

# GPS 拟合高程在山地 1 : 10 000 像控测量中的应用



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摘要: 介绍了测量中常用的高程系统概念, GPS 高程拟合的方法和适用范围, 通过实例分析和探讨在高程异常变化剧烈的地区 GPS 拟合高程满足 1 : 10 000 像控测量精度要求的一些方法。

关键词: 高程系统; GPS; 航空摄影测量; 平差; 误差

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在测量中常用的高程系统有大地高系统、正高系统和正常高系统。大地高系统是以参考椭球面为基准面的高程系统, 某点的大地高是该点到通过该点的参考椭球的法线与参考椭球面的交点间的距离, 大地高也称为椭球高, 大地高一般用符号  $H$  表示, 大地高是一个纯几何量, 不具有物理意义, 同一个点在不同的基准下具有不同的大地高。正高系统是以大地水准面为基准面的高程系统, 某点的正高是该点到通过该点的铅垂线与大地水准面的交点之间的距离, 正高用符号  $H_g$  表示。正常高系统是以似大地水准面为基准的高程系统, 某点的正常高是该点到通过该点的铅垂线与似大地水准面的交点之间的距离, 正常高用  $H_r$  表示。大地水准面到参考椭球面的距离, 称为大地水准面差距, 记为  $hg$ 。大地高与正高之间的关系可以表示为:  $H = H_g + hg$ 。似大地水准面到参考椭球面的距离称为高程异常, 记为  $z$ 。大地高与正常高之间的关系可以表示为:  $H = H_r + z$

## 1 GPS 高程拟合的方法和适用范围

由于采用 GPS 观测所得到的是大地高, 为了确定出正高或正常高, 需要有大地水准面差距或高程异常数据。一般采用等值线图法、地球模型法、高程拟合法等方法求解, 在这里我们主要讨论高程拟合法, 因为高程拟合法在具体应用中使用最为广泛。

### 1.1 基本原理

所谓高程拟合法就是利用在范围不大的区域中, 高程异常具有一定的几何相关性这一原理, 采用数学方法求解正高正常高或高程异常。

将高程异常表示为下面多项式的形式。

零次多项式

$$z = a_0$$

一次多项式

$$z = a_0 + a_1 \times dB + a_2 \times dL$$

二次多项式

$$z = a_0 + a_1 \times dB + a_2 \times dL + a_3 \times dB^2 + a_4 \times dL^2 + a_5 \times dB \times dL$$

式中,  $dB = B - B_0$ ;  $dL = L - L_0$ ;  $B_0 = 1/n \sum B$ ;  $L_0 = 1/n \sum L$ ;  $n$  为 GPS 网的点数。利用公共点上 GPS 测定的大地高和水准测量测定的正常高计算出该点上的高程异常  $z$ 。

存在一个这样的公共点就可以依据上式列出一个方程:

$$z_i = a_0 + a_1 \times dB_i + a_2 \times dL_i + a_3 \times dB_i^2 + a_4 \times dL_i^2 + a_5 \times dB_i \times dL_i$$

若共存在  $m$  个这样的公共点, 则可列出  $m$  个方程。

$$z_1 = a_0 + a_1 \times dB_1 + a_2 \times dL_1 + a_3 \times dB_1^2 + a_4 \times dL_1^2 + a_5 \times dB_1 \times dL_1$$

$$z_2 = a_0 + a_1 \times dB_2 + a_2 \times dL_2 + a_3 \times dB_2^2 + a_4 \times dL_2^2 + a_5 \times dB_2 \times dL_2$$

...

$$z_m = a_0 + a_1 \times dB_m + a_2 \times dL_m + a_3 \times dB_m^2 + a_4 \times dL_m^2 + a_5 \times dB_m \times dL_m$$

