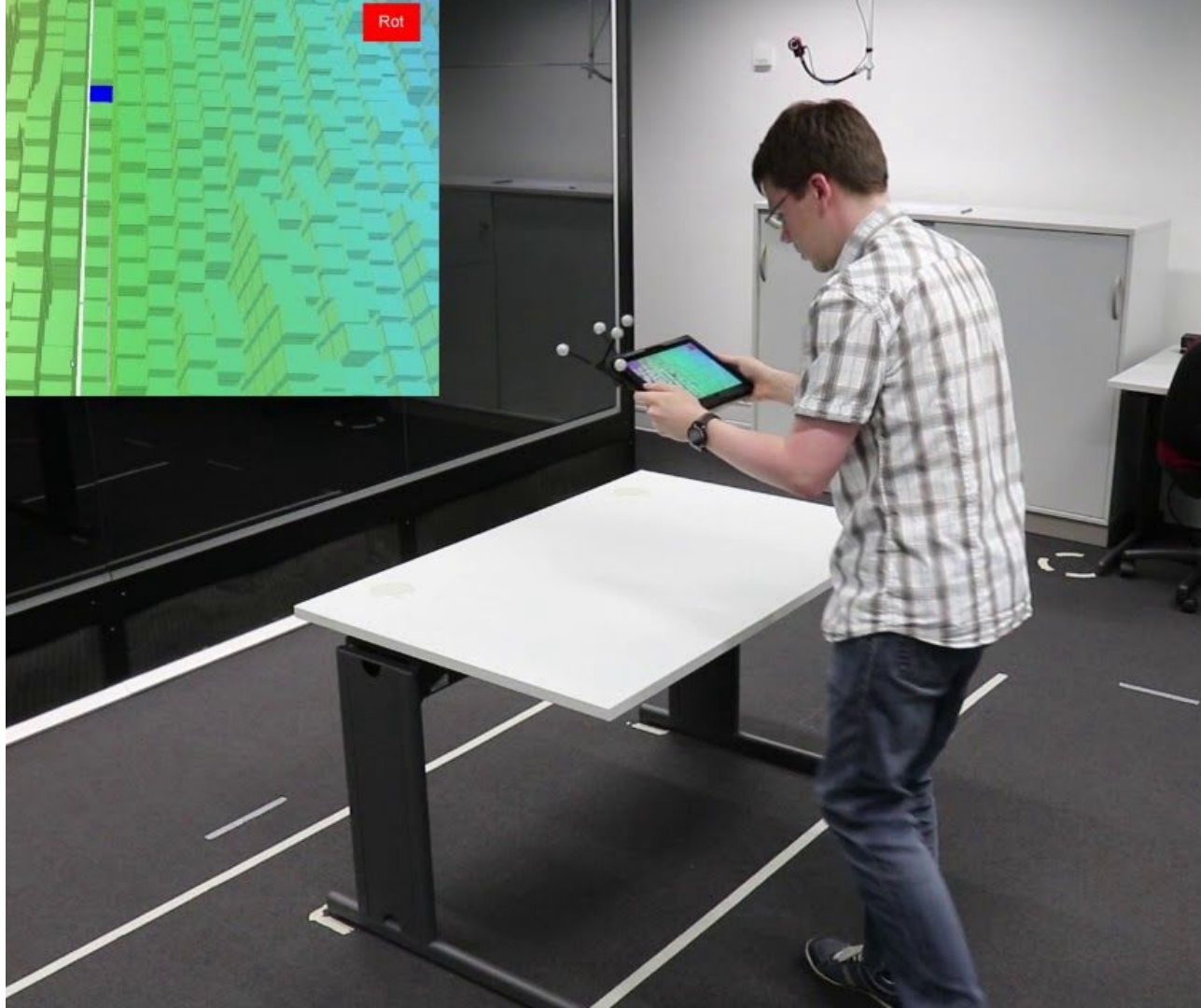


Investigating the Use of Spatial Interaction for 3D Data Visualization on Mobile Devices



3D visualisation challenges:

