GIScience in A Hybrid Physical-Virtual World

Shih-Lung Shaw

Chancellor's Professor & Alvin and Sally Beaman Professor Department of Geography and Sustainability University of Tennessee, Knoxville &

President, University Consortium for Geographic Information Science (UCGIS) <u>sshaw@utk.edu</u>

> Texas A&M University February 27, 2023



ChatGPT

SS

\$ Sure, here is a sample presentation of GIScience in a hybrid physical-virtual world: $ \bigcirc onumber abla$	
Slide 1: Title slide	
Title: GIScience in a Hybrid Physical-Virtual World	
Slide 2: Introduction	
Definition of a hybrid physical-virtual world	
Overview of GIScience	
Slide 3: Key features of GIScience in a hybrid physical-virtual world	
Integration of physical and virtual data	
 Use of 3D models, virtual reality, and geospatial analytics 	
Enhanced visualization and analysis capabilities	
Slide 4: Examples of GIScience in a hybrid physical-virtual world	
Tourism: use of virtual environments to enhance the visitor experience	
Disaster management: use of hybrid physical-virtual GIS to respond to natural disasters	
Transportation: use of real-time traffic data to optimize traffic flow	
Slide 5: Theoretical foundations of Regenerate response sical-virtual world	\checkmark
4	

ChatGPT Feb 13 Version. Free Research Preview. Our goal is to make AI systems more natural and safe to interact with. Your feedback will help us improve.

Shih-Lung Shaw, Geography, UTK

Ľ

TENNESSEE NOXVILLE

ChatGPT

\$

A hybrid physical-virtual world refers to an environment that combines elements of both the \bigcirc \bigcirc physical and virtual worlds. This concept is often associated with the growing use of technology to create virtual experiences that interact with and complement physical experiences.

In a hybrid physical-virtual world, people can interact with each other, objects, and digital content in both physical and virtual spaces, seamlessly moving between the two. For example, a hybrid physical-virtual world could include augmented reality (AR) or virtual reality (VR) experiences that are layered onto physical environments, or digital platforms that allow people to interact with physical objects in real-time.

A hybrid physical-virtual world can also refer to the integration of physical and digital infrastructure in areas such as transportation, healthcare, and education. This could include things like virtual doctor's appointments, online learning, and smart cities that use technology to improve the functioning of physical infrastructure.

Overall, the concept of a hybrid physical-virtual world reflects the increasing integration of technology into our everyday lives and the blurring of the boundaries between the physical and virtual realms.

Shih-Lung Shaw, Geography, UTK

1



 \mathbf{V}

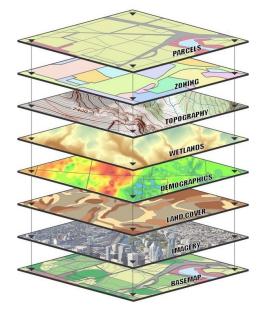
Two Major Limitations of Conventional GIS:

- Conventional geographic information systems (GIS) have been successfully employed in many studies that cover a wide range of disciplines and application domains.
- Two major limitations of conventional GIS:
 - 1) Conventional GIS have neglected humans, and
 - 2) Conventional GIS have focused mainly on locations in physical space.

Conventional GIS:

- Conventional GIS follow the traditional cartographic approach of representing *locations* in *physical space* as static map layers.
- It is based on the Newtonian absolute space using Euclidean geometry and Cartesian coordination system.
- This conceptualization of space has major limitations in today's world!

GIS Map Layers



(https://www.newbrightonmn.gov/departments/communityassets-development/geographic-information-systems-gis/)



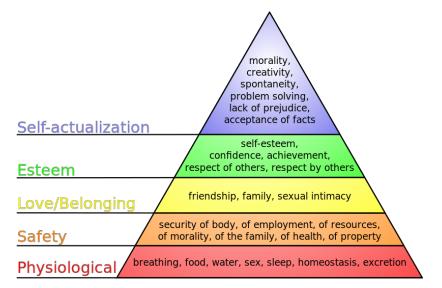


Human Dynamics



Human Dynamics:

- Human beings have physiological, economical, social, and other needs that need to be fulfilled in our daily lives.
- Human dynamics, which refers to all types of human activities and interactions in both physical and virtual spaces, serves us to fulfill various human needs.

