A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**Population density spatial distribution data set (2015)**

1、Description

Gridded population with 100m spaital resolution of the 34 key areas along One Belt One Road in 2015, which indicates that the population count per pixel (i.e., grid). This data is derived from geodata institute of Southampton University, UK. The prejection transform and extraction processes were done to generate the gridded population with 100m spaital resolution of the 8 key areas along One Belt One Road in 2015. The original gridded popution is spatially downscaled from census data and multisource data by the random forest method. Accurate population data at finer scale are fundamental for a broad range of applications by governments, nongovernmental organizations, and companies, including the urban planing, election, risk estimation, disaster rescue, disease control, and poverty reduction.

2、Keywords

Theme：Population,Population number
Discipline：Human-nature Relationship
Places：Pan-Third Pole
Time：2015

3、Data details

1.Scale：None

2.Projection：

3.Filesize：2129.92MB

4.Data format：None

4、Space scope

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | north：51.0 | - |
| west：11.0 | - | east：109.0 |
| - | south：2.0 | - |

5、Time frame:2015-01-09 16:00:00+00:00--2016-01-09 03:59:59+00:00

6、Reference method

References to data:

GE Yong, LING Feng. Population density spatial distribution data set (2015). A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, 2020

References to articles:

Stevens, F.R., Gaughan, A.E., Linard, C., & Tatem, A.J. (2015). Disaggregating Census Data for Population Mapping Using Random Forests with Remotely-Sensed and Ancillary Data. PLOS ONE, 10(2), e0107042. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0107042.

7、Supporting project information

8、Data resource provider

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