

DTU



Mads Paulsen, DTU Management

Spatial Interpolation

Skills acquired from today's activities

- After today you should be able to:
 - Calculate predictions at specific locations using Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) and Voronoi Diagrams
 - Create an IDW surface that predicts the value at all locations in Python
 - Anticipate the behaviour of IDW when changing the exponent
 - Draw a Voronoi Diagram that predicts the value at all locations

Mads' Part of 42588 Data & Data Science

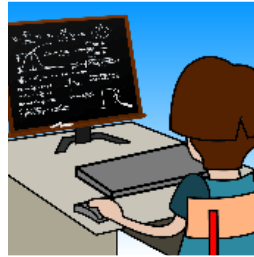


- Week 6 – Data Visualisation & Communication
- Week 7 – Spatial Data
- Week 8 – Project 2 Presentations + Data Weighting and Imputation
- Feedback from last time:
 - Those who answered seemed to enjoy the active parts
 - » The Figure Fight was really popular
 - Hard to see what happened during the live-coding
 - No obvious gaps identified

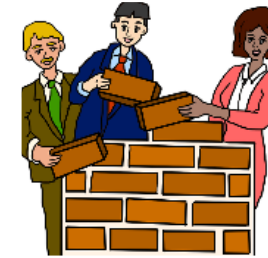
Agenda



External speaker
from Niras



Exercises on spatial
interpolation



Work on Project 2



Special but important case: Spatial data

- Data with relevant variables available at selected geographical locations
- Relevant examples
 - Weather stations
 - Vehicle trajectory data (gps data)
 - Pollution data
 - Geological data
 - ...
- Data is geographically incomplete
 - Spatial interpolation needed...



Gå til UTM32-koordinat:

[Brugerbetingelser](#) | [Web services](#) 

