



Exemplar 1:
GeoVUE Then GENeSIS
(GENerative e-SocialScience)

Infrastructure to Explore Geographic Systems through Models and Maps

Michael Batty
University College London

m.batty@ucl.ac.uk
<http://www.casa.ucl.ac.uk/>



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



Outline

E-Social Science as Architects, Planners and Geographers
might perceive it, but introducing ideas of more general
social import

Four Examples:

- Symbolic Modelling: Land Use Transportation
- Iconic Modelling: Virtual London
- Representation and Data Modelling: Web2, Online Maps,
Online Data and Crowdsourcing
- Representational Modelling: Fine Scale Motion and Sensing

Next Steps: Web 2.0 Simulation and Beyond



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



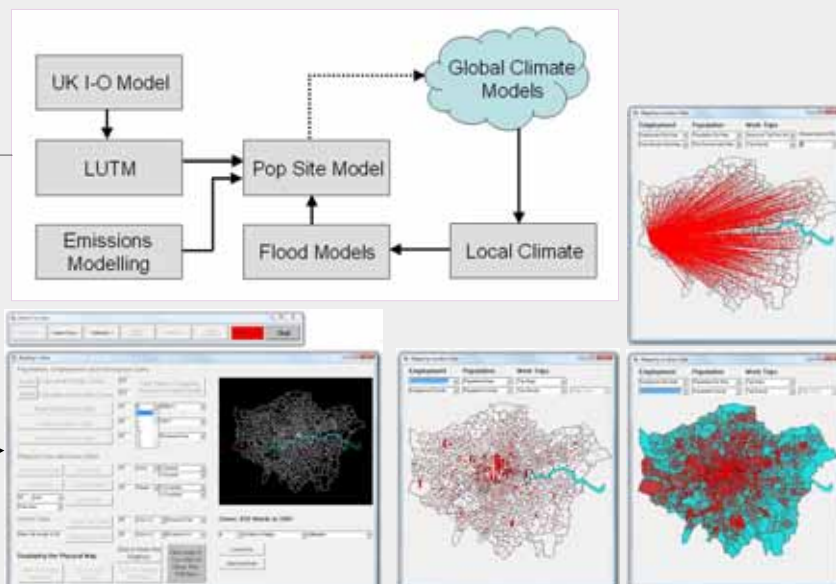
My first example: how do we model the city
symbolically, mathematically.

Let me explain what we are doing about simulating
the impact of climate change on London as part of
the Tyndall Centre's research on cities. I talked
about this yesterday but I will quickly sketch it and
show the model running

We are building a land use transport model as part of
a process of integrated assessment. The key issue
is that the model is interactive, immediate, visual
and communicates ideas to other professionals
involved in the process.

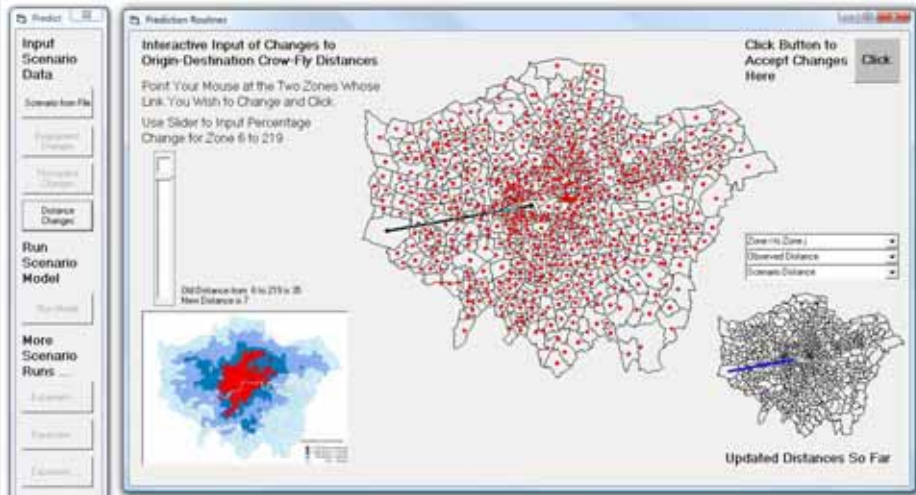


Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



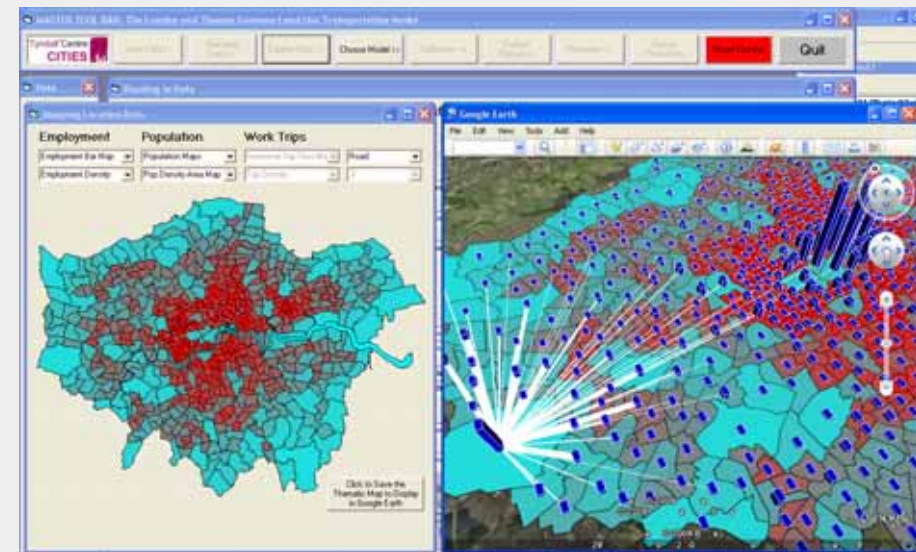
Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis





Building scenarios visually in the presence of stakeholders – a dialogue

Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis **UCL**



Exporting data and predictions to external software on the fly

Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis **UCL**

Let me show you how all this works. The great thing about what we are saying is we can demo it.



