libproj4: A Comprehensive Library of Cartographic Projection Functions
(Preliminary Draft)

Gerald I. Evenden

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Chapter 1  
Using the libproj4 Library.

Although this cartographic projection library contains a large number of projections the programatic usage is quite simple. The main burden of usage is the selection and correct usage of the parameters of the individual projections which is, in most cases, a burden placed upon the user, not the programmer. Usage is very similar to I/O programming where a file is opened and a structure is returned that is used by various I/O operation routines—a structure that contains all the details related to a particular file. Other similarities with file handling is that more than one projection can be processed concurrently and the structure is closed when finished.

1.1 Basic Usage

A cartographic projection is also a mathematical process like functions included in a compiler’s mathematics library such as \( \sin(x) \) to compute \( \sin x \) and \( \arcsin(x) \) to compute the inverse, \( \arcsin x \) (also referred to as \( \sin^{-1} x \)). But unlike most mathematical library functions, the forward, \( P \), and inverse, \( P^{-1} \), cartographic projection functions have a multivariate argument and a bivariate return value:

\[
(x, y) \leftarrow P(\lambda, \phi, \cdots) \quad (1.1) \\
(\lambda, \phi) \leftarrow P^{-1}(x, y, \cdots) \quad (1.2)
\]

where \( x \) and \( y \) are the planar, Cartesian coordinates, usually in meters, and \( \lambda \) and \( \phi \) are the respective longitude and latitude geographic coordinates in radians.

The biggest complication is the type and number of the additional functional arguments constituting the complete argument list. There is always either the Earth’s radius or several techniques for defining the Earth’s ellipsoid shape as well as specifications for false origins and units of Cartesian measure. Individual projections may have additional parameters that need to be specified. In all cases, it is necessary for the user to refer to the individual projection description for details about the individual projection parameters required.

Because of the large number of selectable projections, each with their own special list of arguments, the following method was chosen to simplify the number of library entries needed by the programmer to the following prototypes defined in the header file projects.h:

```
#include <lib_proj.h>

void *proj_init(int nargs, char *args[]);
void *proj_initstr(char *args);
XY proj_fwd(LP lp, void *PJ);
```
CHAPTER 1. USING THE LIBPROJ4 LIBRARY.

LP proj_inv(XY xy, void *PJ);
void proj_free(void *PJ);

The complexity of this system is not in programmatic usage as described in the following text, but in understanding and properly using the cartographic control parameters.

There are two ways to initialize a projection: proj_init which is very similar to a C program entry point where a list of nargs in the array of strings args or the proj_initstr that has only one string that contains all of the parameters needed to initialize the projection. Even in the case of any single string in the array args there may be more than one control parameter. In either case, when there are more than one parameter in a string they must be separated by “white space” such as a blank, tab or newline. An example of each initialization:

```
#include <lib_proj.h>
...
char *parms[] = {
    "proj=poly ellps=clrk66",
    "lon_0=90w"
};
void *P;

P = proj_init(2, parms);
/* or */
P = proj_initstr("proj=poly ellps=clrk66 lon_0=98w");
```

Upon successful initialization both initialization procedures returns a type void pointer to a data structure that is used as the second argument with the forward, proj_fwd, and inverse, proj_inv, projection functions. Because the data structure returned is unique to the projection defined and contains all the information for the computing the projection selected by the initialization call, any number of additional initialization calls can be made and used concurrently.

If the initialization call failed then a null value is returned. See Section 1.3 for details on determining cause of failure.

The first argument argument to the forward and inverse projection function and the function return is a type declared (in the header file libproj.h) as:

```
typedef struct { double x, y; } XY;
typedef struct { double lam, phi; } LP;
```

which are the respective x and y Cartesian coordinates respective longitude, λ, and latitude, φ, geographic coordinates in radians. If either the forward or inverse function fail to perform a conversion, both values in the returned structure are set to HUGE_VAL as defined in the math.h.

Two additional notes should be made about the header file projects.h: it contains includes to the system header files stdlib.h and math.h, and several predefined constants such as multipliers DEG_TO_RAD and RAD_TO_DEG to respectively convert degrees to and from radians.

To illustrate usage, the following is an example of a filter procedure designed to convert input pairs of latitude and longitude values in decimal degrees to corresponding Cartesian coordinates using the Polyconic projection with a central meridian of 90°W and the Clarke 1866 ellipsoid:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <lib_proj.h>
main(int argc, char **argv) {
```
1.1. BASIC USAGE

```c
static char *parms[] = {
    "proj=poly",
    "ellps=clrk66",
    "lon_0=90W"
};
PJ *ref;
LP idata;
XY odata;

if ( ! (ref = proj_init(sizeof(parms)/sizeof(char *), parms)) ) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Projection initialization failed\n"); exit(1);
}
while (scanf("%lf %lf", &idata.phi, &idata.lam) == 2) {
    idata.phi *= DEG_TO_RAD;
    idata.lam *= DEG_TO_RAD;
    odata = proj_fwd(idata, ref);
    if (odata.x != HUGE_VAL)
        printf("%.3f	%.3f\n", odata.x, odata.y);
    else
        printf("data conversion error\n");
    exit(0);
}
```

To test the program, the script
```
./a.out <<EOF
0 -90
33 -95
77 -86
EOF
```
should give the results:
```
0.000 0.000
467100.408 3663659.262
100412.759 8553464.807
```

When executing `proj_init` or `proj_initstr` the projection system allocates memory for the structure pointed to by the return value. This allocation is complex and consists of one or more additional memory allocations to assign substructures referenced within the base structure. In applications where multiple calls are to `proj_init` are made and where the previous initializations are no longer needed it is advisable to free up the memory associated with the no longer needed structures by calling `proj_free`.

In some cases it is convenient to include:

```c
#define PROJ_UV_TYPE
```
before the inclusion of the `libproj.h` header file. This changes the declaration of the forward and inverse entries to having a

```c
typedef struct { double u, v; } UV;
```
type for both the first argument and functional return. The included program lproj is an example where this is used and facilitates the processing of the I/O that can be either forward or inverse projection which is performed by substituting the appropriate forward or inverse procedure interchangeably.
1.2 Projection factors.

Various details about a projection's behavior including scale factors at selected geographic coordinates can be determined with the function:

```c
#include <lib_proj.h>

int proj_factors(LP lp, PJ *P, double h, struct FACTORS *fac);
```

Argument `lp` is the coordinate where the factors are to be determined, `P` points to the projection's control structure, `h` numerical derivative increment and `fac` is a structure defined in `lib_proj.h` as:

```c
global struct DERIVS {
    double x_l, x_p; /* derivatives of x for lambda-phi */
    double y_l, y_p; /* derivatives of y for lambda-phi */
};

struct FACTORS {
    struct DERIVS der;
    double h, k; /* meridional, parallel scales */
    double omega, thetap; /* angular distortion, theta prime */
    double conv; /* convergence */
    double s; /* areal scale factor */
    double a, b; /* max-min scale error */
    int code; /* info as to analytics, see following */
};
```

```c
#define IS_ANAL_XL_YL 01 /* derivatives of lon analytic */
#define IS_ANAL_XP_YP 02 /* derivatives of lat analytic */
#define IS_ANAL_HK 04 /* h and k analytic */
#define IS_ANAL_CONV 010 /* convergence analytic */
```

The variable `code` has bits set according to the defines where “analytic” refers to equations within the projections providing the values rather than their determination by numerical differentiation.

The argument `h` may be 0. and a suitable default value will be used.

For a more complete, mathematical description of the elements in `FACTORS` see Section 3.8.

1.3 Error handling.

Error reporting is a combination of using the C library facility `errno` and `libproj4`'s `proj_errno`. While the C libraries never reset `errno` to zero, `libproj4` resets both `errno` and `proj_errno` at each entry of a `libproj4` procedure. Upon return to the calling program, if `proj_errno` is zero it is set to the value of `errno`. Because all error numbers reported by `libproj4` procedures are negative and all C system values of `errno` are positive values the source of the error code is easily resolved. The header file `lib_proj.h` must be used when referring to `proj_errno`.

There are two methods to get a string that describes non-zero error codes:

```c
char * proj_strerrno(int error_no);
int proj_strerror_r(int error_no, char *buf, int len);
```

The first method emulates the standard library `strerror` which is not thread-safe. In both cases, `error_no` is the error number, either `proj_errno` or the system’s `errno`, for which the descriptive string is to be returned. In the first case, a pointer is returned to the descriptive string and in the second case the first `len` characters
1.4 Character/Radian Conversion.

Two procedures in the LIBPROJ library are provided to perform conversion between human readable character representation of geodetic coordinates and internal floating point binary. These procedures are summarized by the following prototypes:

