

2011/10/17

NCHC

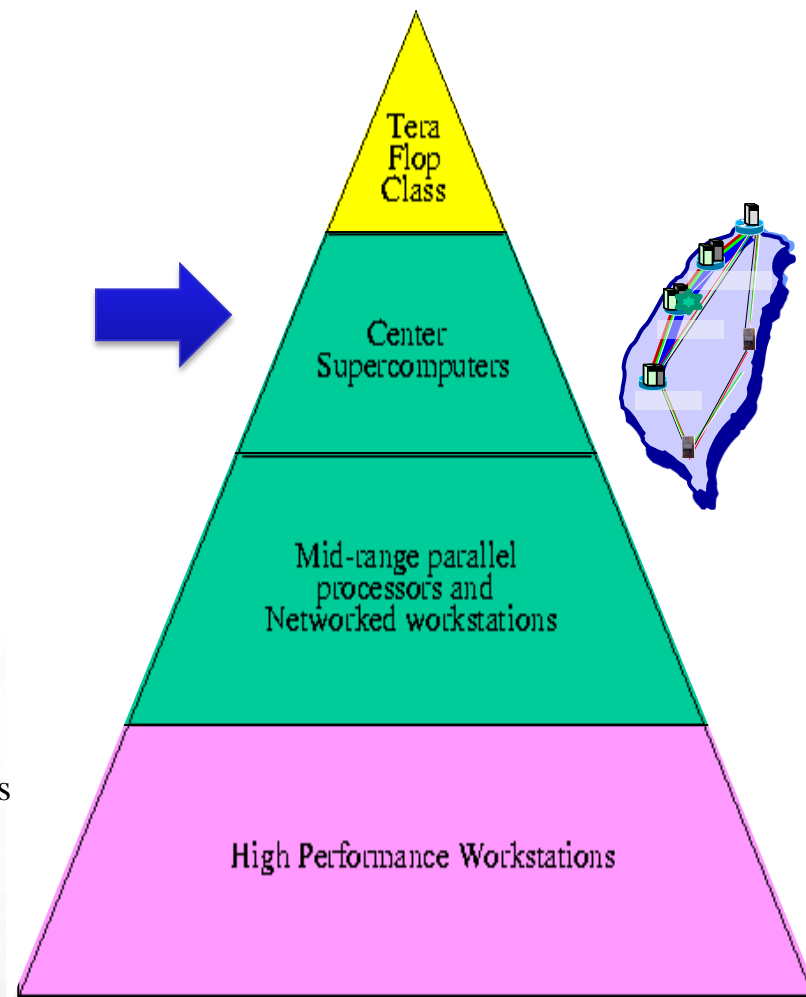
Development and Practices in Location-based Environmental Observation

**Fang-Pang Lin , Jyh-Horng, Jeanne Wang,
Jurgen Schulze, Peter Arzberger, Whey-Fone
Tsai**

Background: The Branscomb Pyramid (1993)

■ Major Recommendations from the Branscomb Report

- NSF should make **investments at all levels** of the Branscomb Pyramid as well as investments in aggregating technologies (today's cluster and grid computing). **NSF should make balanced investments.**
- Increase support of **HPC-oriented SW. algorithm, and model** development
- Coordinate and continue to **invest in Centers.** Develop **allocation committees** to facilitate use of resources in community.
- Develop an OSTP advisory committee representing states, HPC users, NSF Centers, computer manufacturers, computer and computational scientists to **facilitate state-federal planning for HPC.**



Background: Democratize Research

Today

Majority of Researchers

Use laptops and desktop computers
Overwhelmed by data
Finding analysis ever more difficult;
sharing even harder

HPC users

Those with small
clusters or servers

Majority of
Researchers

Tomorrow

Paradigm Shift

Powerful tools

Data and analysis
tools in the cloud

Cycles, storage, support

Building communities
around research results

The ability to marshal needed
resources on demand
Without caring or knowing
how it gets done...

