Lecture Notes in Computer Science

Commenced Publication in 1973 Founding and Former Series Editors: Gerhard Goos, Juris Hartmanis, and Jan van Leeuwen

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Human-Centered Visualization Environments

GI-Dagstuhl Research Seminar Dagstuhl Castle, Germany, March 5-8, 2006 Revised Lectures



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Library of Congress Control Number: 2007931237

CR Subject Classification (1998): I.4, I.2.10, I.5, I.3, H.5, J.3

LNCS Sublibrary: SL 6 – Image Processing, Computer Vision, Pattern Recognition, and Graphics

ISSN	0302-9743
ISBN-10	3-540-71948-2 Springer Berlin Heidelberg New York
ISBN-13	978-3-540-71948-9 Springer Berlin Heidelberg New York

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Typesetting: Camera-ready by author, data conversion by Markus Richter, Heidelberg Printed on acid-free paper SPIN: 12048748 06/3180 5 4 3 2 1 0

Preface

Human-Centered Visualization Environments combine traditional Visualization techniques with the ability of the human visual-brain system and the hapticmotoric system to explore and analyze complex data comprehensively. This kind of visualization merges several aspects of different research areas, such as Information Visualization, Scientific Visualization, Human–Computer Interaction, Data Mining, Information Design, Graph Drawing, and Computer Graphics. From all subfields in Visualization, this textbook focuses mainly on Information Visualization, which centers on the visualization of abstract data, e.g., hierarchical, networked, or symbolic information sources, in order to help users understand and analyze such data.

For most practical applications, researchers try to find the best visual representation of the given information. That is the core problem of each visualization; but sometimes the seemingly best representation does not suffice if the human information processing and the human capability of information reception are not adequately taken into account. Additionally, these aspects depend on the data to be visualized and on the user's background. While developing Human-Centered Visualization Environments, user abilities and requirements, visualization tasks, tool functions, and visual representations should be equally taken into account. The design of Human-Centered Visualization Environments is one of the big challenges of Information Visualization, Software Visualization, and of many application areas, such as the visualization of biological/biochemical or geographical information.

This textbook is the outcome of a GI-Dagstuhl Research Seminar organized by the editors, which was supported by the Gesellschaft für Informatik e.V. (GI) and took place at the International Conference and Research Center for Computer Science (IBFI) at Schloss Dagstuhl, March 5-8, 2006.

GI-Dagstuhl Research Seminars are targeted at doctoral students and recent post-doctoral graduates who are interested in learning actively about new developments not well covered in textbooks. They were selected mainly according to their scientific qualification.

Subtopics from the area of this seminar were assigned to the participants, who prepared comprehensive overview papers. During the seminar, their summaries and findings were presented and discussed. After the seminar, close to 9 months was spent on writing the chapters of this book, which were cross-reviewed internally. The editors intend the textbook to be used as an introduction to the

field and as a basis for graduate-level courses in Human-Centered Visualization, Information Visualization, etc.

We would like to thank all participants of the seminar for the lively discussions during and after the seminar as well as for writing the chapters of this textbook. Special thanks go to Wim Fikkert, Carsten Görg, Olga Kulyk, Robert S. Laramee, and Martin Nöllenburg for serving as chapter coordinators. We are also grateful to the GI and Schloss Dagstuhl, Germany, for their support and the privilege to hold the seminar at such a great venue.

December 2006

Andreas Kerren Achim Ebert Jörg Meyer

List of Contributors



Marco D'Ambros is a Ph.D. student at the Faculty of Informatics of the University of Lugano, Switzerland, where he is working together with Prof. Michele Lanza. His current interests lie in the domain of software engineering with a special focus on software visualization, software evolution and software defect analysis. In 2005, he received his master degree "cum laude" from the Politecnico di Milano and from the University of Illinois at

Chicago. In his graduation thesis, he introduced a new approach, called software archeology, to study the evolution of software systems in case of incomplete information. He was the co-organizer of MSR2006 Challenge and co-reviewer for various conferences and journals. He is also a member of the COSE project, a research venture which aims to analyze and control the evolution of complex software systems.



