

Urban Intelligence: IoT data integration and movement analysis

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Self-Introduction

- Education: B.S., M.S., and Ph.D.
 - Pusan National University, South Korea
- Work Experiences
 - 2007.11 ~ 2014.03: Researcher, NICT, Japan
 - 2014.04 ~ 2017.08: Researcher, AIST, Japan
 - 2017.09 ~ present : Team Leader, AIST, Japan
- Research Projects
 - Spatial and Spatiotemporal Data Management
 - Big Data Analysis and Visualization
 - IoT-based Smart City Applications
 - etc.
- International Standardization
 - A co-chair of Moving Features SWG of the Open Geospatial Consortium(OGC)



	AIRC@AIST						
NATIONAL INSTITU ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE AN	Environment Biotechnology Human Factors Chemistry Manufacturing Japan	National Metrology Institute of Japan					
HOME > About AIS1	Research Unit						
AIST:Al							
	 Information Technology Research Institute 						
The National In	Human Informatics Research Institute						
organizations ir industry and so	organizations ir						
For this, AIST is comprehensive	Intelligent Systems Research Institute						
AIST, as a core research and de formulated with	Automotive Human Factors Research Center						
AIST is also act comprehensive							
Initiativ	Artificial Intelligence Research Center						



Artificial Intelligence Research Center (AIRC)

AI Embedded in the Real World - from the Internet to the Real World -

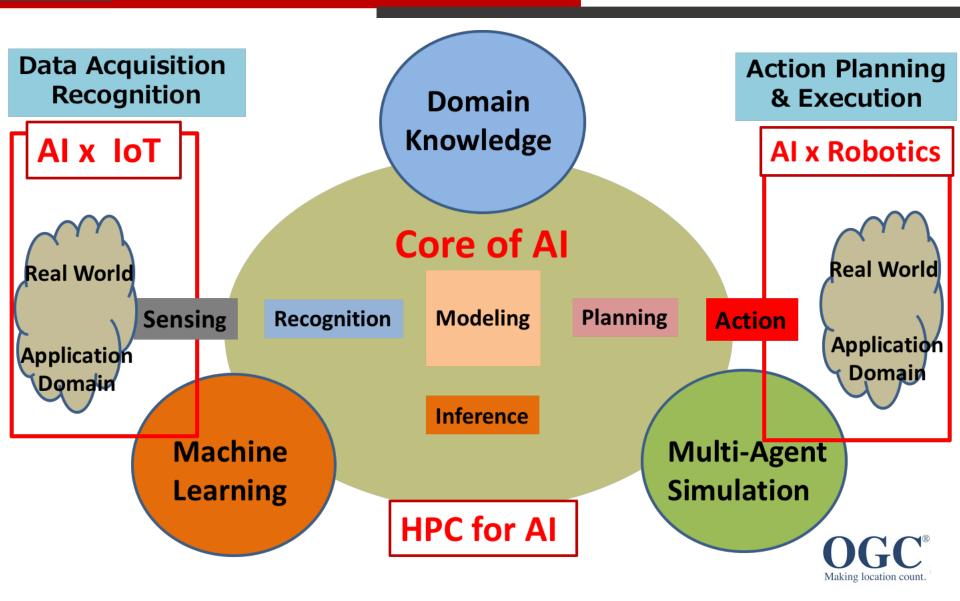


Al which cooperates with Human Cooperative Autonomy, Explainable Al





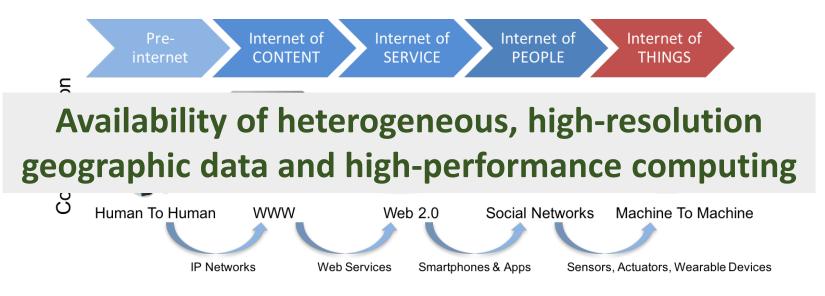
AI Embedded in the Real World





IoT + AI + Geo





- An infrastructure of interconnected objects, people, systems and information resources together with intelligent services to allow them to process information of the physical and virtual worlds and react. (ISO/IEC JTC 1/SWG 5 AHG1)
- The fusion of the physical (reality) and virtual (perception) worlds accelerates geospatial capture, coordination, and intelligence in unprecedented ways.