Accelerating discovery

A Unified Research
Community

Source: Dan Reed

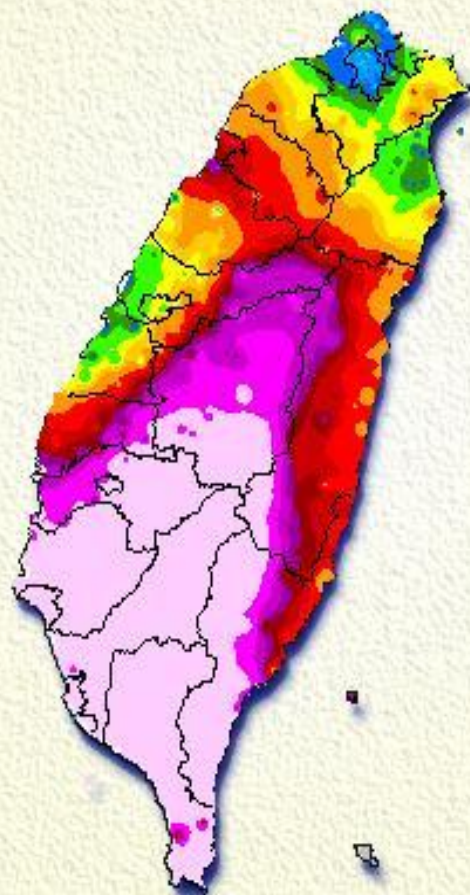
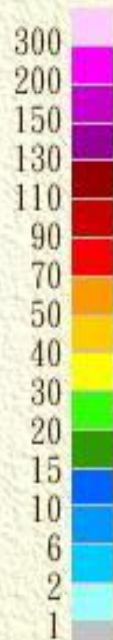
Morale

- Environmental Observation is inherently location based.
