

Collecting and sharing large quantity of digital locational information – Google Maps, Google Earth, and Drone Flying

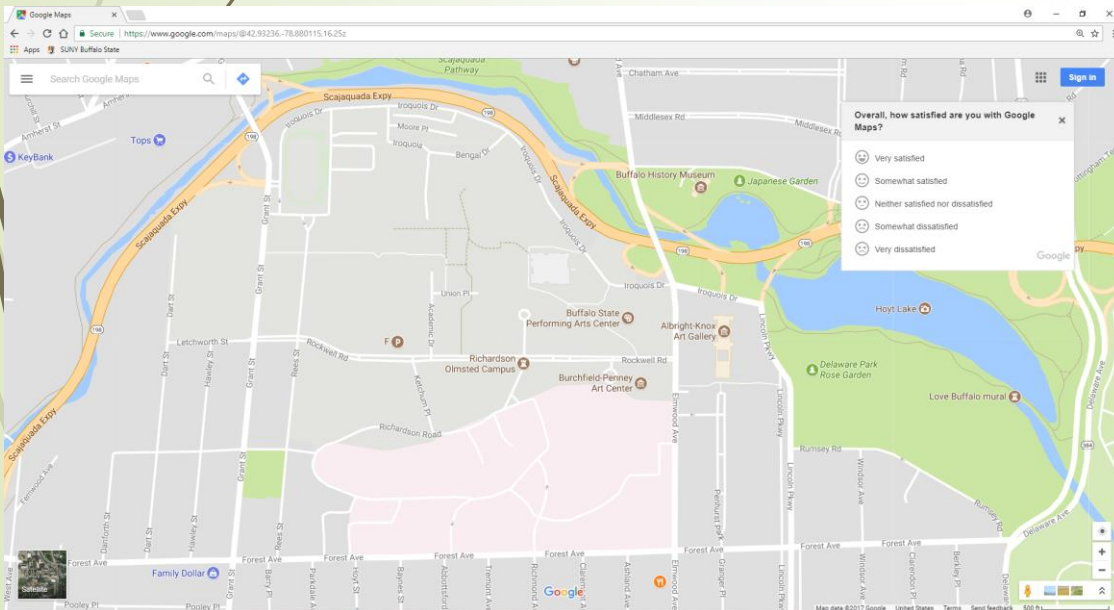
➤ Dr. Tao Tang

➤ Professor of Geography, GIS and Remote Sensing

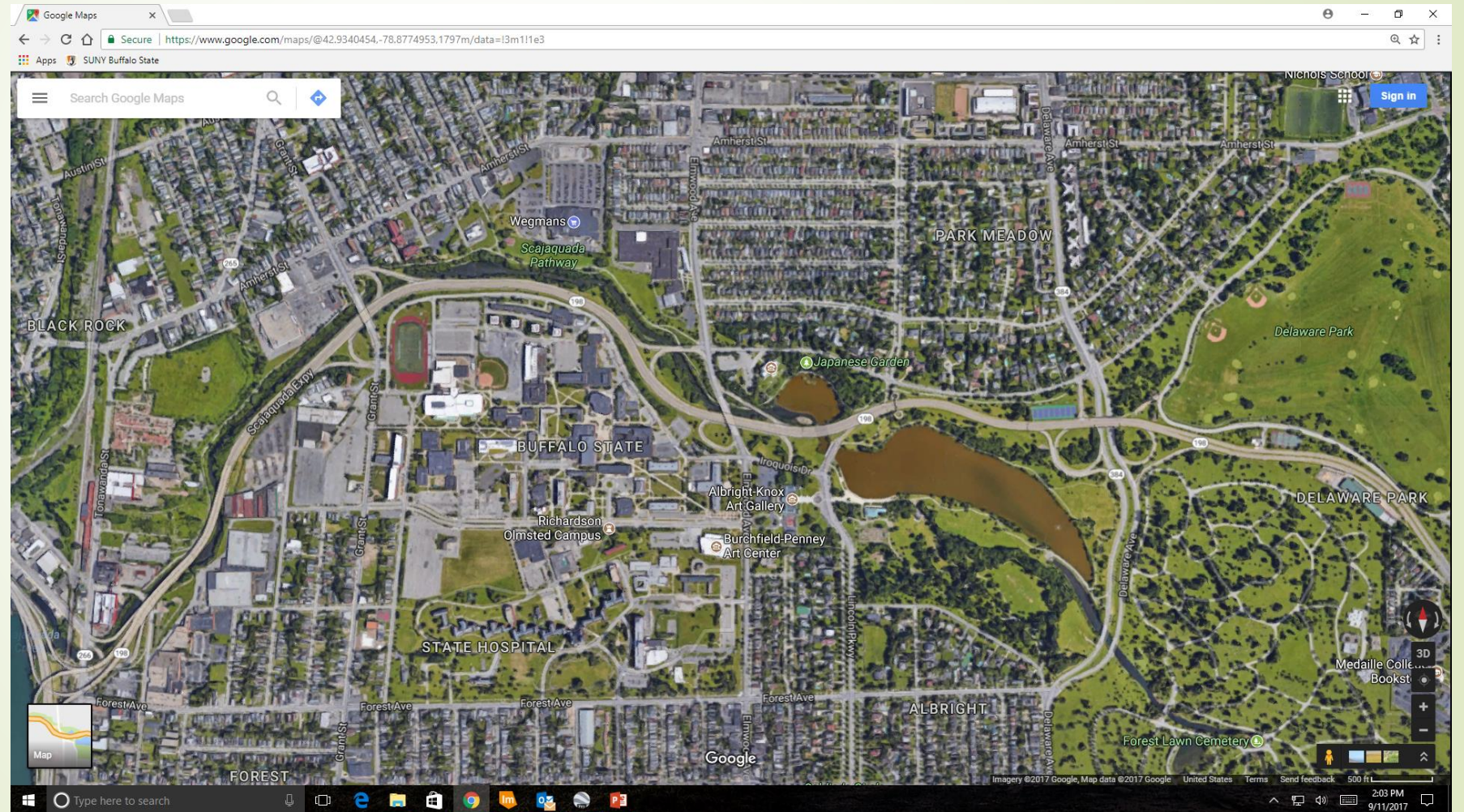
➤ Department of Geography and Planning

➤ SUNY – Buffalo State College

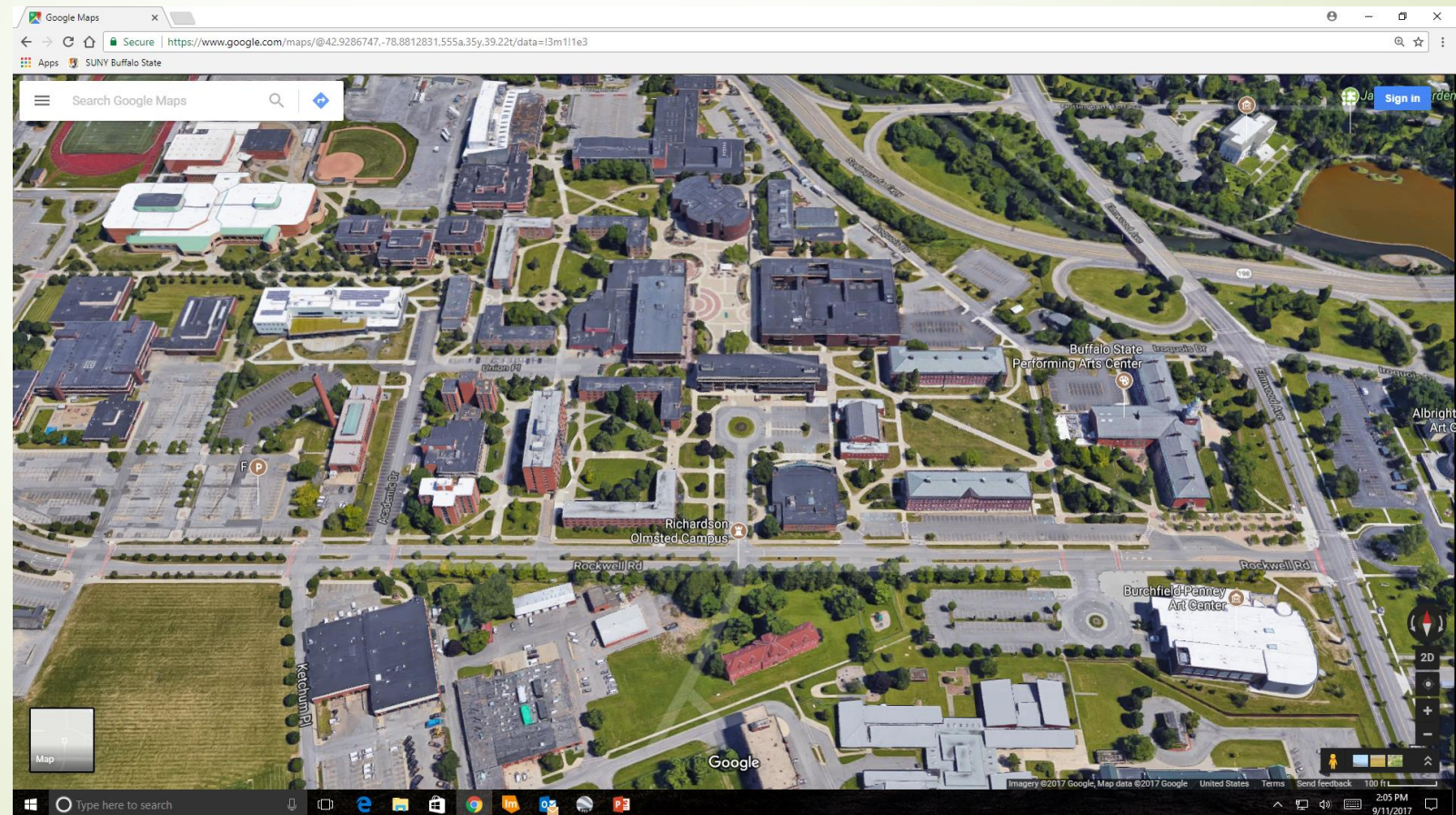
➤ Email: tangt@buffalostate.edu



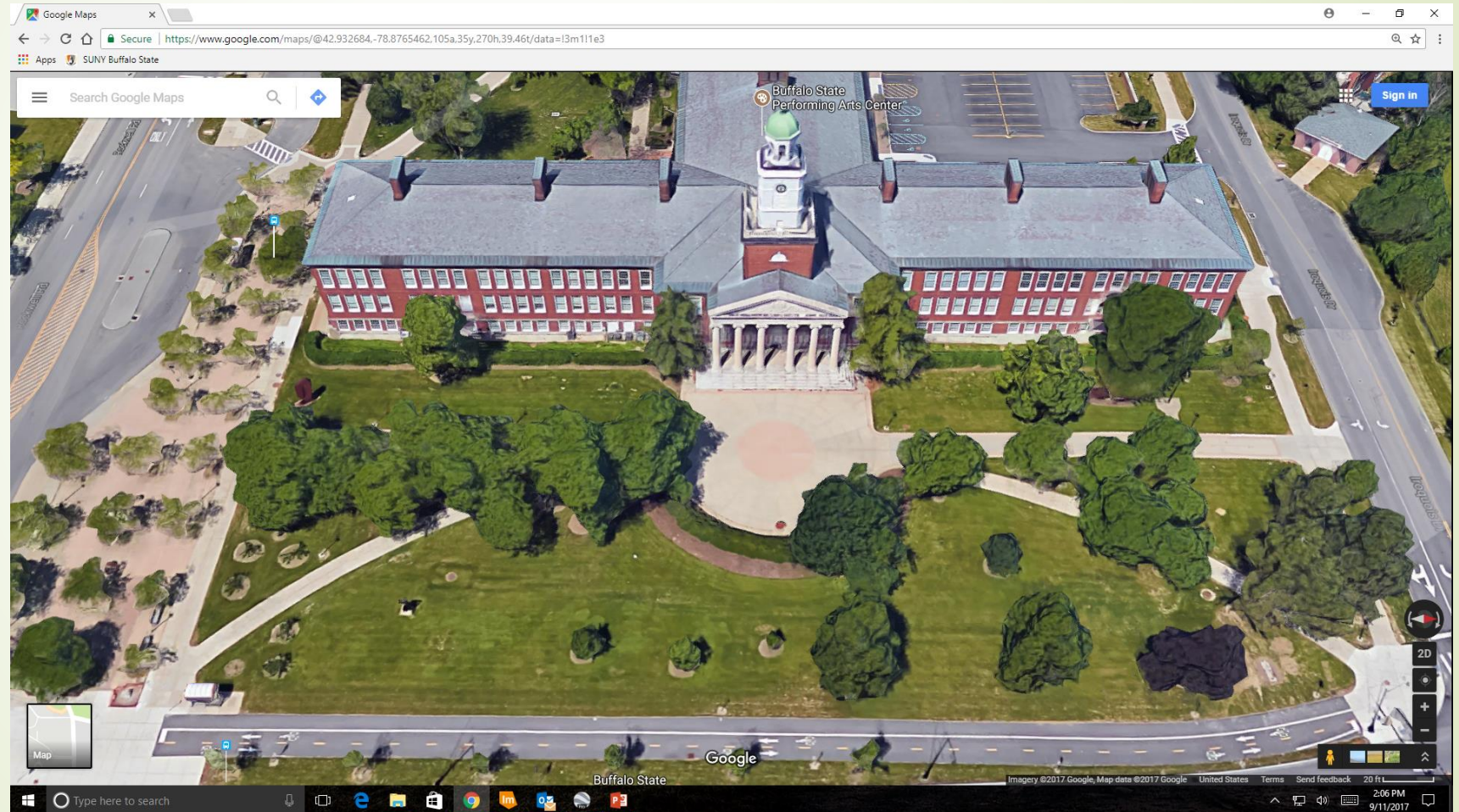
Google Maps are the front end of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
Google Earth is the front end of Remote Sensing



- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing are highly related to Computer Information Systems (CIS)
- But, GIS is not part of CIS, or not a CIS – Highly connected.
- GIS processes locational data, or spatial data, or geographic data only.

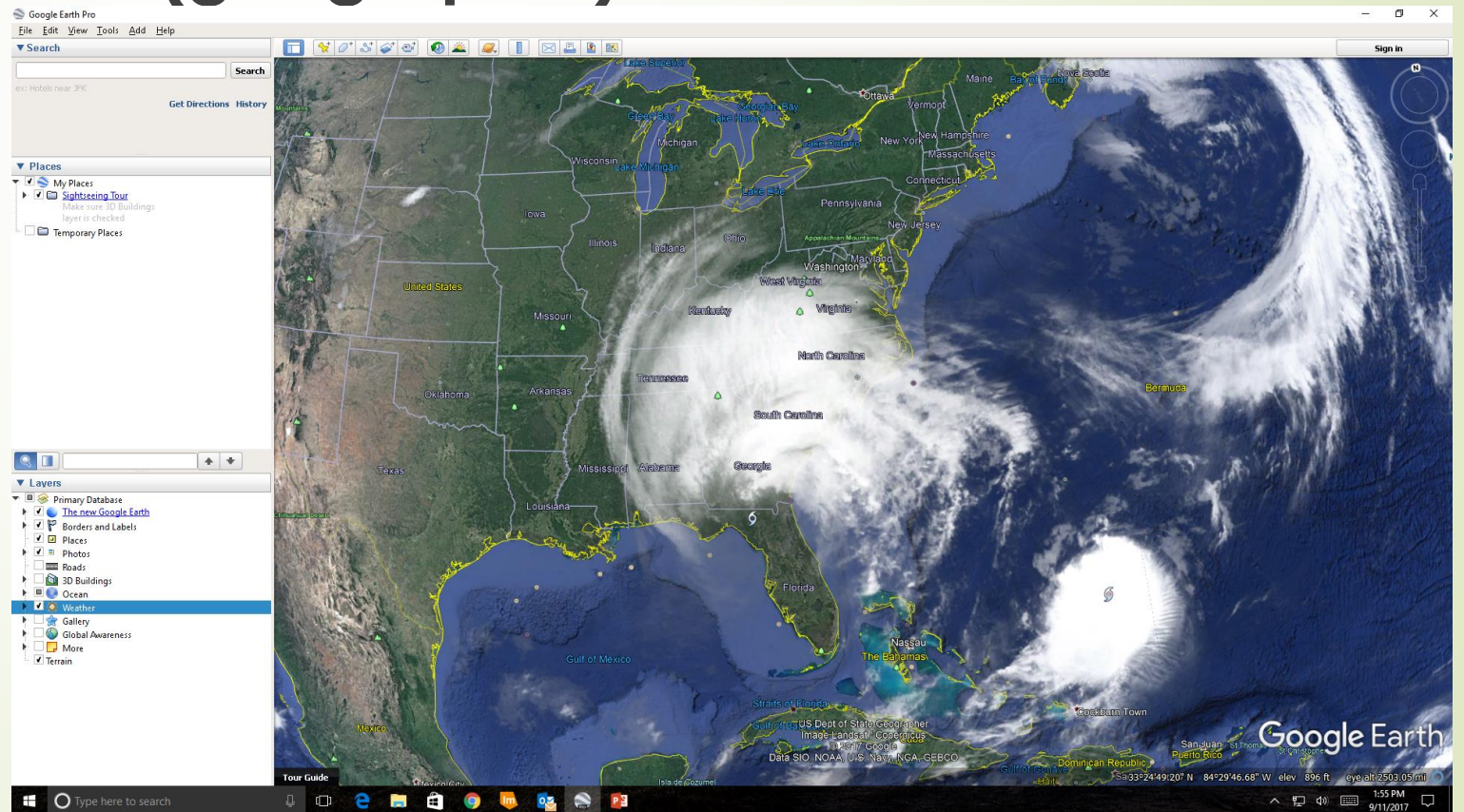


- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) - One word different than the Computer Information Systems (CIS)
- It is the “Geography” or “Digital Locational Information”



Definition of GIS

➔ **GIS:** is a special information system that combines digital map layers with database to capture, analyze, and model **spatial (geographic) features** or objects

