

5th February 2014

2 Smart Cities

Big Data, Real Time Transport, Social Media, and Urban Simulation

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Outline

- Smart Cities: A New Paradigm? Or Just Routine Business?
- An Old Exemplar 1: Land Use Transportation Modelling
- An Old Exemplar 2: Moving 2D into 3D Symbolic into Iconic
- My Main Exemplar 3: Public Transport Networks & Flows
- Exemplar 4: Public Bike Schemes: Local Routing and Local Models of Movement
- Exemplar 5: Crowd-Sourcing and New Data: Sources from Social Media



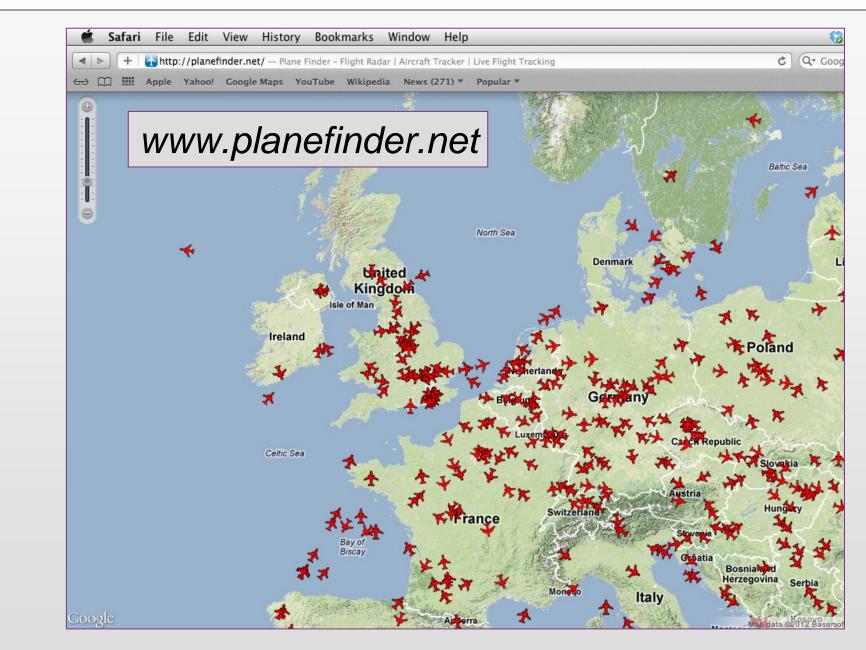




http://www.simulacra.info/











Smart Cities: A New Paradigm

I am going to look at several examples which various people in our centre are developing where we are able to use new online data sources – big data – with new forms of model, to make predictions about the smooth running of traffic and the economy.

At many scales: the regional-metropolitan, at area-wide network infrastructure scales, and at the local street scale

These examples show how we can fuse the strategic with the tactical and it also shows how visual media can inform simulation and vice versa.

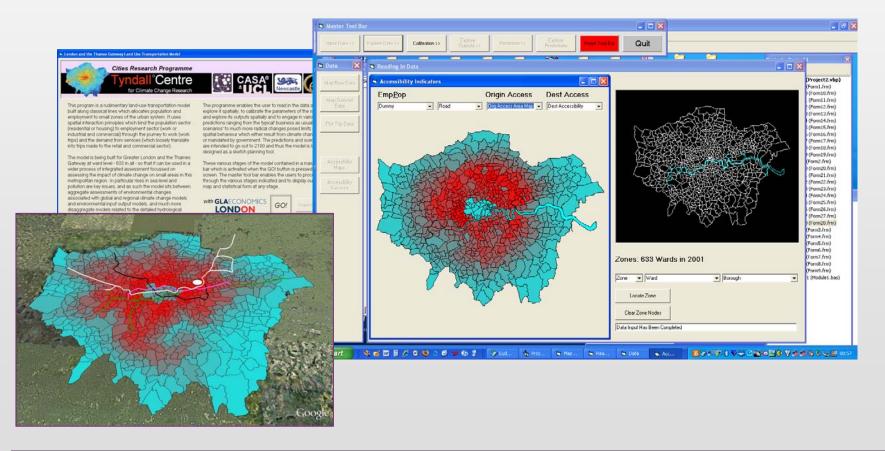
One of our key themes is the focus now on time as well as space and on the short term rather than the long term.





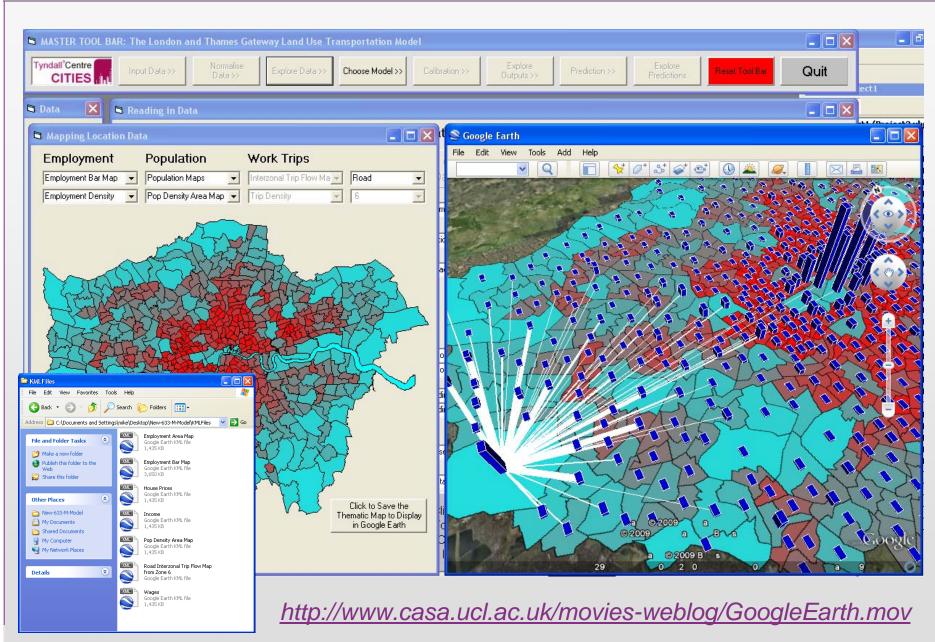
1. Modelling Land Use Transportation, Energy, etc

Our core expertise is in land use transportation modelling and we have several such models for the London region:













Modelling the Geometry of Cities: Virtual Cities

We have built a large scale 3-D model for London based on RS data at parcel levels. The model is different from our LUT models – requiring different skills

The models are being tagged with socio-economic data. We have used it for flooding, visualising air pollution, we have looked at the morphology of building form, and used it to visualise 2D to 3D design proposals.

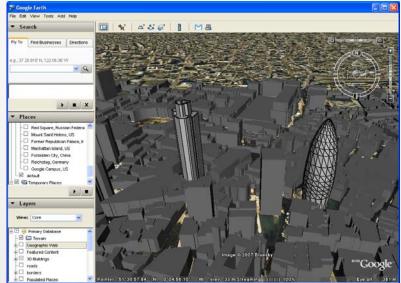
When I last talked here in 2007, I think, in the technical university, I talked on these ideas – mainly on visualisation.

