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VISUAL ANALYTICS TO EVALUATE INFERENCE AFFORDANCE FROM ANIMATED MAP DISPLAYS

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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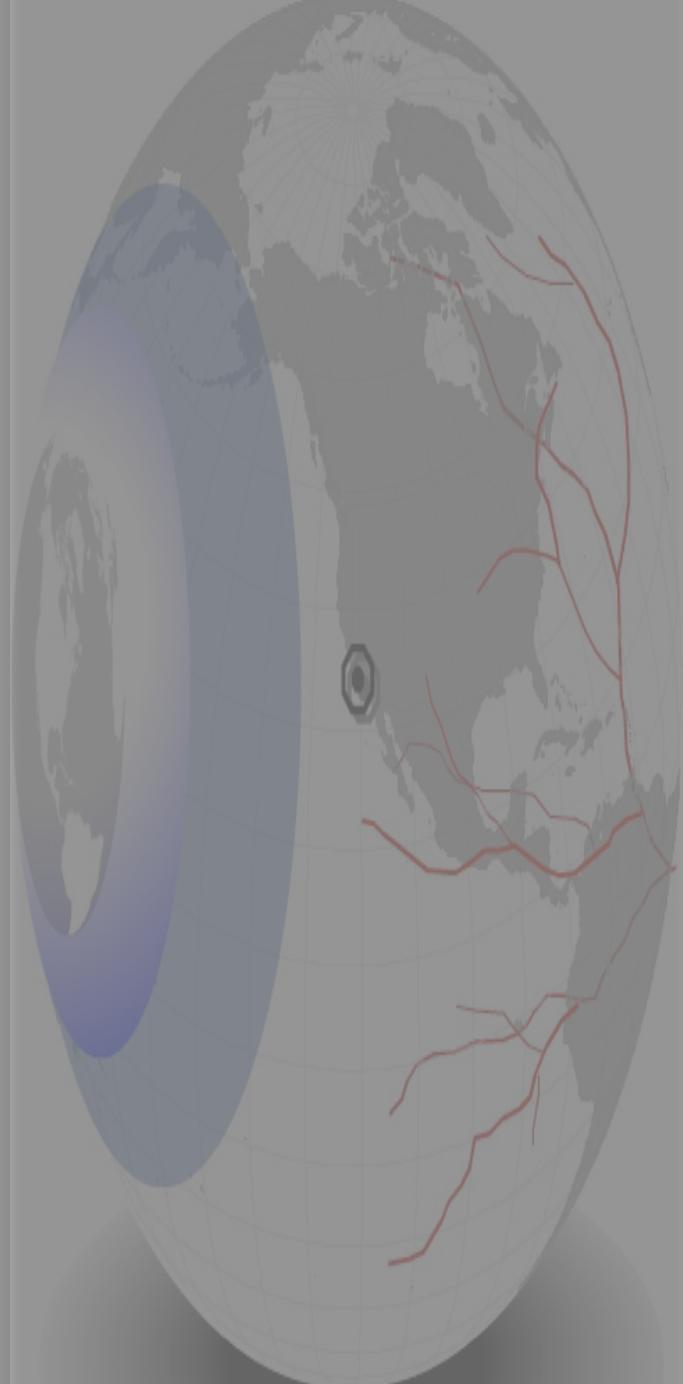
collaborators:



Joao Hespana, Mary Hegarty,
Scott Prindle & Adeline Dougherty



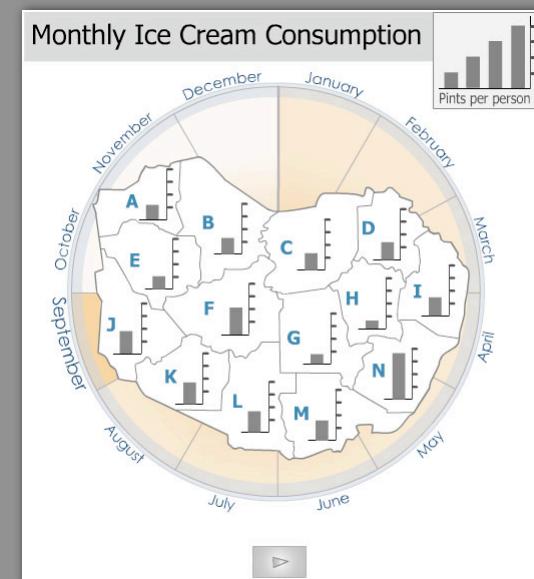
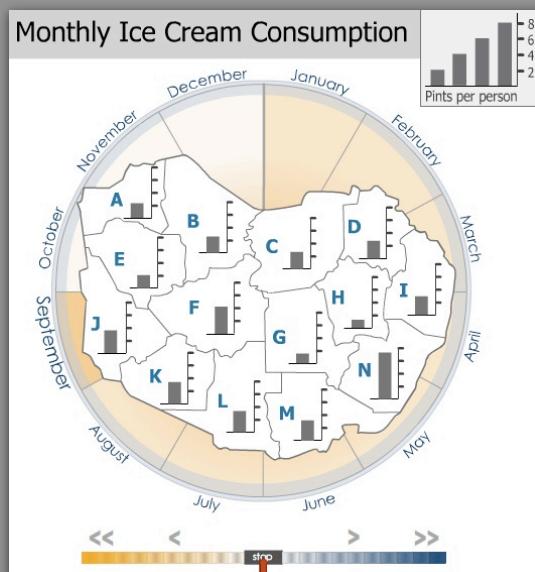
Thomas Grossmann, Jan Wilkening,
Marc Segarra Peña (ERASMUS: Jaume I, Spain)



WHEN, HOW AND WHY DO ANIMATIONS WORK ?

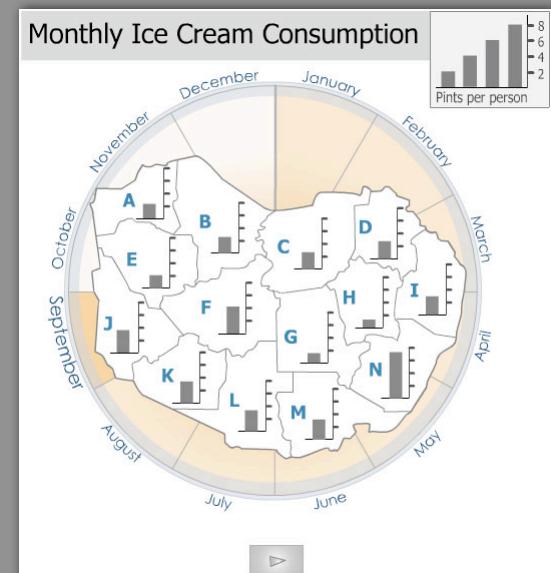
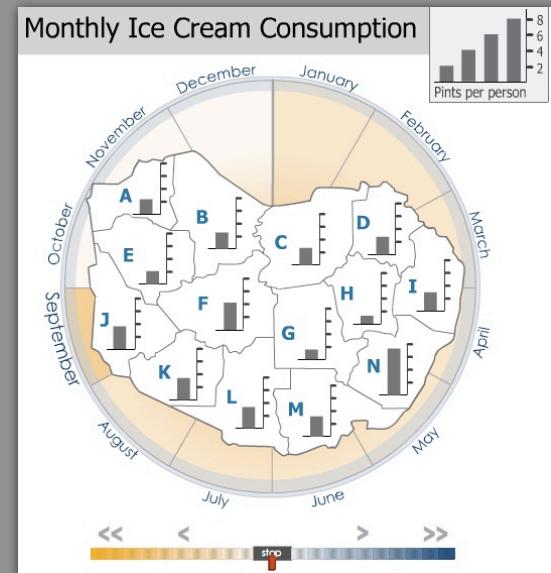
- inference affordance (Fabrikant et al., 2008)
 - informational equivalence (amount and quality of information content)
 - computational equivalence (quality and efficiency of inference making)
- research question:

How does design facilitate or hinder inference affordance from animated displays?



