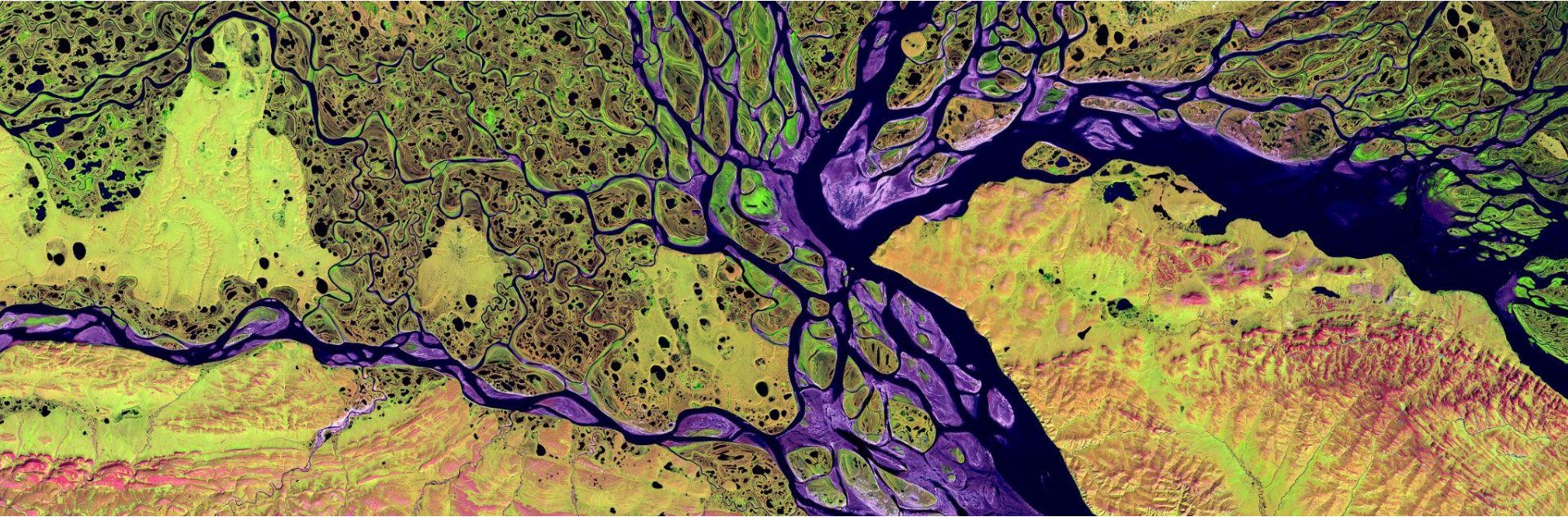


EDS 223: Geospatial Analysis & Remote Sensing



Course website

https://ryoliver.github.io/EDS_223_spatial_analysis/

EDS 223

Home **Topics** Assignments Resources

Geospatial Analysis & Remote Sensing

Master's of Environmental Data Science, UC Santa Barbara

Contents

- Welcome to EDS 223
- Teaching team
- Important links
- Weekly course schedule
- Course requirements
- Tentative topics

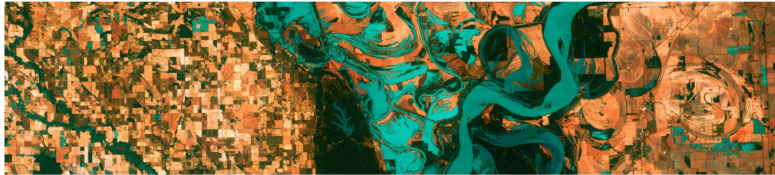


Figure 1: Image: Mississippi River south of Memphis, TN, from USGS shared on Unsplash (<https://unsplash.com/photos/35Z2yLR08>).

Welcome to EDS 223

EDS 223

Topics

Contents

- Week 1: Intro to spatial data
 - Lecture
 - Class materials
 - Background reading
 - Additional resources
 - Lab
 - Class materials
 - Background reading
 - Additional resources
 - Assignments

Week 1: Intro to spatial data

Lecture

Class materials

- Lecture slides to be posted prior to class

Background reading

- GIS Fundamentals, chapter 2
- GIS Fundamentals, chapter 3
- Spatial Data Science, chapter 2
- A Gentle Introduction to GIS, chapter 8
- Esri, Geographic vs. projected coordinate systems

Welcome!

- Introductions

Welcome!

- Introductions
- Course logistics + overview

Welcome!

- Introductions
- Course logistics + overview
- Models of our world

Welcome!

- Introductions
- Course logistics + overview
- Models of our world
- Map making in R

Instruction team

- **Ruth Oliver**

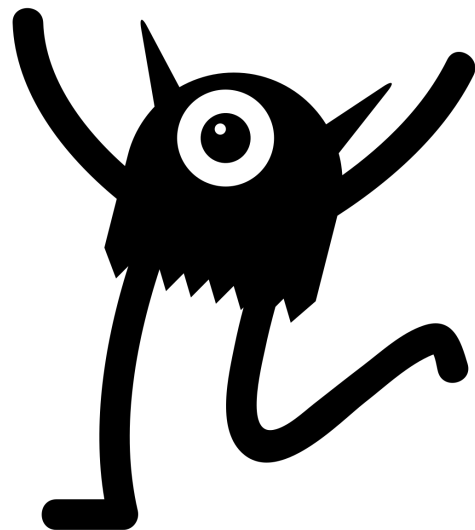
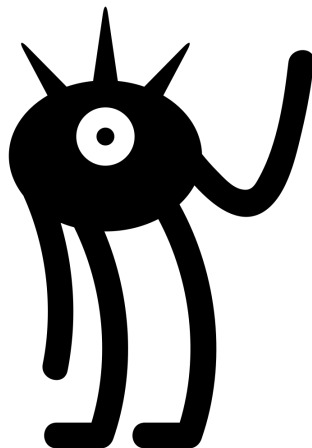
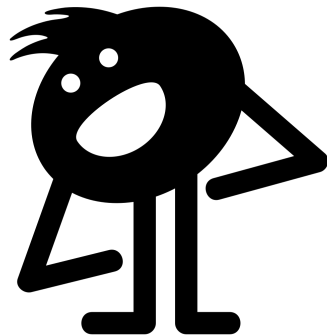
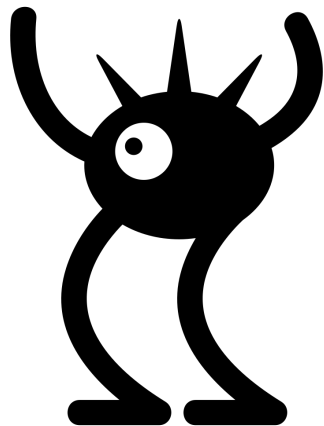
- Email: rutholiver@bren.ucsb.edu
- Office: Bren Hall 4512
- Student hours: Friday 3-4 @ Bren
- Contact me via: email

- **Allie Caughman**

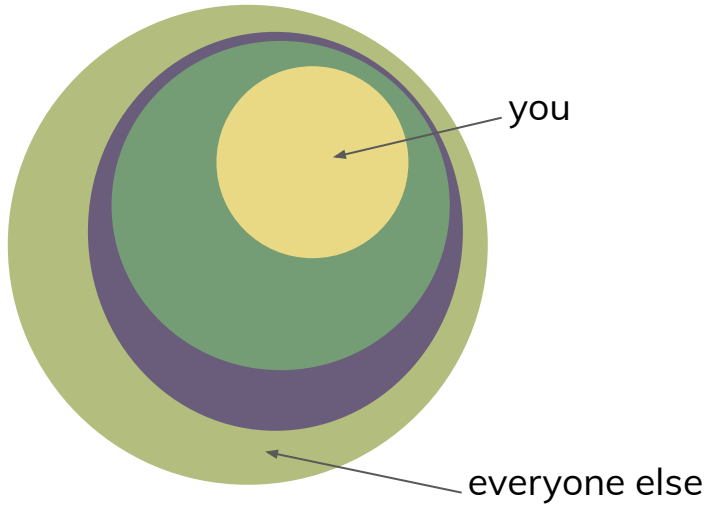
- Email: acaughman@bren.ucsb.edu
- Student hours: Tuesday 12:30-1:30 @Bren
- Contact me via: email

Introductions

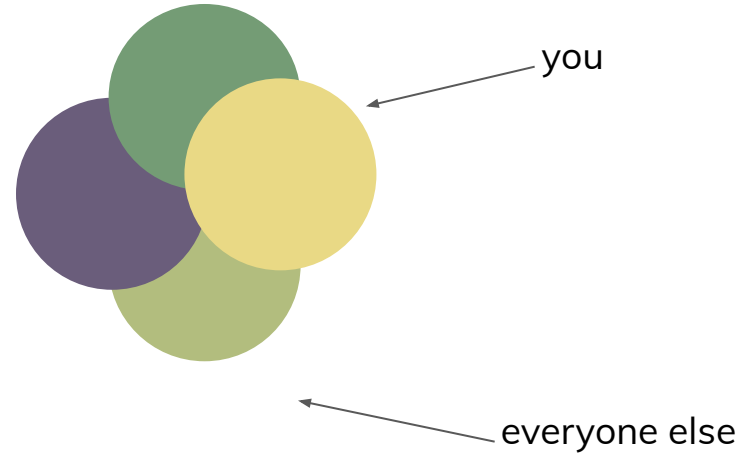
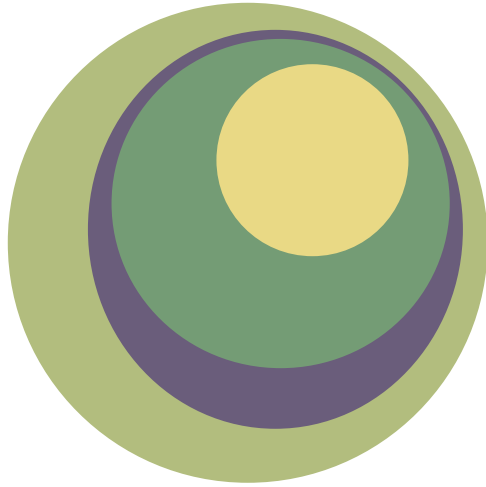
- Name
- Pronouns
- Program



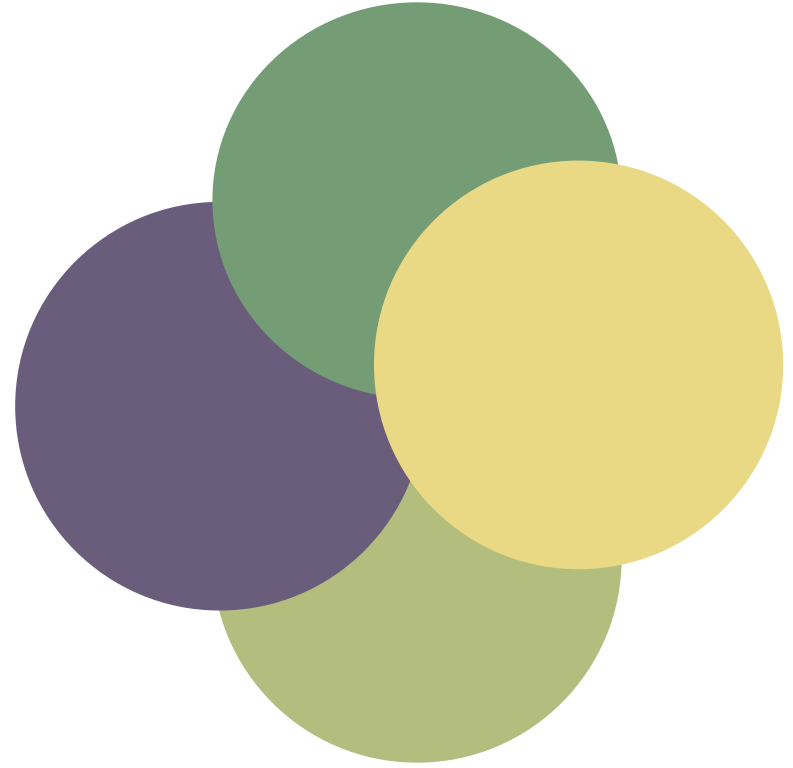
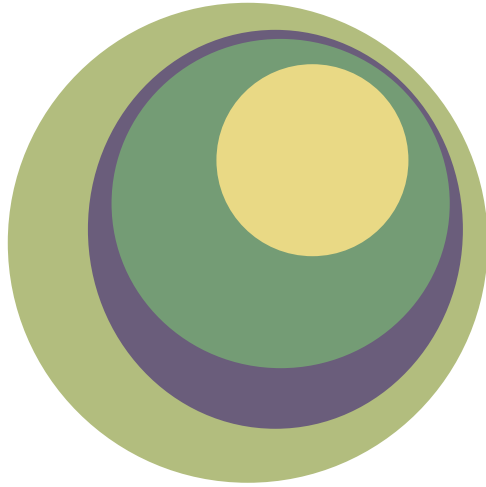
Growth mindset



Growth mindset



Growth mindset



Typos are the pedagogy.

