Deck 4: The Earth’s Shape – Coordinate Systems and Map Projections

Modeling a Lumpy Space Potato

Intro to GIS – UMass Amherst – Michael F. Nelson

Overview

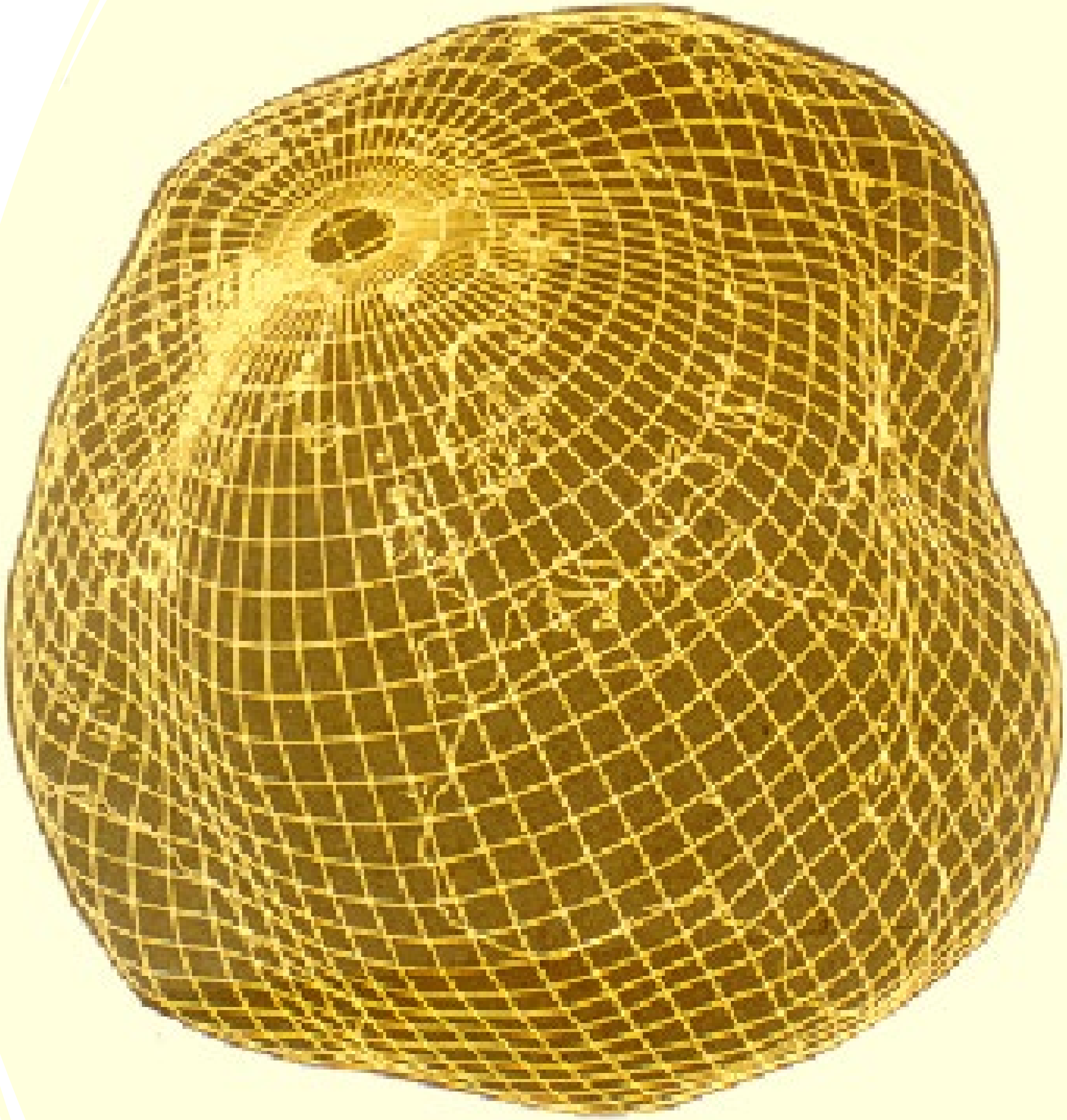
The Earth's Shape

- Models: Spheres, geoids, and ellipsoids
- Datums and Coordinate Systems

Projections and Maps

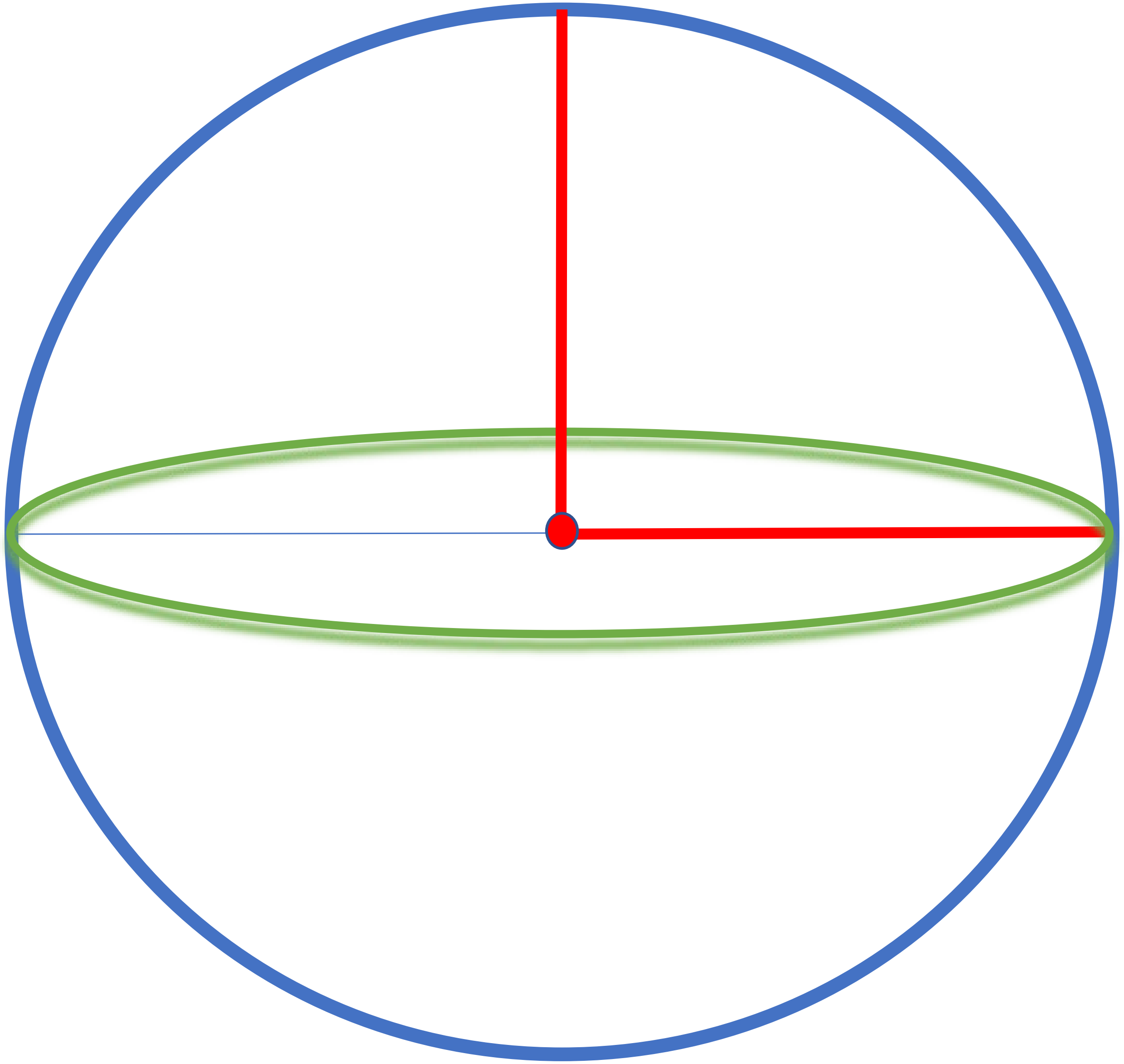
- Types of Projections
- Map Classes

What is Earth's shape?



Model Thinking: A useful simplification of the earth's shape?

- Flat*?
- Sphere?
- Ellipsoid?
- Lumpy Space Potato?
- Geoid?



* The earth is not flat.

Model 1: Flat

If Earth were flat, GIS would be way easier

Projections & Coordinate systems

If the Earth were Flat…

- Just ask Gato Malo

Earth is not flat, but…

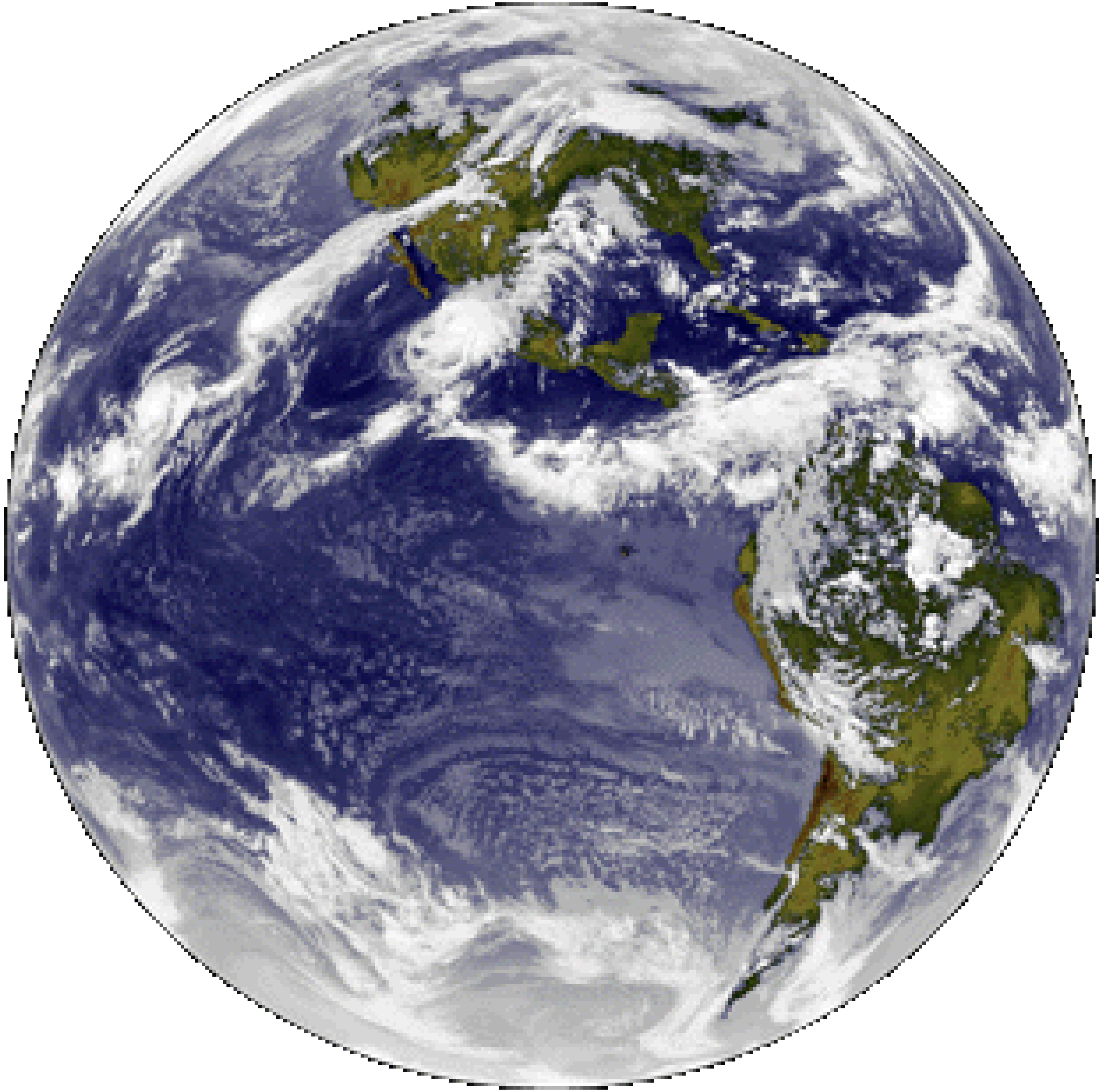
But at small extents, flat is a useful model.

Considering the actual 3D shape becomes much more important as we zoom out.

Model 2: Sphere

Spherical Model

The size of a sphere is defined by a single, constant radius.

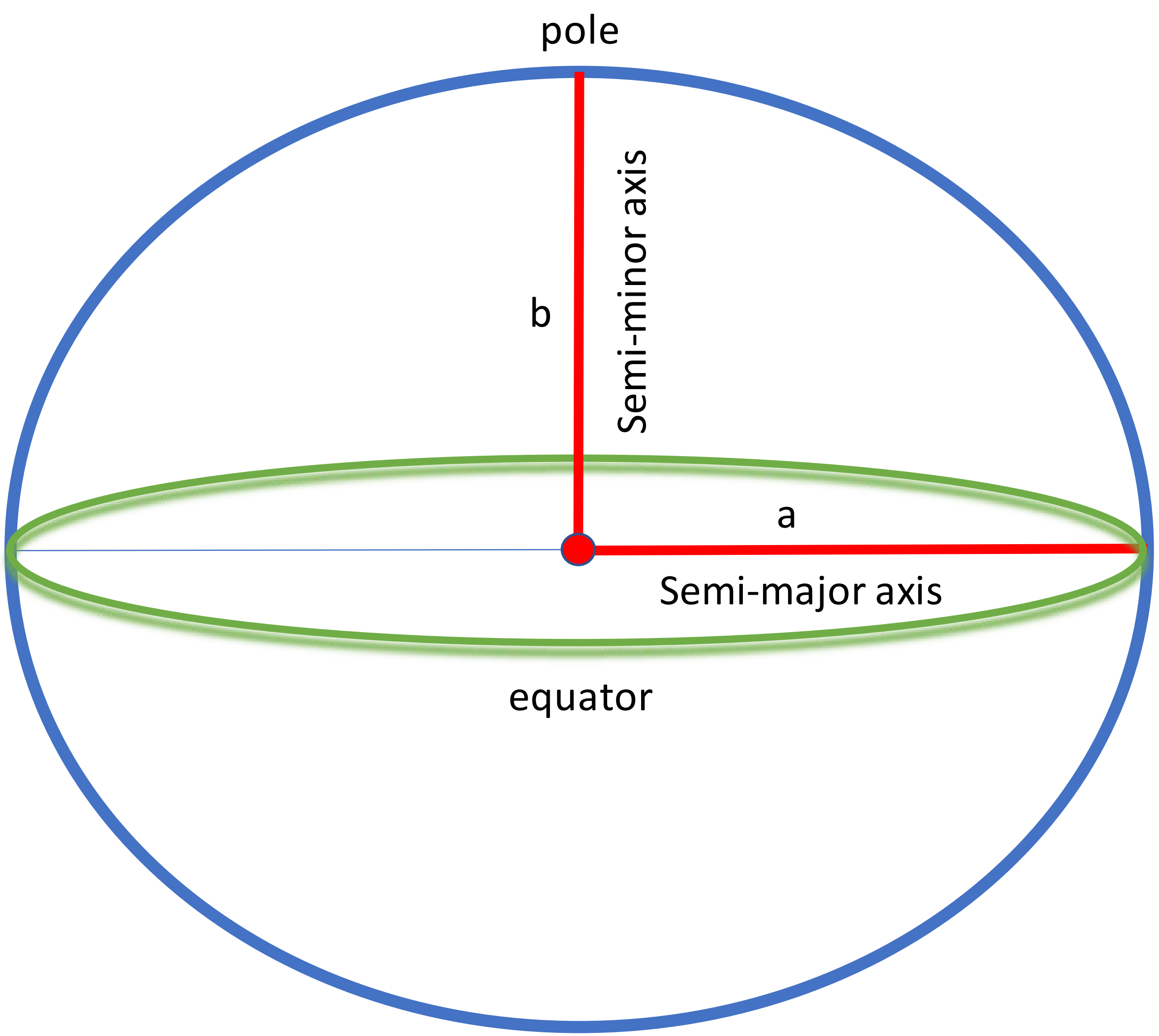


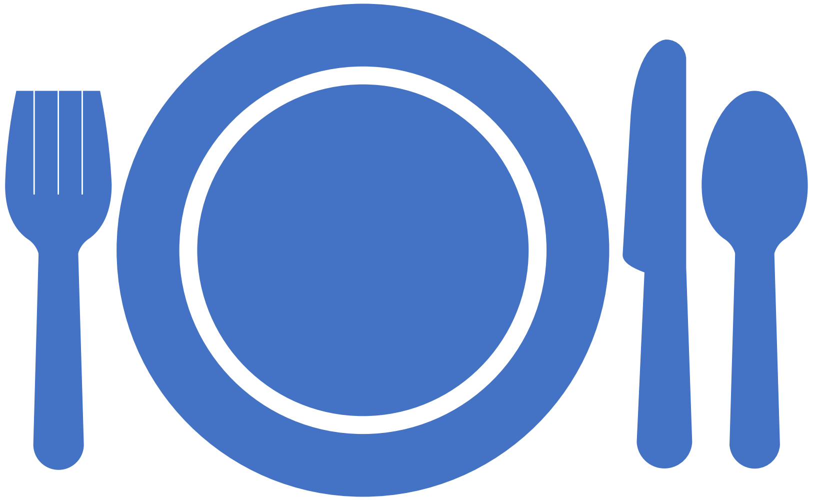
Model 3: Ellipsoid

Ellipsoid Models

- Ellipsoids have two radii: semimajor (equatorial) and seminar (polar)
- Equatorial bulge
- A measure of flattening:

$$f = \frac{a - b}{a}$$

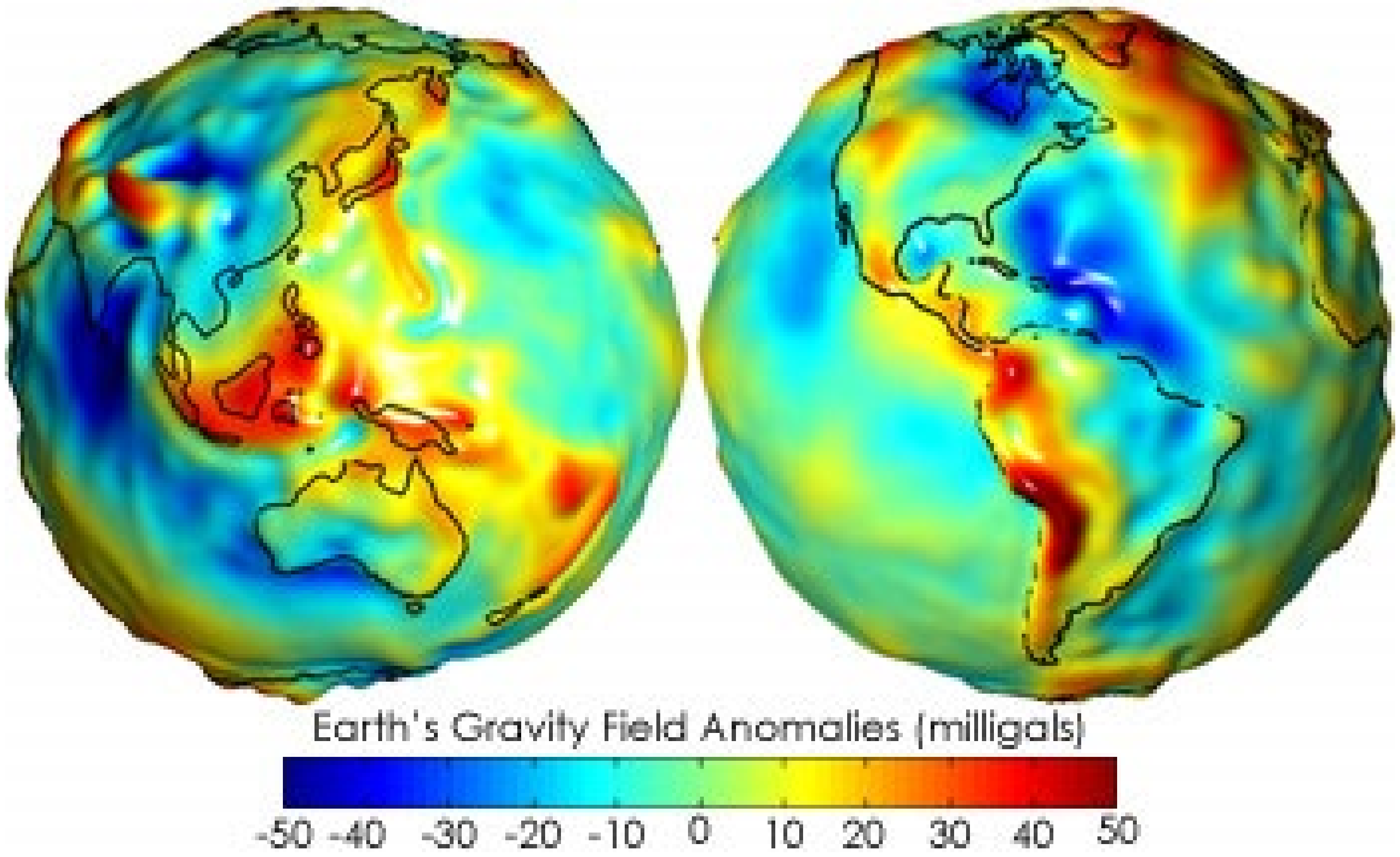




A Space Potato?

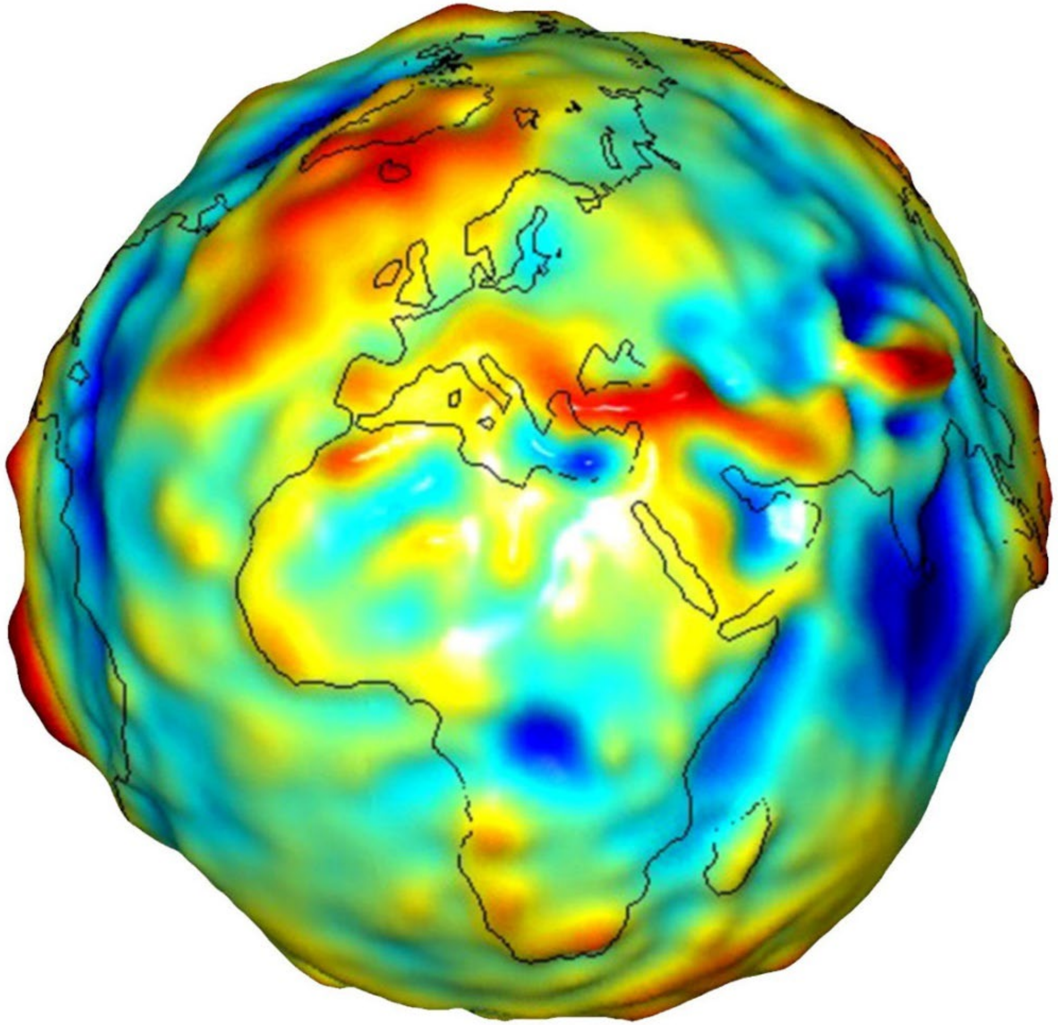
A lumpy space potato

Earth is NOT a perfect ellipsoid or a sphere



Lumpy Space Potato

- The true shape of the earth is more like a lumpy potato with undulations from the ellipsoid as much as 100 m.
- There is also a large bulge in the earth of 10 to 15m in the Southern Hemisphere giving rise to the description of earth as **pear shaped.**



Source: Paul Bolstad. 2012. GIS Fundamentals – A first text on Geographic Information Systems. 4th ed.

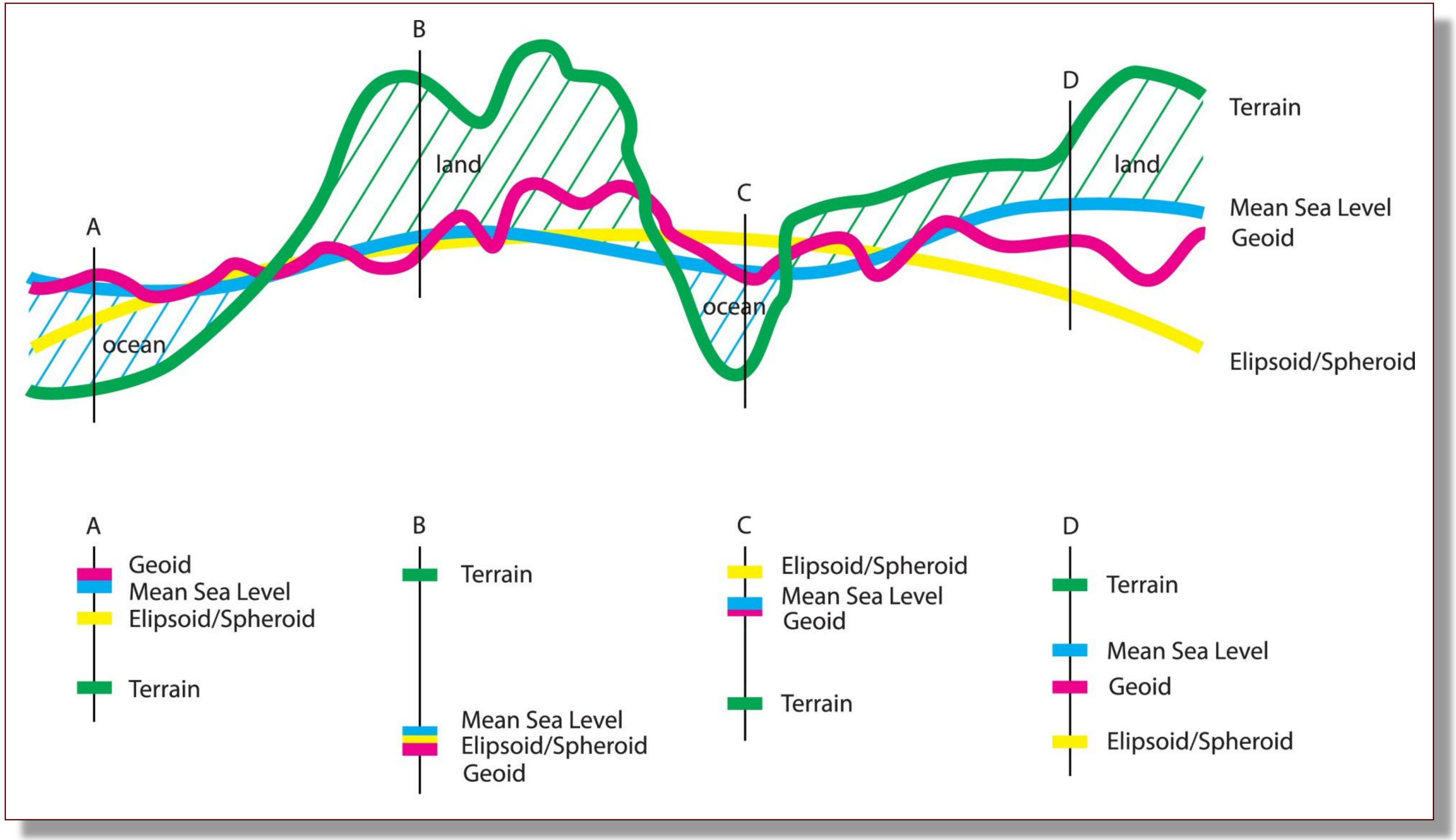
Geoid

- A better approximation of the actual shape of the Earth is a Geoid, literally “Earth-like”.
- The Geoid is determined by gravitational measurements.

Geoid

- The Geoid is similar, but not always equivalent, to the Earth's **mean-sea-level** surface.
  - For land, MSL is height to which water would rise in a well that is connected to the ocean.

Terrain, Ellipsoid, and Geoid



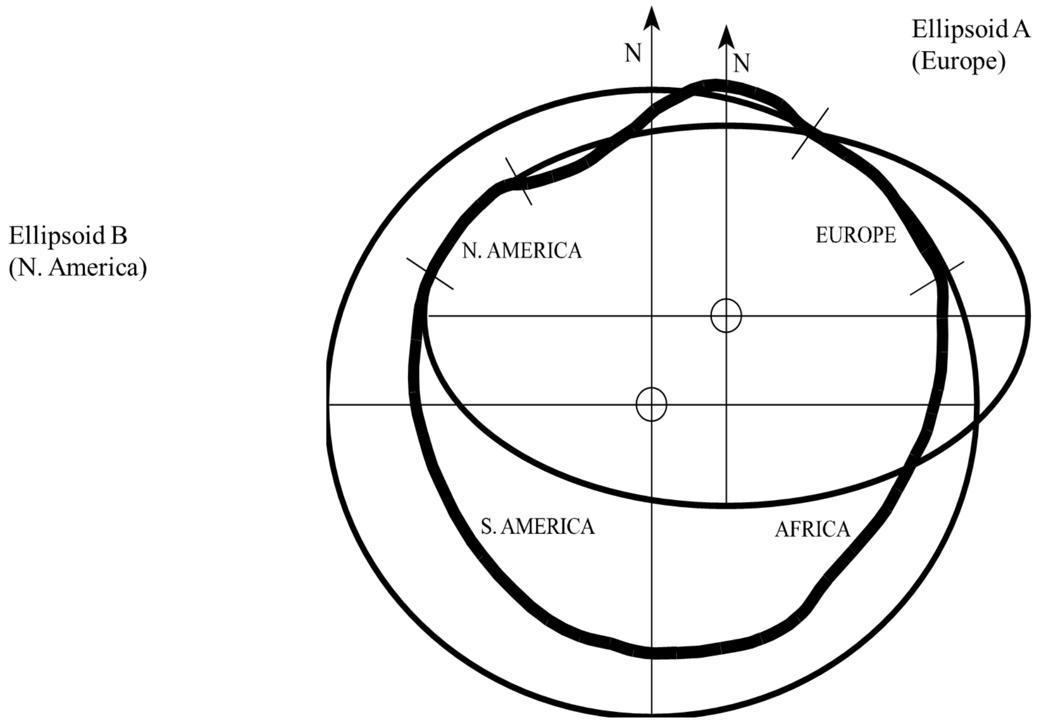
http://www.icsm.gov.au/mapping/web_images/cross_section.jpg http://www.esri.com/news/arcuser/0703/geoid1of3.html

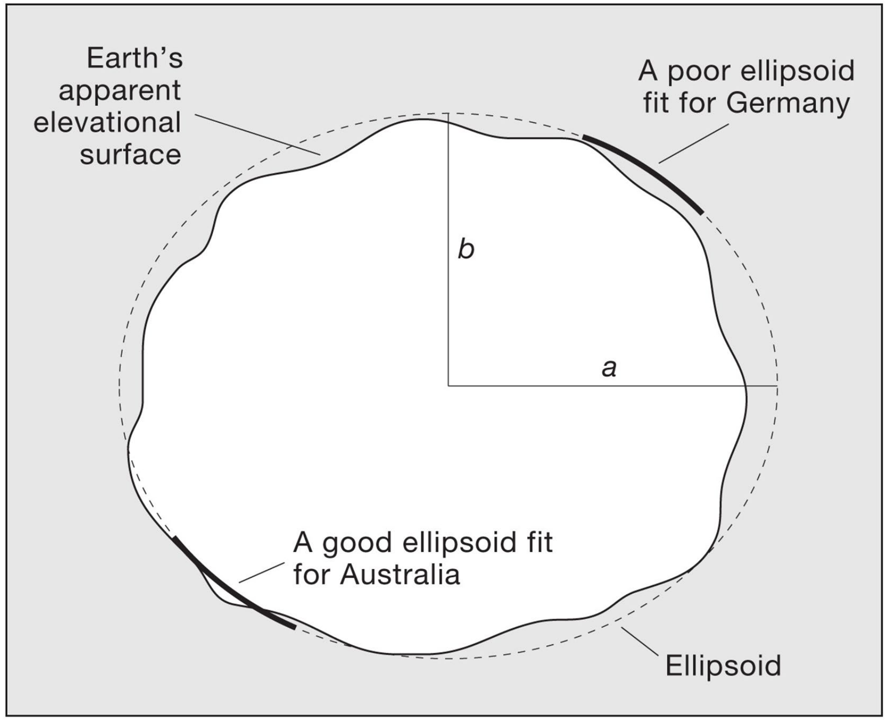
Limiting Complexity: Tradeoffs

- All models are wrong, some models are useful.
- The Geoid, while a much simpler shape than the earth’s topographic surface is still very complex.
- For most uses, the simpler ellipsoid works well.
- But… How do we choose the “best” ellipsoid?

