

## Informative modelling: from architectural modelling to Infovis

Szkolenie współfinansowane ze środków Unii Europejskiej  
w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego.

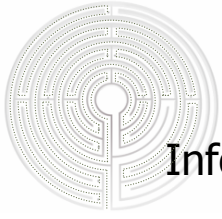


**KAPITAŁ LUDZKI**  
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI



UNIA EUROPEJSKA  
EUROPEJSKI  
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY





## Informative modelling: from architectural modelling to Infovis

*An illustrated introduction to concepts and legacies of Infovis, benefits in heritage architecture analysis.*



Terminology, concepts & methods



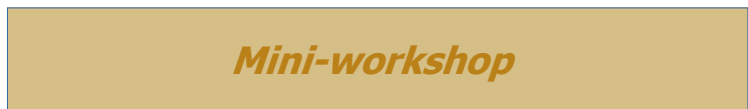
(brief) historic background



Benefits of Infovis (in heritage architecture analysis)



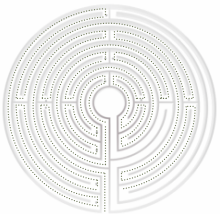
The Informative modelling paradigm



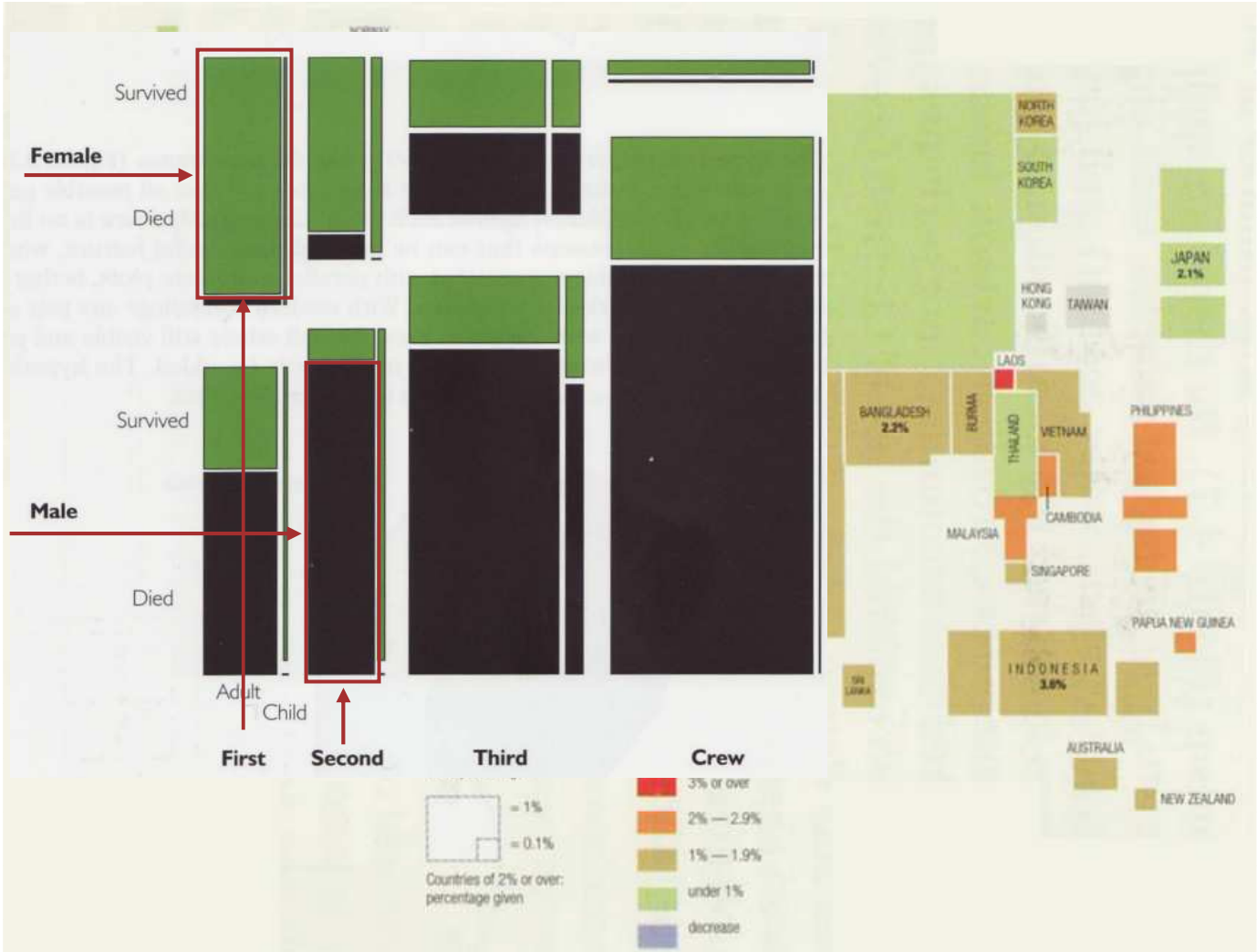
***Mini-workshop***

Analysis of a morpho-typology through visual means.

Illustrated comments on precedents and method.

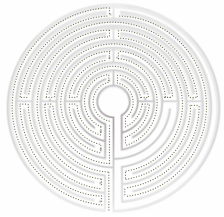


from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology

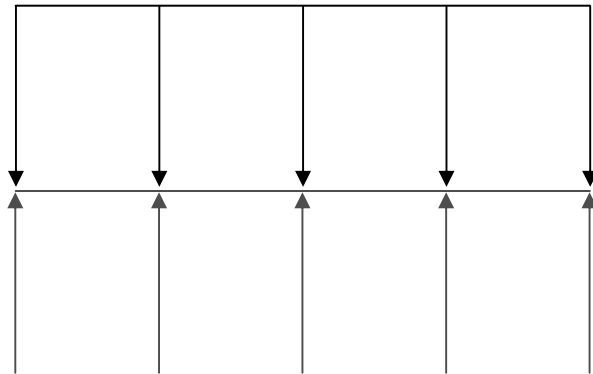








from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology



Two categories of terms

*Identify families of practices*

(Graphic) Representation  
Visualisation

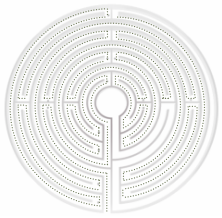
Infovis  
(Information Visualisation)

Scientific visualisation,  
Knowledge visualisation

Visual analytics,

*Methods, concepts, and  
examples*

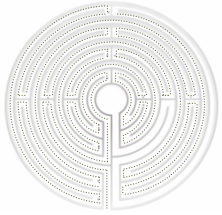
Formalisms, metaphors,  
models, integration, and some  
graphic design principles



## (graphic) Representation

A description of a thing or person (mental or concrete)

\* Graphic representation is one of the systems of signs that man has built in order to retain, understand and communicate observations that are necessary to him [...]  
[...] It constitutes the rational part of images.



### (graphic) Representation

A description of a thing or person (mental or concrete)

### Visualisation

\* Visualisation can be defined as the use of visual representations to aid in the analysis of quantitative or qualitative information.

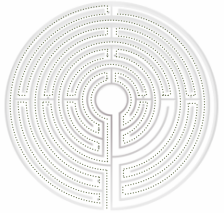
\*\* Visualisation [...] is a cognitive activity

In other words, whereas representation is an end – the end of a cognitive process;  
Visualisation is a mean – a mean to perform reasoning tasks all along that process.

[...] communication

\* W.Kienreich *Information and knowledge visualisation: an oblique view*, MiaJournal vol0, 2006

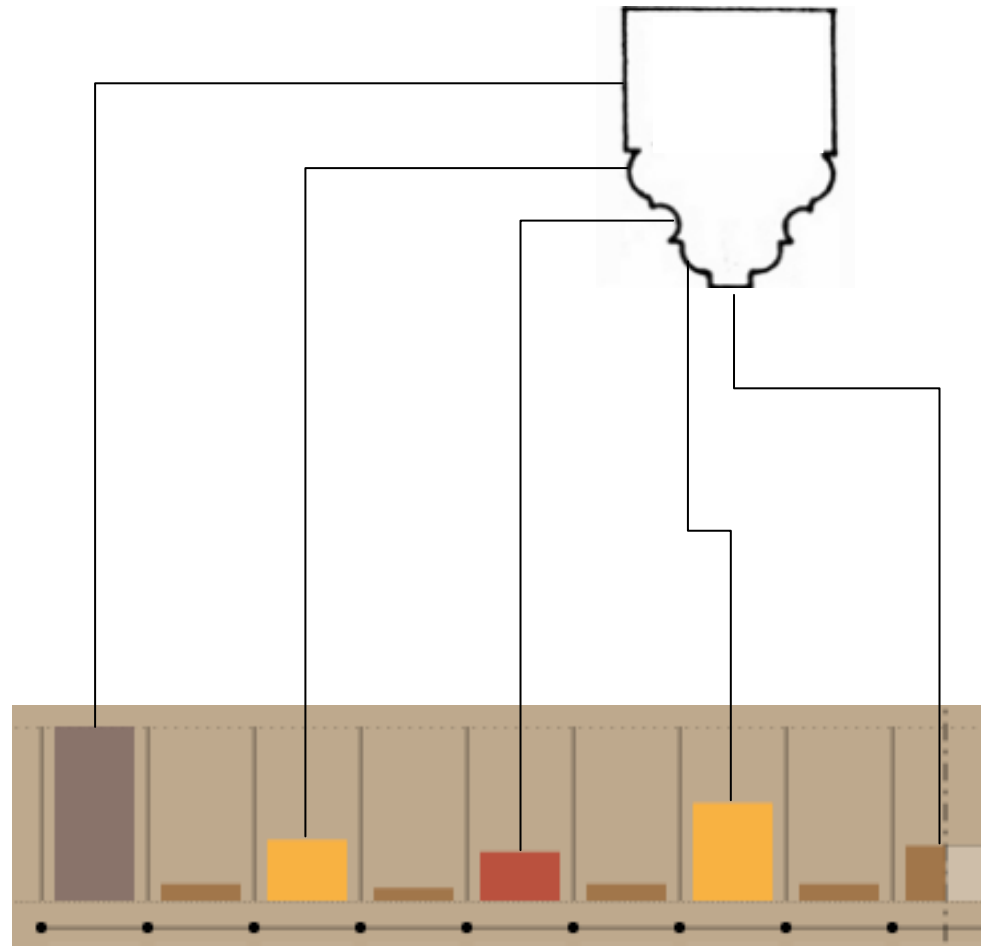
\*\* R.Spence *Information Visualization* Addison Wesley 2001

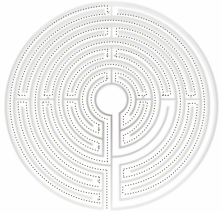


Which is which?

(graphic) Representation

Visualisation

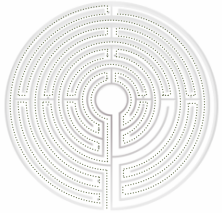




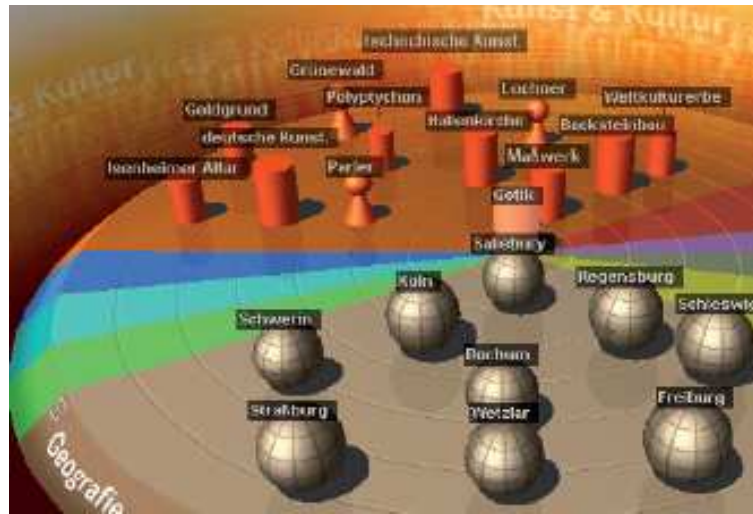
## Information Visualisation (Infovis)

- \* Information Visualisation is commonly defined as the use of computer-supported, interactive, visual representations of abstract data to amplify cognition.
- \* Information Visualisation is distinguished by [...] :
  - abstract information
  - information seeking [...]
  - large, complex information spaces

\* *W.Kienreich Information and knowledge visualisation: an oblique view, MiaJournal vol0, 2006*



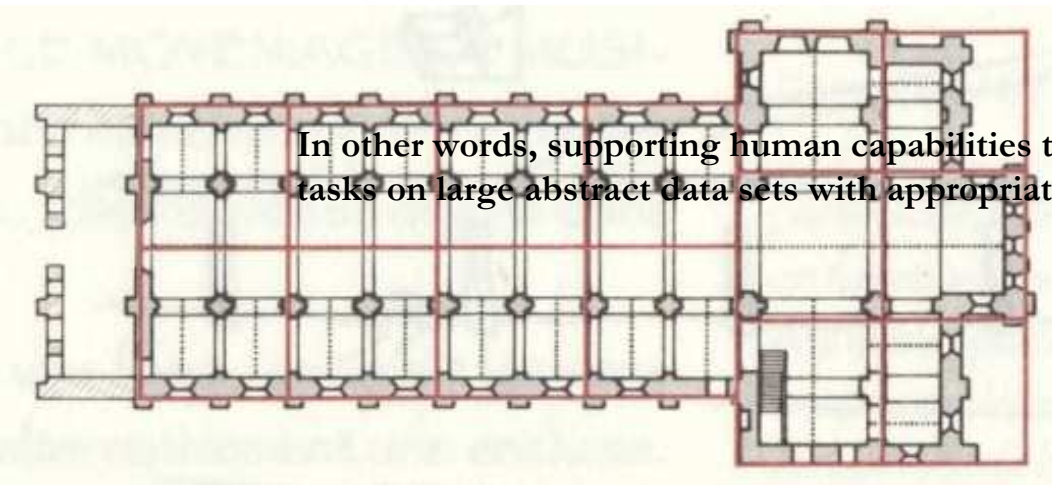
from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology



## Defining the activity

Infovis or not?

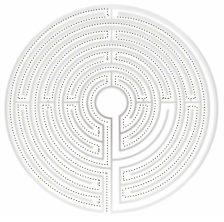
- \* Information Visualisation is distinguished by [...] :
- abstract information
- information seeking [...]
- large, complex information spaces



**In other words, supporting human capabilities to perform reasoning tasks on large abstract data sets with appropriate graphics.**

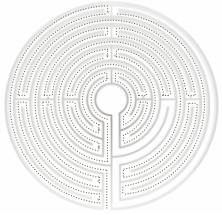
*\* W.Kienreich Information and knowledge visualisation: an oblique view, MiaJournal vol0, 2006*

*[Visualisation of Encyclopaedia knowledge spaces, W.Kienreich, op.cit.]*



## Scientific Visualisation

- \* A related, and somewhat overlapping field
- \* In scientific visualisation [...] what is primarily seen relates to, and represents visually a physical “thing” [...].

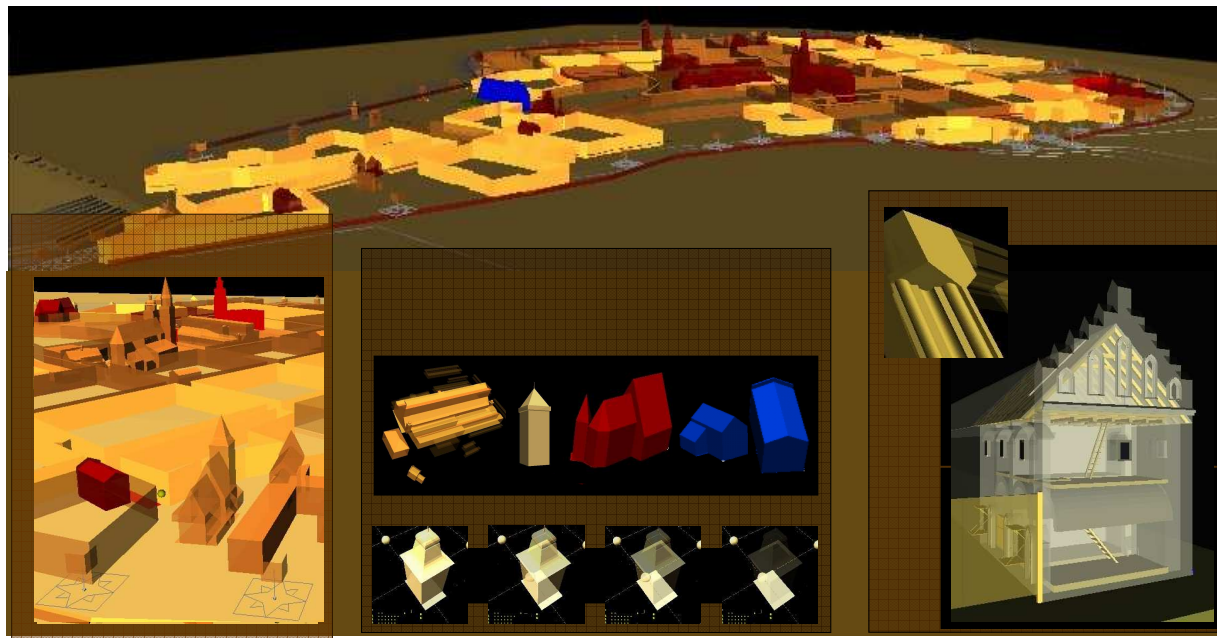


## Defining the activity

Scientific visualisation or not?



\* In scientific visualisation [...] what is primarily seen relates to, and represents visually a physical “thing” [...].



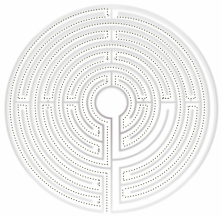
“Analysing architectural mouldings with 3Dobject-independent metrics and encoding” [in] Proceedings CGVCVIP ISBN 978-972-8939-22-9 pp201-209 (aut.)

«From artefact representation to information visualisation: genesis of informative modelling» (aut) Proceedings of 8th Smart Graphics International Conference, pp 230-236 Springer, LNCS (2005) ISBN 978-3-540-28179-5

\* R.Spence Information Visualization Addison Wesley 2001

from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology



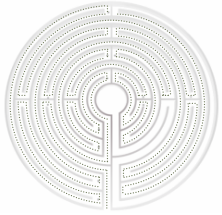


## Knowledge Visualisation

- \* [...] focuses on the transfer of knowledge among persons.
- \* [...] often works on smaller, but highly organized sets of information.

*\* W.Kienreich Information and knowledge visualisation: an oblique view, MiaJournal vol0, 2006*

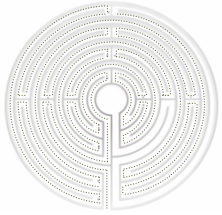
*M.Eppler, [http://www.visual-literacy.org/periodic\\_table/periodic\\_table.pdf](http://www.visual-literacy.org/periodic_table/periodic_table.pdf)*



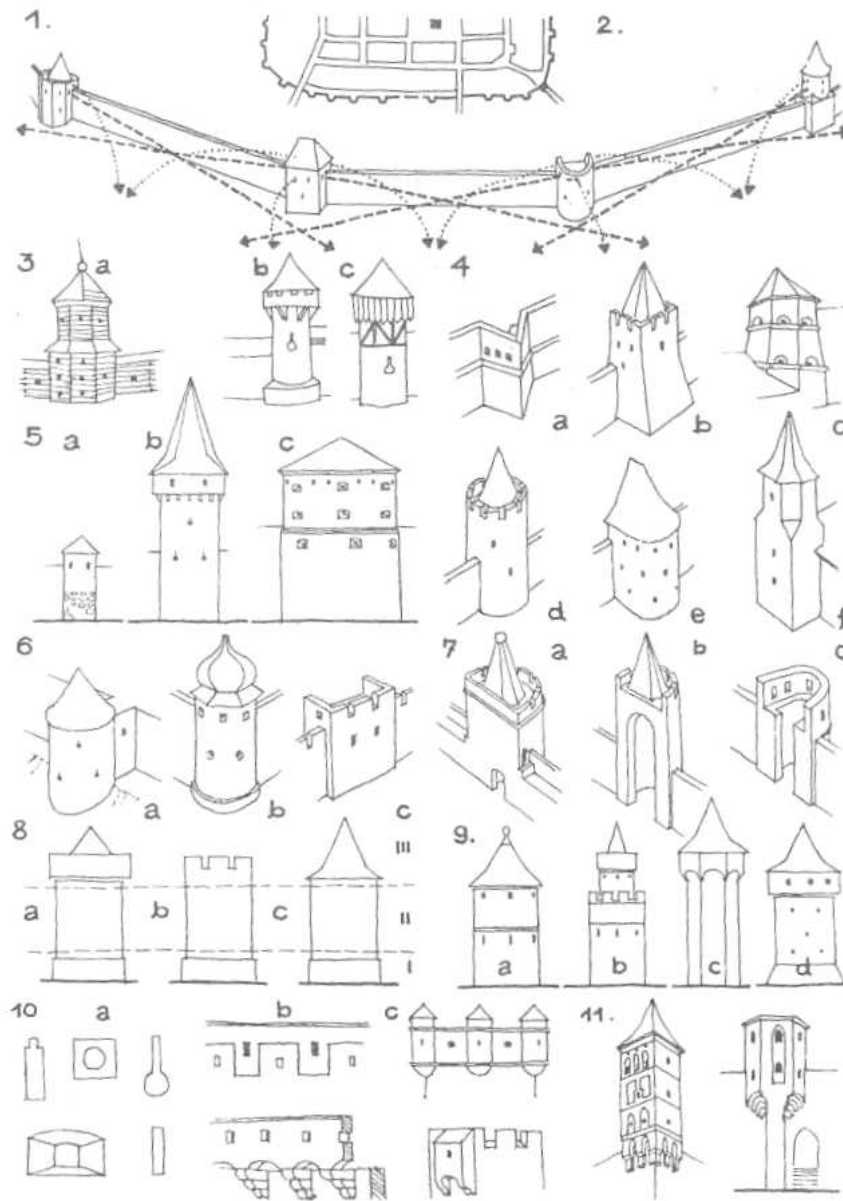
# A PERIODIC TABLE OF VISUALIZATION METHODS

<b>☀</b> <b>C</b> continuum		<b>Data Visualization</b> Visual representations of quantitative data in schematic form (either with or without axes)										<b>☀</b> <b>G</b> graphic facilitation																							
<b>☀</b> <b>Tb</b> table		<b>☀</b> <b>Ca</b> cartesian coordinates		<b>Information Visualization</b> The use of interactive visual representations of data to amplify cognition. This means that the data is transformed into an image, it is mapped to screen space. The image can be changed by users as they proceed working with it.										<b>☀</b> <b>Mm</b> metro map										<b>☀</b> <b>Tm</b> temple		<b>☀</b> <b>St</b> story template		<b>☀</b> <b>Tr</b> tree		<b>☀</b> <b>Ct</b> cartoon					
<b>☀</b> <b>Pi</b> pie chart		<b>☀</b> <b>L</b> line chart		<b>Concept Visualization</b> Methods to elaborate (mostly) qualitative concepts, ideas, plans, and analysis.										<b>☀</b> <b>Me</b> meeting trace										<b>☀</b> <b>Fp</b> flight plan		<b>☀</b> <b>Cf</b> concept fan		<b>☀</b> <b>Br</b> bridge		<b>☀</b> <b>Fu</b> funnel		<b>☀</b> <b>Ri</b> rich picture			
<b>☀</b> <b>B</b> bar chart		<b>☀</b> <b>Hi</b> histogram		<b>☀</b> <b>T</b> timeline		<b>☀</b> <b>Pa</b> parallel coordinates		<b>☀</b> <b>Hy</b> hyperbolic tree		<b>☀</b> <b>Cy</b> cycle diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>Sa</b> saakey diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>Ve</b> van/esler diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>Mi</b> mindmap		<b>☀</b> <b>Sq</b> square of opposition		<b>☀</b> <b>Co</b> cocentric circles		<b>☀</b> <b>Ar</b> argument slide		<b>☀</b> <b>Co</b> communication diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>Gc</b> gantt chart		<b>☀</b> <b>Pe</b> perspectives diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>D</b> dilemma diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>Pr</b> parameter ruler		<b>☀</b> <b>Kn</b> knowledge map	
<b>☀</b> <b>Ar</b> area chart		<b>☀</b> <b>Sc</b> scatterplot		<b>☀</b> <b>R</b> radar chart		<b>☀</b> <b>Ch</b> chernoff faces		<b>☀</b> <b>E</b> entity relationship diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>Fb</b> feedback cycle diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>Pa</b> pareto chart		<b>☀</b> <b>Cl</b> clustering		<b>☀</b> <b>L</b> layer chart		<b>☀</b> <b>Py</b> minto pyramid technique		<b>☀</b> <b>Ca</b> cause-effect chains		<b>☀</b> <b>Tl</b> toulmin map		<b>☀</b> <b>Dt</b> decision tree		<b>☀</b> <b>Cp</b> cpm critical path method		<b>☀</b> <b>Ev</b> evocative knowledge maps		<b>☀</b> <b>Co</b> concept map		<b>☀</b> <b>Ic</b> iceberg		<b>☀</b> <b>Cm</b> cognitive mapping	
<b>☀</b> <b>Tk</b> tukay box plot		<b>☀</b> <b>Sp</b> spectrogram		<b>☀</b> <b>Te</b> tenor diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>Tr</b> treemaps		<b>☀</b> <b>N</b> nassi shneiderman diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>Se</b> semantic network		<b>☀</b> <b>Fl</b> flow chart		<b>☀</b> <b>Sy</b> system dyn./loop diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>So</b> soft system modeling		<b>☀</b> <b>Sm</b> synergy map		<b>☀</b> <b>Fo</b> force field diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>Ib</b> ibis argumentation map		<b>☀</b> <b>Pr</b> process event chains		<b>☀</b> <b>Pe</b> pert chart		<b>☀</b> <b>Sw</b> swim lane diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>V</b> tree diagram		<b>☀</b> <b>Hh</b> heaven's heli chart		<b>☀</b> <b>I</b> infernal	

from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology

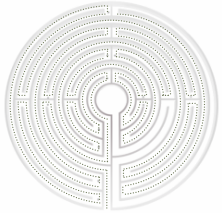


from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology



Defining the activity

Knowledge visualisation or not?



