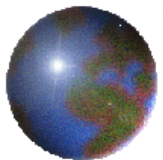


Data 모델링: 실제세계의 추상화

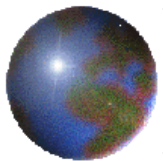
발표자: 박선엽

부산대학교 지리교육과



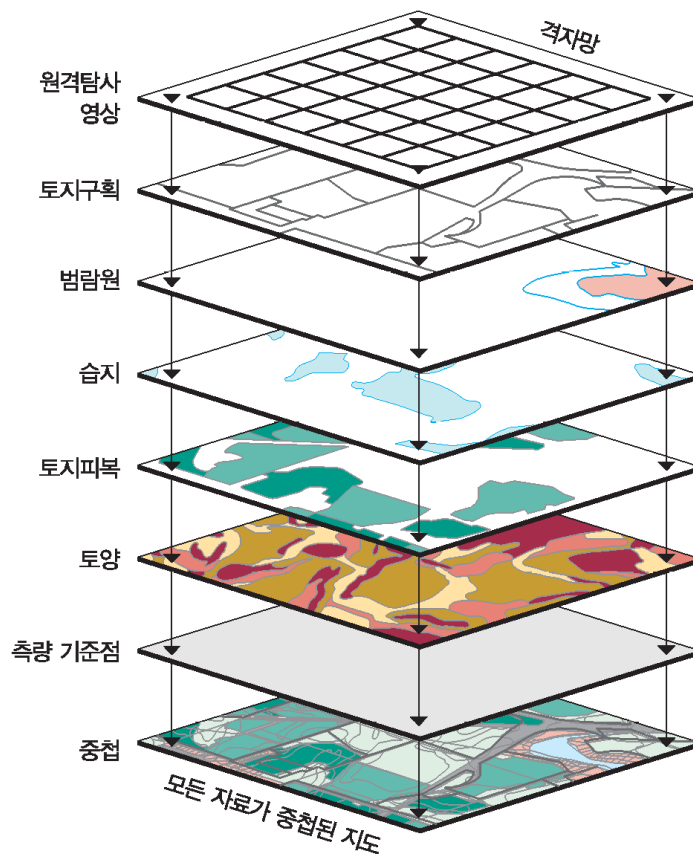
강의 내용

- 데이터 모델
- 벡터(vector)와 래스터(raster)
- Vector/raster 자료의 표현과 요소
- Raster 자료의 특징
- Raster 자료의 활용
- 원격탐사의 원리
- 원격탐사의 응용
- GPS(위성항법/위성측위시스템) 원리

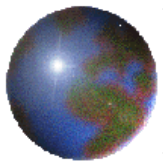


What is GIS?

지리정보시스템: 컴퓨터 기반의 지리(공간)정보의 획득, 처리, 분석, 표현을 위한 자료처리 시스템.



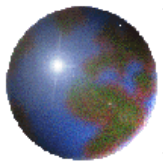
- 자료 관리 기능의 향상
- 효과적인 의사결정
- 지도의 제작



공간정보/사상(事象)

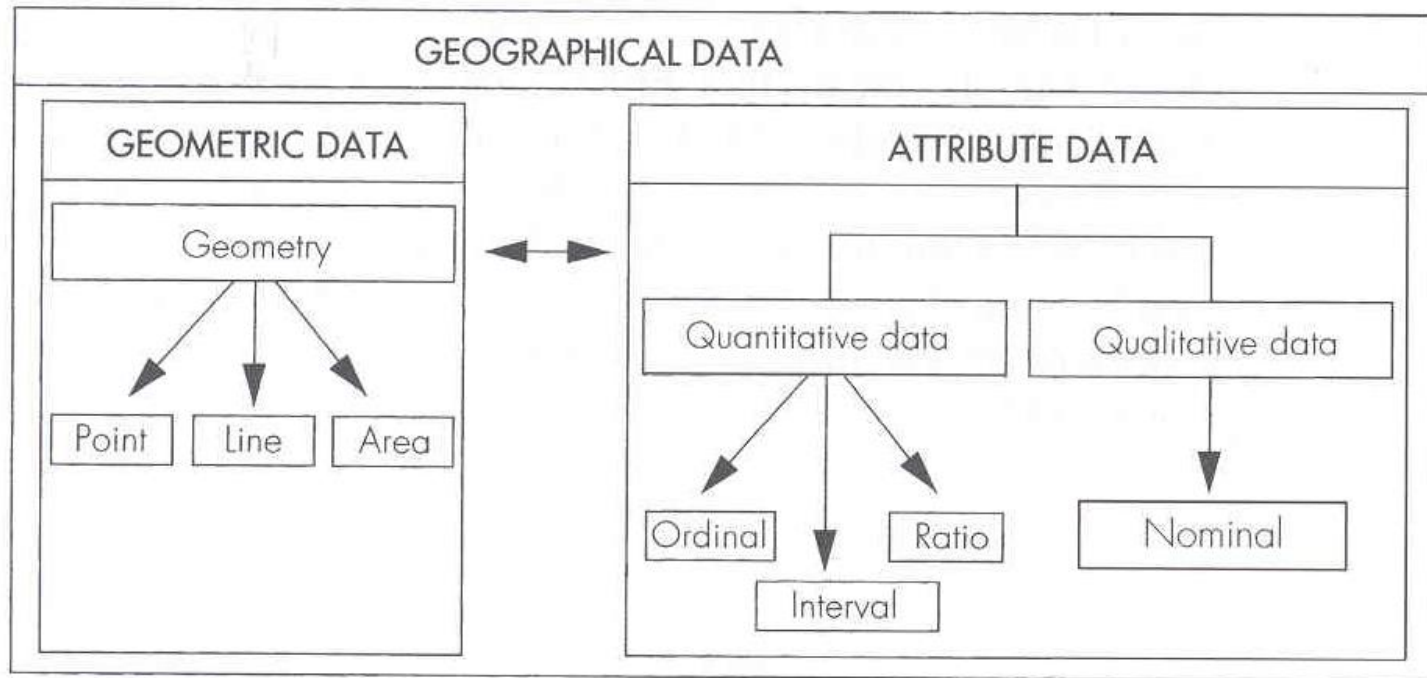
질문:

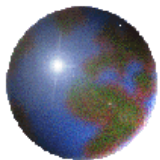
만일, 새로 부임한 박선엽 교수를 당신의 집으로 초대한다면 초행길에
나설 박교수에게 어떻게 길찾기를 알려주겠습니까?



두 가지 종류의 자료

- 공간자료 Spatial data: 위치정보 (where)
- 속성자료 Attribute data: 해당 위치의 특성





지리정보: GIS 구성요소

공간(Spatial) + 속성(Attribute) ...

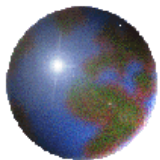
공간자료

고유번호(ID)로 연결



Attributes of Parcels					
Apn	Genplan	Landuse	Zoning	Block	Page
017124122	510	0	A-P	0171	24
017102103	620	11	O	0171	02
017102111				0171	02
017102110				0171	02
017102109				0171	02
017102106	210	474	C-4	0171	02
017102105	240	384	C-4	0171	02
017117106	210	0	M-1	0171	17
017117108	140	0	C-4	0171	17

속성
(기술적 (descriptive) 자료)



자료 코딩: 용어

- Entity: 기록되고 인식된 (일정한 속성을 가진)공간적 개체/실체
- 같은 성질 혹은 속성을 지닌 개체를 통칭하여 entity class 또는 feature class 라고 부름.
- Feature coding: 자료수집 과정에서 공간객체에 수치와 속성값을 부호화하여 넣는 작업.
- Feature code: 숫자(numeric), 문자(alphabetic), 문자숫자결합형(alphanumeric).

코드

050

070

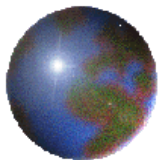
080

분류

수문지리학

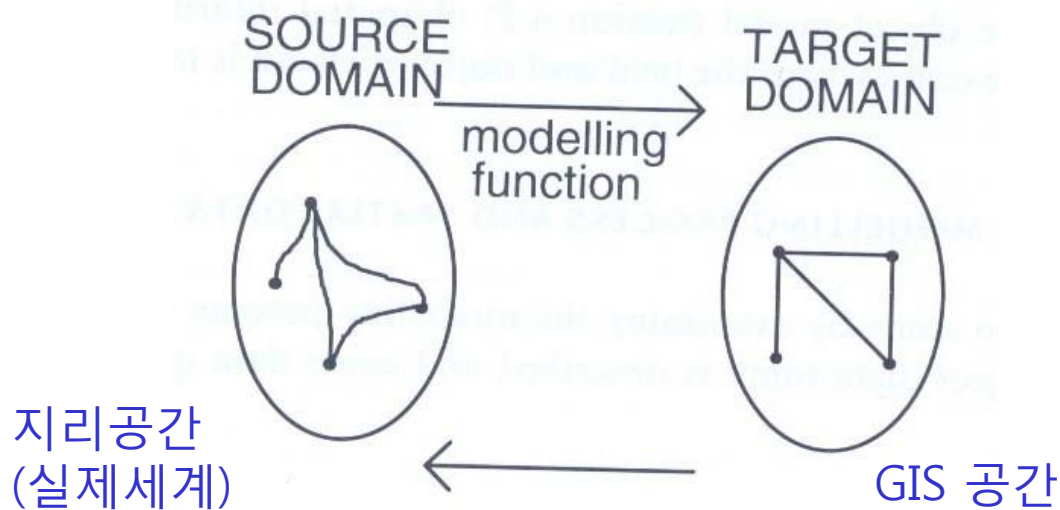
식생

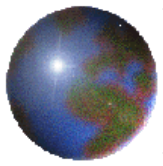
나지



모델이란?

- 한 도메인 (소스 도메인(source domain))의 일부가 다른 도메인 (대상 도메인(target domain)) 에 표현되는 인위적 방법.
- 모델을 만드는 이유: 실제세계를 추상화하여 단순화.





지리공간의 표현

실제세계를 표현하는 2가지 기본적 형태

: *Objects and field*

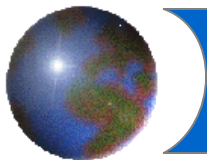
- 객체(Objects): 개별적 대상

>> *object-based*

- 연속적 장(Field): 공간적으로 연속적 현상

>> *field-based*

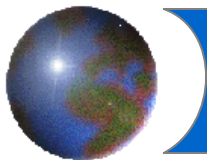
***Data modeling**: 실제세계를 수치적으로 나타내기 위해 필요한
개체 특성을 한정된 수의 속성값으로 줄이는 과정 (Goodchild, 1992)



실세계 모델: Field vs Object

A. Object (Entity) 관점:

- 대축척 공간
- 공간 상에 개별적으로 흩어져 있는 사상을 표현
- 정확히 설정할 수 있는 경계를 가진 사상을 표현
- 식별할 수 있고, (특성을) 기술 가능한 사상을 표현
- 지리 사상 표현을 위한 기본적인 개체:
 점, 선, 면
- 수학적 좌표표현 >> 복잡
- 가옥, 도로, 토지....



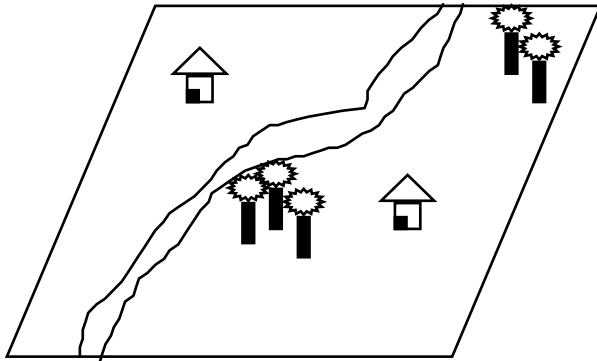
실세계 모델: Field vs Object

B. 연속 장 관점:

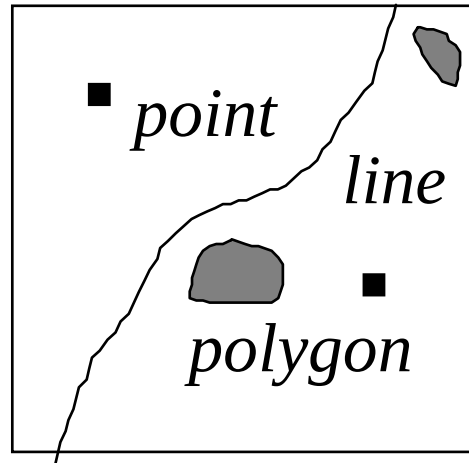
- 넓은 지리적 공간.
- 격자 모델 (tessellation model).
- 연속적이며 경계없이 나타나는 사상을 표현.
- 각 위치는 일정한 좌표체계로 표현됨.
- 속성의 차이는 공간상으로 변화.
- 연속적인 속성의 변화도 경우에 따라 독립적 요소로 표현
예) 등치선(isolines)
- 기온, 강수량, 토양, 인구밀도...

두 가지 GIS data 모델

실세계

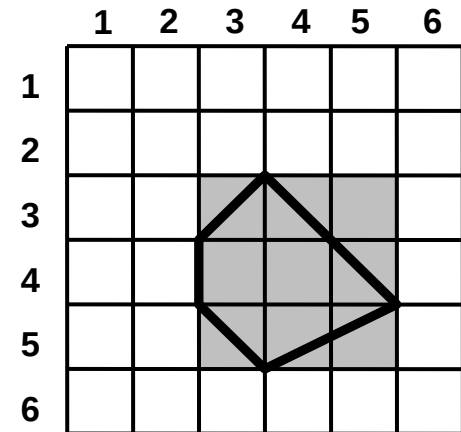
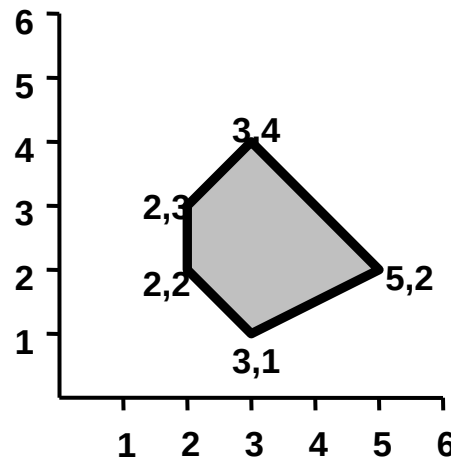


Vector



Raster

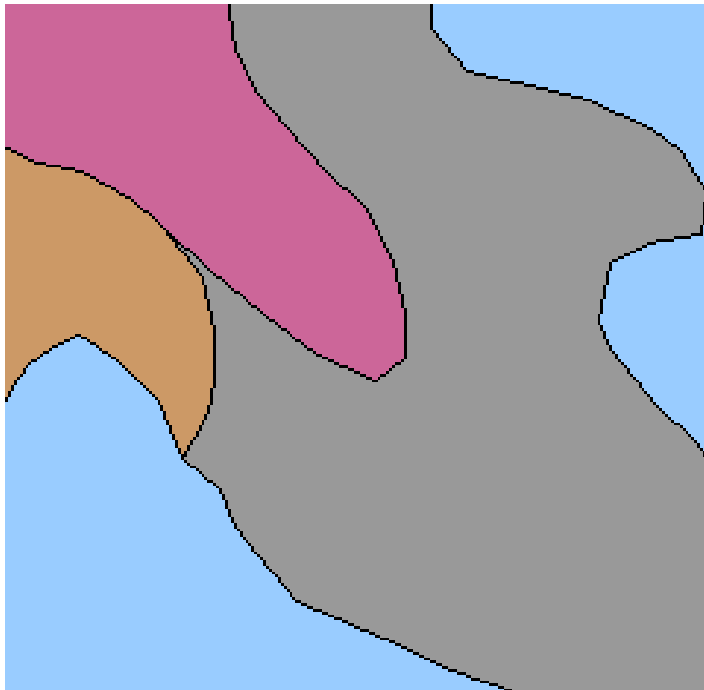
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0								R	T	
1							R			T
2		H					R			
3							R			
4					R	R				
5				R						
6			R		T	T		H		
7			R		T	T				
8		R								
9		R								



Data Model 비교

Object (Entity) Model:

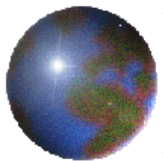
- VECTOR 자료구조
 - 점, 선, 면



Field Model:

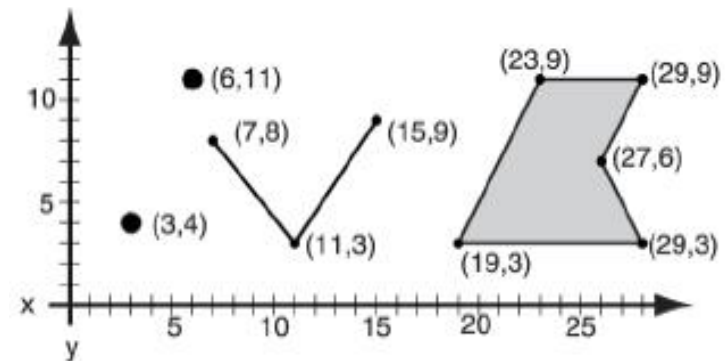
- RASTER 자료구조
 - 화소(cell)

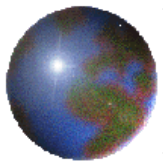




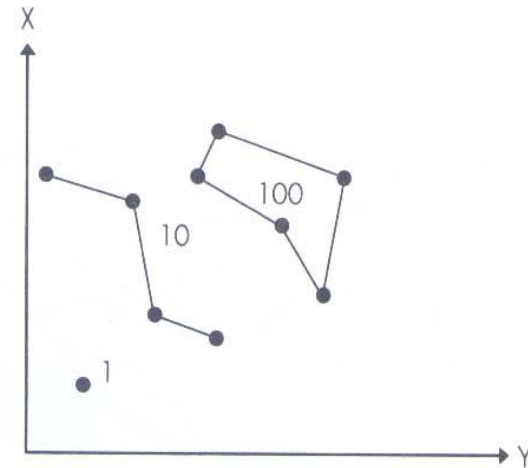
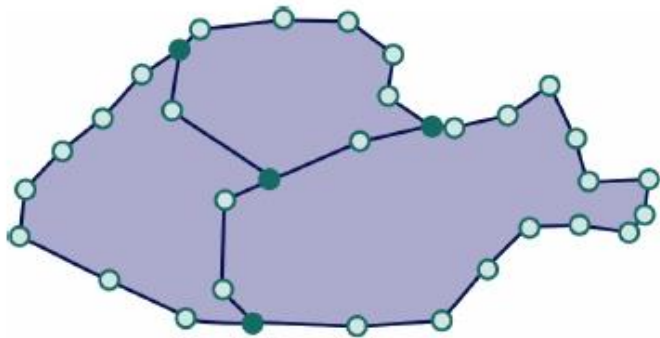
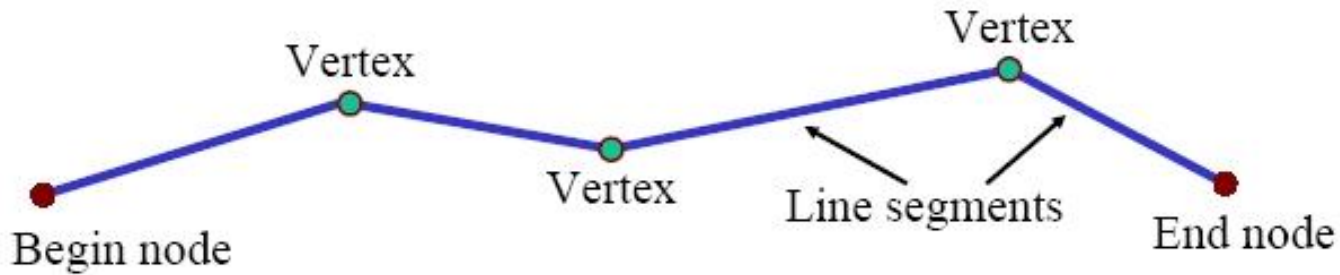
벡터(Vector) Model

- 점 (결절): 0차원
 - 단일 x,y 좌표
 - 면적없음
 - 나무, 유전,
- 선 (arc): 1차원
 - 2개 이상의 x,y 좌표점이 연결
 - 도로, 하천
- 결절: 선이 교차하는 지점.
- 면 : 2차원
 - 처음과 최종 좌표값이 동일
 - 일정 구역을 테두름
 - 인구조사 단위, 행정구역, 호수



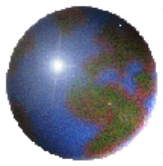


벡터(Vector) Model



Geometry	ID	Attributes		Coordinates
Point	1	A	B	4,3 (single point)
Line	10	C	D	2,1 11,5 ... 5,9 (string)
Area	100	C	E	14,10 12,14 ... 14,10 (closed polygon)

Figure 4.6



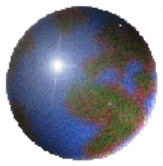
Raster vs. vector

- **Raster data model**

- 사각격자 어레이 상의 각 화소별로 좌표설정
- 속성정보는 화소별로 하나의 값으로 표현
- 다양한 자료종류
 - 원격탐사자료 (위성, 항공사진)
 - 스캔 이미지, 지도
 - 수치고도 자료
- 연속적인 자료에 적합:
 - elevation
 - temperature
 - soil type
 - land use

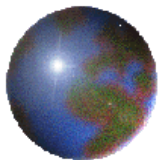
- **Vector data model**

- 위치정보는 각 좌표값으로 표현되며, 이들을 이어 선 또는 면을 생성
- 각 고유번호와 표를 통해 속성정보와 연결
- 자료 종류
 - TIGER files (US Census)
 - 센서스 자료 (표의 형태)
- 경계가 명확한 자료에 적합
 - 지적정보
 - 정치 지역 경계
 - 교통 정보 자료



래스터 자료의 요소

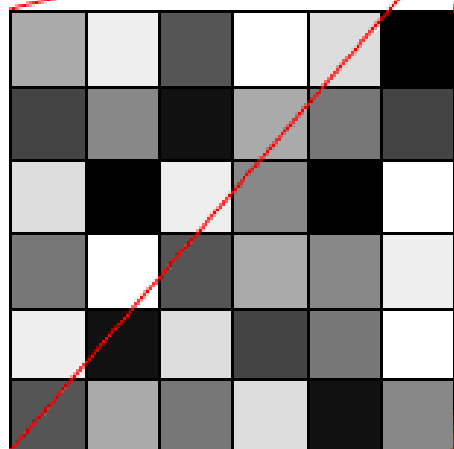
- 픽셀값 Cell value
- 픽셀 크기 Cell size
- 밴드 Raster bands
- 지리/위치 정보 Spatial reference



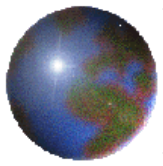
디지털 표현: Digital Number (DN)

픽셀(화소)값은 음영의 정도(*brightness*) 또는 수치(*digital number*)로 표현된다.