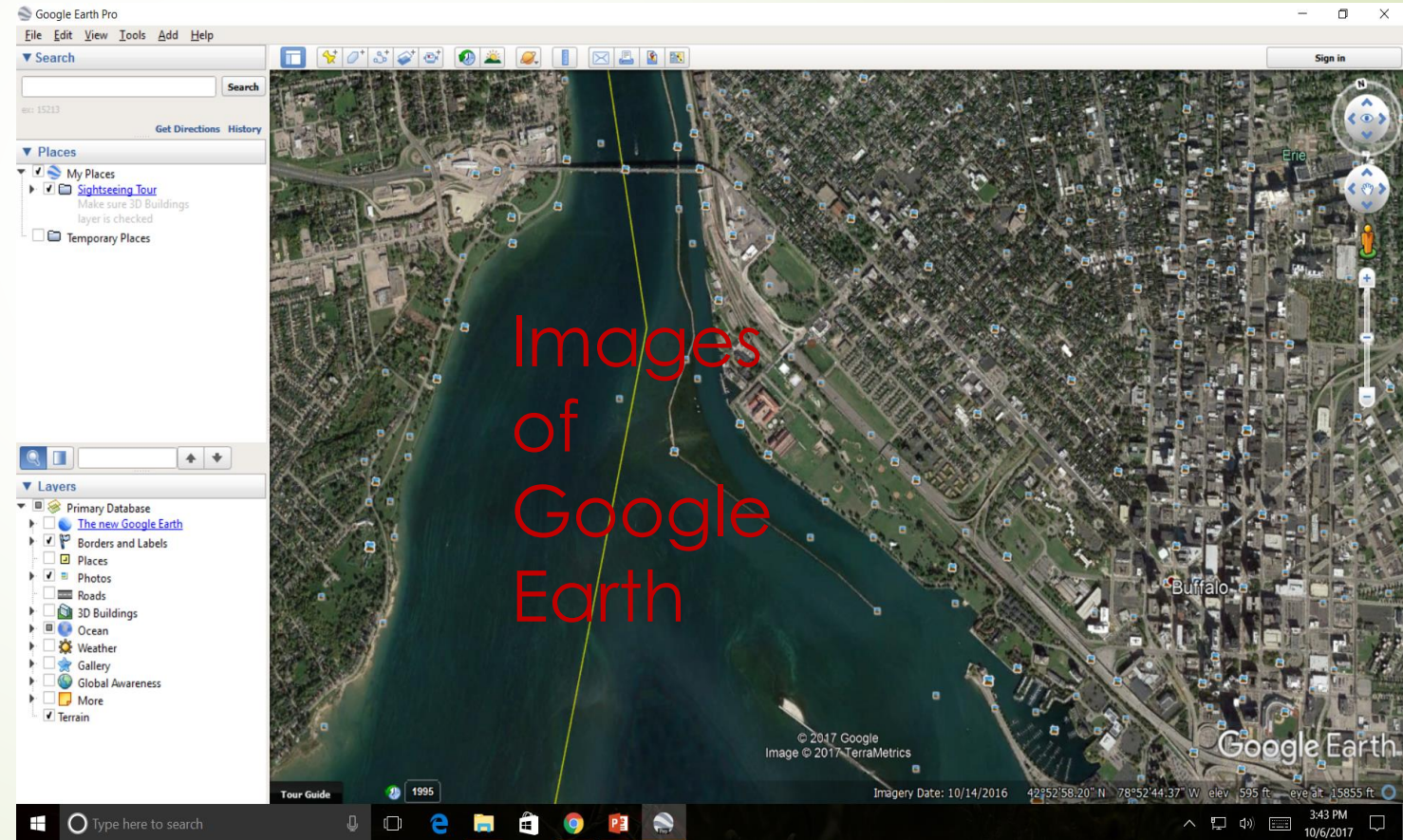


Capture Spatial Data

➤ Remote Sensing is a major science or method to capture

1) Remote Sensing - Orbital or Space Platform

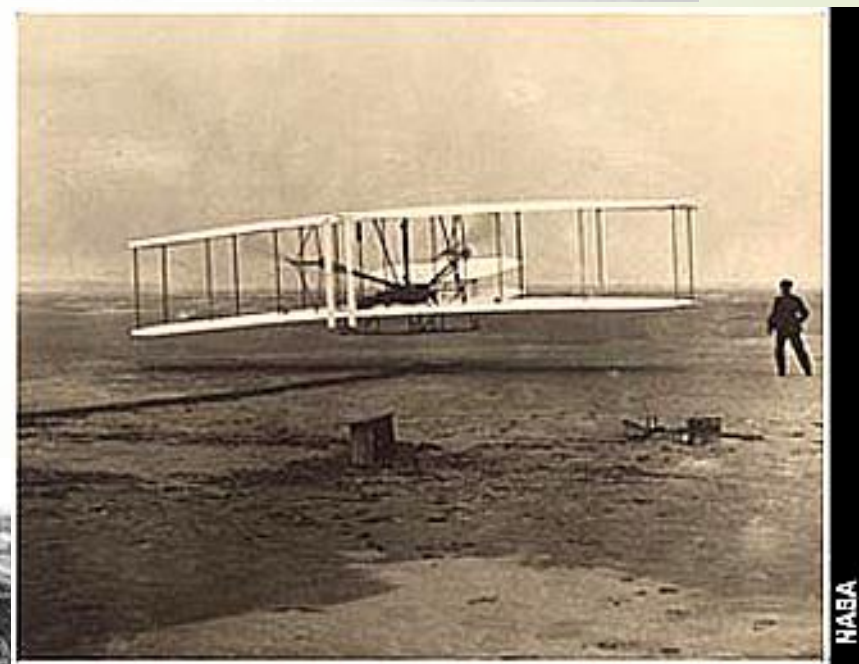
World
view-
3
- Digital
Globe
Inc., US



Images
of
Google
Earth

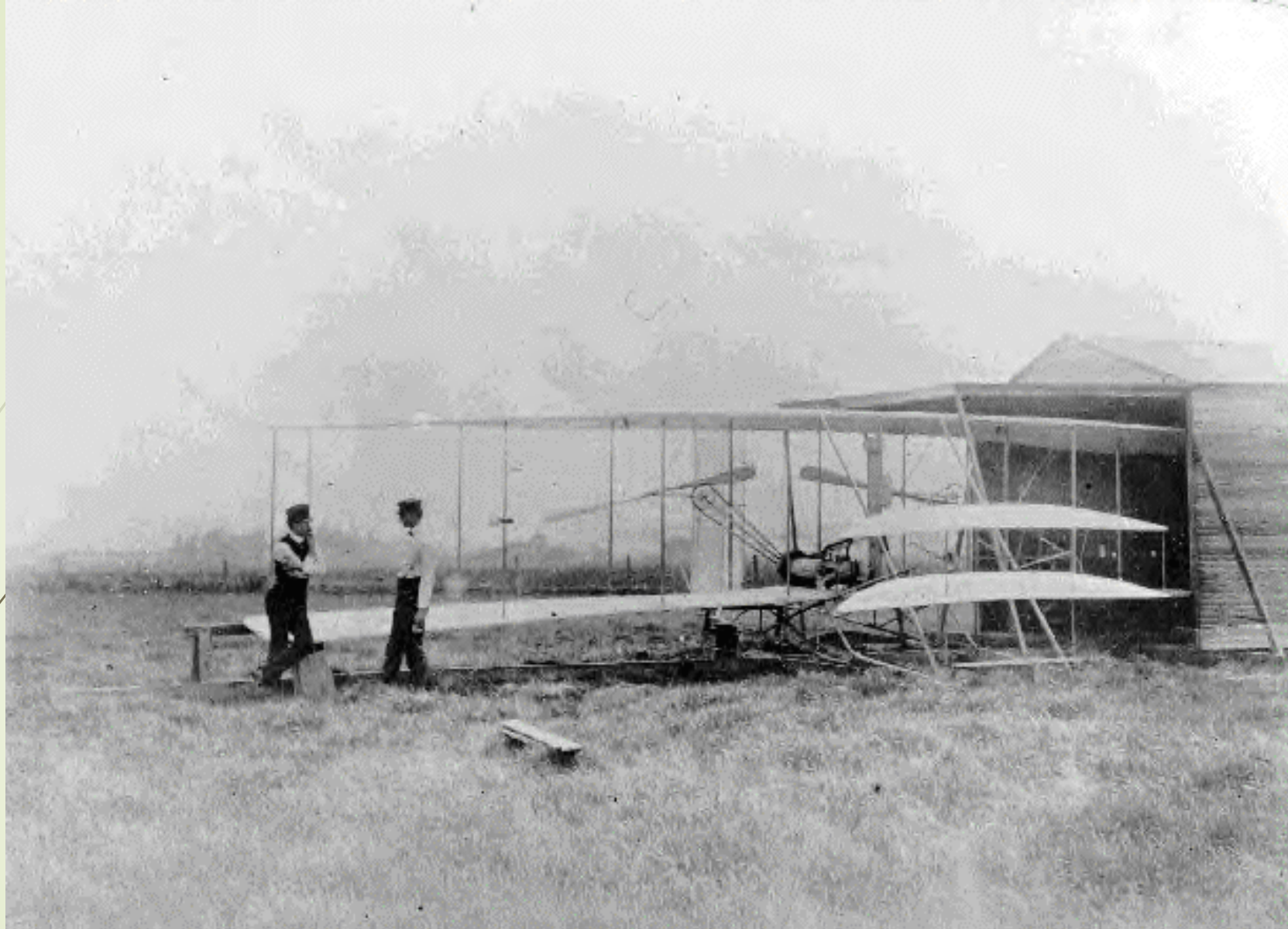
2). Remote Sensing -Airborne Platform





HABA





➤ Wright brothers invented first airplane - December 17, 1903





Houston, TX - Hurricane Harvey Flooding before

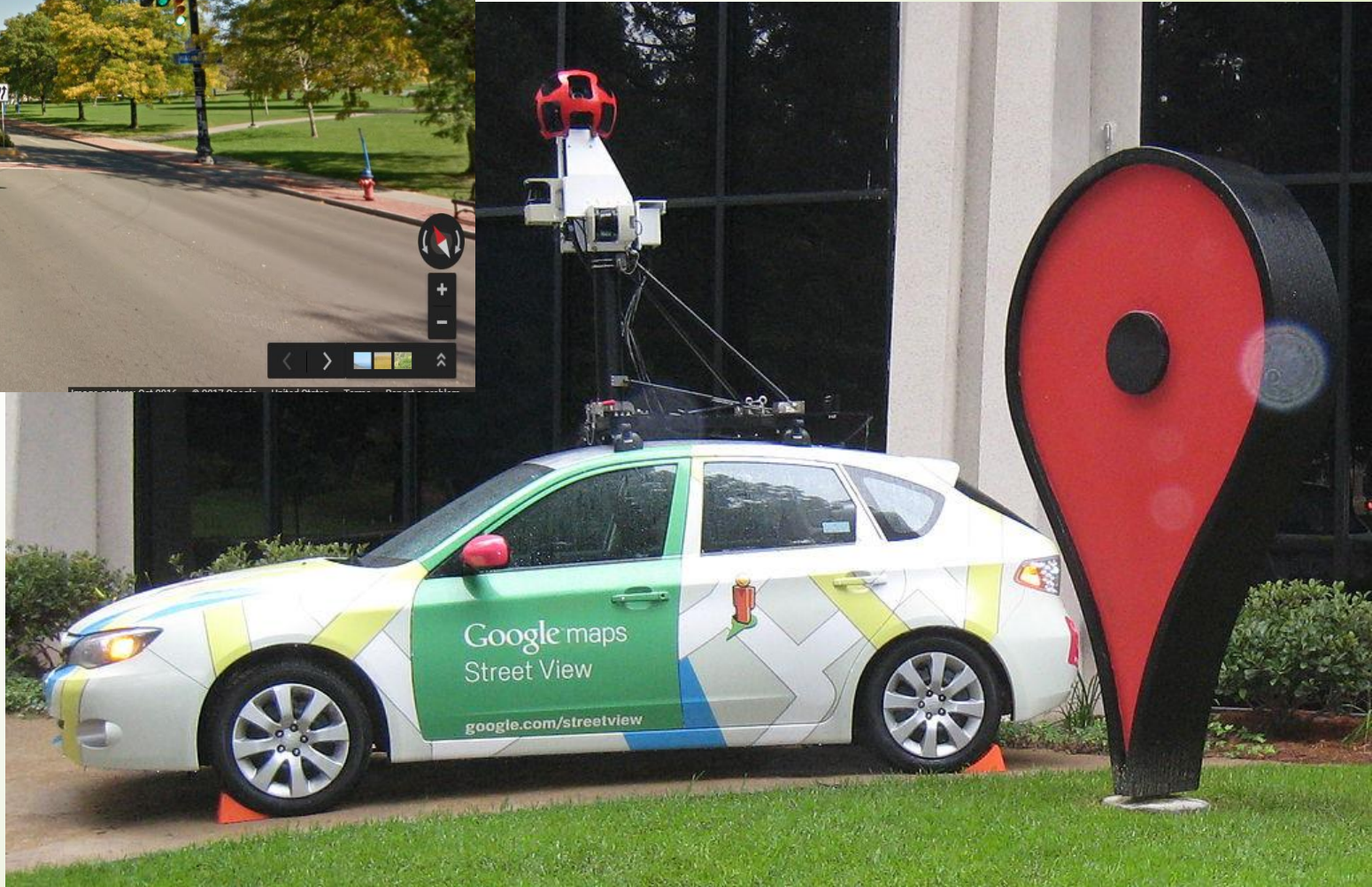


Houston, TX - Hurricane Harvey Flooding after

3) Remote Sensing - ground platform



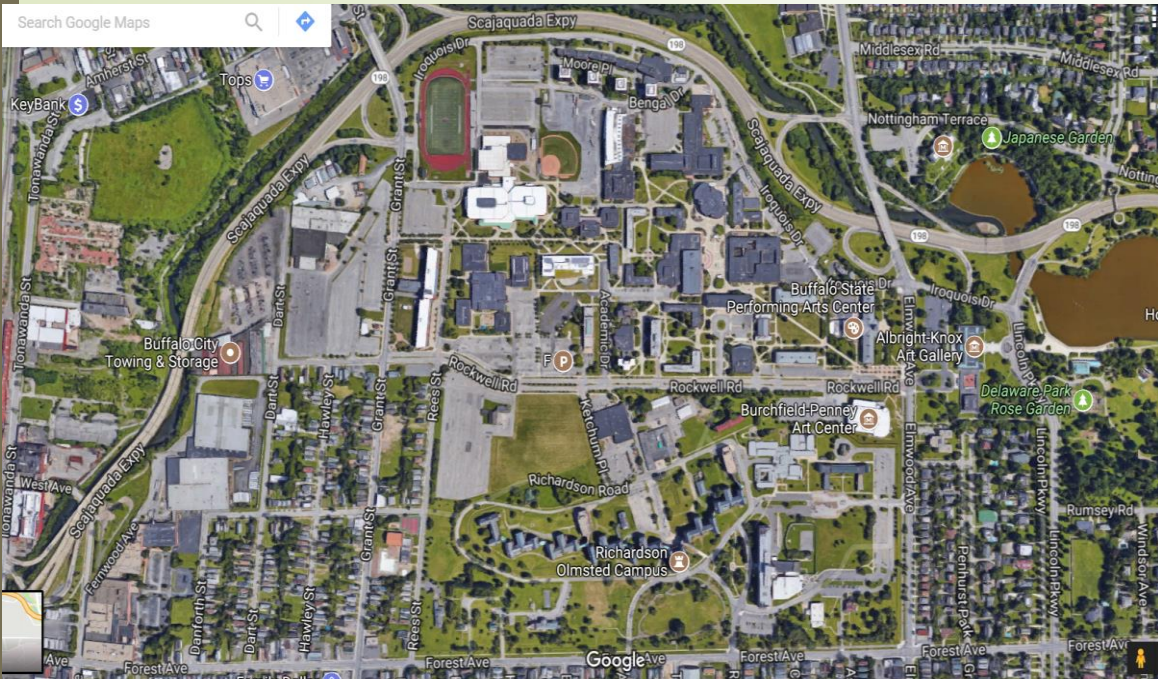
➤ Google Maps – Street View





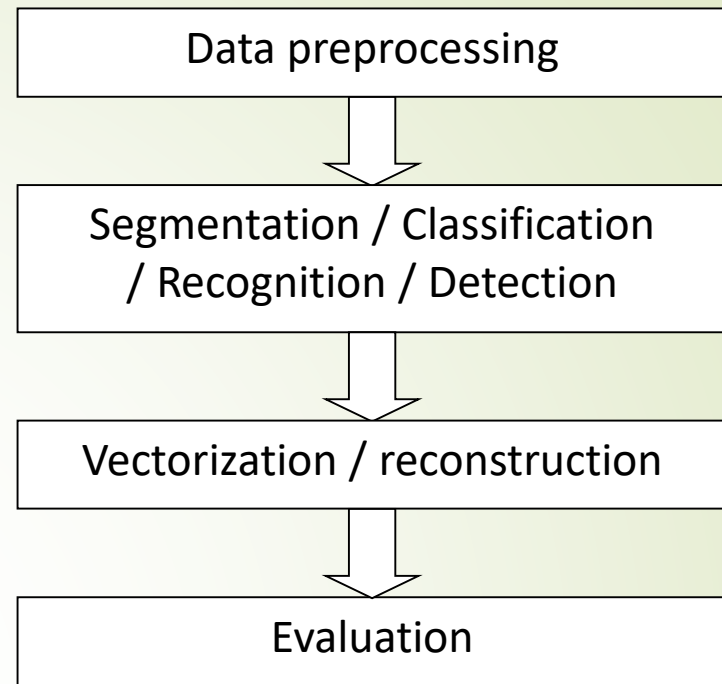
Analyze Spatial Data

➔ Google converts the image data on left to the vector data on right



General Work Flow of Feature Extraction