## Visual analytics

\* [...] is an outgrowth of the fields of information visualization and scientific visualization, that focuses on analytical reasoning facilitated by interactive visual interfaces.

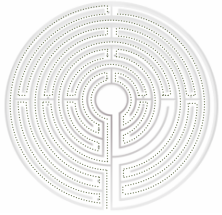
\*\* Visual analytics has some overlapping goals and techniques with information visualization and scientific visualization. There is currently no clear consensus on the boundaries between these fields, but broadly speaking the three areas can be distinguished as follows:

- Scientific visualization deals with data that has a natural geometric structure.
- Information visualization handles abstract data.
- Visual analytics is especially concerned with sensemaking and reasoning.

\* Pak Chung Wong and J. Thomas. "Visual Analytics".

•IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications, Volume 24, Issue 5, 2004

\*\* Wikipedia (en)



## Visual analytics

\* [...] is an outgrowth of the fields of information visualization and scientific visualization, that focuses on analytical reasoning facilitated by interactive visual interfaces.

**In other words:**

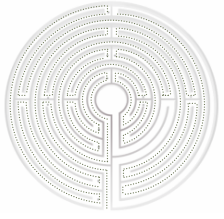
**For Infovis specialists– just a new word.**

**Otherwise whereas infovis is specifically targeted at abstract data, visual analytics is more generally targeted at reasoning tasks; through visual means.**

\* Pak Chung Wong and J. Thomas. "Visual Analytics".

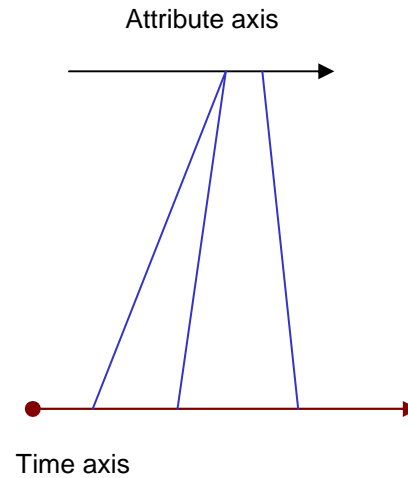
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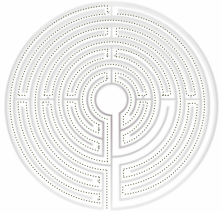
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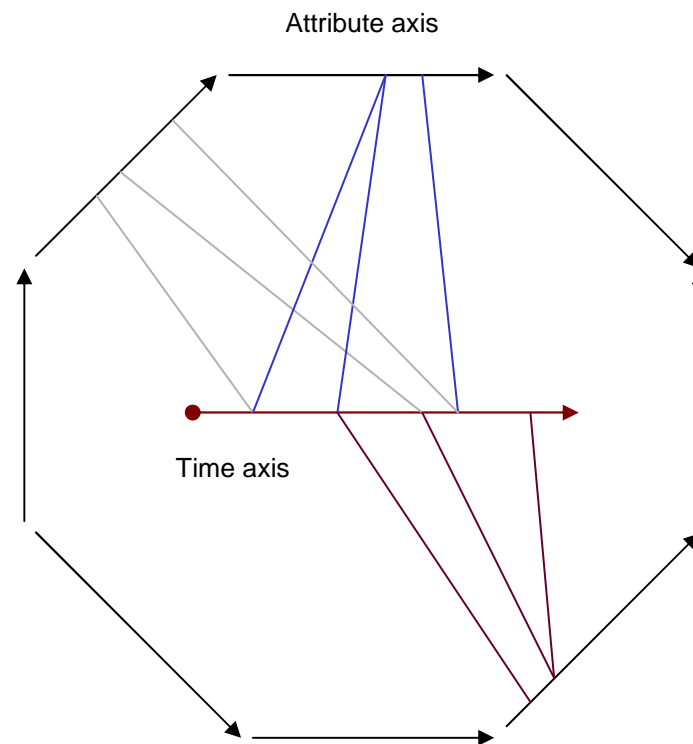
Time wheel

- \* *Visual methods for analysing time-oriented data*
- W.Aigner, S.Miksch, W.Müller, H.Schumann, C.Tominski
- Transactions on visualization and computer graphics vol 14*



## Visual analytics

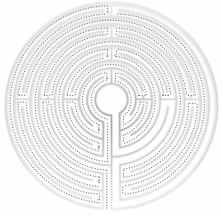
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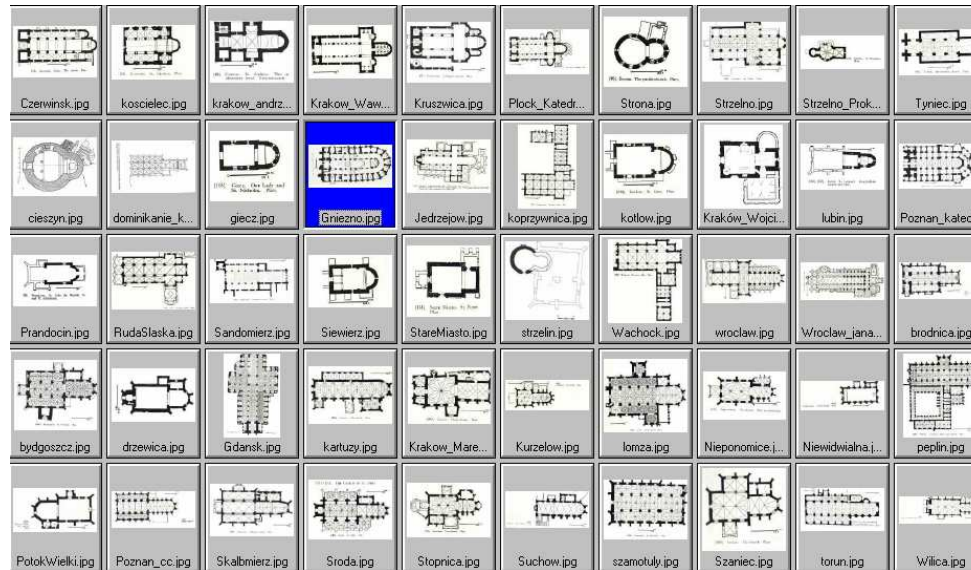
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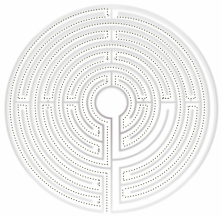
from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology



Defining the activity

An application to  
Dmochowski's  
classification





from architectural modelling to InFovis :: terminology

Romanesque ecclesiastical architecture

Group 2: basilican churches with transept



Group 3: basilican churches without transept



Group 4: single cell circular churches



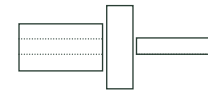
Group 5: single cell rectangular cell



Group 6: Cistercian churches and monasteries



Group 9: early churches of the mendicant /preaching orders



Group 10: basilican churches



Group 11: Three nave hall churches



Group 12: Double-nave hall churches



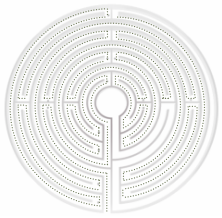
Group 13: Single-nave hall churches



## 10 groups (stylistic affiliations)

Defining the activity

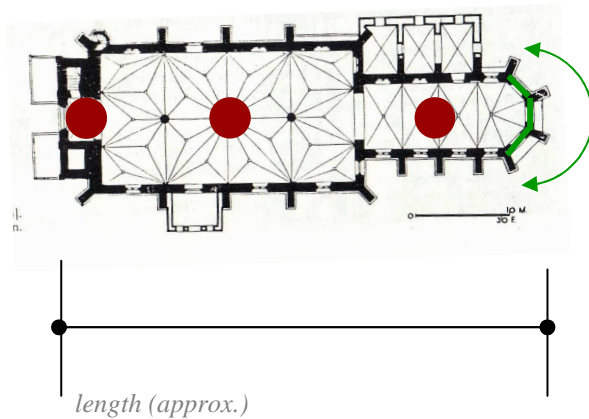
Gothic ecclesiastical architecture



from architectural modelling to InFovis :: terminology



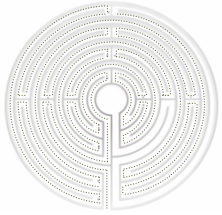
**style :** gothic  
**group :** Double-nave hall churches  
**foundation :** 1350  
**Max. length :** 51,1 m  
**Volumes:** 3  
**Apse:** round  
**Number of chapels :** 0



Defining the activity

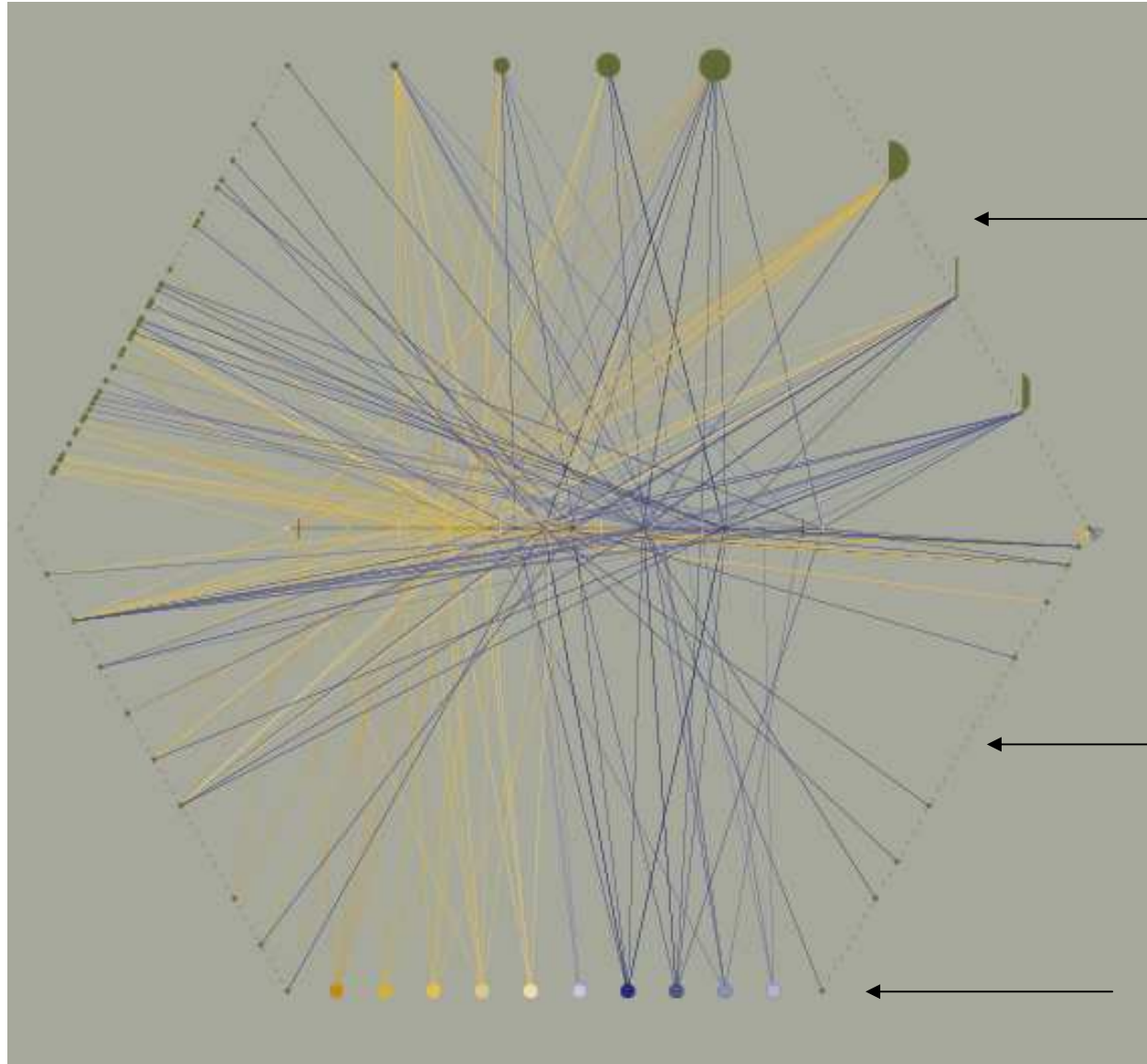
8 parameters

- Style
- Group
- Foundation date
- Localisation (2D coordinates)
- Length
- Shape of the Apse
- Number of chapels
- Number of Interior volumes