© CCRS / CCT

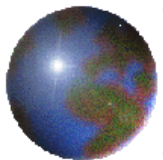


170	238	85	255	221	0
68	136	17	170	119	68
221	0	238	136	0	255
119	255	85	170	136	238
238	17	221	68	119	255
85	170	119	221	17	136



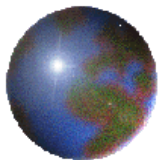
픽셀/화소값 Cell value

- 각 화소는 하나의 수치값을 갖는다.
- 정수 또는 소수점으로 표현된다.
- 정수는 명목 척도 (classification)로 쓰이기도 한다.
- 정수는 (ranking) 순위척도로 쓰이기도 한다.
- 소수점으로 표현되는 자료는 연속적인 수치를 나타낸다.
- 소수점값이 더 많은 메모리 양을 필요로 한다.
- 속성표는 주로 도수분포표로 표현된다.



화소 크기 Cell size

- 공간해상도를 나타낸다.
- 큰 화소들은 각 화소 안에 하나 이상의 사상을 포함할 수 있다.
- 고해상도 자료(작은 화소크기)일 수록 자료 크기가 커지고 자료 처리시간이 길어진다.
- 상이한 센서들은 각기 다른 화소 크기를 갖는다.
- 센서에 따라 1미터 미만의 고해상력을 갖는다.



공간해상도(spatial resolution)

original



x 2



화상자료의 세밀도/정밀도/상세함

x 4

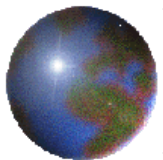


x 8

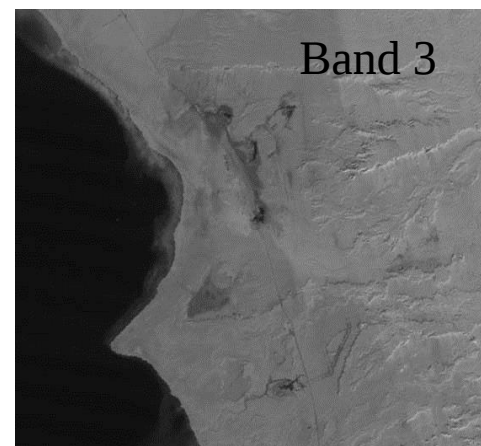
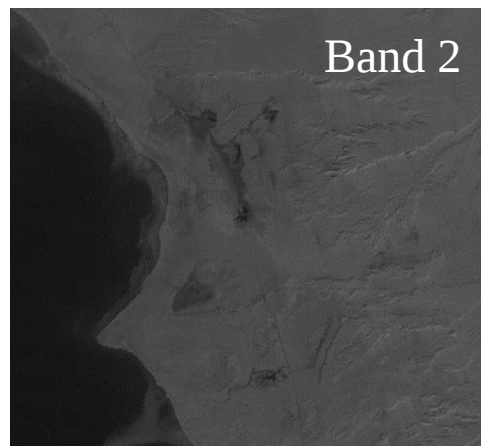
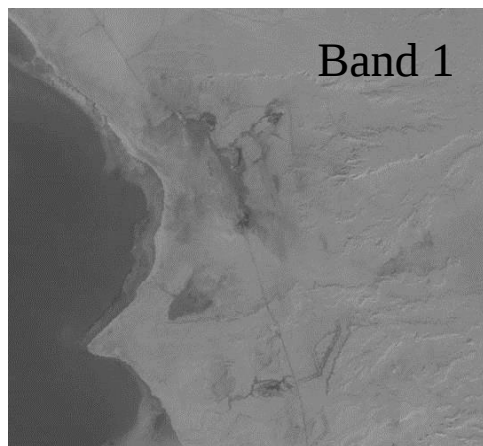
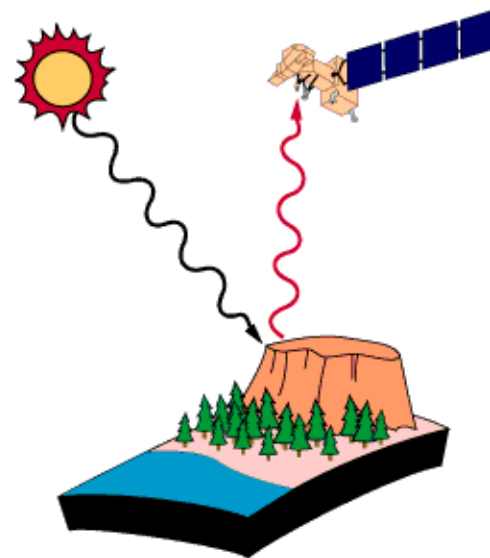
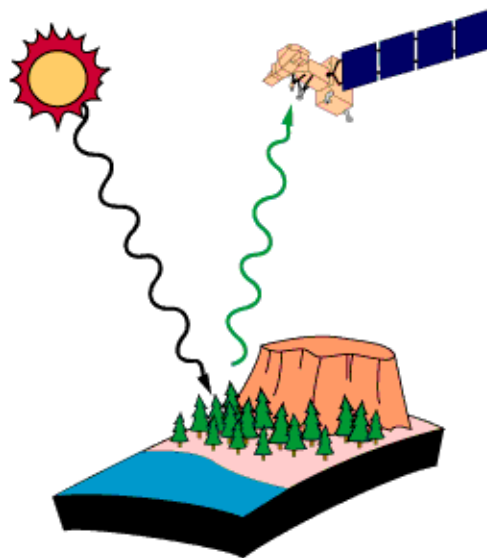
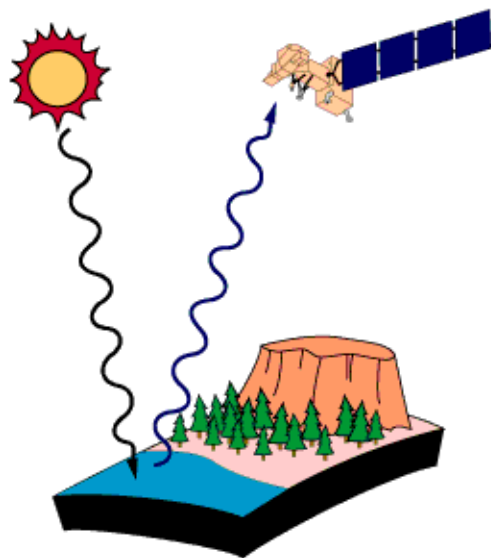


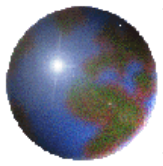


- 위성자료는 통상 다채널자료.
- 서로 다른 채널은 상이한 전자기파장 신호를 기록(blue-green-red-infrared-thermal)
- 센서에 따라 수백개의 채널이 존재 (Hyperspectral 자료).
- 수치고도자료는 하나의 밴드 (고도)로 구성.



다채널(밴드) 자료





래스터 자료의 생성

- 위성자료: Landsat TM, SPOT, IKONOS...
- 수치고도자료(**DEM**): 10m, 30m, 100m
- **LIDAR** (light detection and ranging): 항공기를 이용한 레이저 스캔
- **Digital Orthophoto Quads** (DOQ): 정사항공사진.
- **Digital Raster Graphics** (DRGs): 수치지형도
- 벡터자료의 변환: **vector-to-raster conversion**.
- 그래픽 **files**: TIFF, JPEG, GIF...
- ESRI 사의 **GRID** 화일.

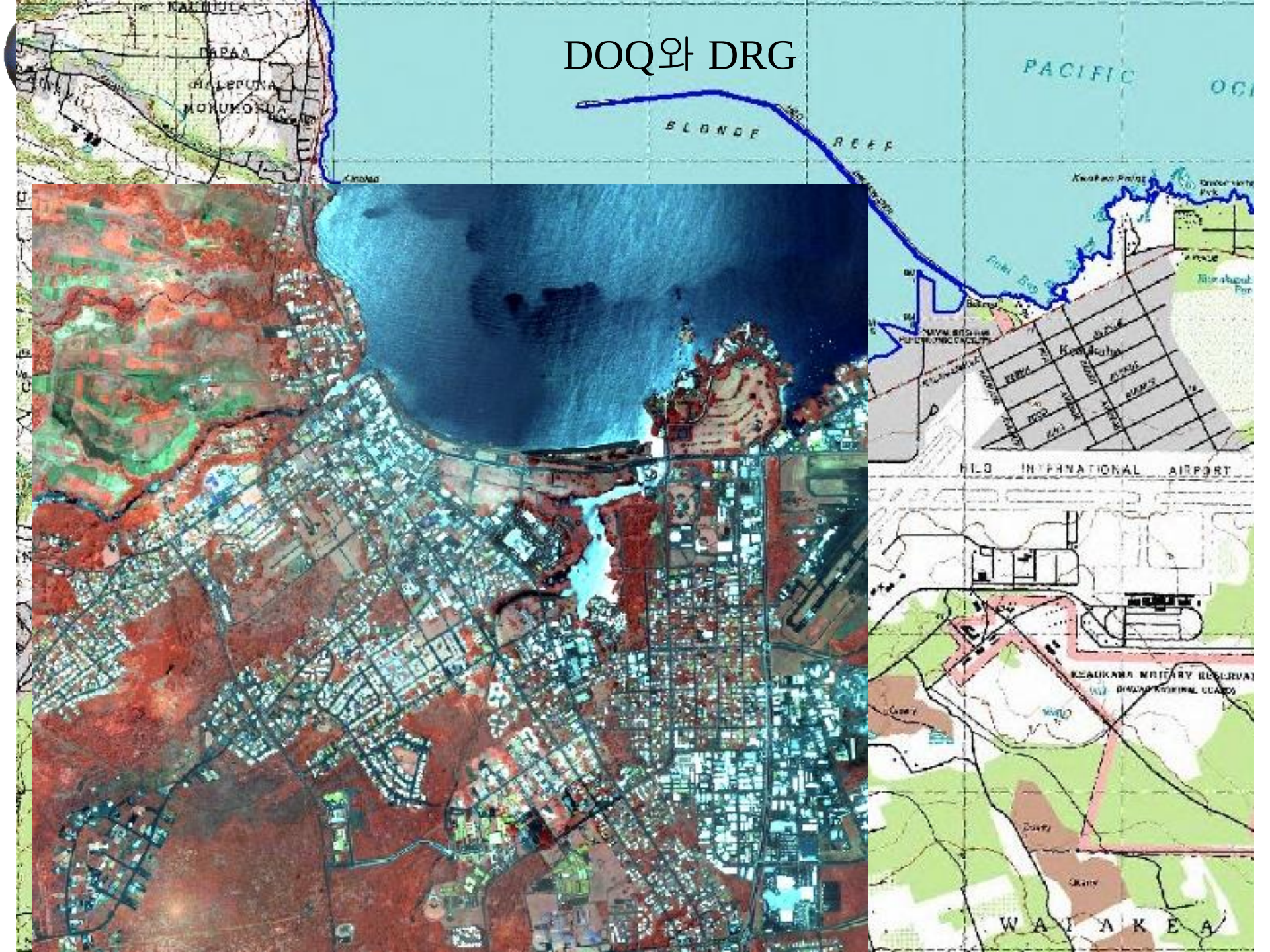
DOQ와 DRG

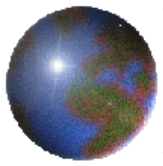
PACIFIC OCEAN

BLONDE REEF

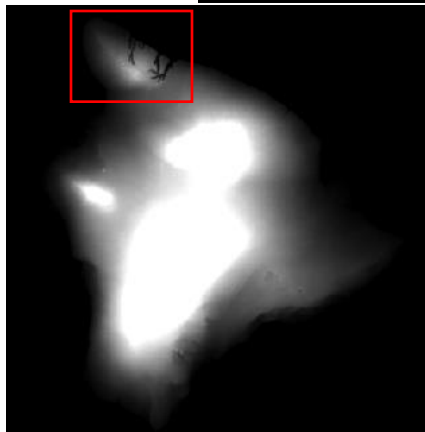
KUALA POINT

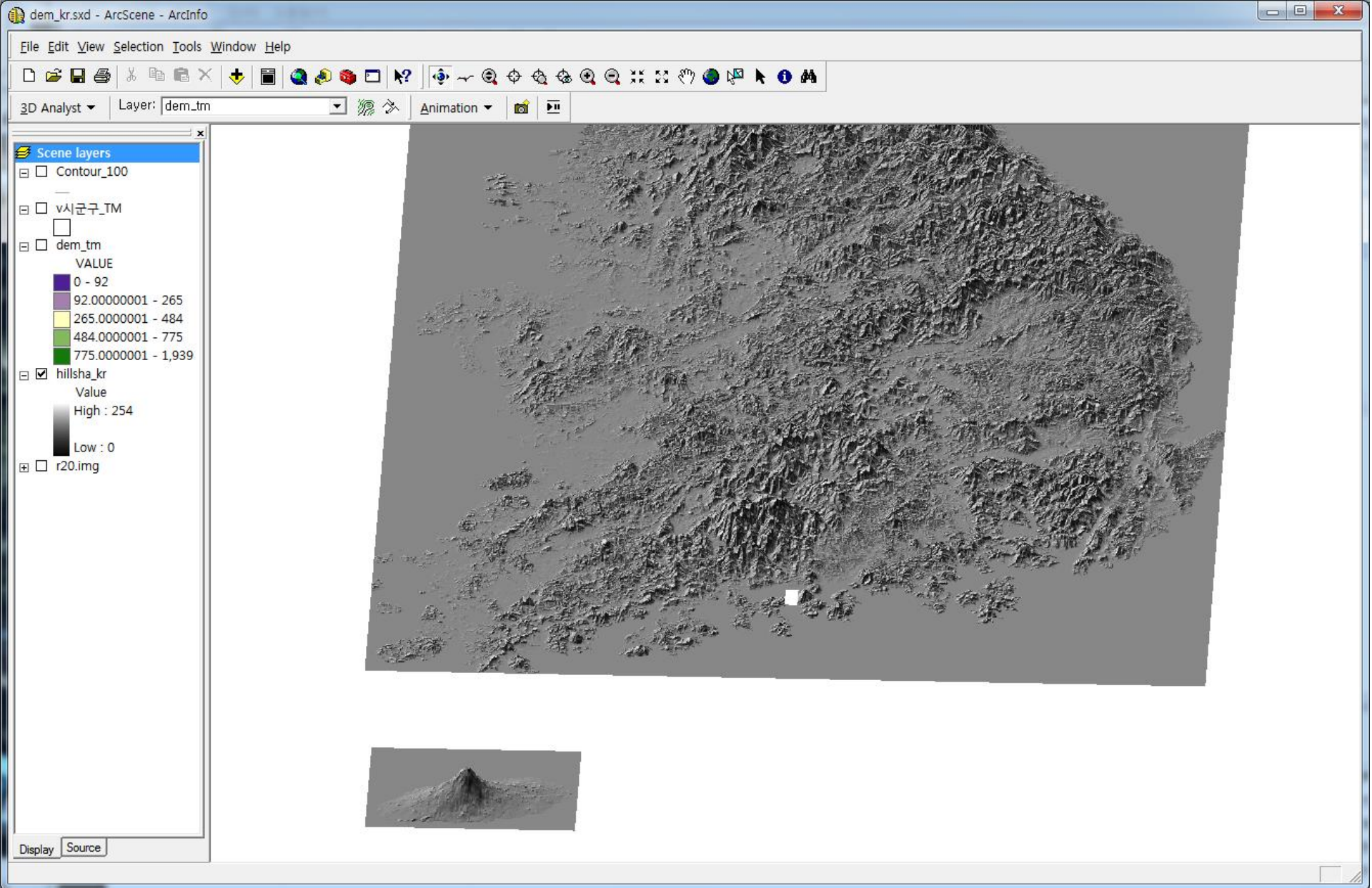
WAIKANA

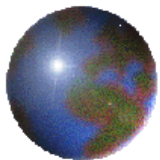




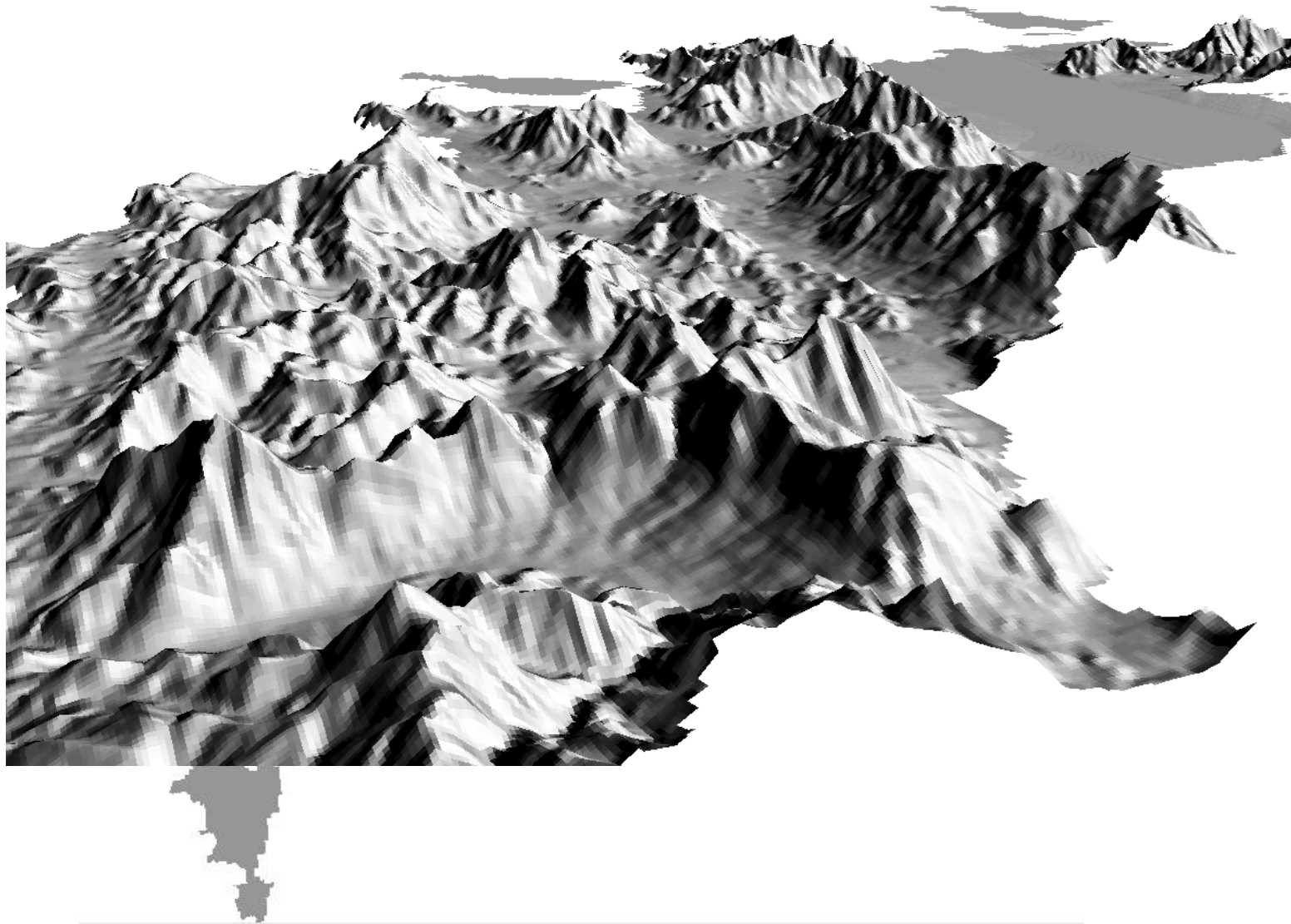
Digital Elevation Model (DEM)

