

TANGIBLE LANDSCAPE: COGNITIVELY GRASPING THE FLOW OF WATER

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ThS 16

KEY WORDS: Embodied cognition, spatial thinking, physical processes, water flow, hydrology, tangible user interfaces, user experiment, 3D

ABSTRACT:

Complex spatial forms like topography can be challenging to understand, much less intentionally shape, given the heavy cognitive load of visualizing and manipulating 3D form. Spatiotemporal process like the flow of water over a landscape are even more challenging to understand and intentionally direct as they are dependent upon their context and require the simulation of forces like gravity and momentum. This cognitive work can be offloaded onto computers through 3D geospatial modeling, analysis, and simulation. Interacting with computers, however, can also be challenging requiring training and highly abstract thinking that adds a new cognitive burden. Tangible computing – an emerging paradigm of human-computer interaction in which data is physically manifested so that users can feel it and directly manipulate it – aims to offload this added cognitive work onto the body. We have designed Tangible Landscape, a tangible interface powered by an open source geographic information system (GRASS GIS), so that users can naturally shape topography and interact with simulated processes with their hands in order to make observations, generate and test hypotheses, and make inferences about scientific phenomena in a rapid, iterative process. Conceptually Tangible Landscape couples a malleable physical model with a digital model of a landscape through an continuous cycle of 3D scanning, geospatial modeling, and projection. We ran a flow modeling experiment to test whether tangible interfaces like this can effectively enhance spatial performance by offloading cognitive processes onto computers and our bodies. We used hydrological simulation and spatial statistics to quantitatively assess spatial performance. We found that Tangible Landscape enhanced 3D spatial performance and elucidated the dynamics of water flow.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Understanding physical processes

Physical processes like the flow and dispersion of water are challenging to understand because they unfold in time and space, are controlled by their context, and are driven by forces like gravity and momentum. The flow of water across a landscape is controlled by the morphological shape and gradient of the topography. It is challenging to understand how water will flow across a landscape because one must not only understand how the shape and gradient of the terrain control the flow and dispersion of water locally, but also how water will flow between shapes and gradients how the morphology is topologically connected. Understanding a physical process requires thinking at and across multiple spatial scales simultaneously.

This cognitive work can be offloaded onto computers through 3D geospatial modeling, analysis, and simulation. Interacting with computers, however, can also be challenging requiring training and highly abstract thinking that adds a new cognitive burden.

1.2 Tangible interfaces for GIS

Tangible interfaces are designed to make interaction with computers easier, more natural by physically manifesting digital data so that users can cognitively grasp it as an extension of their bodies, offloading cognition onto their bodies. In embodied cognition higher cognitive processes are built upon and grounded in sensorimotor processes – upon bodily action, perception, and experience – so thinking can performed subconsciously through action and extended with tools (such as computers) (Kirsh, 2013). Tangible interfaces have been developed for geographic information systems (GIS) to ease the cognitive burden of complex

spatial reasoning, spatial visualization, and human-computer interaction. Theoretically tangible interfaces for GIS should help users understand environmental processes by giving multidimensional geospatial data an interactive, physical form that they can cognitively grasp and kinaesthetically explore in space and time.

In a seminal paper Ishii and Ullmer envisioned tangible user interfaces that would ‘bridge the gap between cyberspace and the physical environment by making digital information (bits) tangible’ (Ishii and Ullmer, 1997). They described ‘tangible bits’ as ‘the coupling of bits with graspable physical objects’ (Ishii and Ullmer, 1997). Tangible interfaces like Urp (Underkoffler and Ishii, 1999), Illuminating Clay (Piper et al., 2002a), and SandScape (Ratti et al., 2004) enriched physical models of urban spaces and landscapes with spatial analyses and simulations like wind direction, cast shadow, slope, aspect, curvature, and water direction in order to enhance and streamline spatial thinking, design, and decision-making.

