



The Golden Age of Geospatial Data Science and Engineering

**Geospatial Data Science Distinguished Speaker Series
UIUC Department of Geography & GIS
Wednesday, February 6th, 2019**

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My perspective



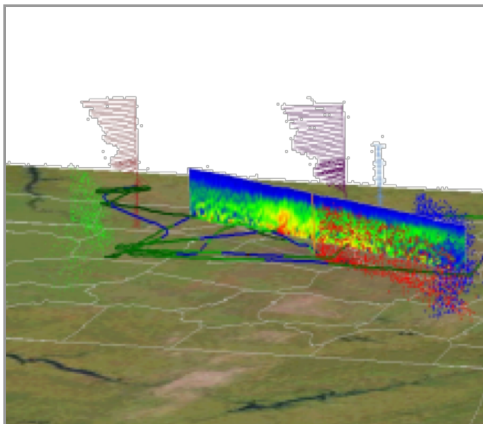
- Physics, remote sensing, systems engineering
- NASA weather satellite and information systems
- Standards for science and engineering
- OGC CTO

Mission of the Open Geospatial Consortium

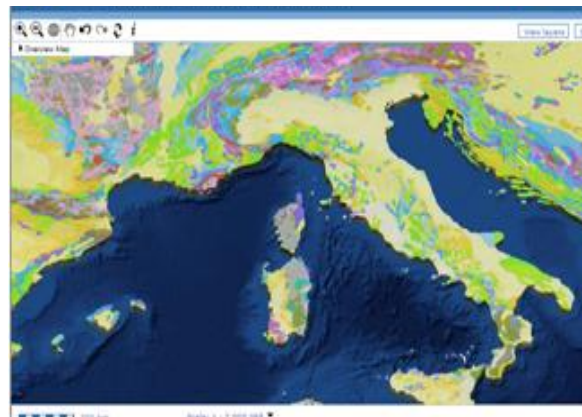


*Global forum of developers and users
of spatial data products and services*

*Open international standards for
geospatial interoperability.*



Source: Space Time Toolkit



Source: One Geology



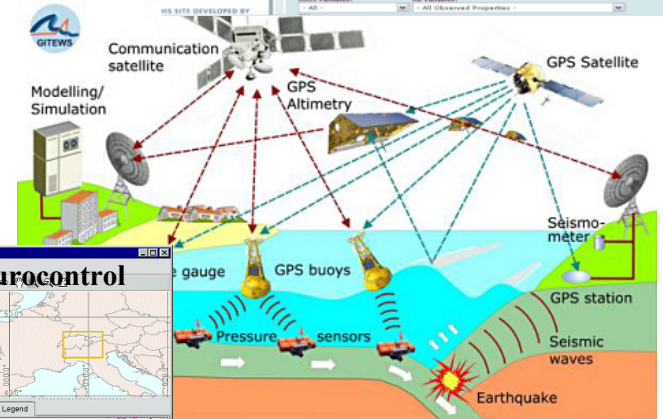
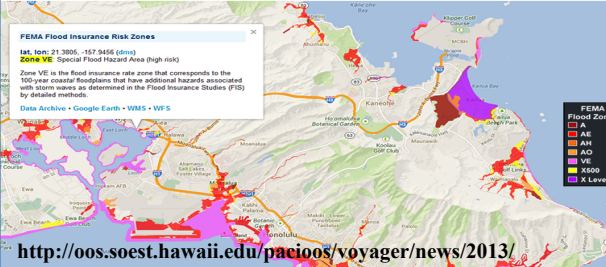
Source: 3d Stadtmodell Berlin

Basic Geospatial Interoperability Challenge Solved

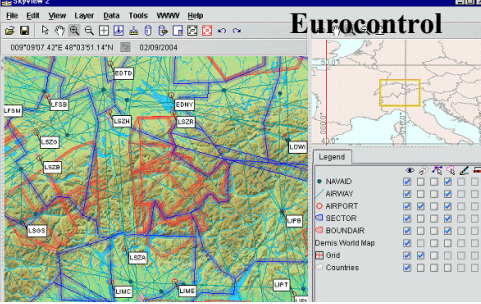


1000s of Services, 100Ks Datasets Worldwide Implement OGC Standards

Web Map Service (WMS)
 Web Feature Service (WFS)
 Web Coverage Service (WCS)
 KML, GML, GeoPackage
 GeoTIFF, NetCDF, HDF



Emergency /
 Disaster
 Management



Meteorology, Hydrology,
 Ocean Monitoring

Aviation Flight Information / Safety





The

FOURTH PARADIGM

DATA-INTENSIVE SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

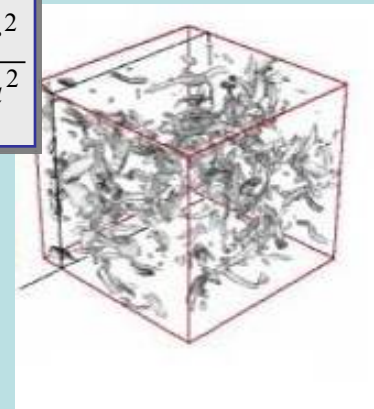
EDITED BY TONY HEY, STEWART TANSLEY, AND KRISTIN TOLLE

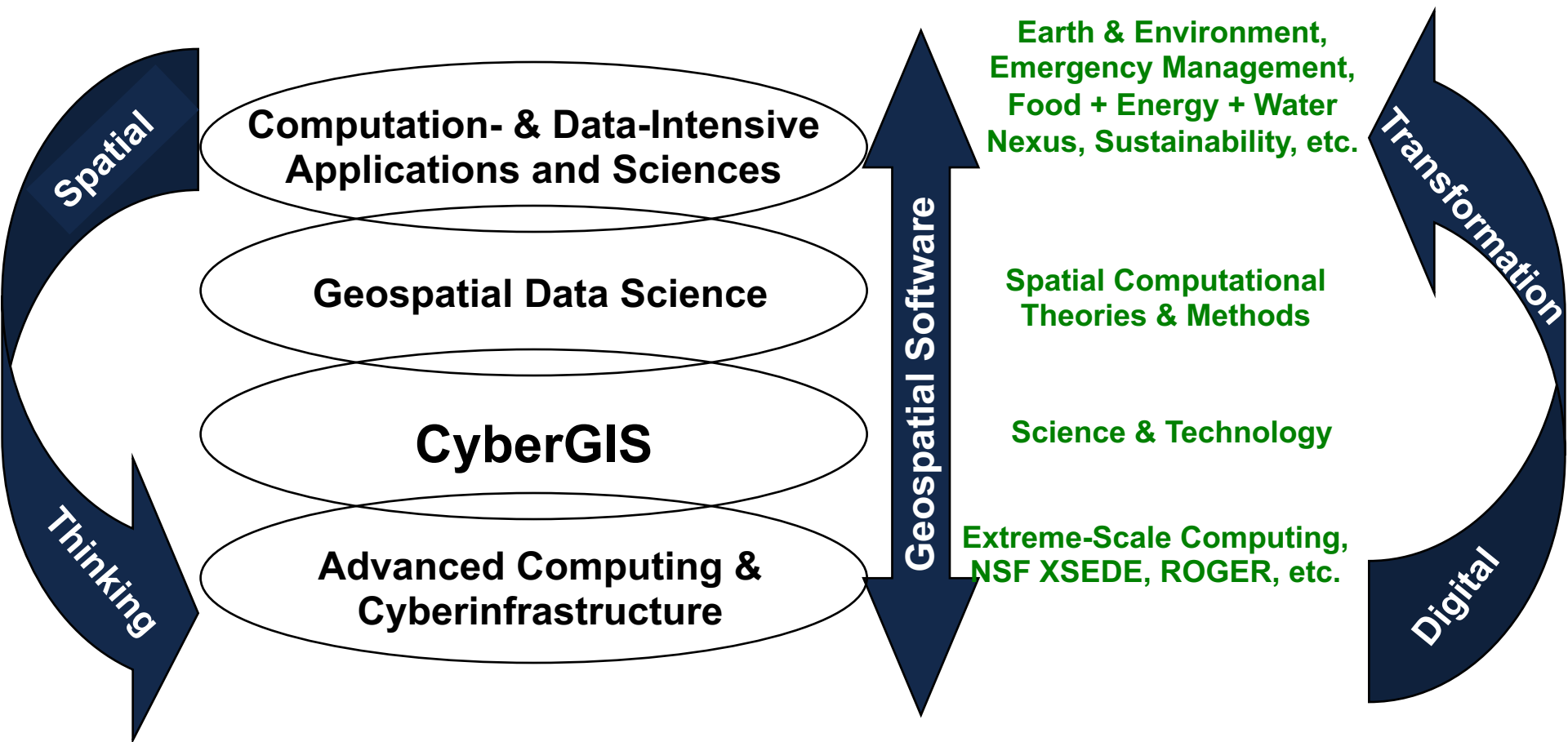
Science Paradigms

- Thousand years ago:
science was **Empirical**
describing natural phenomena
- Last few hundred years:
Theoretical branch
using models, generalizations
- Last few decades:
a **Computational** branch
simulating complex phenomena
- Today:
Data Exploration
 - Data captured by instruments
Or generated by simulator
 - Scientist analyzes database / files
using data management and statistics



$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{4\pi G\rho}{3} - K \frac{c^2}{a^2}$$





Geospatial Data Science



- Increasing data sources and volumes
- Geospatial coverages and analytics
- Semantics and linked data
- Cloud computing
- Machine learning

