

ASEAN-Japan Seminar on Utilization of
Mobile Phone Big-Data(MBD), Jan. 15, 2020

Sustainable Data Utilization in Digital Smart City

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About me

- 2002
 - PhD, University of Tokyo
- 2002-2007
 - National Institute for Land, Infrastructure and Management (NILIM), MLIT
- 2007-
 - Univ. of Tokyo

関本研究室 東京大学生産技術研究所 Sekimoto Lab Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo

概要 OVERVIEW ニュース NEWS 研究活動 RESEARCH メンバー MEMBER 業績 ARCHIVEMENT リンク LINKS アクセス ACCESS

最近の研究成果 Recent research

復興支援調査データによる東日本...

2013-07-03
東日本大震災当日の陸前高田市におけ
る避難状況(陸前高田市)
[Evacuation of people in Rikuzentakata on the day of the Great East Japan Earthquake \(Rikuzentakata, Iwate\)](#)

人間都市情報学 Human Centered Urban Informatics

関本研究室は、都市の情報を扱う研究室で、2013年4月に、生産技術研究所人間・社会系部門にできたものです。近年のダイナミックに変動する都市の課題は複雑・多様化していて、ある特定の権力、お金だけが簡単に解決できるものではありません。そうした中で、様々な人の持つ多様な力、想いを結集させる、つないでいくのは情報の力です。逆に言えば、情報技術をうまく使えば、どんな人でも少しずつ社会を動かすこともできるようになってきています。そんな、社会の基盤となるような、人を中心とした都市の情報技術を扱っていきなれと思います。

世の中、
ません。
オリジナリティを
尖ることを期
します。また、
社会課題は日
本にだけある
訳ではありません。
国際

<http://sekilab.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp>

People flow project (PFLOW)



What's People Flow Project

<http://pflow.csis.u-tokyo.ac.jp> (2008-)

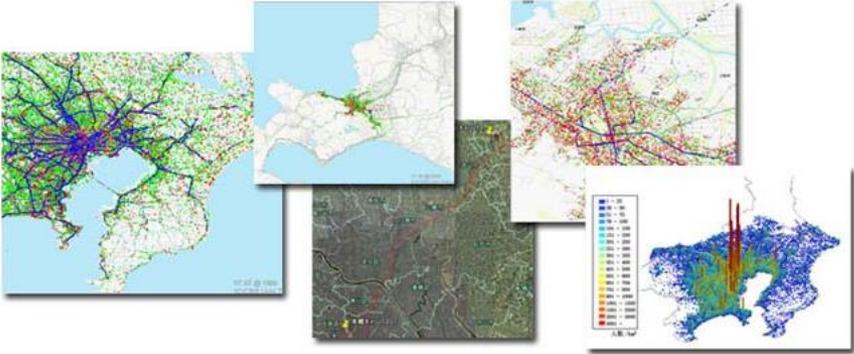
Recently, monitoring dynamic changes in people flow has become necessary, in order to mitigate secondary disasters following earthquakes, fires or other major events, as well as to mitigate congestion at nodes in terminal stations. For example, 247 people were killed and injured while rushing to a pedestrian bridge at a 2001 fireworks event in Akashi, Japan, where spectators numbered about 150,000. Moreover, daily ridership comes to about 4 million people in Shinjuku Station, one of the most crowded stations in Tokyo. From the point of view of public facility managers, it is necessary to grasp the people flow comprehensively, for instance, in order to design safe and comfortable spaces, and appropriate urban transport policies. In commercial fields of outdoor advertisement, price systems, which support an effective advertising activity, depend on the traffic volume of people for each location.

In technical terms, tracking mobile objects by GPS or PHS, tracking the number of people who are stationary by CCTV camera, tracking the number of passengers getting on and off according to the number of IC (integrated circuit) tickets through the automatic ticket gates, tracking the number of people who are stationary by the number of registered mobile phones at each base station, and tracking the hourly number of visitors to department stores enables us to measure people flow according to various dimensions.

However, the scope of many of these goes no further than data acquisition technology. Such research cannot be seen as infrastructure data that can aggregate the acquired data and provide an overview of the mass flow. This is true in terms of the comprehensive qualities including spatial/temporal accuracy, acquisition/process cost and value to the user as a service.

Therefore, we start "People Flow Project (PFLOW)" which overviews data process technology, data quality and its common infrastructure for people flow on a large scale. Moreover, we provide spatio-temporal data processing service for all researchers through our platform named "People Flow Analysis Platform (PFLOW-AP)".

- ▶ [Top](#)
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- ▶ [Data cleaning service](#)
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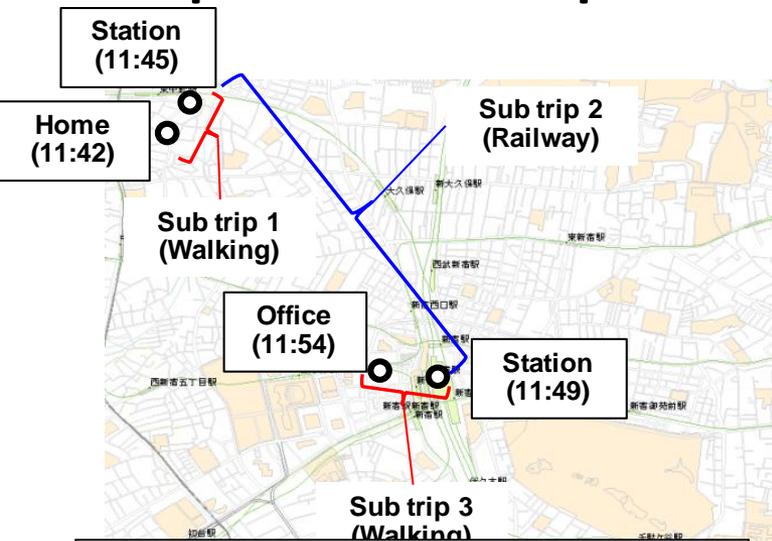
Key factor is rough understanding in whole target area !

2. PFLOW from PT (2008~)

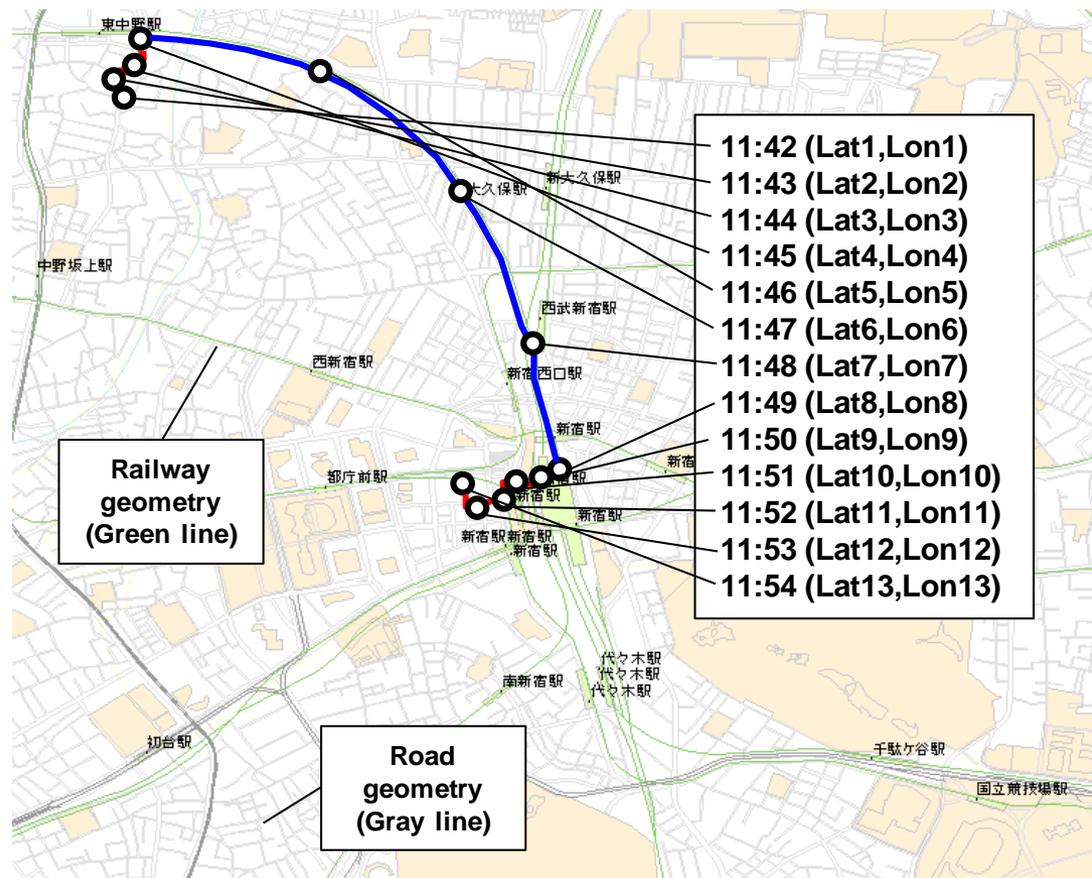
PFLOW from PTS data



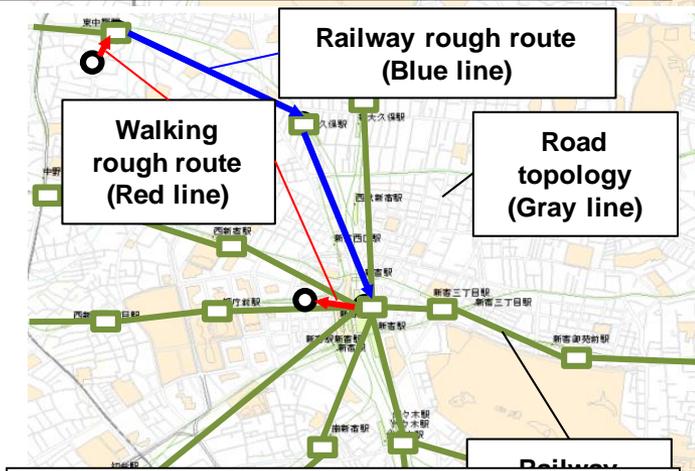
Spatio-temporal interpolation from OD data



a) Geocoded OD of each sub trip



c) Interpolation at each 1 minute-intervals

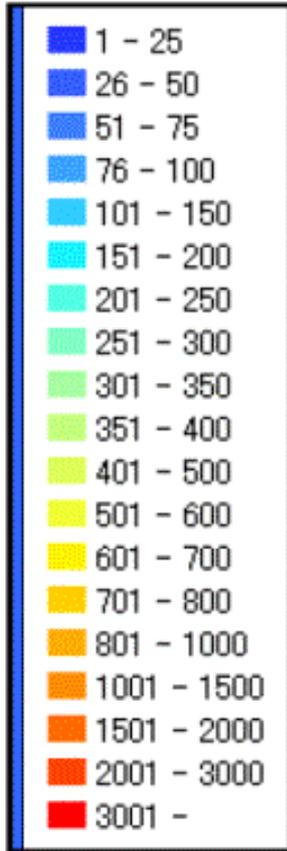


b) Route choice along road/railway topology

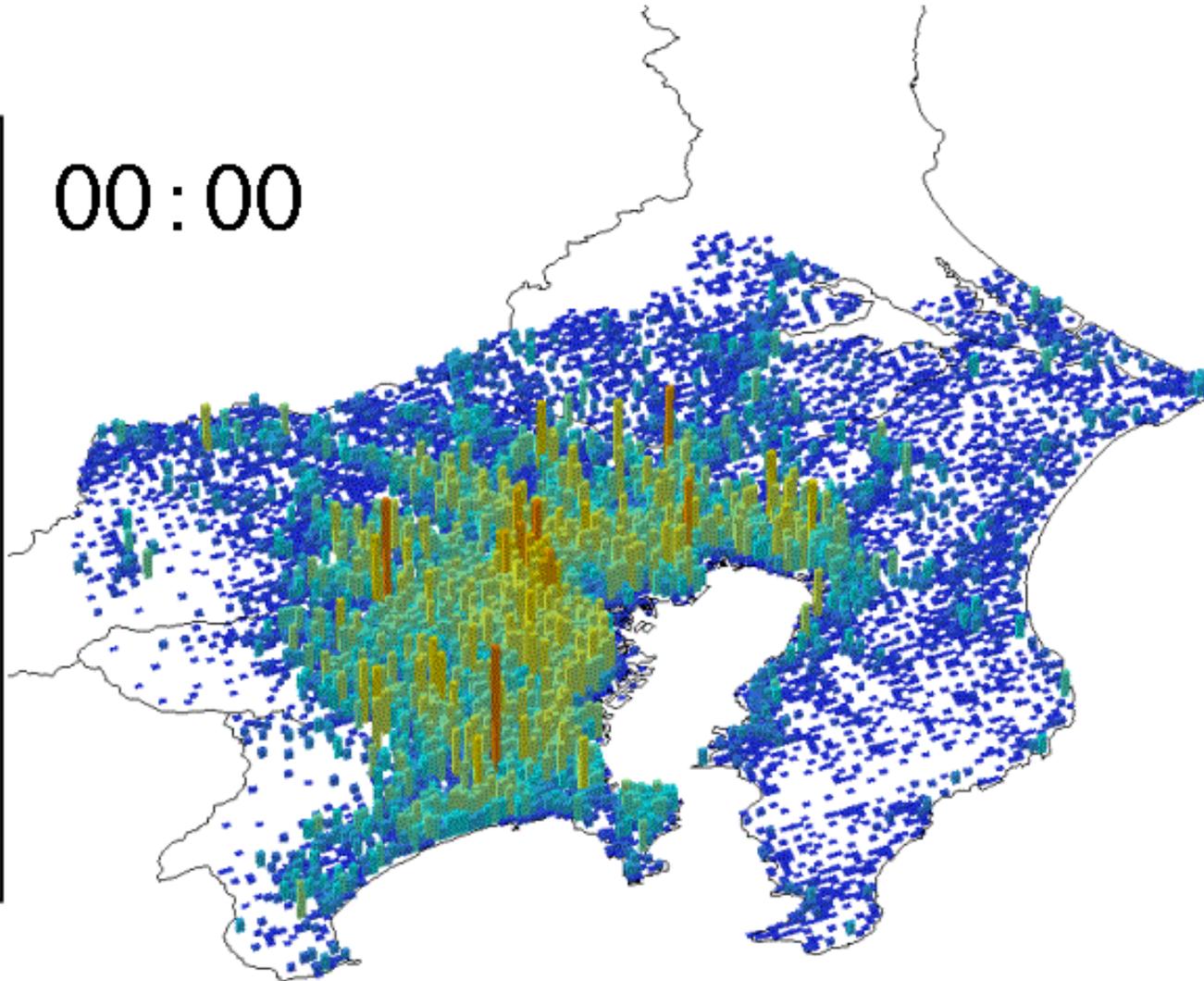
* Y. Sekimoto et al. PFLOW: Reconstruction of people flow by recycling large-scale fragmentary social survey data, *IEEE Pervasive Computing*, Vol.10(4) pp.27-35, 2011.

