



Geovisualization II



GEOG380 FA2018

Outline

▶ Geovisualization I

- ▶ Visualization and geovisualization
- ▶ Geovisualization and cartography
- ▶ Visualization techniques
- ▶ Examples

▶ Geovisualization II

- ▶ Visualization techniques (cont.)
- ▶ 3D geovisualization
- ▶ Map animation
- ▶ Web mapping
- ▶ Virtual environments



3D geovisualization: Early developments

- ▶ Symbolizing topography
 - ▶ Oblique views
 - ▶ Block diagram

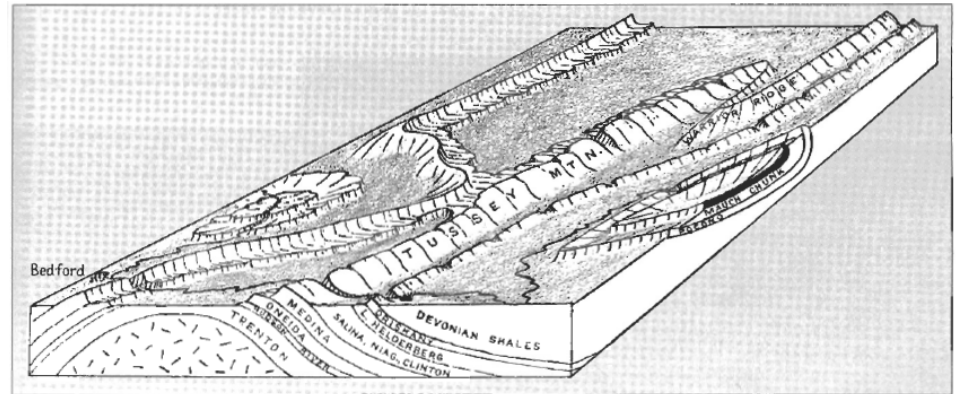


FIGURE 15.17 Example of a traditional block diagram. (From Figure 98, p. 69 of Lobeck, A. K. (1958) *Block Diagrams*. Second Edition. Amherst, MA: Emerson-Trussel Book Company.)

- ▶ Draped images



FIGURE 15.19 An example of a frame from a fly-by. The original illustration was in color, and was created using TruFlite software (<http://www.truflite.com/>). (Courtesy of Keith Clarke.)

Early Developments

- ▶ Symbolizing topography
 - ▶ Physical models such as a real 3D object
 - ▶ Using 3D Printing technology

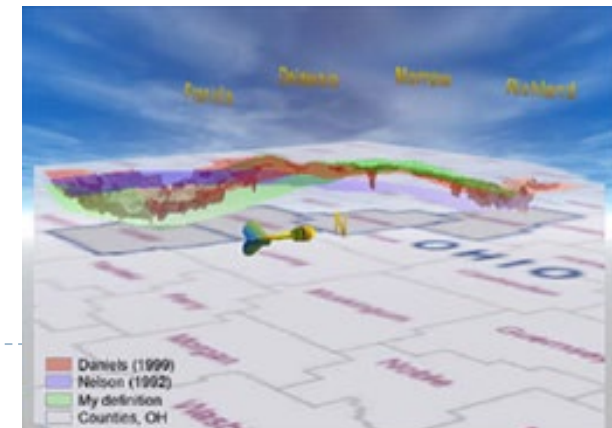
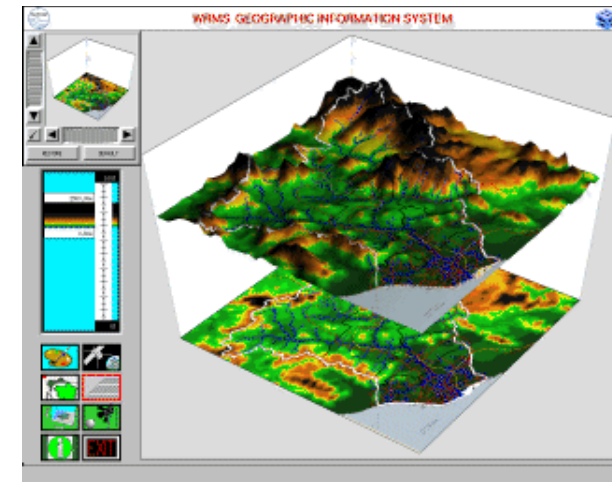
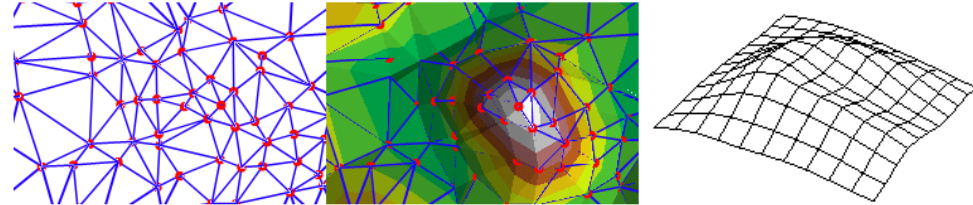
(<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sNylOPrXhd8&NR=1> (concept) ;
<http://www.3ders.org/articles/20131009-van-gogh-2d-sunflowers-transformed-into-3d-with-3d-printer.html> (painting); <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=emUIHFWcHck> (handheld);
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s2hIk0cpgzQ> topographic 1:10~;
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KaZjKF4zB-4> topographic 1:30~)



COLOR PLATE 15.10 Examples of physical models created using technology developed by Solid Terrain Modeling: Mt. Everest is on the left, and Hurricane Floyd is on the right. (Courtesy of Solid Terrain Modeling.)

3D models of geographic phenomena

- ▶ Types of the 3D model
 - ▶ **TIN** (Triangular Irregular Network), **DEM** (Digital Elevation Model)
 - ▶ Point, line, polygon plane, tube, torus, sphere, cube, etc.
 - ▶ E.g., *chorodot map* (next slide)
- ▶ General procedure of 3D geovisualization
 - ▶ Create GIS data using a **3D data model**
 - ▶ **Represent the data in 3D**
 - ▶ A variable using **height (z) values**
 - ▶ Apply **colors, textures, additional symbolizations, and functionalities** (i.e., interactivity)



3D models of geographic phenomena (cont.)