Progression of Geospatial Information



Region-Centric
Geospatial
Information



Feature-Centric
Geospatial
Information



Human-Centric
Geospatial
Information



Device-Centric
Geospatial
Information

1980s

1990s

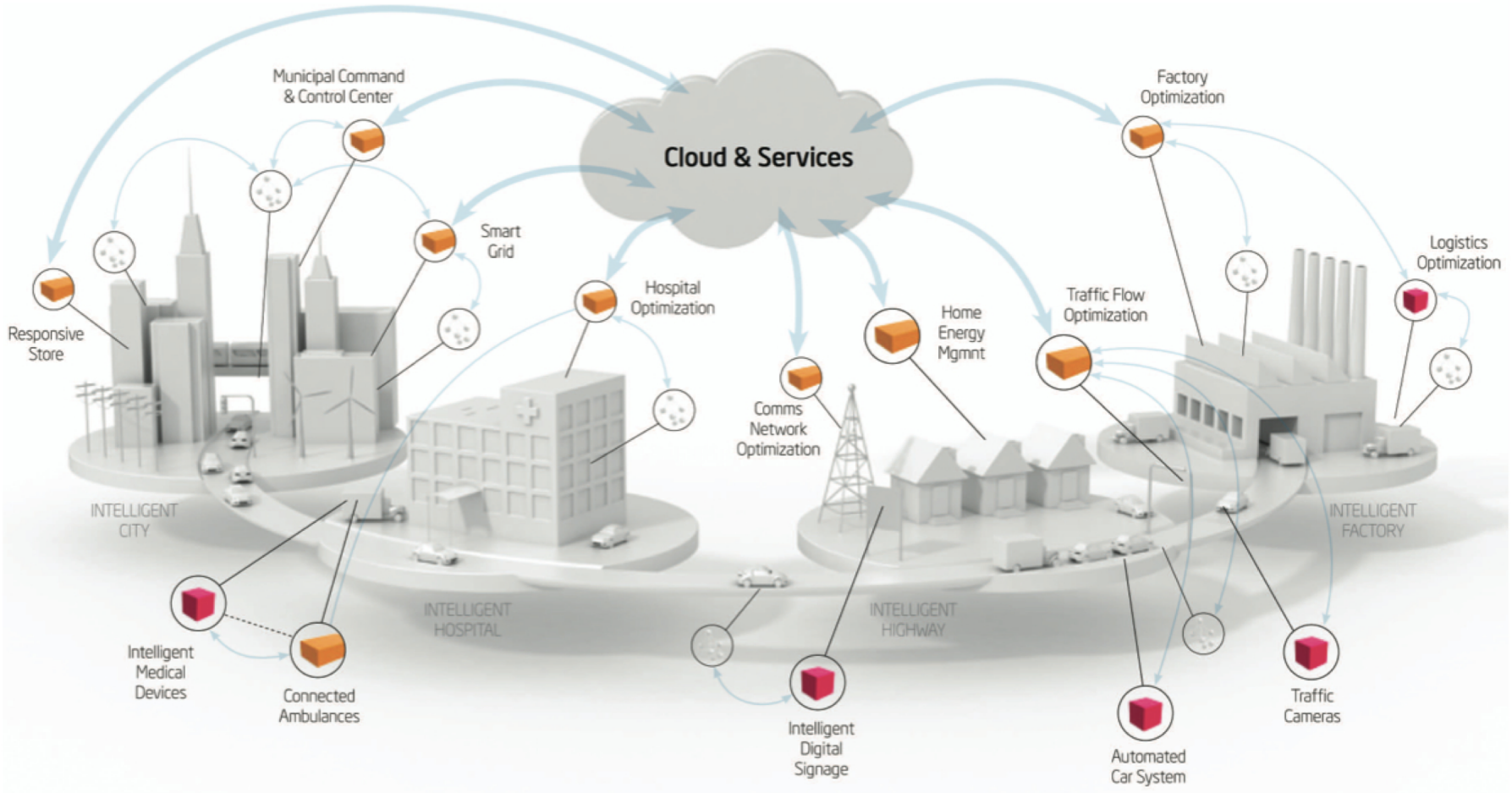
2000s

2010s

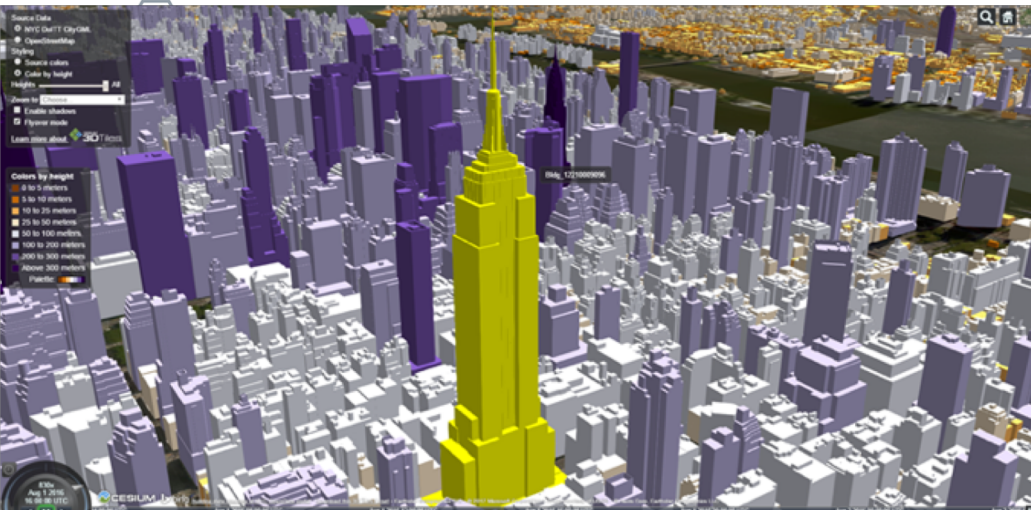
50 billions Internet-connected things by 2020

Sensors Everywhere

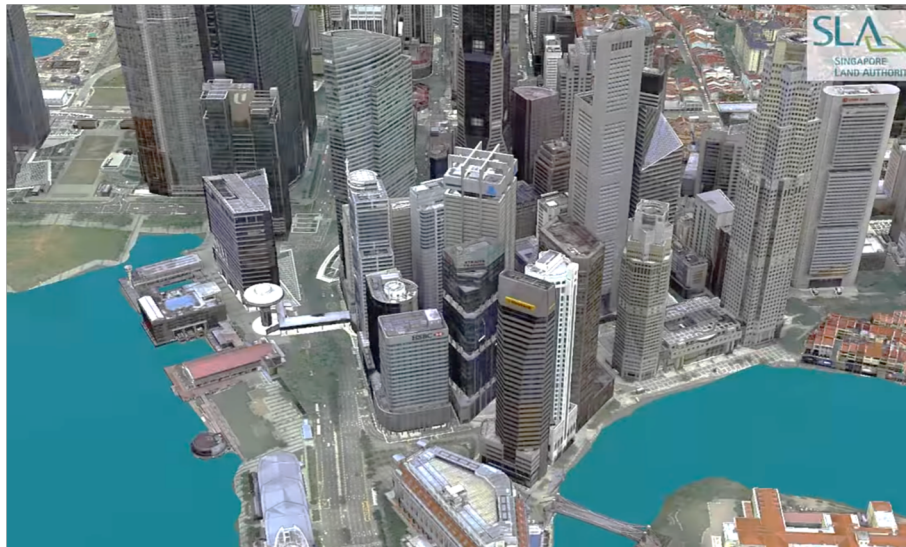
(Things or Devices)



Urban Models, Sensors, Applications



Source: <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doitt/initiatives/3d-building.page>

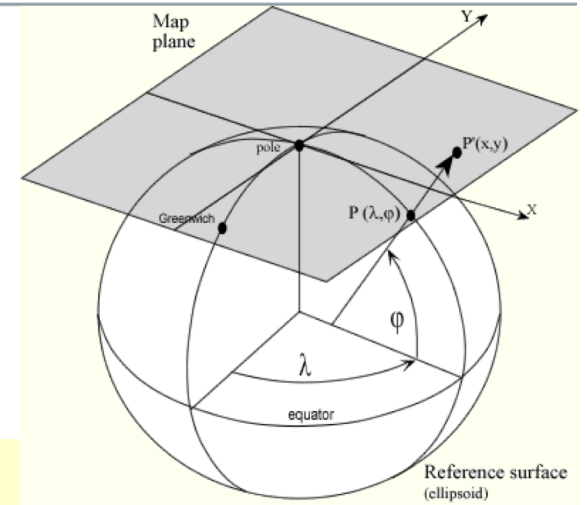
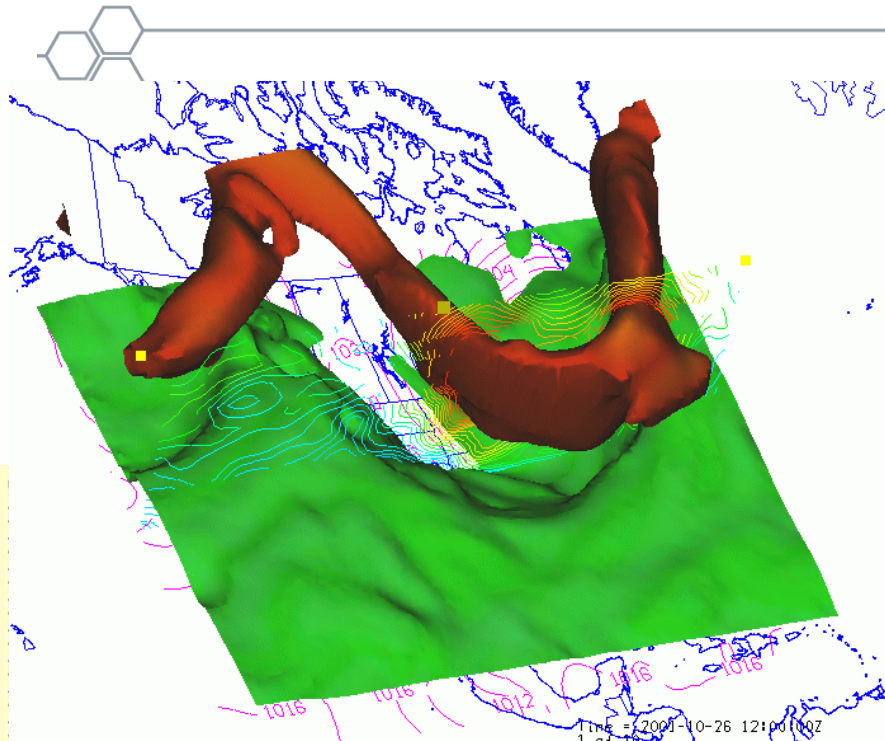


