

E Y E O C O
N V E R G E
T O I N S P
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EYE
CONVERGE
TO
INSPIRE
2011–
2015

Ben Fry

I use code because it allows me to work on a larger scale than what I can reasonably do in a sketchbook, and because it enables faster iteration during the design process, and navigation/interaction in the final product

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"I'm fascinated with taking apart complex datasets and using design to explain how they work."

I grew up with separate interests in design and code. This led me to study graphic design as an undergrad (and to minor in computer science) and then on to the Aesthetics and Computation Group at MIT, where I joined others who share similar interests. My PhD work there focused on mixing disciplines into computational information design. Nowadays, I run a design firm that puts it all into practice.



Images courtesy of Ben Fry

On the Origin of Species: The Preservation of Favoured Traces

2008

We often think of scientific ideas, such as Darwin's theory of evolution, as fixed notions that are accepted as finished. In fact, Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* evolved over the course of several editions he wrote, edited, and updated during his lifetime. The first English edition was approximately 150,000 words and the sixth is a much larger 190,000 words. In the changes are refinements and shifts in ideas—whether increasing the weight of a statement, adding details, or even a change in the idea itself. This piece depicts those changes in print and interactive forms.

Jer Thorp

I learned how to program when I was 14, then made a determined effort to forget for almost exactly a decade; coding was not yet cool. In 1999 I learned how to write ActionScript, and became a True Believer. It was an uncool language, but it was also tremendously flexible and deceptively powerful. I miss it. These days I work mostly in Processing, because I can see my ideas in action so very, very quickly. It's 12 years old, and starting to be uncool as well, but like AS it's much more than what it may seem. I will miss it when it's gone. I think it's important to know how to do a lot

of things quite badly. I'm an amateur at Python and JavaScript. I'm an embarrassment to Node.js and R. If anyone with any sort of pride saw what I do with C++, they'd probably challenge me to a duel. I understand two things: that everything you're doing has been done before, and that everything you're doing is brand new. Learn how to collaborate, and do it as much as you can. Find people you are sympathetic with and (politely) force yourself upon them. Learn GitHub (add, commit, pull, push—in that order) and embrace the glitchy Skype call. Also, get a dog.

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Photographer: Thatcher Cook

at eyeo

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

"Make friends with a pioneer.
Never underestimate the power of polite persistence."

The Mac SE. HyperCard. Dial-up modems and sysoping. Computer books and *National Geographic* and tropical fish and D&D. Douglas Adams and Margaret Atwood and Tracy Hickman. The clearer path: study cell biology and genetics at university, go out and join a rock band, work at an aquarium, join a dot com, get fired on 9/11, freelance for a decade, make art. Move to New York and take the subway every morning uptown, to the Gray Line. Start teaching at ITP, start a company, start a conference. Every day wake up to something new.

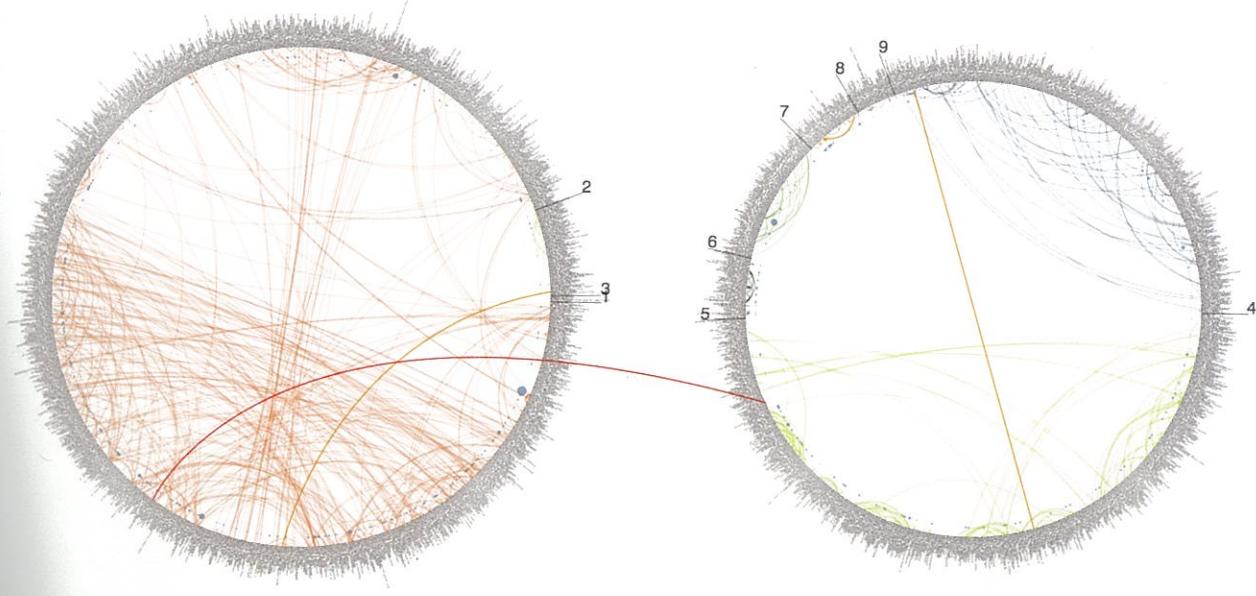
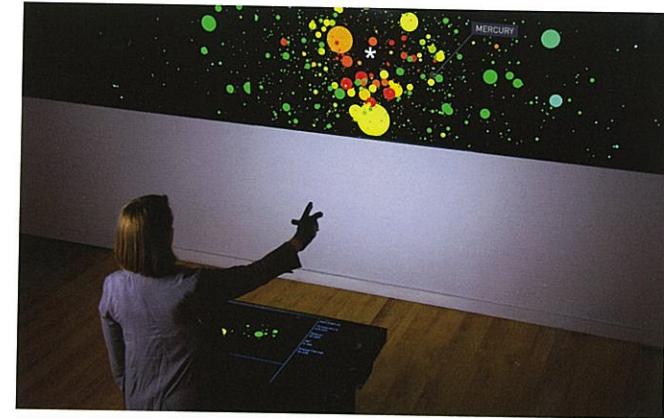
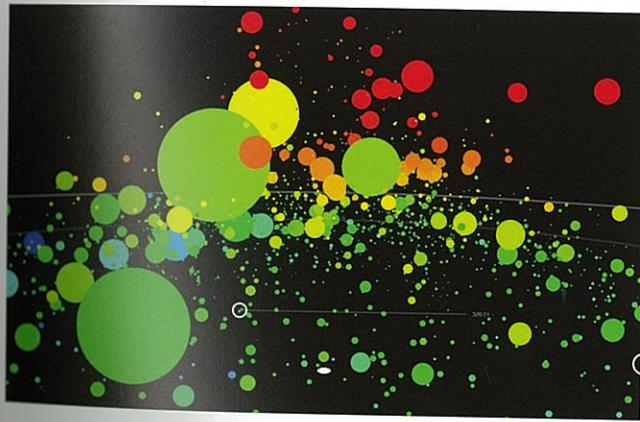


