



线路平面坐标系中的道路平曲线坐标计算公式

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摘要: 介绍了一种在线路平面控制测量坐标系中直接计算道路平曲线坐标的方法, 并导出其计算公式。该公式简洁、实用, 可供测设道路平曲线参考。

关键词: 道路; 平曲线; 坐标计算

中图分类号: P221

文献标志码: B

文章编号: 1672-4623 (2011) 06-0111-04

道路的平面线形一般是由直线、圆曲线和缓和曲线(本文指螺旋线)这三种线形要素组合而成^[1], 其中的圆曲线和缓和曲线统称为道路平曲线^[2]。目前, 道路路线测设和施工放样一般采用全站仪极坐标法、GPS RTK法^[3], 这两种方法均以道路中线上任意一点和控制点在线路平面控制测量坐标系中的坐标作为依据。因此, 道路平曲线坐标计算是路线设计和测设工作中的一项必不可少的内容。切线支距计算公式^[4]是计算道路平曲线坐标的常用公式之一, 它利用被积函数的泰勒级数前数项和近似地进行坐标定积分, 计算公式简洁, 不足之处是计算的结果为假定坐标, 还需要经过坐标转换才能得到曲线点在线路平面控制测量坐标系中的坐标。本文利用坐标微分与弧微分的关系, 对切线支距计算公式加以改进和扩展, 从而得到一组新的平曲线坐标计算公式, 以弥补切线支距计算公式的不足。

1 第一缓和曲线坐标计算公式

如图1所示, 第一缓和曲线是指位于直缓点(ZH)与缓圆点(HY)之间的螺旋线^[5]。在线路平面控制测量坐标系xOy中, 已知ZH点的坐标为(x₀, y₀), 过ZH点的切线方位角为α₀, 缓和曲线长度为l₀, 曲线半径变化率为c, 缓和曲线终点(HY)的曲率半径为R, 以及缓和曲线的偏转方向(自ZH点顺时针或者逆时针)。设缓和曲线上任意一点至直缓点ZH的曲线长为l, 该点的坐标为(x, y), 缓和曲线角度为β, 过i点的切线方位角为α。

令缓和曲线顺时针偏转时, R取正值; 反时针偏转时, R取负值。根据螺旋线弧长与半径的关系, 计算β的各次幂如下:

$$d\beta = \frac{dl}{R}, R^i = \frac{c}{l^i}, c = Rl_0$$

$$\beta = \int_0^l \frac{l}{c} dl = \frac{l^2}{2c}$$

$$\beta^2 = \frac{l^4}{4c^2}, \beta^3 = \frac{l^6}{8c^3}, \dots, \beta^n = \frac{l^{2n}}{2^n c^n}$$

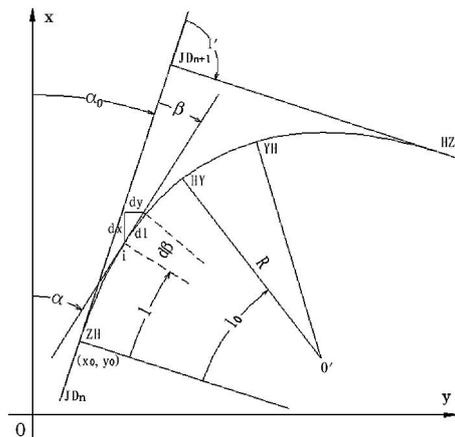


图1 第一缓和曲线示意图

因上式中的R依缓和曲线的偏转方向取正值或负值, 所以上述c、β的计算值也带有与R一致的正号或负号。

缓和曲线上任意一微分段dl与对应的dx、dy之间有下列关系:

$$\begin{cases} dx = dl \cos \alpha \\ dy = dl \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

缓和曲线上任意一点的坐标可按下列定积分计算公式(1)求得:

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + \int_0^l \cos \alpha dl \\ y = y_0 + \int_0^l \sin \alpha dl \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

