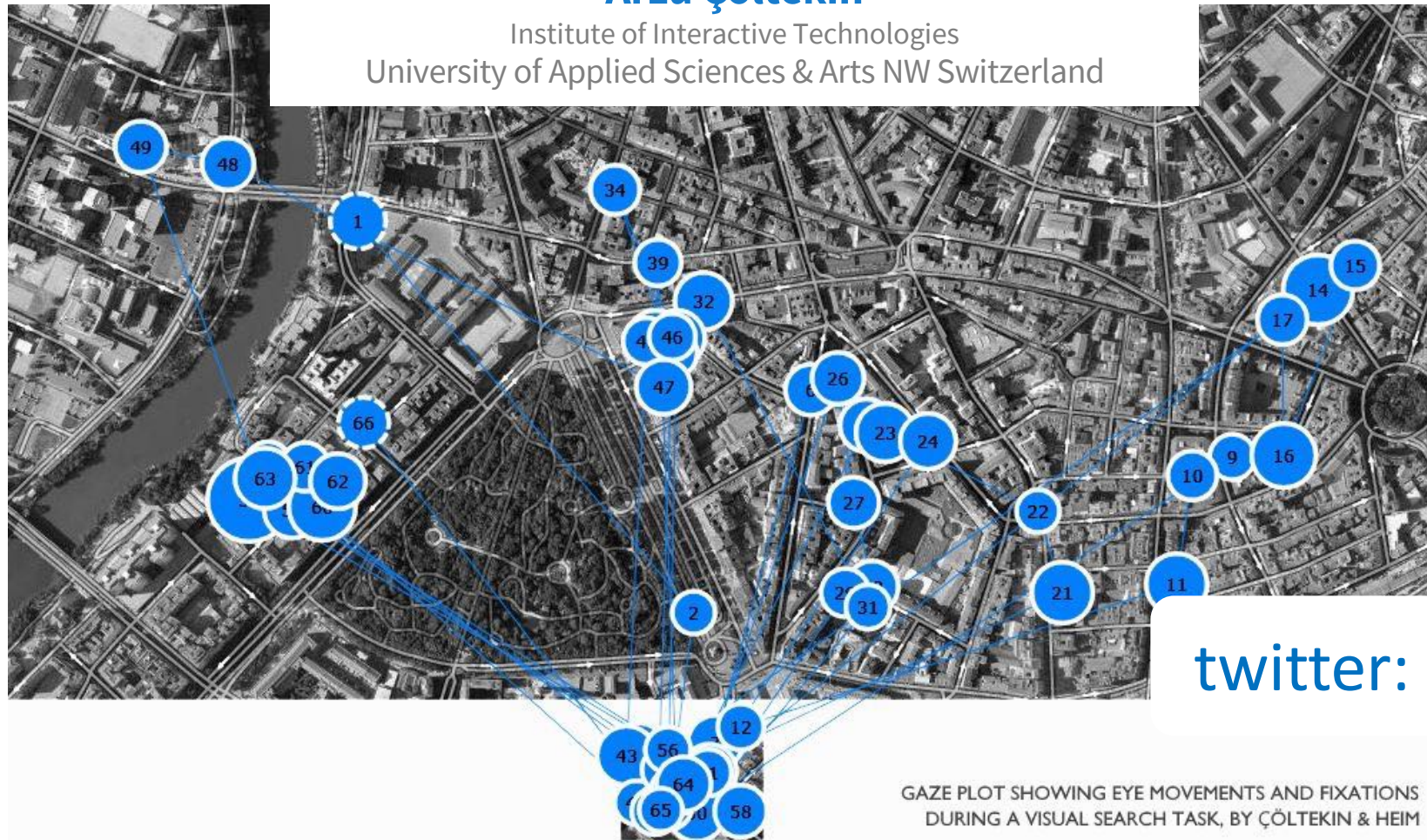


13th of November 2023

Visualization of science and a science of visualization

Arzu Çöltekin

Institute of Interactive Technologies
University of Applied Sciences & Arts NW Switzerland



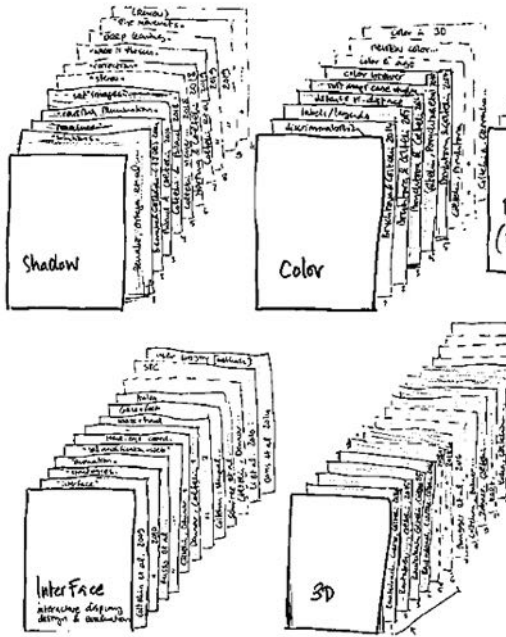
twitter: @acolt

About me

- Director of the Institute of Interactive Technologies (IIT) at the University of Applied Sciences & Arts Northwestern Switzerland (**n|w**)
- Professor of Computer Science Human-Computer Interaction & Extended reality (since Feb 2019)
- Research affiliate Seamless Astronomy group at Harvard
- Previously: Yıldız Tech Uni Istanbul, Helsinki Uni Tech (now Aalto), Uni Zurich CH
- Research stays in TU Delft NL, U Melbourne AU, NRC CA, U St. Andrews UK, Harvard Uni US
- Leadership / service in a few communities
 - ICA Co-chair Commission on Geovisualization
 - ISPRS Chair XR & Visual Analytics Working Group
 - ISDE Council member Digital Earth
 - Board member data visualization Zurich

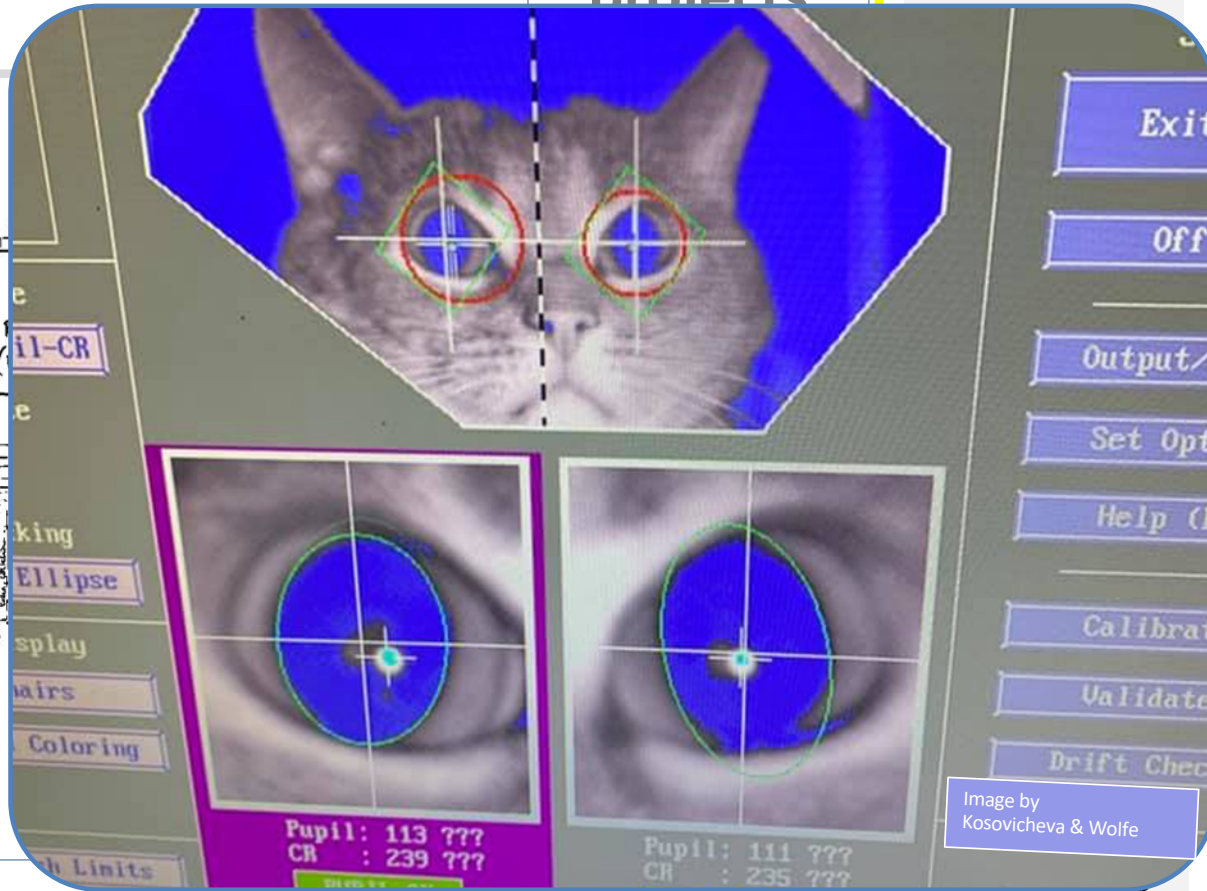


HCI, XR, Vision, Visualization



Vis projects

XR & Vis projects



Eye tracking

CollabMR
Spatial
decision

VR as labs in
education (2x)

MR / serious
games for
prediction,
prevention &
rehabilitation
age-related
cognitive issues

Image2XR
Automation of XR
content creation
& perceptual
examination of
visual quality

UAV / flow vis
Spatiotemporal
sense making
with flow
visualizations

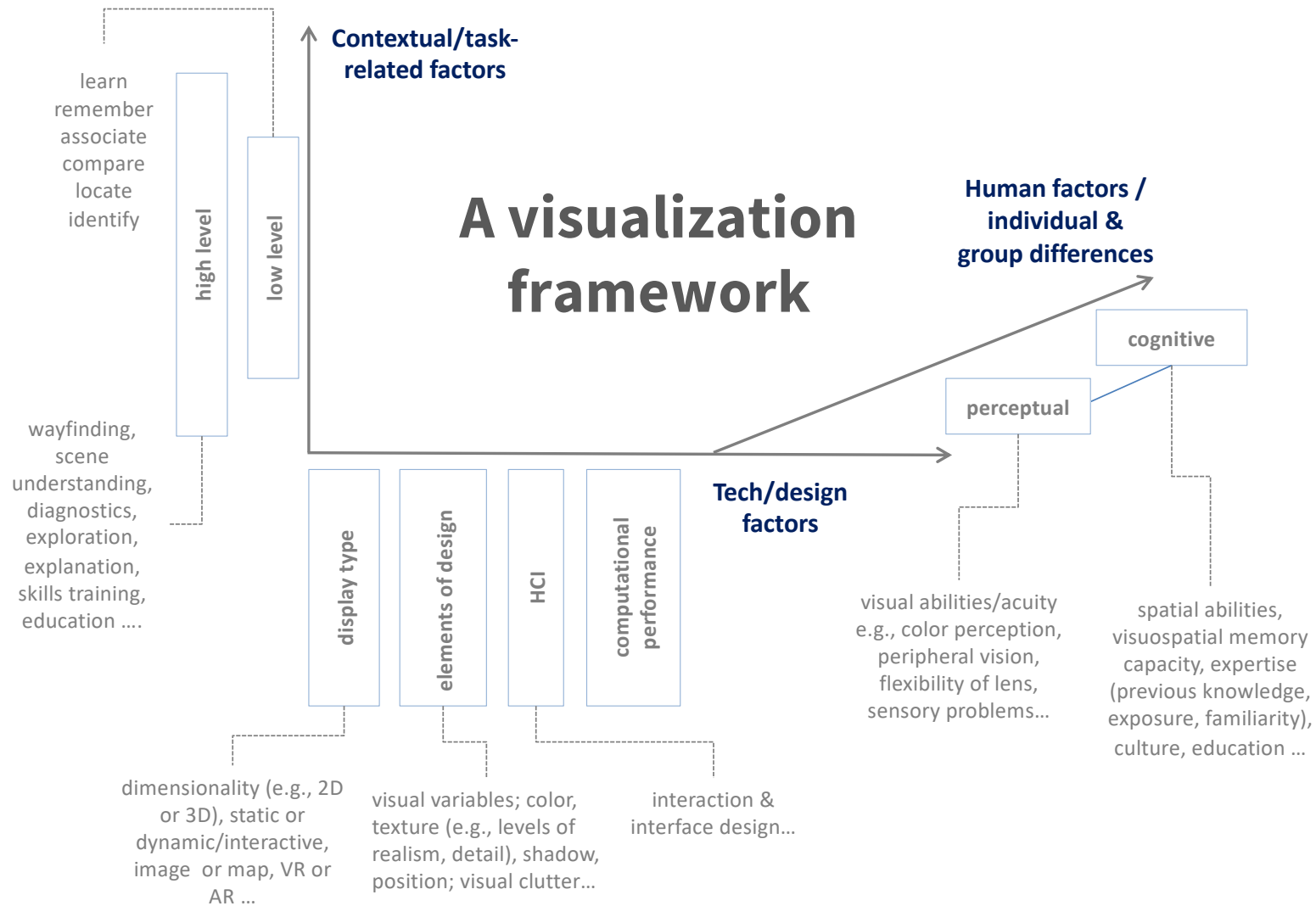
Sensory filtering VR

LLMs / AI

Image by
Kosovicheva & Wolfe

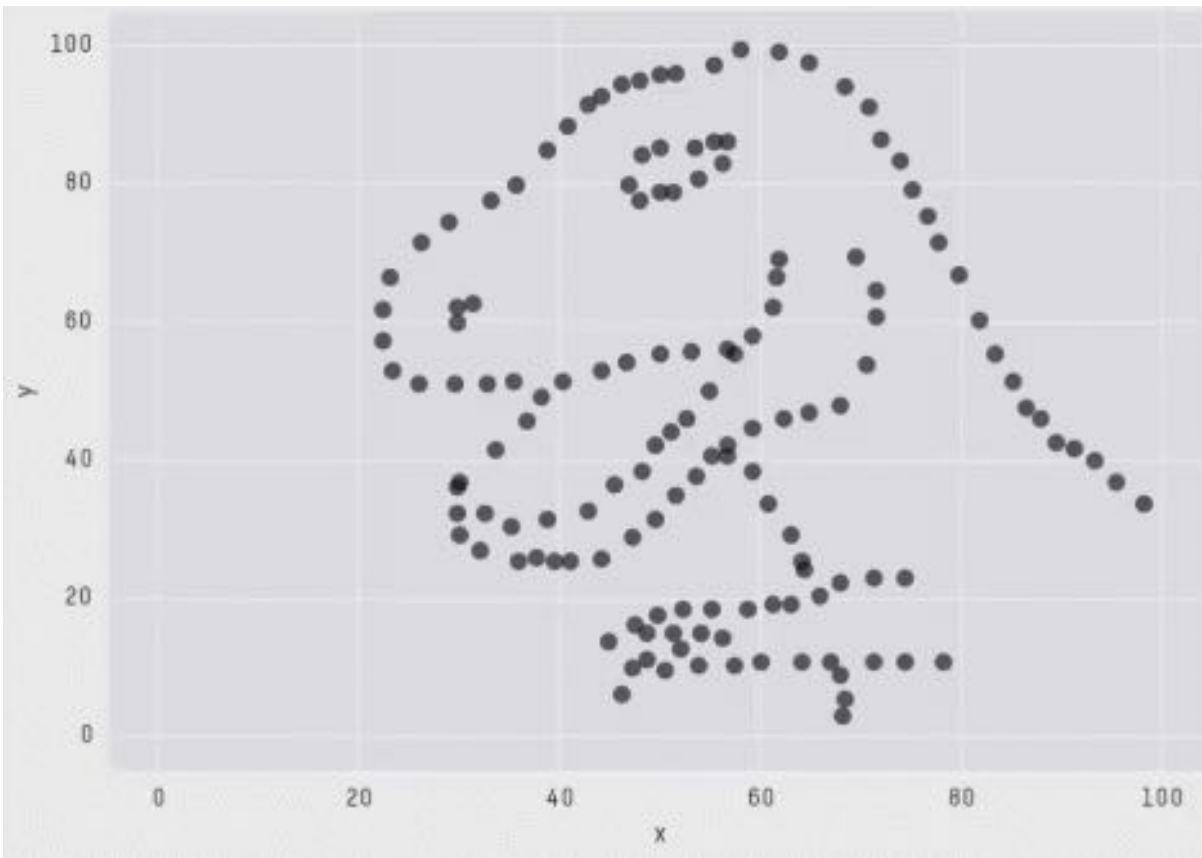
Face tracking

...



