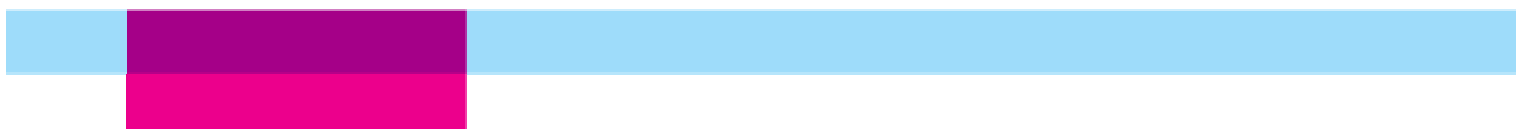




ANDMETE ÜHILDAMISEST GOOGLE EARTH'IGA

Jüri Lippus

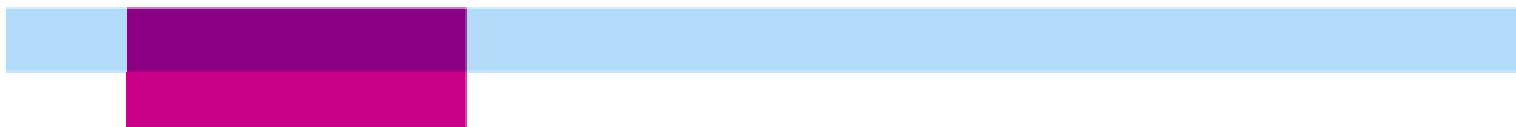


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OUTLINE

- Firmast
- Motivatsioonist
- Referents-süsteemidest
- Joondamisest ja positsioneerimist
- Näide Eesti andmetest
- Järeldused



AFFECTO KAARDIL



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
© 2009 Europa Technologies
© 2009 Tele Atlas
US Dept of State Geographer
lat 58.586762° lon 25.986014° elev 139 m

