Inhaltsverzeichnis

QTH-Locator

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Version vom 26. September 2009, 11:26 Uhr (Quelltext anzeigen) Oe1mcu (Diskussion | Beiträge) (→Beschreibung des Systems) ← Zum vorherigen Versionsunterschied	**Version vom 26. September 2009, 12:03 Uhr (Quelltext anzeigen)** Oe1mcu (Diskussion | Beiträge) (→Beschreibung des Systems) Zum nächsten Versionsunterschied →
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Maidenhead Locator werden werden landläufig als *grid locators = Gitter Position* oder *grid squares = Gitterfelder* bezeichnet, trotzdem das sie einer nicht rechteckige Form und keiner Rektangularprojektion entsprechen.

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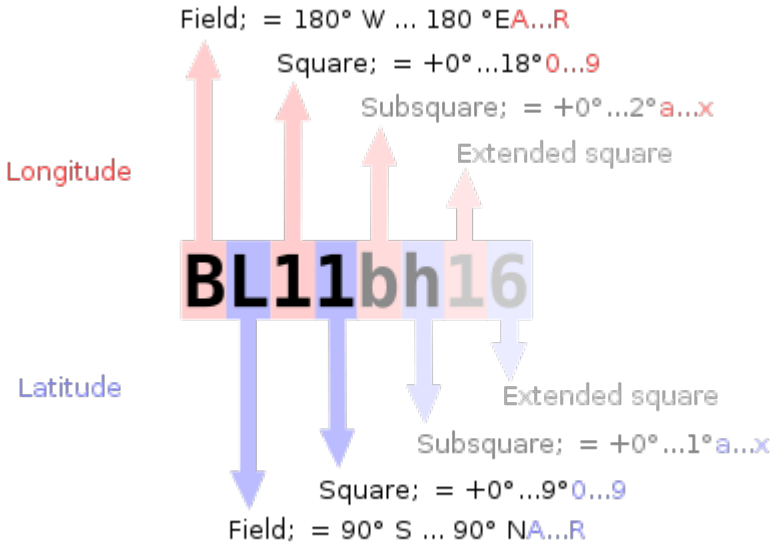
Das gewählte Kodierungsverfahren nutzt abwechselnde Paare von Zeichen und Ziffern die folgendermaßen aussehen:

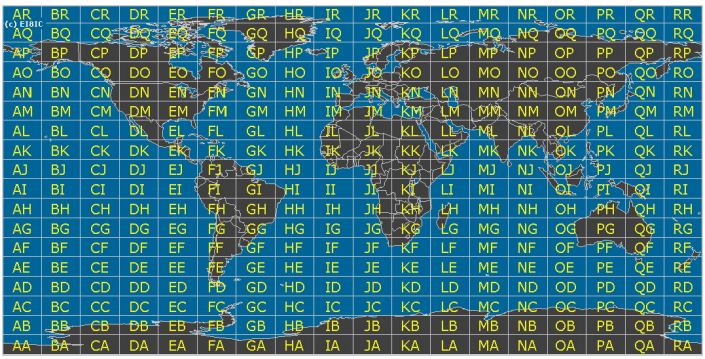
JN67bh16

In jedem Paar codiert das erste Zeichen die Länge und das zweite Zeichen die Breite. These character pairs have also traditional names, and in the case of letters, the range of characters (or "encoding base number") used in each pair does vary.



Um negative Zahlen bei den Daten zu vermeiden wurde das System so spezifiziert das die Breite vom Süd zum Nordpole und die Länge ostwärts vom Greenwich Längenkreis gemessen wird vom Anfangsmeridian ein "falsches Ost" von 180 Grad und dem Äquator ein falsches Nord von 90 Grad verliehen.

Um die händische Eingabe zu Vereinfachen, die Basis für das erste Paar von Buchstaben (traditionell Feld genannt) war 18, dadurch wird der Globus in 18 Zonen mit einer Breie von jeweils 10° und in 18 Zonen der Länge in jeweils 20°. Die Zonen werden mit Buchstaben von "A" bis "R" kodiert.



