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第一部分 实验室概况

1.1 实验室简史

资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室隶属于中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所。实验室筹建于 1985 年; 1986 年实验室主楼落成,VAX11-785 超小型计算机系统及 Arc/Info、I2S 等国际一流的软硬件系统全部引进并投入运行服务,并启动了第一个国家级的地理信息系统研究项目--资源与环境信息系统实验(国家"七五"攻关第 73 项项目); 1987 年实验室通过国家的验收,对国内外正式开放。陈述彭院士任首届实验室主任和学术委员会主任,张晋和黄绚研究员任实验室副主任,王之卓院士和何建邦研究员任学术委员会副主任; 1989 年实验室被接纳为国家遥感中心成员,并在实验室的基础上成立了地理信息系统研究部。实验室成立以来,以承担国家重大科研任务和国际合作研究为重点,积极推进地球信息科学的发展。主要研究方向涉及空间分析与系统模拟、空间分布模式挖掘与地学知识发现、地球信息科学前沿技术与软件系统、地球系统科学数据集成与共享、资源与环境信息系统重大行业应用与示范等地球信息科学的各个领域。

实验室名誉主任为我国遥感和地理信息系统的奠基人陈述彭院士;学术委员会主任为资源遥感学家孙九林院士。学术委员会副主任为周成虎研究员,现任国家高技术研究发展计划专家组成员、中国地理学会环境遥感分会副理事长。实验室主任为刘高焕研究员,副主任为钟耳顺研究员、庄大方研究员、王英杰研究员。陆锋研究员任国家遥感中心地理信息系统部主任。

1.2 实验室组织机构

实验室目前由资源环境信息机理与应用研究室、地图学研究室、资源环境科学数据中心、地理信息产业发展中心和全球变化信息研究中心五个部分组成。

- 1、资源环境信息机理与应用研究室,主要开展地球信息的形成原理、特征及其传输的物理过程及模型、地球空间信息认知与空间思维、地球时空信息的表达、分析和传输的图像与图形理论、方法与技术、地球系统科学数据的分类体系和标准,发展地球系统科学分析的方法库,建立国家级的地球系统科学数据库群等方面的研究。该研究室主任为刘高焕研究员,副主任为苏奋振副研究员。
- 2、地图学研究室,主要研究地球时空信息的表达、分析和传输的图像与图形理论、方法与技术等研究。该研究室主任为王英杰研究员。
- 3、资源环境科学数据中心,主要研究地球系统科学数据的分类体系和标准,发展地球系统科学分析的方法库,建立国家级的地球系统科学数据库群。该中心主任为庄大方研究员,

副主任为杨小唤研究员、王黎明研究员。

- 4、地理信息产业发展中心,该中心主要研究和探讨地理信息的前沿技术,发展大型国产 地理信息系统软件,开展应用示范系统的研究和建设。其主任为钟耳顺研究员、副主任为宋 关福研究员。
- 5、全球变化信息研究中心,主要研究地球数据与信息转换机理、数据产品标准与算法、数据不确定性与适用性;国际地球科学数据引进;国有科学数据共享的法律、政策与管理机制;科学数据网络无偿共享的理论与技术;利用网络通讯技术促进发展中国家的科学研究;世界资源。

实验室科研支撑机构包括以下四个部门:

- 1) 地理信息系统网络系统部,主要负责实验室大型计算机网络系统的建设、维护和管理。
- 2) 地球信息科学教育与培训部,主要负责研究生的地理信息系统和遥感基础课程教育, 并为社会各界提供优质地理信息技术的继续教育。
 - 3)《地球信息科学(学报)》编辑部,负责《地球信息科学(学报)》杂志的编辑和出版。
 - 4)综合办公室负责实验室日常运行管理。

为了充分贯彻开放、联合、优势互补的学科发展方针,实验室和多所科研机构组建了联合实验室,建立了密切的研究合作关系,包括:

- 1) 地球信息科学联合实验室:与香港中文大学、中国科学院遥感应用研究所联合成立,以促进内地与香港在地球空间信息技术与应用方面的合作研究。
- 2) 环境信息与技术联合研究中心:与美国东密歇根大学合作,以促进地理信息系统的国际化教育和人才培养。
- 3)城市地理信息系统联合实验室:与华东师范大学和南京师范大学合作,以促进我国城市地理信息系统的研究和应用。
- 4) 地理信息系统软件技术联合实验室:与浙江大学、山东科技大学合作,以促进地理信息系统平台和空间数据库管理关键技术的研究和开发。
- 5)海洋地理信息系统联合实验室:与中国科学院海洋研究所合作,以促进地理信息系统技术在海洋研究中的应用。
 - 6) 世界资源研究所:与北京师范大学资源学院共同建立。

1.3 实验室人员介绍

实验室现有院士 2 名。研究员 21 名、副研究员 32 名,博士后研究人员 21 名、博士生 81 名、硕士研究生 68 名,客座研究人员 56 名。

(一) 学术指导科学家

陈述彭院士,地理学家,国家重点实验室名誉主任暨实验室学术委员会名誉主任。1920年2月28日生于江西萍乡。1947年毕业于浙江大学研究生部,历任助教、讲师。1980年当选为中国科学院学部委员。1987年任国家资源与环境信息系统重点实验室主任,1988年任中国科学院遥感应用研究所名誉所长,中巴资源卫星应用系统总设计师,1990年当选为第三世界科学院院士,1992年当选为国际欧亚科学院院士,法国地理学会荣誉会员。现任国家环境保护总局科技顾问委员会主任,中国环境与发展国际合作委员会委员。长期从事地理与环境工程调查研究,曾涉及资源、能源与城市环境遥感、江河洪涝灾情评估信息系统、生物量估算、海岸带环境监测与全球变化等研究领域。近年致力于开展地球信息科学与数字地球战略研究。著有《地学的探索》文集6卷(1990~2003);主编《地球信息科学》(1997~)及《遥感信息》(1986~)两种期刊。先后荣获国家和部委自然科学奖和科技进步奖30余项,及其美奥米纳地图科学金奖、香港何梁何利地球科学进步奖、陈嘉庚地球科学奖(1998)、亚洲遥感贡献特别奖、泰国邦英德拉巴亚洲遥感贡献金奖(1999)、国际岩溶学会首届荣誉奖(2001)、国际地图学协会最高荣誉奖(2001)。

孙九林院士,资源学家,国家重点实验室学术委员会主任。我国农业与资源环境信息工程学术带头人之一。主持完成全国资源综合开发决策信息系统、黄土高原国土资源数据库及信息系统、中国农业资源信息系统等国家级重大项目,提出了我国资源信息管理体系结构、分类编码、区域开发模型体系、统计型空间信息系统模式等,为信息科学在资源环境中的应用做出了开拓性贡献。

刘纪远研究员,资源环境遥感专家,中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所所长兼国家重点实验室主任,博士生导师。国家重大应用基础研究计划、中国科学院知识创新等重大项目的首席科学家、《地理研究》主编等职务。主要从事土地利用/土地覆盖变化(LUCC)监测、时空过程规律及驱动机构、以及 LUCC 对陆地表层系统宏观生态过程的影响研究,先后获国家科技进步二等奖、省部级科技进步特等奖、一等奖多项。

周成虎研究员,博士,博士生导师,国际欧亚科学院院士,地理信息系统与水文学专家,曾任本国家重点实验室主任(1996—2005);现任国家重点实验室学术委员会副主任、国家 863 计划对地观测与导航技术领域专家组组长、中国地理学会水文专家委员会主专员、九三北京市委委员。研究和发展了洪水灾害遥感监测与灾情评估的技术方法,发展了智能化遥感影像分析与离散地理系统模拟的理论与方法,研究和建立了适用于空间复杂系统模拟和分析的地理元胞自动机模型,开拓了我国海洋渔业地理信息系统的研究。

何建邦研究员,博士生导师,国际欧亚科学院院士。曾任本国家重点实验室主任(第二届)、学术委员会副主任,参预本实验室创建工作。现任中国地理信息系统协会副秘书长(CAGIS,1994一)。国际欧亚科学院中国科学中心副秘书长、地球信息科学学部主任(CSC, IEAS, 1996一)。长期在中国科学院从事自动制图和地理信息系统(1962一)研究。最近 10 年,主持一个研究组(RGISS,地理信息标准与信息共享研究组)从事地理信息标准和共享研究。近期合作编、著的书籍有《地理信息共享原理与方法》(2003)《地理信息国际标准手册》(2003)《地理信息国家标准手册》(2004)《地理信息共享法研究》(2001)等。

励惠国研究员,博士生导师、地图与地理信息系统专家、参予开拓中国地理信息系统领域、创建资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室,国际空间研究委员会中国委员会委员;领导和参加了国家"七五"、"八五"、"九五"科技攻关、国际合作研究等一系列科研项目,获得国家科技进步二等奖三次等奖项。参与组织了国际学术讨论会。

熊利亚研究员,资源遥感与地理信息系统专家,博士生导师。长期从事遥感与地理信息系统应用研究,承担了国家多项重大科研任务,负责完成多个资源信息系统实体建设,在研究和实践的基础上,对模型建立、信息的分类体系和规范标准、系统的集成方法进行了系统的研究,近期主要从事城市地震次生火灾过程的微观动态模拟及库区重点区域土地承载力与农村移民安置容量遥感评估,主持编写"中国农作物遥感动态监测与估产集成系统"等专著三部,发表了60多篇论文,多次获得中国科学院科技进步一等奖和国家科技进步二等奖。

(二) 首席科学家与研究员

刘高焕研究员,博士生导师、国家重点实验室副主任,资源环境信息机理与应用研究室主任。 主要从事区域生态与环境信息系统研究,发展了生态演化分析与变化过程模拟的集成分析方 法、在黄河三角洲、黄土高原、西部绿洲等生态环境监测、评价、分析与预测等方面作出了 主要的贡献,现为九三学社中科院委员会委员,中国地理学会地图专业委员会委员,中国图 象图形学会理事,中国遥感应用协会理事,中国自然资源学会资源信息系统专业委员会委员, 曾获省部级和国家科学进步奖多项。

钟耳顺研究员,博士,博士生导师,国家重点实验室副主任,中国科学院现任地理信息产业发展中心主任,主要从事地理信息技术研究、地理信息系统软件研发和地理信息产业化工作,主持大型地理信息系统软件 SuperMap 的研发,分别获中国科学技术协会杰出青年科技成果转化奖、中国科学院地方科技合作奖、北京市科技进步一等奖、二等奖和国家科技进步二等奖等。

庄大方研究员,博士、博士生导师。国家重点实验室副主任。资源环境科学数据中心主任,中国自然资源学会自然资源信息系统专业委员会主任委员,主要从事资源环境遥感与地理信息系统特别是资源环境大型空间数据库研究工作。获 1992 年度国家科技进步一等奖一项,获 1992 年、1999 年度中国科学院科技进步一等奖各一项,均排名第五;获 1999 年度部级科技进步特等奖排名第二和 1992 年度部级科技进步一等奖一项,排名第八。目前正在承担中国科学院知识创新重大项目"国土环境遥感时空信息分析与数字地球相关理论技术预研究"项目;作为项目首席科学家负责中国科学院知识创新重大方向性项目"国家资源环境数据库建设与数据共享"的研究工作。

王英杰研究员,硕士生导师,国家重点实验室副主任,地图学研究室主任,主要从事空间信息可视化与电子地图系统集成的理论、方法和技术研究;旅游资源评价与管理信息系统;空间信息的时空认知与标准化研究等。出版专著3部、主持和参加了10多部地图与电子地图集的设计、制作与出版,主持和参加了多个国家信息标准的文本起草和多类地图可视化软件的开发和注册登记,曾获省部级和国家科学进步奖多项。

陆锋研究员,博士,博士生导师、国家遥感中心地理信息系统部主任、中国交通地理信息系统技术委员会副主任、中国地理信息系统协会理论与方法委员会委员、中国城市规划学会新技术应用学术委员会委员、国际对地观测组织(GEO)User Interface 委员会委员、中国科学院青年联合会委员。研究兴趣包括 GIS 空间数据模型、空间数据库管理技术、交通 GIS 理论与技术、城市发展与城市 GIS 技术等,发表学术论文 60 余篇,合著专著 3 册,获得国家版权局软件著作权登记 4 项,获得国家科技进步二等奖和省自然科学三等奖各 1 项。

王劲峰研究员,博士,博士生导师,首席研究员,中国地理信息系统协会理论与方法委员会主任委员,国际地理联合会地理系统建模委员会常委,《地理学报》、Journal of Geographical Systems (Springer,SSCI)编委。从事空间分析模型研究,提出高效空间抽样调查 Sandwich 模型、水资源空间优化配置边际效益均衡模型、健康环境风险诊断模型等。出版专著 8 部,论文 150 余篇。

岳天祥研究员,博士,博士生导师。中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所、资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室首席研究员,资源环境模型与系统模拟研究方向学术带头人。2001 年以来,发表论著 49 篇(部),其中 SCI、SSCI 国际源期刊论文 16 篇。代表性原创研究成果包括:创建了高精度曲面建模(HASM)方法、人口空间分布曲面模型(SMPD)、变化探测模型、生态阈值模型、多尺度多样性模型和连通性模型等,解决了长期以来困扰地理信息系统的误差问题和生态建模的多尺度问题。

刘闯研究员,博士,博士生导师,中心主任。长期从事地球数据科学的研究和促进科学数据 共享的工作。现兼任国际科学技术数据委员会(CODATA)发展中国家科技数据保藏任务组共 同主席,国际地球观测卫星委员会(CEOS)信息系统与服务工作组(WGISS)用户副主席等 与国际科学数据相关的国内外学术组织领导职务。曾获十余项国内、国际奖。发表论文 40 余 篇,科学数据 10 余套,著作 3 部。

张百平研究员,资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室创新基地研究员、博士生导师。兰州大学地理系学士(1983),北京大学地理系硕士(1985),中国科学院博士(1992); 多年从事山地地理与山地生态研究,参加了青藏高原"七五"、"八五"和"九五"的考察和研究项目。对青藏高原的大部分地区(昆仑山-喀喇昆仑山,阿尔金山,羌塘高原,可可西里,阿里地区,藏南谷地,山南地区,林芝地区等)、喜马拉雅西段(巴基斯坦北部)、欧洲阿尔卑斯地区的地理与环境都进行过考察/研究。1994年4月-1995年4月在德国波恩大学地理系学习和进修山地地生态学,1999年2月-5月作为德国马普学会客座研究员在马尔堡大学地理系进行合作研究。主持过国家自然科学基金项目"西昆仑山地森林景观动态变化"及其国际合作项目,中国科学院-德国马普学会科学合作项目"西昆仑山地区景观动态与持续发展"以及中国科学院知识创新项目"数字山地景观动态研究"。自然科学基金项目"山地垂直带谱变化模式及地学解释",已经开始实施。《山地学报》和英文期刊 Journal of Mountain Science 编委会成员,中国科学探险协会常务理事。在山地生态、山地发展模式、山地垂直带信息图谱等方面取得了具有创新性的成果;提出了"国家生态特区"的科学构想。主持研发了中国山地垂直带谱信息系统(1.0)、贵州数字林业信息系统(1.0,2.0);已发表 40 余篇关于山地生态和发展的论文,其中第一作者国际 SCI 检索刊物论文 7篇。

朱阿兴研究员,博士,博士生导师,院"百人计划"入选者。曾任海外地理信息科学协会(CPGIS)主席,美国农业部资源普查署新技术开发委员会主席,现任海外地理信息科学协会学会理事、《地理科学进展》编委等职。多年来一直从事地理信息系统,以及人工智能、模糊数学理论集成及其应用研究。侧重解决精细尺度下地理现象空间渐变定量体系的问题,研究信息时代资源环境保护和生模拟所必需的详细地理空间信息的获取方法。建立了一套精细尺度下地理现象空间渐变的表达模型和土壤资源详查的方法体系,在解决环境生态模拟中信息不兼容问题、地理现象描述中的概括问题、地理分类误差和不确定性的描述方法及快速详查自然资源等方面有突破性的贡献。研究成果获得美国遥感和测量学协会数据标准最佳学术论文奖;并被美国地理学报和英国的自然地理学进展列为新地理学的新发展之一。已正式发表相关领域学术论文 60 余篇,其中 SCI/SSCI 论文 20 多篇。目前研究方向包括:精细尺度下地理现象的空间渐变的定量技术和体系;环境条件与地理要素或现象之间关系的专家知识获取方法;精细尺度下地理过程建模;GIS 中地理信息不确定性的描述和表达,以计算机模拟为基础的小流域土地利用情景模拟

杨小唤研究员,博士,硕士生导师。1987年毕业于南京大学地理系自然资源专业,1990年在中科院遥感所获地图学与遥感专业硕士学位,2003年于中科院地理资源所获地图学与地理信息系统专业博士学位。现任中国科学院研究生院教授,中国环境遥感学会理事,中国自然资源学会自然资源信息系统研究专业委员会委员。主要从事遥感、地理信息系统应用及人文时空数据集成分析研究。先后主持国家"九五"、"十五"科技攻关及中国科学院、国家有关部委的多项重大任务。先后提出了基于时序遥感数据提取多种作物播种面积的方法、统计型人口社会经济数据空间化处理方法等,并组织开发了空间型人文数据更新系统,现已建成1995年以来的全国1公里格网人口、社会经济空间数据库,为国务院办公厅、中国社科院、中国科学院等政府部门和科研机构提供了广泛的应用。已正式发表相关领域学术论文40余篇曾获中国科学院科技进步奖一等奖、国家科技进步奖二等奖、中国科学院青年科学家奖等。

齐清文研究员,博士,硕士生导师;国际地图制作协会国家与区域地图集委员会委员、中国地理学会地图学与GIS专业委员会副主任、中国测绘学会理事兼地图学与GIS专业委员会副主任、中国行政区划与地名学会理事、中国地理信息系统协会理论与方法专业委员会委员。山东科技大学兼职教授、博士生导师;地理研究、地球信息科学、地理科学进展、海洋测绘、云南地理环境等学术期刊编委。主要从事地图学和"3S"集成的理论、方法和技术研究;地学信息图谱的理论和方法研究;数字地图的技术方法研究;面向地理特征的制图综合模型与知识库研究。曾主持和参加国家863项目2项,国家973项目1项,主持所知识创新项目1项;现主持国家863探索导向类项目1项、国家973项目之专题1项、国家发改委高新技术发展项目1项。发表论文50余篇,出版专著3部,曾获中国科学院科技进步特等奖1项,其它省部级2项。

邵全琴研究员,博士,博士生导师。主要从事陆地与海洋生态信息系统研究,主持完成了海 洋渔业遥感、地理信息系统技术应用服务系统的设计、开发与集成应用,并获得国家科技进 步二等奖。近期主要从事陆地生态系统评估指标系统、地理信息系统、遥感、空间数据仓库、 生态模型和人工智能的集成理论、方法和技术研究。发表论文 40 余篇、出版专著 1 部。

王黎明研究员,博士,硕士生导师,中国地理学会数量地理专业委员会副主任委员、中国自 然资源学会信息专业委员会副主任委员。主要从事人地系统时空数据集成、区域发展时空过 程模拟、可持续发展指标系与态势分析、城市与区域规划、循环经济规划研究等。

陈荣国研究员,博士,硕士生导师,主要从事地理信息系统与遥感研究。共负责和参与各类 科研课题 26 项,获得各种研究成果奖 8 项(部级二等奖 1 项,三等奖 7 项),在各类刊物和国 际国内学术会议上发表论文 40 多篇。目前主持中科院知识创新工程重要方向项目"高安全高 性能时空数据库管理系统及其应用研究"和总装备部型号项目。现兼职:国家科技部国产地 理信息系统软件测评专家委员会核心专家、国家遥感中心专家、福州大学兼职教授、解放军信息工程大学测绘学院兼职博士生导师、国际地理空间开源基金会(OSGeo)副主席,OSGeo中国中心负责人。

宋关福研究员,博士,硕士生导师。1993 年毕业于北京师范大学地理系,1998 年获中国科学院地理研究所博士学位,之后进入中国科学院遥感应用研究所博士后流动站工作并于 2000 年 6 月出站。随后继续从事地理信息系统软件研究和地理信息产业化工作。曾主持过地籍管理信息系统、军事地理信息系统、多媒体产品等多个产品的技术开发工作,并长期主持和参加组件式地理信息系统软件 SuperMap 的设计与研发工作,获国家和省部级科技进步将多项。

万庆研究员,博士,硕士生导师,国家减灾委卫星减灾专家组成员,美国东密执根大学访问科学家。从事地理信息系统的理论、技术与应用方面的研究。近几年的主要研究兴趣包括: 互联网地理信息系统、协同工作与群体空间决策支持系统、时间 GIS、地理信息系统在环境与灾害管理中的应用等。获中国科学院科技进步一等奖,在国际学术期刊和国内核心学报发表论文十余篇。

第二部分 科研项目与进展

实验室以承担国家科技攻关与重大自然科学基金项目为重任,积极开展国际合作,以及国内单位间合作。据不完全统计,2008年,实验室正在执行的各类项目总计<u>66</u>项,其中:国家重大应用基础研究计划项目<u>3</u>项、国家高技术研究发展计划<u>11</u>项、国家自然科学基金研究项目 <u>18</u>项、中国科学院知识创新项目<u>1</u>项、国家科技专项与攻关项目项_5项、省及部委研究项目<u>13</u>项、国家重大工程项目<u>4</u>项、支撑计划项目<u>7</u>项、重大基础研究前期专项2项、国际合作项目2项。

目前开展的课题主要涉及领域包括:地球信息科学信息机理及其应用研究、数据挖掘、遥感定量信息提取、空间数据安全、数字地貌制图、空间分析与数字模拟、采样模型、高精度曲面建模、高性能时空数据库管理系统及应用、对地观测数据-空间信息-地学知识的转化平理、面向网络海量空间信息大型 GIS 关键技术与软件平台、海岸带遥感与 GIS 研究、全国资源环境综合数据集成与共享、地理信息科学的发展与 GIS 产业化等。

2.1 国家重大基础研究计划(973计划)

1. 空间数据认知模式与海量空间数据库知识发现(2006CB701305)

课题负责人: 裴韬; 执行期限: 2006 年-2010 年

项目资助:科技部 973 项目

课题的研究在理论方面的进展包括: (1)建立了以挖掘空间模式和空间模型为主要目标的空间数据挖掘研究体系; (2)在空间数据模型方面,提出了栅格数据的多层次模型以及矢量数据拓扑关系不确定表达模型。前者有效地解决了时空聚合效率问题和数据挖掘层次的聚合问题,而后者的提出将有可能改变空间分析乃至空间数据挖掘的实施过程和结果的表达形式; (3)创建了不同空间变量(包含时空耦合条件下)之间的关联规则挖掘,提出空间配置关联规则挖掘、时空配置关联规则挖掘、多视角关联规则挖掘等方法; (4)建立了空间点集的多成分分解模型,该模型将复杂的空间点集视为不同点过程的叠加,进而利用智能演化方法进行自动的分解,最终实现聚类过程,发现异常模式; (5)将云模型和概念格理论应用于分类和关联规则的发现,挖掘空间数据的尺度特征以及不确定性特征。

2. 云南沿边境地带生态环境 3S 监测、评价与调控的理论、方法和技术研究(2003CB415105-02)

课题负责人: 齐清文; 执行期限: 2003 年 12 月-2008 年 12 月

项目资助:科技部 973 项目

己结题。

3. "中国水土流失综合调控与范式"项目专题:水土流失综合治理与生态经济发展情景分析 (2007CB407207)

课题负责人: 朱阿兴: 执行期限: 2007年1月-2011年12月

项目资助:科技部 973 项目

在全分布式土壤侵蚀概念模型的构建、土壤性状及其它与土壤侵蚀相关的要素空间变化的精细定量及侵蚀模型对土壤数据详细程度的响应方面取得了重大的研究进展。主要体现在:①在土壤信息的获取方面,建立了一套应用地理信息技术和模糊聚类的方法获取精细土壤信息的方法体系,该方法仅需要少量的野外采样即可以获得精度较高的土壤类型和土壤属性的空间分布信息。②构建了新型的以分布式水文模型为基础的概念性土壤侵蚀模型,引入邻近相似流域的实验小区的产流-产沙经验关系计算产沙,该模型具有参数少、资料需求低的优点,对产沙资料缺乏、但邻近区域有实验小区的流域进行侵蚀模拟具有很高的应用价值。研究成果主要包括出版学术专著 1 本,已发表论文 2 篇,已接收论文 8 篇(其中 SCI3 篇),获得软件著作权 1 项。

2.2 国家高技术研究发展计划(863 计划)

1. 海岸带时空演变遥感信息精确提取与分析关键技术

课题负责人: 苏奋振, 杨晓梅; 执行期限: 2008 年 10 月-2010 年 12 月 项目资助: 科技部 863 项目

以我国自主卫星为主,兼容国际相关卫星,以提升海岸带高分辨率遥感数据大规模、高精度、自动化处理为目标,在充分利用服务器强大计算能力和浏览器灵活服务方式的基础上,形成后台具有高性能计算处理能力、高效存储、管理和检索模式,而前端由满足多用户需求的高效可视化交互系统综合构成的 B/S 结构的高性能海岸带高分遥感数据信息和计算处理服务系统。

2. 城市多模式动态路网信息智能处理与出行服务技术

课题负责人: 陆锋; 执行期限: 2007 年-2009 年 项目资助: 科技部 863 项目

1)设计并实现了基于非平面路幅的城市多模式动态路网空间数据模型,完成了城市交通网络多模式空间数据集的构建,实现了基于几何和语义规则的多模式特征要素联通关系半自动化处理与维护,研发了基于路幅的道路几何网络交通通行关系检验技术。

2)提出了一种中文自然语言表达动态交通信息的时空融合方法,实现了改进的最大匹配法和跨阶匹配算法,对路况信息进行分词处理,研发了多源线性参考定位信息与路网空间信息的时空匹配技术,建立实时路况与路幅之间的关联关系,构造了基于实时路况的路网模糊连通关系。

3)提出了一种路幅连通关系的自动化拓扑概化技术,用于解决动态路况信息与导航数据库融合的技术难题,避免商用导航系统中普遍存在的交叉口路况信息空间匹配、动态导航出行时间估计难题和交叉口可视化错误。

4)开发了交通仿真系统与空间数据集的接口技术,利用历史数据推理和微观交通仿真实现 了城市短时交通预测,并为动态导航和出行信息服务提供了动态预测数据源;

5)实现了经典静态单模式路径算法的多模式动态化改造,支持多模式多标准动态出行路径规划;提出了最优路径算法与启发式策略集成的效率/误差均衡控制模型,支持高效率的多用户并发访问。

课题组已经发表(含录用)了 23 篇学术论文,其中 SCI2 篇,EI3 篇,国内核心期刊 13 篇,国内学术会议 5 篇。已投稿国内核心期刊 4 篇,国外 SCI 期刊 1 篇,正在审阅中。申请了 2 项软件著作权,申报了 2 项发明专利,已经公开。

3. 基于动态信息的智能导航软件与应用系统

课题负责人: 陆锋; 执行期限: 2007 年-2010 年 项目资助: 科技部 863 项目

设计并实现了以非平面路幅为最小建模单位的城市多模式动态路网空间数据模型。研发了基于规则的多模式路网特征要素连通关系自动化处理与维护技术。

提出了一种路幅连通关系的自动化拓扑概化技术,解决了动态路况信息与导航数据库融合的技术难题,避免了商用导航系统中普遍存在的交叉口可视化错误及其交叉口延迟估计误差。

提出了一种自然语言表达动态交通信息的时空融合方法。该方法采用改进的最大匹配法和一种跨阶匹配算法对路况信息进行分词处理,然后利用面向信息融合的时空匹配方法,建立实时路况与路幅之间的关联关系。

研究并开发了交通仿真软件 CorSim 和 GIS 协同工作的平台,以此为基础,提出了基于分区微观仿真、历史交通流数据趋势推理和路网交通流经验模型的短时交通流预测方法,其精度为 87.7%;实现了基于离散时间片的静态 Dijkstra 算法的动态改造,算法的响应时间控制在 0.3 秒以内。

目前正在研究顾及了步行模式的点到点的公交换乘查询算法,以及基于浮动车数据的动态路径规划算法。

分课题组已经开发了 2 个软件原型系统,申请了 2 项发明专利,撰写并发表了 13 篇学术 论文。

4. 地理空间数据库管理系统总体设计(2007AA120401)

课题负责人:程昌秀; 执行期限:2008年1月

项目资助:科技部863项目

研究目标与内容:基于对开源数据库产品技术、空间数据库相关标准与兼容性分析的研究成果,本年度完成了地理几何对象模型、空间数据库对象模型的设计;在剖析了相关开源数据库的系统目录、审计管理、查询处理与优化等模块后,完成了高可信地理空间数据库管理系统总体设计等报告;在其他课题组的支持与配合下,完成了数据库内核、空间扩展、安全支撑体系、集成管理工具等部分的概要设计,并对多尺度表达、空间直方图、查询优化代价等关键技术问题进行了探讨。

5. 地理空间数据库软件系统集成与产品化(2007AA120407)

课题负责人: 陈荣国; 执行期限: 2008 年 01 月-2010 年 12 月项目资助: 科技部 863 项目

确定了集成策略与测试流程,搭建了基于源码和基于二进制的系统级运行环境和测试平台,在其上开展了单元测试。创建发布了BeyonDB VDBA1.0.0[A]版的数据库集成管理系统,且空间数据管理功能也已经取得突破性进展,目前正在集成过程中。

6. 国家尺度生态系统服务功能变化及综合评估(2009CB421105)

课题负责人: 高志强 执行期限: 2009 年-2013 年

项目资助:科技部 863 项目 刚启动

7. 格网人口数据获取与空间分析技术研究(2006AA120105-2)

项目负责人: 杨小唤 执行期限: 2007.11-2009.12

资助单位:科技部 863 项目

收集了研究区 2006 年 TM 和 SPOT 影像,以乡镇人口数作为样本,开展了格网人口数据获取与空间分析技术研究,构建了乡镇级人口统计数据空间转换模型,生成 1km、500m、250m、100m 四种尺度的格网人口数据,并研究了精度验证方法;开展了行政单元与格网单元之间的尺度响应分析技术研究;正在开发"格网人口数据获取与管理"模块;提交了"行政单元到格网单元的人口数据空间转换模型"专利申请。

8. 森林火情的监测图像自动识别与空间定位技术(2006AA06Z418)

课题负责人: 齐清文; 执行期限: 2003 年 12 月-2008 年 12 月 项目资助: 科技部 863 项目 项目进展正常。已申报软件著作权登记一项

9. 数据库管理系统空间扩展研发(2007AA120403)

课题负责人:谢炯; 执行期限: 2008年1月-2010年12月

项目资助:科技部863项目

本年度深入分析了国外主流空间数据库平台,在规模可伸缩空间数据模型、标准 SQL 扩展、动态 Hilbert Rtree 索引及高效空间关系算子技术等多项关键技术取得突破性进展,矢量模块已实现数据导入导出、几何数据类型定义、空间索引、空间关系函数、空间关系谓词、元数据管理等基础功能,栅格模块已初步实现数据导入导出、栅格数据类型定义、数据存取、元数据管理等基础功能。

10. 平流层飞行试验样机任务信息处理技术研究与试验

课题负责人: 鲁学军; 执行期限: 2007 年 10 月-2008 年 6 月项目资助: 科技部 863 项目已结题

11. 基于网格的分布式空间数据查询优化和原型研发

课题负责人: 谢传节; 执行期限: 2007 年 7 月-2009 年 12 月项目资助: 科技部 863 项目

本年度"863"项目"基于网格的分布式空间数据查询优化关键技术与原型研发"取得了 重要进展,完成了关键技术的科研攻关,设计了新的符合网格环境计算资源变化但计算环境 动态变化特点的渐进式查询优化算法,并申请了相关技术专利。在对应的软件原型研发方面, 完成了一些基础支撑软件的开发,并登记了相关的软件著作权。

2.3 国家自然科学基金研究项目

1. 资源环境模型与系统模拟(40825003)

项目负责人: 岳天祥 执行期限: 2009 年 01 月-2010 年 12 月 资助单位: 国家自然科学杰出青年基金 年度主要完成: 2009 年 1 月启动

2. 基于气候变化的植被生态系统时空分析模型 (40801150)

项目负责人: 范泽孟 执行期限: 2009 年 01 月-2011 年 12 月 资助单位: 国家自然科学青年基金 2009 年 1 月启动

3. 自然语言表达城市交通信息的融合与应用技术研究

课题负责人: 陆锋; 执行期限: 2009 年-2012 年 资助单位: 国家自然科学面上基金 预研阶段

4. 基于遥感与 DEM 数字地貌信息提取方法研究(40871177)

项目负责人:程维明; 执行期限: 2009 年-2011 年 资助单位: 国家自然科学面上基金 项目的前期试验,资料准备

5. 冀北-蒙东南土壤侵蚀发育及其空间格局研究(4071150)

项目负责人: 胡云锋 执行期限: 2008.1-2010.12 资助单位: 国家自然科学基金 正在执行

6. 耦合卫星遥感、地面观测和机理模拟的林火迹地生态系统生产力与碳循环定量研究 (40601079)

项目负责人:徐新良 执行期限:2007.10-2009.12 资助单位:国家自然科学基金

建立了东北地区 GLO-PEM 模型和 CEVSA 模型参数数据集,包括气温、降水、辐射、fpar、NDVI、EVI、土壤、植被类型等;基于项目搜集的林火统计资料,分析了 1980-2004 年黑龙江省林火发生的时空格局和特征;利用 GLO-PEM 和 CEVSA 模型对林火迹地植被恢复过程进行了模拟,获得了植被恢复过程中 NPP、碳循环变化的基本特征和规律。

7. 基于认知的空间关系智能化自然语言查询(40701151)

项目负责人: 许珺 执行期限: 2008年1月-2010年12月 资助单位: 国家自然科学基金

完成了定量化指标的选取、计算,以及对自然语言的形式化,在 ArcGIS 中实现获取定量 化指标的算法,并初步实现了空间关系查询界面;发表论文一篇;指导客座硕士研究生一名, 完成硕士论文。

8. 黄河三角洲水盐时空动态及其生态效应研究(40771172)

项目负责人: 刘高焕 执行期限: 2008.01-2010.12

资助单位: 国家自然科学基金

对 2004 年以来连续 4 年的定位观测数据、均匀土壤采样数据、气象数据、遥感解译数据、以及地形、地貌、土壤、地质、水文等数据进行整理与组织,建立水盐动态综合数据库;黄河三角洲自然植被与水盐关系研究

9. 山地垂直带空间规律与解释(440571010)

项目负责人: 张百平 执行期限: 2006.-2008

资助单位: 国家自然科学基金

工作已经完成,发表 3 篇 SCI 论文,提出了山地垂直带的大陆尺度模式,研制了中国山地垂直带谱信息系统。

10. 基于 Web 的空间数据可视化研究和若干重要数据集整理和生产

项目负责人: 谢传节 执行期限: 2006年1月-2009年12月

资助单位: 国家自然科学基金

本年度完成了西部地貌数据集的生产任务,部分水文数据和气象数据生产任务,并开发了服务于西部地形、地貌多维显示 Web 空间数据可视化软件原型。

11. 黄土高原地区土壤水分对全球变化的影响研究

项目负责人:游松财 执行期限: 2007年1月-2009年12月

资助单位: 国家自然科学基金

正在执行。

12. 变化环境下跨流域分布式水循环模拟及其不确定性量化研究

项目负责人: 夏军 执行期限: 2008 年 01 月-2011 年 12 月 资助单位: 国家自然科学基金 按计划执行。

13. 国产遥感卫星在中国周边地区的应用技术研究

项目负责人: 孙九林 执行期限: 2008 年 01 月-2010 年 12 月 资助单位: 国家自然科学基金 按计划执行。

14. 冀北-蒙东南土壤侵蚀发育及其空间格局研究

项目负责人:胡云锋 执行期限:2008年01月-2010年12月资助单位:国家自然科学基金按计划执行。

15. 基于 GIS 的大洋渔场环境特征参数提取方法研究

项目负责人: 邵全琴 执行期限: 2007 年 01 月-2009 年 12 月 资助单位: 国家自然科学基金 按计划执行。

16. 空间软信息协同统计方法研究

项目负责人: 裴韬 执行期限: 2007 年 01 月-2009 年 12 月 资助单位: 国家自然科学基金 按计划执行。

17. 遥感信息可靠性评价及系统实现

项目负责人: 葛咏 执行期限: 2007 年 01 月-2009 年 12 月 资助单位: 国家自然科学基金 按计划执行。

18. 基于知识的风险及易损性分析辅助自然灾害预警决策—以台风及洪水为案例

项目负责人:李连发 执行期限:2007年01月-2009年12月 资助单位:国家自然科学基金 按计划执行。

2.4 中国科学院知识创新项目

1. 农业与地理环境安全遥感监测与评估

项目负责人: 葛咏 执行期限: 2008.05-2008.06 资助单位: 中国科学院知识创新工程重要方向项目 执行良好。

2.5 国家科技专项与攻关项目

1. 流域基础数据库建设与水质目标管理信息系统开发子课题(2008ZX07526-007)

项目负责人: 刘高焕 执行期限: 2008 年 01 月-2010 年 12 月 资助单位: 国家专项

按照项目实施方案全面收集太湖流域生态系统、环境质量与社会经济发展资料,初步完成数据整理,摸清太湖流域生态环境本底、水文、污染排放现状与社会经济发展基本情况;完成太湖流域水质目标管理系统需求分析工作,为系统设计提供依据;

2. 我国近海海底地形地貌调查研究

项目负责人:周成虎/程维明 执行期限: 2008-2010 资助单位:国家专项 项目的前期试验,资料准备

3. 黄淮海流域水资源空间数据整合与数据资源建设

项目负责人: 江东 执行期限: 资助单位: 正在执行。

4. 基于环境一号等国产卫星的环境遥感监测关键技术及软件研究

项目负责人: 庄大方 执行期限: 2008-2010 资助单位: 国家环保部

5. 地理信息科学方法研究(2007FY140800-4[2])

课题负责人: 齐清文; 执行期限: 2003 年 12 月-2008 年 12 月 项目资助: 国家科技重大专项 项目进展正常,已申报软件著作权登记一项。

2.6 省及部委研究项目

1. 可变分辨率空间数据模型及其多重表达技术研究

项目负责人: 陆锋; 执行期限: 2007 年 10 月-2010 年 项目资助:

针对可变分辨率矢量数据管理与应用的需求,归纳总结了多尺度空间数据访问所应涵盖的综合操作和知识规则,并实现了知识规则的参数化定义;根据总结的综合操作和知识规则,设计并实现了多尺度索引树的取舍、合并递归算法和平衡算法;发展了一套融入矢量数据综合知识法则、性价比较高的矢量数据多尺度信息组织与在线提取方法,以模拟矢量数据综合过程。

在关键问题研发方面,针对现有多尺度空间数据索引结构在数据综合和索引效率上的不足,在已有 GAP-tree、Reactive-tree 的基础上,采用矢量数据综合规则库替代了原有的合并函数,获得了较好的尺度模拟效果;用平衡 R-tree 取代了非平衡的 Reactive-tree,提高了多尺度索引的检索效率;用多路 GAP-trees 代替二叉 GAP-tree,降低了数据的冗余度。

针对多尺度空间数据库数据冗余和可视化效率之间存在的矛盾,提出了一种空间数据依 赖的多尺度数据库尺度定量化设置方法。该方法在满足用户对海量空间数据可视化效率要求 的同时,可以保证所需的尺度数最少。

在关键技术应用方面,课题组研发了一套多尺度数据库管理软件原型。软件原型包括基于规则的数据综合、面向实体的多尺度索引生成、面向节点的多尺度索引生成、尺度的设置与优化和多尺度数据检索等 5 个模块。在多尺度数据库管理软件的支持下,在视觉效果基本相同的情况下,多尺度索引技术可以极大提高系统运行速度。

已经发表 SCI 论文 1 篇, EI 学术论文 1 篇, 国内核心期刊论文 2 篇。

2. 高安全高性能时空数据库管理系统及其应用研究(kzcx2-vw-304)

项目负责人: 陈荣国; 执行期限: 2006 年 11 月-2009 年 12 月 资助单位:

完成了系列份产品技术分析报告,内容涉及国产数据库、国际主流数据库、开源数据库、空间数据库相关标准、空间数据库引擎、数据库高可信技术、数据库产品安全机制等;对企业级开源数据库及相关软件进行了源码解析,产生了近百份解析报告。开展了高可信地理空间数据库管理系统需求分析和总体设计,研发了基本的系统软件,并进行了空间扩展和安全扩展。系统已初步集成,并实现了各类数据的可视化操作。

3. 耕地资源变化综合评估与驱动机制(KSCX1-YW-09-01-02)

项目负责人: 杨小唤 执行期限: 2007.10-2010.12 资助单位:

已完成全国耕地资源、自然与社会经济背景要素监测数据库建设,包括耕地气候资源空

间数据库、全国 1995、2000 年不同坡度/高程的土地利用类型分布数据集、社会经济背景要素数据库等。已选择试验区开展了耕地资源变化评估研究,完成了耕地生产潜力模型的构建。

4. 经济普查与基本单位遥感应用系统

项目负责人: 钟耳顺; 执行期限: 2006.7-2010.7 项目资助:

采用 GIS、GPS 与 RS 技术,基于国产的 SuperMap GIS 软件平台,研发面向国家、省、地市、县区、乡镇(街道)5级的统计部门的基本单位与经济普查地理信息系统和经济普查区划分与绘图软件,实现经济普查区划分、普查图制作与汇总的数字化和电子化,实现基于地理空间框架的基本单位与经济普查数据的集成及日常业务化应用,建立地理信息技术在经济普查及普查数据管理与服务中应用的一体化业务流程和技术解决方案,深化 GIS 在经济普查与基本单位管理中应用。

