

Global Age» par Michael Batty, Lauréat du





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Smart Cities, Virtual Realities & Big Data in the Global Age



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Thanks, and Apologies

What This Lecture will be About

We invent ideas and then these ideas reinvent us

Nowhere is this more true than in technology, in the development of computers

And suddenly we are beginning to see computers taking over cities - reinventing cities and changing our behaviour





There is a famous quote from Winston Churchill from 1943 that says it all:

"We shape our buildings and then they shape us"

So this lecture will be about the power of ideas to understand the city while at the same time these same ideas are changing it.

This means changing the geography of the city



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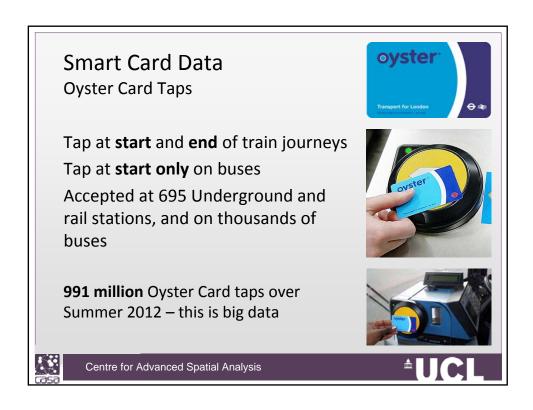


Outline

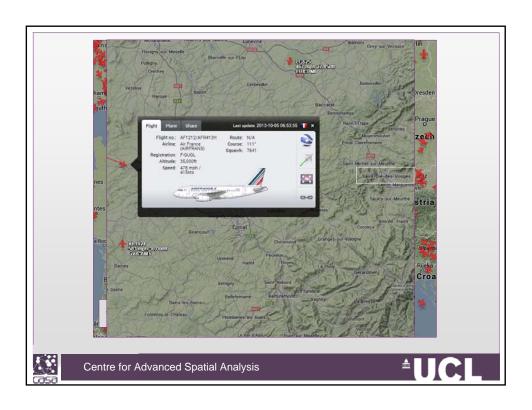
- Smart Cities: A New Paradigm?
- An Old Exemplar 1: Land Use Transport Modelling
- An Old Exemplar 2: 2D into 3D Symbolic into Iconic
- Exemplar 3: Public Transport Networks & Flows
- Exemplar 4: Public Bike Schemes: Local Routing and Local Models of Movement
- Exemplar 5: Crowd-Sourcing and New Data: Sources from Social Media
- Where Do We Go From Here? The Next 100 Years











Smart Cities: A New Paradigm

What then is the smart city? This is a peculiarly American word

Well cities where computers are being used to make them more efficient, and perhaps more equitable

Essentially computers have moved out of the corporate and individual domains into the collective domain of the city – to control things and to deliver services

They are also used to help our understanding and planning the city – and this is the idea that we used them to understand how they are being used







What is happening is that we are getting a much better sense of the short term changes in the city. Much of our geographic science of the city is about how it changes over the long term – the very long term like the rise of cities in China over years and decades

But the smart city is about what happens in the next 5 minutes or the next 5 hours or even the next 5 days

This is changing our ability to respond and it is also changing our abilities to function in cities — our behaviour. This lecture is an example - informed by my access to the web and pulling down things like the China Daily page on Smart Cities





By putting sensors into the built environment and also linking them to ourselves, then great streams of data are being released

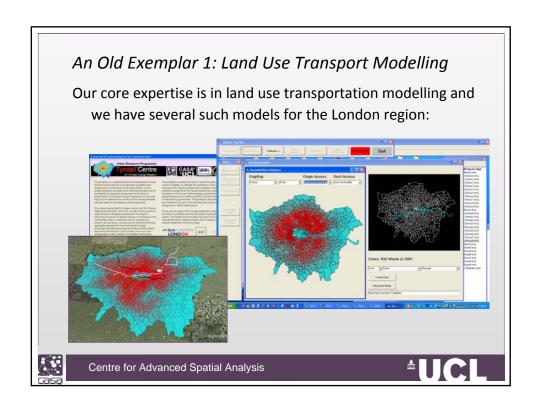
This is Big Data: a Billion Oyster card records in 3 months – now you can't use an Excel spreadsheet to analyse that

