



Lehrerfortbildung – Z_GIS, iDEAS:lab

Virtuelle und reale Räume

Verständnis unserer Welt mit Hilfe digitaler Geo-Technologien

Bernd Resch

20 April 2017

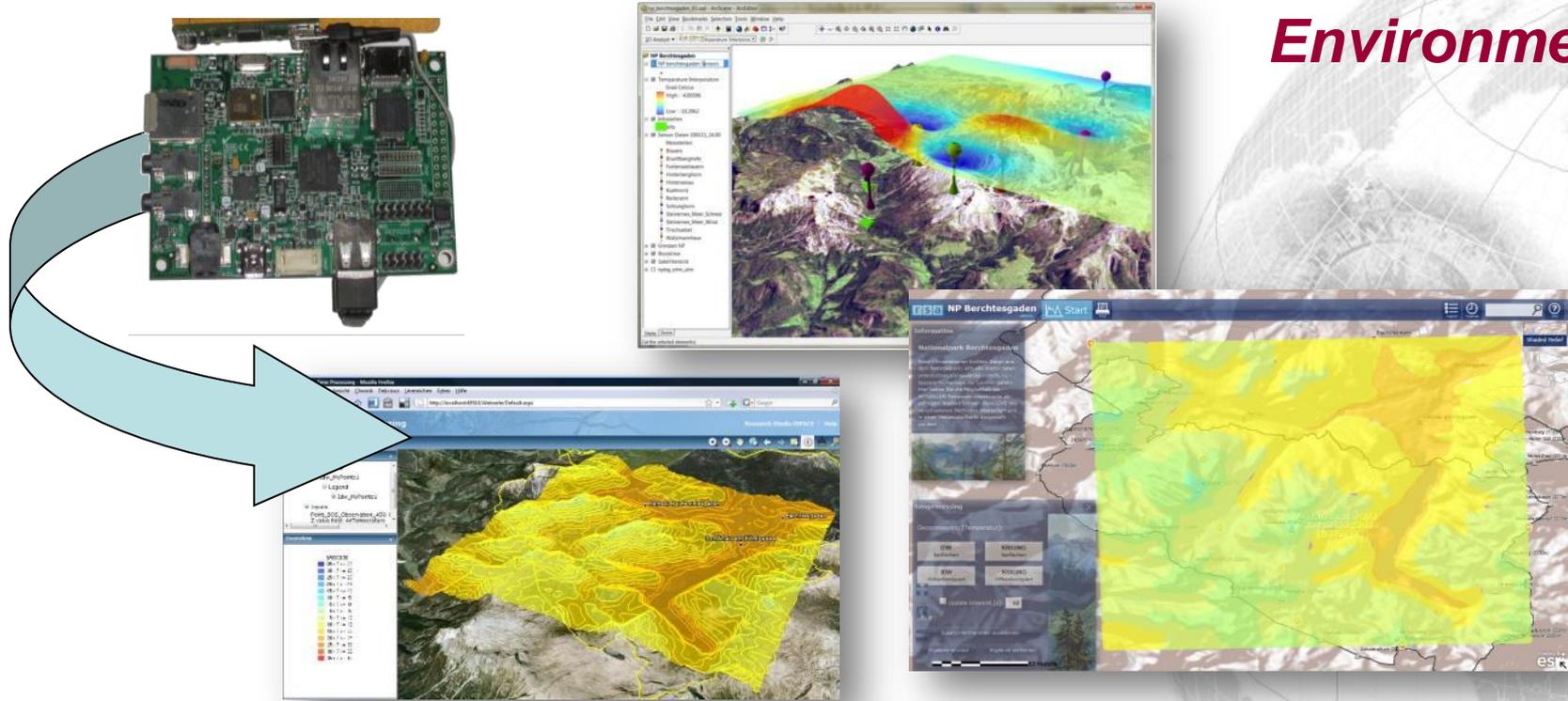
Motivation ::: Geo-Sensors



Technical Geo-Sensors

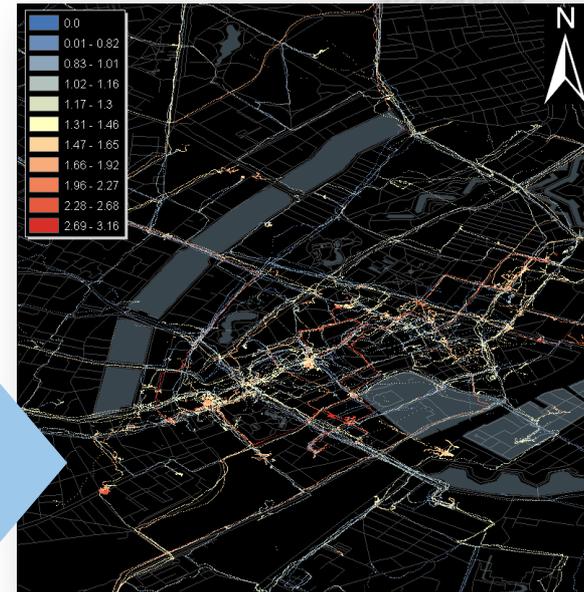
Geo-Sensor Networks ::: Real-time GI

Environment



Geo-Sensor Networks ::: Real-time GI

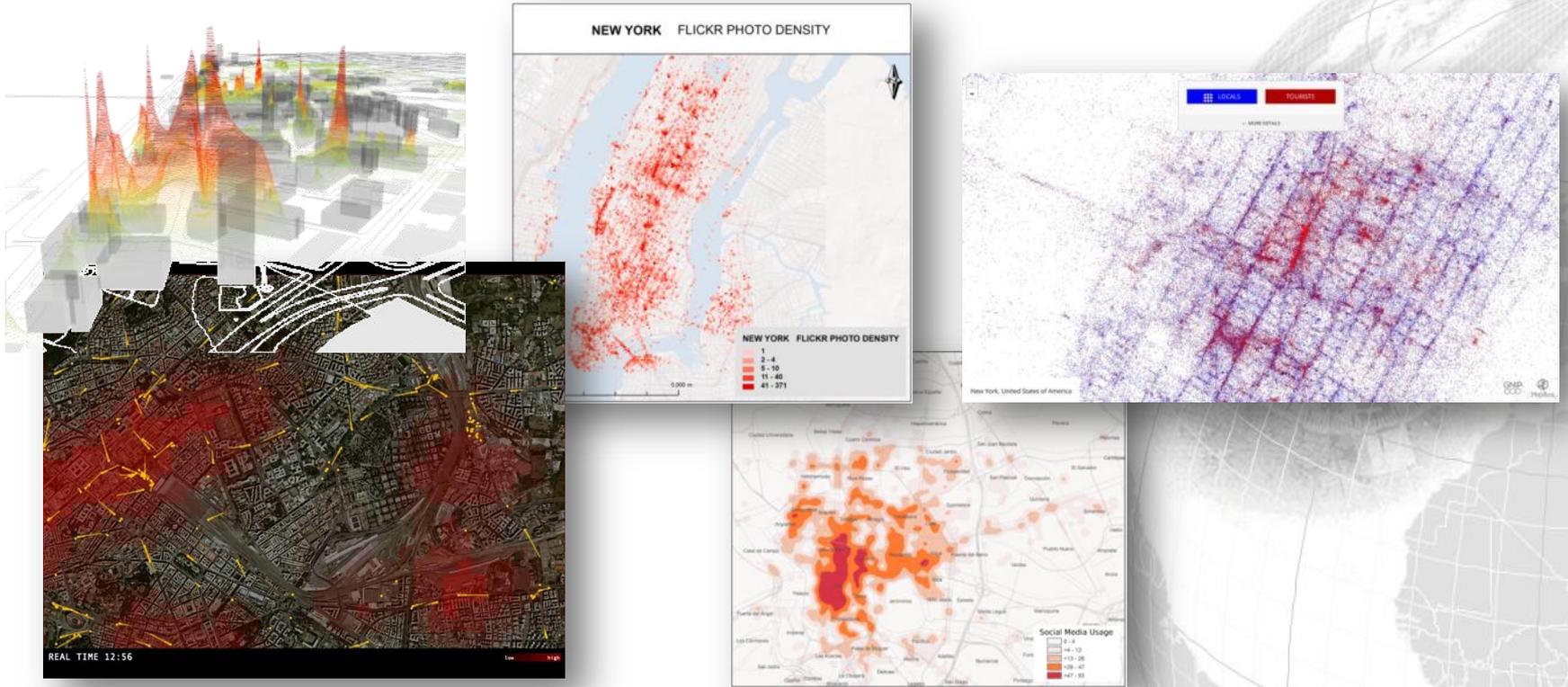
- Mobile sensor network
- City-wide air quality



