

Exploration of Time-Oriented Data in Immersive Virtual Reality Using a 3D Radar Chart Approach

Nico Reski, Aris Alissandrakis, and Andreas Kerren

*11th Nordic Conference on Human-Computer Interaction: Shaping
Experiences, Shaping Society (NordiCHI '20)*

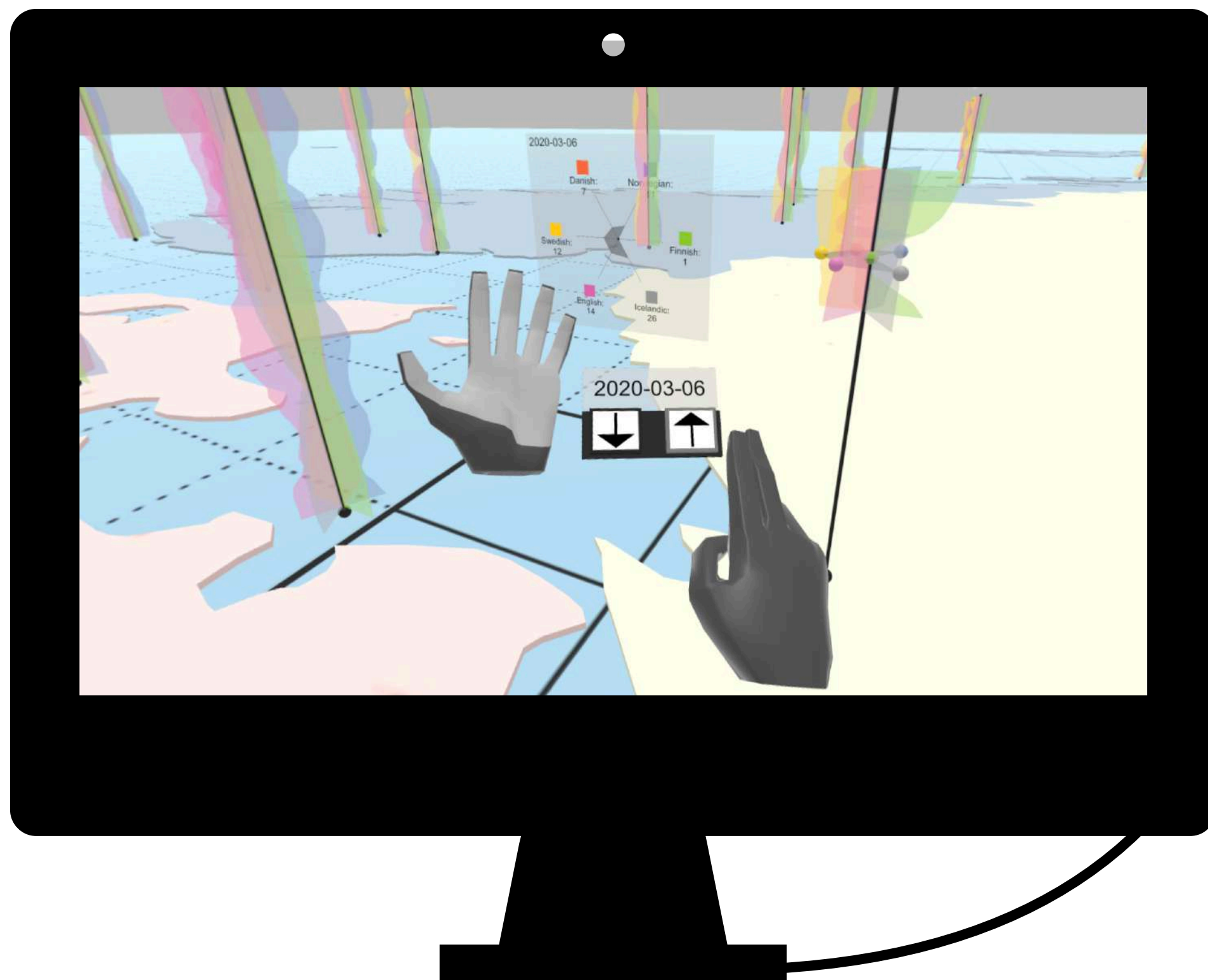
Thursday, October 29, 2020

3D user interface
(i.e., 3D gestural input)

tracking sensors

head-mounted display
(HMD; "VR headset")

computer-generated, virtual
three-dimensional (3D) environment



physical real-world space

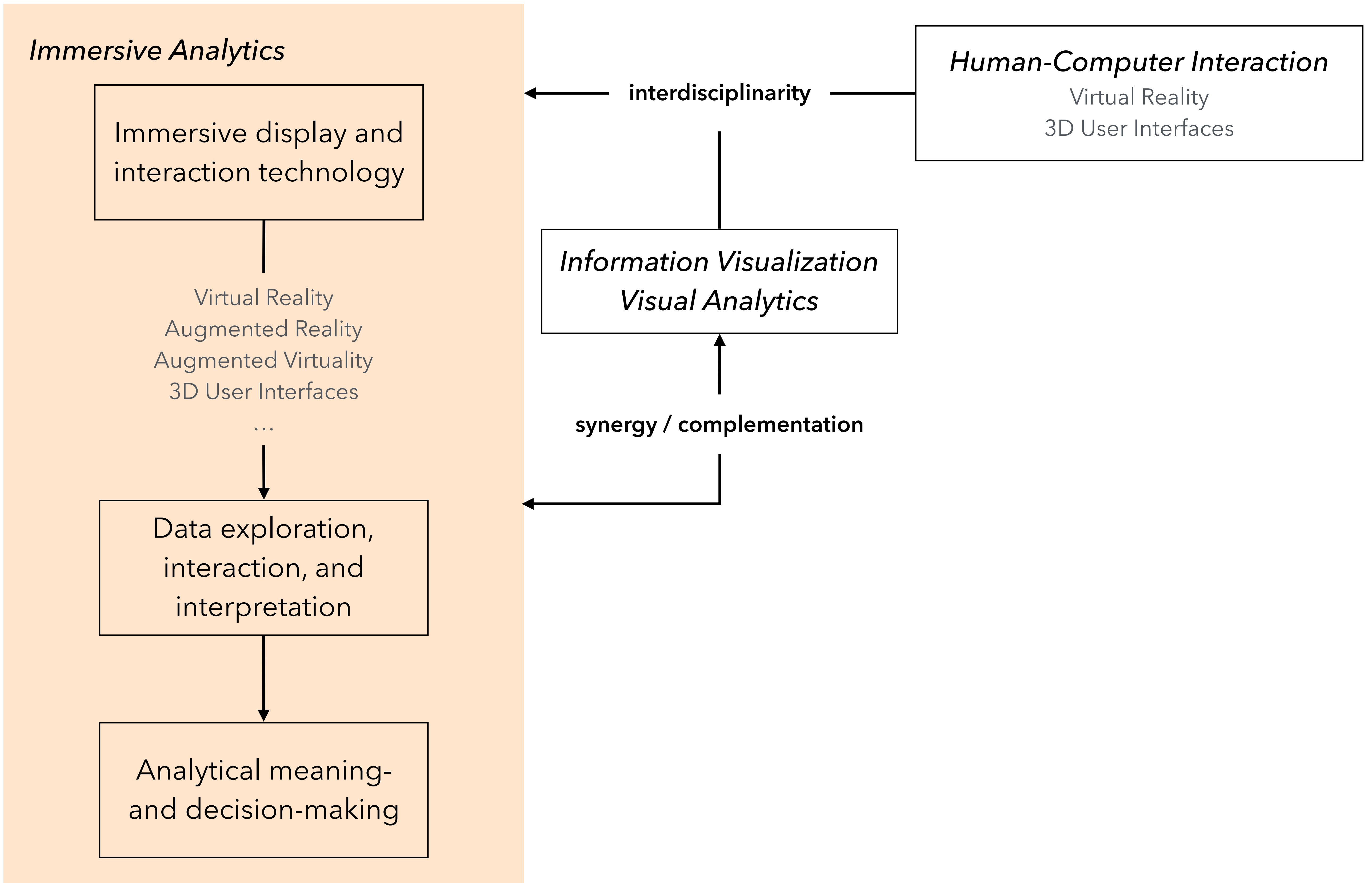
Exploration and analysis of time-oriented data in VR:

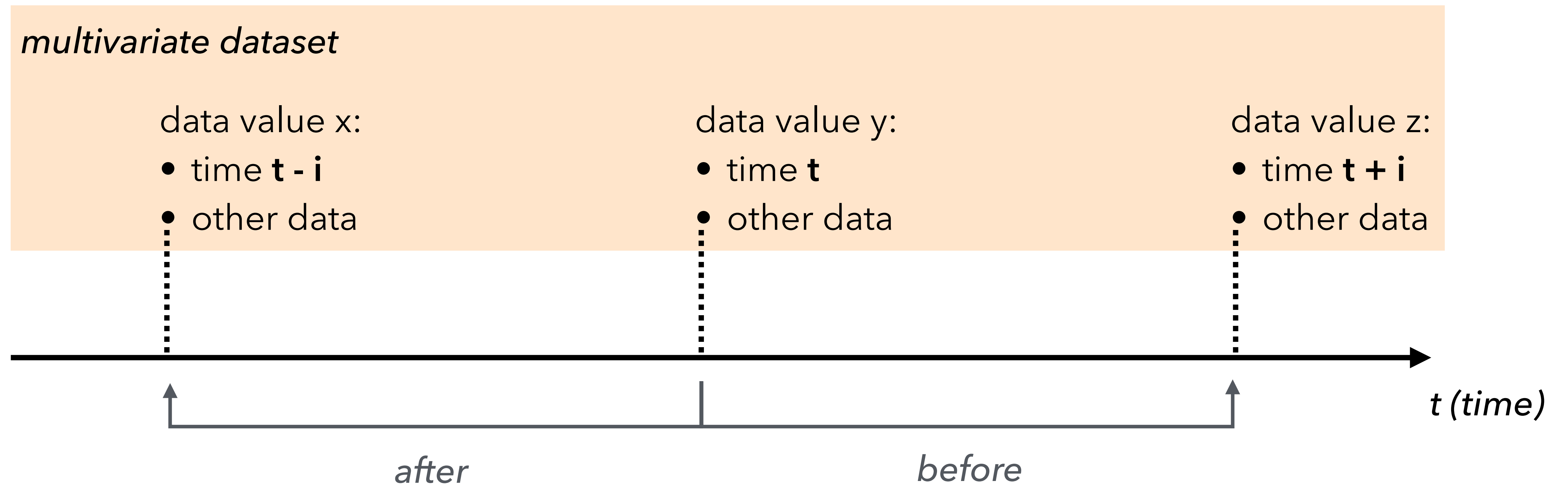
1. Usability

2. User Engagement

3. Interaction aspects

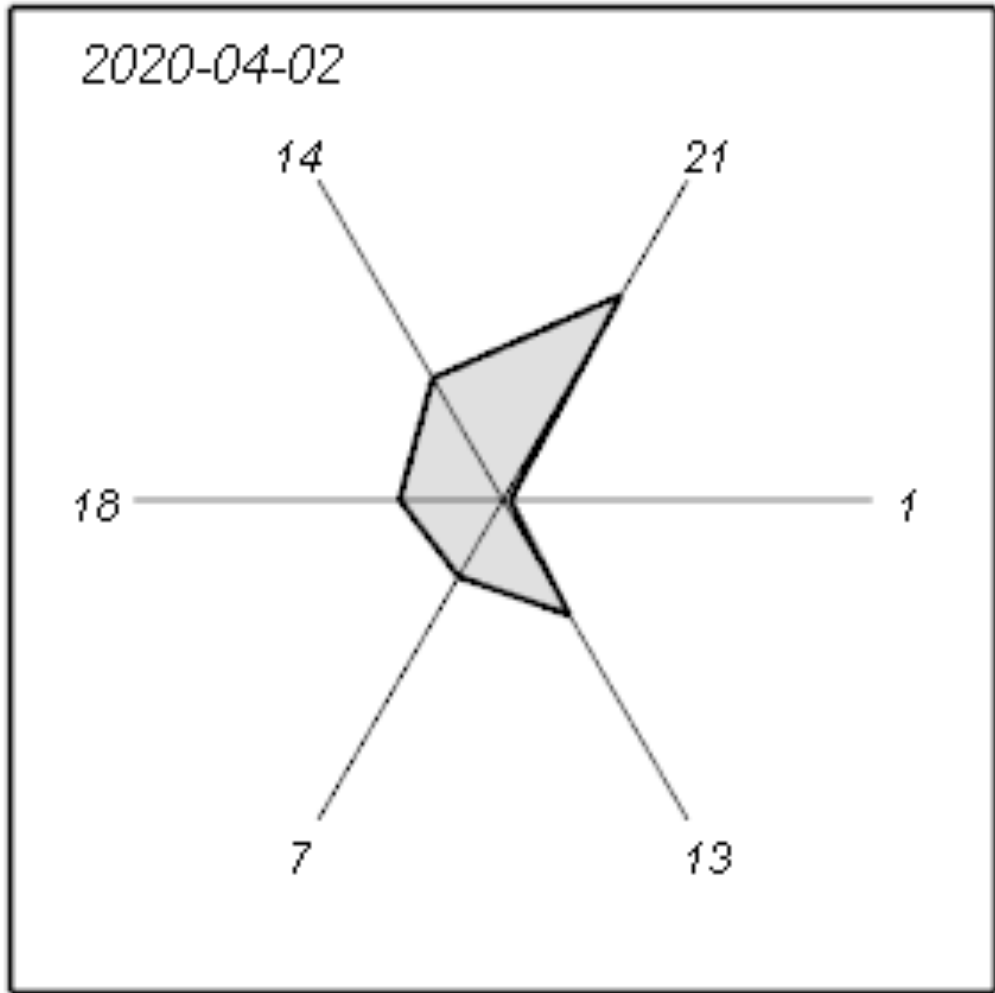
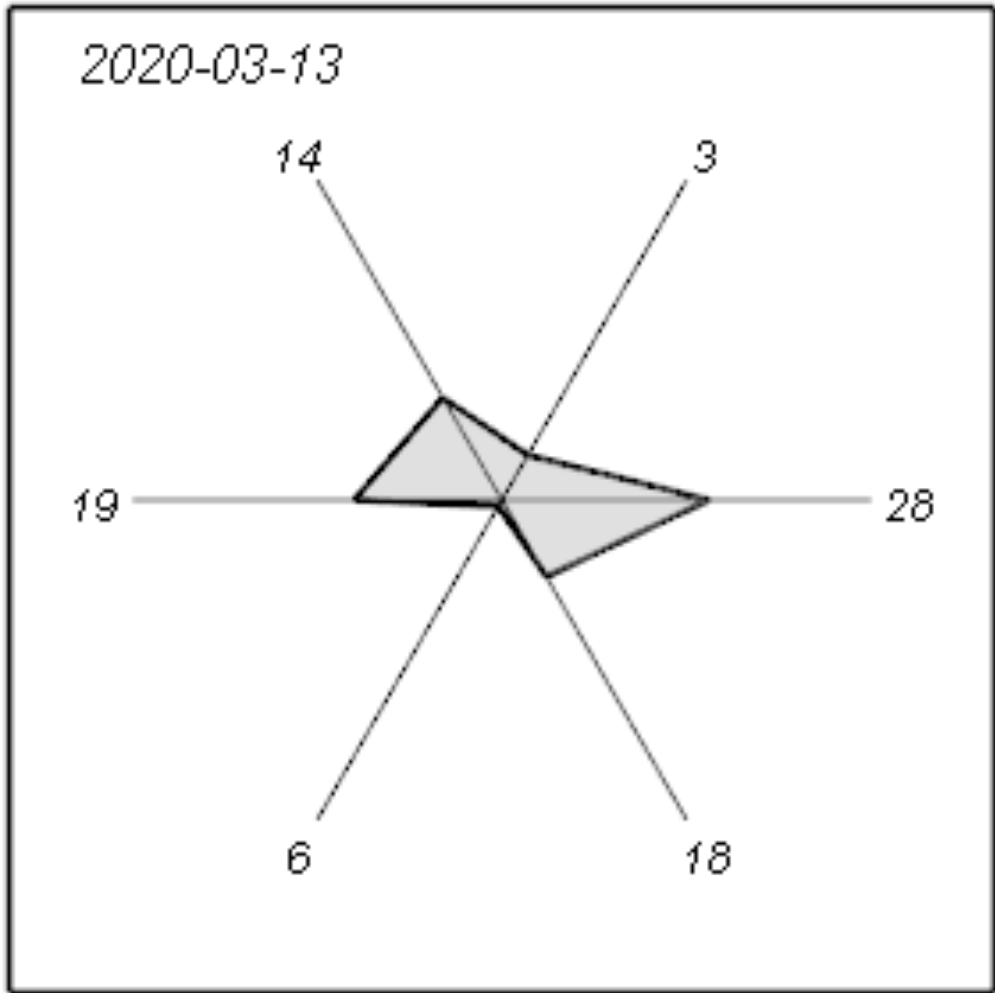
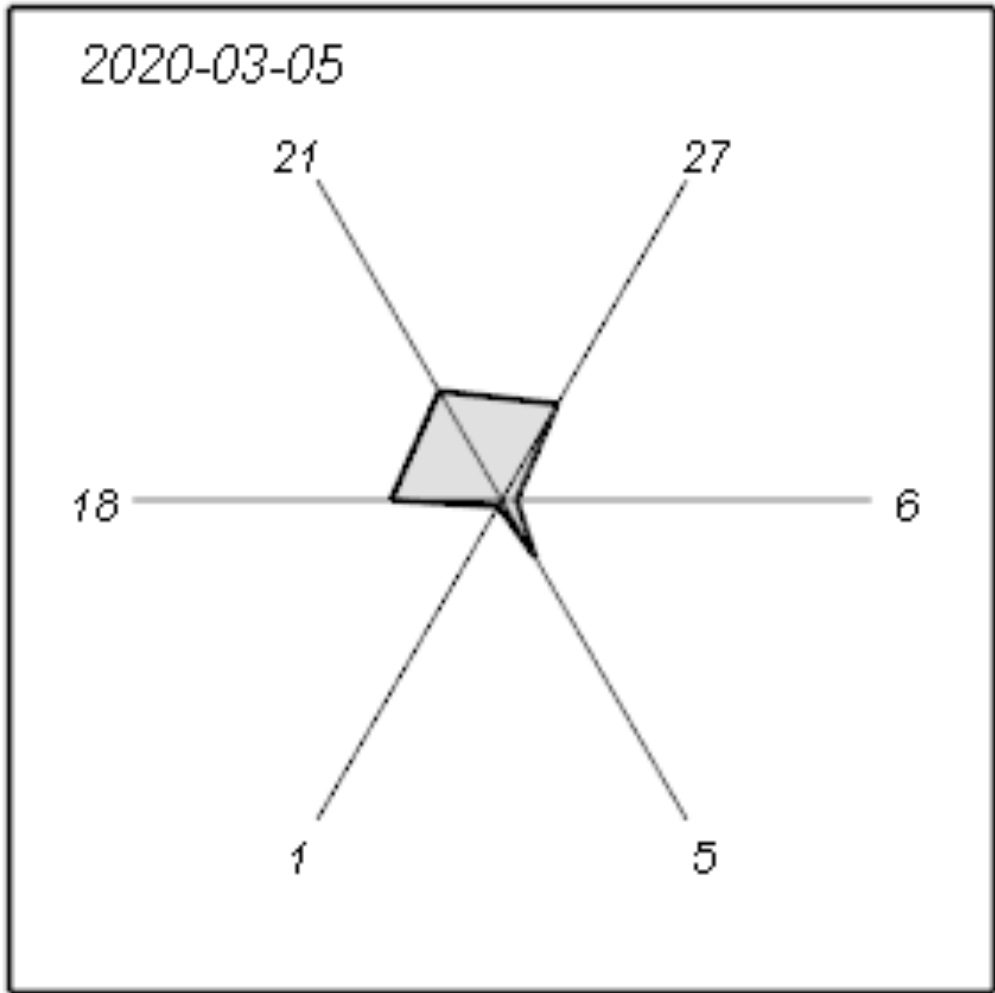
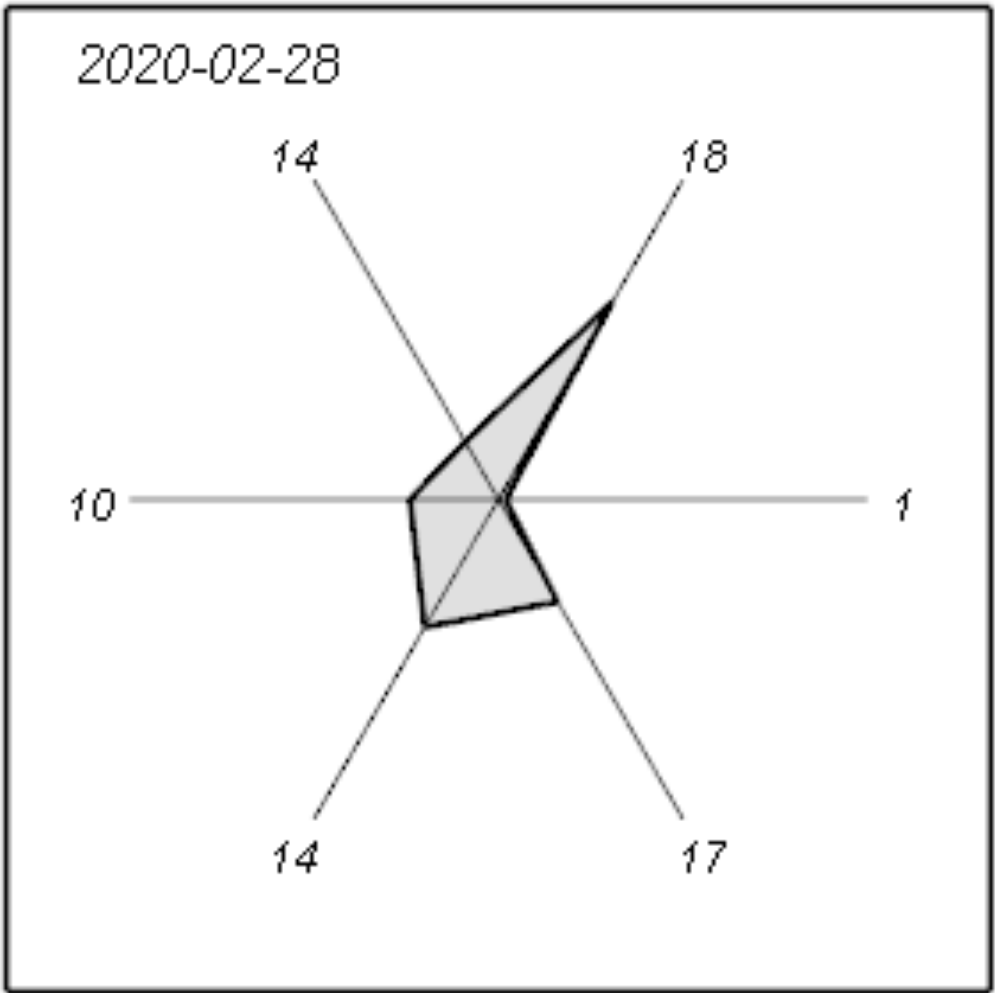
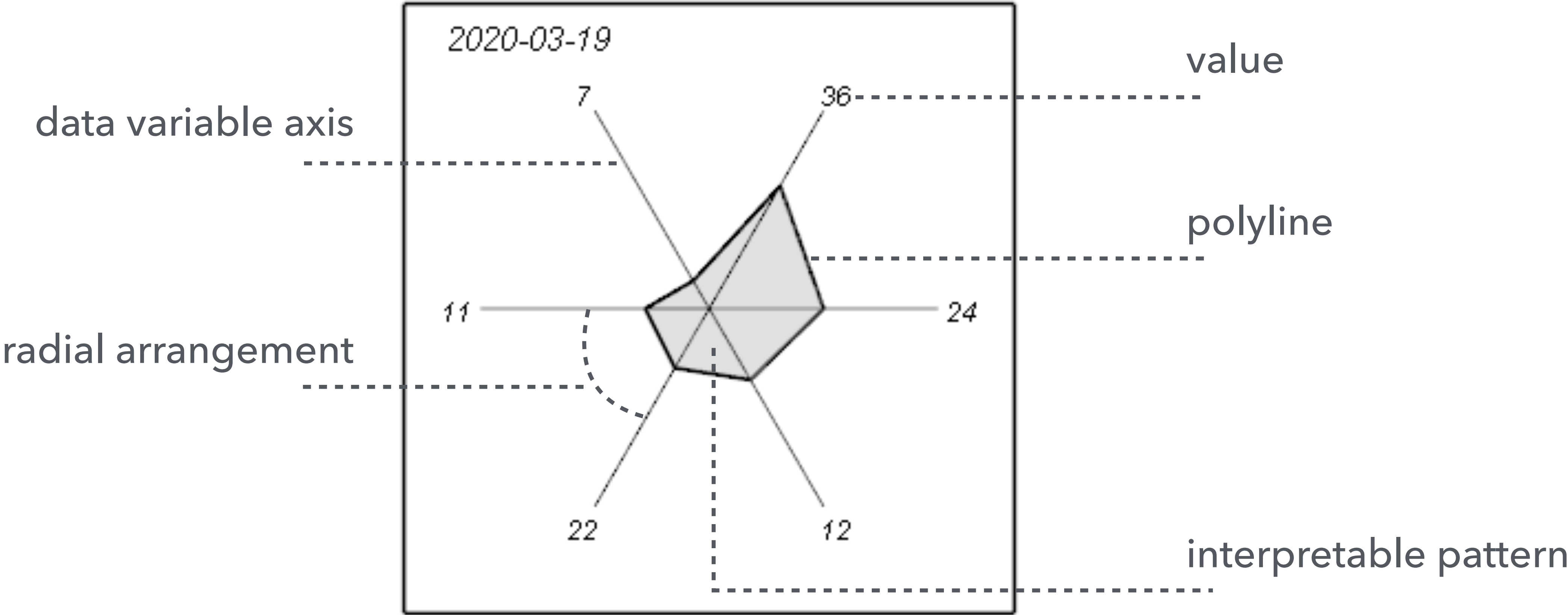
4. Approach validation