Image courtesy of Jer Thorp



Exo

2012

Exo is a visualization tool that was used for exploring the nearly 2,300 exoplanet candidates that had been identified as of 2012 by NASA's Kepler mission. When I showed my original version of this project to people, which was built in Processing, some clown would inevitably say, "That's so Minority Report!" So it's ironic that I'd travel to California, and rebuild it with John Underkoffler and the team at Oblong. It's a tough project to get a sense of in print, as it's very fluid and dynamic. Watch the video!



Images courtesy of Oblong Industries

Nicholas Felton

My work is driven by an interest in storytelling and is facilitated by core concerns of graphic design (typography and composition) and a tenuous ability to use Processing to organize data into compelling constructions. My most successful projects have all been the result of passion and curiosity, and I hope that following these ideals will continue to lead me to produce interesting work.

at eyeo 2011 2012 2013 2014

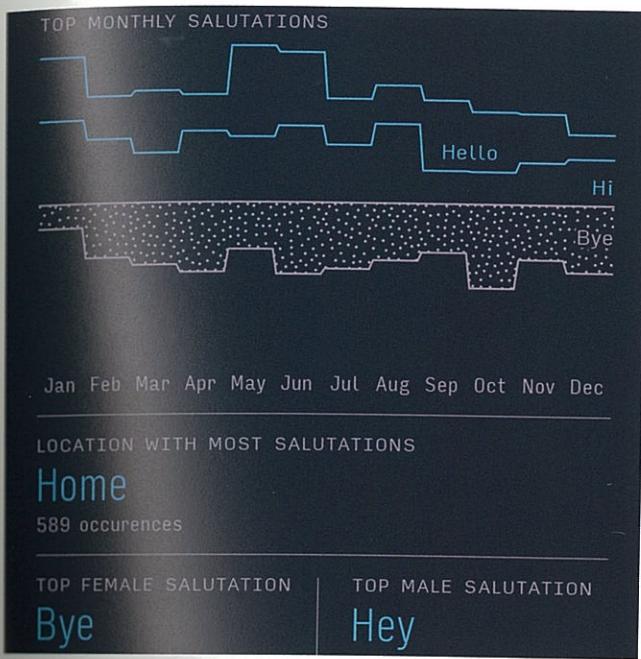
Nicholas Felton
feltron.com
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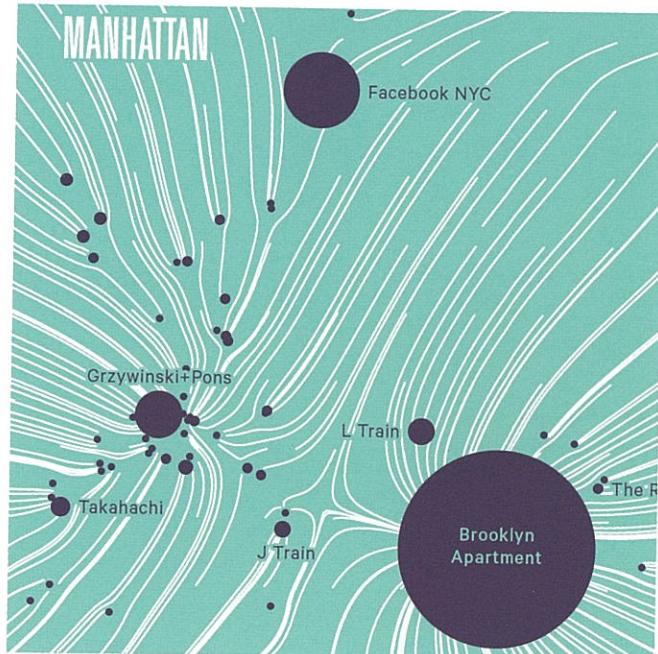
Photographer: Noah Kalina

"I find inspiration in nature, math, geometry, science, and music. In obsession, language, humor, small moments, and elegance."