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



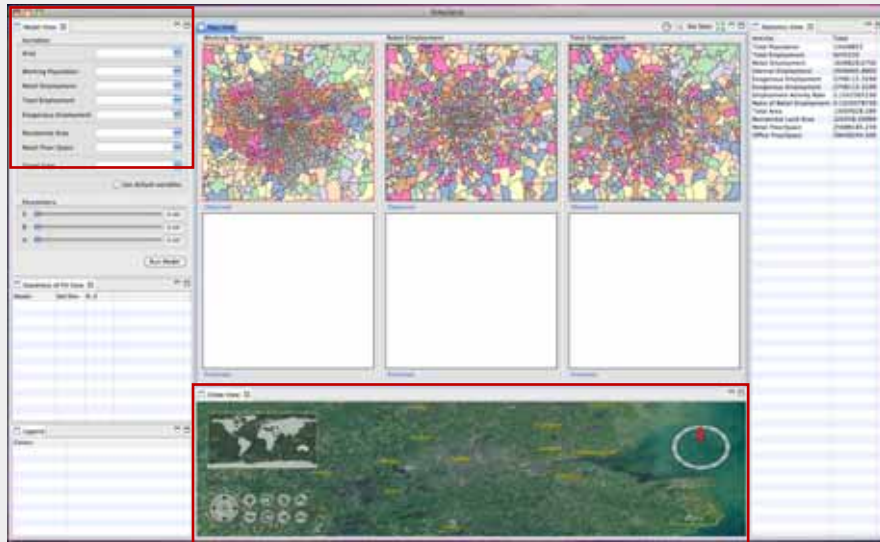
The new model is bigger and we are developing a web 2 version all in open source software



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



The LTUMi Eclipse RCP can look like



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



My second example: how do we model the city iconically, visually.

Fifty years ago iconic models were barely conceived as very being digital but our Virtual London model is now a routine digital 'architects' model of the physical form of the city.

It is built in 3D-GIS, ArcGIS, ported in and out of CAD and Games software, into Google Earth, Second Life, and so on.

We use it as our test bed for multimedia. This is linked to much of our representational and multimedia work that I will tell you about later.



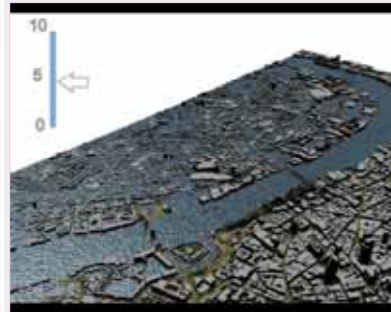
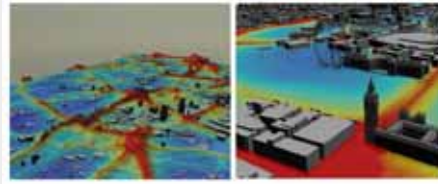
Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



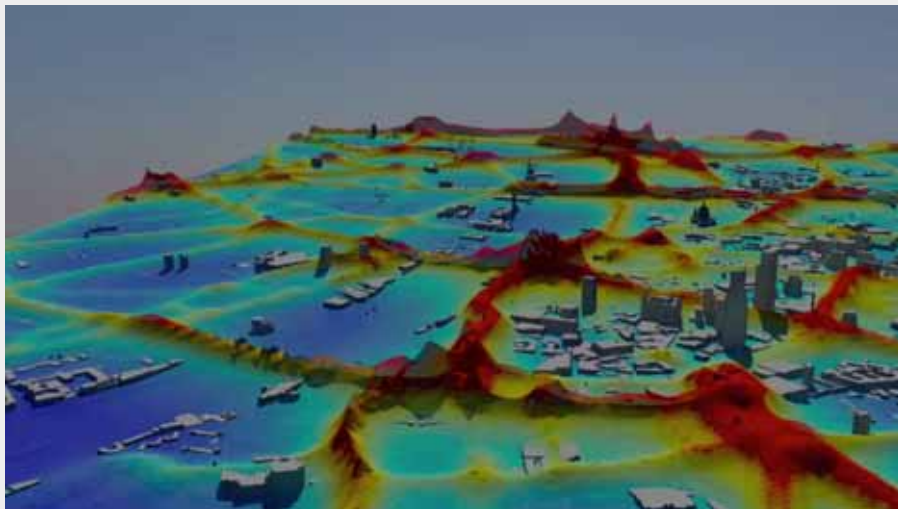


2D to 3D: GIS to CAD and back and on the web





Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



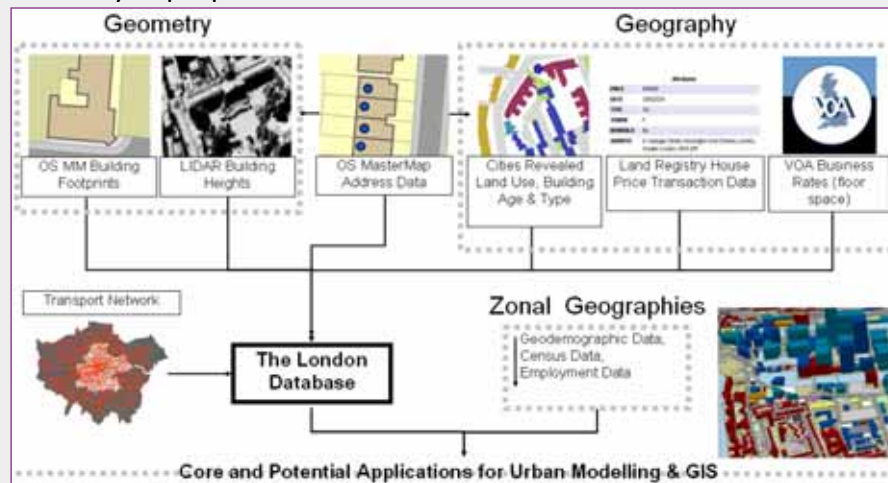
[movie](#)



