

## Challenge Description

- **Data:**

- The data consists of atmospheric solar radiation measurements captured by NASA satellites.
- Specifically, it includes spectral band data representing radiation intensity across 497 different wavelengths.
- The dataset covers spatial and temporal variations over Earth's surface, with a focus on the Cape Verde region on May 25, 2025.
- Data is sourced from NASA Earthdata repositories, collected via remote sensing instruments on orbiting satellites.

- **Motivation:**

- To understand how solar radiation varies across different spectral bands in the atmosphere.
- To identify which spectral bands receive more or less radiation on average.
- To visually communicate patterns that help in climate studies, atmospheric science, and satellite sensor evaluation.
- To simplify complex multidimensional data into intuitive, insightful visualizations.

- **Audience:**

- Climate scientists, atmospheric researchers, and remote sensing specialists.
- Educators and students in environmental science and geosciences.
- Policy makers interested in climate change data and Earth's energy balance.

- Audience characterized by familiarity with scientific data but varying expertise in data visualization.

- **Context:**

- The visualizations are intended for research presentations, scientific reports, and educational materials.
- The audience uses the visualizations to compare spectral radiation levels, evaluate sensor performance, and understand atmospheric behavior.
- The complexity of the data requires clear, concise visual representation to avoid overwhelming users.
- Design choices favor clarity, simplicity, and highlight critical insights without sacrificing data integrity.

# Visualization Exploration

## Visualization Design 1: Radial (Polar) Chart of Spectral Radiation

- **Initial design:**
  - Mapped spectral bands as angles around a circle, radiation intensity as distance from center.
  - Advantage: naturally represents cyclical or periodic data.
  - Issue: overcrowding due to large number of bands; small differences hard to see.
- **Iteration:**
  - Reduced bands shown by aggregating nearby spectral bands.
  - Added interactive tooltip to explore specific band values.
  - Result: better readability, improved user engagement.

## Visualization Design 2: Heat Map Over Geographic Region

- **Initial design:**

- Displayed radiation intensity as color gradients over Cape Verde map.
- Advantage: spatial context clear, easy to identify hotspots.
- Issue: spectral dimension lost in 2D spatial map.

- **Iteration:**

- Result: richer data representation, though visualization complexity increased.

## Visualization Design 3: Multi-line Spectral Intensity Chart

- **Initial design:**

- Plotted multiple spectral band intensities as lines over time or wavelength.
- Advantage: shows trends clearly.
- Issue: too many overlapping lines caused clutter.

- **Iteration:**

- Applied filtering to display selected bands.
- Used smoothing and color coding by wavelength.
- Result: improved clarity, easier to compare key bands.

## Final Design

- **Format: Infographic combining radial chart, heat map, and line chart**
- **Design rationale:**
  - Use a radial chart to summarize average radiation distribution across spectral bands visually.
  - Heat map provides spatial context highlighting regional variation in Cape Verde.
  - Line chart displays temporal or spectral trends for selected bands.
  - Textual annotations and clear titles explain what each visualization shows.
  - Color palettes chosen for accessibility and to reflect physical meanings (e.g., warmer colors for higher radiation).
  - Layout arranged for logical flow: from overall spectral summary to spatial detail, then to detailed trends.
  - Abstract introduces the dataset and key findings in simple language.
  - Explanations clarify unfamiliar terms like "spectral bands" and why satellite data is important.
  - The infographic is sized for A2 poster format to balance detail and readability.

## Feedback Report and Reflection

- **Feedback summary from 3 reviewers:**

- Positive: Clear visuals, intuitive radial chart, helpful annotations.
- Suggested: More explanation for spectral band concept; improve color contrast.
- Criticism: Heat map colors too similar, difficult to distinguish some radiation levels.

- **Changes made:**

- Added a glossary box explaining spectral bands and units.
- Adjusted color scheme for better contrast and colorblind accessibility.
- Increased font size for labels and annotations.
- Simplified some chart elements to reduce cognitive load.

# Visualization Tool Critique

## Tool 1: Python (Matplotlib)

- **Purpose:**
  - Matplotlib is a widely-used Python library for creating static, animated, and interactive visualizations.
- **Visualizations & Quality:**
  - Supports a broad range of chart types (line, scatter, bar, heat maps, polar/radial charts).
  - Produces publication-quality static images suitable for reports and presentations.
- **Workflow & Interaction:**
  - Code-based plotting; highly customizable via scripting.
- **Skills Required:**
  - Requires basic to intermediate Python programming knowledge.
  - Understanding of plotting concepts and data manipulation with libraries like NumPy or Pandas.
- **Useful Features:**
  - Fine control over plot aesthetics (colors, labels, fonts).
  - Integration with scientific computing stack (NumPy, SciPy).
  - Supports subplots and complex figure layouts.
- **Advantages:**
  - Open-source and free.

- Mature, stable, and well-documented.
- Ideal for reproducible research and scripting workflows.
- **Disadvantages:**
  - Interactivity is limited out of the box.
  - More effort required to produce highly stylized or interactive visualizations compared to dedicated tools.
- **Potential Improvements:**
  - Enhanced interactivity without additional libraries.
  - More intuitive APIs for complex plots like radial charts or custom glyphs.
- **Support for Design:**
  - Allowed creation of clear, precise radial charts, heat maps, and line charts.
  - Enabled flexible layout for infographic components and annotations.