
Best Practices for Visualizing Uncertain Information in Geography

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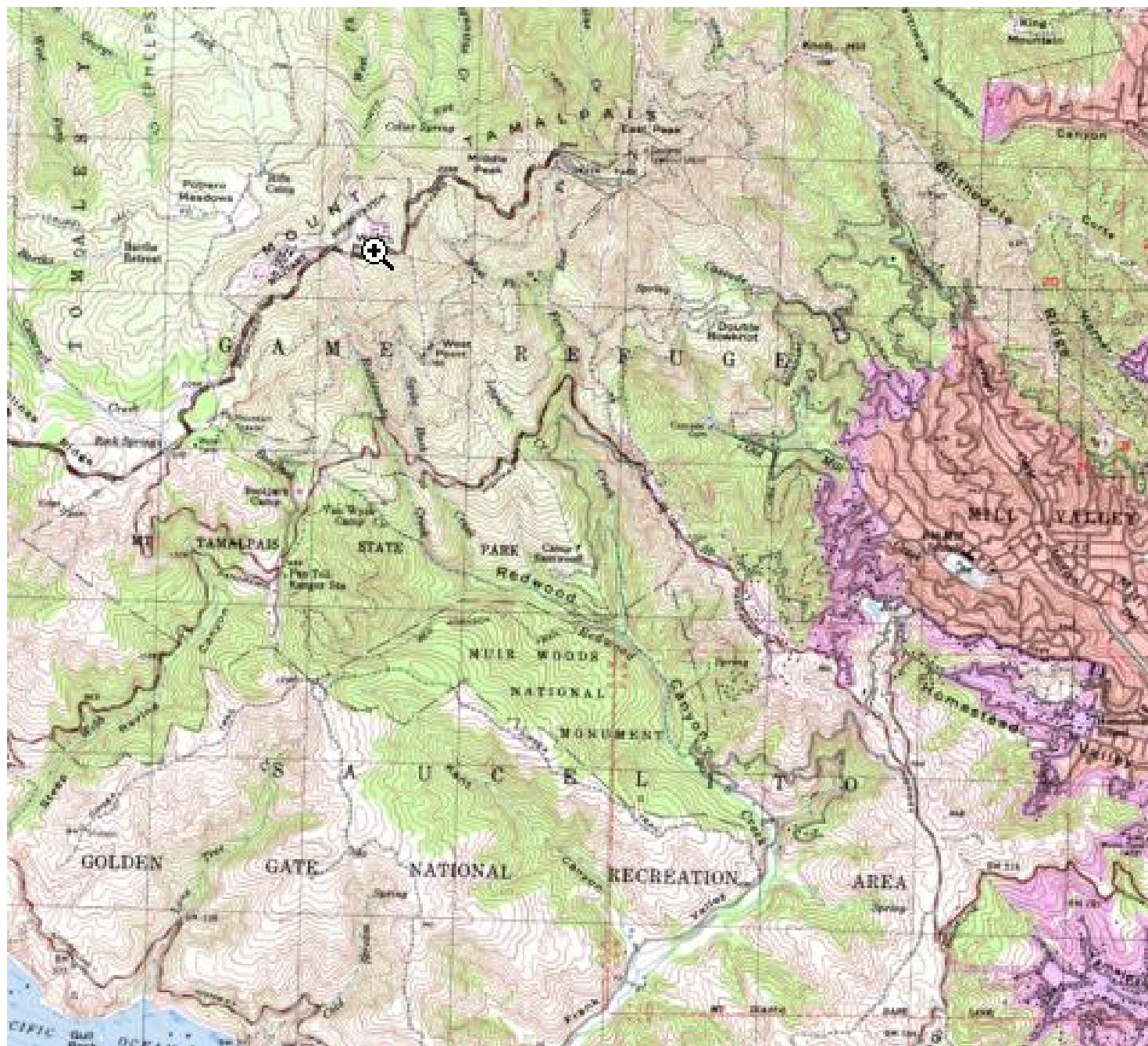
Geographic information

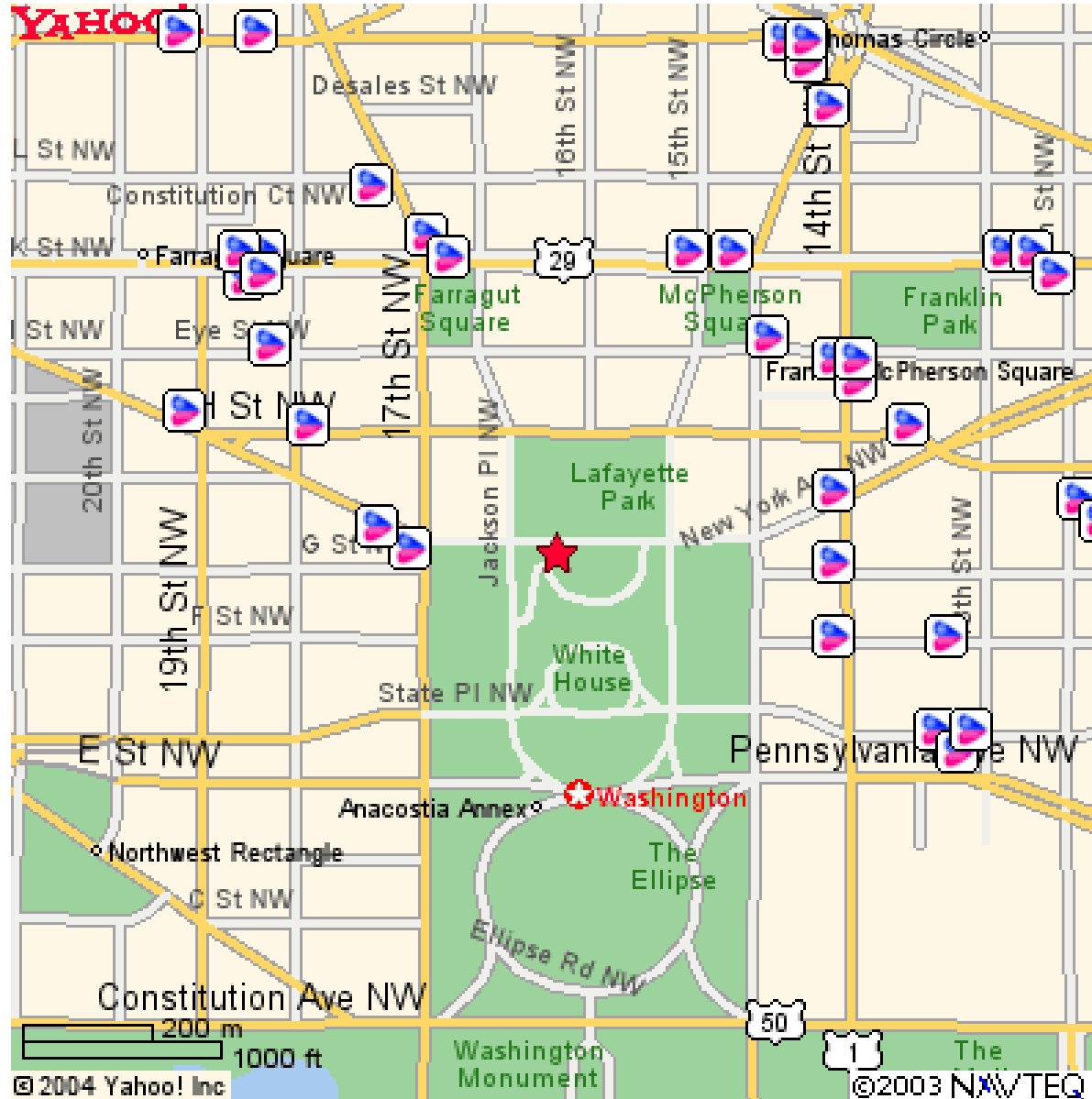
n Maps and images

- geographically referenced data
- events and transactions

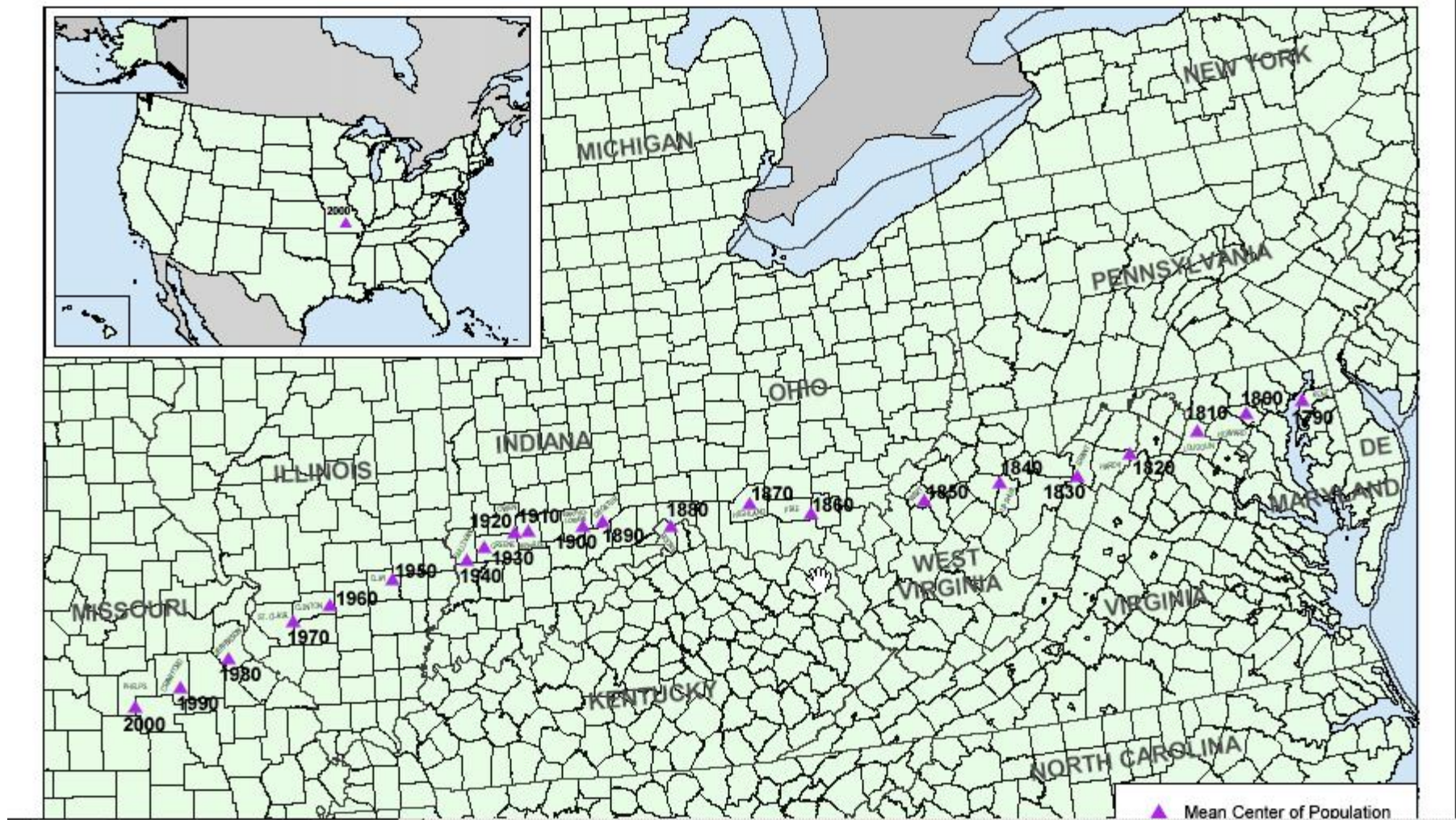
n The atomic form

- $\langle X, Z \rangle$
- observed for point data
- otherwise aggregated to statements about lines, areas, volumes





Mean Center of Population for the United States: 1790 to 2000



Urban Growth Boundary Exclusion



Only Parks are Excluded



Uncertainty is endemic

- n All geographic information leaves some degree of uncertainty about conditions in the real world
- n X
 - the Greenwich Meridian
 - the Equator
 - standard time
- n Z
 - definitions of terms
 - errors of measurement

Dean Waldo

View of the Outer Banks of North Carolina
from Apollo 9

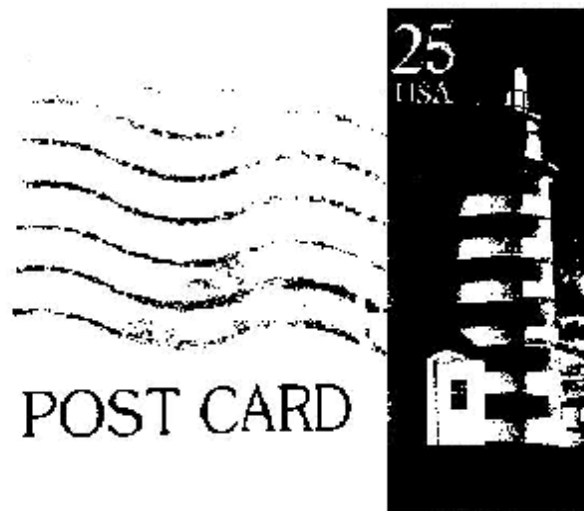
This photograph was taken on March 12, 1969 at 4
10:00 a.m. EST, from an altitude of about 120 miles.

