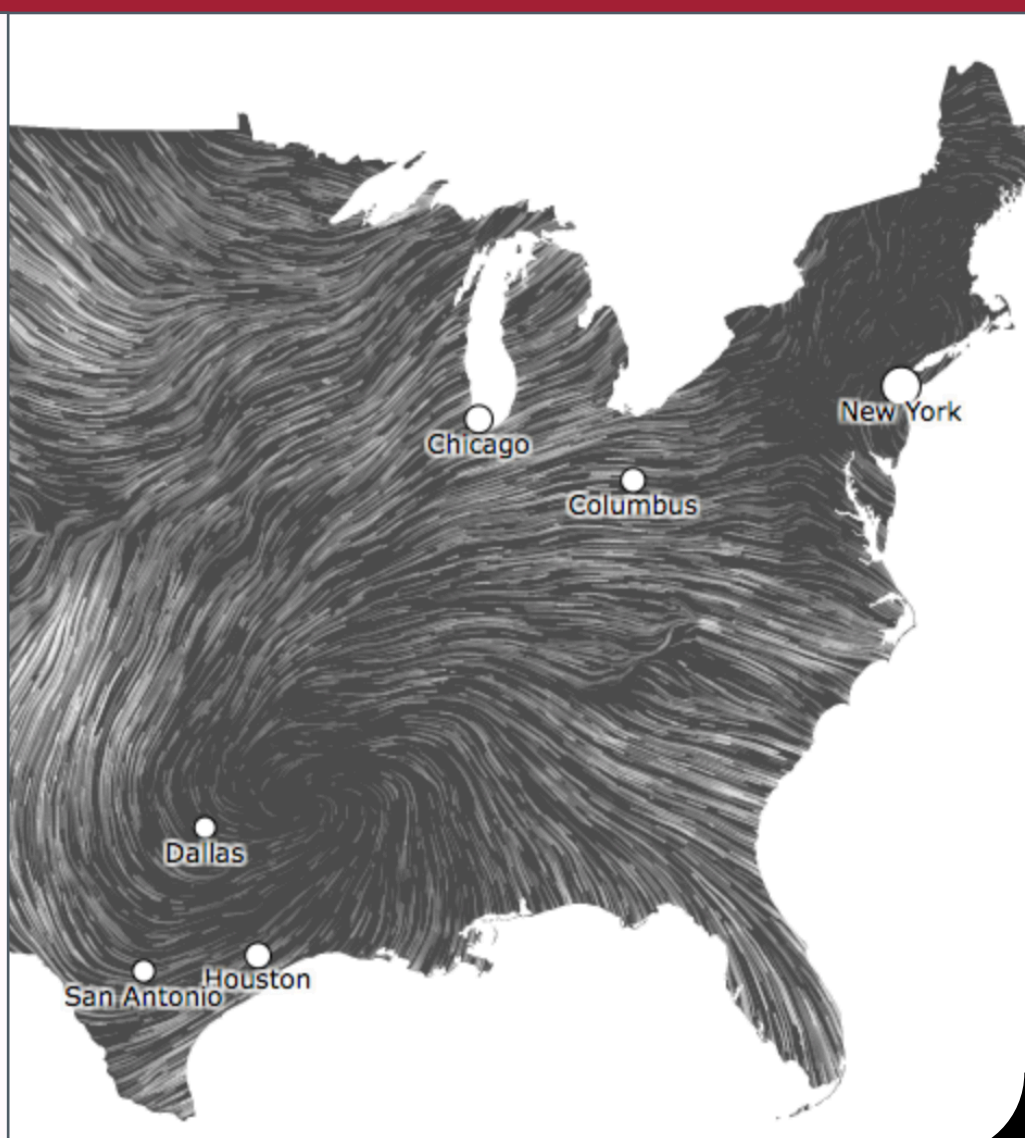
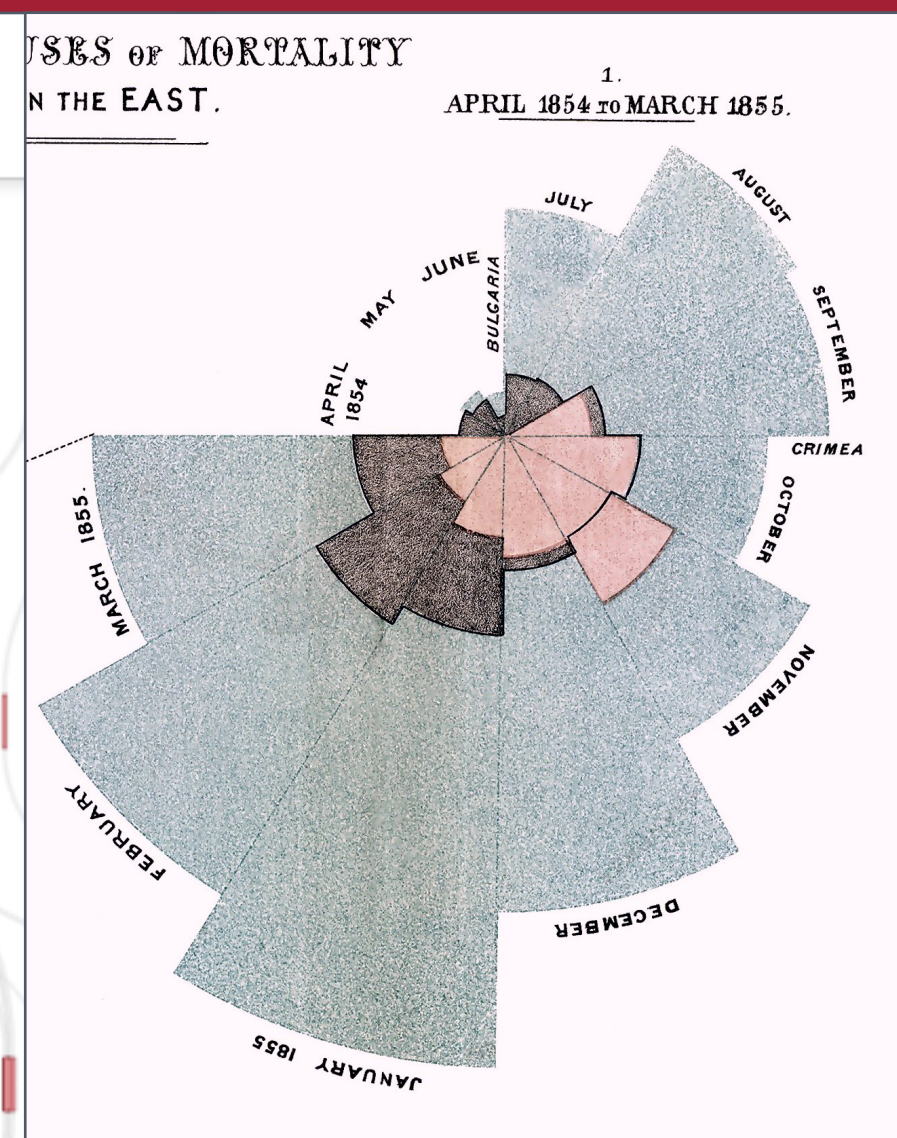
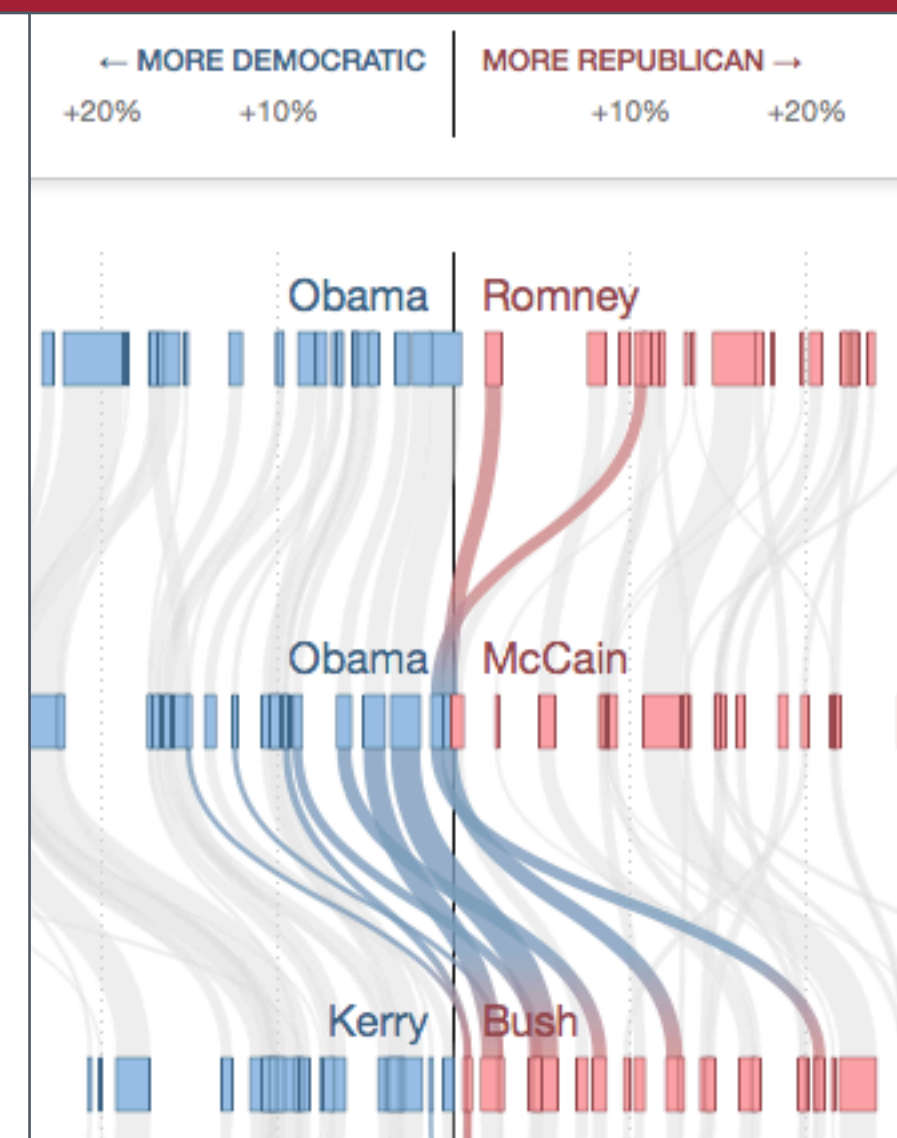
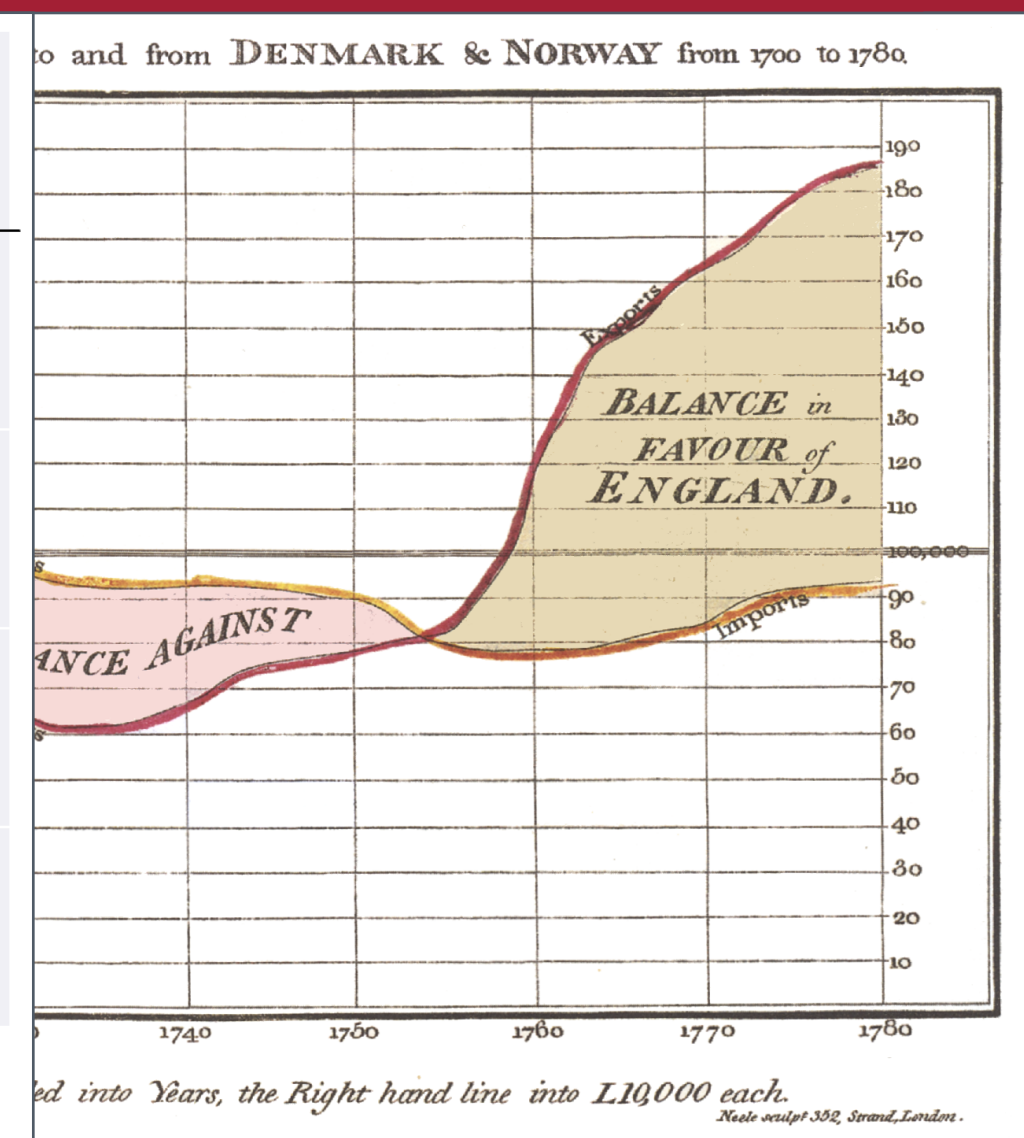
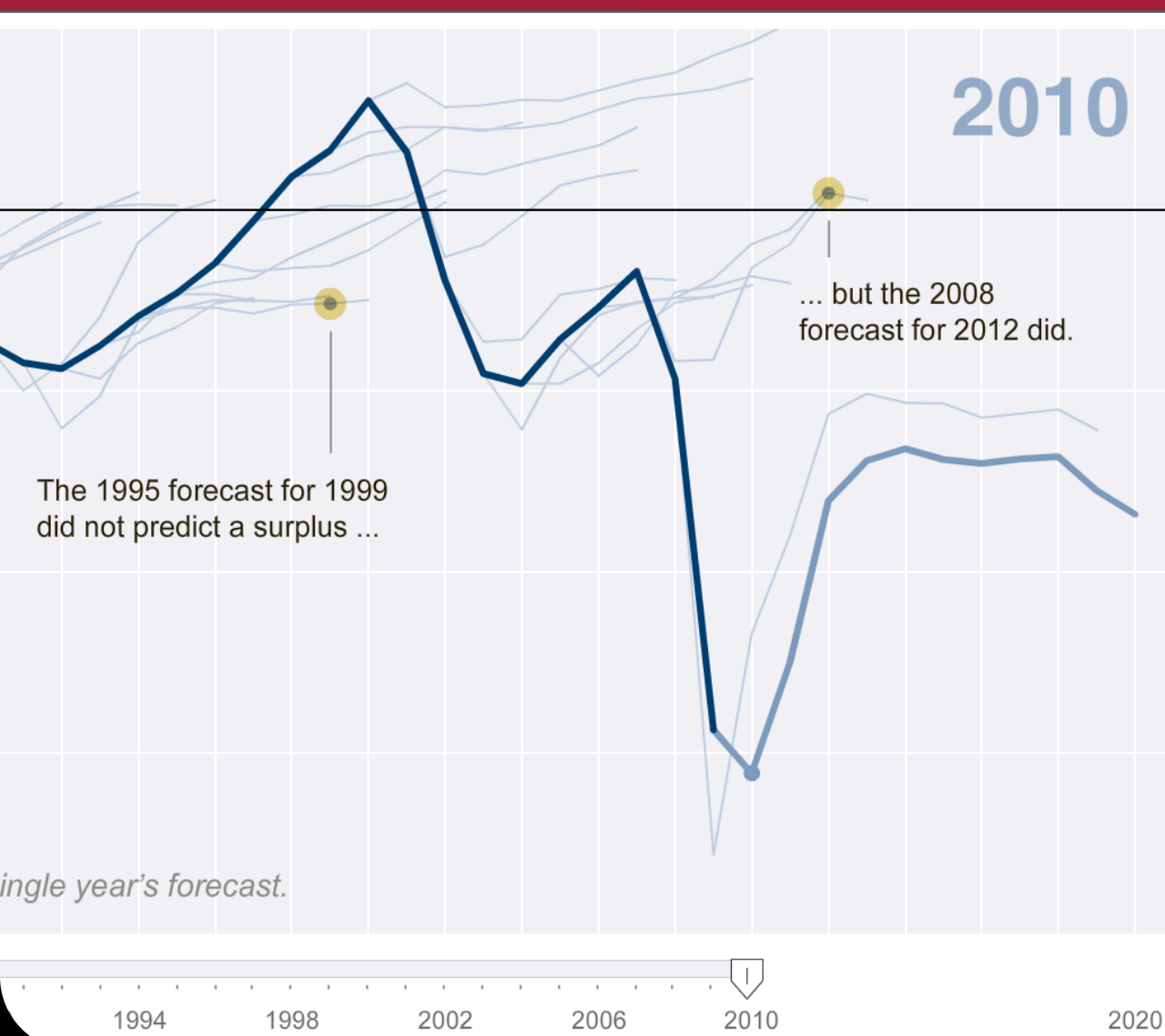


