

# MAPPING TERRAIN ROUGHNESS FOR OLYMPICS

Modeling Geographic Space

## Goals

Your task is to help propose location for Winter Olympic Games in South Korea.

"Let's agree to avoid the rough spots and try to come together wherever we can do so as smoothly as possible"

So our basic task is to map the smoothest part and propose it as the ideal place for holding this event.

## Understanding of the Roughness

Before we did the project, we should at first define the word "roughness", especially for an Olympic Games.

What kind of roughness	Translation in GIS
<b>Athletes can't compete in a steep place</b>	Slope "Roughness"-the slope should be small and uniformed in the neighborhood
<b>Bridges should be avoided</b>	Elevation "Roughness"- the site shouldn't be in a higher ridge than its neighborhood
<b>Rough land surface are going to be avoided</b>	Elevation "Roughness"2-the site shouldn't deviate too much from its neighborhood's
<b>Athletes</b>	Aspect "Roughness"-the aspect should be uniformed in the neighborhood.

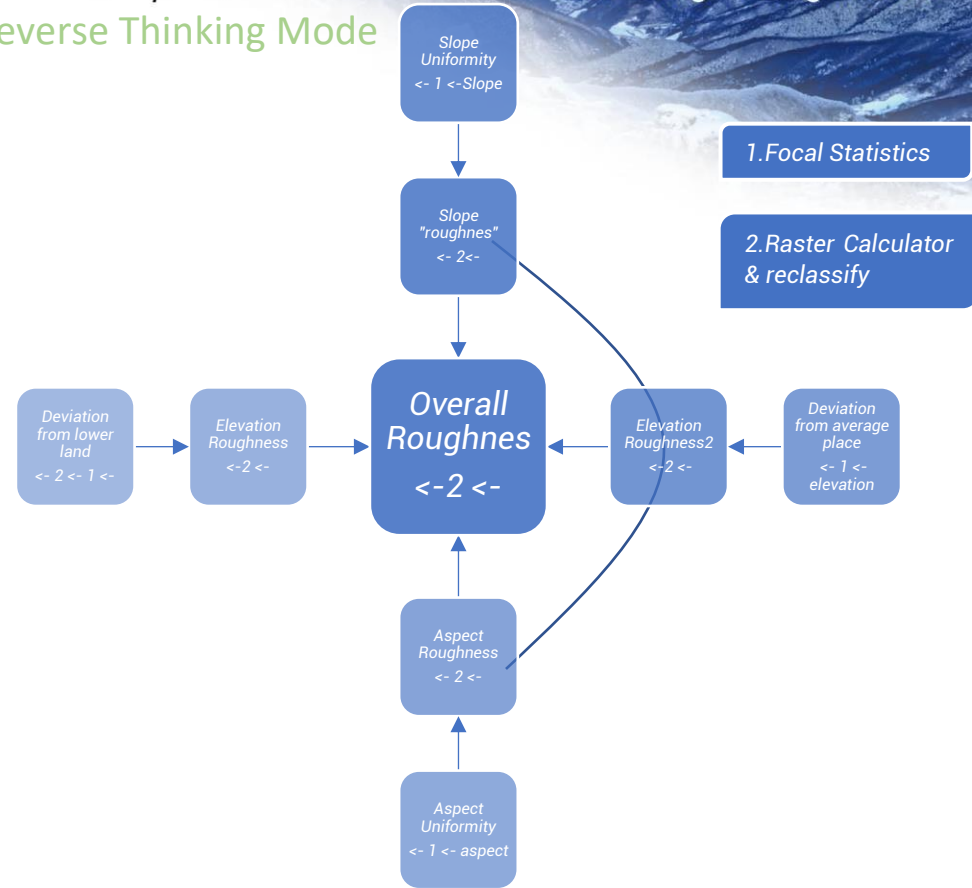
## Final Step of Solution – Reclassify of all "Roughness"

Based on the requirement and understanding of the roughness, our final step should weight all different kinds of roughness according to their importance in holding Olympics. Then we use raster calculator to sum up a total score of each pixels, and use reclassify to categorize them as "roughest", "smoothest", "in-between".