- Emily Jane McTavish

Course logistics

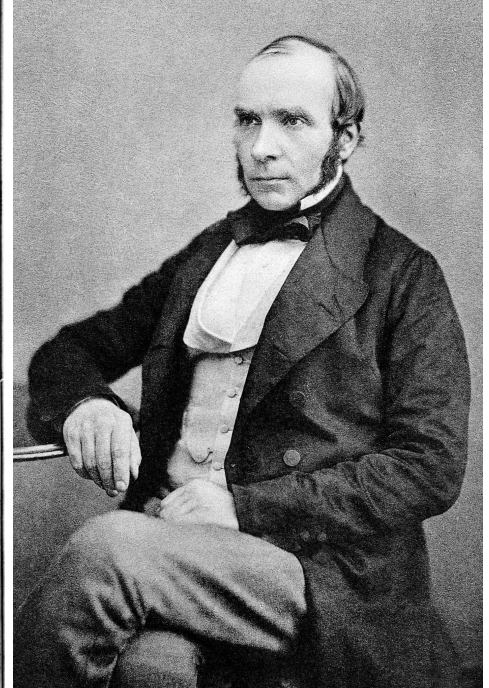
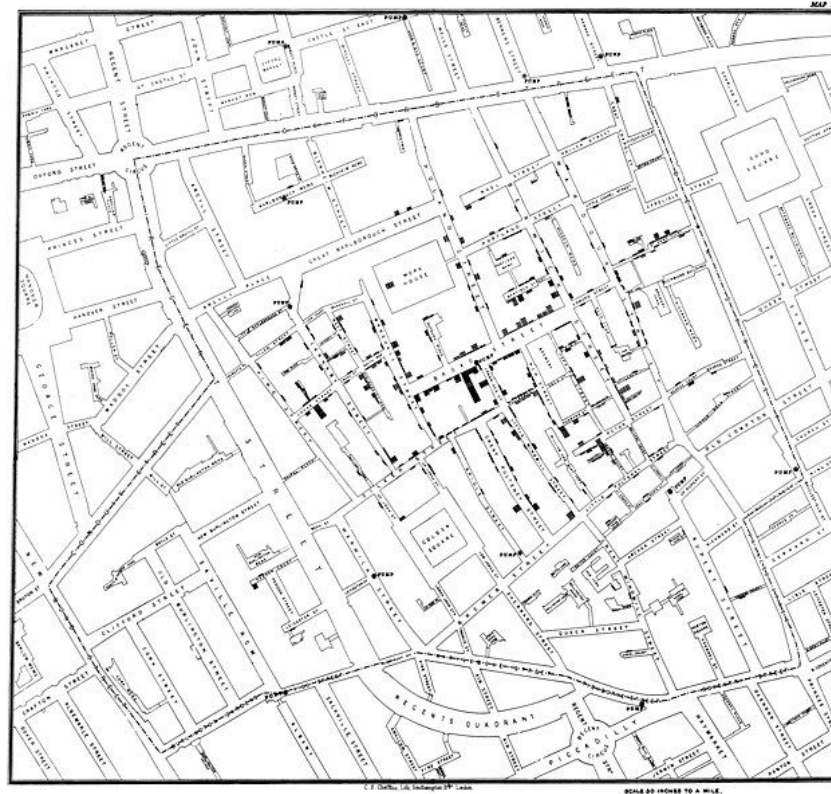
ryoliver.github.io/EDS_223_spatial_analysis

Why spatial?

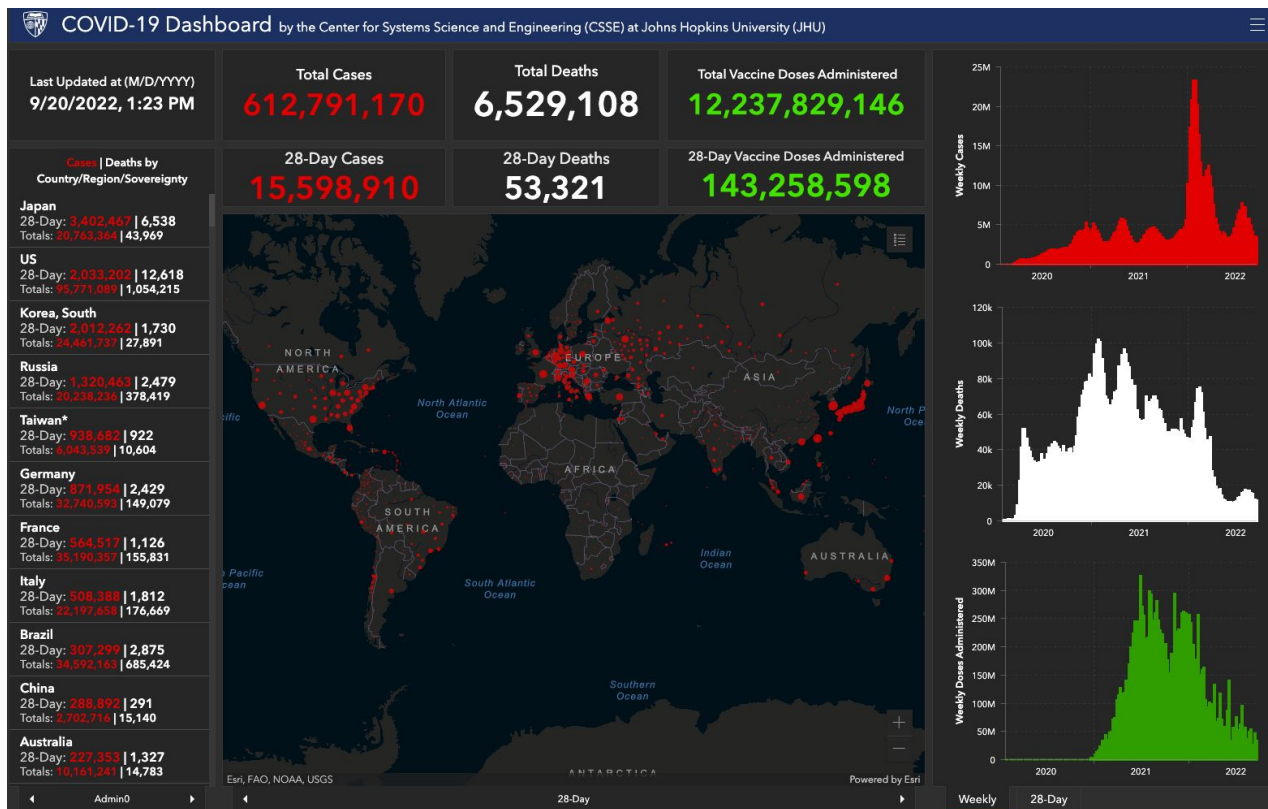
Everything is related to everything
else, but near things are more.

- Waldo Tobler

We live in space, and so does everything else



We live in space, and so does everything else



Our approach



(very, very) Brief intro to remote sensing



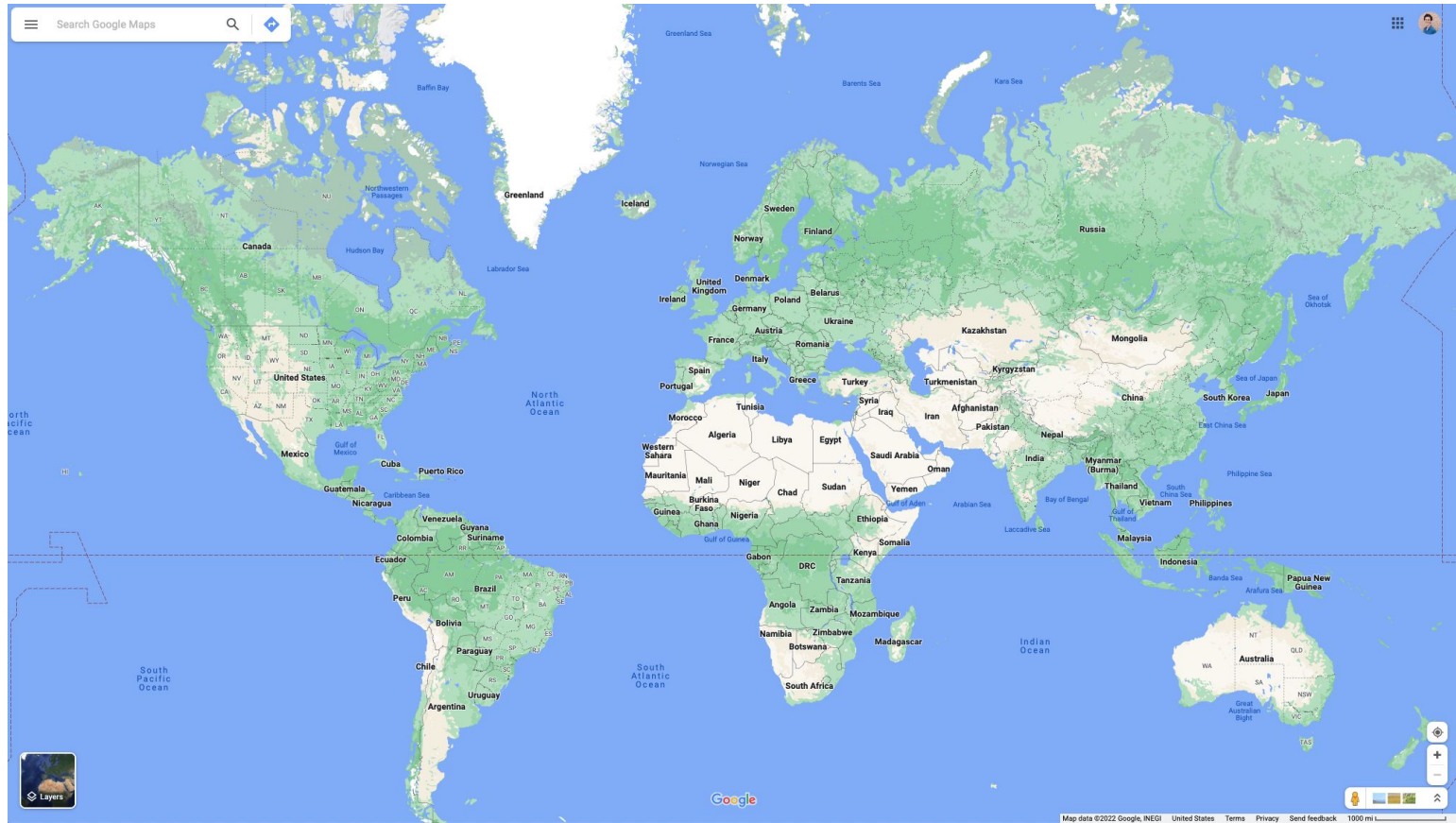
Note: Artist's impression; size of debris exaggerated as compared to the Earth