6.859: Interactive Data Visualization

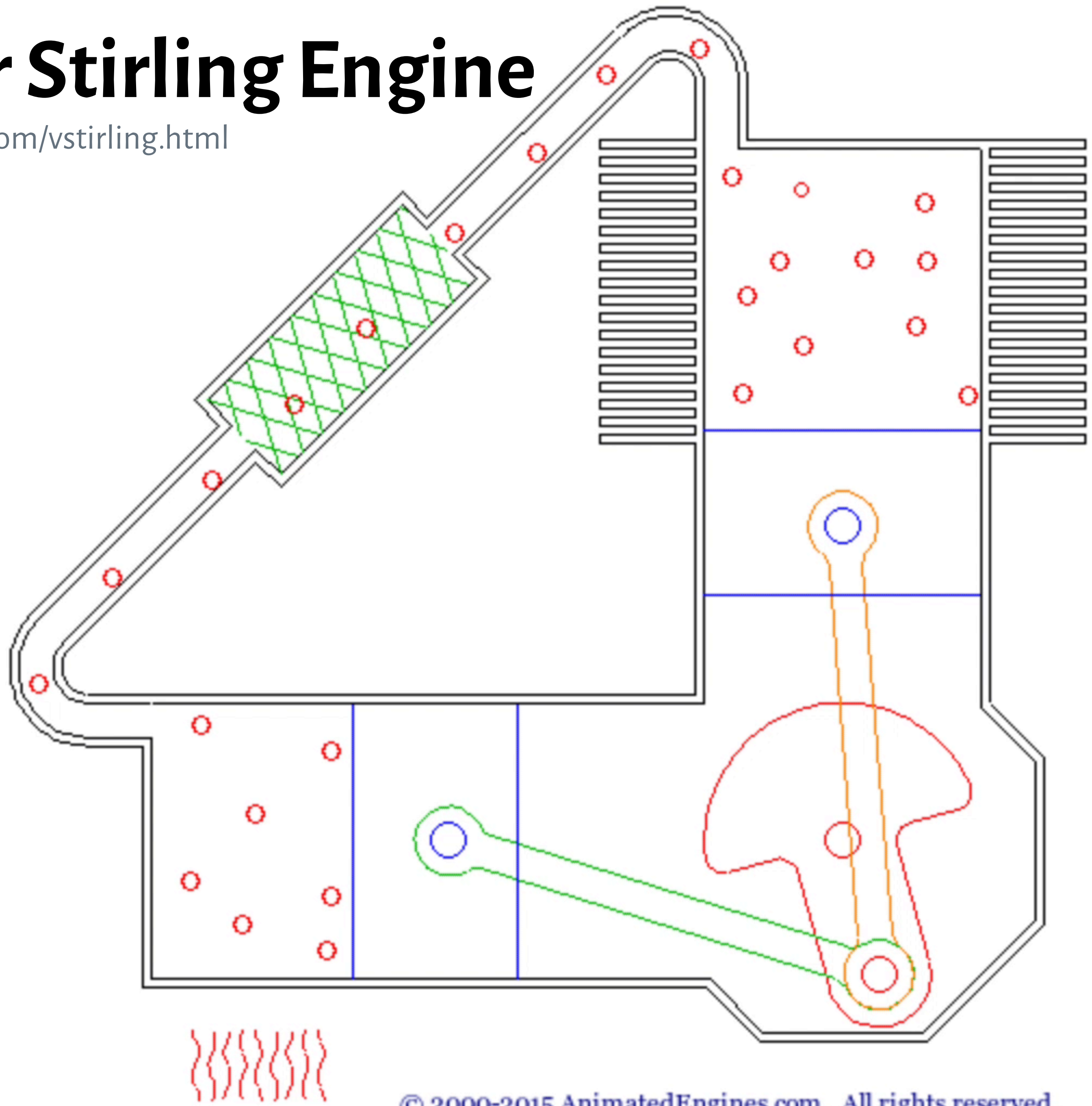
Animation

Arvind Satyanarayan



Two-cylinder Stirling Engine

<http://www.animatedengines.com/vstirling.html>

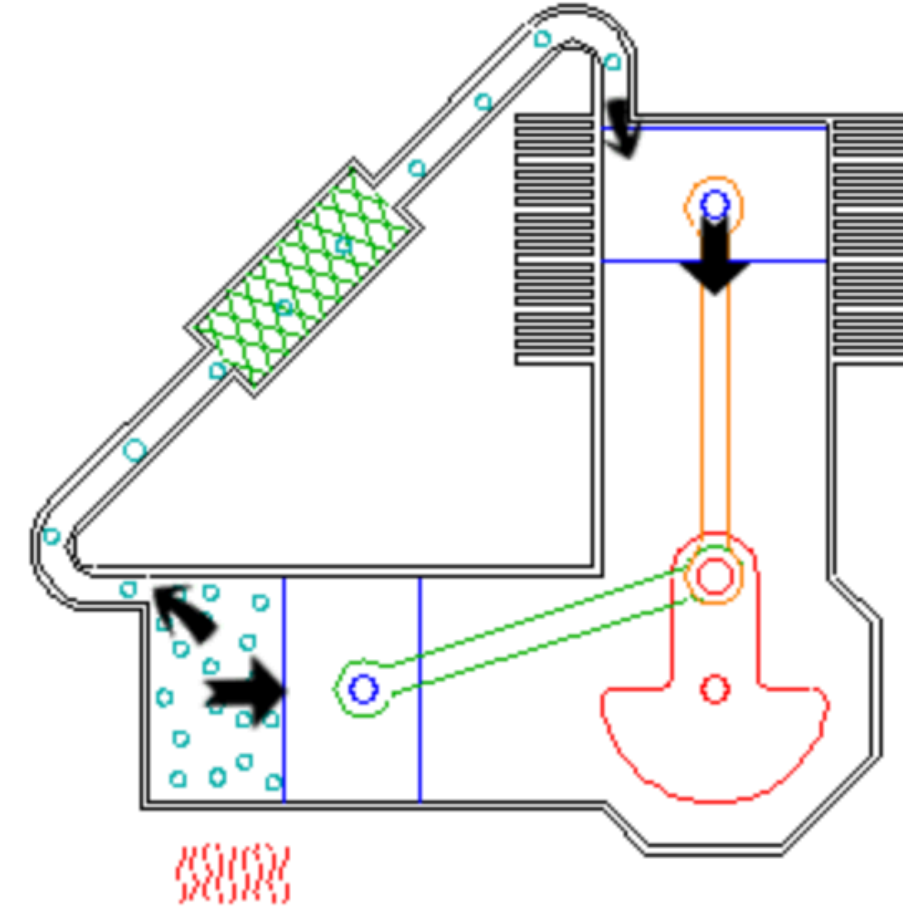


Two-cylinder Stirling Engine: In Static Steps

<http://www.animatedengines.com/vstirling.html>

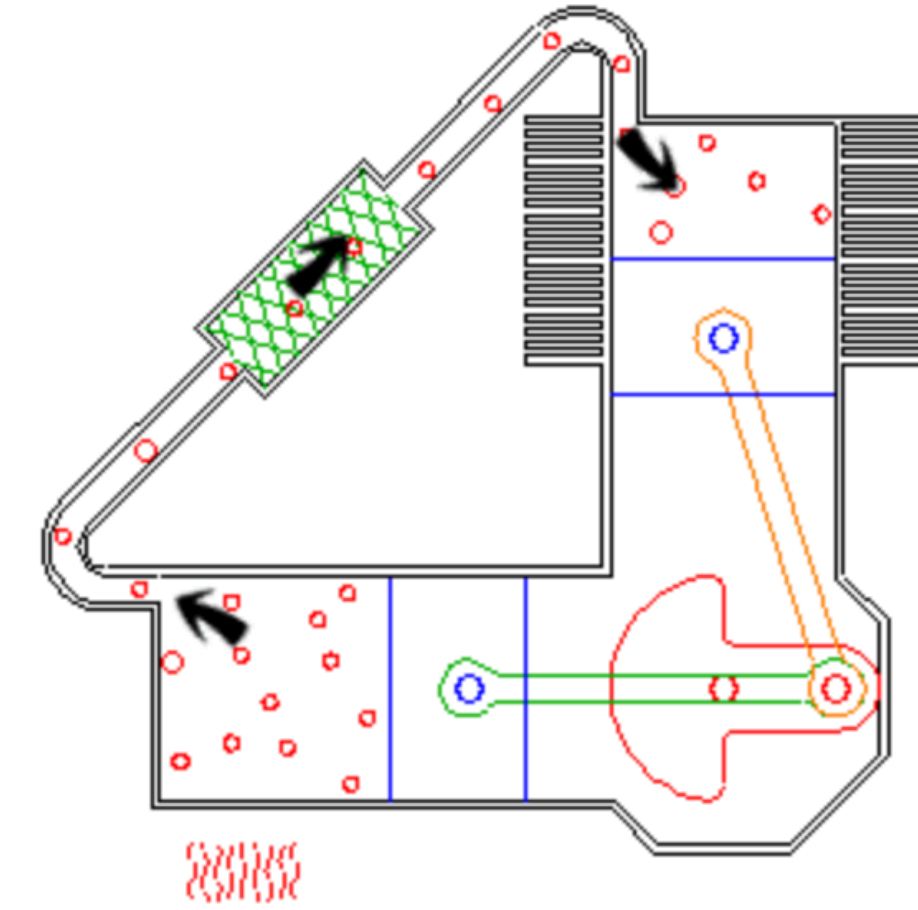
1 Expansion

Most of the gas in the system has just been driven into the hot cylinder. The gas heats and expands driving both pistons inward.



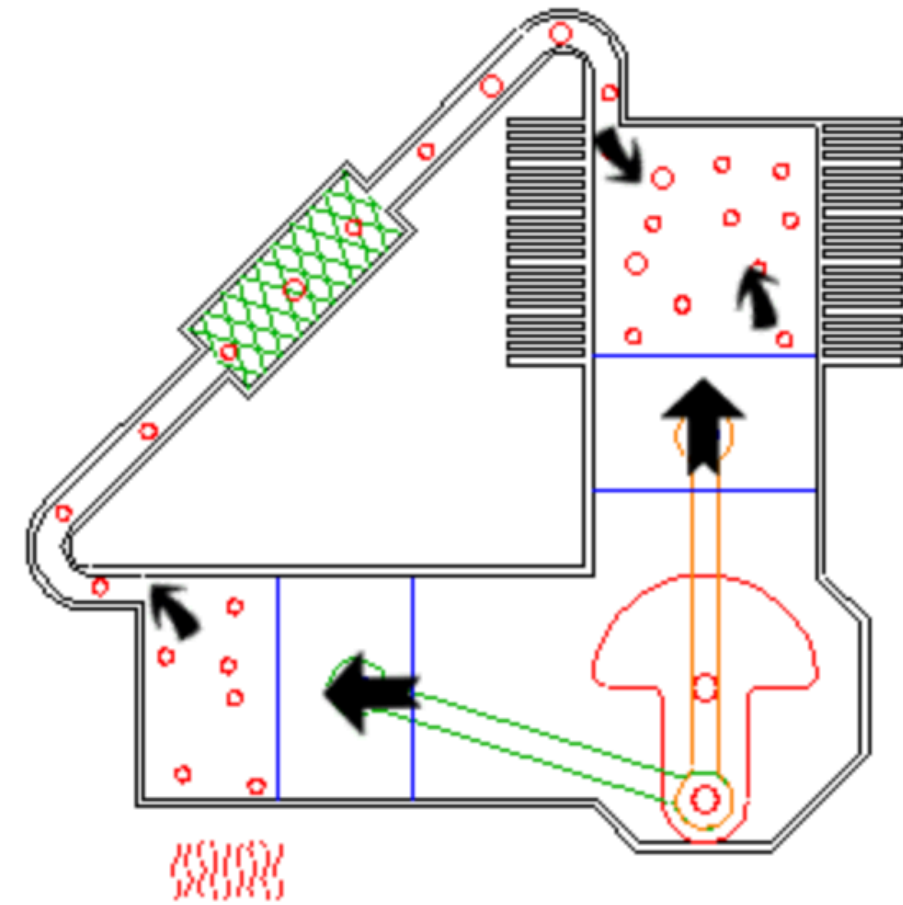
2 Transfer

The gas has expanded (about 3 times in this example). Most of the gas (about 2/3) is still located in the hot cylinder. Flywheel momentum carries the crankshaft the next 90 degrees, transferring the bulk of the gas to the cool cylinder.



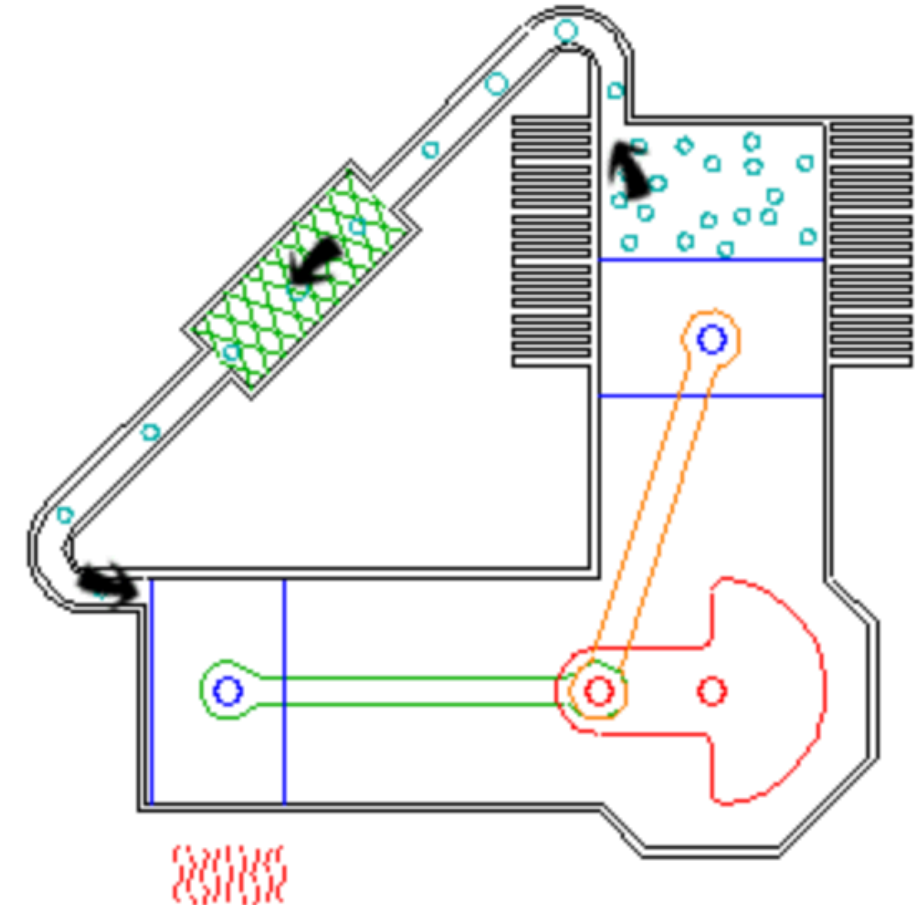
3 Contraction

The majority of the expanded gas has shifted to the cool cylinder. It cools and contracts, drawing both pistons outward.



4 Transfer

The contracted gas is still located in the cool cylinder. Flywheel momentum carries the crank another 90 degrees, transferring the gas to back to the hot cylinder to complete the cycle.



Animation Goals

Direct Attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition



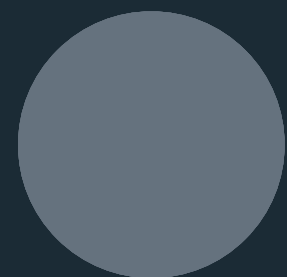
Animation Goals

Direct Attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition



Animation Goals

Direct Attention

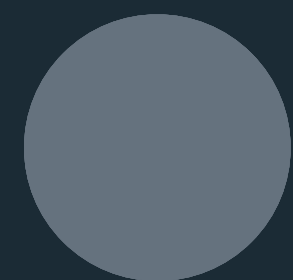
Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition

Motion as a visual cue

Smooth motion is perceived at ~10 frames / sec
(1 frame every 100ms).



7.5 fps



15 fps



30 fps



60 fps



60 fps



30 fps



15 fps



7.5 fps



Animation Goals

Direct Attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition

Motion as a visual cue

Smooth motion is perceived at ~10 frames / sec (1 frame every 100ms).