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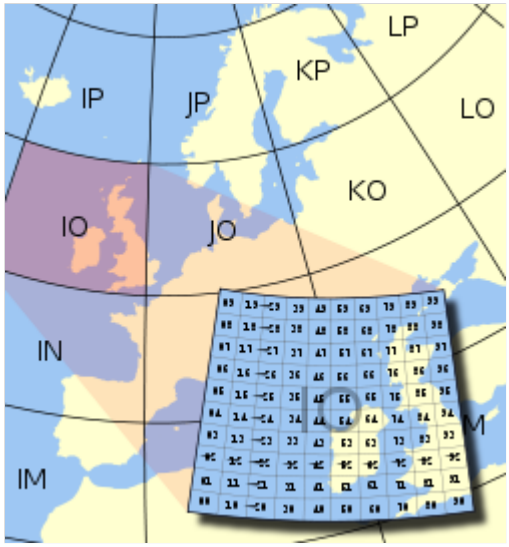

Fields are divided into 100 squares each.

For even more precise location mapping, two additional digits were proposed and ratified as an *extended locator*, making it altogether eight characters long, and dividing *subsquares* into even smaller ones. Such precision has uses in very short communication spans. Beyond this, no common definition exists to extend the system further into even smaller squares. Most often the extending is done by repeating alternating subsquare and square rules (base numbers 24 and 10 respectively). However, other bases for letter encodings have also been observed, and therefore such *extended extended* locators might not be compatible.

The Maidenhead locator system has been explicitly based on the WGS 84 geodetic datum since 1999. Before that time, it was usually based on each user's local national datum, which do differ slightly from one another and WGS 84. As a result, stations very near the edges of squares at denoted precision may have changed their locators when changing over to the use of WGS 84.

To summarize:

- Character pairs encode longitude first, and then latitude.
- The first pair (a *field*) encodes with base 18 and the letters "A" to "R".
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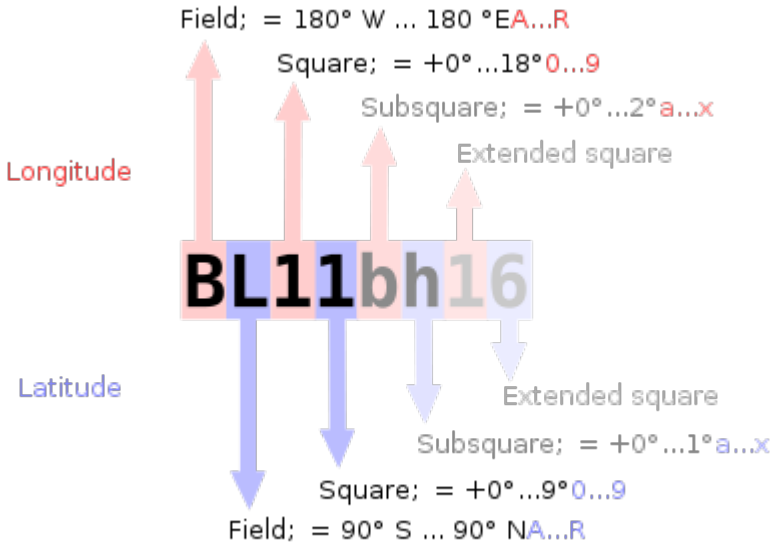

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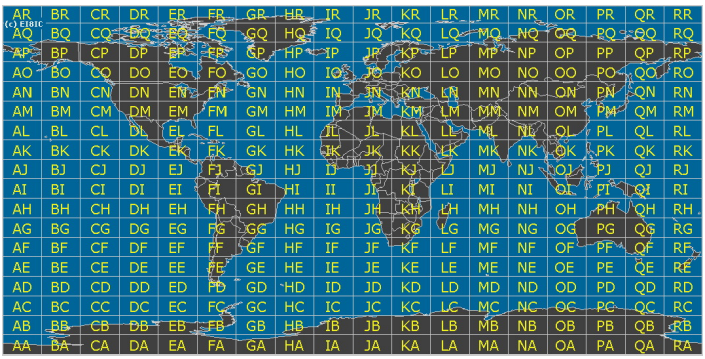