Çöltekin, A. (2019). What contributes to the complexity of visuospatial displays?
 Abstraction, Scale and Perception, International Cartographic Association Joint Commission Workshop, Jul 15, Tokyo, Japan

Why should we visualize data



```
X Mean: 54.2659224  
Y Mean: 47.8313999  
X SD   : 16.7649829  
Y SD   : 26.9342120  
Corr.  : -0.0642526
```

Human brain is 60% visual

<https://www.autodeskresearch.com/publications/samestats>

Human visual information processing

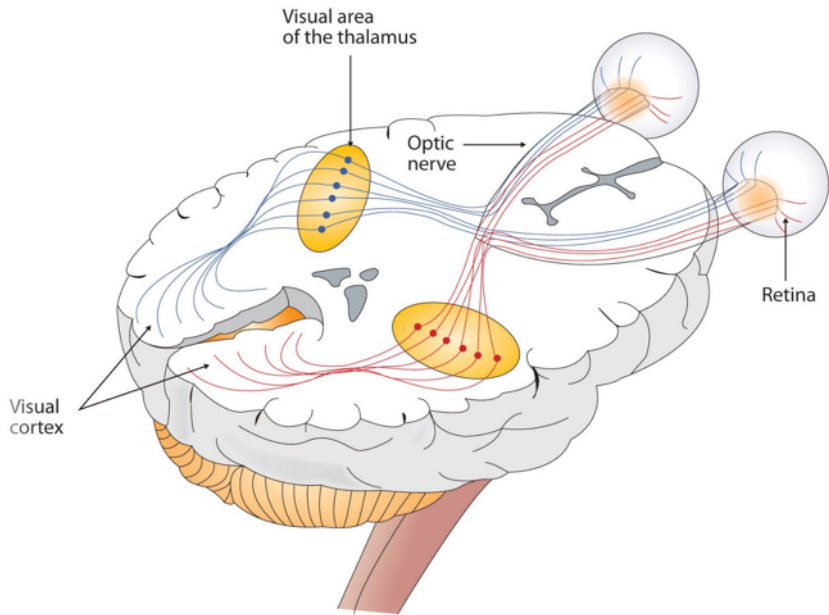
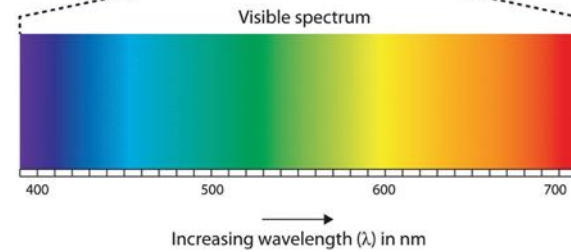
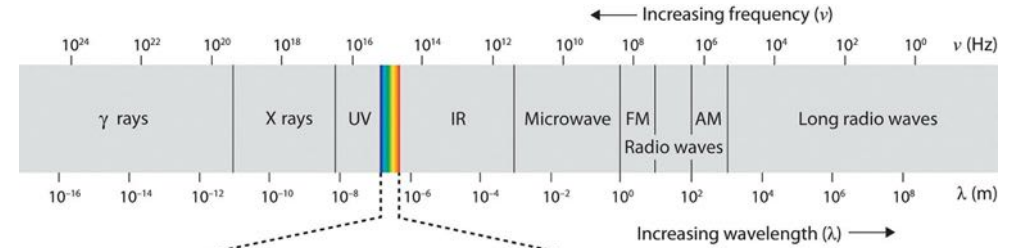


Illustration: C. Stangor

40%

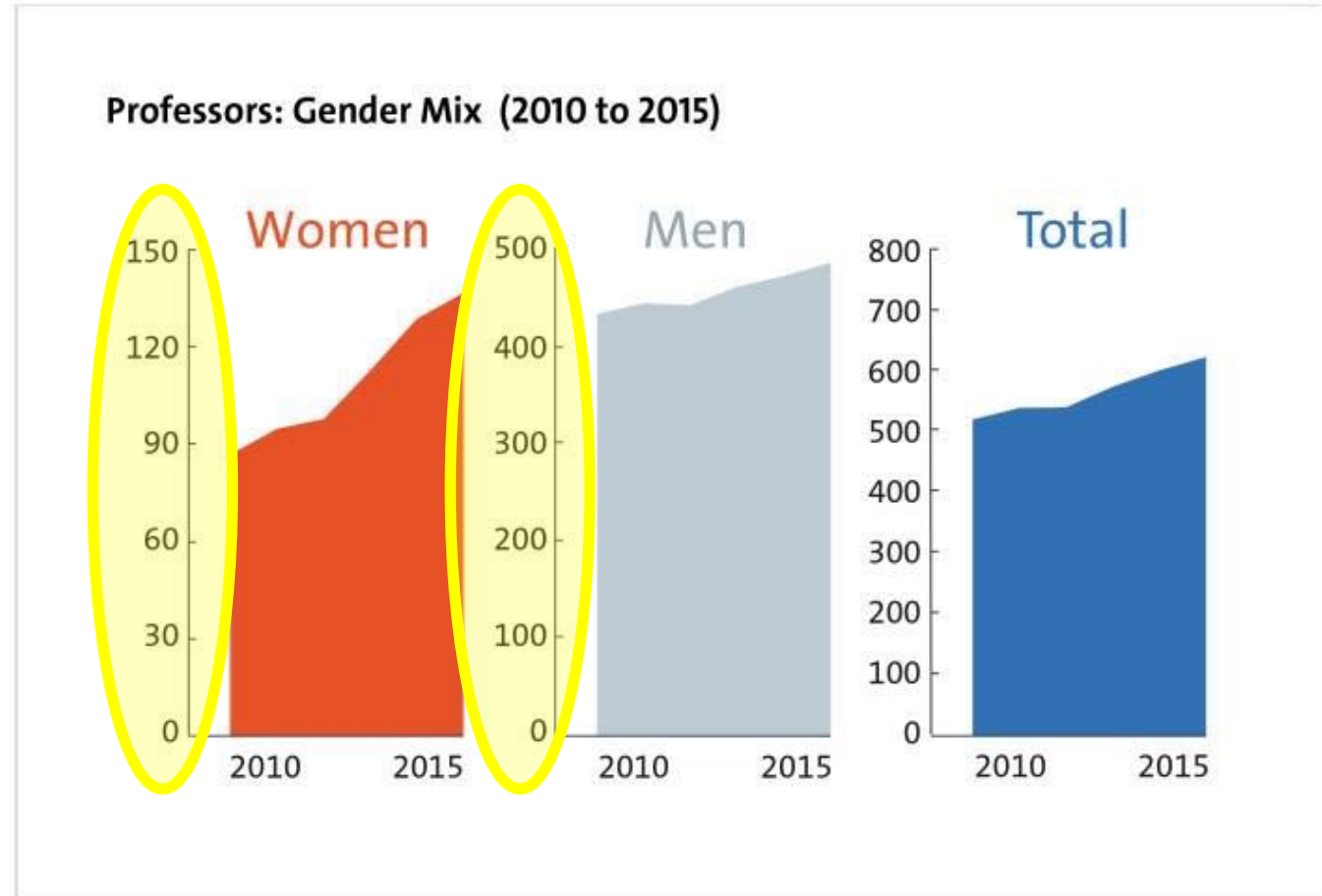
Hoffmann 2000, Ware 2008

Annual Report

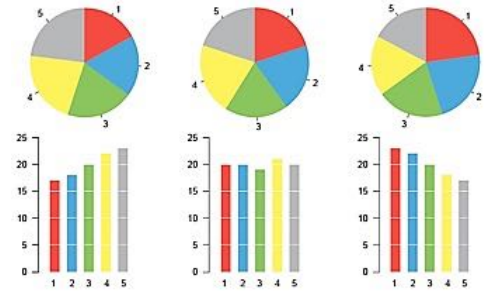
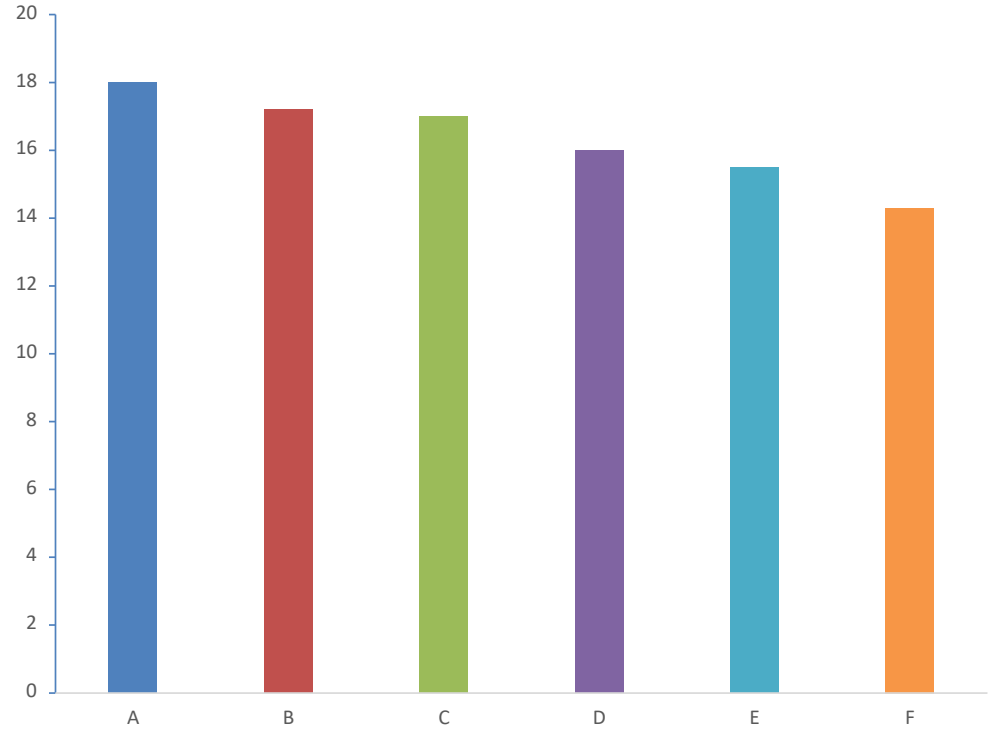
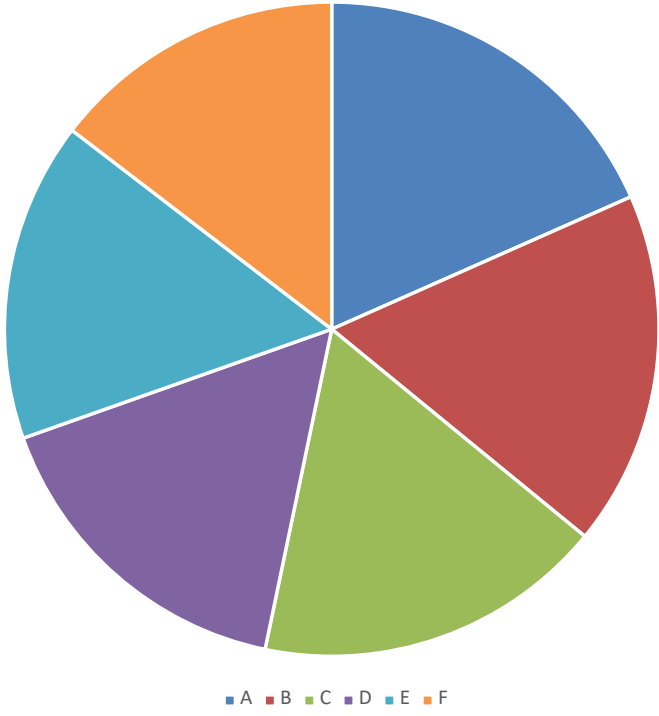
Welcome Highlights UZH in Figures Researchers in Focus



However ...



→ Detailed statistics are available on the website of the Finance Office.



Human perception is fickle

Whoever designed this floor is evil. THATS A FLAT CARPET.



10:33 PM - 20 Sep 2017

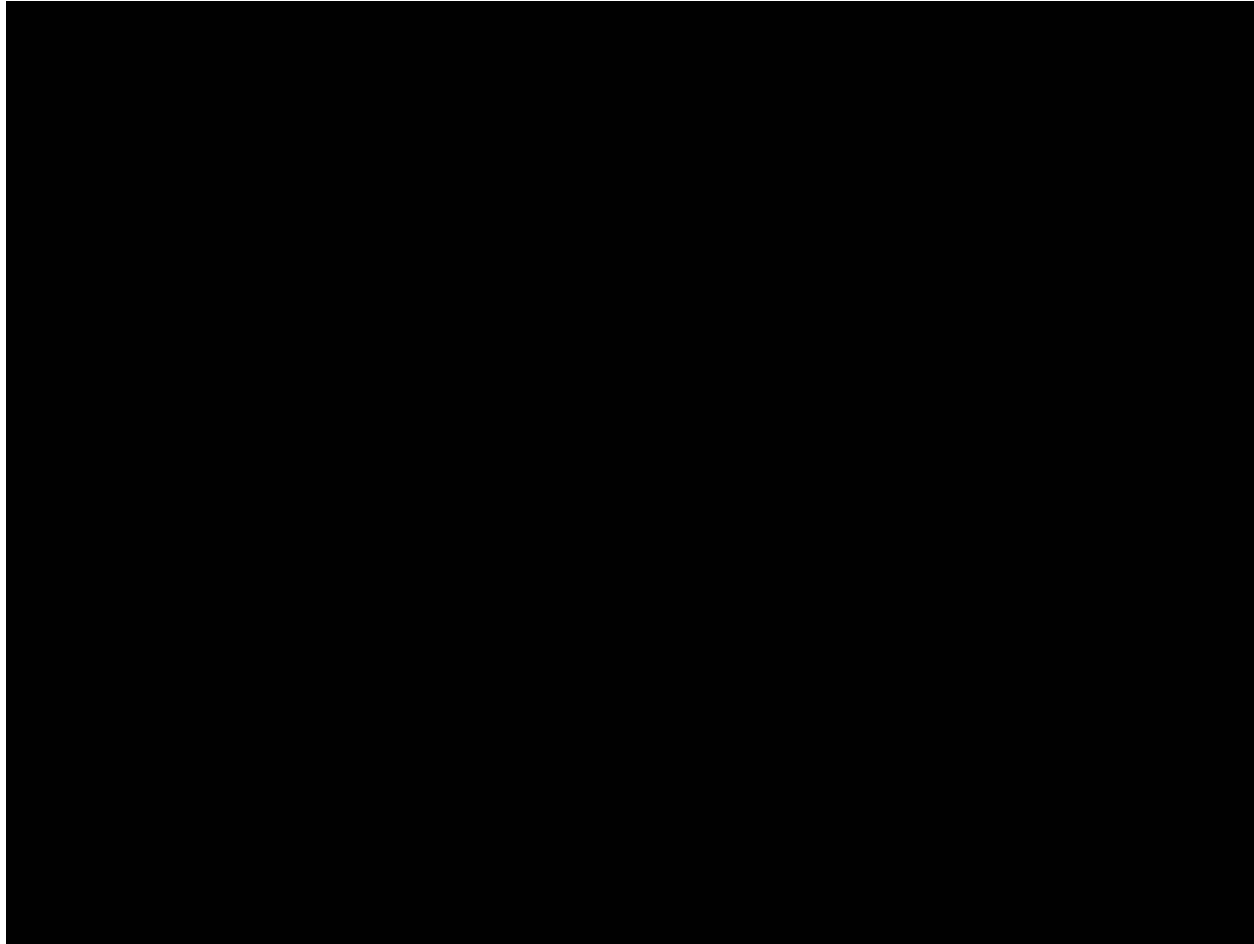
<https://twitter.com/MirMuselk/status/910738757019566086>



