Lab12 地圖學與GIS

網格資料分析 Raster analysis

助教:廖皓宇、劉怡慧、王崧阡

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本週實習內容

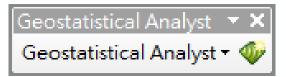
1. ArcMap網格資料分析相關工具

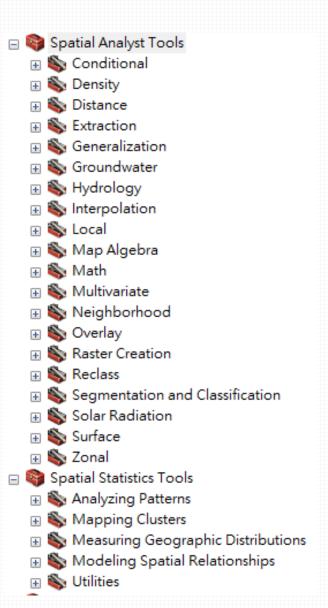
- 2. 空間內插(空間推估)
- 3. 網格資料分析與應用

1. ArcMap網格資料分析相關工具

- Toolbox
 - Spatial Analyst Tools(空間分析)
 - Spatial Statistics Tools (空間統計)
- Toolbar
 - Geostatistical wizard (空間統計)

互動式





Scales in raster analysis

Local Neighborhood (Focal) Zonal Global

2. 空間內插(空間推估)

- 常見方法:
 - Kernel density
 - IDW
 - Kriging
 - Trend
 - Spline
- Spatial Analysts Tools → Interpolation

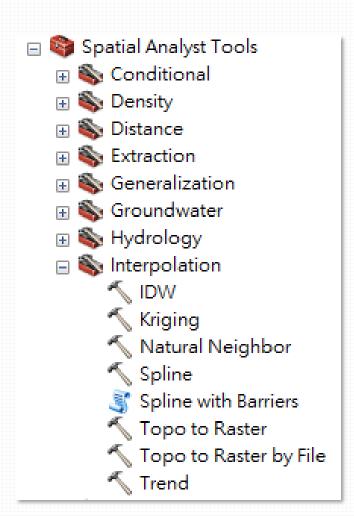
互動式

Geostatistical Wizards (from Customize

Toolbars)

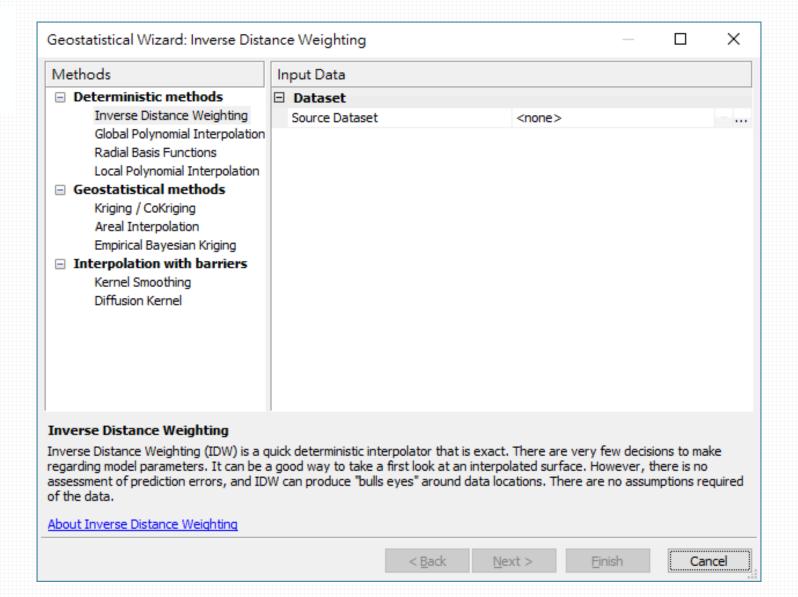
以局部病媒蚊資料為例

• 病媒蚊野外抽樣資料 (mosquito.shp)



