

Introduction to Spatial Data

HES 505 Fall 2024: Session 3

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Today's Plan

1. Ways to view the world
2. What makes data (geo)spatial?
3. Coordinate Reference Systems
4. Geometries, support, and spatial messiness

How do you view the world?

...As a Series of Objects?

- The world is a series of *entities* located in space.
- Usually distinguishable, discrete, and bounded
- Some spaces can hold multiple entities, others are empty
- Objects are digital representations of entities



...As a Continuous Field

How did the data arise?

Spatial data as a stochastic process

$$Z(\mathbf{s}) : \mathbf{s} \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$$

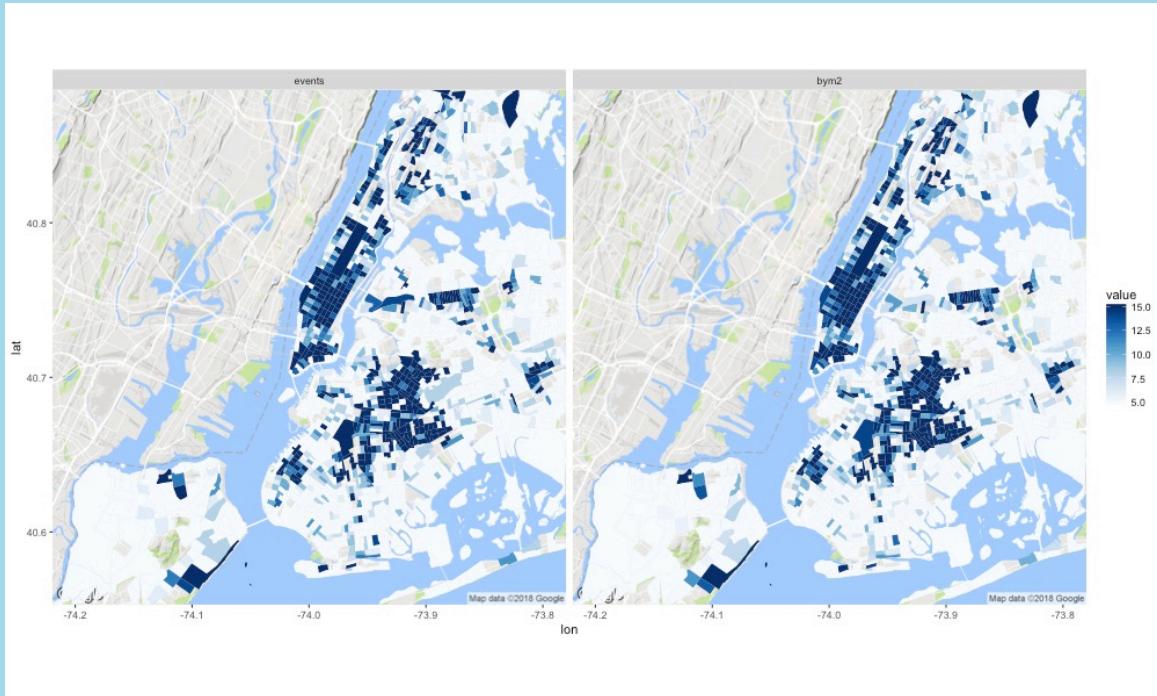
Areal Data

$$Z(\mathbf{s}) : \mathbf{s} \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$$

- D is fixed domain of countable units
- Typically involve some aggregation

Geostatistical data

$$Z(\mathbf{s}) : \mathbf{s} \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$$



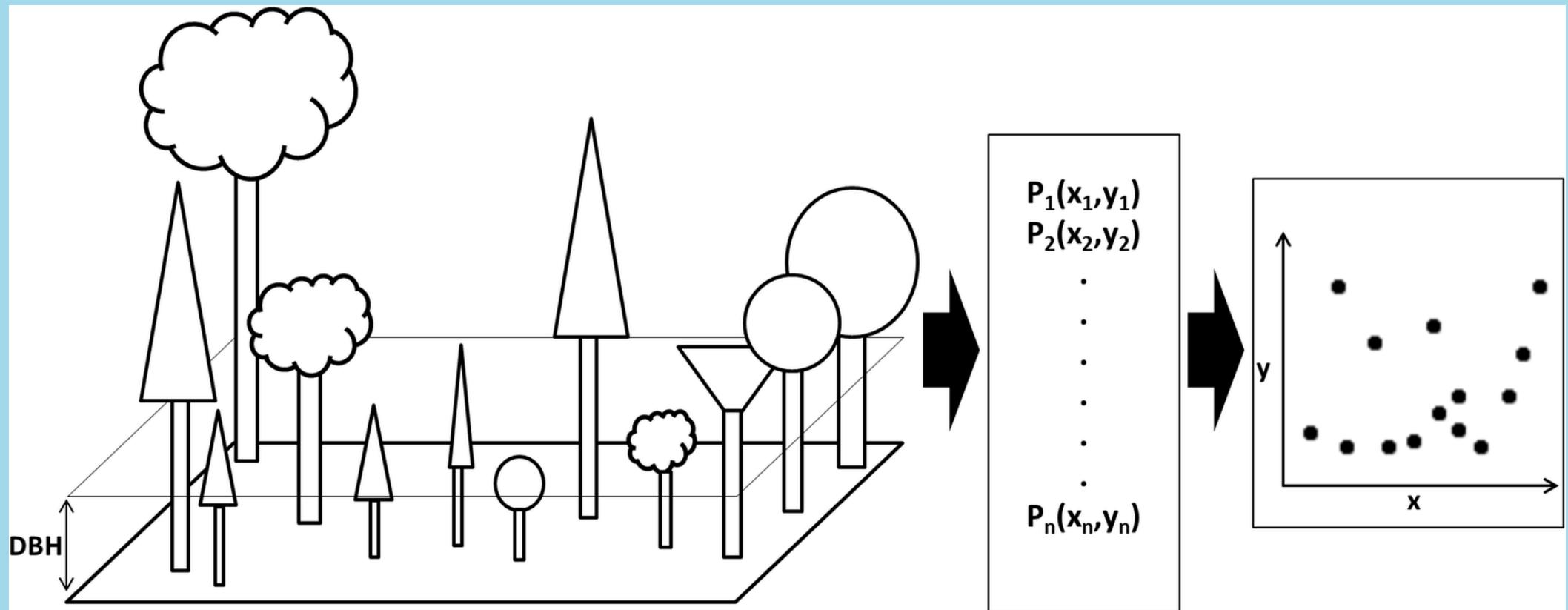
Mitzi Morris

- D is a fixed subset of \mathbb{R}^d
- $Z(\mathbf{s})$ could be observed at any location within D .
- Models predict unobserved locations

Point patterns

$$Z(\mathbf{s}) : \mathbf{s} \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$$

- D is random; where \mathbf{s} depicts the location of events



How is the data stored?

