一种 DLG 数据要素融合算法的设计与实现



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摘 要:空间数据生产是分幅进行的,因此,在实际应用中经常需要将跨图幅的面状或线状要素,合并成同一要素,使其符合现实世界情况。从数据生产与应用的角度,提出了一种 DLG 数据要素融合算法,并基于 .net 平台使用 C#语言对算法进行了实现。实践证明,该算法对 DLG 数据要素融合是有效的,且算法处理效率较高。

关键词:DLG图幅接边;要素融合;算法实现

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目前,空间数据的采集与生产主要是以图幅为基本单位进行的,这就造成了在图幅边界图上的房屋,河流,公路等线、面状地物被分割至两幅或是多幅图中。这就给数据应用造成不便,因为在实际的 GIS 应用系统中,数据要符合现实世界的基本情况,否则在利用数据进行空间分析与决策时就会造成误解或决策失误,因此要将对实际应用的数据进行接边处的要素融合处理,必须将分散在不同图幅中的同一地理要素合并成一条要素。在生产实践中,如果通过手工方式利用现有软件进行要素融合,不仅工作量大,而且容易漏查或出错。

目前一些商业软件针对此类问题,也提出了解决办法,但仍存在一定不足,如 ESRI 公司的 ArcMap,可以通过 Union、Merge 等命令进行要素融合,但需要人工判断哪些要素需要融合,极为繁琐。同时国内一些学者已提出了不少图幅接边问题的解决方案,如邓小军等详细分析了等高线的图幅接边问题,对各种相邻图幅等高线接边误差的形式做了分类 ",具有一定的代表性。本文在分析这些算法的基础之上,结合计算机图形学的基本原理,针对空间数据产品 DLG,提出一种适合线状及面状要素接边与融合的算法,并予以实现,证明了该算法的有效性与优越性。

1 数据分析

本文算法对数据的基本要求是:面状地物已经单独构面,且图廓线上的面状地物与图廓线至少有两个及以上公共点;图廓线上的线状地物至少要有一个共点在图廓线上,同时线面状地物的制作要符合数据生产的制图规范 ②。按照地形图图示的基本要求,在采集一面状地物边界线时,若面状地物被图廓切割时,则

要求该面状地物的边界线扑捉到图廓线上的切割点。以这样的数据为基础,该算法所能处理的基本情况有以下几种,如图1所示。

图形的接边方式与数据编辑方式、分幅标准等因素相关,接边的两个图形在实际地理环境中应属于同一地物。以上四示例图中,水平线表示图廓线或接边线,该线将同一地理要素分割成两个或两个以上部分。

图 1 示例 1 中,面 A 与 B 接边,其捕捉到切割线

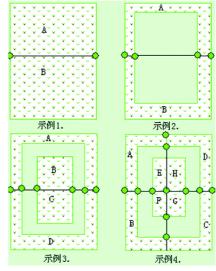


图 1 接边面要素图廓线处的位置关系

(图廓线等)的点分别在图中以圆点标出,其互为公共点,既其理论上其空间坐标值相同,但考虑到数据生产的实际情况与精度要求,算法允许一定的误差。

图 1 示例 2 中,面 A 与 B 接边,共有四对公共点, 图中以圆点标出,融合后,会形成一个环状要素。

图 1 示例 3 中,面 A , B , C , D , 其中 A 与 D 存在接边关系,B 与 C 存在接边关系,对应融合后,会形成岛状图形。示例 4 是示例 3 的推广,当要素同时被

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纵横两条分割线从不同的角度分割时的结果。

以上四种情况,基本涵盖接边时被分割要素的空间位置关系。但要素融合除空间位置接边之外,还应满足属性接边条件^[3]。空间位置条件是指欲融合的两个要素空间位置是邻接关系,并且在一个微小距离范围内。理论上接边的两个图形的拓扑关系有:相接、部分重合、有公共边、分离等。其属性条件要求两接边要素属性一致。

2 算法步骤

对要素进行融合处理,通常是针对已经入库的成果数据,其数据是海量的。为使用本文算法进行数据融合处理,提出两个基本假设:1)图幅是标准分幅的^[4]; 2)数据是成果数据,遵循行业标准^[5],确保数据的正确性与完整性。基于以上两点假设,该算法主要利用空间搜索与对象匹配的思想,完成要素融合的。算法具体描述如下:

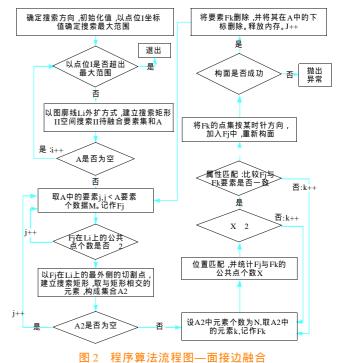
- 1) 确定范围:依据空间数据分幅标准,记作:Y 方向长度为 M , X 方向长度为 N。获取待融合图层的最大范围,记作: P_1 (minX , minY) , P_2 (maxX , maxY)。设yTemp=minY , xTemp=minx。
- 2) 对象搜索:以横方向为例说明搜索方法。若: yTemp<=maxY,建立搜索矩形,设左下与右上的点分别为 pMinPnt,pMaxPnt。其坐标值为:pMinPnt. X=minY; pMinPnt. Y=yTemp; pMaxPnt. X=maxX; pMaxPnt. Y=yTemp; 建立搜索矩形 pEn=(pMinPnt. X,pMinPnt. Y-T,pMaxPnt. X,pMaxPnt. Y+T),其中 T 为限差要求。
- 3) 以 pEn 为空间搜索:与 pEn 相交的要素均放入集合 A 中。
- 4) 若集合 A 不为空,设 A 中要素个数为 featNum,则遍历 A 中每条要素,初始值 i=0,若 i < featNum,取 A 中要素 i ,记作 pFeature[i] ,进入步骤 5 ;若 i > featNum,则 yTemp=yTemp+N,转至步骤 2。若集合 A 为空,则返 yTemp=yTemp+N,转至步骤 2,进行下一条图廓线的搜索。
- 5)二次搜索:以 pFeature [i] 在横方向上图廓线上最外侧的切割点 ,建立矩形 pEn2 ,与 pEn2 相交的要素放入集合 A2 中。若 A2 为空 ,则 i++ ,转至步骤 4。否则进入步骤 6。
- 6) 位置匹配:设 A2 中的要素个数为 featNum2, 初始值 j=0, 若 j < featNum2, 取 A2 中的要素 j, 取要素 pFeature2 [j]. 匹配 pFeature [i] 与 pFeature2 [j] 在图 廓线上公共点 并记录公共点各个的下标 index1 index2, 和个数 pubNum。若 pubNum>=2,则进入步骤 7,否则,

j=j+1; 若 *j>featNum2*,则 *i=i+1*,转至步骤 4.

- 7)属性匹配:匹配要素 pFeature [i] 与 pFeature 2 [j] 的所有属性字段,若比较结果为 true,则进入步骤 8,否则 j++,转至步骤 6,选择 A2 中的下一条要素进行位置匹配。
- 8)要素融合:分别取 pFeature [i], pFeature2 [j]的点集 pC1 与 pC2。通过其公共点的划分,将 pC2 按某时针方向,加入到点集 pC1 中,重构拓扑。融合返回值为 true,转至步骤 9 融合返回值若为 false,则抛出异常。
- 9) 将 pFeature2 的 ID 号 , 从集合 A 中删除 , i=i+1 , 转至步骤 4。

以上是算法的自然语和伪代码方式描述,为便于说明问题,下面以面融合为例对算法流程进行说明,如图 2 所示。对于线要素融合,与面类似,差别仅仅在于二次搜索(步骤 5)与要素融合(步骤 8)有略有差异,线要素融合相对面要素,较为简单,在此不再叙述。

如图 1 中示例 1 所示,设组成面 A 的点集序列为:abcd,其中, $a=p_1$, $b=p_3$,构成面 B 的点集序列为:efgh,其中 $e=p_2$, $h=p_4$ 。通过以上算法计算,按逆时针方向重构面的点集合,组成的新面 F 为:aefghbcd。其它情况,依次类推。



3 算法实现

算法实现上,笔者采用基于 *ESRI* 的开发组件库 ArcObject [6-8] 二次开发的方式进行实现,以下是代码实现示例:

1)程序主函数:通过 ArcOjbect 提供的接口,获取待融合图层的最大范围,如下,从 SDE 数据库中获取指定数据集的最大范围。如下:

double xMin, yMin, xMax, yMax;

.....//定义辅助计算变量

2) 依据分幅标准,根据其长度或宽度,遍历每一条图廓线,并建立上下外扩0.2 单位长度的矩形:

{.....//定义辅助变量

IEnvelope pEnSearch = new EnvelopeClass ();
 pEnSearch. PutCoords (pMinPnt. X, pMinPnt. Y 0.2, pMaxPnt. X, pMaxPnt. Y+0.2); //建立搜索矩形
.....

yTemp=*yTemp*+250;

3) 遍历由矩形 pEnSearch 搜索到的要素组成的集合 A。

ISelectionSet pSeleSet = pTable. $Select\ (pPolygonSF_V)$, esriSelectionType.esriSelectionTypeIDSet, esriSelectionOptionNormal, pWorkspace); // 构建集合 A

```
int OID = pEnumIDS. Next ();
while (OID != -1) //若未取到最后一个要素
```

if (myDelFID. Contains (OID) == false) //判定该要素是否已融合

IFeature *pFeat1Temp = pFeatureCls. GetFeature* (OID); //取素要素 Fi

$$\label{eq:constraint} \begin{split} & \text{IFeature } pFeat1 = processPolygonY(pFeat1Temp \text{ , } tolerance \text{ , } yTemp); \end{split}$$

IPointCollection pPntColl_P = getPolygonPntOnTK-Line_P (pFeat1 , tolerance , yTemp); //获取 Polygon 在 图廓上的点。

```
if (pPntColl_P. PointCount >= 2) //
{.....//面融合}
}
OID = pEnumIDS. Next ();
```

4 应用实例

为检验算法的有效性,采用多幅相邻 1: 500DLG 数据,取其中的房屋层与河流层进行测试,对数据的 接边情况与属性匹配情况进行检查,根据算法,若符 合接边条件则融合。融合前后效果如图 3 所示。图 3 为 房屋层,空间拓扑关系相对简单。图 4 为河流层,要 素存在"岛洞"情况,空间关系复杂,图中要素被水平 与竖直图廓线裁切。

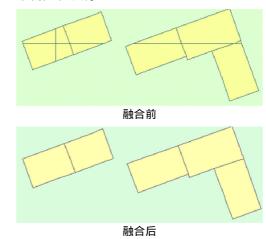


图 3 融合前后效果比较





图 4 融合前后效果比较

实验证明,对需要接边融合的要素,该算法能够有效的自动检测、匹配接边要素,进行预期的融合处理。生产实践中笔者用某城市 1 500 DLG 城区房屋数据进行了测试,以容差 0.000 2 m,对共计 175 幅图,28 284 条要素,其中接边处存在接边对象 3 512 个,使用该方法进行处理,处理时间仅约 28 min。测试表明算法不仅可行,而且节约系统资源,处理速度快,可以用于生产实际。对同一数据源,在排除硬件影响的情况下,容差不同将会影响处理时间与处理效果。因此,根据生产经验,指定合理的容差也是应用该方法的关键所在。

5 结 语

经实践检验,表明该算法能够有效地进行空间数据中各种面线要素的融合处理,在一定(下转第84页)

固定的校验码长度为 24 bits,跟随在信息位之后,本例中第 23,24,25 字节用于校验,校验位仅占了 3 字节;而 CMR+表示同样的信息需要 48 字节,每 16 字节为一个子页,每页的倒数第二个字节为校验位,即第 15,31,47 字节用于校验,校验位总长度为 3 字节。

3 GNSS 差分信息电文格式校验方法的比较

根据编码原则,k+r=n,k 为信息码,r 为校验码,n 为发送的码组,信道的传输效率即编码效率 R=k/n,则 RTCM2.3 的编码效率 R1 为 80%,RTCM3.0 的 1005 字段的编码效率 R2 为 88%,而 CMR+的编码效率为 R3 为 93.75%。所以从编码效率上看,R3>R2>R1,即 CMR+的编码效率最高,RTCM3.0 次之,RTCM2.3 最低。

RTCM2.3 采用的校验方法符合汉明码检错准则,它的各个校验位并不是独立存在的,但是当特定信息位同时改变时,此时校验可能会通过,而数据却是错误的,比如用自编程序验证当信息位第 5、10、15、24位同时改变时,奇偶校验通过。但是出现这样错误的概率为百万分之一,所以奇偶检验还是可以满足应用的要求。

RTCM3.0 采用的CRC 校验固定了校验码的长度为24 位,它既能检测出每个字的 1 位误码,也能检测出2 位误码,还可以 100%的检测出所有奇数个随机错误和长度小于等于 24 位的突发错误,当突发错误的长度b 大于 24 时,未能检测率为2⁻²⁴ (b>25 bits)或者为2⁻²³ (b=25 bits)。RTCM3.0 比 RTCM2.3 节省带宽,编码效率至少高了 8%,而且校验方法的容错率明显高于RTCM2.3,所以 RTCM3.0 比 RTCM2.3 更能满足应用要求。

CMR、CMR+采用的校验方法相对简单,只要 Data Block 位改变之后每个字节之和是 256 的整数倍,那么校验就可以通过。它可以检测出 1 位误码,检错率不高,所以需要数据链提供额外的、足够的数据差错检验机制,以确保接收到的信息内容是有效的。

用户在实际应用时,可以根据不同的要求采用不同的数据传输协议,总体来说,RTCM3.0与RTCM2.3相比,无论从数据传输效率、编码效率以及容错率方面都要好,而CMR、CMR+在数据传输效率上比RTCM高,但是它们的容错率没有RTCM好,所以可以根据带宽以及数据质量的好坏决定使用哪种数据传输协议。

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(上接第 81 页)程度了实现了空间要素批量融合的智能化处理,改进了现有的其他要素融合方法,弥补了目前商业软件针对此类问题处理的不足。特别是批量要素融合时,使用此方法优势更为明显。

该方法的不足之处在于,对于跨越多幅图的同一地理要素,如江河、公路等,经过多次融合后,导致构成该面的点集合过大,在判断位置接边时,增加了算法的计算次数,影响了整体效率。如何提高跨多幅图要素的融合速度,是今后主要努力方向。

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and workflow technology researching, the author proposed workflow-based GeoProcessing modeling method. And then through the realization of laboratory siting verified that it is feasible.

Key words GeoProcessing Model, Workflow, Automated Modeling

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Application of WebGIS to the Design of Management Information System of the Fruit Industry by Liu jin

Abstract Based on the analysis of the technology and characteristics of Web-GIS, and the current situation of fruit production and its marketing, the thesis proposes applied WebGIS technology to information management of the fruit industry. In addition, the thesis designed the information management system of the fruit industry and probes into the architecture and function modules of information management system of municipal fruit industry based on WebGIS.

Key words the fruit industry; WebGIS; information management

(Page:43)

by Ji Yu

Experiment for Modeling 3D Urban Landscape with ERDAS and SketchUp by Chen Songlin

Abstract On the basis of comprehensively analyzing the performance of ER-DAS and SketchUp software, workflow for 3D modeling jointly with ERDAS and SketchUp was designed, some key steps were explored and analyzed in depth, and 3D landscape of experimental area was successfully established with Geoye-1 stereo images. The result shows that modeling 3D urban landscape with ERDAS and SketchUp is an effective modeling program, which could upgrade the degree of automation and efficiency of 3D modeling ,meet the requirements of 3D modeling with different levels, provide strong support to ArcGIS on 3D modeling ,and is worth to promote and apply in digital 3D city porjects.

Key words ERDAS, SketchUp, 3D city modeling, digital city, Geoye-1 satellite

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Optimization Practice for Terrain Data Storage in Oracle

Abstract Using Oracle Database, ArcSDE and based ArcGIS development of geographic information system platform for terrain data storage, management and update .Terrain Data Storage generated data storage fragmentation and disk space utilization rate problem. Analysis of the problems and find solutions to reduce data storage fragmentation and increase disk space utilization rate also improve the performance of geographic information system read-write data

Key words datafile, exp\imp, datarow, tablespace, datablock (Page:50)

Summarizing the Development of Continuous Operational Reference System by Zeng Chao

Abstract As is a research highlight in current study of Global Navigation Satellites System(GNSS), Continuous Operational Reference System(CORS) represents the development direction of GNSS. This paper expounded the principle and structure of CORS, and stressed the main points such as VRS, coordinate-conversion, its development including home and abroad, existing problem and research highlight.

Key words CORS, VRS, Coordinate-conversion, location (Page:53)

Remote Sensing Image Enhancement Method Based on the Matlab

by Jiang Fang

Abstract Research in remote sensing images, image enhancement technology for improved image contrast, highlight some of the local details, and so plays an active role. This paper detailed the grayscale transform, the provisions of the histogram,the median filter, Butterworth low-pass filter and so on many kinds of image enhancement of realization in Matlab, and on a variety of methods to achieve results. The result showed that the above method for image enhancement can expand the pixel grayscale difference of ground object, and help to typical feature extraction in Evergreen features etc.

Key words remote sensing image, image enhancement, Matlab (Page:57)

Single Objective Segmentation of SAR Images Based on Support Vector Machine(SVM) by Huang liang

Abstract: In this paper, some SAR image Statistics indice were considered such as the local gray mean ,variance and the spatial distribution characteristics of pixel. Then, the texture statistics from GLCM was taken as features and was normalized, for which feature selection was carried on. In the end, the support vector machine training model(SVM) was constructed, the segmentation was achieved by SVM. This method of classification were compared with the traditional method by test, it showed that it was more effective.

Key words: SAR, image segmentation, GLCM, support vector machines

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Inquiry into Mechanism and Process of Urban Geo-spatial Data

Updating

by Bai yi

Abstract The connotation of urban geo-spatial data(basic geographic data and thematic data) were analyzed, the strategy of party liable and updating period were set, the practical updating technology was explored, the equality inspection scheme and safety control scheme were stipulated, and the historical data management mechanism was made. The process with value of application of urban geo-spatial data updating was inquired ultimately and its maneuverability was proved as well.

Key words urban geo-spatial data, basic geographic data, thematic data, data updating (Page:63)

Coordinate Transformation of Geological Disasters by MapGIS

by Deng Cong

Abstract In the reconstruction after the 5 · 12 Wenchuan Earthquake, in order to meet the specific requirements of the project which is called "Construction of Emergency Investigation Information System for 44 Counties Earthquake Geological Hazard in Sichuan Province", the MapGIS software was used to transform the panel coordinates of the geological disasters in every county map to geographical coordinates. The geographical coordinates which were recalculated and the points' attribute information of geological disasters were corresponding connected. The transformation was convenient for the input and management of all disasters' information in the construction of the system database.

Key words geographical coordinate, panel coordinate, transformation, Map-GIS, geological disasters (Page:66)

Application of 3D Laser Scanning Technology in Slope Displacement Monitoring by Xing Zhengquan

Abstract Introduced the 3D laser sanning technology briefly, applied Trimble GX 3D laser scanning system to slope displacement monitoring, made use of the data processing software for Trimble GX 3D to deal with the collected datas, and come to a conclusion.

Key words 3D laser scanning, slope, displacement monitoring, data processing (Page:68)

Development of a Platform for Electronic Paper by Fang mei

Abstract From the perspective of GIS civilian service, this paper developed a "platform for electronic paper" that was the integration of showing way to paper maps and electronic maps, to complement each other when people use and enjoy the results in geographic information they both was easy to use and clear as paper maps but also has a massive electronic map database support, flexible display, update, and network operations.

Key words GIS, electronic maps, a platform for electronic paper (Page:71)

Future of GIS in My View by Dai Liqian

Abstract With analysis of the current development of GIS, it set out the future development of GIS has shown new features, trend of development of Cloud Computing GIS and GIS is closely related to people's lives.

Key words GIS, Trend of development, Deduction, Cloud Computing

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Land Use/Cover Change Detection Using Disparate Images on Land Use segment by Li Dandan

Abstract Based on the analysis and summarizations of researched home and aboard the dissertation focused on land use\cover detection using disparate images on land use segment which belongs to "Feature class" of LUCC. It should be pointed out that the researches must be focus the disparate remotesensed imagery other than traditional methods of the same kind remote-sensed imagery. The land use span was expressed by vector polygon along with raster region. First getting the sample of this type of land use classes, then detect changes based on segment and feature database. The method was tested on QuickBird images and infra-red color aerial photograph of adistrict in Wuhan and the precision is high as 75% (in urbanization) and 80% (in loss of stew).

Key words change detection, land use, disparate remotely sensed imageries, feature selection, GIS (Page:75)

Design and Implementation of Feature Fusion Algorithm for DLG Data by Lv zhiyong

Abstract DLG data is produced by breadth. Therefore, it's essential to merge polygon or polyline features in different maps according to the real world. This paper proposed a feature fusion algorithm for the data production and application, and also realized the algorithm based on C#.net. The experiment indicated that this algorithm was useful and effective for DLG data features fusion.

Key words DLG match, Feature Fusion, Algorithm Implementation

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