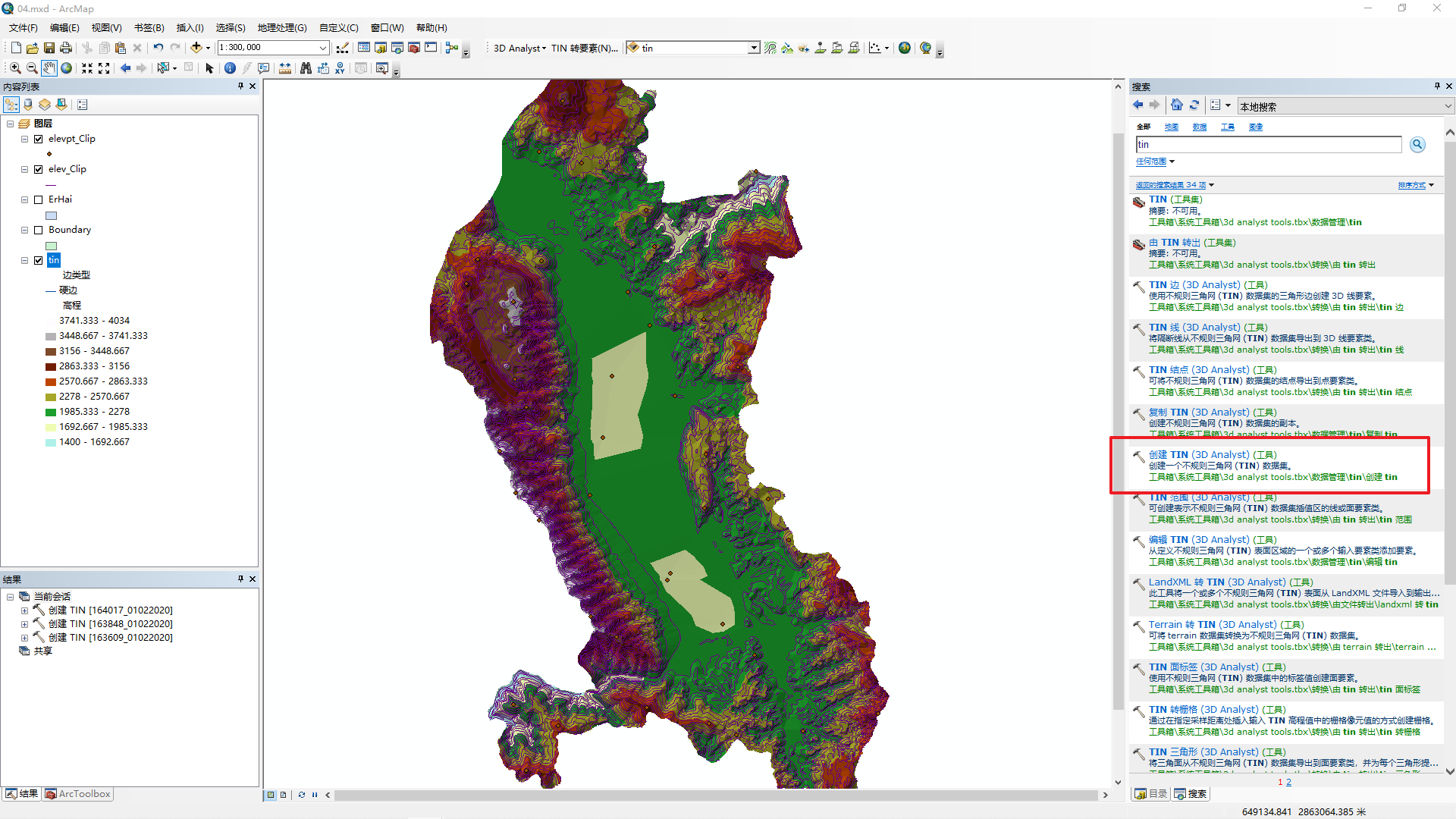
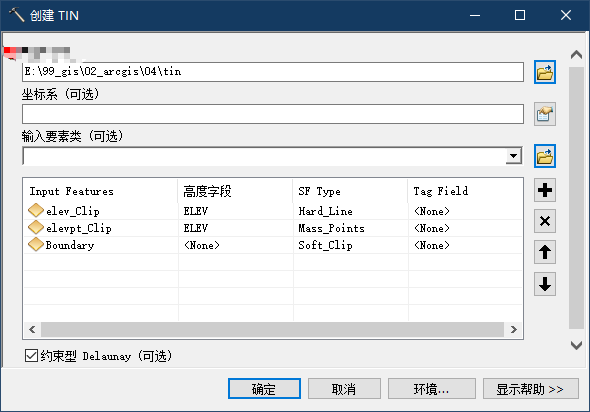
### 1. TIN 及DEM 生成

### 1.1由高程点、等高线矢量数据生成TIN转为DEM

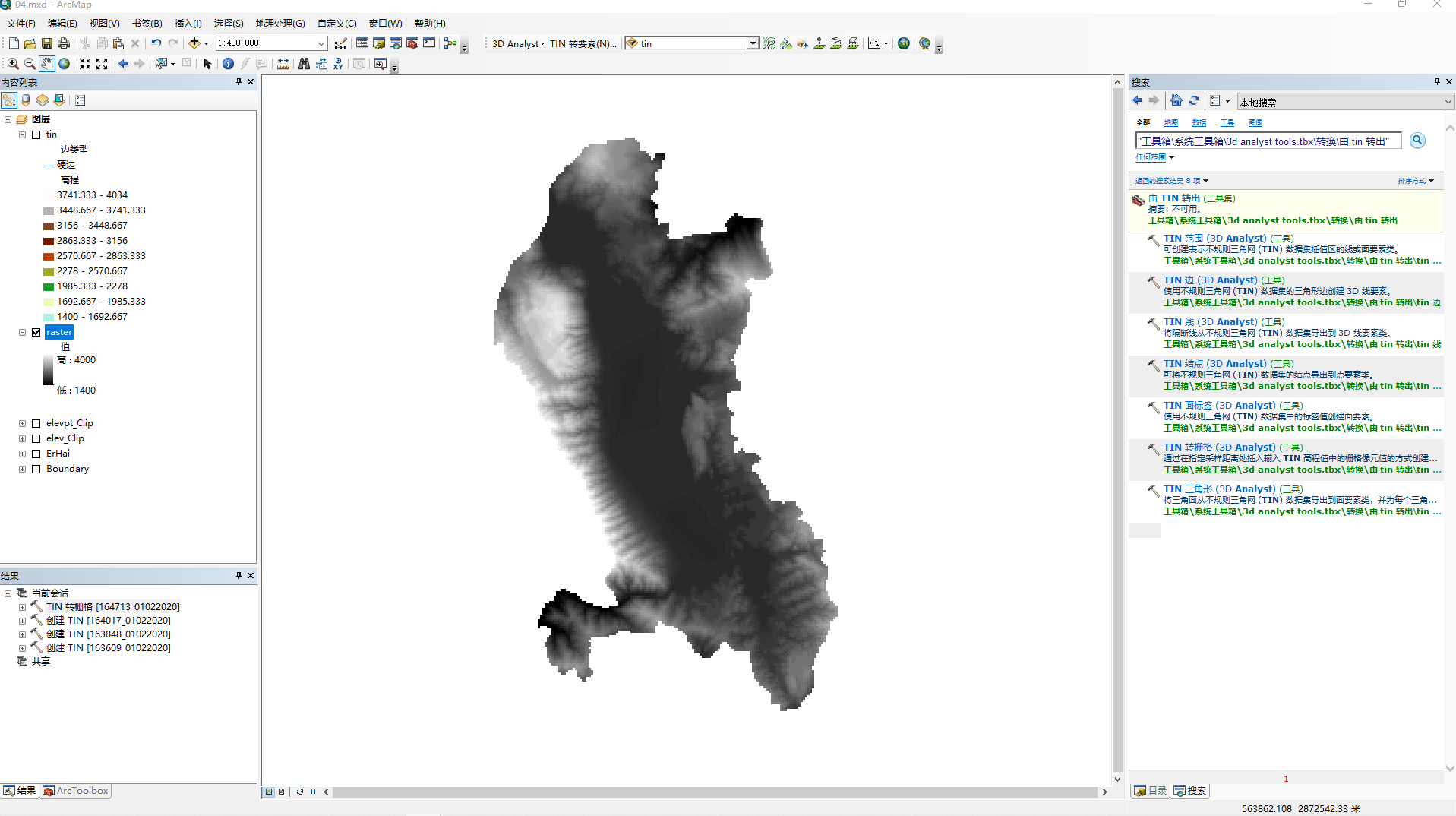
1. 打开**不规则三角网插值**
2. 配置如下  
   
3. 