Posted at the old seafaring
village of Hatteras, I know
this card, with its complete
and accurate address will
get to you.

A pinhole shows you
where we are—

Yours Geographically

Elizabeth City News Co., Elizabeth City, North Carolina



POST CARD

Professor Waldo Tobler
34° 26' 41" N
119° 48' 26" W

Plastichrome®

PRINTED
IN U.S.A.

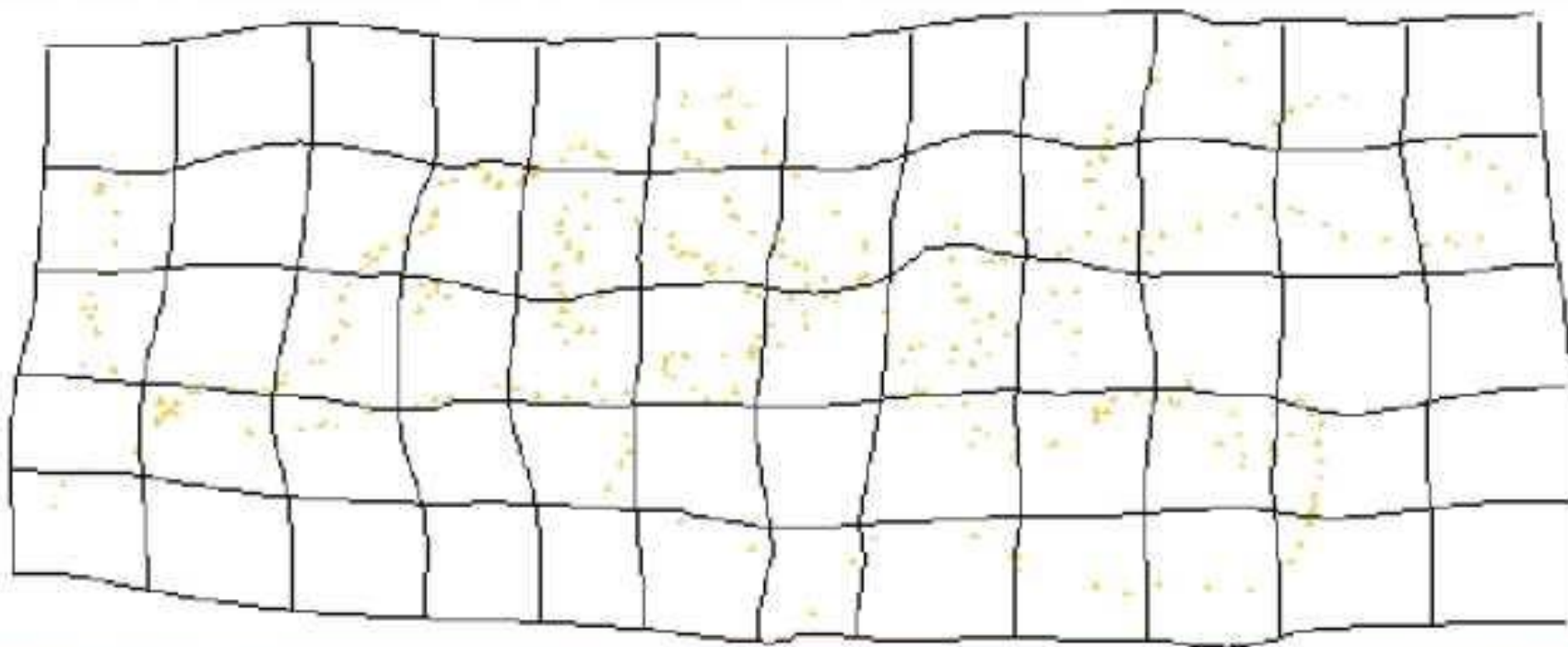


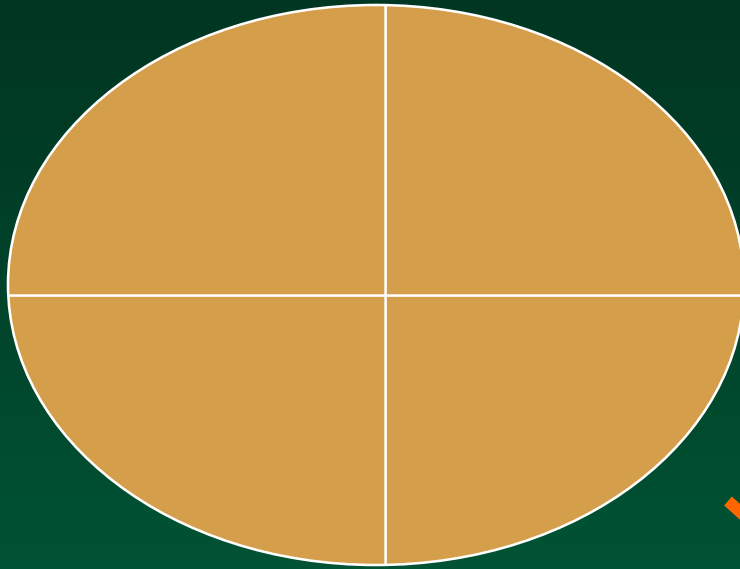
Benincasa Portolan Chart 1482



Warped Grid of Portolan Chart

