

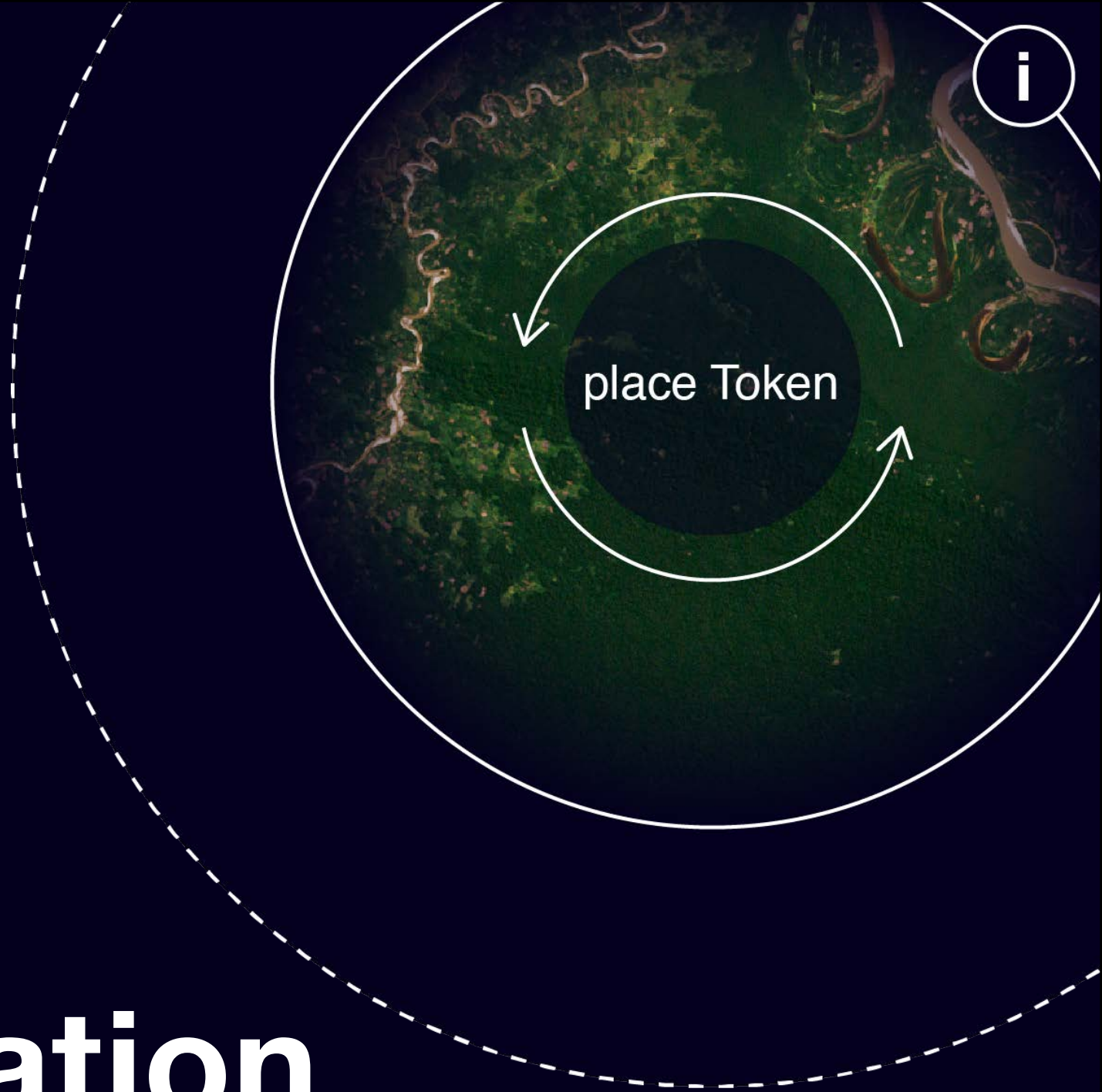
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Collaboration Partners:
ETH Crowther Lab
ETH *focus*Terra