What is a data model?

- Data: a collection of discrete values that describe phenomena
- Your brain stores millions of pieces of data
- Computers are not your brain
 - Need to organize data systematically
 - Be able to display and access efficiently
 - Need to be able to store and access repeatedly
- Data models solve this problem

2 Types of Spatial Data Models

- **Raster:** grid-cell tessellation of an area. Each raster describes the value of a single phenomenon. More next week...
- **Vector:** (many) attributes associated with locations defined by coordinates

The Vector Data Model

- Vertices (i.e., discrete x-y locations) define the shape of the vector
- The organization of those vertices define the *shape* of the vector
- General types: points, lines, polygons

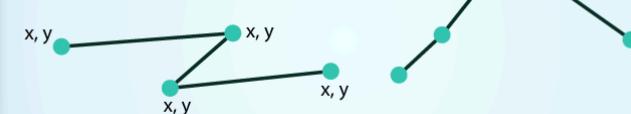
POINTS: Individual **x, y** locations.

ex: Center point of plot locations, tower locations, sampling locations.



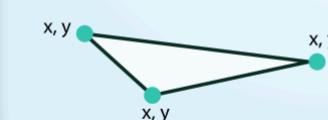
LINES: Composed of many (at least 2) vertices, or points, that are connected.

ex: Roads and streams.



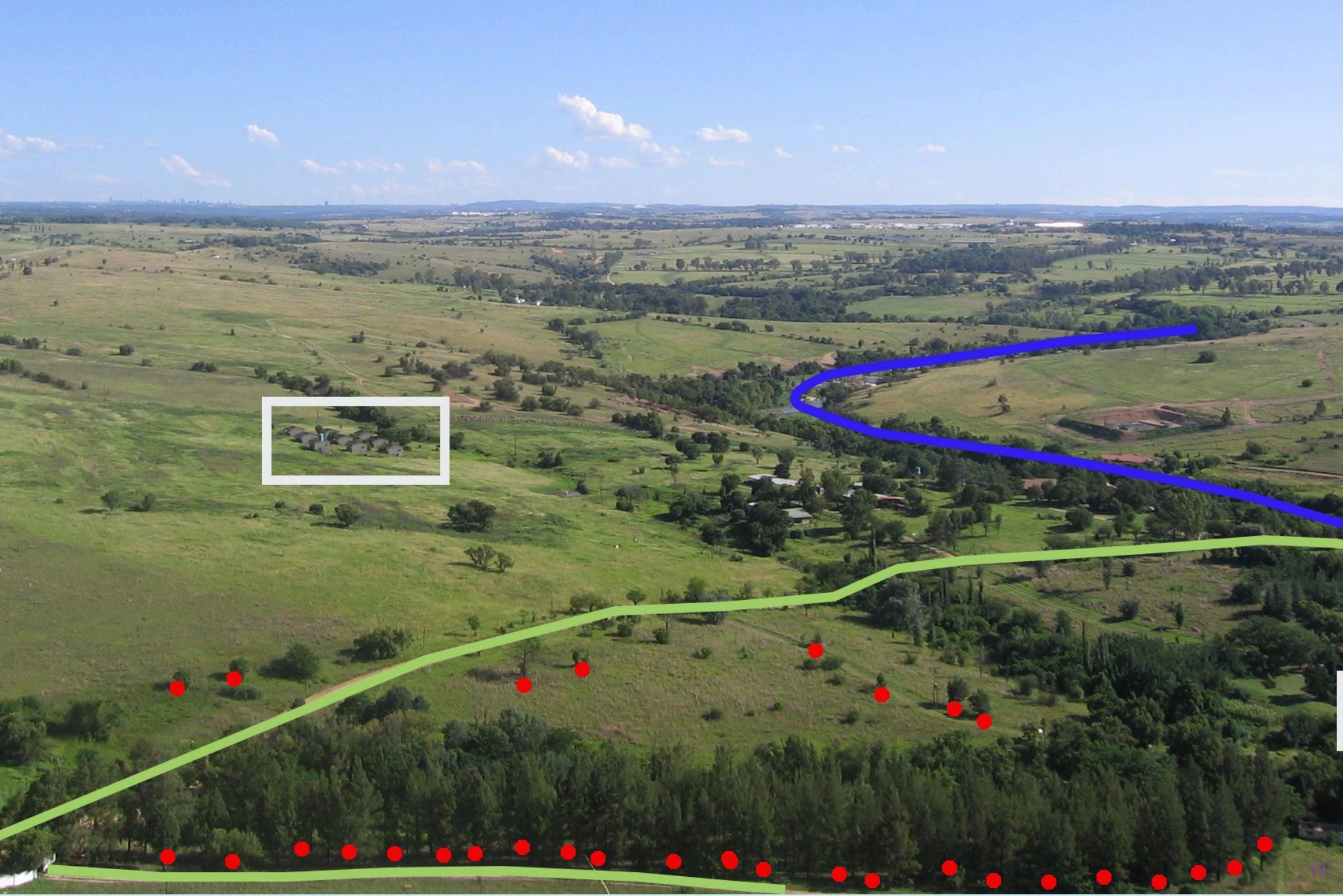
POLYGONS: 3 or more vertices that are connected and **closed**.

ex: Building boundaries and lakes.



