



spatial modelling lab
dortmund



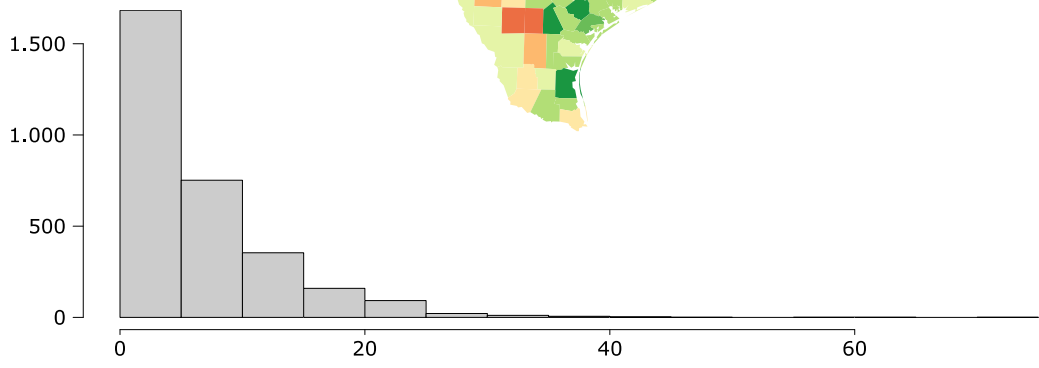
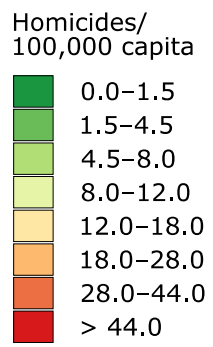
