

# Introduction\_to\_spatial\_statistics

May 25, 2017

## 0.1 Seminario :: Analisi statistica spaziale di alcune proprietà dei suoli

### 0.1.1 Laurea magistrale in scienze forestali ed ambientali

### 0.1.2 corso Siti Contaminati

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### 0.1.3 Step #1: Come si costruisce un variogramma sperimentale

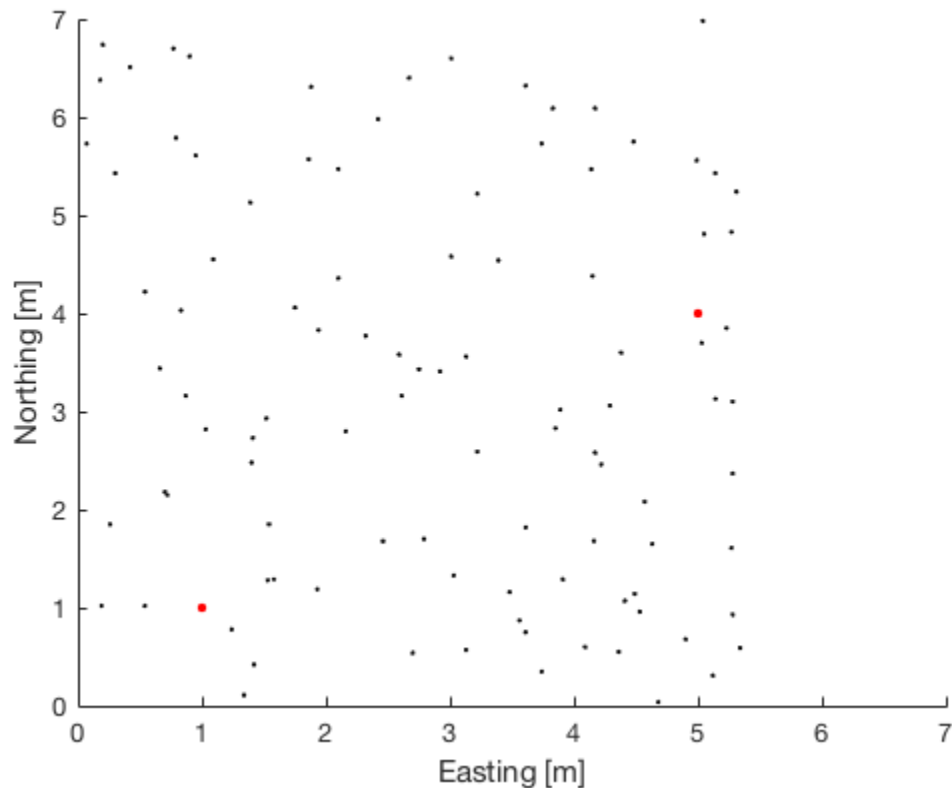
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```
In [1]: cd ~/git/seminars/GeogrValutSuolo/
```

#### Rappresentazione cartografica dei punti di campionamento:

```
In [2]: x=[1,5];
        y=[1,4];
        X=randi(550,100,1)/100;
        Y=randi(700,100,1)/100;
        Z=randi(2000,100,1)/1000;
        figure,hold on
        scatter(X,Y,01,'.','k'),axis([0,7,0,7])
        scatter(x,y,95,'.','r'),axis([0,7,0,7])
        xlabel('Easting [m]'),ylabel('Northing [m]')
        hold off
```



Note sul campionamento:

Area/Scala di indagine;

Localizzazione e densità dei punti di campionamento;

Tipologie di campionamento (profili, pit, trivellate, osservazioni, ...);

Scopo del campionamento: osservare l'ubicazione ed i tipi di suoli nell'area di indagine;

Raccolta di campioni di suolo, per ciascun orizzonte, per le analisi fisico-chimiche;

C'è un lavoro preliminare per ottenere dati sui suoli utili alle indagini (geo-)statistiche;

**Trascuriamo le nozioni cartografiche:** Meridiani (Greenwich) e Paralleli (Equatore);

Geoide vs Ellissoide (WGS84);

Sistema di coordinate (Geocentrico, Geografico, Piano);

Trasformazioni tra sistemi;

Datum (WGS84, Roma40, ...):

<li> scegliere l'ellissoide, </li>

<li> eseguirne una materializzazione, </li>

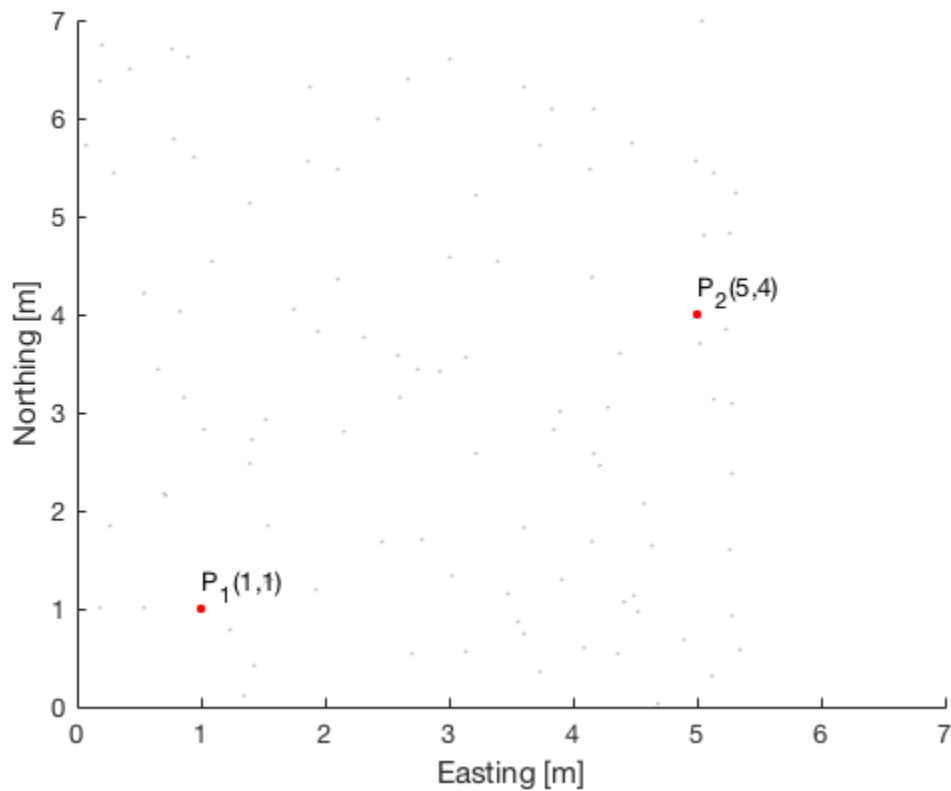
<li> orientarlo in un punto (verticale corrispondente alla normale), </li>

Le analisi statistiche spaziali richiedono sistemi di riferimento piani (proiezioni)!

**Sistemi di riferimento:** geografico, Globale [EPSG:4326]  
piano, Italia Fuso Ovest [EPSG:32632]  
piano, Italia Fuso Est [EPSG:32633]

**Prendiamo due punti a caso...**

```
In [3]: P1 = ['P_1(',num2str(x(1)),',',num2str(y(1)),')'];  
        P2 = ['P_2(',num2str(x(2)),',',num2str(y(2)),')'];  
        hold on  
        scatter(x,y,95,'.','r'),axis([0,7,0,7]),xlabel('Easting [m]'),ylabel('Northing [m]')  
        scatter(X,Y,01,[.75 .75 .75]),axis([0,7,0,7]),xlabel('Easting [m]'),ylabel('Northing [m]')  
        hold off  
        text(x(1),y(1),P1,'HorizontalAlignment','left','VerticalAlignment','bottom')  
        text(x(2),y(2),P2,'HorizontalAlignment','left','VerticalAlignment','bottom')
```



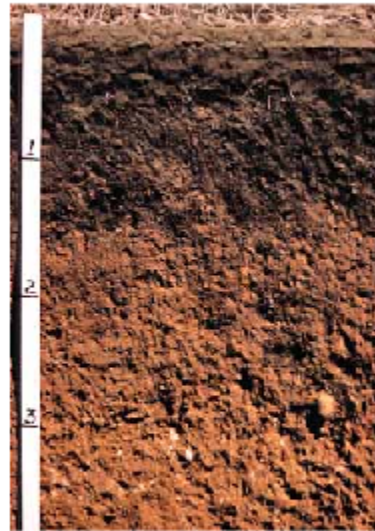
...ciascuno di essi avrà un valore specifico di una proprietà del suolo: ad esempio prendiamo il Carbonio Organico (orizz.  $A_{(p)}$ ):

