



Embedding Spatial and Semantic Contexts for Geo-Entity Typing in Smart City Applications

Basel Shbita, Binh Vu, Fandel Lin, Craig A. Knoblock

USC Information Sciences Institute, Marina del Rey, CA

WebAndTheCity

11th International Smart City Workshop – Responsible Web and AI for Smart Cities

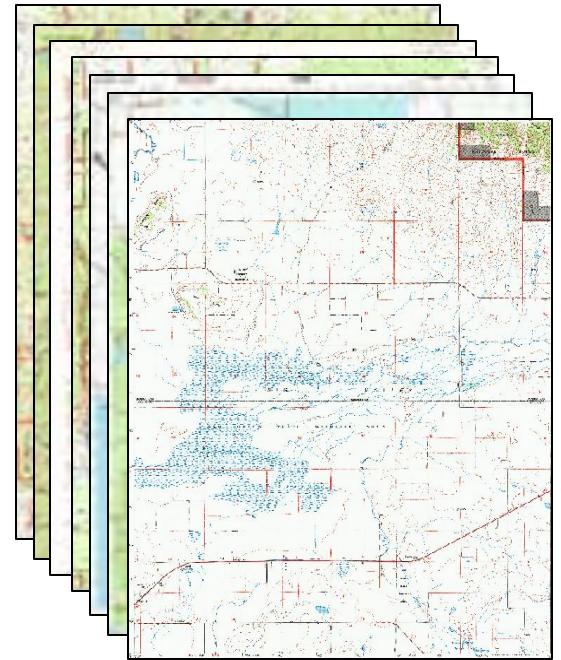
April 29, 2025

Agenda

- Intro
- Problem
- Challenges
- Approach
- Evaluation & Discussion
- Related Work
- Future Directions
- Conclusions

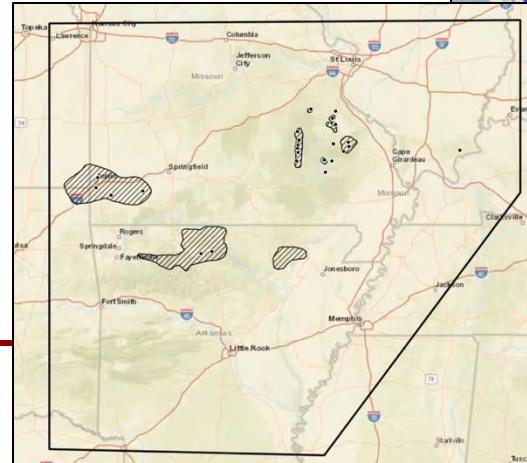
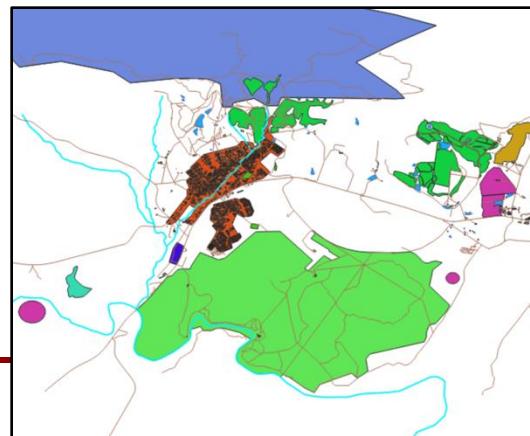
Intro

- Digitized Geo-Data
 - Rich **sources of information**
 - **understanding** human & environmental systems
 - describing human & natural **activities**
 - **Labor-intensive** to analyze
 - Often require **grounding** & additional **contextual information**
 - e.g., demographics, geology, stratigraphy, other

