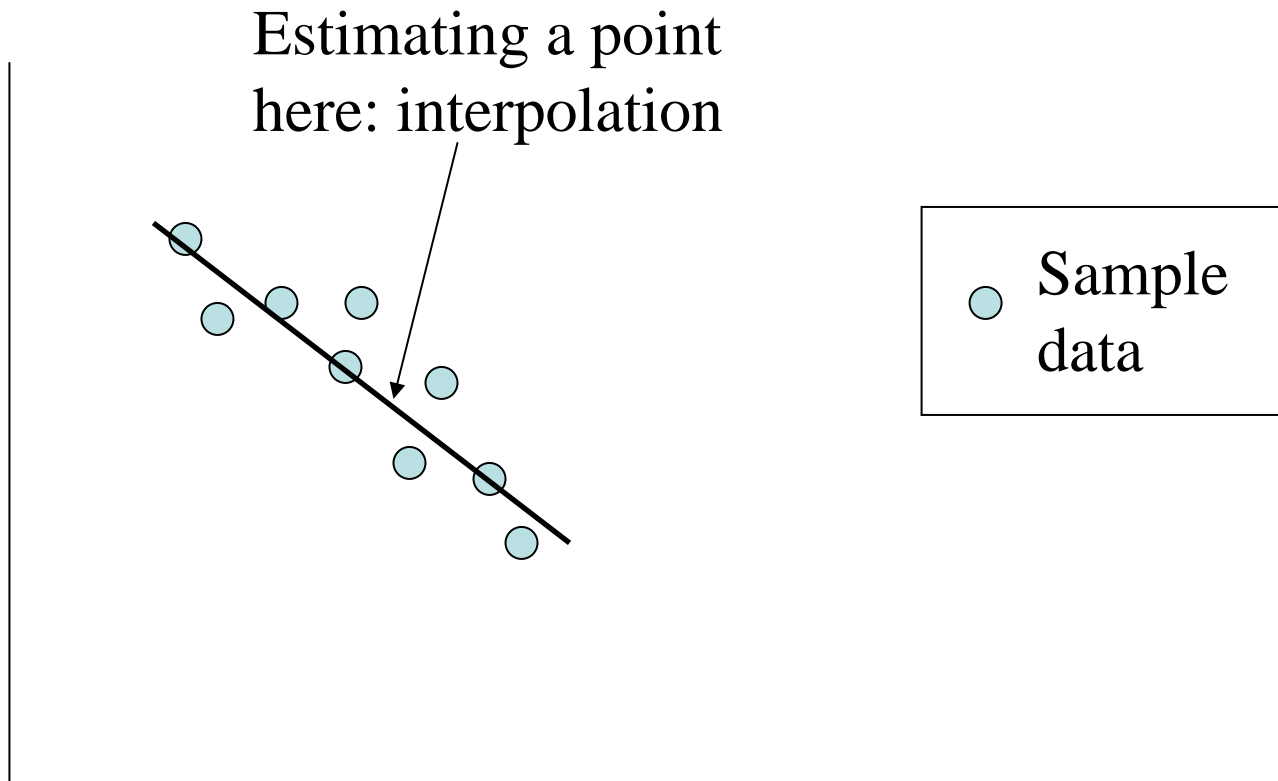


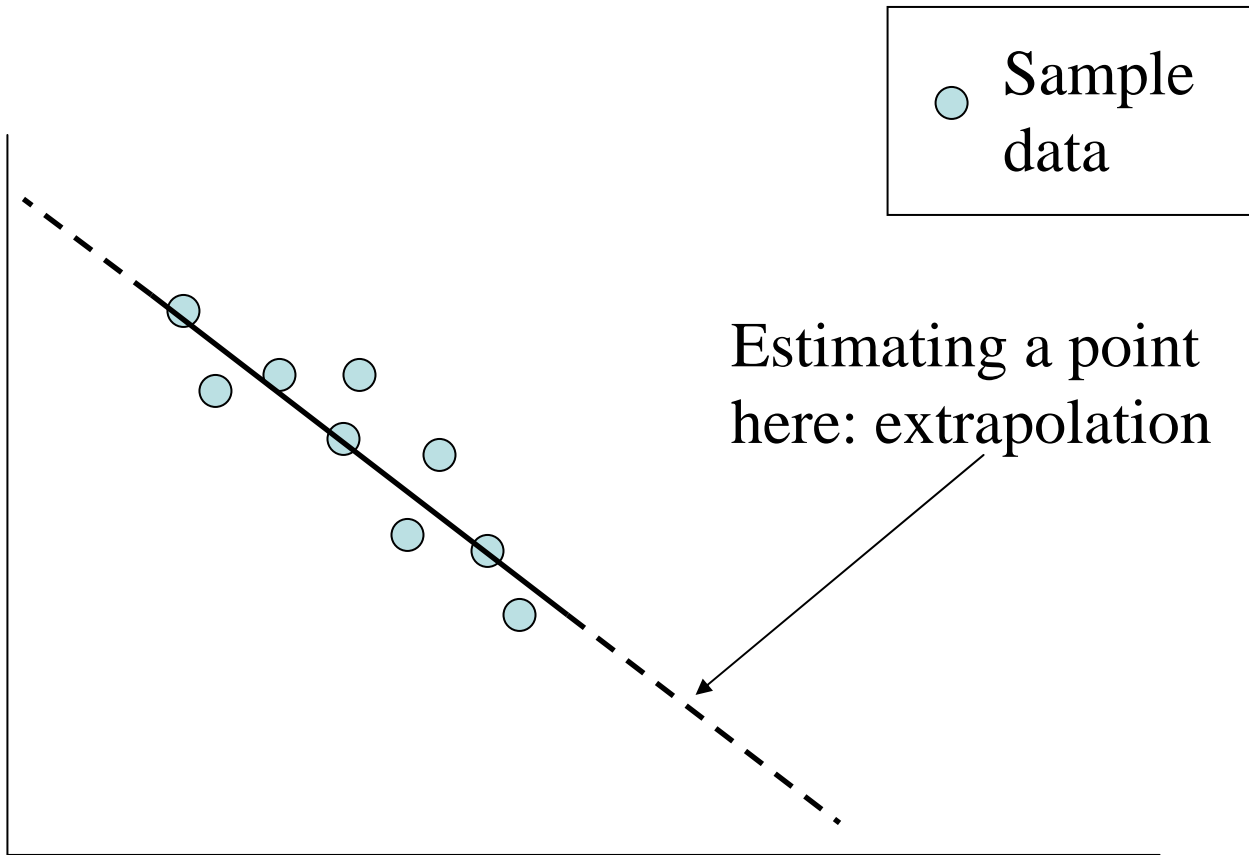
Spatial Interpolation

Spatial Interpolation is a process of using points with known values to estimate values at the other points.