Geostatistical Wizard

Geostatistical Analyst 🔻 🗴 Geostatistical Analyst 🕶 🀠



3.網格資料分析應用

土地開發潛在災害分析

- Data
 - 土地使用 (landuse.img)
 - 地質 (geology.img)
 - DTM (DTM.img)
 - 歷史崩塌地中心點 (Lanslide.shp)

• 評估山坡地地區的潛在風險程度。崩塌地的潛在風險程度受到下列因子所影響:

- 地面構造物(人為>自然)
- 坡度(坡度个,風險个)
- 鄰近坡度(坡度个,風險个)
- 地質層(其中,沖積層風險較高)
- 離歷史崩塌地中心距離(距離越近,風險越高)

評估山坡地區的潛在風險程度

• 資料:網格資料

• Output: 網格資料儲存每個位置推估的風險程度

• Output value: 風險分數

- 步縣:
 - ① 觀察網格資料
 - ② 空間計算與分析
 - ③ 計算風險分數

定義之風險程度

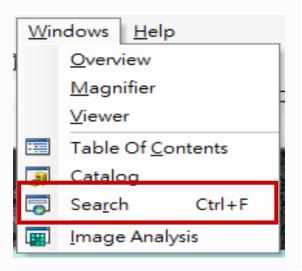
- 風險分數:1(風險小)~10(風險大)
 - 土地使用類別
 - 林地及草生地:2
 - 耕地:3
 - 建地:5
 - 河流:6
 - 崩塌地:9

- 地質狀況
 - 頭嵙山層:1
 - 瑞芳群:2
 - 野柳群:3
 - 沖積層:5

- 坡度
 - 每5度,風險增加1
- 鄰近坡度
 - 鄰近為均質影響
 - 鄰近影響範圍:120 m
- 與歷史崩塌地之距離
 - 每50 m風險增加1分, 500 m為最大影響距離