已完成普查区划分与绘图软件研发,完成了 2 个专业试点和综合试点,成果在全国第二次经济普查中应用,已有 8 个省(自辖市)应用本成果。在北京建立了综合性的应用试点。成果得到了国家统计局的好评。

5. 芜湖数字城管系统建设规划

项目负责人:梁军; 执行期限: 2008年3月-2008年8月

项目资助: 芜湖市市容局

按照建设部数字城管系统建设试点项目要求,结合"数字芜湖"建设的需要,确定芜湖数字城管系统建设的总体目标、分阶段目标与计划,编制系统建设的技术与实施方案,设计数据共享与服务体系和系统的运行与管理体制。已完成规划编制工作并通过建设部的评审,系统已进入实施阶段。

6. 黄河三角洲湿地生态系统演替及河口湿地生态需水量

负责人: 黄翀; 执行期限: 2008.5-2008.12

资助单位:中国水利水电科学研究院

分析近年来黄河三角洲地区土地利用和土地覆被的变化,以及对河口湿地生态系统及生物多样性保护的影响。

对黄河口湿地生态补水预案进行研究与设计,并应用 LEDESS 模型对各预案实施的可能效果进行评估,提出湿地生态需水量。

7. 茅台原料产地地理信息系统

负责人: 张百平 执行期限: 2008-2010

资助单位:贵州省科技厅

刚开始,一般性数据整理。

8. 长江上游示范区生态监测和预警子系统

项目负责人: 曹彦荣; 执行期限: 2008.6-2009.12

该课题按全球环境基金(GEF)长江流域自然保护与洪水控制项目有关要求,设计出"长江流域自然保护与洪水控制项目宝兴示范区综合生态监测与预警信息系统和老君山示范区综合生态监测与预警信息系统"。在 2008 年年底的 GEF 专家检查中获得好评。

9. 国家标准《地理信息服务》

项目负责人: 曹彦荣; 执行期限: 2008.1-2008.12 该课题制定了国家地理信息标准《地理信息-服务》,已经完成了送审稿,即将送审。

10. 国家标准《地理空间信息分类与编码规则》

项目负责人: 曹彦荣; 执行期限: 2008.1-2008.12

该课题制定了国家地理信息标准《地理空间信息分类与编码规则》,已经完成了送审稿,即将送审。

11. 三维空间数据可视化分析关键技术研究

项目负责人:鲁学军; 执行期限: 2007年1月1日-2008年12月31 资助单位: 重点实验室基金 项目正在进行中

12. 基于用户模型的自适应空间信息智能搜索研究

项目负责人: 王英杰; 执行期限: 2007年1月-2009年12月 资助单位: 重点实验室基金 项目正在进行中

13. 黄土高原地区土壤水分对全球变化的响应研究

项目负责人:游松财; 执行期限: 2007年1月-2009年12月 资助单位: 重点实验室基金 项目正在进行中

2.7 国家重大工程项目

1. 气候与地形要素影响下的西部六省地表覆盖数据制作

课题负责人: 杨晓梅 执行期限: 2008年07月-2009年07月

项目资助:中国测绘科学研究院

根据西部测图工程 1:50000 地表覆盖分类体系,针对内业生产单位难以从影像上对西部实 地测绘困难地区的地表覆盖分类进行准确判读的问题,结合西部六省地表覆盖数据生产工程 的实际情况,形成一套实用的气候与地形要素影响下的西部六省地表覆盖数据制作方法。

2. 全国土壤污染调查数据库与集成应用系统设计与开发

课题负责人:李宝林 执行期限: 2007年01月-2009年12月项目资助:环保部

建立了全国土壤污染状况调查数据规范与标准,完成了面向地方各级监测部门的《全国土壤污染状况调查数据录入系统》,具有灵活、方便、实用以及对软硬件环境要求低等优点,该系统经过两期的使用培训,已承担起本次土壤污染状况调查的数据采集工作,反馈良好。完成了面向环境保护部的《全国土壤污染状况调查数据集成与应用分析系统》,系统安全、稳定、可靠。系统可以实现地方上报数据的质量检查、地方上报数数据及其他相关数据的自动导入与导出、数据的查询浏览、数据的处理与分析、统计图表的编制以及专题地图的编制。在系统技术能力上,不仅考虑到现有技术水平,而且具备良好的扩展性,有助于未来系统的升级和提高。

3. 实用规范、管理办法和 2007 年数据整合改造(2JCXXK-HT2008-011-02)

项目负责人: 杨小唤 执行期限: 2008 年 5 月-2009 年 5 月 资助单位:

完成了对黄土高原地区的土地资源考察数据的整理和成图;其它考察区的土地资源数据的收集、整合改造已完成,正在成图之中。已基本完成《资源环境科学数据分中心地理空间信息交换与应用服务模式规范(043★-28)》和《资源环境科学数据分中心地理空间信息库信息。

4. 自然资源与地理空间基础信息库"资源环境科学数据交换分中心建设项目

项目负责人: 庄大方 执行期限: 2007.9-2009.9 资助单位:

项目第一期任务已经启动,第二期任务马上准备启动。

2.8 支撑计划项目

1. 新垦区土地障碍因子综合评价制图与分区技术(2007BAC15B0301-3)

项目负责人: 杨小唤 执行期限: 2007 年 12 月-2010 年 12 月 资助单位:

已完成研究区数据集的收集、整理,制作了研究区系列专题图集,开展了盐碱、水分等

土地障碍因素的遥感信息提取研究。

2. 生态系统格局与结构变化的遥感监测技术研发(2006BAC08B03)

项目负责人: 徐新良 执行期限: 2007 年 10 月-2010 年 12 月 资助单位:

课题自启动以来,组织中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所、东北地理与农业生态研究所、武汉测量与地球物理研究所、北京数字空间科技有限公司等多家单位进行了 70 年代后期 LUCC 数据人工解译工作; 搜集了大量中国生态系统宏观结构变化驱动力分析的政策及社会经济统计资料、初步建立了驱动力分析及未来情景模拟的区域分析模型 (DLS 模型),并在区域尺度开展了中国生态系统宏观结构变化驱动力分析及未来情景模拟模型 (DLS 模型)的测试; 以及中国森林、草地、农田生态系统宏观结构及其变化研究和内部结构的遥感识别方法研究。

3. 湿地资源监测与评估技术研究(2006BAD23B03)

项目负责人: 庄大方 执行期限: 2006 年 10 月-2010 年 12 月 资助单位:

课题建立了湿地遥感分类系统,并在三江平原、南四湖、鄱阳、三江源地区开展了湿地遥感监测与评估的实验研究。

4. 生殖健康公共服务体系架构与信息服务标准研究

项目负责人: 曹彦荣; 执行期限: 2008.1.1-2010.12.31 资助单位: 支撑计划

该课题将设计生殖健康现代服务业的公共服务体系架构,开发公共服务平台原型;研制信息服务标准,规范数据获取处理和各类应用服务,开发一致性测试套件和标准应用工具;在先行示范区进行区域示范,验证公共服务体系架构与系列信息标准的实用性。

5. 中国人类遗传资源数据库建设及信息系统研发

项目负责人: 曹彦荣; 执行期限: 2007.7-2008.12

资助单位: 国家支撑计划

该课题对根据新需求继续扩充资源合作单位的数据库,形成一个统一的、可安全访问和 管理的数据平台,为各类用户提供丰富的样本资源的查询、展示和科学普及,保障人类遗传 资源的基于平台的获取。

6. 村镇退化废弃地移动监测作业系统研制与设备原型开发

项目负责人: 鲁学军; 执行期限: 2008 年 12 月-2009 年 12 月

资助单位: 国家支撑计划

项目正在进行中

7. "新疆伊犁河流域水土资源可持续开发利用研究与示范"项目专题:新垦土壤盐分和养分空间变化定量方法研究

负责人: 朱阿兴: 执行期限:

资助单位: 国家支撑计划

新疆伊犁河谷地区土壤盐分和养分空间定量变化研究,本年度所进行的工作按照内容可归纳为如下四个方面: 1)研究区域环境因子数据库的建设; 2)伊犁河流域基于光谱信号的地表反馈动态模式及其与土壤类型之间的关系研究; 3)精细尺度下的土壤类型属性制图研究; 4)大比例尺土壤属性空间变化定量方法研究。根据课题的预期目标,下一步将继续深化和完善上述的研究内容。

2.9 重大基础研究前期专项

- 1. 环境与灾害监测预报小卫星星座环境应用系统软件第九标段:生态遥感分系统建设项目负责人:庄大方 执行期限: 2009 年-2010 年资助单位:
- 2. 北部湾环境综合评价与监测

项目负责人: 庄大方 执行期限: 2008.1-2010.12 资助单位:

共享分类规范《(043-29)》两个规范的初稿,其它标准规范已完成框架。

2.10 国际合作项目

1. 中国科学院创新团队国际合作伙伴计划"人类活动与生态系统变化"专题:精细尺度下生态系统参数获取、向上尺度化及其在生态系统模拟中的应用

项目负责人: 朱阿兴 执行期限: 2006 年-2008 年

项目资助:中国科学院

结合实例,对 GIS 空间数据分析方法中的邻域问题、数据空间尺度不兼容及其对刻画生态模拟所需的生态要素空间协同变化的影响等方面进行了研究。结果表明,在利用高空间分辨率数据刻画生态要素的空间变化时,GIS 分析方法中的邻域应根据被模拟过程的空间尺度而设置,避免直接采用 GIS 分析方法的既定邻域;高分辨率空间数据(如高空间分辨率遥感数据和数字地形数据)与用于刻画其他生态要素的空间数据往往在空间尺度上是不一样的(即不兼容的),这种不兼容性严重影响到对生态要素空间协同变化的正确刻画,以致造成模拟结

果的严重偏差。

2. knowledge sharing of HKKH Region

项目负责人:诸云强 执行期限:

第三部分 学术论文与专著

实验室本年度发表的学术论文,据不完全统计,实验室共发表论文_198_篇,其中被SCI/SSCI收录的论文_44篇;国内核心期刊论文 98_篇;其他期刊_7_篇。专利、软件登记_25_项。此外,实验室还积极参加了国内外一些重要的学术会议,2008年共发表_49_篇学术会议论文。另外,2008年实验室共出版_13_本学术著作。

学术论文与学术著作涉及空间分析、数值模拟、高精度曲面建模、全球变化与碳循环、地理系统模拟、遥感信息提取、数字地貌提取、地表空间格局与过程、地学信息图谱、GIS 前沿技术、土地利用/覆盖变化、黄河三角洲、山地研究、城市交通 GIS、海洋渔业遥感及 GIS和滑坡灾害 GIS 等方面内容。

3.1 国际期刊论文摘要

1. Seeking the pareto for multiobjective spatial optimization problems

Huang B (Huang, B.), Fery P (Fery, P.), Xue L (Xue, L.), Wang Y (Wang, Y.)

Abstract: Spatial optimization problems, such as route selection, usually involve multiple, conflicting objectives relevant to locations. An ideal approach to solving such multiobjective optimization problems (MOPs) is to find an evenly distributed set of Pareto-optimal alternatives, which is capable of representing the possible trade-off among different objectives. However, these MOPs are commonly solved by combining the multiple objectives into a parametric scalar objective, in the form of a weighted sum function. It has been found that this method fails to produce a set of well spread solutions by disregarding the concave part of the Pareto front. In order to overcome this ill-behaved nature, a novel adaptive approach has been proposed in this paper. This approach seeks to provide an unbiased approximation of the Pareto front by tuning the search direction in the objective space according to the largest unexplored region until a set of well-distributed solutions is reached. To validate the proposed methodology, a case study on multiobjective routing has been performed using the Singapore road network with the support of GIS. The experimental results confirm the effectiveness of the approach.

Keywords: multiobjective optimization; GIS; pareto-front; multiobjective routing

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SCIENCE 2008: 22:5:507~526

2. Generalized split-window algorithm for estimate of land surface temperature from Chinese geostationary FengYun meteorological satellite (Fy-2C) data

Bohui Tang, Yuyun Bi, Zhao-Liang Li, and Jun Xia

Abstract: On the basis of the radiative transfer theory, this paper addressed the estimate of Land Surface Temperature (LST) from the Chinese first operational geostationary meteorological satellite-FengYun-2C (FY-2C) data in two thermal infrared channels (IR1, 10.3-11.3 mu m and IR2, 11.5-12.5 mu m), using the Generalized Split-Window (GSW) algorithm proposed by Wan and Dozier (1996). The coefficients in the GSW algorithm corresponding to a series of overlapping ranging of the mean emissivity, the atmospheric Water Vapor Content (WVC), and the LST were derived using a statistical regression method from the numerical values simulated with an accurate atmospheric radiative transfer model MODTRAN 4 over a wide range of atmospheric and surface conditions. The simulation analysis showed that the LST could be estimated by the GSW algorithm with the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) less than 1 K for the sub-ranges with the Viewing Zenith Angle (VZA) less than 30 degrees or for the sub-rangs with VZA less than 60 degrees and the atmospheric WVC less than 3.5 g/cm(2) provided that the Land Surface Emissivities (LSEs) are

known. In order to determine the range for the optimum coefficients of the GSW algorithm, the LSEs could be derived from the data in MODIS channels 31 and 32 provided by MODIS/Terra LST product MOD11B1, or be estimated either according to the land surface classification or using the method proposed by Jiang et al. (2006); and the WVC could be obtained from MODIS total precipitable water product MOD05, or be retrieved using Li et al.' method (2003). The sensitivity and error analyses in term of the uncertainty of the LSE and WVC as well as the instrumental noise were performed. In addition, in order to compare the different formulations of the split-window algorithms, several recently proposed split-window algorithms were used to estimate the LST with the same simulated FY-2C data. The result of the intercomparsion showed that most of the algorithms give comparable results.

Keywords: Land Surface Temperature; FY-2C data; Split-Window algorithm

Sensors. 8(2), 933-951. (2008 年影响因子 1.870)(IDS 号: 271HI, ISSN: 1424~8220, DOI:10.3390/s8020933)

3. Retrieval of land surface bi-directional reflectivity in mid-infrared from MODIS channels 22 and 23

Bo hui Tang, Zhao-Liang Li

Abstract: This paper proposes a method to retrieve the land surface bidirectional reflectivity rho(b) in the mid-infrared (MIR) from MODIS channels 22 and 23. A split-window-like algorithm was developed to determine the MIR ground brightness temperature T-g(0) without the contribution of the solar direct beam from ground brightness temperatures measured at two adjacent MIR channels. Comparing the actual values of rho(b) with those estimated using our proposed method, the root mean square error (RMSE) was determined to be 0.0022 for the solar zenith angle (SZA) at nadir. Similar results were obtained for other SZAs, indicating that the proposed method can retrieve b accurately. A detailed sensitivity analysis found that the effects of instrumental noise, variations in water vapour content in the atmosphere, and reasonable variations in horizontal visibility on the retrieval of rho(b) were negligible and an error of 1K on the ground brightness temperature caused by the inaccuracy of atmospheric corrections can lead to a maximum error of 0.034 on the retrieved rho(b). We compared the use of radiosonde data and European Centre for Median-range Weather Forecast (ECMWF) atmospheric data to perform atmospheric corrections. The results show that atmospheric corrections can be performed with ECMWF data instead of radiosonde data without losing the accuracy of the retrieved rho(b). MODIS land surface temperature/emissivity product MOD11B1 data were also used to validate T-g(0). Comparison of T-g(0) estimated respectively with the proposed method and with MOD11B1 data showed that the RMSE is less than 1K for cloud-free skies.

International Journal of Remote Sensing. 2008,29(17): 4907~4925. (2008 年影响因子1.041) (IDS 号: 344JS, ISSN: 0143~1161, DOI: 10.1080/01431160802036573)

$\textbf{4.} \ \ \textbf{Estimation of instantaneous net surface longwave radiation from MODIS cloud-free \ data}$

Bo hui Tang, Zhao-Liang Li

Abstract: This paper develops a statistical regression method to estimate the instantaneous Downwelling Surface Longwave Radiation (DSLR) for cloud-free skies using only the satellite-based radiances measured at the Top Of the Atmosphere (TOA), and subsequently combines the DSLR with the MODIS land surface temperature/emissivity Products (MOD11 L2) to estimate the instantaneous Net Surface Longwave Radiation (NSLR). The proposed method relates the DSLR directly to the TOA radiances in the MODIS Thermal InfraRed (TIR) channels provided that the terrain altitude and the satellite Viewing Zenith Angle (VZA) are known. The simulation analysis shows that the instantaneous DSLR could be estimated by the proposed method with the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) of 12.4 W/m(2) for VZA=0 and terrain altitude z=0 km. Similar results are obtained for the other VZAs and altitudes. Considering the MODIS instrumental errors of 0.25 K for the TOA brightness temperatures in channels 28, 33 and 34, and of 0.05 K for channels 29 and 31, and of 0.35 K for channel 36, the overall retrieval accuracy in terms of the RMSE is decreased to 13.1 W/m(2) for the instantaneous DSLR. Moreover, a comparison of MODIS derived DSLR and NSLR are done with the field measurements made at six sites of the Surface Radiation Budget Network (SURFRAD) in the United States for days with cloud-free conditions at the moment of MODIS overpass in 2006. The results show that the bias, RMSE and the square of the correlation coefficient (R-2) between the MODIS derived DSLR with the proposed method and the field measured DSLR are 20.3 W/m(2), 30.1 W/m(2) and 0.91 respectively, and bias=11.7 W/m(2), RMSE=26.1 W/m(2) and R-2=0.94 for NSLR. In addition, the scheme proposed by Bisht et al. [Bisht, G., Venturini, V., Islam, S., & Jiang, L. (2005). Estimation of the net radiation using MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) data for clear-sky days. Remote Sensing of Environment, 97, 52-67], which requires the MODIS atmospheric profile product (MOD07) and also the MODIS land surface temperature/emissivity products (MOD11 L2) as inputs, is Used to estimate the instantaneous DSLR and NSLR for comparison with the field measurements as well as the MODIS derived DSLR and NSLR using our proposed method. The results of the comparisons show that, at least for our cases, our proposed method for estimating DSLR from the MODIS radiances at the TOA and the resultant NSLR gives results comparable to those estimated with Bisht et al.'s scheme [Bisht, G., Venturini, V., Islam, S., & Jiang, L (2005). Estimation of the net radiation using MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) data for clear-sky days. Remote Sensing of Environment, 97, 52-67]. (C) 2008 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: net surface longwave radiation; downwelling surface longwave radiation; MODIS; cloud-free conditions

Remote Sensing of Environment, 2008, 112(9), 3482~3492. (2008 年影响因子 3.943)

$5. \ Extensions of GAP-tree and its implementation based on a non-topological data model$

ChengChangxiu, NiuFangqu, CaiJunetal

Abstract: This paper discusses extensions of GAP-trees from three aspects and its implementation based on non-topological structure in order to enhance access to large vector data sets. First of all, we apply cartographic generalization rules to build a generalization procedure of the GAP-tree, which makes coarse representations more consistent with human cognition. Second, we replace the three-dimensional (pseudo-) Reactive-tree index with a 2D R-tree index and a B-tree index to improve the system efficiency. Finally, we compress a binary GAP-tree into multi-way GAP-trees in order to reduce data redundancy. The shallower multi-way GAP-trees not only eliminate redundant data but also accelerate the system's response time. The extensions have been successfully implemented in PostgreSQL. A test of Beijing's land-use data at the 1:10000 scale demonstrates that the extended GAP-trees are efficient, compact, and easy to implement.

Keywords: rules-based; multi-way; GAP-trees; large vector data set; nontopological

IJGIS,2008,22(6):657~673,SCI

6. Integration technology research on marine geographical information system

Cunjin Xue, Fenzhen Su, Yunyan Du, XiaomelYang

Abstract: It is urgent and necessary to integrate a marine geographical information system (MGIS) with marine remote sensing detection modules. On the basis of the current technology and features of applications, an open three-layer integration framework is designed. At the data layer, a two-level three-base integration mechanism based on the plug-in technology is applied; At the function layer, an integration mode based on API, DLL, EXE and COM is discussed; and at the application layer, a sharing mechanism based on the clients/service is adopted. As an example, the remote sensing integrated application information system of China's coastal zone and offshore (MaXplorerl. 0) with multiecology remote sensing fusion and assimilation module, surge detection module as well as eight other thematic application modules is integrated, and the key technology of integration is discussed at different layers and in different modules. The result shows that it is possible to realize the conformity of technology and resources and to provide the incorporate technology platform for marine information operational functioning after applying the integration framework.

Keywords: marine geographical information system (MGIS); marine remote sensing application modules (MRSAMs); system integration; integration modes

ACTA OCEANOLOGICA SINICA,2008,27(6):40~48

7. Integrated Evaluation of Urban Development Suitability Based on Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques – A Case Study in Jingjinji Area, China

Jiang Dong, Zhuang Dafang, Xu Xinliang

Abstract: Jingjinji area (namely Beijing, Tianjin and He Bei Province) is one of the three largest regional economic communities in China. Urban expansion has sped up in the past 20 years in this area due to the rapid economic and population growth. Evaluating the landuse suitability for urban growth on a regional scale is an urgent need, because the most suitable areas and the most suitable scale of urban growth can thus be determined accordingly. In order to meet this requirement, remote sensing and geographic information system (GIS) techniques were adopted, and an integrated evaluating model was developed supported by AHP method. The integrated urban development suitability index (UDSI) was calculated using this model. According to the UDSI result, the spatial distribution of urban development suitability and its driving forces were analyzed. Urban boundaries in 1995, 2000 and 2005, which were derived from Landsat TM/ETM+ satellite data, were overlaid on the UDSI map, and the suitable urban develop tendency in this area were discussed. The result of this study indicated that integrated evaluation of urban development could be conducted in an operational way using remote sensing data, GIS spatial analysis technique and AHP modeling method.

Sensors, 2008, 8

8. Integrated evaluation of urban development suitability based on remote sensing and GIS techniques - A case study in Jingjinji area, China

Dong J (Dong, Jiang), Zhuang DF (Zhuang, Dafang), Xu XL (Xu, Xinliang), Ying L (Ying, Lei)

Abstract: Jingjinji area (namely Beijing, Tianjin and He Bei Province) is one of the three largest regional economic communities in China. Urban expansion has sped up in the past 20 years in this area due to the rapid economic and population growth. Evaluating the land-use suitability for urban growth on a regional scale is an urgent need, because the most suitable areas and the most suitable scale of urban growth can thus be determined accordingly. In order to meet this requirement, remote sensing and geographic information system (GIS) techniques were adopted, and an integrated evaluating model was developed supported by AHP method. The integrated urban development suitability index (UDSI) was calculated using this model. According to the UDSI result, the spatial distribution of urban development suitability and its driving forces were analyzed. Urban boundaries in 1995, 2000 and 2005, which were derived from Landsat TM/ETM+ satellite data, were overlaid on the UDSI map, and the suitable urban develop tendency in this area were discussed. The result of this study indicated that integrated evaluation of urban development could be conducted in an operational way using remote sensing data, GIS spatial analysis technique and AHP modeling

method.

Keywords: urban development; Jingjinji area; remote sensing; GIS

Sensors 2008, 8(9): 5975~5986. (SCI if=1.57)

A strategy to integrate a priori knowledge for an improved inversion of LAI from BRDF modelling.

G. Yan, X. Mu, Y. Ma and Zhao-LiangLi

Abstract: We propose a strategy to construct a priori knowledge in Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function (BRDF) model-based Leaf Area Index (LAI) inversion. In this strategy, the physical limitations, a best guess and its uncertainty for each parameter needed to be inverted were obtained from a spectral database. Vegetation index (VI) and growth date were used to provide more information about LAI. The relationship between LAI and VI was obtained by forward simulation using the BRDF model. The empirical model of the changing LAI and the growth date was obtained by statistical analysis of more than 600 field samples from a wheat paddock. A SAIL-reflectance model including the hotspot-effect (SAILH model) was used to generate bidirectional reflectance distribution. Gaussian distributed random noises were added on the reflectance as 'observation'. SAILH model was inverted to validate the effectiveness of this strategy. It was further validated using both of the ground measurements and airborne remote-sensing data. It is found that a priori knowledge is important for successful inversion, and our strategy is expected to yield more reasonable spatial and temporal LAI distribution.

International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2008, 29(17): 4927~4941. doi: 10.1080/01431160802036334.

10. Intercomparison of two BRDF models for the estimation of the directional emissivity from MSG-SEVIRI data.

G M Jiang and Zhao-LiangLi

Abstract: This work intercompared two Bi-directional Reflectance Distribution Function (BRDF) models, the modified Minnaert's model and the RossThick-LiSparse-R model, in the estimation of the directional emissivity in Middle Infra-Red (MIR) channel from the data acquired by the Spinning Enhanced Visible and Infra-Red Imager (SEVIRI) onboard the first Meteosat Second Generation (MSG1). The bi-directional reflectances in SEVIRI channel 4 (3.9 mu m) were estimated from the combined MIR and Thermal Infra-Red (TIR) data and then were used to estimate the directional emissivity in this channel with aid of the BRDF models. The results show that: (1) Both models can relatively well describe the non-Lambertian reflective behavior of land surfaces in SEVIRI channel 4; (2) The RossThick-LiSparse-R model is better than the modified Minnaert's model in modeling the bi-directional reflectances, and the directional emissivities modeled by the modified Minnaert's

model are always lower than the ones obtained by the RossThick-LiSparse-R model with averaged emissivity differences of similar to 0.01 and similar to 0.04 over the vegetated and bare areas, respectively. The use of the RossThick-LiSparse-R model in the estimation of the directional emissivity in MIR channel is recommended. (C) 2008 Optical Society of America

Optics Express, 2008, 16(23): 19310~19321. doi:10.1364/OE.16.019310

11. Split-window algorithm for land surface temperature estimation from MSG1-SEVIRI data

G M Jiang and Zhao-LiangLi

Abstract: This letter addresses the land surface temperature (LST) estimation from the data acquired by the spinning enhanced visible and infra-red imager (SEVIRI) on board the first geostationary satellite meteosat second generation (MSG1) using the generalized split-window algorithm proposed by Wan and Dozier (1996). The generalized split-window algorithm was developed for eight view zenith angles (VZAs) by dividing the LST, the average emissivity () and the column water vapour (W) into several sub-ranges to improve the LST estimating accuracy. The simulated results show that the root mean square errors (RMSEs) increase with VZAs and W, and they are less than 1.0K for all sub-ranges with the VZA less than 45, or for the sub-ranges with VZA less than 60 and W less than 3.5cm. The land surface emissivities (LSEs) and W used in the generalized split-window algorithm were estimated from MSG1-SEVIRI data by the method developed by us in previous studies. The results at the four specific locations show that the LSEs were well derived, and the LSTs estimated from MSG1-SEVIRI data are basically consistent with the ones extracted from MODIS/Terra LST products.

International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2008, 29(20): 6067~6074. doi: 10.1080/01431160802235860

12. Simulation study of China net primary production China.

Gao Zhiqiang, Liu Jiyuan

Abstract: Spatial and temporal distribution of vegetation net primary production (NPP) in China was studied using three light-use efficiency models (CASA, GLOPEM and GEOLUE) and two mechanistic ecological process models (CEVSA, GEOPRO). Based on spatial and temporal analysis (e.g. monthly, seasonally and annually) of simulated results from ecological process mechanism models of CASA, GLOPEM and CEVSA, the following conclusions could be made: (1) during the last 20 years, NPP change in China followed closely the seasonal change of climate affected by monsoon with an overall trend of increasing; (2) simulated average seasonal NPP was: 0.571 +/- 0.2 GtC in spring, 1.573 +/- 0.4 GtC in summer, 0.6 +/- 0.2 GtC in autumn, and 0.12 +/- 0.1 GtC in winter. Average annual NPP in China was 2.864 +/- 1 GtC. All the five models were able to simulate

seasonal and spatial features of biomass for different ecological types in China. This paper provides a baseline for China's total biomass production. It also offers a means of estimating the NPP change due to afforestation, reforestation, conservation and other human activities and could aid people in using for-mentioned carbon sinks to fulfill China's commitment of reducing greenhouse gases.

Keywords: China; model comparison; net primary production (NPP); temporal and spatial changes

Science Bulletin; 2008,53(3):434~443.

13. Land-use induced changes in topsoil organic carbon stock of paddy fields using MODIS and TM/ETM analysis: A case study of Wujiang County, China

Gao JF (Gao Jianfeng), Pan GX (Pan Genxing), Jiang XS (Jiang Xiaosan), Pan JJ (Pan Jianjun),
Zhuang DF (Zhuang Dafang)

Abstract: Topsoil soil organic carbon (SOC) that plays an important role in mitigating atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO2) buildup is greatly affected by human activities. To evaluate the influence of land-use changes on SOC stocks in paddy soils, a new algorithm was developed by integrating MODIS (moderate resolution imaging spectral-radiometer) and TM/ETM data for timely monitoring the land-use change in Wujiang County. Thereafter, the land-use class-maps derived from MODIS and TM/ETM analyses were further used to estimate land use-induced carbon (C) pool changes in paddy topsoil of Wujiang County based upon the nationwide arable soil monitoring data and county level SOC reconnaissance data in 2003. The results showed that irrigation-based rice cultivation in Wujiang County has resulted in SOC content at an annual increasing rate of 0.01 g/kg over the period of 1984-2003, while the density of SOC in uplands and woodlands has decreased. Annual decreasing rate of SOC content was estimated to be 0.03 g/kg in uplands and 0.06 g/kg in woodlands. The total topsoil SOC stocks in paddy fields of Wujiang County have increased from 2.67 x 10(6) t C in 1984 to 2.69 x 10(6) t C in 2005. During 1984-2005, the total SOC sequestrations in rice paddies were greater than the SOC losses in woodlands and uplands. The temporal C loss might have exceeded the SOC sequestration in rice paddies due to their conversion to nursery lands and uplands since 2001. The results of this study suggest that changes of land use have a great influence on soil C sequestration, particularly on C stocks and C sequestration potential in paddy fields in developed areas of China.

Keywords: soil organic carbon (SOC); MODIS; TM/ETM; rice paddies; land-use; soil C sequestration

Journal of Environmental Sciences-China 2008, 20(7): 852~858. (SCI)

14. The Solution of Multiple-Point Statistics to Extracting Information from Remotely Sensed Imagery

Abstracts: Two phenomena of similar objects with different spectra and different objects with similar spectrum often result in the difficulty of separation and identification of all types of geographical objects only using spectral information. Therefore, there is a need to incorporate spatial structural and spatial association properties of the surfaces of objects into image processing to improve the accuracy of classification of remotely sensed imagery. In the current article, a new method is proposed on the basis of the principle of multiple—point statistics for combining spectral information and spatial information for image classification. The method was validated by applying to a case study on road extraction based on Landsat TM taken over the Chinese Yelow River delta on August 8, 1999. The classification results have shown that this new method provides overall better results than the traditional methods such as maximum likelihood classifier(MLC).

Journal of Chinese University of Geoscience 2008 SCI

15. New classification method for remotely sensed imagery via multiple-point simulation: experiment and assessment

Abstract: There has been substantial effort dedicated to the issue of how to incorporate spatial information to improve the classification accuracy in past decades and some excellent methods have been developed. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages for different images and user requirements. This paper proposes a new classification method, which introduces multiple-point simulation to improve the classification of remotely sensed imagery data by incorporating structural information through a training image. This new method named CCSSM is the derivation of two classifications and based on spectral and spatial information, which then are fused. For validation purpose, a real-life example of road extraction from Landsat TM is used to substantiate the conceptual arguments. An assessment of the accuracy of the proposed method compared with results using a maximum likelihood classifier shows the overall accuracy improves from 48.9% to 82.6%, and the kappa coefficient improves from 0.12 to 0.55 and therefore, the new method has superior overall performance on the classification of remotely sensed data.

Journal of Applied Remote Sensing, 2008

16. A re-examination of perpendicular drought indices

Ghulam*, O. Oin, T. Kusky, Zhao-Liang Li

Abstract: In this letter, the performance of newly developed drought indices, the perpendicular

drought index (PDI) and modified perpendicular drought index (MPDI), are further explored for regional surface dryness monitoring to provide clear guidance on appropriate implementation of these indices over different eco-systems through in-depth analysis of their advantages and constraints. Spatio-temporal patterns of surface drought derived by MODerate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS)-based PDI and MPDI are compared against field-measured soil moisture (SM), rainfall, and regional hydrological conditions. Results indicate that there are significant negative correlations between the PDI, the MPDI, and mean 0-20cm SM content and rainfall. The PDI and the MPDI provide similar results at the early stage of vegetation growth, but a greater agreement between the drought information extracted by the MPDI and field measurements is observed for vegetated surfaces where the PDI fails. Therefore, it is recommended that PDI be used for bare soil applications, since it does not require calculation of additional information such as the fraction of vegetation which may contain some uncertainties, but the MPDI should be used for vegetated regions.

International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2008, 29(20): 6037~6044. doi: 10.1080/01431160802235811.

17. Estimating crop water stress with ETM+ NIR and SWIR data

Ghulam*, Zhao-LiangLi, Q. Qin, H. Yimit, and J. Wang

Abstract: Monitoring of crop water stress from the reflectance of near infrared (NIR) and shortwave infrared (SWIR) wavelengths in the optical domain provides a promising tool for the use of satellite data in precision agriculture. In this paper, a method to monitor crop water stress is developed using ETM+ NIR and SWIR wavelengths. In particular, we investigate the effect of crop drought on wheat canopy biochemistry especially on the fuel moisture content (FMC). Fuel moisture content-based wheat drought guidelines corresponding to different phenological status are established using field measurements conducted over water controlled and stressed wheat canopies. The relationship between vegetation water stress index (VWSI) developed and wheat drought guidelines are explored using field measured data and leaf canopy radiative transfer models including PROSPECT, Lillesaeter, and SailH. Furthermore, the potential use of the VWSI in crop drought monitoring is evaluated. The results indicate that there are strong correlations between VWSI and FMC. Obvious decline in VWSI is observed with increasing FMC, which corresponds to different water treatments and irrigation activities. VWSI is greater than 0.2 when wheat is exposed to slight stress, and close to 0.4 in areas where the canopy experienced severe water stress. VWSI also demonstrates a strong linear relationship with water deficit index (WDI) (R-2 = 0.65; P < 0.0001). In conclusion, VWSI is useful in crop drought estimation as a robust index that does not require any other additional information such as meteorological or hydrological data. Published by Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: Vegetation water stress index (VWSI); Crop water stress; Drought monitoring

Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2008, 148: 1679~1695. Doi: 10.1016/j.agrformet. 2008.05.020

18. Estimating the size and travel distance of Klapperhorn Mountain Debris flows for risk analysis along railway, Canada..

Hengxing LAN, and Martin, C.D and C.H.ZHOU.

Abstract: Debris flows occurring on Klapperhorn Mountain in the Yellowhead Pass in the Canadian Rocky Mountains pose a significant hazard to railway operations at the base of the mountain. The size (volume) and travel distance of these debris flows play an important role in assessing the risk to the railway. GIS analysis, airphoto interpretation together with field work were undertaken on two debris flows located at track mileage 54.0 and 54.3. Characteristics of these two debris flow events were analyzed, including debris flow path morphology and event behavior. Their sizes and travel distances were estimated using an empirical-statistical model (UBCDFLOW) under different initiation conditions. Their potential impact on the railway bridge was evaluated using a bridge blockage ratio.

Keywords: Debris flow; Size; Travel distance; Railway

International Journal of sediment, 2008, 23 (3): 275~282

19. Prediction of carbon exchanges between China terrestrial ecosystem and atmosphere in 21st century

Ji Jinjun, Huang Mei, Li Kerang

Abstract: The projected changes in carbon exchange between China terrestrial ecosystem and the atmosphere and vegetation and soil carbon storage during the 21st century were investigated using an atmosphere-vegetation interaction model (AVIM2). The results show that in the coming 100 a, for SRES B2 scenario and constant atmospheric CO2 concentration, the net primary productivity (NPP) of terrestrial ecosystem in China will be decreased slowly, and vegetation and soil carbon storage as well as net ecosystem productivity (NEP) will also be decreased. The carbon sink for China terrestrial ecosystem in the beginning of the 20th century will become totally a carbon source by the year of 2020, while for B2 scenario and changing atmospheric CO2 concentration, NPP for China will increase continuously from 2.94 GtC center dot a(-1) by the end of the 20th century to 3.99 GtC center dot a(-1) by the end of the 21st century, and vegetation and soil carbon storage will increase to 110.3 GtC. NEP in China will keep rising during the first and middle periods of the 21st century, and reach the peak around 2050s, then will decrease gradually and approach to zero by the end of the 21st century.

Keywords: carbon cycle; AVIM2; climate change; B2 scenario; China terrestrial ecosystems

Science in China Ser. D,2008, 51(6),885~898

20. A Neural Network technique for separating land surface emissivity and temperature from ASTER Imagery

K. Mao*, J. Shi, Zhao-LiangLi, H. Tang, X. Wang, K. Chen

Abstract: Four radiative transfer equations for Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) bands 11, 12,13, and 14 are built involving six unknowns (average atmospheric temperature, land surface temperature, and four band emissivities), which is a typical ill-posed problem. The extra equations can be built by using linear or nonlinear relationship between neighbor band emissivities because the emissivity of every land surface type is almost constant for bands 11, 12, 13, and 14. The neural network (NN) can make full use of potential information between band emissivities through training data because the NN simultaneously owns function approximation, classification, optimization computation, and self-study ability. The training database can be built through simulation by MODTRAN4 or can be obtained from the reliable measured data. The average accuracy of the land surface temperature is about 0.24 K, and the average accuracy of emissivity in bands 11, 12, 13, and 14 is under 0.005 for test data. The retrieval result by the NN is, on average, higher by about 0.7 K than the ASTER standard product (AST08), and the application and comparison indicated that the retrieval result is better than the ASTER standard data product. To further evaluate self-study of the NN, the ASTER standard products are assumed as measured data. After using AST09, AST08, and AST05 (ASTER Standard Data Product) as the compensating training data, the average relative error of the land surface temperature is under 0.1 K relative to the AST08 product, and the average relative error of the emissivity in bands 11, 12, 13, and 14 is under 0.001 relative to AST05, which indicates that the NN owns a powerful self-study ability and is capable of suiting more conditions if more reliable and high-accuracy ASTER standard products can be compensated.

Keywords: Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) data; emissivity; land surface temperature (LST)

IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 2008,46(1): 200~208. doi:10.1109/TGRS. 2007.907333.

21. Impact of spatial LAI heterogeneity on estimate of directional gap fraction from SPOT-satellite data

L.L. Ma, C.R. Li, B.-H Tang, L. Tang, Y. Bi*, B. Zhou and Zhao-LiangLi

Abstract: Directional gap probability or gap fraction is a basic parameter in the optical remote sensing modeling. Although some approaches have been proposed to estimate this gap probability from remotely sensed measurements, few efforts have been made to investigate the scaling effects of this parameter. This paper analyzes the scaling effect through aggregating the high-resolution directional gap probability (pixel size of 20 meters) estimated from leaf area index (LAI) images of VALERI database by means of Beer's law and introduces an extension of clumping index, (C) over cap, to compensate the scaling bias. The results show that the scaling effect depends on both the

surface heterogeneity and the nonlinearity degree of the retrieved function. Analytical expressions for the scaling bias of gap probability and (C) over cap are established in function of the variance of LAI and the mean value of LAI in a coarse pixel. With the VALERI dataset, the study in this paper shows that relative scaling bias of gap probability increases with decreasing spatial resolution for most of land cover types. Large relative biases are found for most of crops sites and a mixed forest site due to their relative large variance of LAI, while very small biases occur over grassland and shrubs sites. As for (C) over cap, it varies slowly in the pure forest, grassland and shrubs sites, while more significantly in crops and mixed forest.

Keywords: directional gap probability; scaling bias; leaf area index; clumping index

Sensors, 2008, 8: 3767~3779.

22. Automatic mapping of snow cover depletion curves using optical remote sensing data under conditions of frequent cloud cover and temporary snow

Baolin Li, A-Xing Zhu, Chenghu Zhou, Yichi Zhang, Tao Pei ,Chengzhi Qin

Abstracts: Snow cover depletion curves are required for several water management applications of snow hydrology and are often difficult to obtain automatically using optical remote sensing data owing to both frequent cloud cover and temporary snow cover. This study develops a methodology to produce accurate snow cover depletion curves automatically using high temporal resolution optical remote sensing data (e.g. Terra Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS), Aqua MODIS or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR)) by snow cover change trajectory analysis. The method consists of four major steps. The first is to reclassify both cloud-obscured land and snow into more distinct subclasses and to determine their snow cover status (seasonal snow cover or not) based on the snow cover change trajectories over the whole snowmelt season. The second step is to derive rules based on the analysis of snow cover change trajectories. These rules are subsequently used to determine for a given date, the snow cover status of a pixel based on snow cover maps from the beginning of the snowmelt season to that given date. The third step is to apply a decisiontree- like processing flow based on these rules to determine the snow cover status of a pixel for a given date and to create daily seasonal snow cover maps. The final step is to produce snow cover depletion curves using these maps. A case study using this method based on Terra MODIS snow cover map products (MOD10A1) was conducted in the lower and middle reaches of the Kaidu River Watershed (19 000 km2) in the Chinese Tien Shan, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China. High resolution remote sensing data (charge coupled device (CCD) camera data with 19D5 m resolution of the China and Brazil Environmental and Resources Satellite (CBERS) data (19D5 m resolution), and the Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) data with 15 m resolution of the

Terra) were used to validate the results. The study shows that the seasonal snow cover classification was consistent with that determined using a high spatial resolution dataset, with an accuracy of 87–91%. The snow cover depletion curves clearly reflected the impact of the variation of temperature and the appearance of temporary snow cover on seasonal snow cover. The findings from this case study suggest that the approach is successful in generating accurate snow cover depletion curves automatically under conditions of frequent cloud cover and temporary snow cover using high temporal resolution optical remote sensing data.