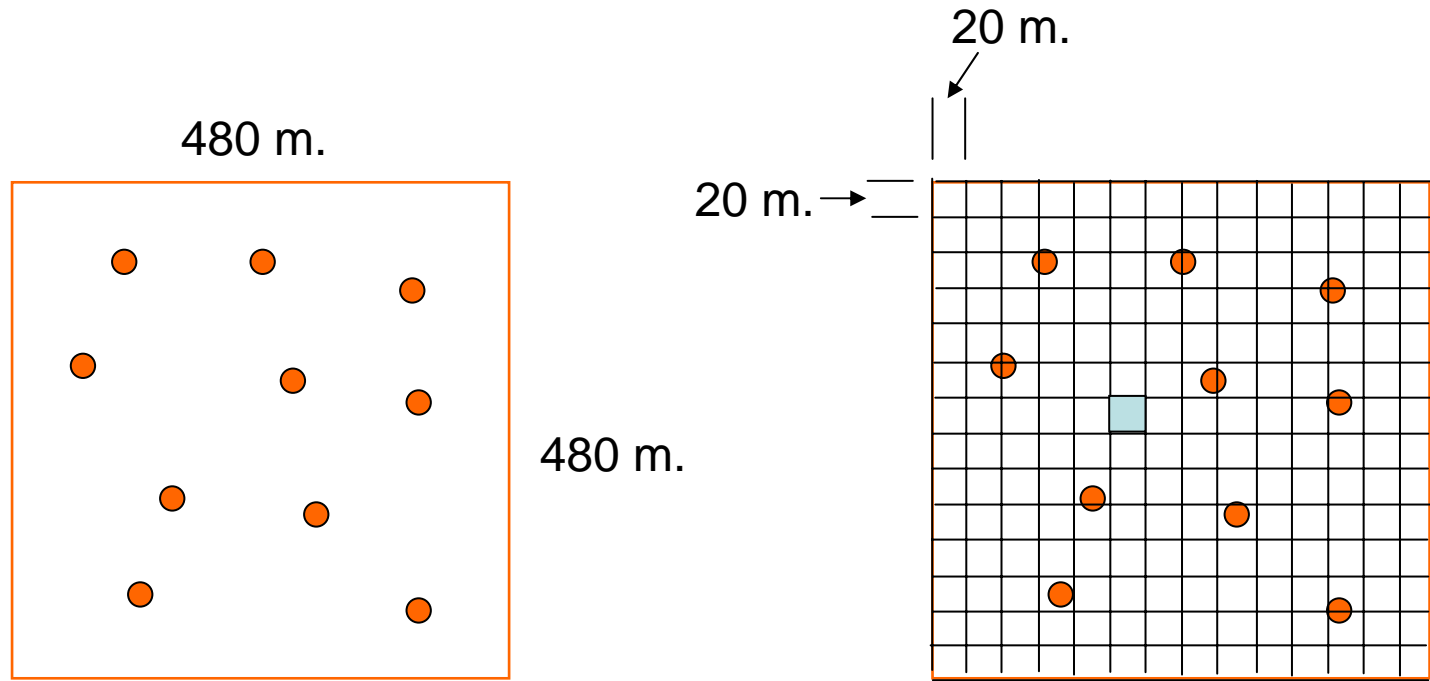
Interpolation concept



Extrapolation concept



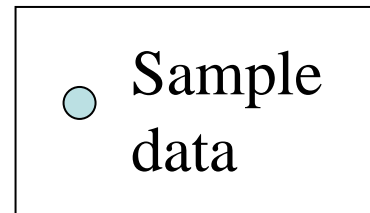
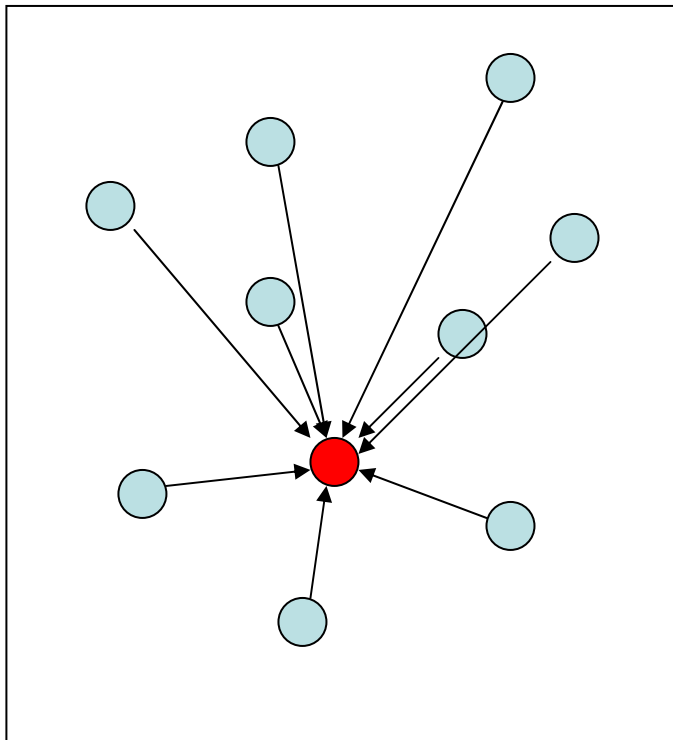
Spatial Interpolation



Sampling points

Global Interpolation

Uses all known sample points to estimate a value at an unsampled location

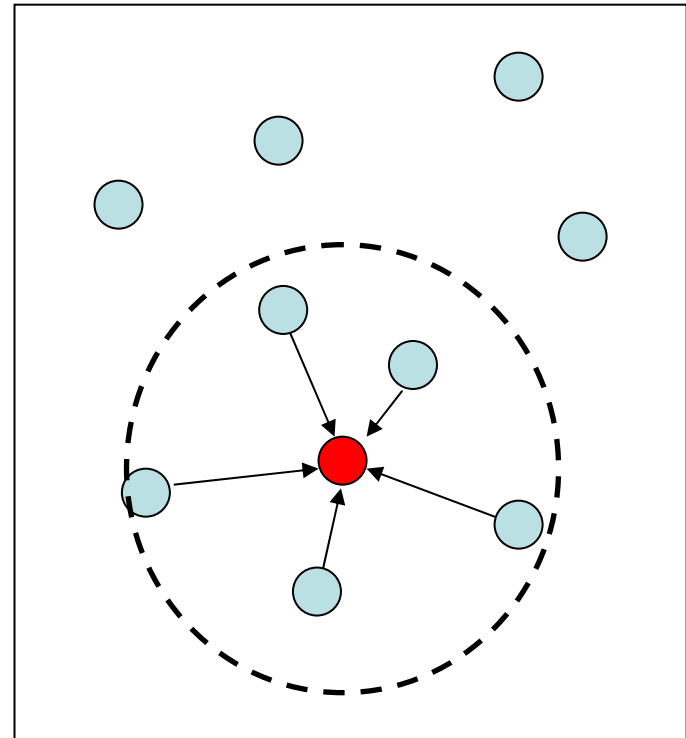
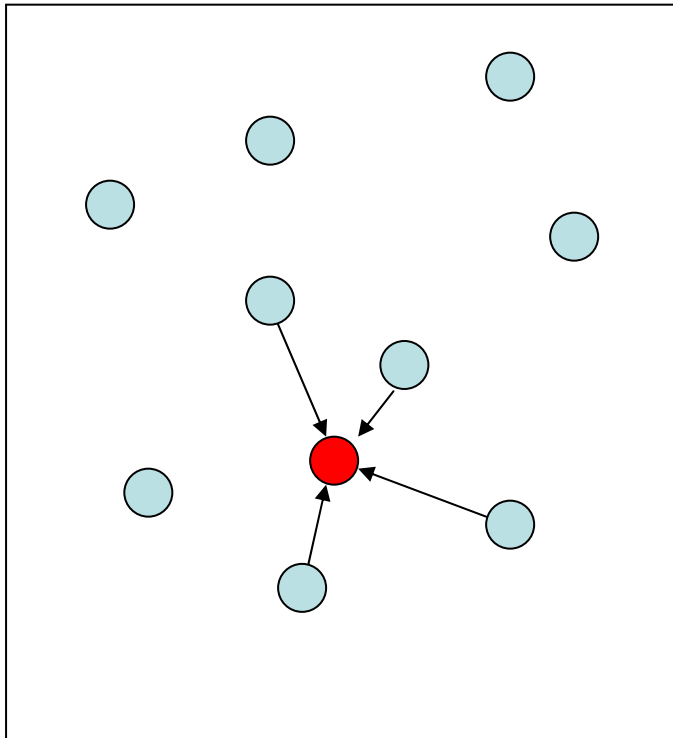


Local Interpolation

Uses a neighborhood of sample points to estimate a value at an unsampled location

