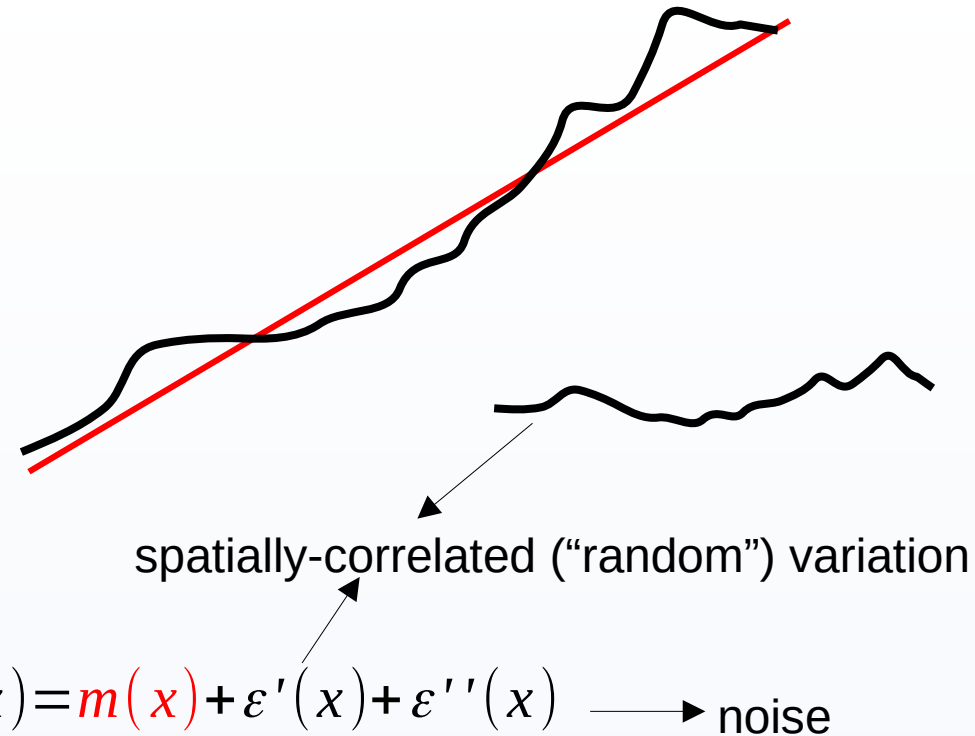


EGM702 – Photogrammetry and Advanced Image Analysis

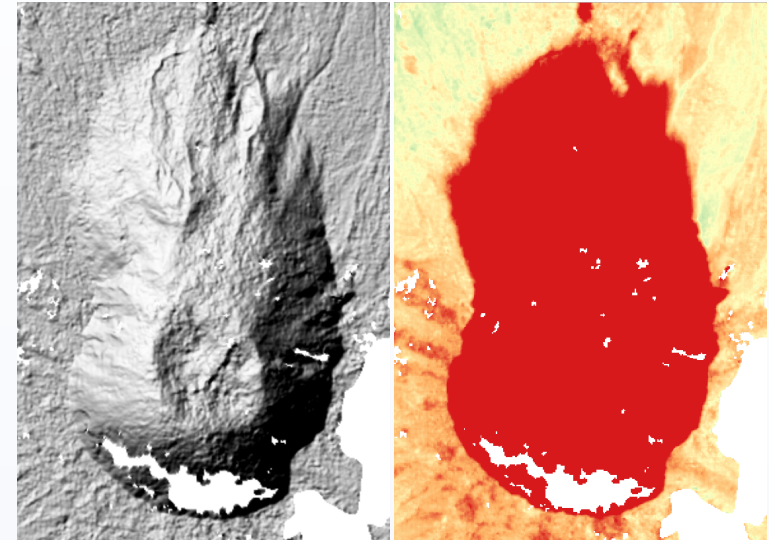
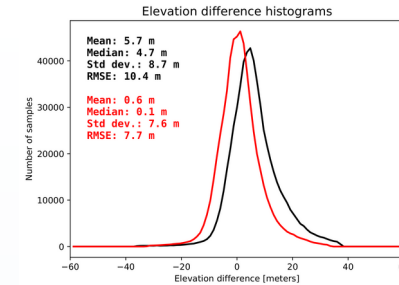
Week 2, Part 3: Spatial Statistics

- Deterministic
- Stochastic (probabilistic)
 - Often assume observations are independent
 - In geostatistics, observations have spatial dependence
- Example: elevation