Adelson (1995) Checker shadow illusion. Video: Youtube user brusspup. More: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Checker_shadow_illusion

Hollow mask illusion

Source: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iR9WVhialeYm>, uploaded by: daarkniight





Light from above prior (or assumption)

(Kleffner & Ramachandran, 1992; Mamassian and Goutcher 2001)



Original



Rotated 180°



<http://www.cartesia.org/geodoc/icc2005/pdf/oral/TEMA6/Session%208/ANGEL%20BERNABE.pdf>



(1) The line „ABC“ appears as:

clearly a valley

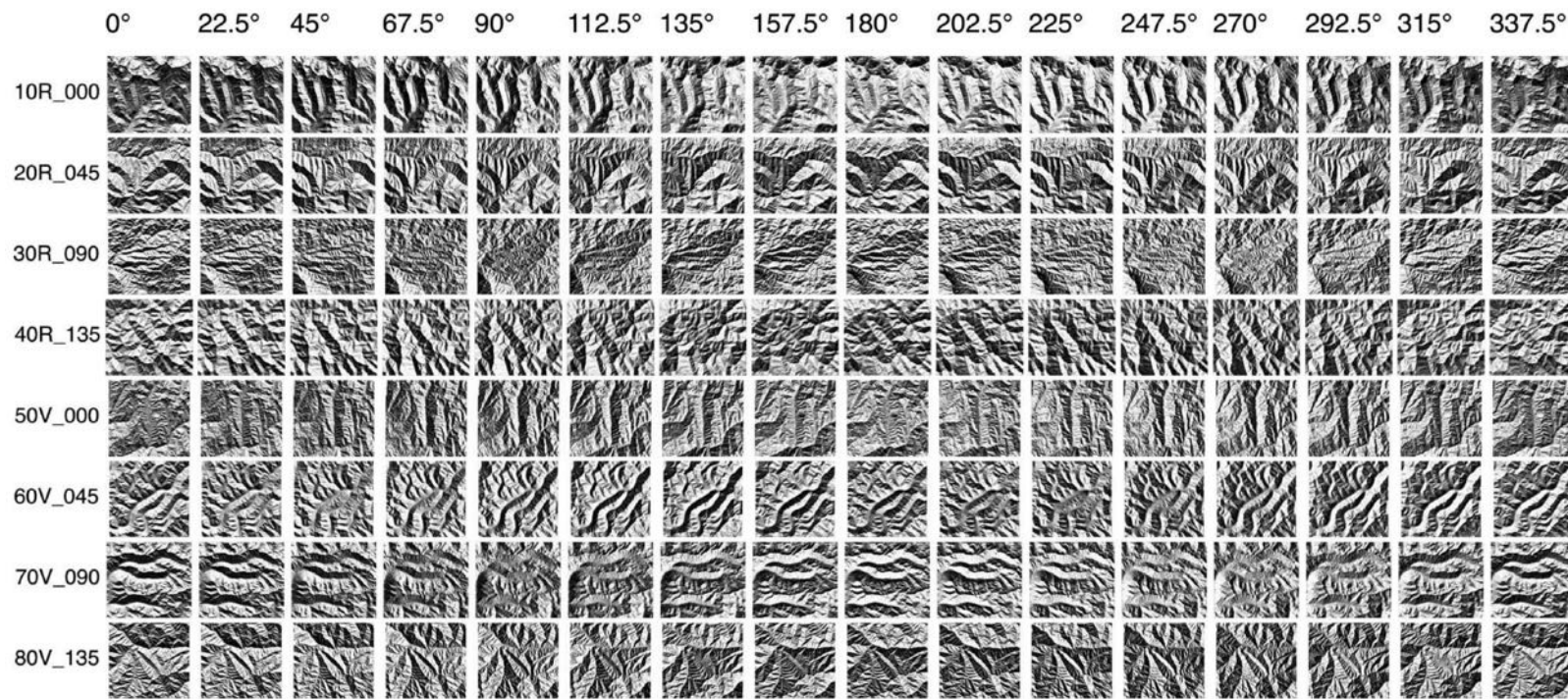
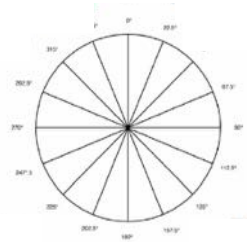
a valley

unsure

a ridge

clearly a ridge

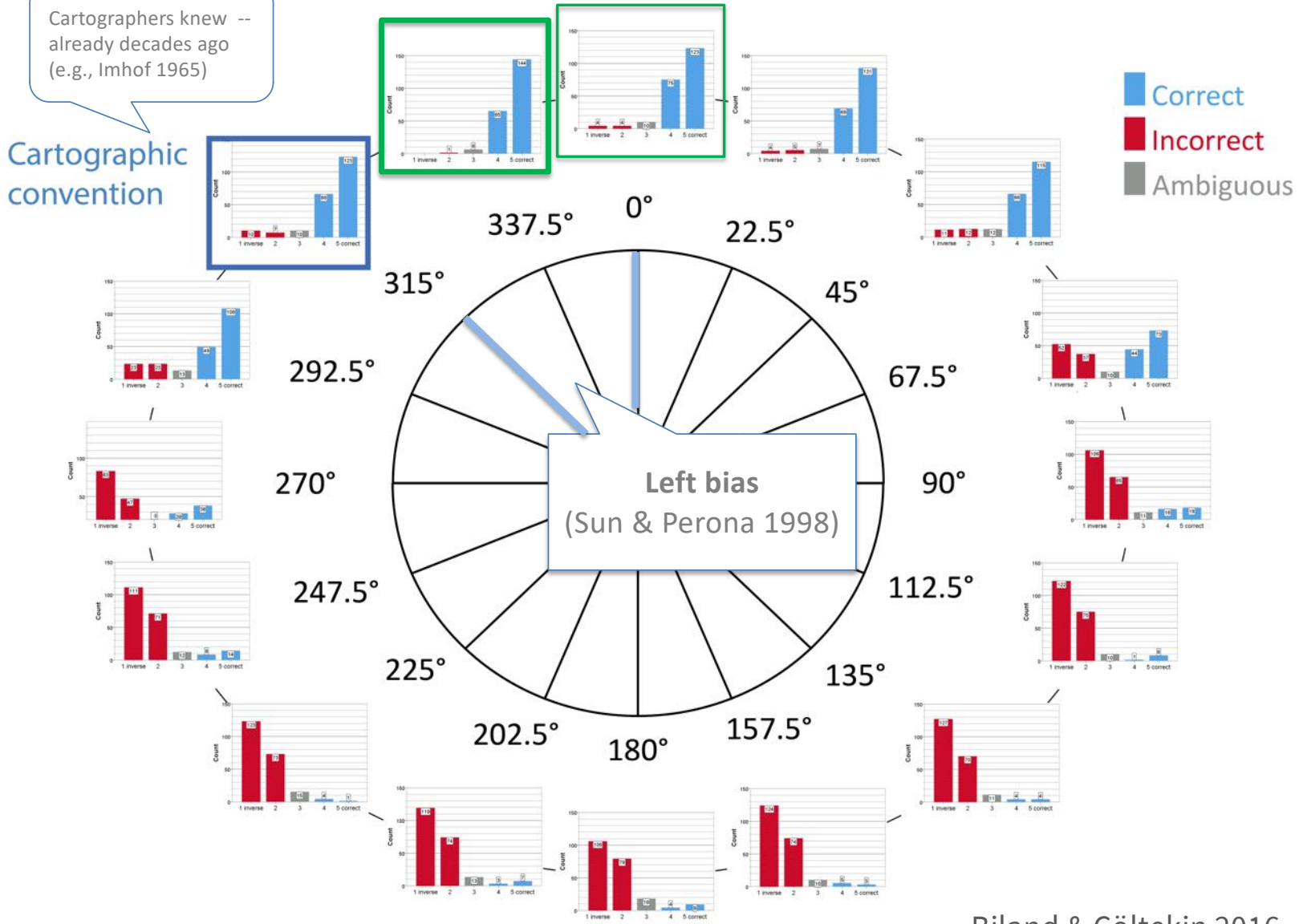




128 terrains (8 landform configurations, 16 illumination directions)
29 participants

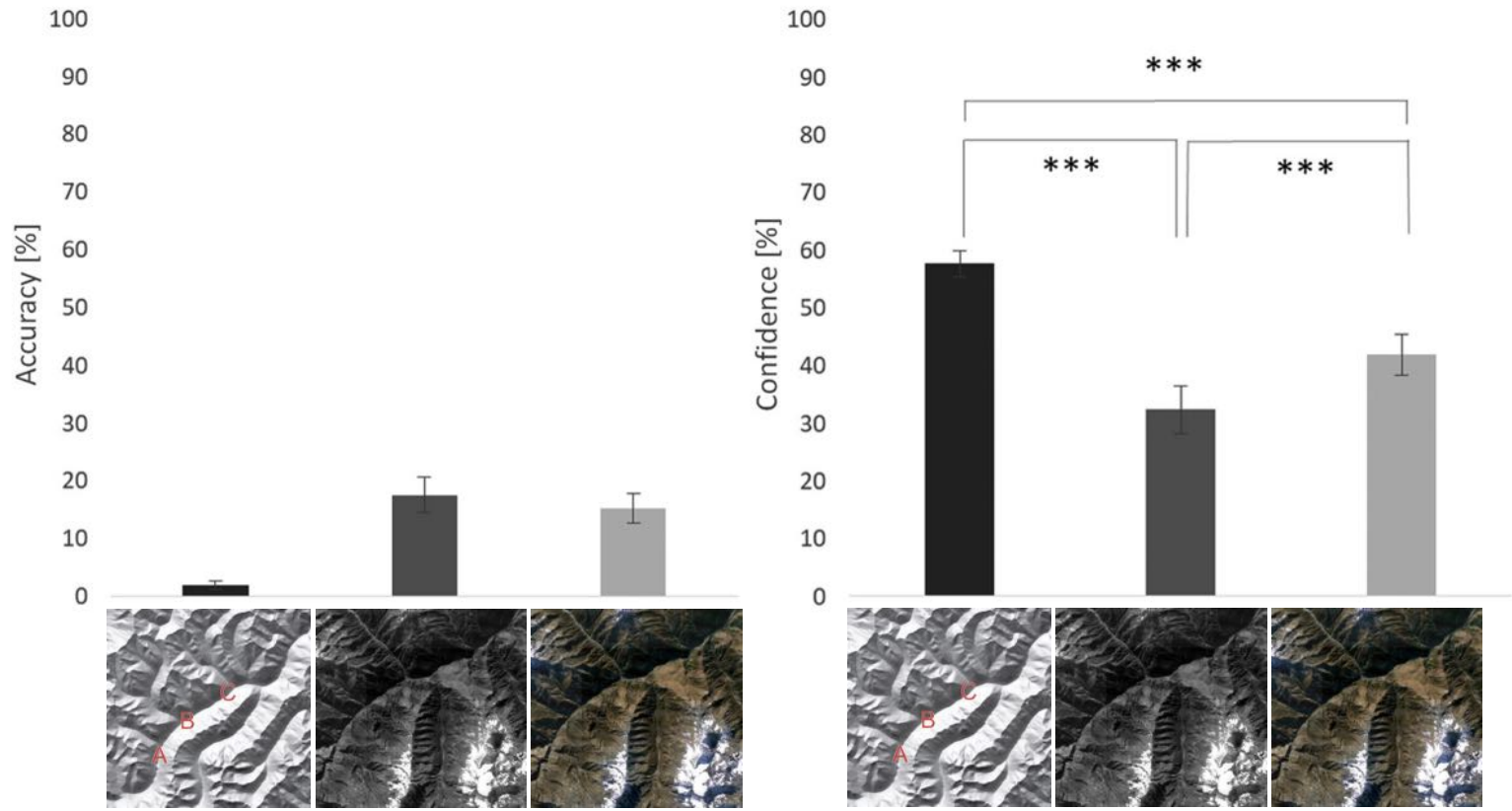
Cartographers knew -- already decades ago (e.g., Imhof 1965)

Cartographic convention



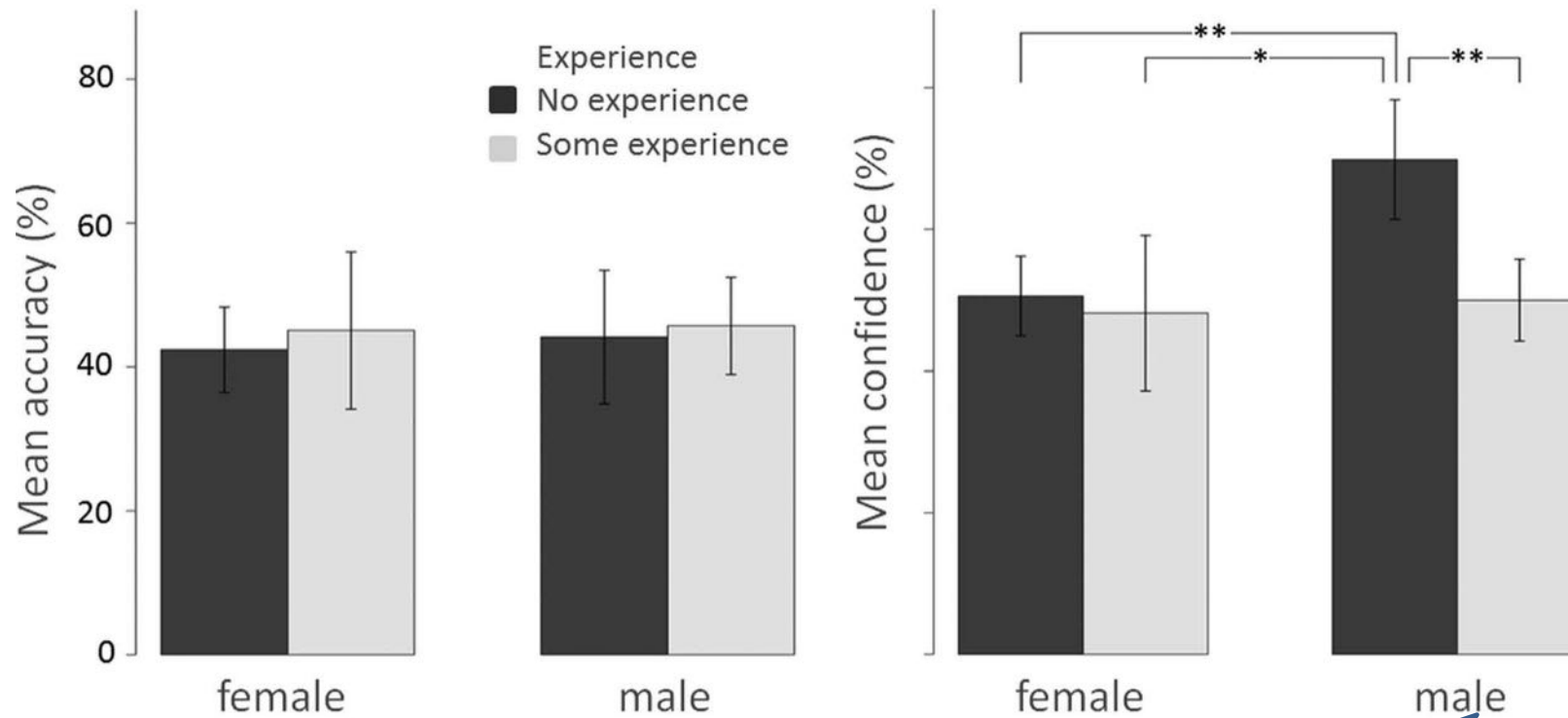
Biland & Çöltekin 2016

Accuracy vs. confidence



Çöltekin, A., & Biland, J. (2019). Comparing the terrain reversal effect in satellite images and in shaded relief maps: an examination of the effects of color and texture on 3D shape perception from shading. *International Journal of Digital Earth*, 12(4), 442-459.