Local neighborhood,

closest 4 number of points, or within a given search radius



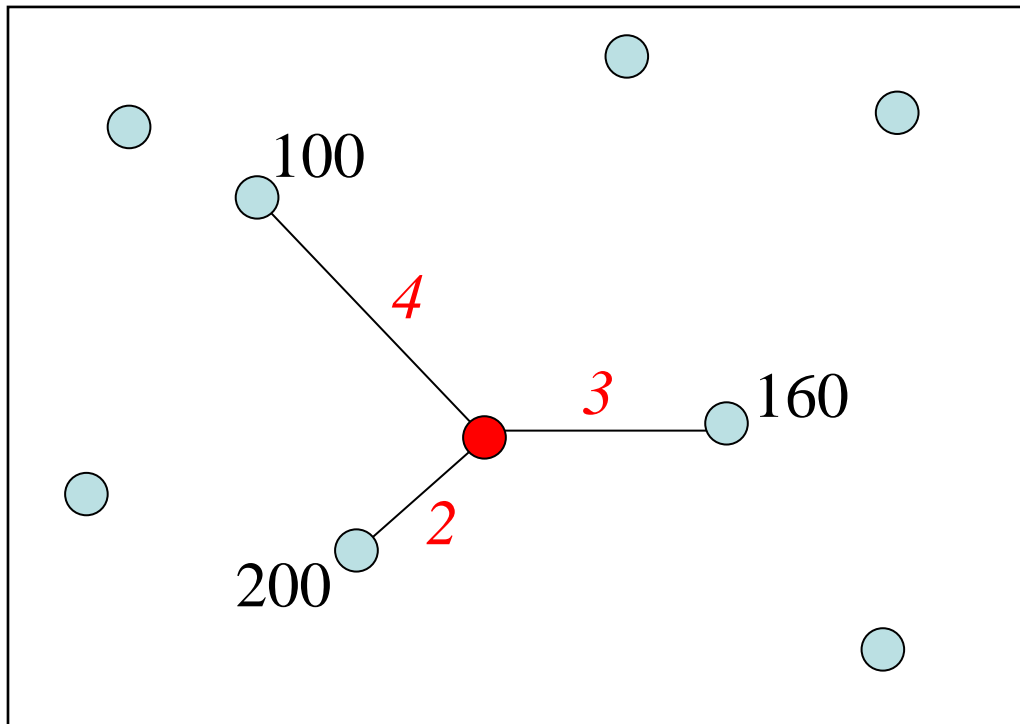
Spatial Interpolation Methods

There are a lot of methods

- Inverse distance weighting (IDW)
- Spline
- Trend surface
- Kriging
- etc.

Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW): Example

$$\hat{z}_j = \sum_{i=1}^m w_{ij} z_i \quad , \quad \text{where} \quad w_{ij} = \frac{1/d_{ij}^k}{\sum_{i=1}^m 1/d_{ij}^k}$$