HYDROLOGICAL PROCESSES GIS 2008

23. An information-fusion method to identify pattern of spatial heterogeneity for improving the accuracy of estimation

Lianfa Li, Jinfeng Wang, Zhidong Zhi and Er Shun Zhong

Abstract: While spatial autocorrelation is used in spatial sampling survey to improve the precision of the feature's estimate of a certain population at area units, spatial heterogeneity as the stratification frame in survey also often have a considerable effect upon the precision. Under the context of increasingly enriched spatiotemporal data, this paper suggests an information-fusion method to identify pattern of spatial heterogeneity, which can be used as an informative stratification for improving the estimation accuracy. Data mining is major analysis components in our method: multivariate statistics, association analysis, decision tree and rough set are used in data filter, identification of contributing factors, and examination of relationship; classification and clustering are used to identify pattern of spatial heterogeneity using the auxiliary variables relevant to the goal and thus to stratify the samples. These methods are illustrated and examined in the case study of the cultivable land survey in Shandong Province in China. Different from many stratification schemes which just uses the goal variable to stratify which is too simplified, information from multiple sources can be fused to identify pattern of spatial heterogeneity, thus stratifying samples at geographical units as an informative polygon map, and thereby to increase the precision of estimates in sampling survey, as demonstrated in our case research.

Stoch Environ Res Risk Assess, 2008, 22

24. Grassland degradation in the "Three-River Headwaters" region, Qinghai Province

LIU Jiyuan, XU Xinliang, SHAO Quanqin

Abstract: Supported by MSS images in the middle and late 1970s, TM images in the early 1990s and TM/ETM images in 2004, grassland degradation in the "Three-River Headwaters" region was interpreted through analysis on RS images in two time series, then the spatial and temporal characteristics of grassland degradation in the "Three-River Headwaters" region were analyzed

since 1970s. The results showed that grassland degradation in the "Three-River Headwaters" region was a continuous change process which had large influence area and long time scale, and rapidly strengthen phenomenon did not exist in 1990s as a whole. Grassland degradation pattern in the "Three-River Headwaters" region had taken initial shape in the middle and late 1970s. Since 1970s, this degradation process was taking place continuously and obviously characterized different rules in different regions. In humid and Simi-humid meadow region, grassland firstly fragmentized, then vegetation coverage decreased continuously, and finally "Black-soil-patch" degraded grassland was formed. But in Semi-arid and arid steppe region, the vegetation coverage decreased continuously, and finally desertification was formed. Because grassland degradation had obviously regional differences in the "Three-River Headwaters" region, it could be regionalized into 7 zones, and each zone had different characteristics in type, grade, scale and time process of grassland degradation

J. Geogr. Sci 2008

25. Estimation of wind erosion rates by using Cs-137 tracing technique: A case study in Tariat-Xilin Gol transect, Mongolian Plateau

Liu JY (Liu JiYuan), Qi YQ (Qi YongQing), Shi HD (Shi HuaDing), Zhuang DF (Zhuang DaFang), Hu YF (Hu YunFeng)

Abstract: Wind erosion is one of the major environmental problems in semi-arid and arid regions. Here we established the Tariat-Xilin Gol transect from northwest to southeast across the Mongolian Plateau, and selected seven sampling sites along the transect. We then estimated the soil wind erosion rates by using the Cs-137 tracing technique and examined their spatial dynamics. Our results showed that the Cs-137 inventories of sampling sites ranged from 265.63 +/- 44.91 to 1279.54 +/- 166.53 Bq.m(-2), and the wind erosion rates varied from 64.58 to 419.63 t.km(-2).a(-1) accordingly. In the Mongolia section of the transect (from Tariat to Sainshand), the wind erosion rate increased gradually with vegetation type and climatic regimes; the wind erosion process was controlled by physical factors such as annual precipitation and vegetation coverage, etc., and the impact of human activities was negligible. While in the China section of the transect (Inner Mongolia), the wind erosion rates of Xilin Hot and Zhengxiangbai Banner were thrice as much as those of Bayannur of Mongolia, although these three sites were all dominated by typical steppe. Besides the physical factors, higher population density and livestock carrying level should be responsible for the higher wind erosion rates in these two regions of Inner Mongolia.

Keywords: Mongolian Plateau; wind erosion; Cs-137 tracing technique

Chinese Science Bulletin 2008,51~758. (SCI)

26. Effects of land use and land cover change on evapotranspiration and water yield in China during the 20th century

Liu M, H Tian, G. Chen, W. Ren, C. Zhang, and J. Liu

Abstract: China has experienced a rapid land-use /cover change (LUCC) during the 20th Century, and this process is expected to continue in the future. How LUCC has affected water resources across China, however, remains uncertain due to the complexity of LUCC-water interactions. In this study, we used an integrated Dynamic Land Ecosystem Model (DLEM) in conjunction with spatial data of LUCC to estimate the LUCC effects on the magnitude, spatial and temporal variations of evapotranspiration (ET), runoff, and water yield across China. Through comparisons of DLEM results with other model simulations, field observations, and river discharge data, we found that DLEM model can adequately catch the spatial and seasonal patterns of hydrological processes. Our simulation results demonstrate that LUCC led to substantial changes in ET, runoff, and water yield in most of the China's river basins during the 20th Century. The temporal and spatial patterns varied significantly across China. The largest change occurred during the second half century when almost all of the river basins had a decreasing trend in ET and an increasing trend in water yield and runoff, in contrast to the inclinations of ET and declinations of water yield in major river basins, such as Pearl river basin, Yangtze river basin, and Yellow river basin during the first half century. The increased water yield and runoff indicated alleviated water deficiency in China in the late 20th Century, but the increased peak flow might make the runoff difficult to be held by reservoirs. The continuously increasing ET and decreasing water yield in Continental river basin, Southwest river basin, and Songhua and Liaohe river basin implied regional water deficiency. Our study in China indicates that deforestation averagely increased ET by 138 mm/year but decreased water yield by the same amount and that reforestation averagely decreased ET by 422 mm/year since most of deforested land was converted to paddy land or irrigated cropland. In China, cropland-related land transformation is the dominant anthropogenic force affecting water resources during the 20th Century. On national average, cropland expansion was estimated to increase ET by 182 mm/year while cropland abandonment decreased ET by 379 mm/year. Our simulation results indicate that urban sprawl generally decreased ET and increased water yield. Cropland managements (fertilization and irrigation) significantly increased ET by 98 mm/year. To better understand LUCC effects on China's water resources, it is needed to take into account the interactions of LUCC with other environmental changes such as climate and atmospheric composition.

Keywords: China; Dynamic Land Ecosystem Model; evapotranspiration; land-use and land-cover change; water yield

Journal of the American Water Resources Association, 2008

27. Knowledge discovery from area-class resource maps: capturing prototype effects

Qi, F., A.X.Zhu, T. Pei, C.Z. Qin, J.E. Burt

Abstract: This paper presents a knowledge discovery approach to extracting knowledge from area-class resource maps. Prototype theory forms the basis of the approach which consists of two major components: (1) a scheme for organizing knowledge used in categorizing geographic entities which allows for the modeling of indeterminate boundaries and non-uniform memberships within categories; and (2) a data mining method using the Expectation Maximization (EM) algorithm for extracting such knowledge from area-class maps. A case study on knowledge discovery from a soil map demonstrates the details of the approach. The study shows that knowledge for classifying geographic entities with indeterminate boundaries is embedded in area-class maps and can be extracted through data mining; and that continuous spatial variation of geographic entities can be better modeled if the knowledge discovery process retains knowledge of within-class variations as well as transitions between classes.

Cartography and Geographic Information Systems, 2008, 35(4):223~237

28. Using Cs-137 tracing technique to estimate wind erosion rates in the typical steppe region, northern Mongolian Plateau

Qi YQ (Qi YongQing), Liu JY (Liu JiYuan), Shi HD (Shi HuaDing) , Hu YF (Hu YunFeng), Zhuang DF (Zhuang DaFang)

Abstract: Wind erosion is one of the major factors of land degradation in the typical steppe region, northern Mongolian Plateau. Using Cs-137 tracing technique, we estimated the wind erosion rates of different pastures and abandoned farmland at Bayannur and Karakorum in Mongolia. The pastures and cutting grassland at Bayannur were slightly eroded by wind, with the rates of 64.58-169.07 t.km(-2).a(-1). The abandoned farmland in Karakorum, however, was strongly eroded by wind, with annual surface soil loss of 4.05 mm.a(-1), and wind erosion rates up to 6723.06 t.km(-2).a(-1). The total loss of surface soil due to wind erosion has been 17.4 cm since the cultivation of the steppe land in the 1960s. The wind erosion rate at the abandoned farmland was much higher than that at the typical steppe sites, showing that the cultivation led to serious wind erosion in the typical steppe region, northern Mongolian Plateau. By contrast, traditional livestock grazing resulted in less disturbance to the surface soil, and did not induce to devastating wind erosion, which plays an important role in maintaining the stability of the steppe ecosystem in the northern Mongolian Plateau.

Keywords: northern Mongolian Plateau; typical steppe; wind erosion; Cs-137 tracing technique

Chinese Science Bulletin 2008: 1423~1430. (SCI)

29. Spatial scaling and information fractal dimension of surface parameters used in quantitative remote sensing

R.H Zhang, J. Tian*, Zhao-LiangLi, X. Sun and X.G. Jiang

Abstract: In this paper, a general formula has been modified, proving that the scaling difference of a surface parameter depends not only on the variance of the surface parameter itself but also on the function structure of the surface parameter. Through quantitatively describing the relationship between scaling differences and measuring scale, in terms of the concept of information fractal dimension and topological dimension, a definition of information fractal dimension used in remote sensing was proposed. By computing the information fractal dimension of Leaf Area Index and surface temperature, we found that the method describes not only the information on spatial texture and spatial structure of remotely sensed data as the traditional methods did, but also illustrates the connection between the scaling difference and measuring scale. Where the information fractal dimension of a surface parameter in some areas is known, the scaling difference can be obtained according to the measuring scale, then it can be eliminated and more accurate results could be achieved after scaling transform. At last, the problems about the relativity of true values of surface parameters were discussed.

International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2008, 29(17): 5145~5159. doi: 10.1080/014311608020365 81

30. Hyper-spectral remote sensing to monitor vegetation stress

Ren HY (Ren, Hong-Yan), Zhuang DF (Zhuang, Da-Fang), Pan JJ (Pan, Jian-Jun), Shi XZ (Shi, Xue-Zheng), Wang HJ (Wang, Hong-Jie)

Abstract: Background, aim, and scope Vegetation stress diagnoses based on plant sampling and physiochemical analysis using traditional methods are commonly time-consuming, destructive and expensive. The measurement of field spectral reflectance is one basis of airborne or spaceborne remote sensing monitoring.

Materials and methods In this study, paddy plants were grown in the barrels evenly filled with 10.0 kg soil that was mixed respectively with 0, 2.5 x 207.2 and 5.0 x 207.2 mg Pb per 1,000 g soil. Rice canopy spectra were gathered by mobile hyper-spectral radiometer (ASD FieldSpec Pro FR, USA). Meanwhile, canopy leaves in the field-of-view (FOV) of spectroradiometer were collected and then prepared in the laboratory, (1) for chlorophyll measurement by Model 721 spectrophotometer, and (2) for Pb determination by atomic absorption spectrophotometer (SpectraAA-220FS). Results and discussion Canopy spectral reflectance in the region of visible-to-near-infrared light (VNIR) increased, because ascended Pb concentration caused the decrease of canopy chlorophyll content. In the agro-ecosystem, however, heavy metal contamination is presented typically as mixture and their interactions strongly affect actually occurring effects. Normalized spectral absorption depth (D-n), and shifting distance (DS) of red edge position (REPs) revealed the differences in Pb concentration

for canopy leaves, especially at the early tillering stage. Due to insufficient biomass of rice plants, the 30th day was not reliable enough for the selection of crucial growth stages. Some special sensitive bands might be omitted at the same time because of limited sample sets.

Conclusions Our initial experiments are still too few in the amounts of both metals and plants neither to build accurate prediction models nor to discuss the transformation from ground to air/spaceborne remote sensing. However, we are pleased to communicate that ground remote sensing measurements would provide reliable information for the estimation of Pb concentration in rice plants at the early tillering stage when proper features (such as DS and D-n) of reflectance spectra are applied.

Recommendations and perspectives Hyper-spectral remote sensing is a potential and promising technology for monitoring environmental stresses on agricultural vegetation. Further ground remote sensing experiments are necessary to evaluate the possibility of hyper-spectral reflectance spectroscopy in monitoring different kinds of metals' stress on various plants.

Keywords: Agricultural soil; Pb contamination; Reflectance spectroscopy; Rice; Vegetation stress *Journal of Soils and Sediments 2008, 8(5): 323~326. (SCI if=4.0*

31. Mapping incident Photosynthetically Active Radiation from MODIS Data over China

Ronggao Liu, Shunlin Liang, Jiyuang Liu and Tao Zheng

Abstract: Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) is a key input parameter for almost all terrestrial ecosystem models, but the spatial resolution of current PAR products is too coarse to satisfy regional application requirements. In this paper, we present an operational system for PAR retrieval from MODIS data that is based on an idea proposed by [Liang, S., Zheng, T., Liu, R., Fang, H., Tsay, S.-C., & Running, S. (2006). Estimation of incident photosynthetically active radiation from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer data. Journal of Geophysical Research, I 11, D15208. doi:10.1029/2005fDO06730]. However, the operational system for PAR retrieval described here contains several improvements. The algorithm utilizes MODIS 113 data combining MODIS land surface products and BRDF model parameters products to directly estimate diffuse PAR, direct PAR and total PAR. Times-series data interpolation removes the noise and cloud contamination of land surface reflectance. PAR is retrieved by searching look-up tables calculated using a radiative transfer model. The system can automatically process MODIS 113 data to generate instantaneous and daily PAR. The instantaneous PAR products are compared with observational data from seven ChinaFLUX stations, and daily total PAR estimates are compared with those estimates of global radiation from 98 meteorological stations over China. The results indicate that this approach can produce reasonable PAR estimates, although this method overestimates PAR for low values of PAR. (C) 2007 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: photosynthetically active radiation; MODIS; China

Remote Sensing of Environment, 2008, 112(3): 998~1009

32. Surface modeling of human carrying capacity of terrestrial ecosystems in China

Yue Tianxiang, Tian Yongzhong ,Liu Jiyuan, Fan Zemeng

Abstract: Surface models are developed for simulating the food provision capacities of cropland, grassland, woodland, and aquatic ecosystems. Based on these models, it appears that China's current agricultural structure is responsible for the shortage of food. If the agricultural production structure was improved so as to result in balanced nutritional value, the human carrying capacity would be 2029, 1914, and 1794 million individuals, living under the standards of the primary well-to-do life, full well-to-do life, and well-off life, respectively, taking into account the threshold of the human carrying capacity and an 11% production drop caused by natural disasters. If 57 billionm3 of water were transferred from southern to northern China by a south-to-north water diversion project and 17.3 billionm3 of water were diverted into agriculture, the human carrying capacity would be 2058, 1940, and 1817 million individuals, respectively, under the three living standards.

Ecological modelling 0304-380 2008 SCI

33. An optimal water allocation model in arid and semi-arid area. Water Resources Management

Wang J F, Cheng G D, Gao Y G, Long A H, Xu Z M, Li X, Chen H Y, Baker T

Abstract: Areas of water shortage comprise many smaller sub-areas into which water is transported from external sources. Fairness and efficiency of distribution are overriding principles. Each local area requires adequate water for community and ecological purposes as well as a supply sufficient to maximise economic growth. Within arid and semi-arid areas, there are conflicts between the sub-areas and between these three types of water use, which can erupt into violent confrontations between different user groups. This study has developed a dynamic model for equitable distribution of water in water-shortage areas and aims to optimally satisfy the requirements of each locality, given limited supplies, and to maximise the total economic benefit of the entire area. The Heihe River Basin in northwest China was chosen as the area for the pilot study.

Keywords: water allocation; fairness and efficiency; community; ecology and economy

2008, 22 (2): 239~258

34. Data-driven exploration of "spatial pattern-time process-driving forces" associations of SARS epidemic in Beijing, China

Wang J F, Christakos G, Han W G, Meng B

Abstract: Background Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) was first reported in November 2002 in China, and spreads to about 30 countries over the next few months. While the characteristics of epidemic transmission are individually assessed, there are also important implicit associations

between them.

Methods A novel methodological framework was developed to overcome barriers among separate epidemic statistics and identify distinctive SARS features. Individual statistics were pair-wise linked in terms of their common features, and an integrative epidemic network was formulated.

Results The study of associations between important SARS characteristics considerably enhanced the mainstream epidemic analysis and improved the understanding of the relationships between the observed epidemic determinants. The response of SARS transmission to various epidemic control factors was simulated, target areas were detected, critical time and relevant factors were determined. Conclusion It was shown that by properly accounting for links between different SARS statistics, a data-based analysis can efficiently reveal systematic associations between epidemic determinants. The analysis can predict the temporal trend of the epidemic given its spatial pattern, to estimate spatial exposure given temporal evolution, and to infer the driving forces of SARS transmission given the spatial exposure distribution.

Keywords: associations; determinants; epidemic; SARS; spatial pattern; statistics; time evolution

Journal of Public Health, 2008, 30(3): 234–244

35. Improving Tsunami Warning Systems with Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System Input

Wang J F, Li L F

Abstract: An optimal and integrative tsunami warning system is introduced that takes full advantage of remote sensing and geographical information systems (GIS) in monitoring, forecasting, detection, loss evaluation, and relief management for tsunamis. Using the primary impact zone in Banda Aceh, Indonesia as the pilot area, we conducted three simulations that showed that while the December 26, 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami claimed about 300,000 lives because there was no tsunami warning system at all, it is possible that only about 15,000 lives could have been lost if the area had used a tsunami warning system like that currently in use in the Pacific Ocean. The simulations further calculated that the death toll could have been about 3,000 deaths if there had been a disaster system further optimized with full use of remote sensing and GIS, although the number of badly damaged or destroyed houses (29,545) could have likely remained unchanged.

Keywords: Disaster system; loss reduction; optimal design; scenario simulation

Risk Analysis, 2008, 28: 1653~1668

36. Uncertainty and sensitivity ratio of parameters in estimating and promoting retrieval accuracy

X. Mu, G. Yan and Zhao-LiangLi

Abstract: Inversion is an important process in remote sensing. To estimate the accuracy of retrieved parameters before inversion, we defined an Uncertainty and Sensitivity Ratio in the inversion of remote sensing models. It is a ratio of the priori uncertainty and sensitivity of one input parameter in the forward model to the sum of all parameters' uncertainty and sensitivity. USR was shown to reflect the variance of the retrieved parameter by error propagation theory. Subsequently, we took numeric experiments to illustrate the property of USR for typical vegetation cover scenes. Forty-eight multiangular datasets of Bidirectional Reflectance Factors were generated for these scenes by adding random noise to the Light Scattering by Arbitrarily Inclined Leaves model output. Seven parameters were retrieved for each scene. The results suggested that the Mean Square Error of the inversion results is highly correlated with USR. Based on this ratio, we selected two different angular observations in red and near-infrared (NIR) band to get a new Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), which could produce less uncertainty to retrieve the Leaf Area Index (LAI) than using the conventional single-angular observations. The new NDVI was tested by retrieving LAI using the simulated multispectral and multiangular datasets. It was found that the inversion results of LAI are more accurate by using this new NDVI than using the traditional one.

International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2008, 29(17): 4891~4905. doi: 10.1080/01431160802036342 (B, F)

37. Soil-Vegetation-Atmosphere radiative transfer model in microwave region

Y. Jia and Zhao-LiangLi

Abstract: The radiative transfer is one of the significant theories that describe the processes of scattering, emission, and absorption of electromagnetic radiant intensity through scattering medium. It is the basis of the study on the quantitative remote sensing. In this paper, the radiative characteristics of soil, vegetation, and atmosphere were described respectively. The numerical solution of radiative transfer was accomplished by Successive Orders of Scattering (SOS). A radiative transfer model for simulating microwave brightness temperature over land surfaces was constructed. and implemented. designed, Analyzing the database generated from soil-vegetation-atmosphere radiative transfer model under Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer-Earth Observing System (AMSR-E) configuration showed that the atmospheric effects on microwave brightness temperature should not be neglected, particularly for higher frequency, and can be parameterized. At the same time, the relationship between the emissivities of the different channels was developed. The study results will promote the development of algorithm to retrieve geophysical parameters from microwave remotely sensed data.

Keywords: soil-vegetation-atmosphere system; radiative transfer model; microwave remote sensing Chinese Geographical Science. 2008, 18(2): 171~177 DOI: 10.1007/s11769~008~0171~9

38. Estimation of daily actual evapotranspiration from remotely sensed data under complex terrain over the upper Chao river basin in North China.

Y.C. Gao*, D. Long and Zhao-LiangLi

Abstract: Daily actual evapotranspiration over the upper Chao river basin in North China on 23 June 2005 was estimated based on the Surface Energy Balance Algorithm for Land (SEBAL), in which the parameterization schemes for calculating the instantaneous solar radiation and daily integrated radiation were improved by accounting for the variations in slope and azimuth of land surface and terrain shadow in mountainous areas. The evapotranspiration (ET) estimated from satellite data in this study for the whole watershed ranges from 0 mm to 7.3 mm day(-1) with a mean of 3.4 mm day(-1), which was validated by Penman-Monteith approaches for water body and paddy land. The comparison of ET estimates for a wide range of land cover types reflected distinct mechanisms of energy partition and water removal of various land cover types, showing differences in the spatial distribution pattern of ET, which could be not only the reflection but also the driving force of advection and local circulation that may violate the surface energy balance equation in the vertical direction. The spatial variation in daily solar radiation and ET estimates under the complex terrain of forest land were elaborated and evaluated by exploring the relationship between ET estimates and elevations for wood land and grass land. In addition, the utility and limitations of SEBAL's applicability to watersheds with various land cover types and complex terrain were analysed.

International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2008, 29(11), 3295~3315.

39. Assessing the representativeness Analysis of the Ameriflux Network

Yang, F.H., A.X.Zhu, K. Ichii, M.A. White, H. Hashimoto, R.R. Nemani

Abstract: The AmeriFlux network of eddy covariance towers has played a critical role in the analysis of terrestrial water and carbon dynamics. It has been used to understand the general principles of ecosystem behaviors and to scale up those principles from sites to regions. To support the generalization from individual sites to large regions, it is essential that all major ecoregions in North America are represented in the AmeriFlux network. In this study, we examined the representativeness of the AmeriFlux network by comparing the climate and vegetation across the coterminous United States in 2004 with those at the AmeriFlux network in 2000-2004 on the basis of remote sensing products. We found that the AmeriFlux network generally captured the climatic and vegetation characteristics in the coterminous United States with under-representations in the Rocky Mountain evergreen needleleaf forest, the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the Sonora desert, the northern Great Plains, the Great Basin Desert, and New England. In terms of site representativeness, our analysis suggested that Indiana Morgan Monroe State Forest, Indiana, and Harvard Forest, Massachusetts, were among the forest sites with high representativeness extents; while Audubon

Research Ranch, Arizona, and Sky Oaks Young Chaparral were among the nonforest sites with high representativeness extents.

Journal of Geophysical Research, 2008, 113 (G4)

40. Radiance-based validation of the V5 MODIS land-surface temperature product

Z. Wan and Zhao-LiangLi

Abstract: This paper presents the procedure and results of the radiance-based validation approach for the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Land-Surface Temperature (LST) product. Surface emissivity spectra were retrieved by a sun-shadow method from surface-leaving radiance spectra measured with a thermal infrared (TIR) spectroradiometer in the 3.5-14 mu m spectral region under sunshine and sun-shadow conditions. By using the measured surface emissivity spectrum and atmospheric profiles obtained by radiosonde balloons, and the LST values at validation sites in the V5 MODIS level-2 LST products, radiative transfer simulations were made with the MODTRAN4 code to calculate the top-of-atmosphere (TOA) radiance values in MODIS band 31 (L31). By adjusting the LST input values in the simulations to match the calculated L31 values to the MODIS measured radiance (MOD L31) values, MOD L31 inverted LSTs can be obtained. The MODIS LST product was validated by comparison to the values of the MOD L31 inverted LSTs. This approach compares well with the conventional temperature-based approach. The results of the radiance-based validation indicate that the accuracy of the MODIS LST product is better than 1 K in most cases, including lake, vegetation and soil sites in clear-sky conditions. The errors in the split-window retrieved LSTs may be larger in bare soil sites and highly heterogeneous sites due to large uncertainties in surface emissivities. The results of the radiance-based validation also reveal the weakness of the split-window algorithm used for the generation of the MODIS LST product in two situations: one in cases where LSTs are larger than the air temperature at the surface level (Ts-air) by more than 16 K and the columnar water vapour (cwv) is larger than 1.5 cm, and another in cases under the influence of thin cirrus clouds or heavy aerosol loadings. These two situations were not considered in the development of the current MODIS LST algorithm.

International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2008, 29(17): 5373~5395.

41. Modelling spatio-temporal pattern of landuse change using multi-temporal remotely sensed imagery

Zhou, Q., Li,B. and Sun, B

Abstract: Remotely sensed data is the most important data source for environmental change study over the past 40 years. Since large collections of remote sensing imagery have been acquired in a time frame of successive years, it is now possible to study long-term spatio-temporal pattern of

environmental change and impacts of human activities. This study seeks an efficient and practical methodology for landuse monitoring and spatio-temporal pattern analysis by integrating multitemporal remotely sensed data in a monitoring time frame of 13 years at the middle reach of Tarim River in the aridzone of China. Multi-source and multi-scale remotely sensed images are used, including multispectral images acquired by Landsat 5 and 7, China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite (CBERS) and Beijing-1 (BJ-1). The temporal trajectories of landuse change have been established for analysing its spatial pattern for a better understanding of the human impact on the fragile ecosystem of China's arid environment. This study analyzed spatial pattern of landuse change trajectories based on the post-classification comparison method. All images were classified into 5 to 6 classes, which were then combined into two main classes, namely, farmland and the others. Area statistics and temporal trajectories of changed farmland were then derived using the classification results. The result shows that in the study period of 13 years, the farmland has increased over two times with an annual growth rate of over 10%. It is also shown that farmland abandon was significant in some areas due to some environmental issues such as shortage of water resource and salinity. Using the method, one can re-establish the history of landuse change and related such change with other environmental and socio-economic data, so as to gain better understanding on the response of natural environment to the human impact that may be introduced as the consequence of economic development and government polices.

Keywords: Multitemporal Image Processing; Change Detection; Change Trajectory Analysis; Land Cover; Aridzone

The International Archives of The Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, Chen, J.,

Jiang, J. and van Genderen, J. (eds.), 2008, 37(B7): 729~734.

42. Spatial Pattern Analysis of Land Cover Change Trajectories in Tarim Basin, northwest China

Zhou,Q., Li,B.and Kurban,A

Abstract: This study attempts to develop a methodology to quantify spatial patterns of land cover change using landscape metrics. First, multitemporal land cover types are derived based on a unified land cover classification scheme and from the classification of multitemporal remotely sensed imagery. Categorical land cover change trajectories are then established and reclassified according to the nature and driving forces of the change. Finally, spatial pattern metrics of the land cover change trajectory classes are computed and their relationships to human activities and environmental factors are analysed. A case study in the middle reach of Tarim River in the arid zone of China from 1973 to 2000 shows that during the 30-year study period, the natural force is dominant in environmental change, although the human impact through altering water resources and surface materials has

increased dramatically in recent years. The human-induced change trajectories generally show lower normalized landscape shape index (NLSI), interspersion and juxtaposition index (IJI) and area-weighted mean patch fractal dimension (FARC_AM), indicating greater aggregation, less association with others and simpler and larger patches in shape, respectively. The results suggest that spatial pattern metrics of land cover change trajectories can provide a good quantitative measurement for better understanding of the spatio-temporal pattern of land cover change due to different causes.

Keywords: DYNAMICS; XINJIANG; METRICS; RIVER

International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2008, 29(19), 5495~5509. SCI, 0.98.

43. Trajectory Analysis of Land Cover Change in Arid Environment of China

Zhou, Q., Li, B. and Kurban, A

Abstract: Remotely sensed data have been utilized for environmental change study over the past 30 years. Large collections of remote sensing imagery have made it possible for spatio-temporal analyses of the environment and the impact of human activities. This research attempts to develop both conceptual framework and methodological implementation for land cover change detection based on medium and high spatial resolution imagery and temporal trajectory analysis. Multi-temporal and multi-scale remotely sensed data have been integrated from various sources with a monitoring time frame of 30 years, including historical and state-of-the-art high-resolution satellite imagery. Based on this, spatio-temporal patterns of environmental change, which is largely represented by changes in land cover (e.g., vegetation and water), were analysed for the given timeframe. Multi-scale and multi-temporal remotely sensed data, including Landsat MSS, TM, ETM and SPOT HRV, were used to detect changes in land cover in the past 30 years in Tarim River, Xinjiang, China. The study shows that by using the auto-classification approach an overall accuracy of 85-90% with a Kappa coefficient of 0.66-0.78 was achieved for the classification of individual images. The temporal trajectory of land-use change was established and its spatial pattern was analysed to gain a better understanding of the human impact on the fragile ecosystem of China's arid environment.

Keywords: METROPOLITAN-AREA; URBAN-GROWTH; SURFACE-TEMPERATURE; MSS DATA; TM DATA; DYNAMICS; VEGETATION; DELTA; EXPANSION; PATTERNS

International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2008, 29(4), 1093~1107. SCI, 0.98.

44. 基于光谱曲线形态的高光谱影像检索方法研究

李飞,周成虎,陈荣国

摘 要: 随着传感器技术、数据通讯技术的飞速发展,利用各种机载和星载传感器,已经获

取到各种不同的海量遥感影像数据。巨大的数据量带来了数据存储和管理的问题,如何实现从海量影像数据中检索出我们所需要的信息显得十分迫切。影像检索最早由 Chang 于 1980 年提出,是对传统信息检索的扩展。针对海量遥感影像高效检索的需求和高光谱遥感影像波段数目多的特点,分析了影像检索中的影像距离函数和相似性度量问题,基于经典的曲线简化 Douglas-Peucke 算法(简称 DP 算法)提取光谱曲线的形态特征,利用"提取特征"的思想,提出了基于 DP 算法的光谱曲线和影像检索(简称 DPSR)方法,将光谱形态特征应用于影像检索当中。DPSR 利用光谱曲线上的特征点,减小了计算量。实现了有效地匹配和检索,适合高光谱遥感影像的光谱检索。文章选择了 OMISI 高光谱数据的四种易混分地类进行了相似性度量的对比实验。通过与常规的分析方法光谱角匹配(SAM)、光谱信息散度(SID)的对比可以看到,DPSR 在较少计算量的情况下能保持较高的计算精度,提供了一种新的影像光谱高效检索方法。此外,文章还提出了尚待进一步研究的问题。

关键词:光谱曲线形态;高光谱遥感;影像检索;Douglas-Peucke 算法

光谱学与光谱分析 2008 28(11)

3.2 国内核心期刊部分论文摘要

1. Monitoring sandy desertification of the Otindag Sandy Land based on multi-date remote sensing images

Liu Haijiang, Zhou Chenghu, Cheng Weiming, Long En, Li Rui

Abstracts: Sandy desertification is the main ecological problem the Otindag Sandy Land at present. In order to reveal the process of land degradation, especially the latest situation of sandy desertification, a method integrating remote sensing, Geographic Information System (GIS) and field survey was employed to build a sandy desertification dataset for analysis. Remote sensing images included the Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) in 1987, the Enhanced Thematic Mapper plus (ETM ~+) in 2000, and the Charge Coupled Device Camera (CCD) of China-Brazil Earth Resource Satellite (CBERS) in 2006. Five land-cover classes, including active sand dunes, fixed sand dunes, semi-fixed sand dunes, inter-dune grassland and wetlands, were identified. Results showed that the Otindag Sandy Land has been suffering sandy desertification since 1987 with two different desertified stages. First stage from 1987 to 2000 is a serious sandy desertification period, characterized by the fixed sand dunes decreasing at a high speed, and the semi-fixed and active sand dunes increasing remarkably. The second stage spanned from 2000 to 2006 and the sandy desertification was weakened greatly. Although a large area of fixed sand dunes transformed to other types, it is still the dominant type in the Ointdag region at 2006. Spatial change detection based on active sand dunes showed that the area of expansion is much larger than that of reversion in the past two decades, and that several active sand belts have been formed. It suggests that sandy desertification controlling of the Otindag Sandy Land will be a long-time task.

ACTA ECOLOGICA INICA, 2008, 28 (2):627~635

2. Application of hydrological models in a snowmelt region of the Aksu River Basin

Ouyang Rulin, Ren Liliang, Cheng Weiming, Yu Zhongbo

Abstracts: This study simulated and predicted the runoff of the Aksu River Basin, a typical river basin supplied by snowmelt in an arid mountain region, with a limited data set and few hydrological and meteorological stations. Two hydrological models, the snowmelt-runoff model (SRM) and the Danish Nedbør-Afstrømnings rainfall-runoff model (NAM), were used to simulate daily discharge processes in the Aksu River Basin. This study used the snow-covered area from MODIS remote sensing data as the SRM input. With the help of ArcGIS software, this study successfully derived the digital drainage network and elevation zones of the basin from digital elevation data. The simulation results showed that the SRM based on MODIS data was more accurate than NAM. This demonstrates that the application of remote sensing data to hydrological snowmelt models is a feasible and effective approach to runoff simulation and prediction in arid unguaged basins where snowmelt is a major runoff factor.

Keywords: Hydrological model; snowmelt-runoff model (SRM); Danish Nedbφr-Afstrφmnings model (NAM); remote sensing; runoff simulation and prediction; snowmelt region; unguaged basin; Aksu River Basin

Water Science and Engineering, 2008, 1 (4): 1~13

3. Mapping incident Photosynthetically Active Radiation from MODIS Data over China

Ronggao Liu, Shunlin Liang, Jiyuang Liu and Tao Zheng,

Abstract: Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) is a key input parameter for almost all terrestrial ecosystem models, but the spatial resolution of current PAR products is too coarse to satisfy regional application requirements. In this paper, we present an operational system for PAR retrieval from MODIS data that is based on an idea proposed by [Liang, S., Zheng, T., Liu, R., Fang, H., Tsay, S.-C., & Running, S. (2006). Estimation of incident photosynthetically active radiation from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer data. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 111, D15208. doi:10.1029/2005JD006730]. However, the operational system for PAR retrieval described here contains several improvements. The algorithm utilizes MODIS 1B data combining MODIS land surface products and BRDF model parameters products to directly estimate diffuse PAR, direct PAR and total PAR. Times-series data interpolation removes the noise and cloud contamination of land surface reflectance. PAR is retrieved by searching look-up tables calculated using a radiative transfer model. The system can automatically process MODIS 1B data to generate instantaneous and daily

PAR. The instantaneous PAR products are compared with observational data from seven ChinaFLUX stations, and daily total PAR estimates are compared with those estimates of global radiation from 98 meteorological stations over China. The results indicate that this approach can produce reasonable PAR estimates, although this method overestimates PAR for low values of PAR. **Keywords:** Photosynthetically active radiation; MODIS; China

Remote Sensing of Environment, 2008, 112(3): 998~1009.

4. AutoCAD 环境下 Geodatabase 数据转换与可视化操作实现

马立广, 张亮

摘 要:本文通过定义新型的数据对象转换规则,实现了 CAD 数据到 Geodatabase Feature 数据模型的转化,应用 SDE 接口函数实现数据的入库、存储和管理,并在 AutoCAD 环境下实现 Geodatabase 数据内容的可视化编辑操作。经实践应用证明,该方法可行有效。

关键词: CAD环境; Geodatabase; 数据转化; 可视化编辑

测绘科学, 33(05), 2008。(CSCD)

5. 中国 102 个人群的身高与地理环境相关性研究

马立广, 曹彦荣等

摘 要:本文对分布在中国 16 个不同行政区域的 102 个人群(汉族 23 个,少数民族 79 个)的人体发育指标—身高,应用地理信息系统(GIS)的空间分析功能和制图表达方法,对身高受地理环境因素影响的程度进行了综合分析。研究结果显示:随着地理纬度的升高,身高呈现逐渐增高的趋势。随着地区太阳总辐射量的增大,该地区的群体身高水平呈现增高的趋势;随着降雨量和湿度的增大,群体的身高水平呈现降低的趋势;随着地区平均风速指数的增加,身高亦呈现增高趋势。此外,研究还表明区域海拔和气压等因素对身高无明显影响。地理信息系统的技术与方法为分析人体身高发育受地理环境因素的差异性影响提供了新的技术手段和解决方案。

人类学学报,2008

6. 基于 CNGI 环境下的云南省旅游地理信息系统设计与开发

马张宝,齐清文

摘 要:介绍 CNGI 的特点,分析当前旅游管理信息系统的现状,提出将 CNGI 技术、GIS 技术以及数据库技术运用到旅游管理信息系统中,建立基于 CNGI 环境 F 的云南省旅游地理信息系统。重点阐述该系统的系统总体设计、数据库设计、核心功能的实现以及开发案例,为云南省旅游空间信息和非空间信息的查询、管理、空间统计与分析以及空间决策支持提供解决方法,为游客、旅行社、旅游管理部门以及研究者提供相应的服务。

关键词: CNGI; 旅游; GIS; 空间决策支持

测绘通报,2008年第四期。

7. 地理信息产业市场规范化政策初探

王丹,梁军,李成名,李颖

摘 要: 首先讨论了地理信息产业市场构成、业务活动和市场链的特点,在借鉴国外地理信息产业和国内有关产业市场管理经验的基础上,分析了目前我国地理信息产业市场准入、市场监管及行业自律等方面的现状,对进一步加强我国地理信息产业市场规范化管理提出了几点政策建议。

关键词: 地理信息产业; 市场准入; 市场监管; 政策

测绘科学, 2008, 32 (1)

8. 林木冠层光合有效辐射分布模拟的研究

王占刚, 庄大方, 明涛

摘 要:简述了冠层辐射分布的常用研究方法,介绍了光线跟踪技术的原理及其在辐射传播中的应用。针对树木模型提出正向光线跟踪的辐射传输模型,并详细阐述了模型假设、处理流程与主要算法。该模型针对光合有效辐射在树木冠层中的传输过程,采用正向光线跟踪的方法进行模拟,最后利用 HSV 与 RGB 颜色空间转换的特殊方法,直观表达了冠层辐射分布结果。在叶片光学特征分析的基础上,将该模型应用于林木冠层 PAR 分布模拟中,以得到冠层的反射率、透射率和吸收率等重要参数。结果表明,模拟数据与实测数据偏差不大,验证了正向光线跟踪的辐射传输模拟是有效的。

关键词: 三维模拟; 辐射传输模型; 冠层光合有效辐射分布模拟

地球信息科学, 2008, 10(6):697~702

9. AVHRR 全球时间序列研究进展: PAL-GIMMS-LTDR

王正兴, 索玉霞, 林昕, 石瑞香

摘 要: AVHRR 是 1981 年~2000 年间主要的全球对地观测数据集,也是正在开发的跨传感器(AVHRR-MODIS-VIIRS)长期数据集的重要组成部分。由于 AVHRR 数据来自多个 NOAA 卫星,最初是为气象预报设计的,因此在利用 AVHRR 进行陆地生态系统研究时,虽然取得了最初设计 AVHRR 时所没有预料到的成绩,但是也不断遇到一些问题。对这些问题的不同处理,就形成了很多 AVHRR 数据集。本文从数据完整性、时空分辨率、地图投影、文件格式、传感器标定、卫星漂移校正、云检测、大气校正、数据构成与质量标记等方面,比较了 3 个主要的 AVHRR 数据集(PAL,G1MMS,LTDR)的特征。这些特征对重新评估基于各种 AVHRR 数据集研究报告的可靠性,合理使用不同 AVHRR 数据进行陆地生态系统长期变化研究,具有一定的参考意义。

关键词: AVHRR: PAL: GIMMS: LTDR: 研究进展

资源科学, 2008, 30(8):1252~1260

10. 解决地学数据发现中语义冲突的一种方案

王卷乐,徐育林

摘 要:当前地学数据交换中心基于元数据的发现模式存在着两个潜在的语义冲突问题。即,单一关键词字符串匹配的功能缺陷,和空间信息(如地名)语义转换困难。针对这些问题,本文引入本体的理论和方法,分析本体与元数据的关系,从技术和方法两个角度提出了相应的解决方案。以地学数据交换中心为场景,研究了RDF的数据查询解析技术,利用Jena API 实现RDF 到 SQL 的查询转换;提出了空间信息语义转换模型,着重分析了中国地域区划的语义关系。本文的研究是非常初步的,但是目前的进展已充分证明了本体是解决元数据发现语义冲突的有力工具。

关键字: 元数据; 数据发现; 本体; 语义冲突; 数据共享

科研信息化,2008,50~54

11. 基于 ArcIMS 的中国地貌信息共享平台的研建

王睿博,程维明,胡建中

摘 要:中国 1: 100万数字地貌工作已经在全国范围内展开,针对地貌数据数据量大、数据比例尺与格式复杂多样等特点,以 ArcSDE 和 Oracle9i 为基础,建立中国数字地貌数据库,采用基于 C/S 体系结构的 ArcIMS9. 0 作为实现 WebGIS 功能的开发平台,结合 ASP 技术进行客户端的定制和 ArcIMS 的二次开发,实现了在 WebGIS 支持下的远程地貌信息多层数据的浏览、空间信息查询等功能,并通过将两种 Web 服务器 II S 与 Tomcat 的整合,同时实现了对中国数字地貌非空间信息的浏览和查询。