▼ Boringer og anlæg

☐ Boringer

☐ Vandindvindingsanlæg

☐ Tilknytning boring-anlæg

▼ Prøver og målinger 1

☐ Grundvandsprøver - stofgrupper

☐ Grundvandsprøver - enkeltstoffer

☐ Drikkevandsprøver - stofgrupper

☐ Drikkevandsprøver - enkeltstoffer

☐ Jord- og luftprøver fra boringer

☐ Prøvestedsprøver

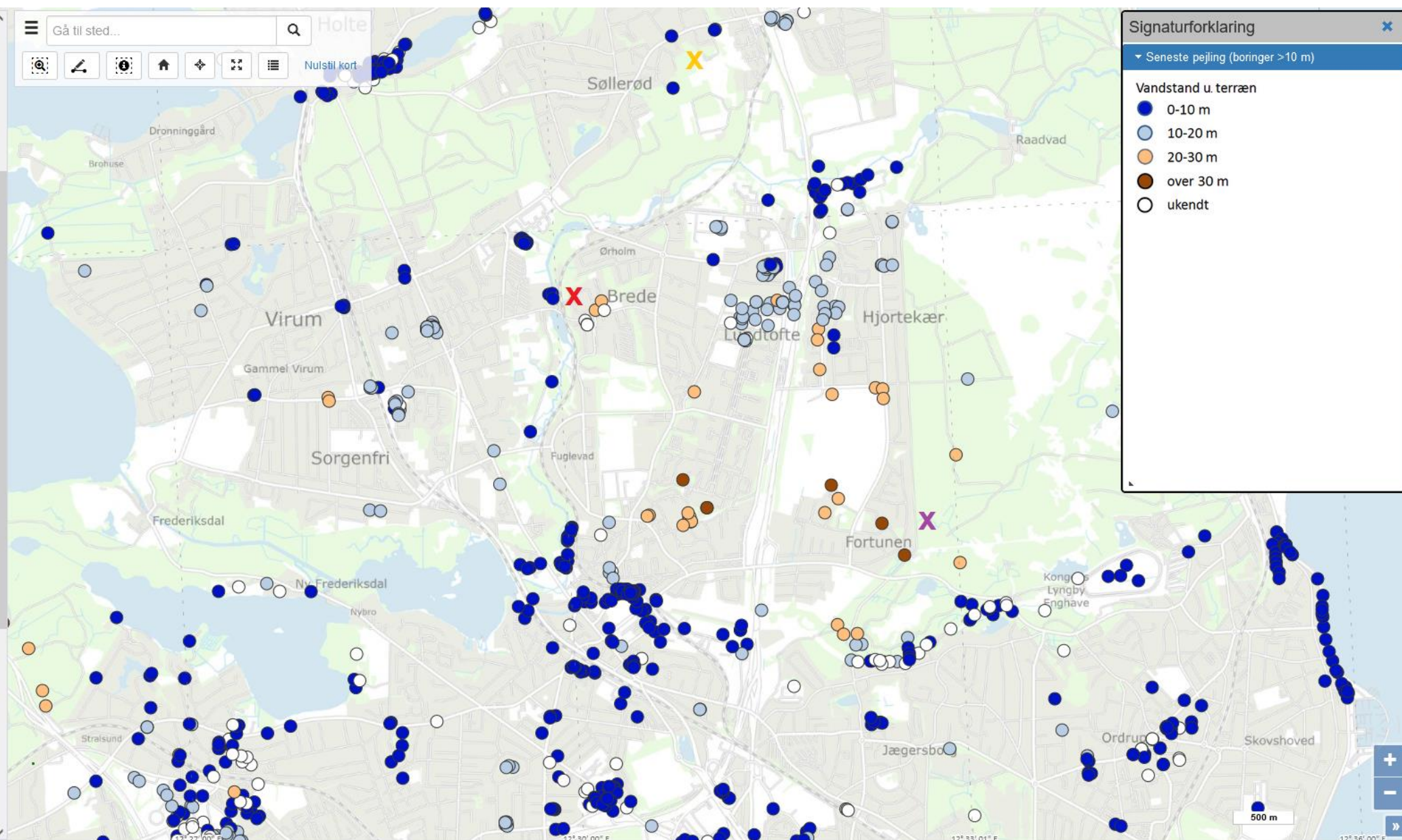
☐ Vandtyper

☐ Borningsydelser

☐ Pejlinger med indtagsbjergart

☒ Seneste pejling (boringer >10 m)