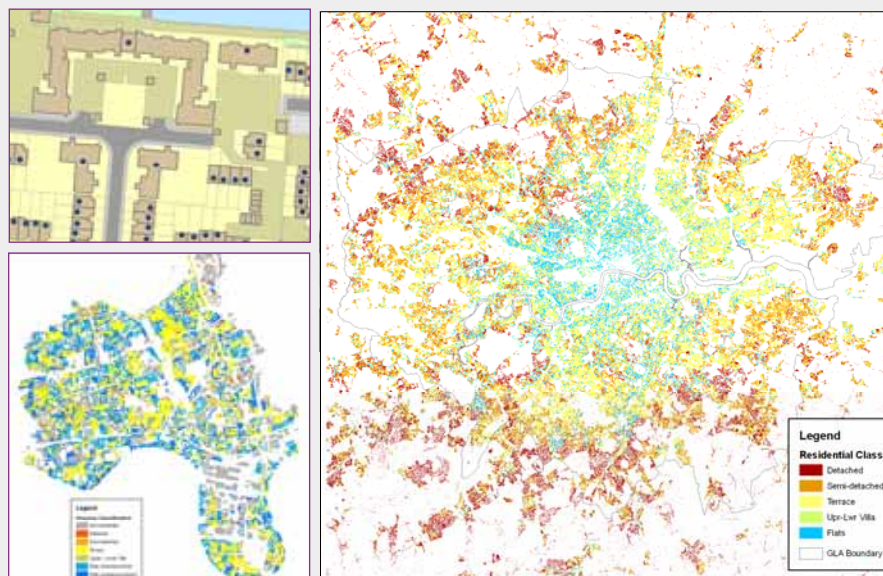
Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



From geometry to geography and back – populating really large spatial data bases and using the model as a visualisation tool for analytic purposes

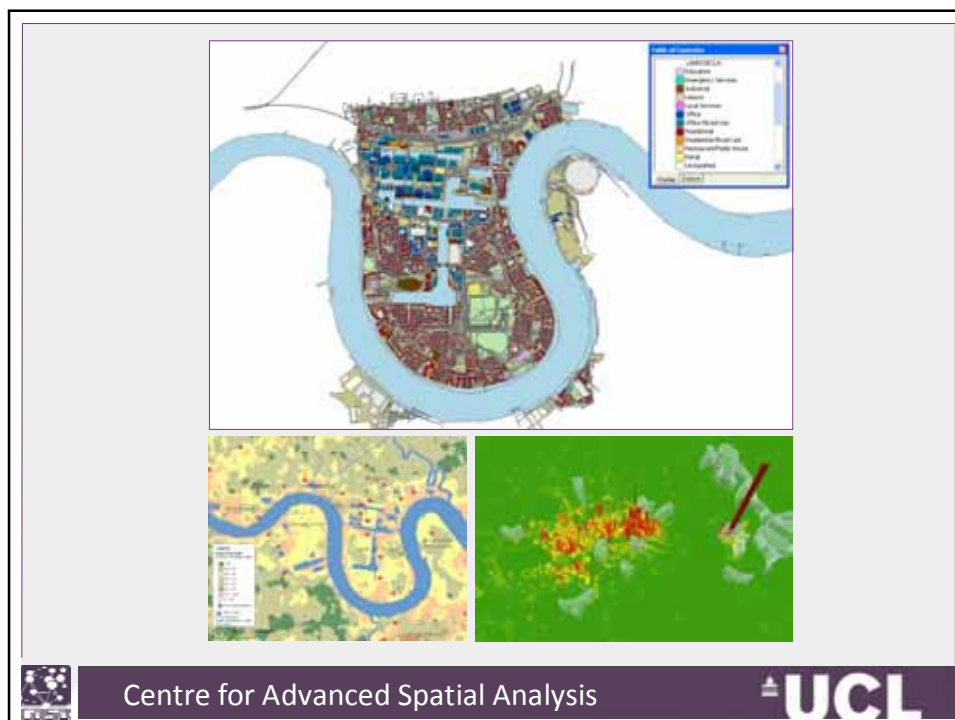
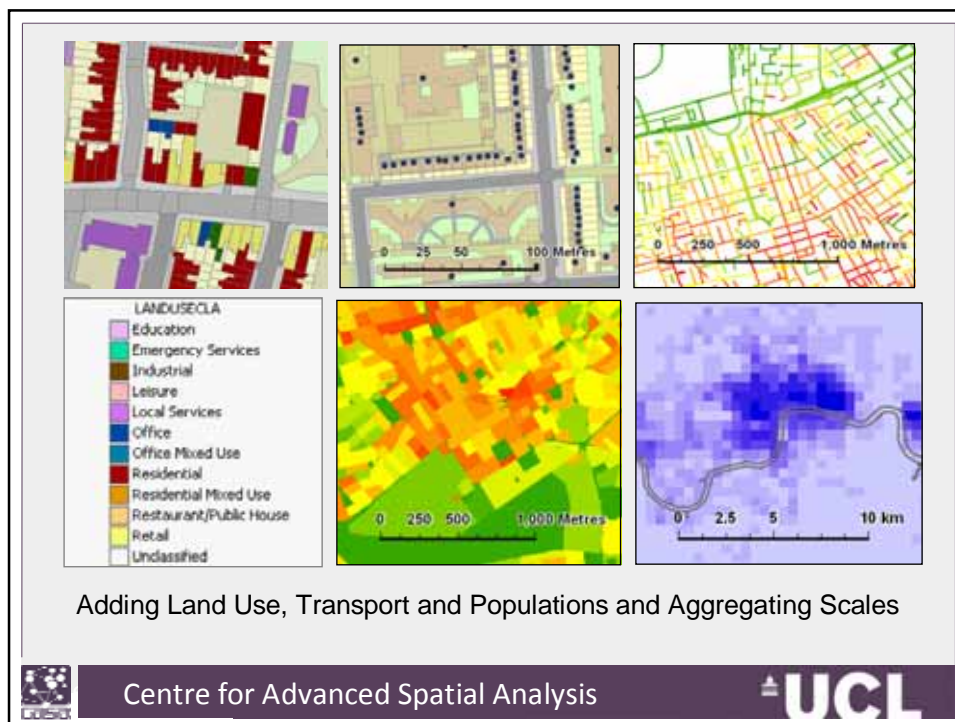


Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis





Moving it into related media

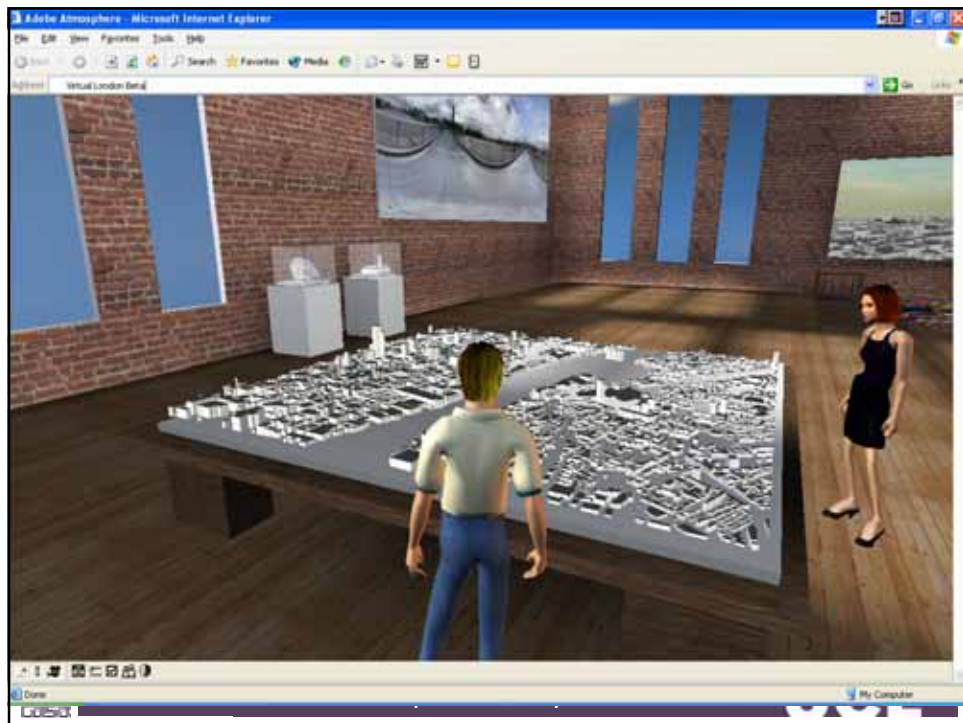
Into games engines, virtual worlds, and into back into the material world by printing the model e.g.



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



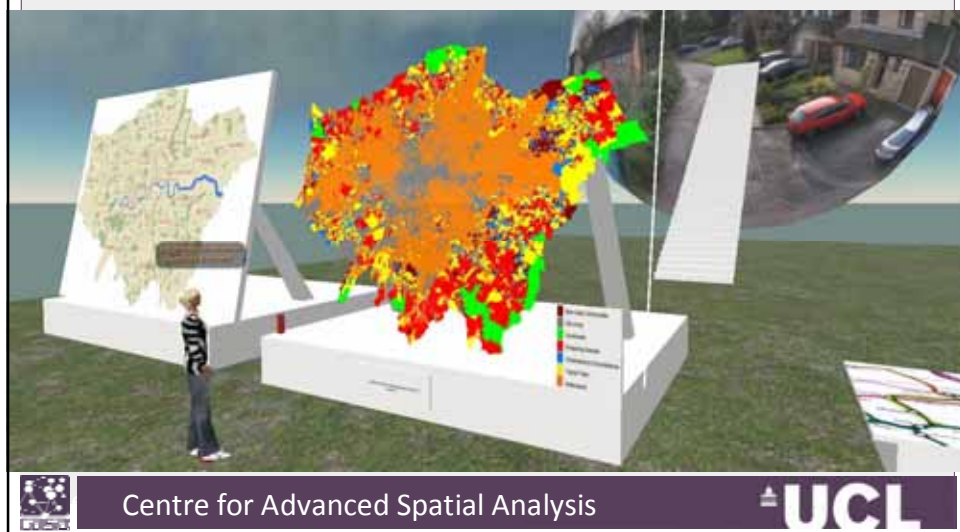
We can show a movie of this



Hard Copy from Soft Copy: Printing Bits of Virtual London



Our recent forays are into **Second Life** where maps from our geodemographics project are being ported as 'geographic media' into these virtual worlds



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



Let me show you some movies from our recent work with virtual worlds which we are rapidly developing for geographic information and virtual cities - worlds within world, illustrating the essential notion that geographic information, indeed any information can generate insights into real worlds from dialogues in virtual worlds

Second Life Basic Demo



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



Let me show you some movies from our recent work with virtual worlds which we are rapidly developing for geographic information and virtual cities - worlds within world, illustrating the essential notion that geographic information, indeed any information can generate insights into real worlds from dialogues in virtual worlds