1. Misleading Perspective
2. Occlusion
3. Interaction

Mixed reality

- 3D content
- Situated data semantic concentration to a physical location
Non-traditional devices with new interaction paradigms and special interaction

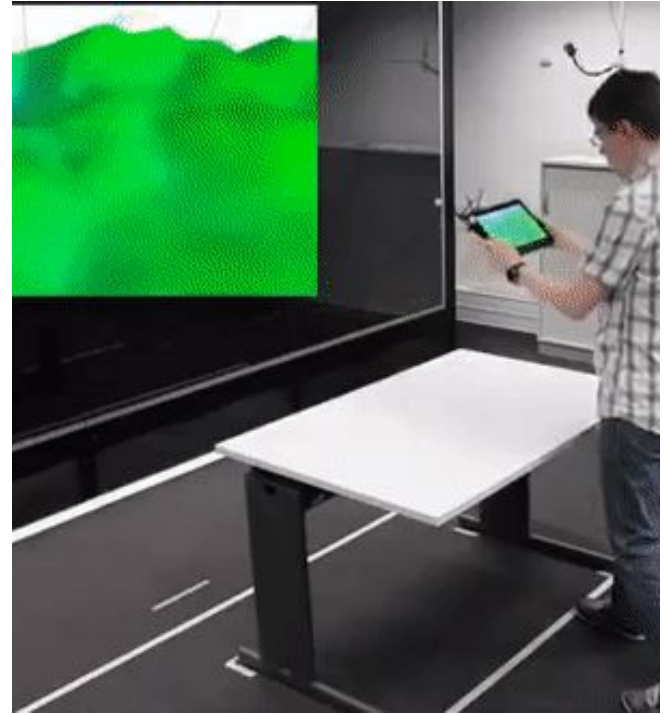


How does it its contribution as related to immersive analytics?

Spatial Interaction is one of the key advantages of **mixed reality** solutions compared to more traditional inputs.

Devices and locations mapped with the virtual camera.

User moves and explores the visualization



It cited Immersive Analytics

Recent trend in visualization community, revival of 3d visualization.

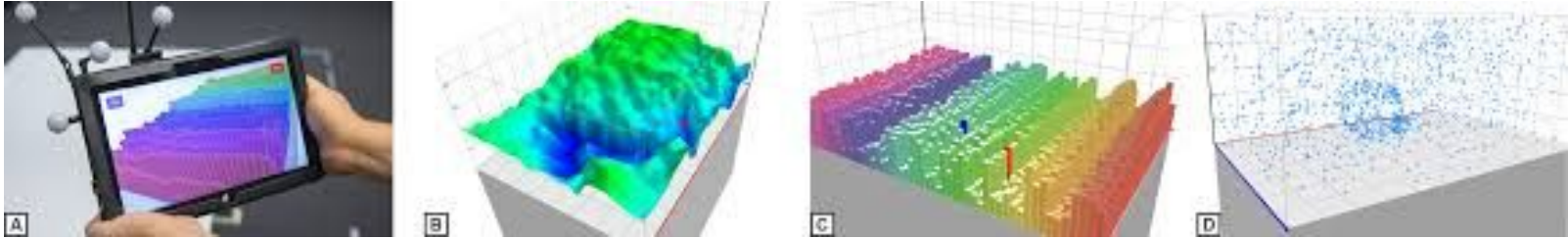
New style of data visualization using new technology with phone or tablet.

Research questions:

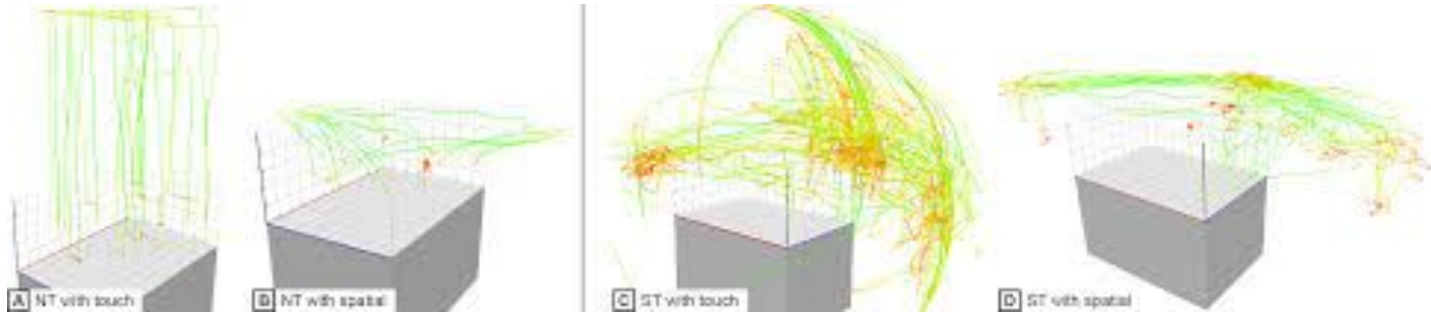
What are the beneficients of the spatial interaction?