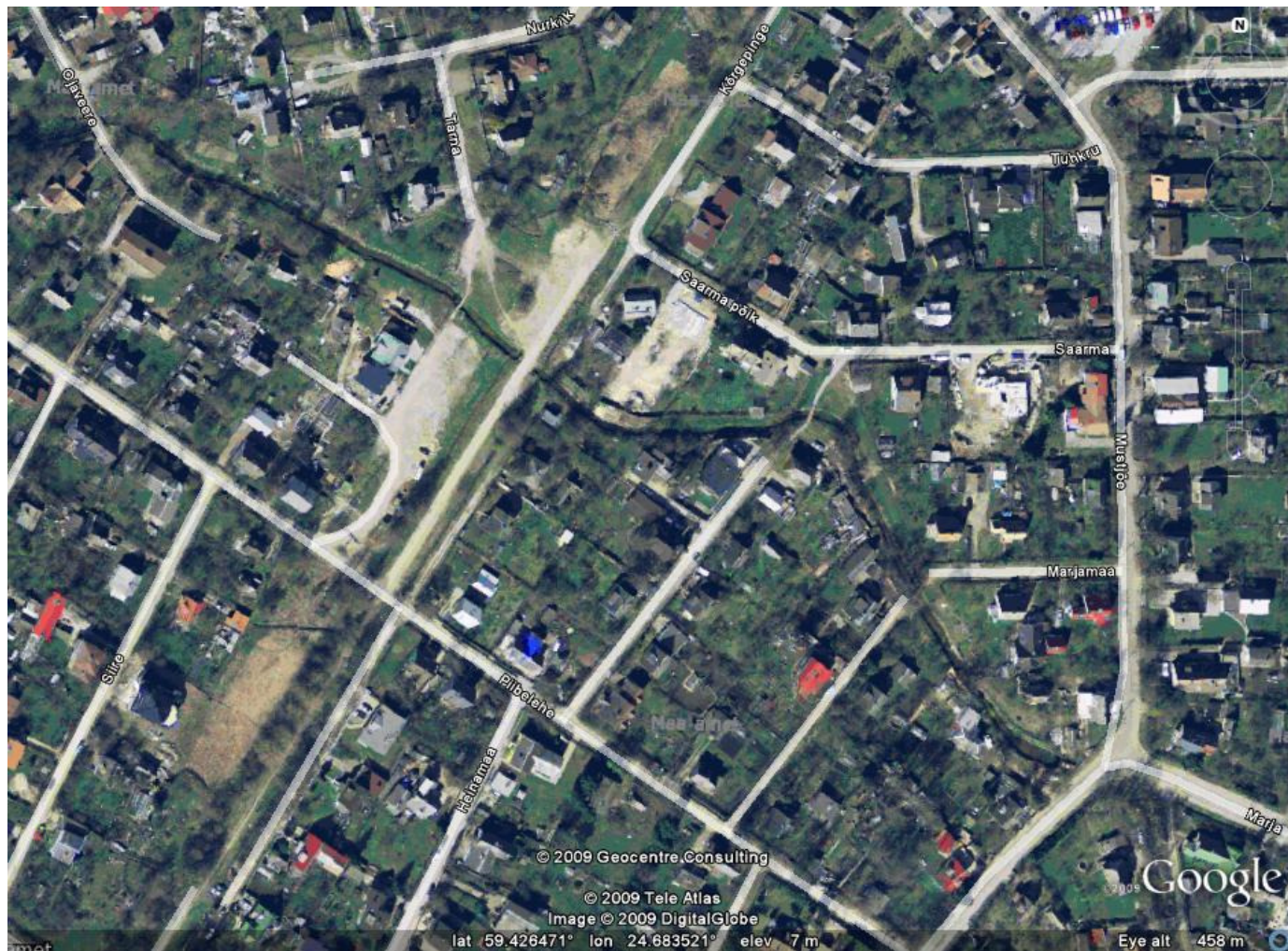
© 2009 Google

Eye alt 11001.15 km

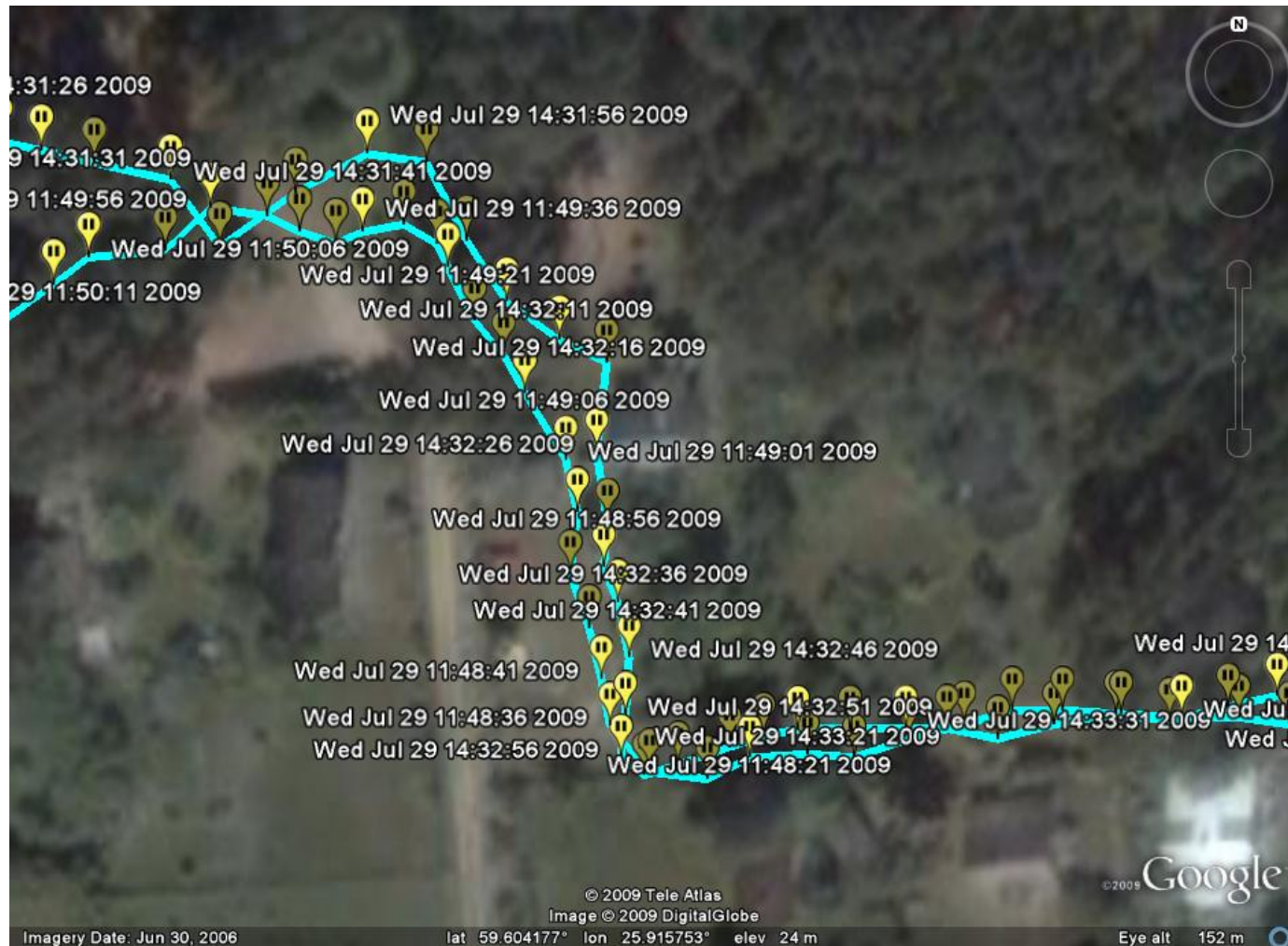
Google Earth'i satelliidipilt teede telgjoontega