as the world's first large-scale OPEN AI Infrastructure





ABCI Al Bridging Cloud Infrastructure

- Top-Level SC compute & data capability, 0.55 EFLOPS (HP), 37 PFLOPS (DP)
- Open, Public & Dedicated infrastructure for AI & Big Data algorithms, software, and applications
- Platform to accelerate joint academicindustry R&D for AI in Japan
 - 0.55 EFLOPS (HP), 37 PFLOPS (DP)
 - 2.3 MW
 - < 1.1 Avg. PUE

Dperational 2018 August











Al Infrastructure for everyone



Ultra-dense IDC design from ground-up

- Custom inexpensive lightweight "warehouse" w/ substantial earthquake tolerance
- X20 thermal density of standard IDC

Extremely green

- Ambient warm liquid cooling, and high-efficiency power supplies
- Commoditizing supercomputer cooling technologies to Cloud IDC (70kW/rack)

De facto HW&SW architecture

- State-of-the-art AI and HPC software properties built for de facto commodity arch.
- Rapid technology transfers to commercial clouds and companies

Leveraging software ecosystem

 Container & repository support, to ease development & deployment, as well as to share/reuse codes among community

Data happy but secure

- Multi-PB scale storage & data platform for sharing/publishing your own data
- Both comm. channel and data can encrypted by de facto encryption methods



Capable to serve for > 100 research projects, > 1000 researchers & engineers



ABCI HW



High-Performance Computing System 0.55 AI-EFLOPS, 37.2 PFLOPS 476 TiB Mem, 1.74 PB NVMe SSD

Computing Nodes (w/ GPU) x1088

42.8	
	GPU
	GFU
and the second second	

NVIDIA Tesla V100 SXM2 x4

Intel Xeon Gold 6148 x2

Memory 384GiB

Local Storage

1.6TB NVMe SSD

Interconnect

CPU

InfiniBand EDR x2

Multi-platform Nodes (w/o GPU) x10

- Intel Xeon Gold6132 (2.6GHz/14cores) x2
- 768GiB Memory, 3.8TB NVMe SSD

Interactive Nodes x4

Management and Gateway Nodes x15

Interconnect (Infiniband EDR)

- Mellanox CS7500 x2
- Mellanox SB7890 x229

Service Network (10GbE)



100Gbs

SINET5

ount.

FortiAnalyzer 400E x1



ABCI SW Stack



Software

Operating System	CentOS, RHEL
Job Scheduler	Univa Grid Engine
Container Engine	Docker, Singularity
MPI	OpenMPI, MVAPICH
Development tools	Intel Parallel Studio XE Cluster Edition, PGI Professional Edition, Python, Ruby, R, Java, Scala, Perl
GPU SDKs & Libraries	CUDA compiler, IDE, Debugger, Profilers, cublas, cufft, nvgraph, cudnn,
Deep Learning	Caffe, Caffe2, TensorFlow, Theano, Torch, PyTorch, CNTK, MXnet, Chainer, Keras, etc.