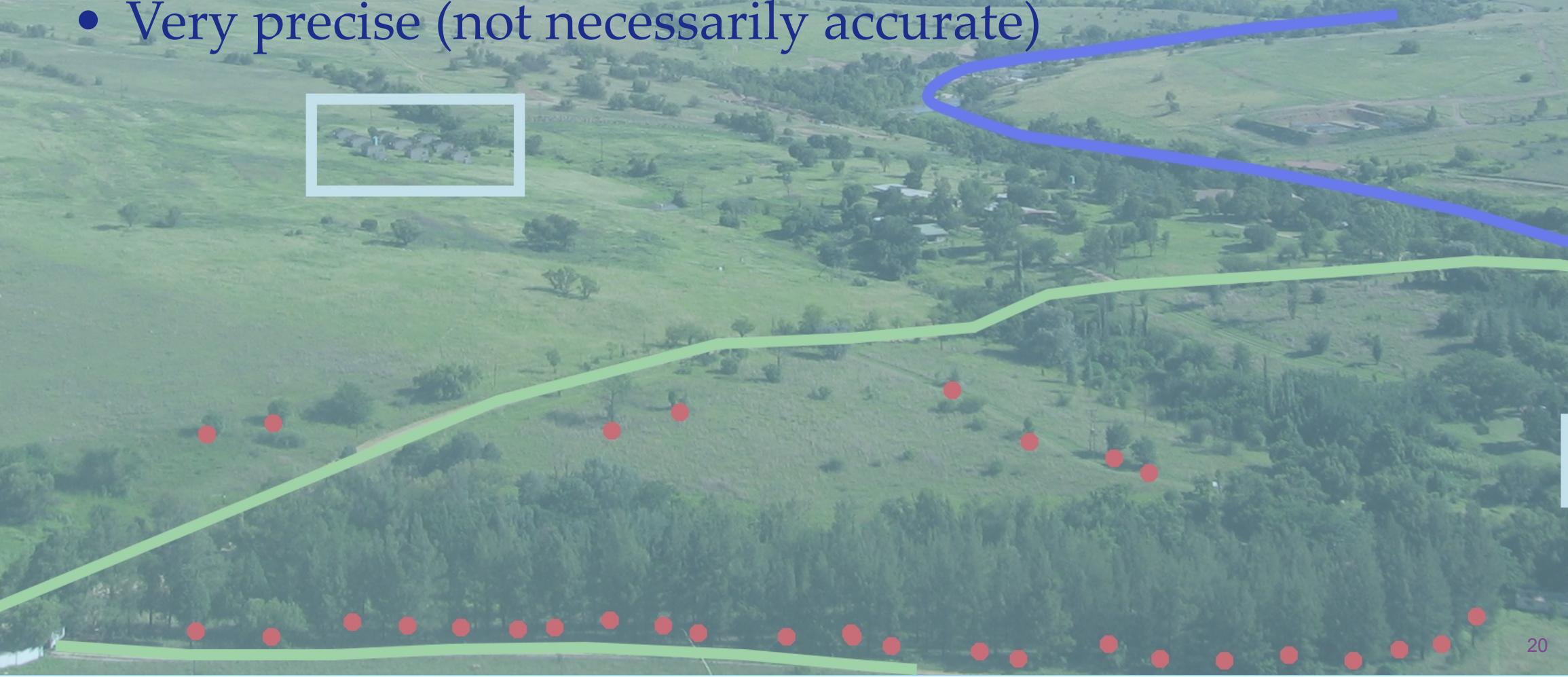
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Image Source: Colin Williams
(NEON)



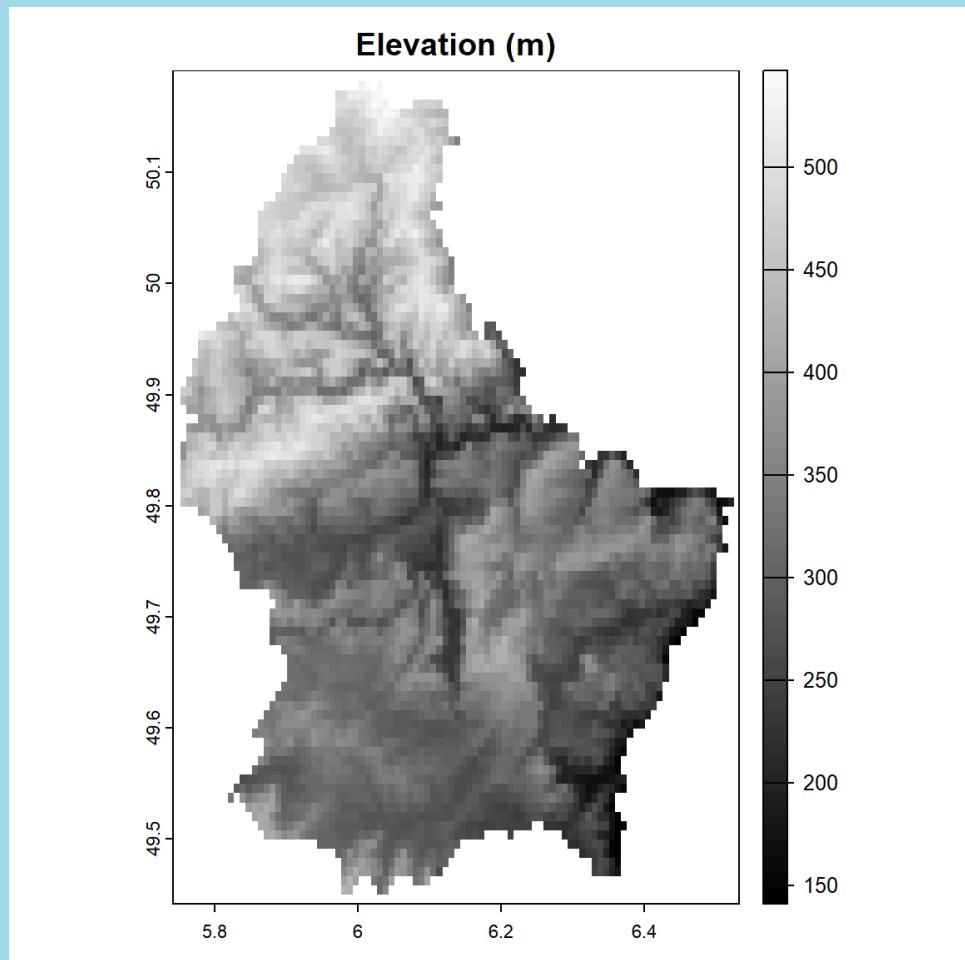
Vectors in Action

- Useful for locations with discrete, well-defined boundaries
- Very precise (not necessarily accurate)