Local Ellipsoids

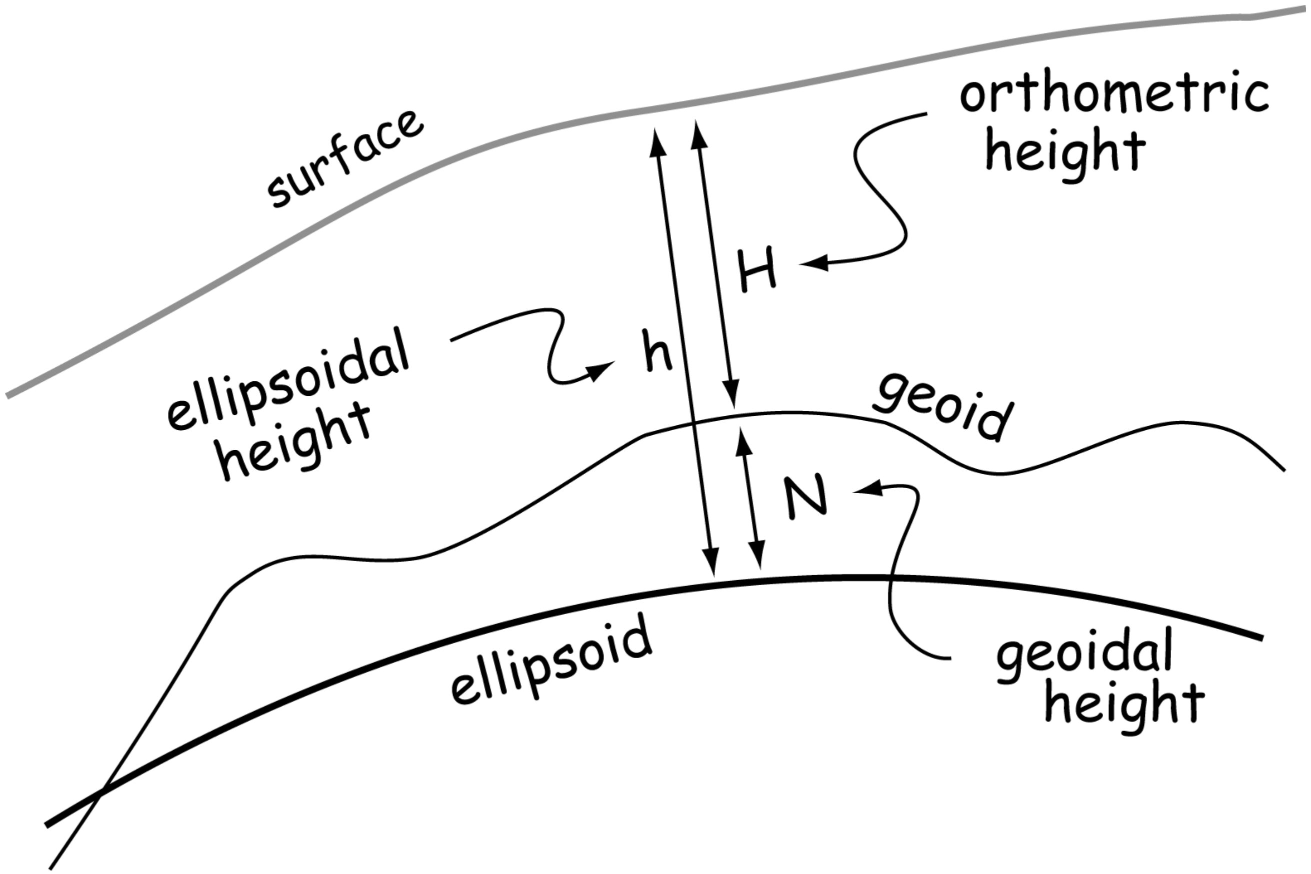
Different Ellipsoids are developed to fit accurately over the area of interest





Calculating Ellipsoid Height

- Orthometric height: difference between geoid and surface
- Geoidal height: difference between geoid and ellipsoid



$$h = H + N$$

ellipsoidal height = orthometric height + geoidal height

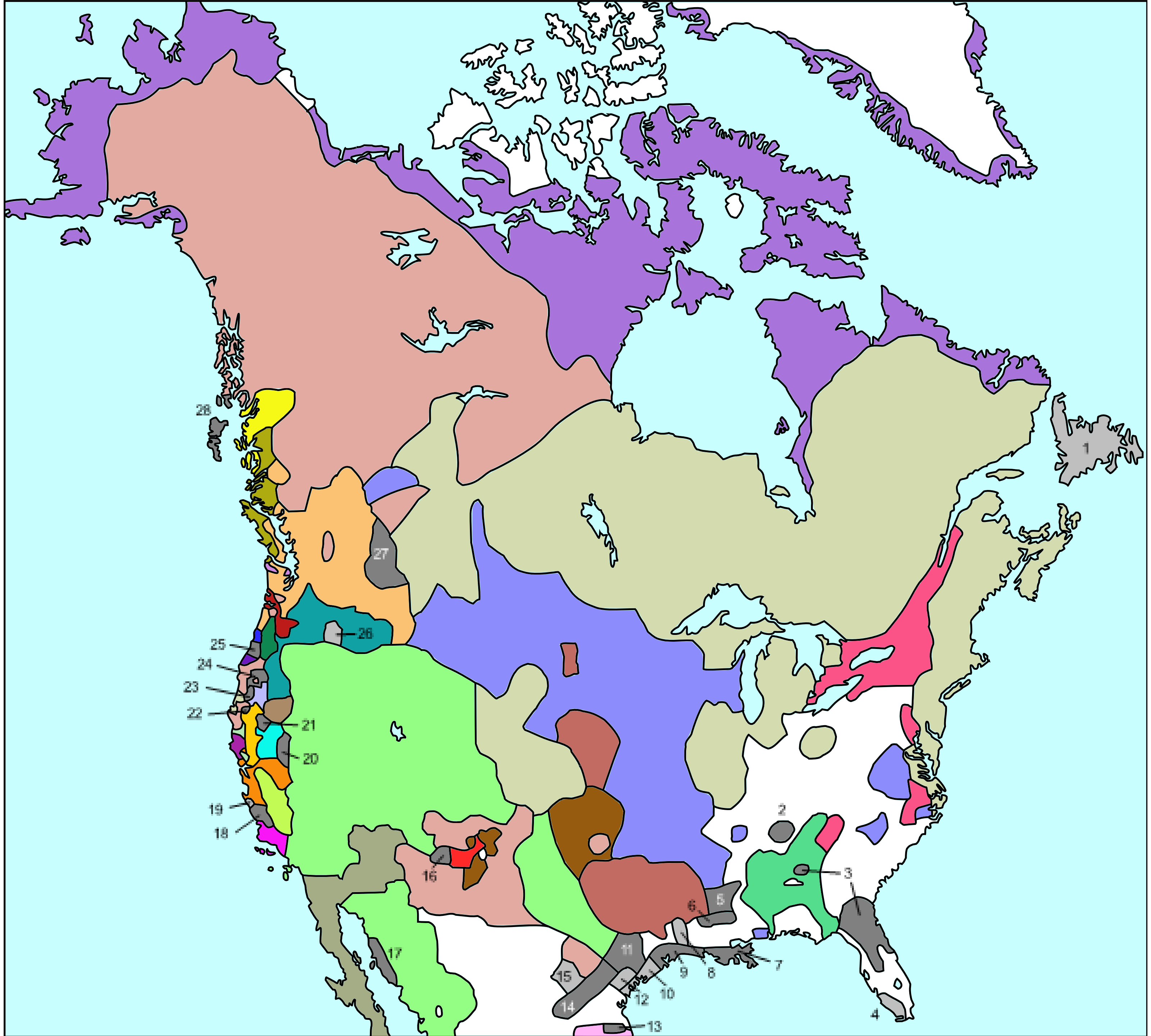
Source: Paul Bolstad. 2012. GIS Fundamentals – A first text on Geographic Information Systems. 4th ed.

What is the Earth’s Shape?

It’s complicated.

A better question:

How can we usefully model the Earth’s shape?



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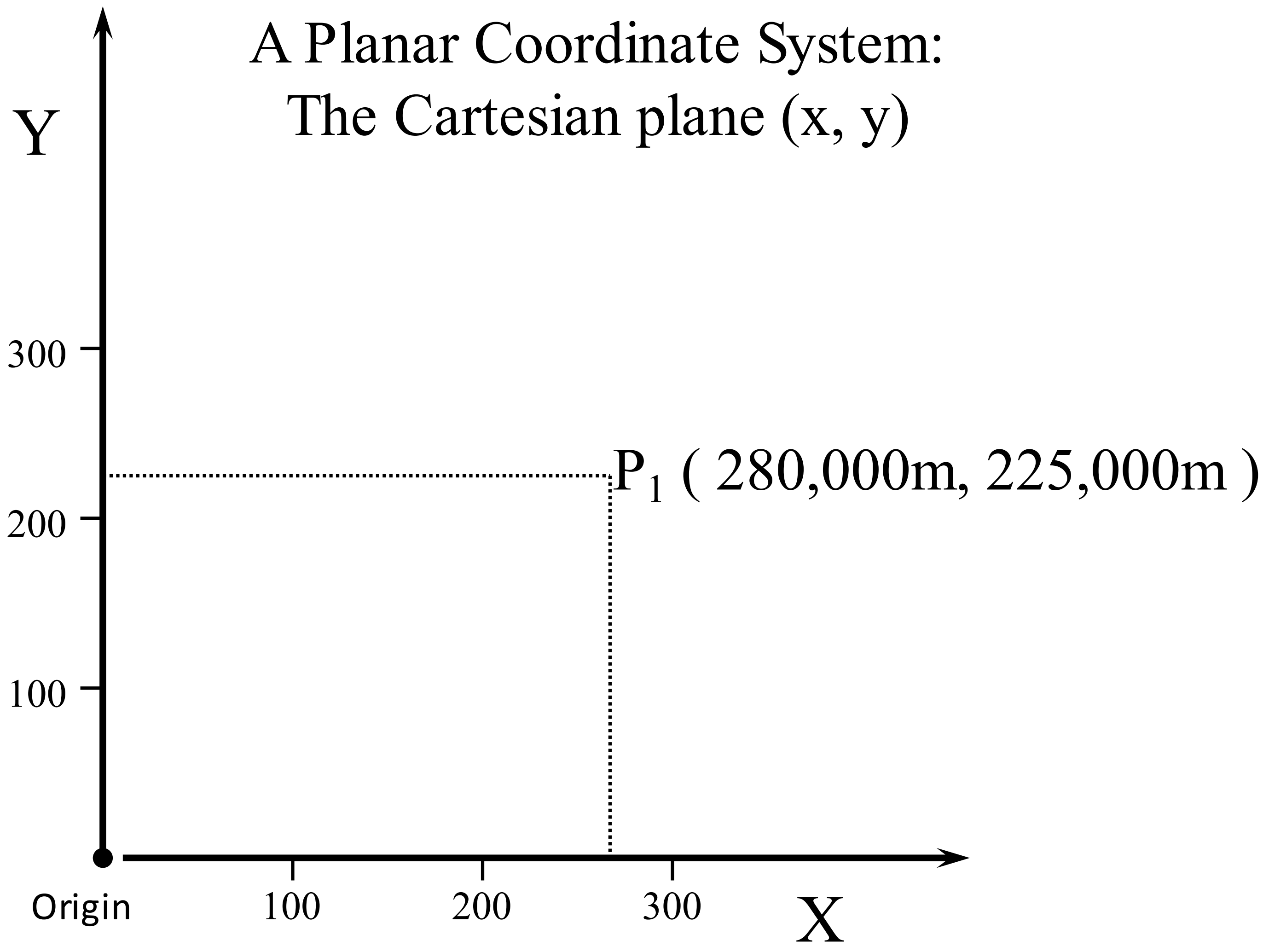
Eskimo–Aleut
Na-Dene
Algic
Tsimshianic
Wakashan
Salishan
Chimakuan
Chinookan
Plateau Penutian
Kalapuyan
Alsean
Coosan
Shastan
Palaihnihan
Wintuan
Yuki–Wappo
Pomoan
Maiduan
Utian
Chumashan
Uto-Aztecan
Yokutsan
Yuman–Cochimí
Keresan
Kiowa–Tanoan
Caddoan
Siouan–Catawban
Comecrudan
Muskogean
Iroquoian
isolates
unclassified
uninhabited, unknown, out of area
1 Beothuk
2 Yuchi
3 Timucua
4 Calusa
5 Tunica
6 Natchez
7 Chitimacha
8 Adai
9 Atakapa
10 Karankawa
11 Tonkawa
12 Aranama
13 Cotoname
14 Coahuilteco
15 Solano
16 Zuni
17 Seri
18 Salinan
19 Esselen
20 Washo
21 Yana
22 Chimariko
23 Karuk
24 Takelma
25 Siuslaw
26 Cayuse
27 Kutenai
28 Haida

How can we specify locations on Earth’s surface?

Coordinate systems to the rescue!

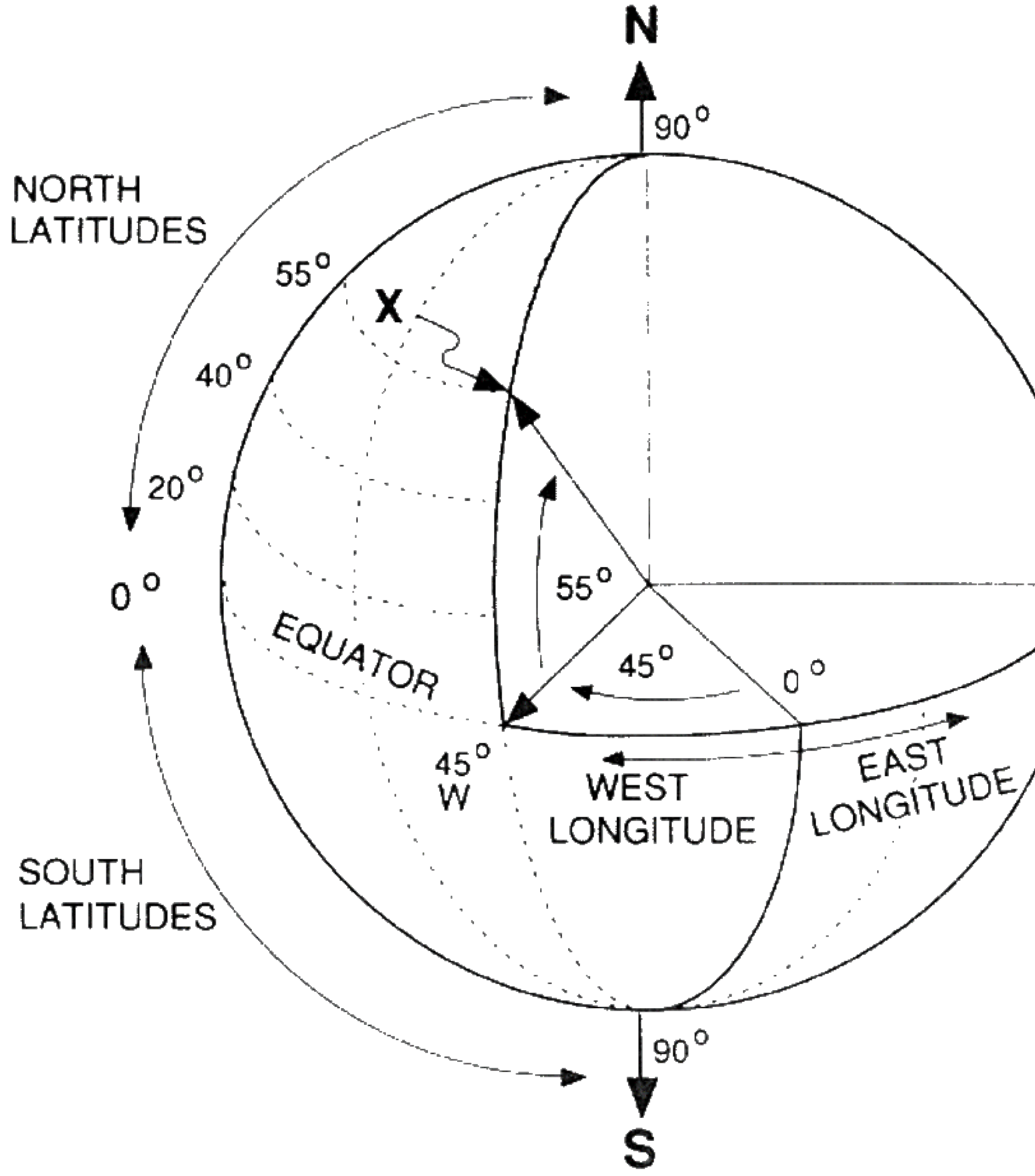
Coordinate Systems

- To be meaningful, spatial data (whether raster or vector) must be associated with a location.
- Coordinate systems are used for the location or registering of those data



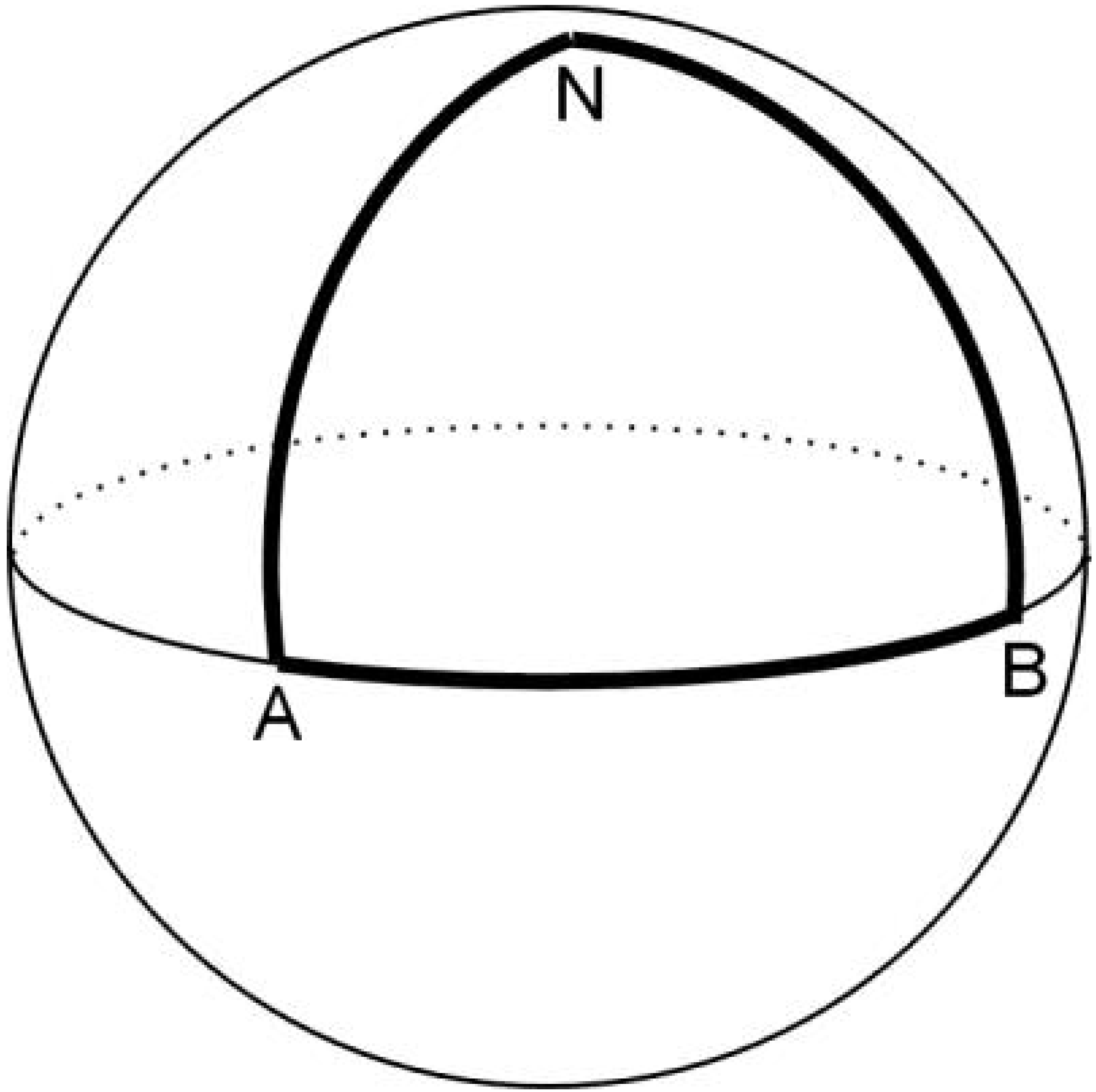
Spherical Coordinate System (2D)

- Latitude: degrees (°) North or South of the Equator
- Longitude: degrees (°) East or West of The Prime Meridian
- It's 2D in the sense that we can unambiguously locate any point on the surface using 2 coordinates.



A triangle with 3 right angles???

- Start at the equator, facing west.
- Turn right, walk to the North pole.
- Turn right, walk to the equator.
- Tur right, return to starting point.



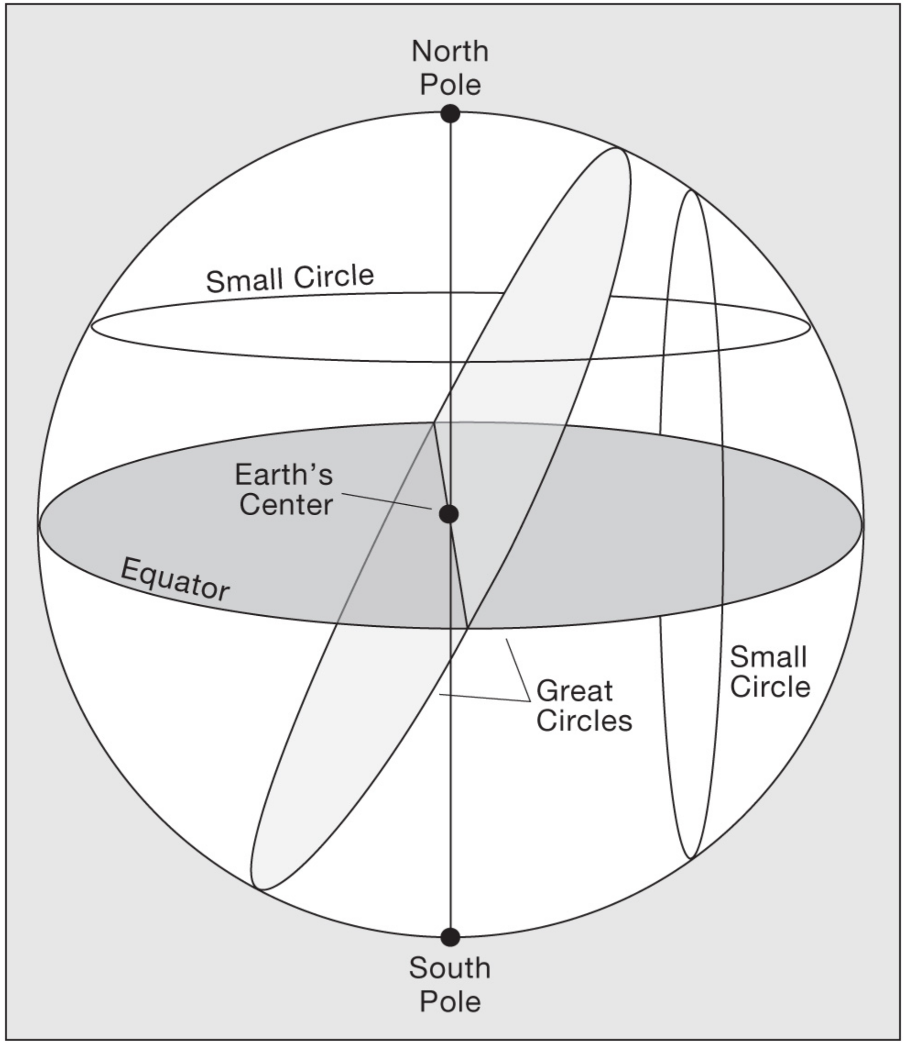
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/237417585_Smarandache_manifolds

Meridians

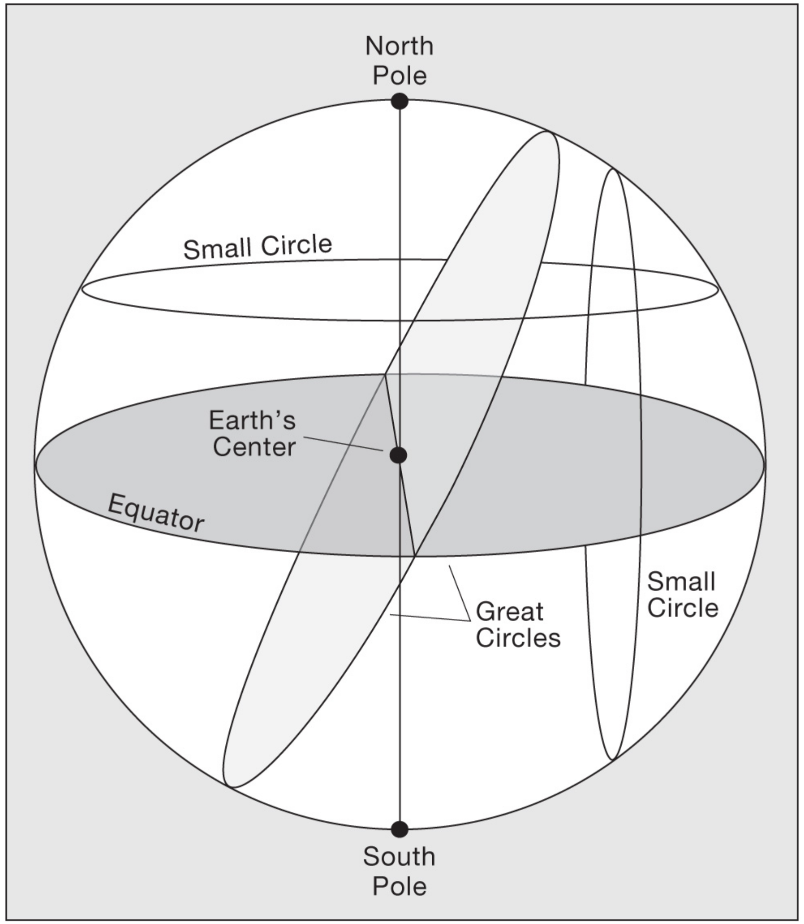
- Meridians are parallel at the equator….but intersect at the poles. Very non-Euclidean!
- Meridians run north-south. A.k.a. longitude lines.

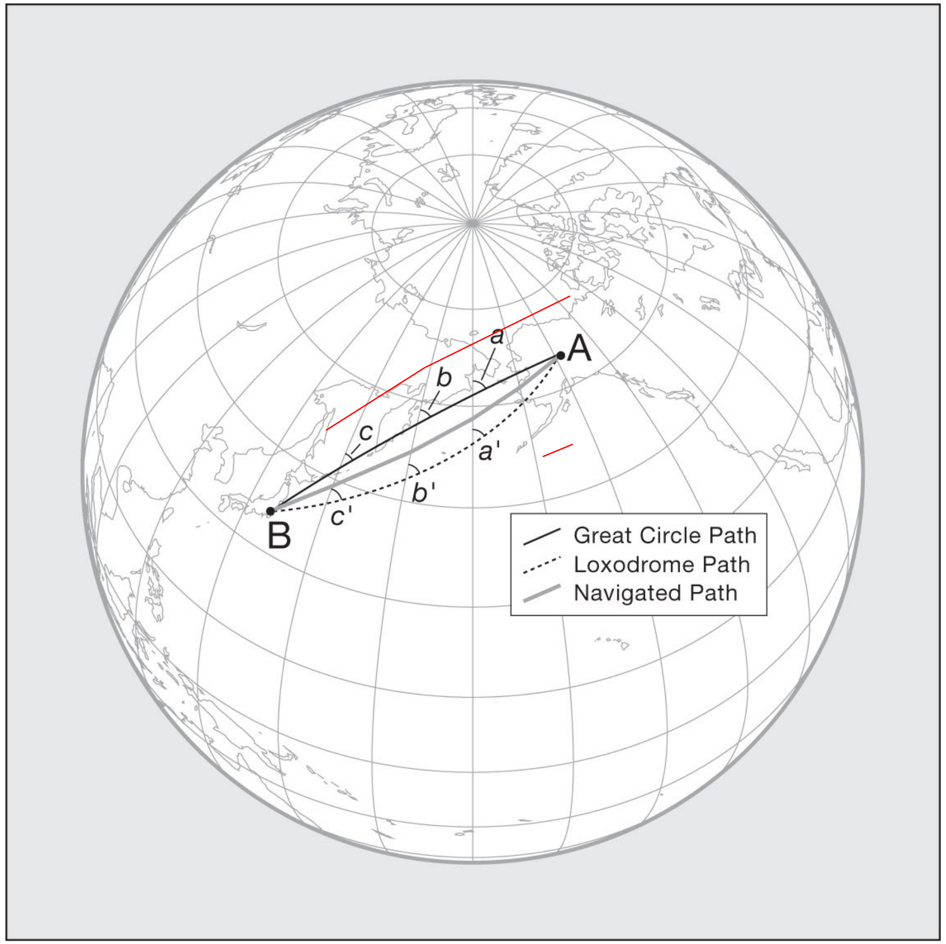
Great and small circles: parallels

- Parallels: lines of latitude



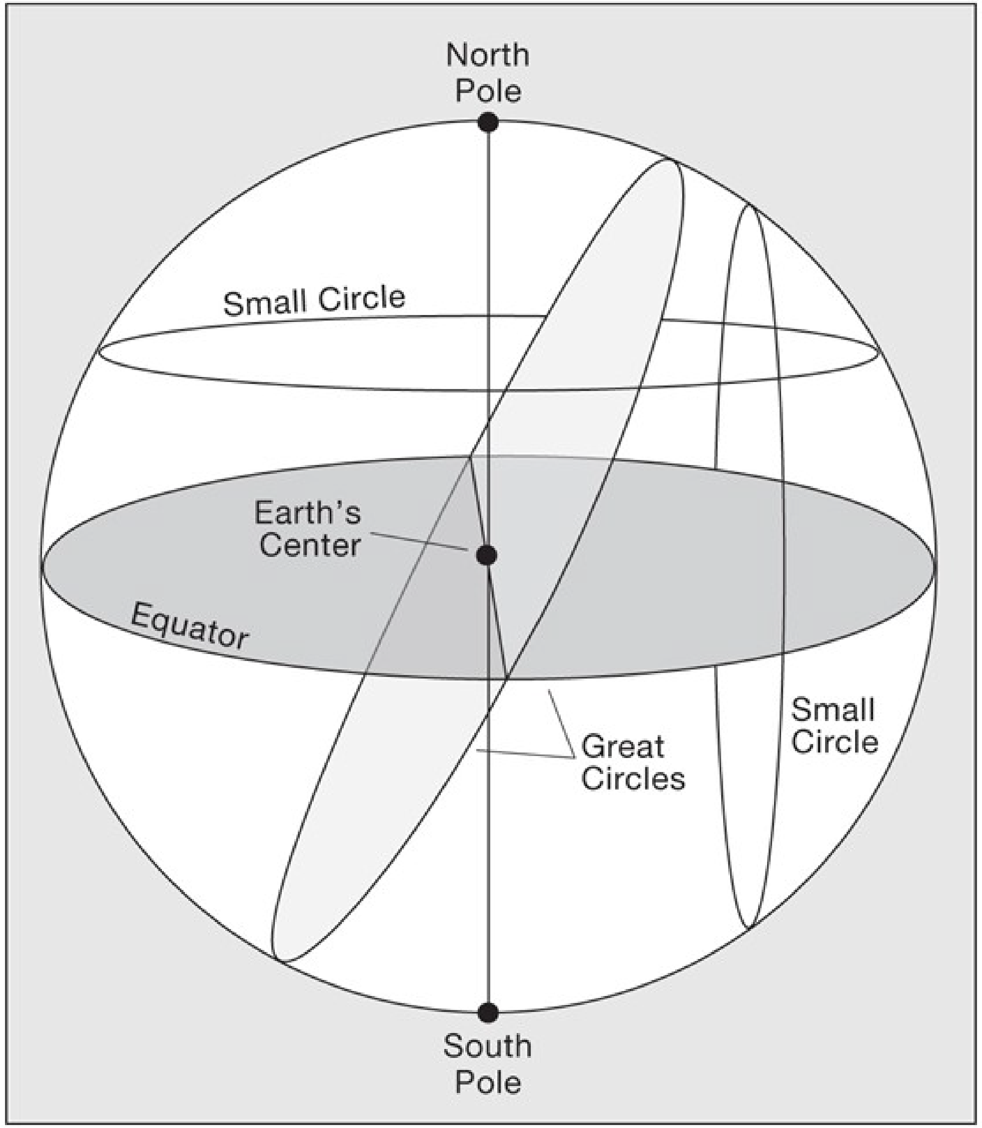
Distance and Directions on the Earth





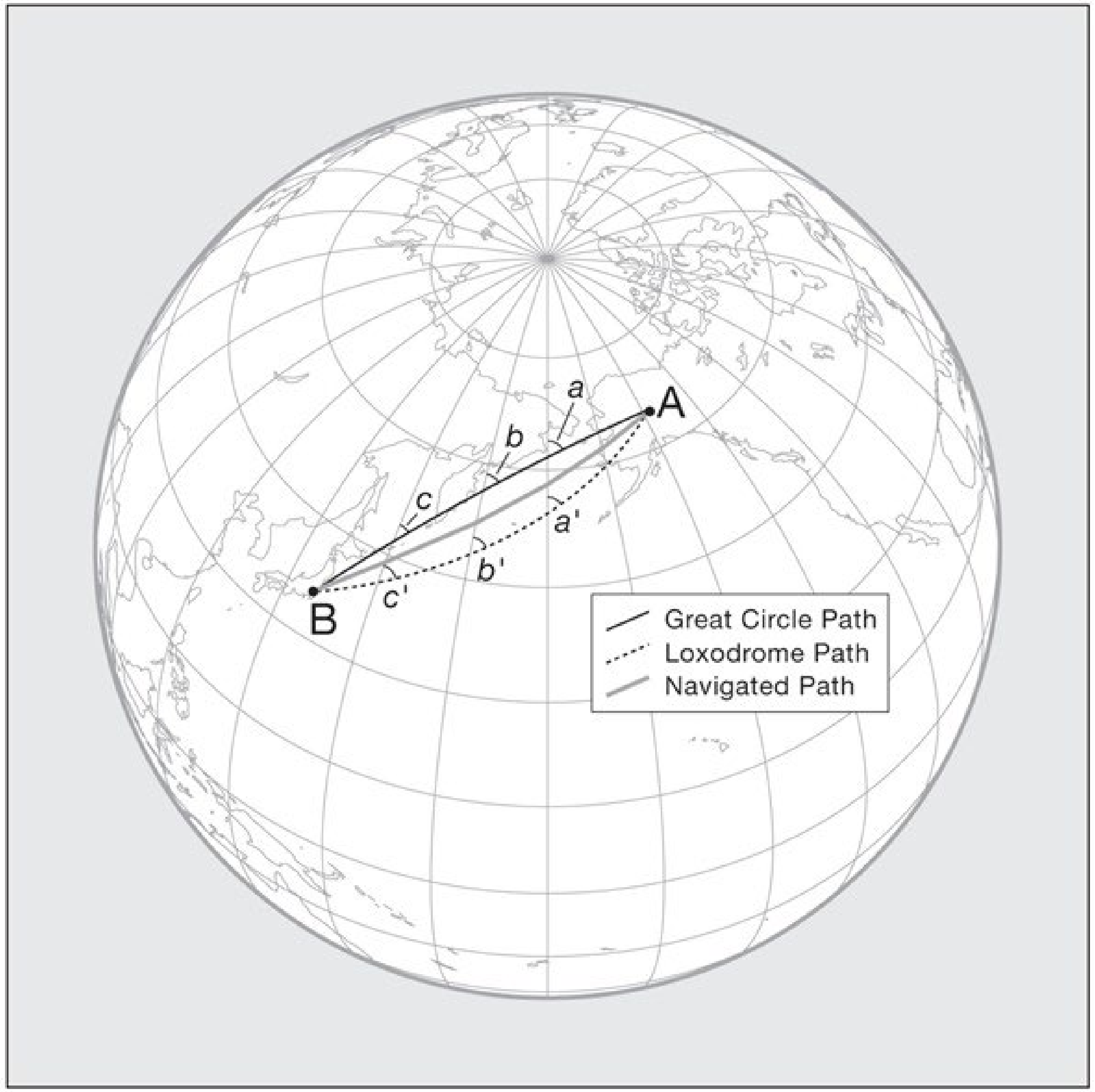
Shortest distance between 2 points on a sphere: great circle path.