```
In [4]: subplot(121)  
        imshow('artwork/P1.jpg'),title(P1)  
        subplot(122)  
        imshow('artwork/P2.jpg'),title(P2)
```

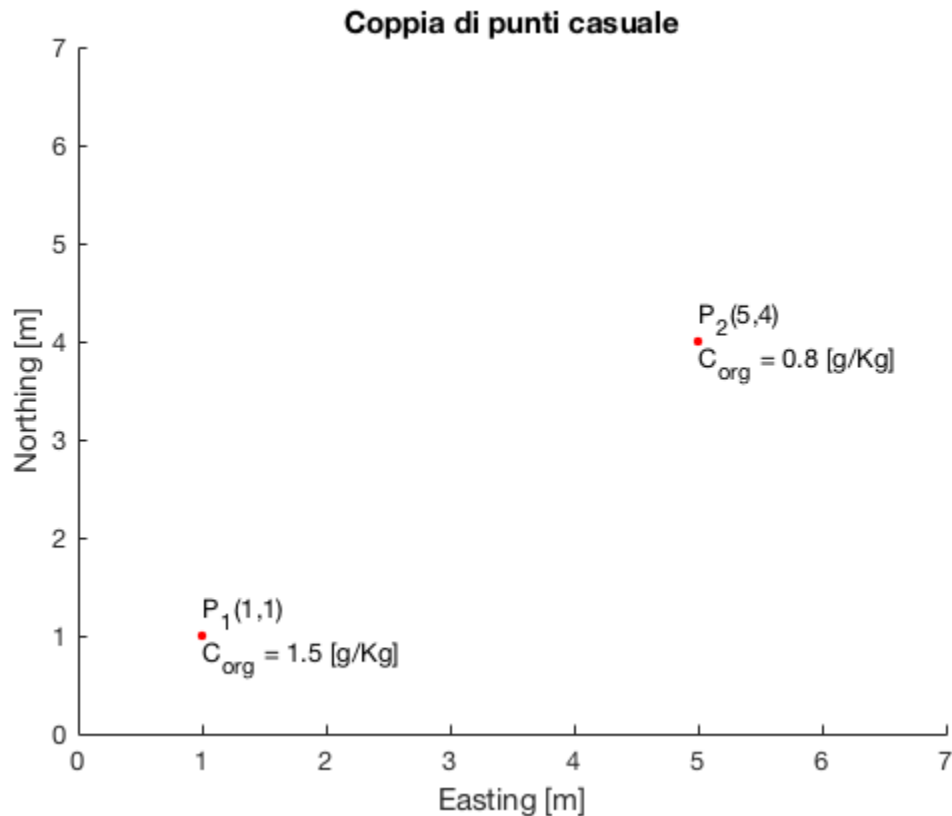
$P_1(1,1)$



$P_2(5,4)$



```
In [5]: z1 = 1.5;% [g/Kg]
        z2 = 0.8;% [g/Kg]
        figure
        scatter(x,y,95,'.','r'),axis([0,7,0,7]),xlabel('Easting [m]'),ylabel('Northing [m]'),title('Soil Profile')
        text(x(1),y(1),P1,'HorizontalAlignment','left','VerticalAlignment','bottom')
        text(x(2),y(2),P2,'HorizontalAlignment','left','VerticalAlignment','bottom')
        text(x(1),y(1),'C_{org} = 1.5 [g/Kg]','HorizontalAlignment','left','VerticalAlignment','bottom')
        text(x(2),y(2),'C_{org} = 0.8 [g/Kg]','HorizontalAlignment','left','VerticalAlignment','bottom')
```



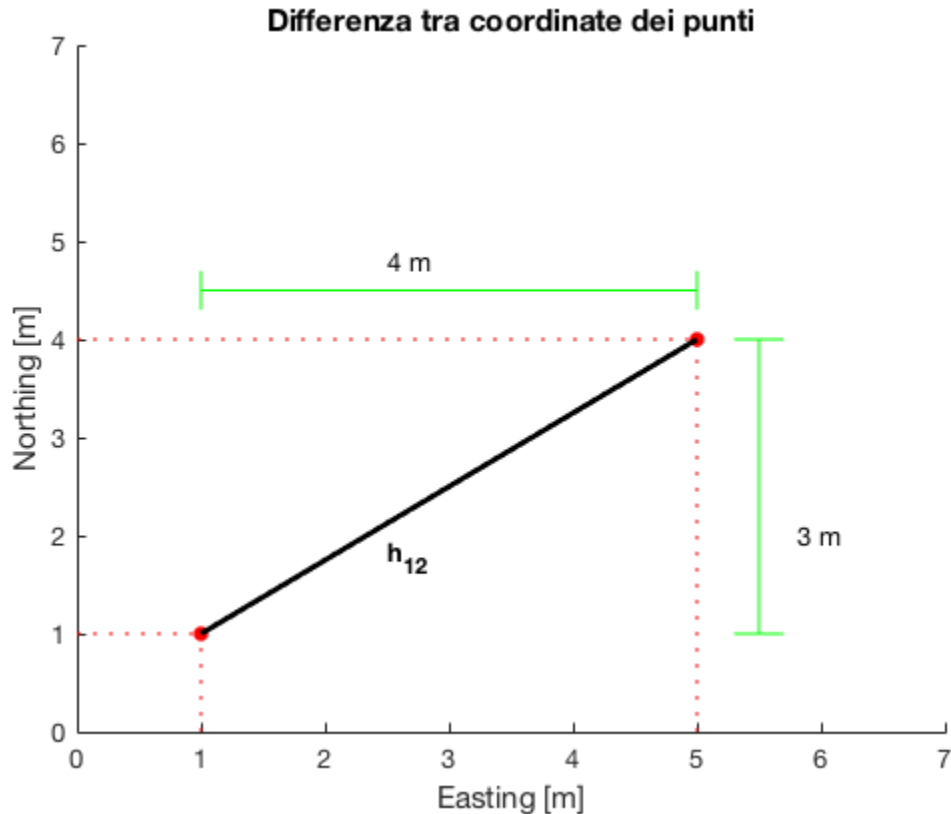
#### 0.1.4 Obiettivo —> calcolare la distanza tra i due punti $P_1$ e $P_2$

Distanza geospaziale tra i due punti

Distanza relativa alla variabile (proprietà del suolo | C.O.) misurata nei due punti

#### 1. Calcoliamo la distanza euclidea tra i due punti geospaziali $P_1$ e $P_2$

