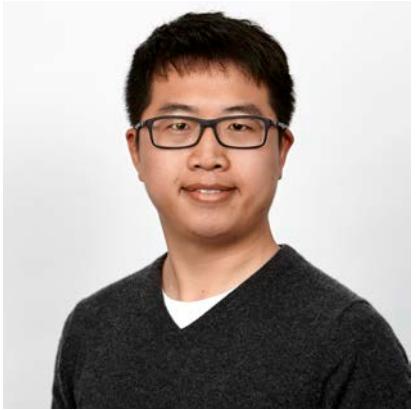




Visualising Geographically-Embedded Origin-Destination Flows: *in 2D and immersive environments*

Yalong Yang
Oct 2018

<https://vis.yalonyang.com/>



Mr. Yalong Yang

PhD started from March 2015
Thesis submitted in Sep 2018, yay!



Monash Immersive Analytics Initiative



A/Prof. Tim Dwyer



Prof. Kim Marriott



A/Prof. Bernie Jenny



Dr. Sarah Goodwin



Dr. Caron Chen
(from data61)

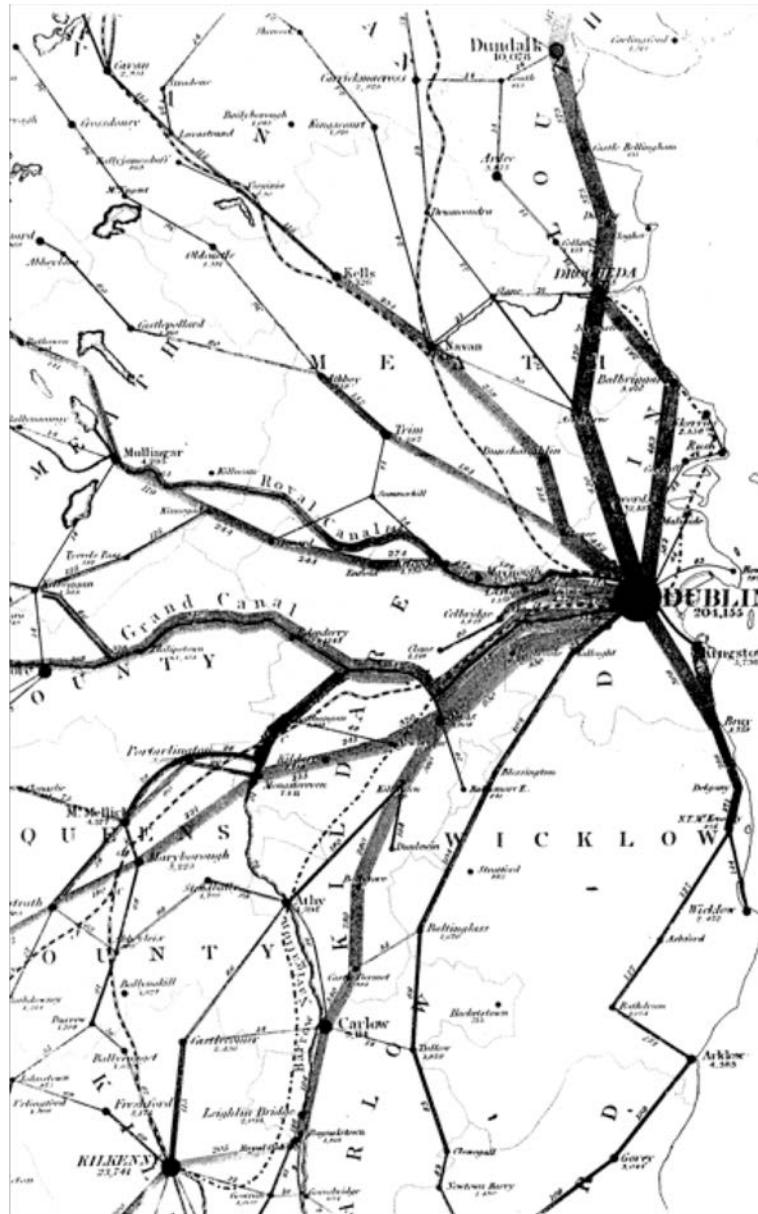
What?



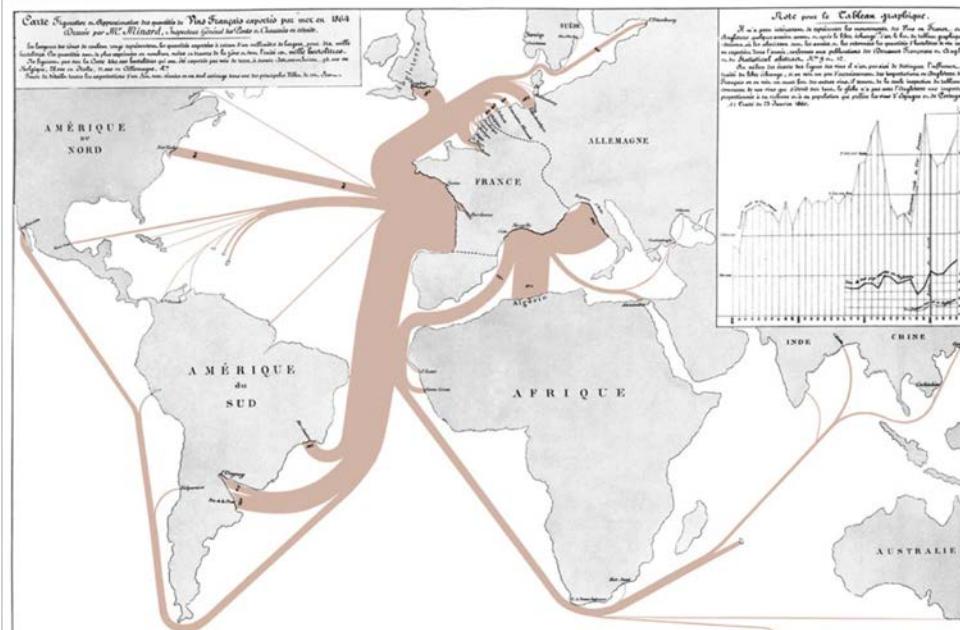
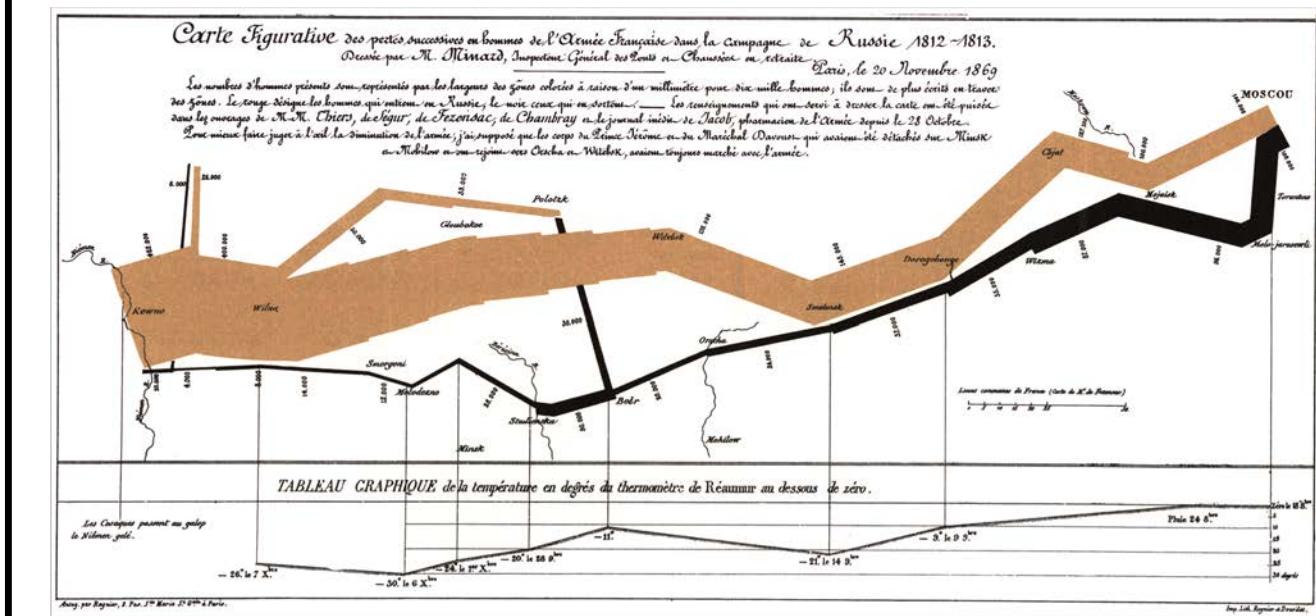
- Spatial Flow Data
 - Migrations [Tobler, 1987]
 - Movement of animals or disease [Gilbert *et al.*, 2005; Guo, 2007]
 - Movement of goods or knowledge [Paci and Usai, 2008]
 - Commuting behaviour [Chiricota *et al.*, 2008]
 - And

- Properties
 - Geographic information
 - Origins
 - Destinations
 - Quantity
 - Direction

How?



1837 – first known flow map
by Henry Drury Harness



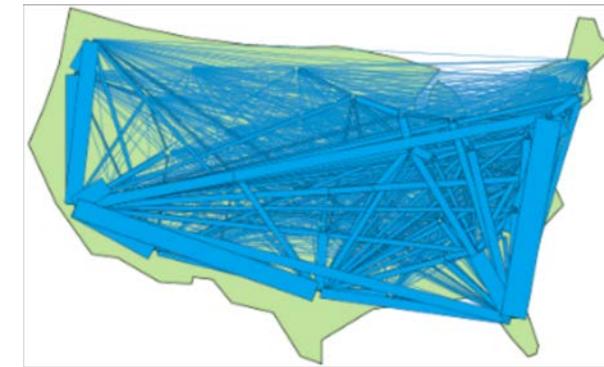
Charles Joseph Minard, Tableaux Graphiques et Cartes Figuratives de M. Minard, 1845-1869, a portfolio of his work held by the Bibliothèque de l'École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, Paris.

Charles Joseph Minard
(1781 - 1870)

- Scalability



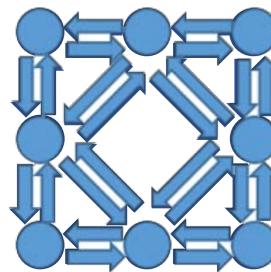
Migration from CA to other states



All interstate migrations in USA

USA figures from [Tobler, 1987]

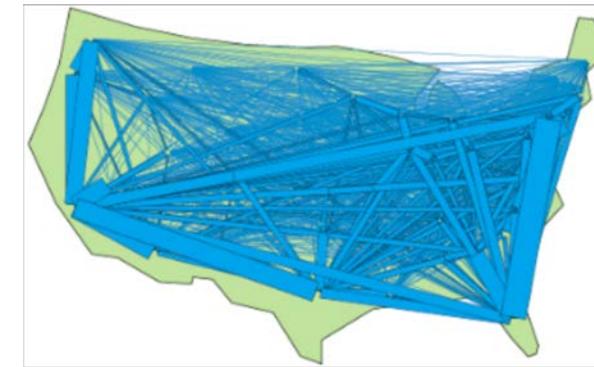
- Embedding geographical context



- Scalability



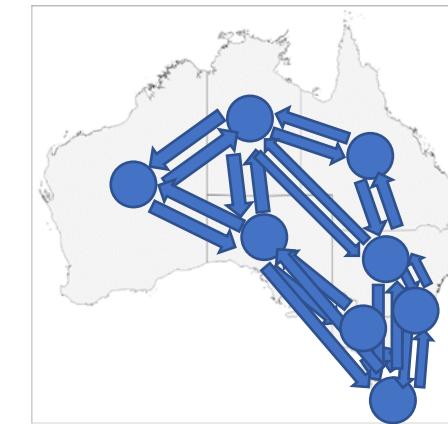
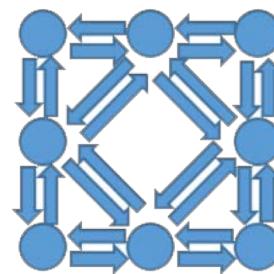
Migration from CA to other states

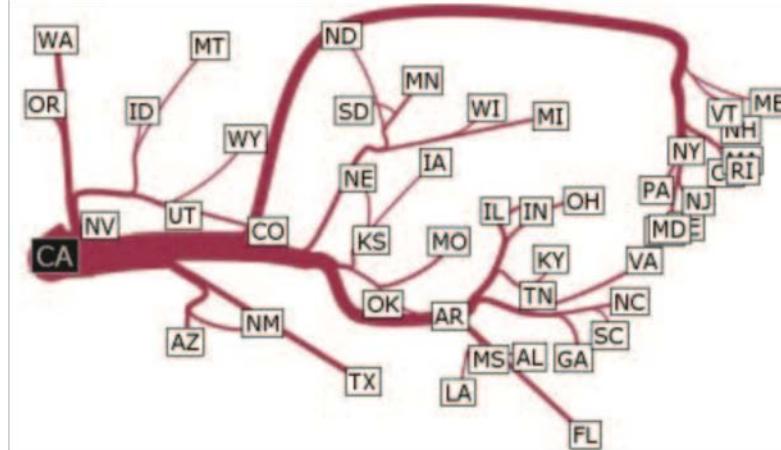


All interstate migrations in USA

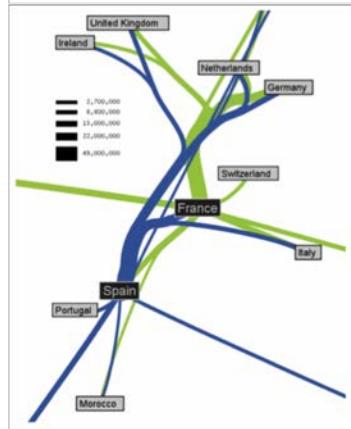
USA figures from [Tobler, 1987]

