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1: (GPS)

1.1 μ μ μ (GPS)

GPS Global Positioning System

μ μ

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μ

μ

1960

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Transit system,

μ

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μ μ

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60 μ

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55

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GPS,

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1.5:

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Ascension Island, Diego Garcia,

Kwajalein).

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μ GPS



1.11: μ gps



1.12: μ μ GPS μ ,

1.7

μ μ

GPS

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μ μ . μ μ
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- (μ).
 - μ μ μ
 - μ :
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- μ
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μ μ
μ .

GPS:

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μ μ . :

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- μ
- μ μ μ
μ GPS μ μ
μ .

1.8

μ

μ

GPS

μ μ , μ μ μ
μ .

μ , μ , μ .
 μ μ μ μ
 μ , :

$$\} _1 t_1 + \} _2 t_2 + \dots + \} _n t_n = 0 \Rightarrow \} _1 = \} _2 = \dots = \} _\epsilon = 0$$

$i, 2, \dots, n$ μ μ S μ μ

μ μ μ GPS μ μ
 :

- GPS, μ

- μ μ μ GPS 2
 . μ R(R-1)/2 . μ
 μ , μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ
 μ R-1 . μ μ .

- N GPS μ .
 N-1. μ
 μ μ μ μ .
 , μ :

1. μ μ
2. μ μ μ
3. μ μ , μ
4. μ μ μ GPS μ
5. μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ .
 GPS μ . μ
 “ ” , μ μ GPS
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 ‘ ’, μ μ μ
 μ GPS μ . μ
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 , μ μ μ .
 μ GPS μ :
 • μ μ
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 • μ μ μ
 • μ , μ .
 • , .

1.12.1 μ GPS μ

μ μ μ μ μ GPS
 0,1ppm. μ μ 300 km μ
 3cm. μ GPS
 μ , :



1.13 1.14: GPS

(gearbox).
 MagDrive®
 Leica
 (180°/sec)
 (. 2.1).
 (2011).

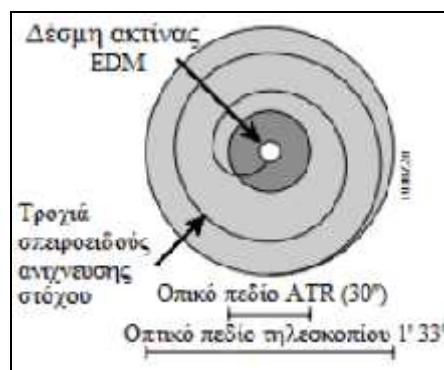
2.1:

μ	
Leica TS30	180°/sec
Trimble VS	115°/sec
Trimble S6	115°/sec
Topcon IS	85°/sec
Leica TPS-1200	45°/sec
Topcon GTP-8200	50°/sec

2.1.2 μ (ATR-Automatic Target Recognition)

μ μ
 μ μ
 μ μ

μ laser
 μ , μ ,
 μ (μ).
 (EDM) μ CCD (Charged Coupled
 Device). μ laser
 CCD, μ μ μ
 (,)
 μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ ,
 μ . 1/3
 μ ,
 μ μ .
 2-4 sec, μ μ , μ
 μ (2.4).
 , ,
 . μ μ
 μ , μ ,
 μ μ μ 3000m.



μ 2.4: μ
 Leica TCA-1800

μ μ 50,
 μ μ ,
 . , μ μ μ

μ 2mm 5mm μ

• ATR, CCD RTS

• ATR,

μ RTS (μ , μ , 2010).

8200 Topcon, μ μ μ μ GTS- μ () .

μ , μ μ μ , μ μ μ μ .

2.1.3 μ μ (Auto Lock Mode)

μ μ μ μ

μ μ .

, μ μ

μ ,

μ μ μ μ

μ μ .

(tracking) ,

μ μ μ , μ μ

μ .

μ μ

, μ

μ μ (μ , , 2010).



μ 2.6: μ μ Leica 360°

2.2 μ

μ μ
 μ . μ
 μ : Leica, Trimble, Topcon μ Sokkia.
 2.2

μ :

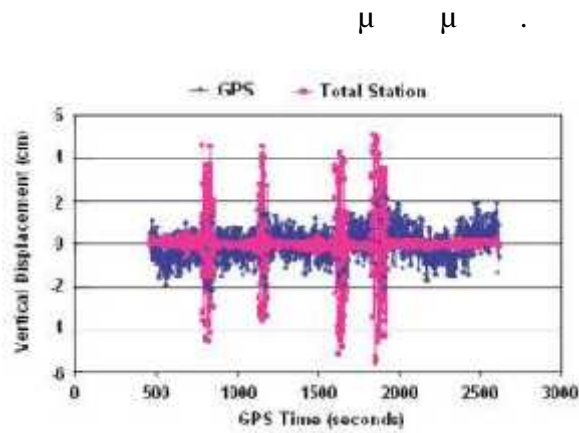
2.2: μ

RTS	(Hz)	(mm)	(m)
Leica TCA1200	10	5 ± 2ppm	3000
Trimble S6	2.5	5 ± 2ppm	3000
Trimble 5605	2.5	10 ± 3ppm	2500
Topcon GTS-900A	5	2 ± 2ppm	3000
Sokkia SRX	-	5 ± 2ppm	5000

2.3 μ RTS - μ

RTS (μμ μ μ , μ
 μ) μ (, ,
 .) μ μ , μ
 . μ μ μ
 μ μ μ .

Wilford (μ ,)
 μ μ μ RTS
 Wilford μ , μ μ
 60m. μ μ Cosser et al.
 (2003) μ RTS μ 1Hz GPS μ 10Hz
 μ
 μ μ μ μ GPS RTS.
 Cosser et al. (2003)



μ 2.8: $\mu\mu$ μ Wilford Bridge GPS-
 RTS. RTS μ μ
 μ μ 43 μ 395m μ
 GPS. μ
 GPS μ μ ,
 GPS () RTS Leica TCA1800
 (2.9).

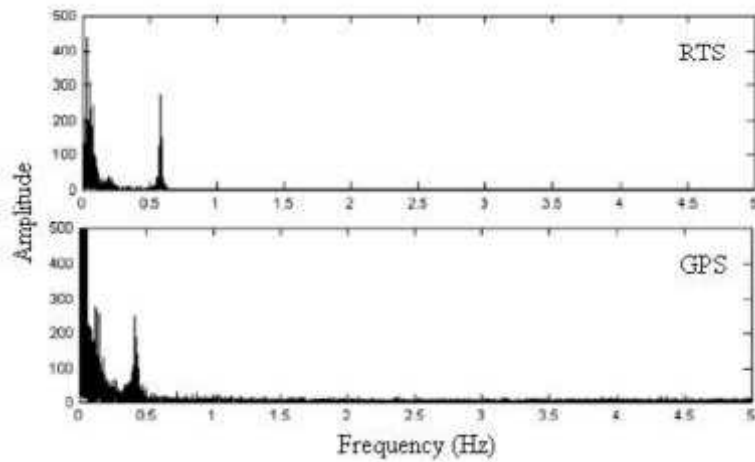


μ 2.9:

Lekidis et al (2006)

5mm	μ	RTS	μ	μ
FFT		3mm		.
μ		0,56Hz,		μ
GPS	0,35Hz (. 2.10).	FFT		
~0,40Hz.	μ μ	0,45Hz,		
μ	μ	RTS (.		μ
μ		<< jitter >>		

2.7 (Stiros et al., 2008).