- Enhance the use of geospatial information as a service in Env. Observation:
 - Two-ways communication
 - Mobility
- Sensors in Smartphone

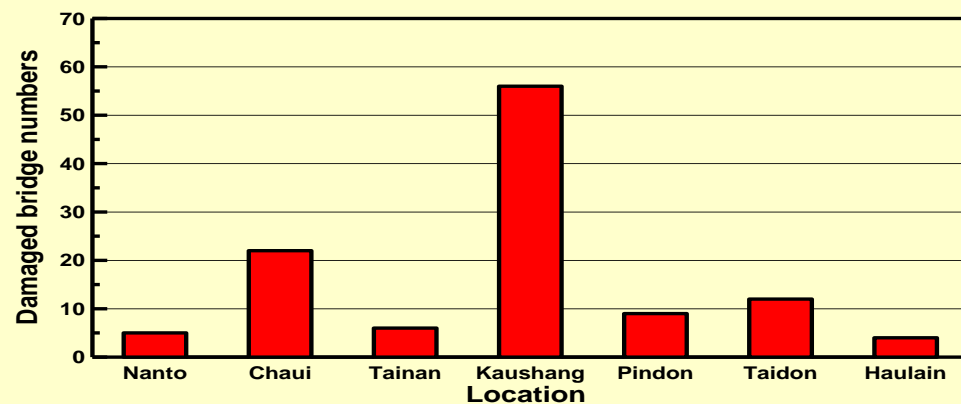
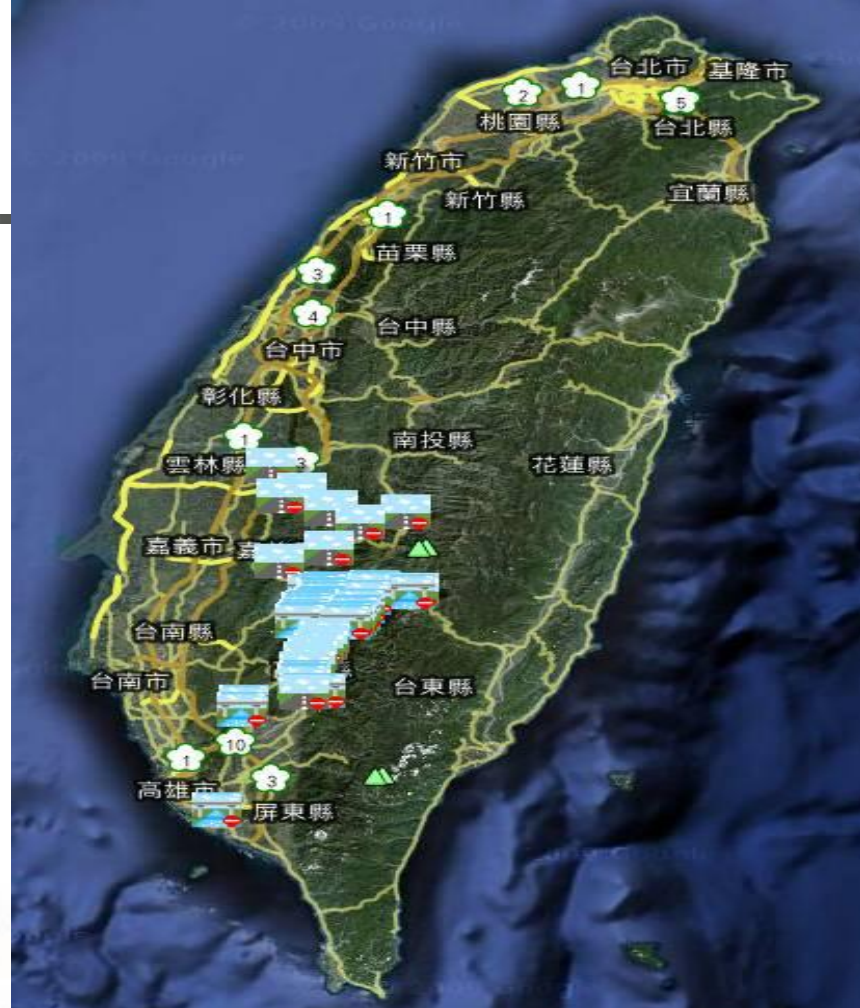
8/08 00:00 ~ 8/08 23:30