Eesti Maa-ameti aerofoto samade teede telgjoontega

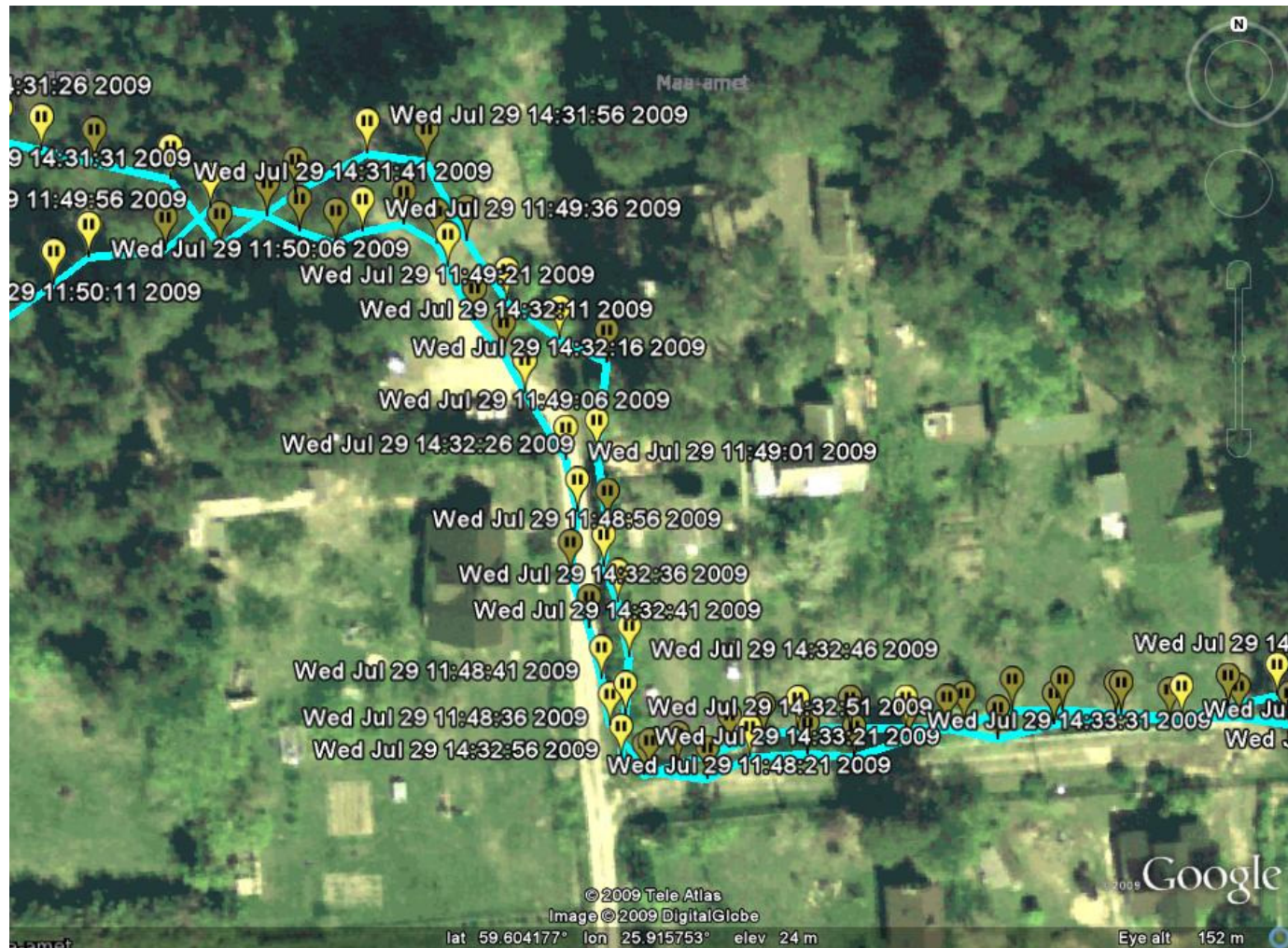


Google Earth'i satelliidipilt GPS logiga

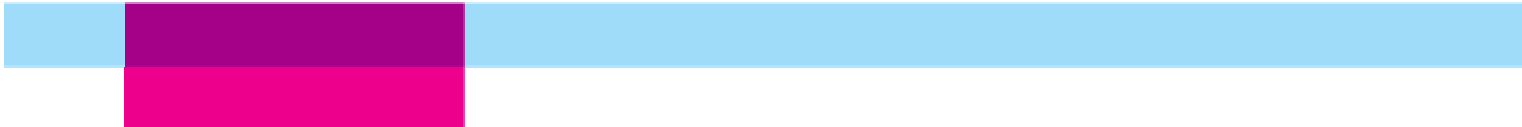
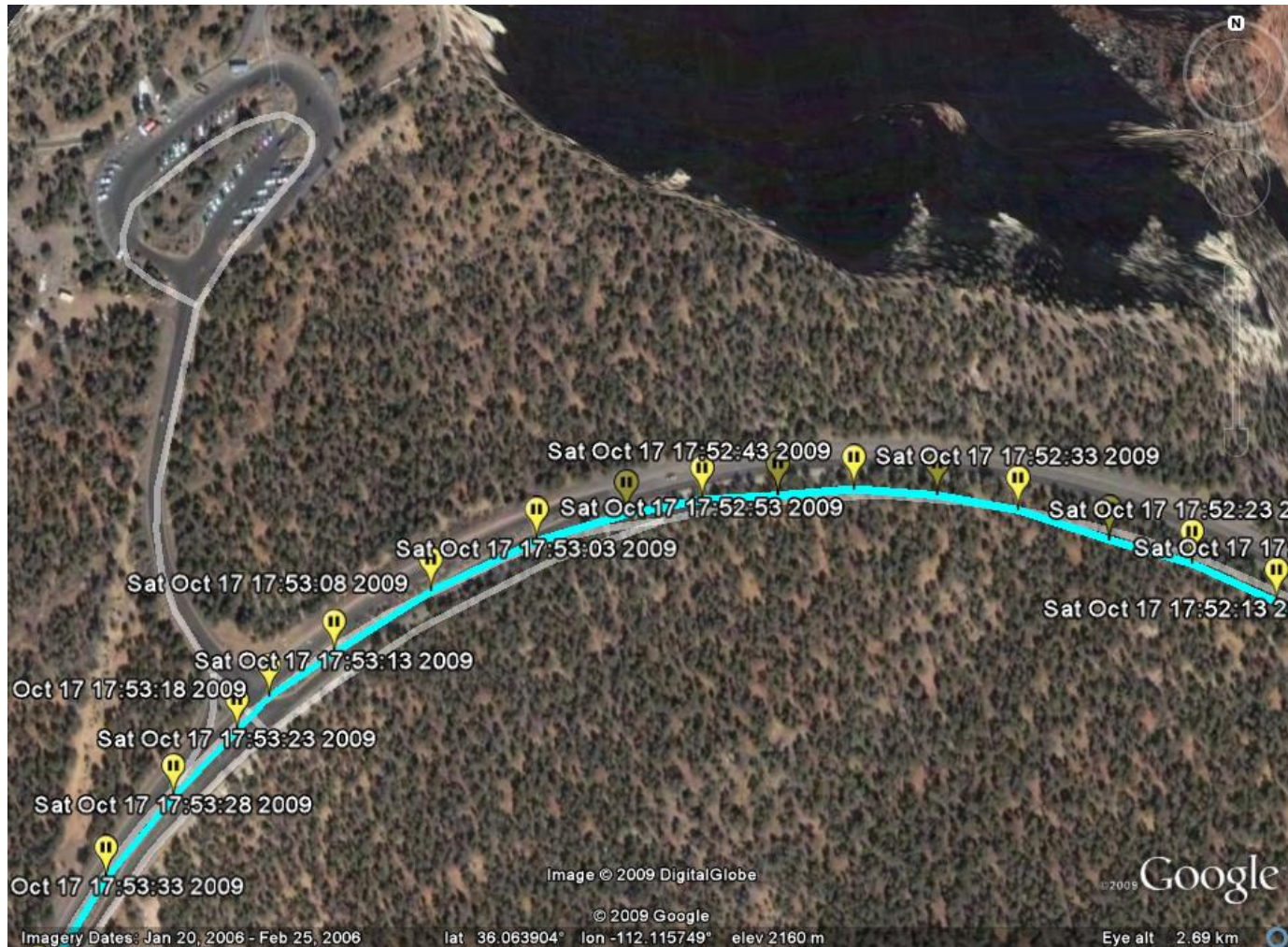


Affecto

Aerofoto sama GPS logiga



Grand Canyon, Arizona

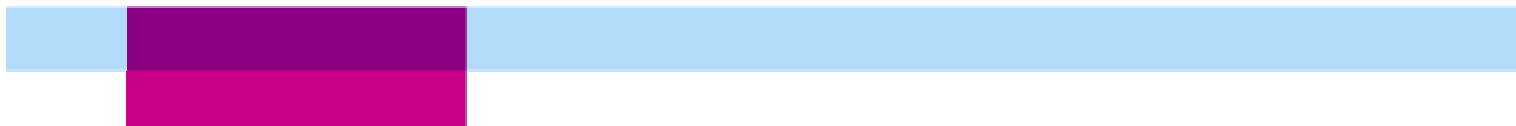


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VIGADE ALLIKAD

- Referents-süsteemide vead
 - Suurtes piirkondades
 - Regulaarse iseloomuga
 - Lihtne kompenseerida
- Joondamis- ja positsioneerimisvead
 - Väikestes piirkondades
 - Muutuva iseloomuga
 - Keeruline kompenseerida

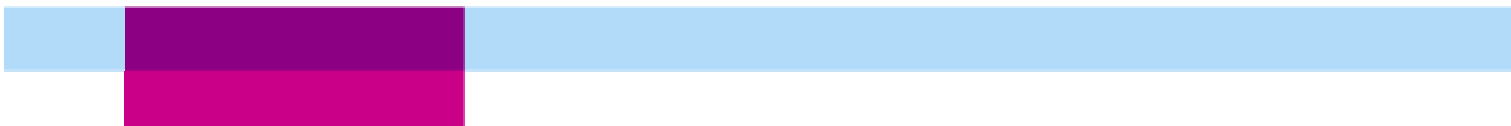


REFERENCES-SÜSTEEMIDE VIGADEST

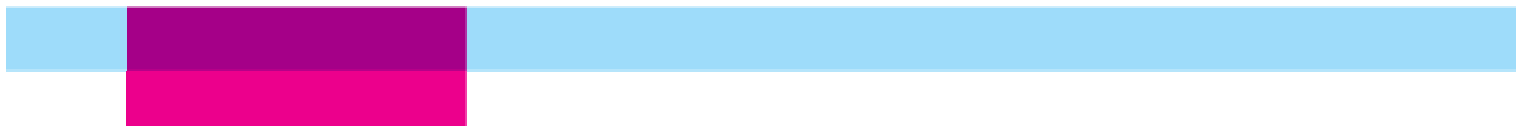
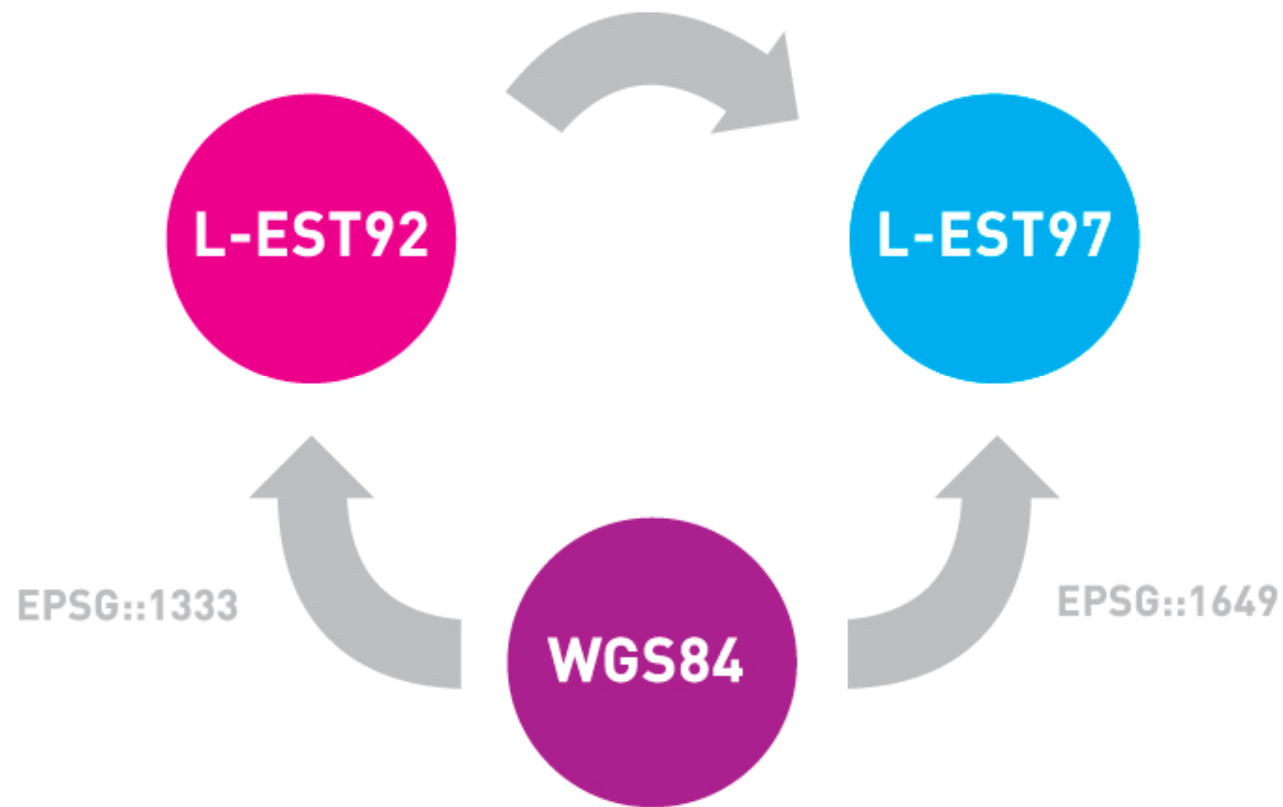
- Google Earth kasutab koordinaatsüsteemi EPSG::3857
 - Certain Web mapping and visualisation applications
 - Uses spherical development of ellipsoidal coordinates. Relative to an ellipsoidal development errors of up to 800 metres in position and 0.7 percent in scale may arise. It is not a recognised geodetic system: see WGS 84 / World Mercator (CRS code 3395)

