From GPS and Virtual Globes to Spatial Computing

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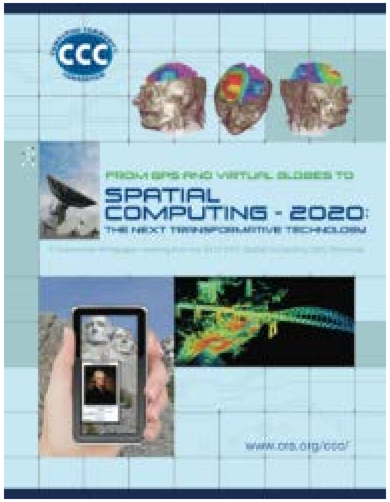

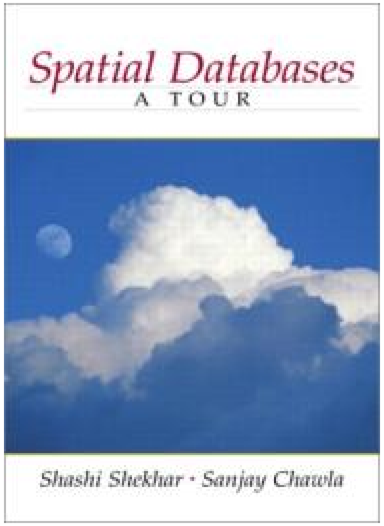

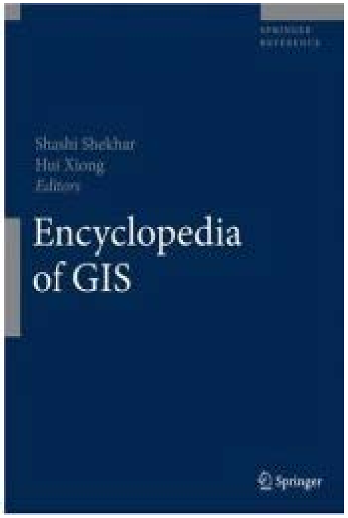
SPRINGER REFERENCE

Shashi Shekhar
Hui Xiong
Editors

Encyclopedia of GIS

Springer


GeoInformatica

Editors-in-Chief: Patrick Bergougnoux
John R. Herring
Shashi Shekhar

Volume 9, Number 2, June 2005

Springer

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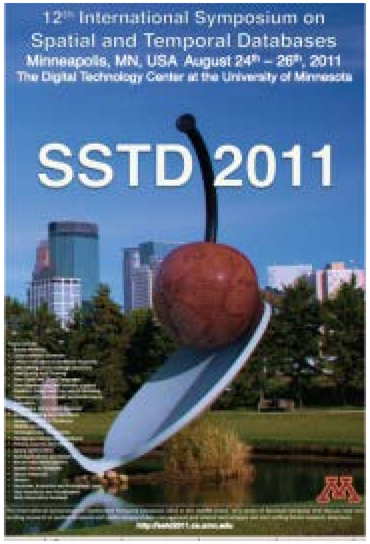
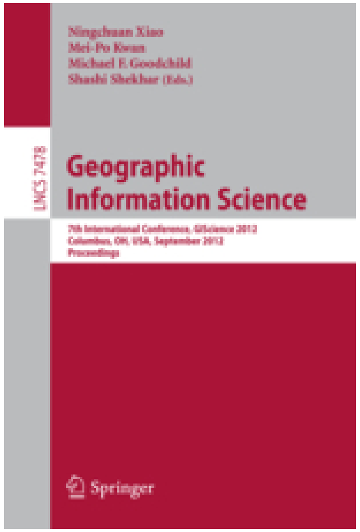



Ningchuan Xiao
Mei-Po Kwan
Michael F. Goodchild
Shashi Shekhar (Eds.)

LNCS 7478

Geographic Information Science

7th International Conference, GIScience 2012
Columbus, OH, USA, September 2012
Proceedings

Springer

Sources

- From GPS and Virtual Globes to Spatial Computing 2020, CCC Report, 2013. www.cra.org/ccc/visioning/visioning-activities/spatial-computing

- With few slides on work from presenter’s group
  Identifying patterns in spatial information: a survey of methods, Wiley Interdisc. Reviews: Data Mining and Know. Discovery , 1(3):193-214, May/June 2011. (DOI: 10.1002/widm.25).

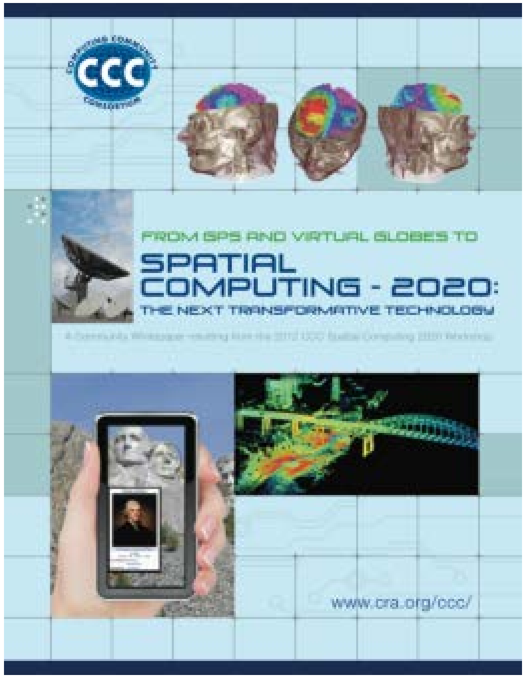
A CATALYST AND ENABLER
for the computing research community

CCC Blog Contact

SPATIAL COMPUTING

Spatial Computing is a set of ideas and technologies that will transform our lives by understanding the physical world, knowing and communicating our relation to places in that world, and navigating through those places.

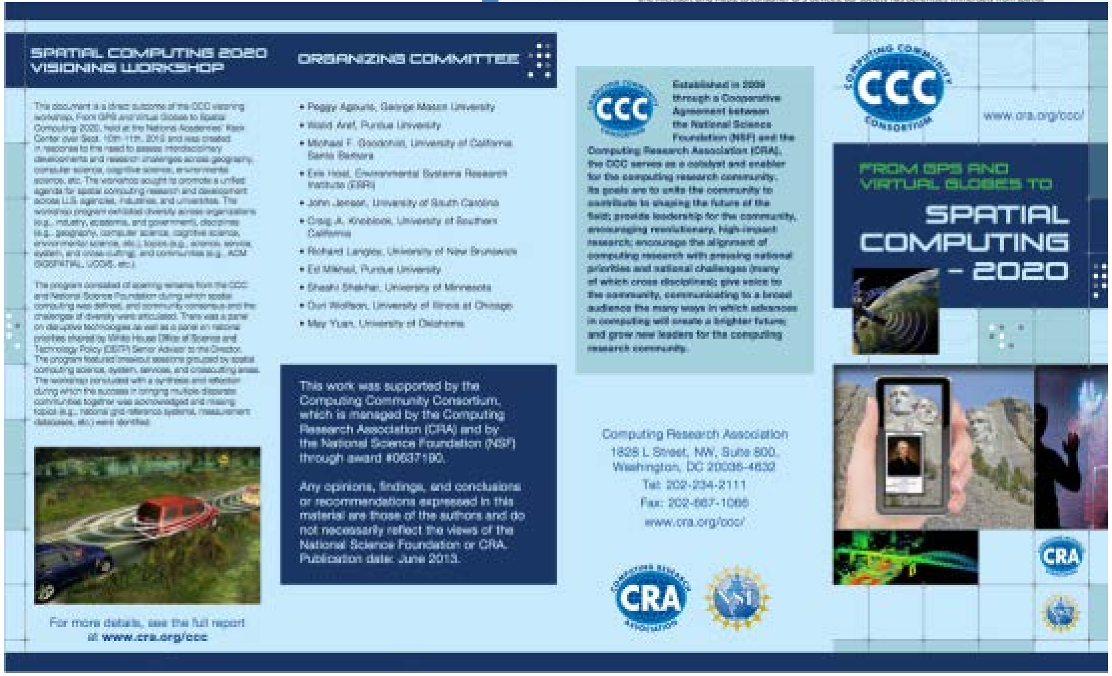
The transformational potential of Spatial Computing is evident. From Virtual Globes, such as Google Maps and Microsoft Bing Maps, to consumer GPS devices, our society has benefitted immensely from spatial



FROM GPS AND VIRTUAL GLOBES TO
SPATIAL COMPUTING - 2020:
THE NEXT TRANSFORMATIVE TECHNOLOGY

A Community Whitepaper resulting from the 2012 CCC Spatial Computing 2020 Workshop

www.cra.org/ccc/



SPATIAL COMPUTING 2020 VISIONING WORKSHOP

For more details, see the full report at **www.cra.org/ccc**

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

- Peggy Agouris, George Mason University
- Walid Aref, Purdue University
- Michael F. Goodchild, University of California Santa Barbara
- Erik Hoel, Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)
- John Jensen, University of South Carolina
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This work was supported by the Computing Community Consortium, which is managed by the Computing Research Association (CRA) and by the National Science Foundation (NSF) through award #0937060.

Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation or CRA. Publication date: June 2013.

Established in 2006 through a Cooperative Agreement between the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Computing Research Association (CRA), the CCC serves as a catalyst and enabler for the computing research community. Its goals are to unite the community to contribute to shaping the future of the field; provide leadership for the community, encouraging revolutionary, high-impact research; encourage the alignment of computing research with pressing national priorities and national challenges (many of which cross disciplines); give voice to the community, communicating to a broad audience the many ways in which advances in computing will create a brighter future; and grow new leaders for the computing research community.

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FROM GPS AND VIRTUAL GLOBES TO
SPATIAL COMPUTING
- 2020

Outline

- Introduction
  - Spatial Computing Audience: Niche => Everyone
  - Spatial Computing 2020 - Workshop
- GPS
- Location Based Services
- Spatial Statistics
- Spatial Database Management Systems
- Virtual Globes
- Geographic Information Systems
- Conclusions

What is Spatial Computing?