- Embedding geographical context

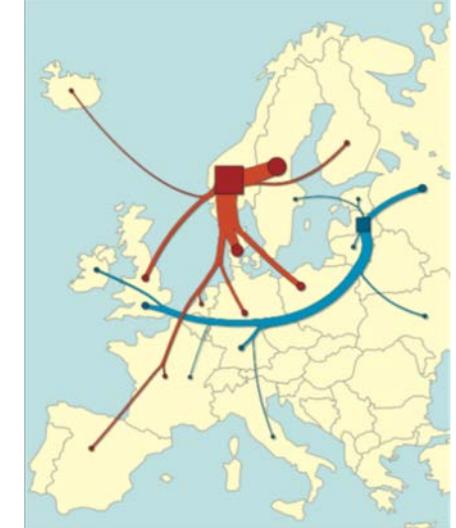




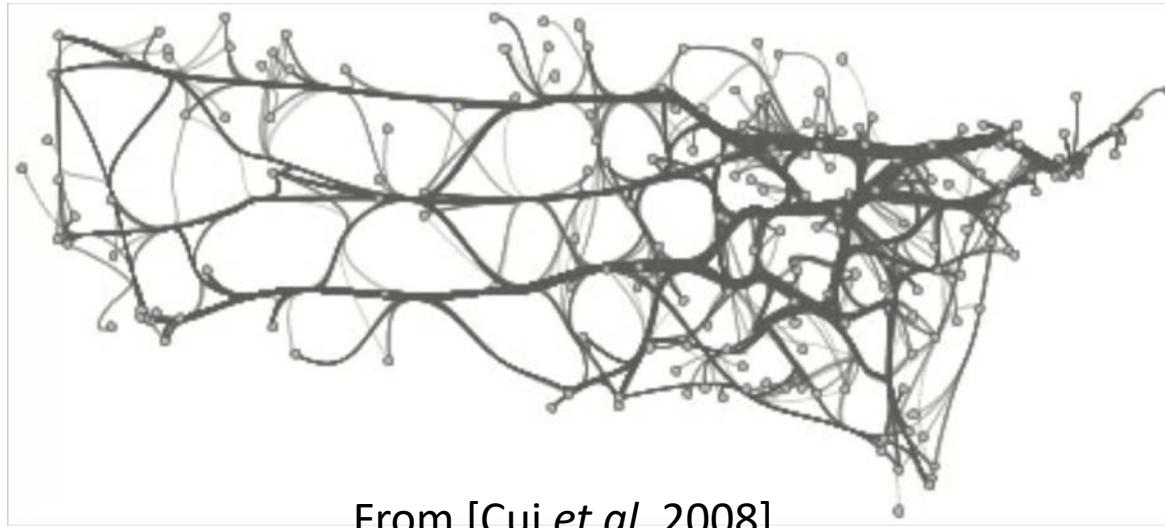
Flow map layout from
[Phan et al, 2005]



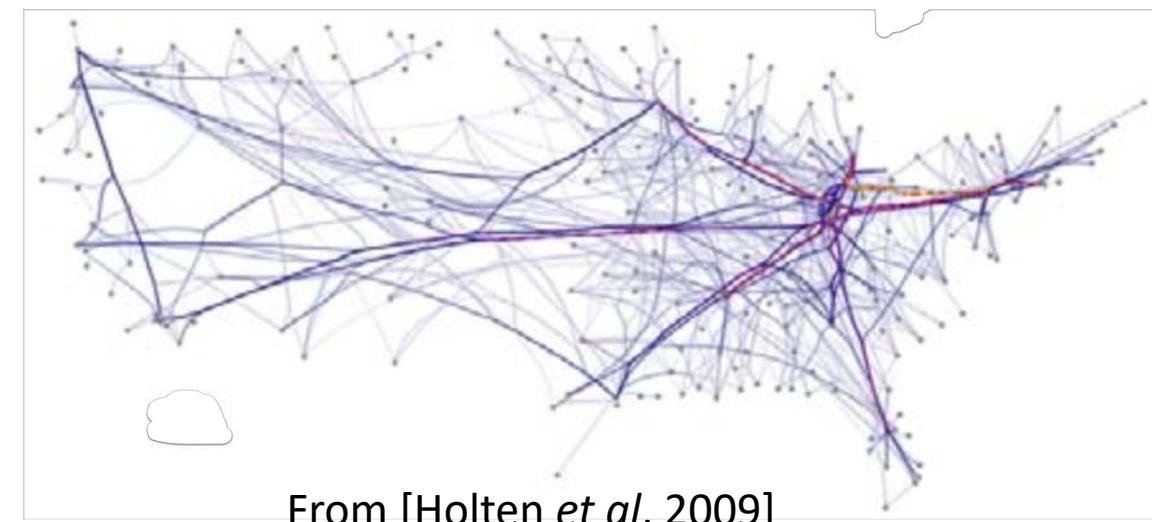
Spiral Tree layout [Verbeek et al, 2011]



- Alleviate visual clutters for one-to-many flows*
- Crossings and overlaps with many-to-many flows*



From [Cui *et al*, 2008]



From [Holten *et al*, 2009]

- Easy to look at the overall “skeleton”***
- Hard to distinguish individual flows***

OD Matrix

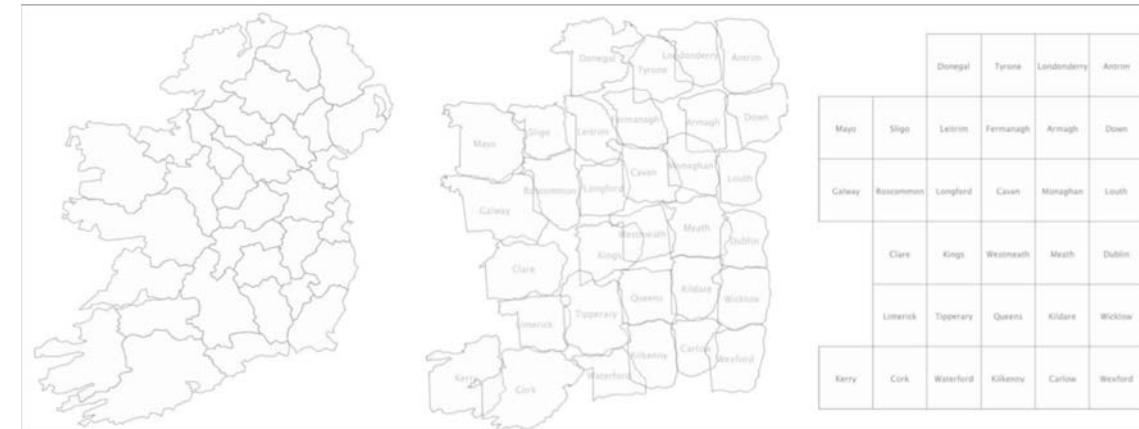


	WA	NT	QLD	SA	NSW	VIC	TAS	WA
WA	2.5K	9.7K	3.0K	9.0K	8.4K	1.5K	2.0K	
NT		4.2K	1.7K	2.8K	2.6K	0.3K		
QLD	9.2K	5.8K		5.8K	41.4K	19.6K	3.2K	
SA	2.8K	2.5K	5.0K		5.2K	6.0K	0.7K	
NSW	8.2K	3.1K	37.1K	5.8K		21.8K	2.2K	
VIC	9.5K	2.6K	20.8K	7.9K	24.8K		3.5K	
TAS	1.6K	0.3K	2.9K	0.6K	2.2K	2.6K		

Scalable

No spatial context

OD Maps

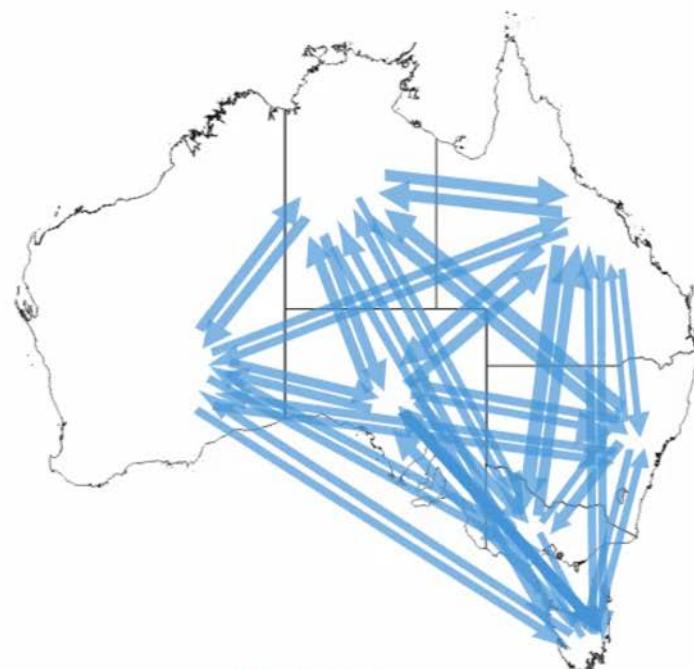


Transformation from geographical map to an OD Cell

- Scale to large data**
- Can identify individual flows**
- Missing some spatial context**
- Not tested with a controller study**

Design – Motivations

Flow map



Intuitive
but not scalable

OD Matrix

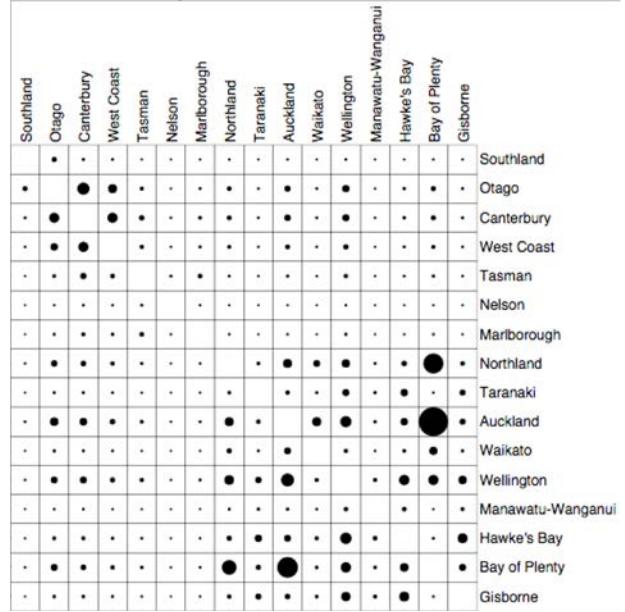
	WA	NT	QLD	SA	NSW	VIC	TAS
WA	2.5K	9.7K	3.0K	9.0K	8.4K	1.5K	
NT	2.0K		4.2K	1.7K	2.8K	2.6K	0.3K
QLD	9.2K	5.8K		5.8K	41.4K	19.6K	3.2K
SA	2.8K	2.5K	5.0K		5.2K	6.0K	0.7K
NSW	8.2K	3.1K	37.1K	5.8K		21.8K	2.2K
VIC	9.5K	2.6K	20.8K	7.9K	24.8K		3.5K
TAS	1.6K	0.3K	2.9K	0.6K	2.2K	2.6K	

Scalable
but missing spatial context

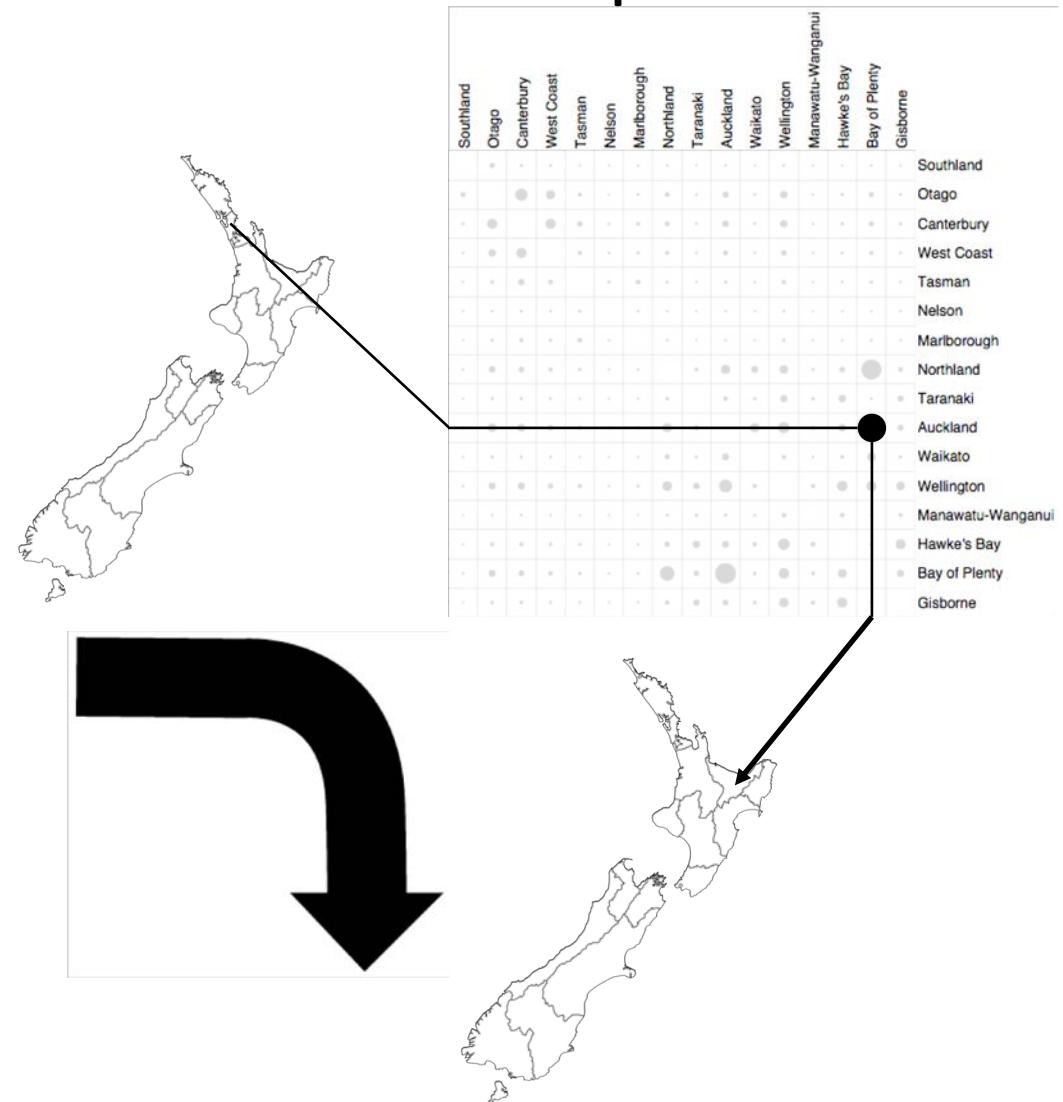
2016 - MapTrix

	Southland	Otago	Canterbury	West Coast	Tasman	Nelson	Marlborough	Northland	Taranaki	Auckland	Waikato	Wellington	Manawatu-Wanganui	Hawke's Bay	Bay of Plenty	Gisborne	
	•	•	●	●	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Southland																	
Otago																	
Canterbury																	
West Coast																	
Tasman																	
Nelson																	
Marlborough																	
Northland																	
Taranaki																	
Auckland																	
Waikato																	
Wellington																	
Manawatu-Wanganui																	
Hawke's Bay																	
Bay of Plenty																	
Gisborne																	