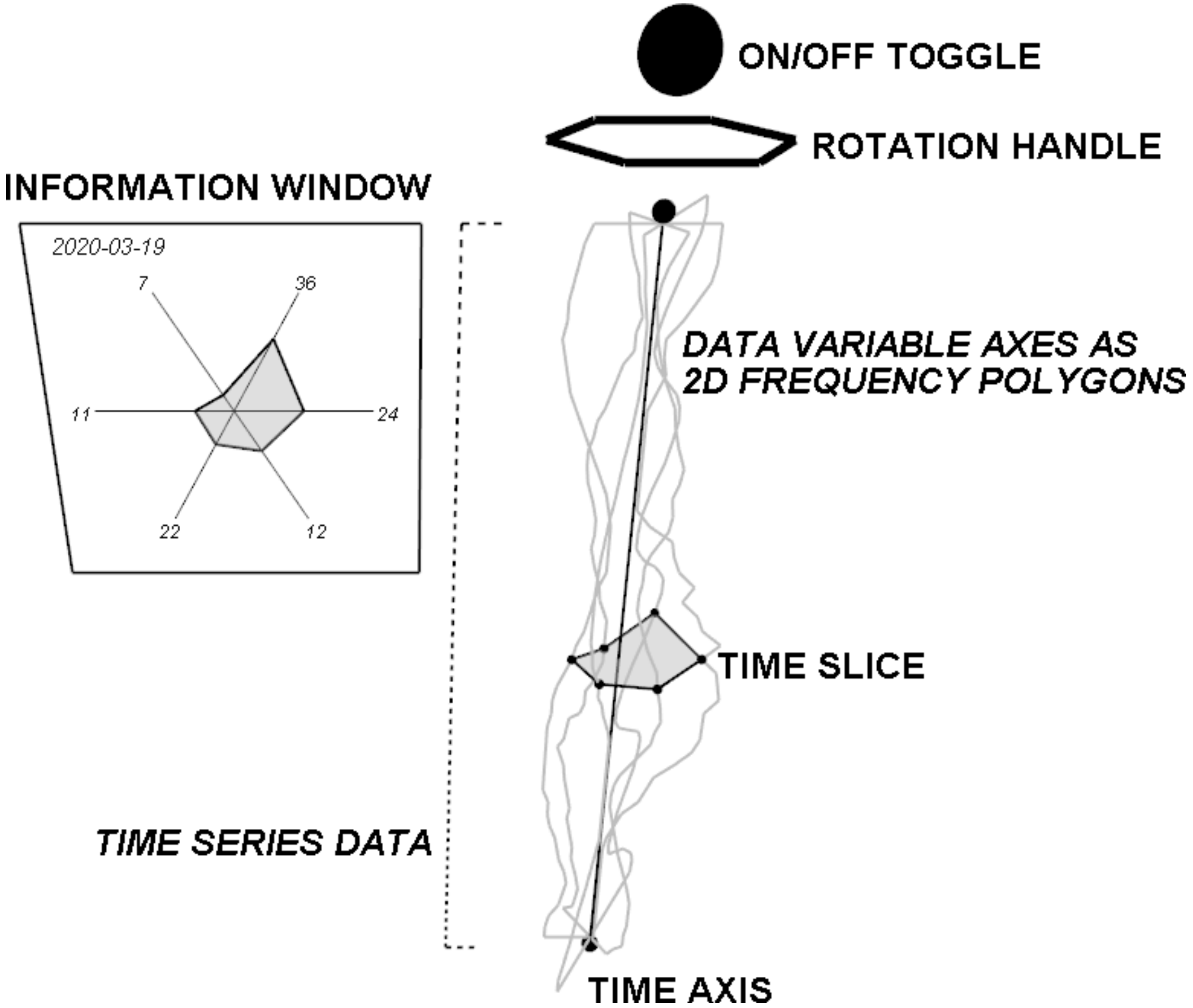




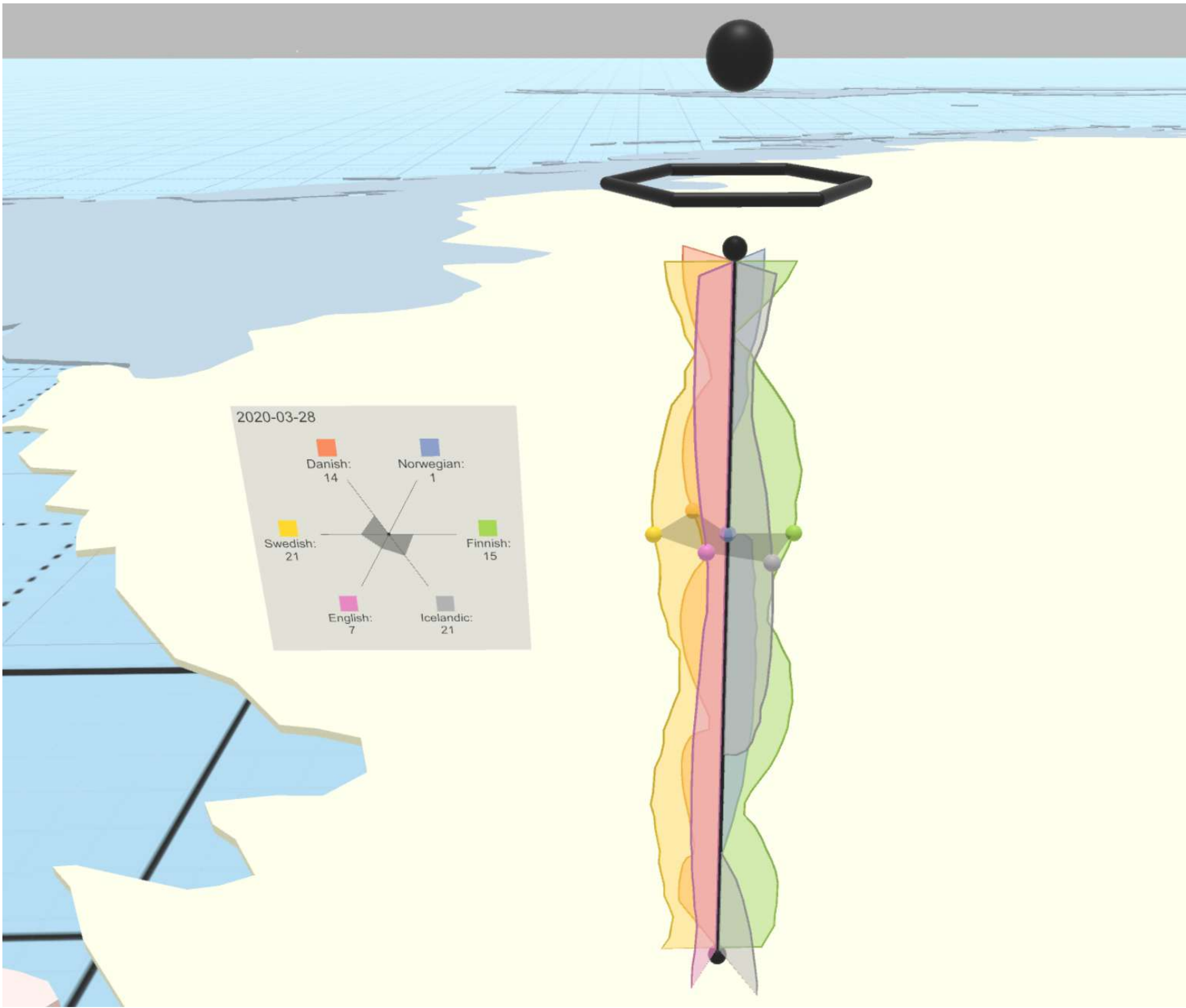
Time-oriented Data: Typical Tasks

- Encoding / Visualization
- Selection
- Navigation / Exploration

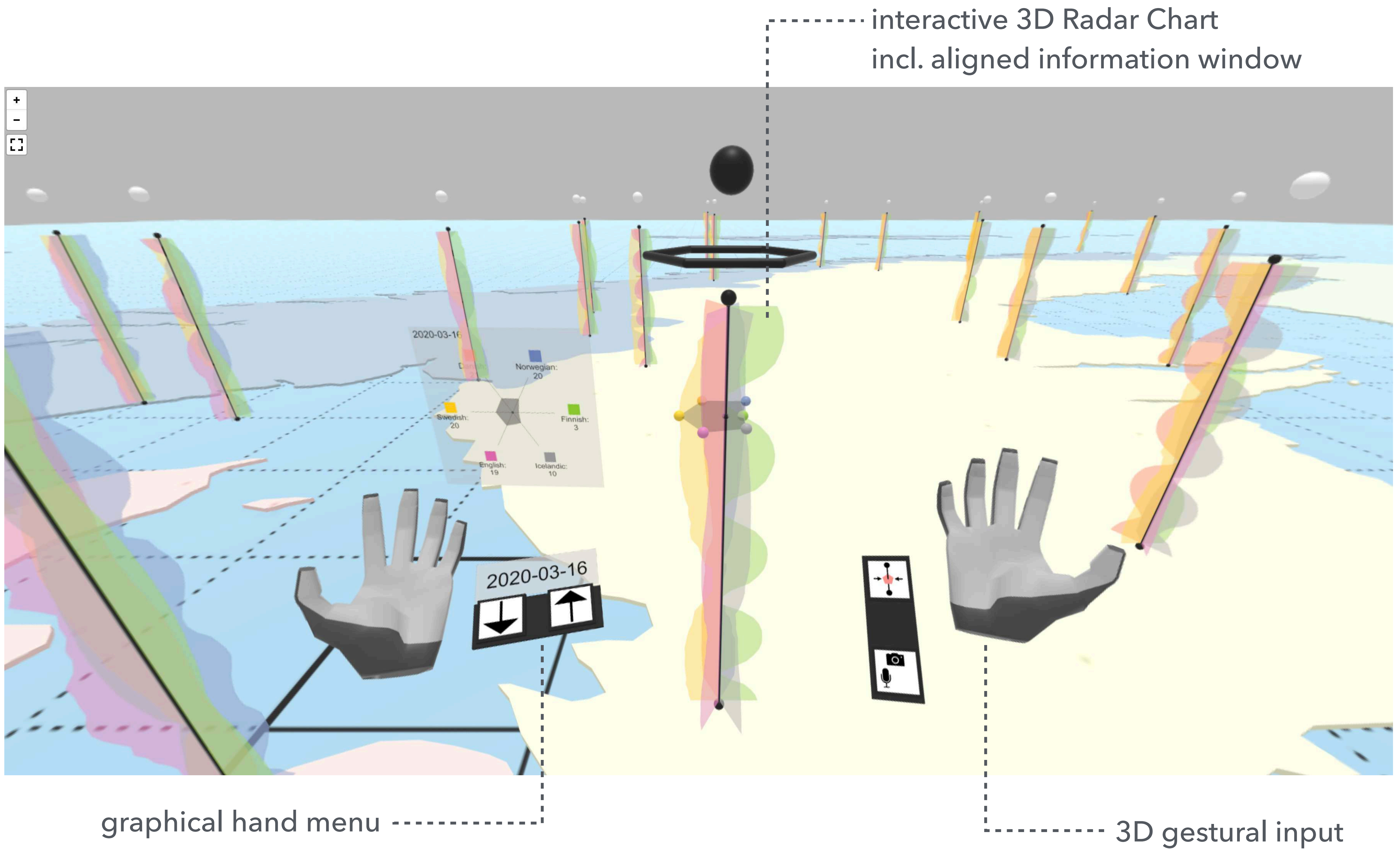


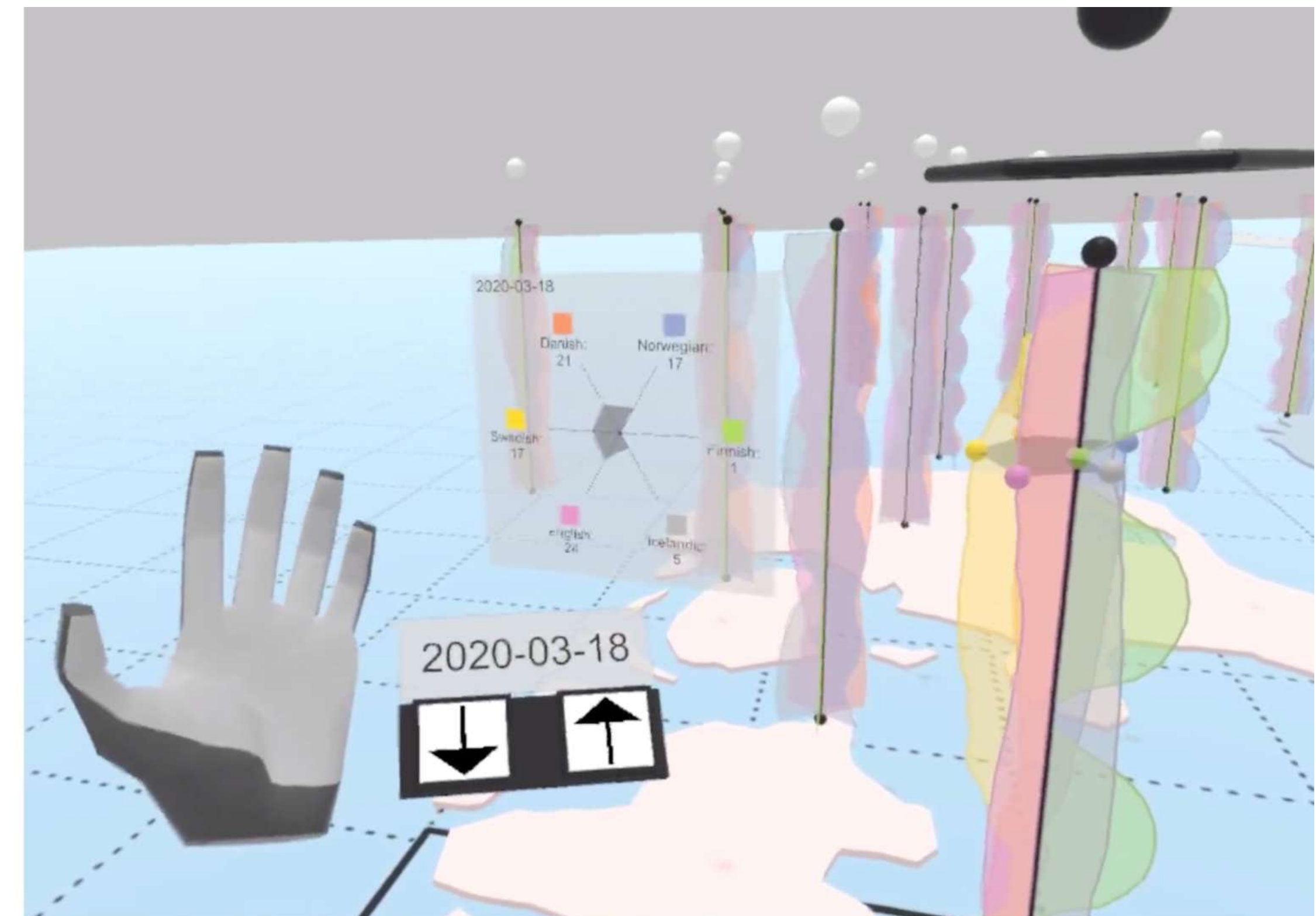
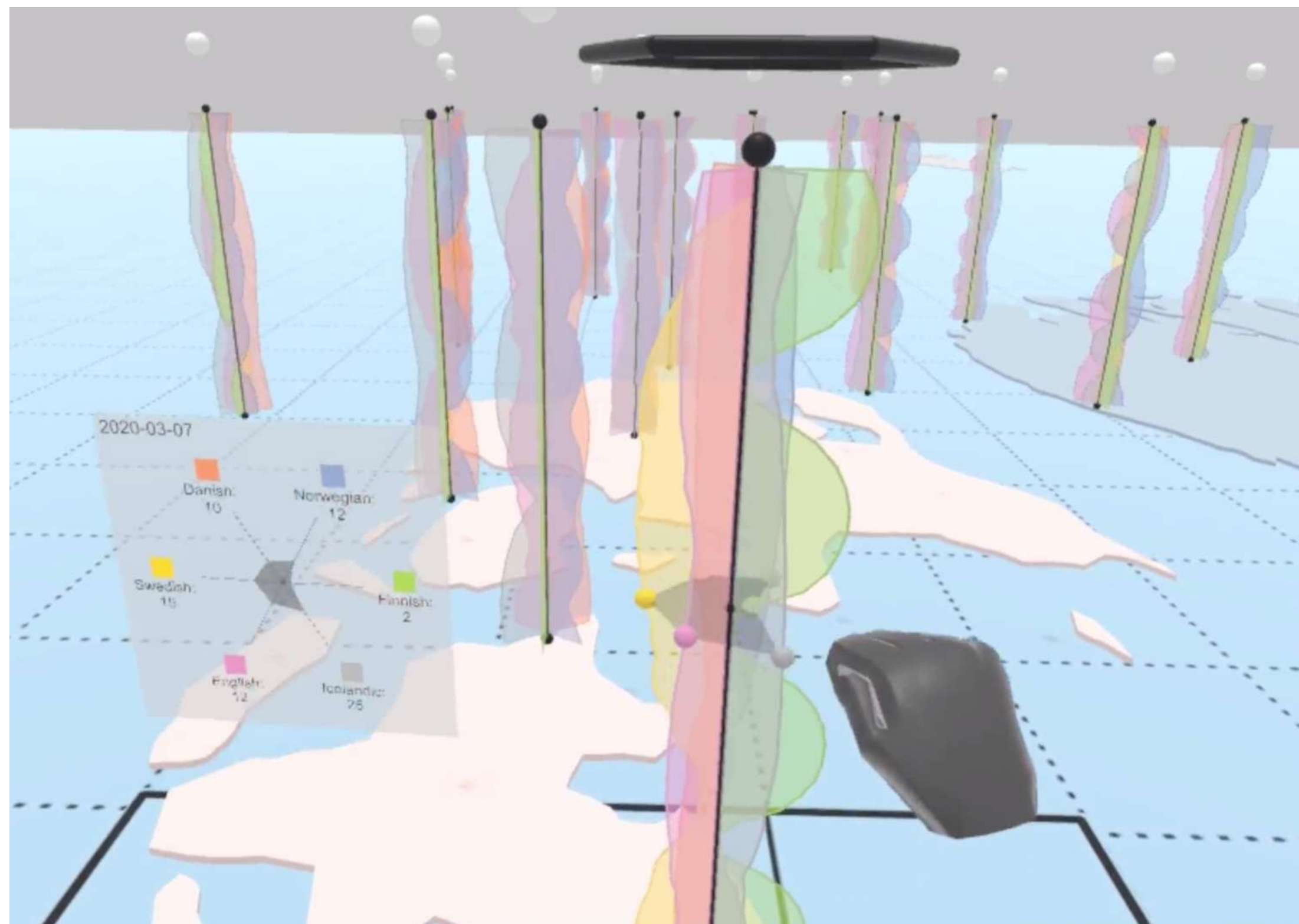


Concept



Implementation

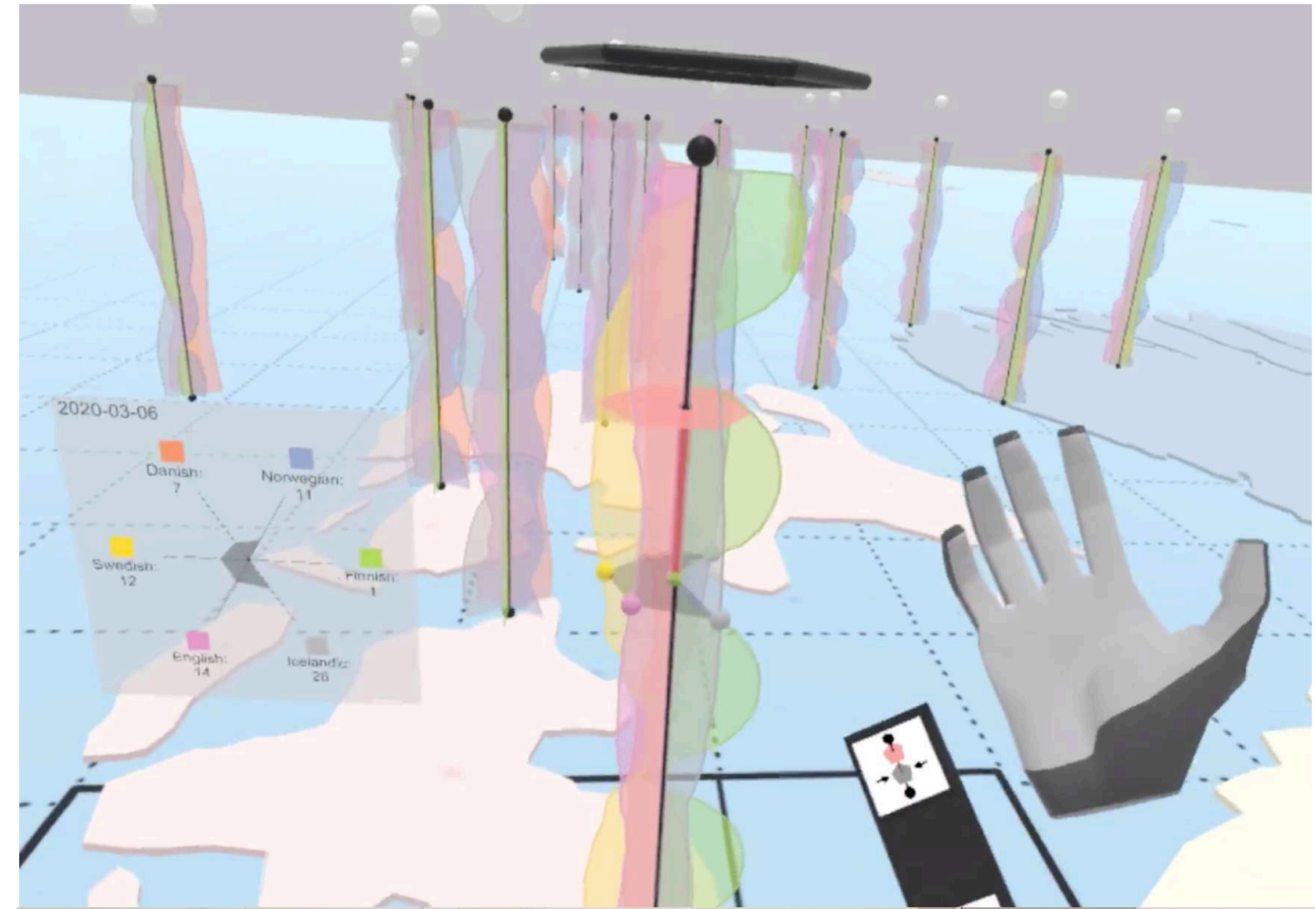
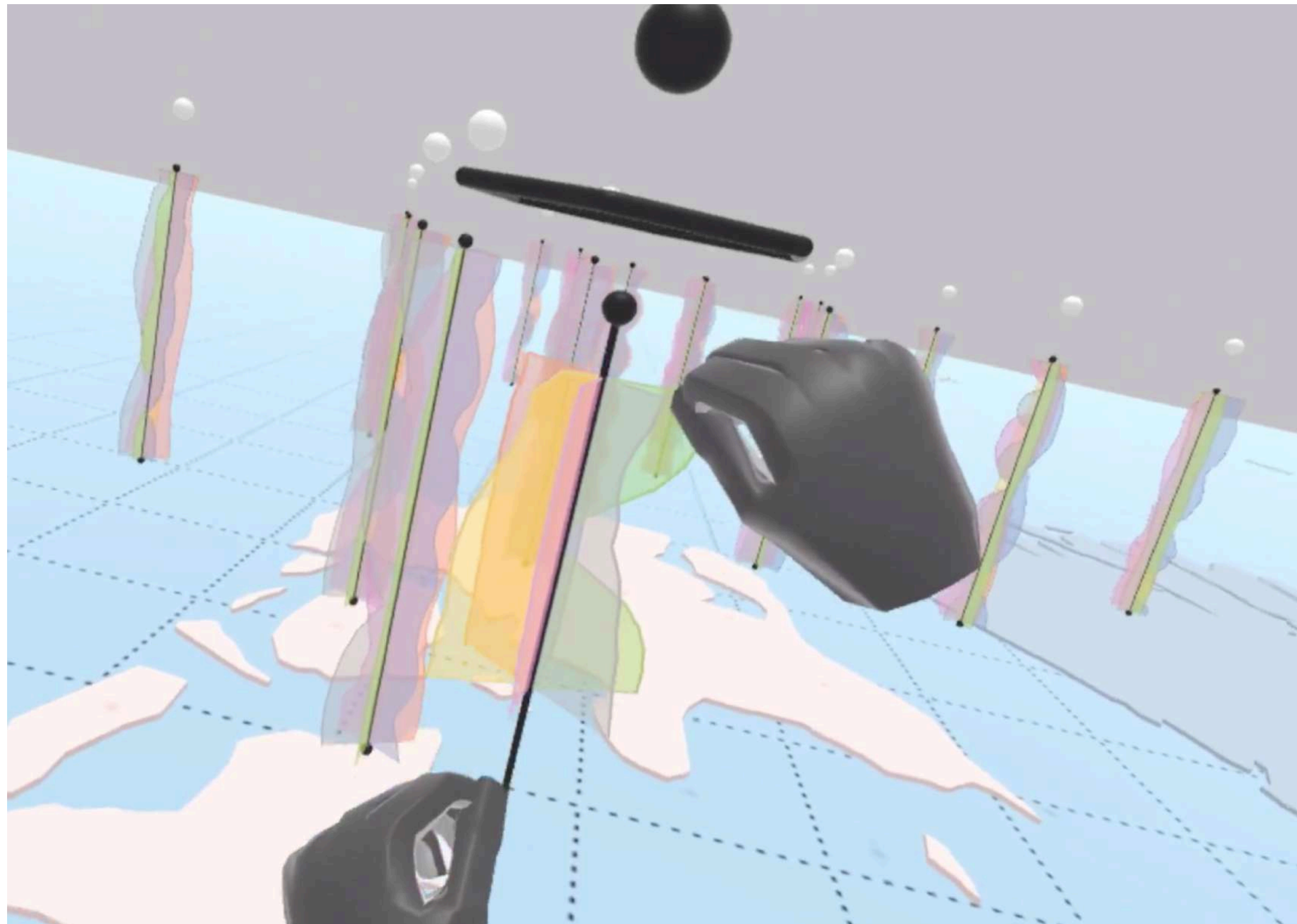