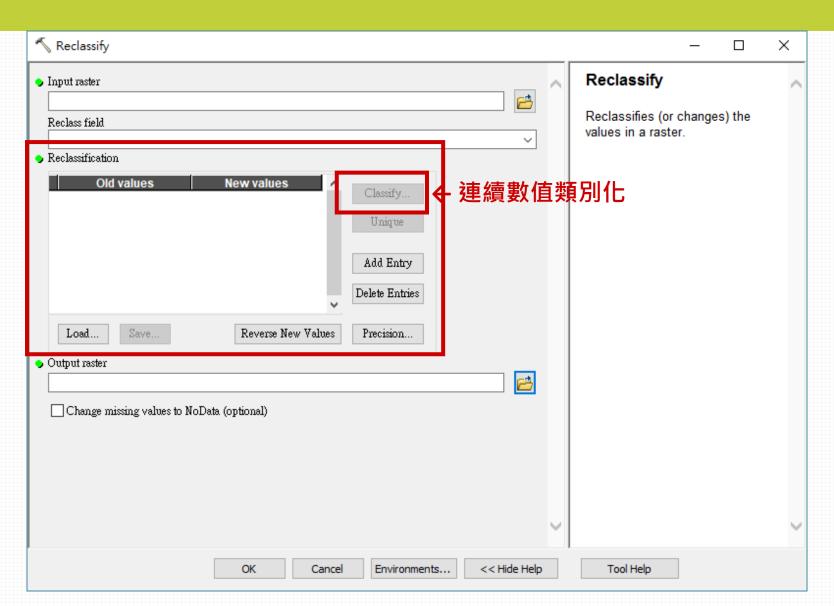
• 各風險因子之權重

- 人為構造物等級:0.125
- 地質狀況:0.125
- 距離歷史崩塌地之遠近:0.25
- 坡度:0.25
- 周圍坡度:0.25



Raster related Tools

Spatial Analyst Tools → Reclass → Reclassify

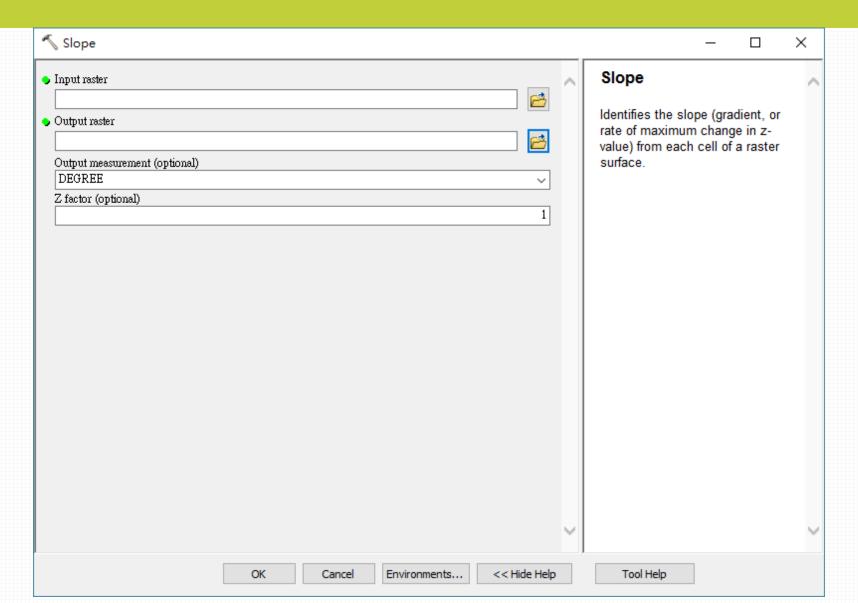


Spatial Analyst Tools -> Distance -> Euclidean distance

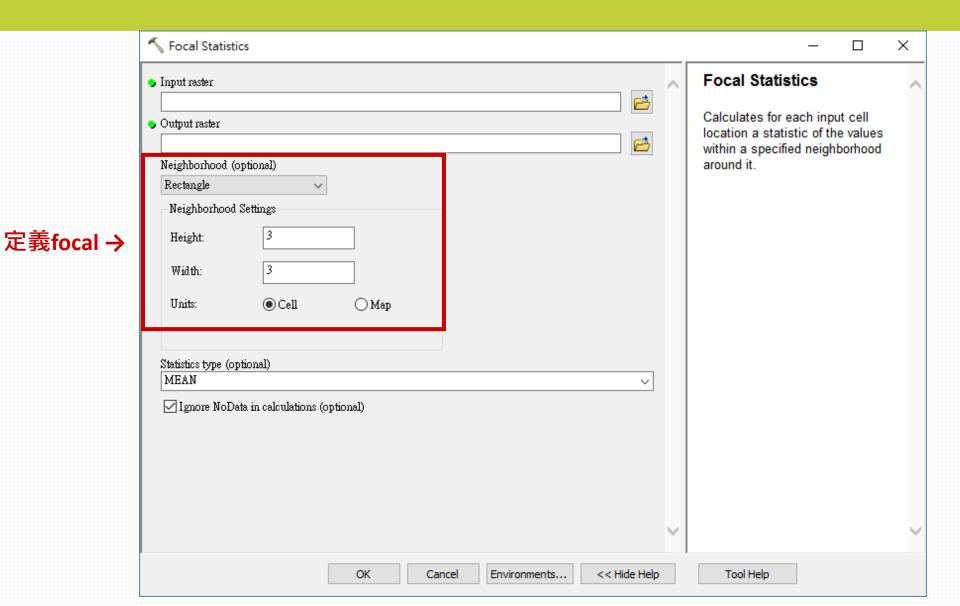
Euclidean Distance × **Euclidean Distance** Input raster or feature source data 每個格子與___ 的距離→ Calculates, for each cell, the Output distance raster Euclidean distance to the closest The Environment Settings Maximum distance (optional) Extent ¥ Workspace ¥ Output Coordinates The Output Extent environment Output cell size (optional) ♠ Processing Extent setting defines what features or 作業以50m設定 Extent rasters will be processed by a ~ <u>~</u> Default tool. It is useful when you need to process only a portion of a larger Output direction raster (optional) Тор dataset. You can think of this setting as a rectangle used to Left Right select input features and rasters for processing. Any feature or Bottom raster that passes through the rectangle will be processed and written to output. Note that the Snap Raster rectangle is used only to select features, not clip them. The extent of the output dataset will typically ¥ XY Resolution and Tolerance be larger than the Output Extent ¥ M Values setting to account for features that pass through the extent rectangle. ¥ Z Values ¥ Geodatabase Options: ¥ Geodatabase Advanced · Default-The tool you are * Fields using will determine the ¥ Random Numbers processing extent. All tools have a default extent they * Cartography calculate from their inputs. **¥** Coverage This default is rarely documented in the tool OK Cancel << Hide Help Tool Help 12 OK Cancel Environments... << Hide Help Tool Help