Second Life Build Demo



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



My third example: is all about representation in terms of data and maps and web 2 – how to present all of this, in Google maps and other open data

The Google Map Creator creates Google Maps websites from thematic data contained in shapefiles. It effectively layers your map on top of a Google Map or the Google Map



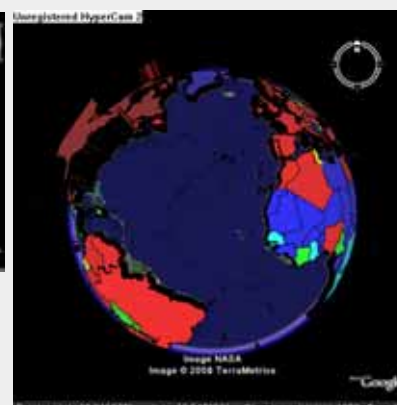
Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



We can do the same sort of thing in 3D of course with **GEarthCreator** – the key is to convert the shapefiles to KML files – and there are many other maphacks using similar open map bases like **Open Street Map**

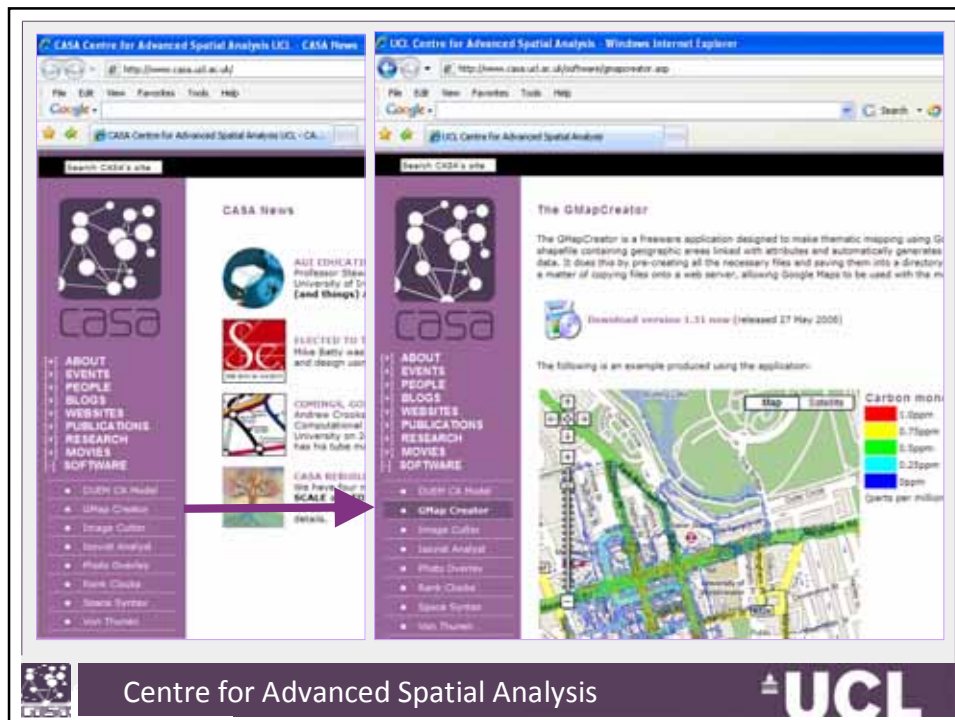


From all of this we have devised an open resource for maps called **MapTube**



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis





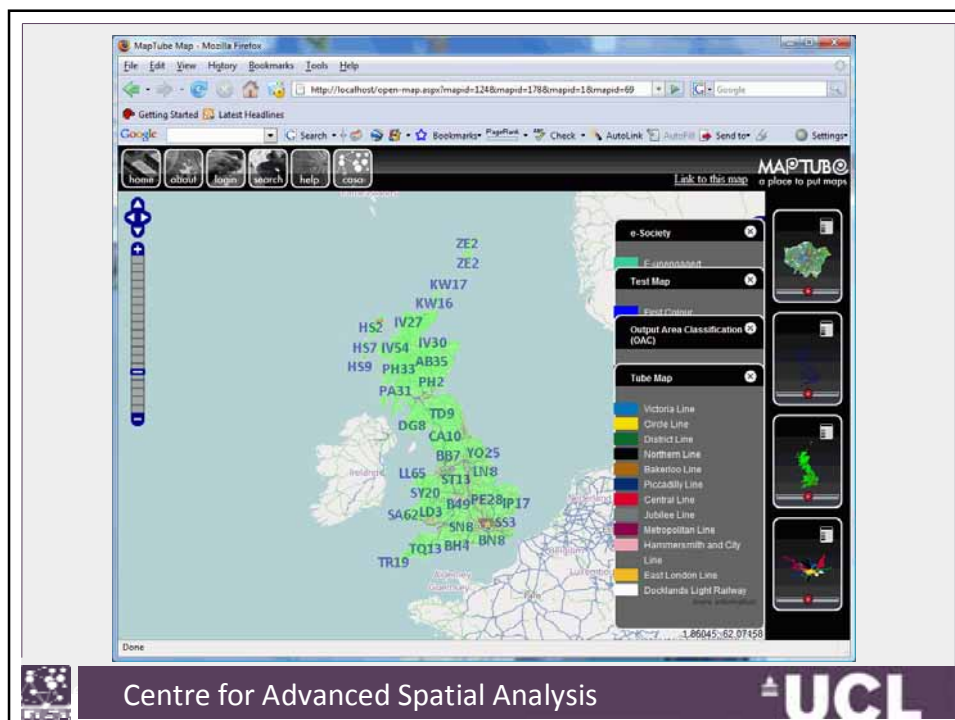
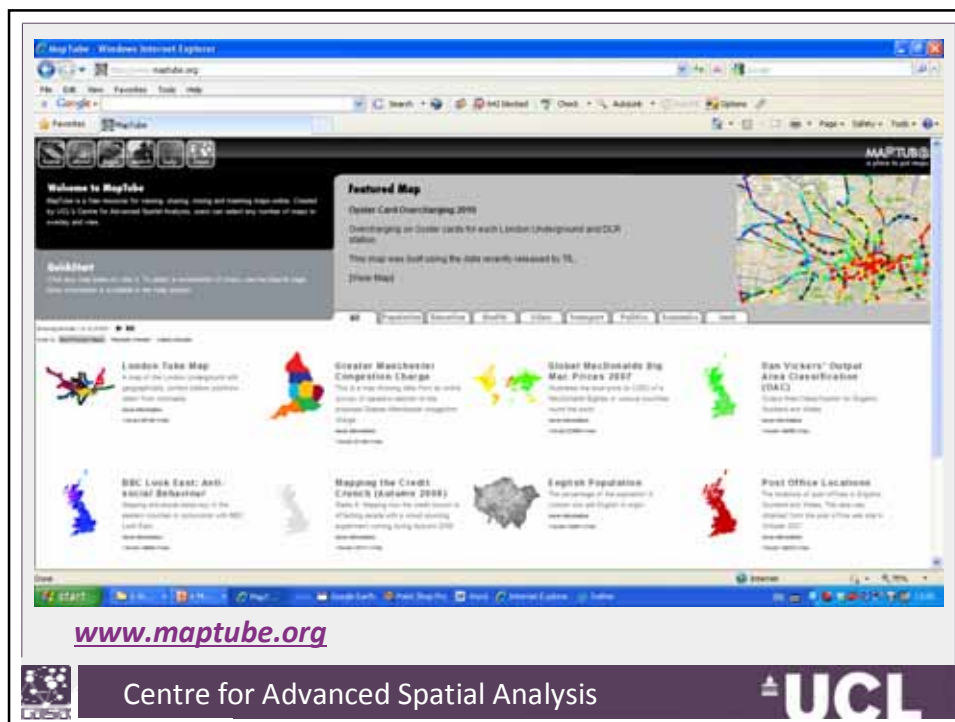
MapTube: a kind of **YouTube** + **Napster**

