

Data Visualization in Publications and Presentations

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Minli Qiu

I. Principle

"KISS" - Keep It Simple Stupid

Just because you can, doesn't mean you should.

Problem: they often are superfluous, or results in plots that have too high of information density

Solution: Use the minimal complexity that you need to make the point you are trying to make

Particularly important for presentations: <u>Your audience usually has little time to process.</u>

I. Principle

➤ A few examples

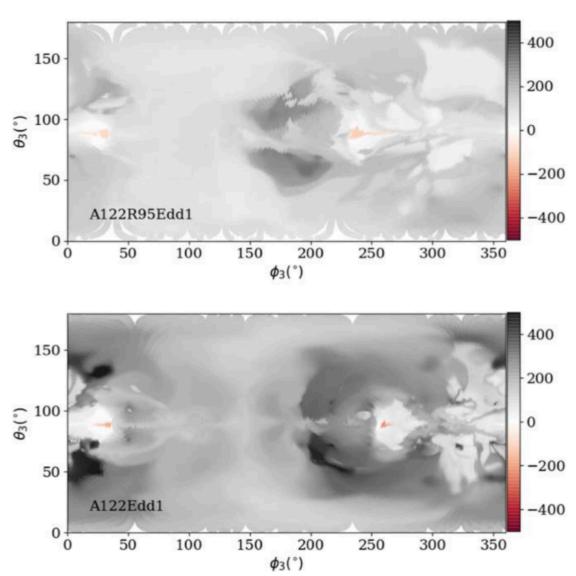


Figure 14. Angular distribution of radial velocity $v_{\rm r,3}$ relative to the collision point for all of the gas from $\approx 5r_{\rm s}$ to the collision point. Here θ_3 and ϕ_3 are the polar and azimuthal angles relative to the collision in the ranges $0-\pi$ and $0-2\pi$, respectively. The negative $v_{\rm r,3}$ corresponds to the injected streams, and the positive $v_{\rm r,3}$ is normal to the sphere and pointed outward, representing the outflowing gas. The upper panel shows the distribution for A122R95Edd1 at t'=0.52. The lower panel shows the distribution for A122Edd1 at t'=0.45, roughly the same time after collision.

I. Principle

➤ A few examples

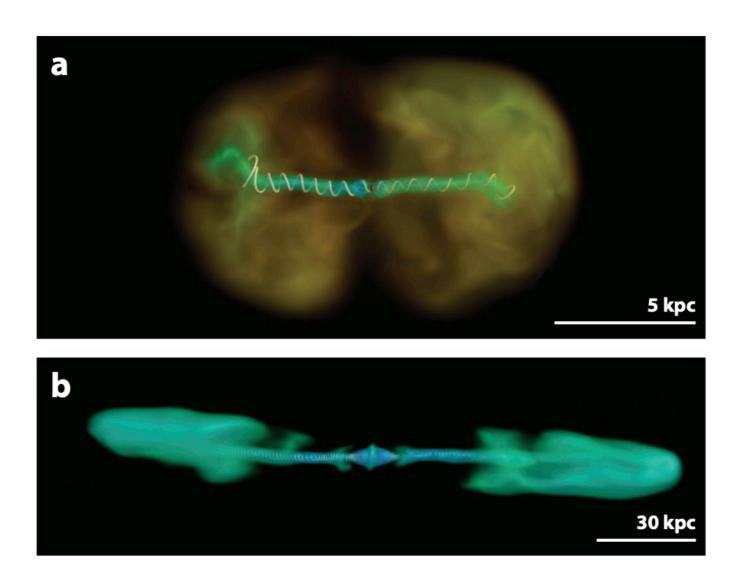
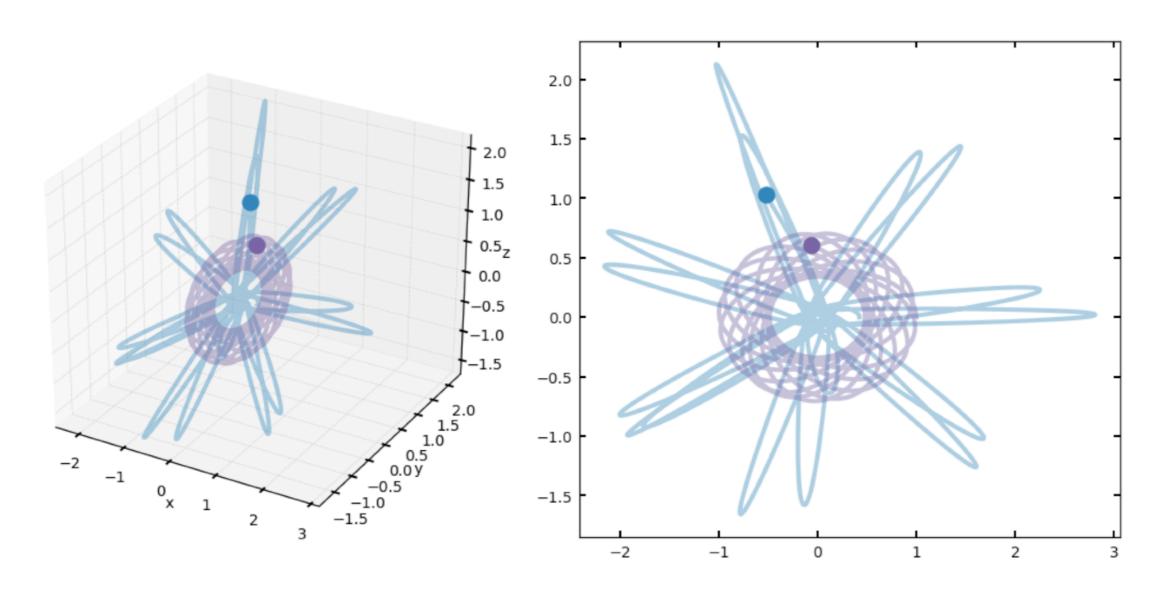