Vandstand -

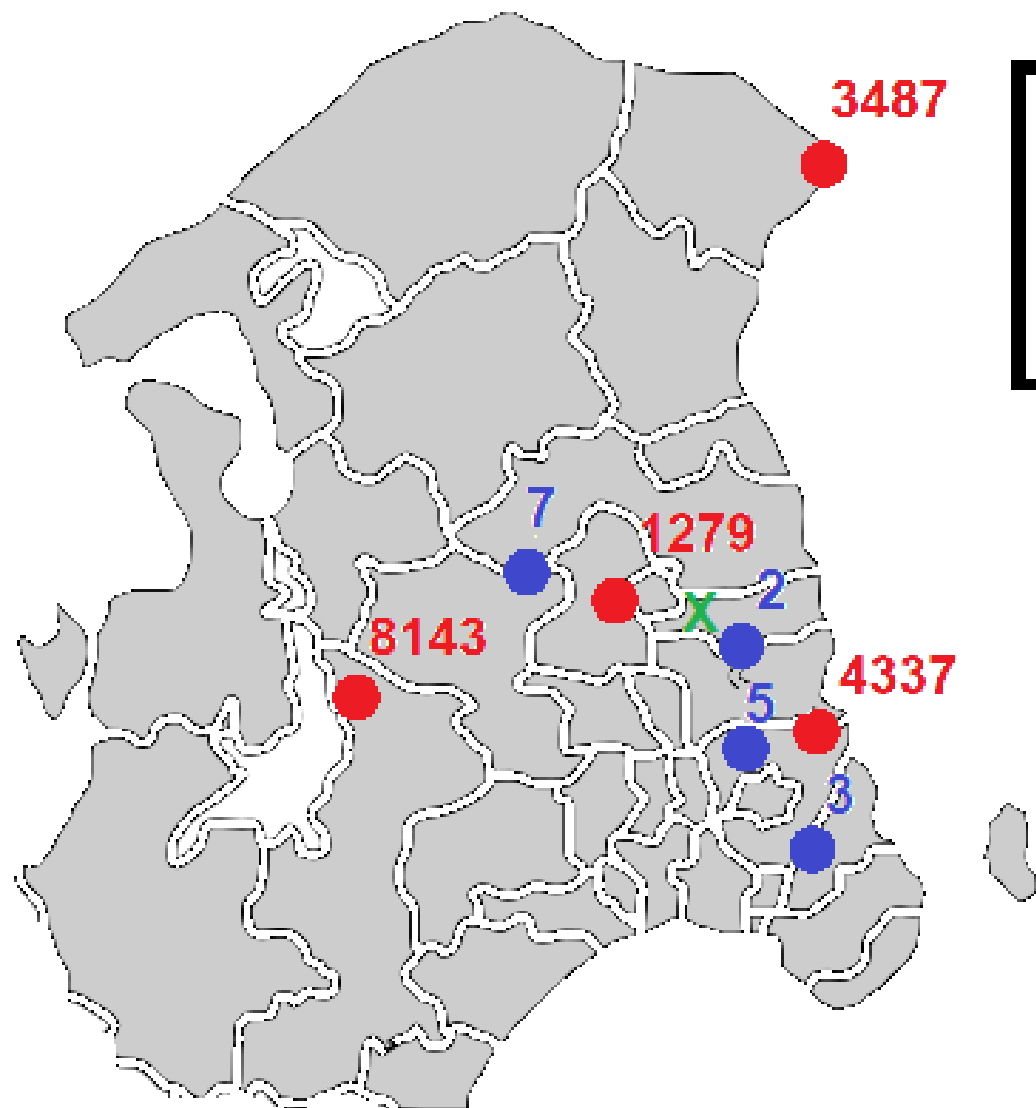


Signaturforklaring

▼ Seneste pejling (boringer >10 m)

