

# Tools & Techniques for Direct (Volume) Interaction

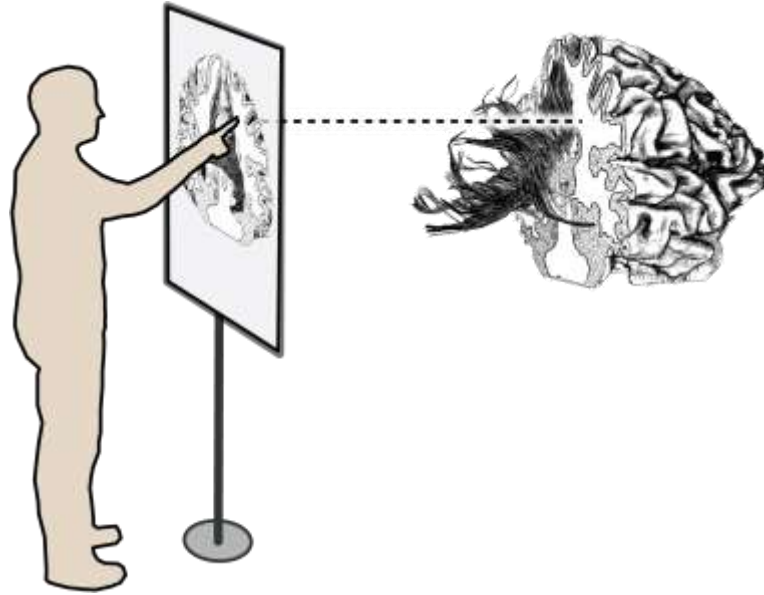
## 3. Interaction with Non-Standard Input and Output Devices

# Traditional vs. Non-Traditional Environments



# Outline

- general considerations
  - output type: stereoscopic vs. monoscopic
  - input type: direct vs. indirect
  - tactile interaction feedback type: none, somesthetic, haptic
  - benefits and challenges
  - various combinations
- some specific interaction techniques
  - dataset navigation & selection
  - parameter specification
  - technique combinations



# **Interaction with Non-Standard Input and Output Devices**

Part 1: General Considerations

# Monoscopic vs. Stereoscopic Display



less immersion

→ good stereo perception only w/ interaction



high visual immersion

→ stereo perception w/o interaction

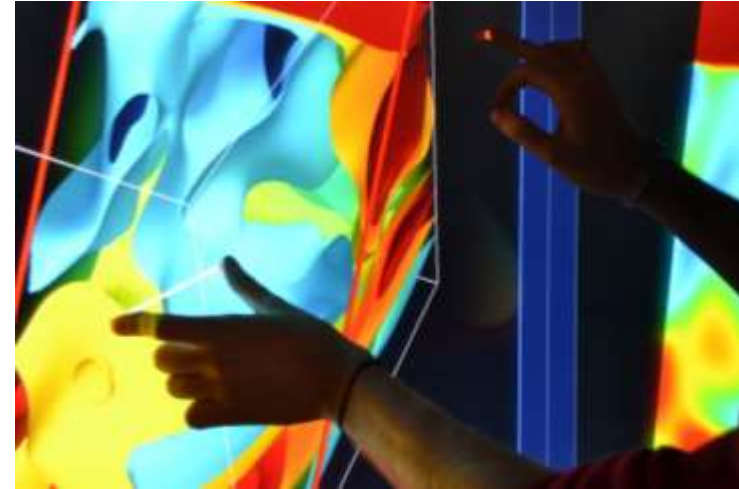
→ ppl. can understand 3D data well

# Indirect vs. Direct Input



input location  $\neq$  data location

→ always mental mapping necessary



input location = data location

→ no mental mapping necessary

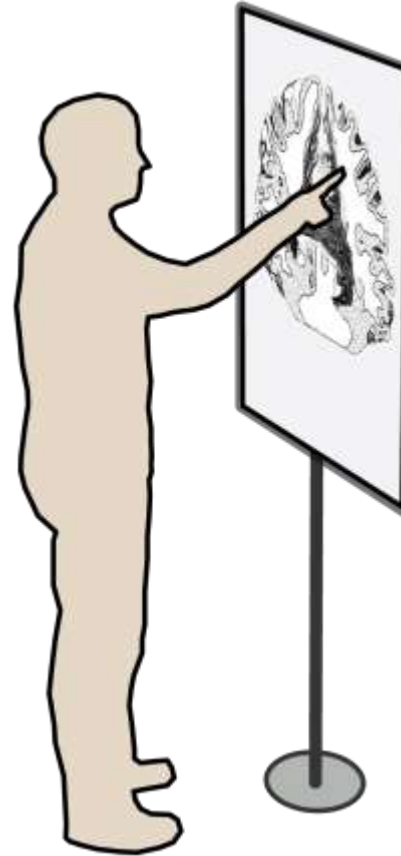
→ ppl. feel more in control

→ immersion from interaction

e.g., pen, touch, 3D tracking

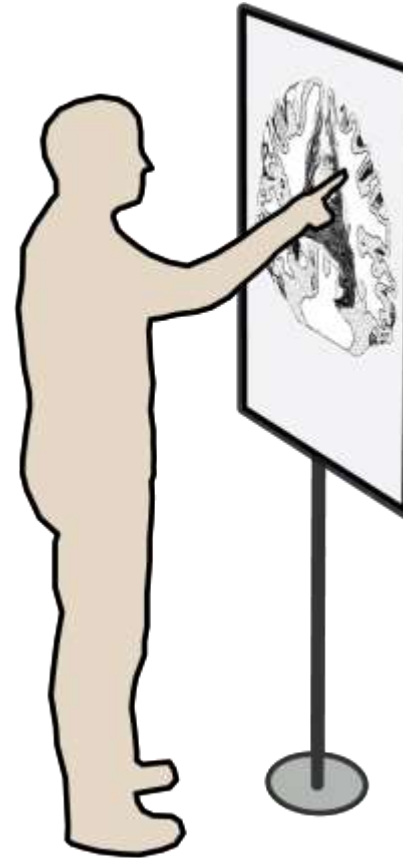
# Direct Input for 3D Data? Input vs. Data Domain

- input space: 2 DOF (1 finger)



# Direct Input for 3D Data? Input vs. Data Domain

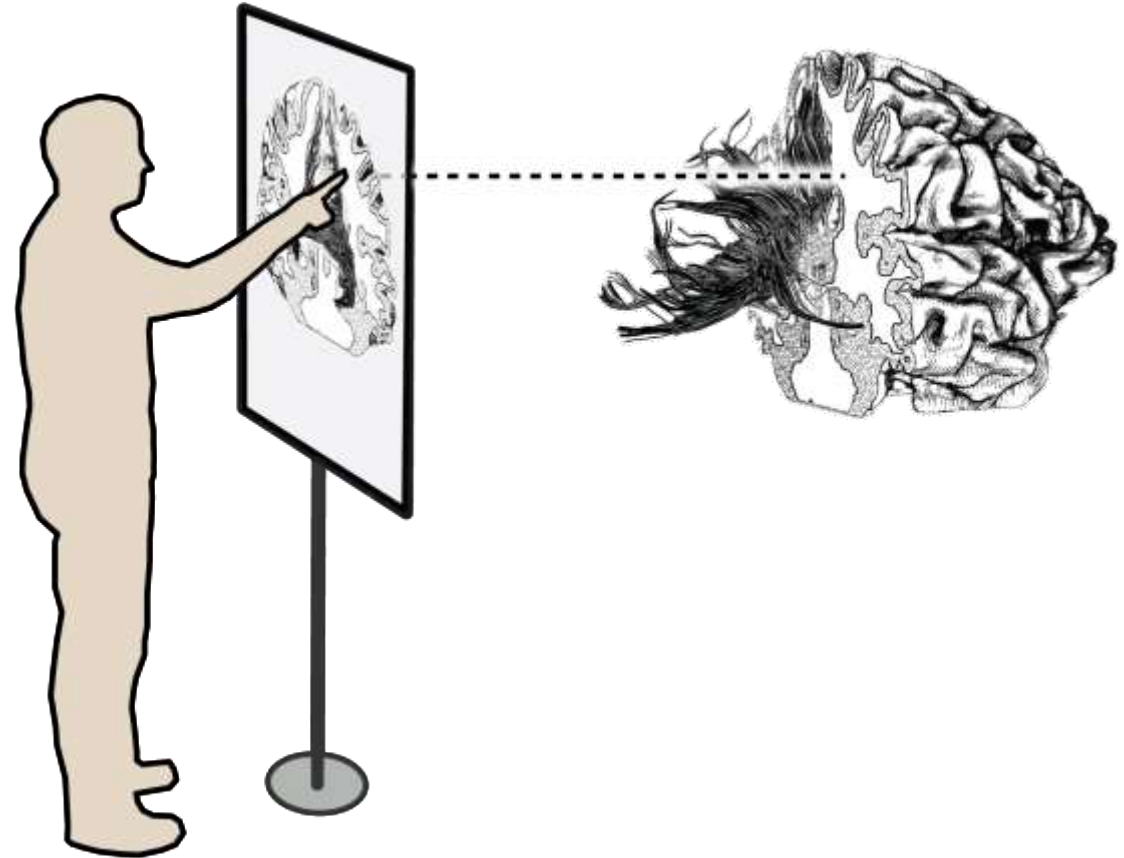
- input space: 2 DOF (1 finger)
- target space:
  - 3 DOF for position
  - 3 DOF for orientation
  - 1–3 DOF for scale
  - n DOF for additional parameters





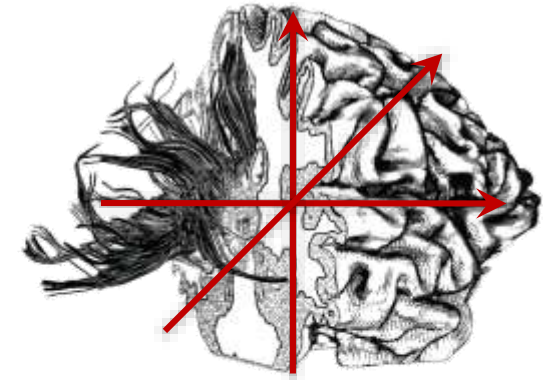
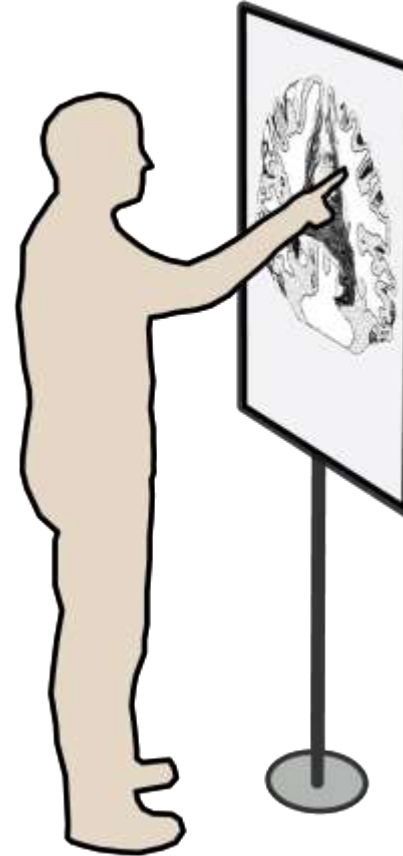
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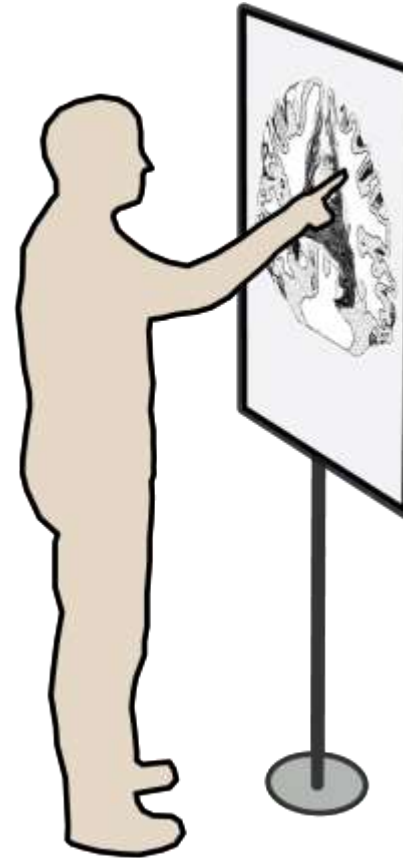
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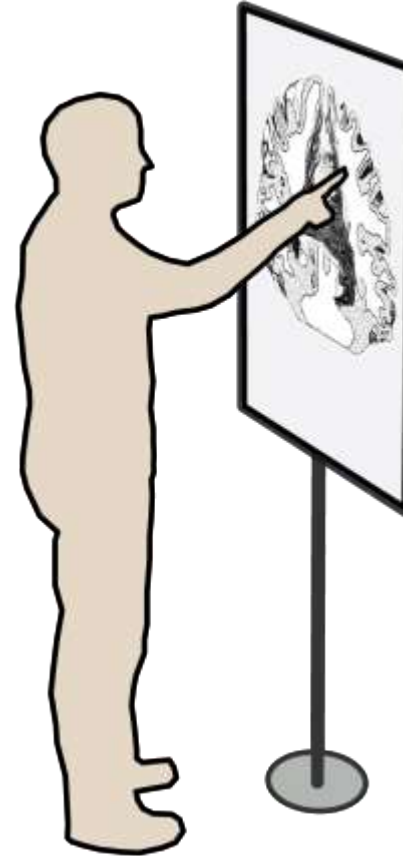
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# Direct Input for 3D Data? Input vs. Data Domain

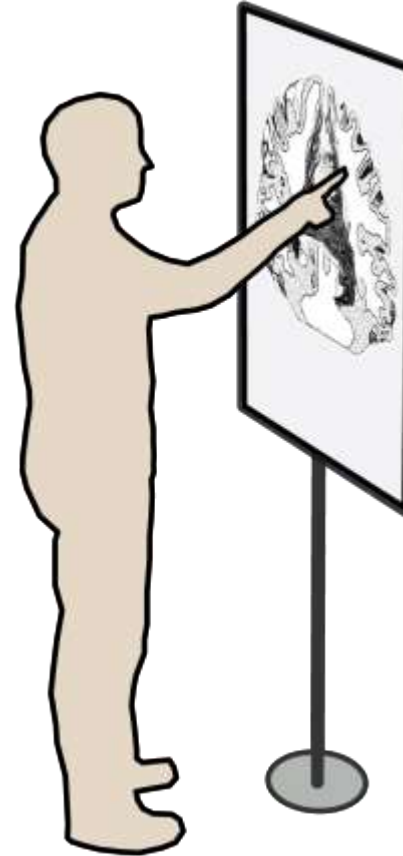
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  - n DOF for additional parameters
- all per object/element



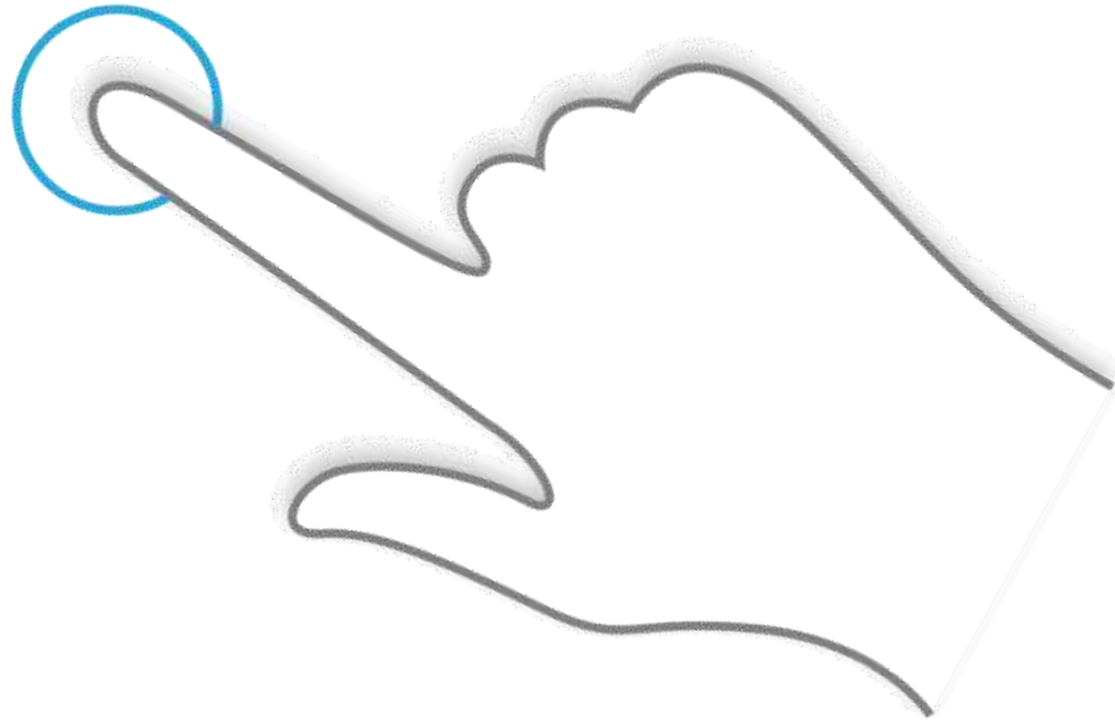
# Direct Input for 3D Data? Input vs. Data Domain

- input space: 2 DOF (1 finger)
- target space:
  - 3 DOF for position
  - 3 DOF for orientation
  - 1–3 DOF for scale
  - n DOF for additional parameters
- all per object/element
- typically control of only 4 DOF simultaneously (4–5 max.)\*

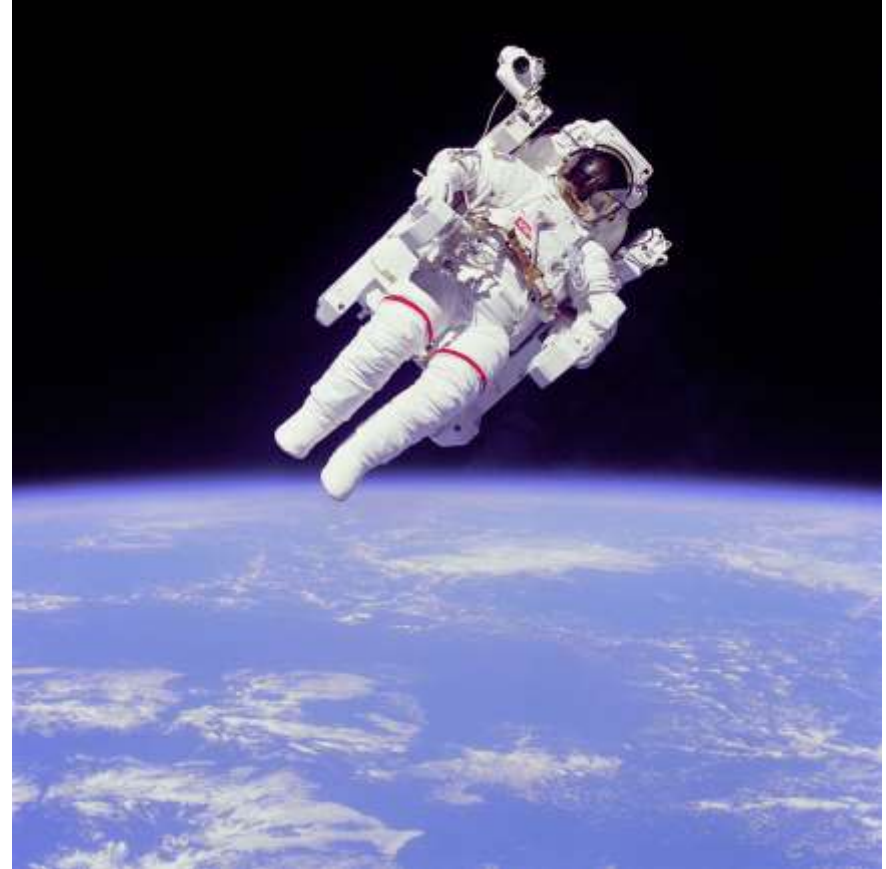
\* some scientific evidence for this limit



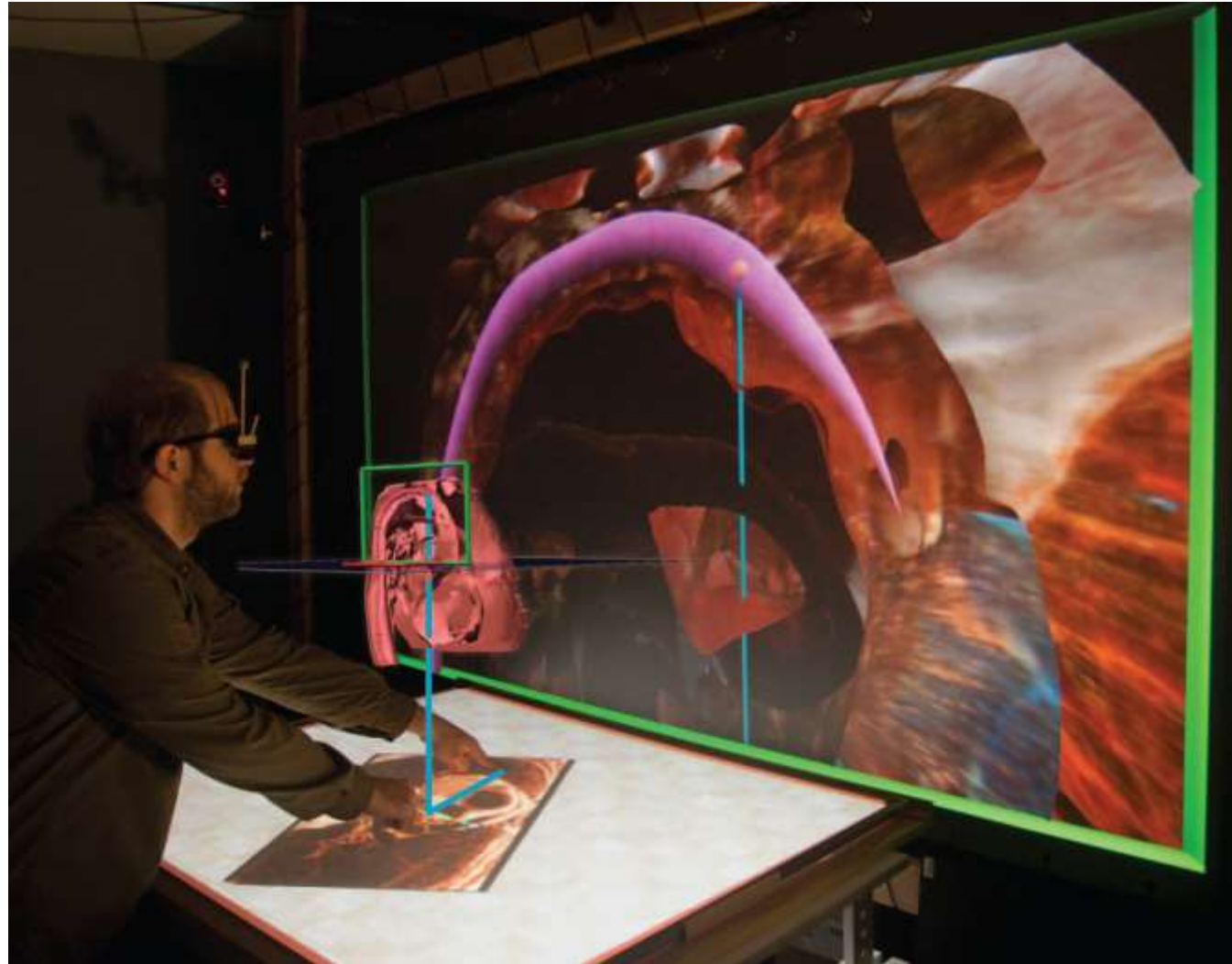
# Tactile Feedback



# Tactile Feedback

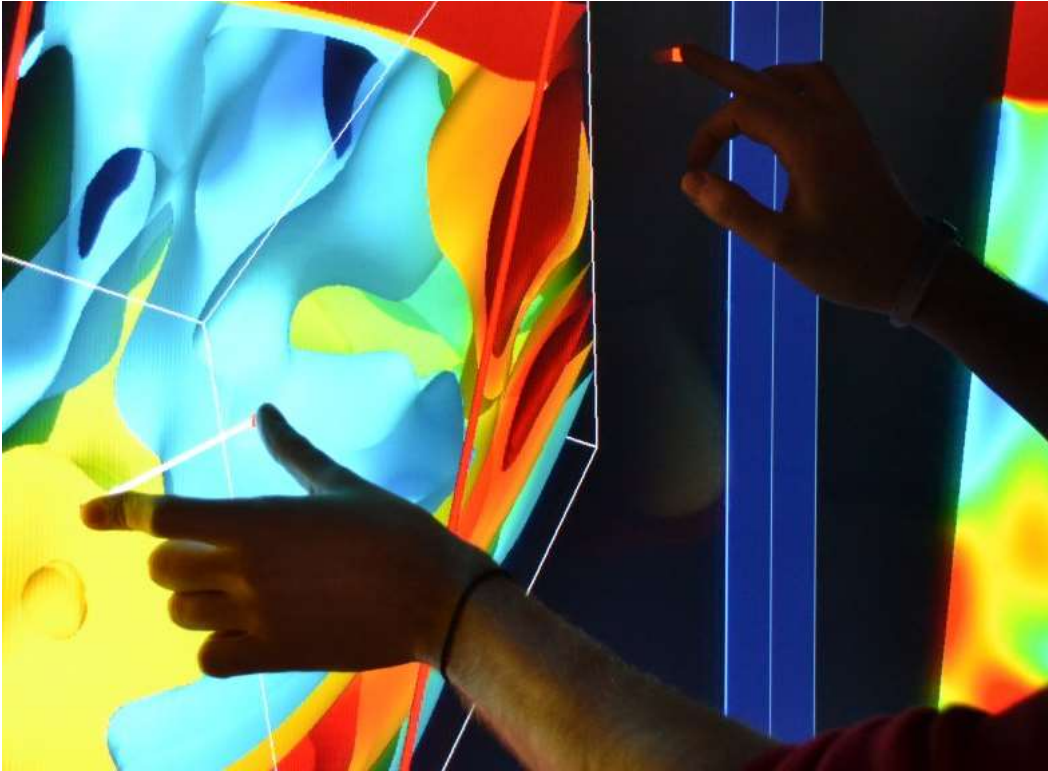


# Tactile Feedback





# Tactile Feedback



# Taxonomy of Input/Output Environments

tactile feedback: none

somesthetic

haptic

input type:

indirect

direct

		
<p>(except hover)</p>		<p>(for 3D content)</p>

**monoscopic displays**

# Taxonomy of Input/Output Environments

tactile feedback: none






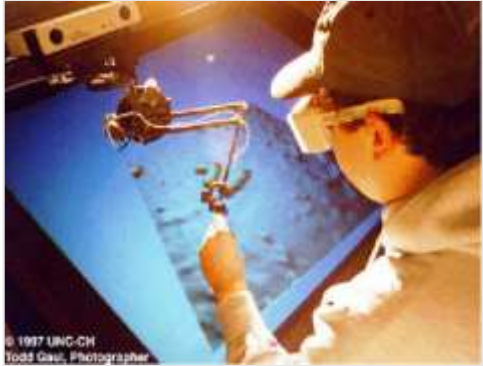
somesthetic

haptic

input type:

indirect

direct

**stereoscopic displays**

# Direct Input plus Stereo? → Complex HW



[Taylor, II, et al. 1993]

# Direct Input plus Stereo? → Special Control

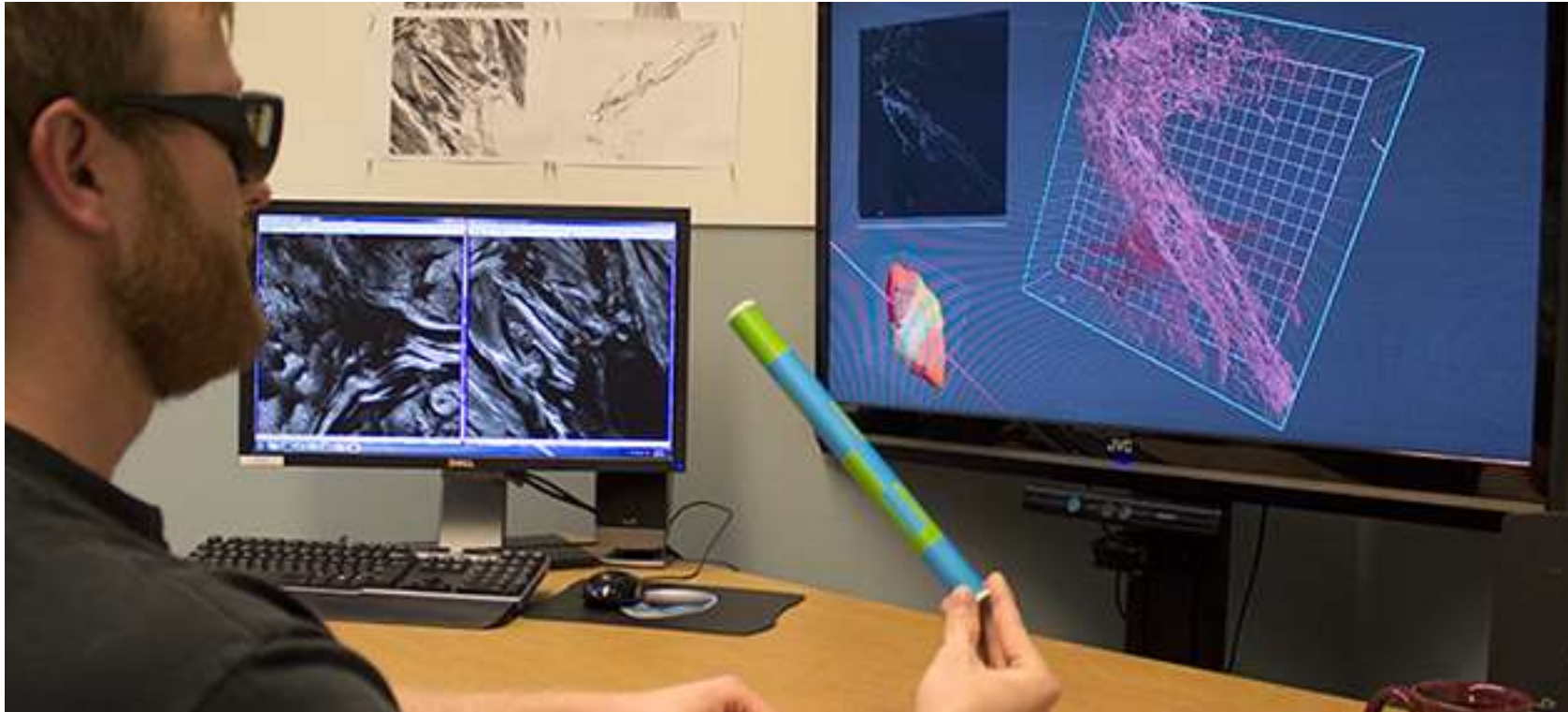


image Daniel F. Keefe

# Direct Touch plus Stereo? → Fundamental Issues



[Bruder et al. 2013]

# Compromise: Stereo View + Indirect Input



images: Univ. Groningen, Purdue Univ.

# Compromise: Stereo View + Indirect Input

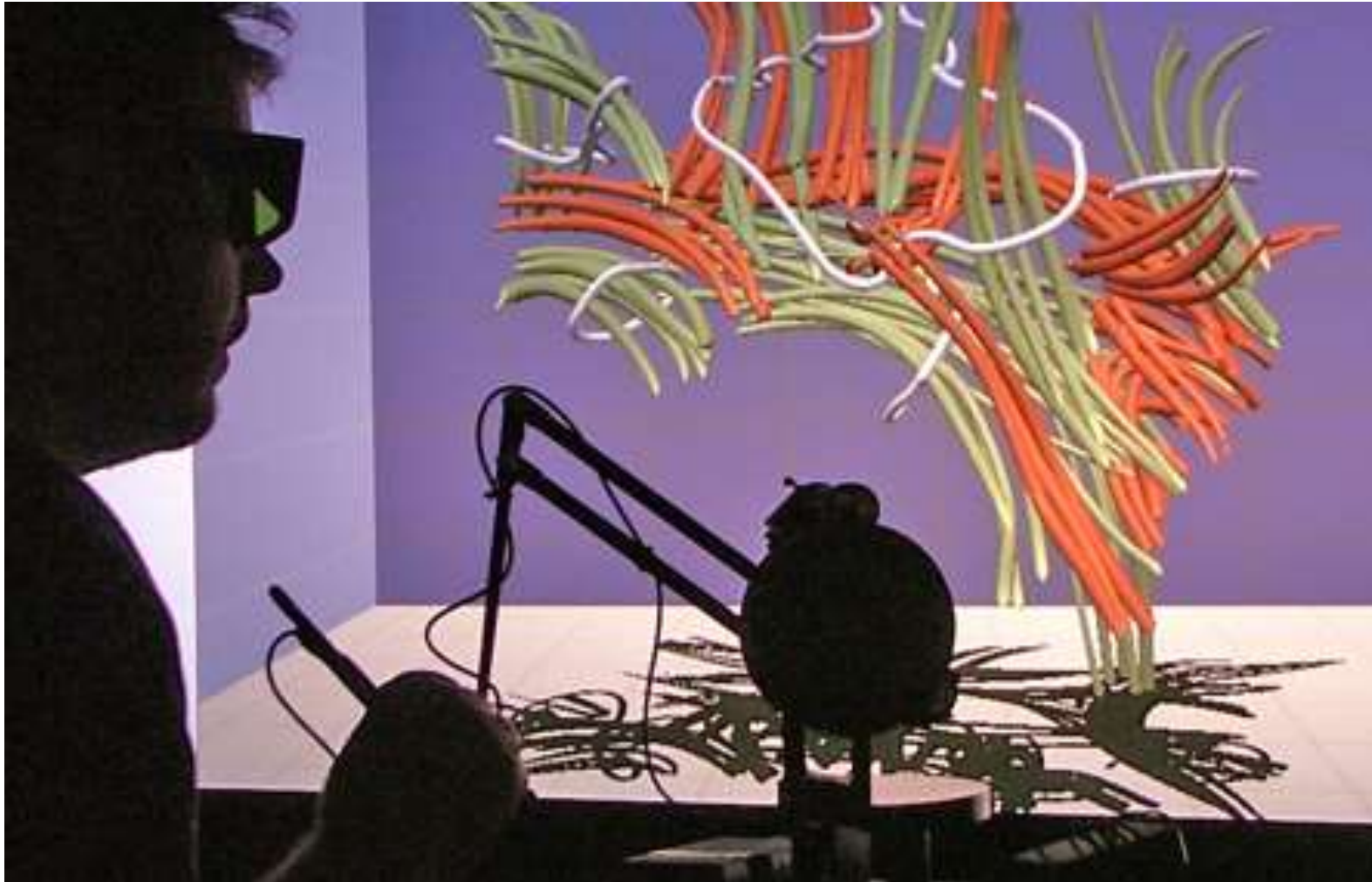
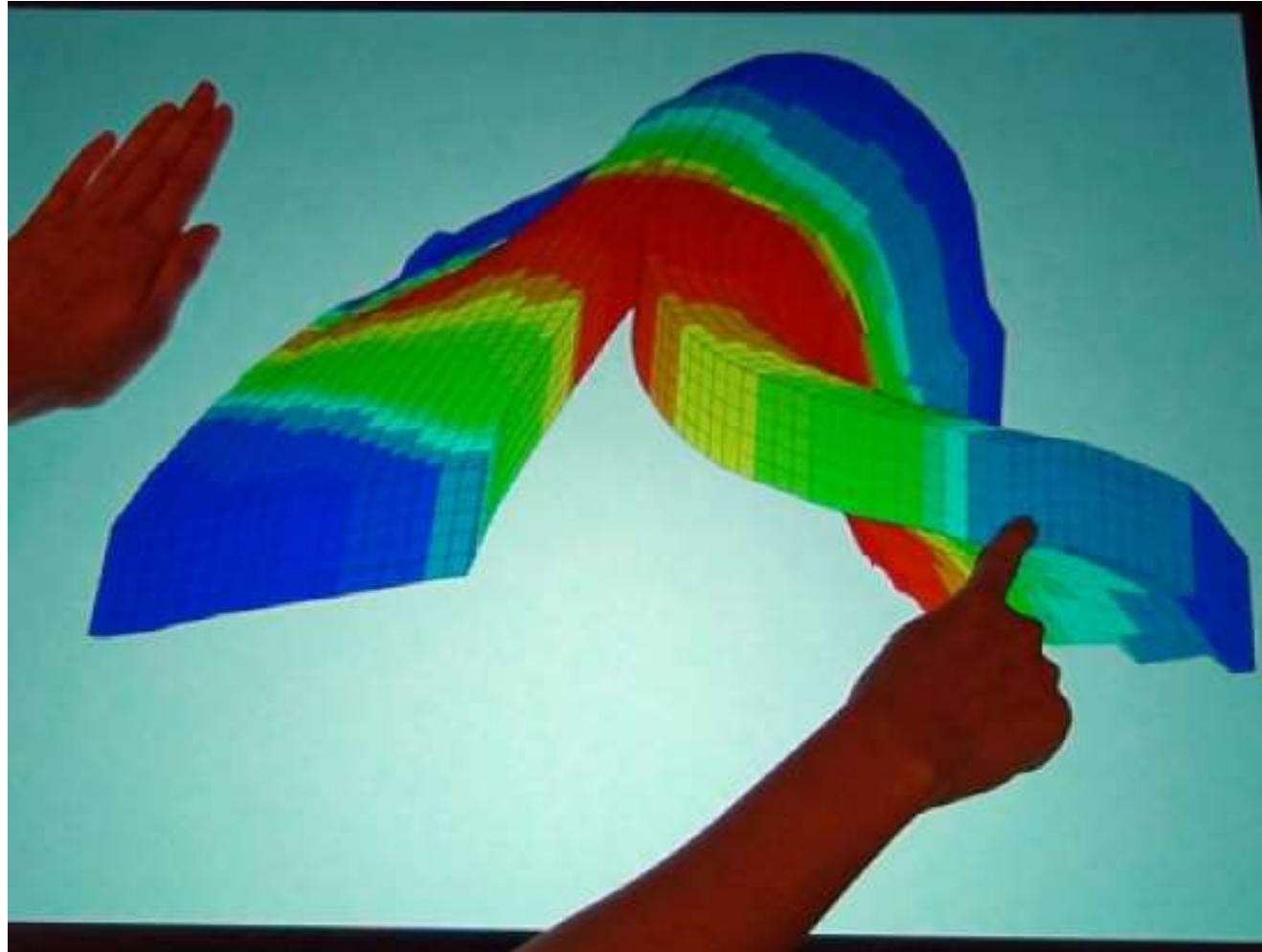


image: Daniel F. Keefe



# Compromise: Mono View + Direct Input



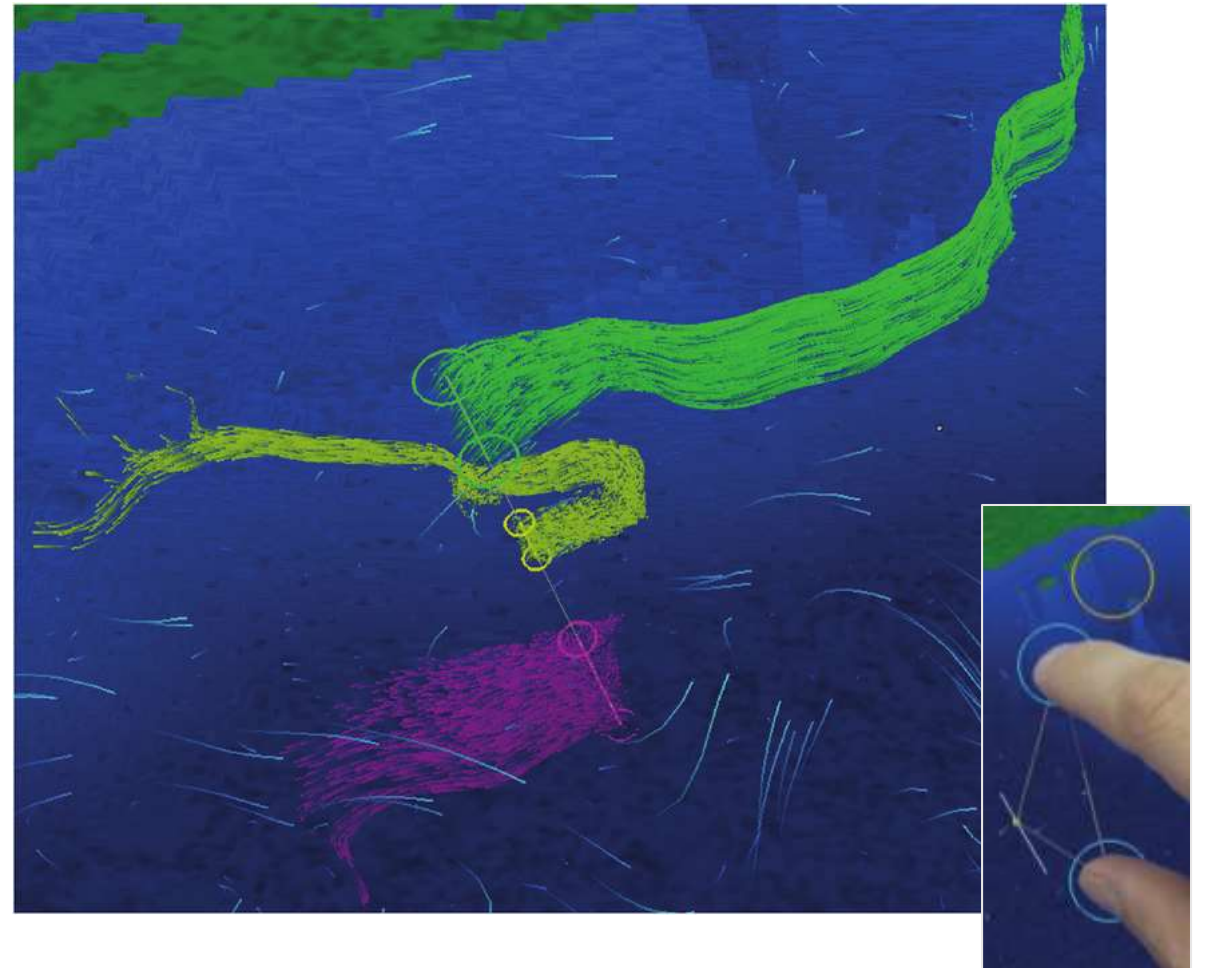
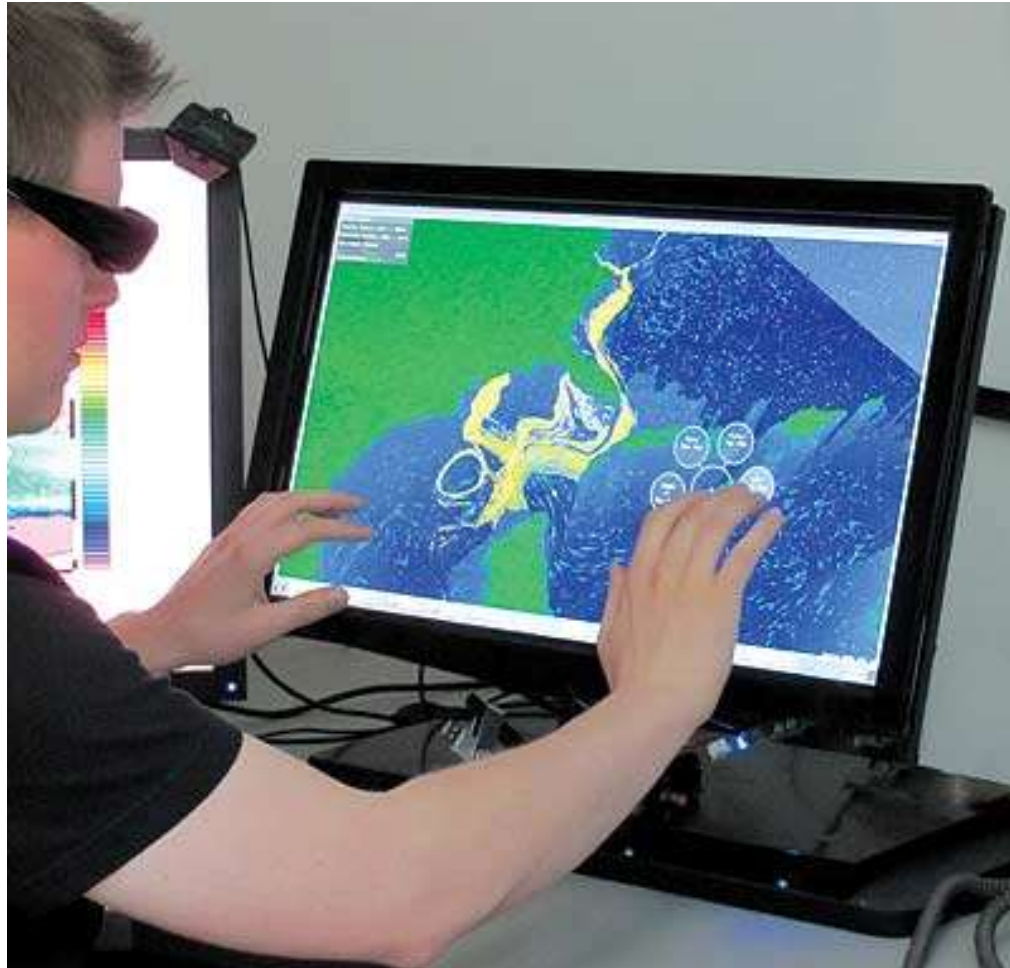
[Sultanum et al. 2010/2011]