累積雨量圖

毫米 (mm)



中央氣象局製



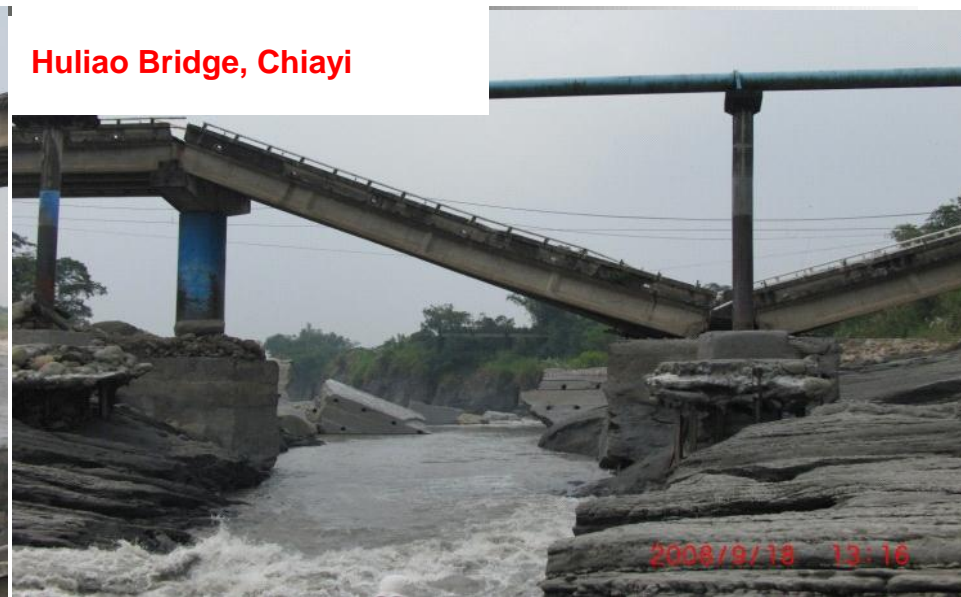


Cases (2008.9.6 Sinlaku)