即有

$$V = AX + L$$

其中:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & dB_1 & dL_1 & dB_1^2 & dL_1^2 & dB_1 \times dL_1 \\ 1 & dB_2 & dL_2 & dB_2^2 & dL_2^2 & dB_2 \times dL_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & dB_m & dL_m & dB_m^2 & dL_m^2 & dB_m \times dL_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = [\zeta_0, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots, \zeta_n]^T$$

$$V = [a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5]^T$$

通过最小二乘法可以求解出多项式的系数:

$$x = -(A^T P A)^{-1} (A^T P L)$$

其中,  $P$  为权阵, 它可以根据水准高程和 GPS 所测得的大地高的精度来加以确定。

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### 1.2 适用范围

上面介绍的高程拟合的方法是一种纯几何的方法，因此一般仅适用于高程异常变化较为平缓的地区（如平原地区），其拟合的准确度可达到 1dm 以内，对于高程异常变化剧烈的地区（如山区），这种方法的准确度有限，这主要是因为在这些地区高程异常的已知点很难将高程异常的特征表示出来，但对于 1: 10 000 像控点测量的高程精度要求来说还是可以达到的。那么怎样才能满足高程测量精度呢？

1) 选择合适的高程异常已知点。所谓已知点的高程异常值一般是通过水准测量测定正常高、通过 GPS 测量测定大地高后获得的，在实际工作中一般采用在水准点上布设 GPS 点或对 GPS 点进行水准联测的方法来实现，为了获得好的拟合结果要求采用数量尽量多的已知点，它们应均匀分布并且最好能够将整个 GPS 网包围起来。

2) 高程异常已知点的数量。若要用零次多项式进行高程拟合时，要确定 1 个参数，因此需要 1 个以上的已知点，若要采用一次多项式进行高程拟合，要确定 3 个参数，需要 3 个以上的已知点，若要采用二次多项式进行高程拟合，要确定 6 个参数则需要 6 个以上的已知点，以此类推。

3) 分区拟合法。若拟合区域较大，可采用分区拟合的方法，即将整个 GPS 网划分为若干区域，利用位于各个区域中的已知点分别拟合出该区域中的各点的高程异常值，从而确定出它们的正常高。

## 2 三维无约束平差对于 GPS 高程拟合的影响

要获得较高的 GPS 高程拟合精度，GPS 网的三维无约束平差的结果精度要高。所谓 GPS 网的三维无约束平差是指平差在 WGS-84 三维空间直角坐标系下进行，平差时不引入使得 GPS 网产生由非观测量所引起

的变形的的外部约束条件，具体地说就是在进行平差时所采用的起算条件不超过 3 个，对于 GPS 网来说在进行三维平差时其必要的起算条件的数量为 3 个，这 3 个起算条件既可以是一个起算点的三维坐标向量，也可以是其他的起算条件。在进行高程拟合之前必须获得经过平差的大地高数据，三维无约束平差可以提供这些数据。

### 3 GPS 高程拟合在 1: 10 000 像控测量中的精度

在利用 GPS 定位技术进行的 1: 10 000 航空摄影测量任务中，选出具有代表性的 2 个测区来对 GPS 高程拟合精度进行分析和评定，这 2 个测区分别为宜昌测区和襄樊测区。

#### 3.1 宜昌测区

共测设 1: 10 000 地形图 146 幅，其中丘陵 34 幅，山地 88 幅，高山地 24 幅。平面坐标采用 1980 西安坐标系，高程采用 1985 国家高程基准。GPS 网联测了 15 个高等级的国家控制点和 6 个高等级的水准点，由 197 个点和 435 条边组成（包括已知点），采用混连式（点连式、边连式相结合）构网，南北跨度约为 70 km，东西跨度约为 60 km，覆盖面积约为 4 200 km<sup>2</sup>，已知高程点之间的连线基本包围整个控制网，且分布均匀。使用了 4 台 LEICA-200GPS 双频接收机，其标称精度为 10 mm+2 × 10<sup>-6</sup>d (km)，采用静态定位模式，每测站观测 40 min 以上，时间的长短主要视基线的长短而定。