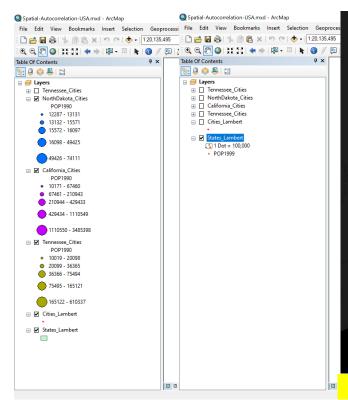


Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

(https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Maslow%27s_hierarchy_of_needs.svg)



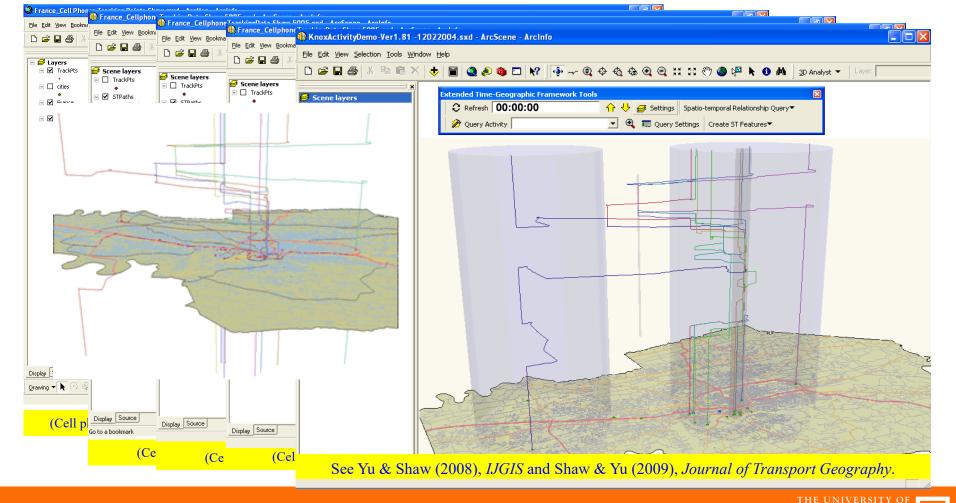
Humans in Conventional GIS:





Inter-city social interactions based on Tencent QQ social network data.







A Hybrid Physical-Virtual World:

- Modern *information and communication technologies (ICT),* such as the Internet and mobile devices, have significantly changed human dynamics in an increasingly hybrid *physical-virtual* world.
 - *Physical space* and *virtual space* interact with each other.
- Humans are dynamic and living entities!
 - We navigate in both physical and virtual spaces to carry out various activities and interactions in order to meet different needs.



Different Forms of Hybrid Physical-Virtual World:

- 1. Internet applications such as Amazon, Google, Facebook (Meta), Tiktok, etc.
- 2. Digital Twin: A virtual model to accurately reflect a physical object or system and can be used to simulate the physical object/system.





- 3. Augmented Reality (AR)/Virtual Reality (VR)/Extended Reality (XR) & Metaverse:
 - AR is an interactive digital platform based on real-world objects that is enhanced by additional computer-generated information on top of the real-world objects.



(https://geekdad.com/2016/07/pokemon-go-the-future-of-augmented-reality/)



(https://www.limecube.co/augmented-reality-explained)



VR is an immersive and interactive digital environment to provide a simulated experience. Virtual space created by VR can emulate physical space in the real world or can create an imagined space.