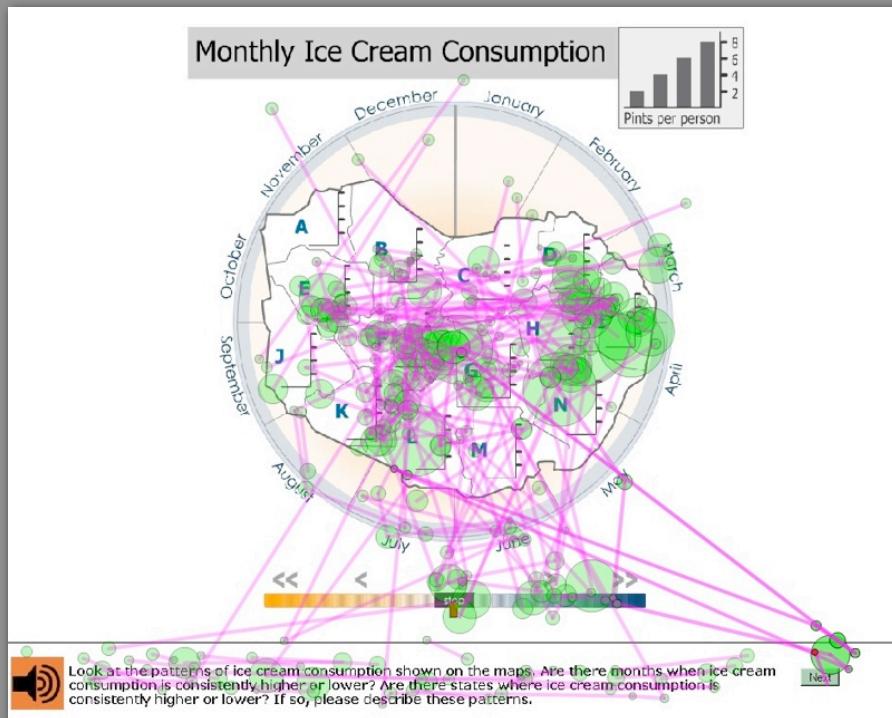
EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

- independent variables (controlled)
 - animation types (between-subject)
 - simple (tweened, non-tweened)
 - interactive (tweened, non-tweened)
 - inference tasks (within-subject)
 - simple questions: location, theme, & time
 - complex questions: general patterns, what-if scenarios
- dependent variables (measured)
 - eye movement pattern: AOIs, gaze paths
 - user interactions
 - verbal protocols
 - (accuracy of) response for inference task
 - response time (RT) for task completion

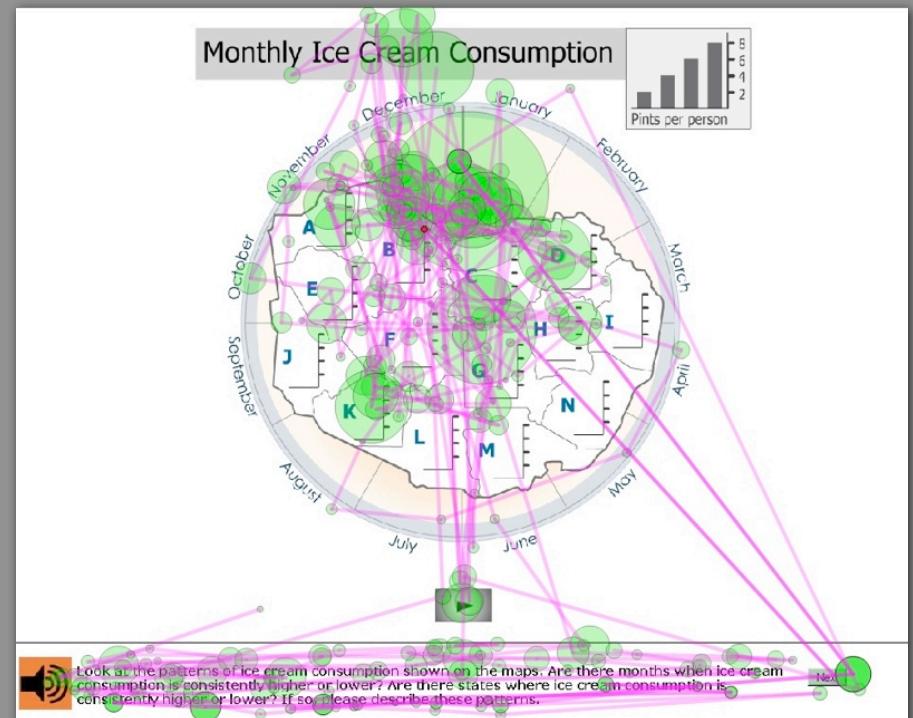


EYE MOVEMENT DATA

- “gaze plot” maps (fixations & saccades)