*Direct manipulation
"grasping metaphor"*



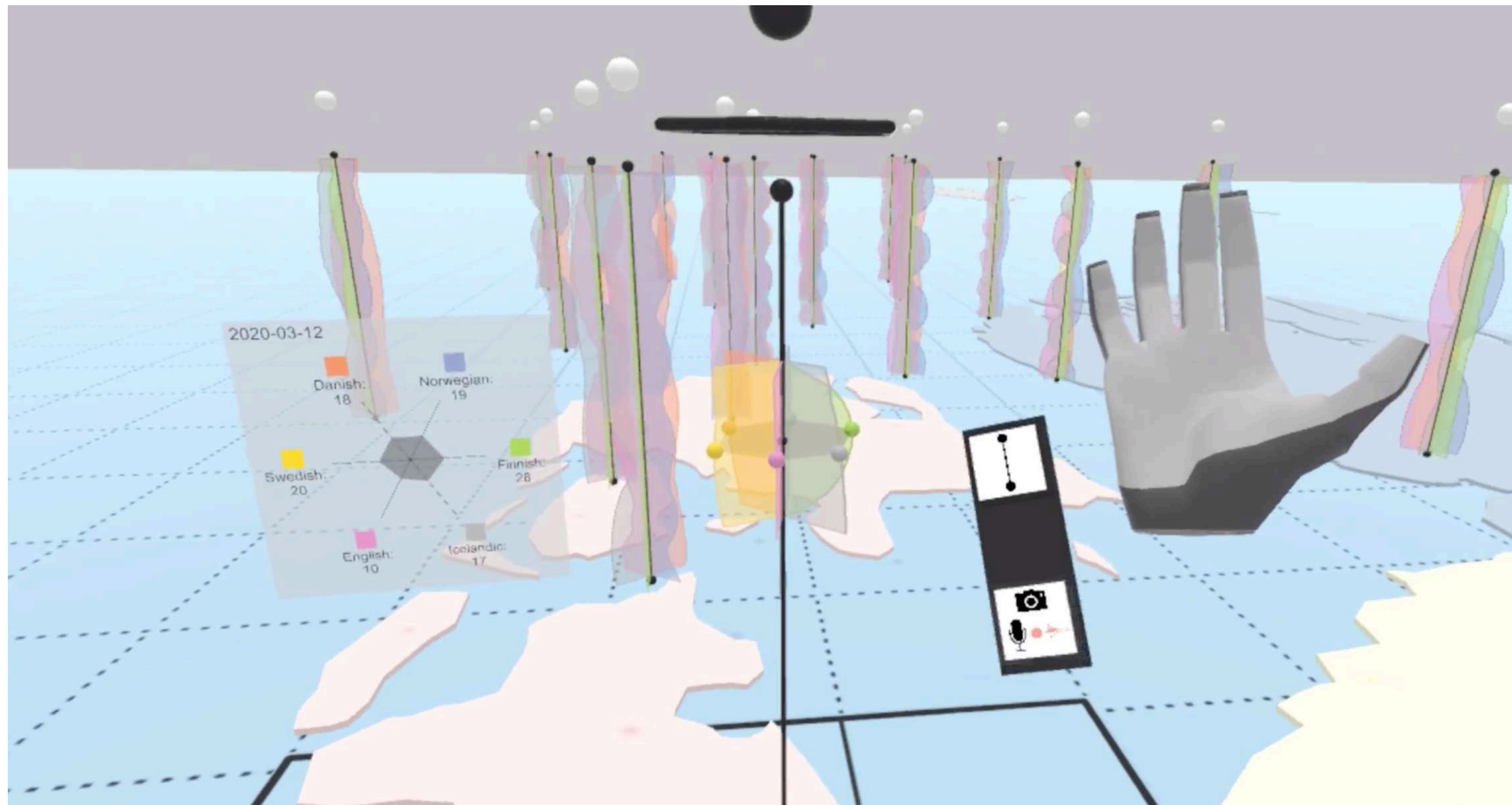
*System-control
two button hand menu*



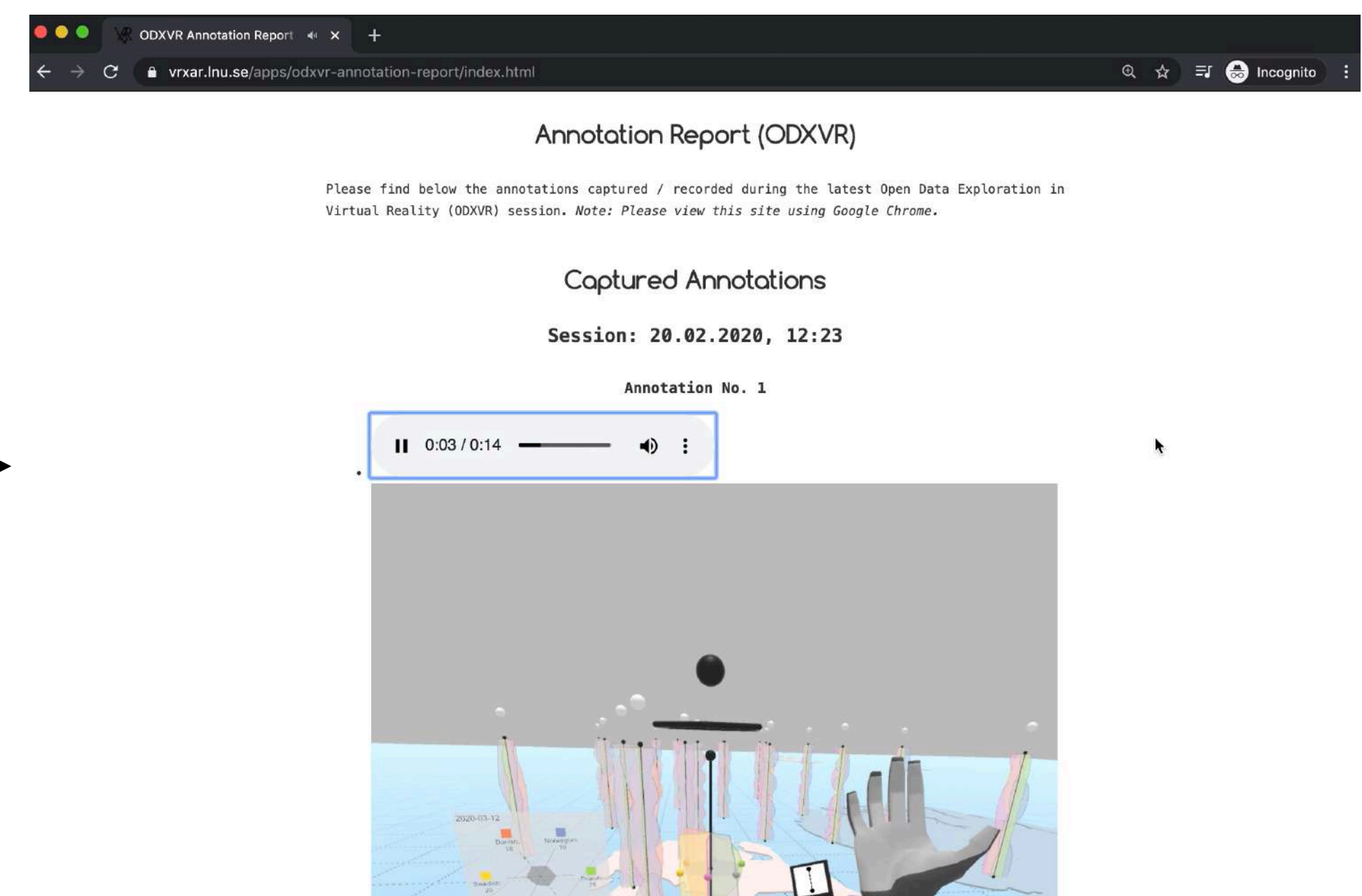
***Direct manipulation**
"grasping metaphor"*



***System-control**
one button hand menu*



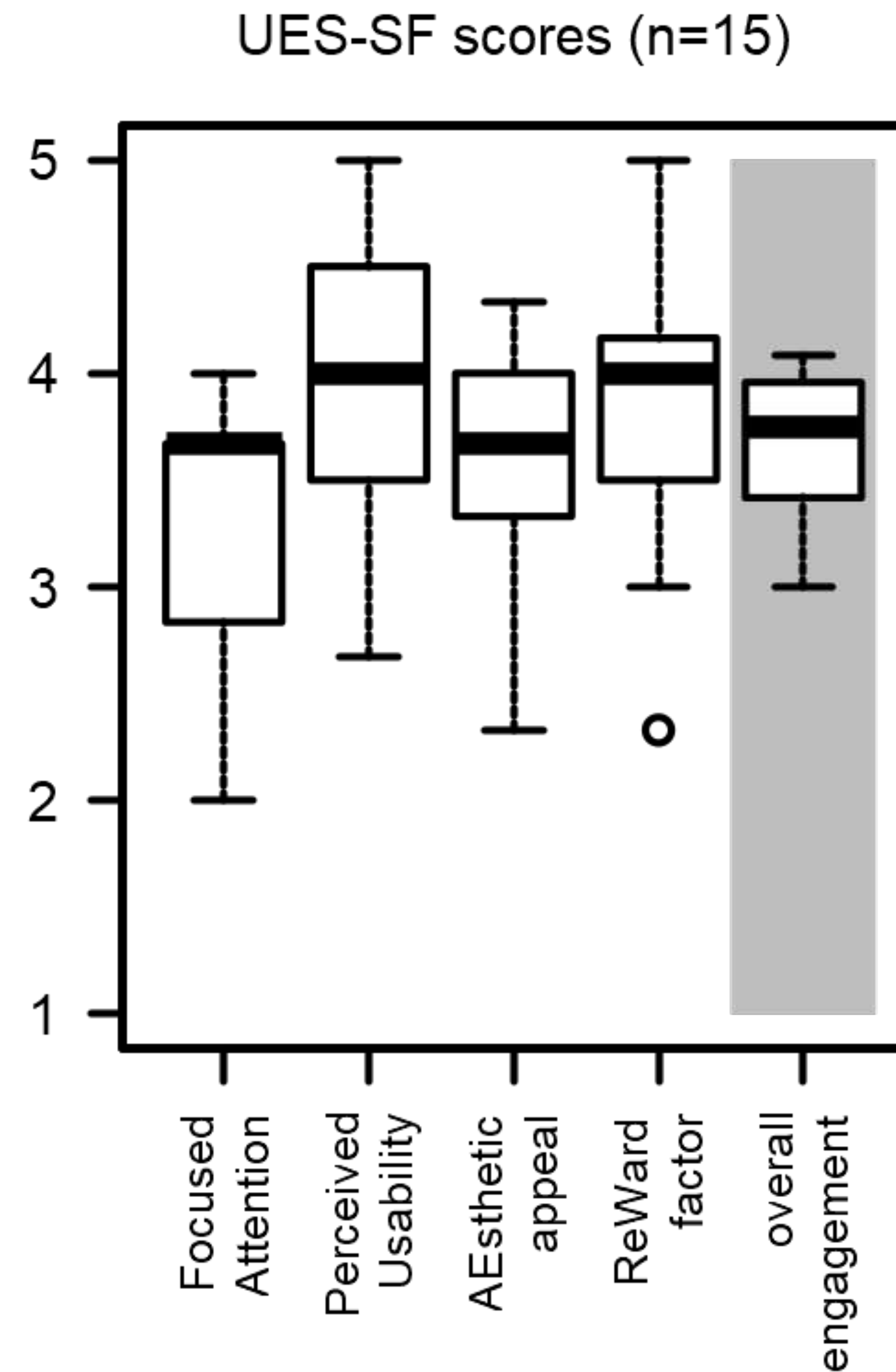
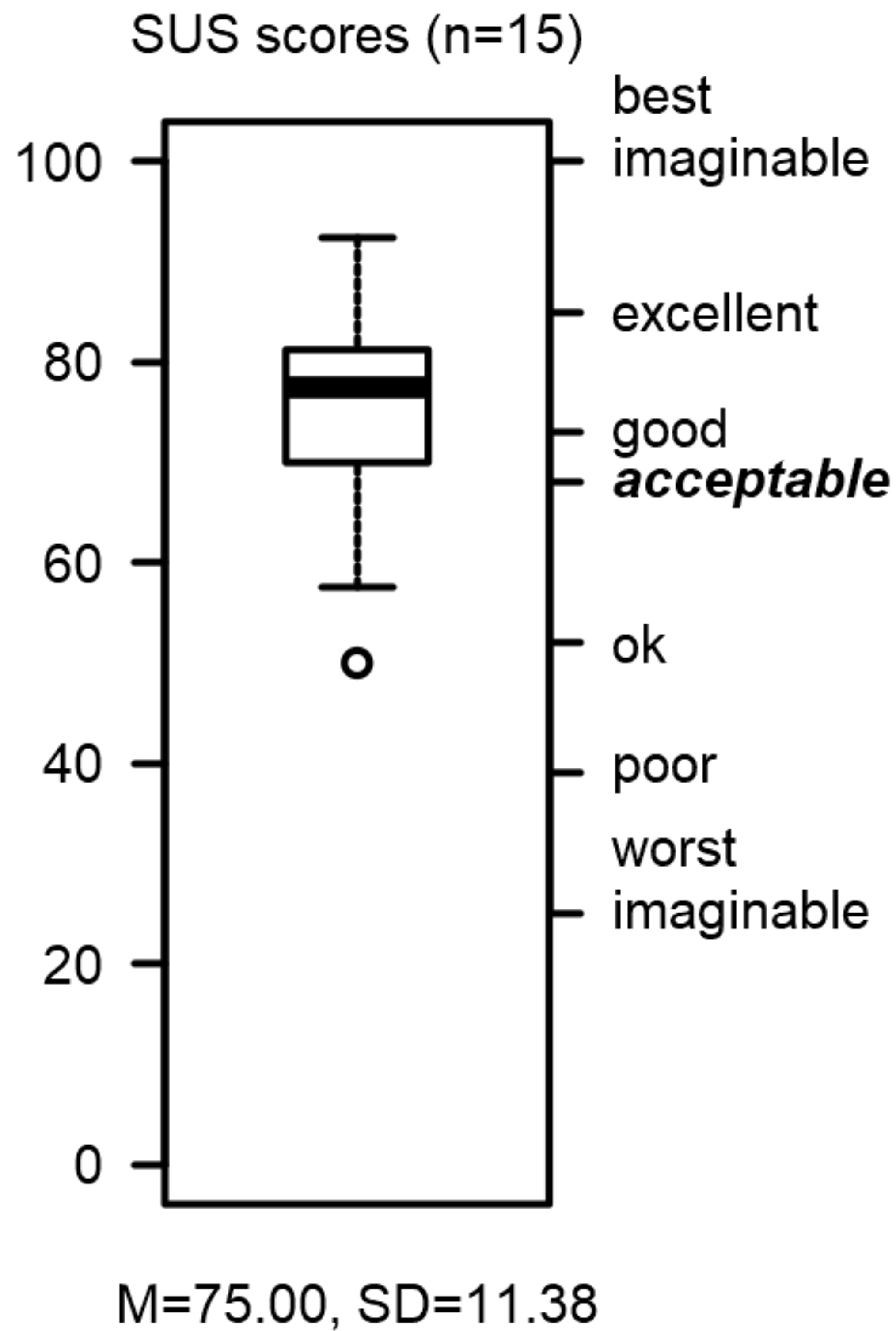
Capture audio and images,
upload to server, and
re-visit in web browser.