# Compromise: Mono View + Direct Input



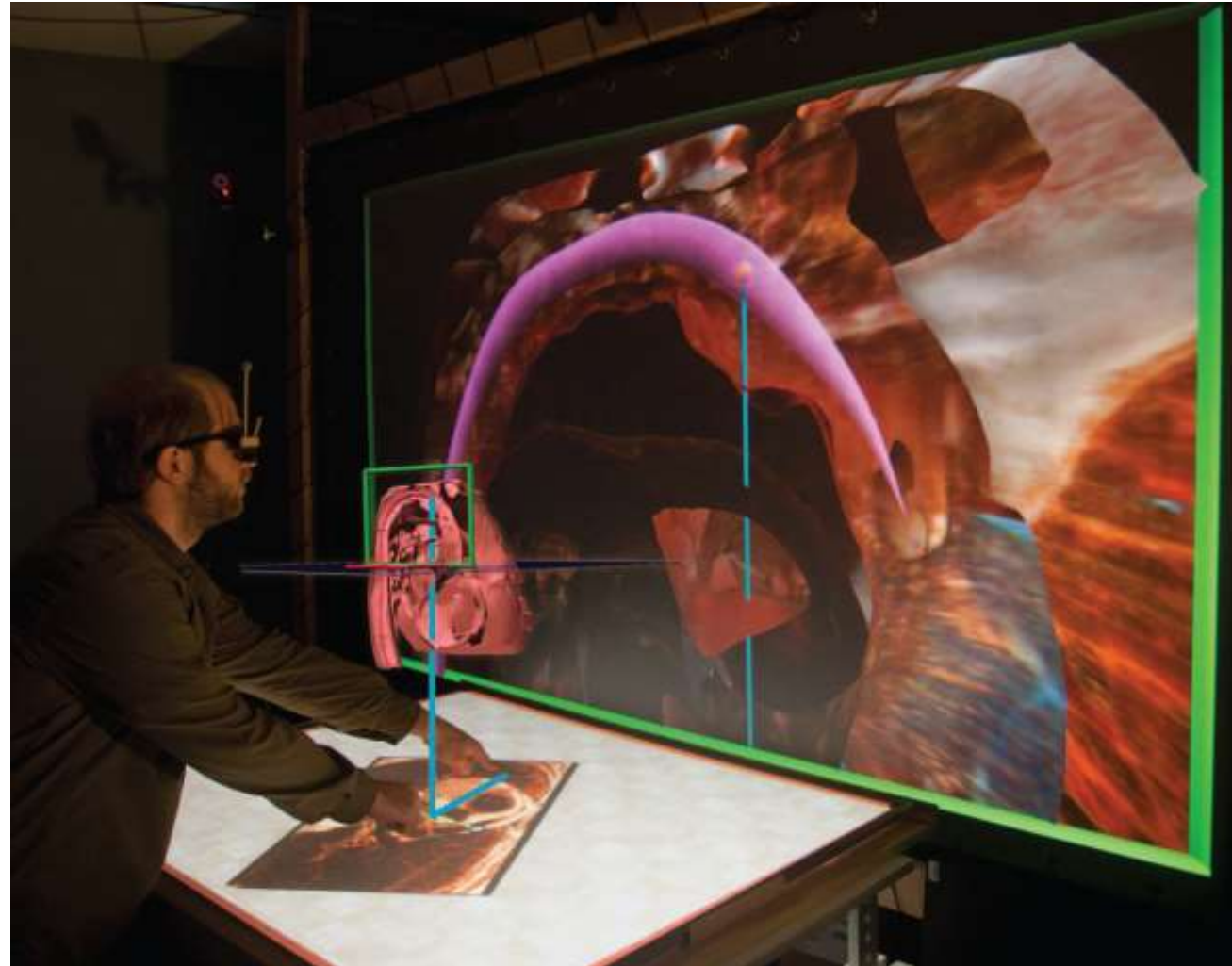
[Lundström et al., 2011]

# Direct Input + Stereo View – Shallow 3D



[Burkiewicz & Ware, 2011]

# Direct Input + Stereo View – Separate Views

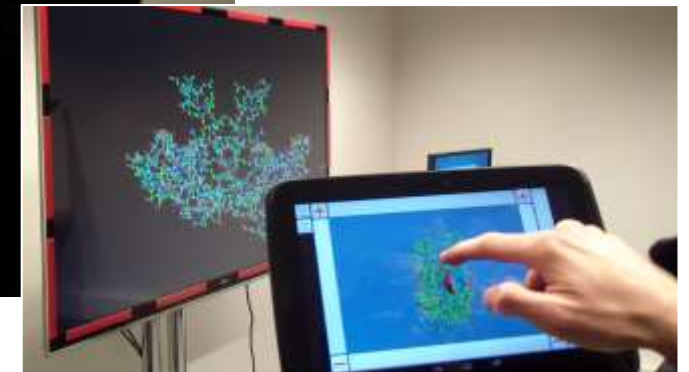


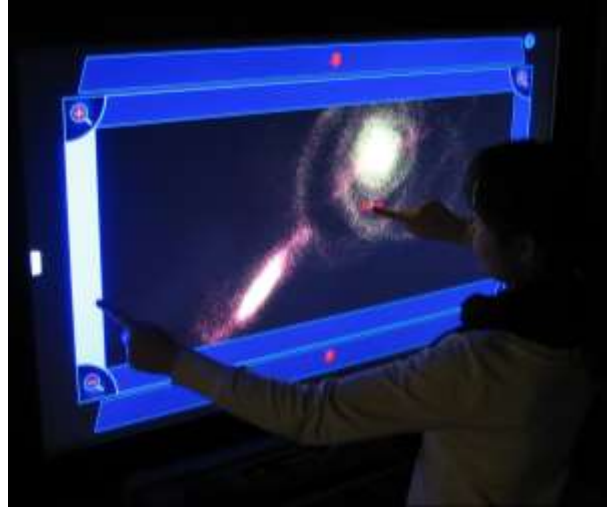
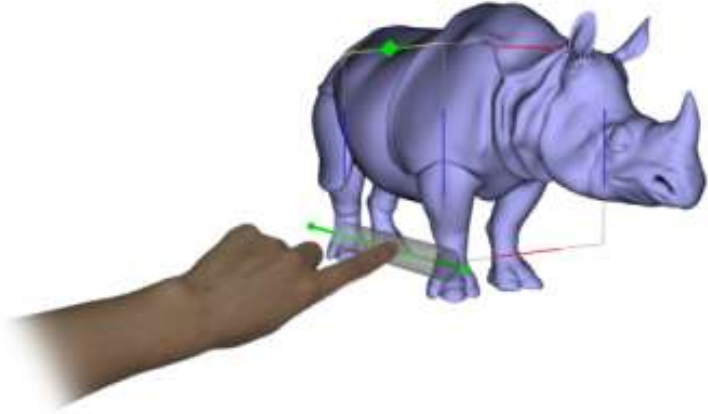
[Coffey et al. 2011/2012]

# Direct Input + Stereo View – Mobile Touch



[López et al. 2016; presented later this week on Tuesday at 16:30]





# Interaction with Non-Standard Input and Output Devices

Part 2: Fundamental Interaction Techniques  
for Direct(-Touch) Input: Navigation

# Navigation using Touch Input: 3D RST

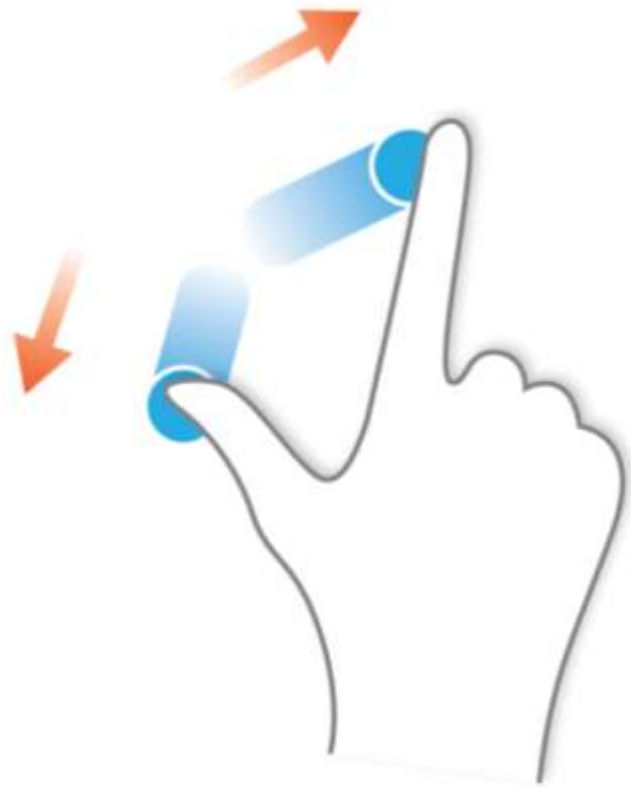
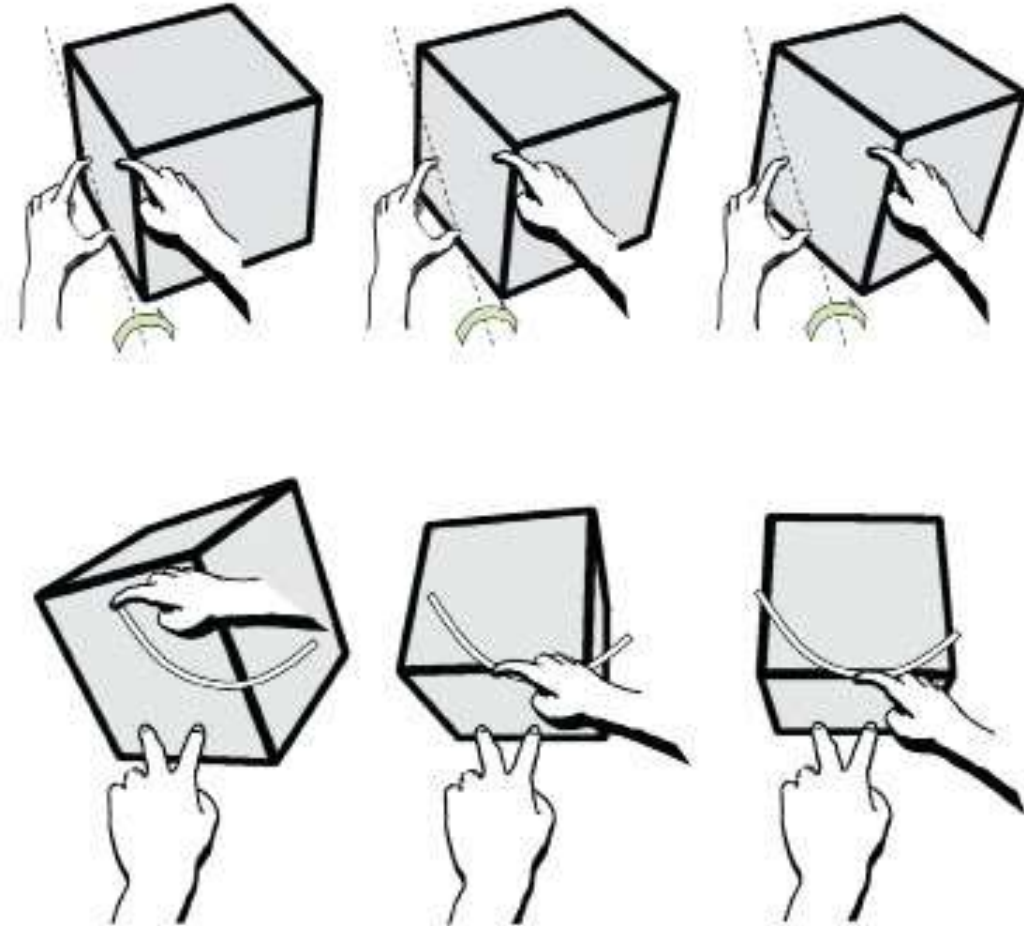
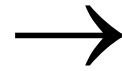


image by Wikipedia user GRPH3B18



[Reisman et al., 2009]

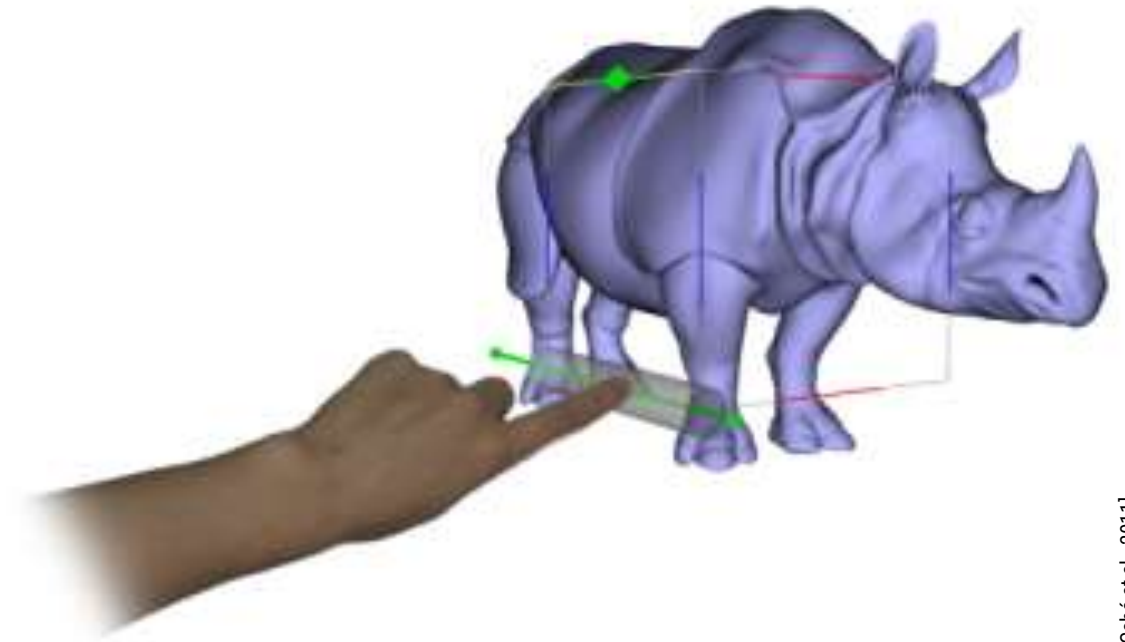
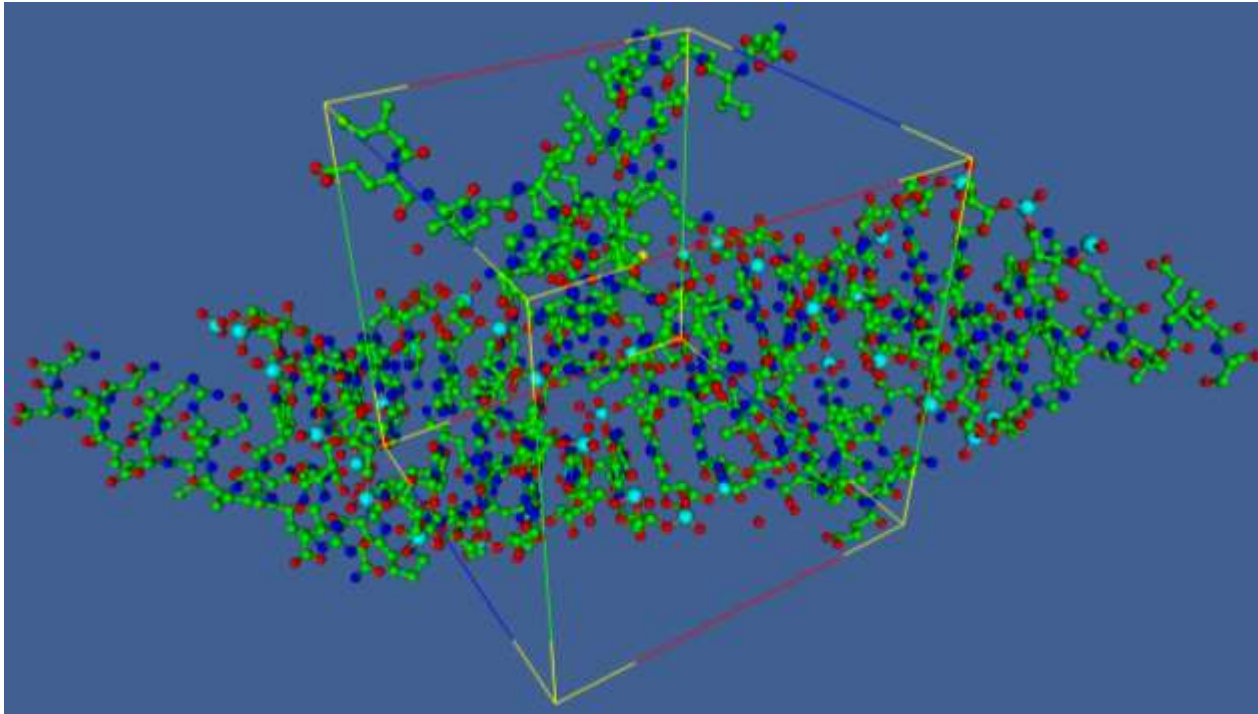
# Navigation using Touch Input: 3D RST



[Reisman et al., 2009]



# Navigation using Touch Input: tBox



[Cohé et al., 2011]

# Navigation using Touch Input: tBox

tBox: a 3D Transformation Widget  
Designed for Touch-Screens

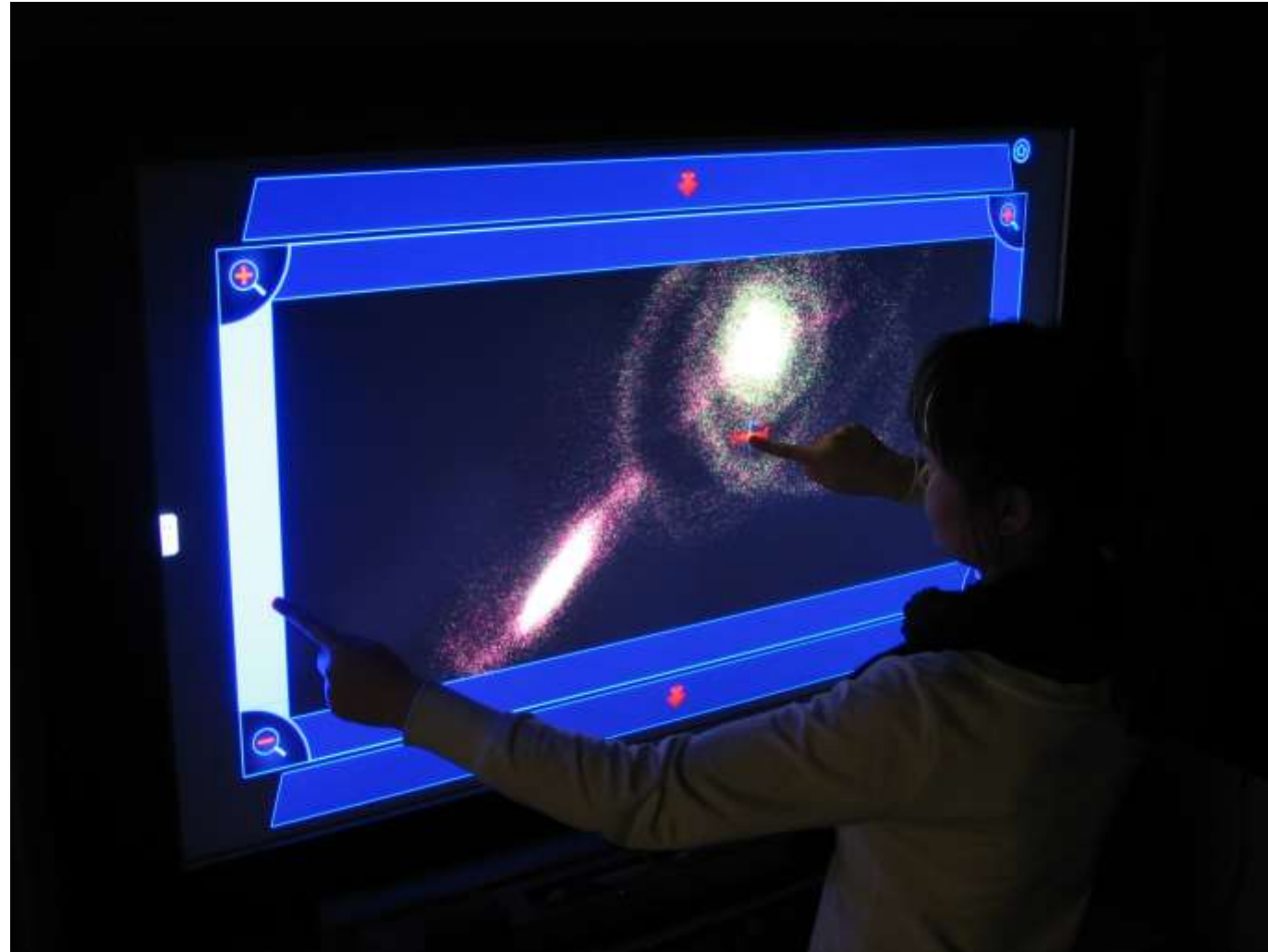
Aurélie Cohé   Fabrice Dècle   Martin Hachet

INRIA Bordeaux  
Université de Bordeaux CNRS (LaBRI)

CHI 2011

[Cohé et al., 2011]

# Navigation using Touch Input: FI3D



[Yu et al. 2010]

# Navigation using Touch Input: FI3D

## Direct-Touch Interaction for the Exploration of 3D Scientific Visualization Spaces

Lingyun Yu  
Pjotr Svetachov  
Petra Isenberg  
Maarten H. Everts  
Tobias Isenberg

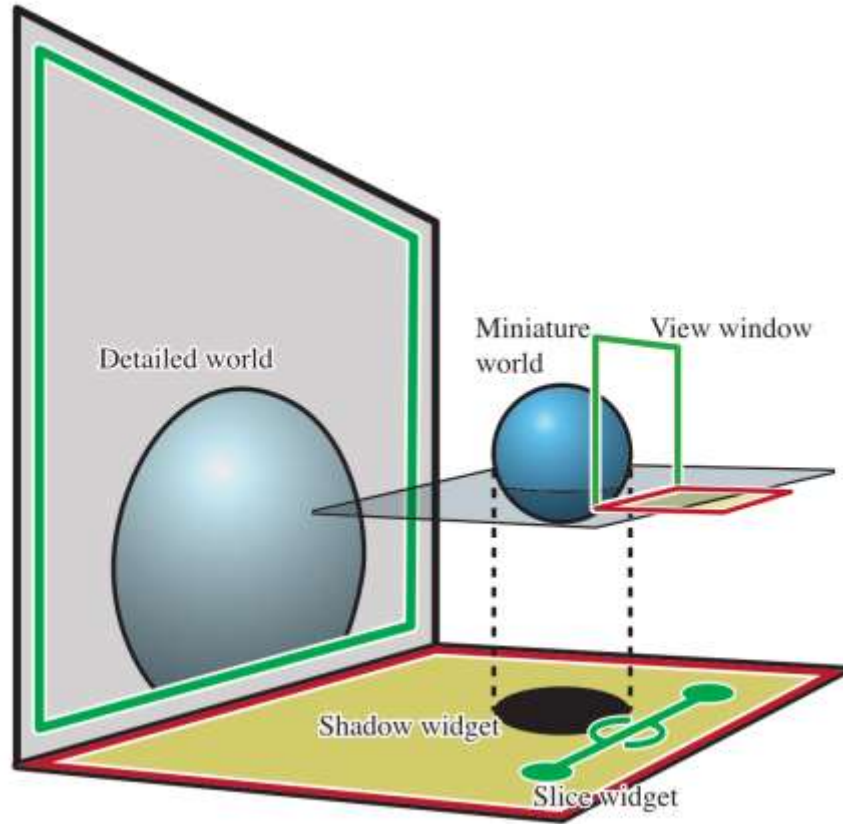


university of  
groningen



[Yu et al. 2010]