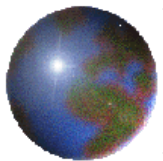




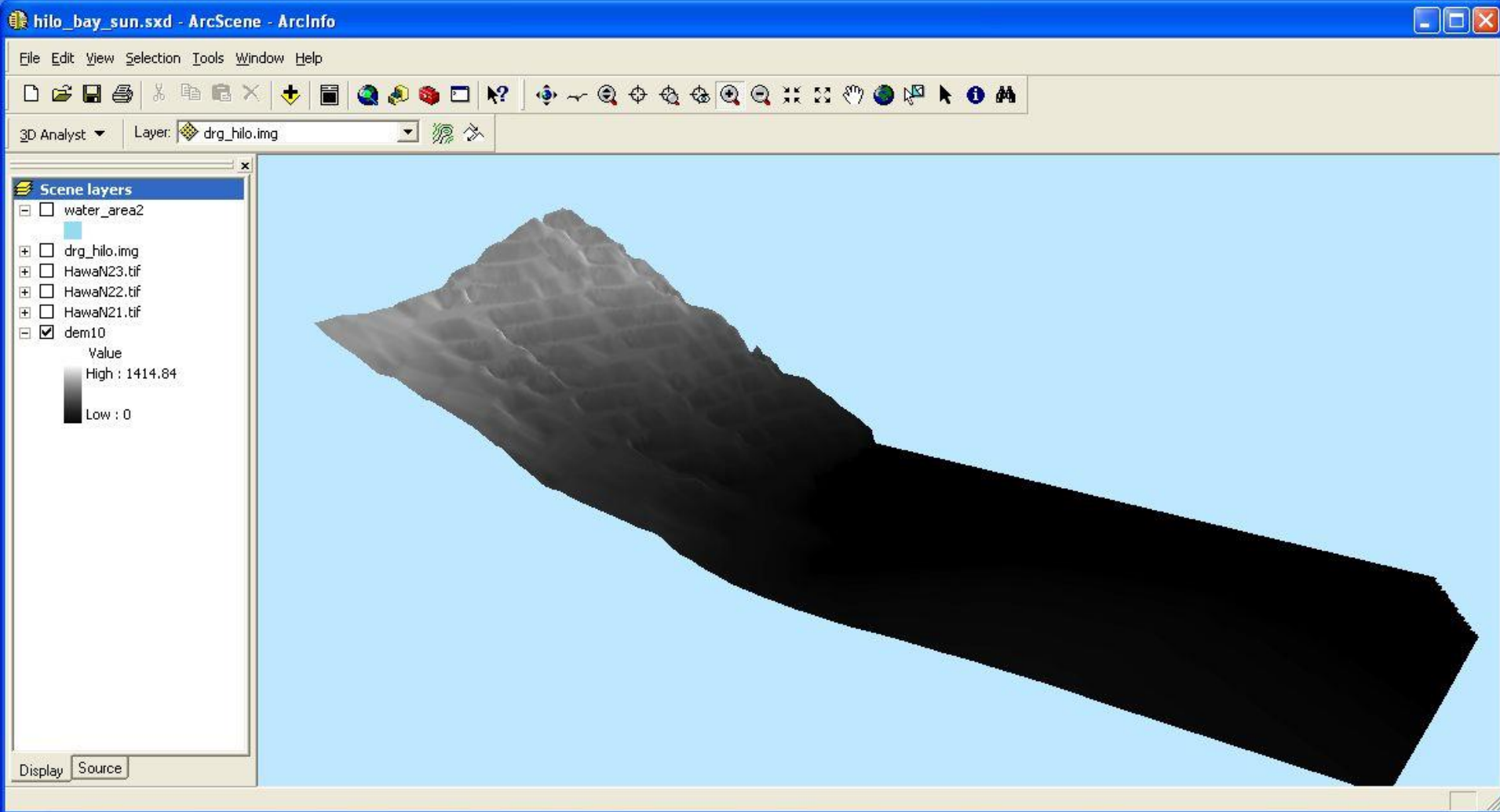


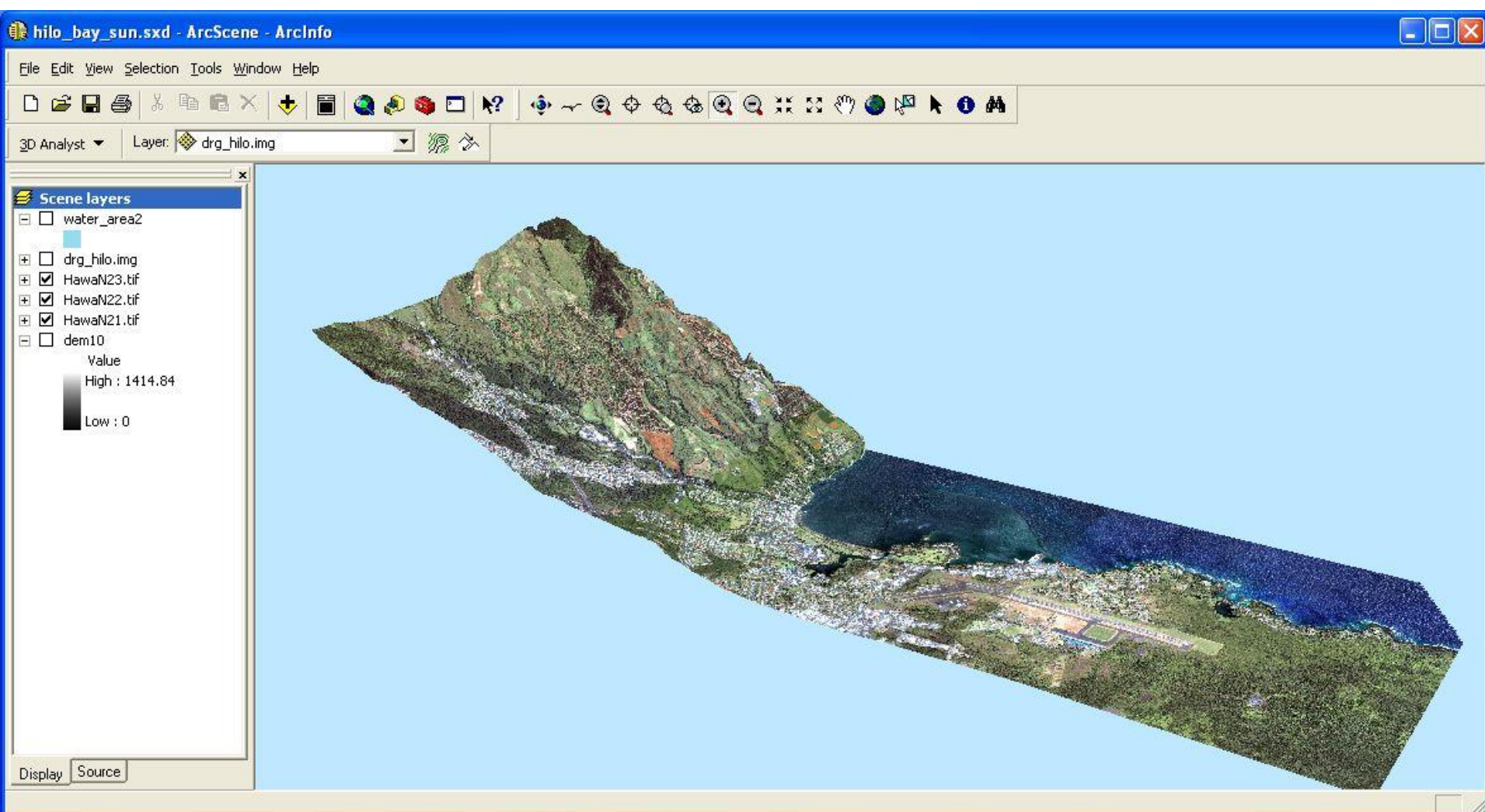
부산 음영기복도 Hillshading



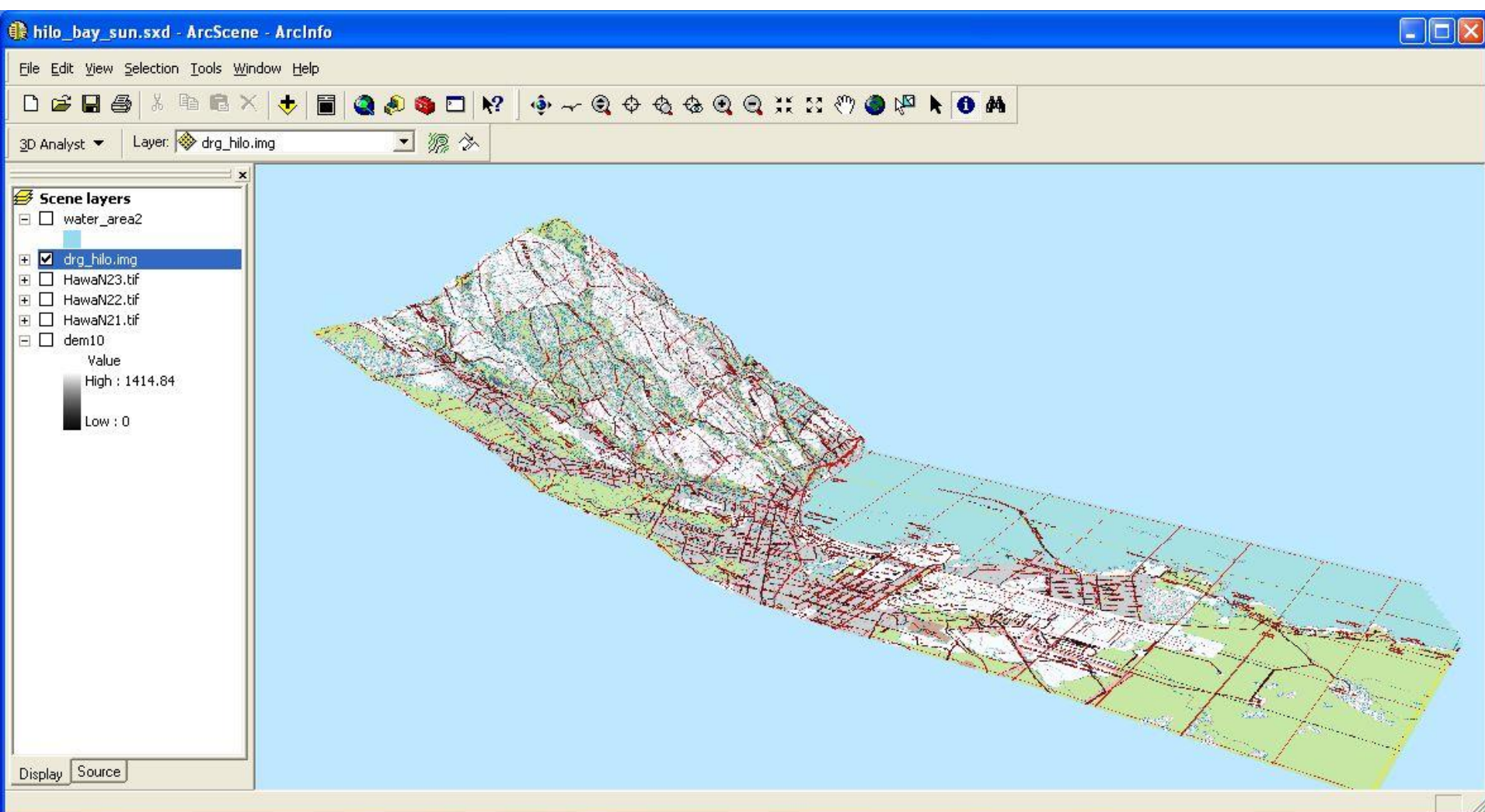


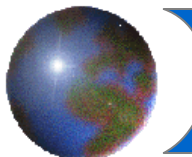
고도자료의 시각화





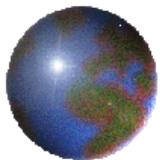
3D 지도화





USGS(미국지질조사국) DEM

- Digital Elevation Model 수치고도모델
- 등간격, 격자형으로 표현된 디지털 고도자료
- 7.5-minute DEM: 10 or 30 meter grids
- 1-degree DEM: 100 meters
- 측량 기준 모델: NAD27 or NAD83
- Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM)
- 등고선, 경사도, 사면향, 유역, 하계망 등을 추출해 낸다.

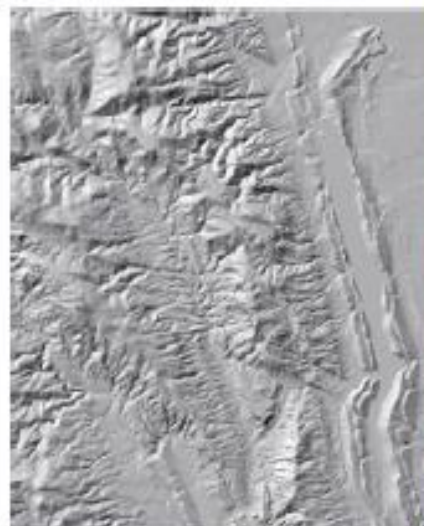


지형 자료

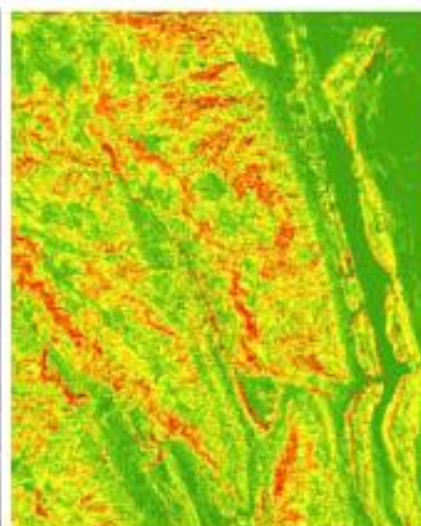
고도
Elevation



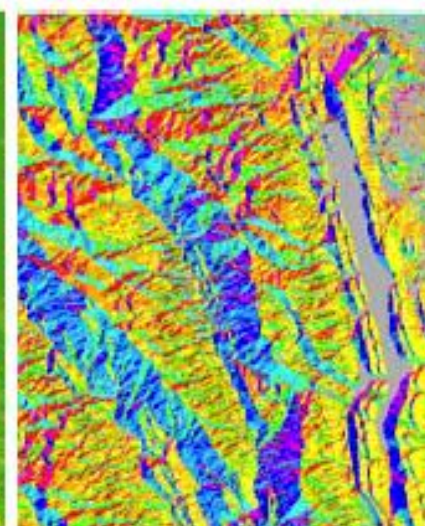
음영기복
Hillshade

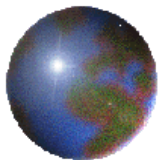


경사도
Slope

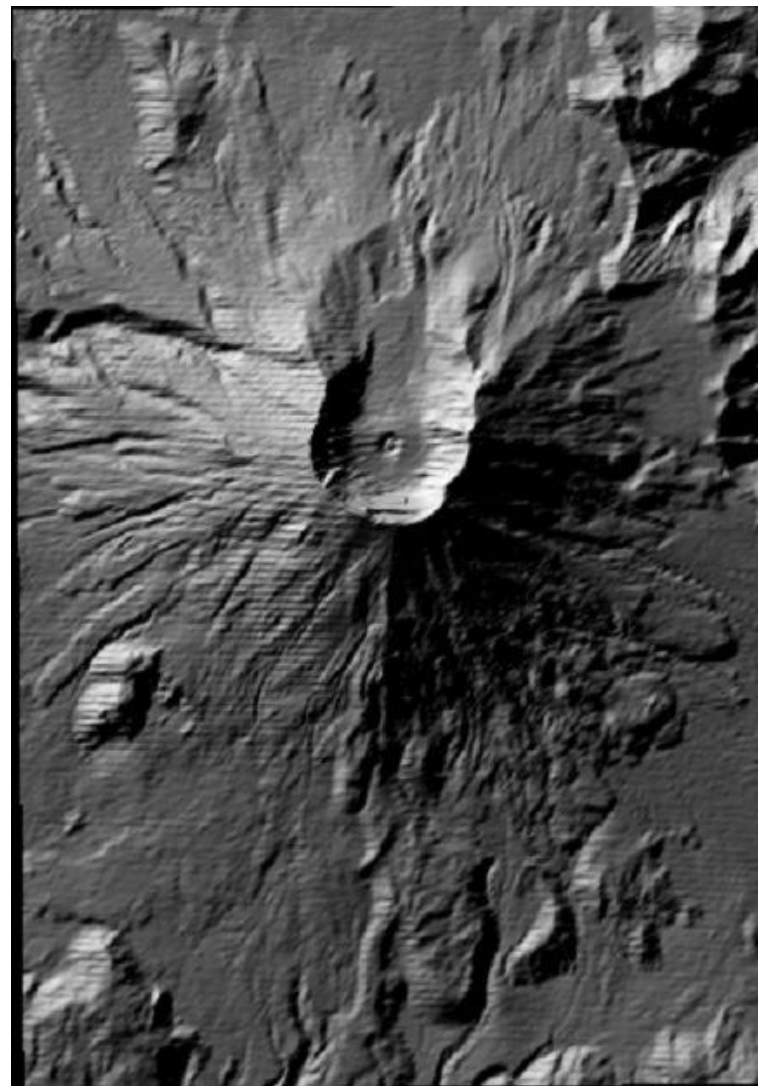
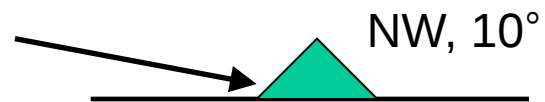
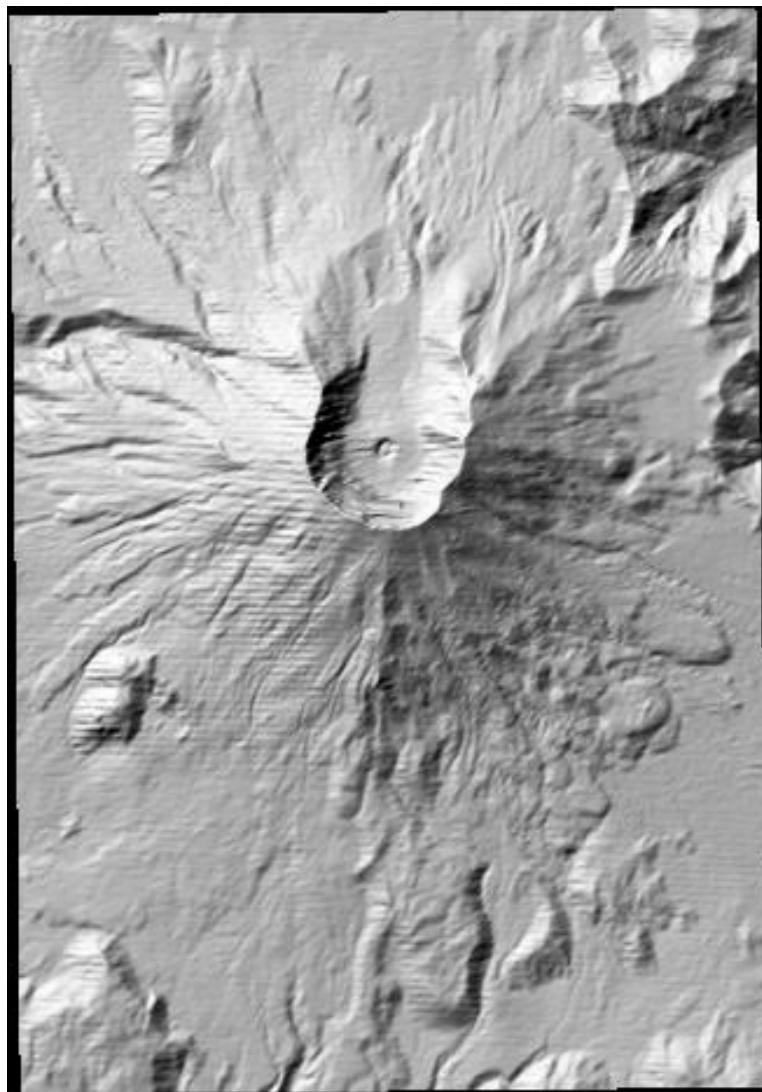
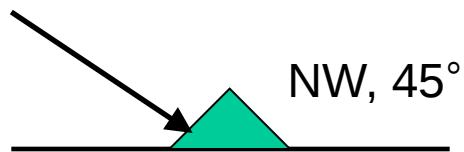


