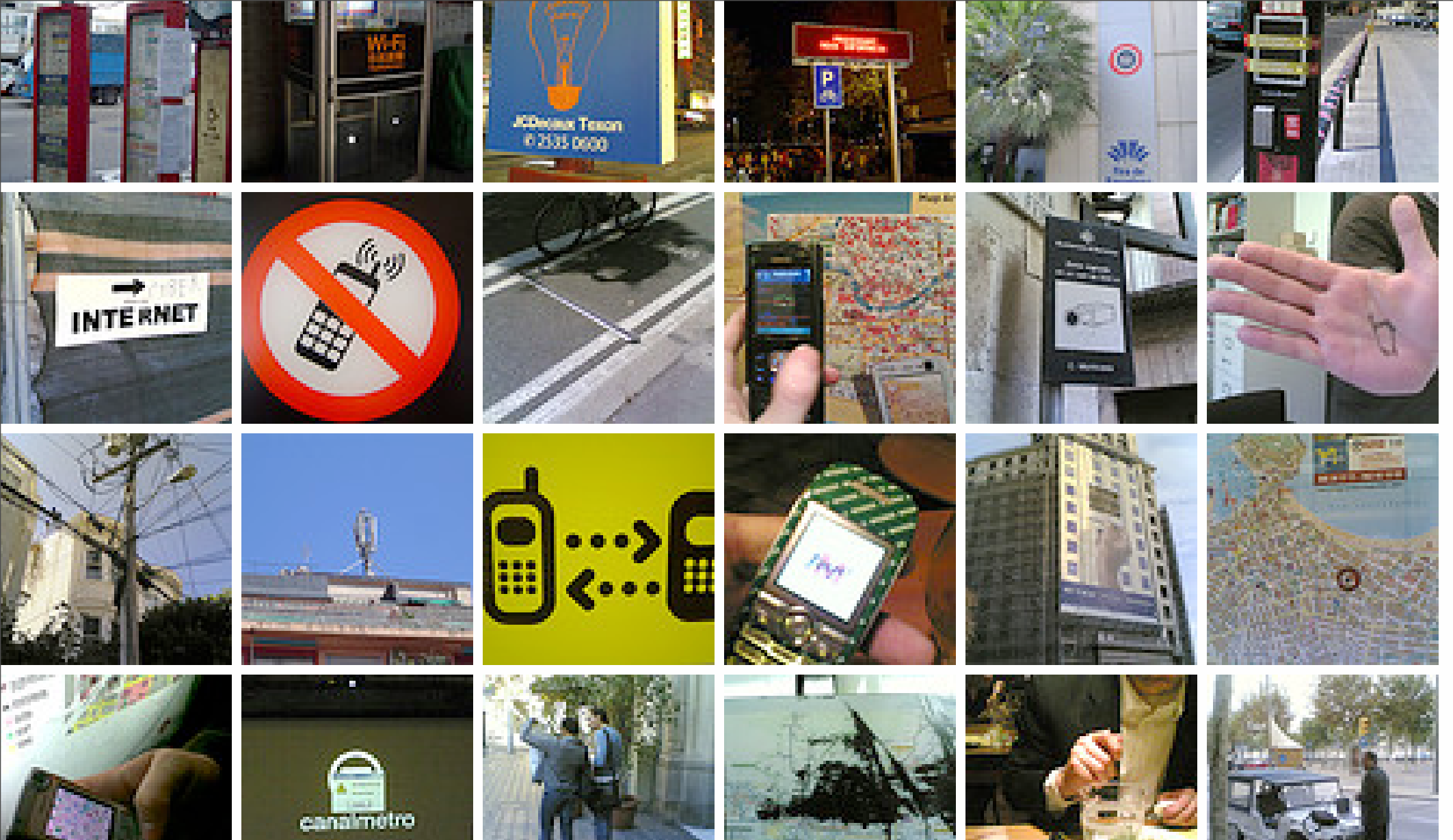


How good is good enough?