因α=α₀+β, 可将sinα、cosα两个三角函数分别在α₀处按β展开为泰勒级数^[5], 并代入β值, 化简计算如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &= \sin(\alpha_0 + \beta) \\ &= \sin \alpha_0 + \cos \alpha_0 \beta - \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{2} \beta^2 - \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{6} \beta^3 + \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{24} \beta^4 + \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{120} \beta^5 \\ &\quad - \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{720} \beta^6 - \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{5040} \beta^7 + \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{40320} \beta^8 + \dots - \frac{\sin(\alpha_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}n)}{n!} \beta^n + \dots \quad (-\infty, \infty) \\ &= \sin \alpha_0 + \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{2c} l^2 - \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{8c^2} l^4 - \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{48c^3} l^6 + \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{384c^4} l^8 + \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{3840c^5} l^{10} \\ &\quad - \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{46080c^6} l^{12} - \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{645120c^7} l^{14} + \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{10321920c^8} l^{16} + \dots - \frac{\sin(\alpha_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}n)}{n! 2^n c^n} l^{2n} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

收稿日期: 2011-10-10

若 $\sin \alpha$ 取级数的前 9 项之和, 其截断误差用泰勒余项估计:

$$|R_9| = \left| \frac{\sin(\alpha_0 + \theta\beta + \frac{9}{2}\pi)}{9!} \beta^9 \right| < \frac{|\beta^9|}{120}, 0 < \theta < 1.$$

因泰勒级数的和函数 $\sin \alpha$ 在该级数的收敛区间内是可导的, 并且可逐项求导, 所以的泰勒级数可用 $\sin \alpha$ 的导数求得:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha &= \cos(\alpha_0 + \beta) = (\sin \alpha)' \\ &= \cos \alpha_0 - \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{2c} l^2 - \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{8c^2} l^4 + \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{48c^3} l^6 + \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{384c^4} l^8 - \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{3840c^5} l^{10} \\ &\quad - \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{46080c^6} l^{12} + \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{645120c^7} l^{14} + \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{10321920c^8} l^{16} + \dots \\ &\quad \dots \frac{\cos(\alpha_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}n)}{n!2^n c^n} l^{2n} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

若 $\cos \alpha$ 取级数的前 9 项之和, 其截断误差用泰勒余项估计:

$$|R_9| = \left| \frac{\cos(\alpha_0 + \theta\beta + \frac{9}{2}\pi)}{9!} \beta^9 \right| < \frac{|\beta^9|}{120}, 0 < \theta < 1.$$

又因泰勒级数的和函数在该级数的收敛区间内可积, 并且可逐项积分, 所以将 $\cos \alpha$ 、 $\sin \alpha$ 的泰勒级数分别代入公式 (1) 并进行定积分, 得到缓和曲线上任意一点 i 的坐标计算公式 (2):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= x_0 + \cos \alpha_0 l - \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{6c} l^3 - \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{40c^2} l^5 + \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{336c^3} l^7 + \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{3456c^4} l^9 - \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{42240c^5} l^{11} \\ &\quad - \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{599040c^6} l^{13} + \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{9676800c^7} l^{15} + \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{175472640c^8} l^{17} + \dots \\ y &= y_0 + \sin \alpha_0 l + \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{6c} l^3 - \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{40c^2} l^5 - \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{336c^3} l^7 + \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{3456c^4} l^9 + \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{42240c^5} l^{11} \\ &\quad - \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{599040c^6} l^{13} - \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{9676800c^7} l^{15} + \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{175472640c^8} l^{17} + \dots \end{aligned} \right\} (2)$$

特别地, 当 $x_0=0$ 、 $y_0=0$ 和 $\alpha_0=0$ 时, 公式 (2) 简化为公式 (3):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= l - \frac{l^5}{40c^2} + \frac{l^9}{3456c^4} - \frac{l^{13}}{599040c^6} + \frac{l^{17}}{175472640c^8} + \dots \\ y &= \frac{l^3}{6c} - \frac{l^7}{336c^3} + \frac{l^{11}}{42240c^5} - \frac{l^{15}}{9676800c^7} + \dots \end{aligned} \right\} (3)$$

公式 (3) 即为常见的缓和曲线任意点 i 的切线支距计算公式^[6]。此时的坐标系即以直缓点 (ZH) 为原点, 过 ZH 点的缓和曲线切线为 x 轴、ZH 点上缓和曲线的曲率半径为 y 轴的直角坐标系。因此, 公式 (3) 是公式 (2) 的特殊形式。

2 圆曲线坐标计算公式

如图 2 所示, 圆曲线位于缓圆点 (HY) 与圆缓点 (YH) 之间。在线路平面控制测量坐标系 xOy 中, 已知 HY 点的坐标为 (x_0, y_0) , 过 HY 点的切线方位角为 α_0 , 圆曲线的曲率半径为 R , 以及曲线的偏转方向