```
In [6]: scatter(x,y,255,'.','r'),axis([0,7,0,7]),xlabel('Easting [m]'),ylabel('Northing [m]')
        hold on
        plot(x,y,'-k','LineWidth',2)
        plot([x(1),x(1)],[0,y(1)],'r:'),plot([x(2),x(2)],[0,y(2)],'r:'),plot([0,x(1)],[y(1),y(1)],'r:'),
        plot([x(1),x(2)],[y(2)+0.5,y(2)+0.5],'g'),plot([1,1],[y(2)+0.5-0.2,y(2)+0.5+0.2],'g'),plot([x(2)+0.5,x(2)+0.5],[y(1),y(2)],'g'),plot([x(2)+0.5-0.2,x(2)+0.5+0.2],[y(1),y(1)],'g')
        hold off
        text(x(2)/2,y(2)+0.8,[num2str(x(2)-x(1)),' m'])
        text(x(2)+0.8,y(2)/2,[num2str(y(2)-y(1)),' m'])
        text(x(2)/2,y(2)/2,['h_{12}'],'HorizontalAlignment','left','VerticalAlignment','top','FontSize',12)
        title('Differenza tra coordinate dei punti')
```



**Applichiamo il teorema di Pitagora:**  $h_{12} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \text{ [m]}$

**2. Varianza: Distanza in C.O. [g/Kg] misurato nei due punti  $P_1$  e  $P_2$**   $CO_{P_1} = 1.5 \text{ [g/Kg]}$   $>$   $z(P_1) = z(x_i)$   $CO_{P_2} = 0.8 \text{ [g/Kg]}$   $>$   $z(P_2) = z(x_i + h)$

Utilizziamo  $z$  per indicare il contenuto in C.O. degli orizzonti  $A_p$ , ma può essere utilizzata per indicare una qualsiasi proprietà del suolo (e non).

$$\gamma(h) = (z(x_i + h) - z(x_i))^2 = (0.8 - 1.5)^2 = -0.7^2 = 0.49$$

```
In [7]: gamma = (z2 - z1)^2;
        fprintf('gamma = %.2f', gamma)
```

```
gamma = 0.49
```

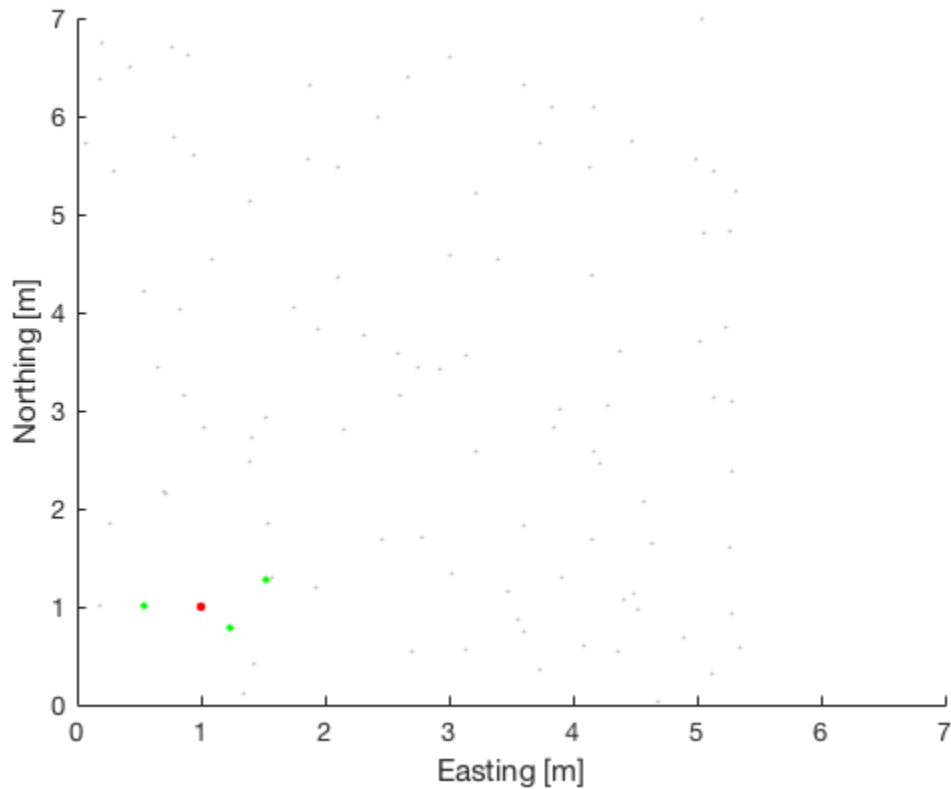
**0.1.5 Estendiamo il calcolo a più punti contigui, fissando  $P_1$**