(over)confidence



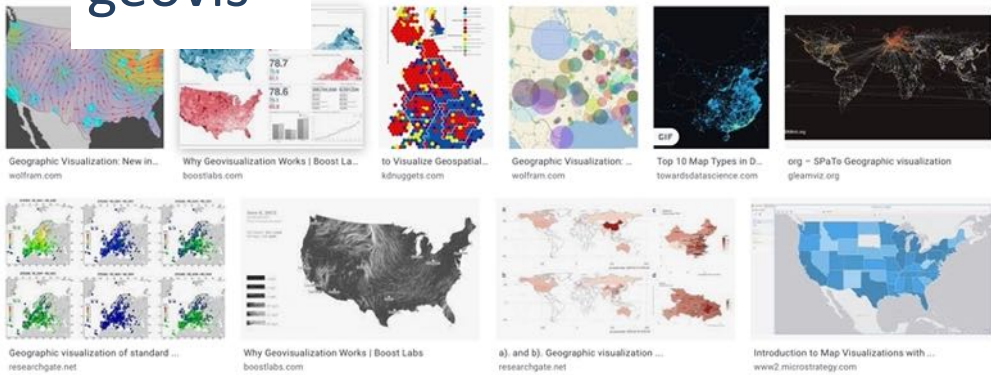
Experience does something!

What we know

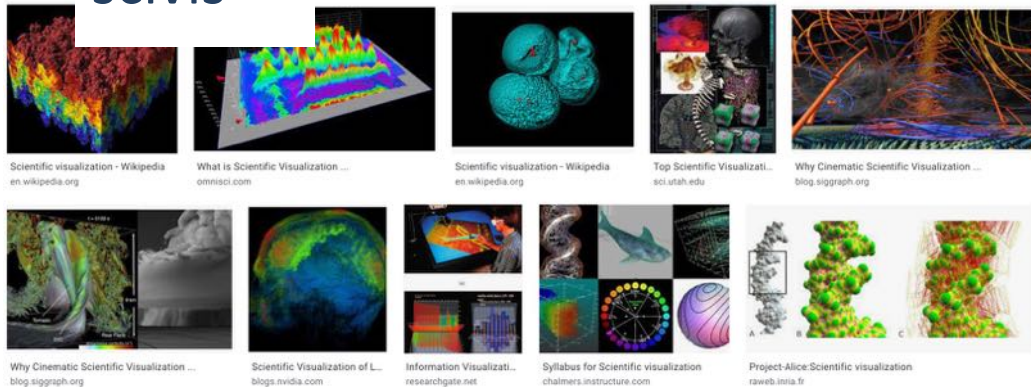
- Occurs in shaded relief maps (Imhof, 1960s) and in satellite images (Saraf et al. 1996, Bernabé-Poveda et al. 2005)
- Prevalent
 - up to 98% in SRMs (Bernabé-Poveda & Çöltekin, 2014; Biland & Çöltekin, 2016)
 - ~40-60% in satellite images (Çöltekin and Biland, 2018)
- Texture reduces, color strengthens the illusion (Çöltekin and Biland, 2018)
- There is a *left bias* (Çöltekin and Biland, 2018; Çöltekin et al., 2018)
- *Handedness* matters in left bias
(Sun and Perona, 1998; Mamassian and Goutcher 2001; Gerardin, Kourtzi, and Mamassian 2010)
- Non-expert men more *confident*, but not more accurate
(Biland & Çöltekin, 2016)
- Reproducible (e.g., Çöltekin et al., 2018, more on the way)
- Fixable (Saraf et al., 2005; Bernabé-Poveda, Sanchez-Ortega, Çöltekin, 2011; Gil 2010; 2014, Hartung & Çöltekin 2020)

SciViz seems to contain a lot of 3D

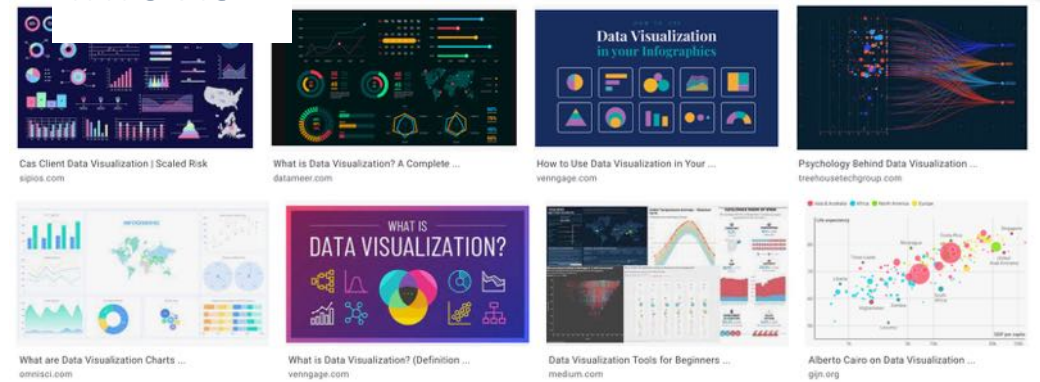
geovis



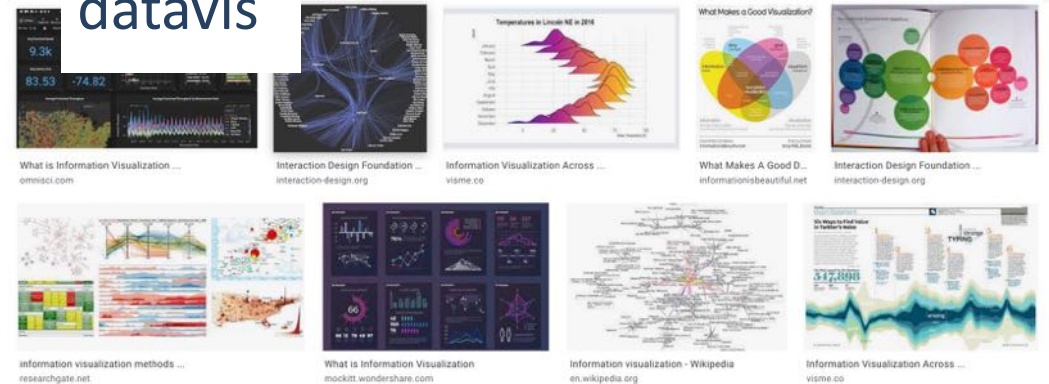
scivis



infovis

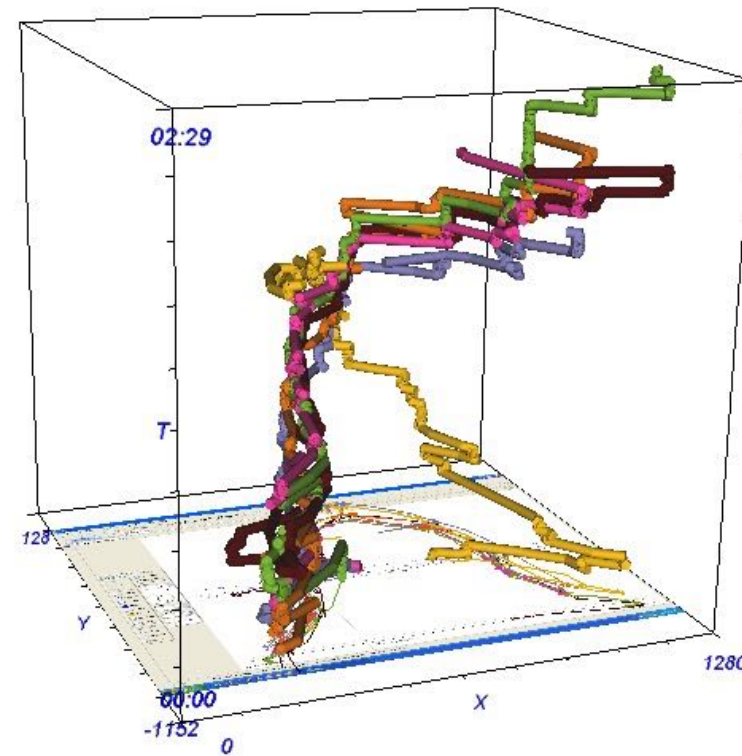
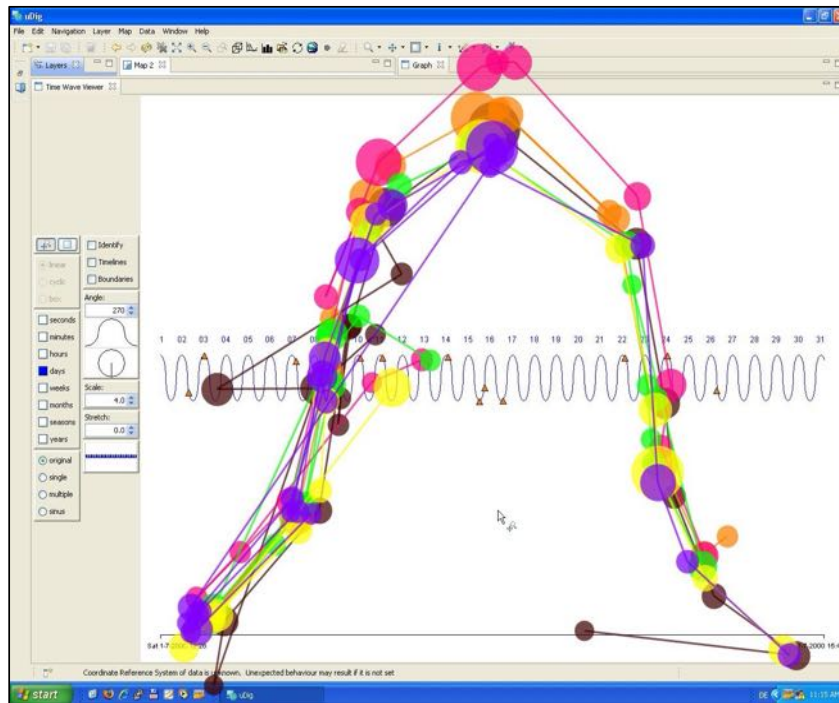


datavis

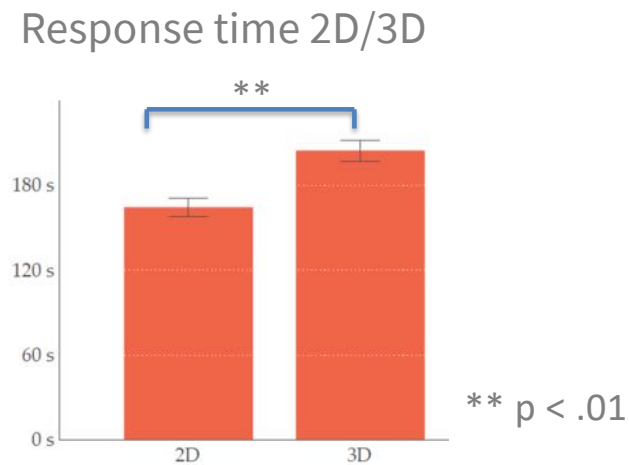
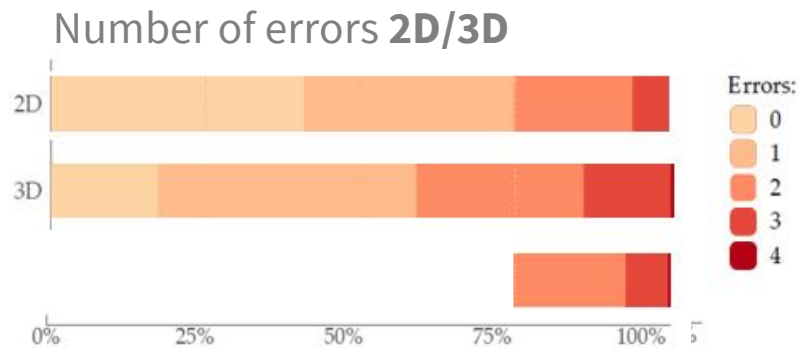
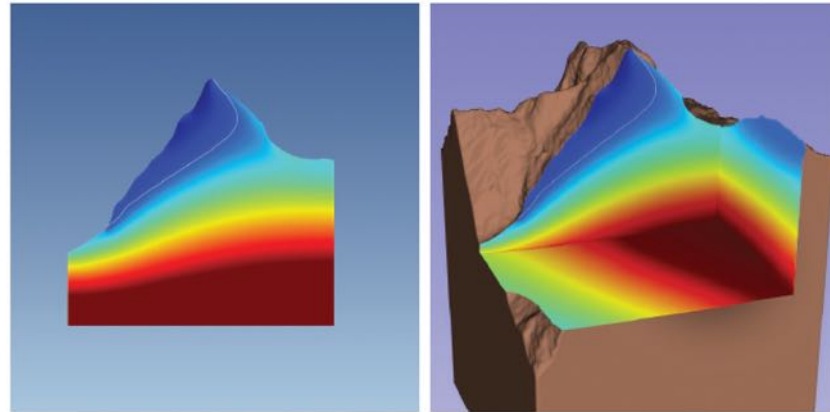


Is 3D better than 2D?

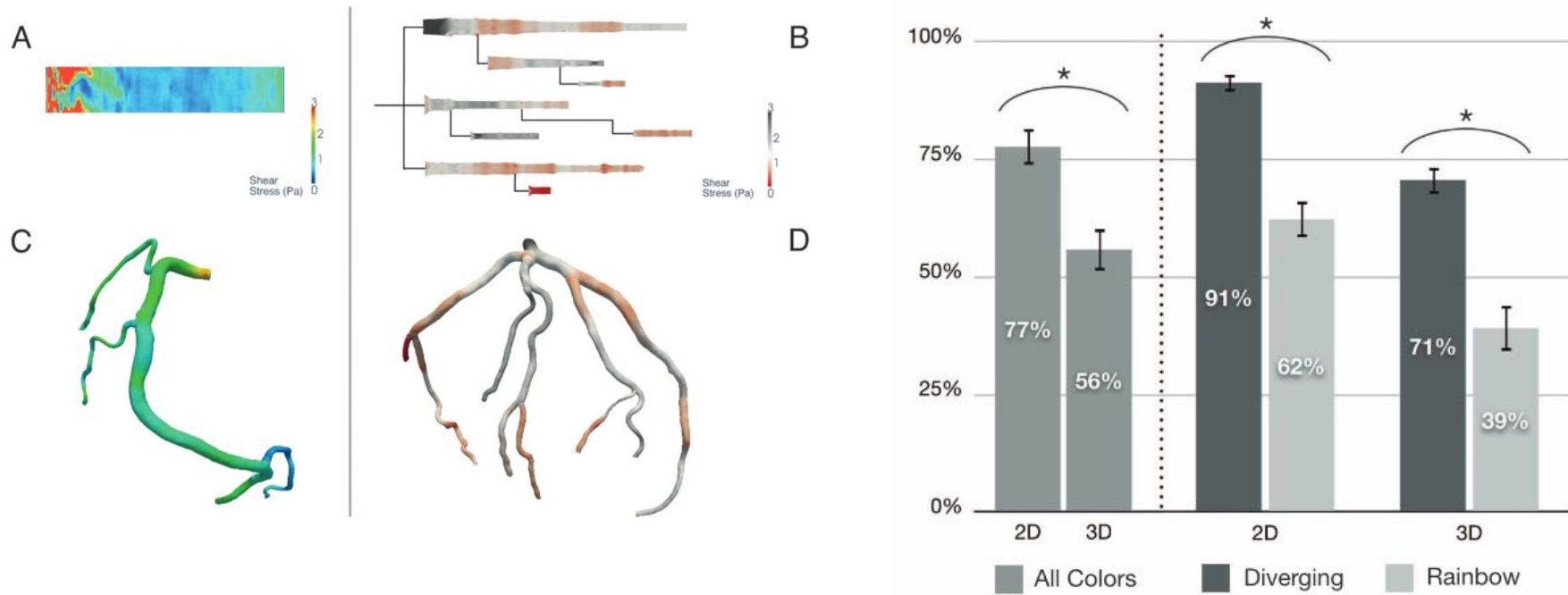
2D vs 3D Patterns and anomalies in eye movement data



2D vs 3D Reading temperature from permafrost visualizations



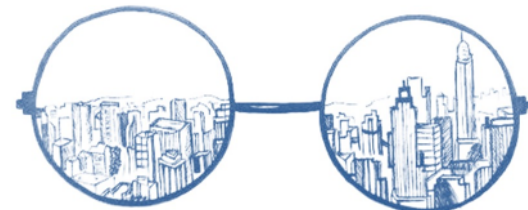
2D vs 3D Artery visualizations for heart disease diagnosis



Changing to 2D helps but color is even more important!

