Automatic Annotation Synchronizing with Textual Description for Visualization

Chufan Lai, Zhixian Lin, Ruike Jiang, Yun Han, Can Liu, Xiaoru Yuan

Proceedings of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems



微博事件可视化

Xiaoru Yuan, Department of Intelligent Science and Technology, Peking University. PKU Visualization and Visual Analytics Group

北京大学可视化与可视分析研究组 PRU Visual Analysis Group ualization, Computer Graphics, Interaction Design, High-dimensional data



VisOPKU



Ruike Jiang, Department of Intelligent Science and Technology, Peking University. PKU Visualization and Visual Analytics Group.

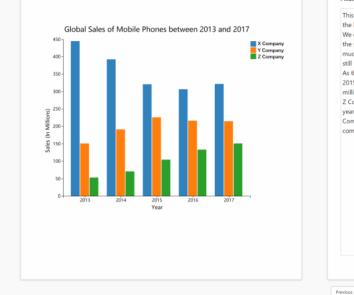


Yun Han, Department of Intelligent Science and Technology, Peking University. PKU Visualization and Visual Analytics Group.



Can Liu, Department of Intelligent Science and Technology, Peking University. PKU Visualization and Visual Analytics Group.

Vis-Annotator



Vis-Annotator

Please input a description:

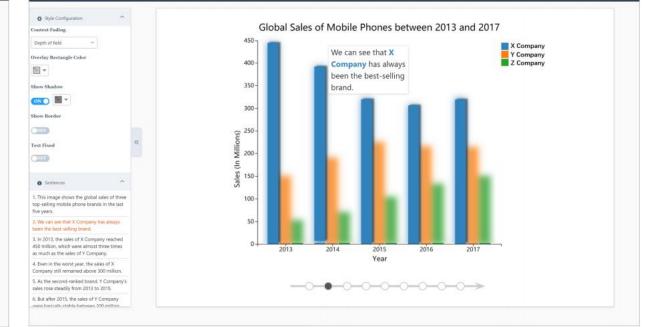
This image shows the global sales of three top-selling mobile phone brands in the last five years. We can see that X Company has always been the best-selling brand. In 2013, Vis-Annotator

Next

the sales of X Company reached 450 million, which were almost three times as much as the sales of Y Company. Even in the worst year, the sales of X Company still remained above 300 million.

As the second-ranked brand, Y Company's sales rose steadily from 2013 to 2015. But after 2015, the sales of Y Company were basically stable between 200 million and 250 million.

Z Company, on the other hand, shows a rapidly growing trend in the last five years. The sales of Z Company in 2017 were almost as good as the sales of Y Company in 2013. It suggests that Z Company may become a strong competitor to Y Company in the mobile phone market in the near future.



(a) Upload

(b) Fine-Tune

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9SkGmdW4y-o

https://vimeo.com/361162531

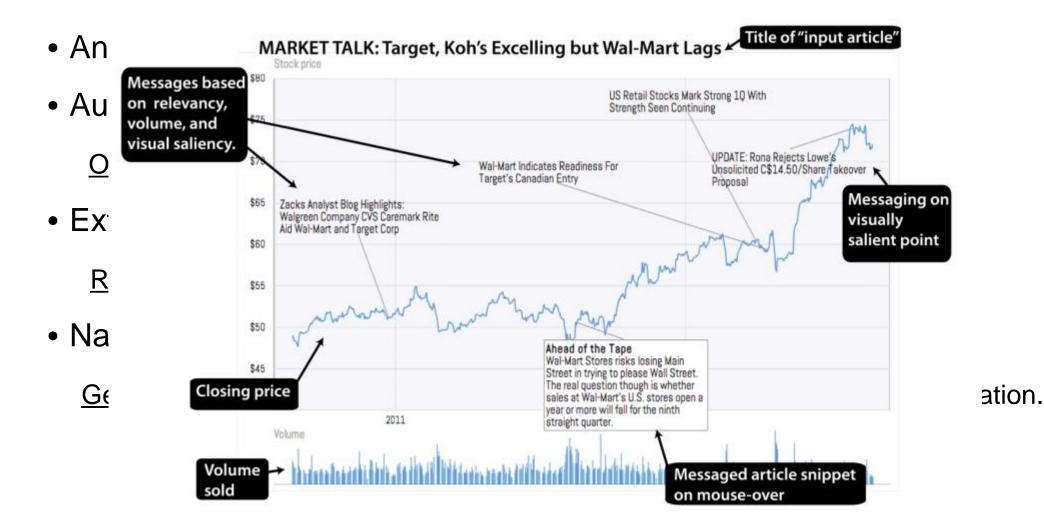
Motivation

• As the <u>visualization becomes more complicated</u>, it becomes <u>boring and time-</u> <u>consuming</u> for audiences to understand descriptions of a visualization.