Models of our world



Photo credit: Wikipedia

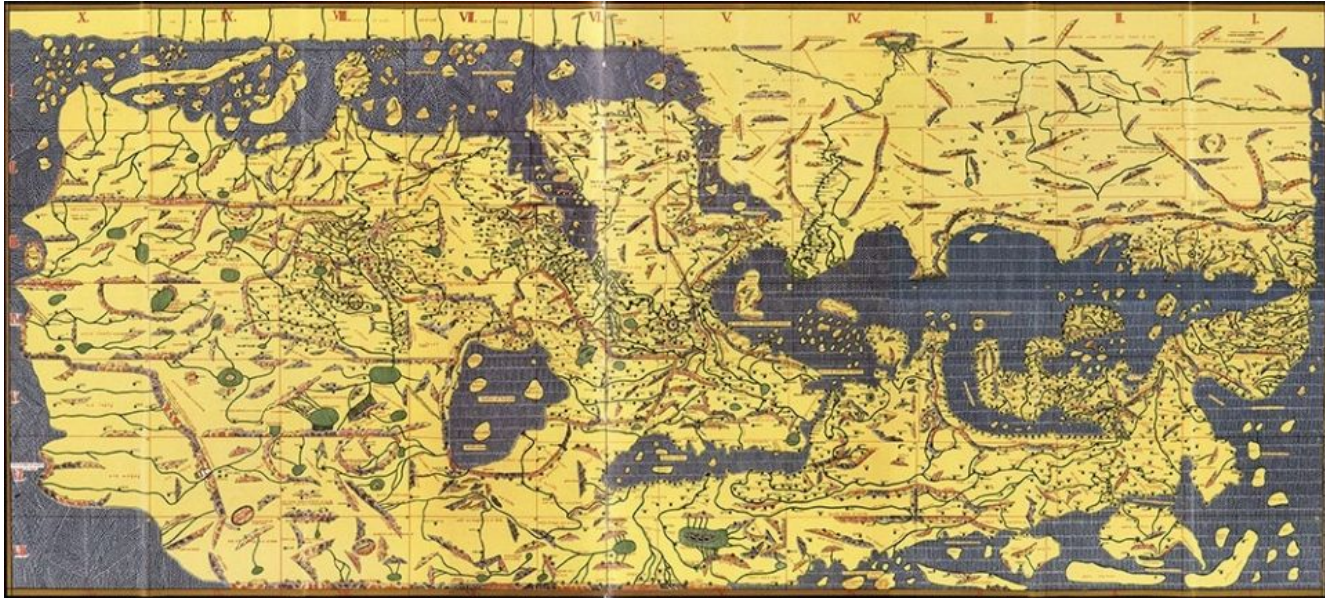
Models of our world



A non-historian's brief history of North

A non-historian's brief history of North

Recreation of Moroccan cartographer's Muhammad al-Idrisi's Tabula Rogeriana (1154)



Source: Bibliotheque nationale de France/Wikipedia

A non-historian's brief history of North

Recreation of map (1407) based on the work of Ptolemy (c. 100-178)



Source: The British Library Board/Getty Images

A non-historian's brief history of North



Source: Flickr

We need a system!

4 (main) challenges to spatial analysis

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1. We perceive geography in two dimensions, but live in three

4 (main) challenges to spatial analysis

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We need a system!



- Coordinate system
- Datum
- Geodetic datum

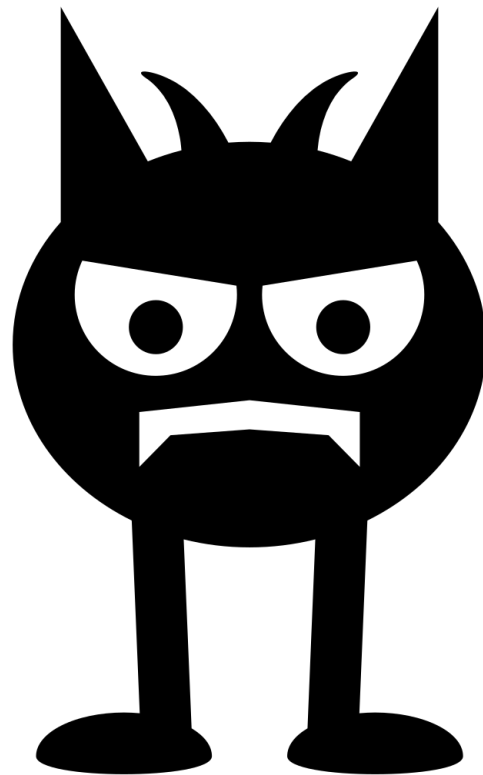
Coordinate reference system

We need a system!

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Coordinate reference system

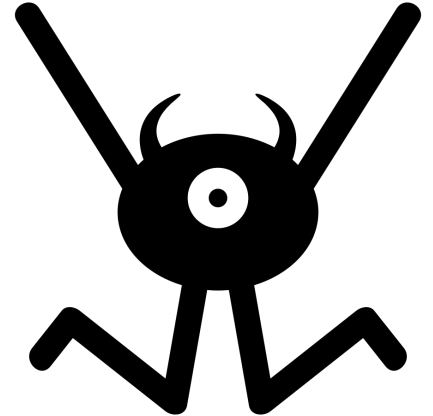


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Coordinate reference system



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Coordinate reference system

4 (main) challenges to spatial analysis

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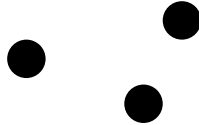
- A set of mathematical rules for specifying how coordinates are to be assigned to points (Lott 2015)

Coordinate system

- **A set of mathematical rules for specifying how coordinates are to be assigned to points**
 - Language to talk about locations

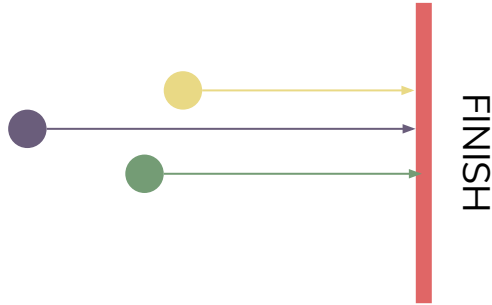
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Coordinate system

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- **3 major ways to think about this:**
 - planar vs. polar

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Coordinate systems

- **Planar (or Cartesian) coordinates**
 - Define points as a pair of numbers that specify signed distances from coordinate axes

Coordinate systems

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 - Define points by a distance from a reference point and angle from a reference direction

Coordinate systems

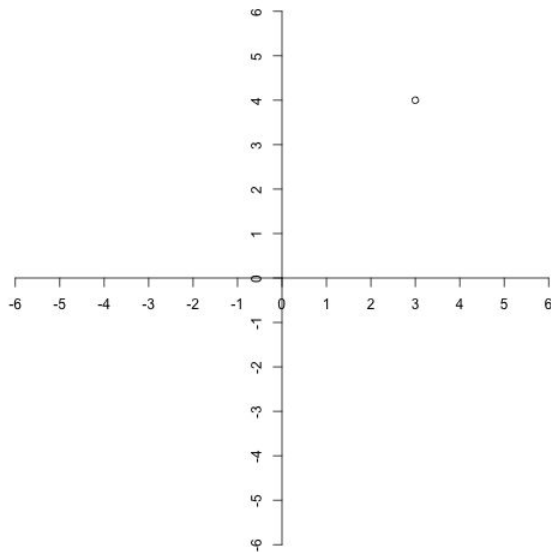
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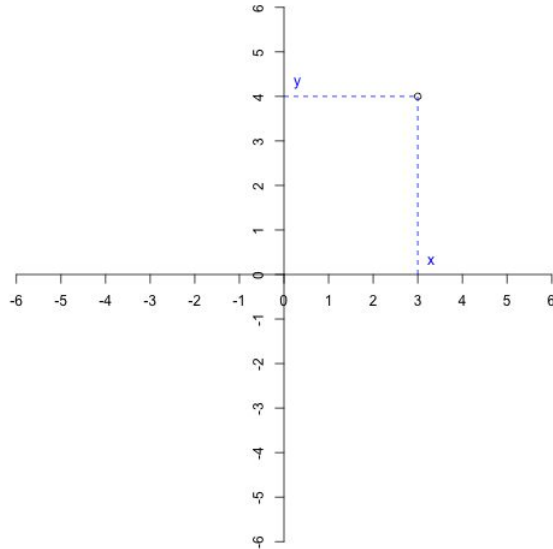
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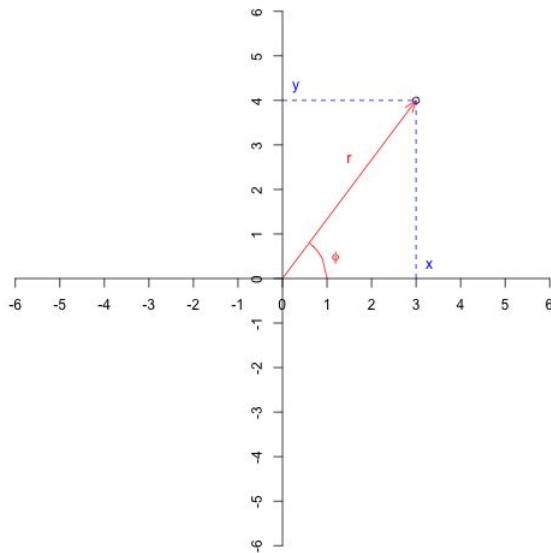
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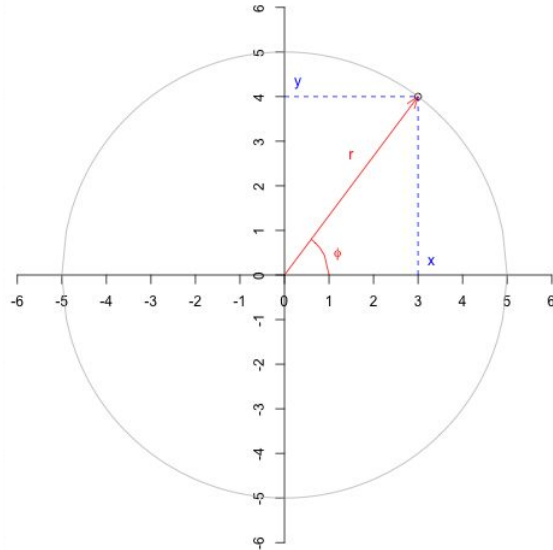
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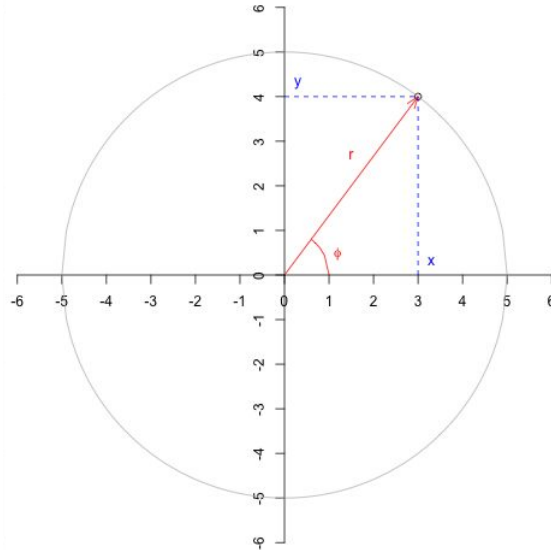
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 - Define points as a **pair of numbers** that specify **signed distances from coordinate axes**
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 - Define points by a **distance** from a reference point and **angle** from a reference direction



$$x = r \cos\phi$$

$$y = r \sin\phi$$

$$r = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$\phi = \arctan(y,x)$$

Coordinate system

- A set of mathematical rules for specifying how coordinates are to be assigned to points (Lott 2015)
 - Language to talk about locations