Let me explain: every time someone downloads our software, there is a high probability they make a map.

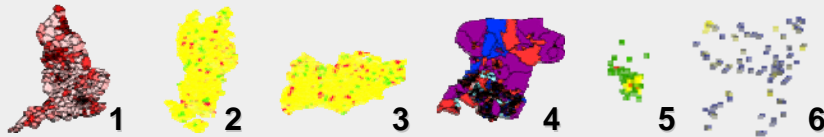
As it sits on a common base – a **Google Map** – if they create the map of some place and someone else creates another map of the same place, it would be nice if we or they could compare them as layers

However, in the UK map bases are copyrighted – you can't do for copying OS map data and it is serious –

So we ask the user not to put their map created from our software on our site, but to give us their URL where their map is and thus **MapTube** is a bunch of pointers to URLs - this is what it looks like with demo

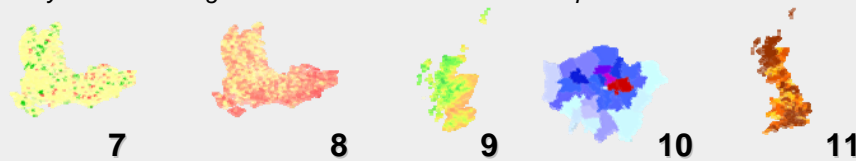


Here are some of the user map data in/on MapTube



1. Knife Crime Update, 2. SC IMD Score, 3. SEC IMD Score, 4. PCT Obesity, 5. NO₂ Bristol, 6. AGFC Wildlife

The data behind the knife crimes map (1) has been in the news the last few days after it emerged that the Government had manipulated the data.



7. Southeast IMD, 8. Southeast IMD (LSOA), 9. Wild Land Quality Scotland, 10. NSSeC L8 (never worked)%, 11. CO₂ index



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



Pulling pictures – pulling spatial data – crowd-sourcing

We have turned all this around and basically used the system to record spatial responses to topical questions

We broadcast the questions through TV and radio and then ask users to respond and key in their post code – 7 digit in UK but actually only record postcode sector – first three or four digits

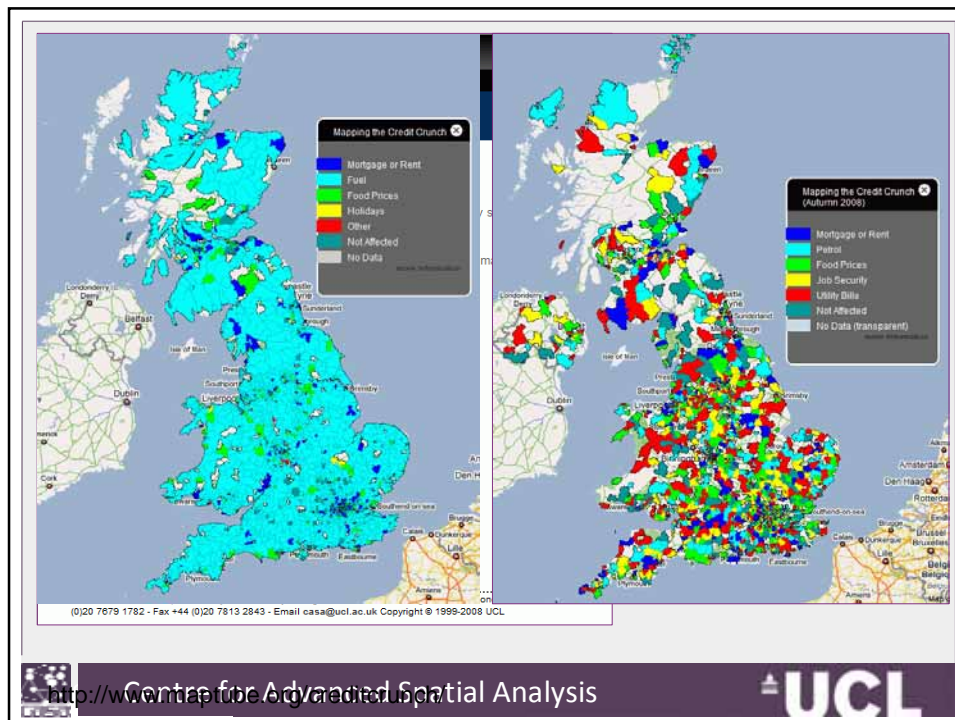
Then our server issues a request to scan the continually refreshed database and rebuilds the map on the fly so to speak, every half hour, using GMapCreator etc