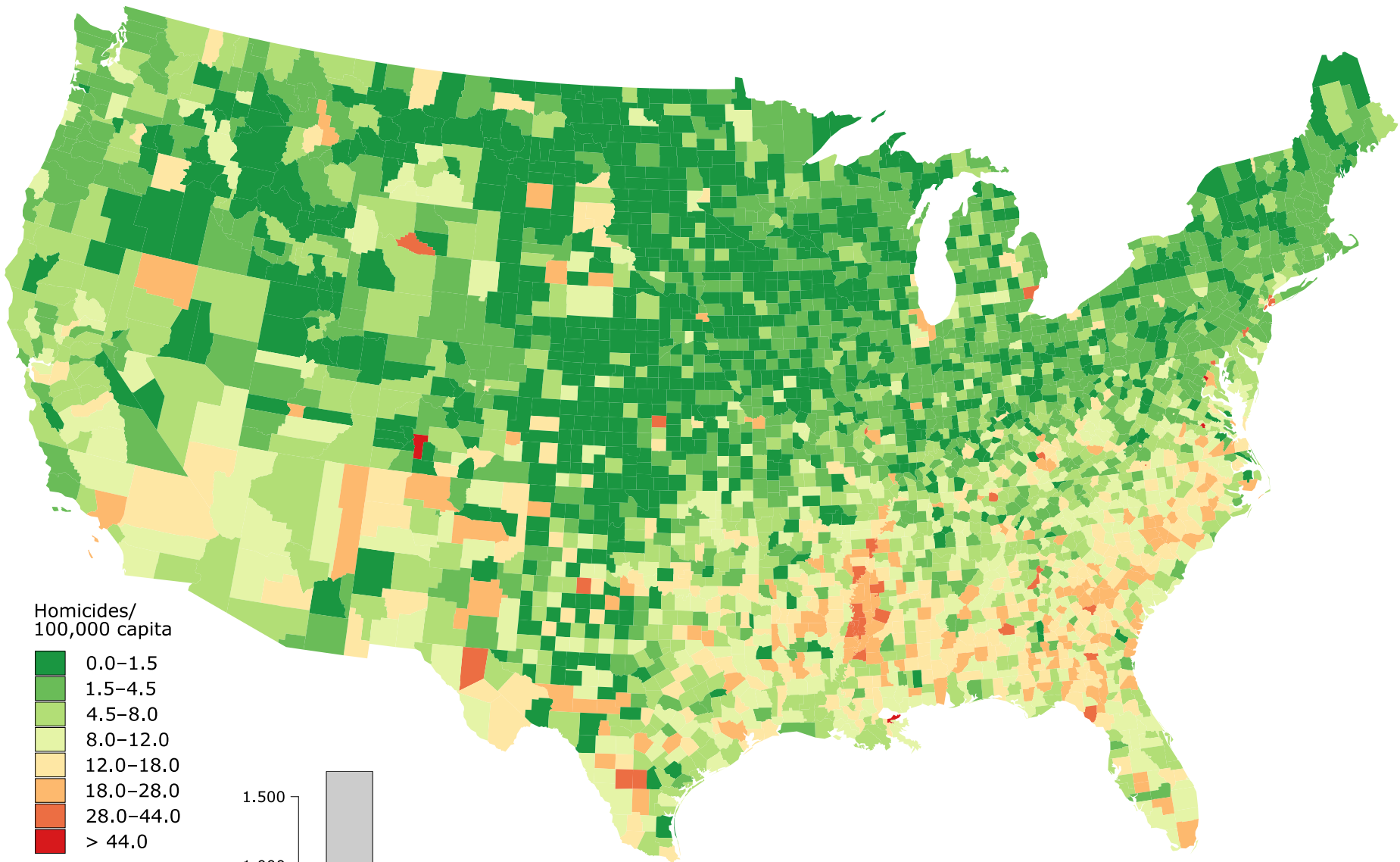
technische universität
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