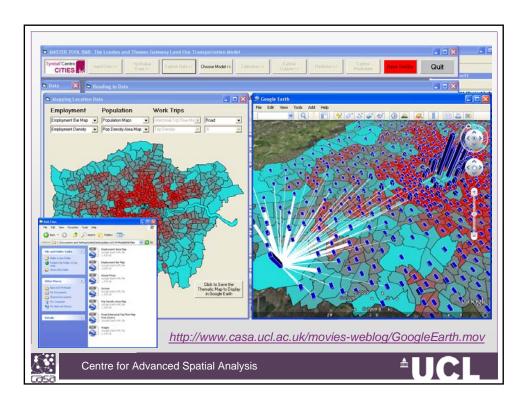
Smart Cities and Big Data are strongly related. But we have to question just how smart all this hype is

So what have we learnt and what are we learning? What is the geography of the smart city? Let us see through my examples most taken from London.









An Old Exemplar 2: 2D into 3D – Symbolic into Iconic

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

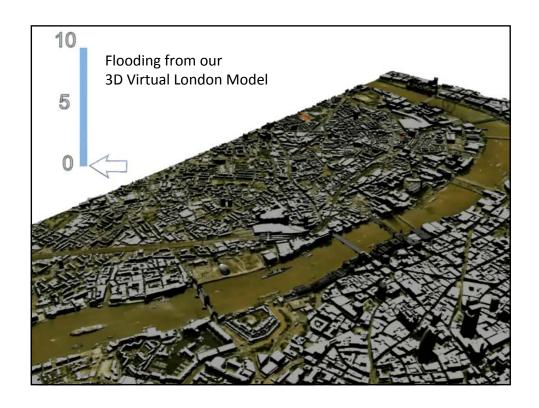
The models are being tagged with socio-economic data. We have used it for flooding, visualising air pollution, we have looked at the morphology of building form, and used it to visualise 2D to 3D design proposals.

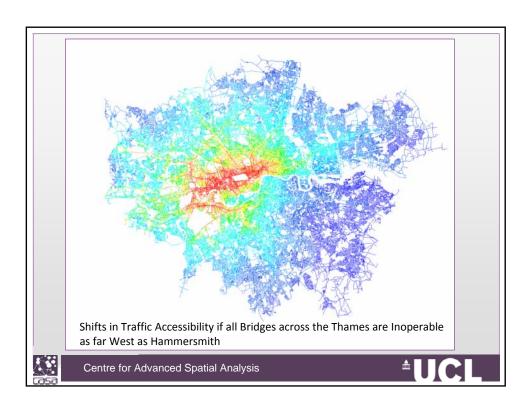
What is intriguing is the way *iconic and symbolic models are* beginning to merge – land use transport models with virtual city models. We are not yet in the realms of the smart city but you can see how our computers are beginning to help us understand and communicate ideas better across the web.











Exemplar 3: Public Transport Networks & Flows

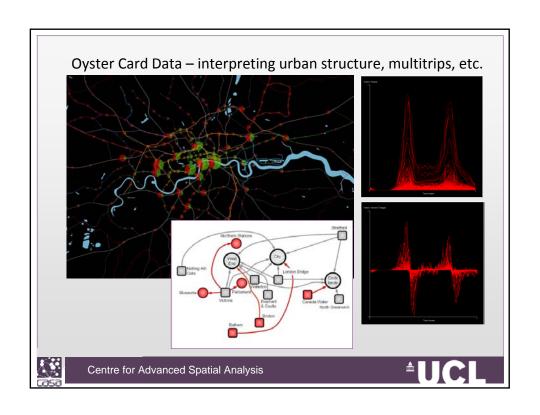
Many new sources of network data now exist, much of coming from digital sources and we are working with mining this data and extracting functionality from it

