Digital Typhoon: Toward the Hub of Typhoon Emergency Information Aggregated from Various Sources

Asanobu Kitamoto
National Institute of Informatics
http://agora.ex.nii.ac.jp/~kitamoto/



www.digital-typhoon.org 2005-09-02 03:00 UTC

Increasing Natural Disasters

- Earthquakes and tsunami
- Typhoons and storm surge
- Heavy rains and flooding, landslides
- •
- We need to know what's really happening in the world, or to acquire

MTSA Emergency information.

Processed by NASA: the Blue No ble

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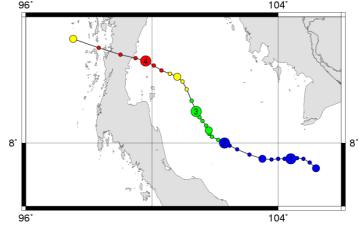
Thailand and Typhoons

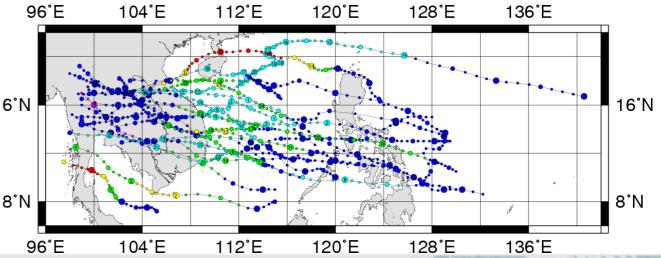


Cited from Wikipedia.

Bangkok has been rarely hit directly by typhoons, since they make landfalls first in 16°N Vietnam. Their remnants, however, reaches Bangkok.

In 1989, Typhoon Gay reached Thailand and killed 529 people.





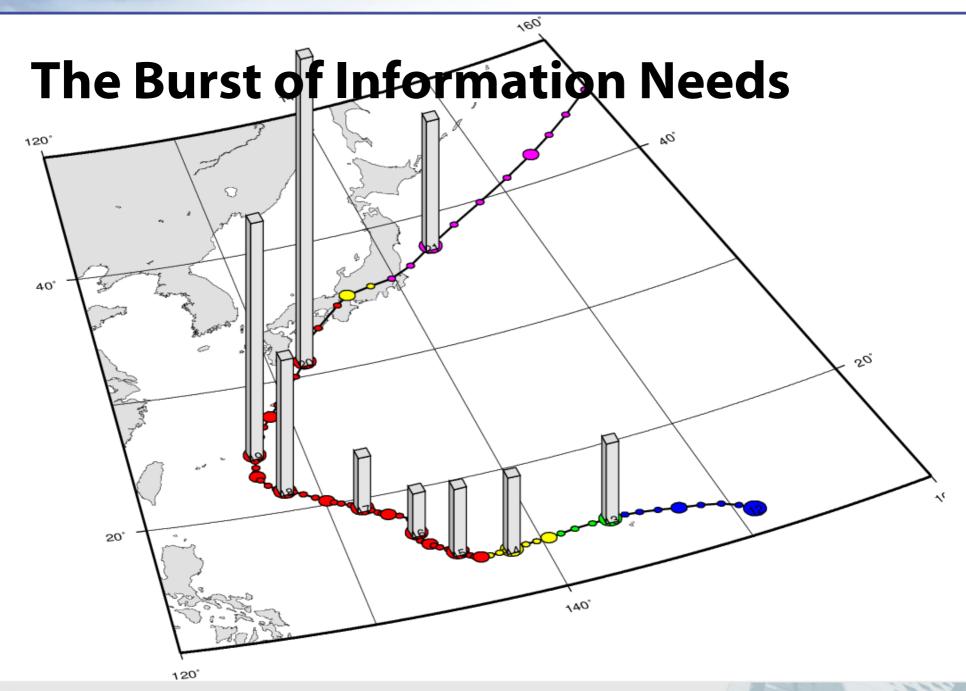
Digital Typhoon and Our Mission

- http://www.digital-typhoon.org/
- 1. Maintain the comprehensive databases of past typhoon-related information to learn from history.
- Aggregate various sources of typhoon-related information to support urgent decision making on the present.