Figure 8

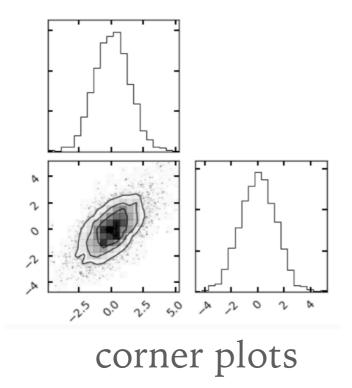
(a) Low-power AGN jets (blue-green) succumb to global magnetic instabilities, stall within their host galaxies, and inflate quasi-spherical cavities (yellow). (b) High-power jets maintain their stability, leave their host galaxies, and form strong backflows. Thus, magnetic instabilities can be the key to resolving a 40-year-long puzzle on the cause of the Fanaroff & Riley (1974) morphological dichotomy of AGNs (Tchekhovskoy & Bromberg 2016).

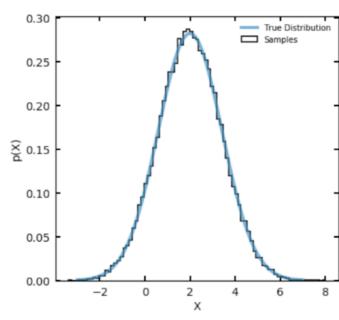
➤ 2D/3D plots



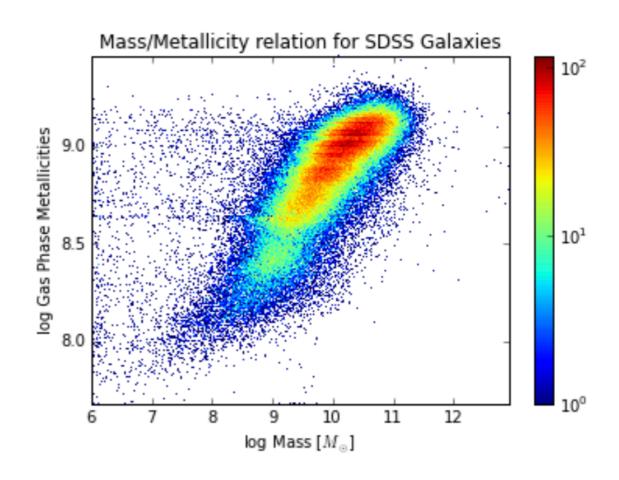
Example: Binary system orbital dynamics

> Sampling









Example: SDSS galaxies

Color plots

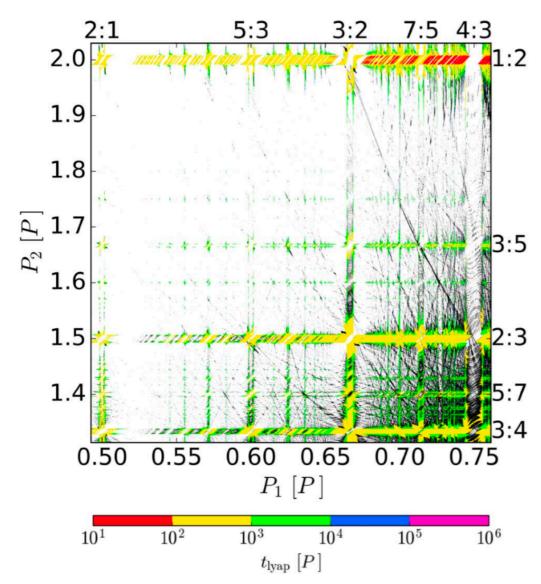