Spatial Analyst Tools → Surface →

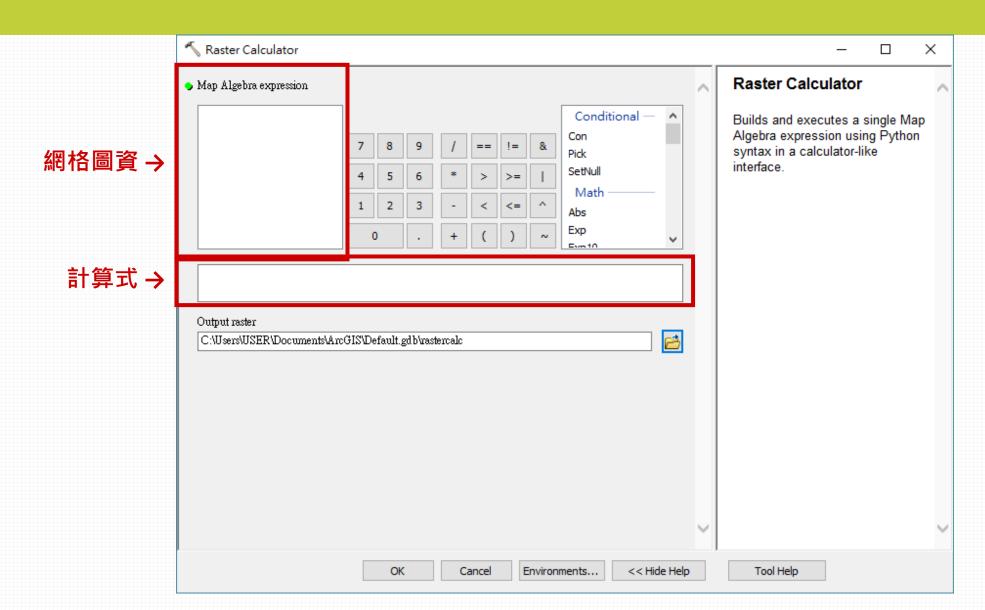
Slope



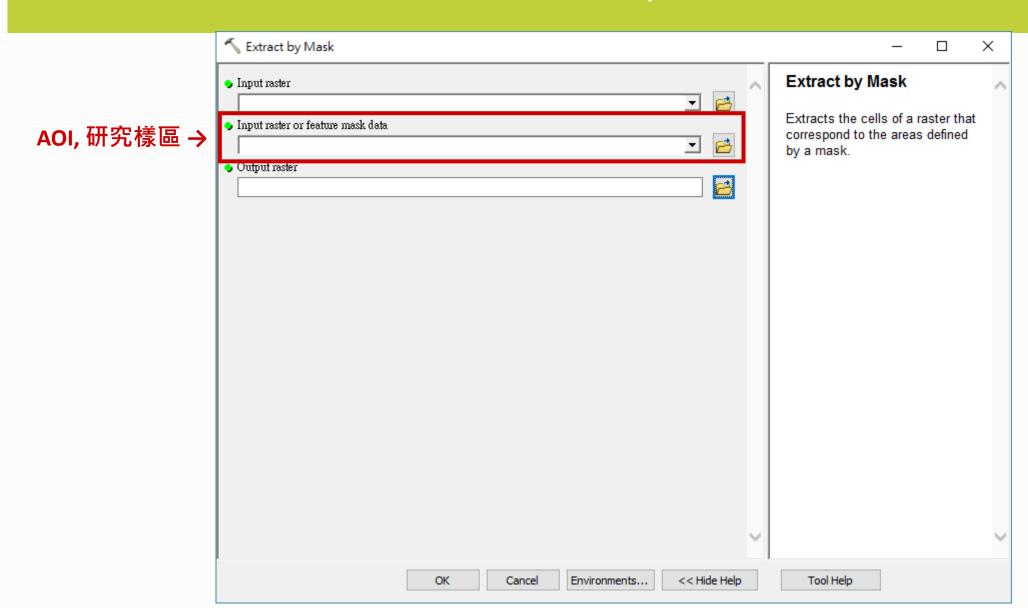
Spatial Analyst Tools → Neighborhood → Focal statistics