3D visualization

人数 / 1km²



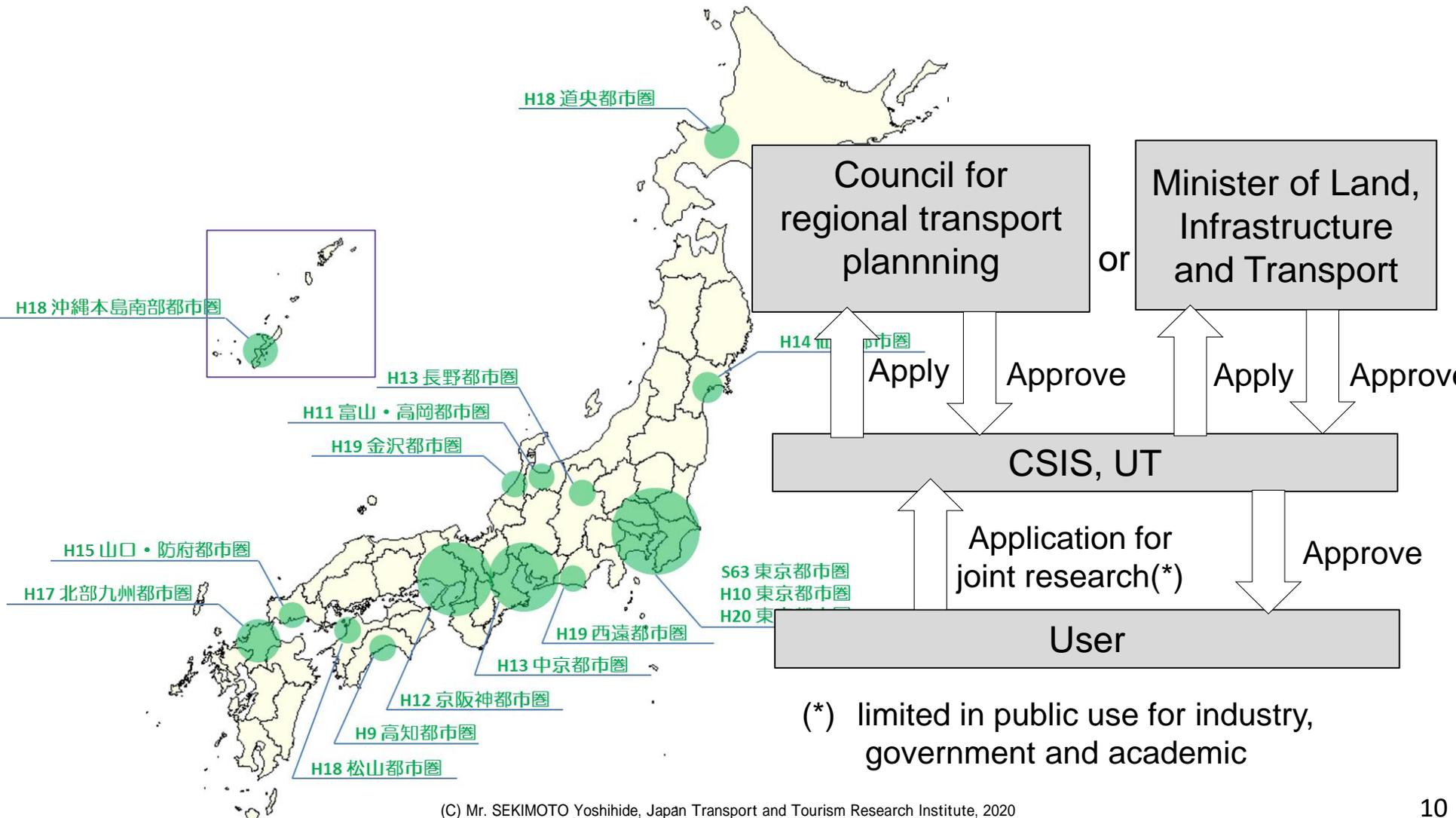
00:00



3D visualization with 1-km2 mesh

Archiving of PFLOW

(14 metropolitan areas and totally 3.5 million)



Many joint researches through “People Flow Data Set”

【Transportation】

- # Research on improving the efficiency of urban transport systems using portable personal mobility. (iTransport Lab, Ltd.)
- # A simulation of tourist flow patterns in the Sendai metropolitan area using the People Flow Analysis Platform. Masayoshi Tanishita (Chuo University)
- # Utilization of statistical data in urban transport planning. (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University Department of Asian Pacific Studies)

【Spatio-temporal analysis】

- # Detection of patterns in travel routes using position information and travel times (Kobe University Graduate School of Engineering)
- # Development of a spatio-temporal data model for analysis of spatio-temporal behavior using GIS. (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

【Risk analysis】

- # A model for the transmission of novel infectious diseases. (University of Tokyo Institute of Industrial Science)
- # An investigation of disaster risk using GIS. (Aichi Institute of Technology Department of Environmental Engineering)

【Personal information and security】

- # On the anonymization of personal information and its two-dimensional use (Information Grand Voyage Project). (Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.)

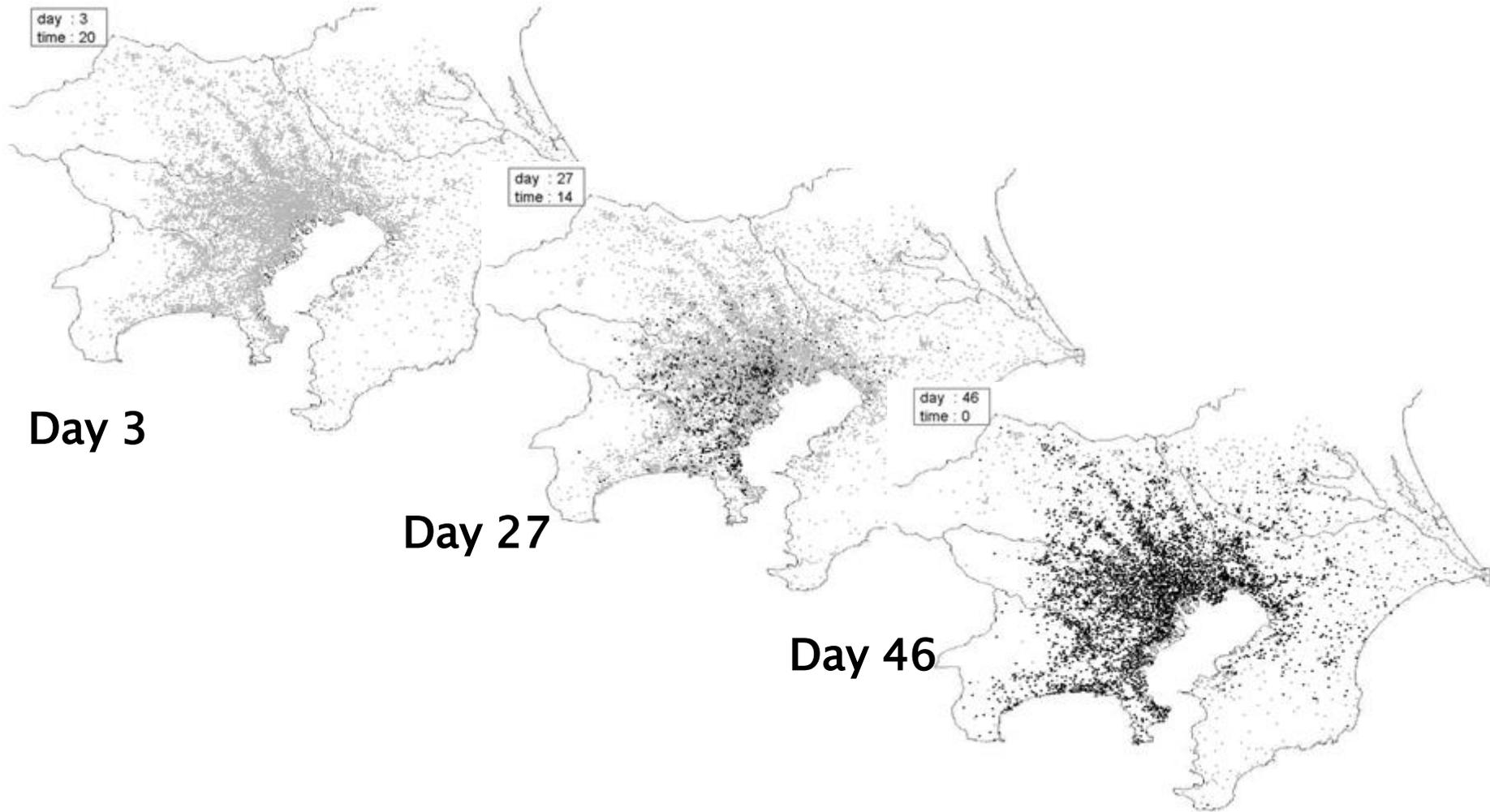
【Environment】

- # Development of a scenario for fine spatial output and changes in land use via unified system analysis. (National Institute for Environmental Studies)

【Marketing】

- # A study of consumer respiration models using person-trip data. (Fine Analysis, LLC)

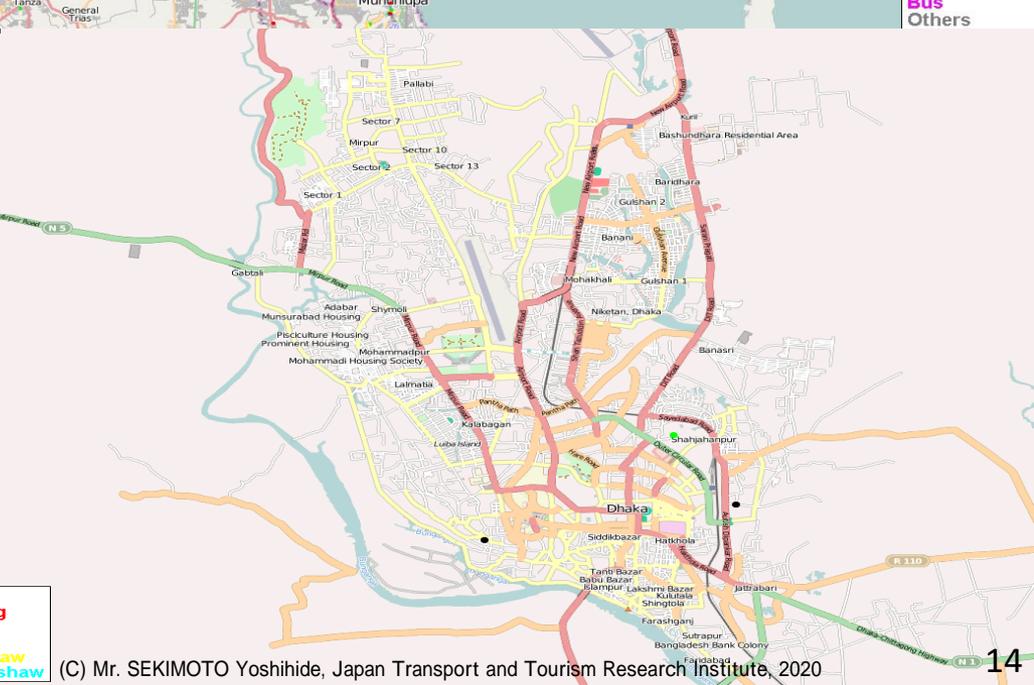
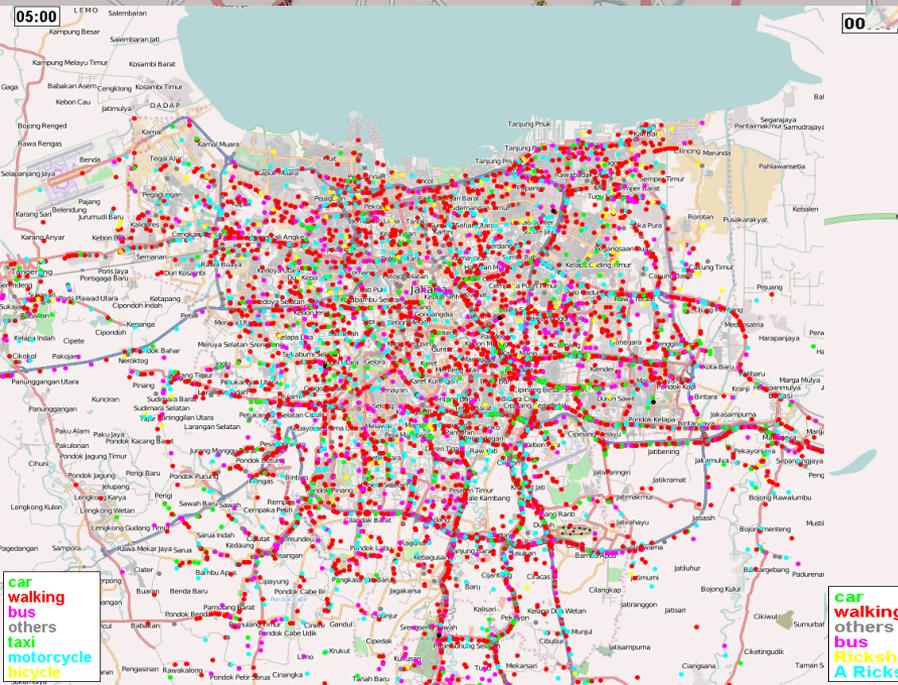
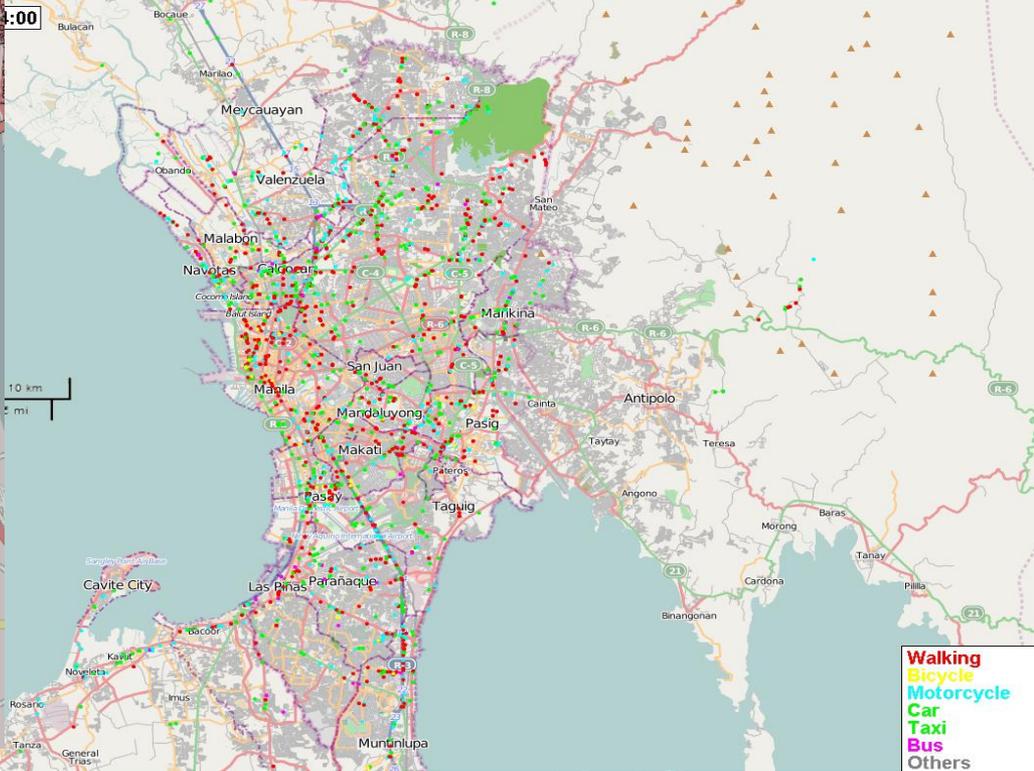
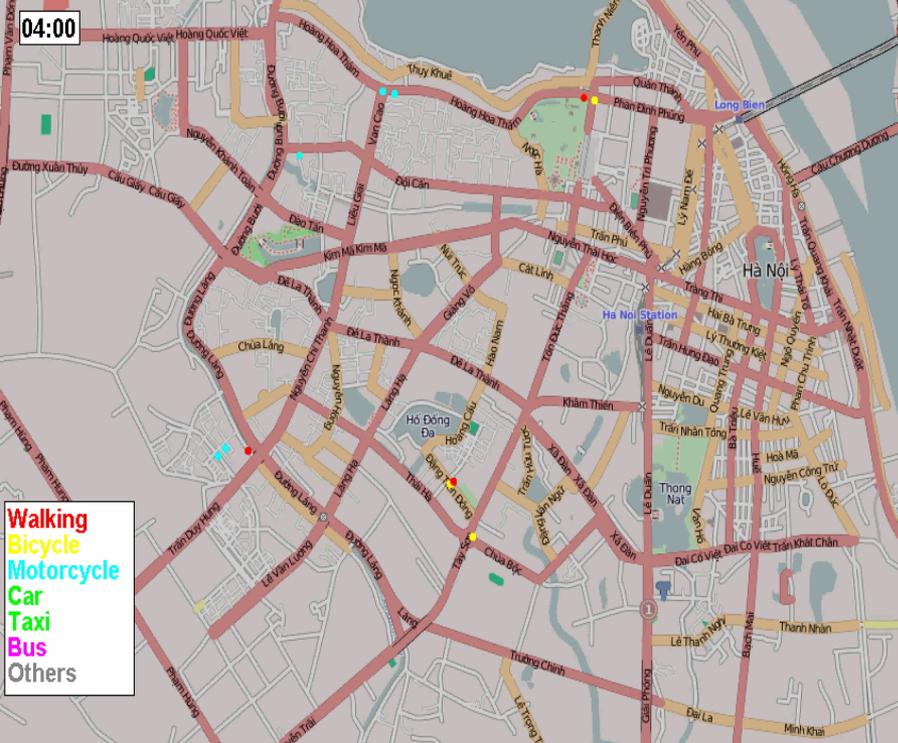
Pandemic simulation based on PFLOW