Nicholas spends much of his time thinking about data, our daily routines. He is a designer, entrepreneur, and a work is focused on translating quotidian data into meaningful objects and experiences. He is the author of numerous annual reports that condense the events of a year into maps, graphs, and statistics. He was one of the lead designers of Facebook's Timeline and is the cocreator of both Redshift and Daytum. He has been profiled by the *Wall Street Journal* and the *New York Times* and his work is a part of the permanent collection at MoMA.



Each year since 2005, the *Feltron Annual Report* has attempted to condense a year of Nicholas Felton's life into a digestible format. At eyeo, he has shared his techniques to quantify and visualize the experiences of a year into something consumable by a broad audience. In 2011, Nicholas shared how this approach was expanded to chronicle the life of his father.



Nathalie Miebach

I've been very influenced by minimalist music, particularly the works of Steve Reich, Terry Riley, and John Luther Adams. Music feels very sculptural to me and it's been a companion in my studio practice since the beginning. While I don't play an instrument myself, music taught me not to be afraid to play with the arrangement of data and its relationship to actual physical space. As a crafts person, one of the first things you learn is that you have to break, mess up, warp, ruin, and deconstruct a material before you

can ever hope to understand it. It takes years to know a material and it only comes with a thousand failures along the way. Don't be afraid to treat data like a material—let it fail, let it expand, let it breath and rip it out of the didactic approach it's so often squeezed into. There is so much poetry in data. Surdity, metaphors, and poetry are powerful lenses through which to look at data—seeking out, perhaps a more nuanced way of looking at information that a graph can ever enter into.

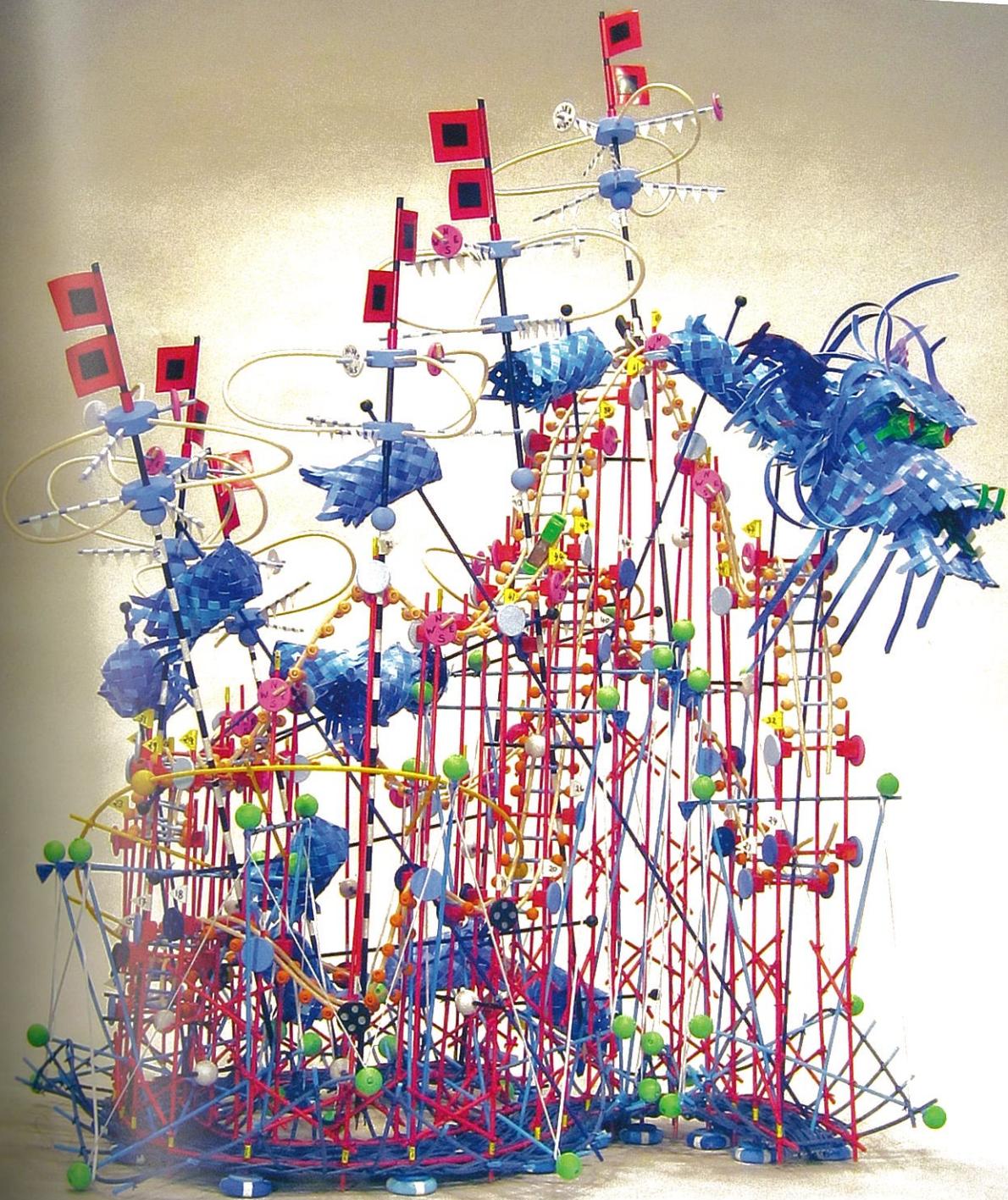
at eyeo 2012

Nathalie Miebach
nathaliefmiebach.com



"Some of the most courageous decisions I've made came from not knowing what the heck I was doing."