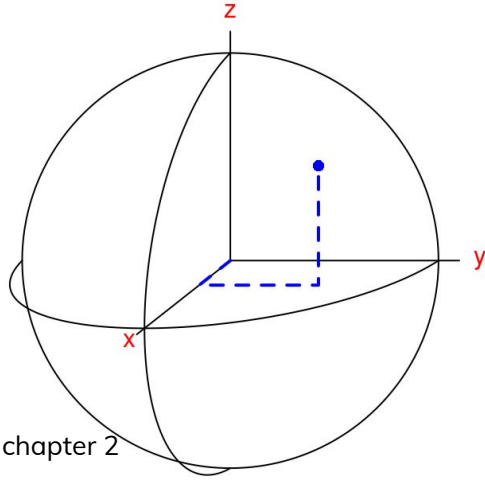
- 3 major ways to think about this:
 - planar vs. polar
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Coordinate systems

- **Planar (or Cartesian) coordinates**
 - Define points as a pair of numbers that specify signed distances from coordinate axes
- **Polar coordinates**
 - Define points by a distance from a reference point and angle from a reference direction
 - **What do we need to update?**

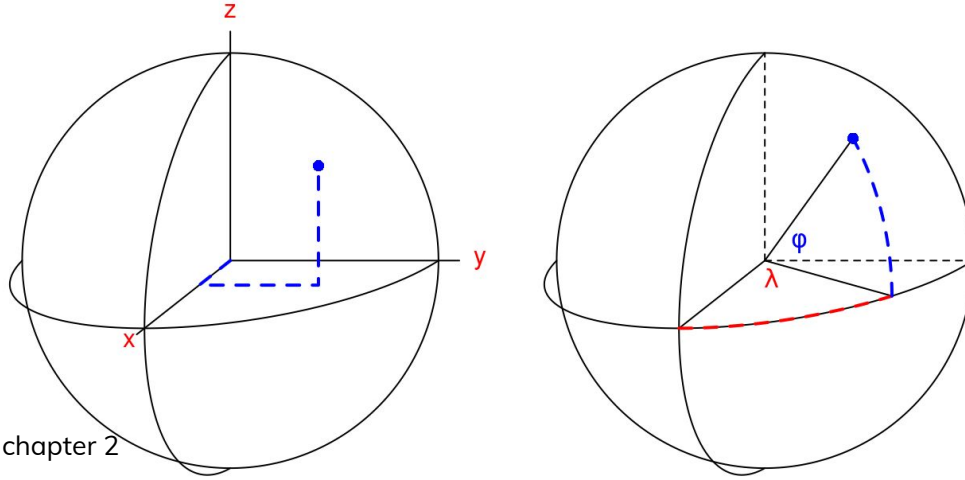
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Coordinate systems

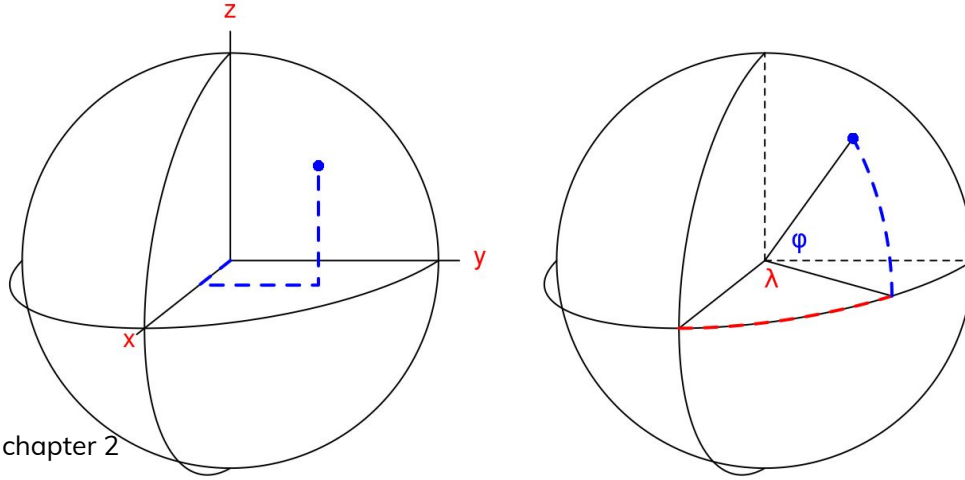
- **Planar (or Cartesian) coordinates**
 - Define points as a pair of numbers that specify signed distances from coordinate axes
- **Polar coordinates**
 - r is the radius of the sphere
 - λ angle measured between the point and z plane
 - φ angle measured between the point and the (x,y) plane



Coordinate systems

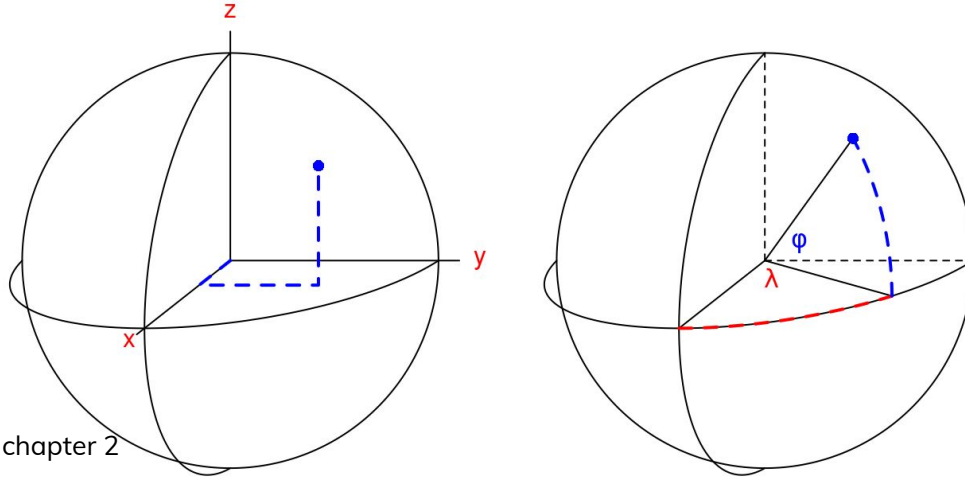
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Do these sound familiar?

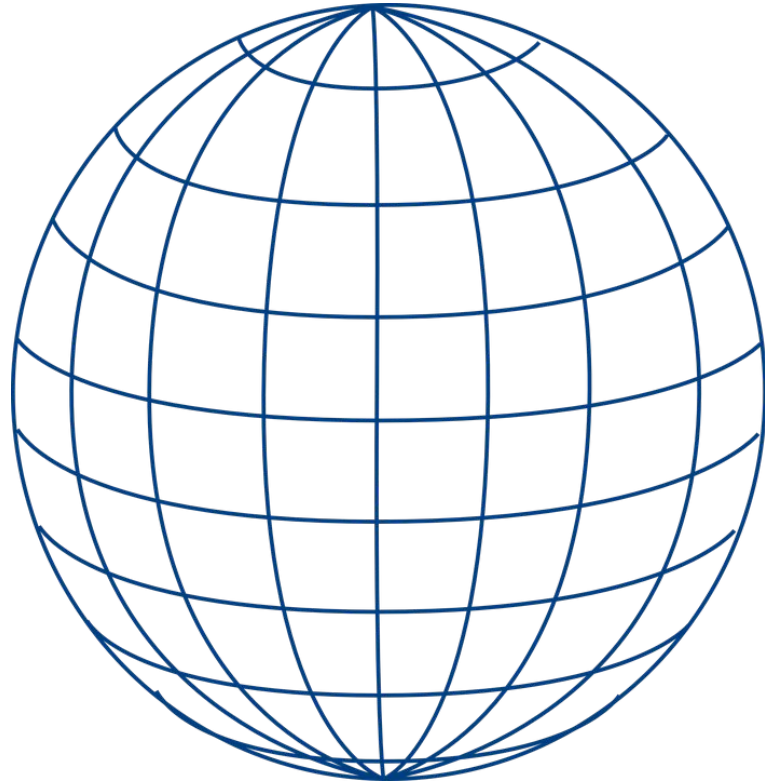


Coordinate systems

- **Planar (or Cartesian) coordinates**
 - Define points as a pair of numbers that specify signed distances from coordinate axes
- **Polar coordinates**
 - r is the radius of the sphere
 - λ **longitude**
 - φ **latitude**



Mini latitude/longitude refresher



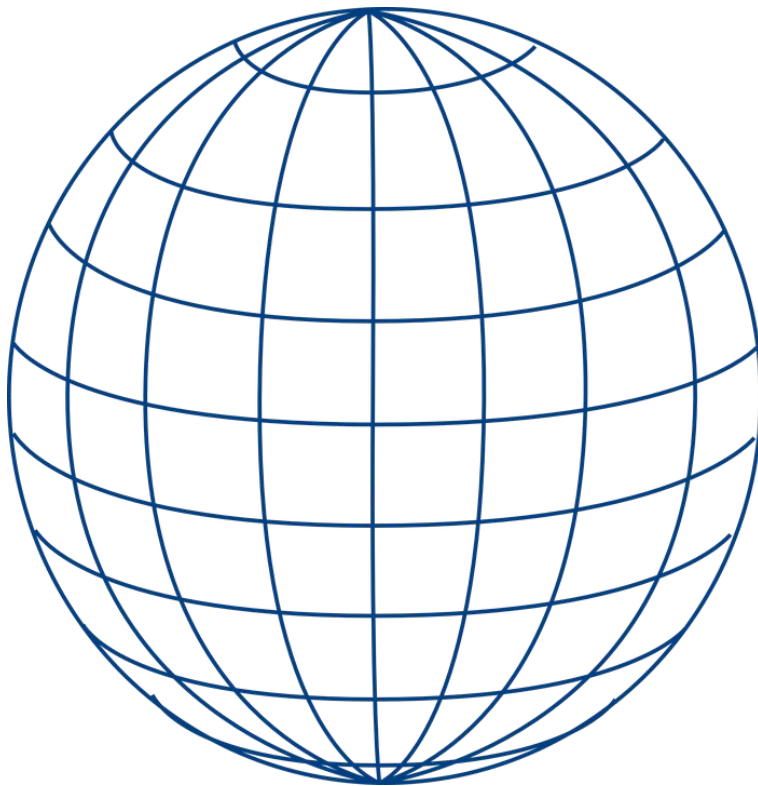
Mini latitude/longitude refresher

- **Latitude**

- ranges from -90 to 90
- “y”
- Parallel

- **Longitude**

- ranges from -180 to 180
- “x”
- converge



Coordinate system

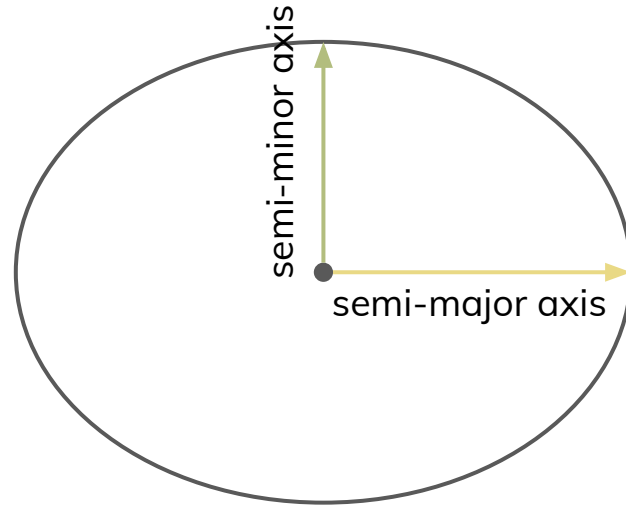
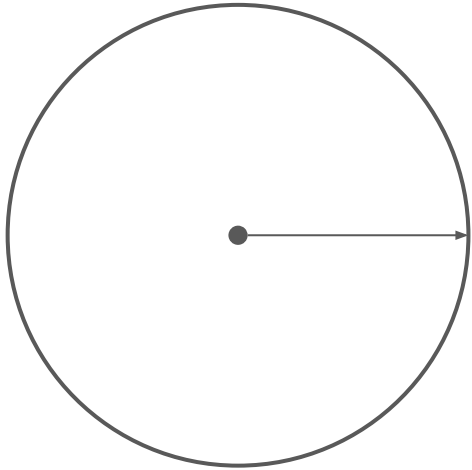
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- 3 major ways to think about this:
 - planar vs. polar
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 - **spherical vs. ellipsoidal**

4 (main) challenges to spatial analysis

1. We perceive geography in two dimensions, but live in three
2. Earth is irregular
3. Measurements are imperfect
4. Earth's surface is constantly changing

Coordinate system



We need a system!