from architectural modelling to InFovis :: terminology

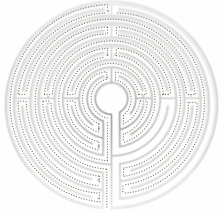
A time wheel



Shape of the apse

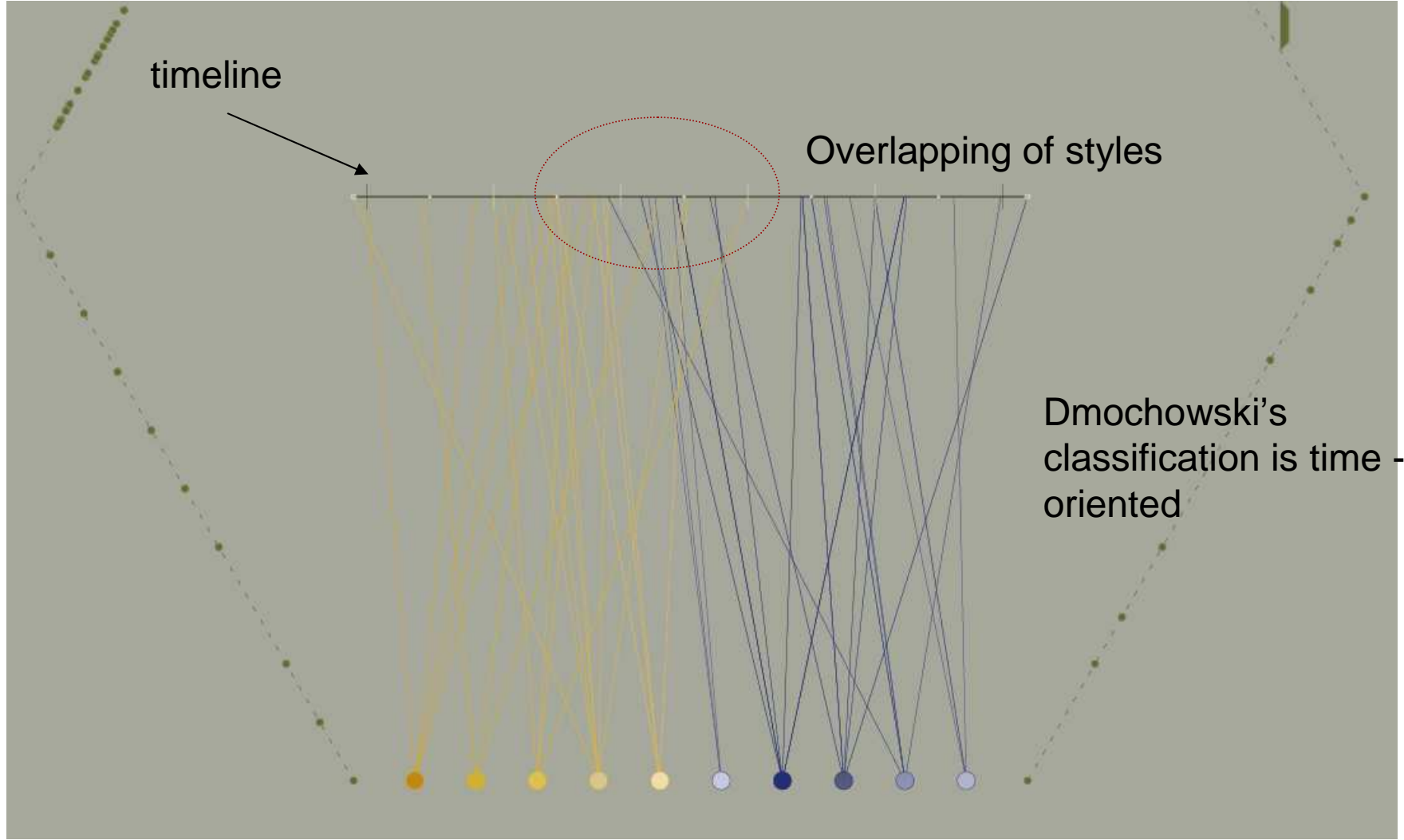
Number of chapels

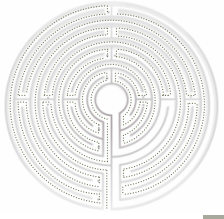
Groups



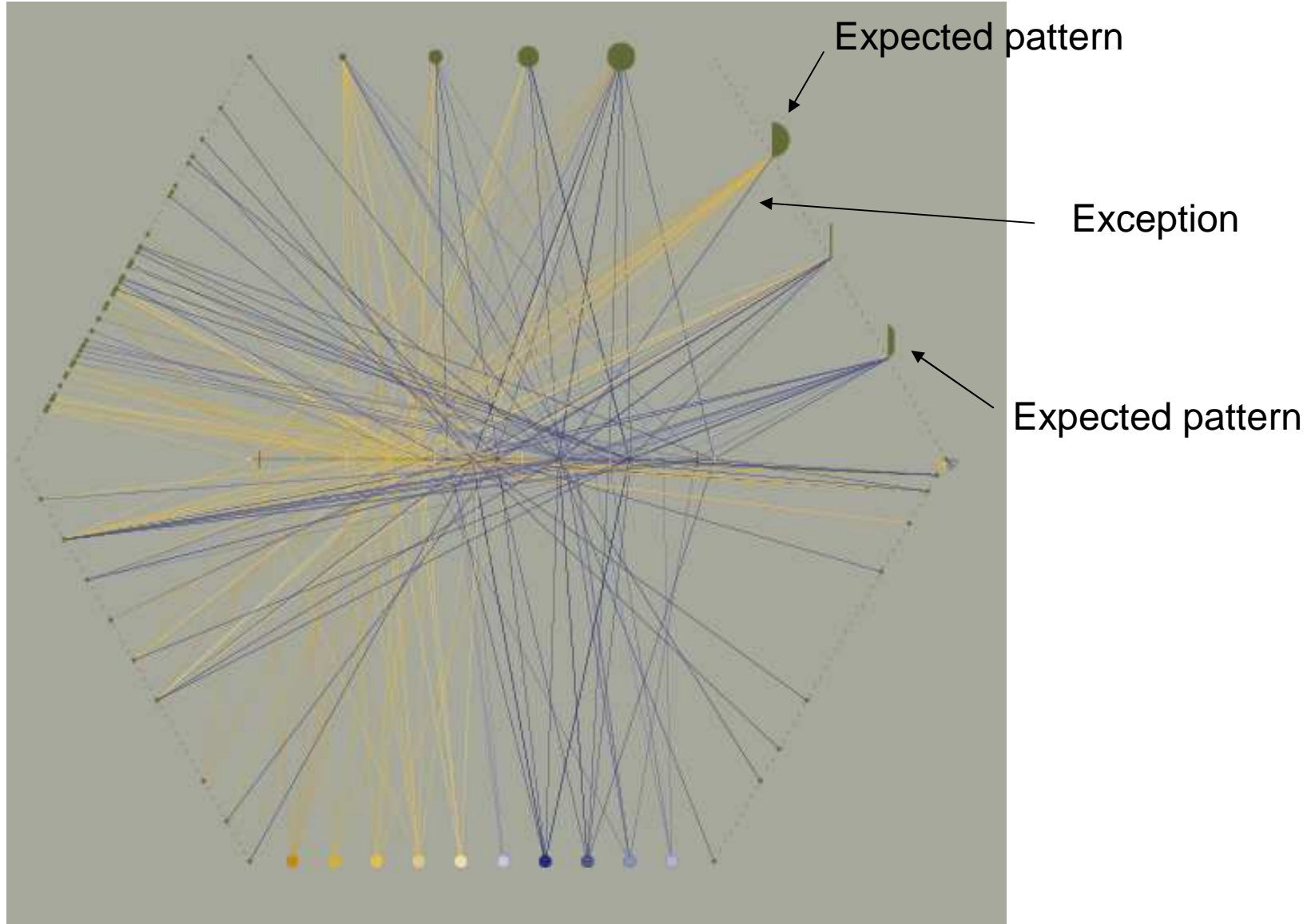
8 parameters

from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology

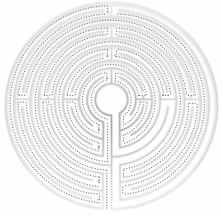




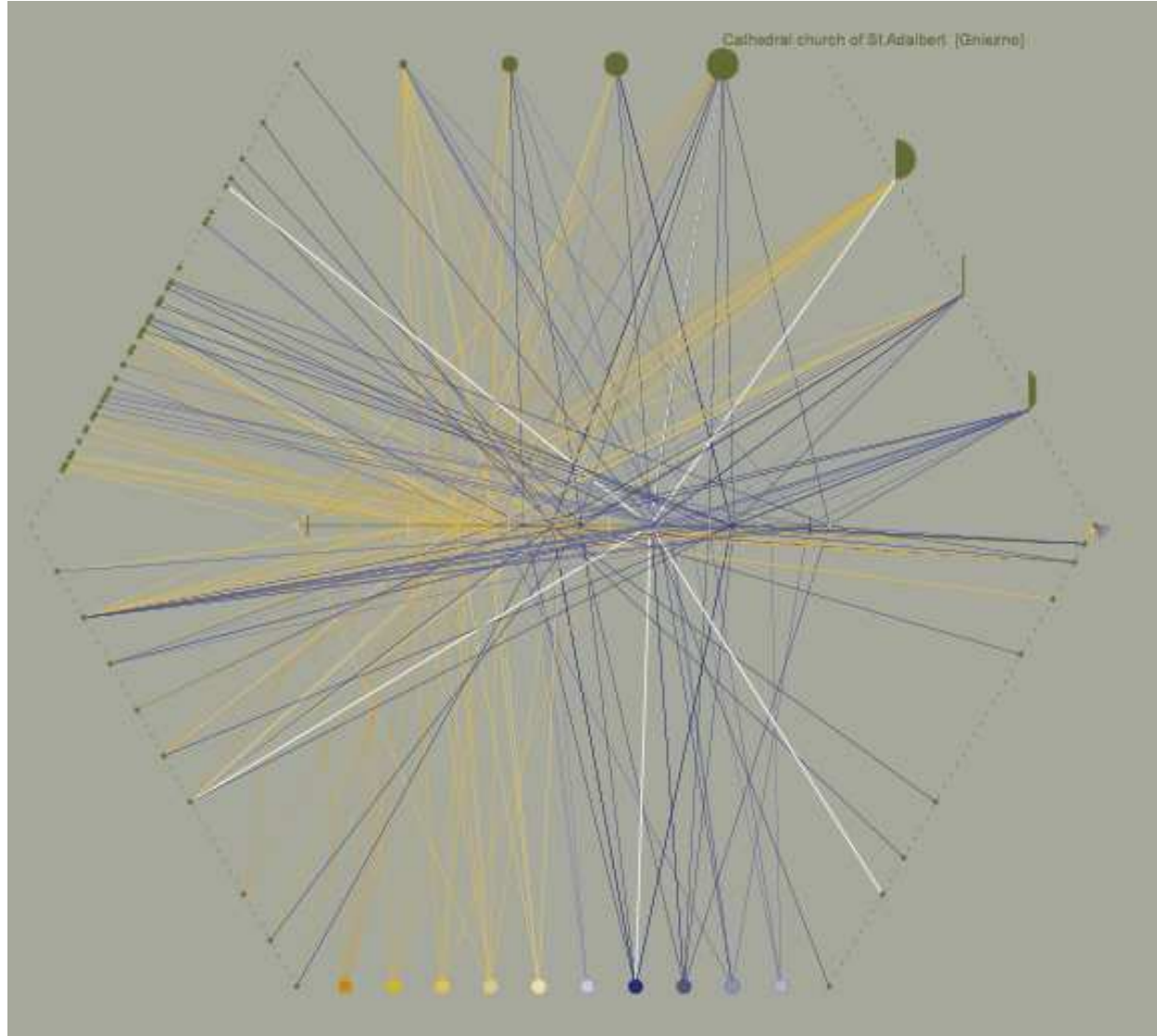
from architectural modelling to Infovis :: **terminology**







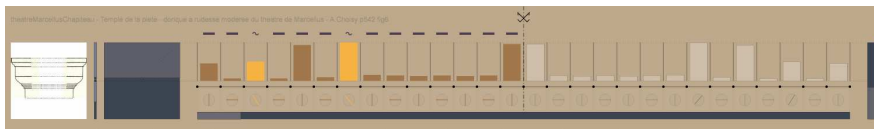
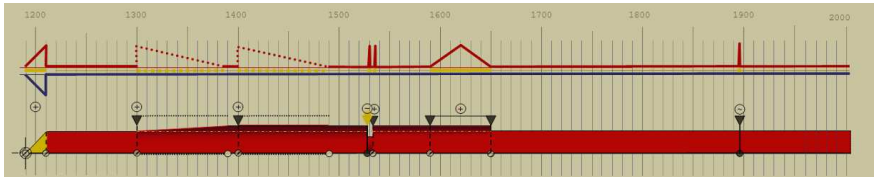
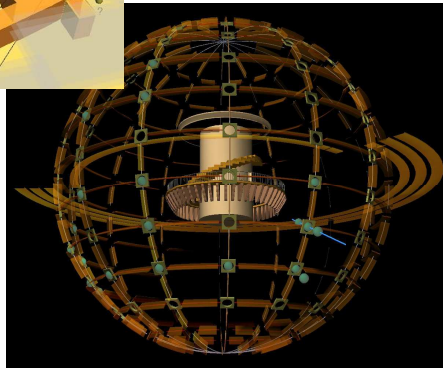
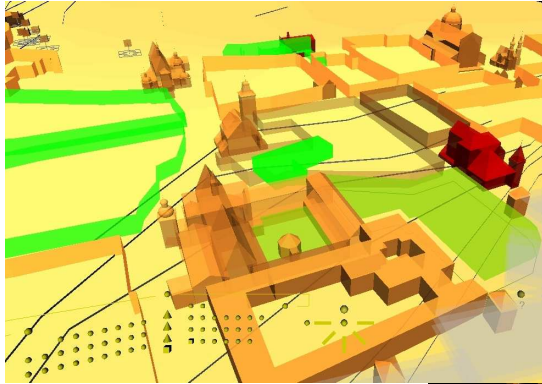
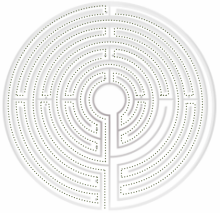
from architectural modelling to InFovis :: **terminology**



Exception

Exception

from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology



## Needs in heritage architecture analysis

What are we concerned with?

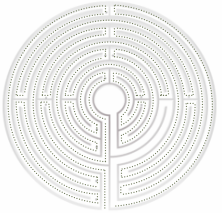
scientific visualisation,

Infovis  
(Information Visualisation)

knowledge visualisation

Visual analytics,

Graphic Representation



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from architectural modelling to InFovis :: **terminology**

Methods, concepts, techniques

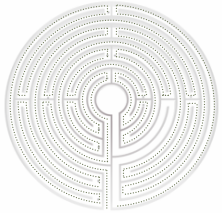
Three fundamental units:

Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

Integration disposals,

General Principles of  
graphic design





## Visual formalisms

\* [...] diagrammatic visual representations displaying information in an abstract way.

Example?

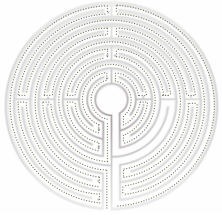
Methods, concepts, techniques

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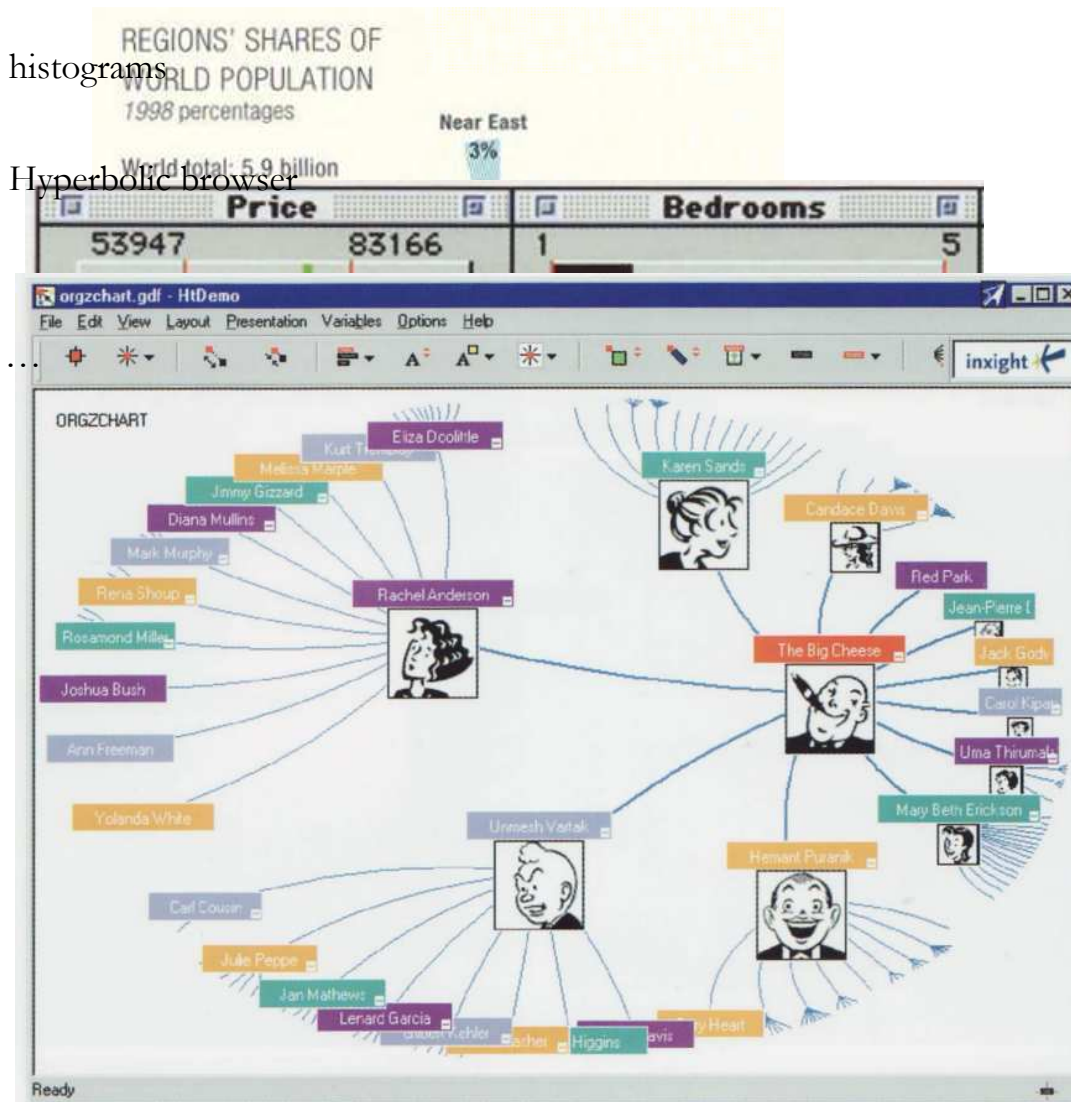


## Methods, concepts, techniques

pie charts

histograms

Hyperbolic browser



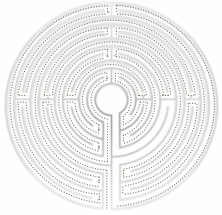
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\* R.Spence *Information Visualization*  
Addison Wesley 2001

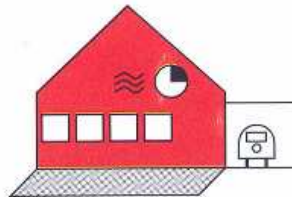


Three fundamental units:

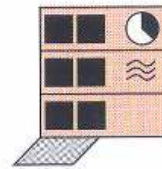
Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

From numerical data to ordinal/categorical data: symbolic encoding

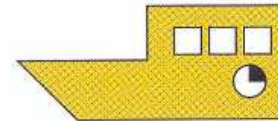
Multidimensional icons (multivariate data)



house  
£400,000  
garage  
central heating  
four bedrooms  
good repair  
large garden  
Victoria 15 mins

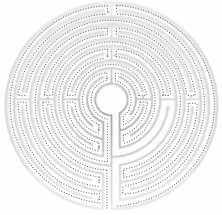


Flat  
£300,000  
no garage  
central heating  
two bedrooms  
poor repair  
small garden  
Victoria 20 mins

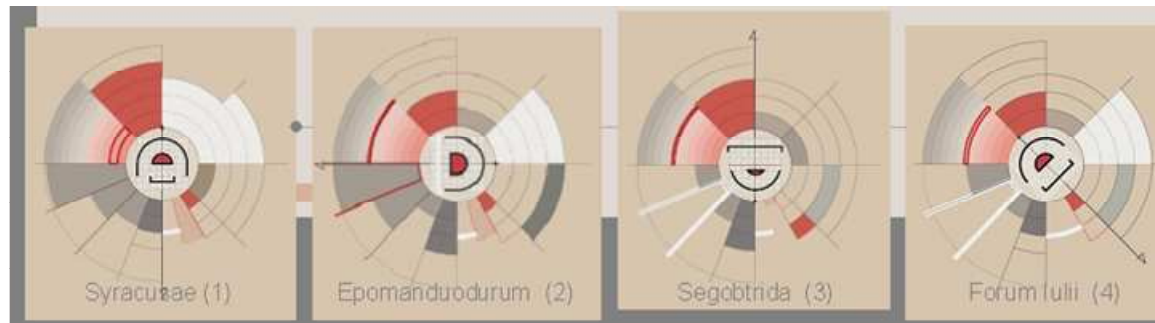


houseboat  
£200,000  
no garage  
no central heating  
three bedrooms  
good repair  
no garden  
Victoria 15 mins

from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology



from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology



Methods, concepts, techniques

Three fundamental units:

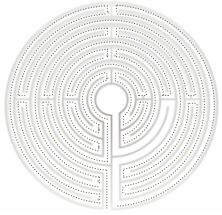
Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

Integration disposals,

General Principles of  
graphic design

\* *R.Spence Information Visualization*  
Addison Wesley 2001

\* *R.Spence Information Visualization*  
Addison Wesley 2001



## Metaphors

- [...] use a form of representation based on a real-world equivalent to display information. The semantics used by a visual metaphor are implicitly determined by the real-world equivalent.

Example?

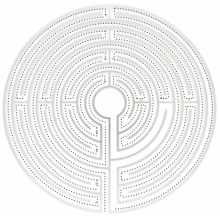
## Methods, concepts, techniques

Three fundamental units:

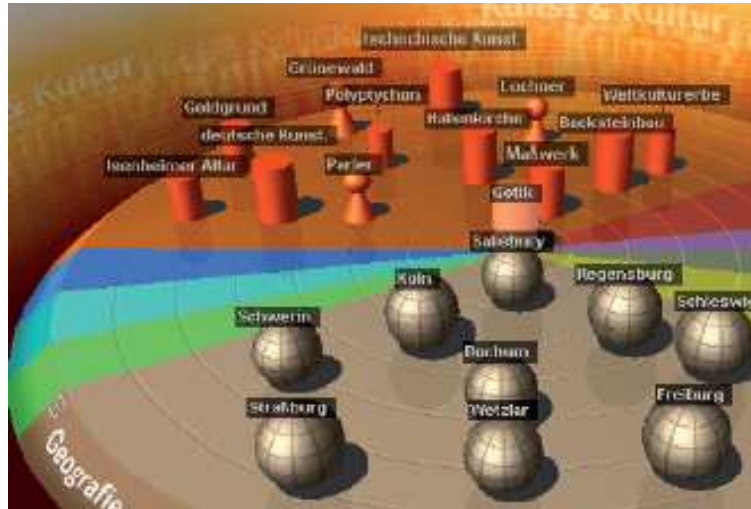
Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

Integration disposals,

General Principles of  
graphic design



from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology



Methods, concepts, techniques

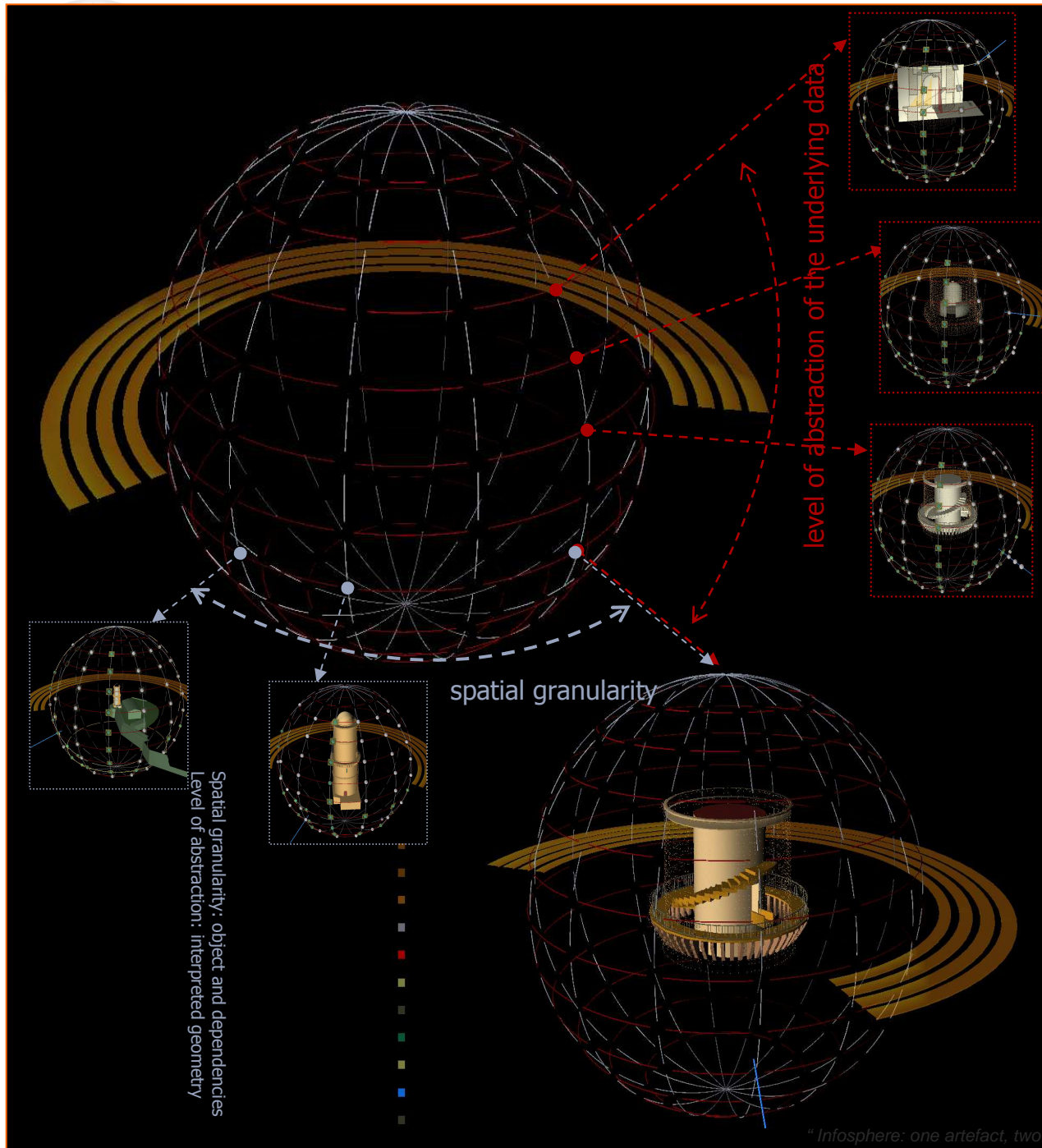
Three fundamental units:

Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

Integration disposals,

General Principles of  
graphic design





Methods, concepts, techniques

Three fundamental units:

Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

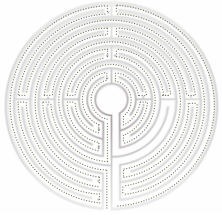
Integration disposals,

General Principles of  
graphic design

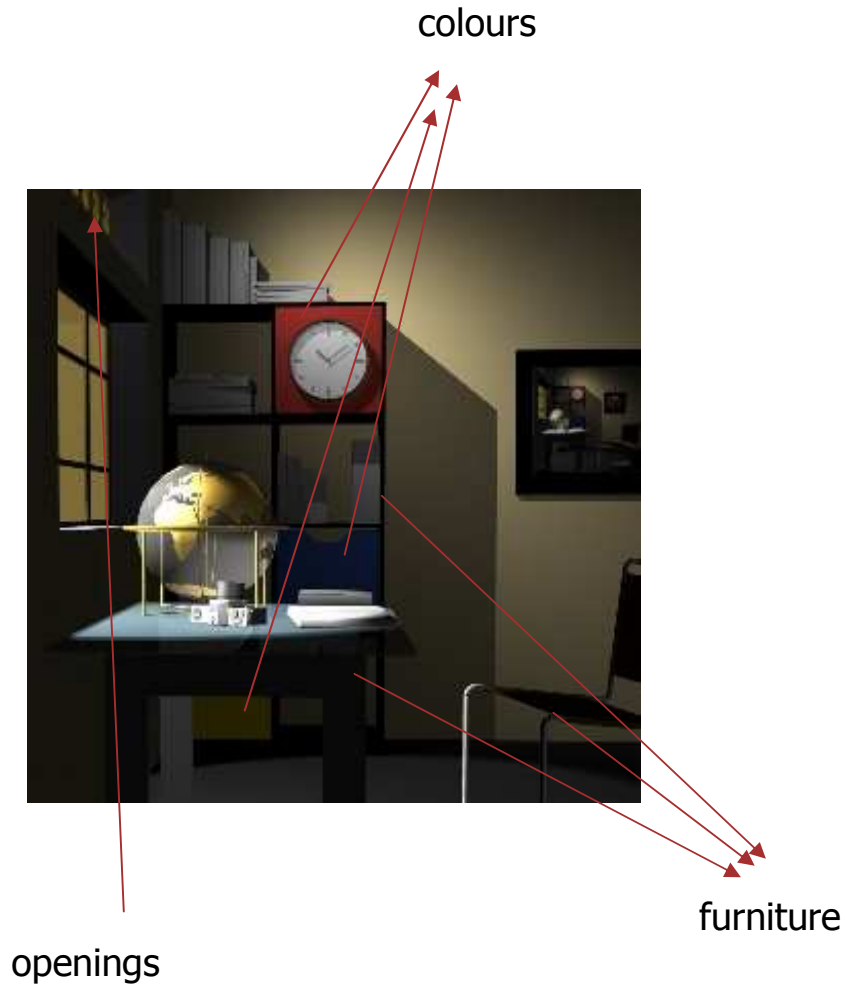
Real-world equivalent?

"Infosphere: one artefact, two metaphors, three sort criteria" (aut.)