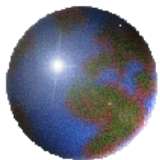
사면방향
Aspect





광원 조건

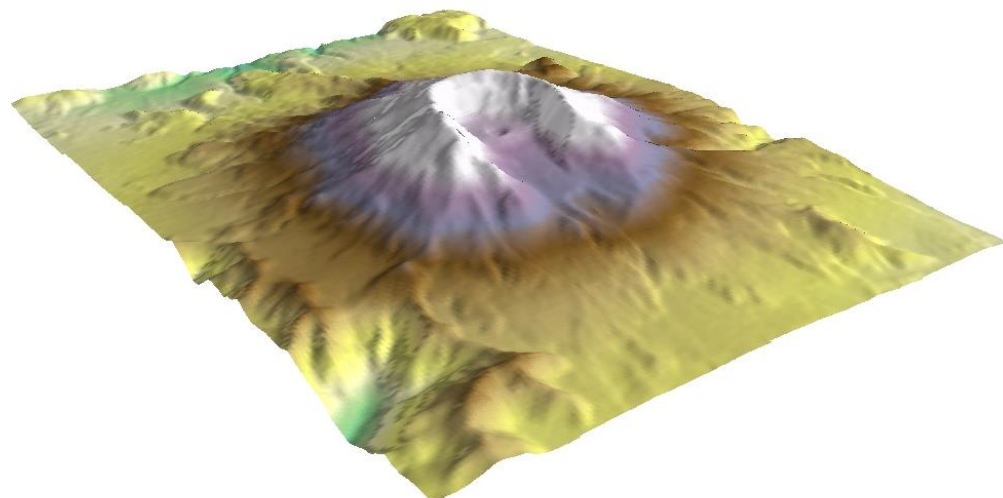
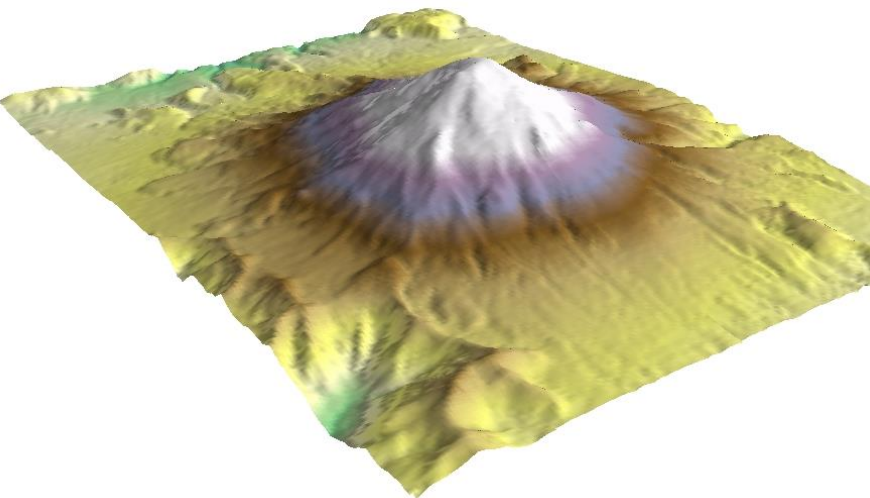




자연재해 분석

before (Mt. St. Helens, WA)

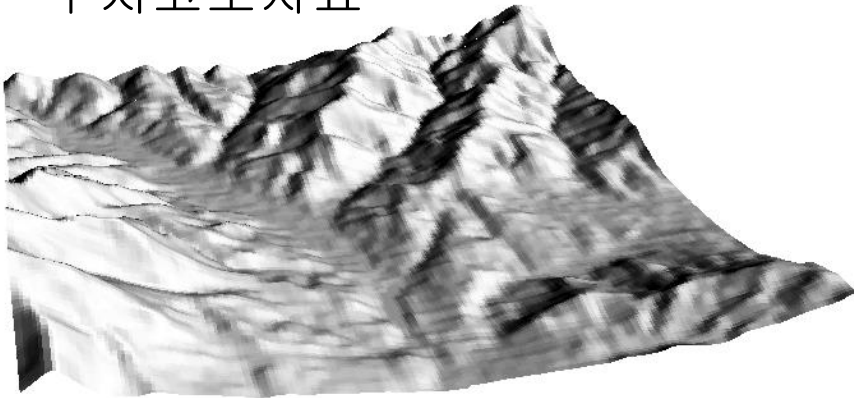
after



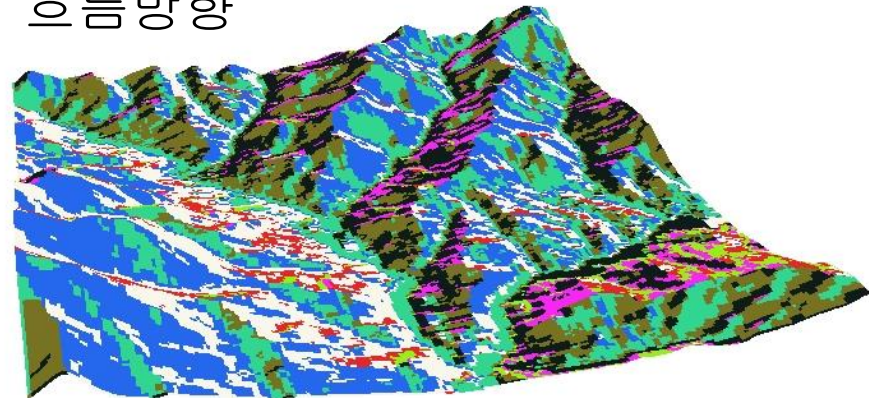
- 토사 유출량 추정
- 광물 매장량 계산
- 재해 모니터링 (화산분출...)
- Change detection (벌채...)

하계망/유역 분석

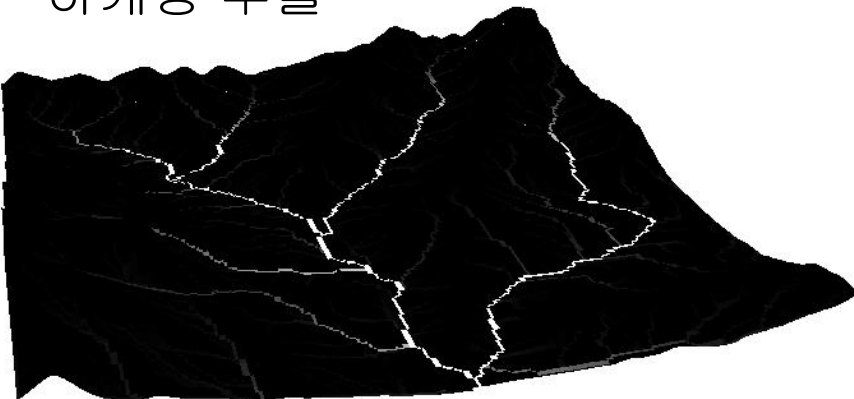
수치고도자료



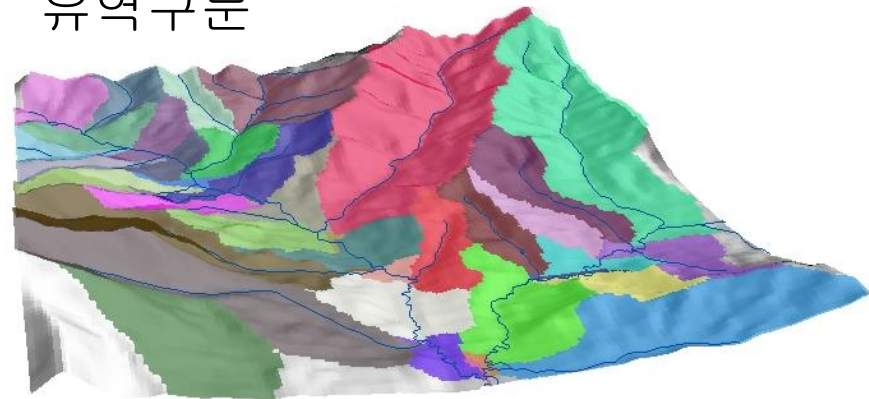
흐름방향

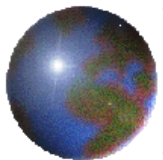


하계망 추출

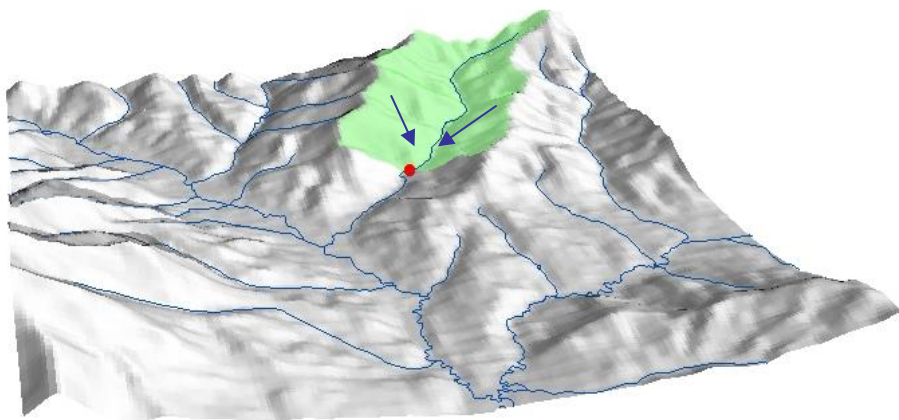


유역구분





GIS에서의 지형적 요인

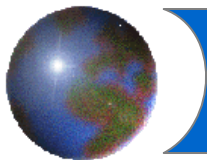


- 고도
- 경사도
- 사면 길이
- 유역면적

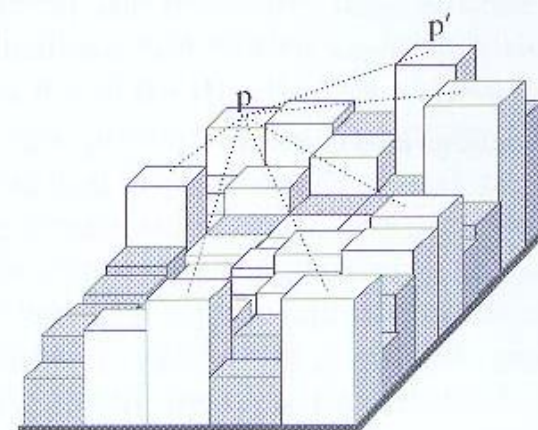
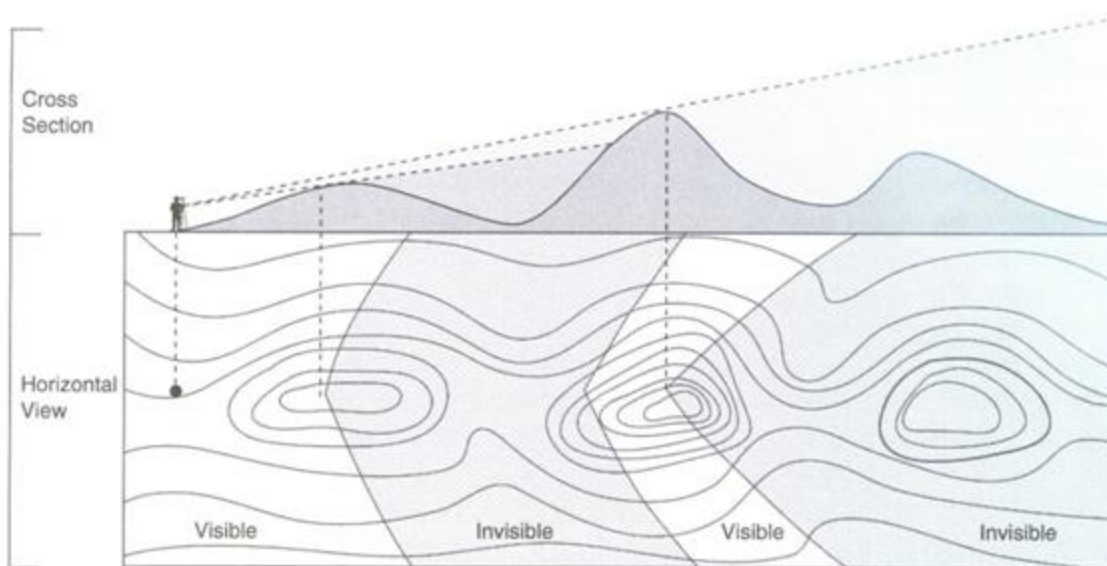
*활용 사례:

- 토양 침식
- 하천 유량 모니터링
- 사태 방재
- 홍수재해분석





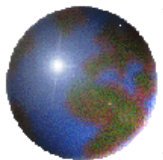
가시역 분석(visibility analysis)



- Line of sight
- Visible from p
- Invisible (hidden) from p



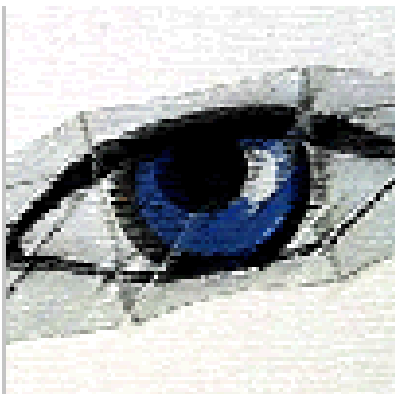
- 구조/수색 작업
- 통신 타워 입지
- 일조권 분석



원격탐사(Remote Sensing)란?

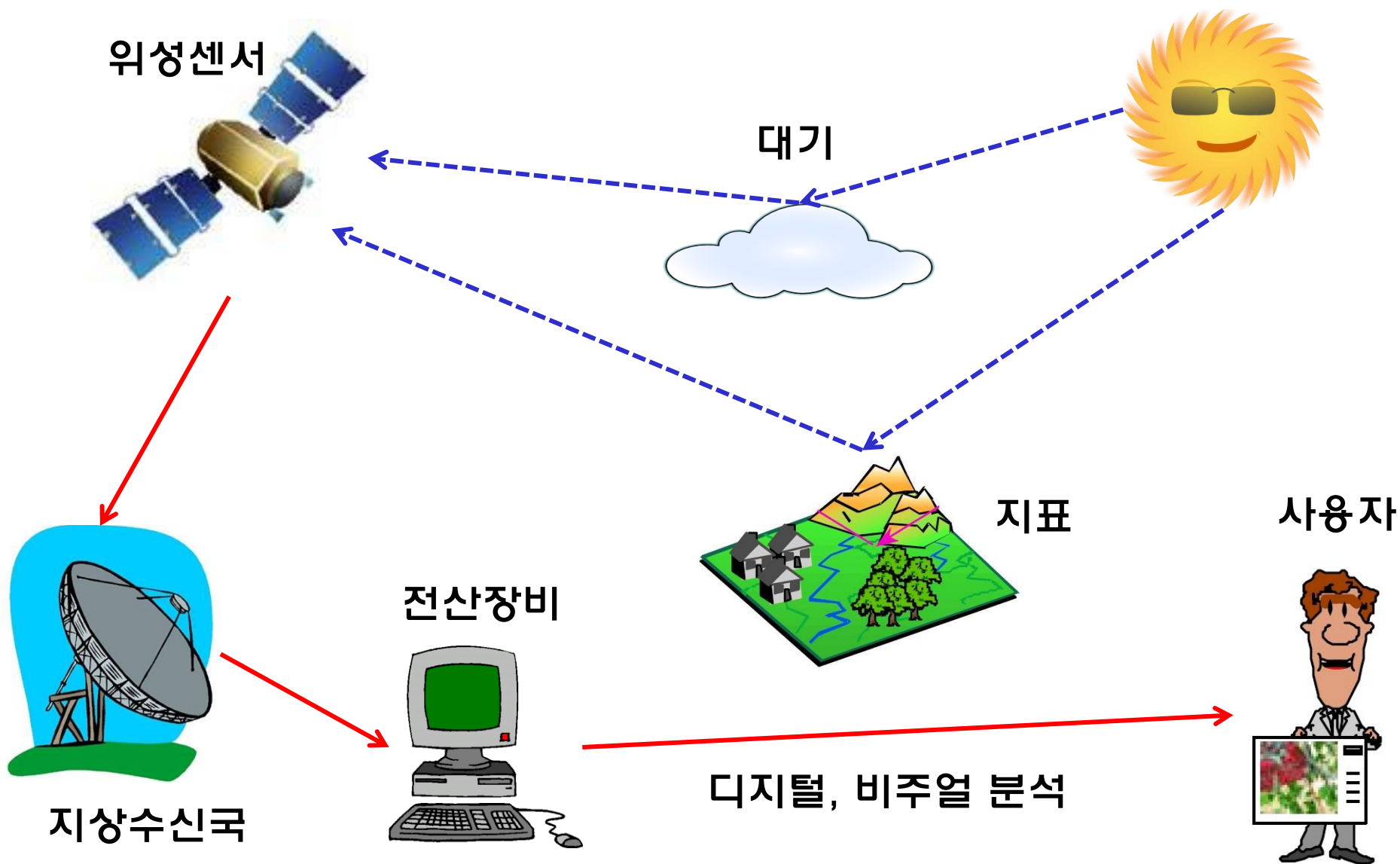
“직접적인 접촉 없이 각종 지형 지물의 정보를 수집하고 저장하여 정보화하는 일련의 기술.”