Human Sensors

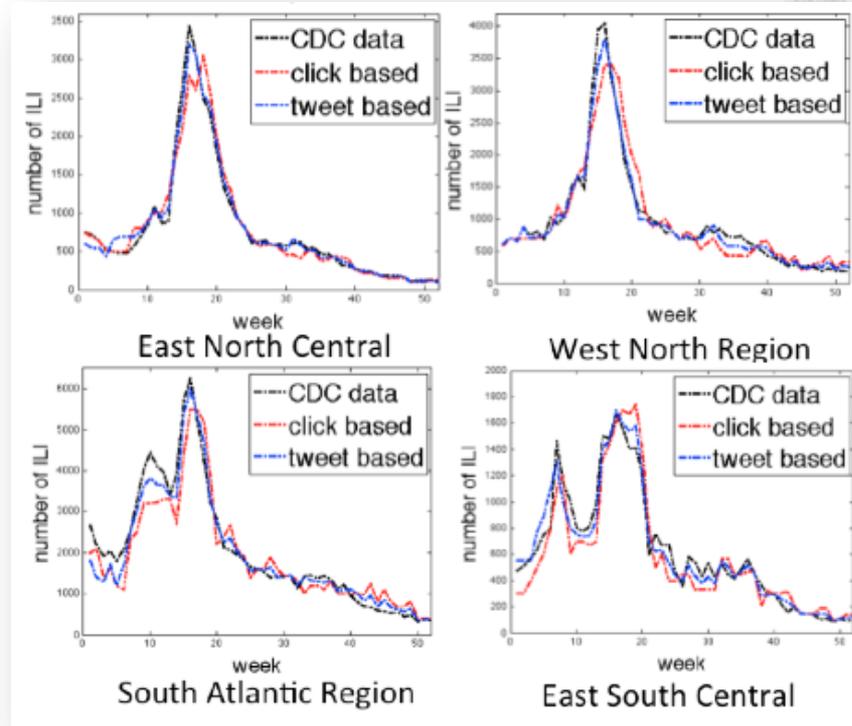
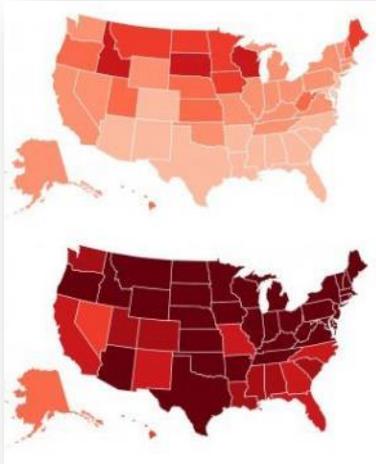


Motivation ::: Collective Sensing



Motivation ::: Collective Sensing

- ...usage of Twitter data



Source: <http://www.mit.edu>

Social Media in Crisis Management

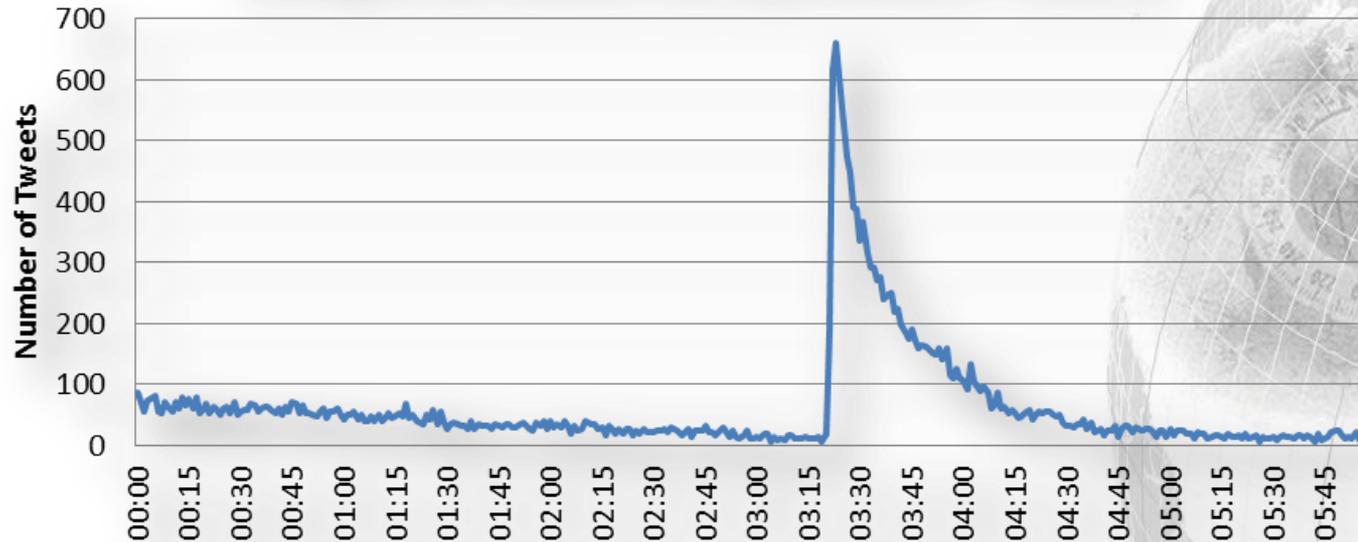


Estimating Disaster and Damage Footprints

- Current approaches: temporal lag, limited resolution, lacking information for change detection
- Crowdsourced data: instant availability, in-situ information
- ...but: uncertainty, unstructured and non-standardised information, diverse data types

Estimating Disaster and Damage Footprints

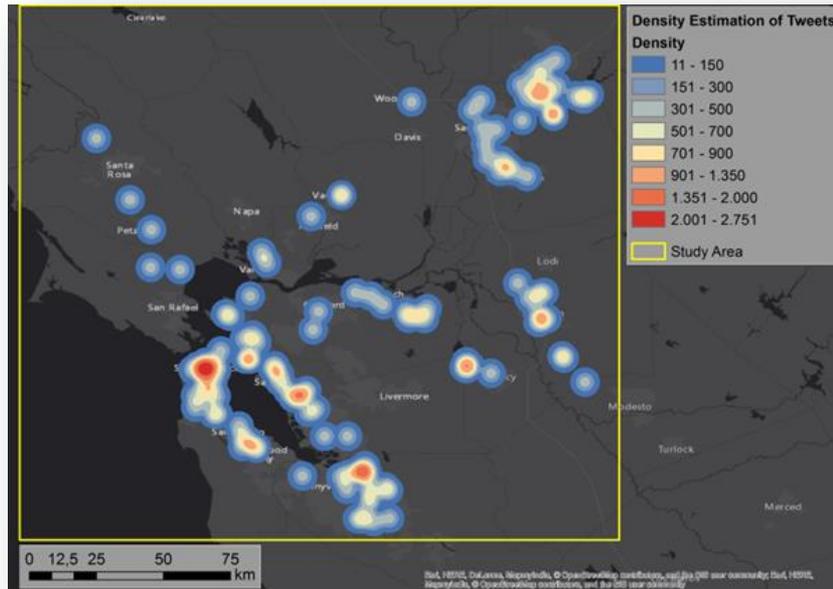
Number of Tweets per Minute during the Night of the Earthquake in the Region San Francisco and Napa (23.08.14 - 24.08.14)