```c
#include <lib_proj.h>

double proj_dmstor(const char * str, char ** str)
char *proj_rtodms(char *str, double rad, const char * signt)
void proj_set_rtodms(int frac, int con_w)
```

The `proj_dmstor` function is patterned after the C language library `strtof` function where `str` is a character string to be read for a DMS value to be returned as the function value and the second character pointer returns a pointer to the next character in the string after the successfully decoded string. If a proper DMS value is not found then a 0 is returned and a `HUGE_VAL` is returned for bizarre conversion errors. In the latter case `proj_errno` may be set with a -16 value.

Function `rtodms` performs output formatting and creates a DMS string from the input `rad`. The argument `signt` is a two character string where the first character is to be taken as the positive sign suffix and the second as the negative sign suffix. Normally, `signt` will either be "NS" or "EW". If `signt` is 0 then normal numeric minus sign prefixes the numeric output.

Normal output of `proj_rtodms` formats to 3 decimal digits of seconds but this precision can be adjusted with the `proj_set_rtodms` function by specifying the number of significant digits to use with `frac`. If the argument `con_w` argument is not 0 then constant width values are output (often useful in map labeling or tabular values).

1.5 Limiting Selection of Projections

Many applications will only need a small subset of the projections contained in the library `libproj.a`, but unless some action is taken, all of the projections will be linked into the final process. This is not a problem unless the memory requirements of the application are to be kept small or access to projections is to be restricted.

If there is a need to limit the number of projections, a simple two-step process needs to be followed. First create a header file, `my_list.h` for example, that contains a list of macro calls `PROJ_HEAD(id, text)`, one for each projection to be part of the application program. Argument `id` is the acronym of the projection and argument `text` is the ASCII string describing the program (what appears after the colon in `proj`’s `-l` execution. The header file, `nad_list`, for program `nad2nad` is an example:

```c
/* projection list for program my_prog */
PROJ_HEAD(lcc, "Lambert Conformal Conic")
PROJ_HEAD(omerc, "Oblique Mercator")
PROJ_HEAD(poly, "Polyconic (American)")
PROJ_HEAD(tmerc, "Transverse Mercator")
PROJ_HEAD(utm, "Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)")
```
An easy way to create this list is to copy and edit the file `proj_list.h` in the source distribution, which contains the entire listing of available projections, and edit out of the copy all lines of unwanted projections.

Next, in one of the program code modules that includes the header file `projects.h`, precede the `include` statement with:

```c
#define PROJ_LIST_H "my_list.h"
```

Be careful to only put this include in only one of the code modules because this define action causes the initialization of the global `proj_list` and multiple initializations will cause havoc with the linker.
Chapter 2

Internal Controls

To discuss the internal control of this system the description will be based upon following the flow of the process from projection initialization to coordinate conversion. Although extracts of the code and data structures will be presented here it may be helpful for the reader to follow the description with frequent references to the source code.

2.1 Initialization Procedures.

To initiate the cartographic transformation system it is necessary to execute a procedure that will decode the user’s control input into internally recognized parameters and to establish a myriad of computational constants and process controls and return to the calling procedure a reference to employ when performing transformations. In this system the entry is the procedure \texttt{proj_init} is passed a argument count and character array in a manner similar to a C program’s \texttt{main}. The first operation \texttt{proj_init} performs is to put the list of arguments into a linked list described in the next section.

The reason for this copy operation is that it allows the system to add arguments to the list and not violate \texttt{const} attributes of the input list and it also allows marking each argument element that is used by the system. This latter feature is useful in giving an audit trail for debugging usage of system.

The first extraction from the input list is to determine the identifier of the projection to be used (+proj=<id>) and locating the entry id in the list:

\begin{verbatim}
struct PROJ_LIST {
  char *id; /* projection keyword */
  PJ (**proj)(PJ *); /* projection entry point */
  char * const *descr; /* description text */
};
\end{verbatim}

The following extract from the \texttt{lib.proj.h} header file shows how the projection list is declared and initialized:

\begin{verbatim}
/* Generate proj_list external or make list from include file */
#ifndef PROJ_LIST_H
extern struct PROJ_LIST proj_list[];
#else
#define PROJ_HEAD(id, name) \\
extern PJ *proj_##id(PJ *); extern char * const proj_s_##id;
#define DO_PROJ_LIST_ID
#include PROJ_LIST_H
#endif
\end{verbatim}
 CHAPTER 2. INTERNAL CONTROLS

In all but one situation of the usage of lib.proj.h the identifier PROJLIST_H is undefined and thus only the external declaration of the projection list proj_list is made. In the case of the file proj_list.c the only code in the file is:

```c
#define PROJ_LIST_H "proj_list.h"
#include "lib_proj.h"
```

which result in the following actions:

- the PROJ_HEAD macro is defined as a declaration of the external projection function and an external description character string,
- the header file proj_list.h containing a list of PROJ_HEAD statement is read,
- PROJ_HEAD is redefined so as to create a structure array and initializes that array by re-reading the header file proj_list.h

The reason for this seemingly convoluted operation is to simplify the installation of new projections by merely creating the the PROJ_HEAD macro once in the file containing the projection code and then simply copying this line into the list-defining header file.

Once the projection initialization entry is determined from the list the next operation is to call the projection entry defined in the list structure with a zero (null) argument. The projection procedure will return a pointer to the PROJconsts structure whose top portion is defined in lib.proj.h. This structure pointer is what is eventually returned by proj_init to the calling program after its contents are fully initialized. The reason for having the projection return the structure pointer is that the complete definition and size is defined by the selected projection.

At this stage all of the elements after the first five of the structure PROJconsts are filled in by following operations of proj_init. These components are found to be commonly used and projection independent and thus more efficiently determined by a common process.

The final step is to re-call the projection entry point previously used but now with the pointer to the PROJconsts structure as the argument and allow the projection to complete the initialization of the structure based upon the already initialize elements and other options in the argument link list that are unique to the projection. Note that the base address of the base address of the argument list is now stored in the structure.

If all goes well, the pointer to the structure PROJconsts is returned to the user as the functional return of proj_init.

2.1.1 Setting the Earth’s figure.

In initializing the PROJconsts structure the elliptical parameters are the first parameters determined by a call to the function proj_ell_set. Its first operation is to search the parameter link-list for the definition of +R=<radius> and if found,
the remainder of the initialization is for a spherical earth regardless of any ellipsoid
parameters on the list.

If the radius is not on the list, then a search the argument \texttt{*ellps=<id>} and a
search of the table

```c
struct PROJ_ELLPS {
    char *id; /* ellipse keyword name */
    char *major; /* a= value */
    char *ell; /* elliptical parameter */
    char *name; /* comments */
};
```
is made and if found, the ellipsoid parameters from the second and third character
fields are pushed onto the parameter linked list.

The remainder of the \texttt{PROJconsts} fields related to the ellipsoid or sphere are
now determined.

If neither a radius nor ellipsoid constants are found, an error condition exists.

## 2.2 Determinations from the argument list.

Control options are the list of projection parameters typically obtained from run
lines of programs or data bases. They consist of the option name optionally followed
by an equal sign and an option value that may be an integer, floating, degree-minute-
second (mds or character string value. Control options may be prefixed with a +
sign that is ignored by following functions.

### 2.2.1 Creating the list.

One of the first functions of initialization of projection procedures in \texttt{LIBPROJ4}
is to convert the string array \texttt{argv} into a linked list with the structure:

```c
struct ARG_list {
    struct ARG_list *next;
    char used;
    char param[1];
};
```

When each control parameter is stored in the list, the flag \texttt{used} is set to zero. If the
parameter is somehow tested or the argument used the flag is set to one. This serves
as an audit trail on projection usage if the verbose diagnostic call is employed.

The argument string is placed into the list with execution of the function:

```c
#include <lib_proj.h>

paralist *proj_mkparam(char *str);
```

where \texttt{paralist} is a typedef of list structure. If \texttt{proj_mkparam} is unable to allocate
memory for the new argument then a NULL value is returned.

The calling program must use the returned pointer to either establish the starting
point of a list or add to the “next” value at the end of an existing list.

### 2.2.2 Using the parameter list

The function \texttt{proj_param} provides for searching for parameters and returning their
value from \texttt{paralist}.


`#include <lib_proj.h>`