(自 ZY 点顺时针或者逆时针)。HY 点的坐标 (x_0, y_0) 和切线方位角 α_0 可由前述第一缓和曲线计算而得。

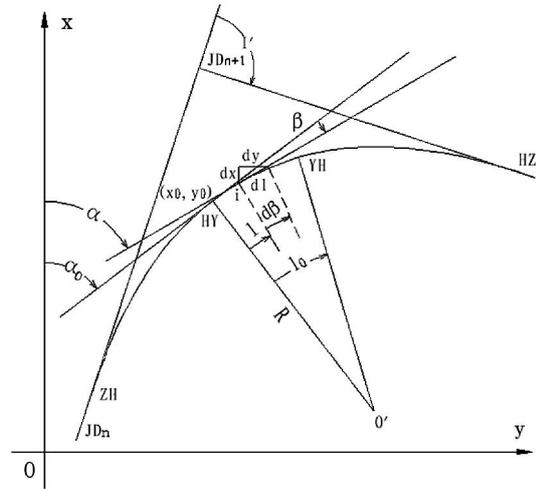


图 2 圆曲线示意图

设圆曲线上任意一点 i 至 HY 点的曲线长为 l , 该点的坐标为 (x, y) , 圆曲线角度为 β , 过 i 点的切线方位角为 α 。令圆曲线顺时针偏转时, R 取正值; 反时针偏转时, R 取负值。根据圆曲线弧长与半径的关系, 计算 β 如下:

$$\begin{aligned} d\beta &= \frac{dl}{R} \\ \beta &= \int_0^l \frac{dl}{R} = \frac{l}{R} \end{aligned}$$

因上式中的 R 依圆曲线的偏转方向取正值或负值, 所以上述 β 的计算值也带有与 R 一致的正号或负号。

由于 $\alpha = \alpha_0 + \beta$, 以 α_0 、 β 、 x_0 、 y_0 代入公式 (1), 则得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= x_0 + \int_0^l \cos(\alpha_0 + \frac{l}{R}) dl \\ y &= y_0 + \int_0^l \sin(\alpha_0 + \frac{l}{R}) dl \end{aligned} \right\}$$

计算上两式中的定积分, 得到圆曲线上任意一点的坐标计算公式 (4):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= x_0 + R \sin(\alpha_0 + \frac{l}{R}) - R \sin \alpha_0 \\ y &= y_0 - R \cos(\alpha_0 + \frac{l}{R}) + R \cos \alpha_0 \end{aligned} \right\} (4)$$

公式 (4) 也可计算不带缓和曲线的圆曲线上任意一点的坐标, 只需将 HY 点的已知数据替换为 ZY 点的已知数据即可。

3 第二缓和曲线坐标计算公式

如图 3 所示, 第二缓和曲线是指位于圆缓点 (YH) 与缓直点 (HZ) 之间的螺旋线。第二缓和曲线上任意一点 i 的坐标一般利用公式 (2) 进行计算。但是, 需

要注意缓直点 (HZ) 的坐标为 (x_0, y_0) , 过 HZ 点的切线方位角为 α_0 , 缓和曲线自 HZ 点的偏转方向, 以及缓和曲线上任意一点 i 至缓直点 (HZ) 的曲线长为 l 。除该公式以外, 下面导出另外一种计算公式。

在线路平面控制测量坐标系 xOy 中, 已知 YH 点的坐标为 (x_0, y_0) , 过 YH 点的切线方位角为 α_0 , 缓和曲线长度为 α_0 , 曲线半径变化率为 c , 缓和曲线起点 (YH) 的曲率半径为 R , 终点 (HZ) 的曲率半径为无穷大, 以及缓和曲线的偏转方向 (自 YH 点顺时针或者逆时针)。YH 点的坐标 (x_0, y_0) 和切线方位角 α_0 可由前述圆曲线计算而得。