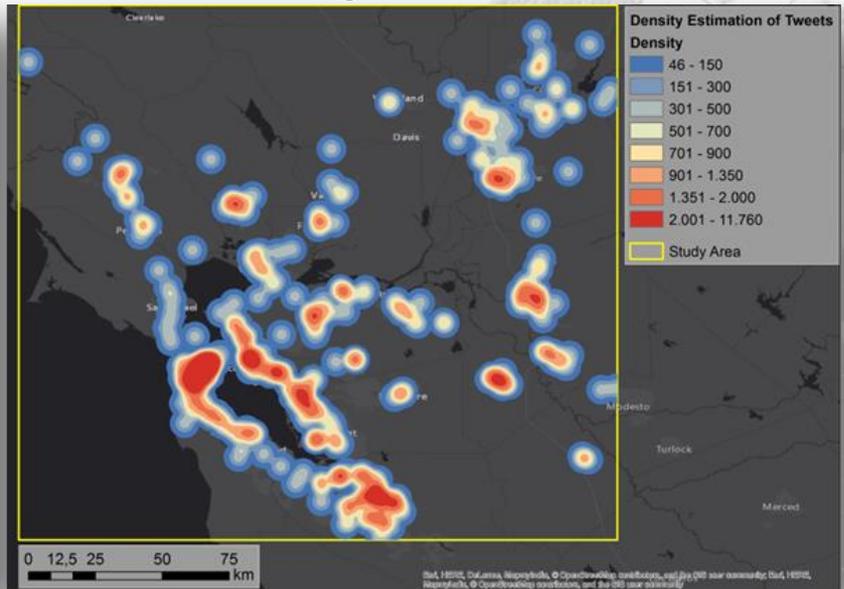
Source: Resch, B. and Usländer, F. (under review) Automated Damage Estimation after Natural Disasters through Semantic and Geospatial Analysis of Social Media Posts. Cartography and Geographic Information Science (CaGIS).

Estimating Disaster and Damage Footprints

■ 17 August 2014



■ 24 August 2014



Source: Resch, B. and Usländer, F. (under review) Automated Damage Estimation after Natural Disasters through Semantic and Geospatial Analysis of Social Media Posts. Cartography and Geographic Information Science (CaGIS).

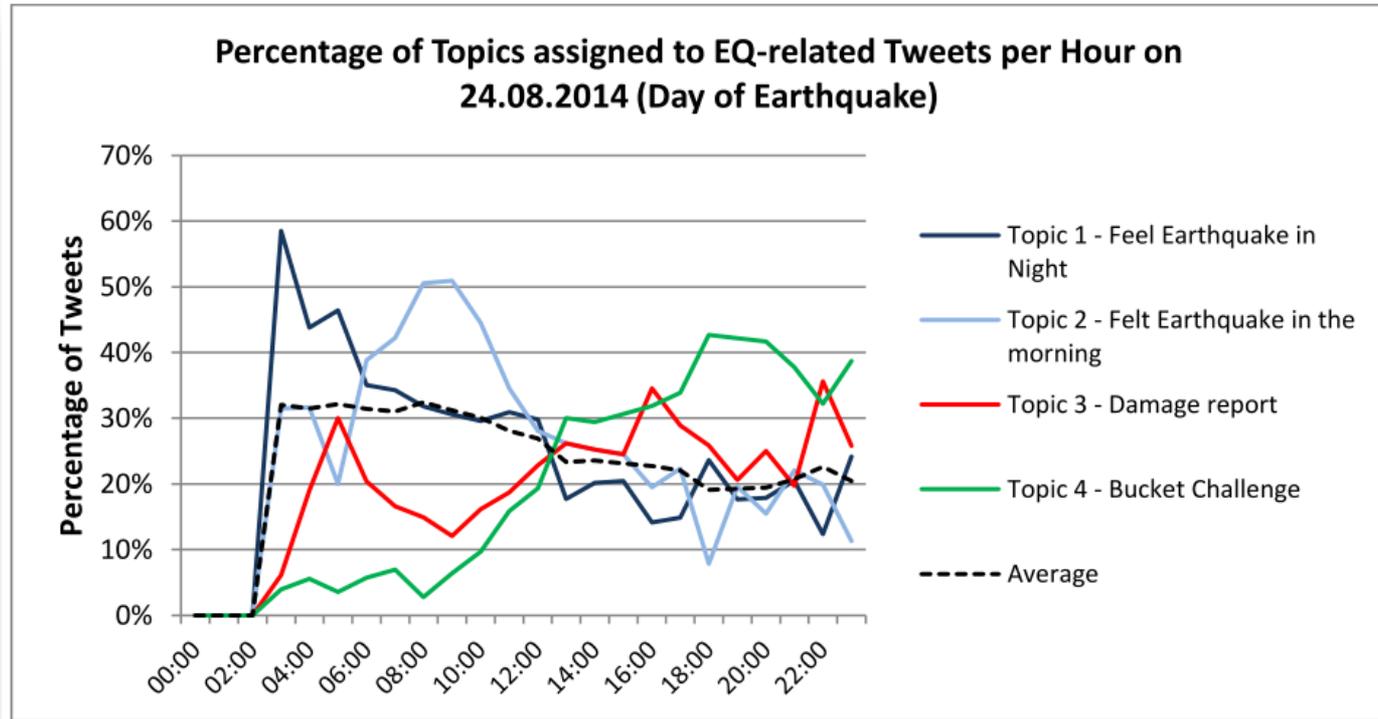
Estimating Disaster and Damage Footprints

- Cascading LDA
 - ◆ LDA earthquake topic: 43,3%

Topic Number	Interpretation of Topic	Word Distribution
1	Feel Earthquake in the night	<i>0.326*earthquak; 0.045*california; 0.032*wake; 0.024*feel; 0.019*report; 0.018*usg; 0.015*shit; 0.015*holi; 0.013*area; 0.012*sanfrancisco</i>
2	Report about Earthquake last night in the morning	<i>0.238*earthquak; 0.071*feel; 0.060*sleep; 0.026*wake; 0.020*last; 0.019*night; 0.012*morn; 0.012*right; 0.009*damn; 0.009*good</i>
3	Damage Report	<i>0.110*earthquak; 0.068*napa; 0.057*damag; 0.050*california; 0.020*northern; 0.016*colleg; 0.012*love; 0.010*magnitud; 0.009*north; 0.009*report</i>
4	Bucket Challenge	<i>0.071*earthquak; 0.046*challeng; 0.037*bucket; 0.030*napa; 0.028*near; 0.025*hit; 0.020*nomin; 0.020*white; 0.017*worri; 0.012*stand</i>

Source: Resch, B. and Usländer, F. (under review) Automated Damage Estimation after Natural Disasters through Semantic and Geospatial Analysis of Social Media Posts. Cartography and Geographic Information Science (CaGIS).

Estimating Disaster and Damage Footprints



Source: Resch, B. and Haindl, F. (2015) Automatic Damage Estimation of the Natural Disaster Through Semantic and Geospatial Analysis of Social Media Posts. Cartography and Geographic Information Science (CaGIS).

