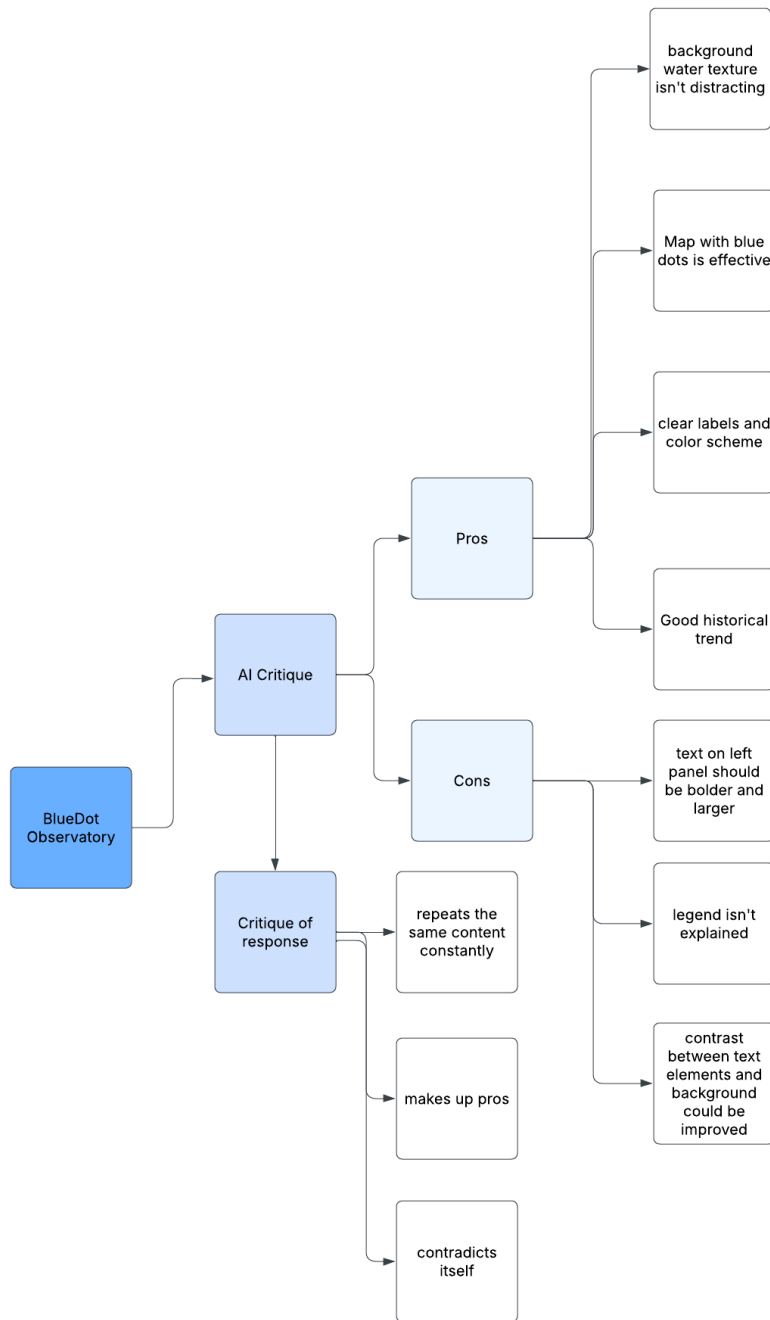


# INFOVIS REDESIGN

## 1. Theory – Critical Engagement with Visualization Methodologies



#### Figure 4: Flowchart of Ai Critique and Response

Figure 4 showcases how AI critiqued Amazon's BlueDot Observatory Visualization and my response to its critique. Some of the key details that I noticed from the critique was that the AI focused a lot on the visual aspect of the visualization. Perhaps it thought the data was perfect or shows a lack of interpretation in data representations or data abstraction which simplifies complex information to reveal patterns and insights (Bertin, 1983). The AI only fixes on visual clarity without saying anything about the data on how it was selected, framed or transformed. I feel it also demonstrates signs of algorithmic bias showing a tendency to create user-friendly responses. Instead of a critical review it kept a ratio of 3 compliments to 1 criticism suggesting it may seek for user satisfaction instead of accuracy (Eubanks, 2018)

#### References:

Amazon Web Services. "BlueDot Observatory: Keeping an Eye on Our Planet's Water Resources." *AWS Public Sector Blog*. Accessed March 30, 2025.