$$z_i = 100, 160, 200$$

$$d_{ij} = 4, 3, 2$$

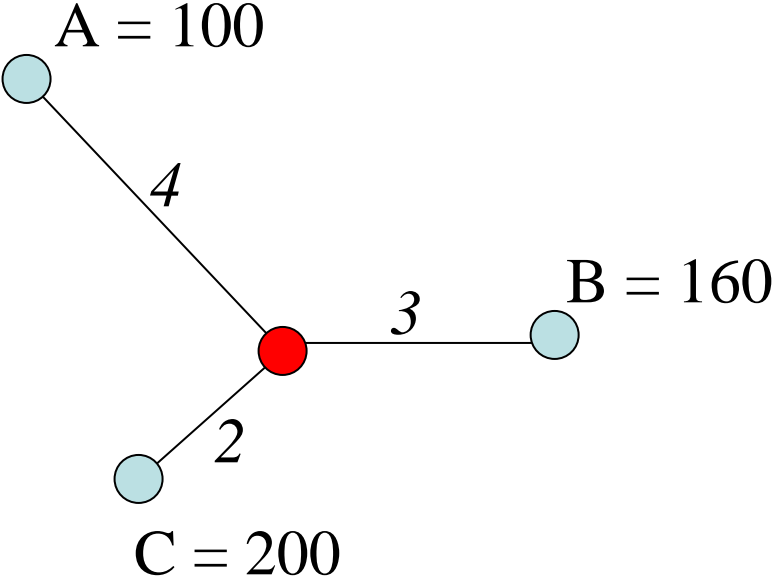
$$m = 3$$

$$k = 1$$

Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW): Example

$1/d_{ij}^k$

A	
B	
C	

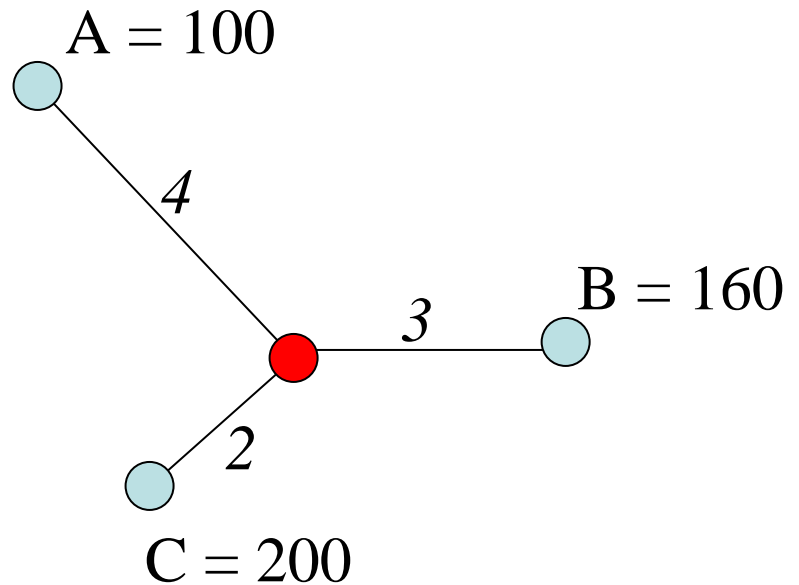


Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW): Example

$$1/d_{ij}^k$$

A	$1 / 4 = .25$
B	$1 / 3 = .33$
C	$1 / 2 = .50$

The weight = inverse of the distance



Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW): Example

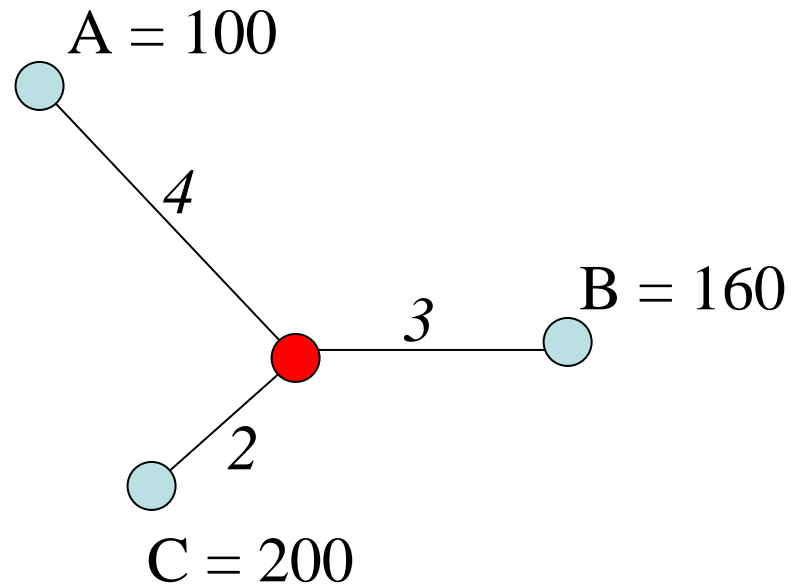
$$w_{ij} = \frac{1/d_{ij}^k}{\sum_{i=1}^m 1/d_{ij}^k}$$

$$1/d_{ij}^k$$

A	$1 / 4 = .25$
B	$1 / 3 = .33$
C	$1 / 2 = .50$

$.25 / 1.08 = .231$
$.33 / 1.08 = .306$
$.50 / 1.08 = .463$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m 1/d_{ij}^k = 1.08$$



Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW): Example

$$w_{ij} = \frac{1/d_{ij}^k}{\sum_{i=1}^m 1/d_{ij}^k}$$

$$1/d_{ij}^k$$

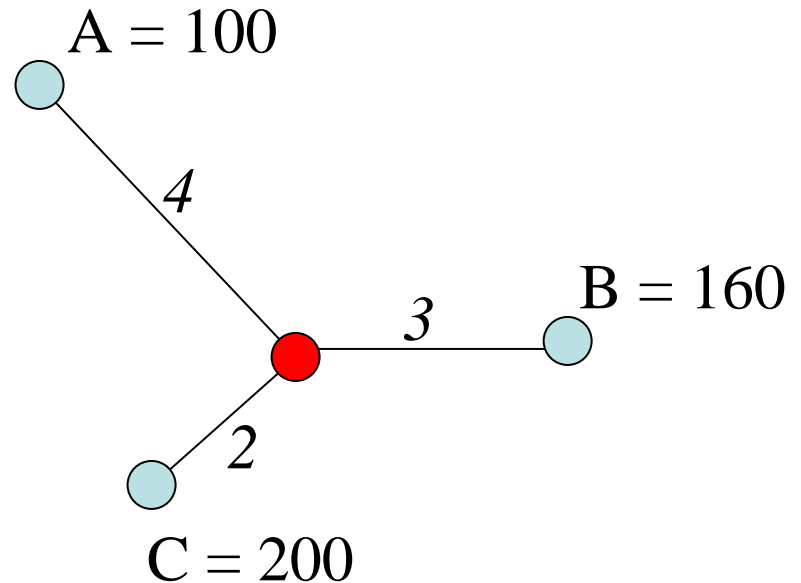
$$w_{ij} z_i$$

A	$1 / 4 = .25$
B	$1 / 3 = .33$
C	$1 / 2 = .50$

$.25 / 1.08 = .231$
$.33 / 1.08 = .306$
$.50 / 1.08 = .463$

$100 \times .231 = 23.1$
$160 \times .306 = 48.9$
$200 \times .463 = 92.6$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m 1/d_{ij}^k = 1.08$$



Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW): Example

$$w_{ij} = \frac{1/d_{ij}^k}{\sum_{i=1}^m 1/d_{ij}^k}$$

$$1/d_{ij}^k$$

$$w_{ij} z_i$$

A	$1 / 4 = .25$
B	$1 / 3 = .33$
C	$1 / 2 = .50$

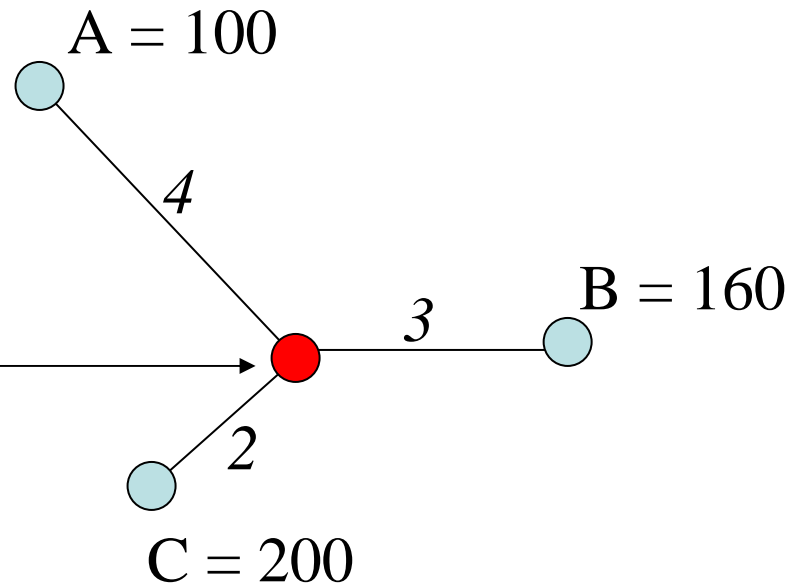
$.25 / 1.08 = .231$
$.33 / 1.08 = .306$
$.50 / 1.08 = .463$