Source: Singapore Land Authority, and Geospatial Media

CityGML models for 3D visualization and analysis based on semantics

- Urban Planning / Operations
- Emergency Mgt / Response
- Transportation / Logistics
- Indoor navigation
- Retail Site analysis
- Sustainable / Green Communities
- City Services Management
- Noise abatement
- Telecommunications placement
- Many other uses...

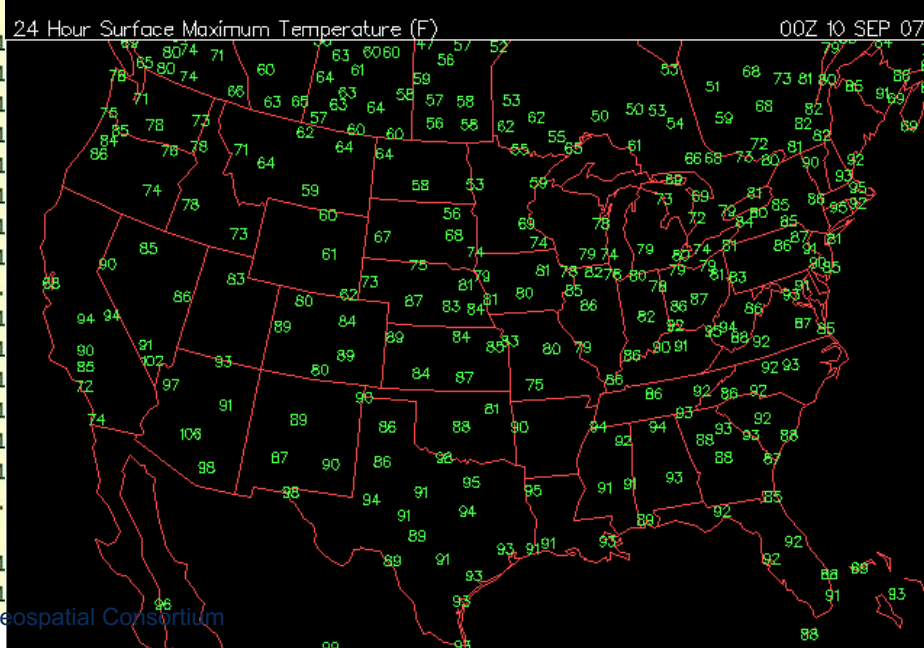
Climate and Weather Observations



6 10 CLR
 0 10 CLR
 2 8 30 OVC
 6 40 OVC H
 8 2.0 45 OVC R-

... KDHT
 ... KADS
 ... KDFW

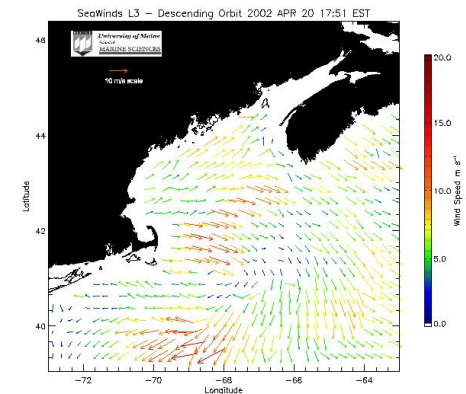
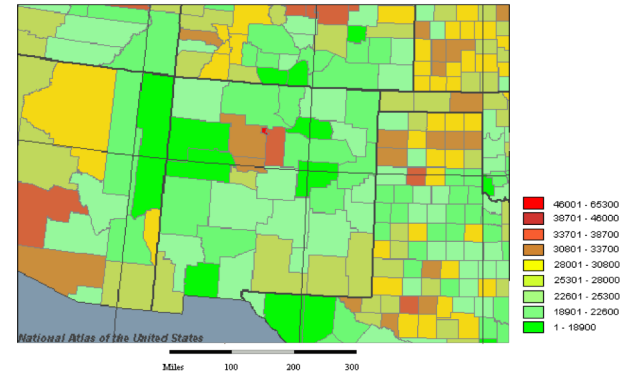
Station	State	Temp	Wind	Pressure	Humidity	Clouds	Visibility	Altimeter	Time
DANVILLE	VA	87	65	48	0	at	0	30.02	1015.5
DARLINGTON CNTY	SC	91	66	44	190	at	7	30.06	
DAVENPORT/QUAD	IA	68	60	76	0	at	0	30.09	1018.8
DAYTON	OH	74	62	67	0	at	0	30.09	1018.2
DAYTONA BEACH	FL	88	70	55	200	at	5	30.10	1019.1
DEADHORSE	AK	45	39	81	230	at	10	29.80	1009.2
DECATUR	IL	80	63	56	0	at	0	30.05	1017.2
DEL RIO	TX	84	73	68	170	at	6	30.05	1016.0
DEL RIO INTL	TX	84	73	70	130	at	7	30.03	1015.3
DEMING	NM	75	59	58	80	at	3	30.20	1016.2
DENISON	IA	55	52	88	360	at	7	30.26	
DENVER/CENTEN	CO	49	44	83	10	at	6	30.42	1028.2
DENVER/INTNL	CO	48	46	93	10	at	6	30.43	1027.5
DES MOINES	IA	56	54	93	360	at	6	30.16	1021.3
DETROIT CITY	MI	70	59	68	0	at	0	30.09	1018.8
DETROIT LAKES	MN	61	41	48	250	at	10	15	30.15



Geospatial Coverages



- Coverage Data Structure
 - “spatial function” or “field”
 - Spatial Domain to Values Range
- Continuous Coverage
 - Positions return a value
 - May involve Interpolation
 - *e.g., predictive model outputs*
- Discrete Coverage
 - associate a single value to all positions within a given Geometry Value Object
 - *e.g., imagery, land use*

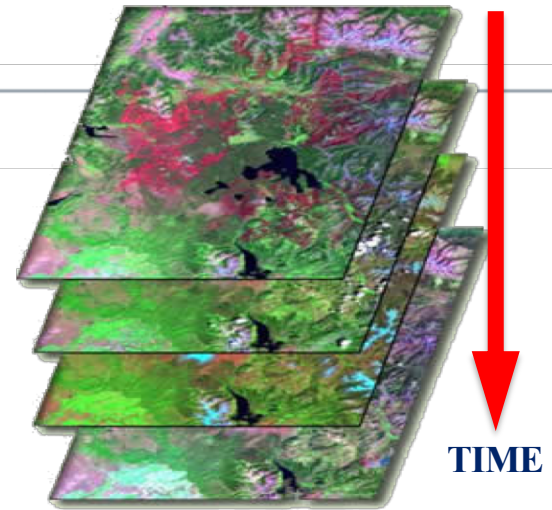


Geospatial Data Cubes

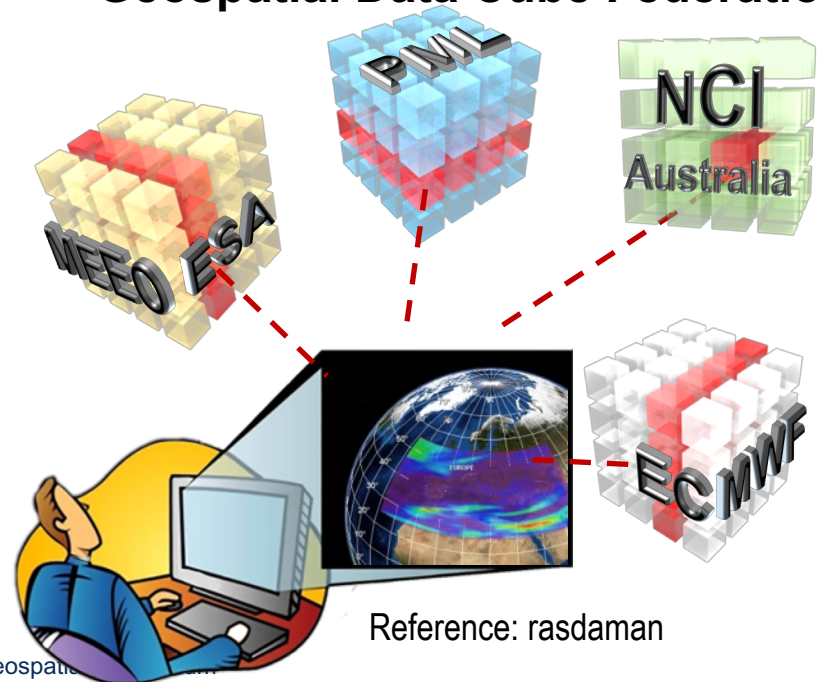
<http://www.datacube.org.au>



- Data Cube:
4D space/time Coverages;
Efficient access and analysis
- Analysis Ready Data:
Processed products
with methods to reduce
burden on users
- Federation based on
open standards