Since final step mentions the weight of different roughness, we have to give the weight according to its importance for holding the event.

Roughness	Slope Roughness	Elevation Roughness	Elevation Roughness2	Aspect Roughness
Weight	4	Avoid ridges	3	1

## Reverse Thinking Mode



## Environment Preparation



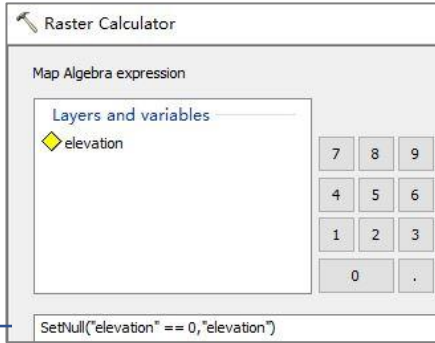
Before we do the major steps in ArcMap, we should set "Environment Settings-Processing Extent-Same as layer elevation", so that we will not miss any content of the elevation.

# MAPPING TERRAIN ROUGHNESS FOR OLYMPICS

Modeling Geographic Space

Kefan Long Assignment-5

Also, we should at first exclude all the pixels of "0"s, because they are below sea level and can not be used for siting the event under any circumstances.

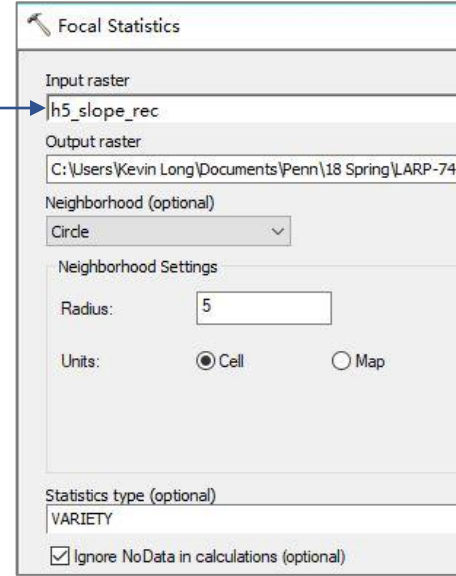


The formula is:

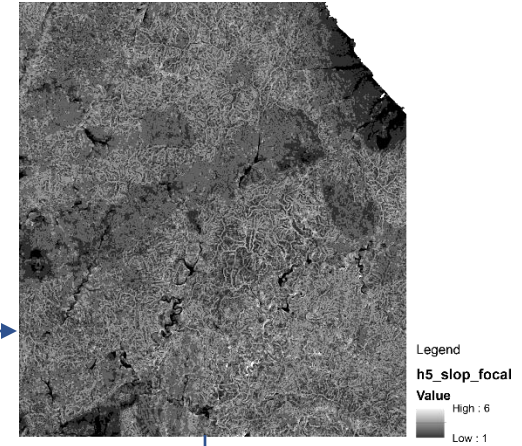
$SetNull("elevation" == 0, "elevation")$

This formula will make sure that we exclude the 0 pixels.