- Transformed our lives though understanding spaces and places
  - Examples: localization, navigation, site selection, mapping,
  - Examples: spatial context, situation assessment (distribution, patterns), …

ESRI ArcGIS™ X

Google™ Earth

OpenStreetMap

waze
Outsmarting Traffic, Together.

SaTScan™
Software for the spatial, temporal, and space-time scan statistics

Ushahidi

OGC™
Open Geospatial Consortium, Inc.

bing™ maps

ORACLE®
SPATIAL

IBM Smarter Planet

The Changing World of Spatial Computing

Late 20th Century	21st Century and Beyond
Maps were produced by a few highly trained people in government agencies and surveying companies	Everyone is a mapmaker and many phenomena are observable.
Only sophisticated groups (e.g., Department of Defense, oil exploration groups) used GIS technologies	Everyone uses location-based services
Only specialized software (e.g., ArcGIS, Oracle SQL) could edit or analyze geographic information	Every platform is location aware
User expectations were modest (e.g., assist in producing and distributing paper maps and their electronic counterparts)	Rising expectations due to vast potential and risks

It is widely used by Government!

Geospatial Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS): An Overview for Congress

May 18th, 2011

Congressional Research Service

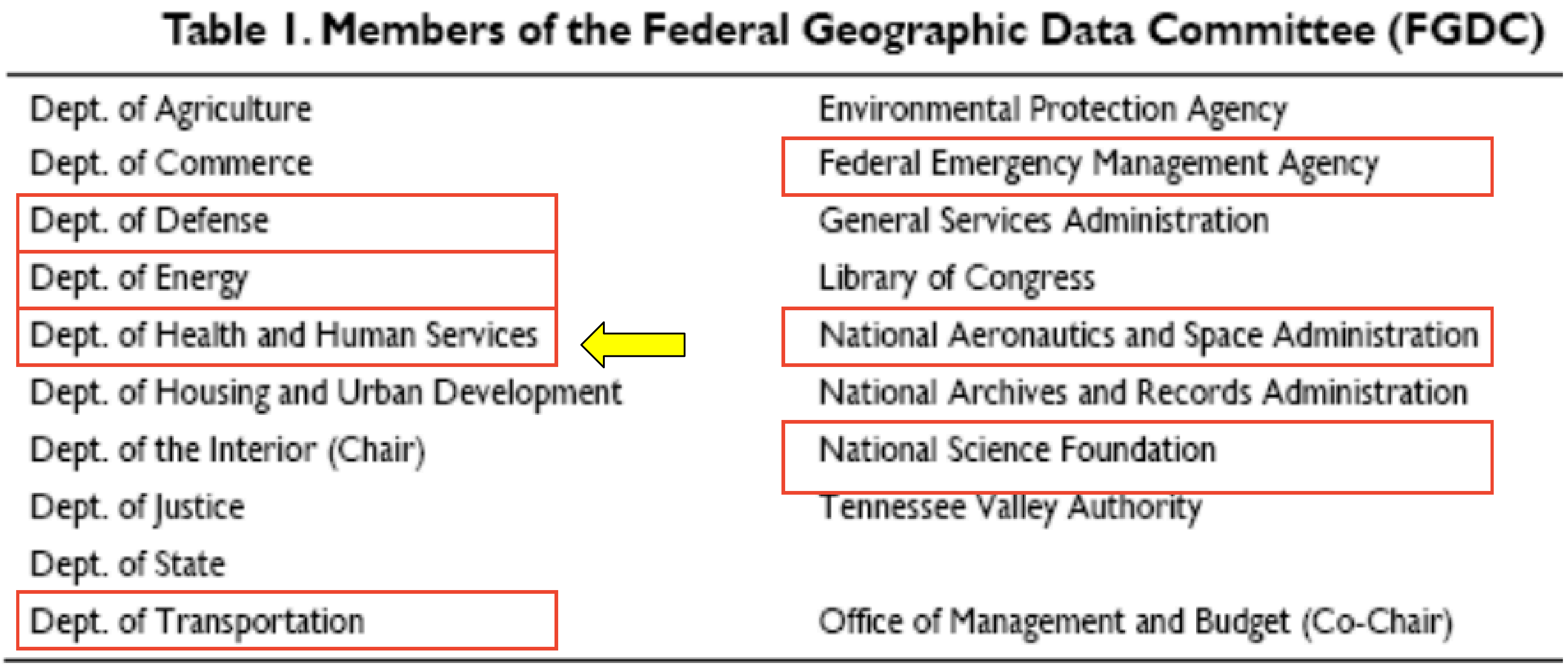


Table 1. Members of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC)

Dept. of Agriculture	Environmental Protection Agency
Dept. of Commerce	Federal Emergency Management Agency
Dept. of Defense	General Services Administration
Dept. of Energy	Library of Congress
Dept. of Health and Human Services	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	National Archives and Records Administration
Dept. of the Interior (Chair)	National Science Foundation
Dept. of Justice	Tennessee Valley Authority
Dept. of State	
Dept. of Transportation	Office of Management and Budget (Co-Chair)

Folger, Peter. Geospatial Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS): Current Issues and Future Challenges. Congressional Research Service. June 8th, 2009.

It is only a start! Bigger Opportunities Ahead!

McKinsey Global Institute

Big data: The next frontier for innovation, competition, and productivity

The study estimates that the use of personal location data could save consumers worldwide more than $600 billion annually by 2020. Computers determine users' whereabouts by tracking their mobile devices, like cellphones. The study cites smartphone location services including Foursquare and Loopt, for locating friends, and ones for finding nearby stores and restaurants.

But the biggest single consumer benefit, the study says, is going to come from time and fuel savings from location-based services — tapping into real-time traffic and weather data — that help drivers avoid congestion and suggest alternative routes. The location tracking, McKinsey says, will work either from drivers' mobile phones or GPS systems in cars.

The New York Times

Published: May 13, 2011

New Ways to Exploit Raw Data May Bring Surge of Innovation, a Study Says

CCC Visioning Workshop: Making a Case for Spatial Computing 2020

http://cra.org/ccc/spatial_computing.php

Computing Community Consortium

We support the computing research community in creating compelling research visions and the mechanisms to realize these visions.

Funded Visioning Activities

Disaster Management | SEES IT | HealthIT | Interactive Tech | Architecture | XLayer | Robotics | Learning Tech

Open Source | Cyber Physical Systems | Global Development | Theoretical CS | Big Data Computing | NetSE

Spatial Computing

From GPS and Virtual Globes to Spatial Computing-2020

About the workshop

This workshop outlines an effort to develop and promote a unified agenda for Spatial Computing research and development across US agencies, industries, and universities. See the original workshop proposal here.

Spatial Computing

Spatial Computing is a set of ideas and technologies that will transform our lives by understanding the physical world, knowing and communicating our relation to places in that world, and navigating through those places.

The transformational potential of Spatial Computing is already evident. From Virtual Globes such as Google Maps and Microsoft Bing Maps to consumer GPS devices, our society has benefitted immensely from spatial technology. We've reached the point where a hiker in Yellowstone, a schoolgirl in DC, a biker in Minneapolis, and a taxi driver in Manhattan know precisely where they are, nearby points of interest, and how to reach their destinations. Large

