A satellite image of Earth at night, showing a dense network of city lights across the continents. The lights are primarily yellow and white, with some green and blue highlights. The background is dark, representing the night sky.

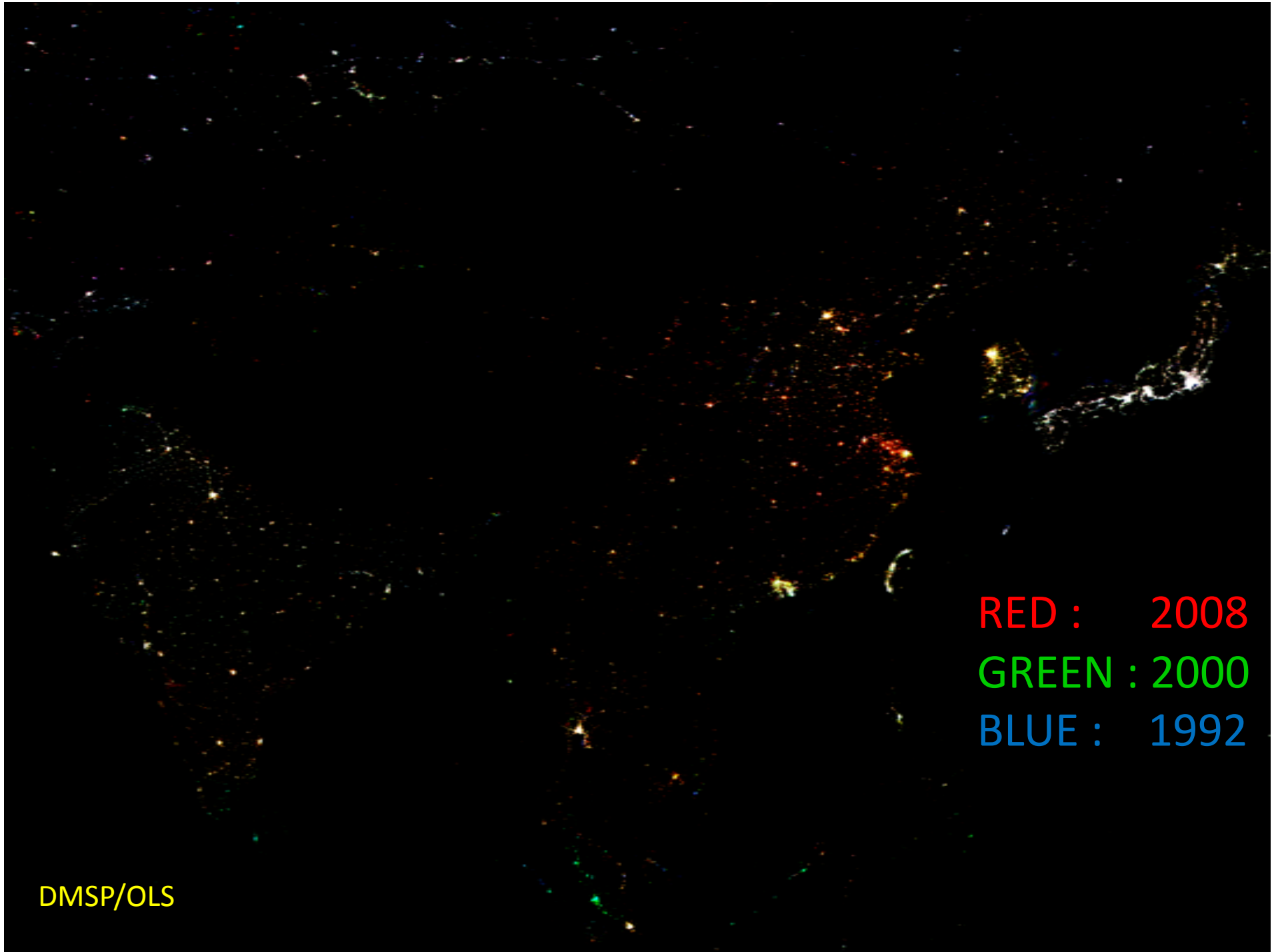
# Regional and Global Urbanization Dynamics from Multi-temporal Nocturnal Lights Data