- ▶ Chorodot map (choropleth map + dot density map)
- ▶ To keep discrete-continuous continuum

(source: Slocum et al. 2009)

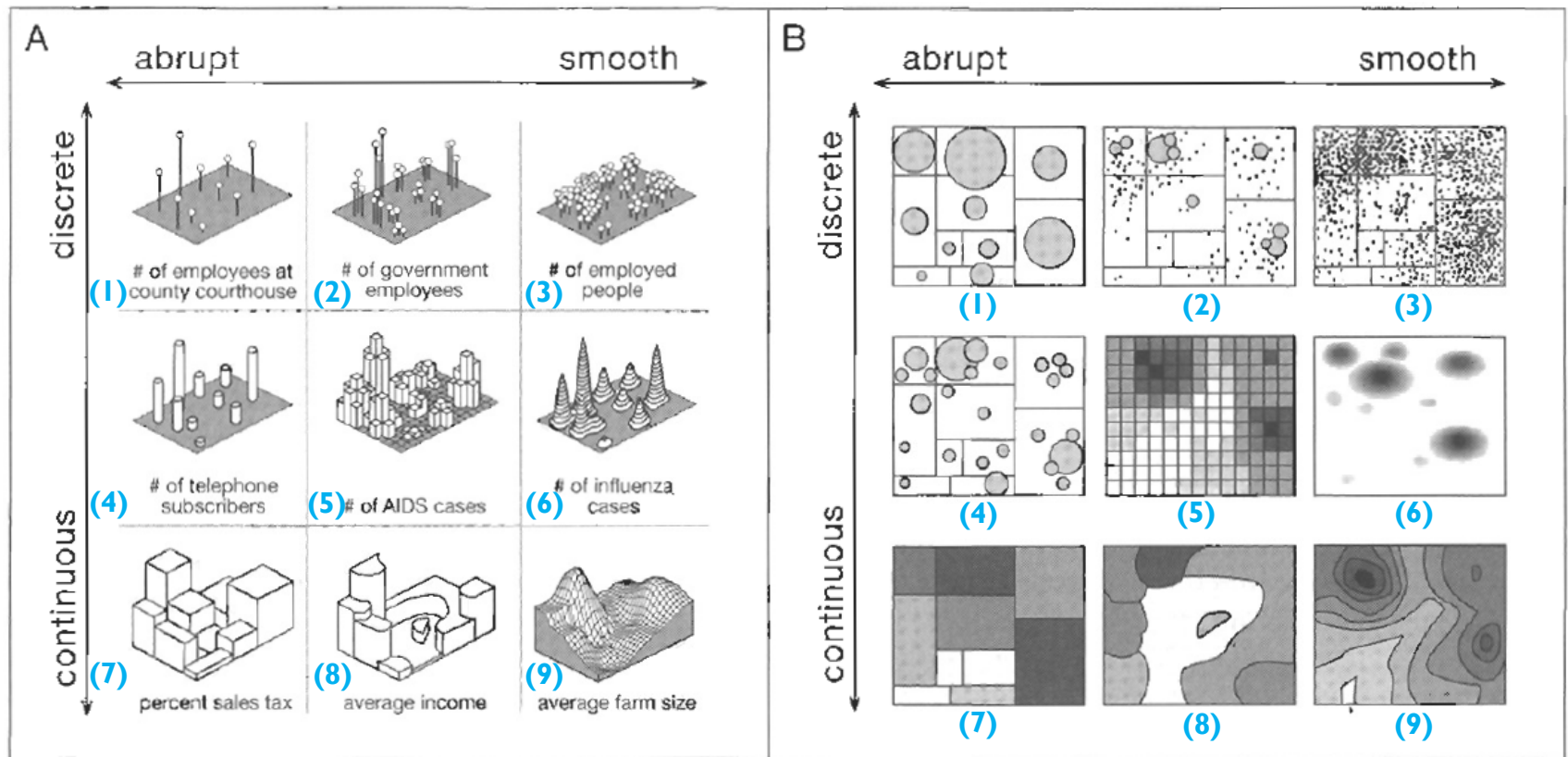
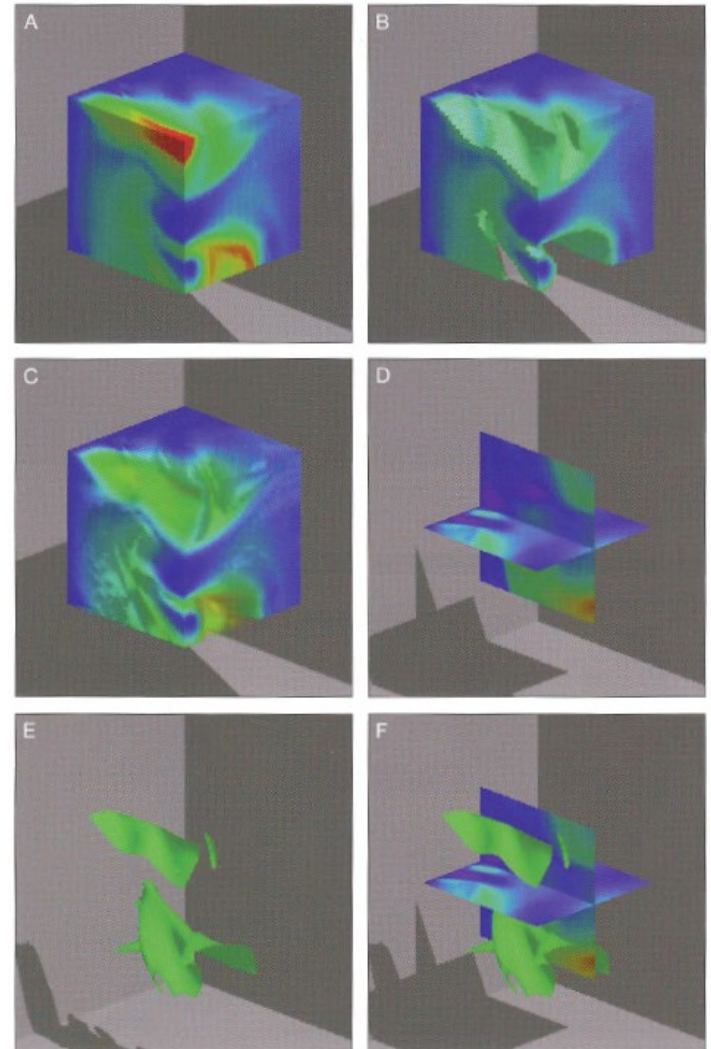


FIGURE 19.16 (A) MacEachren and DiBiase's models for representing geographic phenomena. (B) A set of symbolization methods that MacEachren and DiBiase argued would be appropriate for the models shown in A. (After MacEachren 1992, p. 16; courtesy of North American Cartographic Information Society and Alan MacEachren.)