A windy path that began with studying Chinese and political science at Oberlin College. My introduction to art was a political revolution in Indonesia, where I found myself shortly after my graduation. Suharto's dictatorship was slowly unraveling and political dissent was rife. The visual art scene at the time was politically engaged, so I ended up hanging out and meeting lots of artists. Fast forward to Boston, where I ended up studying art history. For my first degree, I created an art curriculum that explored "time" as it is understood differently across disciplines. The curriculum included some classes in astronomy at Harvard and a basket weaving class nearby. And that is how the data-vis started, using the basket weaving class to explore data with.



Images courtesy of Nathalie Miebach

The Sandy Rides

Some of the most iconic images of destruction by Hurricane Sandy were those of amusement park rides on the New Jersey and New York shorelines. The sculptures are rides built with numerical data from weather stations or ocean buoys. Other sculptural elements, such as floating rafts and underwater rides, introduce another parallel narrative that explores the futuristic vision of these rides. While on a first encounter they appear to be playful amusement park rides, the two narratives weave an absurd and darker interpretation of Sandy's weather data. The work explores the complicated relationship humans have with the changing seaside.

2013-

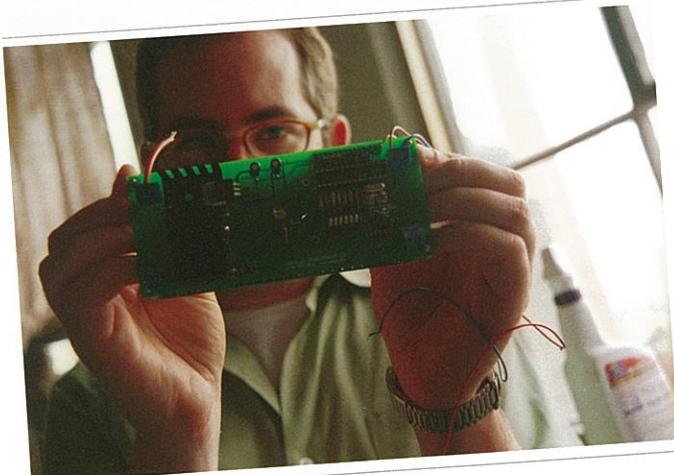
Ben Rubin

I love PD, Max/MSP, and Ableton Live—all environments as well-suited for careful fine-tuning as for reckless play—presuming that I will be both using and extending them through code. I love Python for working with symbols, Processing for working with pixels, and Git for working with other people. I've never been a superstar coder, but I started writing code when I was 16, and programming brings me enormous joy

and satisfaction whenever I have the chance to immerse myself in it. I've been greatly inspired by Robert Irwin, Richard Teitelbaum, Trevor Paglen, Claude Shannon, and John Cage; their work explores the border zone between signal and noise, and they are each trying to reveal the beauty and the potential of human communication.

at eyeo 2013

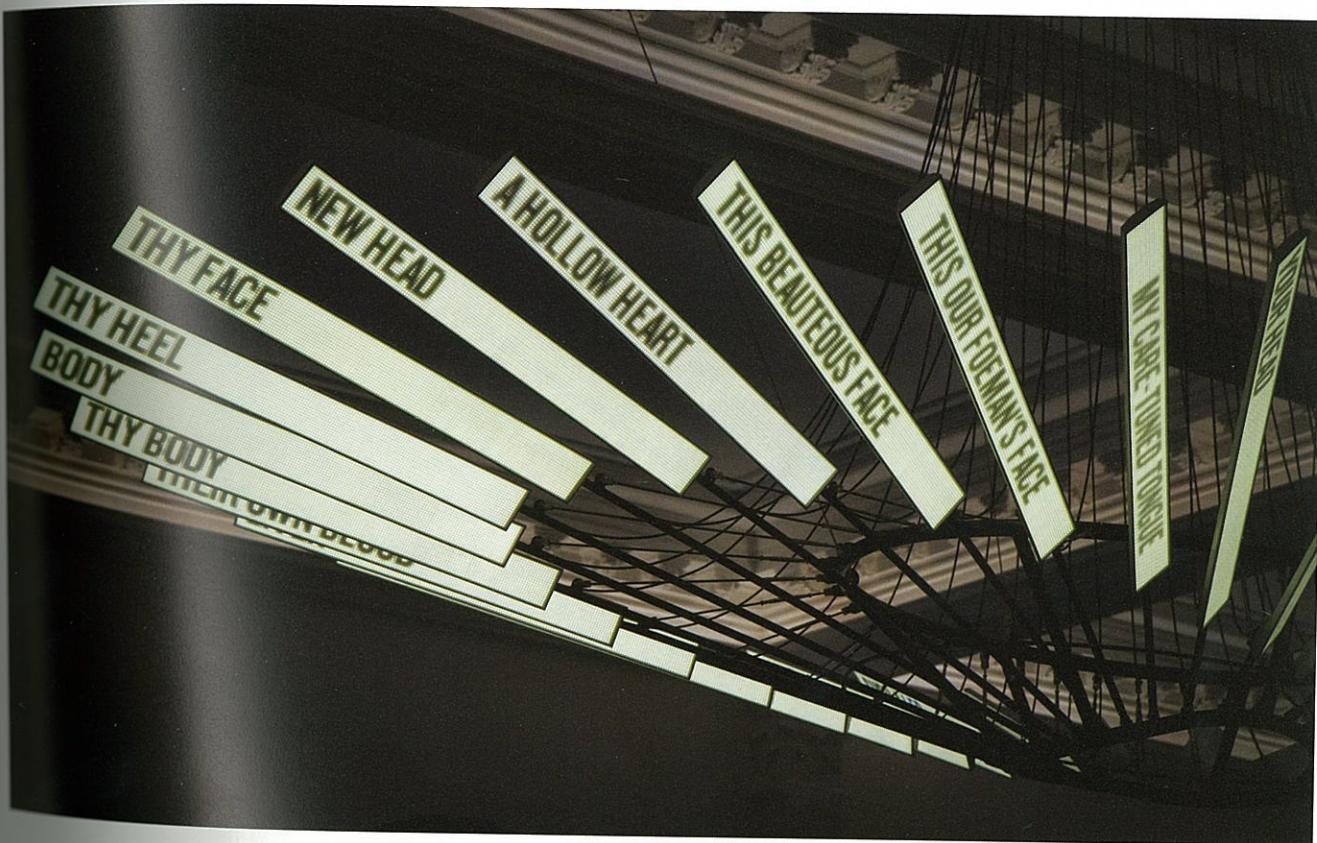
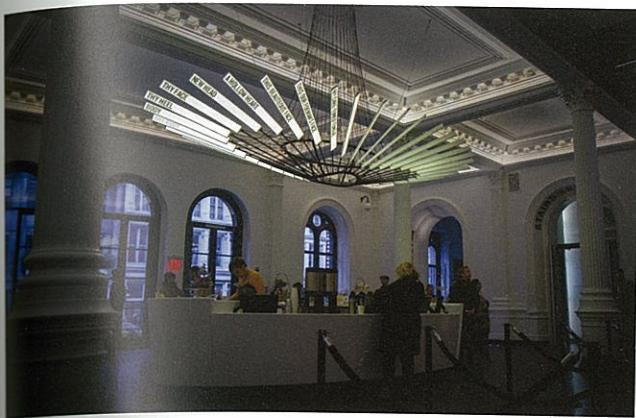
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Photographer: Wendy Stulberg