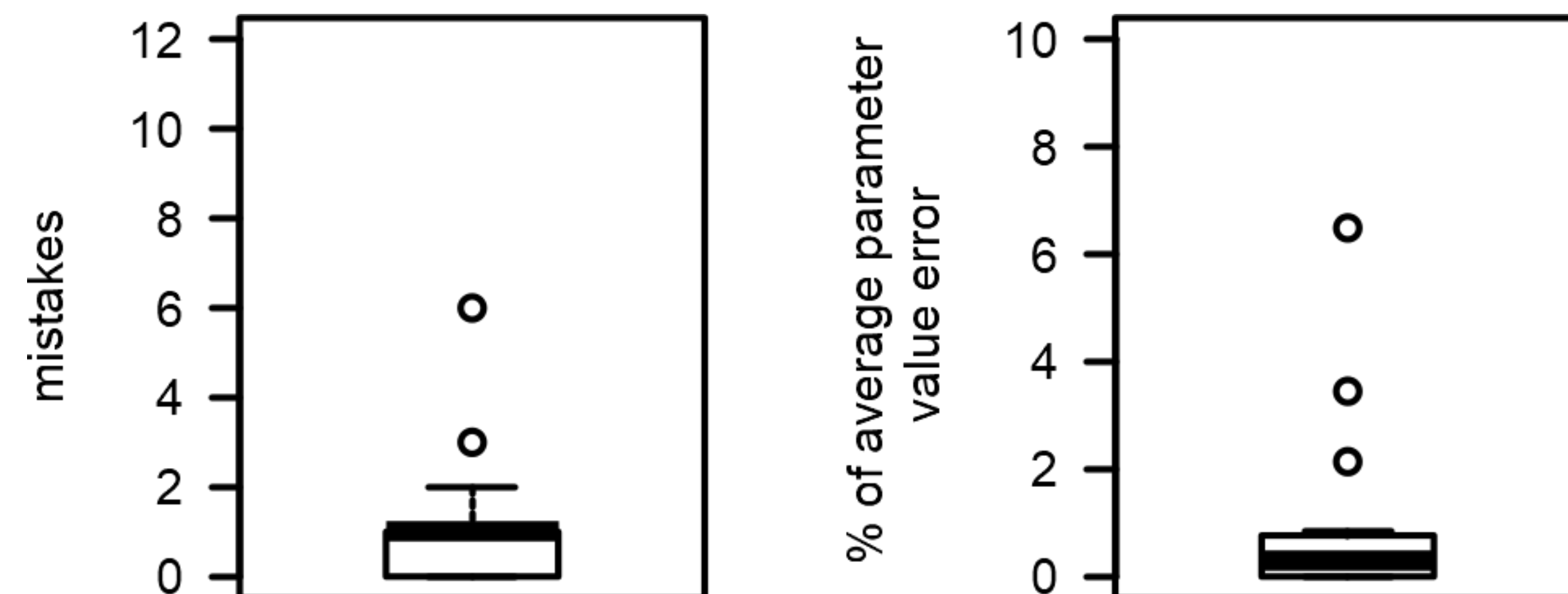
User Interaction Study

- aim: visual / interaction design validation
- participants: 15 participants
- two 3D Radar Charts, each with six data variable axes, composed of 50 time events
- tasks: six representative, typical analytical tasks
- data collection: System Usability Scale (SUS), User Engagement Scale - Short Form (UES-SF), observations, semi-structured interview

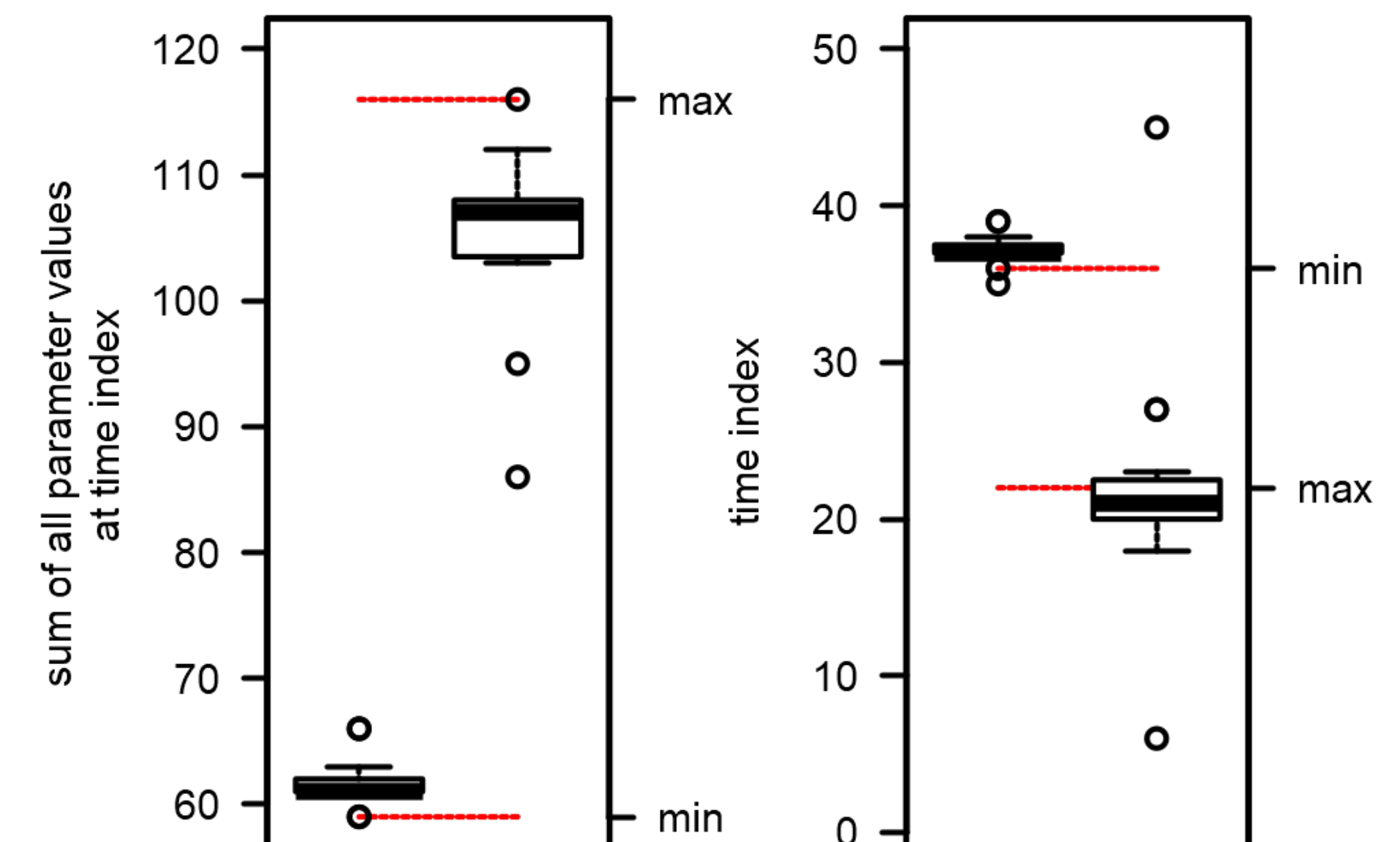




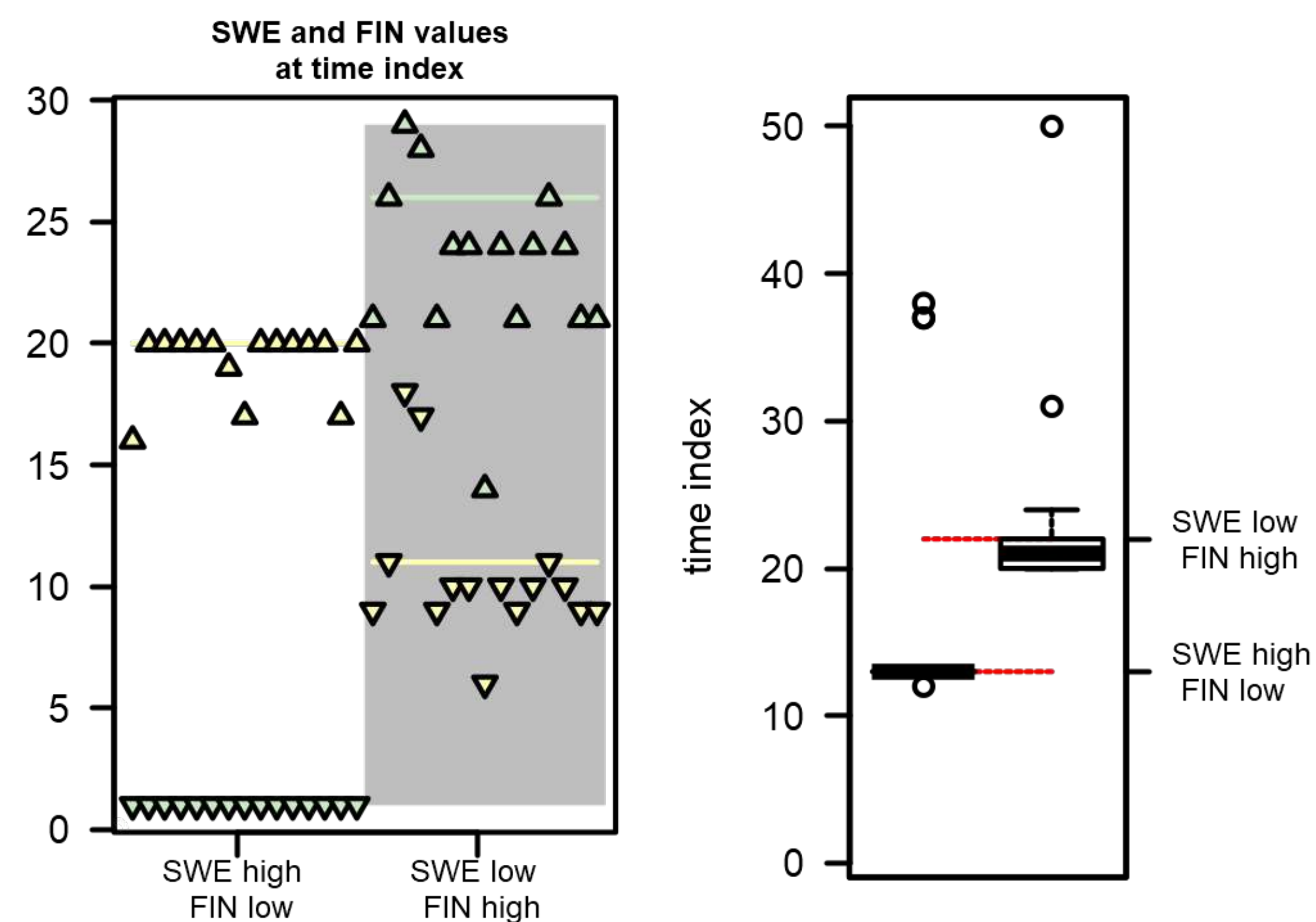
Task 1: Determining min / max values for each data variable.



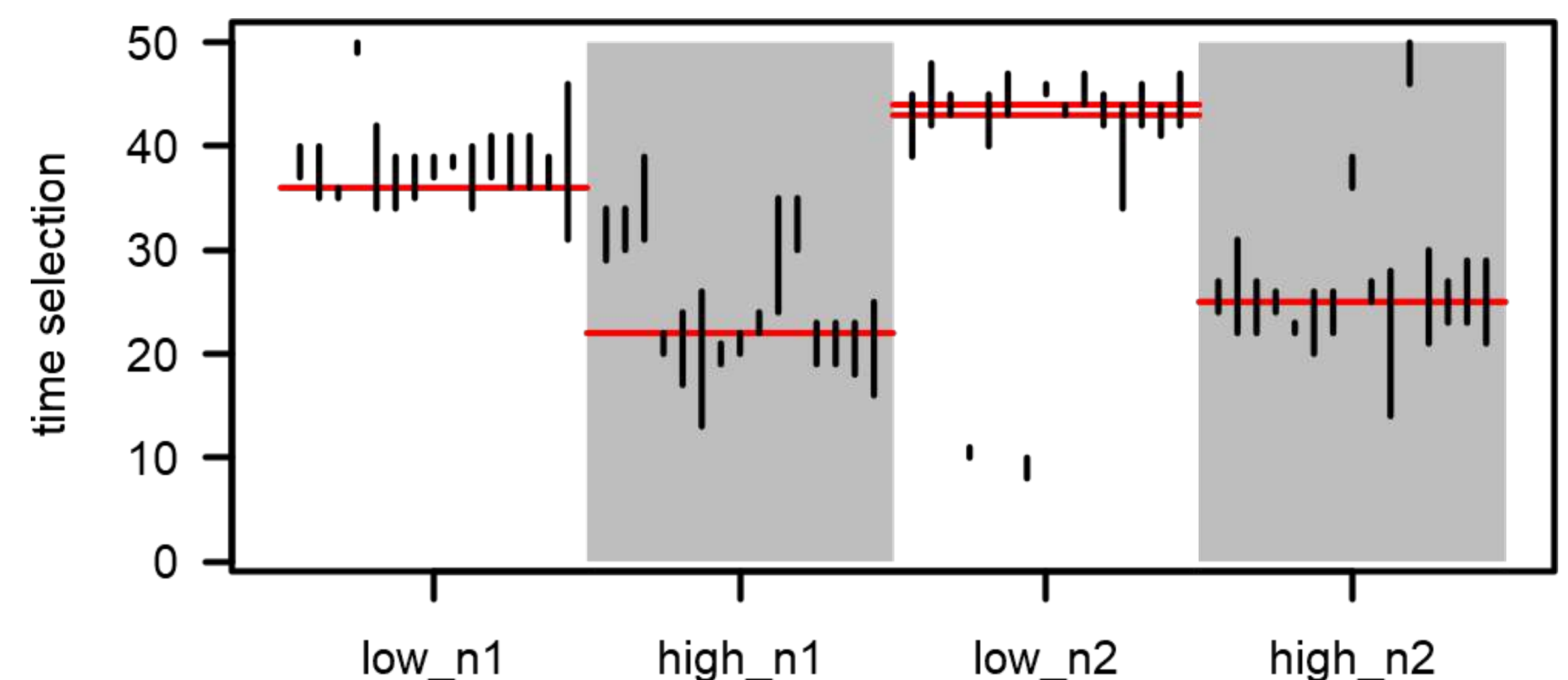
Task 2: Determining time indexes for low / high activity across all data variable.



Task 3: Determining time indexes for low / high and high / low events comparing two data variables.

