

# SAFE: A Share-and-Aggregate Bandwidth Exploration Framework for Kernel Density Visualization

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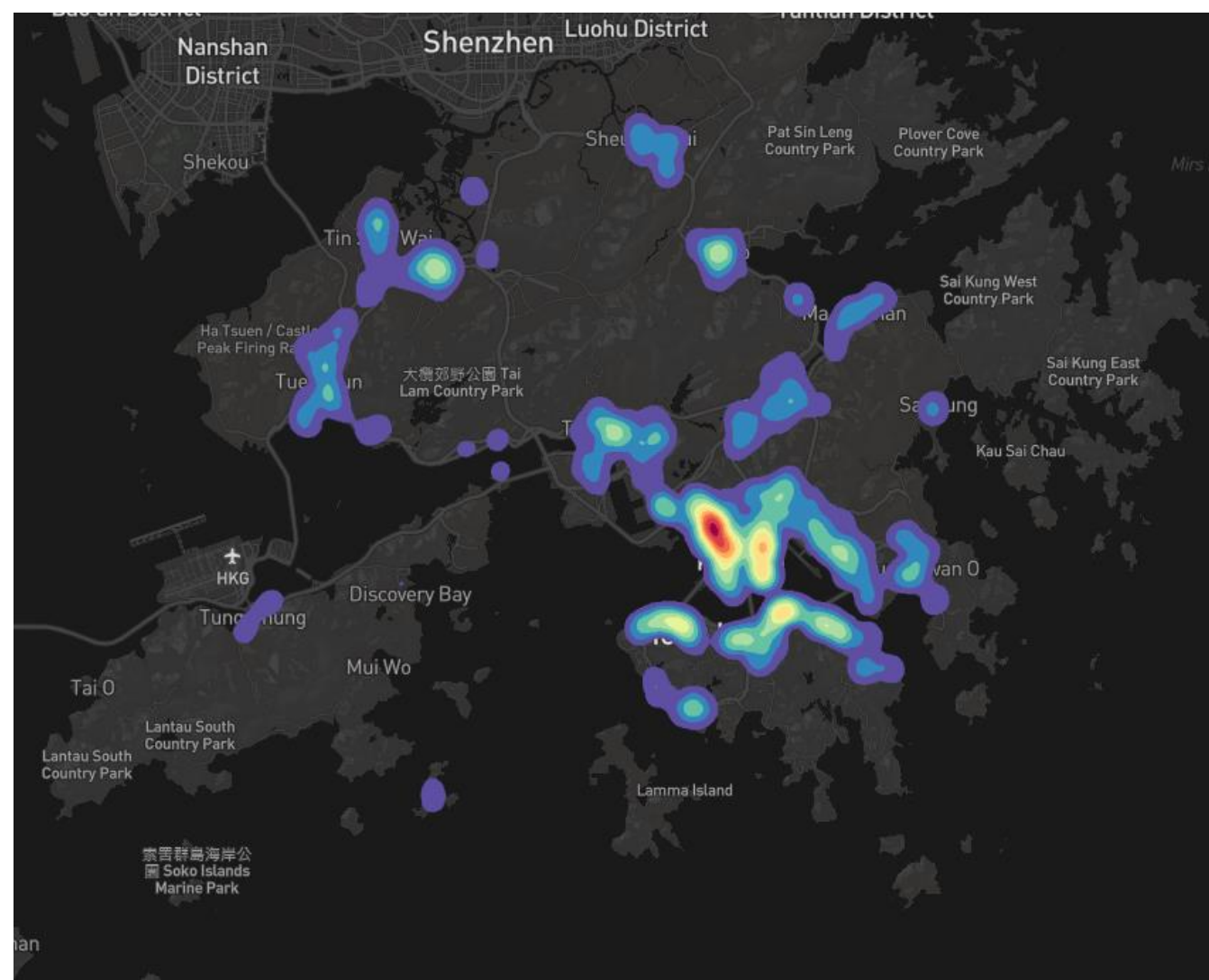