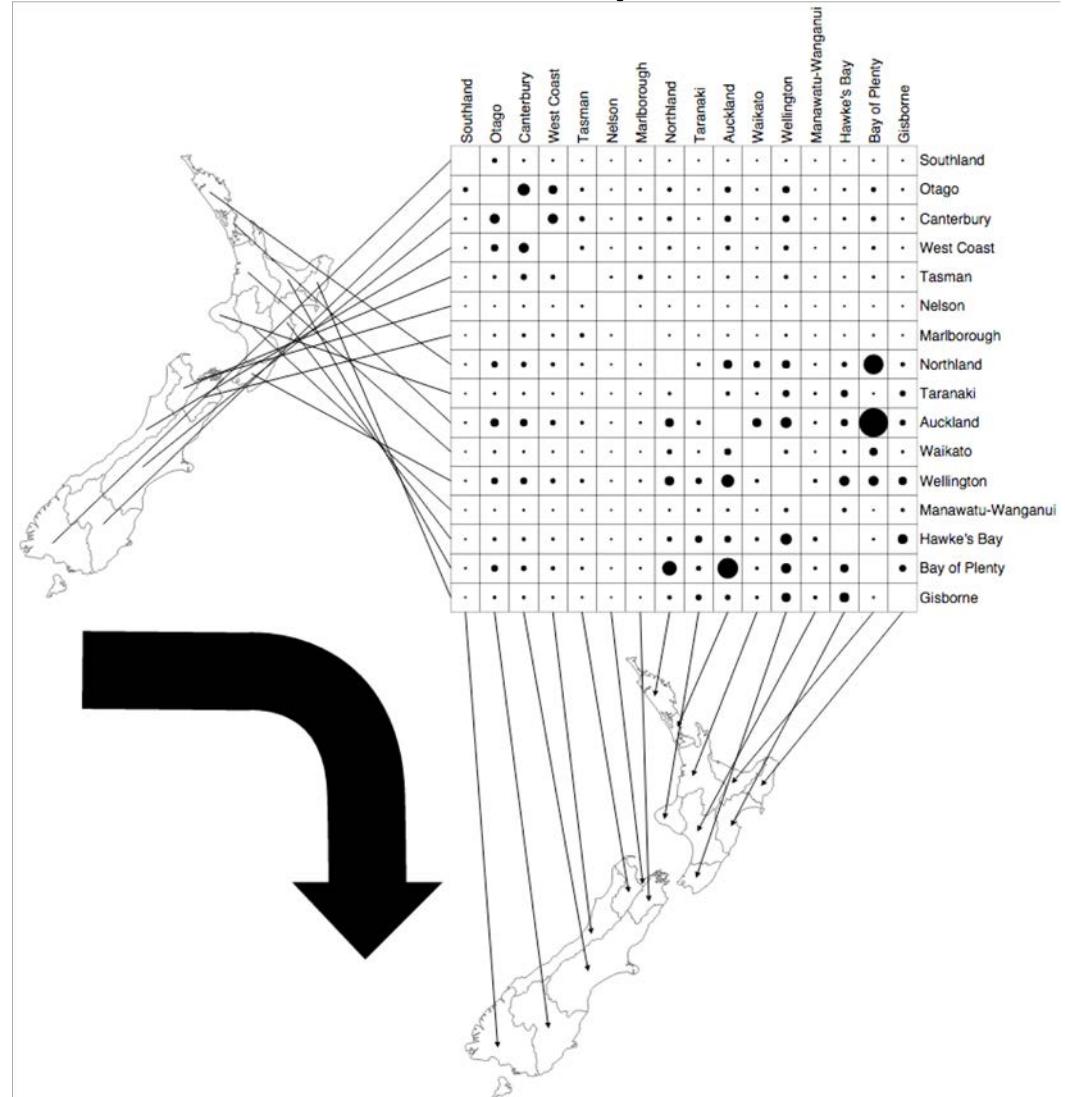
2016 - MapTrix



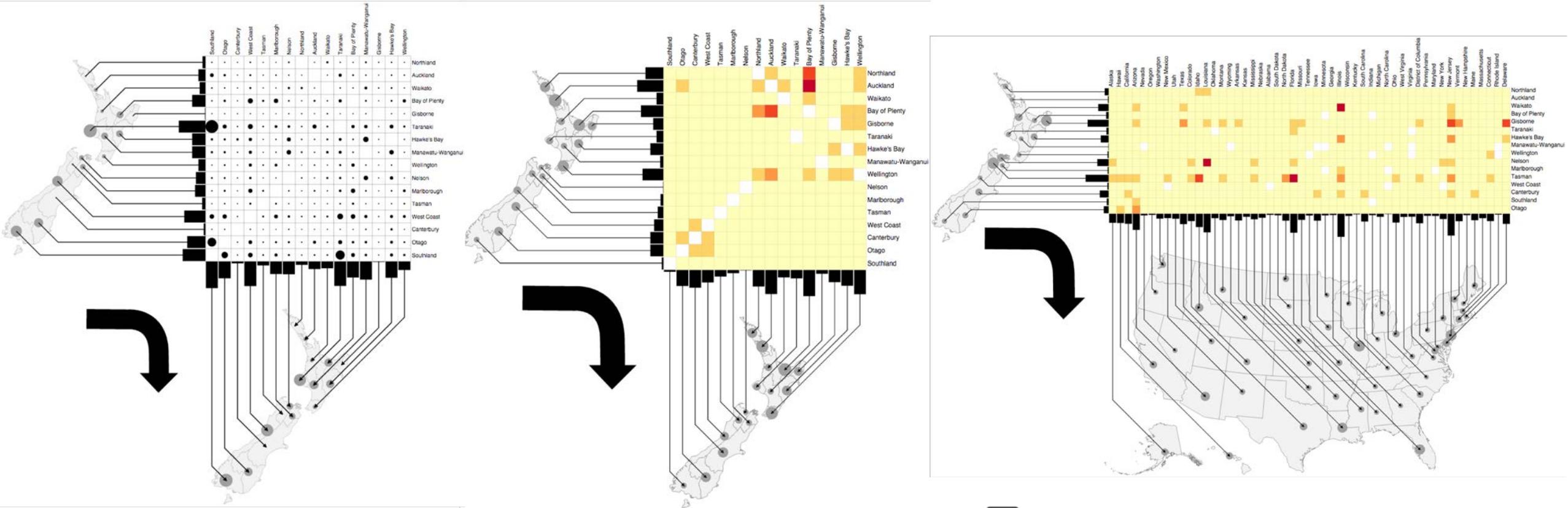
2016 - MapTrix



2016 - MapTrix



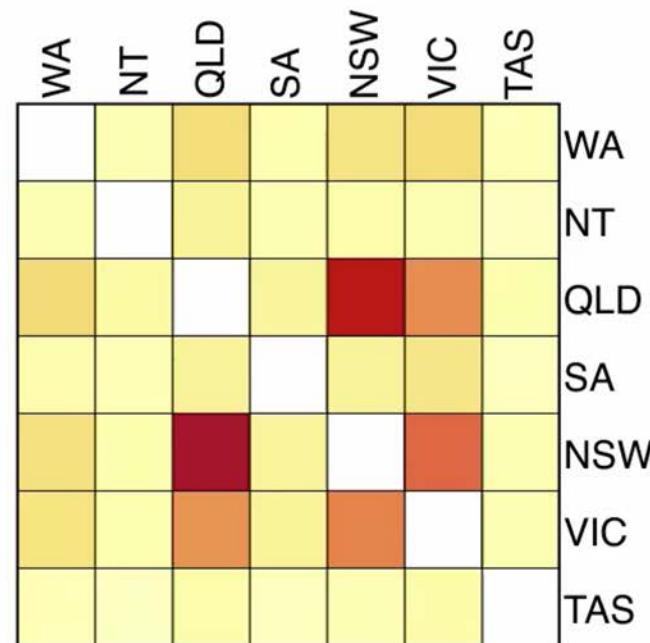
2016 - MapTrix



- No-crossings within leader lines
- Rows and columns are in different orders

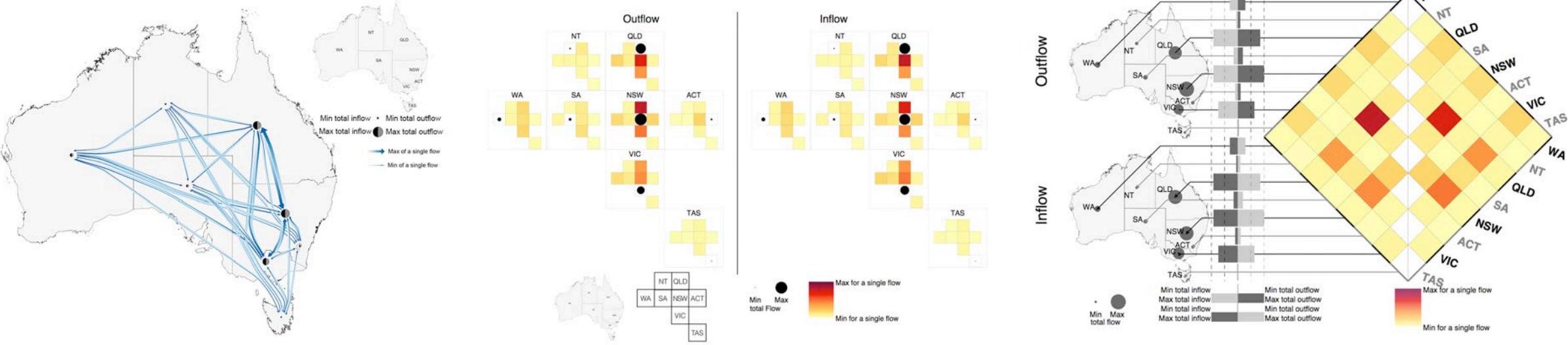
- Capable of presenting flows from *origins* to *different destinations*

2016 – MapTrix Final Design



Keep origins and destinations in the same order

User study



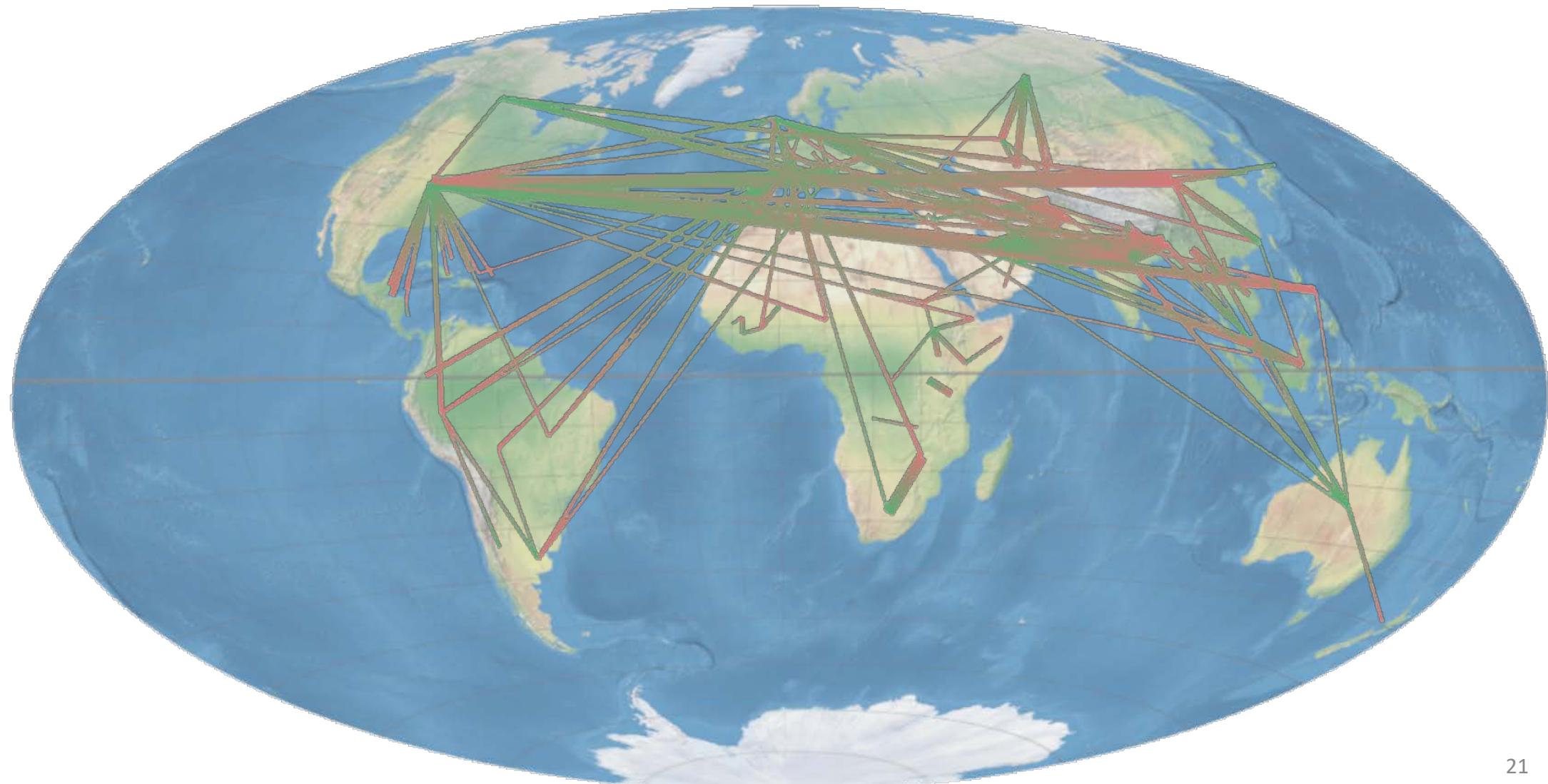
- All perform well in the small data set (AU).
- MapTrix and OD Maps had better performance than flow maps in larger data sets.

Immersive Environments



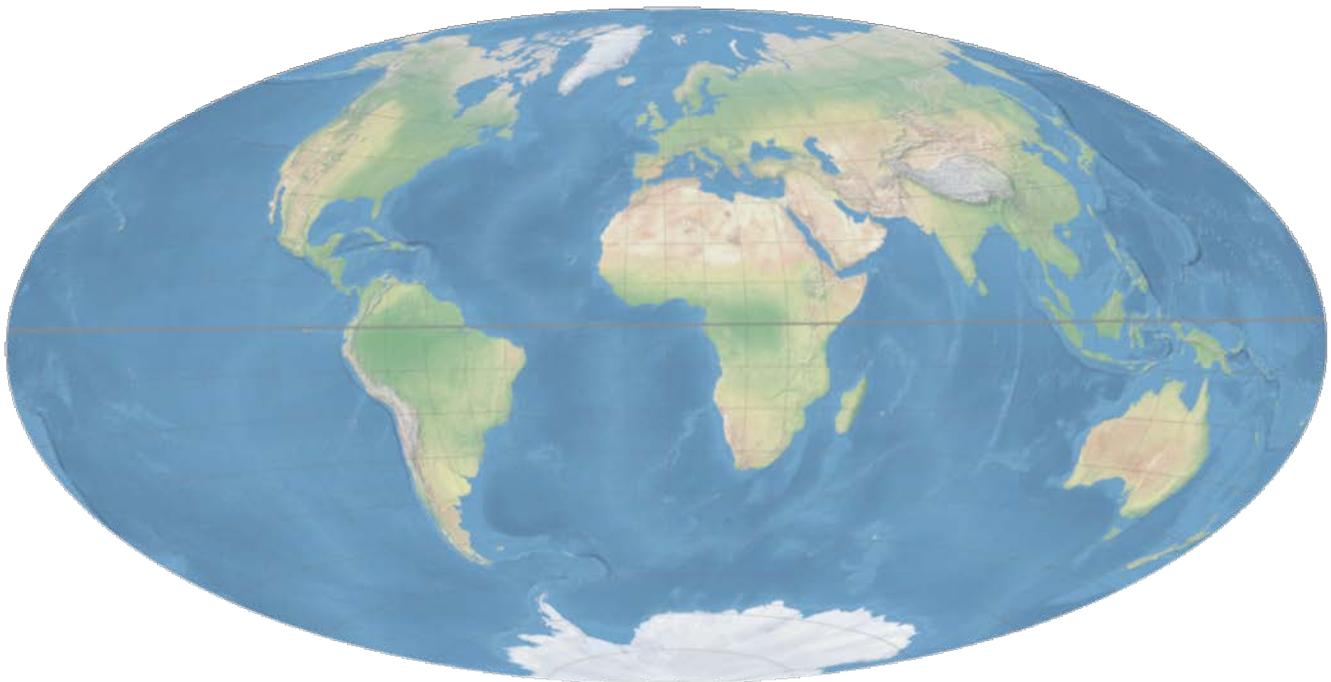
Prepare for a future without physical screens.

