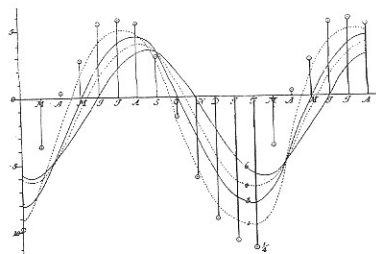
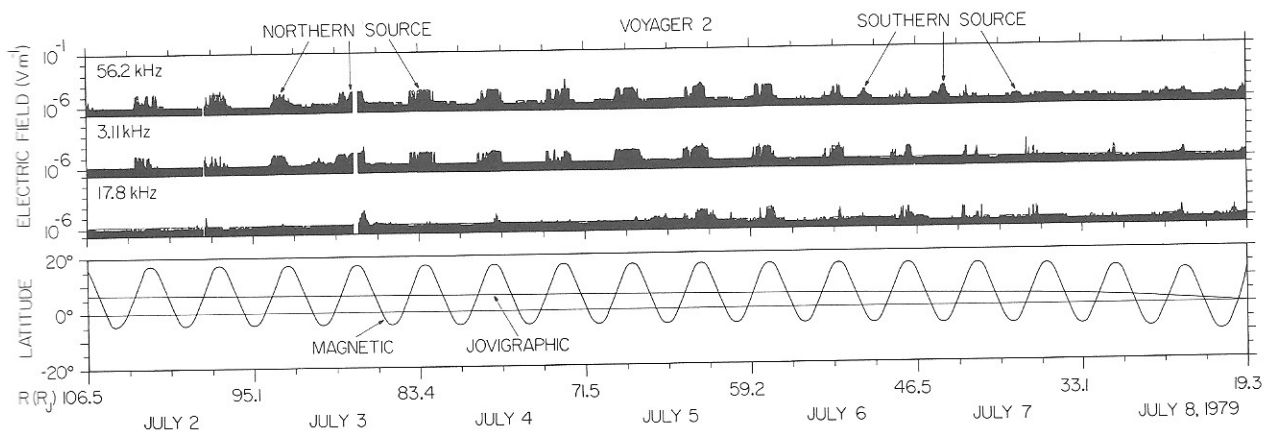


It was not until the late 1700s that time-series charts began to appear in scientific writings. This drawing of Johann Heinrich Lambert, one of a long series, shows the periodic variation in soil temperature in relation to the depth under the surface. The greater the depth, the greater the time-lag in temperature responsiveness. Modern graphic designs showing time-series periodicities differ little from those of Lambert, although the data bases are far larger.



J. H. Lambert, *Pyrometrie* (Berlin, 1779).



This plot of radio emissions from Jupiter is based on data collected by Voyager 2 in its pass close by the planet in July 1979. The radio intensity increases and decreases in a ten-hour cycle as Jupiter rotates. Maximum intensity occurs when the Jovian north magnetic pole is tipped toward the spacecraft, indicating a northern hemisphere source. A southern source was detected on July 7, as the spacecraft neared the equatorial plane. The horizontal scale shows the distance of the spacecraft from the planet measured in terms of Jupiter radii (R). Note the use of dual labels on the horizontal to indicate both the date and distance from Jupiter. The entire bottom panel also serves to label the horizontal scale, describing the changing orientation of the spacecraft relative to Jupiter as the planet is approached. The multiple time-series enforce not only comparisons within each series over time (as do all time-series plots) but also comparisons between the three different sampled radio bands shown. This richly multivariate display is based on 453,600 instrument samples of eight bits each. The resulting 3.6 million bits were reduced by peak and average processing to the 18,900 points actually plotted on the graphic.

D. A. Gurnett, W. S. Kurth, and F. L. Scarf, "Plasma Wave Observations Near Jupiter: Initial Results from Voyager 2," *Science* 206 (November 23, 1979), 987-991; and letter from Donald A. Gurnett to Edward R. Tufte, June 27, 1980.