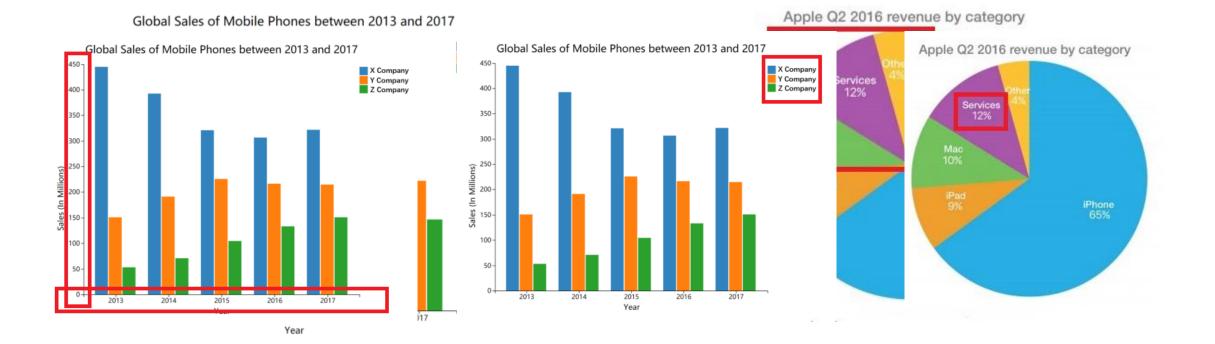
• Due to limited <u>short-term memory</u>, the audiences must frequently switch between the description and the image.

• Automatic annotation can free the presenter's work.

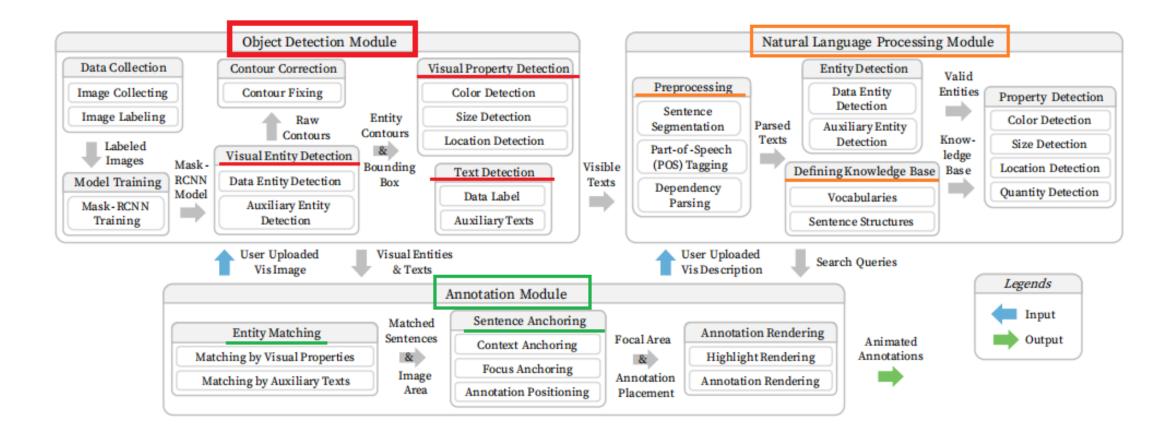
Related Work



Data Entity: rectangles, circles, and sectors Auxiliary Entity: axes, legneds, and data labels