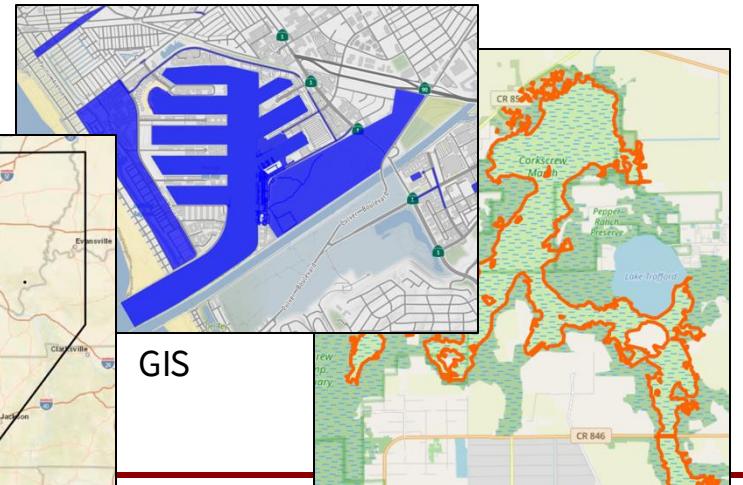


Historical Topographic Maps

Remote
Sensing
Data

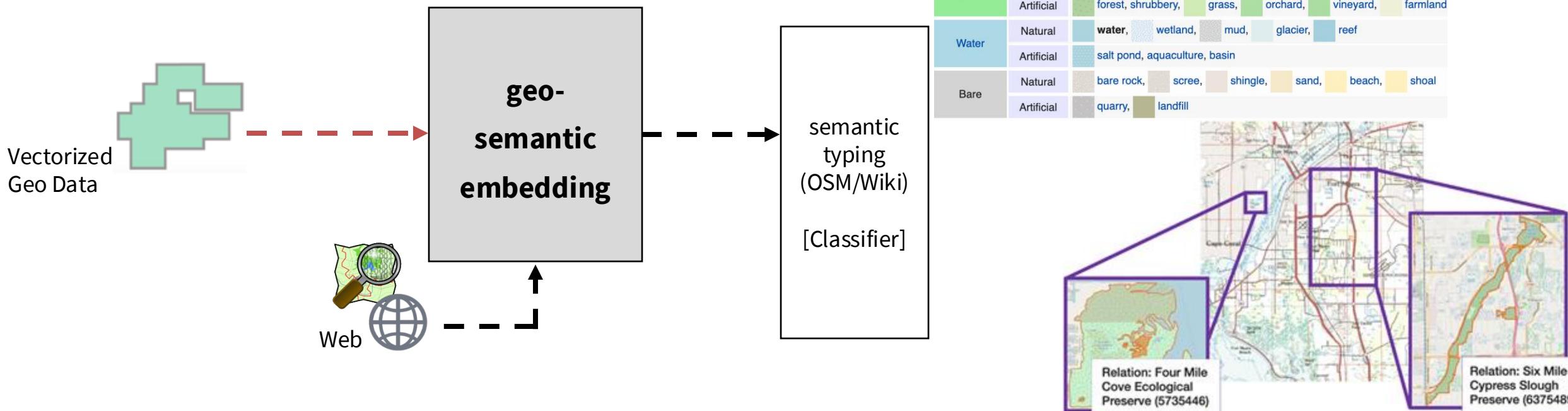


GIS



Problem

- Embed geospatial data into **high-dimensional vector space**
 - Preserve its **semantic meaning** & relationships between entities
 - enabling **semantic typing/labeling** of geospatial entities
 - Downstream tasks such as Smart City apps



Challenges



waterway

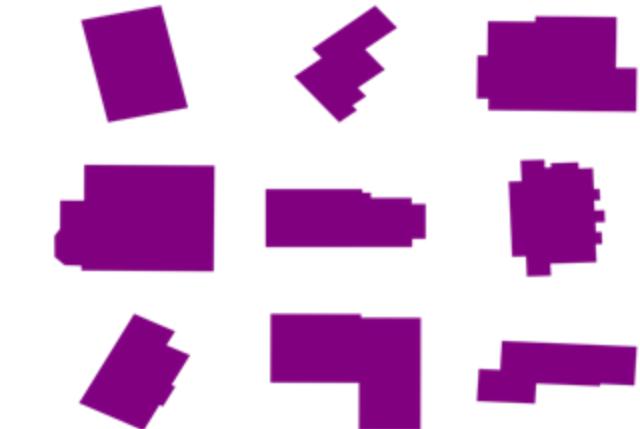


-	waterway
	canal [5748]
	dam [2425]
	ditch [37754]
	drain_waterway [7044]
	river_waterway [16925]
	stream [799887]

water



-	water
	basin [1870]
	lake [3214]
	pond [6835]
	reservoir [4176]
	river_water [1570]



building



-	building
	apartments [31601]
	commercial [3875]
	house [118030]
	industrial [3223]
	residential [19763]
	retail_building [4109]
	school [2400]
	warehouse [1098]

*“Everything is related to everything else.
But near things are more related than distant things.”*

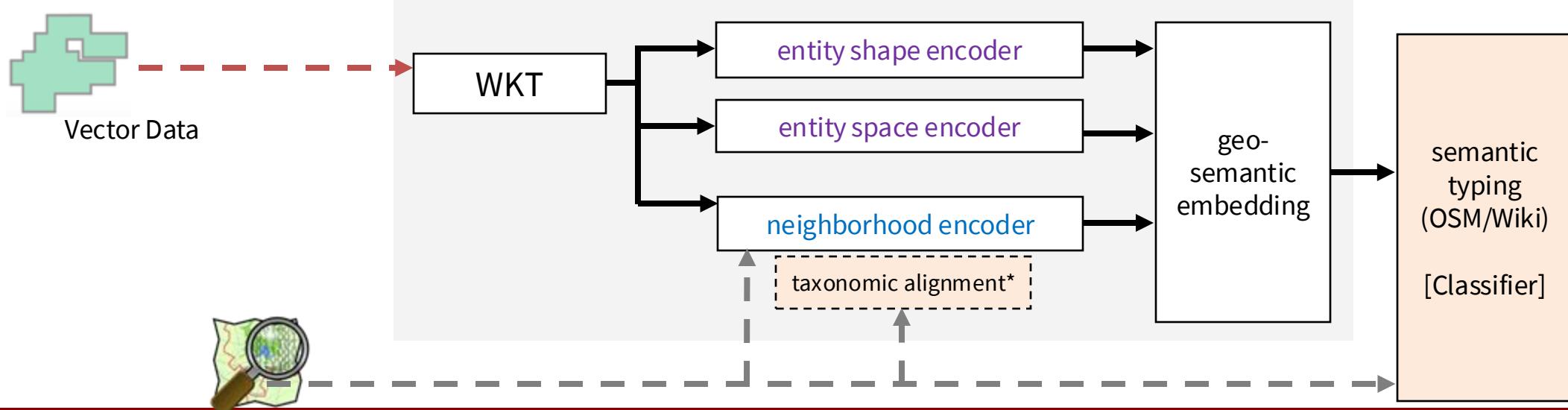
-Waldo R. Tobler

Approach

- Method to embed:

- Geometric attributes (**shape**)
- Spatial attributes (**area, length**)
- Neighborhood context (**nearby geo-entities**)

to generate a **representation** that can learn & infer properties about geo-entities



Approach – cont'd

- Data



OpenStreetMap

- Nodes - dots used to mark locations
- Ways - connected line of nodes
- Relation - used to create more complex shapes



CA OSM Snapshot

index	0
0	node_tagged
1	node_untagged
2	way_untagged
3	way_tagged
4	relation_untagged
5	relation_tagged

shp_type	count
Polygon	4876318
LineString	4176529
Point	1000170
MultiPolygon	12694
GeometryCollection	1364

Relation: 10052899

Version #1

Changeset #74650407

Tags

ele	22
gnis:county_id	083
gnis:created	06/13/2000
gnis:feature_id	1871851
gnis:state_id	06
type	multipolygon
natural	water
water	reservoir

Members

- ▼ 2 members
 - Way 23145279 as outer
 - Way 726021752 as inner

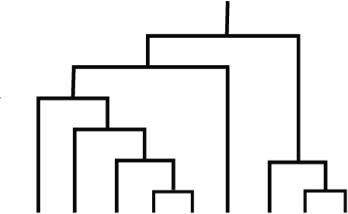


Approach – cont'd

- but, OSM data is
 - Inconsistent across regions
 - Varying-granularity
 - Noisy



OpenStreetMap
data/dump



sidewalk (Q177749)

pedestrian path along the side of a road
pavement | footpath | footway | platform

Statements

subclass of

thoroughfare

Statements

subclass of

public space

line construction

axis of communication

geographical feature

OSMonto - An Ontology of OpenStreetMap Tags

Mihai Codescu*, Gregor Horsinka*, Oliver Kutz
Till Mossakowski**, Rafaela Rau*

OUTDATED

2024 IEEE 18th International Conference on Semantic Computing (ICSC)

Automatically Constructing Geospatial Feature Taxonomies from *OpenStreetMap* Data

Basel Shbita

Information Sciences Institute
Department of Computer Science
University of Southern California
Marina del Rey, California
shbita@usc.edu

Craig A. Knoblock

Information Sciences Institute
Department of Computer Science
University of Southern California
Marina del Rey, California
knoblock@isi.edu

Approach – cont'd

- use taxonomy-constructor as an **auxiliary tool** to
 - Generate a lightweight **taxonomy** from OSM tag data



OpenStreetMap
data/dump

```
<way id="232250107" visible="true" vers  
2019-05-06T23:22:23Z" user="Enock4seth"  
<nd ref="5058536215"/>  
<nd ref="1797433673"/>  
<nd ref="4992821222"/>  
<tag k="highway" v="tertiary"/>  
<tag k="name" v="Nana Kana Street"/>  
</way>  
<way id="244376453" visible="true" vers  
2015-04-02T14:55:17Z" user="sidneys" ui  
<nd ref="2517024878"/>  
<nd ref="2517024879"/>  
<nd ref="2517024880"/>  
<nd ref="2517024881"/>  
<nd ref="2517024878"/>  
<tag k="building" v="industrial"/>  
</way>  
<way id="244376454" visible="true" vers  
2015-04-02T13:43:25Z" user="sidneys" ui  
<nd ref="2517024882"/>
```

construct base terminology
frequent non-informative infrequent informative

```
{'apartments',  
'building',  
'driveway',  
'highway',  
'house',  
'residential',  
'service'}
```

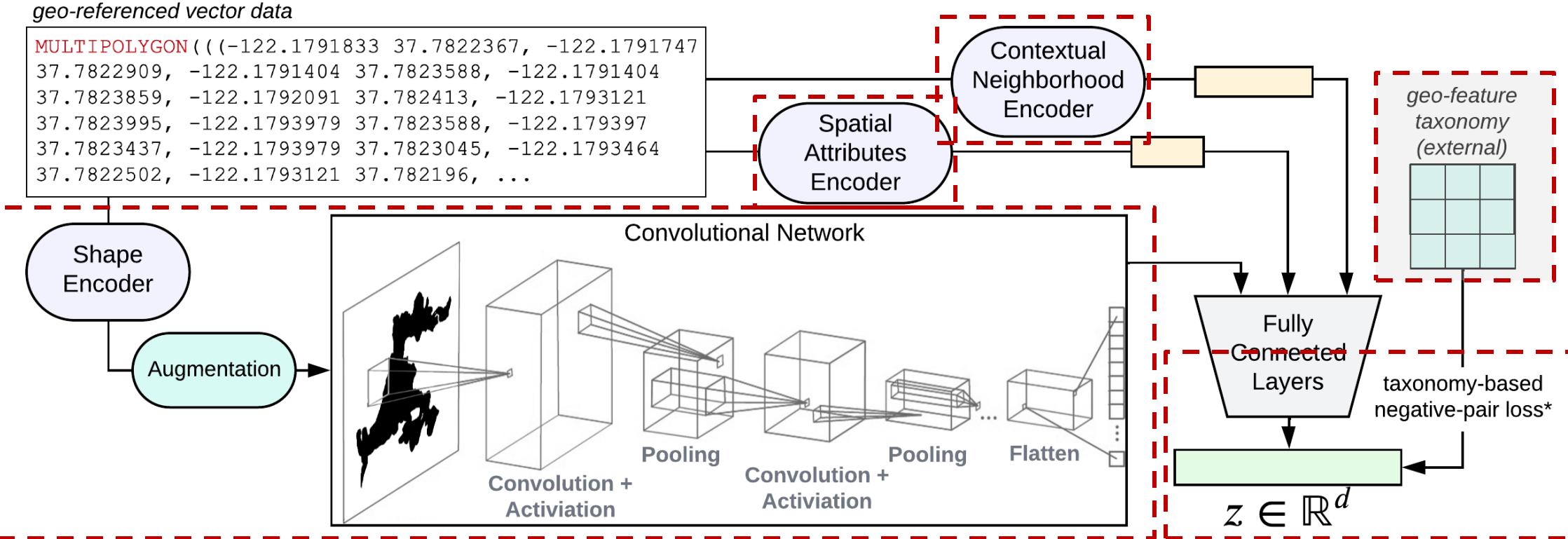
count parent-child relations
path frequency