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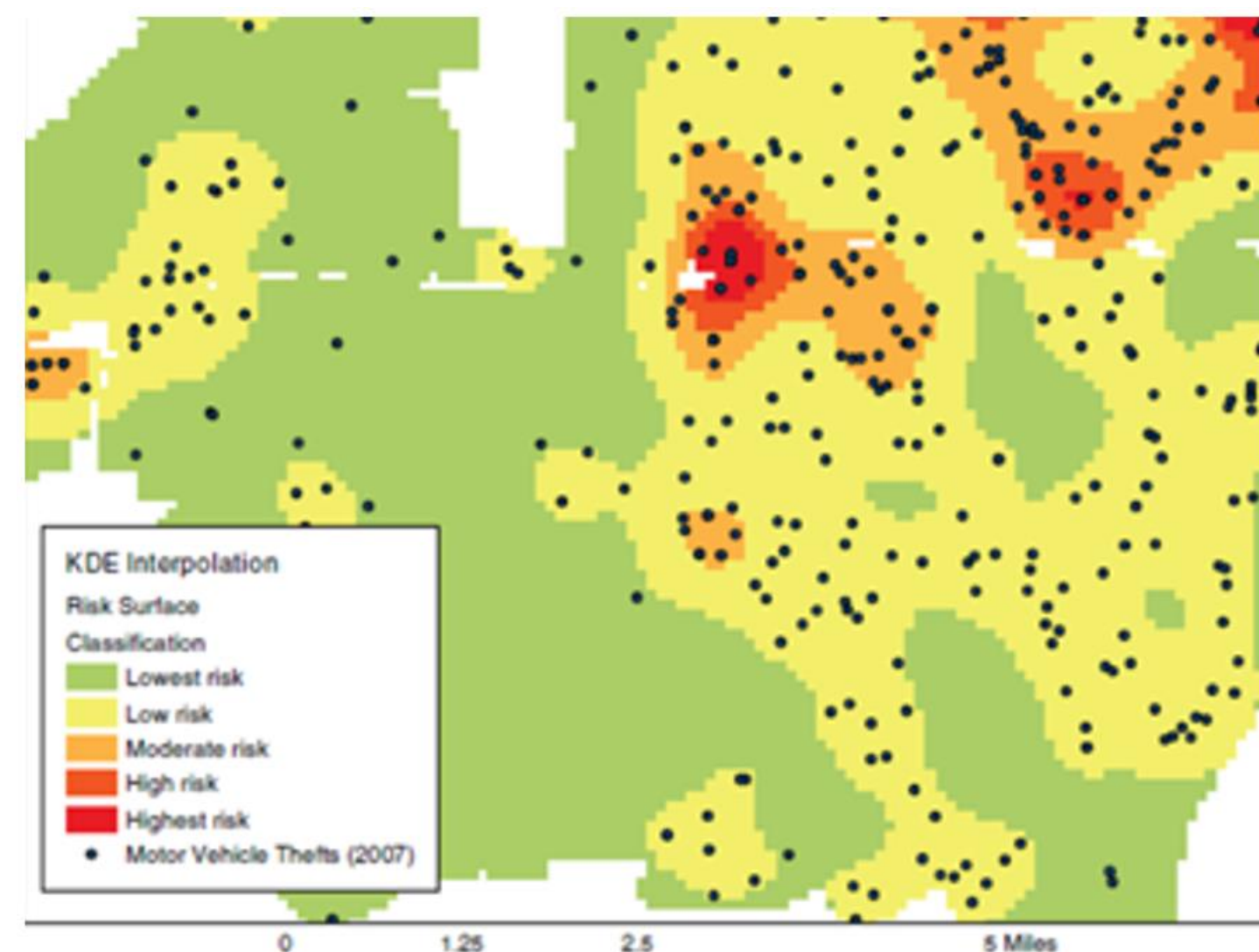
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## Overview of Kernel Density Visualization (KDV)