interactive

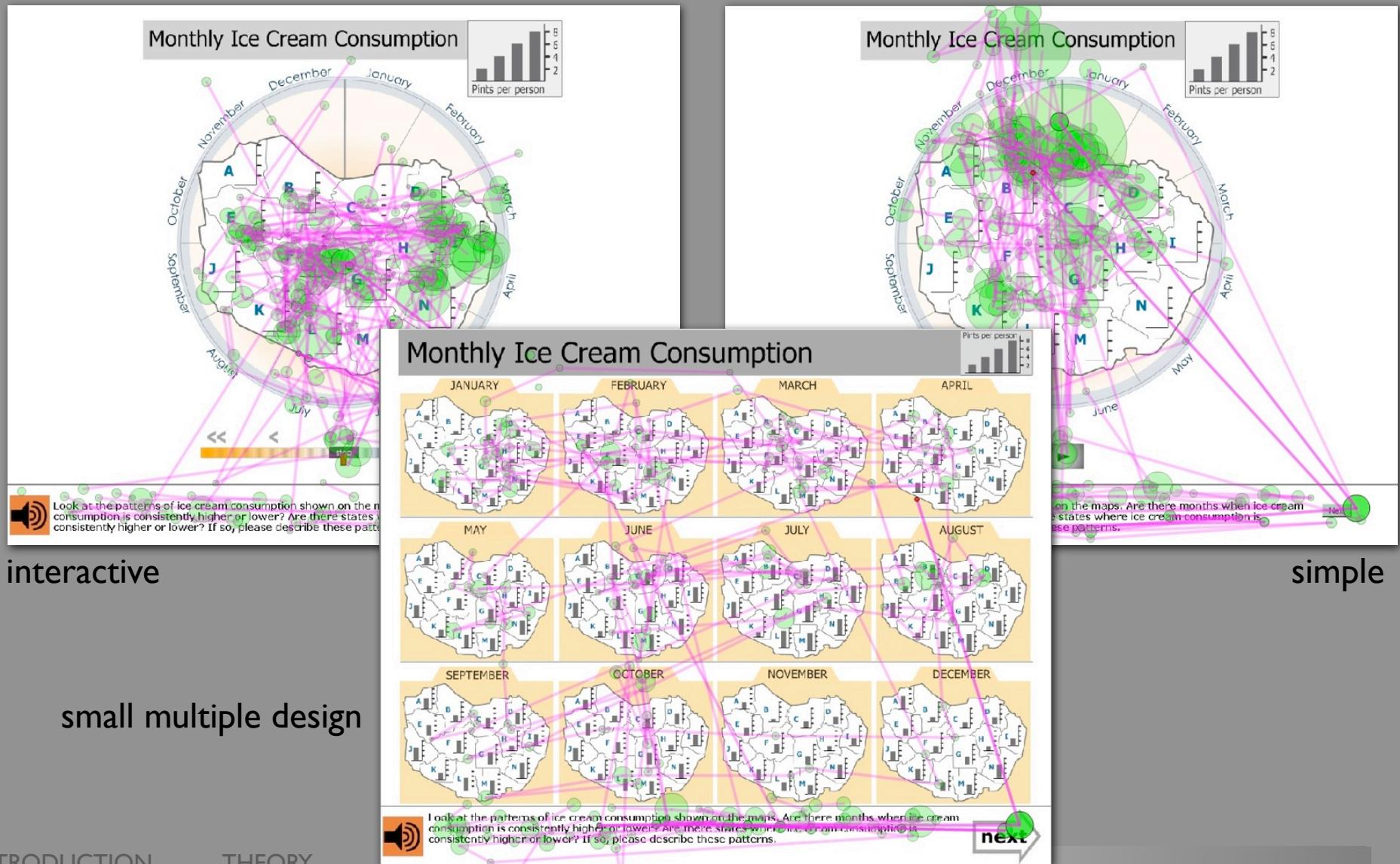


simple

overall pattern question

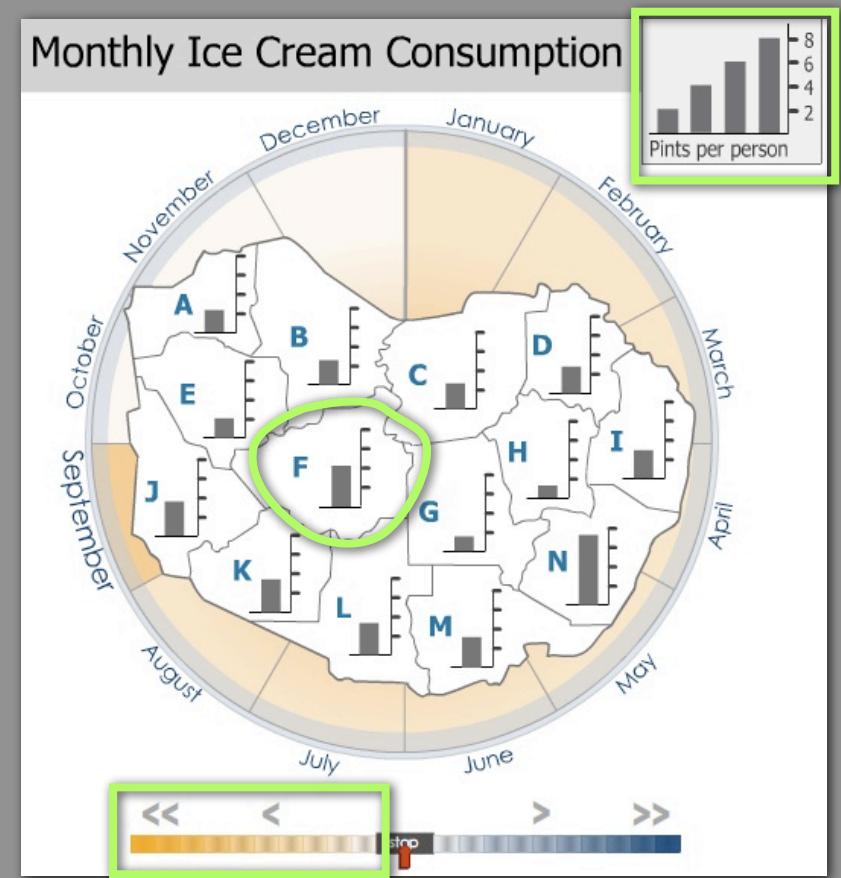
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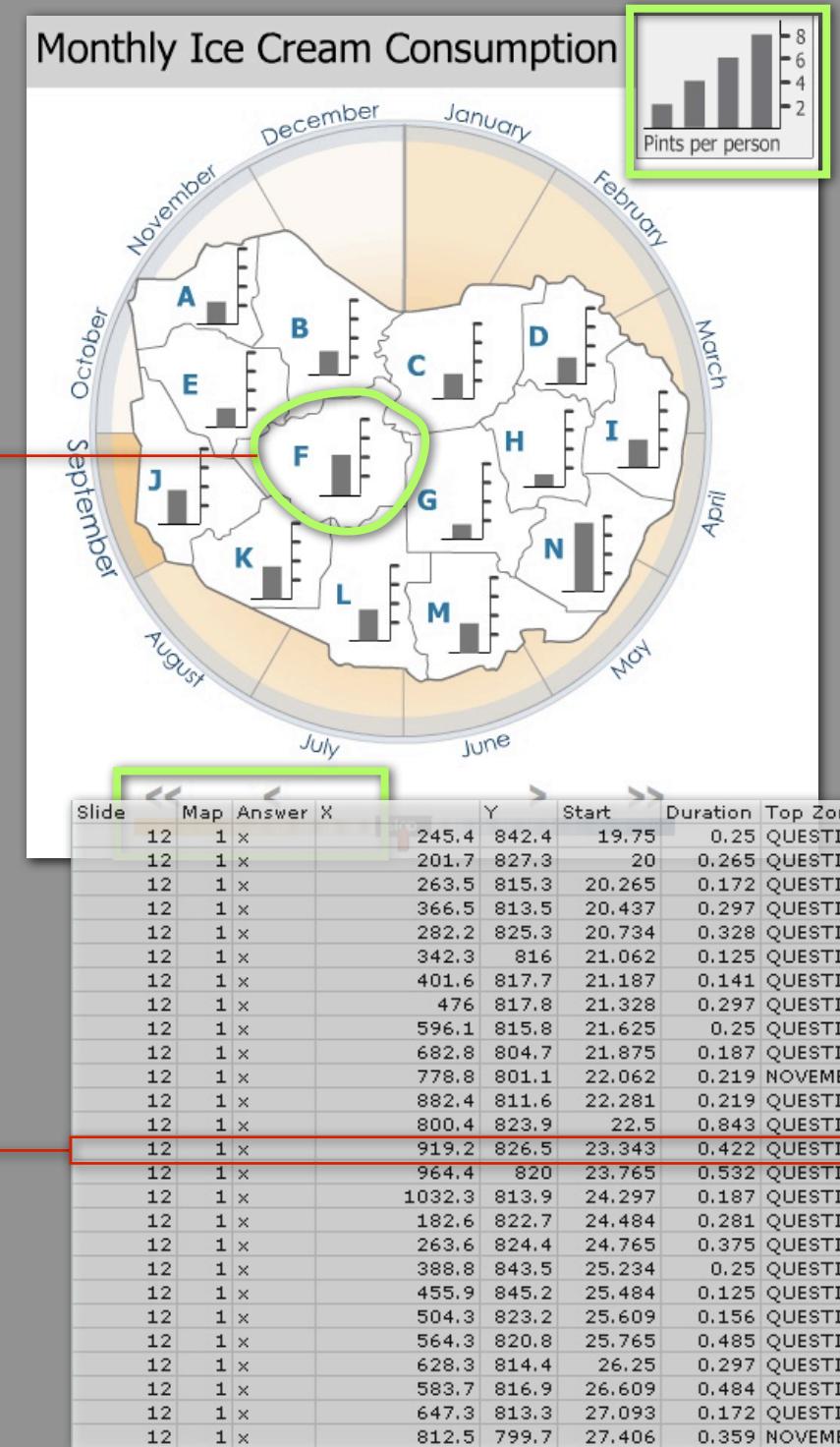
ANALYSIS OF EYE MOVEMENTS

- questions:
 - *where* on the animation?
 - *when* looked at first, second...?
 - *for how long* in a particular location?
- measures (Goldberg & Kotval 1999)
 - fixation location
 - fixation: duration (e.g., >100 ms)
 - *sequence/order* of fixations
 - gaze path *similarities*
 - etc.