```c
PVALUE proj_param(paralist *pl, const char *opt)
```

where

```c
typedef union {
    double f;
    int i;
    const char *s;
} PVALUE;
```

Upon calling `proj_param` the argument `opt` character string contains the name of the option desired with a prefix character of how the the option argument is to be treated. The following is a list of the prefix characters and the nature of the return value of `proj_param`.

- **t** test for the presence of the string in the list. Return integer 1 is present else 0.
- **i** treat the option argument as integer and return the binary value.
- **d** treat the option argument as a real number and return double as the result.
- **r** argument is degree-minute-second input and return type double value in radians.
- **s** argument is a character string and return pointer to string.
- **b** argument is boolean; return integer 0 if value “F”, “f”, “0” or integer 1 if the value is “T”, “t” or “1”.

In all cases where there is no argument value a 0 or NULL value is returned.

In practice, the `b` type is rarely used and it is understood that the presences or absence of the option serves as a boolean flag with the `t` test.

### 2.3 Computing projection values

A review of the operations that are performed by the entry points `proj_fwd` and `proj_inv` is necessary in order to understand what is performed by the system before calling the individual projection procedures. The following operations are deemed to be common to all forward projections even though they maybe seldom used in some cases:

- The range of the latitude and longitude arguments is check. The absolute value of latitude must be less than or equal to 90° (\(\pi/2\) radians) and the absolute value of longitude must be less than or equal to 10 radians (573’).

- Clear error flags.

- If geocentric latitude option is selected the latitude is changed to geodetic latitude.

- Central meridian is subtracted from the longitude.

- If over-ranging is not selected the longitude is reduced to be between ±180°.
2.4. **PROJECTION PROCEDURE.**

- The projection procedure is called.
- It errors, then set \(x-y\) to \texttt{HUGE\_VAL} and return, else \(x-y\) values are multiplied by the Earth’s radius or major elliptical axis, false Northing and Easting are added and each are scaled to the selected units.

The main thing to note is that the projection functions only deal with longitude reduced to the central meridian (no \(\lambda - \lambda_0\) terms) and an unit radius/major-axis Earth.

In the case of the inverse projection, fewer checks of the input data can be done by the inverse projection entry:

- Clear error flags.
- Adjust the Cartesian coordinates by rescaling, subtracting the false Easting and Northing and dividing out the Earth’s radius or major-axis.
- Call the inverse projection.
- If errors, set \(\lambda-\phi\) to \texttt{HUGE\_VAL} and return.
- Add central meridian to returned longitude.
- If over-ranging not selected reduce longitude range to between
- If geocentric latitude specified, change geodetic latitude to geocentric.

### 2.4 Projection Procedure.

Because the library was intended to have a large number of projection procedures care was given to facilitating the coding of the procedures and to make them have a similar structure. By following this guideline it is easy to develop new projections (at least as far as the controlling code).

The following is the skeletal outline of a projection procedure:

```c
<stdio plate---copyright/disclaimers, etc.>
#define PROJ\_PARMS__ \\
    <local extensions to PROJ\_consts structure>
#define PROJ\_LIB__
#include "lib\_proj.h"
PROJ\_HEAD((<entry\_id>), "<expanded descriptive name>") "\n\t<type>, ...";
<local defines, static variables, functions, ...>
FORWARD(<forward\_id>);
    <declarations and code for forward>
    xy.x =
    xy.y =
    return (xy);
}
INVERSE(<inverse\_id>);
<declarations and code for inverse>
    lp.phi =
    lp.lam =
    return (lp);
}
FREEUP;
    if (P)
        free(P);
```
ENTRY0(<entry_id>)
    <initialization code>
P->inv = <inverse_id>;
P->fwd = <forward_id>;
ENDENTRY(P)

where the material enclosed in angle braces is a form of comment for this demonstration.

The first thing to note is the defining of PROJ_LIB which enables sections of the header file that contain definitions and other material unique to the projection procedures. The next item is the definition of PROJ_PARMS_ that defines extensions to the structure that are unique to the current projection. Looking at the definition in the header file lib.proj.h

typedef struct PROJconsts {
    XY (*fwd)(LP, struct PROJconsts *);
    LP (*inv)(XY, struct PROJconsts *);
    void (*spc)(LP, struct PROJconsts *, struct FACTORS *);
    void (*pfree)(struct PROJconsts *);
    int (*derivs)(struct PROJconsts *, PROJ_LP, struct PROJ_DERIVS *);
    const char *descr;
    paralist *params; /* parameter list */
    int over; /* over-range flag */
    int geoc; /* geocentric latitude flag */
    double
        a, /* major axis or radius if es==0 */
        e, /* eccentricity */
        es, /* e^2 */
        ra, /* 1/A */
        one_es, /* 1 - e^2 */
        rone_es, /* 1/one_es */
        lam0, phi0, /* central longitude, latitude */
        x0, y0, /* easting and northing */
        k0, /* general scaling factor */
        to_meter, fr_meter; /* cartesian scaling */
#ifdef PROJ_PARMS__
PROJ_PARMS__
#endif /* end of optional extensions */
} PJ;

shows how the projection unique values are treated. In cases of very simple projections, the definition may be omitted. Finally the inclusion of the lib.proj.h header file.

The PROJ_HEAD macro is used to define the entry point to the projection, an expanded description string and a string containing expanded information. The first argument <entry_id> must match the name used in the ENTRY0 macro. This identifier argument is prefixed with PROJ_ and is used as the external reference for the projection and is the point where the projection is called for initialization.

There may be more than one entry point and thus more than one PROJ_HEAD and ENTRY0 combinations. A good example of this is the Transverse Mercator projection which has two entries: tmerc and UTM. The Universal Transverse Mercator is a usage of the Transverse Mercator with added constraints and controls of parameters but remaining computations are identical.

Additional variants of ENTRY0(<id> are ENTRYn,<id>,<args> where n is 1 or 2 and which have a corresponding number of identifier args in the macro. The
identifiers must be contained in the `PROJ_consts` structure as pointers that are to be set to 0 (NULL) at the beginning of initialization.

In all entry cases, the `ENTRY` macros checks the non-null status of the input argument pointing to the structure and if null allocates memory for the structure `PROJ_consts` and clears or sets the first five members of the structure and returns with with the structure address. For a non-null input argument control is passed to the following code which should conclude with the macro `ENDENTRY(<arg>)`. In most cases `arg` is the pointer to the structure `PROJ_consts` but it can be a call to an static, local function that also returns the pointer.

The `FORWARD` and `INVERSE` macros define the local, static entry points for the respective forward and inverse projection calculations and their addresses are stored in the `PROJ_consts` structure. In many cases there are two forward and inverse entries for the cases of elliptical and spherical earth and the initializing entry will select the ones to be stored on the basis of non-zero `e` previously set in `PROJ_consts`. Occasionally there is only a forward projection for the spherical case and thus only a `FORWARD` section. These two macros also declare the arguments and return structures `xy` and `lp`.

In all cases, including initialization, the identifier pointing to `PROJ_consts` is `P`. Error conditions are best handled by four macros:

- `F_ERROR` for use in forward projection code and sets the global `proj_errno` to -20 and returns,
- `I_ERROR` is the same as above but for inverse projection code,
- `E_ERROR_0` for use in initialization code and it free allocated `PROJ_consts` memory and returns a null pointer. It is assumed that some procedure call by the initializing code has already set `proj_errno`.
- `E_ERROR(<no>)` same as above but also sets the external `proj_errno` to the negative argument value.

The complexity of the entry to free the memory allocated to the structure `PROJ_consts` is dependent upon how many additional sub allocations have been made. For projections of the spherical Earth there are usually no sub-allocations and the prototype listed earlier is complete. Additional memory sub-allocations to be released is the same as the number of arguments in the initialization entry macros.

### 2.5 Setting new error numbers.

When developing new procedures or projections for the libproj library where error detection is part of the code do the following steps. Check the program file `proj_strerrno.c` which contains a listing of all the libproj4 error numbers. If a current error condition applies to the new error condition, then use that negative number as the value to be assigned to `proj_errno`. Otherwise, install a new descriptive string at the next to last line of the list `proj_err_list` with a new, negative error number.
Chapter 3

Analytic Support Functions

The material in this chapter expands upon equations and procedures employed by the projection functions and how they are implemented in the C programming environment. In most cases a description of the originating mathematical function is presented rather than just the series or other simplification used for evaluation. The reason for this is that the reader may have insights into how to improve the evaluation and further enhance the performance of the system.

In many cases function naming goes back to early FORTRAN versions of GCTP where an effort was made to collect common computing operations into globally available subroutines. As with projection descriptions, all procedures that deal with ellipsoidal or spherical operations are performed for the unit ellipsoid \((a = 1)\) or unit sphere \((R = 1)\).

3.1 Ellipsoid definitions

![Figure 3.1: The meridional ellipse.](image)

From Fig. 3.1, the components and symbols used in this document for defining...
the ellipsoid are summarized as follows:

- **Semimajor Axis** \( a \)
- **Semiminor Axis** \( b \)
- **Excentricity** \( e^2 = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2} \)
  \[ = \frac{1 + e'^2}{1 - e'^2} \]
  \[ = 2f - f^2 \]
- **Second Excentricity** \( e'^2 = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^2} \)
  \[ = \frac{e^2}{1 - e^2} \]
- **Flattening** \( f = \frac{a - b}{a} \)

The angle \( \phi \) is geographic or geodetic latitude and \( \lambda \) is geodetic longitude (the angle of rotation of the meridional plane about the N-S axis). Geocentric latitude, \( \gamma \), is infrequently used in projection applications.

The distances \( PQ' \) and \( PQ \) are the respective radii of the ellipsoid surface in the plane of the meridional ellipse and normal to the plane of the meridional ellipse.

\[
PQ' = R = \frac{a(1 - e^2)}{(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{3/2}} \quad (3.1)
\]

\[
PQ = N = \frac{a}{(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{1/2}} \quad (3.2)
\]

### 3.2 Meridian Distance—proj_mdist.c

A common function among cartographic projections for the ellipsoidal earth is to determine the distance along a meridian from the equator to latitude \( \phi \). The definition of this distance is the integral of the radius of the spheroid in the plane of the meridian (equation [3.1])

\[
M(\phi) = a(1 - e^2) \int_0^\phi \frac{d\phi}{(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{3/2}} \quad (3.3)
\]

which can be computed as

\[
M(\phi) = a \left( E(\phi, e) - \frac{e^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi}{\sqrt{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi}} \right) \quad (3.4)
\]

where \( E(\phi, e) \) is the elliptic integral of the second kind. When \( e \) is small (as in the case of the Earth’s eccentricity) a means of evaluating the elliptic integral is as follows:

\[
E(\phi, e) = E\phi + \sin \phi \cos \phi (b_0 + \frac{2}{3} b_1 \sin^2 \phi + \frac{2 \cdot 4}{3 \cdot 5} b_2 \sin^4 \phi + \cdots)
\]

\[
b_0 = 1 - E
\]

\[
b_n = b_{n-1} - \left[ \frac{(2n - 1)!!}{2^n n!} \right]^2 \frac{e^{2n}}{2n - 1}
\]

\[
E = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{3}{4^2} e^4 - \cdots - \left[ \frac{(2n - 1)!!}{2^n n!} \right]^2 \frac{e^{2n}}{2n - 1}
\]
3.3 CONFORMAL SPHERE—proj_gauss.c

In the libproj4 library three functional entries are used in the meridional distance calculations:

```c
void *proj_mdist_ini(double es)
double proj_mdist(double phi, double sphi, double cphi, const void *en);
double proj_inv_mdist(double dist, const void *en)
```

Function `proj_mdist_ini` determines $E$ and the series coefficients $b_n$ for the specified eccentricity argument ($e^2$) and returns a pointer to a structure of these values, `en`, for use by the forward and inverse functions. In the case of an unreasonably large value of $e^2$, function `proj_mdist_ini` could fail and thus return a null pointer. The degree required by the series is automatically determined by the procedure so as to ensure precision commensurate with the type `double` on the host hardware.

Function `proj_mdist` returns the distance from the equator to the latitude $\phi$. In the interests of avoiding repeated evaluation of sine ($\sin \phi$) and cosine ($\cos \phi$) of latitude (almost always computed for other reasons in the calling procedures) these values are included in the argument list. Function `proj_inv_mdist` returns the latitude for a distance $\text{dist}$ from the equator. In both the forward and inverse case the sign of the latitude and distance is carried though the evaluation so that a negative latitude gives a negative meridian distance and conversely.

3.2.1 Rectifying Latitude

The rectifying latitude, $\mu$ (or $\omega$) is a latitude on a sphere determined by the ratio of the distance from the equator for a point on the ellipsoid at latitude $\phi$ divided by the distance over the ellipsoid from the equator to the pole:

$$
\mu = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{M(\phi)}{M(\pi/2)}
$$

where the function $M$ is the meridian distance from (3.4).

3.3 Conformal Sphere—proj_gauss.c

Determinations of oblique projections on an ellipsoid can be difficult to solve and result in long, complex computations. Because conformal transformations can be made multiple times without loss of the conformal property a method of determining oblique projections involves conformal transformation of the elliptical coordinates to coordinates on a conformal sphere. The transformed coordinates can now be translated/rotated on the sphere and then converted to planar coordinates with a conformal spherical projection. Pearson [17] gives a development of the conformal transformation but assumes a zero constant of integration.

The conformal transformation of ellipsoid coordinates $(\phi, \lambda)$ to conformal sphere coordinates $(\chi, \lambda_c)$ is

$$
\chi = 2 \arctan \left[ K \tan^C (\pi/4 + \phi/2) \left( \frac{1 - e \sin \phi}{1 + e \sin \phi} \right)^{C e/2} \right] - \pi/2
$$

$$
\lambda_c = C \lambda
$$

$$
R_c = \frac{\sqrt{1 - e^2}}{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi_0}
$$

where $\lambda$ is relative to the longitude of projection origin, $R_c$ is radius of the conformal
CHAPTER 3. ANALYTIC SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

sphere and

\[ C = \sqrt{1 + \frac{e^2 \cos^4 \phi_0}{1 - e^2}} \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.9)

\[ \chi_0 = \arcsin \left( \frac{\sin \phi_0}{C} \right) \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.10)

\[ K = \tan(\chi_0/2 + \pi/4)/ \left[ \tan^{1/2}(\chi_0/2 + \pi/4) \left( \frac{1 - e \sin \phi_0}{1 + e \sin \phi_0} \right)^{Ce/2} \right] \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.11)

where \( \chi_0 \) is the latitude on the conformal sphere at the central geographic latitude of the projection.

To determine the inverse solution, geographic coordinates from Gaussian sphere coordinates, execute:

\[ \lambda = \lambda_c/C \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.12)

\[ \phi = 2 \arctan \left[ \frac{\tan(\pi/4 + \phi/2) \left( \frac{1 - e \sin \phi_i}{1 + e \sin \phi_i} \right)^{e/2}}{K^{1/2} \left( \frac{1 - e \sin \phi_{i-1}}{1 + e \sin \phi_{i-1}} \right)^{e/2}} \right] - \pi/2 \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.13)

with the initial value of \( \phi_{i-1} = \chi \) and \( \phi_{i-1} \) iteratively replaced by \( \phi \) until \( |\phi - \phi_{i-1}| \) is less than an acceptable error value.

Procedures to compute the transformation are:

```c
#include <lib_proj.h>

void *proj_gauss_ini(double es, double phi0, 
                      double *chi0, double *rc)
LP proj_gauss(LP arg, const void *en)
LP proj_gauss_inv(LP arg, const void *en)
```

The initialization procedure `proj_gauss_ini` returns a pointer to a control array for forward and inverse conversion at the latitude of origin `phi0` (\( \phi_0 \)). It also returns the radius of the Gaussian sphere (`rc`). Procedures `proj_gauss` and `proj_gauss_inv` are respective forward and inverse conversion of the latitude and longitude to and from the Gaussian sphere. The storage pointed to by `en` should be released back to the system upon completion of conversion usage.

### 3.3.1 Simplified Form of Conformal Latitude.

A common determination of the conformal latitude is made by setting \( K = 1 \) (based upon zero constant of integration) which causes \( \chi \rightarrow 0 \) as \( \phi \rightarrow 0 \) and set \( C = 1 \) which seems to be equivalent to similar to having \( \chi \rightarrow \pi/2 \) as \( \phi_0 \rightarrow \pi/2 \). Equation 3.6 now becomes:

\[ \chi = 2 \arctan \left[ \tan(\pi/4 + \phi/2) \left( \frac{1 - e \sin \phi}{1 + e \sin \phi} \right)^{e/2} \right] - \pi/2 \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.14)

\[ \lambda_c = \lambda \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.15)

Determining \( \phi \) from \( \chi \) is the same as discussed for equation 3.13.

The radius of the conformal sphere is determined by:

\[ R_c = \frac{\cos \phi_0}{\cos \chi_0} (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi_0)^{-1/2} \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.16)
This new sphere radius is not how it is phrased by Snyder [21, page 160] or Thomas [24, page 134] but it serves as a useful equivalence when making a replacement function for \texttt{proj\_gauss\_ini}. The derivation of this factor was based upon the requirement of unity scale factor at the Stereographic projection origin. For the moment, this is the only projection that employs this procedure so beware in applying it in other cases.

Although the procedure to perform the simplified Gauss latitude need not be as complex, the operations are made compatible with the general use for compatibility.