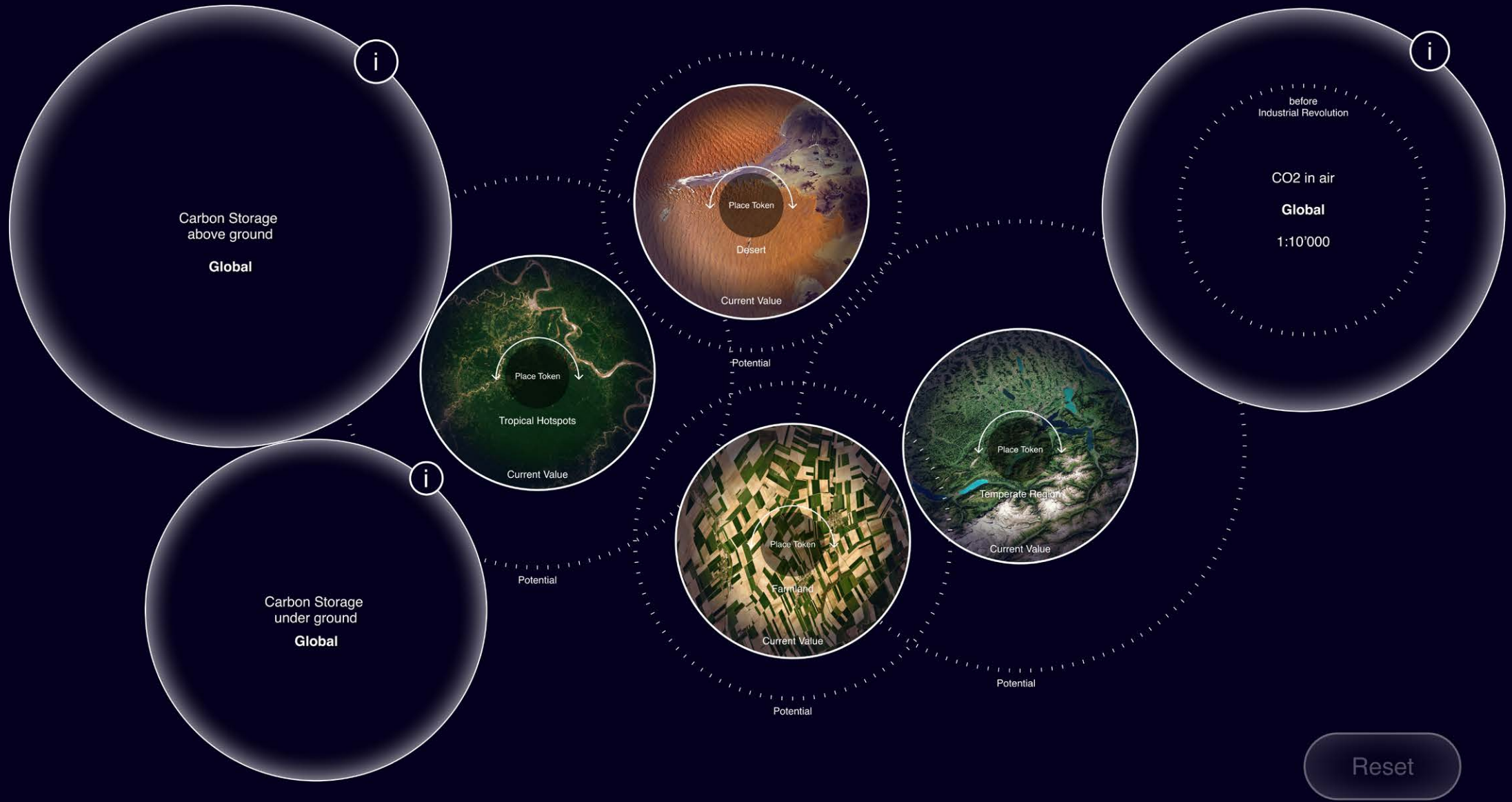
Fall Semester 2022
Data Visualisation

Data Visualisation

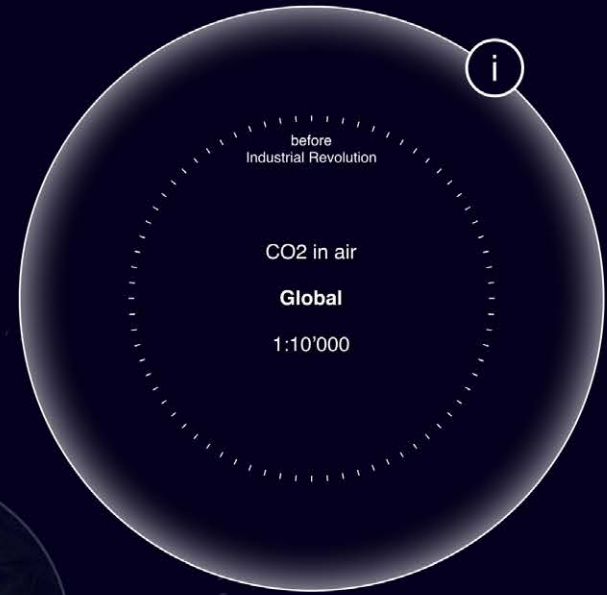
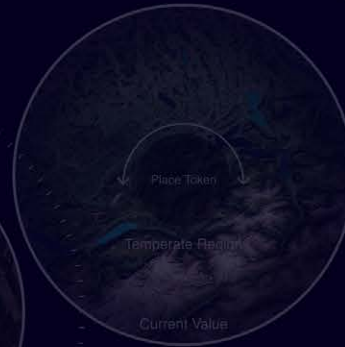
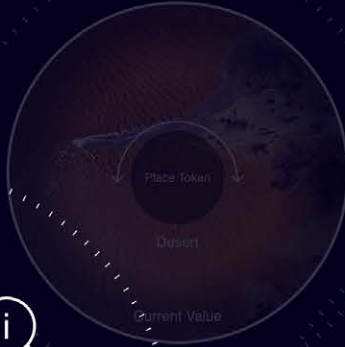
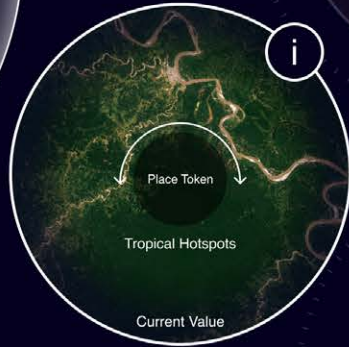
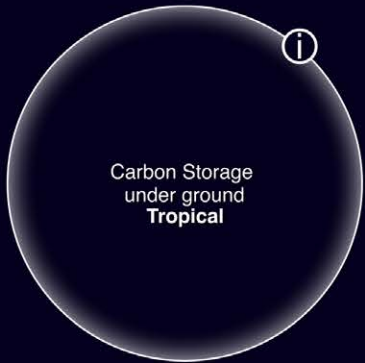
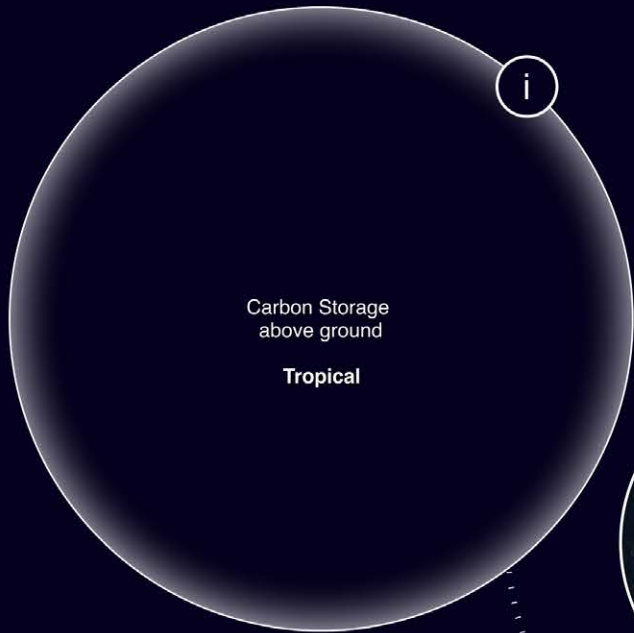


Abstract

We visualised data for the interactive touch table in collaboration with the ETH Crowther Lab and ETH *focus*Terra. With our project, we aim to give information about current CO₂ storage and the restoration potential in places so called Hotspot areas around the world. We have displayed the restoration potential in CO₂ storage in vegetation and soil, meaning the planets natural above and underground resources. We have tried to make this nature-based CO₂ storage potential understandable and explorable with an easy playful interactive data visualisation interface.