Flow Map

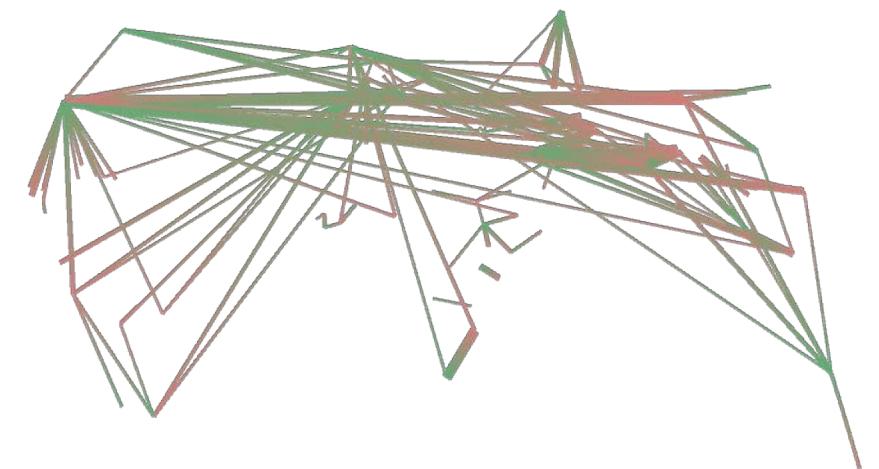


Flow Map

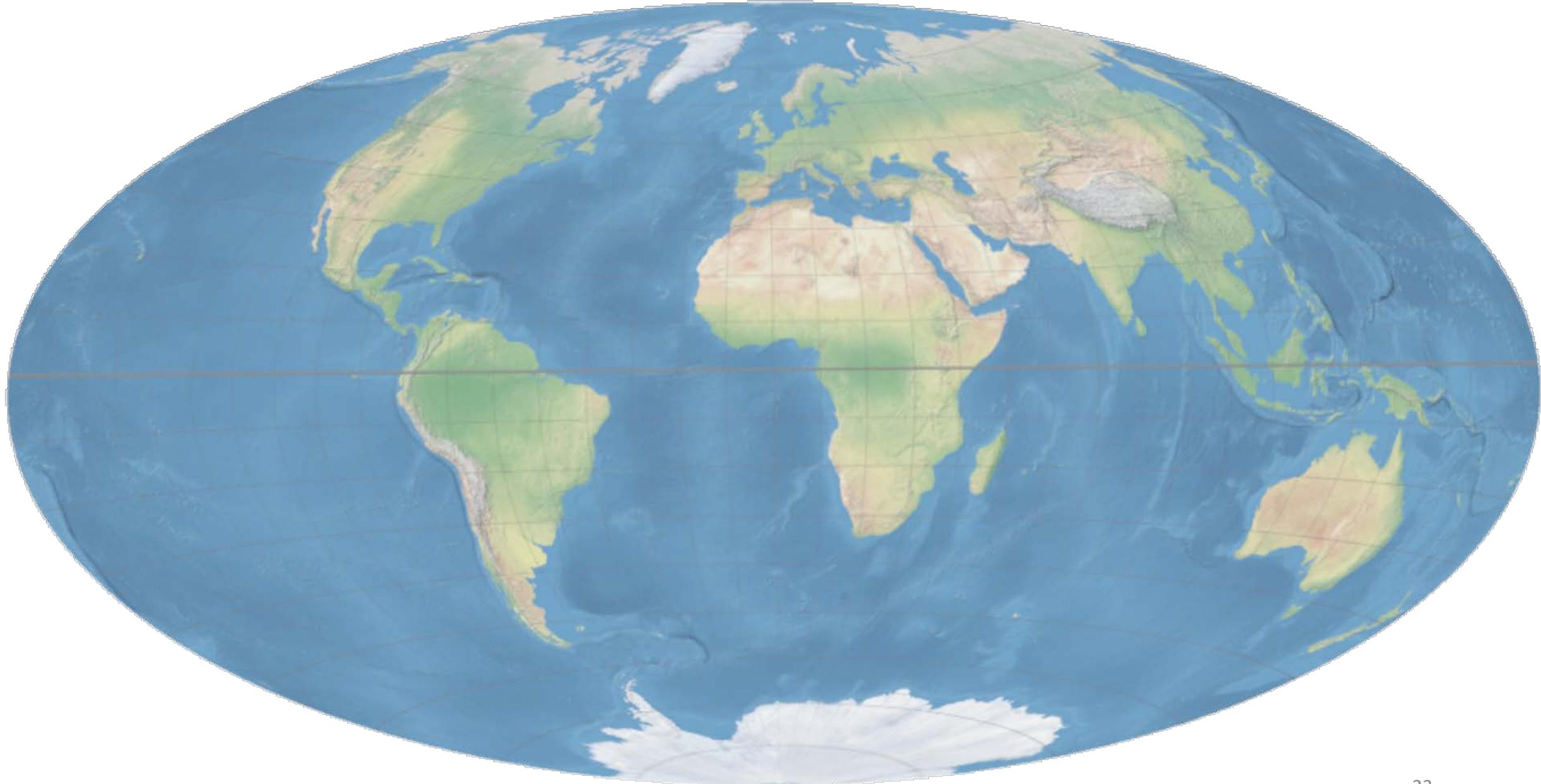
- Two components [Dübel *et al.*, 2014]