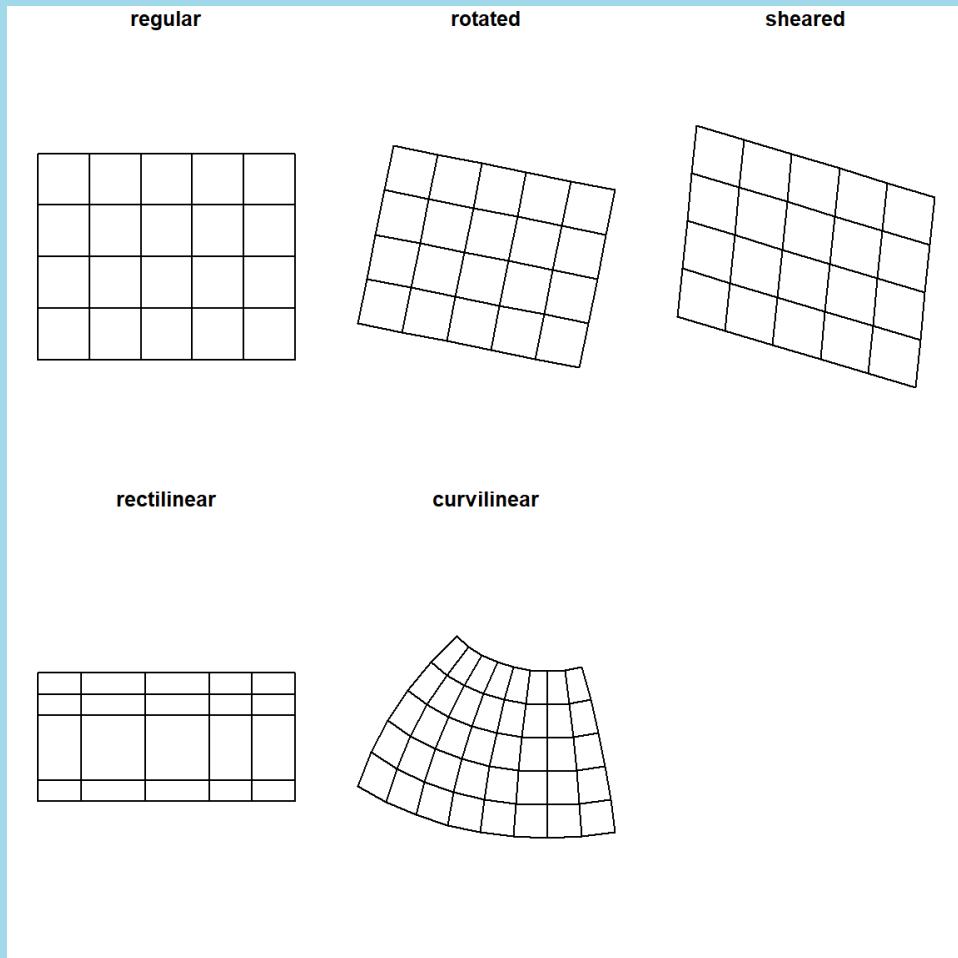


The Raster Data Model

- Raster data represent spatially continuous phenomena (**NA** is possible)
- Depict the alignment of data on a regular lattice (often a square)
- Geometry is implicit; the spatial extent and number of rows and columns define the cell size



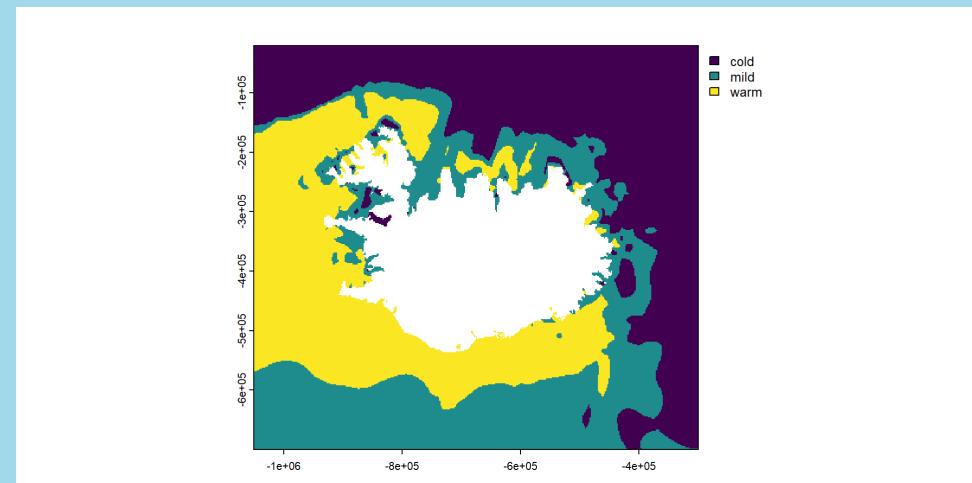
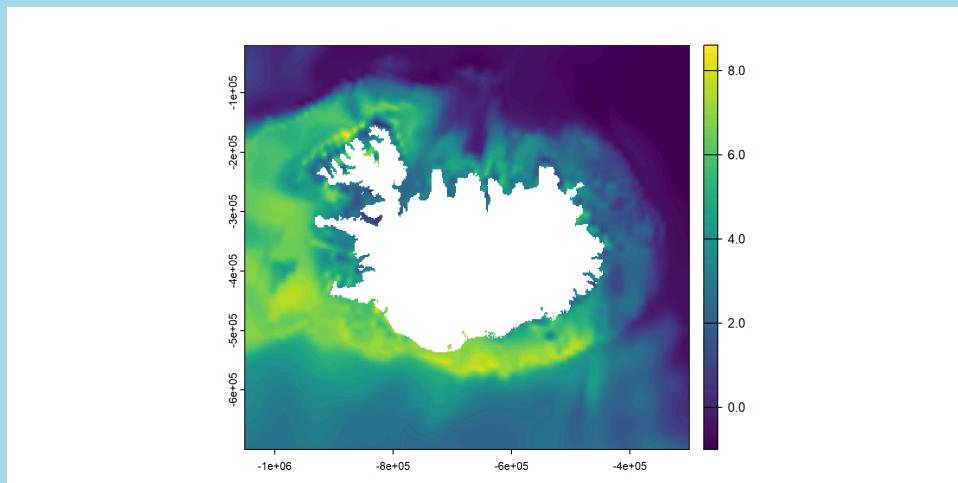
Types of Raster Data