As 'pushed' by the interpolated vector field





Clarke Ellipsoid of 1866

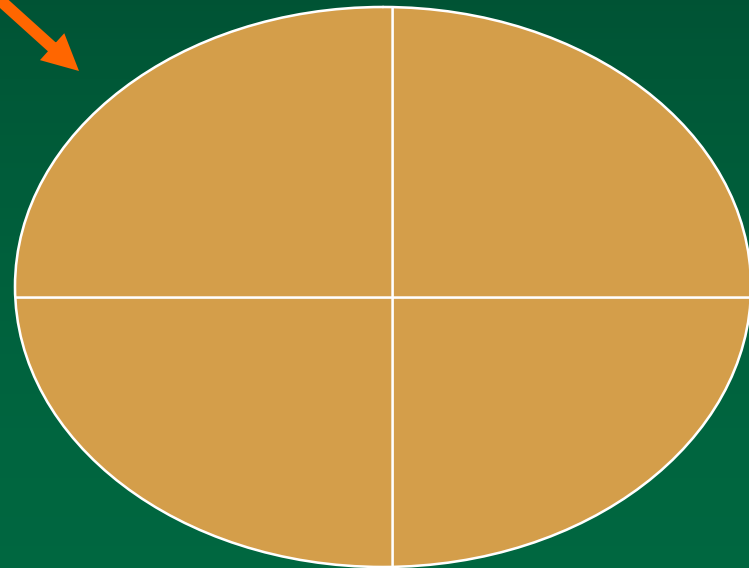
$a = 6378206 \text{ m}$

$1/f = 294.98$

World Geodetic
System of 1984

$a = 6378137 \text{ m}$

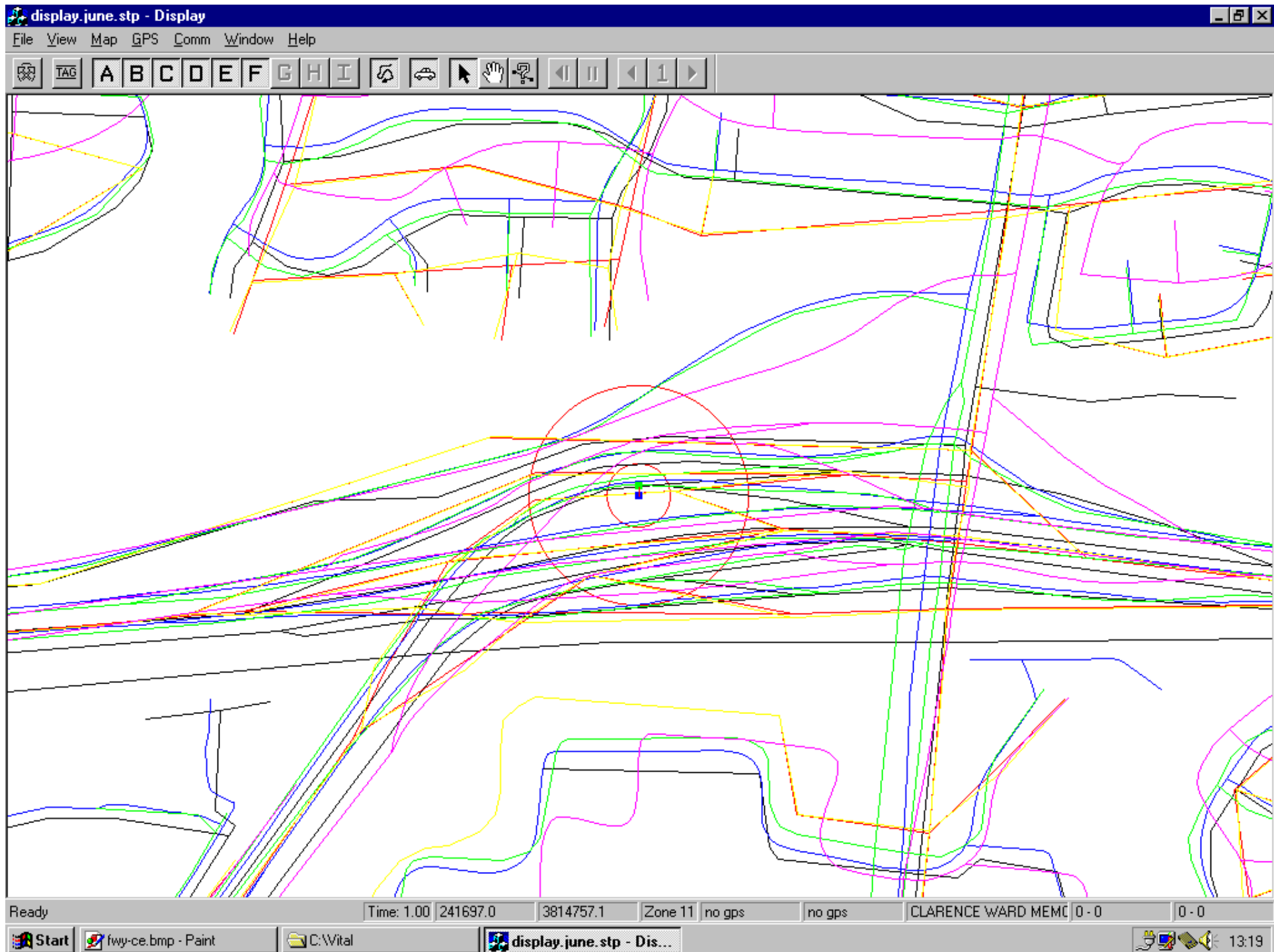
$1/f = 298.26$

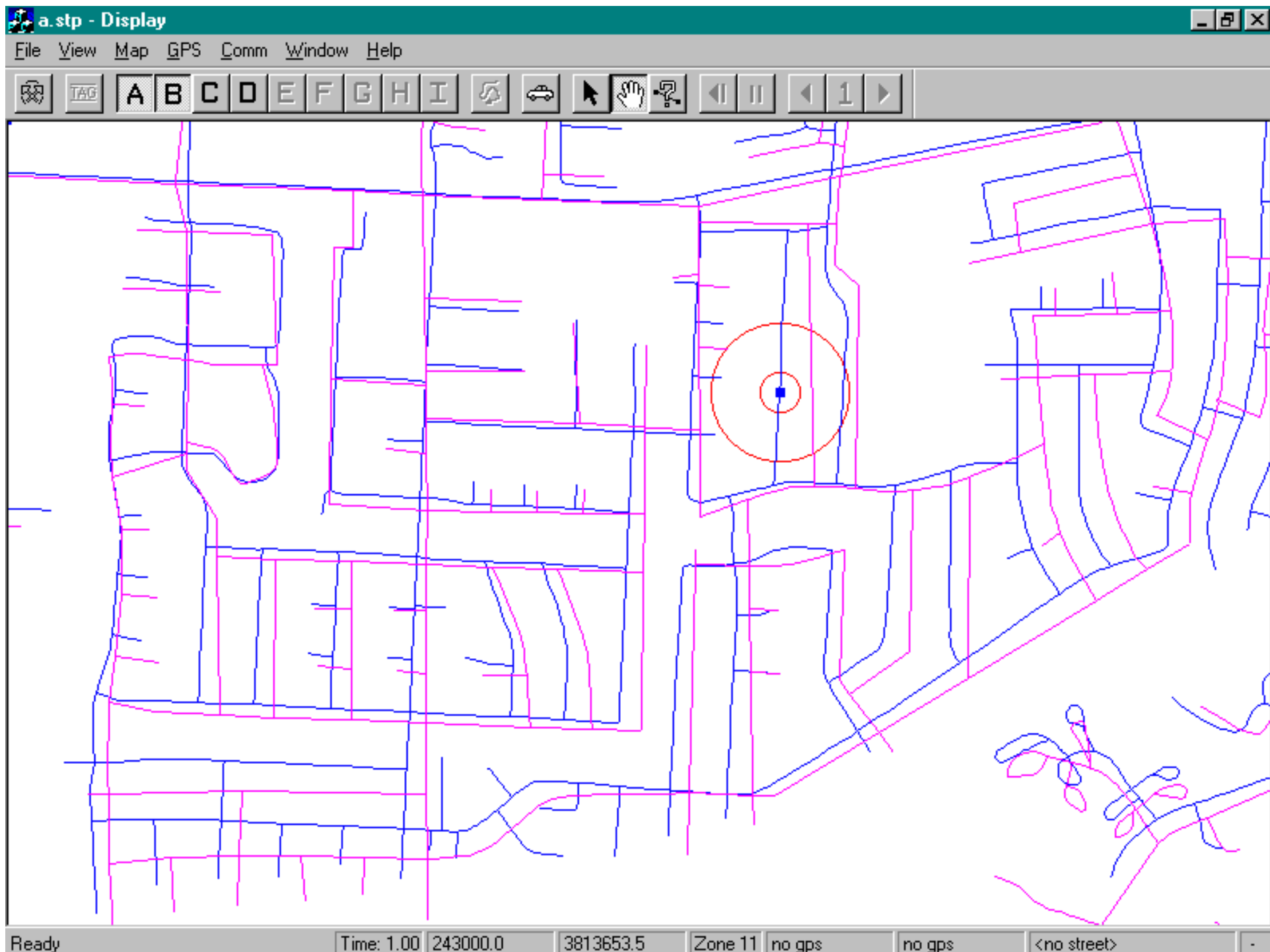


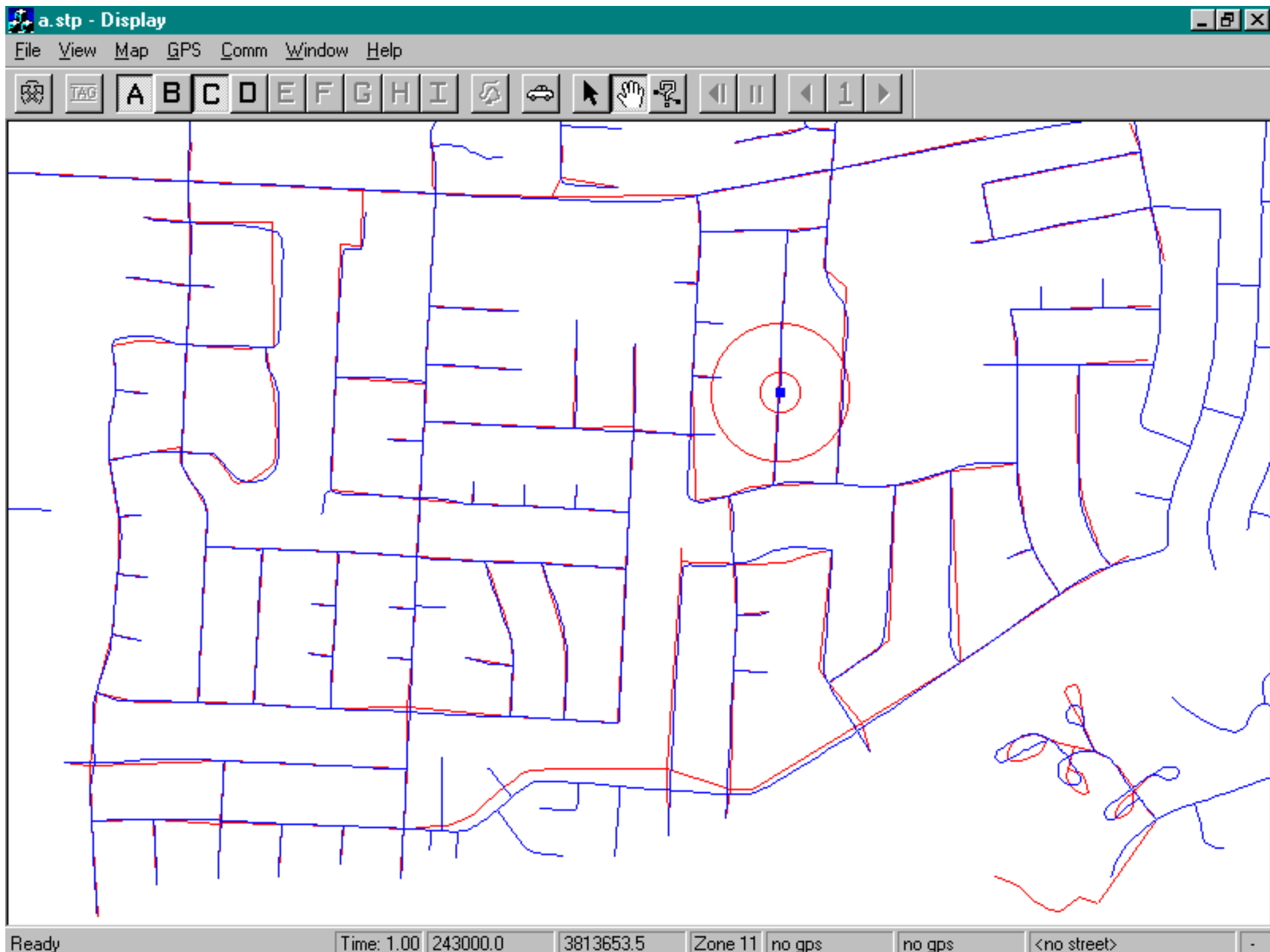


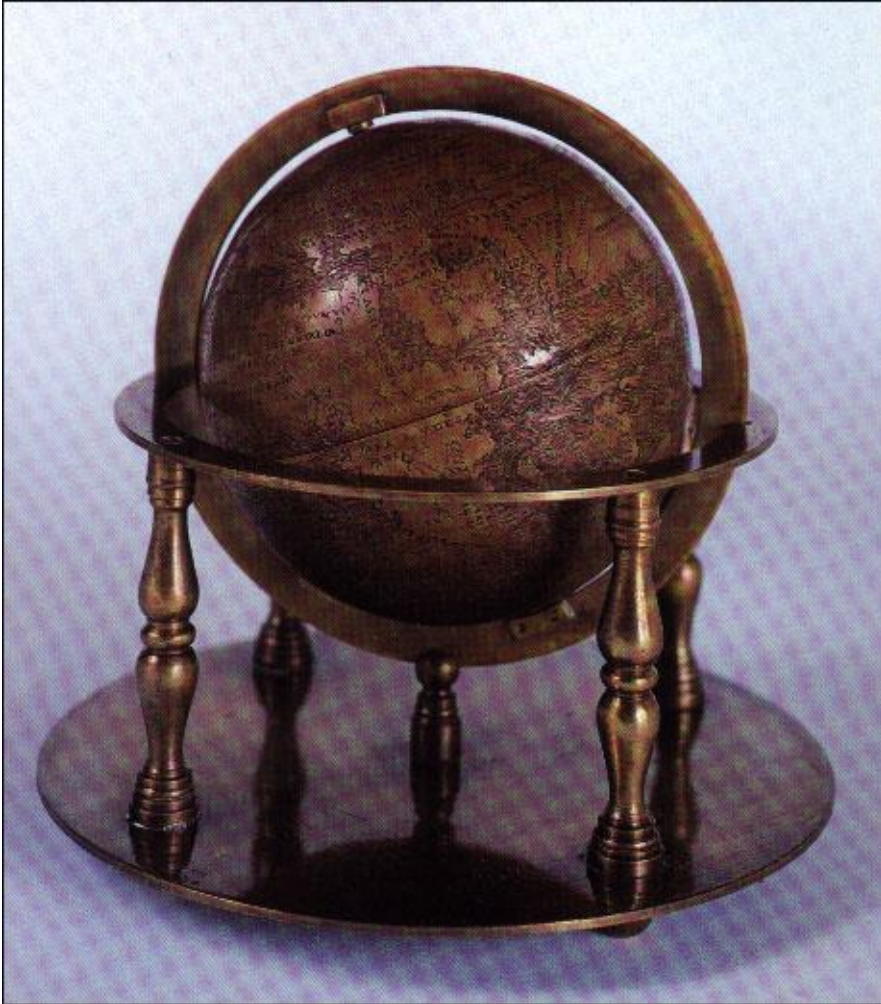
<http://www.thesalmons.org/lynn/wh-greenwich.html>