Logistics

Date: Sept. 10th-11th, 2012
Location: Keck Center
Hotel: Liaison Hotel

Steering Committee

Erwin Gianchandani

Hank Korth

Organizing Committee

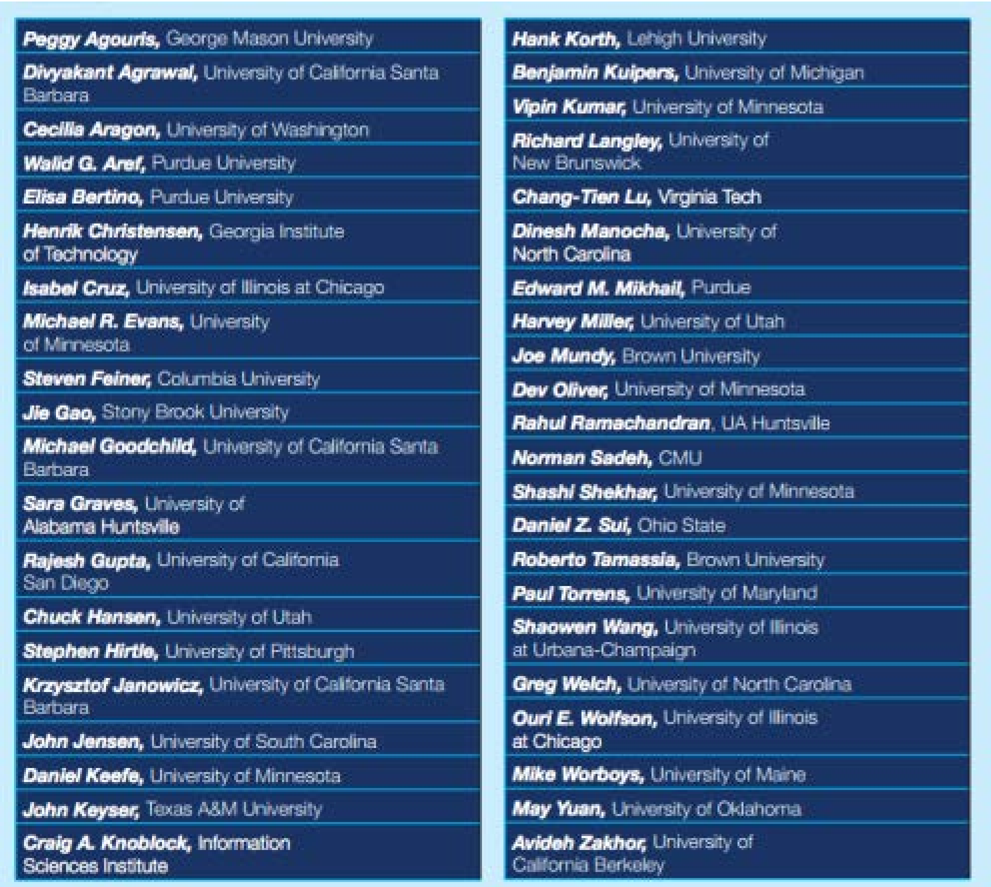
Peggy Agouris, George Mason University

Walid Aref, Purdue University

Michael F. Goodchild, University of California - Santa Barbara

Workshop Participants

Academia



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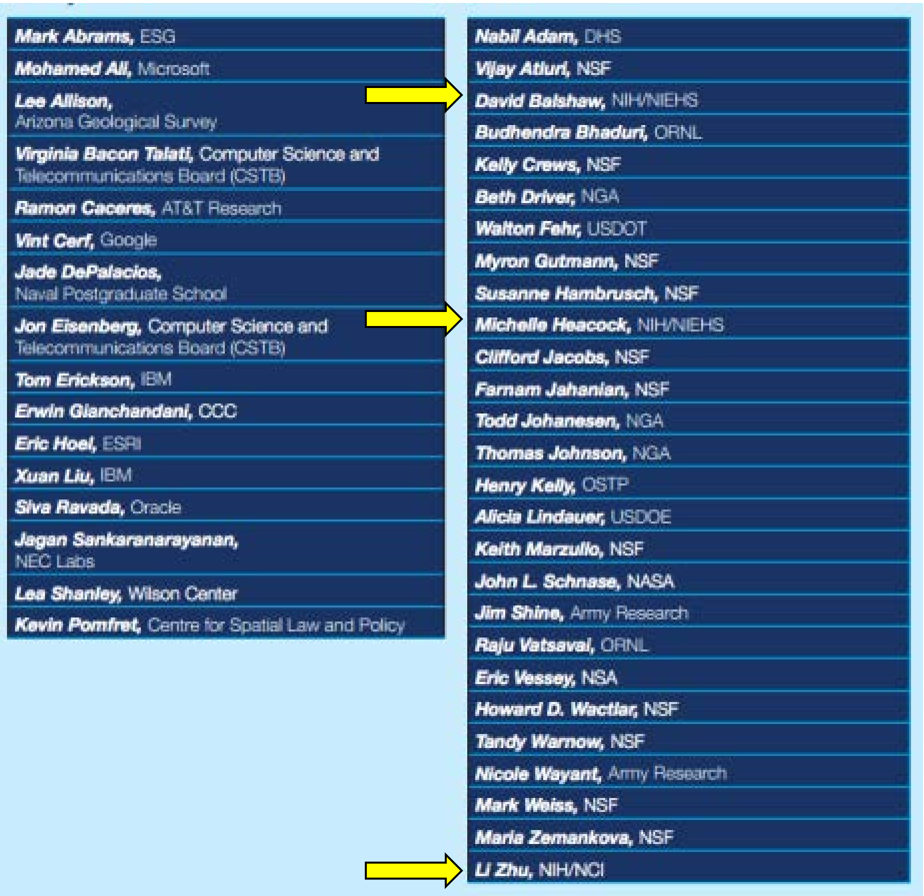
Mike Worboys, University of Maine
May Yuan, University of Oklahoma
Avideh Zakhor, University of California Berkeley

>30 Universities

Industry



Mark Abrams, ESG
Mohamed Ali, Microsoft
Lee Allison, Arizona Geological Survey
Virginia Bacon Talati, Computer Science and Telecommunications Board (CSTB)
Ramon Caceres, AT&T Research
Vint Cerf, Google
Jade DePalacios, Naval Postgraduate School
Jon Eisenberg, Computer Science and Telecommunications Board (CSTB)
Tom Erickson, IBM
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Eric Hoel, ESRI
Xuan Liu, IBM
Siva Ravada, Oracle
Jagan Sankaranarayanan, NEC Labs
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Kevin Pomfret, Centre for Spatial Law and Policy

14 Organizations

Government

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Beth Driver, NGA
Walton Fehr, USDOT
Myron Gutmann, NSF
Susanne Hambrusch, NSF
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Raju Vatsavai, ORNL
Eric Vessey, NSA
Howard D. Wactlar, NSF
Tandy Warnow, NSF
Nicole Wayant, Army Research
Mark Weiss, NSF
Maria Zemankova, NSF
Li Zhu, NIH/NCI

12 Agencies

Workshop Highlights

Agenda

- Identify fundamental research questions for individual computing disciplines
- Identify cross-cutting research questions requiring novel, multi-disciplinary solutions

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- Shashi Shekhar, University of Minnesota
- Ouri Wolfson, University of Illinois -
- May Yuan, University of Oklahoma

Workshop Highlights

Pull Panel: National Priorities, Societal Applications of Spatial Computing

Chair: Henry Kelly, OSTP

Members

US-DoD: Eric Vessey

US-DoD: Todd Johanesen

NIH/NIEHS: Michelle Heacock

NASA: John L Schnase

DHS: Nabil Adam

NSF EarthCube: Clifford Jacobs

DOT: Walton Fehr

DOE: Alicia Lindauer

Push Panel: Spatial Computing (SC) Platform Trends, Disruptive Technologies

Chair: Dinesh Manocha, UNC

Members:

Graphics & Vision: John Keyser, TAMU

Interaction Devices: Steven Feiner, Columbia University

LiDAR : Avideh Zakhor, UCB

GPS Modernization: Mark Abrams, Advisor to USG

Cell Phones: Ramon Caceres, AT&T

Indoor Localization: Greg Welch, UNC

Internet Localization: Rajesh Gupta, UCSD

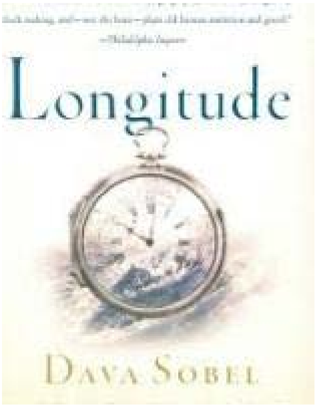
Cloud Computing: Divyakant Agarwal, UCSB

Outline

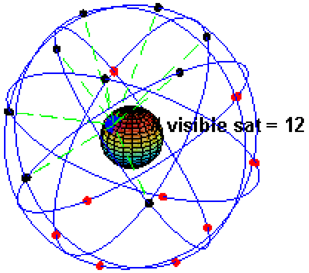
- Introduction
- GPS
  - Outdoors => Indoors
- Location Based Services
- Spatial Statistics
- Spatial Database Management Systems
- Virtual Globes
- Geographic Information Systems
- Conclusions

Global Positioning Systems

- Positioning ships
  - Latitude f(compass, star positions)
  - Longitude: dead-reckoning => marine chronometer
  - Longitude prize (1714), accuracy in nautical miles

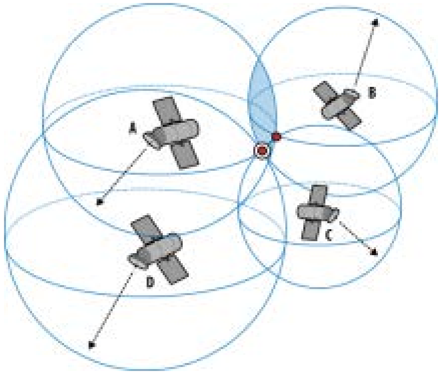


- Global Positioning System (**GPS**),& competition
  - Infrastructure: satellites, ground stations, receivers, …
  - Use: Positioning (sub-meter), Clock synchronization



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Positioning_System

Trilateration

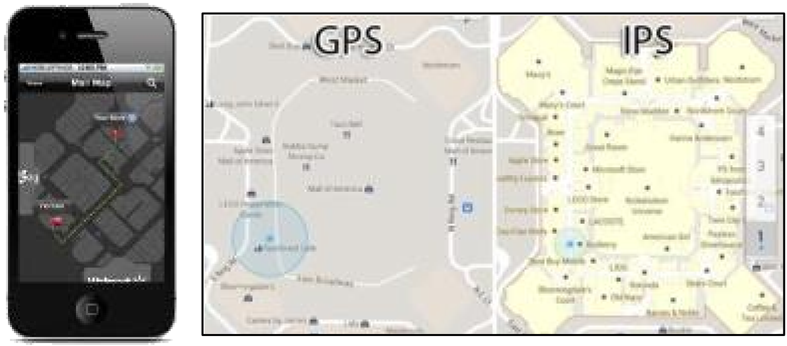


http://answers.oreilly.com/topic/2815-how-devices-gather-location-information/

Trends: Localization Indoors and Underground

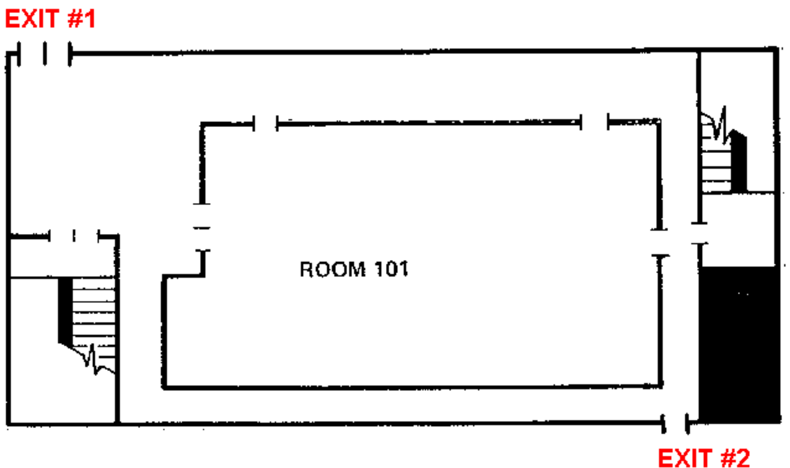
- GPS works outdoors, but,
  - We are indoors 90% of time!
  - Ex. malls, hospitals, airports, etc.
  - Indoor asset tracking, exposure hotposts, …

http://www.mobilefringe.com/products/square-one-shopping-center-app-for-iphone-and-android/



- Leveraging existing indoor infrastructure
  - WiFi, Cell-towers, cameras, Other people?