Geospatial Data Cube Federation



Earth Science Data Analytics



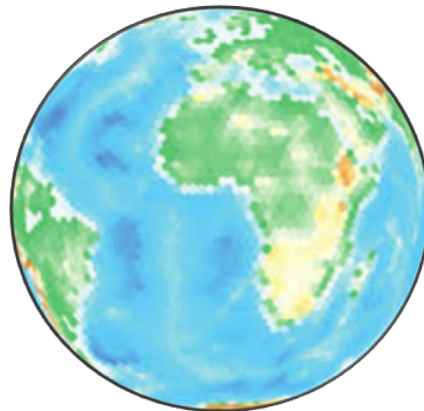
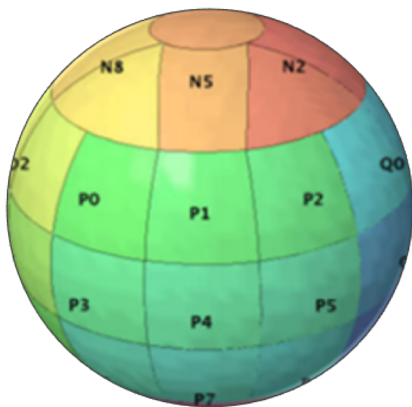
- Process of **examining, preparing, reducing, and analyzing** large amounts of **spatial (multi-dimensional), temporal, or spectral data** encompassing a variety of data types to uncover patterns, correlations and other information, to better understand our Earth.

Discrete Global Grid Systems



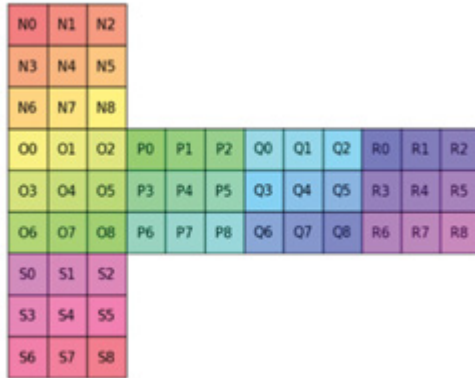
“...a *spatial reference system* that uses a *hierarchical tessellation of cells* to partition and *address the globe*.
DGGS are characterized by the properties of their cell structure, geo-encoding, quantization strategy and associated mathematical functions.”

– OGC DGGS Standard

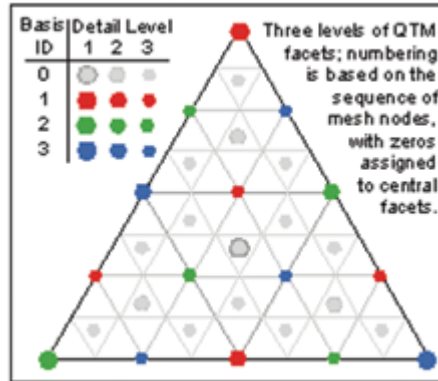


Standardising Discrete Global Grid Systems

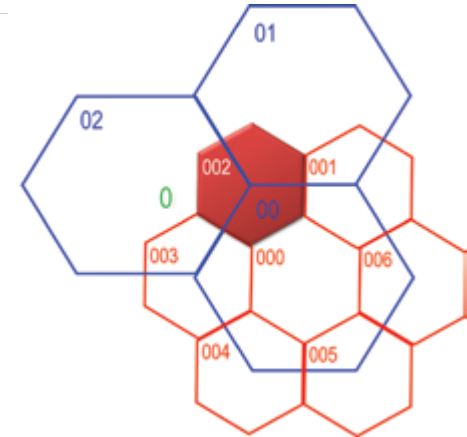
Different Cell Shapes



Square = Familiar



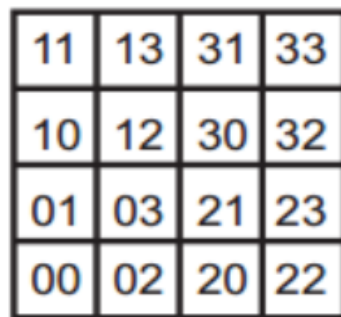
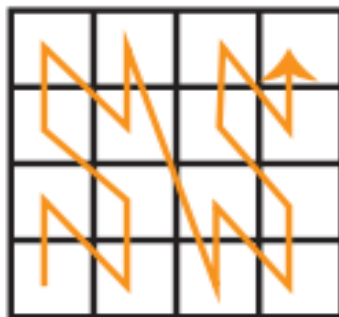
Triangular = Fast



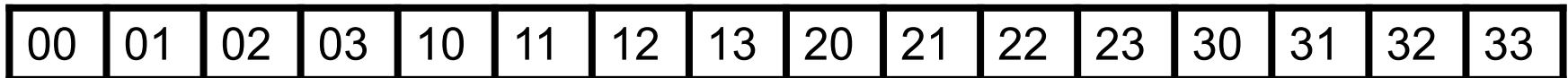
Hexagonal = Fineness of Fit

Unique Cell Indices

- Hierarchy-based, Space-filling Curve, Axes-based or Encoded Address*



nD Spatial Analyses
 ↓
 1D Array Processes



OGC Moving Features Standard

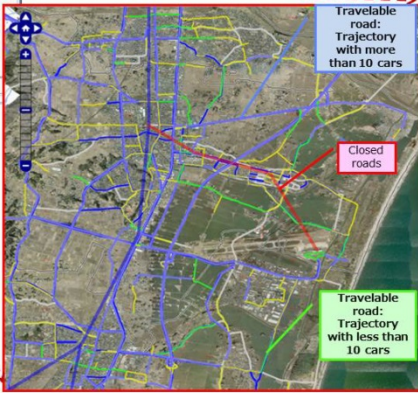



"Moving features" data describes such things as vehicles, pedestrians, airplanes and ships.

Daily mapping of trafficable road links with actual vehicle trajectory data

→ Supporting damage survey and reconstruction works

Collecting vehicle trajectories



Travelable road:
Trajectory with more than 10 cars

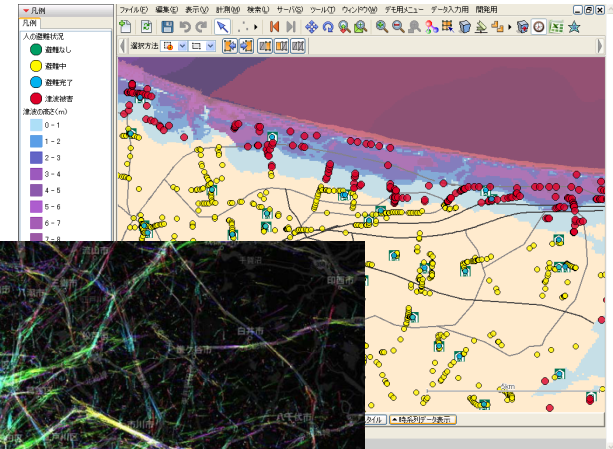
Closed roads

Travelable road:
Trajectory with less than 10 cars

Car navigation systems provided by different manufacturers

<http://www.necse.net/photo/japan/show.php?8266>

Courtesy: National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, ITS Japan (<http://map311.ecom-plat/>)



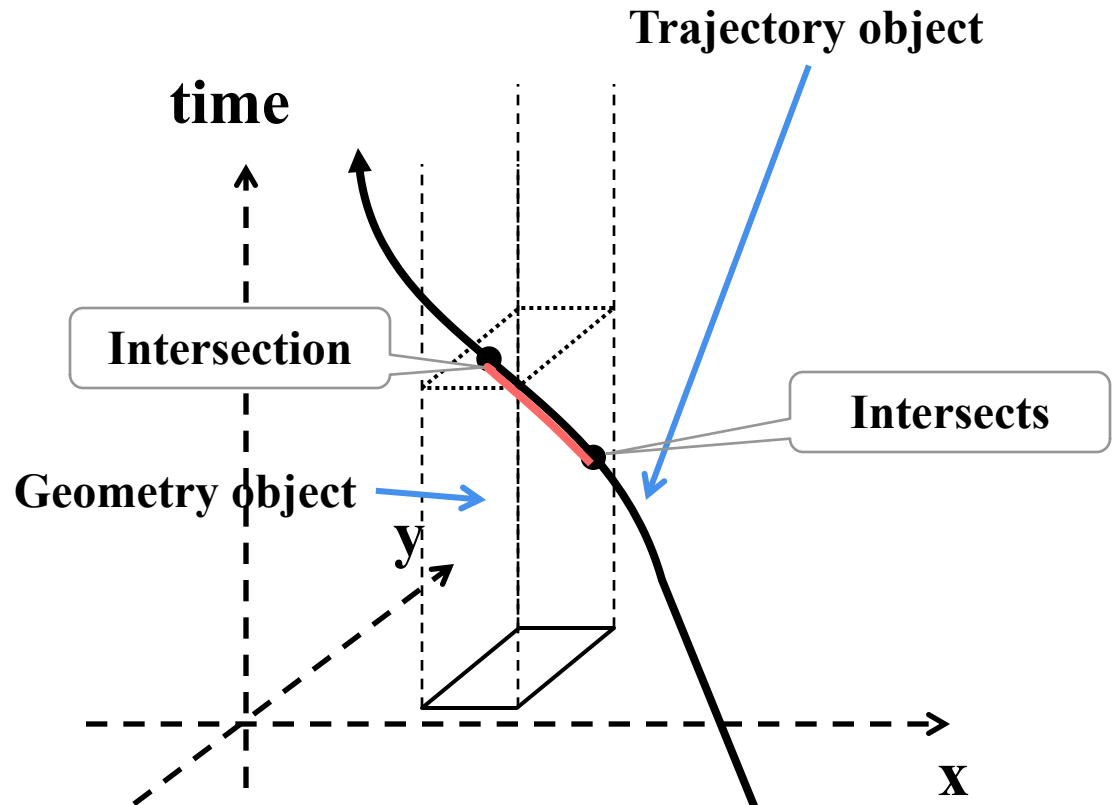
Moving Features: one trajectory, one geometry