understanding granularity in location-aware computing

my profile

- PhD candidate at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona.
- affiliated to the MIT SENSEable City Lab
- software engineering
- human-computer interaction
- urban planning (pretentious!)



urban computing
ubicomp, people, city



location-aware computing



issues

- **quality:** sensors (accuracy, noise, gaps)
- **timeliness:** network (latency, connectivity) location update protocol, decay function
- **representation** (quality of geographic data, metaphors)

example

Granularity in space
airport in the river

Granularity in time
a user who already left the area

IN THE AREA 1 KM 3 KM 10 KM 50 KM

Map Satellite Hybrid

2000 ft
500 m

Map data ©2006 TeleAtlas - [Terms of Use](#)

SHOW ME: People: Contacts Contacts' Contacts Everyone
Plazes: Newest Most interesting

consequences

- gap between what we expect and what the location-aware system delivers
- spatial uncertainty
- spatial cloaking

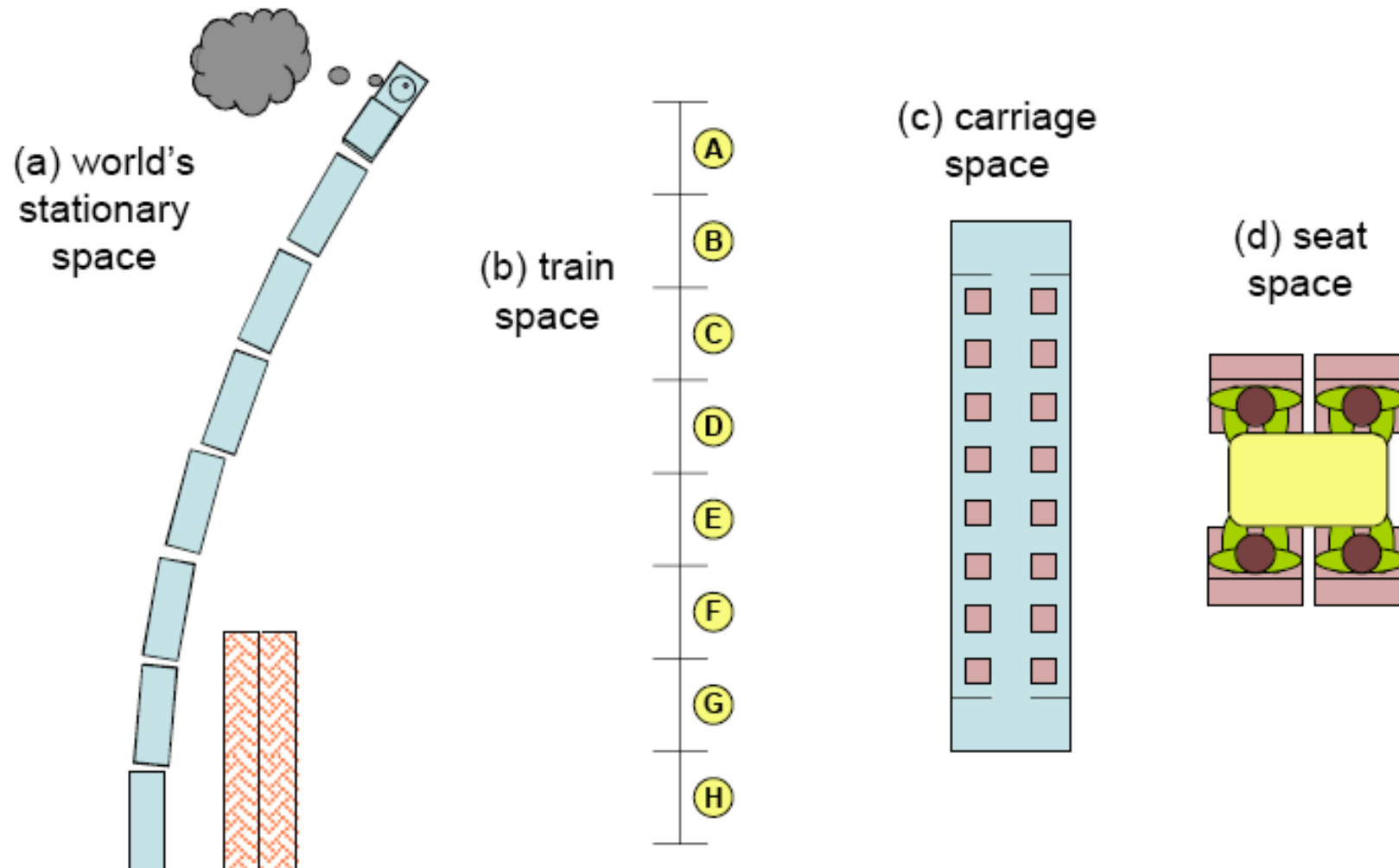
don't throw the technology at the problem!