$$y = a \ln \left(\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\phi}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1 - e \sin \phi}{1 + e \sin \phi} \right)^{\frac{e}{2}} \right)$$

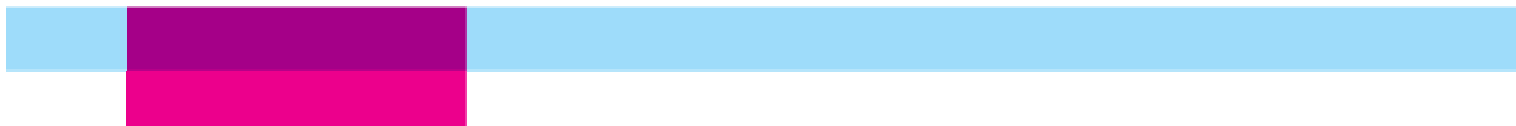
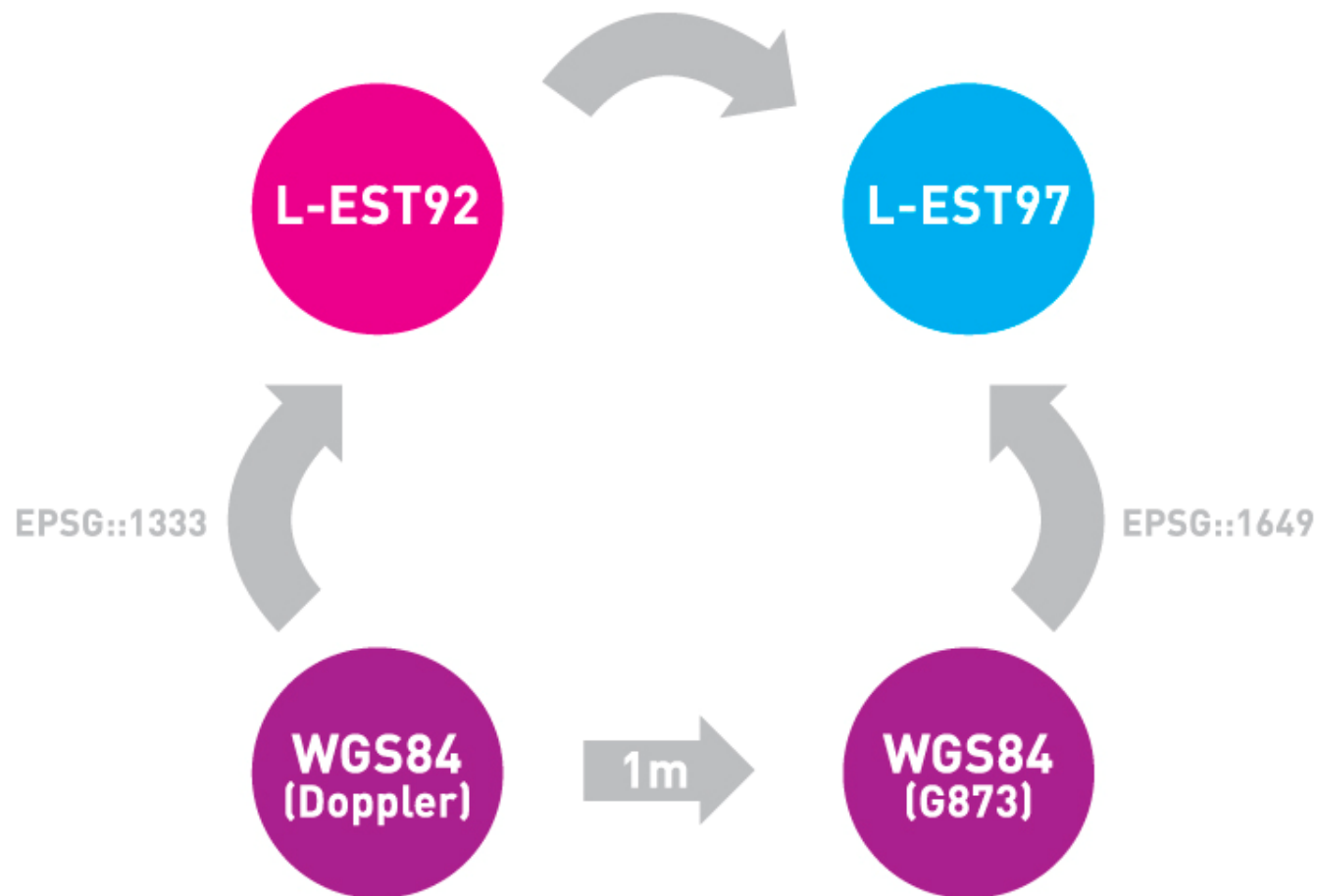
- Ei ole probleem, kui järjekindlalt kasutada
- Kaugusi ei tohi mõõta kaardil, koordinaadid tuleb saata korralikku referents-süsteemi ja selles teha arvutused