[in] Digital Heritage, Archeolingua, Budapest 2008, ISBN 978-963-9911-01-7, pp. 362-367



from architectural modelling to InFovis :: terminology



## Methods, concepts, techniques

The "three in one" metaphor

Three fundamental units:

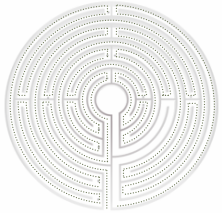
Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

Integration disposals,

General Principles of  
graphic design

A metaphor of 20th c  
architectural codes





## Methods, concepts, techniques

Three fundamental units:

Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

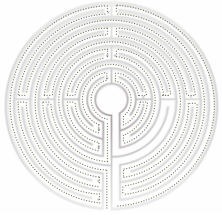
Integration disposals,

General Principles of  
graphic design

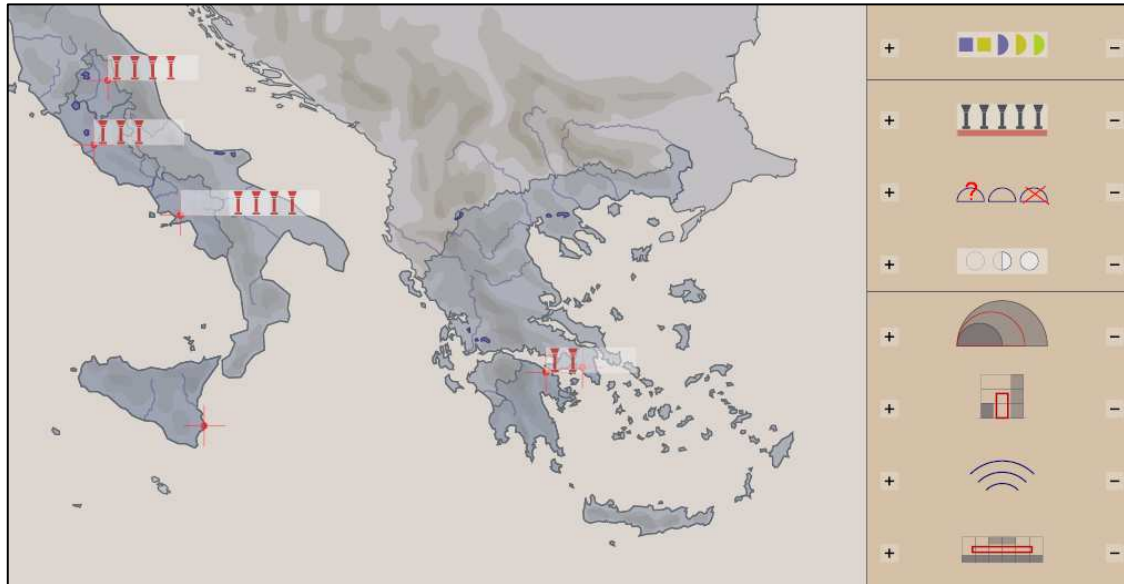
A metaphor of heritage

*J. Vermeer, « The geographer »*

[www.map.archi.fr/UIA](http://www.map.archi.fr/UIA) (aut)



from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology

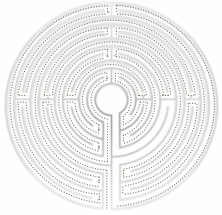


Three fundamental units:

Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

Integration disposals,

General Principles of  
graphic design



## Models

\* [...] visual models are applied in cases where the information to be presented is itself based on a real-world equivalent [...].

Example?

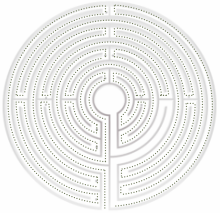
## Methods, concepts, techniques

Three fundamental units:

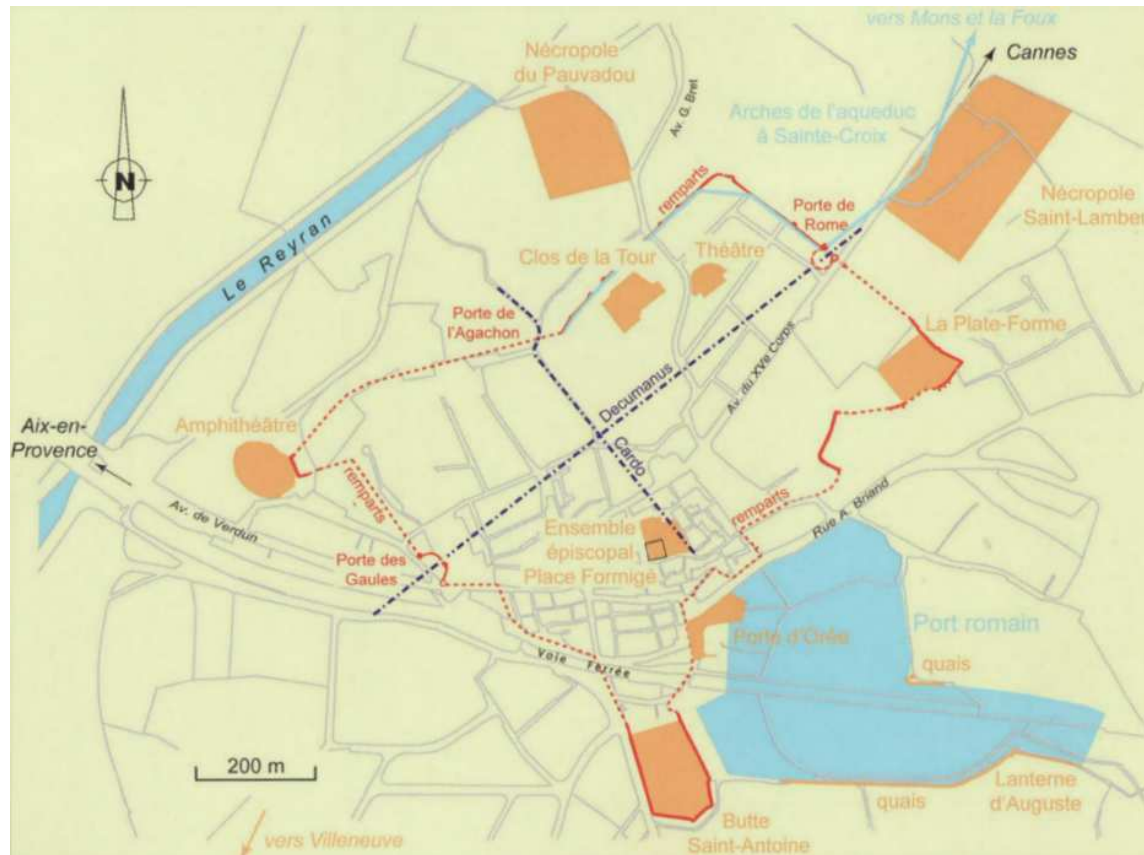
Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
**Models**

Integration disposals,

General Principles of  
graphic design



from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology

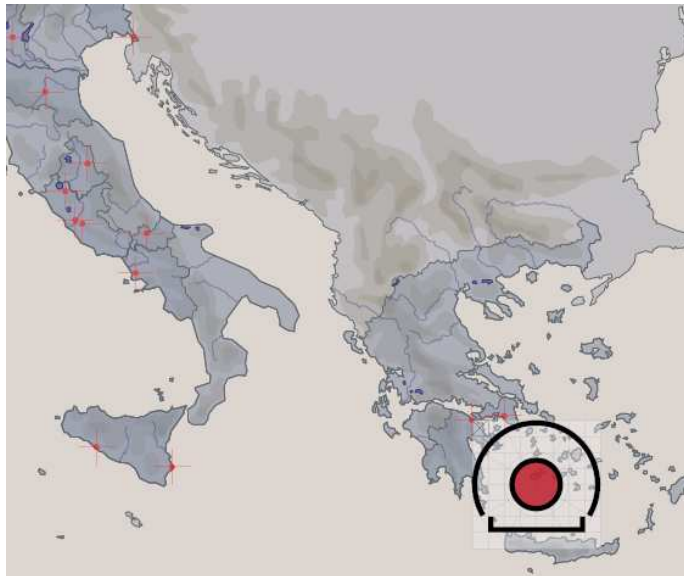
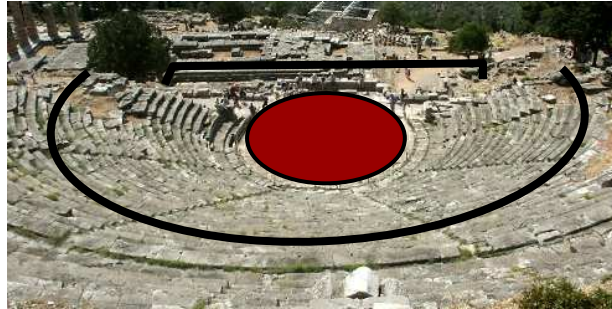
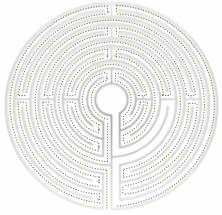


Three fundamental units:

Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

Integration disposals,

General Principles of  
graphic design



## Methods, concepts, techniques

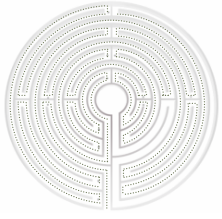
Three fundamental units:

Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

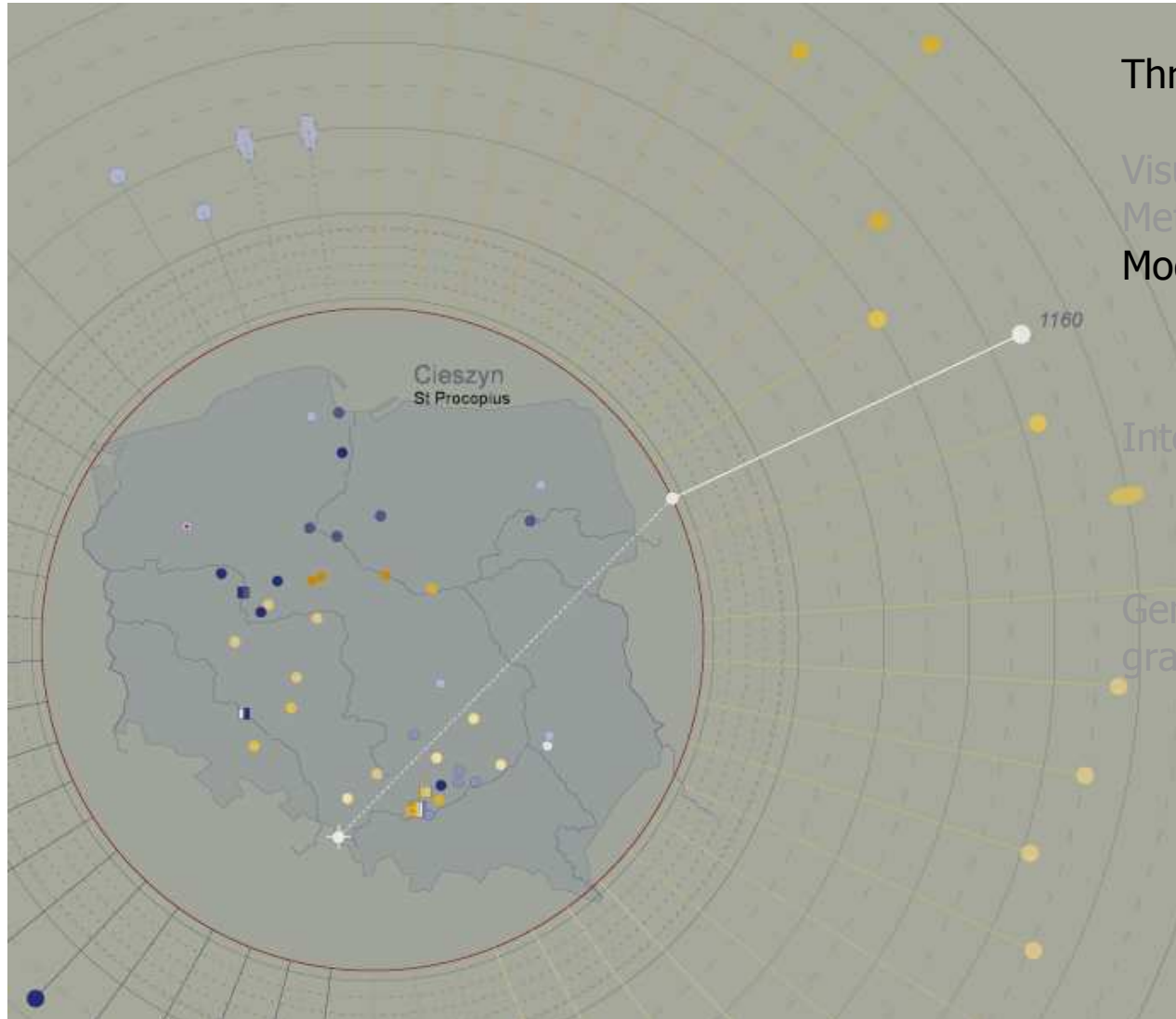
Integration disposals,

General Principles of  
graphic design

\* Pôle départemental archéologique du Var



## Models for time and space: the concentric time visualisation



Three fundamental units:

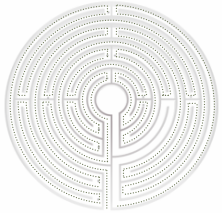
Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

Integration disposals,

General Principles of  
graphic design

from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology





### Master visualisation

\* [...] In most cases, the combined use of formalisms, metaphors and models will be required. Usually, one master visualisation will be employed[...].

Example?

## Methods, concepts, techniques

Three fundamental units:

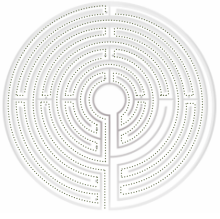
Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

Integration disposals,

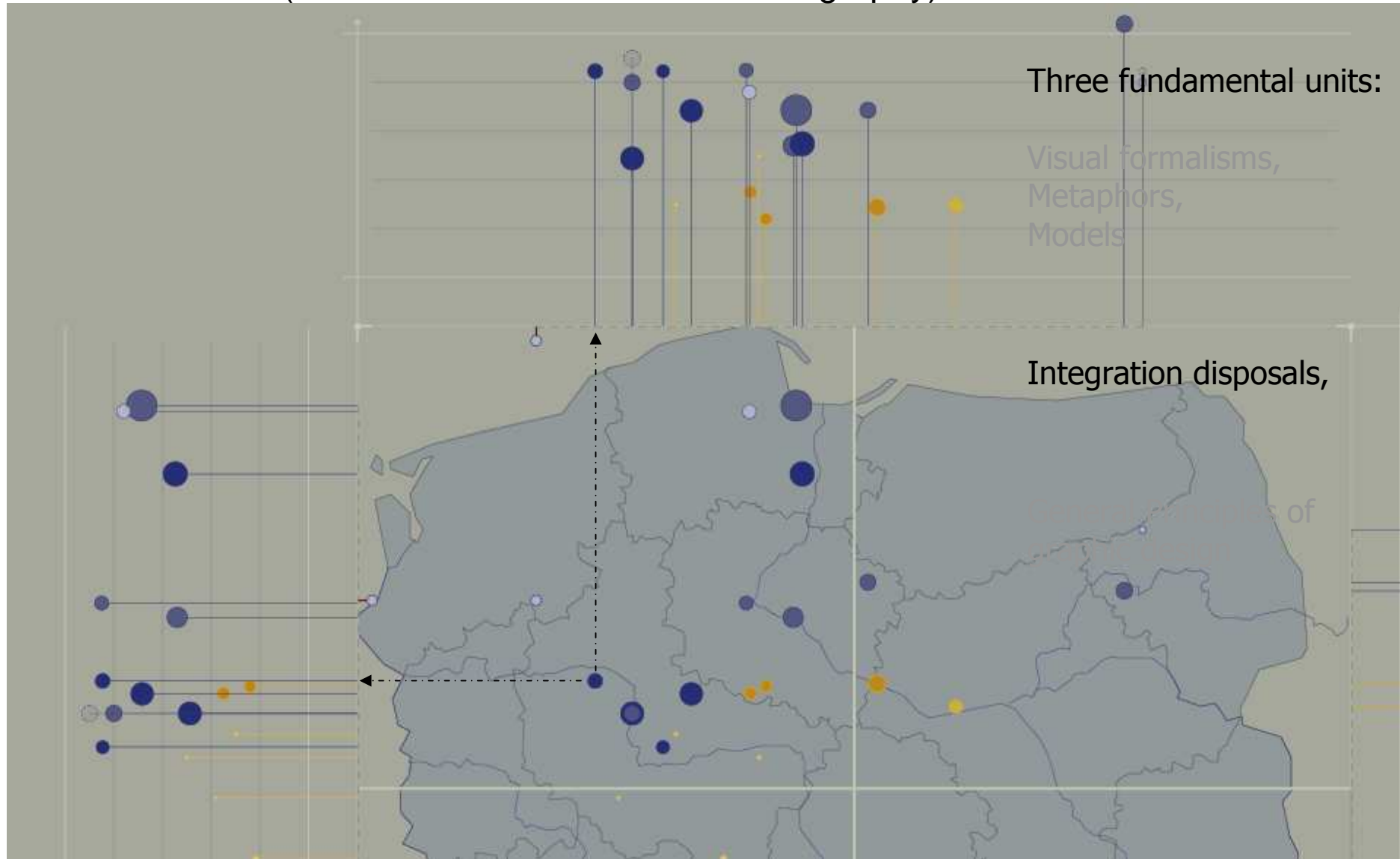
General Principles of  
graphic design

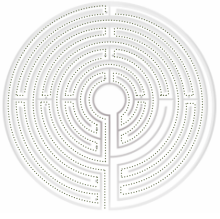
\* *W.Kienreich Information and knowledge visualisation: an oblique view*,  
MiaJournal vol0, 2006



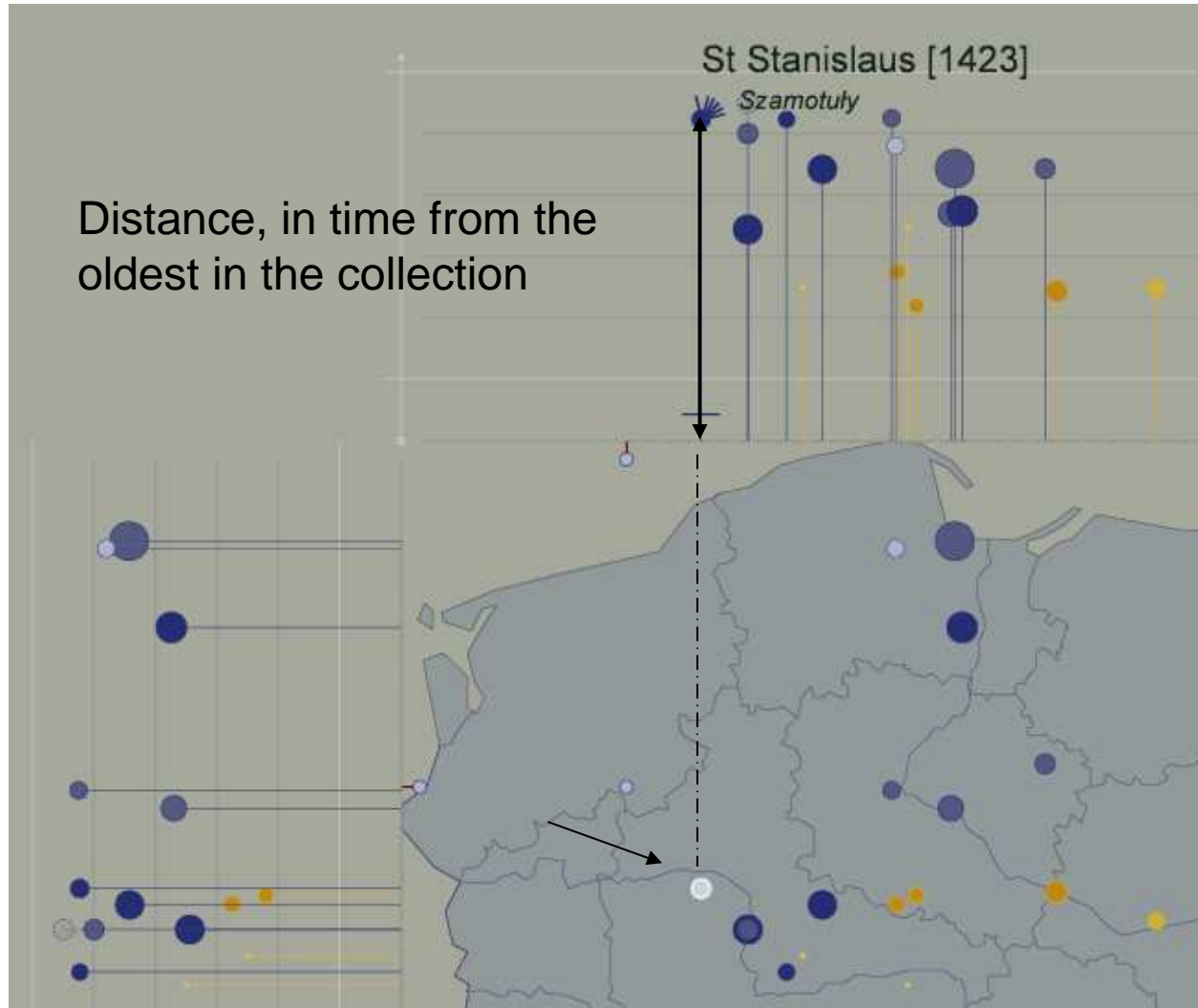


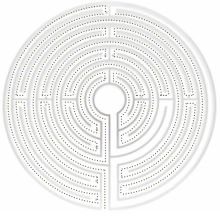
## Combining formalisms and models (multidimensional icons with cartography)