Figure 13. The predicted Lyapunov times, based on overlapping secondary resonances. For two secondaries from the same 2BR crossing, the prediction is color coded; but for two secondaries from different 2BR crossings, we are unable to make a prediction, and those overlaps are colored black.

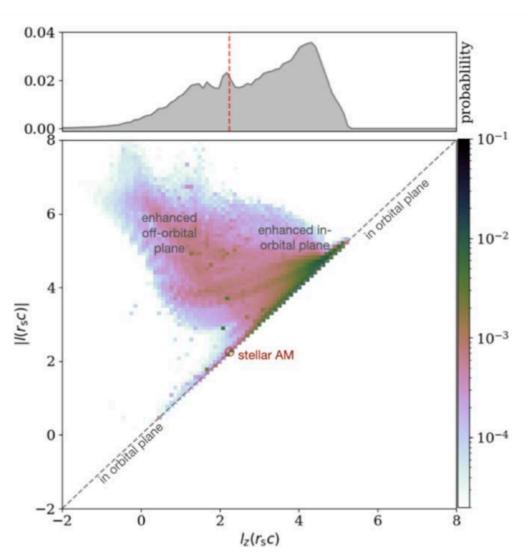
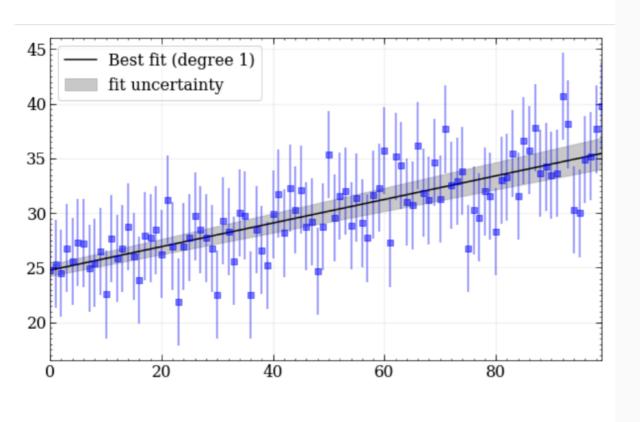


Figure 20. Downstream gas angular momentum distribution from A122Edd1 at t=0.3. We only show gas with a positive radial velocity relative to the collision point $v_{r,3}>0$. The top panel shows the (mass-weighted) angular momentum l_z distribution projected to the orbital plane. The red vertical line labels the original stellar debris stream angular momentum. The bottom panel shows the distribution of total angular momentum magnitude |l| and projected angular momentum l_z . The red circle shows the original stellar stream value, and the gray dashed line shows the angular momentum within the orbital plane.