3 Vis in different tasks : **Navigation** / **comparison**/ **Structural understanding**

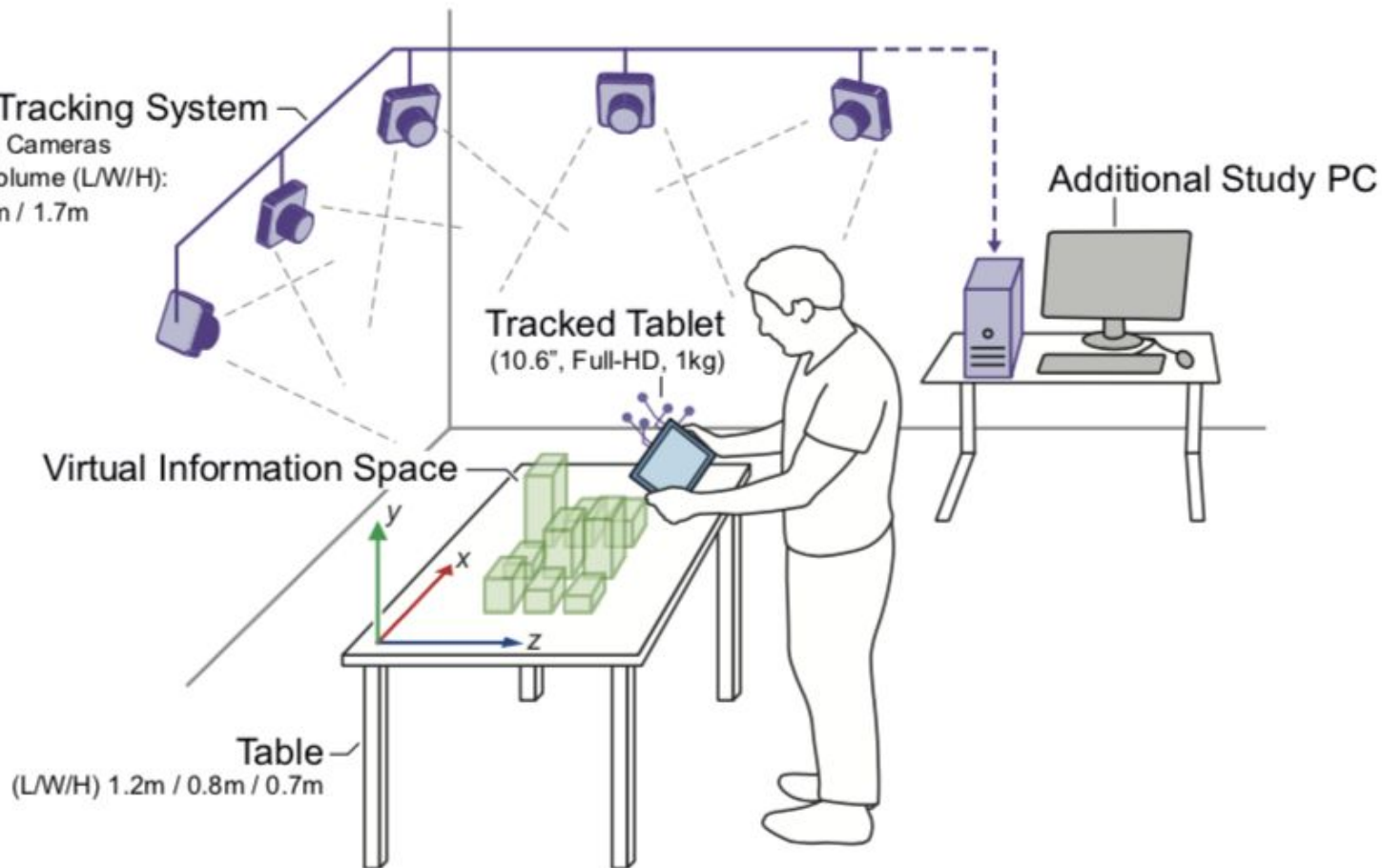


They compared the **spatial interaction** & **touch input** for 3D data visualization



Motion Tracking System

12 Infrared Cameras
Tracking Volume (L/W/H):
4.0m / 3.2m / 1.7m



Result of using the Spatial Interaction for Data Visualization

- Physical demand higher for spatial interaction
- Better feeling of controlling camera
- Spatial interaction preferred by most users
- Lower mental demand and stress level for navigation task
- More memorable and more engaging (Spatial than touch)
- Weight of devices and tracking was criticised
- Spatial was faster,
Limitations:
- Mixed reality might benefit the 3D visualization
- Spatial interaction is a promising paradigm



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Authors:

**Interactive Media Lab Dresden
Technische Universität Dresden, Germany**

1. Wolfgang Bußchel
2. Patrick Reipschläger
3. Ricardo Langner
4. Raimund Dachsel



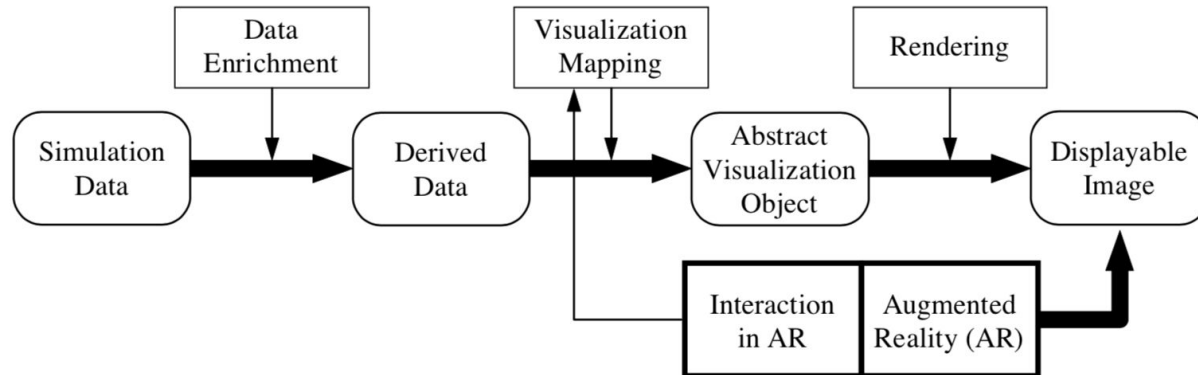
“Studierstube”:
An environment
for collaboration
in augmented
reality



This paper combined

AR : which has potential broad range for scientific vis, medicine and surgical planning, education, training and etc.

And to provide insight into a complicated problem by the enrichment of simulation data, that is mapped and rendered to a displayable image.



Scientific visualisation needs different backgrounds

Efficient collaboration requires that each researcher has a customized view of the data set.

AR can cover requirements.
Combination of the real and virtual world.

Compared to **immersive VR**, **AR** allows the use of detailed physical models, The properties of which cannot be met by their virtual counterparts.