Ho-Fon Bridge, Taichung



Huliao Bridge, Chiayi



Jiashian Bridge Kaoshiung



Niumeng Bridge, Nantou



Cases (2009.8.8 Morakot)

Chiwei ,Kaoshiung



Xuanyuang Bridge, Kaoshiung

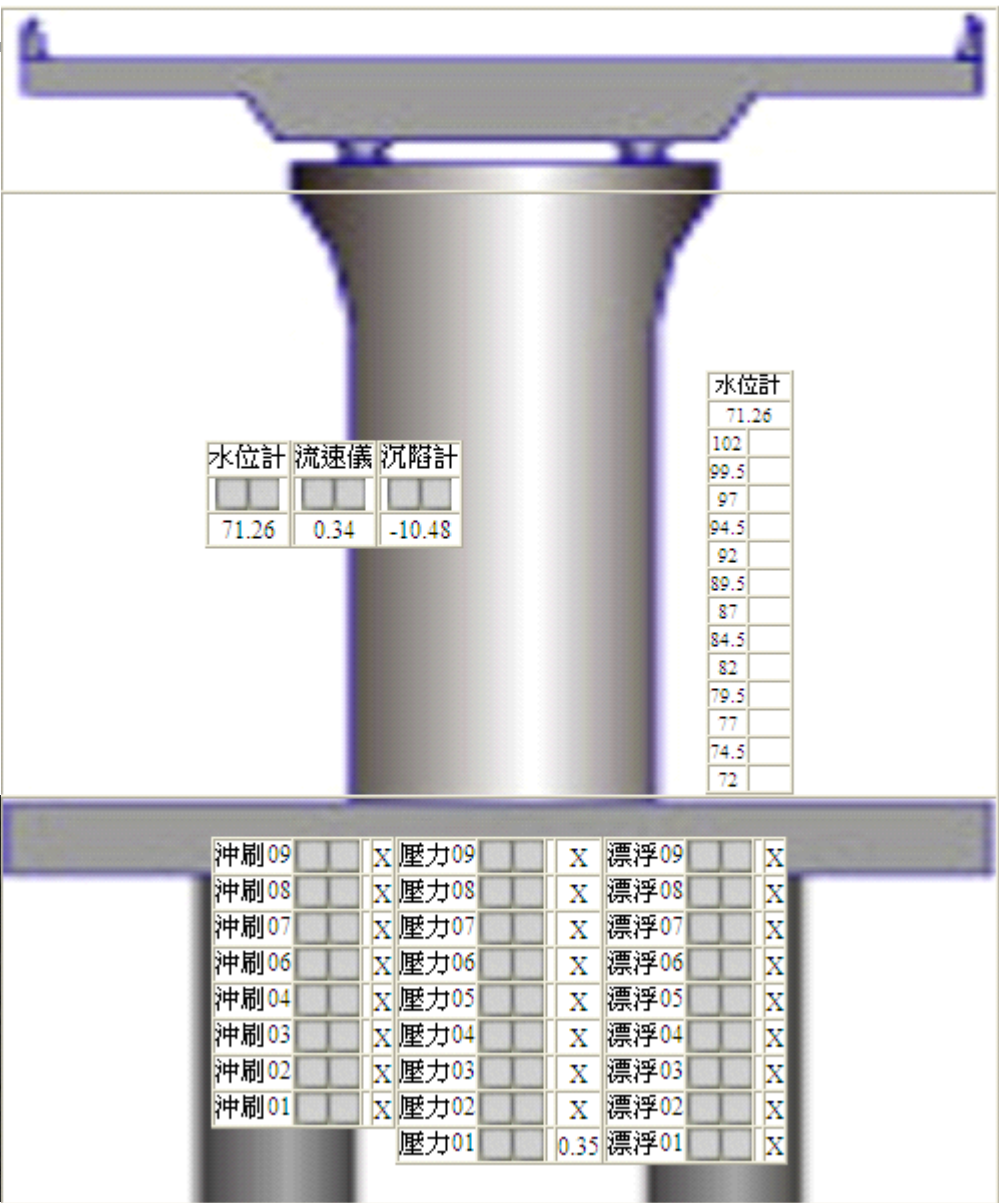
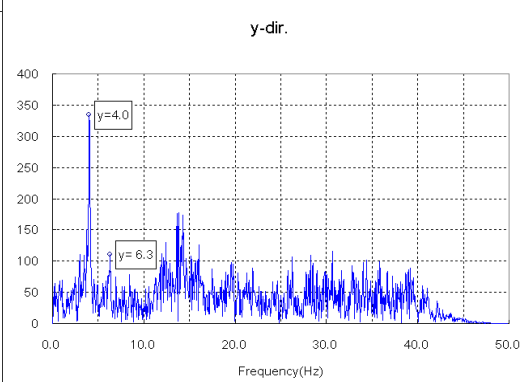
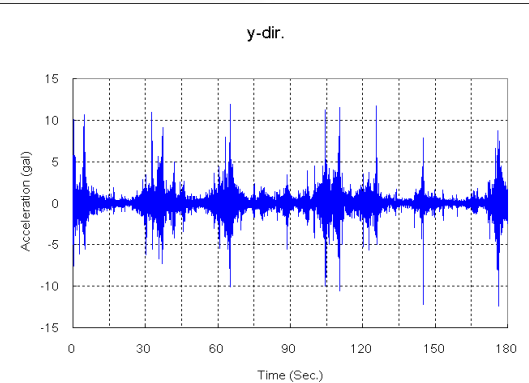