Many of the analyses used in Illuminating Clay were adapted from the open source GRASS GIS project (Piper et al., 2002b) and eventually Illuminating Clay was coupled with GRASS GIS to draw on its extensive libraries for spatial computation. The aim of coupling Illuminating Clay with GRASS GIS was to ‘explore relationships that occur between different terrains, the physical parameters of terrains, and the landscape processes that occur in these terrains’ (Mitasova et al., 2006). The effort to couple a physical landscape model with GRASS GIS led to the development of the Tangible Geospatial Modeling System (Tateosian et al., 2010) and Tangible Landscape (Fig. 1) (Petrasova et al., 2014, Petrasova et al., 2015).

Tangible Landscape Tangible Landscape – a tangible user interface powered by GRASS GIS – couples a physical and digital model of a landscape through a continuous cycle of 3D scanning,

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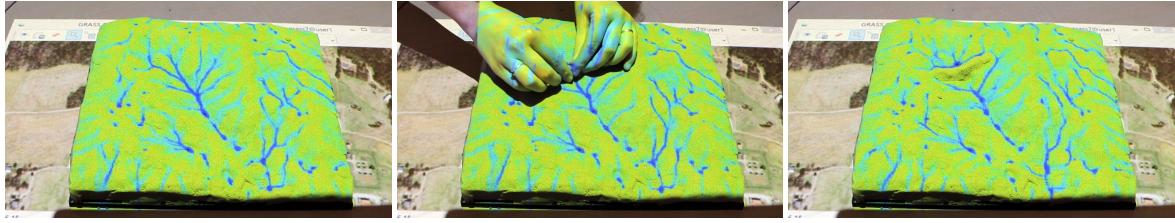


Figure 1: Modeling the flow of water with Tangible Landscape

geospatial modeling, and projection so that users can intuitively interact with the modeled landscape in near real-time (Fig. 2). The physical model is often made of polymer-enriched sand so that users can easily sculpt forms in a medium that will hold its shape, has good plasticity, and has a familiar feel and aesthetic. As users sculpt the physical model the model is 3D scanned and interpolated in GIS as a digital elevation model. The digital elevation model is used to compute geospatial analyses, models, and simulations, which are then projected back onto the physical model – all in near real-time. Conceptually, this enables users to hold a GIS in their hands – feeling the shape of the earth, sculpting its topography, and directing the flow of water. This should enable users to naturally model topography and interact with simulated physical processes in a rapid, iterative process of observation, hypothesis generation and testing, and inference.

tangible interface for GIS mediated spatial performance in a water flow modeling experiment.

2. METHODS

We conducted a terrain and water flow modeling experiment in which participants tried to recreate a given landscape. We quantitatively assessed their spatial performance using hydrological simulation and spatial statistics.

2.1 Flow modeling experiment

In the experiment 7 participants were asked to sculpt a given landscape using different technologies – first using Vue, a triangulated irregular network based 3D modeling program designed for intuitive terrain sculpting, and then using Tangible Landscape. The participants are asked to model a real landscape – a region of Lake Raleigh Woods in Raleigh, North Carolina – from a flat surface using each technology. We selected a region of the landscape with distinctive, clearly defined landforms – a central ridge flanked by two stream valleys (See Fig. 3). The digital elevation model (DEM) for this region was interpolated from a 2013 airborne lidar survey using the regularized spline with tension method.

In the 1st exercise each participant had 10 minutes to digitally sculpt the topography of the given landscape in Vue’s terrain editor using a physical model as a reference. Participants were given a 2 minute introduction to terrain sculpting in Vue and then 10 minutes to experiment and become familiar with the interface before beginning the exercise.

In the 2nd exercise each participant had ten minutes to sculpt the given landscape in polymeric sand using Tangible Landscape’s water flow simulation as a guide. As participants sculpted they could switch between projected maps of either the *a*) simulated water flow across the given landscape that they were trying to replicate *b*) or the simulated water flow across the scanned landscape.