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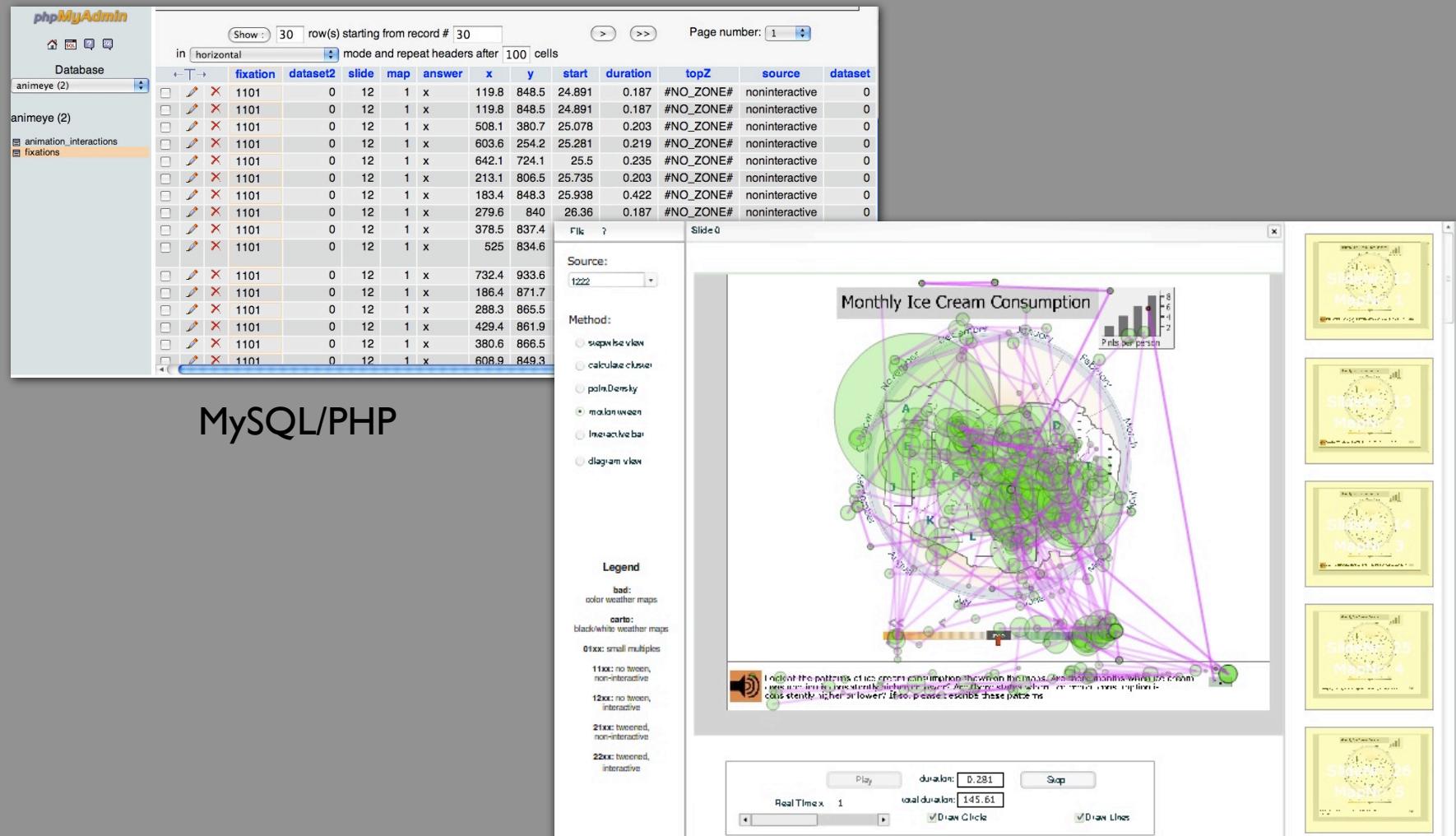


VISUAL ANALYTICS OF EYE MOVEMENTS

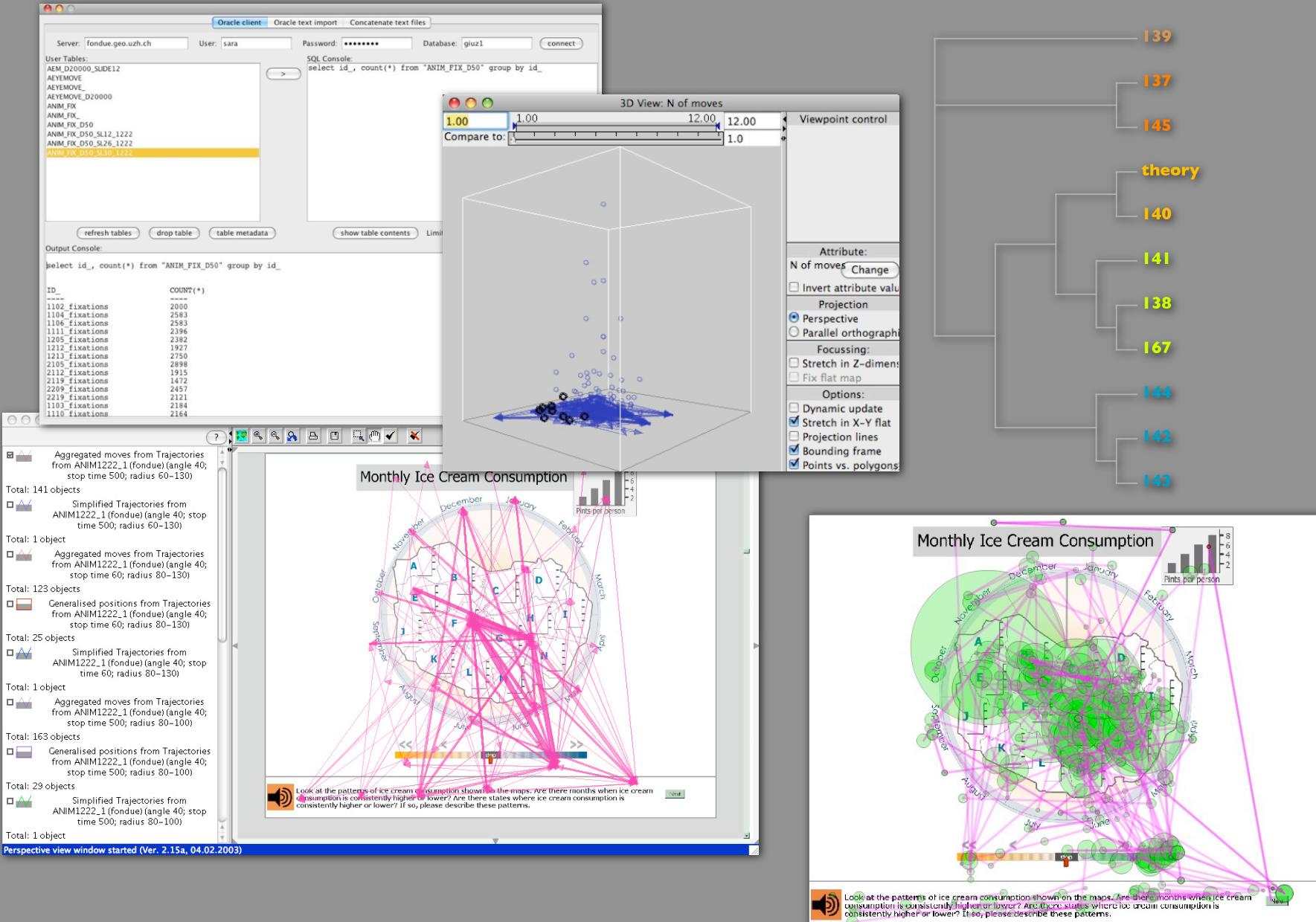
- information affordance is a *process* !
 - bottom line measures: accuracy & speed of response not enough
- pattern detection and analysis as a classic data mining problem !
 - fixation data (>173,000 records, ~ 10 MB)
 - interaction data (> 8,000 records, ~1 MB)
 - bottom line data: accuracy/speed, and user background information
- development of data handling solutions
 - scripted visual stimuli (control of every single drawn element)
 - database storage and access (Oracle, MySQL with PHP)
- development of visual front-ends
 - play-back of user-interactions and visualizations of eye movements

