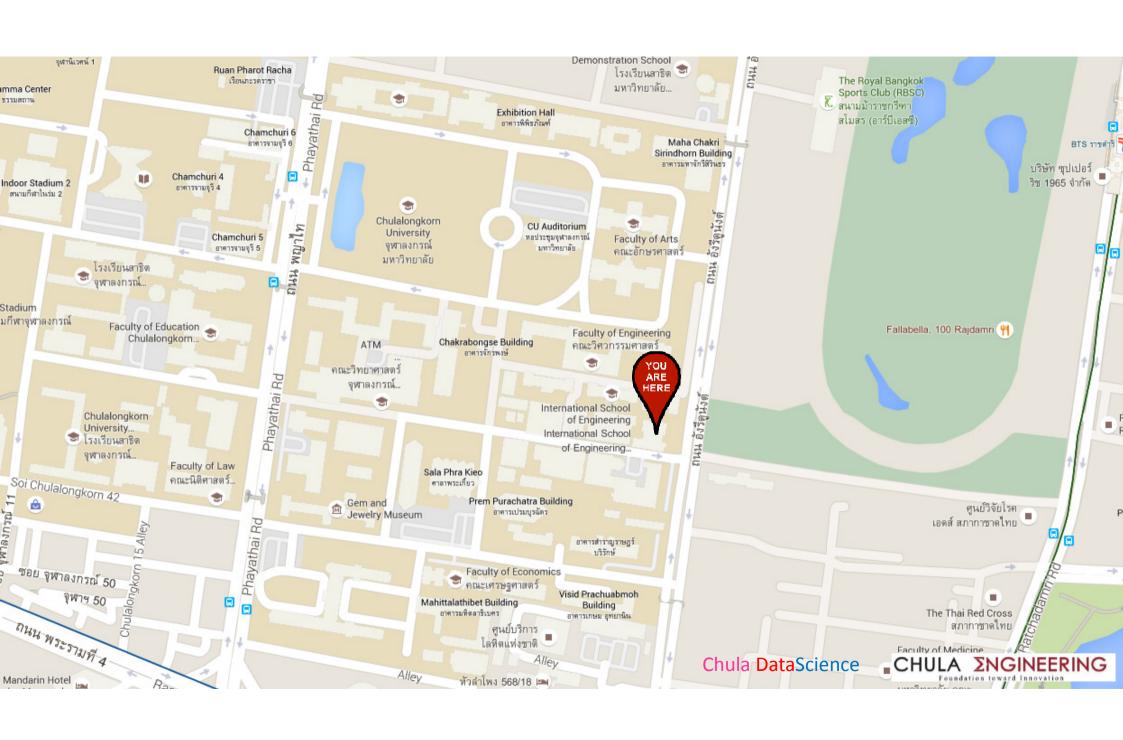
"WHERE" is a Big Question.

Geospatial Big Data

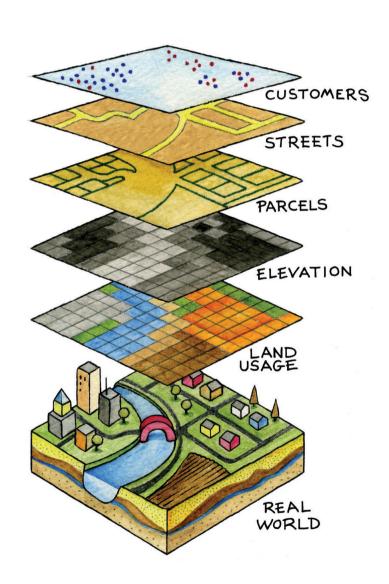
ผศ.ดร. วีระ เหมืองสิน
Asst. Prof. Veera Muangsin
Mobile Application and System Services (MASS) Research Group
Department of Computer Engineering
Chulalongkorn University
veera.m@chula.ac.th





Geospatial Data Layers

- Navigation
- Urban planning
- Land use management
- Natural resource management
- Disaster management



Geospatial Data has always been big. So, what's new?

- Variety, abundant
- Velocity
- Applications

- → Volume
- → Volume
- → Location-based services



We need big data to answer big questions.



Big Questions:

What do customers/people want?

What does a particular customer/person want?



A person's behavior can be inferred by

Interest: What does she do/have/buy/like?

Social Interaction Who does she contact with?

Mobility Where does she live/go?

Most human activities associate to locations.



Most people have characteristic mobility patterns.



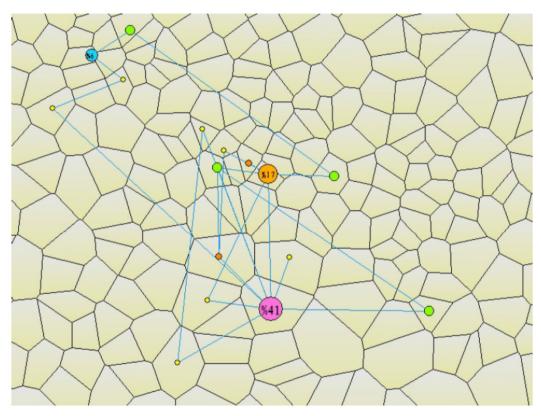


Figure 4. Mobility network associated with a mobile phone user who usually appears at fixed locations.

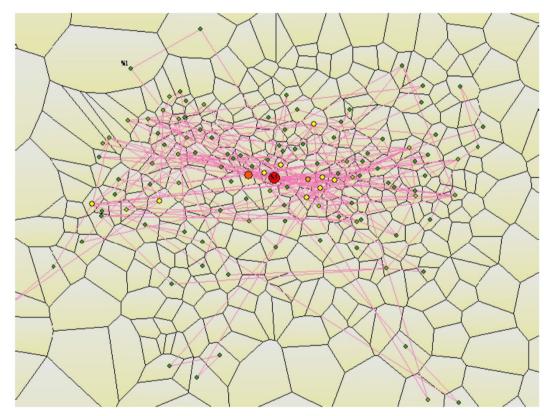


Figure 6. Mobility network associated with a mobile phone user who usually moves across a large set of locations and seldom visits the same place repeatedly.