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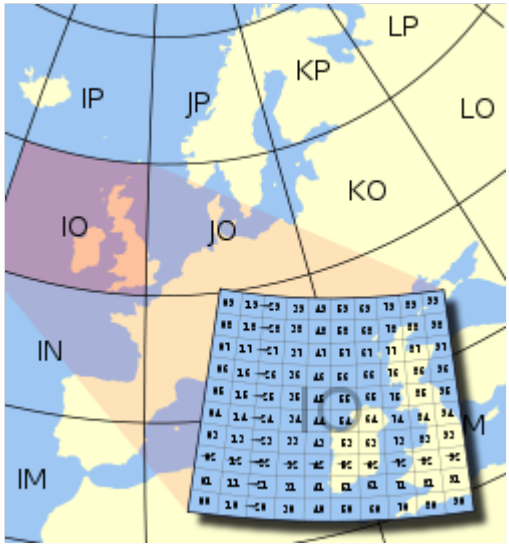

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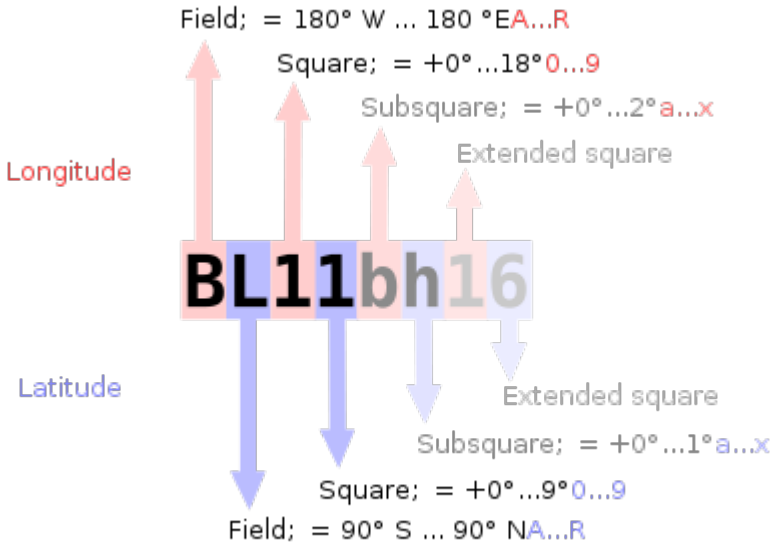

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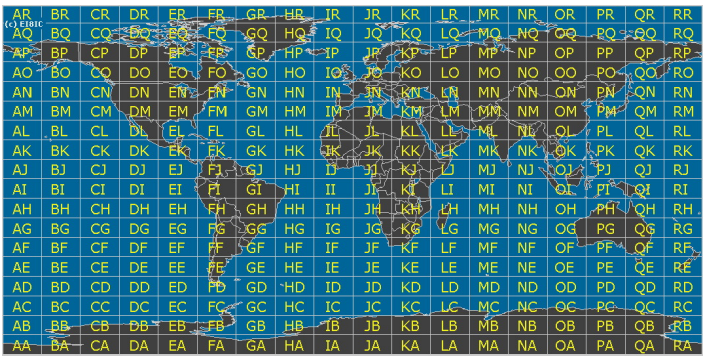

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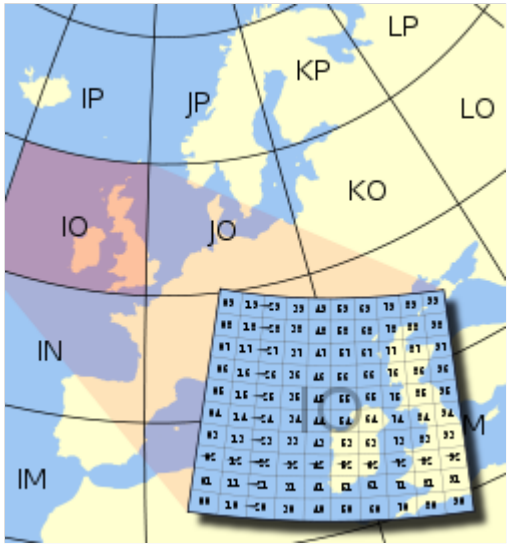

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- Find QTH locator or grid square with GoogleMaps and approximate distance between two squares
- Generate a KML file from a Maidenhead coordinate
- Perl module for converting between geographic coordinates and Maidenhead locator and calculating distance and bearing
- Hamlib, a portable library for converting between geographic coordinates and Maidenhead locator and calculating distance and bearing
- C# class for converting between geographic coordinates and Maidenhead locator and calculating distance and bearing
- A small Java application to display the current Grid Locator for phones with GPS capability such as the Nokia N95

QUELLE: en.wikipedia.org