Distance and Directions on the Earth

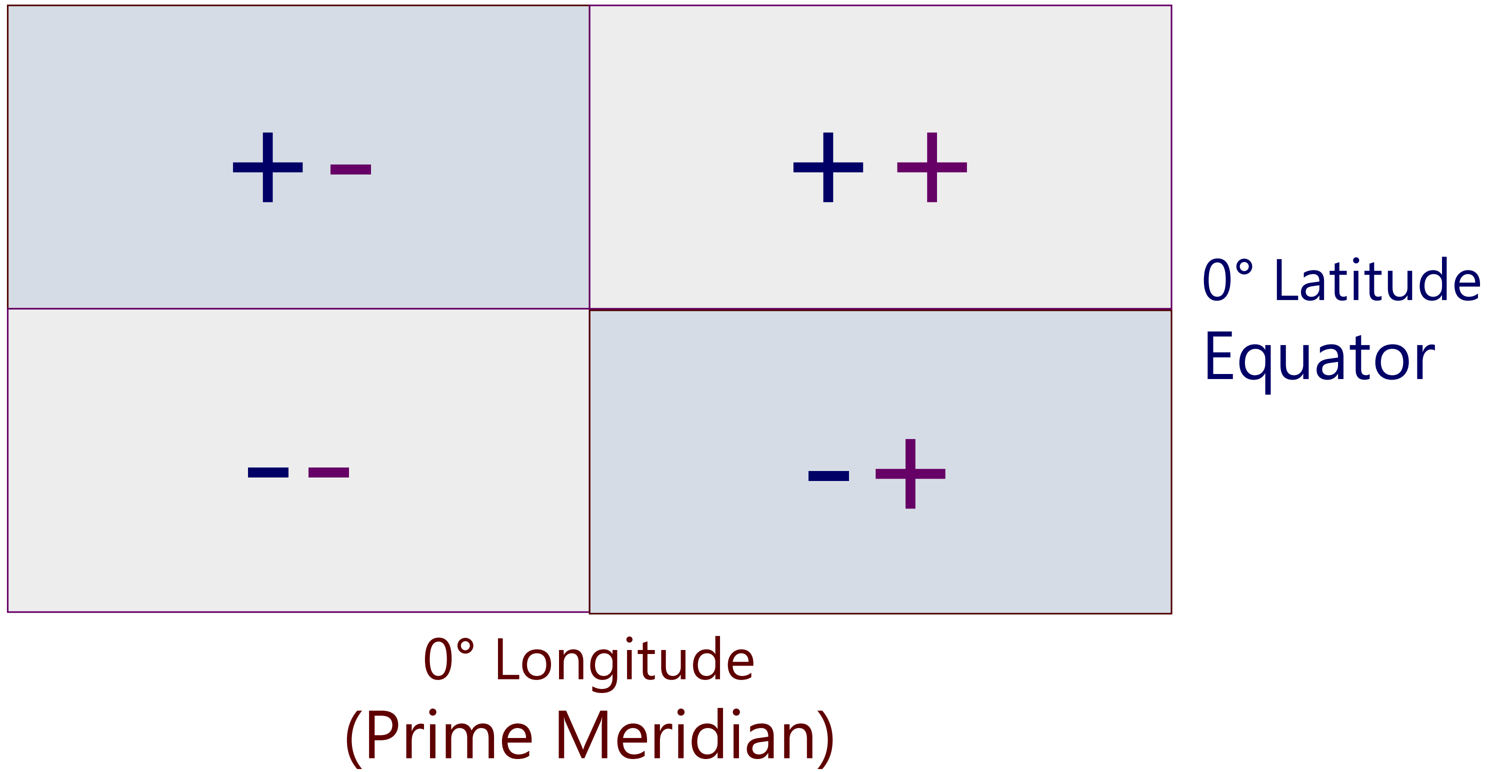


Loxodrome (Rhumb) path: constant compass bearing.

Distance and Directions on the Earth

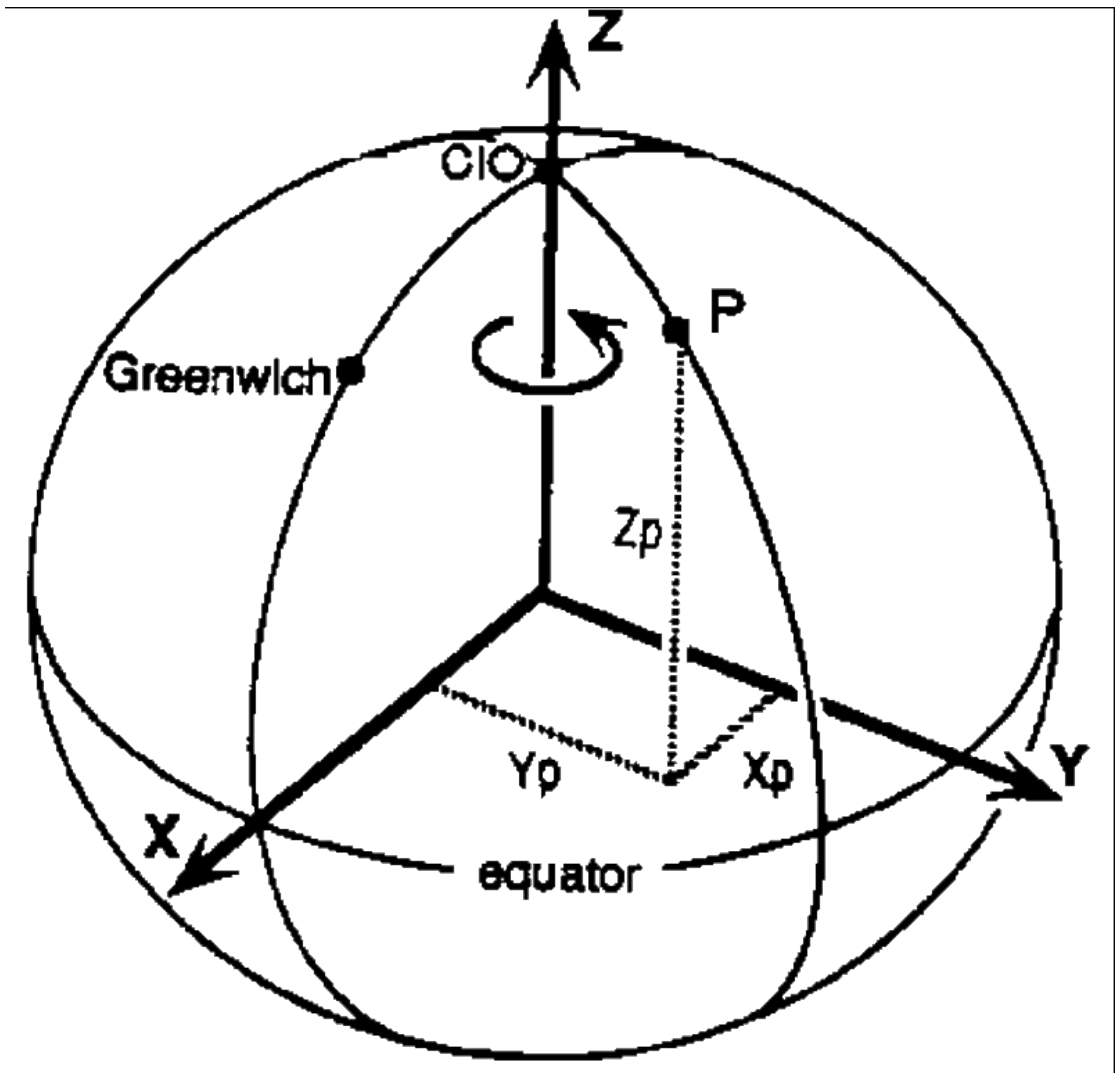


Sign Convention



Geocentric Coordinate System (3D)

3-dimensional Terrestrial Reference System, allows referring to positions below or above the Earth’s surface



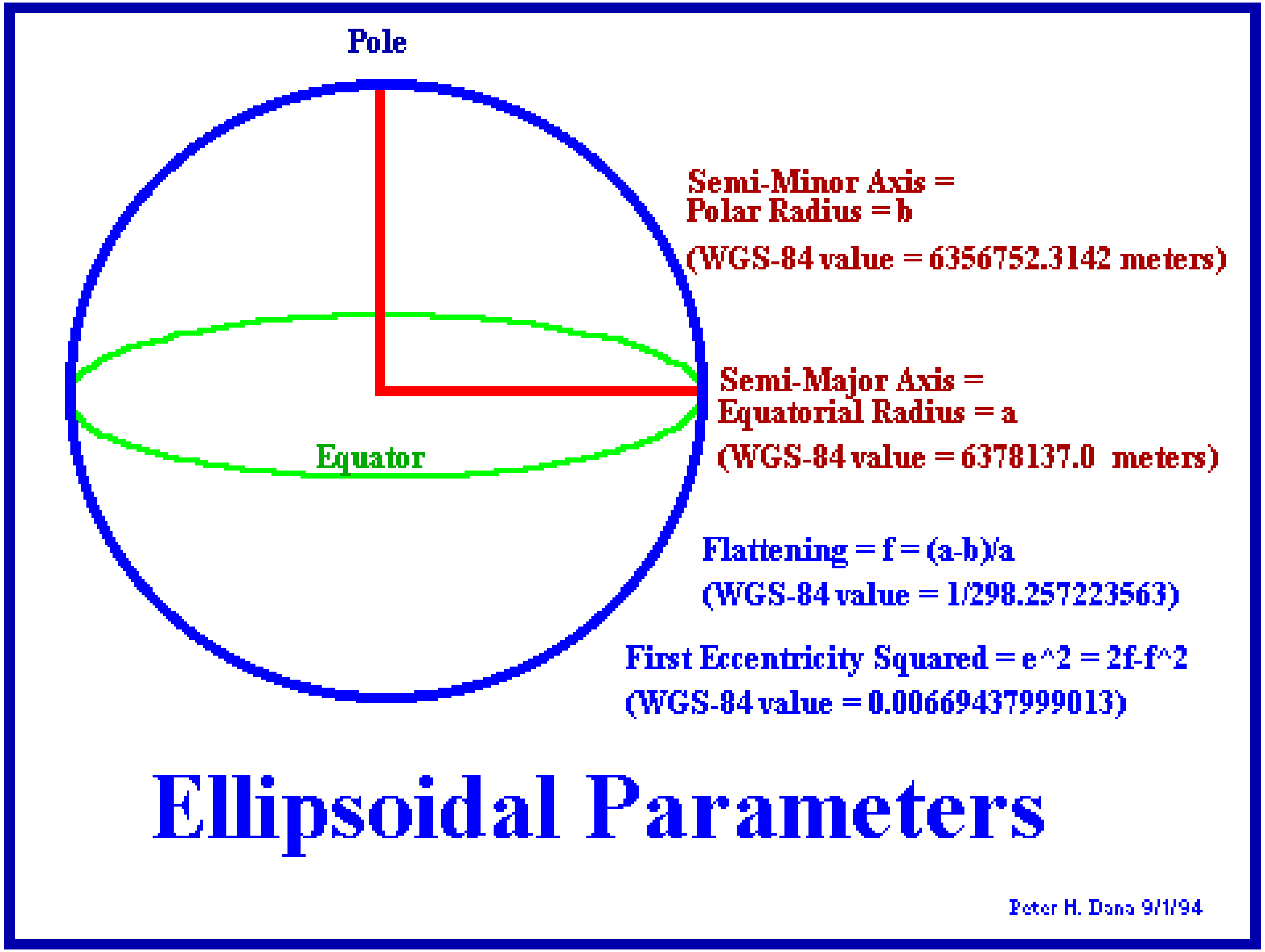
What is a Datum?

*In surveying and geodesy, a **datum** is a reference point or surface against which position measurements are made, and an associated model of the shape of the earth for computing positions*

[*http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geodetic_system*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geodetic_system)

- A geodetic datum is a mathematical model of the earth upon which geodetic computations are based.
- A datum is a reference system with two components:
    - A specified **elliposid with a spherical coordinate system** and an **origin**
    - A set of highly accurate surveyed **points** and lines to anchor the ellipsoid
- There are *Regional* and *Global* Datums.

A **DATUM** uses an ellipsoid model Earth's shape.



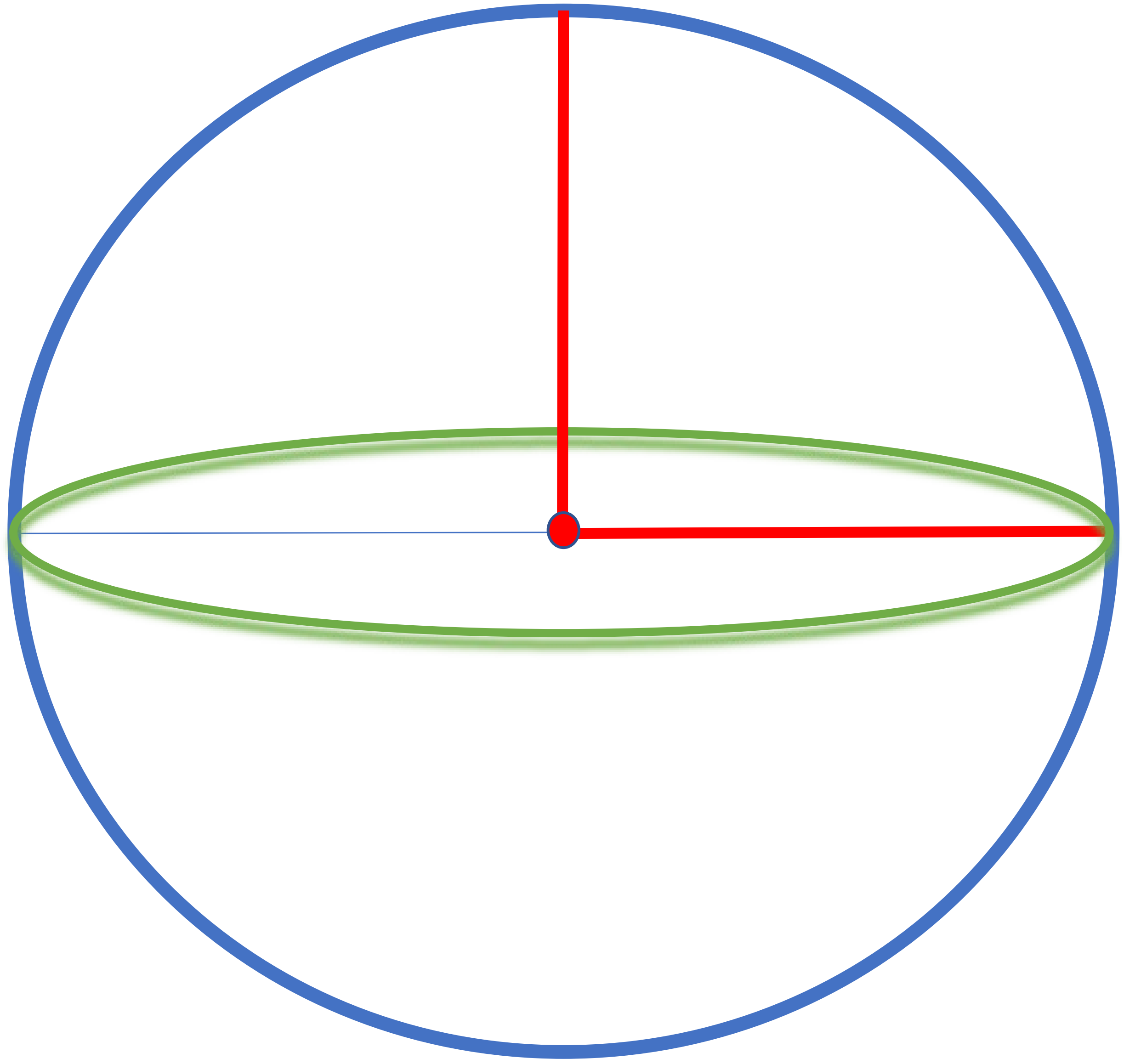
Depending on where you are on Earth, you might want to optimize your ellipsoid to your location.

- A **DATUM** is a model of the Earth as an ellipsoid that is anchored to specific locations on or below the Earth's surface.

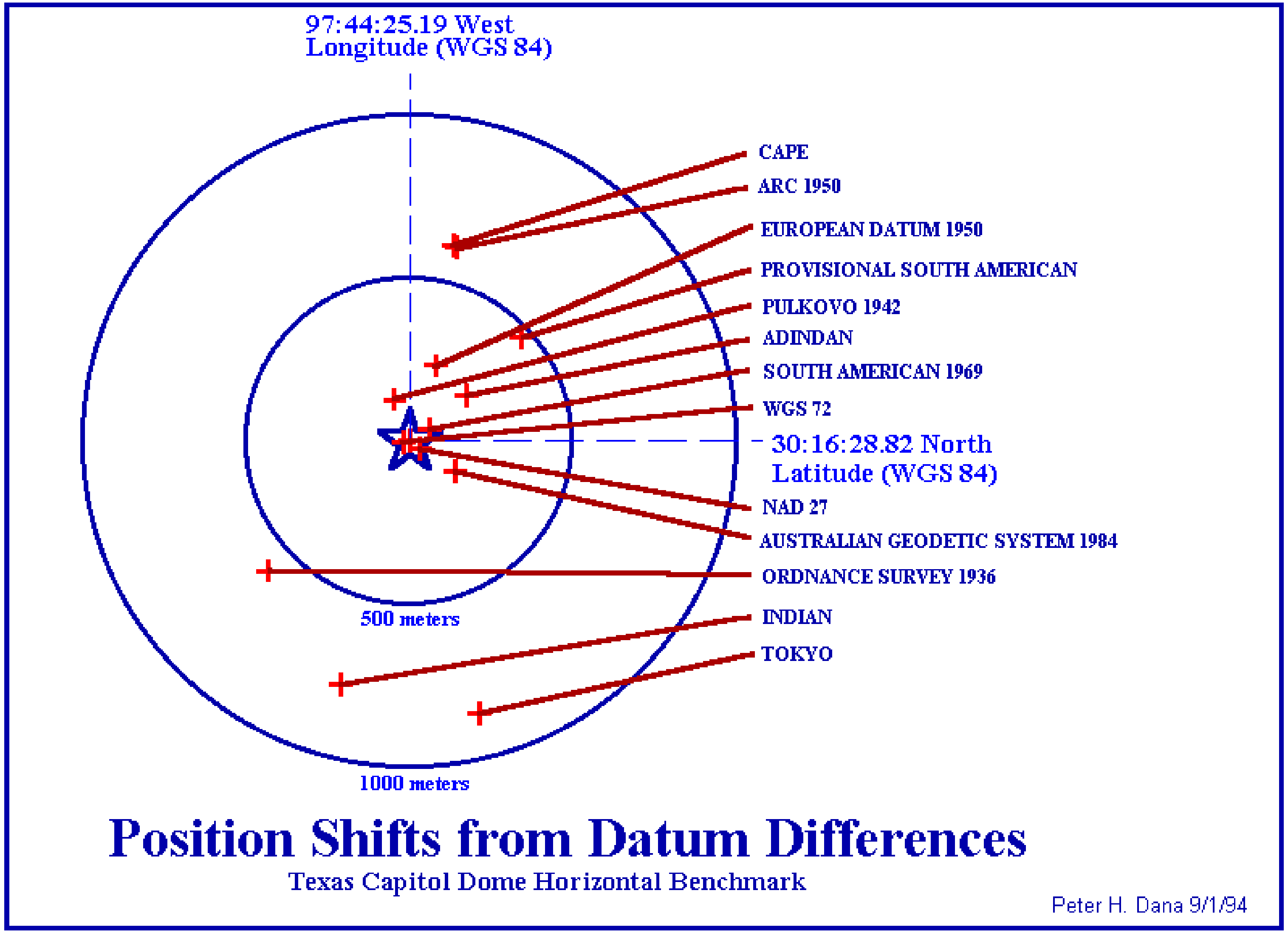
Example datums:

- WGS84 (World geodetic system)
- NAD27 (North American datum)

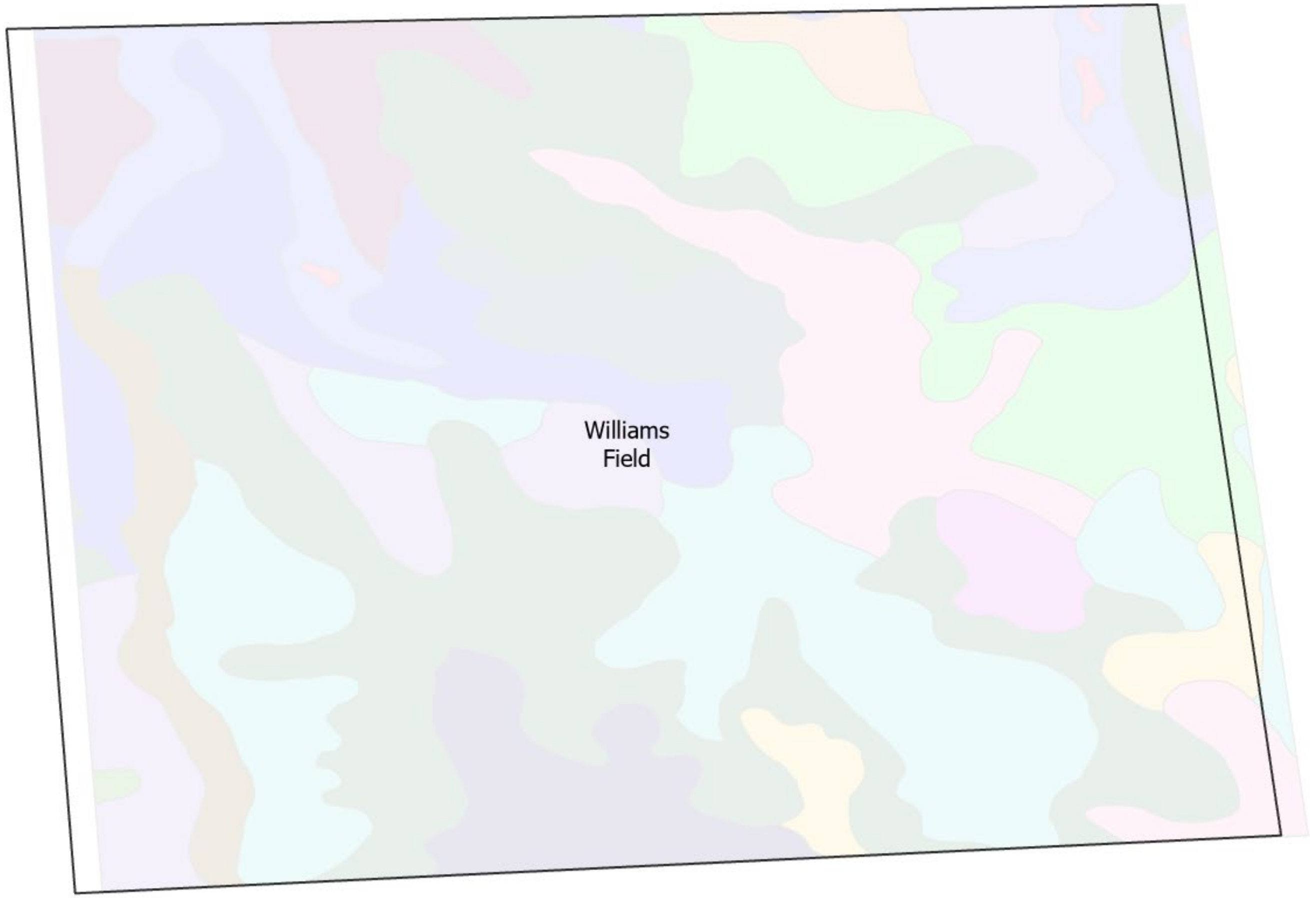
- A **DATUM IS NOT** a coordinate system or projection.



Does it Make a Difference?



Does it Make a Difference?



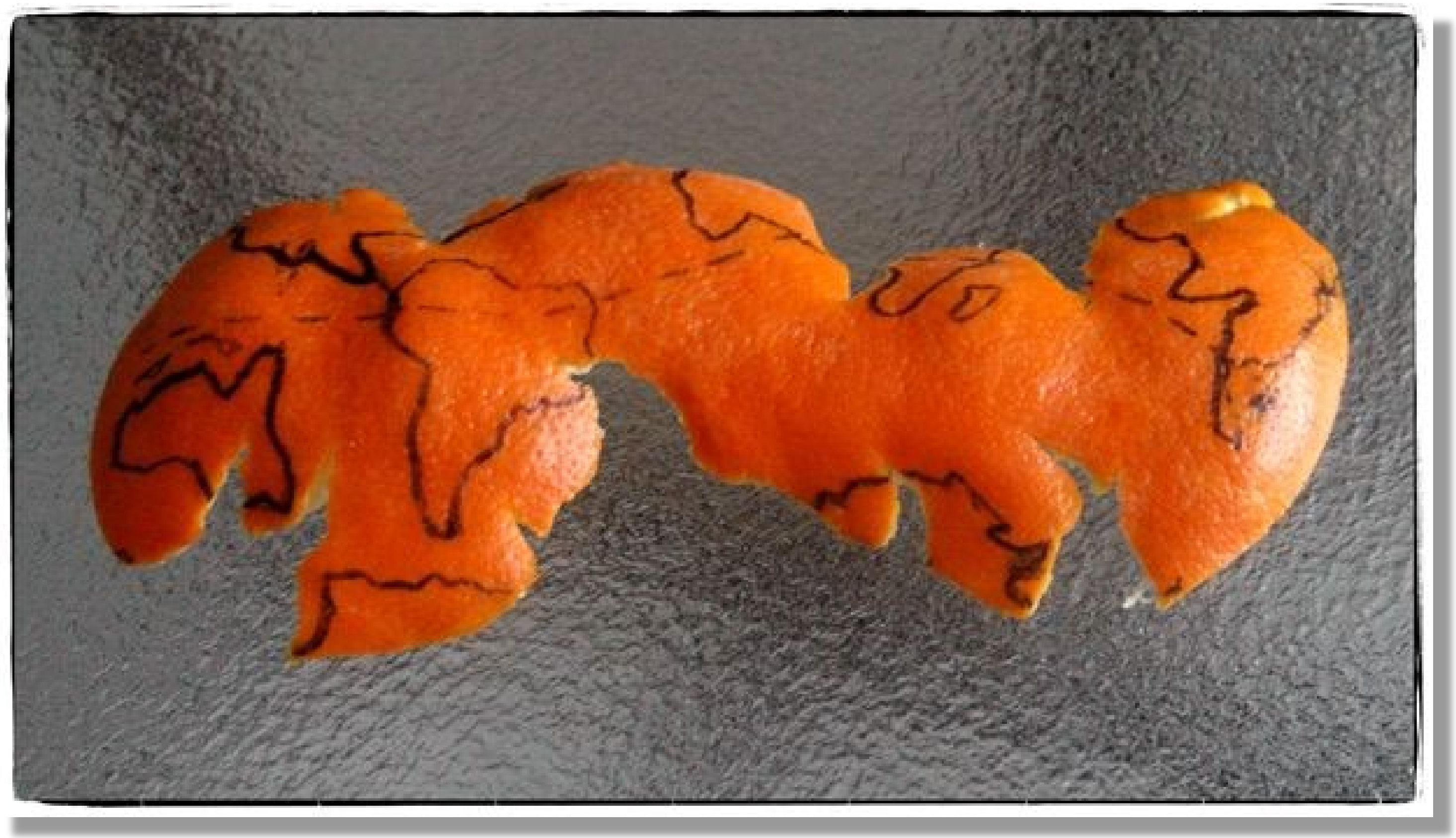
What Makes a Datum?

The key take-home is that a datum has 2 main components:

1. An ellipsoidal model of the Earth’s 3D shape
   - The specific ellipsoid is defined by its two radii: equatorial/polar or semimajor/semiminor
2. A set of surveyed points that ties the ellipsoid to specific locations on the Earth’s surface

How can we represent a 3D surface on a 2D map?

Write your name on the orange, then peel it to make your name flat.
(yes, eat the orange)



The Classic Orange Peel

https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/2d/81/fc/2d81fcafacdc11ec04f34d1b1c587954.jpg

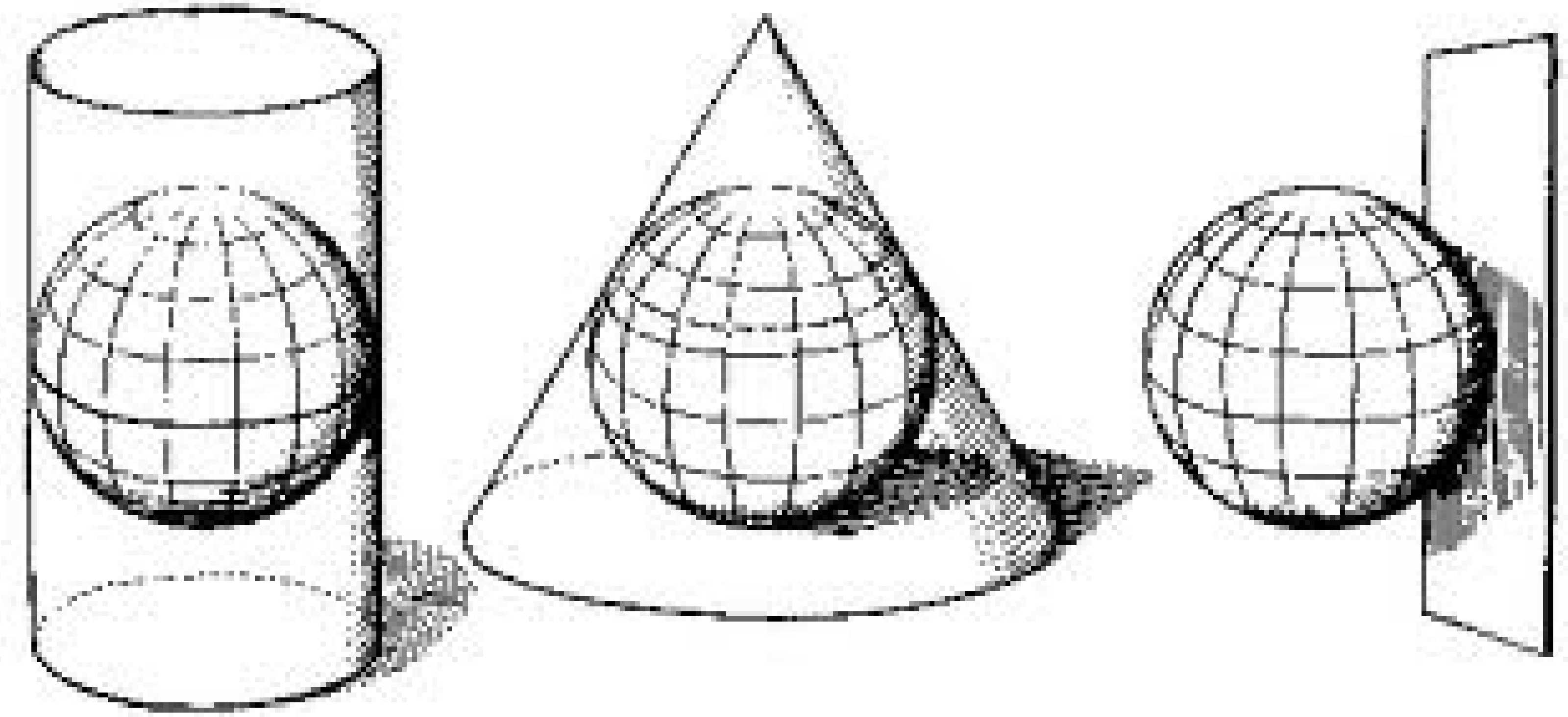
Intro to Projections with Hanna Fry

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D3tdW9l1690&feature=emb_logo&ab_channel=Numberphile