# Navigation using Touch Input: Slice WIM



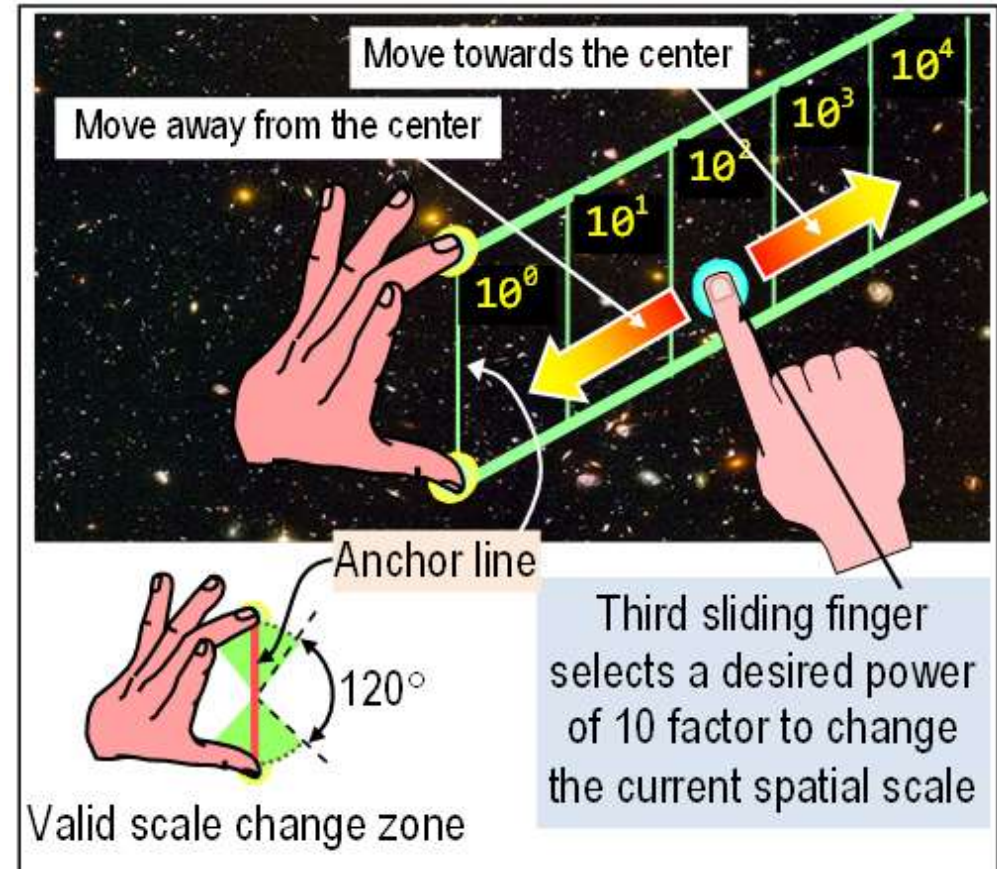
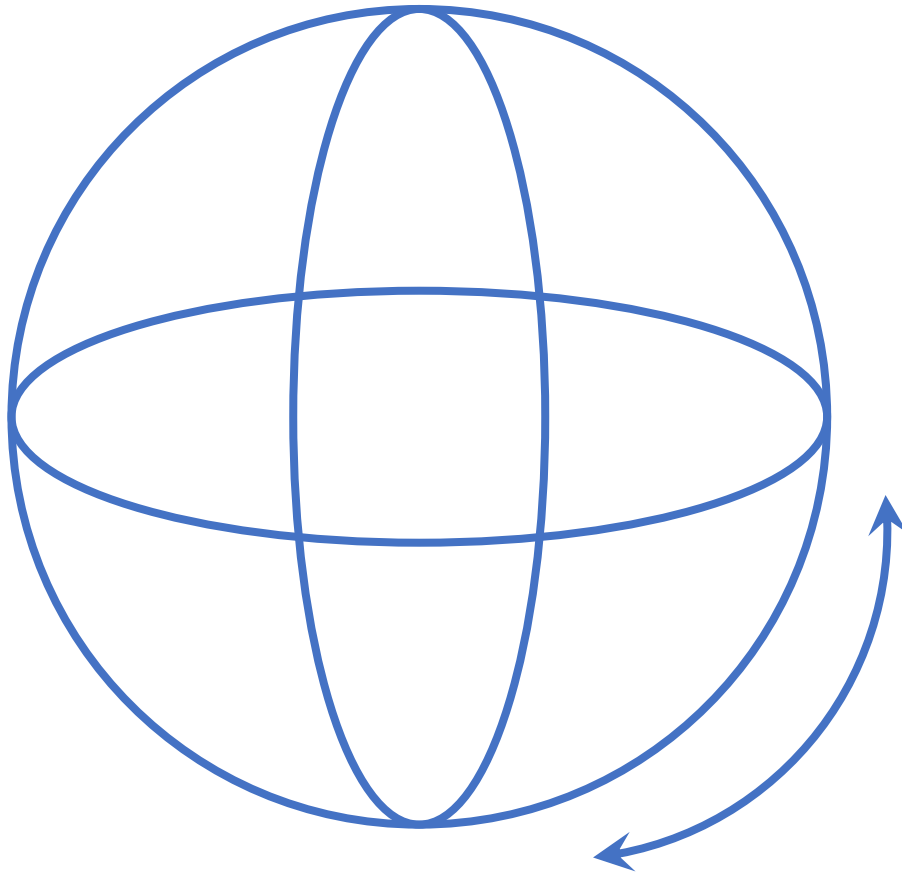
Coffey et al. 2011/2012]

# Navigation using Touch Input: Slice WIM



[Coffey et al. 2011/2012]

# Navigation using Touch Input: Powers of 10



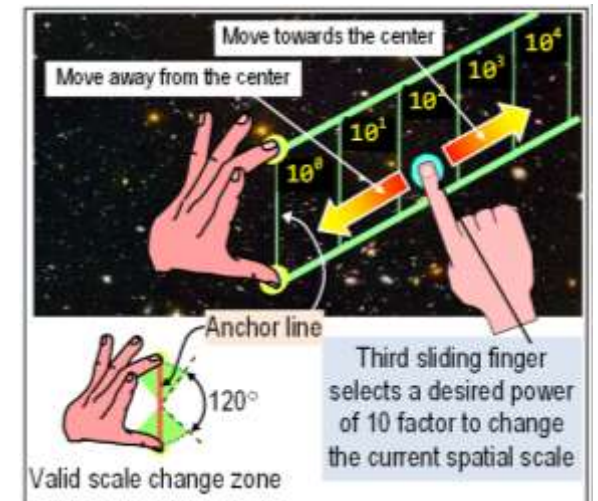
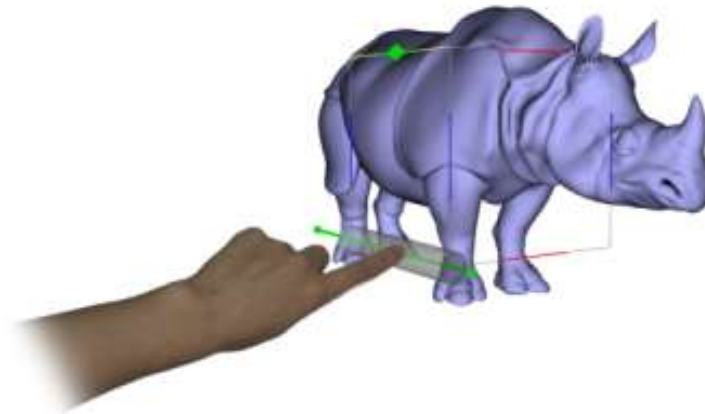
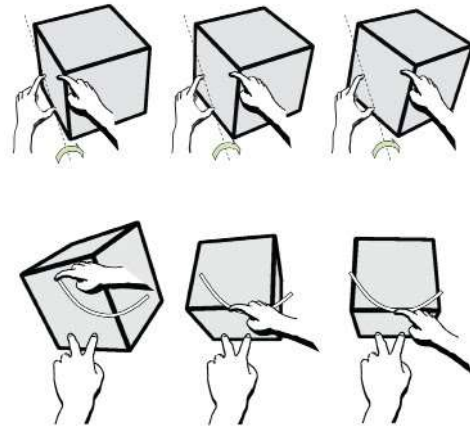
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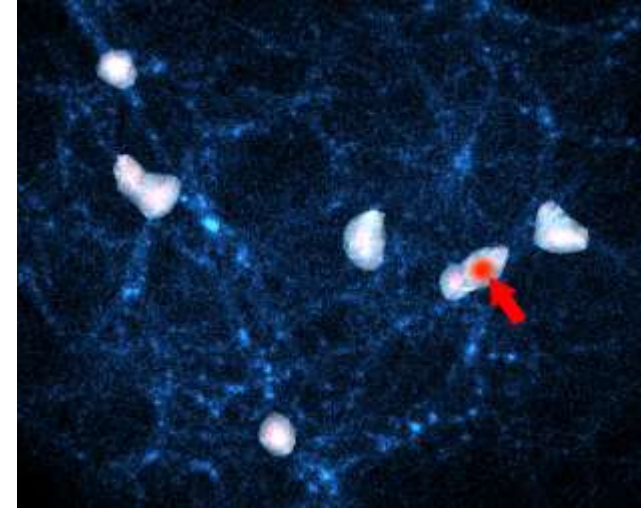
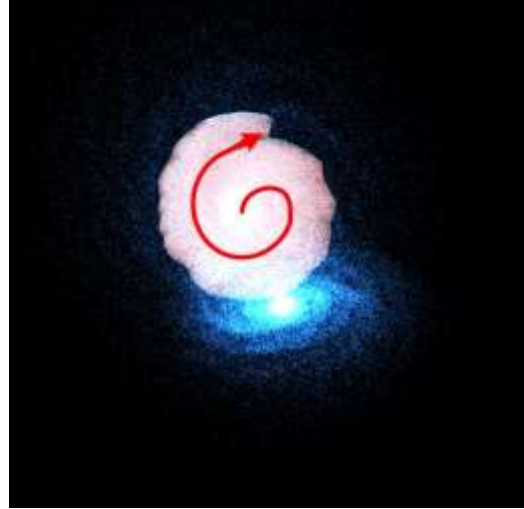
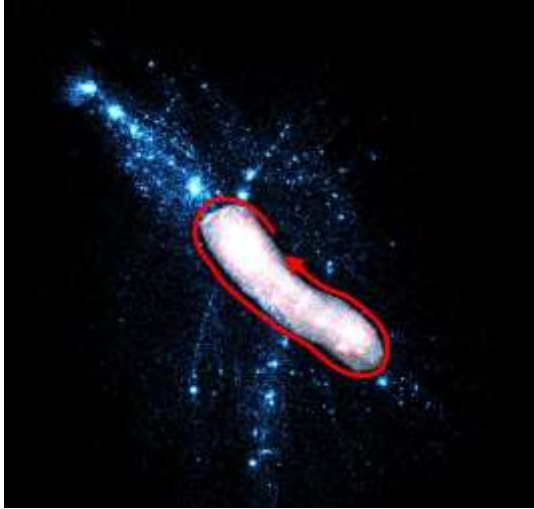
[Fu et al. 2010]



# Which navigation to use? – It depends ...



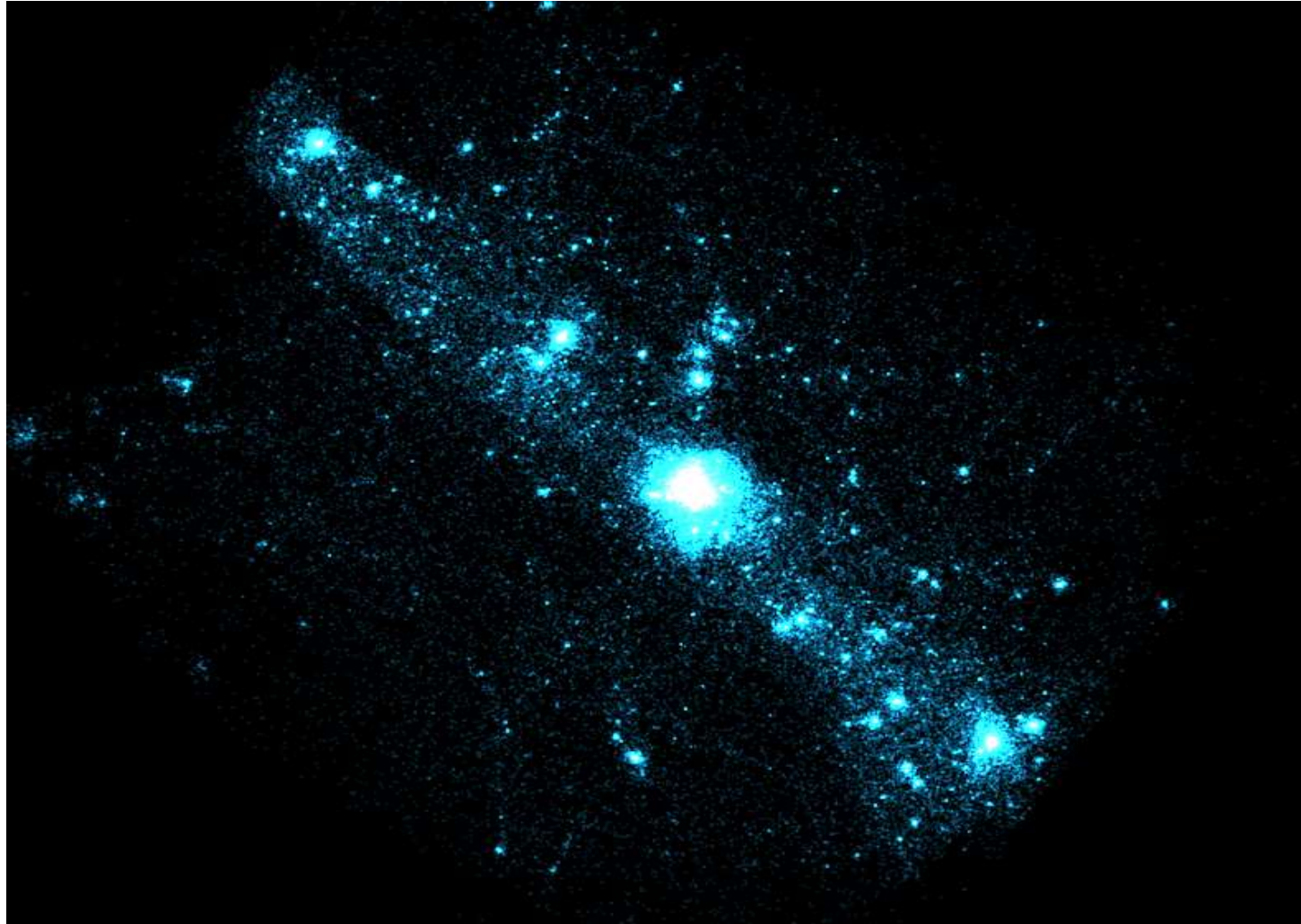
[Reisman et al., 2009], [Cohé et al., 2011], [Yu et al. 2010], [Coffey et al. 2011/2012], [Fu et al. 2010]



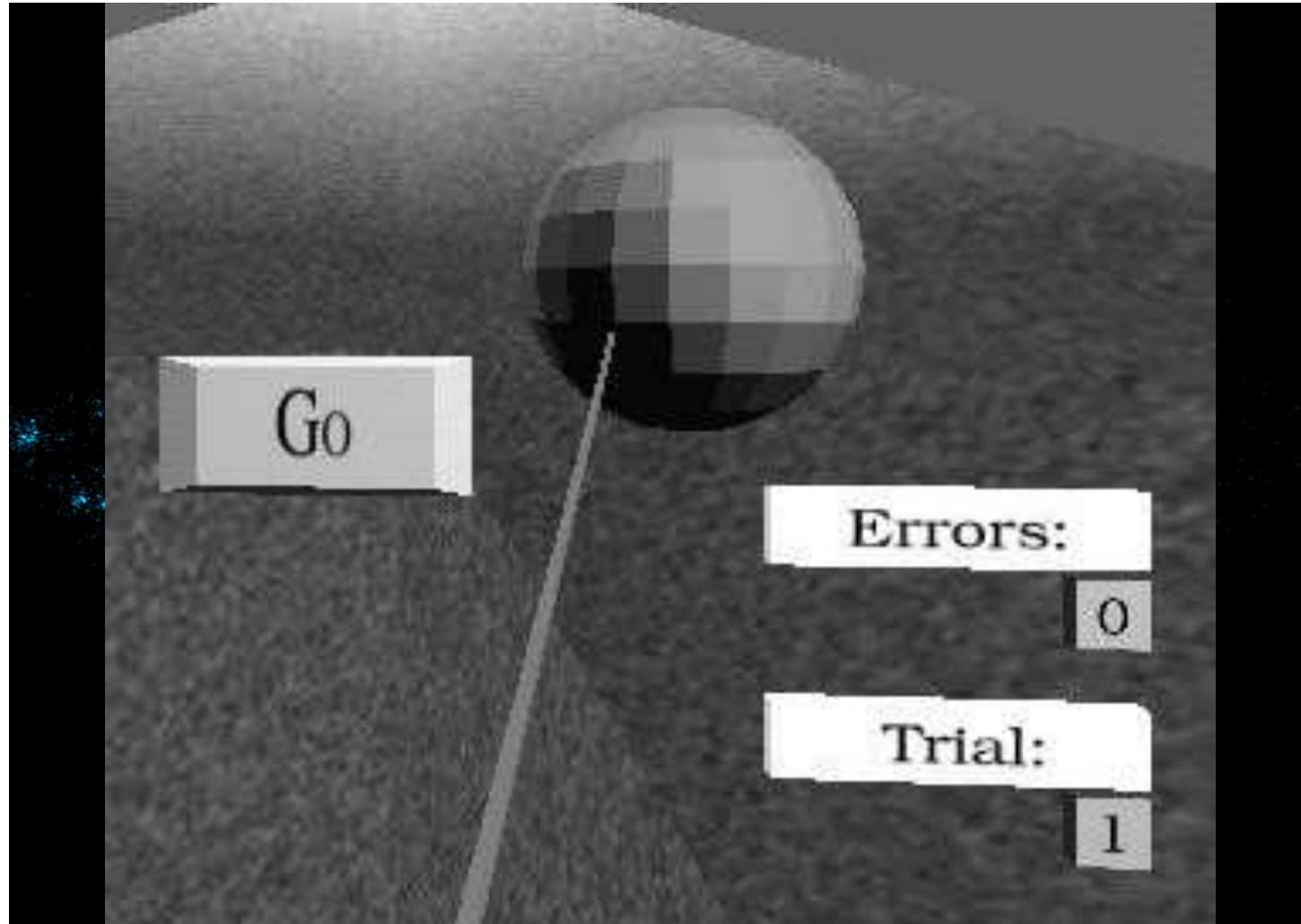
# Interaction with Non-Standard Input and Output Devices

Part 3: Fundamental Interaction Techniques  
for Direct(-Touch) Input: Selection

# Selection using Direct Input

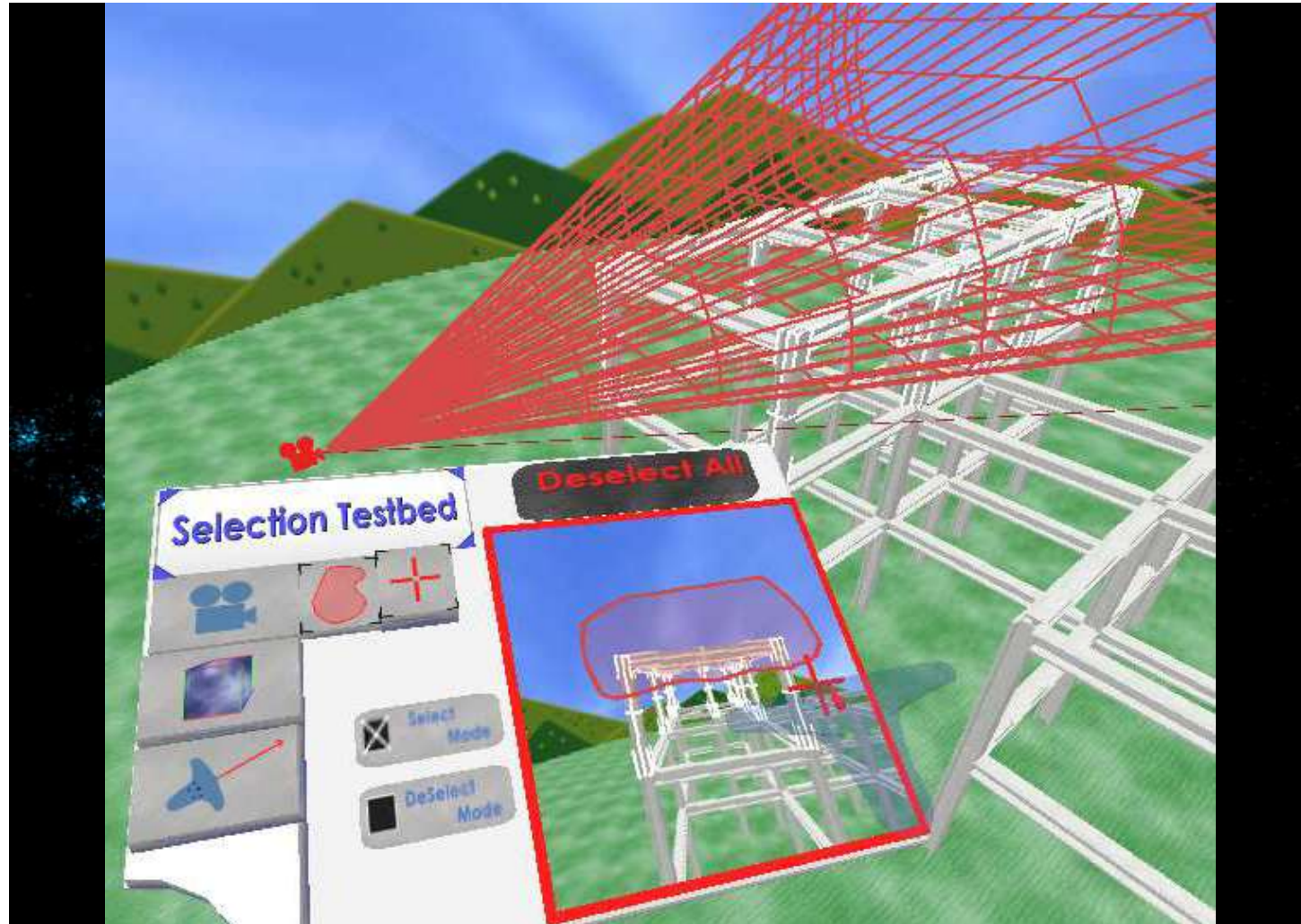


# Selection using Direct Input



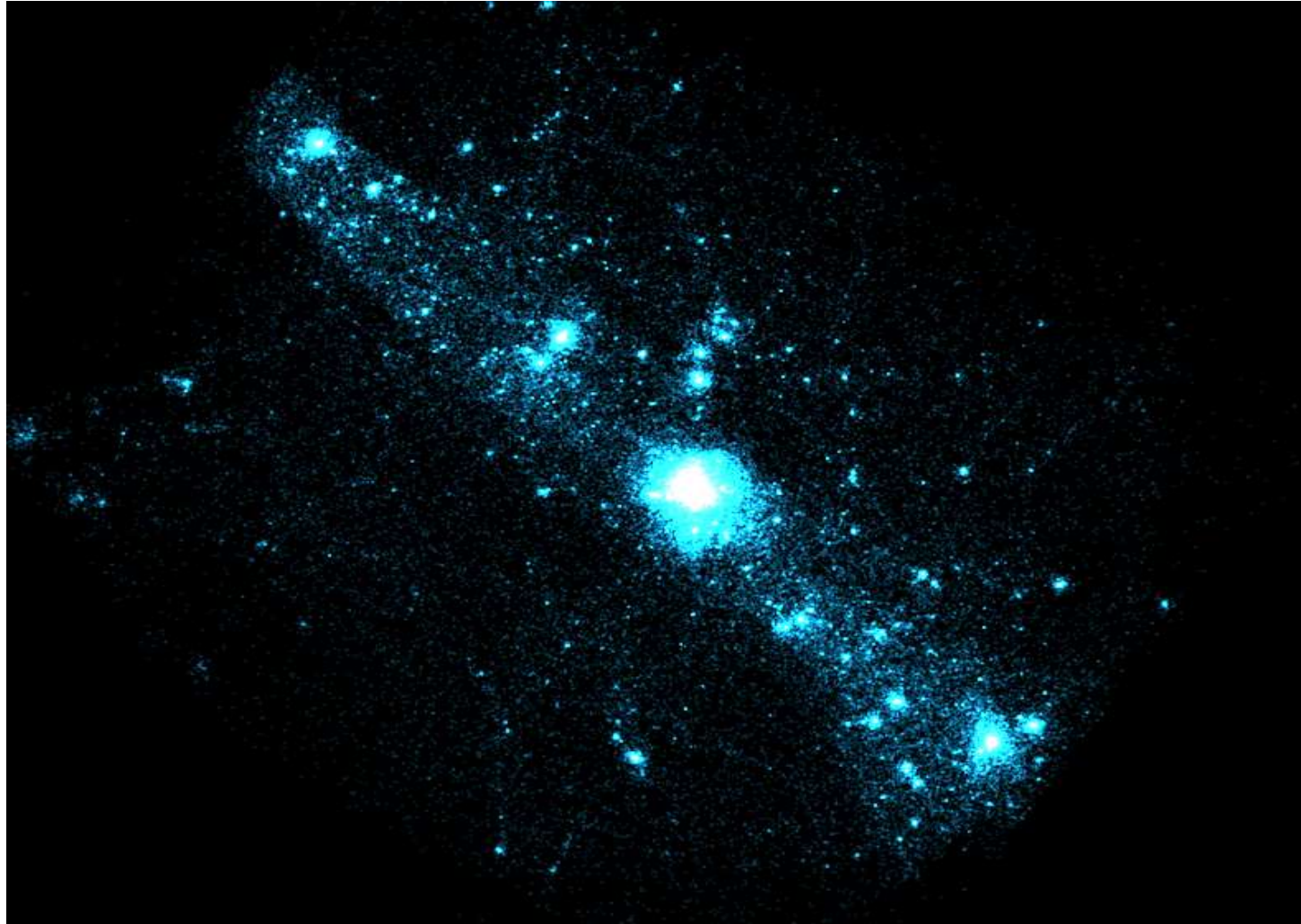
[Wingrave & Bowman, 2005]