Some characteristics of 3D geovisualization

- ▶ Mapping 3D phenomena
 - ▶ Z-values for each X and Y locations
- ▶ Users can “peer” into 3D data by some manipulations such as
 - ▶ Applying transparency and color schemes
 - ▶ Slicing through the data
 - ▶ Rotation/animation
- ▶ Spatial algebra for 3D-objects
 - ▶ Subtract, cut, merge, morph, etc.
 - ▶ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=77qVDp7QqA4> (4:40~)



COLOR PLATE 19.3 Using T3D to visualize a true 3-D data set, upflows and downflows within a thunderstorm: (A) an opaque default rainbow color scheme is used; (B) a portion of the color scheme is made transparent; (C) the transparency of the color scheme is varied continuously; (D) examples of slices taken through the 3-D surface; (E) an example of an isosurface, the 3-D equivalent of a contour line; (F) combining isosurfaces and slices. (Images created with Noesis Visualization Pro, courtesy of Fortner Software LLC.)

Using 3D in geovisualization

▶ Geovisualization processes

▶ Data management

- ▶ Raw data (2D map, tables, etc.)

▶ Data assembly

- ▶ 3D data modeling
(3D point, line, polygon, etc.)

▶ Visual mapping

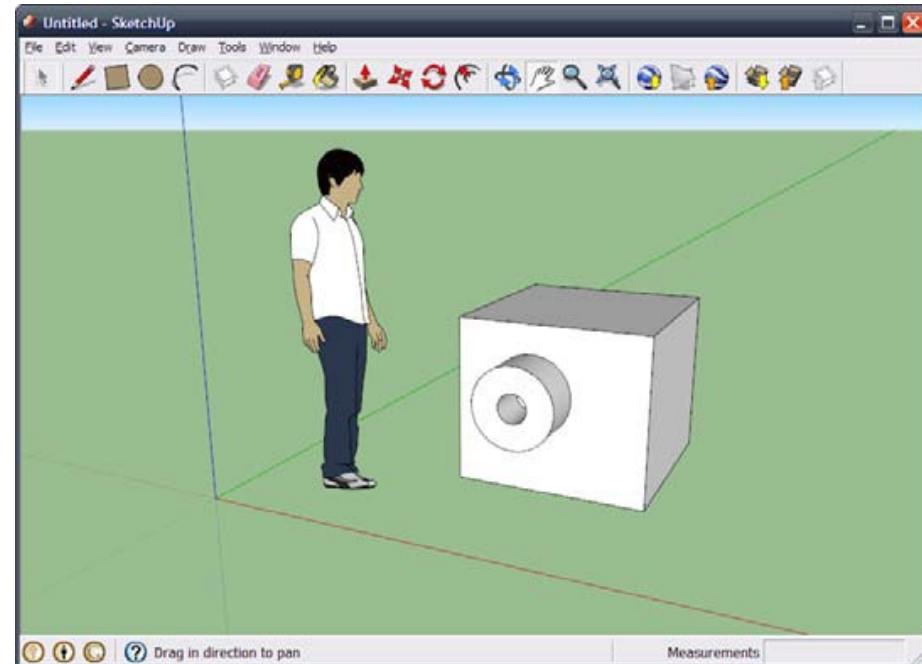
- ▶ Representation in 3D

▶ Rendering

- ▶ Projecting (i.e., 3D data visualized on a 2D map)

▶ Display

- ▶ Output media (i.e., a 2D screen or a 3D virtual-environment)



2D vs. 3D geovisualization for spatio-temporal data

| Cartographic animations | Two-dimensional | Three-dimensional |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Spatially dynamic | <ul style="list-style-type: none">-re-expression-Emphasizing location-Emphasizing attributes (brushing)-Zoom and pan | Same as 2D + <ul style="list-style-type: none">-fly-by-Walk through-Rotation |
| Temporally dynamic | <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Change in location-Change in attribute (temporal brushing) | Same as 2D |
| Spatially and temporally dynamic | - 2D spatio-temporal change | 3D spatio-temporal change |

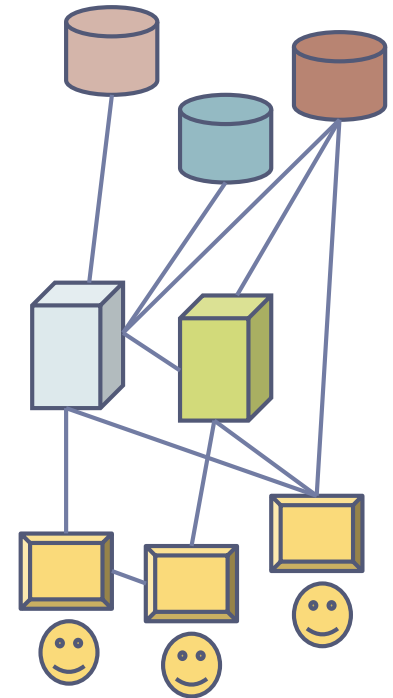
2D map emphasizing location: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hehDmwqfhWg>

3D map fly-by: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g5i375CLm2U>



Web-based mapping

- ▶ **Distributed** cyberinfrastructure
 - ▶ Distant databases, systems, services, providers, and users online
 - ▶ Web-accessibility from **tele-present** systems and users
- ▶ **Interactivity**
 - ▶ Web 2.0: a **reciprocal relationship** between users and producers
 - ▶ “High-speed computer transmission to-and-fro: the separating line between viewer and producer begins to blur” (Heim 1998)
 - ▶ Immediate feedbacks contribute to **participatory GIS (PGIS)**
 - ▶ Web 3.0: semantic Web technologies based on resource description framework (RDF)