地理空间信息 2008

12. 基于 ISO 元数据扩展模型的土地覆盖遥感分类体系框架研究

王卷乐, 贾文臣

摘 要:由于研究主题和应用目的的不同,国内外已经存在和正在产生着越来越多的遥感数据源的土地覆盖分类体系。这不仅使得分类体系缺乏可扩展性与瓦操作性,而且使得不同分类体系的土地覆盖数据难以对比、交换和集成。本文借鉴 ISO19115 地理信息元数据的扩展经验,设计了基于 ISO 元数据扩展模型的土地覆盖分类体系框架,并研究其动态扩展方法。提出一种包括核心分类、全集分类和专题应用分类的三层土地覆盖可扩展分类体系框架。其中,核心分类是从国内外主要的土地利用/覆盖分类系统中抽取的共性分类元素;全集分类收集全部可能的土地覆盖分类元素;专题应用分类通过对核心分类的继承,和对全集分类的裁剪和扩展生成。该分类框架将为土地利用/覆盖的研究和应用提供一种科学的、可比的动态分类扩展模型和方法。

关键词: 土地覆盖: ISO: 19115: 地理信息元数据: 扩展分类体系

地球信息科学, 2008, 10 (6): 781~786

13. 基于 ArcIMS 的中国地貌信息共享平台的研建

王睿博,程维明,胡建中

摘 要:中国 1:100 万数字地貌工作已经在全国范围内展开,针对地貌数据数据量大、数据比例尺与格式复杂多样等特点。以 ArcSDE 和 Oracle9i 为基础,建立中国数字地貌数据库,采用基于 C/S 体系结构的 ArcIMS9.0 作为实现 WebGIS 功能的开发平台,结合 ASP 技术进行客户端的定制和 ArcIMS 的二次开发,实现了在 WebGIS 支持下的远程地貌信息多层数据的浏览、空间信息查询等功能,并通过将两种 Web 服务器 IIS 与 Tomcat 的整合,同时实现了对中国数字地貌非空间信息的浏览和查询。

关键词: 地理信息系统; ArcIMS; webgis; 中国数字地貌

地理空间信息,2008,6(3):78~80

14. 北京市城市用地百年变迁分析

艾伟, 庄大方, 刘友兆

摘 要:对城市的空间扩展过程及其时空规律的研究,可正确地把握其在城市化进程中所处的阶段,预测城市发展趋势。本文利用数字化地形图、陆地卫星 MSS、TM 影像,对民国时期至 2005 年北京市城市用地的面积变化、扩展过程进行了监测分析,并对北京市中心建成区及周边典型卫星城的动态变化作了重点分析。结果表明:在近百年的时间内,北京市建成区的扩展基本上呈现出以旧城区为中心向四周扩展的方式,并未在某一方向表现出特别明显的变化,但在不同时期内的扩展速度差异非常明显。北京市的道路交通用地发展迅速,周边卫星城的建设有较大的发展。

关键词: 北京市: 城市空间扩展: 城市建成区: 遥感监测

地球信息科学, 2008, 10(4):489~494

15. 利用 SRTM-DEM 和 TM 数据提取平原山地信息的研究

龙恩,程维明,肖飞等

摘 要:研究表明,基于 SRTM-DEM 派生的坡度模型进行平原、山地的自动提取具有很大的 实效性,但坡度分级方法的选择及阈值的设定对提取结果具有较大影响;在此基础上,对区 域植被、土壤、水文、地质等多地理要素信息及制图综合知识的综合运用,可大大提高基于 知识的遥感专家修正精度;二者结合,初步实现了基于 SRTM-DEM 与遥感的平原、山地自动 半自动提取,改进了传统手工和野外调查为主的提取方法,实现了地貌信息的数字化、定位 化及定量化,为全国 1:100 万数字地貌信息提取与集成奠定了基础。

关键词: SRTM-DEM/遥感: 平原/山地提取: 关键技术

测绘科学, 2008, 33 (2): 53~56

16. 铅污染水稻的冠层高光谱特征研究

任红艳, 庄大方, 潘剑君, 邱冬生

摘 要:本研究通过铅污染土壤中的水稻盆钵栽培试验,考察了水稻对土壤重金属铅的吸收以及铅对水稻生长的胁迫,并借助地面高光谱辐射仪器获取多个生育期(苗期、分蘖前期、分蘖盛期、拔节期和孕穗期)的水稻冠层高光谱反射数据。在进行光谱测量的同时测定了水稻植株体内的铅含量与冠层叶片叶绿素含量。分析结果表明:铅污染胁迫下水稻冠层叶片叶绿素含量与叶绿素 a、b组成变化明显,可见光区间520nm~560nm和630nm~690nm处是铅污染水稻对冠层反射高光谱敏感的特征波段。通过模拟高光谱分辨率遥感传感器 MODIS 的相应波段(第4通道:545nm~564nm、第1通道附近:620nm~670nm)以及考虑叶绿素的荧光特征(760nm),本研究分别选择敏感波段中的552nm,672nm与760nm构造了复合归一化污染指数CNDPI(Composite Normalized Difference Pollution Index),分析发现CNDPI能够明显地区分不同铅污染水平的水稻。在分蘖前期采用适当的冠层光谱反射率形式(敏感波段、CNDPI)可以实现水稻铅污染的遥感监测。

关键词: 铅污染; 水稻; 敏感波段; CNDPI; 分蘖前期

地球信息科学, 2008, 10(3):314~319

17. 磷营养胁迫对冬小麦冠层光谱的影响

任红艳, 庄大方, 潘剑君, 邱冬生, 张佳宝

摘 要:因为磷素重要的营养作用,其胁迫的存在影响冬小麦的正常生长。借助地面遥感仪器获取冬小麦在磷营养胁迫下的多个生育期里的冠层光谱数据并对其影响特征进行了分析。利用因子分析方法提取主因子与含有丰富信息的光谱变量,并结合极显著水平(0.01)的均值比较与检验过程考察了冬小麦冠层光谱,确定了对磷营养胁迫敏感的光谱波段:760nm,810nm和870nm与950nm,并在此基础上结合冬小麦对磷素的吸收利用特征选定了运用冠层光谱敏感波段反射率探测和区分磷营养胁迫的关键生育期:拔节期。结果同时表明,对冬小麦磷营养胁迫而言,近红外区间(760nm~1100nm)光谱反射特征的区分能力要强于可见光区。本文同时指出了研究与发展利用遥感技术进行营养胁迫监测的方法和着重点。

关键词:磷胁迫;冬小麦;冠层光谱;敏感波段;关键生育期

土壤通报,2008,39(6):1326~1330

18. 基于超级 P2P 的网格 GIS 体系结构及其支撑环境研究

刘伟, 顾和, 杜云艳等

摘 要: Grid-GIS 是一个采用 SOA 思想,支持动态多功能集成的网格 GIS 系统。系统采用一种超级 P2P 的网格体系结构,实现 GIS 资源的分布式存储、查询处理和动态功能集成;根据领域本体知识和推理机制,实现基于语义的智能查询;基于文本相似性,可分领域注册 GIS 资源,实现资源的快速发现;根据系统的状态和任务之间的通信关系,改进成本约束的自适应调度算法,实现系统的动态调度和负载平衡;采用 WS-security 扩展实现网格的安全性,既

可以保证网格的安全又可以实现与其他平台的兼容性。基于 LAN 做了一个数据共享和转换的 试验系统,验证了系统的可行性和有效性。

关键词: Grid-GIS; P2P; 任务调度; 领域本体; 空间数据

计算机应用研究, 2008, 12

19. 基于 SAR 图像的海洋溢油提取方法研究

刘兴权, 苏伟光, 苏奋振

摘 要:微波遥感是当前海洋溢油提取的主要工具,以 ENVISAT-1 的 ASAR 图像为事例,探讨了利用雷达图像后向散射系数进行海洋溢油半自动检测的方法,给出了海洋溢油检测的流程体系,并结合油污扩散面积的计算公式对海洋溢油面积进行了估算。试验结果表明该算法是可行和有效的。

关键词: ENVISAT-1; 海洋溢油; 自动检测

黑龙江科技信息, 2008, 22:56~57

20. 利用 LandsatETM+数据检测人工刺槐林冠健康

刘庆生, 刘高焕, 姚玲

摘 要:通过发展一种基于单景 Landsat TM / ETM+数据客观、可靠、简单易行的人工刺槐 林冠健康检测方法,为人工刺槐林地健康监测和管理服务。以孤岛林场的一块近乎纯人工刺槐林地为试验区,首先选择当地刺槐完全展叶时的 2000 年 5 月 2 目的 Landsat ETM+数据进行几何精校正,并将第 6 波段重采样为与第 1~5 和 7 波段相同的空间分辨率 30m,然后将波段 1~5 和 7 波段数据校正到大气项层反射率以减少传感器和数据获取方面的影响,利用第 6 波段计算亮度温度。接着进行 3 种组合的 ISODATA 非监督分类(健康或轻度枯梢、中度枯梢、重度枯梢或死亡或灌丛、非植被): 波段 1~5 和 7,归一化后的缨帽变换 Tasseled Cap Transform(TCT)绿度和湿度成分,归一化后的缨帽变换 Tasseled Cap Transform(TCT)绿度、湿度成分和亮度温度。结果发现,增加了第 6 波段信息(亮度温度)的第 3 种组合对人工刺槐林冠健康检测更有效。

遥感技术与应用 CN62~1099/TP2008

21. 基于遥感的中国北方风沙地貌类型分析

刘海江, 柴慧霞, 程维明, 钟德才, 周成虎

摘 要:风沙地貌在我国有广泛的分布,特别在北方,对区域生态安全、社会经济发展有重大影响。为了了解我国风沙地貌最新状况,通过解译 2000~2002 年的 Landsat7 ETM 影像,建立了我国风沙地貌类型数据库。对北方风沙地貌的分析表明: 1. 我国北方风沙地貌主要分布在新疆、内蒙古、青海、宁夏、甘肃、陕西、吉林、黑龙江 8 省区,其中以新疆、内蒙古的面积最广、地貌类型最丰富; 2. 类型多样性上,干旱区沙漠的地貌类型远比半干旱区的沙地丰富,其中有些类型分布普遍,还有些类型仅仅局限于特定区域,是在特定的风力、风向、

植被等作用下形成的; 3. 沙丘动态上,沙漠除古尔班通古特与乌兰布和沙漠以固定、半固定为主外其他都以流动为主,沙地沙丘则以固定、半固定状态占优势。本文从沙丘形态类型角度分析了我国风沙地貌的最新特征,具有定位、定量特点,所建数据库不仅能用于风沙地貌的定期遥感监测,还能对沙丘形态演化进行定位监测研究。

地理研究.2008,27 (1): 109~118

22. 基于多时相遥感影像的浑善达克沙地沙漠化监测

刘海江,周成虎,程维明,龙恩,李锐

摘 要:沙漠化是浑善达克沙地面临的主要环境问题。为了揭示该地区沙漠化过程,特别是其最新状态,利用 1987 年和 2000 年的 Landsat TM/ETM 及 2006 年的中巴资源卫星 CCD 数据,在地面考察资料及地理信息系统(GIS)的支持下,提取了固定沙地、半固定沙地、流动沙地、丘间草原及湿地 5 种地表覆被类型,建立了浑善达克沙地沙漠化数据库。结果表明浑善达克沙地在过去 20a 里发生了沙漠化,但是可分为两个阶段。第一阶段从 1987 年到 2000 年,为沙漠化快速发展期,固定沙地面积显著减少,而半固定沙地和流动沙地则明显增加;第二阶段从 2000 年到 2006 年,为沙漠化缓减期。尽管发生了沙漠化,但固定沙地仍然是浑善达克沙地面积最大的类型。针对流动沙地的空间变化检测表明在过去 20a 里沙地恶化的面积远远大于逆转的面积,并且已经形成了几条流动沙带,这意味着浑善达克沙地沙漠化的遏制是一个长期的过程。

生态学报 2008

23. 现代黄河三角洲潮土水盐与野外光谱特征浅析

刘庆生, 刘高焕

摘 要:土壤水分、盐分时空变异强,是影响土壤光谱特征的两个重要因素。土壤水分、土壤盐分之间关系、土壤水分、盐分与土壤光谱特征之间关系如何直接关系到利用遥感光谱信息监测土壤盐渍化的精度。通过对在 2007 年 10 月利用 Hydra 土壤水分/盐分/温度三参数测试仪获得的现代黄河三角洲潮土水分、盐分数据和同点利用 ASD FieldSpecRProFR 便携式分光辐射光谱仪获得的潮土野外光谱同步测量数据进行了分析,探讨了现代黄河三角洲潮土10cm(包括潮土和盐化潮土两个亚类)水盐特征和土壤表面野外光谱特征之间的关系,结果表明:潮土土壤水分与土壤电导率之间的关系可用二次方程曲线拟和,盐化潮土拟和度更高,当 WFV>0.275 和 WFV>0.209 时,盐化潮土和潮土分别随着土壤水分的增加土壤电导率不断增加。与原始野外光谱相比,包络线消除法后光谱波段与土壤水分和土壤电导率之间的Pearrson 相关性都有不同程度的提高,并利用包络线消除法后的波段分别建立了潮土和盐化潮土土壤水分、土壤电导率逐步回归预测方程,为动态水盐条件下盐渍化土遥感监测提供了理论依据。

中国农学通报 CN11~1984/S2008

24. 土壤类型、质地和土地类型对土壤盐

刘庆生, 刘高焕, 赵军

摘 要:土壤类型、土壤质地和土地类型以不同的方式影响着土壤水盐运移,对土壤盐渍化水平有一定的指示作用。野外调查和土壤采样分析获得了73个同一位置土壤的土壤类型、土壤质地、土地类型数据以及土壤盐渍化水平数据,利用信息量计算法评价了土壤类型、土壤质地和土地类型对现代黄河三角洲土壤盐渍化水平的指示作用,结果表明:潮土一(粘土和砂壤)一(幼年水稻土平地和盐化潮土河滩高地)对轻度盐渍化有指示作用,粘土一(砂质黄河滩地和盐化潮土浅平洼地)对中度盐渍化有指示作用,砂壤一(獐茅、芦草潮盐土平地和盐化潮土浅平洼地和白茅、芦苇盐潮土平地)对重度盐渍化有指示作用,盐化潮土一重壤一(滨海盐滩地和滨海芦苇沼泽湿洼地和獐茅、芦草潮盐土平地和白茅、芦苇盐潮土平地)对盐土有指示作用。

中国农学通报 CN11~1984/S2008

25. 近30 年来青海三江源地区草地退化的时空特征

刘纪远,徐新良,邵全琴

摘 要:在 20世纪 70年代中后期 MSS 图像、90年代初期 TM 图像和 2004年 TM/ETM 图像支持下,通过三期遥感影像的直接对比分析,获得了三江源地区草地退化空间数据集,并在此基础上分析了 70年代以来青海三江源地区草地退化的主要时空特征。结果表明:三江源地区草地退化是一个在空间格局上影响范围大,在时间过程上持续时间长的连续变化过程。研究发现,三江源草地退化的格局在 70年代中后期已基本形成,70年代中后期至今,草地的退化过程一直在继续发生,总体上不存在 90年代至今的草地退化急剧加强现象。草地退化的过程在不同区域和地带有明显不同的表现,如在湿润半湿润地带的草甸类草地上,发生着草地破碎化先导,随后发生覆盖度持续降低。最后形成黑土滩的退化过程;在干旱、半干旱地带的草原类草地上,发生着覆盖度持续降低。最后形成沙地和荒漠化草地的退化过程。三江源地区草地退化具有明显的区域差异,草地退化可以分为 7个区,各区草地退化在类型、程度、范围与时间过程方面具有明显不同的特点。

关键词: 三江源; 青海; 草地退化; 遥感空间格局; 时间过程

地理学报,2008,63(4):364~376(核心期刊)

26. 利用 SRTM-DEM 和 TM 数据提取平原山地信息的研究

龙恩,程维明,肖飞,刘海江,陈建军,郎玲玲

摘 要:研究表明,基于 SRTM—DEM 派生的坡度模型进行平原、山地的自动提取具有很大的实效性,但坡度分级方法的选择及阈值的设定对提取结果具有较大影响;在此基础上,对区域植被、土壤、水文、地质等多地理要素信息及制图综合知识的综合运用,可大大提高基于知识的遥感专家修正精度;二者结合,初步实现了基于 SRTM—DEM 与遥感的平原、山地

自动半自动提取,改进了传统手工和野外调查为主的提取方法,实现了地貌信息的数字化、 定位化及定量化,为全国1:100万数字地貌信息提取与集成奠定了基础。

测绘科学 2008

27. 基于粗糙集的遥感影像及遥感影像分类的不确定性度量

段瑞芳, 葛咏, 李德玉

摘 要:本文从粗糙集角度提出基于遥感影像及遥感影像分类的不确定性度量指标,其中包括遥感影像的不确定性度量,监督分类中样本数据质量的度量,分类决策表约简,规则匹配中的不确定性度量。这些指标的提出有利于研究遥感影像本身的不确定性,指导遥感影像分类过程的各个阶段例如离散化方法的选取、样本区的选取、分类器的选择等,从而优化遥感影像分类过程、提高影像分类数据的质量。并且利用我国黄河三角洲地区的Landsat5TM影像进行了不确定性度量的实例分析。

山西大学学报 2008

28. 中国地震发生频率与烈度的空间分布

刘凯,廖顺宝,张赛

摘 要:考虑不同区域地震记录具有时间长度不等的特点,对"震中分布分震级网格点密集值"算法进行改进,结合GIS的空间分析方法将地震目录中的点数据空间化为能反映地震发生频率的栅格数据;依据地震震级和烈度的关系以及地震烈度在空间上的椭圆衰减模型,选择逼近和近似的计算手段,并结合空间插值方法得到中国地震烈度分布的栅格图。从地震频率分布结果上看,大致以宁夏、甘肃、四川和云南为界,中国西部地区3级以上的地震发生频率要高于东部地区;从地震烈度分布结果看,中国甘肃、陕西、宁夏、山西、河北、四川、云南等位于地震带内的区域在发生地震时产生的烈度较高。

关键词: 地震目录; 地震频率; 地震烈度; 空间化; GIS

地理科学进展, 2008, 27 (3) 13~18, 核心期刊

29. DEM 水平分辨率对多元线性土壤-景观模型及其制图应用的影响

孙孝林, 赵玉国, 秦承志, 李德成, 赵量, 张甘霖

摘 要:本文以亚热带丘陵地区为对象,以该区 $4km\times3km$ 的 5m、10m、15m、20m、25m、30m数字高程模型(DEM)为基础,建立多元线性土壤-景观模型,并应用该模型预测研究区内土壤表层有机质含量分布,进而比较不同分辨率DEM中土壤-景观模型及其预测制图的精度。结果表明:在本研究区 $11km^2$ 范围内,随着DEM水平分辨率降低,坡度、曲率、比汇水面积(对数)都表现出了集中趋势;地形因子的这一变化规律对土壤-景观模型的影响较小,例如模型的变量、变量系数及 R^2 在不同分辨率DEM中的差异很小;但地形因子的这一变化规律对模型预测制图的精度的影响较大,各项指标均说明,模型在 $10\sim25m$ DEM中的制图精度较高,而在更高分辨率(5m)或更低分辨率(30m)DEM中较低。

土壤学报 2008, 45 (5): 971~977

30. 山地垂直带谱数字识别的技术实现和图谱构建

孙然好,张百平

摘 要: 山地垂直带谱是地学信息图谱的一个重要组成部分。"带谱数字识别"就是利用现代数字方法和数据,对客观存在的山地垂直自然带谱进行提取,获取比较完备的山地垂直带连续图谱模式。这是从传统山地垂直带研究走向地学信息图谱研究的重要步骤,有助于使我们对山地垂直谱的认识上升到地学信息图谱的高度。本文探索 MATLAB 语言快速、准确地实现各种识别算法,结合 VB.NET 构建的用户操作界面,实现带谱的信息提取、分类集成和多样化表达。山地垂直自然带谱的数字识别分为 3 种不同的模式: 山系单侧、山体单峰和山体多峰;依据各自不同的识别算法,可以得到山地连续的带谱模式。本文全面介绍了数字带谱、带谱数字识别的含义,以及数字识别模型的原理、算法和原型系统等实现过程。

地球信息科学,2008,6:690~696

31. 山地垂直带谱的数字识别方法探讨

孙然好,张百平,肖飞

摘 要:在地学信息图谱思想和数字带谱体系的基础上,提出了垂直带谱数字识别的概念和方法。通过 AML 组合 ArcGIS 功能模块实现了昆仑山单侧垂直带谱的数字识别,进一步探讨了 Matlab 软件编程实现山体 360°带谱数字识别的算法,并对两种方法进行了对比和分析,确定了山体单侧、山体 360°两种垂直带谱模式的构建技术。结果表明,带谱数字识别技术能够为山地垂直带谱的构建提供可行的支持,促进地学信息图谱的进一步发展。

遥感学报,2008,2(12): 135~140

32. 基于径向基函数神经网络(RBFN)的内蒙古土壤风蚀危险度评价

师华定, 高庆先, 庄大方, 胡云锋

摘 要:土壤风蚀是北方干旱和半干旱地区土地沙化和沙尘暴灾害的首要环节和主要动力过程之一。选取影响内蒙古自治区土壤风蚀演化的相关指标,运用 GIS 技术提取各指标数据,构建径向基函数神经网络(Radial Basis Function Network, RBFN);根据不同风蚀危险程度标准,选取 12 个市、县(旗)相关数据进行训练,确定网络模型参数,进而对内蒙古自治区 88 个市、县(旗)的土壤风蚀危险度进行了评价。结果表明:内蒙古自治区西部为土壤风蚀发生的极强危险区,西北为强危险区,中部为中度危险区,而东部为轻度危险区;利用其他研究对该评价结论进行对比验证,结果较为理想。

环境科学研究 2008, 21(5):129~133

33. 利用 MODIS 数据计算中国地表短波净辐射通量的研究

朱君, 唐伯惠

摘 要: 地表短波净辐射是辐射能量的重要收入部分,对研究地表辐射平衡、地气能量交换以及各种天气气候的形成都具有决定性的意义。目前国际上利用卫星数据计算地表短波净辐射大多采用空间分辨率较低的宽通道反照率数据(如 ERBE 卫星数据,空间分辨率为 35km),

这难以满足局部尺度的能量平衡和蒸散等研究的需要。本文利用空间分辨率达 1km 的窄通道 多光谱 MODIS 卫星数据,通过相关处理计算,无需气象数据和地面测量数据的参与,就获得了中国的地表短波净辐射通量分布图。经与禹城地区地面实测数据对比可知,晴空时均方根误差小于 20W/m2,有云时均方根误差小于 35W/m2,表明本文使用的地表短波净辐射反演方法适合中国范围地表短波净辐射的计算。

关键词: 地表短波净辐射; 反照率; MODIS

遥感信息,2008,3:60~65

34. 线状物体空间关系的自然语言理解的双语比较

许珺,张晶,司望利,孙红玖

摘 要:人们用语言描述空间关系时所选用的词汇反映了他们对于物体空间状态的认识。语言如何表达空间关系与很多因素有关,除了空间实体的特征和它们之间的空间关系,描述者个人的特征也影响到描述的语言,例如描述者的语言和文化上的差异,以及性别、年龄和受教育程度等。本文将通过认知实验,比较不同语言、文化背景的人对线状物体空间关系描述的理解。主要对比了两组人群:母语为英语的人群和母语为汉语的人群。共进行了三组实验:母语为英语的人群对英语描述的线状物体空间关系的理解;母语为汉语的人群对英语描述的线状物体空间关系的理解;以及母语为汉语的人群对汉语描述的线状物体空间关系的理解。采用相同的题目,比较了三组实验的结果。结果表明语言文化在一定程度上影响了人们对空间关系描述的理解。

遥感学报,2008,12 (2):362~369

35. 对于线状地理特征空间关系的自然语言理解

许珺

摘 要: 人们通常用定性的词汇描述空间关系,而地理信息系统都采用定量的方法,这就限制了地理信息系统表达地理空间信息的能力。为了建立自然语言表达的空间关系和空间关系计算模型之间的桥梁,开发能更容易被广大的非专业人士使用掌握的自然语言的地理信息系统界面,充分理解自然语言所表达的空间关系和物体是十分必要的。本文通过认知实验的方法研究了英语自然语言对两个线状地物的空间关系的理解,发现地理特征之间的几何关系和拓扑关系是影响人们对空间关系的描述的主要影响因子,并且在不同的情况下,它们的影响程度不同。研究还发现,在有些情况下上下文的语境也对空间关系的描述有一定的影响。

地球信息科学, 2008, 10(3):363~369

36. 蒙古高原北部典型草原区土壤风蚀的~(137)Cs 示踪法研究

齐永青, 刘纪远, 师华定, 胡云锋, 庄大方

摘 要: 土壤风蚀是蒙古高原北部典型草原区土地退化的主导因素之一。运用 137Cs 核素示

踪技术对蒙古国巴彦淖尔、哈拉和林的不同牧场和弃耕地土壤风蚀速率进行了研究。巴彦淖尔草原牧场、割草场采样点土壤风蚀速率在 64.58~169.07t • km-2 • a-1 之间,均为微度侵蚀水平.哈拉和林弃耕地年均土壤风蚀厚度 4.05mm • a-1,风蚀速率为 6723.06t • km-2 • a-1,达强度侵蚀水平,自 20 世纪 60 年代开垦以来,表层土壤累计风蚀损失 17.4cm。牧场和弃耕地风蚀速率的差异表明,在蒙古高原北部典型草原区,人为翻动表土,发展种植业,会导致严重的土壤风蚀发生,而传统牧业生产方式对土壤表层扰动较少,未导致破坏性的土壤风蚀发生,对维持生态系统稳定性有重要作用。

关键词:蒙古高原北部;典型草原;土壤风蚀:137Cs示踪

科学通报,2008,53(9):1070~1076

37. 1982-2001 年间我国受旱和受旱成灾耕地的遥感提取研究

齐述华,李召良,王长耀,

摘 要:水分亏缺指数(WDI)是综合陆地表面温度和植被指数建立的区域干旱遥感监测评价指标。本研究利用 1982-2001 年NOAA AVHRR资料计算了全国 20 年间各旬WDI,提出基于WDI判断农田受旱及受旱成灾的标准,结合土地覆盖分类提取的耕地范围,提取我国 1982-2001 年间各年份受旱和受旱成灾耕地面积。结果表明:利用遥感手段提取农田受旱面积具有一定参考价值,遥感获取的农田受旱成灾面积与统计结果基本一致。

中国农业大学学报,2008,13 (6):43~48

38. 山地垂直带信息系统: 主要功能与完善

武红智,张百平

摘 要: 山地垂直带信息系统建设是山地垂直带研究的需要。山地垂直带信息系统实现了图形分析功能和山地垂直带数据的有效组织和管理,实现地理要素、山地垂直带谱数据和山地垂直带谱图三者之间的实时连接,带谱数据相对高度和绝对高度的实时转换,带谱图多种格式的数据输出、更为友好的用户界面和功能设计等。掌握其在空间上的变化模式并结合气候、地形等数据,必将会推进山地垂直带谱结构的生态学解释和地学解释。

关键词: 山地垂直带谱; 带谱可视化; 图形可定制; 页面翻转

山东科学, 2008/02

39. 数字山地垂直带谱研究进展

张百平

摘 要:垂直分带是山地环境研究的基础。近年来我们成功地构了山地垂直带数据模型,可以将我国及全世界山地垂直带谱进行数字集成;归纳出我国 31 个水平地带、32 个垂直地带,奠定了中国山地垂直带谱数字集成的地理学基础。研制了中国山地垂直带谱信息系统并进行了升级;提出了山地垂直带分布的二次曲线模式,需要今后用更多的数据进一步验证;未来

几年的工作包括提高山地垂直带的识别精度,并将山地垂直带谱数字集成工作扩展到欧亚大 陆甚至全世界。

山地学报,2008,26(1):22~24

40. 黄河三角洲植物群落分布格局及其影响因素

宋创业, 刘高焕, 刘庆生, 曹铭昌, 黄翀

摘 要:利用双向指示种分析和去趋势典范对应分析的方法,对典型河口滨海湿地黄河三角洲植物群落类型和结构进行了分析,并探讨了植物群落分布格局及其影响因素。结果表明:134 个样方可划分为 7 个群系,即刺槐群落(Form. Robiniapseucdoacacia)、获群落(Form. Miscanthussaccharifleus)、 翅 碱 蓬 群 落 (Form. Suaedaheteroptera)、 獐 毛 群 落 (Form. Aeluropussinensis)、芦苇群落(Form. Phragmitescommunis)、柽柳群落(Form. Tamarixchinensis)和白茅群落(Form. Imperatacylindrica)。群落类型的划分主要反映了微地貌所决定的地下水埋深及土壤盐分含量的变化。在影响植物群落分布格局的因素中,环境因子解释的部分占 45.2%,空间因子解释的部分占 11.8%,空间因子和环境因子交互作用解释的部分占 2.23%,空间因子和环境因子未能解释的部分占 40.8%,这部分主要反映了群落自身互作及人类活动对群落的影响。

生态学杂志 CN21~1148/Q2008

41. 一种基于 Lucene 改进的全文检索工具包

宋佳,诸云强,刘润达

摘 要:基于Lucene实现了一种改进的全文检索引擎工具包ELucene。它引入了索引配置文件,可针对不同应用背景来灵活定制索引的细节;提供了定时自动更新索引的功能;通过动态多态机制实现了支持多种索引数据源的功能;ELucene内部设计了引擎基础对象类,并以静态对象的方式运行来避免频繁读取索引文件带来的性能损失。面向检索,提供了检索请求类和检索响应类来分别封装用户的查询要求和查询结果集,并设计实现了一些实用的查询输入和输出处理的方法。基于ELucene的元数据搜索系统已成功应用到"国家科学数据共享工程:地球系统科学数据共享网"中。

关键词: Lucene; Elucene; 搜索引擎; 检索; 索引; 数据共享

计算机工程与应用, 2008, 44(4):172~175

42. 黄河源区玛多县草地覆被变化分析

张帅, 邵全琴, 刘纪远, 徐新良

摘 要: 草地是黄河源区最主要的覆被类型,采用黄河源区玛多县1977年、1990年和2003年3期夏季时相的MSSPTM遥感影像,通过人机交互式目视解译方法,首次采用草地覆被变化分类系统,提取了玛多县1977年~2003年间草地覆被时空变化特征,在此基础上分析了玛多县20

世纪70年代以来的草地覆被时空变化特征,以及草地覆被变化与高程、坡度和坡向之间的关系。主要结论有:①玛多县的草地退化格局在20世纪70年代已经基本形成,之后退化过程一直持续发生,1990年~2003年间退化程度略有加强;②草地覆被变化以轻度和中度退化为主,主要类型为破碎化和覆盖度下降,这2种类型对应的草地面积比重为27162%;③草地覆被变化主要发生在海拔4200m~4700m的范围;④草地覆被变化主要发生在坡度0°~15°范围内,在此以上的坡度发生的变化较少,坡度在5°以下时,各种草地覆被变化类型的发生随着坡度的增加而增加,当坡度大于12°时,变化的发生随着坡度的增加而减少;⑤随着坡向的变化,草地覆被的变化的发生没有太大的差异。

关键词: 草地覆被变化;海拔;坡度;坡向;GIS;黄河源区;玛多县

资源科学, 2008, 30(10):109~115

43. 数字山地垂直带谱研究进展

张百平

摘 要:垂直分带是山地环境研究的基础。近年来我们成功地构了山地垂直带数据模型,可以将我国及全世界山地垂直带谱进行数字集成;归纳出我国 31 个水平地带、32 个垂直地带,奠定了中国山地垂直带谱数字集成的地理学基础。研制了中国山地垂直带谱信息系统并进行了升级;提出了山地垂直带分布的二次曲线模式,需要今后用更多的数据进一步验证;未来几年的工作包括提高山地垂直带的识别精度,并将山地垂直带谱数字集成工作扩展到欧亚大陆甚至全世界。

山地学报,2008/01

44. 遥感估算热惯量研究的回顾与展望

张霄羽, 毕于运, 李召良

摘 要: 热惯量是影响地表温度变化的一个重要因子,随着热红外数据反演地表温度算法的不断完善,遥感技术已成为估算热惯量的主要手段。本文回顾了近些年来遥感估算热惯量研究的进展,对其中 3 种主要方法即地表温度日较差法、日出日落温差法及模型反演法进行了评述,重点讨论了地表温度日较差估算热惯量方法,并提出从加强机理研究、尺度转换及采用多时相多光谱数据等方面进一步完善遥感估算热惯量方法、提高其估算精度的设想。

关键词:遥感:热惯量:地表温度

理科学进展, 2008, 27 (3): 166~172

45. 不同输入方式下 RBF 神经网络对土壤性质空间插值的误差分析

李启权, 王昌全, 岳天祥, 李冰, 杨娟, 史文娇

摘 要: 土壤是一个时空连续体,受自然和人为因素的影响,具有高度的空间异质性[1]。这种空间异质性体现在土壤的物理、生化信息随空间位置的不同而呈现较大的差异,并且不同土壤性质具有不同程度的空间变异。

关键词: RBF 神经网络; 空间插值; 土壤性质; 输入方式

土壤学报, 2008, 45(2), 360~365

46. GIS 符号库数据模型抽象及其交换格式研究

李青元,李洪省,刘皓晨

摘 要:提出了在不同 GIS 平台间交换和共享符号库数据的必要性、可行性和技术路线,即 先建立 GIS 符号库的通用数据模型,基于该模型建立 GIS 符号库数据交换格式。给出了一个符号库通用数据模型的原始版本和基于该模型的符号库交换格式的 XML 模式初稿。

关键词: GIS; 符号库; 通用数据模型; 交换格式; XMLSchema

武汉大学学报(信息科学版), 2008/06, p565~568 (EI 检索)

47. 中国陆地基本地貌类型及其划分指标探讨

李炳元,潘保田,韩嘉福

摘 要: 平原、台地、丘陵、山地等是地表最基本的地貌形态,这些名称不仅为专业领域广 泛引用,也为普通人所知晓。近 100 年来多种地貌分类方案中都涉及这些地貌类型名称,有 的称其为地貌"基本形态"。由于每种地貌形态都不仅包含形态特征,而且还有一定的成因意义, 因此应称其为基本地貌类型。通过对已有的基本地貌分类及其划分指标进行系统分析和评估, 认为中国陆地基本地貌类型按照起伏高度和海拔高度两个分级指标组合来划分的原则符合起 伏复杂、多台阶中国地貌的基本特点。在传统的平原、台地、丘陵和山地分类的基础上,按 起伏高度对山地进一步细分,即划分平原、台地、丘陵(<200m)、小起伏山地(200~500m)、 中起伏山地(500~1000m)、大起伏山地(1000~2500m)和极大起伏山地(>2500m)等 7 个基本 地貌"形态"。本文对前人以现代雪线、多年冻土下线和森林上线高度为依据确定地貌面海拔高 度的分级指标进行了全面分析,由于它们的海拔高度在全国各地存在巨大差异,我们认为海 拔高度等级指标并不符合中国实际。通过全国重点地区 1:500000 地形图山地顶面海拔高度分 布和 1:1000000 国家数字高程模型(DTM)数据库编制的中国地面高程分布图进行较系统的分 析,我们提出了应以 1000m, 2000m, 4000m 和 6000m 作为划分低海拔(<1000m)、中海拔 (1000~2000m)、亚高海拔(2000~4000m)、高海拔(4000~6000m)和极高海拔(>6000m)地 貌海拔高度分级指标。根据 7 个地貌起伏高度形态和 5 个海拔高度等级,将全国组合成从低 海拔平原至极大起伏极高山 28 个基本地貌类型。

关键词:中国;陆地基本地貌类型;划分及其指标;起伏高度形态;海拔高度分级

第四纪研究, 2008, 4: 535~543

48. ETM+影像亚像元级城市土地覆盖组分丰度提取——以南京市为例

李素,李文正,周建军,施润和,庄大方

摘 要:城市景观复杂,地物具有强烈的空间异质性,利用中等空间分辨率遥感影像(如 ETM+)

进行城市土地覆盖研究会出现大量混合像元。针对该问题,以南京市为例,通过混合像元分解提取城市土地覆盖组分丰度,进行城市土地覆盖研究,并从各个波段的残差、平均残差、相对误差、均方根误差等方面分析模型误差。利用 IKONOS 影像对提取的组分丰度图像进行精度验证,发现不同城市土地覆盖组分丰度图像具有一定的可靠性,与城市实际情况吻合。城市土地覆盖组分丰度图像还能作为一种新的数据源用于城市功能分区、城市人口数据空间化和城市环境监测与评估等研究中。

关键词: 亚像元级: 端元: 端元选择: 混合像元分解: 城市土地覆盖组分丰度

地理与地理信息科学,2008,24(2):17~22

49. 基于 ArcGIS 的地震活断层多源数据组织与管理研究

李策, 杜云艳等

摘 要:基于"中国地震活动断层探测技术系统"获取的全国 20 多个重点城市多源地震探测数据,旨在满足城市地震抗震设防的空间数据基础建设以及城市发展规划、土地利用、重大工程选址应用的迫切需求,对不同来源的地震探测数据进行了特征分析,分析建立了中国活动断层探测与地震危险性评价数据库的概念模型,在此概念模型上,结合 ArcGIS 的GeoDatabase 模型给出了城市活动断层探测数据库具体逻辑模型,并按照地震系统确定的活动断层信息管理系统与基础数据库统一的建库标准和数据规范,实现了多种活断层探测数据的统一整理和装载入库,完成了全国多个重点城市的活断层探测多源数据库建设。为"中国地震活动断层探测技术系统"各分工程的实施提供了数据保障和数据服务。

关键词: 地震活断层: 数据组织与管理: ArcGIS GeoDatabase

地球信息科学2008

50. 基于地理本体的海湾空间数据组织方法

杜云艳, 张丹丹

摘 要:数字海湾的建设,面临着空间数据组织问题。本文在对基于分层和基于地理特征的空间数据组织方式及元数据技术深入分析的基础上,针对海湾多要素、多层次、多资源和多领域的复杂系统,采用地理本体的思想进行海湾的认知表达,并由此提出了基于地理本体的海湾空间数据组织方法。通过对海湾地理本体的建模,建立了更能客观反映海湾地理实体各个层次体系的概念模型,再根据海湾概念和已有的多源空间数据集之间的映射关系,重构地理本体支持下的海湾空间数据库,从而实现海湾多源空间数据的海、滩、陆一体化集成与管理。最后,以辽东湾为例,对该海湾所涉及到的多源空间数据进行了有效的组织。结果表明,利用地理本体的思想对空间数据进行组织管理,可以消除不同领域对信息理解的鸿沟,有利于数据的共享和互操作。

地球信息科学2008, 10 (2):7~13.