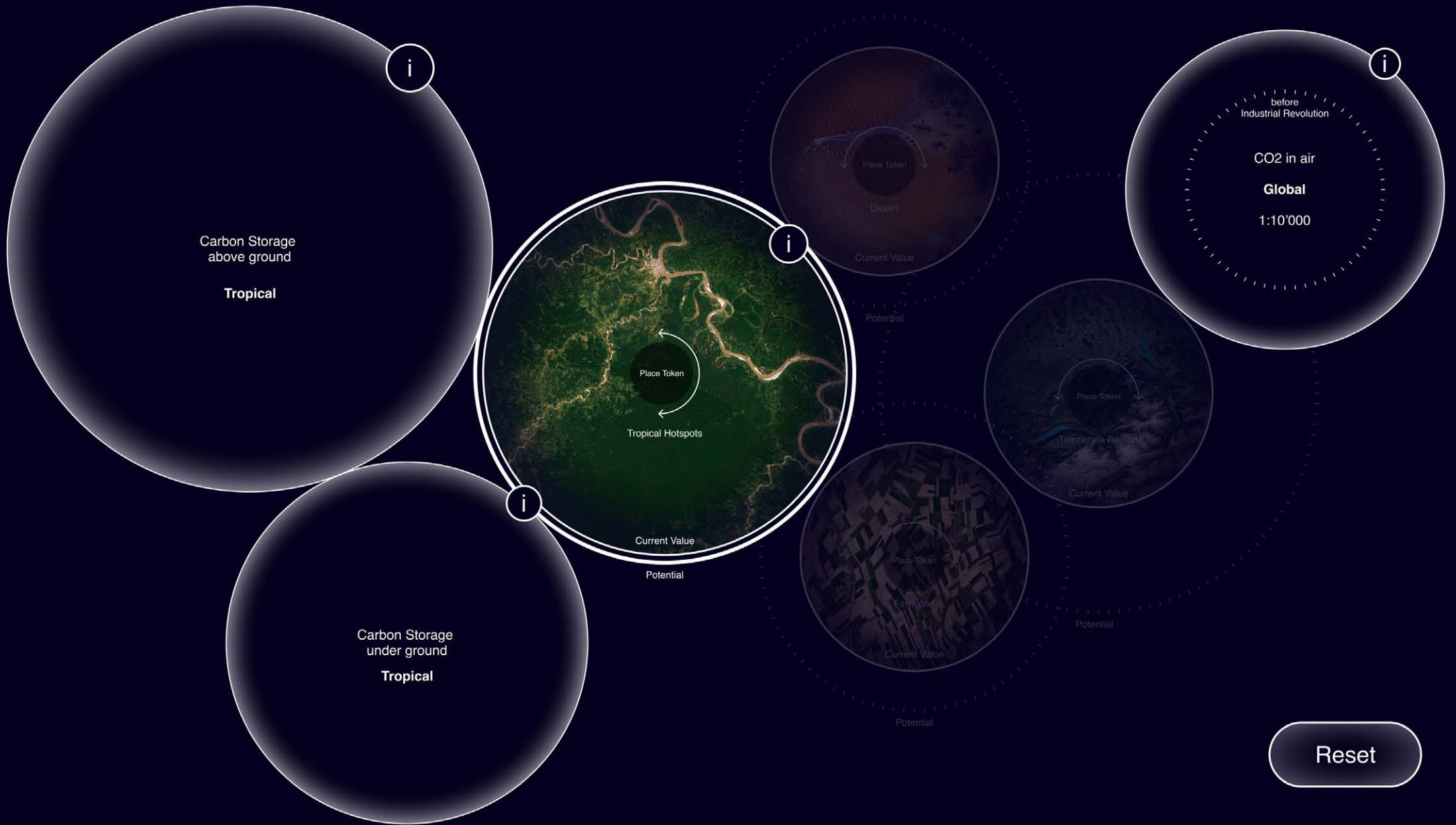


Starter screen

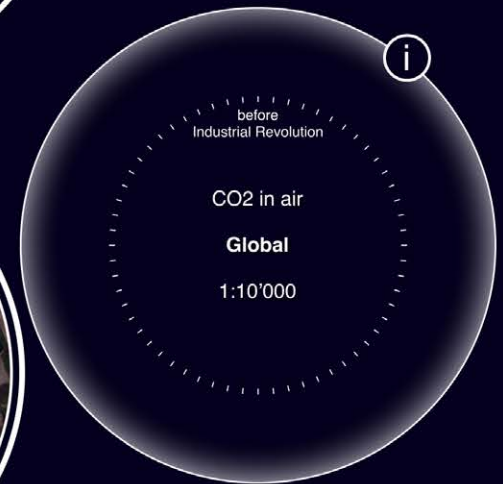
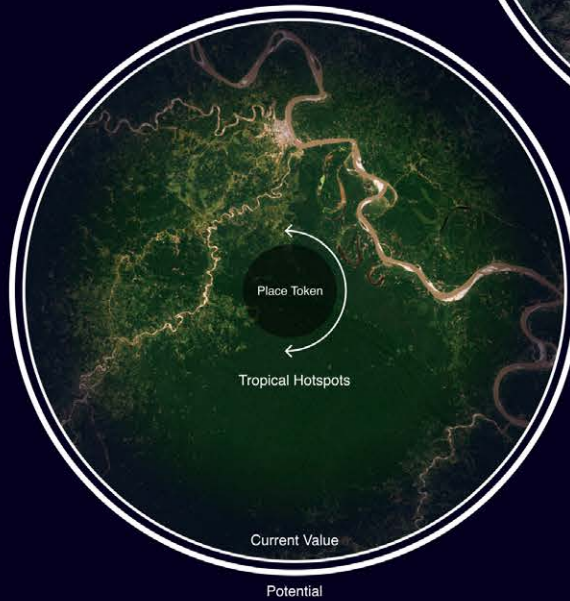
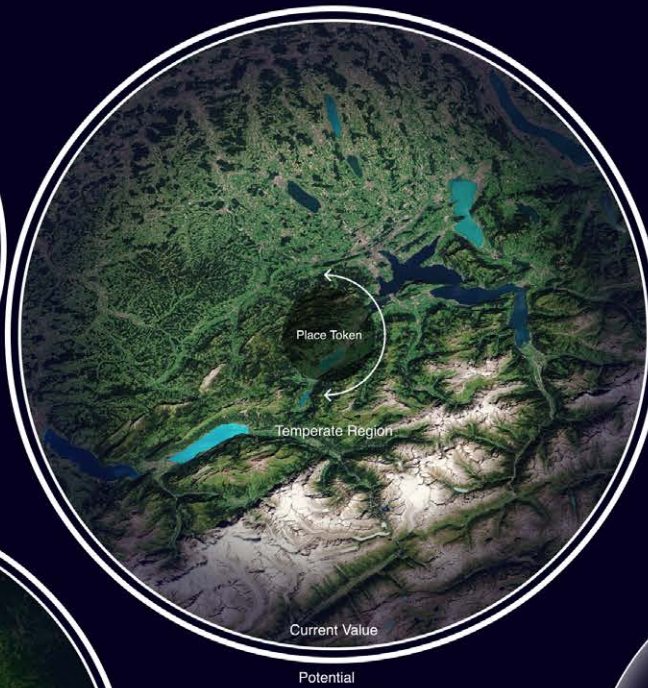
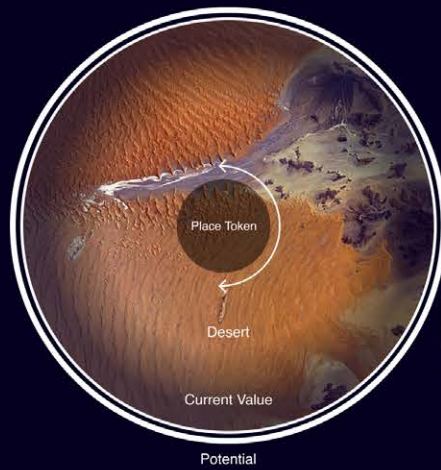
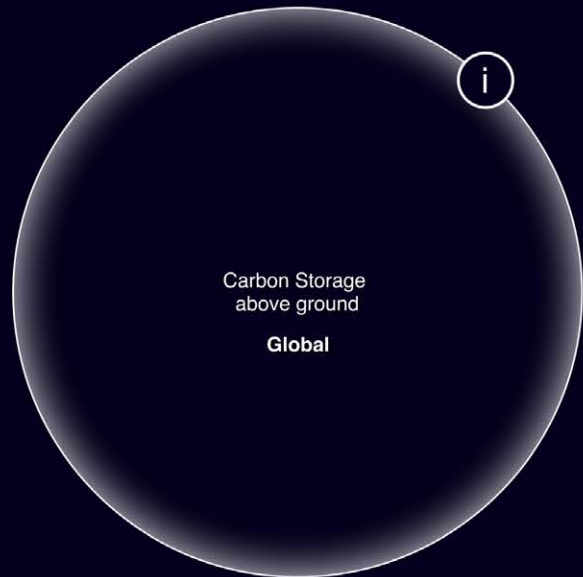


Reset

Token on hotspot

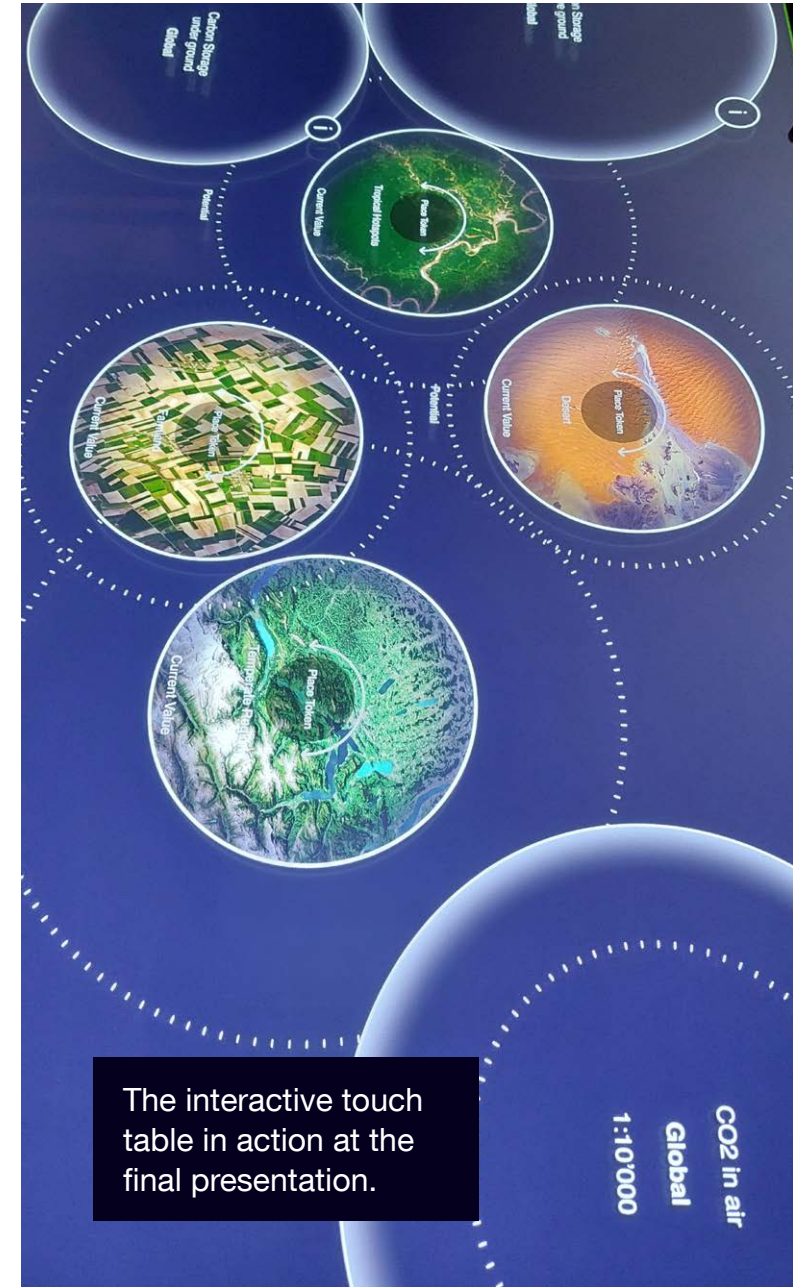
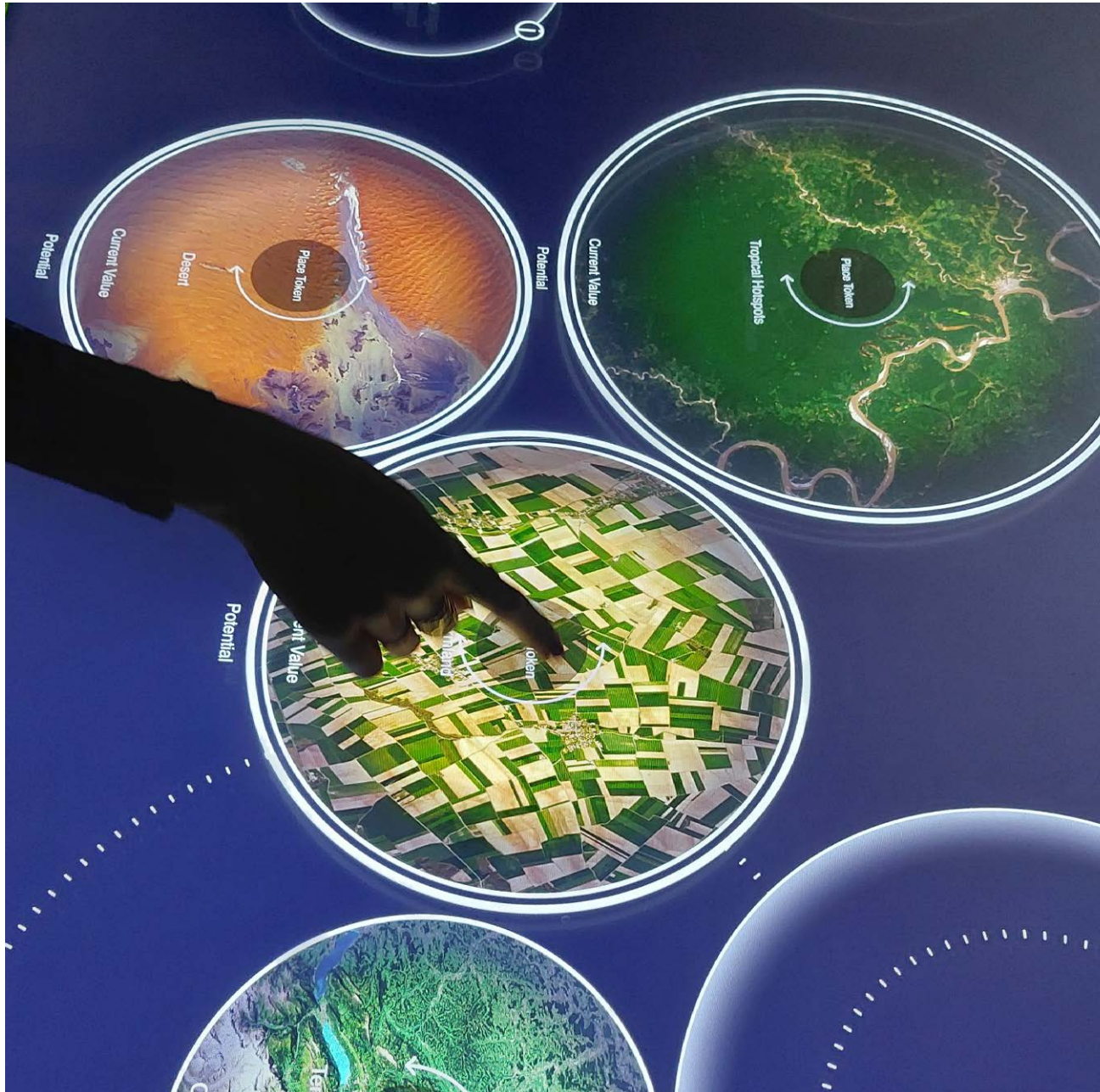