- **Regular:** constant cell size; axes aligned with Easting and Northing
- **Rotated:** constant cell size; axes not aligned with Easting and Northing
- **Sheared:** constant cell size; axes not parallel
- **Rectilinear:** cell size varies along a dimension
- **Curvilinear:** cell size and orientation dependent on the other dimension

Types of Raster Data

- **Continuous:** numeric data representing a measurement (e.g., elevation, precipitation)
- **Categorical:** integer data representing factors (e.g., land use, land cover)



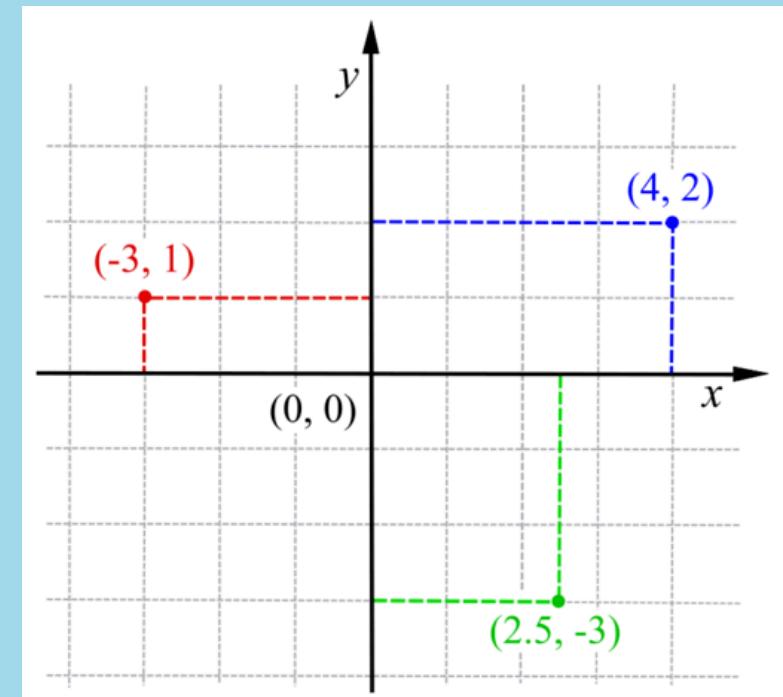
What makes data (geo)spatial?

Location vs. Place

- Place: an area having unique physical and human characteristics interconnected with other places
- Location: the actual position on the earth's surface
- Sense of Place: the emotions someone attaches to an area based on experiences
- Place is *location plus meaning*
- nominal: (potentially contested) place names
- absolute: the physical location on the earth's surface

Describing Absolute Locations

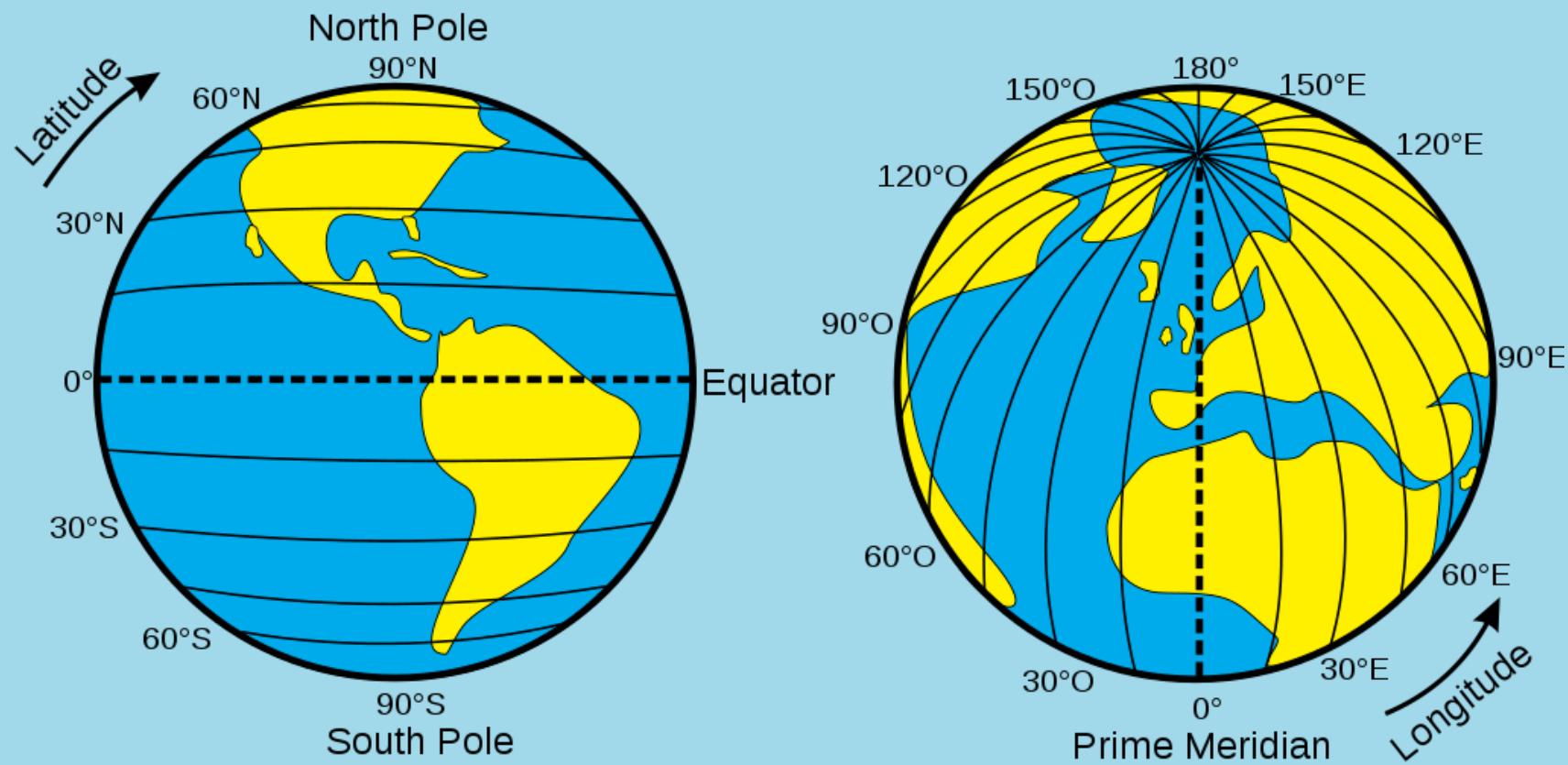
- **Coordinates:** 2 or more measurements that specify location relative to a *reference system*
- Cartesian coordinate system
- *origin* (O) = the point at which both measurement systems intersect
- Adaptable to multiple dimensions (e.g. z for altitude)