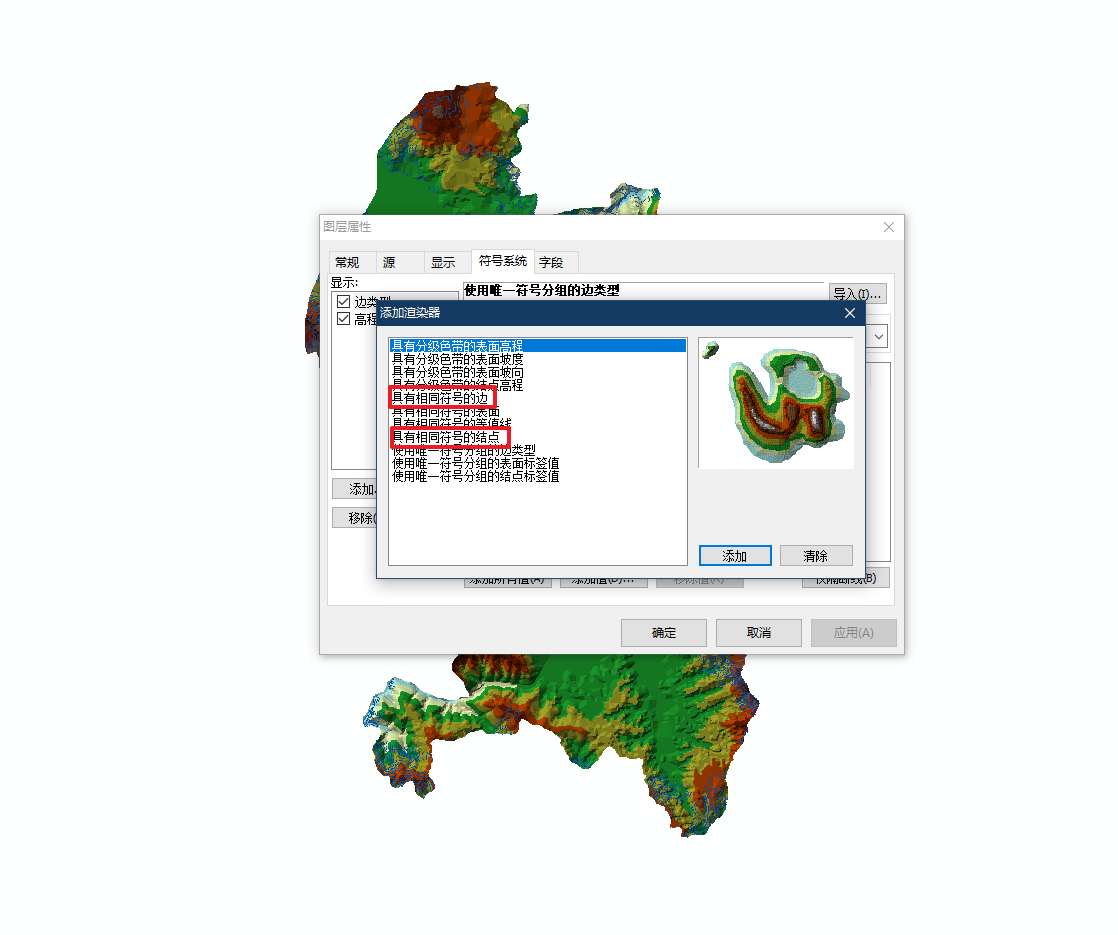
### 1.2 TIN的显示及应用

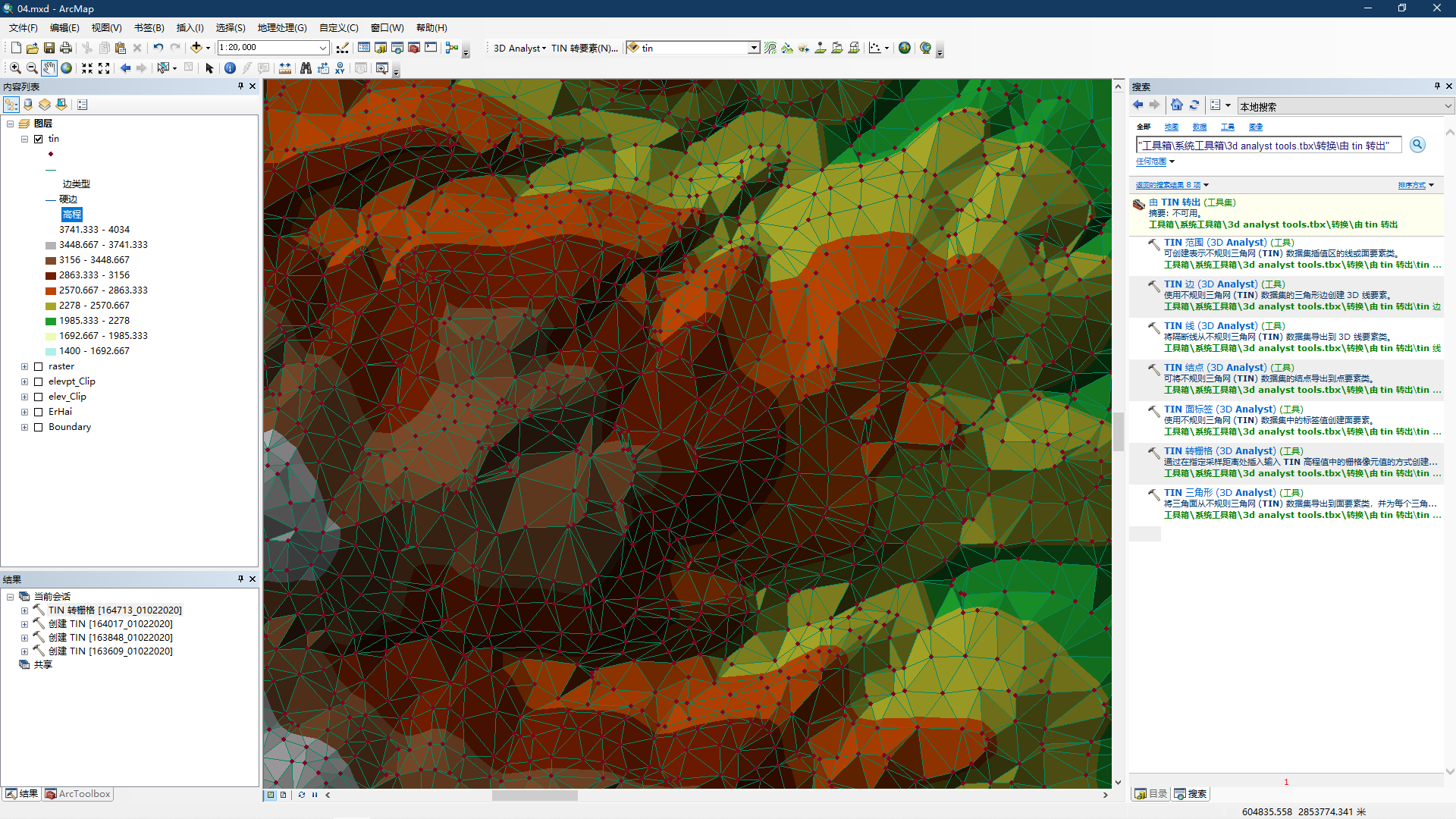
1. tin转栅格



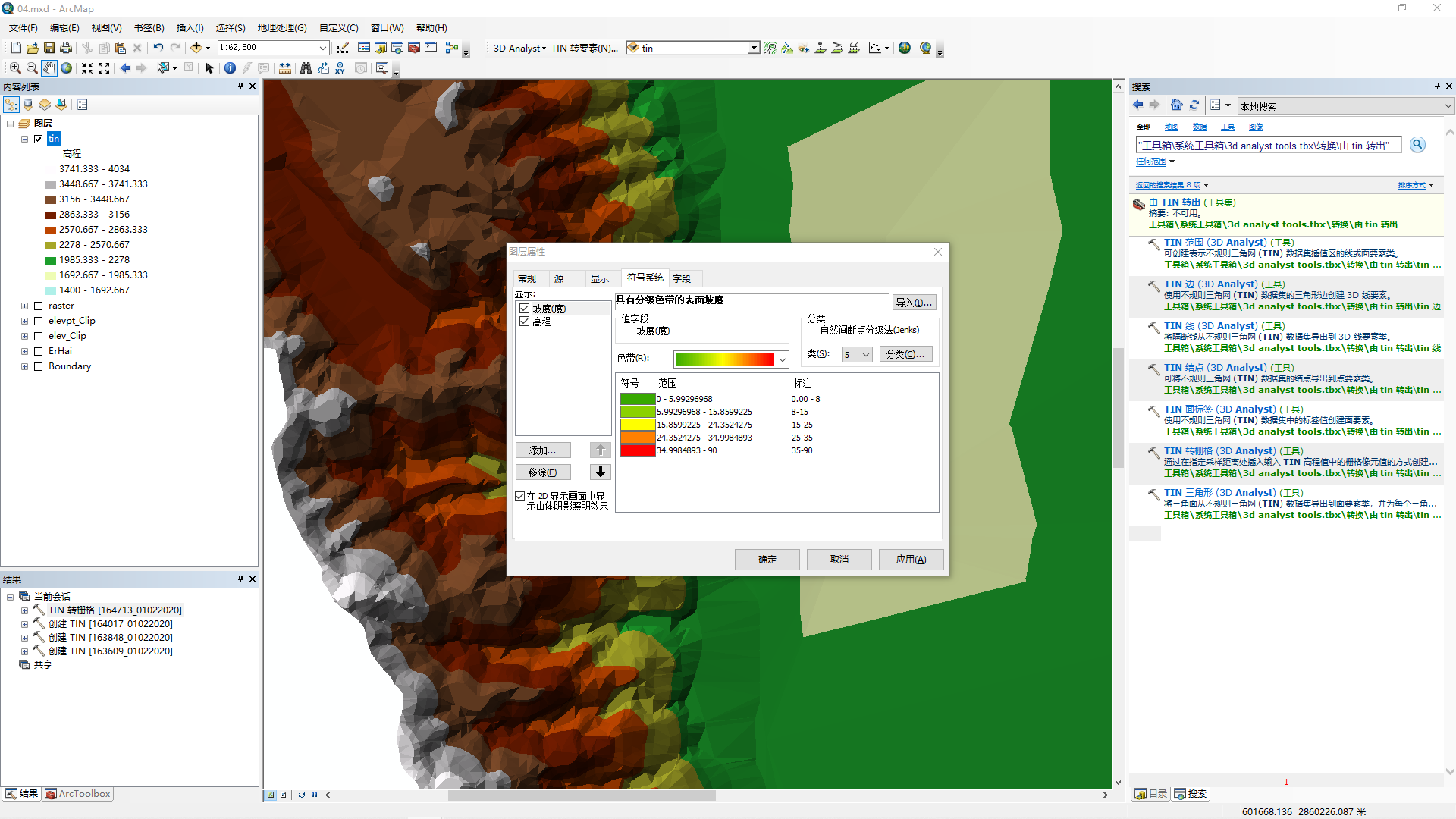


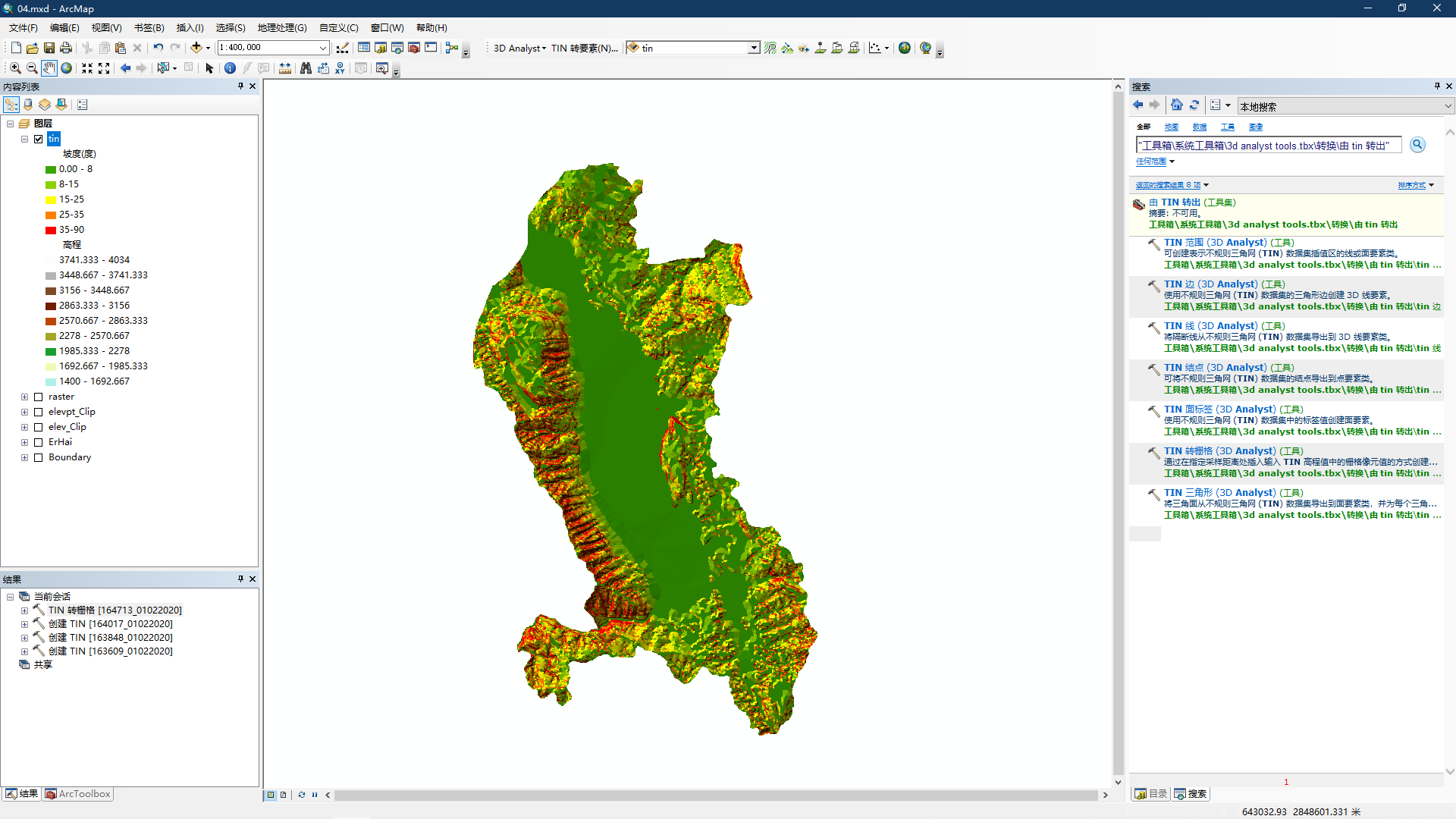


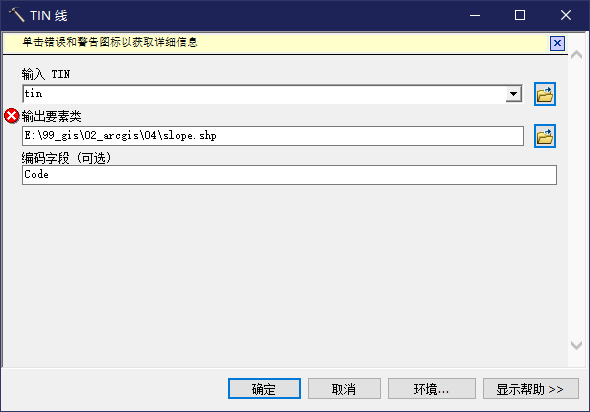
1. 在 [添加渲染] 对话框中，将 [所有边用同一符号进行渲染] 和 [ 所有点用同一符号进行渲染 ] 这两项添加到TIN的显示列表中