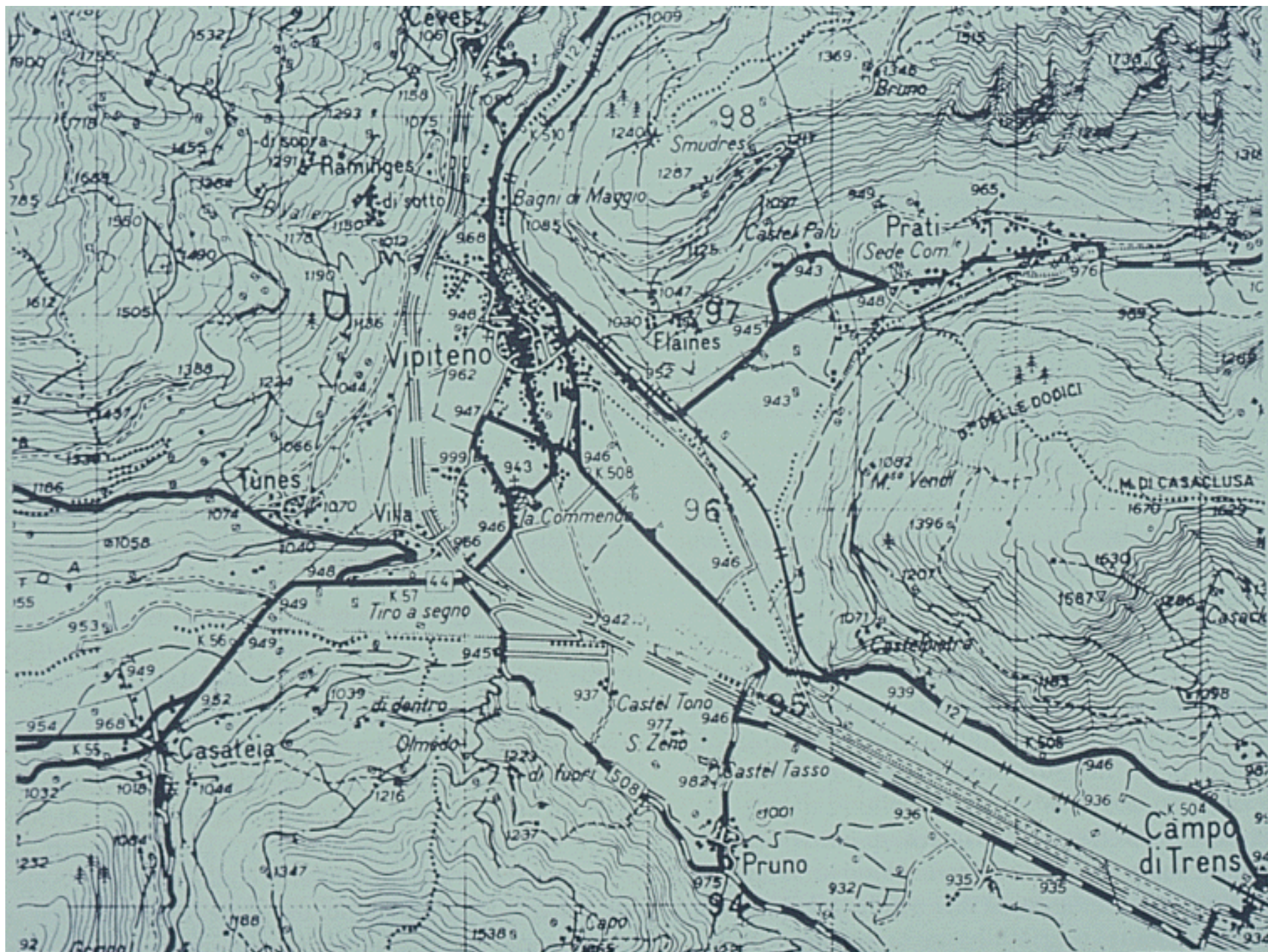


"hc sunt dracones"

The Lenox Globe of
1503-1507

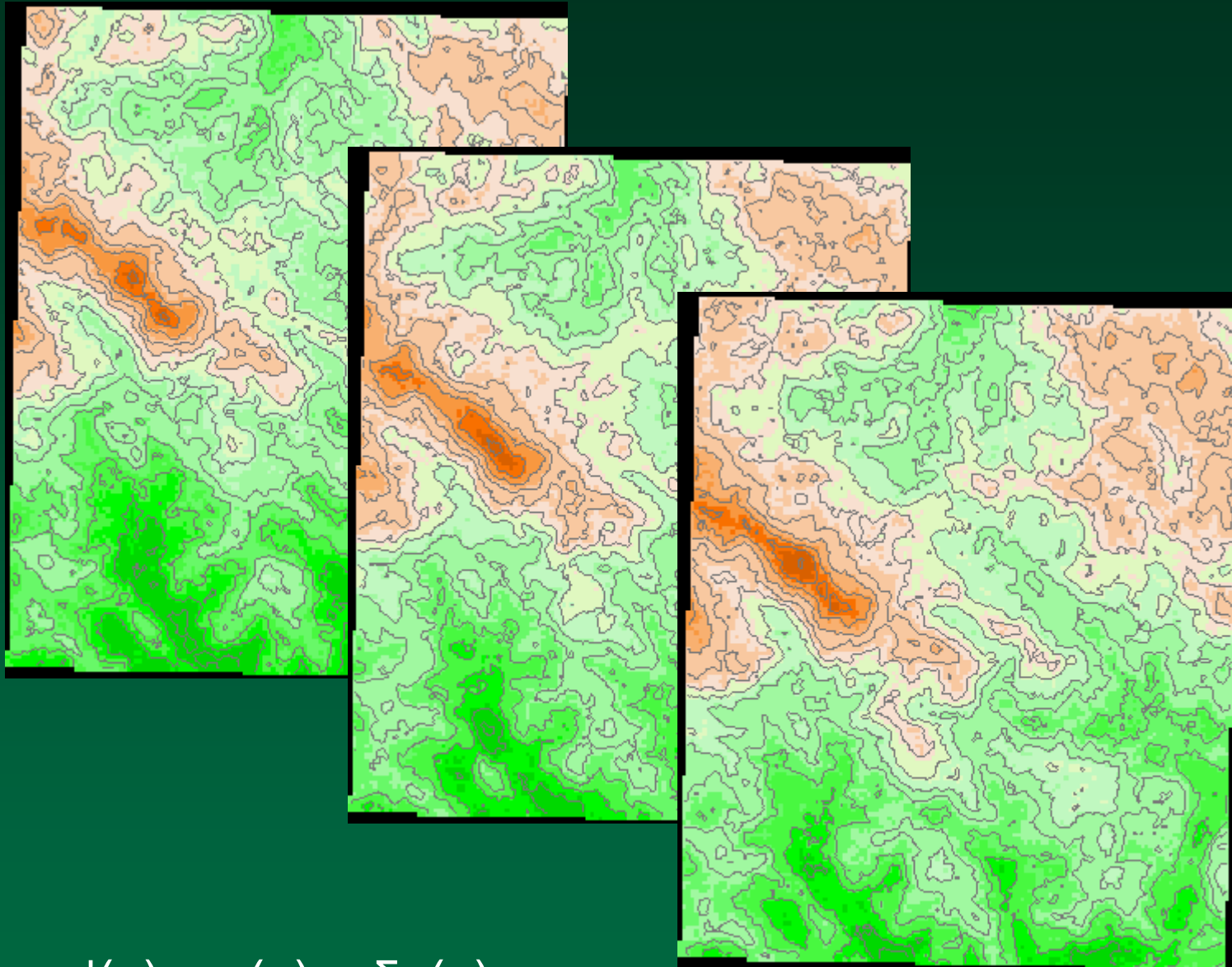
<http://www.henry-davis.com/MAPS/Ren/Ren1/314.html>





The "five-fold way"

- n Positional accuracy
- n Attribute accuracy
- n Logical consistency
- n Completeness
- n Lineage
- n Federal Geographic Data Committee
 - Spatial Data Transfer Standard
 - Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata
 - www.fgdc.gov