Torsten Bierz is a Ph.D. student in the International Research Training Group (IRTG) for the visualization of large unstructured datasets of the University of Kaiserslautern, Germany. After obtaining his Master degree in Computer Science in 2004, he was working on the HapTEK project in the Computer Graphics and Visualization Group at the University of Kaiserslautern, which focused on the design and development of a human ma-

chine interface for advanced simulation in developing and production processes. In January 2005, Torsten joined the International Research and Training Group as a Ph.D. student dealing with the topic of immersive visualization systems. His research interests within this topic are haptic interaction, visual representation on large displays and interaction with optical tracking systems, which include the usage of GPU accelerated methods and techniques.



Achim Ebert is an Assistant Professor with the University of Kaiserslautern, Germany, since 2005. Dr. Ebert is also affiliated with the German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence (DFKI GmbH) in Kaiserslautern, Germany. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Kaiserslautern, Germany, in 2004. Dr. Ebert's research interest include virtual and mixed reality, human computer interaction, information visualization, mobile

visualization, and artificial intelligence in the visualization context. The application scenarios are manifold: document management, visualization of search engine results, waste water treatment, virtual clothing, process visualization, etc. Dr. Ebert has lead and has served on multiple conference and program committees. Since 2005, he is the co-chair of the IASTED Visualization and Image Processing (VIIP) conference.



Wim Fikkert is active as a Ph.D. student at the Human Media Interaction (HMI) group of the University of Twente, The Netherlands. Wim obtained his Bachelor degree in Computer Science in 2003 at the Saxion Universities in The Netherlands by creating a simulator able to control a team in real and simulated robot soccer matches. He obtained his Master of Science in Computer Science in December 2005 at the University of Twente

by researching how to unobtrusively estimate the gaze direction of a student in a commercial driving simulator. Wim started his academic career as a Ph.D. student at the HMI group in January 2006. Presently he is active in the Dutch nation-wide BioRange project in which the research group he works in aims to develop a multidisciplinary scientific collaborative environment. Wim's personal research interests therein lie with natural, human-like gestural input and visualizing the requested output. These interactions are influenced by contextual information that describe (current) user(s') tasks.



Carsten Görg is currently working as a postdoctoral research fellow, funded by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), at the College of Computing at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta. He studied computer science and mathematics as a double major at Saarland University in Germany where he also received his Ph.D. in computer science. His research interests include graph drawing, in particular dynamic

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T.J. Jankun-Kelly is an assistant professor of computer science and engineering within the James Worth Bagley College of Engineering, Mississippi State University. His research areas are at the intersection of scientific and information visualization. His goal is to make visualization techniques and systems more effective by improving interaction methods and visualization utilization. Towards this end, he focuses on visualization interfaces,

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Andreas Kerren is currently a Senior Researcher at the Computer Science Department of the University of Kaiserslautern, Germany. He will move to Växjö University, Sweden, in Spring 2007, where he has been appointed for a position as Associate Professor in Computer Science. Until the end of his Ph.D. studies in 2002, he was Research Assistant at the Computer Science Department of the Saarland University in Germany. From 2002

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Olga Kulyk is a Ph.D. student at the Human Media Interaction Group, University of Twente, The Netherlands, since October 2005. Her research interests include human-computer interaction, collaborative visualization environments, computersupported cooperative work, analysis and design of complex interactive systems, and situational awareness. Her current research within Bsik project BioRange is on the user-centered design and evaluation to enhance scientific collaboration and creative problem solving of multidisciplinary research teams in bioinformatics domain. During 2003-2005 Olga was a research trainee at User-System Interaction Design postmasters program, Department of Technology Management, Technical University of Eindhoven, the Netherlands. There she received a degree of 'Professional Doctorate in Engineering' in 2005. During her final project at User Centered Engineering Group, Industrial Design, Technical University of Eindhoven, Olga worked on the design and evaluation of a service providing real-time feedback on visual attention during meetings, as a part of the EU-funded CHIL project. In 2003, she received masters and in 2001 bachelors in computer science from the National University of 'Kyiv-Mohyla Academy', Ukraine.



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intelligence and multi agent systems. Currently, he is doing research in computer visualization techniques for physical scientific collaborative environments. In such an environment, visualization and interaction with different kinds of display devices play an important role. These displays can differ in size and the way things are visualized (e.g. 2D or stereoscopic) and therefore require different kinds of visualization techniques. On these displays devices, information should be presented in an efficient way that helps researchers discussing their experiments. Important research topics are visualization of experiments, visualization and control of the flow of the experiment and visualization for comparing (intermediate) results of the experiment.



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