- **Coordinate system**
 - A set of mathematical rules for specifying how coordinates are to be assigned to points
- **Datum**
- **Geodetic datum**

Coordinate reference system

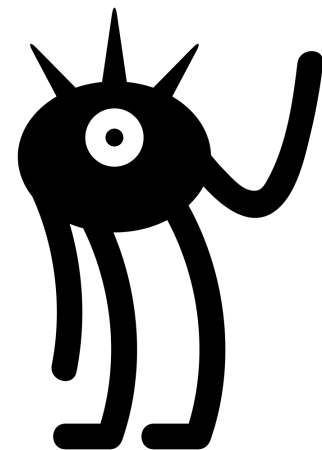
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Coordinate reference system

How are we feeling?



We need a system!



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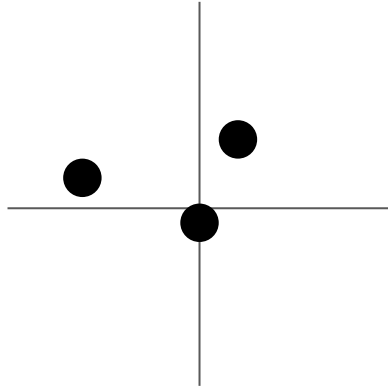
Coordinate reference system

Datum

- A parameter or set of parameters that define the position of the origin, the scale, and the orientation of a coordinate system (Lott 2015)

Datum

- A parameter or set of parameters that define the **position of the origin**, the scale, and the orientation of a coordinate system



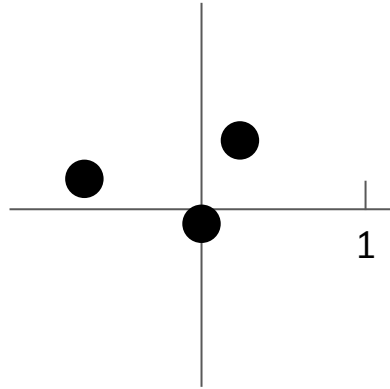
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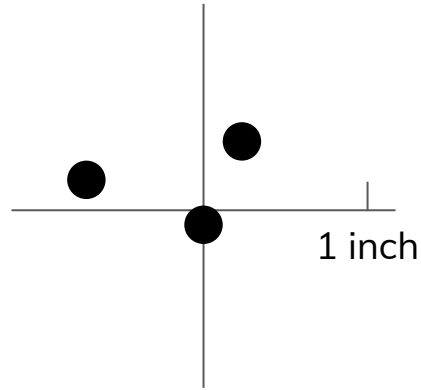
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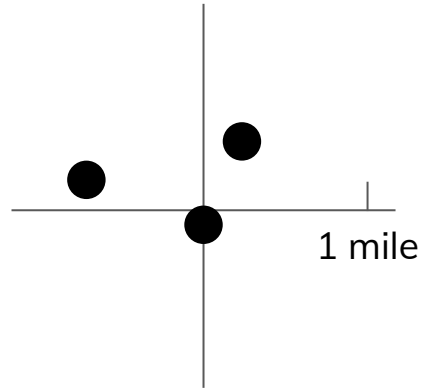
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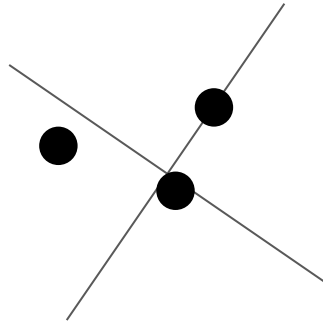
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- A parameter or set of parameters that define the position of the origin, the **scale**, and the orientation of a coordinate system



Datum

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We need a system!



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 - A set of mathematical rules for specifying how coordinates are to be assigned to points
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Coordinate reference system

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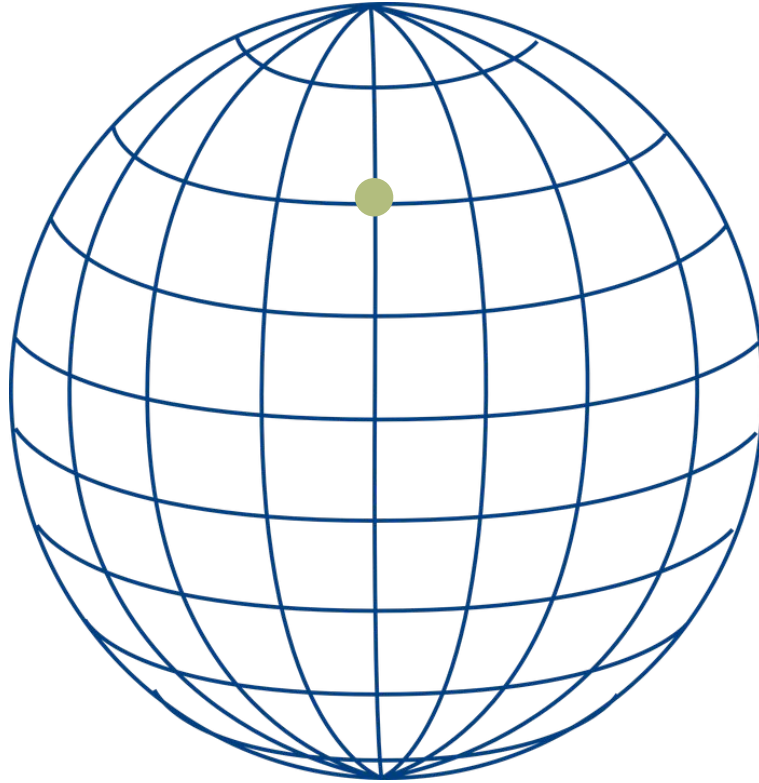


Coordinate reference system

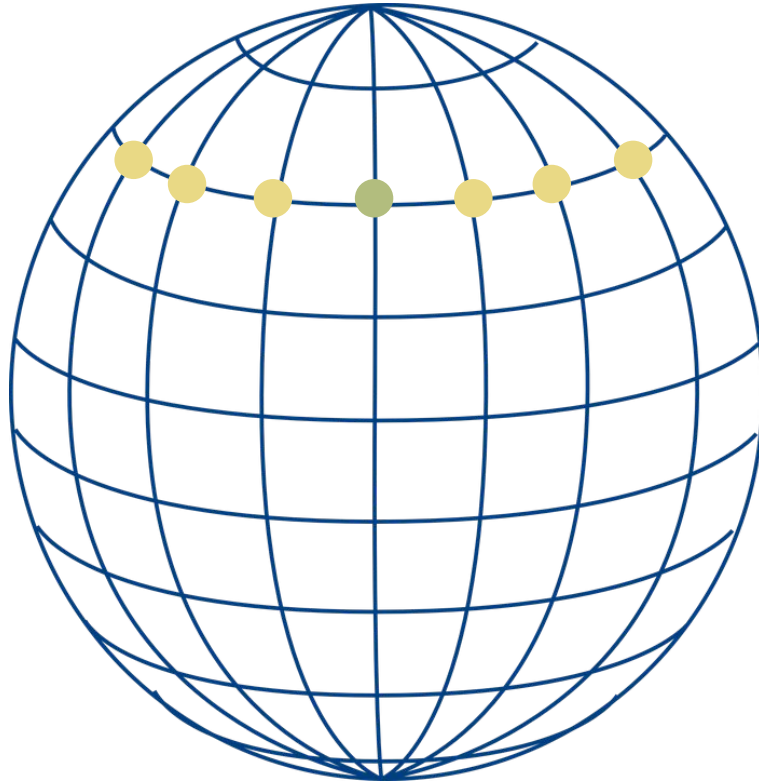
Geodetic datum

- A datum describing the relationship of a two- or three- dimensional coordinate system to Earth (Lott 2015)