Approaches

Combination of a **physical world workspace** and an **augmented environment**

for **multiple users** in **three dimensions**

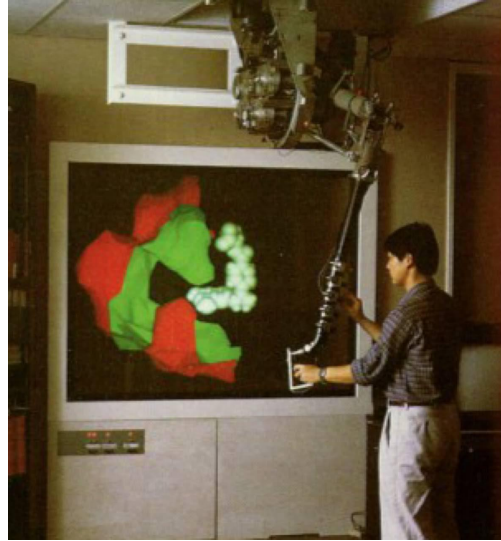
With augmented user interface that supports **natural handling of complex data** at **interactive rates**



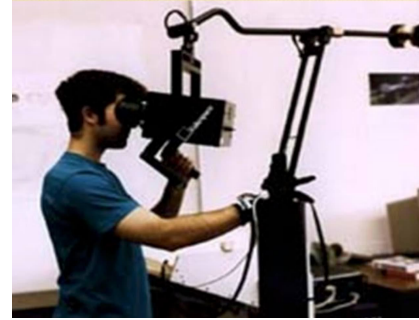
Similar



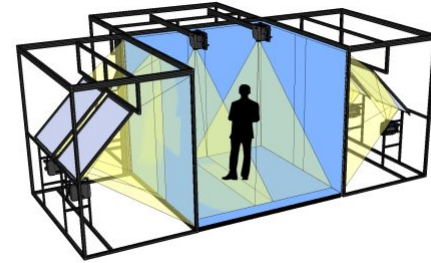
Ivan Sutherland



GROPE project
haptic arm-like device and a
large stereo display for
The visualization and
manipulation of the chemical
data.



BOOM device and
data glove as
interaction tool.



Cave and interactions observe the augmented
environment from different viewpoints.

Properties of our system

Virtuality

Augmentation

Multi-user support



Properties of our system

Independence

Sharing vs. Individuality

Interaction and Interactivity

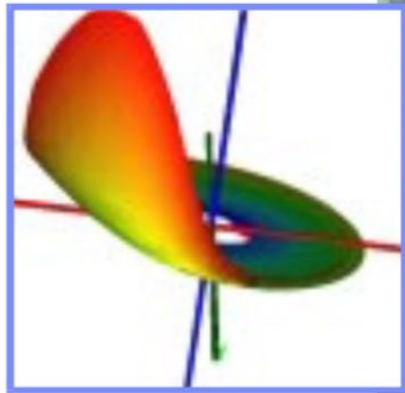


- **This collaborative augmented environment setup supporting interactive scientific visualization** for multiple users.
- This system provides **3D display of synthetic data and augmentation of physical objects** with geometrically aligned information.
- Co- workers wear position and orientation tracked see-through head mounted displays, allowing independent choice of viewpoint.
- Interaction is performed using the Personal Interaction Panel, a two-handed interface for augmented reality.
- Direct exploration and modification in visualization provides improved insight in complex problems.

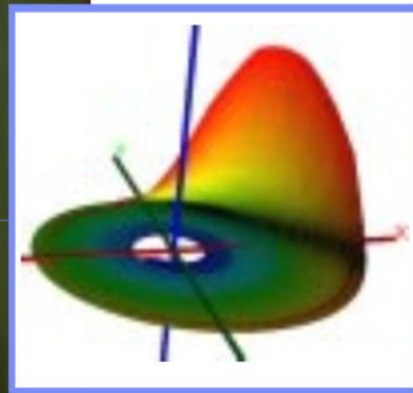


magnetic tracker

view HMD#1



view HMD#2



3D-mouse

virtual object

This paper has been published in:

Virtual Reality Journal

Authors:

**Institute of Computer Graphics
Vienna University of Technology**

1. Zsolt Szalavári
2. Dieter Schmalstieg
3. Anton Fuhrmann
4. Michael Gervautz

i.