51. 基于 Web 服务的海洋矢量场远程可视化研究

杨峰, 杜云艳

摘 要:目前 GIS 大部分空间数据的静态网络可视化共享及其服务器端数据集中管理提供底层数据服务的方式不仅难以满足与日剧增的多源异构海量空间数据共享需求,同时从应用角度也难以满足对动态性较强的海洋环境信息进行实时可视化共享的需求。而网络 Web 服务和网格技术的快速发展及其与网络 GIS 的有机地结合,使得分布式、一站式的空间数据实时动态网络可视化共享成为可能。因此,本文针对海洋矢量场信息,深入分析其网络实时动态可视化需求及相应的技术难点,并以 Web 服务为基础,探讨了在 Web 服务与网络 GIS 技术基础上建立一站式海洋环境矢量场网络动态可视化共享系统的技术方法和具体系统结构。文章最后以海洋流场数据为例,具体采用 ArcGIS Server 的网络服务技术以及 Arc Engine 的高效可视化技术,具体实现海洋流场的网络动态可视化共享平台。实践证明,基于 Web 服务的海流网络可视化系统较好的满足了用户对矢量场数据网络共享与可视化的需求。

关键词: 网络GIS; Web服务; 矢量场; 网络可视化

地球信息科学2008

52. 基于 Web 服务的海洋矢量场远程可视化研究

杨峰, 杜云艳, 苏奋振等

摘 要:目前,GIS 大部分空间数据的静态网络可视化共享及其服务器端数据集中管理提供底层数据服务的方式,不仅难以满足与日剧增的多源异构海量空间数据共享需求,同时从应用角度也难以满足对动态性较强的海洋环境信息进行实时可视化共享的需求。而网络 Web 服务和网格技术的快速发展及其与网络 GIS 的有机结合,使得分布式、一站式的空间数据实时动态网络可视化共享成为可能。因此,本文针对海洋矢最场信息,深入分析其网络实时动态可视化需求及相应的技术难点,并以 Web 服务为基础,探讨了在 Web 服务与网络 GIS 技术基础上建立一站式海洋环境矢量场网络动态可视化共享系统的技术方法和具体系统结构。文章最后以海洋流场数据为例,具体采用 ArcGIS Server 的网络服务技术,以及 Arc Engine 的高效可视化技术,具体实现海洋流场的网络动态可视化共享平台。实践证明,基于 Web 服务的海流网络可视化系统较好地满足了用户对矢量场数据网络共享与可视化的需求。

关键词: 网络GIS: Web服务: 矢量场: 网络可视化

地球信息科学, 10(6): 1~8, 2008

53. 一种从高分辨率遥感图象上提取道路的新方法

汪闽, 杨晓梅, 闾国年

摘 要:为了能对高分辨率遥感图像上各种复杂情况下的道路进行有效提取,提出了一种称 之为"扫描蛇"的半自动新方法。该方法的基本过程是:首先根据用户确定的起始点确定道路 的基本走向、路宽、灰度分布等剖面特征;然后在起始剖面两侧进行深度搜索,寻找满足符 合条件的道路边缘(梯度极值)点对;最后进行点对连接形成双线道路。在"北京一号"小卫星图像上的实验证明在道路方向、灰度特征分布发生显著改变,道路间断、相互交叉等一系列复杂条件下,该方法均能有效地提取主于道路,体现出较强的鲁棒性和实用价值。

中国图象图形学报 2008, 7 (13)

54. 基于 Gabor 滤波方法的居民地识别分析

汪闽, 蒋圣, 杨晓梅

摘 要:图像纹理对于高分辨率遥感图像的信息提取与目标识别具有重要意义。针对"北京一号"小卫星全色遥感图像非城市区域居民地块往往呈现出比较明显的方向性纹理的特点,扩充改进 Gabor 滤波方法进行提取。方法主要利用 Gabor 滤波器的多尺度、多方向滤波的性质,提取多尺度纹理特征集,并进行特征;而后利用多特征聚类实现图像的初步分割。由于分割是对特征进行聚类完成的,其结果可能存在一个居民地块由若干个相互间存在间隔的子区域组成、存在无用小斑块、居民地内部存在大量小孔洞等缺陷。针对上述不足,利用形态学尺度空间融合方法,对居民地块通过结构元素不断增大的闭运算进行迭代融合,并选择一个具备"最长生存期限"的类别个数作为最佳类数,选择首次出现该类别数的分割结果作为最后的识别结果。对延庆地区的小卫星影像进行了居民地提取,并与共生矩阵纹理分析方法进行了实验对比。结果表明方法是有效的,并在提取精度上具有优势。

地球信息科学2008, 10 (3)

55. 基于 DEM 的地貌实体单元自动提取方法

肖飞,张百平

摘 要:我国传统地貌基本形态类型分类强调地貌单元的完整性,界线划分沿地貌实体边界而非规则统计单元,目前尚缺乏地貌实体单元的有效自动提取方法。针对这一难点,本文提出一种基于 DEM 的地貌实体单元数字提取方法。利用坡度分级,并搜索相邻栅格单元、计算坡度级别内相互连通栅格的面积,建立坡度、面积阈值综合判别规则进行山地平原的自动划分;利用地形倒置、水文淹没分析,将山体划分的二维判别规则扩展到实际三维地形中,并结合地形结构线提取算法进行山体界线自动提取、确定山地地貌实体单元。结果表明,该方法符合我国传统地貌分类体系,能够较好实现山地/平原的自动划分和山体界线的数字提取。

关键词: DEM; 地貌单元; 数字提取

地理研究, 2008/02

56. 基于生态水文学的黄河口湿地生态需水评价

连煜, 王新功, 黄翀, 刘高焕等

摘 要:根据生态系统保护的要求,以提高生态系统承载力、保护河口生态系统完整性和稳定性为原则,以促进区域生态系统的良性维持为目标,从生物多样性保护的角度,研究确定

了 23600 h m²的黄河三角洲应补水的湿地恢复和保护规模。在此基础上,采用景观生态学的原理和方法,在湿地植物生理学、生态学、水文学研究基础上及遥感和GIS技术的支持下,研究水分—生态耦合作用机理,建立基于生态水文学的黄河口湿地生态需水及评价模型,并运用预案研究方法和景观生态决策支持系统的规划评价思想,预测和评价了黄河口湿地不同补水方案产生的生态效果,重点研究了丹顶鹤、东方白鹳、黑嘴鸥等指示性物种适宜生境条件与湿地补水后的生态格局变化。评价结果表明,黄河三角洲湿地具备东方白鹳及丹顶鹤等保护性鸟类的繁殖和越冬的潜在生境条件,但其生境质量并不十分理想,通过湿地补水,作为珍稀鸟类重要栖息地芦苇湿地面积从现状的 10000 h m²增加至 22000 h m²,生态承载力大幅提高;研究在统筹黄河水资源条件、水资源配置工程措施和湿地生态系统综合保护需求后,推荐提出了黄河三角洲湿地恢复和保护的 3.5 亿m³黄河补水量及补水时期。

地理学报 CN11~1856/P2008

57. 基于 RS&GIS 的西双版纳生态安全评价

邹秀萍, 王毅, 齐清文, 陈劭锋, 姜莉莉

摘 要:生态安全评价是生态安全研究的核心内容之一。生态安全评价中涉及大量的空间信息,而遥感为信息的快速地获取提供了有力的支持,地理信息系统中的空间分析方法则对各评价要素进行空间综合分析,并能揭示研究区域的生态安全全空间差异。本文通过对遥感、地理信息系统和层次分析方法的综合集成,构建了生态安全评价的空间多级加权叠加模型,并运用该模型方法,对西双版纳 2000 年的生态安全空间分布状况进行了分析评价。结果表明,西双版纳 2000 年的生态环境安全指数平均为 58.74,最大值为 98.81,最小值为 18.68。从空间分布上来看,高海拔区域的生态安全状况比低海拔区域的生态安全状况要好;中东部地区的生态安全状况较西部明显要好;大坡度区域的生态安全状况较差。

关键词: RS; GIS; 生态安全评价; 西双版纳

生态经济(学术版), 2008 年第1期。

58. 武汉城市圈城市区位与可达性分析

陆锋, 陈洁

摘 要: 武汉 1+8 都市圈担负着"中部崛起"的重任,在国家经济发展过程中具有举足轻重的地位。本文从空间格局角度,结合最新的行政区划、基础地理数据库及其统计资料,利用 GIS 空间分析方法,对武汉都市圈各城市区位和交通可达性进行了定量分析。结果表明,目前武汉都市圈内各城市具有明显区位优势,各城市公路建设总体表现较为均衡。圈内 8 个地级市当中,孝感市具有最高的区位指标,而潜江、仙桃、天门等三个省直辖市区位排名落后,其中天门可达性稍差,体现出交通基础设施建设的薄弱。本文以期对武汉都市圈的规划和发展起到参考借鉴作用。

地理科学进展 2008, 27(4):68~74;

59. 基于 GIS 的统计数据可视化研究

陈生,曾行吉,梁军

摘 要: 阐述了地理空间数据可视化的含义,内容以及统计数据的时空特性争传统的统计数据可视化方法,结合统计数据和 GIS 的特点,提出了基于 GIS 的统计数据可视化体系和可视化功能流程模式。最后以国家社会经济统计地理信息系统为例,研究基于 GIS 的统计数据可视化的各种方法和应用,表明该可视化体系和功能流程模式具有很好的推广价值。

关键词: GIS; 统计数据; 时空特性; 可视化; 三层结构

计算机工程与设计, 2008, 29 (14)

60. 基于高精度曲面模型的高程异常曲面模拟

陈传法,岳天祥,张照杰

摘 要:以往研究表明,由于高精度曲面模型(High Accuracy Surface Modelling, HASM) 空间位置误差的存在,使其模拟精度损失较大。本文从误差理论角度,确定了 HASM 对高程 异常曲面模拟的格网分辨率,从而有效解决了 HASM 模拟计算以及精度分析的空间位置误差 问题;使用 HASM 模拟某测区高程异常曲面,将计算结果与传统方法比较表明,HASM 模拟 精度有大幅度提高,可以作为高程异常曲面拟合的高效工具。

大地测量与地球动力学,2008, 1671~5942

61. 时空约束下个体多目的地行程规划研究

陈洁, 陆锋

摘 要:本文基于城市基础道路网络,从微观层面入手,以时间地理学方法为研究基础,结合 GIS 空间分析技术手段,在三维可视化环境下,首先以出发点为起点进行 1:N 路径搜索,并通过时空棱镜来模拟个人在时空约束下的交通可达性;然后依据其可达区域范围选取其各项活动的潜在活动目的地;基于动态规划思想设计路径规划算法,进而为其提供优化的交通出行决策。决策结果通过完整的时空路径进行表达,包括各项活动目的地以及连接各目的地的时空移动链。最后,以北京市为研究区进行验证,结果表明本文设计并提出的时空约束下个体多目的地行程规划方案合理可行,能为城市公众出行信息服务提供方法支持,并具有应用于交通规划、城市管理、行为地理学等研究领域的良好前景。

第3届GIS博士生论坛口头报告,2008

62. 京津冀都市圈城市区位与交通可达性评价

陈洁, 陆锋

摘 要:为加强区域内部资源整合与生产力要素合理配置,进而实现京津冀都市圈各城市问协调发展与经济腾飞,从空间格局角度,结合最新行政区划、基础地理数据库及其统计资料,运用重力模型和栅格网络分析方法,对京津冀都市圈内各城市地理区位优势和出行运输便捷程度进行定量分析。研究结果表明,京津冀都市圈内区位优势等级以天津市、北京市为中心向外逐级递减,天津市因其对各区位影响因子的均衡接近性而表现出最高的区位水平,北京

市次之,而承德、张家口各县市处于劣势区位。都市圈内各城市公路交通基础设施建设发展 水平相对均衡。

关键词: 京津冀都市圈; 可达性; 区位; 出行时距

地理学与地理信息科学,2008,24(2):53~56

63. 中国环境污染的区域联防方案

周成虎, 刘海江, 欧阳

摘 要:环境污染的区域性发展趋势要求污染治理从区域角度进行统筹规划,这与我国按照行政区域进行环境管理的现状存在矛盾。因此,迫切需要进行环境污染区域联防方面的研究。通过运用区域地理学、经济地理学的理论和研究成果,同时借鉴国内外相关案例,并结合我国自然环境、经济发展的区域差异,提出了区域性环保机构设置方案。该方案包括建立5个国家直属局和12个省级分局,这些区域性环保机构既考虑区域环境现状又兼顾未来发展趋势,能够对我国今后的环境保护管理改革提供资料。

关键词:环境污染;区域;污染治理;环境管理体制

地球信息科学, 2008, 10 (4): 431~437

64. 基于 GIS 的农用地连片性分析及其在基本农田保护规划中的应用

周尚意, 朱阿兴, 邱维理, 刘峰, 戴俊骋

摘 要:基本农田保护区的划定是一个科学的、系统的问题,以往主要考虑数量、用途、质量和位置等因素。该文提出农用地连片性的概念,即同一质量范围(同一等级,或某一等级以上,或某等级区间内)的农用地地块相连程度。力图以之判断优质集中农用地的空间分布,并提议将此概念纳入基本农田保护区的确定程序中。国内外有关连片性的研究大多集中在景观生态学领域,国内也有文章涉及到耕地连片程度的问题,但在数学方法和理论上还有待进一步探讨。该文结合农用地分等成果,设计了3种农用地连片性的计算方法:空间相连性计算法、模糊纹理定量方法、基本农田保护指数方法,并以贵州玉屏侗族自治县为例,采用空间相连性计算法,在地理信息系统(GIS)的支持下,计算了不同约束条件下基本农田划定的空间范围,从而验证了该方法的可行性。实例研究表明,此方法的应用具有3个优点:1)连片的面积不再有最小和最大极限;2)连片的土地不限于零距离的相连;3)连片土地的质量等别可以自定义调整。

农业工程学报,2008,24(7):72~77

65. 蔬果农产品可追溯物流实现技术研究

屈晓晖,庄大方,邱东升

摘 要: 蔬果物流的可追溯不管从哪个角度来讲都体现着空间特性的本质,作为空间信息管理工具的地理信息系统(GIS)在蔬果物流可追溯中作为空间基础设施扮演着管理、计算、分析蔬果物流及其相关实体的地理坐标位置信息及相关位置上的属性信息的角色。

中国物流与采购,70~71

66. 蔬果农产品可追溯物流信息系统的构建与应用

屈晓晖, 庄大方, 邱冬生

摘 要: 蔬果农产品是人们生活的必需品,其安全问题关系着国计民生。北京 2008 年奥运会的食品安全问题引起各级政府的普遍关注。本文将蔬果物流过程与可追溯相结合,提出了可追溯物流的概念,并从技术层面对物流过程可追溯的实施进行了分析,提出了一个利用 IC 卡记录、存储蔬果物流信息的可追溯信息传递方案,并对系统原型进行了构建,最后以北京市数据为基础对系统进行了应用。实践证明,利用 GIS 技术辅助实现蔬果农产品物流过程的可追溯方案是高效可行的,它为我国建立可靠实用的质量跟踪和可追溯蔬果物流体系提供了一个新的思路。

关键词: 蔬果物流; 可追溯; 地理信息系统(GIS); 可追溯物流

地球信息科学, 2008, 10(5): 615~622

67. 北京市人口空间分布的未来情景模拟分析

岳天祥, 王英安, 张倩

摘 要:为了验证YUE-SMPD模型对城市人口研究的实用性,首先模拟分析北京市2000年300 米×300米空间分辨率的人口空间分布,然后将北京市2000年的模拟结果与人口普查数据进行比较,其结果表明YUE-SMPD模型的模拟结果与2000年北京市第五次人口普查数据非常吻合。在此检验结果的基础上,根据2020年北京城市总体规划、北京市绿地系统规划、北京市公路系统规划和北京市铁路系统规划等,模拟分析北京市2020年三种人口分布情景:如果允许人口在国内自由迁移,2020年北京市总人口将达到4662万,旧城人口将达到672万,中心城区将达到3019万;如果2020年北京市总人口控制在1800万之内,并且允许居民在市内自由流动,旧城和中心城区人口将分别为260万和1170万;如果北京城市总体规划和绿地系统规划成功实施,2020年北京市中心城区人口为850万,旧城区人口为110万。

地球信息科学, 2008, 10(4): 479~488

68. 对自然地理区划方法的认识与思考

郑度,欧阳,周成虎

摘 要:在研习和继承前人区划研究工作与成果的基础上,着重于自然地理区划方法论及其体系的探讨。首先,深入阐述了自然地理区划的内涵,认为:自然地理区划既是区域划分的结果,也是区域划分的方法与过程,同时还是认识地理特征和发现地理规律的一种科学方法。第二,假设性认为自然地理区划足客观存在的,针对不同的区划目的和采用不同的区划原则所形成了不同类型的自然地理区划,如部门区划与综合区划、区域区划与类型区划等,则构成了对区划对象的多角度认识,并且这些区划间存在内在联系,具有一定的一致性和可转换性。第三,在分析总结各种自然地理区划方案研究的基础上,提出了包括区划本体、区划原则、区划等级系统、区划模型和区划信息系统的自然地理区划范式,其中自然地理区划原则、区划等级系统、区划模型和区划信息系统的自然地理区划范式,其中自然地理区划原则、

等级系统和区划模型构成了区划方法的核心,并且通过区划模型,实现区划原则、指标体系和单位等级系统的综合。最后,论文对自然地理区划信息系统研究所涉及的主要科学问题和主要功能作了简要的说明和讨论,并指出:在地理空间单元理论的指导下,可以实现在统一的科学框架下的各种自然地理区划的集成,并为开展综合区划研究提供可用的技术方法 **关键词:**自然地理区划;区划方法;区划模型;区划信息系统

地理学报, 2008, 63 (6): 563~573

69. 遥感真实性检验系统框架初步构想

姜小光,李召良, 习晓环,李显彬,李子杨

摘 要:根据遥感技术的发展,界定遥感真实性检验的范畴。遥感真实性检验不仅包括遥感数据的真实性检验,而且应该包括遥感反演产品和遥感应用产品的真实性检验。文章提出了遥感真实性检验系统的理念,进行了遥感真实性检验系统的总体框架设计,并对系统的组成、构架、系统功能及接口做概要介绍。

关键词:遥感:尺度转换:遥感真实性检验:真实性检验系统

干旱区地理, 2008, 31 (4): 567~571

70. 利用 HJ-1B 模拟数据反演地表温度的两种单通道算法

段四波, 阎广建, 钱永刚, 李召良, 姜小光, 李小文

摘 要:现有的两种单通道算法(覃志豪单通道算法和Jimēnez-Mu(n)oz&Sobrino单通道算法)都是针对Landsat TM提出的,中国即将发射的HJ-1B卫星传感器也仅有一个热红外波段,要想应用这两种算法对HJ-1B数据进行地表温度的反演,需要根据HJ-1B热红外波段的通道响应函数来重新得到算法中的经验关系。文中针对HJ-1B卫星传感器对这两种算法进行了修订,通过大气辐射传输软件MODTRAN4模拟数据对算法进行了精度评价和参数的敏感性分析。并在此基础上考虑HJ-1B卫星传感器的噪声等效温差(NE△T)和各种参数的估计误差对算法进行了综合误差分析,发现在NE△T≤0.3K的情况下,覃志豪单通道算法平均综合误差为1.14K,而Jimēnez Mufiozoz&Sobrino单通道算法平均综合误差为0.94K.基于模拟的HJ-1B热红外波段数据,采用修订后的算法进行了地表温度的反演实验,通过对反演结果的分析,发现覃志豪单通道算法反演的地表温度比模拟的地表温度低1.2K左右,而Jim(e)nez-Mu(n)ozoz&Sobririo单通道算法比模拟的地表温度低0.8K左右。从算法验证和应用的结果来看,修订的这两种算法可以方便地应用到对HJ-1B热红外单通道算法:波段数据的地表温度反演。

关键词: 陆地表面温度; HJ-1B; 模拟; 敏感性分析

自然科学进展, 2008, 18 (9): 1001~1008.

71. 欧亚大陆山地垂直带谱数字集成框架

谭靖,张百平

摘 要: 欧亚大陆是山地垂直带谱多样性和复杂性最集中的区域,在世界山地垂直带谱体系中具有十分重要的地位。针对当前山地研究数据集成相关的研究计划和山地垂直带谱研究中存在的问题,指出进行欧亚大陆山地垂直带谱数字集成的必要性和重要意义;探讨了欧亚大陆山地垂直带谱数字集成的框架体系,包括数字集成的方法、数据库框架结构与内容、技术流程等;详细阐述了数据收集与预处理、分类系统的建立、数据提取、元数据建设、数据存储方式等技术流程;建立了欧亚大陆山地垂直带谱数据库,包括 5 个专题空间数据库和元数据库;指出了该数据库对山地垂直带谱及相关研究的意义;总结了数据库建设过程中需注意的问题;展望了进一步的发展方向。

山地学报, 2008, 26(6): 641~651

72. 基于自定义协议的网络地理信息系统

谭靖,张百平

摘 要:探索基于自定义协议开发网络地理信息系统的方法。自定义一套工作于 TCP/IP 应用层的协议,基于该协议利用 Winsock 网络编程实现网络通信,基于组件 GIS 开发实现空间数据操作,并在通信接口中加入了自定义的通信可靠性和安全保障机制,实现了一个 3 层 C/S 结构的网络地理信息系统,验证了这种开发方式的可行性。

关键词: 自定义协议: 网络地理信息系统: 组件 GIS: 客户端/服务器

计算机工程, 2008/13

73. 汶川地震灾害核心区生态环境影响评估

徐新良, 江东, 庄大方, 邱冬生

摘 要: 5.12 汶川地震不仅造成了惨重的人员伤亡和巨大的经济损失,而且对当地生态环境产生了严重的影响。本文以多种卫星遥感数据为信息源,运用地理信息系统、遥感和综合分析技术,从地表植被、农田生态系统、河道水体、自然保护区以及消、杀、灭药剂等几个方面,对受灾的汶川等 36 个县市的生态环境进行了全面评估。评估结果显示:汶川地震灾害核心区预计发生滑坡、泥石流等次生地质灾害的面积为 190.86km2,占灾区总土地面积的 0.19%;灾区林、草地预计受损 164.96km2,占灾区林、草地总面积的 0.22%;灾区农田预计毁坏57.77km2,占灾区农田总面积的 0.29%,受损农田主要分布在西部山区;灾区发生河道阻塞34 处,主要分布在龙门山北段的平武、北川、江油、青川、茂县等山体大量滑坡的县市;卧龙自然保护区大熊猫的主要生活区域,发生滑坡、泥石流等灾害 1.44km2,受损林地面积比例为 0.28%,给大熊猫的取食造成了严重威胁。

生态学报,2008,28(12):5899~5908(核心期刊)

74. 30 年来青海三江源生态系统格局和空间结构动态变化

徐新良, 刘纪远, 邵全琴等

摘 要:在多期遥感图像支持下,通过对生态系统类型进行辨识,获得了三江源地区生态系统类型空间分布数据集,并在此基础上分析了 20 世纪 70 年代中后期以来青海三江源地区生态系统格局和空间结构的动态变化。结果表明:30 年来三江源地区生态系统格局稳定少动,生态系统类型变化相对缓慢,农田、森林、草地、水体与湿地和荒漠生态系统的年变化速率均小于 0.5%,是长江、黄河流域乃至全国各区域生态系统转类变幅最小的稳定少动区。20 世纪 70 年代中后期以来三江源地区生态系统类型的转变主要发生在草地和水体与湿地生态系统上,草地生态系统的变化主要发生在中部和东部地区,水体与湿地生态系统的变化主要发生在广大西部和北部地区。

地理研究, 2008, 27(4): 829~838 (核心期刊)

75. 大香格里拉地区自然与人文多样性

徐柯健,张百平

摘 要: 川滇藏交界地带的大香格里拉地区在自然和文化方面都表现出世界上少有的多样性。 全面概括了该区地质、地貌、气候、土壤、植被、生物物种、生物群落、自然景观等自然多样 性特征,和民族、族群、语言、宗教、风俗、服饰、民居、生产方式、民间艺术等文化多样性 特征。该区的自然和文化多样性是我国甚至整个世界重要的生态和文化财富,应该严格保护和 合理利用。自然的多样性是形成文化多样性的重要基础。多样性及其和谐是人地关系的基本模 式和重要机制。认识多样性是为了保护多样性,保护多样性是为了保障人类可持续发展。

山地学报, 2008, 26(2): 212~217

76. 基于地理格网的新疆地貌区划方法与实现

柴慧霞,周成虎,陈曦,程维明,欧阳,袁烨城

摘 要:利用遥感影像和 Srtm-DEM 等多源信息解译的新疆数字地貌图为基础数据源,运用地理格网方法对新疆地貌类型分布进行定性与定量分析,在此基础上,通过自下而上的合并与自上而下的划分相结合的系统聚类分析法,确定各级地貌区划单元及其区划界线,实现新疆地貌的智能化分区。将新疆地貌分为一级、二级和三级地貌区划。其中,一级为 6 个地貌区,二级为 23 个地貌区,三级为 200 个地貌区。研究结果表明,在所依据的地貌数据基础上,采用地理格网地貌区划方法,能够实现地貌区划的智能化分区。本研究中的地貌分区和区划等级合理,区划界线准确可靠,利用地理格网方法实现了区划的定量化和数字化。

地理研究 2008, 27 (3): 281~292

77. 伊犁河谷土地利用结构与高程的相关关系研究

高文彬, 江东, 杨小唤

摘 要:运用地理信息系统技术,首先提取研究区域的空间范围,将空间范围的矢量数据和 DEM 栅格数据相叠加,提取研究区域范围内的高程数据,并对提取的高程数据进行分级,按 级别将高程数据分别提取出来生成高程栅格数据,最后将不同级别的高程栅格数据和土地利用栅格数据进行叠加,统计不同高程级别下不同土地利用类型的面积。

关键词:空间范围:高程:分级:土地利用

新疆农业科学。2008, 45(S3), 44~47。

78. 土地利用数据质量检查方法研究与实现

诸云强,朱少春,刘海川

摘 要: 为了确保土地利用数据的正确性和规范性,推动土地利用数据的整合和共享,为新一轮土地调查提供技术保障,必须对土地利用数据质量进行科学、合理的检查。从成果资料的规范性、图形数据精度、属性数据精度和图数一致性四方面详细分析了土地利用数据质量检查的内容,提出了自动检查和人机交互相结合的数据质量检查方法。利用层次分析法,建立了数据质量评价模型,并在此基础上,借助 ArcEngine 9.2 组件开发了土地利用数据质量检查系统,实现了灵活、高效的土地利用数据质量检查、错误预处理与评价。

关键词: 土地利用数据: 质量检查: 评价模型: 数据错误处理

国土资源科技管理, 2008, 25(6): 66~71

79. 中国植被净生产力的比较研究

高志强, 刘纪远

摘 要:利用3个光能利用率模式(CASA, GLOPEM 和 GEOLUE)和2个生态过程机理模式(CEVSA和 GEOPRO)以不同空间分辨率和不同输入参数对中国植被净生产力(Net Primary Production, NPP)进行时空模拟,对5个模式模拟的中国的NPP进行了时间序列和空间格局的对比分析所得结论如下: CASA, GLOPEM及CEVSA3个模式对中国NPP的月、季和年的时空模拟符合中国植被季节变化规律和季风气候下的中国植被的空间变化规律,近20a来中国NPP变化趋势以增长为主;5个模式模拟的中国平均NPP季节的值为春季约为(0.571±0.2)GtC左右,夏季约为(1.573±0.4)GtC左右,秋季约为(0.6±0.2)GtC左右,冬季约为(0.12±0.1)GtC左右;中国植被净生产力年值约为(2.864±1)GtC/a;5个模式较好地模拟了中国不同类型生态群落的生物量的季节特征和空间格局状况。研究为中国利用造林、再造林、森林和农田管理等人为活动引起的碳增汇用于抵消中国承诺的温室气体减排指标的计算及碳收支平衡的研究提供参考,为植被净生产力总量的国家本底的确定提供了依据。

关键词:中国:模式比较:植被净生产力:时空变化

科学通报, 2008, 53(3): 317~326.

80. 一种基于双向搜索的 K 则最优路径算法

高松, 陆锋, 段滢滢

摘 要:本文提出了一种基于双向搜索策略的K则最优路径算法,以改进的Dijkstra最优路径算法为基础,从起点和终点同时搜索,分别构造正序和逆序最优路径树,计算网络中两点之间的多条参考K则最优路径。论文详细描述了算法设计思想和运行过程,分析了算法的时间复杂度,并通过实际路网验证了算法的效率和精度。理论分析和实验证明,与传统算法相比,本文提出的算法具有易于实现,时间复杂度较低,运行效率高,精度损失低等优点,是一种较实用的K则最优路径算法。

武汉大学学报(信息科学版) EI2008, 33(4): 418~421

81. 中国人类遗传资源共享利用的标准化研究

曹宗富, 曹彦荣等

摘 要:中国人类遗传资源平台是国家自然资源科技共享平台的一部分。为规范我国人类遗传资源的收集、整理、整合、保存及共享利用,在我国相关法律法规的支持下,作者参照国内外资源整合成功的经验,对我国人类遗传资源的整理整合及共享利用的标准化进行了研究,文中简要报道人类遗传资源整理整合、数据库建设及共享利用的标准化研究结果。

遗传2008

82. 一种基于弧段标记的交通网络时间最短路径算法

高松, 陆锋

摘 要: 标号算法是经典的最短路径算法之一,在交通领域中具有广泛的应用。不过在交通领域中,时间最短路径比距离最短路径更有意义,而时间最短路径不仅与道路的时间权值有关,还与道路之间的转弯阻抗有关。在传统的交通路网抽象方式下,道路抽象为平面图中的弧段,道路间的交叉口抽象为节点。本文介绍了一种适用于传统交通路网模型的弧段标记时间最短路径算法,详细阐述了该算法的原理、数据基础与运行结构,通过分析和实例测试表明,该算法可以顾及城市路网在路口的交通限行与转弯延迟的影响,并且时间复杂度低。

地球信息科学, 2008, 10(5): 604~610;

83. 遥感分类信息不确定性可视化表达方法

葛咏, 李三平

摘 要:影像分类是遥感技术的重要应用领域之一,而遥感分类信息中则存在着不确定性,如果仅仅对其进行不确定性程度上的数学度量,而忽略其在空间域和时间域上的分布特征,则很难完整准确地描述和理解遥感信息中的不确定性。从视觉感知角度表现不确定性信息是不确定性建模的重要组成部分,而利用现有的计算机可视化技术来表达遥感分类信息的不确定性则是一种直观有效的方法,可以帮助用户更加完整地理解遥感数据及其分类信息中不确

定性的大小、分布、空间结构和趋势。我们将不确定性可视化技术分为静态可视化变量、动态可视化变量和特征可视化三种类型。并以我国黄河三角洲地区的Landsat5TM遥感影像的分类数据为例,对上述不确定性可视化技术进行讨论及分析。

地球信息科学2008

84. 基于流程图的资源环境模型复合方法

黄宏胜,岳天祥

摘 要: 把资源环境模型抽象为模型类和模型实例2个层次,提出了基于模型类的模型复合策略。在Visual C++.net 2003和Windows 2000环境下,用面向对象方法构建了模型类和模型实例,结合流程图实现了模型复合的可视化操作。结果表明,流程图较好地集成了可视化的用户界面和内部的模型复合操作,增强了资源环境模型库管理系统的易用性。

关键词:模型复合;流程图;资源环境模型;模型表达

计算机工程,2008,34(3),72~74

85. 城市多模式交通网络特征连通关系表达模型

熊丽音, 陆锋, 陈传彬

摘 要:公众出行信息服务是智能交通系统和位置服务的重要组成部分。现代城市公众出行 具有多模式特征,要求城市路网 GIS 建模过程不但要完成单一交通模式的数据组织,还必须 考虑各模式间存在的各种语义和连通关系,才可能突破传统单一图层表达模型对网络分析的 限制,进而在动态环境下,提供灵活的公众出行信息服务,并为交通管理和控制提供辅助, 提高出行效率。本文在非平面道路网络空间概念模型和 GDF 逻辑数据模型基础上,提出了一 种城市多模式交通网络及其连通关系的表达方法,以辅助各交通模式间连通关系的自动化实 现,并为更具实用价值的公众多模式出行信息服务提供方法支持。

武汉大学学报(信息科学版)EI 2008, 33(4): 393~396

86. 微观交通仿真平台的地理信息系统支持能力分析

藏志刚, 陆锋, 李海峰

摘 要: 动态交通信息服务是社会化特征显著的智能交通系统理念中的重要组成部分之一,也是提高基于位置服务可用性的核心所在。动态交通信息服务的实现,需要在实时交通信息获取与微观交通仿真技术的基础上,构造各种应用模型和算法,并与地理信息系统环境下的交通信息管理与发布平台相结合,提供满足公众需求的信息服务,为公众出行、交通管理、物流运输等应用提供有效支持。目前业界存在几十种微观交通仿真模型和对应开发的微观交通仿真系统。这些模型和系统有着各自不同的特性,对地理信息系统的支持能力也存在很大差异。本文分析了 SimTraffic、CORSim、VisSim、Paramics、AIMSUN、MITSimLab 和 TransModeler 等 7 种几种业界成熟的微观交通仿真系统的技术特性,评价了它们对地理信息

系统的支持能力,可为动态交通信息服务应用的研发提供有效参考。

测绘科学2008, 33(2): 38~41

87. 海洋地理信息系统集成技术

薛存金, 苏奋振, 杜云艳

摘 要:为适应已成熟的海洋地理信息系统和海洋遥感应用模块技术及海洋信息业务化运行的需求,迫切需要开发海洋地理信息系统与海洋遥感应用模块集成来实现海洋信息一体化服务。针对当前平台技术水平和应用模块特性,设计了开放性三层集成框架,即数据层采用基于中间插件的二级三库集成机制、功能层采用基于API、DLL、EXE、COM组件的集成模式和应用层上基于Web Services的共享机制。以中国海岸带及近海卫星遥感综合应用系统平台(MaXplorer110)与多元生态遥感融合与同化模块和海浪遥感信息提取模块等八大海洋遥感应用模块为实例进行数据层、功能层和应用层的集成。集成结果表明,两者的集成实现了海洋信息资源与技术的整合,为海洋信息的业务化运行提供了技术支撑。

海洋学报 2008, 30 (4): 56~62.

88. 基于形态学的海洋锋形态特征提取

薛存金, 苏奋振, 周军其

摘 要:根据形态学梯度理论:不则尺寸的结构元素适合不同空间尺度的特征提取,结构元素尺寸的过大或者过小都会达不到最佳的特征边缘提取效果,从结构元素的尺寸 δ 与海洋锋横断面宽度 γ 和海流流幅的空间尺度 λ 的理论关系图推导中,提出 δ , γ 和 λ 的最佳定量关系: δ = γ /2,且 δ <= λ /2 旨在对海洋锋形态牲进行提取。最后,以黑潮和墨西哥湾流为实验数据,进行海洋锋形态特征的自动提取,实验结果表明该定量关系的正确性和有效性。

关键词:海洋锋结构元素尺寸;形态学梯度;特征提取;海洋地理信息系统

海洋科学, 2008, 32(5) : 57~61

89. 中国风能资源空间分布的估算

廖顺宝,刘凯,李泽辉

摘 要:风能是一种清洁的可再生能源,是太阳能的一种转化形式,但风能开发利用的成本比太阳能开发利用的成本要低,它是可再生能源中最具开发前景的一种能源。科学、准确地估算我国风能潜力及其空间分布是国家对风能资源开发中一项极其重要的基础性工作。本文利用全国 395 个气象站 10 年、每日 4 次的气象观测数据,计算了每个气象站所在地区常年有效风能密度和有效风时数,在此基础上,通过空间内插,形成全国范围的风能密度和有效风时数分布数据。结果显示,在全国范围内:有效风能密度大于 150W/m2、100~150W/m2、50~100W/m2、小于 50W/m2 的区域面积占全国国土总面积的百分比分别为 2.51%、16.45%、53.39%和 27.65%;有效风时数大于 5000h、4000~5000h、2000~4000h、小于 2000h 的

区域面积占国土总面积的百分比分别为 5.28%、22.19%、53.54%和 18.98%.用风能密度和有效风时数两个指标分别表达风能资源潜力虽然存在局部差异,但在总体态势上基本一致,二者之间的相关系数,r=0.78.

关键词:风能;资源;分布;估算

地球信息科学, 2008, 10 (5) 551~556

90. 空间信息网格中的远程空间连接

谢传节, 刘高焕, 高秉博

摘 要:随着空间信息网格的建设,网格平台上管理的空间信息资源越来越丰富,这促进了空间信息网格中空间数据分布式查询的应用需求,而在分布式空间查询中,空间连接查询操作往往成为性能的瓶颈。本文根据空间信息的特点,通过充分利用网格计算资源来优化空间连接查询的执行。文中首先基于网格服务构建网格平台分布式空间数据查询软件结构,并通过设计远程空间连接执行服务利用网格平台中的计算资源;接着根据空间信息的特点,采用基于 Kd-Tree 空间分区并行连接的方法提高远程空间数据连接操作执行效率,并给出了远程空间连接执行的查询代价模型;然后根据连接代价模型设计了远程空间连接查询执行计划优化生成算法;文章最后总结了本文工作并探讨了下一步研究方向。

遥感学报 2008, 12 (5)

91. FY-3 号气象卫星的热红外数据同化方法研究

谢惠慧,姜小光,尹球,唐伯惠

摘 要:针对 FY-3 传感器:扫描辐射计、中分辨率成像光谱仪和红外分光计的热红外通道,根据辐射传输理论以及地表温度反演信息的一致性,利用大气辐射传输模拟软件 MODTRAN4 进行数据模拟和数据同化方法研究。结果表明,这三个传感器热红外数据具有显著的线性相关关系;对于扫描辐射计、红外分光计分别向中分辨率成像仪的数据同化模型,当改变观测角,模型回归系数之和总是约为 1.0;扫描辐射计和红外分光计的误差分别为 0.4K 和 0.15K(300K 时)。

关键词: 热红外; 波谱响应函数; 数据同化

遥感信息,2008,6,28~31.

92. 小卫星遥感影像自动提取水体方法研究

韩栋,杨晓梅,纪凯

摘 要:基于小卫星影像的水体信息提取方法,即用波段运算得到特征波段(PRWI),经过决策树等辅助手段提取出水体信息。通过在山东省微山湖上级坝北湖选取水体所做的试验表明,该方法在平原地区的总体提取效果较好,经检验发现其误判的像元主要是位于水体和其他地物的交界处。在山区选取山东省东周水库做的试验表明,在山区用该方法提取的小卫星水体信息和 Landsat 卫星的 TM/ETM 影像差距不大。小卫星还可以很好地用于城市规划、生态环

境、土地利用和环境灾害等动态监测。

关键词: 小卫星: 水体信息提取: 决策树: 动态监测: 微山湖: 东周水库

测绘科学, 2008, 33 (1): 52~55

93. 基于笛卡尔运算的时空拓扑关系研究

薛存金, 苏奋振

摘 要: 时空拓扑关系是时空数据模型和时空数据库的基础。在 Allen's 的 13 种时态关系、 Egenhofer's 的 8 种空间拓扑关系和舒红的 8 种时态拓扑关系分析的基础上,提出基于笛卡尔运算的时空框架集成体系。在此框架体系下,归纳出 64 种联合完备且互不相交的时空拓扑关系,详细给出其几何表达和语义描述,并引入联合矩阵对其存储。鉴于时空拓扑概念邻居在时空动态分析和时空推理中的重要性及复杂性,在空间拓扑和时态拓扑概念邻居讨论的基础上,分析并给出时空拓扑关系概念邻居通用的描述过程和求解的算法流程。

关键词: 笛卡尔运算; 时空拓扑; 联合矩阵; 概念邻居

计算机工程与应用, 2008, 44(21): 20~24.

3.3 一般期刊部分论文摘要

1. 基于最值点的道格拉斯-普克压缩算法

赵永清,谢传节,乔玉良,刘高焕

摘 要:对传统的道格拉斯-普克的分析,指出其可能存在的压缩程度不够或无法保留特征点,以及可能出现的自相交等情况,在此基础上对其进行改进。该算法是先通过坐标的最大或最小值找出这些点,判断其相邻点之间的距离,排除掉其间距离变化较小的点,把其它符合条件的点保留下来,并用 shape 矢量数据对其进行了检验。

软件导刊CN42~1671/TP

2. 京津冀都市圈城市区位与交通可达性评价

陈洁, 陆锋

摘 要: 京津冀都市圈是我国政治文化中心所在地,在国家经济发展与全球经济竞争的过程中具有举足轻重的地位。本文从空间格局角度,结合最新的行政区划、基础地理数据库及其统计资料,运用 GIS 空间分析方法,对京津冀都市圈内各城市区位和交通可达性进行定量分析与表达。结果表明,天津、北京、廊坊区位优势明显,而承德、张家口则相对落后。此外,都市圈内各城市公路建设总体表现较为均衡。最后对京津冀都市圈未来的可达性水平的发展进行了展望。

地理学与地理信息科学2008

3. 基于 ArcIMS 的中国地貌信息共享平台的研建

王睿博,程维明,胡建中

摘 要:中国 1: 100 万数字地貌工作已经在全国范围内展开,针对地貌数据数据量大、数据比例尺与格式复杂多样等特点,以 ArcSDE 和 Oracle9i 为基础,建立中国数字地貌数据库,采用基于 C/S 体系结构的 ArcIMS9. 0 作为实现 WebGIS 功能的开发平台,结合 ASP 技术进行客户端的定制和 ArcIMS 的二次开发,实现了在 WebGIS 支持下的远程地貌信息多层数据的浏览、空间信息查询等功能,并通过将两种 Web 服务器 IIS 与 Tomcat 的整合,同时实现了对中国数字地貌非空间信息的浏览和查询。

地理空间信息 2008

4. 中国 102 个人群的身高与地理环境相关性研究

马立广, 曹彦荣等

摘 要:本文对分布在中国 16 个不同行政区域的 102 个人群(汉族 23 个,少数民族 79 个)的人体发育指标—身高,应用地理信息系统(GIS)的空间分析功能和制图表达方法,对身高受地理环境因素影响的程度进行了综合分析。研究结果显示:随着地理纬度的升高,身高呈现逐渐增高的趋势。随着地区太阳总辐射量的增大,该地区的群体身高水平呈现增高的趋势;随着降雨量和湿度的增大,群体的身高水平呈现降低的趋势;随着地区平均风速指数的增加,身高亦呈现增高趋势。此外,研究还表明区域海拔和气压等因素对身高无明显影响。地理信息系统的技术与方法为分析人体身高发育受地理环境因素的差异性影响提供了新的技术手段和解决方案。

人类学学报,2008

5. 中国人类遗传资源共享利用的标准化研究

曹宗富,曹彦荣等

摘 要:中国人类遗传资源平台是国家自然资源科技共享平台的一部分。为规范我国人类遗传资源的收集、整理、整合、保存及共享利用,在我国相关法律法规的支持下,作者参照国内外资源整合成功的经验,对我国人类遗传资源的整理整合及共享利用的标准化进行了研究,文中简要报道人类遗传资源整理整合、数据库建设及共享利用的标准化研究结果。

遗传2008

6. Geo-spatial Data Analysis, Quality Assessment and Visualization.

Ge, Y., Bai, H.X., Li, S.P.

Abstracts: As GIS and Remote Sensing technologies develops rapidly, they provide the strong technical support for multi-level geo-spatial data acquisition. However, serious lag of spatial analysis technology leads to the "data explosion but knowledge poverty". At the same time, the lack of quality assessment means allows users to doubt the reliability of colourful "high-tech"

geospatial products. This paper would propose an advanced and integrated architecture to establish the relations between spatial data analysis, the uncertainty and reliability of geo-spatial data in terms of geo-spatial data processing flow. This provides a quality assessment for geo-spatial analysis outcome from multi-source information fusion and integration, and a support for decision maker based on the reliability. Furthermore, geo-visualization technology would help people intuitively know the quantity, distribution, spatial structure and tendency of uncertainty of geo-spatial data and information. A case study is followed to describe the framework.

Lecture Notes in Computer Science 2008

7. A multivariate regression model for predicting precipitation in the Daqing Mountains. Mountain Research and Development

Sun Ranhao, Zhang Baiping.

Abstract: Multivariate regression analysis, combined with residuals correction, was carried out to develop a precipitation prediction model for the Daqing Mountains of Inner Mongolia in northern China. Precipitation data collected at 56 stations between 1955 and 1990 were used: data from 48 stations for model development and data from 8 stations for additional tests. Five topographic factors - altitude, slope, aspect, longitude, and latitude - were taken into account for model development. These topographic variables were acquired from a 100-m resolution digital elevation model (DEM) of the study region, and the mean values of the sub-basin in which a precipitation is located were used as the values of the respective variables of that station. The multivariate regression model can explain 72.6% of the spatial variability of precipitation over the whole year and 74.4% of variability in the wet season (June - September). Precipitation in the dry season (October - May) is hard to model owing to little rainfall (21.78% of annual rainfall) and a different synoptic system. Interpolation-based residuals correction did not significantly improve the accuracy of our model, which shows that our model is quite effective. The model, as presented in this paper, could potentially be applied to other mountains and in mountain climate research.