Pre-attentive, stronger than color, shape, etc.

More sensitive to motion at our periphery.

Similar motions perceived as a group (gestalt principle of common fate).



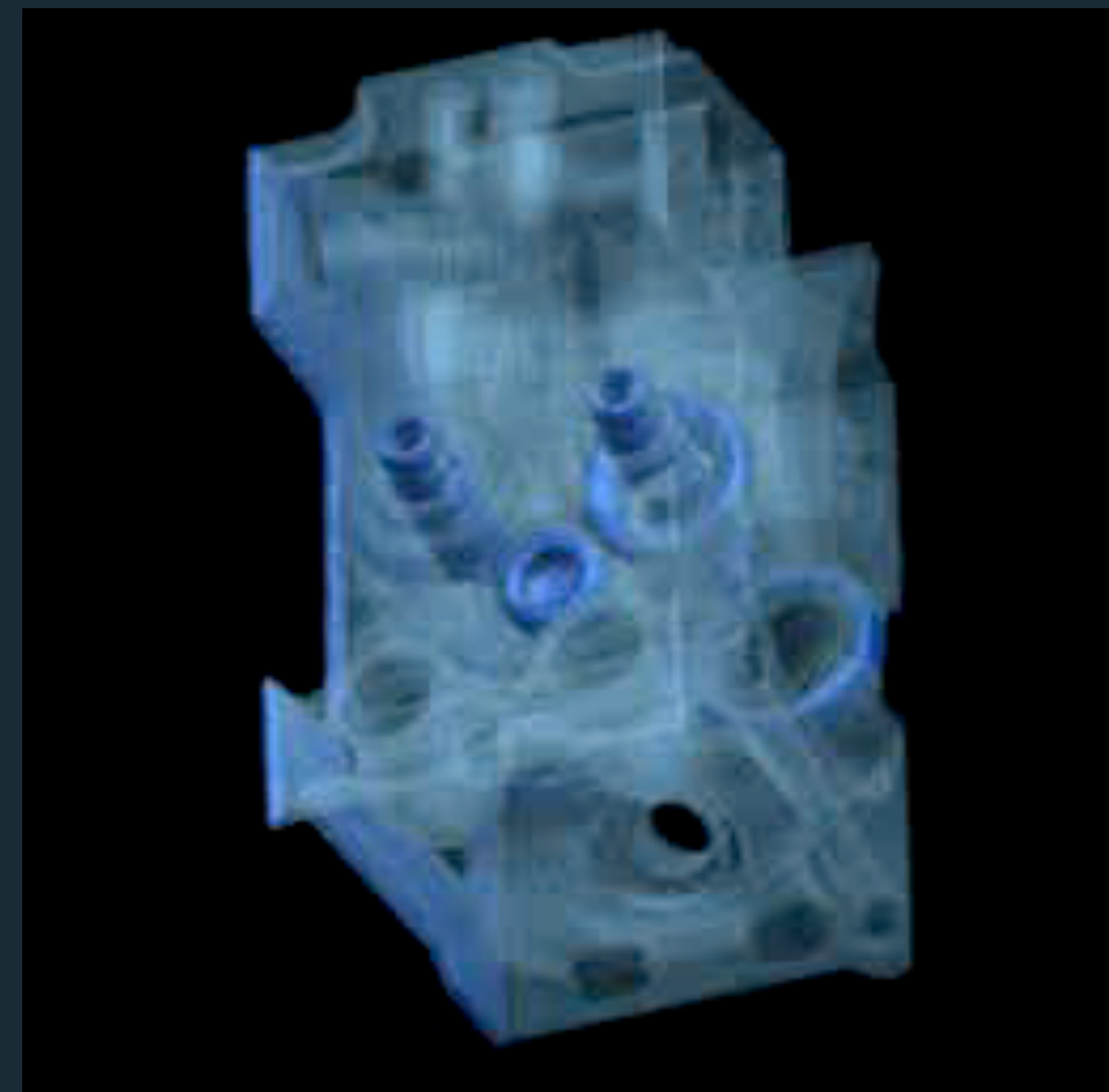
Animation Goals

Direct Attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition



Volume Renderings. [Lacroute 95]

Animation Goals

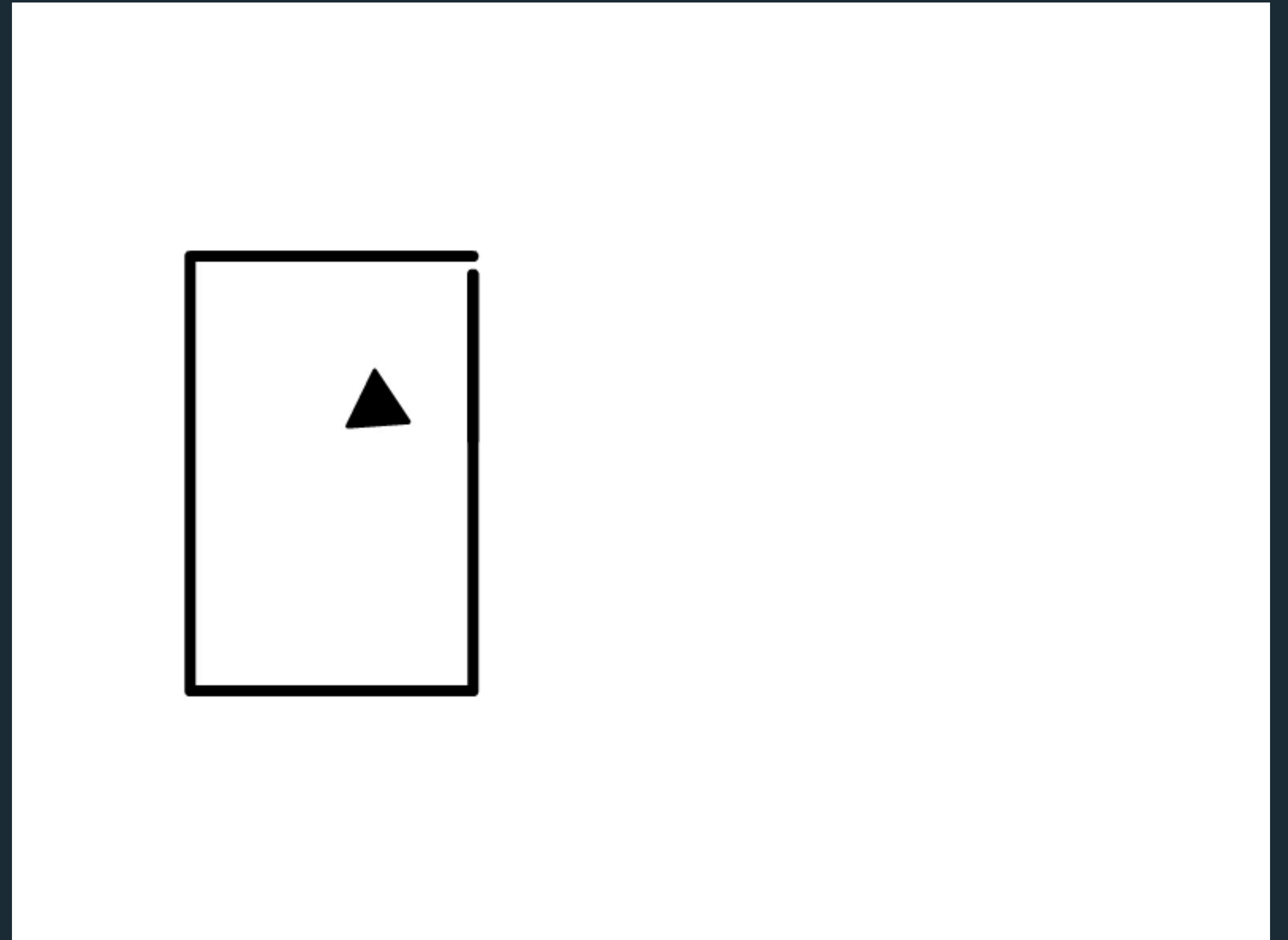
Constructing narratives & anthropomorphizing

Direct Attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition



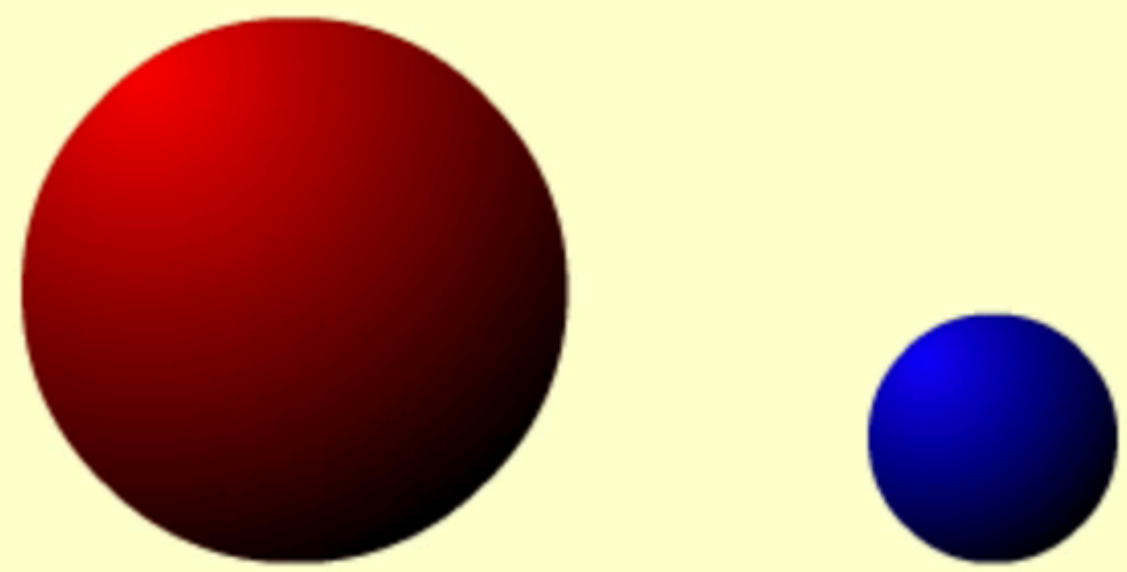
[Heider and Simmel 1944]



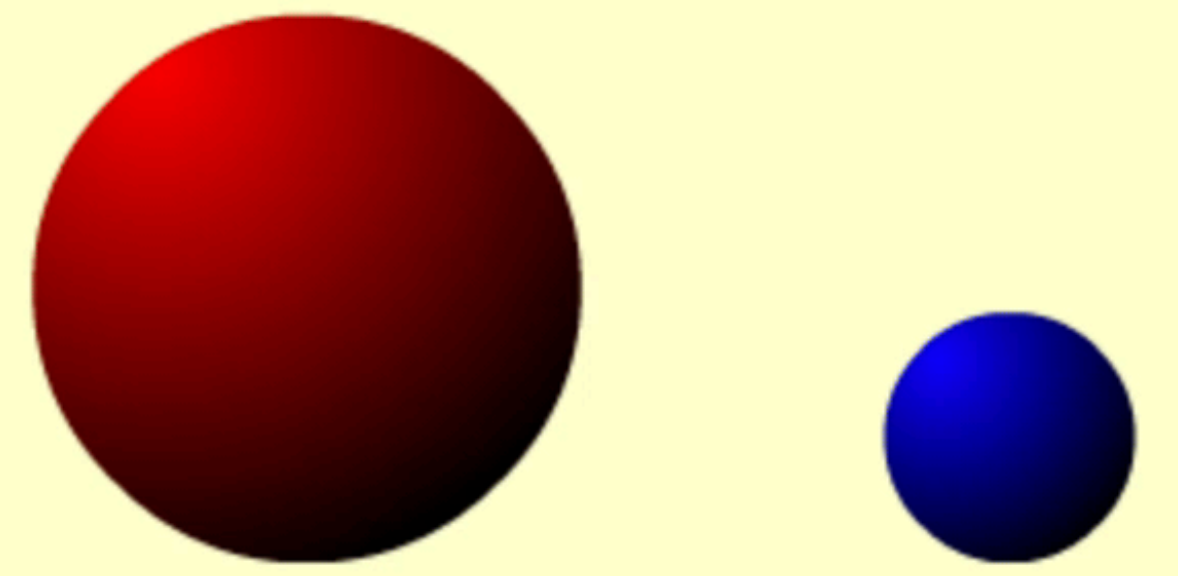
[Michotte 1946]



[Michotte 1946]



[Michotte 1946]



[Michotte 1946]

Animation Goals

Direct Attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process – the perception (or attribution) of causality.

Understand a State Transition

Animation Goals

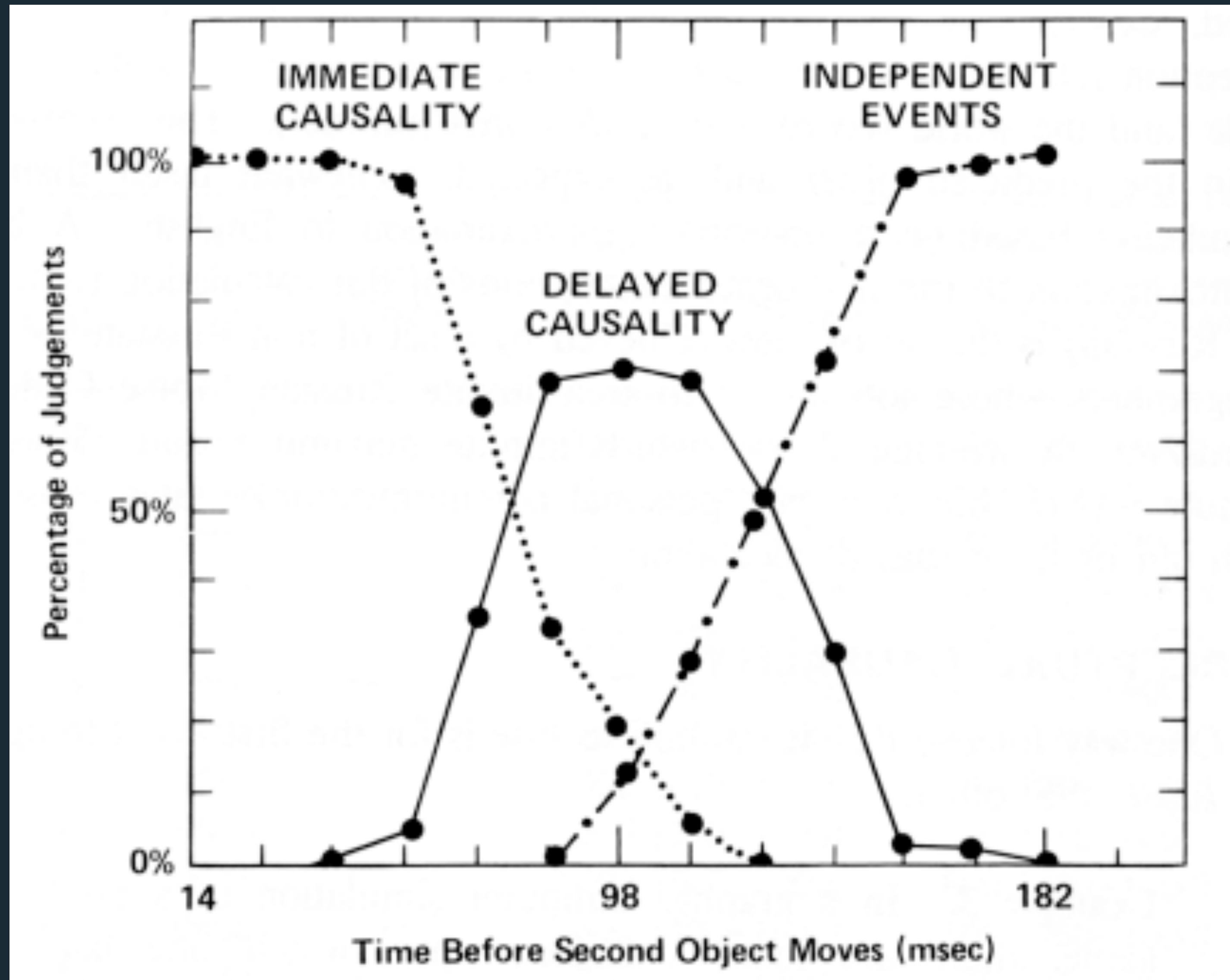
Direct Attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition

Attribution of Causality.



[Reprint from Ware 2004]

Animation Goals

Direct Attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition



Start

End

Animation Goals

Direct Attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition



Start

End

Animation Goals

Direct Attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition

Animation can show transition better, but...

May be too fast or too slow.

Too many objects may move at once.