## Step 1-3: Focal Statistics-VARIETY

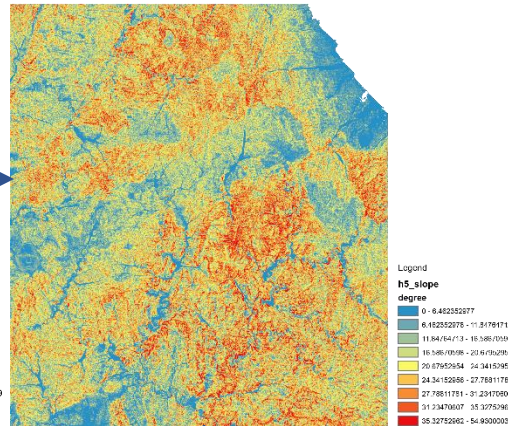
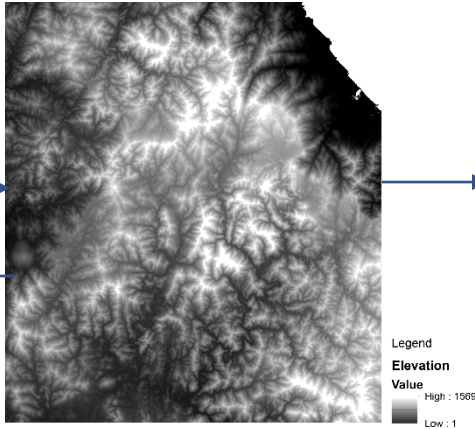


Attention: Considering the scale of the event, all the focal statistics use the same neighborhood method: Circle with radius 5 cells. In real world, it covers about 53,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

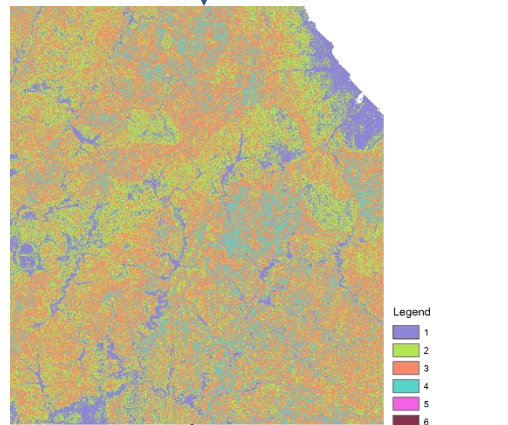
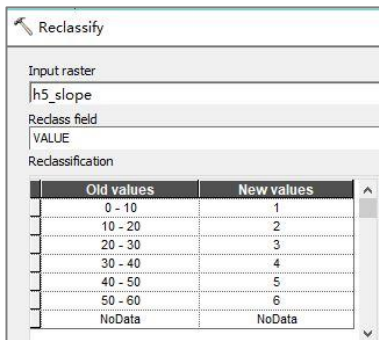


## Factor 1: Slope Roughness

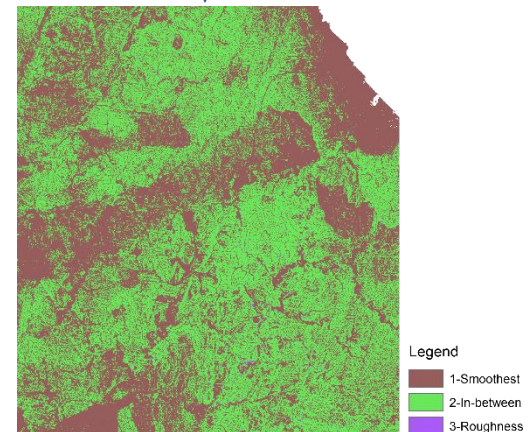
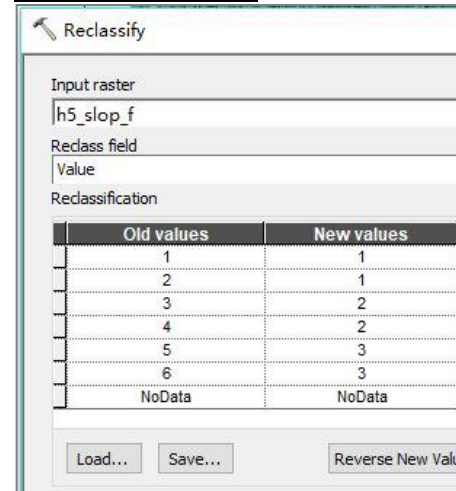
### Step 1-1: Slope



### Step 1-2: Reclassify



### Step 1-4: Reclassify



# MAPPING TERRAIN ROUGHNESS FOR OLYMPICS

Modeling Geographic Space

Kefan Long Assignment-5

## Factor 2: Elevation Roughness

In this factor, we are looking at the elevation in the neighborhood, and try to exclude the ridge pixels, which seems inappropriate for an Olympic event to happen. Thus, the ridge pixels we find can consider "roughest" in the task.

