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基于 World Wind 的海洋数据可视化研究

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摘要:以 World Wind 提供的类和接口为基础,设计、开发了栅格图面图元、矢量箭头和等值线生成算法,并进行了可视化实现。此外 还实现了基于三维地形的多层叠加图。不仅提高了可视化效率 还丰富了 World Wind 的海洋数据可视化表现形式。研究开发的海洋数据可视化算法,能够满足实际应用需求,并已成功应用到南海海洋信息服务系统中。

关键词:World Wind;海洋数据;可视化

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21 世纪,海洋的经济地位和战略作用逐渐凸显,人类开发和利用海洋资源的活动越来越频繁,获得的海洋数据也急剧增多。如何合理有效地管理海量海洋数据,如何从海量数据中快速找到感兴趣的数据,并挖掘出数据背后隐藏的信息及所反映的规律,成为一大难题^[1]。基于计算机科学的可视化技术,将人脑分析无法解释的数据转换为人眼视觉图形^[2],为这一问题提供了有效的解决方法。

NASA World Wind 是美国航空航天管理局 (NASA) 推出的一款开放源代码的地理软件,是一个 3D 的可视化虚拟地球仪 ^[3],也是最流行的数字地球平台之一,其数据和使用都完全免费。NASA 共提供了 World Wind Java SDK 和 World Wind . NET 两种开发包,本文采用 World Wind Java SDK 开发包。因为,使用 Java 开发的项目可以通过 Java Applet 和 Java Web Start 两种方式,快速实现分布式部署,满足分布式的数据管理与共享服务要求。

1 可视化表现形式

海洋模式数据包括海风、海浪、海流及海温等,可以分为有方向(风、流)和无方向(浪、温)的,也可以分为一层(风、浪)和多层(流、温)的,对无方向的数据可以采用栅格图或等值线图(又可分为填充和不填充2种)的方式进行可视化;对有方向的数据可以采用矢量箭头图或栅格图叠加矢量箭头的形式进行可视化;对多层数据可基于三维地形进行多层叠加显示。

2 基于 World Wind 的实现

基于 World Wind 的可视化,最终结果均以其提供的点、线和多边形图元进行显示。然而,其自身提供的类,无法满足海洋数据可视化的多样性需求,需要

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根据实际情况,以提供的类为基础,自定义相关类及 其生成算法。

2.1 栅格图

栅格图是海洋数据可视化的常用表现形式。模式数据是基于规则格网的,可以选择每4个相邻点构成一个矩形,并以这4个点的平均值作为该矩形值的方式构建栅格图的基本图元。但是,这种构建方法形成的图元数量巨大,而 World Wind 对大量图元的显示较慢,因此无法满足实际应用要求。研究中,基于区域生长法 [4] 的思想,提出了面图元生长算法,对大量面图元进行基于数据值的合并。但是,该算法中作为种子数据点的选取方法较为复杂。为了对该算法进行简化和改进,提出了面图元合并算法。该算法通过顺序遍历进行图元的合并,规避了种子数据点的选取。

面图元合并算法的具体执行过程为:用一个集合保存栅格图的多边形图元,以四邻点法构建的矩形为基础,从右上角开始,由上至下、从左到右进行区域扫描。 判断集合中是否包含与当前矩形值相等的多边形,若不包含,则执行步骤 ,若包含则执行步骤 ;

将当前矩形作为一个元素添加到集合中,然后执行步骤 ; 判断其是否邻接,若邻接则将当前矩形与其邻接的多边形进行合并,并执行步骤 , 若不邻接则执行步骤 ; 判断是否完成遍历,若否,则扫描下一个矩形并重复步骤 , 若是,则进行集合内多边形的合并,并结束整个流程。