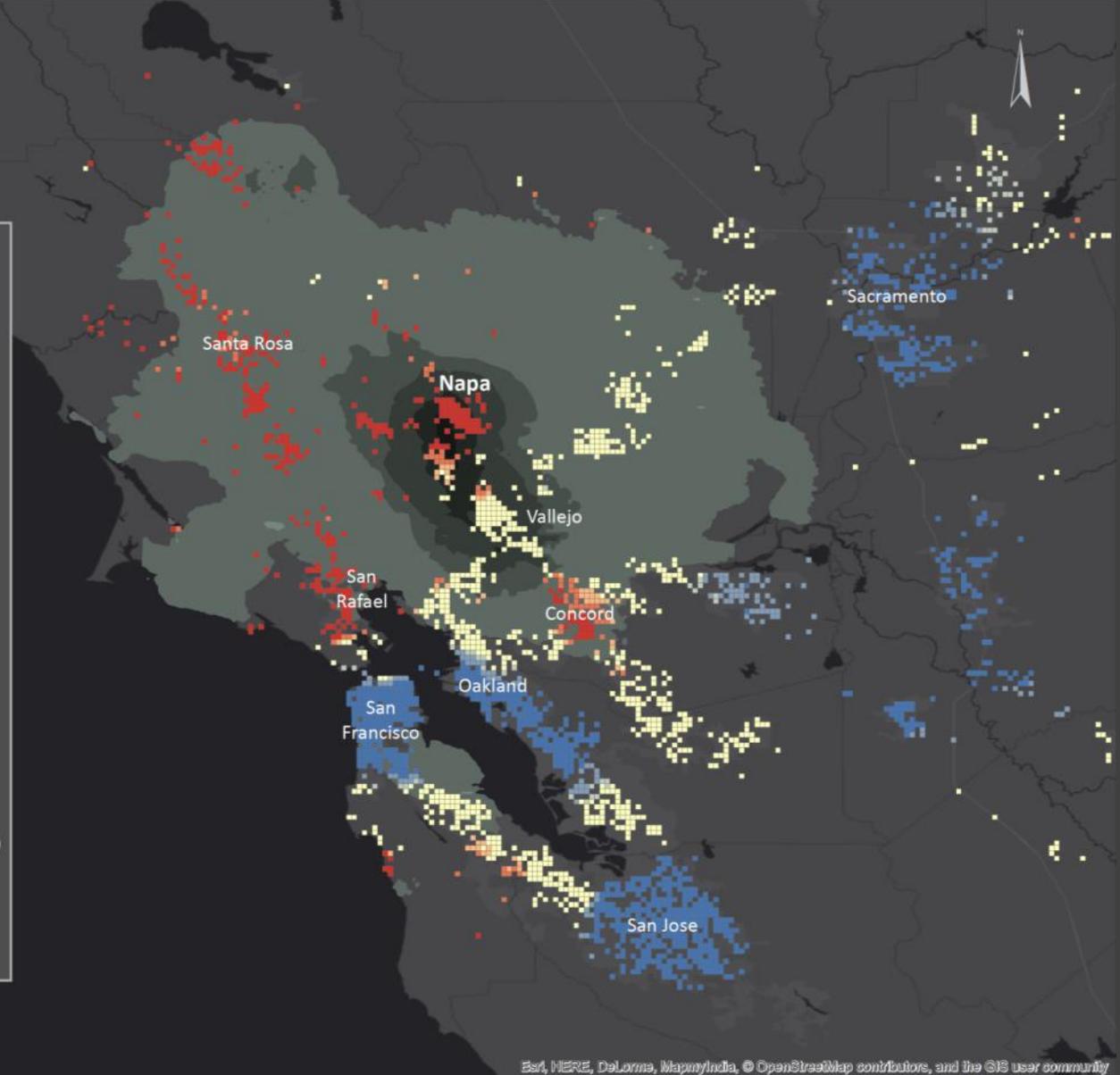
Hot Spots of EQ-related Tweets

- Cold Spot - 99% conf.
- Cold Spot - 95% conf.
- Cold Spot - 90% conf.
- Not Significant
- Hot Spot - 90% conf.
- Hot Spot - 95% conf.
- Hot Spot - 99% conf.

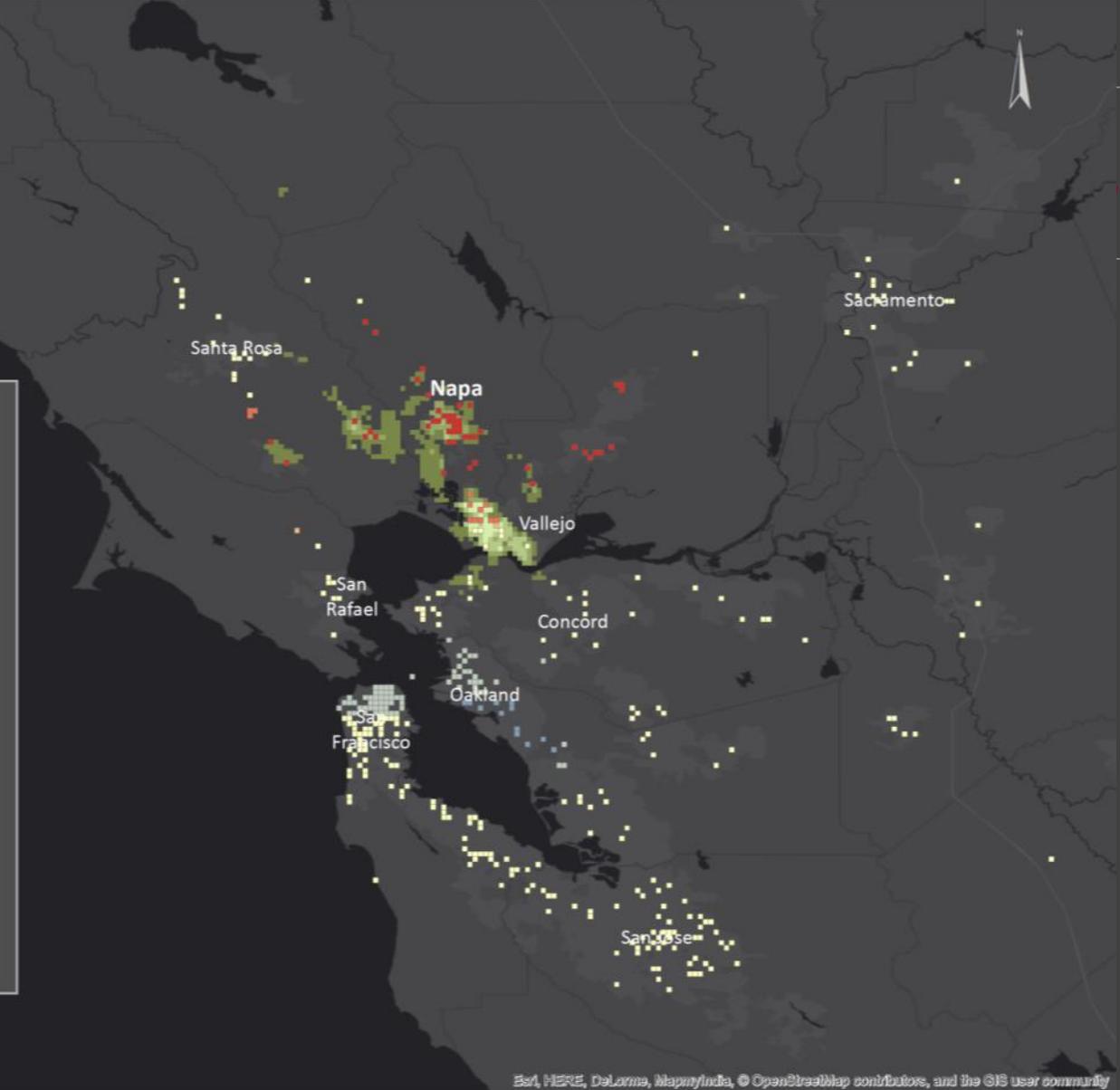
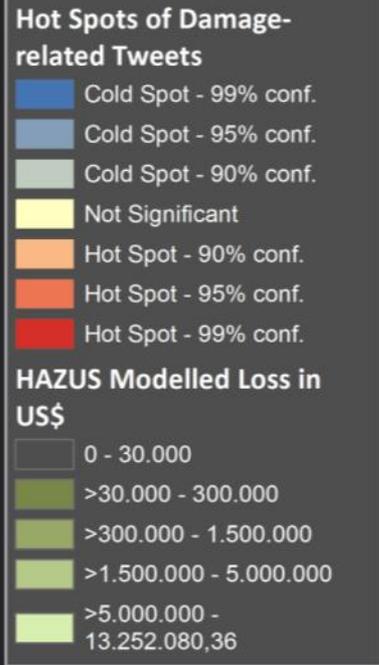
USGS EQ Footprint - Intensity in % of PGA

- Not Felt (<.17 %g)
- Weak (.17 - 1.4 %g)
- Light (1.4 - 3.9 %g)
- Moderate (3.9 - 9.2 %g)
- Strong (9.2 - 18 %g)
- Very Strong (18 - 34 %g)
- Severe (34 - 65 %g)
- Violent (65 - 124 %g)
- Extreme (>124 %g)

0 5 10 20 30 40
km



Source: Resch, B. and Usländer, F. (under review) Automated Damage Estimation after Natural Disasters through Semantic and Geospatial Analysis of Social Media Posts. Cartography and Geographic Information Science (CaGIS).