Increased potential of one hotspot



Reset

Global full potential



The interactive touch table in action at the final presentation.

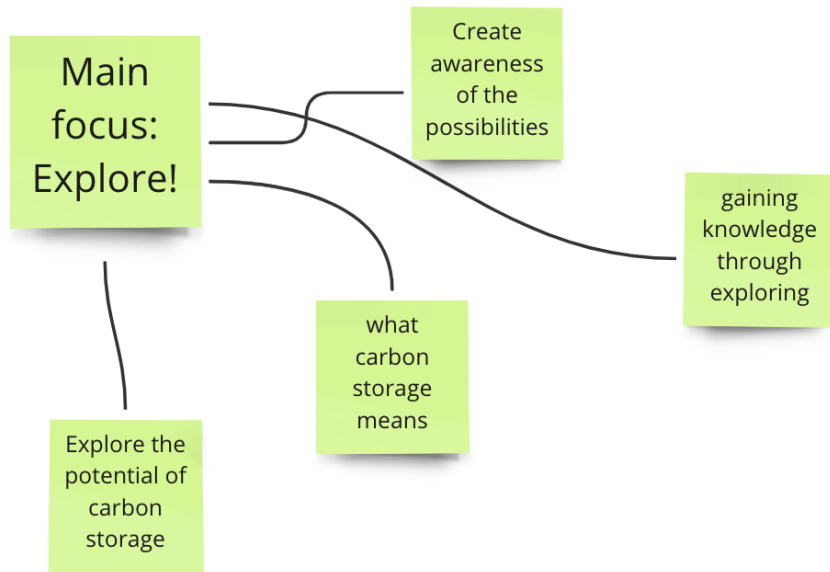
CO2 in air
Global
1:10'000

Research

Creation

Outcome

Evaluation



First desk research

We started off by researching the materials from the Crowther Lab and after that we went on with brainstorming our ideas and assumptions. We had a lot of interesting ideas, which many were a little out of the assigned topic. Being interested in the topic was definitely an advantage.

Brainstorming Ideas:

| What | How | Interaction |
|---|--|---|
| Idea 1 Technological carbon footprint | Guiding through co2 emissions from different actions in web E-waste, production of electronic devices | one could slide through a story of different actions-seeing results one could choose a video / just call - see results |
| Idea 2 Co2 emissions of different foods / meals | Calculator to see the co2 from different choices | One could choose from a list of different foods or meals and drag them on a plate |
| Idea 3 Temperature rise in the northern areas of the globe | what kind of things this affects - for example no snow-no skiing / downhill skiing | timeline & illustrations of symptoms form temperature rising |
| Idea 4 Fungi & their ecosystems | to grow knowledge what species make up an ecosystem together | One could connect a fungi with a surface according to climate and trees that grow together in harmony & collect soil |
| Idea 5 Fish that mate in certain streams | how recreating fish paths could help a population grow- how this affects positively | One could rebuild streams by digging and carrying |
| Idea 6 Wetlands and their ecosystems | | |
| Idea 7 Sounds of different forests | comparing recorded sounds from poly- and monocultures | One can choose a forest / plantation and hear the difference in the sound |

Client Brief

Keep it COOL

Goal:
«Visualize nature-based solutions for CO2-storage»

So that the user understands different possibilities and solutions how to store CO2 on the planet.

Giving a simple insight in to the topic

3 Pillar System:

- Understand** (Starting point, Where are we from? etc.)
An understanding of the amount of CO2 that can be stored in natural systems
- Explore** (Where and what is storage potential? Explore Aboveground (vegetation and belowground (soil), Show the potential
Potential for CO2 storage in natural ecosystems, aboveground and belowground (Hotspots)
- Act** What can people do, what is possible, get information about companies and people that already doing something. What would happen if at the spots with storage potential would emerge ecosystems/biodiversity again.
Conservation and restoration projects as examples possible actions get away from misconceptions

Target Group
 Sekundarschüler / Gymnasium / ältere Personen / generell breite Zielgruppe / Laien

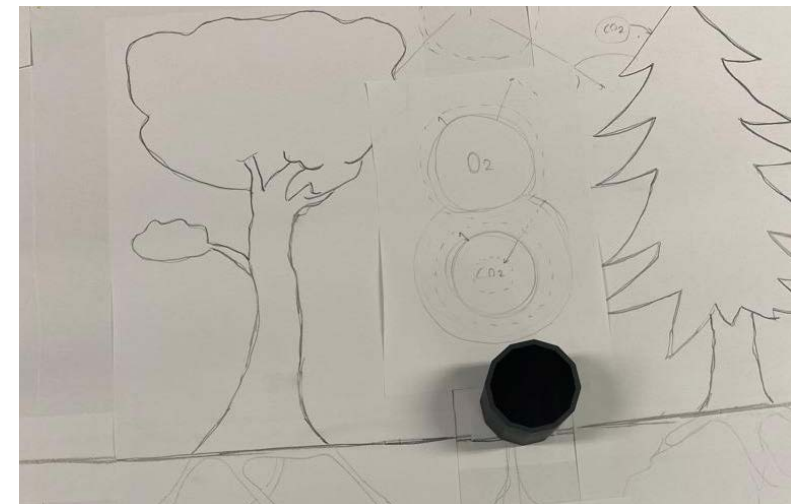
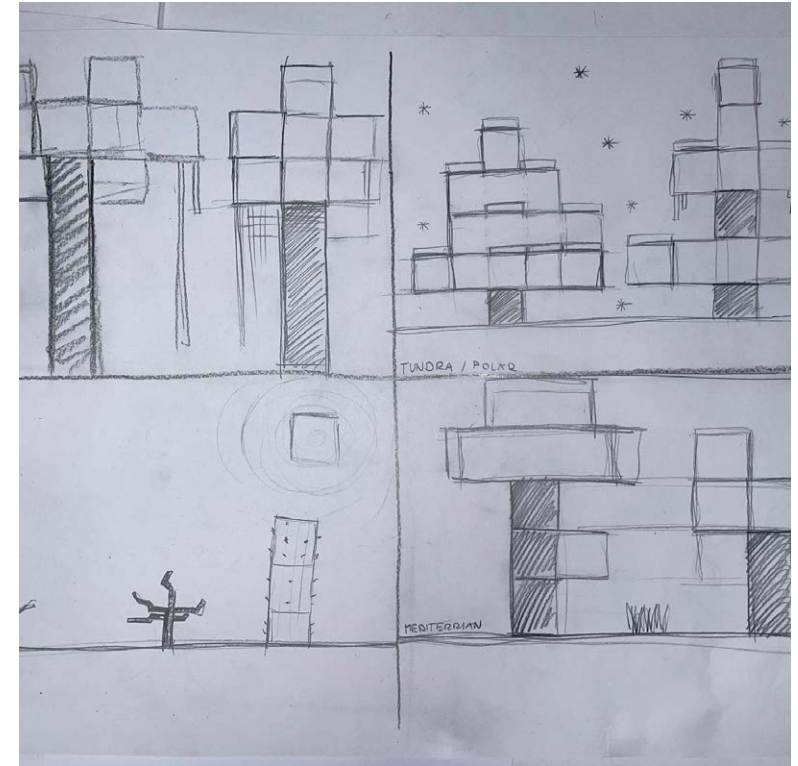
Design / Look
 Scientific, neutral design; neutral wording