Operations between a trajectory object and a **geometry** object of which geometry is stable

Examples:

- *intersects*
- *distanceWithin*
- *intersection*



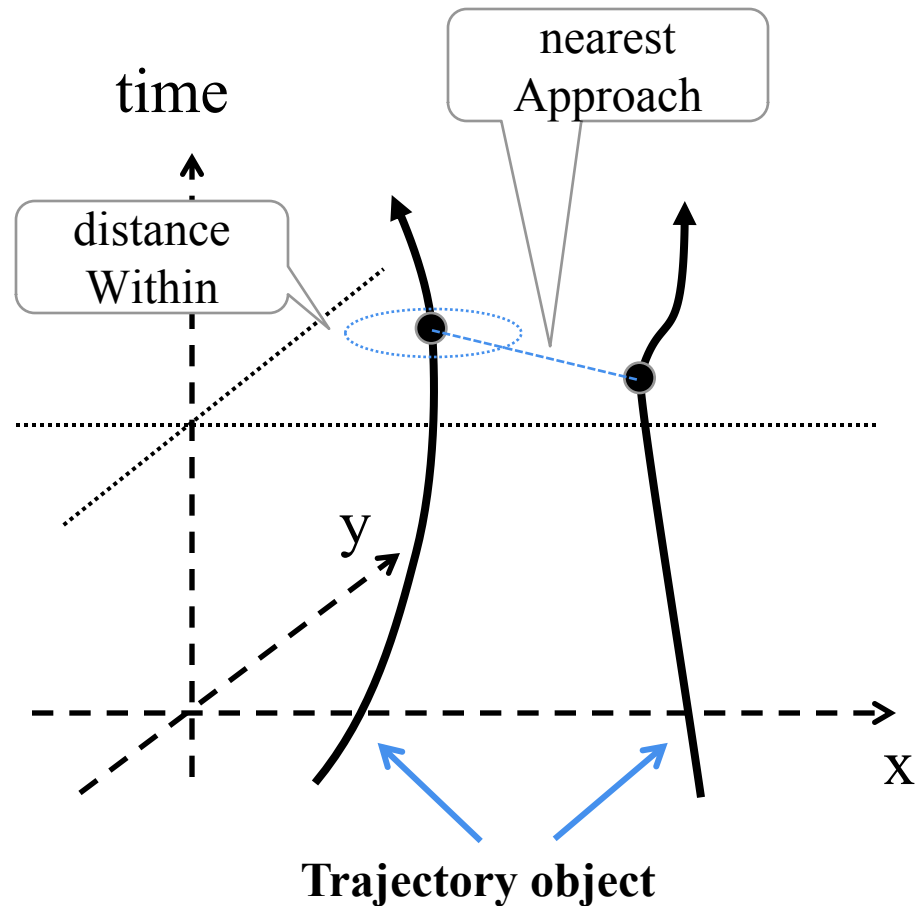
Moving Features: Two trajectories



Operations between two trajectory objects from the spatio-temporal viewpoint

Examples:

- *distanceWithin*
- *intersection*
- *nearestApproach*



Spatial Semantic Web



Spatial Topological Relations

Relations

- ↔ hasGeometry
- ↔ isPartOf
- ↔ overlaps

Knowledge Web Relations

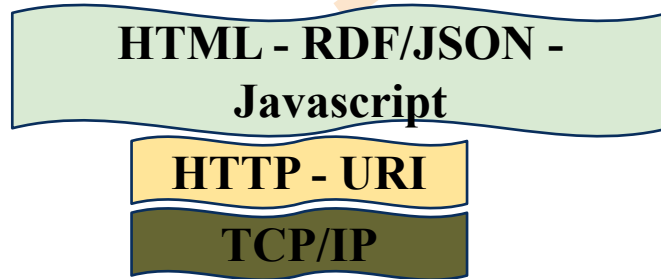
Relations

- ↔ describes
- ↔ owns
- ↔ property Of

Semantic Logic Relations

(ForAll, ThereExists)

- ↔ isA
- ↔ IfAndOnlyIf
- ↔ functionalProperty

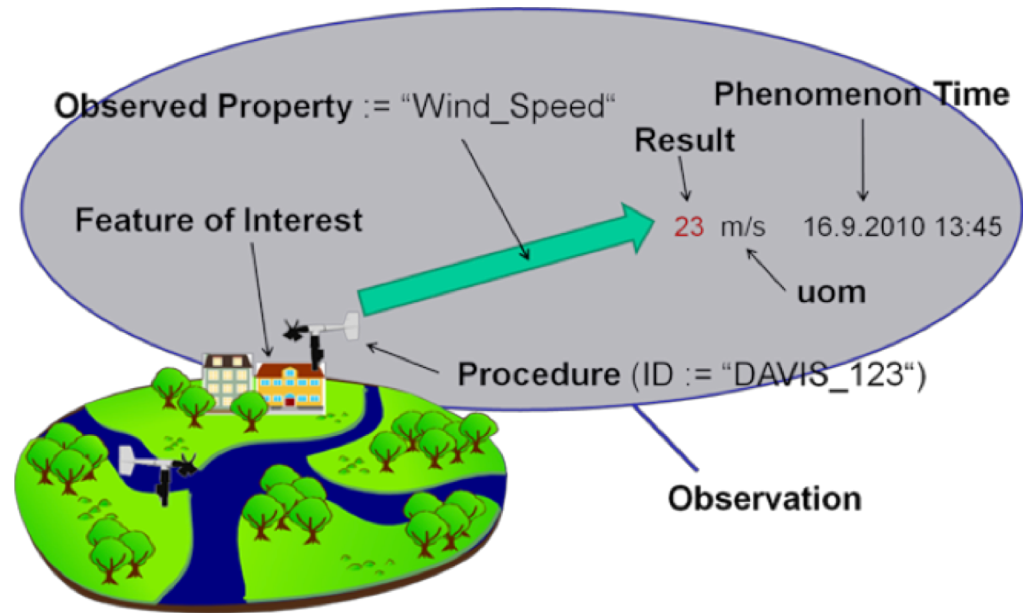


Web Foundations

Observations and Measurements



- OGC SWE* defines Observations, relevant entities, and their relationships
- Syntactic interoperability and Semantic interoperability



***OGC Sensor Web Enablement (SWE) Standards
deployed in operational implementations for more than a decade**

Semantic Sensor Network Ontology



- An OWL-2 DL ontology
- Relationships between sensors/ actuators/ sampling and observations/ actuations/samplings
- Modular architecture for judicious use of "just enough" semantics for diverse applications
- Aligned with OGC/ISO Observations and Measurements

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Semantic Sensor Network Ontology
W3C Candidate Recommendation 11 July 2017

OGC[®] **W3C**
Making Smarter Sense

This version:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/2017/CR-vocab-ssn-20170711/>

Latest published version:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-ssn/>

Latest editor's draft:
<https://w3c.github.io/td/sw/ssn/>

Implementation report:
<https://w3c.github.io/td/sw/ssn-usage/>

Previous version:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/2017/WD-vocab-ssn-20170504/>

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OGC Document Number:
OGC 16-079

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Abstract

The Semantic Sensor Network (SSN) ontology is an ontology for describing sensors and their observations, the involved procedures, the studied features of interest, the samples used to do so, and the observed properties, as well as actuators. SSN follows a horizontal and vertical modularization architecture by including a lightweight but self-contained core ontology called SOSA (Sensor, Observation, Sample, and Actuator) for its elementary classes and properties. With their different scope and different degrees of axiomatization, SSN and SOSA are able to support a wide range of applications and use cases, including satellite imagery, large-scale scientific monitoring, industrial and household infrastructures, social sensing, citizen science, observation-driven ontology engineering, and the Web of Things. Both ontologies are described below, and examples of their usage are given.

The namespace for SSN terms is <http://www.w3.org/ns/ssn/>.
The namespace for SOSA terms is <http://www.w3.org/ns/sosa/>.

The suggested prefix for the SSN namespace is *ssn*.
The suggested prefix for the SOSA namespace is *sosa*.

The SSN ontology is available at <http://www.w3.org/ns/ssn/>.
The SOSA ontology is available at <http://www.w3.org/ns/sosa/>.