parent	child	counter
building	house	15
highway	service	14
building	residential	33
highway	residential	22
building	apartments	2
service	driveway	5



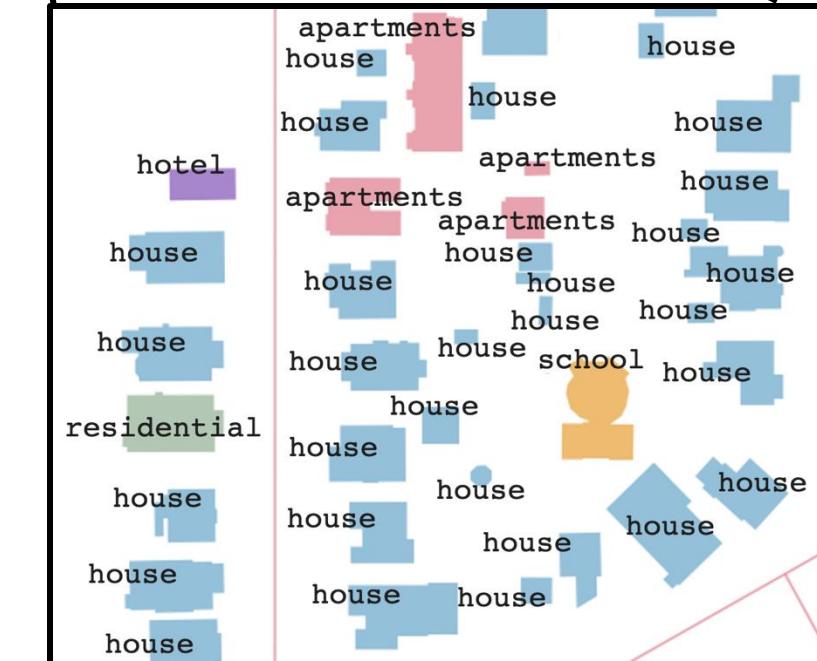
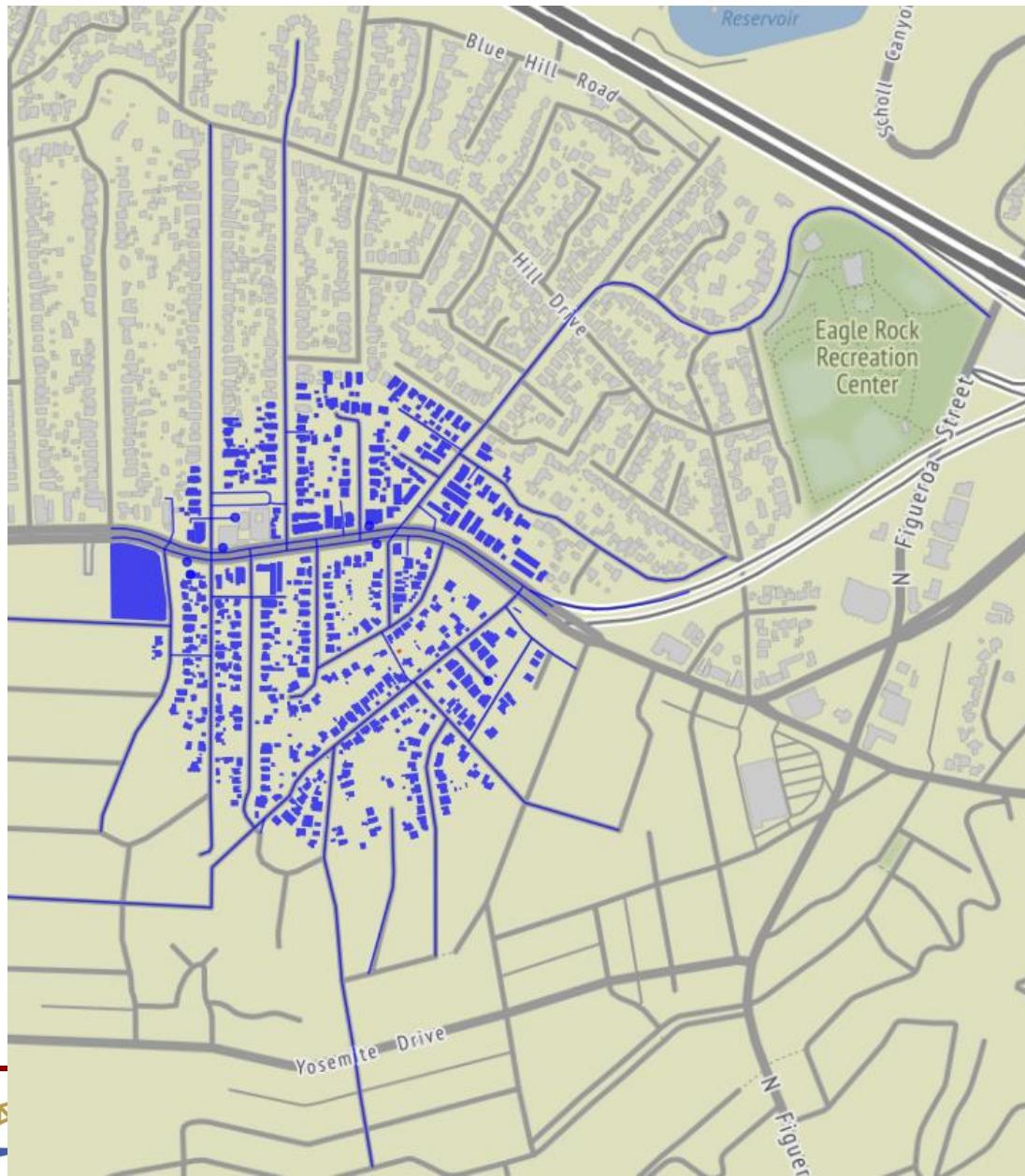
build taxonomy conflict resolution