Huge Amount of Information Needs

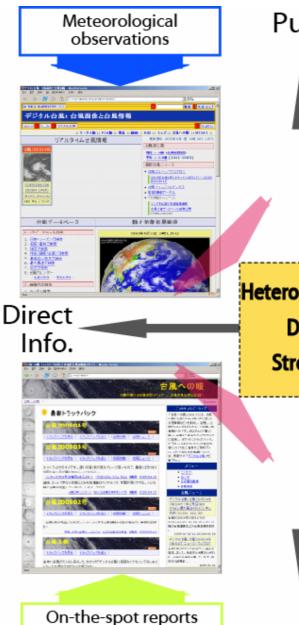
- Since July 2003, the top page view amounts to about 7.5million, and the site page view, about 26 million.
- The daily page view exceeded 550 thousands (actually more) when a typhoon made landfall in Japan.
- People are in need of emergency information to take their actions.



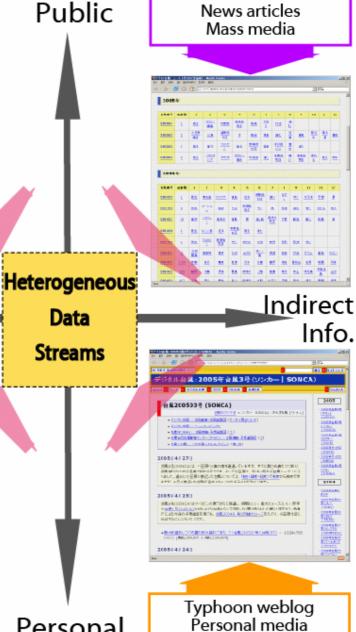


Four Facets

- Public vs. personal dimension.
- Direct vs. indirect dimension.
- Integration of 4 quads.



Participatory media

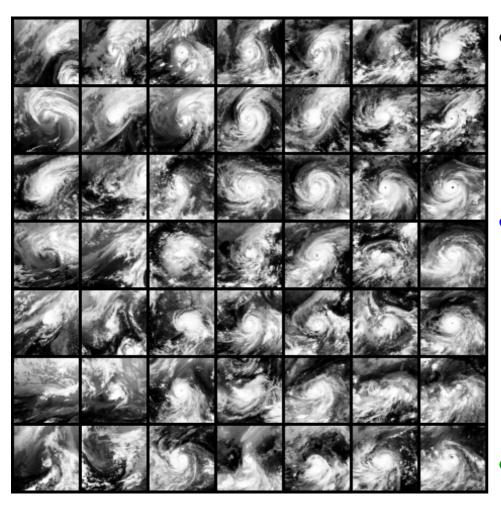


Personal

Various Information Sources

- 1. Meteorological satellite images (1995-)
- 2. News articles (Mid 2003-)
- 3. Weblog (End 2002-)
- 4. On-the-spot reports (Mid 2004-)
- 5. Disaster databases (Various periods)
- 6. Fixed-point Camera (Mid 2004-)
- Integration of information from various sources is important.

Meteorological Satellite Images



- The image center is identical to the typhoon center.
- 49,100 images for the WN Pacific, 13,900 images for Australia.
- Morphological typhoon analysis.

News Articles

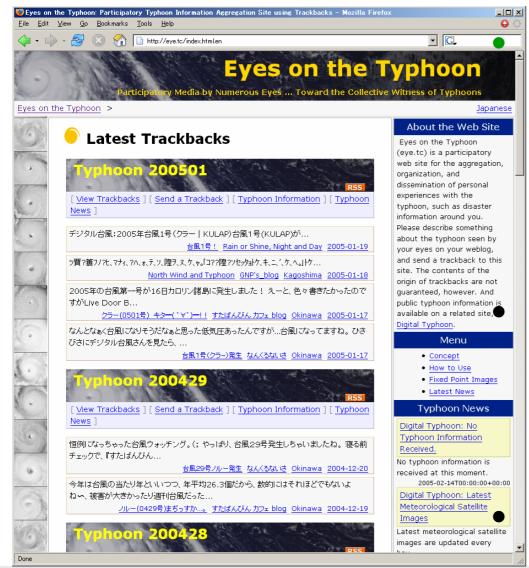


Public information from mass media.