μ 2.10: μ FFT μ

μ RTS GPS

μ

Stiros (2007)

μ μ μ

μ μ GPS RTS.

• μ μ μ **RTS**
 O Gikas (2008) μ μ μ μ
 μ μ **RTS** μ 5-6 Hz.
 μ **RTS** μ μ
 μ 3 4 cm.

2.5 μ **RTS**

μ μ μ μ
 μ (μ , , μ , , μ)
 μ μ μ . μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ , **RTS** μ

(Kontogianni et al., 2007):

-
- (, μ .)
- μ
- μ (μ μ μ)
 μ , μ μ)
- μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ
 (μ μ , μ μ) .
 μ **TRK (tracking)**

RTRK (rapid tracking) . μ
 μ μ , μ .
 μ μ
 μ , μ μ
 μ . μ
 μ μ - μ μ
 μ μ μ .

2.9

μ

2.9.1

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

μ RTS μ
 RTS. μ GPS $\mu \quad \mu$
 WGS84, μ - - . μ
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$:

1. μ μ μ

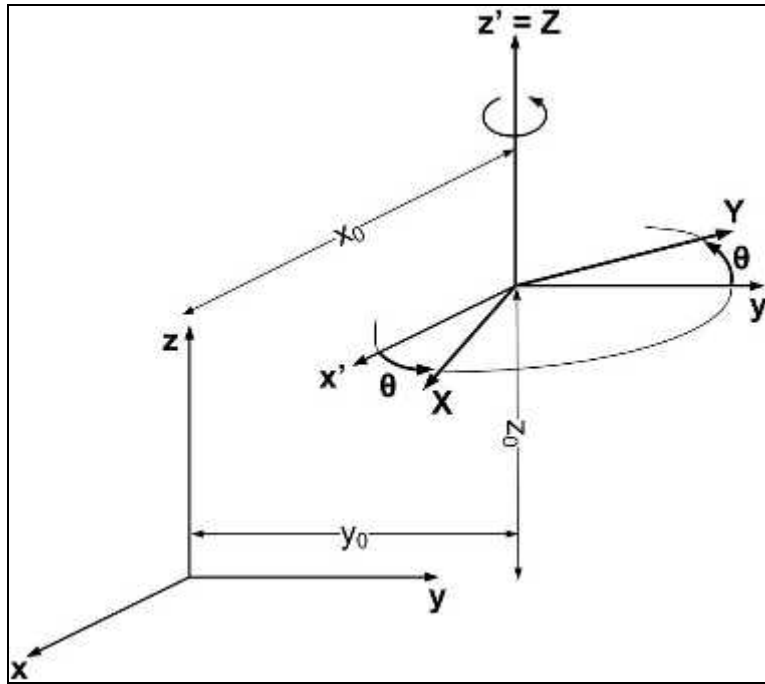
2. μ μ

$\mu \quad \mu$ (2.1) μ $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$
 μ μ , μ $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$ μ
 Z, μ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \mu & \sin \mu & 0 \\ -\sin \mu & \cos \mu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.1)$$

: μ μ
 : , $\mu \quad \mu$
 :
 : x,y (μ) $\mu \quad \mu \quad X,Y ($
 μ)

x_0, y_0, z_0 : μ μ RTS
 μ .



2.12:

x, y, z
 X, Y, Z
 x_0, y_0, z_0

2.9.2 RTS

RTS
 •
 •
 •
 (Randall, 1987),
 wavelet transform analysis,

3:

GPS RTS

3.1 μ μ

3.1.1

μ (μ 3.1) 1905
μ μ - . μ
μ



μ 3.1: μ

μ 211m 30m.
7 μ μ 6 . μ μ 28
29m. μ μ μ .
11 32m. μ 3.2, 1 2
μ μ 3, 4, 5, 6
μ μ / μ . μ , μ
μμ . μ .

$f = 36 \cdot L^{-0.73}$ (Bachmann et al., 1997)

3,11Hz

Osaka monorail steel bridge

34,8m.

$f=2,806\text{Hz}$

12mm.

3 z

10mm.

3.1.3

GPS

7

2006

7

2006.

GPS

Java

RTS Leica TCA 1201

RTS

AGA.

GPS

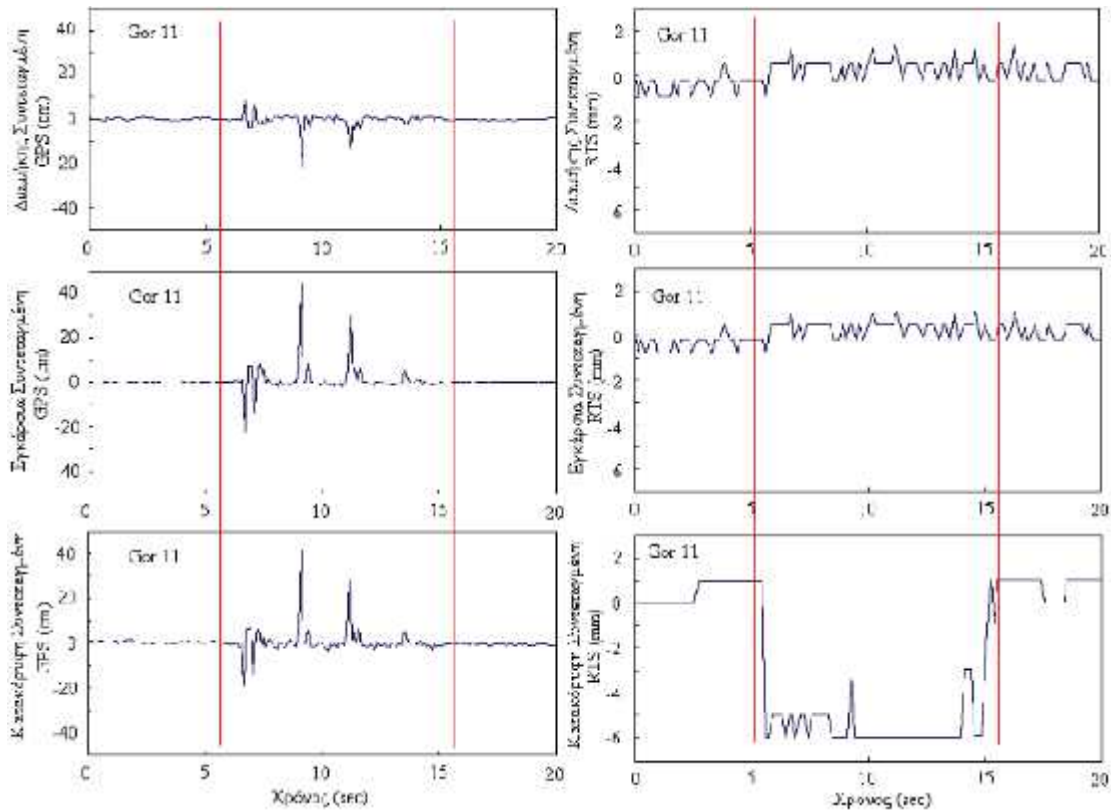
GPS

RTS

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μ 3.4:

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3.1.2, μ

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10mm.