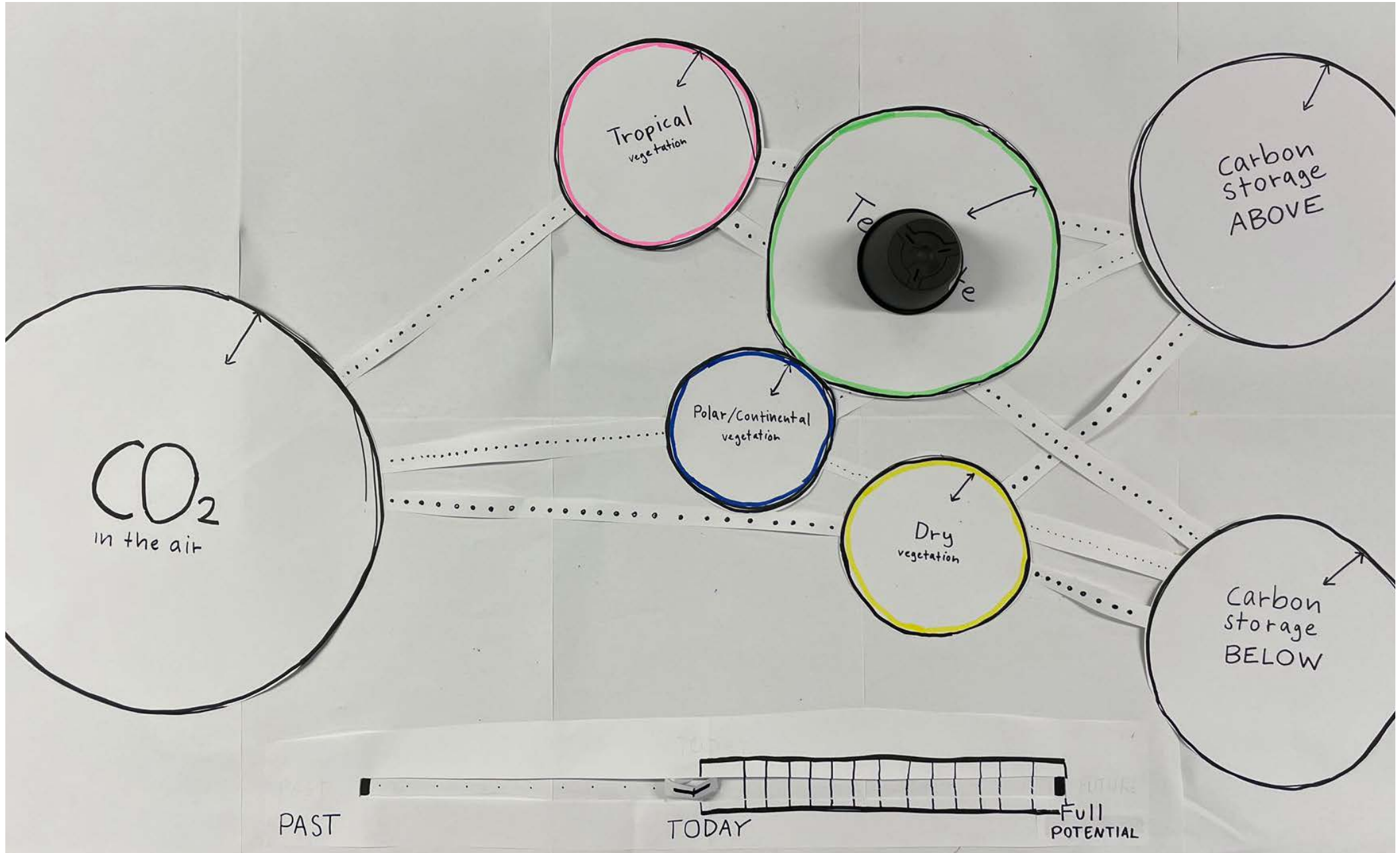
Our Process

After the extensive brainstorming, we selected a couple of themes that made the most sense at this stage of the process.

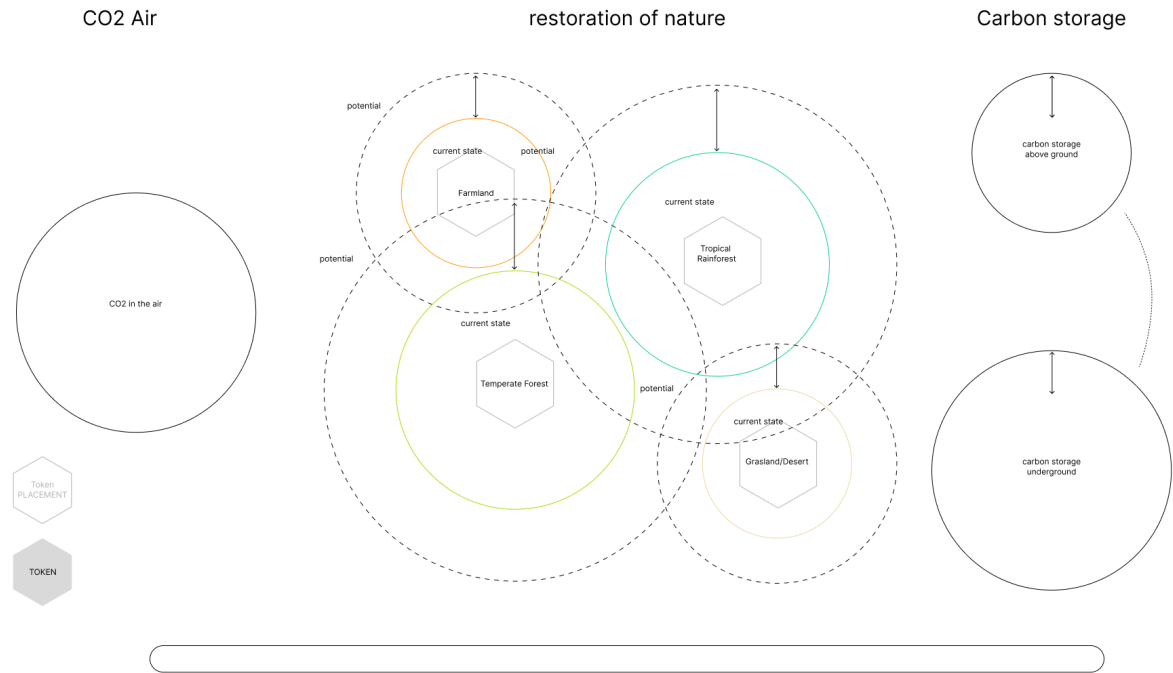
We wanted to know what were the pain points of the user group, and what we can do better to improve the user experience while using the touch table in the exhibition.

We started focusing on Fungus that grows everywhere in the world above and under the ground and we were thinking of visualising the CO₂ storage of the fungus itself. After mentoring, we realized that maybe that was beyond our scope and that we should focus purely on the general above and underground CO₂ storage in the different hotspots.