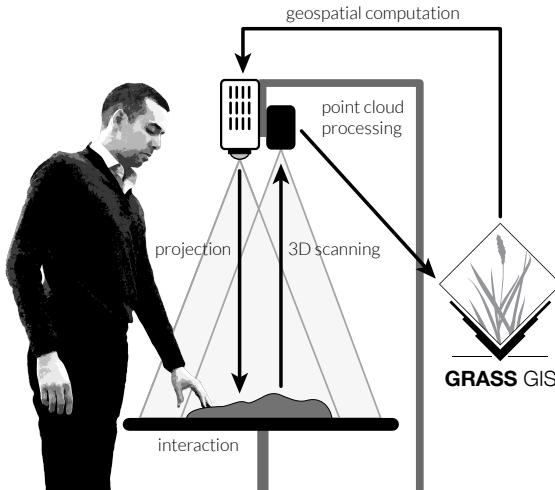


Figure 2: How Tangible Landscape works: a near real-time feedback cycle of interaction, 3D scanning, point cloud processing, geospatial computation, and projection

1.3 Cognitively grasping spatial processes

The aim of this study is to study how tangible interfaces for GIS mediate spatial thinking about landscape processes like water flow. Theoretically a tangible interface for a GIS that enables intuitive digital sculpting while providing analytical feedback should allow users to dynamically explore how topographic form influences landscape processes. With a physical model one can cognitively grasp topographic form, offloading the cognitive work of understanding and shaping topographic form onto the body. A GIS can offload the cognitive work of simulating complex physical processes like the flow of water through computation. By combining these physical and computational affordances in a tangible interface for GIS we should be able to more easily understand and shape spatial processes. We empirically tested how a

2.2 Implementation

We used GRASS GIS both for geospatial computation with Tangible Landscape and for the analysis of the results of the experiment. The algorithms used in GRASS GIS are based on peer-reviewed scientific publications and have been transparently implemented with free, publicly available, version controlled source code. Open, transparent algorithms are needed to fully reproduce computational science (Rocchini and Neteler, 2012). In this experiment we used the overland flow hydrologic simulation using a path sampling method (SIMWE) implemented in GRASS GIS as the module r.sim.water.

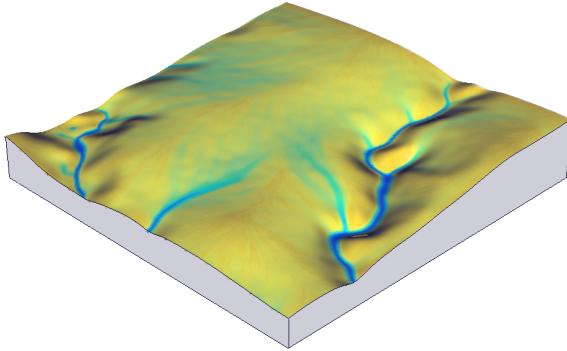


Figure 3: Our reference landscape with simulated water flow

Shallow overland flow We simulated shallow overland water flow controlled by spatially variable topography, soil, landcover, and rainfall parameters using the SIMWE model to solve the continuity and momentum equations for steady state water flow with a path sampling method. Shallow water flow can be approximated by the bivariate form of the St Venant equation:

$$\frac{\partial h(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t} = i_e(\mathbf{r}, t) - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{r}, t) \quad (1)$$

where:

$\mathbf{r}(x, y)$ is the position [m]

t is the time [s]

$h(\mathbf{r}, t)$ is the depth of overland flow [m]

$i_e(\mathbf{r}, t)$ is the rainfall excess [m/s]
(rainfall – infiltration – vegetation intercept)

$\mathbf{q}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ is the water flow per unit width [m^2/s].

By integrating a diffusion term $\propto \nabla^2[h^{5/3}(\mathbf{r})]$ into the solution of the continuity and momentum equations for steady state water flow diffusive wave effects can be approximated so that water can flow through depressions.

$$-\frac{\varepsilon(\mathbf{r})}{2} \nabla^2[h^{5/3}(\mathbf{r})] + \nabla \cdot [h(\mathbf{r})\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{r})] = i_e(\mathbf{r}) \quad (2)$$

where:

$\varepsilon(\mathbf{r})$ is a spatially variable diffusion coefficient.