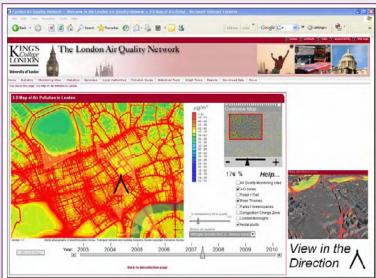
What is intriguing is the way *iconic and symbolic models are* beginning to merge – land use transport models with virtual city models.

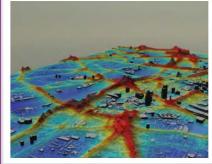


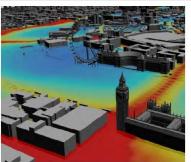


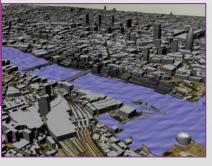


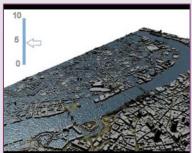












http://www.londonair.org.uk/





Representing Networks: Telecoms, Subways & Rail, Bikes

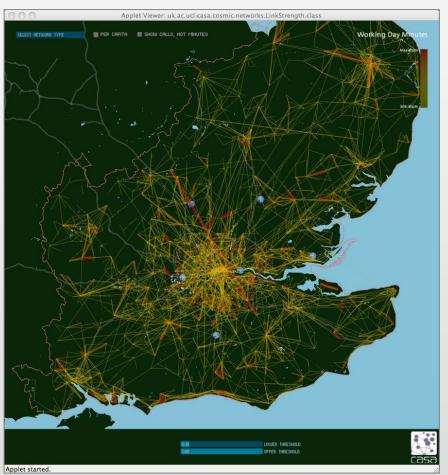
Many new sources of network data now exist, much of coming from digital sources and we are working with mining this data and extracting functionality from it

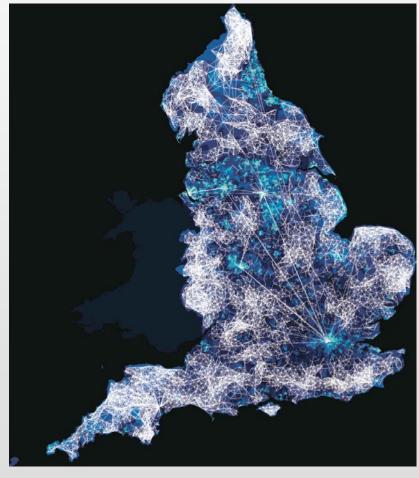
Our key data sets are telecoms data (landline) for the UK, the online travel card data (Oyster) for public transport schemes in London which is massive, really massive and the online bike movement data for the London bikes scheme. These are big data sets that record every phone call, trip etc over a period of days with each object time stamped. Let me show three static shots of this data.





Telecoms – Jon Reades' work with a large UK telecoms provider and with Sensable City Lab at MIT

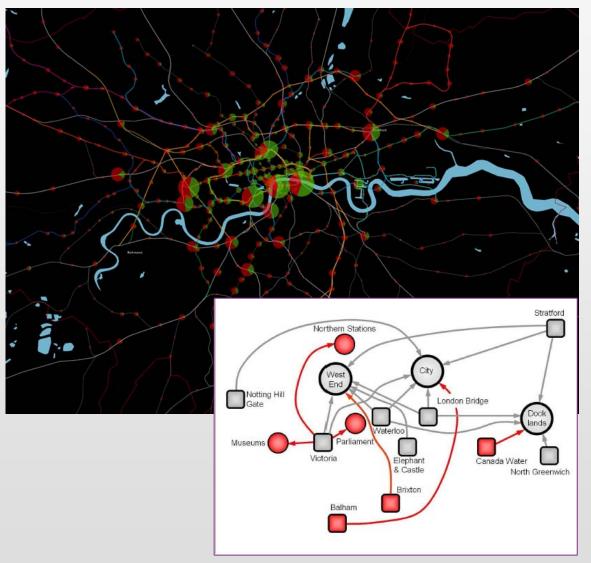


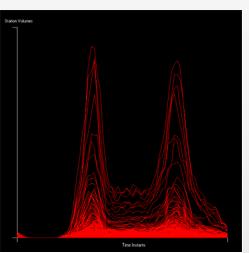


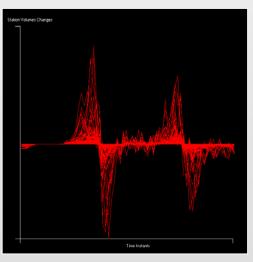




Oyster Card Data – interpreting urban structure, multitrips, etc.







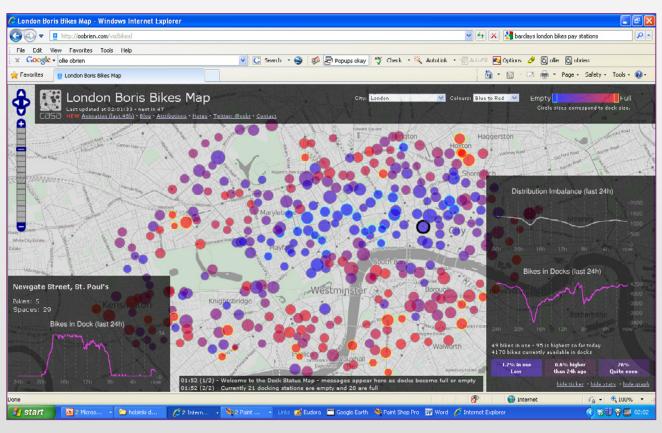




Bikes Data – 4200 bikes, started Nov 2010, all the data—everything – all trips, all times, all stations/docks











Our Oyster Card Project

We are hard at work with our Big Data set on London's public transport system. Let me emphasise yet again that we are talking here of 7-8 million swipes/trips a day, crudely – 40 million a week, 200 million a month, 2.4 billion a year, more than 10 billion in five years

As E. M. Forster in his short story of 1909 called "The Machine Stops" implies, this will only end when we or something switches off the machine ... the implications of data *forever* are interesting. We can mine this data a million ways but there are issues.

Let me give you a sense of what we are doing with our billion record data set





We can examine origins volumes, destination volumes separately and we are doing but here we will simply add these together as total volumes – in this sense they will not have meaning any longer as trips

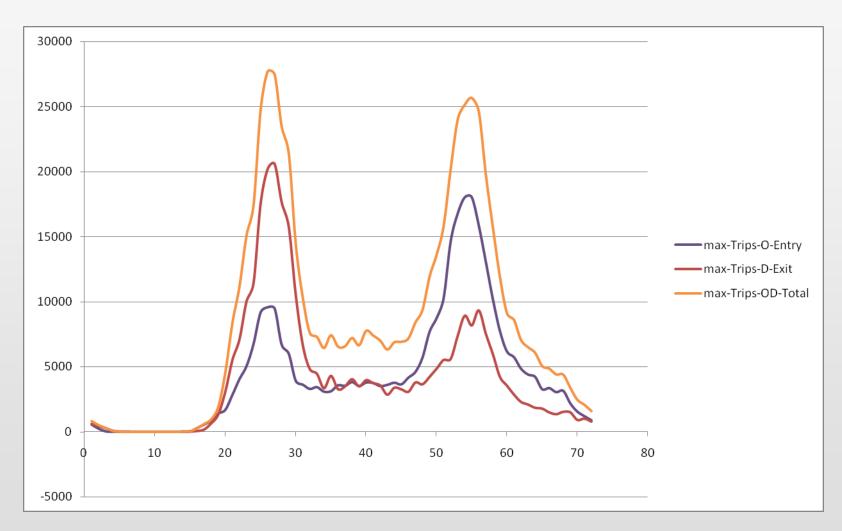
	Α	В	С
1	1	London-Bridge	599568
2	2	Victoria	502127
3	3	Waterloo	486861
4	4	Liverpool-Street	437658
5	5	Kings-Cross	395919
6	6	Shepherd's-Bush	346027
7	7	Hammersmith	274623
8	8	Wimbledon	198913
9	9	Paddington	196067
10	10	Vauxhall	180411
11	11	Stratford	177964
12	12	Oxford-Circus	150704
13	13	Charing-Cross	149290
14	14	Ealing-Broadway	139911
15	15	Euston	138394
16	16	Canary-Wharf	132206
17	17	Barking	112842
18	18	Balham	111090
19	19	Brixton	108814
20	20	London-Terminals	93026