Example of a reference system error

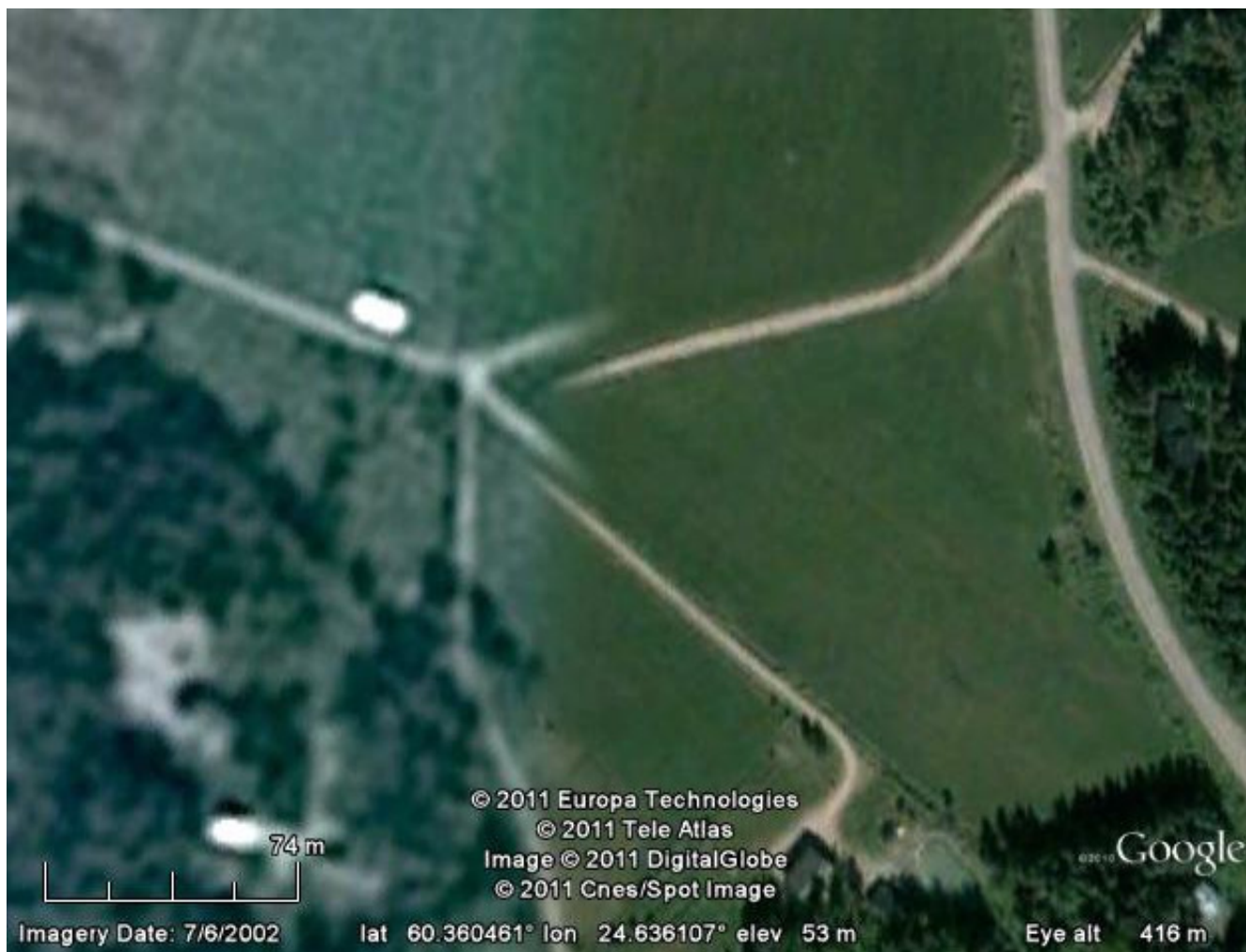


Example of a reference system error



JOONDAMISVEAD

Helsingi piirkond Soomes



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JOONDAMISVEAD

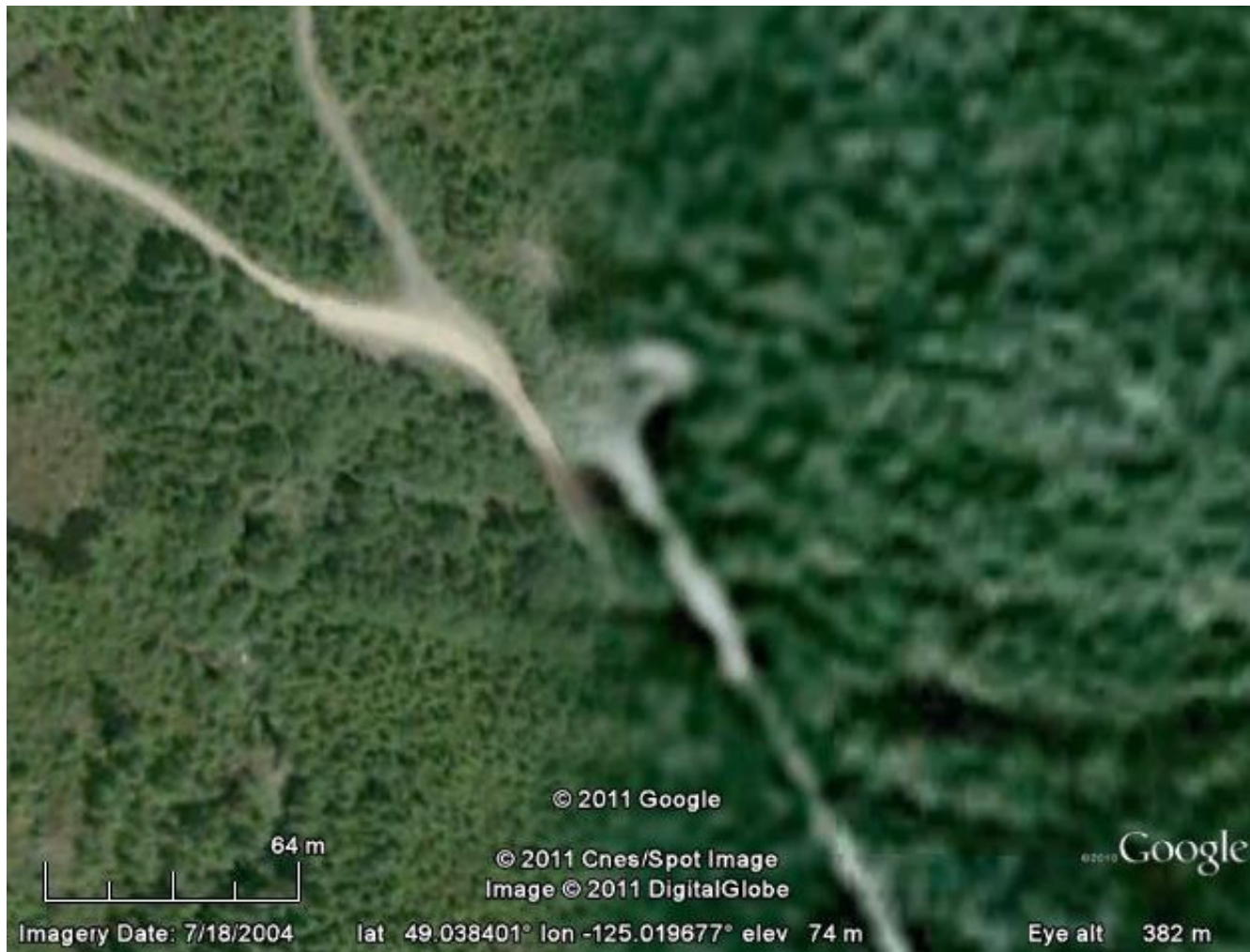
Põhja-Eesti, Võsupere



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JOONDAMISVEAD

Vancouveri piirkond Kanadas

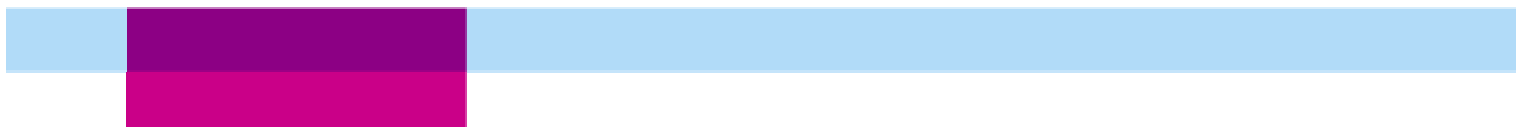


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JOONDAMISVEAD VS POSITSIONEERIMISVEAD