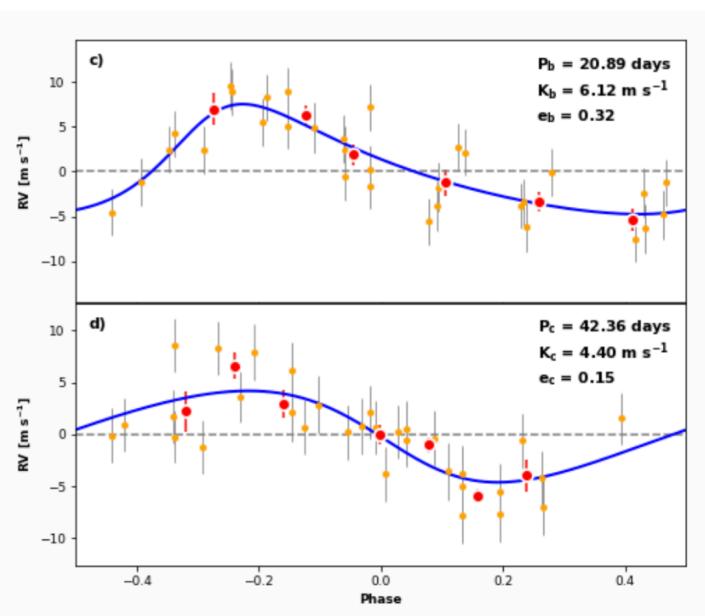
Example: Resonance overlapping

Example: Downstream gas a.m. distribution

➤ Uncertainty Visualization



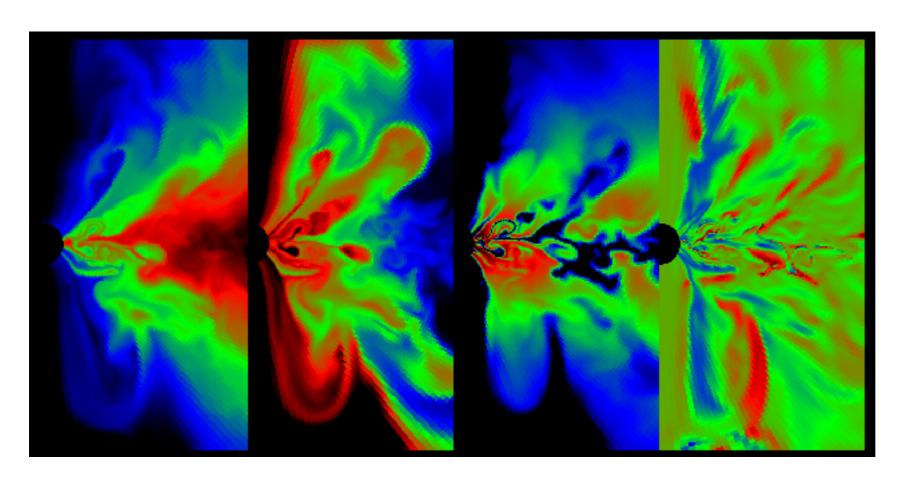
Example: Linear regression



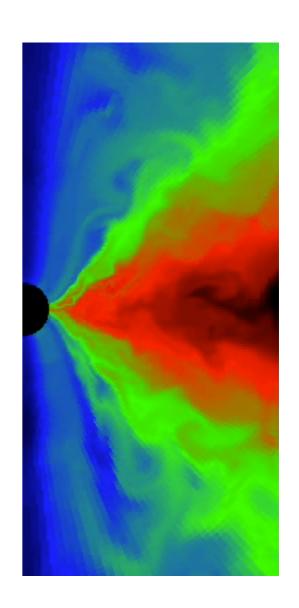
Example: Fitting RV data

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➤ Movies



non-radiative accretion flows



Example: MRI

Communications Visualization



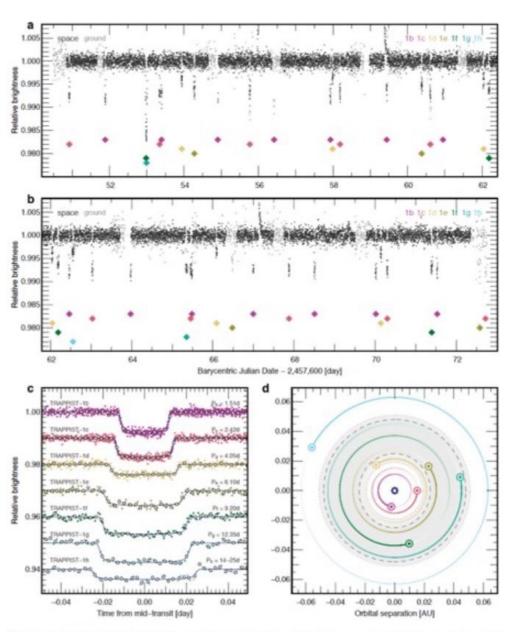
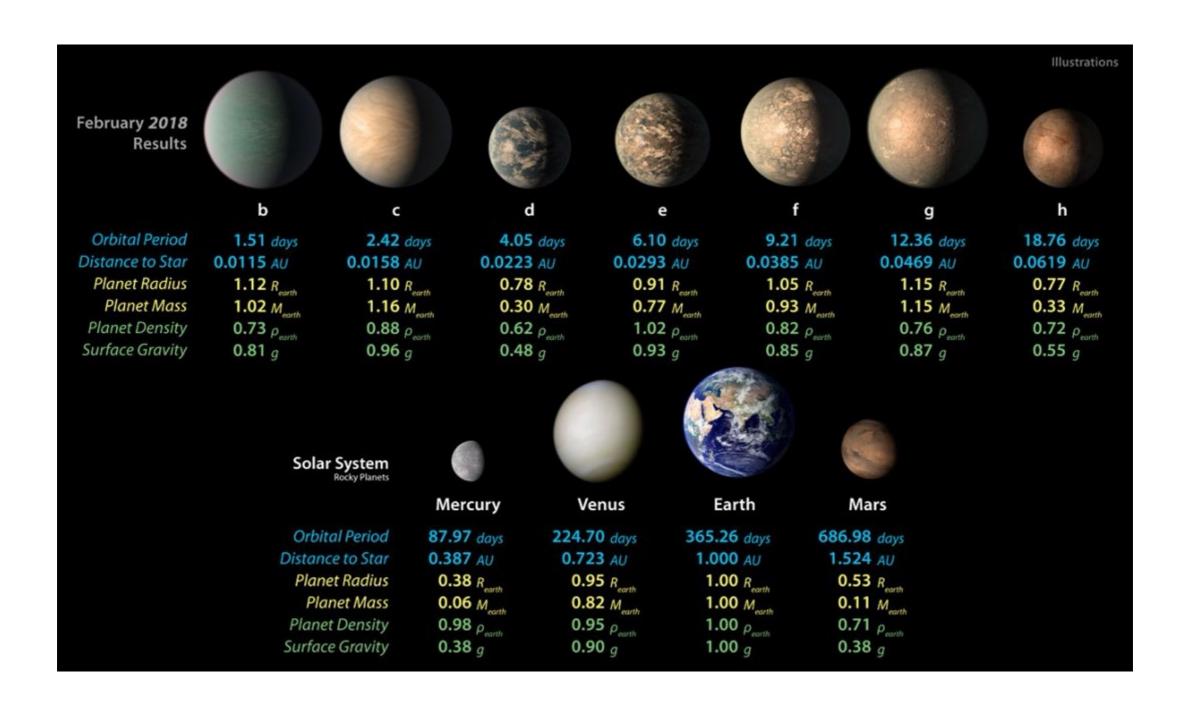
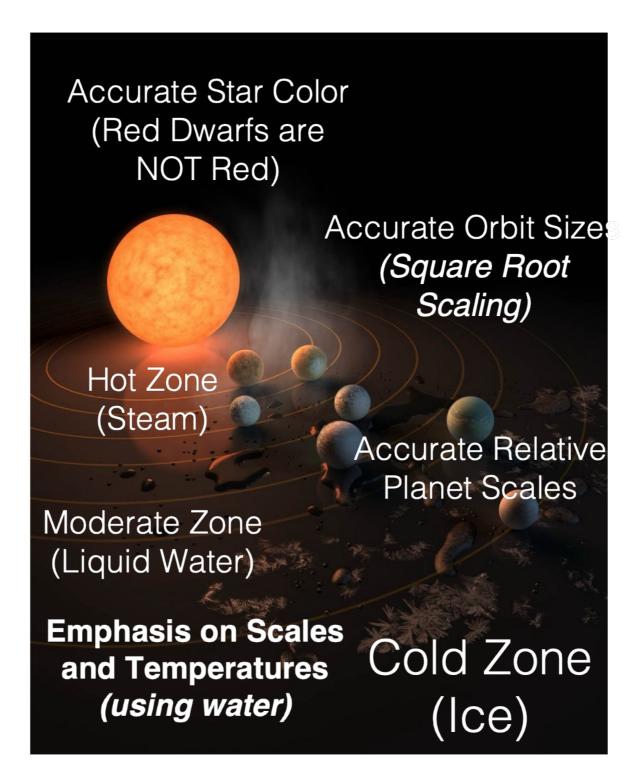


Figure 1 | The TRAPPIST-1 system as seen by Spitzer. a and b. Spitzer photometric measurements (dark points) resulting from the nearly-continuous observation of the star from 19 September to 10 October 2016. The ground-based measurements (binned per 5 min for

➤ Communications Visualization



Communications Visualization



III. Visualization Tools

- > Python: Matplotlib / Seaborn
- ➤ PowerBI / Tableau / Matlab
- ➤ AI: GPT4 / Claude3 / Midjourney