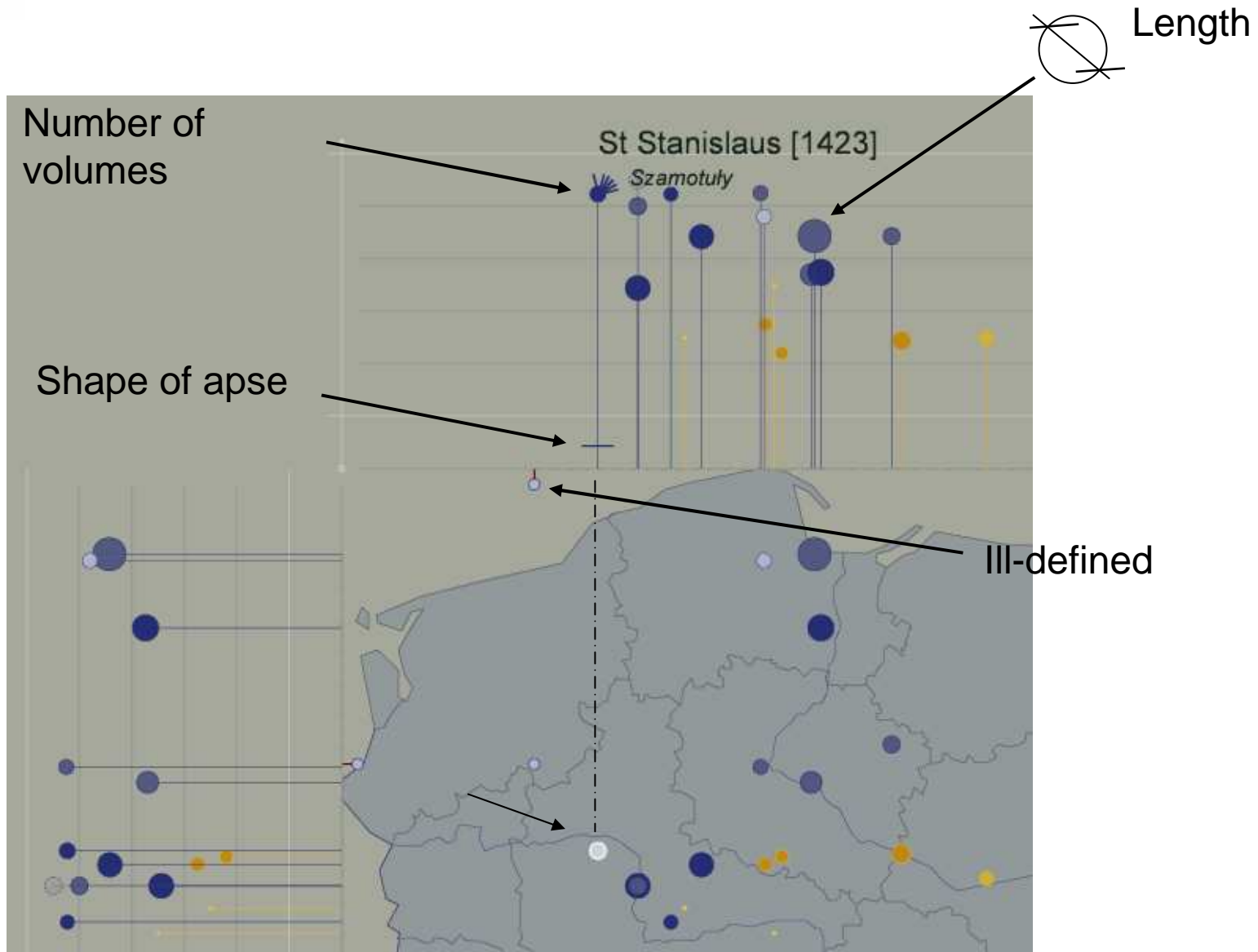


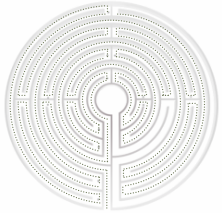
from architectural modelling to Infovis :: **terminology**





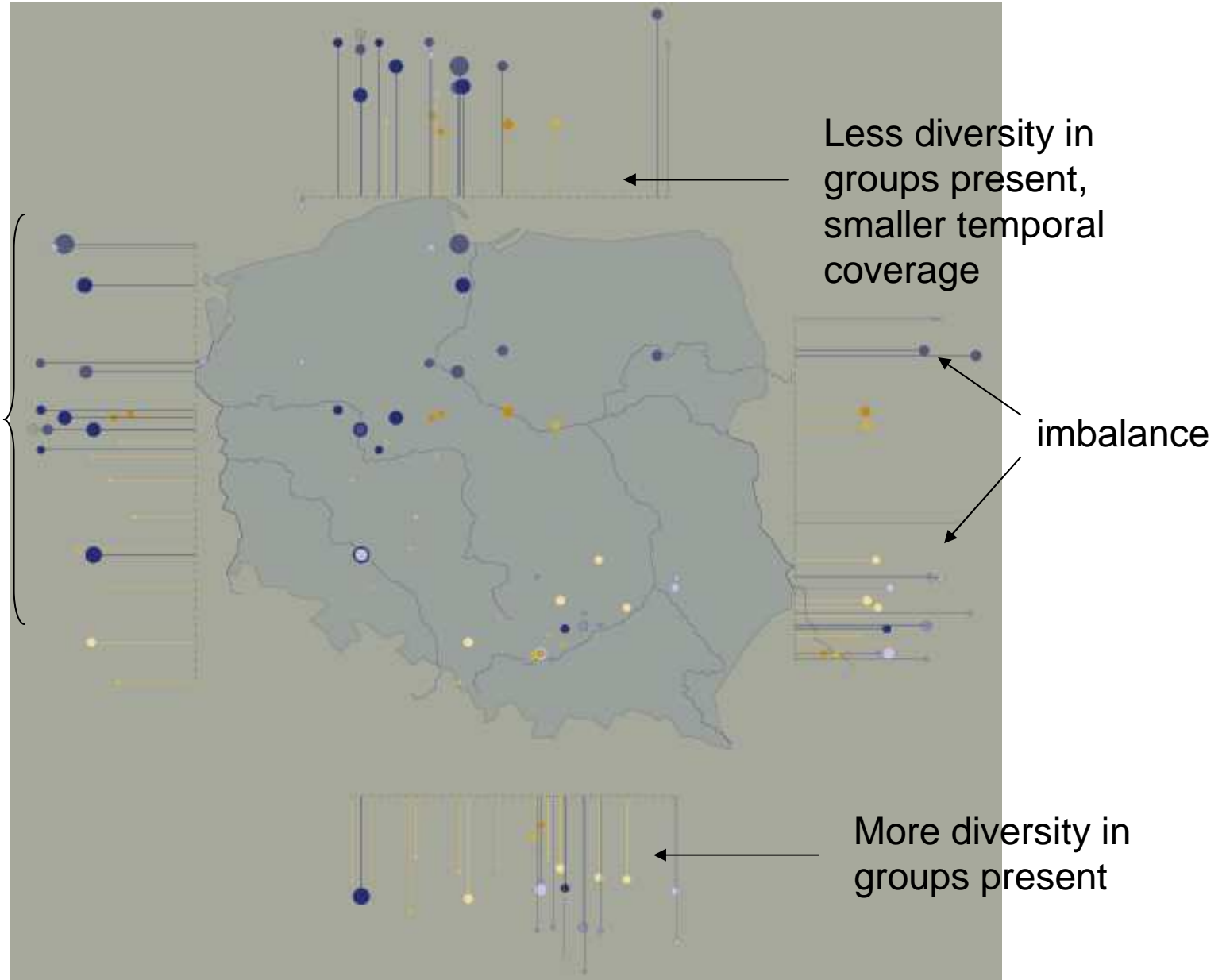
from architectural modelling to InFovis :: terminology



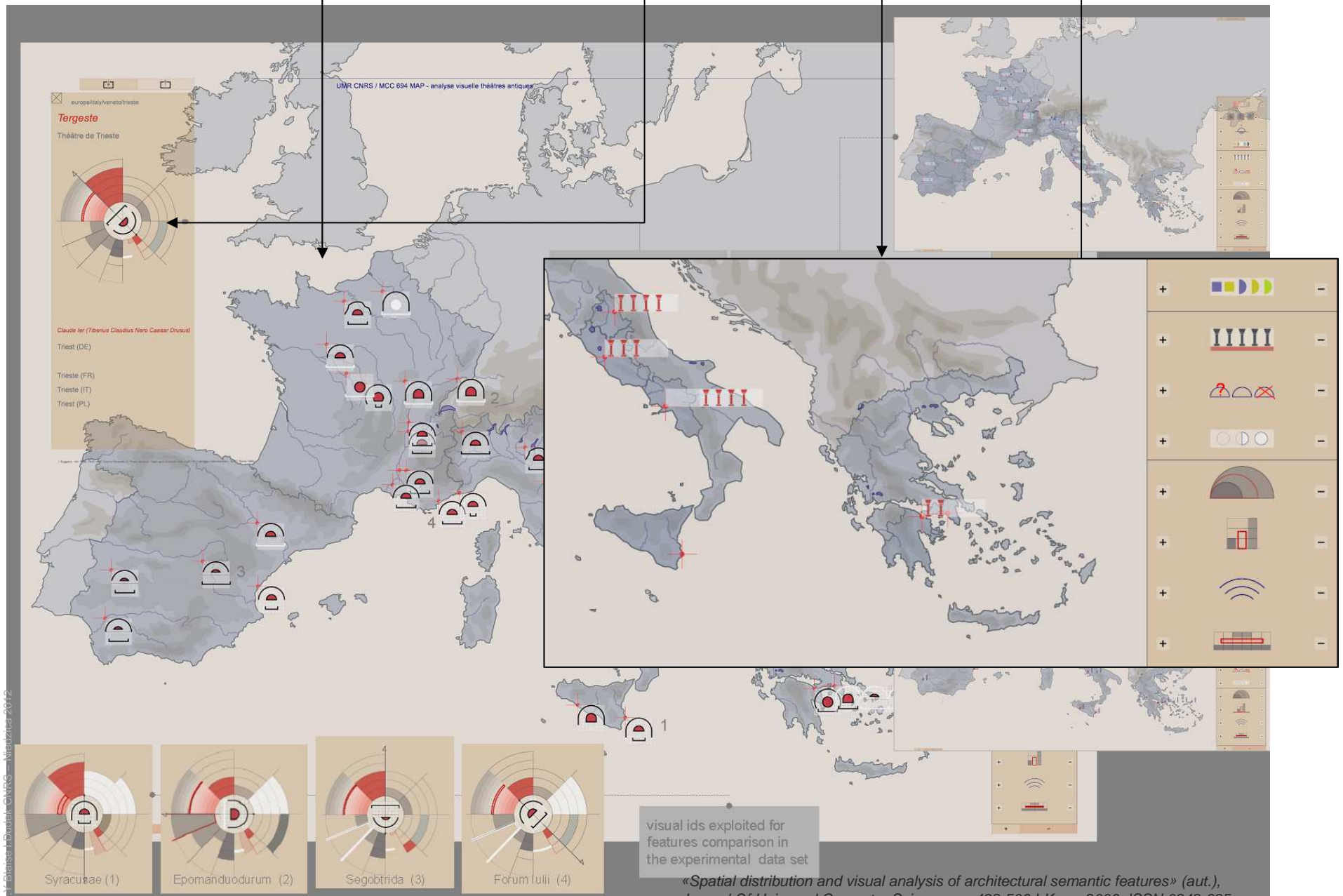


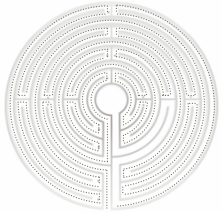
from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology

Regular distribution



# Master visualisation // visual Formalisms // metaphors // models





\* Enforce comparisons within the eyespan

Methods, concepts, techniques

Three fundamental units:

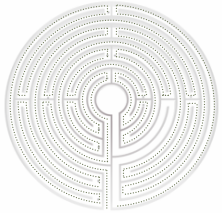
Visual formalisms,  
Metaphors,  
Models

Integration disposals,

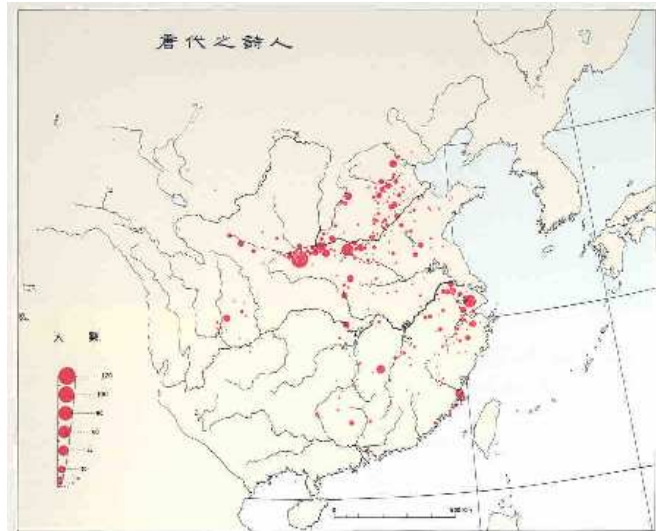
General principles of  
graphic design (more to  
come)

\* *E.R Tufte Visual explanations*  
Graphics Press 2001

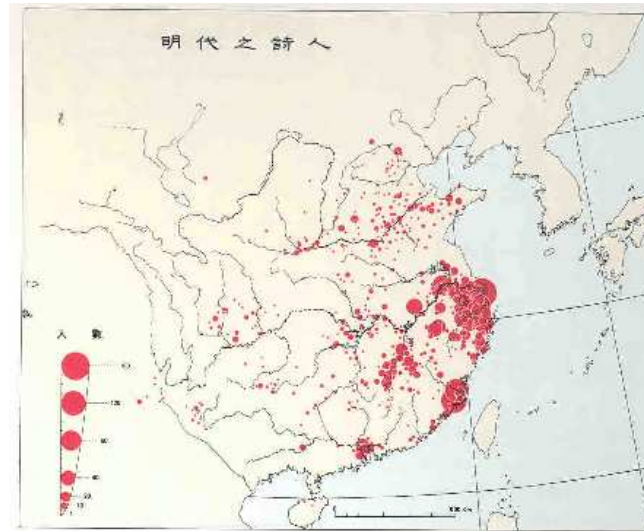




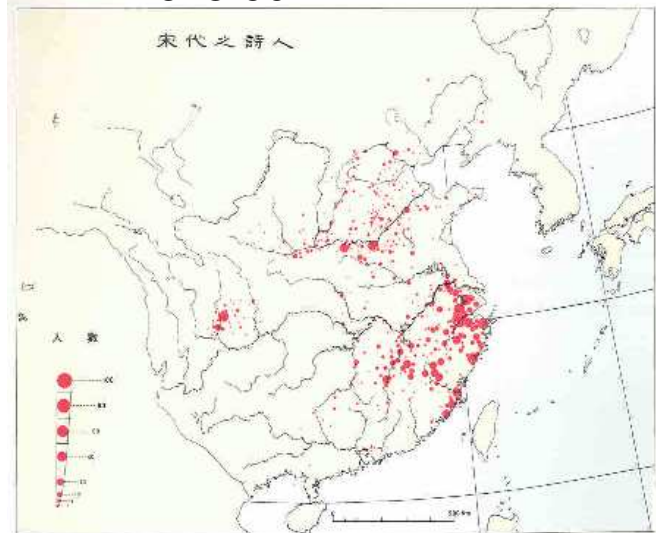
from architectural modelling to Infovis :: terminology



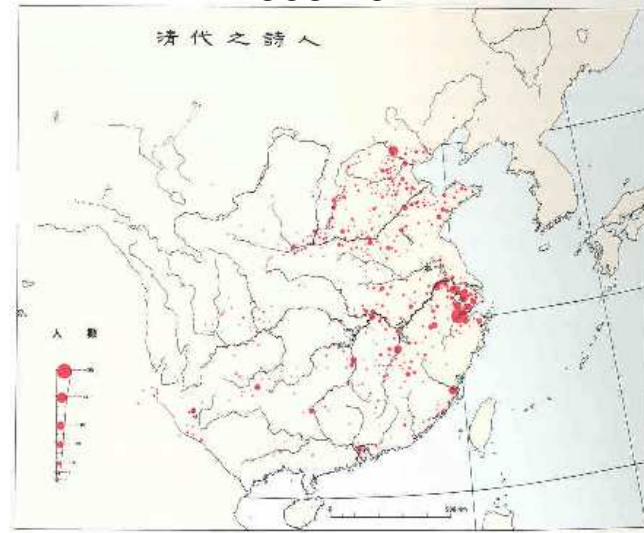
618-907



1368-1644



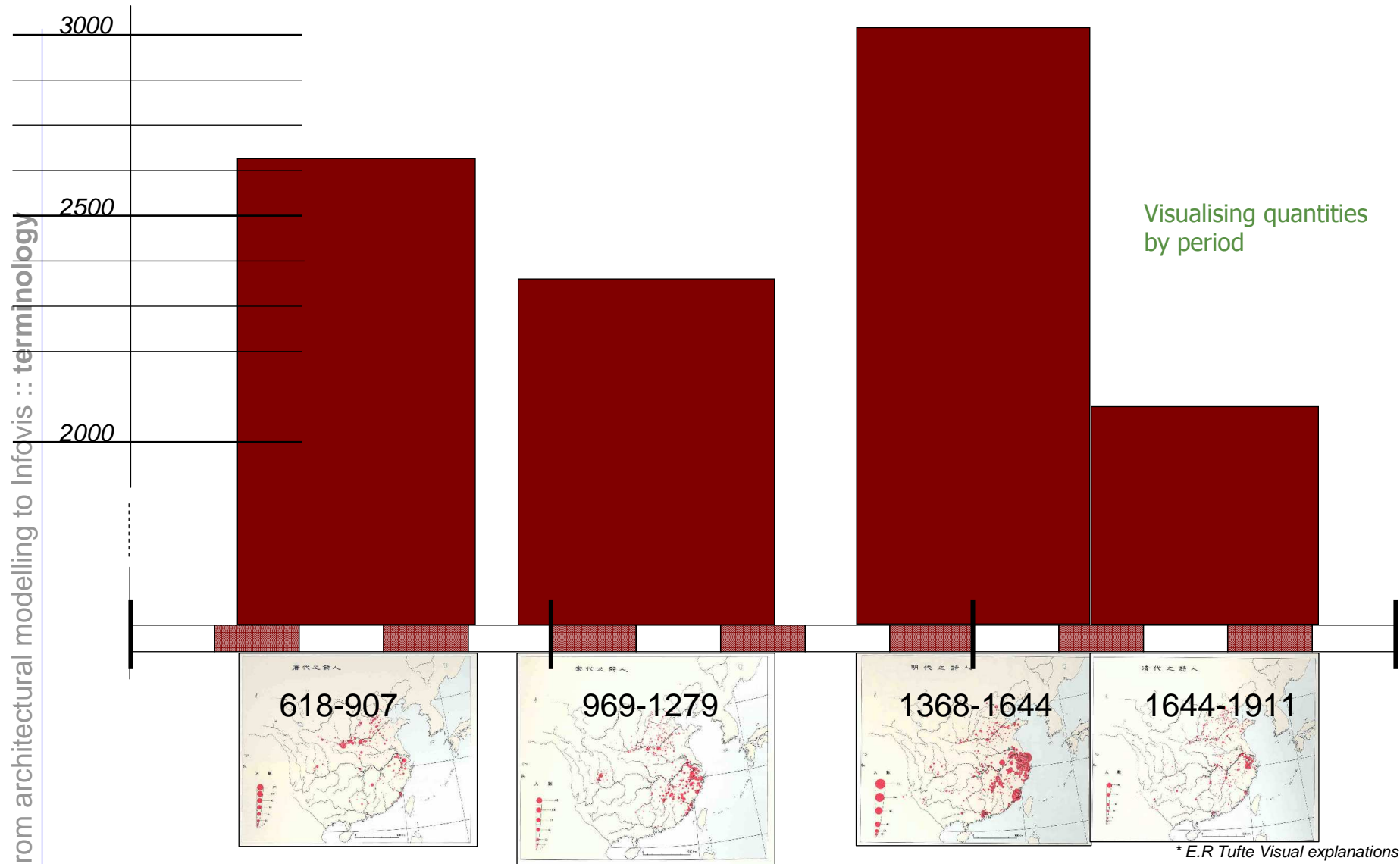
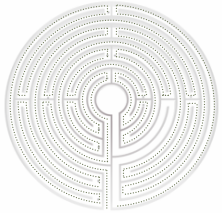
969-1279

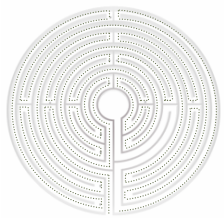


1644-1911

Anything wrong now?







W.Kienreich

*Information and knowledge visualisation: an oblique view*, MiaJournal vol0, 2006  
<http://www.infovis-wiki.net/index.php>

R.Spence

*Information Visualization* Addison Wesley 2001

E.R Tufte

*The visual display of quantitative information* , Graphic Press, Cheshire 2001  
*Envisioning Information*, Graphic Press, Cheshire 1990  
*Visual Explanations*, Graphics Press, Cheshire 1997  
*Beautiful evidence*, Graphics Press, Cheshire 2006

J.Bertin

*Semiology of graphics : diagrams, networks, maps* , Ann Arbor, Mich. : UMI, 2007.

M. Friendly

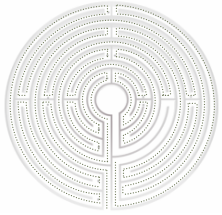
*Milestones in the history of thematic cartography, statistical graphics, and data visualization*".  
<http://www.math.yorku.ca/SCS/Gallery/milestone/milestone.pdf>  
<http://datavis.ca/milestones>  
<http://www.datavis.ca/papers/hbook.pdf>

D. Keim, J.Kohlhammer, G.Ellis, F.Mansmann

*Mastering The Information Age – Solving Problems with Visual Analytics*.  
<http://www.vismaster.eu/>

S.K. Card, J.D. Mackinlay, B. Shneiderman

*Readings in information visualization: using vision to think - Morgan Kaufmann, 1999*



## Historical precedents: pre-computer era

Cartographic problems

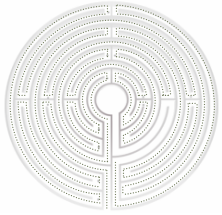
from architectural modelling to Infovis :: historic background

The map of Bedolina (2000 – 1000 B.C)  
Land divisions with fields, paths, houses  
and inhabitants.



*B. Holtzmann (Ed) L'art de l'antiquité 1. Les origines de l'Europe*  
Editions de la Réunion de musées nationaux, Editions Gallimard 1995]





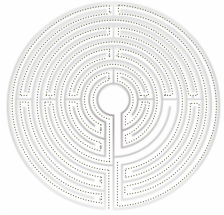
The Peutinger map of Roman routes.

a XIIIth c copy of a Roman map

from architectural modelling to Infovis :: historic background



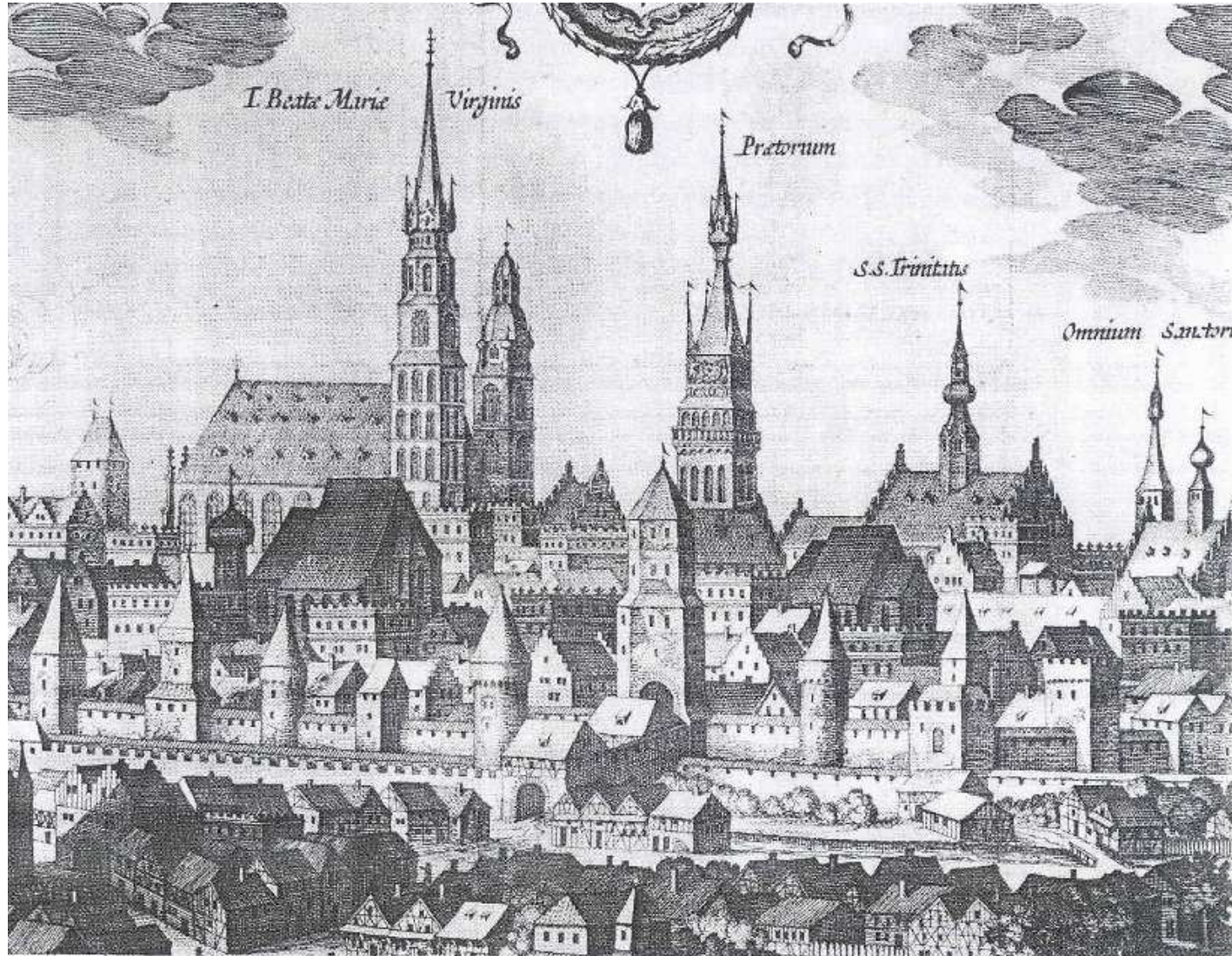




## Historical precedents: pre-computer era

Cartographic problems

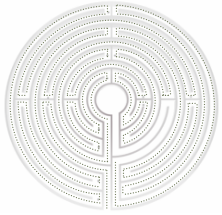
from architectural modelling to Infovis :: historic background



Panoramas.