"Find mentors. Watch how they work, listen to them, work with them, learn from them."

I'm a media artist based in New York City. I make public sculptures, films, and media designs for theater. I'm fascinated by the ways people communicate with each other. Communication technologies, symbols, body language, and language are all central elements in my work. I've grown up with creative role models: my father, a teacher, and my mother, a visual artist.



Shakespeare Machine

2012

Shakespeare Machine is a kind of supercollider, where the “particles” are scenes, lines, and phrases from Shakespeare’s plays. The work was commissioned by the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs for the revitalized lobby of the Public Theater in New York. Suspended from the ceiling and serving as the lobby’s chandelier, the work features 37 LED display screens on which fragments of Shakespeare’s plays appear and dance, creating an unfolding kaleidoscope of language in motion. The machine selects and organizes these fragments based on grammatical, contextual, rhythmic, and/or semantic attributes of Shakespeare’s language.



Images courtesy of EAR Studio

Giorgia Lupi

What inspires me the most is my urge, will, and need (i.e., obsession) to ideate and design something different every time—more beautiful, and “better” than what I made before. Okay, but practically. Every day I spend a great amount of time looking for visual inspiration, and carefully (maniacally) organizing those images: abstract art, music notations, architectural drawings, scientific and astronomic charts, surreal collages, and many more—absolutely not only data

visualizations. Looking for clues in unusual contexts is an attempt to discover and dissect the aesthetic qualities of all the things that we naturally like, abstract them and introduce them as core elements in building visual compositions. I ask myself these questions, What is it that I like of what I see? What elements and aspects do I appreciate and why? When I draw what I see, I retrace what I like of what I capture ideas and help those ideas take shape.

Accurat
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Photographer: Gabriele Rossi

at eyeo 2013 2014 2015

"There is no rush to understand what your ultimate goal or mission is or your style as a designer. Does an ultimate goal ever exist?"