[&]quot;Analyzing and Geo-visualizing Individual Human Mobility Patterns Using Mobile Call Records", Chaogui Kang

Most data involving human activities are somehow related to locations and exhibit some patterns.



Location Data

- Coordinates (latitude, longitude)
- Place name, street address
- Proximity of reference (cell tower id)

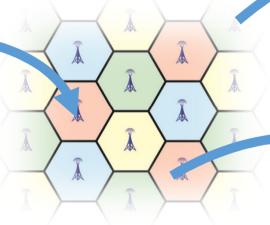
Application Server

Coordinates
Check-in places





Coordinates Check-in places



Cell tower ID → Cell tower coordinates

Coordinates Check-in places



Coordinates Check-in places

Data Science Companies Researchers



Category of Spatial Analysis

- Area or place categorization
- Area-based population demography or customer segment categorization
- Travelling patterns between areas
- Location analysis
- Route analysis

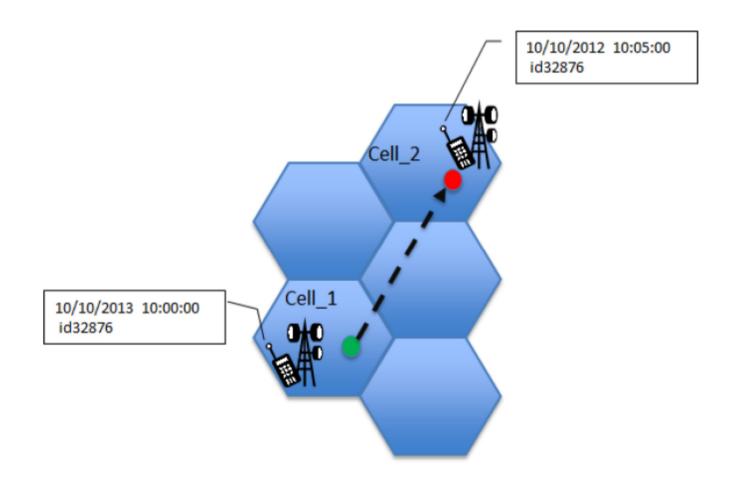


Research based on Geopatial Big Data

- Mobile network data
- GPS traces
- Social network data
- Crowdsourcing data

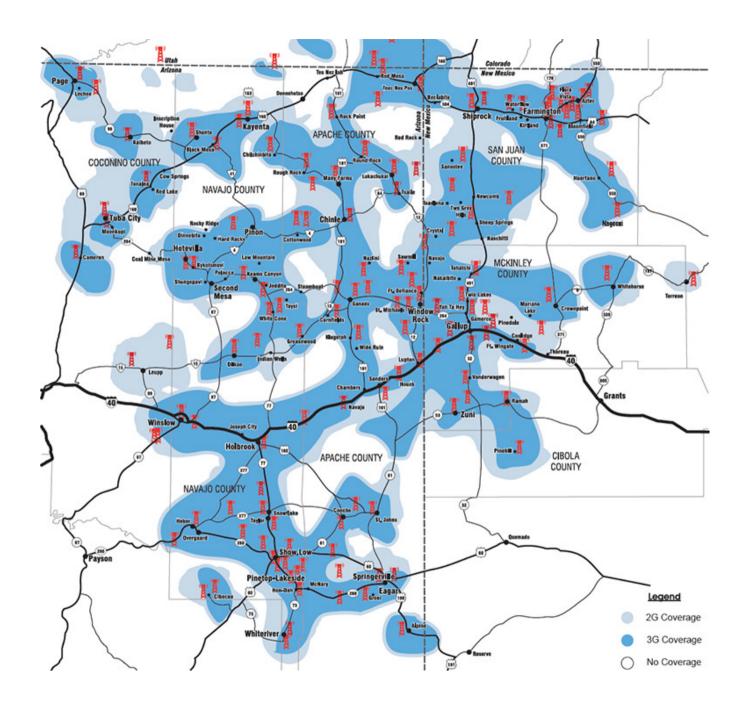


Mobile Phone Call Detail Records are geospatial-temporal data









Mobile base station distribution in Paris



[&]quot;Content Consumption Cartography of the Paris Urban Region using Cellular Probe Data", Stefato Sahar Hoteit, et al. (Orange)

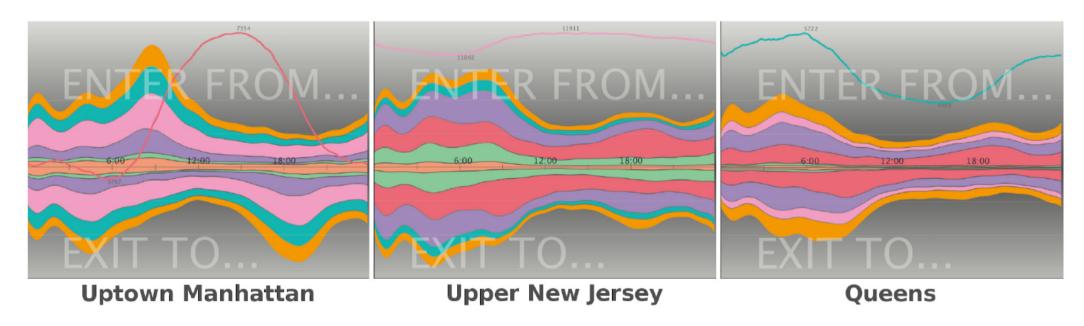


Figure 7: Stack views of Uptown Manhattan, Upper New Jersey, and Queens. Each stack view is augmented with a line chart showing the fluctuation of overall population in the region. Each stack view shows the region's characteristic based on the mobility patterns of mobile users.