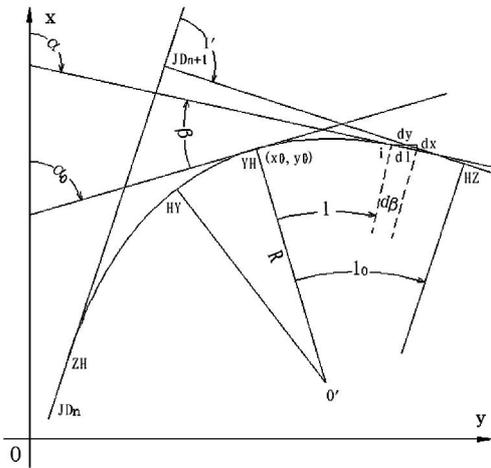


图3 第二缓和曲线示意图

设缓和曲线上任意一点 i 至 YH 点 (非 HZ 点) 的曲线长为 l , 该点的坐标为 (x, y) , 缓和曲线角度为 β , 过 i 点的切线方位角为 α 。令缓和曲线顺时针偏转时, R 取正值; 反时针偏转时, R 取负值。根据螺旋线弧长与半径的关系, 计算 β 的各次幂如下:

$$d\beta = \frac{dl}{R}, R = \frac{c}{l_0 - l}, c = Rl_0$$

$$\beta = \int_0^l \frac{l_0 - l}{c} dl = \frac{l_0}{c} l - \frac{l^2}{2c}$$

$$\beta^2 = \frac{l^2 l_0^2}{c^2} - \frac{l^3 l_0}{c^2} + \frac{l^4}{4c^2}$$

$$\beta^3 = \frac{l^3 l_0^3}{c^3} - \frac{3l^4 l_0^2}{2c^3} + \frac{3l^5 l_0}{4c^3} - \frac{l^6}{8c^3}$$

$$\beta^4 = \frac{l^4 l_0^4}{c^4} - \frac{2l^5 l_0^3}{c^4} + \frac{3l^6 l_0^2}{2c^4} - \frac{l^7 l_0}{2c^4} + \frac{l^8}{16c^4}$$

...

同样, 因上式中的 R 依缓和曲线的偏转方向取正值或负值, 所以上述 c 、 β 的计算值也带有与 R 一致的正号或负号。

为利用公式 (1) 计算缓和曲线上任意一点 i 的坐标, 依 $\alpha = \alpha_0 + \beta$, 将 $\sin \alpha$ 、 $\cos \alpha$ 两个三角函数分别在 α_0 处按 β 展开为泰勒级数, 并代入 β 值, 化简计算如下:

$$\sin \alpha = \sin(\alpha_0 + \beta)$$

$$= \sin \alpha_0 + \cos \alpha_0 \beta - \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{2} \beta^2 - \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{6} \beta^3$$

$$+ \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{24} \beta^4 + \dots + \frac{\sin(\alpha_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}n)}{n!} \beta^n + \dots \quad (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$= \sin \alpha_0 + \frac{l_0 \cos \alpha_0}{c} l - \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{2c} l^2 - \frac{l_0^2 \sin \alpha_0}{2c^2} l^2 + \frac{l_0 \sin \alpha_0}{2c^2} l^3 - \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{8c^2} l^4$$

$$- \frac{l_0^3 \cos \alpha_0}{6c^3} l^3 + \frac{l_0^2 \cos \alpha_0}{4c^3} l^4 - \frac{l_0 \cos \alpha_0}{8c^3} l^5 + \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{48c^3} l^6 + \frac{l_0^4 \sin \alpha_0}{24c^4} l^4$$

$$- \frac{l_0^3 \sin \alpha_0}{12c^4} l^5 + \frac{l_0^2 \sin \alpha_0}{16c^4} l^6 - \frac{l_0 \sin \alpha_0}{48c^4} l^7 + \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{384c^4} l^8 + \dots$$

$$= \sin \alpha_0 + \frac{l_0 \cos \alpha_0}{c} l + (-\frac{\cos \alpha_0}{2c} - \frac{l_0^2 \sin \alpha_0}{2c^2}) l^2$$

$$+ (\frac{l_0 \sin \alpha_0}{2c^2} - \frac{l_0^3 \cos \alpha_0}{6c^3}) l^3 + (-\frac{\sin \alpha_0}{8c^2} + \frac{l_0^2 \cos \alpha_0}{4c^3} + \frac{l_0^4 \sin \alpha_0}{24c^4}) l^4$$

$$+ (-\frac{l_0 \cos \alpha_0}{8c^3} - \frac{l_0^3 \sin \alpha_0}{12c^4}) l^5 + (\frac{\cos \alpha_0}{48c^3} + \frac{l_0^2 \sin \alpha_0}{16c^4}) l^6$$

$$+ (-\frac{l_0 \sin \alpha_0}{48c^4}) l^7 + \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{384c^4} l^8 + \dots$$