完成上述过程后,集合中剩余的多边形就是构成栅格图的全部多边形图元,将这些图元交由 Polygon 类进行展现就构成了一幅栅格图。

2.2 矢量箭头图

矢量箭头图是表达有方向数据(如风、流)的最

有效方式,它既能表示数据的大小分布情况,又能表现出数据的流动趋势。然而,World Wind 并未提供矢量箭头类和矢量箭头的构建方法,需要基于提供的曲线类,自定义矢量箭头类及其构建算法。自定义的矢量箭头类,类属性包括箭头显示坐标(x,y)、箭头长度 L、箭头方向 α (与 X 轴正轴的夹角)、箭头尾部长度 L、箭头尾部与主线间的夹角 β ;类方法包括类构造函数、箭头构建方法及箭头显示函数。

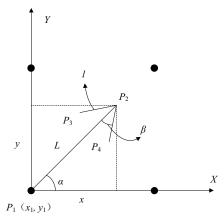


图 1 箭头构建示意图

箭头构建如图 1 所示,构建算法的具体流程如下:

- 1)基于X分量和Y分量的大小,计算出该矢量的大小和方向(与X轴正轴方向的夹角);
 - 2) 对矢量的大小进行归一化;
- 3) 以数据点 P_1 为箭头的起点,并根据 P_1 的坐标 (x_1, y_1) 和归一化后的大小和方向计算箭头头部点 P_2 的坐标 (x_2, y_2) ;
- 4)设定箭头尾巴与主线间的夹角和尾巴的长度, 并加上 P_1 、 P_2 的坐标,计算出箭头 2 个小尾巴结尾点 P_3 、 P_4 的坐标(x_3 , y_3)和(x_4 , y_4);
- 5) 使用 P_1 、 P_2 点构成直线 L_1 ,使用 P_2 、 P_3 、 P_4 点构成折线 L_2 ;
 - 6) 结合 L_1 和 L_2 就组成了一个矢量箭头。

对所有的数据点执行上述操作,并将得到的矢量 箭头交由提供的 Polyline 类进行展现就构成了一幅既能 表示大小又能表示方向的矢量箭头图。

2.3 等值线图

等值线的生成方法主要有三角网格法 ^[5] 和矩形网格法,由于本研究使用的海洋模式数据为规则格网数据,因此采用矩形格网法进行等值线的生成。基于规则矩形格网的等值线生成算法,可分为 3 个步骤:计算等值点、等值点追踪和等值线绘制 ^[6]。

图 2 所示的数据区域大小为 $m \times n$, X (列) 方向的 序号为 j , Y (行) 方向的序号为 i。 网格用左下角点的 序号标识 ; 边以左端点或下方端点的序号进行标识 ;

点用 P(i,j) 标识 ; 值用 V(i,j) 标识。矩形网格法等值线生成算法流程如图 3 所示。具体步骤如下:

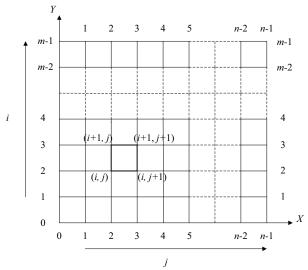


图 2 矩形网格数据区域示意图

- 2)等值点追踪。根据自下而上、自上而下、自左向右和自右向左4种可能进入方向和以当前等值点所在边为基准,从左边、对边和右边3种可能走出方向,组成多种不同等值线穿过路径,按照各自的优先追踪次序和追踪方法完成等值线的追踪(图3b)^[7]。
- 3)等值线绘制。按照先开曲线、后闭曲线的顺序,根据等值点追踪方法进行等值点的追踪。进行开曲线追踪时,右边界的等值点按自右向左,上边界的等值点按自上而下,左边界的等值点按自左向右,下边界的等值点按自下而上的进入方向,进行等值线的追踪绘制。进行闭曲线追踪时,按照自左向右的进入方向进行追踪。完成等值线追踪后,只需将得到的等值线交由 Polyline 类进行展示,就可构成一幅等值线图。