We have so far looked at the credit crunch, antisocial behaviour and the Manchester road pricing proposal

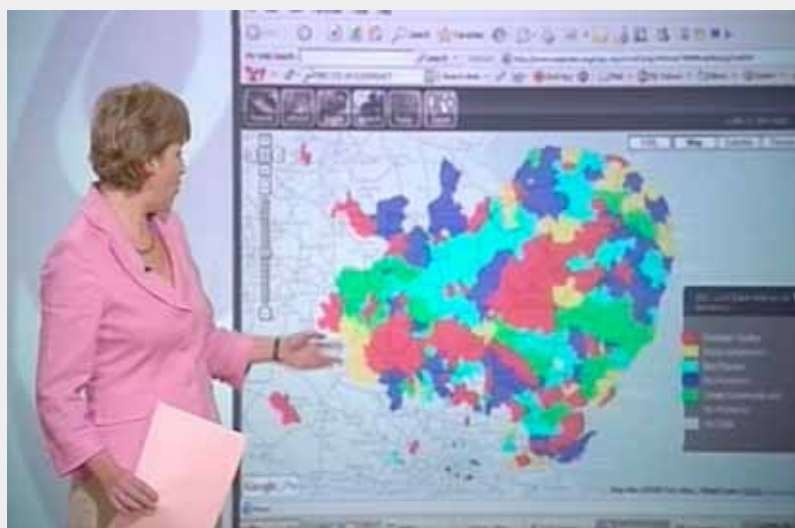


Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis





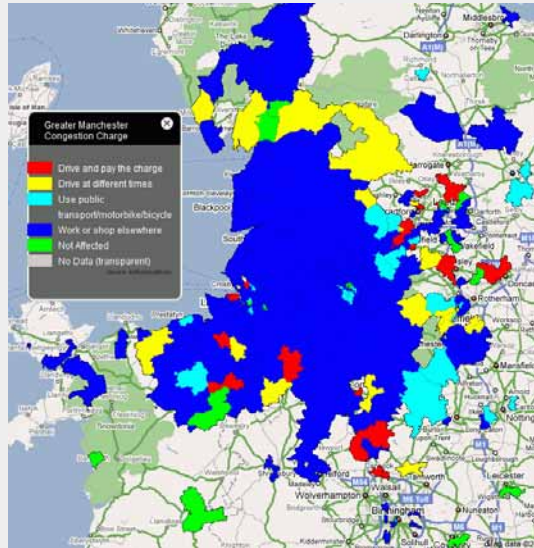
BBC Look East: Anti-Social Behaviour



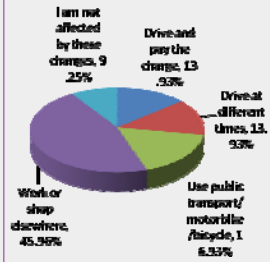
Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



Manchester Congestion Charge



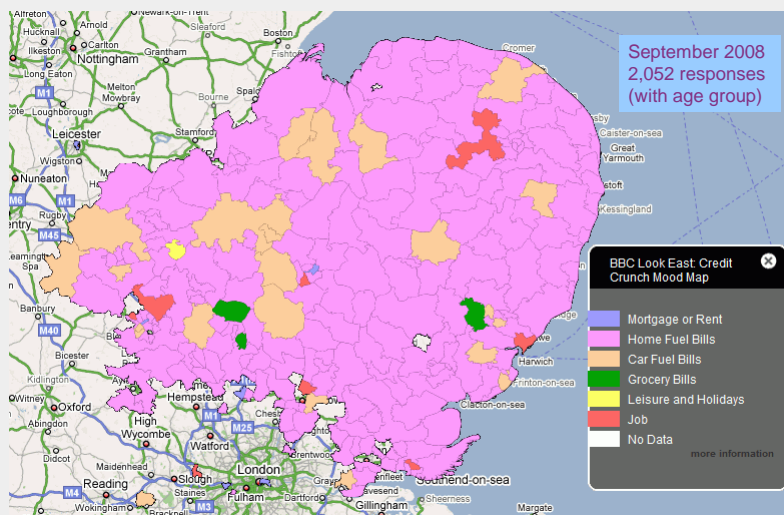
15,902 responses
October to December 2008