# Selection using Direct Input

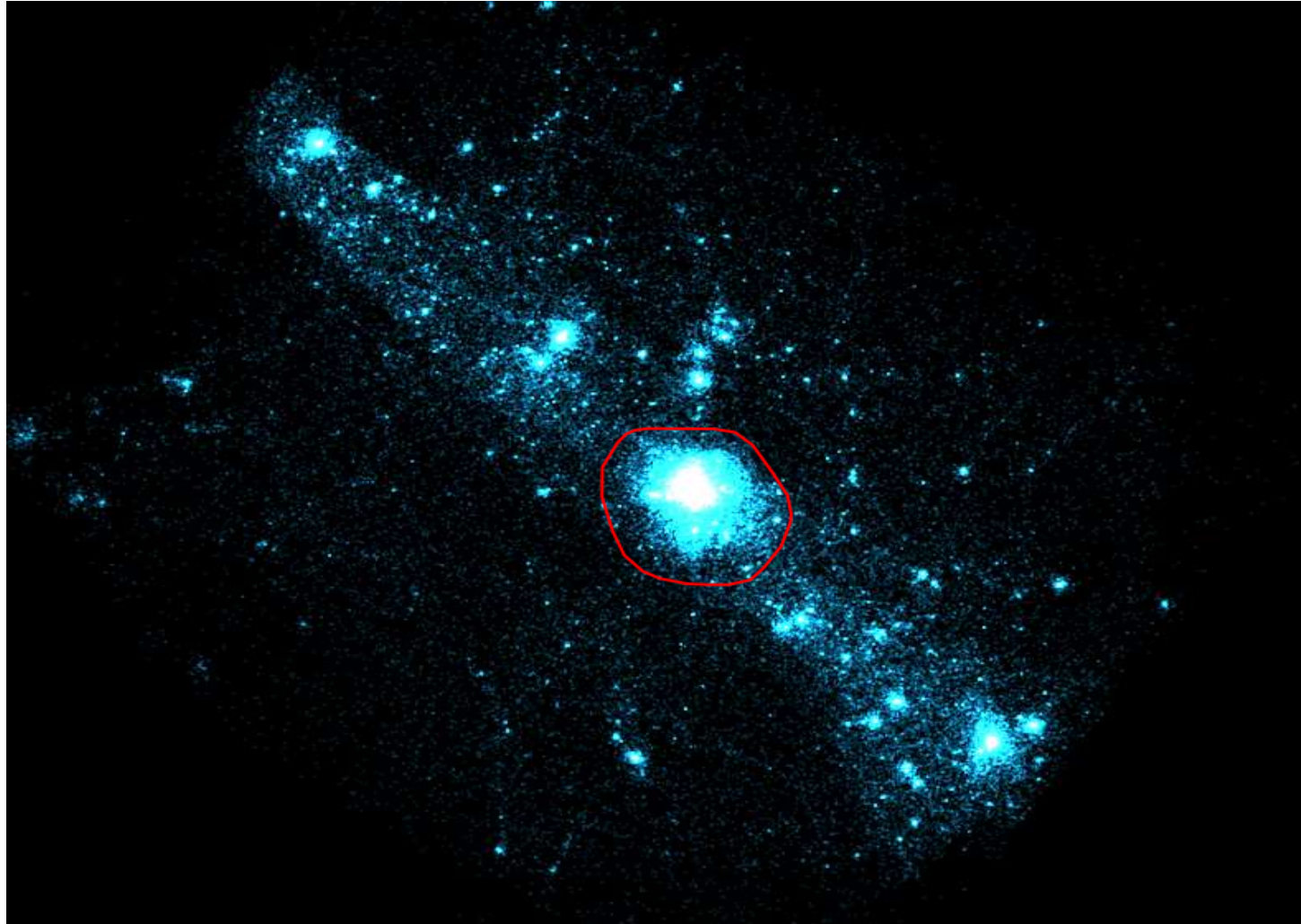


[Lucas & Bowman, 2005]

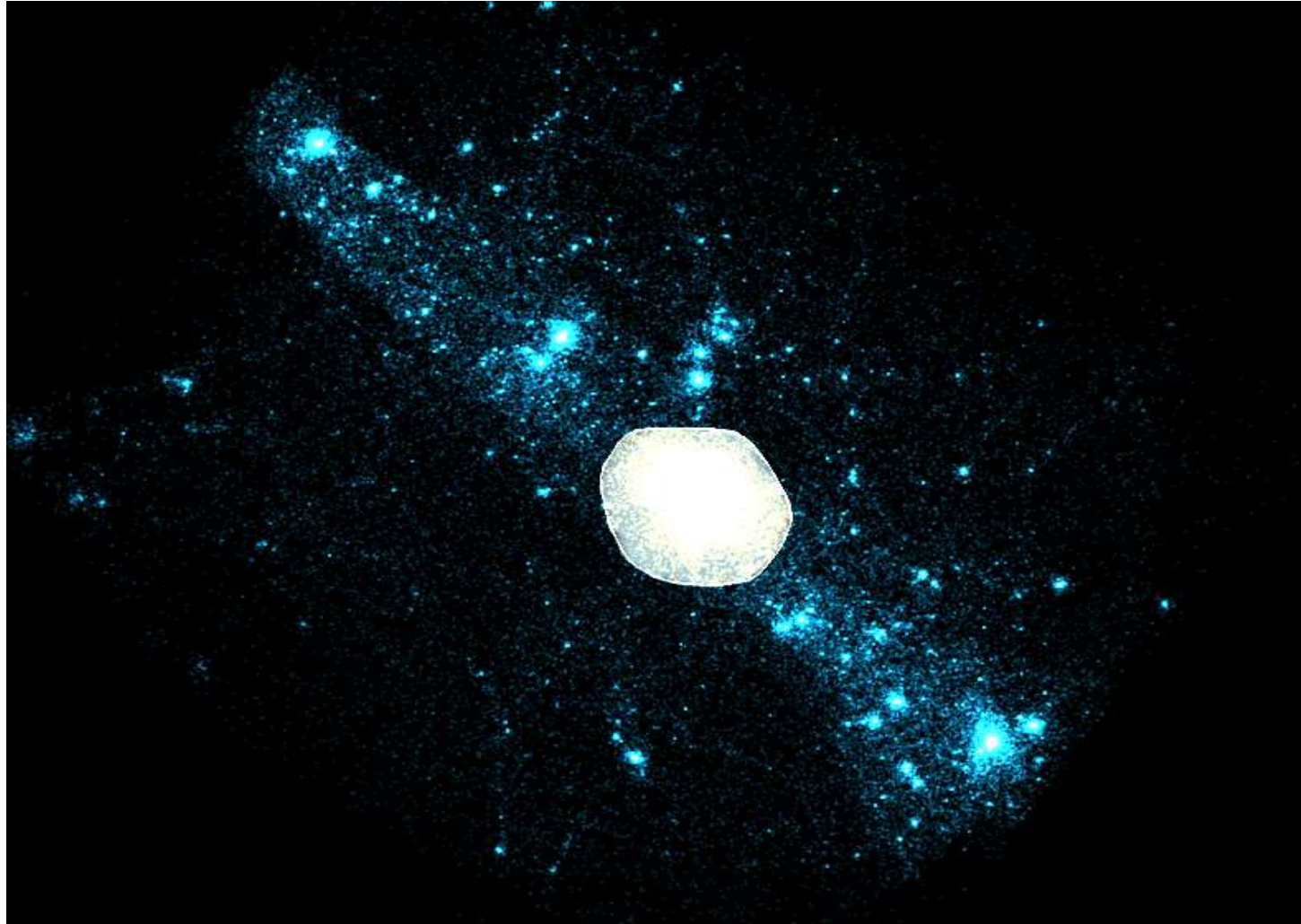
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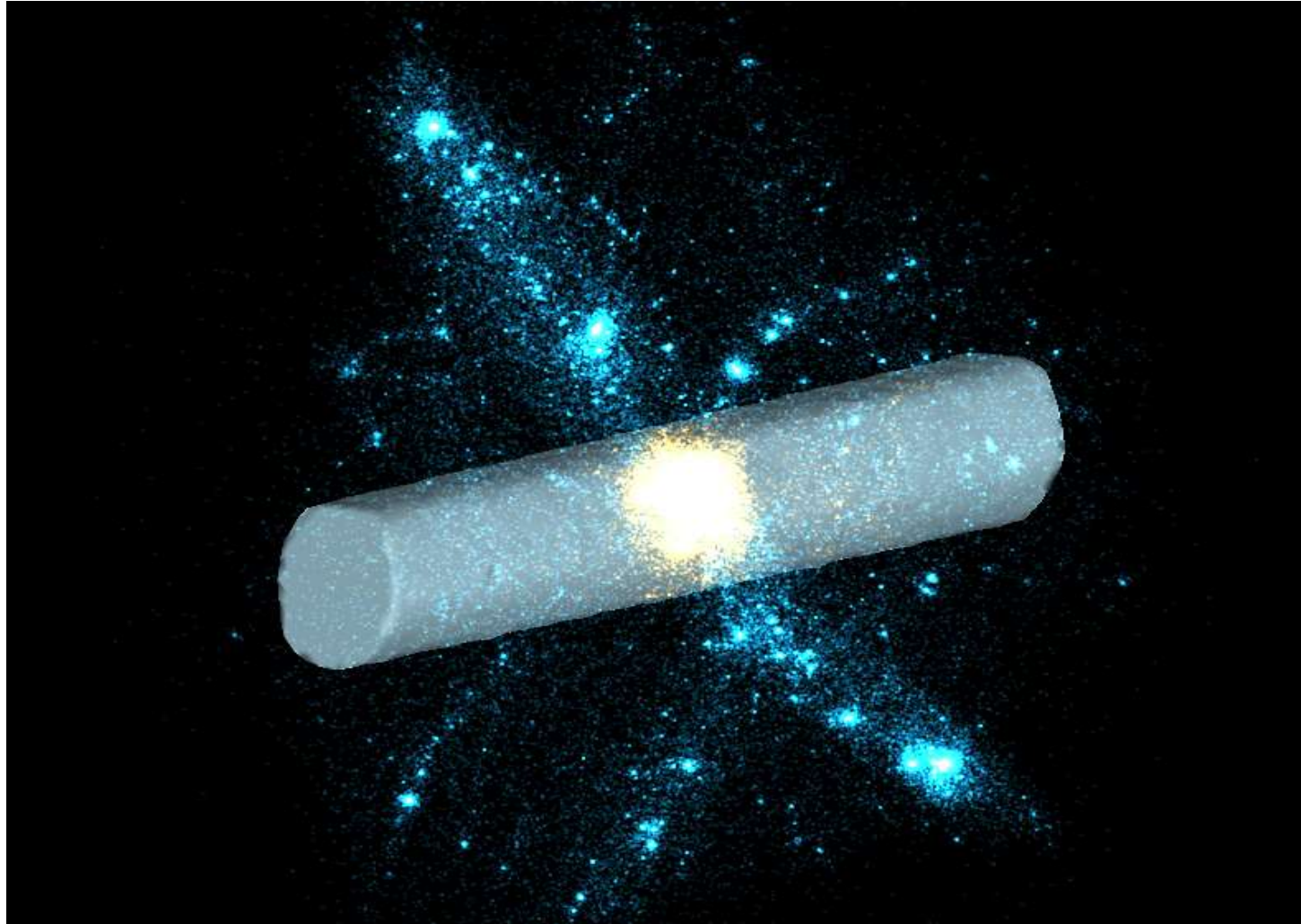


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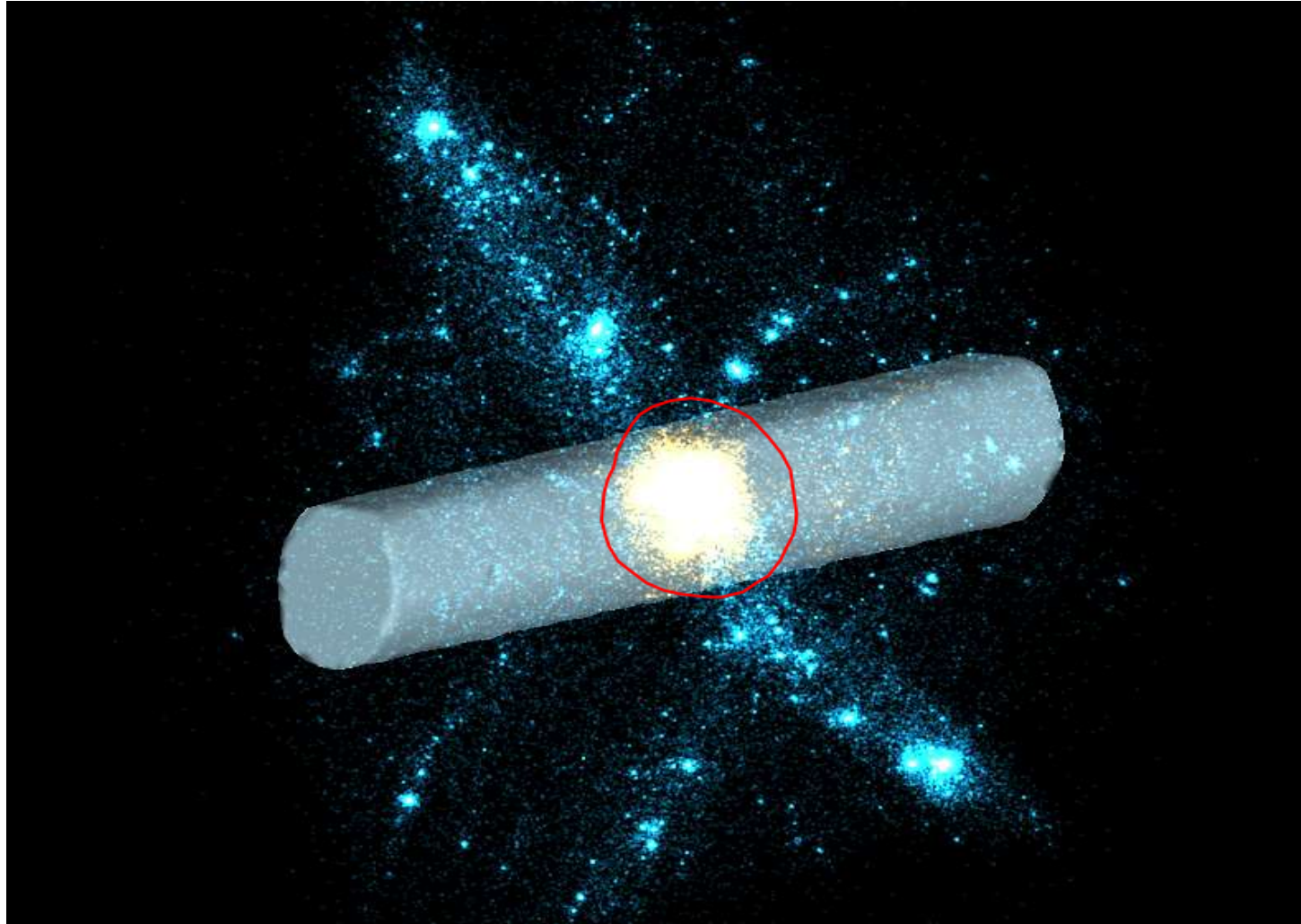