(https://news.asu.edu/20201222-creativity-exploring-new-worlds-virtual-reality)



- Metaverse can be understood as a future version of today's internet applications with a virtual world that is intertwined with the physical world with interactions between the two worlds.
- 4. Other virtual forms such as phone calls, social relations, etc.



(https://www.zdnet.com/article/best-telepresence-robot/)

Shih-Lung Shaw, Geography, UTK

y-the-future-of-work-could-take-place-in-the-

metaverse/?sh=46771c43bcf2)



Shih-Lung Shaw, Geography, UTK

•

- What is the "location" of Google (or Amazon, TikTok) in GIS?
- The location of Google could be represented by:
 - the coordinates of its headquarters in Mountain View, California, in absolute space,

A hybrid physical-virtual world brings up new challenges:

- the URLs of Google websites (e.g., <u>www.google.com</u> in the U.S, or www.google.co.uk in the United Kingdom) in virtual space,
- the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses of Google servers (e.g., 74.125.224.72), or
- its identity as Google.



Google





facebook



Question:

Are GIS & GIScience ready for human dynamics in an increasingly hybrid physical-virtual world?

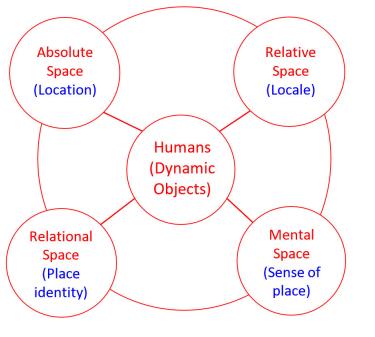


A Space-Place GIScience Framework



A Space-Place (Splatial) GIScience Framework for Human Dynamics Research:

 Shaw and Sui (2020) propose a Space-Place GIScience framework.



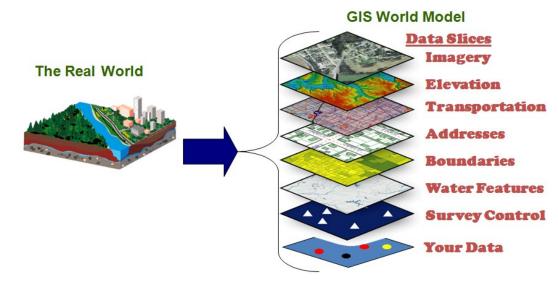
(Shaw, S-L. and Sui, D. 2020. Understanding the new human dynamics in smart spaces and places: Towards a splatial framework, *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, 110(2), 339-348, DOI: 10.1080/24694452.2019.1631145.)

Absolute Space



Absolute Space:

• Locations in absolute space serve as the foundation of conventional GIS that serves many useful applications.



(Source: https://library.cscc.edu/gis/datasources)



Relative Space



Relative Space:

- How many people use (x,y,z) coordinates in absolute space (i.e., location, site) to navigate inside a building?
- Relative locations and surrounding environment (i.e., locale, situation, context) may be more intuitive to human beings.



(Source: https://www.geospatialworld.net/blogs/indoorpositioning-indoors-gps-stops-working/)



(Source: https://www.viewar.com/ar-indoor-navigation/)



GIS for Autonomous Vehicles:

- What is the positional accuracy of GIS databases required to support autonomous vehicles?
 - Current in-vehicle navigation: 10 15 m
 - Traffic lane: 3 5 m
 - Parking: 5 10 cm







Shih-Lung Shaw, Geography, UTK

(Source: Google Images)





Autonomous Vehicles (Driverless Vehicles):

• Integrating absolute locations with relative locations of surrounding objects can help address many challenges.



(Source: Google Images)



Apps



Privacy-Preserving Contact Tracing

Across the world, governments and health authorities are working together to find solutions to the COVID-19 pandemic, to protect people and get society back up and running. Software developers are contributing by crafting technical tools to help combat the virus and save lives. In this spirit of collaboration, Google and Apple are announcing a joint effort to enable the use of Bluetooth technology to help governments and health agencies reduce the spread of the virus, with user privacy and security central to the design.