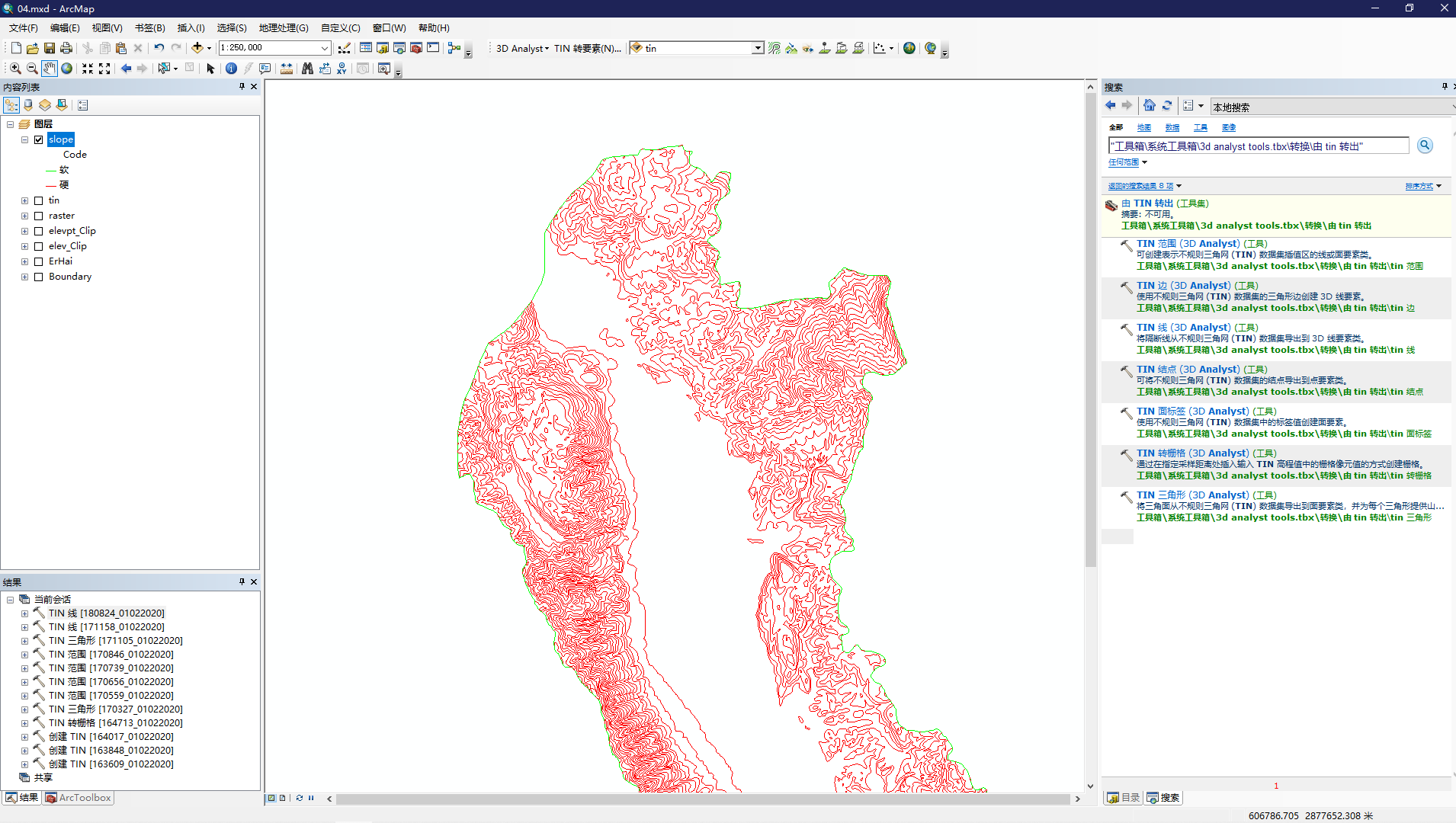


1. TIN转换为坡度多边形

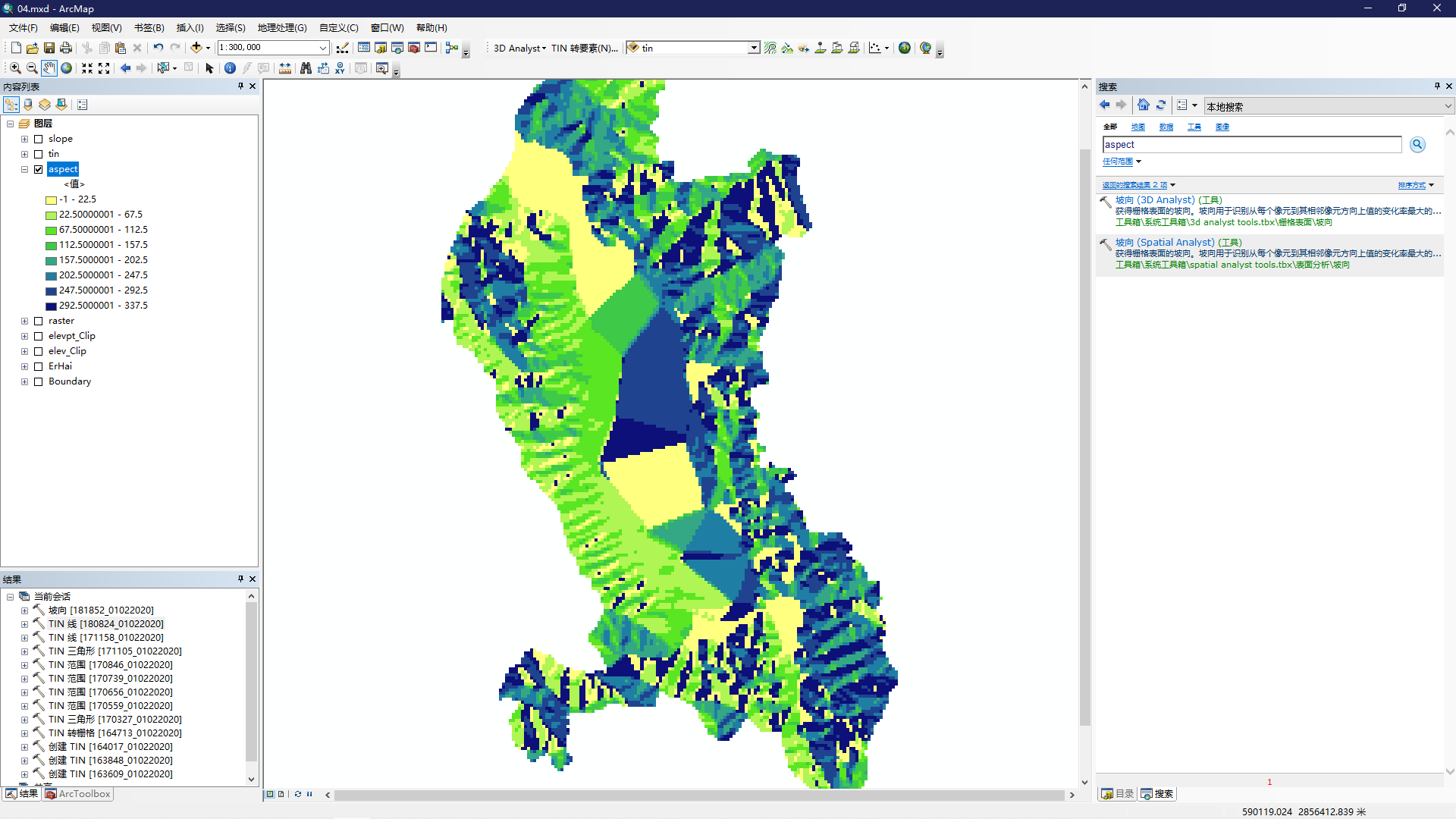








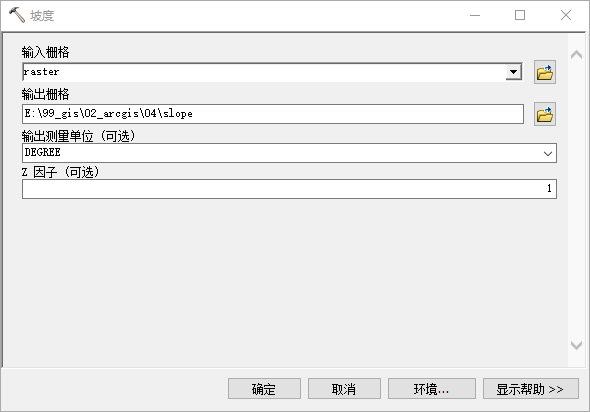