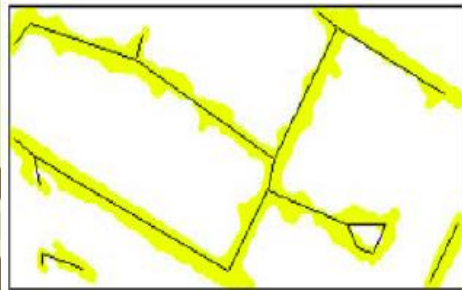
- Tao Tang and Xiao Wang



Step 1. Preprocessing



Step 2. Segmentation



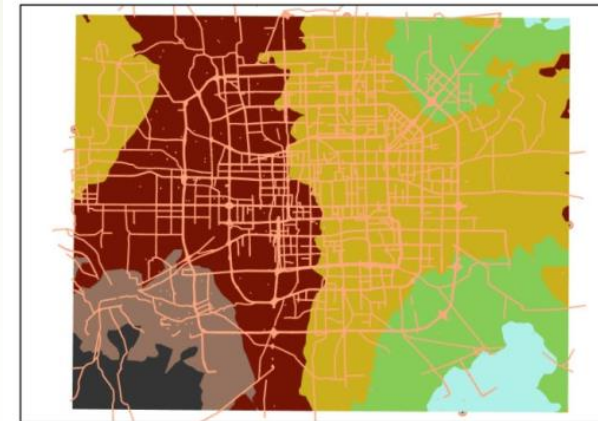
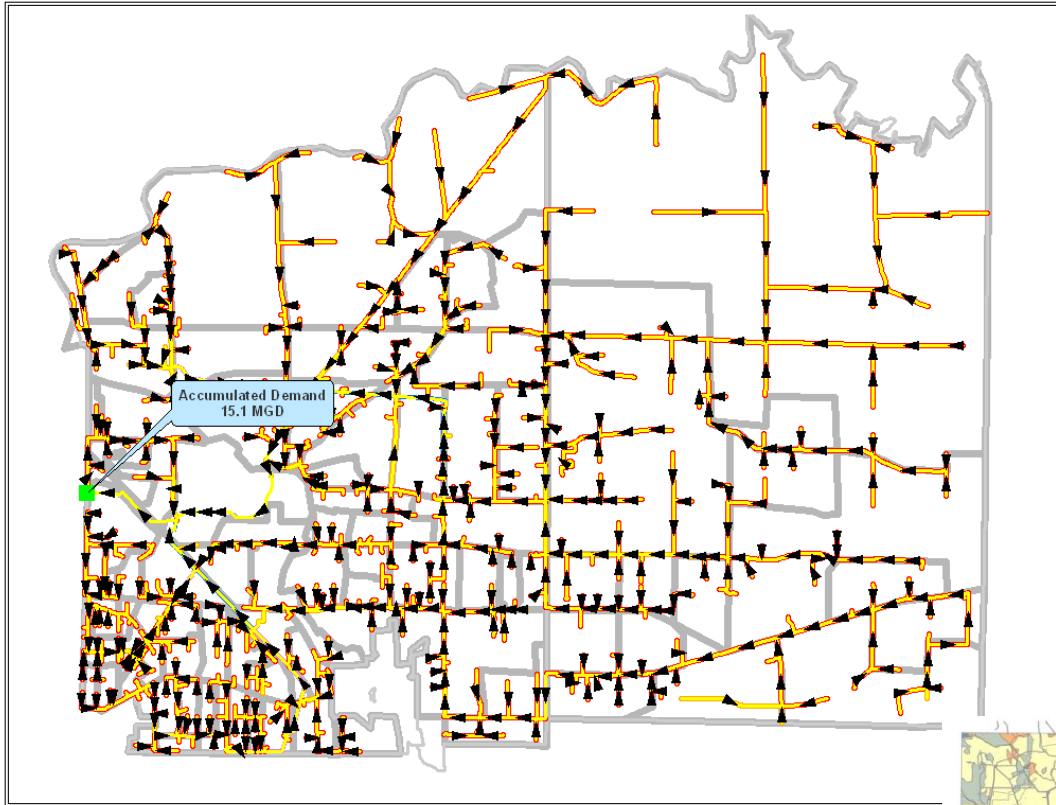
Step 3. Vectorization

Variables	Fig. 8	Fig. 9	Fig. 10	Fig. 11	Fig. 12	Means
Resolution	3	2	1	2	2	2m
Completeness	86	66	86	75	91	81%
Correctness	96	65	93	85	94	87%
Quality	83	48	81	67	87	73%
RMS	1.7	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2m
Redundancy	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Gaps number	3	0	0	2	0	1
Gaps/km	1	0	0	1	0	0.4
Mean gap length	73	0	0	63	0	27m

Step 4. Evaluation



Model the spatial data

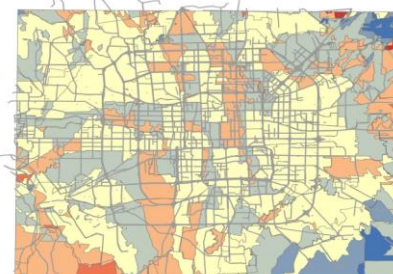


A



B

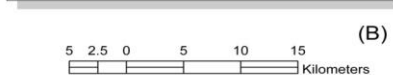
Geographically Weighted Regressions
0.5uM (A) and 1.0 uM (B) with treated
respiratory diseases - 2008