End

Animation Goals

Direct Attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

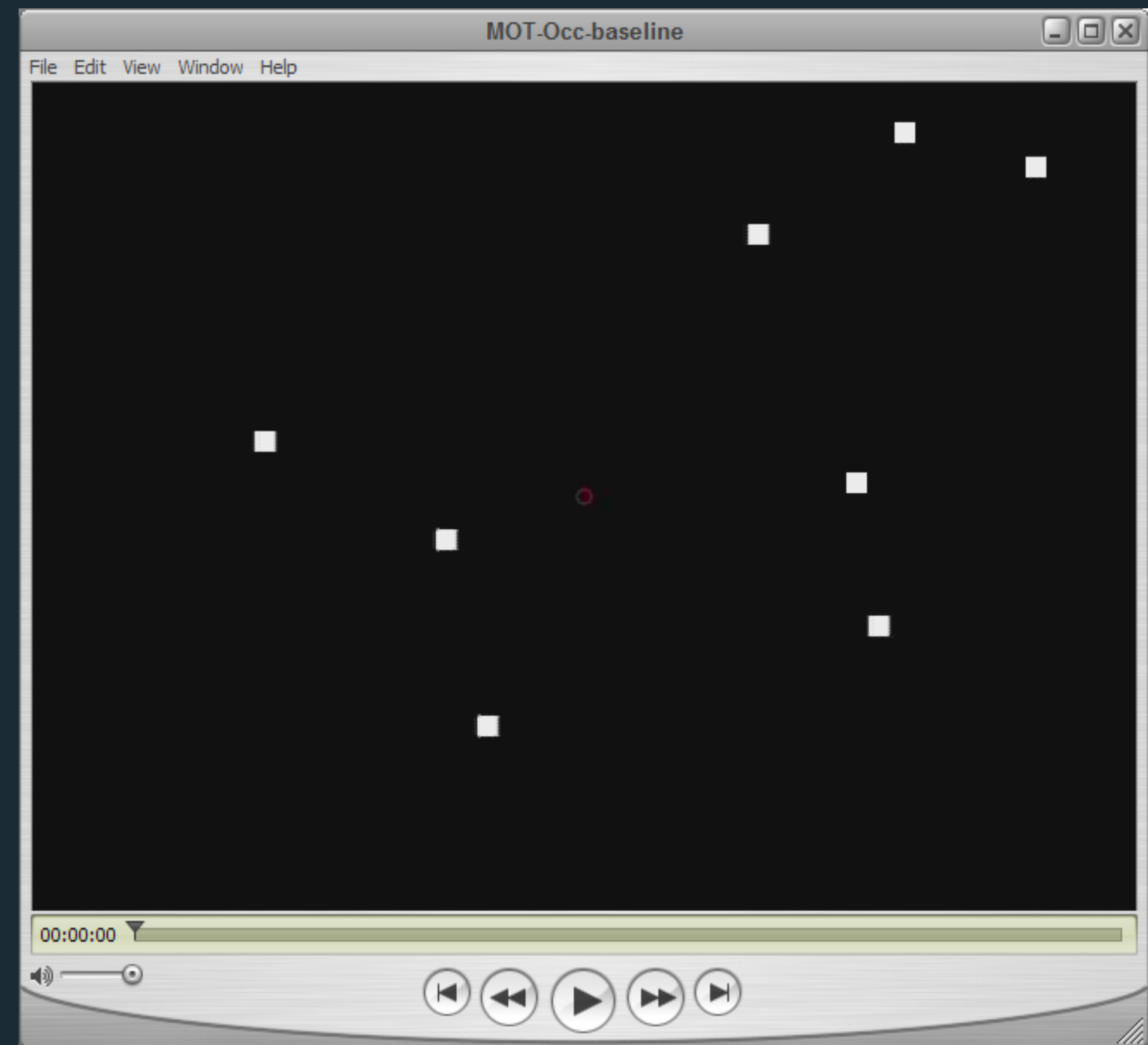
Understand a State Transition

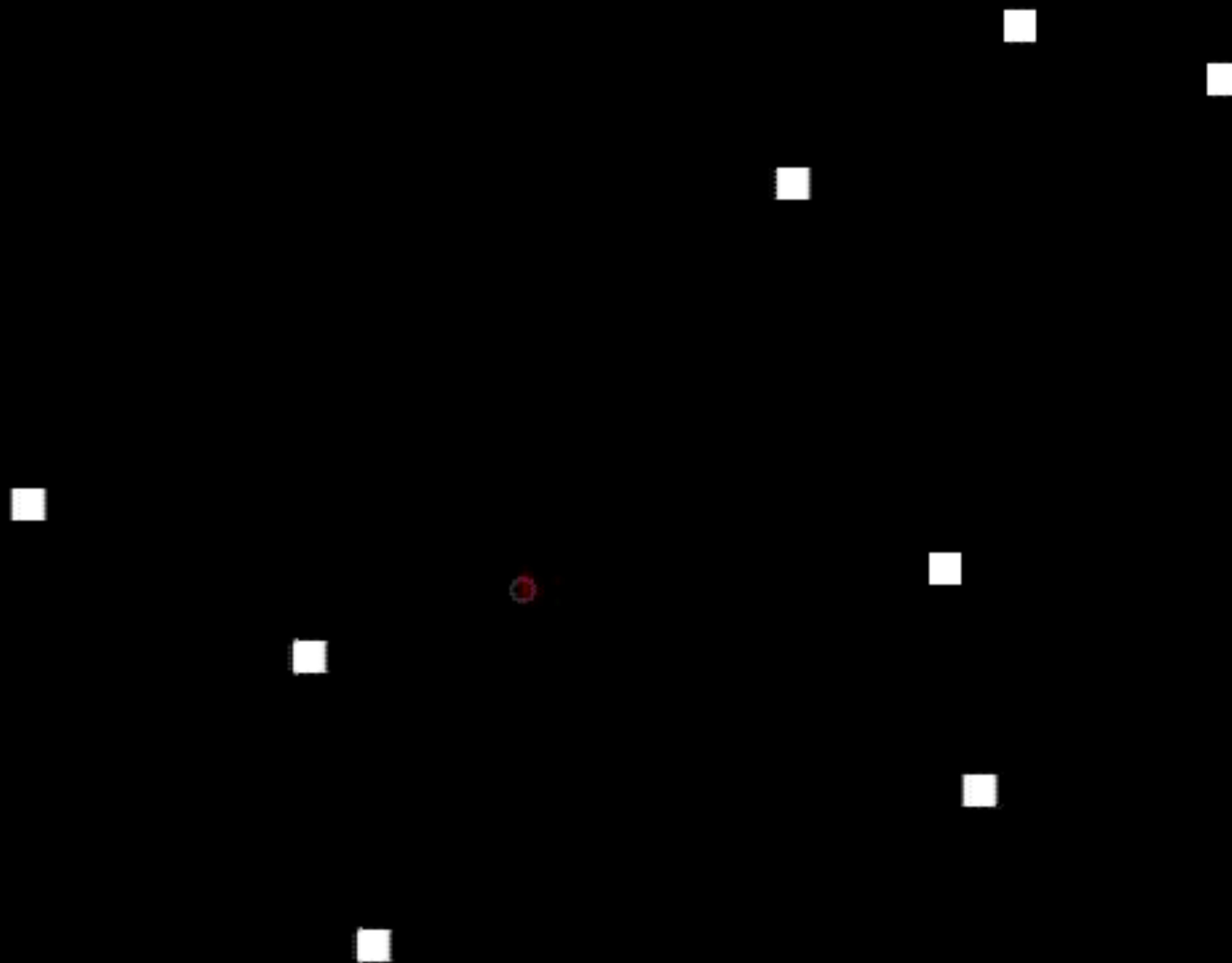
Animation can show transition better, but...

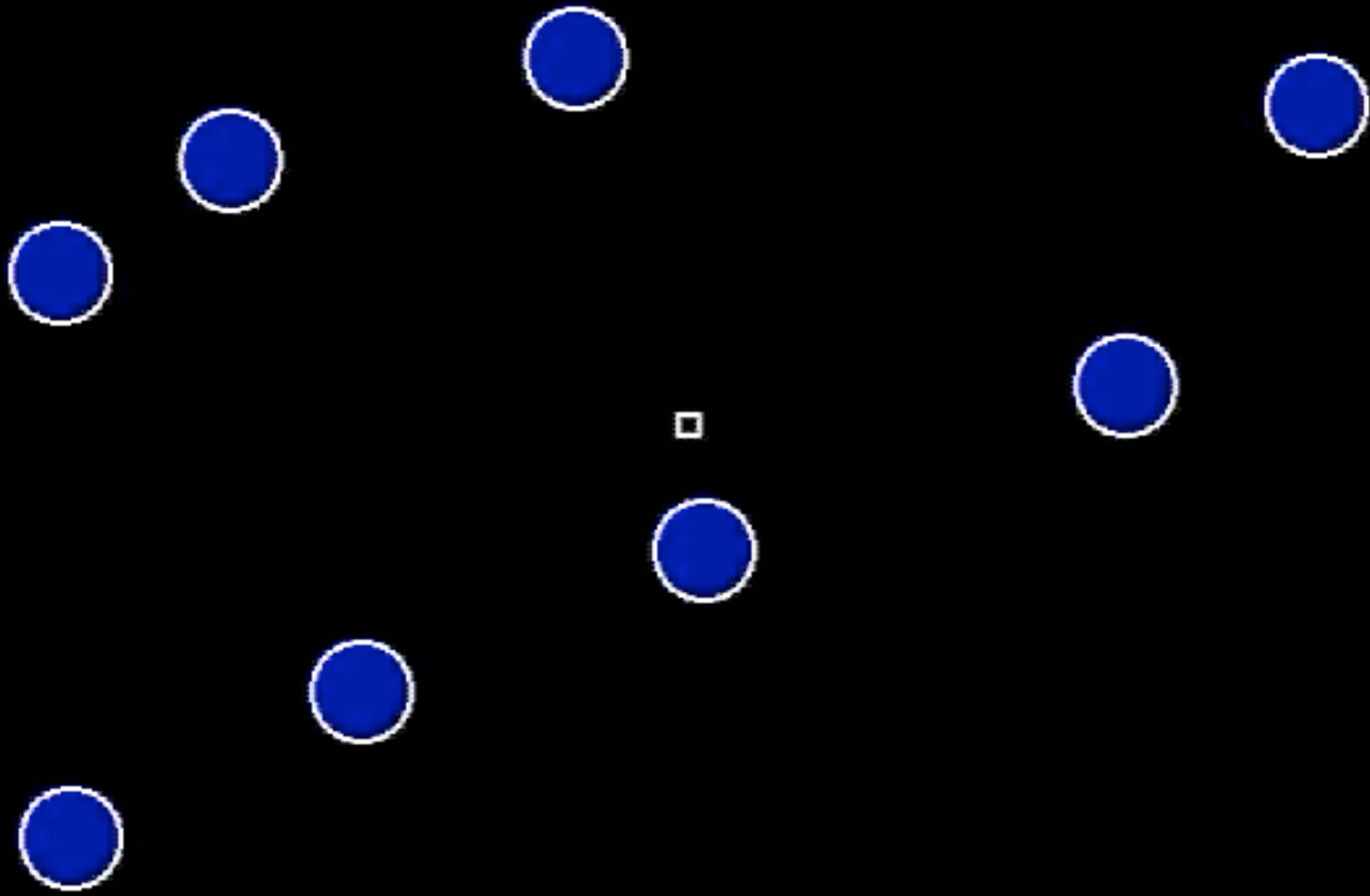
May be too fast or too slow.

Too many objects may move at once.

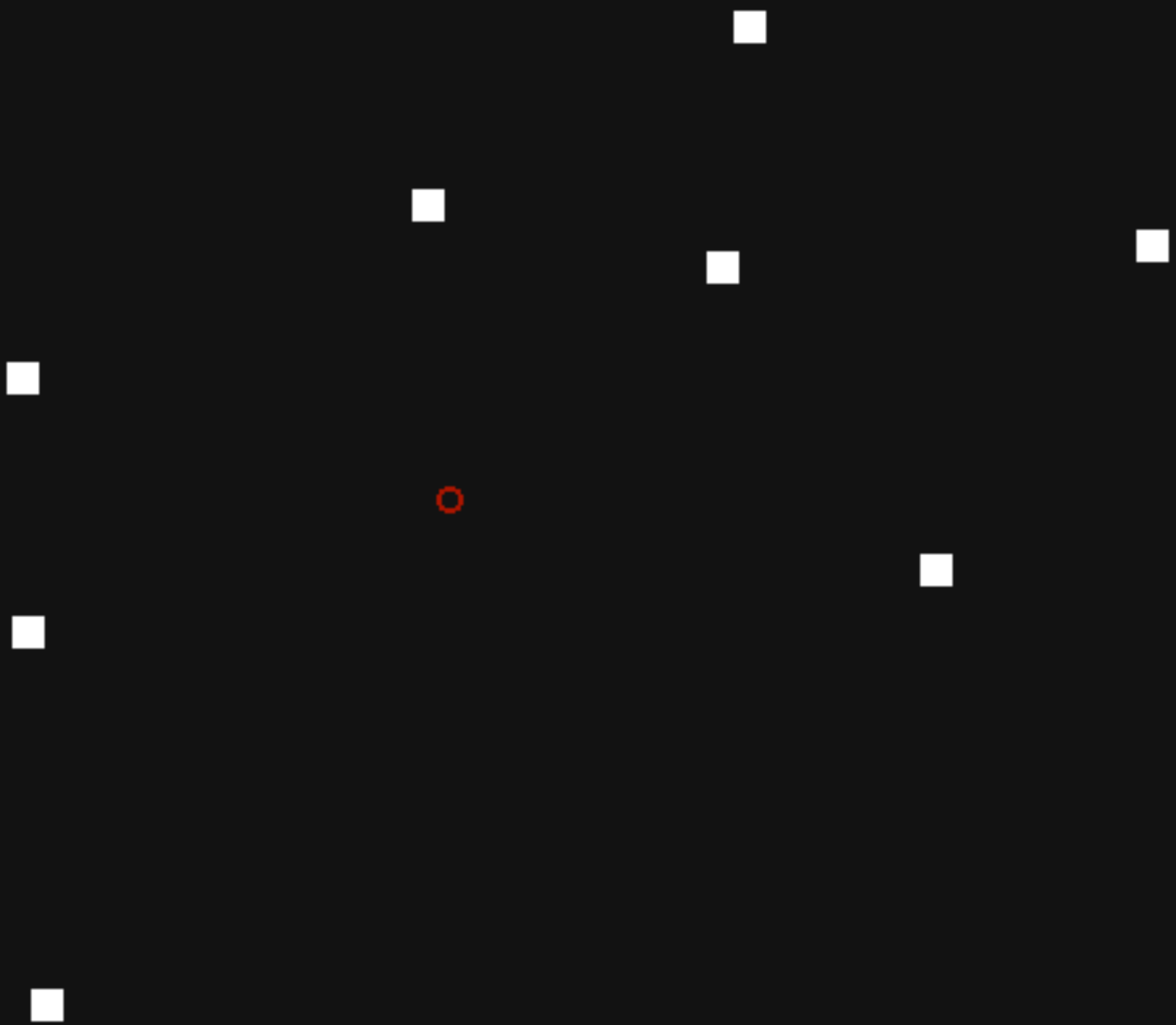
How many dots can we track at once?