OpenAI. *ChatGPT*. Accessed March 30, 2025.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tBWMOSrASkE&t=1s>

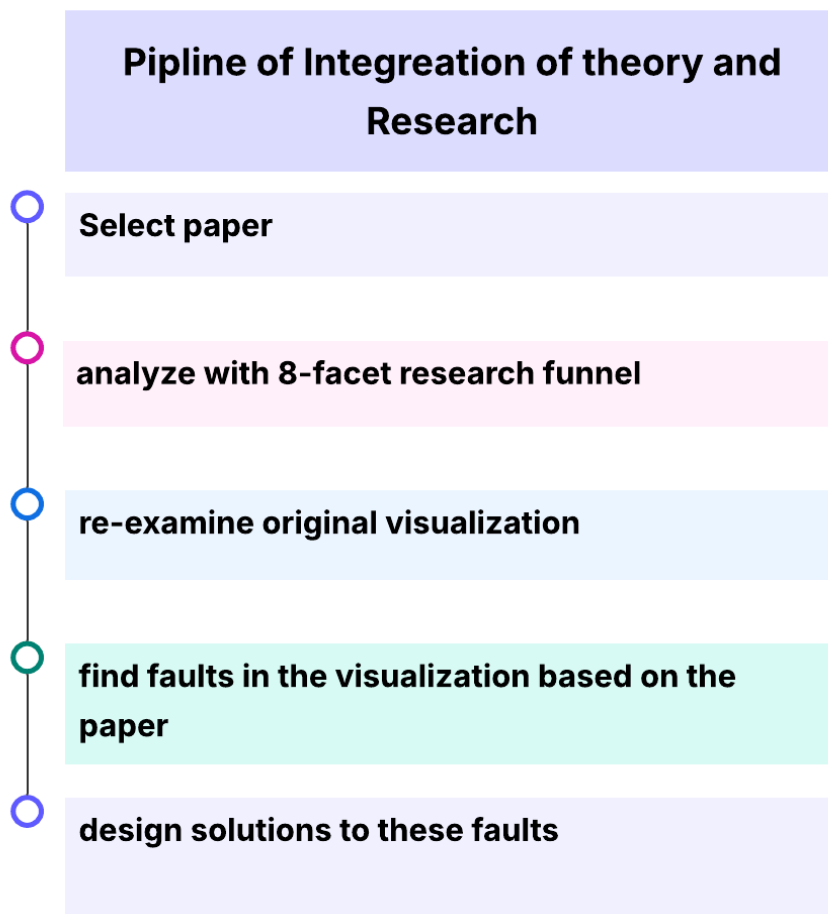
Bertin, J. (1983). *Semiology of Graphics: Diagrams, Networks, Maps*. University of Wisconsin Press.

Eubanks, V. (2018). *Automating Inequality: How High-Tech Tools Profile, Police, and Punish the Poor*. St. Martin's Press.

## 2. Research – Literature-Inspired Analysis

The paper “Perception! Immersion! Empowerment! Superpowers as Inspiration for Visualization” rethinks the design of visualization systems by drawing metaphors to fictional powers. It puts a strong emphasis on perceptual optimization and ties into how data visualizations need more visual clarity. Visualizations should not only be interactive but also be contextually and perceptually optimized. Along with that it focuses on interactivity drawing on how superheroes have full control over their abilities. Overall visualizations should be more intuitive. They also want to encourage going beyond screen-based visualizations and using augmented / mixed reality and have seven sections that they believe are in need of improvement, “*scope, access, spatial relevance, temporal relevance, information richness, degree of control, and environmental reality*”(W. Willett). The blue dot project could benefit from these aspects by being more interactive and intuitive. Currently, without the background text provided on the website the visualization would make little sense which is an issue since most people would not read everything. It should be understandable at first glance. In my redesign I plan to solve this issue.