### Step 2-1: Focal Statistics-MEAN

Focal Statistics

Input raster: h5\_ele

Output raster: C:\Users\Kevin Long\Documents\Penn\18 Spring\

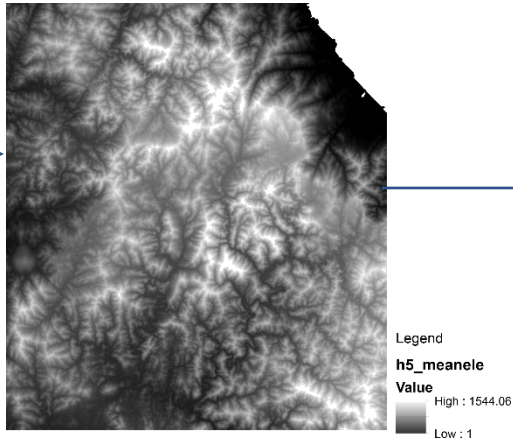
Neighborhood (optional): Circle

Neighborhood Settings: Radius: 5

Units:  Cell  Map

Statistics type (optional): MEAN

Ignore NoData in calculations (optional)



### Step 2-3: Raster Calculator

Raster Calculator

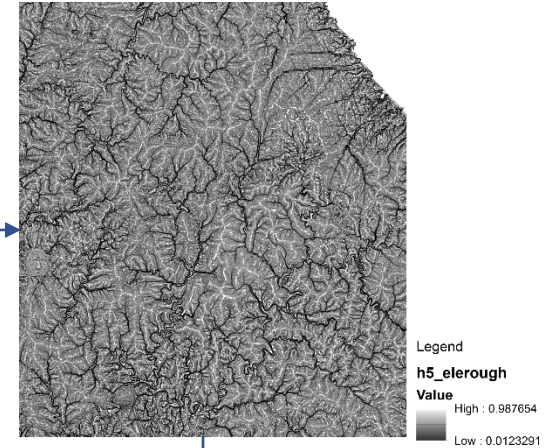
Map Algebra expression

Layers and variables

- h5\_elerough
- h5\_minele
- h5\_maxele
- h5\_meanele
- h5\_slope-final
- h5\_slope\_focal
- h5\_slope\_rec

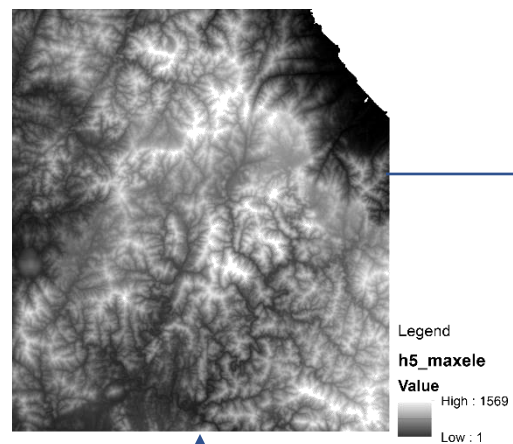
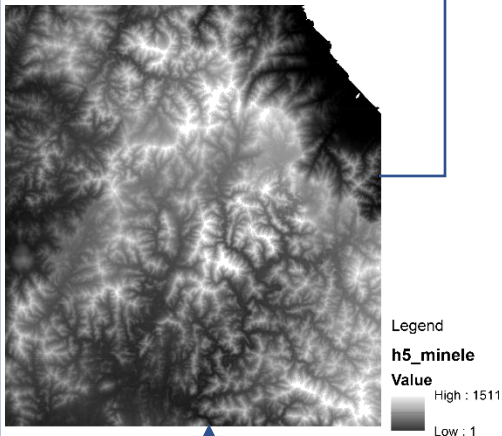
Expression: ("h5\_meanele" - "h5\_minele") / ("h5\_maxele" - "h5\_minele")

The formula is:  
$$\frac{("h5\_meanele" - "h5\_minele")}{("h5\_maxele" - "h5\_minele")}$$
  
Basically, the higher the resulted value, the pixel is more likely to be a ridging place.