We will now examine the profiles of behaviour during the 24 hour day to provide some sense of the problem



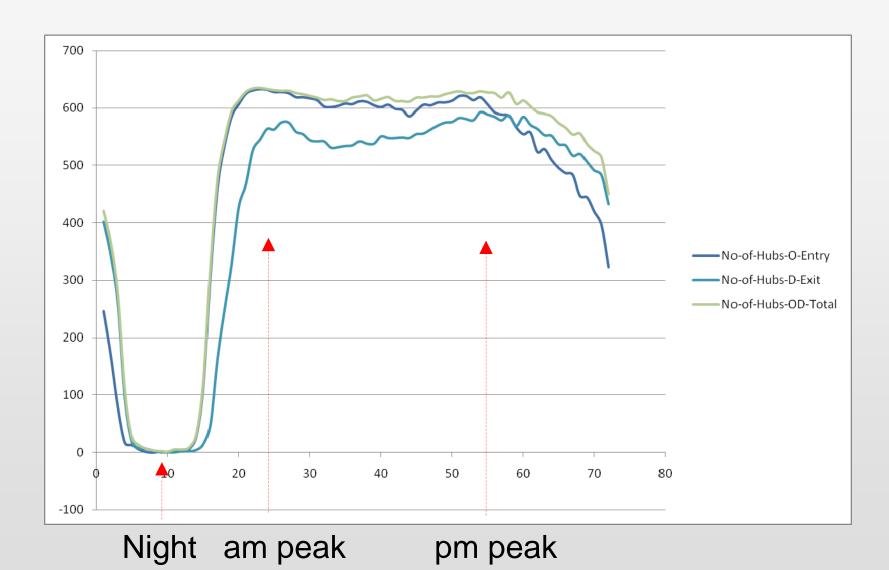


Examining the Dynamics of the Hub Volumes



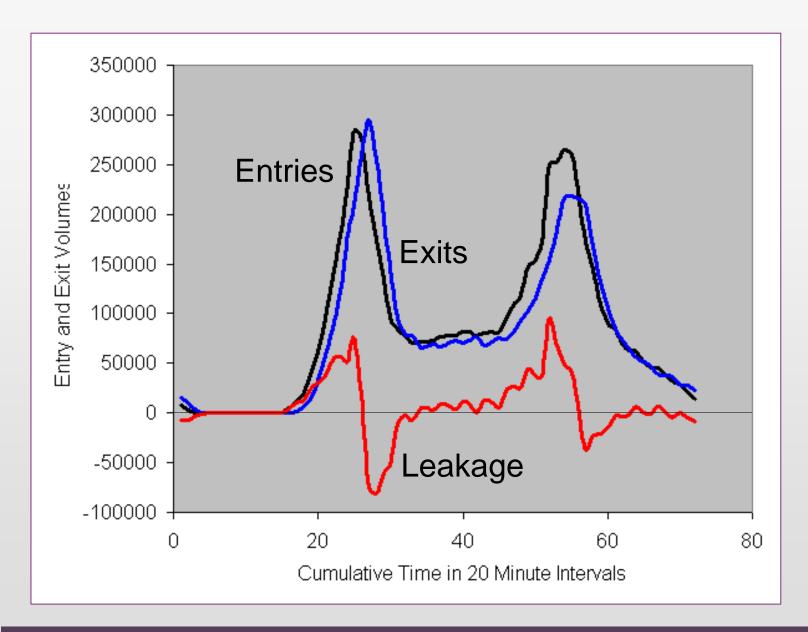
















We are doing a lot of work on disruption – what happens if a subway station closes or line goes down – billions of possibilities that can provide information useful to travellers

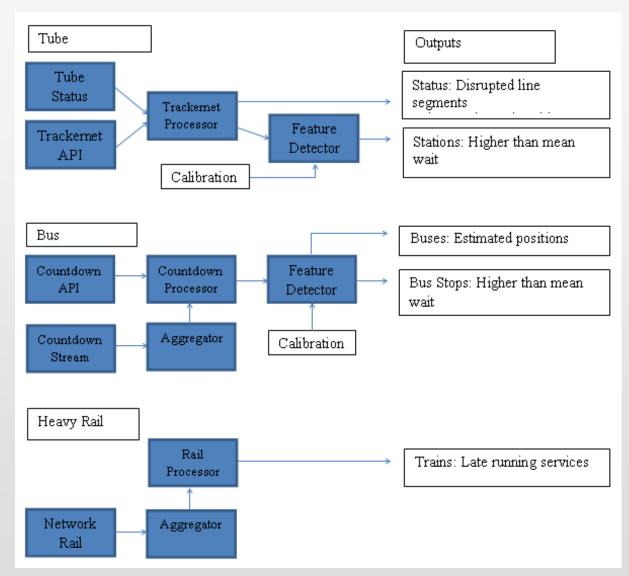


We are looking at the impact of the Olympic Games, and lots of stuff like this. And that would have been what my lecture would be on. But this is more generic and I will now turn to data sensing of vehicles