1. TIN转换为坡向多边形



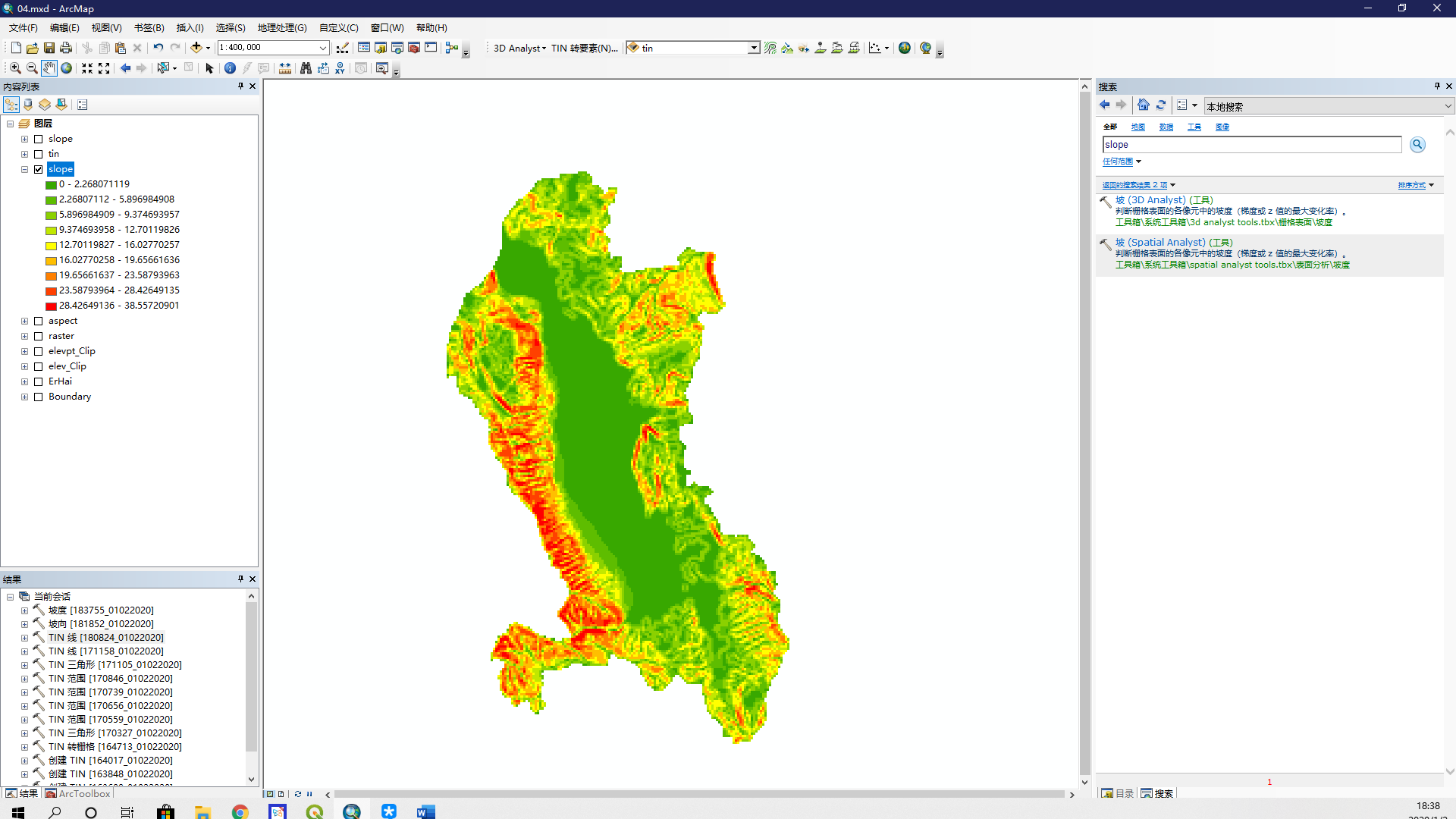
### 2. DEM的应用

### 2.1坡度：Slope

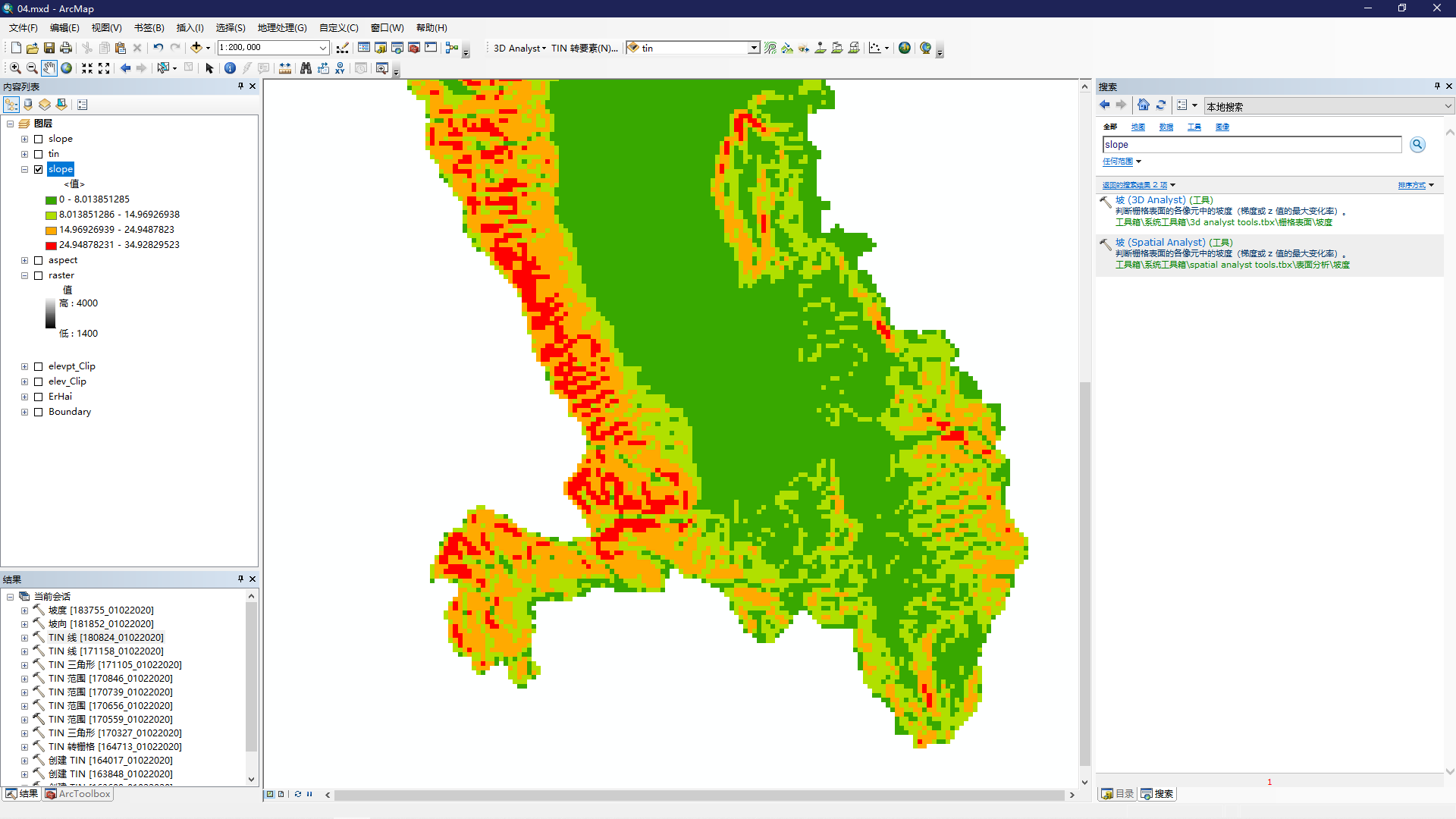
1. 执行菜单命令[3D分析]>>[表面分析]>>[坡度]