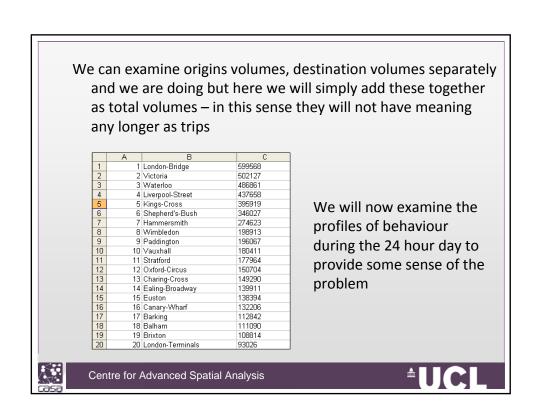
Our key data sets are telecoms data (landline) for the UK, the online travel card data (Oyster) for public transport schemes in London which is massive, really massive and the online bike movement data for the London bikes scheme. These are big data sets that record every phone call, trip etc over a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

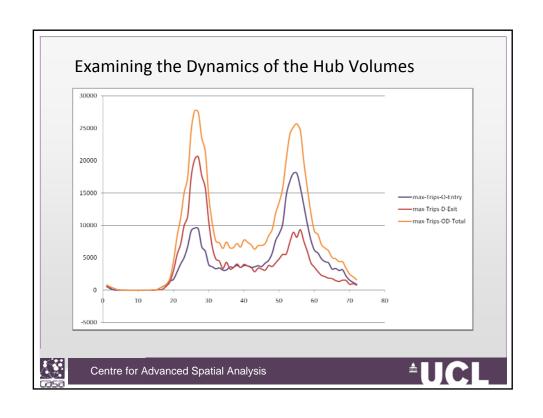
I have shown you the flows but there are many things we can do with all this – like work out disruption on the network and inform travellers – eventually in real time