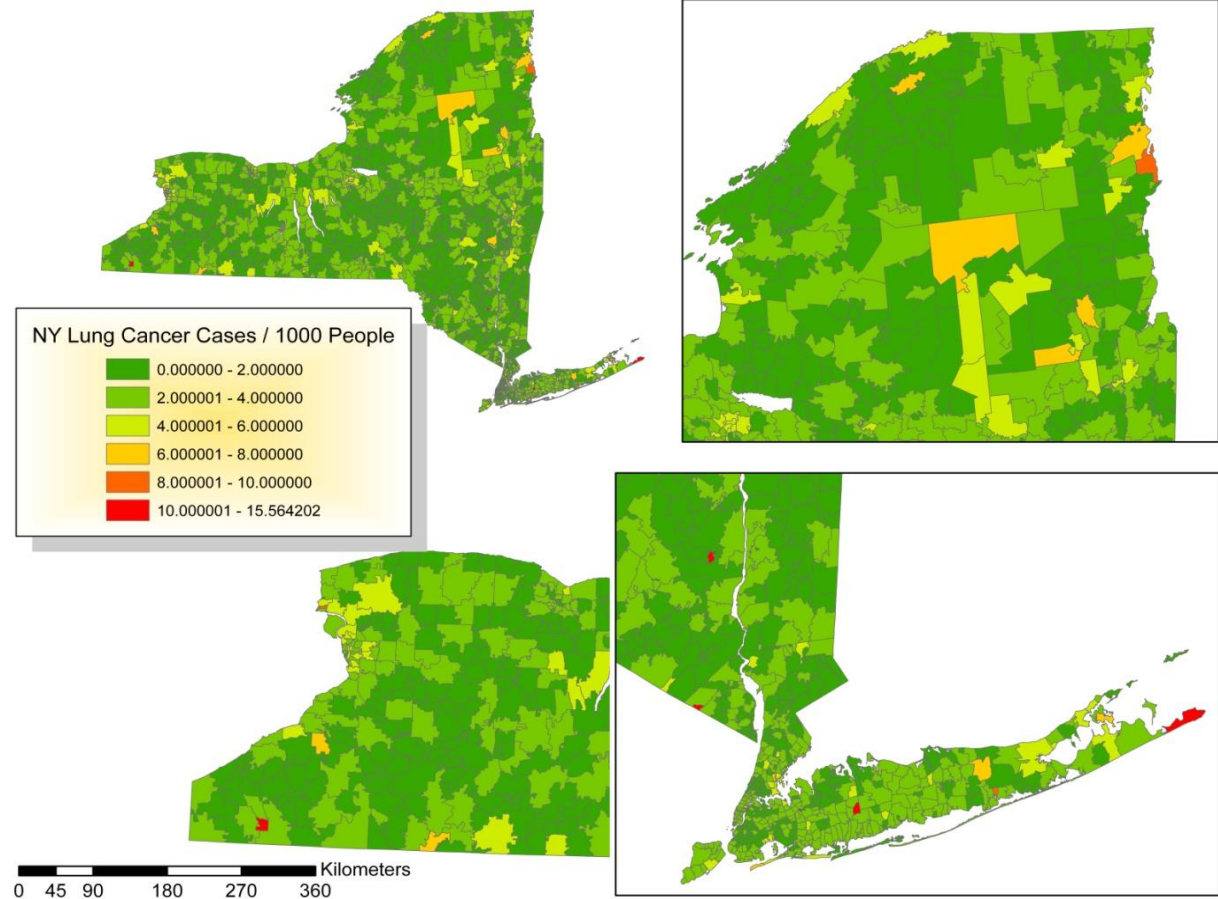
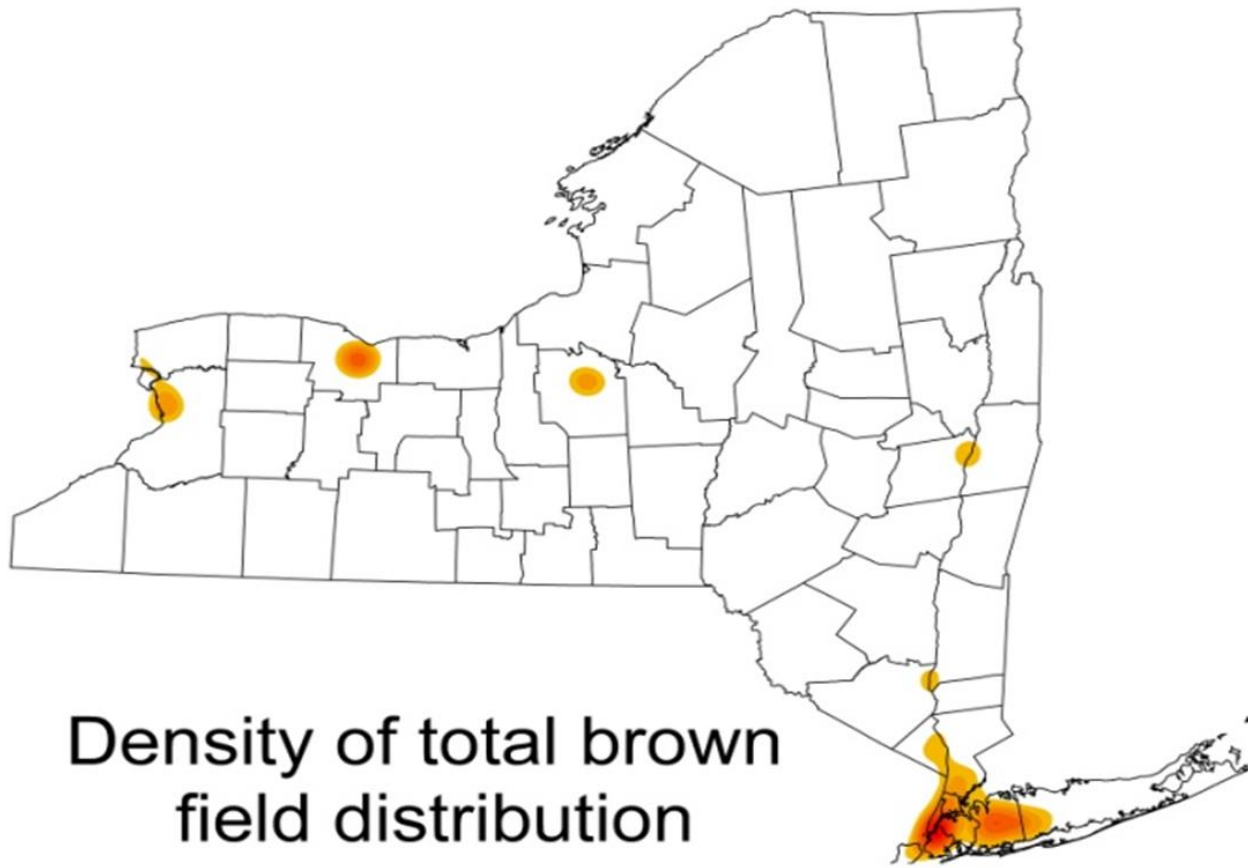


(A)



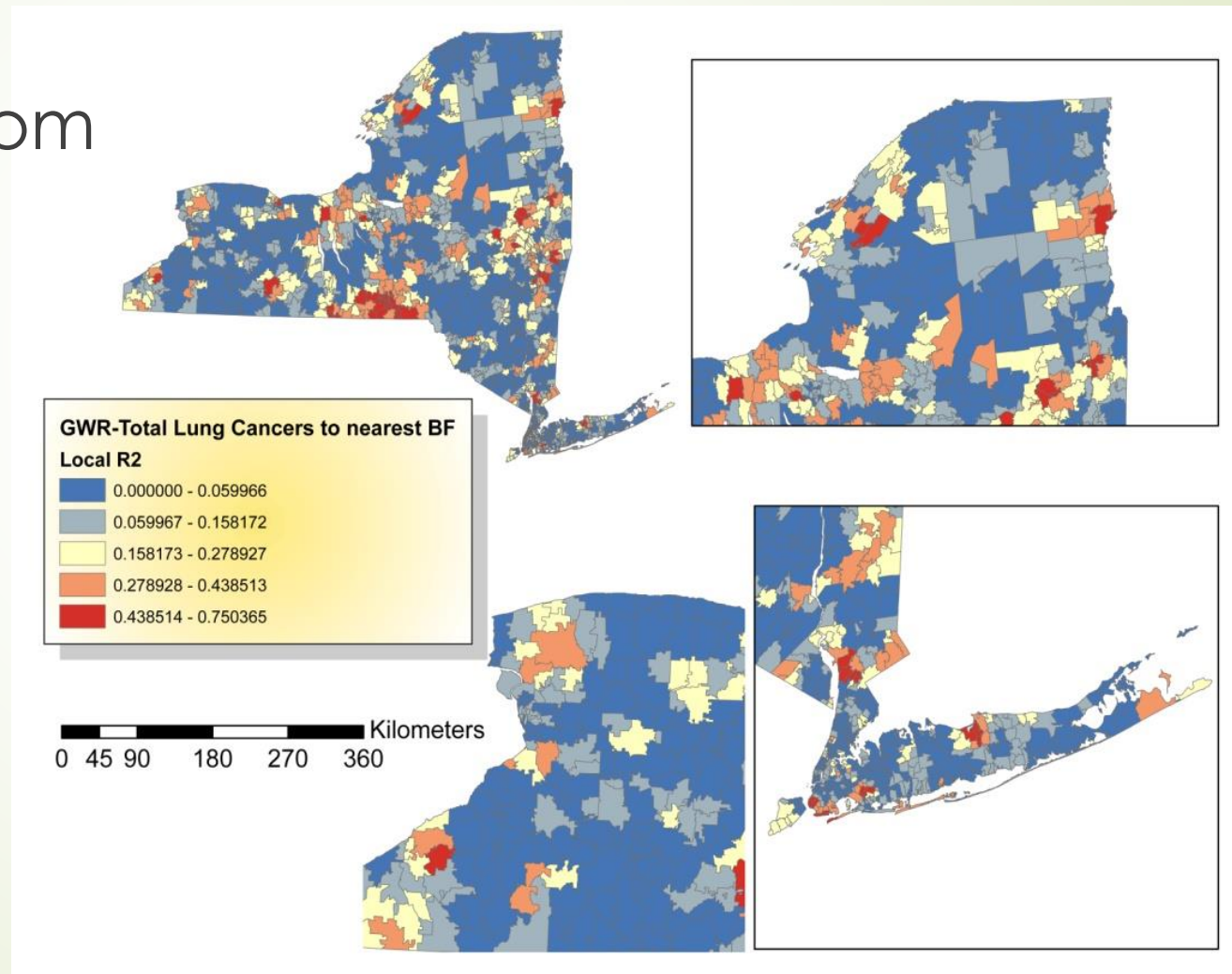
(B)