“Data acquisition about an object without touching it”

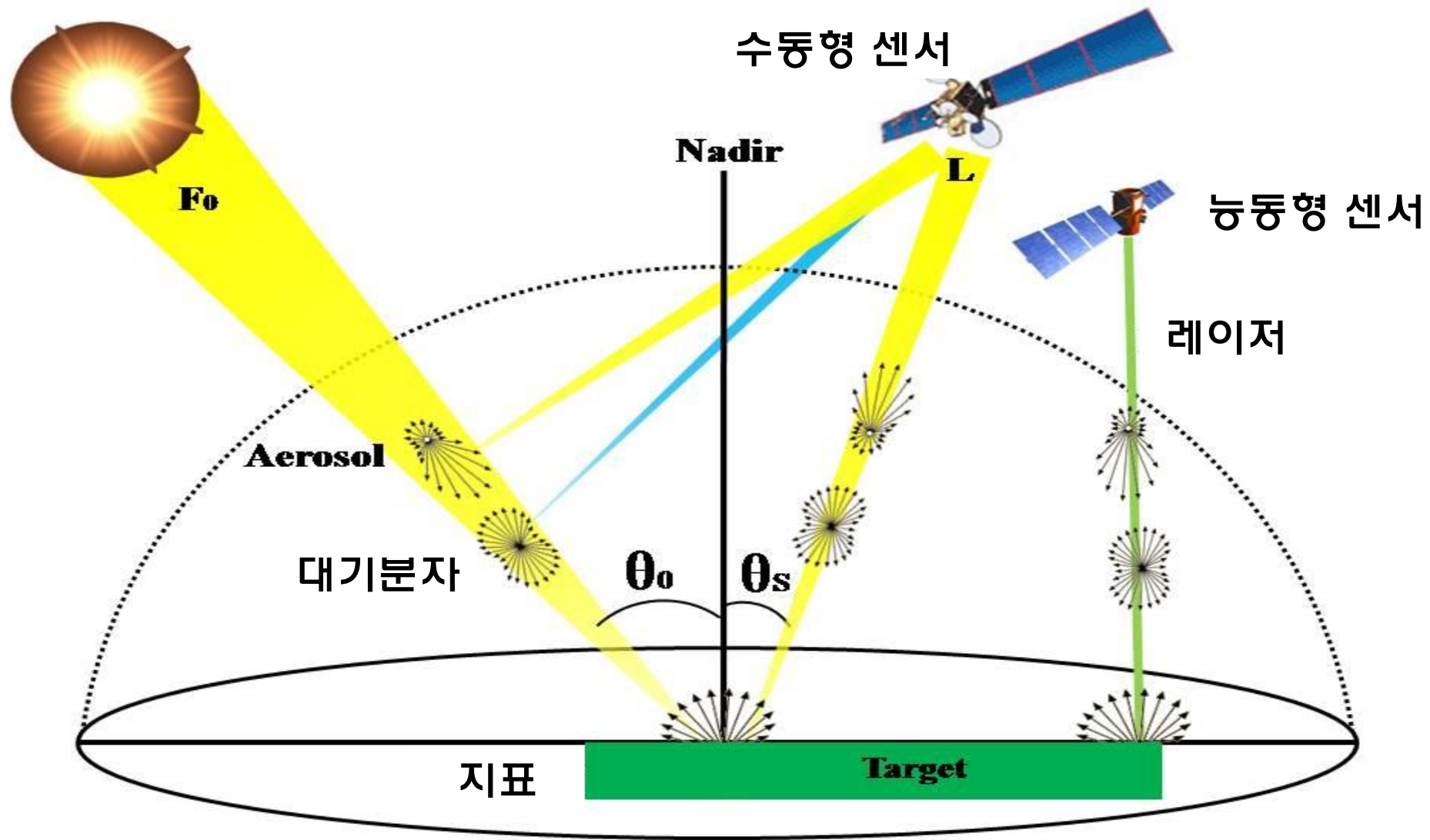




위성 영상의 획득과정

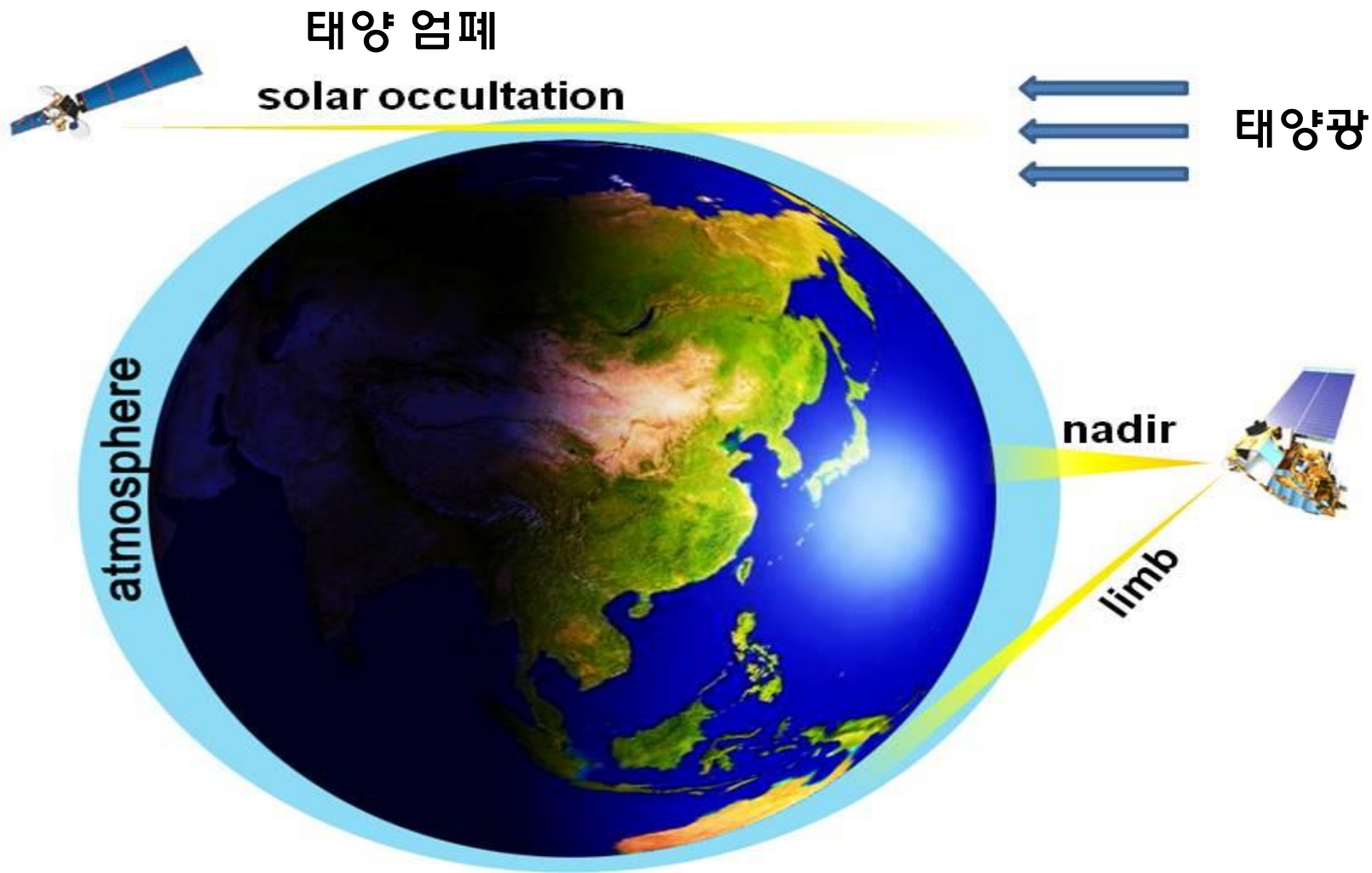


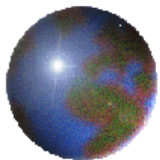
위성 원격탐사의 기본원리





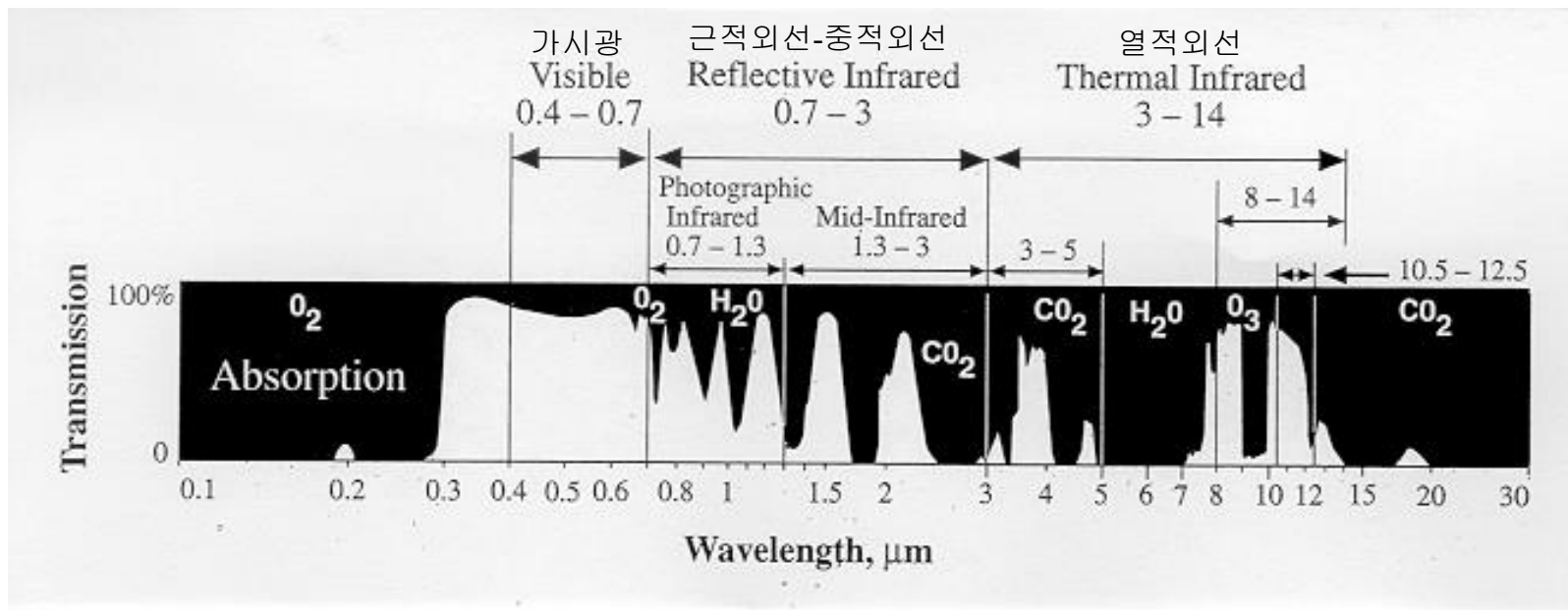
수동형 위성센서의 종류





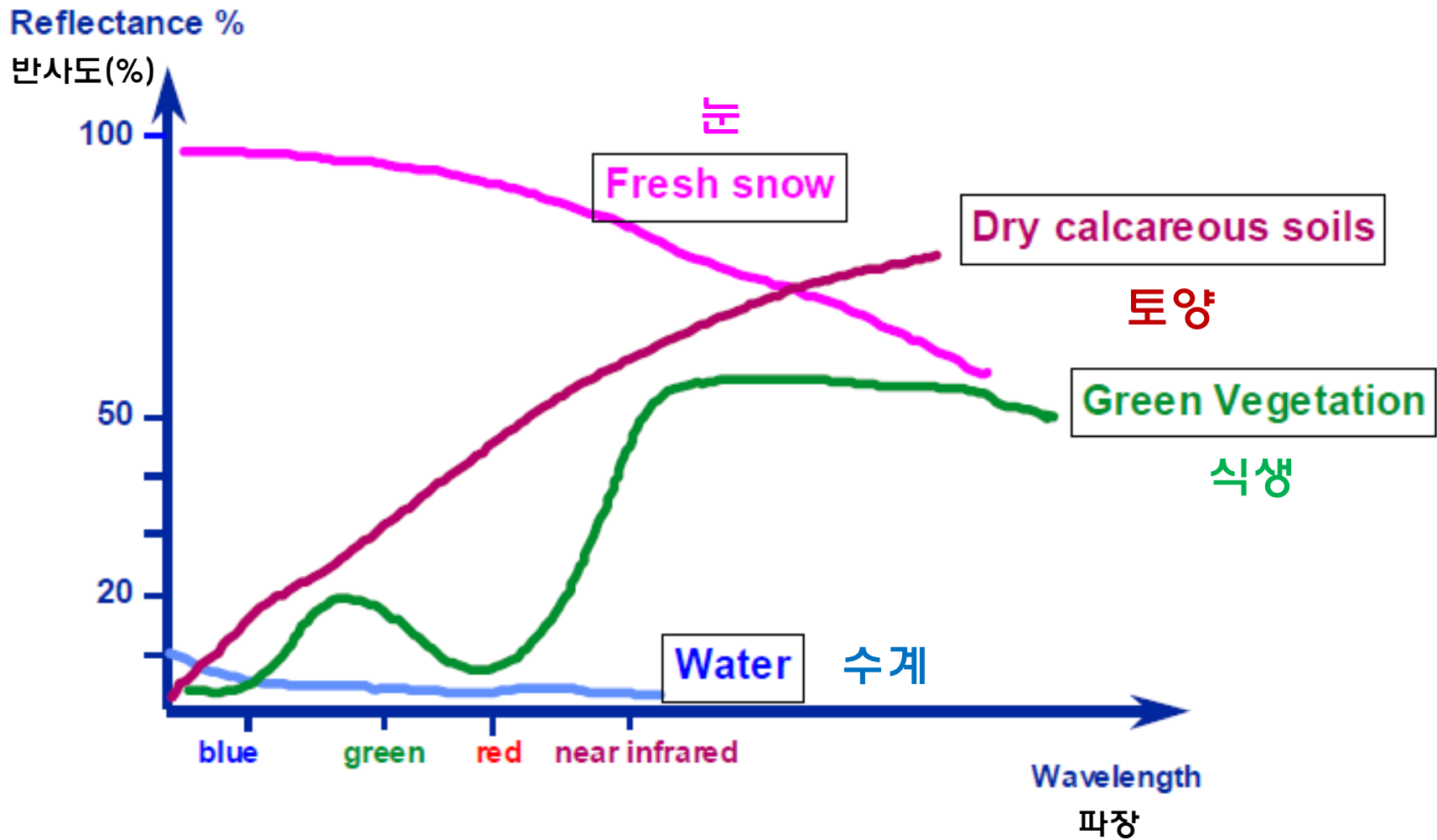
대기 windows

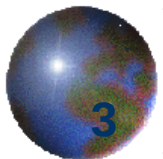
- 일부 복사에너지는 지표에 도달 못함.
- 대기 windows 는 유입하는 에너지를 통과시키는 파장대.





광학적 원격탐사: 분광 특성





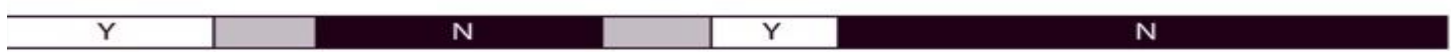
원격탐사의 기본원리: 광학 스펙트럼

광학적

레이다



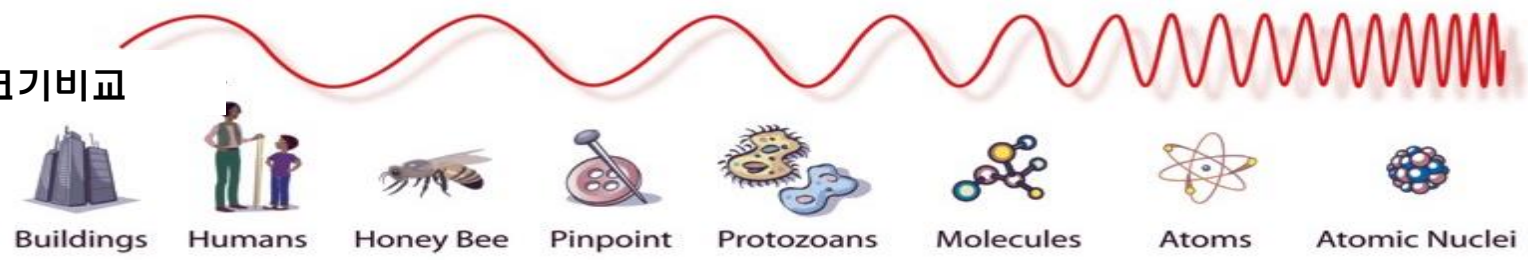
지구대기투과도



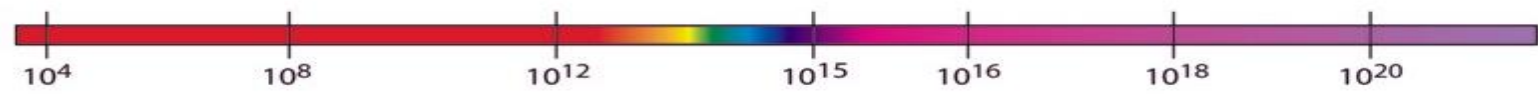
파장(m)



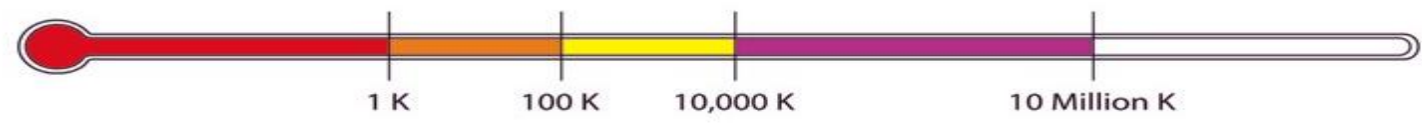
크기비교



진동수(hz)

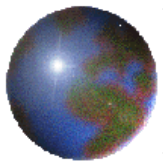


절대온도(K)



전자기 스펙트럼:
연속적

분광밴드
불연속적



위성자료의 획득

Collection Resolution Map Layers Tools File Help



WRS-2 Path /Row: 115 35 Go

Lat/Long: 36.0 127.7 Go

Max Cloud:

100%

Scene Information:

ID: LE71150352011159EDC00

CC: 0% Date: 2011/6/8

Qty: 9 Product: ETM+ L1T

Jun 2011 Go

Prev Scene

Next Scene

L4-7 Combined Scene List

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Pyongyang



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Taetan



Seoul



Incheon



Deehwa



Pyebngghae



Jochiweon



Waegwan



Pusan



NAMHAE



YEONGSANPO

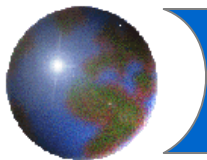


Izuhara



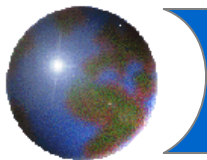
Imabuku





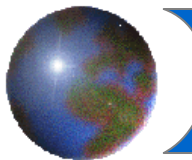
장점

- 탐구대상을 방해하지 않음.
- 규칙적 자료 획득.
- 기초적 생물환경 자료 취득.
- 넓은 규모에 대한 연속적 자료 확보.
- 접근하기 힘든 지역의 정보 취득.
- 상대적으로 자료 취득비용 낮음.



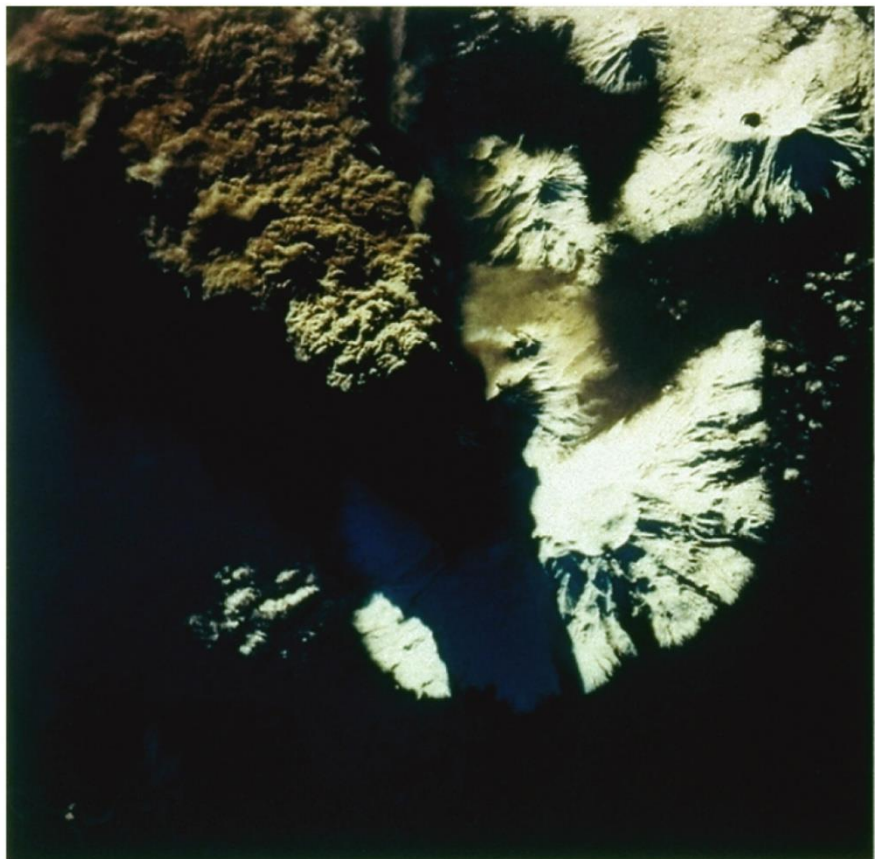
단점

- 전자기적 신호만을 제공.
- 자료처리/가공에 따른 인위적 오류.
- 현장 확인 자료가 필요.
- 기상 상태로부터의 영향 (clouds, shadow, etc.)
- 자료 획득 비용의 문제.