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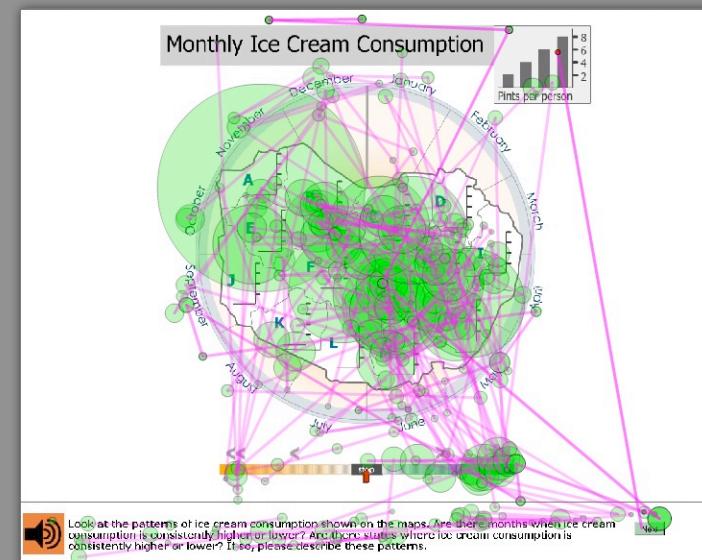
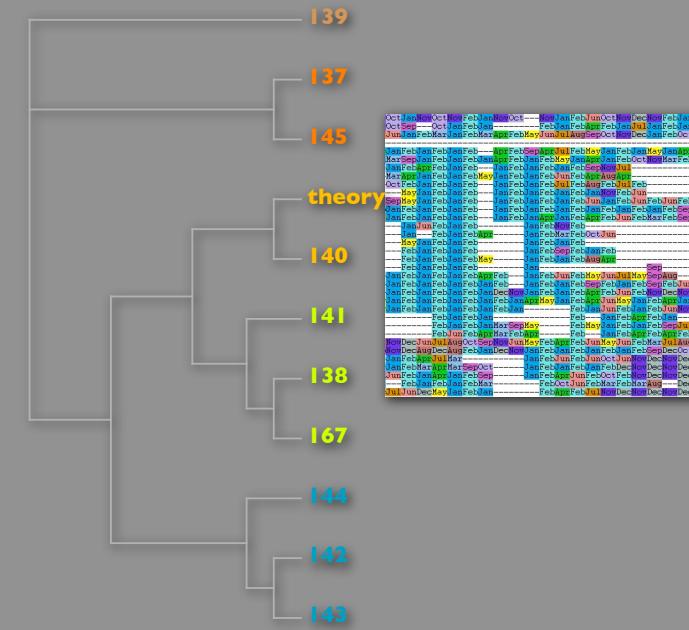
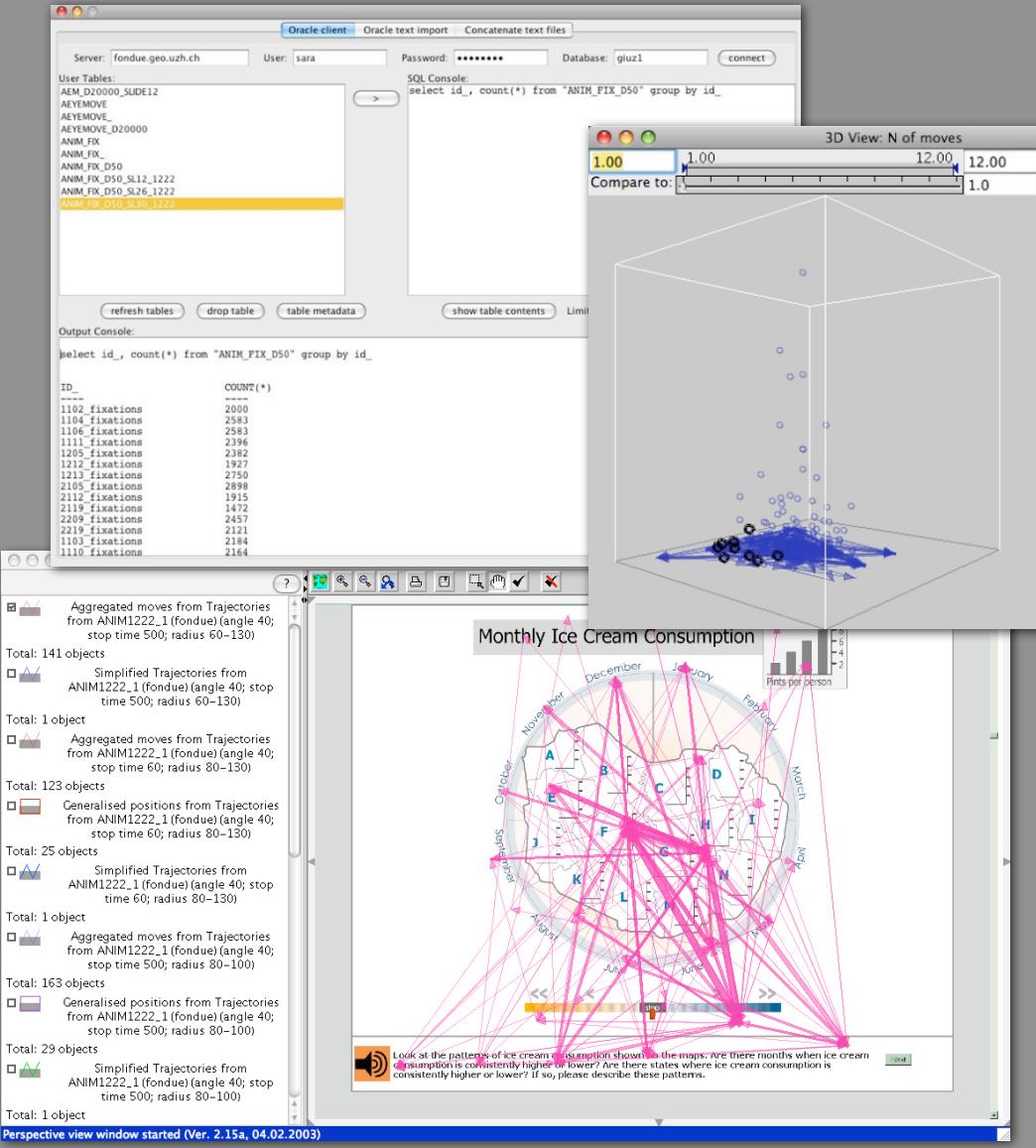
- database-driven visualization & exploration of eye movements & interactions



VISUAL ANALYTICS ALL THE WAY DOWN



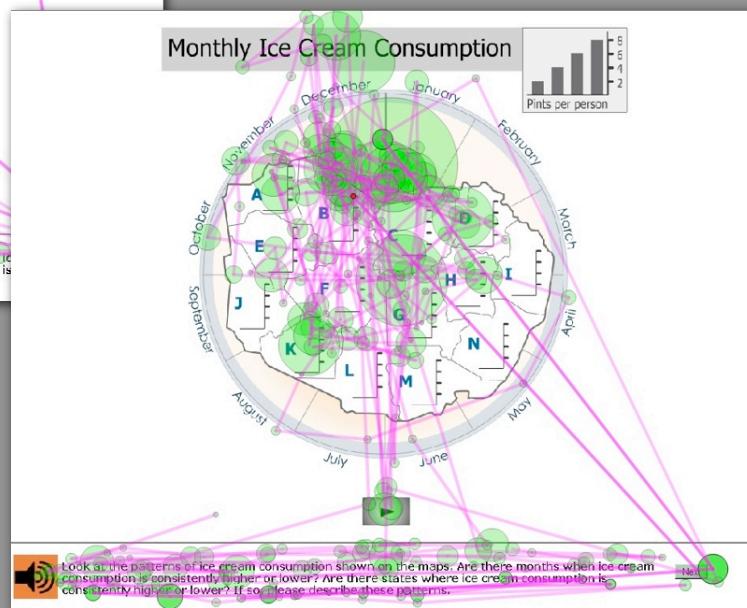
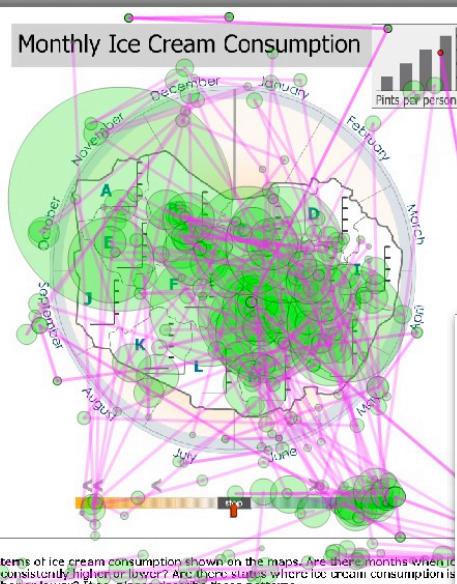
VISUAL ANALYTICS ALL THE WAY DOWN



PRELIMINARY RESULTS

qualitative analysis:

- inference making patterns influenced by:
 - design & task

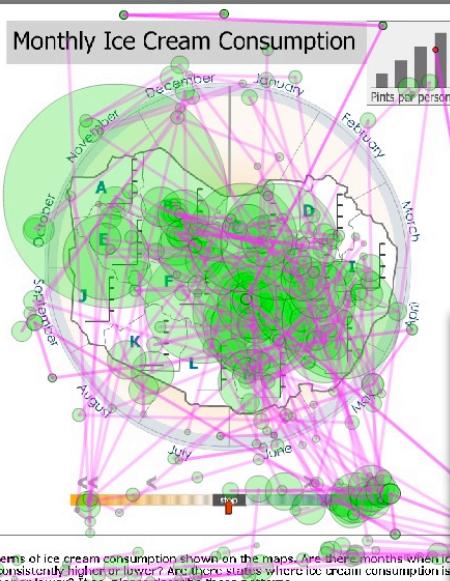


overall pattern question

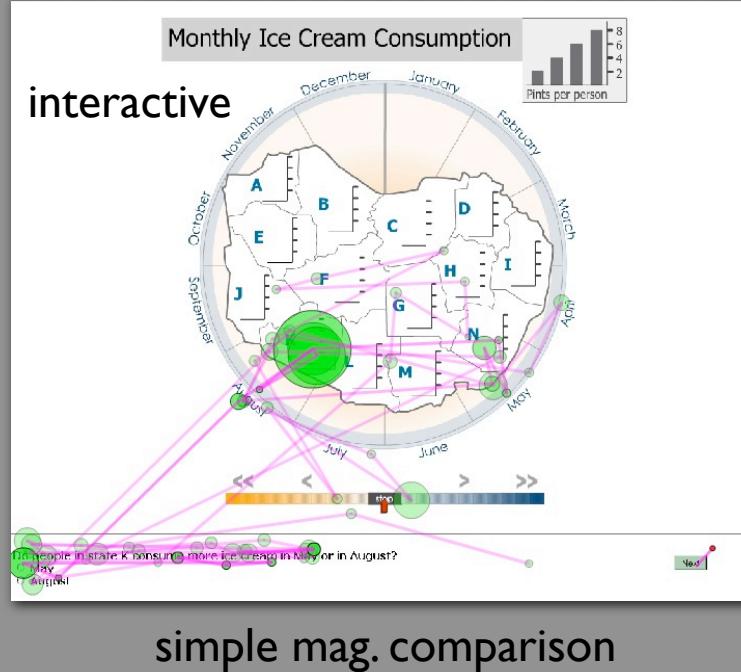
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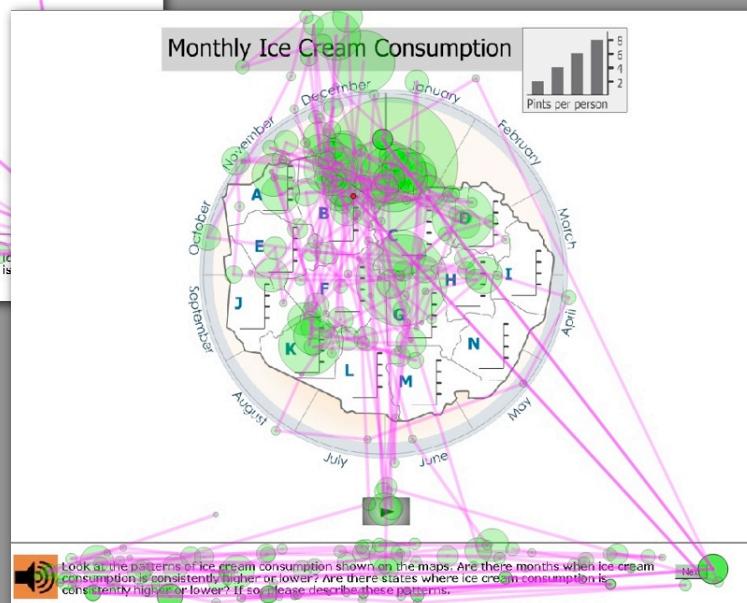
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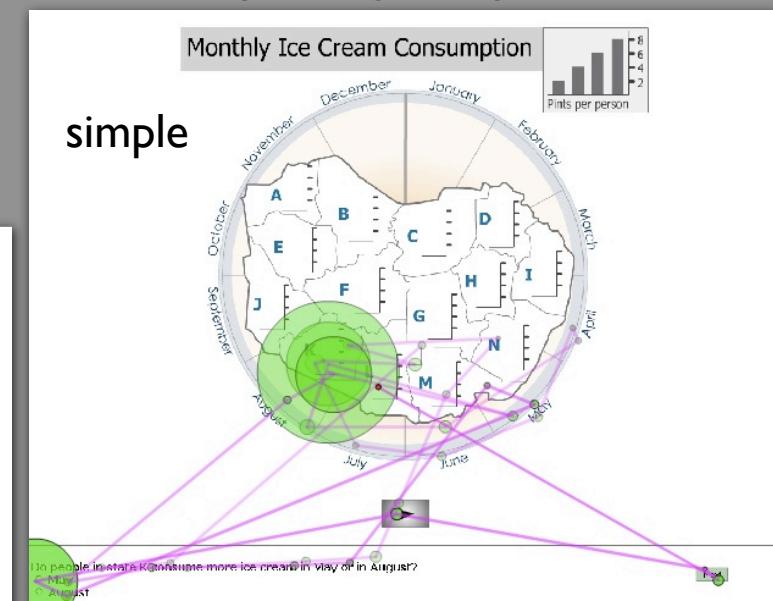
overall pattern question



simple mag. comparison

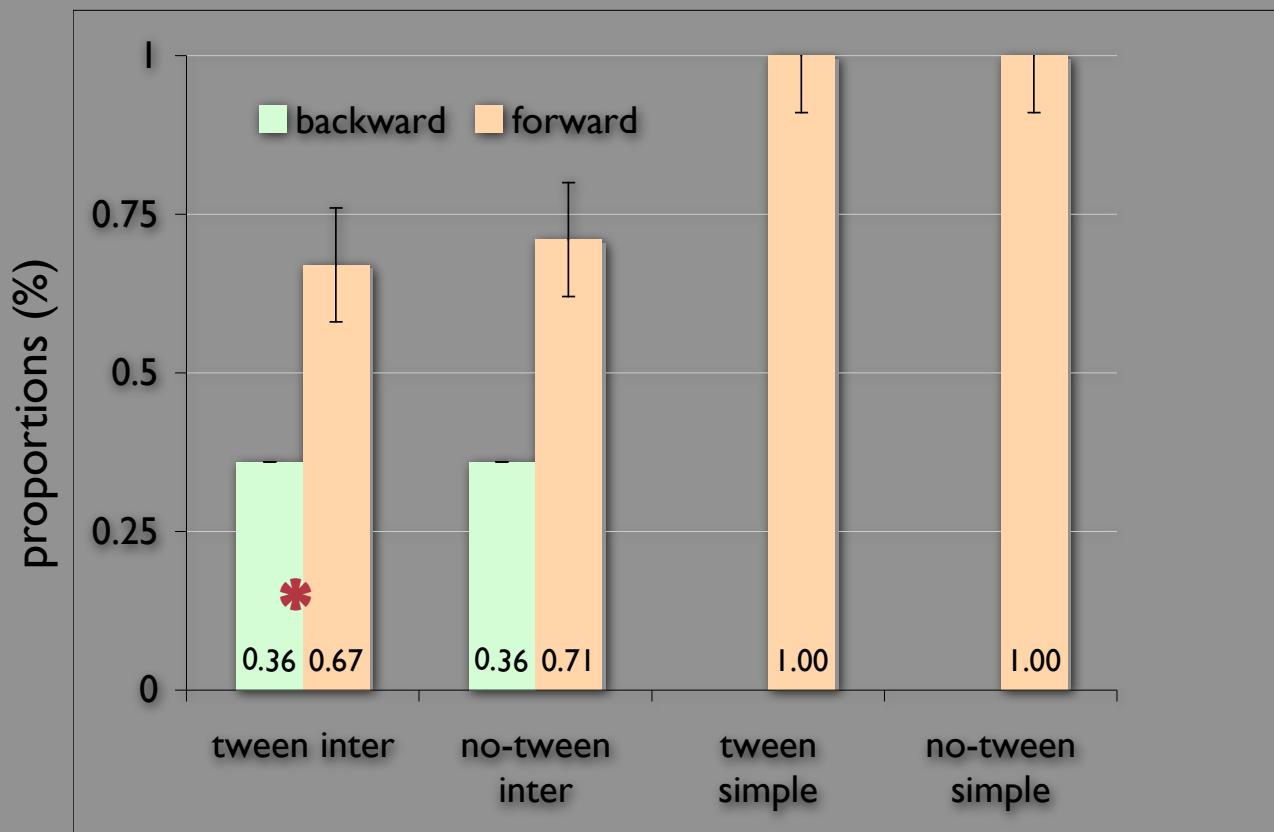
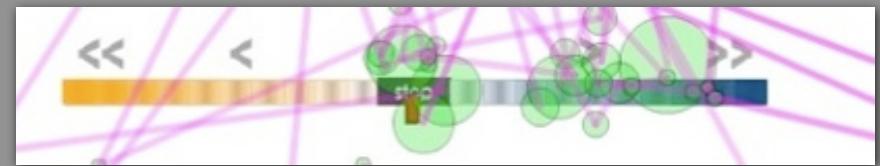