McIntire et al.'s (2014) review on **stereo 3D**

- based on 160 papers (51 years of research), stereo 3D
 - improved performance in 60% of the experiments
 - made no difference in 25%
 - harmed performance in 'rare' cases
- studied contexts
 - judgments of positions and/or distances
 - finding, identifying, or classifying objects
 - spatial manipulations of real or virtual objects
 - navigation
 - spatial understanding, memory, or recall
 - learning, training, or planning





Evolution of the Desk

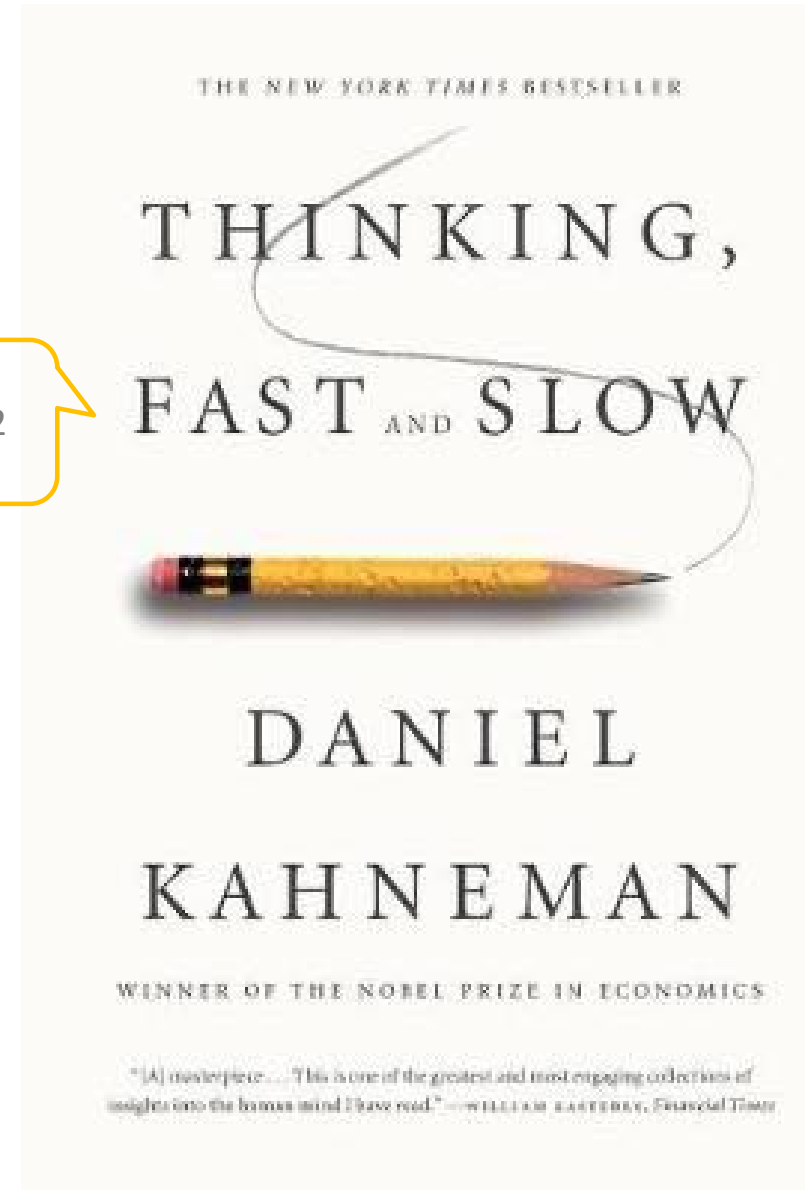


Another way to think about
visualization+:

system 1 & system 2

Extended reality (XR)

Complementing rational
thinking (classical vis) with
experience based,
memorable moments



X is variable – virtual, augmented, mixed

- You have a virtual cat in a digital room, entirely simulated (VR)
- Show a virtual cat at a *random* place in the real world (AR)
- The virtual cat can hide in the physical box, system interprets the box, *spatially referenced* (MR)



Oliver the Virtual Cat

<https://appadvice.com/app/oliver-the-virtual-cat/1378235214>

MR example



by Alexandre Devaux
Çöltekin, A., Lochhead, I.,
Madden, M., Christophe, S.,
Devaux, A., Pettit, C., ... &
Hedley, N. (2020). Extended
reality in spatial sciences: A
review of research challenges
and future directions. *ISPRS
International Journal of Geo-
Information*, 9(7), 439.

VR example

TECH
INSIDER





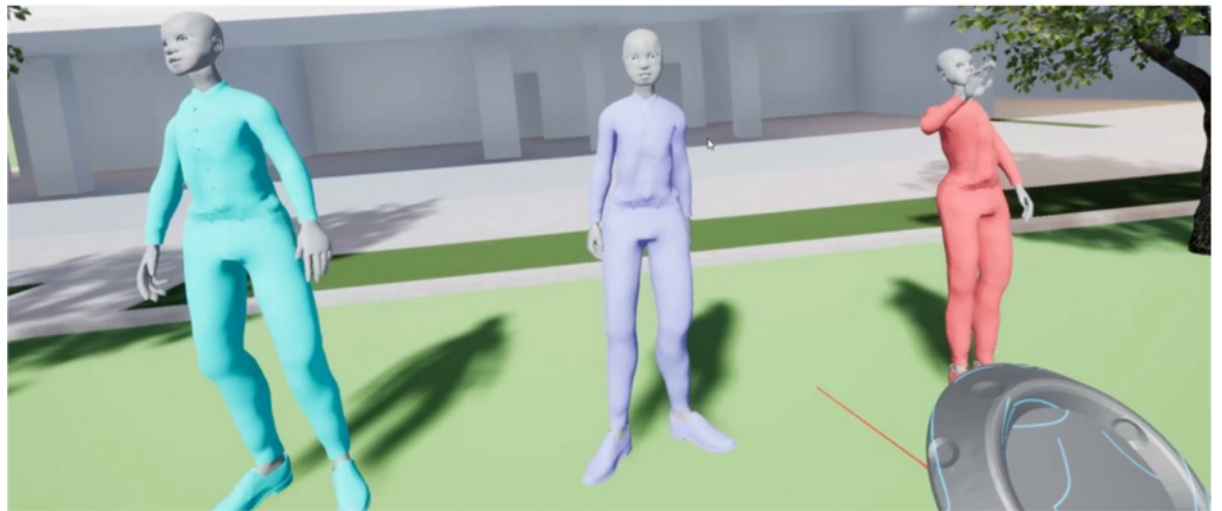
XR is powerful
Experiences are **virtual**
but the emotional and
physiological
consequences are **real**

📷 In Koçak's view, these glasses (VR headsets) are also emotionally beneficial for animals. He noted that they were less stressed when wearing them, and this is reflected in the milk yield, which is increasing in both quality and quantity.
Photograph:(Twitter)

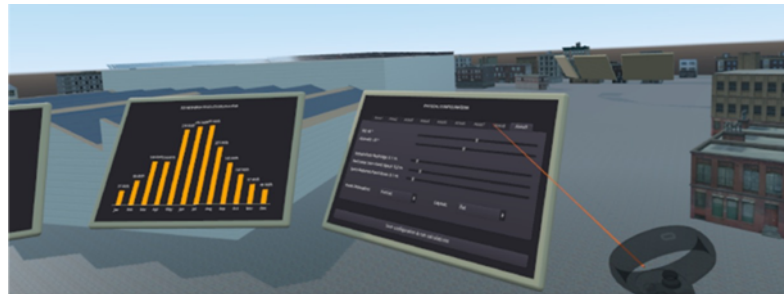
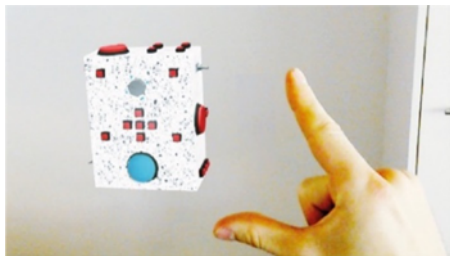
 FOLLOW US



Gaze visualization Bragger et al. (2022)



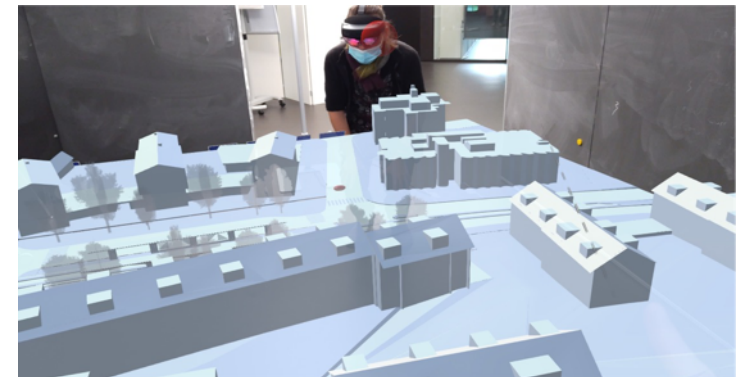
Avatars unpublished work Marti, Schällmann, Fluri, Çöltekin



VR Labs unpublished work
Kaufman, Burri, Huesser, Leu, Odermatt,
Minamisawa, Çöltekin

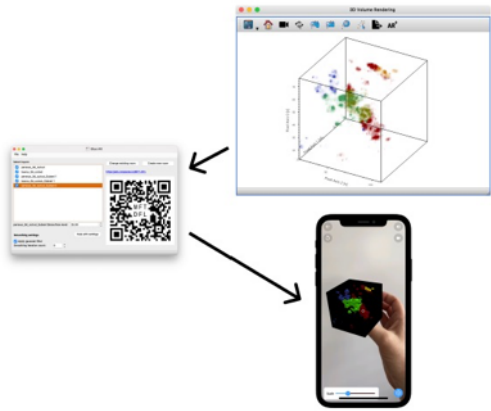


Digital twins Baumgartner et al. (2022)

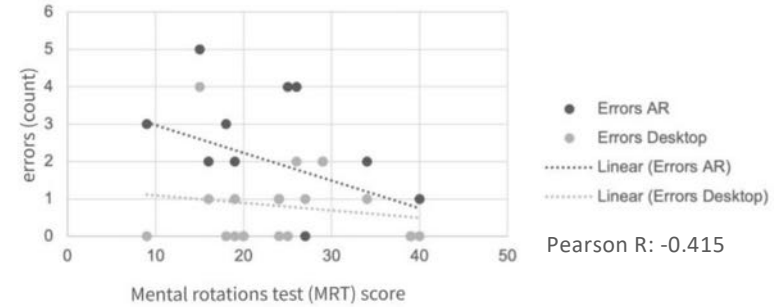


CollabMR unpublished work
Baumgartner, Koebel, Çöltekin

Tangible AR (Study 1)

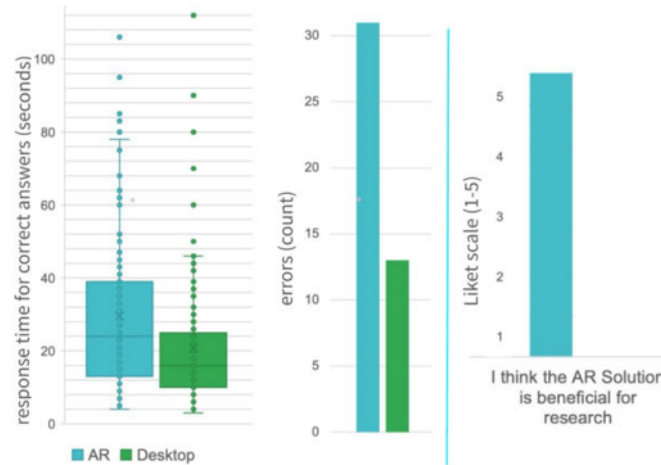


Spatial abilities vs. error rates



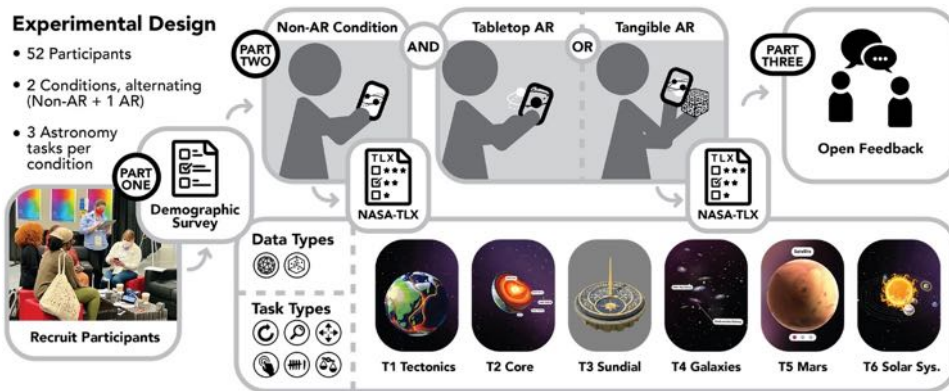
Higher mental rotation abilities correlate with higher performance in AR

Performance vs. attitude
n=16, age 20-49, 10 men

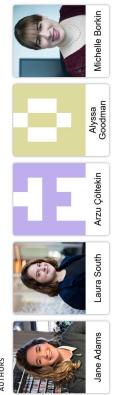
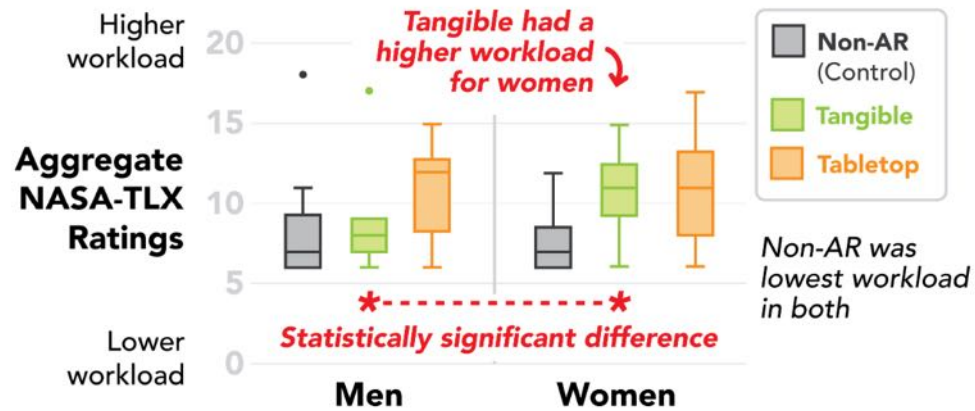


Performance worse in AR (left), unanimous intuition: AR benefits scientific exploration (right)

Tangible AR (Study 2)