“Let’s do smart things with stupid technology today, rather than wait and do stupid things with smart technology tomorrow?”

William Buxton

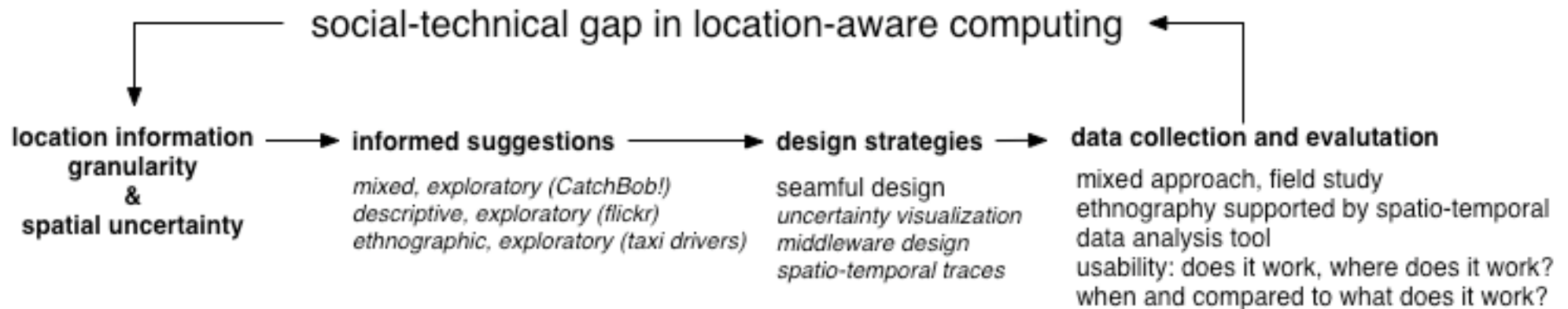
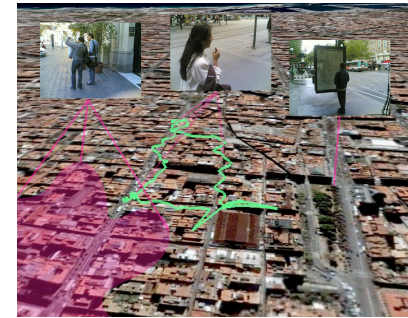
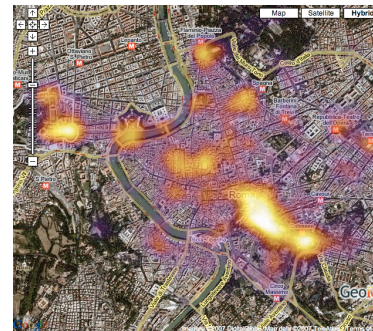
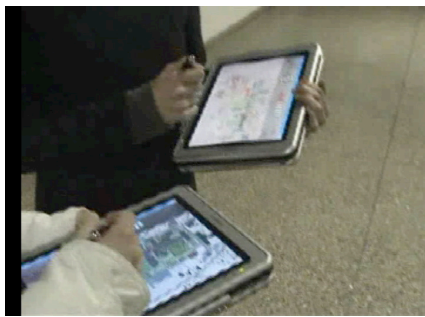
granularity

people have their own perception of the space that often does not match with technological or administrative definitions



socio-technical gap

How the deliver the appropriate granularity of location information?



building evidences

CatchBob!