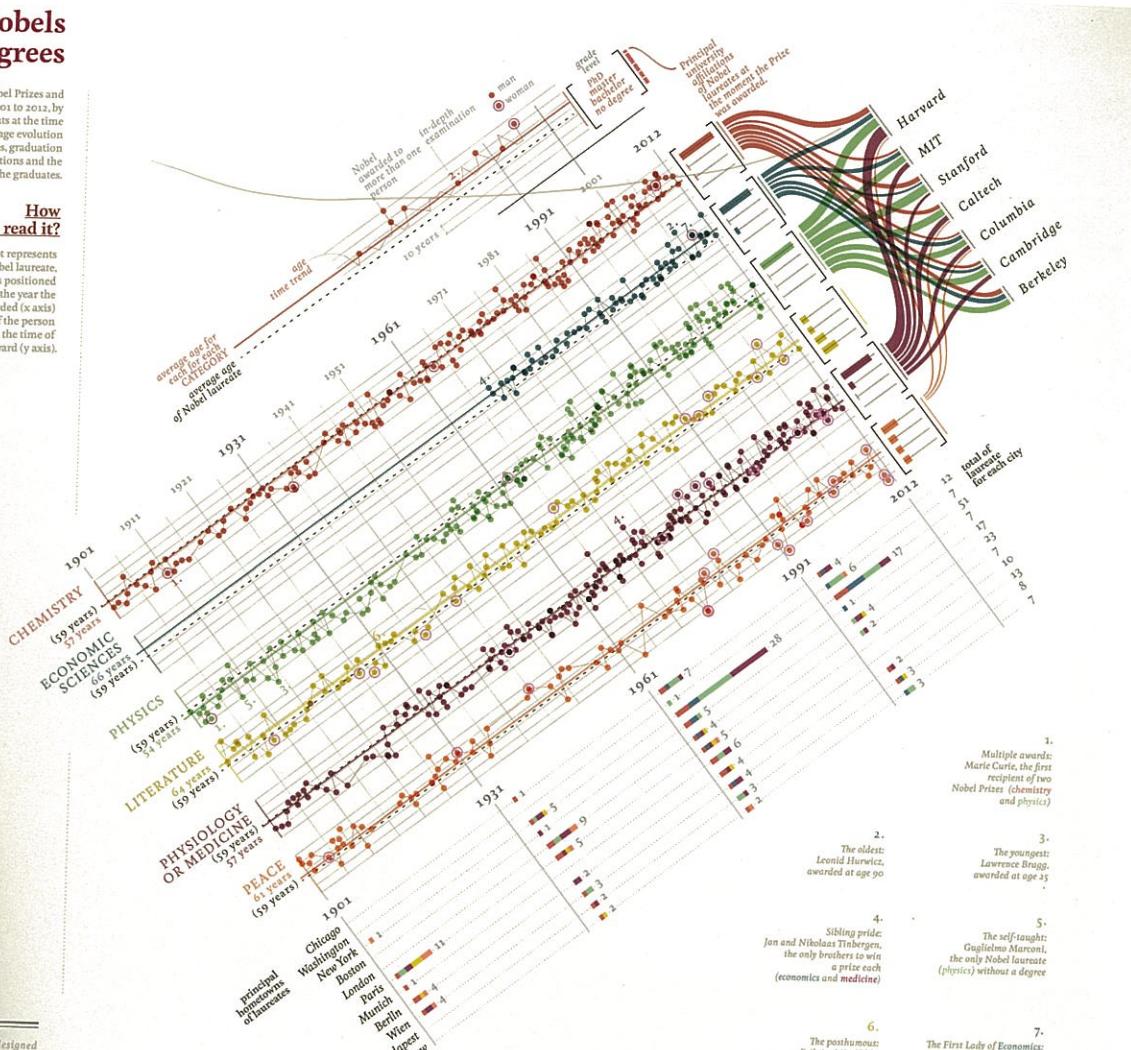
I got my M.Arch. at FAF in Ferrara, Italy, and became an architect, but soon after finding out that I unfortunately like wearing black and drawing perfectly straight lines, I was left with only three options for my future: move to America to become a professional contemporary dancer, learn to play the keyboard in a progressive metal band, or start working as a self-taught visual designer. For unspecified reasons, I chose the last one and cofounded Accurat in 2011, where I'm the director. I earned a PhD in Design at Politecnico di Milano, drawing random things above anything else, and keep telling myself and others, that this is very useful for my work.

Nobels no degrees

This visualization explores Nobel Prizes and graduate qualifications from 1901 to 2012, by analyzing the age of recipients at the time prizes were awarded, average age evolution through time and awarding category, graduation grades, main university affiliations and the principal hometowns of the graduates.

How to read it?

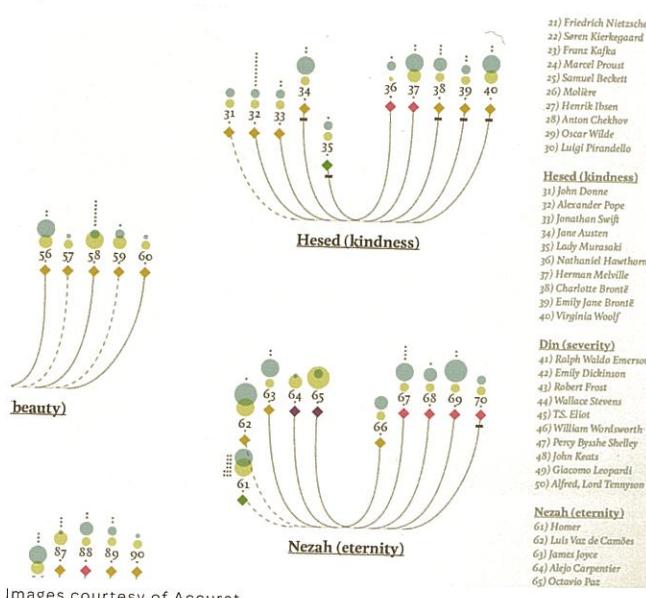
Each dot represents a Nobel laureate, each recipient is positioned according to the year the prize was awarded (x axis) and age of the person at the time of the award (y axis).



Visual Data, La Lettura

2012–2014

"La Lettura" is the Sunday cultural supplement of *Corriere della Sera*, the main Italian newspaper. As Accurat we regularly design and publish data visualizations within the column "Visual Data." In these specific data visualizations, we aim to deliver rich visual narratives able to maintain the complexity of the data but still make this complexity more accessible and understandable through the visualization. Also, we like trying to push forward how we can "compose" data visualizations that achieve (in our idea) aesthetic beauty and elegance through new visual metaphors, intentionally avoiding typical and already tested styles of representation.



Images courtesy of Accurat

Brian House

Today it is essential to resist the increasingly totalizing corporate and state projects of classification and control made possible by computers, networks, and data. But our capacity to do so only benefits from a love of code. I'm inspired by the points at which programming slips into the awkward, the incomplete, the hilarious, and the beautiful. My toolbox is always changing; currently it includes Python, a Casio keyboard, a stethoscope,

anthracite, a handheld recorder, stacks of books. I deeply respect individual virtuosic and specialized. But for better or for worse, I'm usually compelled to start projects from the bottom up. What's always there is a pull to think about how to make space and to solve and cause problems by building things.

