## We are Looking for Answers to Questions such as:

"Does the viewer understand the information that is contained in computer generated images?"

#### "How easy are they to be understood?"

"How do we have to prepare image information for different devices?"

> "What impact do virtual surroundings have on people?"

"How can we generate new applications from images?"

> "Is there any additional benefit on new possibilities of interaction?"

# About SFB-TRR 161

Transregional Interdisciplinary **Research Project** 

Subject of Research: **Ouantitative Methods for** Visual Computing

Funded by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) Since July 1, 2015

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About 40 scientists

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# Quantification in **Visual Computing**

Visions, Challenges and Activities of the SRB-TRR 161

TRANSREGIO PARTNERS

Universität Stuttgart















## Challenges of **Ubiquitous Technology**



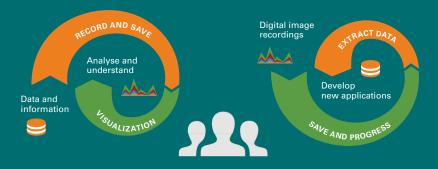
Smartphones take our holiday pictures, send us reminders of upcoming appointments, and help us find the way to a meeting point. Cars are learning to see, computer generated images entertain us in movies and video games, and we view new products online in 3D before we decide to purchase them.

In our daily environment, we see lots of information on displays—on our computer screens and mobile devices, on virtual shop windows as well as huge projection screens. Computer screens have become ubiquitous in our private life as well as in research, and industry. Due to technological progress, it has become possible to process and generate a large amount of data.

Images play an important role in this development. On the one hand they make it possible to present data in an optimum way, e.g. when results of complex computer calculation can be demonstrated as a film or picture. On the other hand we can gain information for new technologies from digital images. For instance, camera systems in modern cars warn drivers about unexpected obstacles and thereby potentially prevent accidents.

Today's society requests quick comprehension of a large amount of data. Thus computer controlled processing and generating of images and visual information gains more and more importance. The young science of visual computing deals with this challenge.

#### What is Visual Computing?



### Visual Computing in Science, **Industry and Daily Life**

Visualization of generated data and simulated computation, virtual maps and tours or visual effects in films and on TV-visual computing is present in science, industry and our daily lives. Some of the main topics of the SFB-TRR 161 are:



Virtual images of computing data and simulation



Virtual surroundings and landscapes, such as for flight simulation



mages – for driver assistance systems or surveillance systems

Interactive analysis of data collections or studies



Image information on mobile devices



3D town models for urban planning, navigation systems or for use in tourism

# Ouantification – in Order to Make Quality and Applicability Measurable

and applications.

An often computing cation Scientists



In recent vears visual computing has managed to establish its own faculty where computer scientists, engineers psychologists develop efficient methods, techniques, and

»So far an often neglected aspect in visual computing research is guantification. Only quantified methods can be applied effectively. Our research community will close this gap.«

> — Prof. Daniel Weiskopf Spokesperson of the SFB-TRR 161

nealected aspect in visua quantifi using guantification can the methods be applied effectively of the SFB-TRR 161 work

measurability on determination and applicability of available them method to adapt to the requirements of different applications and users

#### For this the SFB-TRR 161



.. performs specific user tests.

analyzes eye-tracking studies,



optimizes approaches for interactive visualisation.



explores possibilities of new interaction.



takes physiological measurements



and develops models and algorithms.