Source: Resch, B. and Usländer, F. (under review) Automated Damage Estimation after Natural Disasters through Semantic and Geospatial Analysis of Social Media Posts. Cartography and Geographic Information Science (CaGIS).

Catchments from Mobile Networks



Catchment Areas from Mobile Networks

- Catchment areas of medical facilities
 - ◆ Essential for estimating the quality of a health-care system
 - ◆ Maximise the efficiency of health service provision
- Current approaches: far-reaching assumptions about a hospital's patients by applying census data, travel times or gravity models
- ➔ Anonymised mobile and landline phone data
 - ➔ Identify areas, in which people use a hospital

Resch, B., Arif, A., Krings, G., Vankeerberghen, G. and Buekenhout, M. (2016) Deriving Hospital Catchment Areas from Mobile Phone Data. GIScience 2016, Montreal, Canada.

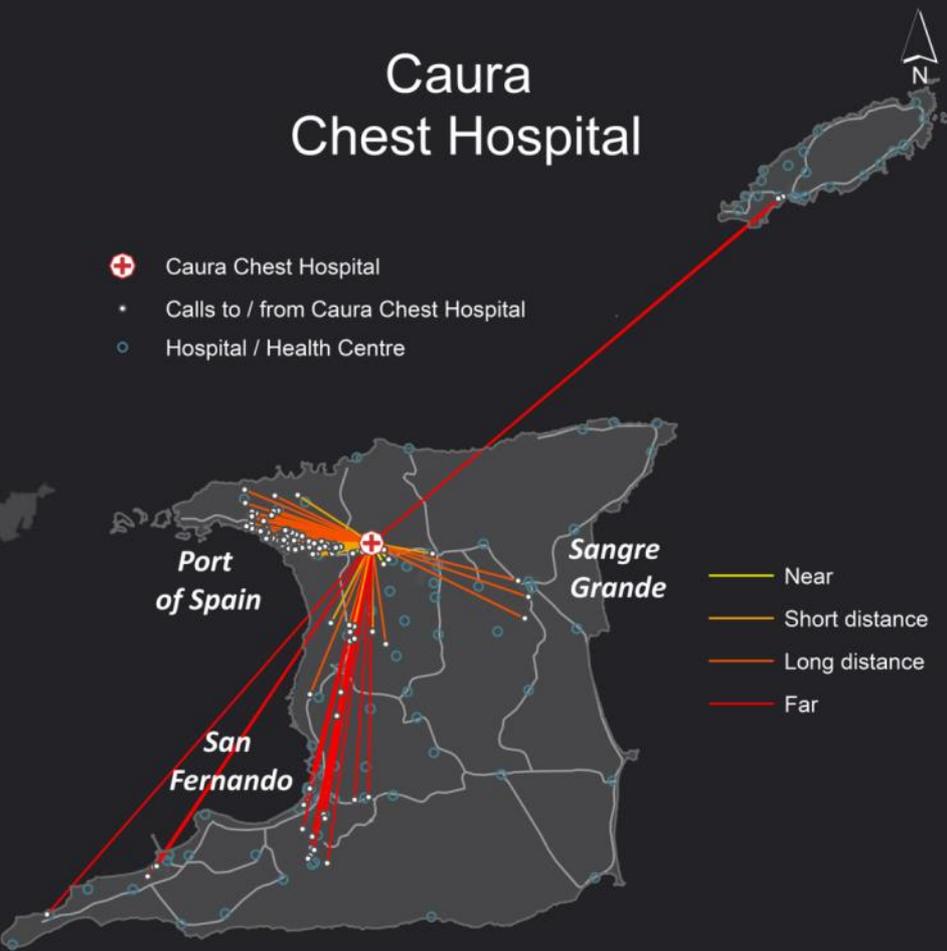
Catchment Areas from Mobile Networks

- Data sources
 - ◆ 117 hospitals digitised
 - ◆ Call data records
4,000 antennas 2.5 billion calls, 6 months
 - ◆ OpenCellID cells

Resch, B., Arif, A., Krings, G., Vankeerberghen, G. and Buekenhout, M. (2016) Deriving Hospital Catchment Areas from Mobile Phone Data. GIScience 2016, Montreal, Canada.

Caura Chest Hospital

- ⊕ Caura Chest Hospital
- Calls to / from Caura Chest Hospital
- Hospital / Health Centre



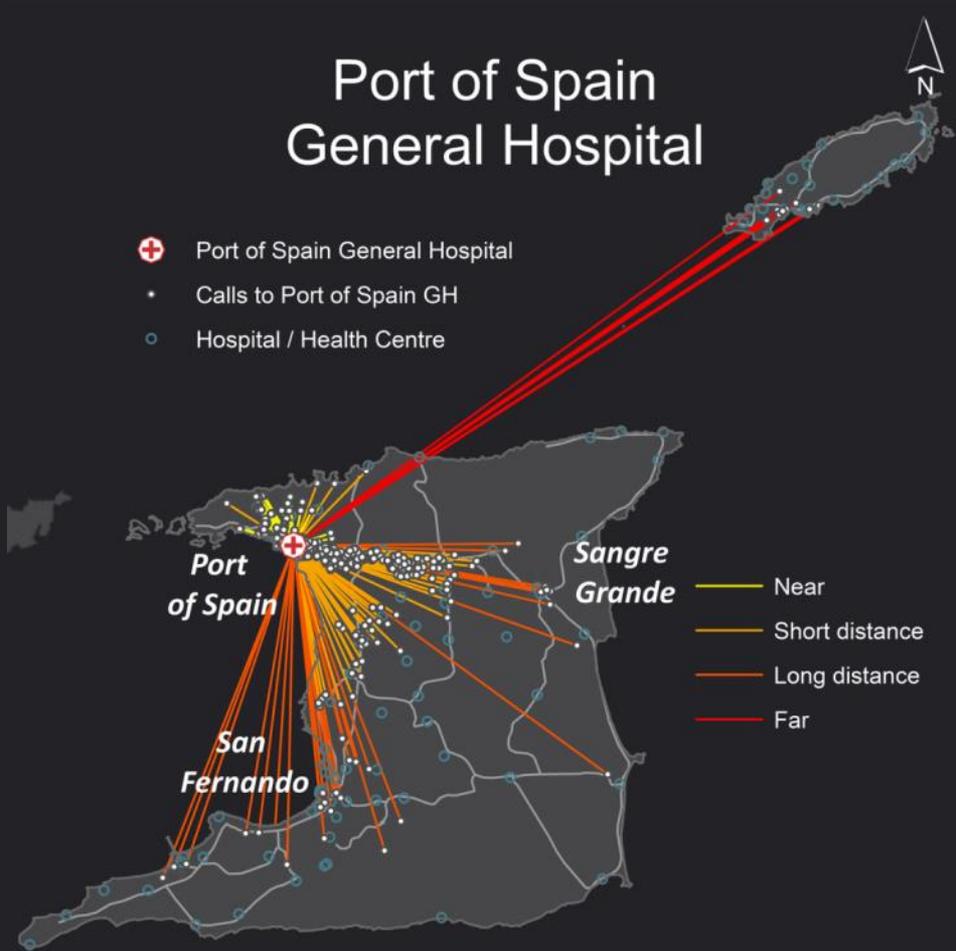
- Near
- Short distance
- Long distance
- Far