Ontainer support

- Containers enable users to instantly try the state-of-the-art software developed in AI community
- ABCI supports two container technologies
 - Docker, having a large user community
 - Singularity, recently accepted HPC community
- ABCI provides various single-node/distributed deep learning framework container images optimized to achieve high performance on ABCI







ABCI Grand Challenge Program

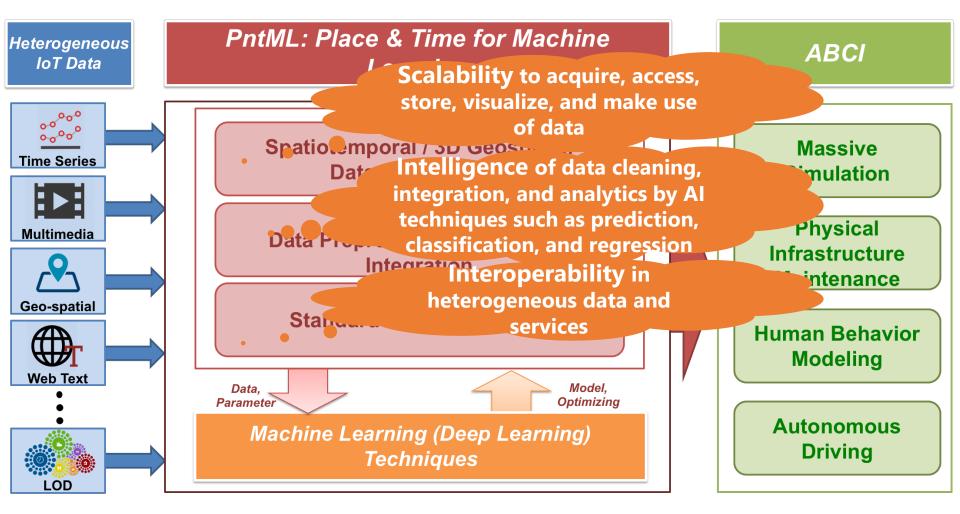


http://ab Resource: 1,08	oci.ai 38 nodes (4,3520	FREE	
	Application Period	Notification of Selection	Challenge Execution Period
No.1 (Finished)	2018.4.1-30	2018.5.30	2018.7.23-27
No.2 (Application Closed)	2018.8.1-31	2018.9.30	2018.10.23-26
No.3	2018.11.1-30	2018.12.21	End of 2019.1. (Tentative Date)

- Themes are open. An individual or a group may propose a theme.
- About 2 themes will be selected for each ABCI Grand Challenge program period.
- \cdot Joint research themes with AIST may be accepted if both parties are in agreement.
- · Testing opportunities will be available with small-scale trials before the challenge.
- ABCI is free of charge including during testing.
- $\cdot\,$ Challengers will be asked to follow the ABCI Agreement.



Data Platform for IoT + AI + Geo







Seamless 3D Geospatial Management





Use Case: KISTI Urban Sensing Data by Taxis

- Mobile urban sensing dataset
 - Fifteen-type raw data
 - Moving object properties
 - time, geolocation, and vibration
 - **Environment information**
 - temp, humid, particle matters(PM2.5, 10) NO₂, SO₂, CO, VOC, noise
 - Multimedia contents
 - Video image from Black box recorder, webcam
 - Utilizing parts of KISTI data sets
 - Moving object properties (time, geolocation)
 - Multimedia contents (black box recorder) ٠





Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information

Collaboration with Dr. Ryong Lee

다운로드 커넥터

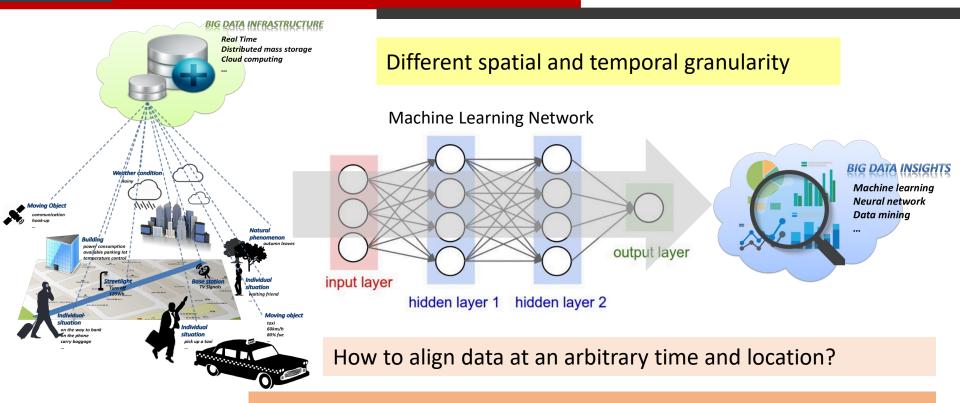
전원커넥터

통신(RS232) 커넥터

RS232 IC



Benefits of OGC Moving Features



OGC Moving Features Time instance t in T= [a, b], geometry g in G mf(t) : T \rightarrow G, mf(g) : G \rightarrow T