Three Major Modules



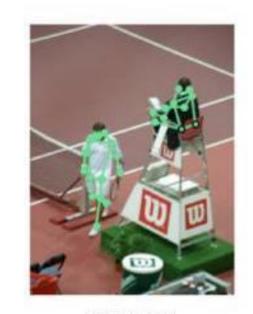
Visual Entity Detection



物体检测 Object Detection



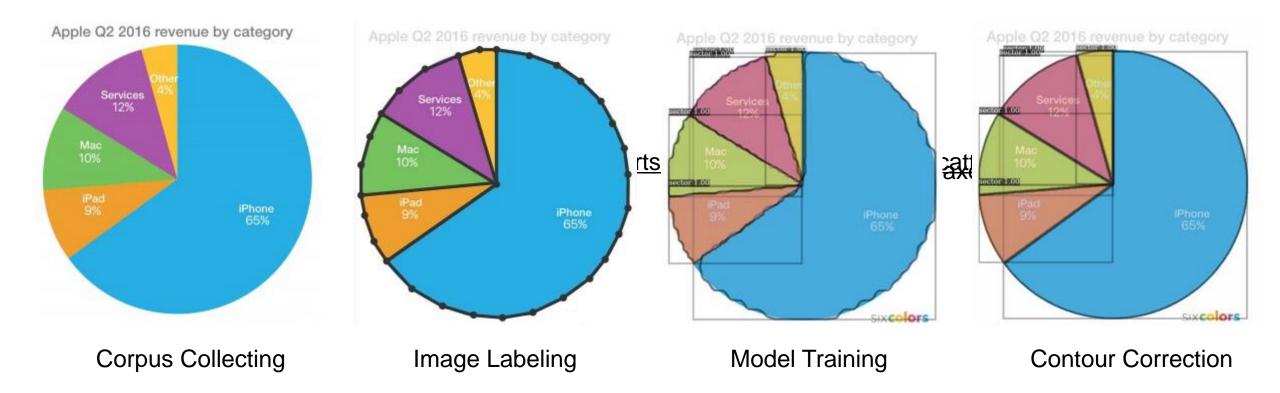
实例分割 Instance Segmentation



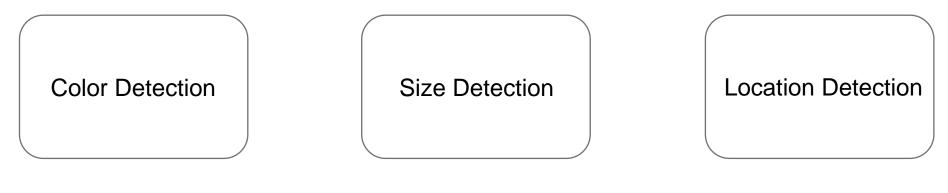
Asine

Mask R-CNN

Visual Entity Detection

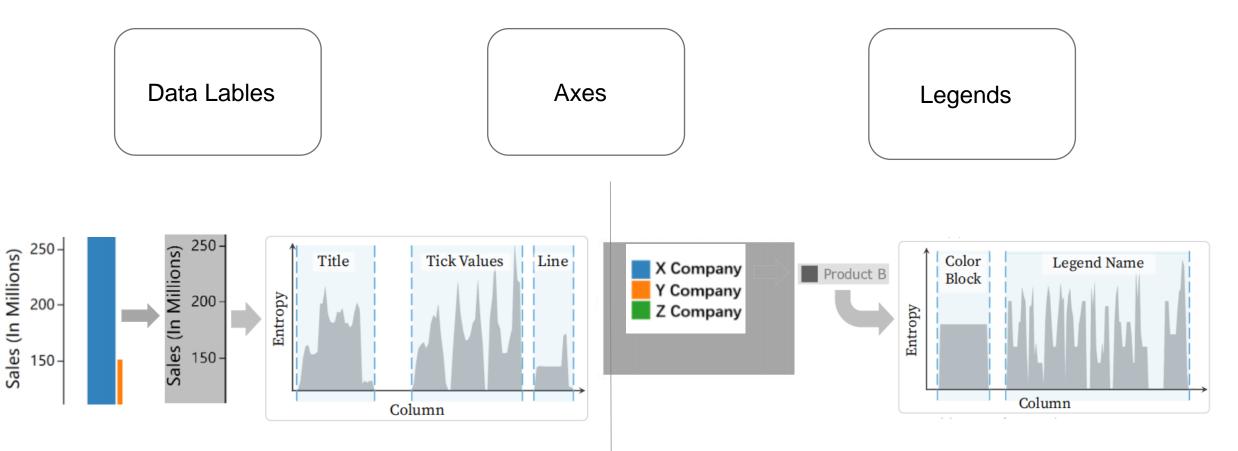


Visual Property Detection



HSV color space ——> 11 colors(• • • area,.X.range, and Y-range the position of centroid

Text Detection(Tesseract-OCR)