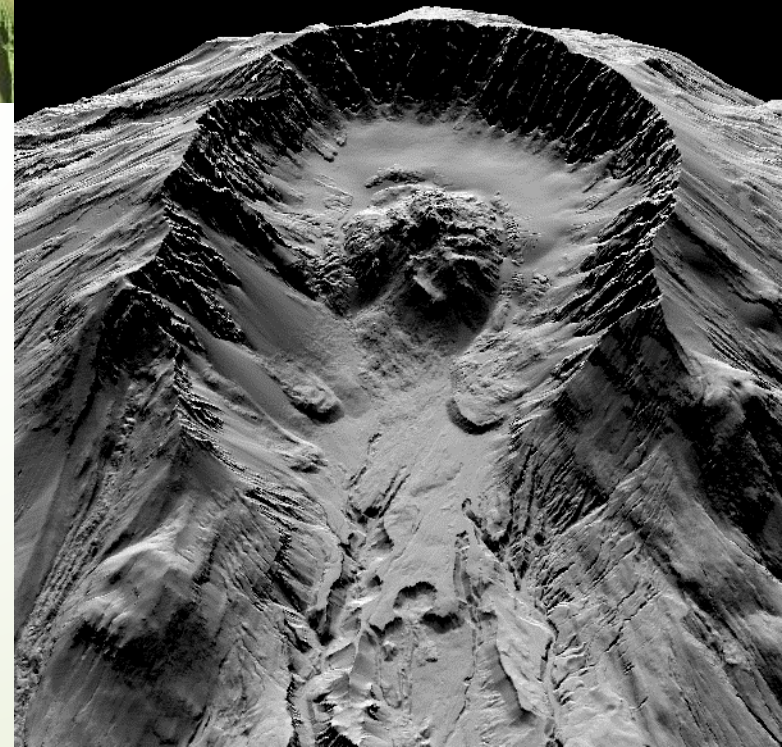
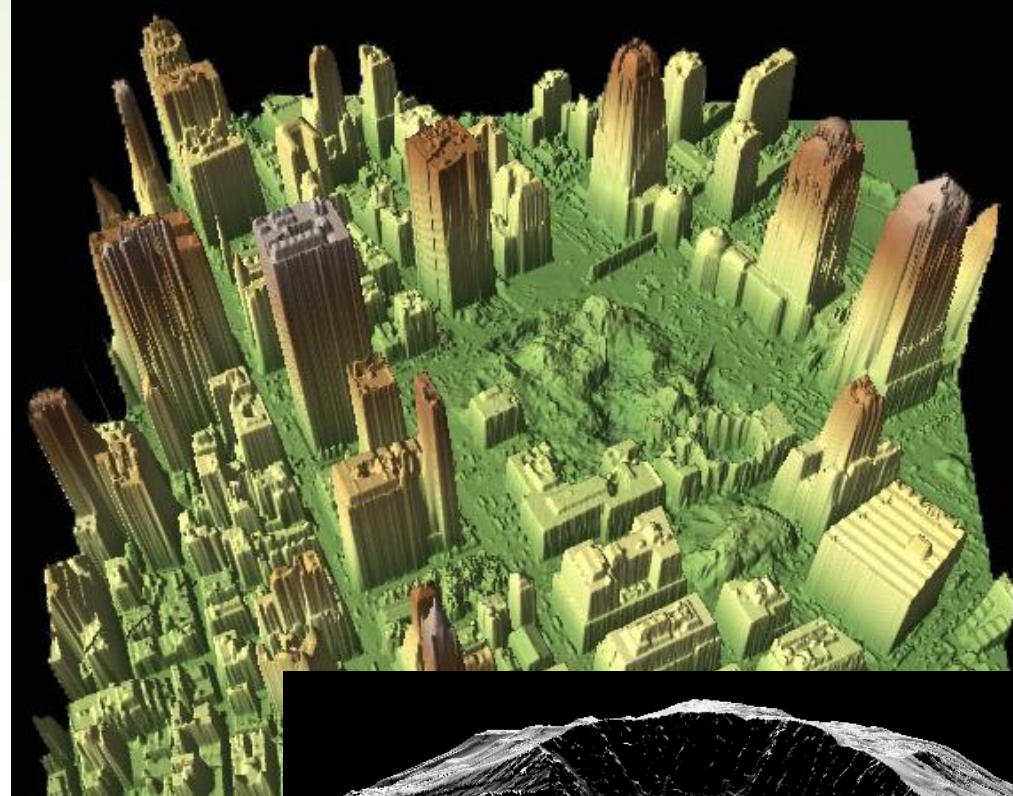
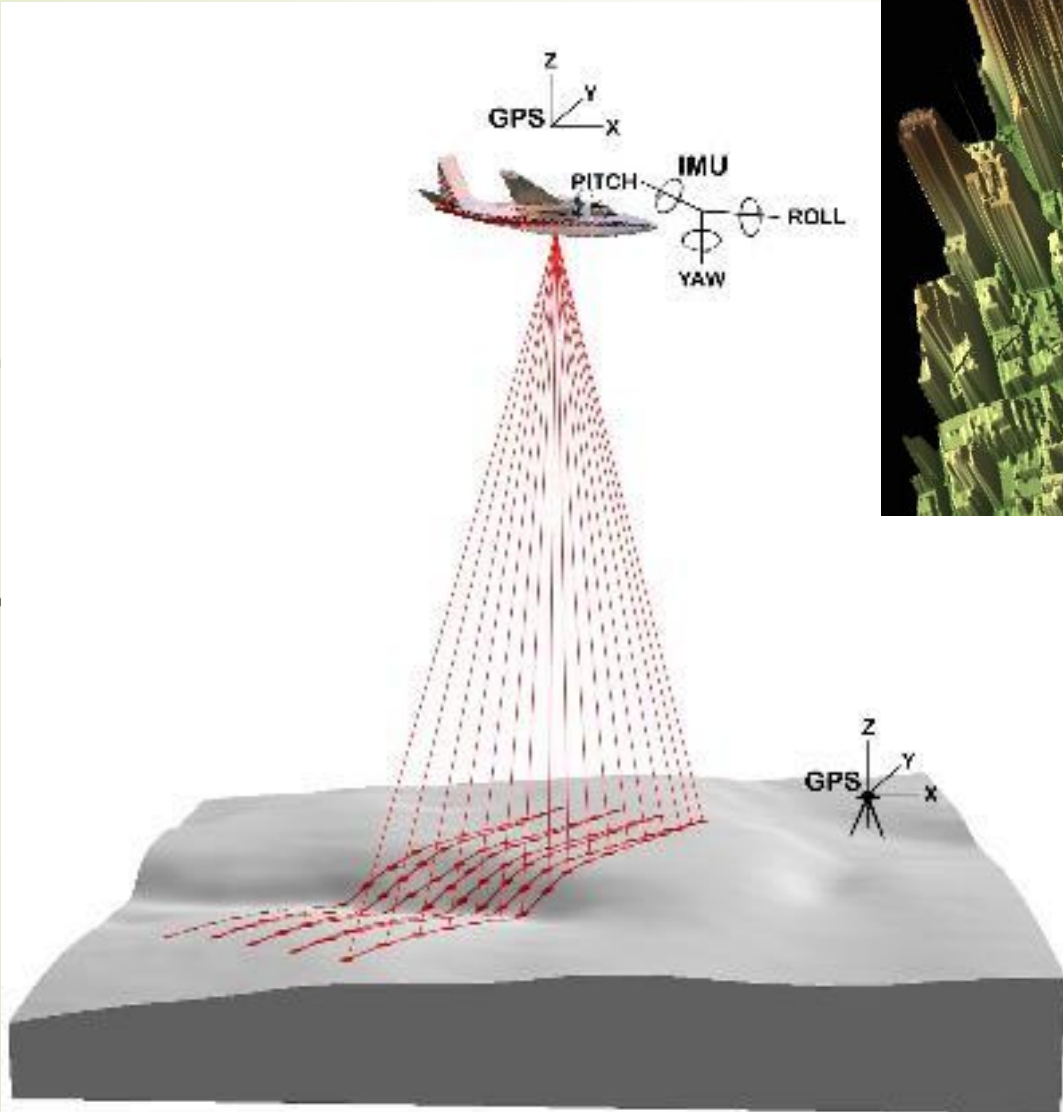


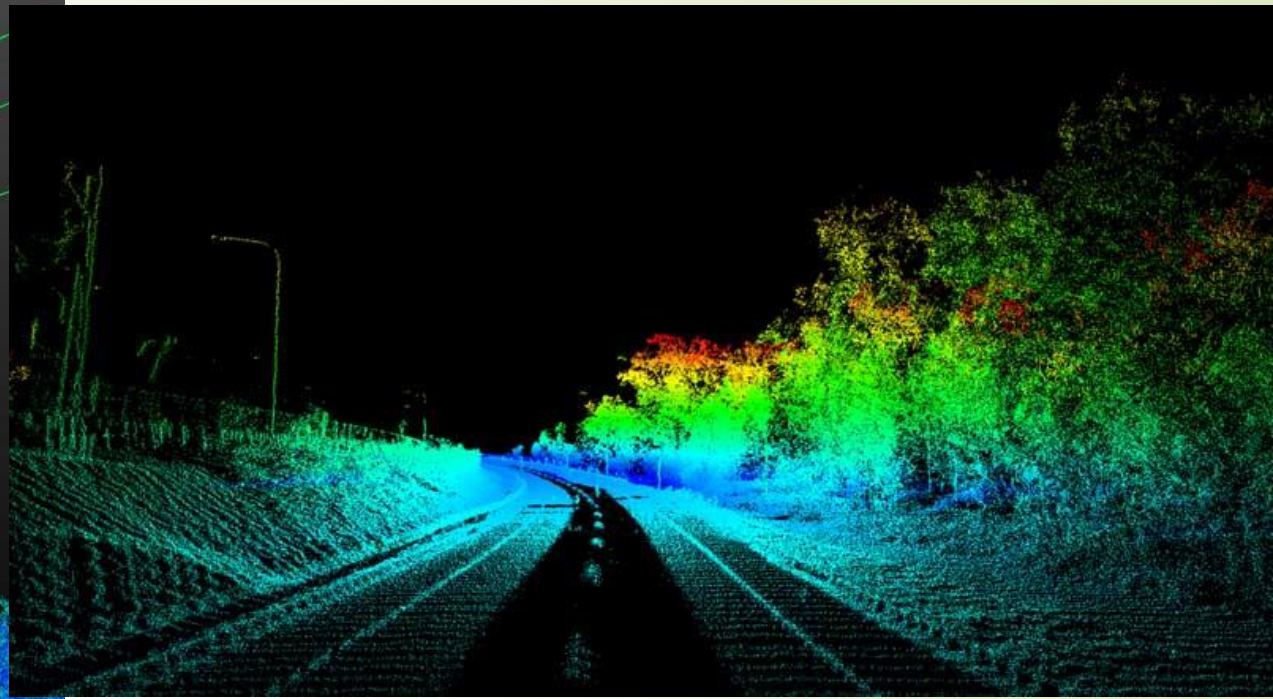
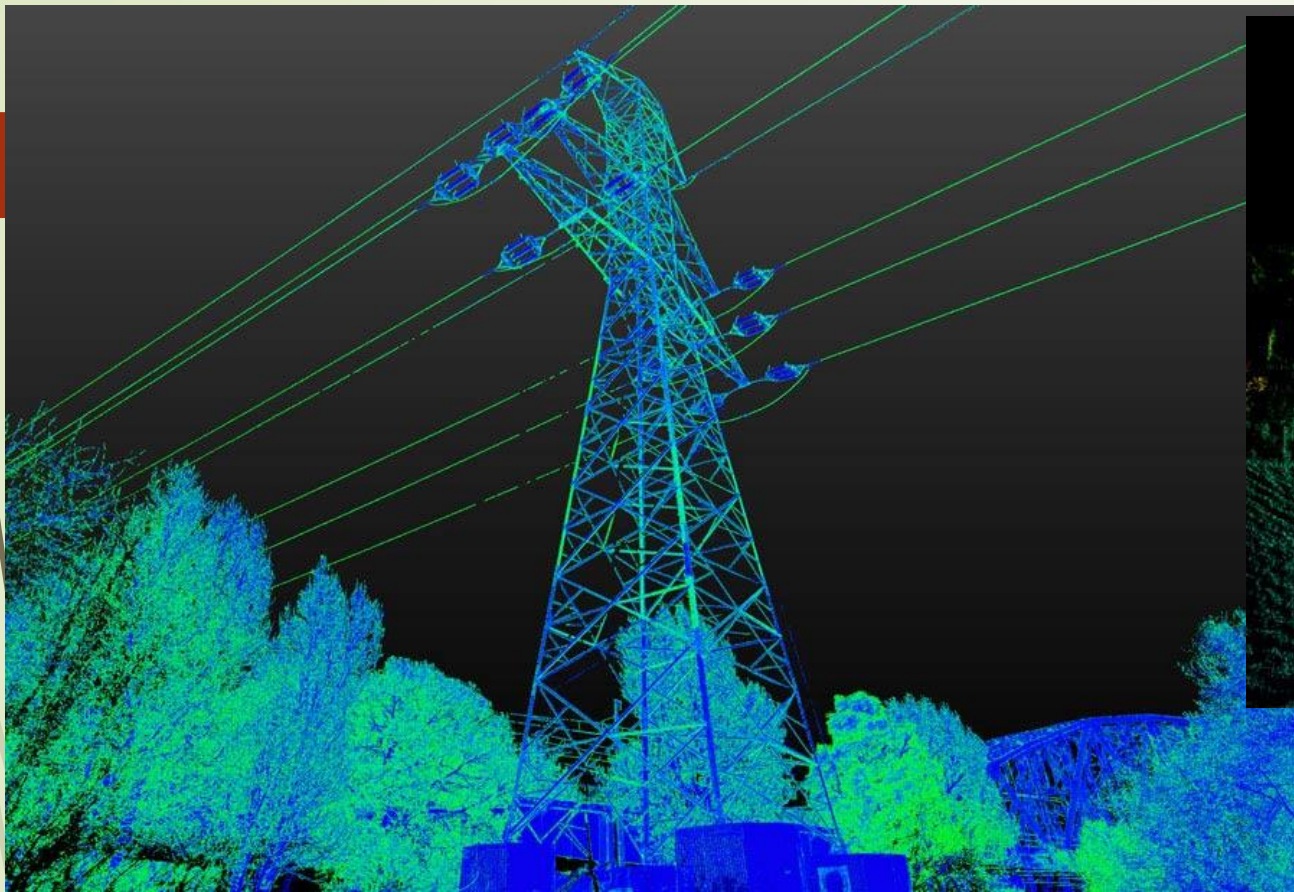
The GWR modeling results indicated that there is a strong local relation between old industrial sites and high and moderate lung cancer incidents.