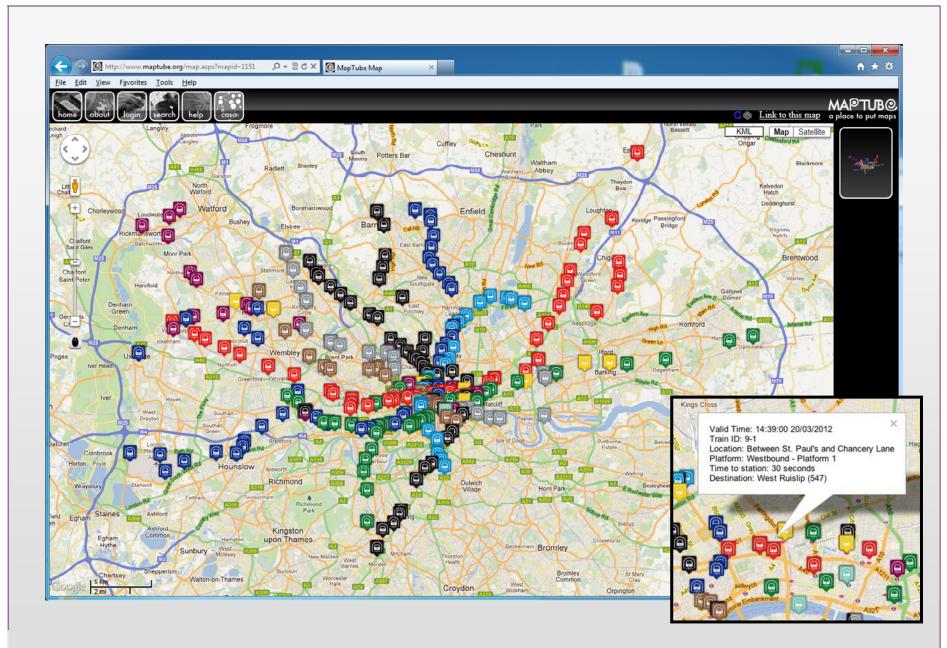


The Public Transport System in Terms of Vehicle Flows



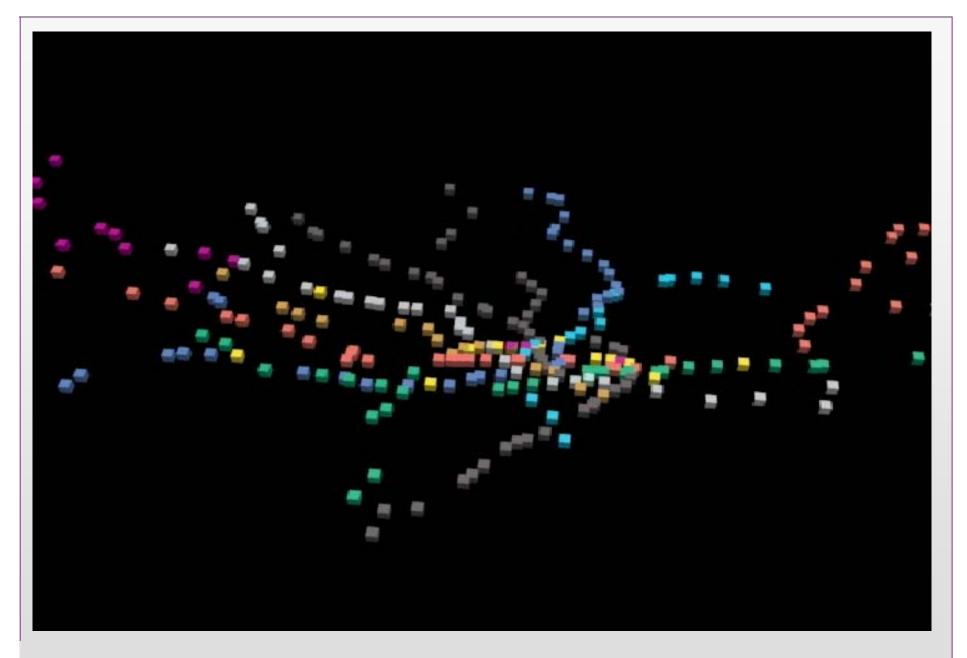








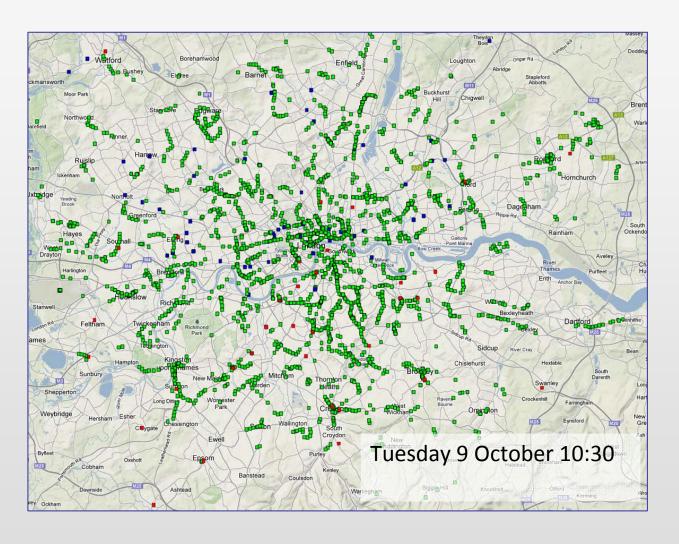








Delays from Tube, National Rail and Bus Fused



Key

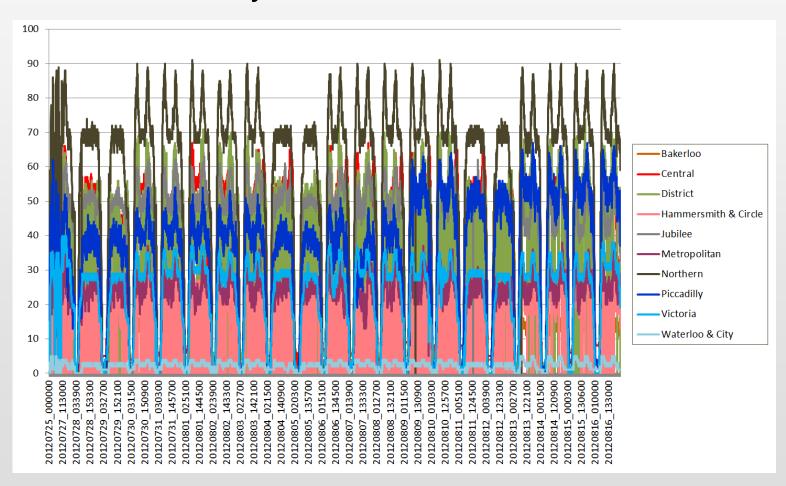
- Mational Rail more than 5 minutes late
- Tube stations showing a wait time 15% above expected
- Bus stops showing a wait time 20% above expected