```
In [16]: N = 3;
        D = sqrt((X - x(1)).^2 + (Y - y(1)).^2);
        [~, iD] = sort(D);
        x1_n = X(iD(1:N));
        y1_n = Y(iD(1:N));
```

```

d1_n = round(D(iD(1:N)),3);
z1_n = [z1-0.1:-0.1:z1-0.1*N]';%contenuto in C.D. [g/Kg] nei punti contigui
hold on
scatter(x(1),y(1),95,'.','r'),axis([0,7,0,7]),xlabel('Easting [m]'),ylabel('Northing [m]')
scatter(X,Y,01,[.75 .75 .75]),axis([0,7,0,7]),xlabel('Easting [m]'),ylabel('Northing [m]')
scatter(x1_n,y1_n,11,'green','filled'),axis([0,7,0,7]),xlabel('Easting [m]'),ylabel('Northing [m]')
hold off

```



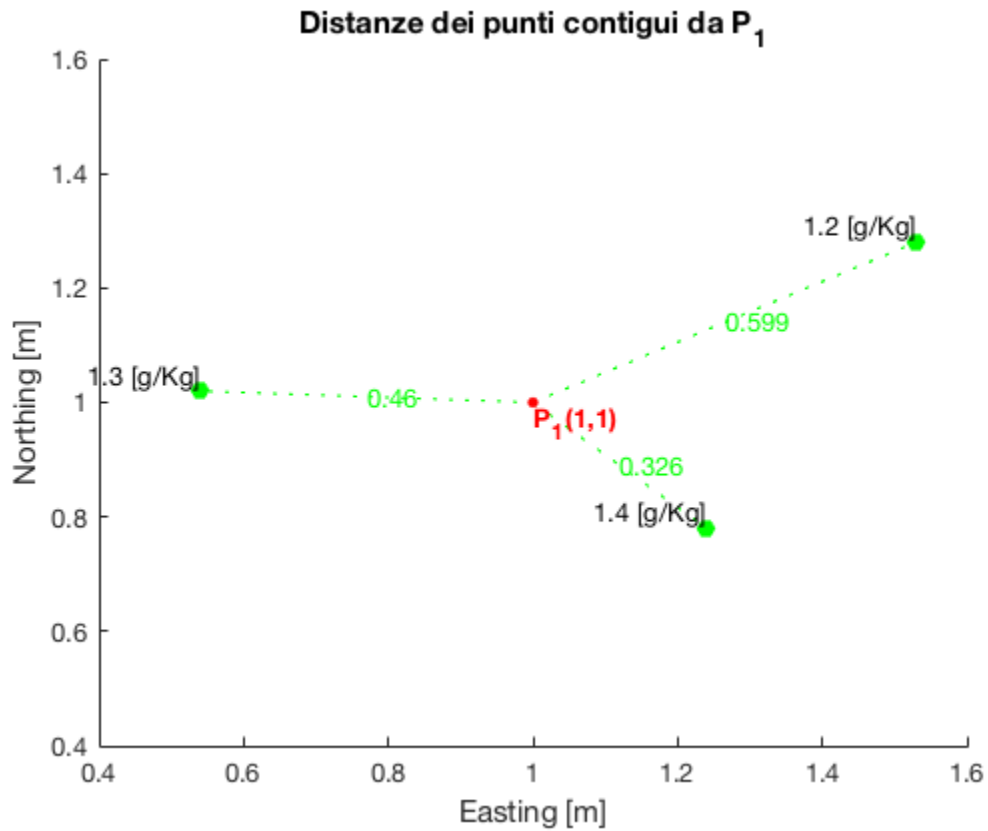
### Zoom in $P_1$

```

In [17]: figure
hold on
scatter(x1_n,y1_n,51,'green','filled'),axis([0,7,0,7]),xlabel('Easting [m]'),ylabel('Northing [m]')
for ii = 1:N
    plot([x(1),x1_n(ii)], [y(1),y1_n(ii)], 'g:')
    text(abs(x(1)+x1_n(ii))/2,abs(y(1)+y1_n(ii))/2,num2str(d1_n(ii)),'color','g')
    text(x1_n(ii),y1_n(ii),[num2str(z1_n(ii)),' [g/Kg]'],'HorizontalAlignment','right','VerticalAlignment','bottom')
end
scatter(x(1),y(1),125,'.','r'),axis([0,7,0,7]),xlabel('Easting [m]'),ylabel('Northing [m]')
text(x(1),y(1),P1,'HorizontalAlignment','left','VerticalAlignment','top','FontWeight','bold')
hold off

```