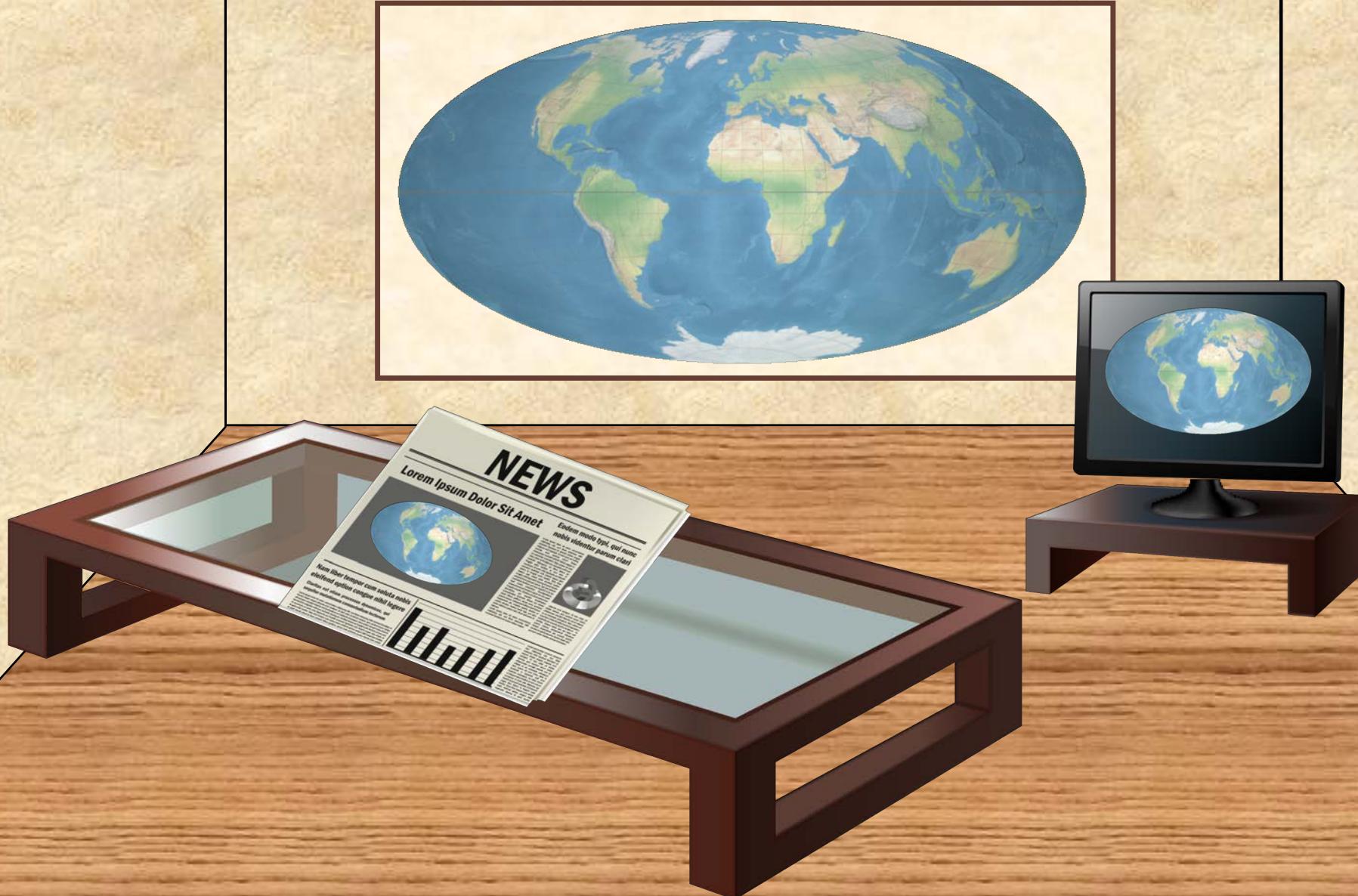
Reference space



Flows



2D maps are everywhere

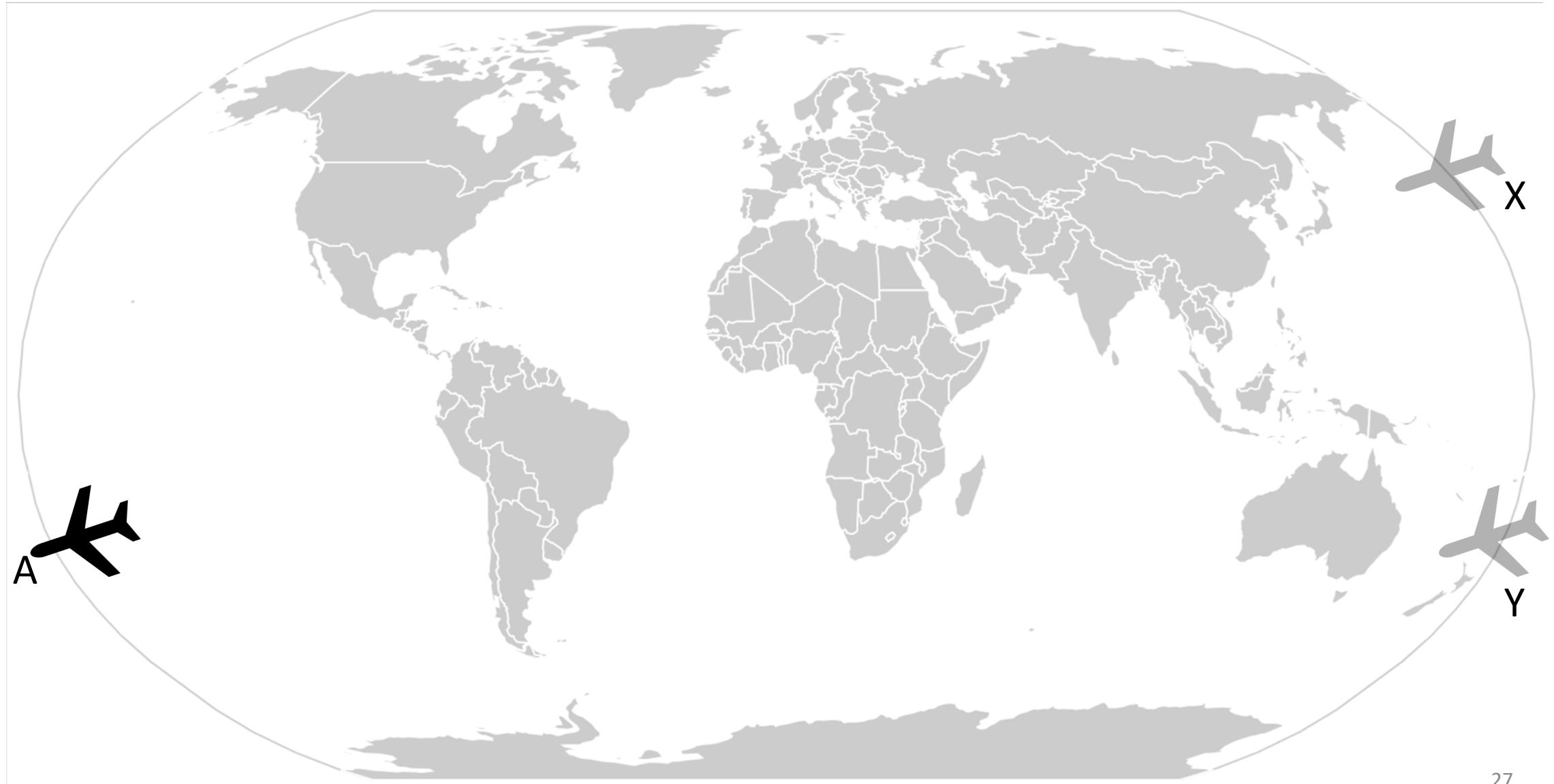




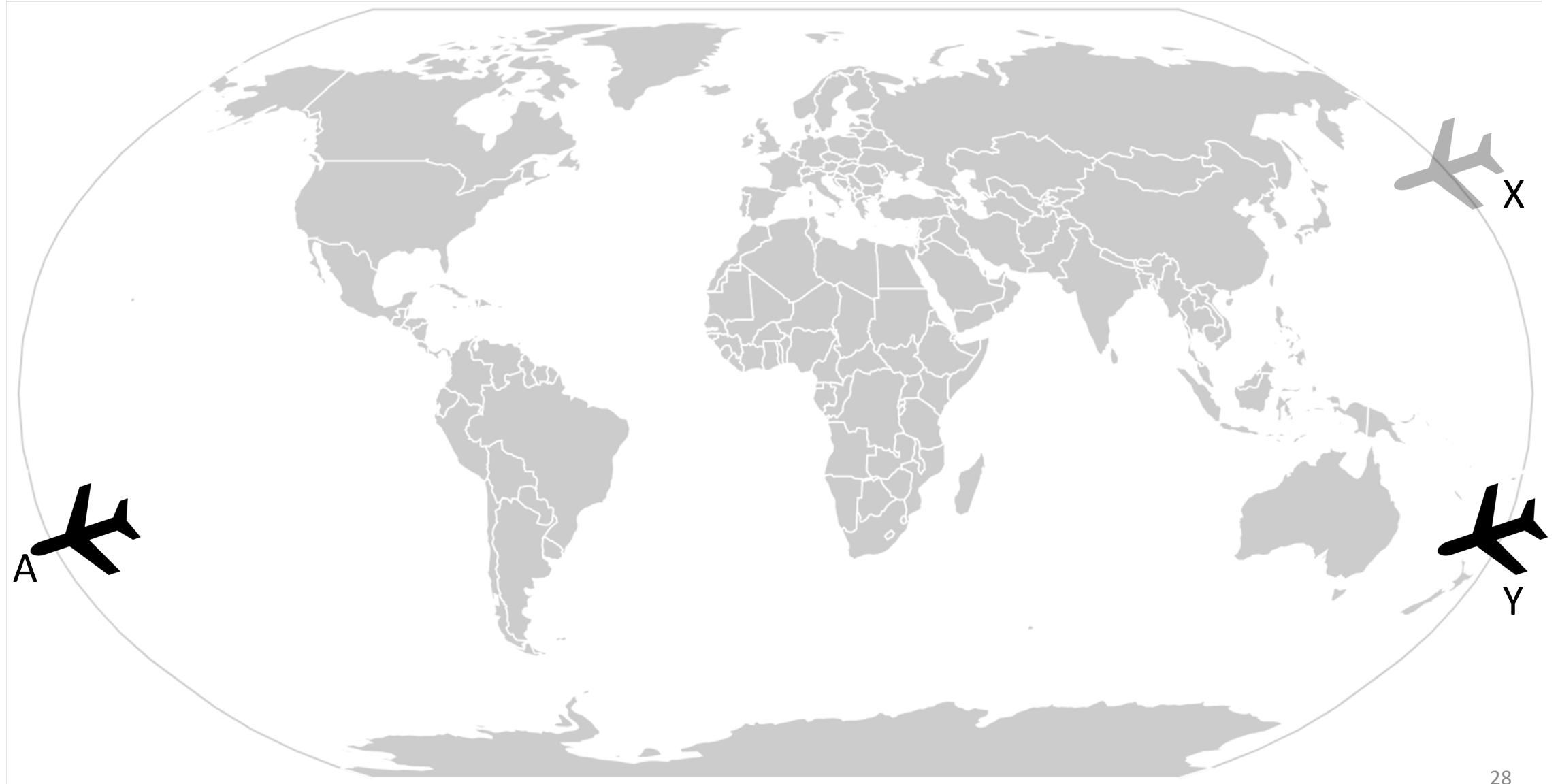
Distortion



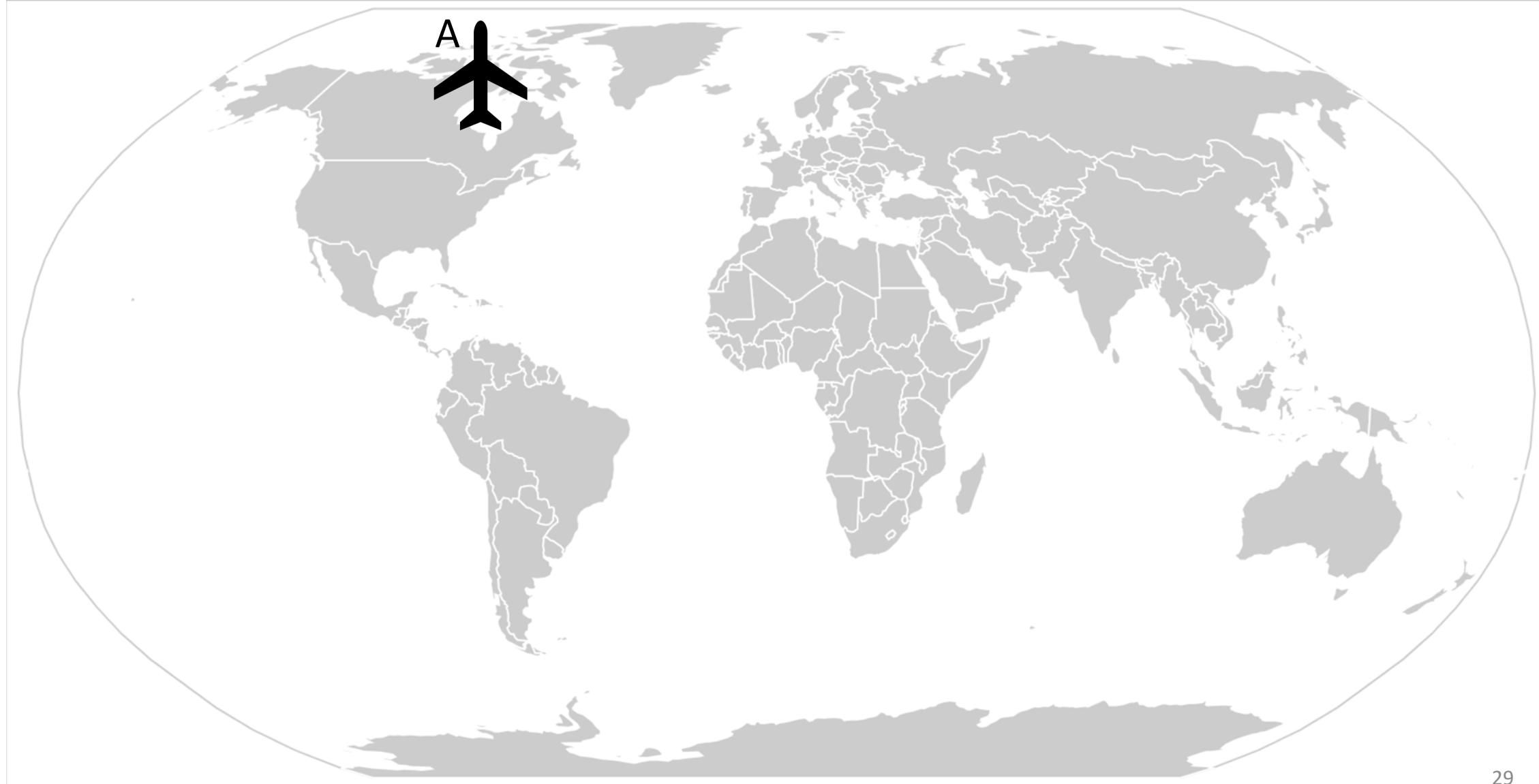
Image from [Jenny *et al.*, 2017]



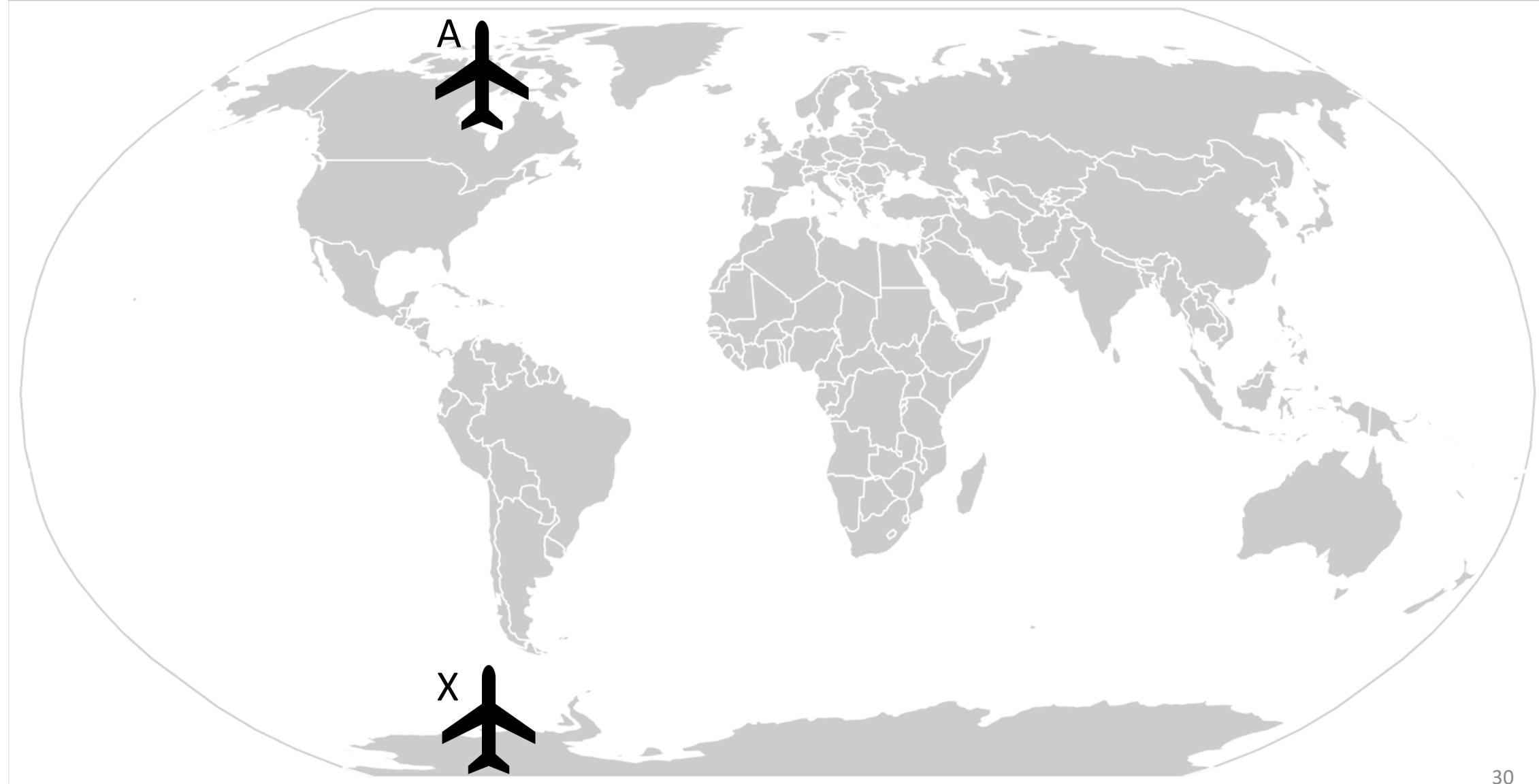
Discontinuity [Hruby *et al.*, 2013 & 2018]



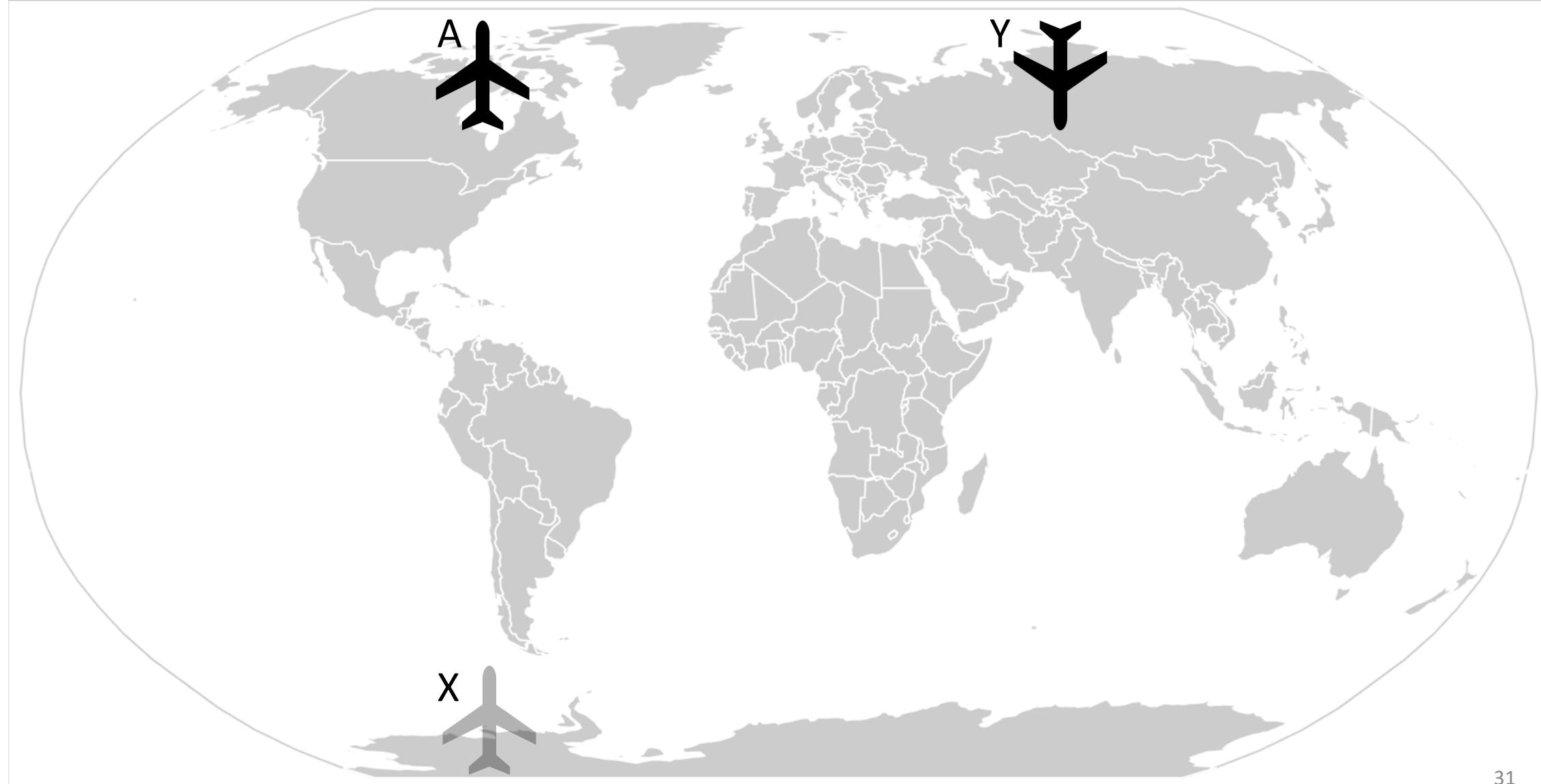
Discontinuity [Hruby *et al.*, 2013 & 2018]