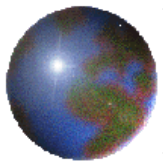
능동형 Active, 수동형 Passive 원격탐사

(a) Visible light

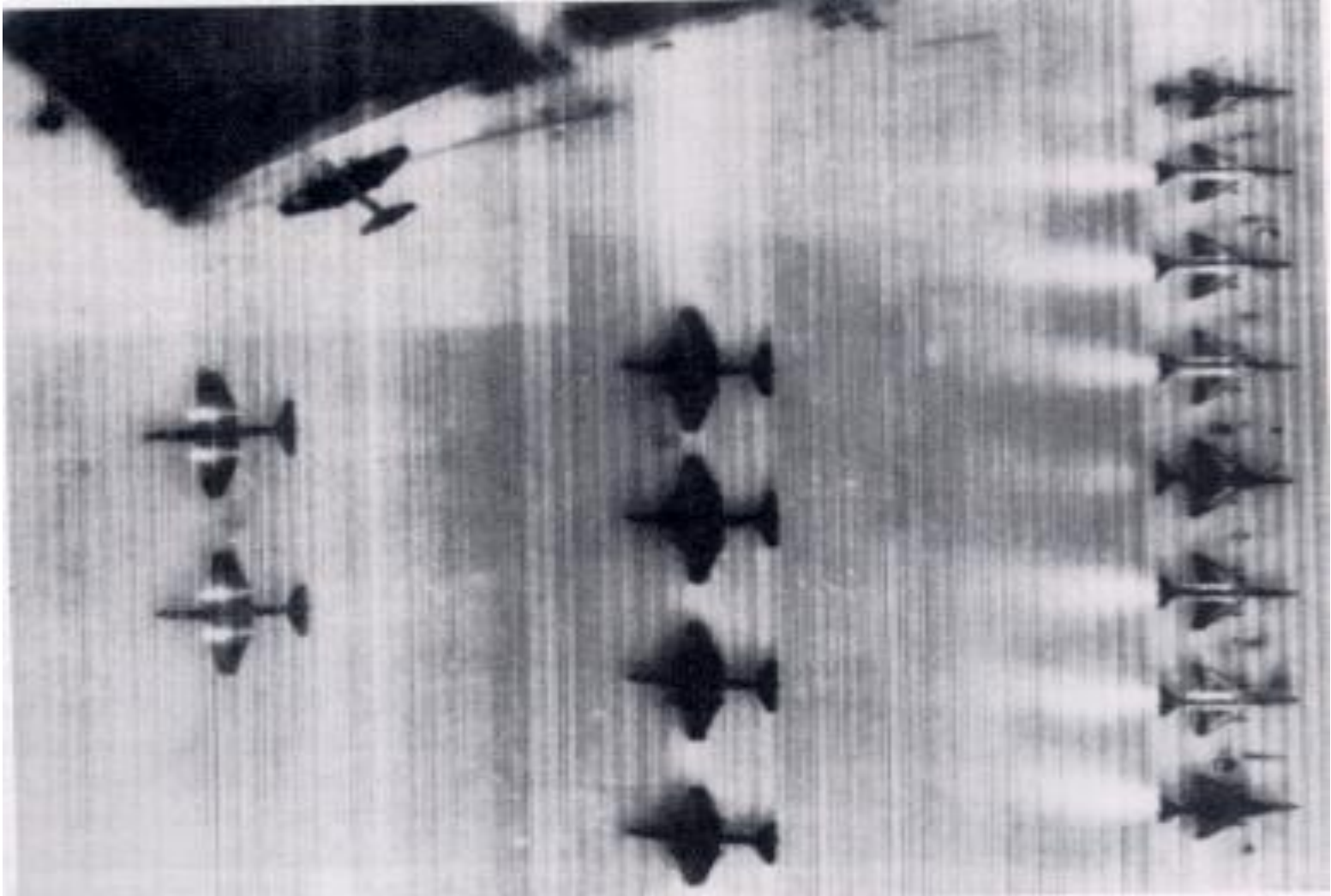


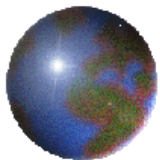
(b) Radar



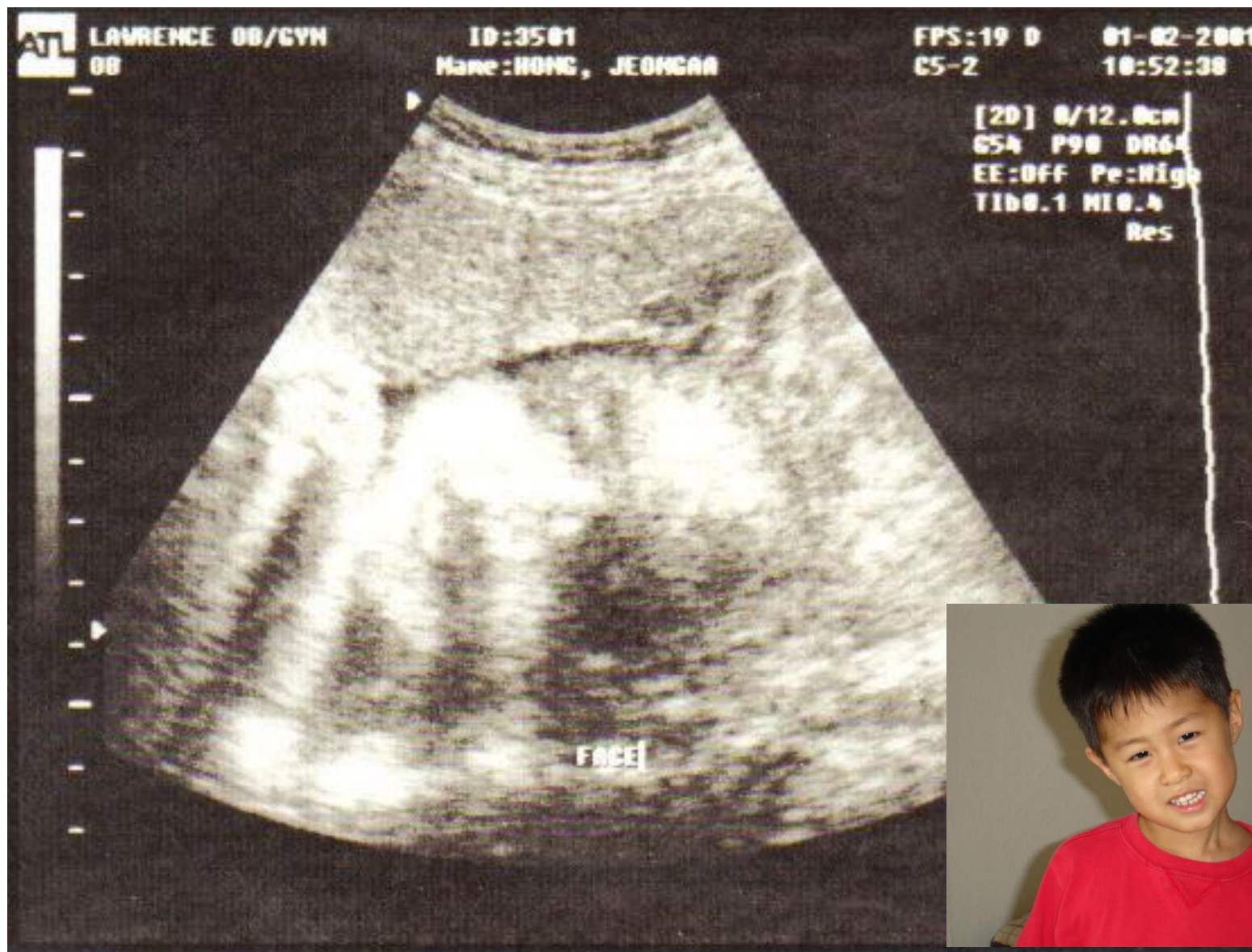


Heat: How many aircraft jet engines are active?





Sound



on April 20, 2015



NR NFOY Auto Mod Whit Day GeoRate R FAULT - NEU Fault

LRF: Lat: N 42° 22.007' Lon: W 71° 10.437' Slant Range: 950 m

LRF Armed
3116 ft

LP Armed



YONHAE NEWS

TLat N 42° 21.985' Tlon W 71° 10.454' Alt 691 S Rng: 352m Ins New Hgt Uncert = 0.06
Lat: N 42° 21.911' Lon: W 71° 10.646' Az: -81.2° El: -19.3° 19-Apr-2013 19:22:36

Financial Services
by virtue of its trad

COURSE RE

CATAGORY

Men's Open

Women's Open

Men's Masters

Women's Masters

Men's Wheelchair

Women's Wheelchair

Firaya Sultanova-Zhdanova (Russia)

Joshua Cassidy (Canada)

Wakako Tsuchida (Japan)

2:27:58

1:18:25

1:34:06

2002

2012

2011

Baggage Policy



John Hancock Sports & Fitness
Expo

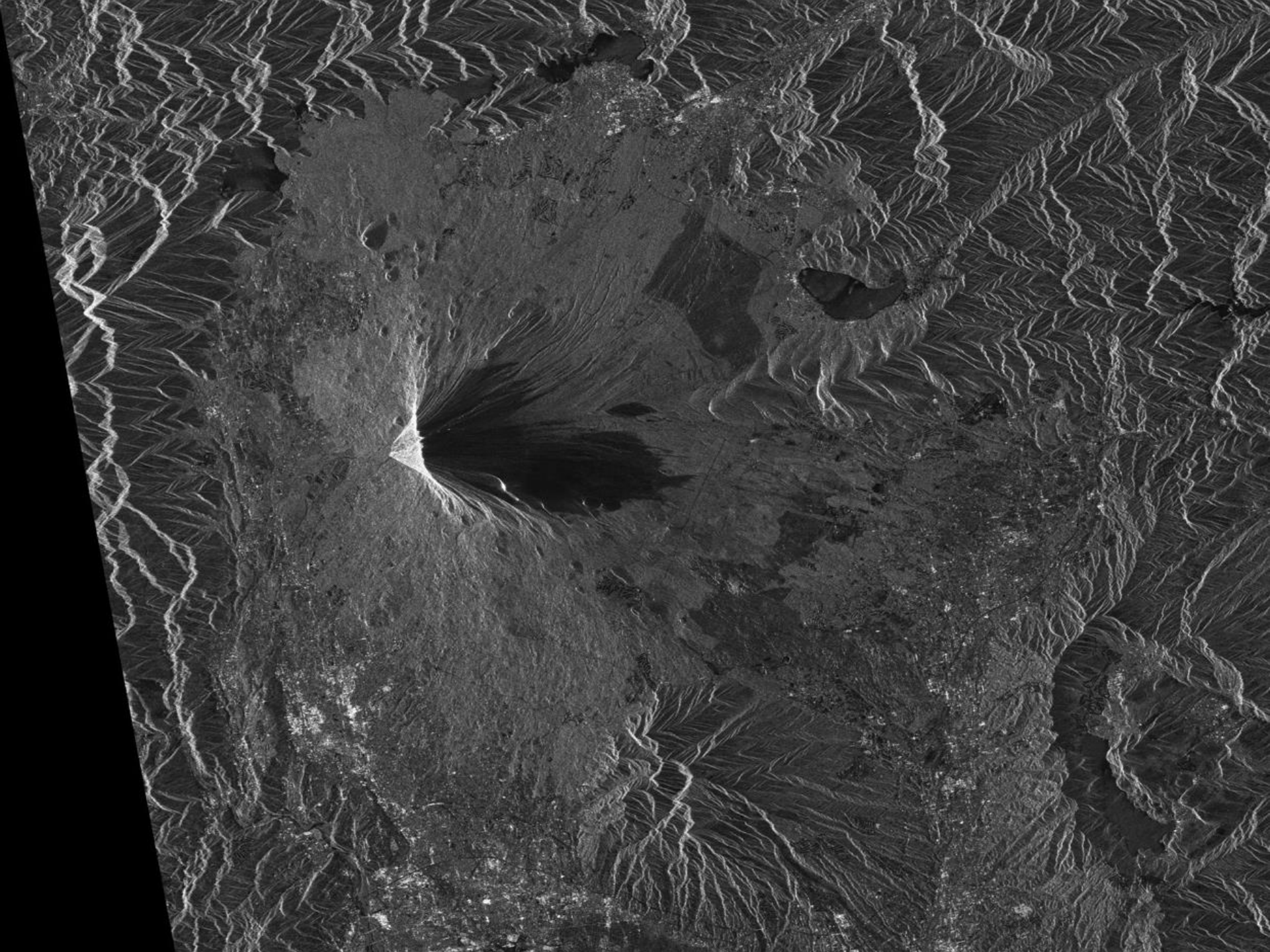
My Visible Light Image

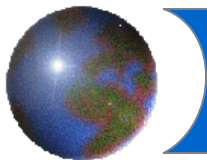


My Infrared Light Image



2008 Keck Observatory annual open house, Waimea, HI

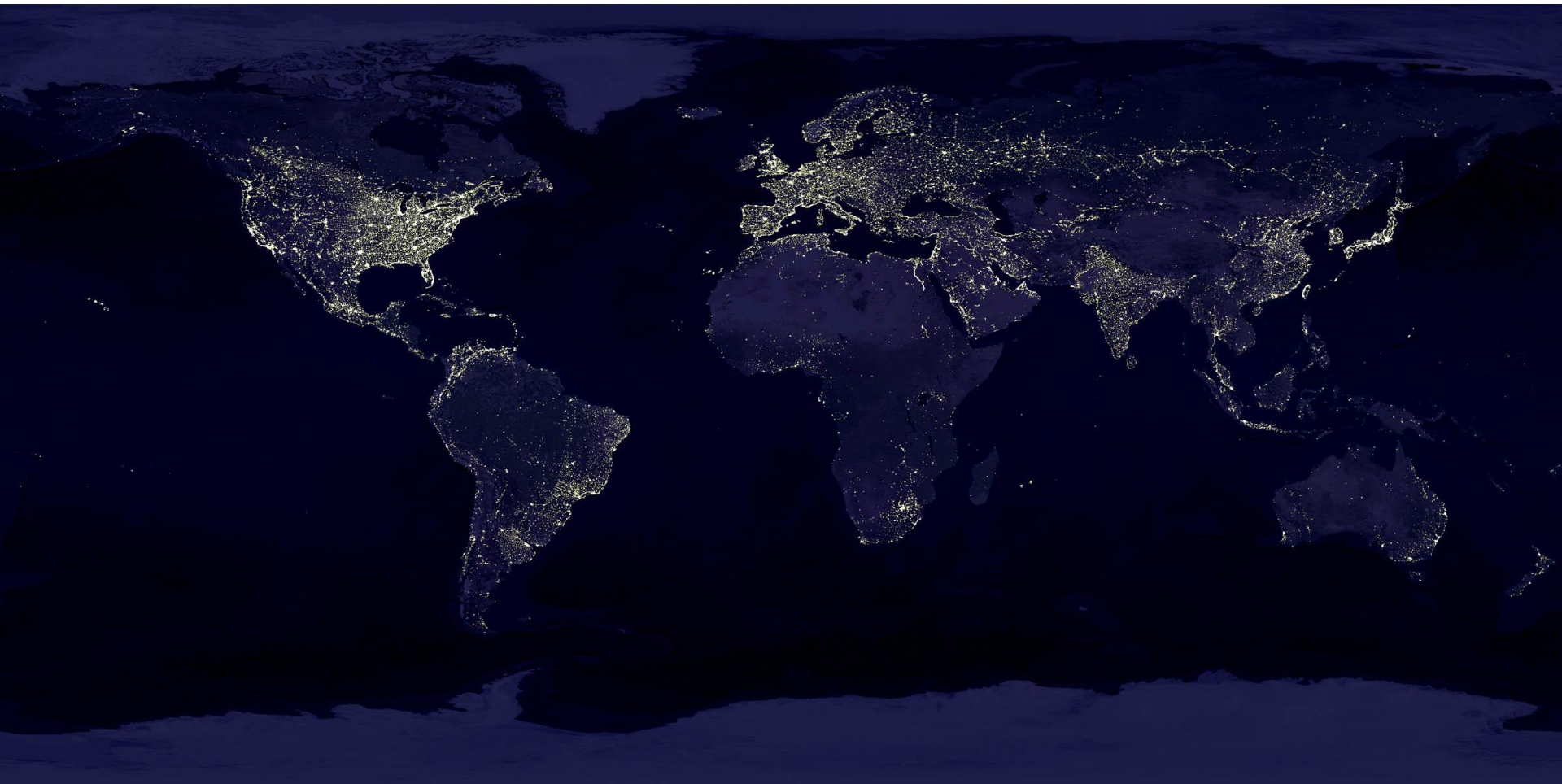


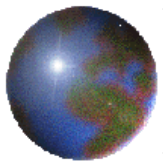


Care about city lights?



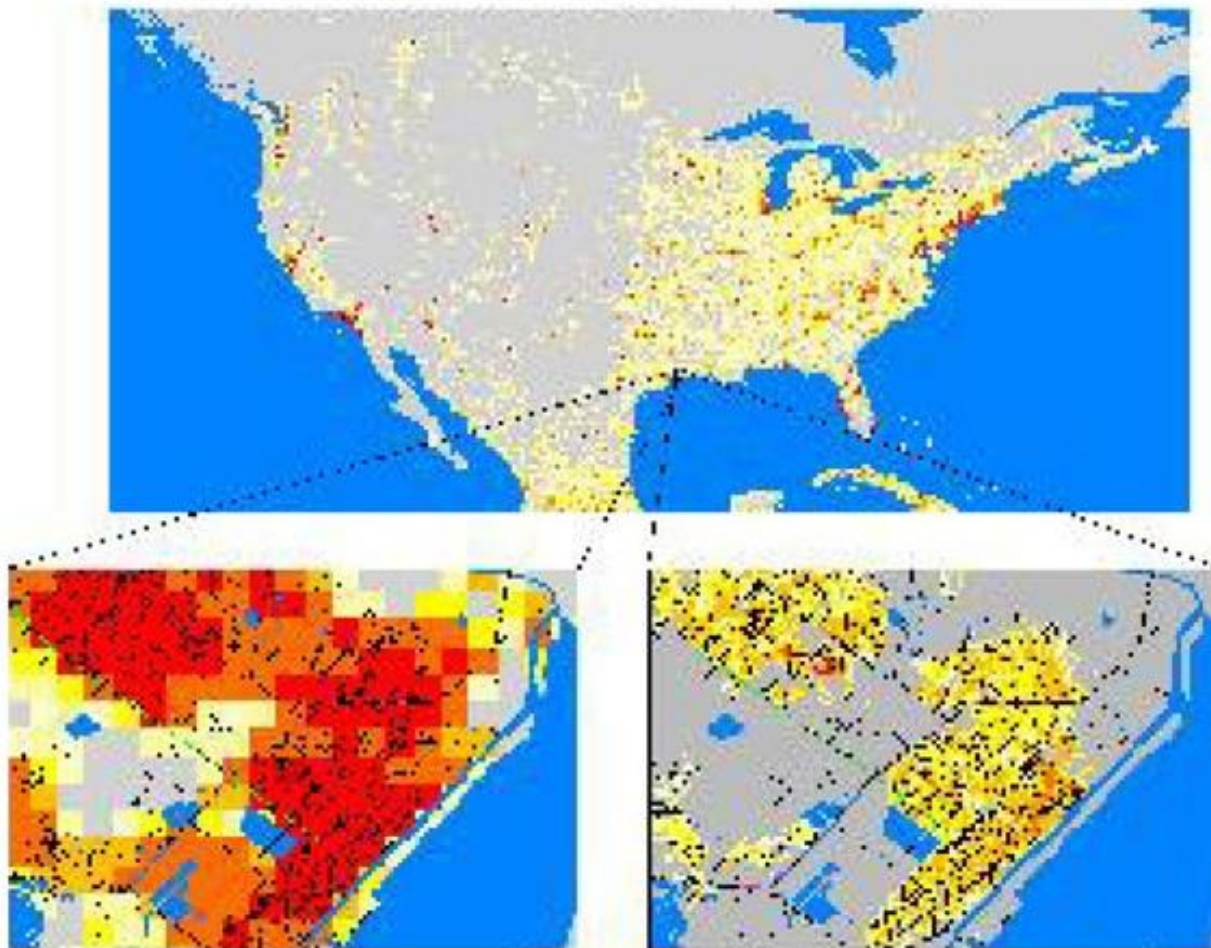
Where would you apply this?