This equation is solved using a Green’s function Monte Carlo path sampling method (Mitasova et al., 2004).

2.3 Data collection and analysis

We used spatial statistics to compare the results of each exercise using the reference landscape as a baseline. The digital models sculpted in the 1st exercise were manually georeferenced and imported into GRASS GIS as point clouds for modeling and analysis. The final state of the physical models sculpted in 2nd exercise were automatically 3D scanned, georeferenced, and imported into GRASS GIS as point clouds with Tangible Landscape for modeling and analysis. All of the point clouds were randomly resampled and interpolated as DEMs using the regularized spline with tension interpolation method (Mitasova et al.,

2005). For each model we simulated shallow overland water flow, identified depressions, and computed the difference between the modeled and reference water flow depth. We identified and computed the depth of depressions by generating a depressionless DEM and then finding the difference between the depressionless DEM and the DEM. Then we computed the mean, sum, and maximum of the water depths, the depressions, and the difference between modeled and reference water flow depths for each exercise in the experiment.

2.4 Code and data

As a work of open science we invite you to replicate or build upon this experiment by using or adapting our tangible interface, experimental methodology, code, and data. The python scripts for data processing and analysis used in this experiment are available on GitHub at <https://github.com/baharmon/tangible-water-flow> released under the GNU General Public License (GPL). See the documentation in the GitHub repository for detailed instructions for replicating this experiment. The data used in this experiment are available on the Open Science Framework at osf.io/zv3t6 under the Creative Commons Zero license.

GRASS GIS is available at <https://grass.osgeo.org/> under the GNU GPL. Tangible Landscape is available at <https://github.com/ncsu-osgeorel/grass-tangible-landscape> under the GNU GPL. To build your own Tangible Landscape see the documentation in the GitHub repository and refer to the book Tangible Modeling with Open Source GIS (Petrasova et al., 2015).

While the rest of the software used in this research is free and open source, Vue (<http://www.e-onsoftware.com/products/vue/>) is proprietary software. We used Vue’s terrain editor for this study because it was designed specifically for intuitive terrain modeling, but open source 3D modeling programs like Blender (<https://www.blender.org/>) could be substituted for Vue.

3. RESULTS

The models sculpted with Tangible Landscape more accurately replicated the water flow of the given landscape. The digitally sculpted models tended to have more diffuse water flow and more water pooling in depressions, whereas the models sculpted with Tangible Landscape tended to have more concentrated flow in stream channels and less pooling in depressions. Furthermore, the spatial distribution of water flow on the models sculpted with Tangible Landscape more closely fit the distribution of water flow on the reference landscape.

Table 1: Highest mean, maximum, and summed water depths (m)

Exercise	Mean	Max	Sum
1	0.213	1.83	3.6
2	0.27	2.31	4.6

Table 2: Highest max and summed depth of depressions (m)

Exercise	Max	Sum
1	24.5	53
2	22.2	44

Table 3: Cells with depressions (3 m^3)