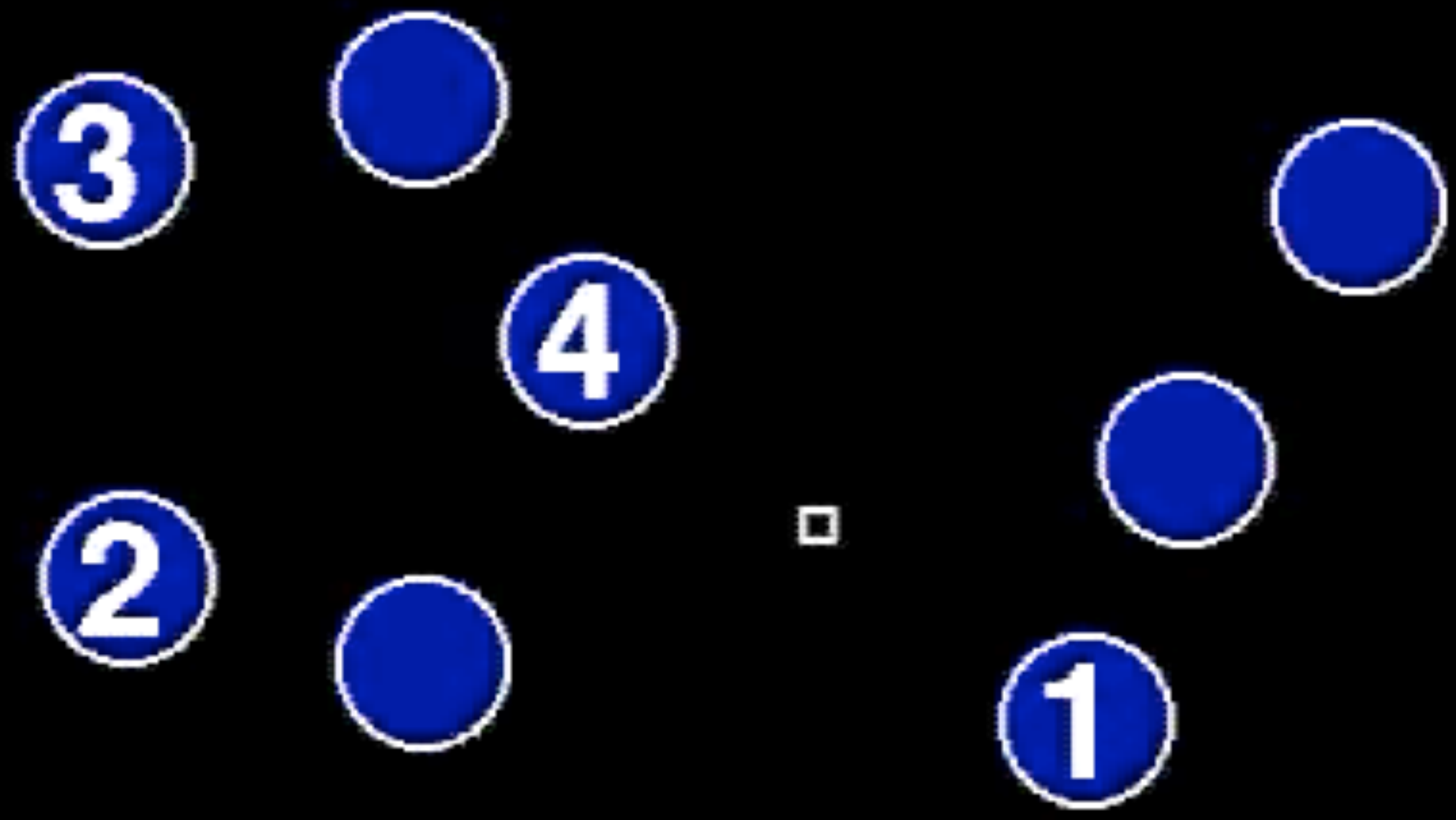












Animation Goals

Direct Attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

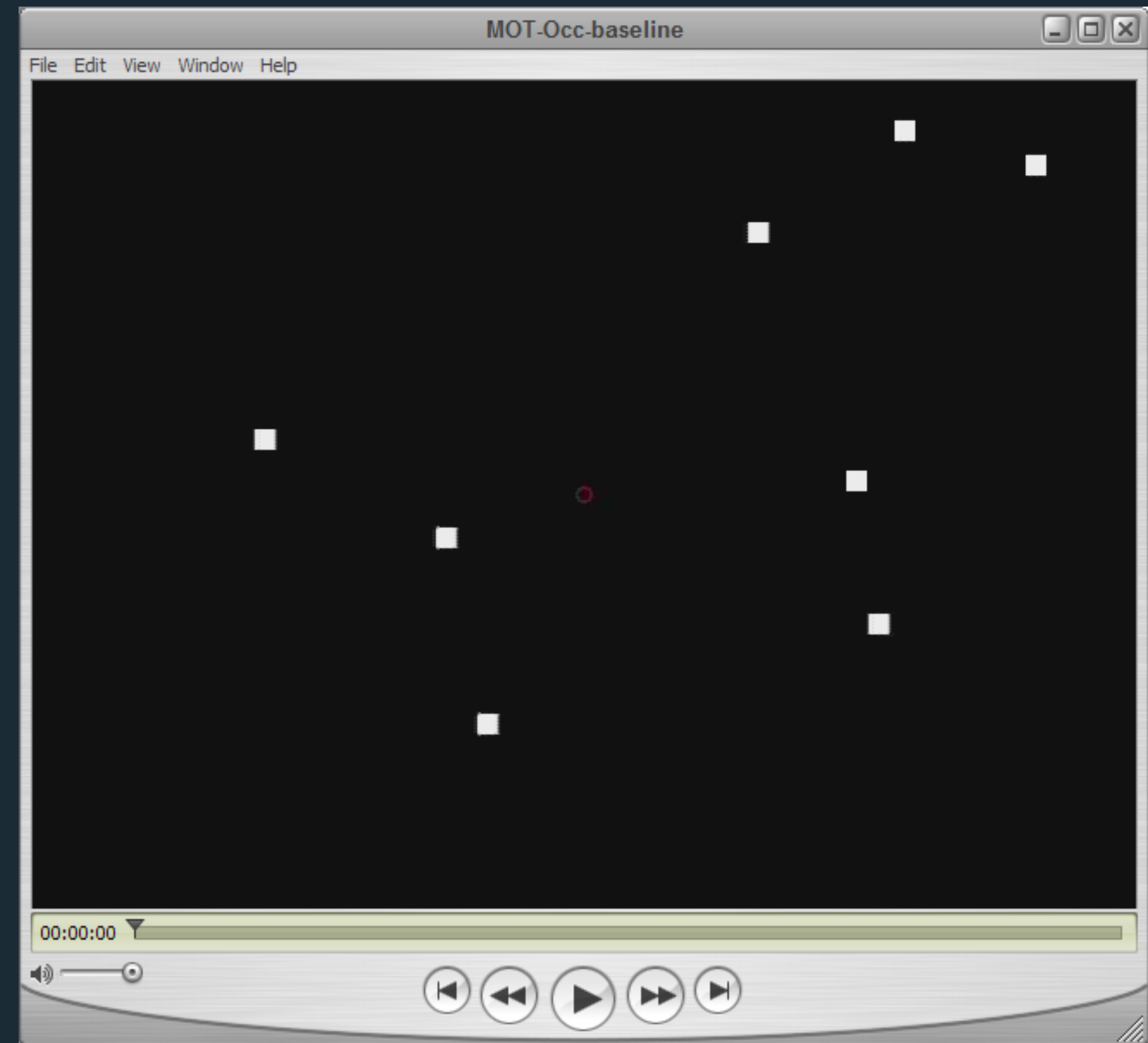
Understand a State Transition

Animation can show transition better, but...

May be too fast or too slow.

Too many objects may move at once.

How many dots can we track at once?



~4-6. Difficulty increases significantly at 6.

Study Conclusions

Appropriate animation improves graphical perception.

Simple transitions beat “*do one thing at a time*”

Simple staging was preferred and showed benefits
but timing important and in need of study.

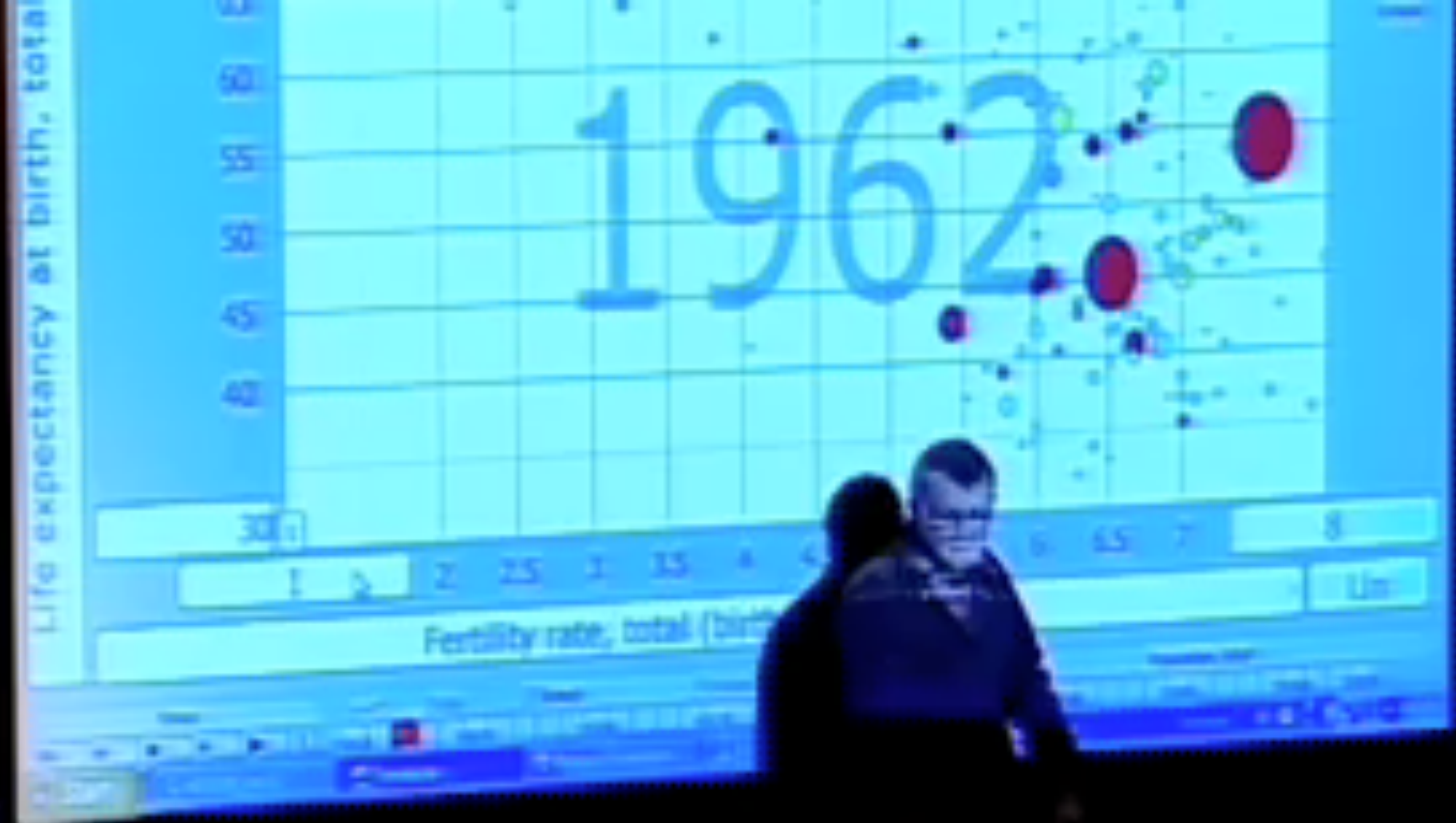
Axis *re-scaling* hampers perception

- Avoid if possible (use common scale)

- Maintain landmarks better (delay fade out of lines)

Subjects preferred animated transitions

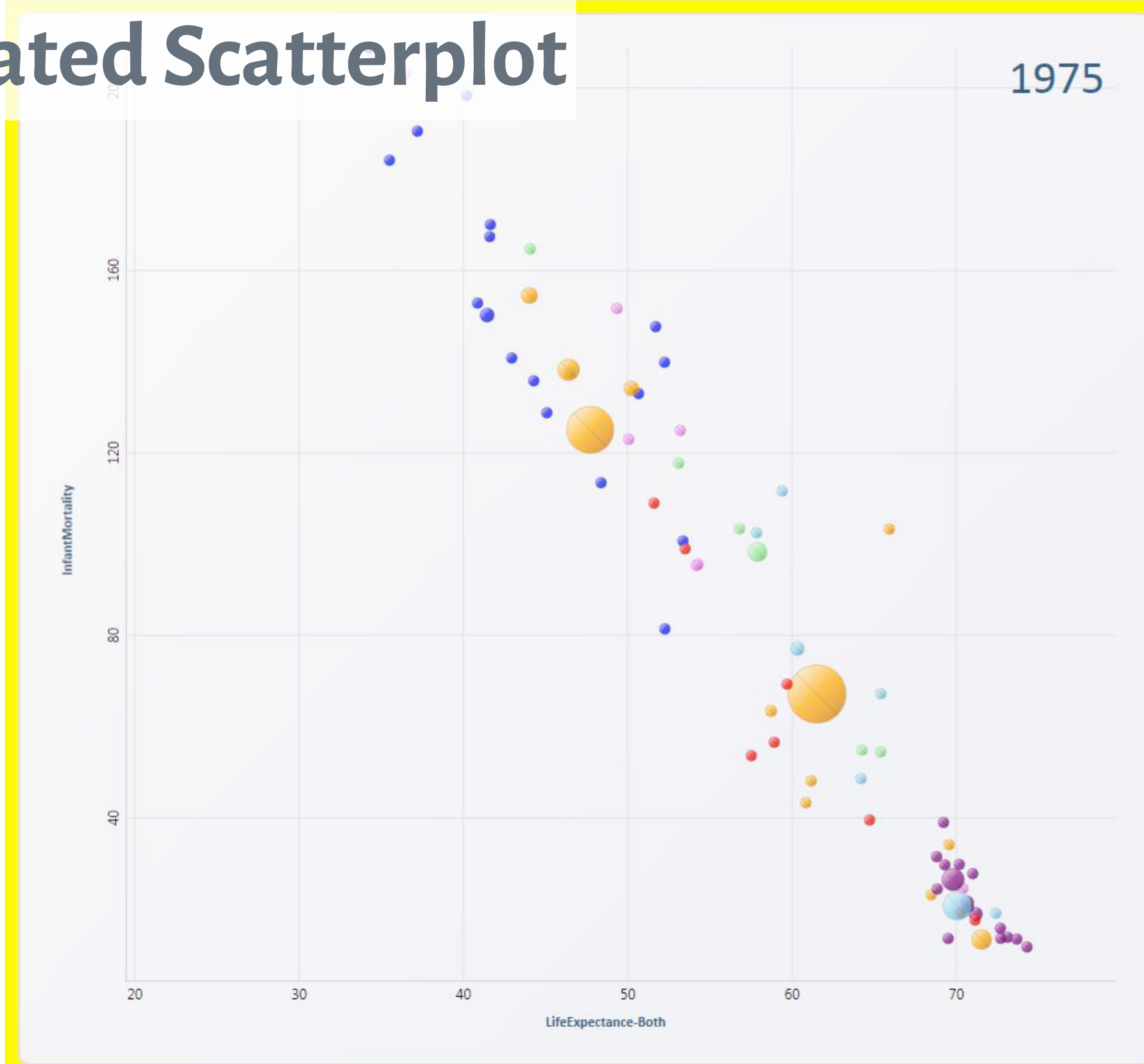




TED



Animated Scatterplot



Color Legend (continent)

- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- Middle East
- North America
- Oceania
- South America

Task

Select two countries with decreasing InfantMortality, but little change in life expectancy.

Ctrl-Click on a country (in chart) to set an answer.

Answers set: 0/2

Next

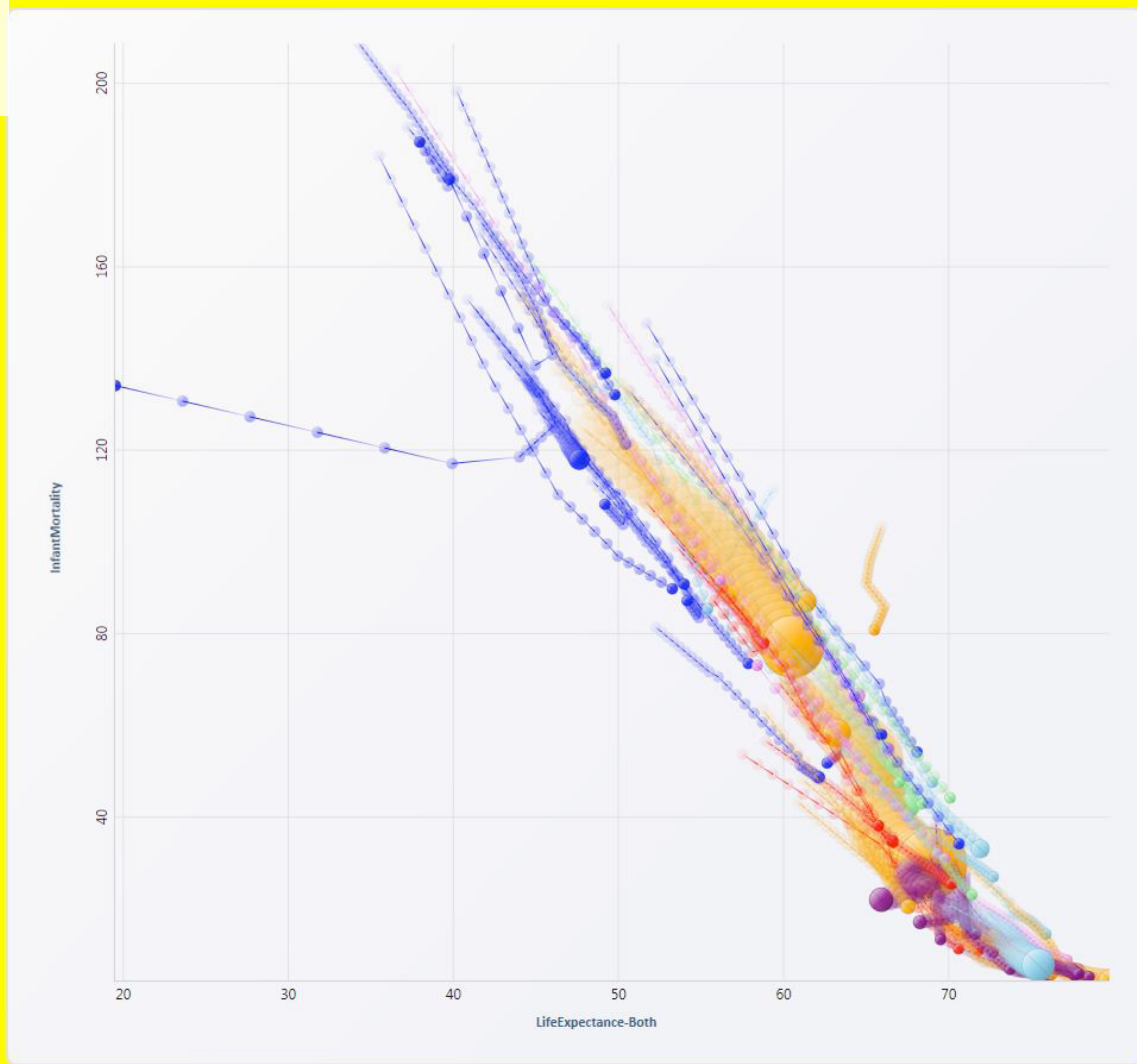
Click on "Next" when finished (or "Give Up" if you cannot find all the answers)

Give Up

Next

[Robertson et al. 2008]

Traces



Color Legend (continent)

- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- Middle East
- North America
- Oceania
- South America

Task

Select two countries whose InfantMortality dropped first, then increased later.