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GPS

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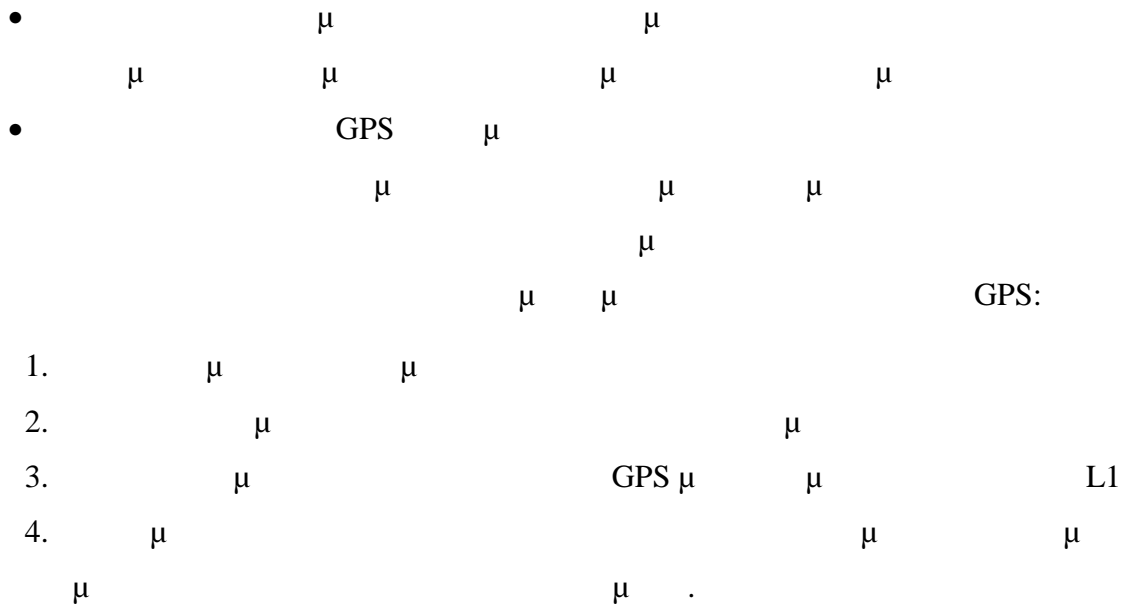
μ

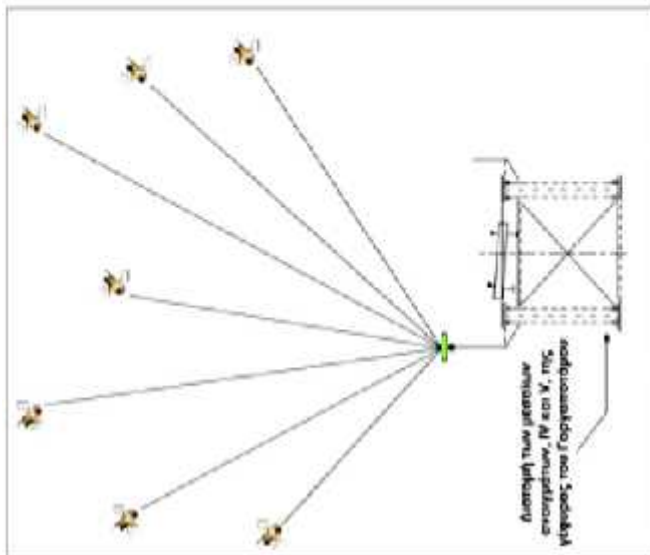
μ

μ

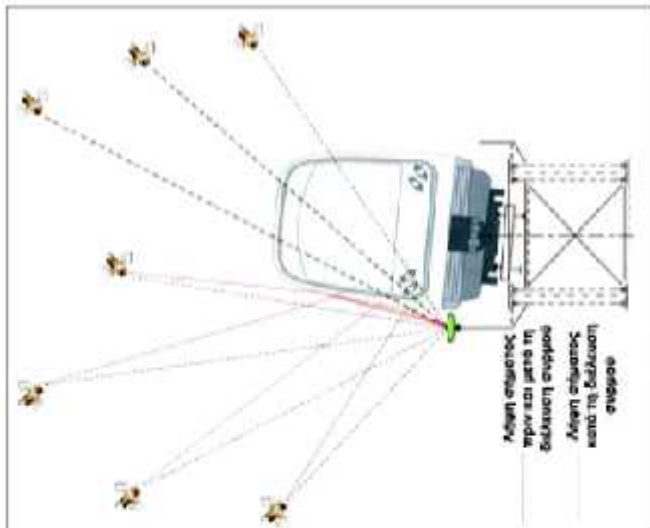
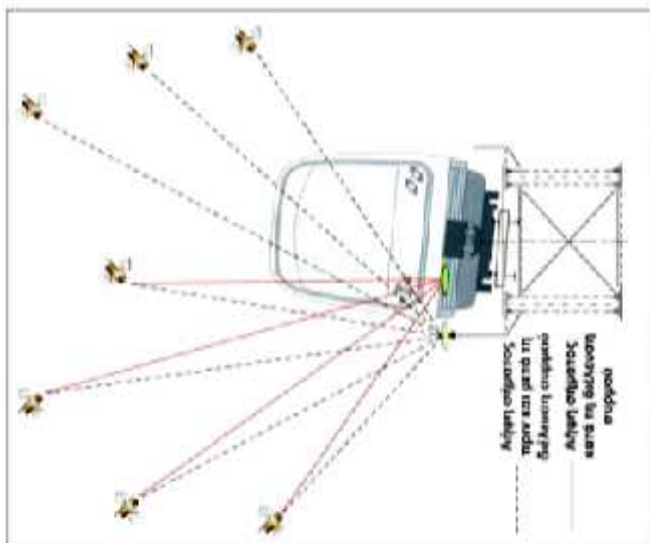
μ

μ





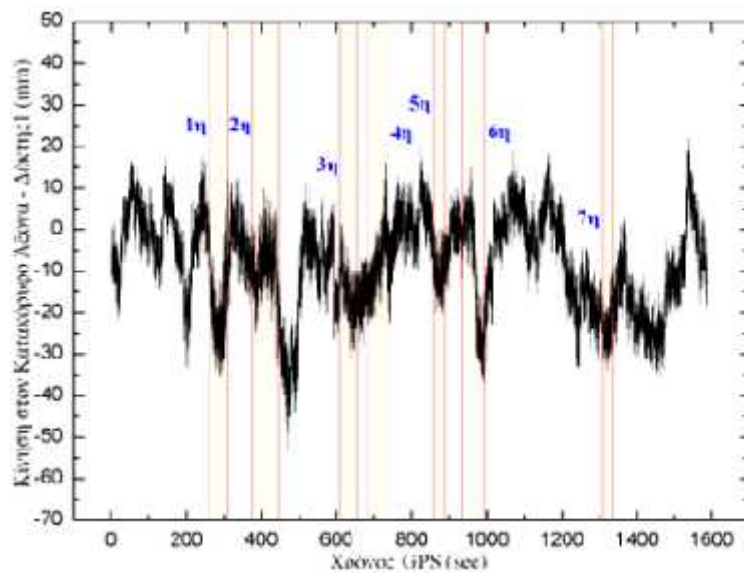
μ 3.5:



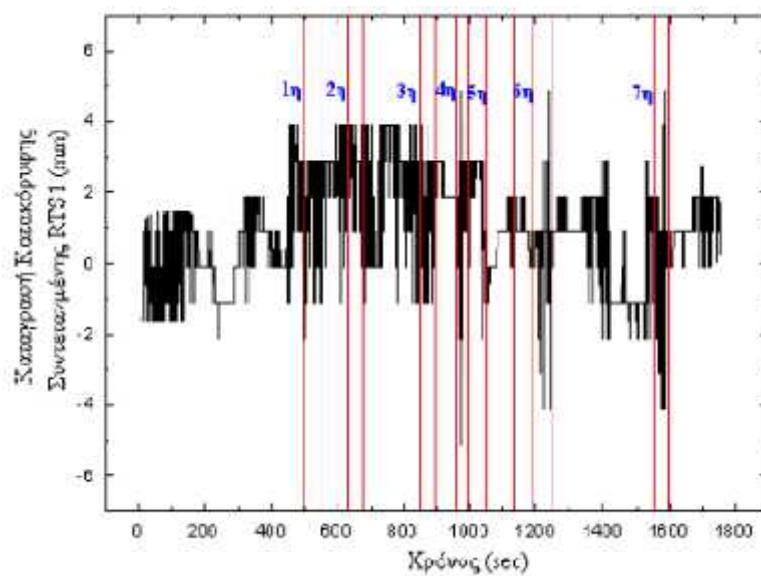
μ

μ

• μ μ μ
 μ 3.9 3.10
 μ GPS RTS.
 $\mu\mu$ GPS μ (μ).
 μ μ μ



μ 3.9: μ μ μ GPS



μ 3.10: μ μ μ RTS.

3.3 Forth Road

3.3.1

Forth Road (μ 3.11) 1964 μ μ . μ μ .



μ 3.11: Forth Road

μ 2528m 156m.

μ 521,3 μ , μ
 207,3 μ 15 μ 51,2 μ . μ
 , μ 207,3 μ ,
 μμ 106,7 μ . μ μ
 100,6 μ μ μ 21 μ
 μ μ .