Qingling Zhang  
Karen Seto

2011

Urbanization & Global Change Group

Yale



RED : 2008

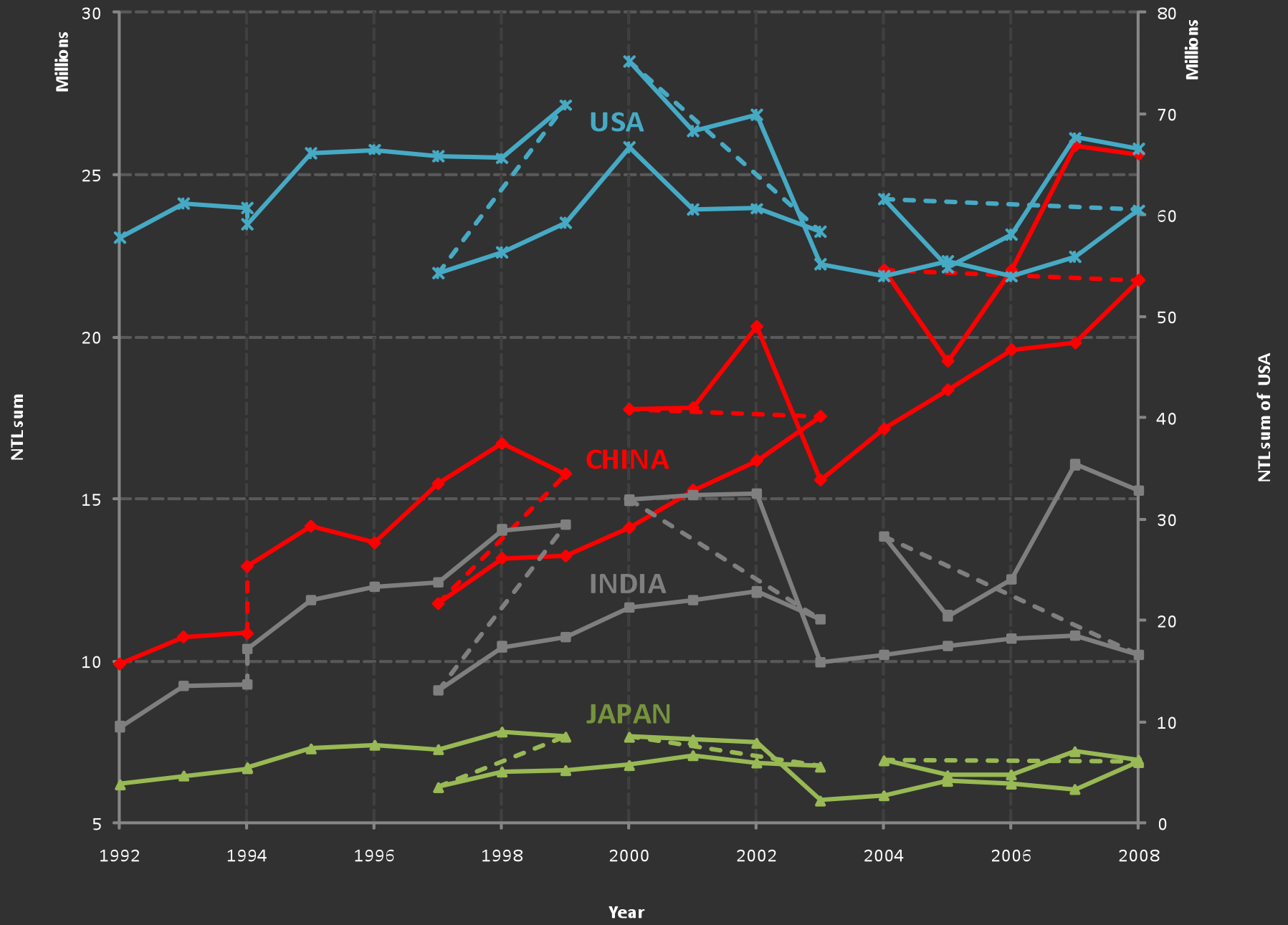
GREEN : 2000

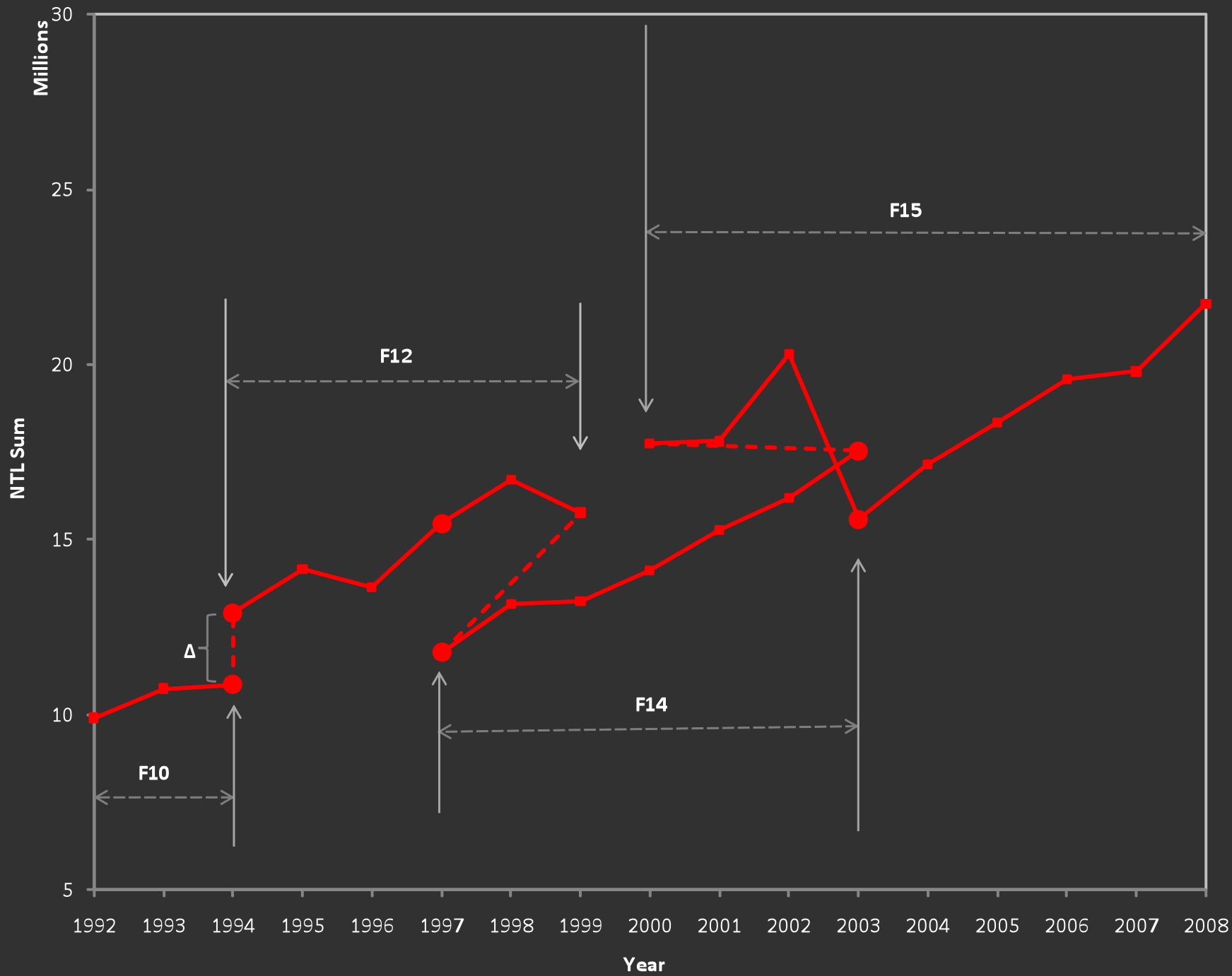
BLUE : 1992

DMSP/OLS

DMSP/OLS

Inter-sensor calibration





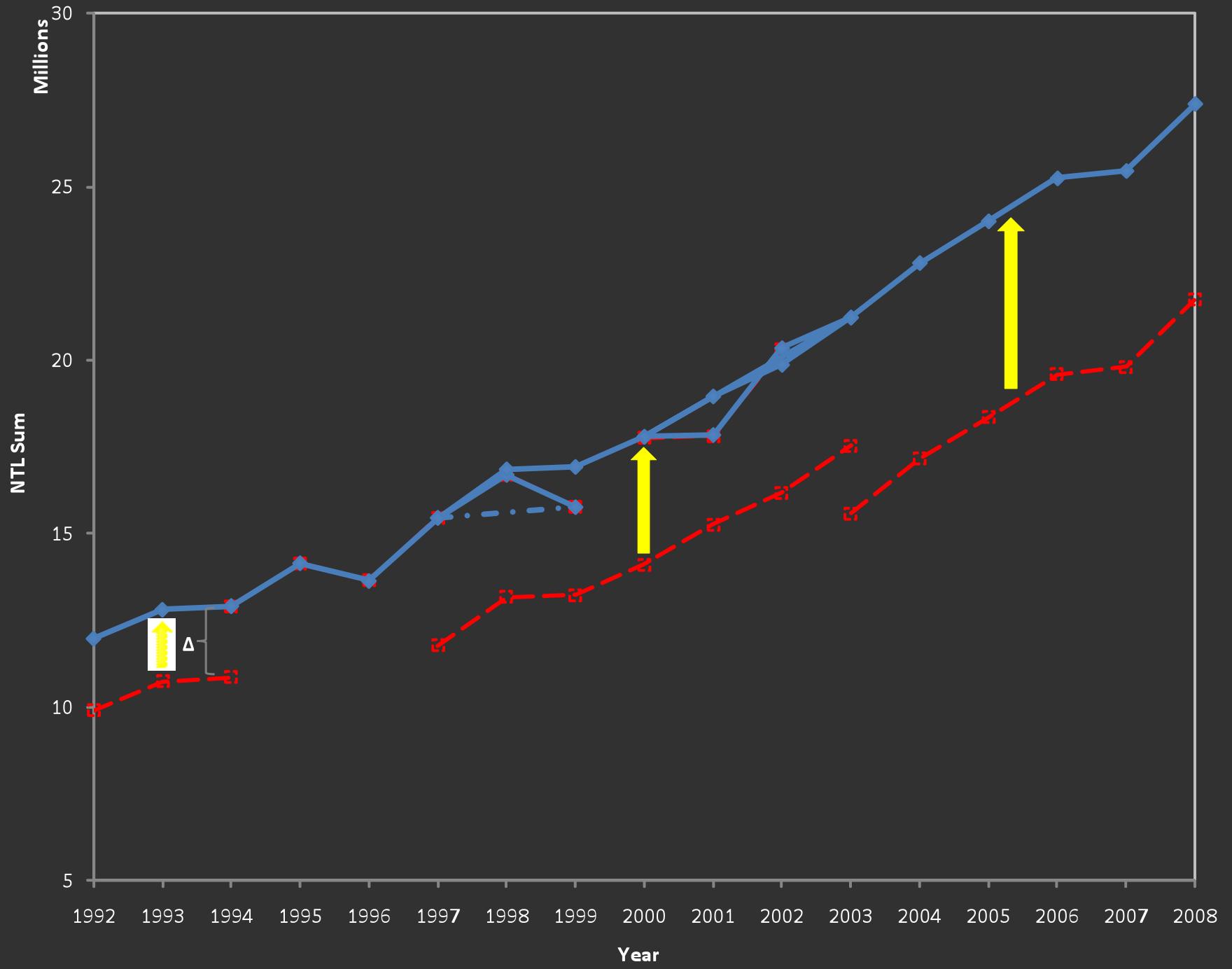
... the digital number (DN) values are **not** strictly **comparable** from one year to the next.

