Raster Data Model
$\qquad$

| 1654 | 1606 | 1655 | 1546 | 1596 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1666 | 1656 | 1597 | 1557 | 1575 |
| 1594 | 1618 | 1621 | 1648 | 1641 |
| 1562 | 1598 | 1586 | 1547 | 1 |
| 1473 | 1422 | 1430 | 1459 | 1 |

A grid defines geographic space as a matrix of identically-sized square cells. Each cell holds a numeric value that measures a geographic attribute (like elevation) for that unit of space.

Source: http://www.ce.utexas.edu/prof/maidment/class.html

## Grid data structure

# Grid size is defined by extent, spacing and no data value information 

an Number of rows, number of column : Cell sizes ( X and Y ) m Top, left , bottom and right coordinates

## Definition of a Grid



Source: http://www.ce.utexas.edu/prof/maidment/class.html


## SSomewhere on earth



## Raster grid is placed



## Reality >>> Raster value

* The average EMR is measured within each grid
* Depending on the average intensity of the EMR a numeric value is assigned for each grid


## Sppatial resolution



## Spatial Resolution Examples



Source: G. Bryan Bailey, U.S.Geological Survey, EROS Data Center, gbbailey@usgs.gov

## NODATA Cells



Polygon Cell


NODATA


## Raster Data Formats

## (TIFF - GeoTIFF

m Tagged Image File Format

## - GIF

maphic Interchange Format

## * BMP

a BitMap format
*)JPEG
as Joint Photographic Experts Group

## Other Formats

## * Arclnfo GRID

- ERDAS Imagine
* ASCII
- Binary format
mand sequential
mand Interleaved by Line
mand Interleaved by Pixel