Vandstand u. terræn

- 0-10 m
- 10-20 m
- 20-30 m
- over 30 m
- ukendt



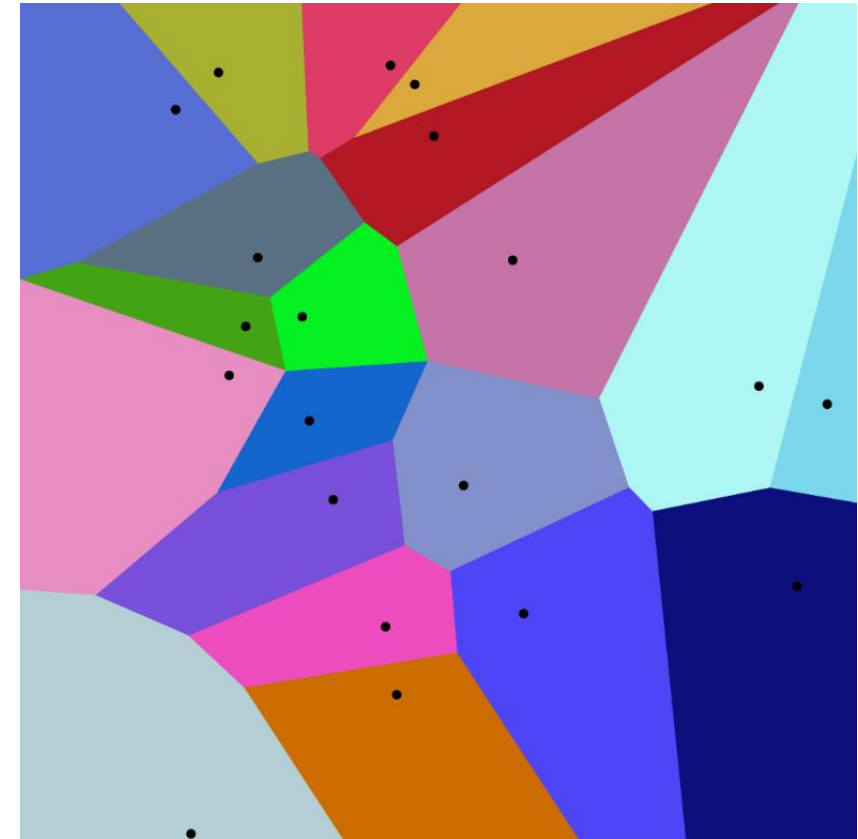
Number of football juggles

● Mads Paulsen

● Mikkel Damsgaard

Voronoi Diagrams

- Value point P is assumed equal to the value at the closest observed point
 - Special instance of geometrical K nearest neighbor with $K = 1$
- Boundaries of cells can be constructed geometrically
 - You get to try this in Exercise 3...
- Predictions discontinuous at cell boundaries



Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW)

- General idea:
 - Value at some point P depends on the value at multiple nearby locations \mathbf{Q}
 - The closer to P , the higher the weight
- An estimate of a value Z_P at point P , can be found as,

$$Z_P = \frac{\sum_{Q \in \mathbf{Q}} w_Q Z_Q}{\sum_{Q \in \mathbf{Q}} w_Q}$$

with

$$w_Q = \left(\frac{1}{d(P, Q)} \right)^\alpha.$$

- $d(P, Q)$ is the Euclidean distance between P and Q , and Z_Q is the value at point Q
- α is a parameter controlling how fast the weights decay as a function of distance.

Time for Exercises... (...Tid til at regne...)



- There are three exercises to be found on DTU Learn:
 - Week 7 → Spatial Interpolation
- Exercise 1 using "Simulated hand calculations"
- Exercise 2 using Python implementations
- Exercise 3 using a ruler and a pen

DTU 42588 Data and data science Spring 24

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Code 1

Week 5 2

Week 6 Begins 06 March 20

Spatial Interpolation

Starts 13 March, 2024 1:30 PM

Activity-specific learning objectives

After these activities, you should be able to:

- Calculate predictions at specific locations using IDW and Voronoi Diagrams
- Create an IDW surface that predicts the value at all locations in Python
- Anticipate the behaviour of IDW when changing the exponent
- Draw a Voronoi Diagram that predicts the value at all locations

Data

Our dataset consists of precipitation measurements for Danish weather stations for March 23, 2013. The variables of the dataset are the following:

- **stationId**: To identify each weather station
- **X, Y**: The X and Y-coordinate of the weather station, respectively [in km]
- **Timestamp**: The end of the 10-minute measurement period
- **precip**: The amount of precipitation measured the previous 10 minutes [in mm]

All relevant material is uploaded in the relevant subfolders for each exercise.

