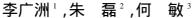
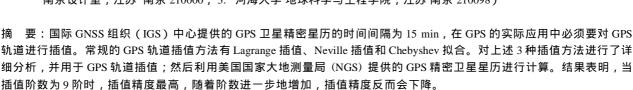
GPS 轨道插值方法



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关键词:GPS;轨道插值;星历

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IGS 及其分析中心可提供超快速星历 (IGU)、快速星历 (IGR) 和最终星历 (IGS) 等 3 种 GPS 卫星精密星历。它们的三维标称精度分别为 25 cm、5 cm、小于 5 cm ^[1-2]。超快速星历主要用于实时定位,而快速星历和最终星历主要用于高精度定位,分别有 1 d 和 14 d 的时延 ^[1-2]。GPS 精密卫星星历均是以 sp3 的格式提供 15 min 间隔的卫星坐标,但在实际应用中,GPS 接收机的采样率为 30 s、15 s,甚至更密 ^[3]。因此,需要将 GPS 卫星星历进行插值以获取采样历元时刻的 GPS 坐标。几乎所有的 GPS 数据处理都需要对 GPS 轨道进行插值、PF所有的 GPS 数据处理都需要对 GPS 轨道进行插值、Reville 插值、Chebyshev 拟合等方法。本文首先对这些插值方法的原理进行了详细分析与介绍,然后利用 NGS 提供的 GPS 精密卫星星历,将这些插值方法所得的结果进行比较分析,并分析其插值精度。

1 GPS 轨道标准化方法

1.1 Neville 插值

Neville 插值是一种逐次线性插值法,它通过低阶的插值多项式来逐步得到高阶的插值多项式。使用这种方法进行插值计算时,若需要增加一个插值节点,原先计算得到的插值多项式仍然有用。Feng ^[7] 等人的研究充分地表明, Lagrange 插值与 Neville 插值得出的结果是一致的。但增加节点时后者可以利用之前的计算结果,效率更高,故本文略去讨论 Lagrange 插值的 GPS 轨道标准化方法。Neville 插值的计算过程如表 1 所示。

其递推公式为 ^[9]:



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当 $|P_{i,i}-P_{i-1,i-1}| \le \varepsilon$ (ϵ 为允许误差) 时,即可认为 $P_{i,j}$ 为 Neville 插值的结果。

表 1 Neville 插值计算过程

历元 时刻	卫星坐标(x)	一阶	二阶		n 阶
t_1	$P_{1,1}=x(t_1)$				
t_2	$P_{2,1}=x(t_2)$	$P_{2,2}$			
t_3	$P_{3,1}=x(t_3)$	$P_{3,2}$	$P_{3,3}$		
÷	:	÷	÷		
$t_{ m n}$	$P_{n,1}=x(t_n)$	$P_{\mathrm{n,2}}$	$P_{\mathrm{n,3}}$	٠.	
t_{n+1}	$P_{n+1,1}=x(t_{n+1})$	$P_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{n+1,2}}$	$P_{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathrm{n+1,3}}}$		$P_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{n+l},\mathrm{n+l}}$

1.2 Chebyshev 多项式拟合

设初始历元为 t_0 ,拟合时间的长度为 Δt ,采用 n 阶 Chebyshev 多项式拟合求出历元 t 时刻的卫星坐标 t_0 :

$$\tau = \frac{2}{\Delta t} (t - t_0) - 1 \tag{2}$$

由式 (2) 可将 t 归化到 [-1,1] 之间 ,则经过归化 后历元 t 时刻的卫星坐标可表示为 :

$$x(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} C_i T_i(\tau)$$
(3)