인구 규모 추정 응용

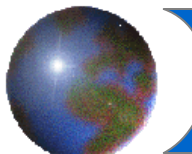
LandScan USA 2000



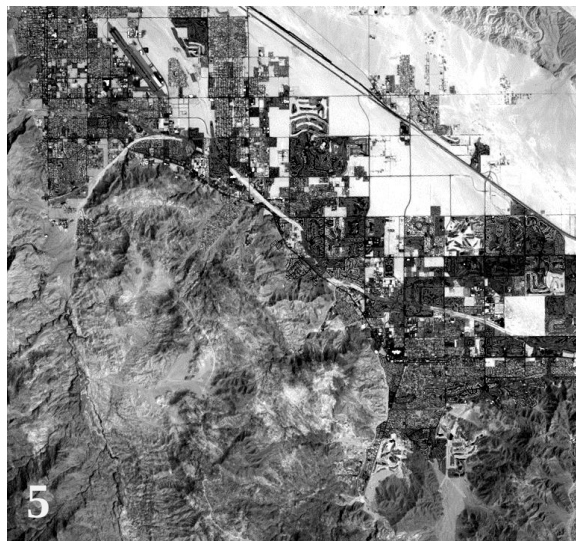
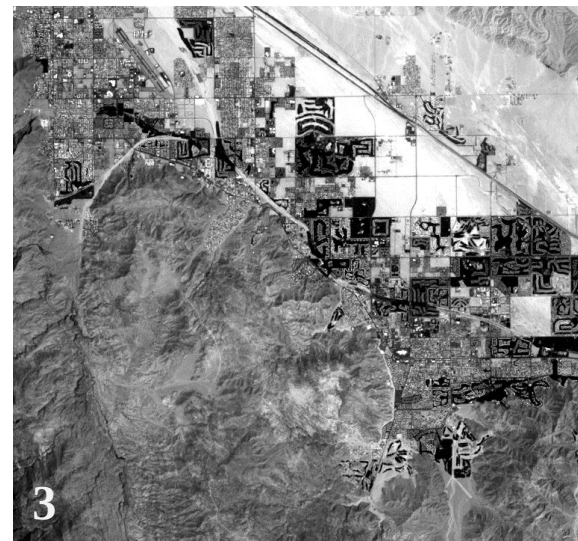
30 arc second

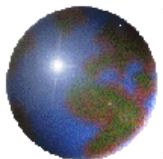
3 arc second

LandScan USA GIS Data Modeling



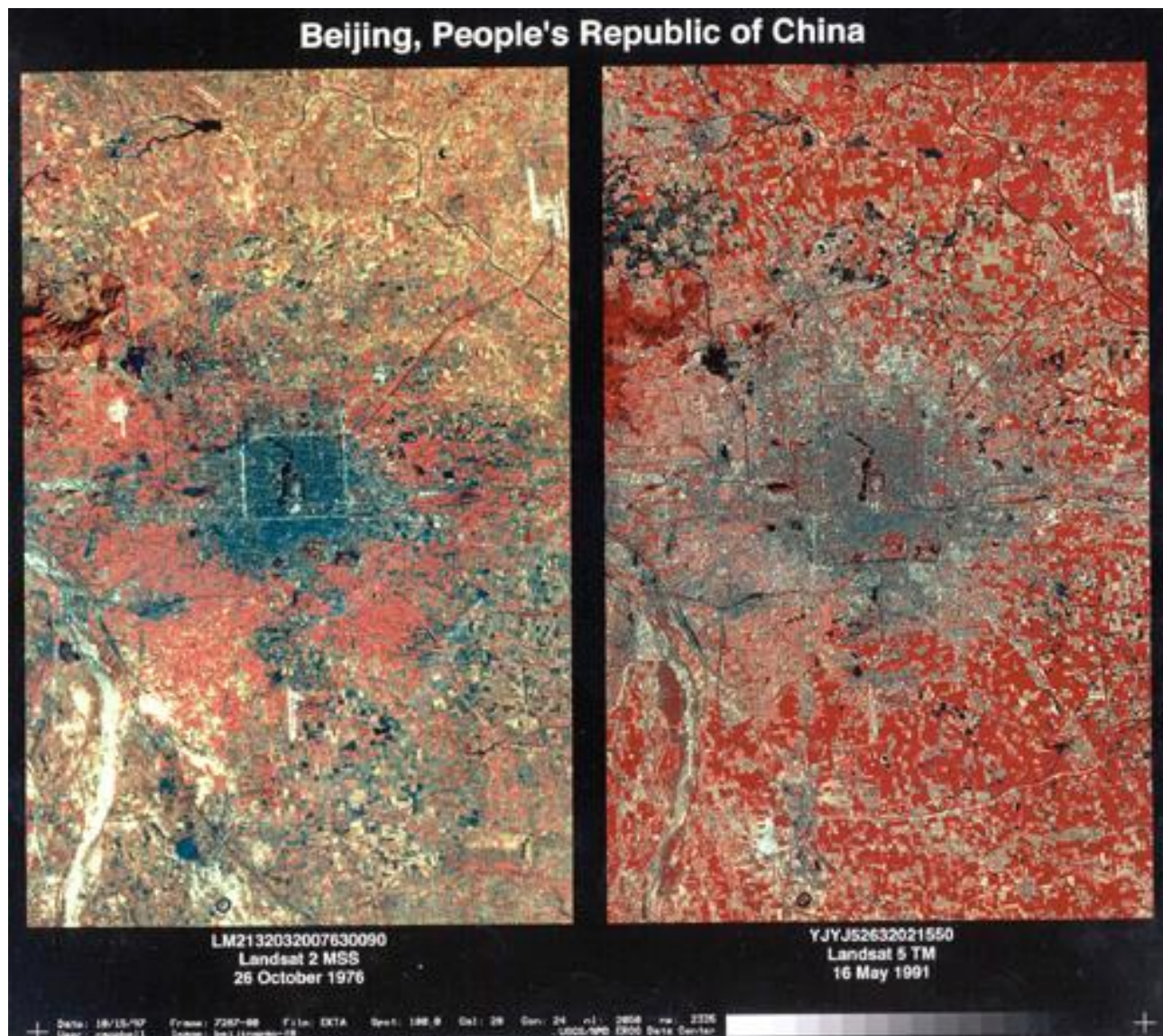
Landsat Thematic Mapper

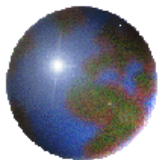




변화탐지

도시화



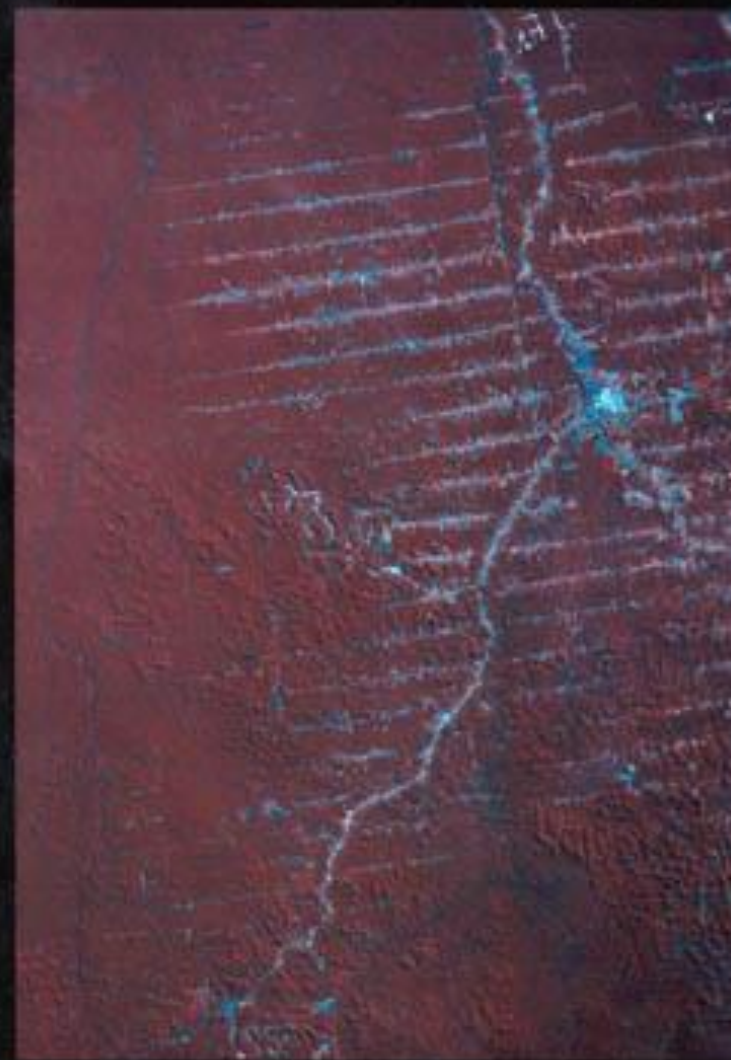


변화 탐지 (별목)