### REDESIGN WORKFLOW:



**References:**

W. Willett et al., "Perception! Immersion! Empowerment! Superpowers as Inspiration for Visualization," in *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 22-32, Jan. 2022, doi: 10.1109/TVCG.2021.3114844.

Amazon Web Services. "BlueDot Observatory: Keeping an Eye on Our Planet's Water Resources." *AWS Public Sector Blog*. Accessed March 30, 2025.

### 3. Practice – Tool-Driven Redesign Preparation

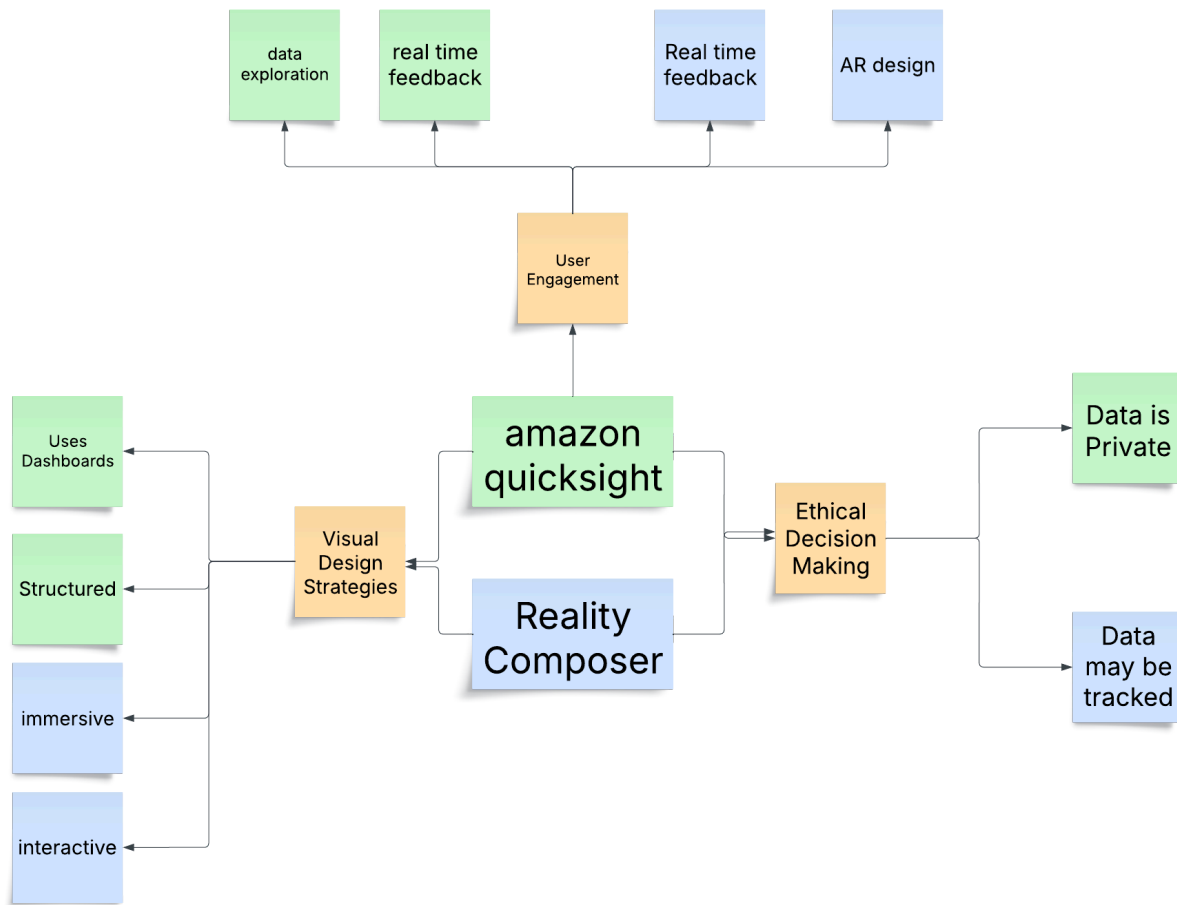


Figure 7: Comparison of Amazon QuickSight and Reality Composer

Both of these services give unique approaches towards design, ethics, and user engagement. As seen in figure 7, QuickSight focuses more on data visualization with dashboards which gives a structured approach compared to Reality composer which is centered around the AR experience. Both priority user engagement and show real time feedback but Quicksight focuses on data exploration while Reality Composer is focused on AR