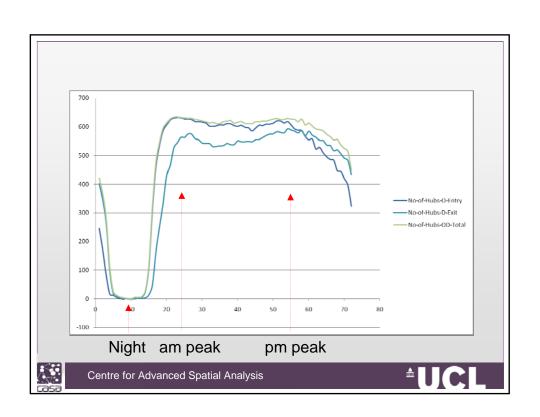


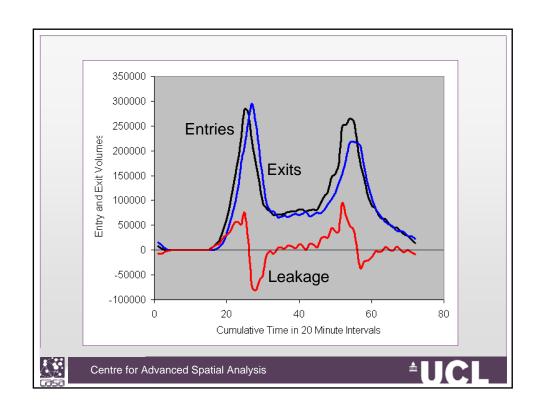


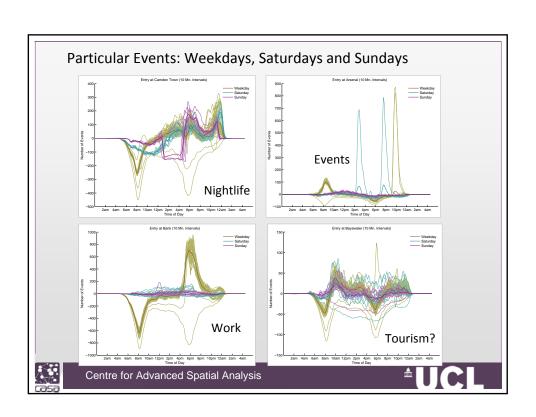


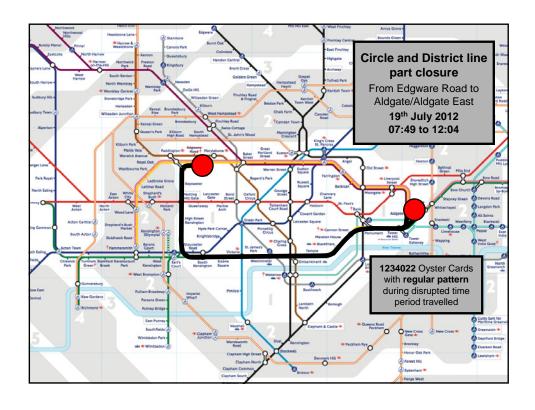


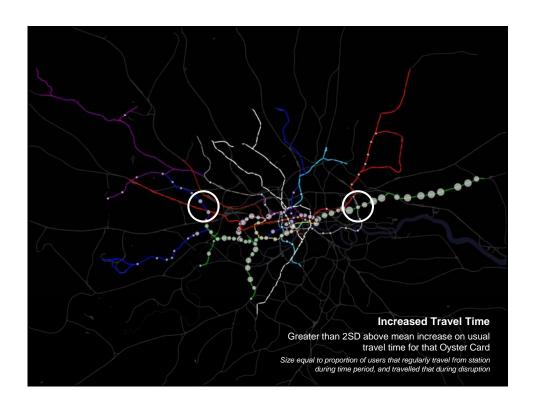


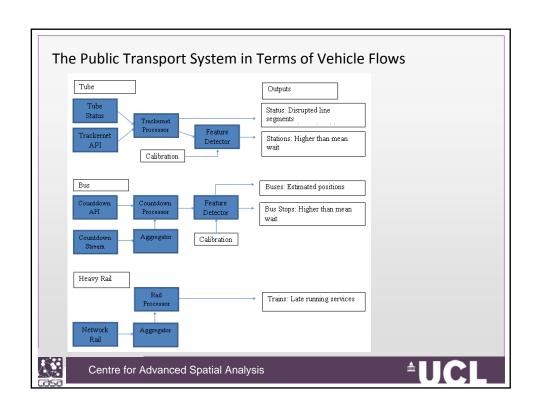


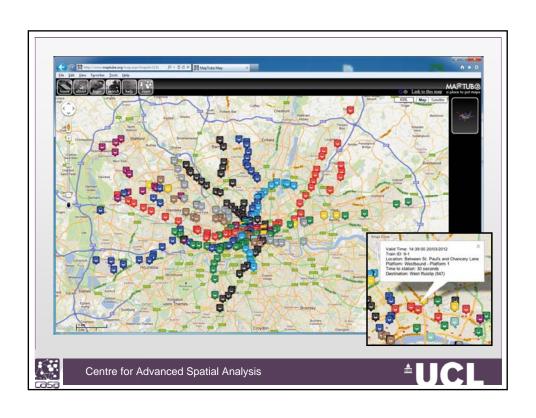


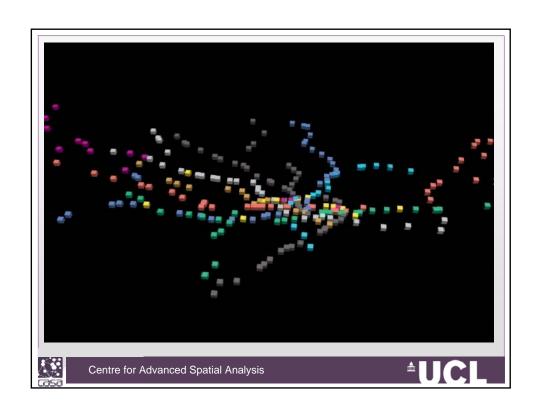


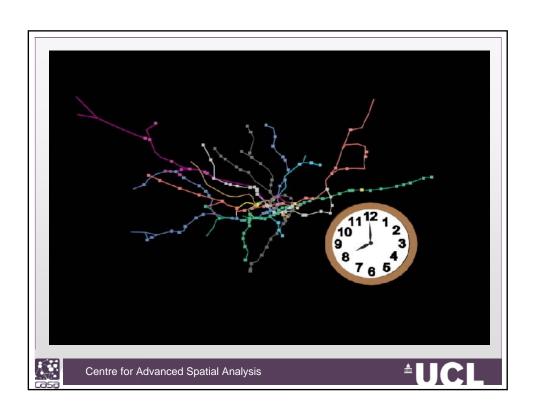


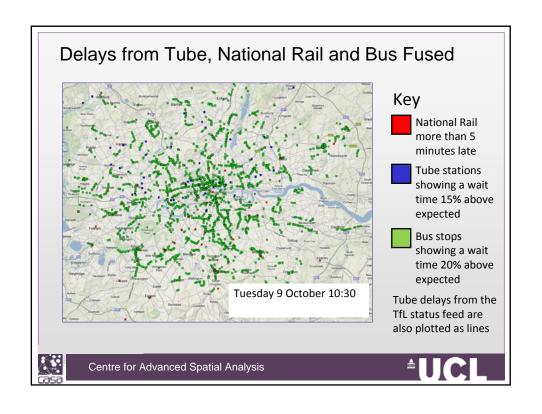


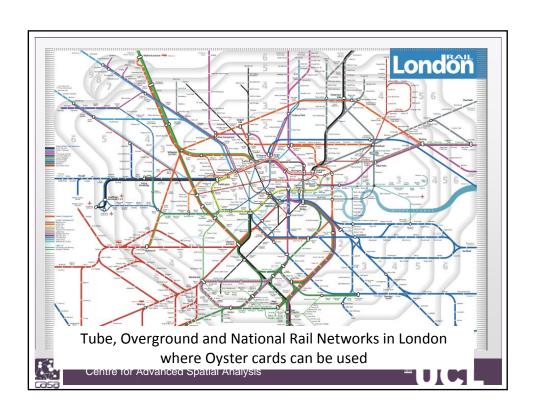