若 $\sin \alpha$ 略去省略号以后的函数项 (即取级数的前 5 项之和), 其截断误差可用泰勒余项估计:

$$|R_4| = \left| \frac{\sin(\alpha_0 + \theta\beta + \frac{5}{2}\pi)}{5!} \beta^5 \right| < \frac{|\beta^5|}{120}, 0 < \theta < 1.$$

同样, $\cos \alpha$ 的泰勒级数可用 $\sin \alpha$ 的导数求得:

$$\cos \alpha = \cos(\alpha_0 + \beta) = (\sin \alpha)'$$

$$= \cos \alpha_0 - \sin \alpha_0 \beta - \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{2} \beta^2 + \frac{\sin \alpha_0}{6} \beta^3$$

$$+ \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{24} \beta^4 + \dots - \frac{\cos(\alpha_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}n)}{n!} \beta^n + \dots \quad (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$= \cos \alpha_0 - \frac{l_0 \sin \alpha_0}{c} l + (\frac{\sin \alpha_0}{2c} - \frac{l_0^2 \cos \alpha_0}{2c^2}) l^2 + (\frac{l_0 \cos \alpha_0}{2c^2} + \frac{l_0^3 \sin \alpha_0}{6c^3}) l^3$$

$$+ (-\frac{\cos \alpha_0}{8c^2} - \frac{l_0^2 \sin \alpha_0}{4c^3} + \frac{l_0^4 \cos \alpha_0}{24c^4}) l^4 + (\frac{l_0 \sin \alpha_0}{8c^3} - \frac{l_0^3 \cos \alpha_0}{12c^4}) l^5$$

$$+ (-\frac{\sin \alpha_0}{48c^3} + \frac{l_0^2 \cos \alpha_0}{16c^4}) l^6 - \frac{l_0 \cos \alpha_0}{48c^4} l^7 + \frac{\cos \alpha_0}{384c^4} l^8 + \dots$$

若 $\cos \alpha$ 略去省略号以后的函数项 (即取级数的前 5 项之和), 其截断误差可用泰勒余项估计:

$$|R_4| = \left| \frac{\cos(\alpha_0 + \theta\beta + \frac{5}{2}\pi)}{5!} \beta^5 \right| < \frac{|\beta^5|}{120}, 0 < \theta < 1.$$

将 $\sin \alpha$ 、 $\cos \alpha$ 的泰勒级数分别代入公式 (1) 并进行定积分得到第二缓和曲线上任意一点的坐标计算公式 (5):

公式 (6) 即为缓和曲线任意点的逆向切线支距计算公式^[7]。比较公式 (2) 与公式 (5), 它们的区别在于前者是从 ZH 点 (或者 HZ 点) 往 HY 点 (或 YH 点) 方向推算曲线各元素和计算曲线点坐标, 而后者则相反, 它是从 YH 点 (或 HY 点) 往 HZ 点 (或 ZH 点) 方向推算曲线各元素和计算曲线点坐标。只要取用足够的泰勒级数的前数项, 使计算精度一致, 其结果也是一致的。公式 (5) 较公式 (2) 稍显复杂, 可作为参考。

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 x &= x_0 + \cos\alpha_0 l - \frac{l_0 \sin\alpha_0}{2c} l^2 + \left(\frac{\sin\alpha_0}{6c} - \frac{l_0^2 \cos\alpha_0}{6c^2} \right) l^3 \\
 &+ \left(\frac{l_0 \cos\alpha_0}{8c^2} + \frac{l_0^3 \sin\alpha_0}{24c^3} \right) l^4 + \left(-\frac{\cos\alpha_0}{40c^2} - \frac{l_0^2 \sin\alpha_0}{20c^3} + \frac{l_0^4 \cos\alpha_0}{120c^4} \right) l^5 \\
 &+ \left(\frac{l_0 \sin\alpha_0}{48c^3} - \frac{l_0^3 \cos\alpha_0}{72c^4} \right) l^6 + \left(-\frac{\sin\alpha_0}{336c^3} + \frac{l_0^2 \cos\alpha_0}{112c^4} \right) l^7 \\
 &- \frac{l_0 \cos\alpha_0}{384c^4} l^8 + \frac{\cos\alpha_0}{3456c^4} l^9 + \dots \\
 y &= y_0 + \sin\alpha_0 l + \frac{l_0 \cos\alpha_0}{2c} l^2 + \left(-\frac{\cos\alpha_0}{6c} - \frac{l_0^2 \sin\alpha_0}{6c^2} \right) l^3 \\
 &+ \left(\frac{l_0 \sin\alpha_0}{8c^2} - \frac{l_0^3 \cos\alpha_0}{24c^3} \right) l^4 + \left(-\frac{\sin\alpha_0}{40c^2} + \frac{l_0^2 \cos\alpha_0}{20c^3} + \frac{l_0^4 \sin\alpha_0}{120c^4} \right) l^5 \\
 &+ \left(-\frac{l_0 \cos\alpha_0}{48c^3} - \frac{l_0^3 \sin\alpha_0}{72c^4} \right) l^6 + \left(\frac{\cos\alpha_0}{336c^3} + \frac{l_0^2 \sin\alpha_0}{112c^4} \right) l^7 \\
 &- \frac{l_0 \sin\alpha_0}{384c^4} l^8 + \frac{\sin\alpha_0}{3456c^4} l^9 + \dots
 \end{aligned} \right\} (5)$$