Exercise	Cells
1	280650.623169
2	67138.027832

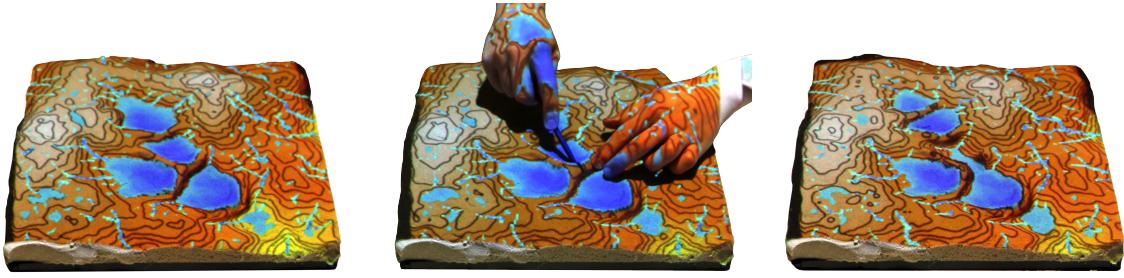


Figure 4: Tangible Landscape’s water flow and ponding analytics

The models sculpted with Tangible Landscape had higher mean water depths, maximum water depths, and summed water depths demonstrating more concentrated flow (see Table 1). Fig. 5 - 7 show that water flow in exercise 2 was spatially concentrated in the upper stream channel, the lower stream channel, and the nascent swale to the right. Fig. 10 shows that water flow in the 1st exercise was more spatially diffuse and dispersed, whereas water flow in the 2nd exercise spatially fit the reference flow more tightly.

The digitally sculpted models had higher max and summed water depth in depressions (see Table 1). Furthermore the depressions covered much more area in the digitally sculpted models (see Table 3 and Fig. 8 - 9). The presence of large depressions on the central ridge in the 1st exercise reveals concave topographic morphology where there should be convex morphology. The pervasive presence of depressions in the stream channels in both exercises reveals disrupted flows with broken continuity where water should be flowing.

4. DISCUSSION

The modeling results show that participants did not initially understand the dynamics of water flow, but learned more about the dynamics with the aid of the tangible interface.

When digitally sculpting participants focused on making the streams lower than the surrounding topography, but did not tend to focus on draining water into the streams or directing a continuous flow downstream. In the 1st exercise participants made low points where the streams should be, but tended not to grade smooth slopes with appropriate curvature. The participants use of concave rather than convex morphology on the central ridge in the 1st exercise reveals that they did not understand how topographic curvature controls water flow. The extensive depressions distributed widely across the terrain in the 1st exercise also reveal that participants did not understand the importance of topographic curvature and continuity for water flow.

With the tangible interface they focused on directing water into streams, but did not tend focus on directing a continuous flow downstream. In the 2nd exercise participants tended to grade smoother slopes with fewer depressions whose curvature directed water towards channels, concentrating it in streams. They, however, did not tend to grade the channels to continuously slope downstream. While participants performance improved substantially in the 2nd exercise, the pervasive presence of depressions in the stream channels in both exercises demonstrates that participants did not fully understand the morphology of streams by the end of the experiment.

We observed participants using an iterative modeling process with the tangible interface – they *a*) sculpted, *b*) studied the updated

water flow simulation, *c*) critiqued the form of their model, *d*) and continued to sculpt. The substantial improvement in participants’ performance in the 2nd exercise shows that they successfully integrated the tangible interface’s water flow analytic into their modeling process. To improve their performance they must have been able to successfully manage the added cognitive load of the analytical feedback. The tangibility of the interface may have let them offload some of the cognitive work of sensing and shaping 3D form onto their bodies so that they could focus on water flow.

While their performance did improve in the 2nd exercise, it may still have been adversely affected by emotions like frustration. If the cognitive load of simultaneously modeling 3D form and water flow became too great – if participants were unable to fluidly connect cause (topographic form) and effect (flow) – they might become frustrated and demotivated. Future research should investigate the role of affect, motivation, and metacognition in tangible interaction.

More analytics may enhance participants understanding of water flow dynamics and stream morphology. Identifying and computing the depth of depressions highlights the role of curvature and continuity in water flow dynamics. While topographic parameters such as curvature and slope would highlight important aspects of the morphology, an additional step of reasoning is required to link these parameters to water flow. The ponding of water in depressions links topographic controls and water flow and thus should be a more intuitive analytic. We propose combining shallow overland water flow with ponding in depressions as a near real-time analytic for elucidating water flow dynamics (Fig. 4).