Approach – cont'd

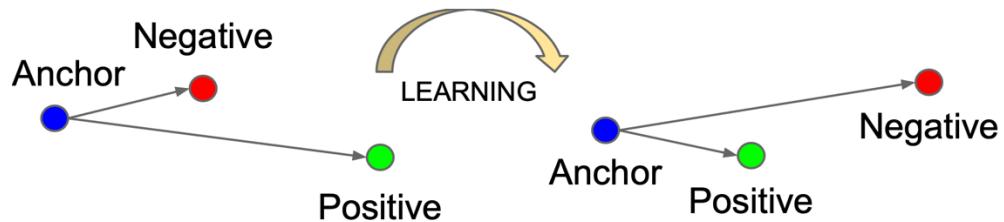


Approach – cont'd

house	414
residential_building	57
primary	29
apartments_building	28
residential_highway	21
service	11
commercial_building	8
retail_building	6
hotel_tourism	6
platform	4
alley	3
hotel_building	2
school_building	2
tertiary	2
industrial_building	1
steps	1
warehouse	1
restaurant	1
turning_circle	1
motorway_link	1
place_of_worship	1
driveway	1
school_amenity	1



Approach – cont'd



$$L_q = -\log \frac{\exp(\text{sim}(e_q, e_+)/\tau)}{\sum_{i=0}^K \exp(\text{sim}(e_q, e_i) \cdot w_{q,i}/\tau)}$$

$$w_{i,j} = \frac{d_{tree} - d_{i,j}}{d_{tree}}$$

Normalized
Temperature-scaled
Cross Entropy Loss

```
class NTXentLossWithTaxonomy(NTXentLoss):
    def __init__(self, taxonomy_matrix, *args, **kwargs):
        super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
        self.taxonomy_matrix = taxonomy_matrix
    def compute_weights(self, a2, n, labels)
    def _compute_loss(self, pos_pairs, neg_pairs, indices_tuple, labels)
```

	Fast Food	Parking	Mosque	Synagogue	Church	Apartments	House	Cycleway	Sidewalk
Fast Food	0.000	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Parking	0.667	0.000	0.667	0.667	0.667	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Mosque	0.667	0.667	0.000	0.333	0.333	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Synagogue	0.667	0.667	0.333	0.000	0.333	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Church	0.667	0.667	0.333	0.333	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Residential Building									
Apartments	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.667	1.000	1.000
House	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.667	0.000	1.000	1.000
Highway									
Cycleway	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.667
Footway									
Sidewalk	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.667	0.000

Evaluation

- 8-fold SVC on embeddings

Data: 2k+ instances → 11 WD classes

16k+ instances → 18 OSM tags

Training: 200k CA OSM dump (2.3 tags avg)