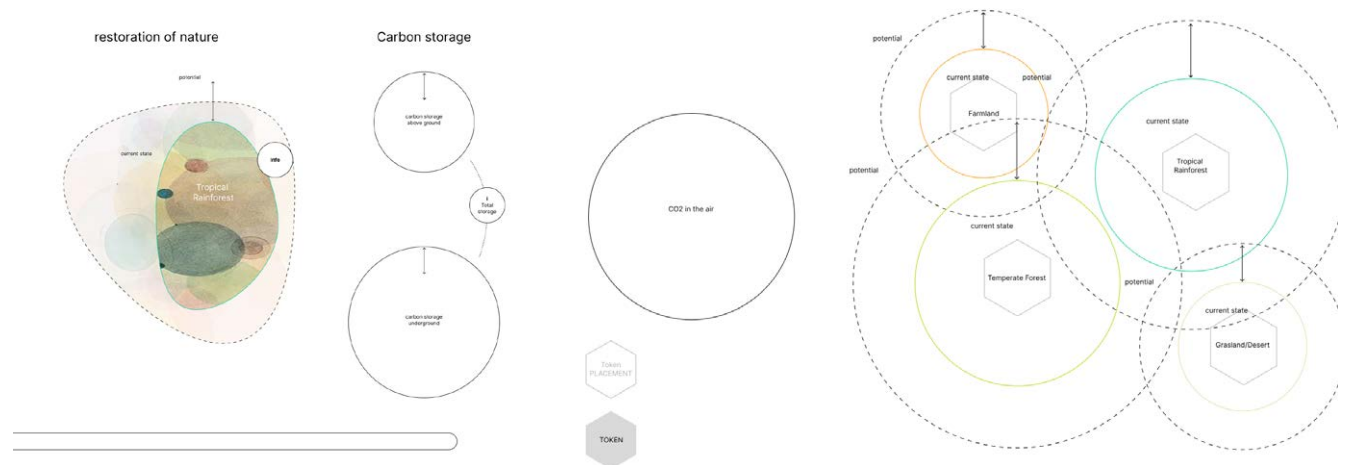


Research
Creation
Outcome
Evaluation

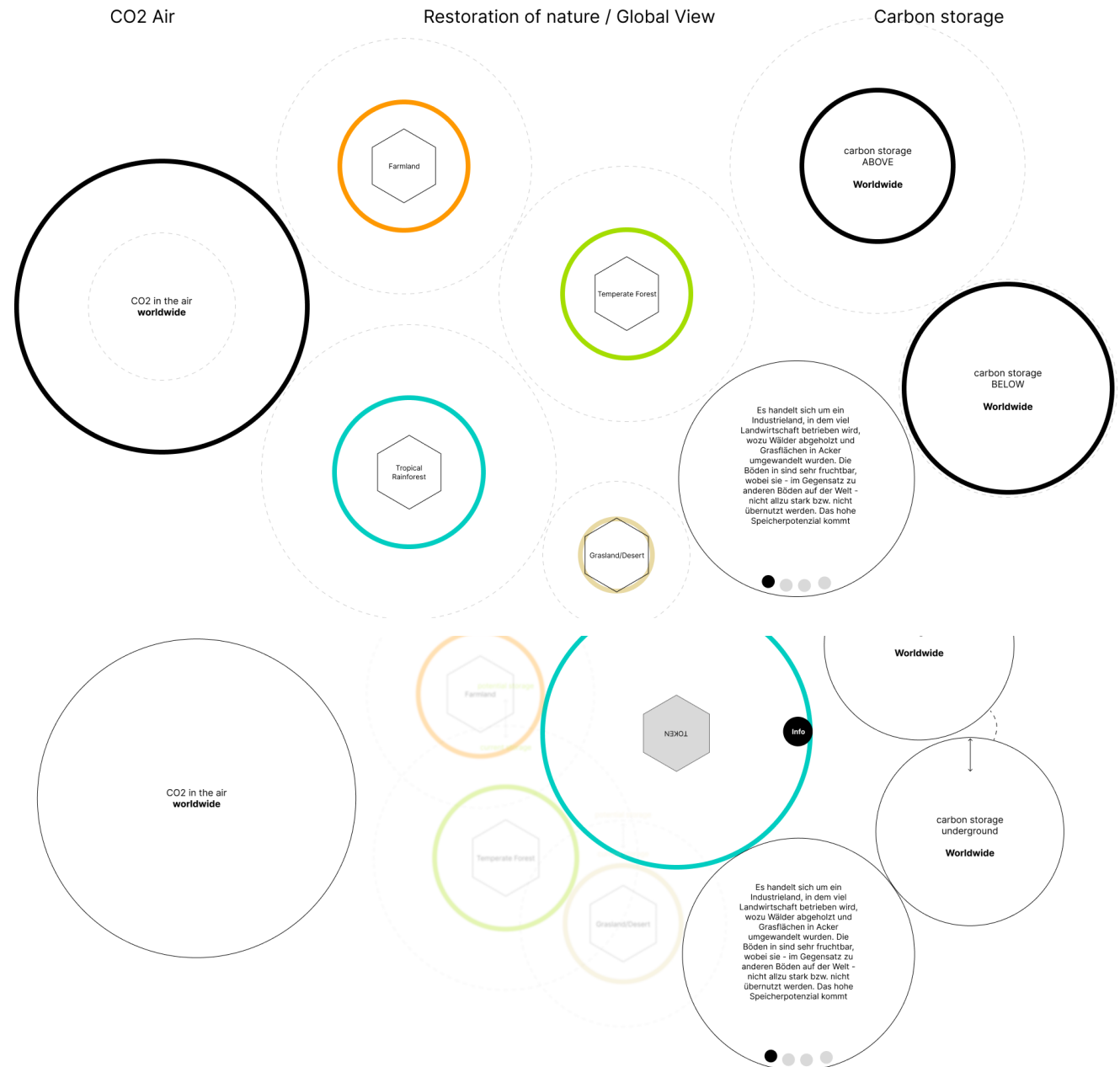


Wireframes

In this phase of the design process, we created wireframes to ideate the features of the interface and we started thinking about the possible interactions.



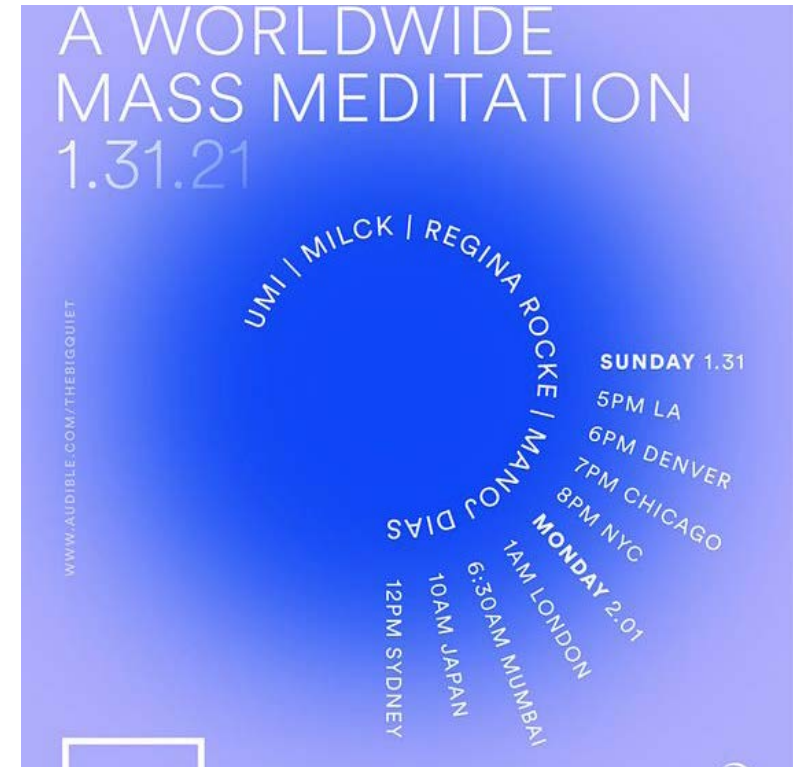




Information Architecture

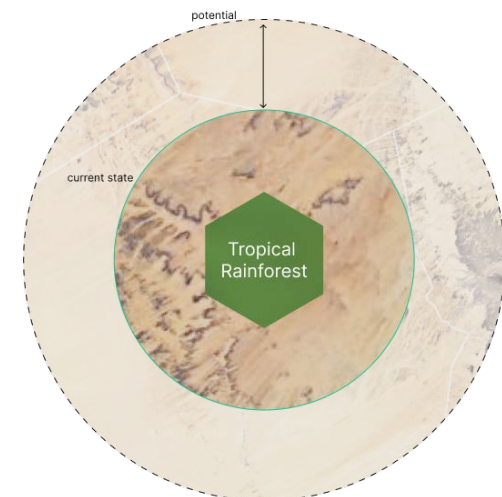
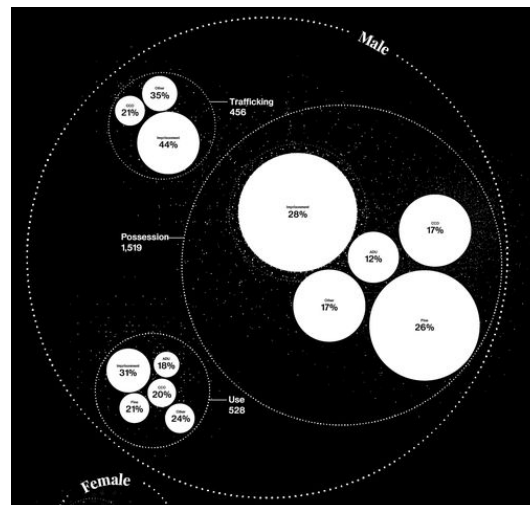
After a lot of wireframing and having long discussions, we came up with an information and interaction structure for the touch table that made sense.