特别地，当 $x_0 = 0$ 、 $y_0 = 0$ 和 $\alpha_0 = 0$ 时，公式 (5) 简化为公式 (6)：

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 x &= l - \frac{l_0^2}{6c^2} l^3 + \frac{l_0}{8c^2} l^4 + \left(-\frac{1}{40c^2} + \frac{l_0^4}{120c^4} \right) l^5 \\
 &- \frac{l_0^3}{72c^4} l^6 + \frac{l_0^2}{112c^4} l^7 - \frac{l_0}{384c^4} l^8 + \frac{1}{3456c^4} l^9 + \dots \\
 y &= \frac{l_0}{2c} l^2 - \frac{1}{6c} l^3 - \frac{l_0^3}{24c^3} l^4 + \frac{l_0^2}{20c^3} l^5 \\
 &- \frac{l_0}{48c^3} l^6 + \frac{1}{336c^3} l^7 + \dots
 \end{aligned} \right\} (6)$$

4 结 语

本文给出的平曲线基本线形单元的坐标计算公式

只利用必要的数据就能精确地计算道路平曲线上任意点在线路平面控制测量坐标系中的坐标，而无需进行坐标转换，便于编制计算机程序进行计算。其中，公式 (2)、(4) 较为简洁、函数项规律性强，还易于在具有编程计算功能的计算器进行计算，在野外测设道路平曲线的工作中较为实用。

此系列公式曾应用于某二级公路 60 km 线路的定测工作，证明公式的计算结果正确，计算精度符合要求。若忽略公式中省略号以后的函数项，将计算的结果与设计坐标值（精确到 mm）相比较，公式 (2)、(4) 均无计算误差，公式 (5) 的计算误差约为 1 mm 左右。当然，可以根据不同的计算精度要求，适当增减公式中的函数项。

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(上接第 106 页) 地名的经纬度将视角定位到影像地图上的相应位置。使用的 1 : 4 000 000 比例尺的基础地理信息数据能够保证实现搜索全国范围内达到乡镇级地名。

4 结 语

基于 GE 的开发有 2 种方式，一种是基于 GE 的 com API，另一种是基于 KML 的。基于 Com API 的开发方式主要用来控制 GE 的视角、实现动画效果，而基于 KML 的开发方式主要用来生成地理要素，实现数据的动态更新等^[6]；本文结合这 2 种开发方式，达到了控制 GE 和生成地理要素的效果，由于 GE 的数据资源极其丰富，并且结合了地理信息系统技术，因而 GE 的功能强大，兼具有可扩展性。随着 Google 公司不断更新各地高精度影像资源，GE 的应用也会越来越广泛，基于 GE 的二次开发也会蓬勃发展，本文充分应用 GE 的影像资源，提供了有效的功能模块，在此基础上开

发者可以根据系统具体需要为系统添加其他功能模块如导航模块、分析模块等。

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distributed points as a cluster, and then extract the target point clouds.
Key words Density-based clustering algorithms, the density distribution of point cloud, noise remove (Page:101)

Method of Basic Geographical Information Module Implementation Based on Google Earth by YIN Qiang

Abstract This paper introduced the mentality and the implementation method of kinds application subsystem general modul redevelopment based on Google Earth platform. It elaborated the implementation method of control and browse module and geographical information module, and implemented format conversion of the shp to kml file in the system.