Related techniques

- ▶ 3D Animation

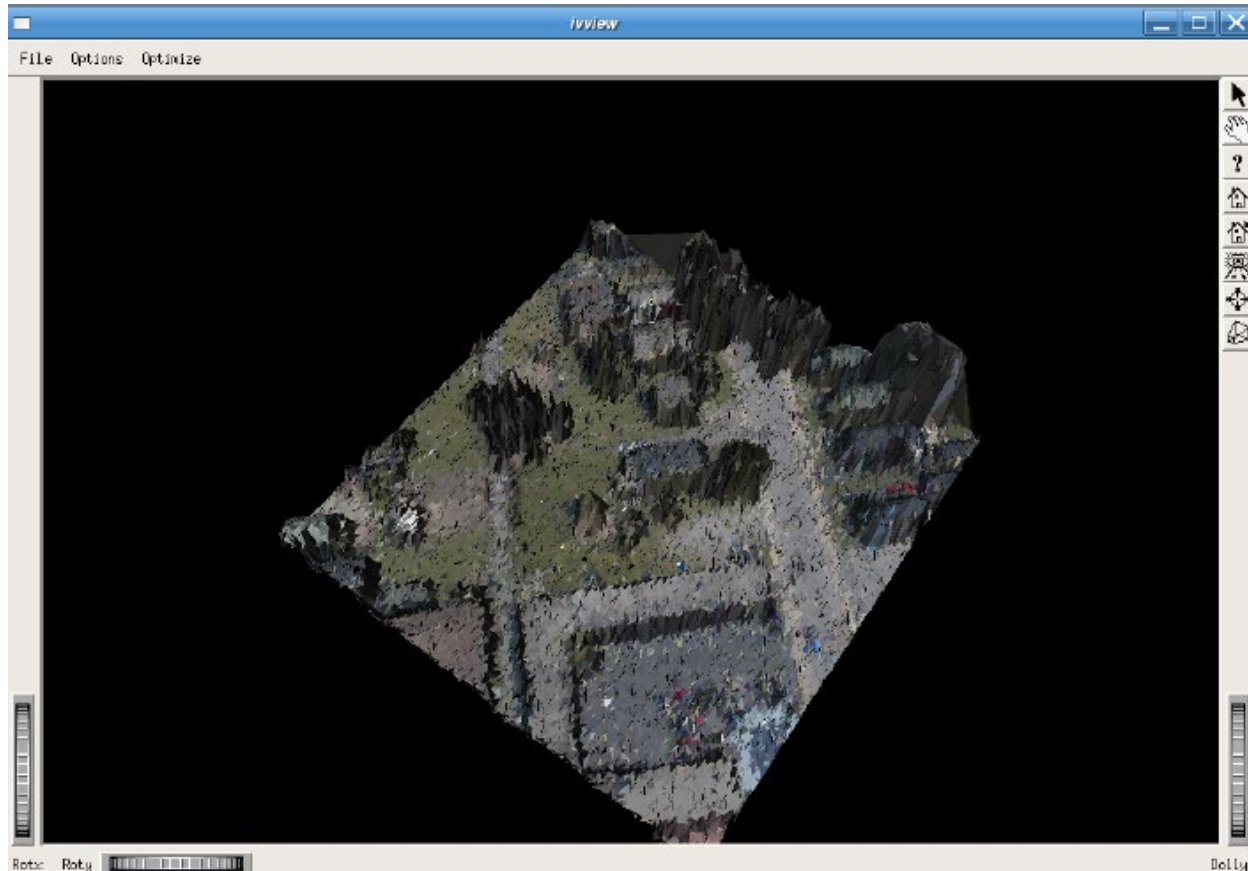
- ▶ “The Synchronous Objects project”

- (<http://synchronousobjects.osu.edu/content.html#/movementDensity>, the “Explanatory Video”)



Related techniques (cont.)

- ▶ Remote Sensing
 - ▶ LiDAR satellite image data used in 3D geovisualization



Related techniques (cont.)

- ▶ Remote Sensing

- ▶ “House of Cards” (Radiohead, 2008)

- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8nTFjVm9sTQ>

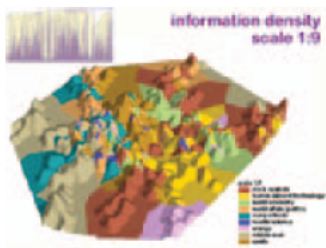
- ▶ Q. How was the 3D geovisualization technique used in the music video?



Related techniques (cont.)

► Virtual Environments (VE)

Symbolic and iconic representations



Mapping of Information

SimCity

MUDs, virtual worlds (active worlds – alpha world)

Verisimilar representations



Computer-generated ray-traced landscapes and urban models. Navigable panoramas

Flight simulation

3D multi-user games

Immersive representations



3D displays
Stereoscopic displays

Simulation sequences run in immersive visualization environments

VR – HMDs, panorama, CAVE

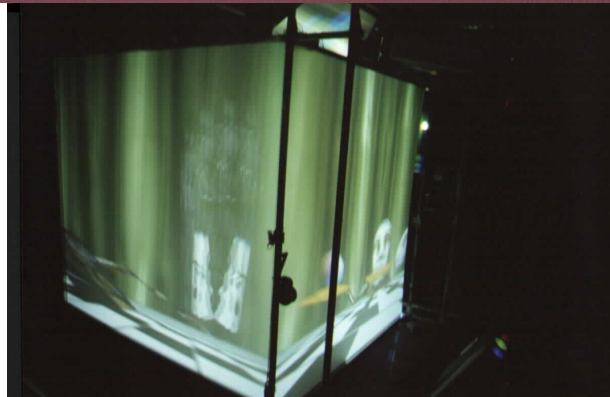
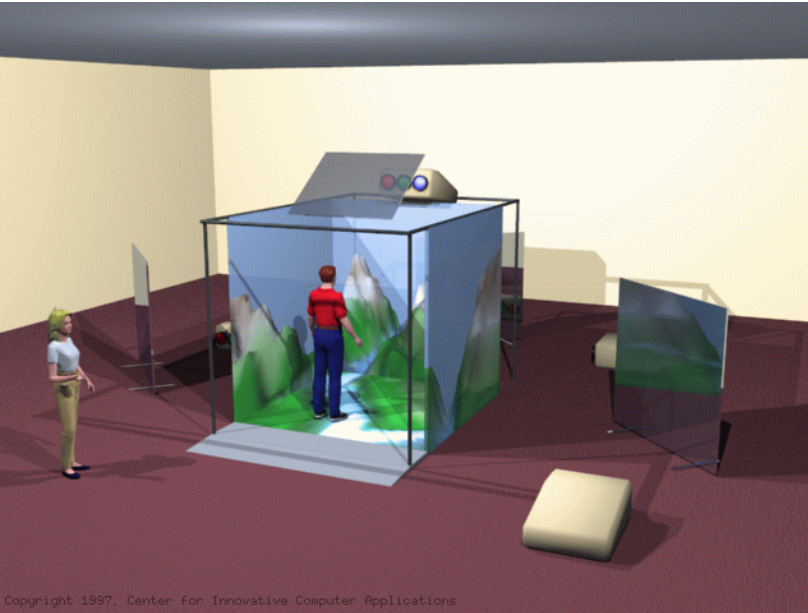