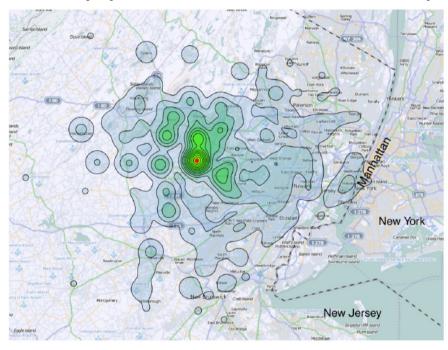


Figure 3: Laborshed of Morristown. The red dot is at the city center. Contour lines divide regions of different concentrations of workers' homes. Workers are identified as those who use their cellphones in Morristown during weekday business hours. Most workers come from nearby areas, but some come from as far as Manhattan.

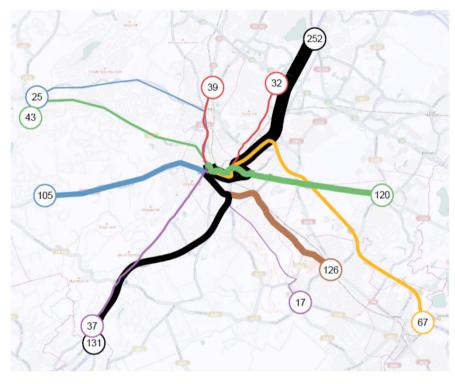
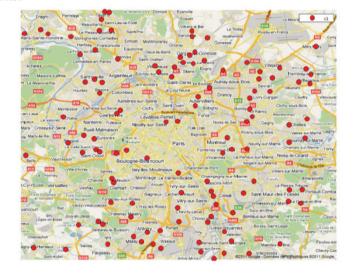


Figure 5: Relative traffic volumes on twelve commuting routes into the center of Morristown as assigned by our route classification algorithms. Line widths are proportional to the estimated volumes. Counts shown at the beginning of each route are normalized to 1,000 moving cellphones.

Category A:The "hypermobility" antennas cluster



Category B: Antennas having both mobility and stationarity Category C: Antennas having mainly stationarity events







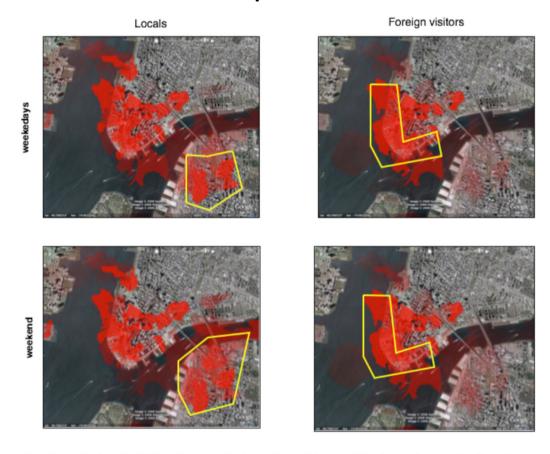


Figure 3. Spatial distribution of locals (New Yorkers) and foreign visitors in the neighborhood of the Waterfall. New Yorkers generate network traffic activity in the financial district and in Brooklyn, a neighborhood not attracting many foreigners compared to the waterfront of lower Manhattan.

[&]quot;Towards estimating the presence of vistors from the aggregate mobile phone network activity they generate", Fabien Girardin, et al. (AT&T)

Area classification using mobile phone records

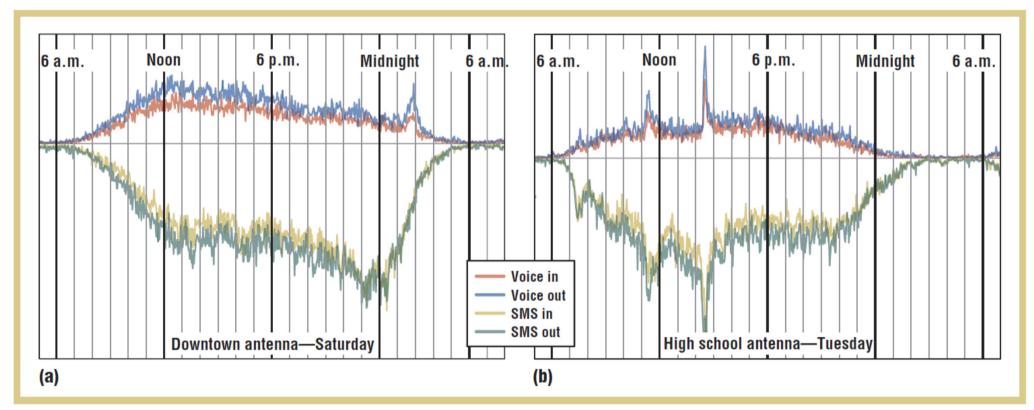
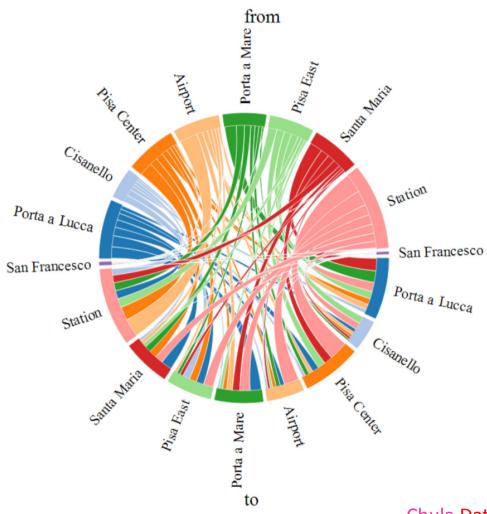


Figure 4. Lip plots of voice call and SMS volumes show unusual spikes highlighting local patterns or events in Morristown, New Jersey. Call volume (plotted upward: inbound, red; outbound, blue) and SMS volume (plotted downward: inbound, light green; outbound, dark green) on two antennas are shown. The antenna in (a) points towards the commercial and restaurant district and the antenna in (b) points toward the high school. A voice peak occurs Saturday at 2 a.m. when the bars close. Both voice and SMS peaks occur Tuesday when the school lets out.