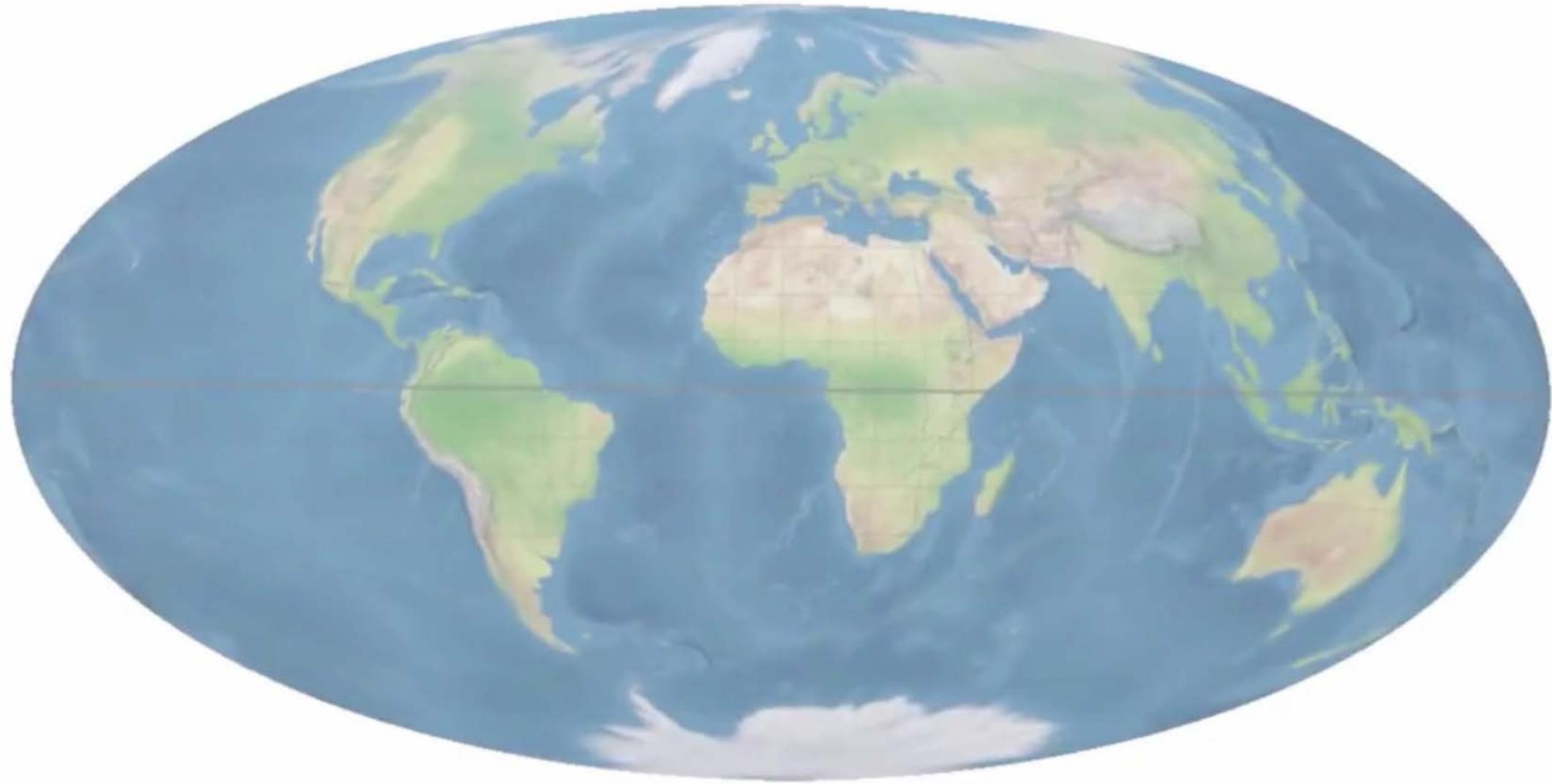
Discontinuity [Hruby *et al.*, 2013 & 2018]

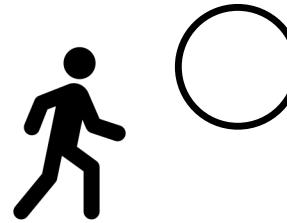


Discontinuity [Hruby *et al.*, 2013 & 2018]



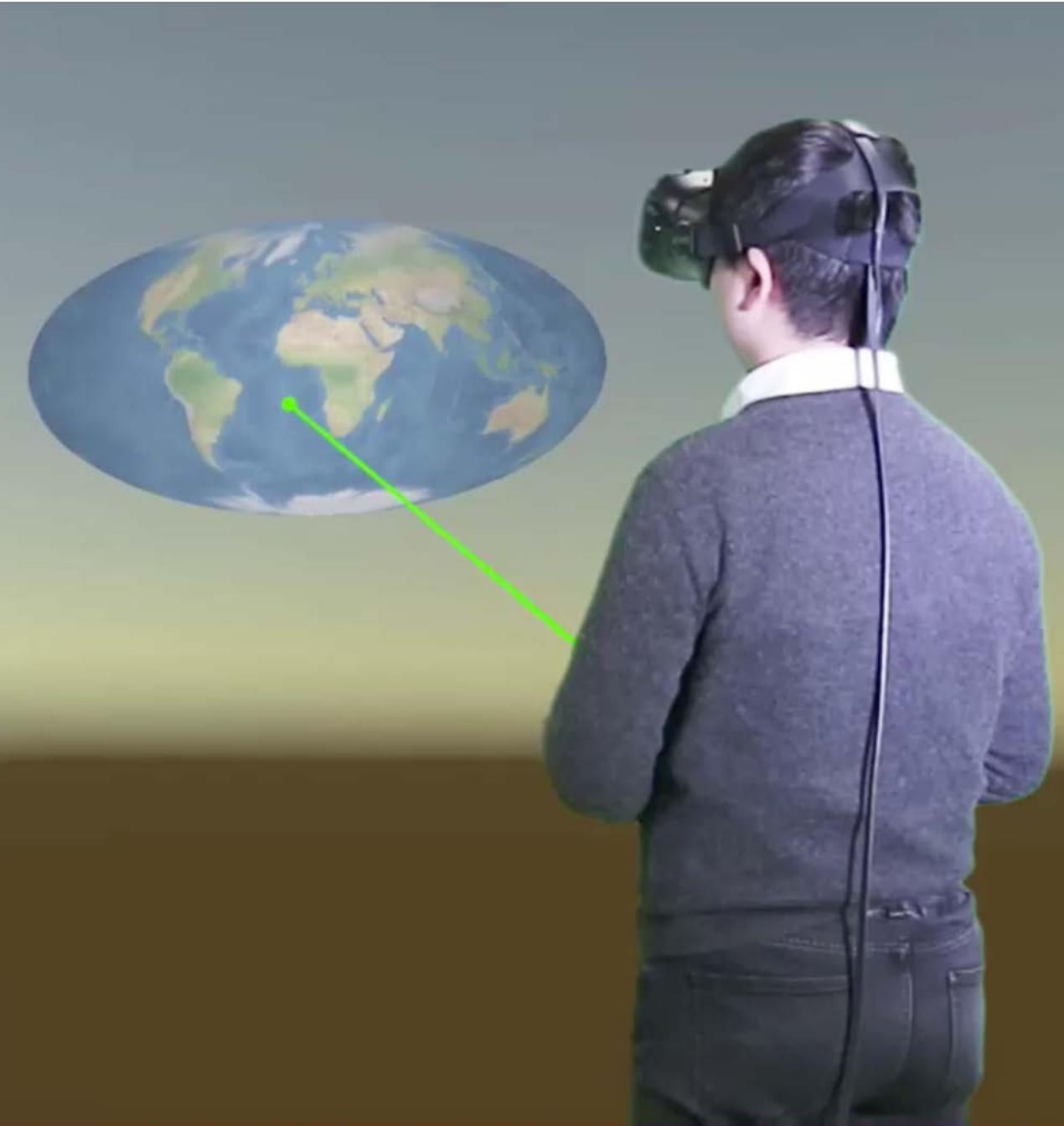
Why not try the other way?





Exocentric globe

- Pros
 - No projection distortion
- Cons
 - Limited field of view (FoV)
 - Hemisphere
 - High perceptual distortion on edges
- Geo-rotation
 - Compensation for FoV



Interactive flat map

- Pros
 - Whole world in FoV
- Cons
 - Projection distortion
 - Medium perceptual distortion
 - Discontinuity at edges
- Geo-rotation
 - Compensation for discontinuity and projection distortion

Other alternatives?



Egocentric globe



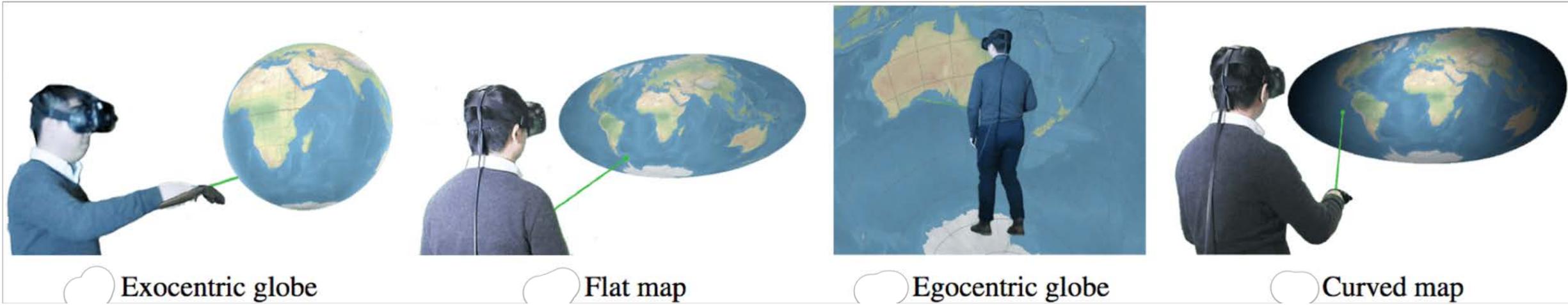
- Pros
 - No projection distortion
 - **Most immersive**
 - **Low perceptual distortion**
- Cons
 - **Motion sickness**
 - Limited field of view (FoV)
 - Hemisphere
- Geo-rotation
 - Compensation for FoV

Curved map

- Pros
 - Whole world in FoV
 - **Low perceptual distortion**
- Cons
 - Projection distortion
 - Discontinuity at edges
- Geo-rotation
 - Compensation for discontinuity and projection distortion



Evaluation



- 32 participants
- 3 tasks
- 9 repetitions each task
- Training
 - Interaction training
 - Task training
- Statistical tests

Result summary



- *Exocentric globe* was overall the best.



- *Flat map* was time-efficient for area comparison.

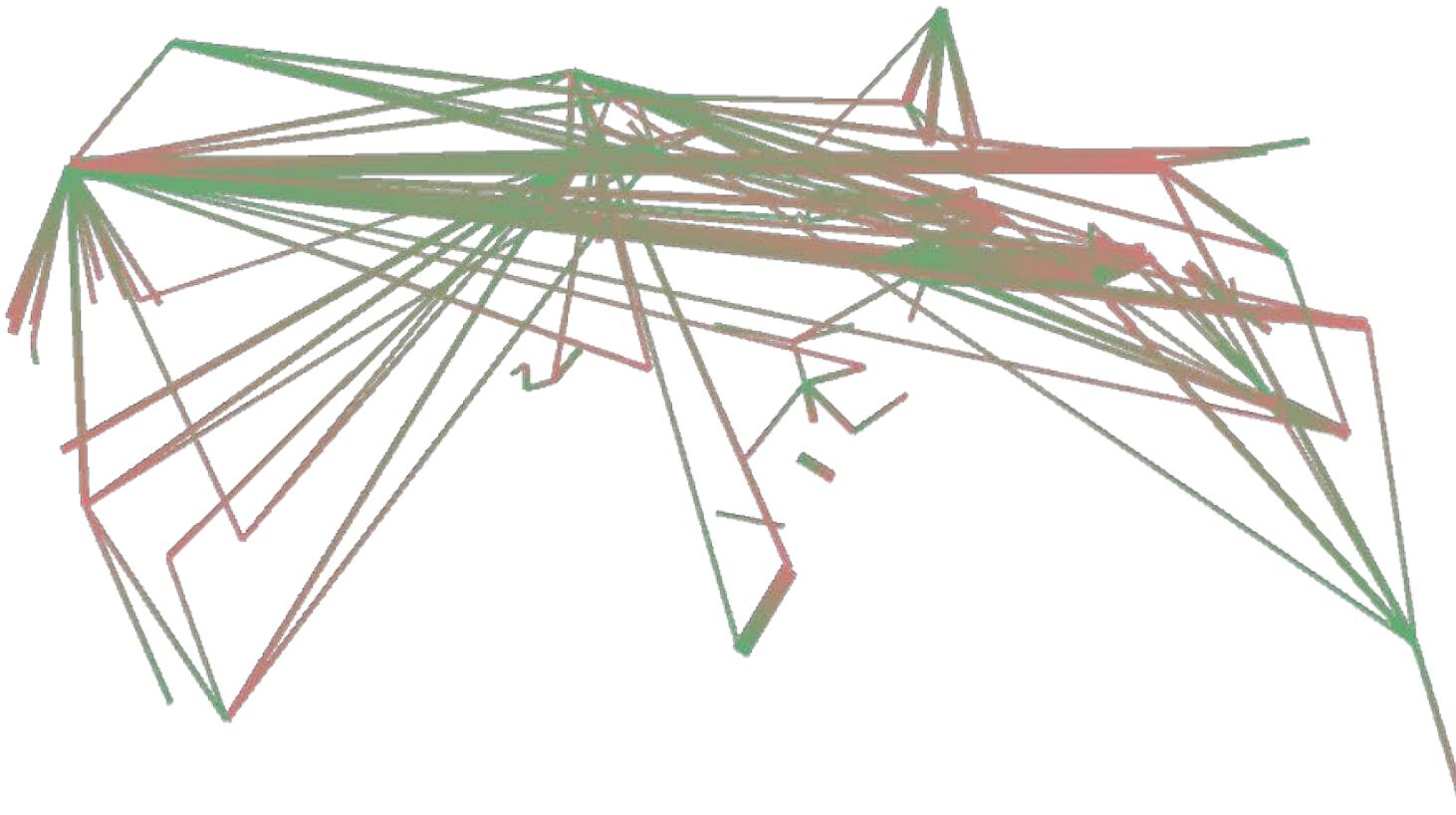


- *Egocentric globe* was not a good choice. Strong motion sickness was reported.