0 5 10 20 Kilometers
+++++

Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

Port of Spain General Hospital

- ⊕ Port of Spain General Hospital
- Calls to Port of Spain GH
- Hospital / Health Centre



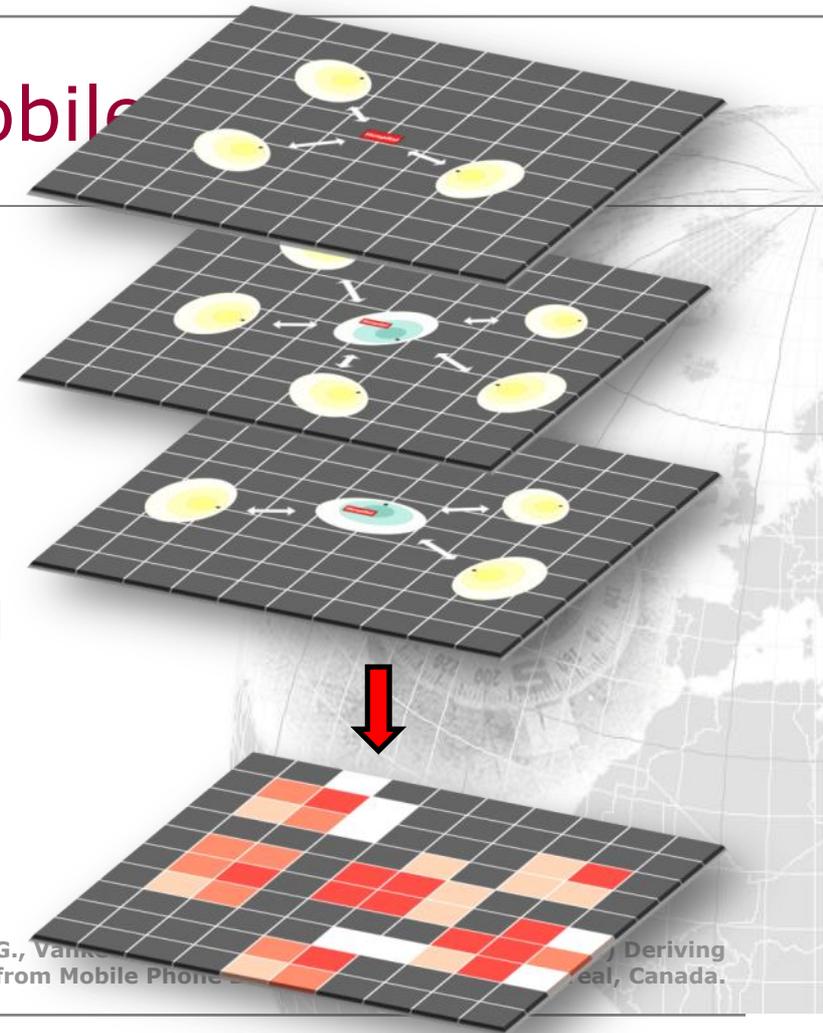
- Near
- Short distance
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0 5 10 20 Kilometers
+++++

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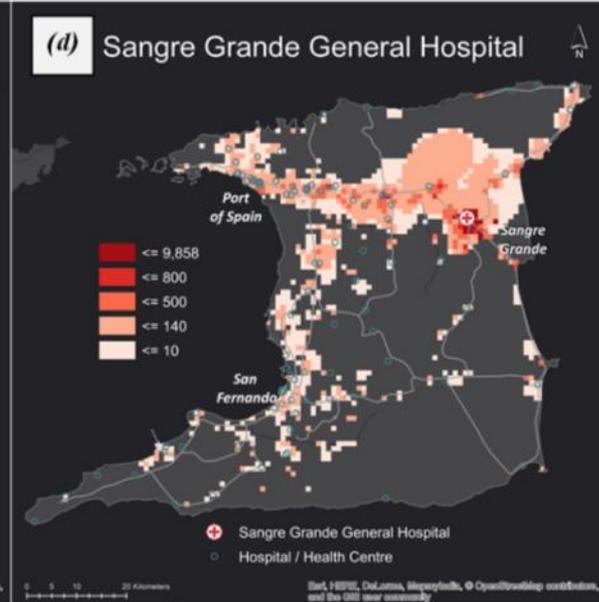
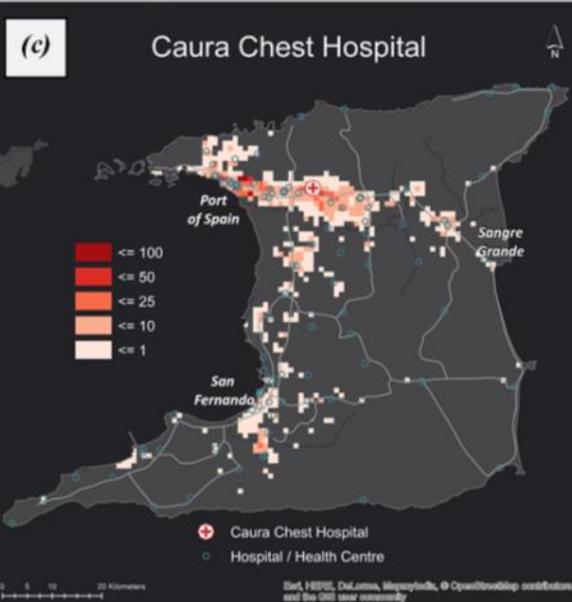
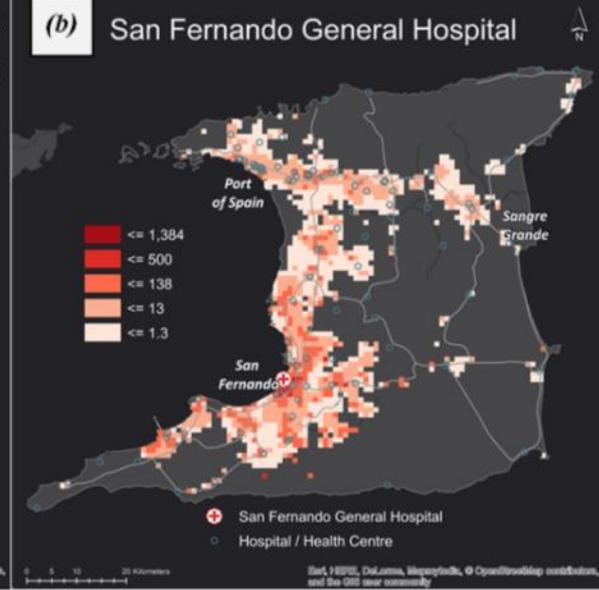
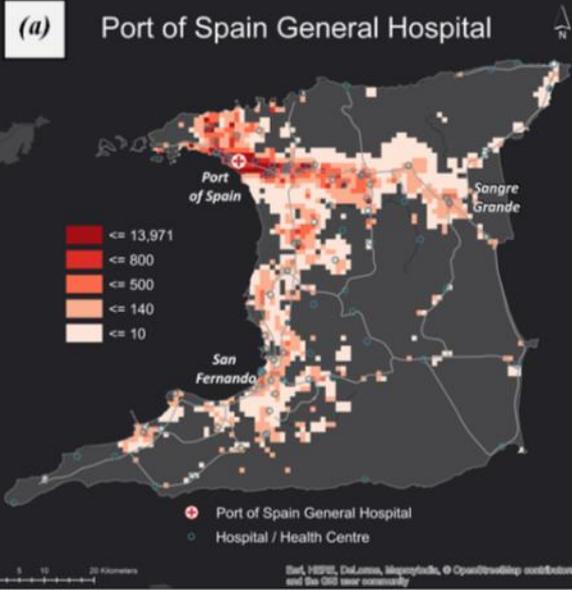
Catchment Areas from Mobile

- Determining service areas for mobile cells
- Identifying calls to hospital landline numbers
- Identifying calls to and from cell phones located within a hospital
- Computing the catchment areas for each hospital



Resch, B., Arif, A., Krings, G., Vankar, P. S. (2016). Deriving Hospital Catchment Areas from Mobile Phone Data.