Geodetic datum



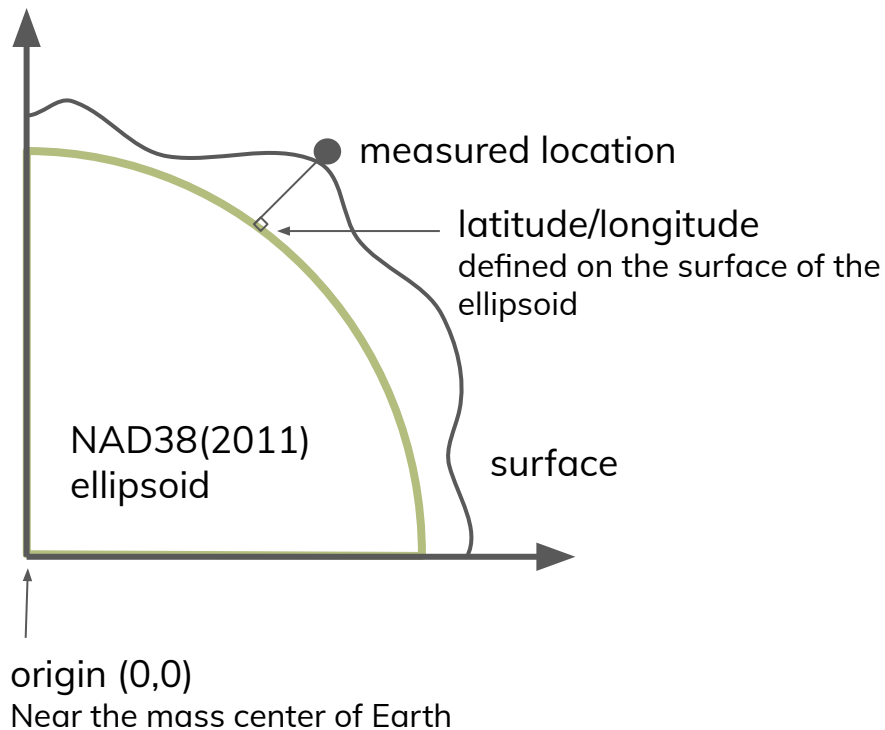
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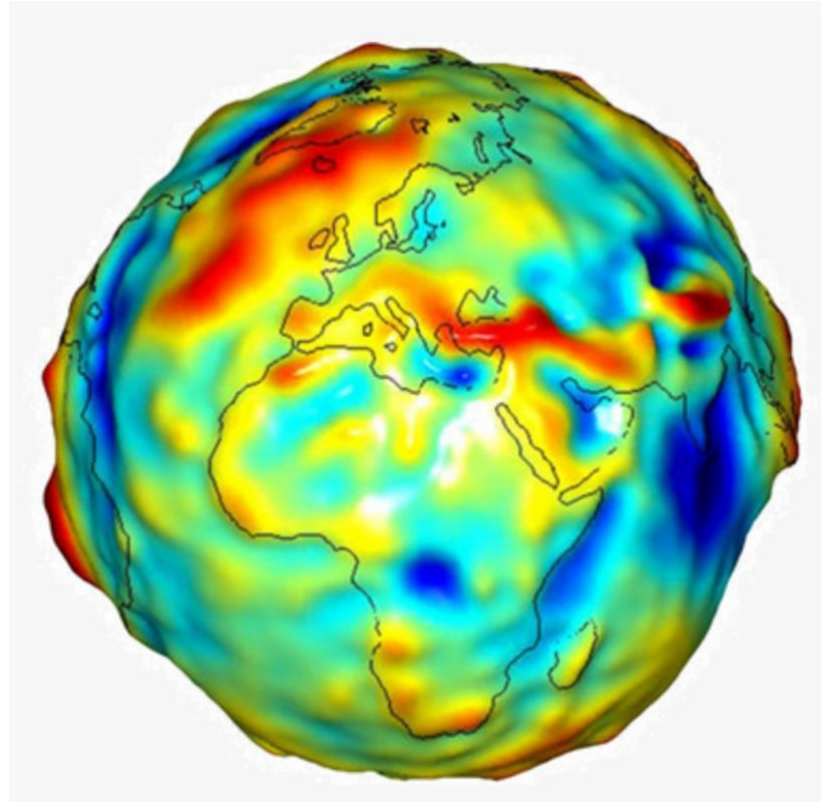
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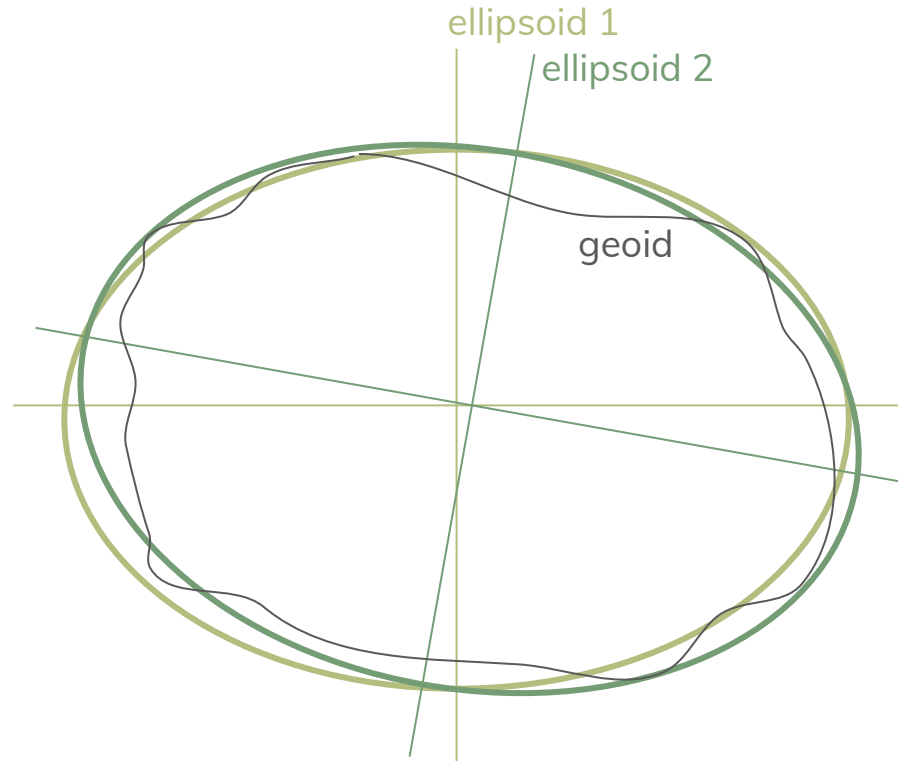
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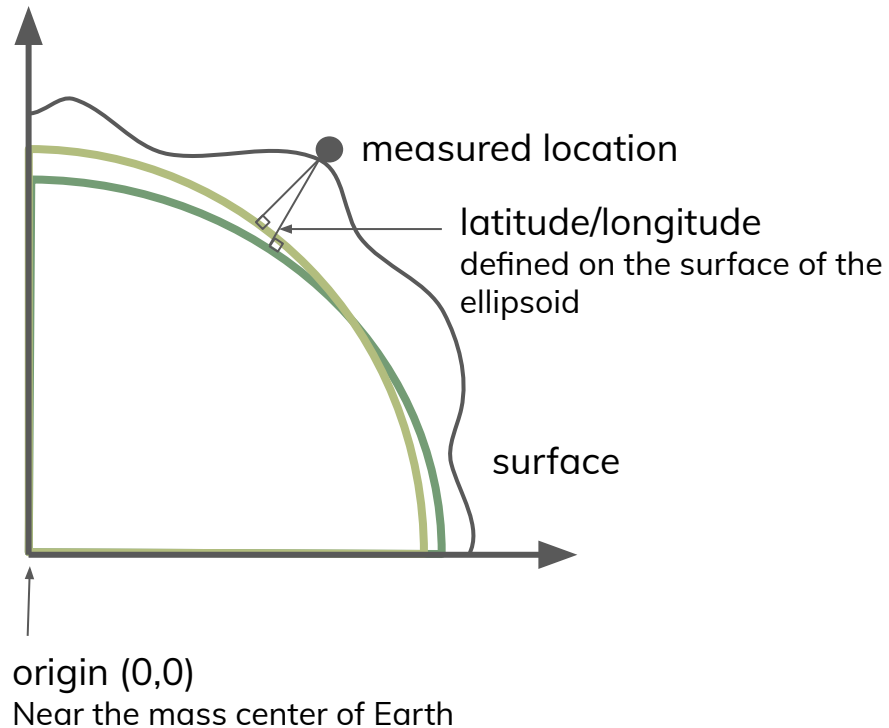
Geodetic datum



Geodetic datum



Geodetic datum



Coordinate reference systems

What does this look like in the real world?

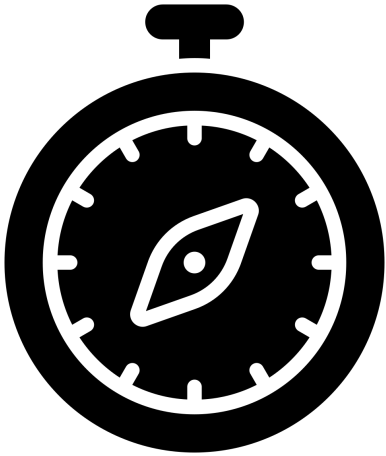
Coordinate reference systems

What does this look like in the real world?



Coordinate reference systems

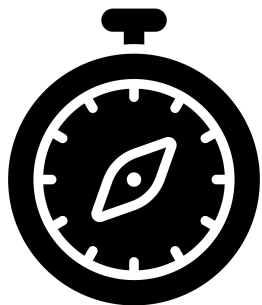
What does this look like in the real world?



134.577°E, 24.006°S

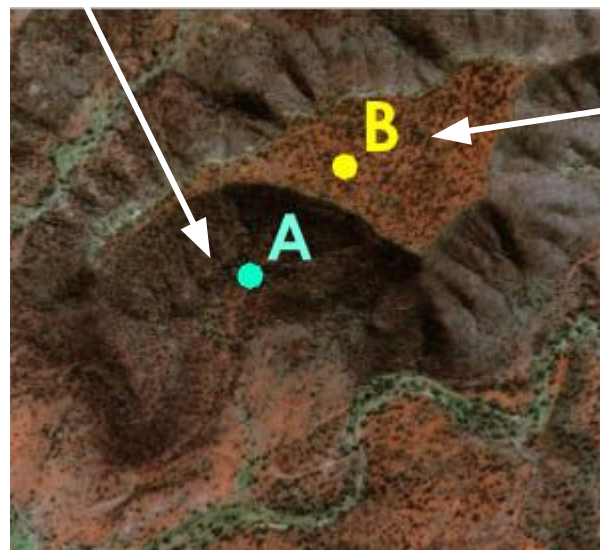
Coordinate reference systems

What does this look like in the real world?





134.577°E, 24.006°S

Australian Geodetic Datum 1984



WGS 1984

We need a system!

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- **Coordinate system**
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Coordinate reference system

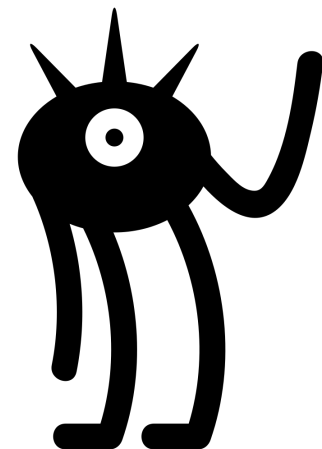
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Coordinate reference system

How are we feeling?



Coordinate reference system

- A framework to measure locations on Earth as coordinates

Coordinate reference system

- Framework to measure locations on Earth as coordinates
- A specific CRS comprises the following:
 - Earth ellipsoid
 - Geodetic datum
 - Origin point
 - Unit of measure
 - Map projection (in most but not all cases)

4 challenges to spatial analysis

1. We perceive geography in two dimensions, but live in three
2. Earth is irregular
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4. Earth's surface is constantly changing

Projection

- **Mathematical transformation employed to translate a curved surface of a globe on a two-dimensional plane**