5. CONCLUSION

Tangible Landscape’s water flow analytic enabled an iterative cycle of form-finding and critical assessment that helped participants learn how form controls process. Seeing the water flow simulation update in near real-time enabled participants to generate hypotheses, test hypotheses, and draw inferences about the way that water flows over topography. As one participant said, ‘seeing the flow takes away the mystery of topography.’ Physically manifesting topographic data enables users to cognitively grasp the terrain. Coupling the tangible topography with the simulated flow of water lets users understand the simulation with their body.

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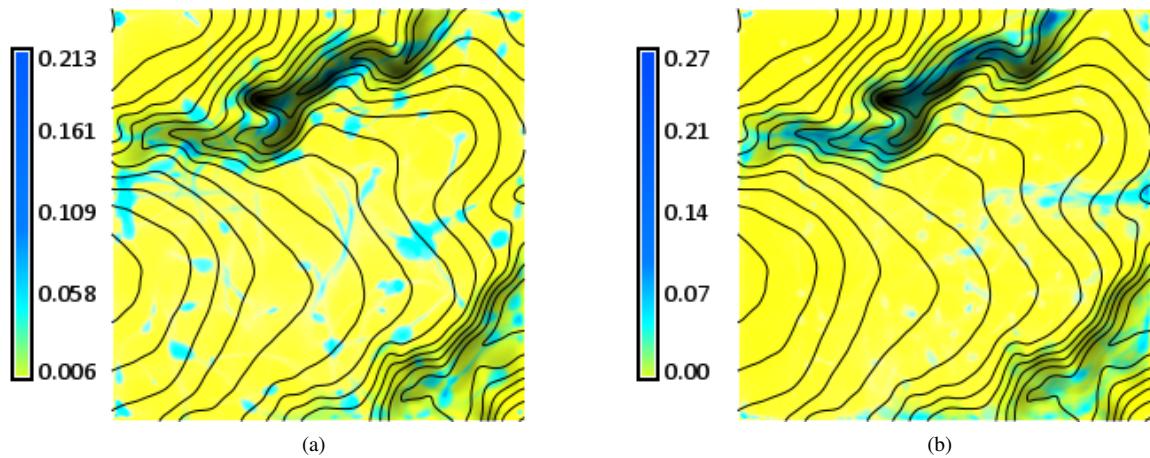


Figure 5: The mean water depth of all models in (a) the 1st exercise and (b) the 2nd exercise

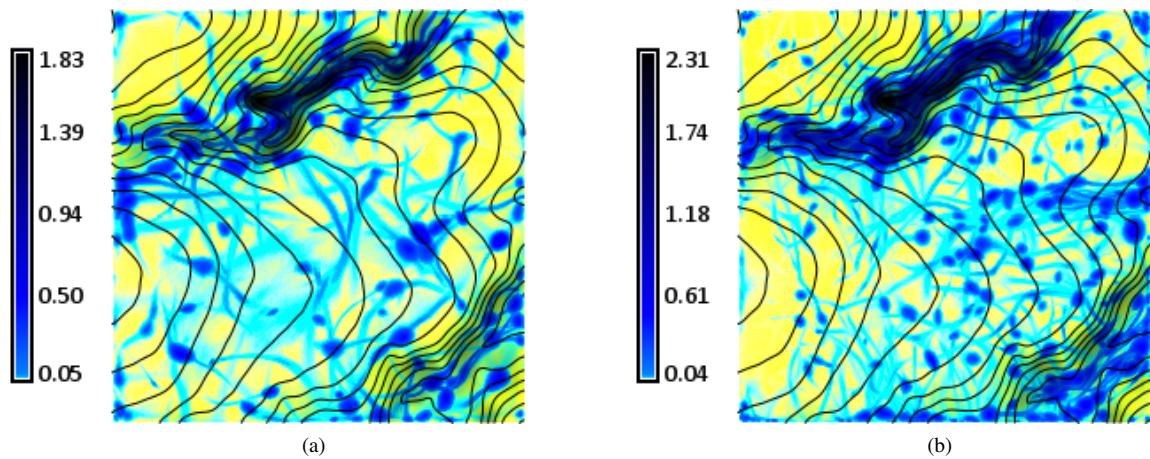


Figure 6: The maximum water depth of all models in (a) the 1st exercise and (b) the 2nd exercise