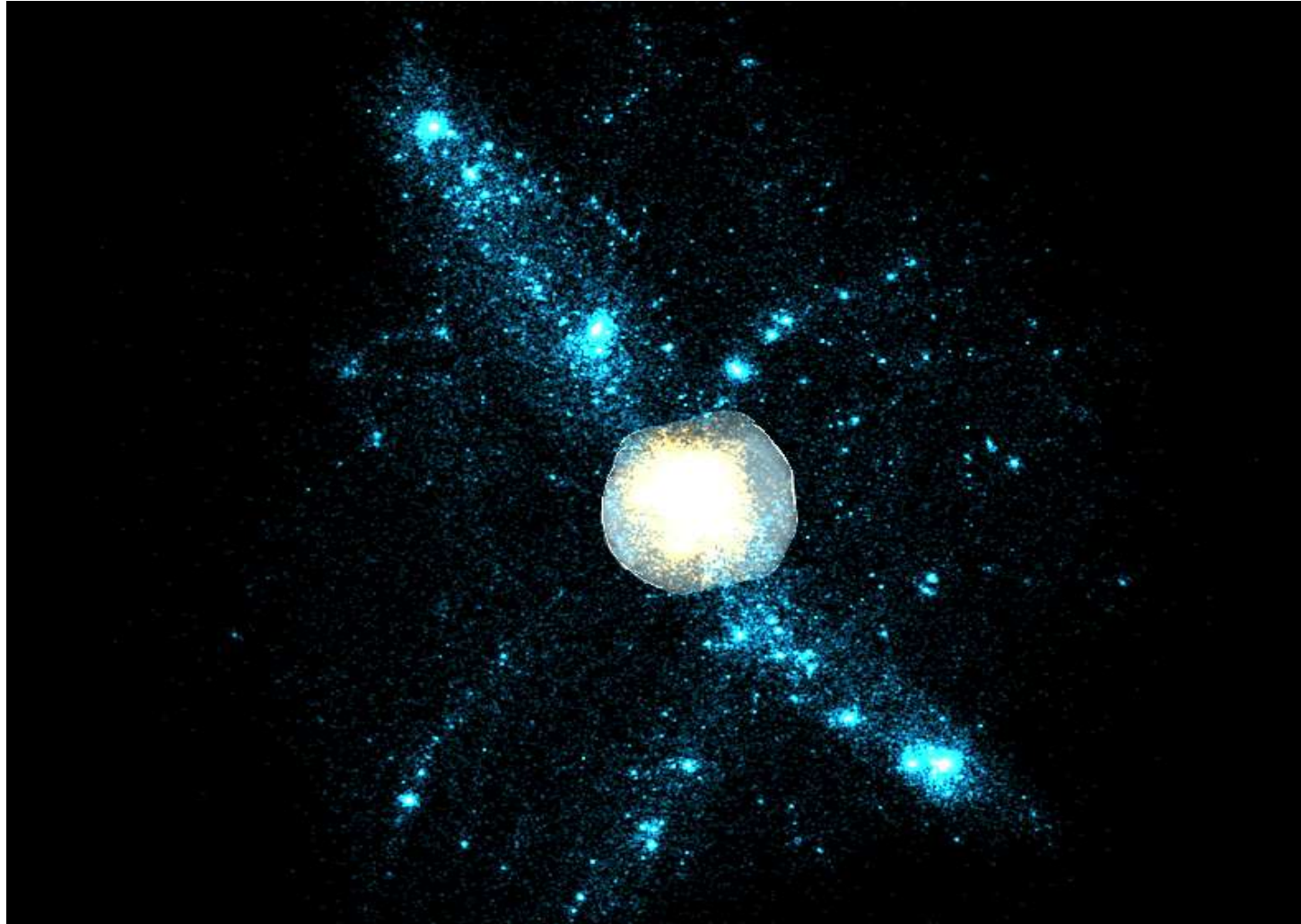
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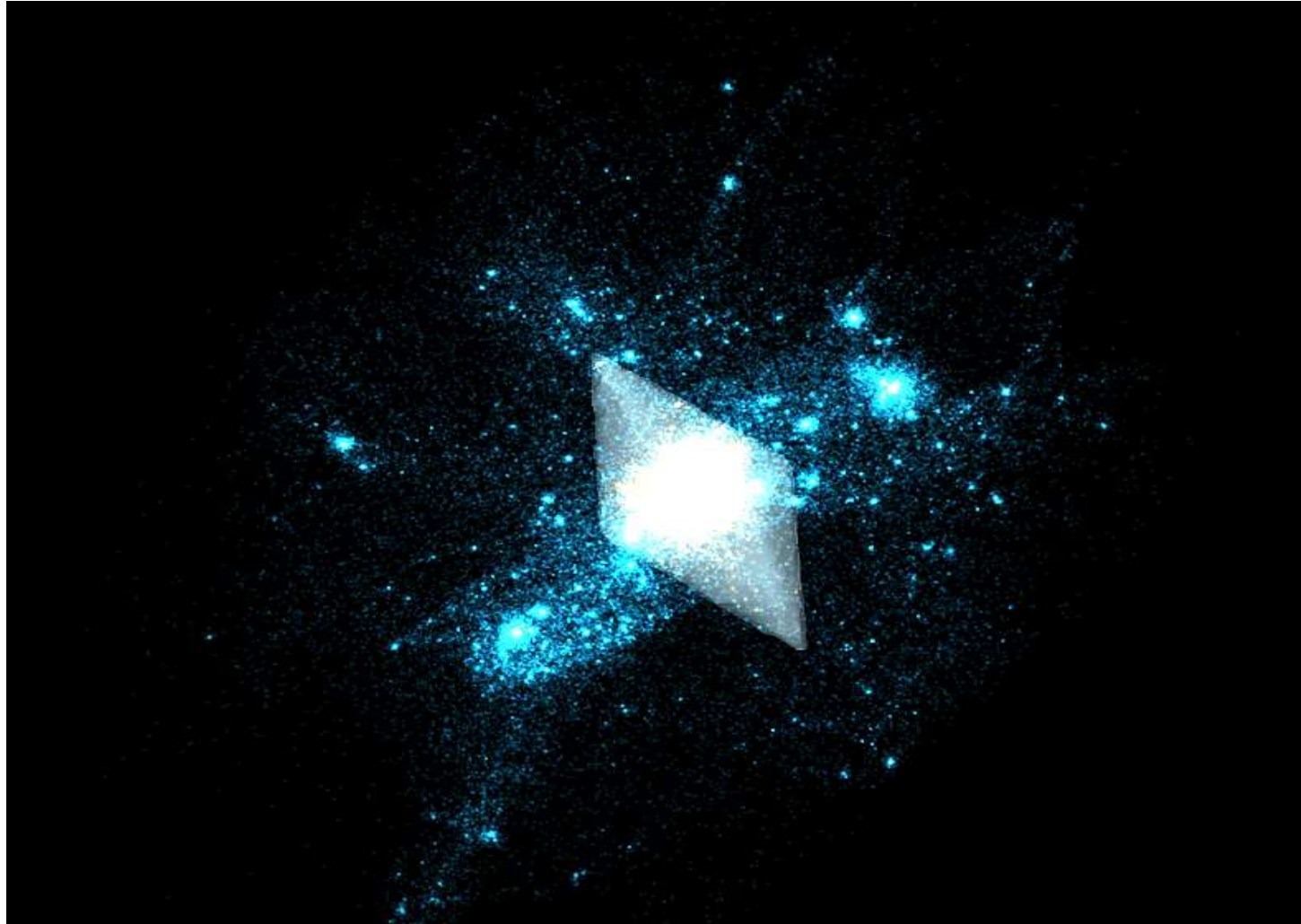
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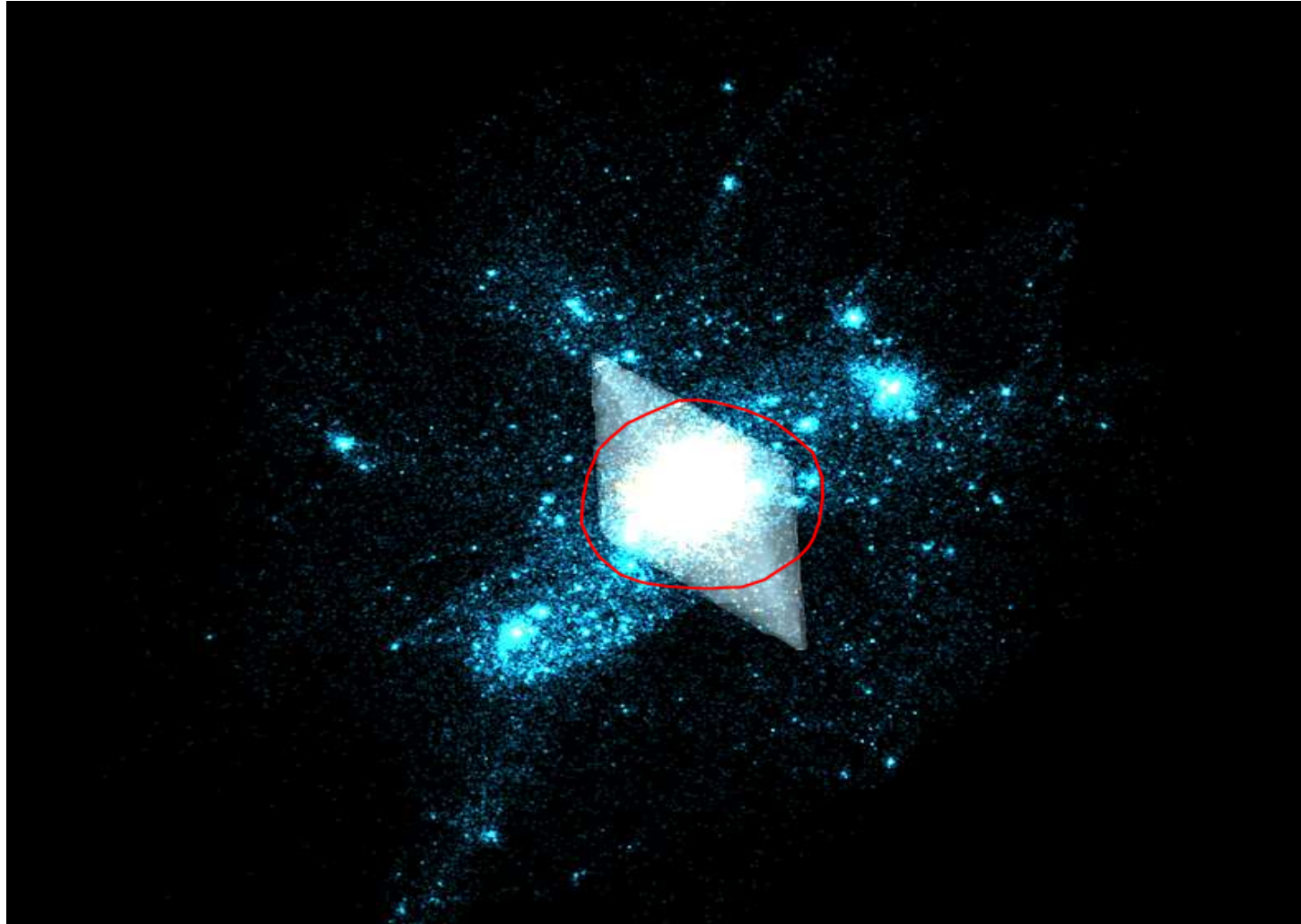
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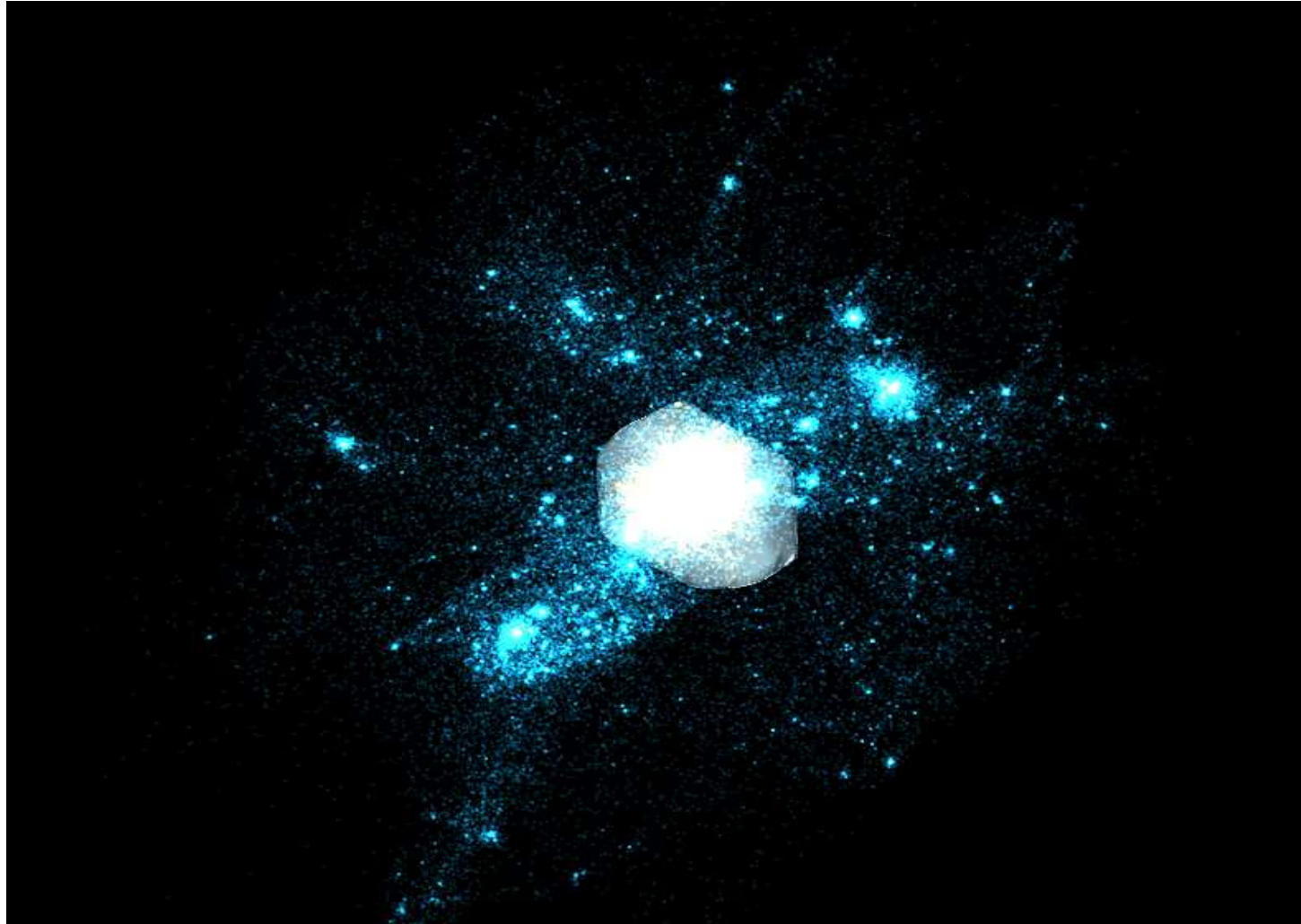
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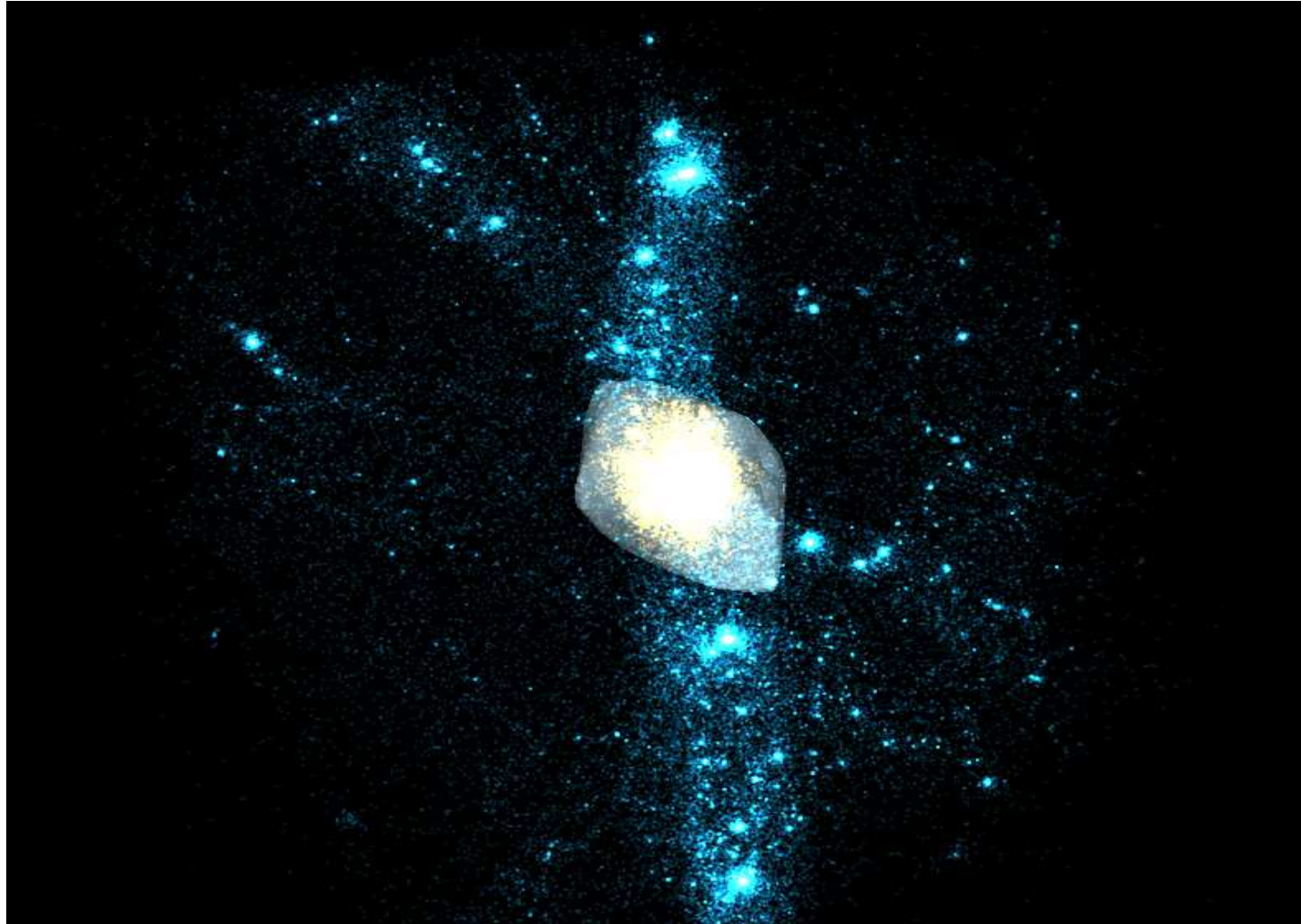
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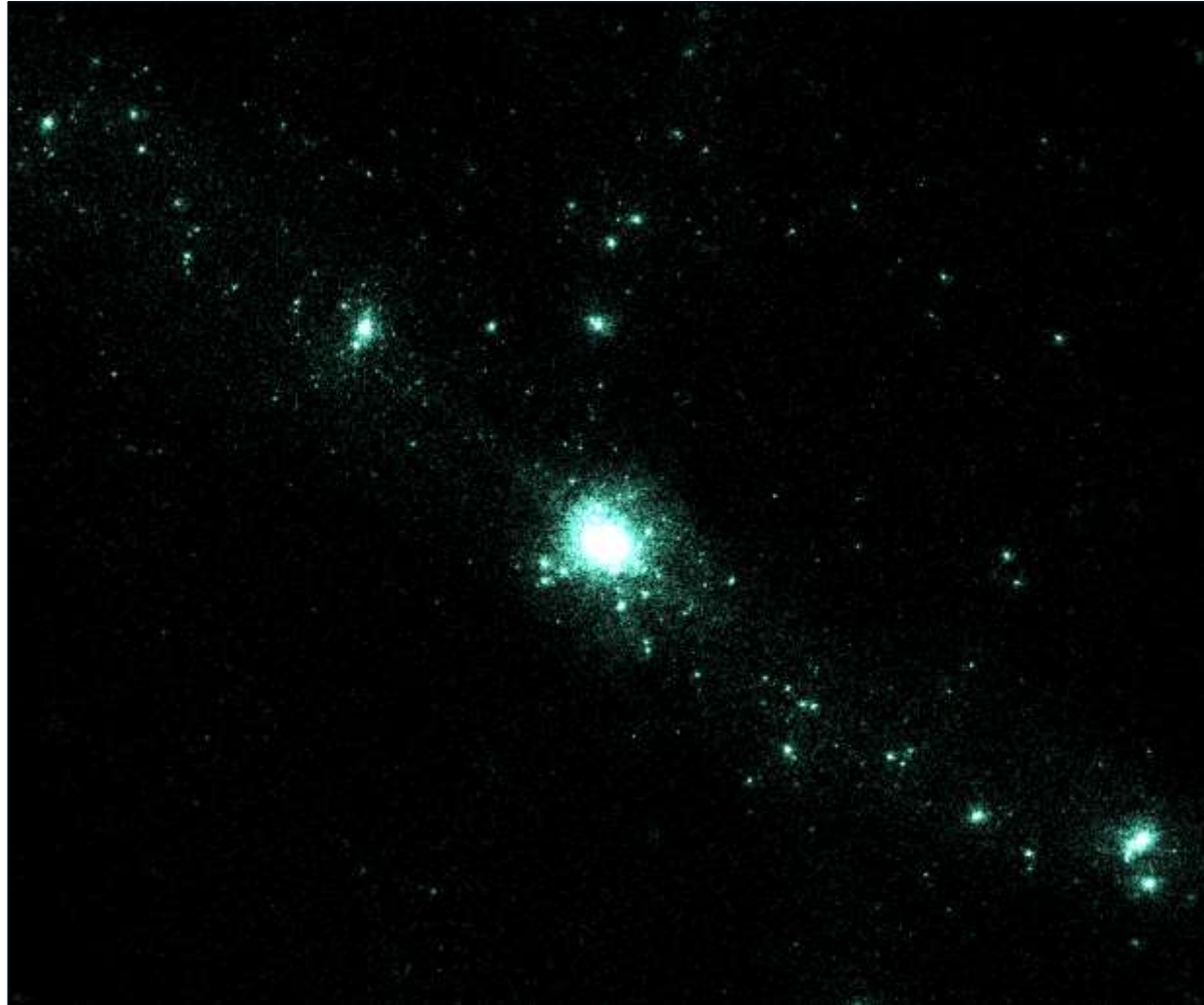
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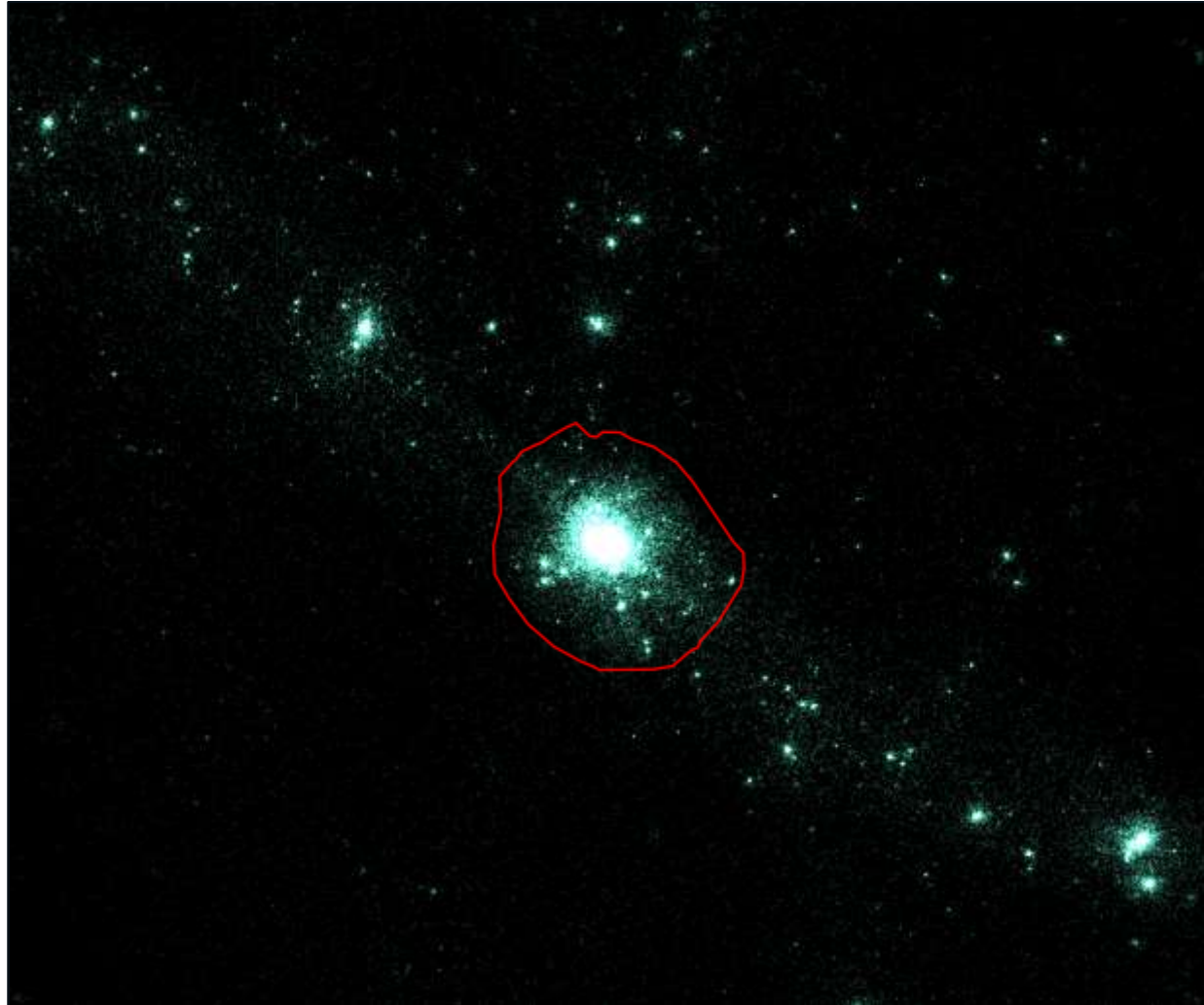
# Envisioned Spatial Selection in 3D Space



[Yu et al. 2012]

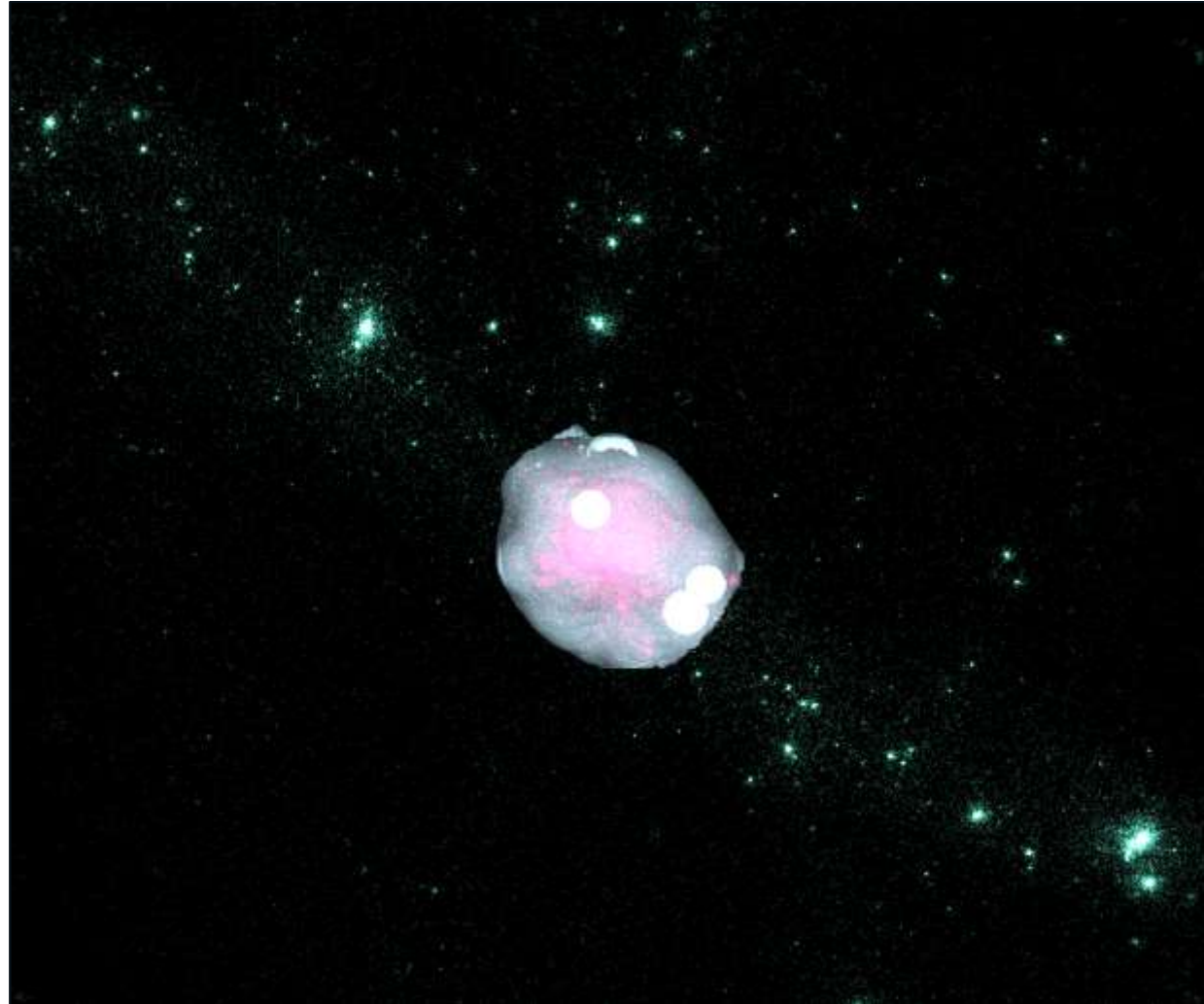


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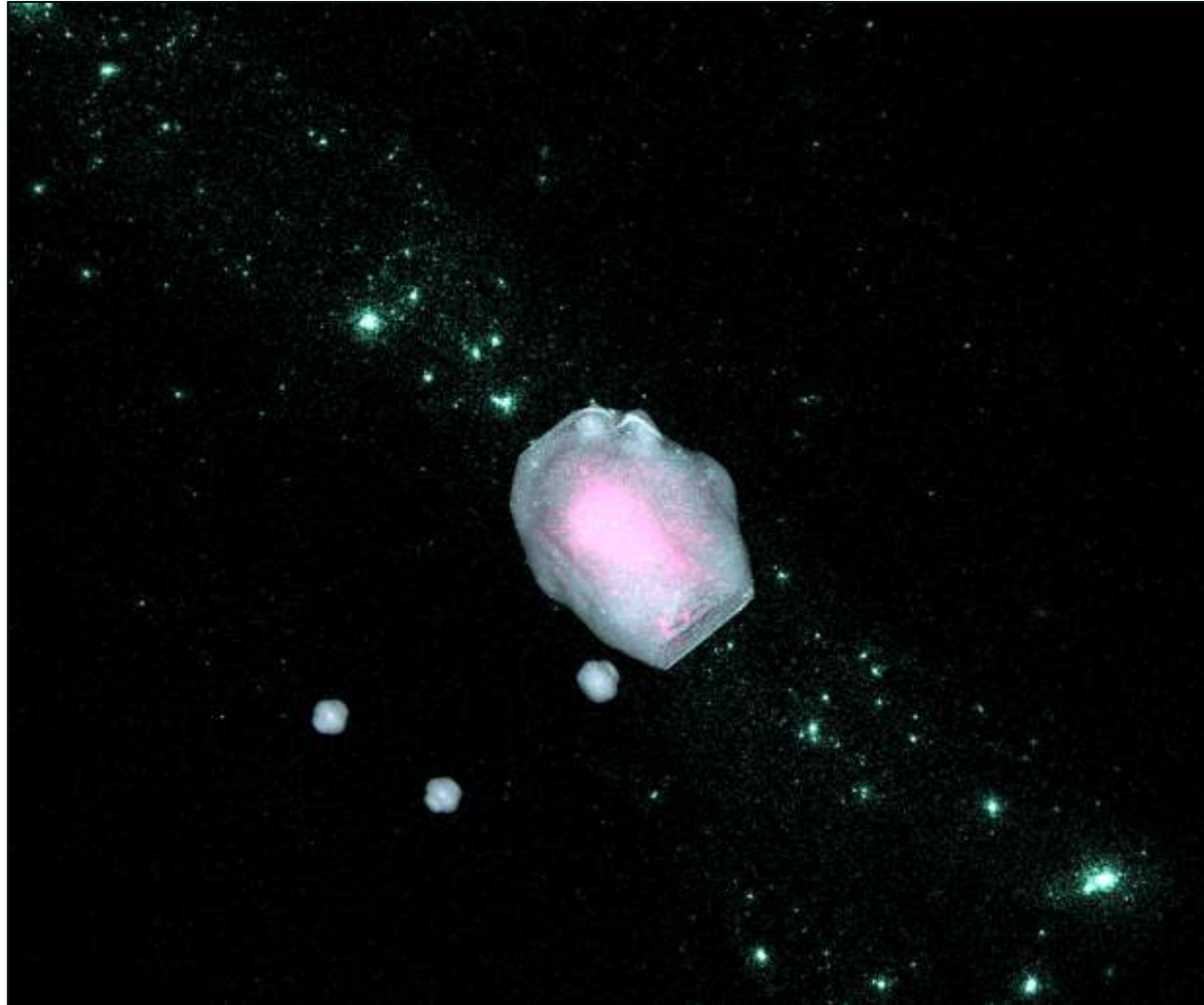
[Yu et al. 2012]