Nicolas Nova, Fabien Girardin, Pierre Dillenbourg
Center for Research and Support of Learning and its Technologies (CRAFT)
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne (EPFL)

CatchBob! outcomes

- Various players reactions to uncertainty: Believing, not understanding, overcoming
- Various sources of spatial uncertainty
- Players without a location awareness tool took better advantage of the annotation feature
- Automatic location-awareness \neq Giving a location (act of communication carrying intentions)

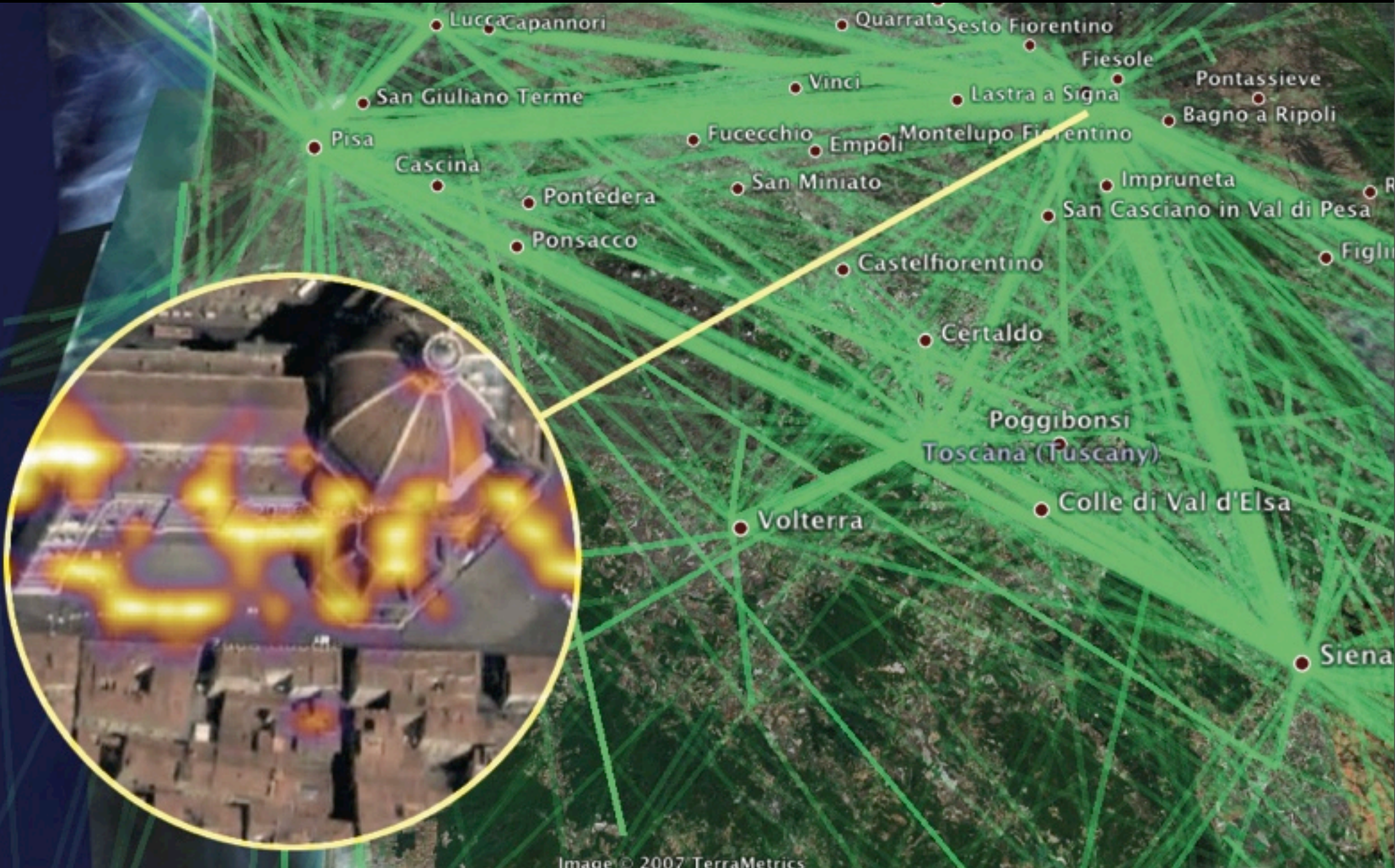


some outcomes

- influence of the experience on the appropriation, novices experience uncertainty, seniors increased tranquility
- multiplicity of the sources of information (satnav, “guia”, customers, radio, mobile phone), access depending on the complexity of the space and points of reference.
- location information trunking during wayfinding (importance of granularity)

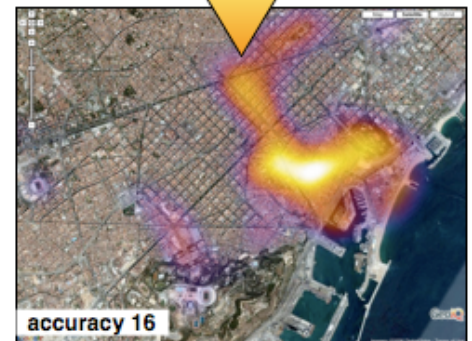
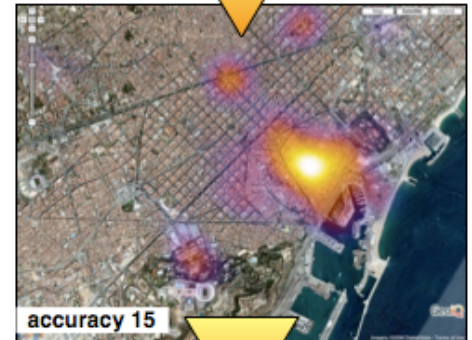
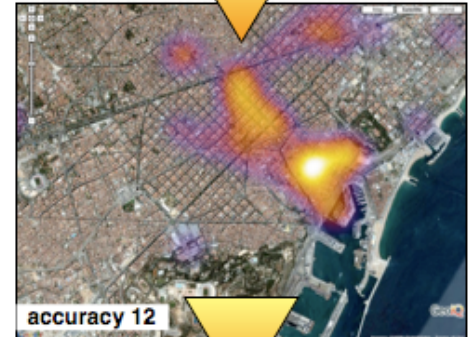
an approach

digital traces analysis, tailors results from request, area of influence and area of attention