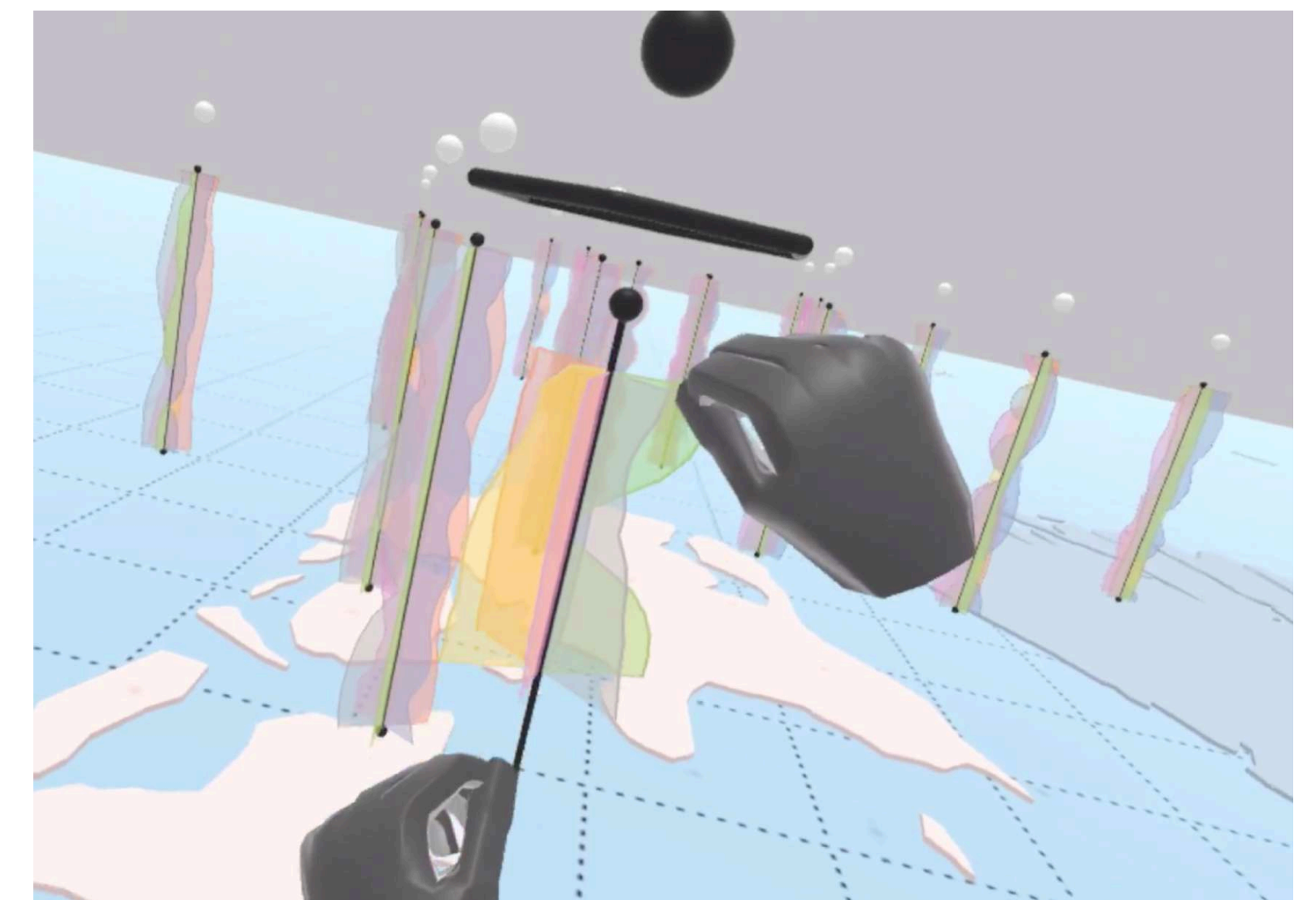
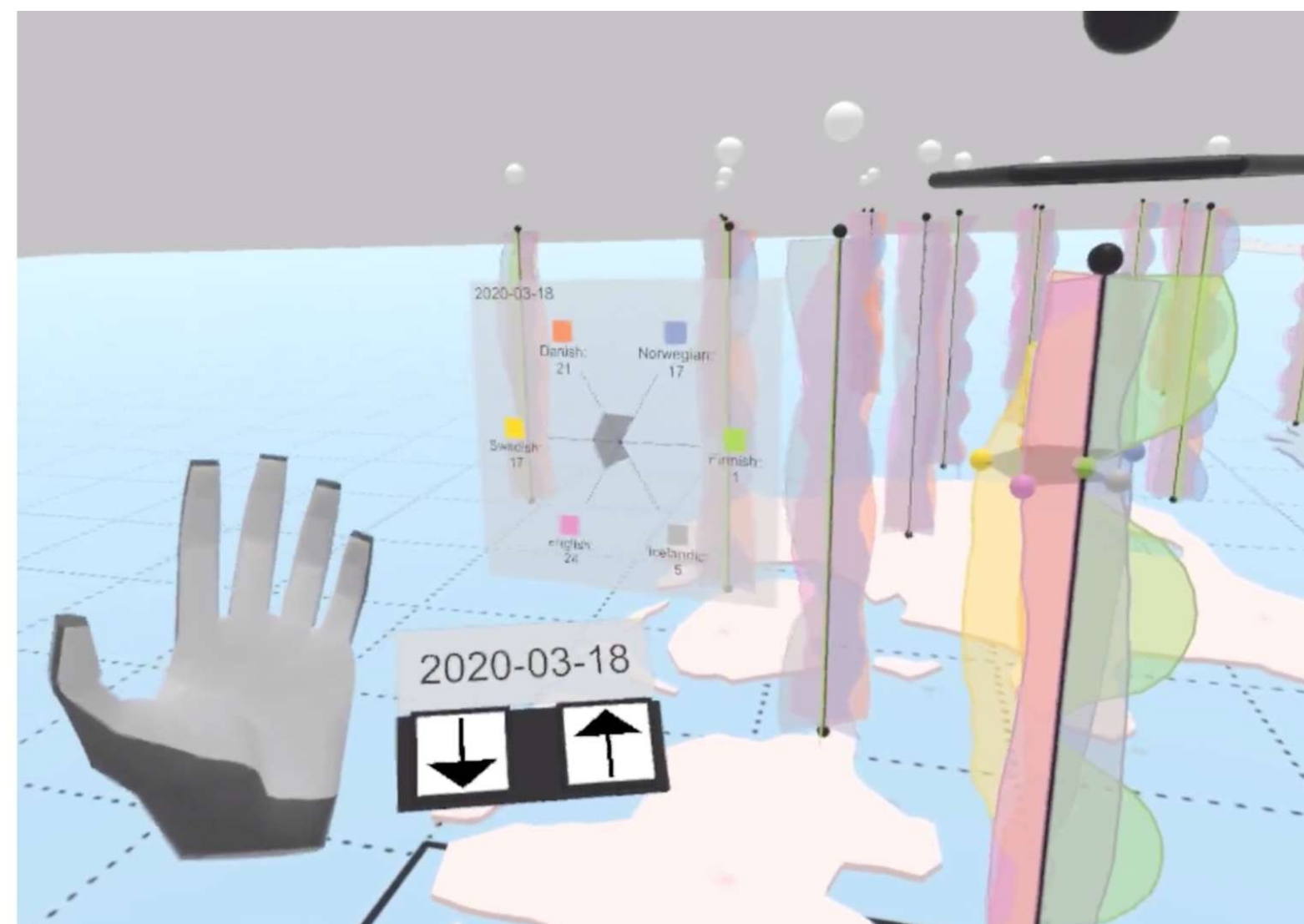
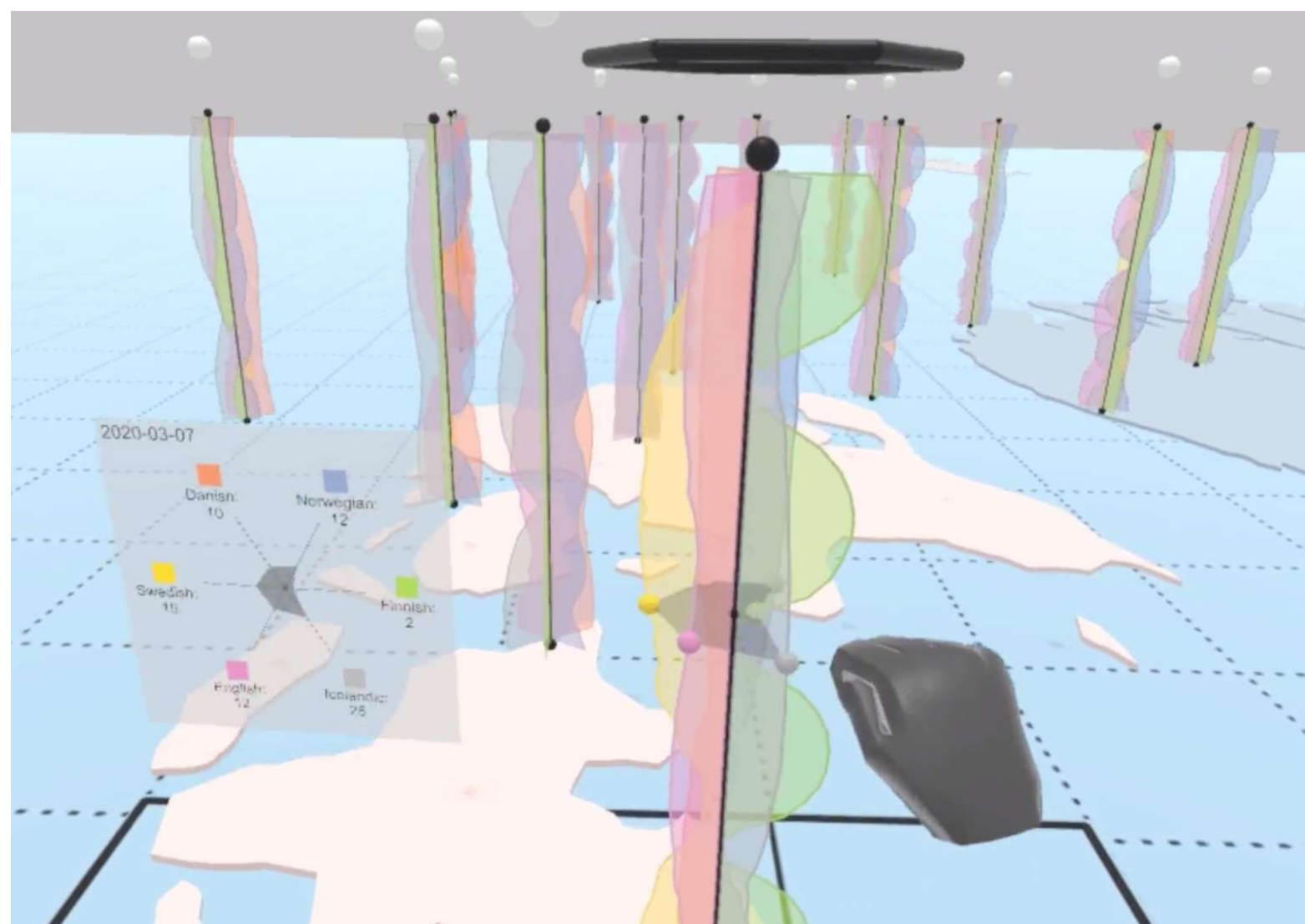


Task 4: Determining time period for most low / high continuous values across all data variables in both 3D Radar Charts.



Interaction

- data exploration in strategic manner possible, *"overview first, details on demand"*
- mixed use of different interaction techniques (direct manipulation vs. system control) depending on situation
- direct manipulation: more natural, intuitive, quicker selection possible
- system control: more precise to select a specific time index