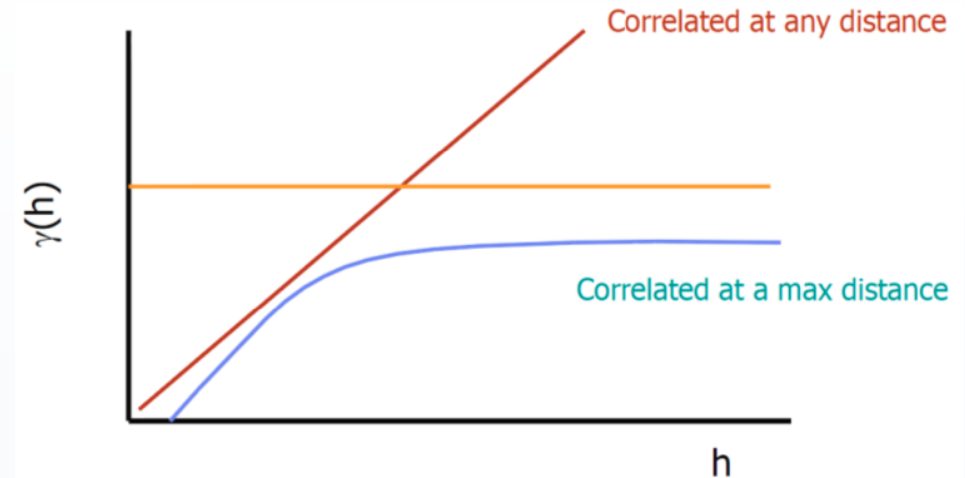


Uncertainty and spatial correlation

- Uncertainty: determining **variance** (σ^2) of some quantity
- e.g., NMAD/standard deviation for Δz
- What about for ΔV ?
- Spatial correlation leads to **underestimation** of uncertainty



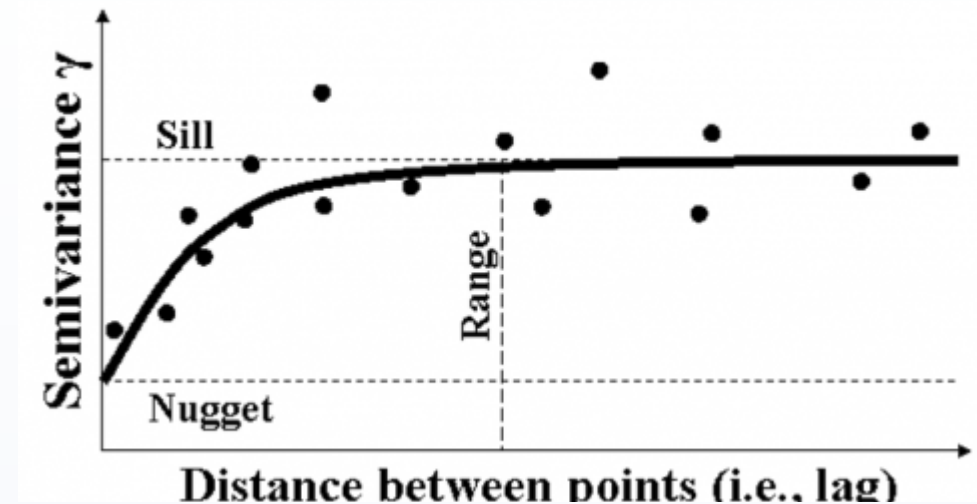
- Trying to model variance as a function of separation
- Most frequently use semi-variance, γ (semivariogram)
- If data have **stationarity**, tells us about spatial autocorrelation