Tube delays from the TfL status feed are also plotted as lines



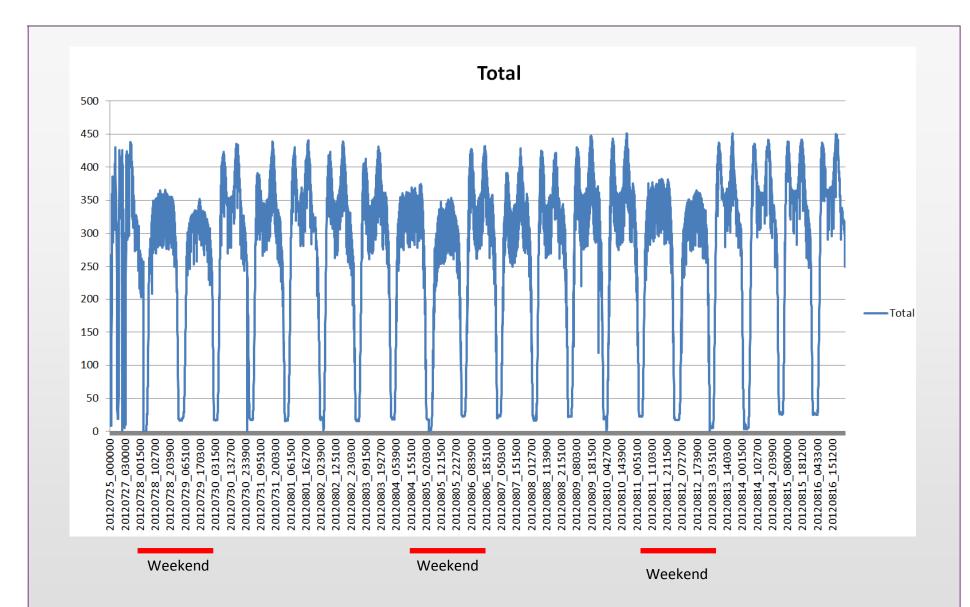


Flows During the Olympics – we are looking at this as a case study





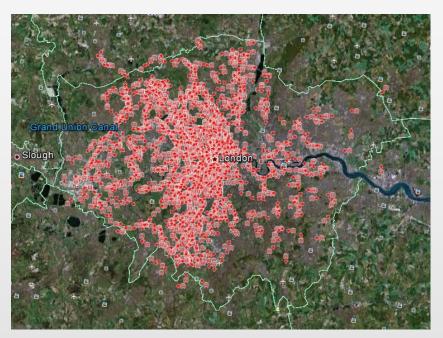


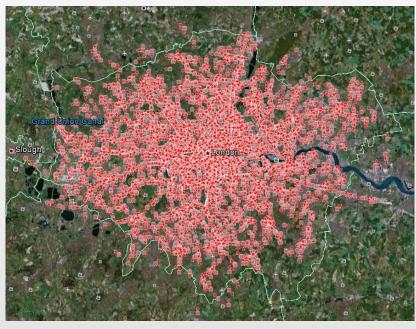






The Effect of Bus Strike





Tuesday 22nd May 2012, 09:00

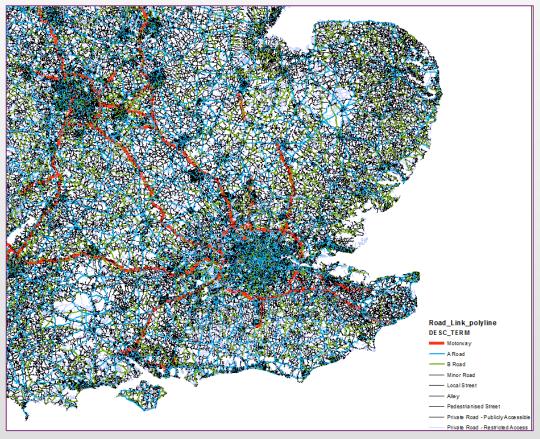
Wednesday 23rd May 2012, 09:00

The left image shows the effect of the bus strike on 22nd May 2012, while the image on the right shows a normal day.





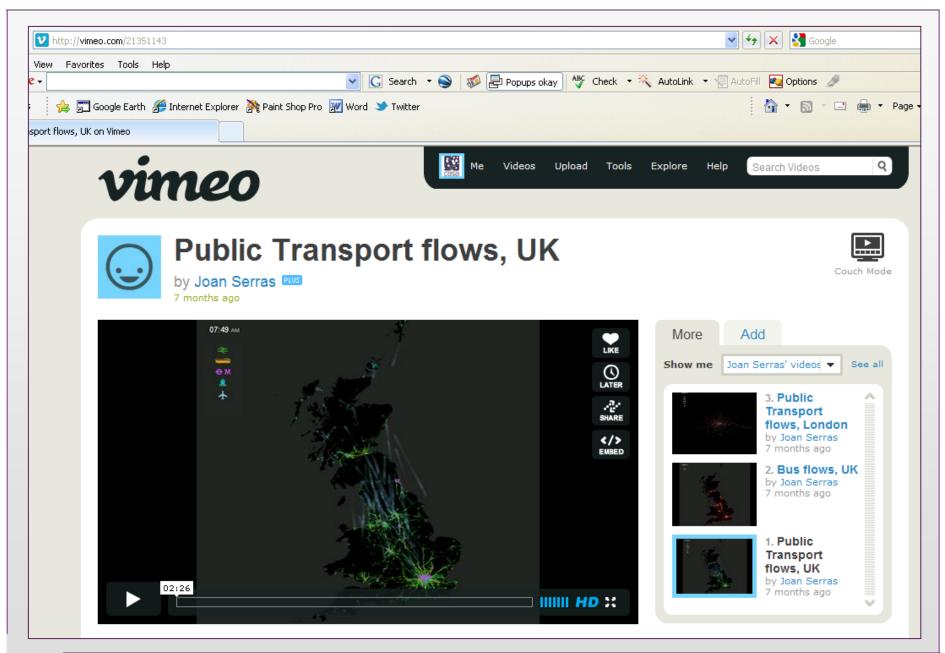
Public Transport Vehicle (not People) Flows from Timetable and OS Streetline Data by Joan Serras (CASA)











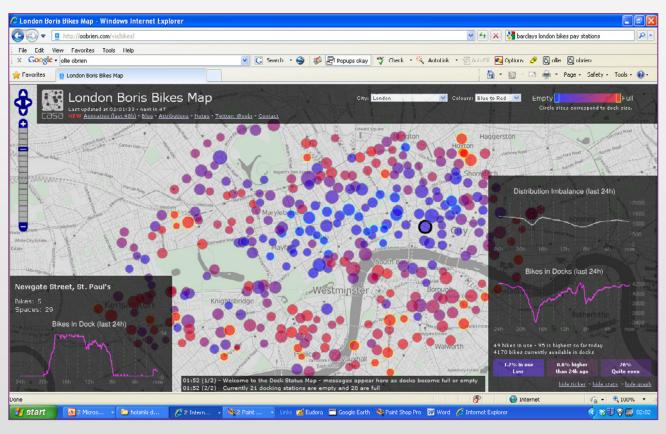




Our Bikes Project: Bikes Data – 4200 bikes, started Nov 2010, all the data – everything – all trips, all times, all stations/docks

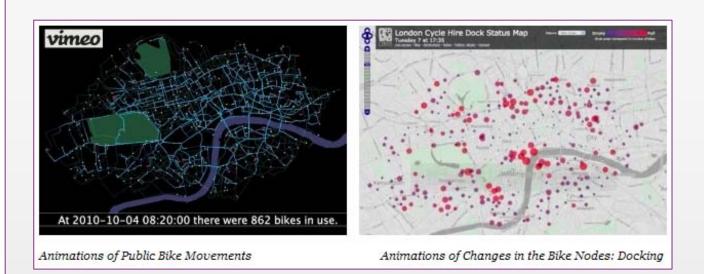






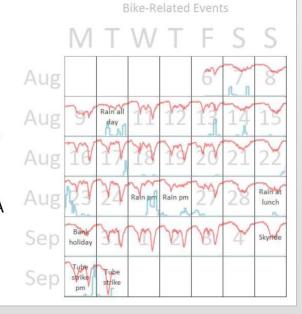






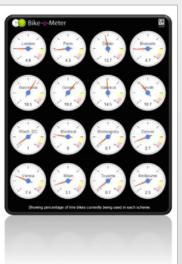
More Analysis

- London
- Graph shows number of bikes available to hire
- · Effect of rain
 - Using the CASA weather station
- Effect of the tube strikes