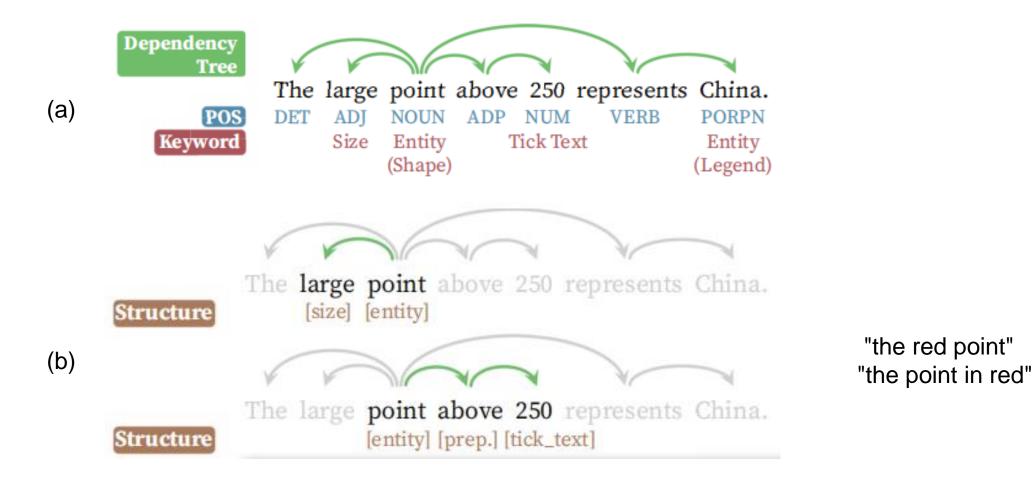


Processing(SpaCy)

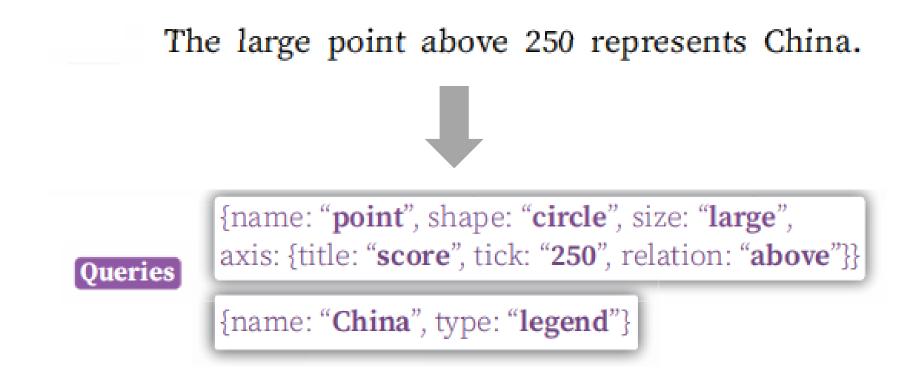


Defining Knowledge Base

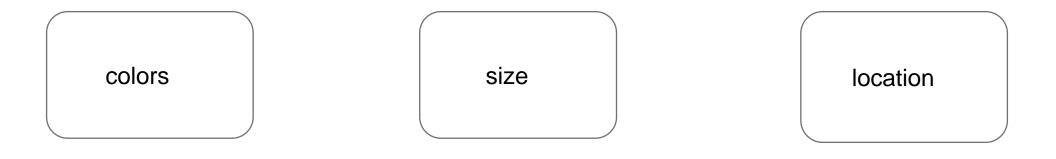
standard vocabulary, synonyms vocabulary, structure library



• Entity Detection



Property Detection

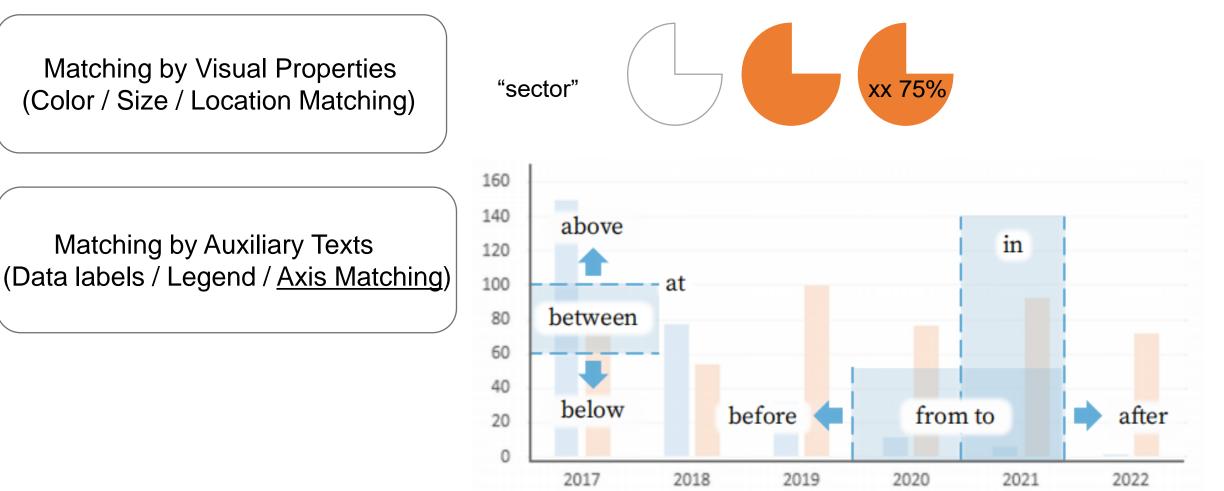


"red", "orange", "brown", "yellow"...." "large", "small", "long"....