```c
#include <lib_proj.h>

void *proj_sgauss_ini(double es, double phi0,
                      double *chi0, double *rc)
LP proj_sgauss(LP arg, double *en)
LP proj_sgauss_inv(LP arg, double *en)
```

### 3.4 Authalic Sphere——\texttt{proj\_auth.c}

Authalic operations relate to the sphere having the same surface area of an elliptical earth. From the integral definition:

\[
\int R^2 \cos \beta \, d\beta = a^2(1-e^2) \int \frac{\cos \phi}{(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^2} \, d\phi \tag{3.17}
\]

which is readily solved by binomial expansion of the denominator and term-by-term integration:

\[
R^2 \sin \beta = a^2(1-e^2) \sin \phi \left( 1 + \frac{2}{3}e^2 \sin^2 \phi + \frac{3}{5}e^4 \sin^4 \phi + \frac{4}{7}e^6 \sin^6 \phi + \cdots \right)
= a^2(1-e^2) \sin \phi \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1+n}{1+2n} e^{2n} \sin^{2n} \phi \tag{3.18}
\]

The constants of integration are eliminated to main equality when \( \phi = \beta = 0 \) and \( R \) (radius of the authalic sphere) is determined by ensuring \( \phi = \beta = \pi/2 \) and thus is obtained from:

\[
R^2 = a^2(1-e^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1+n}{1+2n} e^{2n} \tag{3.19}
\]

Finally, the authalic latitude is:

\[
\beta = \arcsin \left( \frac{\sin \phi \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1+n}{1+2n} e^{2n} \sin^{2n} \phi}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1+n}{1+2n} e^{2n}} \right) \tag{3.20}
\]

\[
= \arcsin \left( \sin \phi \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{2n} \sin^{2n} \phi \right) \tag{3.21}
\]

where \( c_{2n} \) are the collapsed constants determined by the initializing process specifying \( c \).

To obtain the geodetic latitude from the authalic latitude the Newton-Raphson process can be used where the initial value of \( \phi = \beta \):

\[
\phi_+ = \phi + \frac{\sin \beta - \sin \phi \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{2n} \sin^{2n} \phi}{\cos \phi \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_{2n}}{2n+1} \sin^{2n} \phi} \tag{3.22}
\]
Another authalic factor (currently lacking a name) is the \( q \) function typically defined as:

\[
q = (1 - e^2) \left[ \frac{\sin \phi}{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi} - \frac{1}{2e} \ln \left( \frac{1 - e \sin \phi}{1 + e \sin \phi} \right) \right] \tag{3.23}
\]

\[
= 2(1 - e^2) \sin \phi \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 + n}{1 + 2n} e^{2n} \sin^{2n} \phi
\]

\[
= \frac{R^2}{2a^2} \sin \beta
\]

The series form of the function is used in the library function \texttt{qsfn}.

**LIBPROJ entries:**

```c
#include <lib_proj.h>

void* proj_auth_ini(double es, double *r)
double proj_qsfn(double phi, void*i en)
double proj_auth_lat(double phi, void* en)
double proj_auth_inv(double beta, void* en)
```

### 3.5 Axis Translation—\texttt{proj_translate.c}

This set of procedures performs axis translations for the spherical coordinate system. The elliptical system can only be translated about the polar axis—a process performed by the \( \lambda_0 \) or central meridian factor. One way for elliptical projections to perform general translation is transformation of the elliptical coordinates to the sphere and subsequent use of this procedure.

The forward translation is performed by

\[
\sin \phi' = \sin \phi_p \sin \phi - \cos \phi_p \cos \phi \cos \lambda
\]

\[
\sin(\lambda' - \lambda_p) = \cos \phi \sin \lambda / \cos \phi'
\]

\[
\cos(\lambda' - \lambda_p) = \sin \phi_p \cos \phi \cos \lambda + \cos \phi_p \sin \phi / \cos \phi'
\]

\[
\tan(\lambda' - \lambda_p) = \cos \phi \sin \lambda / \sin \phi_p \cos \phi \cos \lambda + \cos \phi_p \sin \phi
\]

and the inverse translation is performed by

\[
\sin \phi = \sin \phi_p \sin \phi' + \cos \phi_p \cos \phi' \cos(\lambda - \lambda_p)
\]

\[
\sin \lambda = \cos \phi' \sin(\lambda' - \lambda_p) / \cos \phi
\]

\[
\cos \lambda = [\sin \phi_p \cos \phi' \cos(\lambda' - \lambda_p) - \cos \phi_p \sin \phi'] / \cos \phi
\]

\[
\tan \lambda = \cos \phi' \sin(\lambda' - \lambda_p) / \sin \phi_p \cos \phi' \cos(\lambda' - \lambda_p) - \cos \phi_p \sin \phi'
\]

In both forward and inverse cases of \( \lambda' \) the tangent equations are the preferred method and the \texttt{atan2} function should be used for arctangent computation. The geographic coordinates \( (\lambda_p, \phi_p) \) is the position of the North pole of the translated system on the \( (\lambda', \phi') \) system as shown in figure 3.2.

The library translation functions are:

```c
#include <proj_lib.h>

LP proj_translate(LP base, void *en);
LP proj_inv_translate(LP shift, void *en);
void *proj_translate_ini(double phi_p, double lam_p);
```
Execution of the initializing function \texttt{proj\_translate\_ini} will return a pointer to a structure containing constants for the forward and inverse operations. A \texttt{NULL} value will be returned if the procedure failed to successfully obtain memory.

Function \texttt{proj\_translate} returns the translated original coordinates and conversely, \texttt{proj\_translate} returns the translated coordinates back to the original values. Users must execute \texttt{free(en)} upon end of usage.

### 3.6 Transcendental Functions—\texttt{proj\_trans.c}

In order to avoid domain errors in calling several of the standard C library functions several alternate entries are used:

```c
#include <lib_proj.h>

double proj_asin(double)
double proj_acos(double)
double proj_sqrt(double)
double proj_atan2(double, double)
```

The \texttt{proj\_asin} and \texttt{proj\_acos} check that arguments whose absolute value exceeds unity by a small amount are successfully resolved. Similarly a sufficiently small negative argument to \texttt{proj\_sqrt} will cause a return of zero. If both the arguments to \texttt{proj\_atan2} are sufficiently small it will return a zero value.

### 3.7 Miscellaneous Functions

These are short functions that date from origins in the GCTP system and perform evaluations for various projections. Part of the purpose of developing GCTP was to minimize repetitive program code.
3.7.1 Isometric Latitude.

The isometric latitude, defined as

\[
\psi = \log \left\{ \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\phi}{2}\right) \left(1 - e \sin \phi \right)^{e/2} \right\},
\]

(3.32)

is directly proportional to the spacing of parallels of latitude from the equator. The code in GCTP confused things by using a function called \texttt{tsfn} which evaluated:

\[
t = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\phi}{2}\right)/ \left(1 - e \sin \phi \right)^{e/2}
\]

(3.33)

and in cases where isometric latitude was required:

\[
\psi = -\log(t);
\]

(3.34)

```c
#include <lib_proj.h>

double proj_psi(double phi, double sinphi, e);
double proj_tsfn(double phi, double sinphi, e);
```

3.7.2 Inverse of Isometric Latitude.

Given \( \psi \) and \( e \) then compute the initial estimate of geodetic latitude from:

\[
t = e^\psi
\]

(3.35)

\[
\phi = 2 \arctan(t) - \pi/2
\]

(3.36)

Iterate the following

\[
\phi_+ = 2 \arctan \left[ t \left(1 - e \sin \phi \right)^{e/2} \right] - \pi/2
\]

(3.37)

until \( |\phi_+ - \phi| \) and replacing \( \phi \) with \( \phi_+ \) after each iteration.

\[
\phi_+ = \pi/2 - 2 \arctan \left[ t \left(1 - e \sin \phi \right)^{e/2} \right]
\]

(3.38)

where

\[
t = \exp(-\tau)
\]

and using an initial value of:

\[
\phi = \pi/2 - 2 \arctan(t)
\]

Library function prototype:

```c
#include <lib_proj.h>

double proj_apsi(double psi, double e);
double proj_phi2(double tau, double e);
```
3.7.3 Parallel Radius.

The distance of a point at latitude $\phi$ from the polar axis. Also termed the radius of a parallel of latitude (distance $X$ in figure 3.1 and equation 3.2).

\[
m = N \cos \phi = \frac{a \cos \phi}{\sqrt{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi}}
\]  

where $N$ is the radius of curvature of the ellipse perpendicular to the plane of the meridian. A unit major axis ($a$) is used. The LIBPROJ4 prototype is:

```c
#include <lib_proj.h>

double proj_msfn(double sinphi, double cosphi, es);
```

3.8 Projection factors.

The meaning of factors here is the definition of how a projection performs in terms of various distortions and scaling errors. In some cases analytic functions are readily available that can be included within the individual projections files and available through the PROJconsts structure. However, it is felt that a numeric determination of these factors is preferable because they are an independent evaluation that determines the factors by execution of the projection code and thus perform a check on these implementations and not upon the merely the evaluation of the factor procedure.

3.8.1 Scale factors.

Two important factors about a projection are the scaling at a given geographic coordinate which is defined by:

\[
h = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} / R \quad (3.40)
\]

\[
k = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} / m \quad (3.41)
\]

\[
R = \frac{a(1-e^2)}{(1-e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{3/2}} \quad (3.42)
\]

where $h$ and $k$ are the scale factors along the respective meridian and parallel. $R$ is the ellipsoid radius in the plane of the meridian and $m$ is the parallel radius \[3.39\]. These equations are for the ellipsoidal Earth but can be readily simplified for the spherical case by setting $e = 0$. Respective scale error is computed from the $h$ and $k$ factors by subtracting 1.

Additional factors to be computed are:

\[
a' = (h^2 + k^2 + 2hk \sin \theta')^{1/2} \quad (3.43)
\]

\[
b' = (h^2 + k^2 - 2hk \sin \theta')^{1/2} \quad (3.44)
\]

where

\[
\sin \theta' = \frac{\frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda}}{a^2 (1 - e^2)hk \cos \phi} \quad (3.45)
\]
From $a'$ and $b'$ the respective maximum and maximum scale factors are obtained from

\[ a = \frac{a' + b'}{2} \quad (3.46) \]
\[ b = \frac{a' - b'}{2} \quad (3.47) \]

and the area scale factor found from

\[ S = hk \sin \theta' \quad (3.48) \]

In the case of conformal projections the scale factors must be equal and thus the angular distortion given by

\[ \omega = \arcsin \left( \frac{|h - k|}{h + k} \right) \quad (3.49) \]

will be zero.

The remaining element of the projection factors is convergence or grid declination which is the azimuth of grid north (x or Northing axis) in relation to true north. It is determined by:

\[ \gamma = \arctan 2 \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda} \right) \quad (3.50) \]

Normally only of interest in formal military or cadastral grid systems.

When the projection modules are not able to provide the values for the partial derivatives then the following numeric method is used:

\[ \frac{\partial f_{0,0}}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{4\delta}(f_{1,1} - f_{-1,1} + f_{1,-1} - f_{-1,-1})O(\delta^2) \quad (3.51) \]

The function $f$ is the forward projection used in the procedure proj_deriv which calculates the Cartesian coordinates for the four $\delta$ offsets from the central point and computes the four partial derivatives. Note that this method may fail if the central point is within $\delta$ of the limits of the projection.

### 3.9 General Projection Inverse Method

Although many projections have been developed with an expression for the inverse operation or the inverse is a simple rewriting of the forward projection, some projections do not have a mathematical expression for the inverse operation. A projection’s inverse may be determined by the application of the Newton-Raphson root finding method applied to multivariate expressions. (see [8]).

Many cartographic projections are simply expressed as

\[ x = f_x(\lambda, \phi) \quad (3.52) \]
\[ y = f_y(\lambda, \phi) \quad (3.53) \]

and to determine the inverse values of $\lambda, \phi$ it is simply a matter of determining the roots of the expressions:

\[ F_x(\lambda, \phi) = f_x(\lambda, \phi) - X = 0 \quad (3.54) \]
\[ F_y(\lambda, \phi) = f_y(\lambda, \phi) - Y = 0 \quad (3.55) \]
where \( X, Y \) are known.

Rather than redevelop and test robust multivariate software to determine solution to the inverse functions the GNU Scientific Library and its Multidimensional Root-finding functions are employed. It is now only necessary to form an interface to the GSL procedures.

To facilitate coding inverse projections that do not have analytic expressions for the inverse the function the following items are declared within the `lib.proj.h` header file:

```c
int (*derivs)(struct PROJconsts *, PROJ_LP, struct PROJ_DERIVS *);

struct PROJ_DERIVS {
  double x_l, x_p; /* derivatives of x for lambda-phi */
  double y_l, y_p; /* derivatives of y for lambda-phi */
};

int proj_gdinverse(PROJ_consts P, LP &lp, XY xy, double tol)
```

If the derivatives as given in the structure `PROJ_DERIVS`

\[
\begin{align*}
  x_l &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} f_x(\lambda, \phi) \\
  x_p &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} f_x(\lambda, \phi) \\
  y_l &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} f_y(\lambda, \phi) \\
  y_p &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} f_y(\lambda, \phi)
\end{align*}
\]

are known and computable by the function `derivs` then the address of the function must be stored in the projection structure `PROJ_consts` during projection initialization. If derivatives are not computed by a projection entry a NULL pointer will be assigned at initialization of the structure.

If a inverse projection procedure executes a call to `proj_gdinverse` then that procedure will make calls to the `derivs` routine if available otherwise it will make estimates of the derivatives by numerical methods. Obviously, the latter method will be slower with many more executions to the forward projection entry.

The argument `xy` of `proj_gdinverse` is the Cartesian coordinate input to the inverse section call and contents of `lp` the initial estimate of the geographic coordinate solution of the inverse.

If the loop process converges to the requested tolerance then the procedure will return a 0 value and the contents of `lp` will contain the geographic coordinates of the inverse projection value. If convergence in not reached or there is any other failure then a non-zero value will be returned and the contents of `lp` are meaningless.
Chapter 4

Cylindrical Projections.

The mathematical characteristics of normal cylindrical projections is of the form:

\[ x = f(\lambda) \quad (4.1) \]
\[ y = g(\phi) \quad (4.2) \]

That is, both lines of constant parallels and meridians are straight lines. The term *normal cylindrical* is used here to denote the usage where the axis of the cylinder is coincident with the polar axis. In the transverse and oblique cylinndricals the parallels and meridians are complex curves.

Although the example figures of the cylindrical projections are of the entire Earth the cylindrical projection is poorly suited for very small scale mapping because of distortion of the polar regions. However, large scale usage of Mercator in all normal, transverse and oblique forms is in common usage in regions bordering the cylinder’s tangency or secant lines. The normal Mercator projection is also in common use in navigation because of the property of a loxodrome being a straight line.

4.1 Normal Aspects.

4.1.1 Arden-Close.

```
+proj=ardn_cls (Fig. 4.1) Mean of Mercator and Cylindrical Equal-Area projections.
```

\[ y_1 = \ln \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\phi}{2} \right) \]
\[ y_2 = \sin \phi \quad (4.3) \]
\[ x = \lambda \]
\[ y = \frac{(y_1 + y_2)}{2} \quad (4.4) \]

4.1.2 Braun’s Second (Perspective).

```
+proj=braun2 Fig. 4.1 Ref. [22, p. 111]
```

\[ x = \lambda \]
\[ y = \frac{7}{5} \sin \phi / \left( \frac{2}{5} + \cos \phi \right) \quad (4.5) \]

4.1.3 Cylindrical Equal-Area.

