Management and visualization of multitemporal data in GRASS GIS 7

Anna Petrasova

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Spatio-temporal data in GIS

Spatio-temporal data is a new phenomena in GIS comparing to spatial data

- we have a lot of disk space
- we have more ways of measuring data (GPS, high-res imagery, lidar)
- we have been measuring for many years, so now we have enough data to analyze it

Brief history

For a long time, time dimension of data has been ignored. Banking systems were the first who handled temporal data (transactions in database).

Until know these question haven't been fully answered:

- how to store and represent temporal dimension?
- how to visualize it?

D.J. Peuquet. Making space for time: Issues in space-time data representation. In: GeoInformatica 5.1 (2001), pp. 11–32.



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Spatio-temporal models

Spatio-temporal data modeling involves defining object data types, relations and operations, and ensuring database integrity

- snapshot model
- space-time composite data model
- event-oriented models
- three domains model
- object-oriented models

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N. Pelekis, B. Theodoulidis, I. Kopanakis, and Y. Theodoridis. Literature review of spatio-temporal database models. In: The Knowledge Engineering Review 19.03 (2004), pp. 235–274.

Snapshot approach: pros and cons

- intuitive
- can be integrated into GIS easily
- data redundance
- describes states, not changes



GRASS GIS Temporal Framework

New addition in GRASS 7 (by Sören Gebbert) enables to manage and analyze large times series of data.

It consists of:

- database (stores only temporal information and metadata)
- Python API
- t.* modules (around 40 modules)

Time concepts

interval vs. instant

- not always so easy to decide which to use
- precipitation vs. current temperature
- generally, when both make sense, use interval
- interval contains start time, not end time: [start, end)

absolute vs. relative

- again, not always so easy to decide which to use
- absolute date time format: 2013-10-15 13:00:00
- relative: 4 years, 90 days



Temporal granularity

Granularity is a characteristics of a spatio-temporal dataset similar to resolution.

Temporal granularity is the greatest common divisor of the temporal extents (and possible gaps) of all maps of the dataset

Temporal topology

Temporal topology analyzes temporal relations between time intervals.

X	before/after
х ——	precedes/follows
X	overlapped/overlaps
X	starts/started
X	during/contains
X	finishes/finished
X	equals

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Temporal sampling

Temporal sampling is used to determine the state of one process during a second process.



	start	during	contain	overlap	equal	follow	precede
Y_1	—	—	X_1	—	—	—	—
Y_2	X ₂ , X ₃	X2, X3	_	<i>X</i> ₁	_	X_4	—
Y_3	X_4	—	_	—	X_4	—	<i>X</i> ₃

Spatio-temporal datasets

Spatio-temporal dataset is a collection of raster/vector/voxel maps stored in GRASS database with time stamp defined in temporal database.

strds, stvds, str3ds

Datasets have metadata: time granularity, spatial and temporal extent, min and max values, temporal type (absolute, relative).

Spatio-temporal datasets

How to create a dataset? t.create \rightarrow t.register

How to change a dataset?

t.rename, t.remove, t.support, t.unregister

How to get any information about the dataset? metadata: t.list, t.info, t.rast.list, t.topology, g.gui.timeline content: t.rast.univar, t.vect.db.select

Spatio-temporal data processing

- spatial, temporal aggregation
- raster algebra
- temporal sampling
- convert space-time raster dataset to voxel
- interpolation of gaps
- import/export
- extract smaller dataset
- shifting or merging datasets

Go to GRASS wxGUI \rightarrow Search modules tab \rightarrow Temporal

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