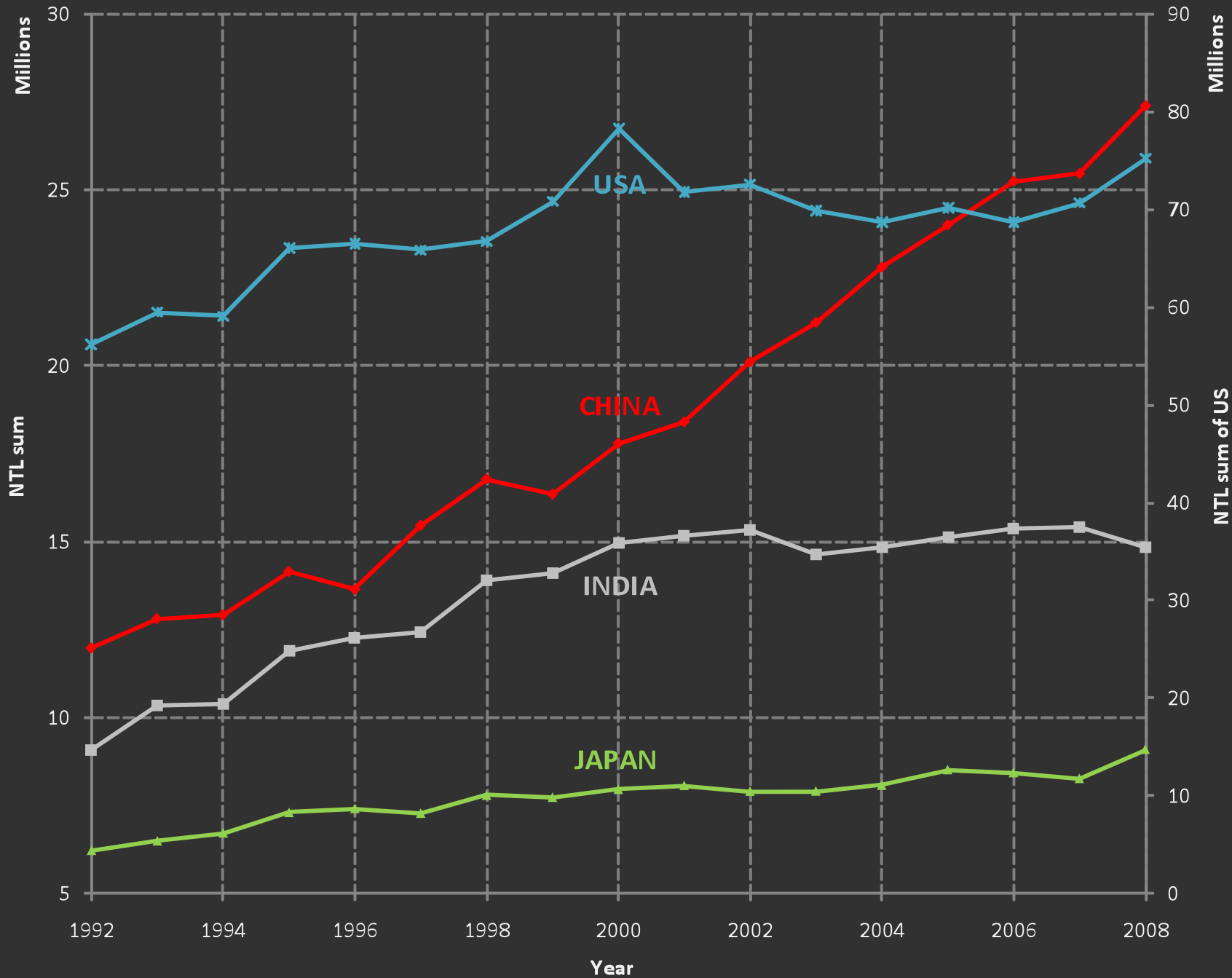
--- [http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/dmsp/readme\\_v4.txt](http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/dmsp/readme_v4.txt)