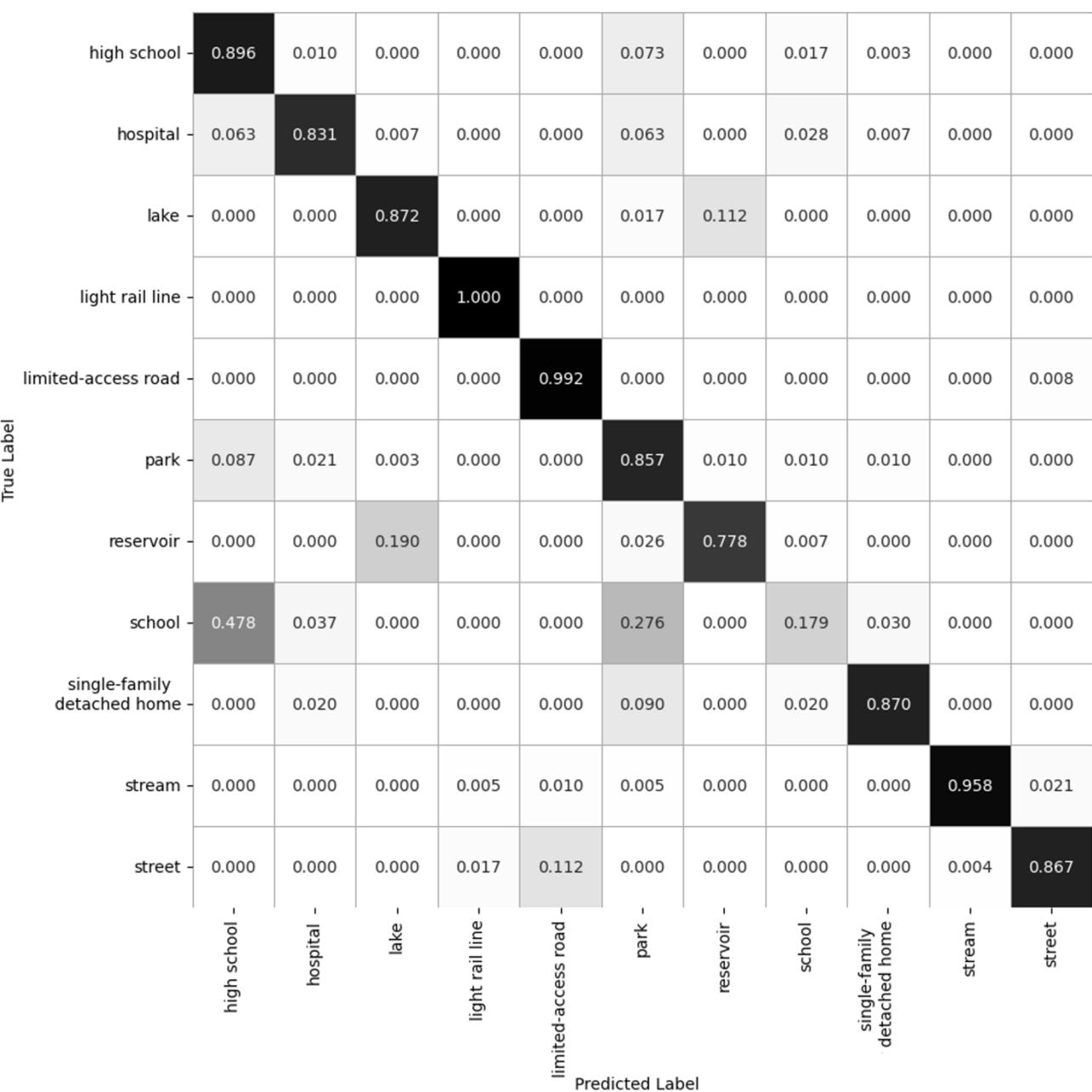
Setting	WD-2k			OSM-16k		
	Precision	Recall	F_1	Precision	Recall	F_1
1 Ours _{shape}	0.497	0.506	0.501	0.473	0.512	0.492
2 Ours _{shape+spatial}	0.506	0.545	0.525	0.491	0.536	0.513
3 Ours _{full}	0.850	0.823	0.836	0.877	0.725	0.794
4 Ours _{full w/taxonomy}	0.849	0.852	0.850	0.858	0.854	0.856
GPT-3.5-Turbo	0.198	0.209	0.121	0.145	0.063	0.026
GeoVectors	0.819	0.834	0.826	0.833	0.815	0.824