(a) COVID-19 hotspot map (in Hong Kong)

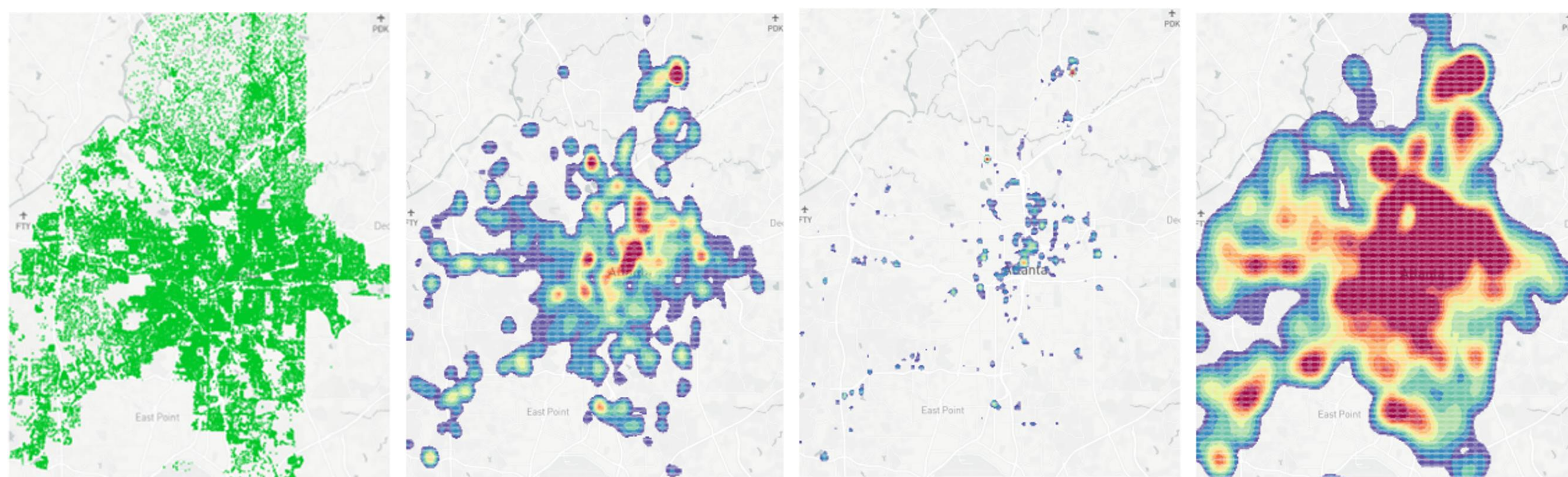


(b) Crime hotspot map (in Arlington, Texas)

Given a location dataset  $P$  (e.g., black dots in (b)), we need to color each pixel  $\mathbf{q}$  based on the kernel density function  $\mathcal{F}_P^{(b)}(\mathbf{q})$ .

$$\mathcal{F}_P^{(b)}(\mathbf{q}) = \underbrace{\sum_{\mathbf{p} \in P} w}_{\text{dataset}} \cdot \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 - \frac{1}{b^2} \text{dist}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p})^2 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\}}_{\text{bandwidth}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Euclidean distance} \\ \text{If } \text{dist}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) \leq b \\ \text{Otherwise} \end{array}$$

## KDV is Sensitive to the Bandwidth Parameter $b$



Crime location data (in Atlanta)

$b$  is small (undersmoothing)

$b$  is moderate

$b$  is large (oversmoothing)

Domain experts choose multiple bandwidths,  $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_L$ , specify the resolution size of the plane,  $X \times Y$ , and provide the location dataset  $P = \{\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \dots, \mathbf{p}_n\}$  with size  $n$ .

