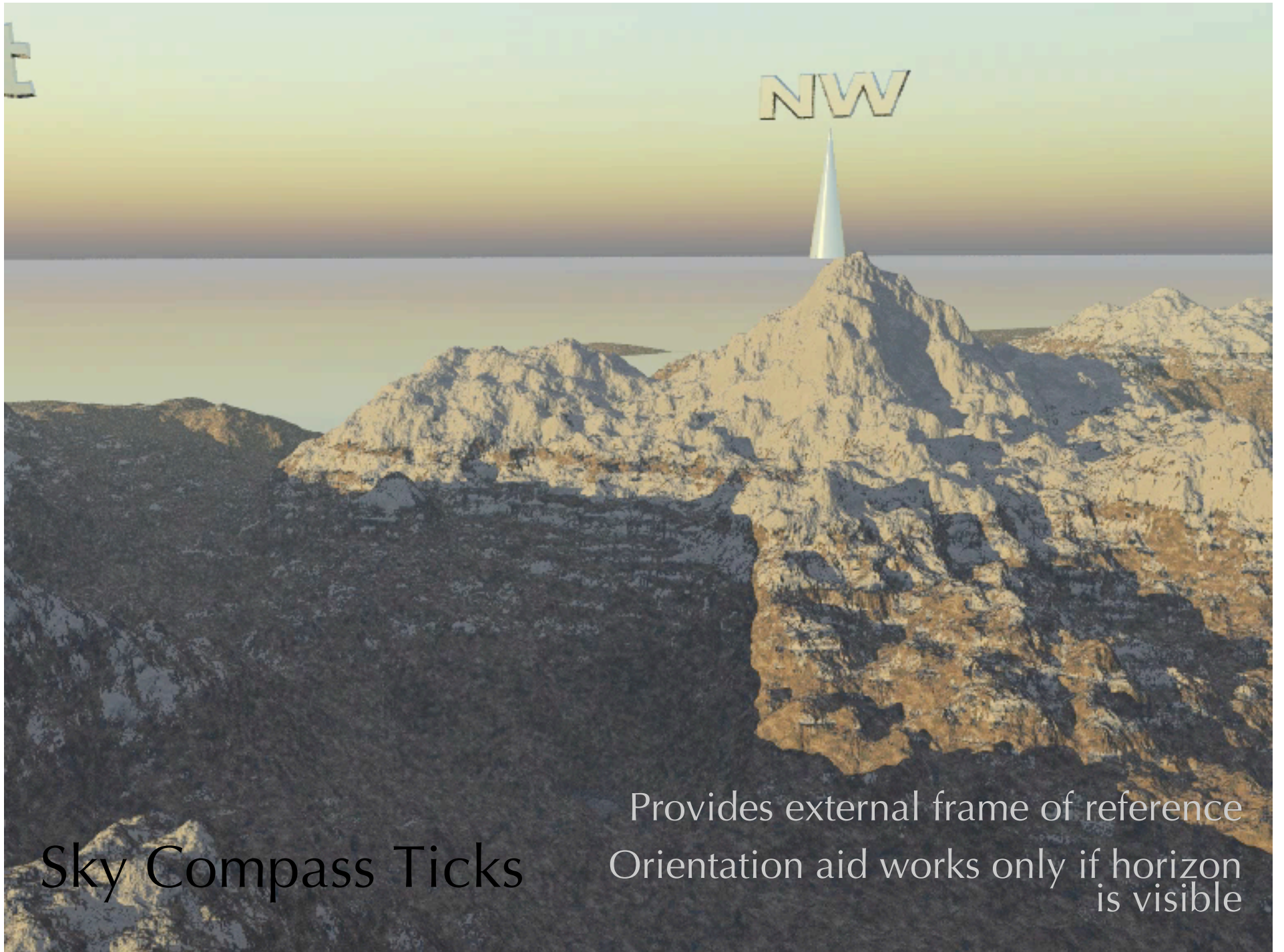
CON:

Split attention
Screen space



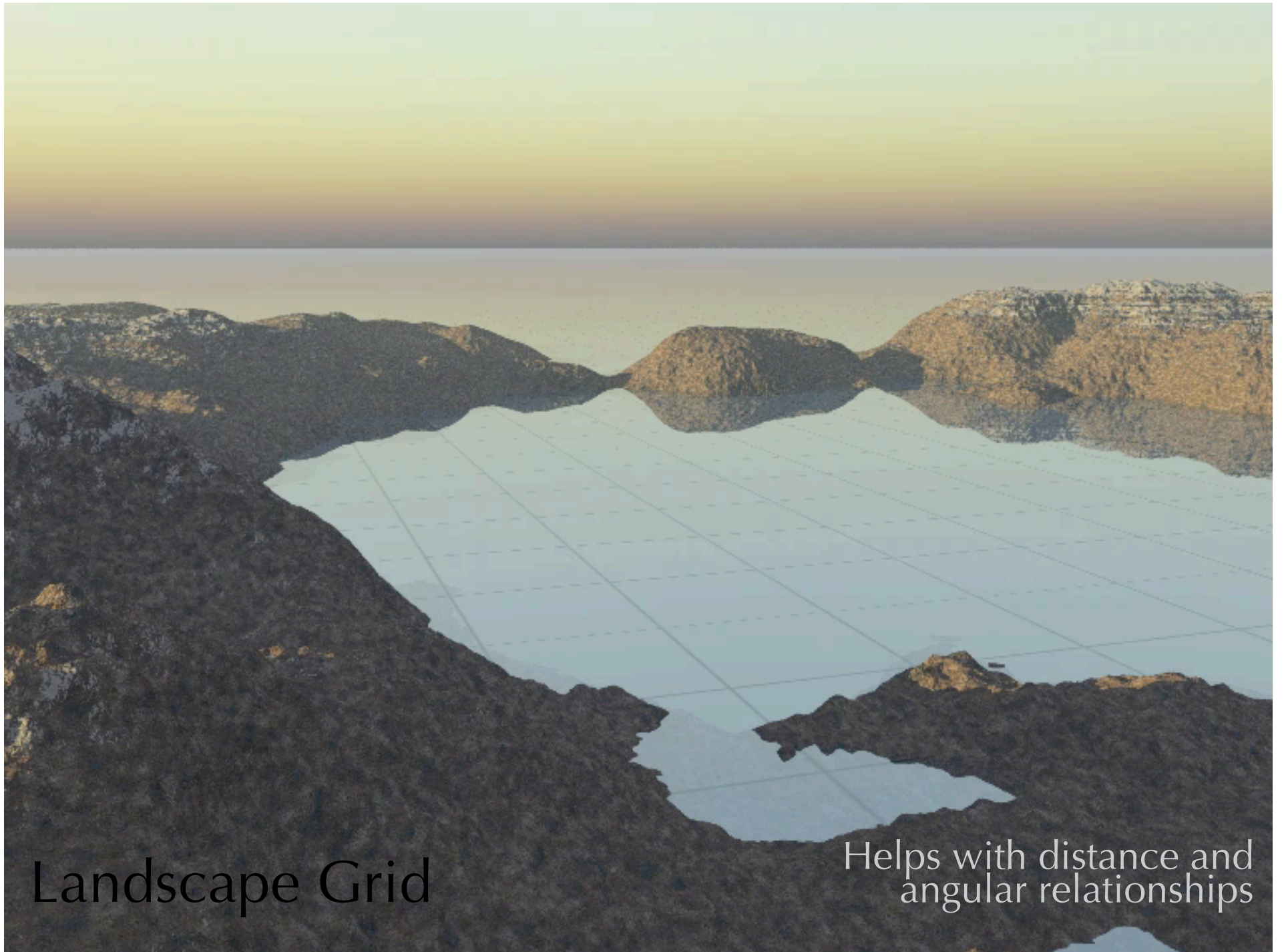
Inspiration: Heads-Up Display / Augmented Reality