OGC Moving Features Modules

Service Interface Specifi-			16-140r1 JSON (RESTful API) (for handling moving feature data over HTTP)			
cations	16-120r3 Moving Features Access (guideline for implementing interfaces to support moving feature data)					
Encoding Specifi- cations	14-084r2 Simple CSV (compact encoding for massive moving points)	16-114r3 netCDF (compact binary encoding)	16-140r1 JSON (for encoding trajectories, linestring, polygon with dynamic non-spatial			
	14-083r2 XML Core (for encoding trajectories)		attributes)			
Data Model	Ŭ	Features 0D points)		Moving Features 1D/2D (lines, curves, polygons, etc.)	Moving Features 3D (cubes, spheres, 3D model, etc.)	
					Making location count.	



Data Integration





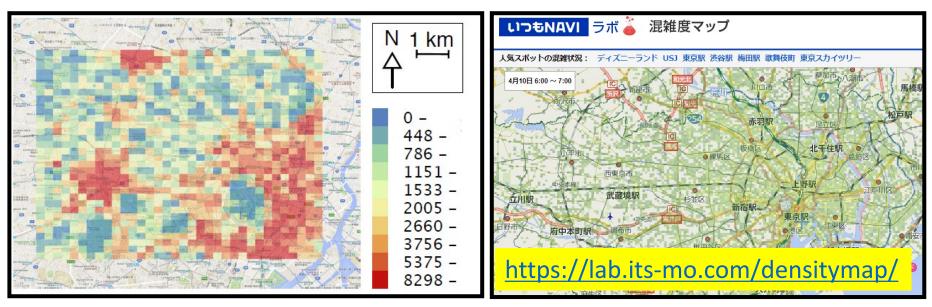


Spatio-temporal Data Analysis





- Mesh-based crowd density presentation \rightarrow Density Map
 - ✓ Some web services like "its-mo navi" can provide crowd density presentation of the current or past.



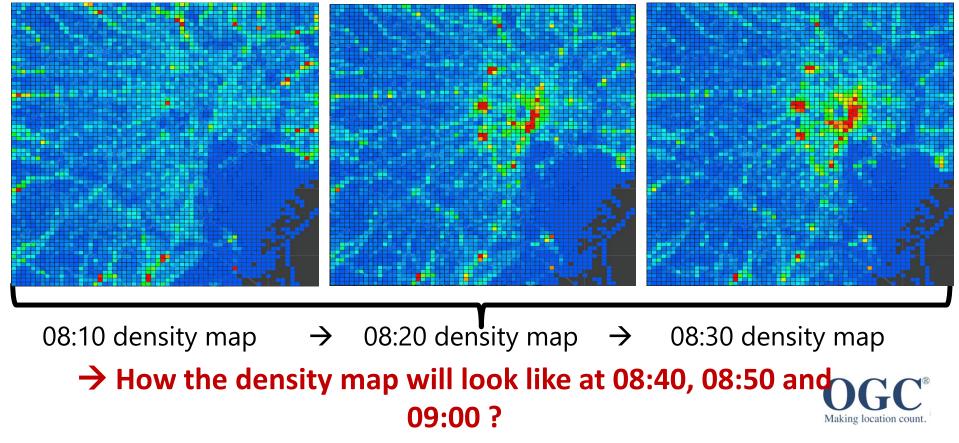
Prediction function for the future (e.g. 2 hours later) is still challenging and not included in such kind web service.





Urban-scale Mobility

- Density map can be obtained/observed at fixed timestamps (e.g. every 10 minutes, 08:10 -> 08:20 -> 08:30 -> ...).
- Given current observed multiple steps of density map, predict or simulate next multiple steps.