As part of this partnership Google and Apple are releasing draft documentation for an Exposure Notification system in service of privacy-preserving contact tracing:

> Exposure Notification - Bluetooth Specification Exposure Notification - Cryptography Specification Exposure Notification - Framework API Exposure Notification - Privacy-Preserving Analytics Exposure Notification - Frequently Asked Questions

All of us at Apple and Google believe there has never been a more important moment to work together to solve one of the world's most pressing problems. Through close cooperation and collaboration with developers, governments, and public health providers, we hope to harness the power of technology to help countries around the world slow the spread of COVID-19 and accelerate the return of everyday life.

(https://covid19.apple.com/contacttracing)



(https://news.mit.edu/2020/bluetooth-covid-19-contact-tracing-0409)



Relational Space

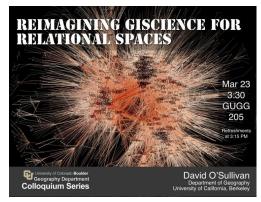


Relational Space:

- For example, social networks, Zoom meetings, online shopping, etc.
- Focus is on "topological relations" and "individual identity (or place identity)" rather than "absolute locations".
- Such relations exist in both physical space and virtual space.



 $(Source: \underline{https://towardsdatascience.com/the-power-of-weak-ties-f1049c93f3a3})$

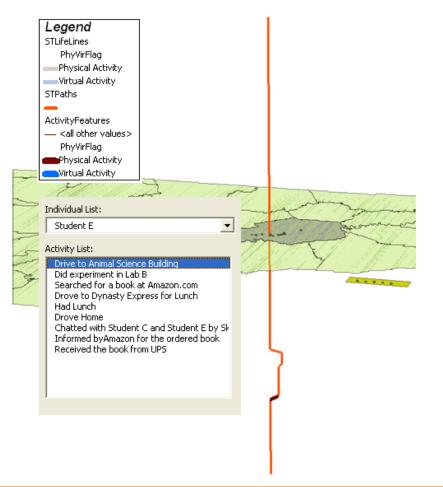


(Source: https://www.colorado.edu/geography/2018/03/23/davidosullivan-reimagining-giscience-relational-spaces)



Relational Space:

- An example of integrating absolute space and relational space based on the concepts of Time Geography
- Relational space and absolute space can influence each other.



(Shaw & Yu, 2009, Journal of Transport Geography)

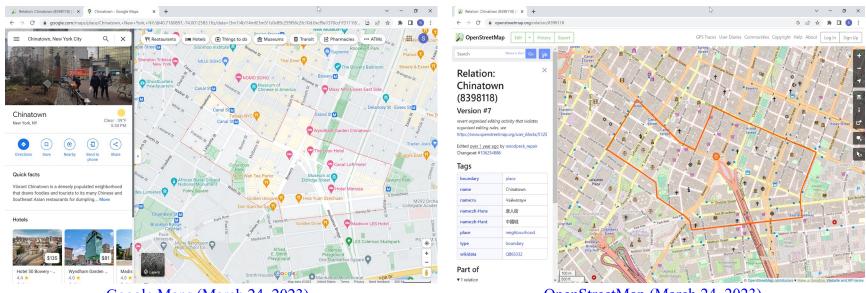


Mental Space



Mental Space:

- Focus is on the mental and cognitive aspects of humans.
- For example, a search of "Chinatown, New York City":



Google Maps (March 24, 2023)

OpenStreetMap (March 24, 2023)



Autonomous Vehicles – Human Interactions:

- How much do you trust autonomous vehicles?
 - We need AV-Human communications/interactions.
 - Autonomous vehicles also need to understand the local context.