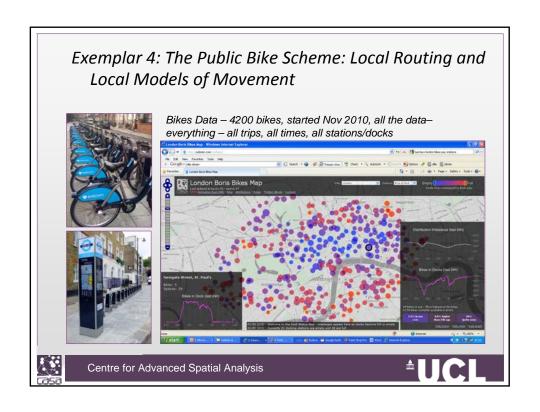


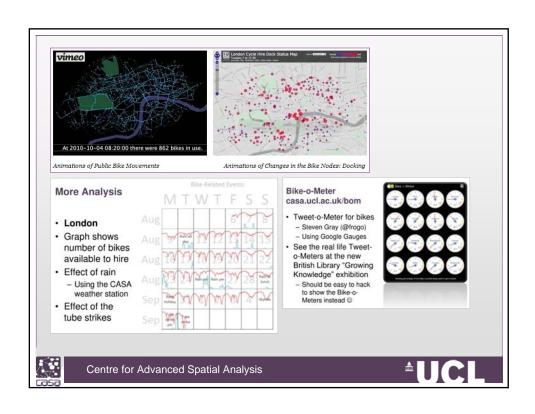


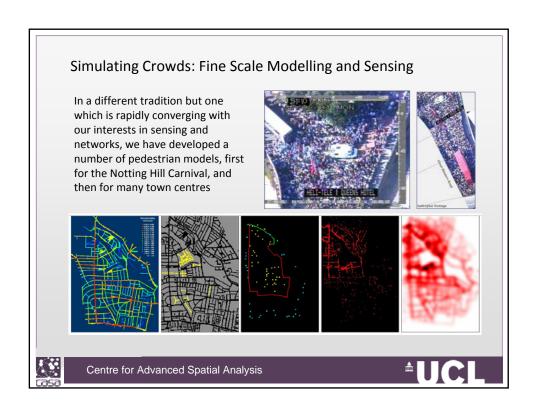


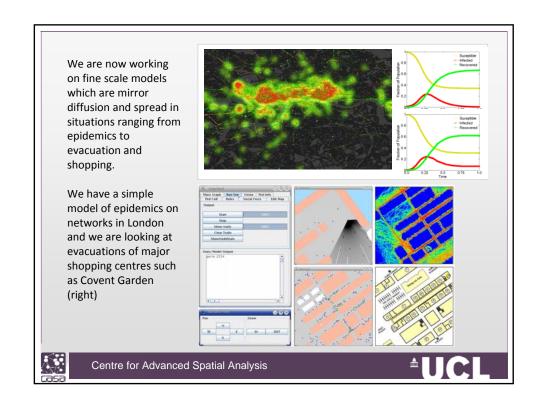












Let us change tack from sensing to mapping

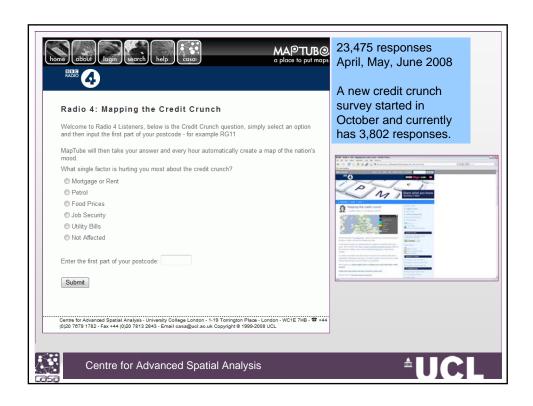
Exemplar 5: Crowd-Sourcing and New Data: Sources from Social Media

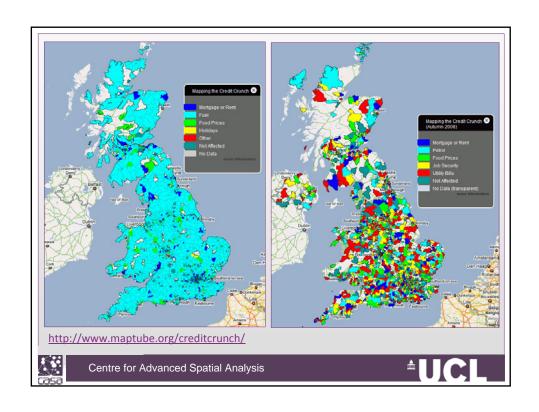
We have a number of mapping projects using Web 2 and these involve using these online mapping systems to elicit simple data from the crowd – but data that is geotagged, hence the production of online maps of the crowdsourced data in real time

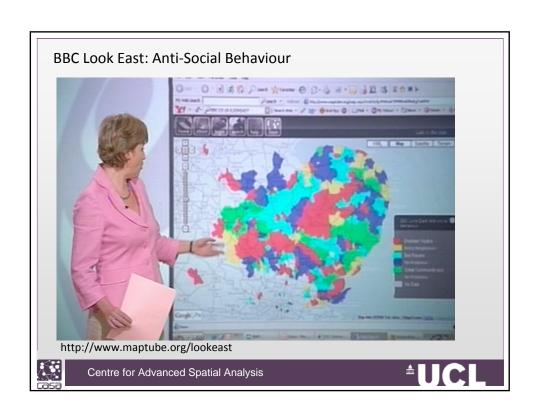
We have looked at Manchester congestion charge, anti social behaviour and credit crunch where in all cases we have used the BBC to broadcast the questions and provide the forum for response while our servers and software have produced the maps.