Time for a stretch break

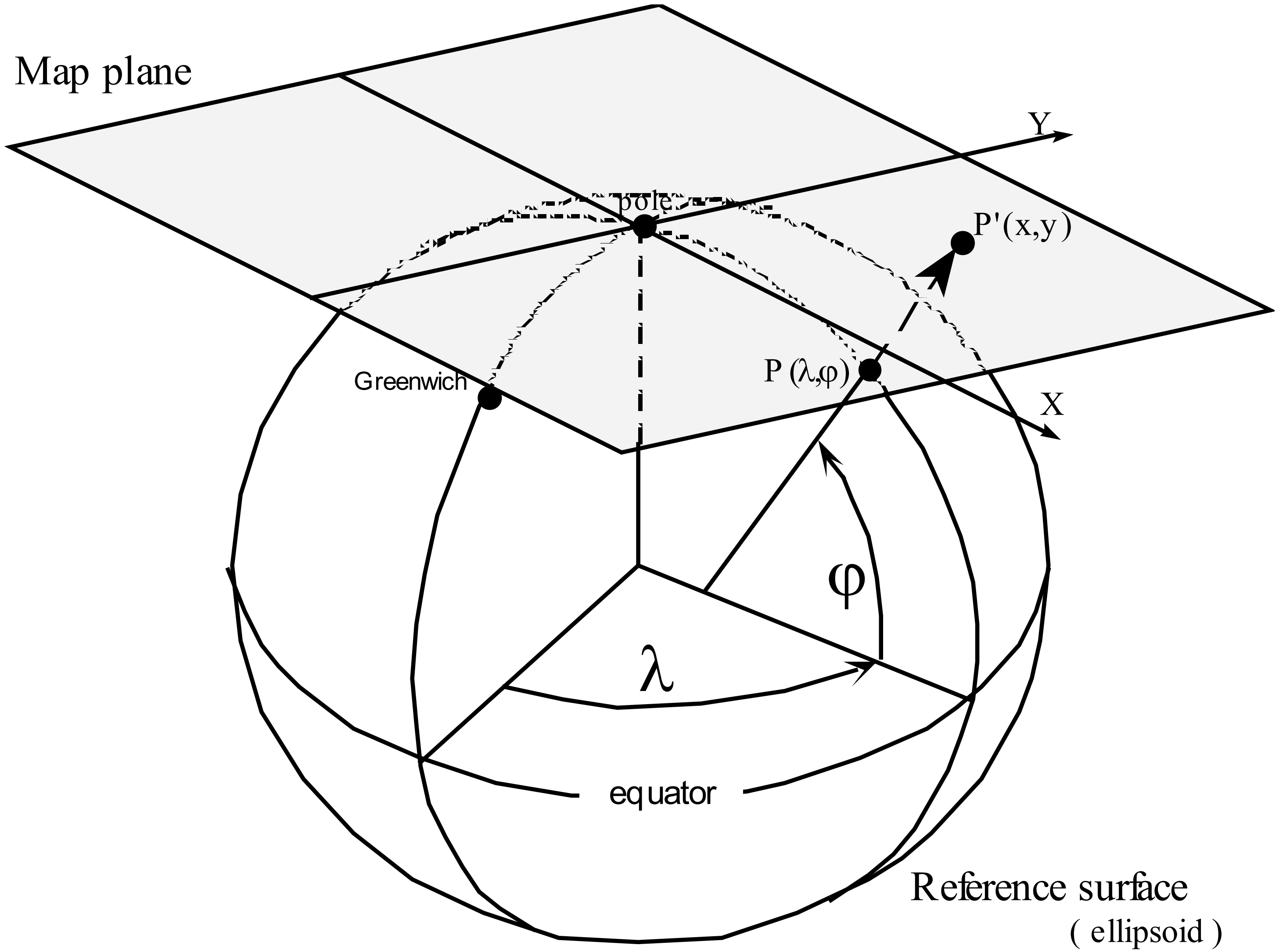
Three main types of map projections

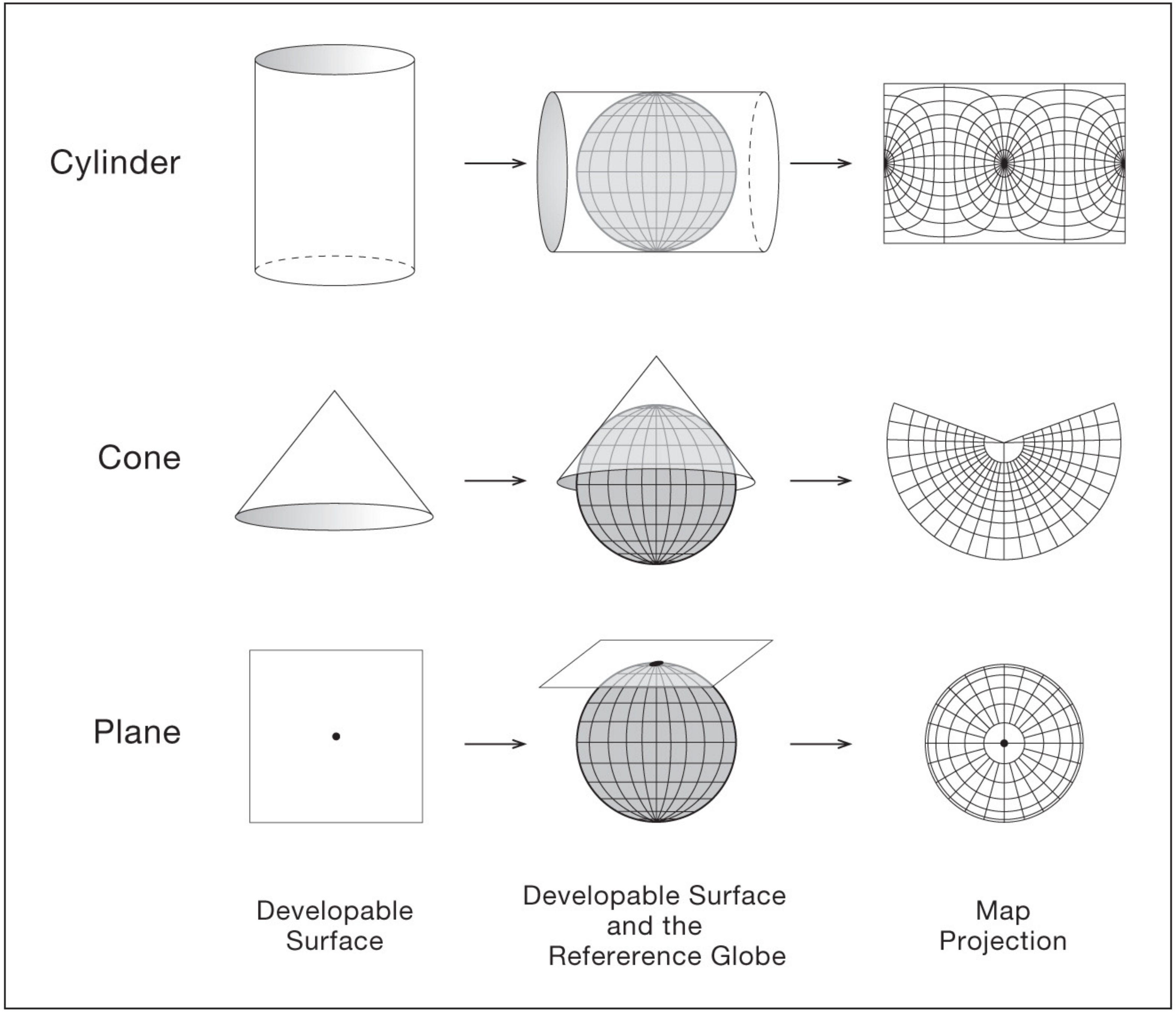
Cylindrical, Conic, Azimuthal

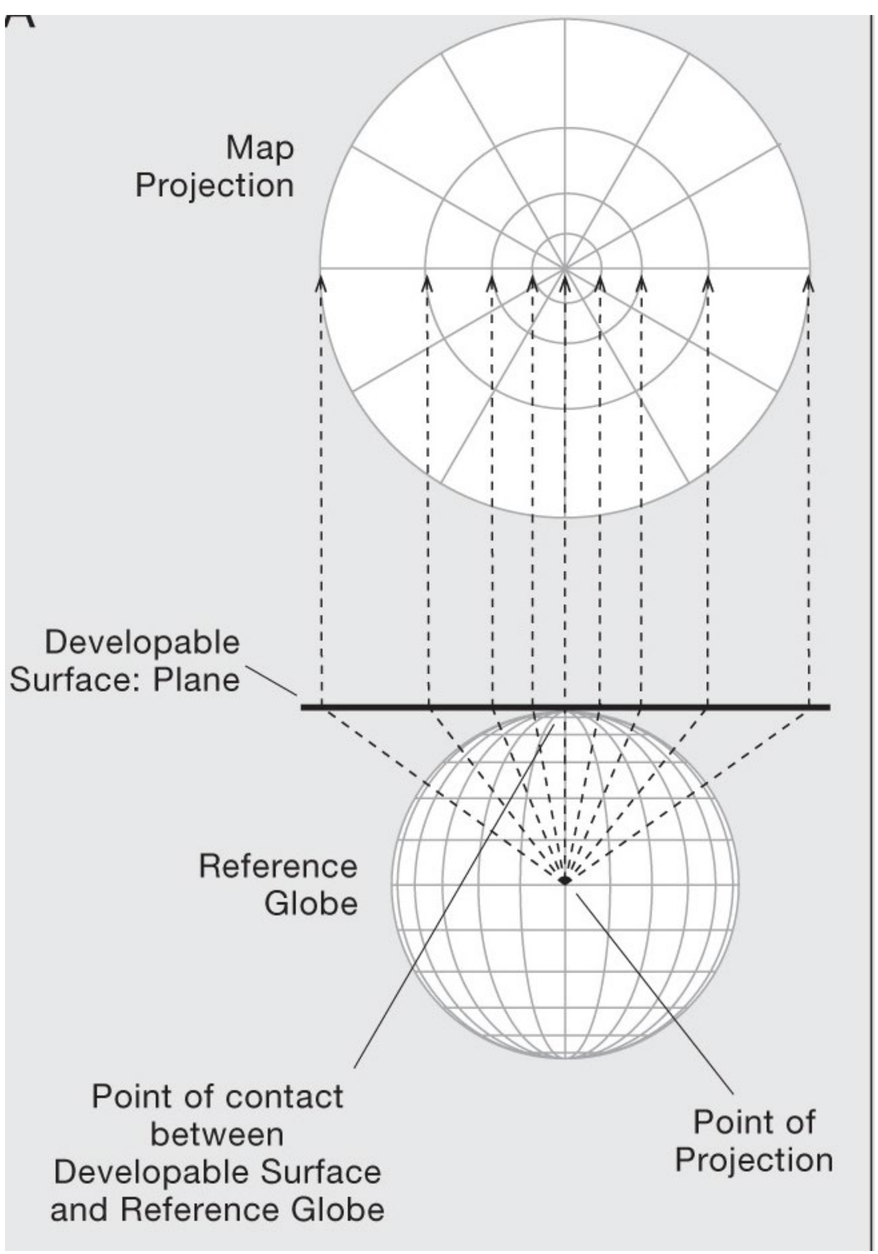


The Map Projection Principle

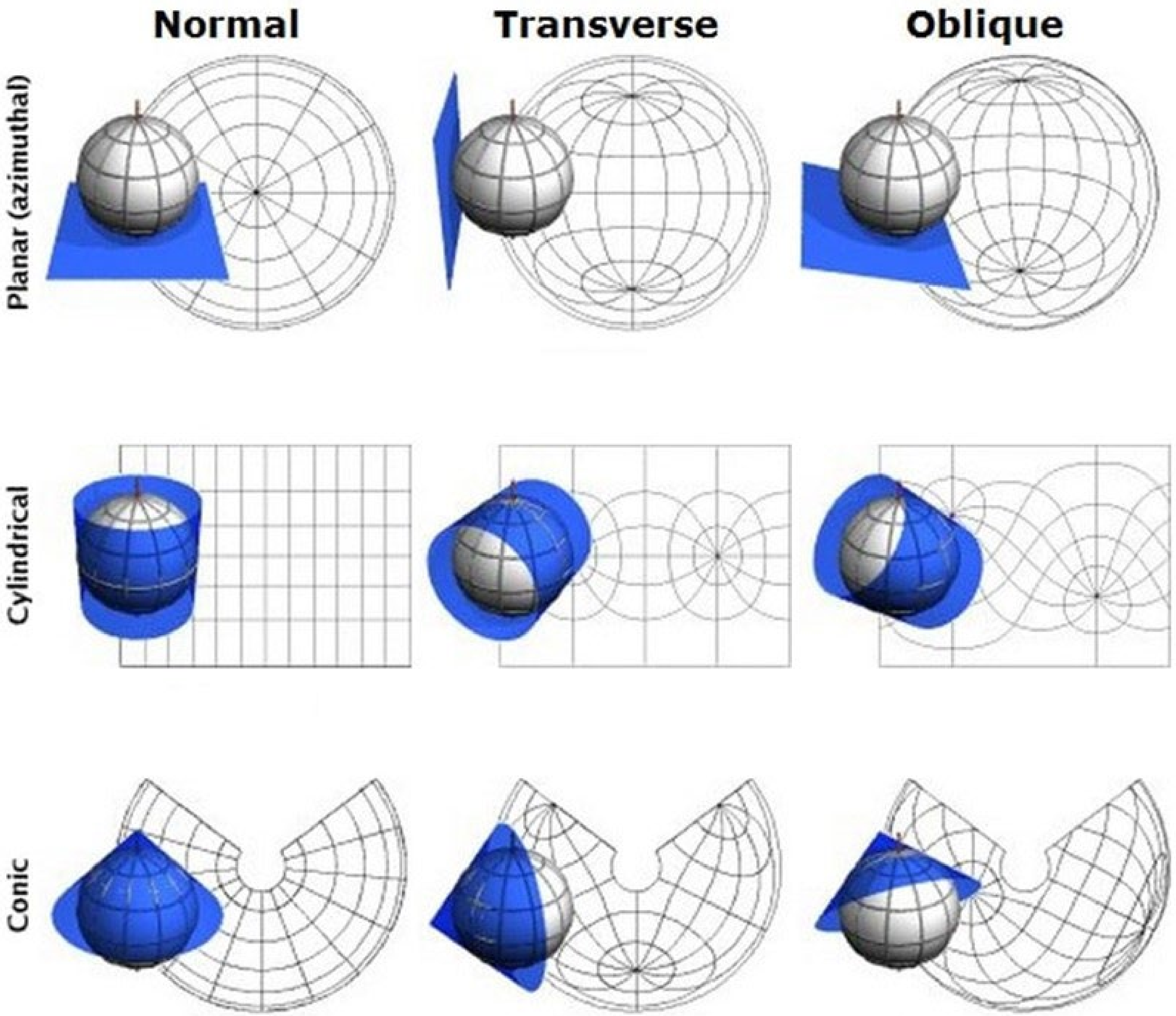
1. Reference globe
2. Developable surface
   - Cylinders
   - Cones
   - Planes



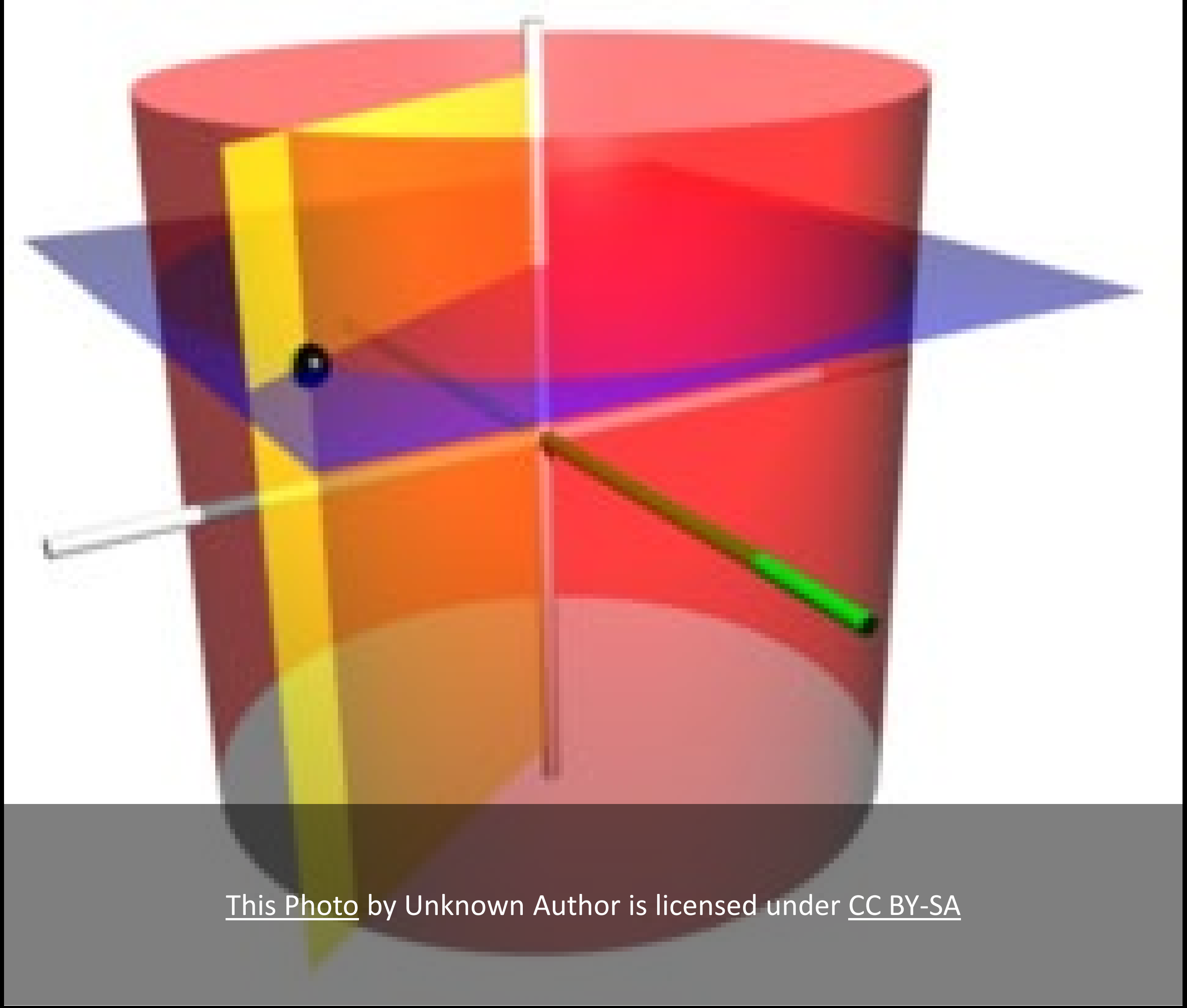

Cylinder
Cone
Plane
Developable Surface
Developable Surface and the Refererence Globe
Map Projection


Map Projection
Developable Surface: Plane
Reference Globe
Point of contact between Developable Surface and Reference Globe
Point of Projection

Class and aspect

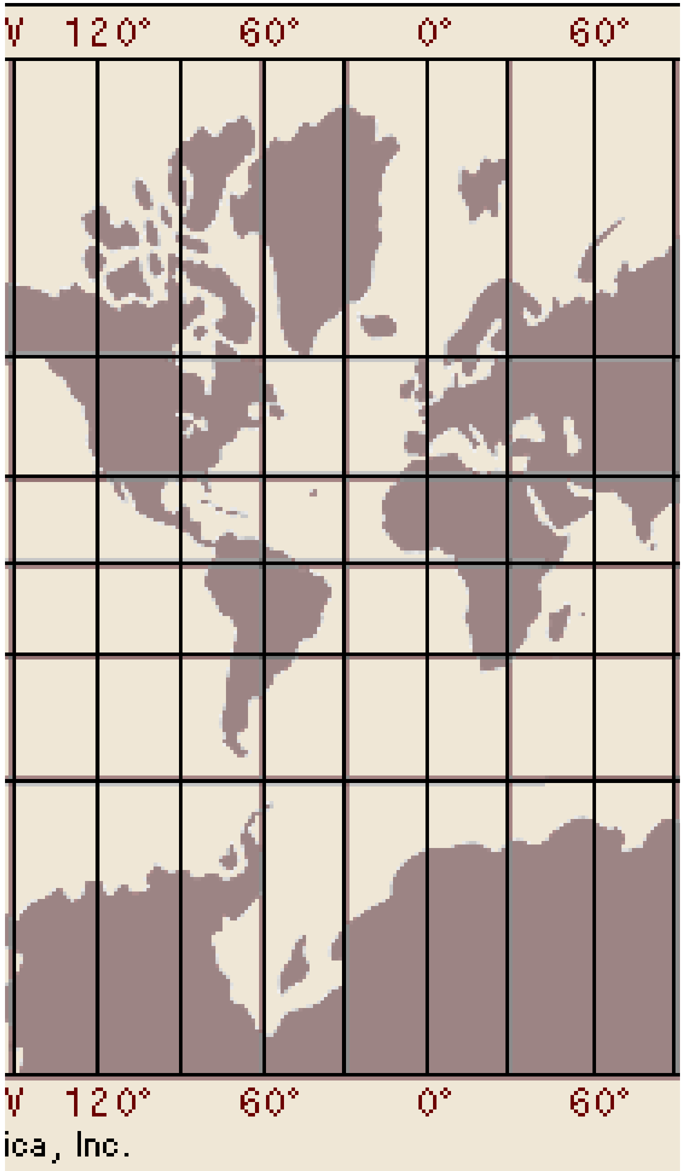


Cylindrical Projections

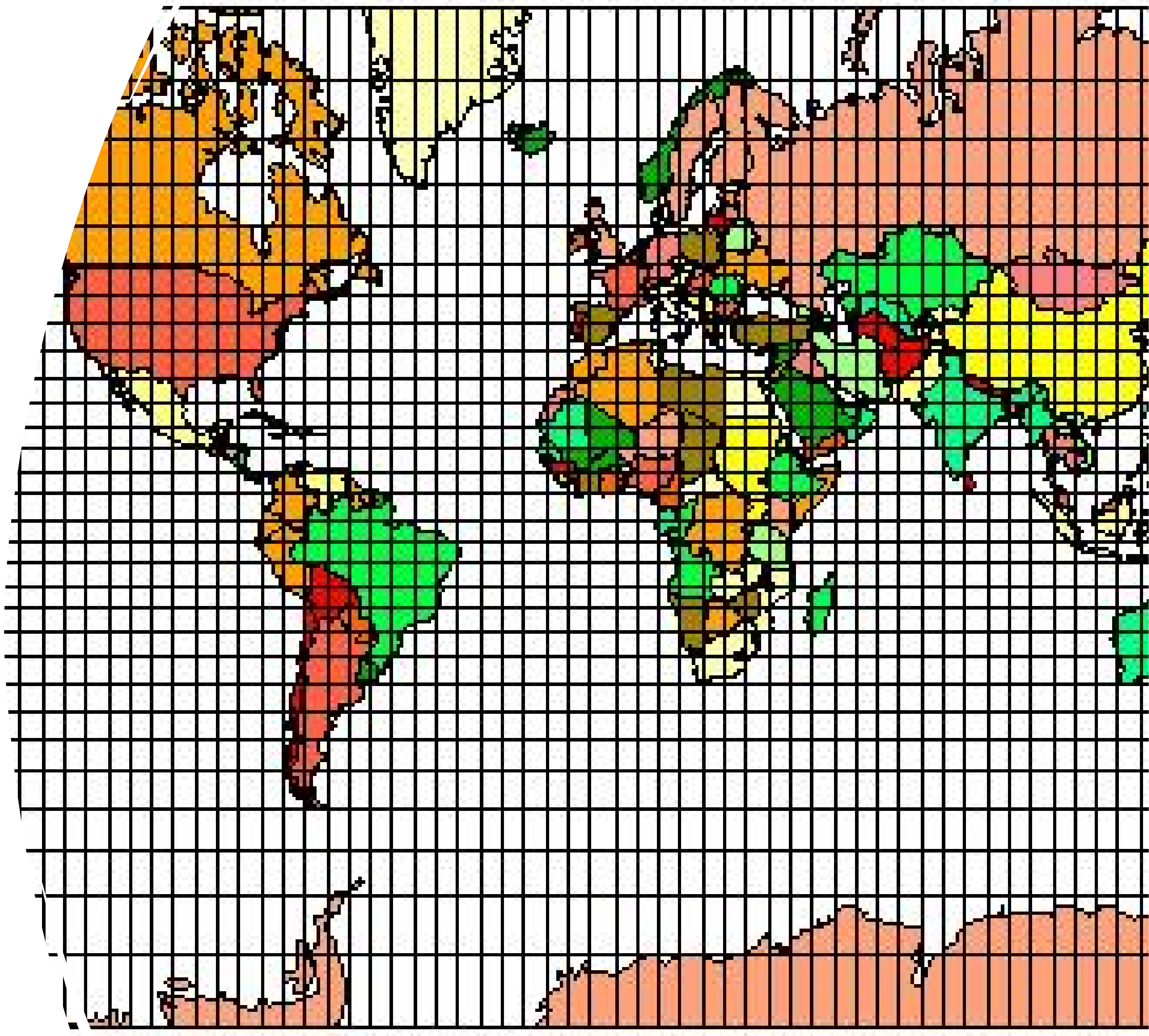


Mercator Projections

- Developed by Dutch cartographer Gerardus Mercator in 1569
- Preserves shape & direction
- Used widely for navigation charts because direction is preserved.
- Distance/area preserved at line of tangency – often the equator.



What parts of the Earth look best in Mercator?

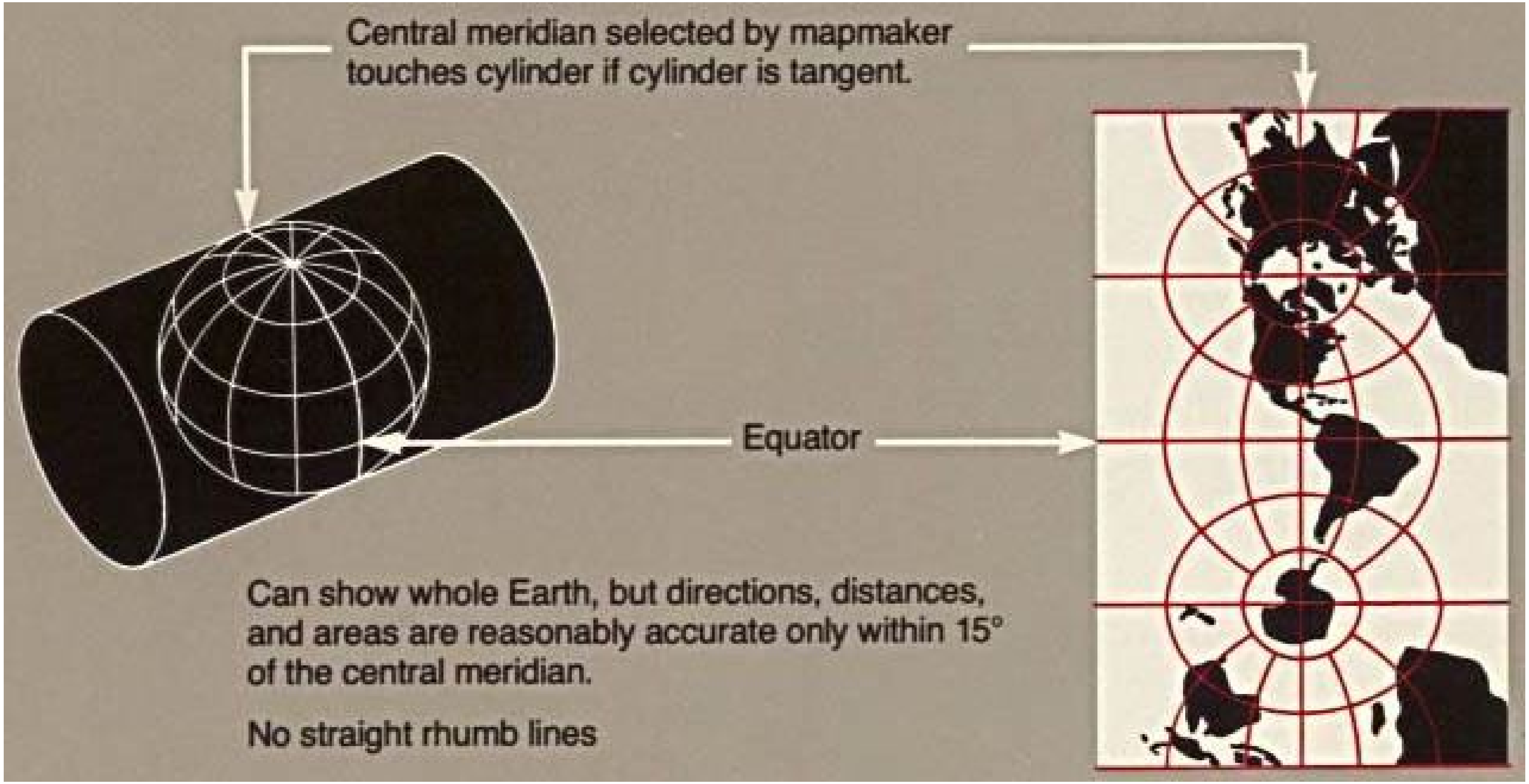


Cartographers for social equality

To Mercator or not to Mercator

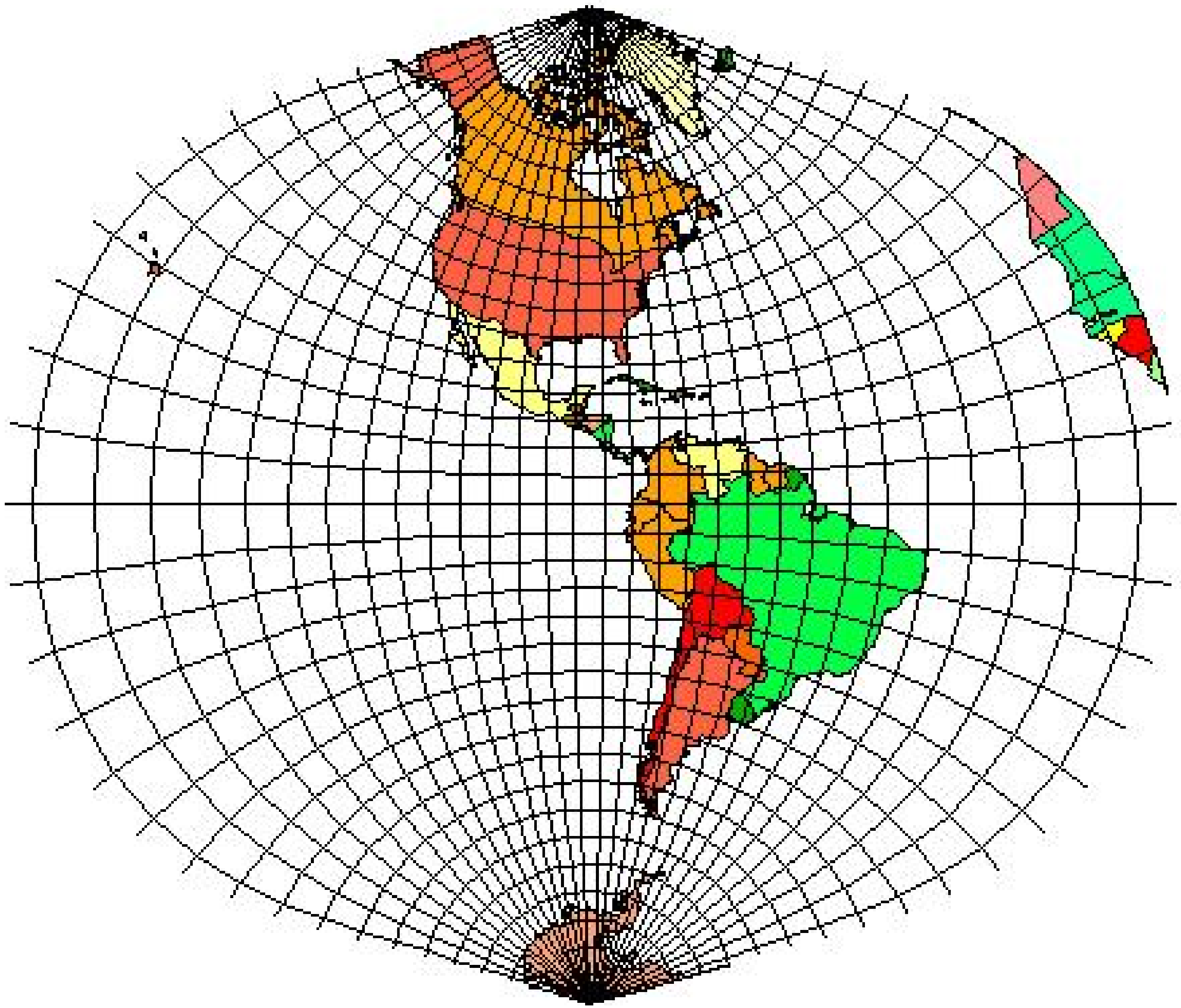
- March 2017 – Massachusetts became the first state to officially adopt a Gall-Peters projection in all K-12 classrooms
- Gall-Peters is an equal-area cylindrical projection.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vVX-PrBRtTY



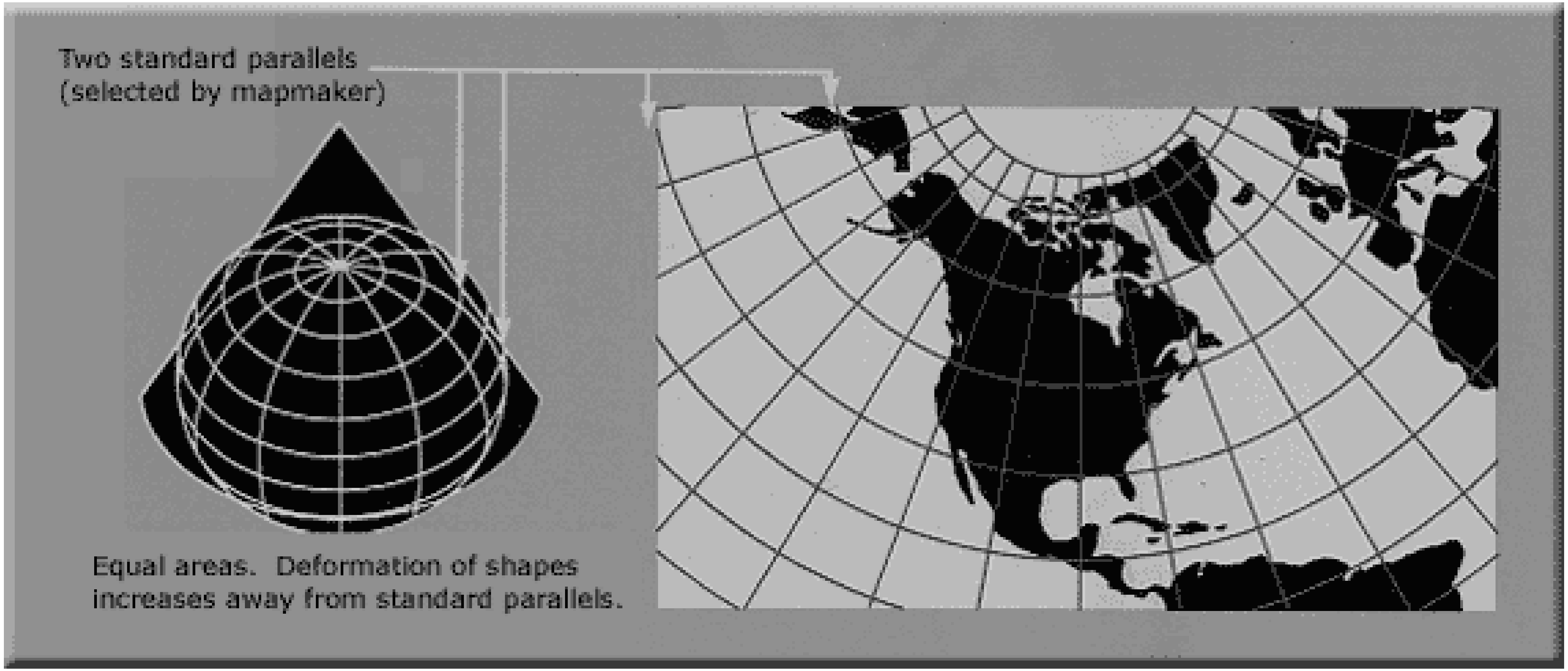
Transverse Mercator

When would we want to use transverse Mercator?