3.3.2

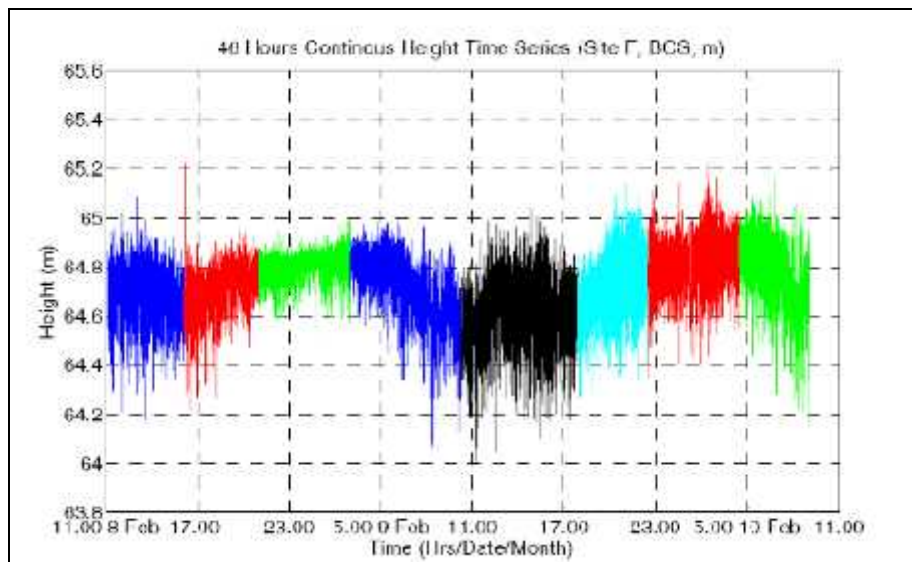
μ

μ Nottingham Brunel μ μ
 2005. μ μ
 μ μ μ μ

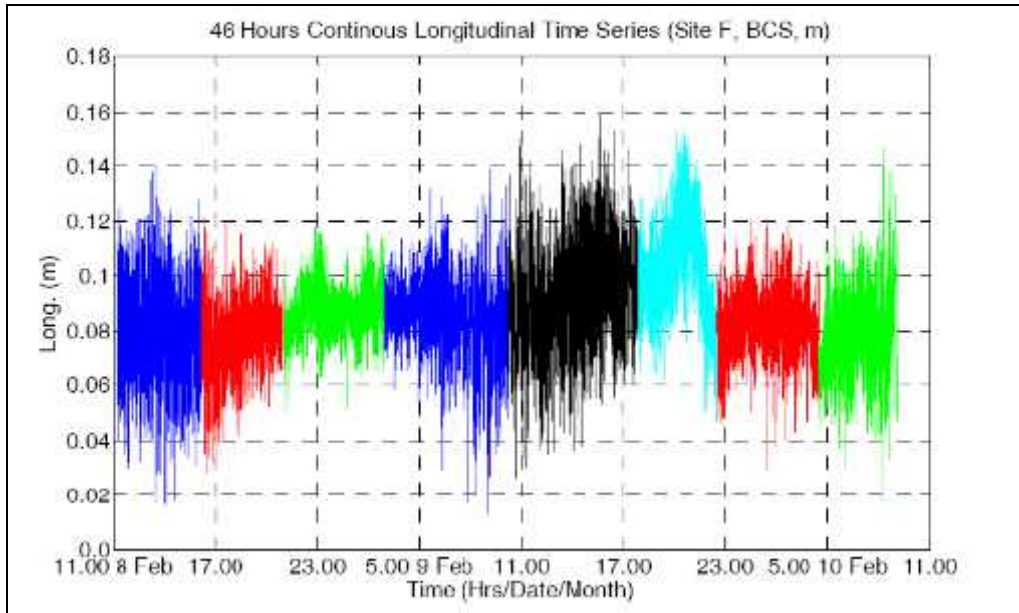
GPS
 GPS
 46
 10Hz.
 WGS84.
 15

3.3.3

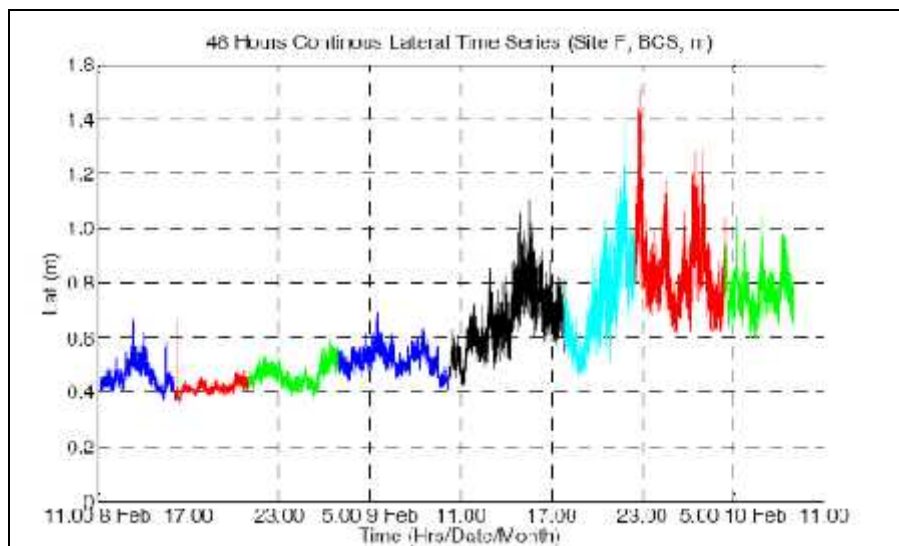
3.12 3.13
 3.12 3.13



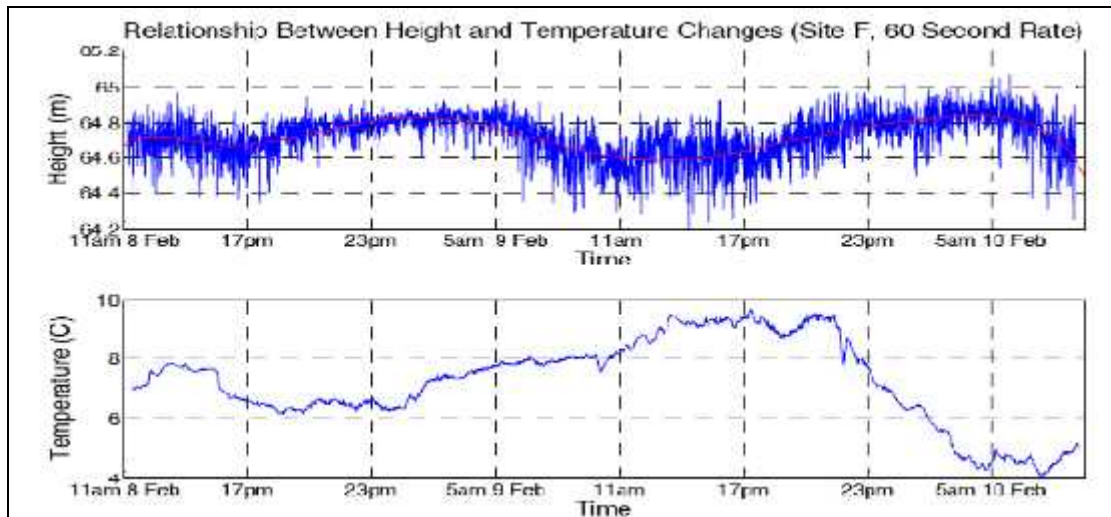
3.12:



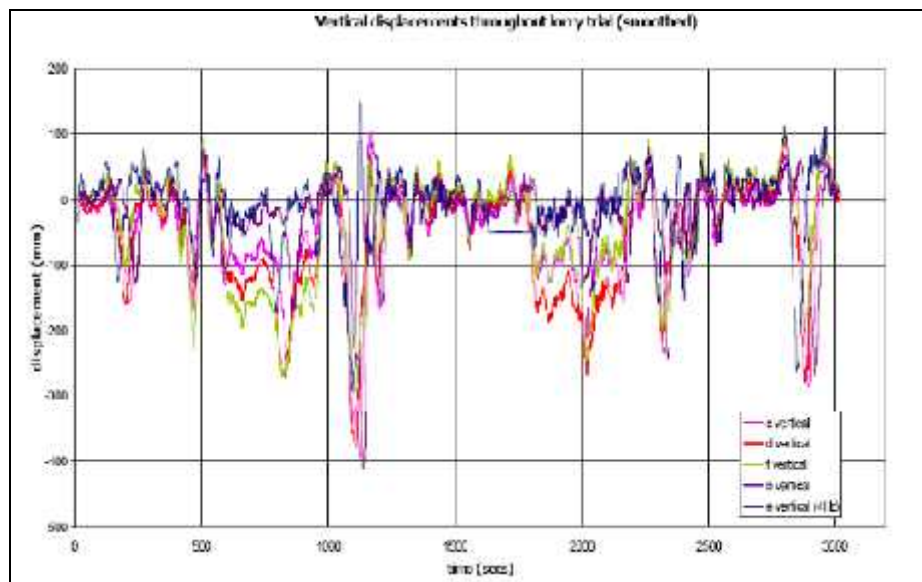
μ 3.13: μ μ μ μ μ
 μ , μ 3.14, μ
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 μ , μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ , μ μ
 μ (μ 3.15).
 μ μ - .



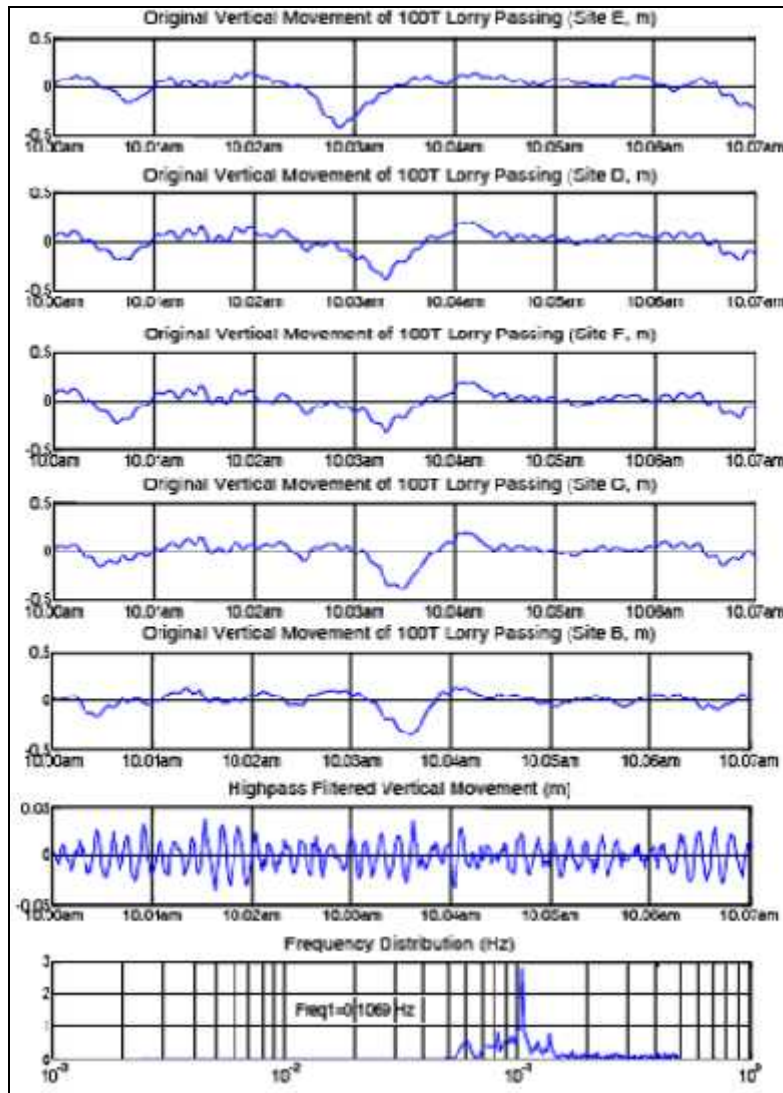
μ 3.14: μ μ μ



μ 3.15: μ μ μ μ μ
 μ , μ μ μ μ 100
 μ . μ μ μ 40
 μ . μ
 μ μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ 3.16 3.17.



μ 3.16: μ 40



μ 3.17: μ

100

4: MATLAB

4.1

Matlab is a high-level programming language and environment for numerical computing, visualization, and data analysis. It is widely used in engineering, science, and industry for its ease of use and powerful capabilities.

Matlab is a matrix-oriented language. It allows users to perform operations on matrices and arrays efficiently. The language is designed to be intuitive and easy to learn, making it a popular choice for students and researchers alike.

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Matlab is a matrix-oriented language. It allows users to perform operations on matrices and arrays efficiently. The language is designed to be intuitive and easy to learn, making it a popular choice for students and researchers alike.