All maps are wrong

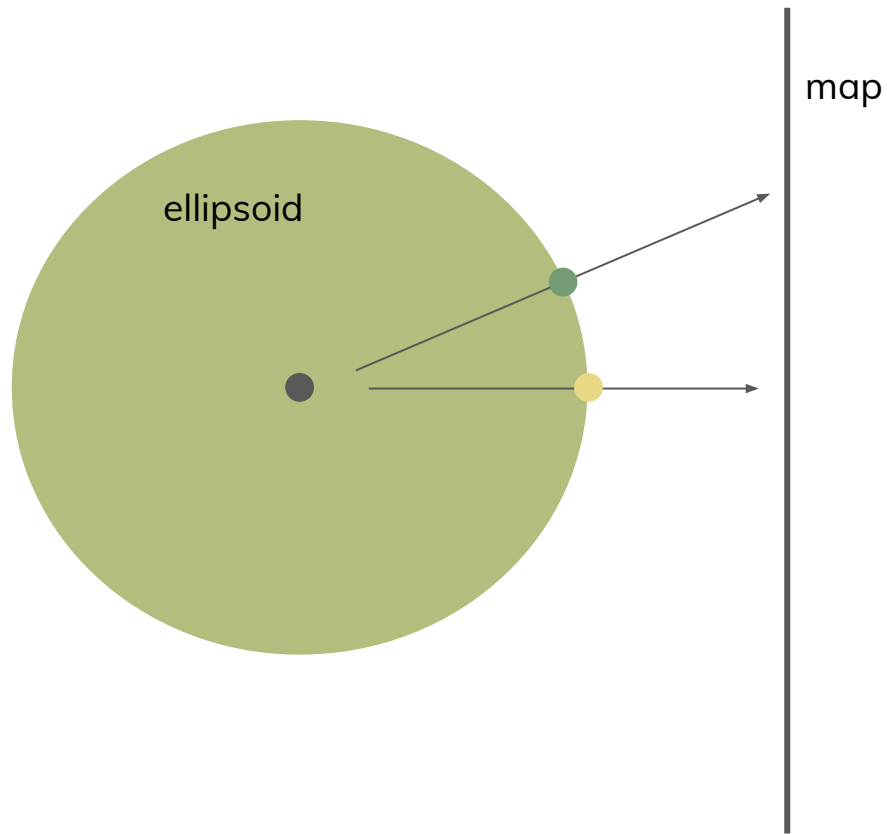


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kIID5FDi2JQ&t=3s>

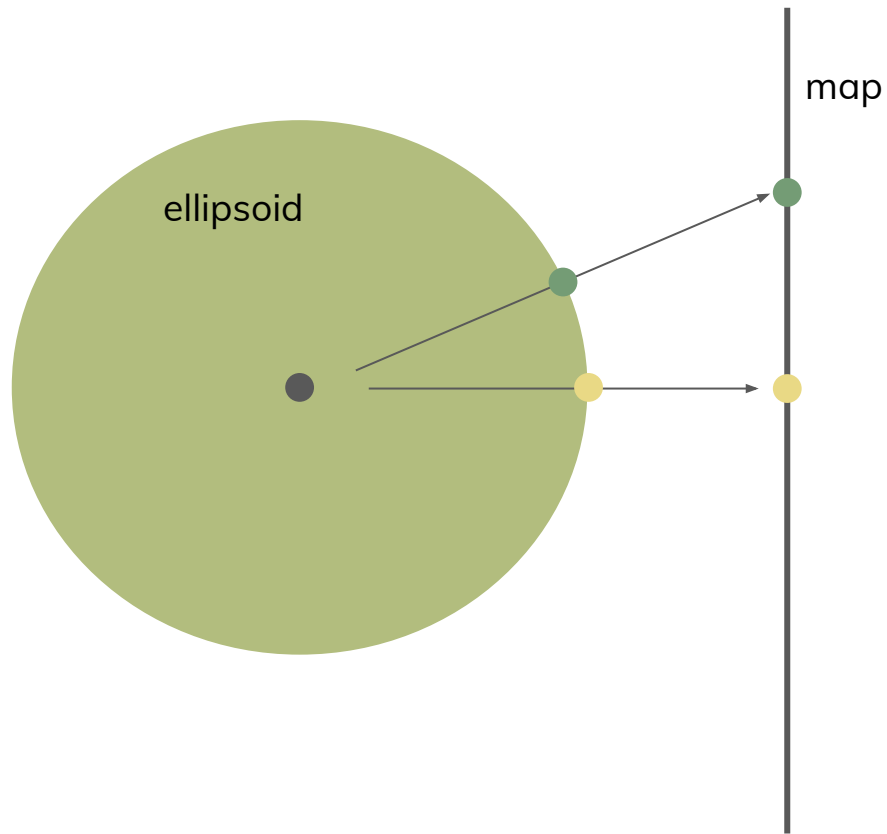
Projections



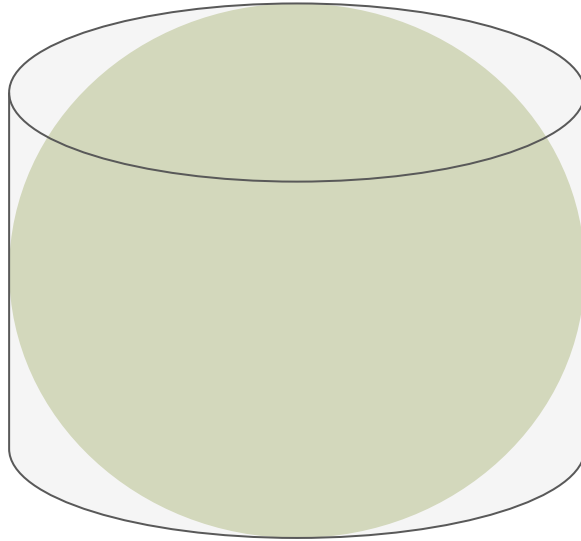
Projections



Projections



Projections



Geographic vs. projected coordinate system

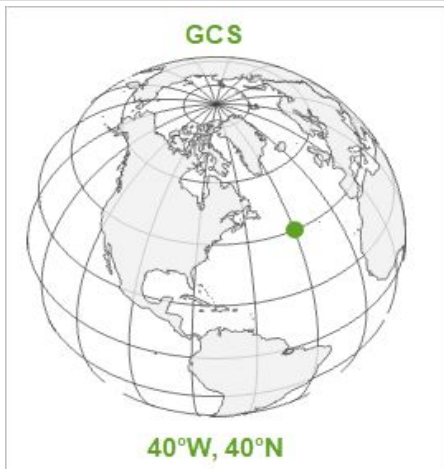


Geographic

Defines where the data is located on Earth

3D

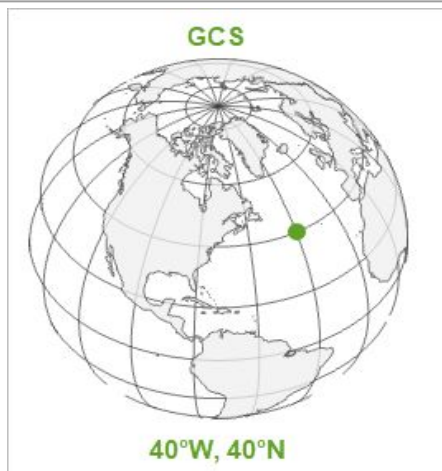
Describes locations as angles



Geographic vs. projected coordinate system



Geographic	Projected
Defines where the data is located on Earth	Provides instructions on how to draw the data onto a flat surface
3D	2D
Describes locations as angles	Describes locations in linear units



Geographic vs. projected coordinate system

- A PCS is a GCS that has been flattened using a map projection



Geographic vs. projected coordinate system

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Geographic vs. projected coordinate system

- A PCS is a GCS that has been flattened using a map projection
- You can store data in a GCS, but you can't draw it on a flat map without a PCS
- Picking a GCS depends on where you are mapping
- Picking a PCS depends on where you are mapping AND the nature of the map you want to make

Projections

- **Distortion is inevitable, so it's all about compromise**
- **Properties**
 - Area
 - Form
 - Distance
 - Direction

Projections

Changing between projections using the same datum and version:

Projected coordinate system

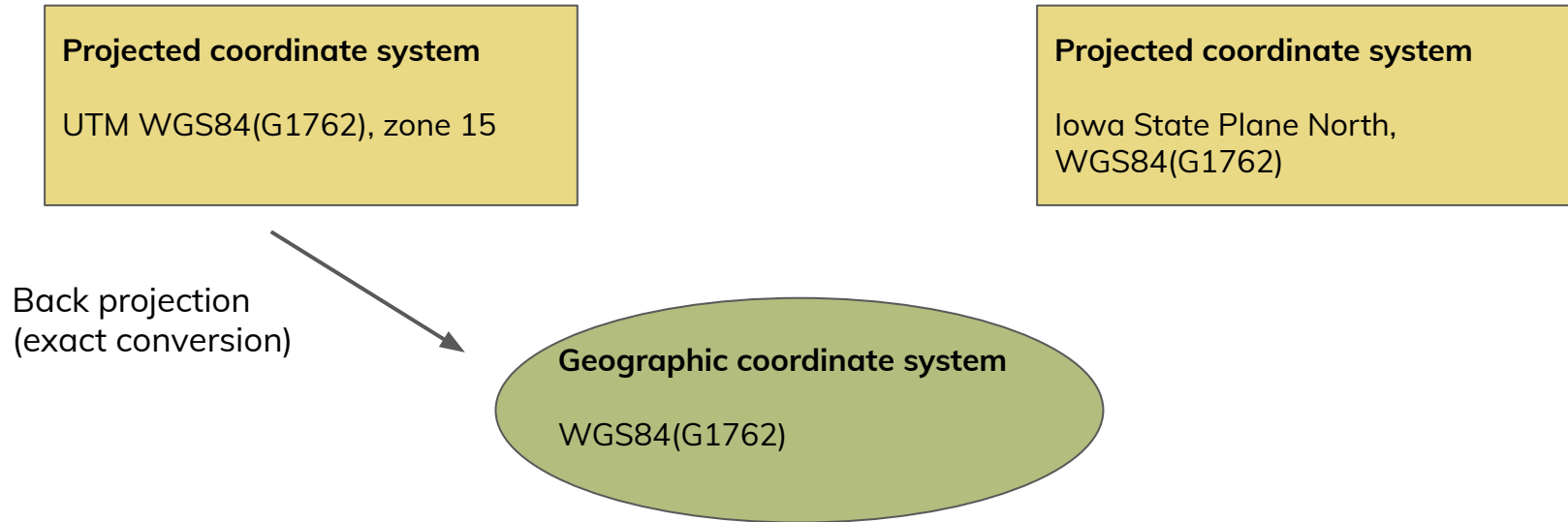
UTM WGS84(G1762), zone 15

Projected coordinate system

Iowa State Plane North,
WGS84(G1762)

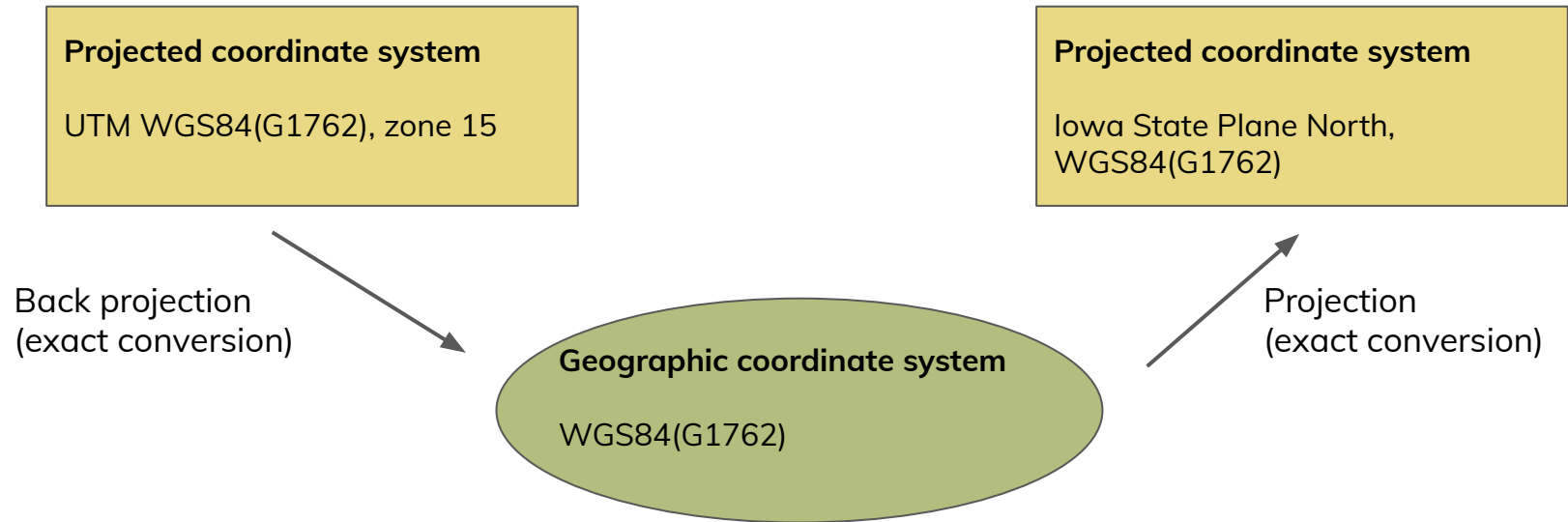
Projections

Changing between projections using the same datum and version:



Projections

Changing between projections using the same datum and version:



Projections

Changing between projections using *different datums*:

Projected coordinate system

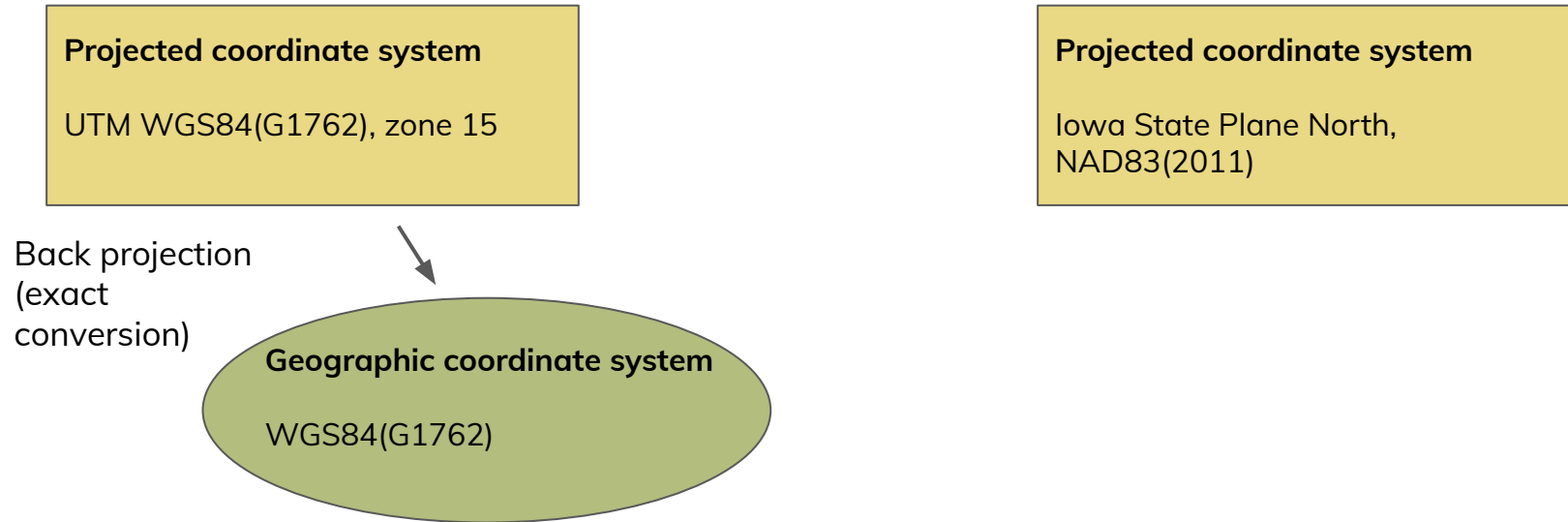
UTM WGS84(G1762), zone 15

Projected coordinate system

Iowa State Plane North,
NAD83(2011)

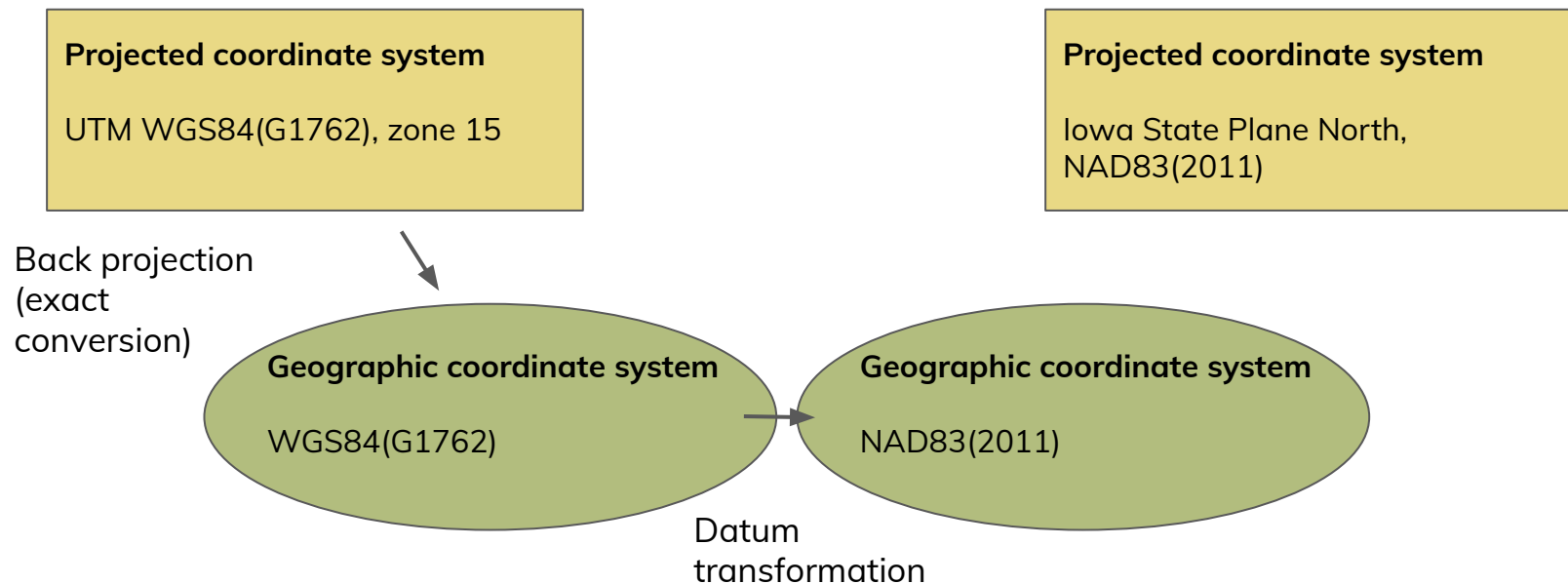
Projections

Changing between projections using *different* datums:



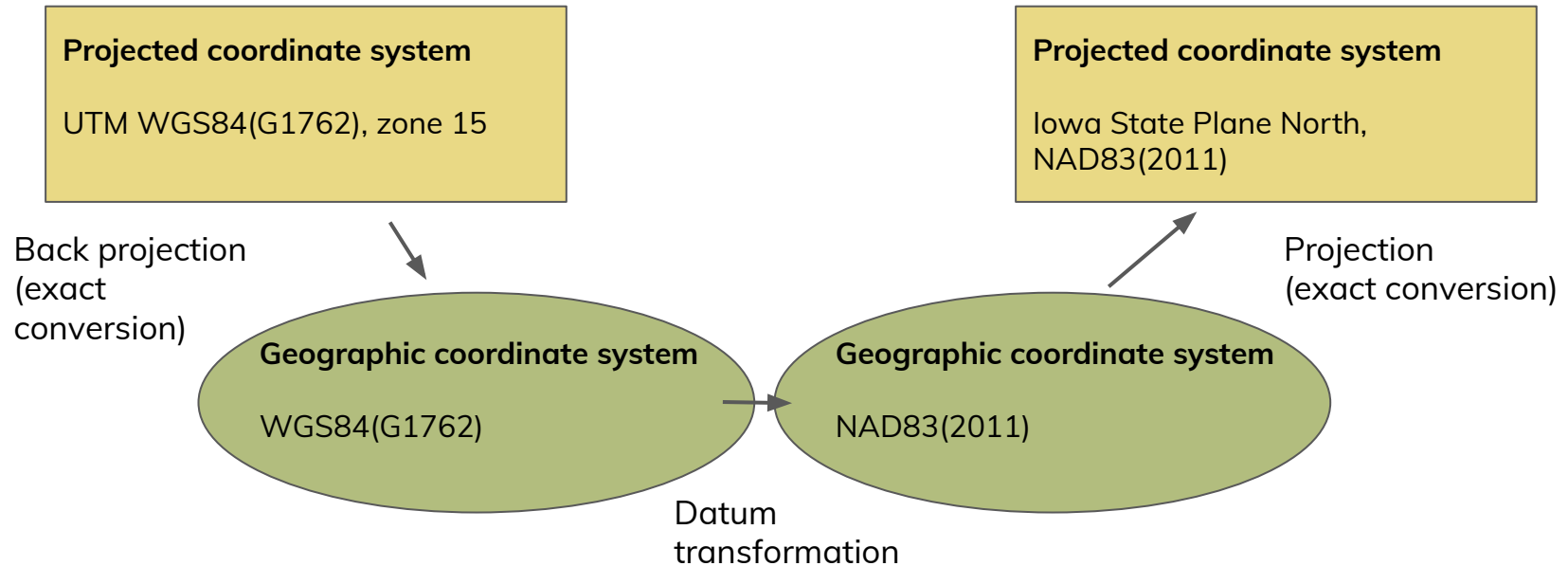
Projections

Changing between projections using *different datums*:



Projections

Changing between projections using *different* datums:



Summary

- **Coordinate reference systems**

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 - Geographic vs. projected coordinate systems




Summary

- **Coordinate reference systems**
 - Coordinate systems
 - Datums and geodetic datums
- **Projections**
 - Geographic vs. projected coordinate systems
 - Basic trade-offs in projections

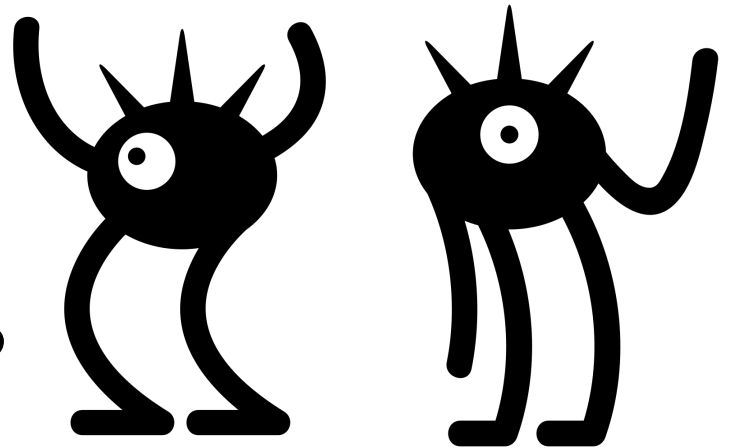
Summary

- **Coordinate reference systems**  **Language for describing locations**
 - Coordinate systems
 - Datums and geodetic datums  **Working model of Earth**
- **Projections**  **Translation from 3D to 2D**
 - Geographic vs. projected coordinate systems
 - Basic trade-offs in projections

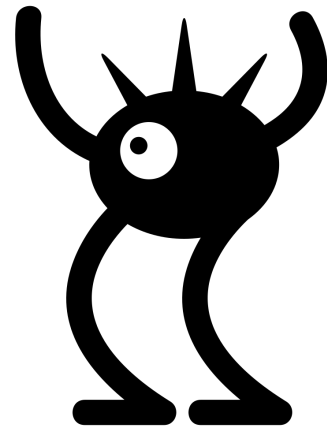
Summary

- **Coordinate reference systems**  Language for describing locations
 - Coordinate systems
 - Datums and geodetic datums  Working model of Earth
- **Projections**  Translation from 3D to 2D
 - Geographic vs. projected coordinate systems
 - Basic trade-offs in projections
- **North isn't up and all maps are wrong!**

How are we feeling?



BREAK

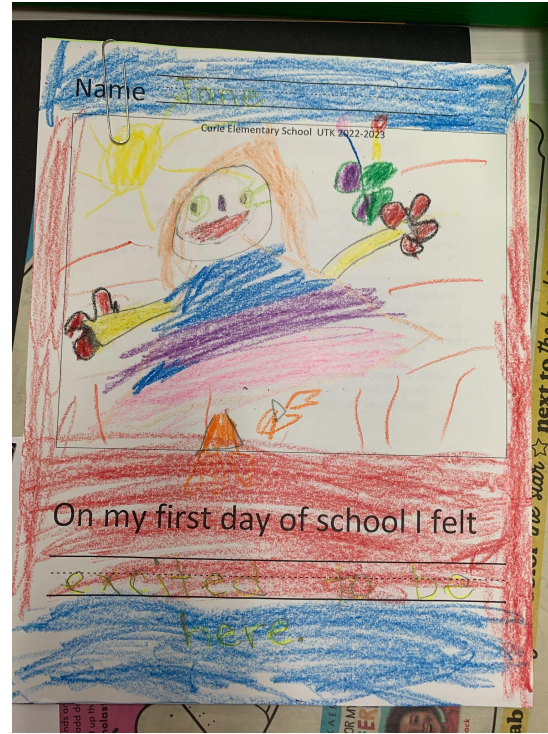


Plan for today?



Jane Oliver

Curriculum Development Consultant



Pedagogical aspiration

“On my first day of school I felt excited to be here”

Assignment 1

US EPA definition of environmental justice:

Environmental justice (EJ) is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies.

Fair treatment means no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental and commercial operations or policies.



[CONTACT US](#)

EJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool



In order to better meet the Agency's responsibilities related to the protection of public health and the environment, EPA has developed a new environmental justice (EJ) mapping and screening tool called EJScreen. It is based on nationally consistent data and an approach that combines environmental and demographic indicators in maps and reports. [Learn more about Environmental Justice at EPA.](#)