A visualisation?

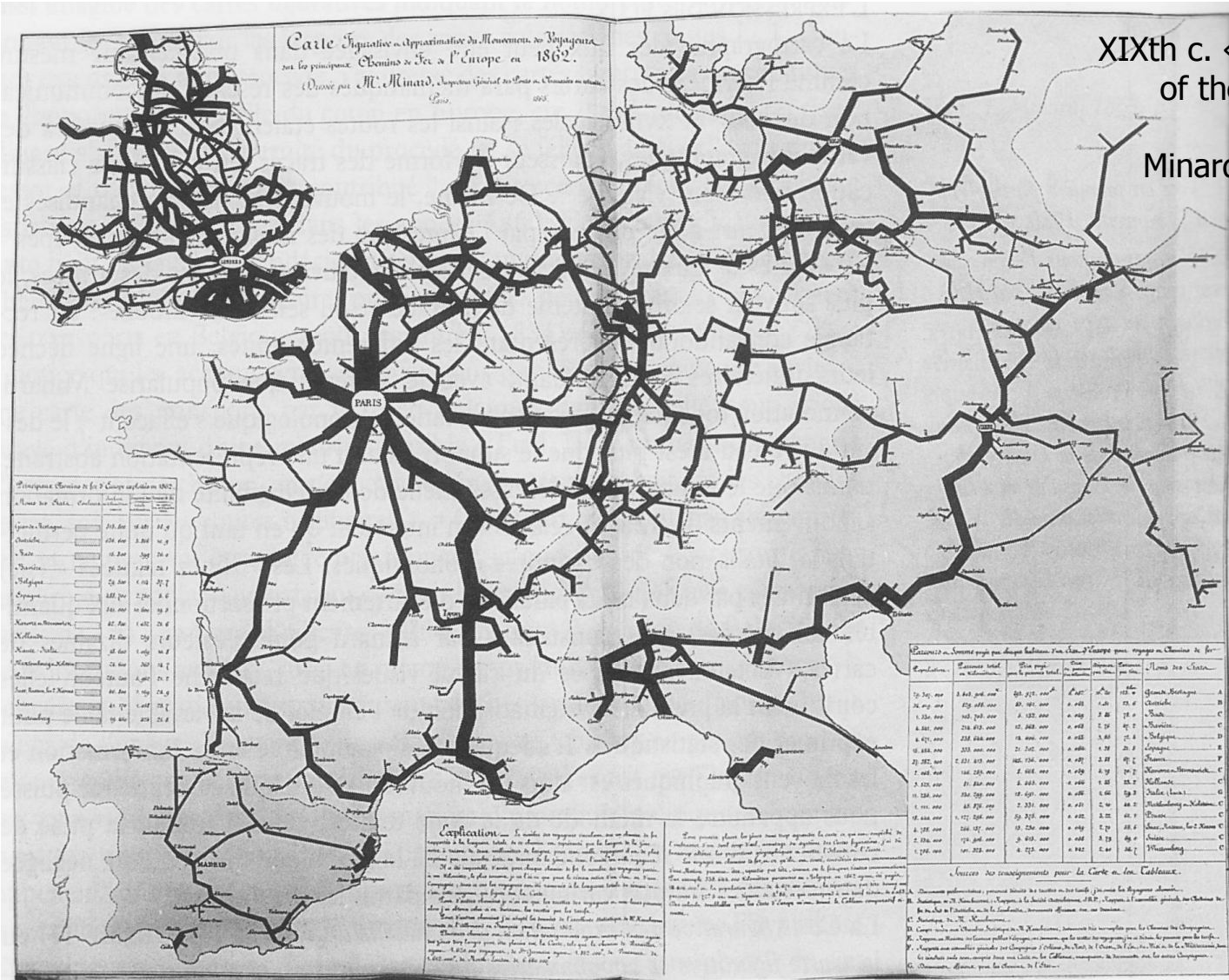




# Historical precedents: pre-computer era

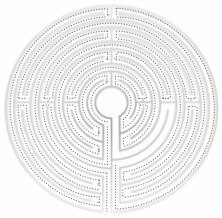
## Cartographic problems

from architectural modelling to Infolvis :: historic background



XIXth c. « The golden age » of thematic cartography

Minard's figurative maps.

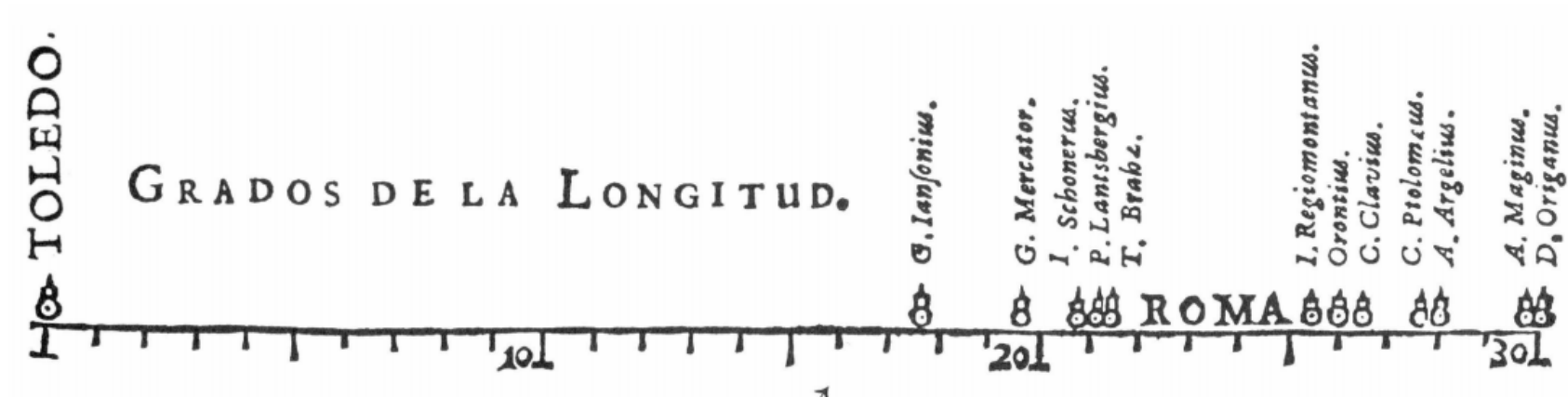


from architectural modelling to Infovis :: historic background

Historical precedents: pre-computer era

Statistic problems

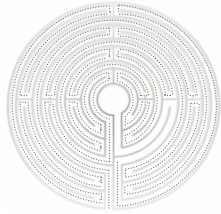
12 knows estimates of the difference in longitude between Toledo and Rome (1644 , M.F Van Langren)



\* The first visual representation of statistical data

\* M. Friendly A brief history of data visualisation <http://www.datavis.ca/papers/hbook.pdf>

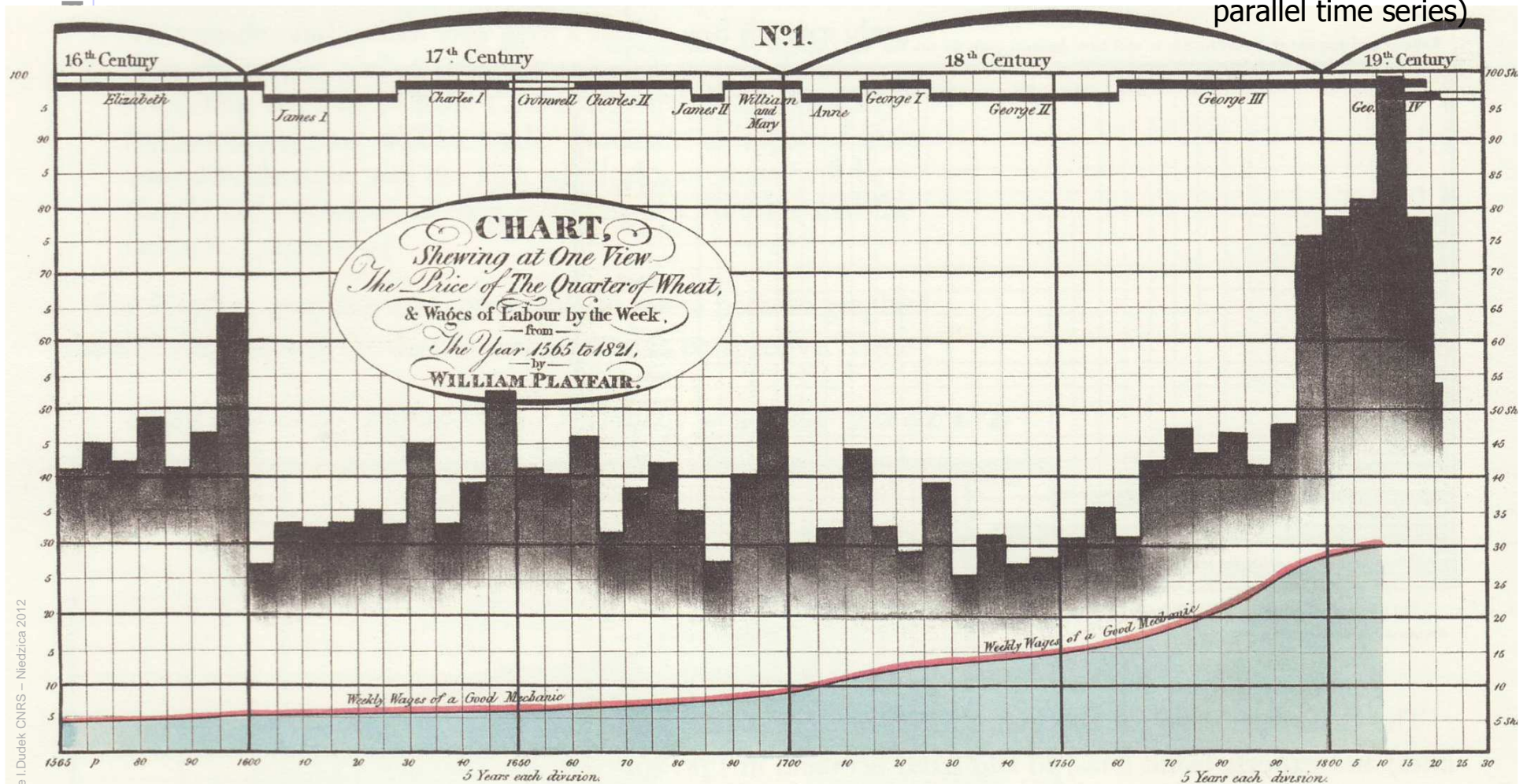




# Historical precedents: pre-computer era

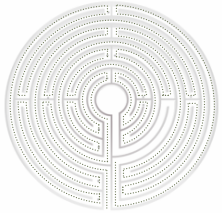
Statistic problems

W.Playfair. Price of wheat relatively to wages (three parallel time series)

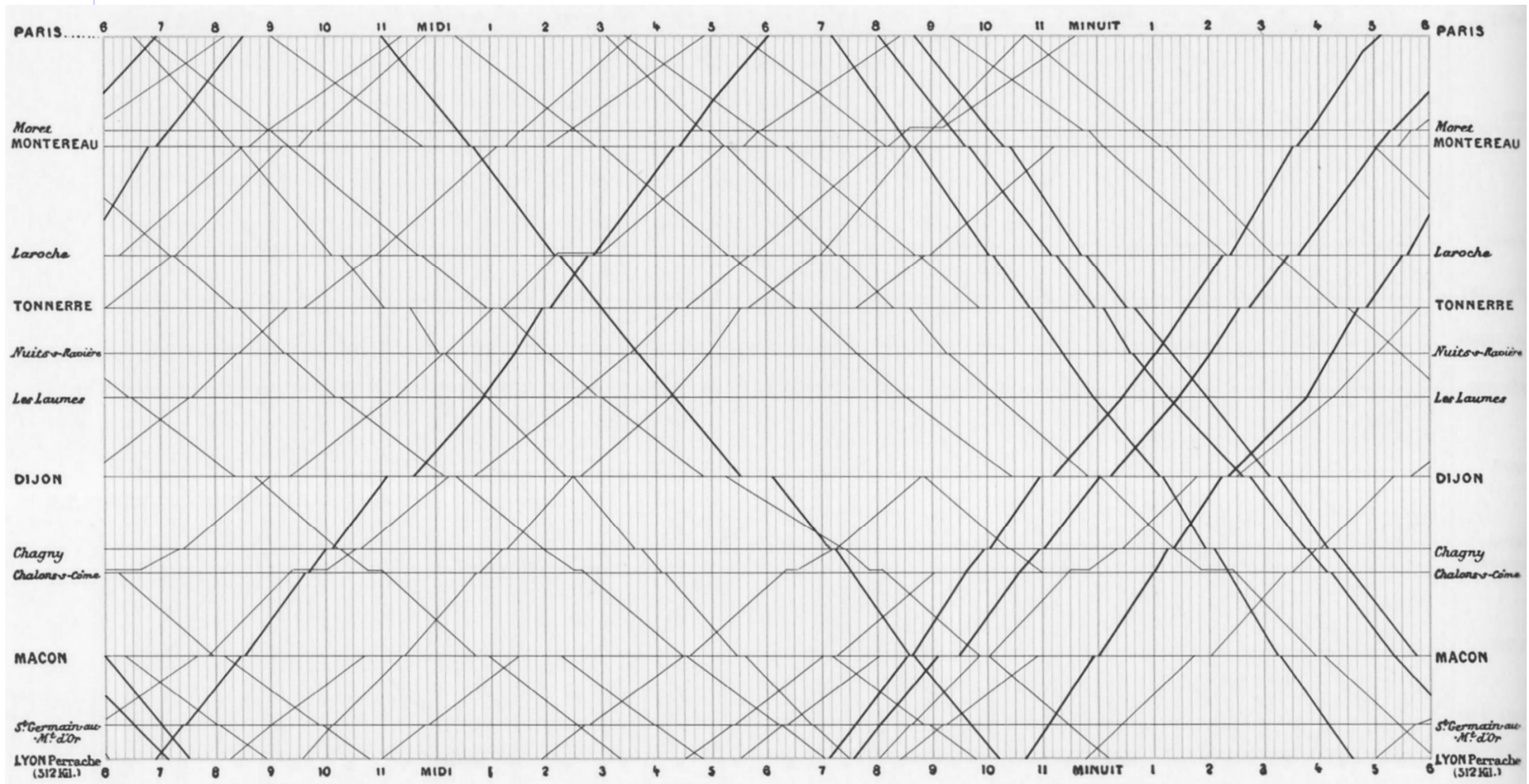


J.Y Blaise | Dudek, CNRS - Niedzica 2012

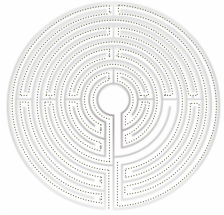
E.R Tufte *The visual display of quantitative information*,  
Graphic Press, Cheshire 2001



A graphic that allows us to dig in our data  
and to shed light on *all* that we know but did not see







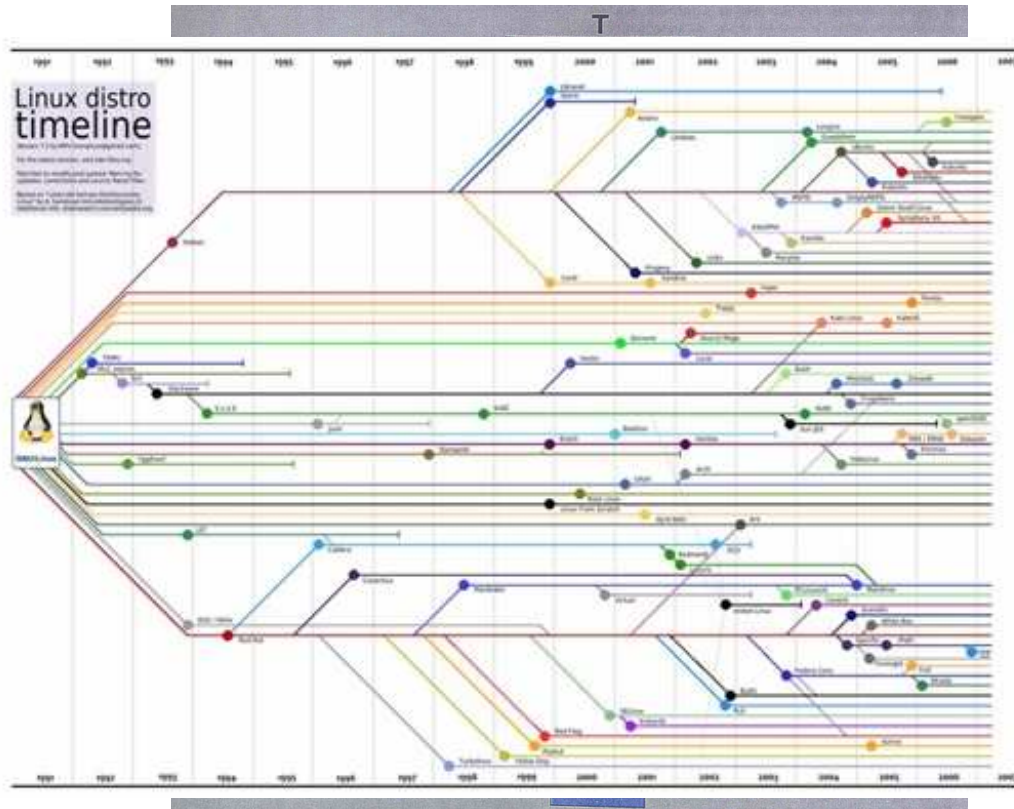
## Historical precedents

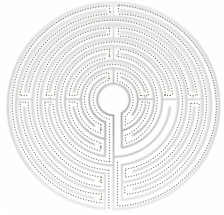
Other main contributions

\*Gestalt theory (early 20th c)

J.Bertin. Graphic Semiology (1967)

*Time for computer-based solutions*





## Historical precedents

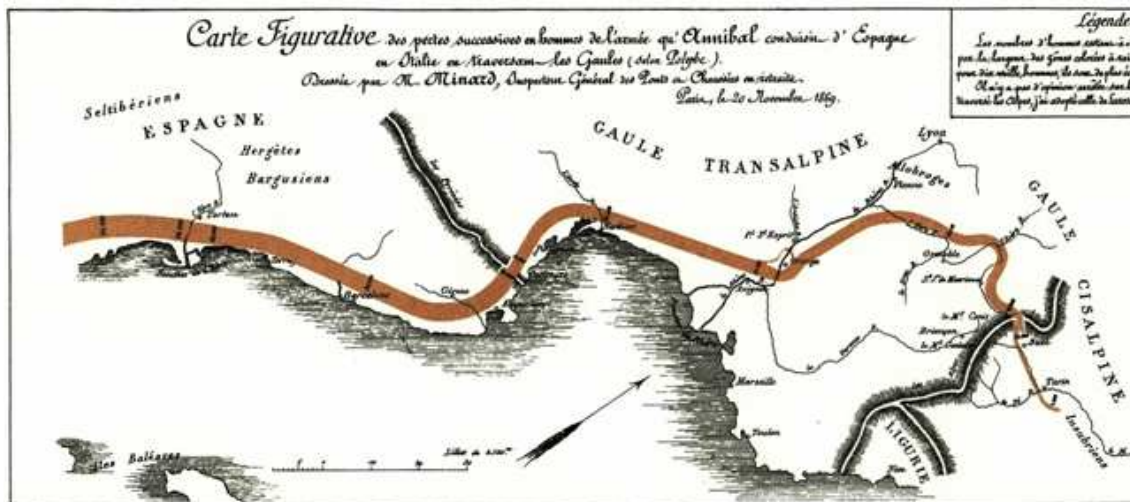
The lesson to learn

**\*Graphical excellence** exists.

It is **not a matter of technology**.  
Computer-based tools do not *create*  
graphical excellence

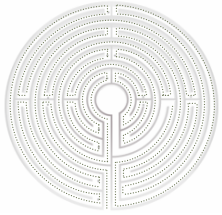
It often meets Maeda's laws of **simplicity**.

Computer-based solutions offer **new opportunities**, that should not stray us  
from seeking graphical excellence.