Crayoland (Pape 1998), an “anti-photorealistic” interactive virtual environment created for the CAVE environment

Source: Bodum, L. (2005). Modelling Virtual Environments for Geovisualization: A Focus on Representation. In: J. Dykes, A.M. MacEachren, M.-J. Kraak (2005), Exploring Geovisualization, Pergamon, 389-402.

Pape, D., (1998) “Crayoland”, SIGGRAPH Video Review, Issue 127/SIGGRAPH '98 Electronic Art and Animation Catalog CD-ROM. Orlando, Florida: ACM, Online: <http://www.evl.uic.edu/pape/projects/crayoland/>

Cave Automatic Virtual Environment (CAVE)

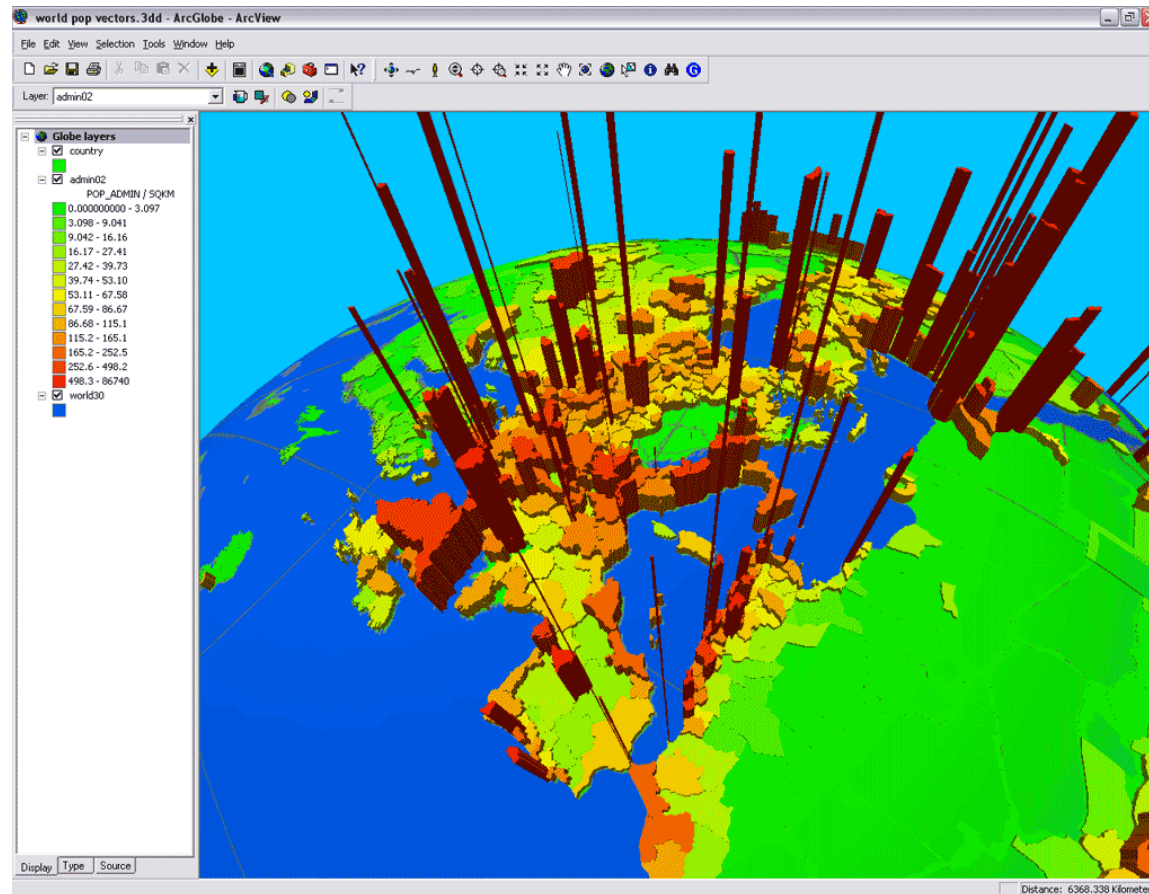


Activity: Stereoscopic visualization using a VR headset

- ▶ Experience stereoscopic scenes (either 2D or 3D) through a SYTROS VR headset
 - ▶ In your smartphone, load some stereoscopic photographs or videos such as:
 - ▶ Stereoscopic 3D Rotating Moon (Hans Zimmer version)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_FgCK6CdR8s
Virtual reality travel - 3D extreme stereoscopic - HD
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r3RpfOMwQyM>
 - ▶ 3D Photos from the 1800's, formatted for a modern VR headset
<https://vimeo.com/128558064>
(watch as stopped photos at 00:01, 00:14, 00:25)
 - ▶ Set Auto-Lock function of your smartphone as “Never” or similar option.
 - ▶ Carefully mount your smartphone on a SYTROS VR headset. Make sure the position of the screen fits well to the headset.
 - ▶ Wear the headset and adjust lenses so that you could see the stereographic scene.
 - ▶ Try to focus your sight to feel the depths from the stereoscopic scene.
 - ▶ Don't forget to reset the Auto-Lock option of your phone when finished!
 - ▶ Please return the headset.