Aihara & Suzuki lab in IIS, Univ. of Tokyo

JICA-PT data

City	Population (million)	Survey year	Sample size	Number of trips	Ratios of various modes of main transportation (2-wheeler/car/taxi/bus/rail)
Manila	9.45	1996	231,889	471,035	2%/10%/25%/58%/4%
Kuala Lumpur	1.39	1997	80,560	218,460	29%/44%/2%/23%/2%
Damascus	3.08	1998	38,490	81,698	4%/25%/15%/56%/0%
Managua	1.20	1998	24,854	54,138	2%/25%/4%/69%/0%
Bucharest	2.15	1998	67,509	143,311	0%/19%/0%/27%/54%
Phnom Penh	1.15	2000	18,664	40,369	89%/11%* ¹ /-/-
Chengdu	3.09	2000	31,188	70,199	81%/10%/4%/4%/0%
Belem	1.78	2000	24,043	59,529	15%/13%/2%/70%/0%
Jakarta	2.10	2000	423,237	1,083,280	2%/0%/42%/56%/0%
Tripoli	0.33	2001	3,608	7,615	35%/29%/17%/19%/0%
Cairo	14.4	2001	136,070	268,360	2%/13%/46%/29%/10%
Ho Chi Minh City	3.18	2002	27,412	71,890	96%/2.4%* ¹ /1.8%/-
Hanoi	7.16	2004	63,716	188,949	89%/3.6%* ¹ /6.7%/-
Nairobi	4.04	2004	20,980	46,828	2%/29%* ¹ /68%/1%
Lima	8.04	2004	115,728	270,384	17.2%* ² /13.7%/69.1%/-



(C) Mr. SEKIMOTO Yoshihide, Japan Transport and Tourism Research Institute, 2020

For the data set preparation...

In case of Tokyo metropolitan area

Processing items	Calculation time
Data cleaning (partly manual)	Several days
Geo-coding from zone to lat/lon	Several days
Spatio-temporal interpolation	84 days
Creation of query tables for DB	14 days

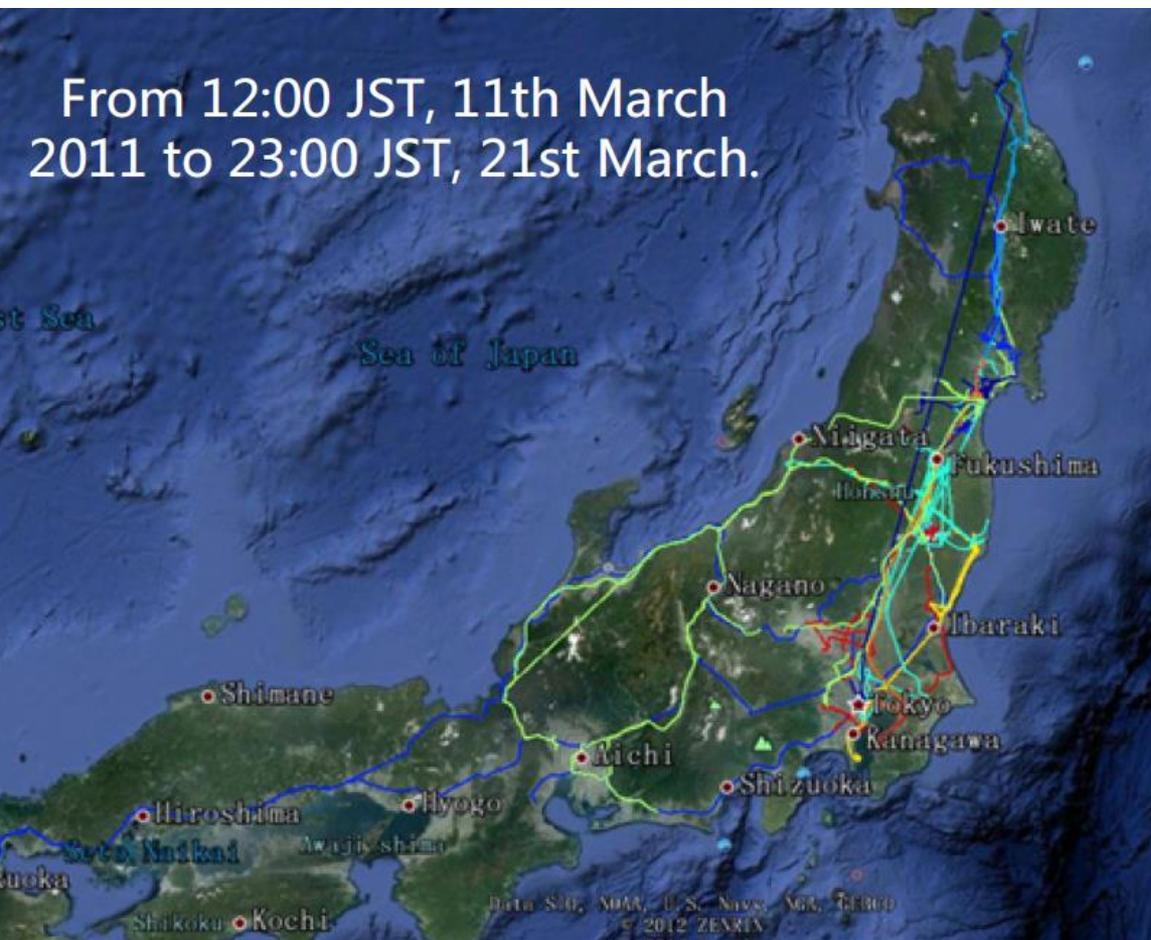
3. PFLOW from mobile phone GPS (2011~)



Tsunami Evacuation activity on the disaster day

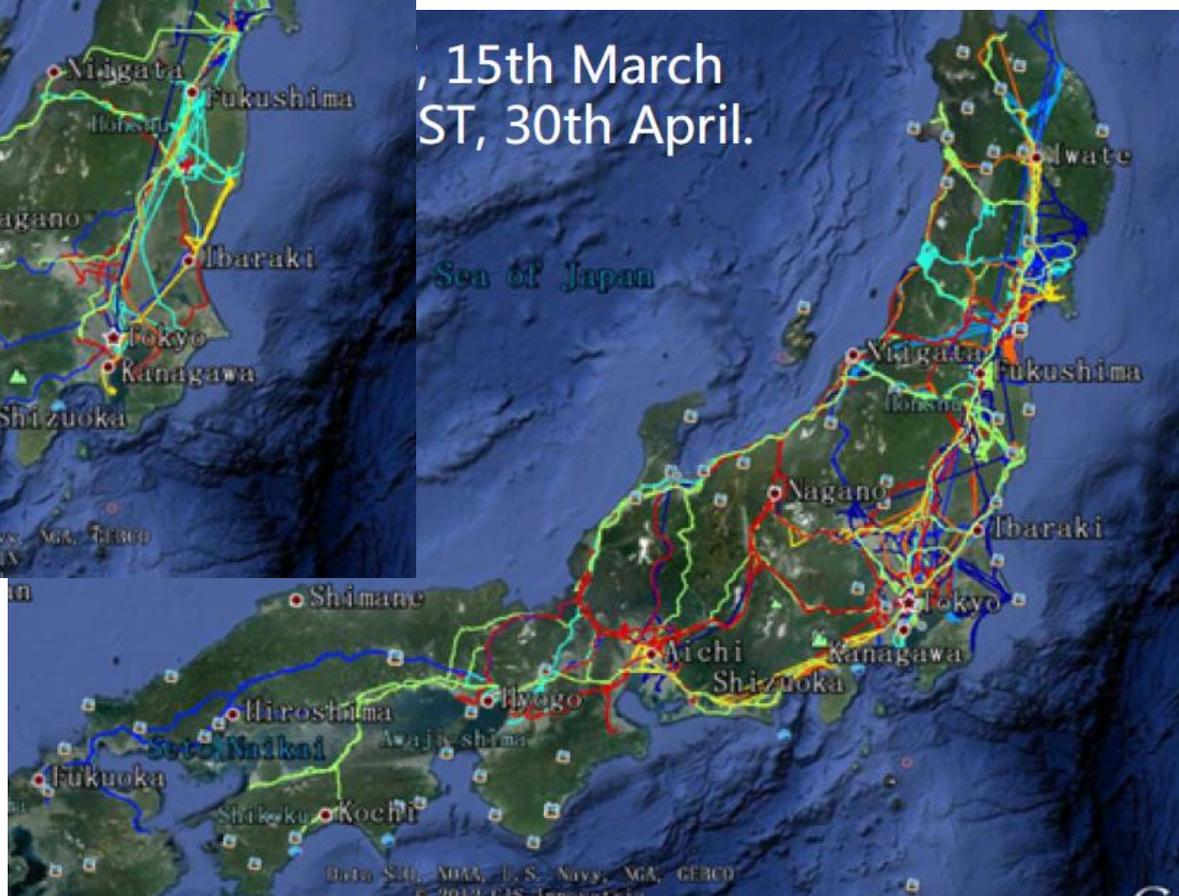
Evacuation activity after the earthquake

From 12:00 JST, 11th March 2011 to 23:00 JST, 21st March.

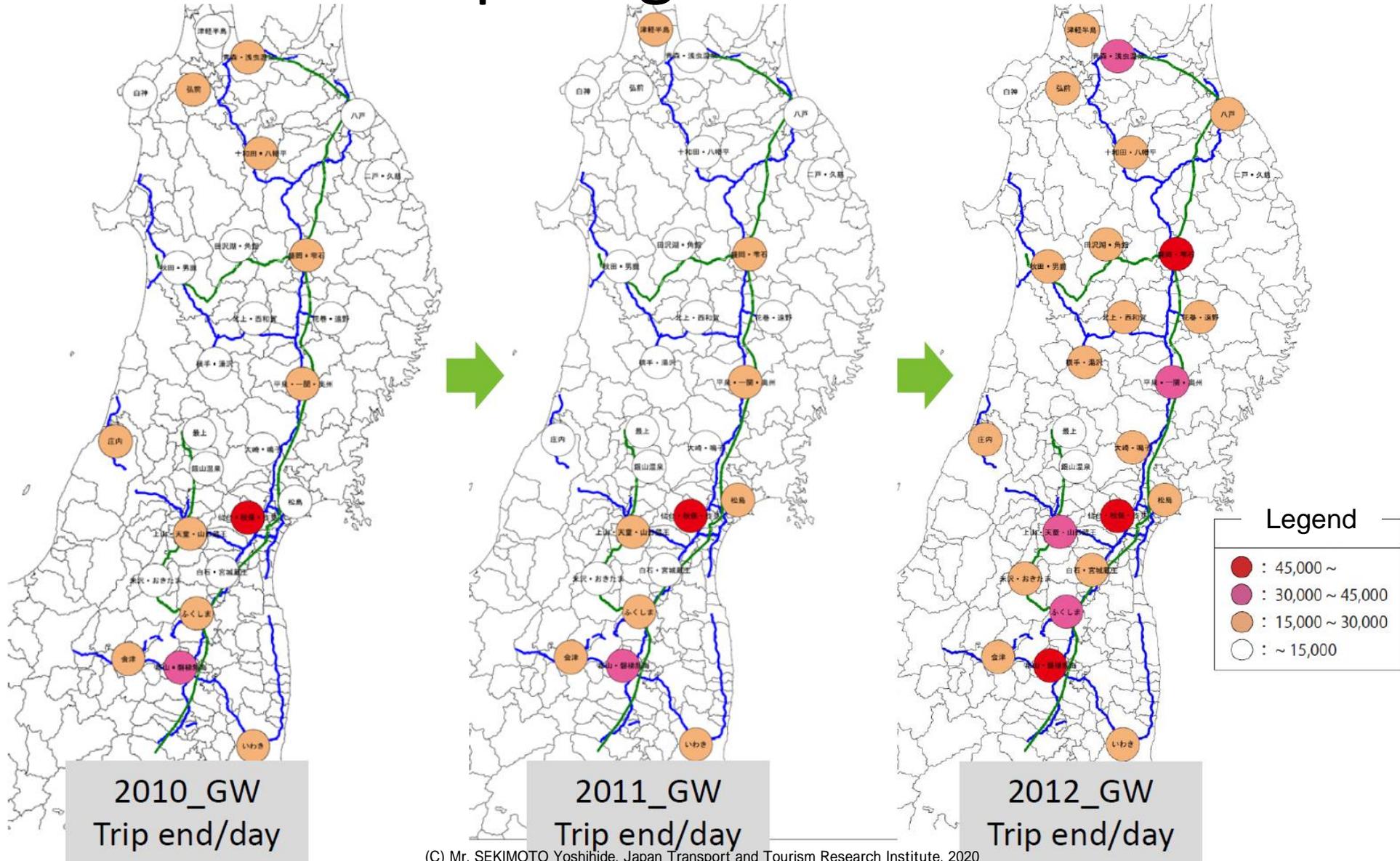


From 15th March to 30th April

, 15th March
ST, 30th April.