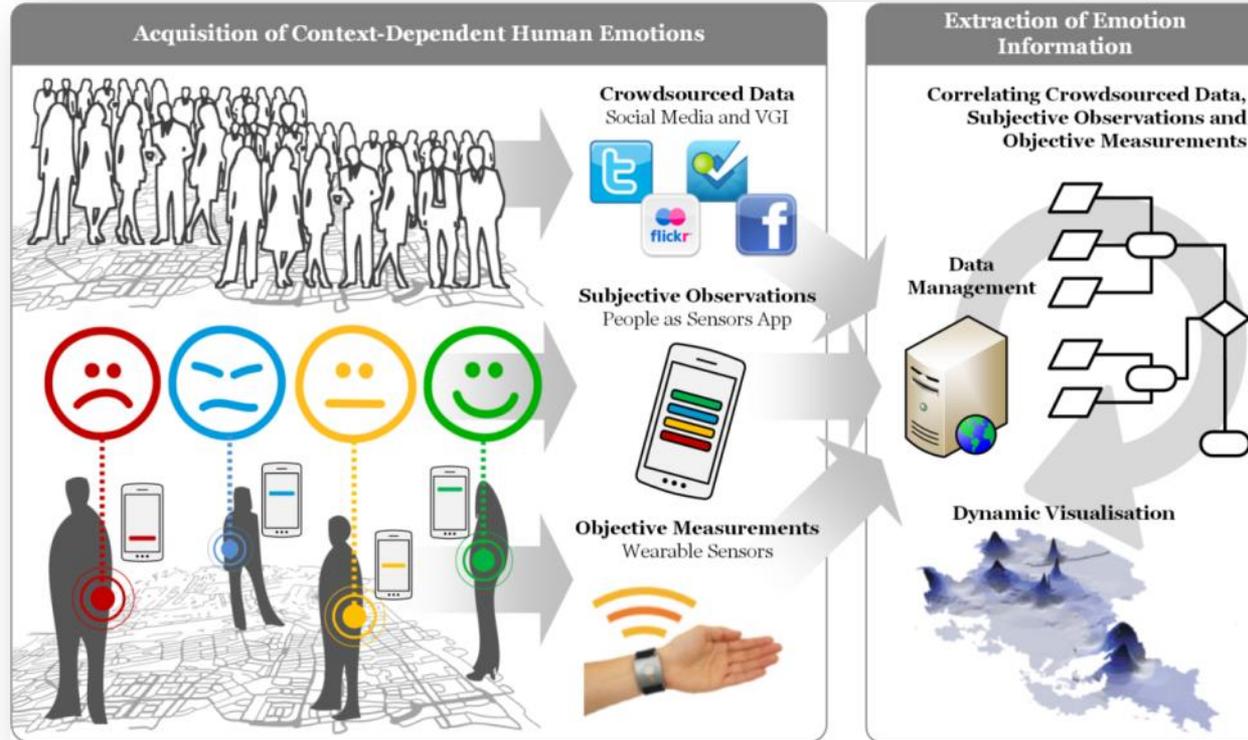
Deriving Hospital Catchment Areas from Mobile Phone Data, Canada.



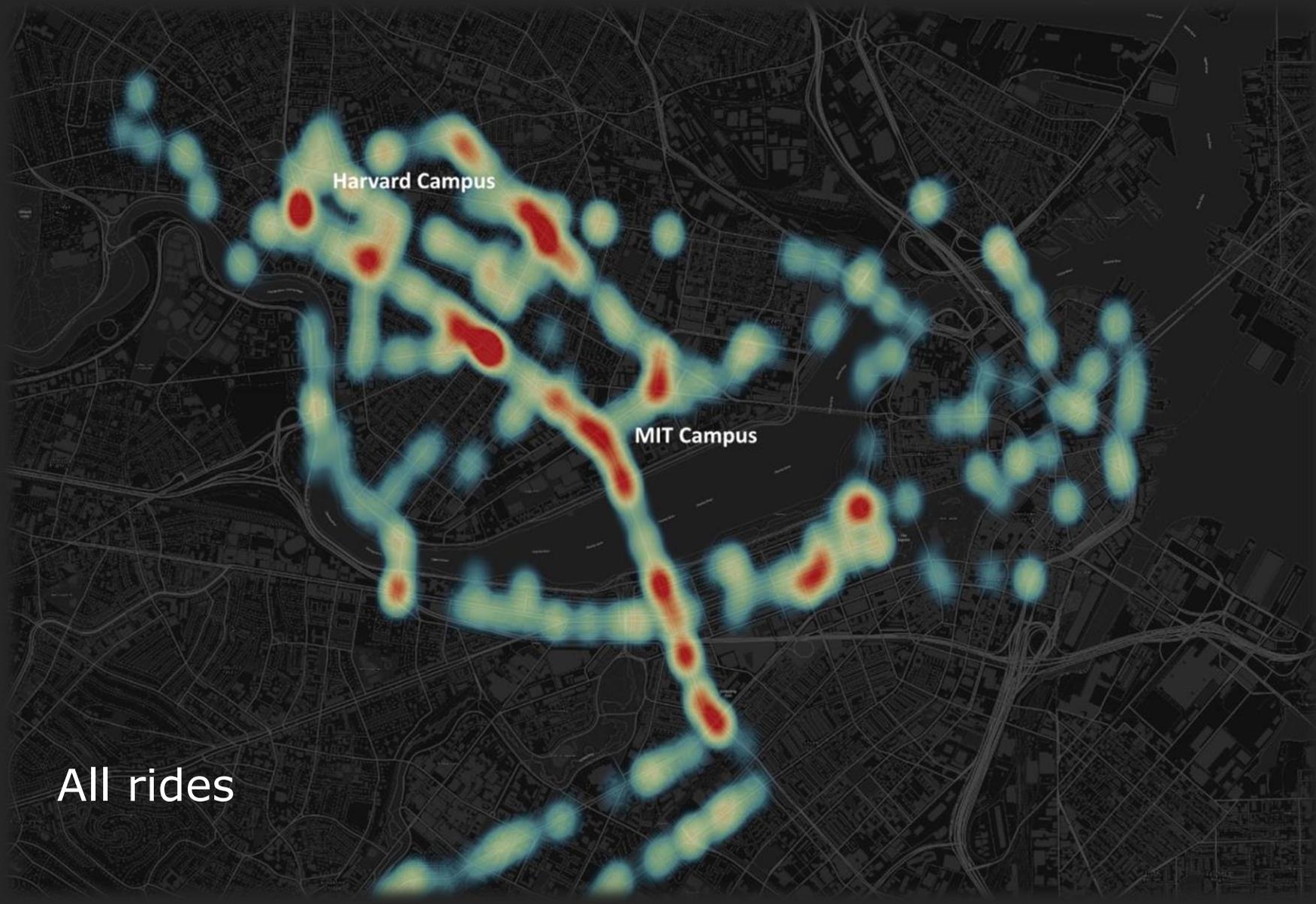
Urban Emotions



Urban Emotions ::: Idea







Harvard Campus

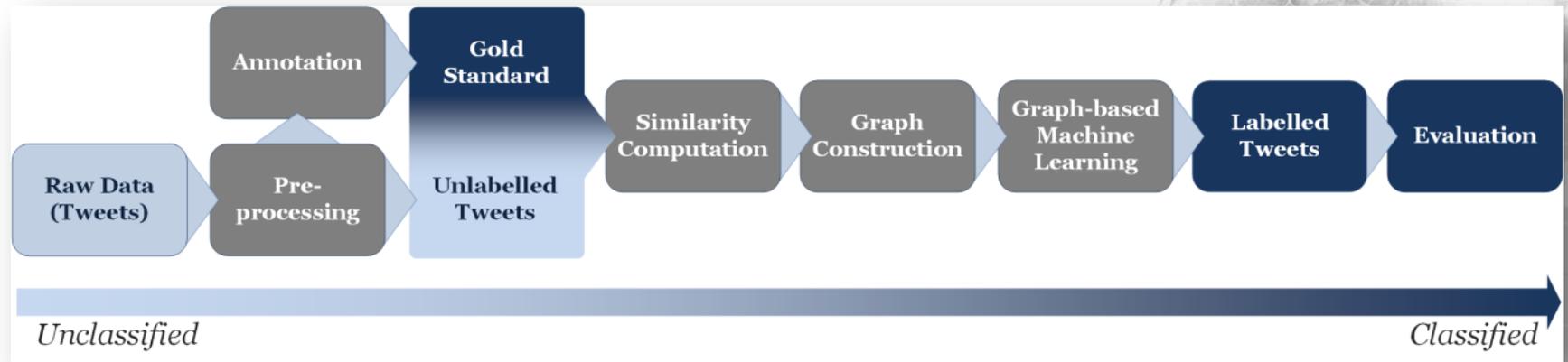
MIT Campus

All rides

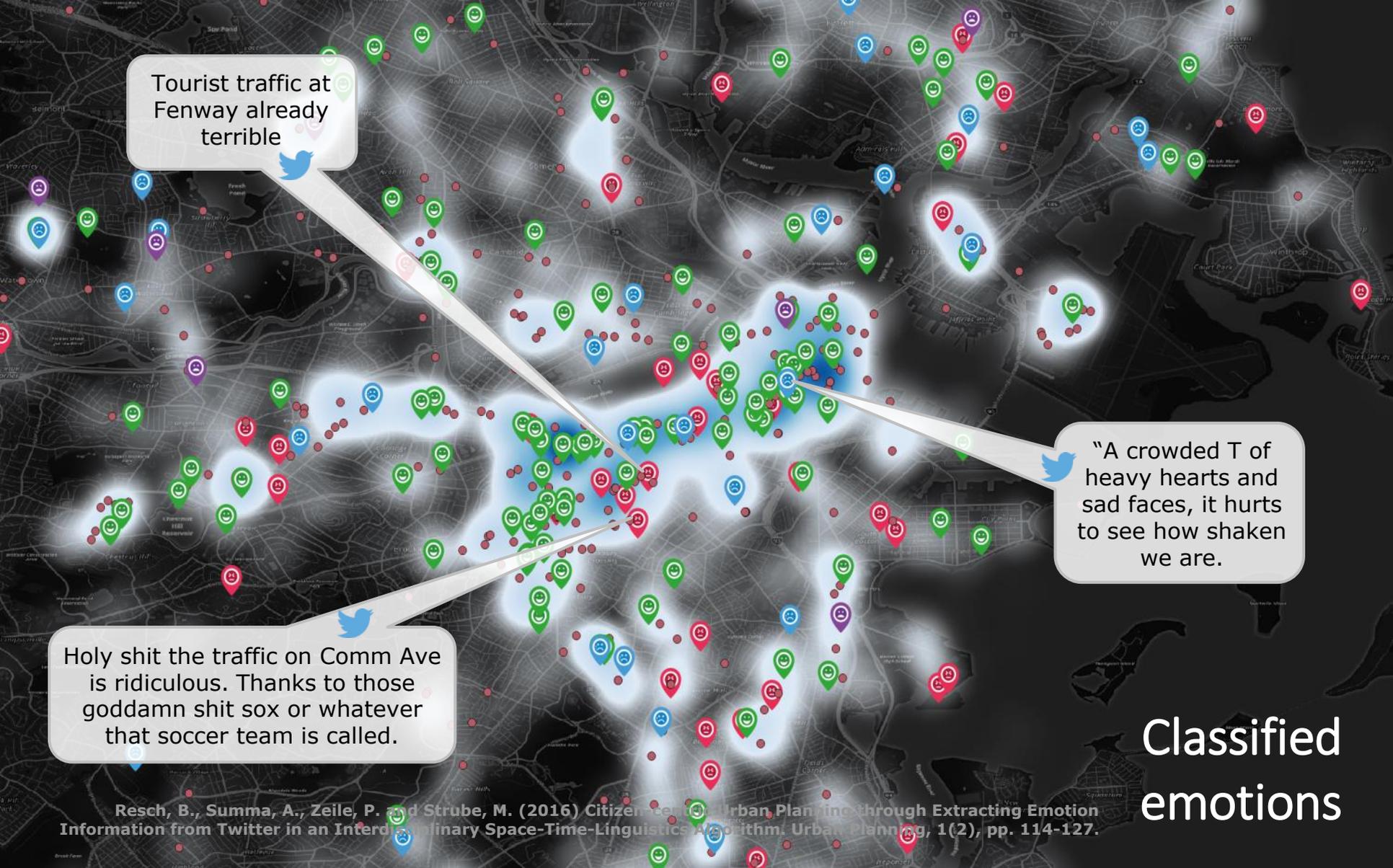


Urban Emotions ::: Twitter Emotions

- Extracting emotions from unedited text (social media)



Resch, B., Summa, A., Zeile, P. and Strube, M. (2016) Citizen-centric Urban Planning through Extracting Emotion Information from Twitter in an Interdisciplinary Space-Time-Linguistics Algorithm. *Urban Planning*, 1(2), pp. 114-127.



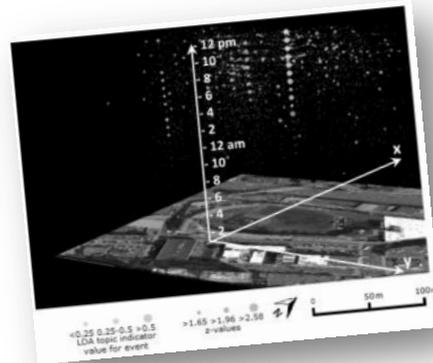
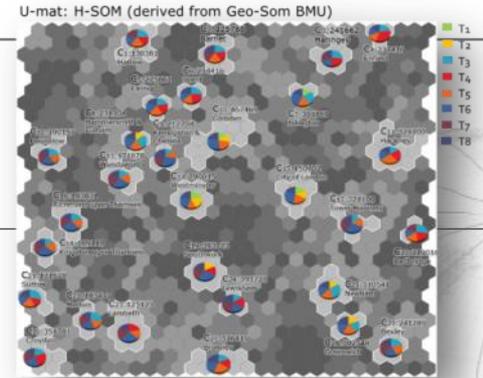
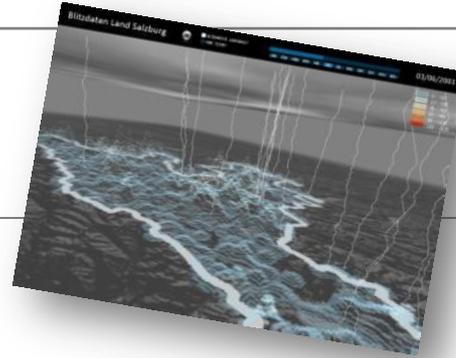
Tourist traffic at Fenway already terrible

"A crowded T of heavy hearts and sad faces, it hurts to see how shaken we are.

Holy shit the traffic on Comm Ave is ridiculous. Thanks to those goddamn shit sox or whatever that soccer team is called.

...and much more

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- Clemens Havas
- Bernhard Reinel
- Alexander Zipf
- J.-P. Exner
- ...





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