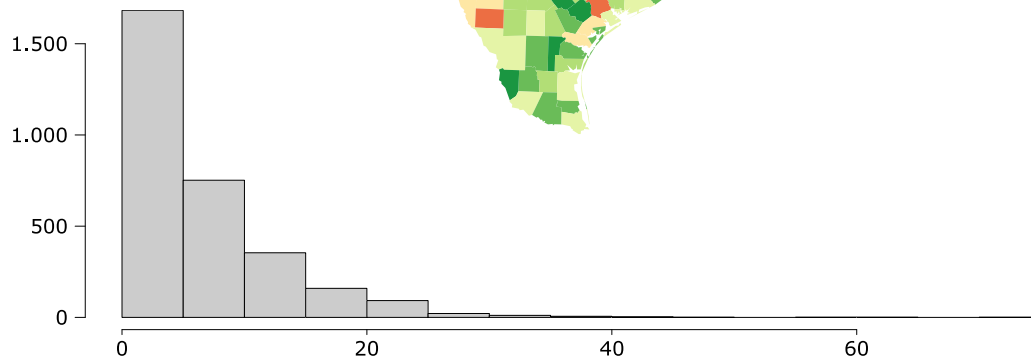
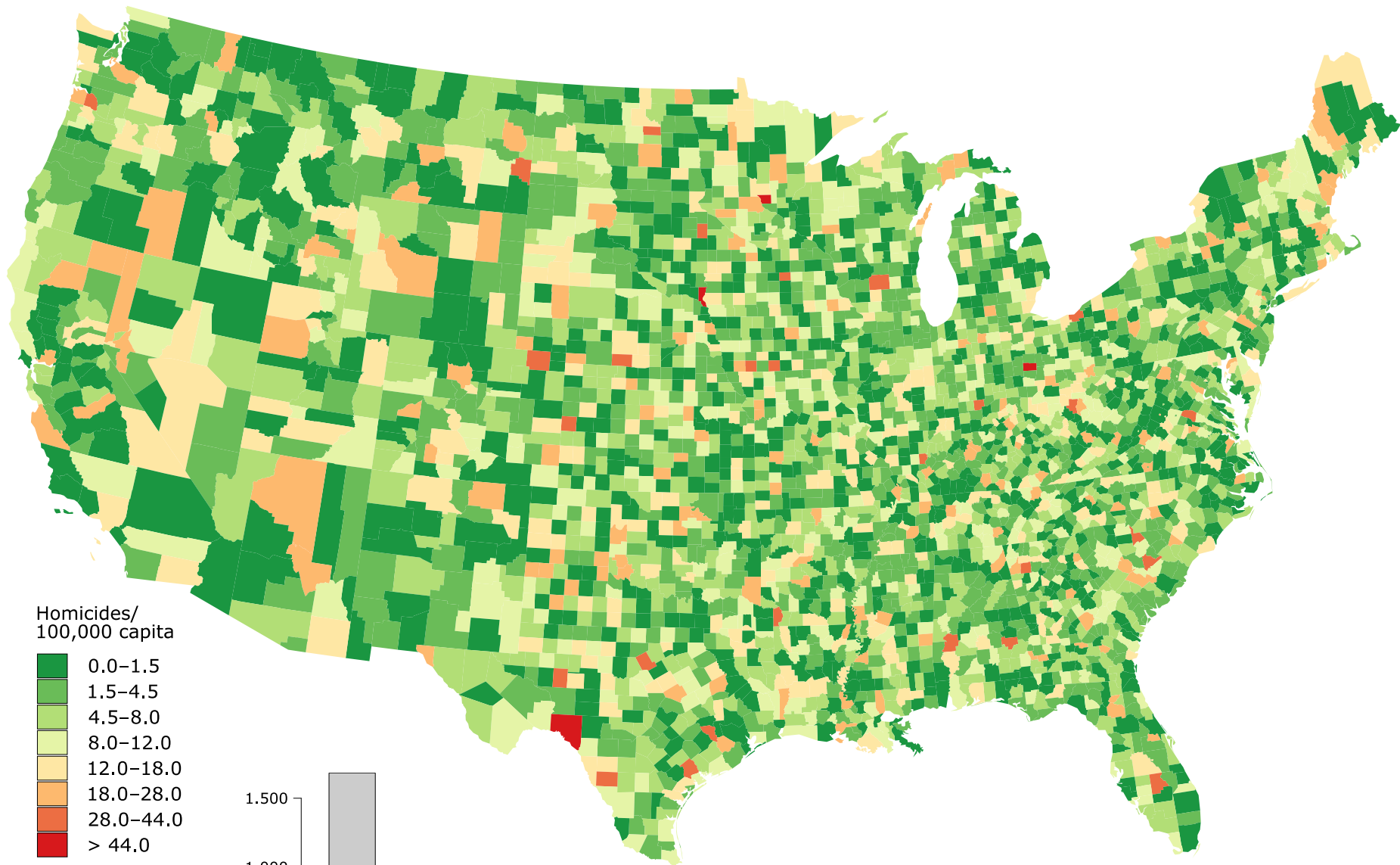
WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT SPATIAL?