Understanding of recovery status comparing tourist flow



“Density map” from Auto-GPS data

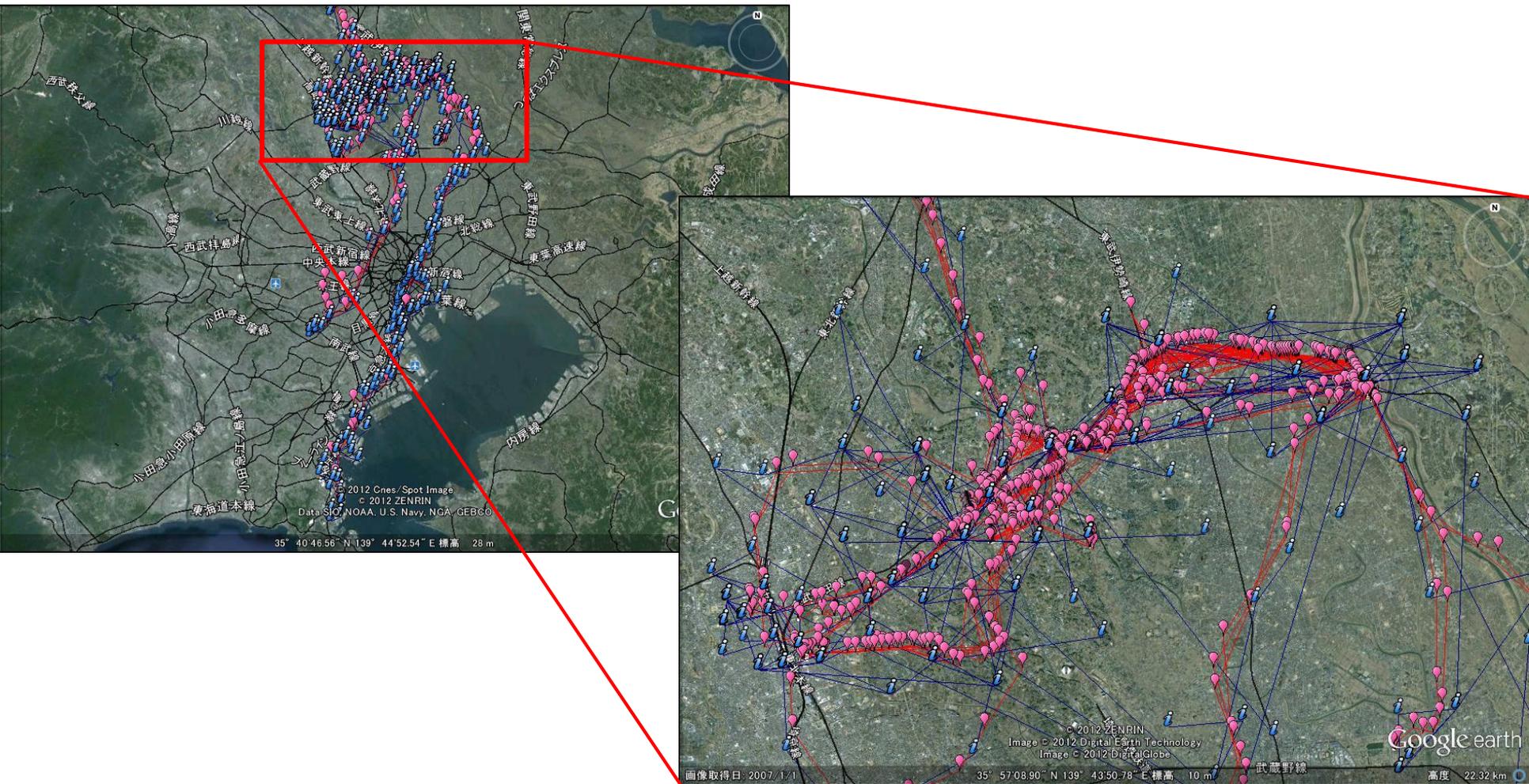


Density map from Auto-GPS data

(ZENRIN DataCom CO.,LTD. <http://lab.its-mo.com/densitymap/>)

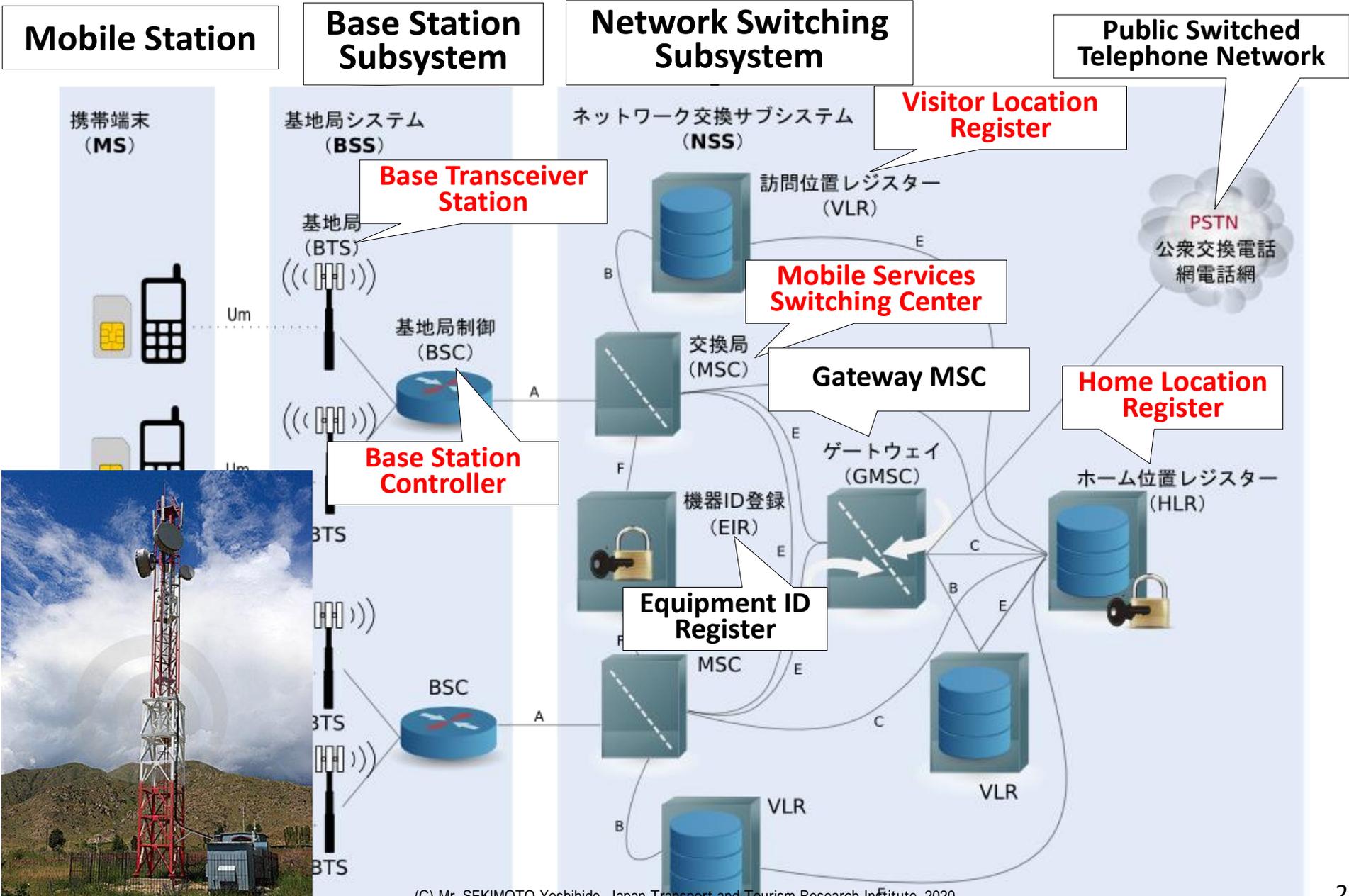
4. PFLOW from mobile phone CDR (2012~)

Call detail record (CDR) from mobile phone base station



Comparison of GPS (pink) and CDR (blue)

Mechanism of mobile phone base station



Mobile base station data

Anonymized CDR (Call detail record data) per person

pid	time	lat	lon	err1	err2	method	code
f00d09160971f089c928242e195c1d5c	2009-10-01 03:38:50	-71.7971	42.26691	330	185	2	800
f00d09160971f089c928242e195c1d5c	2009-10-01 03:39:34	-71.7975	42.26697	318	158	2	508
f00d09160971f089c928242e195c1d5c	2009-10-01 03:39:52	-71.7979	42.26625	394	152	2	508
f00d09160971f089c928242e195c1d5c	2009-10-01 03:40:17	-71.7951	42.26833	298	310	1	508
f00d09160971f089c928242e195c1d5c	2009-10-01 03:41:20	-71.7963	42.2668	367	212	2	508
f00d09160971f089c928242e195c1d5c	2009-10-01 05:26:18	-71.8037	42.27411	549	252	3	508
f00d09160971f089c928242e195c1d5c	2009-10-01 05:36:01	-71.8463	42.18137	460	350	1	508
f00d09160971f089c928242e195c1d5c	2009-10-01 05:36:43	-71.8398	42.17625	1144	428	1	508
f00d09160971f089c928242e195c1d5c	2009-10-01 05:48:05	-71.8618	42.05578	2164	417	1	508
f00d09160971f089c928242e195c1d5c	2009-10-01 05:49:25	-71.8772	42.05683	2568	575	1	508

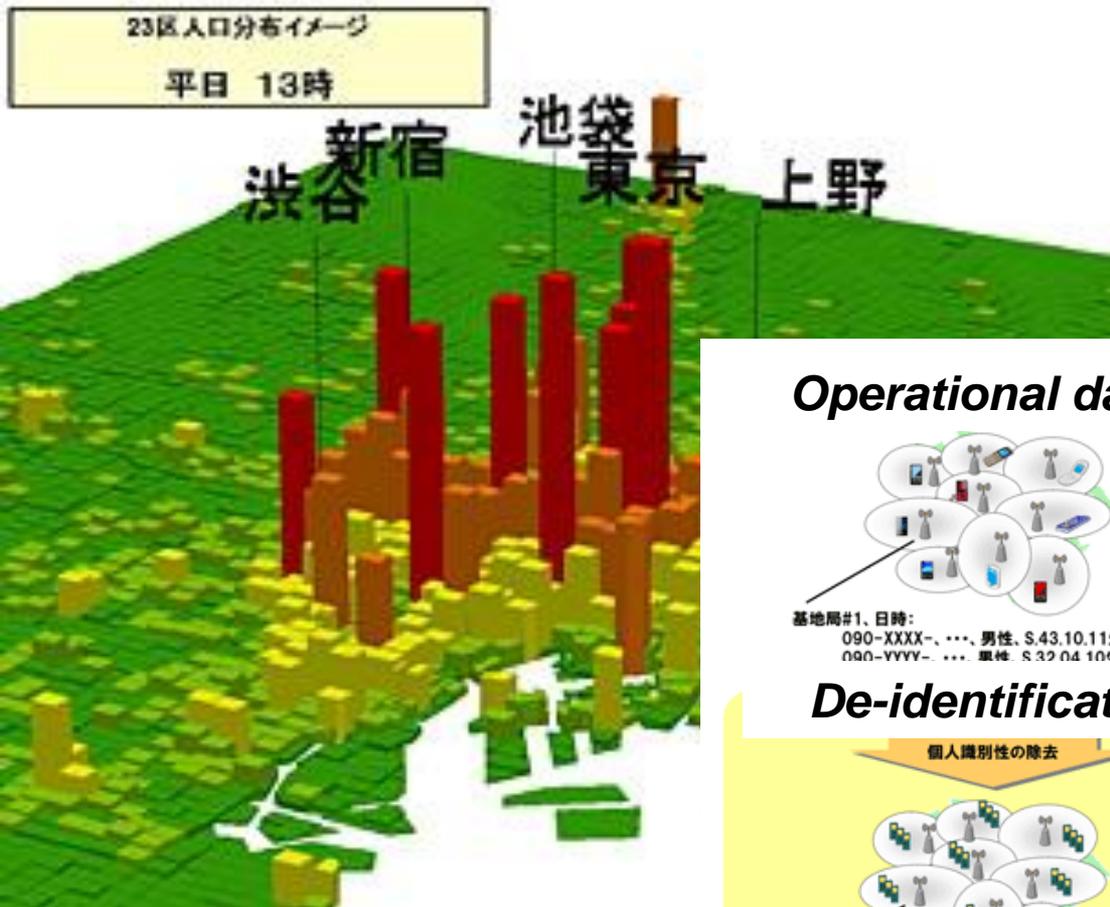
Aggregated as erlang value per each cell station of base station

Erlang is the total amount of resources used over a period of time

cellid	lat	lon	Start time	erl
BKKC1	13.75697	100.5594	2008/03/01 9:00	33.98
BKKC2	13.75697	100.5594	2008/03/01 9:00	18.93
BKKC3	13.75697	100.5594	2008/03/01 9:00	33.17
PTWA1	13.75138	100.5402	2008/03/01 9:00	20.75
PTWA2	13.75138	100.5402	2008/03/01 9:00	17.93
PTWA3	13.75138	100.5402	2008/03/01 9:00	33.07

“Mobile Spatial Statistics” from base station data

モバイル空間統計イメージ：東京23区周辺の人口分布



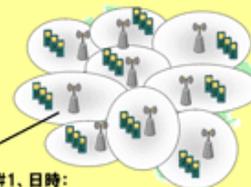
Operational data



基地局#1、日時:
090-XXXX-, ..., 男性, S.43.10.11生,
090-YYYY-, ..., 男性, S.32.04.10生,

De-identification

個人識別性の除去



基地局#1、日時:
男性, 40歳台,
男性, 50歳台,
....