"A Tale of One City Using Cellular Network Data for Urban Planning", Richard Becker, et al. (AT&T)

Origin-Destination





Human Mobility from Different Sources of Data

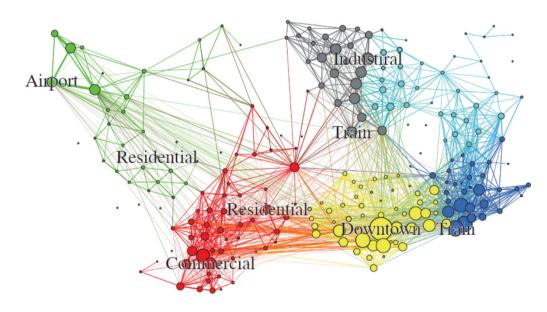


Fig 2: Human Mobility from Cellphone Data

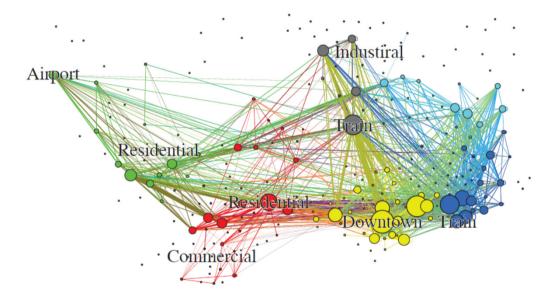


Fig 3: Human Mobility from Transit Data

 $[\]hbox{\it ``Exploring Human Mobility with Multi-Source Data at Extremely Large Metropolitan Scales'', Desheng Zhang, et al.}\\$

Real-time Event Detection by Social Sensors



Figure 9: Earthquake location estimation based on tweets. Balloons show the tweets on the earthquake. The cross shows the earthquake center. Red represents early tweets; blue represents later tweets.

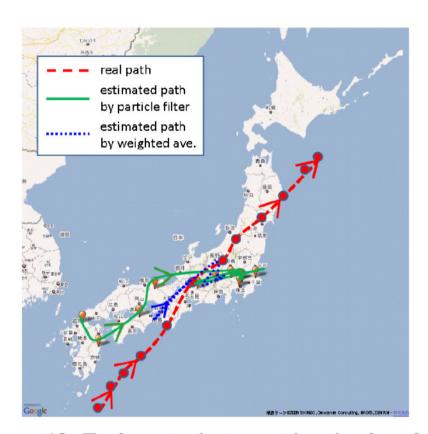


Figure 10: Typhoon trajectory estimation based on tweets.





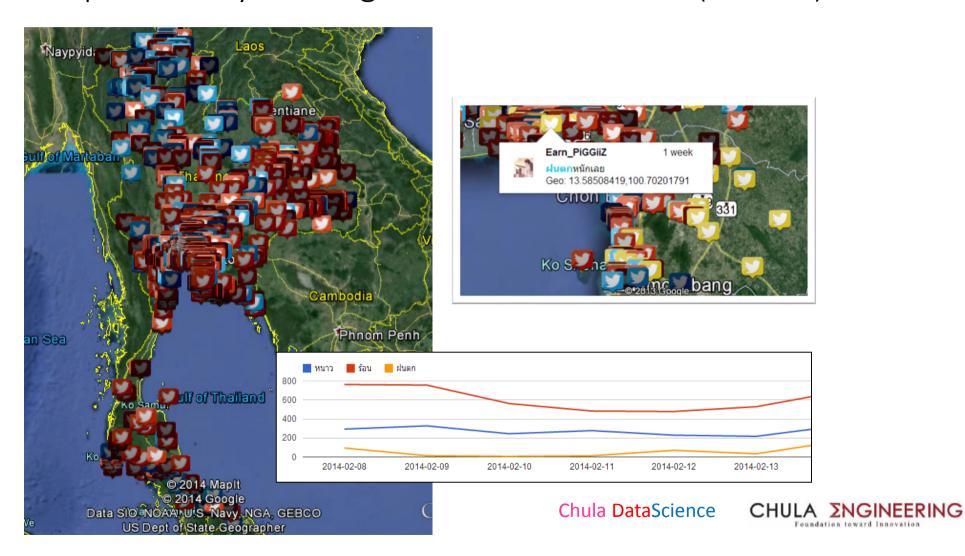
Our Research

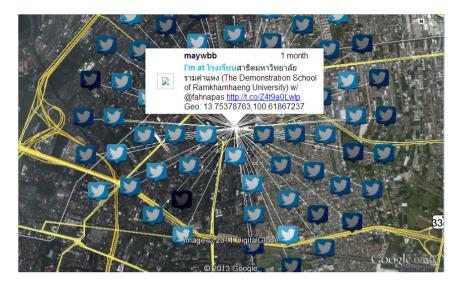
Spatial and mobility analysis using multiple sources of data