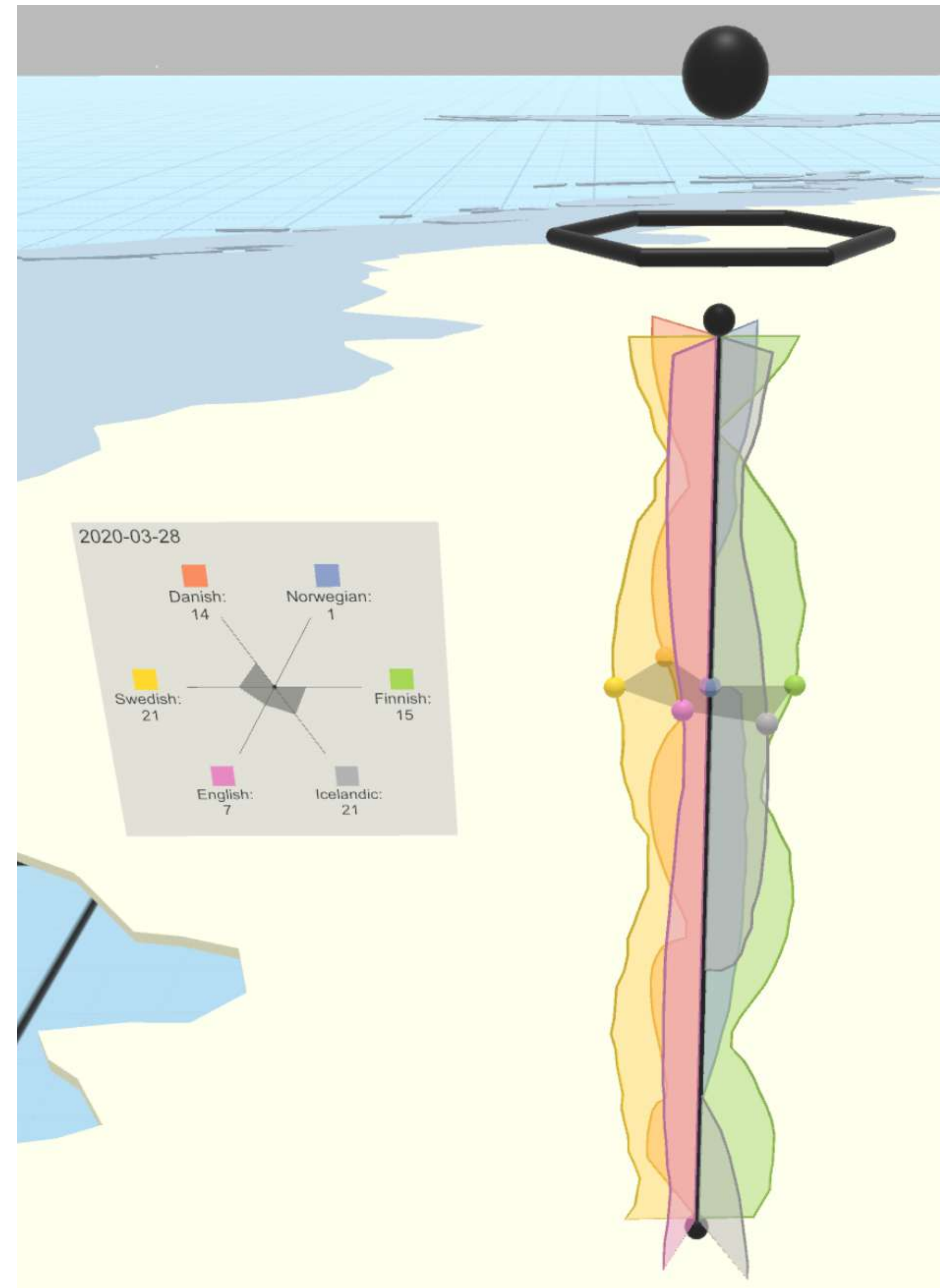


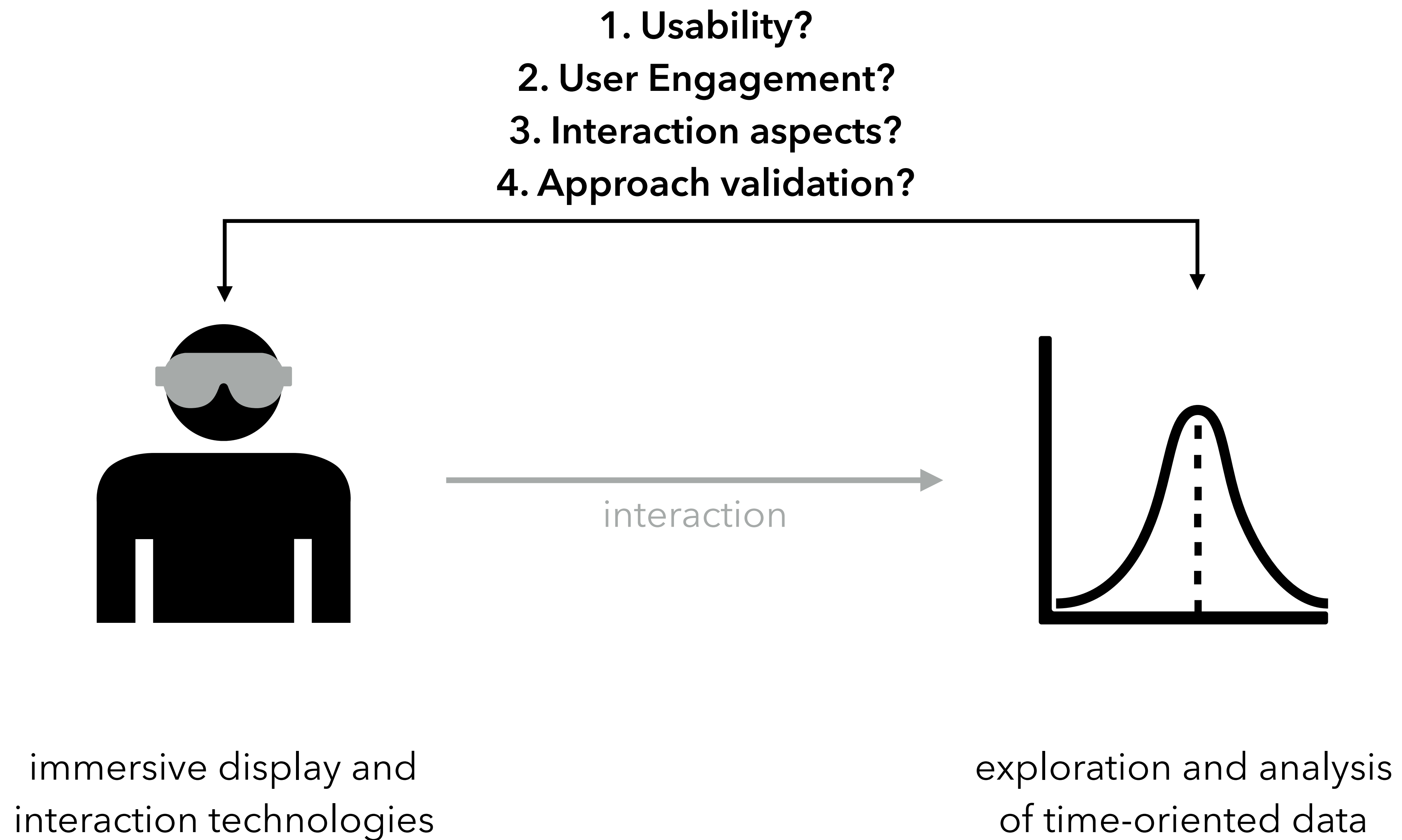
Conclusion

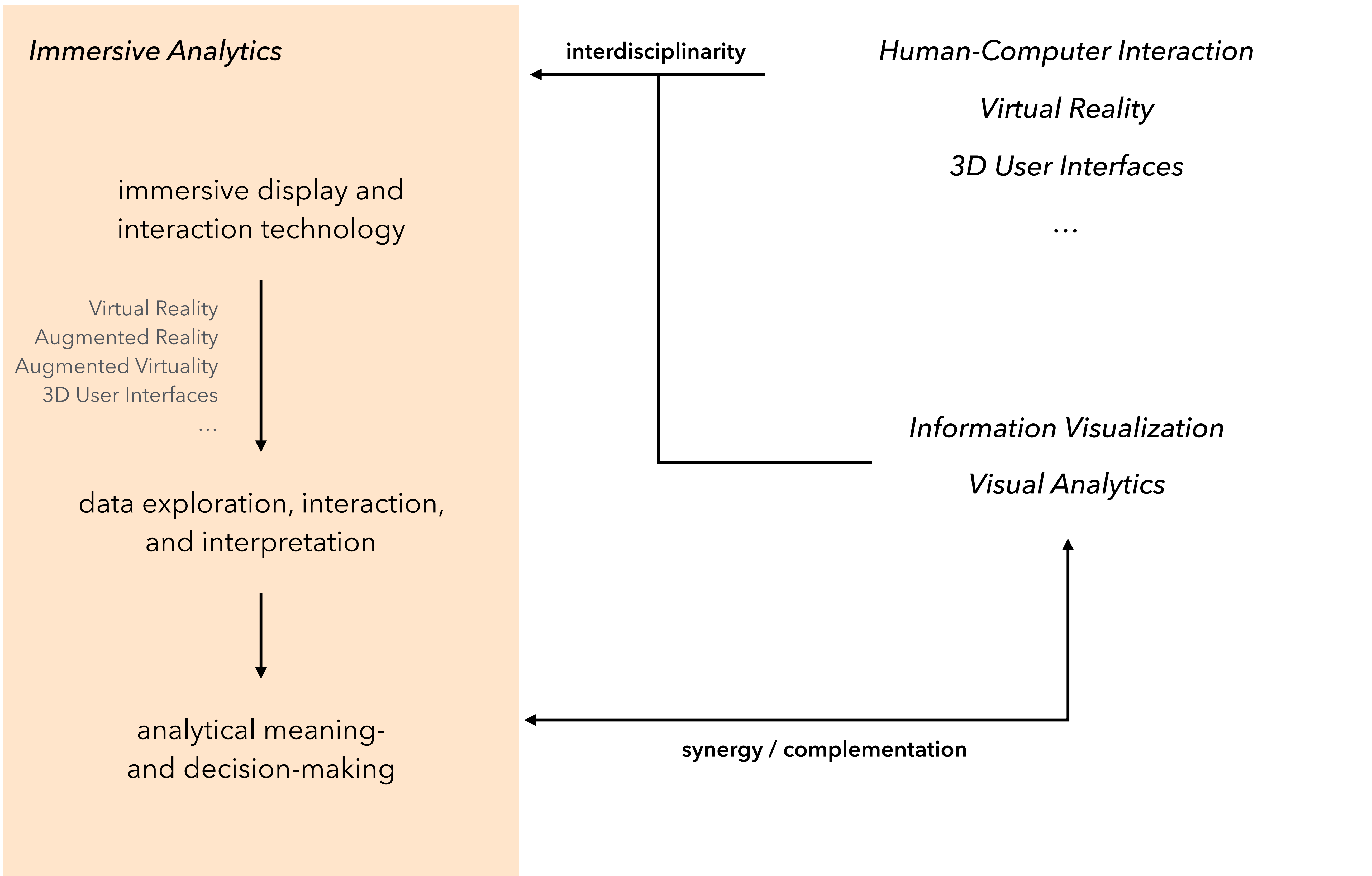
- validation of an approach towards exploration of time-oriented data using 3D Radar Charts within the context of Immersive Analytics
- encouraging usability and user engagement scores
- interesting observations in regard to data exploration strategies

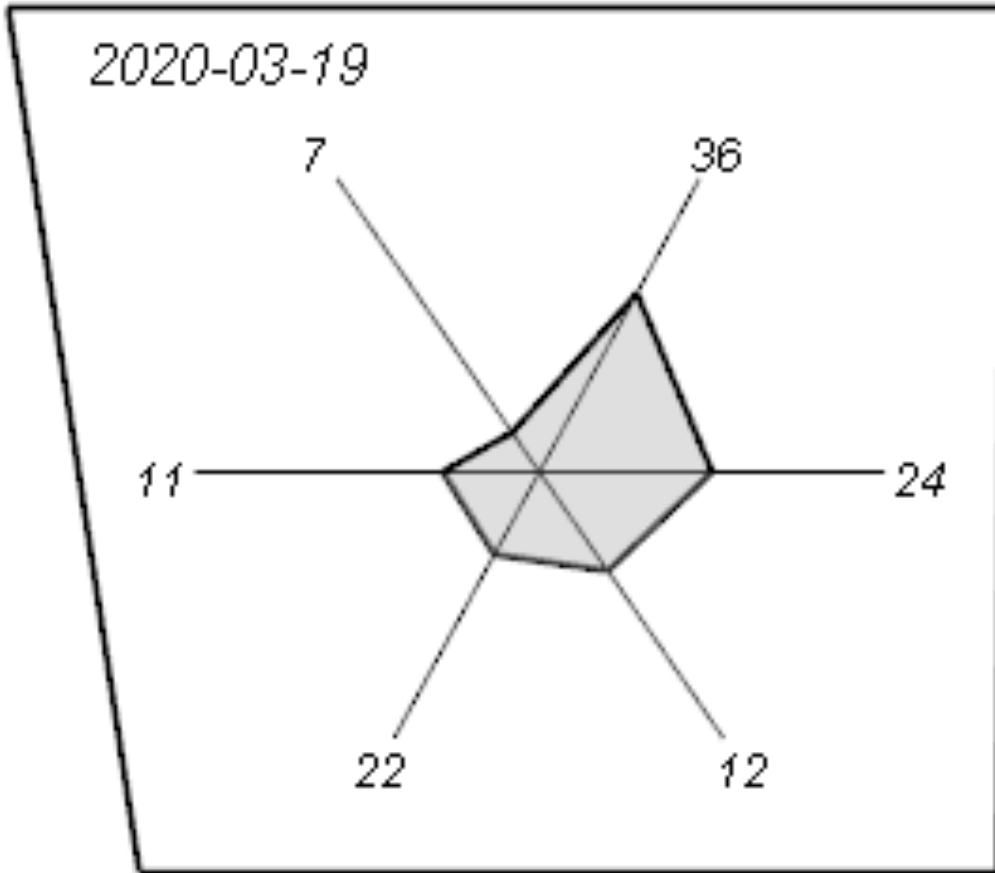
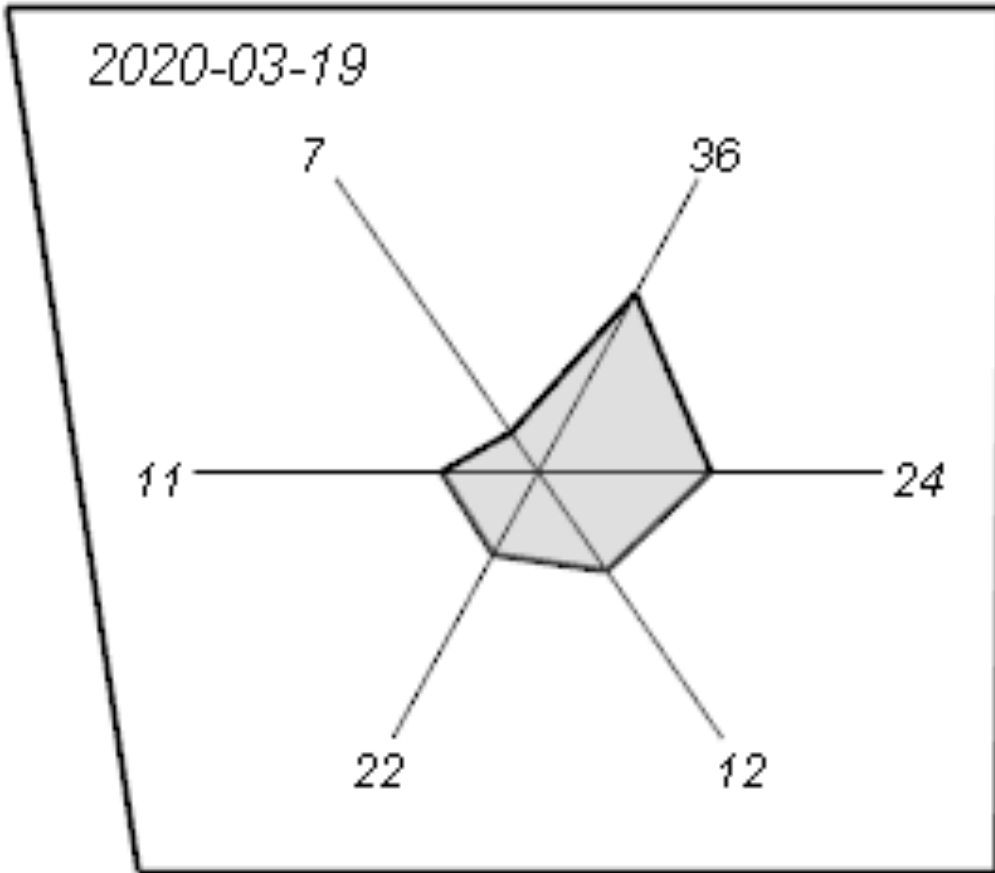
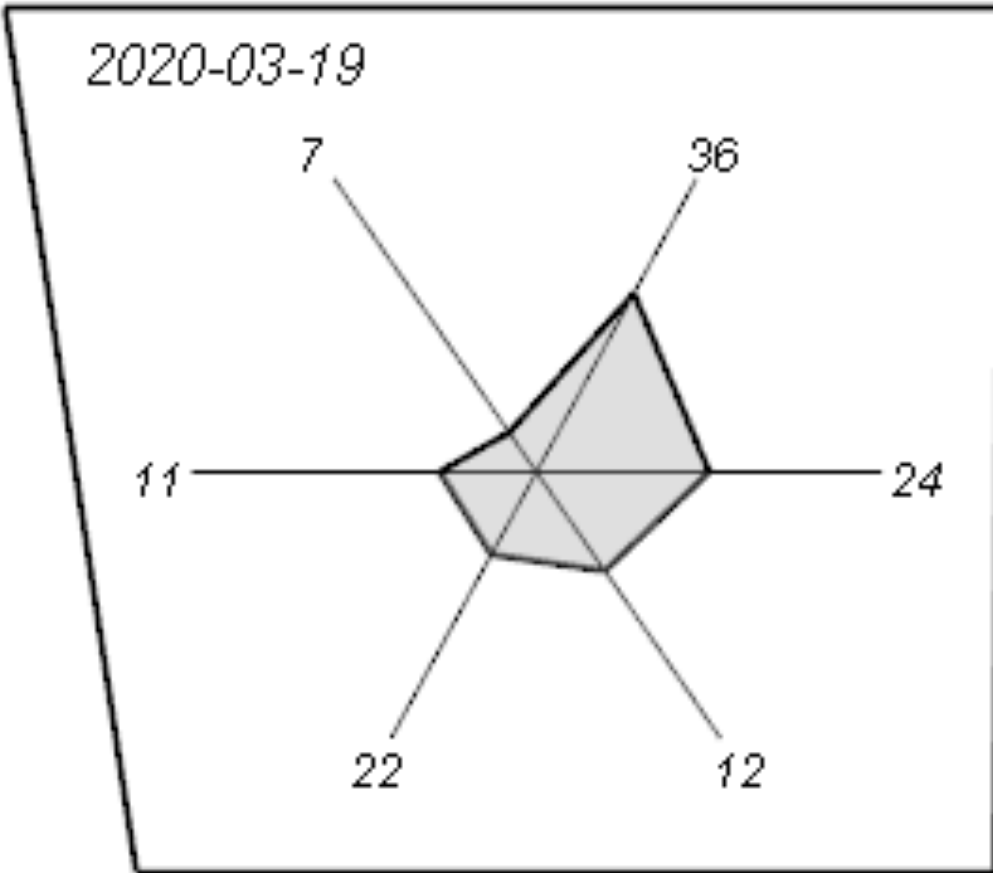
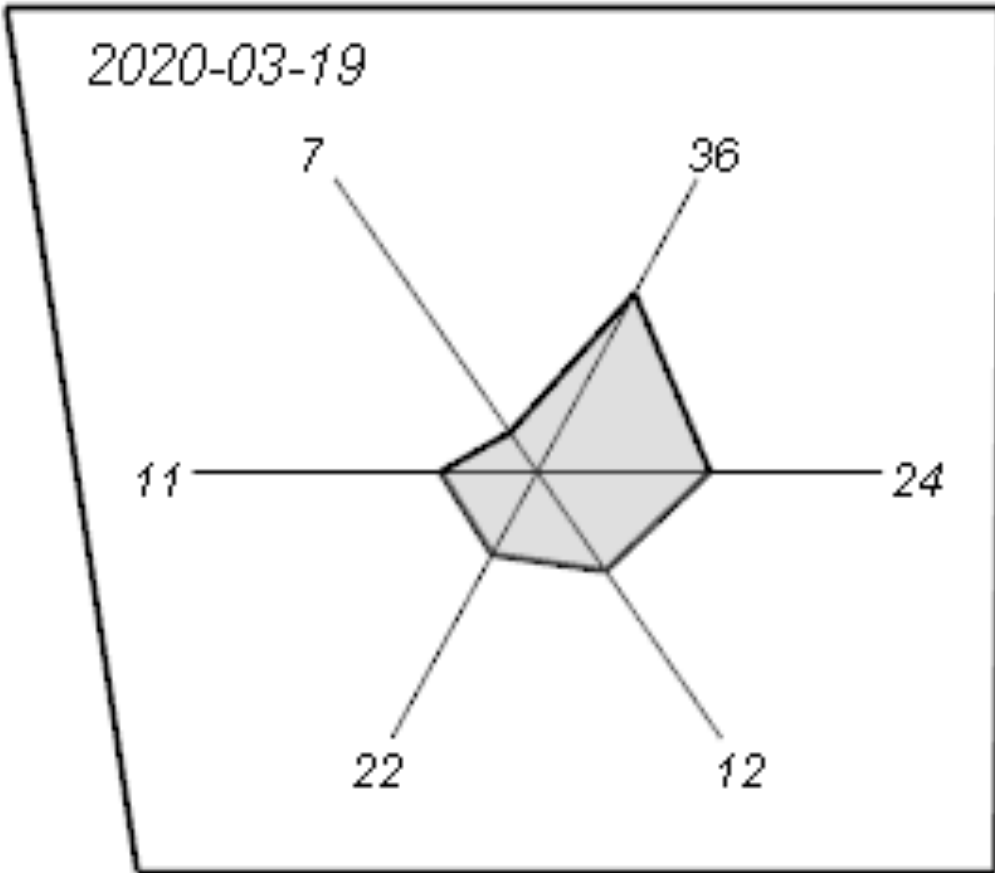
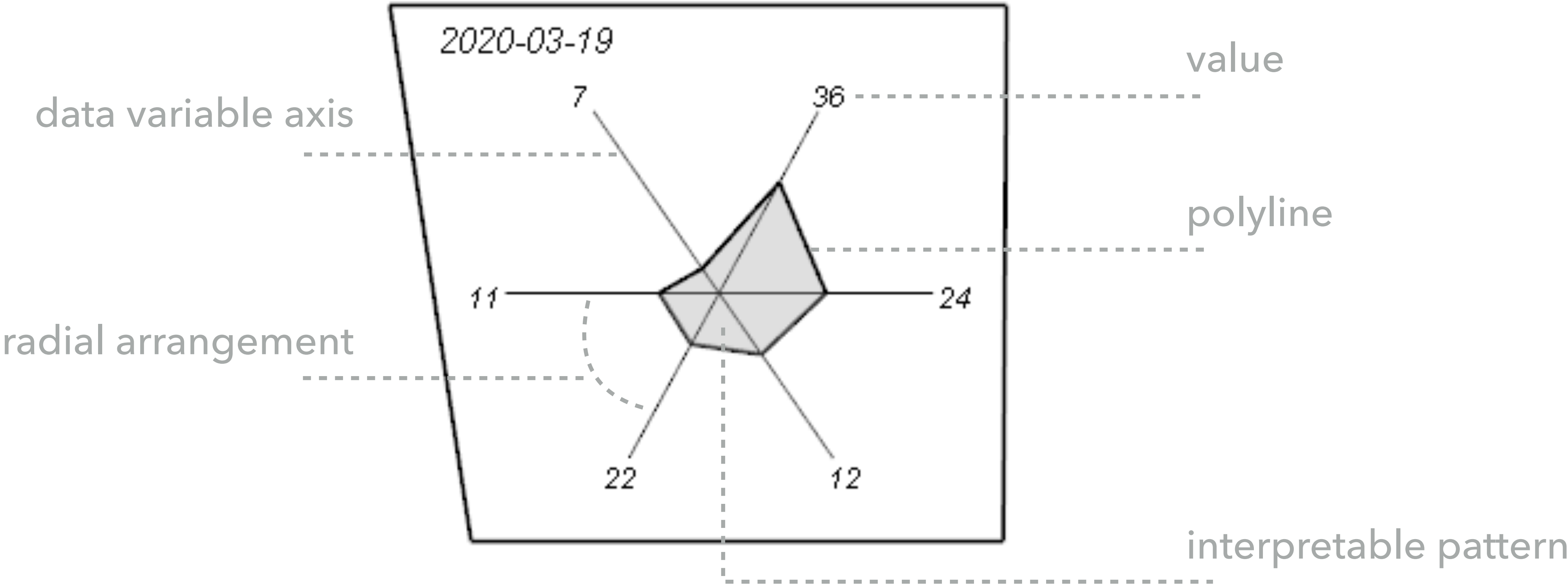
Future Work