Brian House
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@h0use



Photographer: Carlin Wing

at eyeo 2014

"The ideas that drive my work today come from the same place as the ones I had as a kid."

My work negotiates between algorithms and the rhythms of life—I've always been involved with geography and music and performance, and data and machine learning. I studied computer science at Columbia in NYC and Chalmers University in Göteborg, Sweden, and over the years have been fortunate enough to work at truly inspiring places like Eyebeam Art + Technology Center, Ars Electronica Projects and the New York Times Research and Development Center. Currently I'm a doctoral student in music and media at Brown University, and I moonlight teaching experimental composition at RISD. Shout-out to Eyebeam for supporting me while I work on my PhD. I like mountains.

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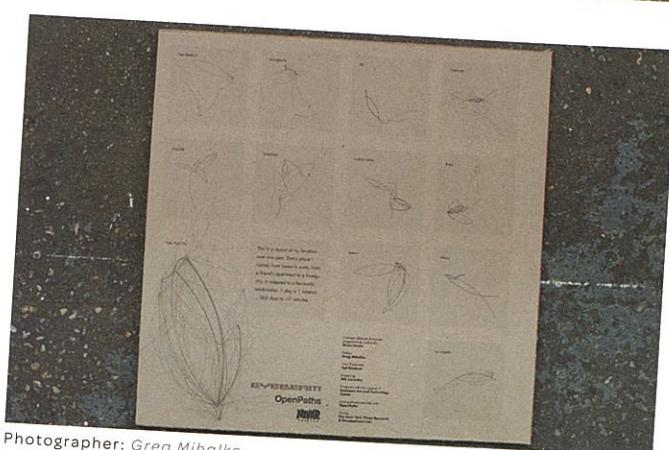
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Quotidian Record

2012

Quotidian Record is a limited-edition vinyl recording that features a continuous year of my location-tracking data. Each place I visited, from home to work, from a friend's apartment to a foreign city, is mapped to a harmonic relationship: 1 day is 1 rotation, 365 days is about 11 minutes. As the record turns, its markings indicate both the time as it rotates through every 24 hours and the names of the cities to which I travel. The sound suggests that our habitual patterns have inherent musical qualities, and that daily rhythms might form an emergent portrait of an individual. The visual design is a collaboration with Greg Mihalko.



Photographer: Greg Mihalko

Jessica Hagy

My work is 90 percent observation, only 10 percent documentation. The documentation, the artwork itself, is just the evidence of the observation—each piece is just an artifact of a thought process. I've found that thinking of my work that way lets me be more spontaneous with it, less precious about what I'm doing, and it helps to keep the self-critique out of the idea-generation (mostly). Nobody will be able to

tell you how to do your art but you. You'll, and guidance, and there will be editors and mentors of all kinds, and they are so valuable, but they can't provide the artists who can accept that, and work out their little sparks, they don't ask as much and they make work that other people seem to more deeply and fiercely.