simple



PRELIMINARY RESULTS: INTERACTION PATTERNS

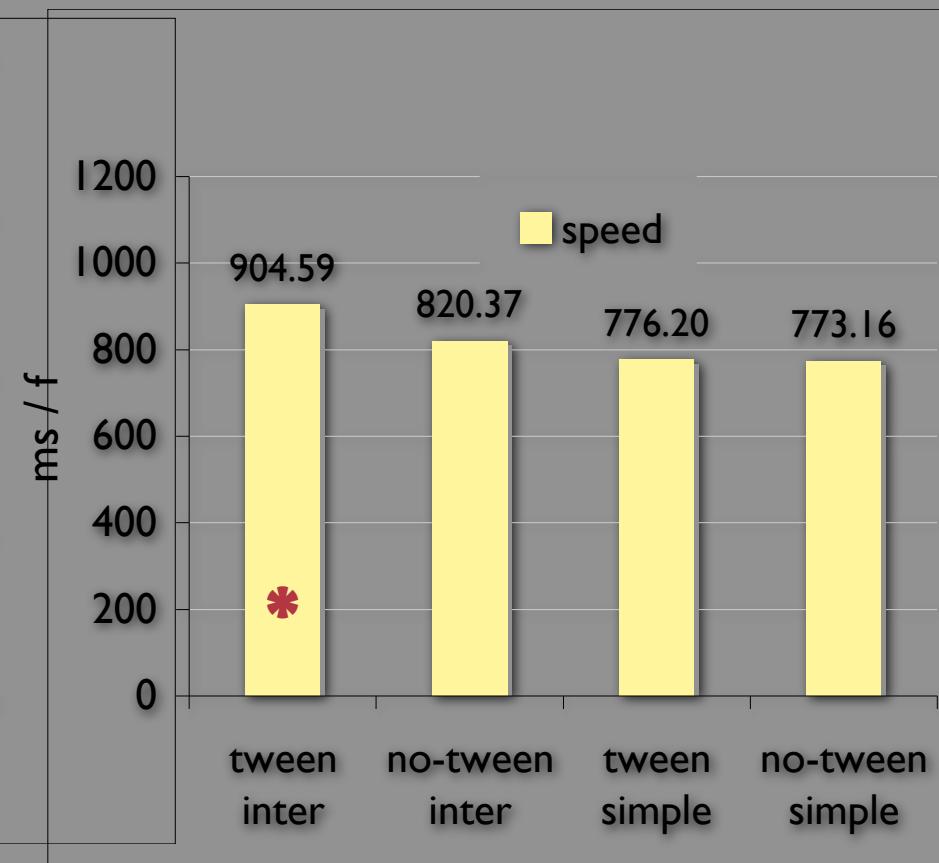
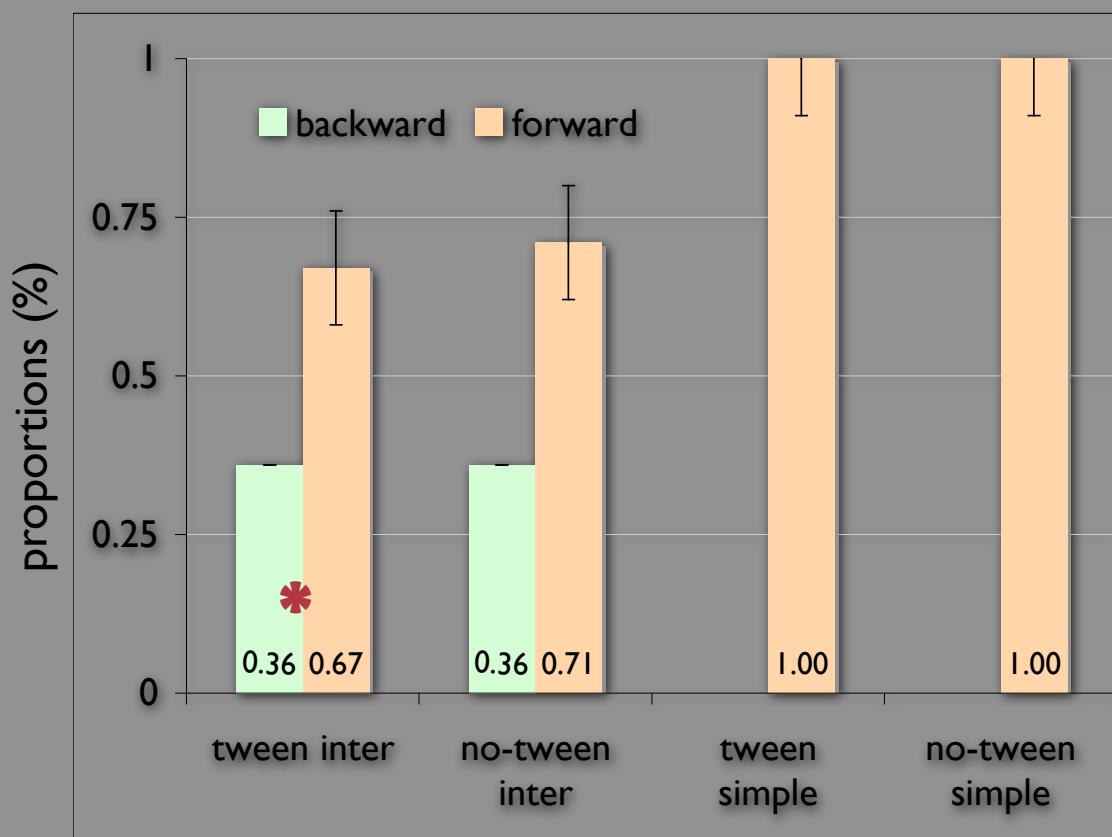
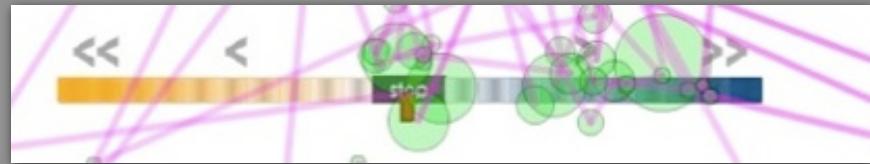
- direction & speed of animation



* significant

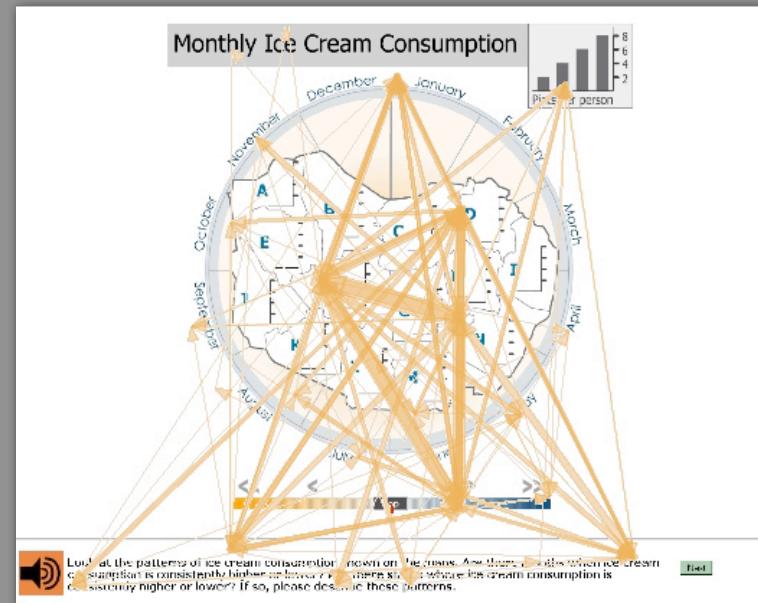
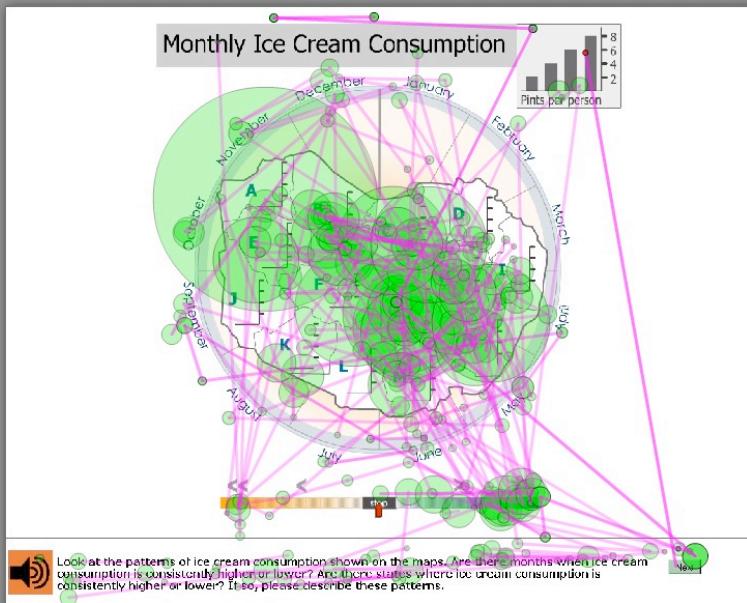
PRELIMINARY RESULTS: INTERACTION PATTERNS