Taiyi Bridge, Pingtung

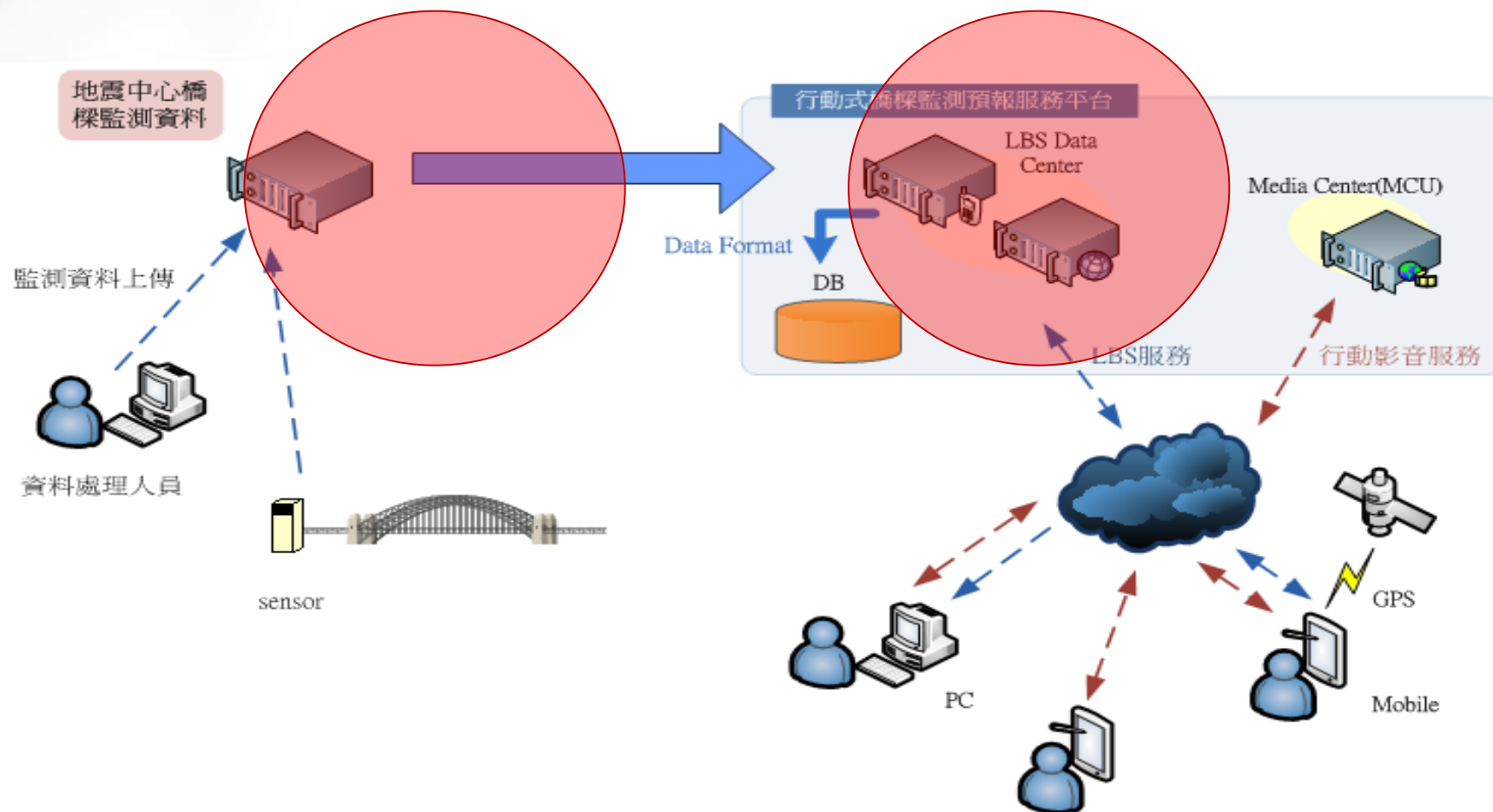


Laiyi, Pingtung





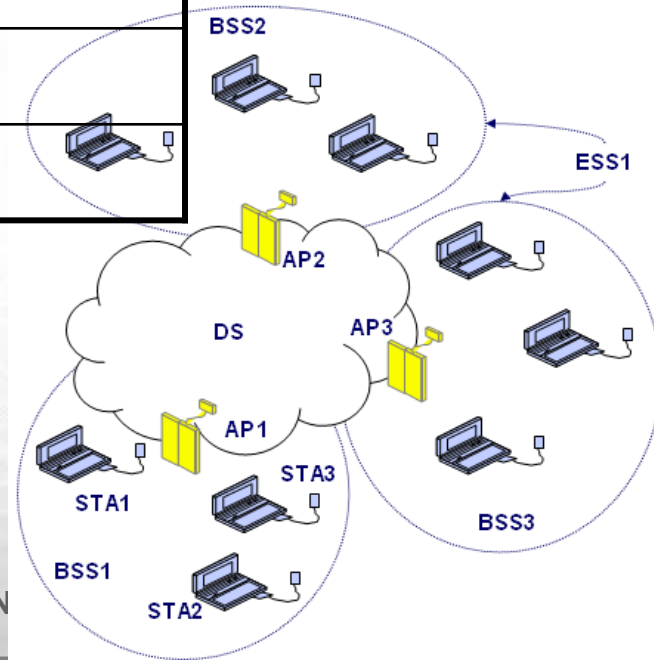
System Architecture



Last Mile Comm.: WiFi+3.5G, WiMax+3.5, LTE or Others

	WiFi IEEE 802.11	WiMax IEEE802.16	3.5G
Max speed	100Mb/11n	70~100Mb	2~10Mb
Range	100m/25km	40km	300m~km
Coverage	Indoor/outdoor	Indoor/outdoor	mobile
users	hundreds	thousands	everybody
service	Yes	Yes	Yes
License	No	No?	Yes

- WiMax (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) is based on 802.x
- LTE (Long Term Evolution) is from 3GPP based on 3G infrastructure