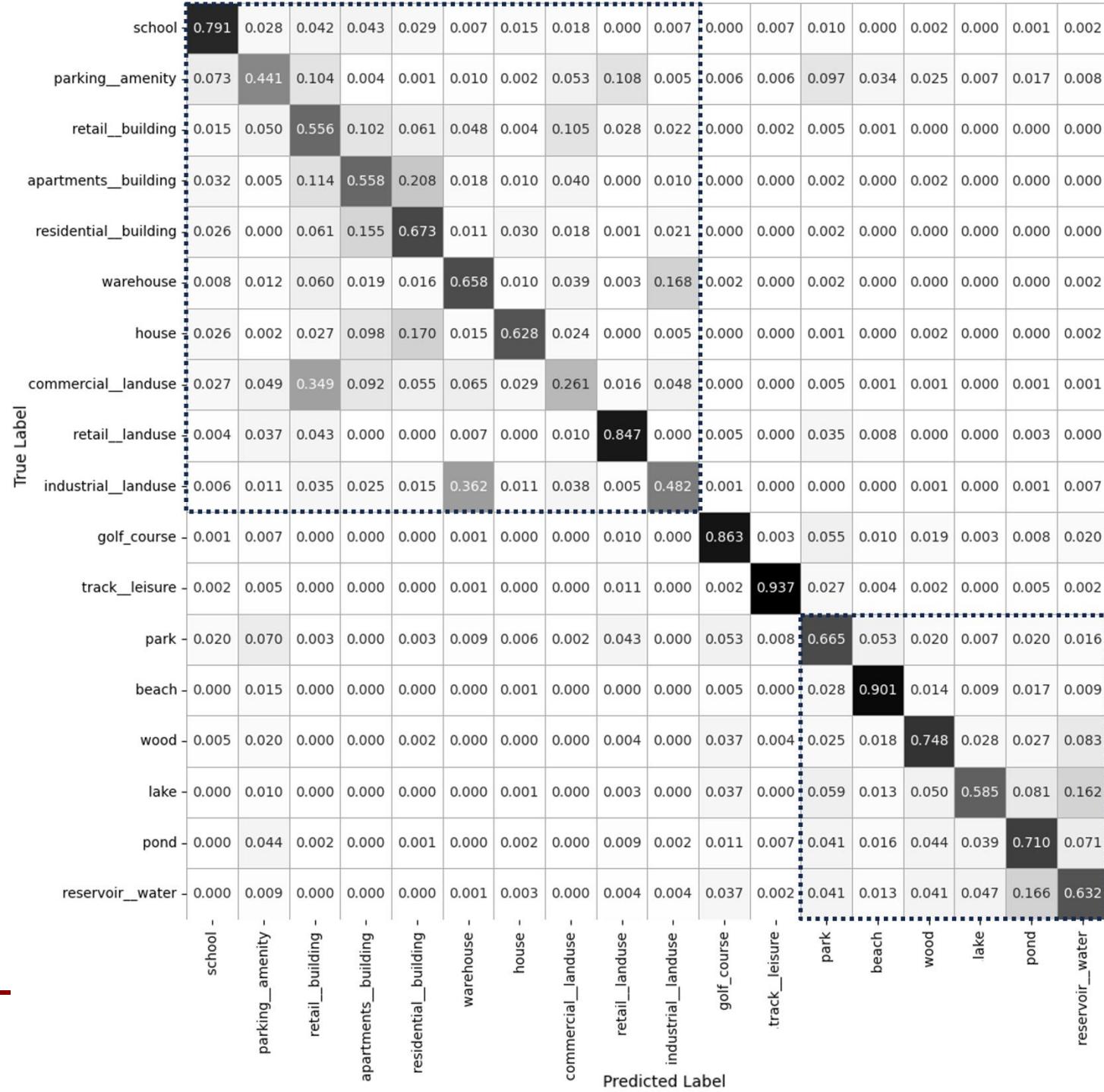
4 settings

sota

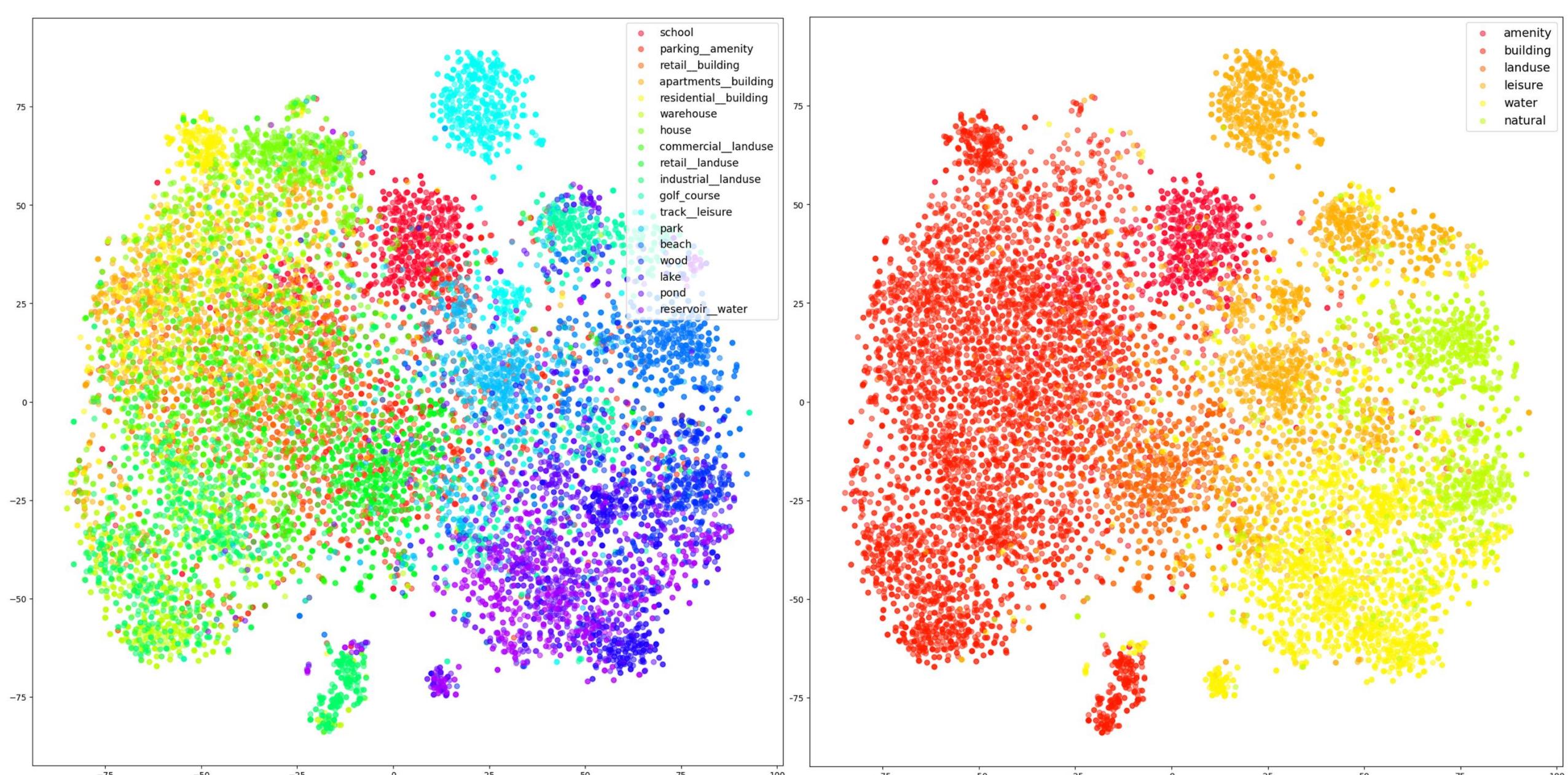
Evaluation – cont'd

	Precision	Recall	F_1	Support
high school	0.725	0.896	0.802	289
hospital	0.881	0.831	0.855	142
lake	0.834	0.872	0.852	179
light rail line	0.975	1.000	0.987	192
limited-access road	0.891	0.992	0.938	238
park	0.745	0.857	0.797	286
reservoir	0.838	0.778	0.807	153
school	0.615	0.179	0.277	134
single-family detached home	0.906	0.870	0.888	100
stream	0.995	0.958	0.976	192
street	0.972	0.867	0.917	241





OSMTag	WikidataClass
amenity=police	police station
amenity=restaurant	restaurant
amenity=restaurant	business
amenity=school	academy school
amenity=school	community school
amenity=school	primary school
amenity=school	high school
amenity=school	private not-for-profit educational institution
amenity=school	public educational institution of the United States
amenity=school	school
amenity=school	school building
amenity=school	state school
amenity=studio	radio station
amenity=telephone	red telephone box
amenity=theatre	theatre
amenity=theatre	movie theater
amenity=university	private not-for-profit educational institution
amenity=university	public educational institution of the United States
artwork_type=sculpture	sculpture
artwork_type=sculpture	statue
artwork_type=statue	statue
artwork_type=statue	sculpture
building=church	church building
building=house	English country house



Related Work

- ML for Geospatial Classification (Castelluccio 2015, Klemmer 2023, Kaczmarek 2023, Xu 2022, Yan 2021)