(https://www.popsci.com/people-want-to-interact-even-with-an-autonomous-car)



(https://www.wired.com/2017/01/nissans-self-driving-teleoperation/)



Four Types of Space:

- *Absolute space*: It works with absolute locations in space and focuses on questions such as "where are the different objects?"
- *Relative space*: It works with relative locations to a fixed or moving object and focuses on questions such as "what are around us?"
- *Relational space*: It works with relations to other objects and focuses on questions such as "what are related to us?"
- Mental space: It works with the cognitive and mental aspects of space and focuses on questions such as "what do people have in mind?"



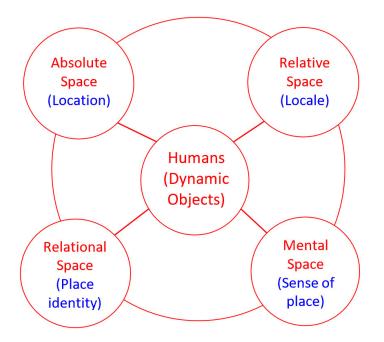
Integrate "Space" and "Place":

- First, absolute space in the space-place framework is associated with the concept of *location*, which suggests a specific position or site that can be conveniently represented by the coordinates based on the concepts of absolute space used in conventional GIS.
- The concept of *locale* is closely related to relative space. In other words, our attention focuses mainly on the situation rather than the site of an object.

- When we deal with relational space, the focus shifts to *place identity*. As relational space is based on topological relations rather than absolute locations, identity among places or individuals (e.g., online social network) becomes critical in a relational network.
- Mental space is associated with *sense of place*, which attempts to reflect what people have in mind about a location, a locale, or a place identity that are associated with absolute space, relative space, and relational space, respectively.



A Human-Centric, Space-Place (Splatial) GIScience Framework:

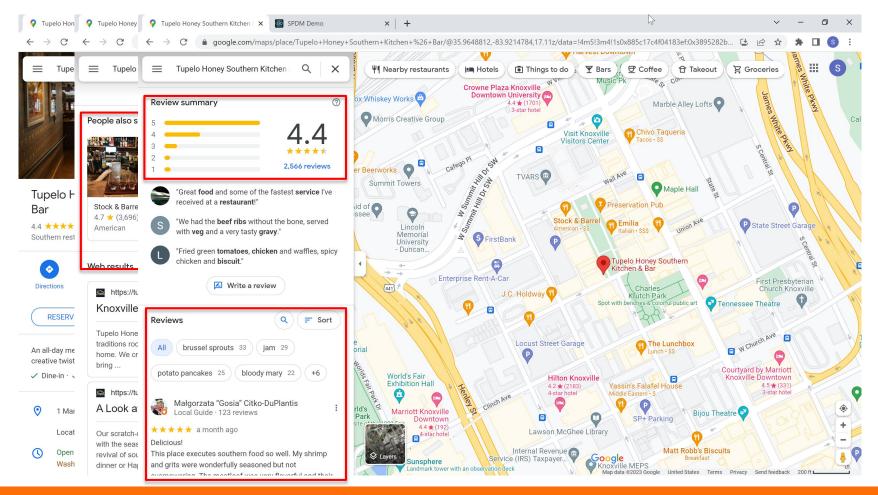




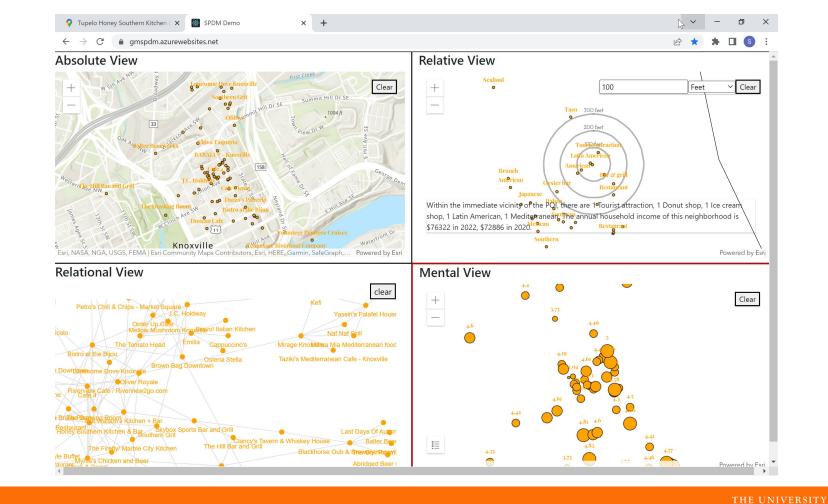
Example 1: Google Maps

(Source: Yung-Ming Tsai's GRA work supervised by Dr. Shih-Lung Shaw at University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