```
axis([0.4,1.6 0.4,1.6])
title('Distanze dei punti contigui da P_1')
```



Calcoliamo le distanze geospaziali vs varianze per le 5 coppie di punti rappresentate nel grafico  
sopra:  $(z(x_i + h) - z(x_i))^2$

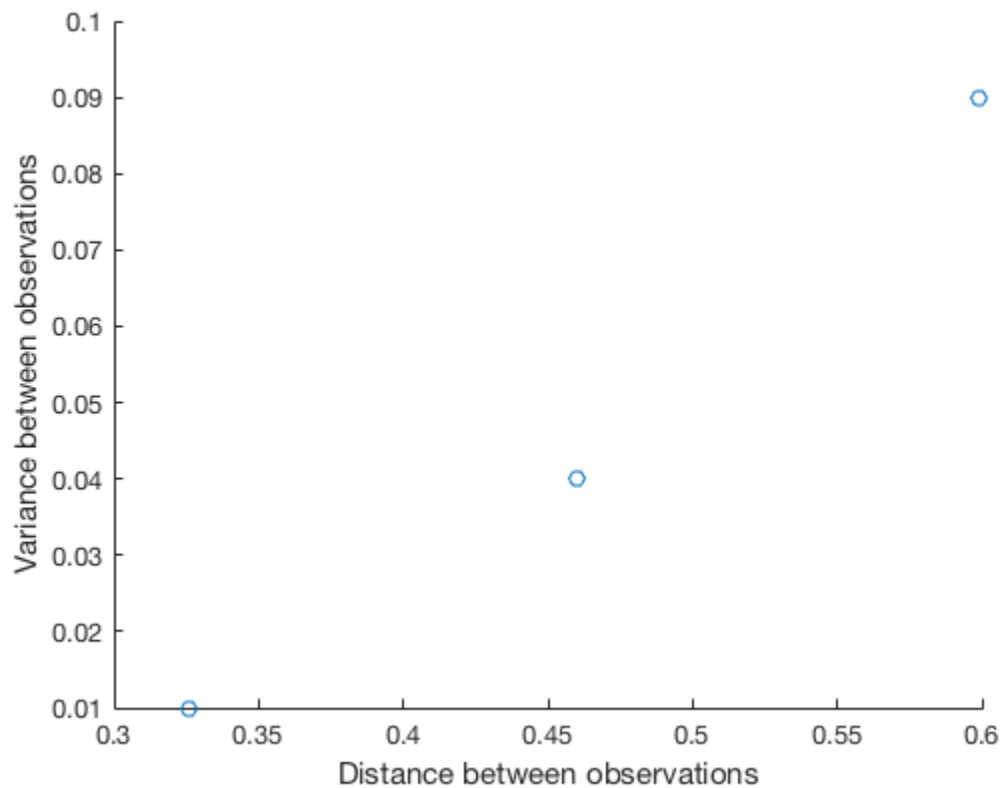
```
In [18]: gamma = (z1_n - z1).^2;
         [d1_n,gamma]
```

```
ans =
```

0.326	0.01
0.46	0.04000000000000001
0.599	0.09

```
In [19]: scatter(d1_n,gamma)
         xlabel('Distance between observations')
         ylabel('Variance between observations')
```





### 0.1.6 Estendiamo il calcolo a tutti i punti di campionamento

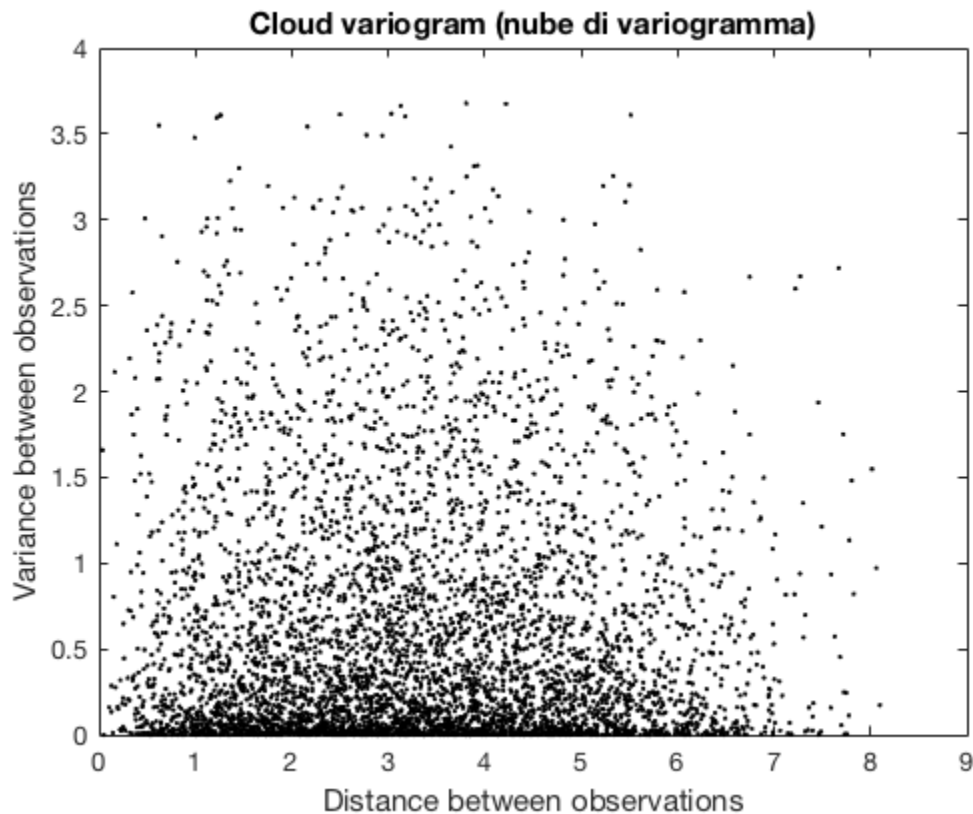
(cioè collegando ciascun punto con tutti gli altri...)