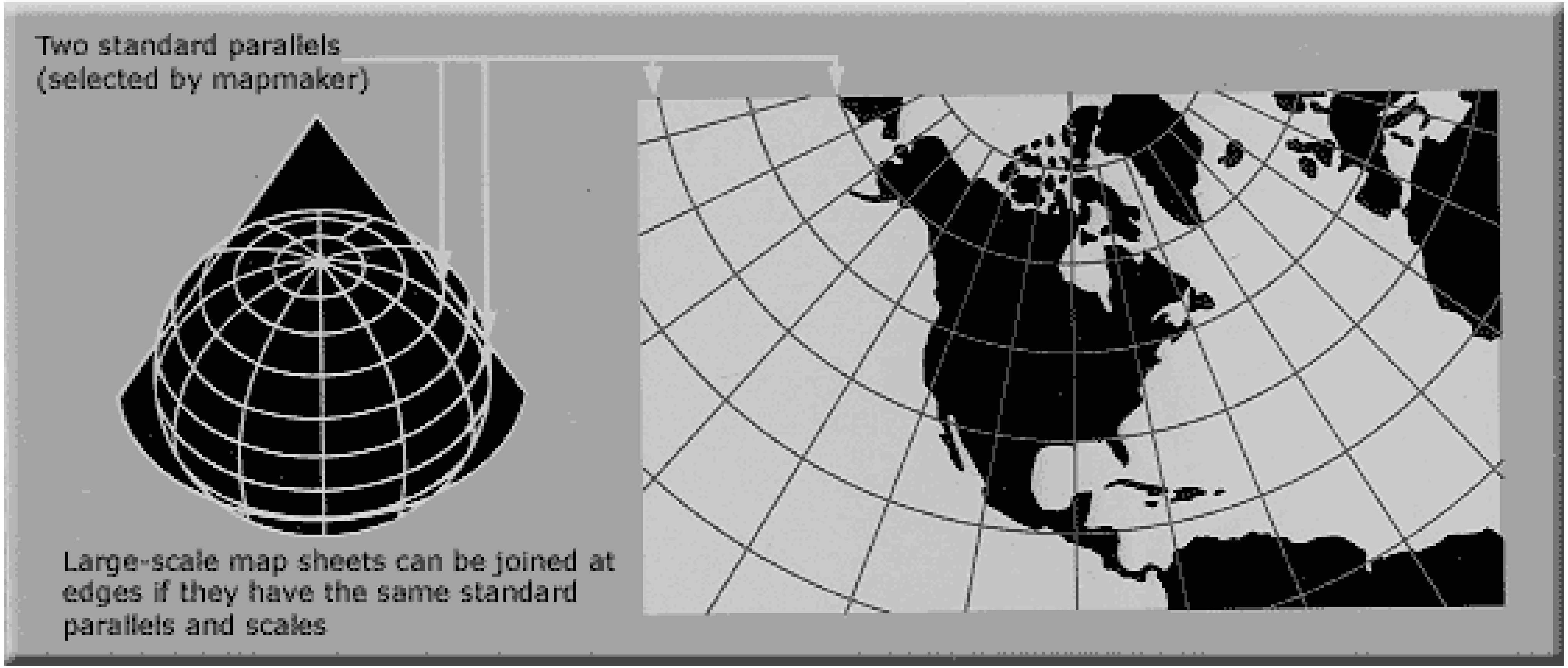


Conic Projections

Albers Equal Area Conic

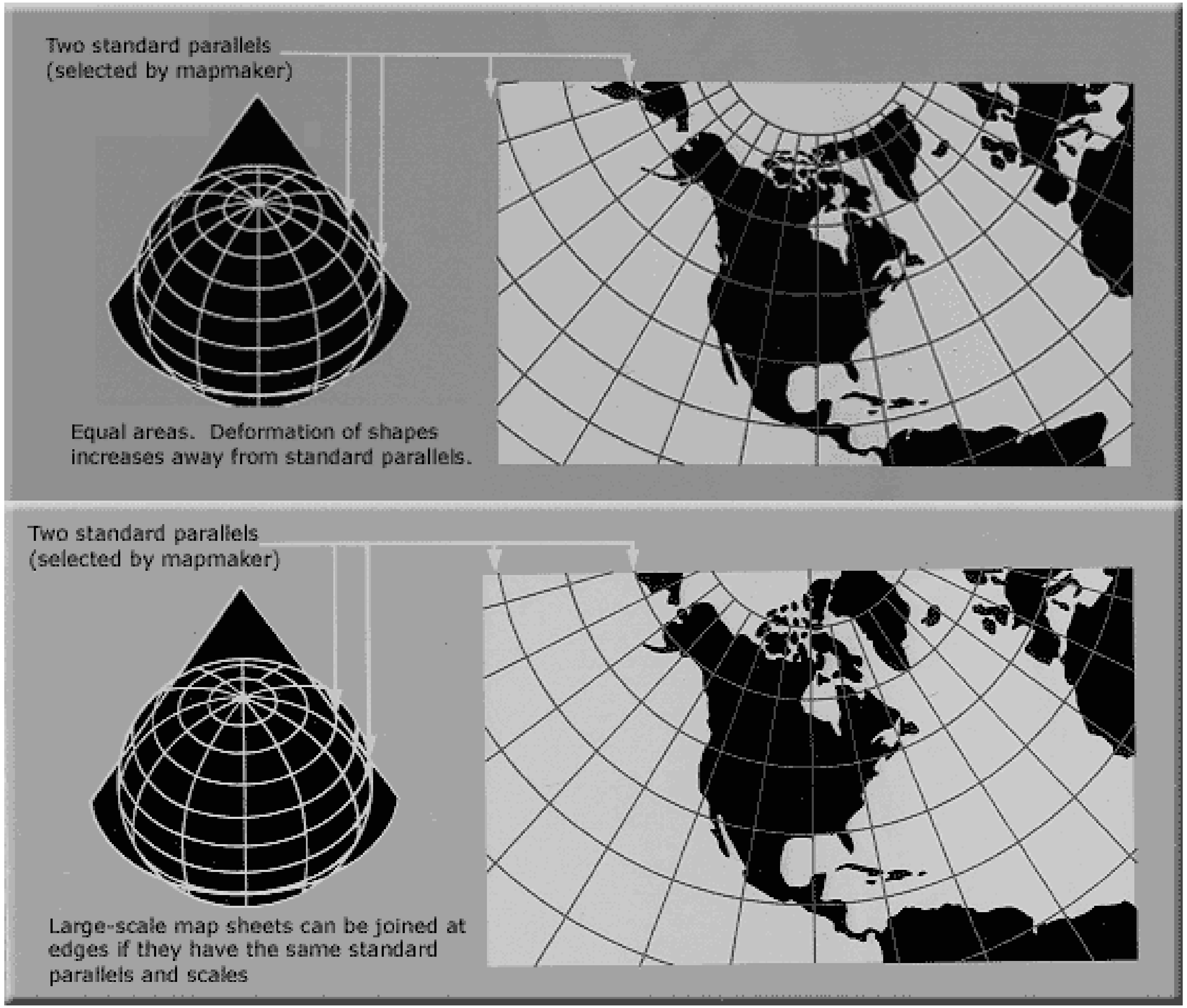


Lambert Conformal Conic



Conic: Conformal or Equal Area

- Equal area: Areas are (mostly) preserved
  - North and south parallels are squished
- Conformal: Shapes of objects are (mostly) preserved.
  - Central parallels more closely spaced



MassGIS uses Lambert Conformal Conic

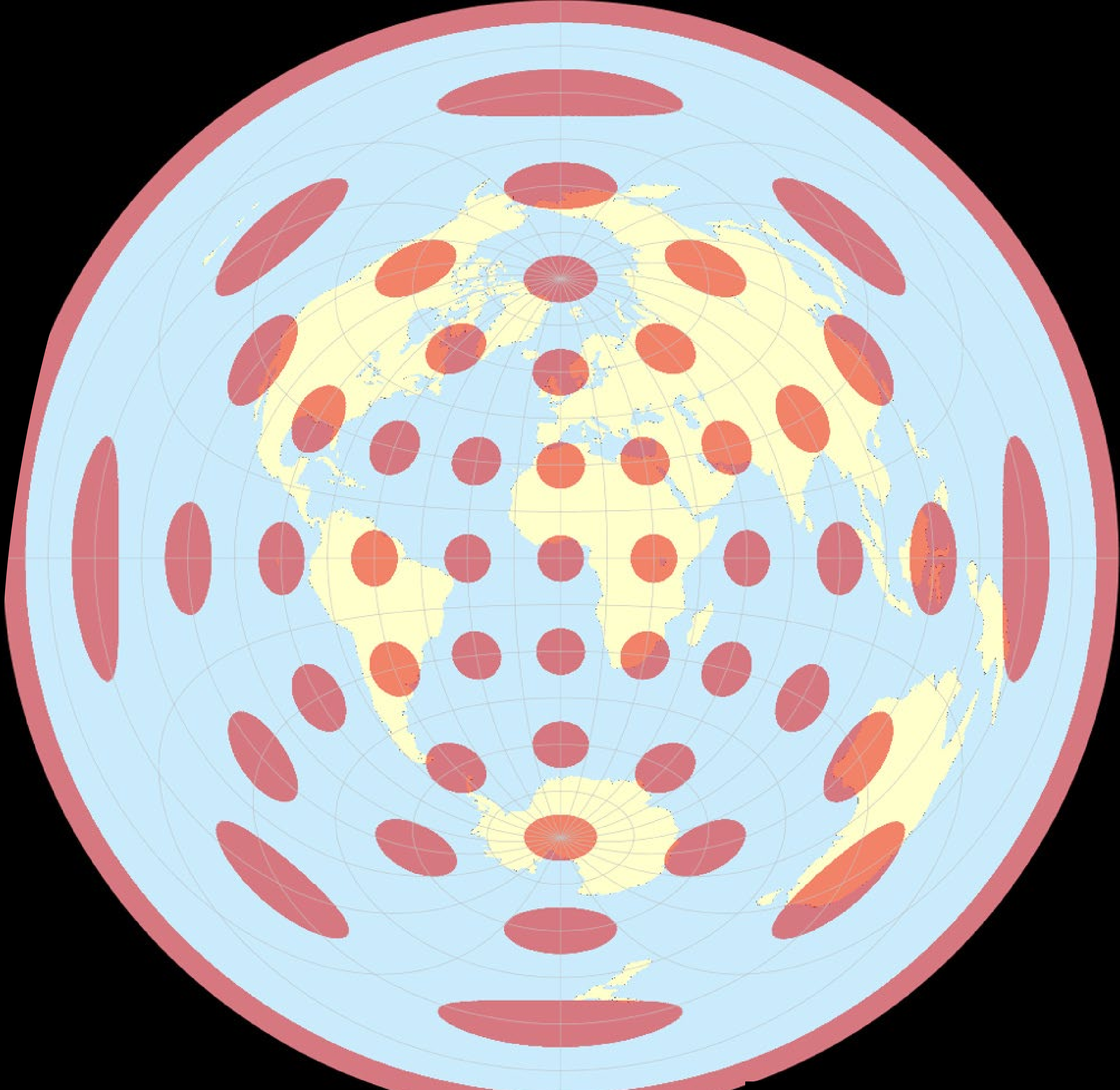
When would we want to use a conic projection?

When would we want to use a conic projection?

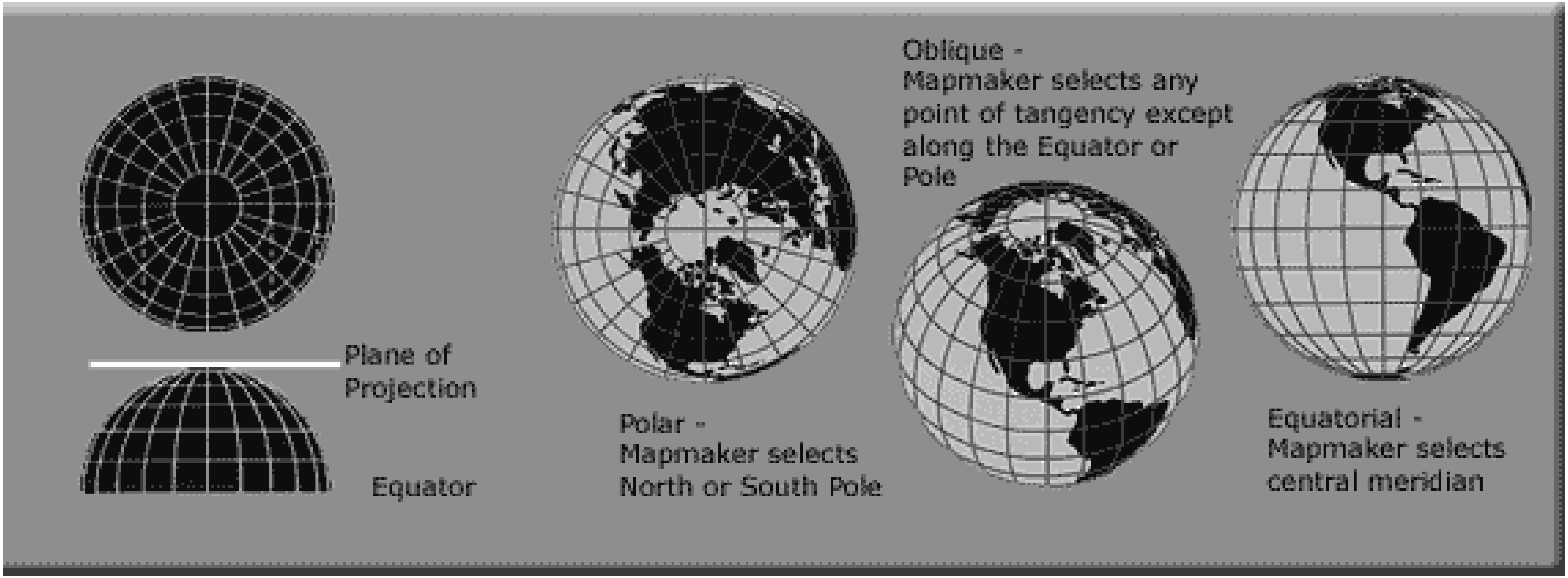
- Mid-latitudes
- East/West oriented regions

Azimuthal (planar) Projections

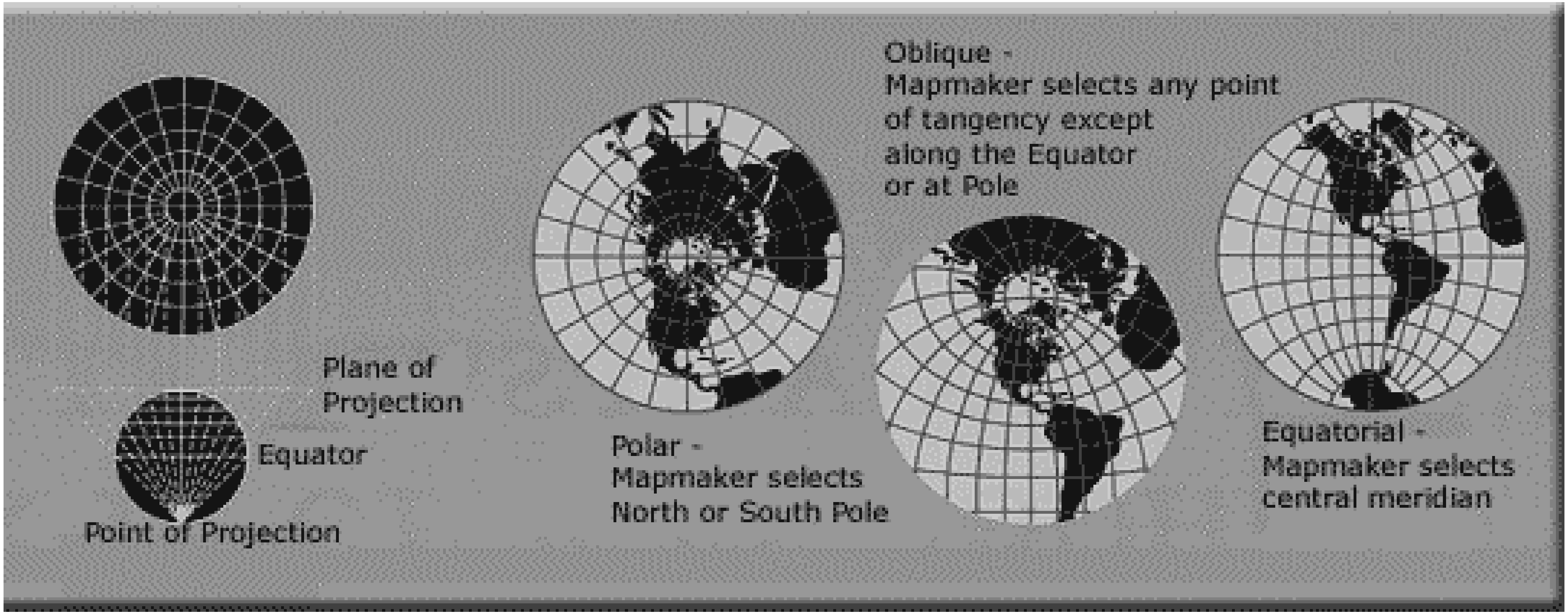
- Single point of tangency – usually a pole



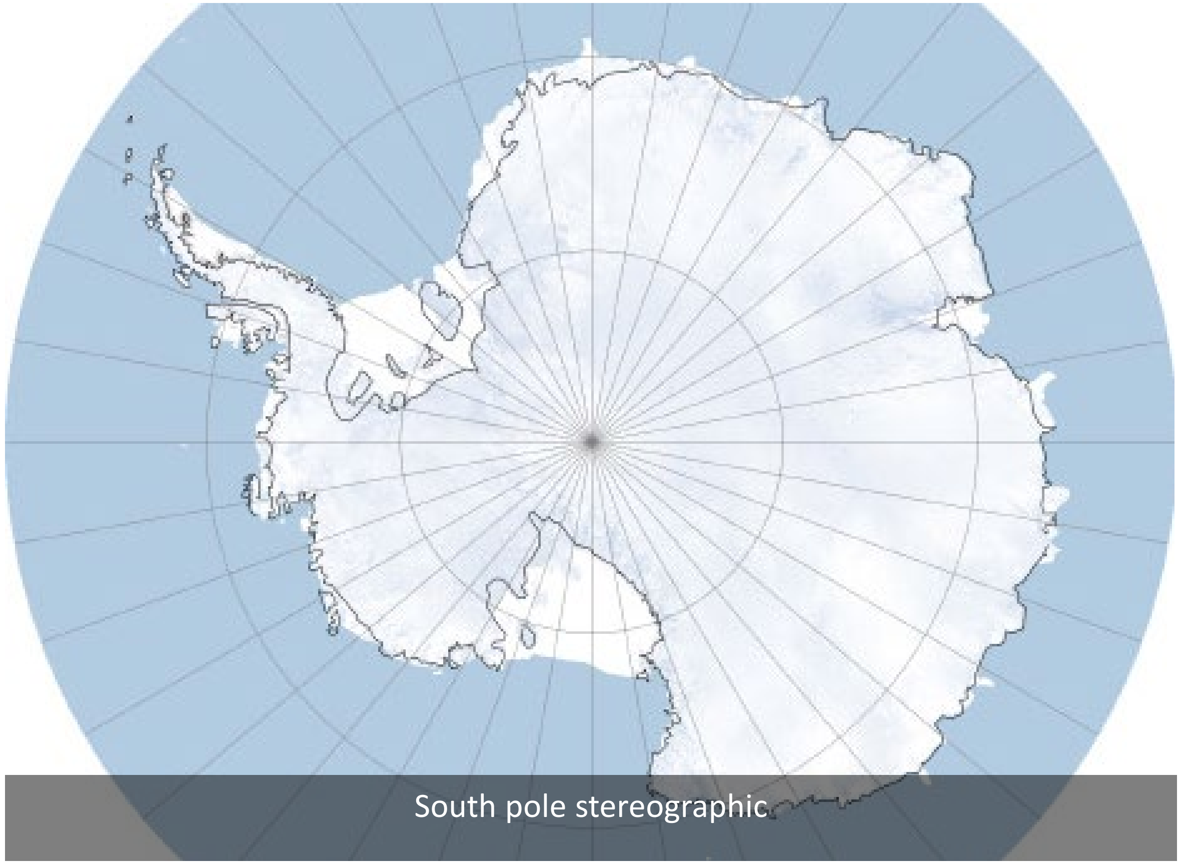
Orthographic (Azimuthal)

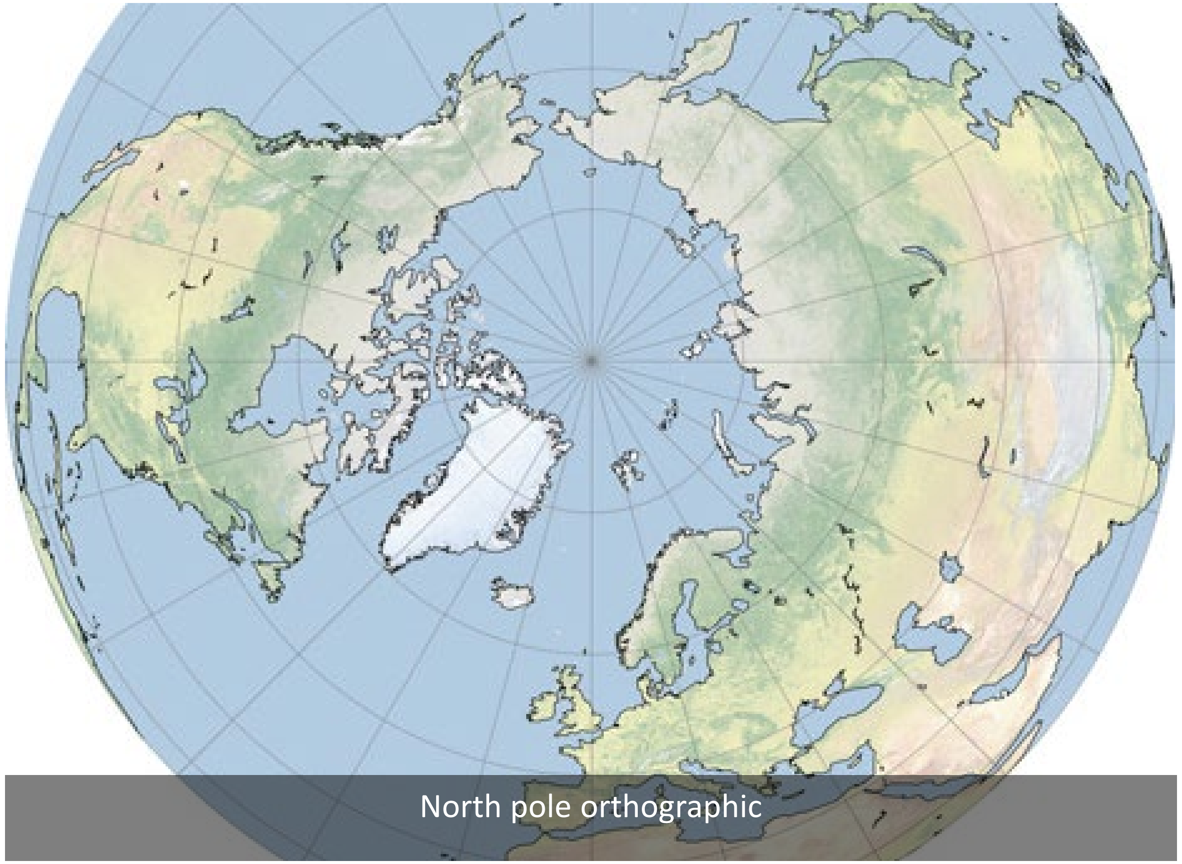


Stereographic (Azimuthal)



When would we want to use an Azimuthal projection?

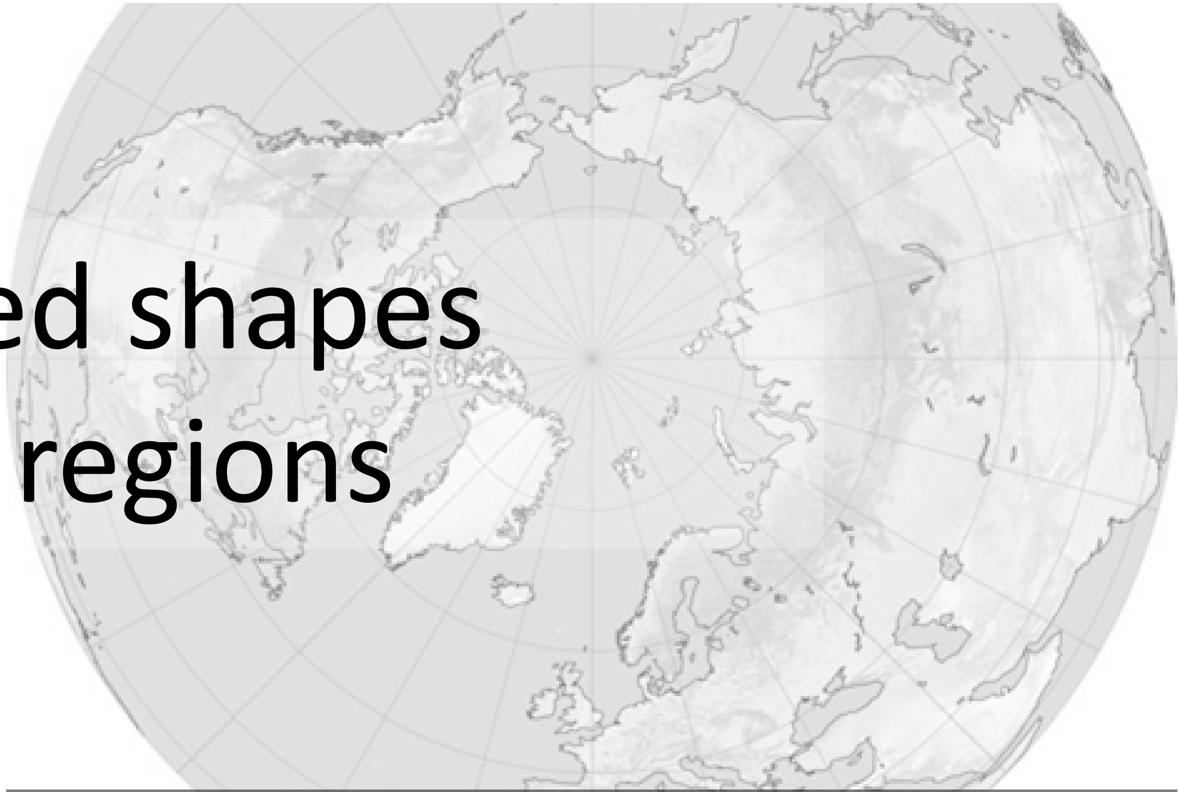

South pole stereographic


North pole orthographic

When would we want to use an Azimuthal projection?


South pole stereographic

- Rounded shapes
- Polar regions

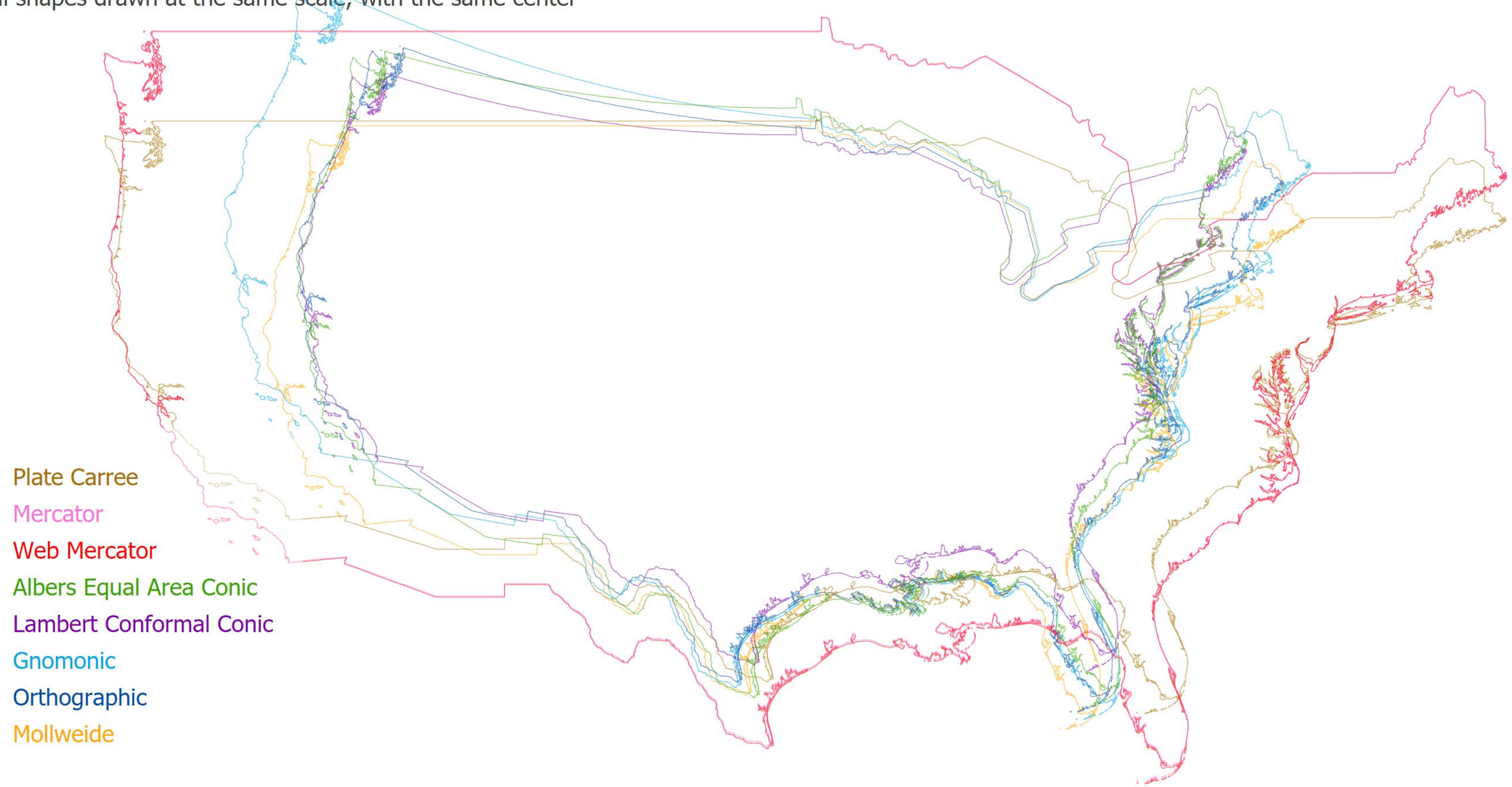

North pole orthographic

The Map Projection Process II

- Projecting GIS data from one map projection to another is accomplished via ***exact*** mathematical transformations.
- Vector data can be projected "on the fly" (in real time) and does not result in loss of information.
- ArcGIS can ***display*** rasters reprojected on the fly, resulting in distorted cells, but no loss of information.
- Re-projecting raster data is computationally intensive and can result in loss of information.

Continental USA in Eight Projections

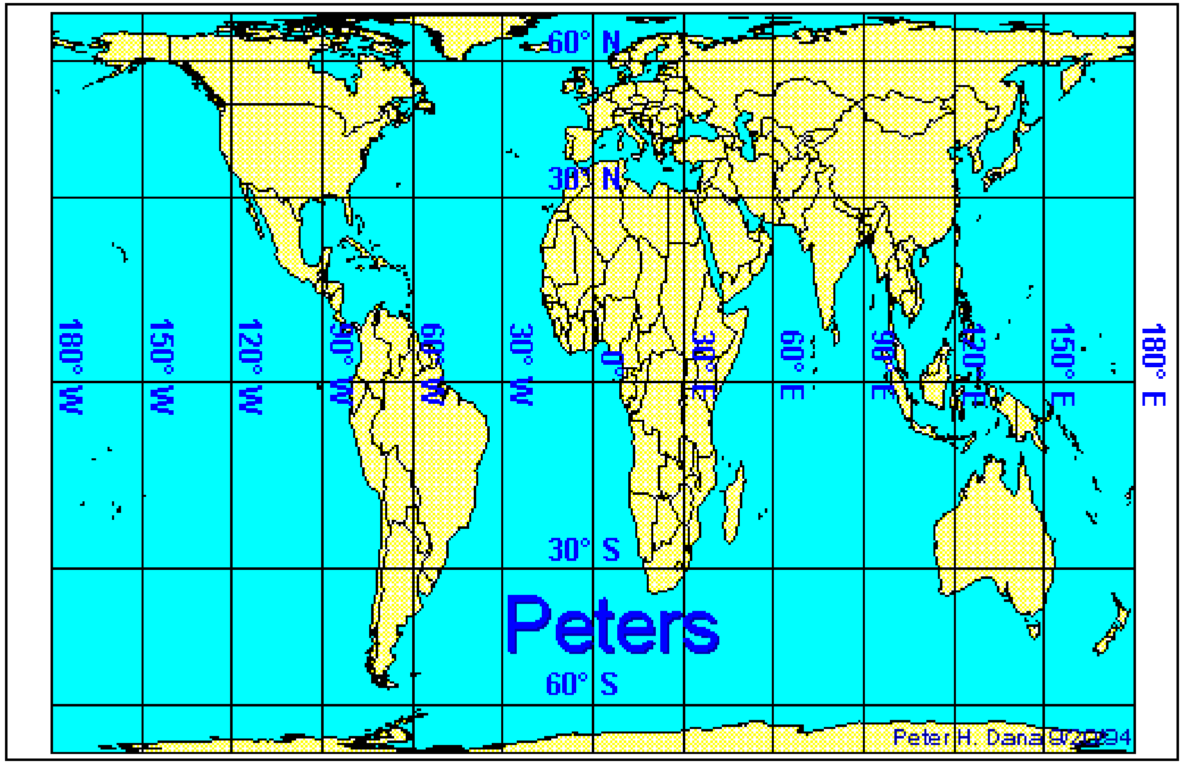
All shapes drawn at the same scale, with the same center

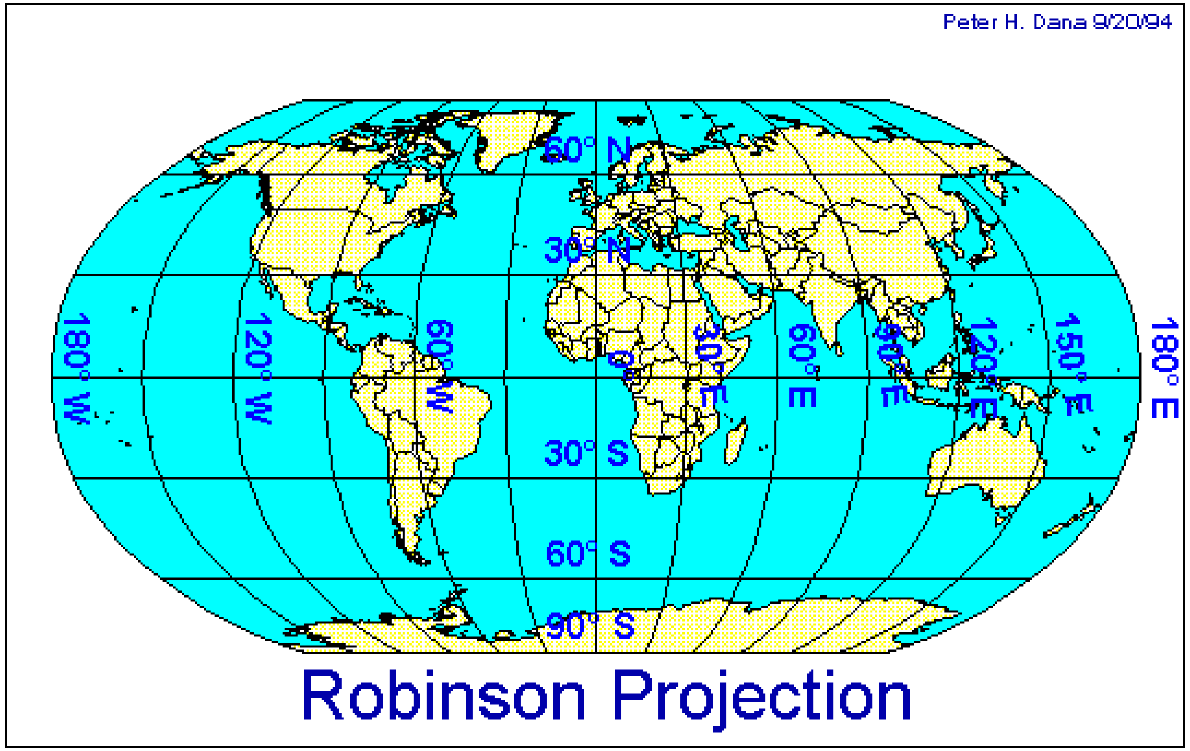


http://mjfoster83.github.io/projections/lib/img/eight-projections.png

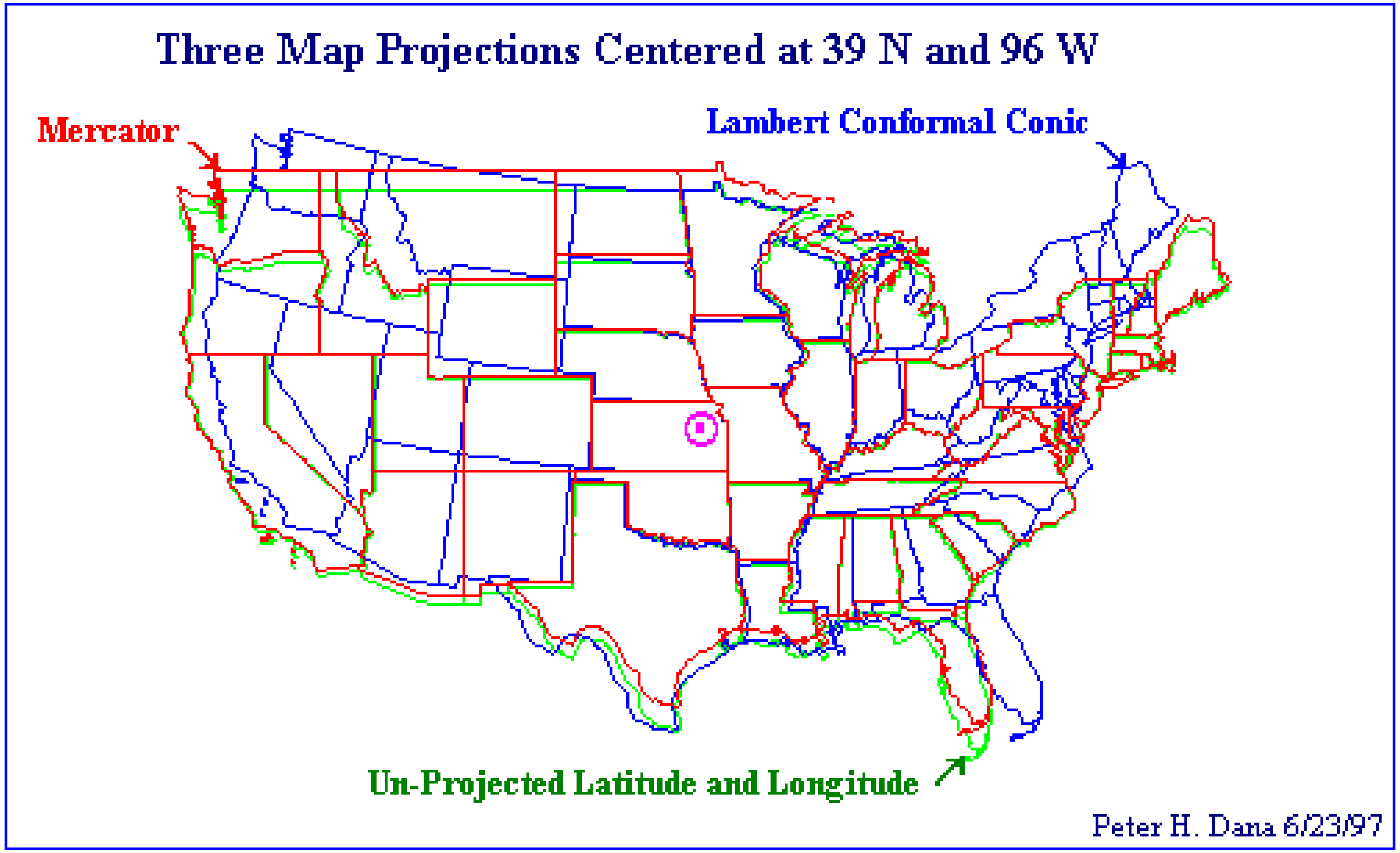
Why Map Projections Matter

They literally affect our *world view*.