$100 \times .231 = 23.1$
$160 \times .306 = 48.9$
$200 \times .463 = 92.6$

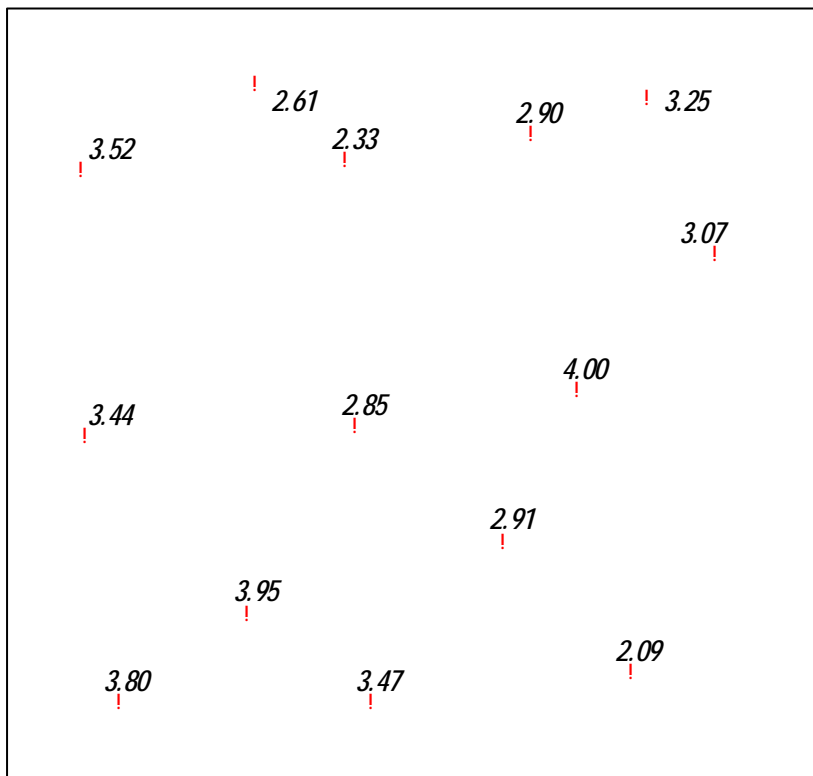
$$\sum_{i=1}^m 1/d_{ij}^k = 1.08$$

$$\hat{z}_j = \sum_{i=1}^m w_{ij} z_i$$

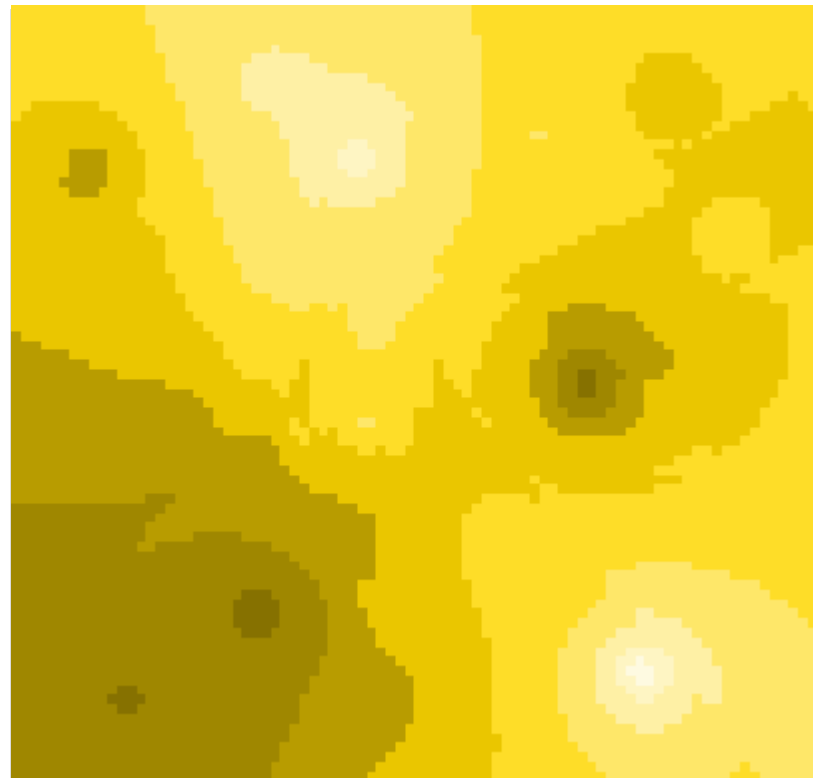
$$23.1 + 48.9 + 92.6 = \mathbf{164.6}$$



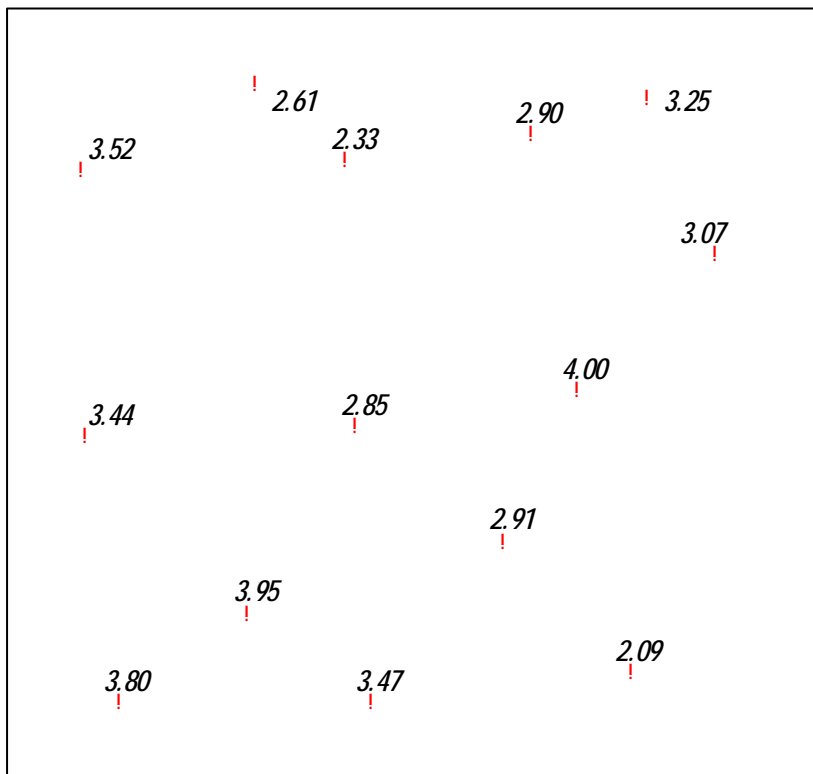
Sampling points