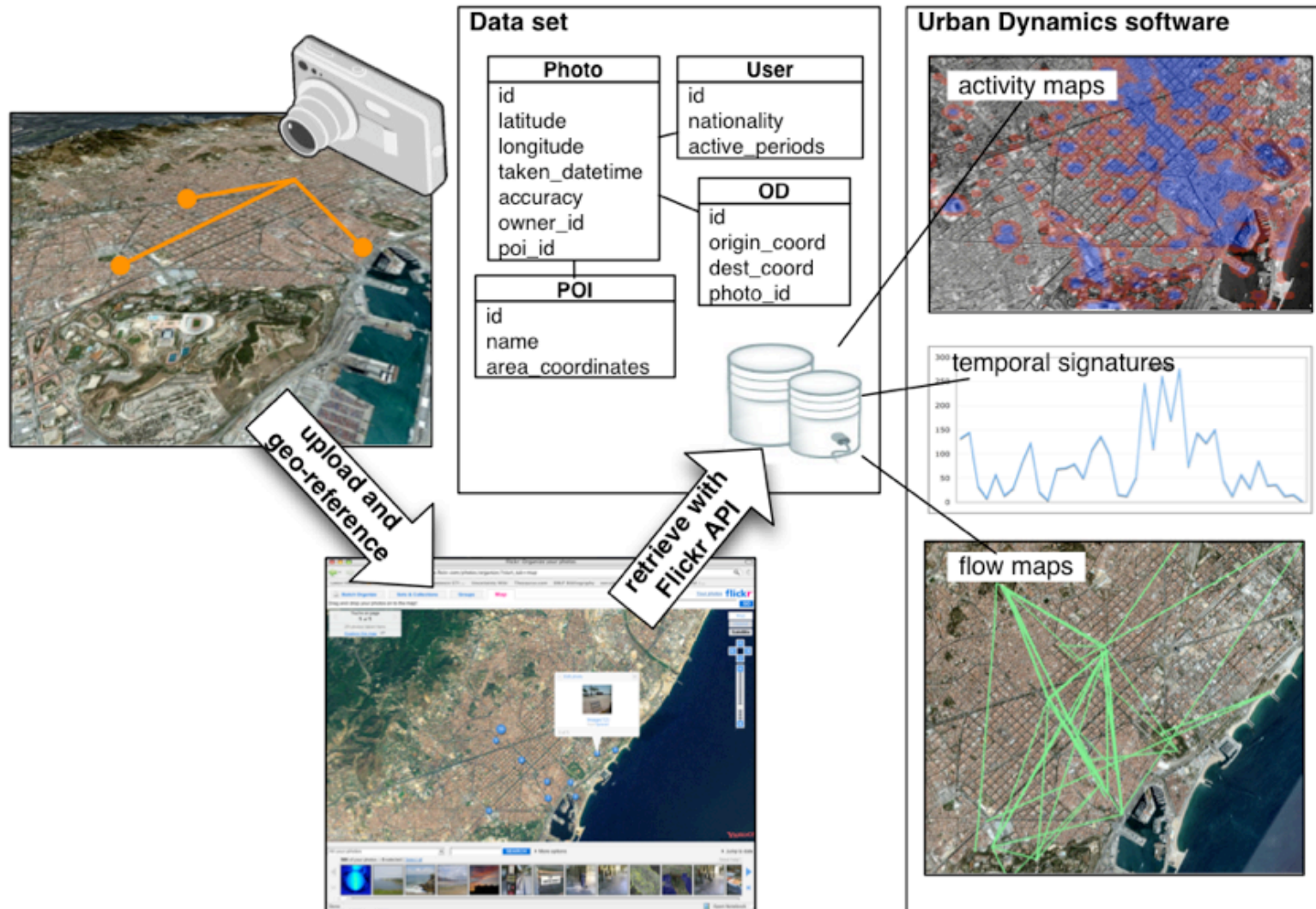


leverage digital footprints

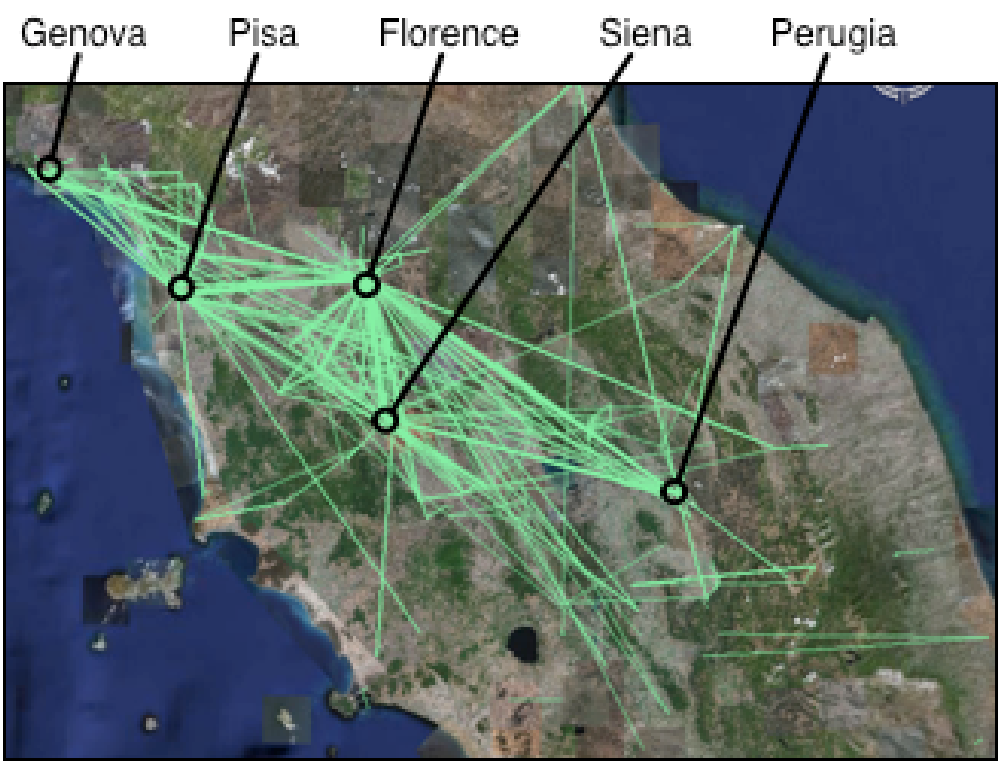
- ongoing study of Flickr georeferenced photos
- study the use of granularity in geotagging
- semantic description (e.g. multiple spaces)
- understanding mobility and activity