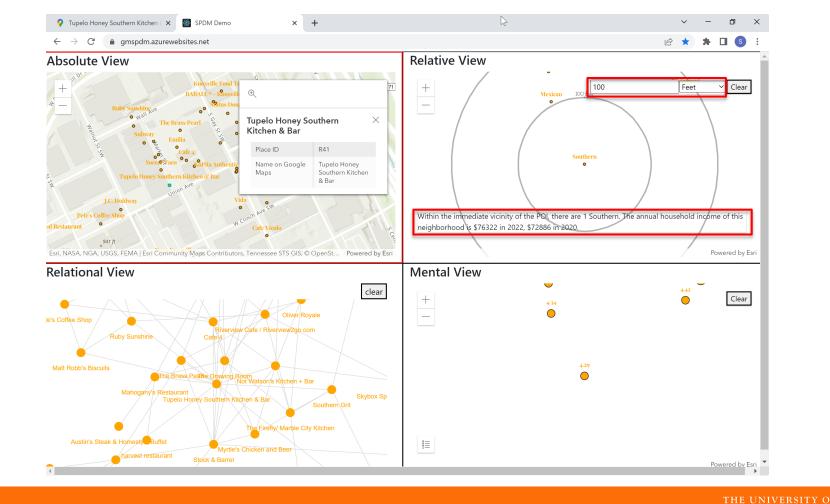




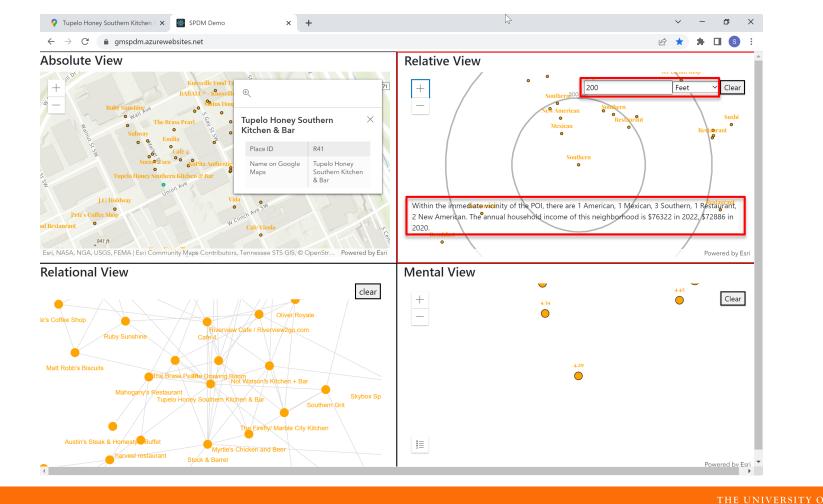


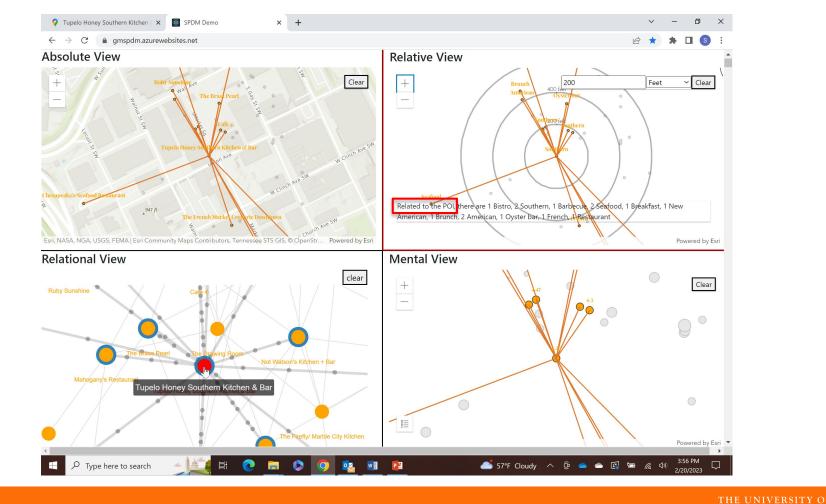




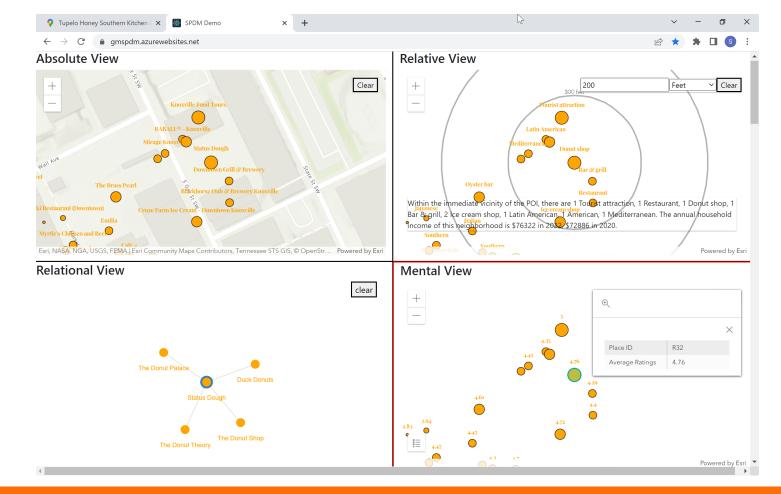










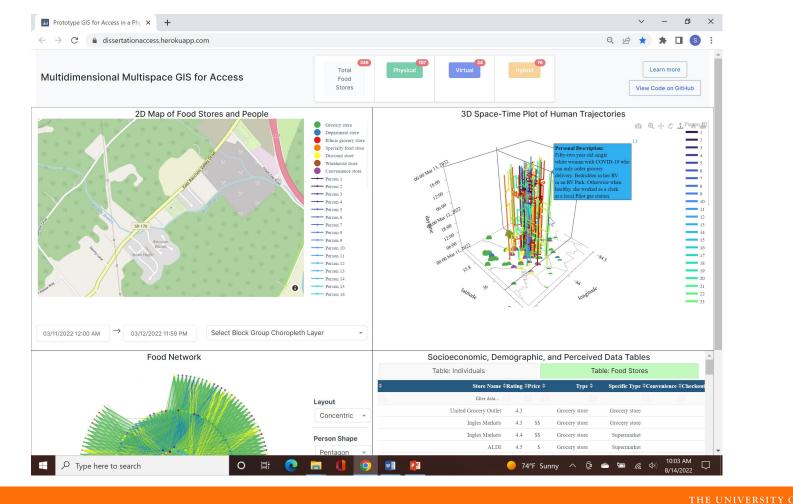


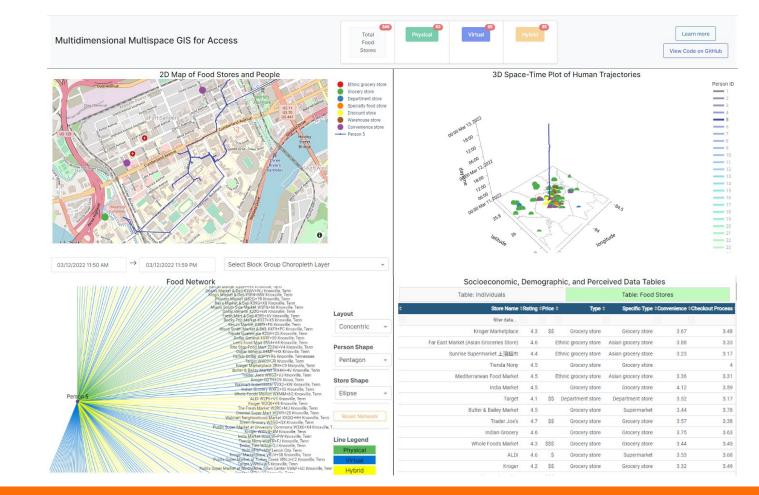


Example 2: Food Access

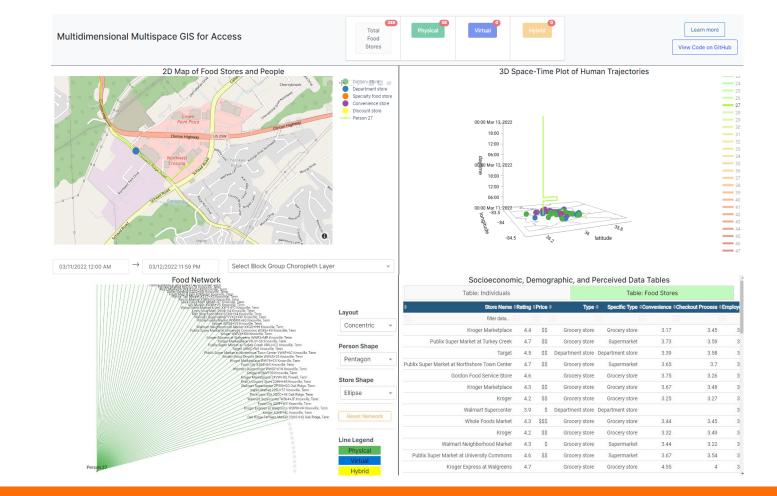
(Source: Jimmy Feng's work supervised by Dr. Shih-Lung Shaw at University of Tennessee, Knoxville)



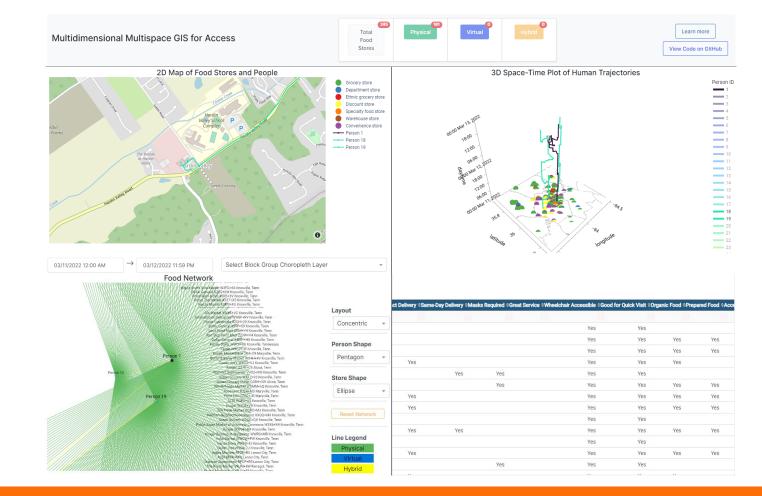














Concluding Remarks:

- This Human-Centered Space-Place GIScience Framework is closer to human thinking.
- This framework can make GIS/GIScience more relevant and useful to studies in many fields that need to address various human needs.
- This framework can better support human dynamics research in a hybrid physical-virtual world.
- This framework will require further work to improve and implement it. I look forward to collaboration with you!





Questions, Comments & Suggestions?

For additional information, Contact Shih-Lung Shaw at <u>sshaw@utk.edu</u>