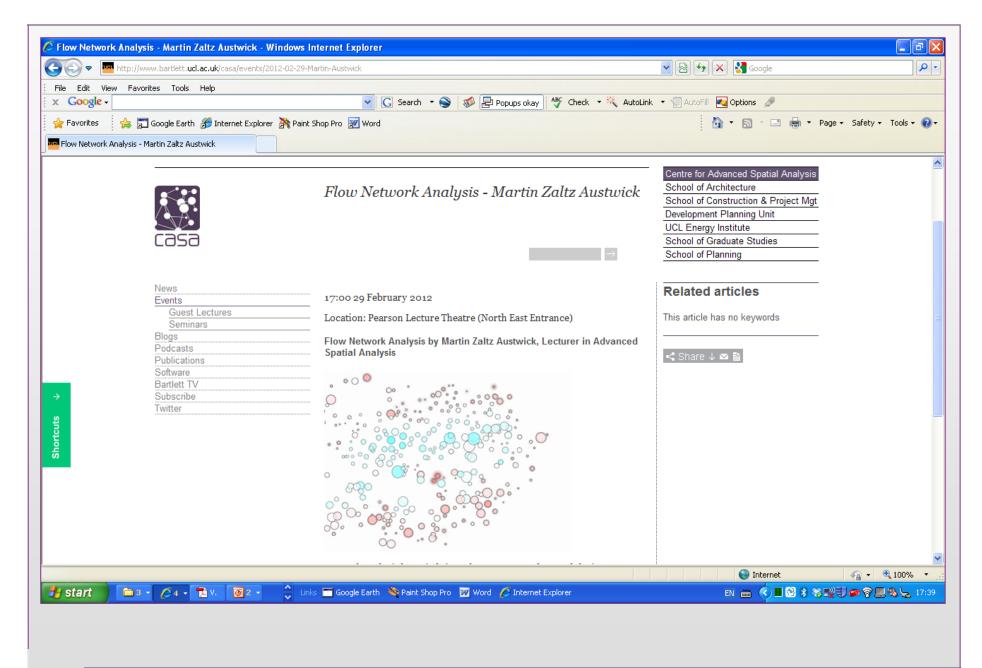
Bike-o-Meter casa.ucl.ac.uk/bom

- Tweet-o-Meter for bikes
 - Steven Gray (@frogo)
 - Using Google Gauges
- See the real life Tweeto-Meters at the new British Library "Growing Knowledge" exhibition
 - Should be easy to hack to show the Bike-o-Meters instead ☺













Simulating Crowds: Fine Scale Modelling and Sensing

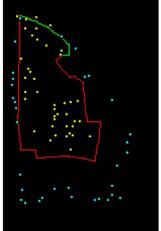
In a different tradition but one which is rapidly converging with our interests in sensing and networks, we have developed a number of pedestrian models, first for the Notting Hill Carnival, and then for many town centres













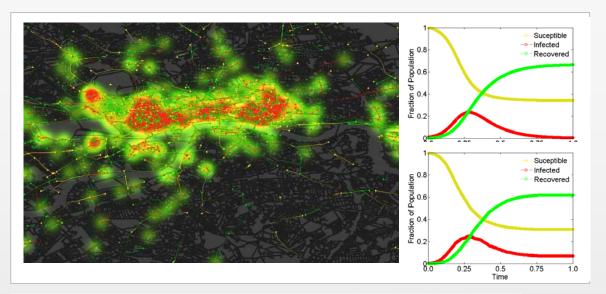


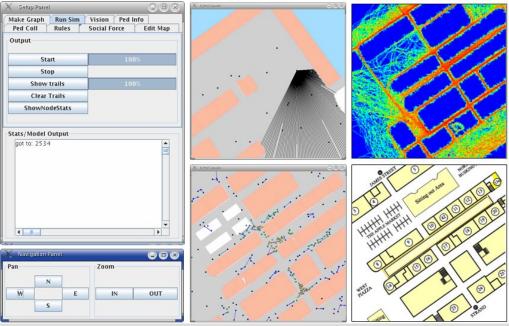




We are now working on fine scale models which are mirror diffusion and spread in situations ranging from epidemics to evacuation and shopping.

We have a simple model of epidemics on networks in London and we are looking at evacuations of major shopping centres such as Covent Garden (right)









Let us change tack from sensing to mapping

Eliciting Data: Online Mapping & Crowdsourcing

We have a number of mapping projects using Web 2 and these involve using these online mapping systems to elicit simple data from the crowd – but data that is geotagged, hence the production of online maps of the crowdsourced data in real time

We have looked at Manchester congestion charge, anti social behaviour and credit crunch where in all cases we have used the BBC to broadcast the questions and provide the forum for response while our servers and software have produced the maps.







Radio 4: Mapping the Credit Crunch

Welcome to Radio 4 Listeners, below is the Credit Crunch question, simply select an option and then input the first part of your postcode - for example RG11

MapTube will then take your answer and every hour automatically create a map of the nation's mood.

What single factor is hurting you most about the credit crunch?

- Mortgage or Rent
- Petrol
- Food Prices
- Job Security
- Utility Bills
- Not Affected

Enter the first part of your postcode:

Submit

Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis - University College London - 1-19 Torrington Place - London - WC1E 7HB - ☎ +44 (0)20 7679 1782 - Fax +44 (0)20 7813 2843 - Email casa@ucl.ac.uk Copyright © 1999-2008 UCL

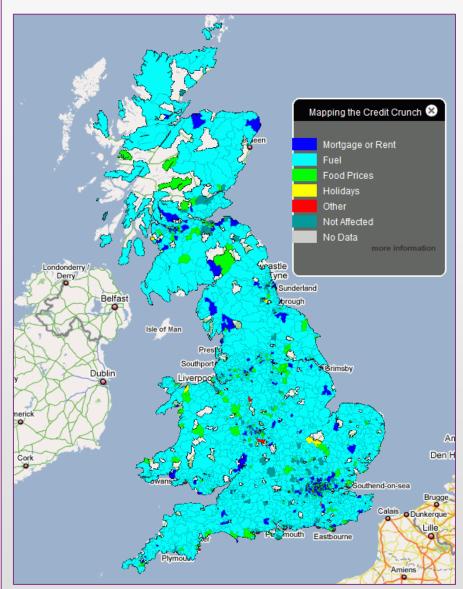
23,475 responses April, May, June 2008

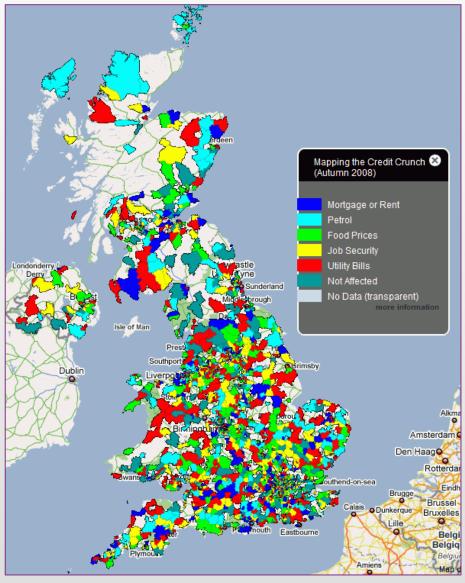
A new credit crunch survey started in October and currently has 3,802 responses.