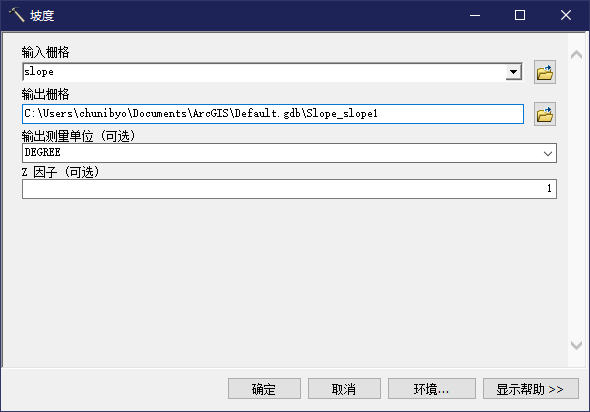
1. 结果



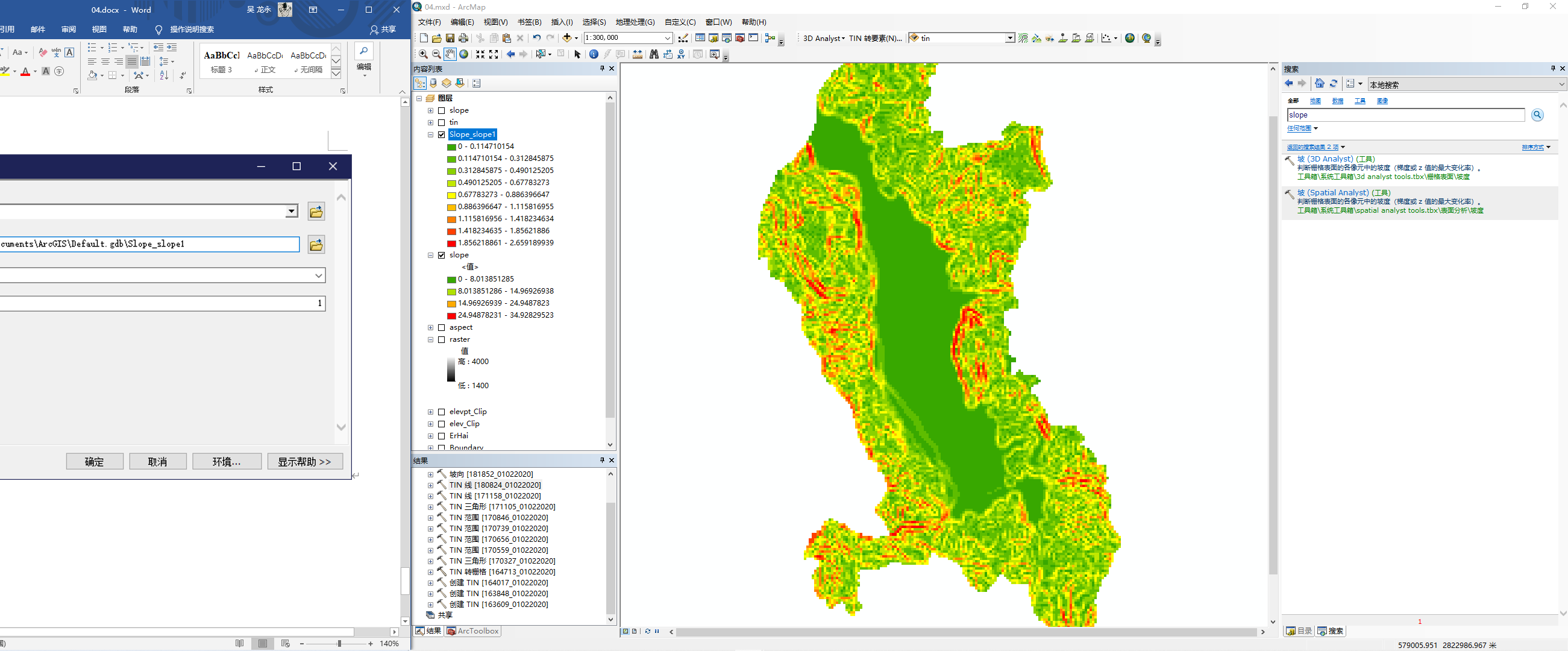
1. 重新调整坡度分级



1. [3D分析]>>[表面分析]>>[坡度]

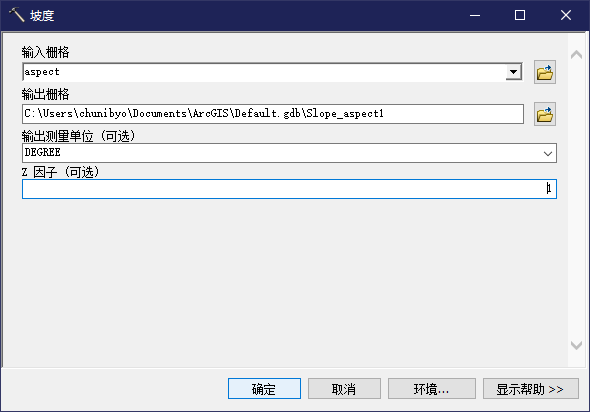


1. 剖面曲率栅格

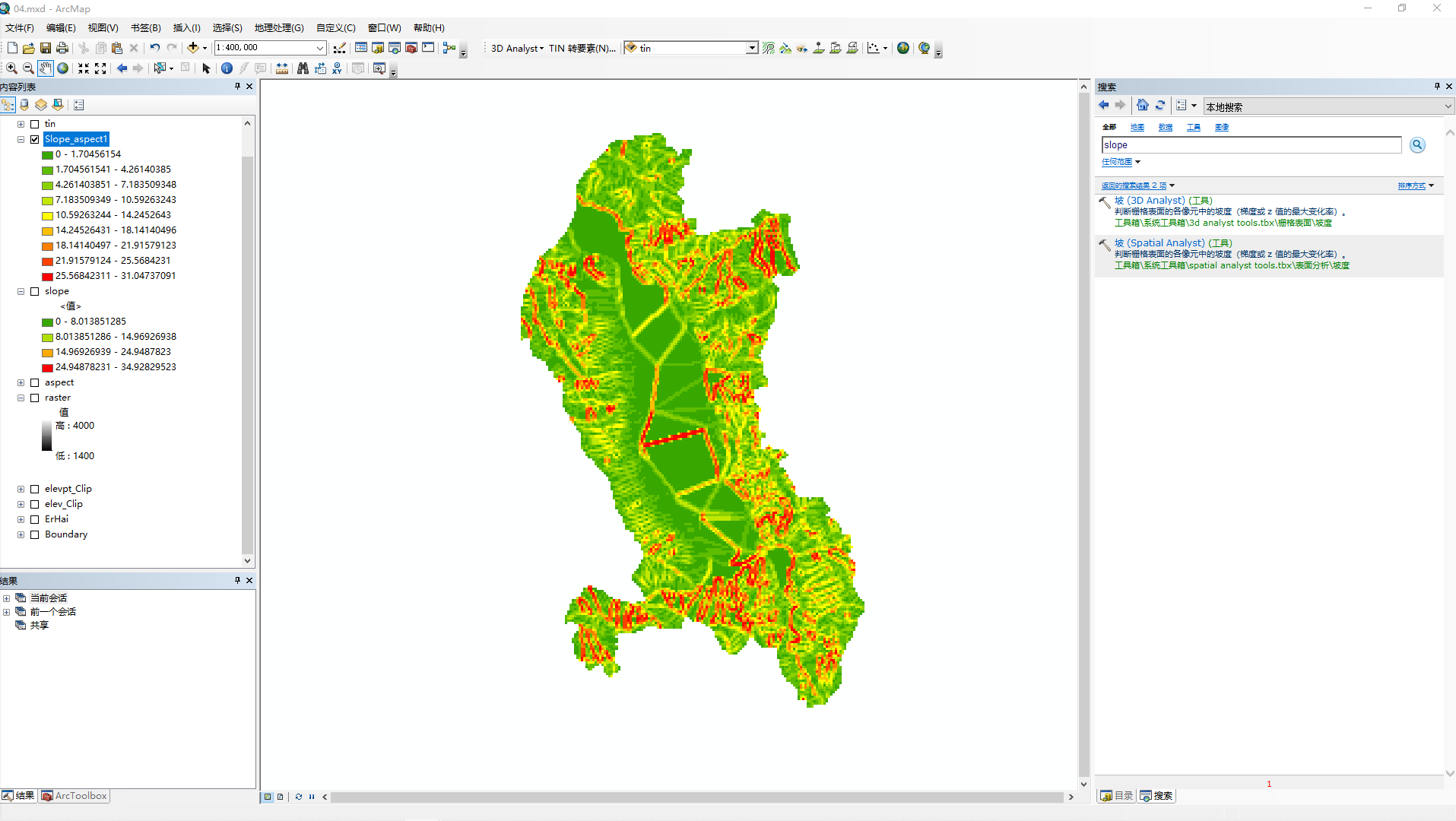


### 2.2 坡向：Aspect

1. [3D分析]>>[表面分析]>>[坡度]