\* E.R Tufte *The visual display of quantitative information* ,  
Graphic Press, Cheshire 2001

J. Maeda. *No simplicity without complexity*,  
In G.Schuller, *Designing universal knowledge*,  
Lars Muller Publisher 2008



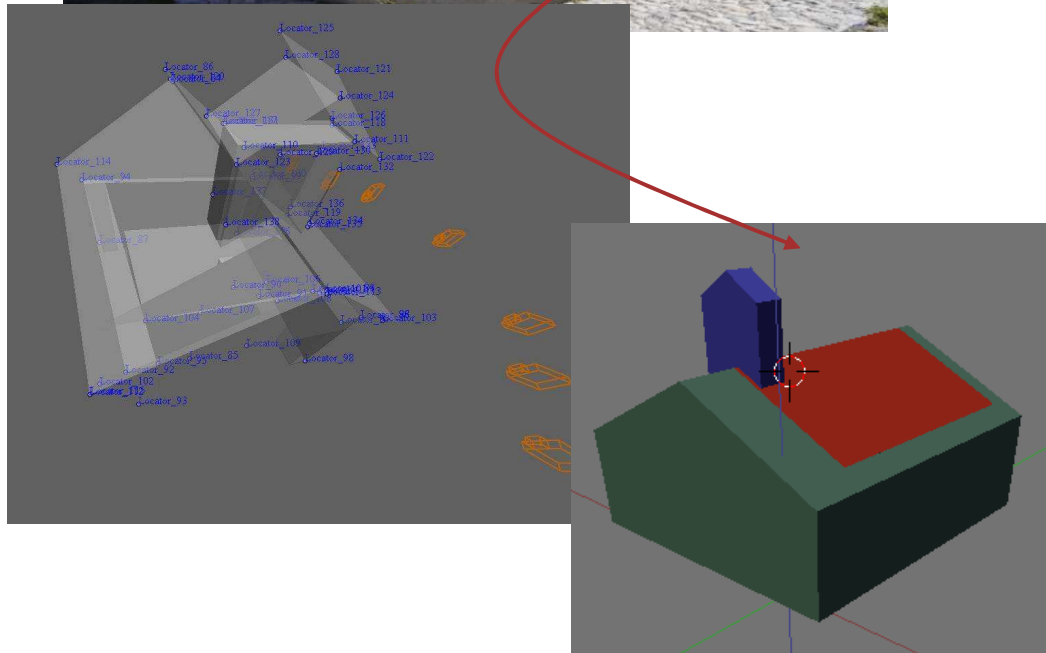
## Benefits of Infovis (in heritage architecture analysis)

information

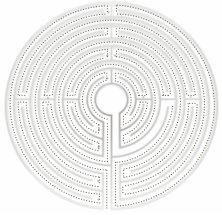
We deal with information about  
architecture

morphology

from architectural modelling to Infovis :: benefits



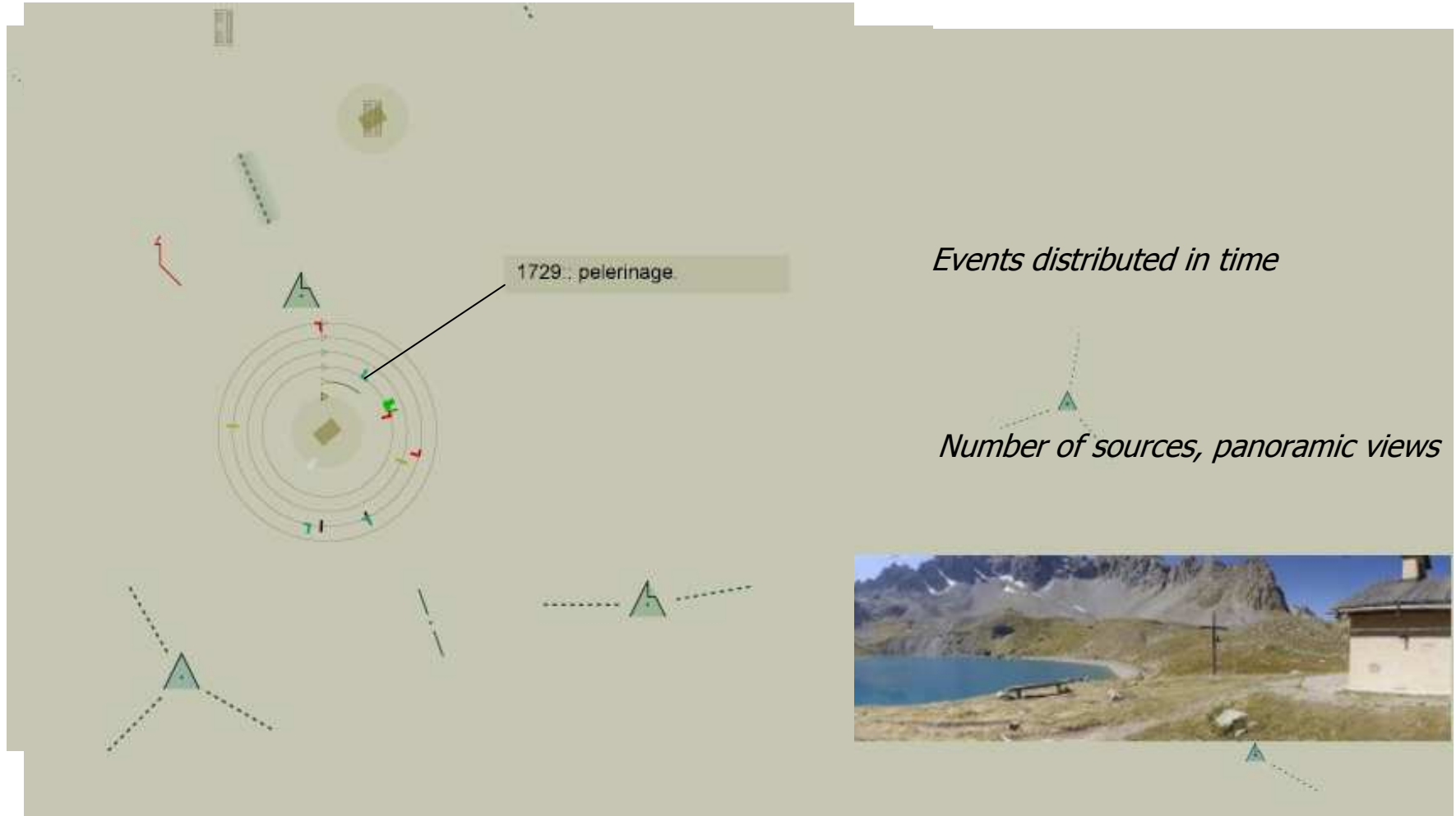
*"innomine" research protocol (aut.)*

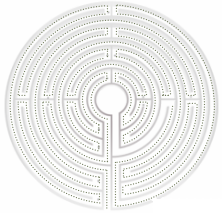


## Benefits of Infovis (in heritage architecture analysis)

information

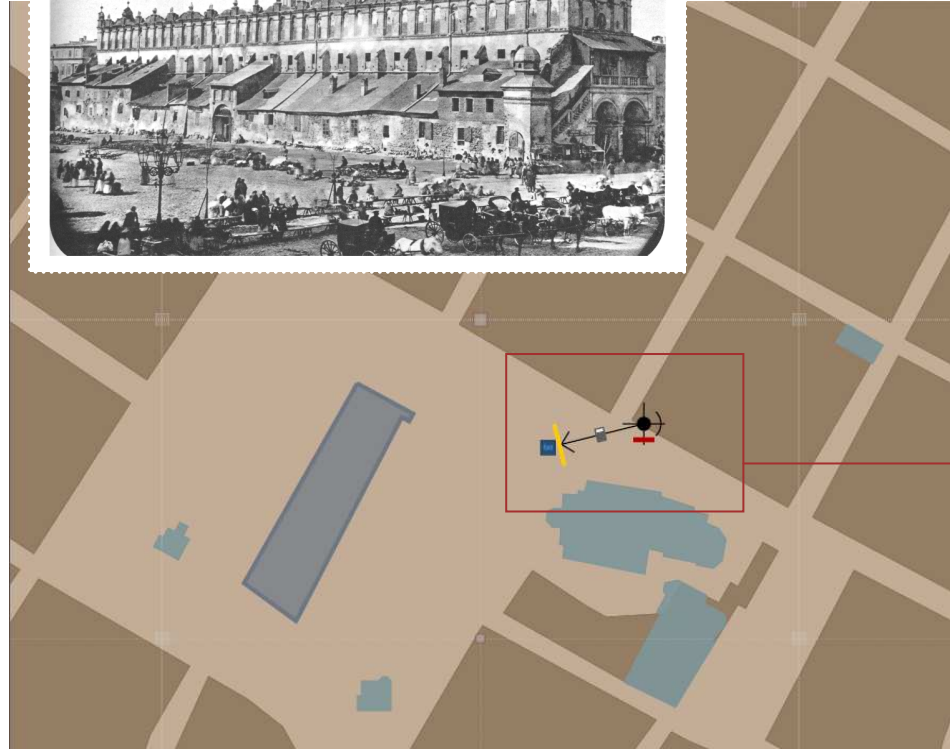
from architectural modelling to Infovis :: **benefits**





## Benefits of Infovis (in heritage architecture analysis)

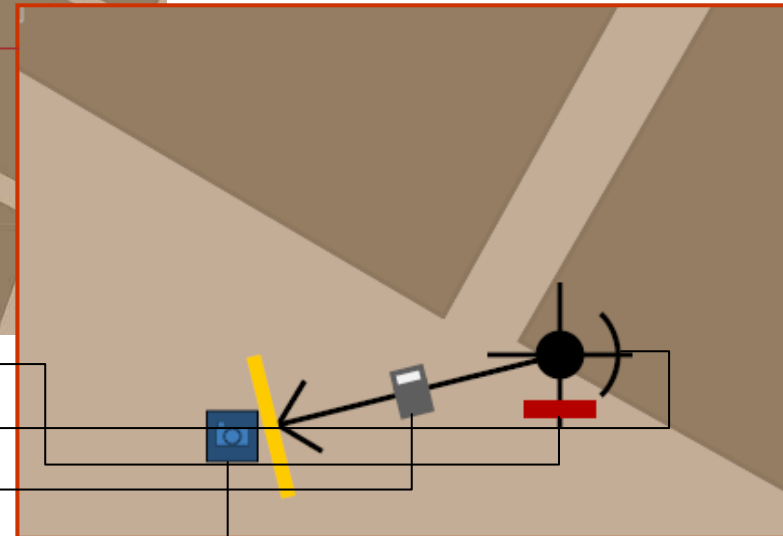
information



We deal with information about architecture

And questionable information – lacks, imprecision, doubts

Experimenting solutions inspired by Infovis: “approximate” localisation of visual documents using multidimensional icons



**viewer's estimated position**

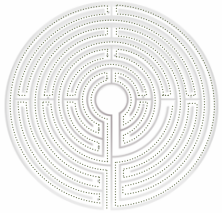
**Vertical bearing (looking up/down etc.)**

**image ratio**

**source type**

from architectural modelling to Infovis :: benefits





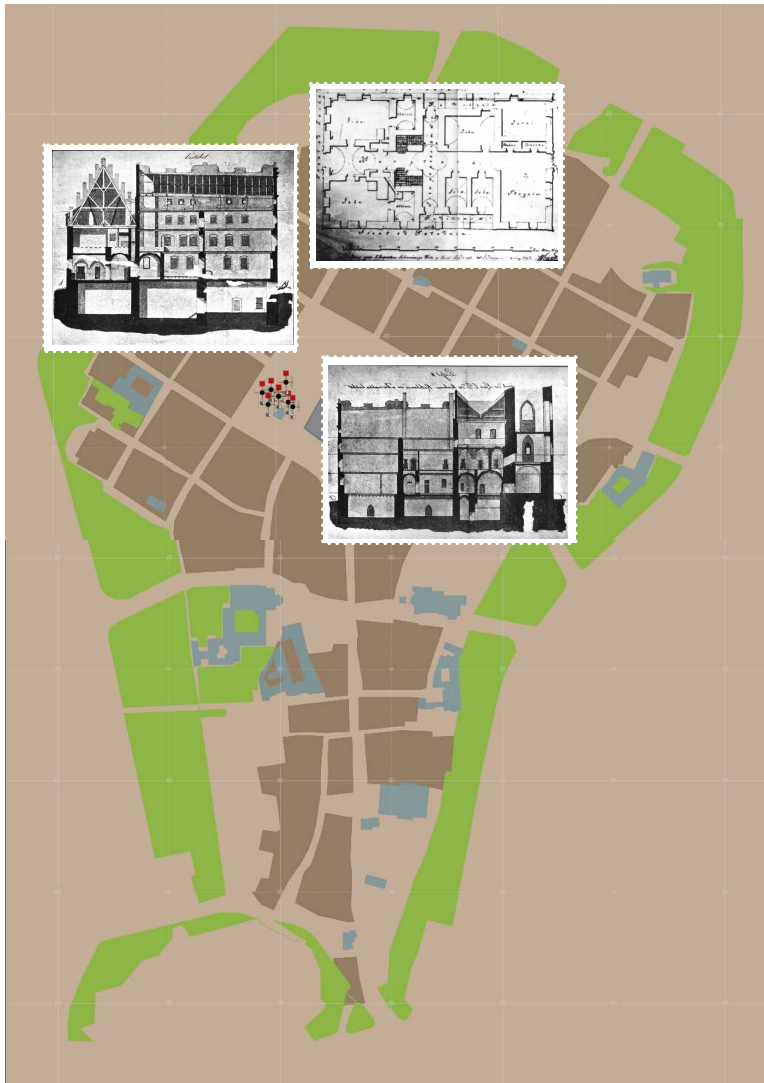
## Benefits of Infovis (in heritage architecture analysis)

information

*Compare positions of the production of authors*

from architectural modelling to Infovis :: benefits

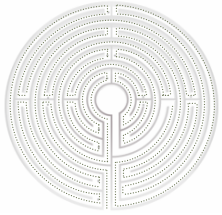
Schmaus von Livonegg



Ignacy Krieger



« Visual tools decipher historic artefacts documentation» (aut)  
Journal Of Universal Computer Science, I-Know 07, ISSN 0948-695x



## Benefits of Infovis (in heritage architecture analysis)

information

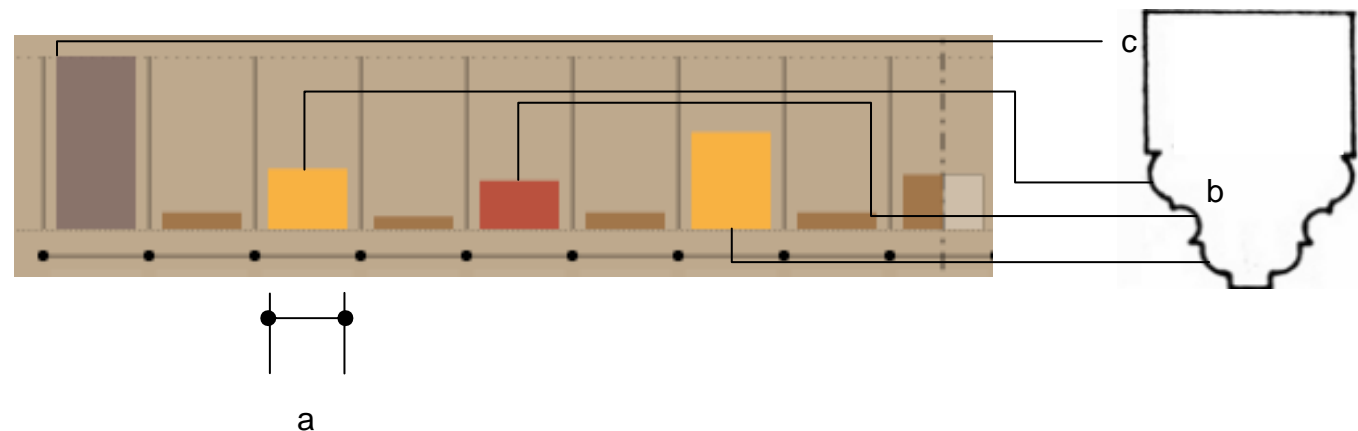
(a) Segments are represented by fixed-width coloured rectangles

(b) Colours indicate concavity:  
Yellow :: *convex*  
Red :: *concave*  
Brown :: *flat*

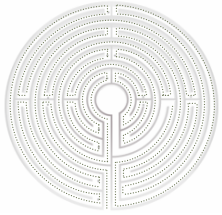
(c) Unmoulded segments are represented by fixed-width greyish rectangles

We deal with information about architecture

this information can also be abstracted, and used for comparisons



"Analysing architectural mouldings with 3Dobject-independent metrics and encoding" [in]  
Proceedings CGVCVIP ISBN 978-972-8939-22-9 pp201-209 (aut.)



## Benefits of Infovis (in heritage architecture analysis)

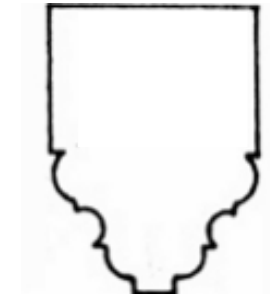
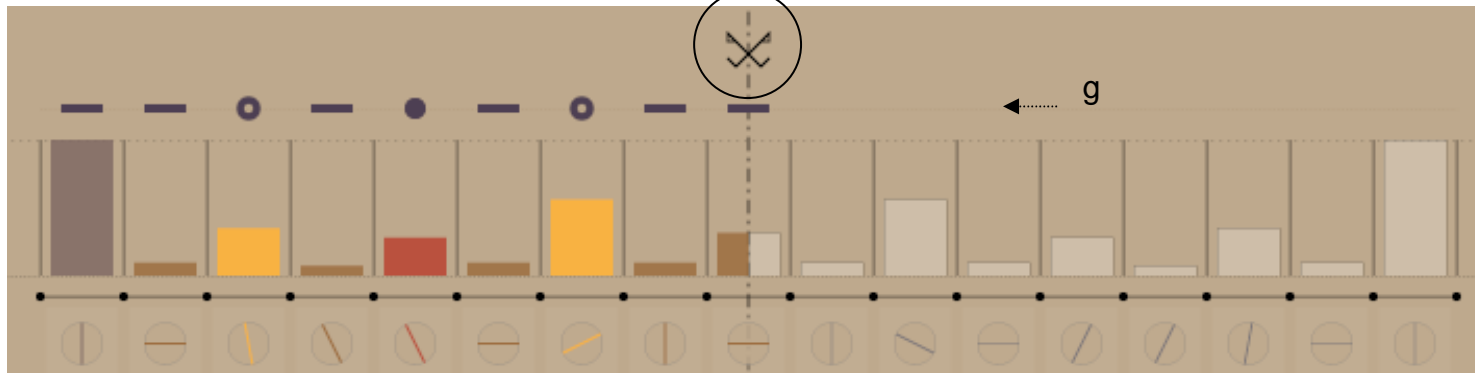
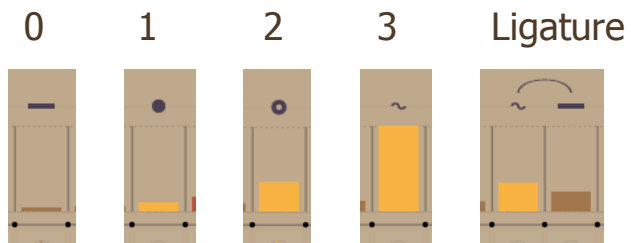
information

(f) With a symmetric composition, an axis icon is added, and the right side of the graphic contains whitish rectangles

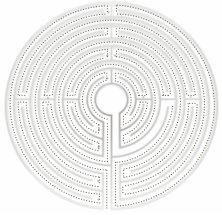
We deal with information about architecture

(g) Rhythms and moulding complexity :

this information can also be abstracted, and used for comparisons



from architectural modelling to Infovis :: benefits

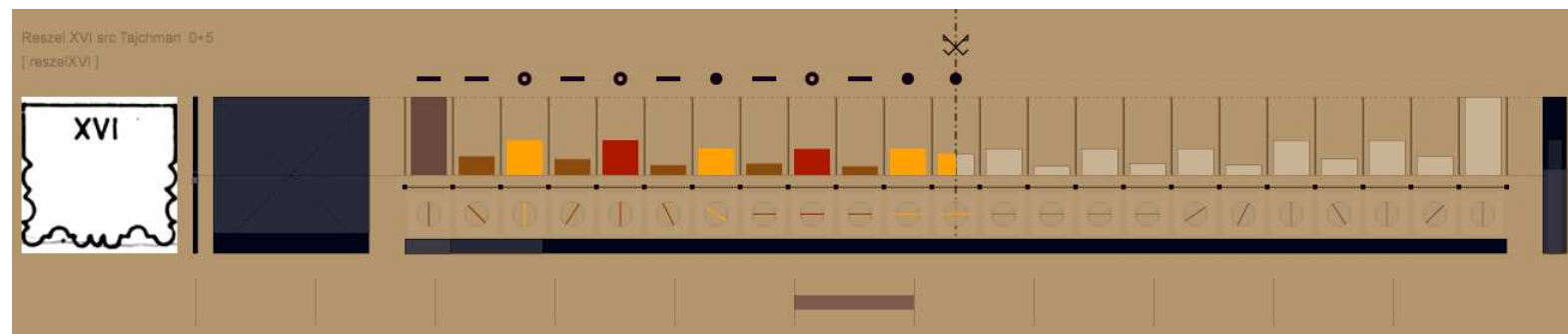
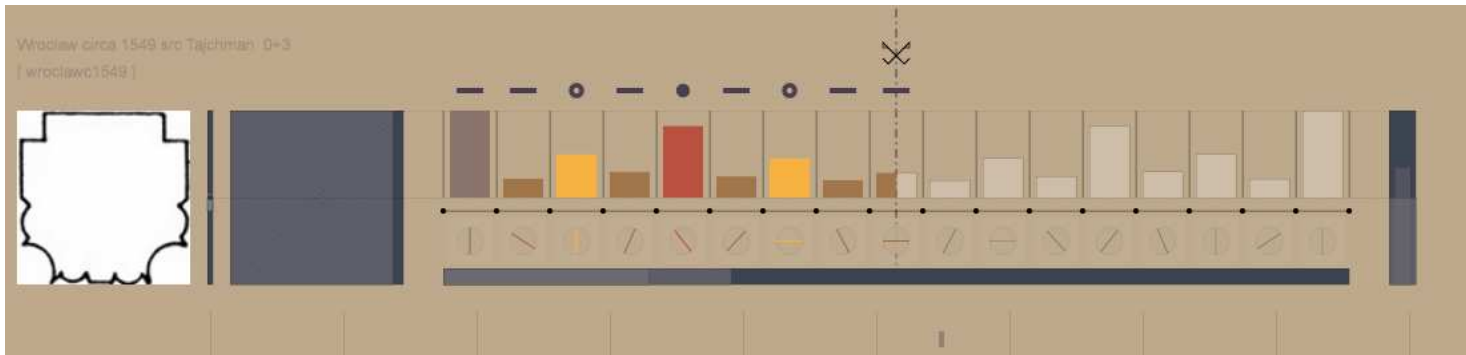
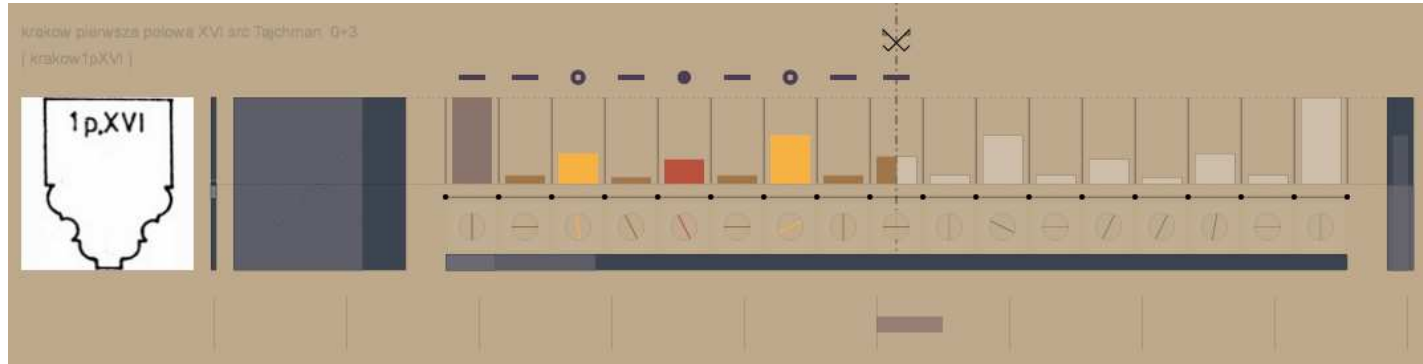