- extension of the VR application: zoom, filter, comparison features
- further design investigations in regard to data annotation in VR









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Tasks

3D Radar Chart No. 1

- T1 the min and max values for all parameters;
- T2 the date when all parameters are minimized/maximized simultaneously as much as possible;
- T3 the date when Swedish has the highest value and Finish has the lowest value, and vice versa;
- T4a a period that contains the most low/high parameter values.

3D Radar Chart No. 2

- T4b a period that contains the most low/high parameter values.

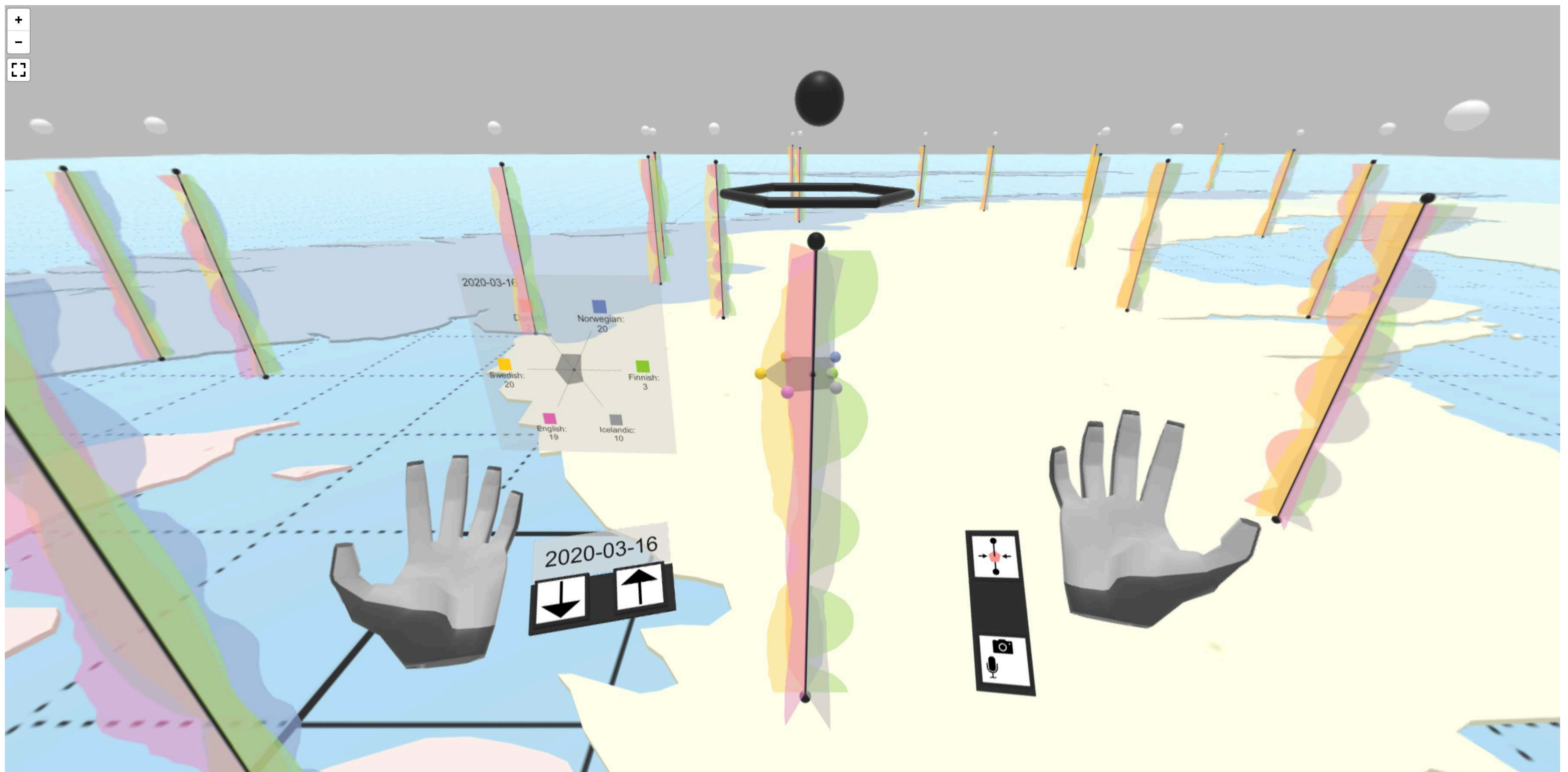
3D Radar Chart No. 1 + 2

- T5 a period in each that contains the most low/high parameter values.

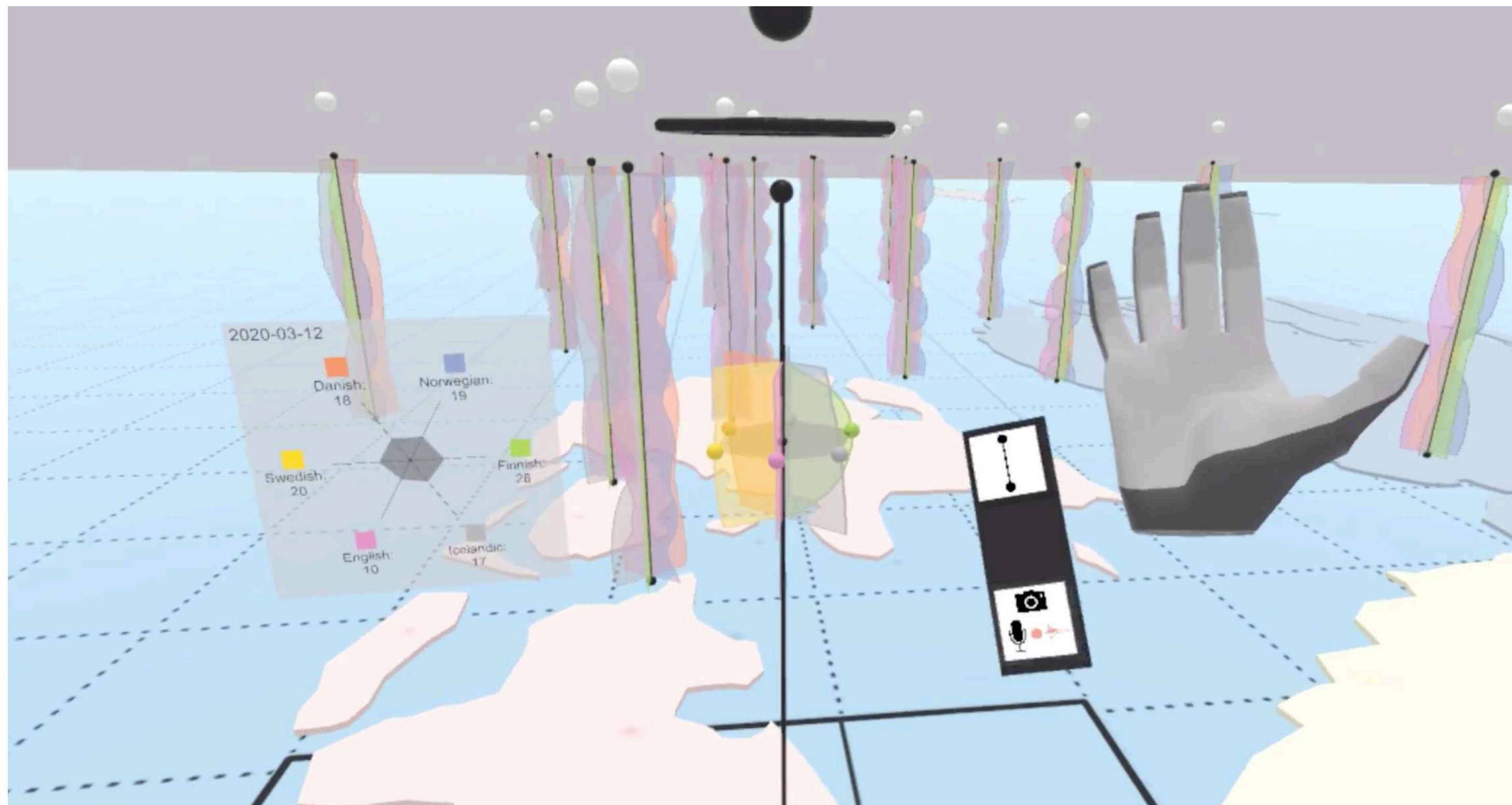
Try yourself, and get a “visual impression” (in 2D) of the computer-generated, virtual 3D environment (on your mobile or desktop device):



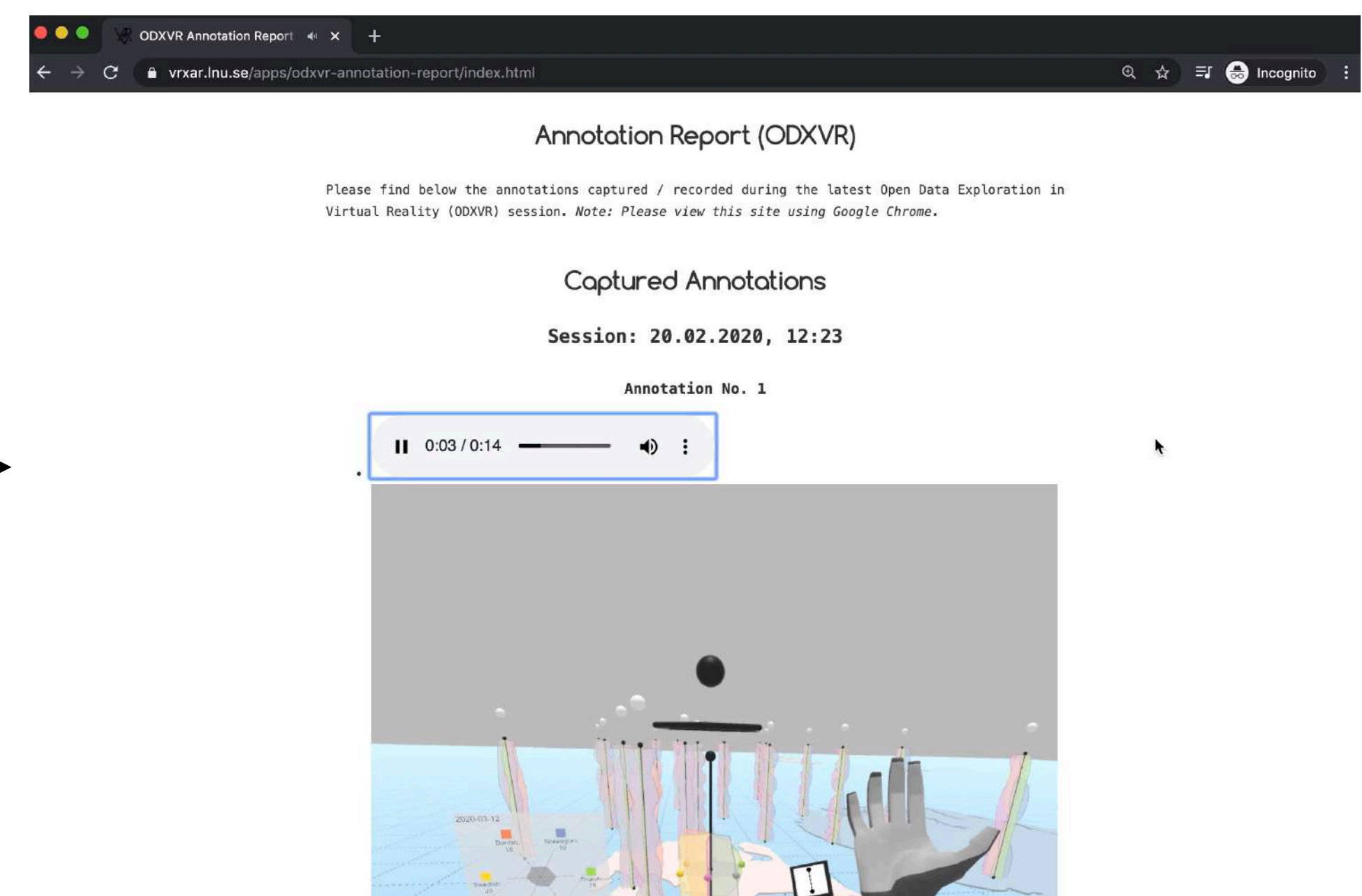
[vr.xar.lnu.se/apps/2020-nordichi-3drc/]



Comprehensive video demo: [vimeo.com/393378221]



Capture audio and images,
uploaded to server,
and re-visit in web browser.



Annotation

- different annotation strategies observed: "to-the-point" vs. "elaborate" audio recordings
- some participants made use of their own contextual knowledge, starting to enthusiastically hypothesize about certain observed phenomena (even though the data was artificial)
- positive acknowledgements in regard to usefulness, and necessity in the future

System Architecture