Country level calibration

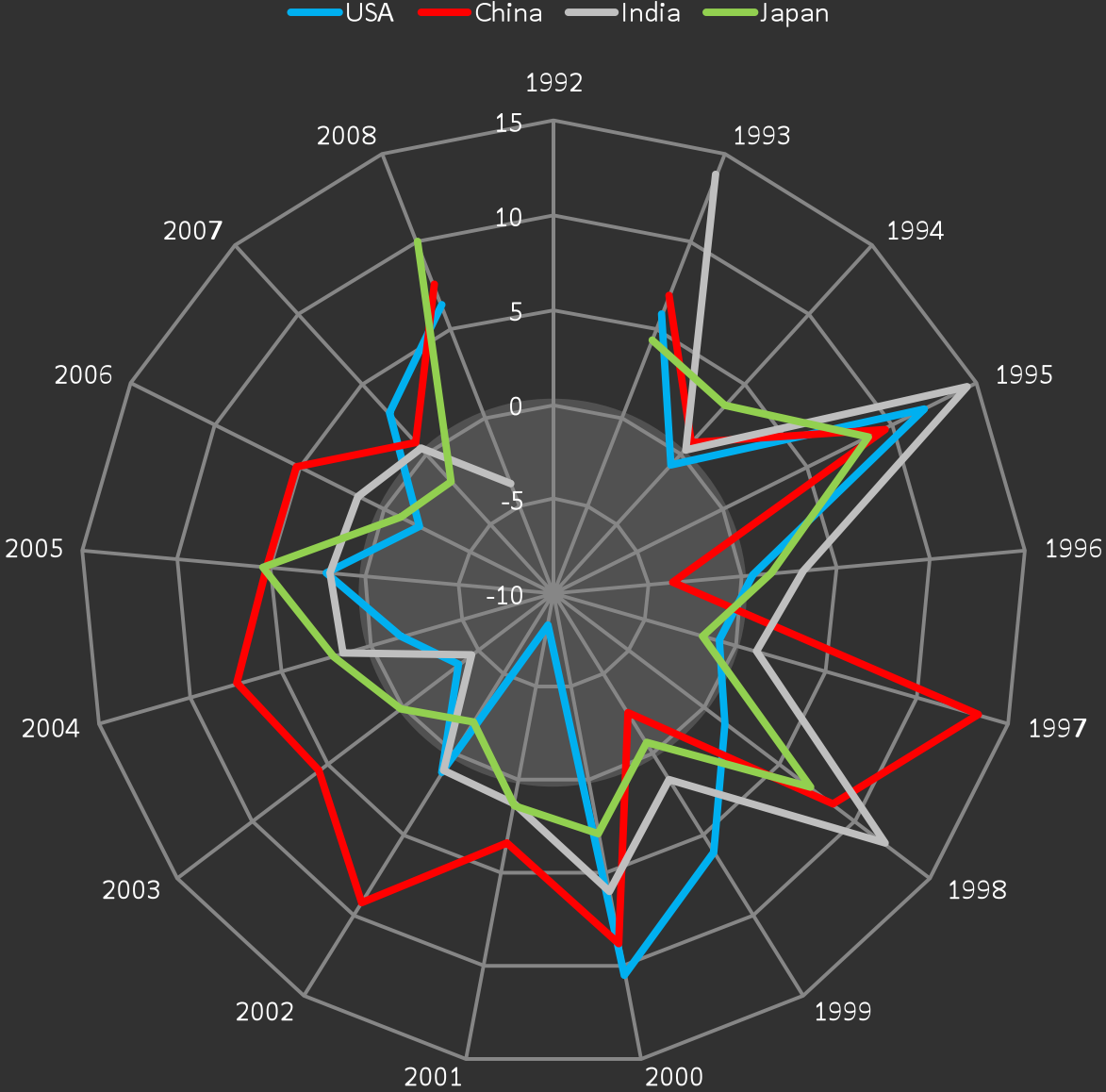








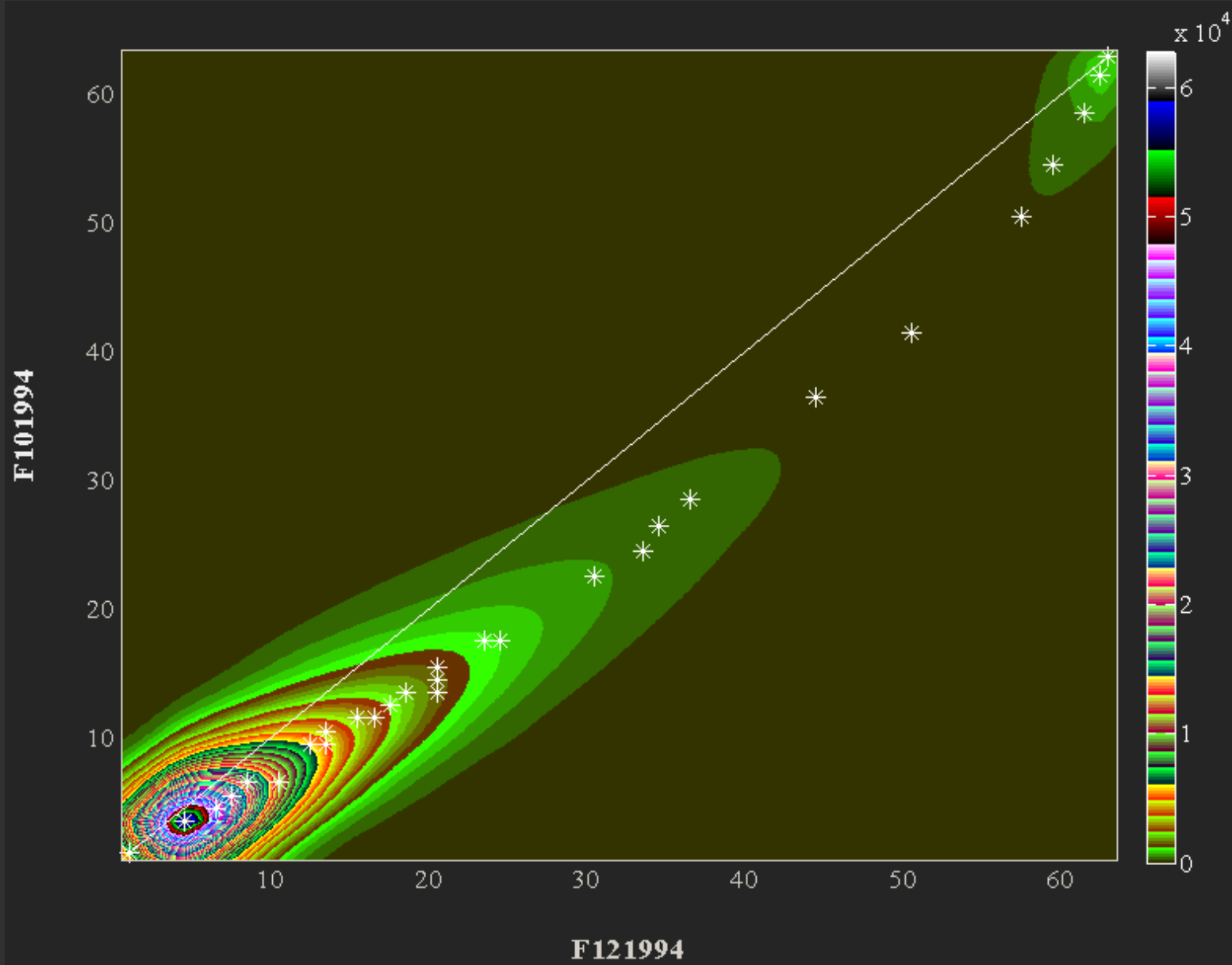
# Annual growth rates



Pixel level calibration:

**Modified Ridge method**

# Density Scattergram

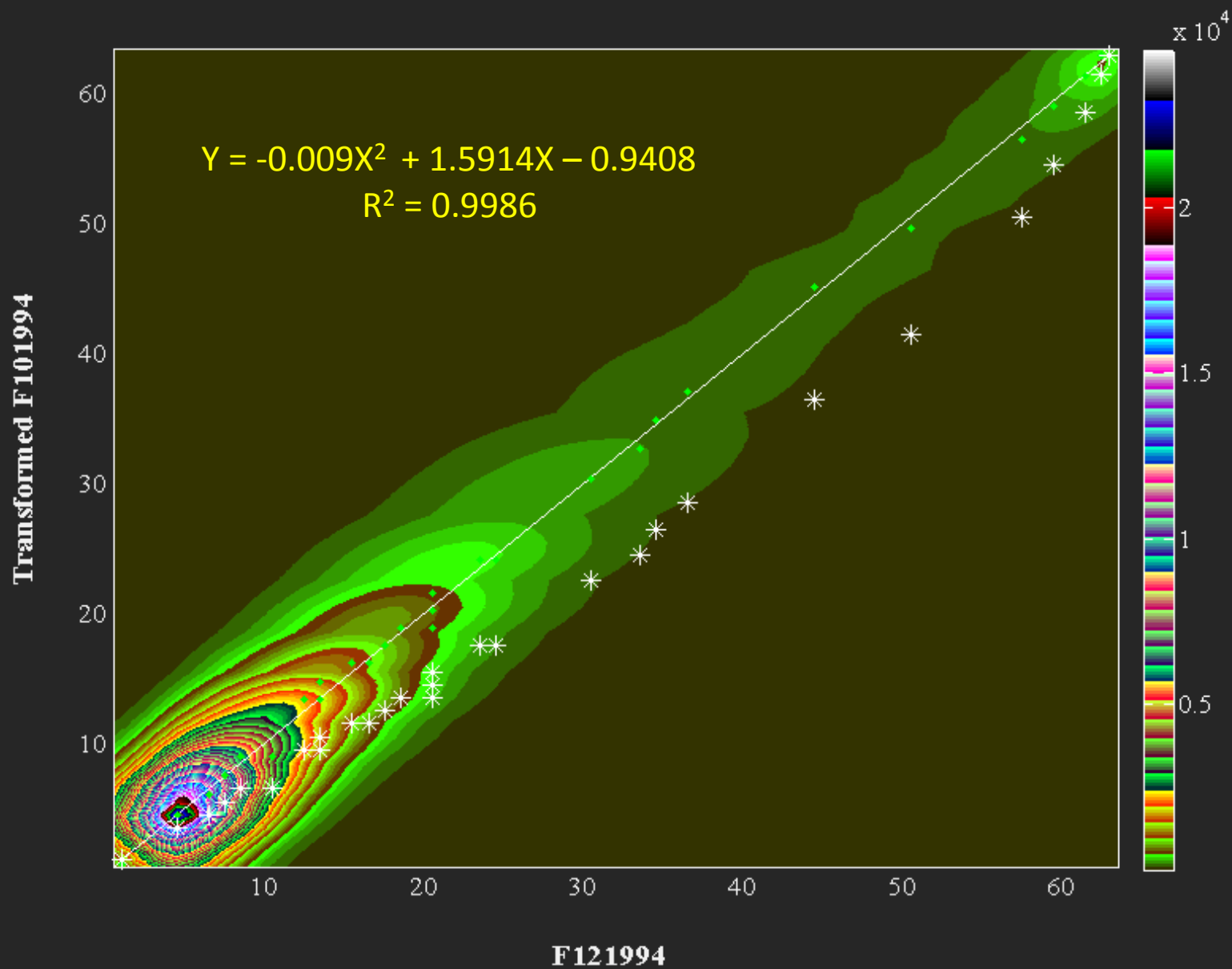


## A ridge in the real world

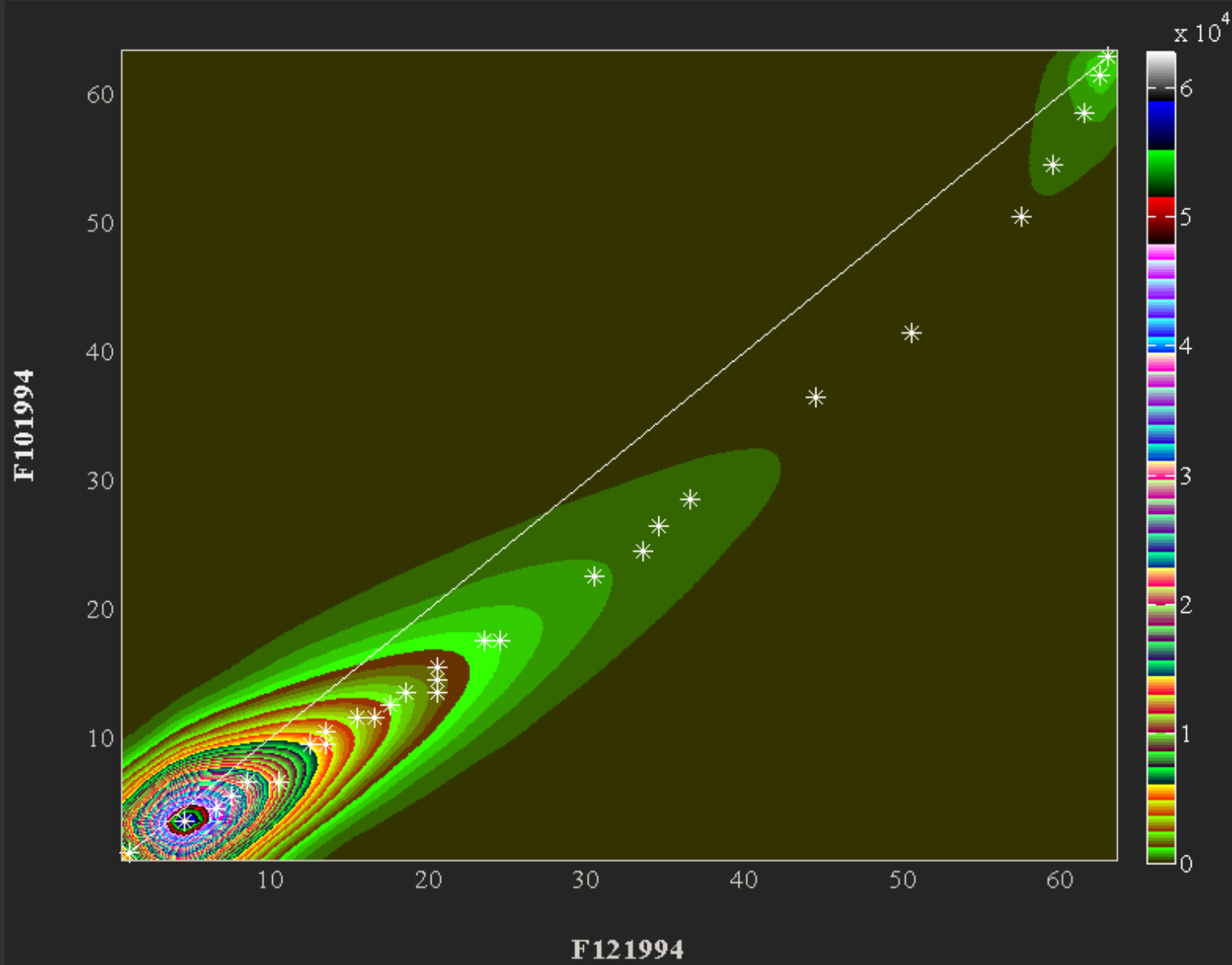


<http://www.winddrinkers.org/BRR/BridgerRidge.html>

# Adjusted Ridge

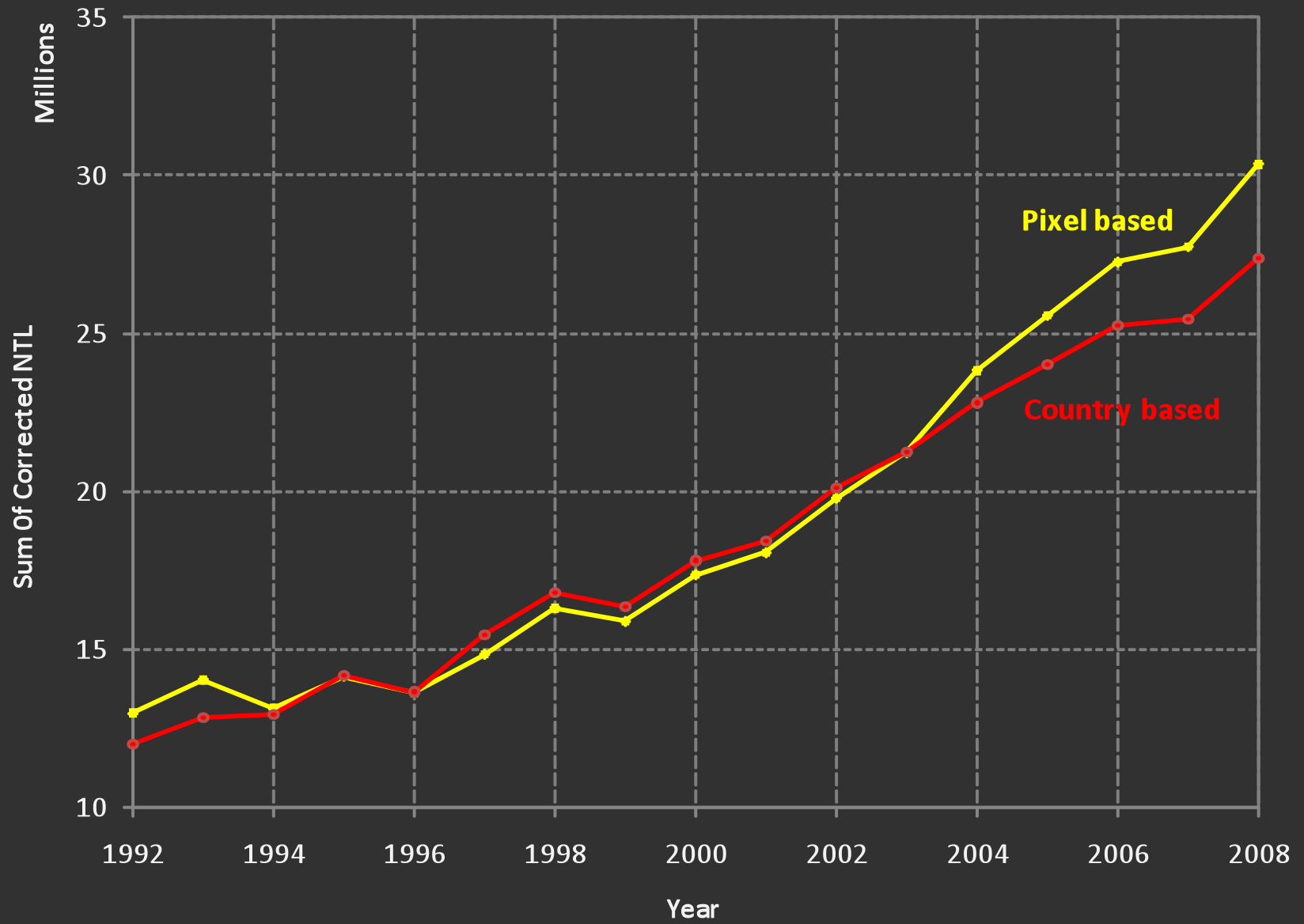


# Density Scattergram





Corrected Time Series



## Urbanization Clusters – Hotspot Analysis with LISA

## LISA -- Local Indicators of Spatial Association

> Spatial autocorrelation: **Tobler's first law of geography**

$$I_i = \frac{Z_i}{m_2} \sum_j^N W_{ij} Z_j$$

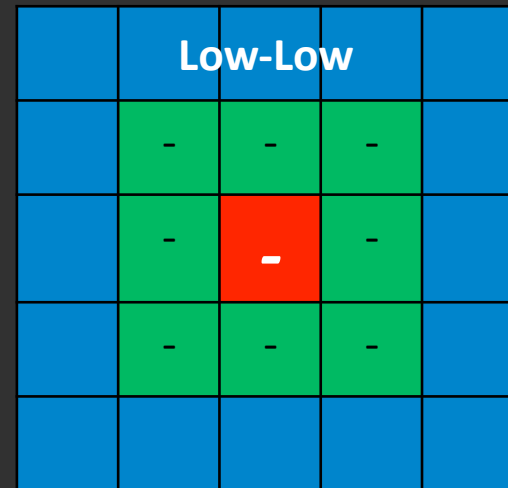
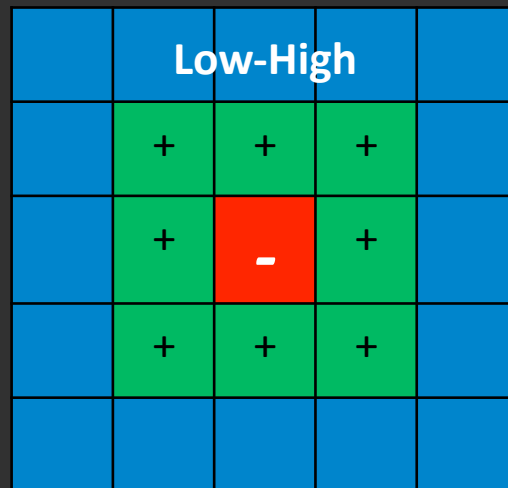
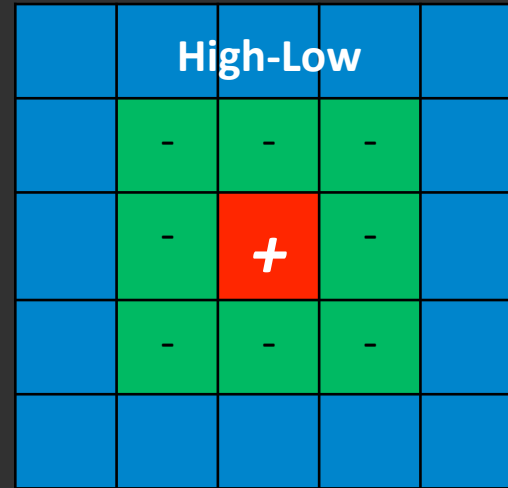
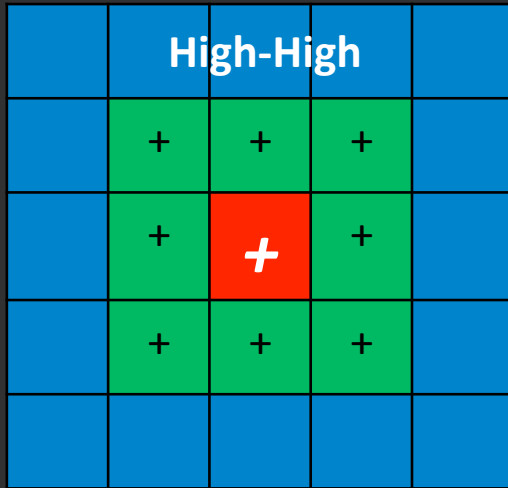
$Z_i$ : distance from the global mean;  
 $W_{ij}$ : matrix of weight;