本例采用 GPS 高程拟合方法求得像控点高程，从 21 个已知高程点中选取若干个（分布均匀、基本能控制整个测区）作为高程起算点，其余的点作为检查点，分 7 种具有代表性的情况进行拟合，每次的起算点和检查点都不完全相同，那么通过对这 7 次高程拟合结果的分析比较，最后取高程拟合中误差最小的一次作为最终结果，精度统计见表 1。

表 1 宜昌测区高程拟合精度统计表/m

点名	第 1 次拟合较差	第 2 次拟合较差	第 3 次拟合较差	第 4 次拟合较差	第 5 次拟合较差	第 6 次拟合较差	第 7 次拟合较差
三座坟	-0.009	-0.093	-0.028	-0.023	-0.027	已知点	-0.025
唐家湾	-0.437	-0.381	已知点	已知点	已知点	已知点	已知点
大湾尖	-0.096	-0.326	-0.455	已知点	已知点	已知点	-0.238
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
高程拟合中误差 Mo	± 0.224	± 0.249	± 0.317	± 0.186	± 0.095	± 0.464	± 0.175

#### 3.2 襄樊测区

共测设 1: 10 000 地形图 188 幅，其中平地 15 幅，丘陵 67 幅，山地 96 幅，高山地 10 幅。平面坐标采用 1980 西安坐标系，高程采用 1985 国家高程基准。为了满足 GPS 网的精度和规范要求，本 GPS 网联测了 9

个高等级的国家控制点。作业方法、仪器设备基本与宜昌测区相同，只是作业时期较早，技术要求有所不同，所以联测的已知高程点相对较少。

本例采用 GPS 高程拟合方法求得像控点高程，从 9 个已知高程点中选出 6 个作为高程起算点，3 个作为

检查点,分6次进行拟合,每次的起算点和检查点都不完全相同,总共得出18个高程较差结果,取其平均方差求得高程拟合中误差,最后取其中拟合精度较好的一次作为最终结果,精度统计见,表2。

表2 襄樊测区高程拟合精度统计表/m

点名	第1次 拟合 较差	第2次 拟合 较差	第3次 拟合 较差	第4次 拟合 较差	第5次 拟合 较差	第6次 拟合 较差
袁家湾	已知点	-0.201	已知点	-0.271	已知点	已知点
三当铺	已知点	已知点	-0.003	-0.022	-0.101	已知点
长岗岭	0.167	已知点	-0.189	已知点	已知点	0.197
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
高程拟合中误差 Mo			± 0.186			

### 4 精度分析和可行方法

可见,通过对上述2个测区的GPS拟合高程的精度统计,宜昌测区7次拟合精度有5次高程拟合中误差小于0.25m,2次高程拟合中误差小于0.50m,而襄樊测区高程拟合中误差小于0.25m,2个测区地形类别主要为山地,1:5 000、1:10 000航空摄影测量外业规范规定相片高程控制点对于附近水准点或三角点的高程中误差山地不超过1/10基本等高距,也就是说不超过0.50m,1m为最大误差,这2个测区GPS拟合高程精度均满足规范要求。

因此,我们可以探讨和总结出在丘陵和山地等地形急剧变化的地区满足1:10 000像控测量高程精度的一些可行方法:

1) 已知高程起算点之间的连线基本包围整个GPS网;

2) 已知高程起算点分布应较均匀,尽量满足每幅1:50 000图内联测一个已知高程起算点;

3) 联测的已知高程起算点一般在满足上述1、2两个条件的基础上联测10-15个已知高程起算点即可;

4) 联测的已知高程起算点成果值应为小数点一位以上的等级水准点和三角高程点;

5) GPS网的观测要求和精度指标应满足全球定位系统(GPS)测量规范规定的E级网技术要求;