Android architecture



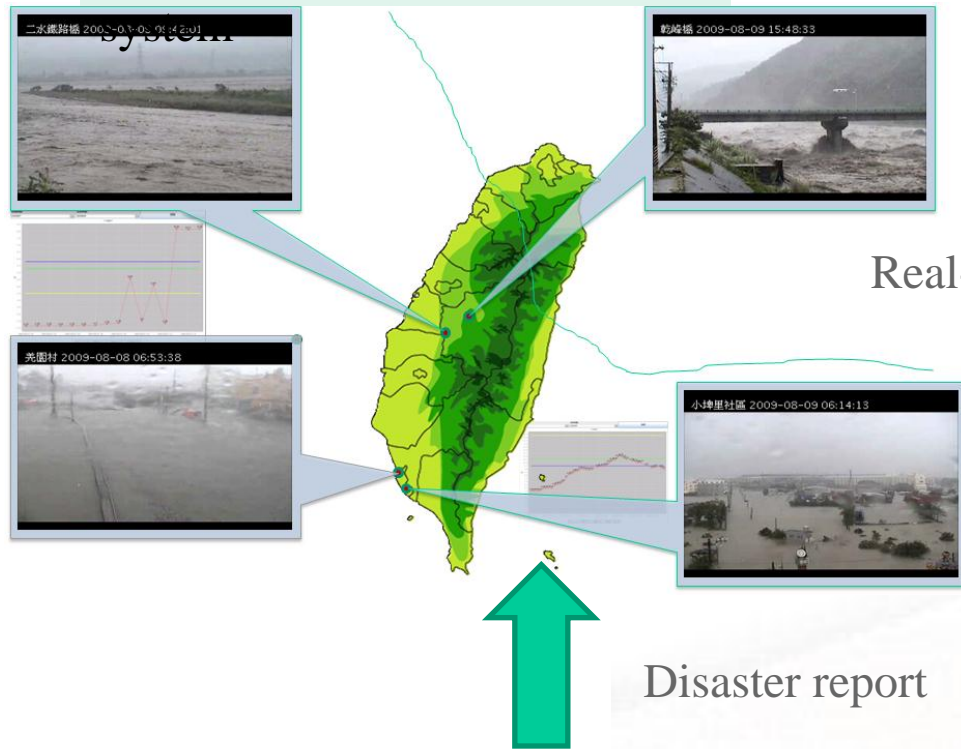
What tickles:

- Open Standard
- Broad Connectivity
 - Phone & IP networks
- Rich mobile sensors
 - Positional
 - Accelerometer
 - Orientation
 - Geospatial
 - Electromagnetic
 - Magnetic
 - Ambient