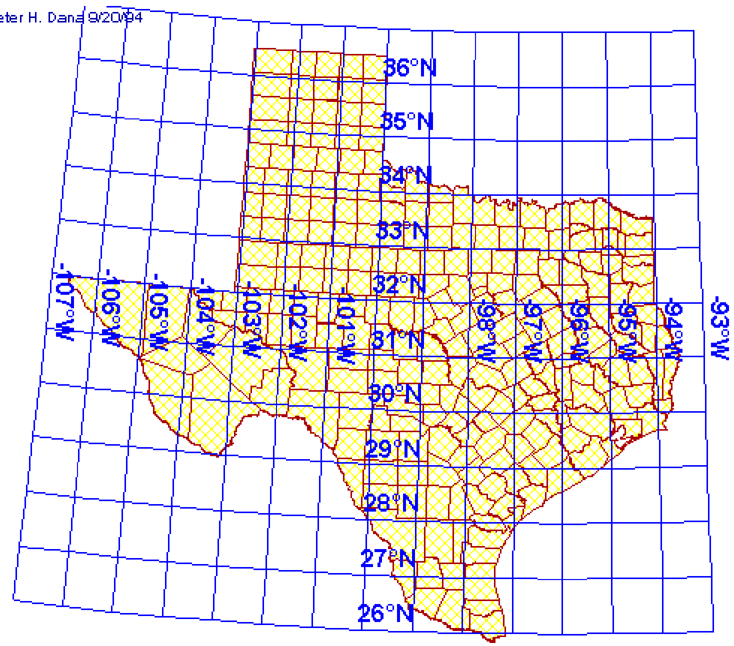




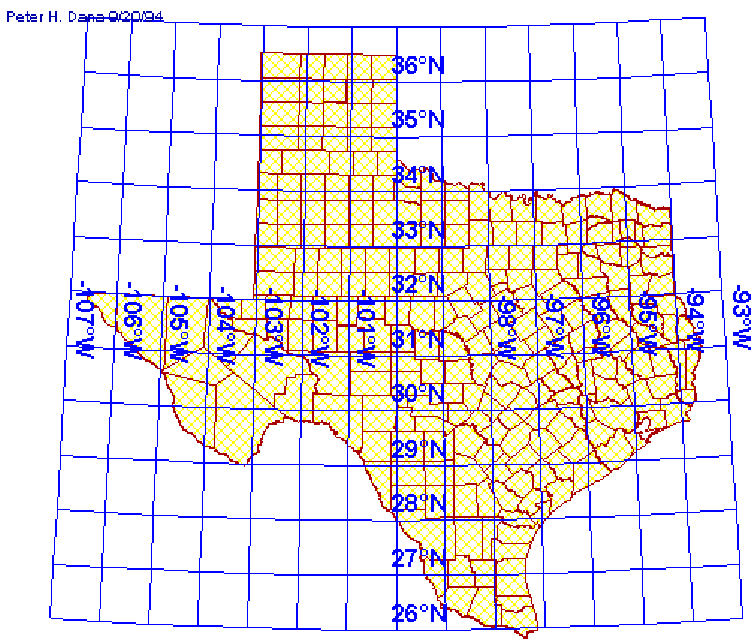
Or your *regional view*



Or if you live in a big state like Texas...Your Local View



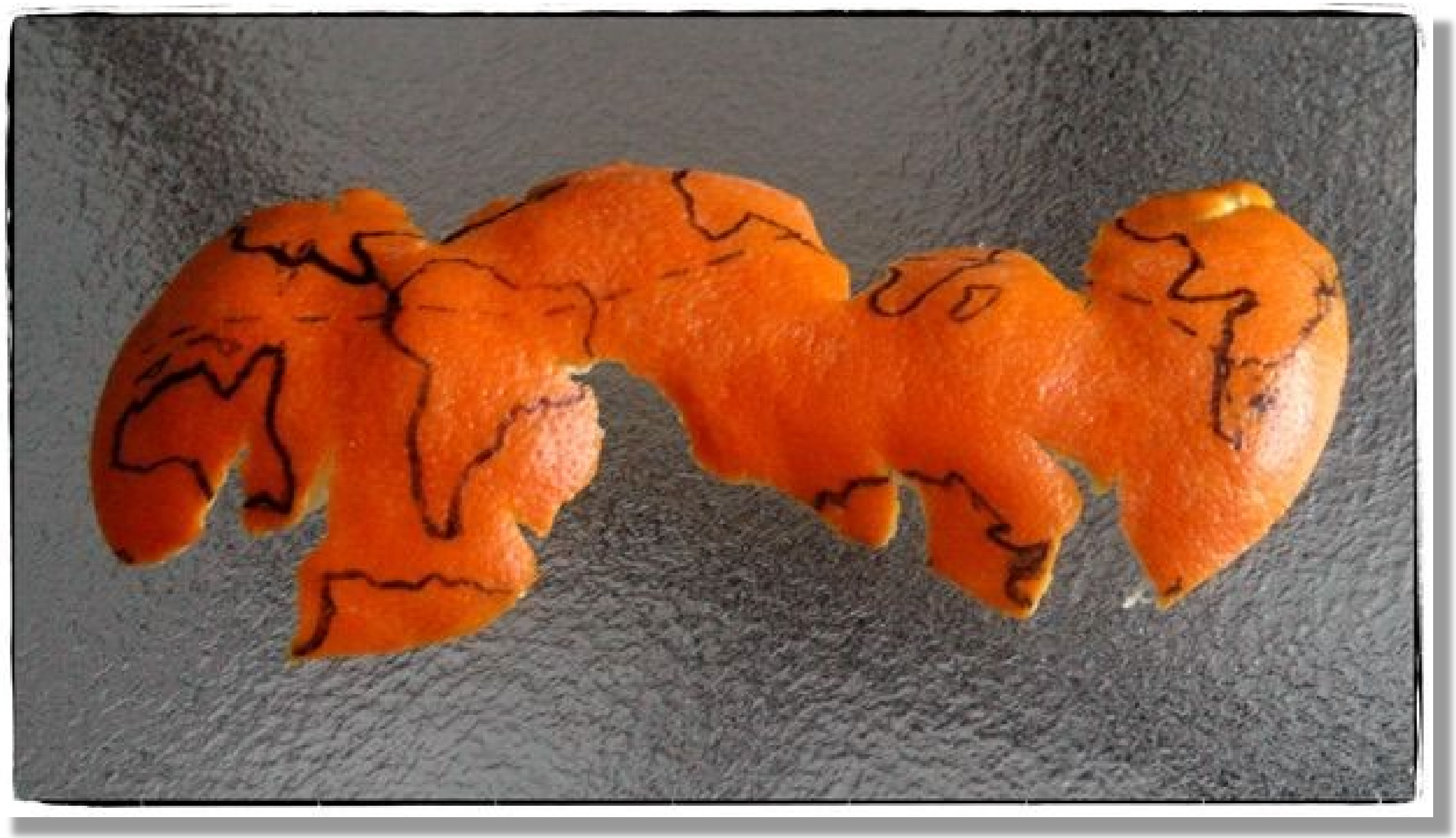
Lambert Conformal Conic (Cont. US)



Texas State-Wide Map Projection

Much Like Thermodynamics, You Can't Win

- When going from a 3-D sphere to a 2-D piece of paper it is inevitable that distortion will occur.
- To maintain one of the properties, you have to give up the others.
- Selection of a map projection means deciding what to save and what to give up.



The Classic Orange Peel

https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/2d/81/fc/2d81fcafacdc11ec04f34d1b1c587954.jpg

Reprojecting

- Read the metadata!
  - To use spatial data, you need to know the projection.
- Combining data sets in different projections:
  - Bad idea.
  - You must re-project
- GIS software can help
  - Arc reprojects on-the-fly
  - Other software may force you to manually reproject

ArcGIS can translate between projections

ArcGIS will reproject ‘on the fly’

- You can have multiple spatial layers with different projections
- The ArcMap document can be in a different projection from your data layers
- *As long as your projections are defined correctly, everything will be fine*
- Arc stores a reprojected version of your data in memory.

ArcGIS can translate between projections

UNLESS

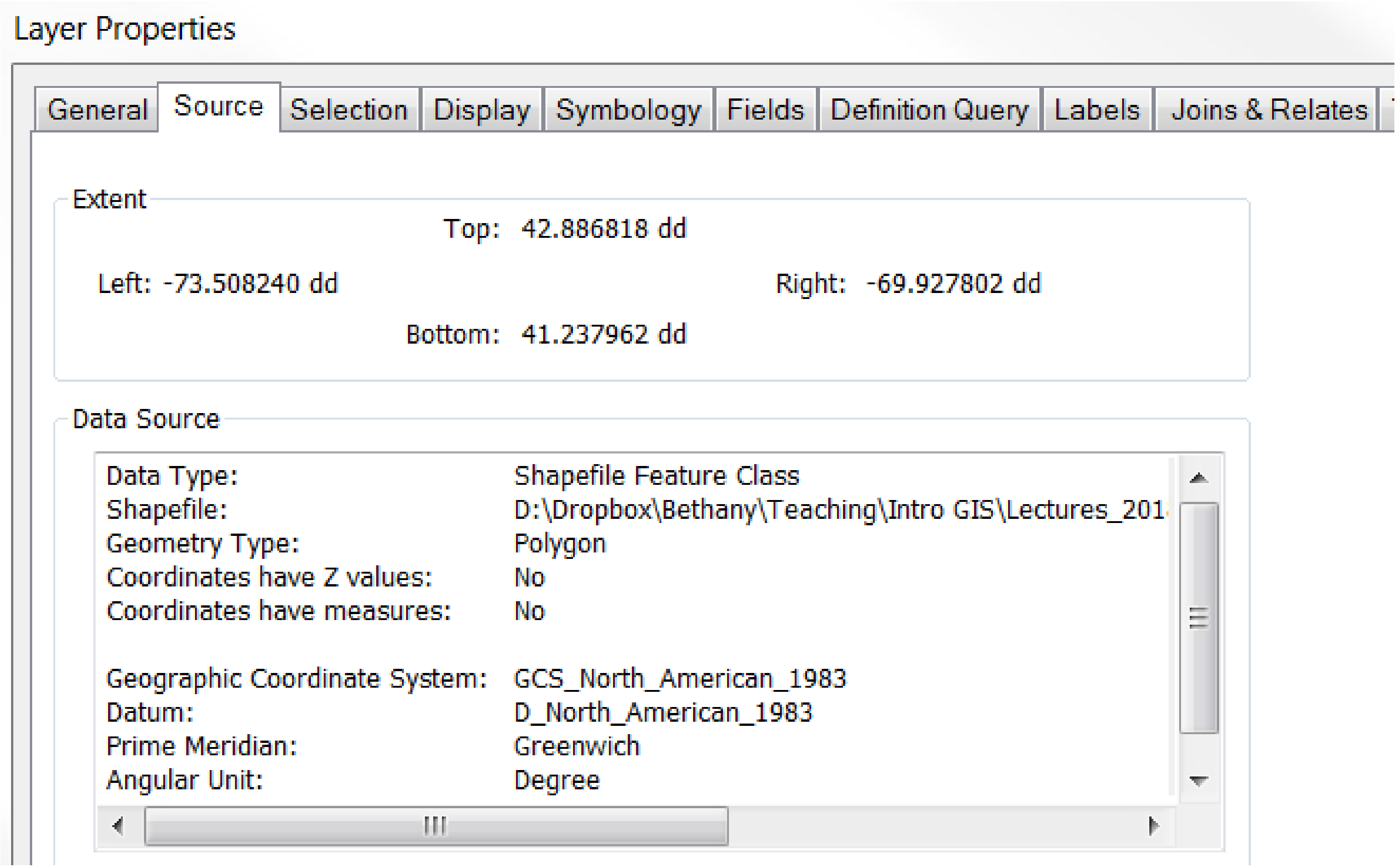
- You are using spatial data with different projections, *but those projections are not defined*

OR

- Your projection is *incorrectly* defined
  - *Someone's metadata is wrong on the internet!*

Need projection info about your data?

Use the source (tab)



For a PCS, Arc GIS Pro shows both the projection and the GCS of the source datum. The PCS information will be displayed first, if your data is projected.

Spatial Data Formats: Projections and Reversibility

Vector data: Vertices have **explicit x- and y- coordinates.**

- Transformations are reversible (in principle)

Raster data: Cell location is **implicitly defined** by corner coordinates, number of rows, number of columns.

- Transformations may be destructive: output rasters may have different number of rows and columns

Globe vs. Map

- Globes preserve:
  - Area
  - Shape
  - Distance
  - Direction

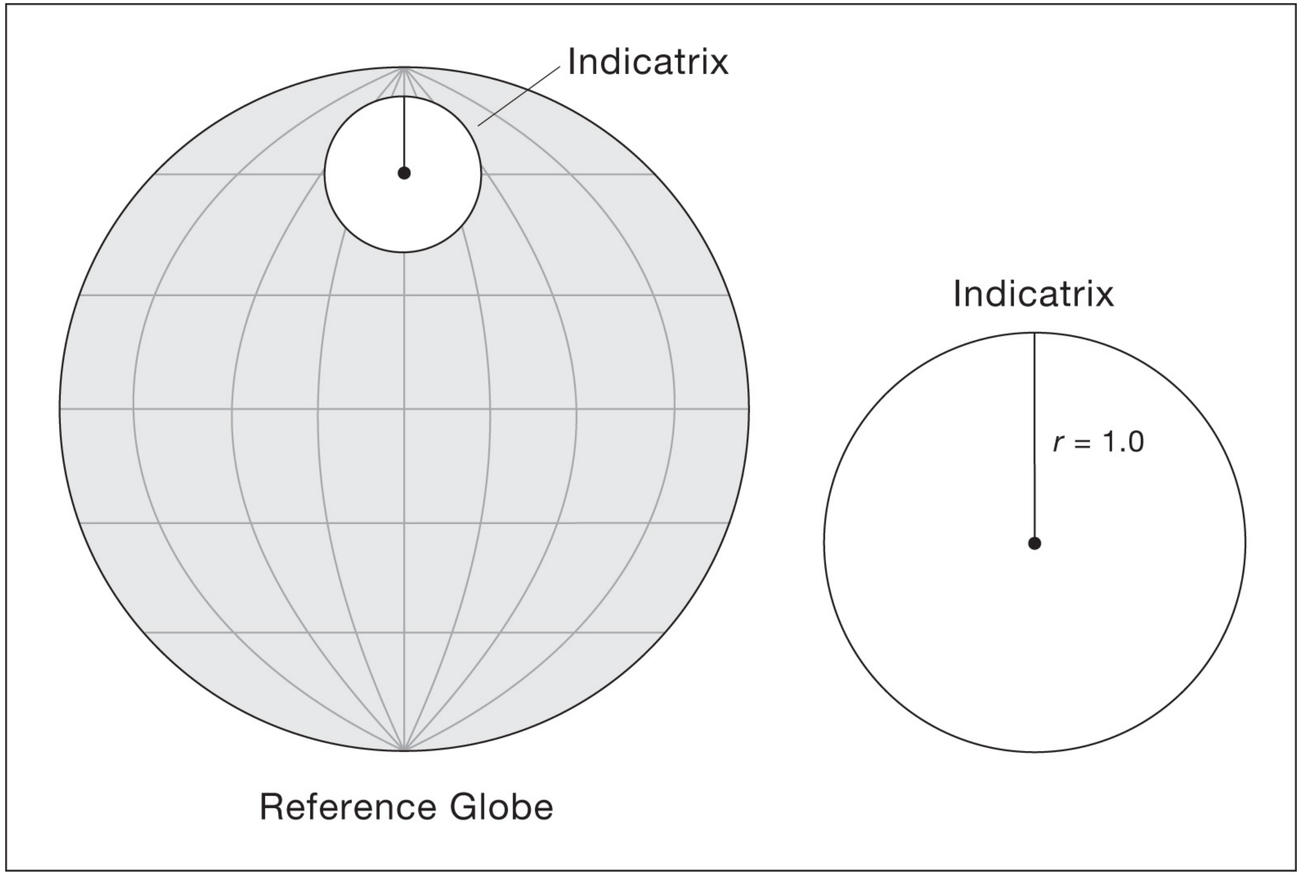
- Maps *may* preserve:
  - Area: equal area projections
  - Shape: conformal projections
  - Distance: equidistant projections
  - Direction: azimuthal preojections

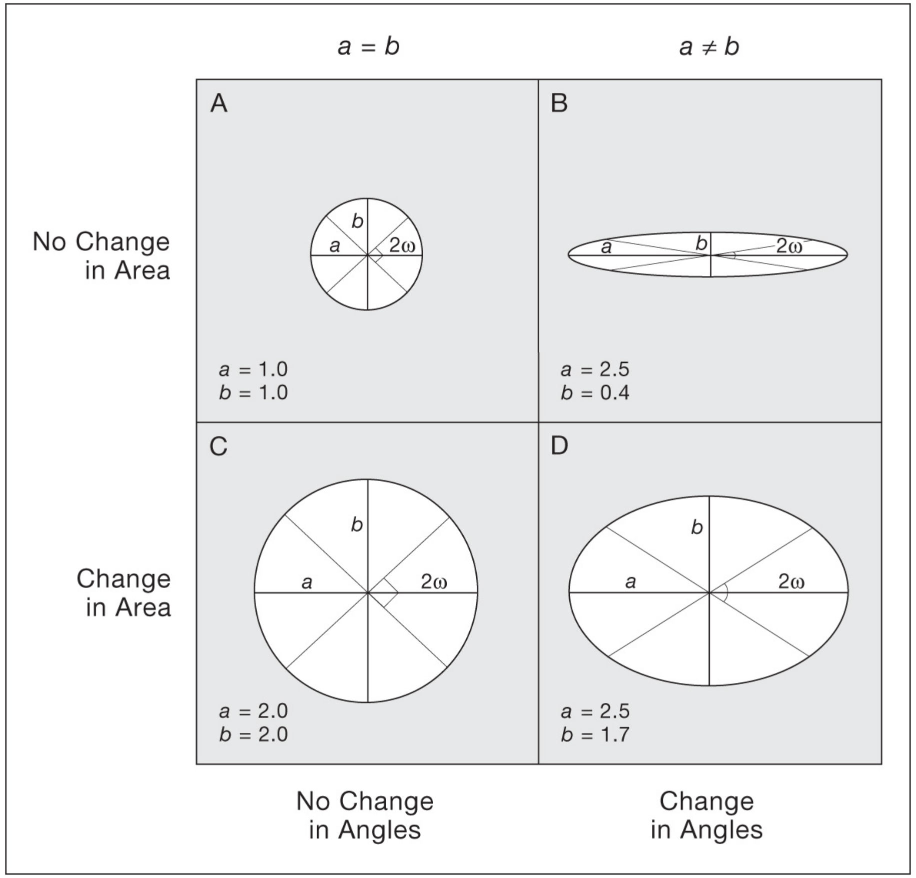
The Types of Maps

- There are four general types of map. Each of these four types is designed to preserve one of the four major properties of a globe, but to accomplish this it is necessary to make accommodations in the other three…
- The art of selecting an appropriate map projection is determining which property of the globe is most important to preserve while striving to minimize distortions in the others for your area of interest.

Map Types: maps can preserve:

- Size: equal-area
- Distance: equidistant
- Shape: conformal
- Direction: azimuthal
  - But… the direction is only true from central point of tangency

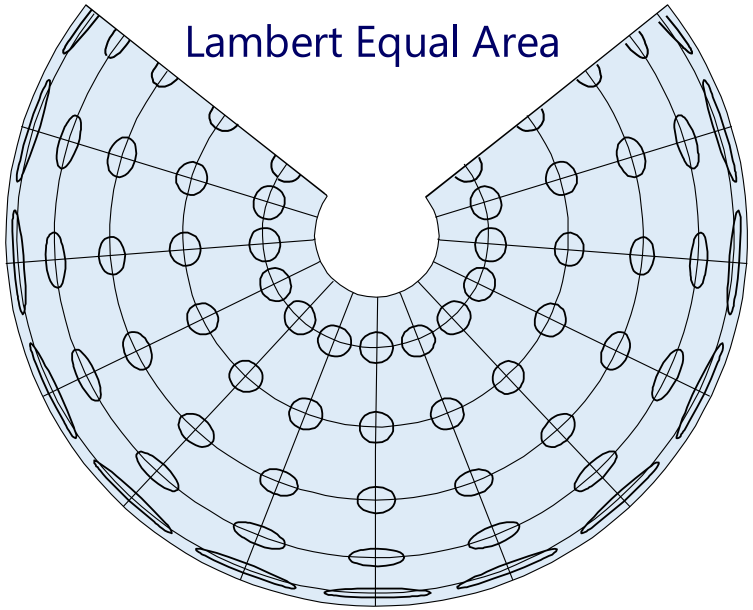


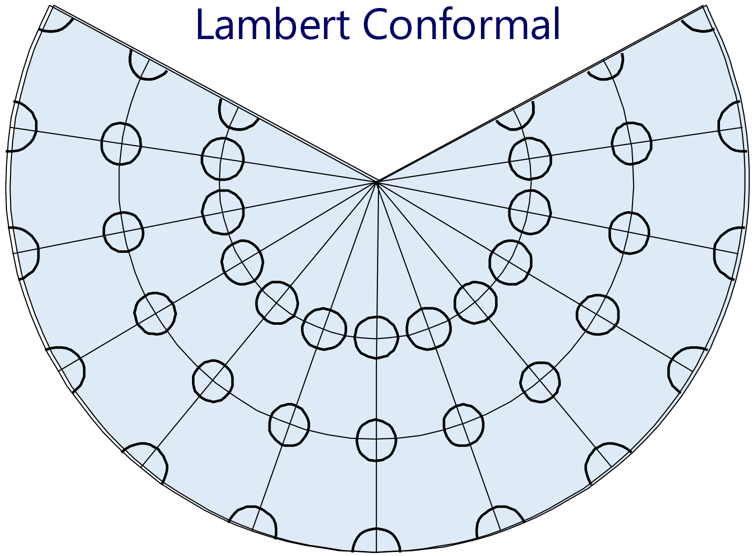


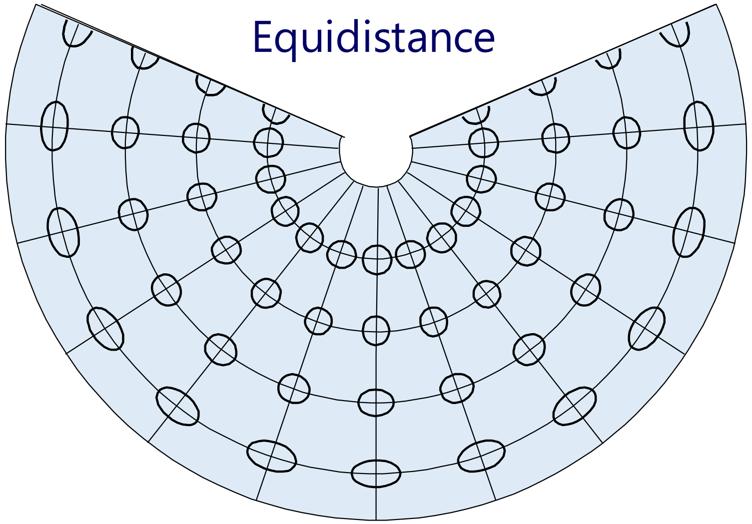
Tissot Indicatrix

Projections and Tissot's Indicatrix

- Source: Thomas Rabenhorst

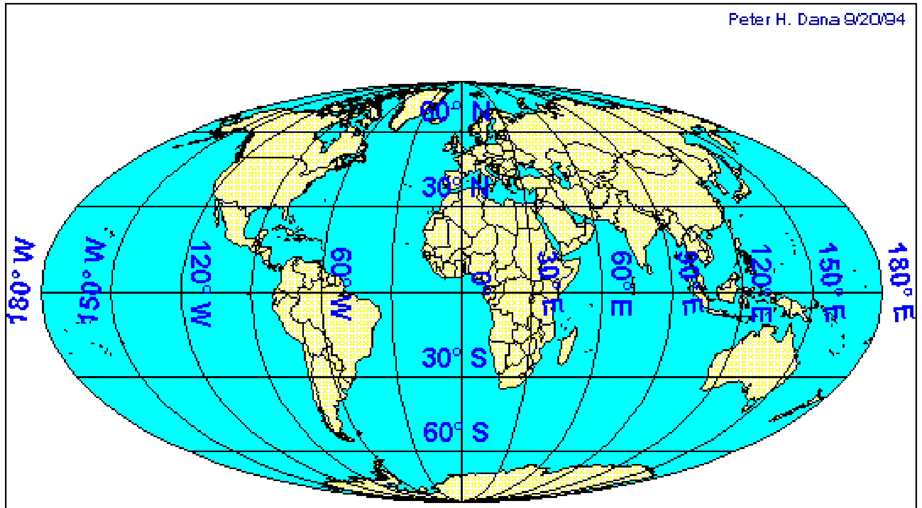




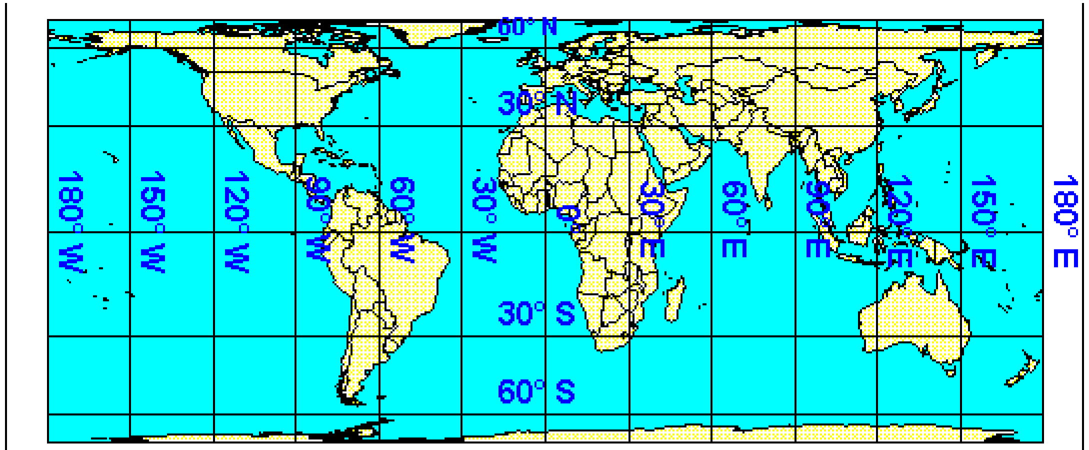


Equal Area

Areas are preserved at the expense of other properties.



Mollweide Equal-Area



Behrmann Cylindrical Equal-Area

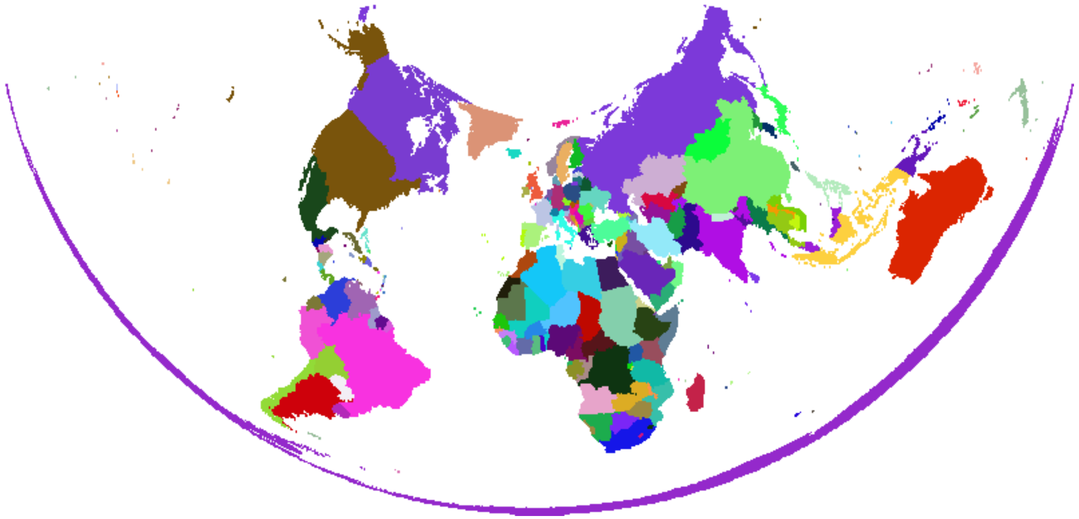
Area Preserving (Equal Area)

Advantages

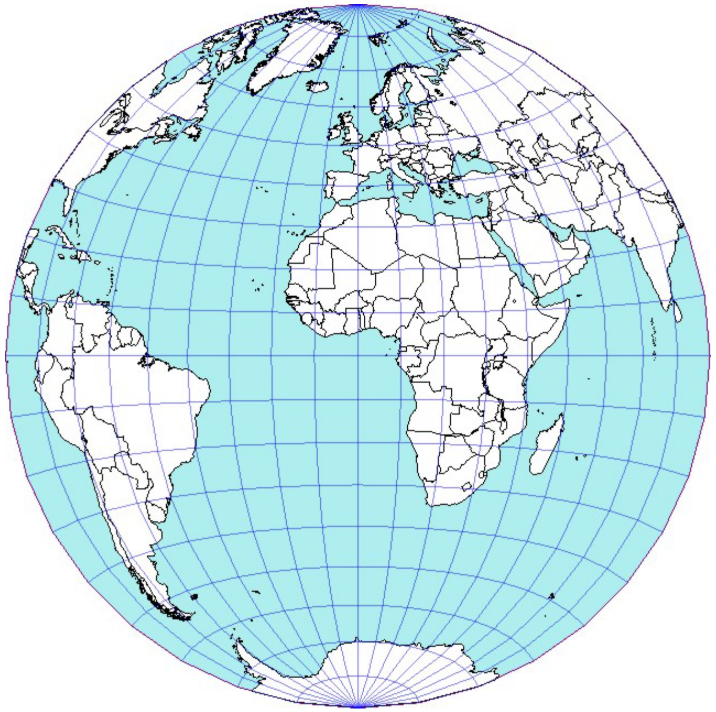
- Equal area projections are best employed to show spatial distributions and relative sizes of spatial features, such as political units, population, land use and land cover, soils, wetlands,wildlife habitats, and natural resource inventories.

Disadvantages

- Spatial features on the maps will inevitably be distorted in shapes, distances, and directions.



Albers Equal-Area Conic Projection



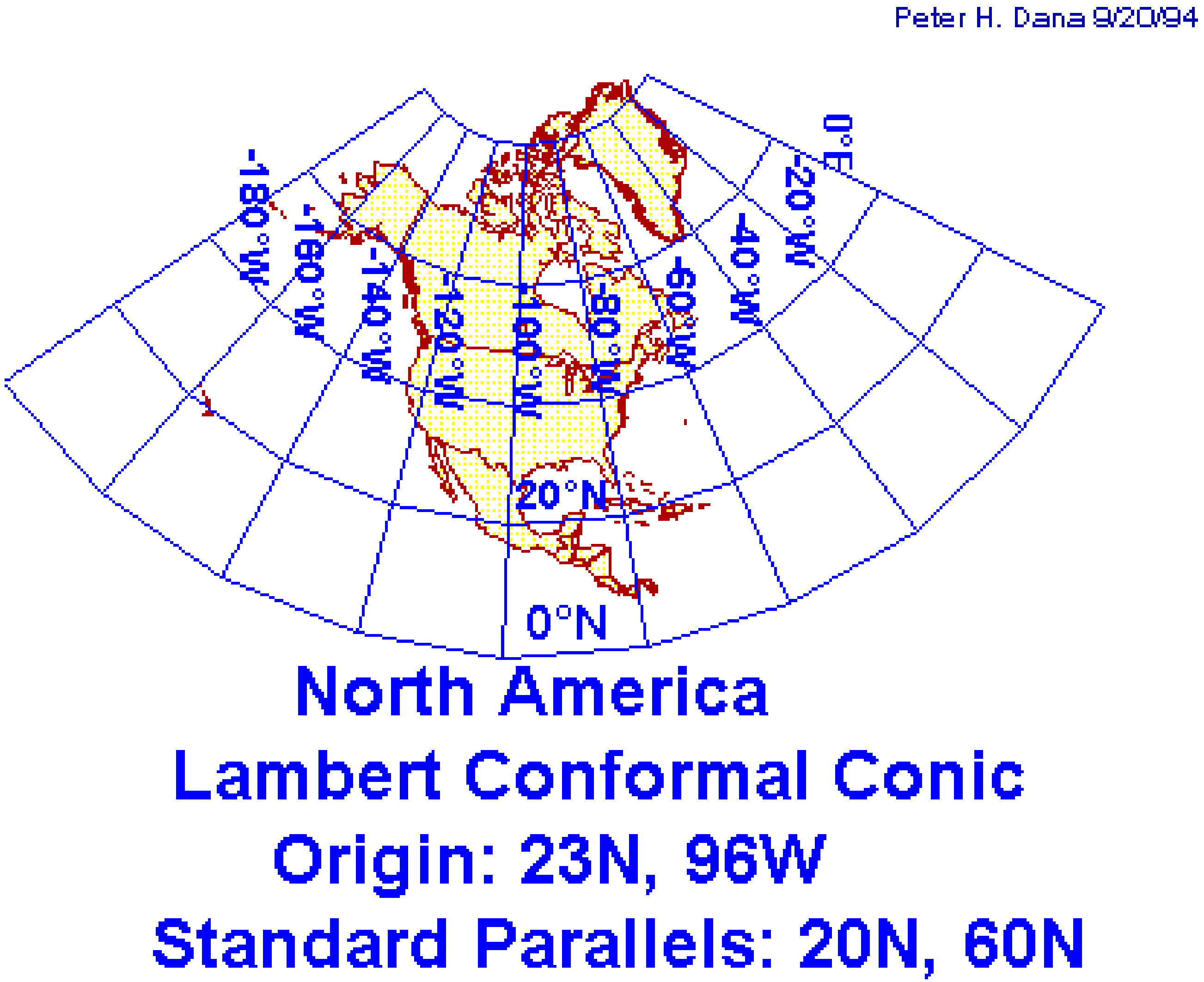
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection

Class	*Conic*
Aspect	*Normal*
Property	*Equal-Area*

Class	*Azimuthal*
Aspect	*Normal*
Property	*Equal-Area*

Conformal

- Shape (of small areas) are preserved.
- Preserves local angles.
- Ideal for navigation.