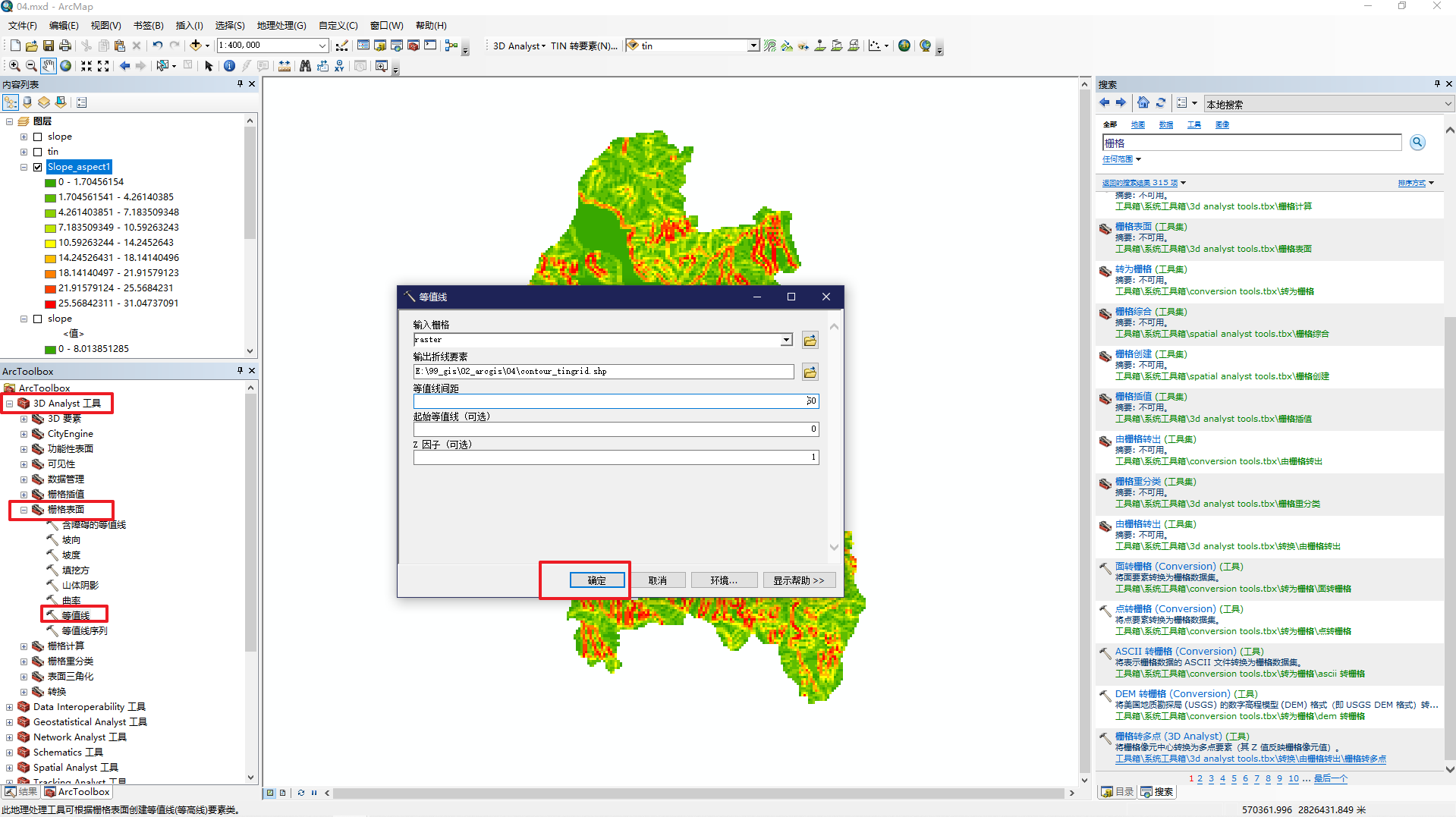


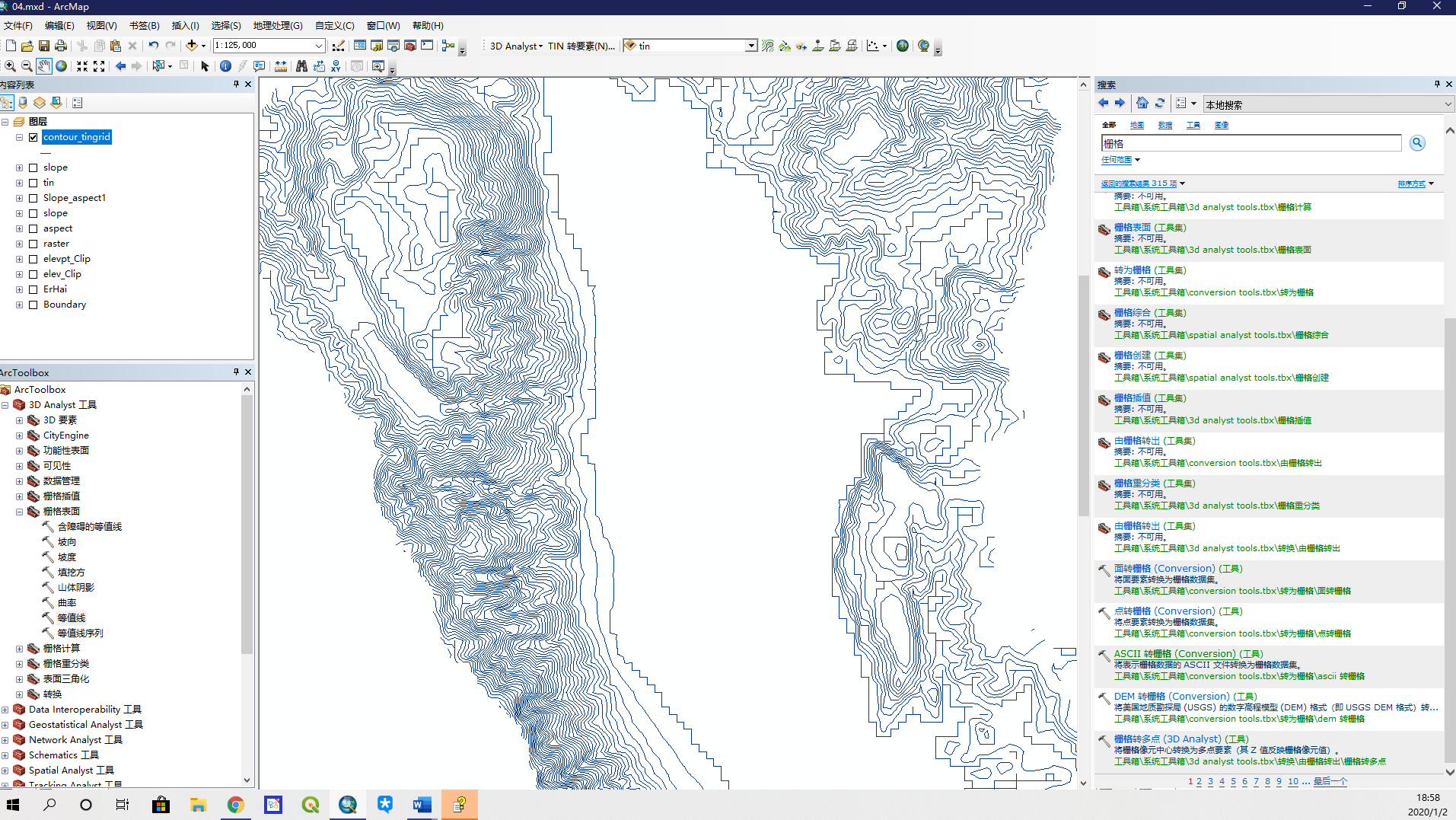
1. 平面曲率栅格Slope of Aspect



### 2.3提取等高线

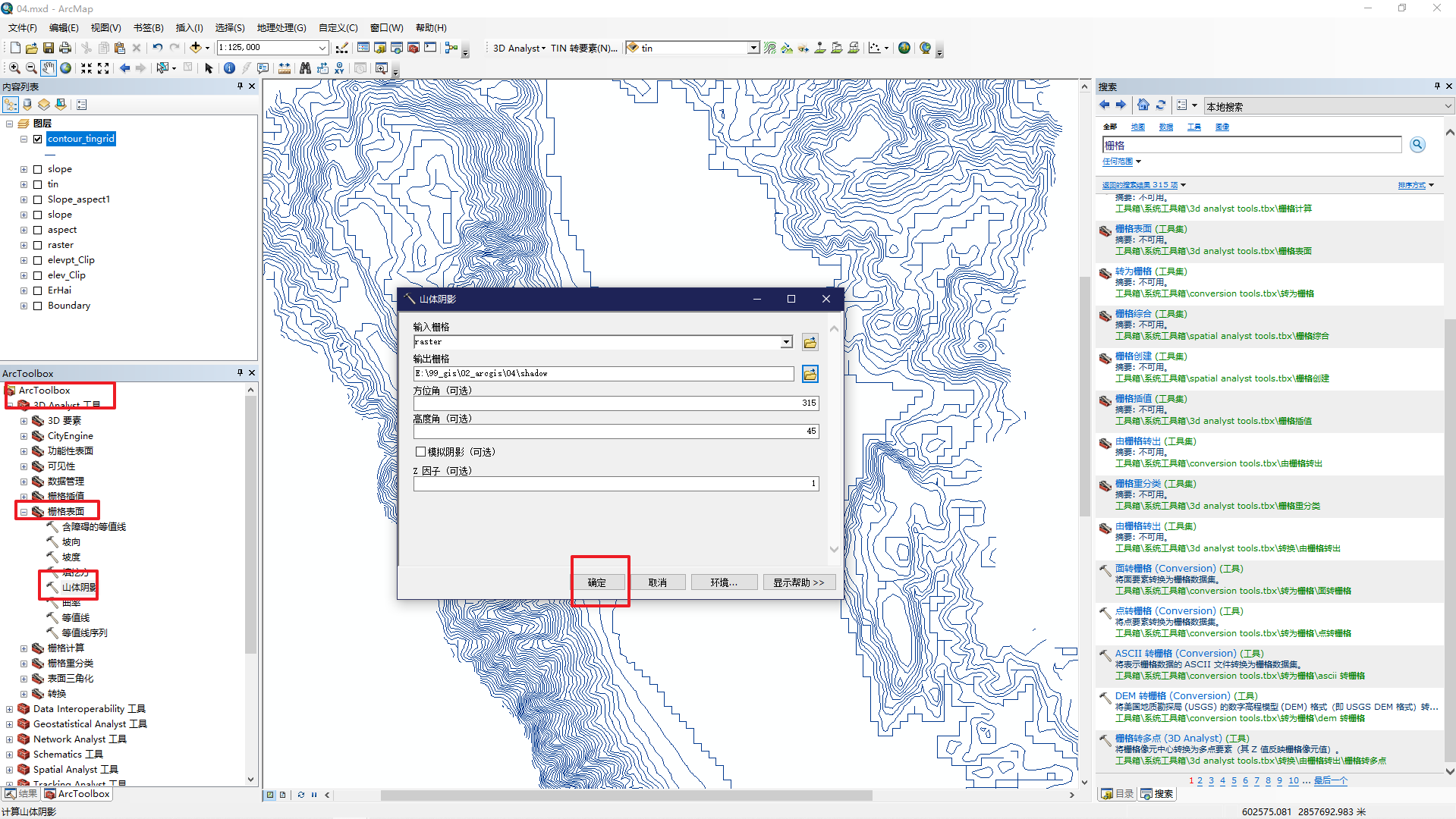
1. 生成等高线

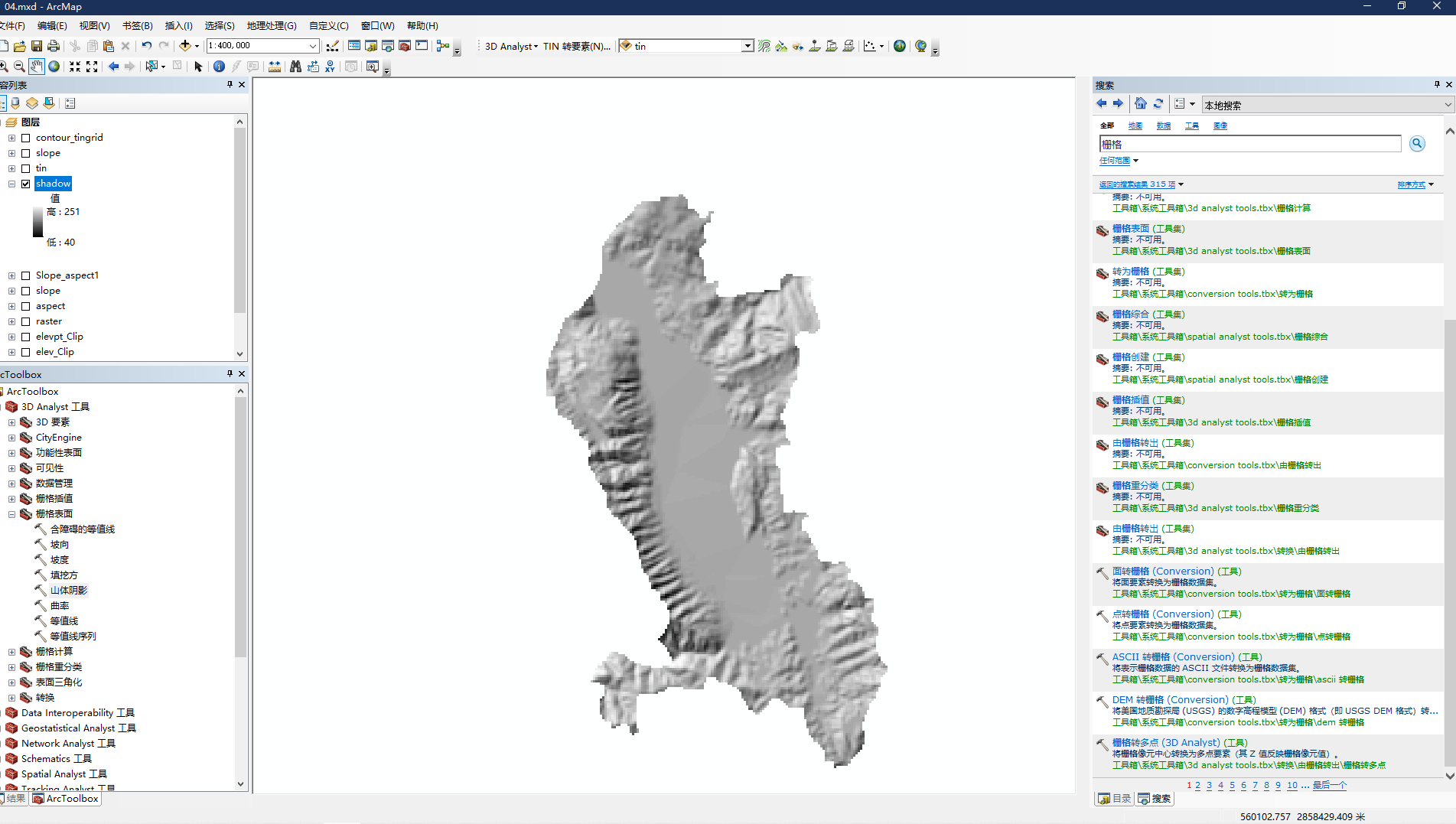




### 2.4计算地形表面的阴影图

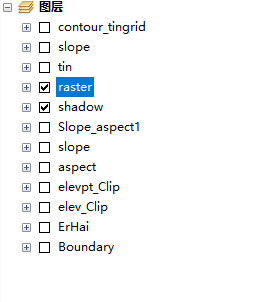