個人識別性のないデータ

Aggregation

Mobile Spatial Statistics

(40歳台男性)

75人	120人	30人
90人	135人	105人
45人	60人	データ無し

秘匿処理

Privilege

(40歳台男性)

75人	120人	30人
90人	135人	105人
45人	60人	6人

Aggregated population

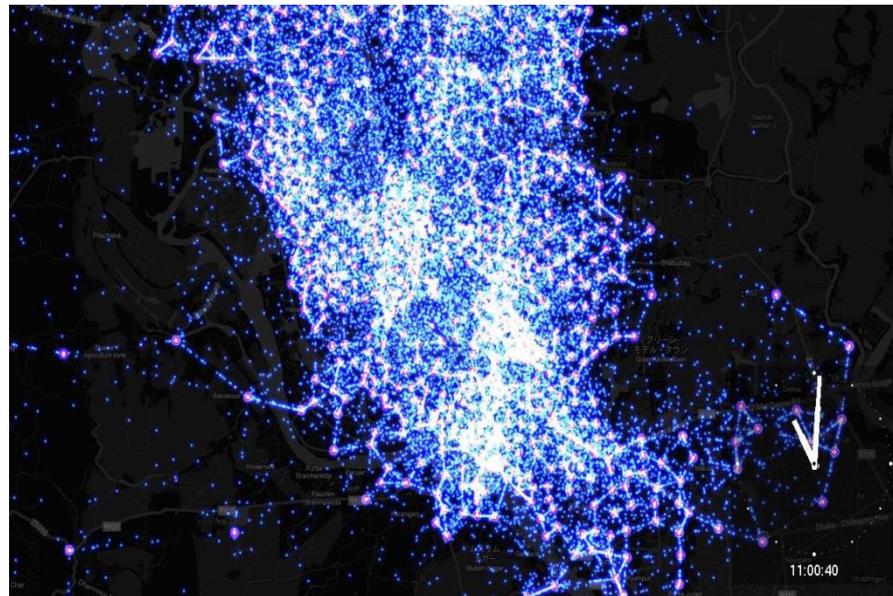
Mobile Spatial Statistics (From NTTDocomo web site:

http://www.nttdocomo.co.jp/corporate/disclosure/mobile_spatial_statistics/)

Commercial mobility data (in Japan)

- Personal information is not linked under the personal information revised law (2015)
 - Grid-based
 - ZENRIN DataCom (Hourly), NTT Docomo (Hourly), Agoop
 - Link-based
 - Navitime, Pioneer
 - Dot-based
 - Agoop
 - OD-based

Joint research with Bangladesh

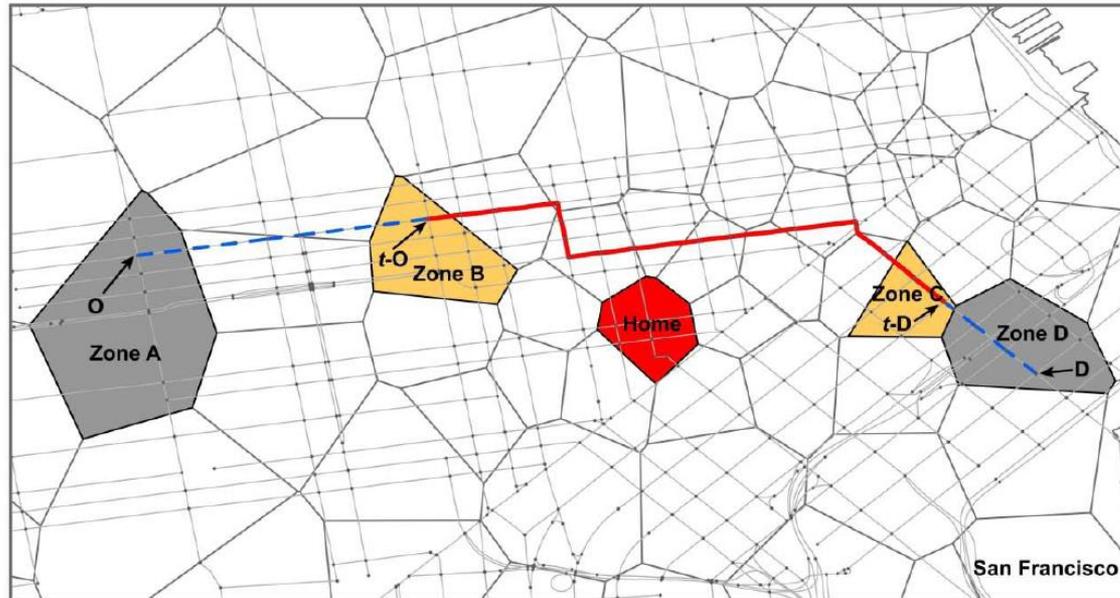
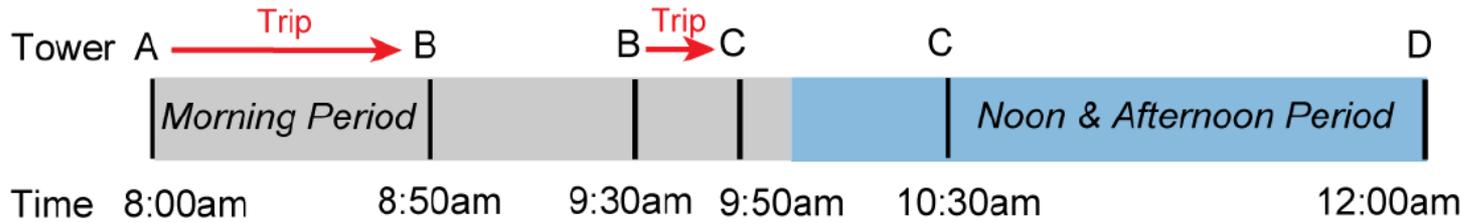


People distribution based on mobile phone base station in Dhaka (provided by GrameenPhone)

Period	2012/6/19~7/18
# of user	6.85 million
# of mobile phone base station	1,362 (1125 in DMA)
Target data	Anonymized individual time and station ID when talk occur
# of average log	5.8 / 1day (The # of target is 4 million people whose home can be extracted)

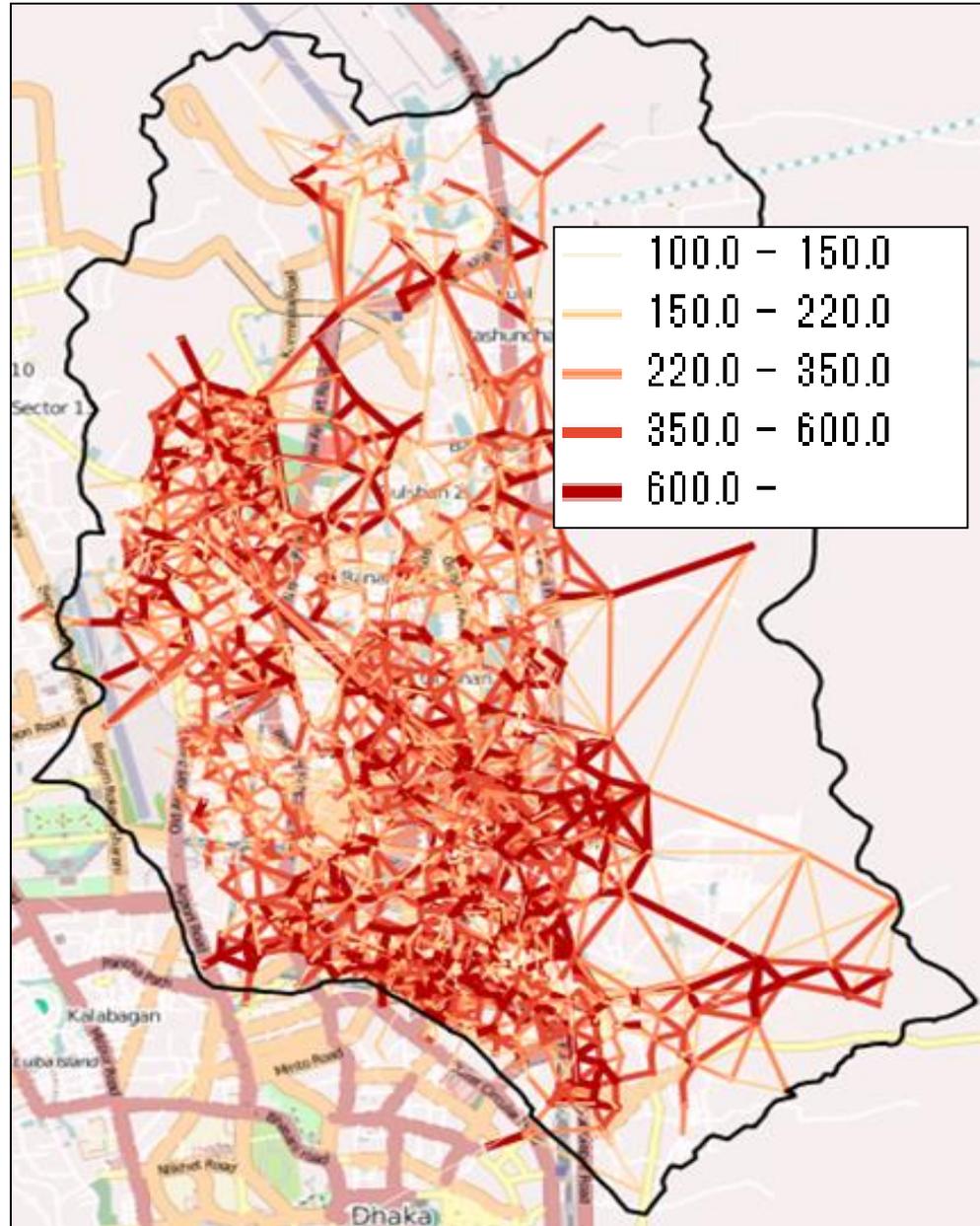
Sparse !!

Trips accumulating sparse CDRs data



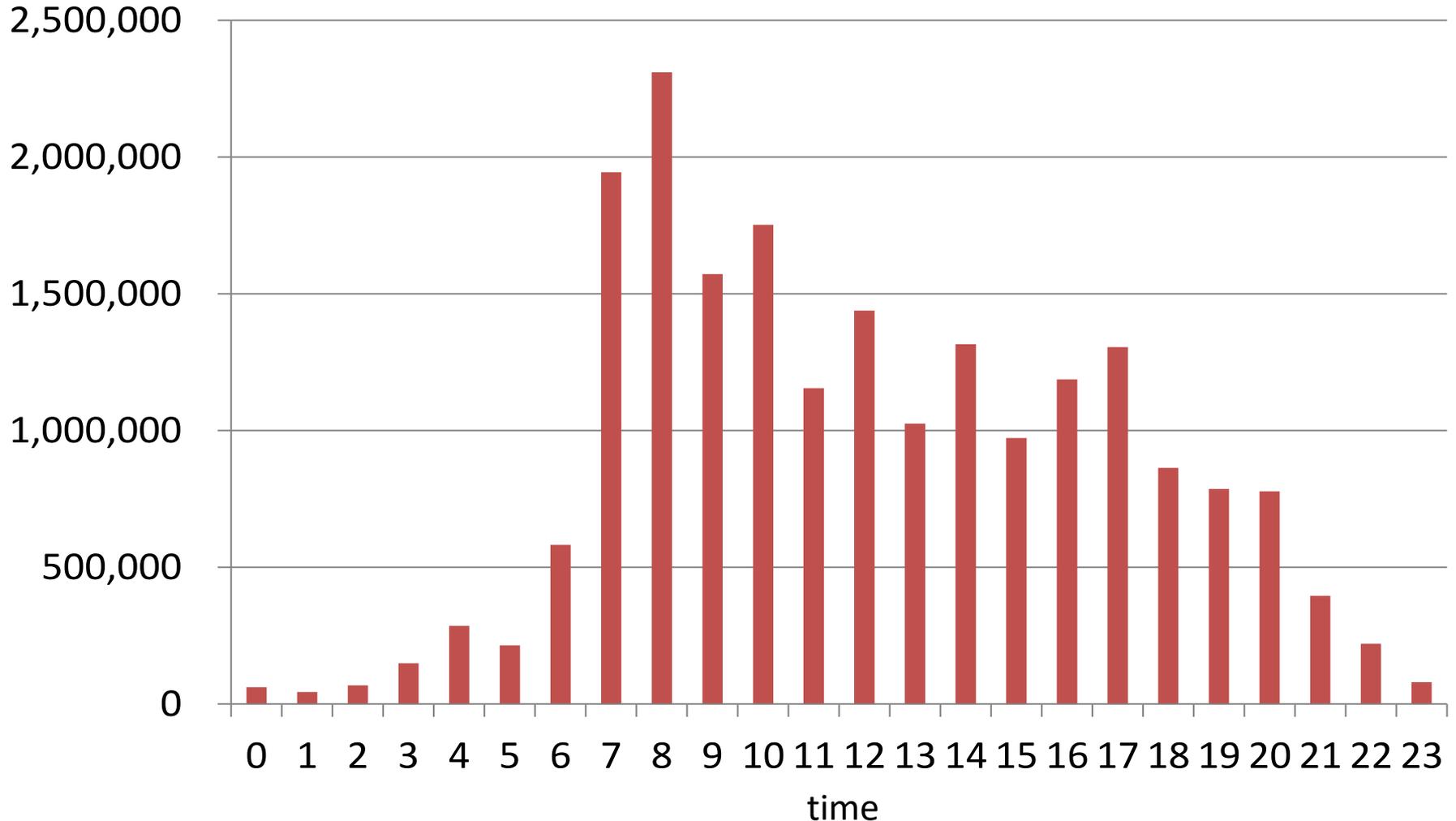
Target (30 days in total)	# of trip pattern	# of trip	# of user	# of user whose trip can be extracted
All users who have CDR	695,637	77,798,677	6,854,189	4,790,888
Users whose home can be extracted	677,670	70,014,818	3,995,353	3,311,932
Users limited in related Voronoi area	647,469	55,383,314	2,877,197	2,430,487
Magnified based on real populations	647,469	172,843,289	7,597,256	-
Vehicle users	619,219	126,921,796	-	-

OD table of trips



Past hourly link traffic volume based on PT survey data (questionnaire data)

Hourly trip volume based on PT data



Simple route assignment based on “ITA method” (Chen etc., 1991)

- Divide traffic volume into 40%, 30%, 20% and 10% blocks and calculate trip time (t_a) and update trip time

$$t_a = t_f \left(1 + \alpha (VOC)^\beta \right) \quad \alpha = 0.15, \beta = 4$$

t_f : **Trip time in free flow**

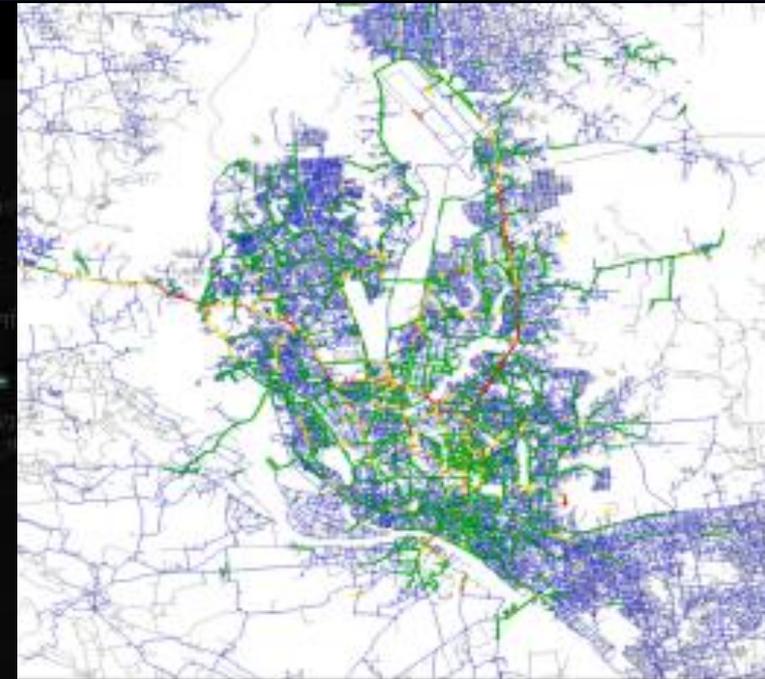
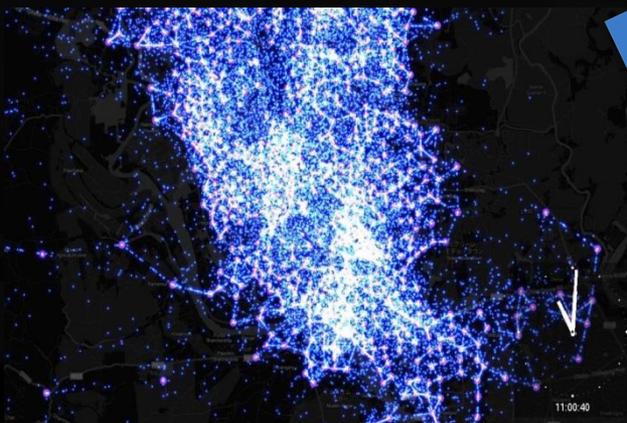
t_a : **Trip time based on congestion (VOC)**