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



BBC Look East: Credit Crunch



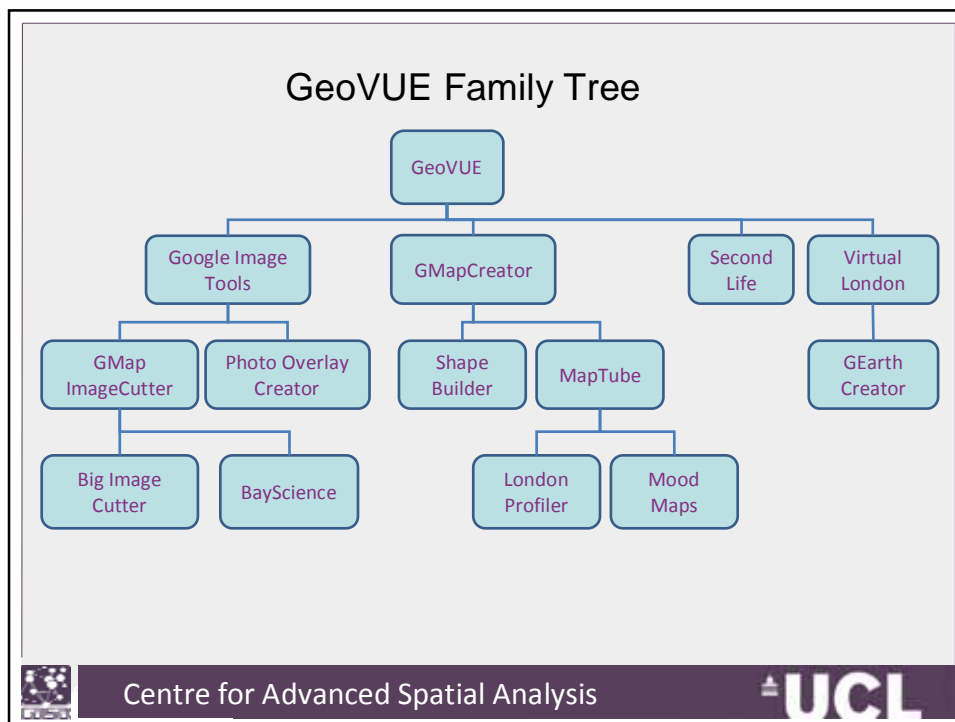
September 2008
2,052 responses
(with age group)

<http://www.maptube.org/LookEastCreditCrunch/>



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis





My fourth example: is representational – how to present all of this, in Google maps as we have seen and also in terms of motion, sensing

Our EPSRC CAPABLE project involves us in representing and modelling movements at the small scale, pedestrian movements, children walking to school, and using energy.

The project is about communicating these ideas to ourselves and to the wider constituency that is involved in these issues – walkability, obesity, safety.

I have backups as the network here runs slow but let me try to show you these examples from our web site, first www.casa.ucl.ac.uk

But in case I can't...



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



Enough of me and onto the real stuff...how do we do this stuff, how do we present and communicate it to ourselves and to others.

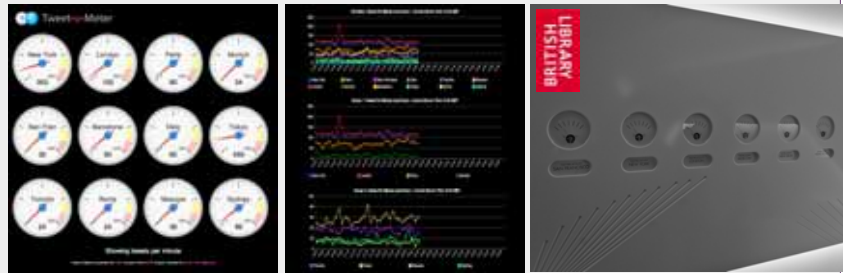


Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



And like everyone else we are working with geocodes data from social networks

Many traffic data sets – Oyster card, Garmin GPS and so on but here we will look at Tweets – the Tweet-o-Meter



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis



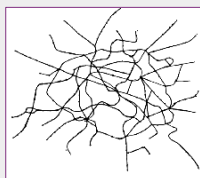
New York



London



Paris

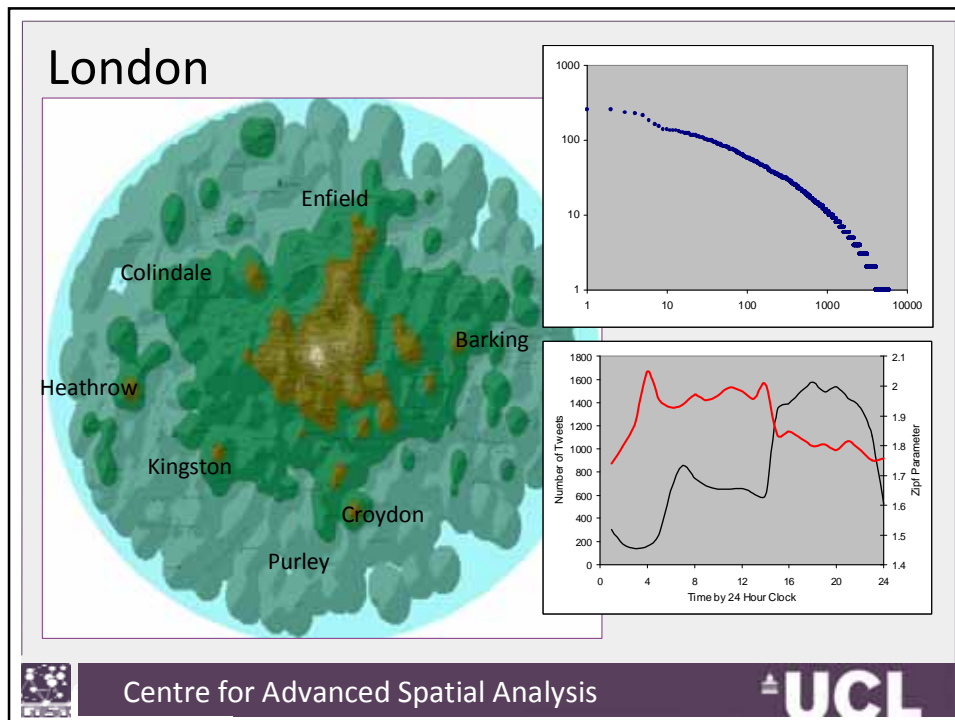


Moscow



Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis





A long talk I know

2 Minutes for Questions?

www.casa.ucl.ac.uk

Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis

UCL