Shape Preserving (Conformal)

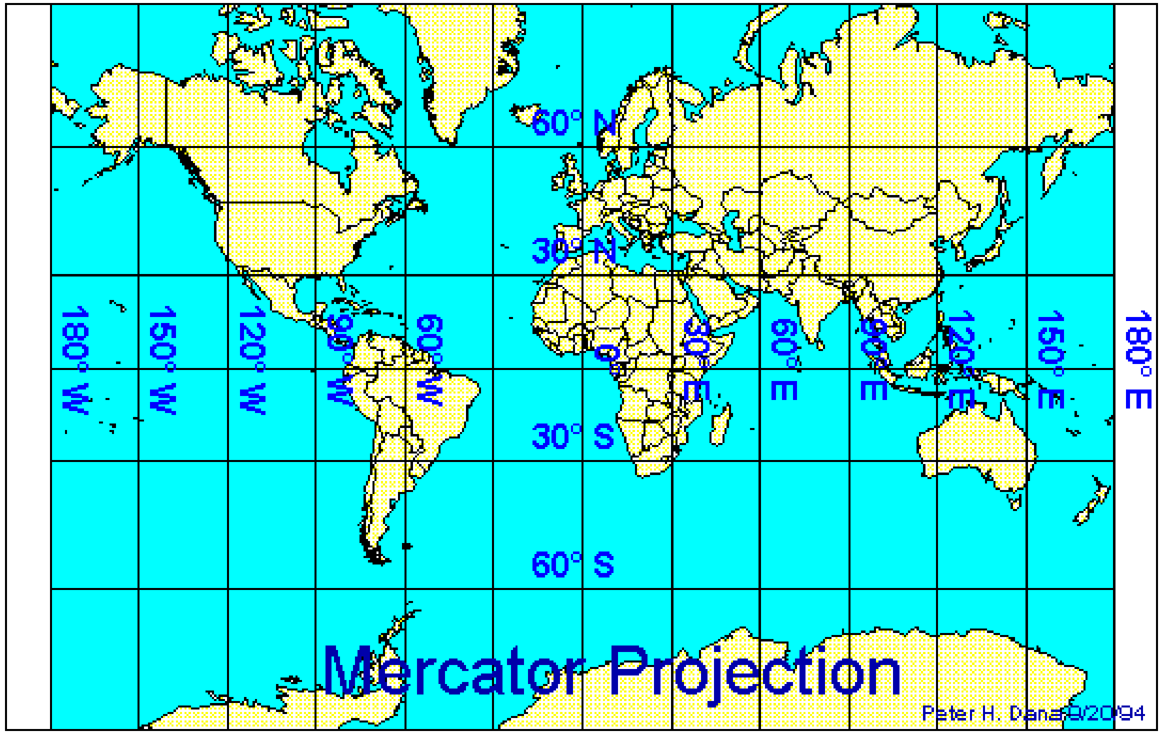
Advantages

- Relative local angles about every point on the map are shown corectly.
- Important for topographic mapping and navigation purposes

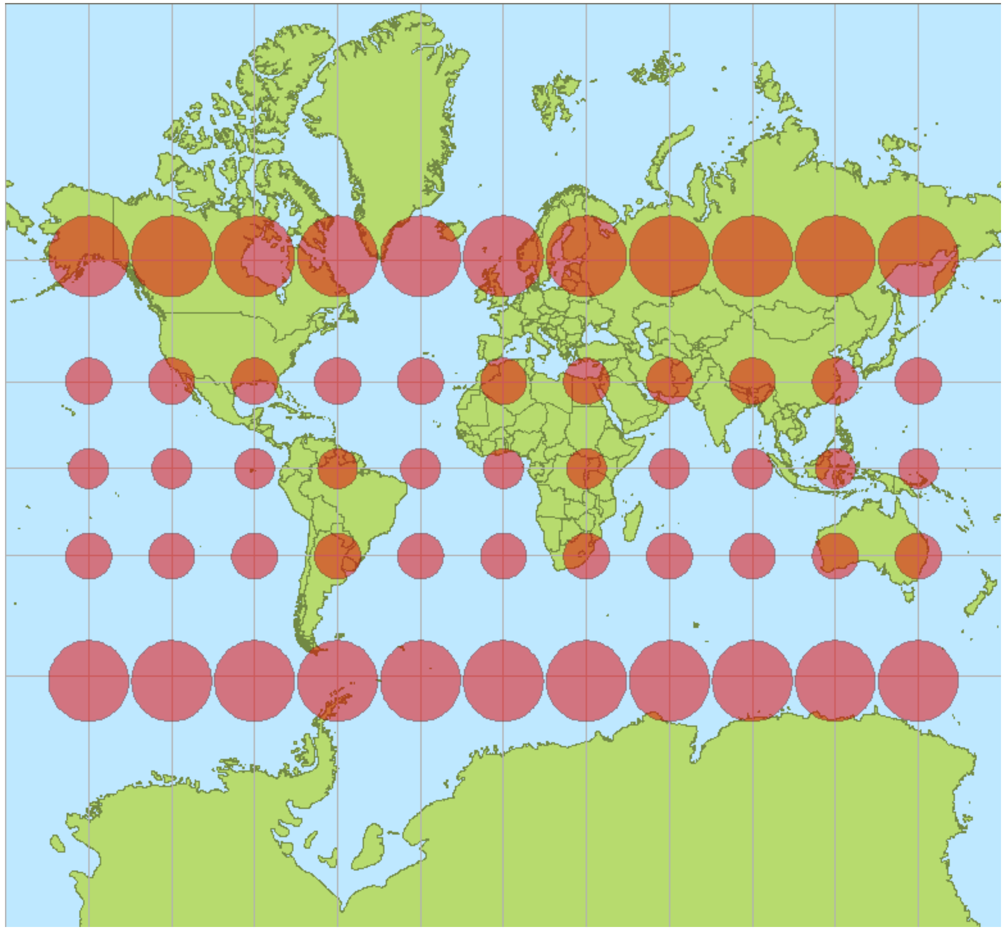
Disadvantages

- The need to retain shape inevitably distorts both area and distance

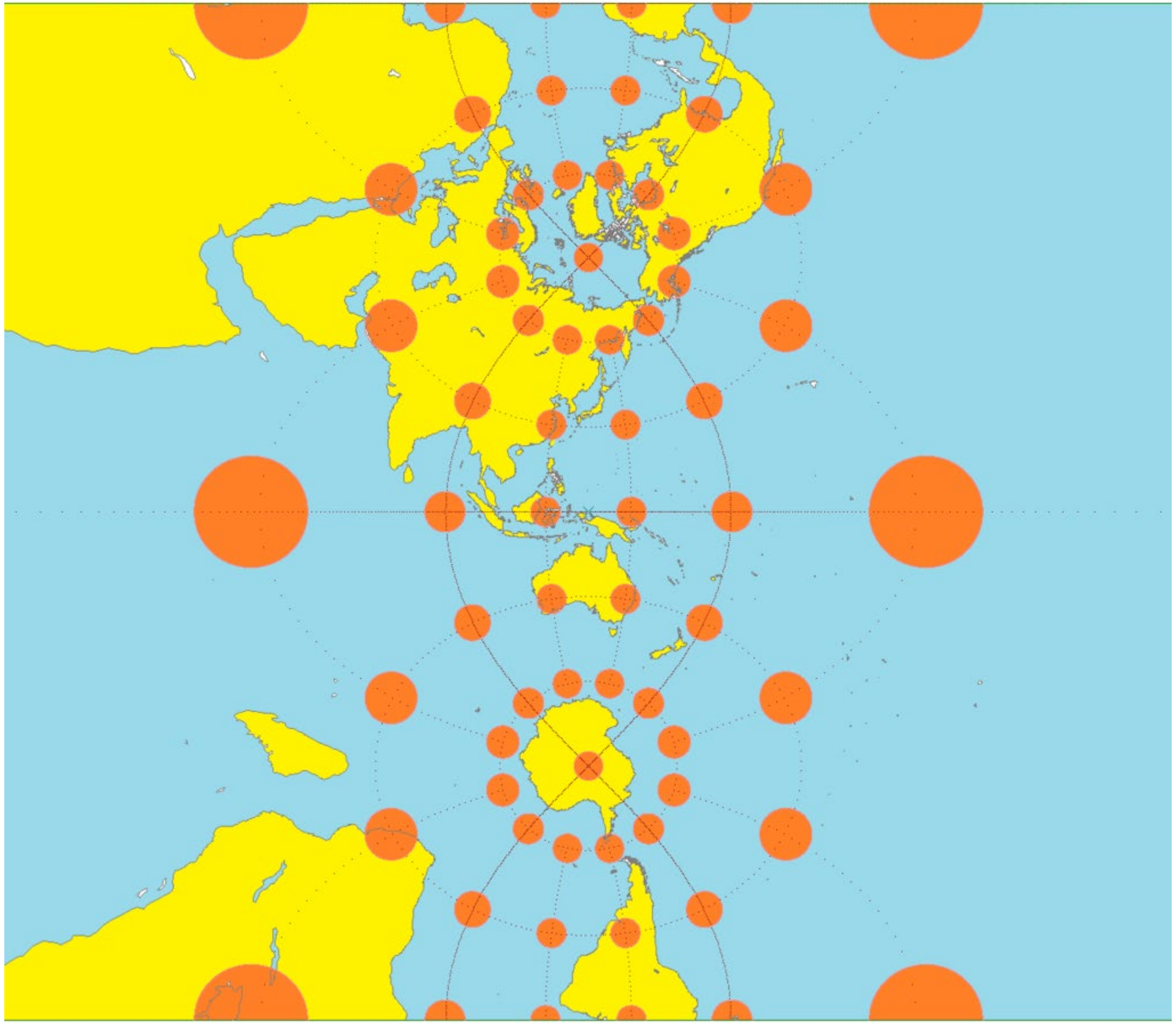
Ex: Mercator Projection



Class	*Cylindrical*
Aspect	*Normal*
Property	*Conformal*

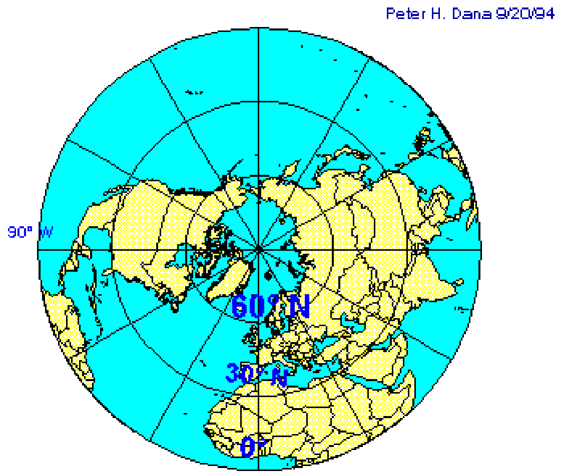


Class	*Cylindrical*
Aspect	*Transverse*
Property	*Conformal*

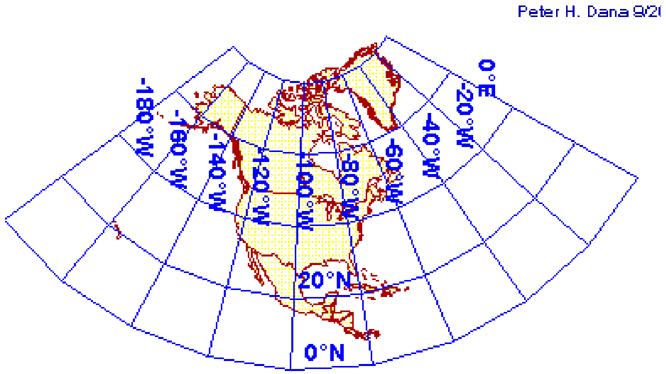


Equidistant

- Distance along designated great circles are true; or:
- Distances from one point to all others is true.



Azimuthal Equidistant



North America
Equidistant Conic
Origin: 23N, 96W
Standard Parallels: 20N, 60N

Distance Preserving (Equidistant)

Advantages

- Equidistance is a useful compromise between the conformal and equal-area projections because the area scale of an equidistant map projection increases more slowly than that of a conformal map projection.
- As a result, the equidistant map projection is used more often in atlas maps.

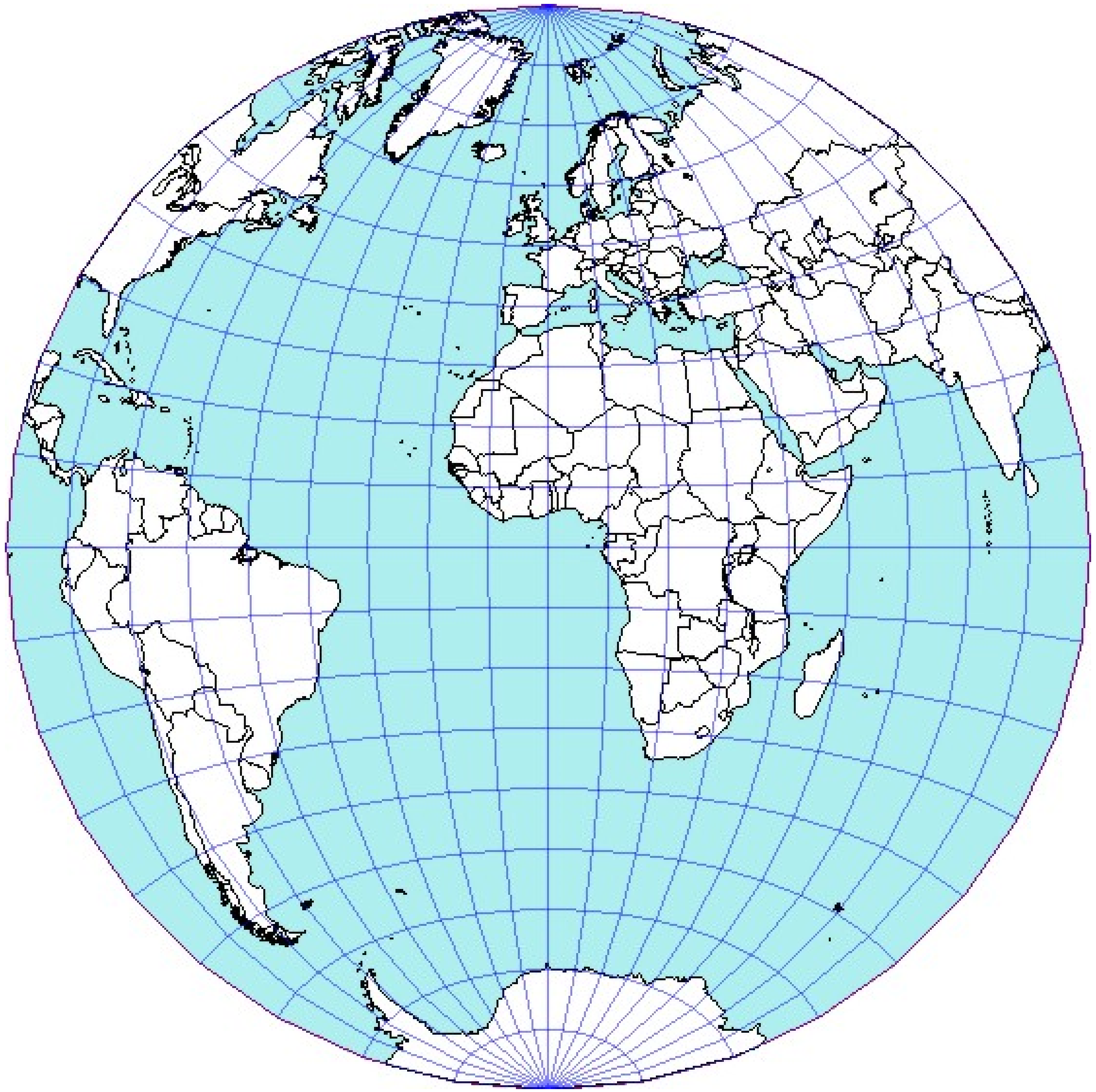
Disadvantages

- The property of equidistance is very sensitive to scale change.
- All measurements made away from the lines of true scale are subject to distance distortion due to changing scales.

Azimuthal Equidistant:

- Distances from central point are true
- Directions from central point are true

Class	*Azimuthal*
Aspect	*Normal*
Property	*Equidistant*

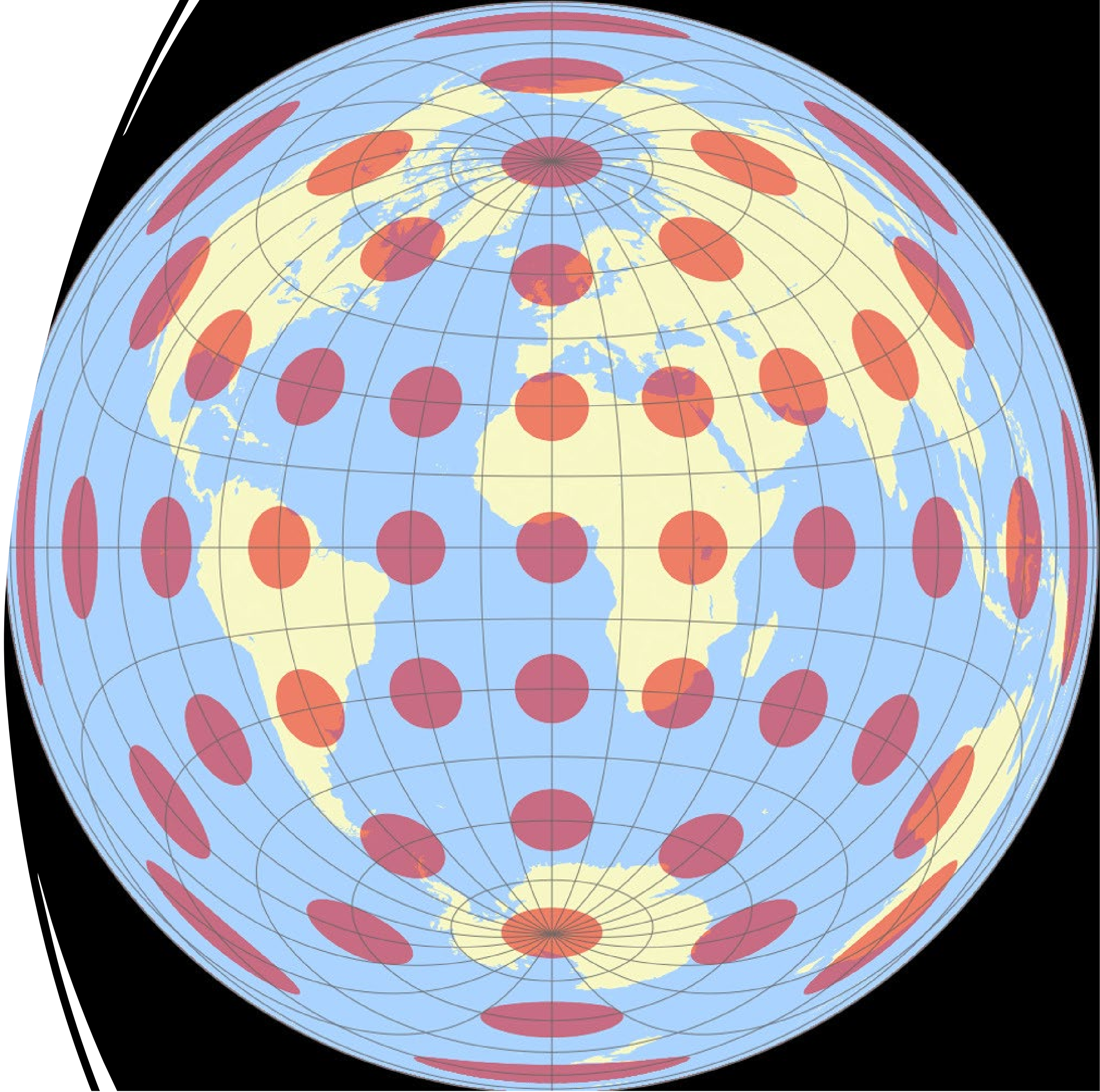


Source

Azimuthal Equal Area

- Area preserved
- Shape distorted

Image by [Tobias Jung]



map-projections.net

Choosing a Map Projection

- The selection of a map projection is made based on:

  - Shape and size of the area
  - Purpose of the map
  - Position of the area

Purpose of the Map

- Conformal
  - maps which require measuring angles (*aeronautical charts, topographic maps*)
- Equivalent (Equal Area)
  - maps which require measuring areas (*distribution maps*)
- Equidistance
  - maps which require reasonable area and angle distortions *(several thematic maps)*

Terminology Alert!

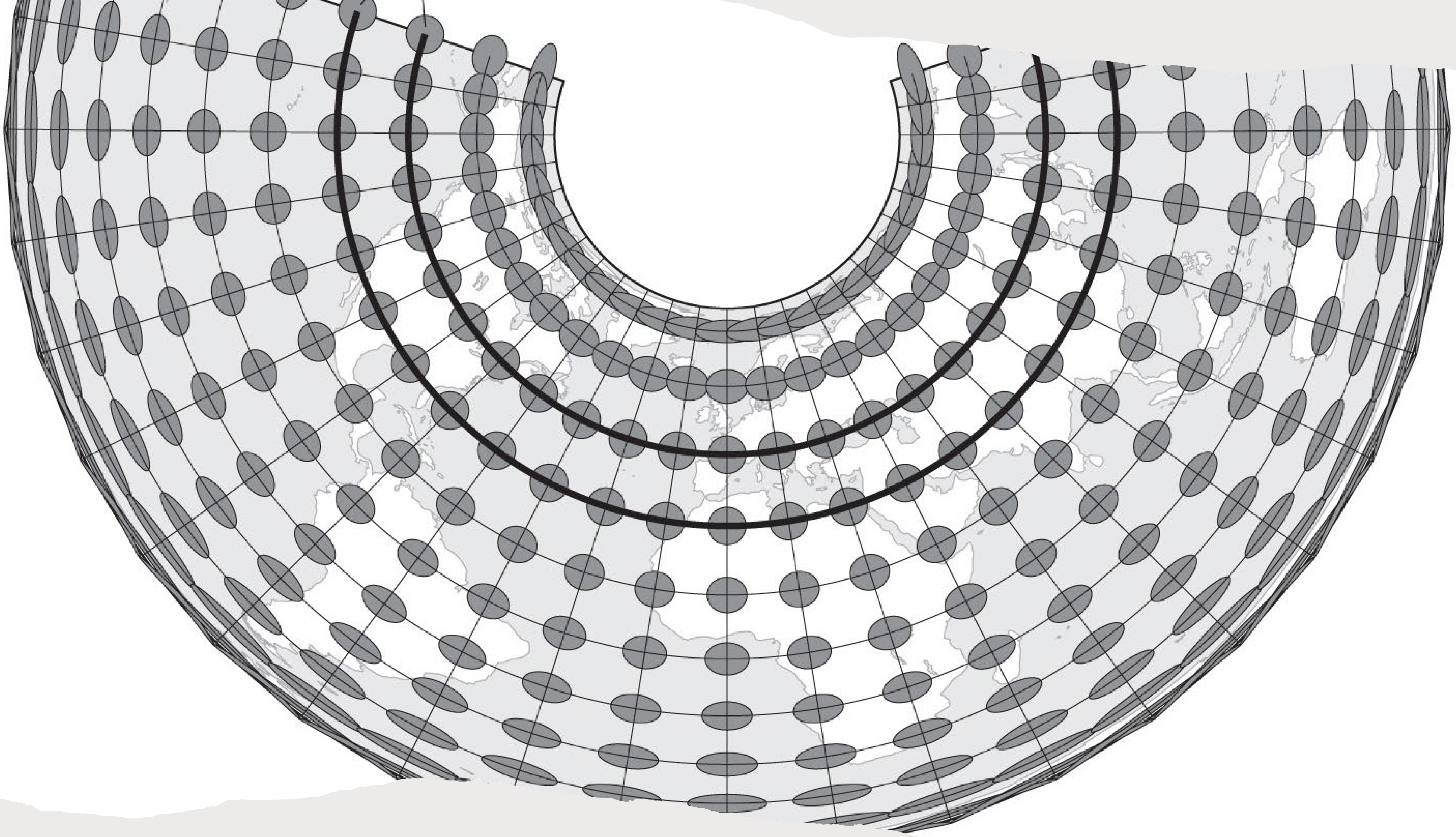
- Map type refers to the globe characteristic that is preserved: area, direction, shape, distance.
- Projection type generally refers to the shape of the developable surface: planar, conical, cylindrical
- You can potentially make multiple map types from one projection type. For example, conical projections can produce
  - Equal-area maps
  - Conformal maps

Coordinate Systems Supplement

Snyder's map projection guideline

TABLE 9.1 Snyder's map projection guideline showing projections for mapping the world

Region Mapped	*Property*	*Characteristic*	*Named Projection*
World	Conformal	Constant scale along Equator	Mercator
		Constant scale along a meridian	Transverse Mercator
		Constant scale along an oblique great circle	Oblique Mercator
		No constant scale anywhere on the map	Lagrange August Eisenlohr
	Equivalent	Noninterrupted	Mollweide Eckert IV & VI McBryde or McBryde–Thomas Boggs Eumorphic Sinusoidal Other miscellaneous pseudocylindricals Hammer (a modified azimuthal)
		Interrupted	Any of the above except Hammer Goode's Homolosine
		Oblique aspect	Briesemeister Oblique Mollweide
	Equidistant	Centered on a pole	Polar azimuthal equidistant
		Centered on a city	Oblique azimuthal equidistant
	Straight rhumb lines		Mercator
	Compromise distortion		Miller cylindrical Robinson pseudocylindrical



Snyder's map projection guideline

TABLE 9.2 Snyder's projection selection guideline showing planar projections for mapping a hemisphere

Region Mapped	*Property*	*Named Projection*
Hemisphere	Conformal	Stereographic conformal
	Equivalent	Lambert azimuthal equivalent
	Equidistant	Azimuthal equidistant
	Global look	Orthographic

Snyder’s map projection guideline

TABLE 9.3 A portion of Snyder’s map projection guideline, showing projections for mapping a continent, ocean, or smaller region

Region Mapped	*Directional Extent*	*Location*	*Property*	*Named Projection*
Continent, ocean, or smaller region	East–West	Along the Equator	Conformal	Mercator
			Equivalent	Cylindrical equivalent
		Away from the Equator	Conformal	Lambert conformal conic
			Equivalent	Albers equivalent conic
	North–South	Aligned anywhere along a meridian	Conformal	Transverse Mercator
			Equivalent	Transverse cylindrical equivalent
	Oblique	Anywhere	Conformal	Oblique Mercator
			Equivalent	Oblique cylindrical equivalent
	Equal extent	Polar, Equatorial, or Oblique	Conformal	Stereographic
			Equivalent	Lambert azimuthal equivalent

Common Map Projections, Their Properties and Major Uses

Common Map Projections, Their Properties and Major Uses

Projection/Construction	*Appearance*	*Properties*	*Major Uses*
Albers equal-area/conical	 (a)	Equal area; conformal along standard parallels	Small regional and national maps
Azimuth equidistant/planar	 (b)	Equidistant; true directions from map center	Air and sea navigation charts; equatorial and polar area large-scale maps
Equidistant conic/conical	 (c)	Equidistant along standard parallel and central meridian	Region mapping of midlatitude areas with east–west extent; atlas maps for small countries
Lambert conformal conic/conical	 (d)	Conformal; true local directions	Navigation charts; U.S. State Plan Coordinate System (SPCS) for all east–west State Plane Zones; continental U.S. maps; Canadian maps
Mercator/cylindrical	 (e)	Conformal; true direction	Navigation charts; conformal world maps
Polyconic/conical	 (f)	Equidistant along each standard parallel and central meridian	Topographic maps; USGS 7.5- and 15-min quadrangles
Robinson/ pseudocylindrical	 (g)	Compromise between properties	Thematic world maps
Sinusoidal/ pseudocylindrical	 (h)	Equal area; local directions correct along central meridian and equator	World maps and continental maps
Stereographic/planar	 (i)	Conformal; true directions from map center	Navigation charts; polar region maps
Transverse Mercator/cylindrical	 (j)	Conformal; true local directions	Topographic mapping for areas with north–south extent; U.S. State Plan Coordinate System (SPCS) for all north–south State Plane Zones

Summary

- Selection of a projection could be very confusing for a novice cartographer – there are good guidelines with a logical hierarchy (Snyder)
- Objective should be to keep distortion minimum
- Amount of distortion can be kept small by aligning the geographic area under the consideration with the standard lines or by positioning the map’s center with the standard point
- The size of the area to be map is directly linked to the importance of distortion
- The map projection has an influence on overall map design

Projection systems used in the world*

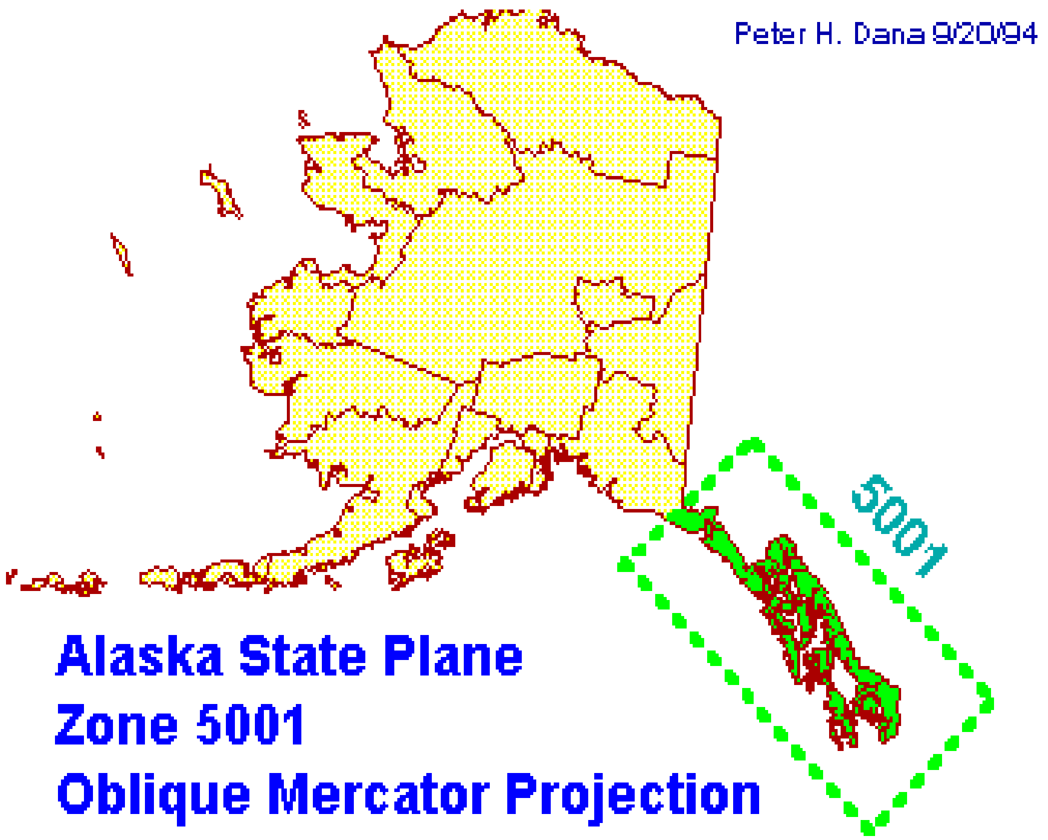
Projection	Areas
UTM	42 %
TM (Gauss-Kruger)	37 %
Polyconic	10 %
Lambert Conformal Conical	5 %
Others	6 %

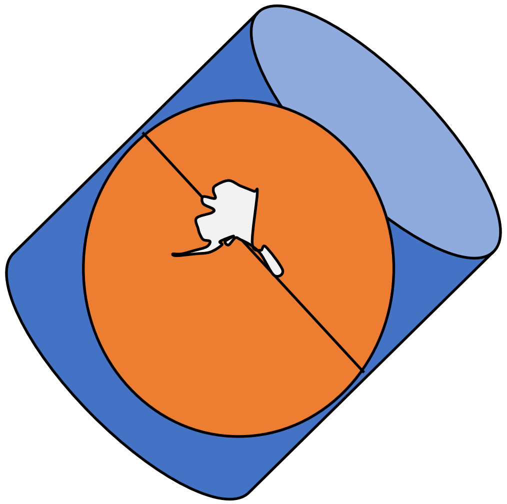
* *for Topographic mapping*

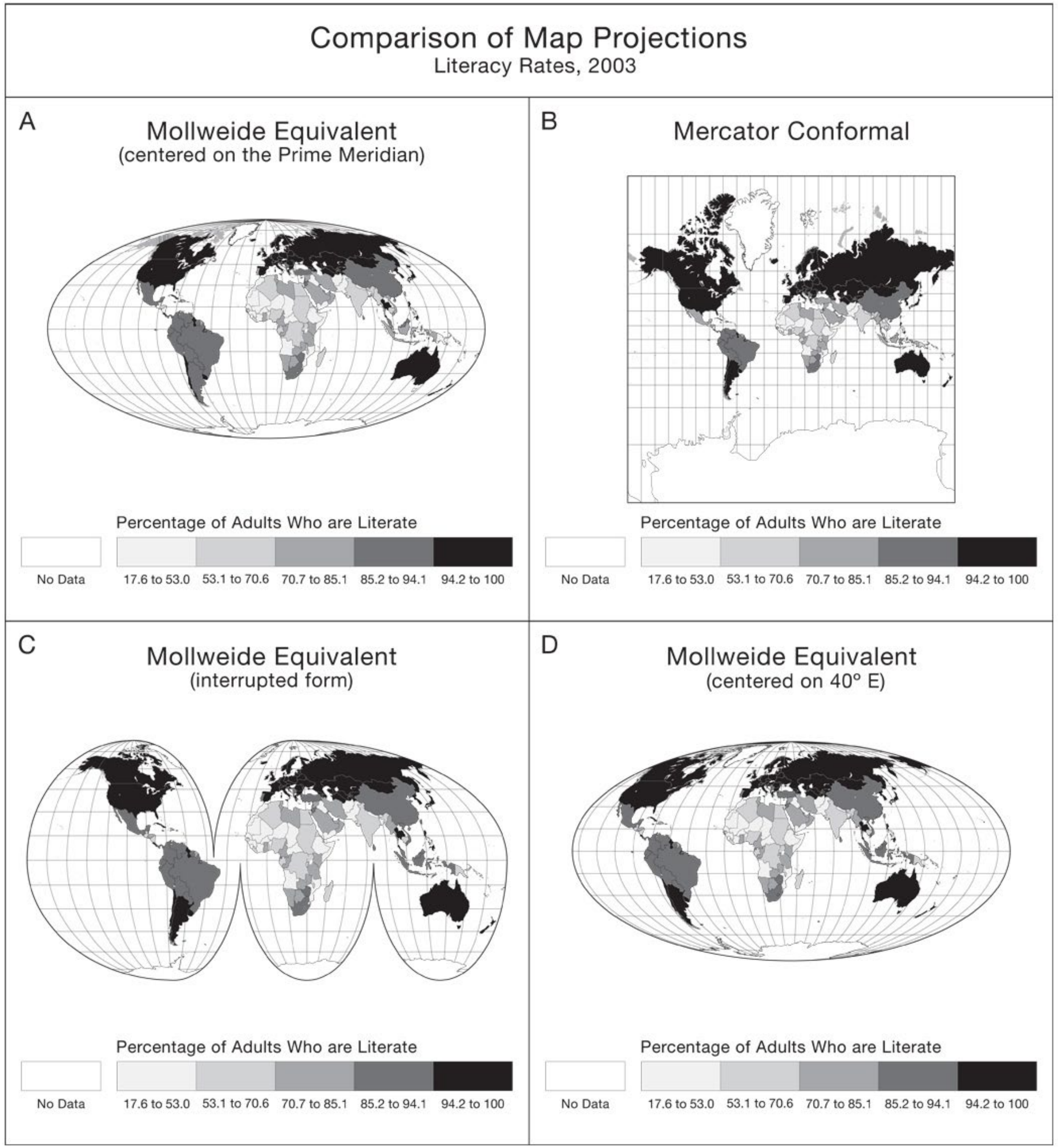
UTM

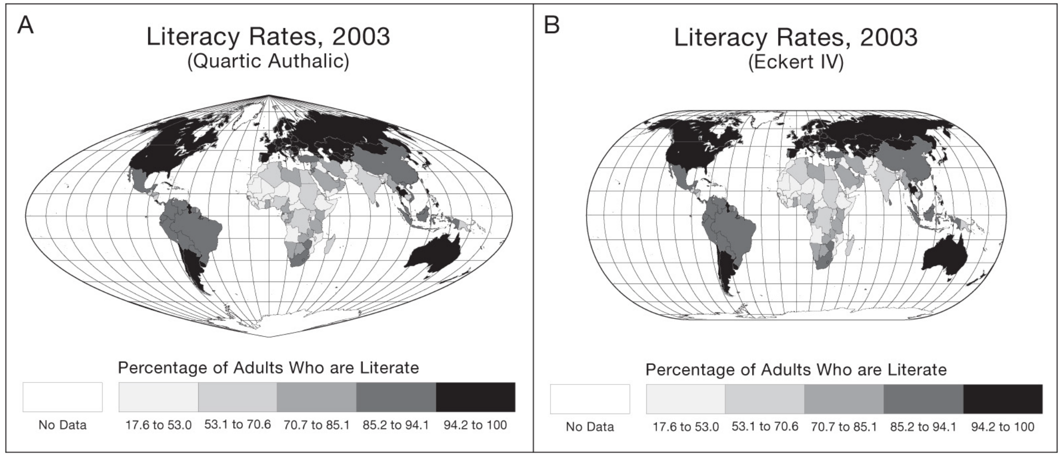
- The UTM projection is designed to cover the world, excluding the Arctic and Antarctic regions. To keep *scale distortions* within acceptable limits, 60 narrow, longitudinal zones of six degrees longitude in width are defined and are numbered from 1 to 60.