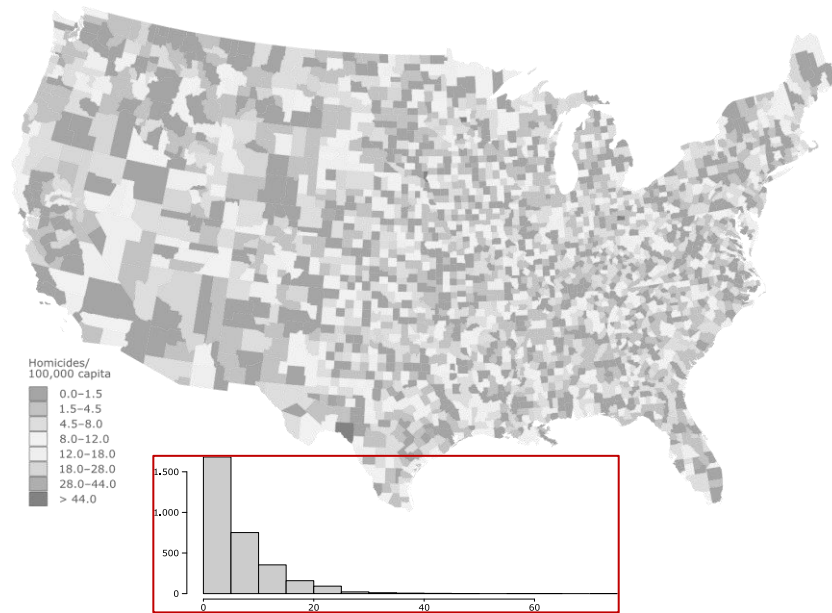
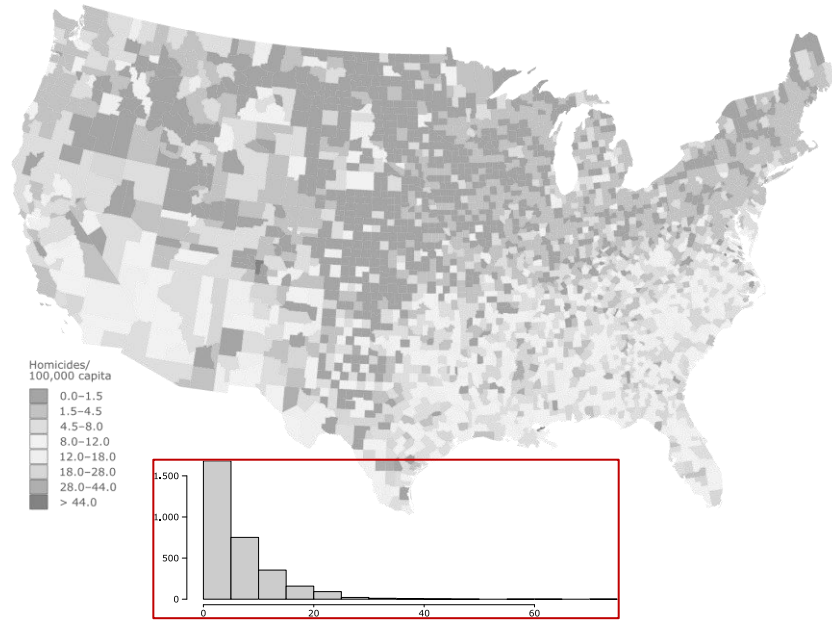
René Westerholt