2.4 基于三维地形的多层叠加图

海风和海浪数据只存在于海表,只有一层。而海流、海温和盐度等数据,在不同的深度上都有不同的数据。研究中采用的海流、海温和盐度数据分为多层,因此提出了基于三维地形的海洋环境数据多层可视化形式。以三维地形为底,以海表海水面为顶,加上边界,便形成了一个曲面立体。多层海洋数据图层分布在该曲面立体内的不同高度层上,每层海洋数据图层采用一个单独的 World Wind 图层进行管理和控制,可以控

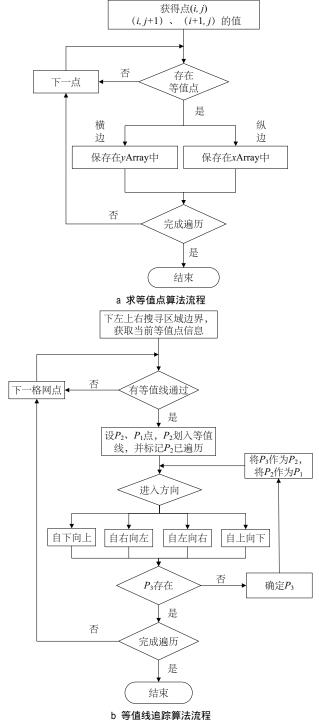
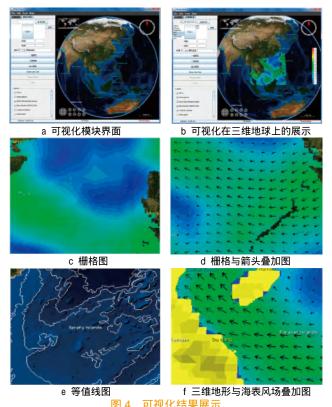


图 3 矩形网格法等值线生成算法流程图

制每层数据是否显示,以便详细查看其中的某一图层。 根据前述可视化方法,从数据本身的特点出发, 选择合适的可视化形式。可视化结果展示见图 4。

3 结 语

NASA World Wind Java SDK 本身提供了丰富的点、 线及多边形类和接口,可以为海洋数据可视化提供有 效的方法。然而,由于 World Wind 对海量可视化图元



的渲染速度较慢,无法满足实际的应用需求。在本研 究中,一方面通过自定义的算法,大量减少了需要可 视化渲染的图元数量,加快了可视化显示速度;另一 方面,通过自定义矢量箭头及等值线的生成算法和基 于三维地形的多层可视化图形显示形式,丰富了海洋 数据的可视化形式,满足了海洋数据可视化的多样性 需求。研究中采用的"基于 NASA World Wind 的海洋 数据可视化方法"已成功应用到南海海洋信息服务系 统中。

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Object-oriented Extraction Method of LCA in National Conditions Monitoring by HE Zhonghuan

Abstract This paper introduced the object-oriented feature extraction technologies and explained the operation method and technical process. Through the experiment, the method was proved to be feasibility and reliability. In the end, this paper discussed parameter setting and related matters.

Key words geographical conditions monitoring, LCA, object-oriented extraction (Page:1)

Research on the Overall Solution of Water Conservancy Condition Monitoring by DI Guohui

Abstract The remote sensing technique, sensor and communication network were introduced in this paper. And then, the overall solution of water conservancy monitoring was proposed. Finally, the aspect of monitoring, change detection and database were studied. The results show that water conservancy monitoring with Large-scale, all-weather and all-day characteristics is feasible. This solution can provide the basis for scientific management and decision making.

Key words water conservancy, condition monitoring, remote sensing, change detection (Page:4)

Design and Implementation of Early Warning System for Typhoon

by GUO Tingting

Abstract This paper designed and implemented an early warning system for typhoon. This system could fully display the typhoon path information, support the typhoon data updated in real time, provide early typhoon query function, and strengthen the typhoon disaster prevention and mitigation capacity.