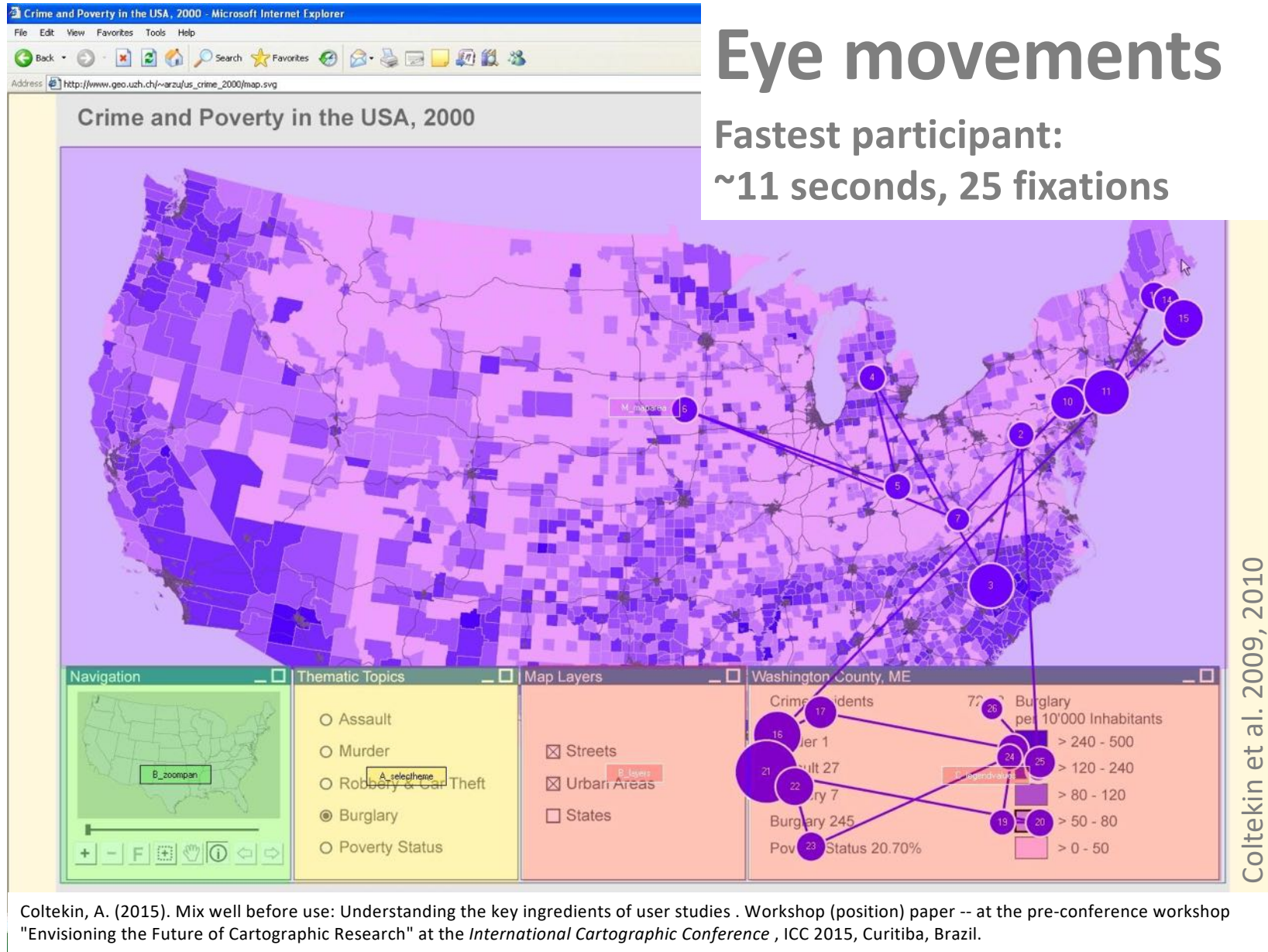


“For whom”
is the visualization?

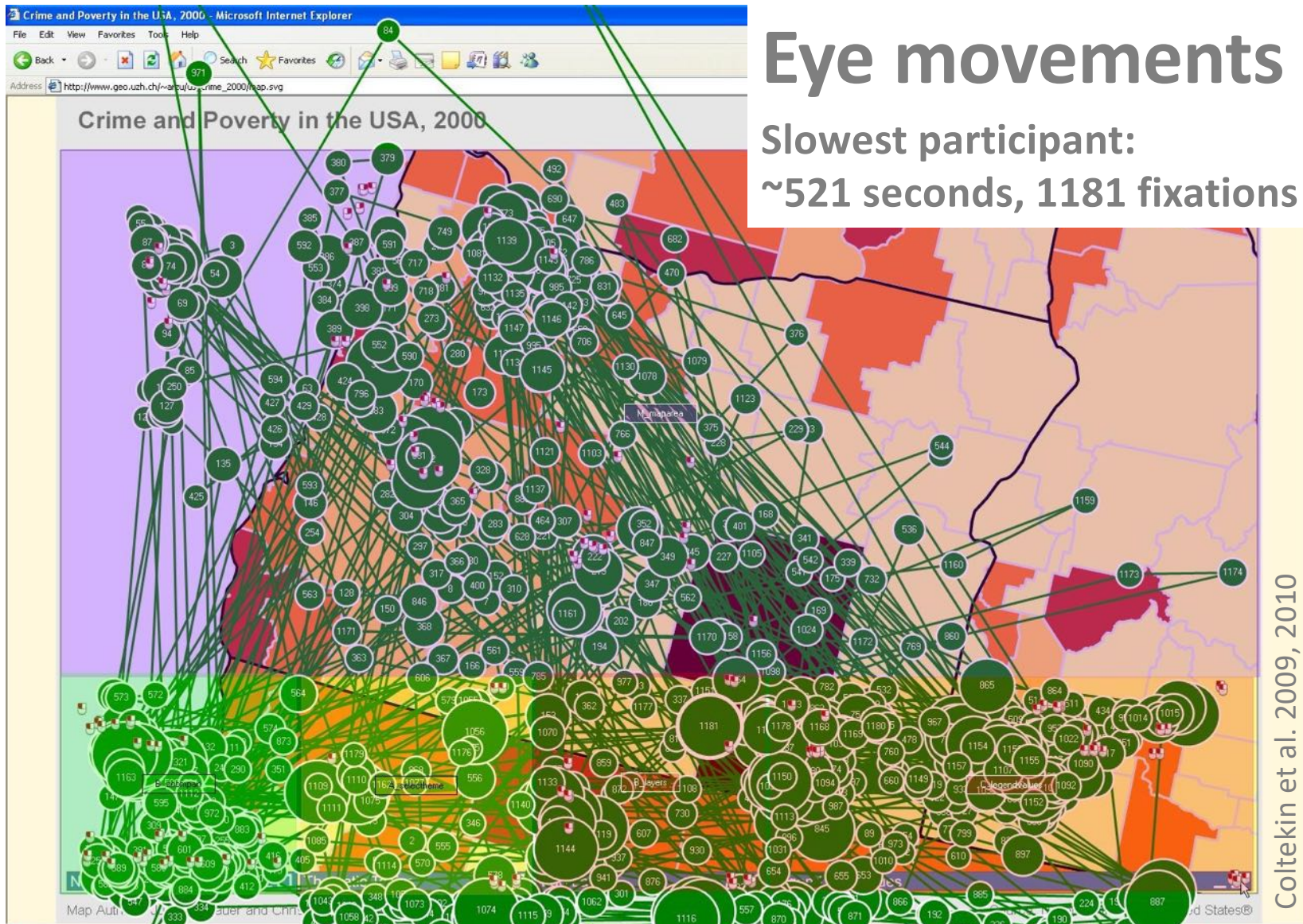


Eye movements

Fastest participant:
~11 seconds, 25 fixations



Coltekin, A. (2015). Mix well before use: Understanding the key ingredients of user studies . Workshop (position) paper -- at the pre-conference workshop "Envisioning the Future of Cartographic Research" at the *International Cartographic Conference* , ICC 2015, Curitiba, Brazil.



Coltekin et al. 2009, 2010

Coltekin, A. (2015). Mix well before use: Understanding the key ingredients of user studies . Workshop (position) paper -- at the pre-conference workshop "Envisioning the Future of Cartographic Research" at the *International Cartographic Conference* , ICC 2015, Curitiba, Brazil.

Aging

population over 60 global

Population ages 15-64 (% of total population)

Population ages 0-14 (% of total population)

All Images News Videos Maps More Settings Tools

About 260'000'000 results (0.50 seconds)

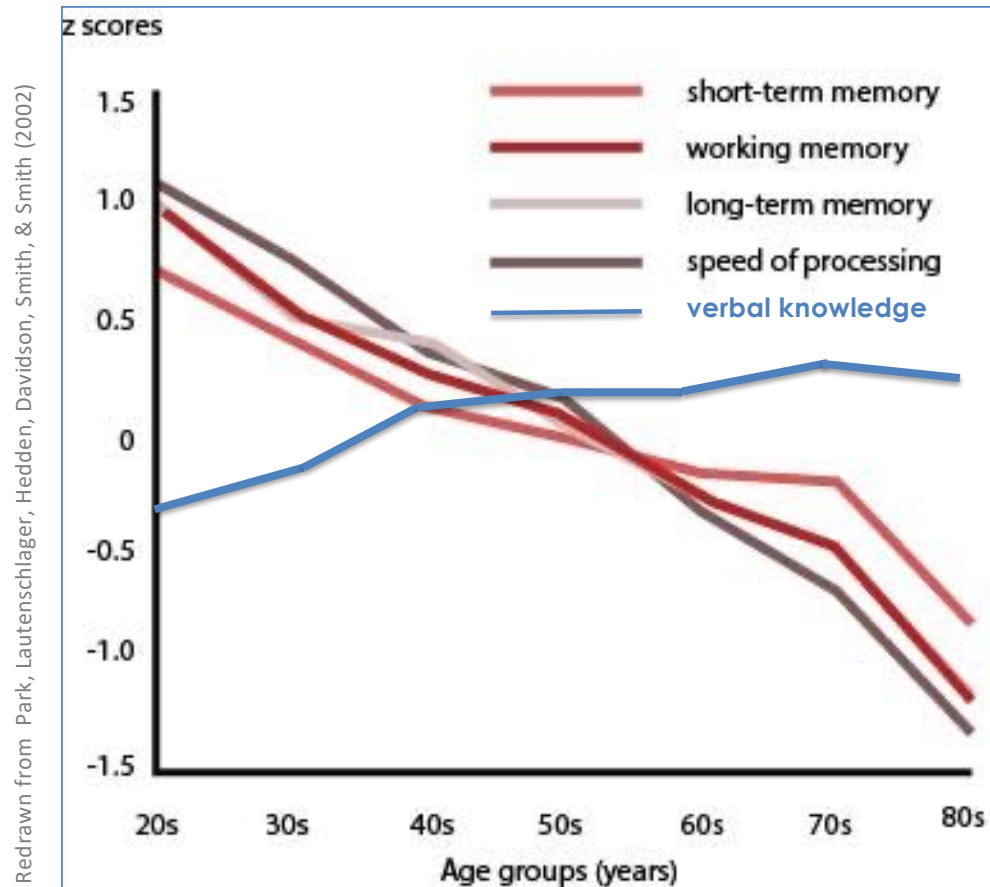
962 million

The **global population** aged **60** years or **over** numbered **962 million in 2017, more than twice as large as in 1980** when there were 382 million older persons **worldwide**. The number of older persons is expected to double again by 2050, when it is projected to reach nearly 2.1 billion.

[World Population Ageing - the United Nations](https://www.un.org/publications/pdf/ageing/WPA2017_Highlights)

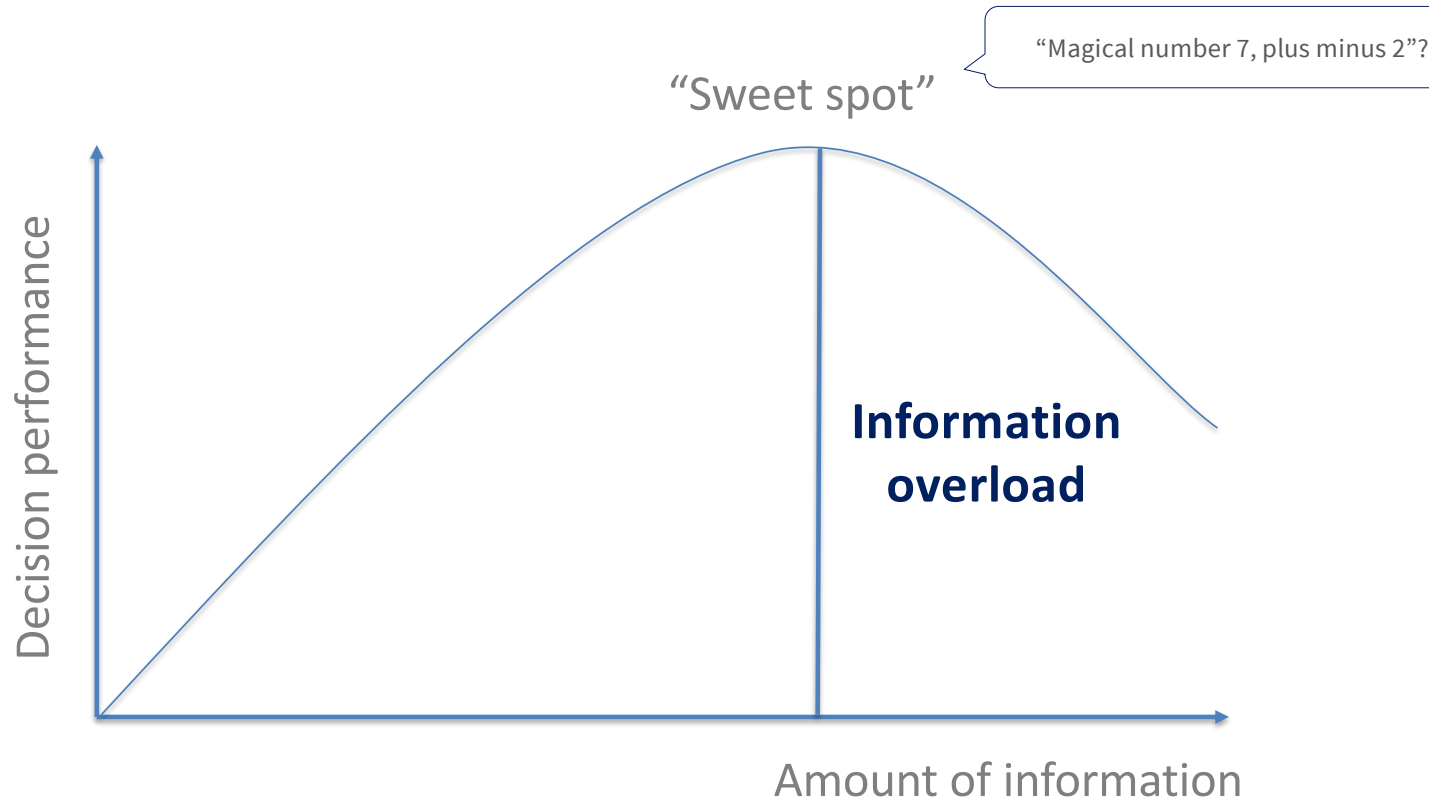
[https://www.un.org > publications > pdf > ageing > WPA2017_Highlights](https://www.un.org/publications/pdf/ageing/WPA2017_Highlights)

... as we age, this happens



Ok, at least
wisdom is real 😊

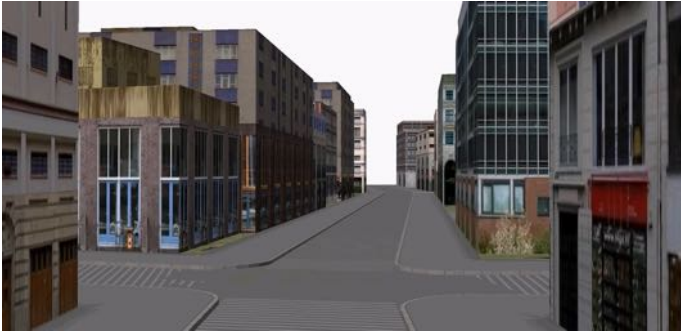
The (infamous) inverted u-curve



Miller, G. A. (1956). The magical number seven, plus or minus two: Some limits on our capacity for processing information. *Psychological Review*, 63, 81-97

Eppler, M. J., & Mengis, J. (2008). The Concept of Information Overload-A Review of Literature from Organization Science, Accounting, Marketing, MIS, and Related Disciplines (2004). *The Information Society: An International Journal*, 20 (5), 2004, pp. 1-20. *Kommunikationsmanagement im Wandel: Beiträge aus 10 Jahren= mcminstitute*, 271-305.