<https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-ssn/>
<https://portal.opengeospatial.org/files/74883>

Allen Temporal Interval Algebra

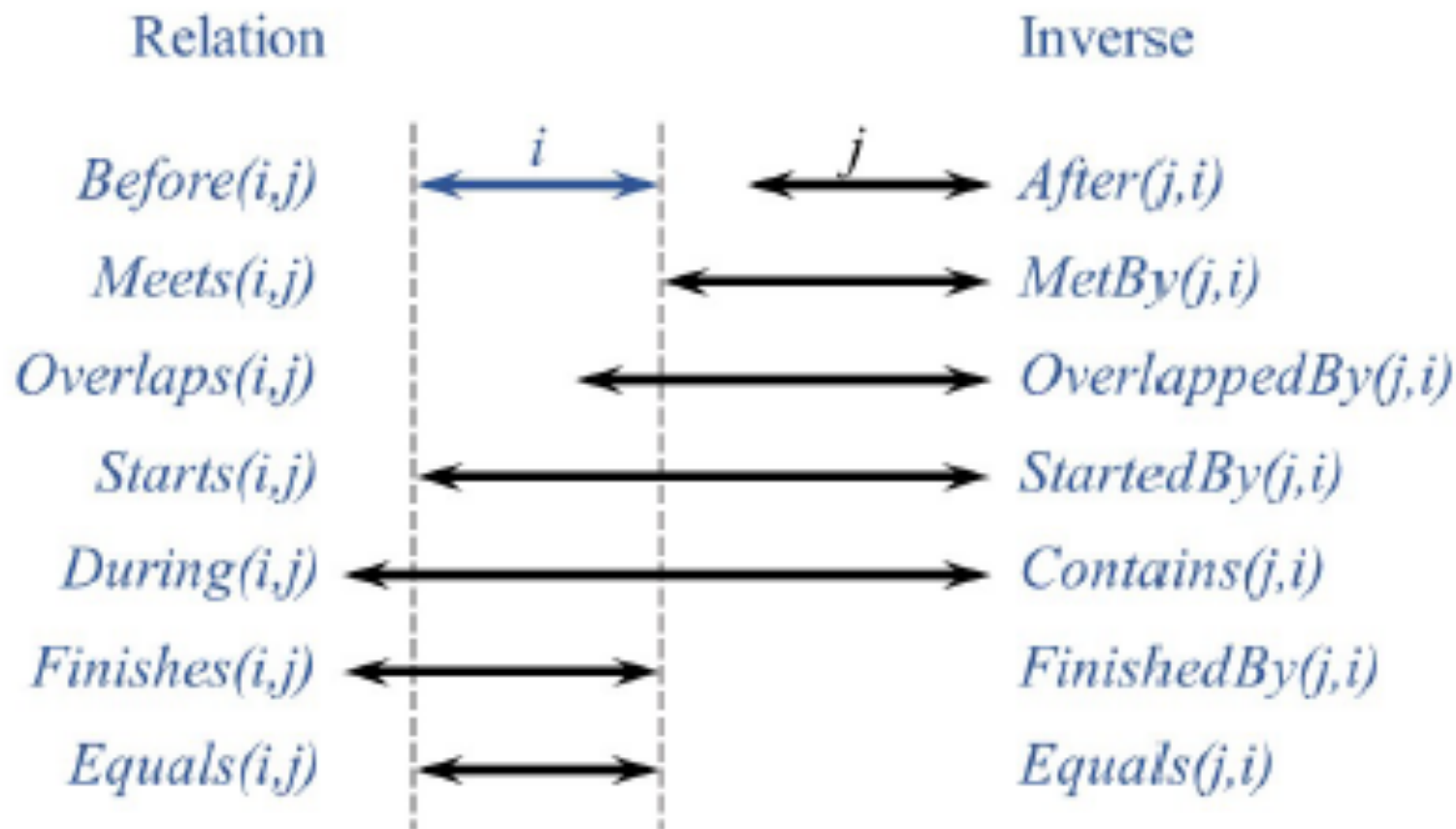


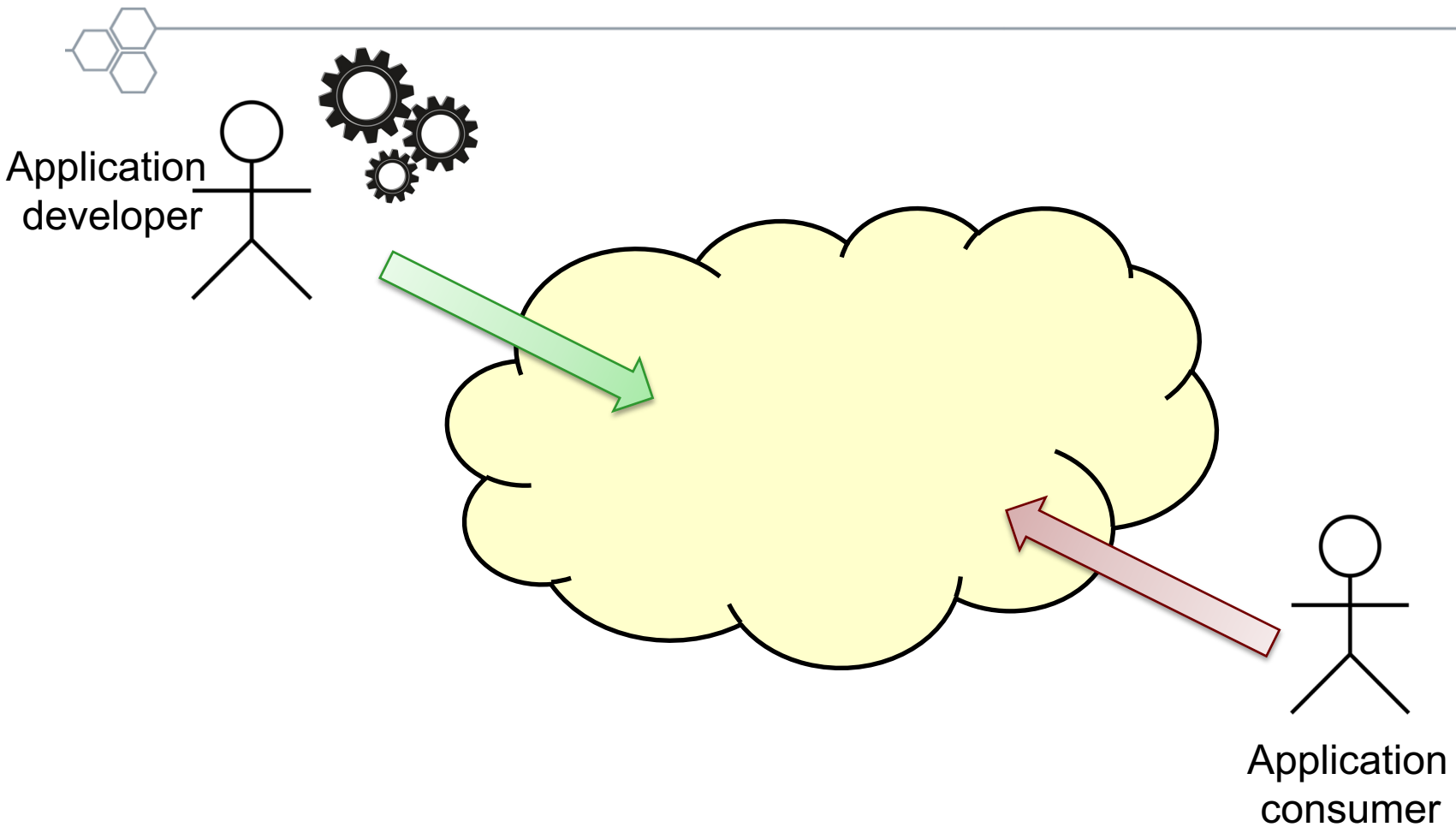
Fig. 2 The possible relations between time periods [AF-97]

Data Science and Cloud



- Methods, processes, algorithms to extract knowledge or insights from data in various forms, either structured or unstructured
 - Unifies statistics, data analysis, machine learning, related methods
 - "Fourth paradigm" of science:
empirical, theoretical, predictive models and now data-driven
- Data Science with Cloud Computing
 - Large Datasets stored in clouds
 - Data analysis using cloud capabilities
 - Python and R