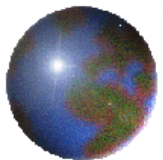
Brazilian Rainforest



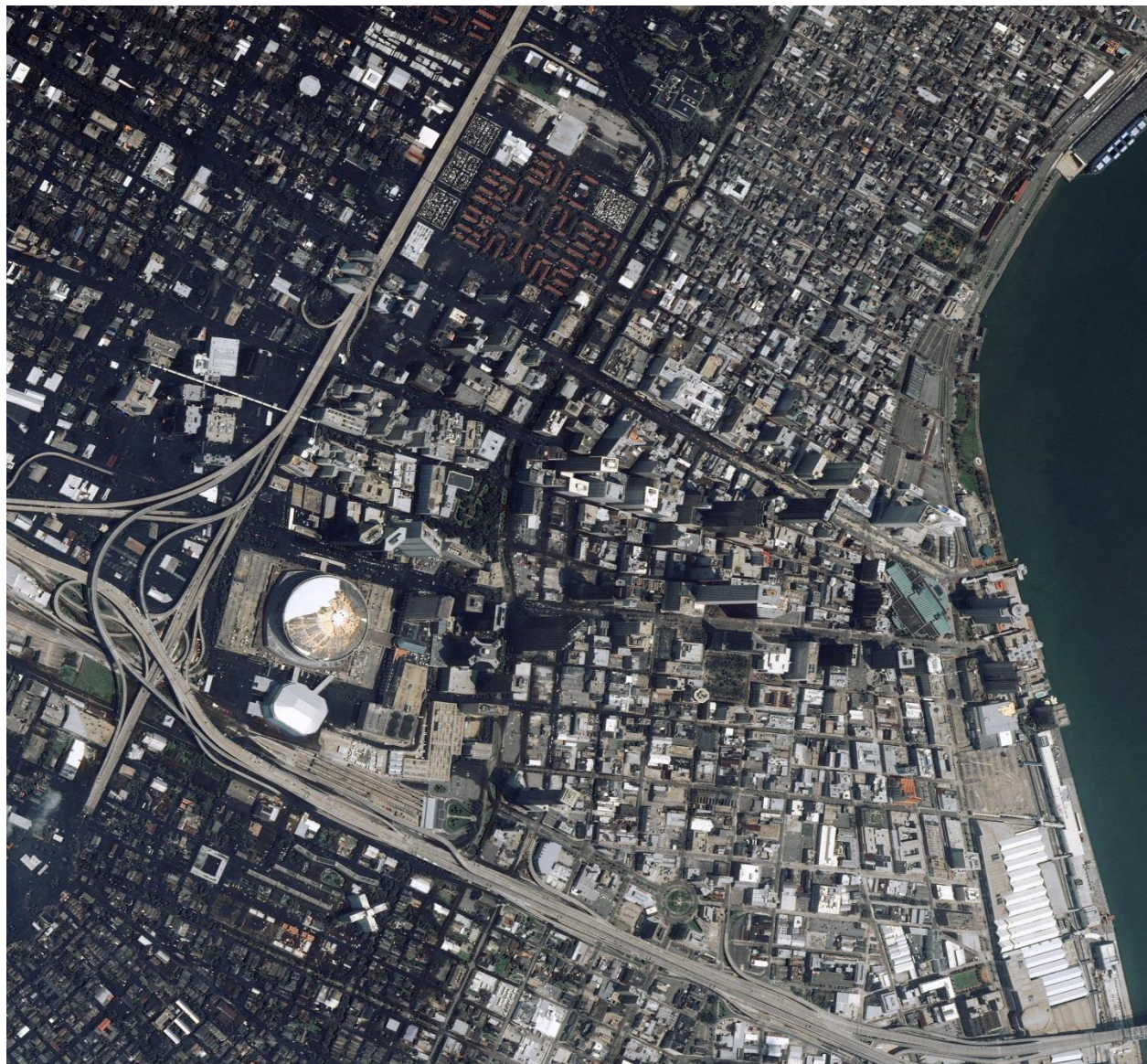
Landsat MSS Image
June 19, 1975



Landsat MSS Image
August 1, 1986



재난 관리



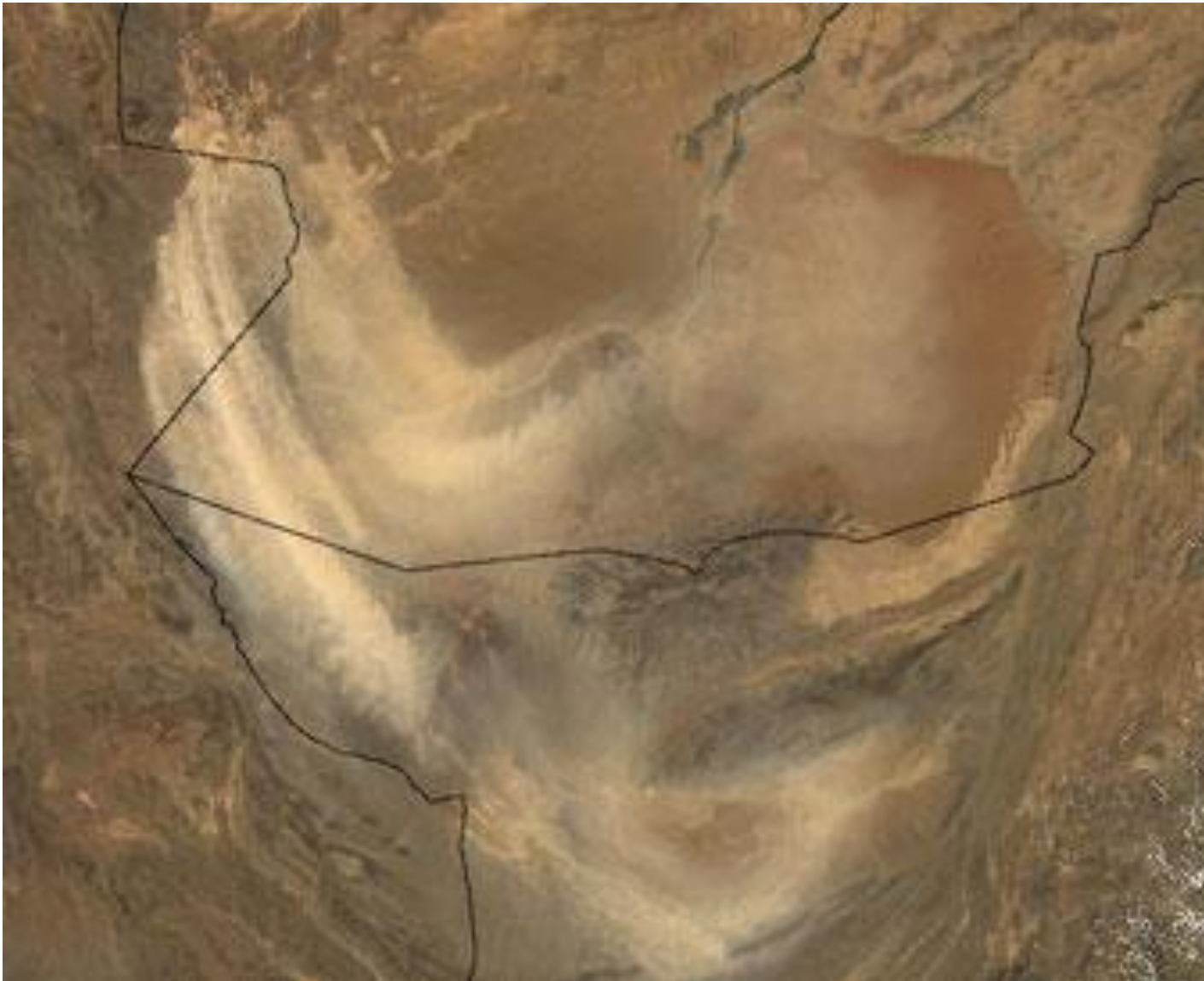
Before Hurricane Katrina

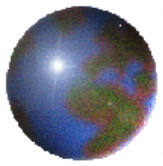


After Hurricane Katrina

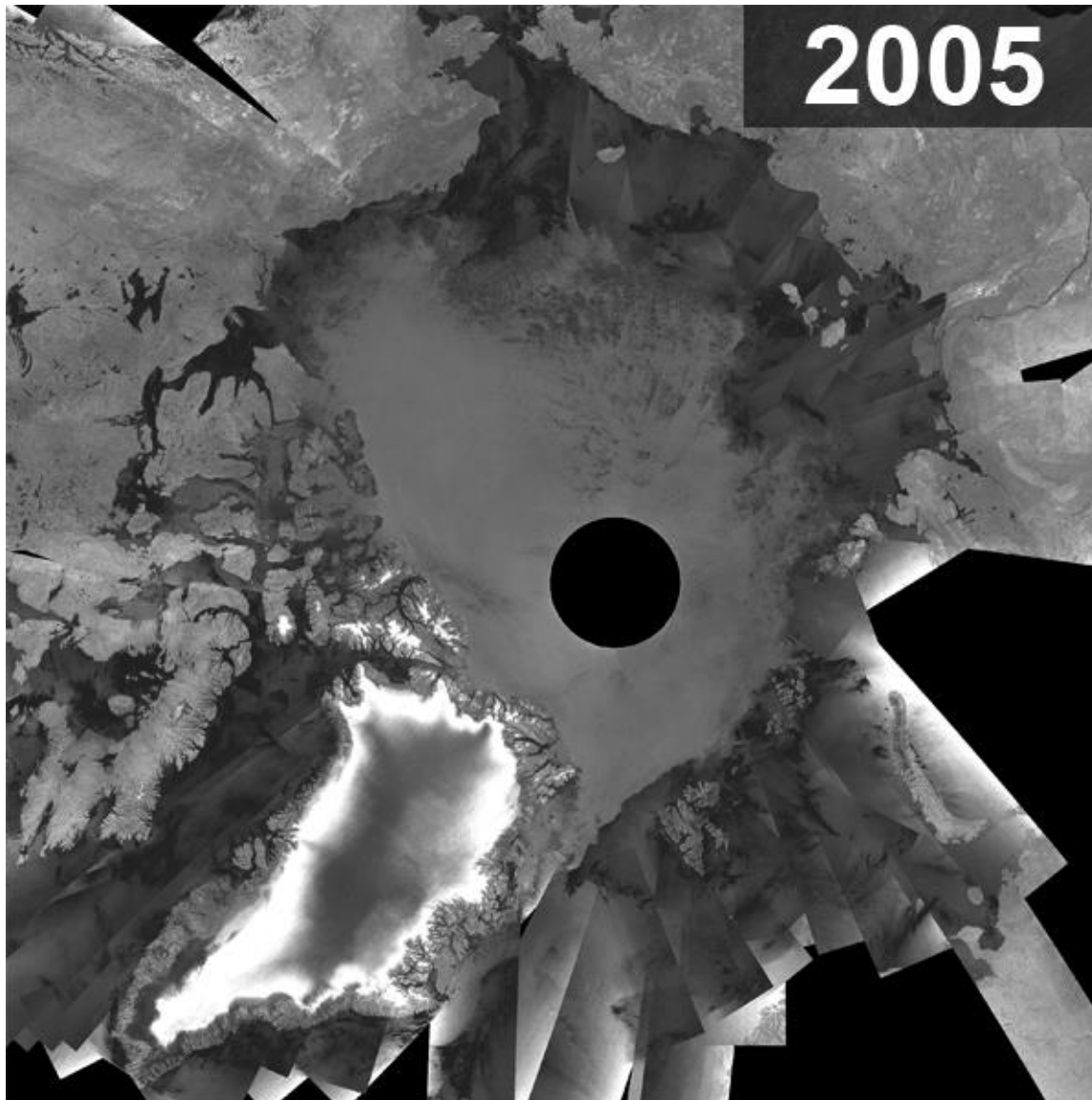


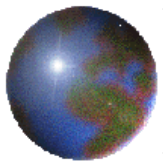
Dust storms





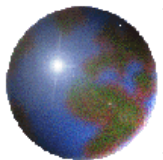
빙하 Glacial



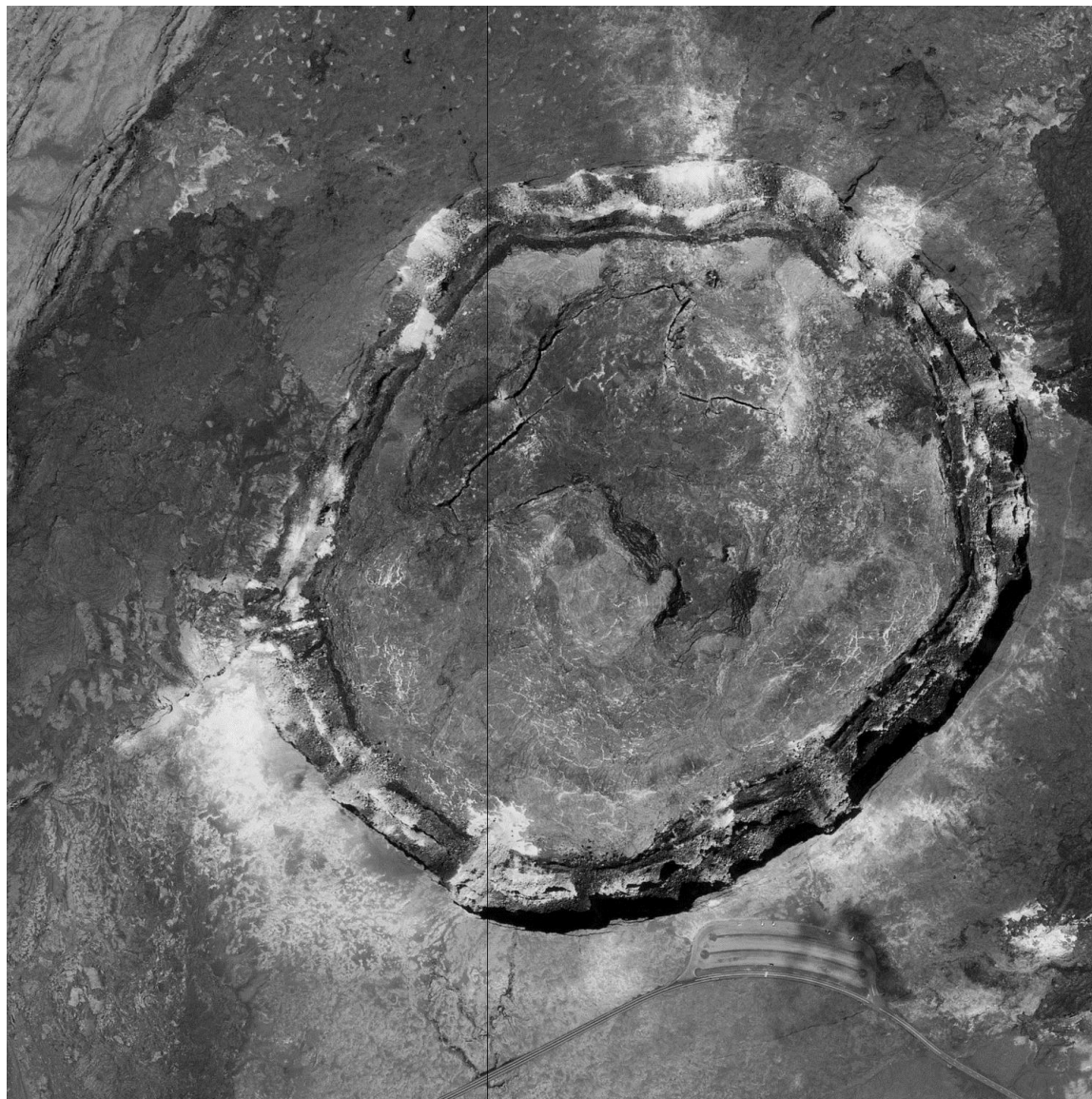


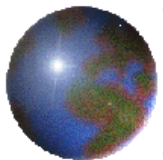
지질구조 Structural Geology



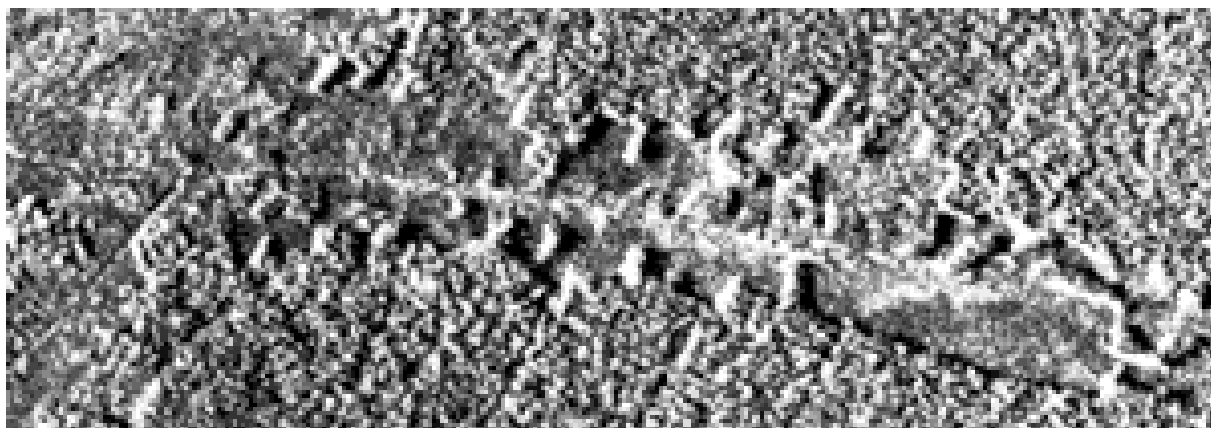


화산학 Volcanology



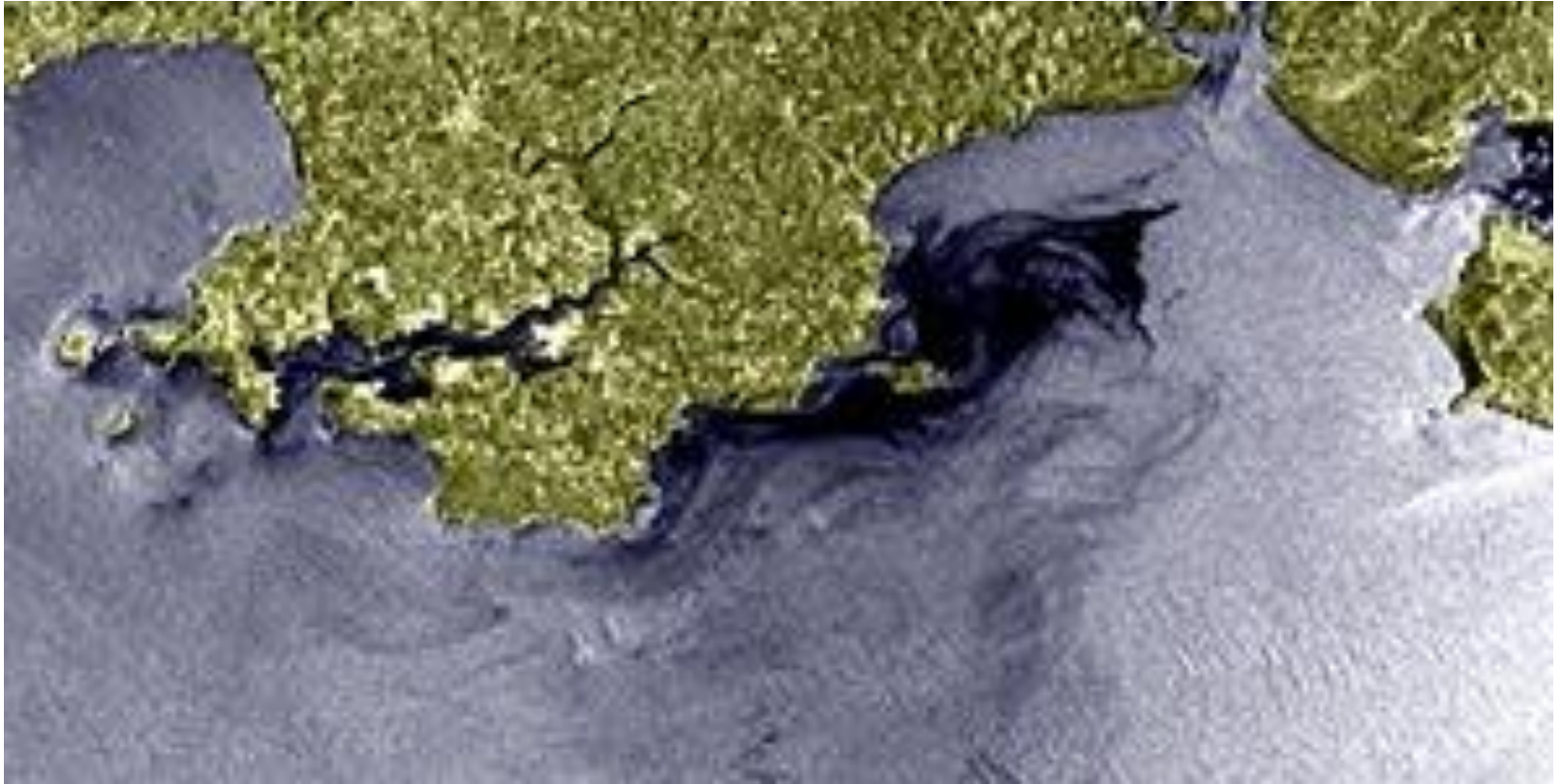


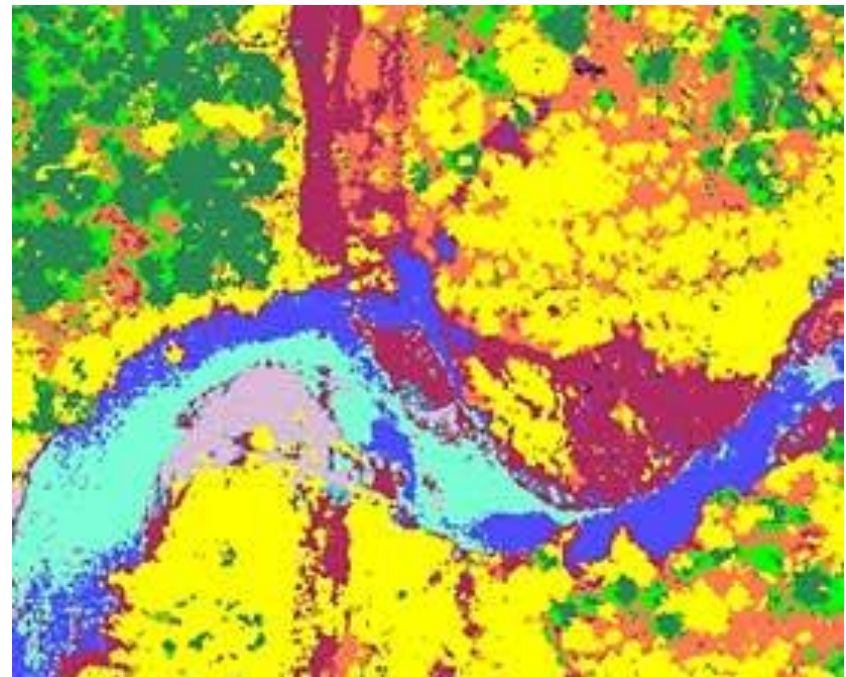
벌목 mapping





Oil spills





분류 범례:

Dark green: 침엽수

Green: 저층 수종

Light purple: 자갈

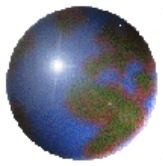
Yellow: 낙엽수

Orange: 건조토양

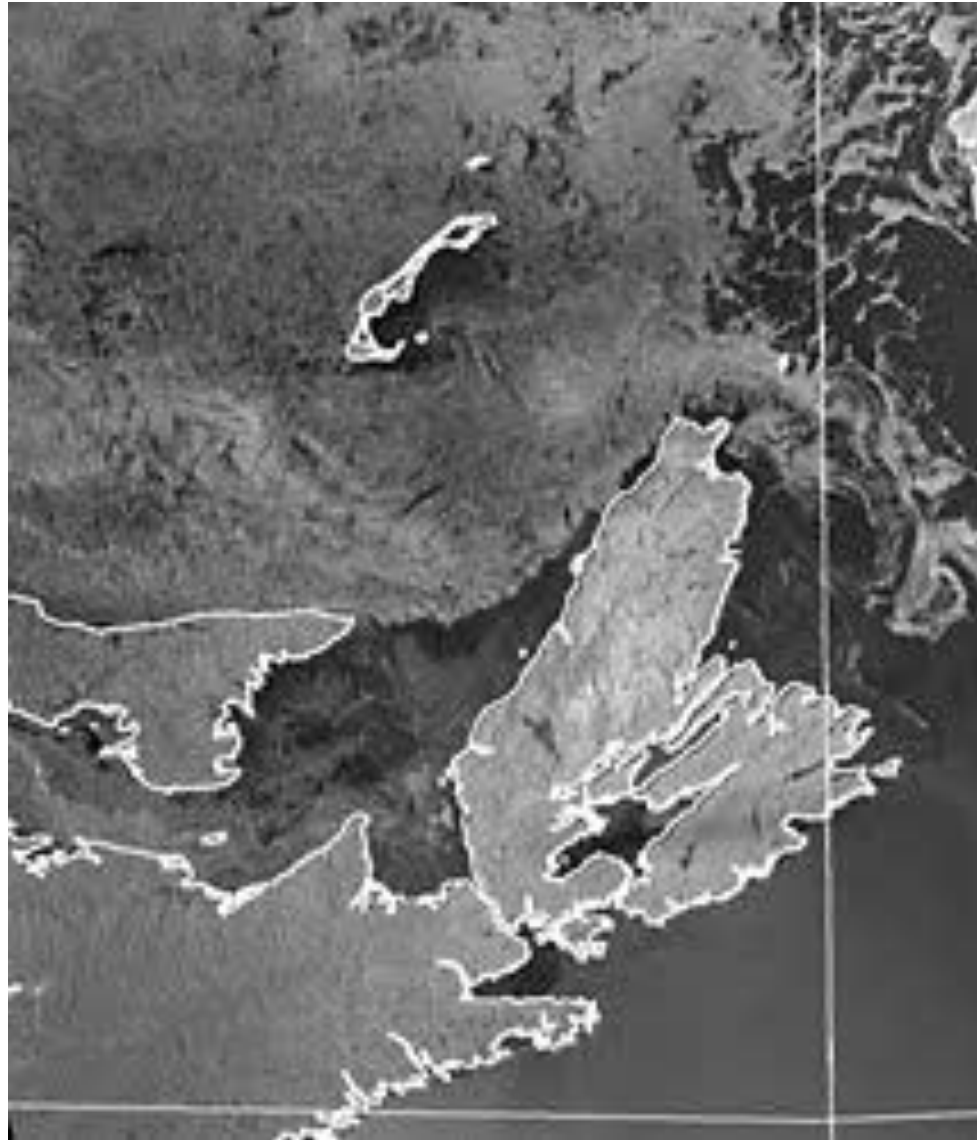
Red: 습윤토양

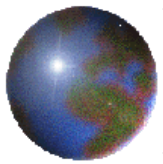
Blue (light): 물

Blue (dark): deep or clear water



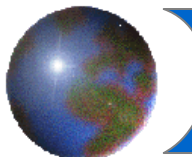
Ice mapping





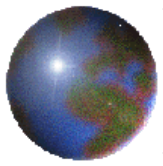
GPS (Global Position System)





GPS (Global Positioning System)

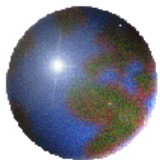
- 'GPS' = GPS 수신기(receiver)
- GPS system = 27개의 위성 연합 (24기 작동중, 3기는 백업).
- 미국방성이 군사목적으로 개발하고 구축한 위성 네트워크 시스템이었으나, 곧 민간에 공개됨.
- 위치정보 획득을 위해서는 관측 시점에서 최소 4기로부터의 위성 정보 필요.
- 삼변측량 원리에 의한 수학적 계산에 의해 위치 파악.



GPS Satellite System

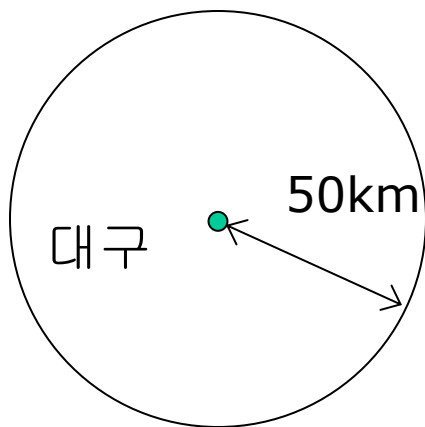


- 위성궤도: 19,200 km상공.
- 하루에 2회 지구선회
- 비행속도: 시속11,200km
- 24기 위성 연합 구축시기: 1994.
- 각 위성은 약 10년간 작동

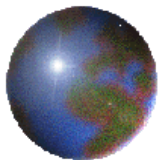


2-D 삼변측량/삼각측량

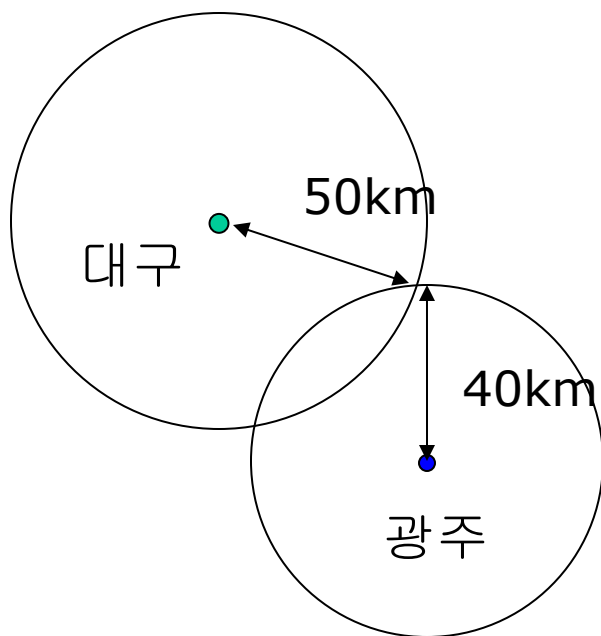
*삼변측량(Trilateration): 삼각 기하를 이용하여 대상물의 상대적인 위치를 알아내는 방법



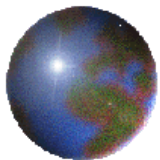
- 어느 외진 시골에서 길을 잃음.
- 지나던 행인 왈, "여기서 대구까정 50km는 될거요"
- 거리를 알았지만, 큰 도움 안됨.
- 보이는 원주상의 모든 지점이 대구에서 50km 거리



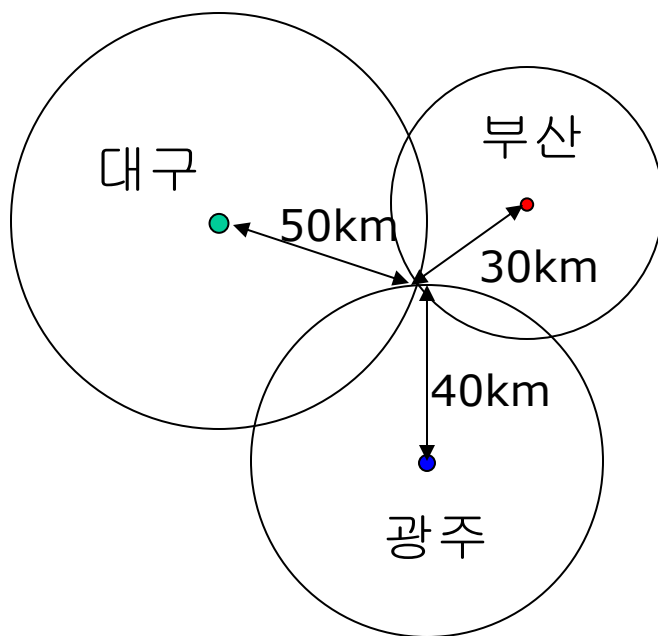
2-D 삼변측량/삼각측량



- 다른 지나던 과객 왈, "여기서 광주까지 40 km 거리라고"
- 두 개의 원주가 만나는 점 중 하나가 나의 위치.



2-D 삼변측량/삼각측량



- 세번째 지나던 사람은 부산까지 30km 떨어져 있다고 했다.
- 두 지점 중 하나만 모든 조건 만족.
- 이제, 정확한 나의 위치를 파악!