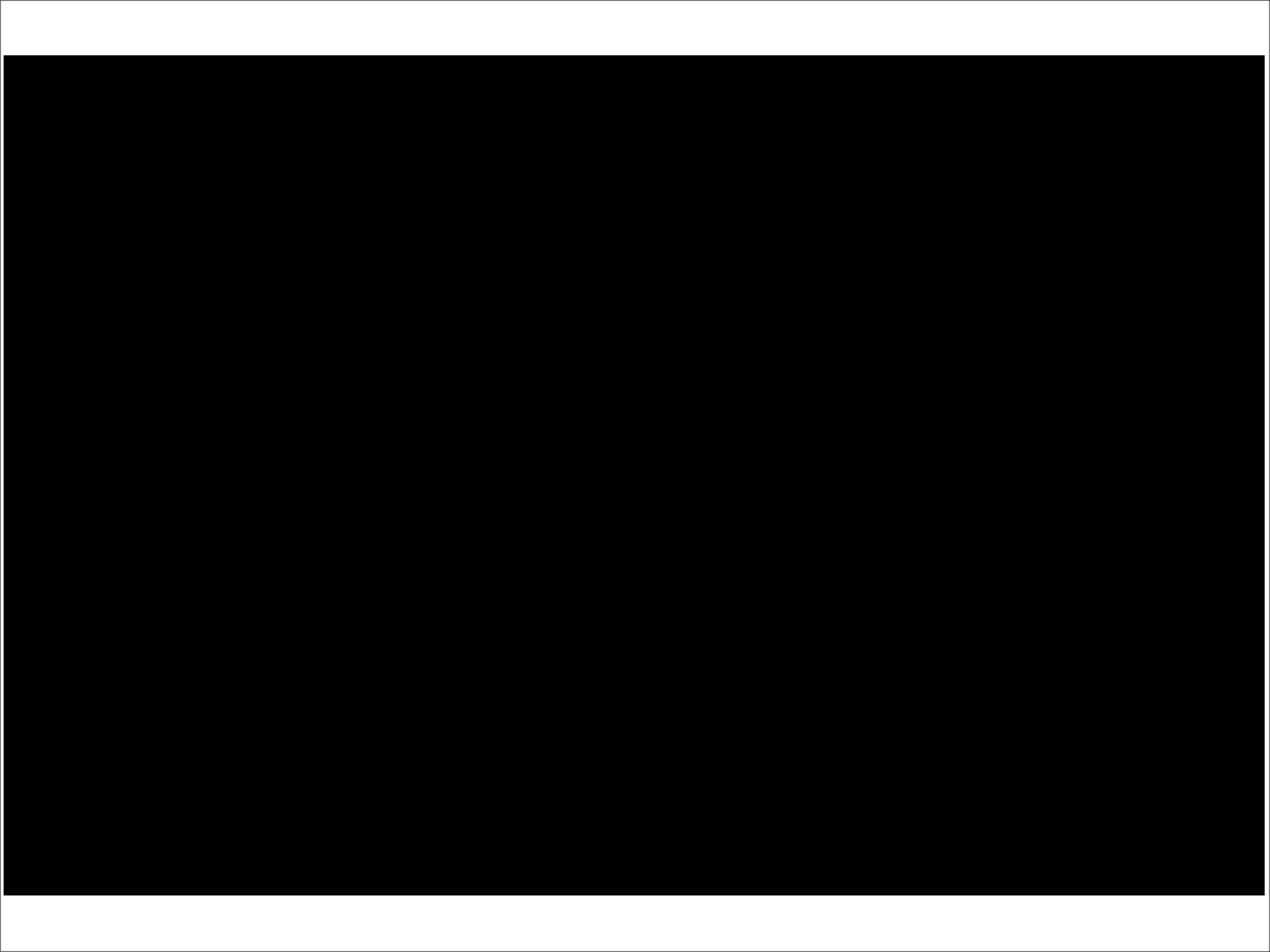


tracing the visitor's eye



geographic relevance





inform the design of location-aware systems

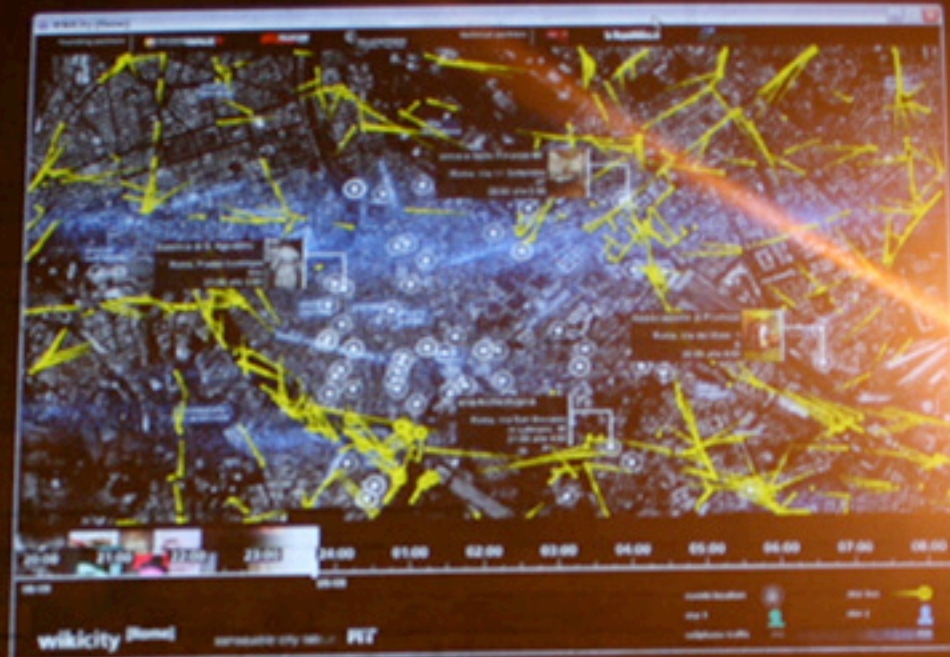
now

- hard to grasp a context. lack of temporal understanding of space.

digital footprints

- use position history to tailor results from requests for information further
- help define a human-based geographical relevance (e.g. define a neighborhood such as “downtown”)
- define area of attention of a user and area of influence of a landmark

evaluation



WikiCity and Wireless City
enhance the resident and tourist experience

thank you

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