➔ The local R^2 ranges from 0.16 to 0.75

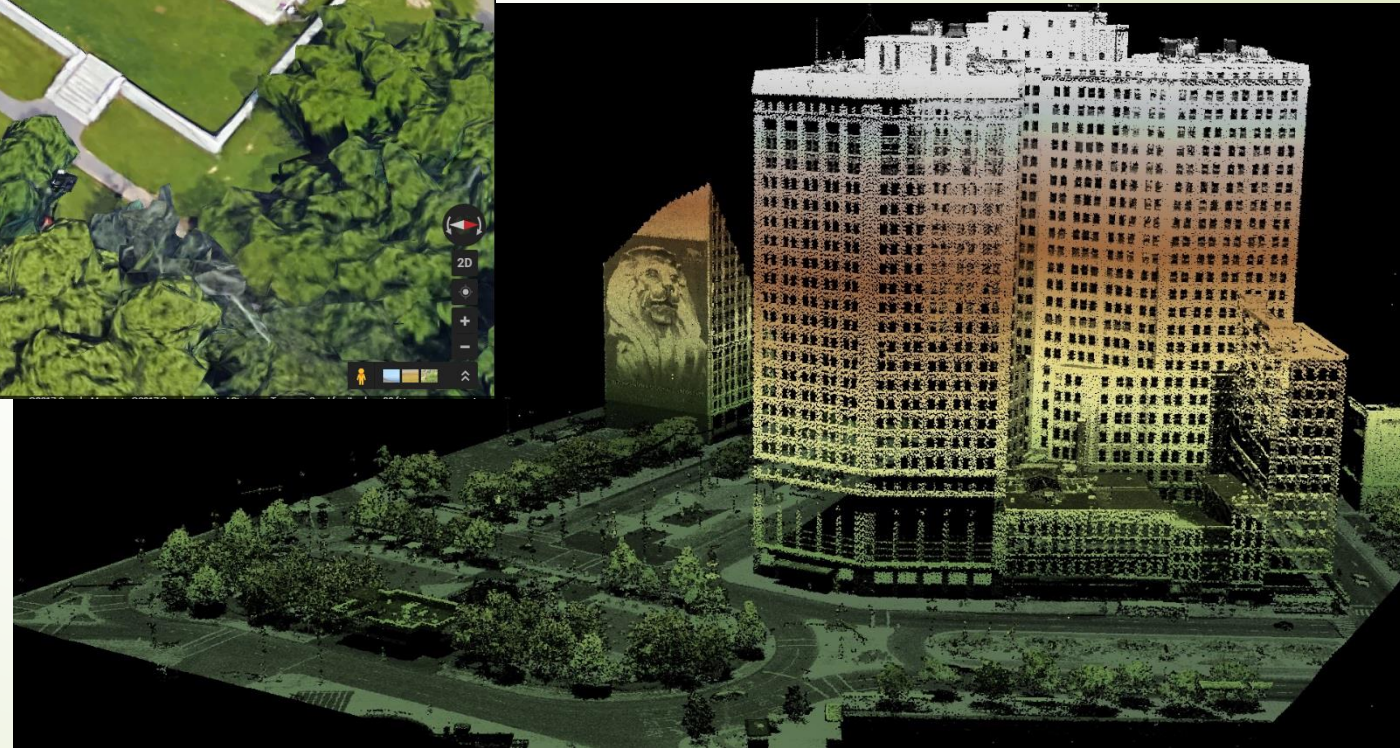
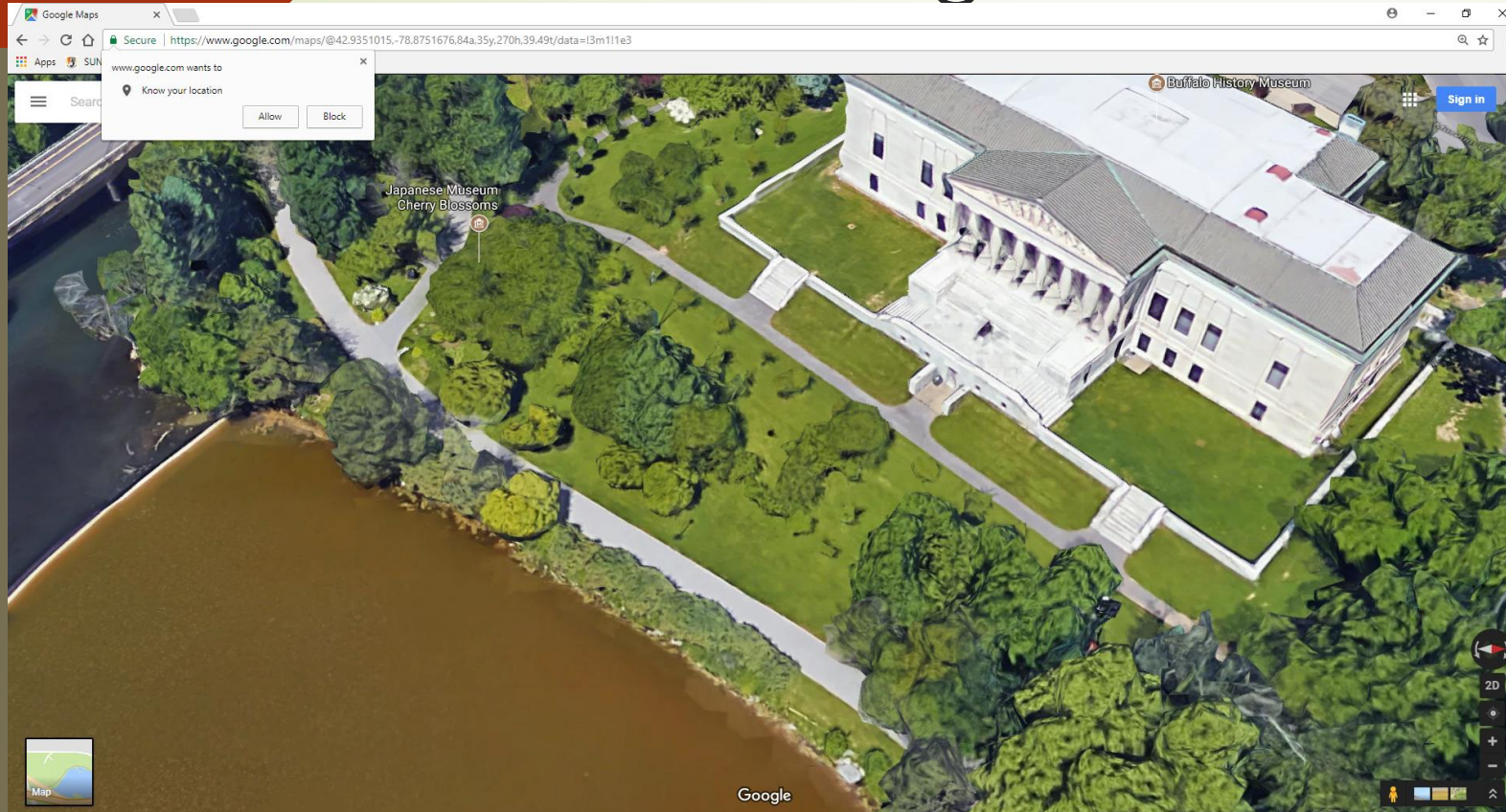


➤ LiDAR- 3D data

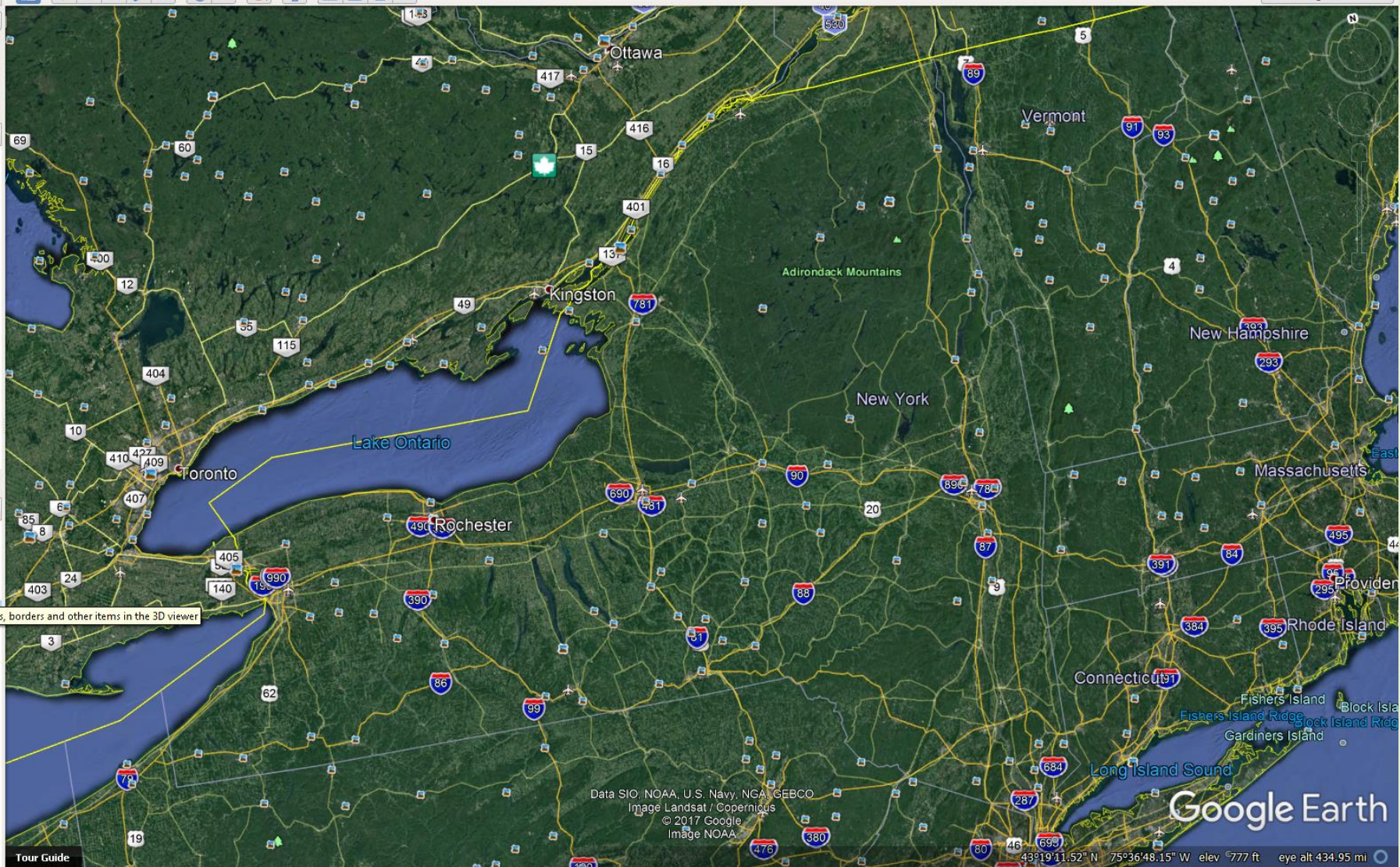




Geographic Information or Geospatial Information is significant to our everyday life