Cartesian Coordinate System

Locations on a Globe

- The earth is not flat...



Latitude and Longitude

Locations on a Globe

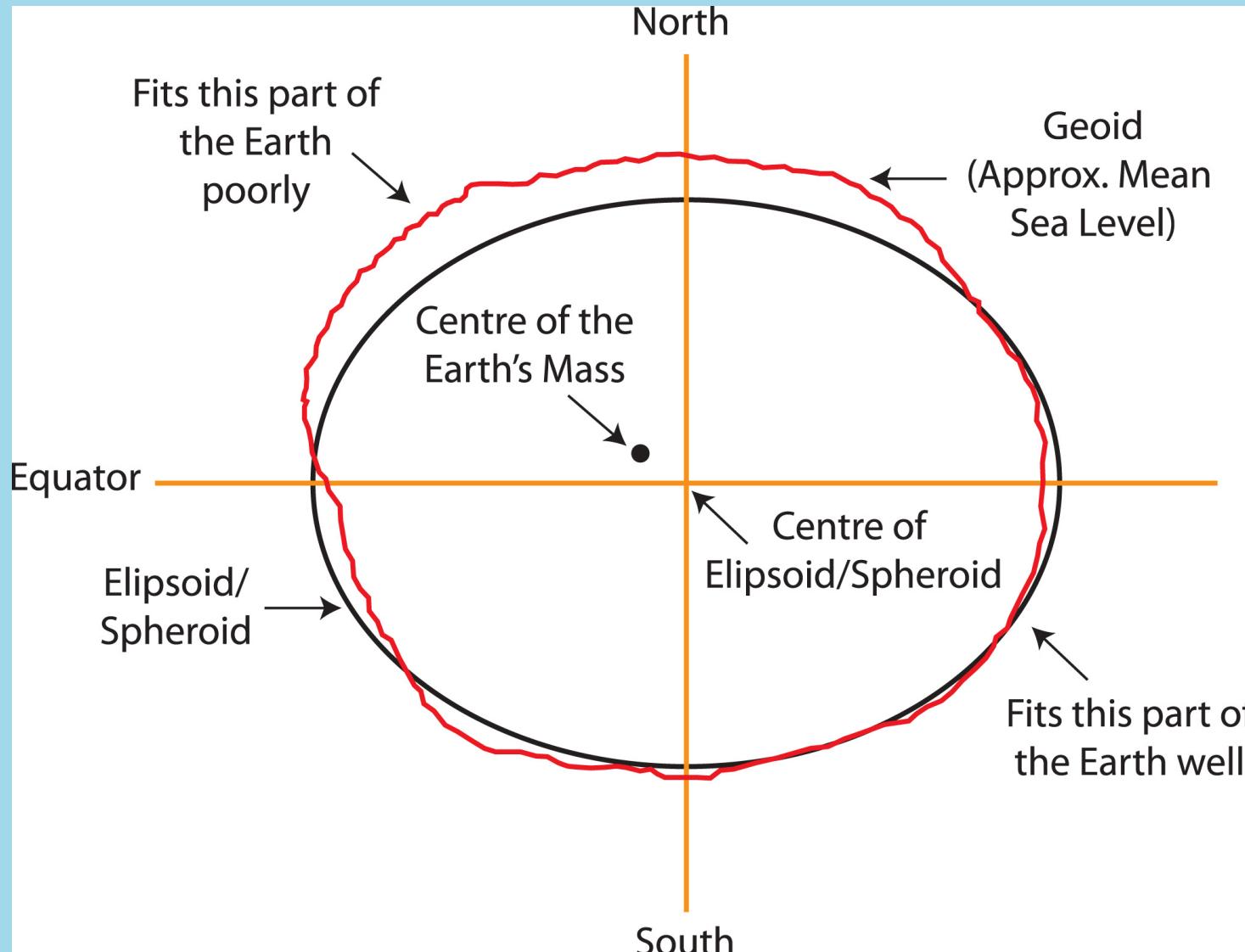
- The earth is not flat...
- Global Reference Systems (GRS)
- *Graticule*: the grid formed by the intersection of longitude and latitude
- The graticule is based on an ellipsoid model of earth's surface and contained in the *datum*

Global Reference Systems

The *datum* describes which ellipsoid to use and the precise relations between locations on earth's surface and Cartesian coordinates

- Geodetic datums (e.g., WGS84): distance from earth's center of gravity
- Local data (e.g., NAD83): better models for local variation in earth's surface