Key words GE , basic geographical information modul , kml , format conversion (Page:105)

Establishment of the Geographical Name Inquiring System of Fuxin City Based on MO by REN Dongfeng

Abstract This paper talked about establishing the geographical name inquiring system of Fuxin city based on MapObjects controlling and VB language and in the foundation of the geographical name geodatabase of Fuxin city. The system achieved the function of brose, layers management, drawing, the geographical name inquiring, the buffer analysis, the shortest path analysis.

Key words geographical name inquiring system; system design;buffer analysis; path analysis (Page:107)

Formulas of Calculation of Road Horizontal Curve Coordinates in the Route Plane Control Survey Coordinate System by ZHEN Dengchun

Abstract A method of direct calculation of road horizontal curve coordinates in the route plane control survey coordinate system is introduced, and the related formulas, compact and practical, can be referenced for setting out of road horizontal curve, are derived.

Key words road;horizontal curve;coordinate calculation (Page:111)

Calculation and Application of Various Area in the Second Land Investigation by ZHANG Hui

Abstract This paper analyzed working method and mathematical models of line and sporadic feature, summary the advantages and disadvantages of various area proposed the improving and using direction, by Comparison between calculation formula of ellipsoid area and working method and precision assessment in the first land using status investigation.

Key words land investigation; area mature; precision assessment (Page:115)

Investigation about the Subdivision of the Digital Estate Figure of Wuhan by CHEN Zhen

Abstract The subdivision of the estate figure is apart of the plan of the real estate framing, and it's the basic figure of drawing and issuing the figure of the license of the estate. According to the provision of the property management at Wuhan, there are two ways of surveying and mapping the subdivision the figure. Framing is the basic unit of surveying and checking of the estate which is a very important code at surveying and management, and it is also the major index at the management of the records. The standardization of surveying and mapping the subdivision the estate figure is benefit for the department of the estate management, which can also support the service of the department. This thesis showed us some research about the surveying of boundary points, the coordination of the corner of the buildings, the serial number of the buildings and so on.

Key words the subdivision of the estate figure, express content, in-

vestigate of the technique (Page:118)

Role of Detection of Underground Pipeline in Municipal Engineering Design by XIAO Shun

Abstract Underground pipeline survey before carrying out municipal engineering is very important. This issue illustrated this significance by explaining the important role detailed municipal pipeline survey plays in municipal engineering, comparing between detailed municipal pipeline survey and underground pipeline survey and their pre- and follow-up services. Several illustrative cases were provided to enhance the conclusion.

Key words municipal engineering design, detailed municipal pipeline survey ,detection of underground pipeline (Page:121)

Design and Analysis of the Deformation Monitoring Program about a Foundation Ditch in Chengdu by LI Yong

Abstract This paper summarized the foundation excavation monitor need pay attention to in the basic problems and general principles and combining QingyangQu red east street in a Chengdu deformation observation projects analyzed the project operation processes involved with some typical problems including project profiles , benchmark layout ,observation period and so on contents and combined with actual situation corresponding conclusion.

Key words foundation ditch ,benchmark ,observation period (Page:125)

Optimum Design of CP Plane Control Network for High Speed Railway by XIAO Daiwen

Abstract By doing the simulation optimum design, the positional accuracy ,relative positional accuracy and reliability of CP networks was analysed, and the result showed the reliability of CP network was bader. The optimum scheme of CP network was presented. And frequency of repeatable measurement of this CP network may was reduced.

Key words CP plane control network ,positional accuracy ,reliability ,optimum design ,ballastless track (Page:127)

Thoughts of Surveying and Mapping Engineering Supervision by PENG Songlin

Abstract This paper starts with the analyzing the origin of relation and distinction of engineering supervision and project supervision, to discuss the need for the implementation of mapping and project supervision, and how could it be practiced. The focus is on how important the organization, legal system, market construction and other work are in promoting mapping and project supervision.

Key words supervision ; engineering supervision of surveying and mapping ,organization construction ,legal system construction ,market construction (Page:130)

Design and Practice of Deformation Monitoring of Building by FU Hai'ou

Abstract This paper expounded the design of the building's settlement monitoring process to Chengdu general tablet research building structural template Co., LTD as an example, the level of the stability analysis, combining results point on the watch for observation data statistics and analysis, and a detailed corresponding conclusion.

Key words subsidence monitoring ,baseline point , stability (Page:133)

Application of Regession Analysis Model in Dam Deformation Monitor by YANG Yongchao

Abstract This article focused on a regression analysis to monitor dam