式中,C 为 Chebyshev 多项式系数; $T_r(\tau)$ 为 Chebyshev 多项式。设 m 为插值节点数,当 m > n+1 时,可采用最小二乘法对系数 C 进行求解:

$$C = (B^T B)^{-1} B^T l \tag{4}$$

式中,
$$B = \begin{bmatrix} T_0(\tau_1) & T_1(\tau_1) & L & T_n(\tau_1) \\ T_0(\tau_2) & T_1(\tau_2) & L & T_n(\tau_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ T_0(\tau_m) & T_1(\tau_m) & L & T_n(\tau_m) \end{bmatrix}$$
 (5)

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 $l = [x(t_0) \ x(t_1) L \ x(t_m)]^T$

式 (5) 由以下递推公式可得:

$$T_{n+1}(\tau) = 2\tau T_n(\tau) - T_{n-1}(\tau)$$

 $T_0(\tau) = 1$ $T_1(\tau) = \tau$ (6)

类似地,可以求出历元 t 卫星在 y、 z 方向上的坐标值 y (t)、 z (t)。

2 实验研究

由于 IGS 提供的精密星历均是基于 ITRF(International Terrestrial Reference Frame)参考框架下的,而 ITRF框架则是对应于ECEF参照系 故本文仅采用 NGS 研究中心提供的ECEF下的精密星历进行分析。将 2002年1月1日 PRN03的15 min间隔的星历分别采用 Neville 插值、Chebyshev 拟合内插到 5 min,并与 NGS 提供的 5 min 间隔的星历进行比较。

对 Neville 插值和 Chebyshev 拟合方法的结果进行比较后发现,Neville 插值和 Chebyshev 拟合在不同阶的精度一致,为了节省篇幅,在本文接下来的分析中,仅给出 Neville 插值的结果。表 2 给出了 Neville 插值方法在 6 阶至 20 阶得到 X、Y、Z 3 个坐标方向上的偏差结果。对表 2 进行分析可知,当阶数较低时,插值精度较低,随着阶数的增加,插值精度会提高。但是,但阶数过高时,往往会产生过拟合现象,此时插值精度反而会下降。从表 2 中可以看出,Neville 插值在 9 阶时取得最高精度,能达到亚 cm 级。当插值阶数的进一步增加,Neville 插值精度会发生衰减。

表 2 Neville 轨道插值法在不同插值阶数的偏差比较/cm

插值阶数	X方向	Y方向	Z方向	三维方向
6	39.3	41.5	9.7	57.9
7	6.3	5.9	1.0	8.6
8	0.9	1.0	0.2	1.3
9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
10	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
11	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
12	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.1
13	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.9
14	1.9	1.6	1.7	3.0
15	3.1	2.7	2.9	5.1
16	4.7	4.5	5.5	8.5
17	5.2	7.6	6.5	11.3
18	9.2	16.1	11.7	21.9
19	17.5	33.8	27.1	46.8
20	41.7	63.3	57.7	95.3

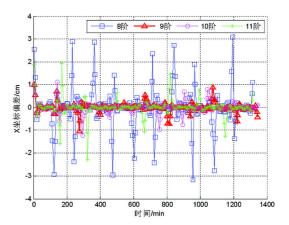


图 1 Neville 插值在 X 方向上的坐标偏差

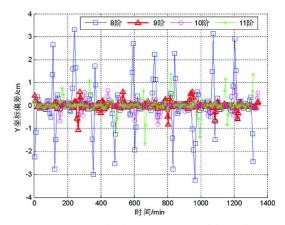


图 2 Neville 插值在 Y 方向上的坐标偏差

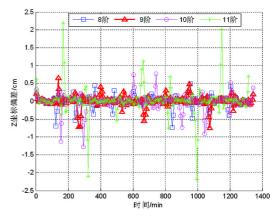


图 3 Neville 插值在 Z 方向上的坐标偏差

为了更好地比较不同阶数插值时的结果,本文给出了从8阶到11阶插值方法的坐标在X、Y、Z方向上的偏差结果,如图1-图3所示。比较图1-图3可知,在X方向、Y方向和Z方向上的坐标偏差均在插值阶数为9阶时达到最小,而阶数进一步增加时,坐标偏差又有进一步增加的趋势,这与表2得出的结论是一致的。