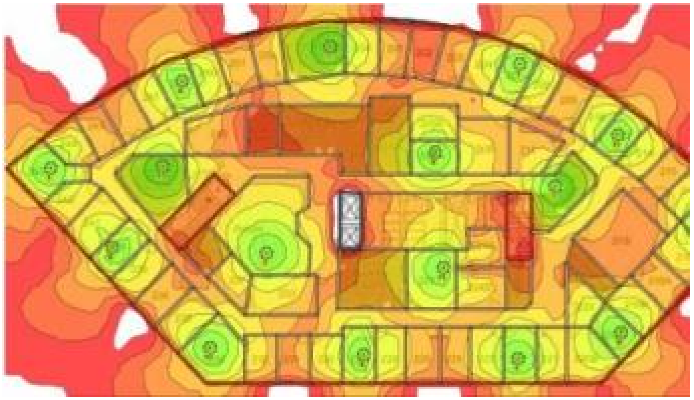
- How to model indoors for navigation, tracking, hotspot analysis, …?
  - What are nodes and edges ?



First Floor

http://rfid.r

WiFi Localization

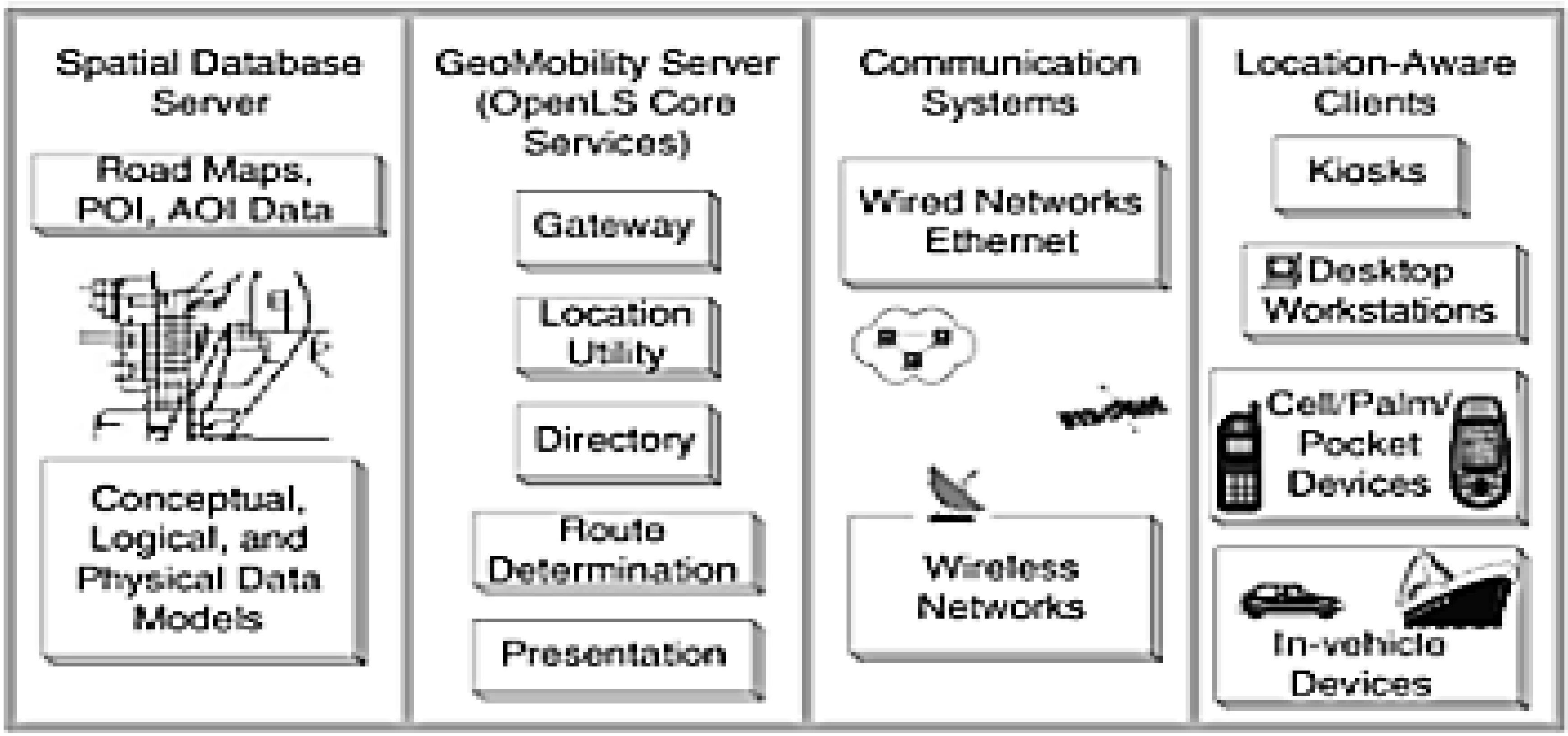


Outline

- Introduction
- GPS
- Location Based Services
  - Queries => Persistent Monitoring
- Spatial Statistics
- Spatial Database Management Systems
- Virtual Globes
- Geographic Information Systems
- Conclusions

Location Based Services

- Open Location Services: Queries
  - Location: Where am I? (street address, <latitude, longitude>
  - Directory: Where is the nearest clinic (or doctor)?
  - Routes: What is the shortest path to reach there?



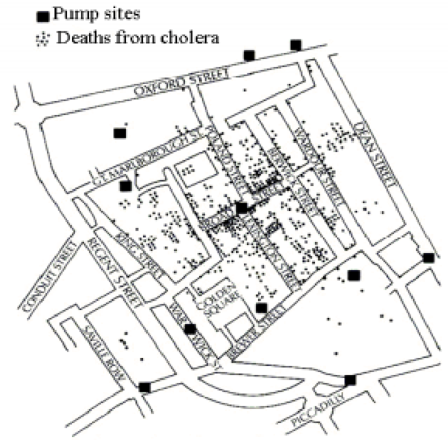
Trends: Persistent Environmental Hazard Monitoring

- Environmental influences on our health & safety
  - air we breathe, water we drink, food we eat
- Surveillance (e.g., SEER):
  - Passive > Active > Persistent
  - A fixed sensor covers a location, all the time
  - A moving sensor covers all location for some time!
  - How may one economically cover all locations all the time ?
- How do we create the infrastructure for the continuous and timely collection, fusion, curation and analysis of big spatio-temporal data?
  - Crowd-sourcing, e.g., American Redcross tweet maps
  - Smart-phone based sensors, e.g., NIEHS

Outline

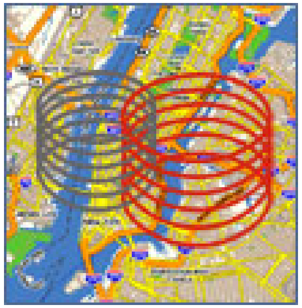
- Introduction
- GPS
- Location Based Services
- Spatial Statistics
  - Concepts: Mathematical => Spatial
- Spatial Database Management Systems
- Virtual Globes
- Geographic Information Systems
- Conclusions

Spatial Statistics: Mathematical Concepts



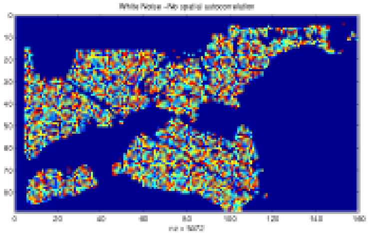
- Spatial Statistics
  - Quantify uncertainty, confidence, …
  - Is it significant?
  - Is it different from a chance event or rest of dataset?
    - e.g., SaTScan finds circular hot-spots

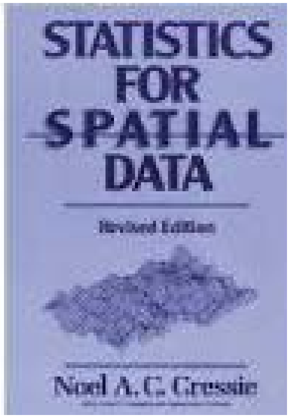
- Models of Auto-correlation, Heterogeneity, Edge-effect, …
  - Point Process, e.g., Ripley's K-functions, SatScan
  - Geo-statistics, e.g., Kriging, GWR
  - Lattice-based models