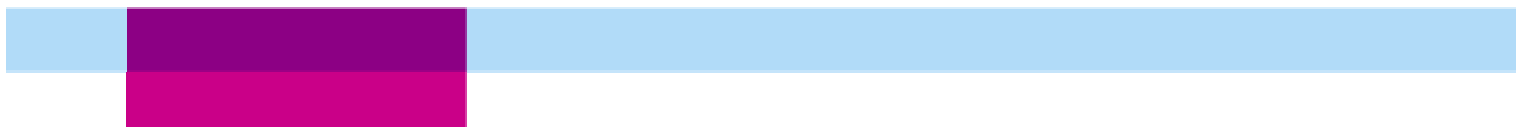
- Joondamisvigu on lihtne märgata
- Võib leida igal pool maailmas
- Joondamisvead annavad tunnistust positsioneerimisvigadest
- Positsioneerimisvigade kindlakstegemiseks on vaja täiendavaid andmeid
 - Suuremastaabilised kaardid teistest allikatest
 - Geodeetiliste mõõdistuste andmed



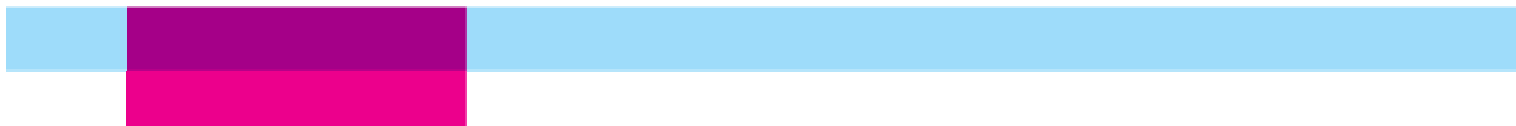
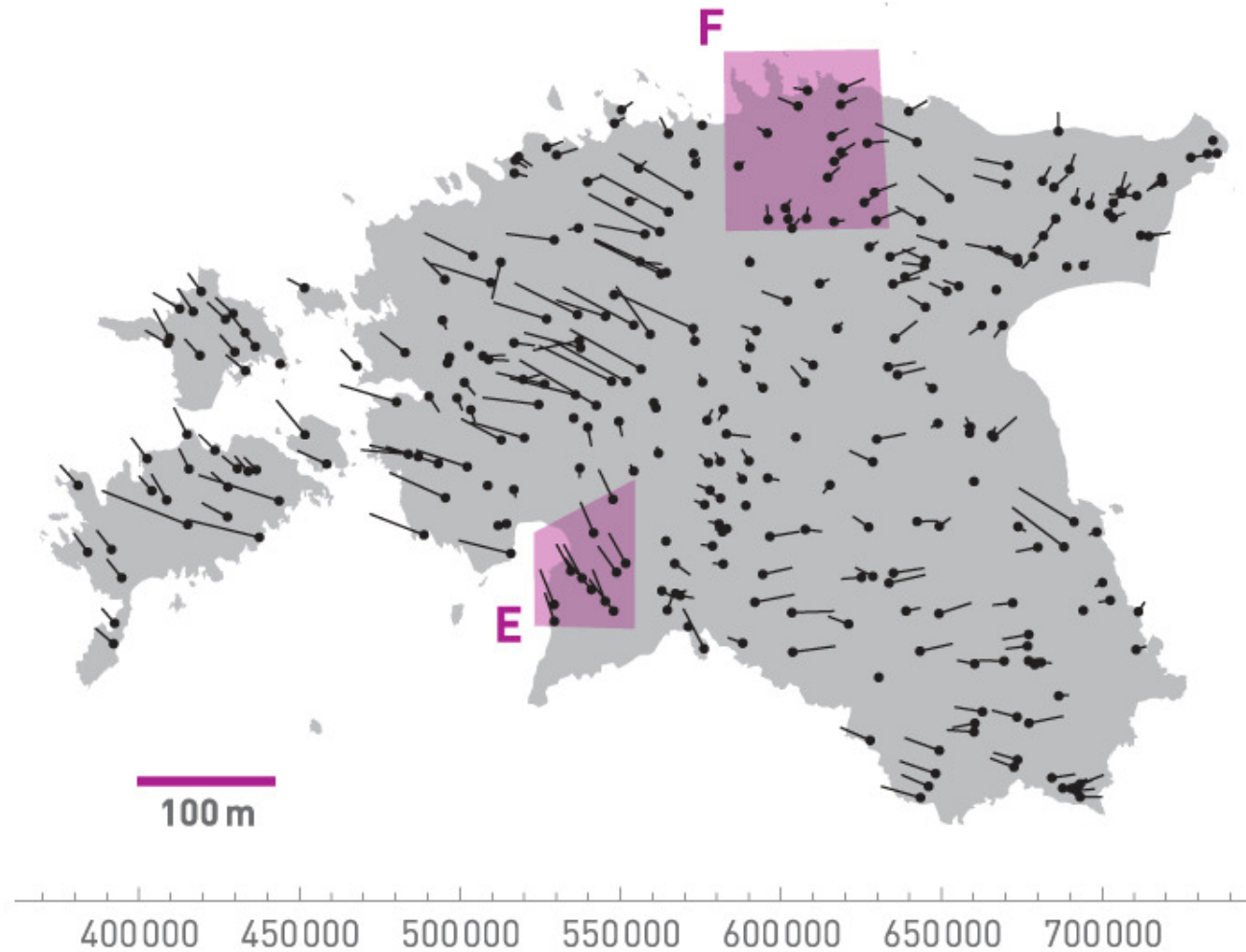


EESTI NÄIDE

- 300 juhusliku punkti, ühtlase jaotusega maismaa alal
- Lähim ristmik
- Identifitseeritud Eesti Põhikaardil and Google Earth'is
- Salvestatud long-lat koordinaadid Google Earth'i kasutajaliidesest
- Arvutatud ümber L-EST97 koordinaatideks