3 结 语

- 1) 利用 GPS 轨道插值方法对精密星历进行插值时,随着插值阶数的增加,会产生过拟合问题。
 - 2) 采用 IGS 提供的 15 min 的精密 (下转第71页)

维地理信息服务的需求愈显强烈,而在传统服务架构下受制于客户端的处理能力,三维在移动端的应用较弱。建立云服务架构下的二、三维地理信息公共服务平台,将极大拓展服务覆盖面,充分体现三维数据资源价值。

基于云端服务的二、三维地理信息公共服务平台,研究云 GIS 的部署模型,以平台服务(PaaS)为核心,提供给用户丰富的"云中间件"资源及最基本的运行应用,用户可通过模型和 API 建立应用和发布服务。云平台的核心功能和特点包括: 清晰定义应用模型,具备一套应用编程接口(API)代码库,提供必要的开发测试环境。 实现平台的隔离性、可伸缩性和资源可复用性。 良好的运维环境,平台的健康运行和高效使用。为平台的应用人员提供支持离线开发的 SDK 和集成开发测试环境,实现客户应用的自动部署和动态伸缩。

3 结 语

重庆市三维应用研究较早,目前已经建成了几百 km2 的三维仿真模型,重庆市规划局牵头建立了三维规划辅助审批系统,部分区县也建立了三维信息管理系统。2010 年重庆市在全国率先开通了省级地理信息公共服务平台,目前基于平台已有20多个部门开展了行业应用系统建设,地理信息共享应用价值体现初见端倪。随着平台应用的深度拓展,部门对三维应用提

出了强烈的需求,市农委、环保局基于平台提供的三维地形服务已经建成了相关业务系统。在这种背景下,重庆市政府提出充分整合已有三维数据资源,在已经建成的二维地理信息公共服务平台基础上,升级建设重庆市三维地理信息公共服务平台,为各部门提供统一的三维地理信息服务。平台将重点解决真三维 GIS 数据模型、海量三维 GIS 数据管理等问题,研发跨平台的三维地理信息共享服务系统软件。重庆市三维地理信息公共服务平台在理论、标准、软件、机制等方面的积极探索,希望能对国内相关建设应用提供有益的借鉴。

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(上接第 68 页)星历进行卫星轨道加密时,可采用9阶 Chebyshev 拟合、9阶 Neville 插值或者9阶 Lagrange 插值,其在3个方向均能达到亚cm级内插精度,达到精密定位的要求。

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The result indicatesd that CORS VRS technology could save the cost and improve the production efficiency on the basis of precision and reliability. This also had the significance of developing CORS services. Key words CORS, GPS control network, virtual station, data analysis (Page:50)

Google Earth in the Surveying and Mapping for Water Conservancy and Hydropower by DOU Chunhong

Abstract This paper analyzed the use of the power of Google Earth software, described in detail in the Water Conservancy and Hydropower Surveying and Mapping in a variety of practical applications, including hydraulic engineering section mapping, topographic mapping, control, network design, non-classified control point data management and other applications of the results etc., for the majority of Water Conservancy and Hydropower Surveying and Mapping workers.

Key words Google Earth, Hydraulic, mapping, applications (Page:53)

Analysis of the Image Pyramid-based Connection Points Extraxtionby YAO Zhiqing

Abstract The paper introduced the function and principles of connection points extraction in aerial triangulation, compared the traditional and the new connection points extraction methods in aerial triangulation through experiments and analysed its advantages according to experimental results.

Key words aerial triangulation image pyramid corresponding image point (Page:56)

GDAL Multi-source Spatialdata Access Middleware

by LIU Changming

Abstract Spatial data storage format and more features to the data sharing and interoperabilty difficult often applied in the dynamic integration of data bottlenecks. Urgent need for a practical application can at any time, dynamic, and can be tightly integrated with the application conversion tools. In this paper, the use of middleware in the form desigen tool, and based on GDAL library implements the tool to complete the multi-source spatial data access, improves the dynamic integration of application system preformance and verified through the application of the effectiveness of the proposed scheme.