# Envisioned Spatial Selection in 3D Space



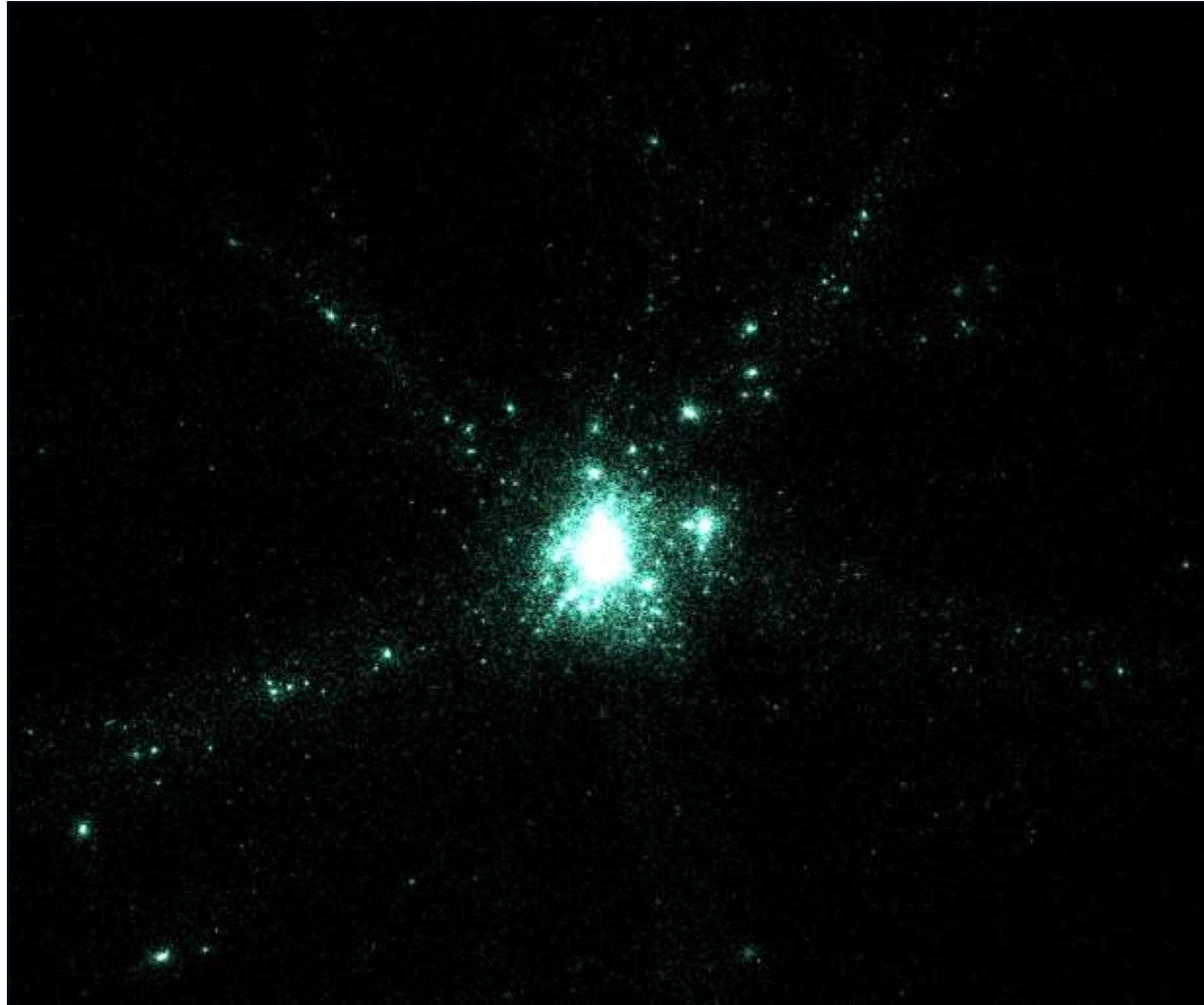
[Yu et al. 2012]

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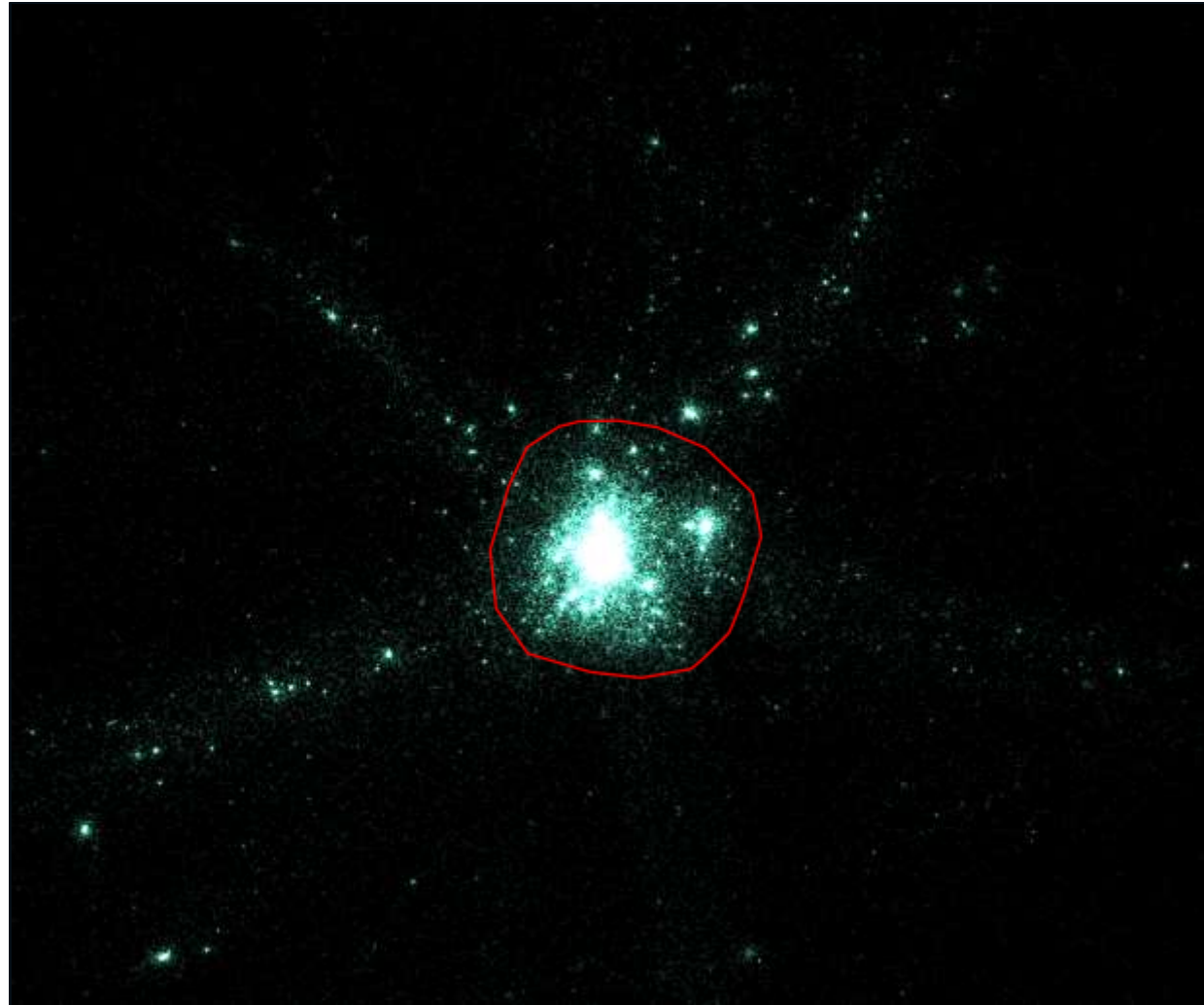
[Yu et al. 2012]

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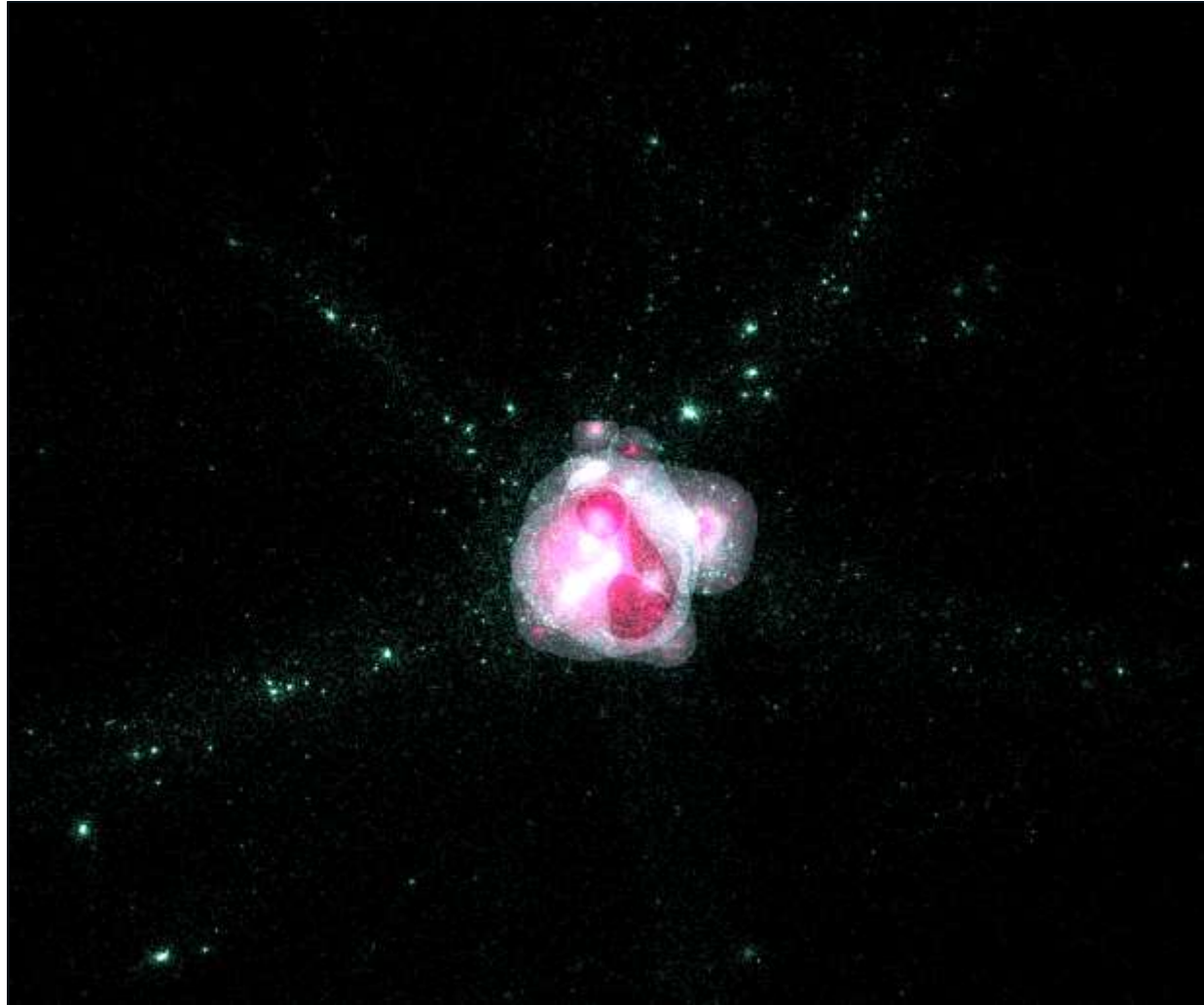
[Yu et al. 2012]

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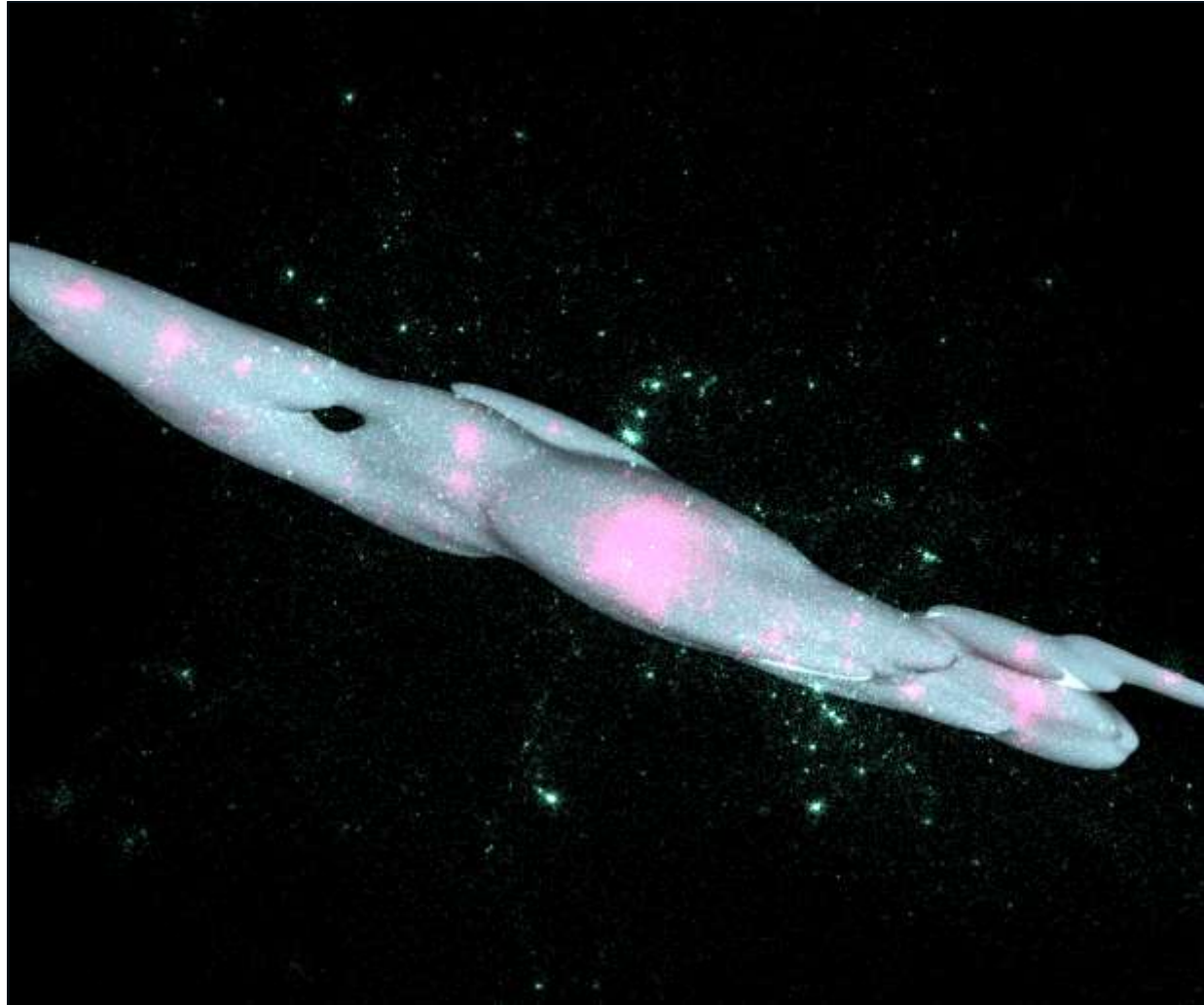
[Yu et al. 2012]

# Envisioned Spatial Selection in 3D Space



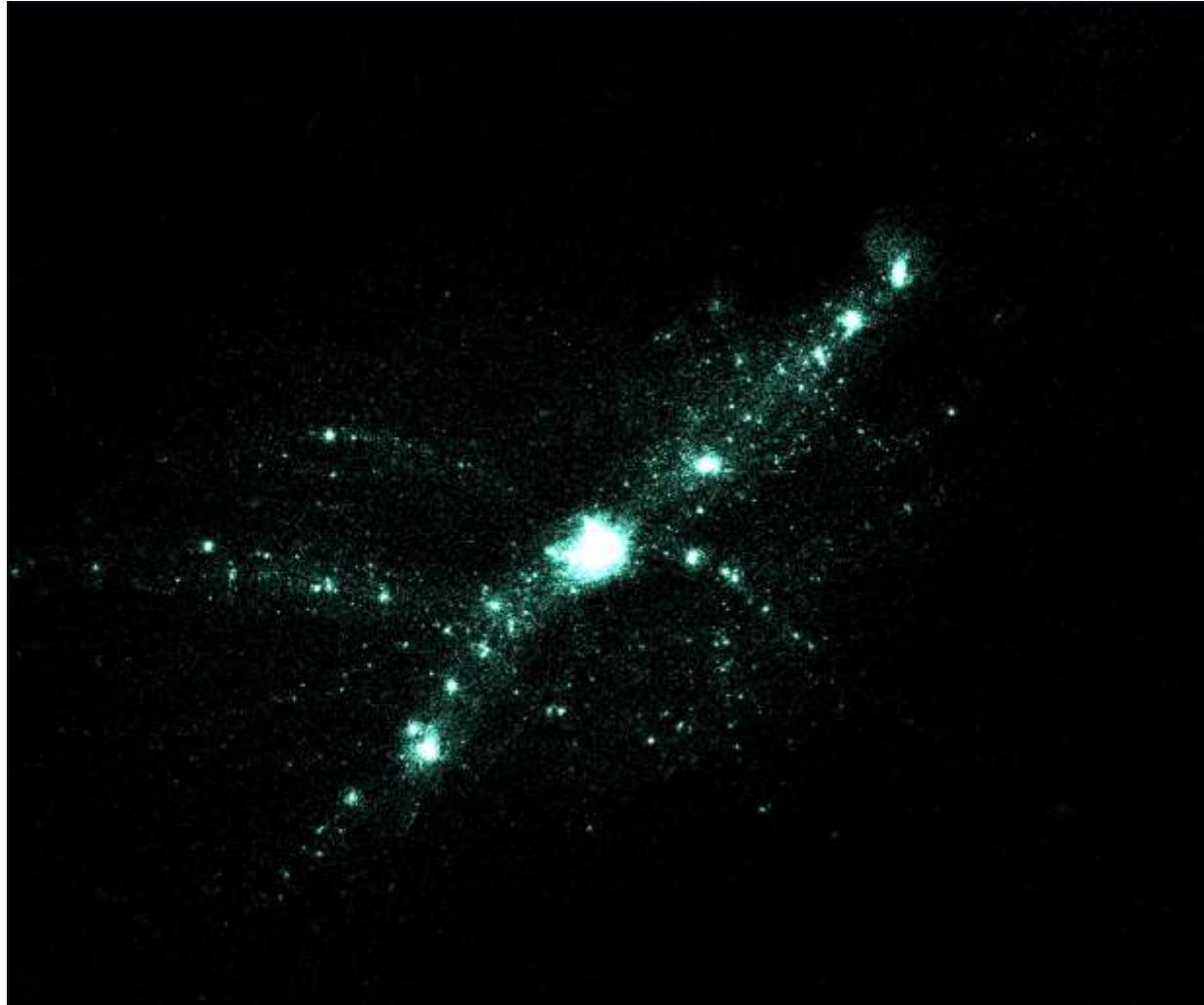
[Yu et al. 2012]

# Envisioned Spatial Selection in 3D Space



[Yu et al. 2012]