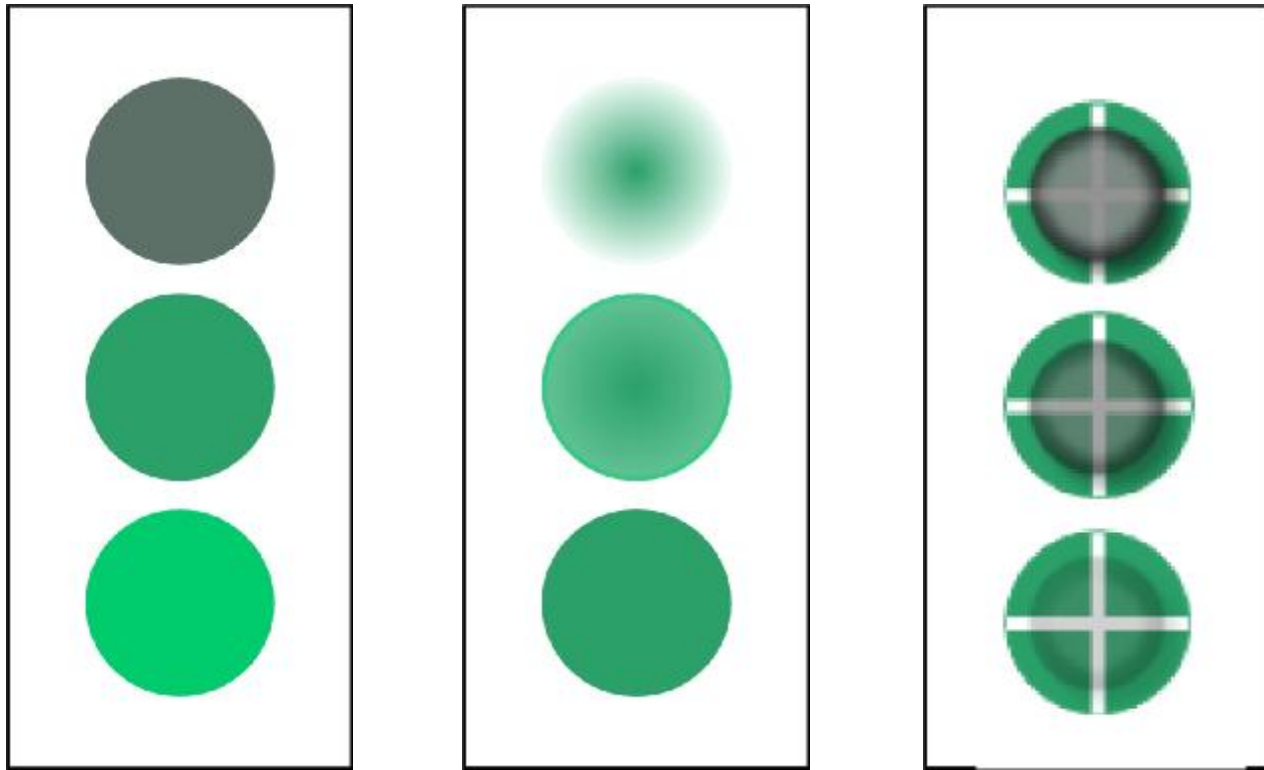


$$z'(\mathbf{x}) = z(\mathbf{x}) + \delta z(\mathbf{x})$$

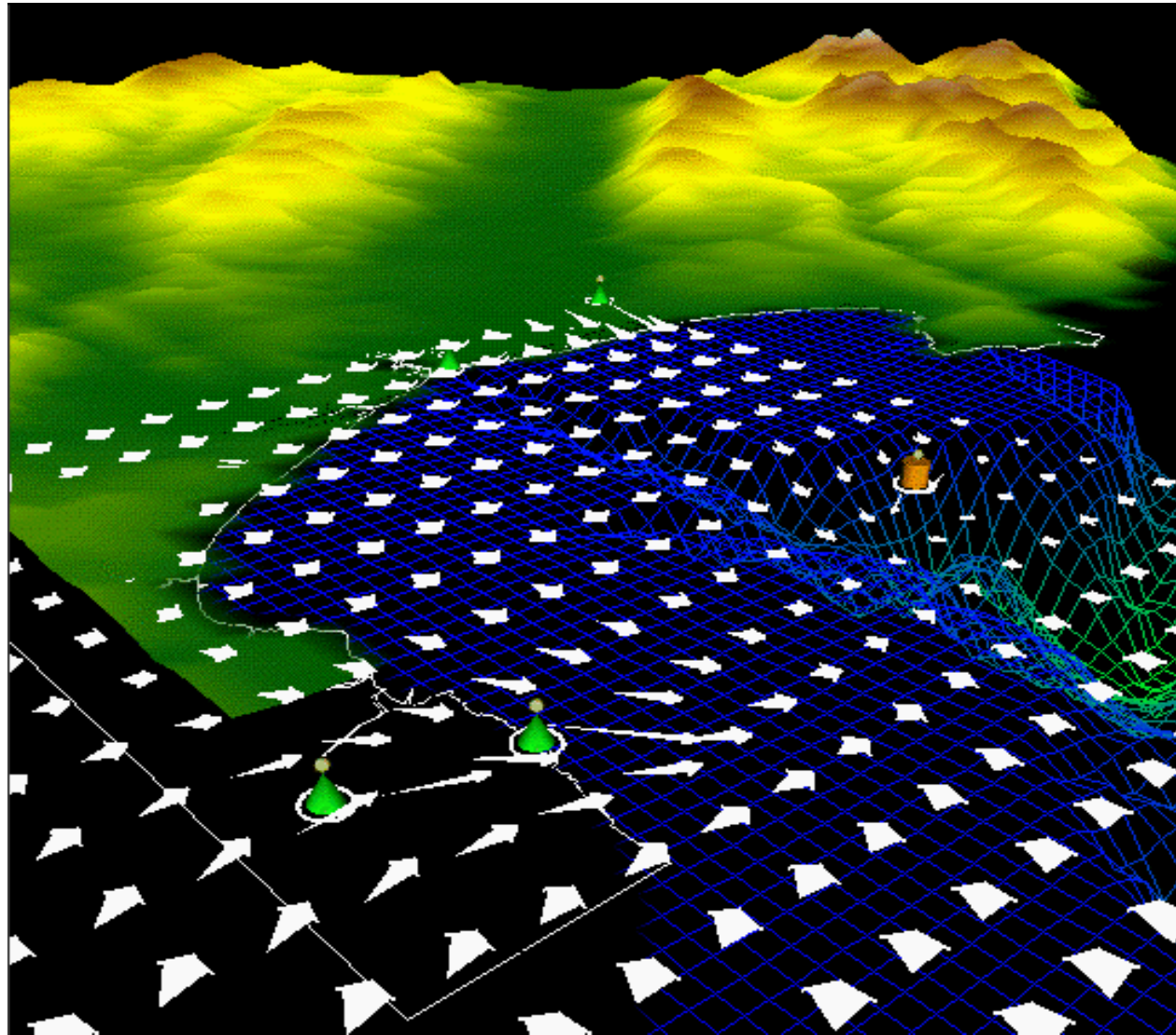
<div> Data Type Data Quality </div>	Positional Accuracy	Attribute Accuracy	Logical Consistency	Completeness	Lineage
Discrete Points and Lines	Size Shape (Error ellipses) (Epsilon bands)	Value Color Saturation (Feature code checks)	Color mixing Redundancy by overprinting Slivers by solid fills (Topological cleaning)	Mapping Technique Density traces Marginalia Generalization algorithm Mapping tolerance Buffer size	Mapping Technique Minimum Bounding Rectangles
Categorical Aggregation & Overlay (Tesselation, tiling, Areal coverages)	Texture Value (Certainty of boundary location)	Color mixing (Attribute code checks) (Topographic classifier)	lack error models	Mapping Technique Missing values Logical adjacency surface Marginalia Discrete model weights	
Partitioning & Enumeration (Metric class breaks)	not meaningful	Size = height (Blanket of error)	Size = height (Maximum likelihood prism maps)	Mapping Technique Missing values Missclassification matrix Classing scheme OAL/TAI	Marginalia Source of data Scale/Resolution Date Geometry
Continuous Interpolation (Surfaces and volumes)	no clear distinction b/w the two Value Color Saturation (Continuous tone vignettes) (Continuous tone isopleths)		Size = line wt Color Shape = compactness (TIN links)	not possible by definition Mapping Technique Surface of search attenuation Marginalia Interpolation algorithm	

Graphical Syntax

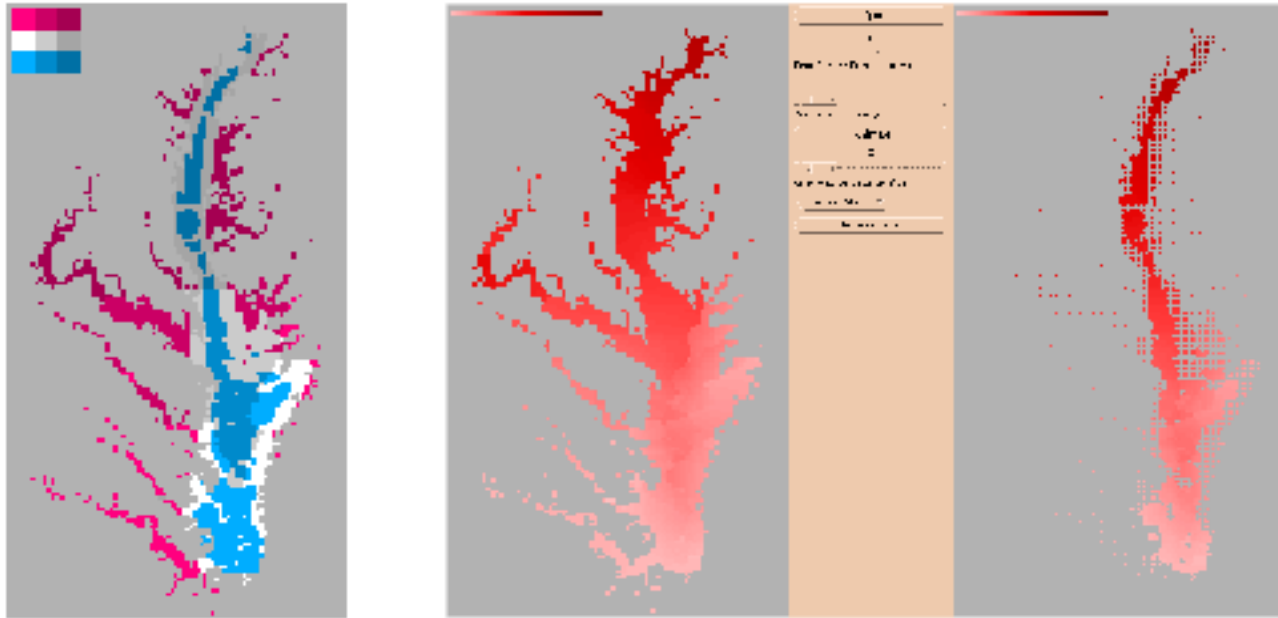
Graphical/Lexical Syntax



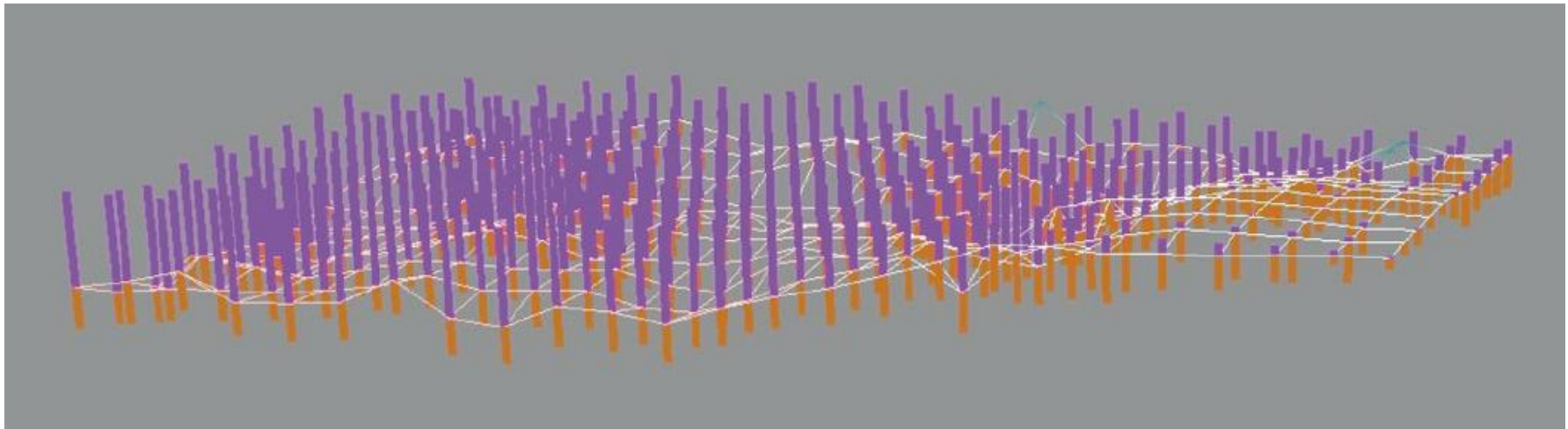
Point symbol sets depicting uncertainty with variation in (a) saturation (colors vary from saturated green, bottom, to unsaturated, top); (b) crispness of symbol edge – middle; and (c) transparency of symbol – right.



Glyphs indicating wind direction,
magnitude, and uncertainty (Pang, 2001)



Alternative depictions of data (inorganic nitrogen in Chesapeake Bay) and uncertainty of data interpolated from sparse point samples. Left view shows bivariate depiction in which dark=more nitrogen and certainty is depicted with a diverging color scheme (blue = most certain and red = most uncertain). Right view depicts data in both panels (dark = more nitrogen), with the right panel showing the results of interactive focusing on the most certain data.



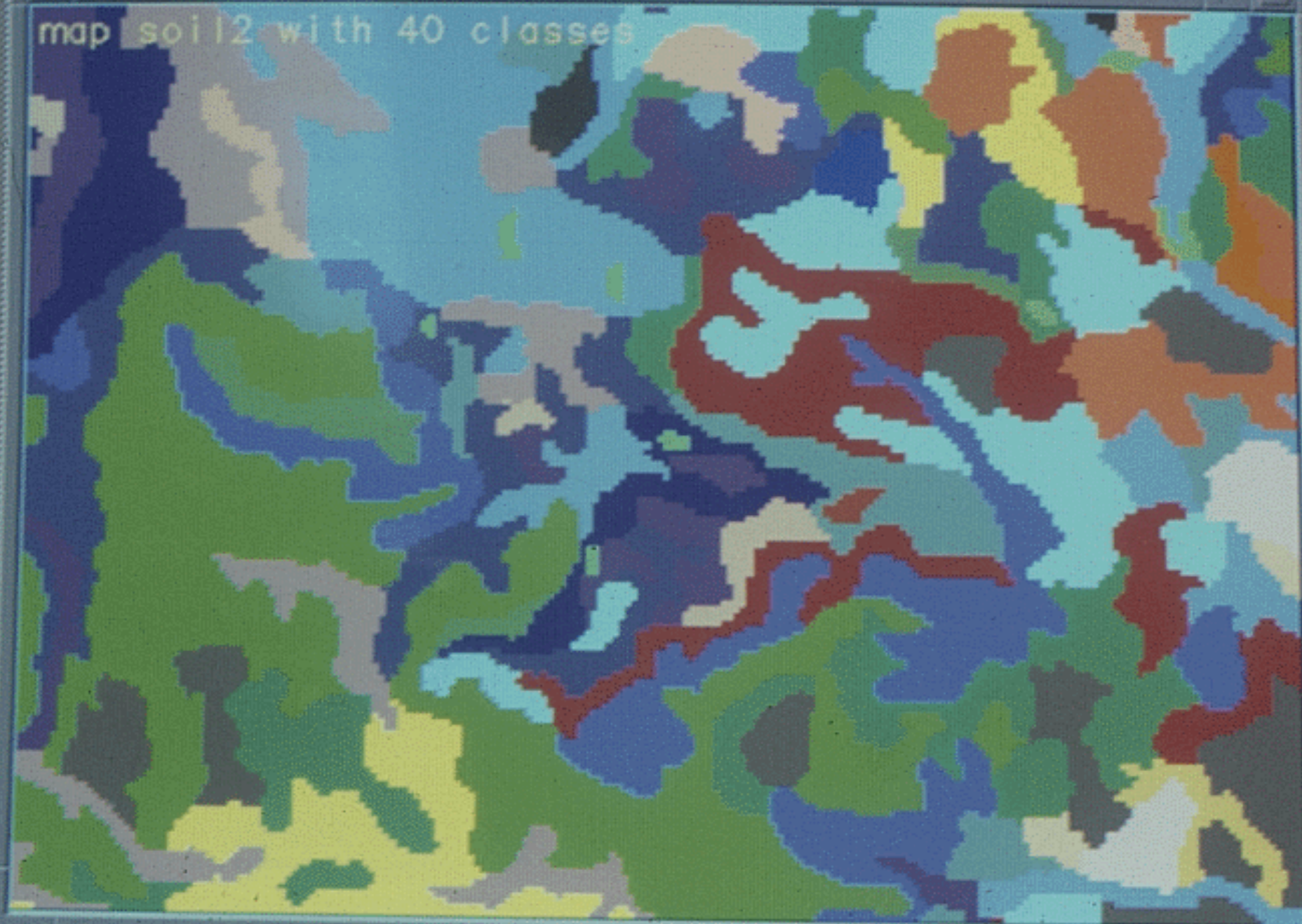
Representation of estimated water balance surplus/deficit (using a mesh surface) and uncertainty in the estimates (using bars above and below the surface). The bars depict the range of a set of model predictions with those predictions above the mean in purple and those below the mean in orange.