Key words GDAL;Multi-source spatial Data;Conversion;Middleware; Dynamic (Page:58)

Application of SketchUp to Virtual Mountain Modeling

by LI Gang

Abstract Based on SketchUp software three-dimensional modeling method quickly and efficiently. intuitive and convenient method of three-dimensional observation together with associated site photos and Google Earth satellite images, can be reproduced and simulate mountain scenes effectively. By way of example, a large area on the mountain for rapid modeling technology was researched using Sketch-Up and ArcGIS 3D Analyst software.

Key words mountain modeling , SketchUp software , three-dimensional visualization (Page:62)

Research of Interaction and Sharing Between Geo-Spatial Data of ESRI and AutoCAD Data by SONG Chao

Abstract In recent years, GIS presents a tendency of extending to other industry with rapid development. New demand of Geo-Spatial Data interaction between industries needs to be met. This paper made close analysis on the relation and difference of AutoCAD and Shape data. discussed the necessity and possibility of data sharing, concluding available methods and proposition. attempted to explore effective

measures to implement integrated application for ESRI Geo-Spatial data and AutoCAD data.

Key words ESRI Geo-Spatial data , AutoCAD data , interaction and sharing , effective method (Page:64)

Abstract International GNSS Service (IGS) provides the GPS orbits in 15 min; however, it is needed to be interpolated during GPS data processing. There are the conventional methods used for Standardization of GPS satellite orbits such as Lagrange Interpolation, Neville Interpolation, and Chebyshev Fitting. In this paper, the methods were used to interpolate the orbits provided by National Geodetic Survey. Results showed that the interpolating methods performs best with the 9 order, it performed worse with the order ascending after order 9.

Key words GPS, orbits interpolation, ephemeris (Page:67)

Construction of Three-dimensional Geographic Public Information Service Platform by *DENG Shihu*

Abstract With the problems of the three-dimensional geographic public information service platform construction, this paper analysised the relationship between the 3D GIS and 3D simulation. And based Chongqing city experiences it present several key issues about the construction of three-dimensional geographic information public service platform, such as 3D data model on volume' concept, 3D data classification and organization, massive 3D data management, data access between different platform, etc.

Key words 3D public service, simulation, 3D GIS data model (Page:69)

Temporal and Spatial Characteristics of Global Sea-level Changes Based on the Observation of Altimeter by WANG Zhenzhen

Abstract This paper analyzed the trend and distribution of global sea level by using the altimetric data from AVISO. Conclusions were as follows: the global sea level rise with the speed of 2.921mm, and varied with regions and seasons.

Key words sea-level height curve-fitting, trend of sea-level height (Page:72)

Coordinate Transformation for Large-Scale Topographic Maps with Unknow Spatial Reference System by *HU Haiju*

Abstract Focusing on the coordinate transformation between an unknown spatial reference system and a certain coordinate system on the survey outputs of large-scale topographic map, the impact on transformation accuracy is testified by numerically simulating and calculating on various parameters. As a result, the Four-parameter 3D Transformation Model is not suitable for this kind of transformation while the Four-parameter Plane Model is superior. The influence of ellipsoid parameters on the latter is so small that totally can be ignored. Further to it, an approximate center meridian formular is deduced for the transformation based on the formulars of scale error of Gauss projection and Gauss projection. Finally, actual data are inputted to prove the feasibility of the preferred model.

Key words Unknow Spatial Reference System; coordinate transformation center meridian cellipsoid parameter (Page:74)

Application of Ontology to Geographic Knowledge Base Construction by CHEN Hu

Abstract Geographic knowledge includes description, cognition and explanation of people to objective geographic existence. It is an important research to organize and manage geographic knowledge effectively and to realize knowledge sharing and reusing, in order to