1. 阴影



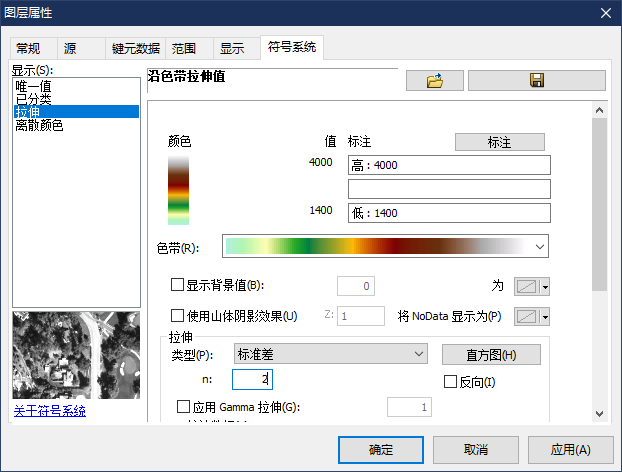


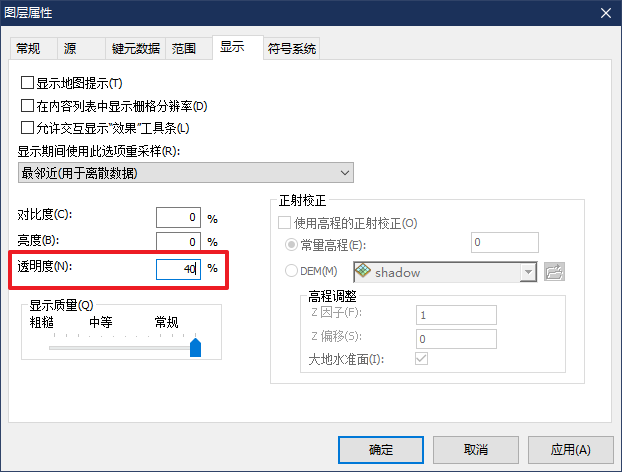
1. DEM渲染

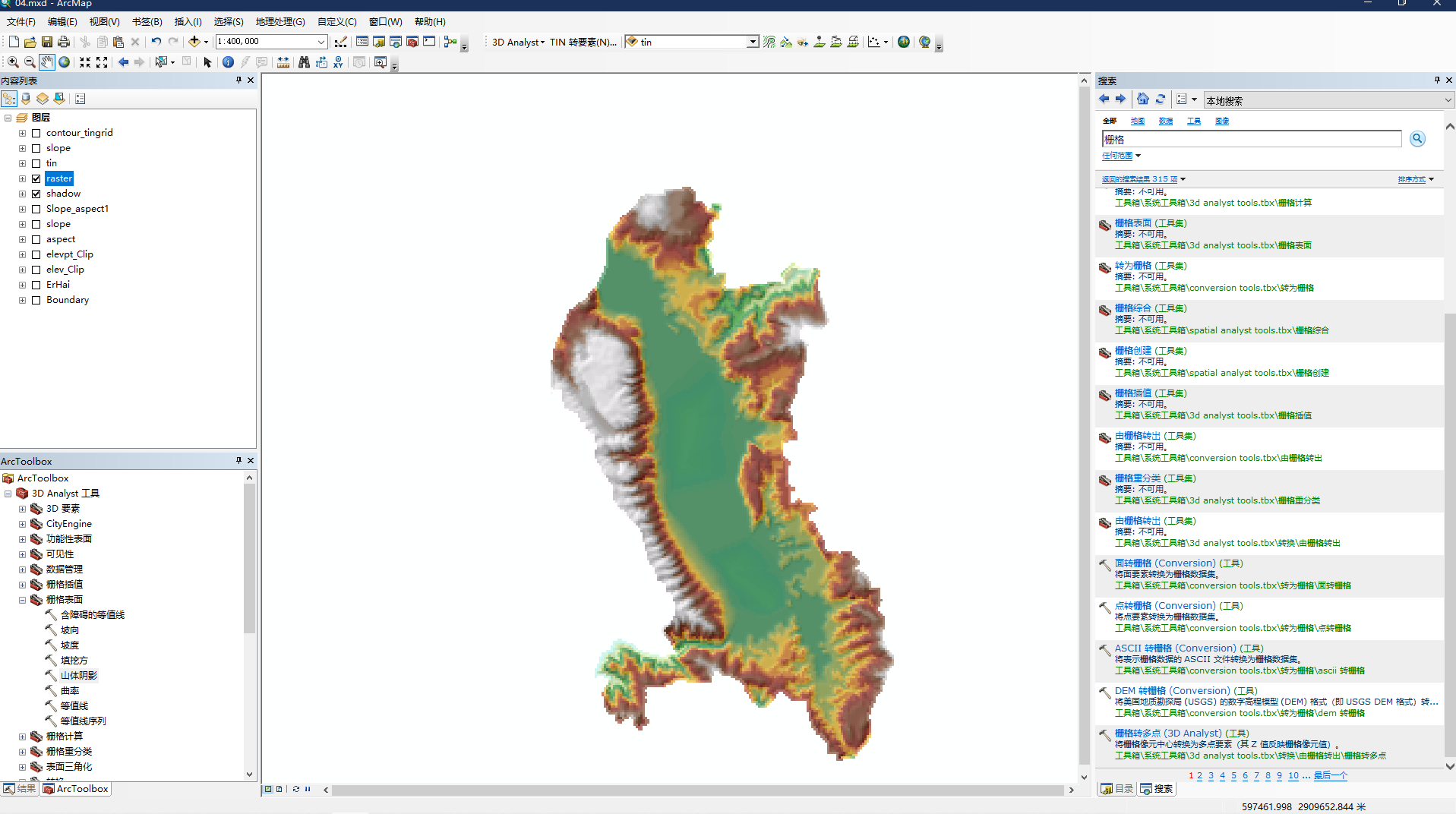
关闭除[tingrid] 和 [Hillshade of tingrid]以外所有图层的显示，并将[ tingrid ] 置于[ Hillshade of tirngrid] 之上