SaTScan™

Software for the spatial, temporal, and space-time scan statistics

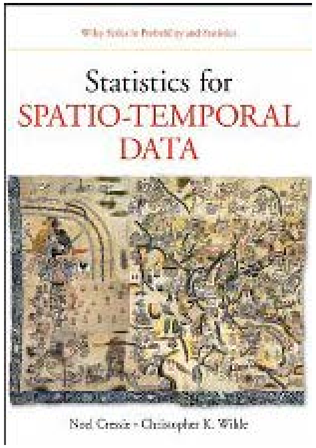




STATISTICS FOR SPATIAL DATA

Revised Edition

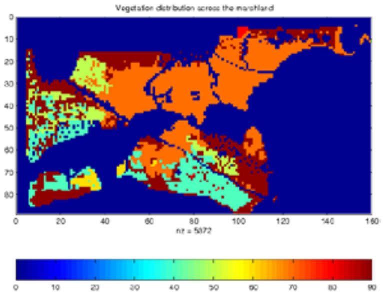
Noel A. C. Cressie



Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics

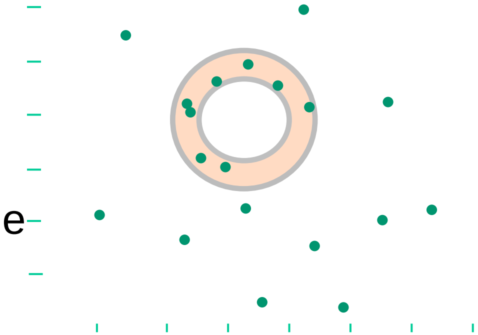
Statistics for SPATIO-TEMPORAL DATA

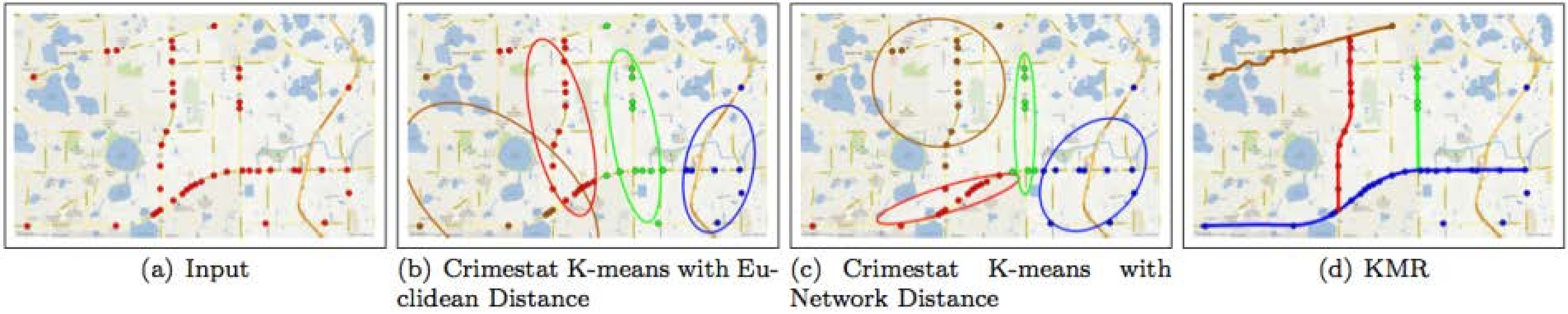
Noel Cressie · Christopher K. Wikle



Trends: Spatial-Concept Aware Patterns

- Spatial Concepts
  - Natural geographic features, e.g., rivers, streams, …
  - Man-made geographic features, e.g., transportation network
  - Spatial theories, e.g,, environmental criminology – doughnut hole
- Spatial-concept-aware patterns
  - Hotspots: Circle => Doughnut holes
  - Hot-spots => Hot Geographic-features





(a) Input

(b) Crimestat K-means with Euclidean Distance

(c) Crimestat K-means with Network Distance

(d) KMR

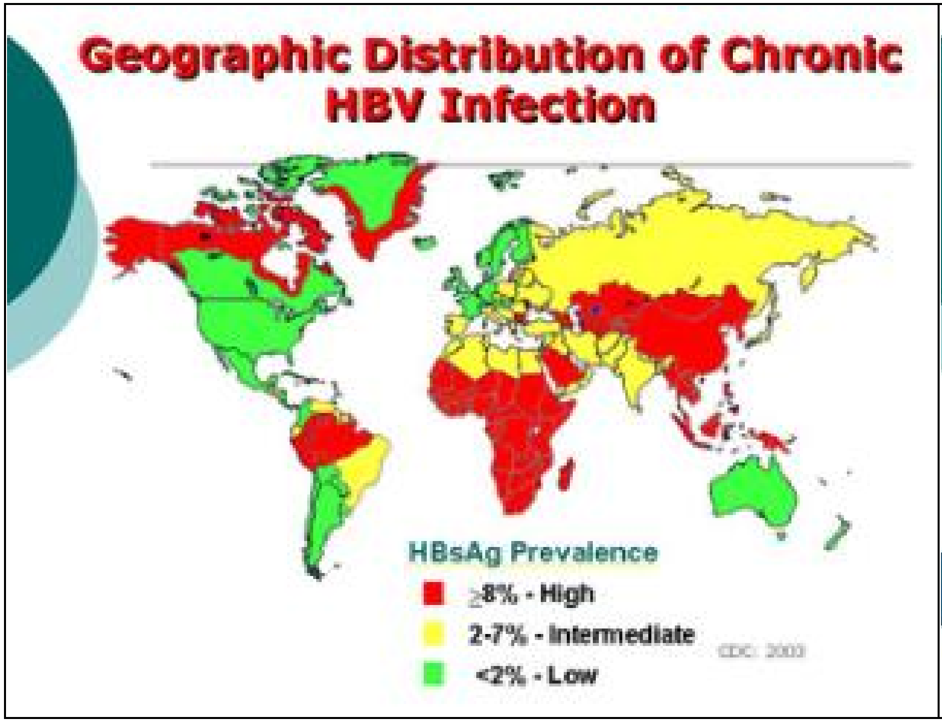
Source: Identifying patterns in spatial information: a survey of methods, Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery , 193-214, 1(3), May/June 2011. (DOI: 10.1002/widm.25).

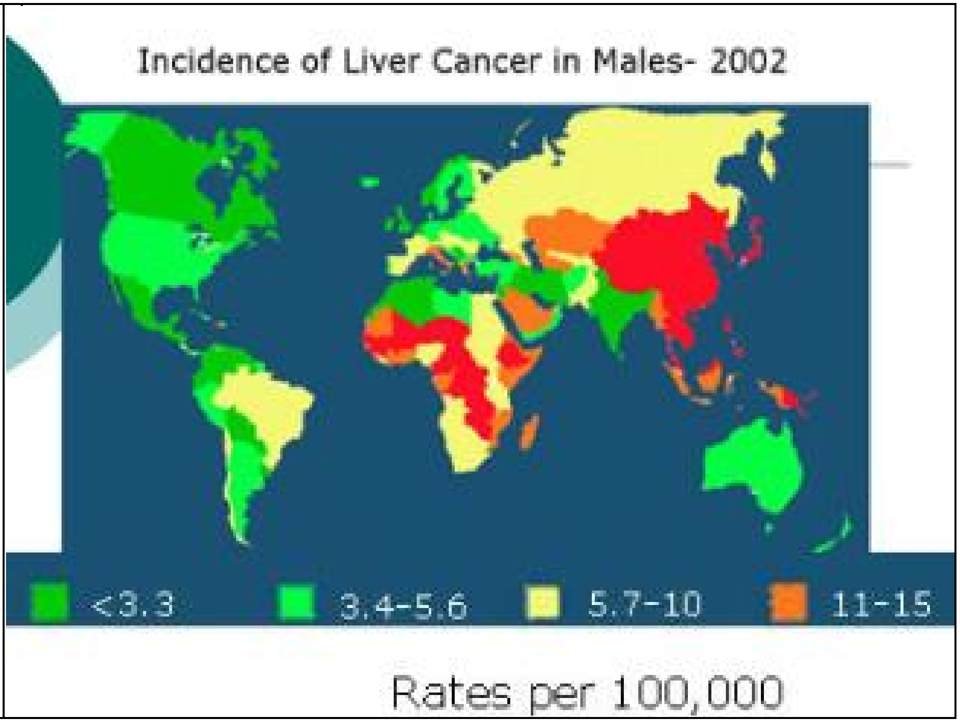
Hypothesis generation via Co-locations/Co-occurrence

- Co-location (Cholera Deaths, Water Pump)
  - Hypothesis: Cholera is water-borne (1854)
  - Miasama theory => Germ Theory

- Co-location (Liver Cancer, HBV infection)

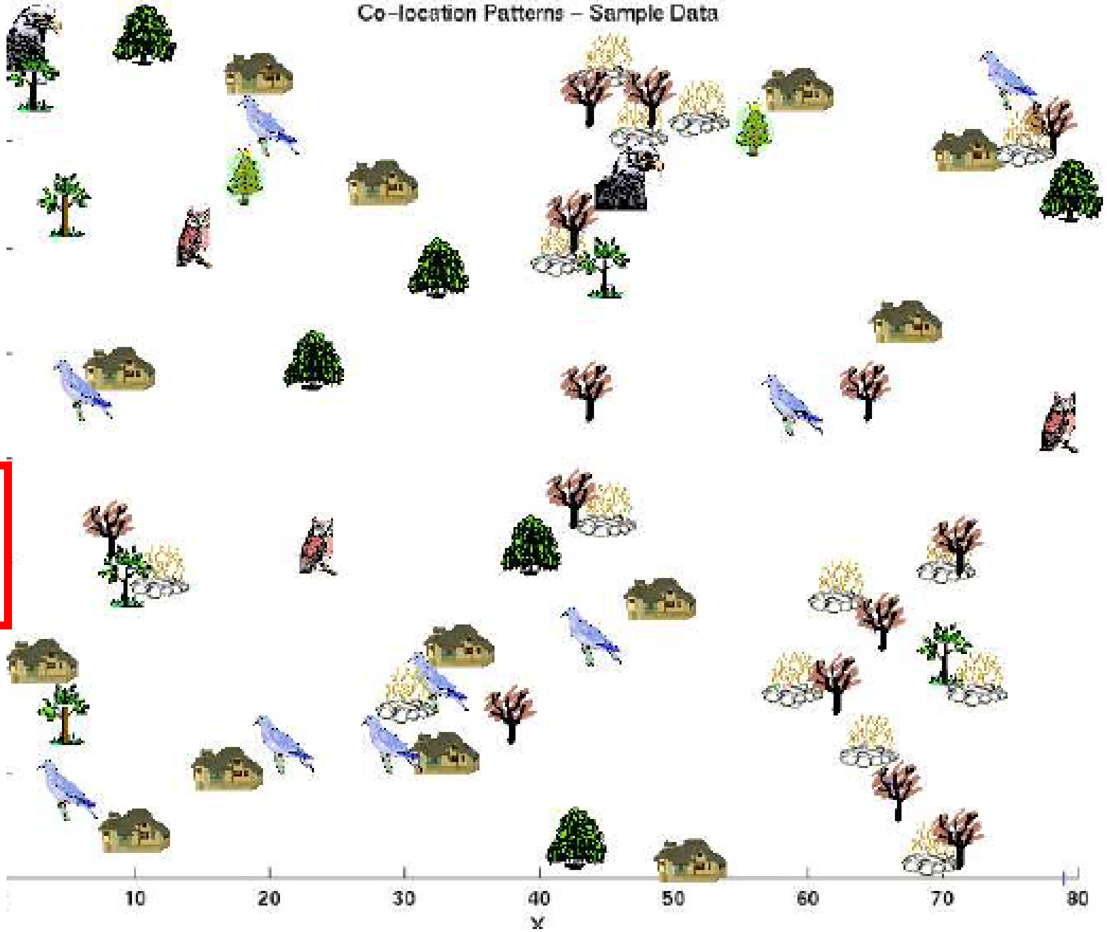
- Which exposures and cancers are co-located?
  - How may we find these co-location in big data?