- It is a high-level programming language and environment for numerical computing, visualization, and data analysis.
- It is widely used in engineering, science, and industry for its ease of use and powerful capabilities.
- It is a matrix-oriented language. It allows users to perform operations on matrices and arrays efficiently.
- The language is designed to be intuitive and easy to learn, making it a popular choice for students and researchers alike.

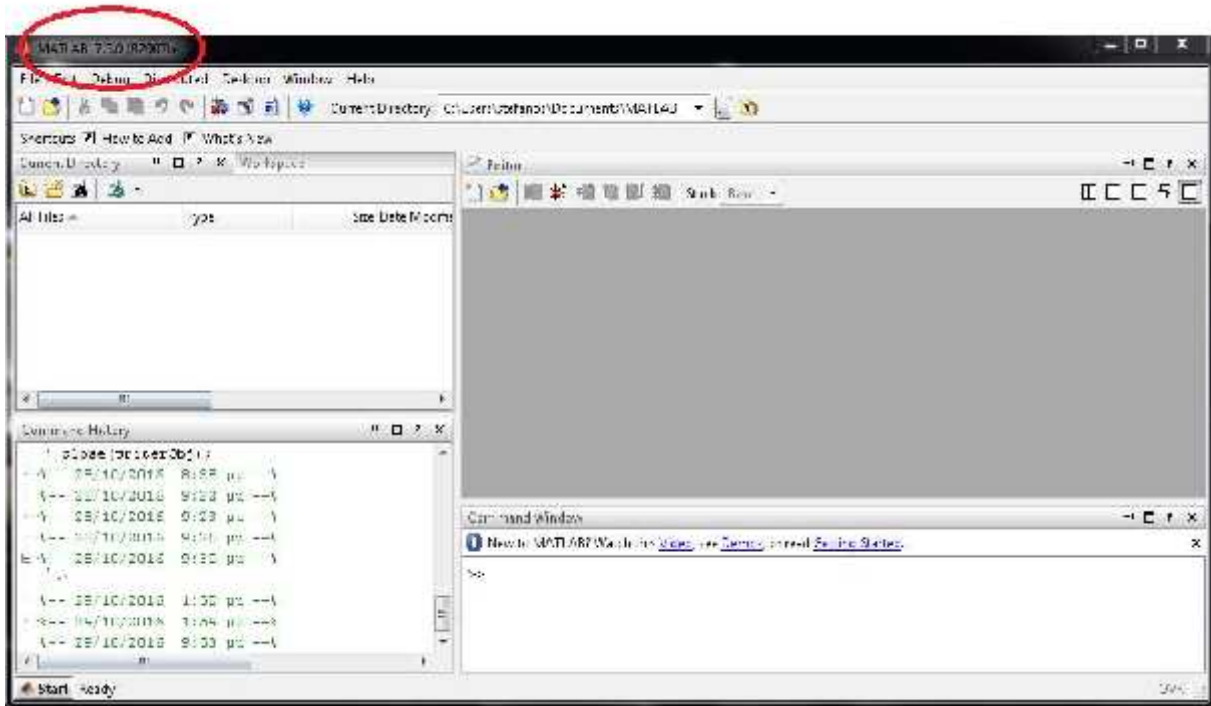
Matlab is a high-level programming language and environment for numerical computing, visualization, and data analysis. It is widely used in engineering, science, and industry for its ease of use and powerful capabilities.

4.2 μ matlab

Matlab is a high-level programming language and environment for numerical computing, visualization, and data analysis. It is widely used in engineering, science, and industry for its ease of use and powerful capabilities.



4.1: μμ



4.2: μμ

(Command Window)

matlab,

μ μ μ

μ (>>).

μ

μ

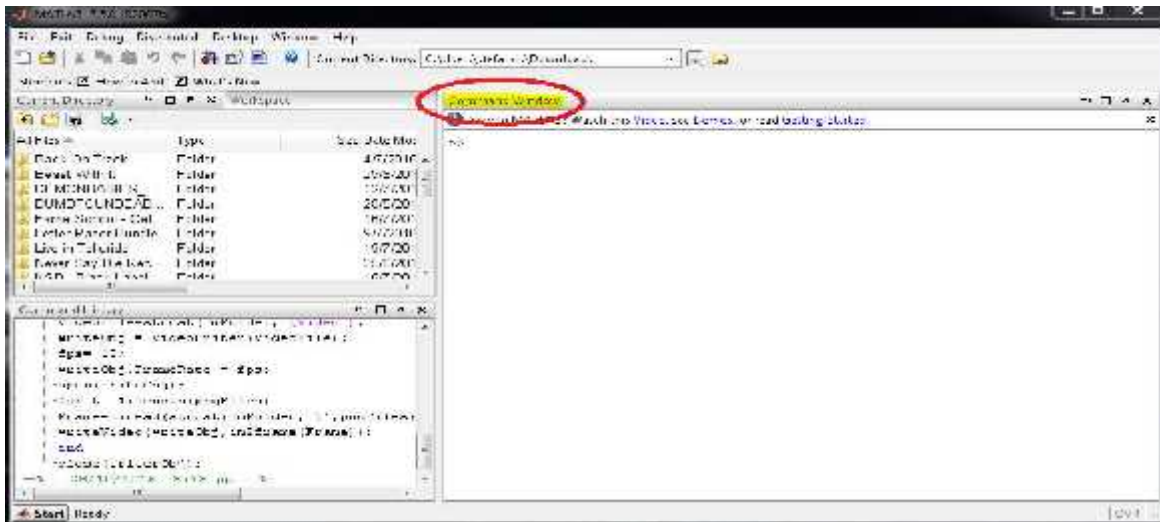
μ

μ

μ

μ

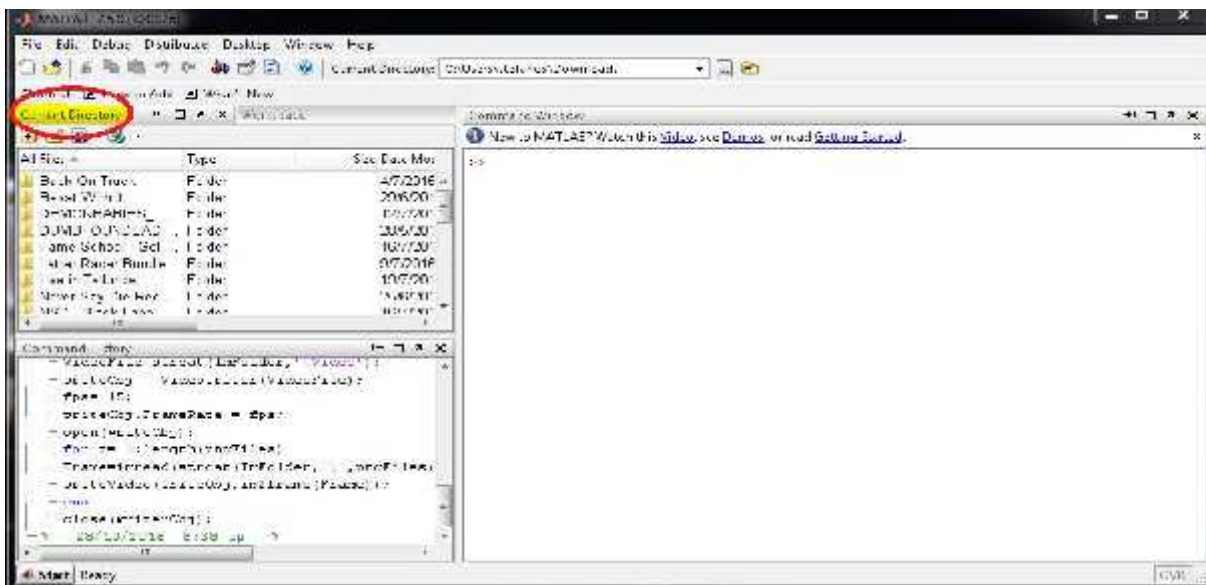
μ



4.3:

(Current directory)

μ μ
 μ (directory). μ
 , μ μ .