```
In [20]: % DISTANCES
[X1,X2] = meshgrid(X);
[Y1,Y2] = meshgrid(Y);
D = sqrt((X1 - X2).^2 + (Y1 - Y2).^2);

% SEMIVARIANCE
[Z1,Z2] = meshgrid(Z);
Gamma = (Z1 - Z2).^2;

% LOWER-LEFT TRIANGLE
indx = 1 : length(Z);
[C,R] = meshgrid(indx);
I = R > C;
% we only take I, because values are duplicated over the two triangles:
% r=23;c=2;
% [D(r,c),D(c,r)]
```

```
In [21]: plot(D(I),Gamma(I),'Marker','.','LineStyle','none',...
           'MarkerFaceColor',[.6 .6 .6],'MarkerEdgeColor','k','MarkerSize',1)
xlabel('Distance between observations')
ylabel('Variance between observations')
title('Cloud variogram (nube di variogramma)')
```



### 0.1.7 Costruzione del V A R I O G R A M M A sperimentale

$$\gamma(h) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n(h)} (z(x_i + h) - z(x_i))^2}{n(h)}$$

```
In [22]: D2 = D.*(diag(X*NaN)+1);
lag = mean(min(D2)); % rule of thumb

hmd = max(D(:))/2;
max_lags = floor(hmd/lag);

LAGS = ceil(D/lag);
for i = 1 : max_lags
    SEL = (LAGS == i);
    DE(i) = mean(mean(D(SEL)));
```

```

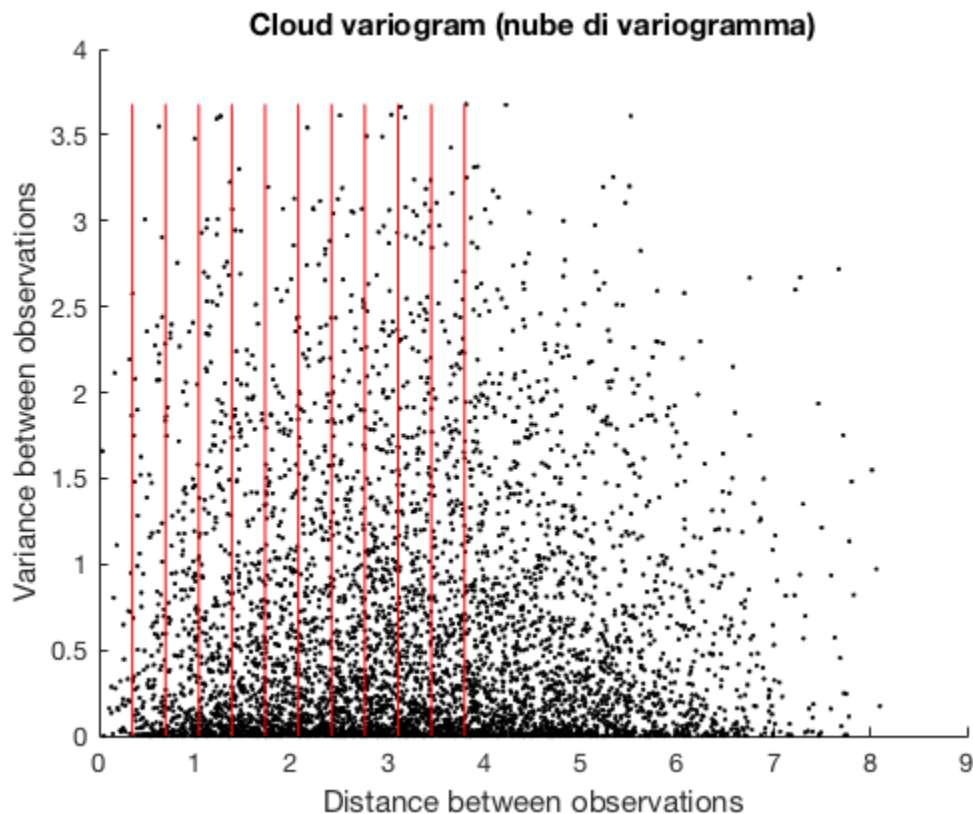
    PN(i) = sum(sum(SEL == 1))/2;
    GE(i) = mean(mean(Gamma(SEL)));
end

```