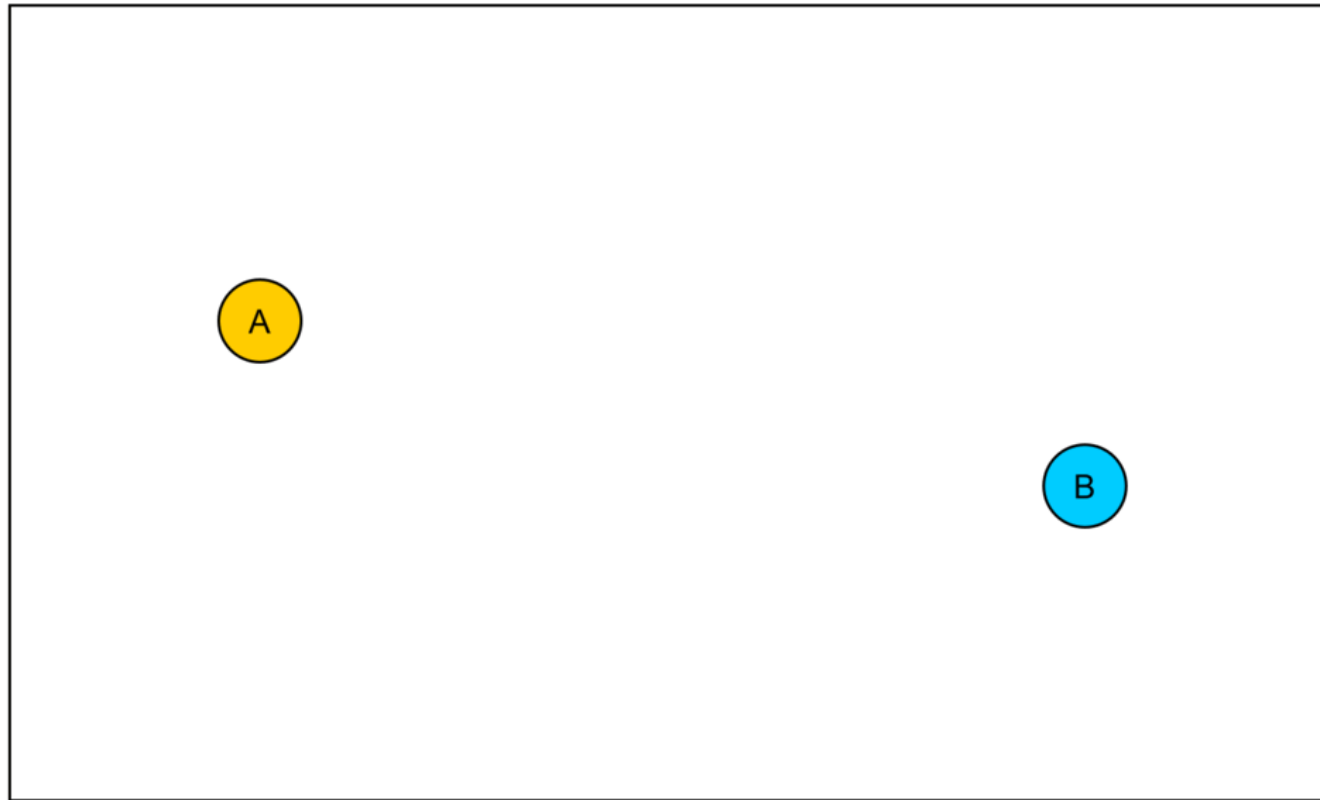
Upload/Create Existing Activities Bulk Edit Expand All Collapse All

Exercise 1) Manual Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) Predictions

Exercise 2) Python-assisted IDW and Voronoi

- At 14:50(-ish?) I will give some additional perspectives + information regarding Project 2

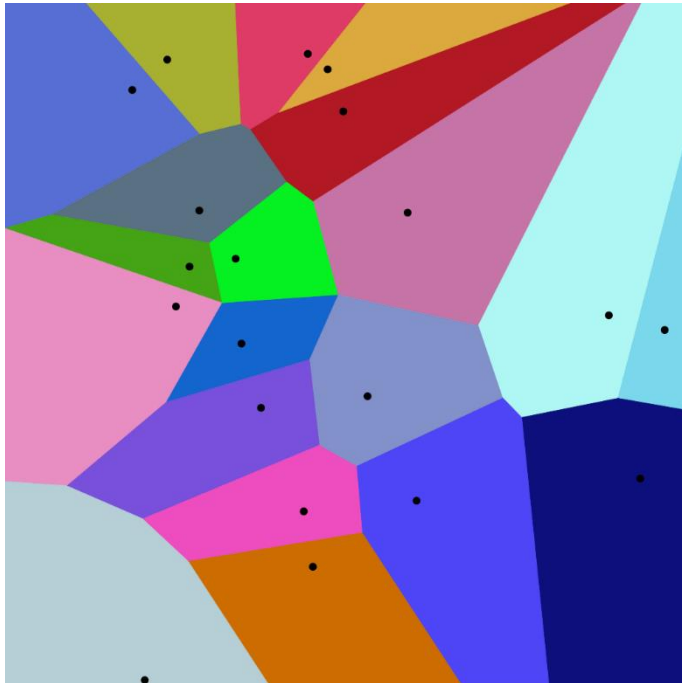
Help for Voronoi Diagrams (Exercise 3)