design. Ethical considerations that impact both services are data privacy regulations. Quicksight believes that, “AWS is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the AWS Cloud. You are responsible for maintaining control over your content that is hosted on this infrastructure” (Amazon Web Services, 2025). Reality Composer which is made by Apple has more loose regulations as they say that, “The following data, which may be collected but is not linked to your identity, may be used for the following purposes: Analytics: Usage Data”(Apple Inc., 2025). Both do a great job at making the process intuitive and easy to use.

For this redesign I would use Amazon Quicksight since it is better equipped to handle the data and create a new visualization.

**References:**

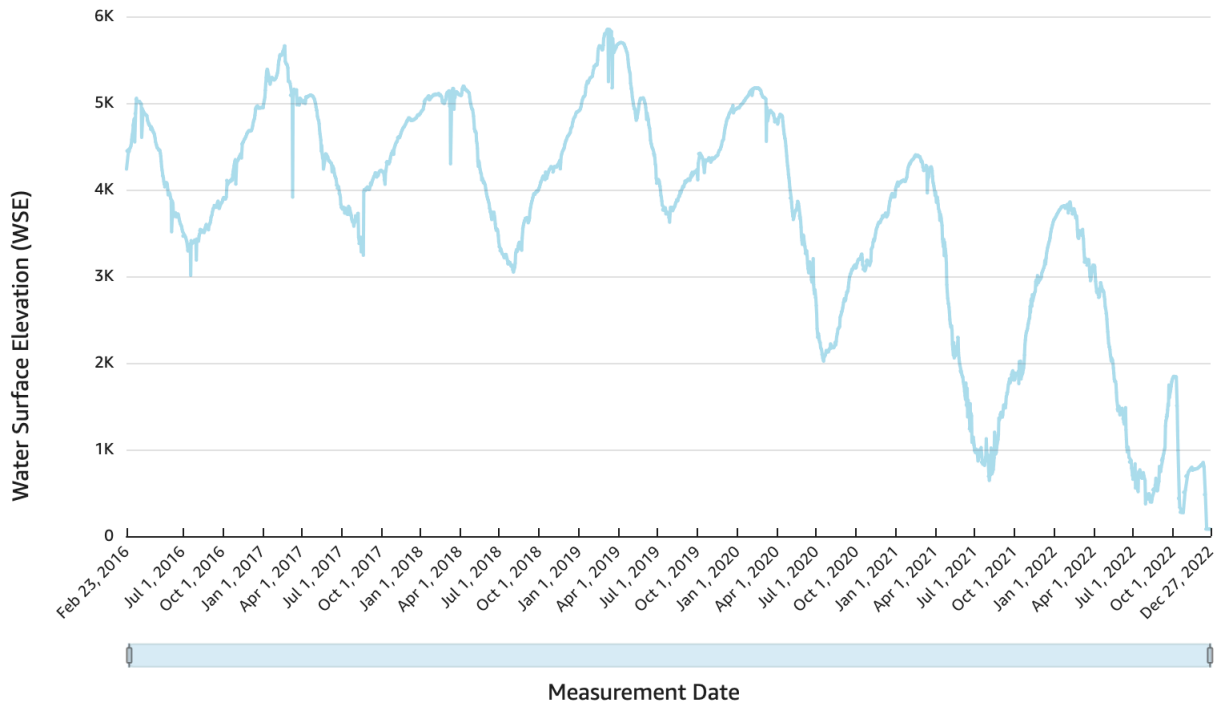
Amazon Web Services. (2025). *Data protection in Amazon QuickSight*. Retrieved from <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/data-protection.html>