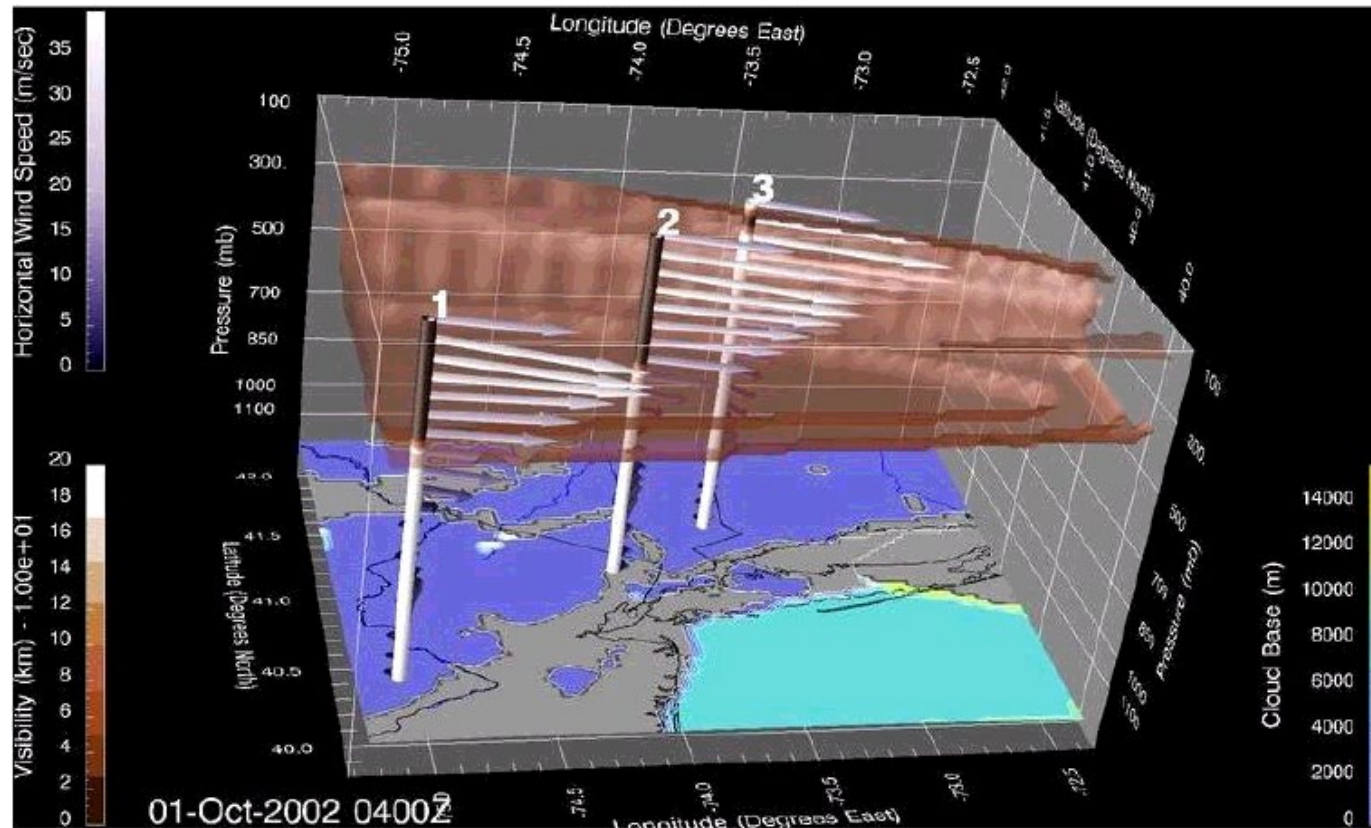


Interactive 3D geovisualization using ArcGlobe



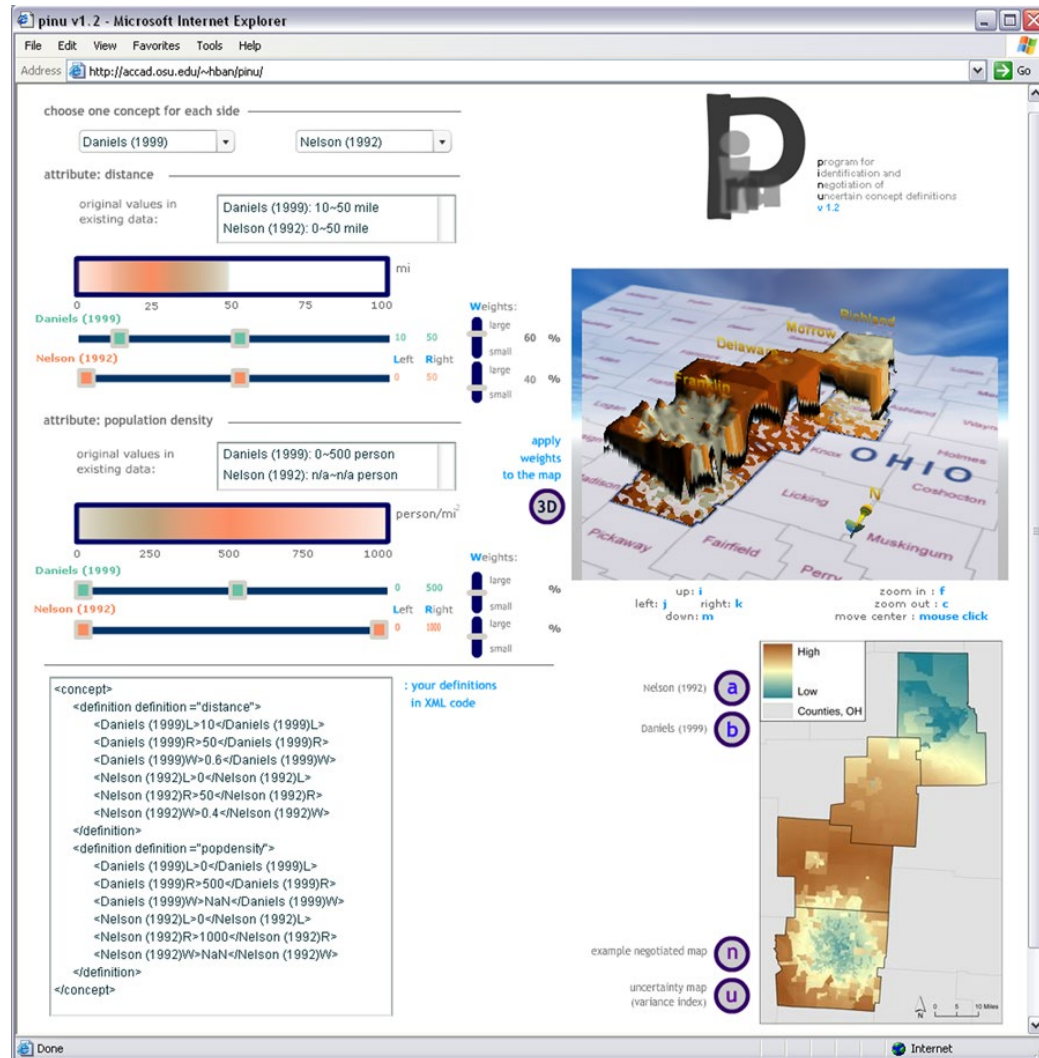
(Source: http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis/extensions/3danalyst/graphics/3d_zoom-global-pop.gif)