```

In [23]: hold on
plot(D(I),Gamma(I),'Marker','.','LineStyle','none',...
     'MarkerFaceColor',[.6 .6 .6],'MarkerEdgeColor','k','MarkerSize',1)
xlabel('Distance between observations')
ylabel('Variance between observations')
title('Cloud variogram (nube di variogramma)')
for ii = 1:max_lags
    clag = lag*ii;
    plot([clag,clag],[0,max(Gamma(:))],'-r')
end
hold off

```



```

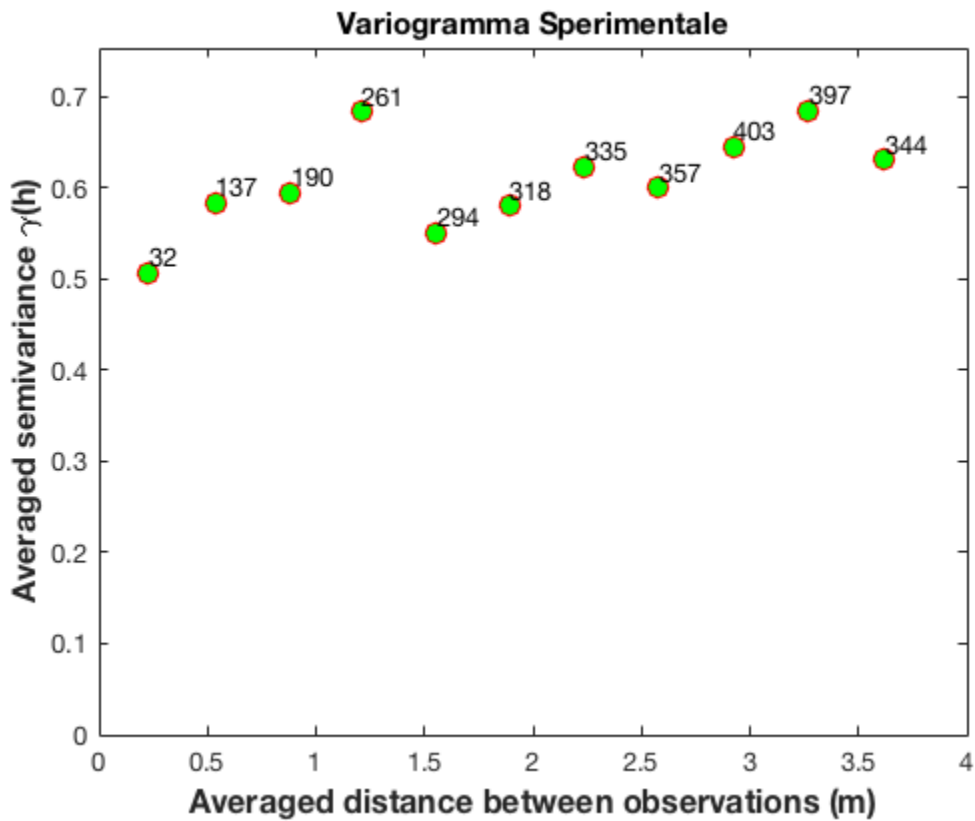
In [25]: plot(DE,GE,'Marker','o','LineStyle','none',...
     'MarkerFaceColor','green','MarkerEdgeColor','r','MarkerSize',8)
var_z = var(Z);
b = [0 max(DE)];
c = [var_z var_z];

```

```

hold on
%plot(b,c,'-k')
yl = 1.1 * max(GE);
ylim([0 yl])
xlabel('Averaged distance between observations (m)','FontWeight','b','FontSize',12)
ylabel('Averaged semivariance \gamma(h)','FontWeight','b','FontSize',12)
hold off
for ii=1:numel(PN)
    text(DE(ii),GE(ii),num2str(PN(ii)),'Verticalalignment','bottom','HorizontalAlignment','right')
end
title('Variogramma Sperimentale')

```



$$\gamma(h) = \sum_{i=1}^{n(h)} \frac{(z(x_i + h) - z(x_i))^2}{n(h)}$$