Show or hide roads, borders and other items in the 3D viewer



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image Landsat / Copernicus
© 2017 Google
Image NOAA

Google Earth

43°19'11.52" N 75°36'48.15" W elev 777 ft eye alt 434.95 mi

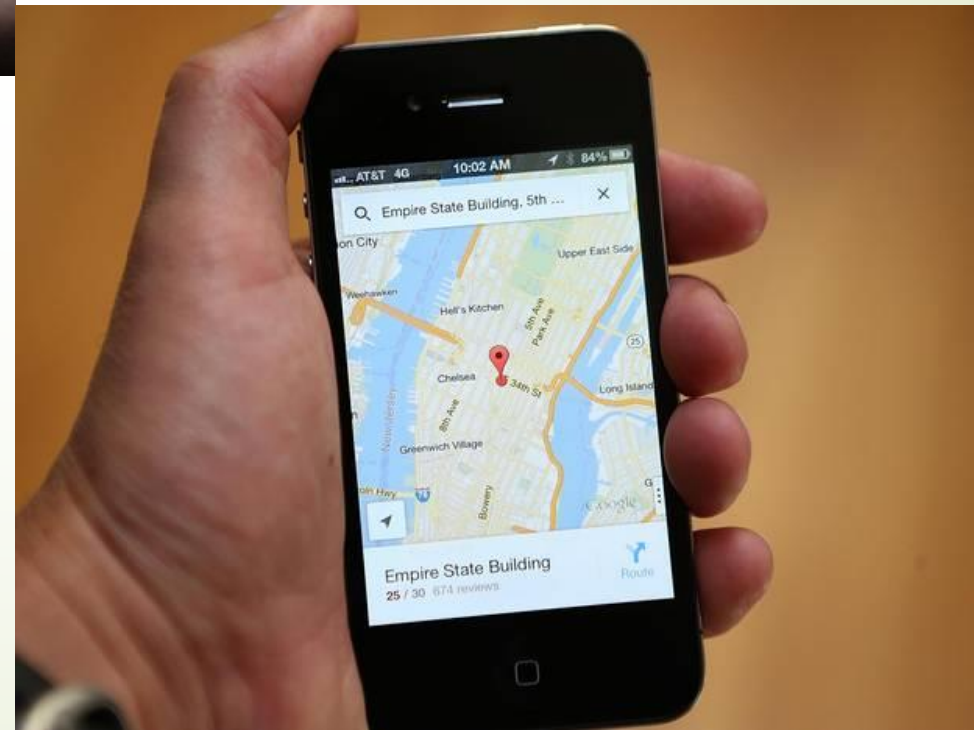
Using computer power to collect large data and model the earth's surface

- Example: Google Maps

- Backroom engine: Geoinformatics, ArcGIS, image processing software

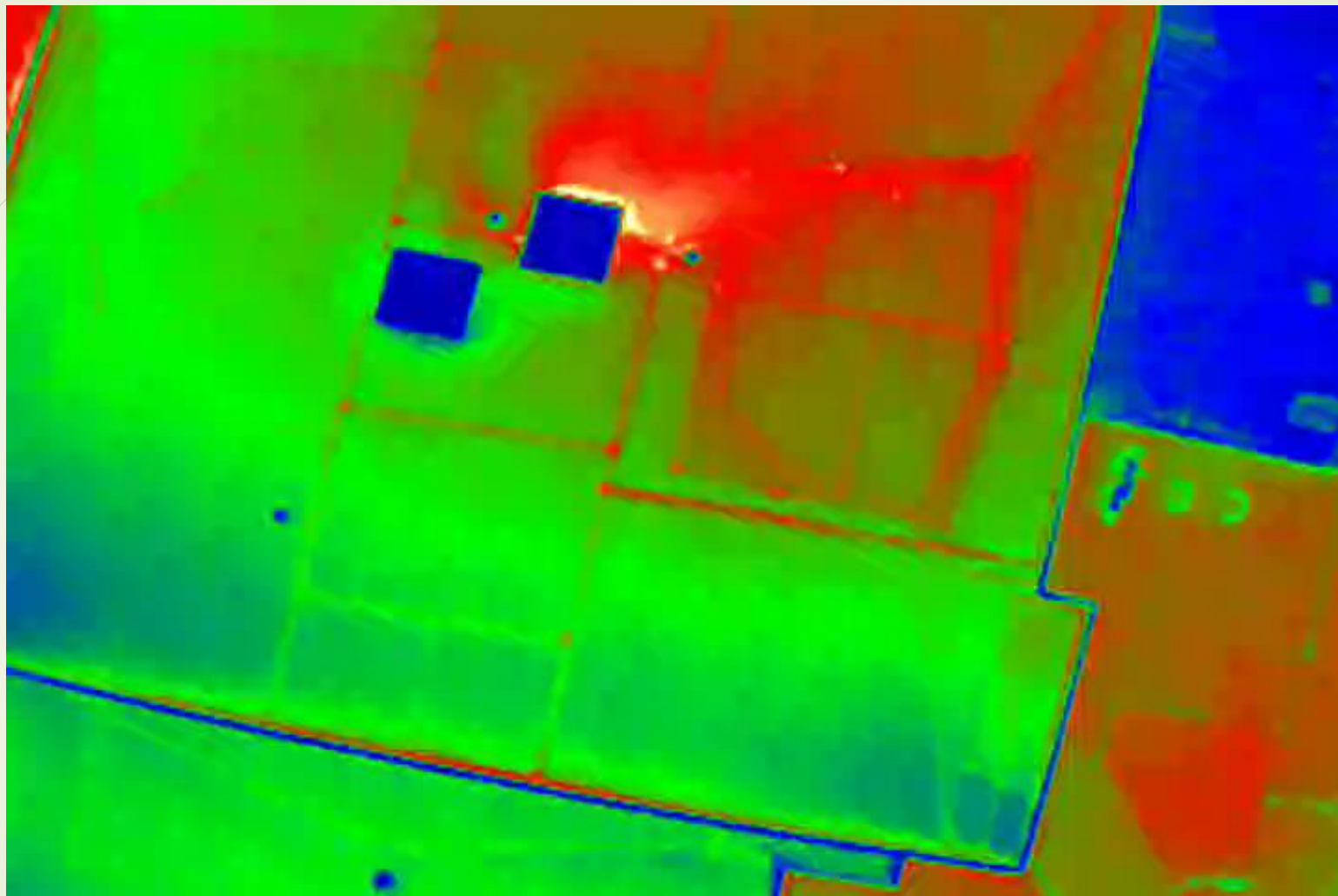


Spatial Database applications

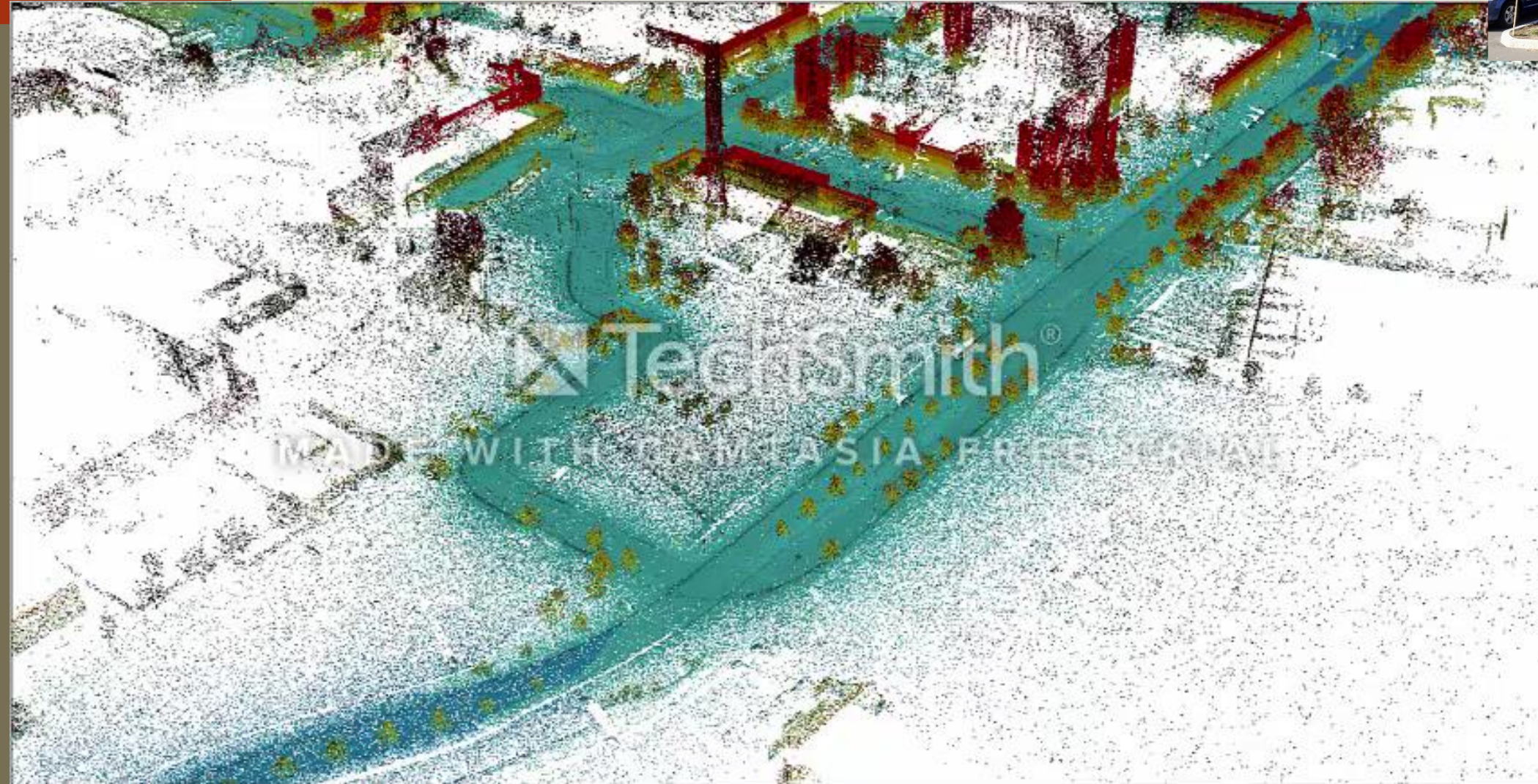








THANK YOU! QUESTIONS?



Flying through
SUNY - Buffalo
State College
campus
using ground
LiDAR data
collected by
Dr. Tang.
Compiled by
Mr. Michael
Radomski