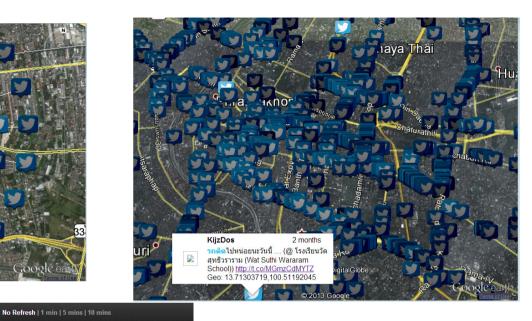
- Social network
- GPS traces
- Mobile crowdsourcing
- Mobile network data



Spatial-Temporal Analysis using Social Network Data (Twitter)











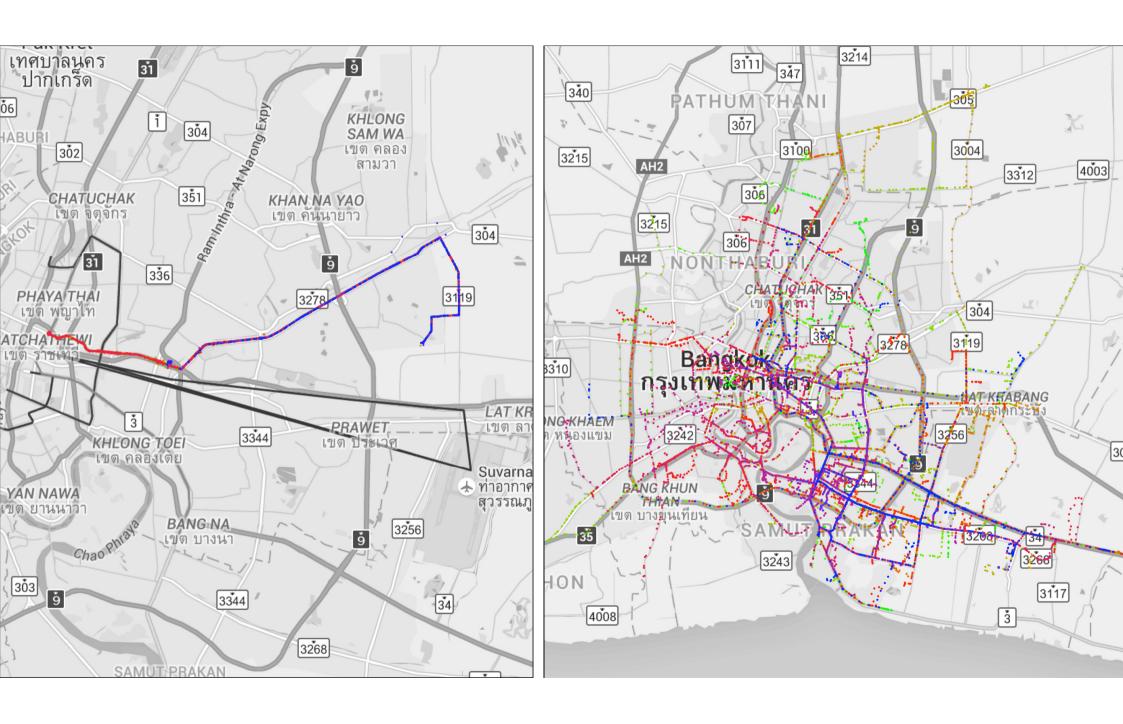


Traffic Analysis using GPS Traces