Position of the Area



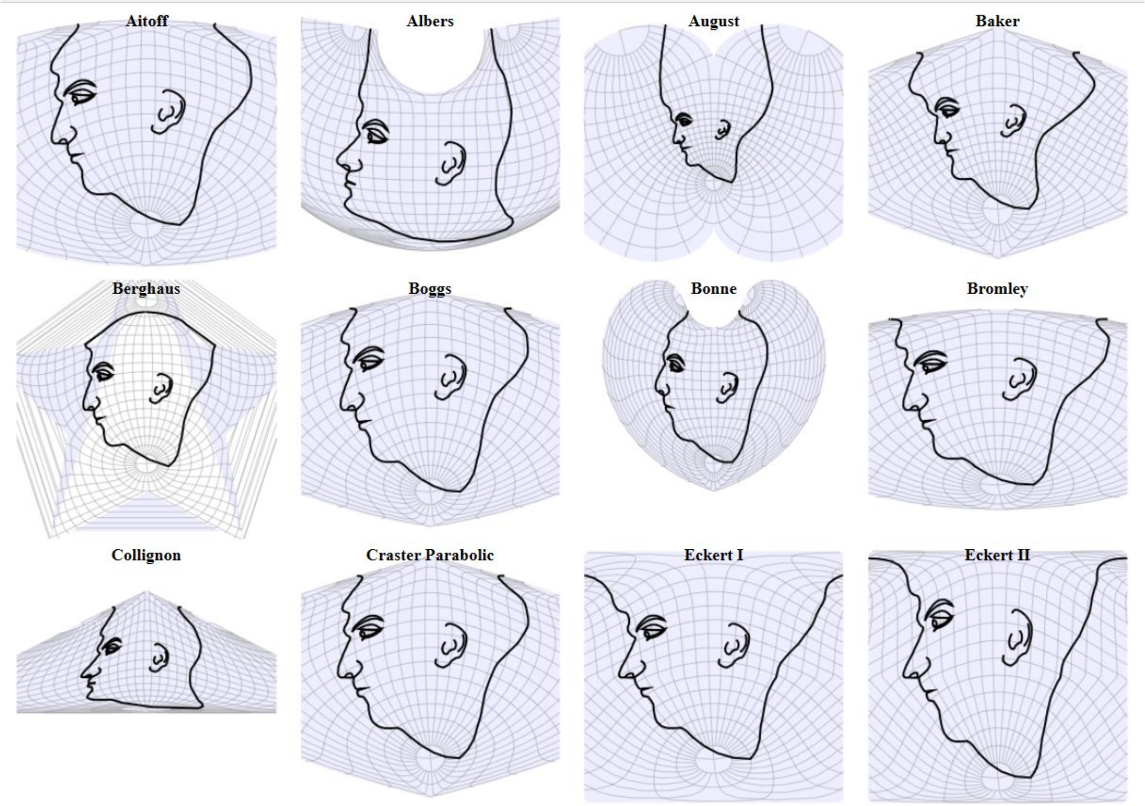


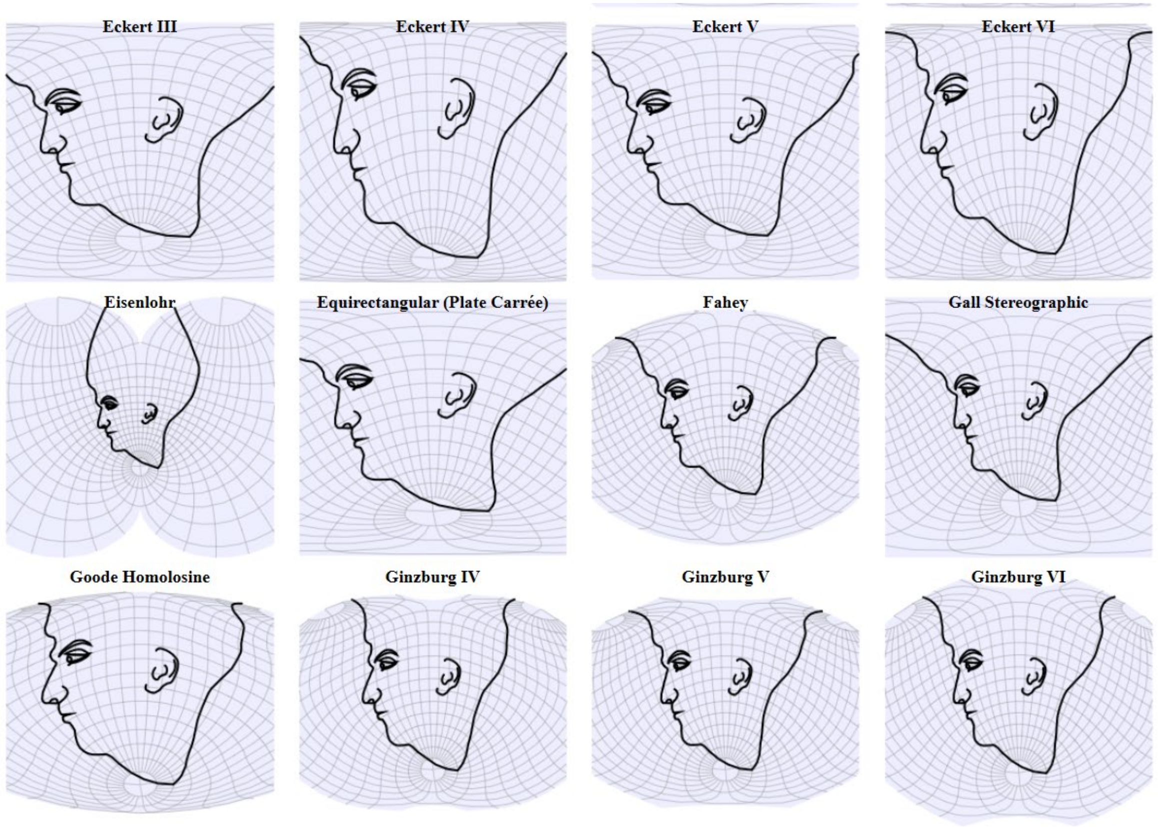

Comparison of Map Projections
Literacy Rates, 2003
A
Mollweide Equivalent
(centered on the Prime Meridian)
Percentage of Adults Who are Literate
No Data
17.6 to 53.0
53.1 to 70.6
70.7 to 85.1
85.2 to 94.1
94.2 to 100
B
Mercator Conformal
Percentage of Adults Who are Literate
No Data
17.6 to 53.0
53.1 to 70.6
70.7 to 85.1
85.2 to 94.1
94.2 to 100
C
Mollweide Equivalent
(interrupted form)
Percentage of Adults Who are Literate
No Data
17.6 to 53.0
53.1 to 70.6
70.7 to 85.1
85.2 to 94.1
94.2 to 100
D
Mollweide Equivalent
(centered on 40° E)
Percentage of Adults Who are Literate
No Data
17.6 to 53.0
53.1 to 70.6
70.7 to 85.1
85.2 to 94.1
94.2 to 100


A
Literacy Rates, 2003
(Quartic Authalic)
Percentage of Adults Who are Literate
No Data
17.6 to 53.0
53.1 to 70.6
70.7 to 85.1
85.2 to 94.1
94.2 to 100
B
Literacy Rates, 2003
(Eckert IV)
Percentage of Adults Who are Literate
No Data
17.6 to 53.0
53.1 to 70.6
70.7 to 85.1
85.2 to 94.1
94.2 to 100

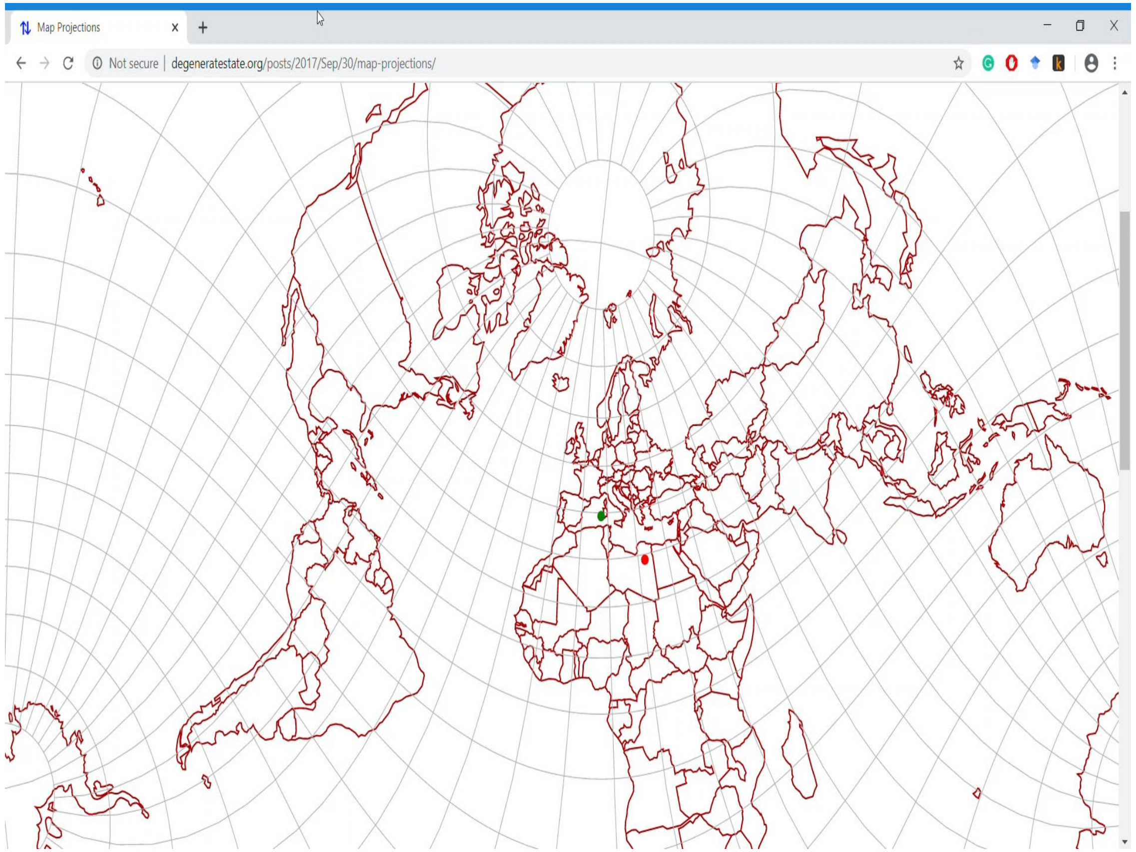
Which Map Projection to Select?

[Projection Face](#) – an illustration of the distortions created by different map projections





Degenerate State's Map Projections



Projection Wizard

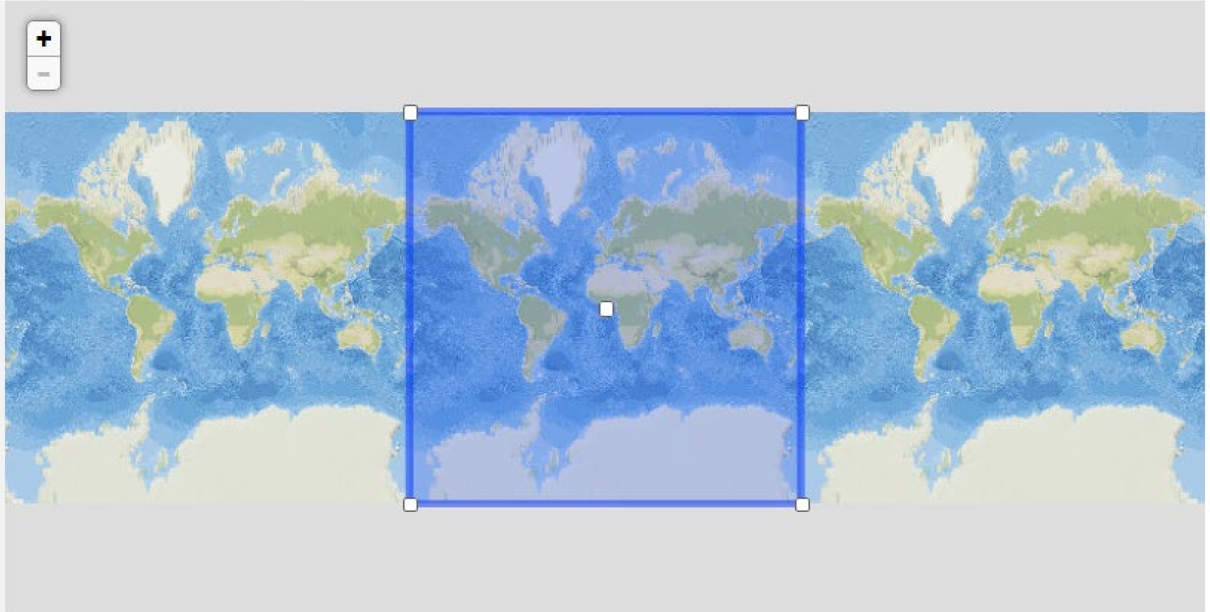
Projection Wizard

Distortion Property

- (•) Equal-area
- ( ) Conformal
- ( ) Equidistant
- ( ) Compromise

Rectangle

North: 90° 00' 00" N
South: 90° 00' 00" S
East: 180° 00' 00" E
West: 180° 00' 00" W



Equal-area world map projections with poles represented as points

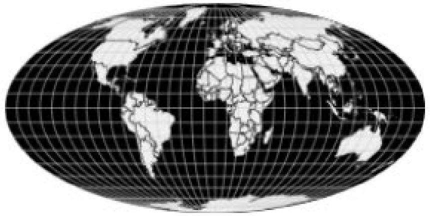
Mollweide PROJ.4
Hammer (or Hammer-Aitoff) PROJ.4
Boggs Eumorphic PROJ.4
Sinusoidal PROJ.4

Equal-area world map projections with poles represented as lines

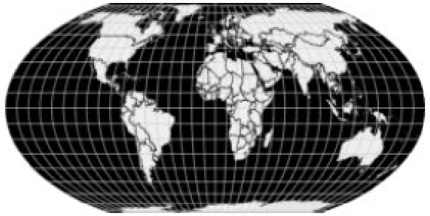
Eckert IV PROJ.4
Wagner IV (or Putnins P2') PROJ.4
Wagner VII (or Hammer-Wagner) PROJ.4
McBryde-Thomas flat-polar quartic PROJ.4
Eckert VI PROJ.4

Equal-area interrupted projections for world maps with poles represented as points

Mollweide
Boggs Emorphic
Goode homolosine PROJ.4
Sinusoidal



Mollweide

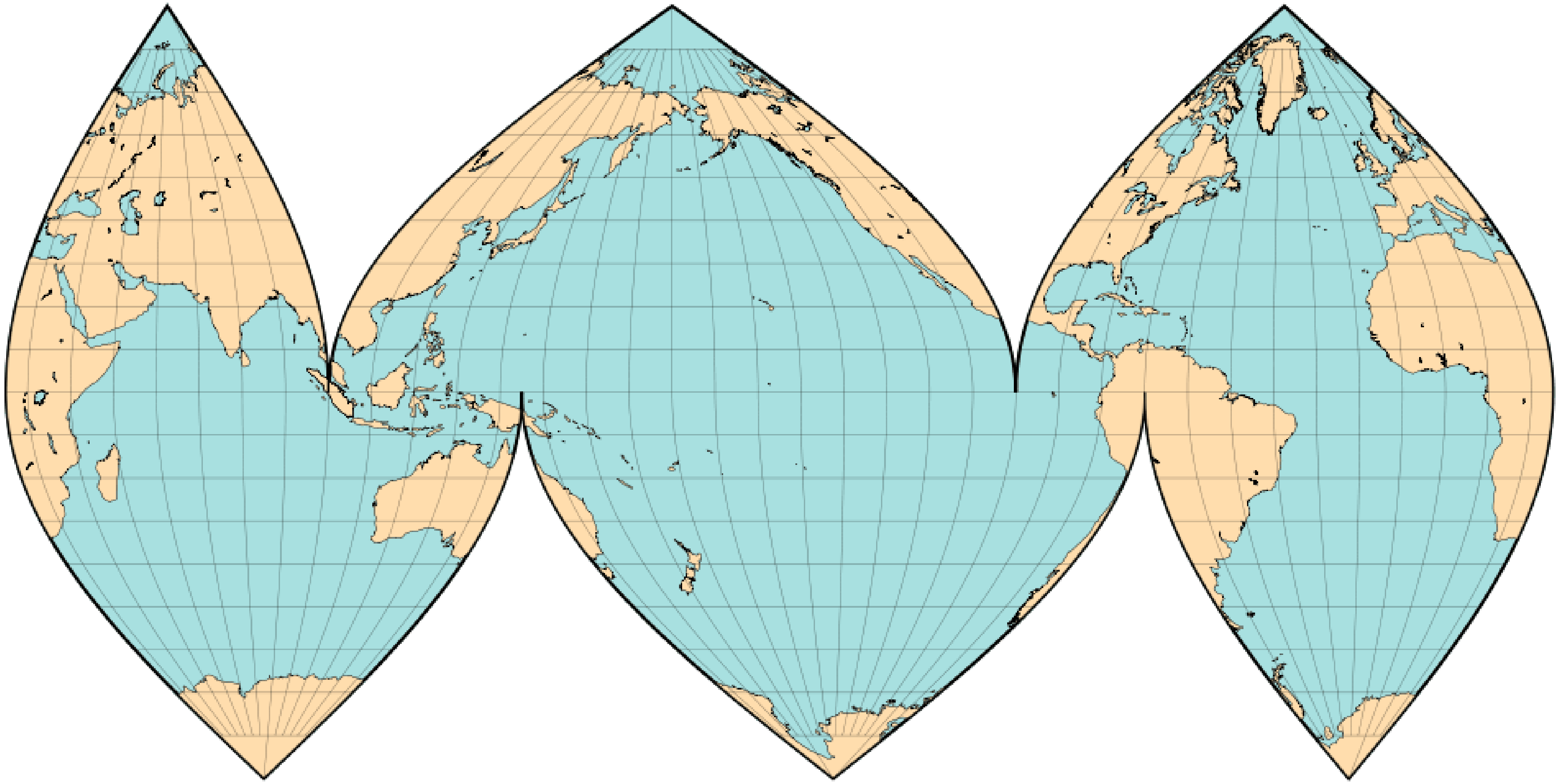


Wagner IV

The True Size

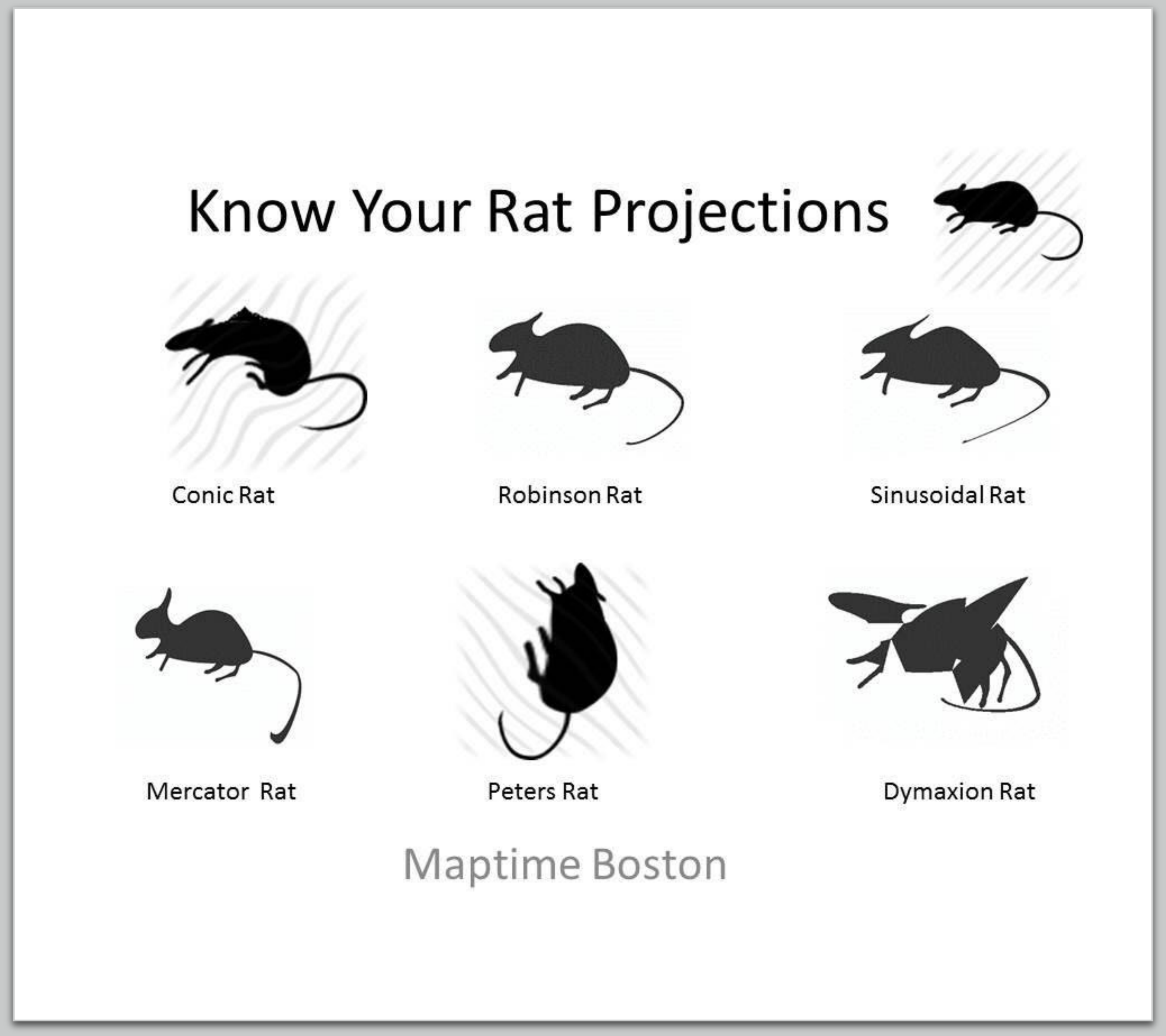
Interrupted Projections

Balance distortions by splitting the surface.



http://www.progonos.com/furuti/MapProj/Normal/ProjInt/projInt.html

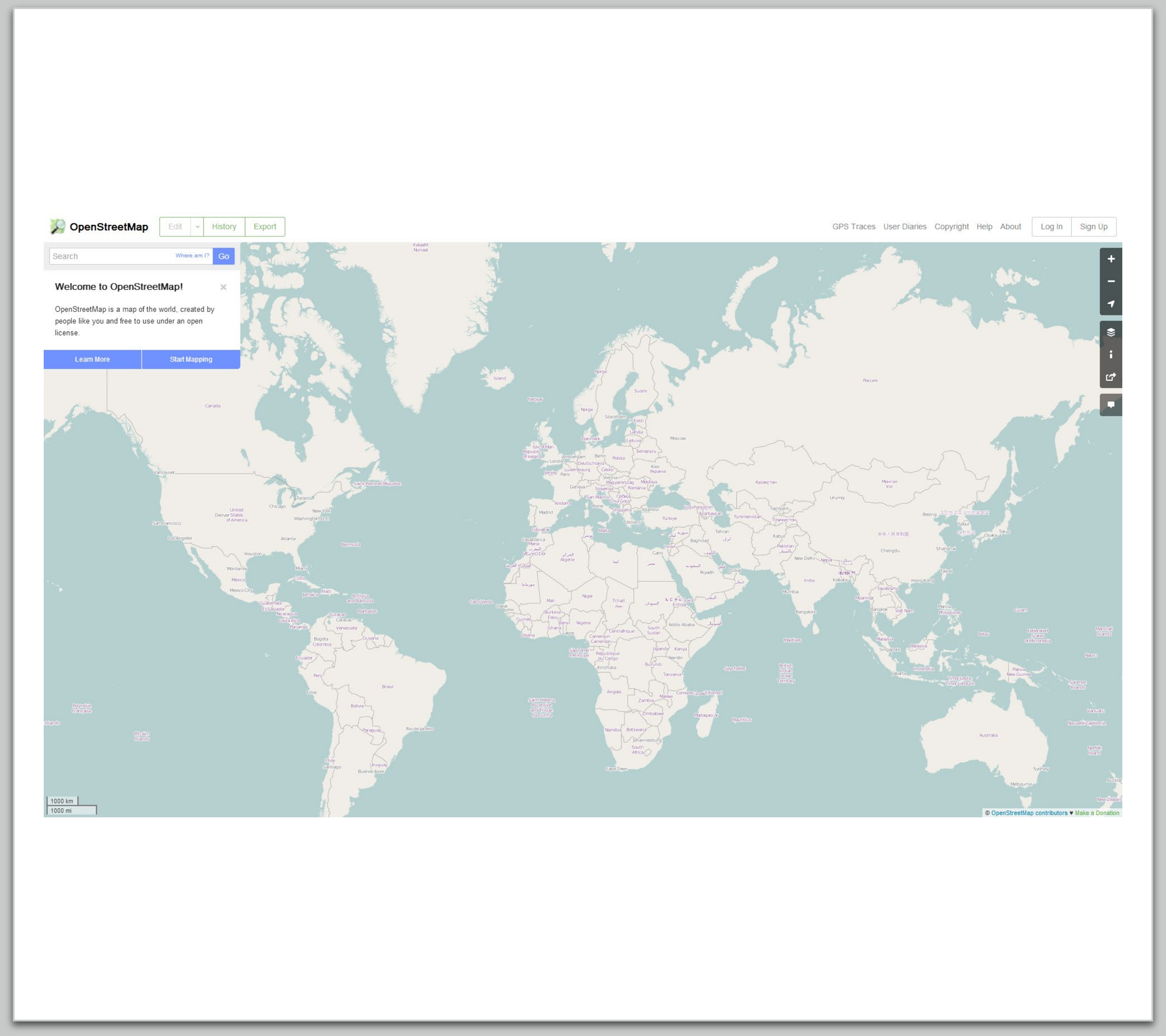
Know Your Rat Projections



Consider the Following

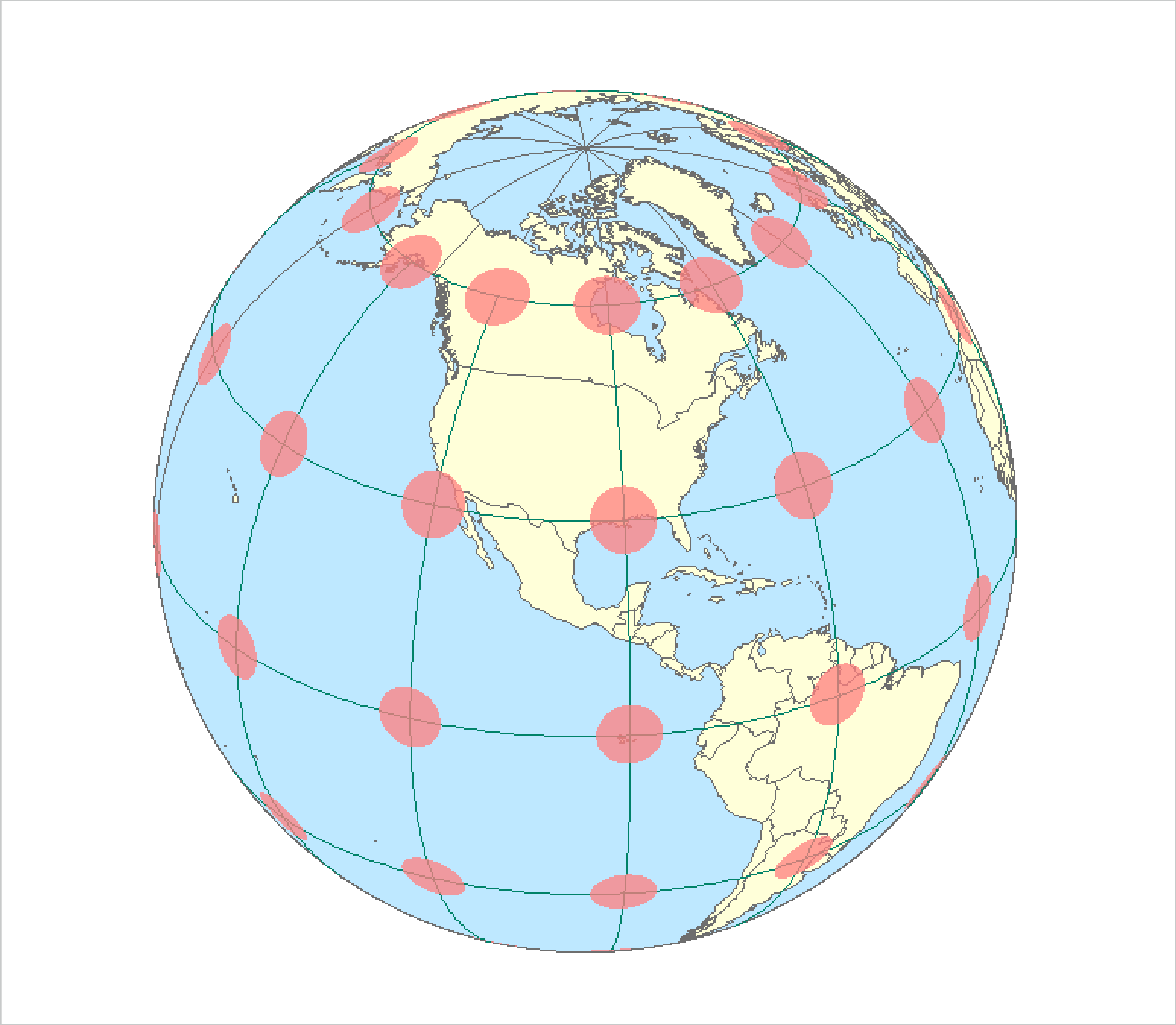
- The Mercator projection vastly distorts area, but is the basis for the ‘Web Mercator’ used by online systems.
- Answer: Why is Mercator the basis for online mapping?

Open Street Map Program



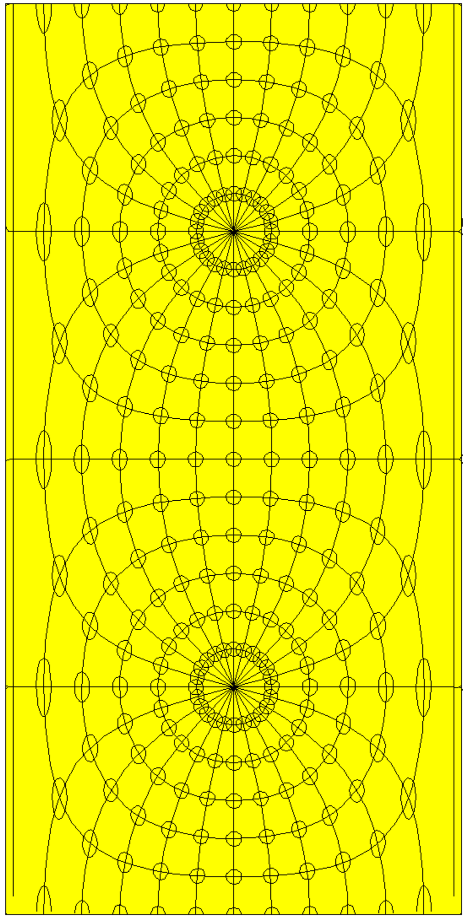
Orthographic Projection

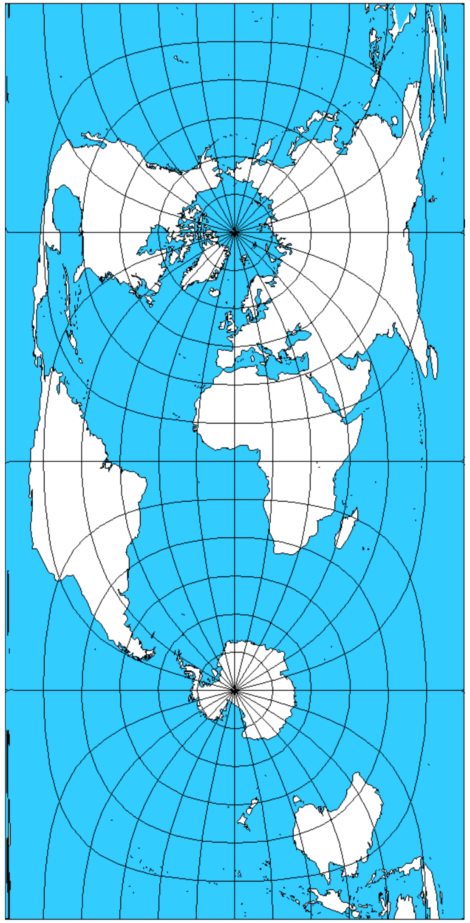
- *Note that on a globe all Tissot Ellipses are the same size and are circular since on a globe both area and shape are preserved correctly*



Identifying Distortion Using Tissot's Indicatrix

- Cassini Projection





Source: Thomas Rabenhorst