Ctrl-Click on a country (in chart) to set an answer.

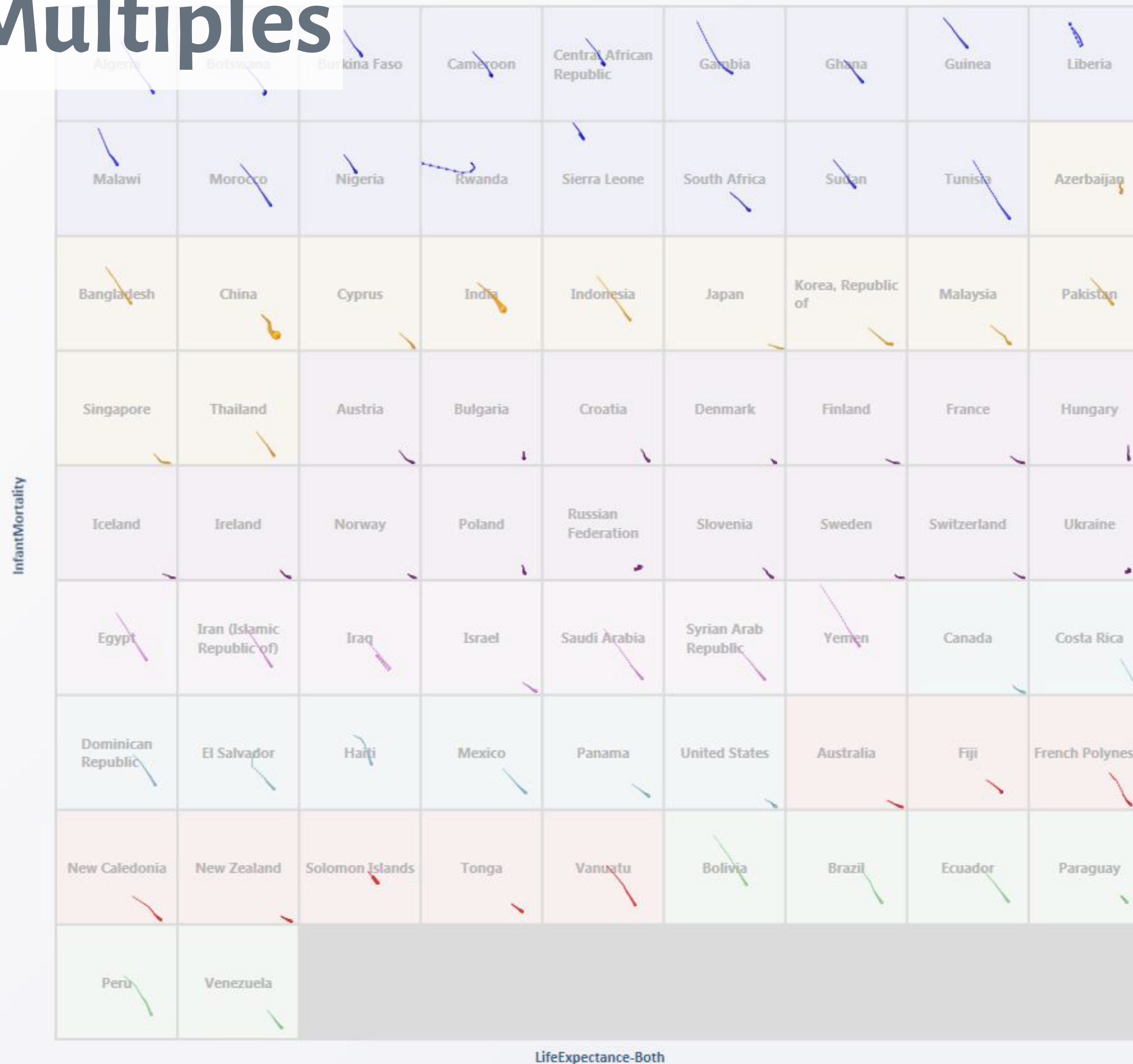
Answers set: 0/2

Next

Click on "Next" when finished (or "Give Up" if you cannot find all the answers)

[Robertson et al. 2008]

Small Multiples



Color Legend (continent)

- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- Middle East
- North America
- Oceania
- South America

Task

Select two countries whose InfantMortality dropped first, then increased later.

Ctrl-Click on a country (in chart) to set an answer.

Answers set: 0/2

Next

Click on "Next" when finished (or "Give Up" if you cannot find all the answers)

Give Up

Next

[Robertson et al. 2008]

Study Conclusions

Subjects asked comprehension questions.
Presentation condition included narration.

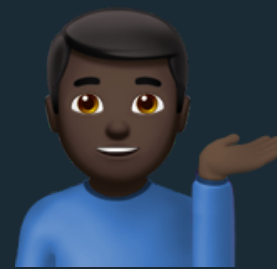
Animated Scatterplot vs. Static Traces vs. Small Multiples

In which condition would participants:
be most accurate?
be faster?
prefer?



Post in the chat

Raise your hand



Study Conclusions

Subjects asked comprehension questions.
Presentation condition included narration.

Small multiples **10% more accurate** than animation.

Presentation: Animation **60% faster** than small multiples.

Analysis: Animation **82% slower** than small multiples.

User preferences favor animation
(even though less accurate and slower for analysis!).

Animation Goals

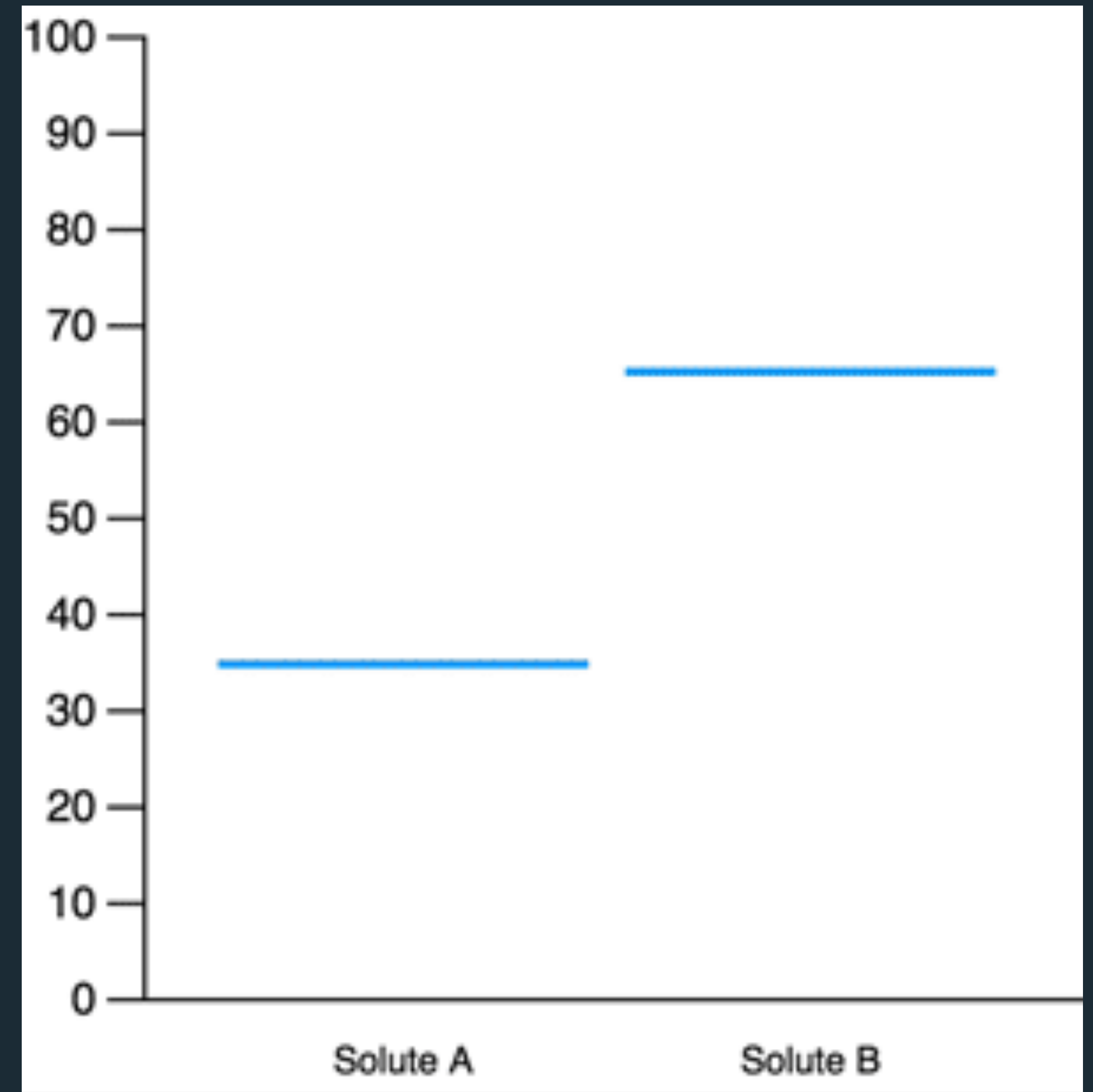
Direct Attention

Increase Engagement

Explain a Process

Understand a State Transition

Use to encode data



[Hullman et al. 2015]

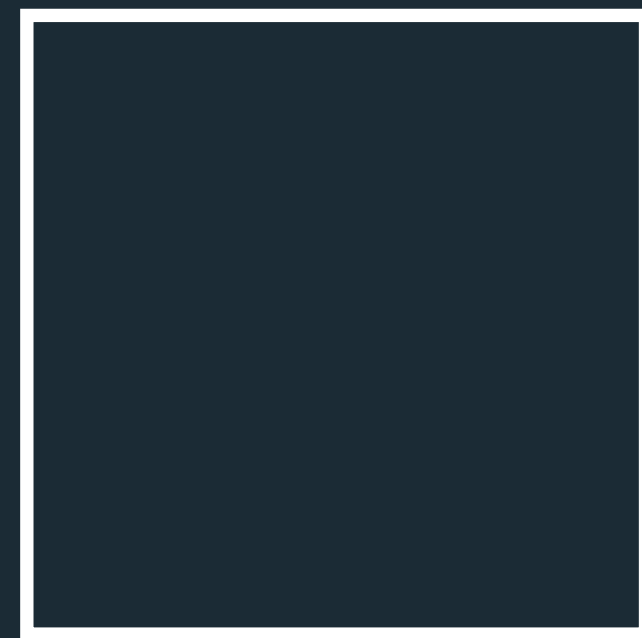
Implementing Animation

Frame-Based Animation

Redraw the scene at regular intervals (e.g., 16ms).

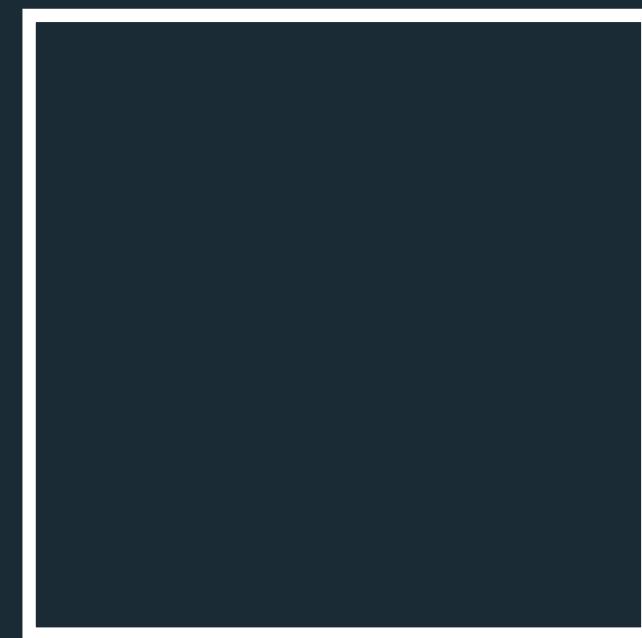
Developer defines the redraw function (e.g., Processing, p5.js)

`circle(10, 10)`



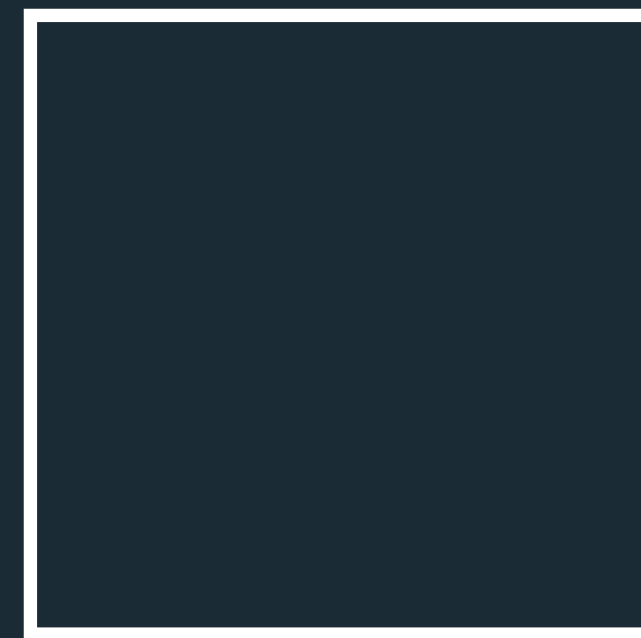
1

`circle(15, 15)`



2

`circle(20, 20)`



3

`circle(25, 25)`



4



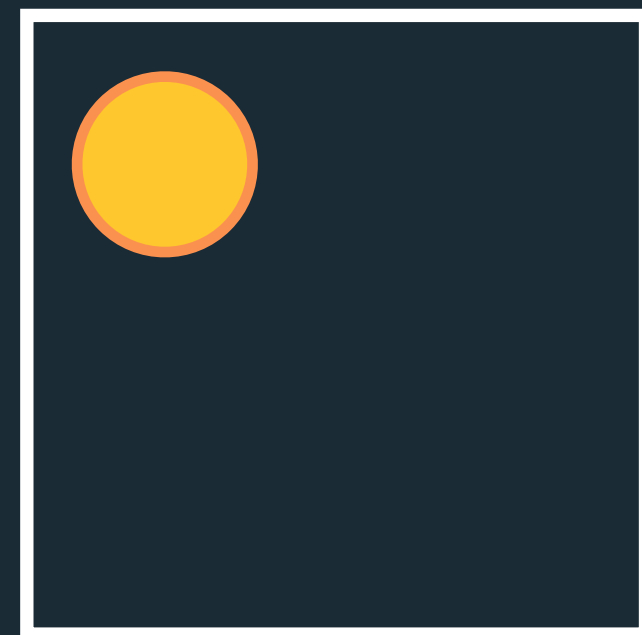
Implementing Animation

Frame-Based Animation

Redraw the scene at regular intervals (e.g., 16ms).