4.4:

(Workspace)

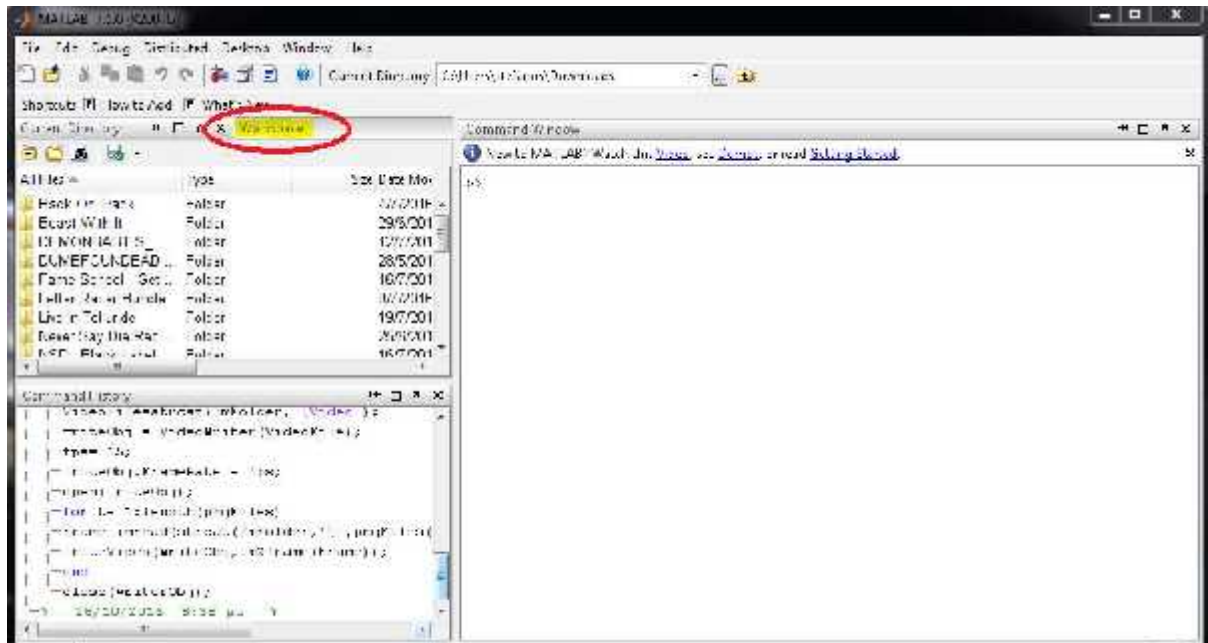
μ μ
 . , μ

μ

μ

μ

μ



4.5:

(Command History)

μ

μ

(>>)

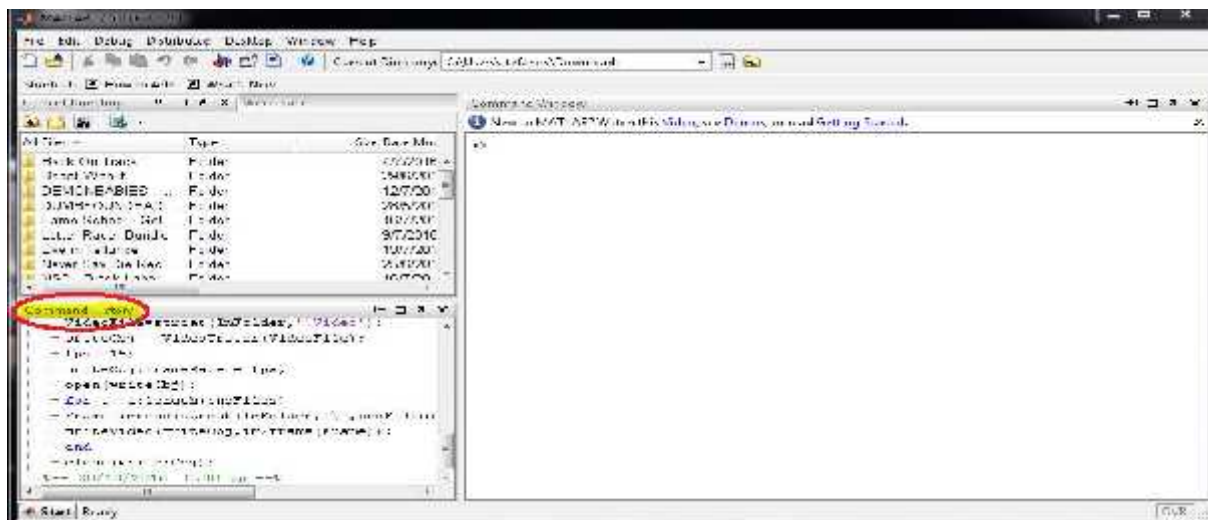
μ

μ

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μ

μ



4.6:

μ μ μ plot.
 μ $\mu\mu$ μ ,
 μ . help plot
 μ .

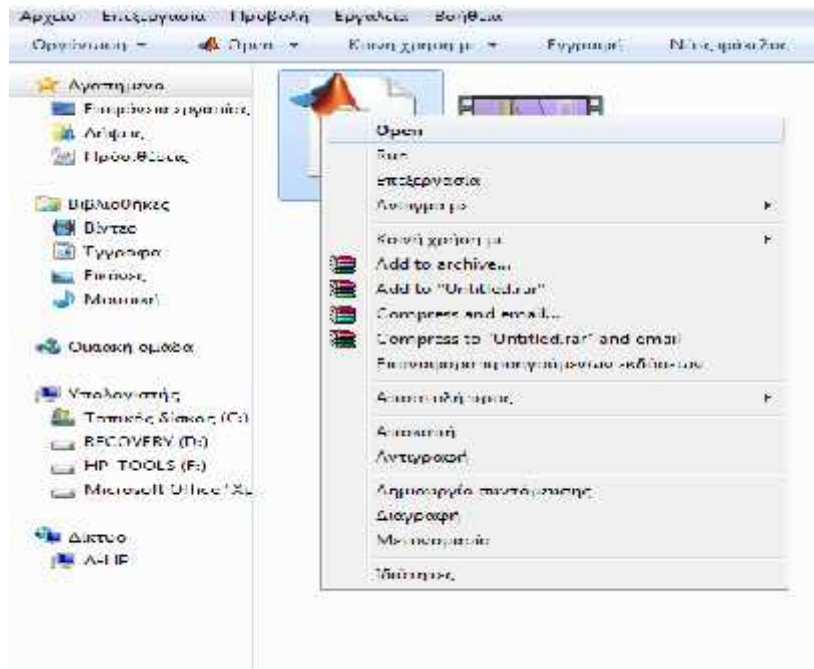
4.2: Matlab

Style option/Color	Style option/Line style	Style option/Marker style
y yellow	- dashdot	. point
m magenta	-- dashes	o circle
c cyan	: dotted	x x-mark
r red		+ plus
g green		- solid
b blue		* star
w white		
k black		