6) 既不构成环又不附合于已知高程起算点的图形不能超过2个。

### 5 结 语

综上所述,本文介绍了测量中常用的高程系统,GPS高程拟合方法和适用范围,通过2个实例分析了GPS拟合高程在高程异常变化剧烈的山地1:10 000像控测量中的高程精度,总结出能满足和提高1:10 000像控测量高程精度的GPS拟合高程施测方法和技术要求,对相似测区起到参考作用。随着GPS定位技术的发展和区域精化大地水准面的建立,1:10 000像控测量高程精度可达到厘米级。

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实验中也发现了算法的不足,其缺陷在于该算法仅在传输前计算各服务节点的当前性能权重并一次性分配数据块大小,分配后在传输的过程中不再改变,因此不能适应数据传输过程中各节点性能动态变化的情况。

一种改进的策略是将待传输的数据分为若干个等大小的数据块,分多次动态地将数据块分配至集群中未满载的服务节点。但对于所划分数据块的大小、服务节点性能参数的采集周期等问题都需要开展进一步的研究,这将是本文下一步的研究方向。

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### Innovative Thinking Change Cartography by WANG Jiayao

**Abstract** With the development of society and technology, the cartography has undergone dramatic changes and now it is continuing, and this should be the promotion of human innovative thinking. This article discussed the innovative thinking of changing cartography from eight aspects, and it was this innovative thinking make the cartography, a traditional discipline which had a long history, remain vibrancy, and the traditional cartographic techniques had been replaced by the digital cartographic technology, and now it was transforming to the information cartography which based on the integrated service of geospatial information. The development history of cartography showed that the Innovative thinking is essential.

**Key words** Innovative thinking, Map, Cartography (Page:1)

### Study on HBCORS Operation Management Mechanism by HE Baoguo

**Abstract** Continuously operating reference station (CORS) is a GNSS based realtime kinematic, high precision positioning, Hubei Continuously operating reference station (HBCORS) were design and construct by Hubei institute of surveying and mapping, the system provides a new method for modern positioning applications. HBCORS supports multiple broadcasting formats which are used for different areas of applications, such as urban design, land management, environmental monitoring, disaster management and traffic management. This article introduced HBCORS daily maintenance issues, to provides professional suggestions.

**Key words** CORS operation management mechanism, geomatic surveying coordinate system (Page:6)

### Discussion of Digital City Construction Modes by WANG Hua

**Abstract** Digital City Construction is a huge investment, long-term, complex system engineering. Without scientific planning, Digital City construction mode will lead to enormous waste of resources, lack of stamina, and other development issues, resulting in irreparable losses. According to the current construction situation of Digital City at home and abroad, this paper discussed several construction modes of Digital City from both theoretical and practical aspects in-depth, and focused on the specific content, theoretical scientificness and practical feasibility in of the mode based on Digital City Geospatial Framework.

**Key words** Digital City construction modes, Digital City Geospatial Framework (Page:9)

### Inquiring and Distributing the Archives of Surveying and Mapping Based on WebGIS by LI li

**Abstract** The management model of archives for surveying and mapping is synchronously constructing with the surveying and mapping informatization system. The quantity of archives for surveying and mapping is massive. Going on this premise to insure the security of these data, we had built the integrated system to inquire and distribute the archives for surveying and mapping. This system would satisfy the concurrent queries to the multi-user. This system was based on the WebGIS, and had some function such as online integrated inquire, online application, online authorization, online distribution to the data, browsing the map and operation to the map. Our aim is what anyone in the production department can download the archives' data at any time. This system had promoted the service efficiency, improved the service abilities, and increased the service level.

**Key words** WebGIS, GIS, archives of surveying and mapping, service, inquiry, distribution (Page:13)

### Research on Virtual Destuffing Based on OGRE Rendering Engine by HU Shengwu

**Abstract** The system provided a rendering engine based on OGRE virtual dismantling of the method and implementation of three-dimensional virtual simulation. Three-dimensional model of virtual assembly software used MFC, ActiveX components to achieve three-dimensional rendering. Interface was responsible for assembling three-dimensional model of software configuration files needed, the model name of the file passed to the three-dimensional model assembly software, 3D model display assembly software responsible for loading the software. Loaded in its three-dimensional model, the interface could access the 3D rendering capabilities, access to its internal data. At the same time three-dimensional space could operate any component of a model. Finally, modify the frame of the model components for each key position and rotation information, automatically generate the transition frame animation, to achieve the final animation recording and playback functions.