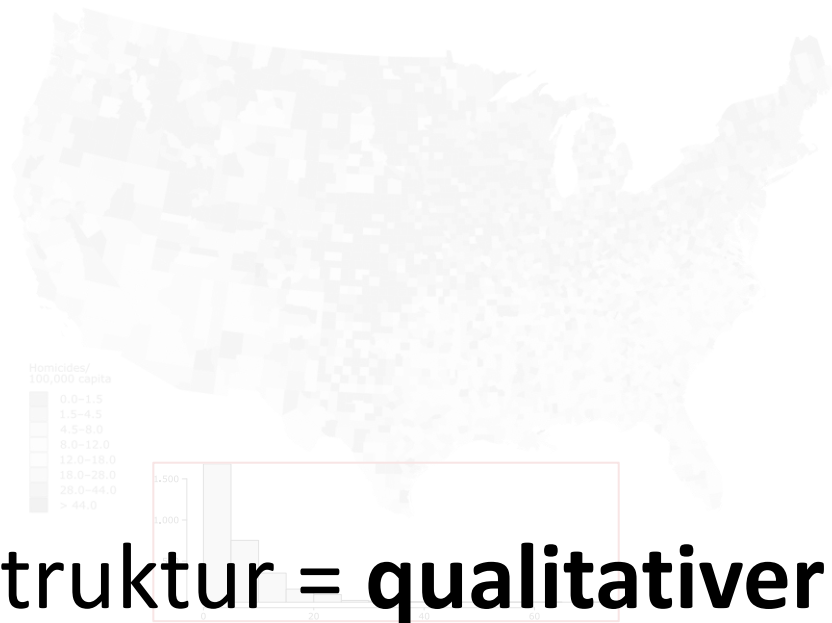
– Fakultät Raumplanung –







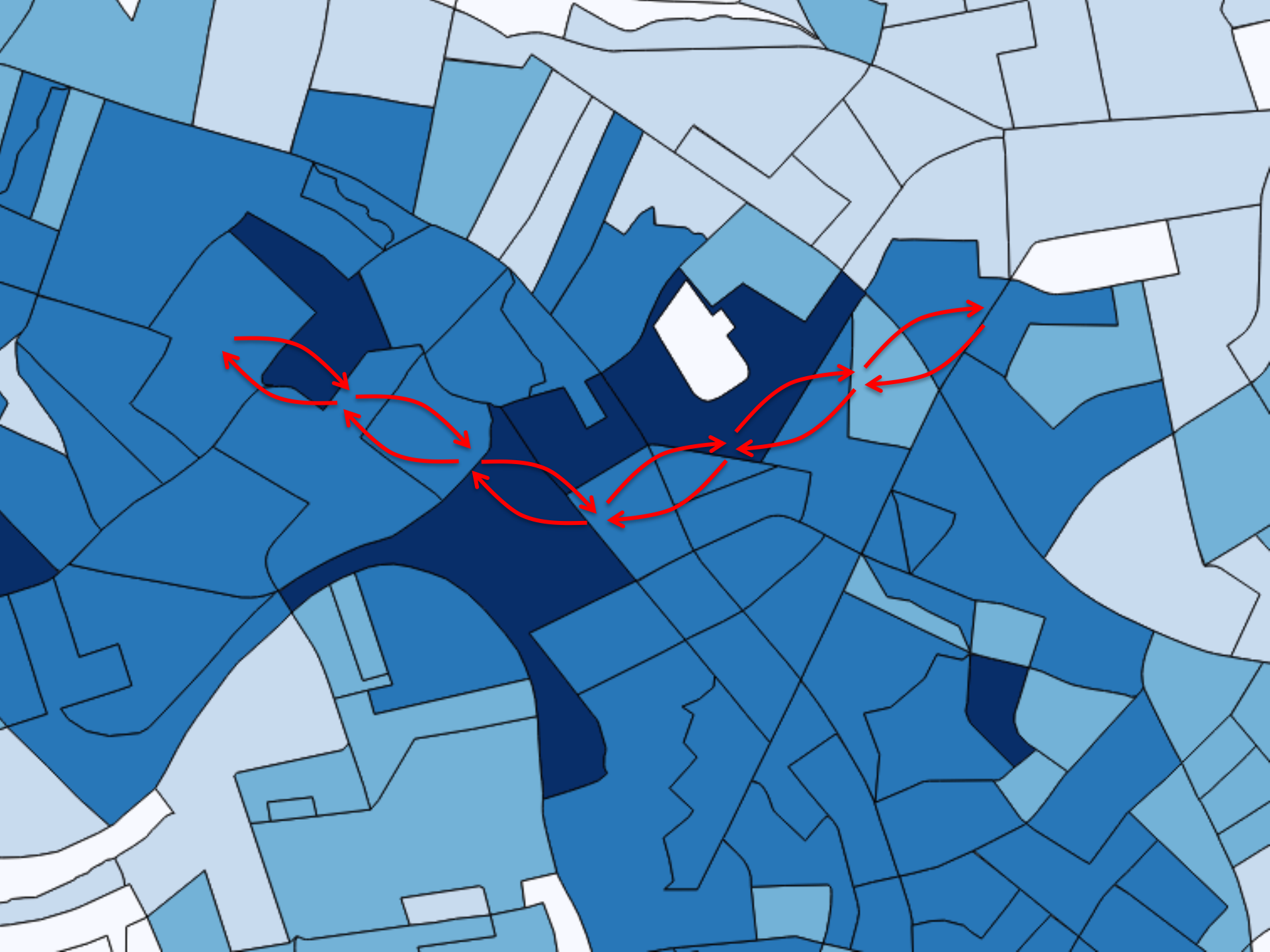




Räumliche Struktur = **qualitativer Unterschied**

Nicht-räumliche Methoden berücksichtigen dies nicht.





The background is a stylized map with various shades of blue and grey, representing different geographical areas. Several red arrows are drawn over the map, pointing from one area to another, illustrating the concept of spatial relationships and associations.