```
+proj=cea [+lat_0= | +lat_ts=] Fig. 4.1
```

Standard parallels (0° when omitted) may be specified that determine latitude of true scale (\( k = h = 1 \)). See Table 4.2 for other names associated with this projection.
Table 4.1: Alternate names for the Cylindrical Equal-Area projection and their associated control option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projection Name</th>
<th>(\text{lat} _\text{ts}) \phi_0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lambert’s Cylindrical Equal-Area</td>
<td>0°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behrmann’s Projection (1910)</td>
<td>0°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limiting case of Craster</td>
<td>37°4’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trystan Edwards</td>
<td>37°24’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gall’s Orthographic, Peter’s</td>
<td>45°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter’s Projection</td>
<td>44.138° (Voxland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46°2’ (Maling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Balthasart’s Projection</td>
<td>55° (Snyder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50° (Maling)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Spherical form.**

Forward projection:

\[
x = \lambda \cos \phi_0 \\
y = \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos \phi_0}
\]

(4.6)

The inverse is easily derived from the above.

**Ellipsoid form.**

Forward projection:

\[
k_0 = \cos \phi_0 (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi_0)^{-1/2}
\]

(4.7)

\[
x = k_0 \lambda \\
y = q(\phi) \frac{2k_0}{k_0}
\]

(4.8)

where \(q(\cdot)\) is the authalic factor described on page 3.4. For the inverse:

\[
\beta = \arcsin \frac{2yk_0}{q(\pi/2)}
\]

(4.9)

\[
\lambda = x/k_0 \\
y = q^{-1}(\beta)
\]

(4.10)

where the function \(q^{-1}(\cdot)\) returns the geodetic latitude from the authalic latitude.

**4.1.4 Central Cylindrical.**

*\texttt{+proj=cc}\; \text{Fig. 4.1}\; \text{Ref. (22) p. 107,}*

Cylindrical version of the Gnomonic Projection. Of little practical value.

\[
x = \lambda \\
y = \tan \phi
\]

(4.11)

The transverse aspect by Wetch is given as:

\[
x = \frac{\cos \phi \sin \lambda}{1 - \cos^2 \phi \sin^2 \lambda}^{-1/2} \\
y = \arctan \left( \frac{\tan \phi}{\cos \lambda} \right)
\]

(4.12)
4.1. NORMAL ASPECTS.

4.1.5 Cylindrical Equidistant.

+proj=eqc [+lat_0= | +lat_ts=]  Fig. 4.3
The simplest of all projections. Standard parallels (0° when omitted) may be specified that determine latitude of true scale (k = h = 1). See Table 4.2 for other names associated with this projection and corresponding \( \phi_{ts} \) setting.

\[
x = \lambda \cos \phi_{ts} \\
y = \phi
\]  (4.13)

4.1.6 Cylindrical Stereographic.

+proj=cyl_stere [+lat_0=]  Fig. 4.2
Standard parallels (0° when omitted) may be specified that determine latitude of
Table 4.2: Alternate names for the Equidistant Cylindrical projection and their associated control option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projection Name</th>
<th>((\text{lat}_\text{ts}) = \phi_0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plain/Plane Chart</td>
<td>0°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Cylindrical</td>
<td>0°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate Carrée</td>
<td>0°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Miller—minimum overall scale distortion</td>
<td>37°30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Grafarend and A. Niermann</td>
<td>42°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Miller—minimum continental scale distortion</td>
<td>43°30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gall Isographic</td>
<td>45°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Miller Equirectangular</td>
<td>50°30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Gradareand and A. Niermann minimum linear distortion</td>
<td>61.7°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

true scale \((k = h = 1)\). See Table 4.3 for other names associated with this projection.

\[
x = \lambda \cos \phi_0 \quad \quad y = (1 + \cos \phi_0) \tan \frac{\phi}{2}
\]  

(4.14)

4.1.7 Kharchenko-Shabanova.

+proj=kh_sh  Fig. 4.2

\[
x = \lambda \cos \frac{10\pi}{180} \quad \quad y = \phi(0.99 + \phi^2(0.0026263 + \phi^20.10734))
\]  

(4.15)  

(4.16)

Table 4.3: Alternate names for the Cylindrical Stereographic projection and their associated control option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projection Name</th>
<th>((\text{lat}_0) = \phi_0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Braun’s Cylindrical</td>
<td>0°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSAM or Kamenetskiy’s Second</td>
<td>30°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gall’s Stereographic</td>
<td>45°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamenetskiy’s First Projection</td>
<td>55°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.M. Miller’s Modified Gall</td>
<td>(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 66.159467°)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1. NORMAL ASPECTS.

4.1.8 Mercator.

+proj=merc [lat_ts=]  Fig. 4.2  Ref. [21] p. 41, 44
Scaling may be specified by either the latitude of true scale (\(\phi_{ts}\)) or setting \(k_0\) with +k= or +k_0=.

Spherical form.

Forward projection:

\[
x = k_0 \lambda \\
y = k_0 \left\{ \ln \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\phi}{2} \right) \\
\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1 + \sin \phi}{1 - \sin \phi} \right) \right\} \tag{4.17}
\]

\[
k_0 = \cos \phi_{ts} \tag{4.18}
\]

Inverse projection:

\[
\lambda = x/k_0 \\
\phi = \begin{cases} 
\arctan[\sinh(y/k_0)] \\
\pi - 2 \arctan[\exp(-y/k_0)]
\end{cases} \tag{4.19}
\]

Elliptical form.

Forward projection:

\[
x = k_0 \lambda \\
y = k_0 \ln t(\phi) \tag{4.20}
\]

\[
k_0 = m(\phi_{ts}) \tag{4.21}
\]

where \(t()\) is the Isometric Latitude kernel function (see 3.7.1 and \(m(\phi)\) is the parallel radius at latitude \(\phi\) (see 3.7.3). Inverse projection:

\[
\lambda = x/k_0 \\
\phi = t^{-1}(\exp(-y/k_0)) \tag{4.22}
\]

4.1.9 O.M. Miller.

+proj=mill  Fig. 4.3  Ref. [21] p. 88

\[
x = \lambda \\
y = \begin{cases} 
\frac{5}{8} \ln \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\phi}{5} \right) \\
\frac{5}{8} \arcsinh[\tan(\frac{4}{5} \phi)]
\end{cases} \tag{4.23}
\]

For the inverse

\[
\lambda = x \\
\phi = \begin{cases} 
\frac{5}{4} \arctan[\exp(\frac{4}{5} y)] - \frac{5}{8} \pi \\
\frac{5}{4} \arctan[\sinh(\frac{4}{5} y)]
\end{cases} \tag{4.24}
\]

4.1.10 O.M. Miller 2.

+proj=mill_2  Fig. 4.3

\[
x = \lambda \\
y = \frac{3}{2} \ln \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\phi}{3} \right) \tag{4.25}
\]
Figure 4.2: Cylinder projections II
A–Cylindrical Stereographic (Braun’s), B–Gall’s Stereographic ($\phi_0 = 45^\circ$), C–Kharchenko-Shabanova, D–Mercator, E–Tobler alternate #2 and F–Tobler alternate #1.

4.1.11 Miller’s Perspective Compromise.
+proj=mill_per Fig. 4.3
\[ x = \lambda \quad y = \left( \sin \frac{\phi}{2} + \tan \frac{\phi}{2} \right) \quad (4.26) \]

4.1.12 Pavlov.
+proj=pav_cyl Fig. 4.1
\[ x = \lambda \quad y = \left( \phi - \frac{0.1531}{3} \phi^3 - \frac{0.0267}{5} \phi^5 \right) \quad (4.27) \]
4.1. NORMAL ASPECTS.

Figure 4.3: Cylinder projections III

4.1.13 **Tobler’s Alternate #1**

\[ x = \lambda \quad \quad y = \left( \phi + \frac{1}{6}\phi^3 \right) \]  

4.1.14 **Tobler’s Alternate #2**

\[ x = \lambda \quad \quad y = \left( \phi + \frac{1}{6}\phi^3 + \frac{1}{24}\phi^5 \right) \]  

4.1.15 **Tobler’s World in a Square.**

\[ x = \lambda / \sqrt{\pi} \quad \quad y = \sqrt{\pi} \sin \phi \]  

4.1.16 **Urmayev Cylindrical II.**

\[ \Phi = \left( \frac{\phi^2}{10} \right)^2 \]  
\[ x = \lambda \]  
\[ y = \phi \left( 1 + \frac{188}{48384}\Phi + \frac{1}{80640}\Phi^2 \right) \]

The \( y \)-axis may be also expressed by:

\( c_3 = 0.1275561329783 \)  