Hazard mitigation GRID System

Applied Android-based Mobile device

Hazard mitigation GRID



Real-time monitoring

Disaster report



Remote control

Flood watching and remote device control

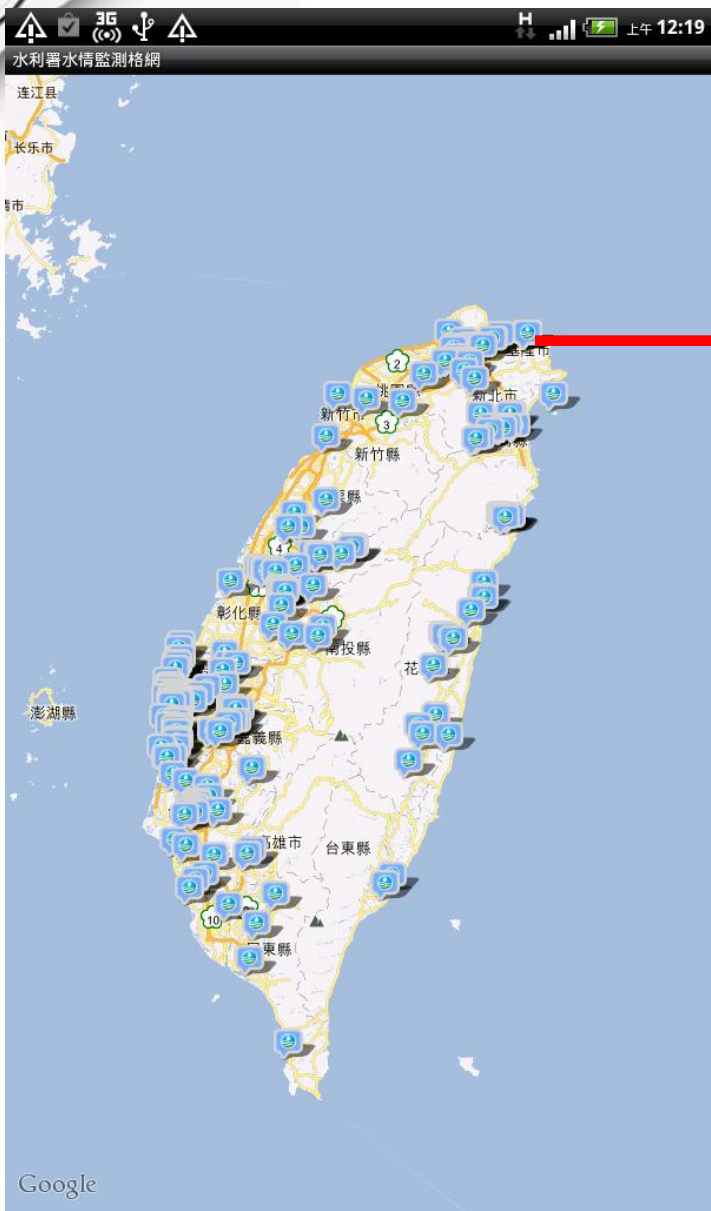


LBS for disaster warning system.

Earthquake, flood, and dangerous bridges, etc.

GPS + Video Stream





水利署水情監測格網

Yuan Zi Shan Sun Oct 16 16:45:51 2011

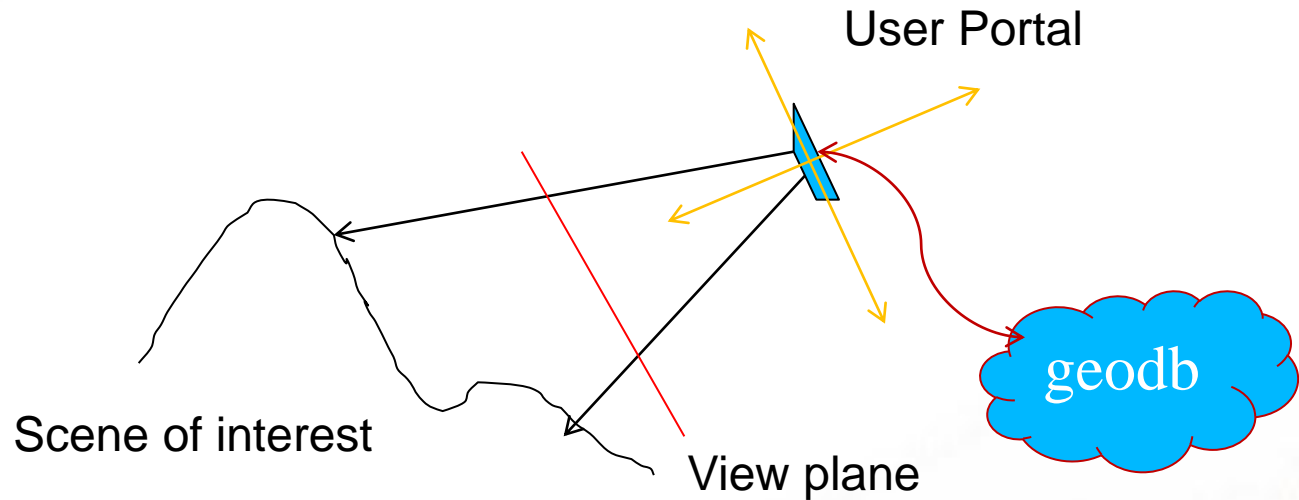


監測站名	圓山抽水
GPS座標位置	25.0762721,121.6605217
監測站影像數	2

- ☒ 圓山抽水1
- ☐ 圓山抽水2

OK

App in Visualization (from PRIME Project)



Sensors: Camera, Gyroscope, Accelerometer, (GPS coords)



- **Software:** ARToolkit, AndAR, COVISE, OpenSceneGraph
- **Hardware:** Acer Iconia Tab A500, Android 3.0 (Dual core 1GHz ARM Cortex-A9 Processor, ULP GeForce GPU and Tegra 2 T20 Chipset)