Global Reference Systems

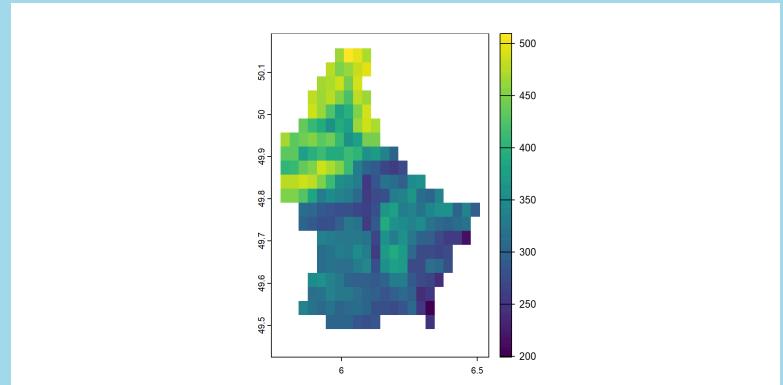
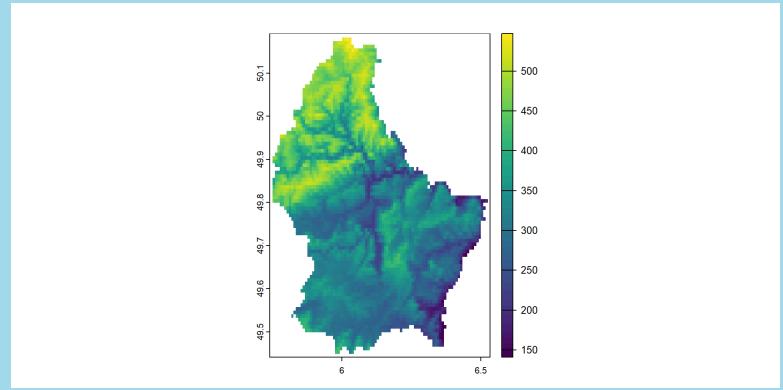


Describing location: extent

- How much of the world does the data cover?
- For rasters, these are the corners of the lattice
- For vectors, we call this the bounding box

Describing location: resolution

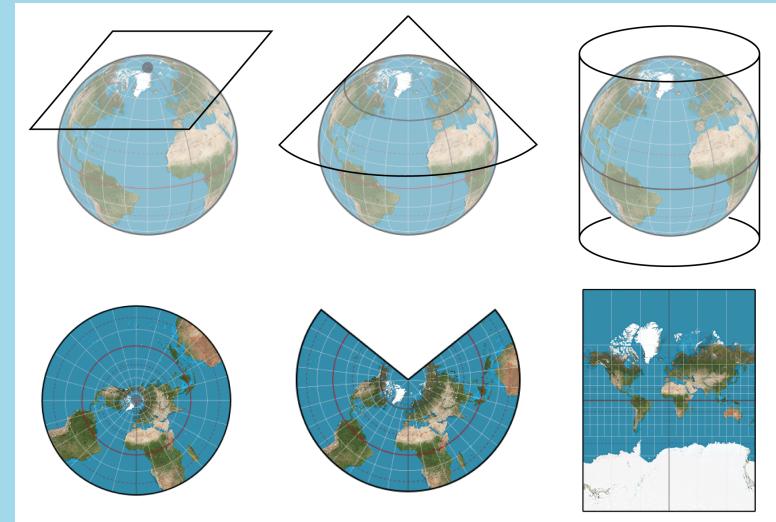
- **Resolution:** the accuracy that the location and shape of a map's features can be depicted
- **Minimum Mapping Unit:** The minimum size and dimensions that can be reliably represented at a given *map scale*.
- Map scale vs. scale of analysis



The earth is not flat...

Projections

- But maps, screens, and publications are...
- **Projections** describe *how* the data should be translated to a flat surface
- Rely on ‘developable surfaces’
- Described by the Coordinate Reference System (CRS)