Keywords: precipitation, multivariate regression, modeling, prediction, GIS, Daqing Mountains

Mountain Research and Development, 2008,28(3/4):318~325

3.4 国内外学术会议部分论文摘要

1. The YUE-HASM method

Yue Tianxiang

Abstract: theorem of surfaces, which has theoretically given a solution to the error problem that had long troubled surface modeling. However, HASM had a huge computation cost and very slow computational speed because it must solve a partial differential equation set for simulating each lattice of a surface, which made HASM difficult to be widely applied. It is found that two partial differential equations of HASM are evidently elliptic. For the solution of elliptic partial differential equations, multigrid has been generally accepted as the fastest numerical method. Thus, multigrid is employed to solve the partial differential equation set of HASM and a multi-grid method of high accuracy surface modeling (YUE-HASM) is developed. Numerical tests demonstrate that computing time of YUE-HASM is proportional to the first power of the total number of grid cells, while HASM computing time was proportional to the third power of the total number of grid cells. YUE-HASM has highly accelerated computational speed, especially for simulation with huge computational work. In the meanwhile, YUE-HASM has greatly increased simulation accuracy.

Accuracy in Geomatics

2. Dynamic change and Quantitative Analysis of Zhelin Bay based on Multi-source spatial data

Zhang Dandan, Yang Xiaomei

Abstract: As one of the most important aquatic products raising bases of Guangdong province in China, Zhelin Bay has experienced high intensity of exploitation and utilization during the recent decades. This paper aims at the dynamic change of Zhelin Bay, multi-source data of digital land use map, topographical map, and geomorphological map of the National Coastal Survey of china in 1980s, Landsat TM satellite imagery obtained in 2000, land use data in 2000, as well as SPOT imagery and land use data from the newly National 908 Remote Sensing Survey were used. The data were preprocessed in a uniform mathematical foundation at first. Water area rate, open degree, and morphology coefficient which can depict the change of bays in different respect were taken as quantitative indicators to analyze the morphological changes of Zhelin Bay. The classification based on these indicators was then made in each period of time. Finally, the comprehensive spatio-temporal change of the bay was evaluated in a Changing Index model. Analysis results show that, during the latest 20 years, the water area rate has changed evidently from 0.8503 to 0.7410, leading to the category of Zhelin Bay changed from entire-water bay to much-water bay. Besides, the Changing Index of Zhelin Bay during the latest 20 years is 0.44%. Reasons for the change were discussed and some suggestions were given in the end of the paper.

Geoinformatic EI 2008

3. Land Cover Classification Research at Scale of 1:50000 in Sanjiangyuan Study Area Based on Spot-5 Images

Yang X M

Abstract: 1:50000 land cover classification and mapping program is an important part of the mapping project in western China, which is organized by Chinese State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping Organization and will finish 5032 maps at scale of 1:50000 until 2010. With an average altitude of 4400 m, Sanjiangyuan mapping district is located at the center of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Because of complicated terrain and inconvenient traffic, field reconnaissance is difficult. Obviously, land mapping in Sanjiangyuan district is suitable for high-resolution remote sensing image and field survey. Therefore, it is essential to choose typical area and carry out the 1:50000 land cover classification study. At first, the original SPOT-5 images are corrected as high-precision orthorectification images, which are fused as 2.5 m resolution multispectral image; Secondly, the fused image is interpreted and the draft of 1:50000 land cover classification map is mapped by using computer software; Then, field surveys are carried out according to the draft; Finally, 1:50000 land cover thematic map is mapped over the repeated examination and revision, which are based on the field surveys combining with other related data in study area. The objective of the 1:50000 land cover classification experiment in the Sanjiangyuan study area is to establish typical interpretation sample image sets and provide necessary remote sensing classification guidance and technical support for a large area of Sanjiangyuan mapping district. Based on the sample images and field surveys conducted by the sample images, the identified sampling image sets are promoted to the entire Sanjiangyuan mapping district. According to Western Land Cover Classification System, the experiment establishes 106 representative sample images of 23 typical land cover types and interprets 266 plots based on SPOT-5 image in the area of a 1:50000 map. Especially, the smallest plot in the map is 1 mm2; the corresponding plot on the reality ground is 10000 m2, as much as the size of a football field. Through several experiments in Sanjiangyuan mapping district, the results show that the land cover classification map can achieve 80% overall classification accuracy. This has greatly narrowed the field survey time and workload, which is especially important to western mapping project in the extreme hard conditions. By experimenting in the typical Sanjiangyuan study areas, the results show it is feasible that using SPOT-5 remote sensing images and a spot of field surveys to implement 1:50000 land cover classification and mapping.

ISPRS 2008

4. A Novel Vector field data mining approach:extraction of front based on physical features target

Yang X M

Abstract: The explosive growing of earth observing data needs to have relative efficient data processing methods. This paper aims at the processing and analysis of large volume of vector field

data acquiring from satellite derived, or model assimilation, an approach of fronts extraction from vector field data was proposed. The study is based on the assumption that the distribution of feature vectors for front and non-front are significantly different. A front is represented as a multi-dimensional feature space composed by a set of physical features acts as feature vectors. On the basis of the characteristics analysis of vector field data and the physical feature of fronts, a five-step front extraction process was illuminated in detail, including physical feature abstraction of target, physical features spatialization and multi-dimensional feature space construction, feature space segmentation, identification of possible front and post-processing. By expert knowledge, speed, vorticity, and the direction variation of vector field were chosen as feature vectors, Fuzzy Clustering method is used to segment the feature space into several regions, and get the possible front. For the filtering of the candidate regions and the identification of possible front, principal components analysis and the domain knowledge were used, followed by a hierarchical threshold technique and other post processing techniques for the removing of false regions. To illuminate the application of the approach, the extraction of ocean front from ocean current field data was taken as an example. Experimental results show that the extracted fronts are in good agreement with the ones identified by Sea Surface Temperature (SST) image. Furthermore, the approach is universal for all kinds of front extraction from vector field data, including the extraction of air front system from wind field.,

ISPRS 2008

5. Dynamic Route Guidance: A Short-term Traffic Forecasting Based Approach

LuFeng

Abstract: Static navigation maps can't truly reflect the dynamic changes of traffic flow and result in very limited practical use, while dynamic navigation and other related applications require efficient traffic simulation and accurate short-term traffic forecasting results. This paper presents an approach of combining geographical information system, microscopic traffic simulation system, historical statistics reckoning and database management system technologies to meet such a requirement. A collaboration working framework is set forward to integrate ArcGIS application server, CorSIM/TSIS microscopic simulation system and Oracle database management system. The CorSIM/TSIS simulation system integrated with a historical statistics reckoning approach continuously receives real-time traffic flow obtained from real sensors on limited spots and get the latest traffic information and short-term forecasting results for the whole road networks, and then fed the results back into the Oracle DBMS and ArcGIS server, so that a time-dependant optimal routing can be conducted through a dynamic least traveling time algorithm developed in this study. A prototype navigation system fulfilling the above aspects has been developed and the dynamic route choice approach demonstrated on road networks in the downtown area of Beijing city.

Location Asia'2008

6. Spatial grid services for adaptive spatial query optimization

Xie Chuanjie

Abstract: Spatial information sharing and integration has now become an important issue of Geographical Information Science (GIS). Web Service technologies provide a easy and standard way to share spatial resources over network, and grid technologies which aim at sharing resources such as data, storage, and computational powers can help the sharing go deeper. However, the dynamic characteristic of grid brings complexity to spatial query optimization which is more stressed in GIS domain because spatial operations are both CPU intensive and data intensive. To address this problem, a new grid framework is employed to provide standard spatial services which can also manage and report their state information to the coordinator which is responsible for distributed spatial query optimization.

Geoinformatics 2008 and Joint Conference on GIS and Built Environment

7. A Method for Estimating the Incident PAR on Inclined Surfaces

Gao Zhiqiang

Abstract: A new simple model has been developed that incorporates Digital Elevation Model (DEM) and Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) products to produce incident photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) for tilted surface. The method is based on a simplification of the general radiative transfer equation, which considers five major processes of attenuation of solar radiation: 1) Rayleigh scattering, 2) absorption by ozone and water vapor, 3) aerosol scattering, 4) multiple reflectance between surface and atmosphere, and 5) three terrain factors: slope and aspect, isotropic sky view factor, and additional radiation by neighbor reflectance. A comparison of the model results with observational data from the Yucheng and Changbai Mountain sites of the Chinese Ecosystem Research Network (CERN) shows the correlation coefficient as 0.929 and 0.904, respectively. A comparison of the model results with the 2006 filed measured PAR in the Yucheng and Changbai sites shows the correlation coefficient as 0.929 and 0.904, respectively, and the average percent error as 10% and 15%, respectively.

Key words: PAR, MODIS, DEM, Radiative transfer

SPIE 年会

8. Primary discussion on the relationship between distributions of fuzzy slope positions and soil types

Qing Chengzhi

Abstract: As one of key factors which control the spatial soil variation in soil-landscape model, terrain information includes not only topographic attributes (such as slope gradient, curvature, etc.) but also information of slope positions. But the spatial gradation of slope positions is still not quantitatively considered in current predictive soil mapping and other related application areas. The issue of this paper is to make a primary discussion on the potential role of spatial gradation of slope positions in soil-landscape model. Taking a study area in Northeast China and a detailed taxonomy of slope position, this paper firstly utilized a fuzzy inference approach based on similarity to the typical locations to quantify the spatial gradation between slope positions. Secondly, we took use of the soil-subgroup map in study area to analyze whether there is an evident relationship between soil distribution and spatial gradation of slope positions or not, by means of the statistics on the percentage of slope positions on where each soil subgroup in study area is distributed. The results show that the distributions between slope positions and soil subgroups are clearly correlative in the areas where fuzziness as one certain slope position is little. And the soil distribution shows obvious intergradation and uncertainty in areas where the slope position is identified with much ambiguity. The evident relationship between soil distribution and spatial gradation of slope positions indicates that the quantitative information of spatial gradation of slope positions should be included into both soil-landscape model and its applications (e.g., digital soil mapping, etc.), for a better depiction on the co-variation between slope positions and soil type

16th International Conference on Geoinformatics & Joint Conference on GIS and Built

Environment, Guangzhou, China, June 28~29, 2008

9. Spatial-Temporal Pattern of GIMMS NDVI and its Dynamics in Mongolian Plateau during 1982-2003.

Yunfeng Hu, Yifang Ban, Qian Zhang, Xueyan Zhang, Jiyuan Liu.

Abstract: The physical geography of Mongolian Plateau plays an important role in the East Asian climate ecology system. In this research, GIMMS NDVI, the third generation of NDVI dataset, was processed using the MVC method first, then the spatial-temporal patterns of GIMMS NDVI in Mongolian Plateau during 1982-2003 was investigated, and the transect from Tariat to Xilin Gol was also selected to analyze the NDVI dynamic processes in detail. The results demonstrated that: 1) The general spatial distribution pattern of NDVI showed a clear spatial differentiation. The high value pixels were mainly distributed in the east and north of Mongolian Plateau with forest and meadow steppe land cover, while the low value pixels were mainly distributed in the west and centre part of Mongolian Plateau with desert and Gobi land cover. However, the annual NDVI variability was

relative small either in the high-covered regions (i.e. forest, forest steppe, and meadow steppe) or in low-covered regions (i.e. steppe desert, desert and Gobi), while the region with typical steppe normally had higher annual NDVI variability; 2) During 1982-2003, the dynamic evolution process of NDVI in Mongolian Plateau also showed an evident spatial differentiation. About 12.4% of total area featured a significant increase, 4.8% of total area featured an increase but without significance, and 9.3% of total area featured decrease without significance. The other part, about 73.5% of total area, had no obvious change. The NDVI increased significantly in the South-East, South and of Mongolian Plateau, while it decreased in the North-East and North of Mongolian Plateau.

2008 International Workshop on Earth Observation and Remote Sensing Applications.

Beijing. June 30-July 2, 2008

10. 地理信息服务时代的导航应用创新

王康弘

摘 要: 随着 SOA、Service GIS 技术的成熟,面向服务的在线导航时代即将到来,报告详细探讨了中心端基于 GIS 软件解决方案,移动端基于嵌入式导航开发引擎的新一代导航应用创新模式。

中国全球定位系统技术应用协会第九次年会,北京,2008年12月20日

11. 一种有效的多边形缓冲区生成算法

郭会, 宋关福等

摘 要:缓冲区分析是常用的 GIS 临近度分析方法,而对多边形的缓冲区生成算法研究较少。本文提出了基于弧段和线段的扫描线算法(Sweep-line Algorithm -Based Arcs and Lines,SLA-BAL)的多边形膨胀和紧缩缓冲区生成算法,主要包括生成缓冲线、缓冲线求交、去除非边界线、构面等步骤,真实数据下时间复杂度为 o(n×log(n)),实验证明该算法是高效的多边形缓冲区算法

第三届图像图形技术与应用学术会议论文集, 2008

12. 坡位渐变信息与土壤类型空间分布间的关系初探

秦承志

摘 要:作为土壤-景观模型理论中决定土壤空间变化的一个主要因素,地形信息不但包括地形属性,也包括地形属性不能直接描述的坡位空间分布及其渐变信息。但目前预测性土壤制图等应用领域中都没有利用到定量的坡位渐变信息。本文根据东北嫩江流域内一个研究区的土壤类型分布图以及定量的坡位渐变信息,通过统计坡位空间分布确定性不同的区域内每一个土壤类型在各类坡位中的分布比例,来讨论土壤空间分布与坡位空间渐变分布两者间是否存在明显的关联。分析结果表明:在坡位空间分布确定性越高的区域中,坡位与土壤类型分

布的对应关系也越明显;而在坡位空间分布呈明显过渡性的区域中,土壤类型分布相应表现出明显的过渡性和不确定性。因此,土壤空间分布与坡位空间渐变分布两者间存在着明显的关联,未来的研究中需要将定量的坡位渐变信息参与到预测性土壤制图等应用领域中去,以体现目前常用的地形属性所难以刻画的坡位-土壤空间分布的协同关系。

中国地理学会2008年学术年会,长春,2008

13. 时空约束下个体多目的地行程规划研究

陆锋

摘 要:本文基于城市基础道路网络,从微观层面入手,以时间地理学方法为研究基础,结合 GIS 空间分析技术手段,在三维可视化环境下,首先以出发点为起点进行 1: N 路径搜索,并通过时空棱镜来模拟个人在时空约束下的交通可达性;然后依据其可达区域范围选取其各项活动的潜在活动目的地;基于动态规划思想设计路径规划算法,进而为其提供优化的交通出行决策。决策结果通过完整的时空路径进行表达,包括各项活动目的地以及连接各目的地的时空移动链。最后,以北京市为研究区进行验证,结果表明本文设计并提出的时空约束下个体多目的地行程规划方案合理可行,能为城市公众出行信息服务提供方法支持,并具有应用于交通规划、城市管理、行为地理学等研究领域的良好前景。

第3届GIS博士生论坛

14. A New Road Network Model Division Network

Cao Yanrong

Abstract: Road network data is basis of navigation applications services. The progress of navigation applications require updating data by up-to-date, data-on-demand, multi-mode navigation, and multi-source data integration. The road network data model which can be satisfied these application requirements is hotspot in the research fields of navigation application technologies. Some enterprises and agencies have initiated relevant research projects. The key technique of such applications is separation and integration technology of network data for keeping data up-to-date and supporting multi-mode navigation.

This paper presents a division-boundary integration network model (DBIN) for navigation applications services. In detail, it discusses concepts, components, basic attributes, creating rules of Division Network and Boundary Network, and how to integrate them into new data model which can support multi-source data integration, update data by up-to-date, multi-mode navigation, etc. Finally, this paper discusses some application scenarios in navigation services.

Division Network is a smaller network that is extracted from a larger network in terms of certain rules. In the corresponding applications, the datasets of Division Network refer to the valid datasets

of specific objects, in the specific time domain and the specific LBS applications. The creation of Division Network is the separation of road network data, and the integration of road network data is one of the operations of Division Network. Boundary network consists of road network which pass through boundaries of specific regions. In this paper, we define and demonstrate point feature, line feature, central point, transfer link between boundaries, nesting of Boundary Network.

The division-boundary integration network model defines how to supports route-plan based on nesting boundary network, route guide based on integrated network, position, map service, dynamic route-plan, etc.

Based on this model, separating and integrating road network data promote data structure of LBS application, improve data handling efficiency, decrease quantity of data transmission, and enhance response of system. The model also implement data update dynamic, data on demand, integration of multi-source data, dynamical traffic information and services, so, it can be used in multi-mode navigation, real time traffic information services.

At last, this paper discusses several scenarios using the model, such as disaster management, personal navigation of the elderly, tracking, etc.

International Conference on Information Technology & Environmental System Sciences, 2008

15. Chinese Human Genetic Resource Sharing Service Infrastructure

Cao Yanrong

Abstract : This paper described the architecture construction of National Infrastructure Program for Chinese Human Genetic Resources Sharing System (NIPCGR). In particular, the framework of system and critical technology was introduced. Some issues about the resources sharing service environment were also discussed. According to the data description criteria, the data and information of Chinese human genetic resources was collected, standardized and integrated with the sharing platform. The sharing mechanism and data security technology were implemented with software and hardware medium. At last, the web-based resource sharing service was provided to the people with mutual-mode for international, national, regional, organizations or individuals who are interested in.

BioMedical Engineering and Informatics: New Development and the Future - 1st International Conference on

BioMedical Engineering and Informatics, BMEI 2008

16. Biomedical Image Storage, Retrieval and Visualization Based-on Open Source Project

Cao Yanrong

Abstract: In this paper, a software framework and database system for biomedical image related to Chinese human genetic resources was proposed and implemented base on web database technique and SOA architecture. Firstly, the image characterization and storage implemented well with the

conceived database system. Secondly, the customized imagery retrieval methods and the metadata retrieval approach were introduced. Thirdly, the image visualization was carried out based-on open source software development environment properly. This research work will be useful for future computer-assisted diagnosis system development.

Proceedings - 1st International Congress on Image and Signal Processing, CISP 2008)

17. Application of Geographical Information System Technology and Approach for Chronic Disease Research: A Case Study of Gastric Cancer in Hexi Corridor

Cao Yanrong

Abstract: It's well known that GIS (geographical information system) plays an important role in endemic disease and epidemiology research, and promotes the research progress of the field. However, analysis the chronic disease such as cancer and diabetes using GIS is still in the beginning stages.

In this paper, we designed a framework of gastric cancer surveillance and registry system and database scheme in Hexi corridor region in Gansu province of China with GIS technology. This approach was developed to enhance the gastric cancer surveillance in North-West Area of China by integrating real-time surveillance, real-time GIS, and Open GIS technology. Firstly, this system integrated the primitive environmental data and social economics data with the gastric cancer case data. Secondly, the spatio-temporal analysis of gastric cancer data with geographic variations was implemented to explore the risk factors that contributed to the gastric cancer mortality. Thirdly, the GIS thematic cartography approach provided series disease mapping visualization and to examine the patterns of gastric disease cause as well as the trend of diffusion.

As a conclusion, the new perspective method using GIS will give great benefits to the chronic disease research work, and help to expatiate how the primitive environmental factors, secondary environmental factors and the local socio-economic factors impact on the incidence of the disease. Besides, the study work will promote the surveillance and control of the chronic disease locally or globally.

International Conference on Information Technology & Environmental System Sciences

18. Using the Number of Faults to Improve Fault-Proneness Prediction of the Probability Models

Li Lianfa

Abstract: The existing fault-proneness prediction methods are based on unsampling and the training dataset does not contain the information on the number of faults of each module and the fault distributions among these modules. In this paper, we propose an oversampling method using the number of faults to improve fault-proneness prediction. Our method uses the information on the number of faults in the training dataset to support better prediction of fault-proneness. Our test illustrates that the difference between the predictions of oversampling and unsampling is statistically significant and our method can improve the prediction of two probability models, i.e. logistic regression and naïve Bayes with kernel estimators

2009 World Congress on Computer Science and Information Engineering

19. Symbology in the Forest Fire Emergency Map

An Zhang, Qingwen Qi.

Abstract: Many hazards happen in our daily life. They cause damages of property, loss of human life and environment problems. The emergency management plays a very important role when we face to these events. Spatial information plays a very important role in these emergency responses. Map is the most direct representation of spatial information. Symbology is the most intuitional and visual language in the map. In our paper forest fire emergency map is choosing as an example. Forest fire is one kind of emergency natural disasters which happened almost every day on the earth. Rapid response can avoid damages when detecting a forest fire. In order to show the forest fire information rapidly and easily understanding on the map. We try to design a suit of mapping symbols for the forest fire. According to forest fire special content, we can use four kinds of emergency map symbols: the basic geographical

map symbols, the emergency events symbols, the emergency facilities related information symbols and the emergency command map symbols. At last we get a forest fire emergency map symbols. At last, four kinds of maps can be made to test these symbols, such as the forest fire risk evaluating map, the forest spreading map, the forest fire rapid response command map and the forest fire lost estimation map. The emergency symbols work very well in the forest fire rapid response. A lot of symbols are well-designed. But some of them need to re-design. In future we will provide a whole symbol library which can be used in the GIS software for emergency mapping.

Keywords: Symbology, Symbols, Forest Fire, Emergency Map, Disaster, Rapid Response

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Part B8. Beijing 2008,p457~462

20. A Dynamic Axis-area Analysis Method of Bay Use Change

Dandan Zhang, Xiaomei Yang, et al

Abstract: This paper aimed at the use change of the bay, a dynamic axis-area analysis method was

put forward on the basis of the complex and dynamic characteristics of bays. Firstly, a bay was seen as a systematic structure composed of four axes: baymouth, mean low-tide line, coastline, land boundary, and three areas surrounded by these axes, namely alongshore land area, tidal zone, and alongshore sea area, the coastline is the main axis of the structure. Secondly, due to the uncertain structure of bays, the location of axes were explored, a dynamic land range establishing method was brought forward according to the Dynamic Degree of the plantation and construction lands. Thirdly, the monitoring indicators of each component of the bay structure for their use change condition were analyzed. In the end of the paper, the change of Daya Bay in the east of Guangdong province was taken as an example. Multi-source data of 1980s and 2004 were used as data source, the exploitative change characteristics of main axis and each area were analyzed by the method, and the driving forces were also discussed. The dynamic axis-area analysis method can describe the change of bay locally and wholly, and is proved to be a good way to reflect the bay use change.

KeyWords: bay; dynamic axis-area; bay use change; dynamic buffer zone

IITAGRS2008

21. Visual data mining of raster data: A volume-rendering-based hierarchical approach

Du, F., A.X.Zhu, T. Pei, C.Z. Qin, 2008.

Abstract: Developments of raster data capture technologies and demands from application fields call for advanced raster data analysis methods. Visual data mining that involves human's visual analytical capability in data analysis attracts attention in recent years. Raster datasets usually have large amount of pixels, which may cause serious clotting problem in visualization and thus challenges visual data mining. The research reported here mainly focuses on this problem and tries to construct a hierarchical framework for visual data mining of raster data. In the hierarchical structure, the first level uses volume rendering to visualize the whole raster dataset in attribute space, which can greatly reduce the impact of clotting. To avoid the loss of subtle patterns, the second level makes use of parallel coordinates plot to reflect detailed attribute information. This hierarchical structure ensures that both global and local patterns embedded in data can be detected. In both levels, visualizations of attribute space are linked with that of geographic space. Software prototype was developed and then applied to find small clusters that may relate to possible soil types. Case study result demonstrated the effectiveness of this proposed approach.

Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering, v 7285, International Conference on Earth

Observation Data Processing and Analysis (ICEODPA), 72853W.

22. Parallel coordinate plot: an application to visualize the uncertainty in thematic classifications of remotely sensed imagery

Ge, Y., Li, S. P..

Abstract: The visualization of uncertainty is a tool exploring and expressing the uncertainty of data. Its aim is to achieve more complete understanding of results of the analysis of spatial data with uncertainty. The uncertainty visualization of remote sensing information facilitates user intuitive understanding of the size, spatial distribution, spatial structure and spatial distribution and trend of uncertainties in data and help users to better use of remote sensing products.

At present, the technologies of uncertainty visualization include texture, 2D, 3D, animation, sound, multi-view, the linking and brushing etc. Compared with 2D, 3D, animation and other visualization techniques for uncertainty, parallel coordinate plot, as a tool of visualizing the uncertainty, provides a very simple representation of high dimensional objects. In the parallel coordinates plot, a set of parallel axes are drawn for each variable. Then a given row of data is represented by drawing a line that connects the value of that row on each corresponding axis. It can represent all dimensions simultaneously in two dimension spaces, which facilitates user to observe intuitively and analyze the reasons causing the uncertainties.

Considering the characteristics of parallel coordinate plot, this paper discusses how to utilize it to visualize the uncertainty of the classification data obtained from different classifiers such as MLC and Fuzzy C-Means. The real-life remotely sensed data used in experiments is from Landsat TM image over the Yellow River delta of China acquired on 28 August 1999. The image area is located at the intersection of the terrain between Dongying and Binzhou, Shandong Province. The image size is 515 × 515 and its resolution is 30 m. During the processing of MLC and Fuzzy C-Means, it is easy to get the probability vector and fuzzy membership vector of each pixel. Furthermore, based on these vectors, the Shannon entropy and the degree of uncertainty of each pixel can be calculated. In parallel coordinates, assumed that classified classes are six, the first six axis denote the posterior probability vector and fuzzy membership vector and the last two axis represent Shannon entropy and the degree of uncertainty. In order to further analyze the reasons causing the uncertainty, we add the spectrum features of all bands into PCP.

It has been demonstrated that the PCP can reflect clearly the distribution of probability values of different land objects of each pixel and represent the status of pixels with different degrees of uncertainty. Moreover, it can more completely and directly reflect the clustering feature of land objects and the overlap phenomenon between the categories in feature space, when compared to the matrix of scatter plot and 3D feature space. However, we note that due to using different color to represent different uncertainty degree, it results in overlapping between different color lines, especially on some axes where the distribution of polylines relatively concentrated. The superposition of polylines undoubtedly increases the troubles and difficulties in vision for uncertainty analysis. On the other hand, it introduces a new "visual" uncertainty. Therefore, we add brushing technology into PCP visualization. The difference from old fashion is to make user to select

interested pixels and highlight them through brush instead of color polylines. It is more convenient to conduct targeted analysis on pixel spectral characteristics and their uncertainty. Integrating linking and brushing technology, it allows users to focus on the more characteristics and spatial distribution of interested data. It completely utilizes the attribution information and position information of pixels and reduces the "visualization uncertainty" introduced by the process of visualizing uncertainty.

Besides the above experiment and analysis, we can further analyze the uncertainty in sample data and classified data from more perspectives by utilizing two technologies. For example, (1) one can make a PCP with their spectral characteristics of sample data and uncertainty attributes of classified data. Moreover, one can even add the class type of sample data on PCP to evaluate the quality of sample data; (2) compare the sample data with classified data and evaluate whether sample data reflect comprehensively the spectral characteristics of all pixels.

Keywords: uncertainty visualization, parallel coordinates plot, remote sensing information, Shannon entropy and the degree of uncertainty.

IEEE International Geoscience & Remote Sensing Symposium. July 6~11, Boston, U.S.A.

23. A GIS-Based Updating System for Gridded Population Database of China

Huang Yaohuan, Yang Xiaohuan, Wang Jianhua, Zhou Qin..

Abstract: Spatial population data make many related research more convenient. However, its fussy generation process limited its application of the spatial population data. Spatial distribution of population has close relation with land use and land cover change (LUCC) patterns both at regional and global scales, which can be used to redistribute population onto geo-referenced square grids. Since there exist efficient approaches for monitoring LUCC with remote sensing and GIS, geo-referenced population data can also be updated conveniently. The patterns of LUCC, which are the inputting parameters of the Population Spatialization Model (PSM), is gained from MODIS L1B by using Pattern Decomposition Method (PDM) and LUCC-Conversion Model (LUCC-CM). The 1km×1km gridded population data of 2000 is calculated using the PSM, and the result is reliable validated by finer township census data of case county Yishui. Finally, A Spatial Population Updating System (SPUS) is developed to conduct annually updating of China gridded population database at spatial resolution of 1km by integrating three models.

KeyWords: GIS, Human Settlement, Spatial, Land Use, Modelling, Systems

Proceeding of 21st International Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (21st ISPRS, 3-11 July, 2008

Beijing, P.R. China), B7-4,1509~1516.

24. Study on GIS Visualization on Internet

Jiang Lili, Qi Qingwen.

Abstract: This paper discusses the GIS visualization on Internet. With the development of

geographic information technology and the popularization of Internet, people are getting to realize the importance of the GIS visualization on Internet. The aim of GIS visualization is applying the geographic information to the readers effectively, it is to say, the visualization designers should translate or convert the geographic information into visualization exactly. They should know what the readers' want is, how to choose the visualization method, how to organize the information, and then how to express the geographic information on Internet. How to grasp the readers' requirement and display it effectively are the core of GIS visualization. The GIS visualization on Internet should remain the task of geographic information data handling world to test the displays on their effectiveness. Some examples application about emergency mapping on Internet will help discuss this issue.

4th International Conference on Wireless Communications, Networking and Mobile Computing, 2008. WiCOM '08.

25. The abstraction method research of river network based on catchments' characters deriving digital elevation data

Jiang Lili, Qi Qingwen

Abstract: The extraction of drainage networks and catchment boundaries from digital elevation models (DEMs) has received considerable attention in recent years and is recognized as a viable alternative to traditional surveys and the manual evaluation of topographic maps. Digital data on the position and characteristics of river networks and catchments are important for the analysis of water resources. GIS tools allow for the combined analysis of digital elevation data and environmental parameters in order to derive this kind of information. In this paper we present an application that selecting river network deriving digital elevation data. In this application, we use catchments as the unit of river ion. Many researchers took catchments as the base of hydrographic model because the catchments deriving from digital elevation data can reflect the characteristics of terrain which is the foundation of the river network. In the ion of river network, how to keep the structure of the river network after abstraction is the very important issue. This is why we choose the catchments deriving from digital elevation models as the unit of our generalization research. Considering the complication of the structure of river network, in this paper, we only choose three drainage patterns which are dendritic drainage patterns, featherlike drainage patterns, and parallel drainage patterns as the examples of the research. From the results of research, it can not only keep the density of the river network, but also keep the structure of the river network.

Keywords: geographic information systems; water resources; drainage basins; rivers; density; drainage; digital elevation models; drainage patternss

Proceedings of Geo-informatics 2008.

26. The generalization method research of river network based on morph structure and catchments' character knowledge

Jiang Lili, Qi Qingwen

Abstract: The generalization operation should first make decision of object importance at geographic level, which relates not only to the geometric properties of independent object but also the other context objects. In the channel selection of river network, besides the length and the distribution density, the order, the angle, the distribution pattern, proportion of left river branch and right river branch, distance between neighbor Channels and other parameters should be considered in the selection. How to get the information such as the order, the length, and the watershed area is the point of this article. In this study, these parameters can be extracted from Digital Elevation Model which can describe the terrain correctly. In this article, the channel selection during the river network generalization is four steps, first step is extracting different levels of catchments area and river network from 1: 250000 Digital Elevation Model; second step is ordering the river; third step is deciding the river structure in small catchments; the forth step is selecting channel according to some parameters to get 1:1000000 river network data. The goal of first step is to decide the research unit of the river selection. The second step is to decide which channel should be deleted first and which channel is more important than others according to the watershed. The third step is the base of the forth step because the different river structure has different features. This article discussed the relationship between geographic feature of the river, watershed characters of channels and hydrographic generalization. The experiment of channel selection on this method shows it has good generalization effect.

Keywords: Hydrology, Mapping, Generalization, DEM/DTM, GIS, Pattern, Parameters

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Part B4. Beijing 2008.

27. An Approach to Extracting Information of Residential Areas from Beijing-1 Image Based on Gabor Texture Segmentation

Jianming Gong, Xiaomei Yang, etc.,

Abstract: According to the features of high-resolution panchromatic imagery of Beijing-1 small satellite, an approach to extracting information of residential areas is proposed in this paper based on Gabor texture segmentation. The algorithm extracts the features in different directions and different scales by building the Gabor filter, uses cluster analysis of multiple features to segment the image, and performs the fusion processing based on morphological scale space. It solves the problems in image processing resulting from low contrast between remote sensing objects and background, the blurring of image edges and high noise. It has the benefits of direction selection and frequency

selection with strong self-adaptive ability. Our experiments prove the effectiveness of the approach for extracting information of residential areas from Beijing-1 high-resolution imagery.

Keywords: Gabor filter; texture segmentation; Beijing-1 small satellite; image processing

International Journal of Digital Earth, 2008,1(1)

28. Design and Realization of Tourism Spatial Decision Support System based on GIS

Ma Zhangbo, Qi Qingwen

Abstract: In this paper, the existing problems of current tourism management information system are analyzed. GIS, tourism as well as spatial decision support system are introduced, and the application of geographic information system technology and spatial decision support system to tourism management and the establishment of tourism spatial decision support system based on GIS are proposed. System total structure, system hardware and software environment, database design and structure module design of this system are introduced. Finally, realization methods of this systemic core functions are elaborated.

Proceedings of Geo-informatics 2008

29. Research and Development of Visualization-Analysis Oriented Digital Map Data Model

Qi Qingwen, Liang Yajuan

Abstract: What we are now facing is the dilemma when we try to integrate Digital Cartographic Model (DCM), which is symbol-oriented model, and Digital Landscape Model (DLM), which is the geographical entity and topology oriented model. Basic theory of map modeling method of geographical data is researched. A new type of digital map data model is raised out and designed, including four levels as conceptual, logical, and physical model to satisfy visualization and spatial analysis at the same time. The formation of the digital map logic model relies on abstracting and summarizing the world by means of the object-oriented method, putting forward the conceptual model of the object-oriented digital map according to the OGC abstract norm, dwelling on all the kinds of objects in the model and logical design in which spatial data, attribute data, symbols, and topology are all stored in relational database, in form of various but inter-linked relational tabulations as point, line, area, label, symbol, etc. And meanwhile, the author develops the data-modeling tool which turns the storage of the digital map in the relational database management system into realities, thus realizes digital map storage and manages in Microsoft SQL Server.

Geoinformatics 2008 and Joint Conference on GIS and Built Environment

30. Drought monitoring in northern China based on remote sensing data and land surface modeling

R.H Zhang, H.B. Su, J. Tian, Zhao-LiangLi, S.H. Chen, J. Zhan, X. Deng, X.M. Sun and J. Wu

Abstract: In this paper, agricultural and hydrological drought definitions are adopted to estimate the severity of drought in northern China in recent years. Particularly crop transpiration as important parameter is added in the drought index algorithm. Land surface model Noah are used and driven by a combination of meteorological reanalysis dataset (NCEP GDAS) and high resolution precipitation (CMORPH) and surface parameters from satellites (MODIS). The seasonal or yearly surface parameters (such as Albedo and LAI) from climatology are replaced by monthly data derived from MODIS, in order to represent the vegetation dynamics more accurately. Products for Crop transpiration and soil evaporation are derived at passing time of MODIS satellites. Temperature products of MODIS are adopted and are validated by simultaneous observation data of Dongping lake in Shandong province of China. Using vegetation transpiration (LEv) and latent evaporation (LE0=Rn-G) with high every 3 hours time resolution and 1km space resolution in north China, plant water stress index (PWSI) can be got. It is feasible that a combination of the land surface models and the two sources ET remote sensing model to monitoring drought using PWSI drought index according to the application of the method in North China.

IGARSS 2008, July 6-11, 2008 Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. III-860- III-863.

31. Analysis Of Land Use Change In Spatial And Temporal Of Eastern Coastal Zone Of Guangdong

Sun Xiaoyu, SU Fenzhen Et Al.

Abstract: Eastern coastal area along Guangdong province is one of the economically developed regions in China which has experienced a lot of changes in its land-use patterns. It has become necessary to detect the changes happened in this region as this may help determining the level of stress that the coastal zone is facing and improving the management of the coastal resource. Based on the land use data acquired from the large scale land surveys in China in early 1980s and interpreted data from satellite images of 2005, the land use/cover change was detected in this area within this period. The result demonstrates that during the past 20 years, land use changed dramatically in the study area, which characterized by a significant reduction in arable land, degradation of wetlands and the increasing of artificial area. At the same time the spatial distribution of the change was very uneven. The most obvious change occurred in Pearl River estuary section which is also the economic center of Guangdong province. Because farmers wanted to gain more economic benefits, much plantation land took place at the cost of a large reduction of the proportion of agricultural area. The change in the centre and east part of the coastal zone was comparatively small. The dominated land use types in these areas were still agriculture land and forest land which was as same as that in early 1980s.

Keywords: land use; spatial and temporal characteristics; Coastal Zone of Guangdong

2008 International Workshop On Geoscience And Remote Sensing.

32. Extensible Land Use Classification Framework based on Remotely Sensed Image facing to Data Integration, Exchange and Sharing

Wang Juanle, Jia Wenchen

Abstract: Land use information plays important role not only in social-economic development but also in scientific research area. With the development of the Information Technology, remotely sensed images provide main data sources for land use information and knowledge extraction in real time. While there are lots of land use classification systems in the world facing to different research or application purposes. And with the crossing of multi-disciplines and expanding of the research area, more and more land use classification systems are designed. This brings the difficulties for land use data setspsila integration, exchange and sharing under different classification systems. The problem faced to land use classification systems are similar with the problem of metadata standards in geographic information data management field. While ISO Metadata Standard 19115 designed by ISO TC 211 provides a perfect solution for geographic data integration, exchange and sharing. Enlightened by the ISO 19115 metadata extensible model, the paper brings forward the land use extensible classification framework. The framework is composed of 3 tiers, i.e., land use core classes, corpora classes and application profile classes. The core and corpora classes are derived from the main international land use classification systems in the world. Semantic exchange mechanism between core classes and other main classification in the world is designed supported by information techniques. Extension principle and methods are designed in this framework. This ensures many application classification profiles can be extended from the core classes and corpora classes easily.

Computing, Communication, Control, and Management, 2008. CCCM '08. ISECS International Colloquium on

33. Study on the Remote Sensing Application Techniques Based on Chinese Satellites in Siberian Area

Wang Juanle, Li shuang, Jia Wenchen.

Abstract: With the development of the Earth Observation System, many Chinese satellites are launched and used, such as China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite (CBERS), FY series meteorological satellites, "Beijing-1"small satellite, and so on. The paper studied the application techniques of Chinese satellites in Russia Siberian area. The core research work is divided into 3 parts as below. (1) Chinese satellite land use/land cover monitoring techniques research. (2) Chinese satellite regional environmental background values extraction and parameter inversion techniques. (3) Chinese satellite regional ecological evaluation techniques. Through the 3 kinds of techniques study and experiments validation, the paper analyzed the Chinese satellites remotely

images features and discovered some key techniques.

Keywords: Satellite, Remote Sensing Technology, Interpretation Global-Environmental-Databases, Land Cover, Resources

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Part B7. Beijing 2008

34. The Application and realization of 3D geo-simulation and forecast in the field of bank collapse research based on GIS

Wang Zhongyuan, He Zongyi, Qi Qingwen

Abstract: With the development of computer science, many kinds of three dimensional software come to the world one after another, and have been applied in many fields, such as PC games, military simulation and geographical information system (GIS) and so on, among which the application of the technique of three dimensional geo-simulation in GIS field has provided new platform, new ideas, and a new significant direction for the development of GIS. This paper is to discuss the methods and realization of three-dimensional(3D) geo-simulation in the field of bank collapse based on GIS, with the research of bank collapse as the cut-in point, which is the important direction in the research of geological disasters, and to give 3D simulation result of the reservoir bank, taking the related data in three gorges reservoir area as the example, and at the same time to give the result of 3D simulation about bank collapse forecast, and at last to appraise these results.

Keywords: Asia; Far East; triangulation; topographic maps; artificial lakes; reservoirs; natural disasters; River banks; collapse; China; dams; methodology; platforms; software; prediction; three-dimensional models; simulation; geographic information systems

Geoinformatics 2008 and Joint Conference on GIS and Built Environments

35. Cluster Analysis Based on Spatial Feature Selecting in Spatial Data Mining

Wang Zhongyuan, Qi Qingwen, He Zongyi

Abstract: The method of cluster analysis is usually adopted in spatial data mining research, and this paper studies the theory of the two popular methods of cluster analysis, investigates the interesting ratio of 108 features and attributes in spatial database, uses these two methods respectively to analyze the statistics data and compare the two analysis to get the close results, at last, classifies the current spatial database contents into three grades, and makes the relevant classification data and classification topographic maps, consequently satisfies the needs of different departments.

CSSE 12-14 Dec. 2008

36. Fuzzy spatial Objects Modeling from Image Based on Fuzzy Neural Network

Wang Zhongyuan, Qi Qingwen, He Zongyi

Abstract: Traditional modeling methods on spatial objects are not eligible to deal well with the fuzzy features that acquired from image, some research need to be carried out on the fuzzy spatial objects modeling. With the deep investigation on the spatial objects model of GIS and the representation of natural geographical feature, fuzzy spatial objects have been proposed by researchers. Referring to the characteristics of the representation of fuzzy spatial objects, a generation method of fuzzy spatial objects based on fuzzy Neural Networks is going to be demonstrated by the authors in this paper. By combining the fuzzy technique and neural networks, utilizing the learning ability to enhance the fuzzy membership function and fuzzy rules, the system will be self-Adaptive. By comparing with the traditional fuzzy objects generation, the method in this paper improves the accuracy of results according to the experiments in this paper.

ICEODPA 2008

37. A new method for temperature/emissivity separation from hyperspectral thermal infrared data

Xinhong Wang, Xiaoying Ouyang, Bohui Tang, Zhao-Liang Li, and Renhua Zhang

Abstract: The central problem of temperature and emissivity separation (TES) is, as Realmuto had pointed out, that we obtain N spectral measurements of radiance and need to find N+1 unknowns (N emissivities and one temperature), if the atmospheric perturbations are well corrected for. Thus, one constraint must be found in the retrieval to obtain the realistic solution for the temperature/emissivity separation. A new index called 'Downwelling Radiance Residual Index' (DRRI) is proposed to provide this type of constraint. Tests with the simulated hyperspectral thermal infrared (TIR) data sets demonstrate that this new index can provide an accurate and fast Temperature/Emissivity separation.