Cloud Computing



Dynamic registration of
new apps

Minimize effort for app
developer

Consumers use their
own data

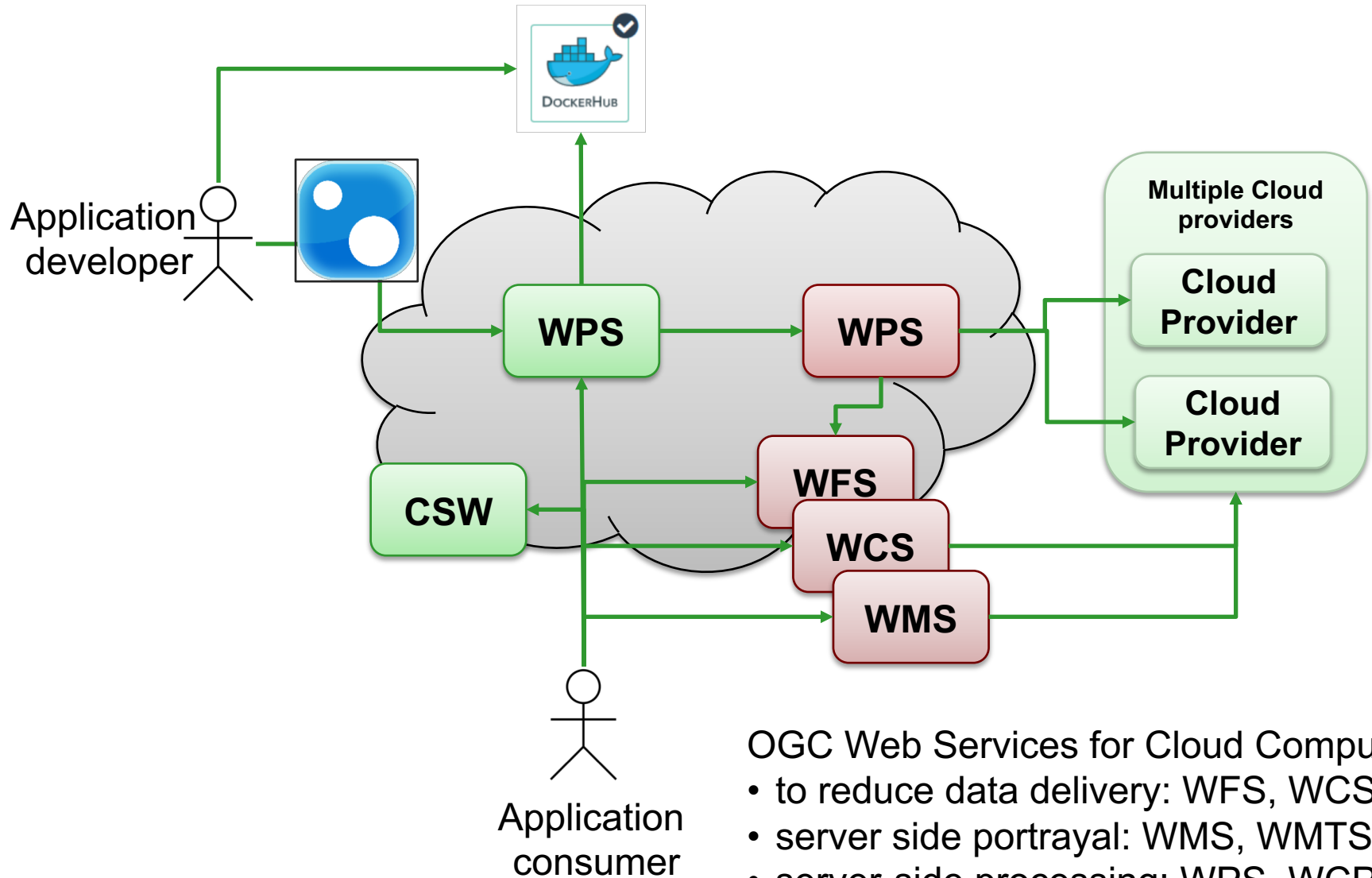
Dynamic scaling of
cloud environment

Cloud Interoperability via
Open Standards

Application
developer

Application
consumer

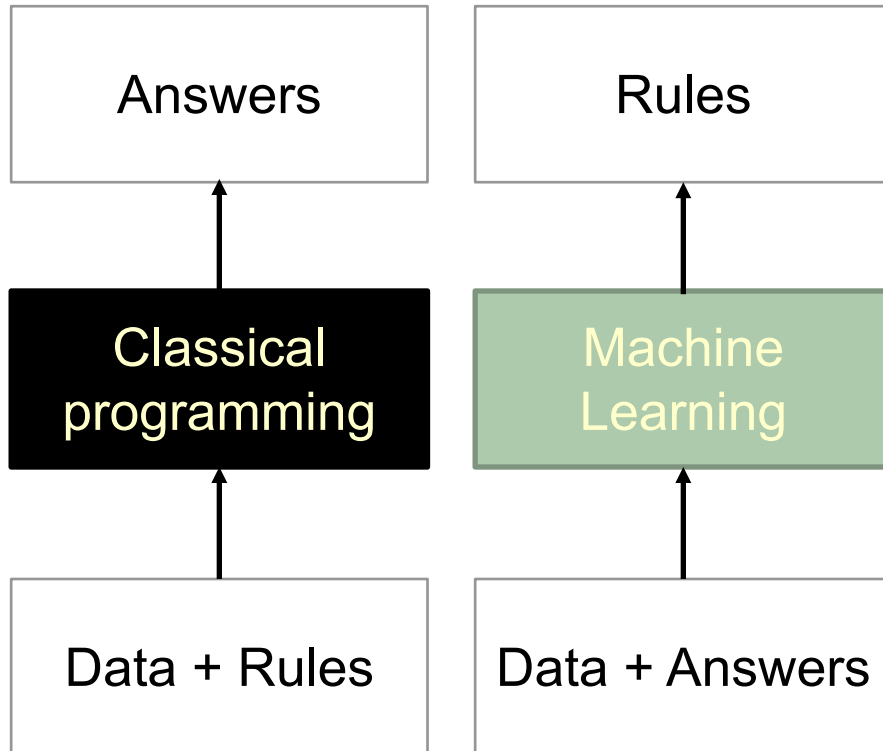
Interoperability and portability between clouds using OGC Web Services



Machine Learning



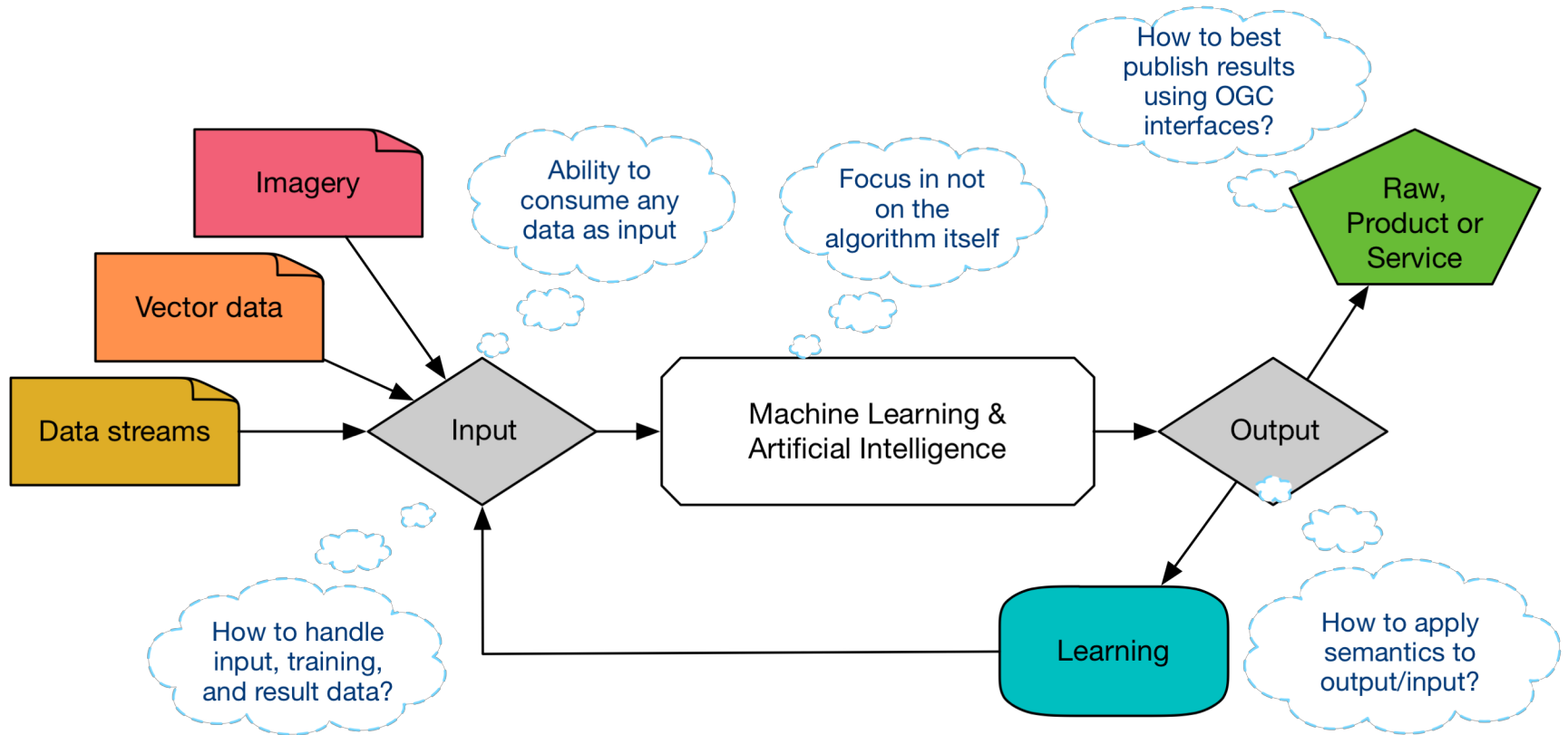
Programming vs. Machine Learning



ImageNet and CNNs

ImageNet Classification
with Deep
Convolutional Neural
Networks (CNNs)
Source: KSH, NIPS 2012

ML&AI applied to Geospatial Data



Human-Machine Partnership



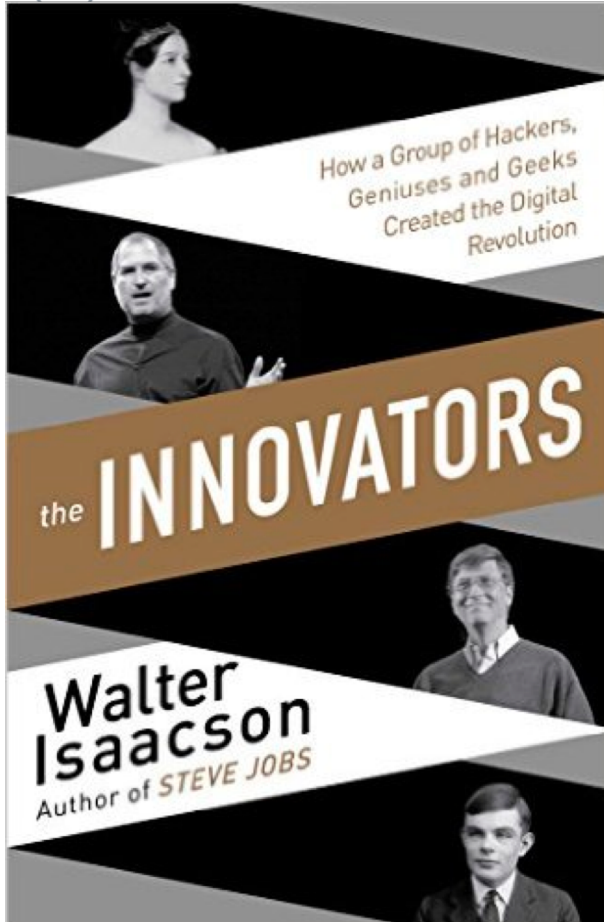
“An integrated domain where hunches, cut-and-try, intangibles, and the human ‘feel for a situation’ usefully co-exist with . . . high-powered electronic aids.”