1. 在[图层属性]对话框中，参照下图所示设置[符号]选项页中颜色。

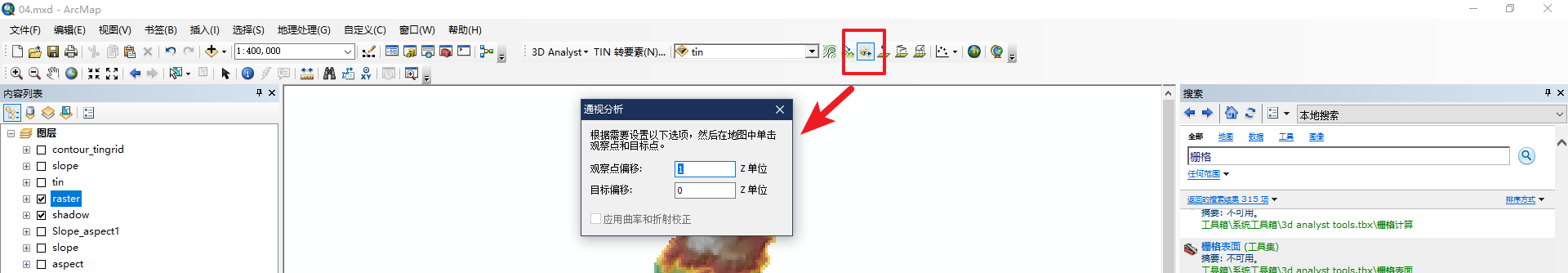




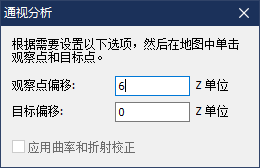


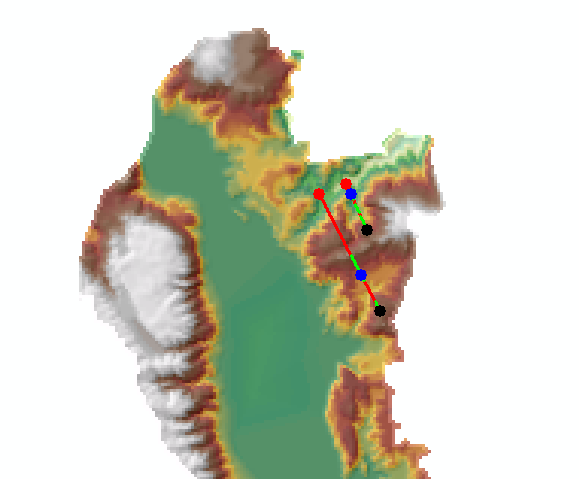
### 2.5可视性分析

1. 从工具栏选择[ 通视线 ](Line of sight)工具



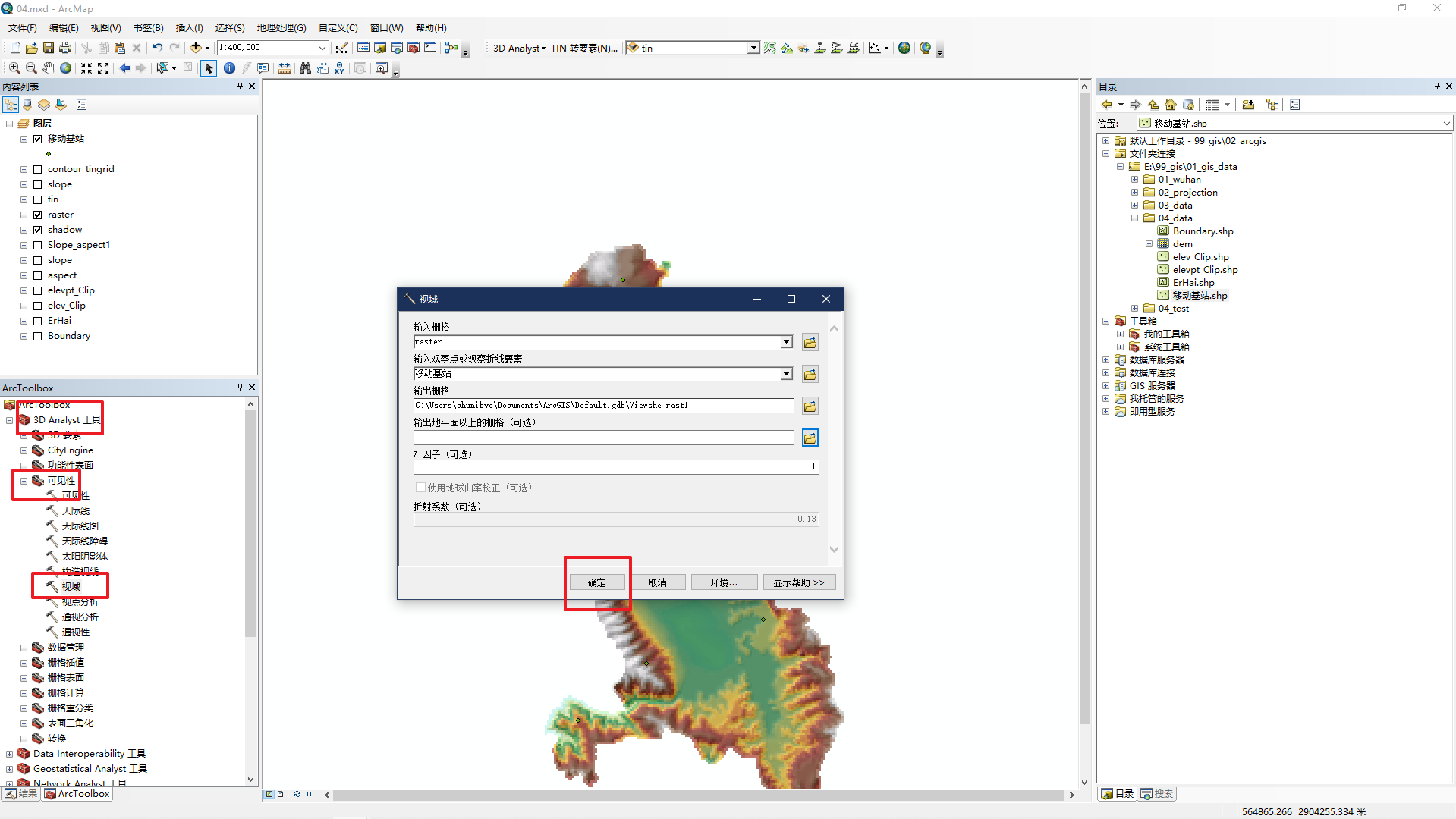
1. 在出现的[通视线 ]Line of Sight对话框中输入[观察者偏移量]和[目标偏移量], 即距地面的距离

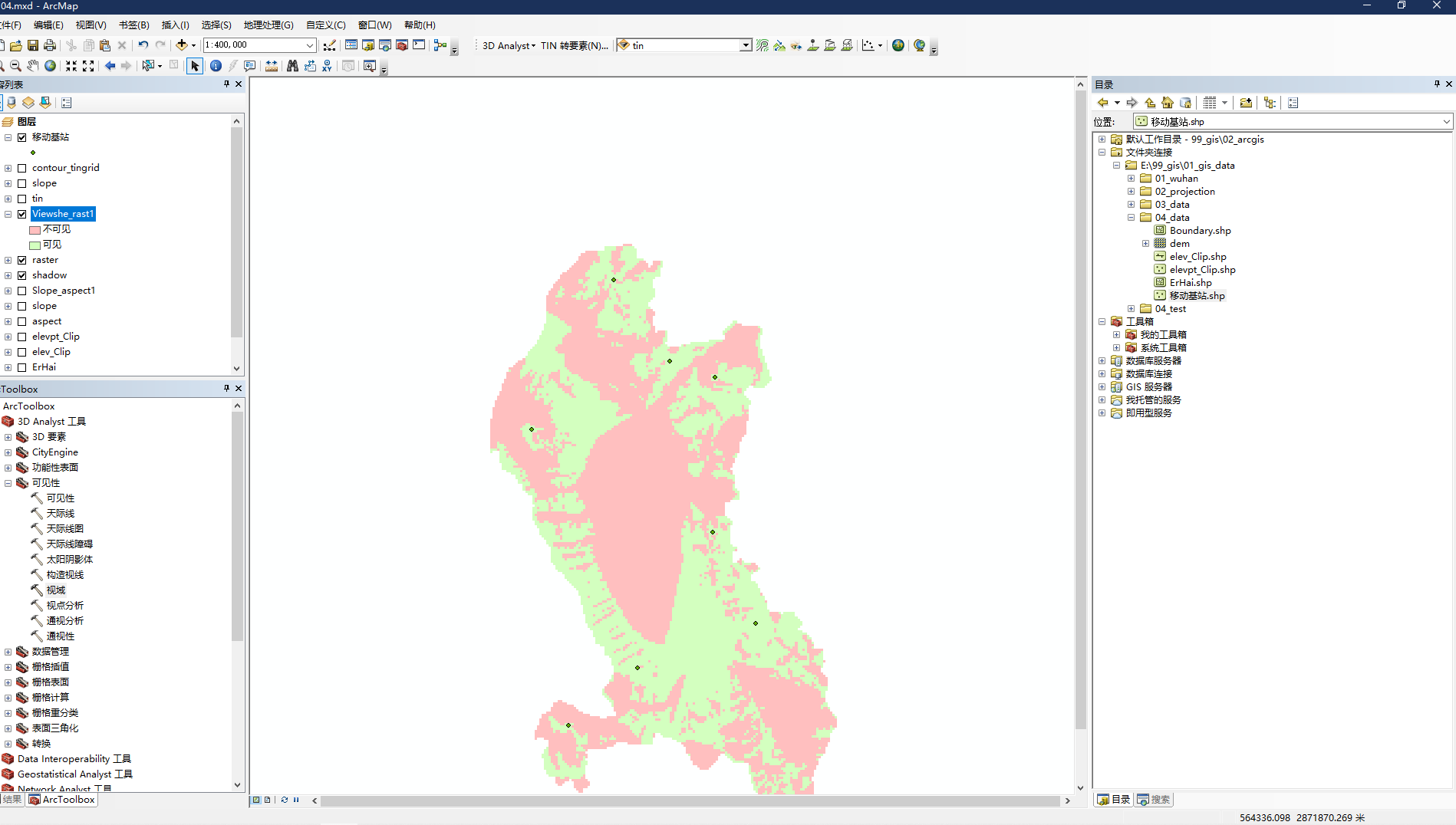




B.可视区分析：移动发射基站信号覆盖分析

1. [3D 分析]>>[表面分析]>>[视域]





### 2.6地形剖面