We decided to divide the functions into three main categories: overview, detailed view of a hotspot, and an external information bubble when a certain hotspot or a CO₂ bubble is selected.



Design Inspiration

We started with a Pinterest design inspiration board and ended up with three major themes: a landscape picture theme, a more minimal abstract design, and a cell-like inspiration.



Research
Creation
Outcome
Evaluation

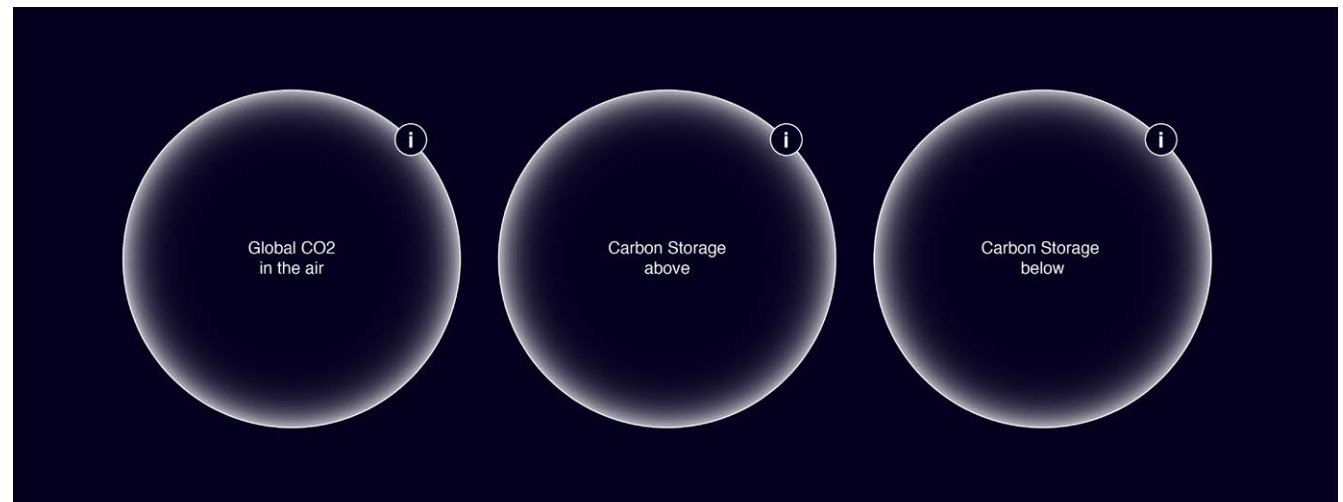
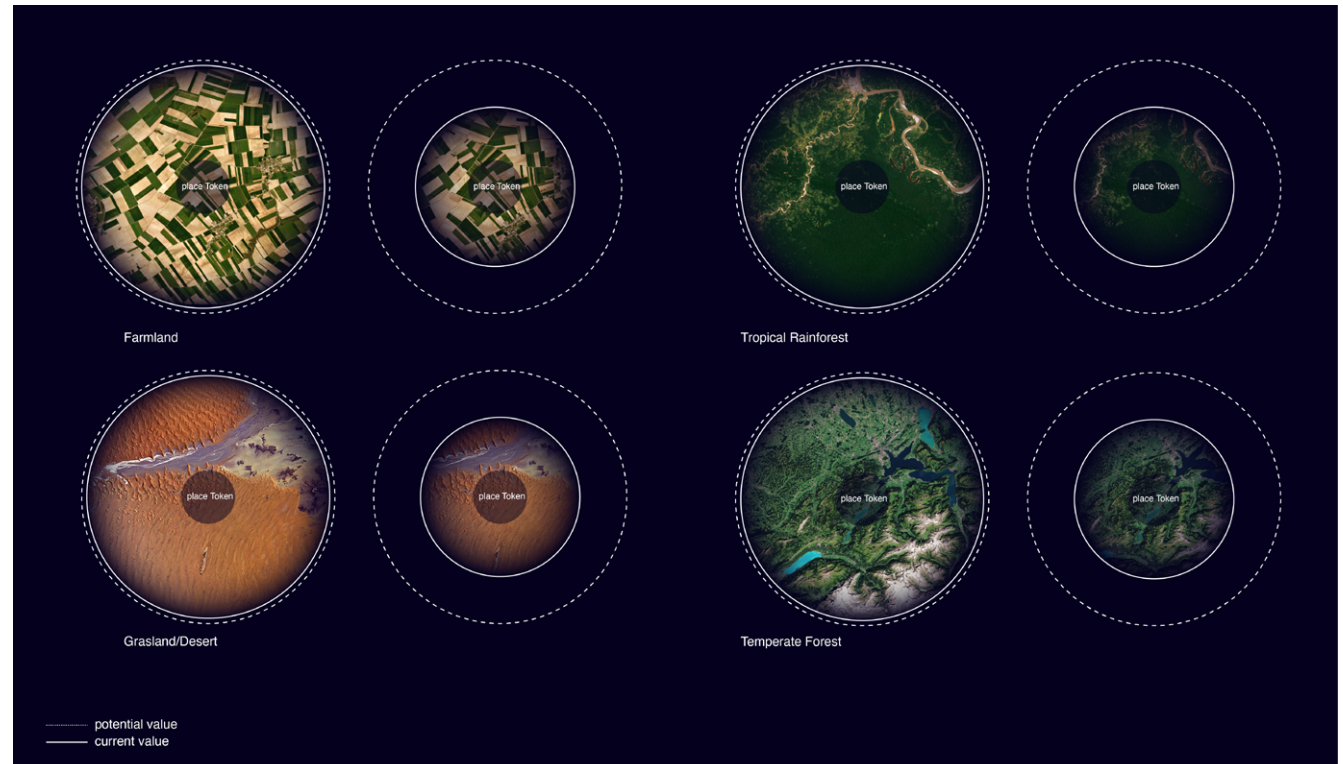
Visual Design