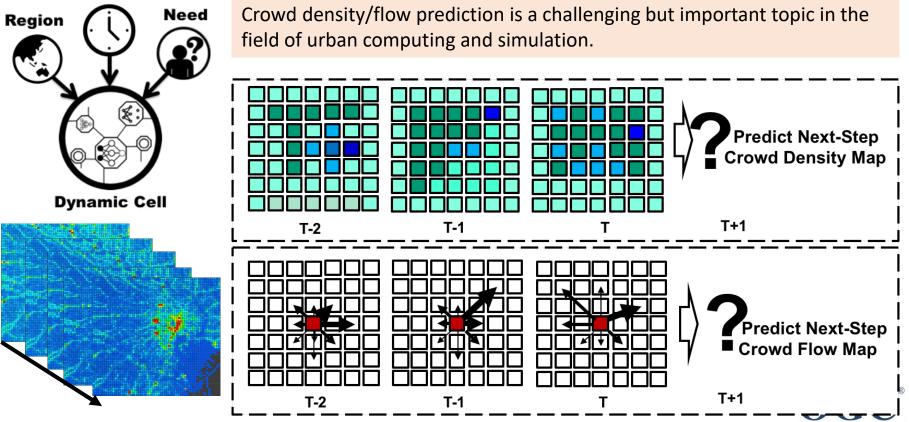




Time

Dynamic Cell Modeling of Urban-scale Mobility

Dynamic cells: a new model and framework that can simultaneously predict movement density and flow to seamlessly connect between 3D indoor and outdoor.

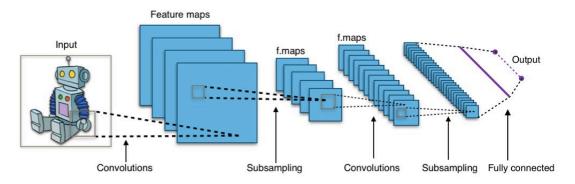


Making location count.

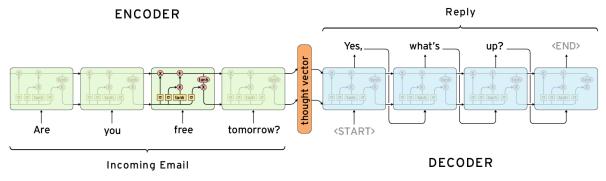


Movement Prediction based on Deep Learning

- Deep learning technologies have demonstrated superior performances on various datasets.
 - Image recognition: Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).



• Sequential data (e.g. speech, text): Recurrent Neural Network (RNN).



→ deep-learning technologies to predict crowd density





Preliminary Results

• Two deep video models (1) CNN and (2) Convolution LSTM.

V	<u>CNN</u>	Resi	ult				
	Model	MSE	for	multi	step,	Ο,	7.669393
	Model	MSE	for	multi	step,	1,	11.859134
	Model	MSE	for	multi	step,	2,	16.573191
	Model	MSE	for	multi	step,	З,	21.872316
	Model	MSE	for	multi	step,	4,	27.496741
	Model	MSE	for	multi	step,	5,	33.319080
	Averag	(e Mo	del N	ASE : 1 9	9.7983	809	
V	✓ Convolutional LSTM Result						
i	Model	MSE	for	multi	step,	0,	7.014705
	Model	MSE	for	multi	step,	1,	10.258397
i	Model	MSE	for	multi	step,	2,	13.578582
	Model	MSE	for	multi	step,	З,	17.053038
	Model	MSE	for	multi	step,	4,	20.590691
Ì	Model	MSE	for	multi	step,	5,	24.188083
I	Averag						

← Better than CNN

→MSE is really good at the citywide level for this short-video model.
 →(RMSE < 4.0 for each 500-meter mesh-grid.)





- What is the biggest barrier for sharing mobility data of crowd?
- How do we share the mobility data beyond the concern of privacy?
- The mobility data is closely related to the physical infrastructures. How do we predict the urban mobility when a disaster happens and it destroys the physical infrastructures?