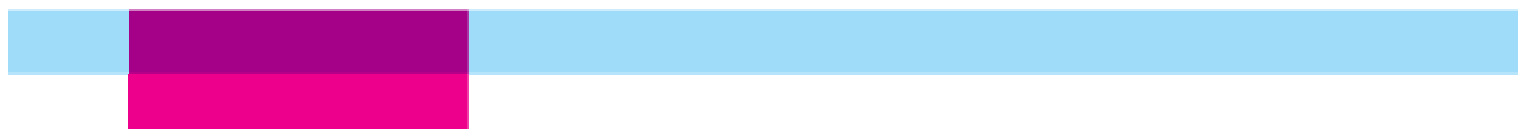
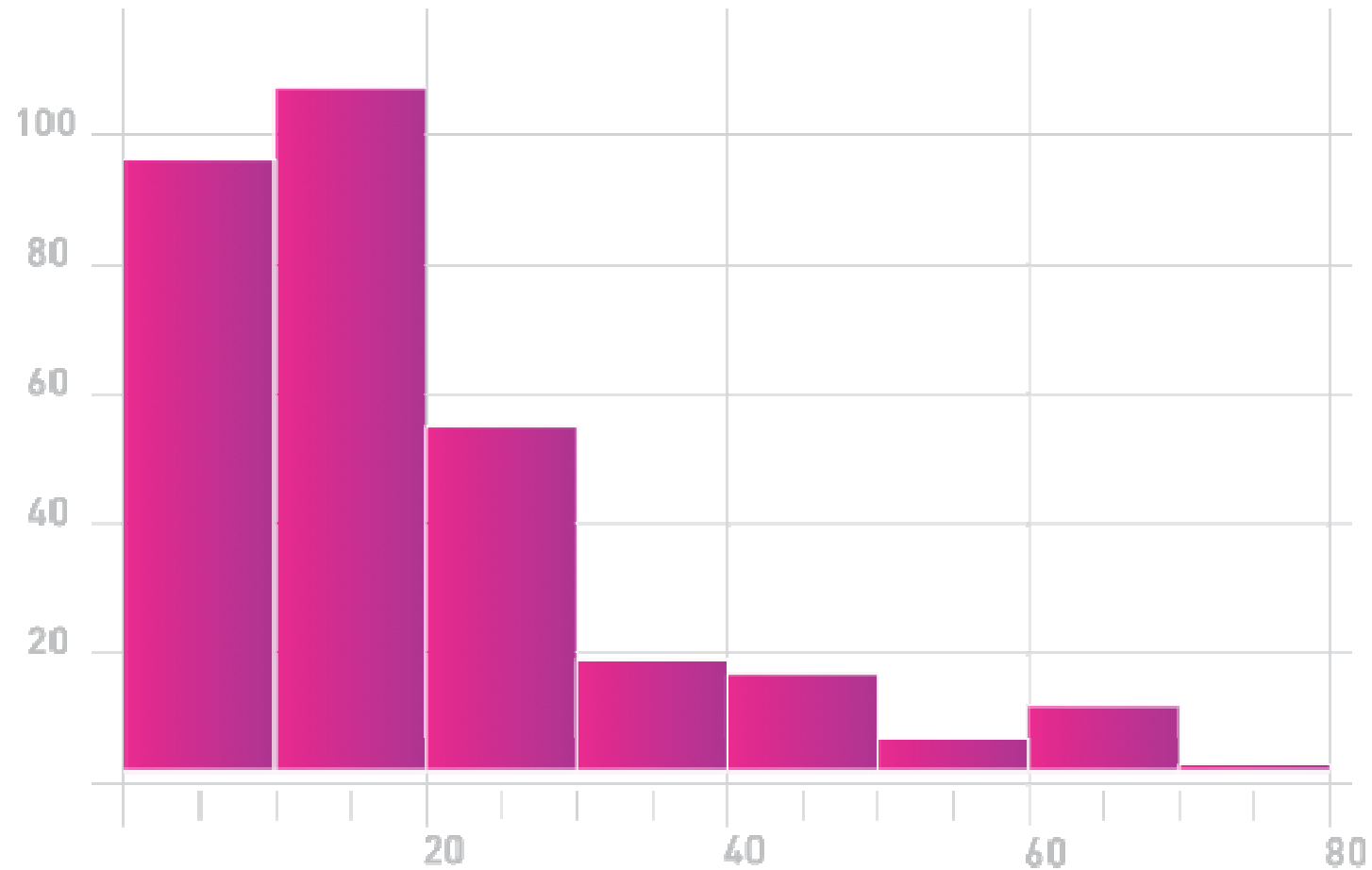


Plot of the differences



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Erinevuste histogramm



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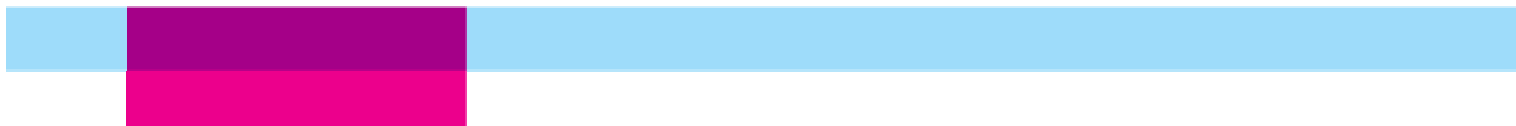