- direction & speed of animation

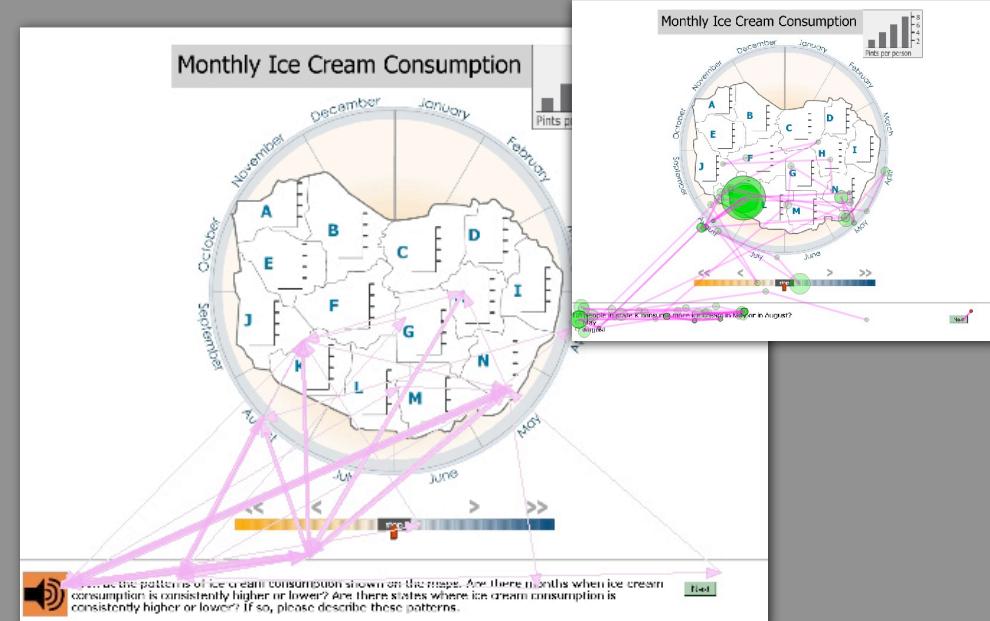
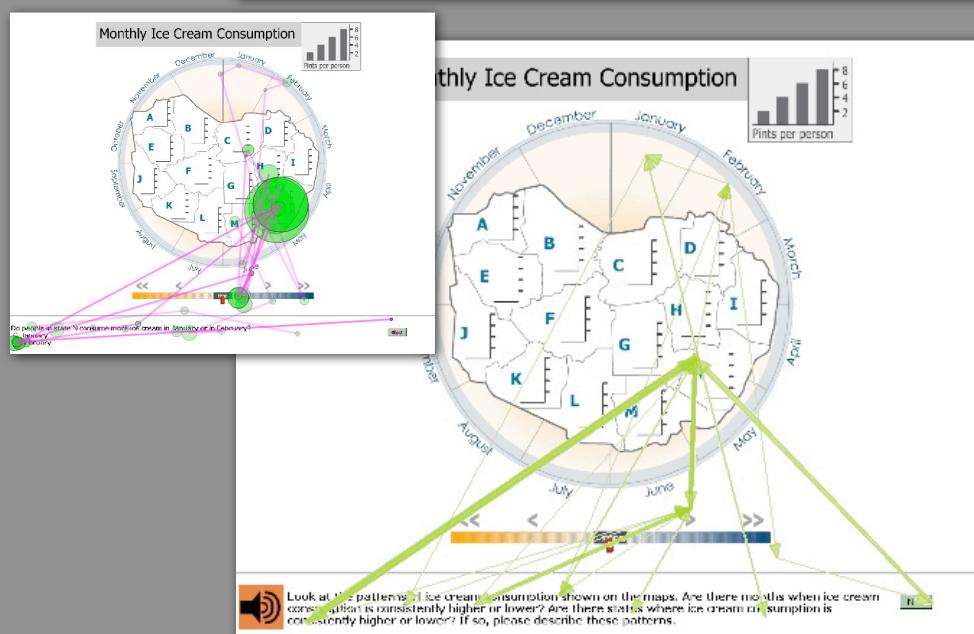
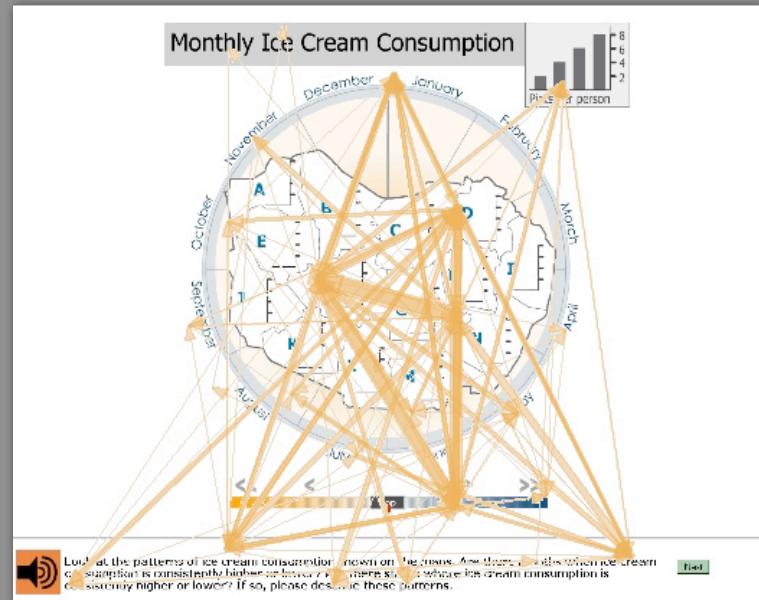
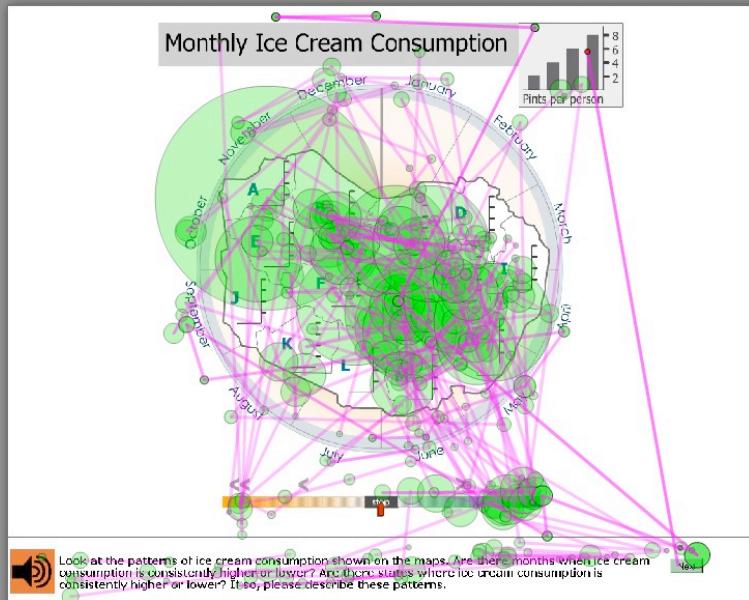


＊ significant

GENERALIZATION OF GAZE PLOTS



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SUMMARY & OUTLOOK

- empirical evaluation of inference affordance from animated map displays
- inference affordance influenced by inference tasks & display designs
 - i.e., simple or complex tasks
 - i.e., interactivity, animation speed, or tweening
- animation types **cannot** be informationally / computationally equivalent
 - context dependent trade-off !

OUTLOOK

- further quantitative analyses
 - i.e., sequence analysis of AOIs
 - summarizations across participants based on similarity measures
 - verbal protocol analysis

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¿ Questions ?

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