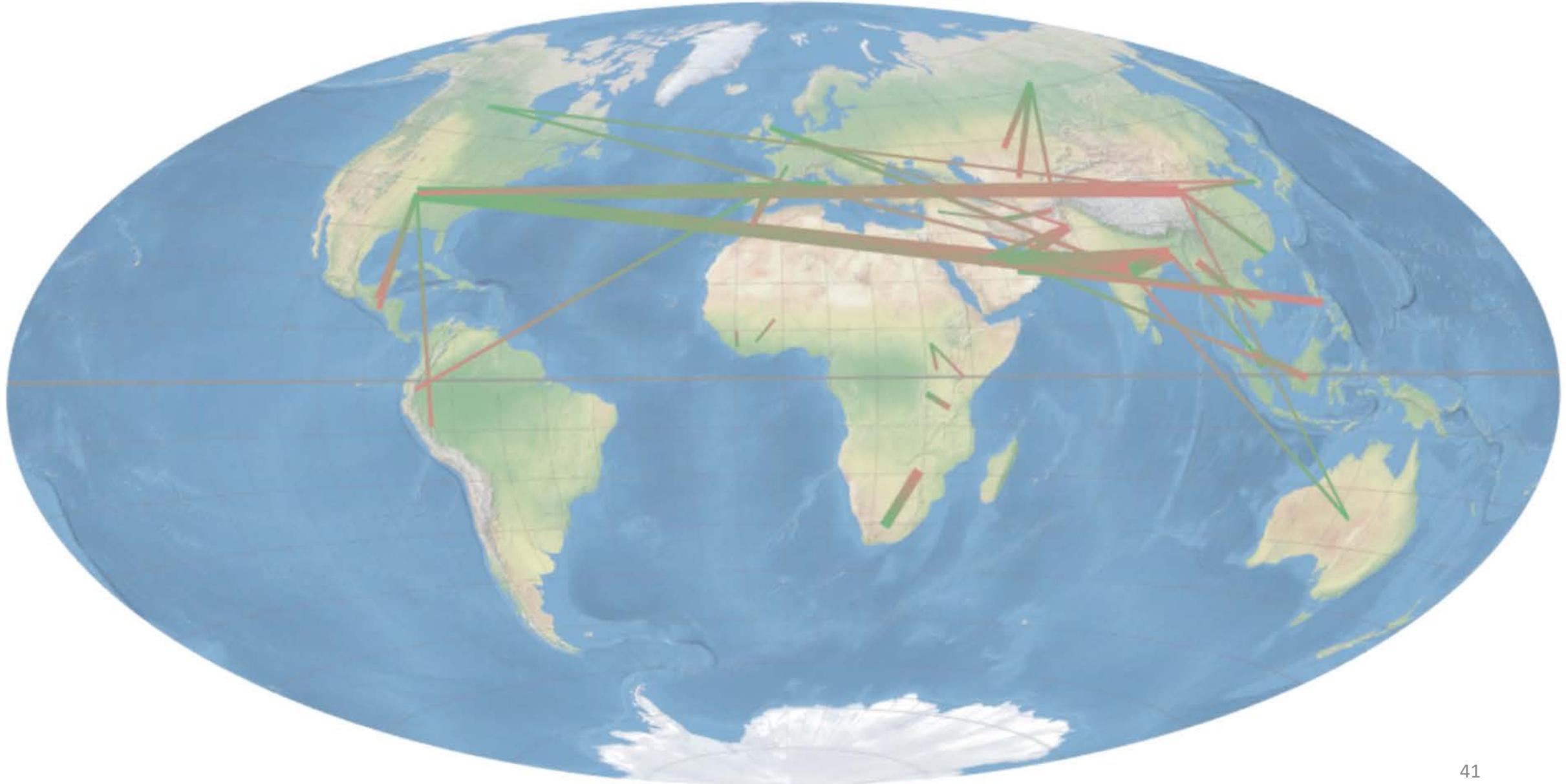


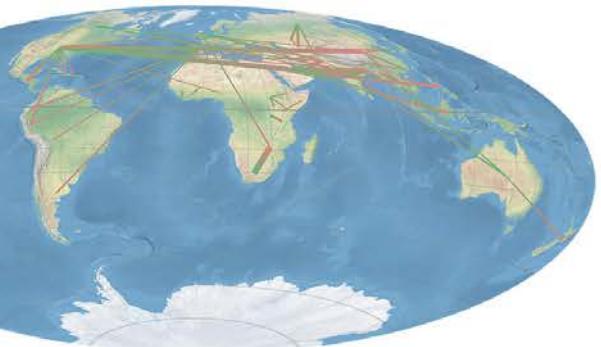
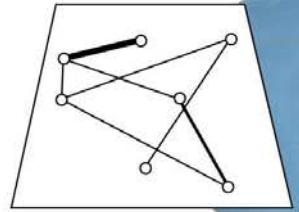
- *Curved map* was generally an improvement of flat map, but participant felt more motion sickness.

How to represent the flows?