Co-locations/Co-occurrence

- Given: A collection of different types of spatial events
- Find: Co-located subsets of event types



Source: Identifying patterns in spatial information: a survey of methods, Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery , 193-214, 1(3), May/June 2011. (DOI: 10.1002/widm.25).

Fast Algorithms to Mine Colocations from Big Data

Participation ratio pr(f_i, c) of feature f_i in colocation c = $\{f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_k\}$:

fraction of instances of f_i with feature $\{f_1, \ldots, f_{i-1}, f_{i+1}, \ldots, f_k\}$ nearby (i.e. within a given distance)

Participation index PI(c) = min{ pr(f_i, c) }

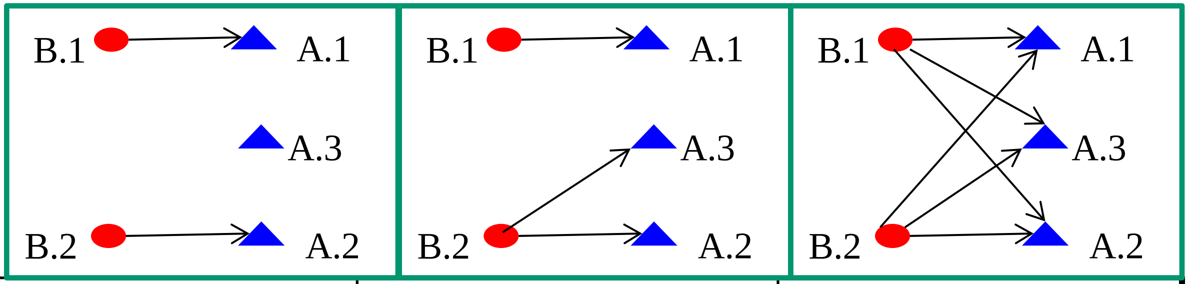
Properties:

(1) Computational: Non-monotonically decreasing like support measure

Allows scaling up to big data via pruning

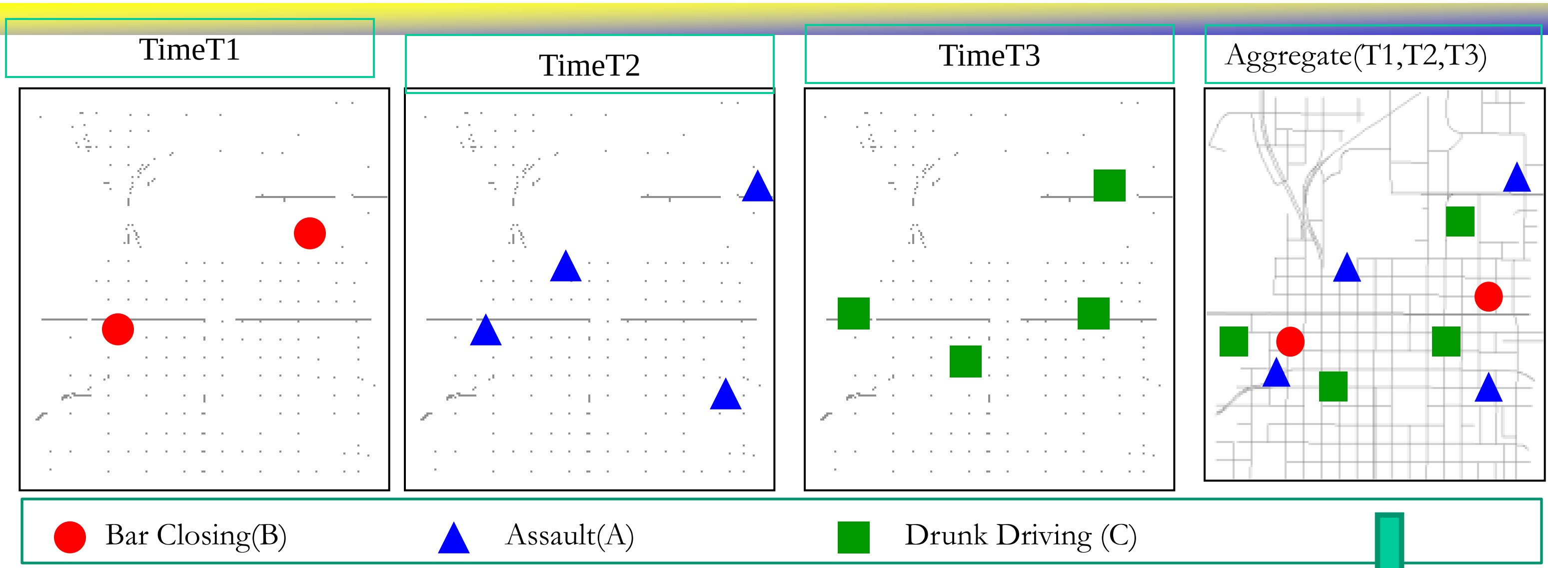
(2) Statistical: Upper bound on Cross-K function

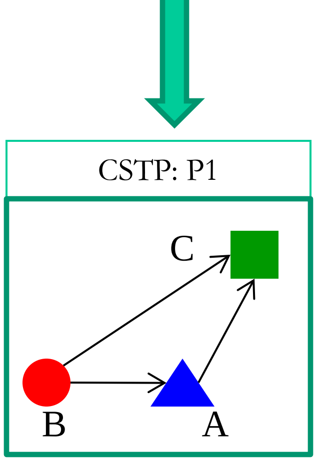
- Comparison with Ripley's K-function (Spatial Statistics)



K-function (B → A)	2/6 = 0.33	3/6 = 0.5	6/6 = 1
PI (B → A)	2/3 = 0.66	1	1

Cascading spatio-temporal pattern (CSTP)





- *Input:* Urban Activity Reports
- *Output: CSTP*
  - *Partially ordered* subsets of ST event types.
  - Located together in space.
  - Occur in *stages* over time.
- Applications: Public Health, Public Safety, …

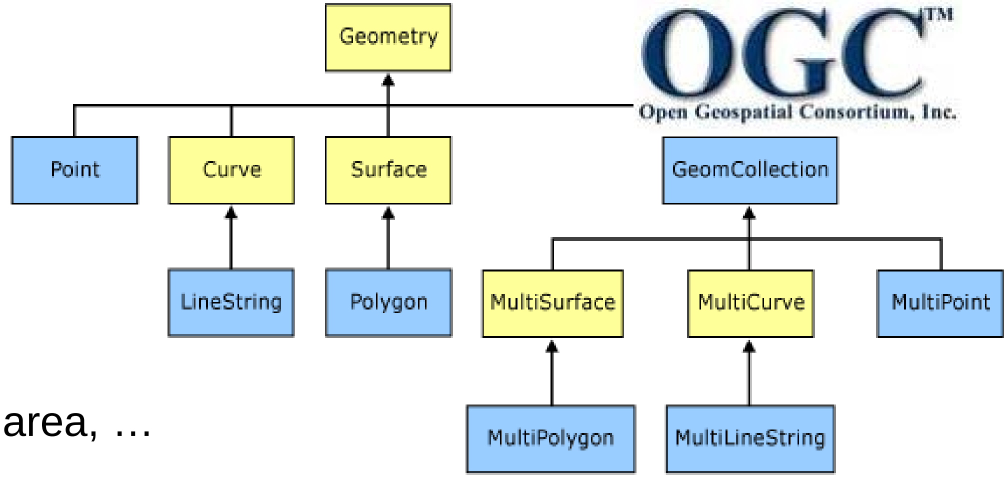
Source: Identifying patterns in spatial information: a survey of methods, Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery , 193-214, 1(3), May/June 2011. (DOI: 10.1002/widm.25).