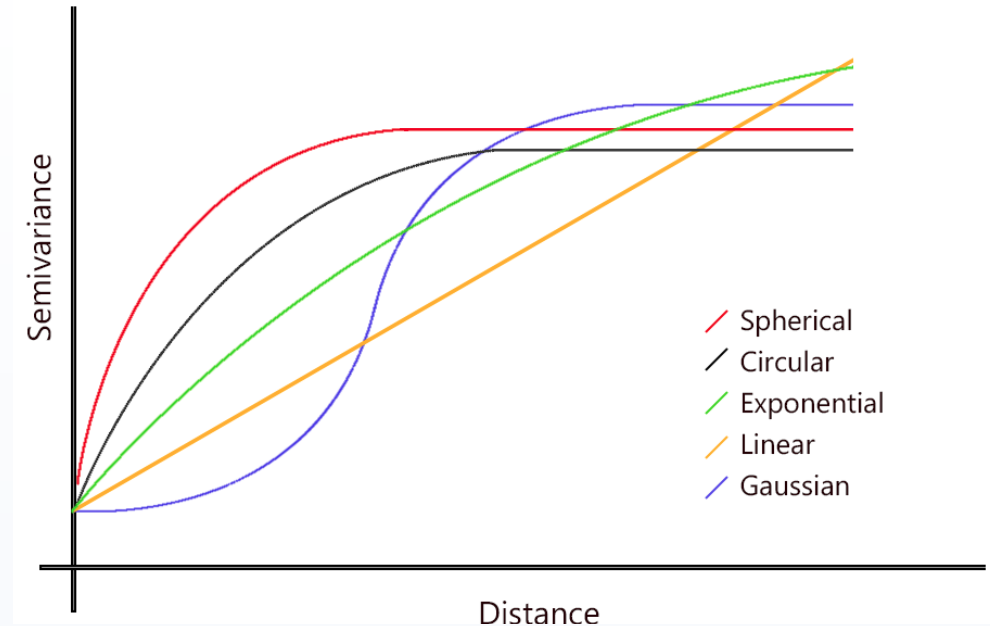
$$\gamma(h) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i,j} (z_i - z_j)^2$$

- Assume that data are **stationary**:
 - Probability distribution doesn't change when shifted in space (or time)
 - i.e., μ , σ^2 are (mostly) constant in space (or time)
 - Same stimulus provokes the same process everywhere
- Often requires us to **detrend** data

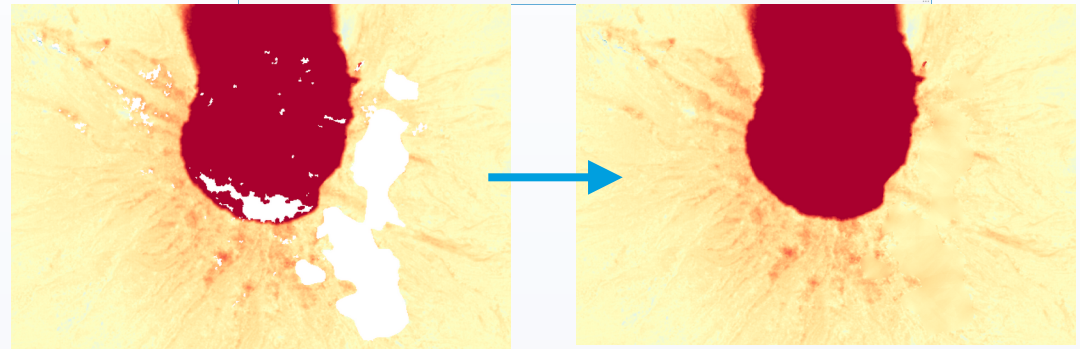
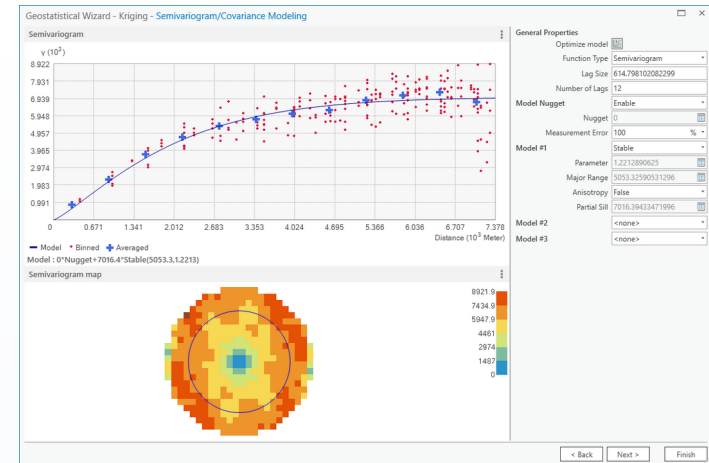
- Lag: distance between data pairs
- Nugget: related to measurement error
- Sill: maximum value
- Range: lag distance at which autocorrelation diminishes



- Normally bin values by lag distance, take average
- Can model using different forms:
 - Can integrate analytically
 - Allows us to use for interpolation



- Can use variance to interpolate (predict) values at unsampled points
- Trying to model local (small-scale) variation
- Ordinary kriging:
 - Stationary
 - De-trended
 - Normally-distributed



- We often work with variables that have spatial dependence
- Have to account for spatially-correlated measurements
- Most common way to model this is the semivariogram
- Can be used to improve uncertainty estimation, interpolate/predict values

- Rolstad et al. 2009 [[J. Glaciology](#)]
- Spatial Statistics toolbox [[ESRI](#)]
- Handbook of Spatial Analysis [[EFGS](#)]