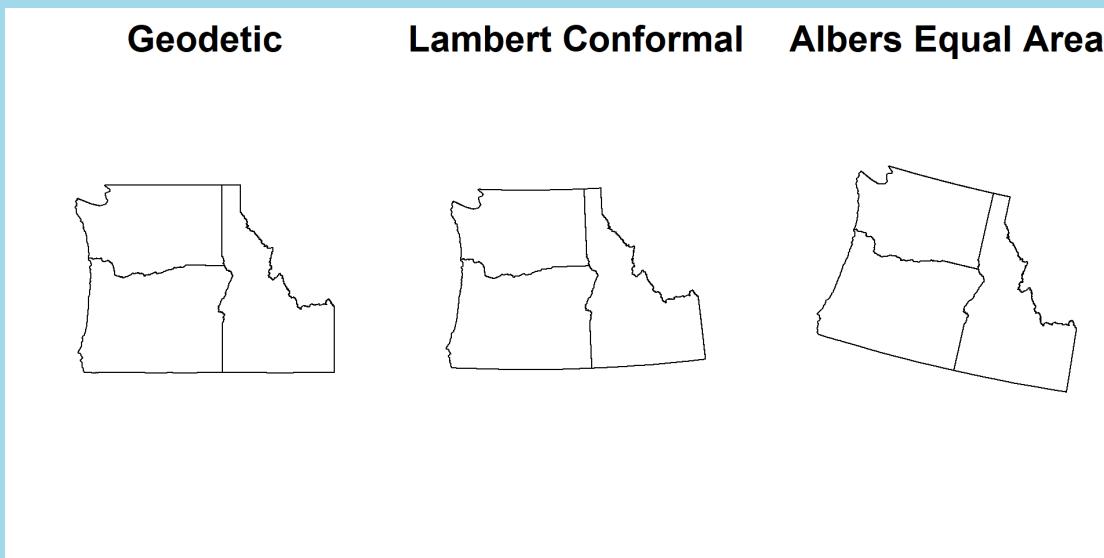


Developable Surfaces

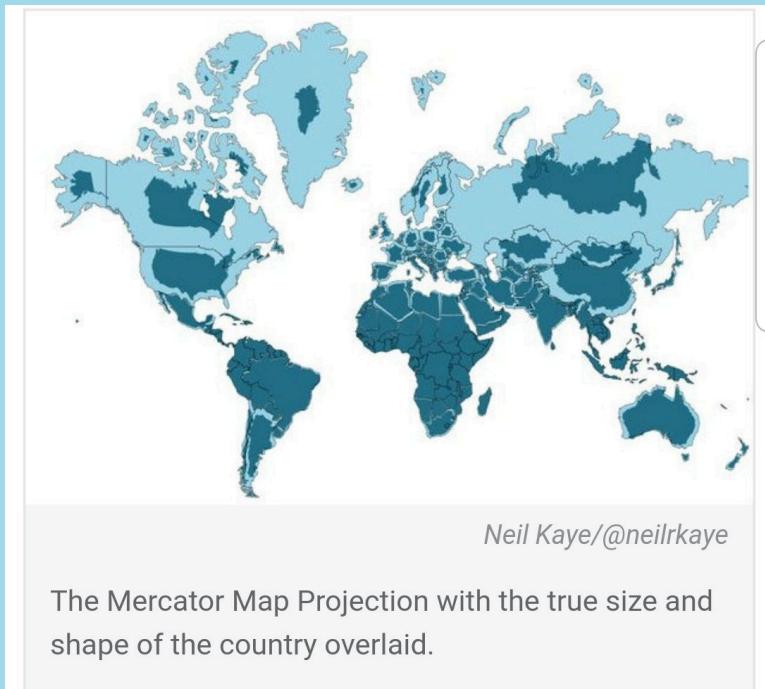
Projection necessarily induces some form of distortion (tearing, compression, or shearing)

Coordinate Reference Systems

- Some projections minimize distortion of angle, area, or distance
- Others attempt to avoid extreme distortion of any kind
- Includes: Datum, ellipsoid, units, and other information (e.g., False Easting, Central Meridian) to further map the projection to the GCS
- Not all projections have/require all of the parameters



Choosing Projections



- Equal-area for thematic maps
- Conformal for presentations
- Mercator or equidistant for navigation and distance

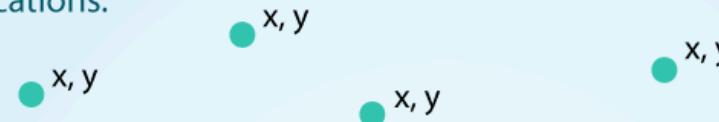
Geometries, support, and spatial messiness

Geometries

- Vectors store aggregate the locations of a feature into a geometry
- Most vector operations require simple, valid geometries

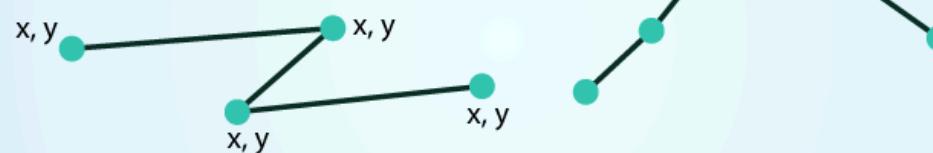
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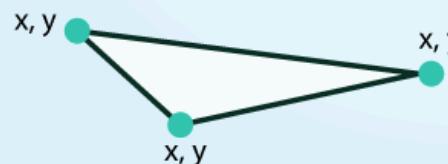
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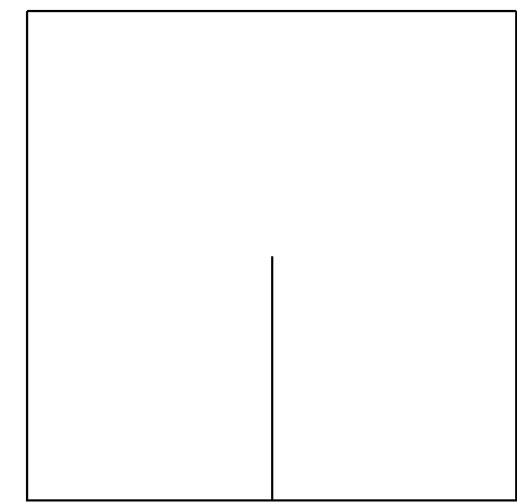
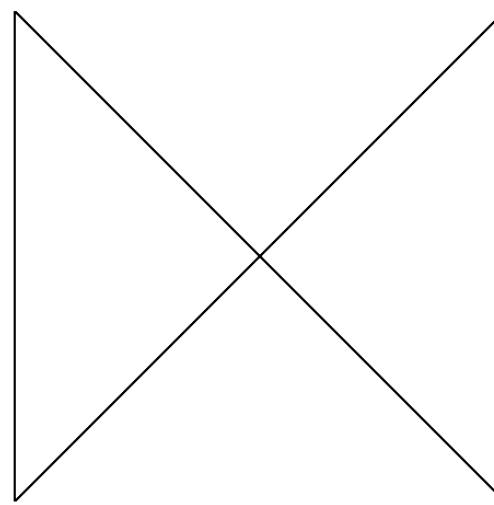
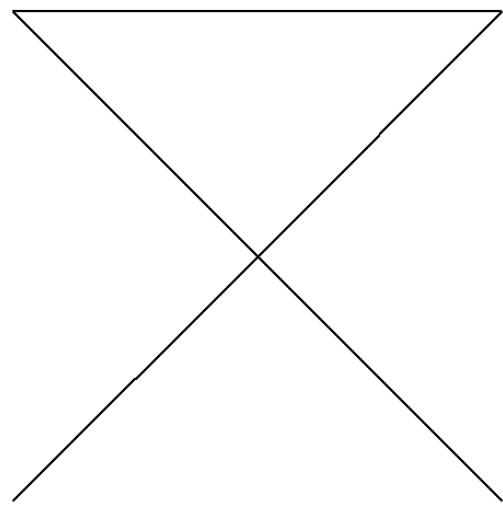
Image Source: Colin Williams (NEON)

Valid Geometries

A **linestring** is *simple* if it does not intersect

Valid polygons:

- Are closed (i.e., the last vertex equals the first)
- Have holes (inner rings) that inside the the exterior boundary
- Have holes that touch the exterior at no more than one vertex (they don't extend across a line) - For multipolygons, adjacent polygons touch only at points
- Do not repeat their own path



Empty Geometries

- Empty geometries arise when an operation produces **NULL** outcomes (like looking for the intersection between two non-intersecting polygons)
- **sf** allows empty geometries to make sure that information about the data type is retained
- Similar to a **data.frame** with no rows or a **list** with **NULL** values
- Most vector operations require simple, valid geometries

Support

- **Support** is the area to which an attribute applies.

Spatial Messiness

- Quantitative geography requires that our data are aligned
- Achieving alignment is part of reproducible workflows
- Making principled decisions about projections, resolution, extent, etc

End