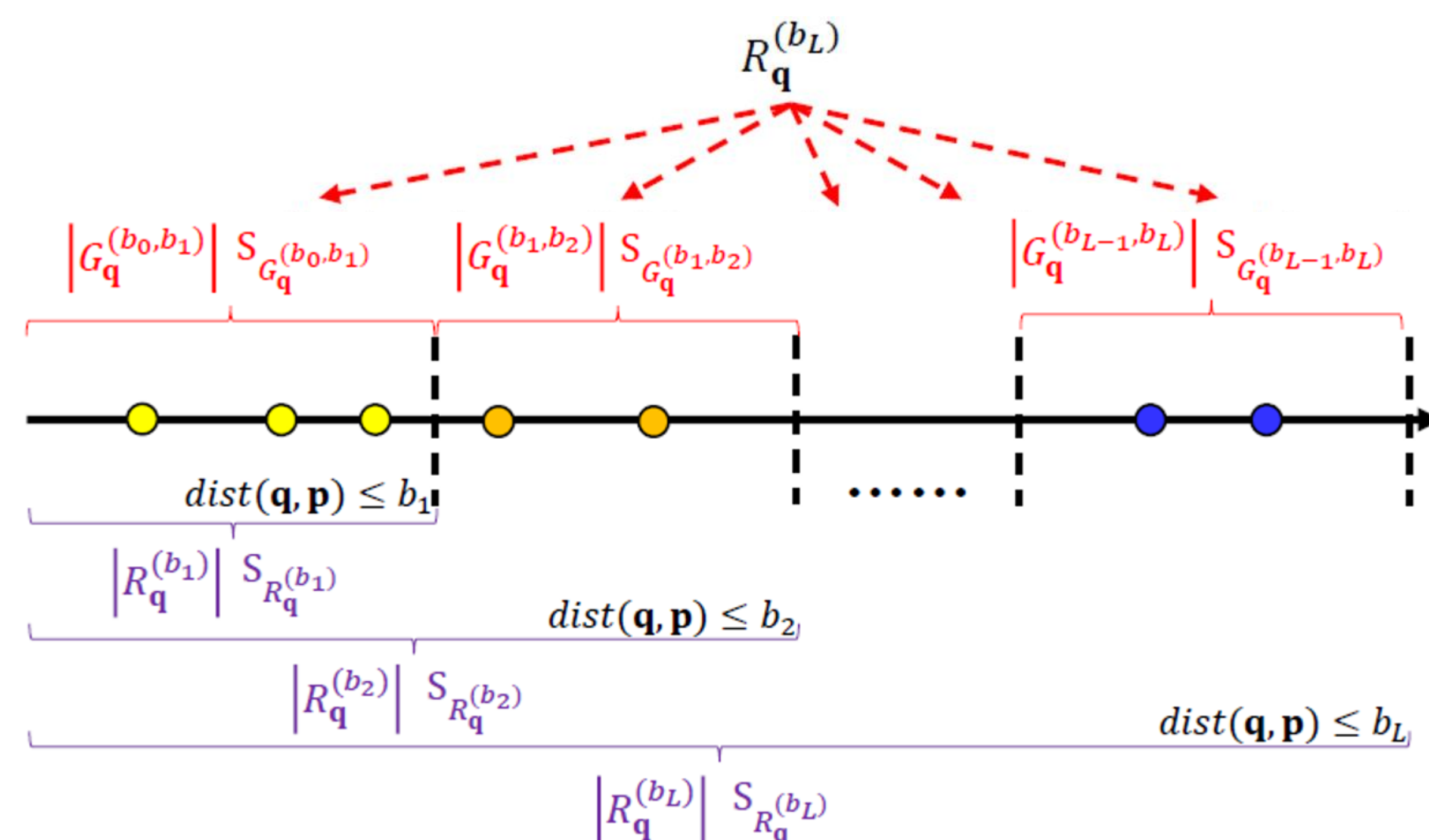
Our goal: Generate  $L$  KDV's with respect to these bandwidth parameters.

Time complexity:  $O(LXYn)$  time ☹️

## Share-and-Aggregate Framework (SAFE)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_P^{(b)}(\mathbf{q}) &= \sum_{\mathbf{p} \in P} w \cdot \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{b^2} \text{dist}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p})^2 & \text{If } \text{dist}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) \leq b \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases} \\ &= \sum_{\mathbf{p} \in R_q^{(b)}} w \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{1}{b^2} \text{dist}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p})^2 \right) \\ &= w |R_q^{(b)}| - \frac{w}{b^2} S_{R_q^{(b)}} \end{aligned}$$

where  $S_{R_q^{(b)}} = \sum_{\mathbf{p} \in R_q^{(b)}} \text{dist}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p})^2$



**Share**  
 $O(n \log L + L)$  time for each pixel  $\mathbf{q}$

**Aggregate**  
 $O(n + L)$  time for each pixel  $\mathbf{q}$

## Theoretical Results

## Experimental Results

Method	Time complexity	Space complexity	Quality	Bandwidth properties
Baseline (cf. Section 2.2)	$O(LXYn)$	$O(XYL + n)$	Exact	Known in advance On-the-fly
SAFE (cf. Section 3.2)	$O(XY(n \log L + L))$ (cf. Theorem 1)	$O(XYL + n)$ (cf. Theorem 3)	Exact	Known in advance
SAFE <sub>all</sub> (cf. Section 4.1)	$O(XY(n + L) \log n)$ (cf. Theorem 4)	$O(XY(n + L))$ (cf. Theorem 5)	Exact	On-the-fly
SAFE <sub>exp</sub> (cf. Section 4.2)	$O(XY(n \log n + L \log(\log n)))$ (cf. Theorem 8)	$O(XY(\log n + L) + n)$ (cf. Theorem 7)	2-approximation (cf. Theorem 6)	On-the-fly