Keywords: land surface temperature; land surface emissivity; Hyperspectral thermal infared data; DRRI

Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 2008. IGARSS 2008. IEEE International

38. Integrated Assessment and mapping of the Regional Eco-environment Based on Integrated Geographical Unit

Xu Li, Qi Qingwen

Abstract: A harmonious society indicates the harmonious relationship between the person and the nature. People's notion is converted from changing the nature to understanding the nature. The research of the Regional Eco-environment becomes more and more important after long-term

practice of human. The digital regional planning at this stage gradually places emphasis on ecological and environmental research in order to accomplish the regional sustainable development. Rs which is the quickly updated and information-rich data sources and GIS which is the effective tool for spatial data integrating and handling plays an increasingly important role in this processing. The paper proposes integrated geographical unit as the basic analysis unit, and delivers the method and the involving elements. Geographical Unit refers to the geographical factor compounding to a certain level, the intermediate structures below the highest level. Integrated relative to the special, two or more specialty can be combined into an integrated. We accomplished two cases study with effect. The one is the research area Beibu Gulf Economic Areas of Guangxi, which lies in the South of The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of China; the other is Zhangjiajie, which is located in the northwest of Hunan province.

Keywords: Asia; Far East; China; Hunan China; Guangxi China; data processing; sustainable development; geographic information systems; ecology; planning; cartography; prediction

Geoinformatics 2008 and Joint Conference on GIS and Built Environment, 28-29 June 2008, Guangzhou, China

39. Regional Ecological Environment Spatial Data Mining Based on GIS and RS: A Case Study in Zhangjiajie, China

XU Li, Qi Qingwen

Abstract: Ecological environment is the primary condition for human being survival, social and economic development. The research of the regional ecological environment becomes more and more important to regional Sustainable Development in order to achieve the harmonious relationship between the person and the nature. In the process, the regional ecological environment spatial data which can express the spatial entities' features, attributes and relationships plays increasingly important role. So the regional ecological environmental spatial data mining has the extremely vital significance for regional Sustainable Development. This article proposes the regional ecological environment spatial data mining overall theoretical framework based on the GIS and RS and puts forward the ecological environment database establishment method on base of the thorough analysis of ecological environment data's chief feature. In the case study, the paper accomplishes multi-factors quantitative ecological sensitivity comprehensive evaluation and the ecological function regionalization based on the regional ecological environment spatial data mining theoretical framework.

Keywords: ecological environment; spatial data mining; ecological sensitivity comprehensive evaluation; ecological function regionalization.

Fifth International Conference on Fuzzy Systems and Knowledge Discovery (EI), 2008. FSKD '08

40. An Adaptive Personalized GIS Solution

Yingjie Wang, Hongyan Deng, Jing Cui, Zhuoyuan Yu, Ling Liu.

Abstract: Since customizing functional components cannot achieve real personalization in GIS

software, an adaptive solution for GIS personalization is proposed. The solution is mainly constituted by user model, database processing model, spatial database, map design, user interface, software evaluation and process control. Software characteristics and key issues to be solved of this personalized GIS solution are also concerned.

Intelligent Systems, 2009. GCIS '09. WRI Global Congress

41. Estimation of directional vegetation fraction cover from TOA spectral data of AATSR Yu-Li Shi*,G.J. Yan, Zhao-LiangLi.

Abstract: Among the key parameters acquired by remote sensing inversion, vegetation fraction cover is one of the crucial variables. Component temperatures inversion and leaf area index (LAI) inversion all have close relations with the vegetation fraction cover. The objective of this study is to develop a method to estimate the vegetation cover fraction from satellite observation. Traditional methods of inferring vegetation fraction cover from satellite remote sensing include spectral mixture analysis (SMA) and scaled normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI). Those methods often rely on a series of steps in the processing chain, including atmospheric correction, surface angular correction and so on. Generally, those procedures are very computationally demanding. In addition, the errors associated with each procedure may be accumulated and significantly affect to the accuracy of the final products. In this study, a new retrieval methodology is proposed to calculate vegetation fraction cover over mixed pixels directly from the AATSR spectral reflectance data at top-of-atmosphere (TOA). The method consists of extensive radiative transfer simulations under a wide variety of solar illumination and sensor view conditions, atmospheric profiles, aerosol types and conditions and vegetation canopy leaf angle distributions. The derivation of vegetation fraction cover from TOA observations requires several steps of processing. Important steps include, (1) Preparing for the model input variables: foliage and soil spectral data on red, green and near-infrared bands which measured from two kinds of vegetation and three kinds of soil in the field experiment; (2) Generating a database based on a canopy radiative transfer model, Scattering by Arbitrarily Inclined Leaves (SAIL), and a hybrid linear model with the spectral data combined with vegetation geometric construction data and observation geometric data; (3)Atmospheric correction that converts surface ensemble reflectance to TOA ensemb- - le reflectance based on a radiative transfer model, Second Simulation of the Satellite Signal in the Solar (6S); (4) Mapping the relationships between spectral directional ensemble reflectance and vegetation fraction cover through a nonlinear regress method. The correction coefficients of the surface vegetation fraction cover computed with AATSR are provided vegetation fraction cover retrieval from TOA data of AATSR does not exceed by 6% at nadir view and 9.7% at forward view, respectively. The performances of input parameters on estimates of vegetation fraction cover are given compared with the "true" surface vegetation fraction cover. The aim of estimating vegetation fraction cover is to prepare for inversing component temperatures using AATSR data, in which process vegetation fraction cover is an important parameter.

IGARSS 2008, July 6-11, 2008, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.. III-146- III-149

42. Specialization of China large scale exchange market based on constrained co-local spatial association rule

ZHANG Xuewu, DU Yunyan, SU Fenzhen.

Abstract: With quick development of economy, spatial distribution and specialization level of China large scale commodity exchange markets whose turnover are more than 100 million Yuan, have changed greatly. And influencing factors which distribute in the research region have attribute information and spatial information and do not satisfy statistical independence. Commodity exchange market specialization index is brought forward to measure specialization degree, based on the former research and constrained co-local spatial association rule is used to analyze symbiotic pattern between specialization level and influencing factors. Constrained predicate templates and association rule templates can improve mining efficiency greatly. As the result shown, large scale commodity exchange market specialization level on country-region spatial scale went down from 2000 to 2005 and rose at 2006. The interesting association rules extracted based on defined minimum support and confident can provide officers of region governments with rational advices on large scale commodity exchange markets planning and construction.

Keywords: Asia; Far East; data processing; planning; extraction; efficiency; spatial distribution; economic data; markets; China

The International Conference on GeoInformatics and Joint Conference on GIS and Built Environment, 2008.

43. Spatial Situation of Concentration and Specialization of Large-scale Commodity Exchange Markets in China

ZHANG Xuewu, SU Fenzhen, HE yawen.

Abstract: Along with the rapid development of Chinese economy, the spatial distribution pattern and specialization level of commodity exchange markets changes greatly. According to analysis on large scale commodity exchange markets (LSCEM) of China from 2000 to 2005 under multi-spatial scales, the authors draw the following conclusions: the spatial concentration degree of LSCEM which develops based on particular geographical environments and natural resources is related with market types, which developed based upon the particular geographical environments and natural resources possess relatively high and steady degree of spatial concentration which developed ground on the high tech and advanced industries have relatively low degree of spatial concentration at zonal

level and relatively high degree of spatial concentration at provincial level; which developed found on the popular consumption demand are provided with rather low degree of spatial concentration at various of spatial levels. Meanwhile, LSCEM incline to centralize in the Eastern Coastal Areas of China and big cities. Their specialization indexes are high at the provincial level, however, drop on the whole. The statistical regression analysis shows that the urbanization level, Engel coefficient and market development degree have fairly notable impact on the specialization of LSCEM, but the industrial concentration level, private economy development level and the net income of urban residents have no significant effect on the specialization of LSCEM, and the trade competitiveness index has extremely little impact on it.

Keywords: component; Large-scale commodity exchange markets; spatial concentration, specialization index, multi-spatial scale, China

The 2008 IITA Conference on Geosciences and Remote Sensing.

44. Association Rule Mining Based on Spatio-Temporal Processes of Spatial Distribution Patterns

ZHANG Xuewu, SU Fenzhen.

Abstract: Spatial distribution pattern is an arrangement of two or more spatial objects according to some spatial relations, such as spatial direction, topological and distance relations. In the real world, spatial objects and spatial distribution pattern all vary continuously along the time-line. Traditional spatial and non-spatial data dissevers this continuous spatio-temporal process. Under analyzing relations among spatial object, its attributes and spatial distribution pattern, we brought meta-spatio-temporal process, spatio-temporal process and spatial distribution pattern spatio-temporal process. Rainfall in Eastern China has a typical spatial distribution pattern, being composed of the northern rain area and the southern rain area. Through constructing spatio-temporal process transactions, the association rules can be extracted from spatio-temporal process data set by the Apriori algorithm. The result of the spaio-temporal process association rule mining is consistent with the analysis of the theory. Finally, it is concluded that the spatio-temporal process can describe change of a spatial object in a defined time range, and change trend of one entity can be forecasted through varying trend of others based on the valuable spatio-temporal process association rules.s

International Conference on Earth Observation Data Processing and Analysis, 2008.

45. Association Rule Mining On Spatio-Temporal Processes

Zhang XW, Su FZ, Du YY, Et Al.

Abstract: the real world evolve along the time-line from the start time point to the future in

multi-dimensions space. The spatio-temporal process composed of meta-spatio-temporal processes, is bought out and used to describe this change process. The traditional association rule mining is extended to spatio- temporal processes, generating spatio-temporal process association rule mining which is used to extract association knowledge among spatio-temporal process data. Change processes of the western Pacific Ocean warm pool and rainfall of southeast area of China are the typical spatio-temporal processes, and relation between them is a remote relation. Based on spatio-temporal process association rule mining, we obtain some interesting association rules between change processes of them. Finally, it is concluded that spatio-temporal association rule mining can extract valuable association knowledge from spatio- temporal processes, and change trend of one entity or phenomenon can be forecasted through varying trend of others based on those association rules.

2008 4TH International Conference On Wireless Communications, Networking And Mobile Computing, 2008, 1~31, 11296~11299

46. The Comparing Study of Net Primary Production in China

Zhiqiang Gao, etc.

Abstract: Spatial and temporal distribution of vegetation net primary production (NPP) in China was studied using three light-use efficiency models (CASA, GLOPEM and GEOLUE) and two mechanistic ecological process models (CEVSA, GEOPRO). Based on spatial and temporal analysis (e.g. monthly, seasonally and annually) of simulated results from ecological process mechanism models of CASA, GLOPEM, and CEVSA, the following conclusions could be made: (1) during the last 20 years, NPP change in China is followed closely by the seasonal change of climate affected by the monsoon with an overall trend of increasing. (2) Average annual NPP in China was 2.864±1GtC. All five models were able to simulate spatial features of biomass for different ecological types in China. This paper provides a baseline for China's total biomass production. It also offers a means of estimating the NPP change due to afforestation, reforestation, conservation and other human activities and could aid people in using for-mentioned carbon sinks to fulfill China's commitment of reducing greenhouse gases.

Keywords: Atmospheric optics; Remote sensing; China; Carbon; Man; Vegetation; s

Remote Sensing and Modeling of Ecosystems for Sustainability V, edited by Wei Gao, Hao Wang. Proc. of SPIE Vol.

7083, 70830M, (2008) doi: 10.1117/12.791581. Proc. of SPIE Vol. 7083 70830M-1.

47. Research on Monitoring, Evaluation and Adjustment Models about Regional Ecological Security

Zou Xiuping, Qi Qingwen, Jiang Lili.

Abstract: Theoretica I basis, methods and techniques and typical case study are related. The core is to test and build a number of geo-information models, such as remote sensing dynamic monitoring models, GIS analysis and evaluation models, as well as statistical models and systems simulation model. With the remote sensing images extracting technology, we discussed the vegetation coverage model and soil erosion model. Comprehensive ecological security evaluation models based GIS is established, making the analysis processes and evaluation results visualized. System dynamics is used in Xishuangbanna ecological security system, dynamics models are established. Through adjusting system parameters, three schemes are simulated and In co-ordination of economic, social and ecological benefits, specific control measures of Xishuangbanna ecological safety are brought out

Keywords: AdjustmentEcological securityModelsMonitoring

Proceedings of IGARSS 2008.

48. Research on the information extraction of periglacial geomorphology in Qinghai-Tibet Plateau

Zhao Shangmin, Cheng Weiming, Zhou Chenghu, Chen Xi

Abstract: Takes Qinghai-Tibet Plateau as a research field, this paper based on the models and algorithms, completes the numerical information extraction of periglacial geomorphology distribution by using SRTM-DEM and annual mean temperature data. Based on the extracted results and remote sensing images, the periglacial geomorphology distribution in Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is achieved by visual interpretation. According to the visual interpreting results, the quality and precision of the extracted information are discussed and analysed. Finally, on the foundation of the 4 permafrost regions in Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the quality and precision of the extracted information of periglacial geomorphology are studied accordingly; taking Massive Continuous Permafrost Region in Qiangtang Plateau as an example, the quality and precision of the extracted results in this area are analyzed specifically.

Keywords: Image Interpretation; Digital Elevation Models (DEM); Image Understanding; Feature Extraction; Geomorphology; Qinghai-Tibet Plateau

The International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences. Vol. XXXVII.

Part B8. Beijing 2008.

3.5 学术专著

1. The impact of Neighbourhood Size on Terrain Derivatives and Digital Soil Mapping:
"Advances in Digital Terrain Analysis"特邀章节: pp.333-348.

朱阿兴, Burt JE, Smith M 等

Slope gradient, slope aspect, profile curvature, contour curvature, and other terrain derivatives are computed from digital elevation models (DEMs) over a neighbourhood (spatial extent). This chapter examines the combined effect of DEM resolution and neighbourhood size on computed terrain derivatives and its impact on digital soil mapping. We employed a widely used regression polynomial approach for computing terrain derivatives over a user-specified neighbourhood size. The method first fits a least squares regression polynomial to produce a filtered (generalized) terrain surface over a user defined neighbourhood (window). Slope gradient, slope aspect, profile, and contour curvatures are then computed analytically from the polynomial. To examine the effects of resolution and neighbourhood, we computed terrain derivatives using various combinations of DEM resolution and neighbourhood size and compared those values with corresponding field observations in two Wisconsin watersheds. In addition, we assessed the effects of resolution and neighbourhood in the context of knowledge-based digital soil mapping by comparing soil class (series) predictions with observed soils. Our results show that a neighbourhood size of 100 feet produces the closest agreement between observed and computed gradient values, and that DEM resolution has little impact on the agreement. Both profile curvature and contour curvature are more sensitive to neighbourhood size than slope gradient, and sensitivity is much higher at small neighbourhood sizes than at large neighbourhood sizes. Because of the importance of terrain derivatives in the knowledge base, predictive accuracy using a digital soil mapping approach varies strongly with neighbourhood size. In particular, prediction accuracy increases as the neighbourhood size increases, reaching a maximum at a neighbourhood of 100 feet and then decreases with further increases in neighbourhood size. DEM resolution again does not seem to impact the accuracy of the soil map very much. This study concludes that, at least for knowledge-based soil mapping, DEM resolution is not as important as neighbourhood size in computing the needed terrain derivatives. In other words, assuming the DEM resolution is sufficient to capture information at the optimum neighbourhood size, there is no predictive advantage gained by further increasing DEM resolution.

Springer-Verlag(2008).

2. Rule based mapping: "The Handbook of Geographic Information Science"特邀章节: pp.273-291.

朱阿兴

Rule-based mapping is a predictive approach to mapping. By predictive it is meant that the status of the geographic entity to be mapped at a given point is inferred from the conditions of other variables which are related to or influence the existence and status of the entity. Examples of rule-based mapping include the prediction of the spatial distribution of potential customers for a retail store using census data and the identification of habitat areas for a specific wildlife using a set of physical

landscape conditions. The set of variables used in the prediction are collectively referred to as predictive variables. Data on the spatial variation of these predictive variables are often easier to obtain than the status or condition of the entity to be mapped.

Blackwell(2008).

3. Purposive Sampling for Digital Soil Mapping for Areas with Limited Data: "Digital Soil Mapping with Limited Data"特邀章节: pp.233-245.

朱阿兴,杨琳,李宝林等

Digital soil mapping requires two basic pieces of information: spatial information on the environmental conditions which co-vary with the soil conditions and the information on relationship between the set of environment covariates and soil conditions. The former falls into the category of GIS/remote sensing analysis. The latter is often obtained through extensive field sampling. Extensive field sampling is very labor intensive and costly. It is particularly problematic for areas with limited data. This chapter explores a purposive sampling approach to improve the efficiency of field sampling for digital soil mapping. We believe that unique soil conditions (soil types or soil properties) can be associated with unique combination (configuration) of environmental conditions. We used the fuzzy c-means classification to identify these unique combinations and their spatial locations. Field sampling efforts were then allocated to investigate the soil at the typical locations of these combinations for establishing the relationships between soil conditions and environmental conditions. The established relationships were then used to map the spatial distribution of soil conditions. A case study in China using this approach showed that this approach was effective for digital soil mapping with limited data.

Springer-Verlag(2008).

4. Li , D.R. Ge, Y. and Foody, G. M. Accuracy in Geomatics. World Academic Press, Shanghai, China. 2008

The main theme of the articles in this volume is concerned with the applications of the quantification of environmental and natural resource processes and the uncertainties associated with them. The papers cover the span of Spatial Information Science topics which have always been the concern of the conference. Topics are from uncertainty (error, vagueness, as well as ontology and semantics) to web issues, digital elevation models and urban infrastructure. Topics discussed reflected the diversity of interests and high level of expertise among the international participants. I would venture to suggest that in the proceedings there is something for everyone who is doing research in the discipline of geographical information and remote sensing.

5. 精细数字土壤普查模型与方法

朱阿兴等

精细数字土壤普查模型与方法是指利用现代空间分析技术、人工智能和机器学习的方法,基于模糊推理理论获取空间上详细、数学上精确的土壤空间变化信息的方法。本书对精细数字土壤普查的理论和技术及其应用进行了系统研讨,内容包括数字土壤普查的现状、基于模糊逻辑的精细数字土壤的表达模型、定量描述土壤环境要素空间变化的分析技术、获取土壤与环境关系知识的人上智能和机器学习方法、模糊推理的计算手段以及应用实例。在所附的CD中,为读者提供了软件系统和实际数据,便于读者实践。

科学出版社, (2008 出版)

6. Spatial Scale and Neighborhood Size in Spatial Data Processing for Modeling Nature Environment: "Representing, Modeling and Visualizing the Natural Environment: Innovations in GIS 13"特邀章节: pp.147~165.

朱阿兴

CRC Press(2008).

7. Encyclopedia of Ecology

Sven Erik Jørgensen Brian Fath

被收录文章信息为:T-X Yue, Z-P Du, Y-J Sun. Spatial Models and Geographic Information Systems.

Elsevier 2008,3315-3325.

8. Handbook of Ecological Modelling and Informatics

Sven Erik Jørgensen

参与编著第6章: T-X Yue, Y-A Wang, Z-M Fan. Surface modelling of population distribution,

CRC 70~98.

9. Chapter 6: OSDBs and Their Spatial Extensions Open Source Approaches in Spatial Data Handling

Chen Rongguo, Xie Jiong

Springer-Verlag Berlin HeidelbergISBN.

10. 汶川地震区域简明简明地图册

王英杰,姚杰,程维明,韩嘉福,冯险峰等

星球地图出版社,2008年8月.

11. 世界资源合作区的形成与发展

刘闯

中国行政管理学院音像出版社,2008.

12. 中国城市发展报告 2007

何建邦

系从 NGO 的角度论述中国城市年度发展的权威性年度报告,在国内外有重大影响。何建邦系编委,是主要策划人之一。

中国城市出版社,(2008 出版).

13. 资源科学技术名词

何建邦

何建邦系编委,主要完成第7章:资源法学。

科学出版社,(2008 出版).

3.6 专利、软件成果登记

2008 年软件著作权登记:

序2号	载佛	200鑑配野308	著作権人
3	城市%时略规信惠潘墨·惠榜採统件10.0	2008SRBJ2009	商志義
4	遥感的病苗的摄取系统 观 事情监测应用平台软件 V1.0	20008SRN91748234	杨晓梅

5	网格空间服务管理系统 V1.0	2008SR27281	谢传节
6	海洋信息网格门户系统	2008SR04559	杜云艳
7	海洋信息网格多维操作分析系统	2008SR04558	杜云艳
8	海量空间数据多尺度自适应可视化系统 V1.09	2008srbj2264	程昌秀
9	房地一体化信息管理平台软件	2008SR10813	诸云强、杨雅萍、孙崇亮
10	房地业务办公系统软件	2008SR10812	诸云强、冯 敏、刘润达
11	房地数据管理系统软件	2008SR10814	诸云强、宋 佳、刘润达
12	自然资源数据库内部管理软件	2008SR08619	倪建华
13	自然资源数据库网上查询软件	2008SR08620	倪建华、邱冬生
14	自然资源数据库网上统计地图自动生成及图形浏览软件	2008SR09371	倪建华

2008 年专利

专利名称	单位 名次	发明人	专利申 请年份	备注
一种融合光谱信息和多点 模拟空间信息的分类方法	第一	葛咏、白鹤翔	2008	ZL200810104286.2
一种自然语言表达动态交 通信息的时空融合方法	第一	陆锋、陈传彬	2008	ZL200810115577.1
一种基于矢量数据信息量 的尺度设置方法	第一	程昌秀、周成虎	2008	ZL200810222051.3
一种适合路况信息加载的 导航数据库概化方法	第一	陆锋、高松、段滢滢	2008	公开号: CN101308028 申请号: 200810115576.7
一种网格计算环境下的分	第一	谢传节、刘高焕	2008	公开号: CN101408900

布式空间数据查询优化方				申请号: 200810227162.3
法				
一种精细尺度下的动态风	第一	李连发、梁金能	2008	公开号: CN101354757
险及易损性预测方法				申请号: 200810222052.8
地理格网下不易获取地理				公开号: CN101477533
要素空间渐变信息的数字	第一	朱阿兴、Burt E. James	2008	
制图方法				申请号: 2008102405064
高效能空间抽样调查三明	第一	笠 구자政 게셔드	2008	公开号: CN10271495
治模型方法		王劲峰、刘纪远		申请号: 200810104287.7
一种自适应电子地图符号	-	第一 王英杰、张金禄	2008	公开号: CN101458819
的系统及方法	弗一			申请号: 200810239848.4
一种基于栅格的空间异质	第一	李连发、王劲峰	2008	公开号: CN101308544
模式识别方法及分层方法				申请号: 200810116559.5
三角网格三维坐标系统及		庄大方、袁文、邱冬生	2008	申请号: 200810211723.0
距离测量方法		<u> </u>	2008	中间分: 200610211/23.0

第四部分 教育与培训

实验室每年定期开设博士和硕士研究生学位课程,并不定期开展国内外学术交流活动和专题讲座,分别在香港和美国设立了联合研究基地,跟踪学习国际最新科技成果。推行集体导师制,以提高研究生培养的水平。本年度,共有 4 名博士后出站,7 名博士研究生和_____7 名硕士研究生毕业; 10 名新博士后进站,新招收24 名博士和25 名硕士研究生,同时为国内提供了1500余人次的GIS技术培训和继续教育。

博士后出站报告、博士论文和硕士论文涉及:喀斯特景观格局研究,地学数据可视化、空间数据库管理、空间信息应用网格技术、城市 GIS、地学信息图谱、陆地生态系统与蒸散遥感研究、黄河三角洲区域协调发展、遥感图像信息提取、GIS 技术、车载导航电子地图数据组织相关技术研究等方面内容。

4.1 新进站博士后及新生情况介绍

2008 年实验室招收博士后研究人员 10 名,博士研究生名 24 名,硕士研究 25 名。

博士后:

龚剑明:男,2000年6月获得武汉华中科技大学计算机学院学士学位,毕业后留校工作三年。2003年9月考入武汉大学遥感信息工程学院,并于2005年9月作为客座博士研究生进入资源与环境信息系统国家实验室海洋组学习,先后参与了科技部863重点项目"北京一号小卫星数据产品深加工软件开发与应用系统集成"(2005AA133013),863项目"基于多源多时序卫星影像特征的智能化提取"(2006AA12Z146)和国家测绘局西部测图工程"地表覆盖图分类指标体系建立及样图试验"等项目。2008年6月获得武汉大学遥感信息工程学院博士学位,于2008年7月进入资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室开始博士后研究工作。合作导师:周成虎研究员。

邓红艳:女,2003 年获得解放军信息工程大学测绘学院地图学与地理信息工程博士学位。 2008 年 3 月进入资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室开始博士后研究工作。合作导师:王英 杰研究员

孙晓宇: **男**,2008 年获得中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所地图学与地理信息系统专业博士学位,同年7月进入资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室开始博士后研究工作。合作导师:周成虎研究员、于贵瑞研究员。

郑年波:男,2008年3月获得武汉大学测绘遥感信息工程国家重点实验室博士学位,2008年7月进入资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室开始博士后研究工作。合作导师:陆锋研究员。

宋 波: 男,2007 年获得中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所生态学专业博士学位,2008 年进入资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室开始博士后研究工作。合作导师:周成虎研究员。

樊 星: 女,2008 年获得中国海洋大学环境科学专业博士学位,2008 年 7 月进入资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室开始博士后研究工作。合作导师:周成虎研究员。

高锡章:合作导师:周成虎研究员。

马立广: 合作导师: 周成虎研究员。

樊 辉: 合作导师: 刘高焕研究员。

王 涛: 合作导师: 刘纪远研究员。

博士研究生:

李小洲: 男,2001 年获得华中科技大学计算机学院计算机应用专业硕士学位,毕业后到 华中科技大学文华学院信息学部工作,2008 年 9 月进入资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室 攻读博士学位。指导教师: 王劲峰研究员

陈 振: 男,2007 年获得浙江大学地图学与地理信息系统硕士学位。2008 年 9 月进入资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室攻读博士学位。导师: 陈述彭研究员、陈荣国研究员。

段滢滢: 女,2006 年获中国地质大学(武汉)地理信息系统学士学位。2006 年 9 月进入资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室攻读博士学位。指导导师:陈述彭院士,陆锋研究员。

郭燕莎: 女,2008年3月获得天津工业大学计算机应用技术硕士学位,同年9月进入资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室开始博士学习。指导导师:王劲峰研究员。

韩芳:女,2008年获得山东农业大学森林培育学硕士学位,同年7月进入资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室攻读地图学与地理信息系统专业博士学位。导师:张百平研究员。

于海璁,男,2006 年获得解放军信息工程大学地理信息系统工学学士学位,同年考入武汉大学测绘遥感信息工程国家终点实验室,2008 年获得武汉大学地图学与地理信息系统理学硕士学位。2008 年 9 月考入地理所攻读博士学位。导师: 陆锋研究员。

张淑杰:女,2001-2005年就读于东北师范大学地理信息系统专业,获学士学位。2005-2008年于南京师范大学地图学与地理信息系统专业学习获硕士学位。2008年9月考入地理所攻读博士学位。导师为朱阿兴研究员。

周亮:男,2008年获得浙江大学硕士学位,同年毕业后考入中科院地理所攻读博士学位导师: 陆锋研究员

袁烨成: 男,2006 年毕业于浙江大学理学院,获地理信息系统专业学士学位。同年保送至中科院地理科学与资源研究所资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室攻读博士学位,专业地图学与地理信息系统。导师:周成虎研究员。

张涛: 男,2006 年毕业于浙江大学,经过竺可桢学院理科班培养,获地图学与地理信息

系统学士学位。同年考入资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室攻读博士学位,专业地图学与 地理信息系统。导师:苏奋振副研究员。

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4.2 博士论文摘要

1. 王世海:

指导导师: 岳天祥研究员

答辩时间: 2008年05月

摘 要:作为一种全新的曲面建模(SURFACE MODELING)方法,高精度曲面建模理论 (HASM)基于微分几何学理论,根据曲面的第一、二类基本量和高斯方程的差分形式对规则格网数据建立数值方程。在采样数据的约束下,对正交剖分的均匀格网点进行求解,从而获得高精度的拟合曲面。所完成的数值实验也表明 HASM 的计算精度高于以往的建模方法,具有很好的应用前景。

本研究根据高斯曲面方程特点,对高精度曲面建模理论(HASM)的计算模型和解算方法进行改进。在算法中引入起算数据精度,在计算过程中,顾及不同精度数据对拟合结果的影响。根据计算前后数据精度的变化,对 HASM2 在计算过程中的溢出现象进行分析,探寻其形成的原因。并根据数理统计中极限误差与中误差的关系,制订筛选准则,消除 HASM2 在计算中的溢出。根据 HASM2 模型特点,建立基于曲面单元、逐步最小二乘的分组算法。通过对计算方程进行分组处理,降低计算过程对资源的占用,提高运算速度。在曲面拟合过程中,根

据起算数据精度,应用插值和逼近两种方法对计算区域内的曲面进行重建,弥补单一方法的不足。对 HASM2 和 HASM4 两种计算模型进行数据验证,检验两个模型的拟合精度。

在对 HASM2 算法改进的基础上,选择了丘陵、黄土高原地貌两种研究区域对新的算法进行检验。利用研究区域的数字等高线数据,对地形曲面进行模拟;根据计算过程中不同分组数据的精度空间分布图,对计算模型的有效性、准确性进行验证、分析;利用野外实地采集的数据,对拟合结果进行验证。

根据 HASM 的分组算法中曲面单元规则划分、排列有序且边界重叠的特点,建立基于曲面分块,面向规则格网数据的三维可视化算法。以曲面单元为基本处理单位,通过对单元数据的实时处理,实现对拟合曲面的动态显示。在显示区域内,建立视相关 LOD(LEVLES OF DETAILS)模型,对显示数据进行分块简化。通过对视见区域内曲面单元数据建立实时索引机制,放弃对数据建立空间层次结构的预处理方法,实现对三维地形的交互显示。利用OPENGL--开放图形开发接口,编写基于 WINDOWS 平台的 HASM 三维可视化软件。

选择典型地貌类型区域,使用 HASM 三维可视化算法对研究区域的地形曲面进行重建,对三维地形进行实际时计算、动态显示。对可视化算法的交互性、动态性进行检验。选取不同规模的格网数据,对算法的实时处理功能进行验证,检验其对大规模数据进行无边界漫游的功能。

关键词: 曲面建模, 数字地面模型, 细节层次模型, 虚拟现实, 地形模拟

2. 龚剑明: 多源信息支持下的西部 1:5 万土地覆被遥感分类研究

指导导师:卢健、林宗坚、杨晓梅

答辩时间: 2008年6月

摘 要:人类踏入二十一世纪,随着人口稳步增长、科技快速发展和物质财富大量积累,世界面临的环境问题日益严重,全球出现淡水资源缺乏、土地侵蚀和沙化、大气化学成分改变、生物多样性衰退、水陆生态系统恶化等自然环境恶化现象,这些都是可能导致重大灾难的全球环境变化。现在科学家们已经达成共识,有足够的证据证明;土地利用和土地覆被的变化与全球大量能源和原料的开发使用是影响全球环境两大人类活动。

人类只有一个地球,如何恢复人类生存依赖的地球环境、促进社会和自然可持续发展向世界各国提出了一系列的挑战。迄今,国内虽已开展了大量土地利用与土地覆被变化的研究,但多停留在小比例尺的宏观研究,针对大比例尺的区域性土地覆被研究多在东部经济比较发达的地区。随着国家西部大开发和西部 1:5 万地形图空白区测图工程(2006-2010)的启动,西部地区自然资源开发和环境保护问题成为世界关注的焦点。我国西部地区地处欧亚大陆,生态脆弱,土地覆被变化将直接影响全球变化,同时,研究西部较大比例尺的土地覆被变化对合理开发西部土地资源,保护西部生态环境,促进社会和自然可持续发展具有重要意义。论文主要贡献和创新点如下:

(1) 首次提出了适合于西部 1:5 万比例尺的土地覆被分类系统和分类指标。西部地区

具有独特的地理环境,地形复杂,人迹罕见,实地勘测困难。本文基于高分辨率的遥感影像和多源辅助信息,从西部自然地理特征的角度,提出了适合于西部地区土地覆被特征和 1:5 万比例尺制图的土地覆被分类系统和分类指标,该分类体系已经通过国家测绘局的评审,用于国家测绘局西部测图工程地表覆被数据分类生产标准。

- (2)设计了一套针对西部地表覆盖特征、基于多源遥感信息的地表覆被综合分类器。通过建立地学数学模型,从多特征信息表达与组织,基于空间、时相、辅助规则基础上构建人机交互和多源辅助信息的土地覆被分类器,并且根据西部测图工程土地覆被分类试验结果对分类器性能进行了评价。
- (3)针对西部地区现有资料少,购买 SPOT 等国外高分辨率数据昂贵,信息提取时间长,利用国产北京一号全色影像的高分辨率和多光谱影像丰富的光谱信息特征,改进现有的影像融合方法,使得融合影像能较好的保持地物的高分辨率特征和丰富的光谱信息。采用基于面向对象的图像分割方法,能较快的确定西部地区的冰川和沙丘的类型,较准确提取湖泊、冰川和常年积雪的边界。
- (4)针对西部地区地形复杂,气候恶劣,实地勘测困难,提出了一套适合于西部典型地物遥感影像判读流程和解译方法,适合于包括冰川、沙丘、湖泊、道路、居民地等典型地物类型的自动半自动提取,该判读流程和解译方法已经用于指导西部测图工程地表覆被数据生产。
- (5)以青藏高原的典型测图区的高分辨遥感影像为例,进行了基于多源辅助信息下的 1:5 万土地覆被分类实验,针对实验结果,进行了土地覆被分类评价。通过实验区的试验证明:分类系统和判读解译方法能较好的用于西部地表覆被数据生产。实验区的土地覆被分类精度总体达到 85%以上,符合西部测图工程地表覆被数据分类与制图要求。

3. 孙晓宇:

指导导师: 陈述彭研究员、周成虎研究员 答辩时间: 2008 年 5 月

摘 要:由于海岸带优越的自然资源条件和特有的区位优势,使之成为了人类活动最活跃和最集中的地域。我国广东沿海地区自改革开放以来得到了飞速发展,已经成为了我国经济发展的中心区域之一,随着旅游业、航运业、养殖业等行业的发展,海岸带地区的土地开发利用程度往往较高,尤其是海湾、河口分布较多的粤东地区更为明显。本文以粤东海岸带为研究区,利用多期土地利用数据结合土壤、地形数据进行了海岸带土地利用适宜度和开发强度的评价与分析,提出了"土地利用属性空间"的概念,并建立了土地开发利用强度评价模型—多维向量模型。本文围绕着土地开发利用强度评价的主题主要开展的工作内容有:

1)数据的预处理

对遥感影像的校正、重采样、融合等技术进行了对比分析。选取了适合 SPOT5 影像的处理方法,并制定了科学的处理流程。

对来源于不同空间分辨率影像、不同分类系统、不同解译精度的多期土地利用数据进行了一致化处理,主要包括分类系统的一致化处理和空间精度的一致化处理。

2) 土地利用现状调查及与历史状态的时空对比分析

在野外实地调查工作的基础上,总结了整个研究区海岸带土地利用的总体特点和区域分异特点,建立了典型地物影像特征库,土地利用及地貌的遥感解译标志库。利用土地利用现状数据与80年代广东海岸带土地利用调查成果进行了研究区土地利用的时空对比分析。

选取珠海岸段为试验区,在进行野外实地调查前后分别进行土地利用的遥感解译,对两期结果进行对比分析,结果表明:实地调查对高分辨率遥感影像的土地利用解译精度提高有显著作用。

3) 土地利用的适宜度评价

把土地利用与土壤、地形的结合现状作为一个知识库,以土地利用类型与土壤、地形的各分级结合的频繁程度为评价依据,获取土地利用与各种评价因素组合所具有的适宜度,并根据土地利用与评价因素的空间叠加状况进行适宜度的空间化。评价结果表明:不同时期、不同区域有各自的土地利用适宜度特点,总体上珠江口与韩江口岸段的土地利用适宜度高于中部岸段。

4) 土地开发利用强度评价

根据欧氏空间距离的理论,构建了多维向量模型,并相应的建立了土地利用"属性空间"。通过不同时期的土地利用数据的叠加,获取土地利用的变化情况,根据不同土地利用类型在属性空间中的定位,利用模型运输获取土地开发利用强度。通过对土地利用强度进行分区缓冲区分析,得到了粤东海岸带土地开发利用强度的空间分布特征:河口岸段与中部岸段差别较大,河口岸段 1km 缓冲区以内的土地开发强度最大,向内陆逐渐减小,这种趋势在 4km 以内比较明显;中部岸段整体土地开发强度小于河口岸段,且缓冲区分析中,规律性变化不明显。

关键字:海岸带;土地利用;强度;多维向量模型

4. 李楷: 车载导航电子地图数据存储技术研究

指导导师: 钟耳顺研究员

答辩时间: 2008年5月

摘 要:导航电子地图是整个导航系统中地理信息传递的媒介,在系统中起核心作用,其存储技术的优劣直接影响着系统的品质。导航电子地图记录的数据绝大多数是空间数据,所以本文研究的中心问题可以概括为:解决资源极端受限环境下空间数据的高效访问。本文将该问题细化为数据物理模型,路网计算模型,数据更新技术等三个子课题进行研究。

在数据物理模型方面,本文在四叉树索引基础上提出了一种高效的分层格网索引(MSG),以之为基础本文进一步提出了导航数据存储物理模型——NDF模型。

在路网计算模型方面,本文结合通达度(Reach)概念提出了通达覆盖分层网络模型

——RCHiTopo 模型,该模型较以往的分层模型具有以下三点改进: 1)模型从数学上保证路径分析结果的准确性; 2)兼容各种分析模式; 3)更新子网是可控的从而避免了拓扑编辑产生的"雪崩效应"。

在更新技术方面,本文在分层网络模型的基础上,提出了一种基于线形参照系的弧段分层编码模型——DyHiRD模型。由于弧段编码蕴含了上下层弧段的包含关系,因此 DyHiRD模型减少了由于记录关系产生的数据冗余。由于拓扑结构的局部更新并不会破坏弧段编码的连续性,所以 DyHiRD模型的弧段编码具有稳定性。

本文通过一系列实验对以上研究工作进行实际验证。地图显示测试证明 MSG 索引的空间查询性能较通用的 R 树索引有明显的提高, 平均查询速度是 R 树索引的 10 到 15 倍。两点间路径分析试验证明 RCHiTopo 模型具备理想的搜索空间压缩能力,平均搜索空间是传统自然分层模型的 1/12,而平均路径长度是自然分层模型的 1/2。通过接入北京市真实路况数据来验证 DyHiRD 模型的更新效率,实验结果显示 DyHiRD 模型每千条路况信息更新时间小于 5 秒,这表明该模型的更新效率完全能够满足大城市动态导航的需要。

本文共分五章,第一章引言,介绍本文的研究目的、内容、实验方法以及成果。第二章研究综述,从通用地理信息存储技术和道路交通数据存储技术两个角度,对导航存储技术相关领域的研究进展进行综述。随后三章分别是本文研究的三个子课题。第三章重点论述本文提出的物理存储模型,并列举地图显示实验结果以及分析参数对模型性能的影响。第四章介绍本文提出的通达覆盖分层网络模型及其路径分析算法,通过多组实验验证了该计算模型的效率和针对不同分布特征网络的适应性。第五章分别从实时更新和增量更新两个方面对更新技术的展开论述,并且以北京路况信息为试验数据,对 DyHiRD 模型的更新效率进行了测试。最后第六章对全文进行总结和展望。

本研究作为国家发改委"卫星导航产业标准化研究"重大专项的组成部分,以上大部分成果 已被国家《车载导航电子地图应用存储格式》标准采纳。

5. 张欣: 协同态势可视化机制研究与应用

指导导师: 钟耳顺研究员 答辩时间: 2008 年 5 月

摘 要: GIS 描述的现实世界永远处于不断变化之中,但传统 GIS 只能以静态的方式表现。随着应用的深入,很多应用领域要求通过 GIS 来管理各种实时动态的空间信息。军事、公安、应急指挥、实时监控、城市管理等作战指挥应用领域的动态信息非常丰富,这些态势信息具有动态性、实时性和分布性的特点,如何管理和可视化表达这些态势信息是一个重要的研究内容。另外,随着网络和计算机通信技术的发展,分布协同应用模式越来越广泛,很多作战指挥应用领域是面向多兵种(部门)的,涉及多兵种(部门)的协同和信息感知。

本文主要研究作战指挥态势应用领域中的动态信息管理和可视化问题。主要研究内容包括: (1) 在分析协同态势的应用背景、应用特点的基础上,首先提出单机环境下的态势动态表达 模型。模型的组成要素包括基础地理信息、动态图形对象、多媒体信息和演播对象。其中, 动态图形对象由空间实体、态势符号和事件对象组成。模型主要通过图形对象表达各种态势 要素,通过图形对象的状态变化事件驱动态势要素的动态行为变化。

- (2)提出采用面向态势方案的动态表达方法,对态势方案的组成和数据组织结构进行了详细设计,对事件驱动的态势可视化流程进行了分析。并进一步探讨了协同态势可视化系统的总体框架和体系结构。
- (3)在面向方案的态势动态表达模型的基础上,结合实际应用的需要探讨协同态势应用集成架构,提出基于消息传输的集中式协同系统架构和协同信息感知,对具体的协同消息类型和消息格式进行了分析和定义。将态势信息分为态势编辑消息和态势情报消息,态势情报消息的引入丰富了态势表达内容,增强了动态表达的效果。
- (4)以城市应急联动指挥可视化系统为例,从实时数据获取管理、目标跟踪监控和协同方案编辑、态势信息发布、救援方案推演几个方面探讨协同态势应用中的关键技术。最后,对原型系统和主要的应用领域进行了介绍。