too much information



too little information

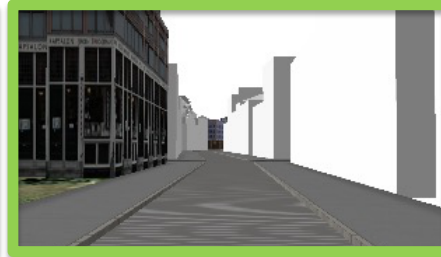
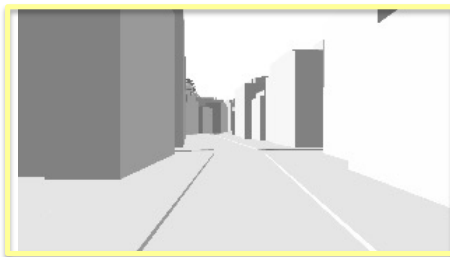
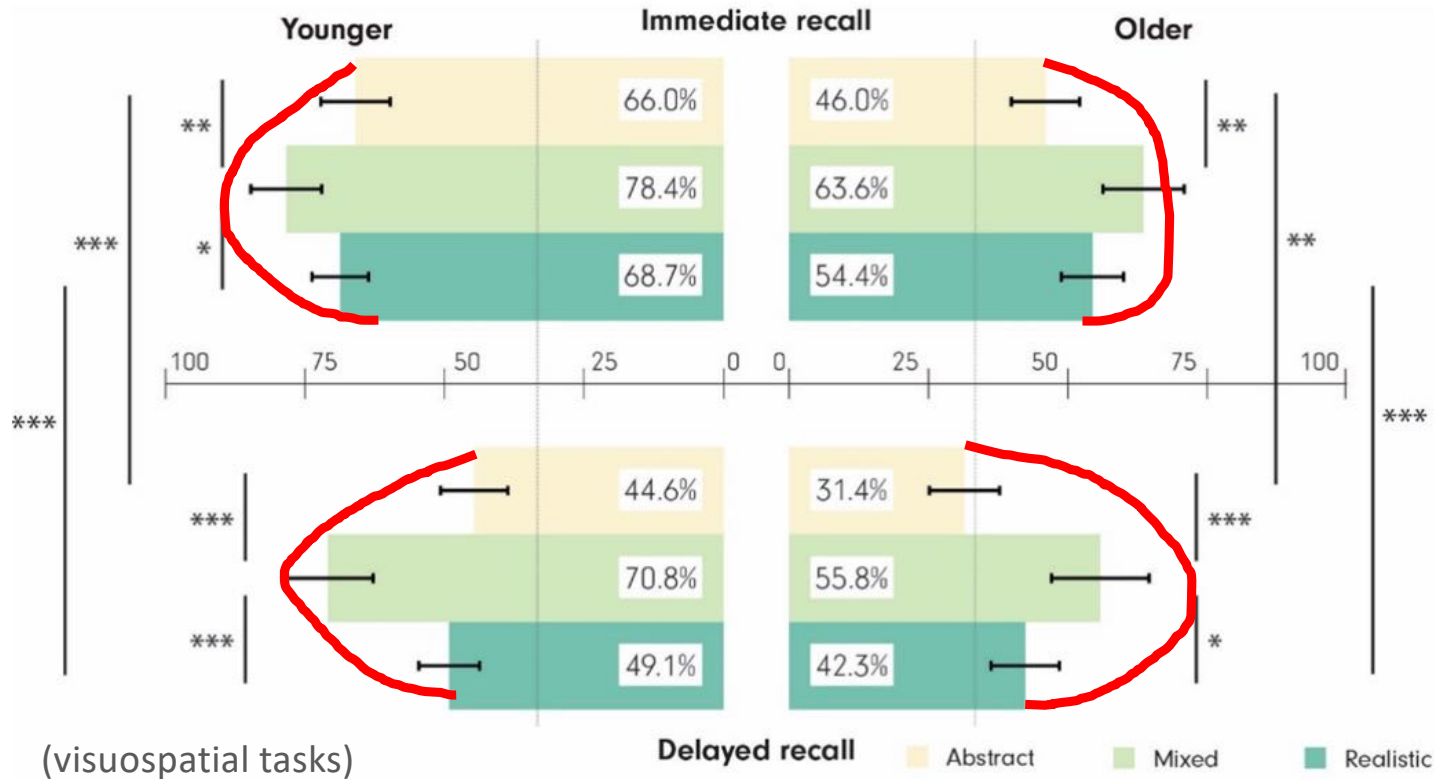


a design intervention “mixed realism”



1. Lokka, I-E., Çöltekin, A. (2017). Towards optimizing the design of virtual environments for route learning: An empirical study of memorability with changing levels of realism. *International Journal of Digital Earth*.
2. Lokka, I-E., Çöltekin, A. Wiener, J., Fabrikant, S.I., Roecke, C. (2018). Virtual environments as memory training devices in navigational tasks for older adults. *Scientific Reports*. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-29029-x>
3. Lokka, I-E., Çöltekin, A. (2019). Perspective switch and spatial knowledge acquisition: Effects of age, mental rotation ability and visuospatial memory capacity on route learning in virtual environments with different levels of realism. *Cartography and Geographic Information Science*

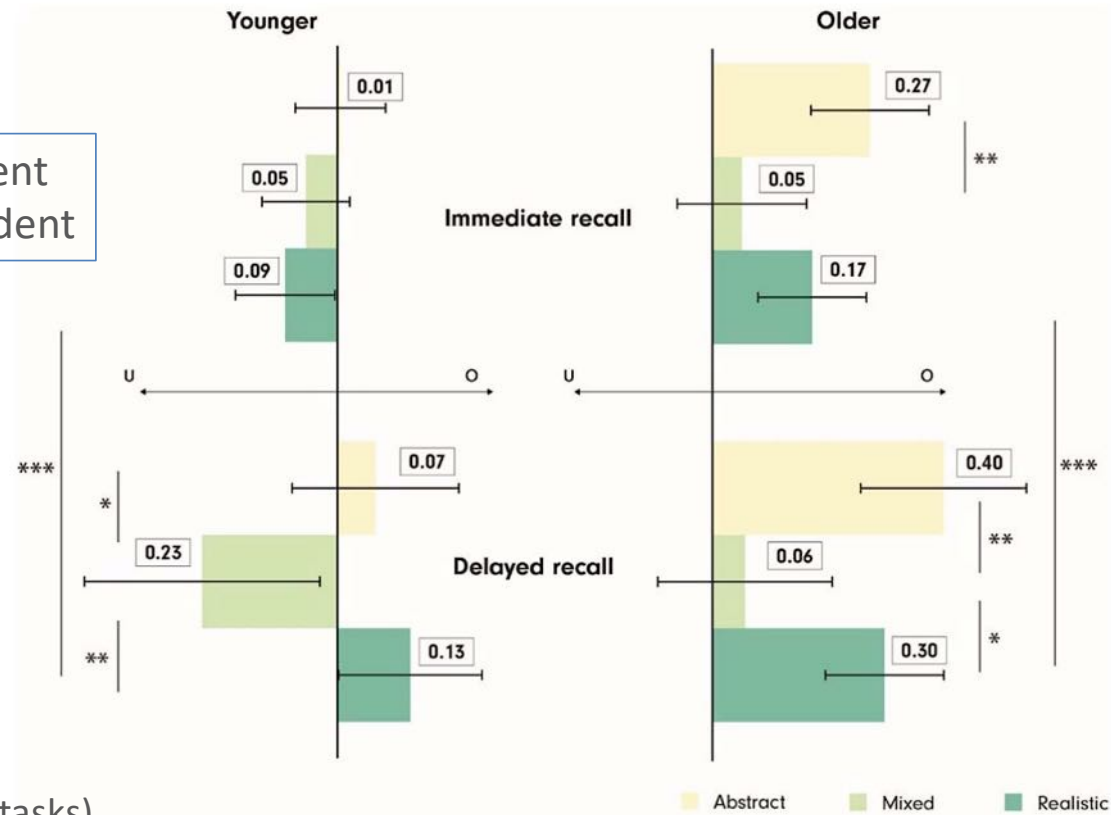
Recall accuracy: The MixedVE “wins”



1. Lokka, I.-E., Çöltekin, A. (2017). Towards optimizing the design of virtual environments for route learning: An empirical study of memorability with changing levels of realism. *International Journal of Digital Earth*.
2. Lokka, I.-E., Çöltekin, A., Wiener, J., Fabrikant, S.I., Roecke, C. (2018). Virtual environments as memory training devices in navigational tasks for older adults. *Scientific Reports*. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-29029-x>
3. Lokka, I.-E., Çöltekin, A. (2019). Perspective switch and spatial knowledge acquisition: Effects of age, mental rotation ability and visuospatial memory capacity on route learning in virtual environments with different levels of realism. *Cartography and Geographic Information Science*.

... helps calibrating confidence

O: overconfident
U: underconfident

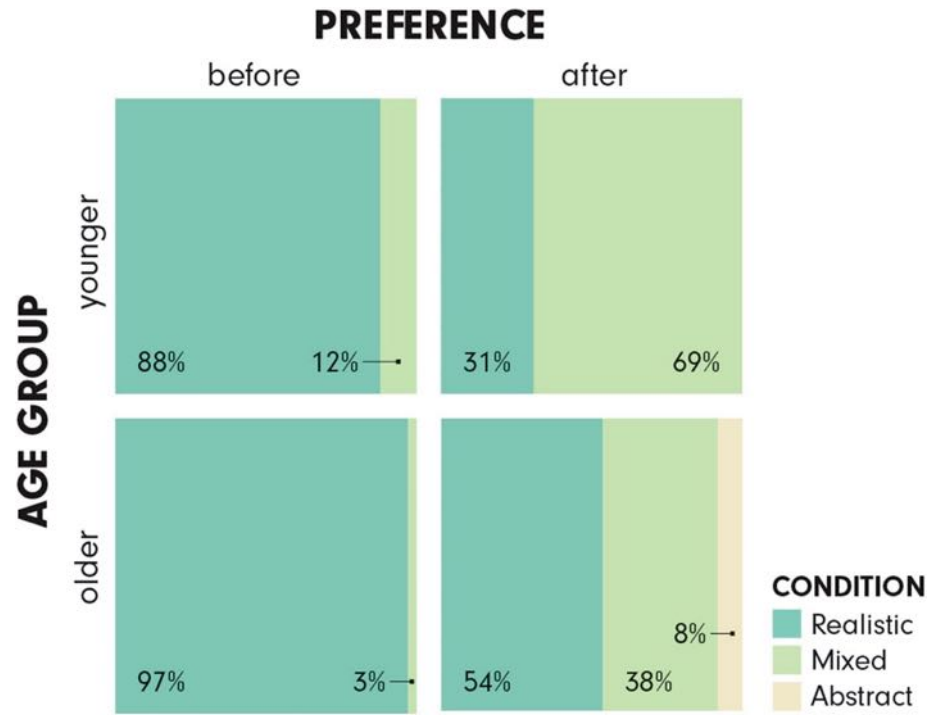
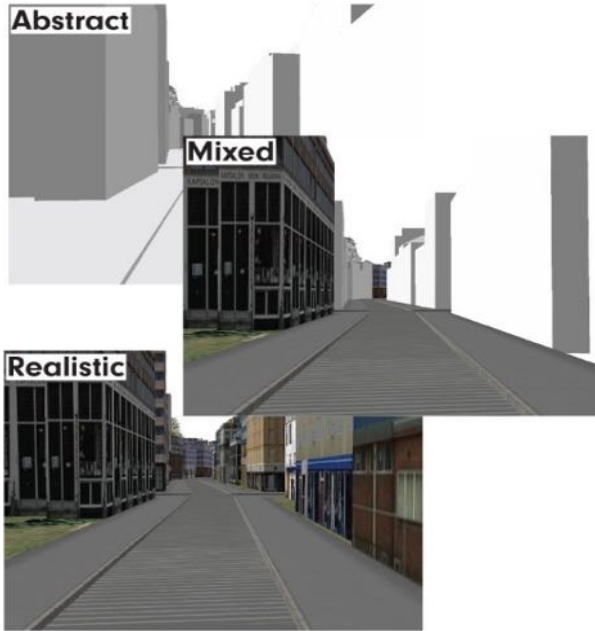


(visuospatial tasks)



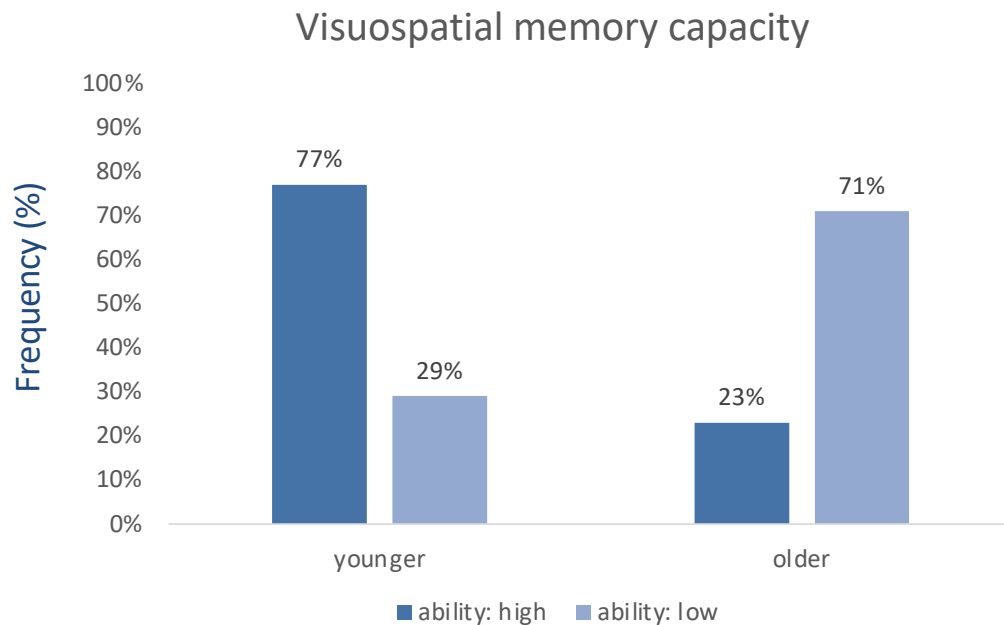
- Lokka, I.-E., Çöltekin, A. (2017). Towards optimizing the design of virtual environments for route learning: An empirical study of memorability with changing levels of realism. *International Journal of Digital Earth*.
- Lokka, I.-E., Çöltekin, A., Wiener, J., Fabrikant, S.I., Roecke, C. (2018). Virtual environments as memory training devices in navigational tasks for older adults. *Scientific Reports*. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-29029-x>
- Lokka, I.-E., Çöltekin, A. (2019). Perspective switch and spatial knowledge acquisition: Effects of age, mental rotation ability and visuospatial memory capacity on route learning in virtual environments with different levels of realism. *Cartography and Geographic Information Science*

...help against **naïve realism** (Smallman & John 2005, 2011)



1. Lokka, I.-E., Çöltekin, A. (2017). Towards optimizing the design of virtual environments for route learning: An empirical study of memorability with changing levels of realism. *International Journal of Digital Earth*.
2. Lokka, I.-E., Çöltekin, A., Wiener, J., Fabrikant, S.I., Roecke, C. (2018). Virtual environments as memory training devices in navigational tasks for older adults. *Scientific Reports*. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-29029-x>
3. Lokka, I.-E., Çöltekin, A. (2019). Perspective switch and spatial knowledge acquisition: Effects of age, mental rotation ability and visuospatial memory capacity on route learning in virtual environments with different levels of realism. *Cartography and Geographic Information Science*

Spatial abilities among our participants? (median split)



MINI REVIEW ARTICLE

Front. Aging Neurosci., 21 June 2012 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnagi.2012.00016>