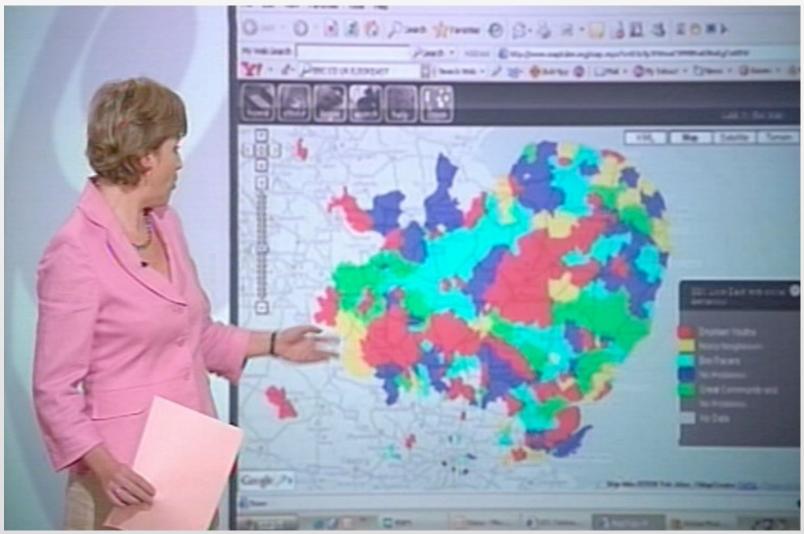


http://www.maptube.org/creditcrunch/





BBC Look East: Anti-Social Behaviour

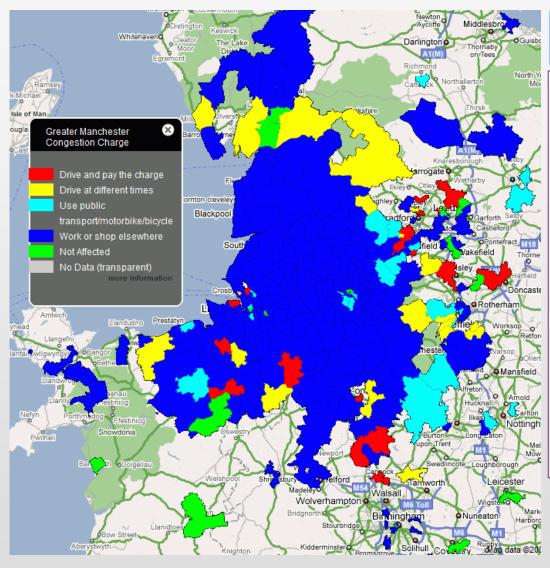


http://www.maptube.org/lookeast

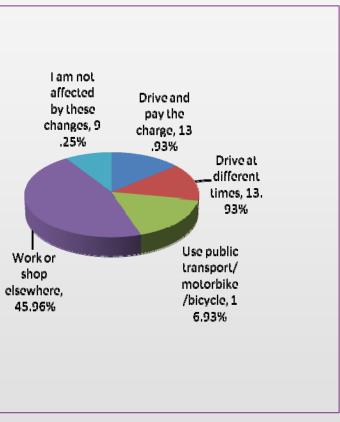




Manchester Congestion Charge



15,902 responses October to December 2008







Survey Mapper

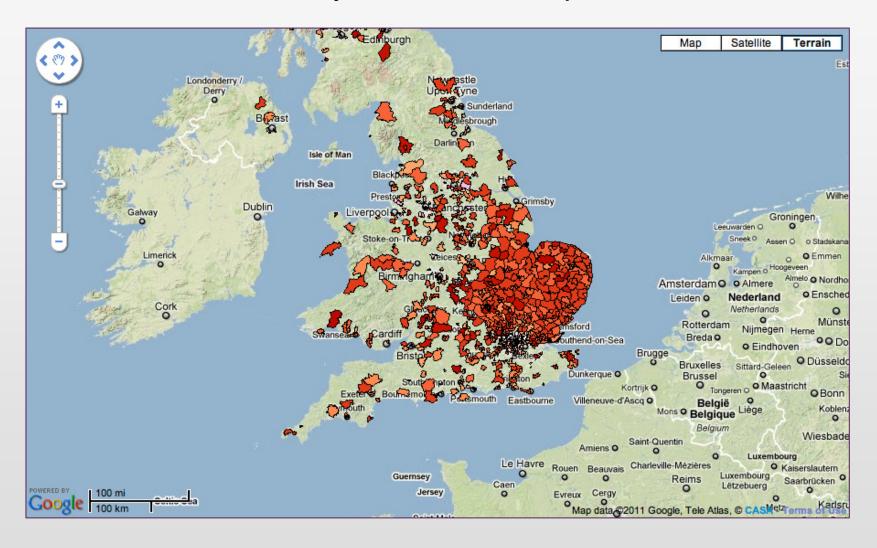
- Real-time Geographic survey tool.
- Up to 50 questions per survey
- Up to 50 answers per question
- Live stats and graphs
- Geographic Regions:
 - Worldwide Countries
 - European Countries
 - UK Counties
 - UK Postcode
 - Adding more soon
- Frequently updating regions







BBC Look East Survey - Broadband Speed Test







Extracting and Mapping Social Media

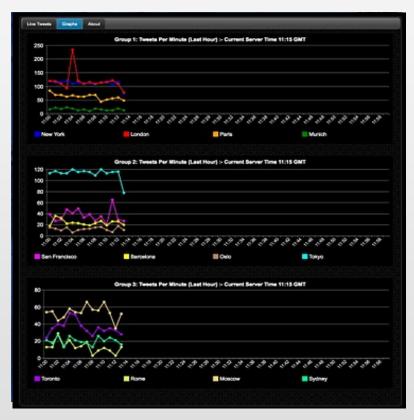
We have started to mine, map, interpret much social media because of the ease of its availability – and we have started looking at Short Text Messaging – Twitter data.

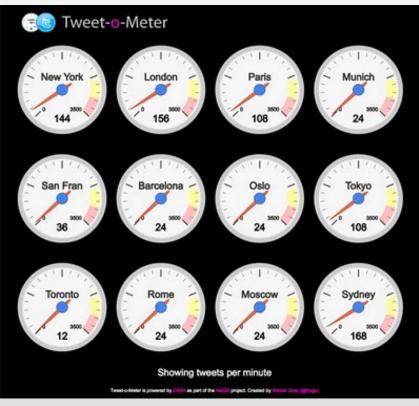
We have also begun to look at phone tracking data – from the iPhone for example but many of our data sets such as the bikes data, the Oyster card and such like data are really part of the same domain of new bottom up data. We have no control over this but some of the social media data we are mining we have greater control over. Here are some examples.