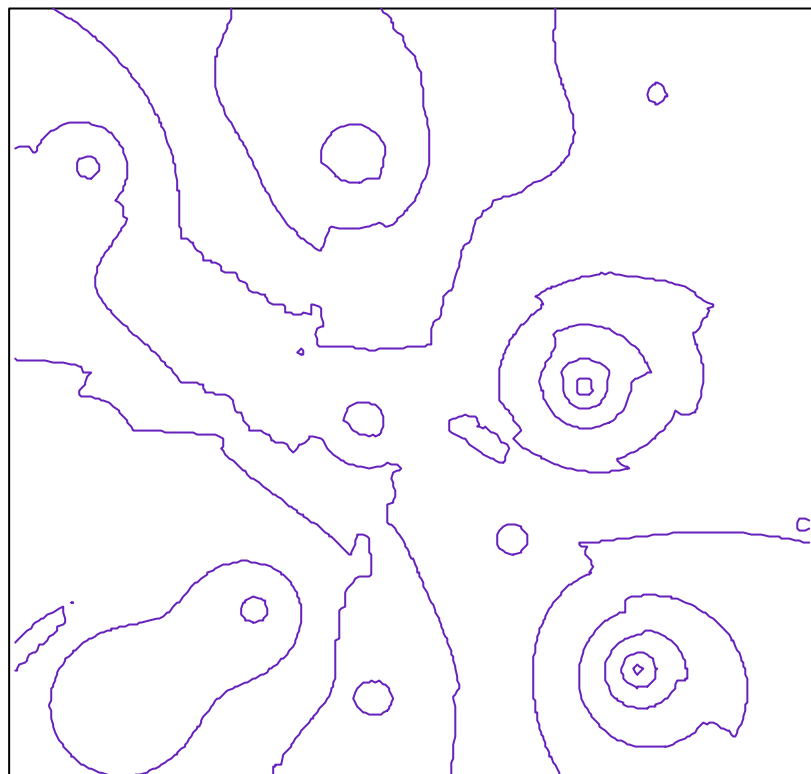
Surface



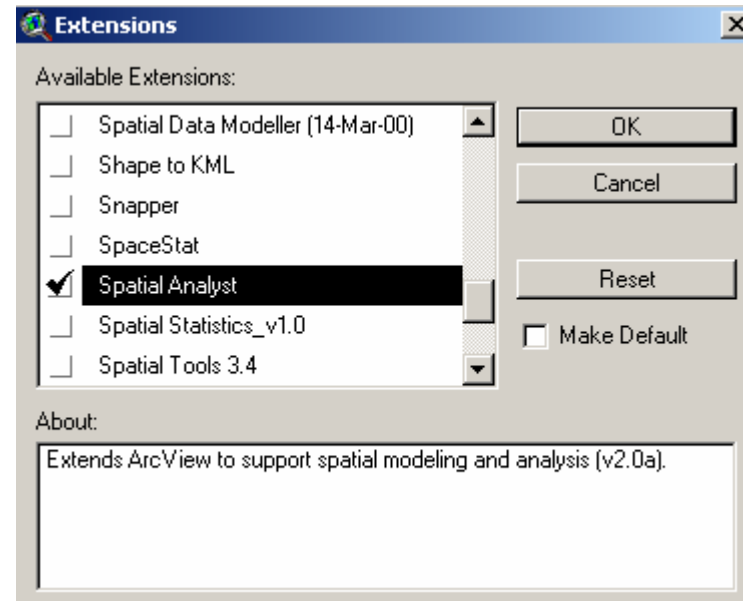
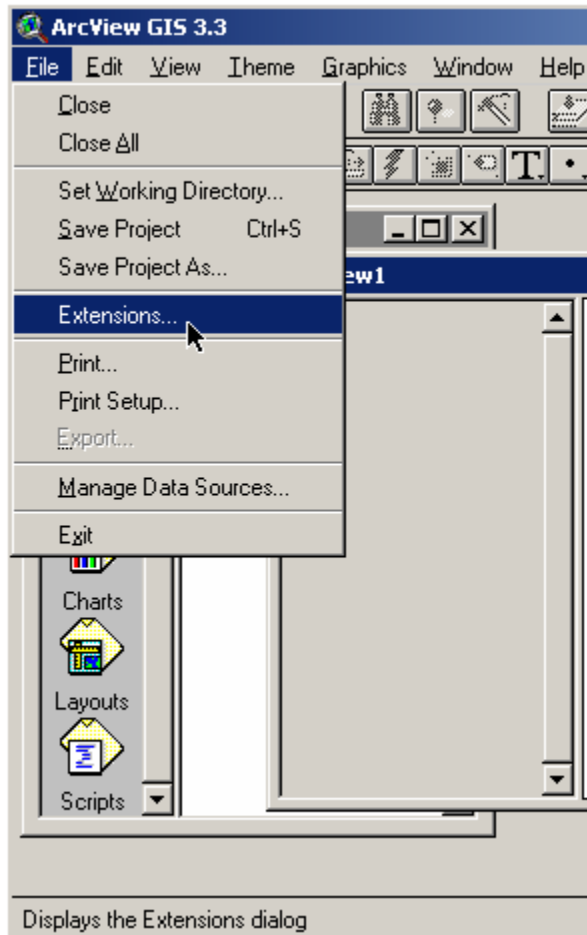
Sampling points



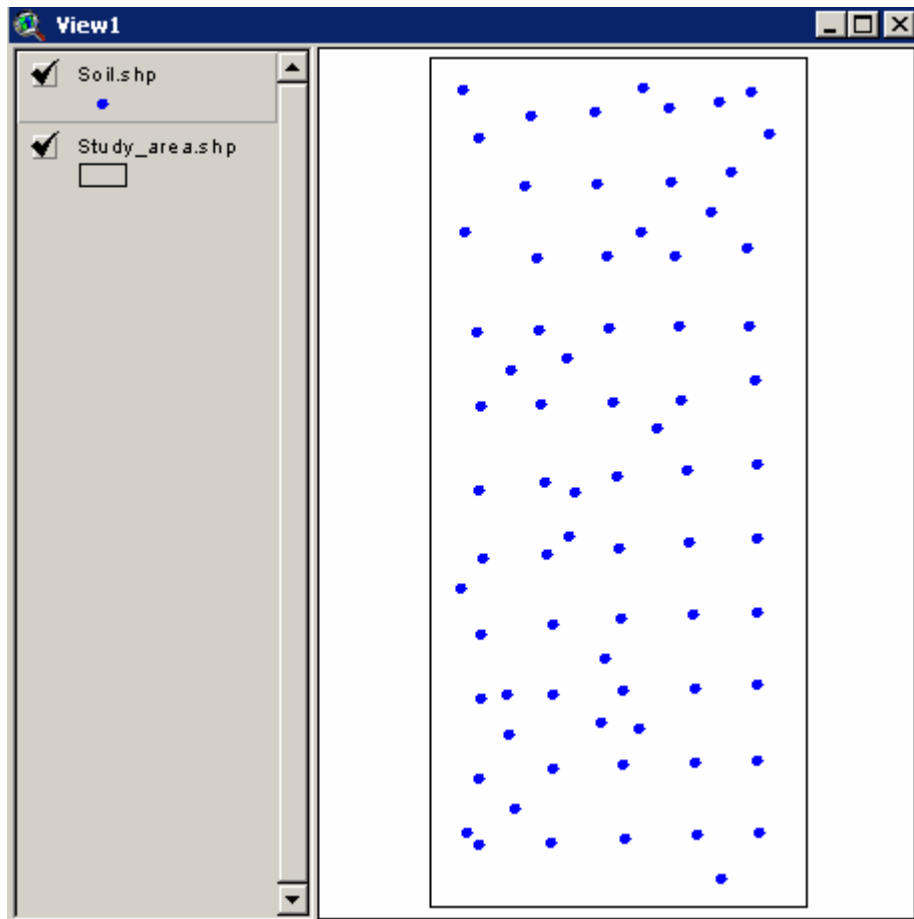
Contour



ArcView – Spatial Analyst Extension



Displays the Extensions dialog



The screenshot shows the "View Properties" dialog box. It contains the following fields and controls:

- Name:** View1
- Creation Date:** 20 ธันวาคม 2549 7:56:40
- Creator:** (empty text field)
- Map Units:** meters
- Distance Units:** meters
- Projection...:** button
- Area Of Interest...:** button
- Background Color:** button with a color selection icon
- Select Color...:** button
- Comments:** text area
- OK:** button
- Cancel:** button