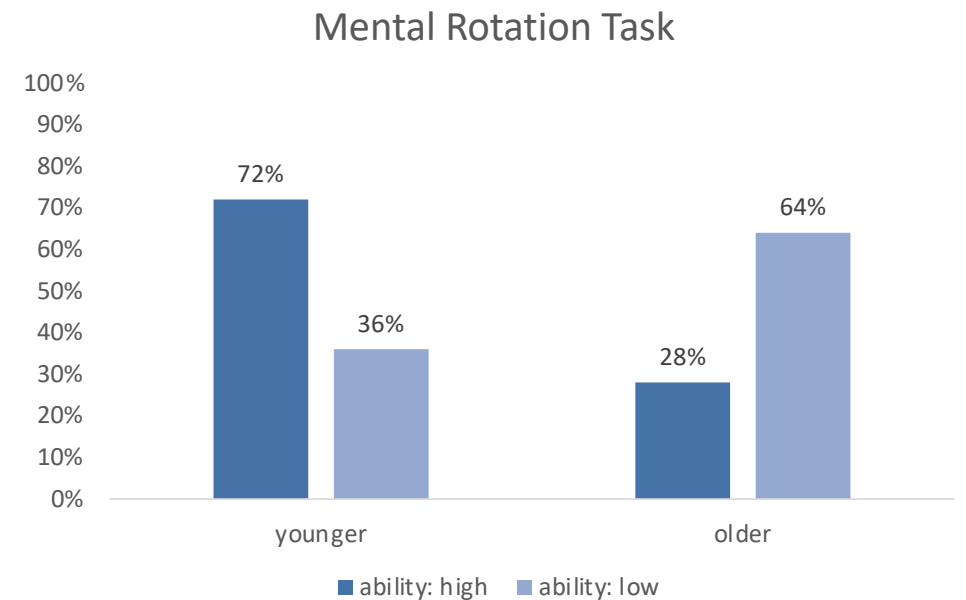
Spatial navigation—a unique window into physiological and pathological aging

Ivana Gazova^{1,2*}, Kamil Vlcek^{2,3}, Jan Laczó^{1,2}, Zuzana Nedelska^{1,2}, Eva Hyncicova¹, Ivana Mokrisova¹, Katerina Sheardova² and Jakub Hort^{1,2}

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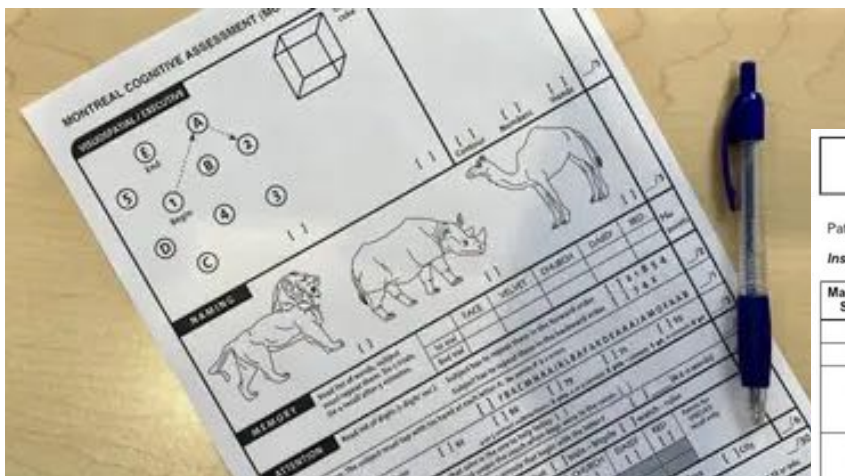
²International Clinical Research Center and St. Anne's University Hospital Brno, Brno, Czech Republic

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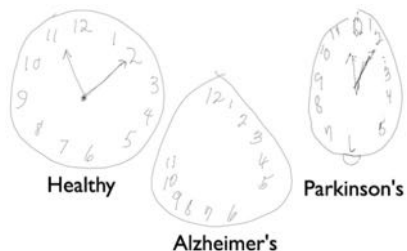


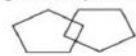
How do we measure cognition?

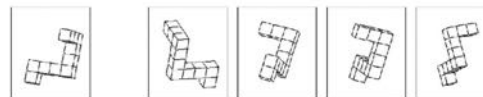
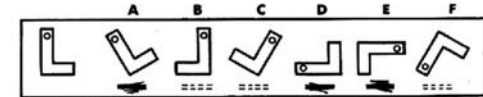
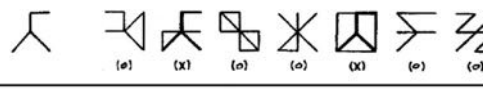


If we do these digitally, do they measure the same thing? Are they worse, or better perhaps?



MoCA



Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)		
Patient's Name: _____		Date: _____
<i>Instructions: Score one point for each correct response within each question or activity.</i>		
Maximum Score	Patient's Score	Questions
5		"What is the year? Season? Date? Day? Month?"
5		"Where are we now? State? County? Town/city? Hospital? Floor?"
3		The examiner names three unrelated objects clearly and slowly, then the instructor asks the patient to name all three of them. The patient's response is used for scoring. The examiner repeats them until patient learns all of them, if possible.
5		"I would like you to count backward from 100 by sevens." (93, 86, 79, 72, 65, ...) Alternative: "Spell WORLD backwards." (D-L-R-O-W)
3		"Earlier I told you the names of three things. Can you tell me what those were?"
2		Show the patient two simple objects, such as a wristwatch and a pencil, and ask the patient to name them.
1		"Repeat the phrase: 'No ifs, ands, or buts.'"
3		"Take the paper in your right hand, fold it in half, and put it on the floor." (The examiner gives the patient a piece of blank paper.)
1		"Please read this and do what it says." (Written instruction is "Close your eyes.")
1		"Make up and write a sentence about anything." (This sentence must contain a noun and a verb.)
1		"Please copy this picture." (The examiner gives the patient a blank piece of paper and asks him/her to draw the symbol below. All 10 angles must be present and two must intersect.) 
30		TOTAL

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	

Digital biomarkers

- Unobstrutive
- Ecological
- Continuous
- Scalable
- ...
- “digital cognitive biomarkers can be a sensitive and promising clinical tool for detecting MCI and dementia.”

npj | digital medicine

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Digital biomarkers of cognitive function

[Paul Dagum](#) 

[J Clin Med](#). 2022 Jul; 11(14): 4191.

Published online 2022 Jul 19. doi: [10.3390/jcm11144191](https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm11144191)

PMCID: PMC9320101

PMID: [35887956](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35887956/)

Digital Cognitive Biomarker for Mild Cognitive Impairments and Dementia: A Systematic Review

[Zihan Ding](#)¹, [Tsz-lok Lee](#)¹ and [Agnes S. Chan](#)^{1,2,*}

Augmented reality +

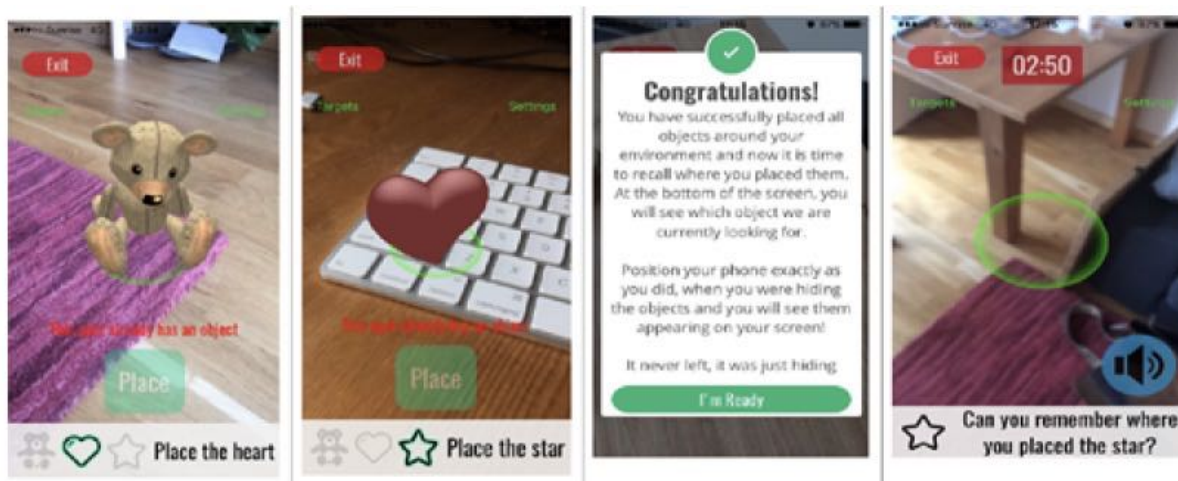
- Various pre-selected visuospatial ability tests
- Motor coordination
- An AR/MR memory “game”

Bill Gates is Optimistic About This Dementia Research

Michael Hunter MD [Follow](#) [Message](#)
Sep 21 · 3 min read



“He also points to Altoida’s efforts to develop an app that uses **augmented reality** games to assess cognition.”



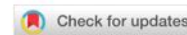
Detects early & subtle micro-errors (accuracy) and micro-movements (latency)

MCI to AD conversion

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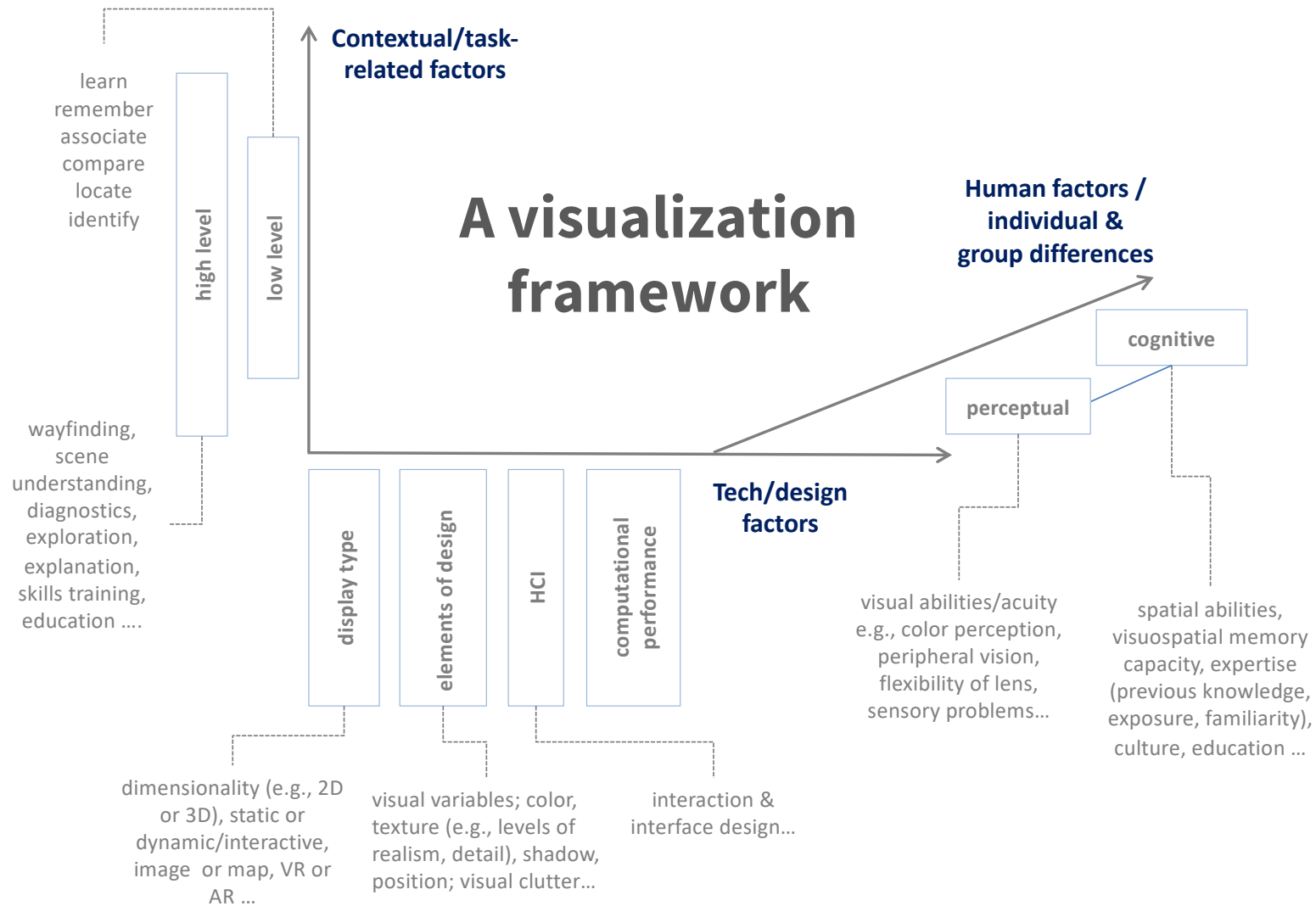


Using a Digital Neuro Signature to measure longitudinal individual-level change in Alzheimer's disease: the Altoida large cohort study

Irene B. Meier¹, Max Buegler², Robbert Harms², Azizi Seixas³, Arzu Çöltekin⁴ and Ioannis Tarnanas^{2,5,6,7}✉

Conventional neuropsychological assessments for Alzheimer's disease are burdensome and inaccurate at detecting mild cognitive impairment and predicting Alzheimer's disease risk. Altoida's Digital Neuro Signature (DNS), a longitudinal cognitive test consisting of two active digital biomarker metrics, alleviates these limitations. By comparison to conventional neuropsychological assessments, DNS results in faster evaluations (10 min vs 45–120 min), and generates higher test-retest in intraindividual assessment, as well as higher accuracy at detecting abnormal cognition. This study comparatively evaluates the performance of Altoida's DNS and conventional neuropsychological assessments in intraindividual assessments of cognition and function by means of two semi-naturalistic observational experiments with 525 participants in laboratory and clinical settings. The results show that DNS is consistently more sensitive than conventional neuropsychological assessments at capturing longitudinal individual-level change, both with respect to intraindividual variability and dispersion (intraindividual variability across multiple tests), across three participant groups: healthy controls, mild cognitive impairment, and Alzheimer's disease. Dispersion differences between DNS and conventional neuropsychological assessments were more pronounced with more advanced disease stages, and DNS-intraindividual variability was able to predict conversion from mild cognitive impairment to Alzheimer's disease. These findings are instrumental for patient monitoring and management, remote clinical trial assessment, and timely interventions, and will hopefully contribute to a better understanding of Alzheimer's disease.

npj Digital Medicine (2021)4:101 ; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41746-021-00470-z>



Çöltekin, A. (2019). What contributes to the complexity of visuospatial displays?
 Abstraction, Scale and Perception, International Cartographic Association Joint Commission Workshop, Jul 15, Tokyo, Japan



TEN QUESTIONS TO ASK WHEN CREATING A VISUALIZATION

The 10 Questions

1. **Who** | Who is your audience? How expert will they be about the subject and/or display conventions?
2. **Explore-Explain** | Is your goal to explore, document, or explain your data or ideas, or a combination of these?
3. **Categories** | Do you want to show or explore pre-existing, known, human-interpretable, categories?
4. **Patterns** | Do you want to identify new, previously unknown or undefined patterns?
5. **Predictions & Uncertainty** | Are you making a comparison between data and/or predictions? Is representing uncertainty a concern?
6. **Dimensions** | What is the intrinsic number of dimensions (not necessarily spatial) in your data, and how many do you want to show at once?
7. **Abstraction & Accuracy** | Do you need to show all the data, or is summary or abstraction OK?
8. **Context & Scale** | Can you, and do you want to, put the data into a standard frame of reference, coordinate system, or show scale(s)?
9. **Metadata** | Do you need to display or link to non-quantitative metadata? (including captions, labels, etc.)
10. **Display Modes** | What display modes might be used in experiencing your display?



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Want to learn **how best to use** and **participate** in 10QViz? Try the [How to](#) page.

Want to read about the **scholarship** behind 10QViz.org's questions? Try [Coltekin & Goodman 2018](#).

... with Alyssa A. Goodman

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Brychtová



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Burke



Dr. Kenan
Bektaş



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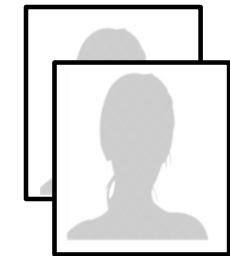
Joelle
Keller



Andreas
Leu



Cloe
Huesser



Core team



"Somebody must be watching us."

Mare

Thank
you



Contact: arzu.coltekin@fhnw.ch