

EPFL

# Summary

- Sampling is required to effectively measure and interpolate continuous phenomena
- Different sampling types: random, uniform, grid-based, transect-based, along a network or structural lines
- Representative of all values in the study region
- Clearly delimited domain
- Homogeneous sampling distribution
- Adapted sampling distribution
- Iterative method: progressively defined boundaries and point densification around most important areas



In the analysis of continuous phenomena in geographical space such as the amount of precipitation on the ground, or the chemical properties of the water of a lake or watercourse, sampling procedures are often used since it is not materially possible to carry out measurements in all points of the territory. The sampling phase very often precedes the application of interpolation methods which, by inference, allow to predict the values of continuous variables as we will see from the next lesson. Depending on the characteristics of the territory and the phenomena analyzed we will apply appropriate sampling procedures which must meet a number of constraints, allowing to reduce to the maximum the degree of uncertainty of the values to be predicted. These constraints are the delimitation of the field of study the spatial representativeness as well as a sufficient and homogeneous density of the measurement points.

Notes

Summary



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