[Fauerbach, Edsall, Barnes, MacEachren animation](#)

Ehlschlaeger simulation of Boston harbor

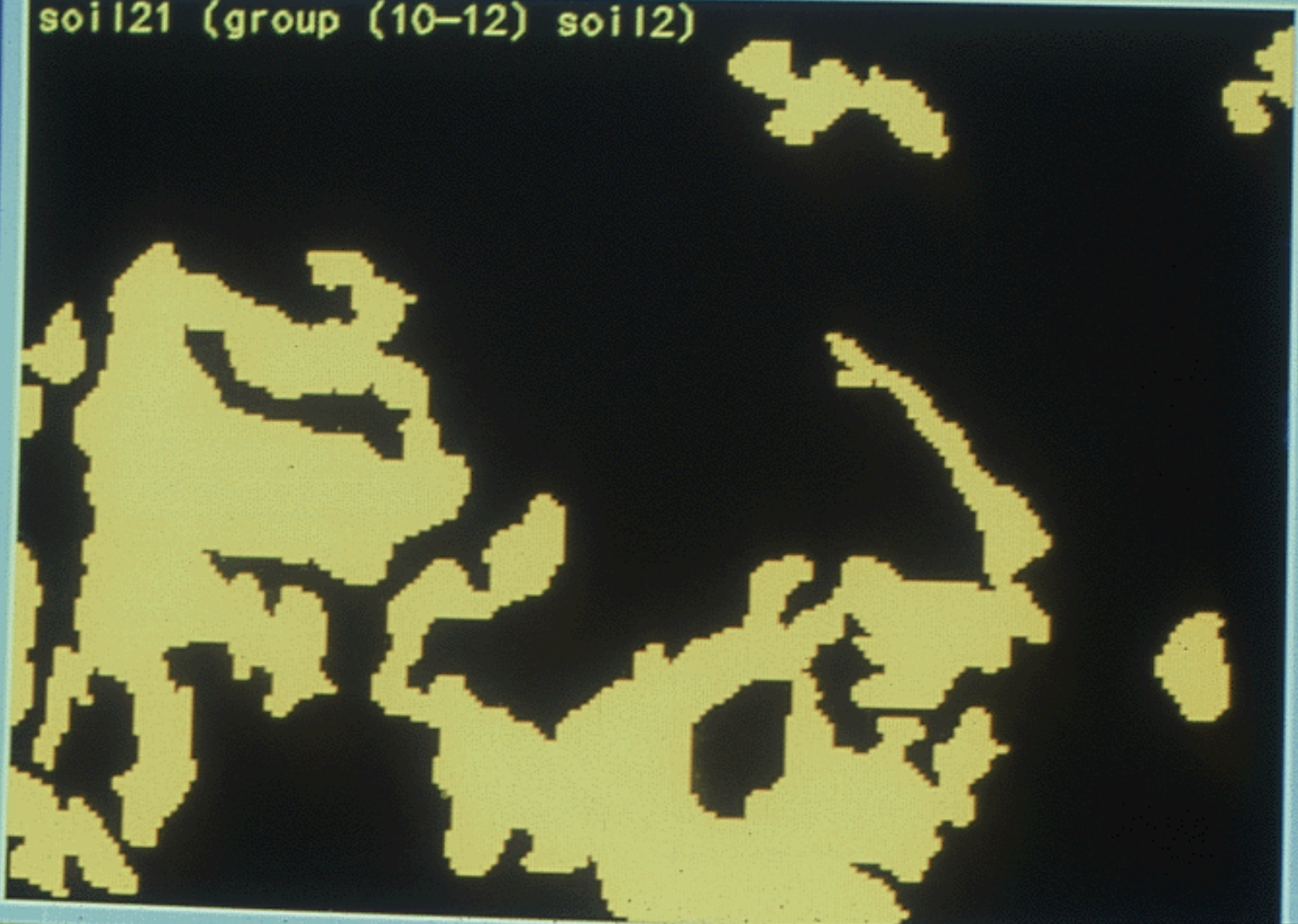
GRASS Monitor AIX

map soil2 with 40 classes



GRASS Monitor AIX

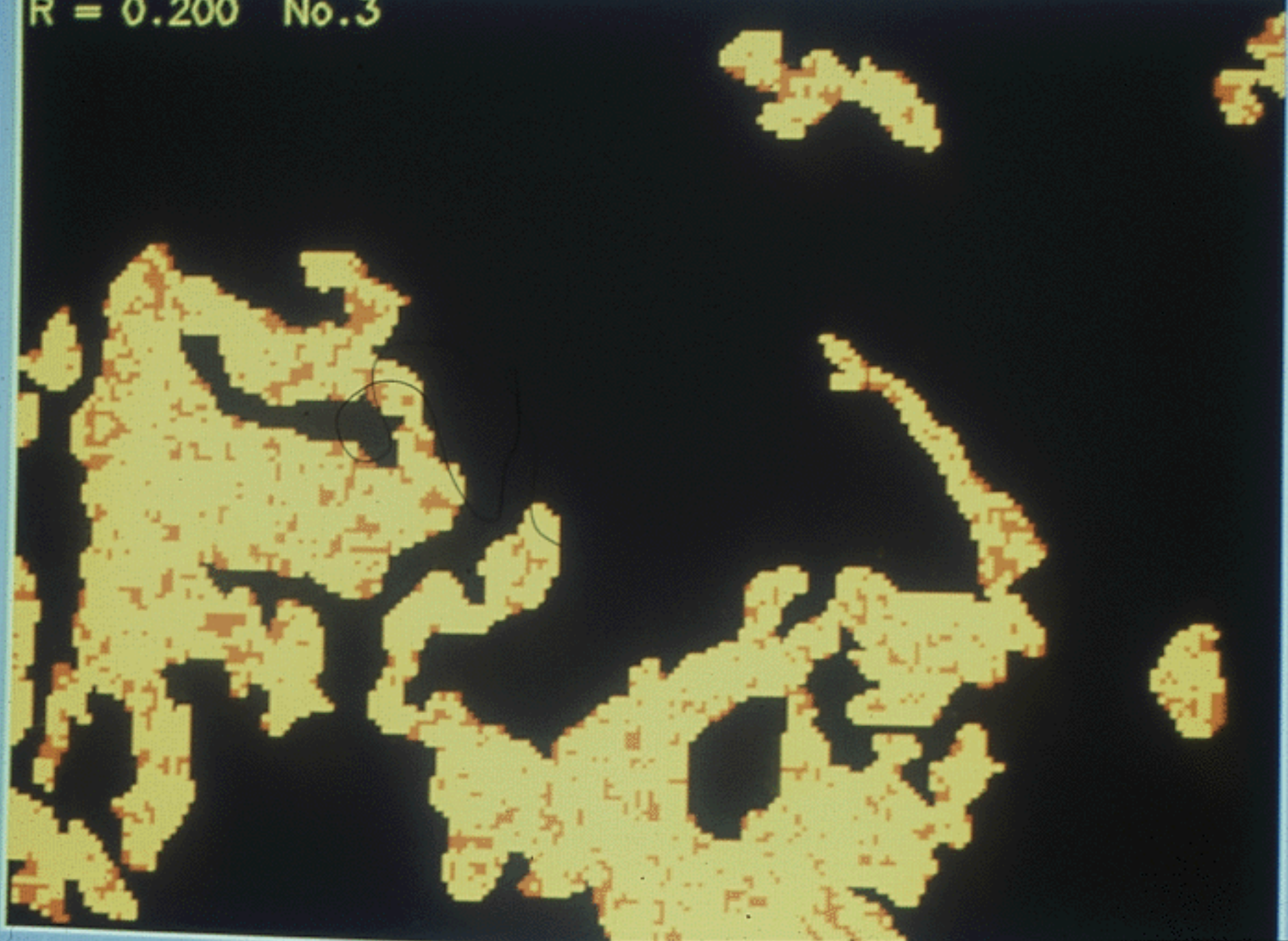
soil21 (group (10-12) soil2)



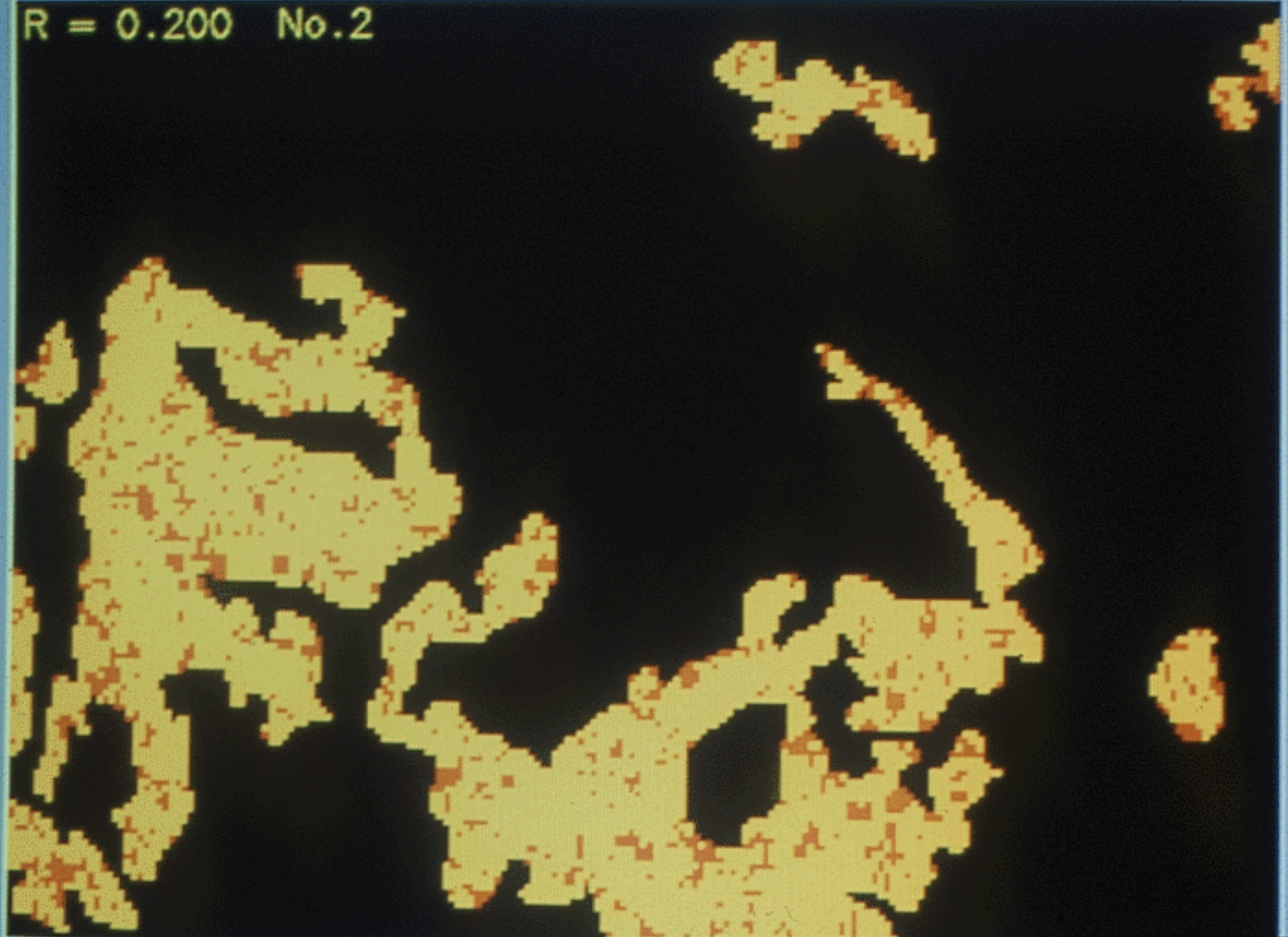
Model

- n $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$
- n correlation in neighboring cell outcomes
- n posterior probabilities equal to priors
- n 80% sand, 20% inclusions of clay
- n no knowledge of correlations