Key words the early warning system for typhoon, typhoon path dynamic display, typhoon query (Page:6)

Application of Web Survey Technologies in the Geographic Survey

by LIU Jian

Abstract Based on the theoretical basis of the geographic survey, this paper systematically discussed the technical methods and the mode of network technology to carry out the survey. Combined with comprehensive information Country planning survey, the paper discussed the application of Web-based survey of practice in the geographic survey. The practical application of survey methods can enrich geographic survey, innovate the geographic survey of means, and improve the efficiency of access to information.

Key words geographic survey, Web survey technologies, Country planning (Page:9)

Research on Data Acquisition Rules of Buildings in Geographical Conditions Census by HAO Zhongyu

Abstract This paper overviewed the characteristic of land coverage data acquisition in geographical conditions census, and introduced the requirements on residential building classification at first. And then, the paper analyzed overall layout and distribution of urban residential areas, including residential district, quarter and cluster, and summarized methods of classifying features distributed in residential area, including building, road, landscaping woodland and lawn, hardened ground and so on. This method satisfied minimum pattern spot required by geographical conditions census in line with actual functions of components of urban residential area.

Key words geographical conditions census, land coverage, residential area (Page:12)

Control Point-images Production for Geographical Conditions Census of Hubei Province by YU Hongju

Abstract In response to the requirements of the geographical conditions census, this paper analyzed the problems of geographical conditions census control point-images production at first. Based on Hubei Province geographical situation, the paper presented the technical

scheme proposals for control point-images, put forward the principle of control point-images selection and the method of production, and improved efficiency of control point-images production.

Key words geographical conditions census, control point-images, field control points, points of aerial triangulation (Page:15)

Quality Check of Geographical Conditions Element Data

by WANG Xiuqin

Abstract This paper systematically summed up the quality elements, child elements and check items of geographical conditions element data. And then, combining with the practices in Gansu, the paper discussed quality check and control method of each check item, in order to improve the accuracy and reliability of the census data.

Key words geographical conditions census, geographical conditions elements, quality check, check items (Page:18)

Application of Laser Navigation Technology in Bridge Area Waterway Shipping Navigation by GUO Yihao

Abstract Based on the laser navigation technology, according to the domestic and foreign development situation of laser navigation, combined with the characteristics of the bridge area waterway, this paper analyzed the feasibility of using laser technology in bridge area waterway navigation. And then, the paper put forward the idea of using laser in ship navigation system, and developed laser navigation system for the characteristics of the bridge area waterway.

Key words bridge area waterway, shipping navigation, laser navigation, radar navigation, compass navigation (Page:20)

Database Construction of Chongqing Township Planning Based on GIS by HE Zong

Abstract Combined with the actual situation of Chongqing, this paper discussed the contents of township planning database construction, and studied the construction mode how to access the mass data information. And then, the paper analyzed the application of the achievements in planning research, planning formulation, planning assessment and planning management.

Key words GIS, township, planning, database (Page:22)

Marine Data Visualization Based on World Wind

by LI Eryuan

Abstract Based on the classes and interfaces included by World Wind, this paper designed and developed the generation algorithm of raster graphic primitives, vector arrows and contour lines, and implemented the visualization. In addition, multi-overplay graphics based on the 3D terrain was also implemented. This not only improves the visualization efficiency, but also enriches the visualization forms for marine data. The algorithm developed in this study can meet the requirements of marine data visualization, and has been successfully applied to the marine information service system in South China Sea.

Key words World Wind, marine data, visualization (Page:25)

Comparison of Domestic Airborne LiDAR System Integration Error Calibration Methods by LIU Tianlong

Abstract Developing surveying and mapping instruments with independent intellectual property rights is our main task. Taking the domestic SW-LiDAR system for example, based on the experimental data, calibration process of SW-LiDAR system bore-sight misalignment calibration was carried on the compared research in this paper.

Key words airborne LiDAR, placement angle error, integrated calibration, domestication (Page:28)

Research on Fisheye Image Correction Method Based on 2D DLT

by LIU Zhenghua

Abstract This paper proposed a fisheye image correction method based on 2D DLT. By constructing error equations of a 2D plane grid points, the paper implemented the calculation of the distortion