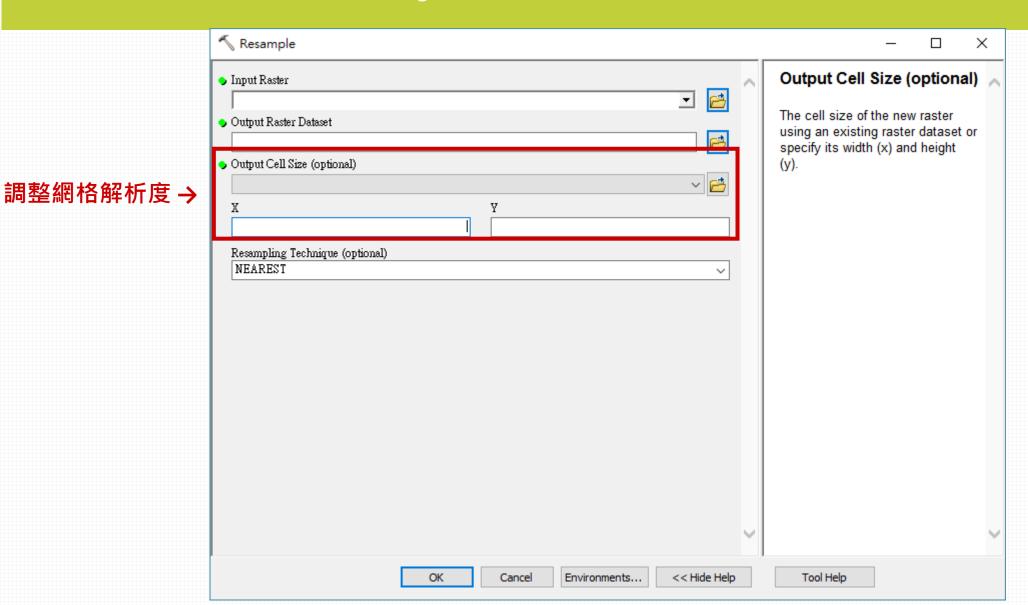
Spatial Analyst Tools → Map Algebra → Raster calculator



Spatial Analyst Tools → Extraction → Extract my mask



Data Management Tools → Raster → Resample



本週作業

1. 某濕地保護區的高程與底泥推估

• 以野外抽樣調查資料,透過空間內插推估該濕地保護區的高程與底泥厚度。

□ 查核點:

- ✔ 使用空間內插推估面資料
- ✓ 以水域範圍裁切
- ✓ 以完整地圖呈現

資料:

- 水域範圍 (water_extent.shp)
- 取樣資料 (sampling.shp)
- 樣區影像 (site.jpg)

1. 土地開發潛在災害分析

• 依照投影片p.9所定義之各項風險程度,進行該地區的土地開發的潛在災害分析。

□ 查核點:

- ✓ 依據p.9的定義,計算與分析結果正確
- ✓ 結果以完整地圖呈現

• 繳交檔案:將.jpg壓縮上傳至ceiba作業區

• 繳交期限: 6/15 (五) 中午12點