本文总体上采用"消息-事件-行为"三者顺序驱动和螺旋上升的研究思路,由消息驱动图形对象状态变化事件的发生,由事件驱动图形对象的动态行为变化。图形对象新的行为变化又会产生新的消息,这是一个顺序驱动、螺旋上升的过程,通过这个过程展现态势的发生、发展。

6. 张岸: 应急反应制图理论、方法与应用研究——以森林火灾监控和疾病防控为例

指导导师: 陈述彭, 齐清文

答辩时间: 2008年5月

摘 要:研究了应急反应认知和信息流程。研究了应急反应数据获取方式,提出了从静态和动态两方面着手,静态以文献历史数据获取为主,动态则以传感器网络数据获取为主。建立系统并实现了不同尺度数据的快速获取,包括大尺度的对地观测传感器网络数据获取,地面的分布式传感器网络获取和个人的自发式传感器网络获取。实现了数据库建库和数据编码方式,建立了应急反应制图的指标体系。研究了应急反应制图中的模型和应急预案如何转化为制图的专题数据的方法,实现了图形思维方式的辅助应急决策。

从应急反应制图的表达和读者感受应急上,分析了反应地图的专题制图的视觉变量特征和对颜色、符号、整饰的要求和规范。总结了应急反应环境下对于符号形状,颜色等特点的总结规范。制作了参考色谱和符号库,并实现了动态地图制作关键技术。

分析应急反应过程对不同地图产品模式的需求基础上,提出并实现了面向服务的应急反应地图发布系统,并研发了分布式应急模型的远程计算和基于 GeoRSS 应急反应地图信息的推送与聚合等关键技术。分析了满足客户端需求的应急反应地图信息层的概括和派生、应急反应地图信息的多重分析请求与响应的需要。

提出了应急反应地图认知和评价的模型方式,建立了以信息熵为度量标准的应急反应地

图的信息量评价方法,在分析地图信息发布的耗时环节基础上制定了制图的时效参考指标。

从自然灾害和突发公共卫生事件两方面做了森林火灾监控和疾病防控两个案例,对应急 反应制图的理论、方法予以实践。实现了基于可见光的森林火灾分布式视频监控系统获取林 火数据,建立了林火应急数据库和编码规范;实现了疾病防控的应急模型的远程计算与制图。 并分别完成了应急反应各阶段的制图,包括应急风险地图、应急态势地图、应急指挥地图、 应急损失地图的制作。

7. 刘海江: 典型风沙区域植被地貌耦合关系及其演化过程研究—以浑善达克沙地为例

指导导师:周成虎

答辩时间: 2008年1月

摘 要: 植被、地貌是构成地表生态地理格局与过程的主要因素,二者相互作用形成地表丰富多彩的景观类型。植被、地貌也是地球各种营力、自然过程、生物和非生物环境条件的显性表示,对环境变化、人类干扰具有指示作用。位于半干旱气候区的风沙地貌,属于脆弱生态系统,容易发生沙漠化,同时也是全球变化的敏感地区,对地区生态安全具有重要影响。风沙环境中植被、地貌具有协同作用关系,植被影响沙丘形态形成及风沙地貌过程,而地貌又是植被空间分异的主导因素,二者之间既存在稳定的耦合关系,又处于协同变化之中。风沙区域植被地貌研究对于认识和评价诸如沙漠化、全球气候变化有重要意义;同时由于不同植被一地貌单元的自然禀赋不同,在土地利用方式、物种多样性保护、沙漠化治理及区域可持续发展中承担不同的作用和功能,因此也具有应用价值。

论文选择位于内蒙古高原东南边缘半干旱典型草原区的浑善达克沙地为研究区,利用遥感、GIS 技术及多源空间、非空间数据从多尺度角度研究了浑善达克沙地植被、地貌类型的空间分布;建立了植被一地貌耦合单元及植被、地貌的协同演化模式;揭示沙地沙漠化的时空格局;分析了区域气候变化与沙漠化的关系,并对区域可持续发展的模式进行了探讨,形成了从小尺度的植被地貌关系到区域尺度的植被地貌分布、从植被地貌的静态耦合模式到二者协同演化的研究体系。

论文主要结论及创新点有:

- 1、建立浑善达克沙地植被分区方案和地貌信息遥感提取方法。针对沙地分区存在的不足,提出了先利用降水进行初步分区,再利用植被、地貌区域分异进行界线修正的方法,沙地分为东部森林草原过渡区、中部疏林草原区和西部灌丛草原区。地貌形态遥感提取表明,沙地有新月形沙丘和沙丘链、梁窝状沙丘、沙垄、缓起伏沙地、抛物线状沙丘和草灌丛沙堆6种地貌形态,其中梁窝状沙丘是分布最广的沙丘形态。
- 2、建立了多尺度水平的植被地貌耦合关系。①小尺度上,地形地貌是影响植被分布的主要因素,在丘间平原、缓起伏沙地、沙丘的地貌单元上,分布着不同的植被类型,形成13种典型的植被一地貌耦合单元,各单元具有不同的生态功能。②景观水平上,地形地貌和降水影响植被地貌耦合关系,但地形地貌仍是主导因素,因为沙丘一丘间平原的地貌结构是沙地景观

的基本单元,小尺度水平的13种植被一地貌耦合单元综合为景观水平的丘间平原单元、沙丘阳坡一缓起伏沙地单元、沙丘阴坡单元3个单元,它们在空间上组合成3种模式。③区域水平上,降水是植被地貌耦合分布的主导因素,从东到西降水逐渐减少,地貌多样性增加,固定沙丘比例降低。

- 3、多角度分析了植被地貌协同变化关系。沙丘形成演化与植被具有密切关系,沙丘类型本身包含着植被特征,梁窝状沙丘、抛物线状沙丘、草灌丛沙堆、新月形沙丘分别隐含着不同的植被覆盖。建立了6种沙丘形态之间的演化关系,以及沙丘和丘间平原植被地貌的协同演化模式,同时从植被演替角度分析了植被地貌变化过程。
- 4、提出了一种景观指数选择方法,通过构建归一化差值指标来定量评价景观指数对格局变化的敏感性。该方法首先根据归一化差值指标值的大小建立初选景观指数集,然后再根据景观指数意义、指数行为及具体研究目的,对初选指数进行筛选,确立最终指数集,经试验验证该方法是一种可行的方法。
- 5、利用多时相、多源遥感数据分析了浑善达克沙地1987年到2006年期间的沙漠化时空变化过程。①沙地沙漠化分为两个阶段,第一阶段从1987-2000年,为沙漠化快速发展期,生态系统呈现快速恶化态势;第二阶段从2000-2006年,为沙漠化缓减期,沙漠化速率明显降低,固定沙地面积增长。②格局变化过程与沙漠化过程相对应,在沙漠化快速发展阶段,固定沙地占优势的景观发生破碎化,斑块数量增加,斑块平均面积、最大斑块指数降低,斑块空间分布均匀性增加;在沙漠化缓减阶段,斑块联合形成较大斑块,斑块数降低、斑块平均面积、平均距离、最大斑块指数增加,斑块均匀度下降。③各植被区沙漠化具有不同特点,东部森林草原区虽然半固定沙地和流动沙地增加了很多,但是固定沙地仍然占绝对优势,沙质草原被流动沙地或半固定沙地蚕食是主要的沙漠化过程;中部疏林草原景观区的沙漠化过程主要表现为固定沙地被半固定沙地、流动沙地不断蚕食,在2006年固定沙地、半固定沙地和流动沙地在景观中所占比例相当,景观中最大斑块为流动沙地;西部灌丛草原区的沙漠化也表现为固定沙地被蚕食,但固定沙地仍然处于优势地位。④针对流动沙地的空间变化检测表明,过去20年里流沙扩展规模远大于流沙逆转,流沙扩展主要是原有流沙斑块向四周扩展,目前流动沙地已经形成几条流沙带,这是沙漠化治理的一大挑战。
- 6、沙漠化原因及治理对策分析。沙地1971-2000年30年的温度、降水、干燥度和风速变化表明,区域气候有利于沙漠化逆转,气候不是沙漠化的主要原因,而人类活动才是沙漠化的主要原因。人口增长只是沙漠化的诱因,实质上不合理的生产、管理方式才是沙漠化的主要因素。治理沙漠化,实现区域可持续发展是一项复杂的系统工程,需要思想观念、政策制度,以及生产技术的改变和改进。根据实际情况区域可持续发展模式有:人工高产草地一养殖畜牧业模式、舍饲畜牧业模式、封育一生态移民模式和自然保护区模式。

关键词: 浑善达克沙地: 沙漠化: 遥感: GIS: 风沙地貌: 气候变化: 可持续发展

8. 李飞: 影像数据库管理系统关键技术研究

指导导师:周成虎,陈荣国

答辩时间: 2008年5月

摘 要:随着传感器技术、数据通讯技术的快速发展,遥感影像数据的获取量呈几何级数增长,高效、安全的遥感影像管理与共享技术成为对地观测领域热点研究问题和前沿研究方向。20世纪70年代,Codd教授提出了关系数据模型,奠定了数据库发展的基础,从此关系型数据库迅速发展并得到广泛应用。近年来,众多GIS厂商在商用关系型数据的基础上推出了空间数据引擎中间件产品,利用关系型数据库存储空间数据。随着数据库技术的不断发展,对象-关系型数据库又一次推动了空间数据库相关研究和发展,利用扩展对象-关系型数据库进行地理空间矢量数据管理已经取得了许多研究成果,但是进行海量遥感影像数据的管理与共享还有许多问题需要进行研究。

论文以遥感影像数据高效管理为目标,以影像数据的存储组织、检索、管理等问题作为研究重点,对基于空间排序的影像瓦片金字塔、基于影像分割和曲线简化算法的光谱特征影像检索、基于本体理论的影像数据检索方法等进行了比较为系统的研究。具体包括以下具体内容:

- (1) 遥感影像的存储组织: 首先分析了影像数据的分块组织方式,由于影像数据库属于 I/0密集型应用,因此考虑采用空间填充曲线优化数据存储,建立基于空间排序存储的影像瓦片金字塔。空间排序将空间上邻近的影像瓦片尽量保持较好的邻近关系,使影像瓦片的存储 更加合理,从而减小了磁盘页面访问量,同时节省了区域查询中的寻道时间和延迟时间,通过对常规影像瓦片金字塔、基于空间排序的影像瓦片金字塔进行性能测试发现,基于Hilbert 序存储的影像瓦片金字塔的访问效率较高。最后分析Hilbert序的访问效率,在此基础上提出具有高效存储访问性能的Hilbert+空间填充曲线地址码组织结构。通过重复存储最大排序距离邻接点对,减小了曲线的平均结点距离,并且结点距离在低结点距离范围内的频率百分比更高,有益于海量遥感影像磁盘存储优化及空间索引的建立。
- (2) 高光谱影像的检索方法研究:对于高光谱影像数据库的光谱曲线和影像检索,基于"抽样"思想,利用影像分割原理从空间分布角度进行"抽样",利用曲线简化算法从光谱特征角度进行"抽样"。本文基于经典的曲线简化Douglas-Peucke算法(简称DP算法)提取光谱曲线的形态特征,利用"特征提取"的思想,提出了基于DP算法的光谱曲线和影像检索(简称DPSR)方法。
- (3)基于本体的检索:分析了目前遥感影像检索系统基于元数据和关键字检索的问题, 采用地名本体、遥感影像本体,初步解决遥感影像检索系统缺乏多源数据集成、缺乏语义模型、需要集成相关学科知识的问题,增强了系统的检索功能。
- (4)针对遥感影像数据的管理特点,分析了现有的影像数据库管理模式存在的问题,提出了"区域GEOMETRY——遥感影像——波段"的遥感影像管理模式,完善了多源、多时相海量遥感影像的管理方式。基于区域的管理模式可以很好地将多源、多时相数据进行管理,同

时方便实现按行政区查询、按轨道查询、按图幅查询等功能。最后在大量方法分析和算 法研究的基础上,研制开发了UImage对象-关系型遥感影像数据库系统,经实验证明方法有效。

关键词: 空间填充曲线; 影像瓦片; 金字塔; 影像检索; 区域; GEOMETRY; 本体

9. 薛存金:海洋 GIS 时空过程数据模型研究

指导导师: 周成虎

答辩时间: 2008年5月

摘 要:随着"数字海洋"战略的提出与实施,构建海洋地理信息系统已具有必要性与迫切性。然而,海洋实体与现象的时空过程特性使目前存在的时空数据模型都无法从根本上满足其时空描述、表达、组织、存储及进一步的时空过程分析。鉴于此,本文从对近二十年发展起来的时空数据模型存在的问题着手,并基于时空数据模型的基本理论与海洋实体或现象的基本特性,探讨了海洋时空过程数据模型构建的基本思想及框架结构,旨在构建满足海洋时空过程对象描述、表达、组织、存储与过程分析及时空推理的时空过程数据模型。

1.海洋 GIS 时空过程数据模型提出的科学背景

从时空数据模型的研究内容、层次界定、科学问题的解决与地理实体或现象描述与表达等四个角度对近二十年发展起来的时空数据模型进行归纳分析与总结,探讨各个模型的应用领域、存在问题及其问题根源。基于此,提出构建海洋 GIS 时空过程数据模型的科学意义,并给出论文的整体框架体系结构。

2.海洋 GIS 时空过程数据模型的基础理论

在对目前存在的四种时空观归纳分析与对空间与时间本质讨论的基础上,提出地理信息系统时空观的核心思想:在低速宏观世界,空间与时间互不影响。因而,地理时空在数据库底层独立存储,而在上层应用采用外部封装集成机制。基于此,并在空间拓扑与时态拓扑理论基础上,提出基于基于笛卡尔积运算的统一集成框架体系下的时空拓扑关系,并给出时空拓扑的统一描述框架体系、语义描述、几何表达与计算机存储模式。鉴于海洋实体或现象的不确定性,引入粗模糊集理论的上下近似集概念对不确定性对象进行确定性表达,从而把不确定性对象间的时空拓扑抽象为四种确定对象类型的时空拓扑,并详细给出不确定性对象间十二种时空拓扑的描述框架体系结构及具体描述流程。

此外,从对象的数据表达、组织与存储的角度,分析归纳了海洋实体或现象的多种特性,并提出相应的描述、表达与组织模型。针对空间三维性与属性多维性,提出采用栅格层次模型表达与组织;针对边界的不确定性,提出利用粗模糊集的上下近似集理论和集合思想,对其边界进行描述和表达;针对时空一体性,提出采用面向对象技术表达与组织;针对动态性与变化的连续性,提出以过程为对象的思想进行过程化组织、存储与分析。

3.海洋 GIS 时空过程数据模型的构建

在对海洋时空过程数据模型设计基本思想的讨论下,阐述了时空过程的语义表达、时空过程拓扑关系、时空过程对象化组织与时空过程操作。结合 GIS 对地理实体或现象的表达,

把海洋实体或现象归纳为简单时空过程与复杂时空过程,细分为:海洋点过程、海洋线过程、海洋面过程与海洋体过程。且任意时空过程分级抽象为:海洋过程对象、过程阶段对象、过程序列对象与过程状态对象,并结合面向对象技术,把时空过程操作内置于对象内部。

利用 UML 技术,探讨了海洋点过程、线过程、面过程和体过程与海洋过程对象、过程阶段对象、过程序列对象和过程状态对象及海洋特征数据集间的逻辑组织结构。利用过程对象与过程阶段对象间的关系及抽象数据类型 ADT,探讨了海洋时空过程数据模型的物理存储结构。最后,详细给出过程对象的连续渐变表达机制:海洋事件、动力模型或时空插值操作等在模型内部的统一接口。

4.海洋 GIS 时空过程数据模型的验证(事例研究)

以卫星影像数据与模拟数据作为实验数据,分别讨论了基于栅格的与基于矢量的海洋过程对象的物理存储结构。在 GeoDatabase 基础上,利用过程对象存储表、过程对象表、过程对象关系表、对象标识表、过程阶段表与状态时间表实现过程对象的存储扩展,并构建过程对象存储数据库系统 MarineSTPDMGDB。基于底层数据库系统,在上层实现过程对象操作接口封装,构建过程对象操作原型系统平台 MDMProtoTypeSystem,实现过程对象的浏览、查询、分析及可视化。试验结果表明,设计的海洋时空过程数据模型具有很强的的可行性与适用性。关键词:时空过程;海洋时空数据模型;海洋特性;粗模糊集理论;面向对象技术;地理时空本质;时空拓扑;分级抽象;抽象数据类性;连续渐变表达;时空操作;过程操作;原型系统

10. 孙然好:海洋 GIS 时空过程数据模型研究

指导导师:张百平 答辩时间:2008年6月

4.3 硕士论文摘要

1. 宋印军: 高精度曲面建模模型的多重网格算法

指导导师: 岳天祥

答辩时间: 2008年05月

摘 要:连续曲面表达了一种属性或特征在二维空间的连续分布,曲面建模方法用于从有限的采样点数据推算曲面未知点上的值,地理信息系统(GIS)领域常用的曲面建模方法有 TIN、SPLINE、KRIGING 和 IDW 等,但误差问题一直困扰着 GIS。岳天祥等人以曲面论为理论基础,提出了高精度曲面建模模型(HASM),从理论上解决了曲面模拟的误差问题。HASM 模型需要求解偏微分方程组,存在计算量大和存储要求高等问题,因而未能广泛应用。

本文主要目的是解决 HASM 模型的计算量问题。在众多的线性方程组解法中,多重网格法(MG法)被公认为是求解椭圆型偏微分方程的有效方法,因而本文尝试应用多重网格法求解

HASM 模型离散得到的线性方程组。大量的数值试验结果表明,多重网格法在保持求解精度的前提下大幅度提高了 HASM 模型的模拟速度,并且多重网格法作为一种迭代解法对内存要求较低,同时解决了 HASM 模型存储要求高度问题,使得 HASM 能够快速模拟含千万栅格的曲面。

关键字: 高精度曲面建模模型,多重网格法,数值试验,计算量

2. 高振宇: 遥感图像分割与海岸带地物提取研究

指导导师: 贾永红, 杨晓梅

答辩时间 2008 年 6 月

摘 要:海岸带的重要研究意义不言而喻。卫星遥感作为一门综合性对地观测技术,它的出现给海岸带资源调查与环境监测带来了新的技术手段。近年来随着卫星遥感技术的飞速进展,尤其是影像空间分辨率的空前提高,在提供了更加丰富地表信息的同时也给信息提取技术提出了前所未有的挑战。以往目视解译提取专题信息的方法需要太多的人力物力,难以满足快速调查和更新的需要,而传统的基于像素的计算机分类方法在处理纹理信息丰富而光谱信息相对匮乏的高分辨率影像的时候,在精度上又远远不能满足用户的需求,这就极大的制约了遥感技术在海岸带资源调查中发展。

面向对象的图像分析方法在很大程度上克服了精度低的局限,已经在中高分辨率遥感信息提取中表现出了明显的优势,也在海岸带地物提取中发挥了一定作用。但是它难以摆脱图像分割技术的限制,也就是说,如果没有好的分割方法去产生合适的"对象",就难以得到满意的提取结果。而图像分割又是一个十分困难的问题,尤其是遥感图像海量数据、多波段、空间结构复杂等特点给图像分割带来了极大的难题。现行的用于遥感图像的分割方法,分割效果不够理想,自动化程度不高,空间纹理信息等考虑不够等极大地限制了它的优势的发挥,也制约了其在海岸带领域的应用。

本文从遥感图像复杂度描述研究出发,试图用以更好的指导遥感图像分割的开展,并对现有的遥感图像分割算法进行改进和优势结合,以面向对象的信息提取方法开展海岸带地物提取实验。以求能摆脱现行海岸带地物提取方法精度低和速度慢的困境,进而促进高分辨率遥感影像信息提取的发展与海岸带应用。

本文主要研究内容及成果如下:

- 1、对遥感图像复杂度描述方法进行研究。针对图像的内在特点,提出了以灰度级出现情况、灰度分布情况、对象出现情况三方面对图像的复杂度进行定量描述,并通过实验证明了该法的可行性。最后,针对遥感图像给出了一种复杂度计算方法,并分析和探讨了遥感图像复杂度潜在的应用范围而为本文的具体应用做好了前期铺垫。
- 2、较深入分析了遥感图像分割发展现状和趋势,并针对现有算法的不足提出了两种可行的分割算法。这两种分割算法在很大程度上改进了现有分割算法的不足,改善了分割结果,并提高了算法的性能。算法中以图象复杂度指导进行阈值等参数的选取,在一定程度上替代

了由人工目视选取的繁杂工作,进而提高了算法的自动化程度。对该分割算法的研究为面向 对象的信息提取做了必要准备工作。

3、针对海岸带地物进行面向对象的专题信息提取实验。该部分是针对海岸带特殊地理环境下的地物提取实验,也对前两部分的具体应用与检验。实验过程中以中高分辨率遥感影像为数据源,采用前述的分割算法,针对滩涂、水边线、海堤、养殖场等地物进行专题信息提取。实验证明,前述分割方法用于面向对象的地物提取是可行的,以该法进行的海岸带地物提取在一定程度上提高了精度。

总之,本文在分析现有遥感信息提取技术现状的基础上,针对面向对象的信息提取这一新的分析方法中的关键问题进行了较深入探讨和研究,并以海岸带地物为例进行了地物提取实验。初步实验表明面向对象的信息提取方法在中、高分辨率遥感影像信息智能化提取中具有较大的潜力和优势,其中遥感图像分割的研究是其中十分必要的一环,图像复杂度指导下的遥感图像分割对该方法的性能在很大程度上有所改善和提高。以上研究可为进一步的面向对象的海岸带地物提取实践应用做技术支撑和铺垫。

3. 金海: 海表温度影像中海洋特征的自动探测

指导导师:陈江平,杨晓梅答辩时间 2008 年 6 月

摘 要:中尺度海洋现象(包括中尺度涡、锋面、上升流等)对海洋中物质和能量的交换有着重要的影响,对这些现象的观测与研究具有重要的理论和实践意义。海表温度(Sea Surface Temperature,SST)是海洋遥感最早获取的海洋环境参数,在中尺度海洋现象、海洋——大气热交换、全球气候变化、渔业资源、污染监测等方面都有重要应用。几乎所有的海洋动力过程都与海表温度有直接或间接的关系,因而利用海表温度可以有效地探测中尺度涡、锋面、上升流等海洋特征。随着 SST 数据的海量增加,实现 SST 图像中海洋特征的自动探测具有必要性和迫切性。

要实现 SST 图像中海洋特征的自动探测,存在的主要问题有: 1) 受云和其他大气现象的影响,反演得到的 SST 数据会存在缺失和噪声。2) 海洋场是连续场,海洋特征的温度梯度较弱。3) 海洋特征具有强烈的形态变化,妨碍了精确的几何表达。4) 缺少针对这些海洋特征的有效分析模型。本文针对这些问题,根据 SST 图像的特点,探索相应的海洋特征自动探测方法。本文的主要研究内容包括:

- 1.针对海表温度数据的表达特征,提出适合海表温度数据的预处理方法,如正则化卷积、 梯度计算、等值线生成等,有效地减少数值缺失和噪声带来的影响;
- 2.针对海洋特征温度梯度较弱的特点,提出基于 Jensen-Shannon 散度和数学形态学的方法,来对 SST 图进行边缘检测,能有效探测海洋锋:
- 3.针对海洋特征具有强烈形态变化的特点,提出基于神经网络和边缘检测的涡旋探测方法,能有效探测 SST 图中的涡旋。

4. 于海璁

指导导师: 邵振峰

答辩时间: 2008年5月

摘 要:空间信息在我国政府决策服务中的应用越来越多,综合利用各类空间数据进行信息 深度处理与加工,将促进空间信息资源更好地为国民经济建设服务。城市地理信息系统在过去的十多年里得到了极大的发展,但是由于数据的采集区、类型与质量均不同,其应用的目的也不相同,导致城市不同部门、不同系统的空间信息之间,以及空间信息与非空间信息之间,在互操作、数据集成和共享等方面存在困难,进而不能为政府决策提供良好的辅助支持,难以满足"数字城市"建设的需要。

城市管理中不同部门不同的管理区划与统计区划为多部门的信息共享带来很大困难,彼此之间数据融合性降低,城市空间信息多级网格的研究正是为了解决这一问题,通过控制划分的最小网格单元,各城市管理部门可将各自现有的管理区划进行分割并入统一的网格单元,由于网格单元一致,为城市多部门统计信息共享和综合分析提供了可能。

本论文通过对空间信息多级网格基本思想及其基本理论的研究,结合其在城市管理中的 实际应用,探索城市空间信息多级网格在空间信息与非空间信息集成与共享方面的有效途径, 以及其潜在的辅助决策能力。本论文的主要内容如下:

对地学领域和计算机领域中网格的概念进行了分析。地学领域中的网格是采用一定的规则对地表空间的划分,从而有效地描述地球表面的空间位置关系。计算机领域中的网格是将分布在不同地理位置的计算机、存储设备、传感器等资源采用高速网络进行连接,实现各种资源的共享。本论文研究的空间信息多级网格属于地学领域的网格。

对网格划分方法进行了总结和阐述。总结了国内外从地理网格的划分到空间信息多级网格的划分方法。探讨了空间信息多级网格的基本理论,并针对城市空间信息多级网格的划分原则、划分方法以及网格编码进行了总结。

空间信息多级网格在城市管理中的应用可实现城市各种空间数据和社会经济数据的集成和共享,并最终实现为城市发展决策提供有力的支持。因此,本论文研究了决策支持系统与空间决策支持系统的基本理论,并在此基础上将其与空间信息多级网格进行结合,提出了适应空间信息多级网格划分环境下的决策模型,实现了基于城市空间信息多级网格的政府辅助决策。

为了解决城市不同管理部门、不同的管理区划和信息采集区划带来的共享和集成困难,以及实际应用中人工网格划分的不合理问题,本论文提出采用参数控制的四叉树自适应网格划分方法,并实现了该网格划分。在实验程序划分网格的基础上,进行了基于空间信息多级网格的社区医疗卫生服务中心配置决策,并通过对是否利用网格划分进行统计的比较,验证了网格划分方法具有更好的实际效果,以证明其在政府决策方面的辅助支持作用。最后,通过基于网格的人口密度统计图和基于现行行政区划的人口密度统计图与实际的人口分布密度图进行比较,证明了基于多级网格划分的统计比现行的统计单元更能体现目标地物的空间分

布不均横的特点。以多级网格为基础的空间分析方法为政府辅助决策提供了新的统计分析手段。

关键词: 网格; 地理网格; 空间信息多级网格; 城市空间信息多级网格; 决策支持; 区域配置模型

5. 周亮:

指导导师: 刘仁义

答辩时间: 2008年6月

摘 要:随着科学技术的发展,人们对海洋的认识和开发在不断深入。声纳技术使人们在认识海洋中有了更先进的技术手段。侧扫声纳系统综合了声学、数字信号处理、导航定位和计算机等技术,其精度、分辨率和图像质量都比传统的声纳系统有了大幅度的提高。

GIS 技术的日渐成熟为涉及到空间信息的系统提供了较好的解决方案,声纳图像所记载的信息可以通过空间位置这个载体获得更好的表达。

本文提出了基于 ArcEngine 的侧扫声纳图像处理系统的研制目标,借助计算机技术实现对声纳图像的相关处理,并在此基础之上进行多维的空间分析,以直观、形象的方式展示复杂的水下世界。

论文首先对 ArcEngine 及其相关技术进行深入研究,分析 ArcEngine 在开发声纳图像处理系统中的可行性。重点探讨了声纳源数据(XTF文件)读取,声图地理编码,声图图像增强等关键技术及实现方法。目前该系统已在试运行阶段,基本实现了用户所需的功能。

研究表明,ArcEngine 满足侧扫声纳图像处理工作的要求,并具有一定的灵活性。利用 ArcEngine 技术,结合相应的空间数据库引擎技术开发声纳图像处理系统的技术路线切实可行。 作者在 ArcEngine 应用于声纳图像处理系统开发方面做出了尝试,对今后相关的侧扫声纳图像处理研究工作有借鉴意义。

6. 马柳青: DOT 球面网格模型及可视化技术研究

指导导师: 宋关福

答辩时间: 2008.1

摘 要:随着全球 GIS 和虚拟地球技术不断发展,特别是 GoogleEarth 的发布和应用,球面离散网格模型受到广泛关注,并成为近年来的研究热点。基于地理坐标系的离散网格模型由于计算和索引简单,数据组织容易,符合人们的习惯,而受到广泛的应用。但其划分的网格空间分辨率变化很大,极地地区出现网格退化现象,高纬度地区网格过于密集,严重影响了数据检索和可视化效率。本文针对基于地理坐标系的离散网格的这一缺陷,提出了 DQT 模型。该模型采用二元和四元混合划分网格的思想,将同一层次网格数量减少了 30%-40%,降低了从赤道向两极网格空间分辨率的变化量,从而解决了基于地理坐标系的离散网格模型高纬度地区网格过于密集的缺陷。另外,本文还讨论了基于 DQT 模型的的空间数据的索引机制,影

像、地形和三维模型的数据组织和渲染方案。最后,在这些研究的基础上开发出了一个原型 系统。具体工作如下:

- 1. 在基于地理坐标系的离散网格的基础上,提出了 DQT 模型,设计了 DQT 模型的索引结构和索引计算方法,并在索引、面片数目、几何特性、显示效果等方面将 DQT 与基于地理坐标系的网格模型进行了对比。该模型解决了基于地理坐标系的离散网格分辨率不均匀以及在高纬地区网格过于密集的缺陷,从而提高了数据检索和可视化的效率。
- 2. 研究了基于 DQT 球面网格模型的影像、地形数据的组织和渲染方案。设计了基于 DQT 模型的影像、地形数据存储和命名规则。给出了基于 DQT 的地形 LOD 的控制方法、裂缝处理方法和数据块的渲染方法。
- 3. 提出了按材质分组的三维模型数据组织方案,提高了模型加载和渲染速度。给出了一套实体在球面上的空间变换体系,使得模型的空间位置容易被确定和修改。设计了模型的LOD控制方案。
 - 4. 设计了系统的体系结构和工作流程,在此基础上开发出了一个原型系统。

7. 陈寨伟: 基于融合网络平台的地图信息服务研究与实践

指导导师: 齐清文

答辩时间: 2008年5月29日

摘 要:本论文研究了融合网络上的地图信息可视化,分别对可视化的各主要内容在融合平台上的特殊性进行了阐述,此外还分别分析了新的网络环境下地图信息服务的功能特点。地图信息服务将服务应用摆在了与技术同等重要的地位,针对不同用户提供恰当的服务是地图信息服务在融合网络环境下需要解决的问题,因此本论文从认知学角度对认知效果、认知过程、终端认知特点等作了分析,并且为融合网络环境建立了用户群体空间,进一步探讨了用户需求、市场等问题,最后进行了新网络平台上的数据质量分析研究。

结合融合网络实现地图信息服务的模式研究,可以了解到网络融合集中体现在下一代网络和双向广电网络上,本论文的后半部分着重对这两种平台上的地图信息服务进行了设计和实现。以奥运场馆周边出行指南为例,研究了基于广电网络地图信息服务的特点和优势,给出了运行的网络框架和功能模块设计,并对其系统特殊性和开发阶段作了进一步的研究。下一代网络的地图信息服务研究主要以 CNGI 网络为实验环境,实现了融合网络在资源、灾害和可持续发展等应用的地图信息服务系统,并对系统所涉及到的数据自动更新、电视节目结合、专题集成发布等一系列问题作了进一步探讨。

第五部分 学术交流与科研合作

实验室既是国家重点实验室,也是国际开放地理信息委员会的成员单位,国际欧亚科学院中国中心的依托单位,每年接待了不少来访学者和客座研究人员,并积极参加国际学术交流活动。在 2008 年年度,实验室合作主持召开了 3 次国内学术会议;有 80 余人次参加了国内外学术会议,30 人次出国考察访问,邀请了国内外 40 余位著名学者来实验室讲学。

5.1 举办/协办会议

实验室十分重视与国内外相关科研、教育机构的学术交流与开放合作。2008 年年度,实验室联合主持召开了 3 次国际国内学术研讨会。有 100 余人次参加了国内外学术会议,并做了 40 余场学术报告,约 50 人次出国考察访问,邀请了国内外 20 余位著名学者来实验室讲学;接收了近 50 名客座研究生和客座研究人员来实验室从事科研工作。

其中在上海交通大学召开的 Accuracy 2008 国际会议,有著名的 GIS 专家, Deren Li, Michael Goodchild, Jianya Gong, Chenghu Zhou, Yong Ge 等,由武汉大学,中科院地理资源所,上海交通大学举办,2008.6.25-27,会议规模 150 人左右。

5.2 参加学术会议

- 1. **岳天祥究员**于 2008 年 9 月 1-3 日,在泰国曼谷参加了"联合国亚太经济与社会委员会"经济 增长的可持续性、资源效率和缓冲能力"专家组会议
- 2. **王康弘研究员**, 2008 年 9 月 24 日受邀到山东师范大学作了关于"GIS 技术发展与自主创新"的讲座; 2008 年 12 月 13 日受邀到成都理工大学作了关于"GIS 技术发展与自主创新"的讲座
- 3. 秦承志副研于 2008 年 07 月 14159 日在长春参加了"中国地理学会 2008 年学术年会"。
- 4. **秦承志副研**于 2008 年 06 月 28-29 日在广州参加了"16th International Conference on Geoinformatics & Joint Conference on GIS and Built Environment" 技术交流会。
- 5. **陈荣国研究员**于 2008 年 11 参加了在广州召开的"GIS 协会;并做了题为"高可信地理空间数据库管理系统 BeyonDB 研发进展及产业化设想"报告。
- 6. 刘庆生副研于 2008 年 9 月 15-19 日广西•桂林,参加了"2008 海峡两岸遥感会议"学术会议。
- 7. **裴韬副研**于 2008 年 11 月 6 日,在广西桂林,参加了"2008 年测绘学会年会" 中并做了题为"空间统计研究进展"学术报告。
- 8. 曹彦荣, A New Road Network Model Division Network, International Conference on Information Technology & Environmental System Sciences.
- 9. 曹彦荣, Chinese Human Genetic Resource Sharing Service Infrastructure, BioMedical

Engineering and Informatics: New Development and the Future - 1st International Conference on BioMedical Engineering and Informatics, BMEI 2008

- 10. 曹彦荣, Biomedical Image Storage, Retrieval and Visualization Based-on Open Source Project, Proceedings 1st International Congress on Image and Signal Processing, CISP 2008
- 11. 曹彦荣, Application of Geographical Information System Technology and Approach for Chronic Disease Research: A Case Study of Gastric Cancer in Hexi Corridor, International Conference on Information Technology & Environmental System Sciences
- 12. 何建邦, 地理信息资源产权与标准, 第三届全国地理信息标准化技术委员会会议
- 13. 李连发, Using the Number of Faults to Improve Fault-Proneness Prediction of the Probability Models, 2009 World Congress on Computer Science and Information Engineering
- 7. 朱阿兴, Soil Property Prediction Using Statistical and Fuzzy Expert Knowledge Models, 2008 Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers
- 14. 朱阿兴, Is Fuzzy Better? 2008 Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers
- 15. 朱阿兴, Research on Knowledge-Based Predictive Natural Resource Mapping System, International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing 2008 Beijing Congress

5.3 讲学与合作

- 1. 德国慕尼黑技术大学 Prof. Wolfgang Haber 教授、德国自然保护局 Prof. Dr. Beate Jessel、德国汉诺威大学 Prof. Christina Haaren 以及德国马普气象学研究所 Dr. Stefan Hagemann。于 2008年3月25日—4月2日分别在如下四个方面 Comprehensively Governing Ecosystems of Poyang Lake Basin; Energy, Food, and Land the Ecological traps of Humankind; Potentials and Limits of Biomass for Energy Production in Germany; Regional Climate Modelling Some general issues and recent results obtained with REMO 与中国科学院地理科学与资源所学生进行了技术交流。
- 2. 美国Karl R Schendel Jr教授于2008 年 5 月 16 日—5 月 30 日来中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所,并做了题为"DBMS内核研发"的讲座。
- 3. 香港理工大学Hareton Leung受邀来所作报告Delivering High Quality Systems with Best

Practices in Project Management and Testing. 2008,11

- **4.** 朱阿兴受邀在 2008 Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers 做报告 urrent Status and Future of Fuzzy Sets and Systems in Geography,April 15-19, 2008
- 5. 荷兰 ITC 的 Rossiter, D G 应邀于 2008.10-2008.12 来所交流地统计、数字土壤制图等。
- **6**. 朱阿兴于 2008 年 4 月应邀赴美国 University of Massechusset-Boston 交流采用 GIS、人工智能及模糊逻辑对渐变地理空间制图。
- 7. 朱阿兴于2008年3月应邀到中国农业科学研究院农业资源与农业区划研究所交流基于GIS, 人工智能方法和模糊数学理论的土壤资源详查方法。

5.4 研究生生活

1. 新一届学生会介绍

2007-2008年,实验室学生会陈洁,李润奎,张涛,杜斐等同学尽心尽力,为全室研究生做了许多有益的工作,受到了全室师生的好评。2008年8月,学生会在实验室领导的关心和指导下,进行了换届,2008~2009届实验室学生会正式成立(名单附后)。学生会是为全室研究生、博士后服务的窗口,也是联系实验室老师和学生的纽带。新一届学生会将继续不遗余力,全心全意地大家服务。同时也希望老师和同学们能真诚的关心、支持和配合我们的工作,并提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便学生会能更好地发挥其作用。

附: 学生会成员名单

主 席:张涛(2008级博士)

学术委员:段盈盈(2008级博士)

于海璁(2008级博士)

体育委员:宁吉才(2008级博士)

王江浩 (2007级硕士)

柴思跃 (2007级硕士)

2. 学术交流

2008 年,在实验室领导、老师的大力支持和帮助下,在学生会和全体学生的共同努力下,实验室为了增进学生之间的了解,实现优势互补,形成交叉性研究方向,举行了丰富多彩、形式多样的学术交流、文娱和体育活动,并通过实验室外网www.lreis.ac.cn进行了对外宣传。

为了营造浓厚的学术氛围、促进室内外学术交流、继承实验室优良传统与作风,构建学术交流平台,博采科学精华,鼓励学术百家争鸣,实验室特策划组织周末学术论坛。学术论坛每两周举行一次,其主题不限,只要是大家感兴趣的、自己的研究成果与新思想都可以参

与交流。学术论坛以开放、创新与务实为宗旨,活动以信息室内部人员为主,同时,也邀请国内外知名学者和青年学者前来做学术报告。如:刘小平教授关于地理模拟系统的构建及其在城市空间演化过程中的应用的报告;闾国年教授关于-社会化 GIS 问题探索的报告;Michael F. Goodchild 博士和 David J. Maguire 博士关于"Geographic Information Systems and Science: Today and Tomorrow"的精彩讲座等。

3. 文娱活动

实验室在 2008 年度学生大型文娱活动主要有三次,分别是: 2008 年 5 月妙峰山郊游,2008 年 9 月密云云蒙山郊游。郊游活动是增进师生感情,促进实验室内部交流的重要手段。在各次集体活动中,大家吃得开心、玩得尽兴,在辛苦的科研工作之余,享受美丽的自然风光,舒活劳累已久的筋骨。各次活动都取得了良好的效果。

4. 体育活动

羽毛球活动

实验室的学生们在这两年内一直坚持定期羽毛球活动,同学们在半导体羽毛球馆进行活动。通过活动,不但锻炼了身体、增进了沟通,也使得在工作和学习中紧绷的神经得到了放松,提高了工作的效率。

参与比赛

篮球:

在地理所篮球比赛中实验室学生会组织团队进行勇猛拼杀,在阵容不够齐整的情况下, 信息室代表队仍然积极奋战,在强敌环视的情况下,仍然拼杀出线,取得较好的成绩

足球: 在地理所"917"杯足球比赛中,我室力挽狂澜,荣获冠军。除了张明波,叶宇等老球员以外,我室代表队还增加了优秀的新球员,在比赛中都发挥出色,帮助球队制胜。

乒乓球: 在所学生会组织的乒乓球比赛中,虽然我室代表队人员稀缺,但是,仍然打出了好的水平。

跳绳: 在地理所组织的第四次跳绳比赛中,信息室老师和同学们组织的代表队,大家每天都不怕辛苦的练习,在最后的比赛总团结一心,奋勇拼搏,从参赛的 19 只队伍中脱颖而出,夺得决赛亚军

5. 对外宣传

资源与环境信息系统国家重点实验室外网www.lreis.ac.cn是实验室对外交流的一个重要的窗口,也是国内外学者了解实验室发展变化的重要渠道。实验室学生会负责外网的更新与维护,及时地报道实验室最新的学术交流、文化生活以及招生就业等各方面信息,以便于国内外所有关心实验室发展的人士最快地获知实验室的最新进展。

第六部分 成果奖励与个人荣誉奖

6.1 科技成果奖励

- 1. 北太平洋鱿鱼资源开发利用及其渔情信息应用服务系统,国家科技进步二等奖,2008 年度,单位排名第二,获奖人:邵全琴,苏奋振
- 2. 基于遥感数据的海峡两岸数字地貌制图和国土资源监测研究,福建省科技进步一等奖, 2008 年度,单位排名第二,获奖人:周成虎,程维明
- 3. 地理信息系统导论,中国科学院教学成果二等奖,2008年度,单位排名第一,获奖人: 陈述彭、鲁学军、周成虎

6.2 个人荣誉奖

- 1. 地理信息标准化突出贡献专家奖,全国地理信息标准化技术委员会,2008,何建邦
- 2. 杰出贡献教师荣誉奖,中国科学院研究生院,2008,何建邦
- 3. 王宽诚奖励基金会卢嘉锡青年人才奖,中国科学院,2008, 裴韬
- 4. 中国自然资源学会 2008 年年会青年优秀论文,中国自然资源学会,2008,王卷乐