LÄHENDAMINE KOMPLEKSSETE POLÜNOOMIDEGA

$$p(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3$$

$$f(z) = f_0(z) + f_1(z) + \dots + f_K(z)$$

$$f_l(z) = \sum_{D \in \Delta(\sigma_l)} \chi_D^{k,h}(z) p_D(z)$$



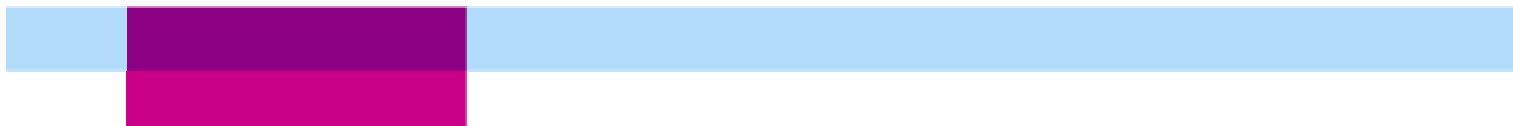


MIKS KOMPLEKSSSED POLÜNOOMID

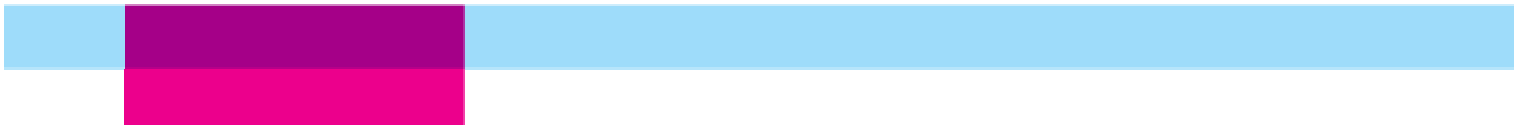
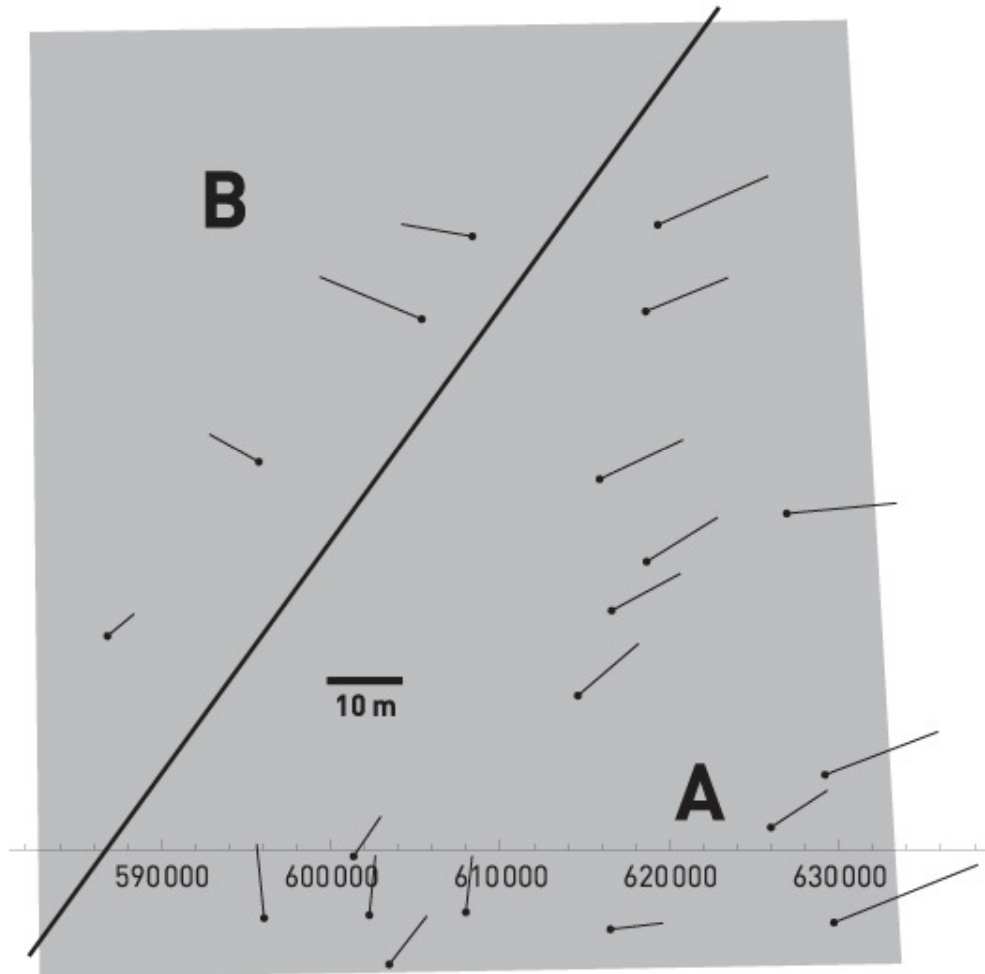
- Konformsed kujutised
 - Säilitavad nurgad
 - Säilitavad väikesed piirkonnad
- Iga konformse kujutise realiseerib mingi analüütiline funktsioon
- Analüütilisi funktsioone saab esitada astmeridadena

$$f(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + a_4 z^4 + \dots$$

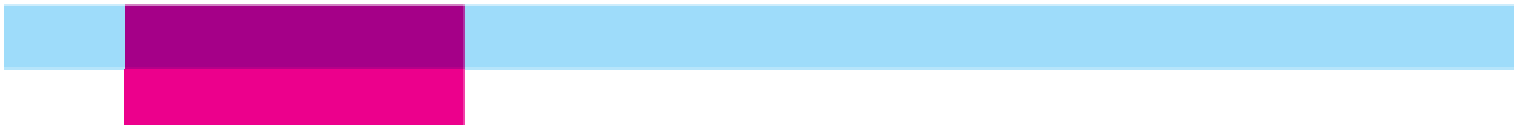
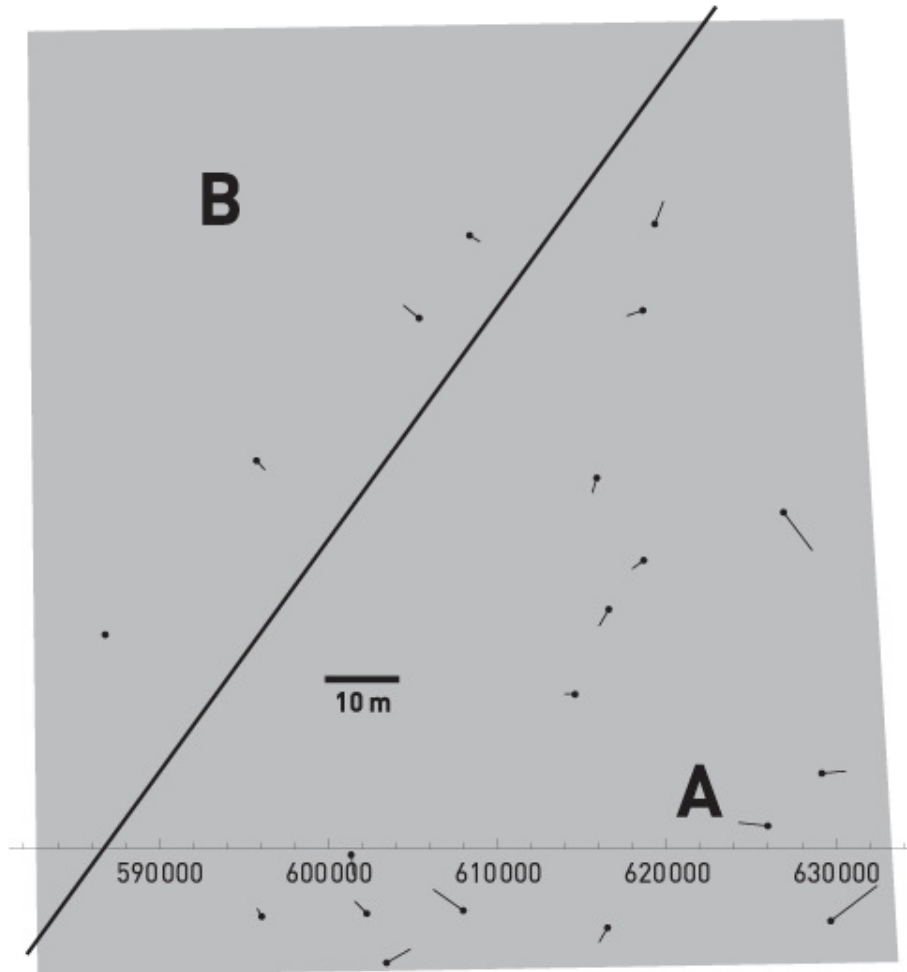
- Komplekssed polünoomid on astmeridade loomulikud lähendused



Polygon F, no approximations, MSE 13 m



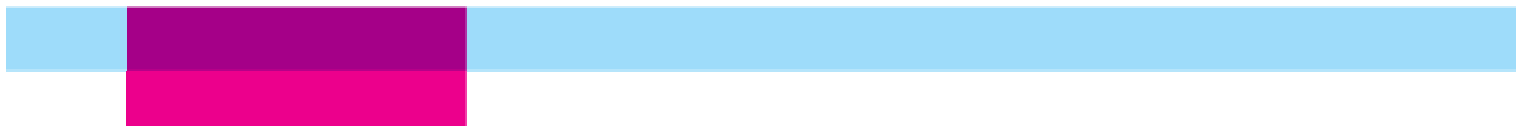
Polygon F, quadratic approximations on polygons, MSE 4 m





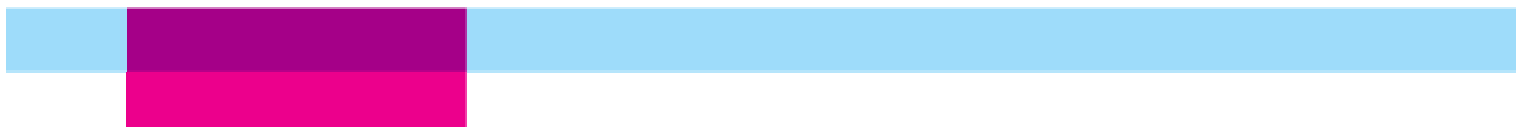
JÄRELDUSED

- Enamus ühilduvusprobleeme on ajutise iseloomuga
- Neid tuleks lahendada minimaalsete pingutustega
- Üks variant on kasutada tükiti kompleksseid polünoome





TÄNAN!



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