When to use which approach (IDW vs Voronoi)

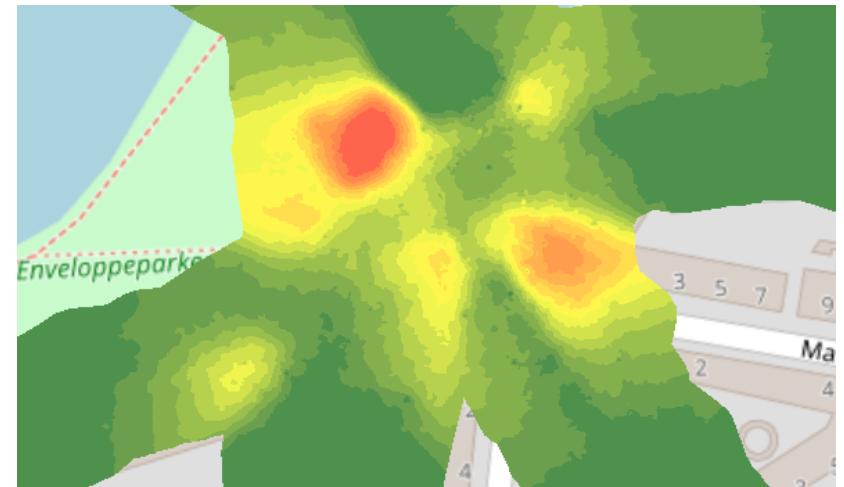
- Voronoi diagrams:

- Categorical data
 - » IDW undefined in these cases



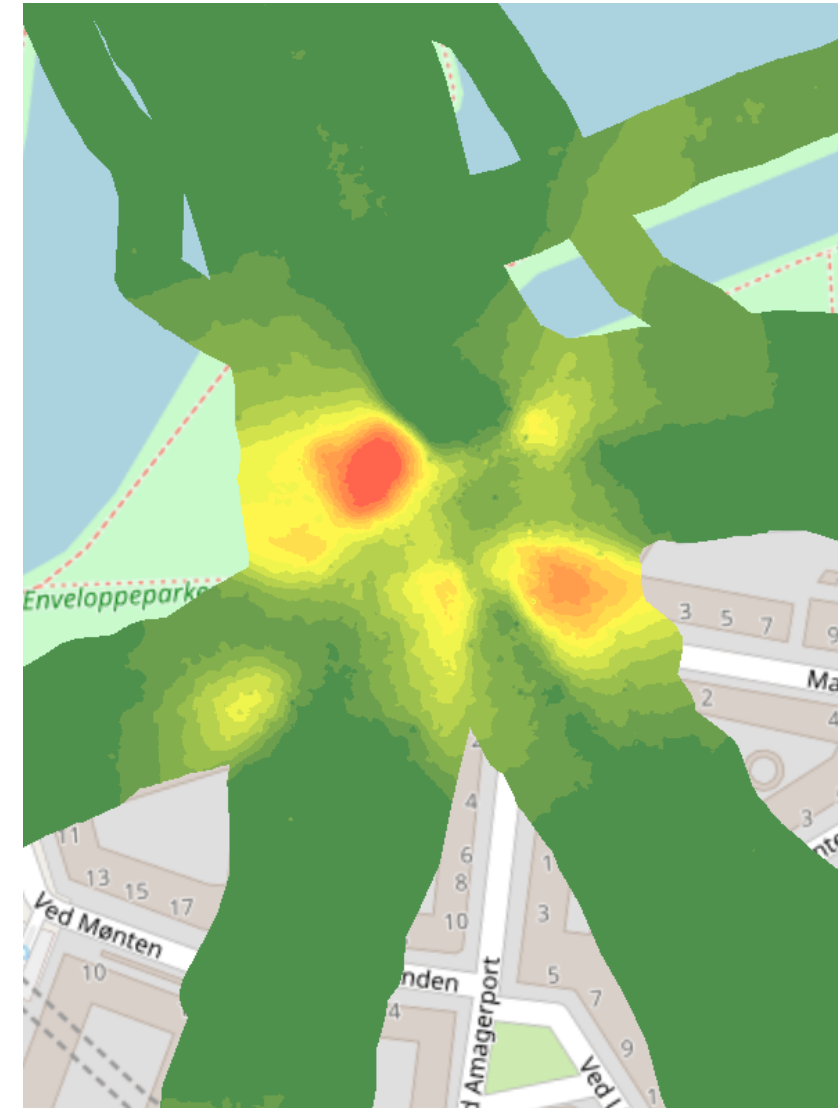
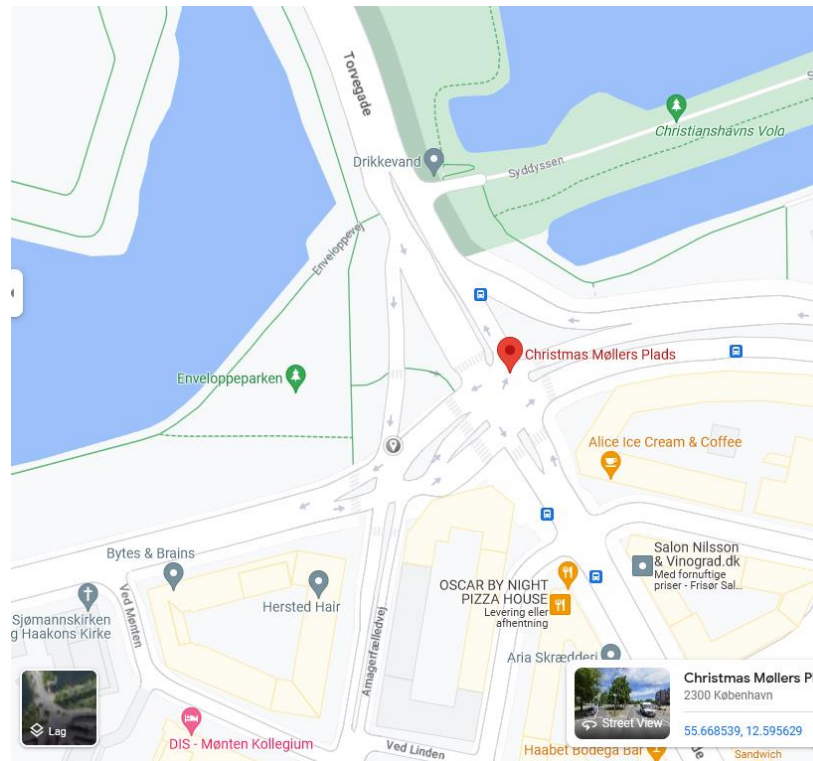
- IDW

- Large variation at each location
 - » IDW will average the values
- Geographically dense data
 - » The cells of the Voronoi diagram will be very small