### Step 2-2: Focal Statistics-MIN&MAX

Do the same focal statistics, but change the "standard type" to "MAX" and "MIN" to find the maximum & minimum of the neighborhood



### Step 2-4: Reclassify

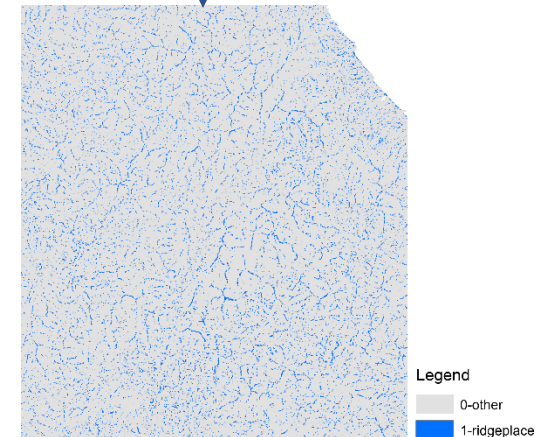
Reclassify

Input raster: h5\_elerough

Reclass field: VALUE

Reclassification

Old values	New values
0.012329 - 0.6	0
0.6 - 0.987654	1
NoData	NoData



# MAPPING TERRAIN ROUGHNESS FOR OLYMPICS

Modeling Geographic Space

## Factor 3: Elevation Roughness2

### Step 3-1: Focal Statistics-STD(Standard Deviation)

**Focal Statistics**

Input raster: h5\_ele

Output raster: C:\Users\Kevin Long\Documents\Penn\18 Spring\LA

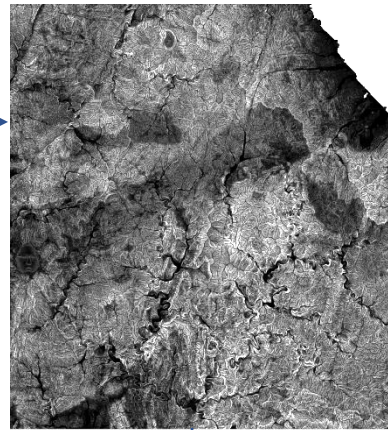
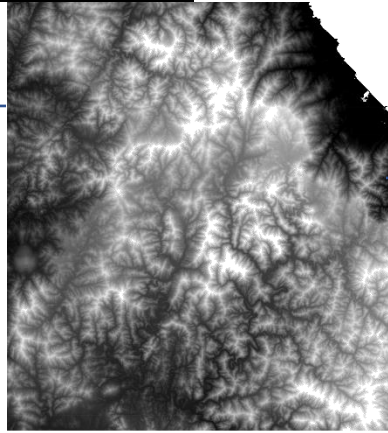
Neighborhood (optional): Circle

Neighborhood Settings: Radius: 5

Units:  Cell  Map

Statistics type (optional): STD

Ignore NoData in calculations (optional)