**Key words** Virtual disassembly, OGRE rendering engine, three-dimensional model (Page:16)

### Application of the High-resolution Satellite Images in the West-east Coal Conveyance Project by YAN Haiying

**Abstract** Focus on the difficulties of the aerial photography in Xinjiang autonomous regions border special area, this article firstly briefly introduced the using of the high-resolution GeoEye-1 satellite image's character, then a technology implementation program which using a minimum control points as well as meeting the basic mapping requirements was proposed.

**Key words** high-resolution satellite images, GeoEye-1, west-east coal conveyance, implementation program (Page:19)

### Data Processing and Precision Analysis of the Second Grade Level Net in Nanning by ZENG Xiangxin

**Abstracts** The Second Grade Level Net in Nanning were described in this article. The precision results of the Second Grade level better met regulatory requirements through the data processing and precision analysis. It not only provided the basis for a variety of vertical control survey in the city, and can be used to determine the regional centimeter geoid.

**Key words** control datum, level network, layout, implementation (Page:21)

### Fuzzy Comprehensive Evaluation of Underground Gas Pipeline Risk Based on 3DGIS by LIU Xingquan

**Abstract** The evaluation of the risk of underground gas pipeline can provide effective decision support aid. It is crucial to the establishment of a comprehensive safety evaluation and management system for the urban underground gas pipeline. This paper present a method of GIS-based fuzzy comprehensive evaluation on underground gas pipeline risk and elaborates the flow of fuzzy risk evaluation in detail. Meanwhile, a fuzzy comprehensive evaluation model was built herein by analyzing the pipeline risk factor weight by means of analytic hierarchy process according to the fuzzy evaluation matrix for relative single-factor membership. Finally, a fuzzy comprehensive evaluation with test data was made on the failure to research the regional gas pipeline issue, the relative risk value of the pipelines in the area was calculated and visualization was made in 3DGIS scene.

**Key words** 3DGIS, underground gas pipeline, fuzzy comprehensive evaluation (Page:23)

### Design and Realization of Plug-in GIS Application Framework by CHEN Honghua

**Abstract** Application framework has been a kind of very practical programming specification and design framework on the development of software. Through comparing the advantages and disadvantages of existing three kinds of plug-in exploitation methods, this article used the plug-in application development based on C#, utilized ArcGIS Engine to provide a set of complete embedded GIS component library and tool library, and completed the design and realization of the core of plug-in GIS frame, various functions and platform. The paper implemented GIS integration by utilizing the development advantages of dynamic plug-in loading configuration and the visualization component coordination modeling to construct GIS application fast. The platform is suitable for any GIS application integration and basic development platform related to GIS application (ESRI).

**Key words** plug-in, ArcGIS Engine, GIS application framework (Page:26)

### Quality Inspection and Assessment of DEM Based on 1:10 000 Scale DLG by CHEN Yanli

**Abstract** According to the new quality inspection and assessment standard for digital surveying and mapping, the methods for process quality control and production quality inspection and assessment for producing 1:10 000 scale digital elevation model based on 1:10 000 scale digital line graphs were been introduced in the article. It was used to the Guangdong East DEM renew project. The quality inspection contents were across-the-board and the methods are maneuverability and there are propitious to advance quality efficiency and production quality.

**Key words** digital terrain model, quality inspection, quality assessment (Page:29)

### Research on Efficiency Improving for Spatial Data Service by WANG Lianbei

**Abstract** Based on the present situation and characteristic of spatial data service technologies, technological approaches for efficiency improving were discussed in this paper. The efficiency improving strategy was presented based on Grid FTP Services. A load balancing algorithms which distributed data block onto nodes in data service cluster according to their current performance was designed and applied on spatial data service experiment. The result demonstrated that the efficiency improving strategy presented in this paper can improve the efficiency of data distributing.

**Key words** spatial data, data service, distributing efficiency, load balancing, Grid FTP (Page:32)

### Application of GPS Fitting Height to 1:10 000 Control Measurement in Mountain by FANG Yunnong

**Abstract** This paper introduced the concept of common height system in the measurement process, GPS elevation fitting method and scope of application. It analyzed and discussed the method of rapid change in the height anomaly area to meet the GPS Fitting Height with 1: 10 000 precision control requirements.

**Key words** height system, GPS, aerial photogrammetry, adjustment, error  
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#### Research of CORS Station Stability Monitor Based on Gamit

by ZHANG Xudong

**Abstract** CORS has founded and been maintaining the regional control survey frame and benchmark with multi-station, whose stability are very important to the system. Because of the distances between stations are larger than 40km, common GPS data processing software can not process the data with high precision. Taking Ningbo CORS as example, this paper studied on monitoring the CORS stations' stability with Gamit data processing.

**Key words** GAMIT, CORS station, stability monitoring  
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#### Construction of TIN and Generation of Contour Line on AutoCAD

by DAI Li

**Abstract** The generation of TIN was being analysed. According to algorithm of triangle generation, construct the TIN while based on discrete point in AutoCAD, and generated contour line of arbitrary height the same.

**Keywords** Digital Elevation Model, Triangular Irregular Network, Delaunay triangular network, contour line  
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#### Application Research of Geographic Information Platform for Public Emergency Services in Hubei Province

by NIE Xiaobo

**Abstract** Summary of the provincial emergency response system, the basic geographic information platform needs, explained how digital space-based information infrastructure, used of the network geographic information system technology (WebGIS) to integrate basic geographic information resources and the resources of public emergency project to build provincial Public Emergency Services Geographic Information Platform's overall design and technical implementation.

**Key words** emergency platform, public emergency incident, WebGIS, public safety  
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#### Application of AutoCAD and Surfer to the Contour Drawing

by ZHAO Fang

**Abstract** This paper described the significance of contour and the principle of Surfer drawing. Details of the use of Surfer and AutoCAD combined contour drawing methods and procedures. Because of its accuracy and rapidity, it improved the graphics quality and efficiency.

**Key words** Surfer, AutoCAD, contour, coal mine, Map  
(Page:46)

#### Design and Application of Decision Support System for Negotiation and Delimitation of National Boundaries

by LIU Hehui

**Abstract** The negotiation and delimitation of national boundaries is an important and complicated problem. This paper discussed and introduced the design of functional modules and the system data design based on the spatial analysis technology of GIS, after analyzing the business process of the negotiation and delimitation of national boundaries. And this system could effectively manage data, and provided the tools for auxiliary delimitation and resources evaluation. These provide effectual support for the negotiation and delimitation.

**Key words** negotiations and demarcation of national boundaries, ArcGIS Engine, documents directory tree, auxiliary demarcation, document database  
(Page:49)

#### Design of Drawing Documents Information Management System Based on ArcIMS

by WANG Xianpu

**Abstract** This paper researched design and development of drawing documents information management system, introduced ArcIMS and this system framework, functional design, database design, especially introduced attribute table design.

**Key words** drawing documents sharing, ArcIMS, database design  
(Page:52)

#### Accuracy of Real-time Range Assessment for CORS

by LI Bo

**Abstract** An assessment method for the accuracy of near real-time range was proposed based on the pseudo range observation equation and the character of the CORS stations, and then the key problems of that were expounded in detail. In addition, the performance and adaptively were demonstrated based on real GPS data and the result gave the confidences that the assessment could be used in practical successfully.

**Key words** CNSS, CORS, accuracy  
(Page:55)

#### Establishment Website Dedicated on Government Administration GIS Plat-

form

by WANG Yiqin

**Abstract** Taking the Subject of Geographic Information System (GIS) on fundamental realities of Yunnan under the program of "Public Access Spatial Information Platform on South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in South East Asia regional cooperating China (Yunnan)-EASAN Free Trade Zone as a case, this paper introduced methodologies on home page development of GIS platform, including page layout, information structuring, map service call up. Methods for web page items control as well as its application prospect were discussed in detail, which hopefully is of reference value for the development and application of similar function for government administration GIS platform.

**Key words** government administration GIS, web page control, digital information tree, map service  
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#### Transformation Program and Precision Analysis between Geodetic Coordinate and Gauss Plane Coordinate

by XU Lei

**Abstract** The paper gained formula that adopted computer computation based analyzing transformation formula between geodetic coordinate and Gauss plane coordinate. It adopted method that programs many subprogram and realized transformation between geodetic coordinate and Gauss plane coordinate, programs to realize transformation Beijing 54 coordinate, Xi'an 1980 coordinate, 30 band Gauss plane coordinate and 60 band Gauss plane coordinate. The paper analyzed precision about transformation results, drew a conclusion that it can meet ordinary production use adapting the transformation program, but there was a little error.

**Key words** Geodetic coordinates, Gaussian Cartesian coordinates, coordinate transformation, precision analysis  
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#### Application of Several Models to Plane Coordinate Transformation

by YAO Chaolong

**Abstract** Aiming at the coordinate transformation between two 2D coordinate systems, different accuracies from different models will be achieved. This paper utilized the program to compare the accuracy of four-parameter model, six-parameter model and second-degree polynomial model. Results from testing showed when reasonable choose transforming points, the accuracy of second-degree polynomial model is better than the accuracies of four-parameter model and six-parameter model in 2D coordinate transformation.

**Key words** plane coordinate systems, coordinate transformation, conversion model, transformation accuracy  
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#### Change Detection Based on Aviation Remote Sensing Image

by XV Xiaoqin

**Abstract** In this paper, the change detection method of utilizing aviation images' grey level difference and ratio was mainly studied. In order to analyse this two kinds of methods, a group of aviation images taking farmland as main landscape of the whole view was measured. According to the result of experiments presented by the form of black-and-white pictures, while relatively choosing different threshold value, these two kinds of methods were compared, especially in the use of detecting the result through the change of this specific goal of farmland, and the combination of the two methods was applied as a final result.

**Key words** grey level difference, grey level ratio, change detection, aviation image  
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#### Research on Space Road Network of Kaifeng Based on the Model of Space Syntax

by XU Chong

**Abstract** The model of space syntax analysis is an objective method of analyzing road network. This paper analyzed the accessibility and the spatial distribution of accessibility regional of Kaifeng with the analysis functions of Arcview and ArcGIS. And then discussed the problem of Kaifeng road network and give some improvement measures.

**Key words** space syntax, space road network, Kaifeng  
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#### Quality Evaluation Methods of Large Scale Digital Map Before Import into Database

by LI Xuanrui

**Abstract** Firstly, the importance of quality evaluation of large scale digital map before import into database were introduced. Then the mathematical model and the steps of fuzzy mathematics judgement applied in quality evaluation were given. Lastly, an engineering example was given to verify the feasibility of the method, this method can ensure the quality of large scale digital map before import into database.

**Key words** large scale digital map, quality evaluation, fuzzy mathematics judgement  
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#### L2C Signal and L2 Carrier Data Quality Analysis

by LI Weijun

**Abstract** Based on the IGS tracking station data, the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of L2 carrier phase resumed by L2C code was improved obviously, almost close to the SNR of L1 carrier. For different receivers, this paper followed with a study on the multipath and noise levels of C/A and L2C code pseudorange, pointing out for TRIMBLE