VOC: congestion: $\frac{\text{link traffic volume}}{\text{road capacity}}$

Target of our traffic and people flow group

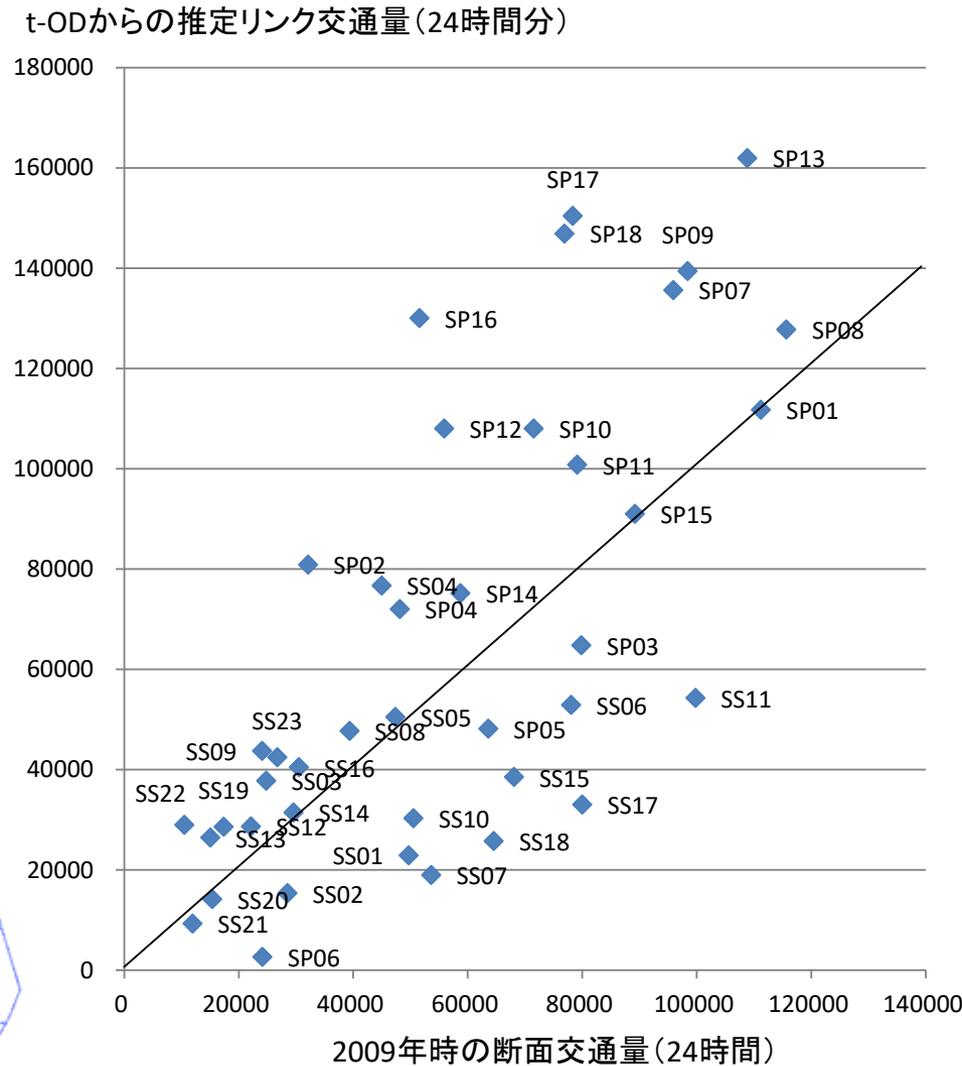
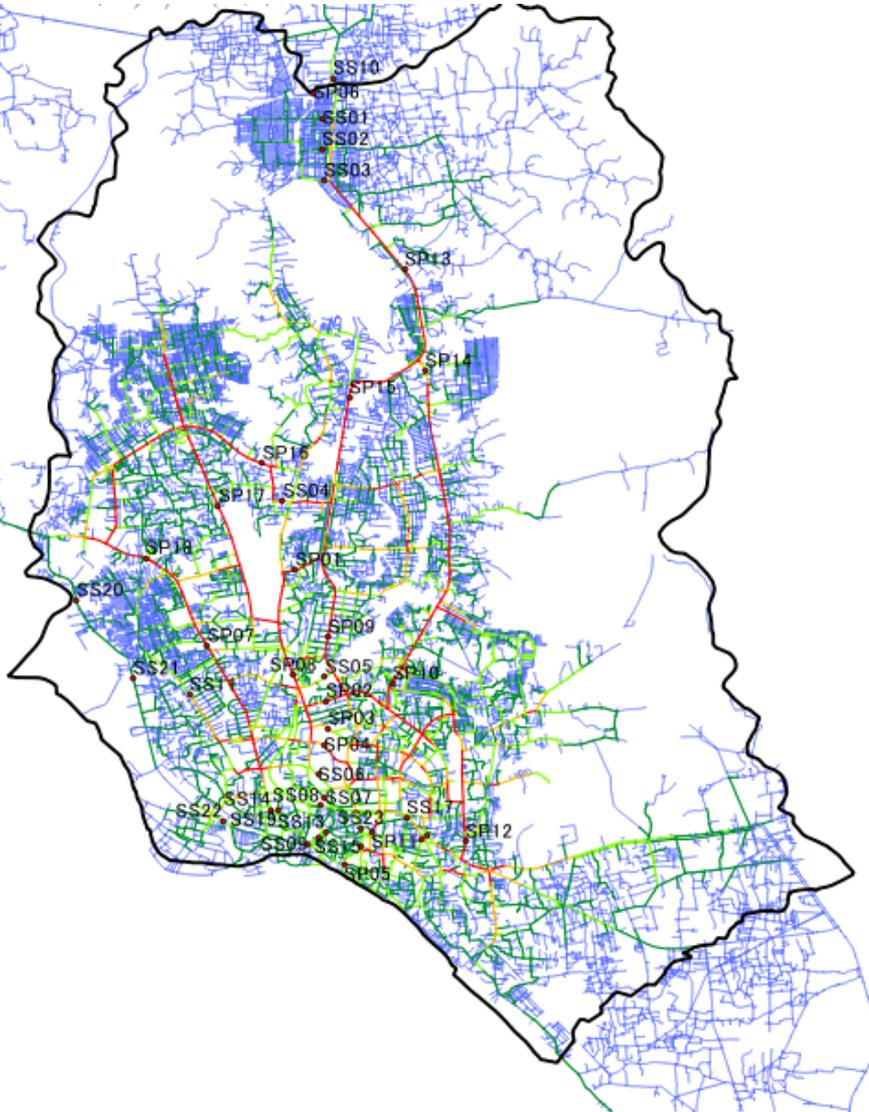
Develop dynamic social observation and assessment system with mobile sensor in order to understand actual condition flow of traffic and crowd

Calculate link traffic volume from cell-phone base station



Cell-phone communication information in Dhaka by GrameenPhone (Base station's CDR: Call Detail Record)

Assigned link based traffic volume from OD table



Joint research with Myanmar (JICA/JST SATREPS Project)

The image shows a screenshot of the SATREPS website. The browser address bar displays 'www.jst.go.jp/global/english/kadai/'. The page header includes the SATREPS logo and the tagline 'For the Earth, For the Next Generation'. A navigation menu contains 'About SATREPS', 'Studies', 'Projects', 'Evaluations', 'Access for Research Institutions', and 'Public Relations'. A blue callout box points to the 'Projects' menu item and contains the text: 'Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development'. Below the navigation, a world map is displayed with numerous countries labeled with their names and flags, including Serbia, Croatia, Afghanistan, India, Mexico, Tunisia, Algeria, Nepal, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Panama, Turkey, Ukraine, Bhutan, Vietnam, Philippines, Egypt, Sudan, Palau, Colombia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malaysia, Ghana, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Tuvalu, Cameroon, Gabon, Namibia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Cambodia, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil.

“ANZEN” Project in SATREPS (2015-2020)

“Development of a Comprehensive Disaster Resilience and Collaboration Platform in Myanmar”



Transport and People Mobility Group



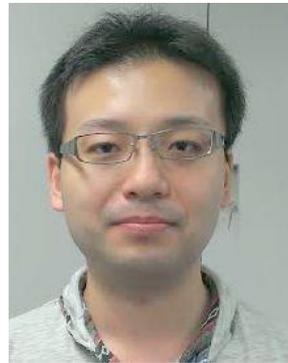
Assoc. Prof. Sekimoto
IIS, UT



Lecturer. Daw Kyaing
Transportation, YTU



Dr. KoKo Lwin
Proj. Assist. Prof. IIS, UT



Mr. Fukushima
Researcher, IIS, UT



Assoc. Professor.
Htay Win
Transportation, YTU



Ms.
AyeHninHninNaing
Transportation, YTU

Prof. Kato
Civil Engineering, UT
(Advisor)

Prof. Shibasaki
CSIS, UT
(Advisor)

Property of CDR data

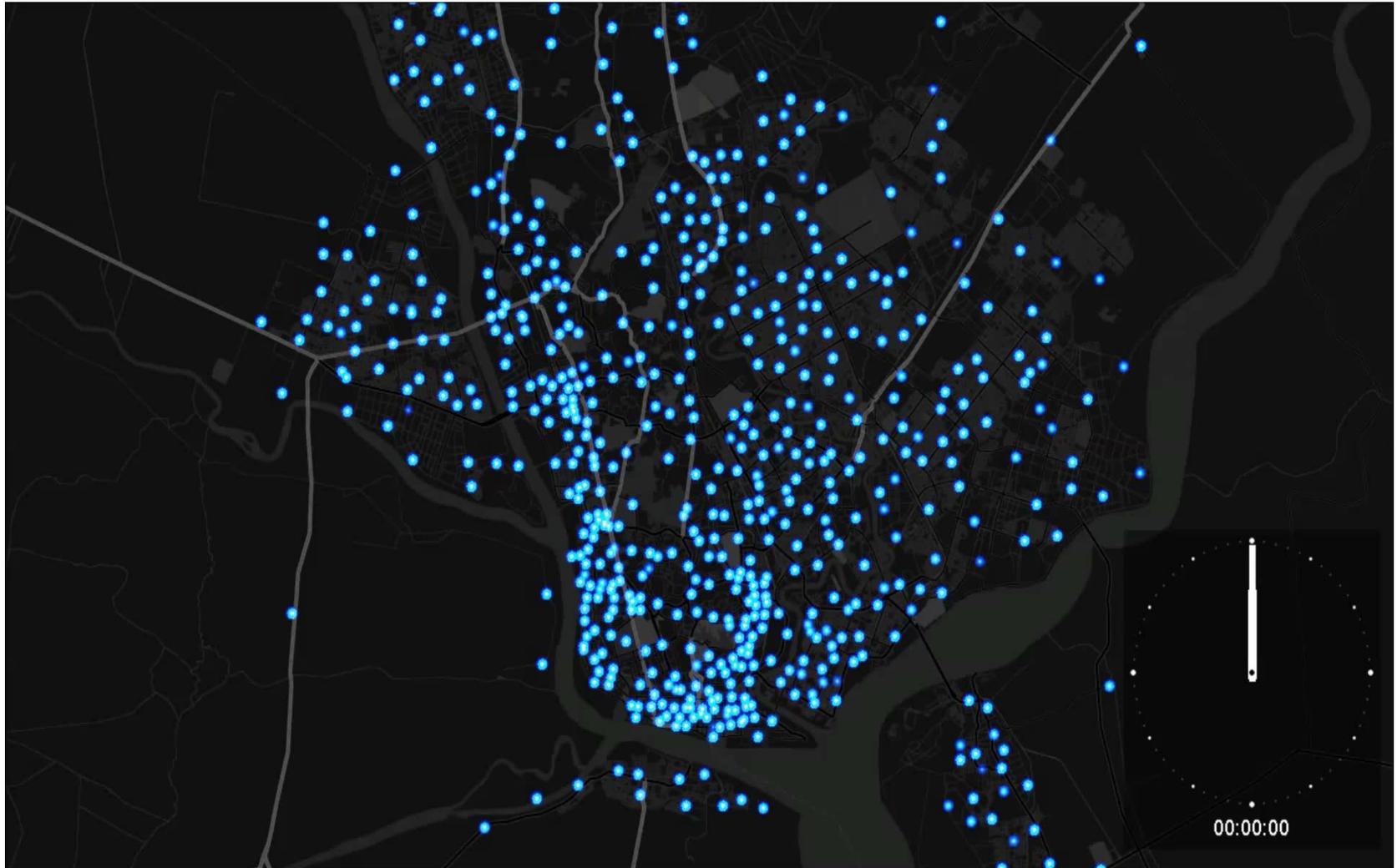
- CDR is call detail record of mobile phone



Period	Dec. 1-7, 2015
The number of CELL_ID	14,284
The number of subscriber's ID	4,435,321
The average number of daily records	16,161,366

MSISDN	EVENT ID	DATE&TIME	DURATION(Sec)	Upload(B)	Download(B)	CELL ID
3845230	1048	20151201155914	446	440	1394	00414010803330561
3903911	1048	20151201160658	0	0	0	01414011002401651
3938428	1048	20151201160554	64	194	610	01414011002401315
3938428	982	20151201160556	63	5624	11687	01414011002401315
0501317	1048	20151201090220	25478	30365	45173	01414011000907402
0501317	982	20151201090221	25478	566903	434232	01414011000907402
4016148	982	20151201160007	393	5873889	2136043	01414011000606823
4016148	1048	20151201160009	391	1301	3737	01414011000606823
9776353	1048	20151201153037	2164	51550	102593	00414010801320823
9776353	982	20151201153040	2160	1195309	8558137	00414010801320823
3587200	1048	20151201160457	104	2154	4916	00414010802312061
3908916	982	20151201160542	77	45462	956158	00414010030210102
5765675	982	20151201160406	174	106573	455079	01414010035112128
3961736	982	20151201155642	619	2951466	124273505	01414010335142151

PFLOW from reconstructed trip data



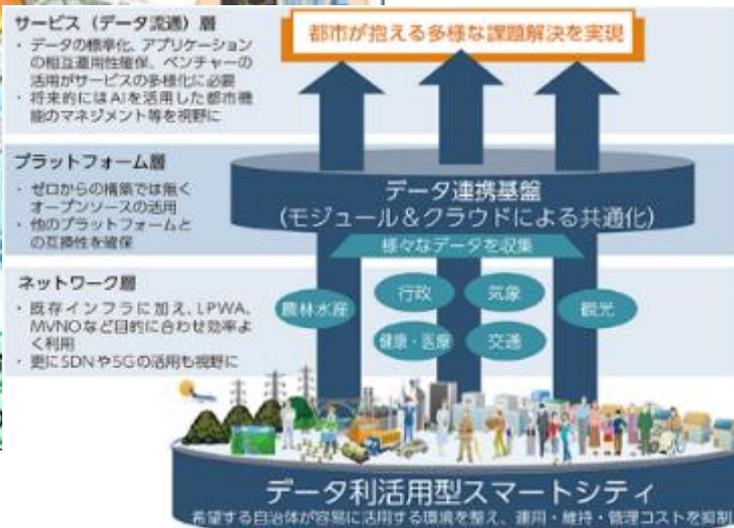
MBD trial analysis in Hanoi, Vietnam with Vinaphone (VNPT-Media)



Digital Smart City

Smart city ?