### Step 3-2: Reclassify

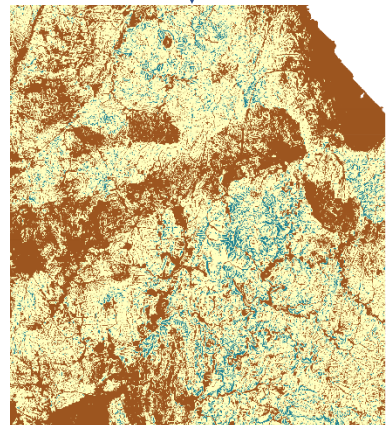
**Reclassify**

Input raster: h5\_elestd

Reclass field: VALUE

Old values	New values
0 - 20	1
20 - 40	2
40 - 90	3
NoData	NoData

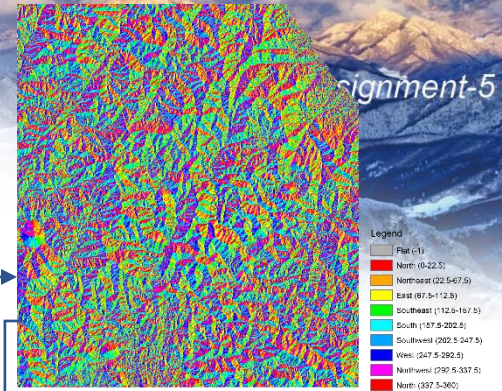
Buttons: Load..., Save..., Reverse New Values



## Factor 4: Aspect Roughness

### Step 4-1: Aspect

Create an aspect layer using elevation raster



### Step 4-2: Reclassify

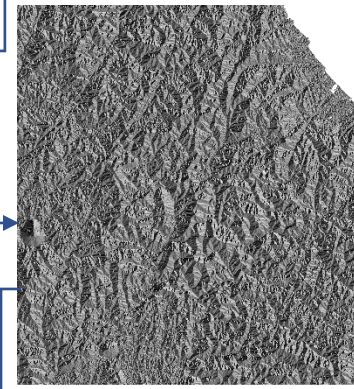
**Reclassify**

Input raster: h5\_aspe

Reclass field: VALUE

Old values	New values
-1 - -0.000001	1
-0.000001 - 22.5	2
22.5 - 67.5	3
67.5 - 112.5	4
112.5 - 157.5	5
157.5 - 202.5	6
202.5 - 247.5	7
247.5 - 292.5	8

Buttons: Load..., Save..., Reverse New Values



### Step 4-3: Focal Statistics-Variety

**Focal Statistics**

Input raster: h5\_as1

Output raster: C:\Users\Kevin Long\Documents\ArcGIS\Default.gdb

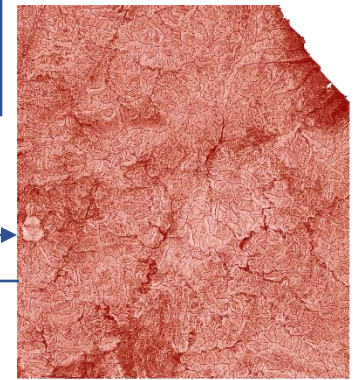
Neighborhood (optional): Circle

Neighborhood Settings: Radius: 5

Units:  Cell  Map

Statistics type (optional): VARIETY

Ignore NoData in calculations (optional)



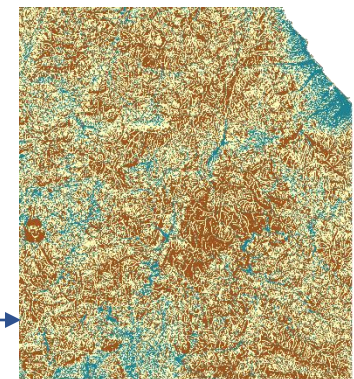
### Step 4-4: Reclassify

**We reclassify**

(1 - 4) -> 1

(5 - 7) -> 2

(8 - 10) -> 3



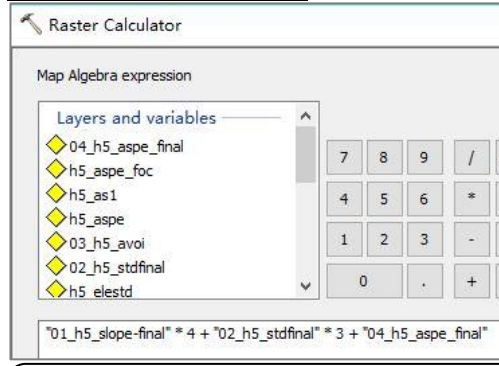
# MAPPING TERRAIN ROUGHNESS FOR OLYMPICS