## Benefits of Infovis (in heritage architecture analysis)

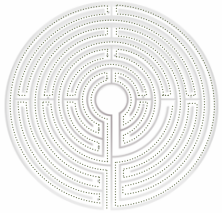
information

Spot any patterns ?

from architectural modelling to Infovis :: **benefits**



*"Analysing architectural mouldings with 3Dobject-independent metrics and encoding" [in] Proceedings CGVCVIP ISBN 978-972-8939-22-9 pp201-209 (aut.)*



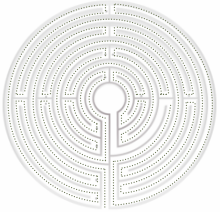
## Benefits of Infoviz (in heritage architecture analysis)

information

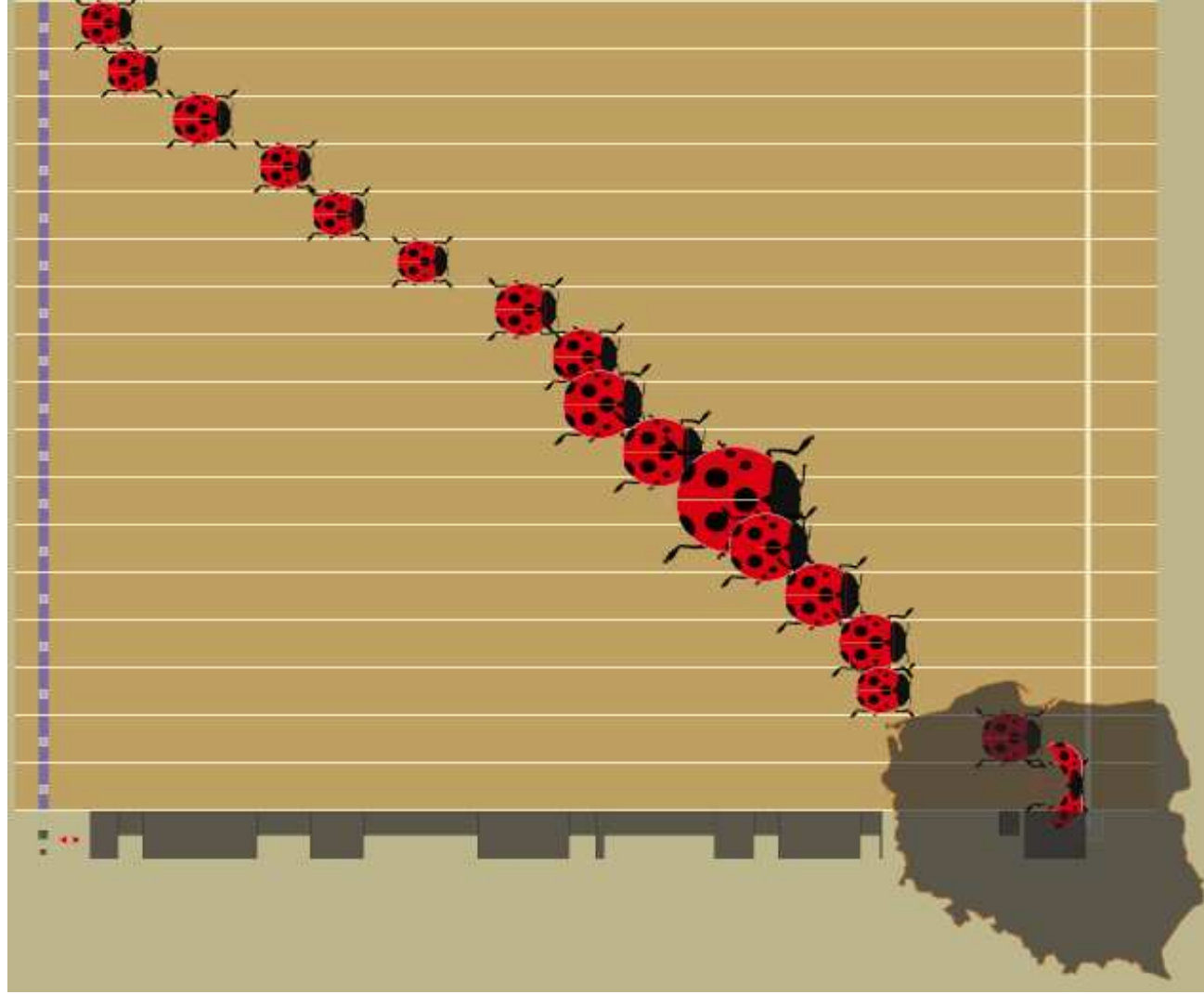
We deal with information about  
architecture

As in cartography\*, graphics we are  
concerned with can be targeted at  
communication or visualisation.

If targeting the latter, Infoviz concepts,  
methods and techniques can be relevant  
or at least inspiring.

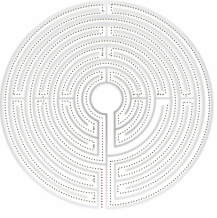


from architectural modelling to Infovius :: **benefits**

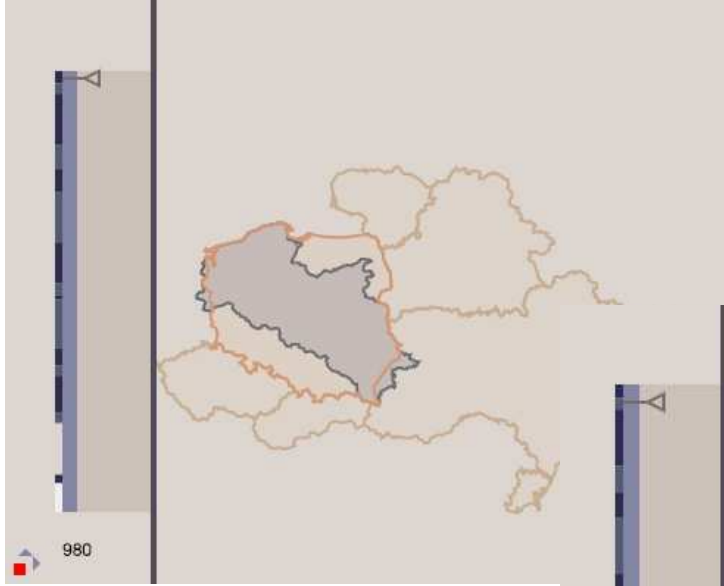
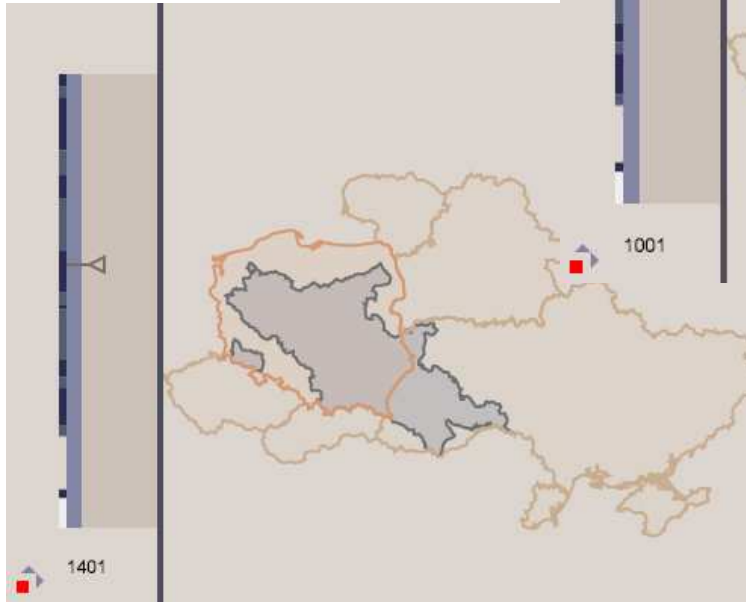


Benefits of Infovius (in heritage architecture analysis)

information

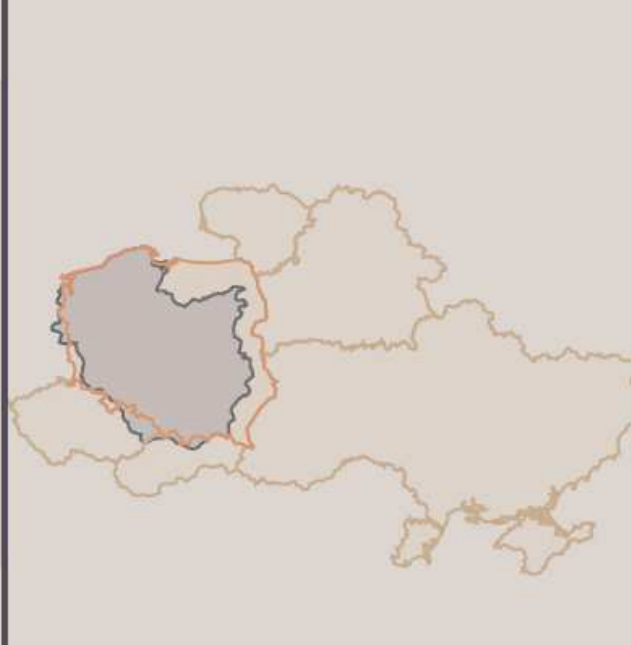


from architectural modelling to Infoviz :: **benefits**

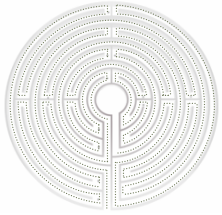


Benefits of Infoviz (in heritage architecture analysis)

information



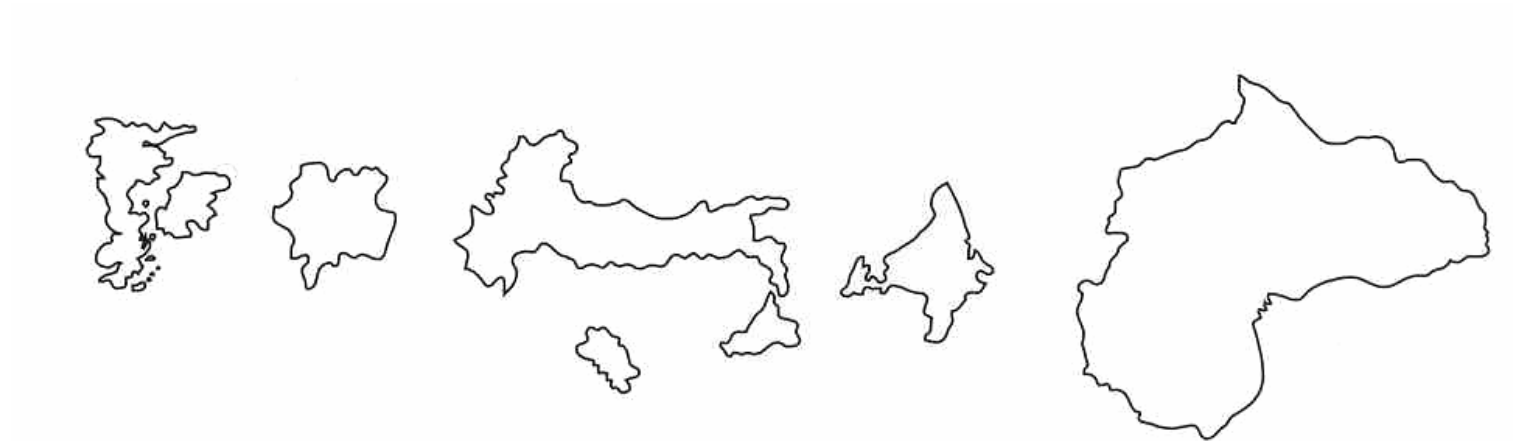


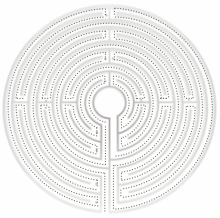


## Benefits of Infovis (in heritage architecture analysis)

evaluation

We produce graphics. A graphic, may it be 1D, 2D, 3D, may not be clearly understood.





## Benefits of Infoviz (in heritage architecture analysis)

evaluation

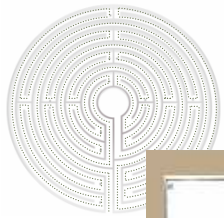
It is important to weigh users responses to graphics.

Among common practices in Infoviz is **evaluation** (of graphics).

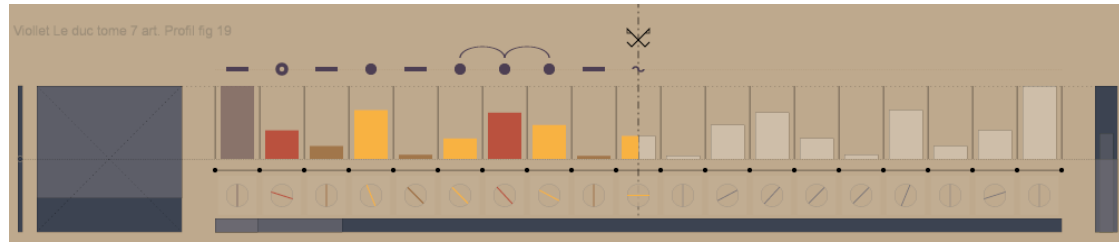
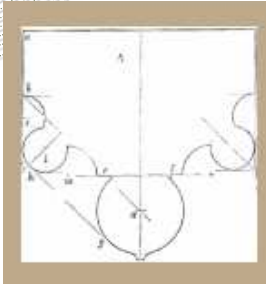
# Benefits of Infovis (in heritage architecture analysis)

evaluation

Pair matching test

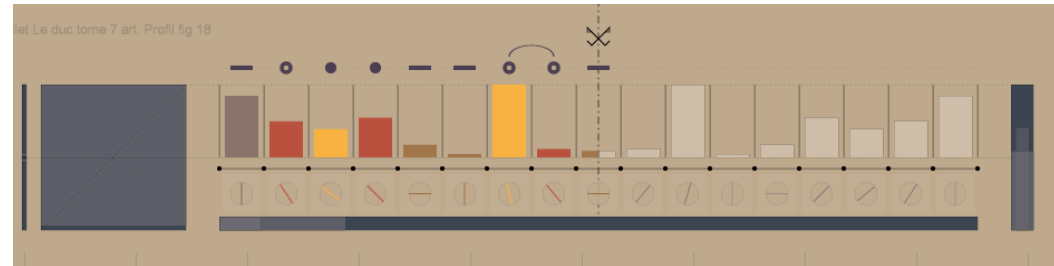


1

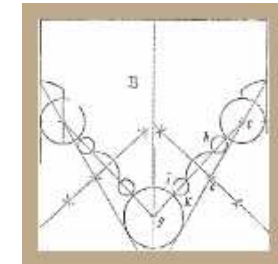


a

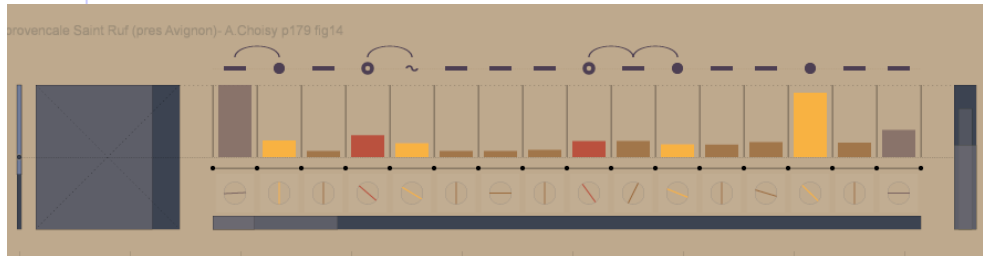
2



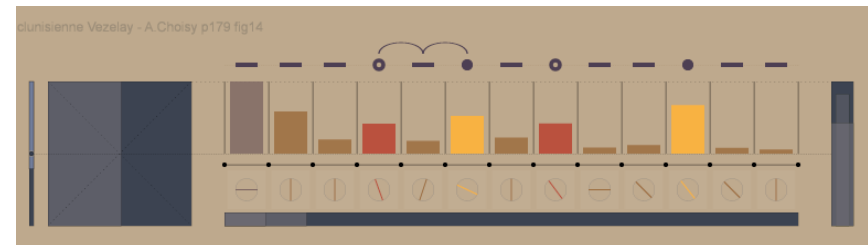
b



3

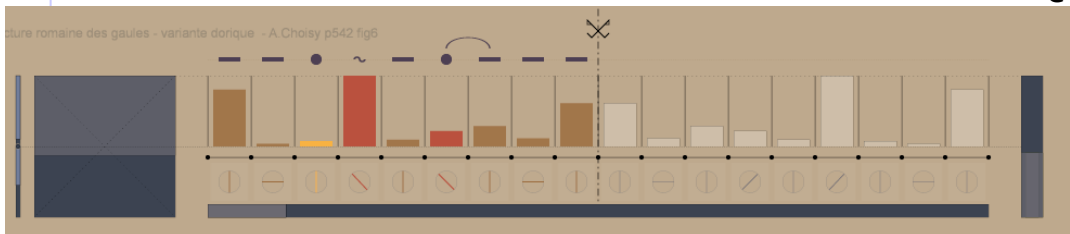


c

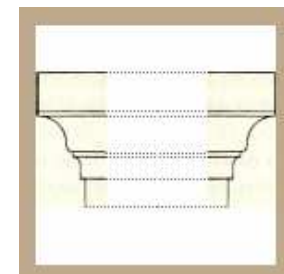


d

e

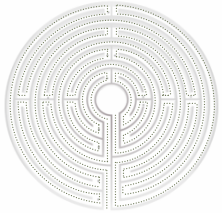


4



5

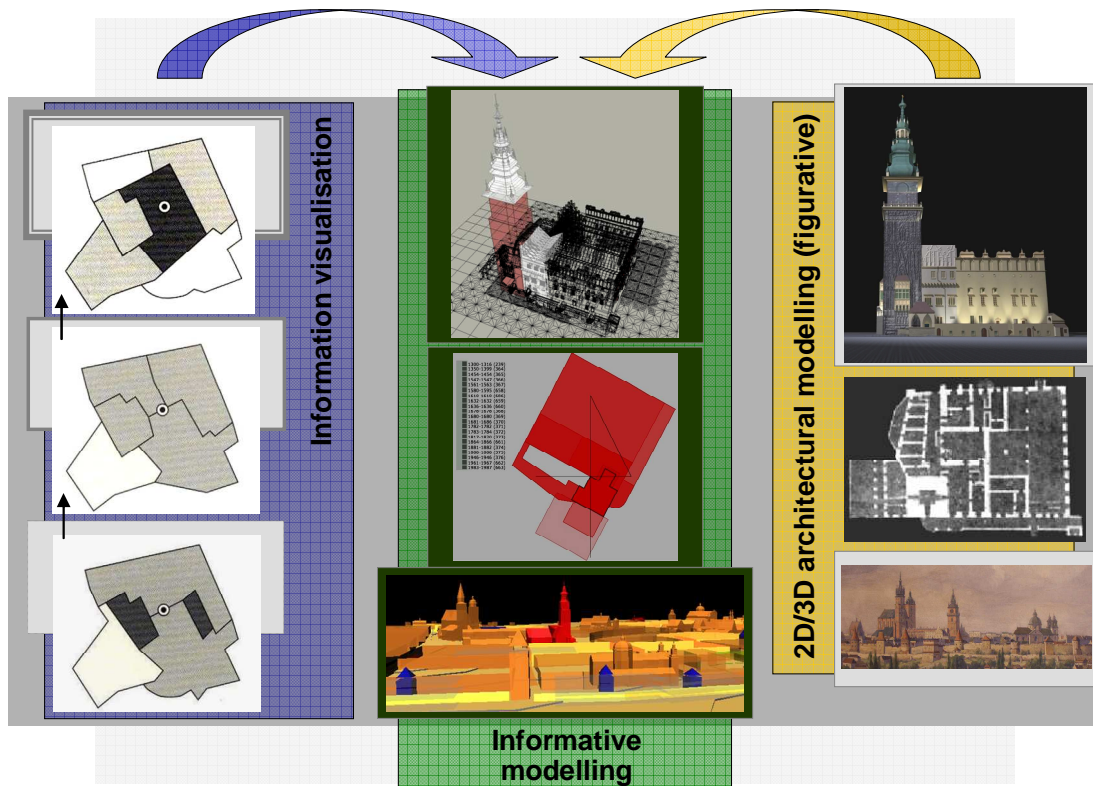
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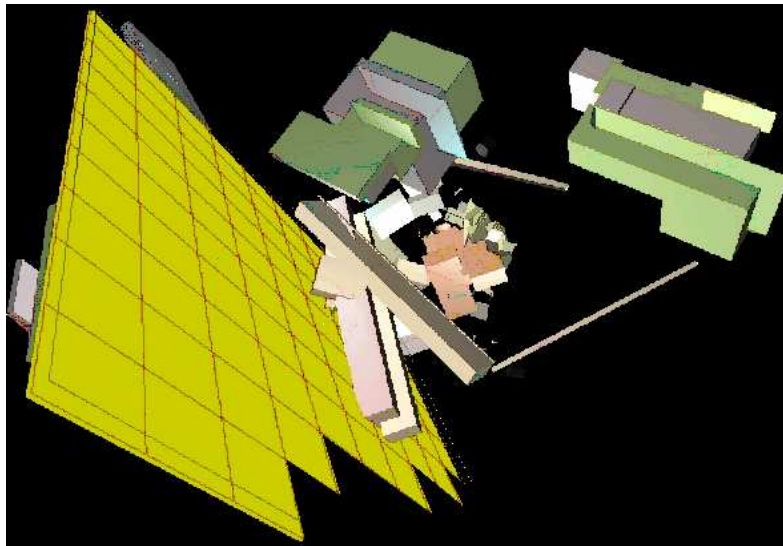
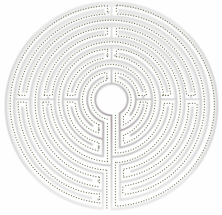
## The Informative modelling paradigm

A best practice grid

from architectural modelling to Infovis :: **informative modelling**



Our experiences are about bridging the gap between architectural modelling – with a tradition of figurative representation- and Infovis – with practices centred on abstraction and visual reasoning.



If a 2D/3D model does not  
produce a gain of insight  
into the underlying  
information -  
it should be considered  
worthless.

## The Informative modelling paradigm

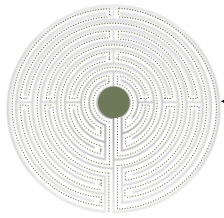
A best practice grid

Our experiences are about bridging the gap between architectural modelling – with a tradition of figurative representation- and Infovis – with practices centred on abstraction and visual reasoning.

This approach has been formalised through a grid of best practices:

14+1 rules.

[http://www.map.archi.fr/mia/journal/articles/vol1S/num1/bookMia\\_en.pdf](http://www.map.archi.fr/mia/journal/articles/vol1S/num1/bookMia_en.pdf)



## The Informative modelling paradigm



Key points learnt from experiences

Inspiration has to be captured wherever it hides



just about the same

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Szkolenie współfinansowane ze środków Unii Europejskiej  
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**Politechnika XXI wieku**

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