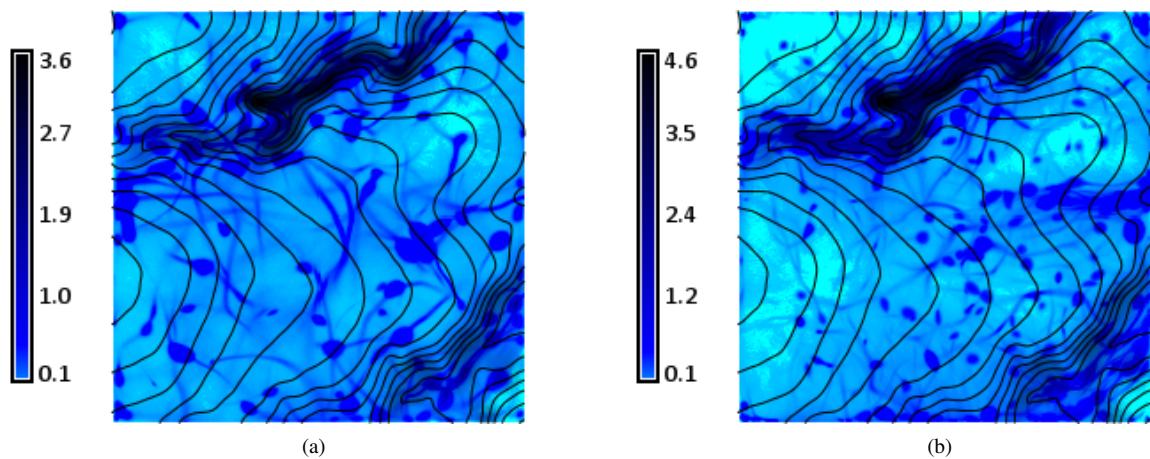


Figure 7: The sum of the water depths for all models in (a) the 1st exercise and (b) the 2nd exercise

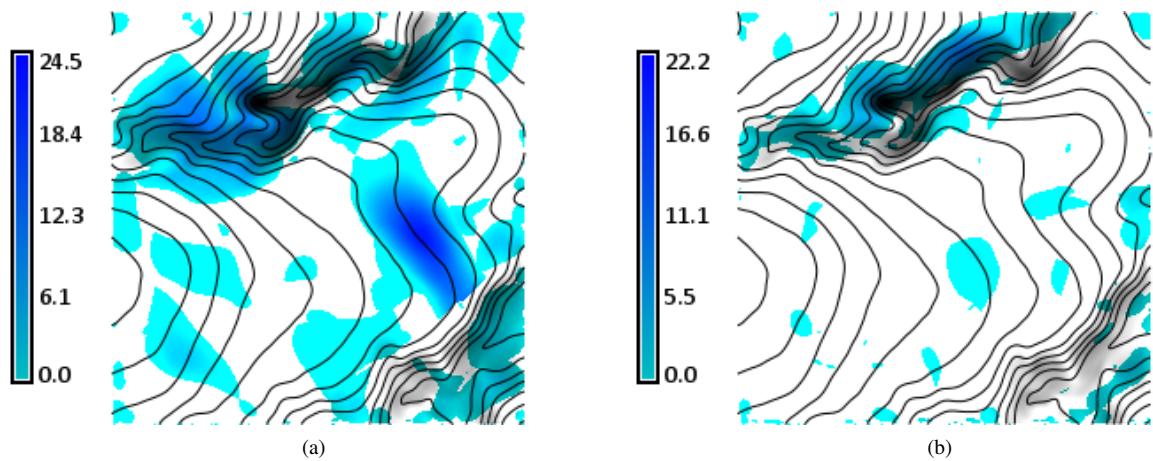


Figure 8: The maximum depth of depressions for all models in (a) the 1st exercise and (b) the 2nd exercise