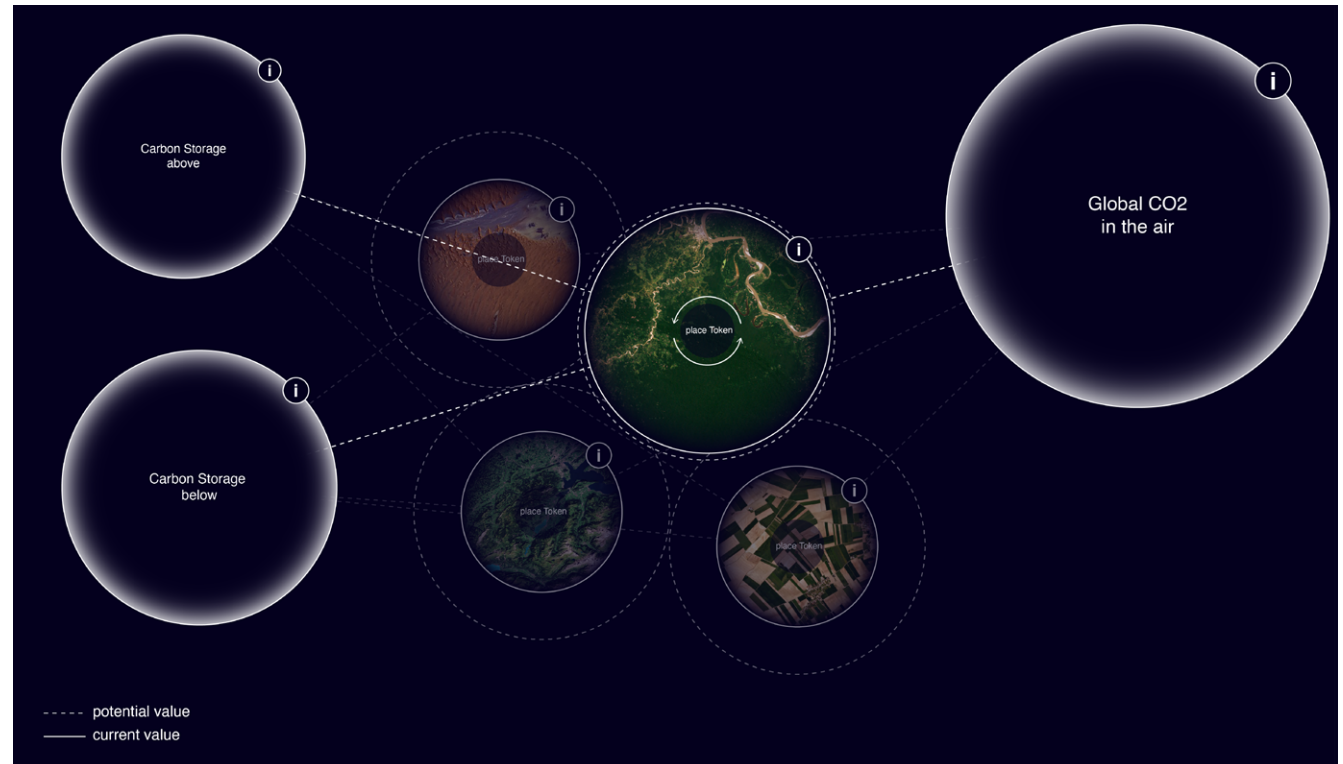
The visual design was a crucial element for us in this project. We aimed to create a product that matched the ETH Crowther Lab style, but we also wanted to give it a simplistic “designy” touch.

We used Helvetica as the font in different sizes to define a hierarchy in the text and opted for thin-lined icons to give a feeling of minimalism and simplicity.

After navigating through various options that didn't fully satisfy us, we used landscape pictures from Unsplash which aligned with the scientific aesthetic of Crowther Lab and *focusTerra*.

We chose to have the CO₂ bubbles simple, with some gradient color in them to reflect pollution. However, we have received feedback regarding the very similar appearance and would change the design in the future so that they would be more distinguishable.

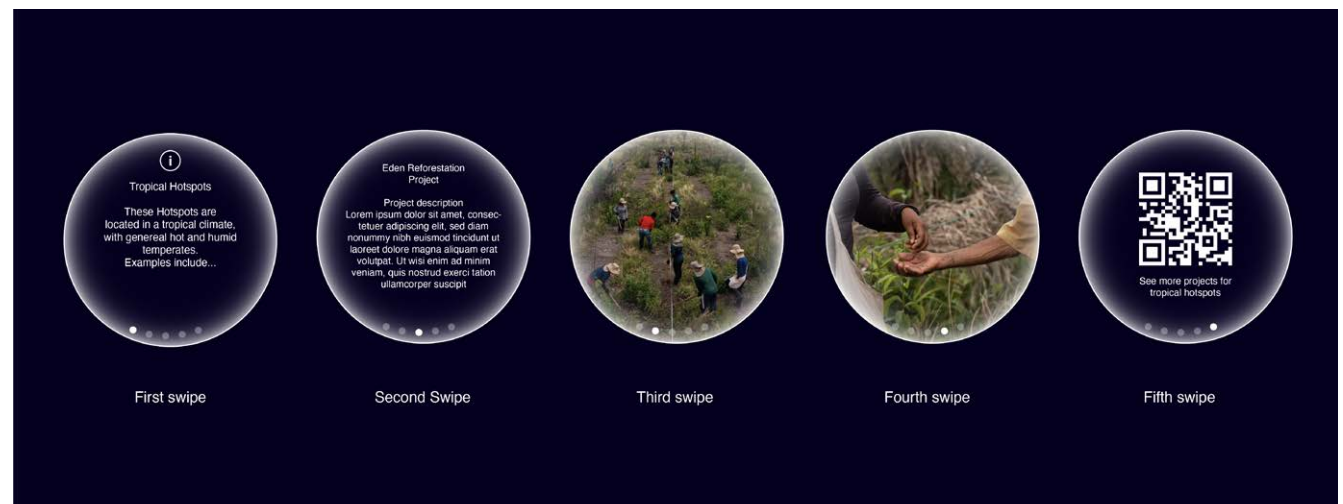




Mockups

In this phase, we advanced in the process and we created a more realistic overview of the product.

We added one real-life project to each hotspot, which is accessible in the info bubble. In case a person is interested in reading more, we attached a QR code that leads to further readings on the Restor website. Restor is a project of Crowther Lab in collaboration with Google about conservation and restoration of nature.



Using the interface

Giving the user the freedom to decide what's relevant to them was an essential part of our concept.

In our design, the user can use the tokens to see the change in the current hotspot and restoring the potential, which leads to CO₂ storage in above and below ground. They can also use the touch function to move the hotspots and the CO₂ bubbles around the table. Furthermore they can use the touch function to see more informations by pressing the info tab on a hotspot or on a CO₂ bubble. While creating our information bubbles, we realized that this was the most text-heavy section of the interface so far. We put extra effort into making sure that we were respecting our pre-established parameters; we wanted a tone of voice that comes off as simple, interactive and also playful.

The hotspots that are not highlighted are hidden with a lower opacity in the background, but do not disappear from the interface.

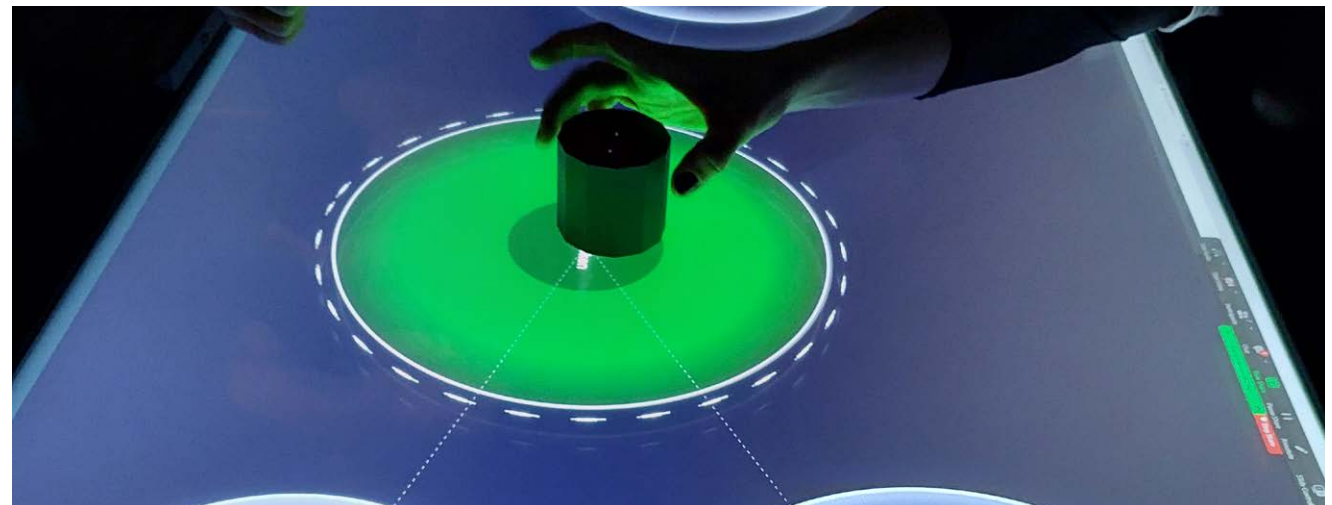


Research
Creation
Outcome
Evaluation

User testings

We unfortunately were constrained by time and couldn't test our prototype in a real setting other than with our classmates at the end presentations. Although the results with them were highly positive, but we take into consideration that they were already informed about our project. So we will not fully count these experiences as user testings.

However, this gave us an insight into how user testing can be performed and how we can implement the feedback of the users into the interface.



Group reflection

Data visualisation was an interesting module. We were all waiting for it, and looking forward to learning as much as we could. Some of us had more experience than others and therefore they took the lead on the project.

Besides some struggles in the beginning, in general, we were very optimistic and realistic and set us a clear scope in regards to the time we had for the project, which ended up being very short.

We started out with big expectations which helps to think in many directions, but would be a lot of work implement in the given time frame. Luckily everything came through and we have worked out while having fun, supporting and learning from each other.

Having group members with experience with the different software tools was extremely beneficial for us, but understanding the data and how d3.js works in that short time was a challenge.