Network Coverage Analysis using Crowdsourced Signal Data



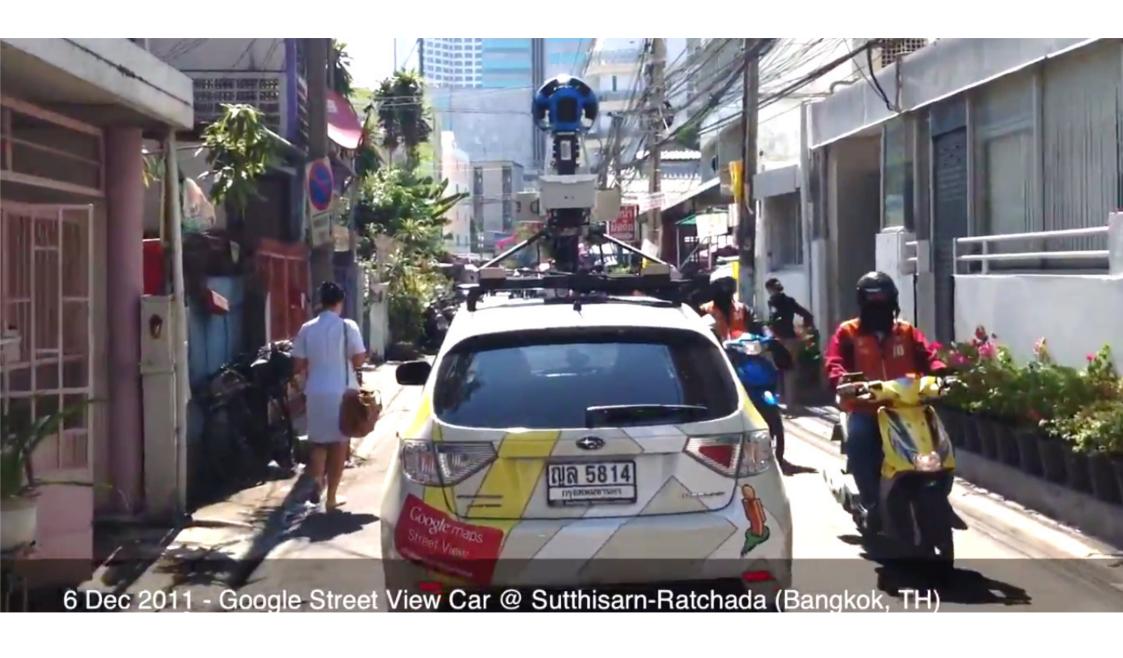


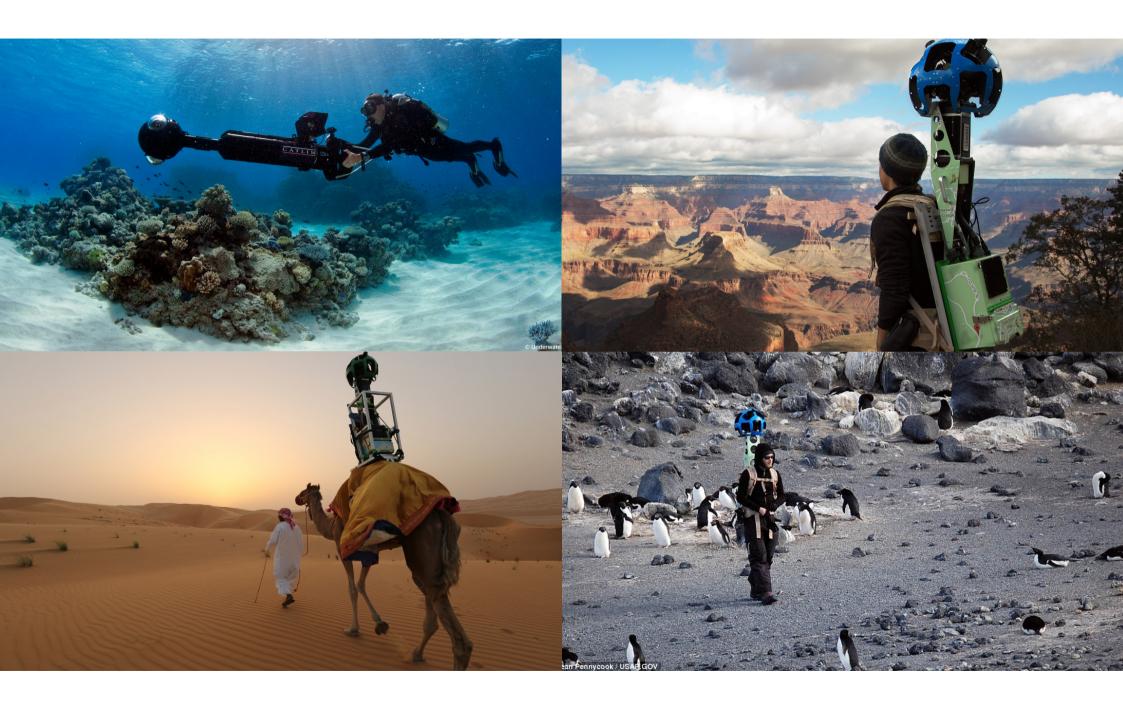




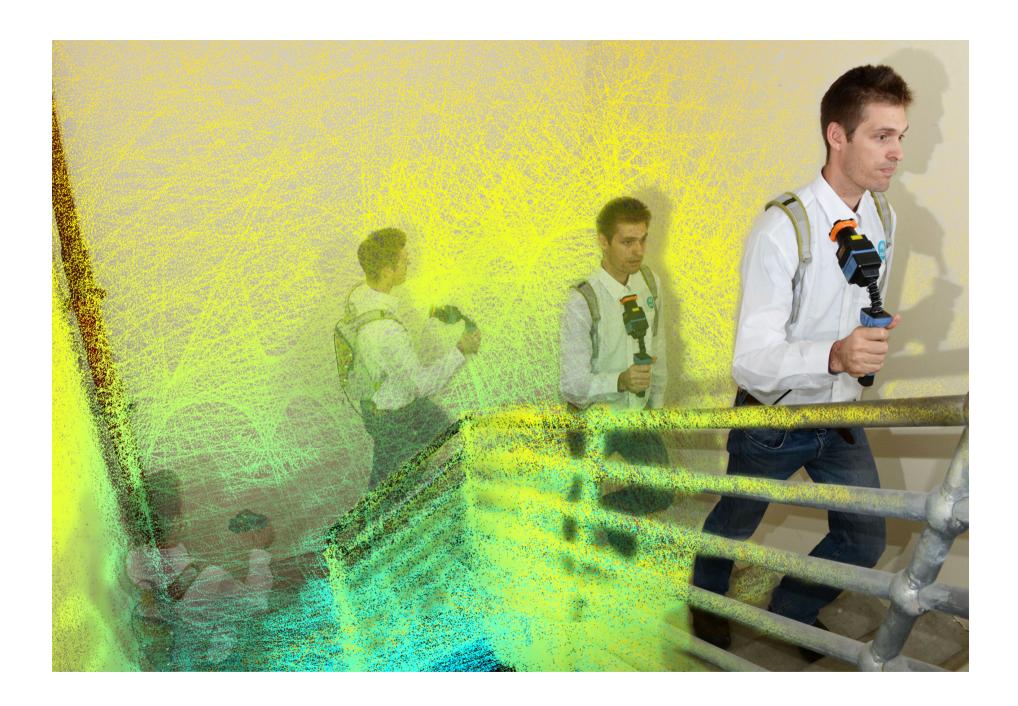
With modern mapping techniques, everywhere will be on high-resolution map.