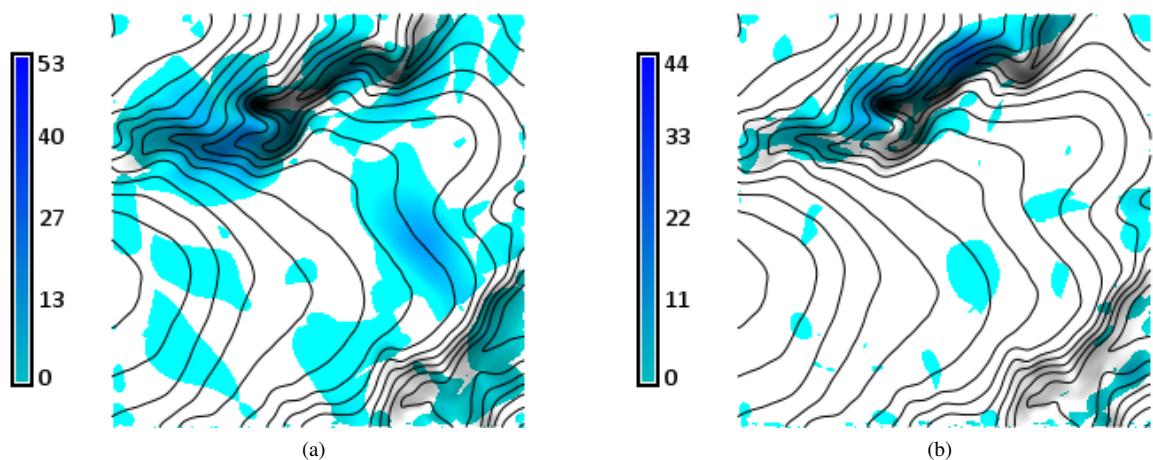


Figure 9: The sum of the depth of depressions for all models in (a) the 1st exercise and (b) the 2nd exercise

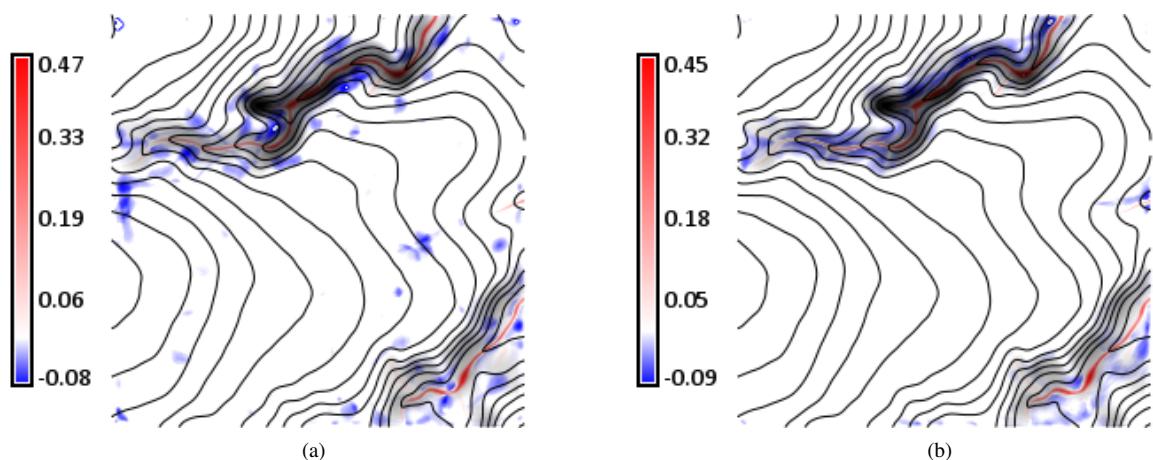


Figure 10: The mean difference of the water depth of all models in (a) the 1st exercise and (b) the 2nd exercise

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