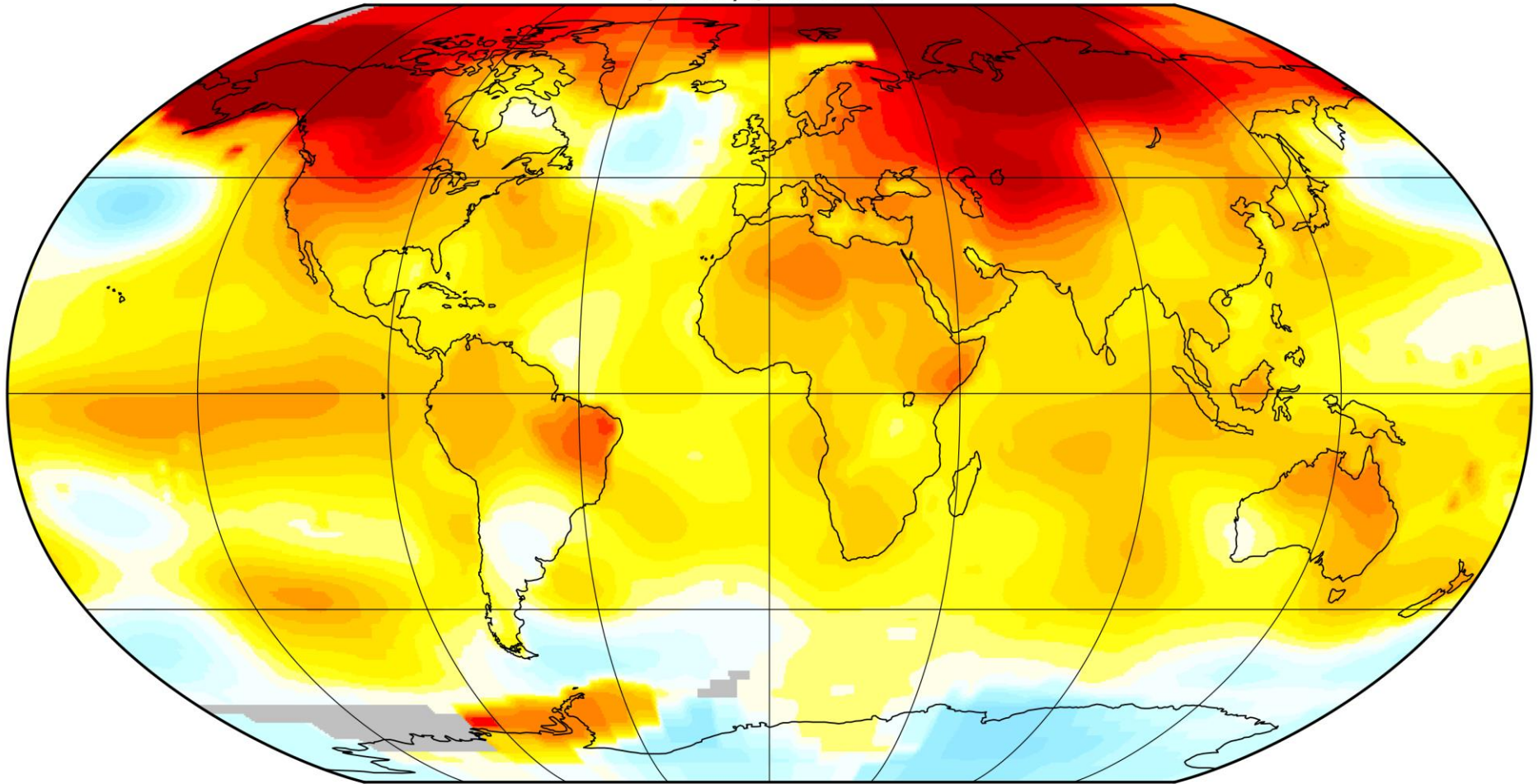
FIRST LAW OF GEOGRAPHY (Tobler 1970)

“[...] everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things.”

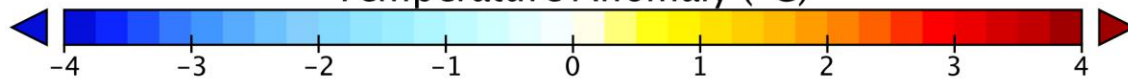
Geographischer Raum basiert auf Assoziationen.

Global Mean Surface Temperature(GISS)

January-June 2016



Temperature Anomaly (°C)



Global Mean Surface Temperature(GISS)

January-June 2016

Eine Karte ist eine Realisation

Informationsarmut: $n = 1$.

Temperature Anomaly (°C)





An aerial photograph of a city, showing a dense urban area with buildings and green spaces. A semi-transparent, rounded rectangular text box is overlaid on the center of the image. The text inside the box is in black and reads: "Räumliche Daten sind häufig **redundant**" and "Künstliche Vervielfältigung von Information.".

Räumliche Daten sind häufig **redundant**

Künstliche Vervielfältigung von Information.





Räumliche Verknüpfungen sind **komplex**

Formalisierung und Typ abhängig von untersuchtem Prozess.

FAZIT

Raum erfordert räumliche Methoden

Konventionelle Statistik häufig nicht geeignet

Spatial thinking

Interdisziplinäre Sichtweise erforderlich

INTERESSIERT?

Ringvorlesung im Sommer!