Apple Inc. (2025). *Reality Composer*. Retrieved from <https://apps.apple.com/us/app/reality-composer/id1462358802>

## 4. Innovation – Final Redesign and Integration

Groundwater Levels Over Time by Station (WSE)

SHOWING TOP 2500 IN MSMT\_DATE



### Redesign:

This is a visualization that showcases the message that the BlueDot Observatory is trying to send, that water levels are falling, in a much more intuitive and understandable way. It shows the trend of water levels falling and is understandable even if only reading the labels as suggested by Willett et al. The data is also easily accessible and compliant with fair principles.

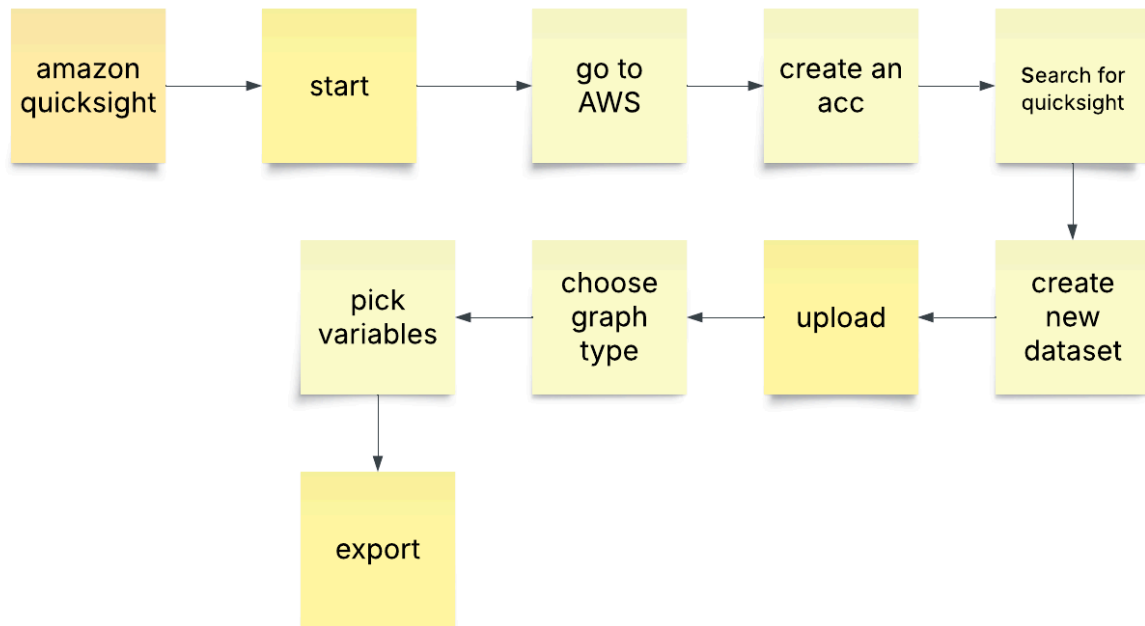
### Link:

<https://us-west-2.quicksight.aws.amazon.com/sn/analyses/93a4127a-5d3f-4f78-8a88-6d1225fab8e5>

### Github:

<https://github.com/jiiean/redesign>

### Implementation Process:



### References:

- Amazon Web Services. (2025). *Data protection in Amazon QuickSight*. Retrieved from <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/data-protection.html>
- Amazon Web Services. "BlueDot Observatory: Keeping an Eye on Our Planet's Water Resources." *AWS Public Sector Blog*. Accessed March 30, 2025.
- W. Willett et al., "Perception! Immersion! Empowerment! Superpowers as Inspiration for Visualization," in *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 22-32, Jan. 2022, doi: 10.1109/TVCG.2021.3114844.
- Farahmandfar, A. (2023). Continuous Groundwater Level Measurements - 2023. Kaggle. <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/alifarahmandfar/continuous-groundwater-level-measurements-2023>