 - Employ **CNNs**, **GNNs**, and **GCNs** for: building footprints & urban land-use classification
 - Do not address the incorporation of external (open) knowledge
- Geospatial Embedding Techniques (Tempelmeier 2021, Jenkins 2019, Li 2022)
 - Develop **unsupervised embedding** such as *GeoVectors* & *SpaBert*
 - Do not address shape or explicit spatial data for enhanced geo-entity representation
- OSM Embedding (Woźniak 2021)
 - Proposes embedding method for OSM regions using **hexagonal grids**
 - Does not address individual entities

Future Directions

- Advanced **data modeling**
 - More modalities
 - More data (e.g., rapidly changing geographies)
- Enhanced **embedding** techniques
 - Utilize textual information and deep learning attention mechanisms
 - Expand integration of textual data
- **KG** expansion
 - Apply & integrate with additional domains like archaeology & environmental sciences
- Dynamic **semantic modeling**
 - Create more sophisticated & evolving semantic models for accurate representation across multiple domains

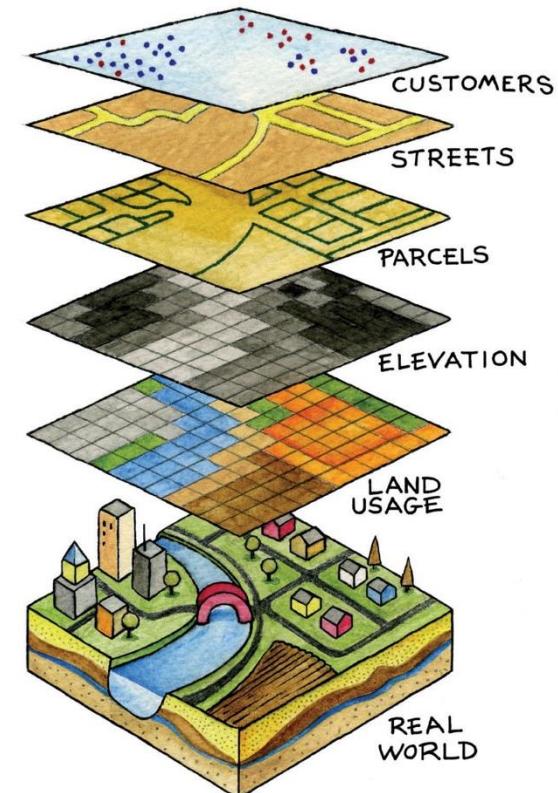


figure from *Essentials of Geographic Information Systems*, Ch 7, Saylor Academy, 2012

Conclusions

- Takeaways
 - Method for **geo-referenced entity embedding** on the web
 - self-supervised
 - leverages **geometric, spatial, & semantic contexts**
 - **weighted** contrastive learning
 - enables seamless **semantic typing** for integration on the web
 - fuels further discovery & enrichment
- Thanks for Listening!