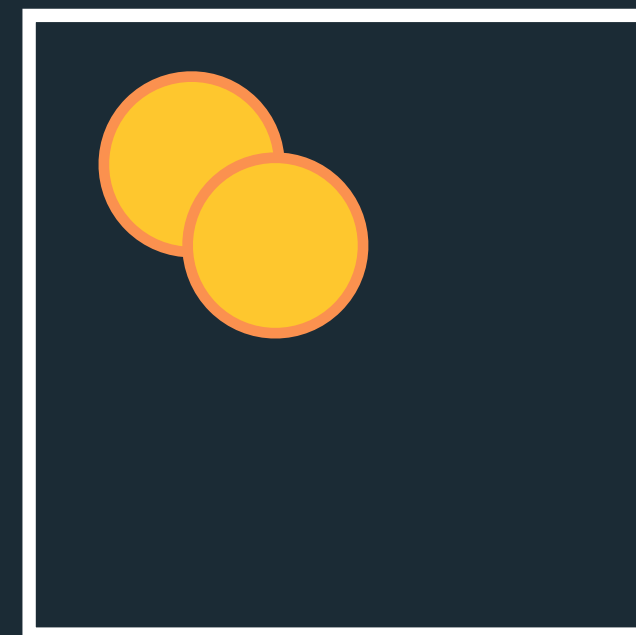
Developer defines the redraw function (e.g., Processing, p5.js)