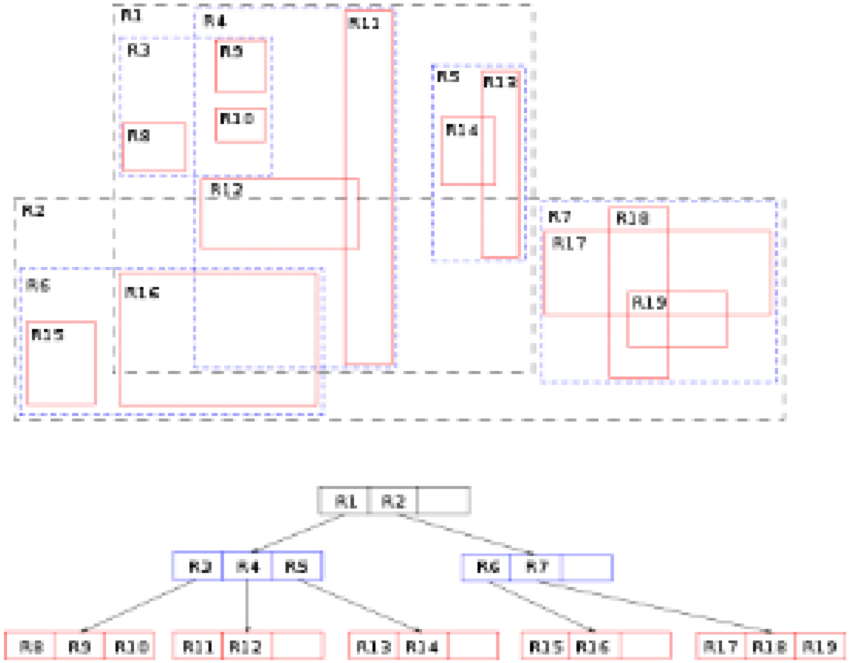
Outline

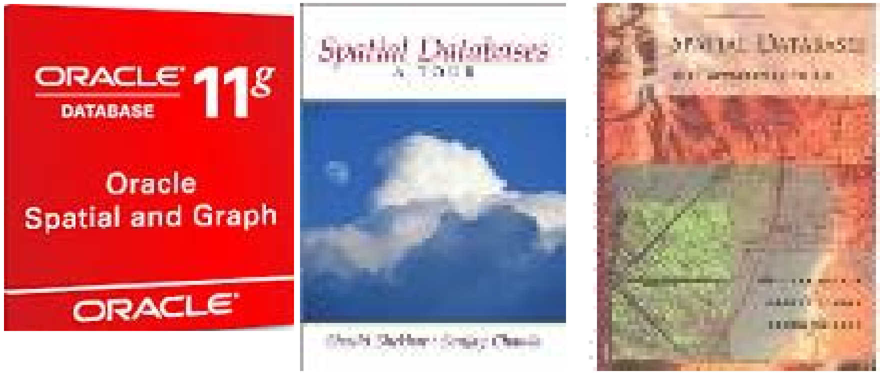
- Introduction
- GPS
- Location Based Services
- Spatial Statistics
- Spatial Database Management Systems
  - Geometry => Spatial Network Databases
- Virtual Globes
- Geographic Information Systems
- Conclusions

Spatial Databases for Geometry

- Dice, Slide, Drill-down, Explore, …
  - – Closest pair(school, pollution-source)
  - – Set based querying
- Reduce Semantic Gap
  - Clumsy code for inside, distance, …
  - 6 data-types
  - Operations: inside, overlap, distance, area, …
- Scale up Performance
  - Data-structures: B-tree => R-tree
  - Algorithms: Sorting => Geometric

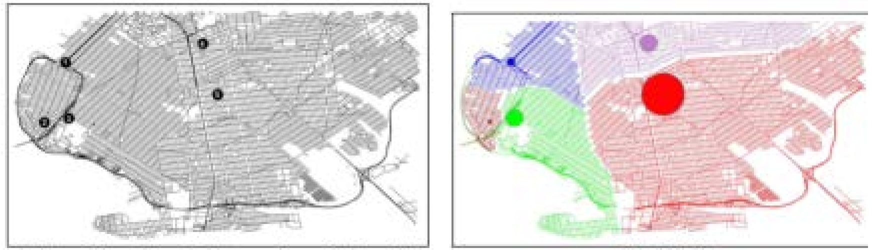






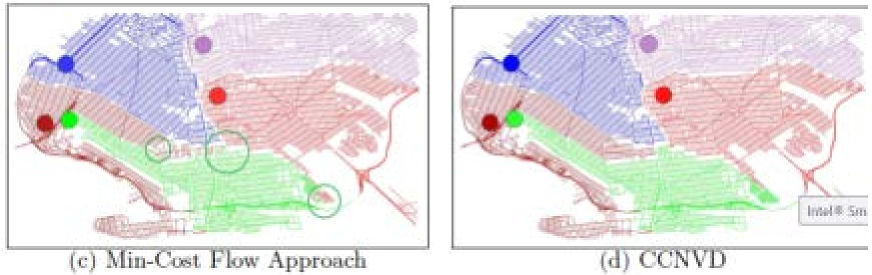
Trend: Spatial Network Databases

- Motivation: Urban phenomena
  - Access to medical facilities
  - Disparity in access
- Trend: model facility capacities
  - Graph models to Flow-Networks
- Trend: Network Patterns
  - (Origin, Destination) pairs
  - => Frequent Routes
- Trend: Spatio-temporal Networks



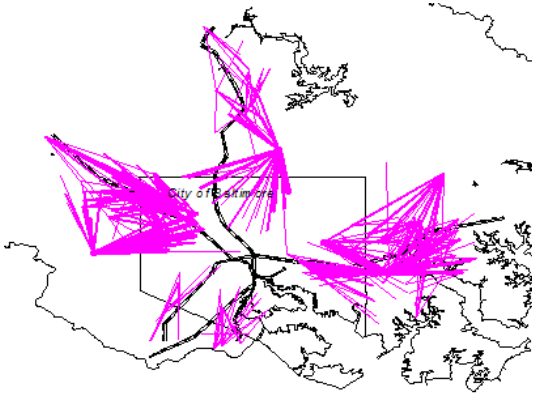
(a) Brooklyn Road Network and Gas Stations

(b) NVD

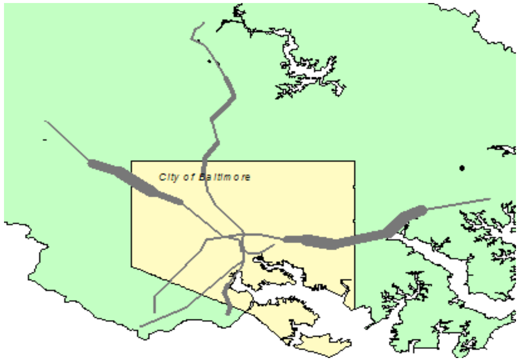


(c) Min-Cost Flow Approach

(d) CCNVD



(a) Input: Pink lines connect crime location & criminal's residence



(b) Output: Journey- to-Crime (thickness = route popularity) Source: Crimestat

Challenge: Geo-privacy, geo-confidentiality, …

- Emerging personal geo-data
  - Trajectories of smart phones, gps-devices, life-trajectories and migrations, …
- Privacy: Who gets my data? Who do they give it to? What promises do I get?
- Socio-technical problem
  - Need government support
  - Challenges in fitting location privacy into existing privacy constructs (i.e HIPPA, Gramm-Leach-Bliley, Children's Online Privacy Protection Act)
- Groups interested in Geo-Privacy
  - Civil Society, Economic Entities, Public Safety ,Policy Makers

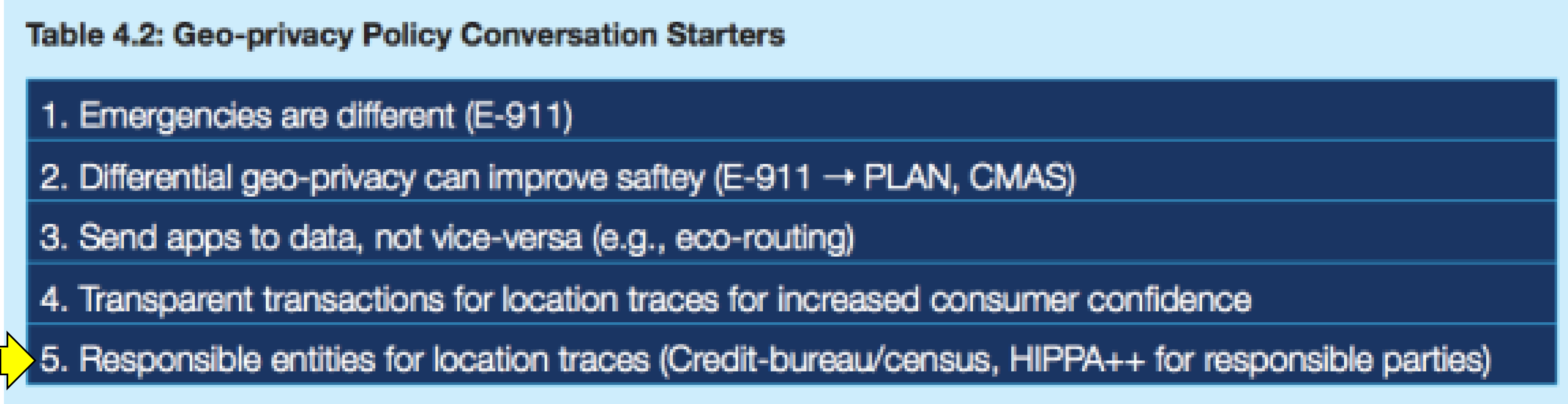


Table 4.2: Geo-privacy Policy Conversation Starters

1. Emergencies are different (E-911)
2. Differential geo-privacy can improve saftey (E-911 → PLAN, CMAS)
3. Send apps to data, not vice-versa (e.g., eco-routing)
4. Transparent transactions for location traces for increased consumer confidence

NIH

5. Responsible entities for location traces (Credit-bureau/census, HIPPA++ for responsible parties)

http://illumemagazine.com/zine/articleDetail.php?FBI-GPS-Tracking-and-Invasion-of-Privacy-13346

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- Virtual Globes & VGI
  - Quilt => Time-travel & Depth
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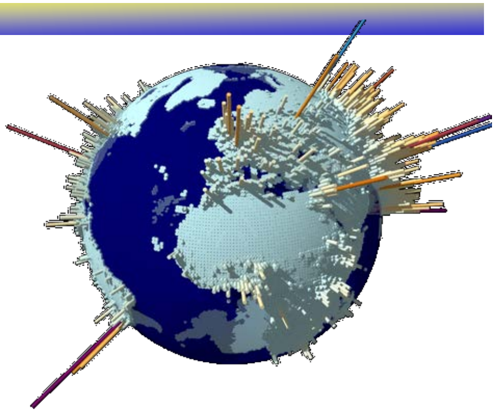
Virtual Globes & Volunteered Geo-Information

- Virtual Globes
  - Visualize Spatial Distributions, Patterns
  - Visual drill-down, e.g., fly-through
    - Change viewing angle and position
    - Even with detailed Streetview!
- Volunteered Geo-Information
  - Allow citizens to make maps & report
  - Coming to public health!
  - People’s reporting registry (E. Brokovich)
  - www.brockovich.com/the-peoples-reporting-registry-map/

Google earth

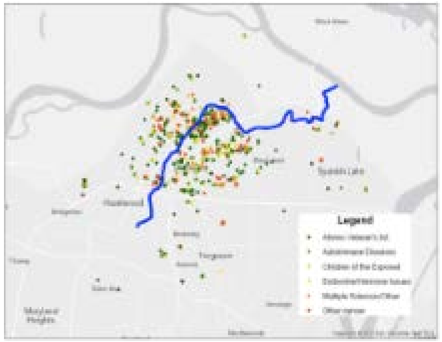


OpenStreetMap

Ushahidi

waze

Outsmarting Traffic, Together.