- Trend from device and sensor to data

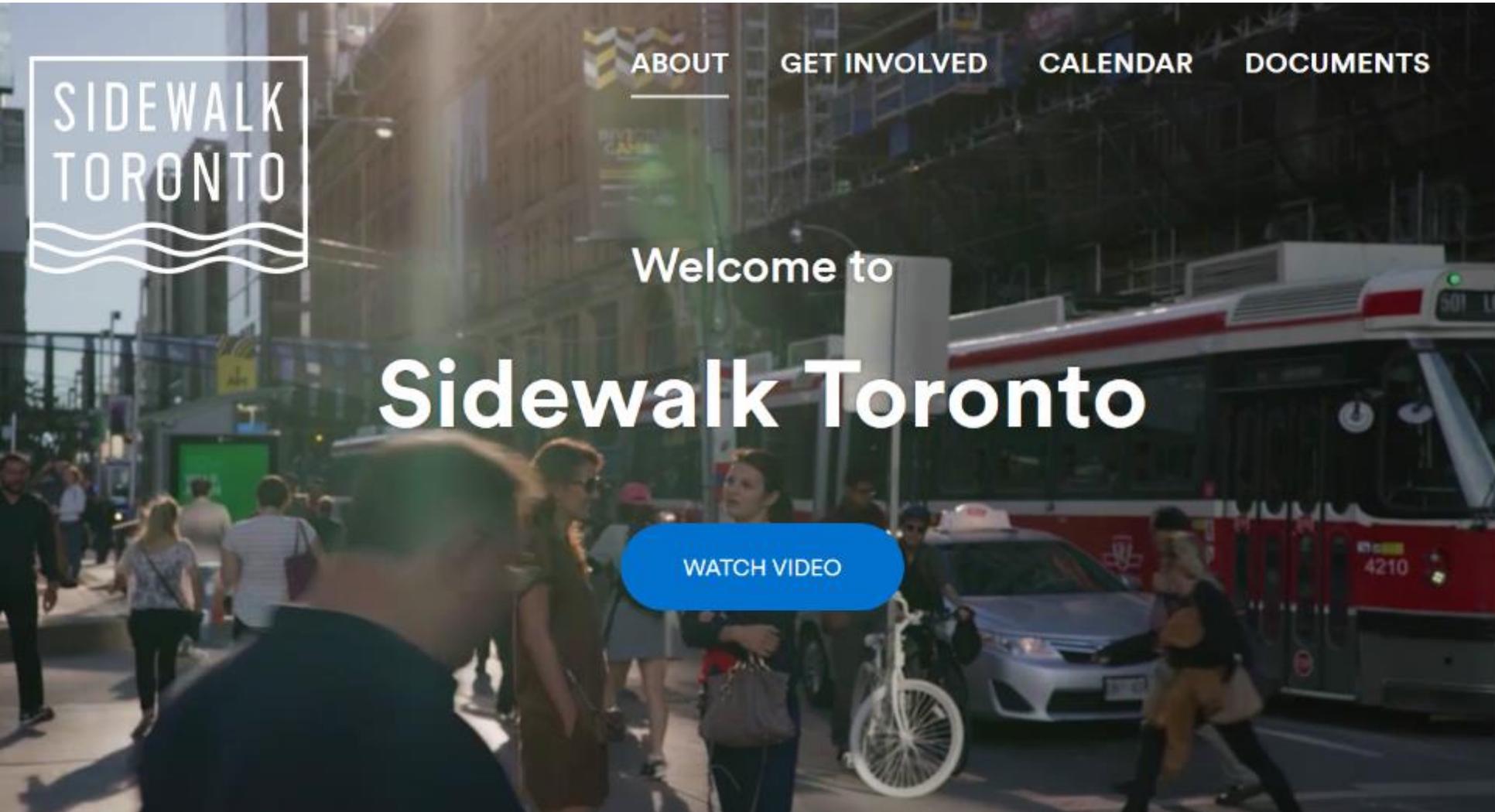


- 対象**
- 拡張可能性や持続可能性の観点から、都市全体、鉄道沿線、街区が主たる対象
 - スクラップからの開発と既存の街の再開発への導入の2種類があることに留意
- 計画段階**
- ICT関連事業者が街づくり計画段階の初期から参画
 - 自治体の首長による強いコミットメント
 - 全体を統括して横断を通ず自治体内の組織
- 構築段階**
- PPP/PFIなど民間と連携したファイナンスを活用
 - 地元の有志企業からの出資
 - ソーシャルインパクトボンドの活用も考慮
- 運用段階**
- 規範的なマネジメントを行う組織が必要
 - ICT企業がエリアマネジメント組織に参画し、データを活用
 - PDCAを回すことで、スマートシティのバージョンアップを図る



Recent smart city ?

- Sidewalk by Google



Recent smart city ?

- “Autonomous Driving City” Xiong'an New Area in China



都市の概要

コンセプト	次世代先端技術を活用したスマートシティ
最終面積	2千平方キロメートル
将来人口	200万人以上
総投資額	2兆元(約35兆円)



<https://www.nikkei.com/article/DGXMZO30735500Z10C18A5MM8000/>

Recent smart city ?

- “Alibaba leading” Hangzhou in China

City Incident Perception and Intelligent Processing



Public Transportation and Operational Vehicle Scheduling



ET BRAIN



Traffic Situation Perception and Signal Light Optimization



Intersection Name	Congestion Index
5 Tongxie Road	11.9
6 Fengqi Road	11.9
7 Jiefang Road	11.9
8 Wensan Road	12.1

Intersection Alarm

Intersection Name	Congestion Index	Alarm
5 Tianmushan Road-Machen...	0.15	Alarm
6 Dagan Road-Jiaogong Ro...	0.11	Alarm
7 Baoshubei Road-Baoshu R...	0	Normal
8 Hemu Road-Yabanong-Do...	0	Normal

Social Governance and Public Security

Restricted Vehicle Count: **8,920**

Ban-breaking Incident Count: **132**

Sustainability and Independency of city platform

- What will be legacy after budget based project ?
- Developed data in the project can be the most important legacy, but responsibilities of many data are not clarified and not used...

Interesting examples

- Aizuwakamatsu City in Japan

DATA FOR CITIZEN アプリ オープンデータ リクエスト その他 サインイン

DATA for CITIZEN は、
街を見える化したい、毎日を便利にしたい、市民みんなで街をよくしたい
そんな思いを実現します。

データセット
156
公共データを公開中
Libraries OpenData collaboration
create vehicle Aizu Better people participation

アプリ
44
市民のためのアプリを公開

要望
皆さんの声を聞かせてください
・こんなデータが欲しい
・あんなアプリを作って
あなたの声で、街をよくしていこう

スマートシティ
会津若松市では、市民が安心して快適に生活できるまちづくり“スマートシティ”を目指しています。

データセット：年齢3区分人口メッシュ
公開日：2016/05/10

2019/02/05 毎月大字別人口が更新されました。
2019/02/05 月別1歳毎年年齢別人口が更新されました。

<https://www.data4citizen.jp/app/users/>

Interesting examples

• Disclosed data in LasVegas

データは不要 NTT、「無欲」で米都市システム受注

ネット・IT エレクトロニクス 北米

2018/12/9 2:00

🔖 保存 📧 共有 🖨️ 印刷 🗺️ 🐦 📘 その他▼

NTTは7日、センサーや人工知能（AI）を使って都市の課題を解決する事業を来春から米ラスベガスで始めると発表した。街なかに設置したカメラなどからデータを収集・分析し、交通事故や犯罪の予防につなげる。「外様」のNTTが世界有数の観光都市から受注をつかんだ背景には、集めたデータの所有権を放棄するという「GAFA」の逆を行く戦略がある。

「月に80～90台の車がこの道を逆走していることがわかった。道路をどう設計し直すべきか考えられる」。7日、ラスベガス市のマイケル・シャーウッド最高情報責任者（CIO）は最近明らかになった道路の問題点を指摘した。

市内の交差点に設置しているカメラの映像を解析した結果で、9月からNTTと進めてきた実証実験の成果だ。



<https://www.nikkei.com/article/DGXMZ038723130Y8A201C1EA5000/>

Interesting examples

- Common 3D data development by Shizuoka Pref.

静岡新聞 | NEWS

G+

B! 0

チェック

ツイート

シェア 68

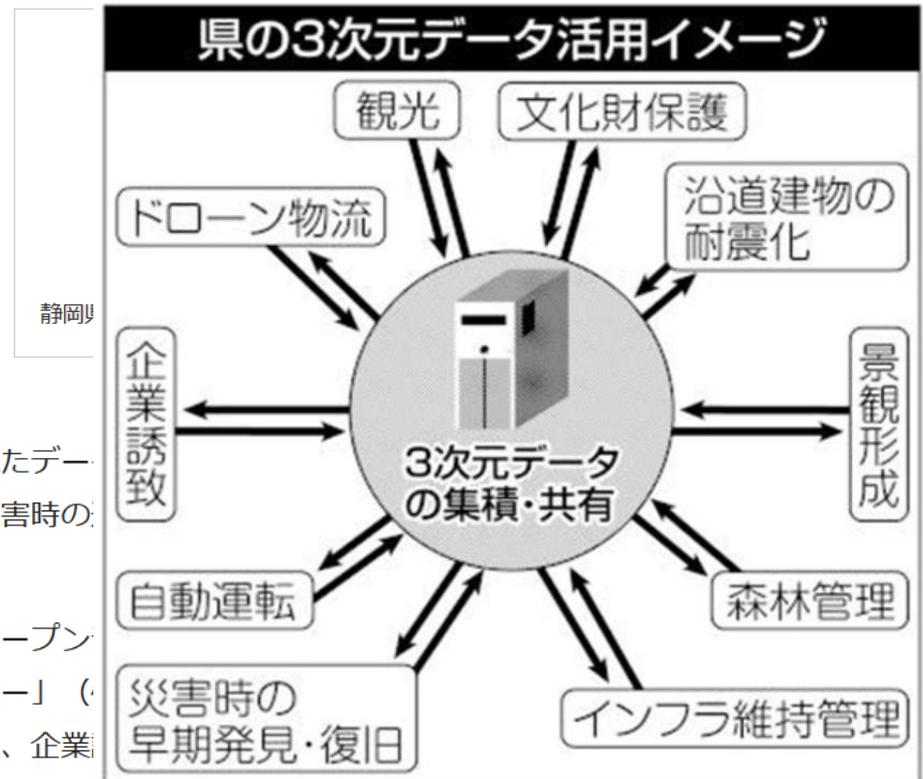
自動運転の環境整備へ 静岡県、3次元データ収集本格化

(2019/1/5 08:20)

静岡県は将来の全県的な自動運転の環境整備などを見据え、2019年度に道路や地形、河川、沿道施設などの3次元データの集積、共有を本格化する方針を固めた。まずは県東部・伊豆地域をモデルエリアに3次元データの取得を進めるため、19年度当初予算案に関連事業費を計上する方向で調整している。

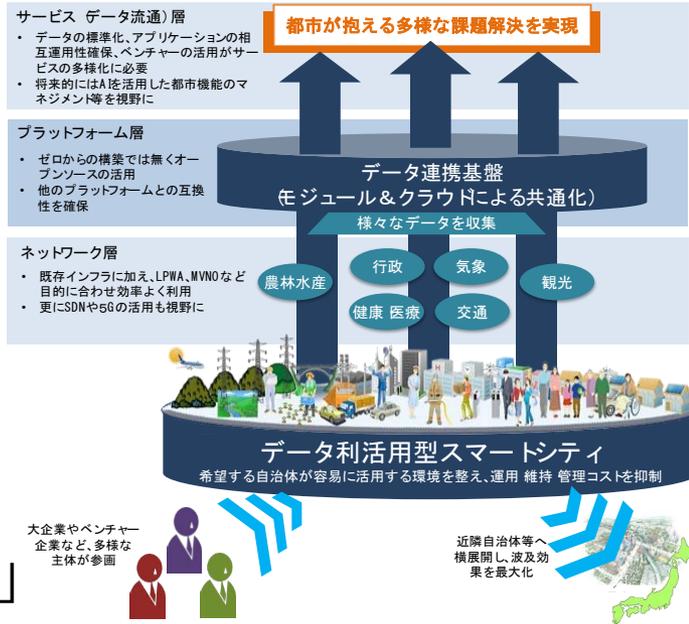
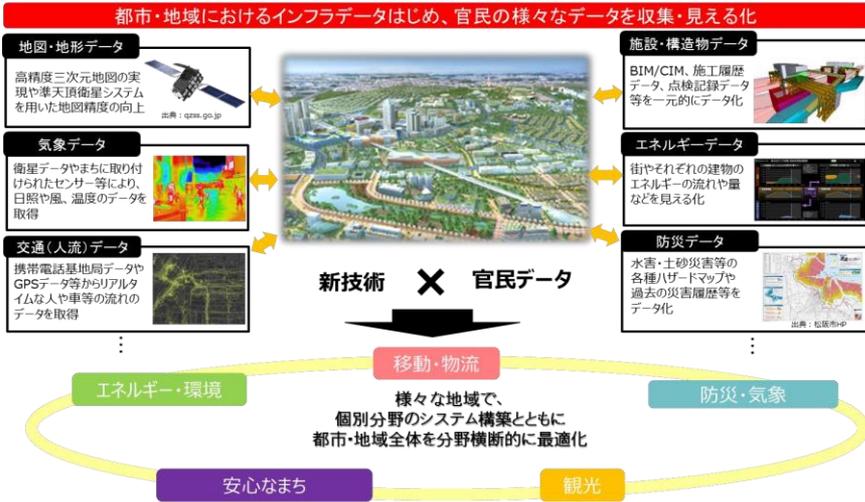
県は東京五輪・パラリンピック自転車競技開催に向けて17年度から、伊豆半島で違反広告物の是正指導を強化する中で、3次元データの集積を進めている。これまでに集積されたデータでインターネットで公開し、インフラ施設の維持管理や、災害時の役立てている。