Weather models using web-based interactive 3D geovisualization

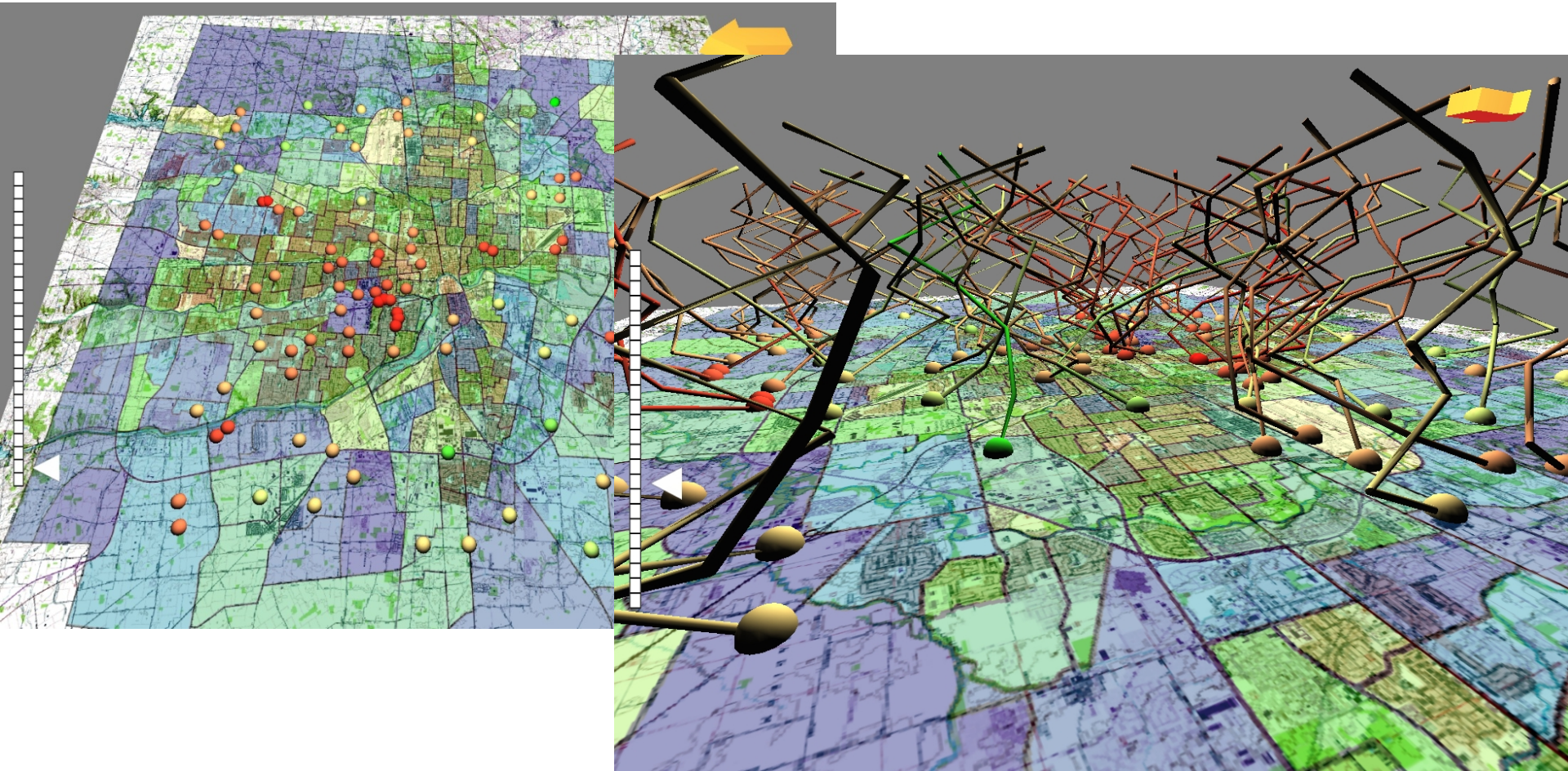


(Source: Treinish, L. (2005). WEB-BASED DISSEMINATION AND VISUALIZATION OF MESOSCALE WEATHER MODELS FOR BUSINESS OPERATIONS. www.research.ibm.com/weather/vis/web_apps.pdf)