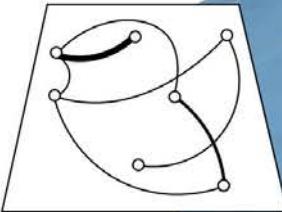


Flow maps

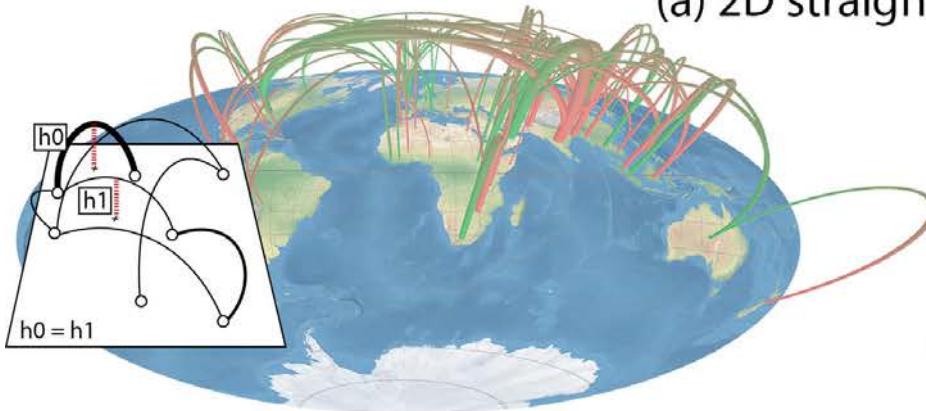




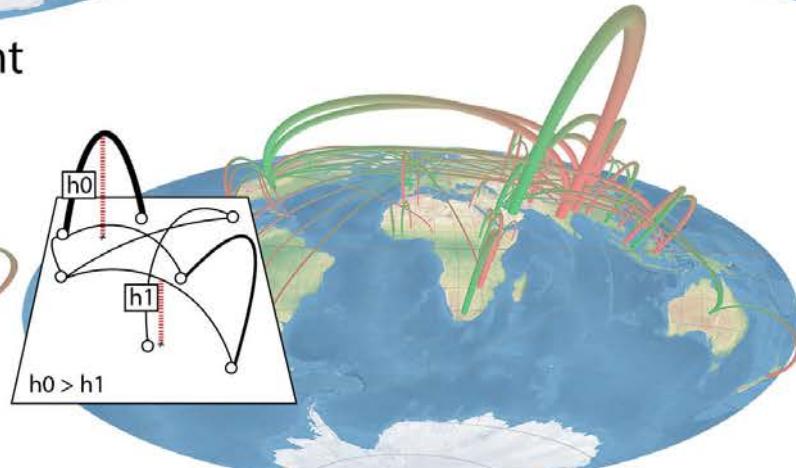
(a) 2D straight



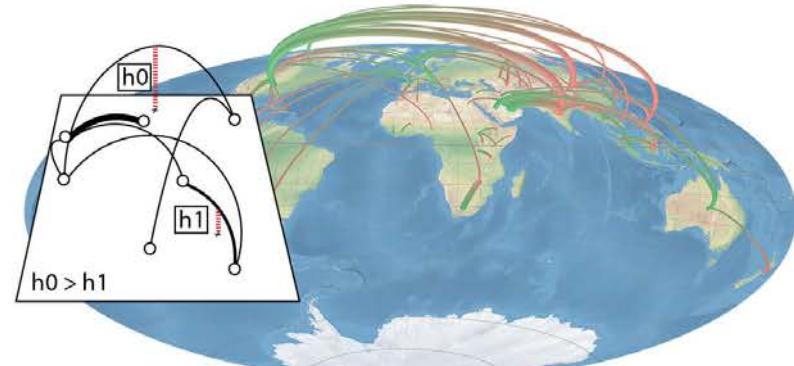
(b) 2D curve



(c) 3D constant height

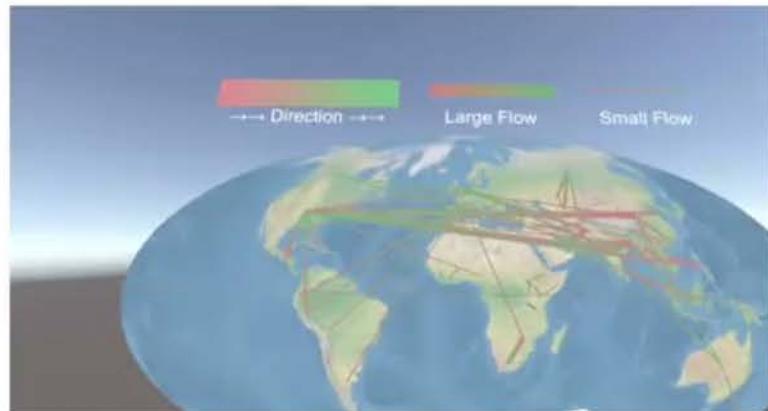


(d) 3D height for quantity

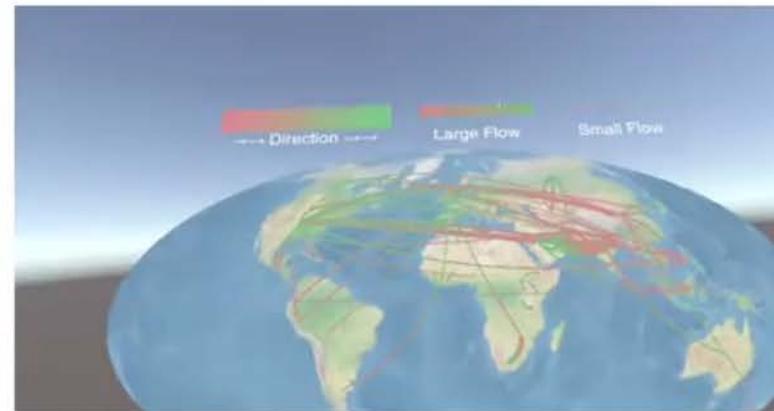


(e) 3D height for distance

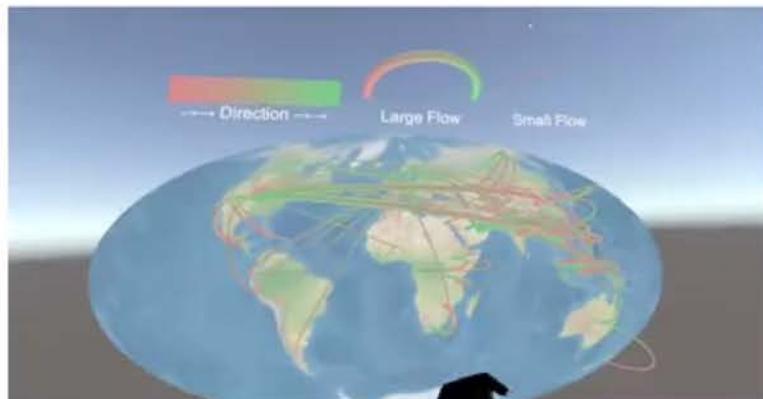
Study 1: 2D and 3D Flows on Flat Maps



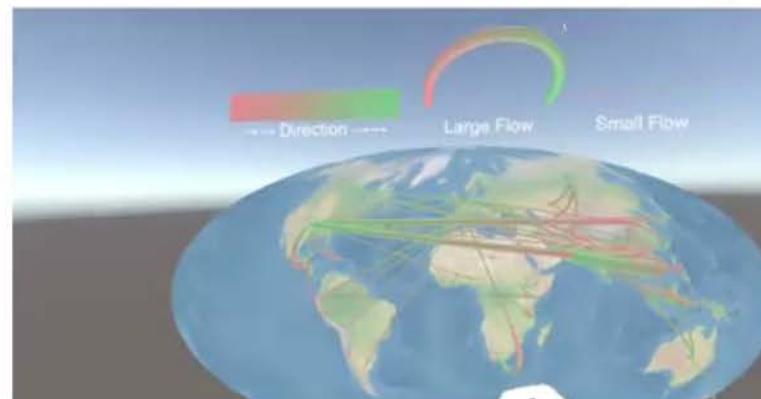
2D Straight



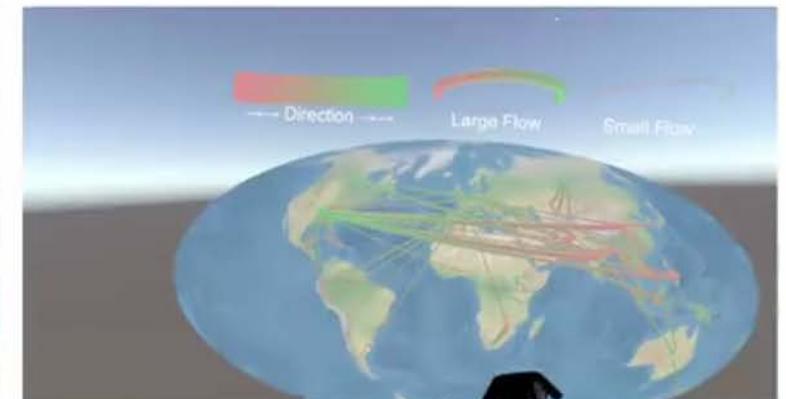
2D Curve



3D Constant

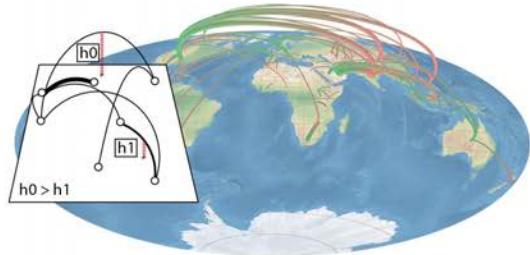


3D Quantity

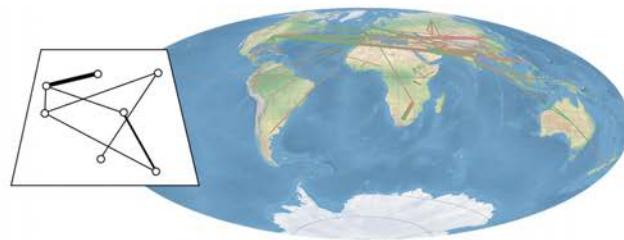


3D Distance

Key findings



3D Height for Distance



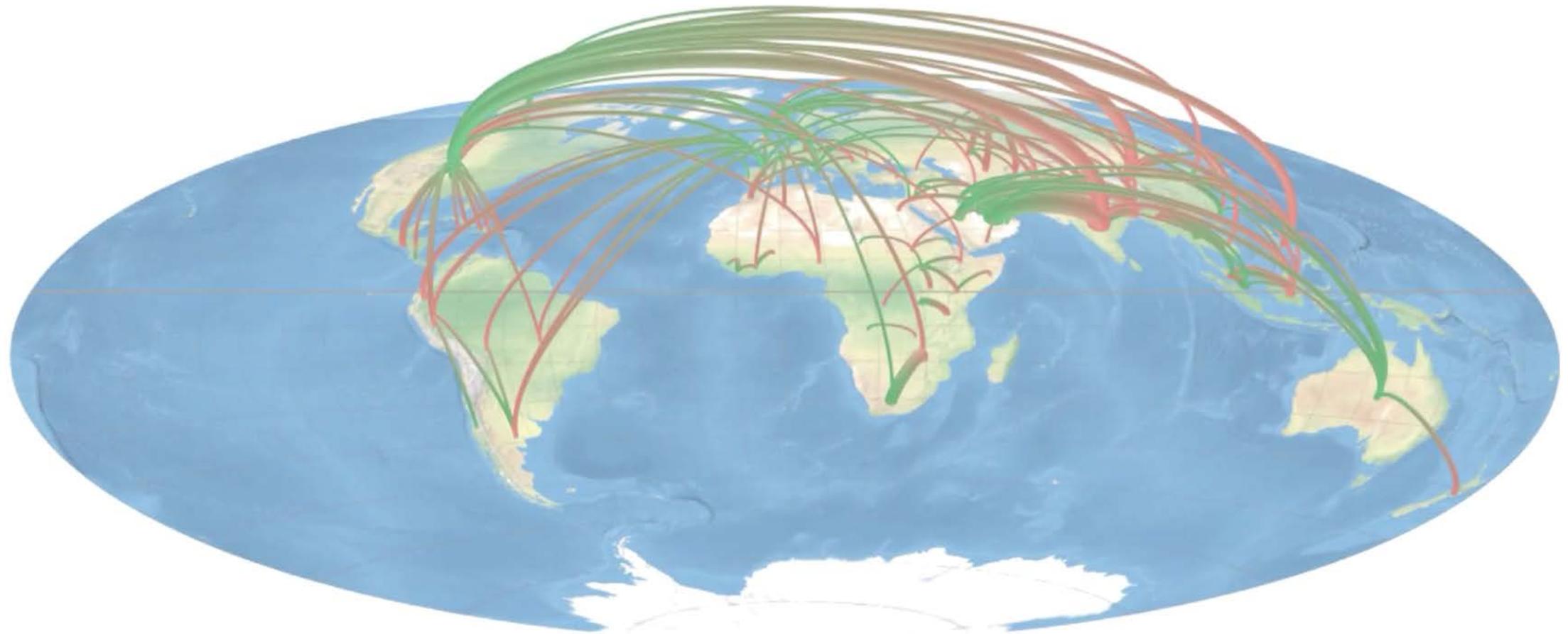
2D Straight

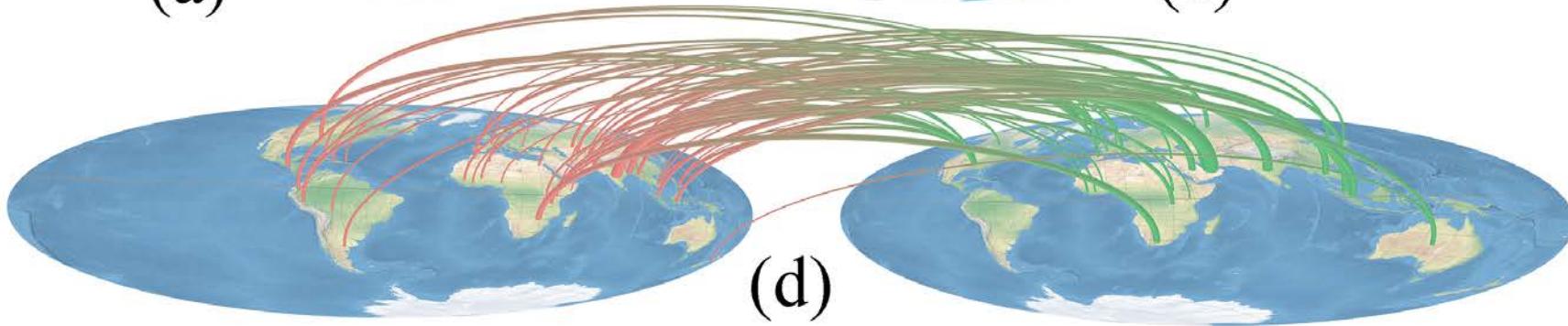
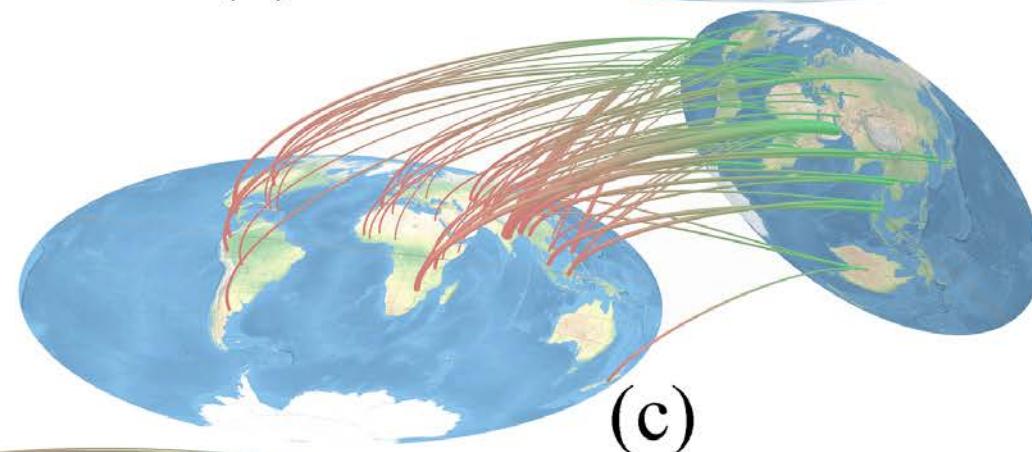
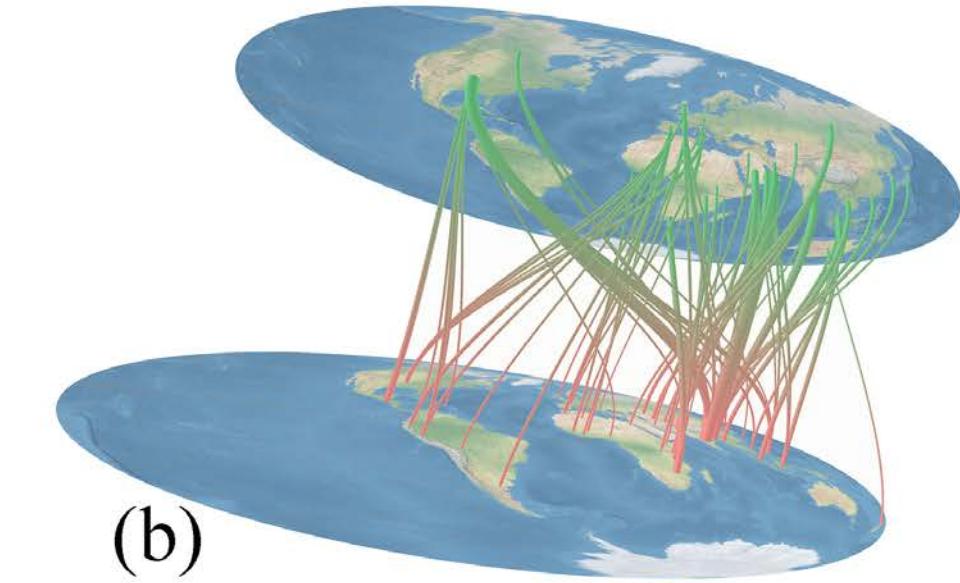
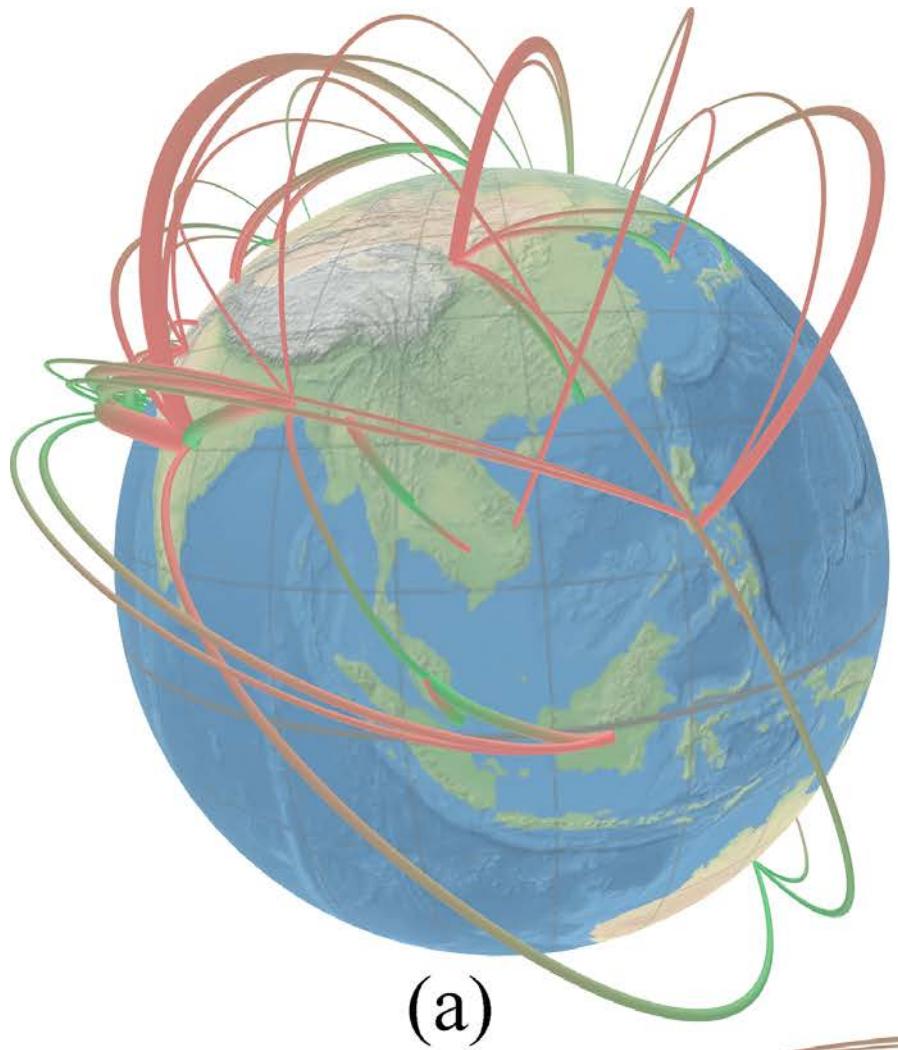
- More accurate than the other 3D conditions and both 2D visualisations. It was also the preferred visualisation.

- Was the fastest in almost all conditions but least preferred. Less accurate than 3D distance.

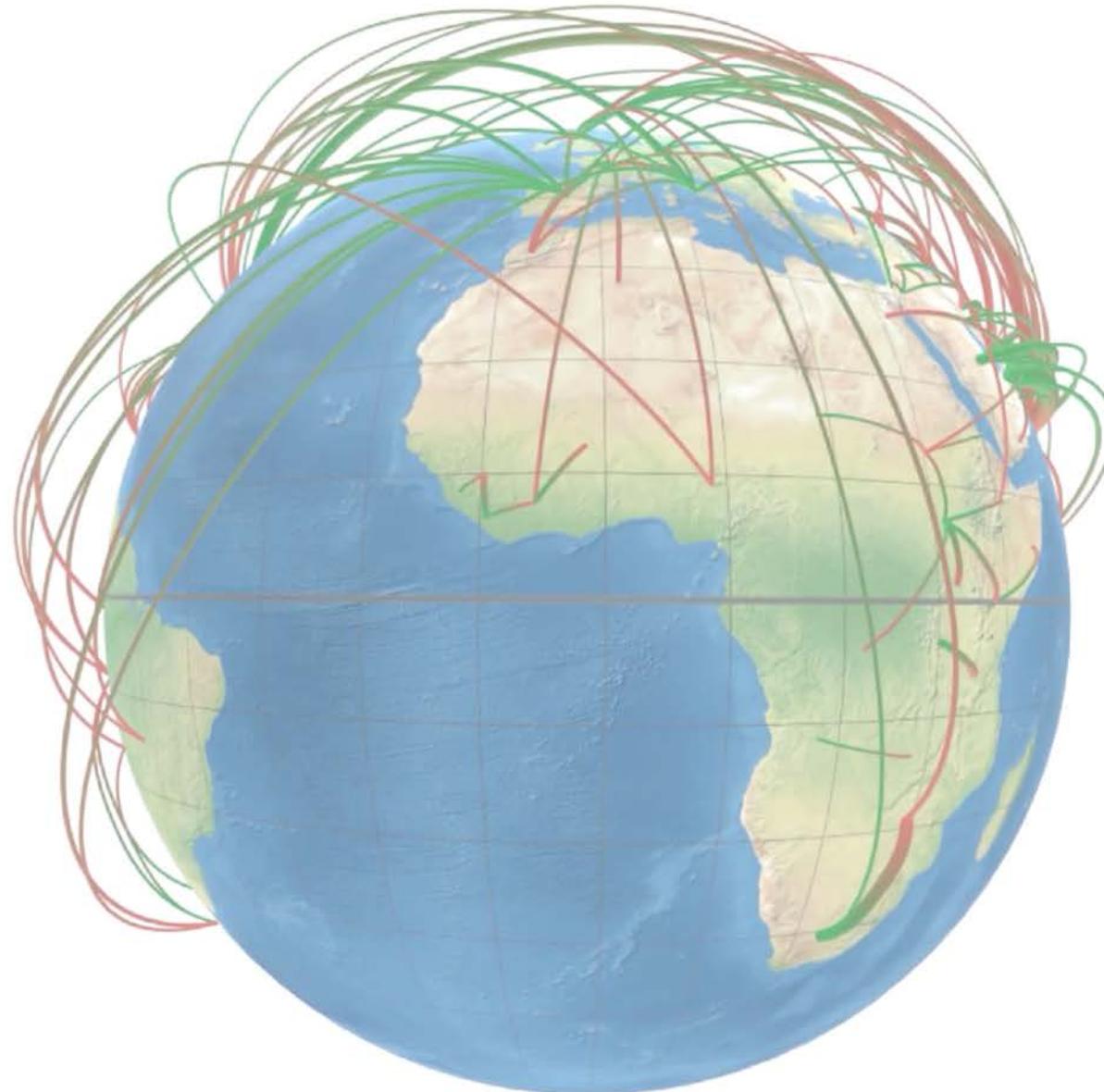
- Participants tended to look more often from the side in 3D conditions than in 2D conditions.
- Participants tended to interact with the map more in 3D conditions than 2D conditions.

Can flow maps be more 3D?

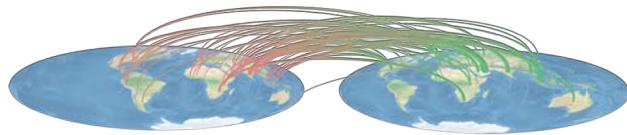
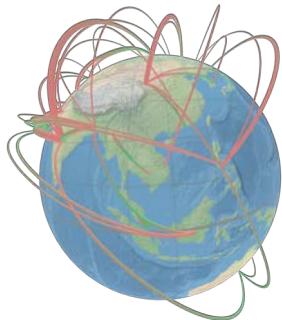




It's never just about 3D.



Key findings



- User performance with the globe was significantly more accurate than with 2D straight and MapsLink.
- MapsLink was significantly slower than other representations and that participants spent most of their time moving the maps in MapsLink (more than 80% in average)

Thank you!

Yalong Yang

<https://vis.yalonyang.com/>