– Douglas Engelbart, 1962

“Perhaps no matter how fast computers progress, artificial intelligence may never outstrip the intelligence of the human-machine partnership.”

– Walter Isaacson, 2014

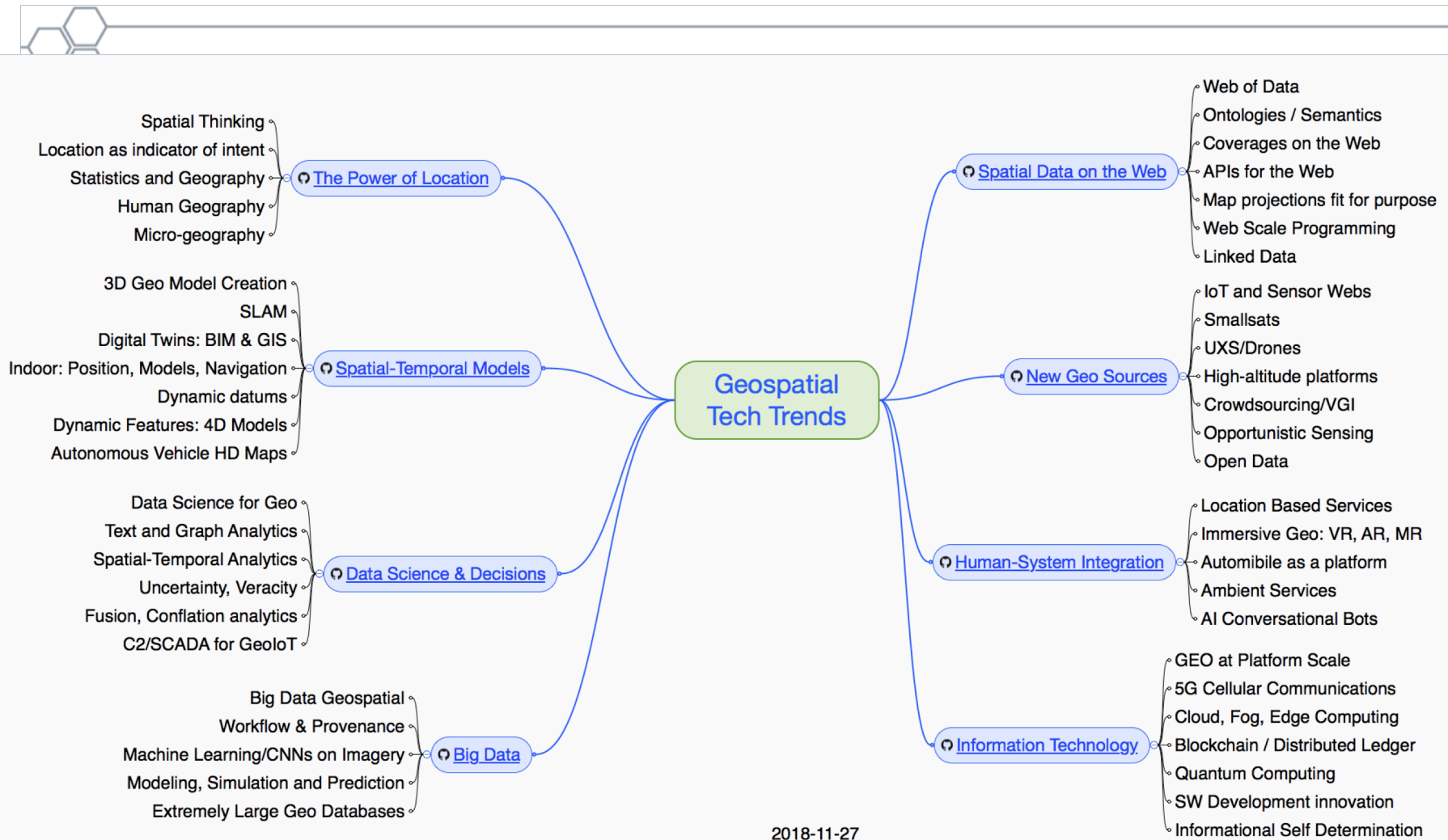
The Innovators of the Digital Revolution



“Most successful innovators had one thing in common: they were “product people”. They cared about, and deeply understood, the engineering and design.”

“Digital age may seem revolutionary, but it was based on expanding ideas handed down from previous generations.”

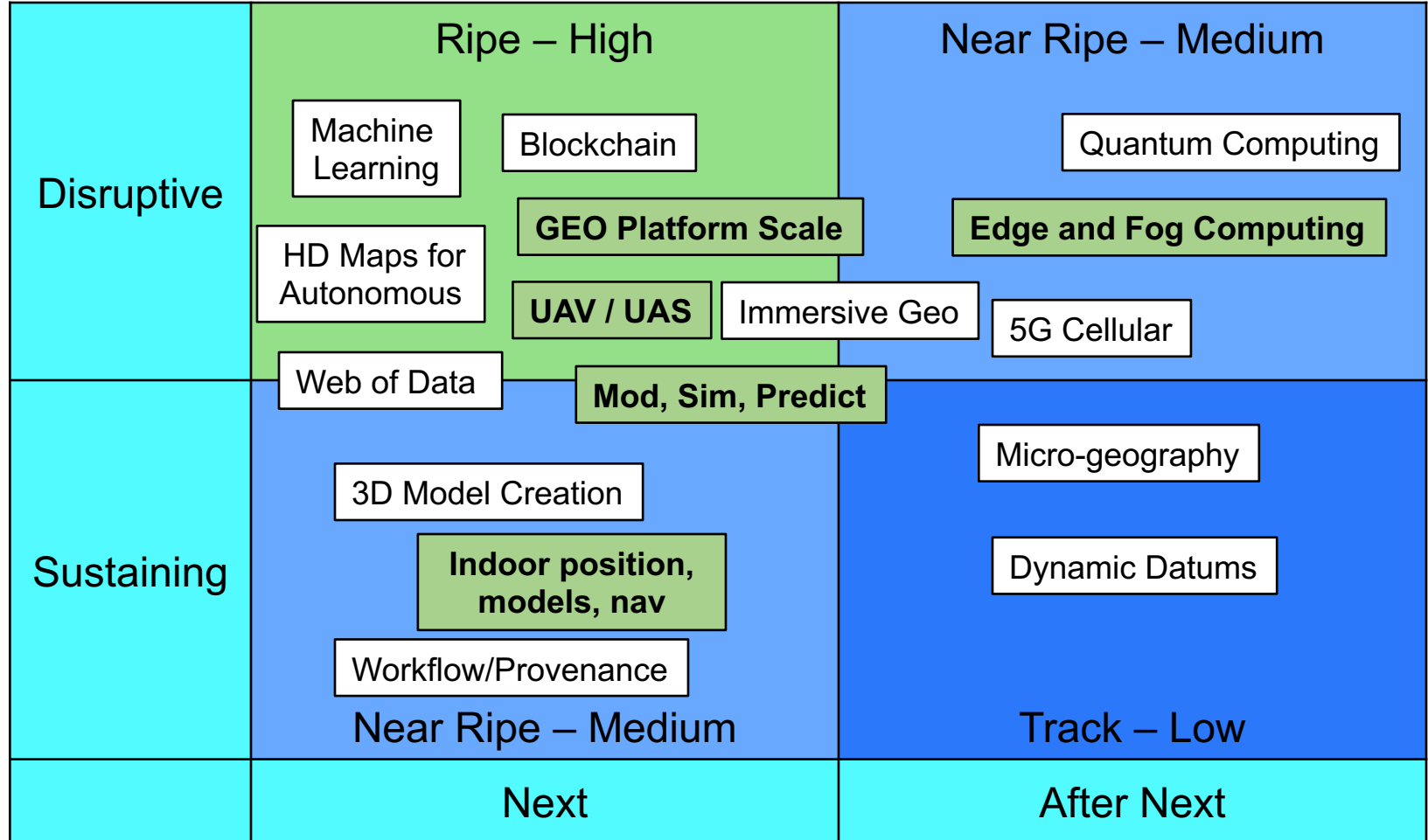
OGC Tech Trends



Publicly Available at: <https://github.com/opengeospatial/OGC-Technology-Trends>

OGC Geospatial Tech Trends Priorities

Publicly Available at: <https://github.com/opengeospatial/OGC-Technology-Trends>



2018-09-03

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@percivall



For Details on OGC ...



OGC Standards

- Freely available
- www.opengeospatial.org/standards

OGC Innovation Program

- <http://www.opengeospatial.org/ogc/programs/ip>