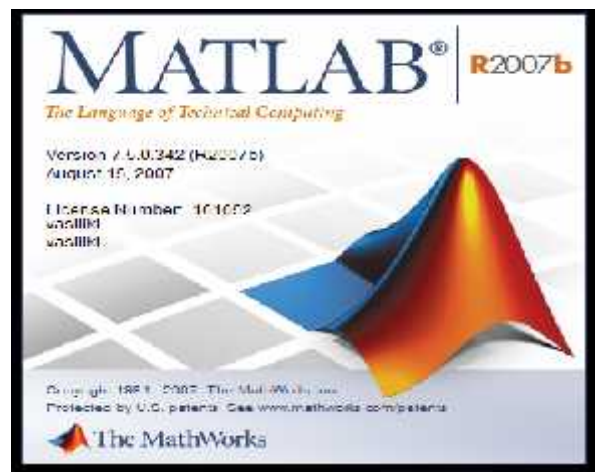
4.5 $\mu\mu$ μ Matlab

- $\mu\mu$ μ μ .
 μ "m-files".
 μ (extension) μ ".m", μ untitled.m.
- μ μ .
- μ avi.

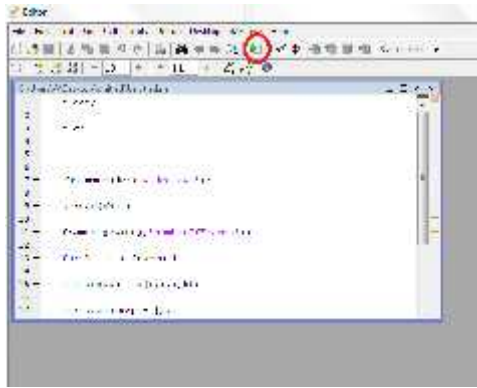
- μ “Untitled” μ μ μ Matlab. M-files
- μ μ Matlab. “Run
- “Untitled” () μ .
- :



4.9: M-files



4.9: Matlab



4.10:



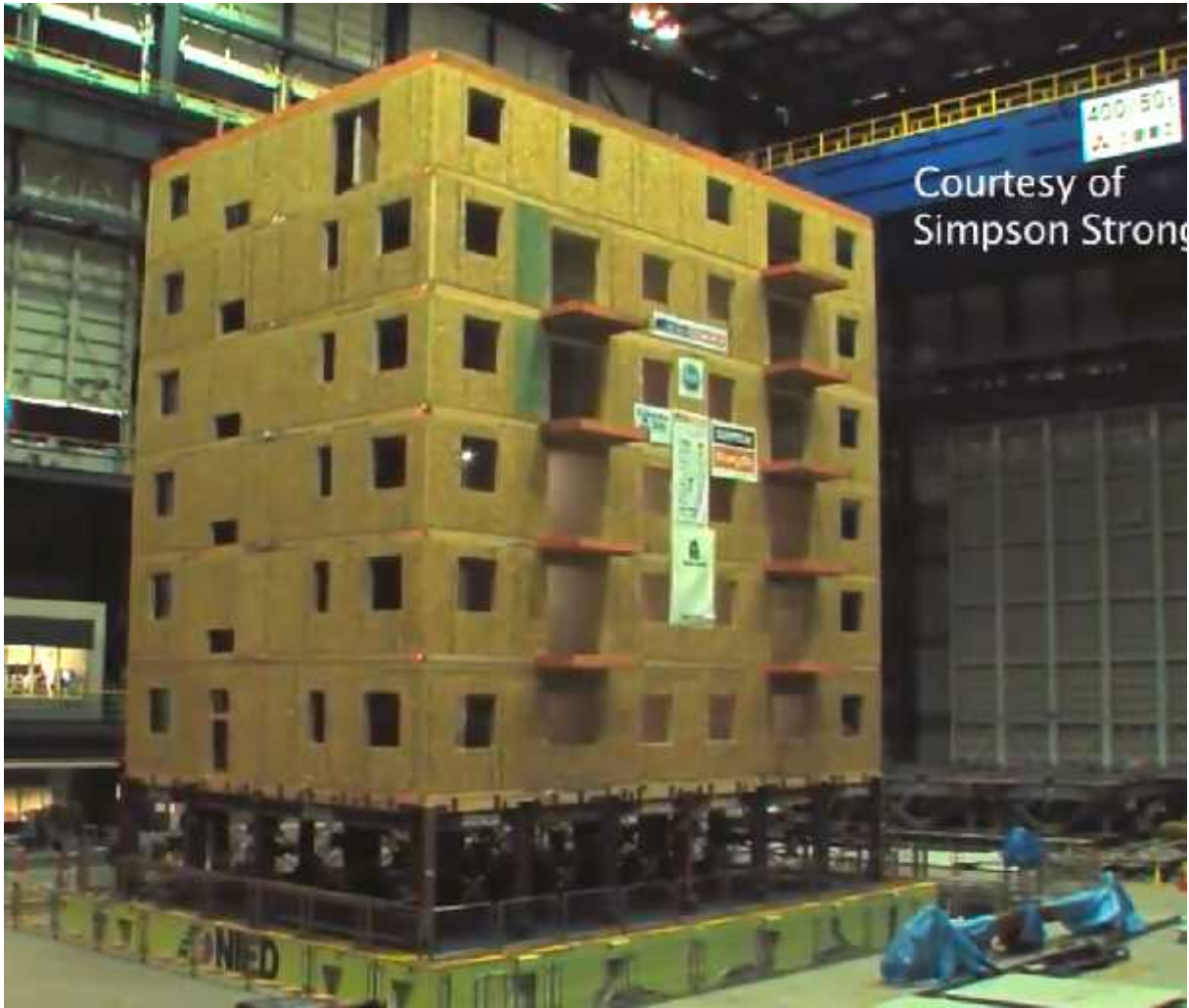
4.11: μ

Matlab



4.12: μ

Matlab



4.13: μ

Matlab

(GPS μ μ
 RTS). μ μ

. μ μ :

- μ μ μ
- μ , .
- μ .
- μ μ μ
- μ μ μ
- μ .
- μ

, μ μ Matlab μ μ μ

. μ .

μμ μ μ μ μ .

- (2011)
- (2011),
- <http://nemertes.lis.upatras.gr/jspui/bitstream/10889/2111/1/PhD%20Panos%20Psimoulis.pdf>
- <http://www.leica-geosystems.com/en/index.htm>
- <http://www.trimble.com/>
- http://nemertes.lis.upatras.gr/jspui/bitstream/10889/556/1/MSc_Kokkinou.pdf
- <https://el.wikipedia.org/>
- <http://www.mathworks.com>
- <http://www.unc.edu/~thedrick/software1.html>
- « »
- 2009
- Psimoulis P., Stiros E. “ Measurement of deflections and of oscillation frequencies of engineering structures using Robotic Theodolites”, Engineering Structures, 2007
- , « », 2008
- ,, « GPS μ », 2006
- Cosser, E., Roberts, G.Q, Meng, X., Dodson, A., «Measuring dynamic deformation of bridges using a total station», Proc. of 11th International Symposium on Deformation measurements, Santorini, Greece,2006