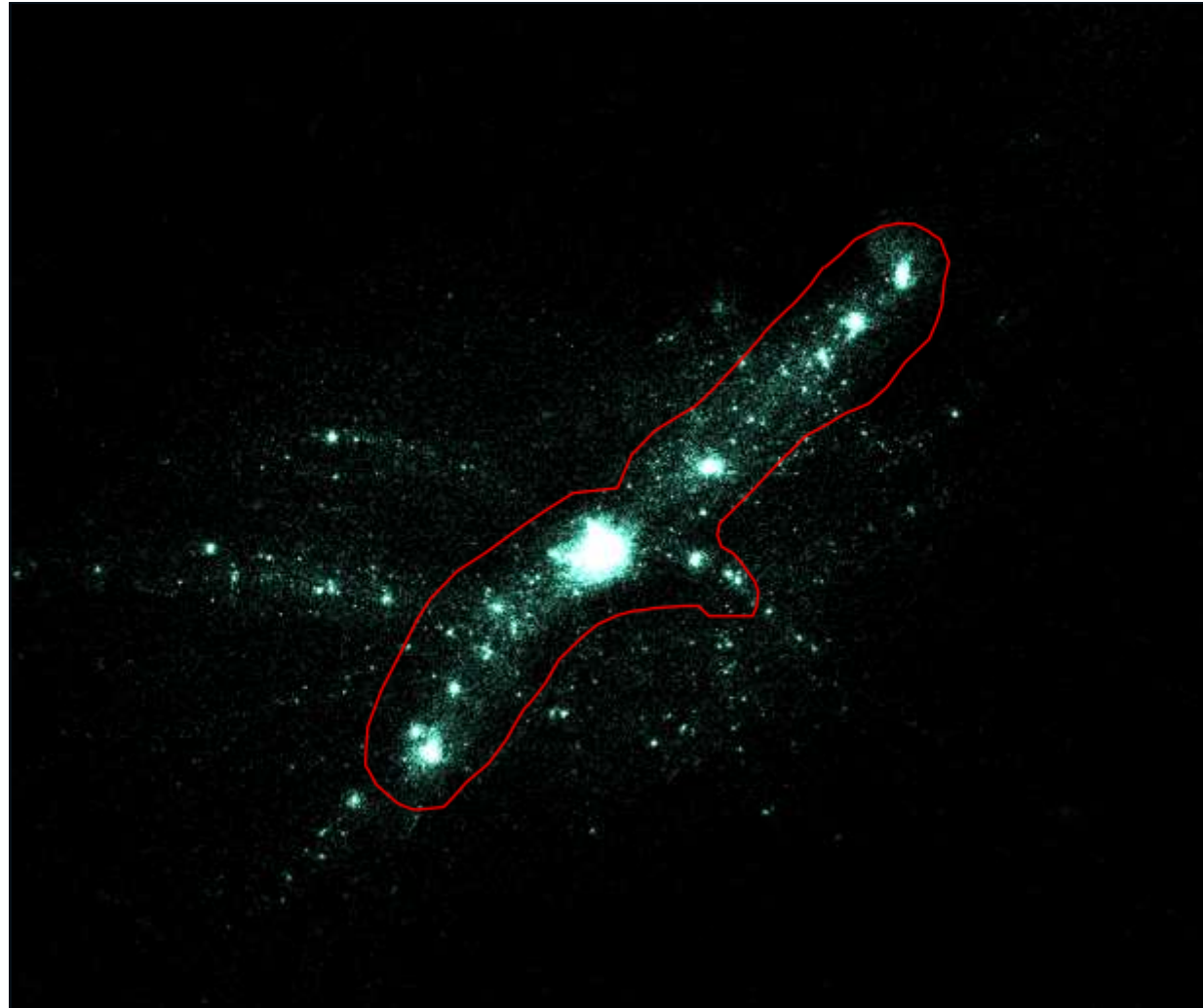
# Envisioned Spatial Selection in 3D Space



[Yu et al. 2012]

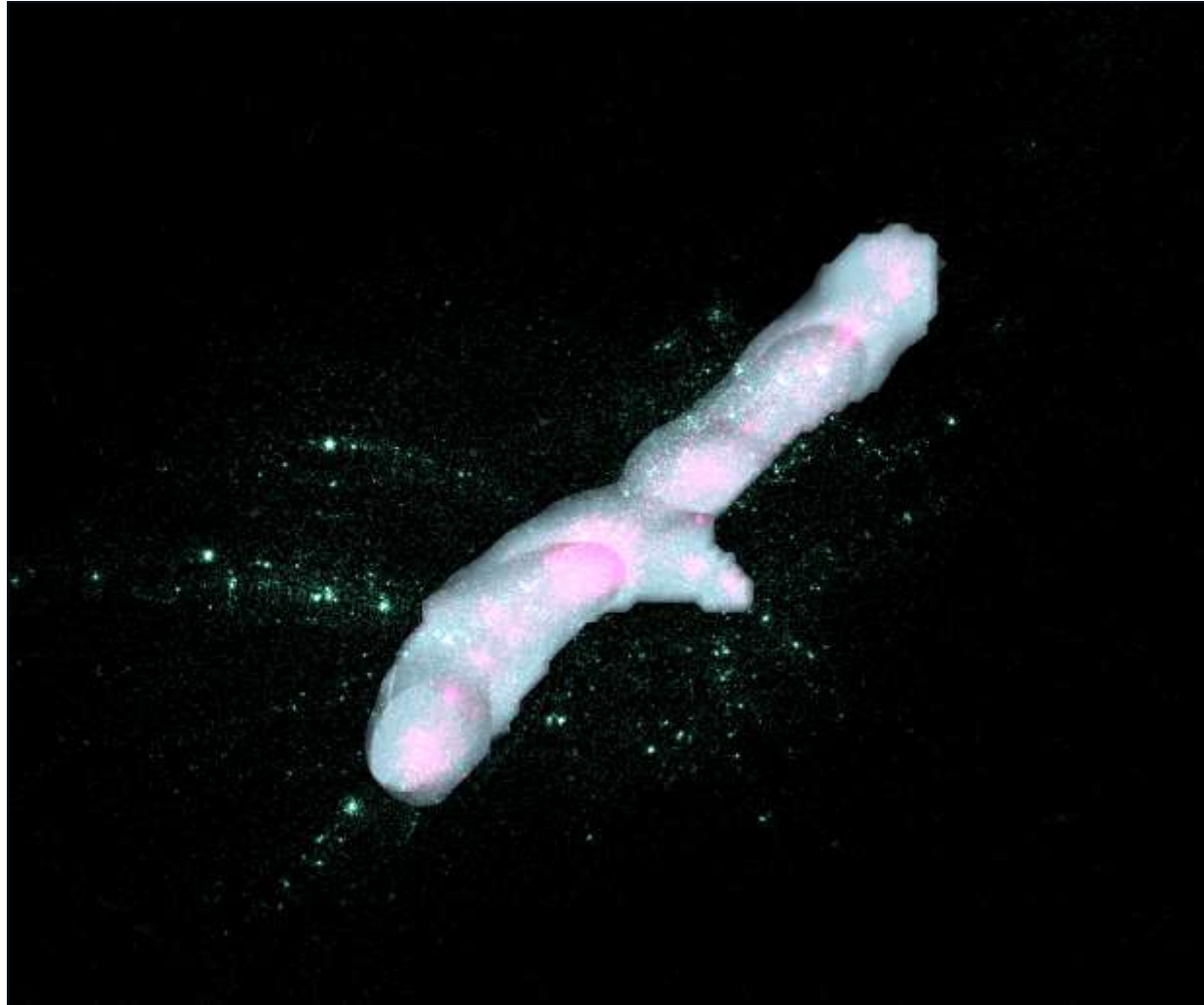


# Envisioned Spatial Selection in 3D Space



[Yu et al. 2012]

# Envisioned Spatial Selection in 3D Space



[Yu et al. 2012]

# Envisioned Spatial Selection in 3D Space



[Yu et al. 2012]

# Structure-Aware Selection of Data: CloudLasso

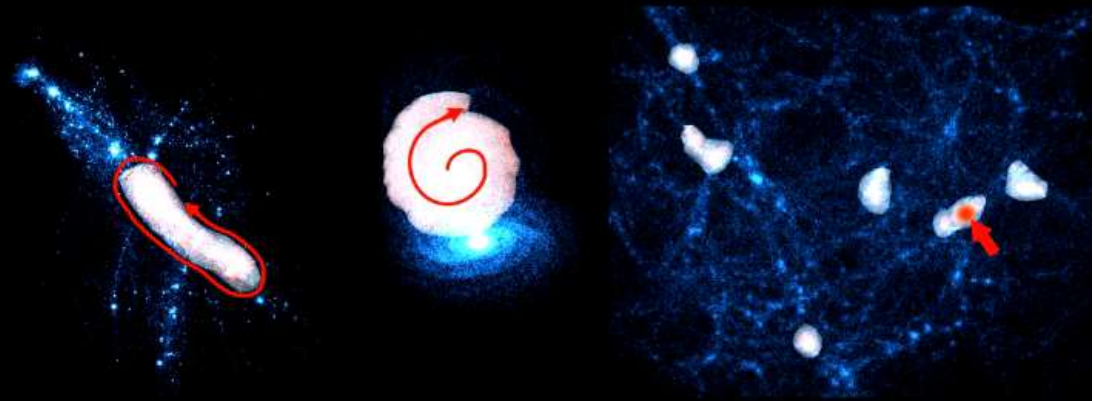


[Yu et al. 2012]

# Structure-Aware Selection of Data: CAST

## CAST: Effective and Efficient User Interaction for Context-Aware Selection in 3D Particle Clouds

Lingyun Yu  
Konstantinos Efsthathiou  
Petra Isenberg  
Tobias Isenberg

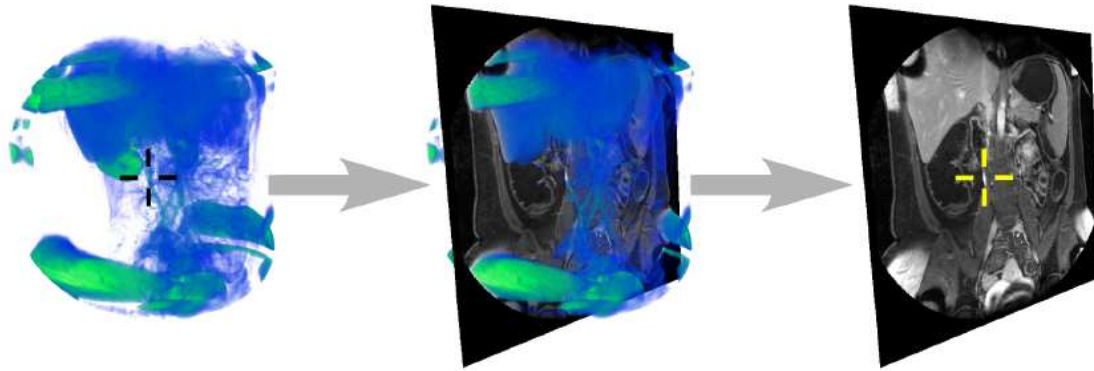


university of  
 groningen

*inria*  
informatics mathematics

# Other Interaction Techniques for Direct Input

- two generic types discussed
- many others exist: special tasks, special hardware
- challenges & advantages: precision, speed, effectiveness



[Wiebel et al. 2012]

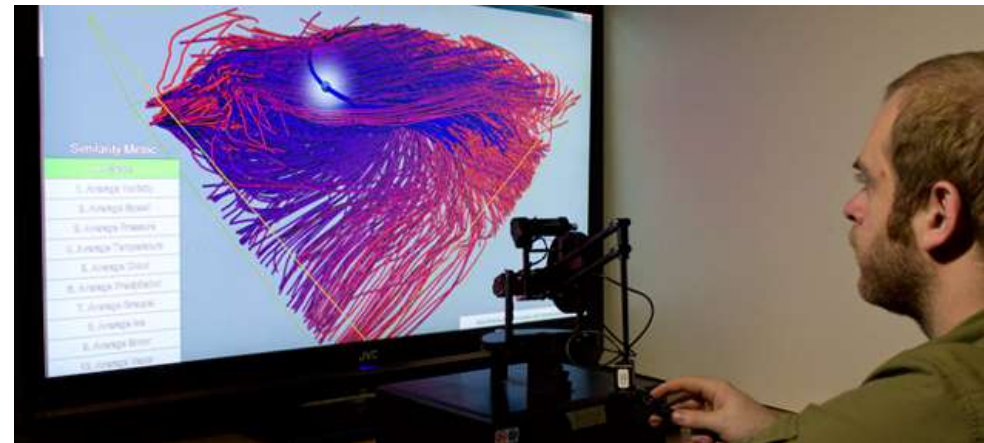


image: Daniel F. Keefe

# Parameter Specification

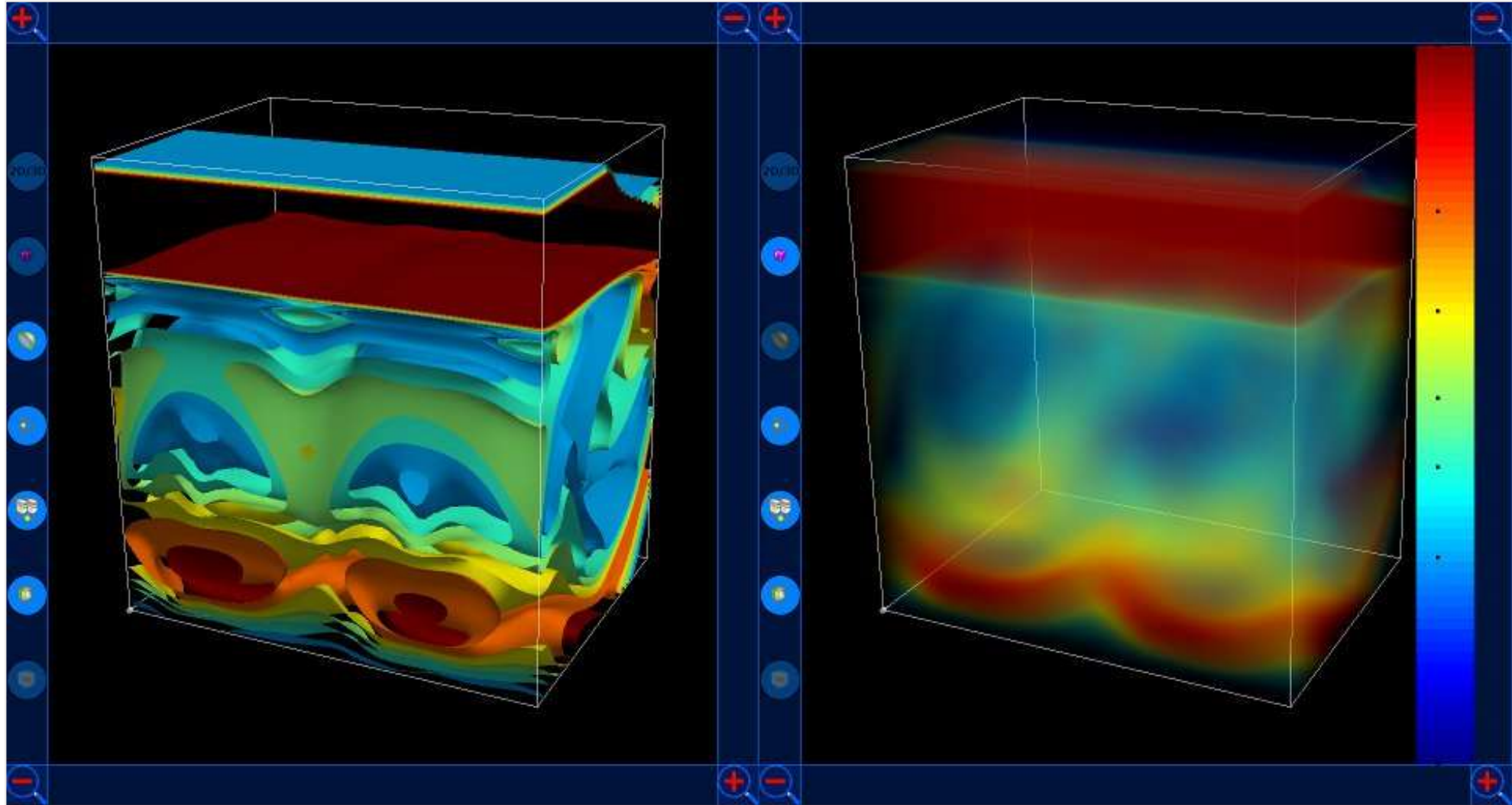
## Intuitive Exploration of Volumetric Data Using Dynamic Galleries

Daniel Jönsson, Martin Falk, and Anders Ynnerman  
IEEE Scientific Visualization (SciVis) 2015

*<http://scivis.itn.liu.se>*

Jönsson et al. 2016: presented later this week on Thursday at 8:30]

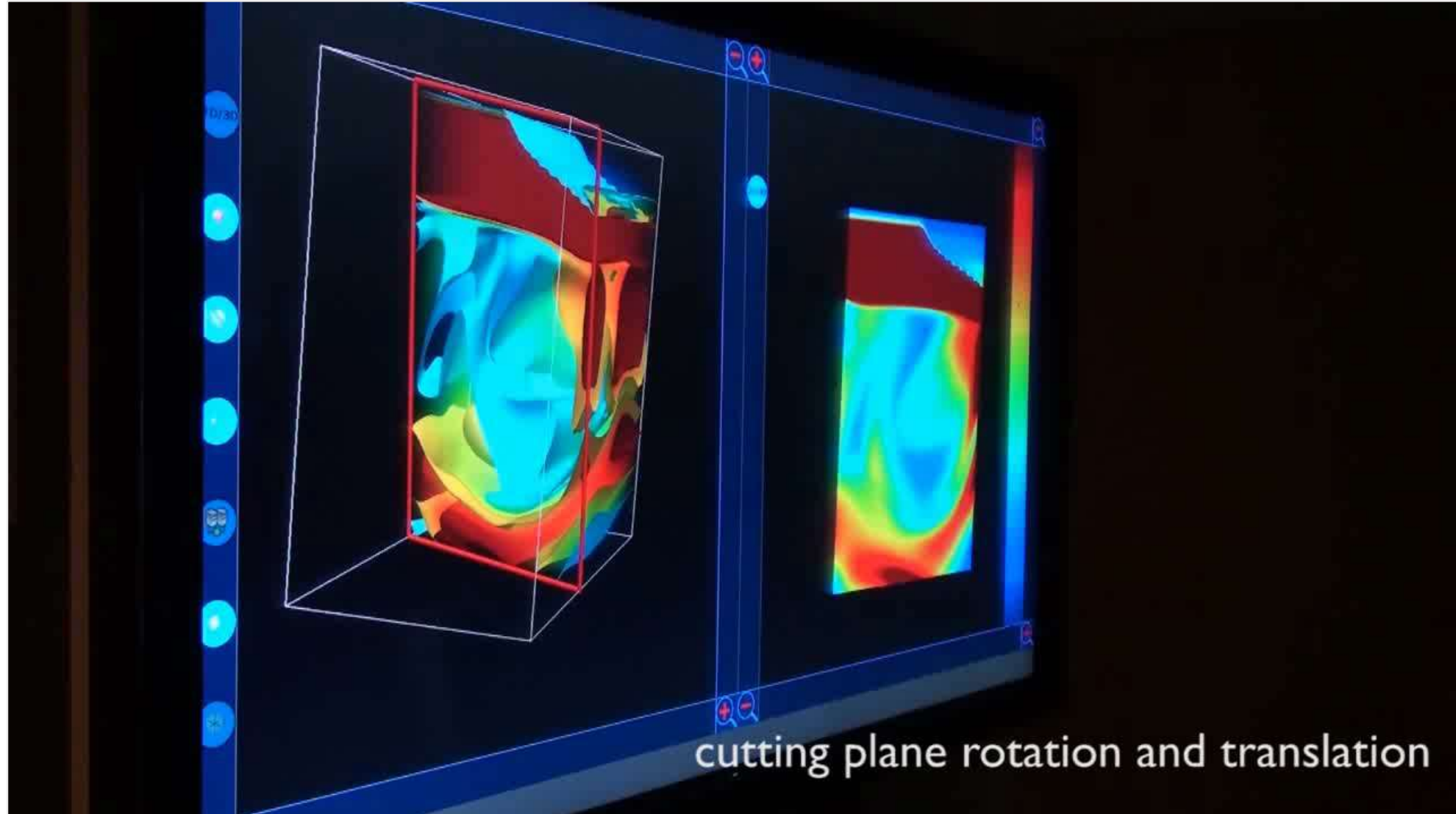
# Combinations in Data Exploration Tools



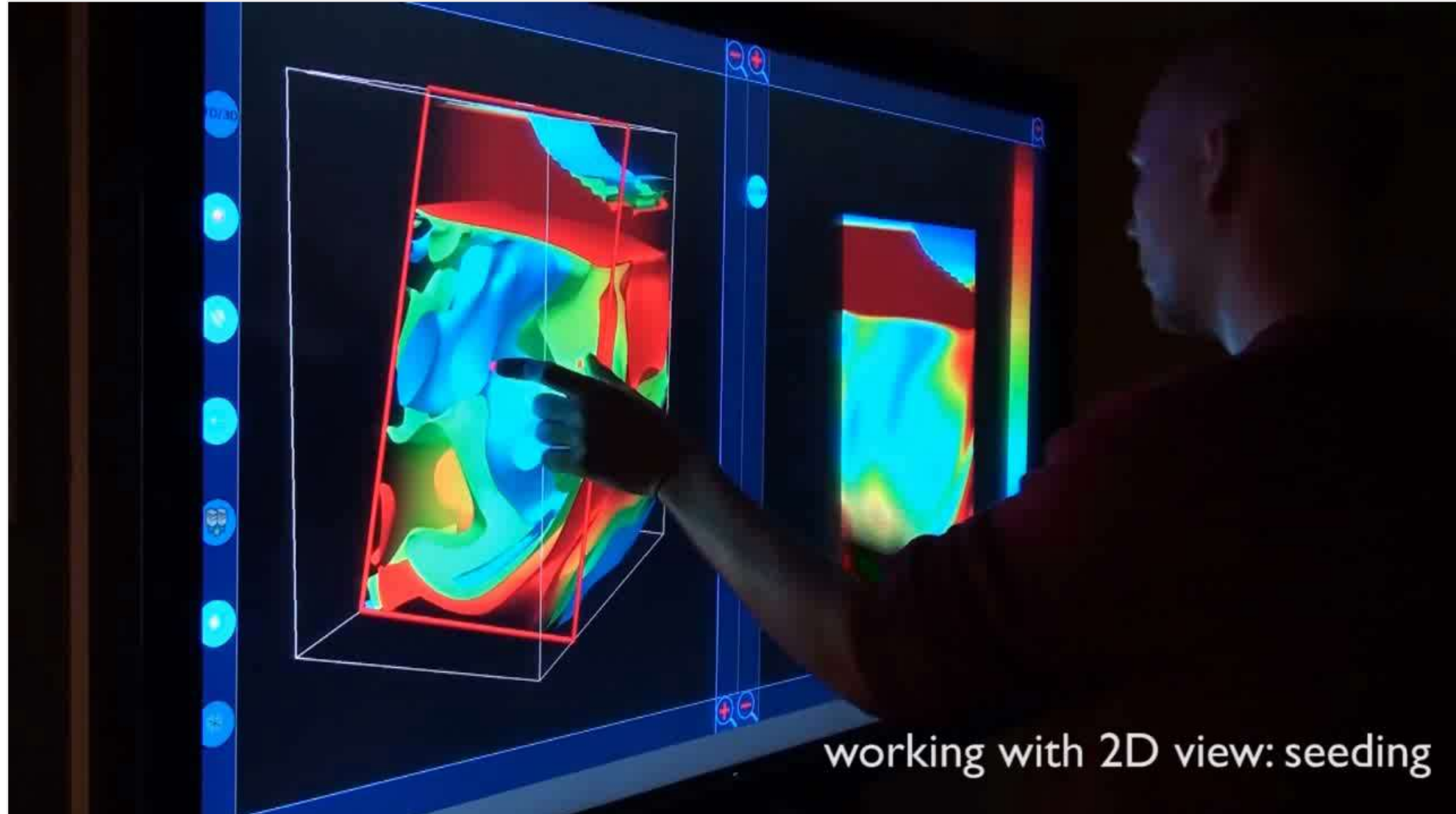
[Klein et al. 2012]



# Combinations in Data Exploration Tools



# Combinations in Data Exploration Tools



[Klein et al. 2012]

# Combinations in Data Exploration Tools

**'Point it, Split it, Peel it, View it':  
Techniques for Interactive Reservoir  
Visualization on Tabletops**

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Sousa**

[Sultanum et al. 2011]

# Talks to go to this week

Tuesday, Oct. 27: 16:15–17:55

- López et al.: Towards an Understanding of Mobile Touch Navigation in a Stereoscopic Viewing Environment for 3D Data Exploration

Thursday, Oct. 29: 08:30–10:10

- Schroeder & Keefe: Visualization-by-Sketching: An Artist's Interface for Creating Multivariate Time-Varying Data
- Yu et al.: CAST: Effective and Efficient User Interaction for Context-Aware Selection in 3D Particle Clouds
- Jönsson et al.: Intuitive Exploration of Volumetric Data Using Dynamic Galleries

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