Natural language processing for significant keywords.

Coverage is wide, but limited locality.

On-the-spot Reports



Personal and localized information from motivated people. Weblog articles are aggregated using TrackBacks.

Can we trust them?

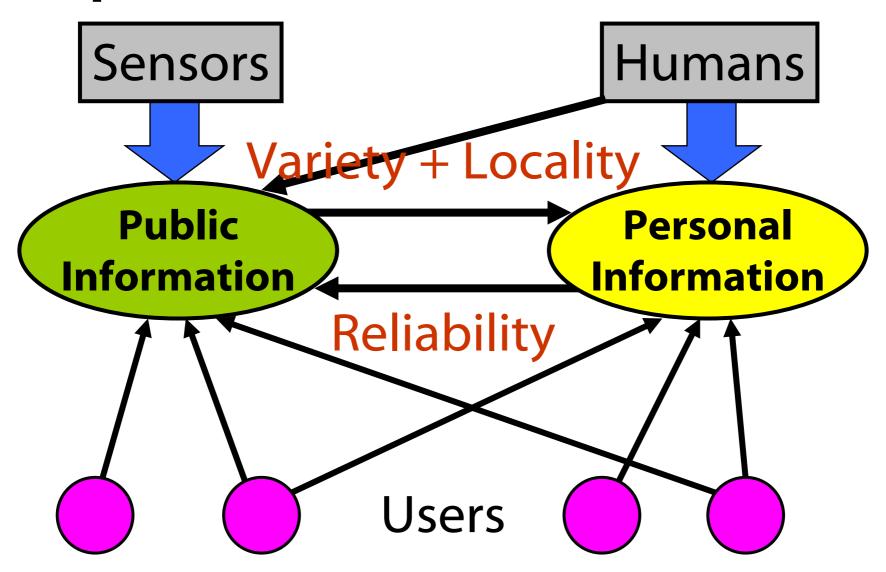
Participatory Media

- Motivated people participate in the activity of submitting personal information they actually see or feel.
- The aggregation of information contributes to reconstructing the entire description of the event.
- How to build the architecture of participation?

Needs for the Hub of Information

- Decentralized architecture is effective for the participation of the variety of sensors and humans.
- 2. Distributed information should be aggregated at the hub for urgent decision making and monitoring.
- 3. Network infrastructure is important to deal with the burst of information.

Reciprocal Information Sources



Cyber Science Infrastructure

- Data streams from ubiquitous devices: sensors, computers, mobile phones, cameras, etc.
- 1. How to deal with many devices across protocols, formats and specs?
- 2. How to cope with the burst of information?
- 3. How to choose reliable information?

Worldwide Tropical Cyclone Databases

- Our system can be extended to tropical cyclones in other basins, e.g. cyclones in the Bay of Bengal.
- More ambitious plan is to aggregate real-time on-the-spot reports from the world through the network.
- We need to know what's happening in the world due to tropical cyclones.

Summary

- "Digital typhoon" is a showcase of large-scale scientific databases.
- Integration of various sources is important and a challenging topic.
- Why do we build the hub of worldwide tropical cyclones?
- Send me your comments and ideas on http://www.digital-typhoon.org/.

Acknowledgment

- We thank Prof. Yasuoka and Prof. Kitsuregawa, University of Tokyo, for granting access to satellite images.
- Other meteorological data are from Japan Meteorological Agency.
- This work is partially supported by JSPS Kaken grants and the Okawa Foundation grant.