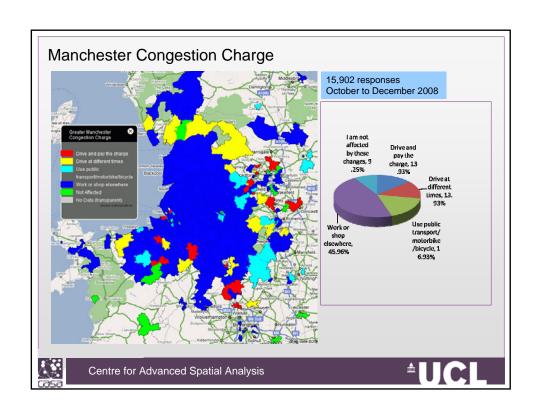


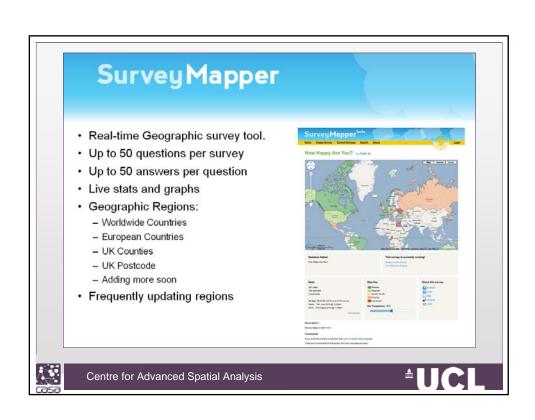


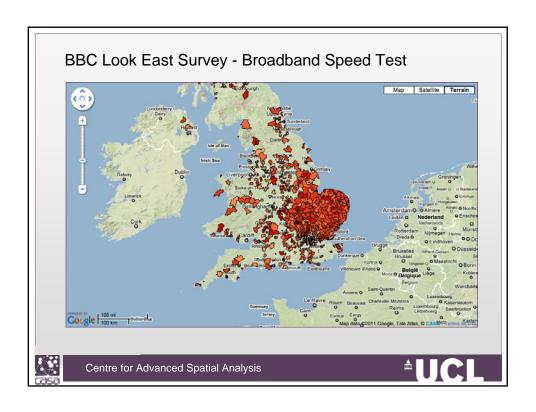












Extracting and Mapping Social Media

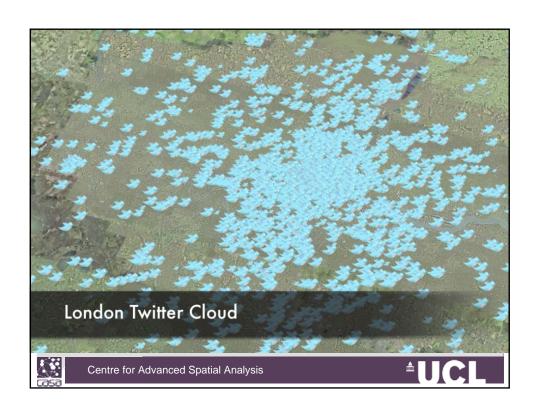
We have started to mine, map, interpret much social media because of the ease of its availability – and we have started looking at Short Text Messaging – Twitter data.

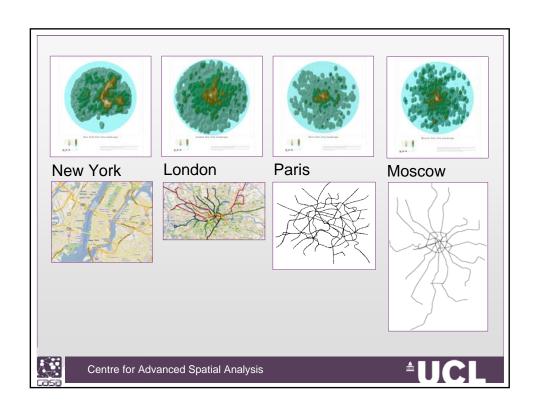
We have also begun to look at phone tracking data – from the iPhone for example but many of our data sets such as the bikes data, the Oyster card and such like data are really part of the same domain of new bottom up data. We have no control over this but some of the social media data we are mining we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

And Here is a Map of Tweets above London which uses our 3D model to visualise these data











Where Do We Go From Here? The Next 100 Years

- I have not mentioned that much of this is being ported to hand held devices – in fact this is obvious
- I have not mentioned digital participation which is key to the smart cities movement, indeed reinforces the point you can't have smart cities without smart people.
- I think we need to fashion a new science out of this and some of it is coming. This will be built on many ideas of the last century but a lot of new ones too across many different dimensions
- Let me finish by saying what we are trying to do— to tie all this together in **A Science of Cities** and our progress in this will always be a moving target as cities continue to change as new technologies are invented which then change us.





Thanks

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