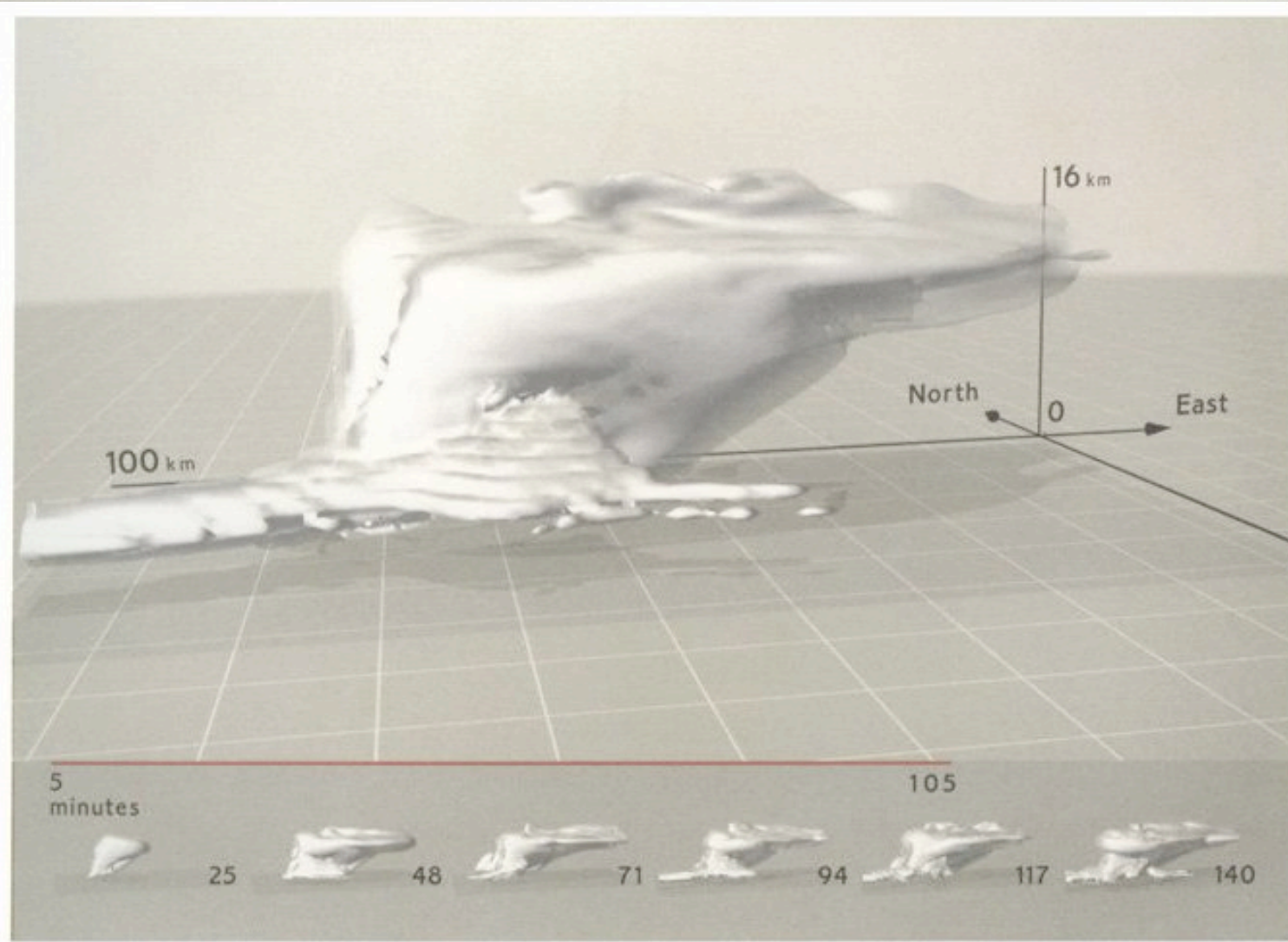
Sky Compass Ticks

Provides external frame of reference
Orientation aid works only if horizon
is visible



Landscape Grid

Helps with distance and
angular relationships



Landscape Grid

Should decrease split attention
Z scale needed with vertical
exaggeration



Labels / Landmarks

Value-added cartography
Play important role in mental
map development



Monorail

Previews motion ahead
Answers "have I been here before?"

Experimental Findings: **Directional Errors**

Avg Directional Error = 45°

Monorail and Grid halved that

Compass eliminated it

Labels made it worse

Experimental Findings: **Survey Knowledge**

Path Drawing

Monorail most successful, followed by Grid

Compass no help

Labels made it worse

Harrower, M. and B. Sheesley (2007). Utterly lost: Methods for reducing disorientation in 3-D fly-over maps. *Cartography and Geographic Information Science*.

Harrower, M. and B. Sheesley (2005). Moving beyond novelty: Creating effective 3-d fly-over maps. Proceedings of the XXII International Cartographic Conference (ICC2005). A Coruña, Spain, 11-16 July 2005.