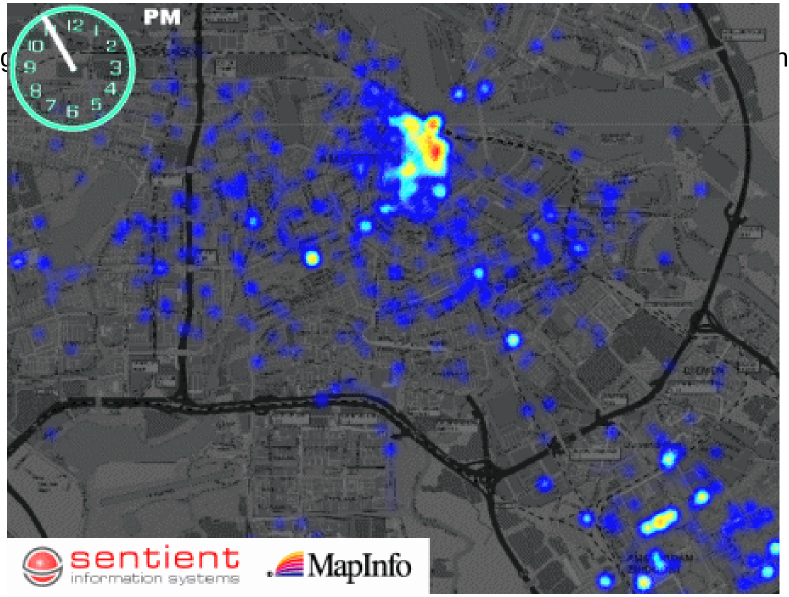
Opportunities: Time-Travel and Depth in Virtual Globes

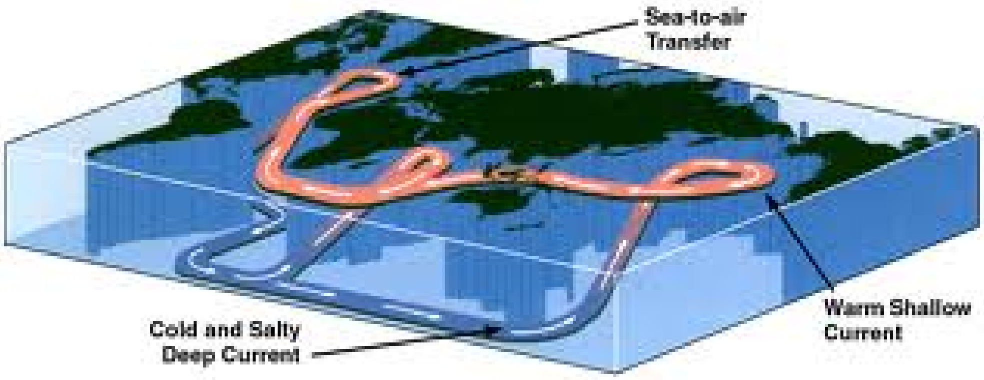
- Virtual globes are snapshots

- How to add time? depth?
  - Ex. Google Timelapse: 260,000 CPU core-hours for global 29-frame video

- How may one convey provenance, accuracy, age, and data semantics?
- What techniques are needed to integrate and reason about diverse available sources?

http://g html





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  - Geo => Beyond Geo
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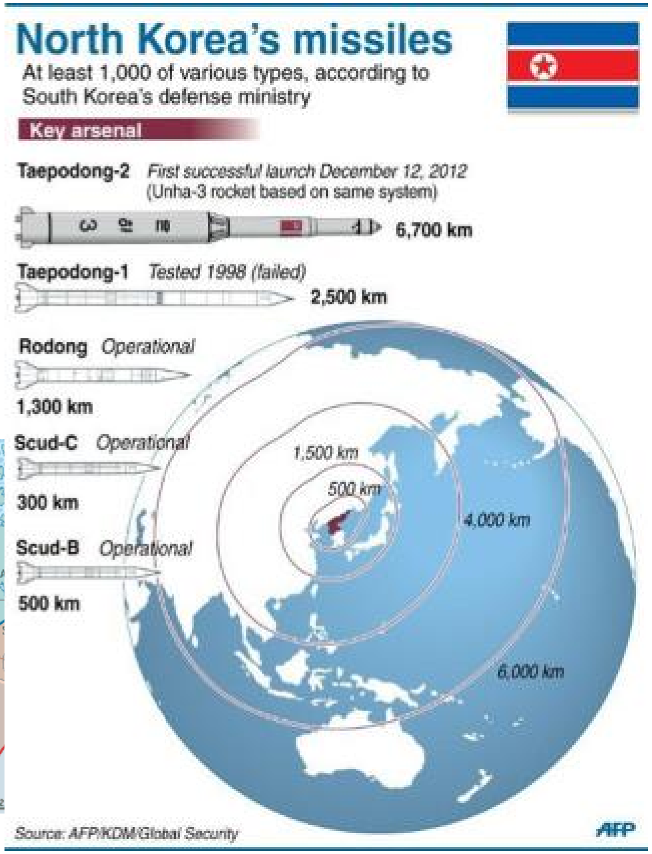
Geographic Information Systems & Geodesy

- **GIS**: An umbrella system to
  - capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present diverse geo-data.
  - SDBMS, LBS, Spatial Statistics, …
  - Cartography, Map Projections, Terrain, etc.
- Reference Systems
  - Which countries in North Korea missile range?
  - 3D Earth surface displayed on 2D plane
  - Spherical coordinates vs. its planar projections

http://odt.org/hdp/



North Korea's missiles

At least 1,000 of various types, according to South Korea's defense ministry

Key arsenal

Taepodong-2 *First successful launch December 12, 2012 (Unha-3 rocket based on same system)* 6,700 km

Taepodong-1 *Tested 1998 (failed)* 2,500 km

Rodong *Operational* 1,300 km

Scud-C *Operational* 300 km

Scud-B *Operational* 500 km

Source: AFP/KDM/Global Security

AFP

Original

The Economist

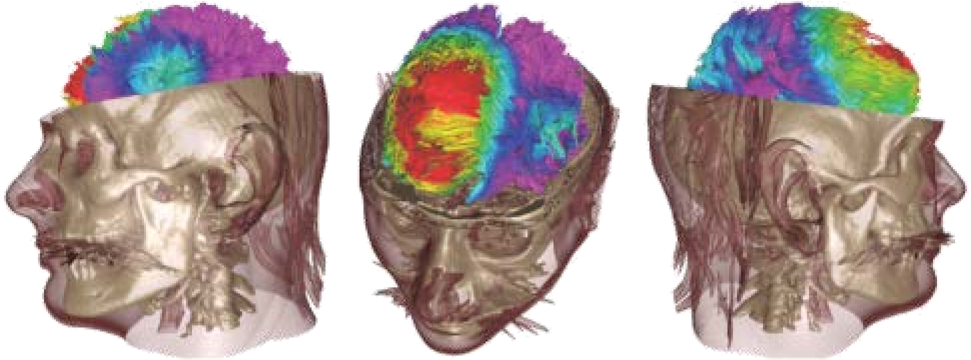
Correction

Opportunities: Beyond Geographic Space

- Spaces other than Earth
  - Challenge: reference frame?
- Ex. Human body
  - What is Reference frame ?
    - Adjust to changes in body
    - For MRIs, X-rays, etc.
  - What map projections?
  - Define path costs and routes to reach a brain tumor ?

Outer Space	Moon, Mars, Venus, Sun, Exoplanets, Stars, Galaxies
Geographic	Terrain, Transportation, Ocean, Mining
Indoors	Inside Buildings, Malls, Airports, Stadiums, Hospitals
Human Body	Arteries/Veins, Brain, Neuromapping, Genome Mapping
Micro / Nano	Silicon Wafers, Materials Science

http://convergence.ucsb.edu/issue/14



Oliver, Dev, and Daniel J. Steinberger. "From geography to medicine: exploring innerspace via spatial and temporal databases." Advances in Spatial and Temporal Databases. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2011. 467-470.

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Recommendations

- Spatial Computing has transformed our society
  - It is only a beginning!
  - It promises an astonishing array of opportunities in coming decade
- However, these will not materialize without support
- Universities
  - Institutionalize spatial computing
    - GIS Centers, a la Computing Centers of the 1960's
  - Incorporate spatial thinking in STEM curriculum
    - During K-12, For all college STEM students?
- Government
  - Increase support spatial computing research
  - Larger projects across multiple universities
  - Include spatial computing topics in RFPs
  - Include spatial computing researchers on review panels
  - Consider special review panels for spatial computing proposals