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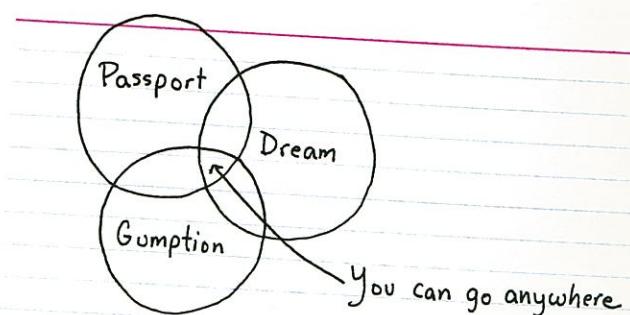
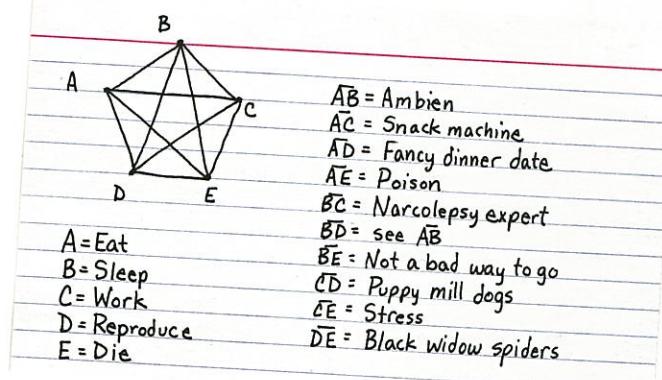
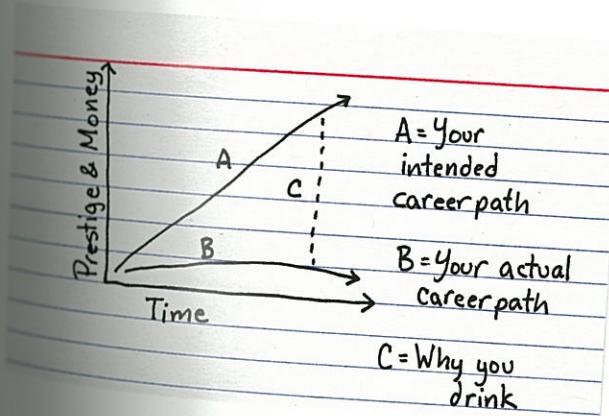
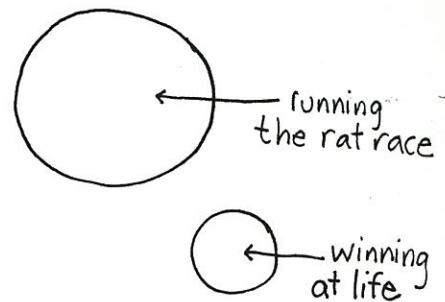
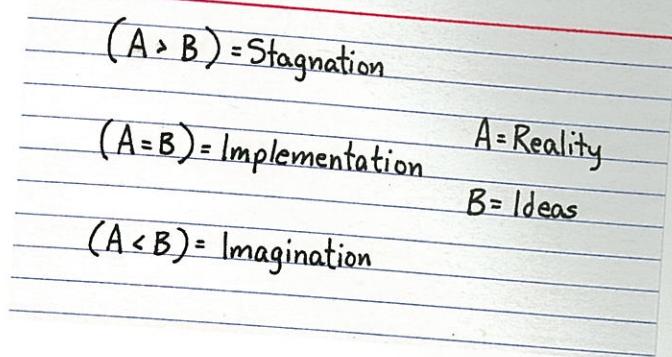
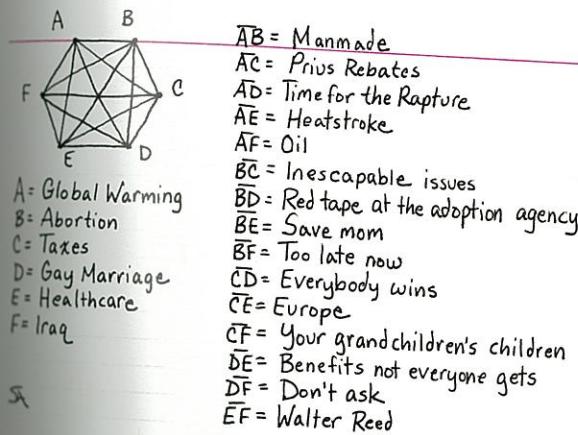
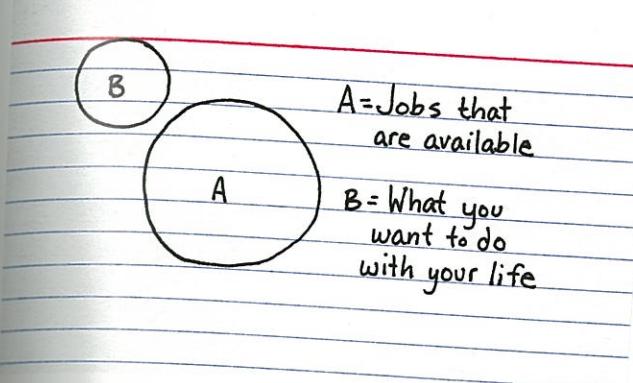


Photographer: Jason Merryman

at eyeo 2014

"Nobody will be able to tell you how to do your art but you."

I'm an artist and writer, technically, but I like to think of myself as a professional eavesdropper. I use very simple, simple graph-like objects to make fun of some things and some people. On a day-to-day basis, I take commissions for personal organizations, various media outfits, and of course:



Images courtesy of Jessica Hagy

Lillian F. Schwartz

Although I am known as a pioneer in computer art, analysis, animation, effects, joining peripherals, etc., I began drawing as a toddler. Then my older brother, Barney, began work doing cels at Disney, and he brought me more tools. I drew abstract works, some optical illusions. I was then sent to occupied Japan and subjected to ionizing radiation. I developed diseases. One, chorioretinitis, caused colors to dim, so I started oversaturating certain colors. I invented 2D/3D without pixel shifting in 1969–1970. Even though I was already known to the world for my computer animation, I kept working on the physiology and psychology of perception. I spent time with Béla Julecz,

Leon Harmon, and Edwin Land, discussing UFOs (1971) was my first 2D/3D film using saturation of certain colors plus a form of that would not let the eyes' cones refresh. numerous techniques at the Labs, but after my eyesight began to fade. I had numerous but lost vision in one eye and much of the other, thus destroying 3D sight. I've spent years developing enhancements to 2D/3D pixel shifting. I'd still like to see my collection images merged into a themed film, applying and new techniques. My son and daughter, Laurens, will be my eyes.

Lillian F. Schwartz

lillian.com

at eyeo 2014



Lillian F. Schwartz began drawing as a child with a sidewalk canvas and a brush of slate. In Japan during the occupation, she caught polio. The treatment for overcoming paralysis consisted of learning to move her muscles until she could slowly draw with pen and ink. She never recovered from her stay near Hiroshima, where shadow bodies that had been real people decorated remnants of buildings. Her early acrylics were often dark, bleak. She studied art techniques with well-known artists, but oils and acrylics were not enough. She

"I worked with a computer for the first time at Bell Labs in 1968. I learned machine language—yeah, I sort of loved zeros and ones for a long time."

moved to plastic paintings over lights and then to computer graphics. Then kinetic fluid in lit boxes, electronic mobiles, plasma art, through changing the chemical composition, and a computer program in MoMA that led to her entry into Bell Labs in 1968. She developed programs, special color filters, editing techniques for art and historical analyses, art films, and graphics that could be viewed in 2D or 3D without pixel shifting. A pioneer, she developed a new technique for 2D/3D.

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Images courtesy of Lillian Schwartz

Computer Films: 1970–Present

Several of Lillian's groundbreaking films were screened at eyeo in 2014. Additionally, a remote conversation was staged and audience members were able to ask her about her films, processes, and experiences.

2014