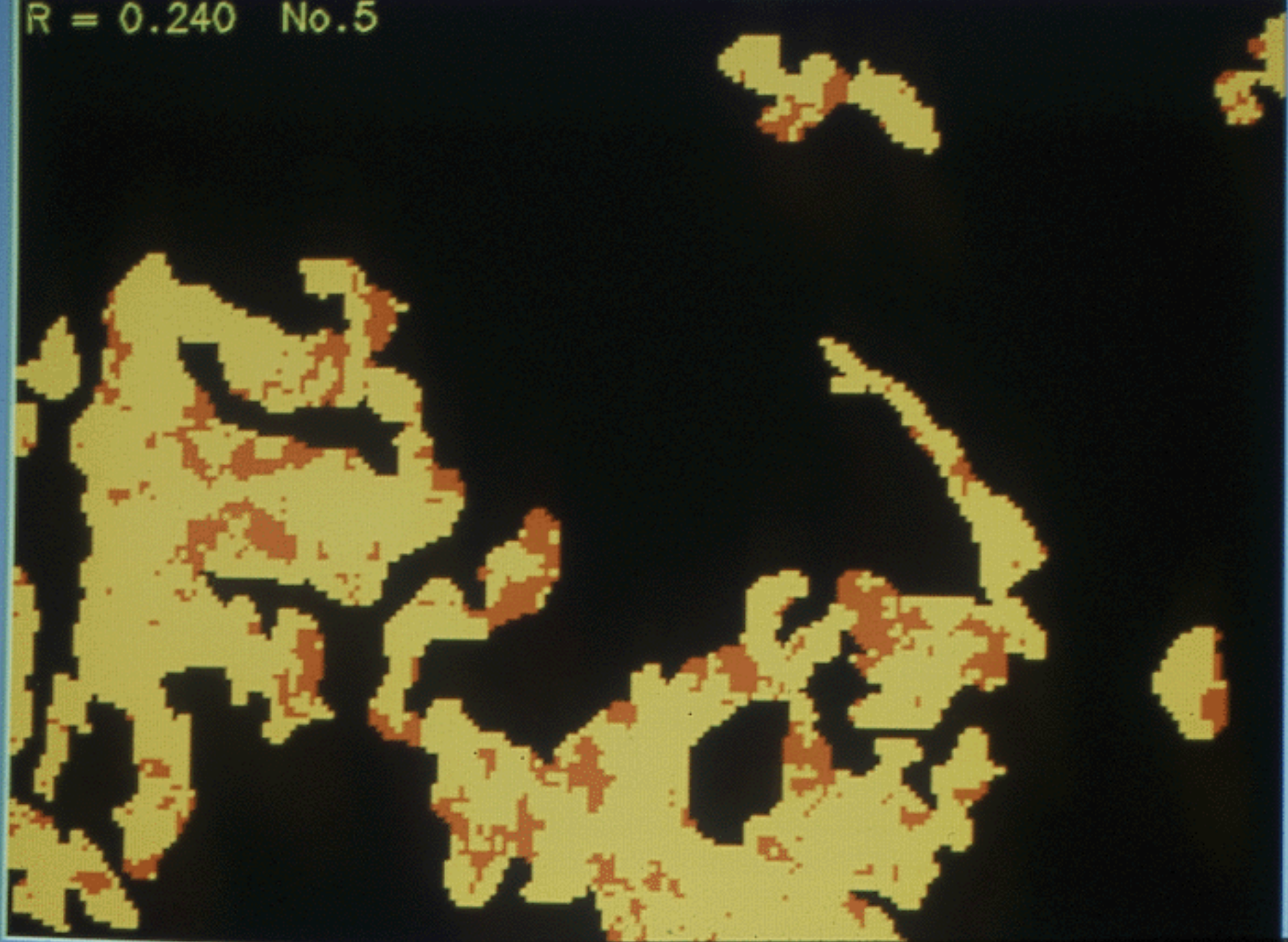
R = 0.200 No.3



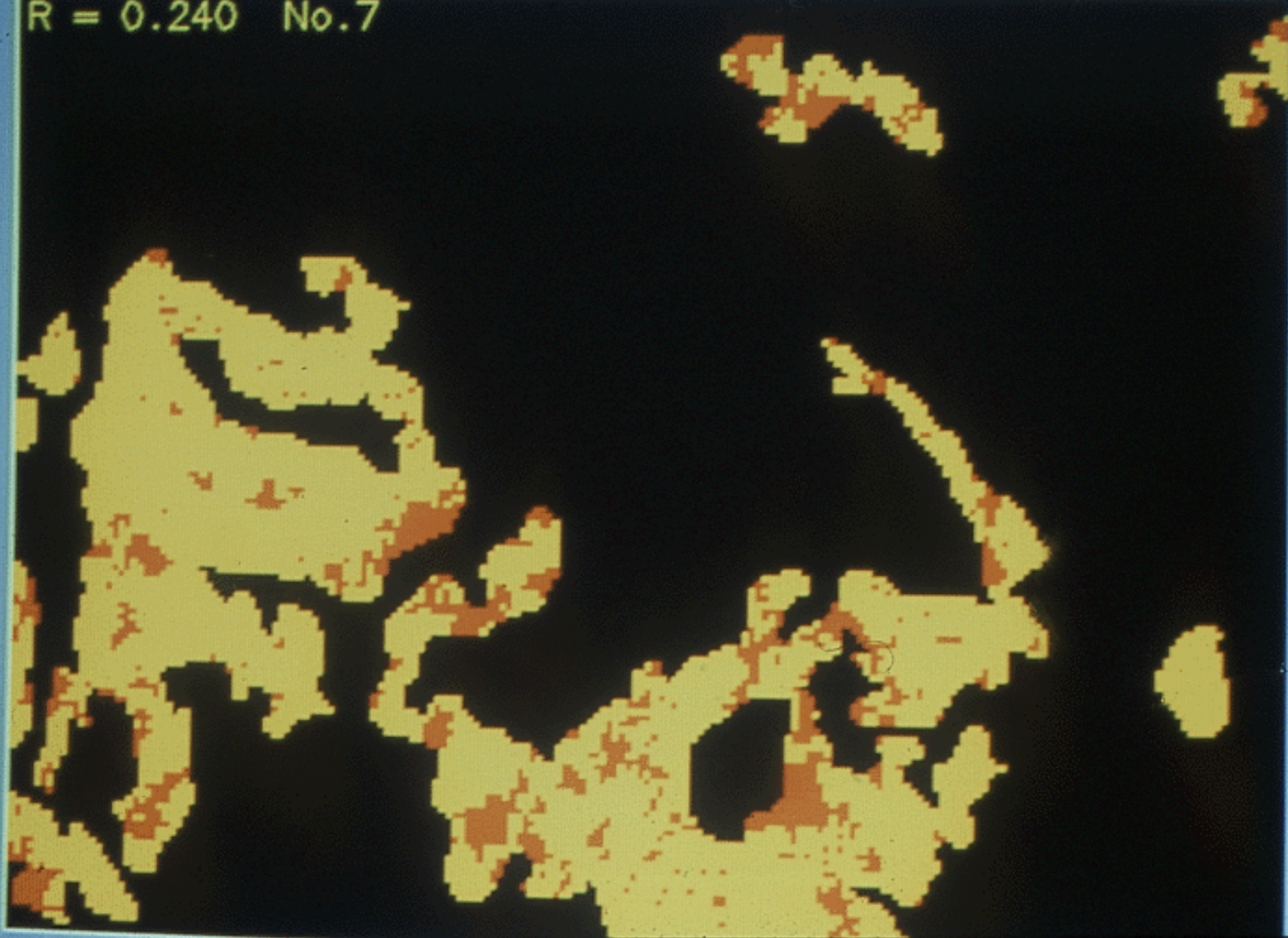
R = 0.200 No.2



R = 0.240 No.5

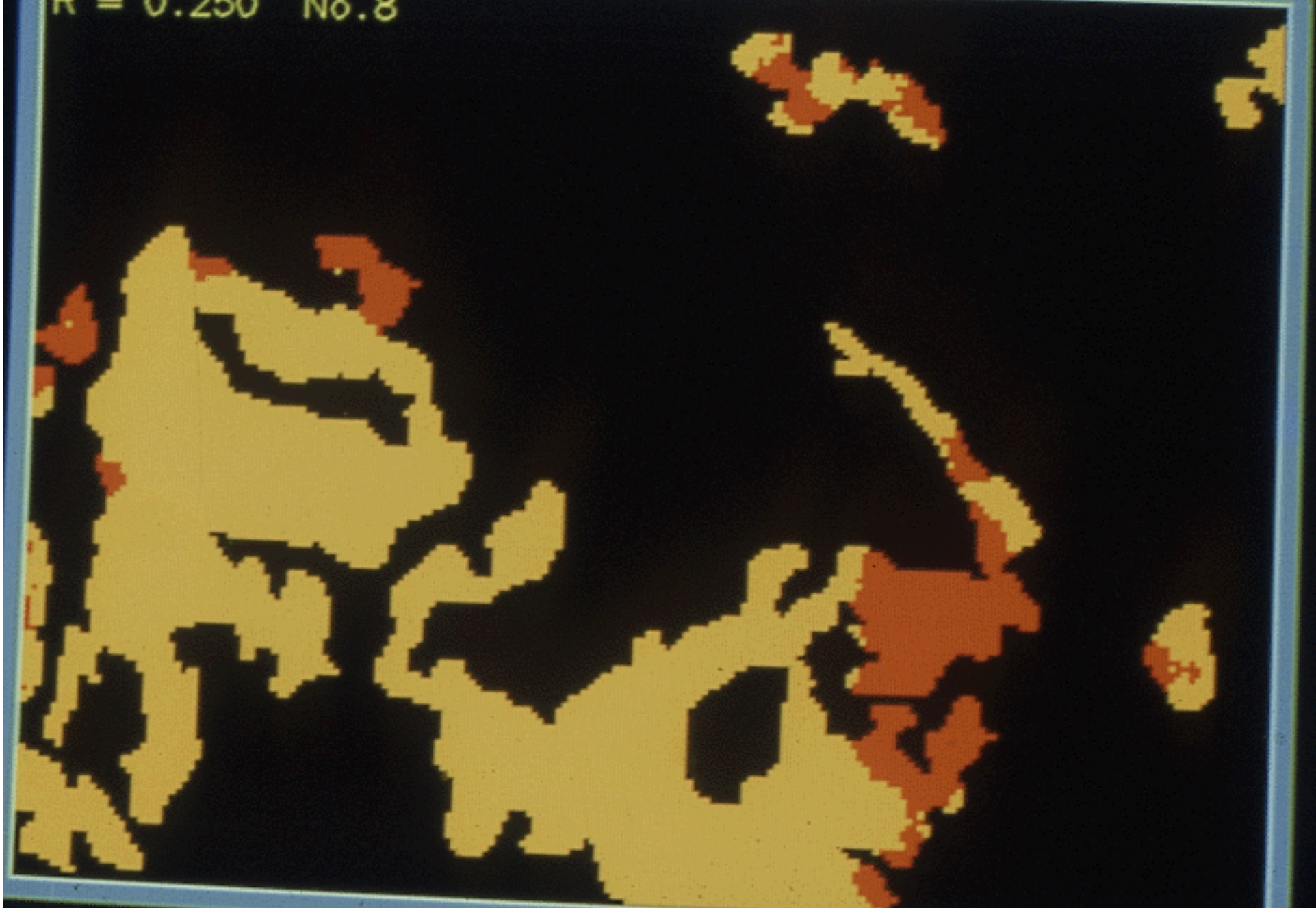


R = 0.240 No.7



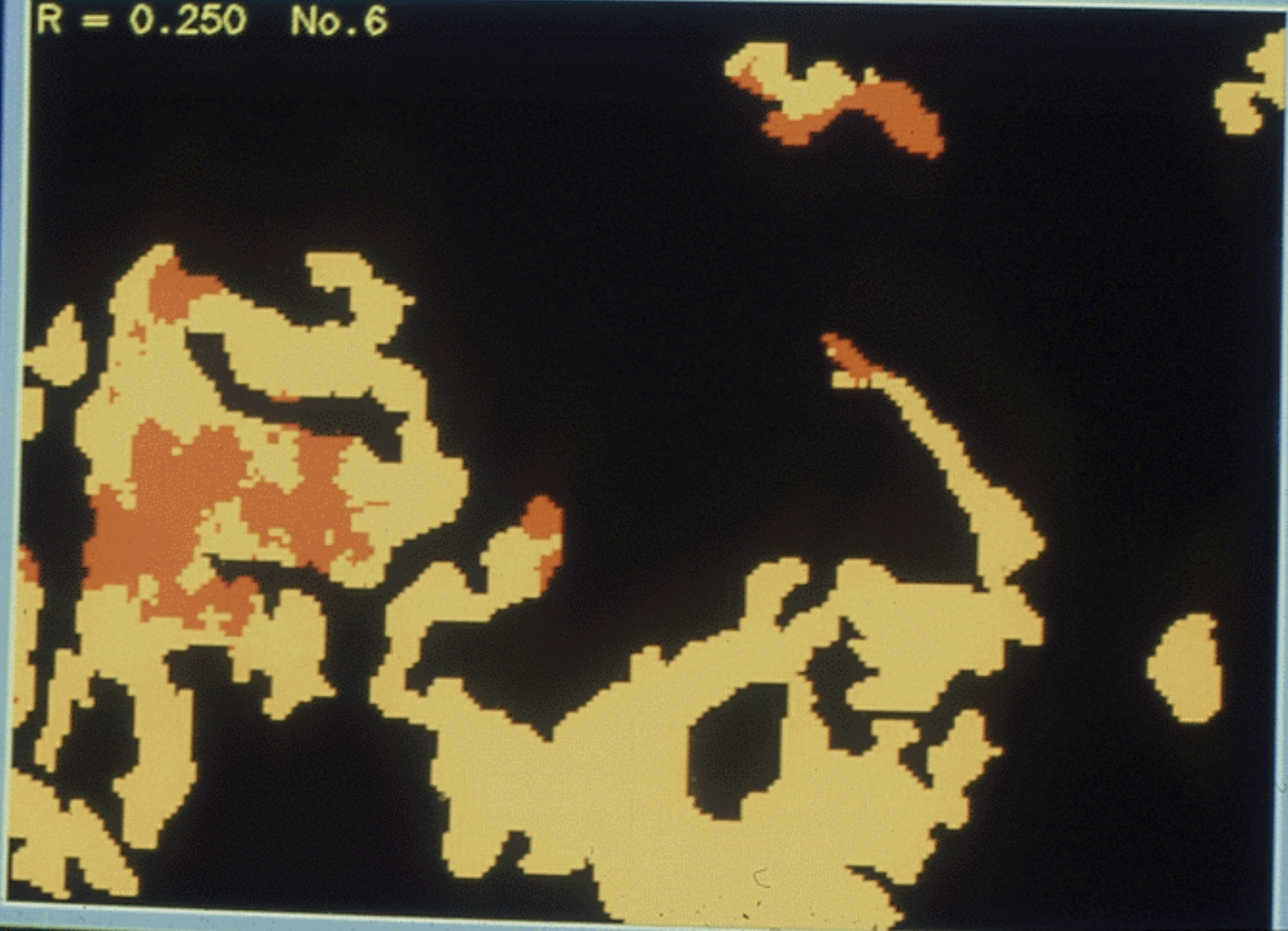
GRASS Monitor AIX

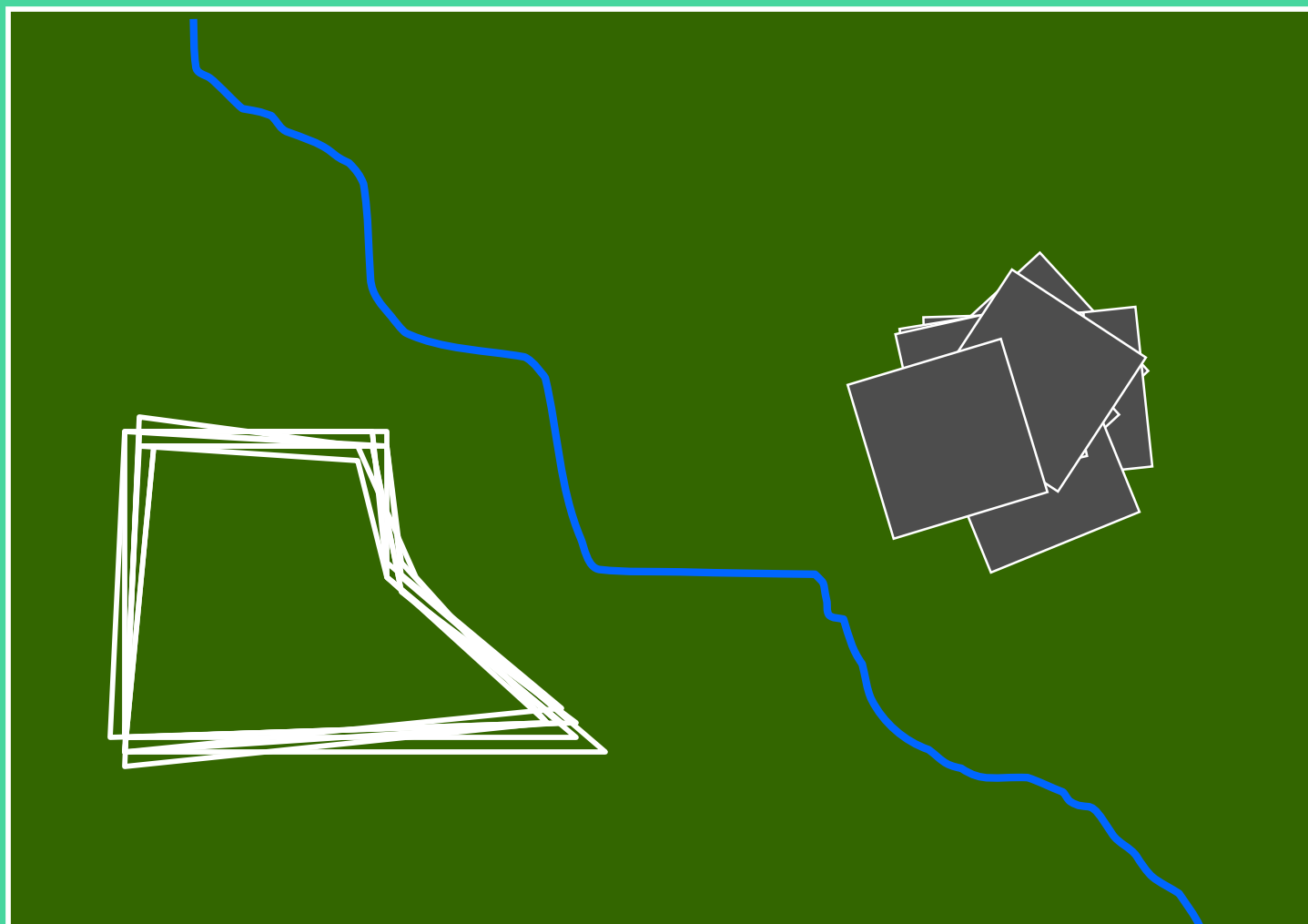
R = 0.250 No.8



GRASS Monitor AIX

R = 0.250 No.6





Options for uncertainty









- n Ignore
- n Present parameters
- n Present simulation
 - confidence intervals

Communication of uncertainty

- n Producer to user
 - abilities
- n Metadata standards
 - parameters of complex models
- n Assertion:
 - all knowledge of uncertainty can be expressed in a suitable simulation model
 - equally likely realizations

DEM Metadata Viewer

File Edit View Help

Name:

Bounding Coordinates

NW:

NE:

SW:

SE:

Coordinate System

Planimetric Reference:

Horizontal Datum: Vertical Datum:

Resolution

X: Y:

Z:

Uncertainty