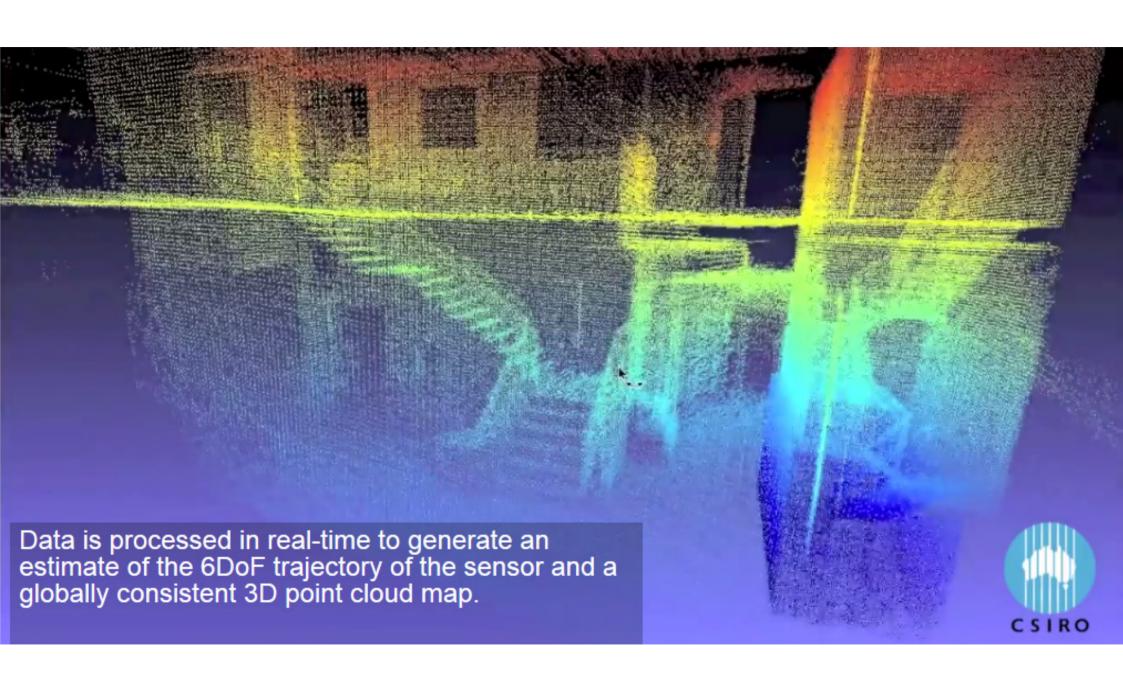


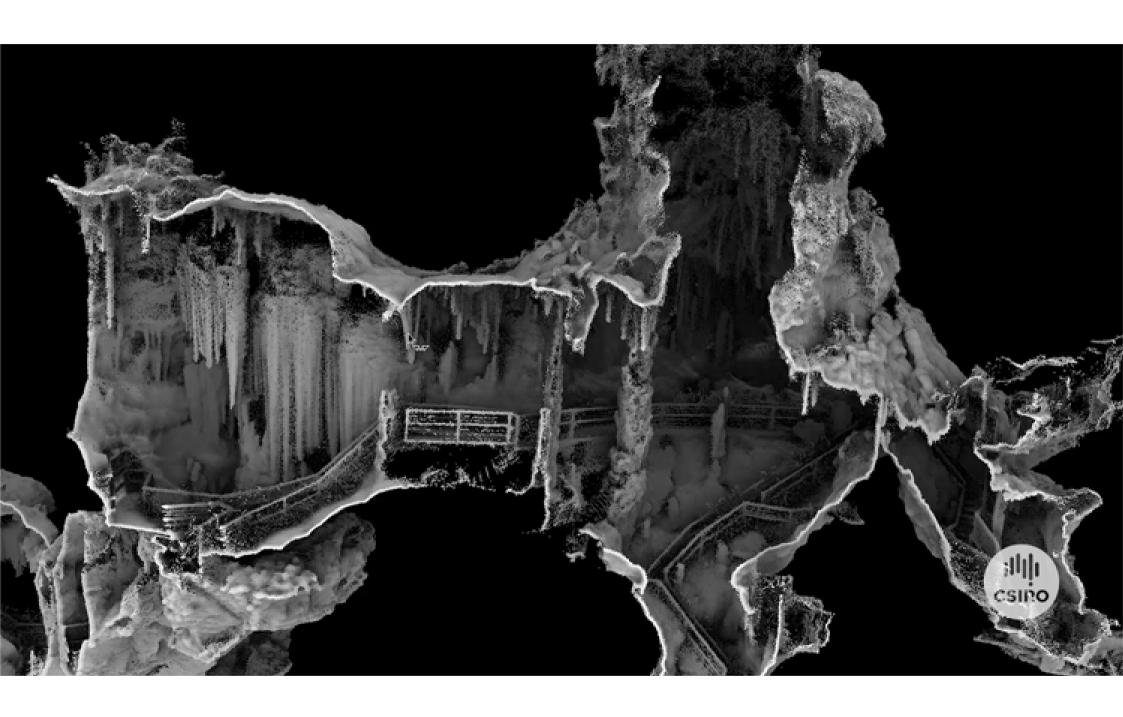








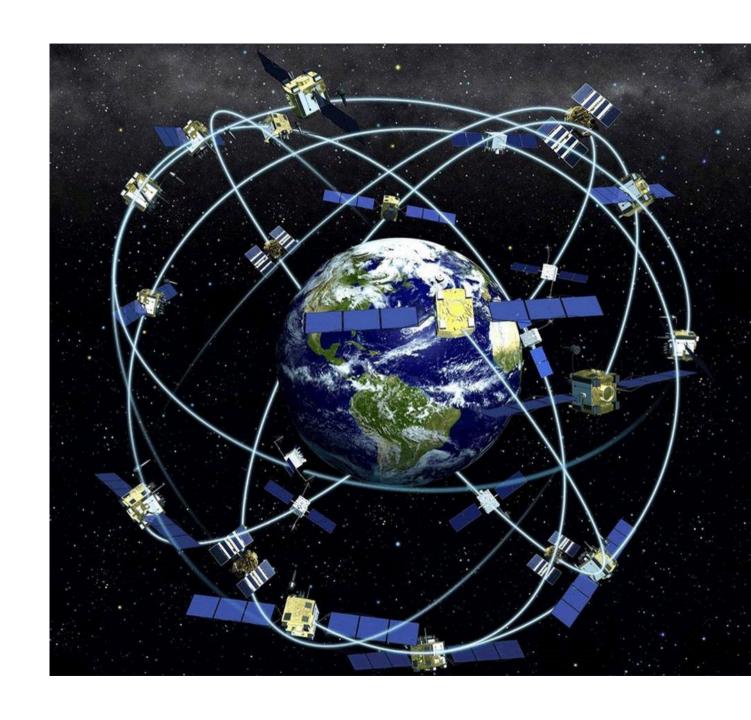




With modern positioning techniques, everything can be located.