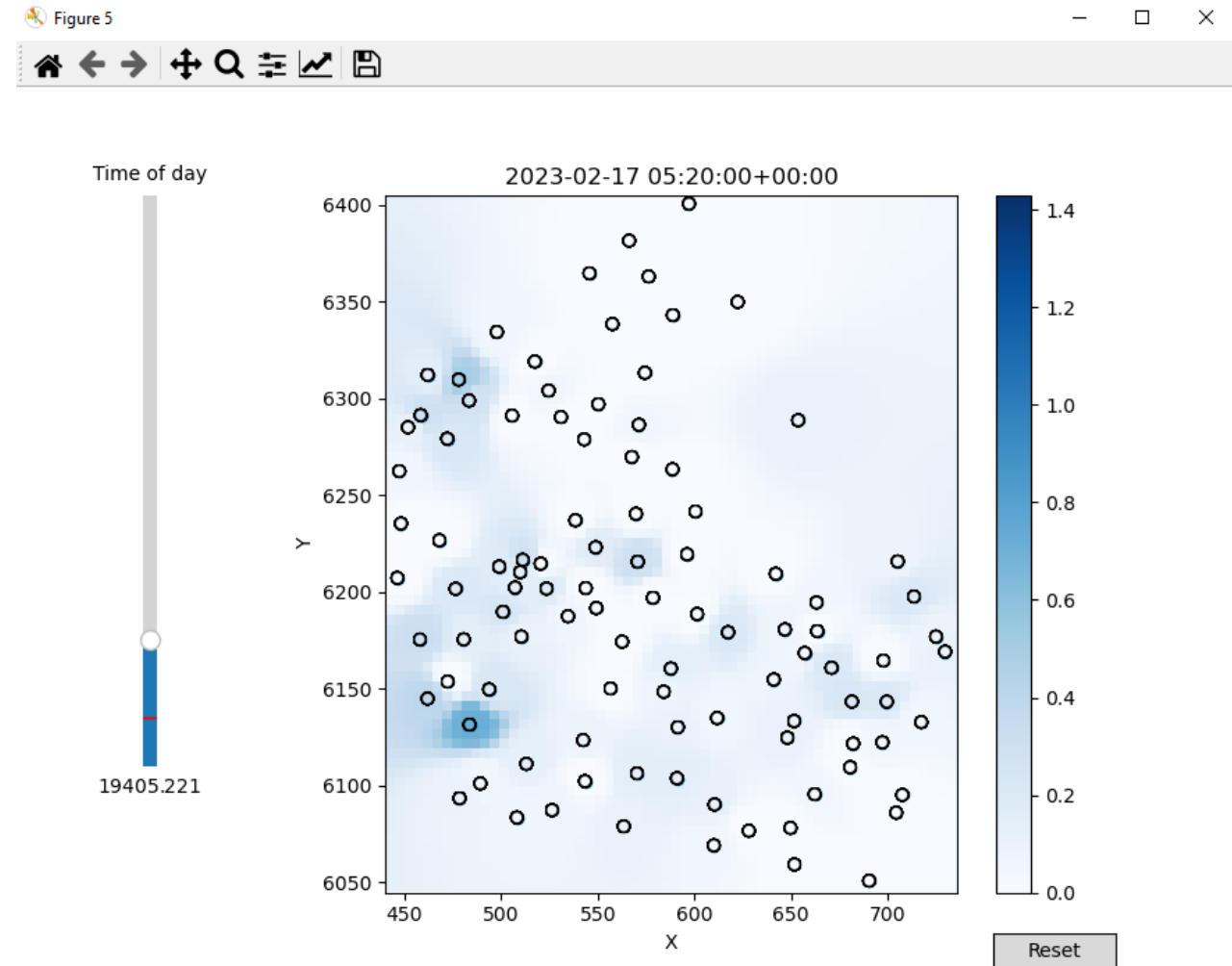
IDW - Example

- For bicycle gps data, we have many observations of speed
- Despite large variations, overall trends can be identified through an IDW surface



Dynamic Spatial Interpolation

- Code uploaded on DTU Learn
- Not guarantee that it works with your preferred GUI though.



Work on Project 2

Time for Project Work... Again!

- Check the project description on DTU Learn and align your work accordingly
 - Consult the chapters of Wilke (2019) that are relevant for your figures
- You decide your target group
 - Could be as simple as fellow students in 42588...
- Very important to let me know if you cannot present or give feedback next time
 - Schedule uploaded under Week 8
- Last session before the presentations
 - Last chance to ask me for advise

Midterm Course Evaluation

- Available from 3pm today
- You should all receive a notification about this
 - Might be accessible at evaluating.dtu.dk (but I am actually not sure)
- Answers are used to improve the education