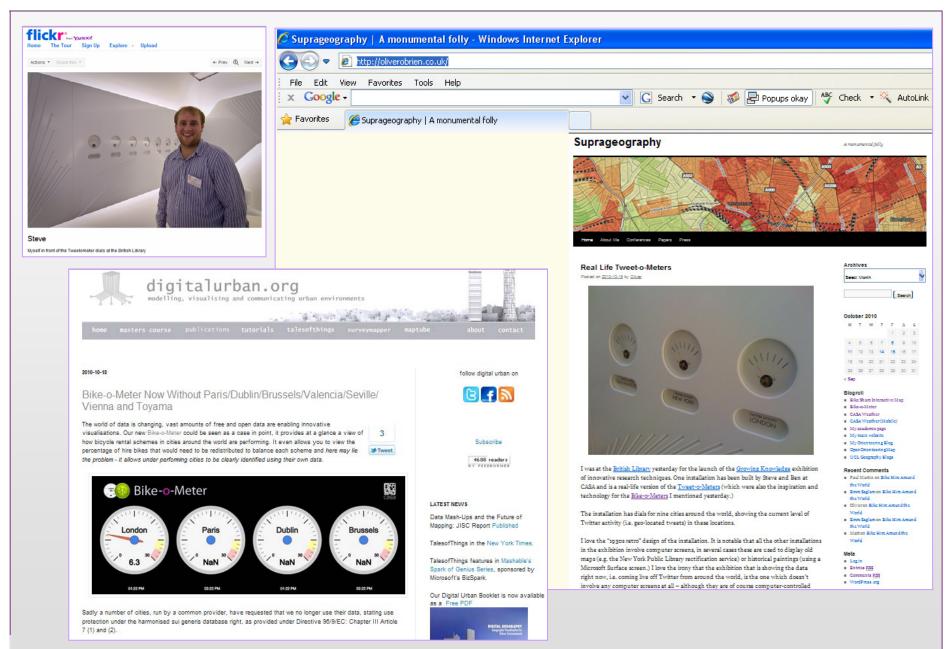
Spatial Analysis of Urban Activity using Twitter data













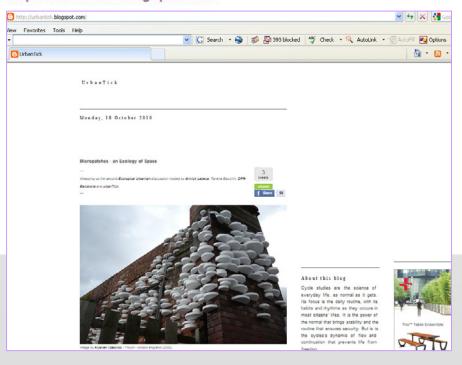


Tweets as Background Radiation about Dynamics in the City

Urban Tick

Urban Tick is a new blog which is written by Fabian Neuhaus who is studying rhythms and cycles in the city for his doctoral work. An important way of looking at cities is through the fast processes that define the functions of the urban environment of which local movement is key. Tracking individuals and relating their space time trajectories to their behaviours and the activities that they frequent and use is basic to the way cities are organised. We can begin to define spatial structures in terms of such movement and tracking individuals is fast becoming one of the ways in which such structures can be defined. Contemporary IT with embedded GPS is central to all of this and Urban Tick seeks to record what is moving and shaking this fast developing field.

http://urbantick.blogspot.com



About this blog

Cycle studies are the science of everyday life, as normal as it gets. Its focus is the daily routine, with its habits and rhythms as they occure in most citizens' lifes. It is the power of the normal that brings stability and the routine that ensures security. But is is the cycles's dynamic of flow and continuation that prevents life from freezing.

Cycles therefore stand for stability but are at the same time the engine of change.

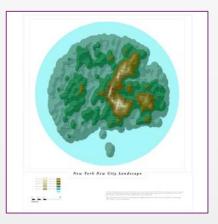
With this blog the research on cycles and rhythms will be embedded in the most recent developments in technology, covering a range of areas with a focus on space-time related technologies.

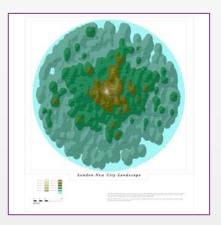


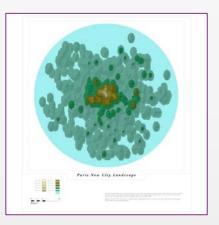


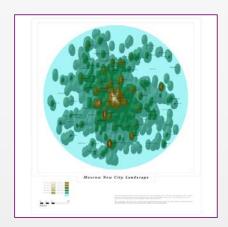












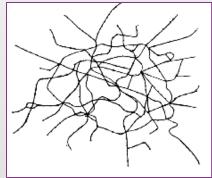
New York



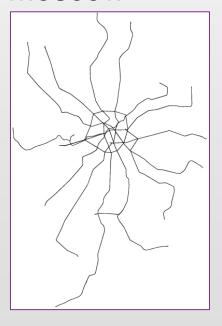
London



Paris

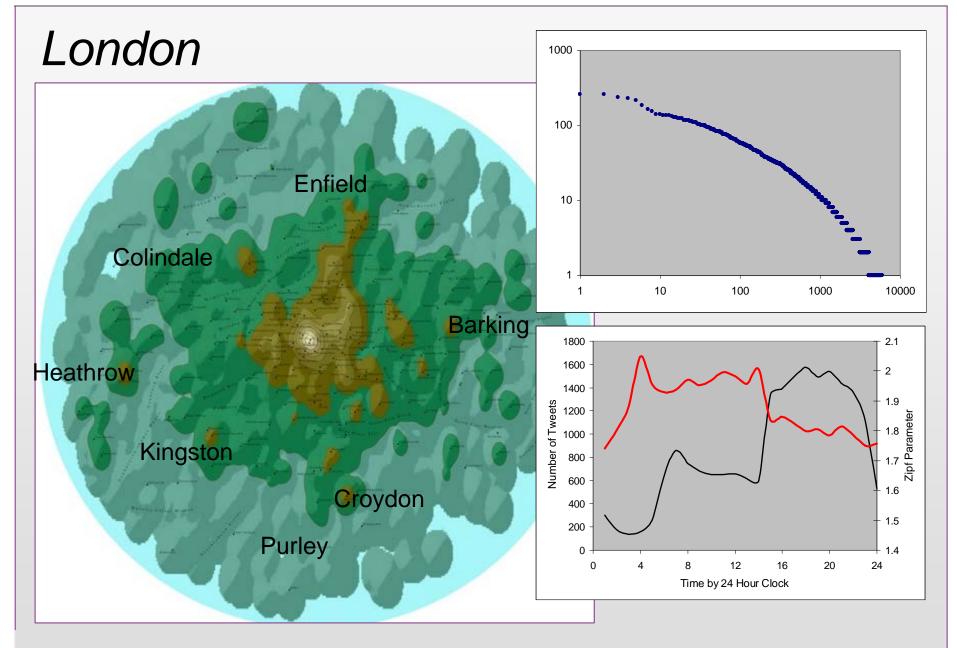


Moscow













A Framework for All of This: The Complexity Sciences

I will not labour this much longer but much of our work is informed by our general interest in understanding cities using the complexity sciences. Some of us in CASA have a bigger picture that involves how all this fits into urban theory and planning.

We are thus interested in understanding the social physics of the city, networks, flows morphology, dynamics, resilience, emergence and so on

I refer you to my own weblog – <u>www.complexCity.info</u>

which I call **A Science of Cities** (because I believe there is more than one science – there are many)





And some of our blogs

A Science of Cities http://www.complexcity.info/

Spatial Complexity http://www.spatialcomplexity.info/

Big Data ToolKit http://bigdatatoolkit.org/

Digital Urban http://www.digitalurban.org/

GIS and Agent-Based Modelling http://gisagents.blogspot.com/

Simulacra http://simulacra.blogs.casa.ucl.ac.uk/

Sociable Physics http://sociablephysics.wordpress.com/

Spatial Analysis http://spatialanalysis.co.uk/

Suprageography http://oliverobrien.co.uk/

The Mapping London Blog http://mappinglondon.co.uk/

Urban Tick http://urbantick.blogspot.com/





http://blogs.casa.ucl.ac.uk/
http://www.casa.ucl.ac.uk/

Thanks, Questions?