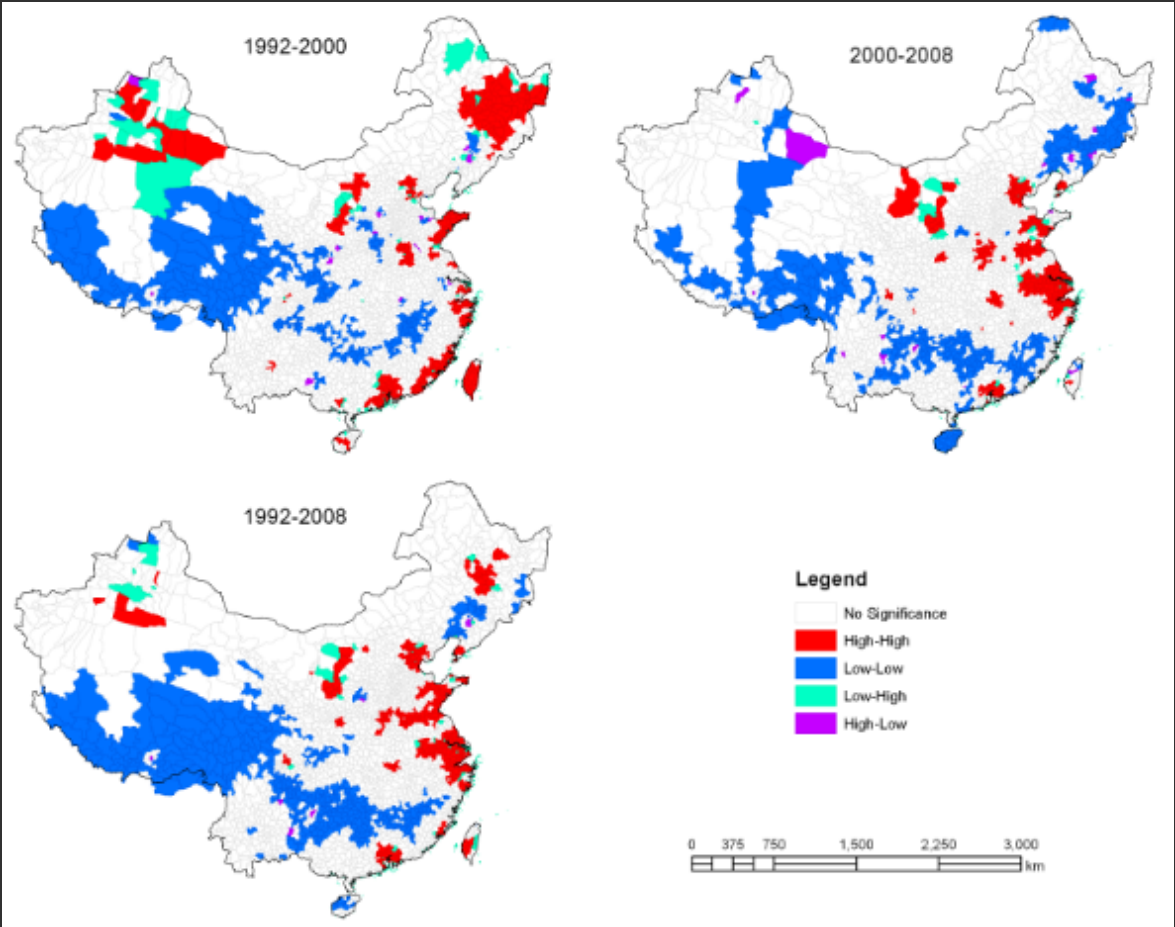
$$m_2 = \frac{\sum_i Z_i^2}{N}$$

$W_{ij}$

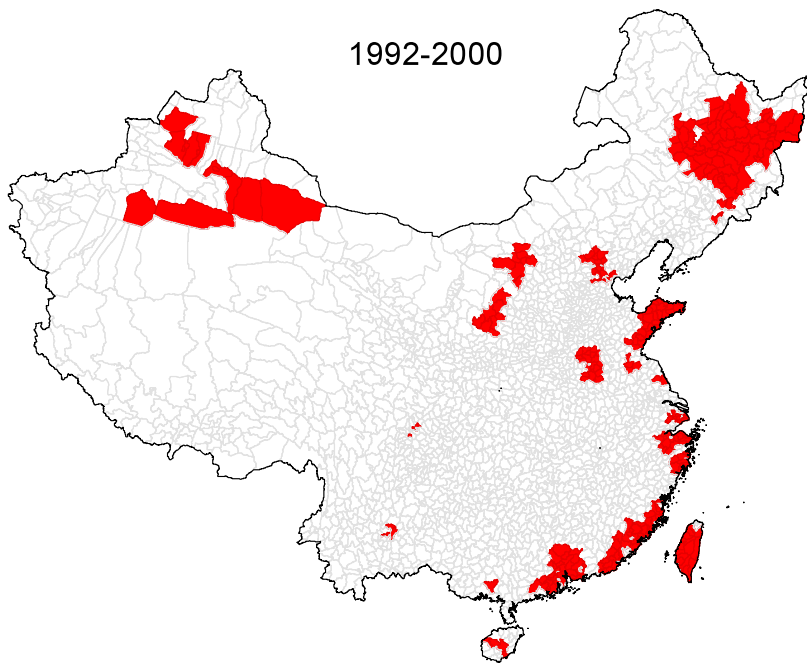
0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	1	<i>i</i>	1	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0