Modeling Geographic Space

Kefan Long Assignment-5

## Final Step: Generating Roughness Map

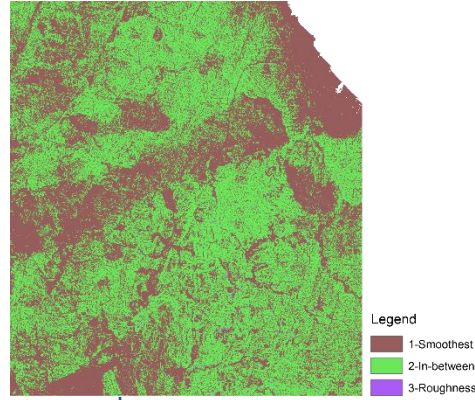
### Step 1: Raster Calculator



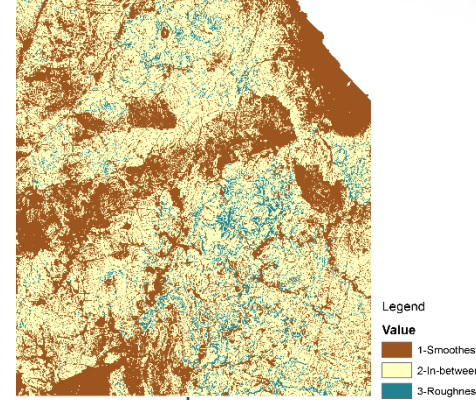
The formula is:

$$\text{Factor1} * 4 + \text{Factor3} * 3 + \text{Factor 4} * 1$$

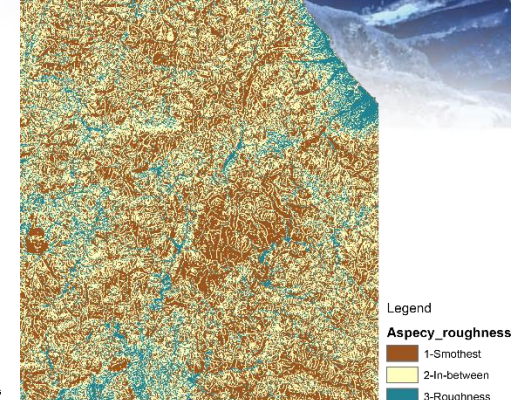
Factor 1



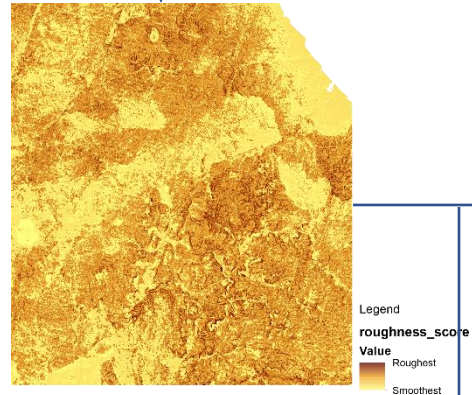
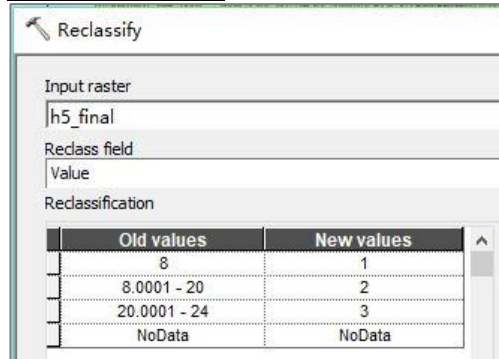
Factor 3



Factor 4



### Step 2: Reclassify



### Step 3: Overlapping with factor 2

Change the grey color in final raster of factor 2 and set the grey as hollow, and change the ridge color the same as "roughest" category in the step 2. Finally overlap this map to the reclassified map, and we get the target grid.

The red circle is the right place to make this event happen!!!