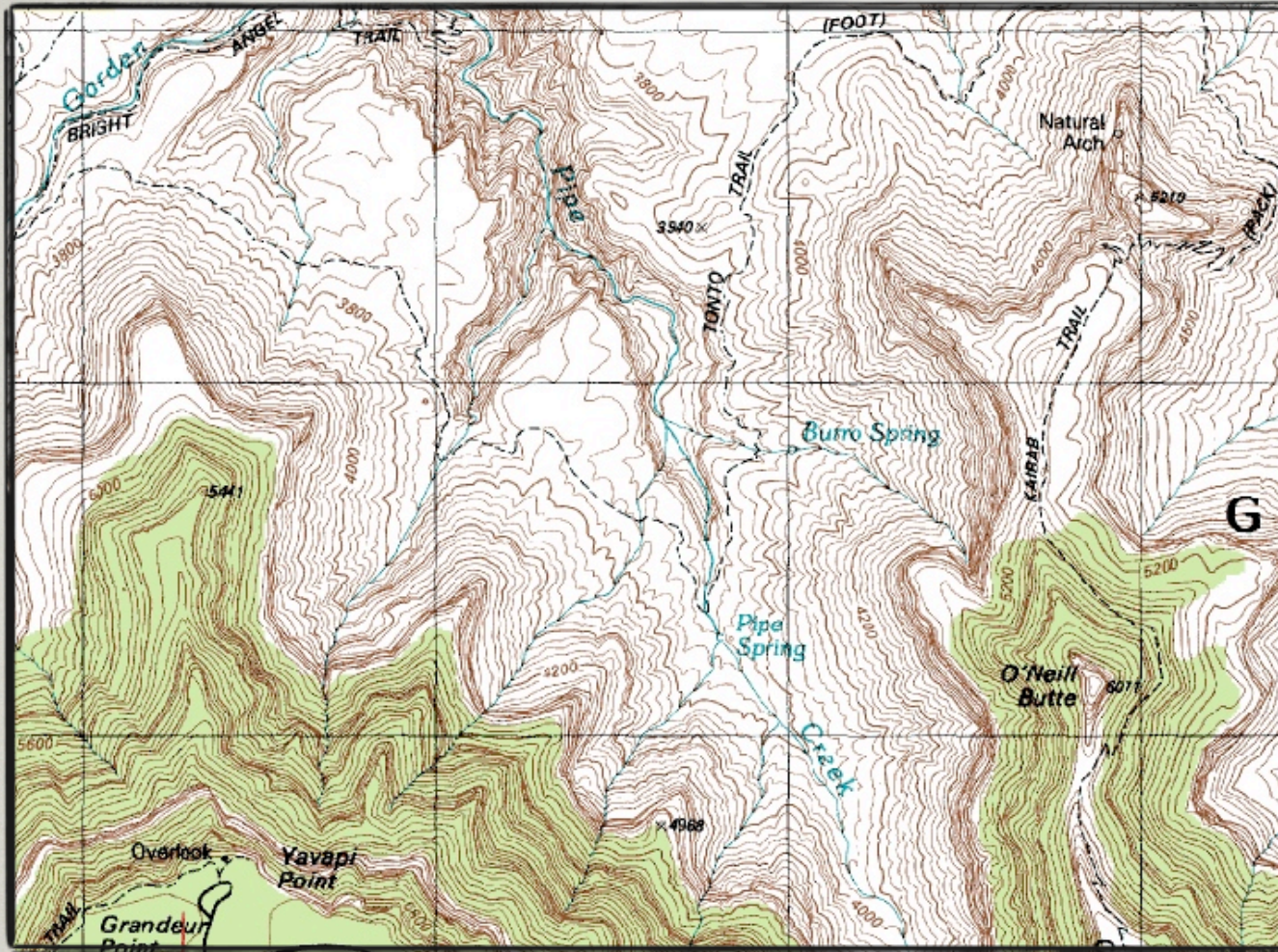
Important Distinction: **Analytical vs. Subjective** Map Reading Tasks

1: Engendering a sense of place
“Experiential Cartography”

2: Grabs our attention

3: Bridges our lived experience and map data

...all good things



The Grand Canyon



The Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon - Google Earth Demo



Thank you!

maharrower@wisc.edu