## Types of Clusters or Hotspot

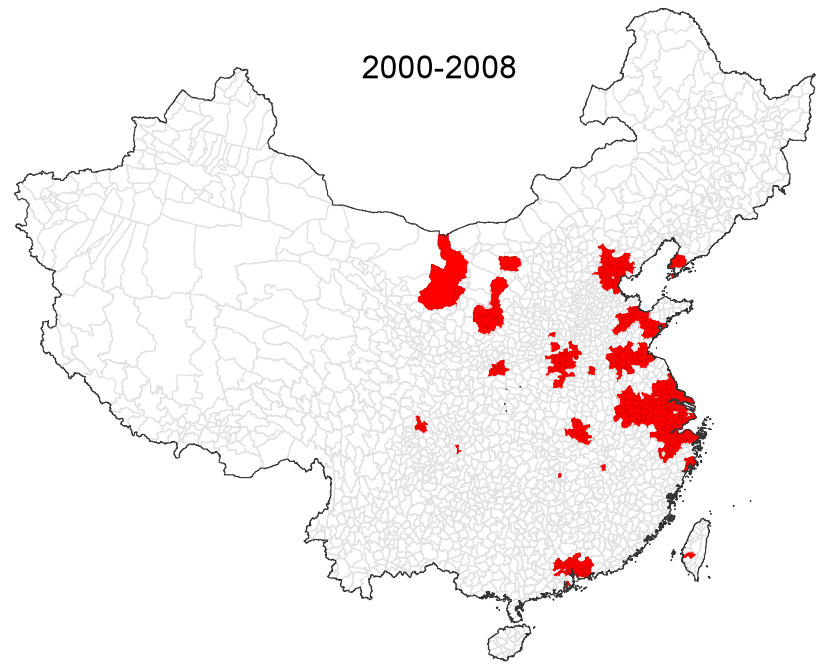




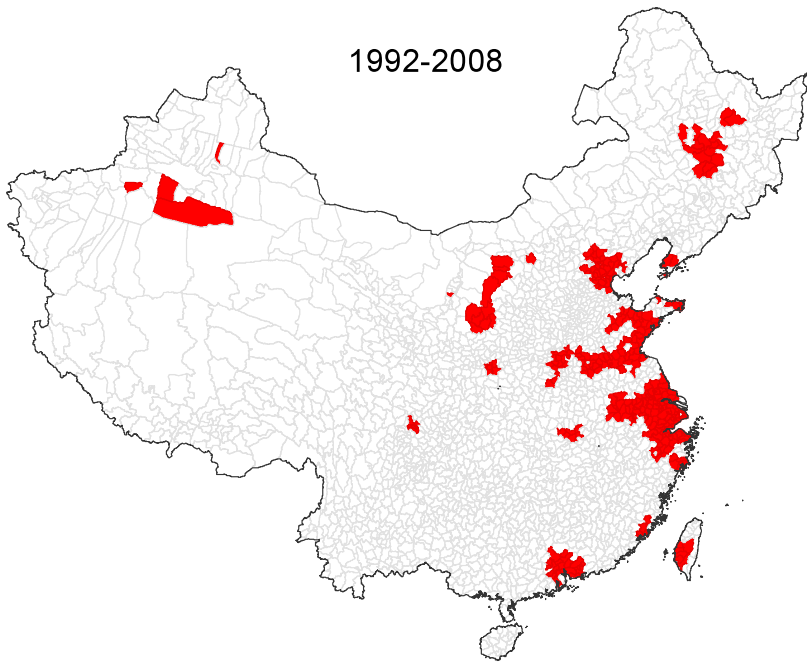
1992-2000






2000-2008

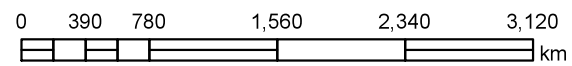


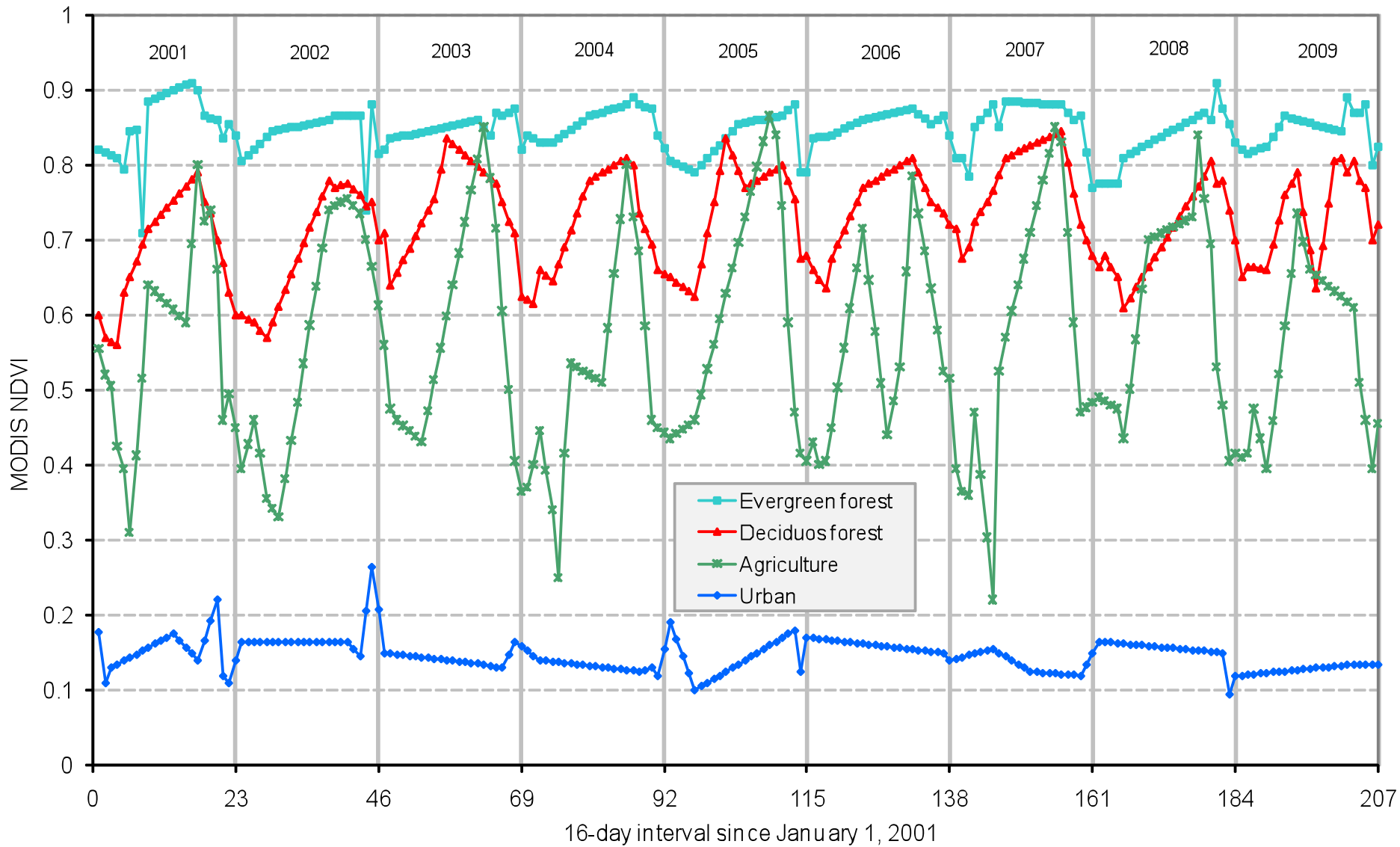
1992-2008

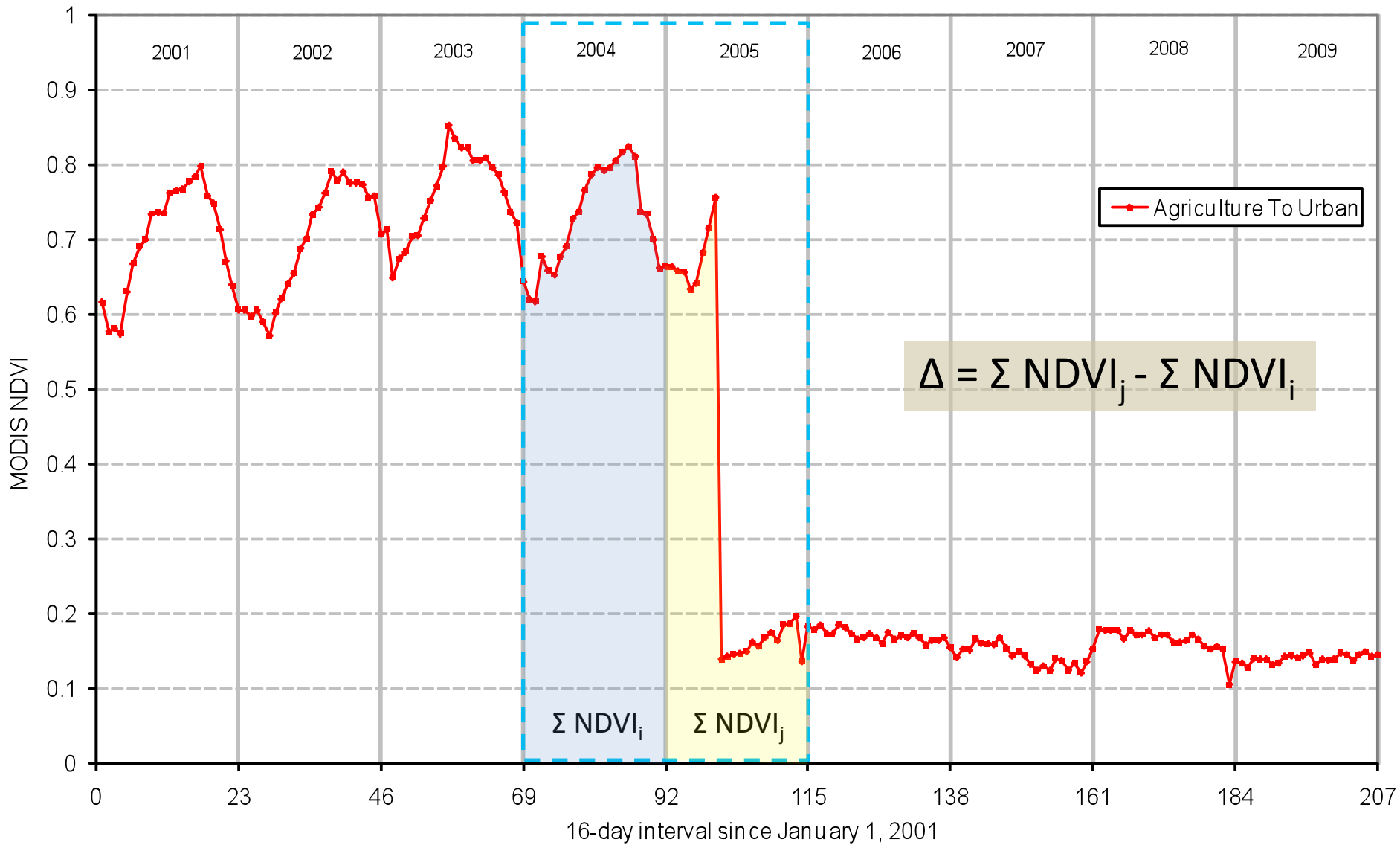


**Legend**

-  China boundary
-  County boundary
-  Hot Spot









Questions?