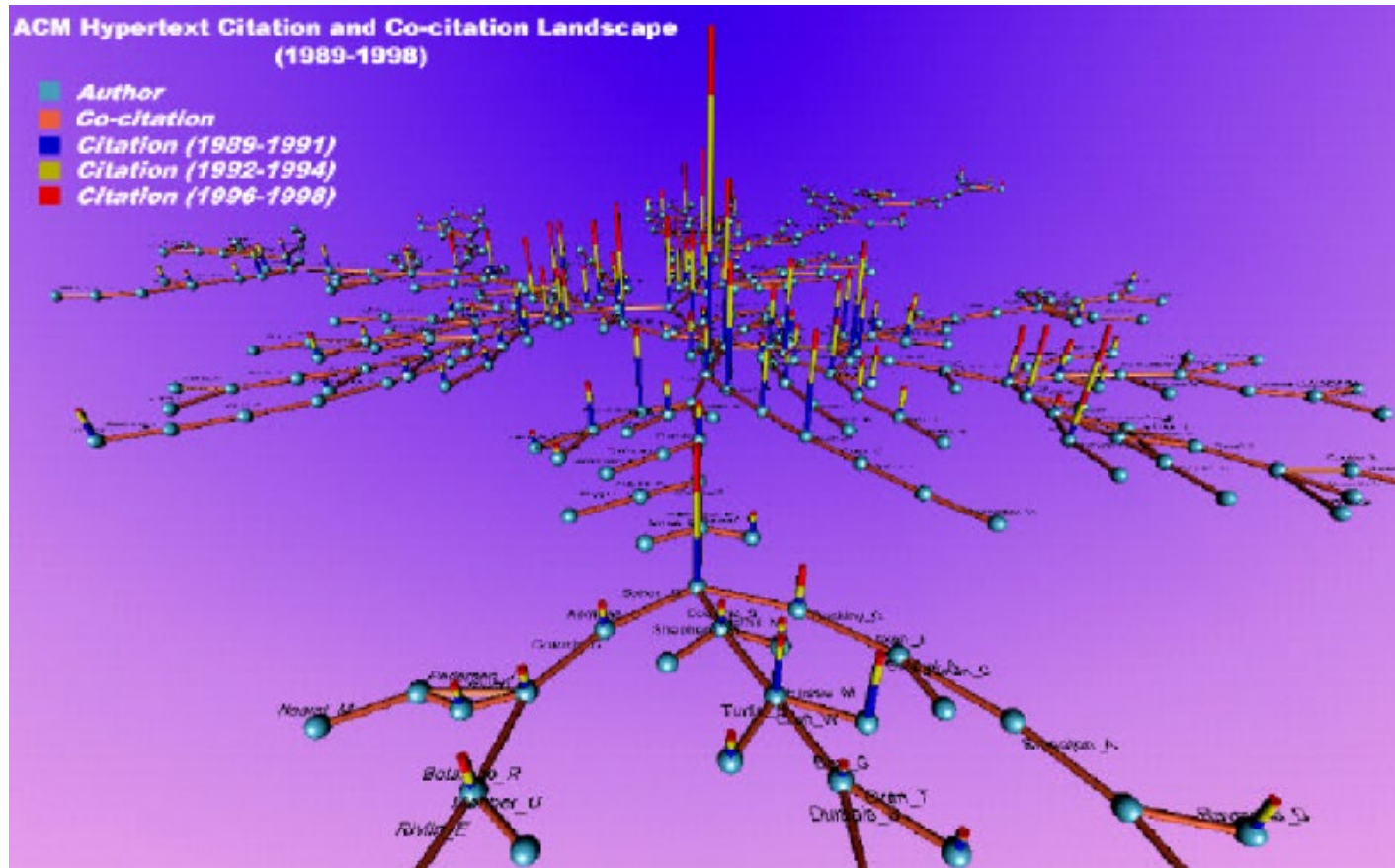
Web-based mapping, VE, and interactive 3D geovisualization



Interactive 3D geovisualization of space-time path in VE



Co-citation “landscape” visualization in VE



Source: Chen, C. and Carr, L. (1999). A semantic-centric approach to information visualization, Information Visualization, 1999. Proceedings. 1999 IEEE International Conference on, 07/14/1999 - 07/16/1999, London, UK, 18-23.

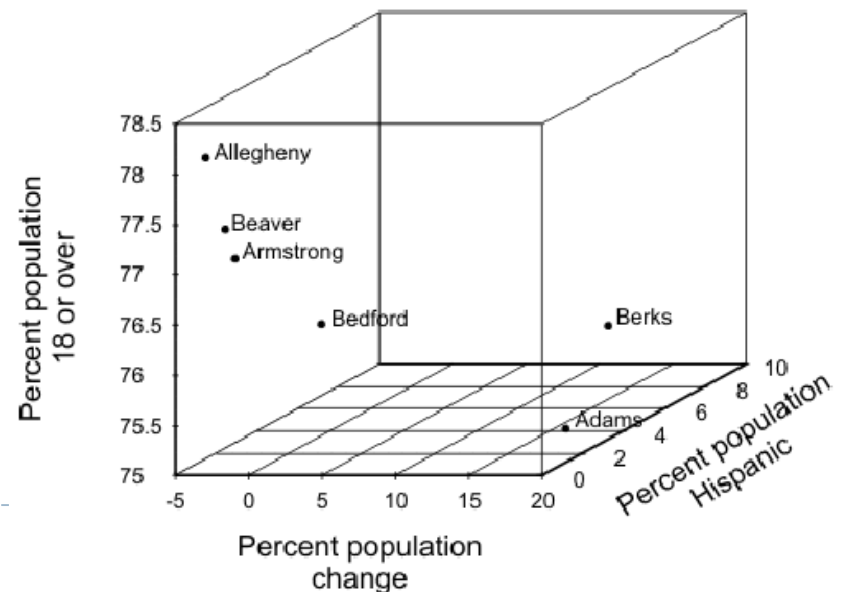
Strengths of 3D geovisualization

- ▶ Usually **more informative** than using 2D
 - ▶ The height (z-value) data of each location
- ▶ **Dynamic data exploration**
 - ▶ High-quality real-time rendering techniques
- ▶ Effectively represent and explore **time-dependent data**
- ▶ Better **sense about space** by navigating *inside* of space
 - ▶ Can use wearable equipments for VE representation
: head mounted display, data glove, 3-D goggles, 3-D glasses, etc
- ▶ Low-cost hardware solutions than before
- ▶ Many strengths, *however...*



Challenges of 3D geovisualization

- ▶ **Hard to identify exact location** in a 3D view without additional functionalities
 - ▶ E.g., diagonal, animated, or interactive views
 - ▶ Recall the “two people in two rooms/buildings” example
- ▶ **Rendering time and limitation** of resource capacity
 - ▶ Depends on h/w and s/w specification & size of data
 - ▶ Getting better but still
- ▶ **Large data** issue
- ▶ **Accessibility** of viewers



Summary

- ▶ Various approaches in geovisualization
- ▶ Usefulness/challenges for particular purposes
 - ▶ Need to be careful to make a choice
- ▶ Still in development with recent technologies



For next time...

- ▶ Readings
 - ▶ Ch. 24, 25, and 21
- ▶ Lab3 due today
- ▶ Keep working on PM2
 - ▶ Due 11/27