"middle", "top", "bottom"....

Annotation

• Entity Matching(shape, a data label, or a legend name(NLP))



"below 2014" (numerical) vs. "before 2014" (ordinal)

Annotation

- Sentence Anchoring (collision detection)
- Annotation Rendering

O Style Configuration

Context Fading

Depth of field

Show Shadow

Show Border

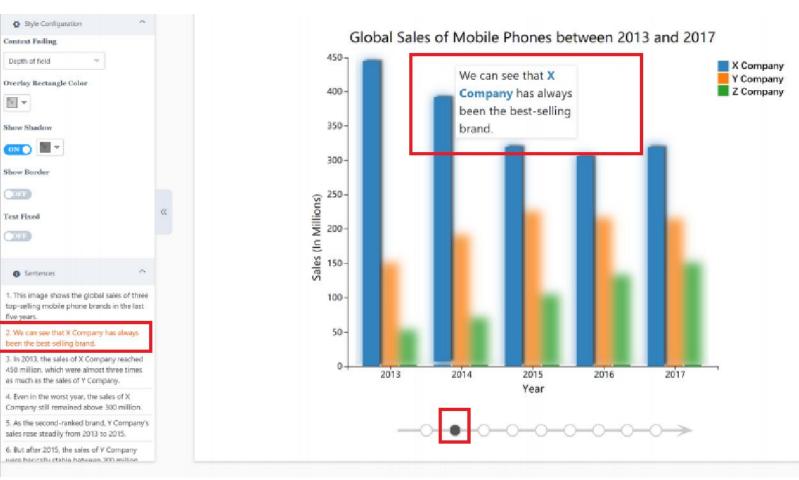
Text Fixed

five years.

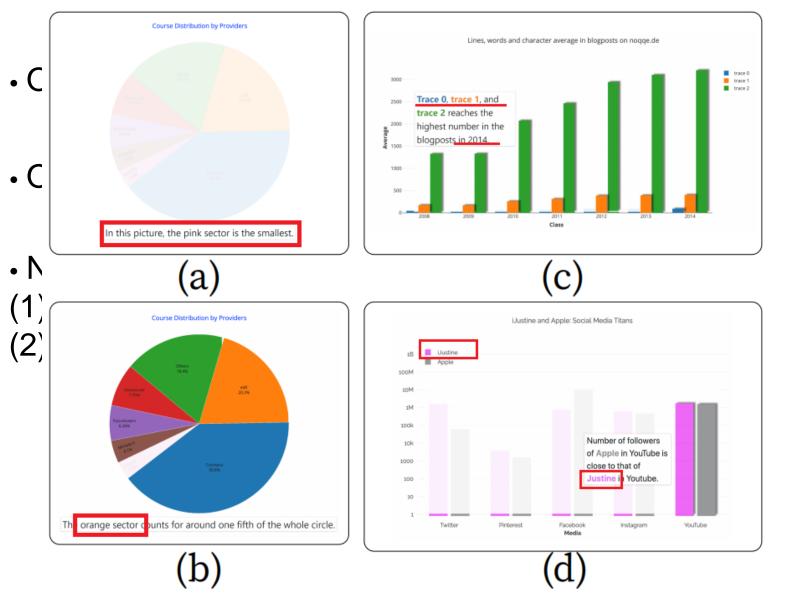
Sentences

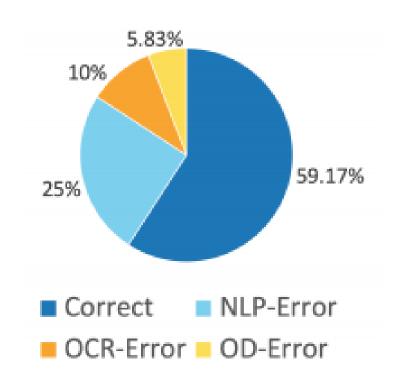
0N) -

1 -



Evaluation





Pros

1. Automatic annotation is a new research perspective and cut-in point.

2. There is not much knowledge in other fields.

3. Point out the reason of automatic annotation error.

Cons

Automatic annotation has limitations in more complex visualizations.

Thanks!