19年度はさらに県東部・伊豆地域のデータ集積を進めてオープン全、安心して質の高い生活を送れる「スマートガーデンカントリー」（インフラ管理や防災関係だけでなく、自動運転の経路設定をはじめ、企業設備保護などへの幅広い活用を見込む。



<http://www.at-s.com/news/article/politics/shizuoka/584782.html>

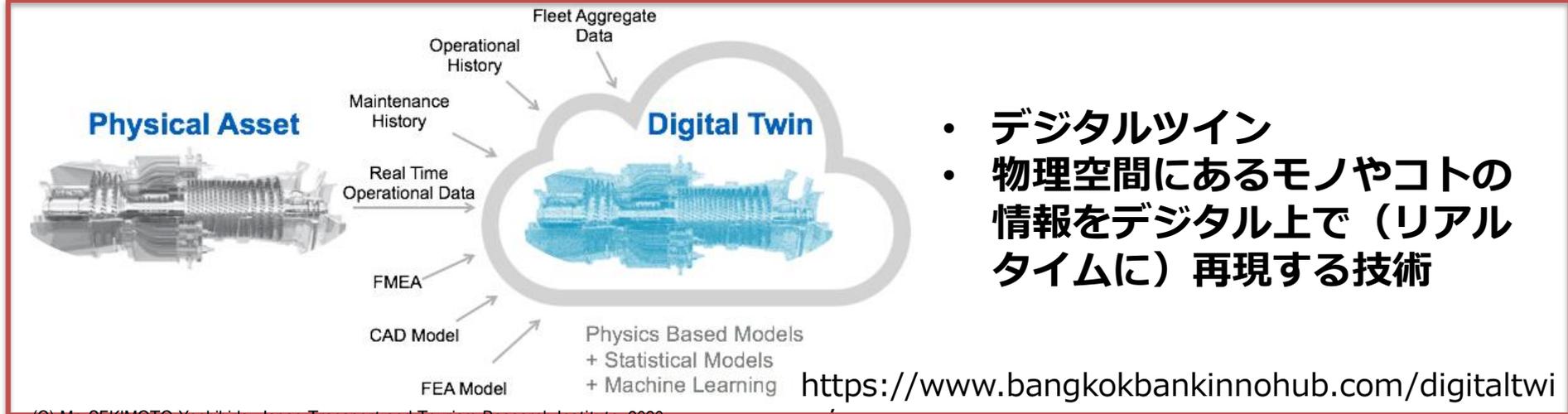
From Smart City to Digital Twin



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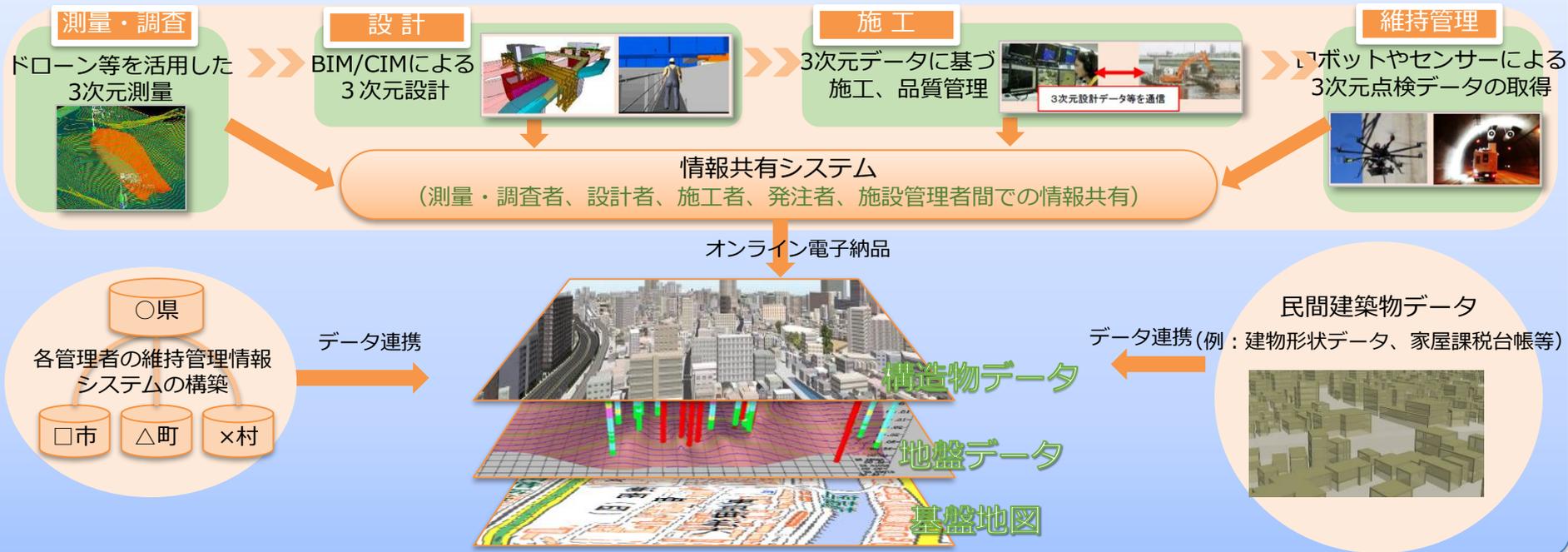
▲国土交通省「スマートシティについて」

▲総務省「データ利活用型スマートシティの基本構想」



Trials by MLIT

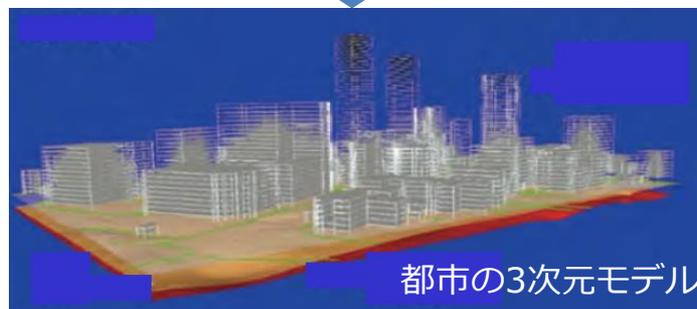
国土に関するデータ（インフラ・データプラットフォーム）



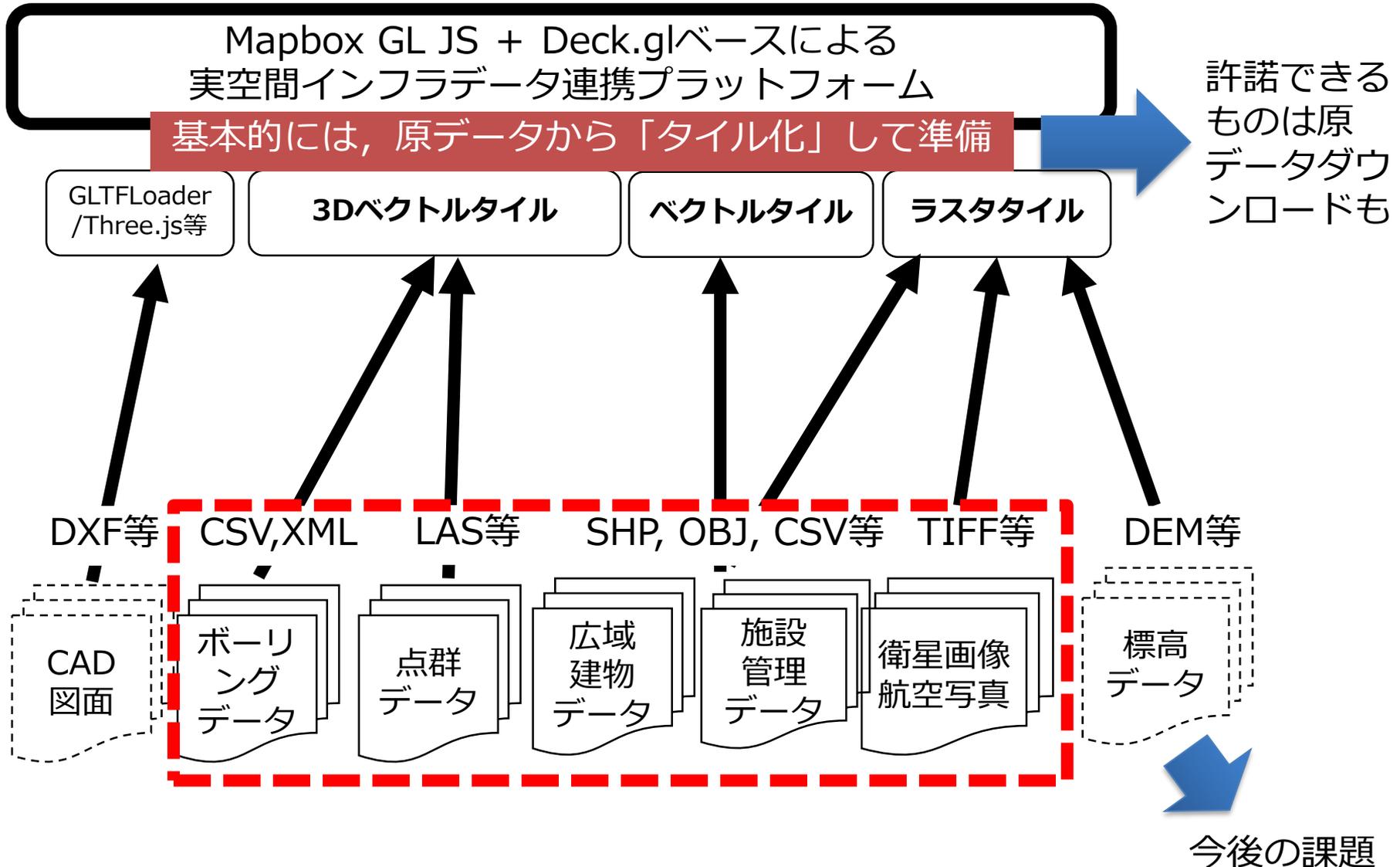
経済活動に関するデータ (人や物の移動等)



自然現象に関するデータ (気象・防災等)



Visualization core between original data and tile data



Prototype in prefectural level (Shizuoka)

初期画面で全てONにはせず、軽量表示を優先

powered by AIGID

建物

- ZmapTown II データ

土木工事

- 平成28年度[第28-D0]
- 平成29年度[第29-K24]
- 平成28年度[第28-K24]

地形(航空レーザー点群データ)

- 平成30年度 30沼津河
- 掛川城 (静岡県)
- 韭山反射炉 (静岡県)

more layers ↓

裾野市企業間取引データ

- 企業取引データ(2014)
- 企業取引データ(2015)
- 企業取引データ(2016)

交通・人流

オルソ画像 淡色 暗色 単色

© MIERUNE © OpenStreetMap

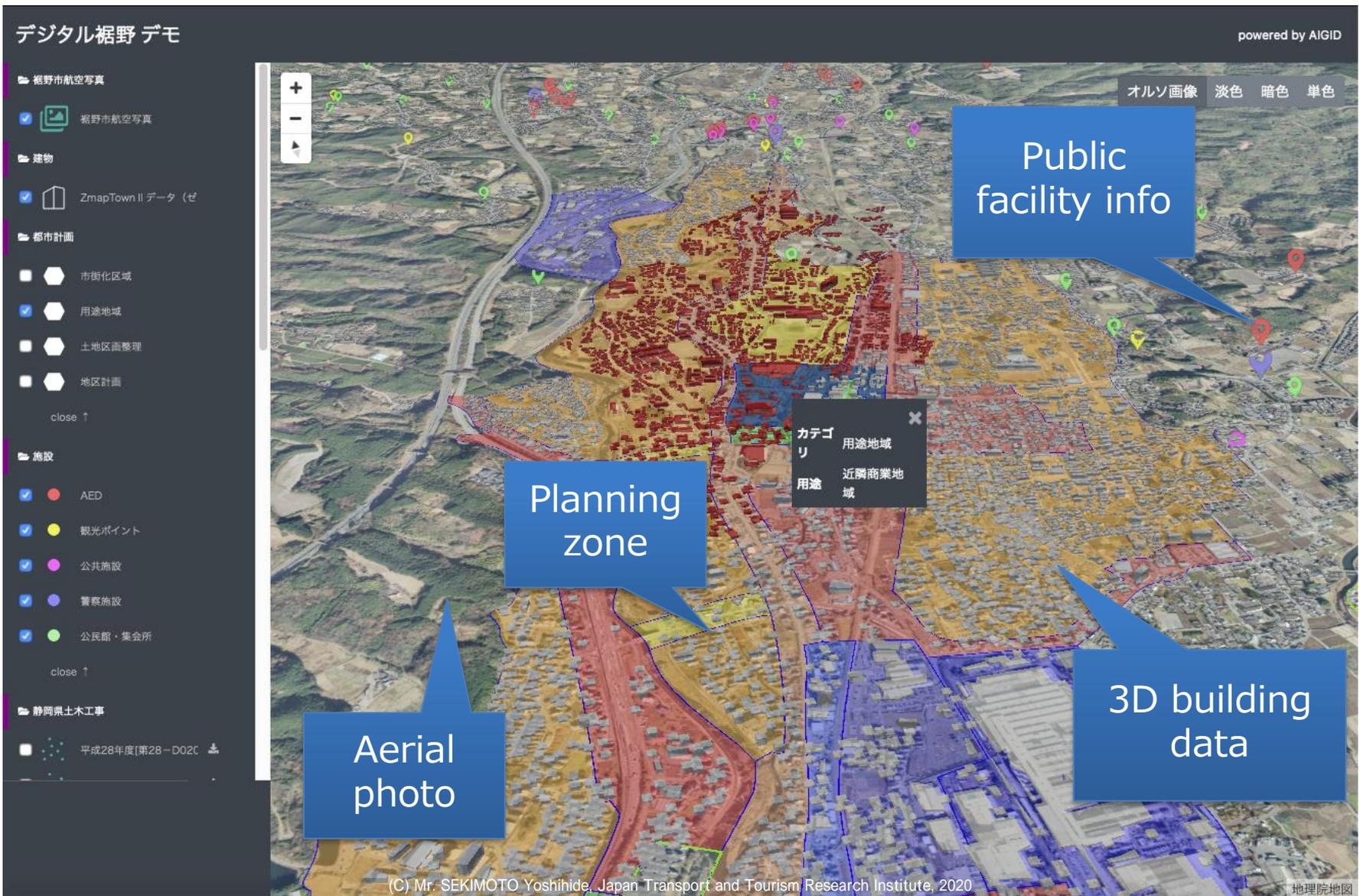
一部データはG空間情報センター
を通じて直接ダウンロード可能

Point cloud data (Shizuoka Castle)

(Original: 4.8GB, 3D tiles: About 100MB)



Prototype in city level developed by purely local gov. data (Digital Susono)



Don't hesitate to contact me !!
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sekimoto@iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp