

Visual Explanations by Edward Tufte (1997)

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Specifically Chapter 2: Visual and Statistical Thinking: Displays of Evidence for Making Decisions

Visualization as Life or Death

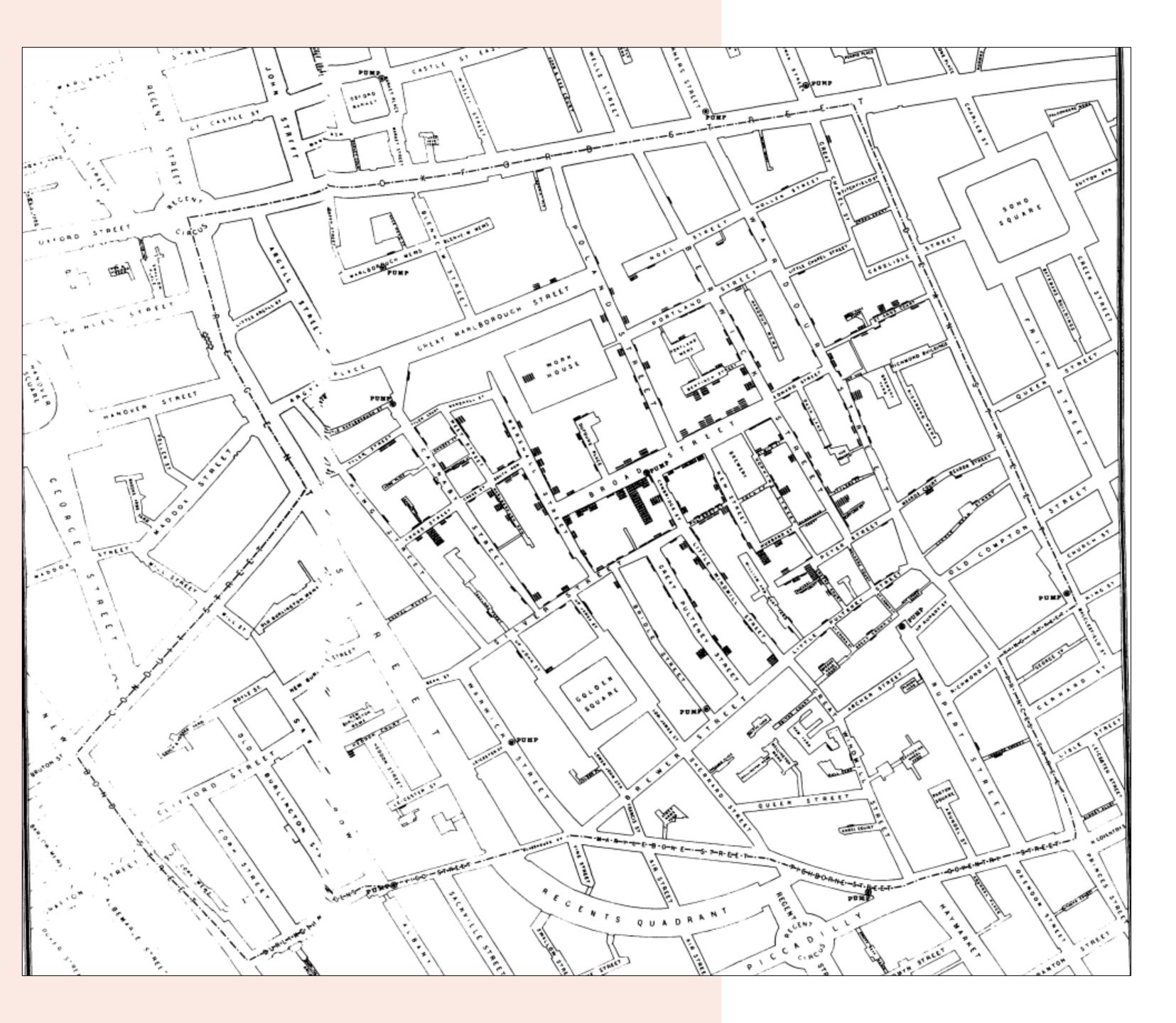
Tufte explores the magnitude of how important visualizing information can be, specifically through visuals developed to:

- 1. Stop a Cholera Outbreak in 1854
- 2. Launch the Challenger Shuttle in 1986

Cholera in 1854

Within 10 days, more than 500 casualties occurred in a few block radius in London (specifically Broad St.)

- At the time, Cholera was not known to be a waterborne illness
- Testing the water yielded no suspicious impurities
 - Causal bacteria discovered in 1886
- Visualization (and paper)
 provided the evidence to act



Cholera Outbreak

John Snow plotted the deaths of cholera in a spatial map of Broad Street

- Bars frequency of deaths
- Dots well pumps

Cholera in 1854: Tufte's Analysis

Snow was effective because he followed a causal theory through visualization

What: Data &

Derived

Data

- Deaths from cholera during an outbreak in London in 1854
- Water pump Locations

Derived:

Residences of victims

Why: Tasks

- Explore spatial relationships of cholera death
- Identify epicenter of the outbreak (Broad Street)

How: Encode

 Number of deaths per residence drawn as proportional bars

Scale

- From zero to tens of deaths per residence
- Graph becomes busy if the number of deaths is too large

Challenger in 1986

On January 28, 1986, the Challenger space shuttle took off from Cape Canaveral, FL and exploded killing all 7 astronauts onboard.

- Reasoning was rubber O-rings malfunction due to cold weather
- Engineers who were aware of issue were unable to convince powers to postpone launch
 - Evidence clear but not communicated effectively
 - Needed to answer: in relation to what?

HISTORY OF O-RING DAMAGE ON SRM FIELD JOINTS Top View Total Heat Cross Sectional View Perimeter Affected Clacking Nominal Max Erosion Affected Length Depth Dia. Location (in.) (deg) (in.) (in.) (in.) (deg) 61A LH Center Field** 61A LH CENTER FIELD** 22A 22A 15A 15B 15B 36. -- 66 None NONE NONE None NONE d:388 NONE 51C LH Forward Field** 5.25 58.75 163 354 354 4.25 0.010 154.0 0.280 51C RH Center Field (prim)*** 51C RH Center Field (sec)*** 0.038 None 130.0 45.0 0.280 29.50 410 RH Forward Field 0.028 110.0 0.280 275 3.00 None 41C LH Aft Field* 11A 10A None 0.040 Mone 217.0 0.280 None None 418 LH Forward Field 351 14.50 0.280 3.00 STS-2 RH Aft Field 0.053 116.0 0.280

*Hot gas path detected in putty. Indication of heat on O-ring, but no damage. **Soot behind primary O-ring.

***Soot behind primary O-ring, heat affected secondary O-ring.

Clocking location of leak check port - 0 deg.

OTHER SRM-15 FIELD JOINTS HAD NO BLOWHOLES IN PUTTY AND NO SOOT NEAR OR BEYOND THE PRIMARY O-RING.

SRM-22 FORWARD FIELD JOINT HAD PUTTY PATH TO PRIMARY O-RING, BUT NO O-RING EROSION AND NO SOOT BLOWBY. OTHER SRM-22 FIELD JOINTS HAD NO BLOWHOLES IN PUTTY.

BLOW BY HISTORY		HISTORY	OF O		MPERATURES
O 2 CASE JOINTS (80°), (110°) ARC	MOTOR	MBT	AMB	O-RING	WIND
O MUCH WORSE VISUALLY THAN SRM-22	om-+	68	36	47	10 MPH
	DM-2	76	45	52	10 mp4
SRM 12 BLOW-BY	Qm - 3	72.5	40	48	10 mp4
0 2 CASE JOINTS (30-40°)	Qm-4	76	48	51	10 MPH
	SRM-15	52	64	53	10 MPH
SRM-13 A, 15, 16A, 18, 23A 24A	5RM-22	77	78	75	10 MPH
O NOZZLE BLOW-BY	SRM-25	55	26	29 27	10 MPH 25 MPH

O-Ring Damage

Tables used to convey that O-Ring damage was present in testing.

Second table designed to convince launch temperature matters.

Challenger Shuttle Viz: Tufte's Analysis

Not enough focus on the problem identified

Data not as a story

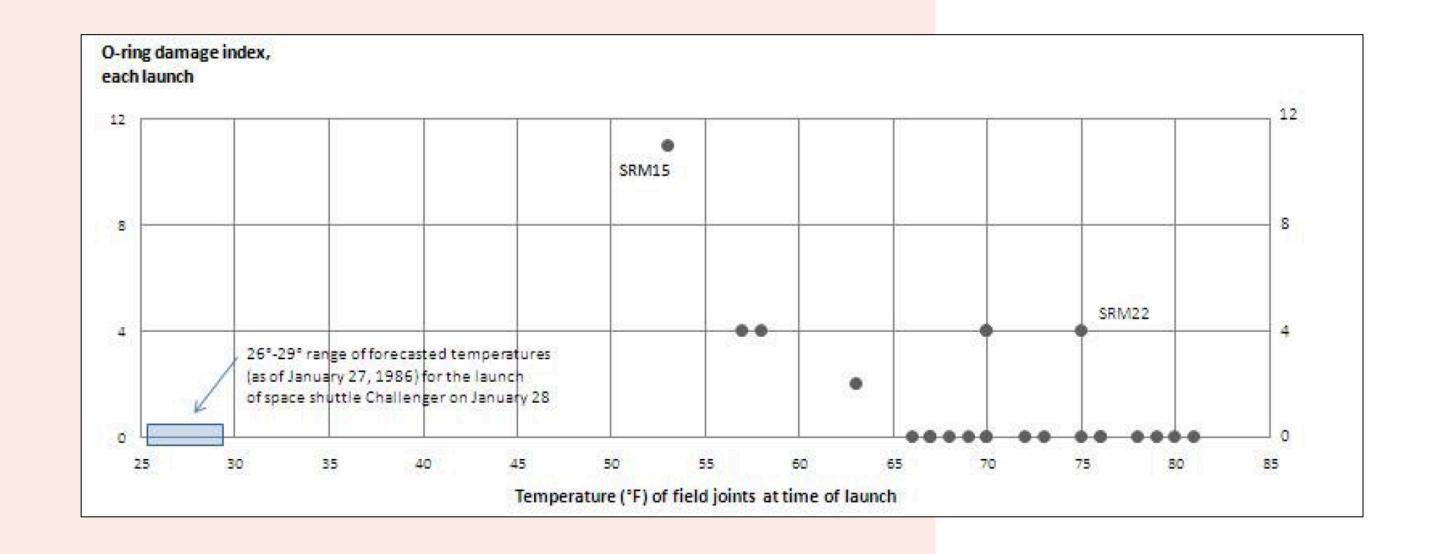
- Relevant and irrelevant information on temperature
- Univariate analysis insufficient:
 - Needed bivariate on temperature and O-Ring failure

Missing data

Created illusion of lack of evidence, important to include all data possible!

Other issues

- Legend disappeared
- Lack of cause and effect visuals
- Lack of clarity (junk)



Challenger in 1986

Tufte's visual might have resulted in a different ending...

Thank you