`circle(10, 10)`



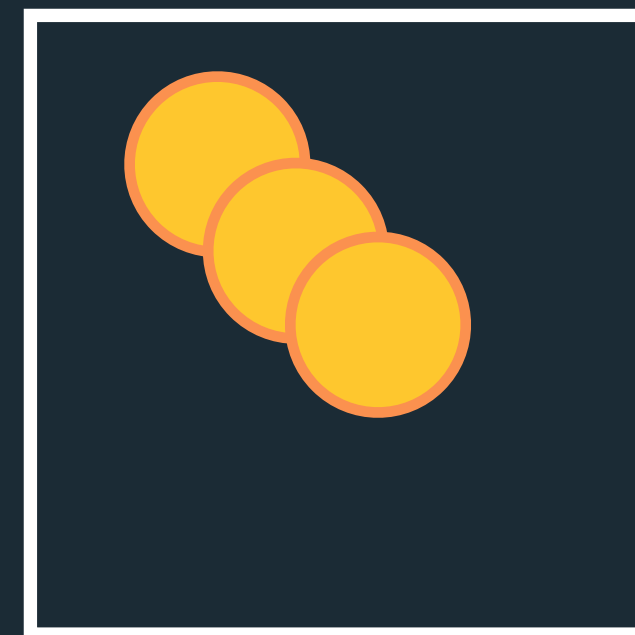
1

`circle(15, 15)`



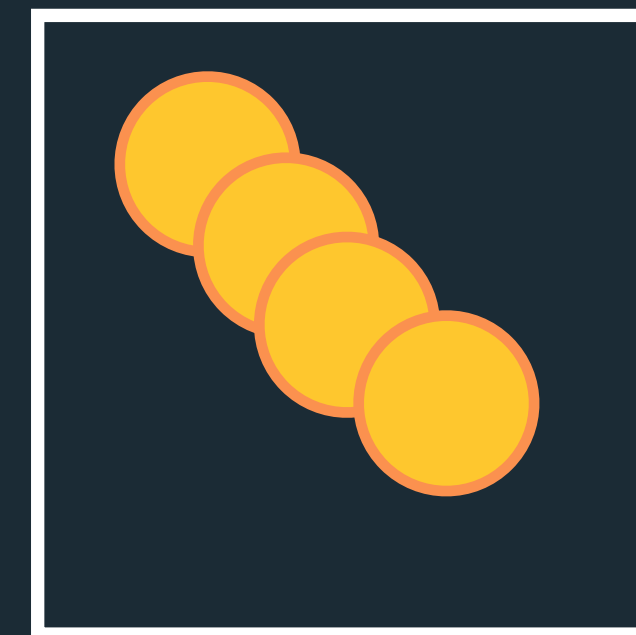
2

`circle(20, 20)`



3

`circle(25, 25)`

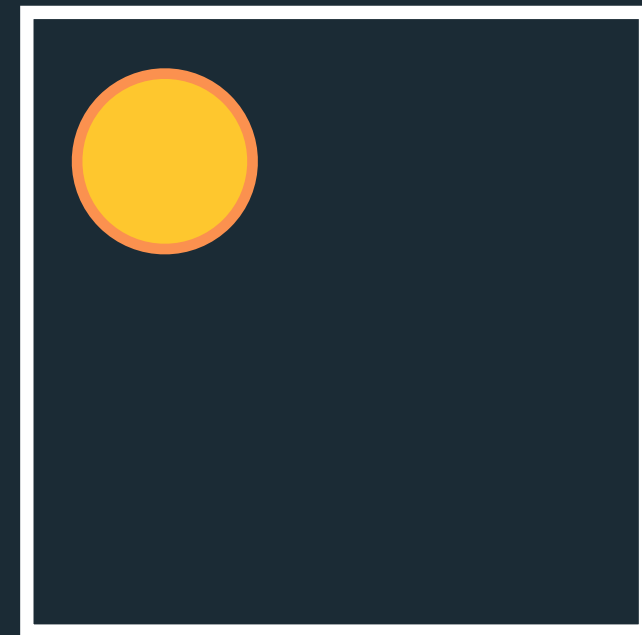


4



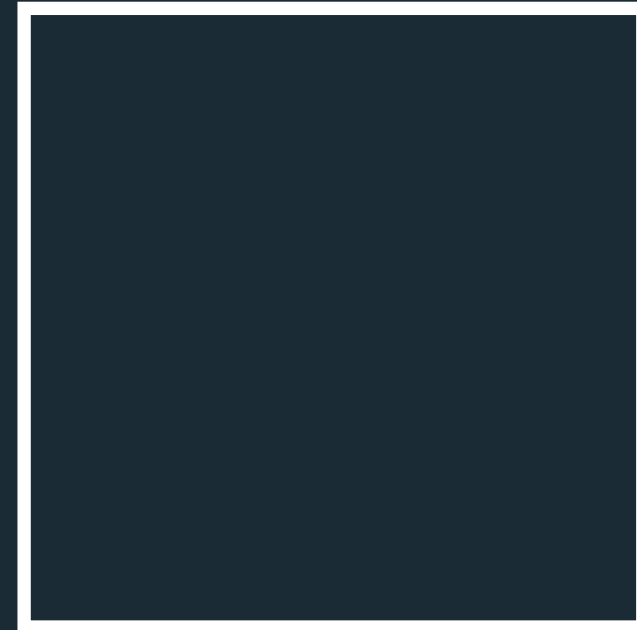
Implementing Animation

`circle(10, 10)`

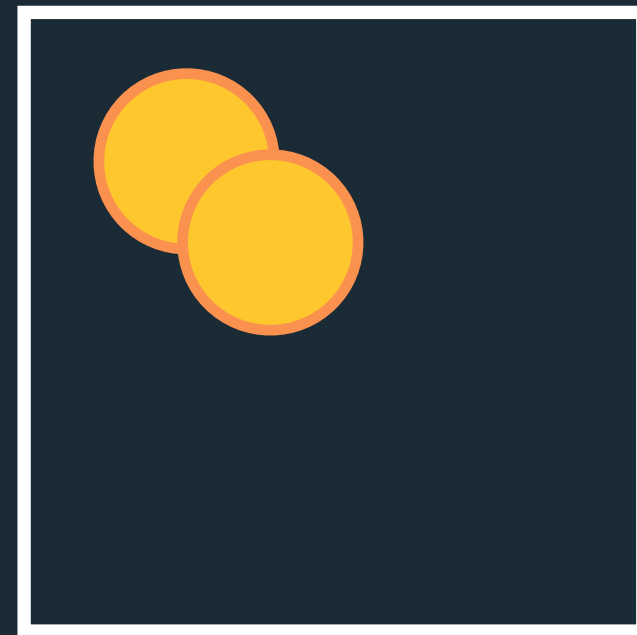


1

`clear()`

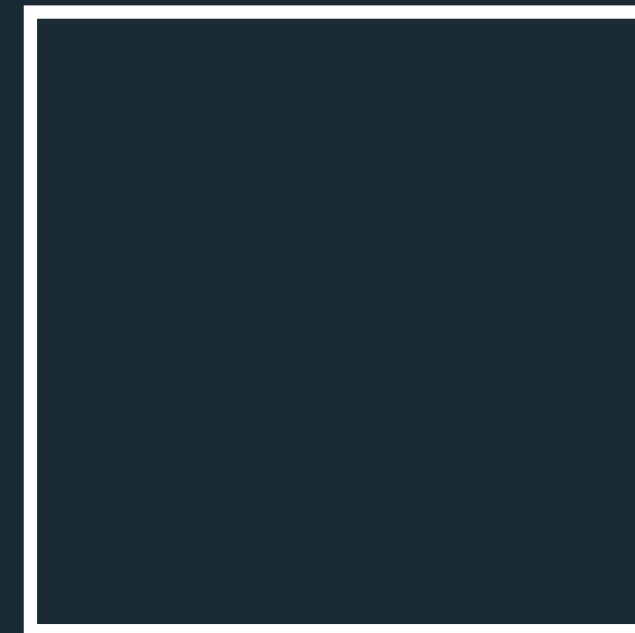


`circle(15, 15)`

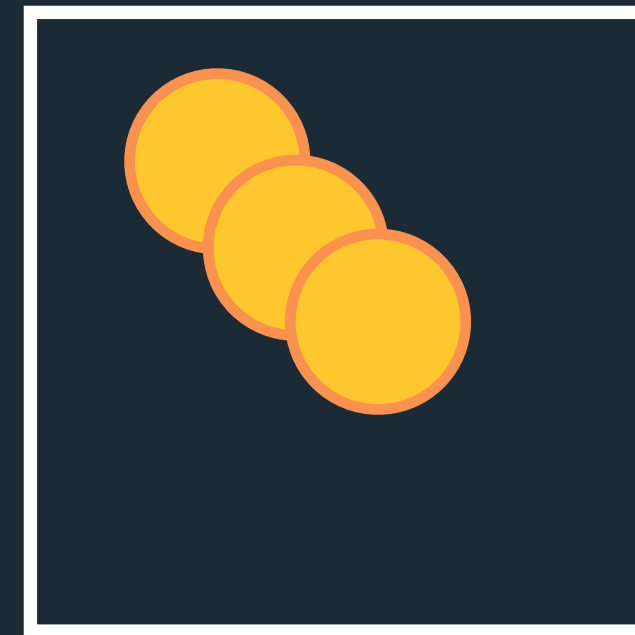


2

`clear()`



`circle(20, 20)`

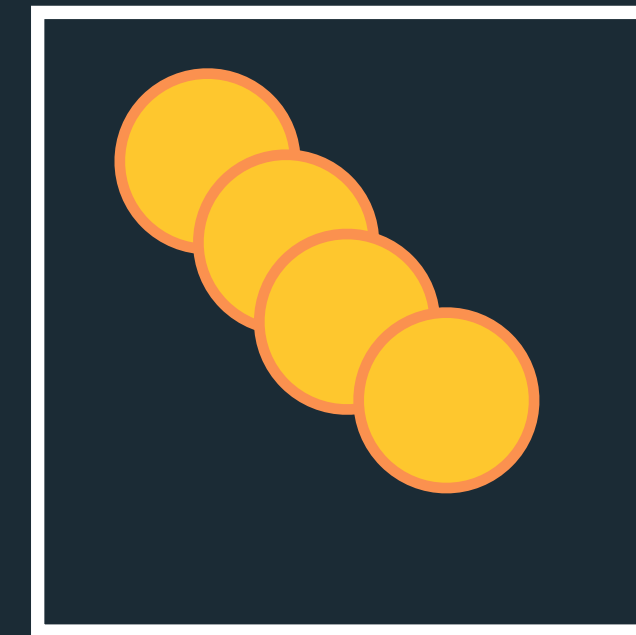


3

`clear()`



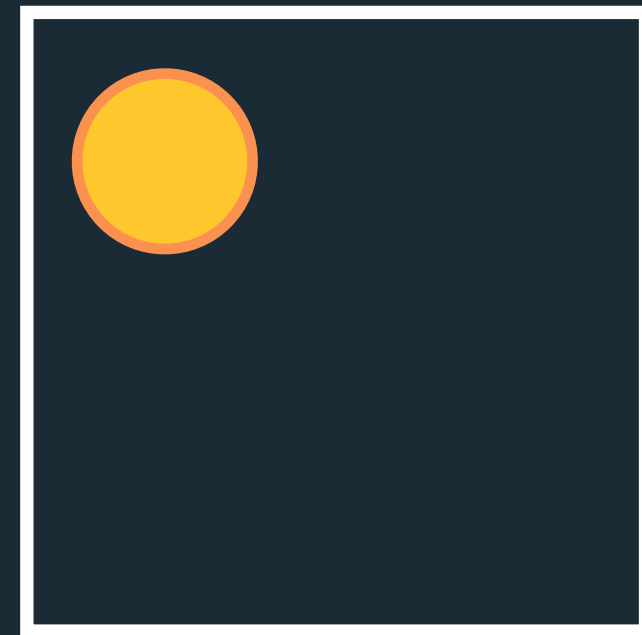
`circle(25, 25)`



4

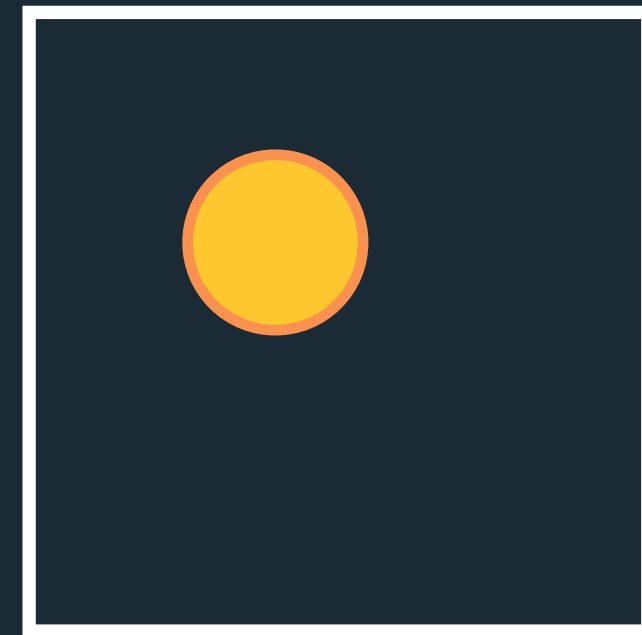
Implementing Animation

`circle(10, 10)`



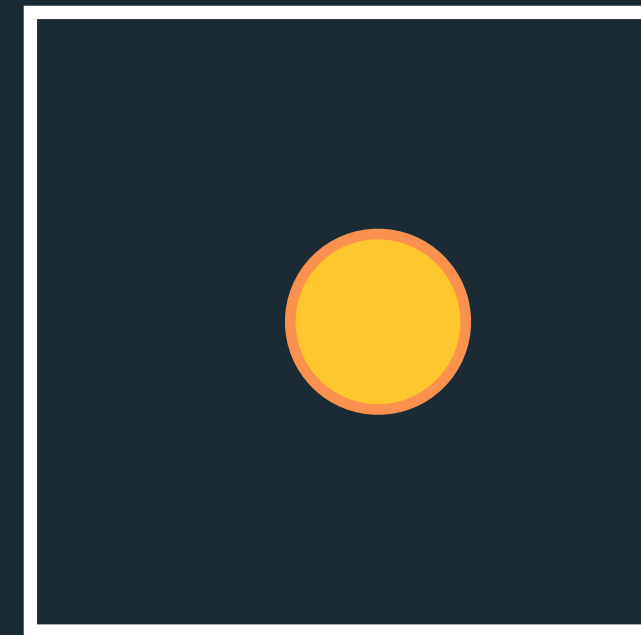
1

`circle(15, 15)`



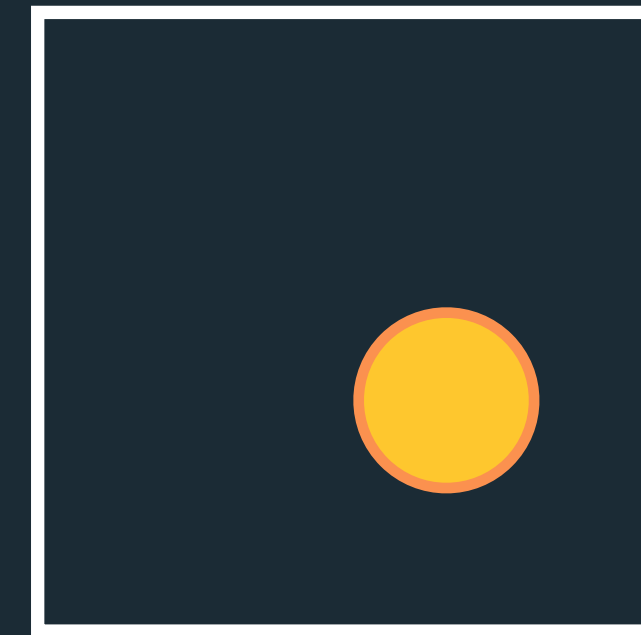
2

`circle(20, 20)`



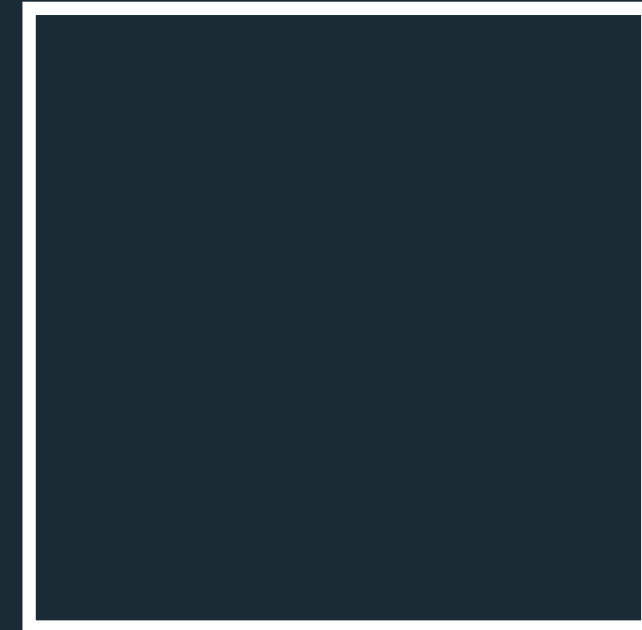
3

`circle(25, 25)`

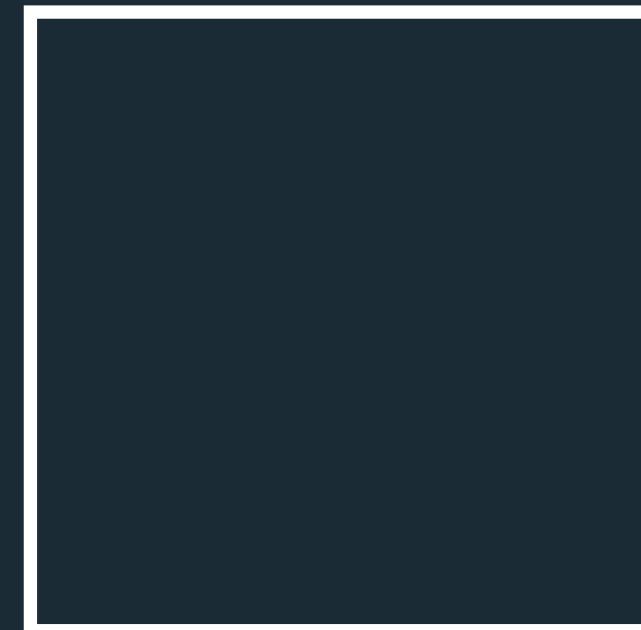


4

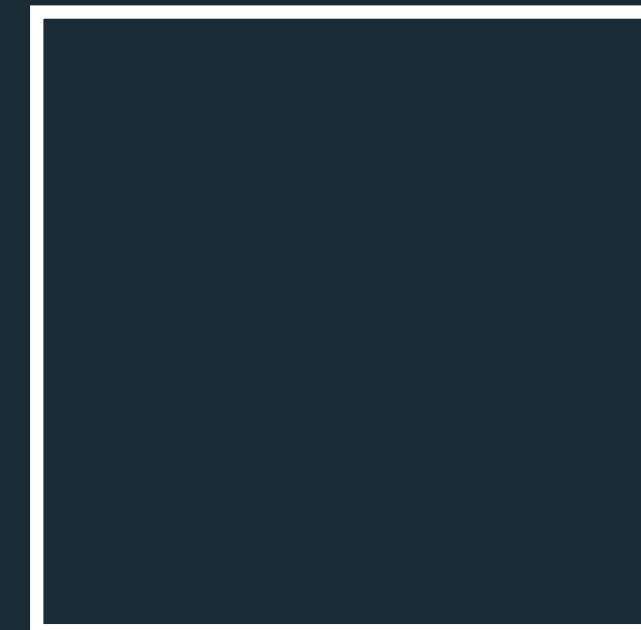
`clear()`



`clear()`



`clear()`



Implementing Animation

Frame-Based Animation

Redraw the scene at regular intervals (e.g., 16ms).

Developer defines the redraw function (e.g., Processing, p5.js)

Transition-Based Animation [Hudson & Stasko, 1993]

Specify a property value, duration, and an “easing” function.

Also called **tweening** (for “in-betweens”).

Steps computed via **interpolation**

```
step (fraction) { valnow = valstart + fraction * (valend - valstart); }
```

Timing & redraw managed by UI toolkit.

Implementing Animation

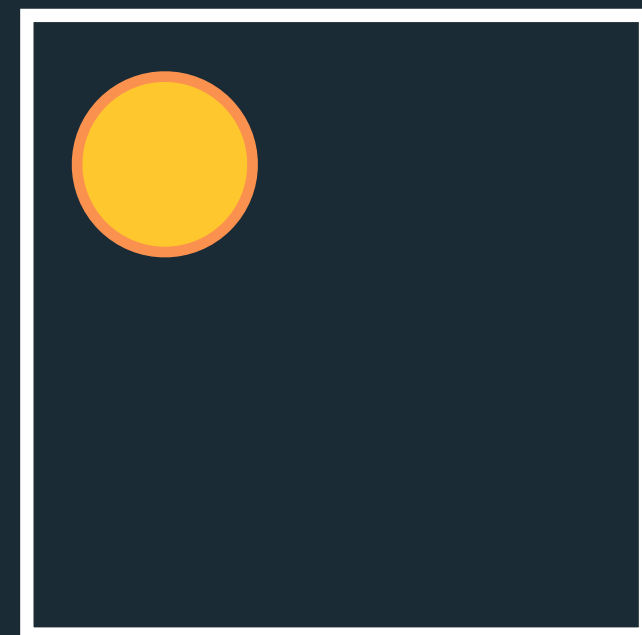
From: (10, 10).

To: (25, 25).

Duration: 3 seconds.

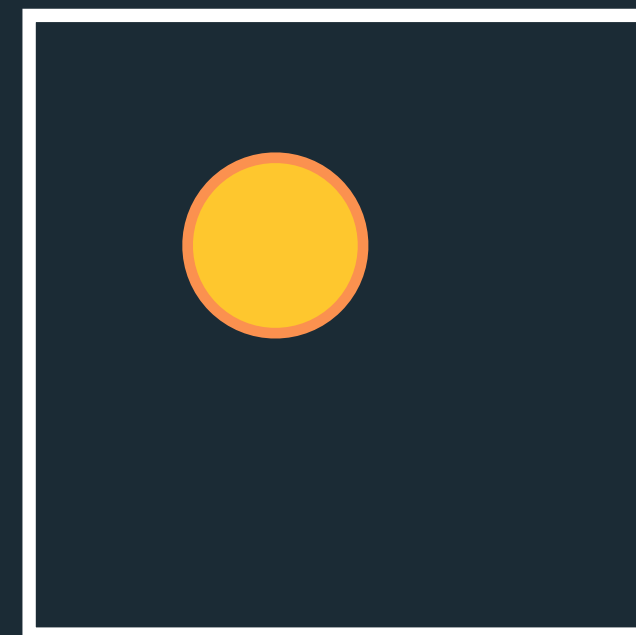
System handles the frame-by-frame updates!

$$dx = 25 - 10$$
$$x = 10 + (0/3) * dx$$



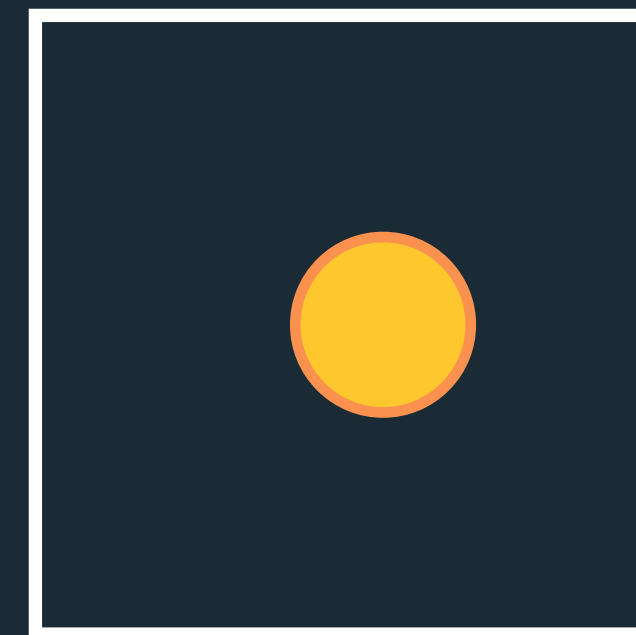
0ms

$$x = 10 + (1/3) * dx$$



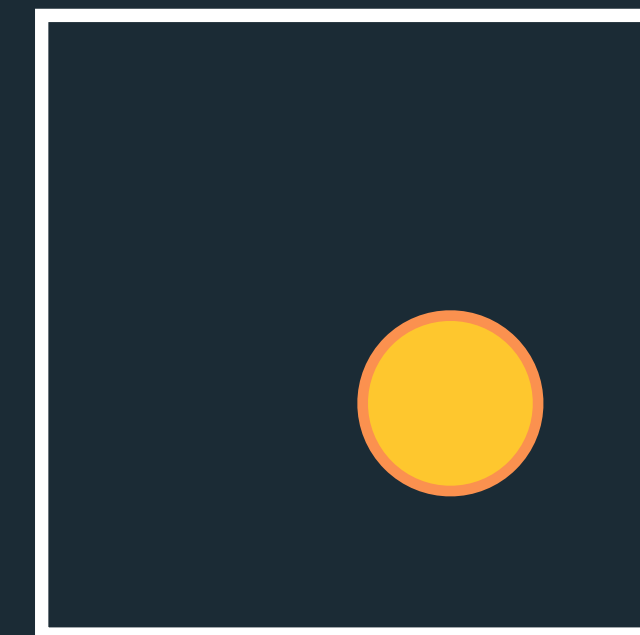
1ms

$$x = 10 + (2/3) * dx$$



2ms

$$x = 10 + (3/3) * dx$$



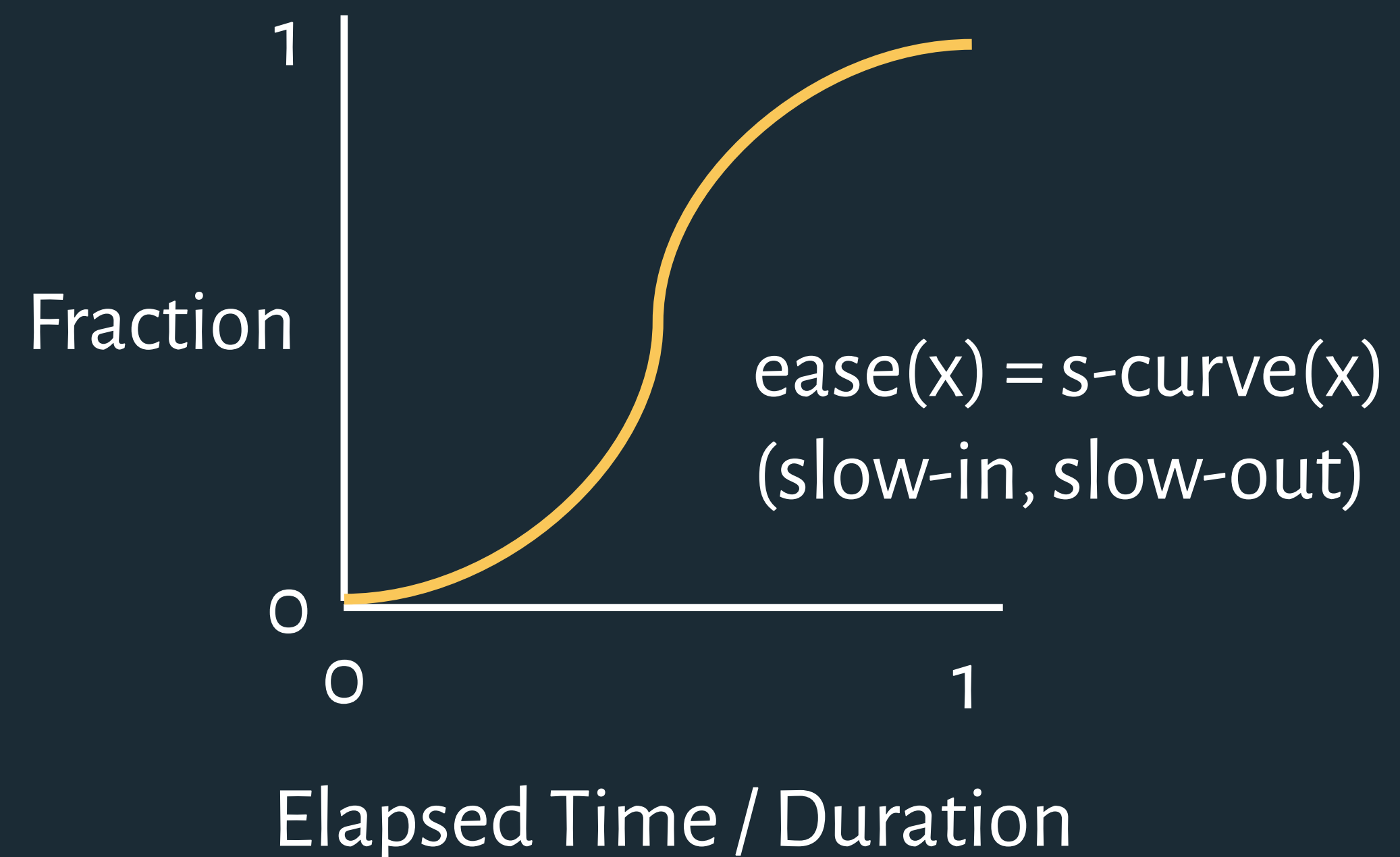
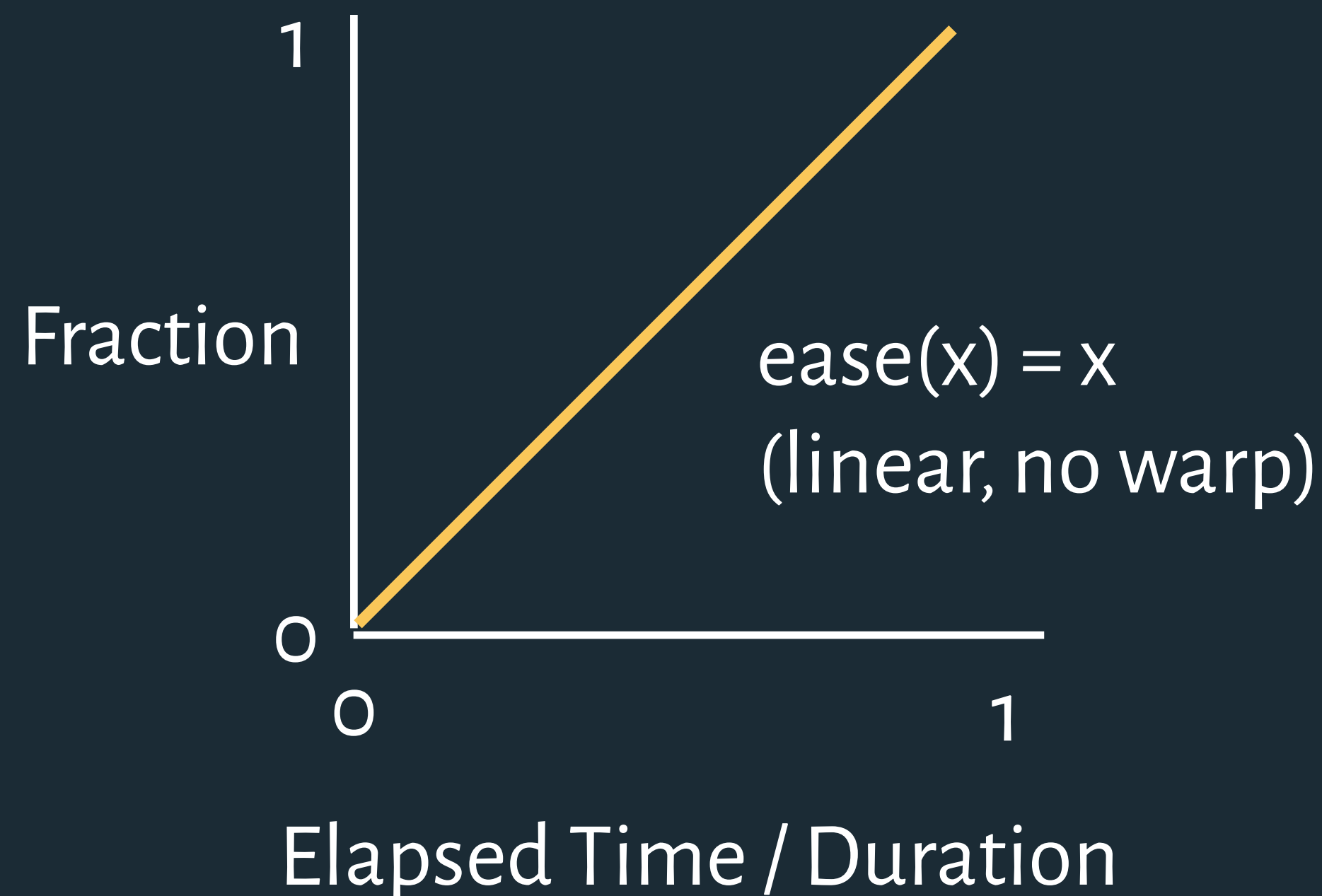
3ms



Easing/Pacing Functions

Goals: Stylize animation, improve perception.

Basic idea is to **warp time**: as *duration* goes from start (0%) to end (100%), dynamically adjust the *interpolation fraction* using an easing function.



Easing functions specify the rate of change of a parameter over time.

Objects in real life don't just start and stop instantly, and most never move at a constant speed. When we open a drawer, we don't push it down to the floor, and it will first

https://easings.net

Open Source

Help translate site to your language

This page helps you choose the right easing function.