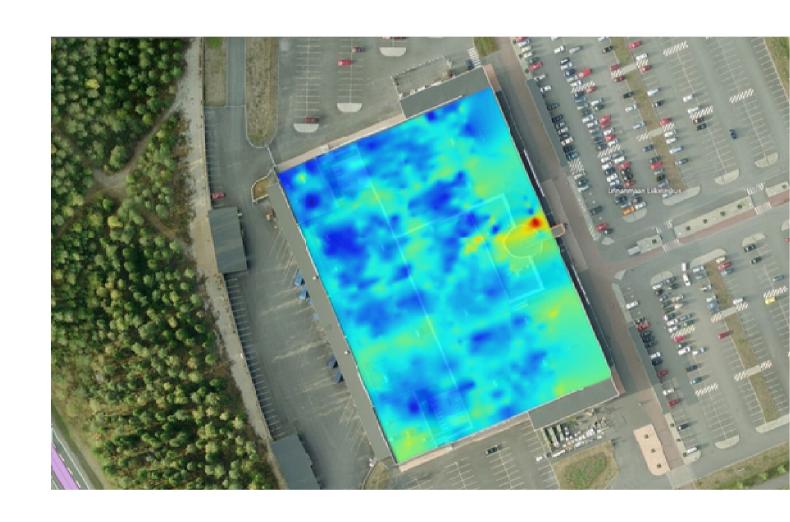
GPS



Finger Print

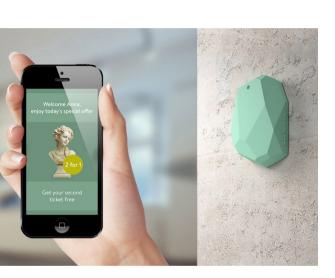
Signal strength of nearby WiFi access points

Magnetic field distortion by steel structure



Beacon

HOW iBEACONS WORK



Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) beacons are small enough to be located anywhere



THERE ARE MANY PRACTICAL BUSINESS APPLICATIONS OF IBEACON TECHNOLOGY.

The server uses these microlocation trigger IDs to tell either the mobile device, or another system, to perform a contextual action designed by the business owner.



Dynamic in-store displays and contextual information

Light



Indoor Location-Based Services Using LED Lighting How it Works

ByteLight-enabled GE LED fixtures "communicate" a unique light pattern using Visible Light Communication and Bluetooth Low Energy

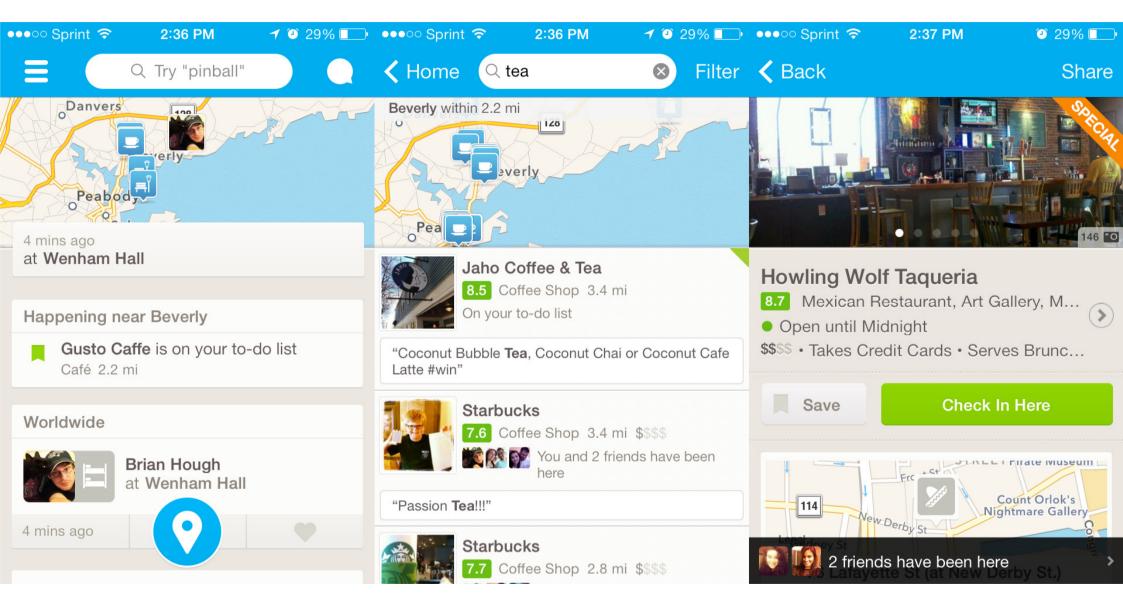
 Connected shoppers opt-in to "listen" with retailer's app on any smartphone and tablet with a camera and/or Bluetooth Smart



Any kind of smart devices with known locations can be used as sensors that collect geospatial data.



Consumer Sensors









Human Mobility Sensors