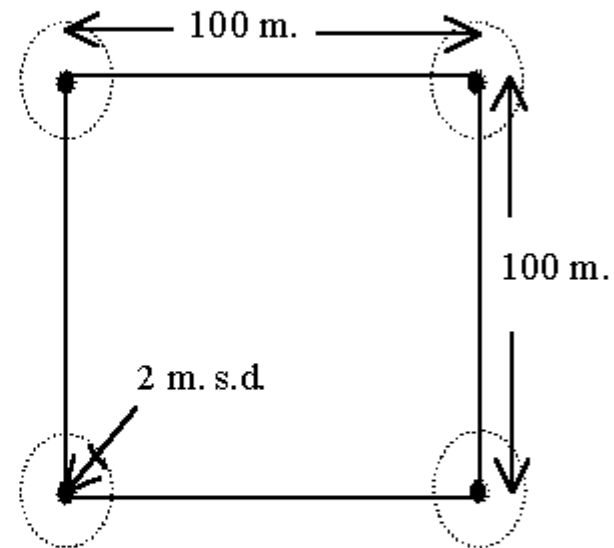
of Simulations:

Ready

Online Java demonstration

<http://www.ncgia.ucsb.edu/~ashton/demos/propagate.html>

Quadrilateral parcel defined by four surveyed points. The data consist of 4 (x,y) locations, and indicate they form a square 100m on a side, with an area of 10,000 square meters.



Uncertainty in point location is characterized by a Gaussian distribution, mean of zero and s.d. of 2 meters.

Question: What is the uncertainty associated with the area of the land parcel, given the positional uncertainty information?

Summary points

- n Uncertainty endemic
 - counter to cartographic tradition since 1900
- n Numerous forms
 - attributes versus position
 - discrete objects versus continuous fields
 - absolute versus relative
- n Strong positive spatial autocorrelation
 - marginal versus joint distributions
- n Rich variety of potential methods
 - value of animation and simulation