\( c_5 = 0.013364109422587 \)  
\[ y = \left( \phi + c_3\phi^3 + c_5\phi^5 \right) \]

4.1.17 **Urmayev Cylindrical III.**

\[ a_0 = 0.92813433 \quad \quad a_2 = 1.11426959 \]  
\[ x = R\lambda \quad \quad y = R \left( a_0\phi + \frac{a_2}{3}\phi^3 \right) \]

4.2 **Transverse and Oblique Aspects.**

4.2.1 **Transverse Mercator**

The Transverse Mercator is the case where the axis of the cylinder of the Mercator projection lies in the equatorial plane and is perpendicular to the plane of the central meridian. The library entries for this projection are:
4.2. TRANSVERSE AND OBLIQUE ASPECTS.

The only entry that computes a spherical Earth projection is \texttt{tmerc}.

The \texttt{+proj=utm} option selects the Universal Transverse Mercator projection (UTM) which a special case of the \texttt{tmerc} projection. UTM is restricted to 6° wide longitude zones and it is safer to select the zone of interest by \texttt{+zone} because a central meridian selection is automatically adjusted to a proper zone and if the user selects a value on the boundary between two zones the final zone selected by the projection is unpredictable. In addition, UTM requires ellipsoidal figure parameters.

**Spherical**

Forward projections:

\begin{align*}
B &= \cos \phi \sin \lambda \\
x &= k_0 R \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1 + B}{1 - B} \right) \right\} \\
y &= k_0 R \left[ \arctan \left( \frac{\tan \phi \cos \lambda}{\cosh x'} \right) - \phi_0 \right]
\end{align*}

Inverse projection:

\begin{align*}
D &= \frac{y}{Rk_0} + \phi_0 \\
\phi &= \arcsin \left( \frac{\sin D}{\cosh x'} \right) \\
x' &= \frac{x}{Rk_0} \\
\lambda &= \arctan \left( \frac{\sinh x'}{\cos D} \right)
\end{align*}

**Elliptical**

The elliptical form of the Transverse Mercator is complicated by the multiple solutions available for of the projection. Gauss originally devised a derivation for a version that had a constant scale factor along the central meridian that was later revised by Krüger and hence the common designation Gauss-Krüger [22, p. 98]. What follows are several computational variants of this projection.

**Gauss-Krüger Transverse Mercator.** The following are the equations for \texttt{tmerc} as defined by Thomas [24, p. 2] and is probably the most common form used by various grid systems. Because it is a Taylor series derivation the range of longitude from the central meridian is limited to about ±5°.

It is the “official” method to be used with the UTM grid system as defined by DMA [11]. To use \texttt{tmerc} as the UTM projection use \texttt{+proj=utm} to ensure proper selection of central meridian, scale factor and Cartesian origin offsets (false eastings and northings).
CHAPTER 4. CYLINDRICAL PROJECTIONS.

Forward projection:

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= \frac{N}{\lambda} \cos \phi + \frac{\lambda^3 \cos^3 \phi}{3!} (1 - t^2 + \eta^2) \\
&\quad + \frac{\lambda^5 \cos^5 \phi}{5!} \left( 5 - 18t^2 + t^4 + 14\eta^2 - 58t^2\eta^2 + 13\eta^4 + 4\eta^6 - 64t^2\eta^4 - 24t\eta^6 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{\lambda^7 \cos^7 \phi}{7!} (61 - 479t^2 + 179t^4 - \ell^6) \\
y &= \frac{M(\phi)}{N} + \frac{\lambda^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi}{2!} \\
&\quad + \frac{\lambda^4 \sin \phi \cos^3 \phi}{4!} (5 - t^2 + 9\eta^2 + 4\eta^4) \\
&\quad + \frac{\lambda^6 \sin \phi \cos^5 \phi}{6!} \left( 61 - 58t^2 + t^4 + 270\eta^2 - 330t^2\eta^2 + 445\eta^4 + 324t^2\eta^4 - 680t^2\eta^4 + 88\eta^8 - \frac{600t^2\eta^8}{6} - 192t^2\eta^8 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{\lambda^8 \sin \phi \cos^7 \phi}{8!} (1,385 - 3,111t^2 + 543t^4 - \ell^6)
\end{align*}
\]

where

\[
\begin{align*}
N &= \frac{a}{(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^1/2} \quad (4.48) \\
R &= \frac{a(1 - e^2)}{(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^3/2} \quad (4.49) \\
t &= \tan \phi \quad (4.50) \\
\eta^2 &= \frac{e^2}{1 - e^2 \cos^2 \phi} \quad (4.51)
\end{align*}
\]

and where \( M(\phi) \) is the meridional distance. Inverse projection: Given the “footprint” latitude \( \phi_1 = M^{-1}(y) \):

\[
\begin{align*}
\phi &= \phi_1 - \frac{t_1 x^2}{2! R_1 N_1} + \frac{t_1 x^4}{4! R_1^2 N_1^2} (5 + 3t_1^2 + \eta_1^2 - 4\eta_1^4 - 9\eta_1^2 t_1^2) \\
&\quad - \frac{t_1 x^6}{6! R_1^3 N_1^3} \left( 61 + 90t_1^2 + 46\eta_1^2 + 45t_1^4 - 252t_1^2\eta_1^2 \right) \\
&\quad - \frac{t_1 x^8}{8! R_1^4 N_1^4} \left( 1,385 + 3,633t_1^2 + 4,095t_1^4 + 1,575t_1^6 \right) \\
\lambda &= \frac{x}{\cos \phi N_1} - \frac{x^3}{3! \cos \phi N_1^3} (1 + 2t_1^2 + \eta_1^2) \\
&\quad + \frac{x^5}{5! \cos \phi N_1^5} \left( 5 + 6\eta_1^2 + 28t_1^2 + 3\eta_1^4 + 8t_1^2 \eta_1^2 + 24t_1^4 \eta_1^2 \right) \\
&\quad - \frac{x^7}{7! \cos \phi N_1^7} (61 + 662\eta_1^2 + 1,320t_1^2 + 720t_1^4)
\end{align*}
\]

The only criteria for determining accurate of the \texttt{tmerc} elliptical projection at the moment is to compare it with a transverse Mercator projection with an alleged greater accuracy. In this case, the \texttt{etmerc} version is selected for comparison because the developers of the method claim an accuracy of 0.03mm up to 4,400km (about 36° degrees of longitude at the equator) from the central merdian [12 p. 1].

To compare these two bivariate functions the distance between the Cartesian coordinates generated by the two projections is used:

\[
d = \sqrt{(x_t - x_e)^2 + (y_t - y_e)^2}
\]
4.2. TRANSVERSE AND OBLIQUE ASPECTS.

Assuming one projection is an accurate reference then \( d \) represents the error of the second projection as shown in fig. 4.4. It can be seen that tm merc is probably accurate to nearly 0.1mm at 5\(^\circ\) from the central meridian and good to 1mm near 8\(^\circ\).

**Gauss-Boaga.** The Gauss-Boaga projection is similar to the Gauss-Krüger represented by tm merc but the series expression suffers greater truncation. It is presented by Snyder[21] and it is used in the gctp[27] projection package. Because of the truncation, the longitude range is reduced as shown in fig. 4.5. The range of 0.1mm accuracy is now barely 3\(^\circ\) and 1mm accuracy is limited to about 5\(^\circ\) of the central meridian. When working with standard 6\(^\circ\) zones, this precision is quite adequate. 

Forward projection:

\[
\frac{x}{N} = \lambda \cos \phi + \frac{\lambda^3 \cos^3 \phi}{3!} (1 - t^2 + \eta^2)
+ \frac{\lambda^5 \cos^5 \phi}{5!} (5 - 18t^2 + t^4 + 14\eta^2 - 58t^2\eta^2) \\
\frac{y}{N} = \frac{M(\phi)}{N} + \frac{\lambda^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi}{2!}
+ \frac{\lambda^4 \sin \phi \cos^3 \phi}{4!} (5 - t^2 + 9\eta^2 + 4t^4)
+ \frac{\lambda^6 \sin \phi \cos^5 \phi}{6!} (61 - 58t^2 + t^4 + 270\eta^2 - 330t^2\eta^2)
\]
CHAPTER 4. CYLINDRICAL PROJECTIONS.

Figure 4.5: Displacement error in meters in comparing projection gbmerc with reference projection etmerc.

Inverse projection:

\[
\phi = \phi_1 - \frac{x^2 t_1}{2! N_1^2} + \frac{x^4 t_1}{4! N_1^4} (5 + 3t_1^2 + \eta_1^2 - 9\eta_1^2 t_1^2 - 4\eta_1^4) - \frac{x^6 t_1}{6! N_1^6} (61 + 90t_1^2 - 252t_1^2 \eta_1^2 + 45t_1^4 + 46\eta_1^2 - 3\eta_1^4) \quad (4.55)
\]

\[
\lambda = \frac{x}{\cos \phi_1 N_1} - \frac{x^3}{3! \cos \phi_1 N_1^3} (1 + 2t_1^2 + \eta_1^2) + \frac{x^5}{5! \cos \phi_1 N_1^5} (5 + 28t_1^2 + 24t_1^4 + 6\eta_1^2 + 8t_1^2 \eta_1^2) \quad (4.56)
\]

**French Transverse Mercator** This is another Gauss-Krüger version described in [1]. When |\lambda| ≤ 5° this projection matches tmerc to within a few tenths of a millimeter, but beyond this range tmerc to fail and this is the preferred projection. However, for |\lambda| ≥ 40° this projection also begins to fail, especially at lower latitudes.
4.2. **TRANSVERSE AND OBLIQUE ASPECTS.**

Forward projection:

\[
F_0 = 1 - \frac{1}{4} e^2 - \frac{3}{64} e^4 - \frac{5}{256} e^6 - \frac{175}{16384} e^8
\]  
\[
F_1 = \frac{1}{8} e^2 - \frac{1}{96} e^4 - \frac{9}{1024} e^6 - \frac{901}{184320} e^8
\]  
\[
F_2 = \frac{13}{768} e^4 + \frac{17}{5120} e^6 - \frac{311}{737280} e^8
\]  
\[
F_3 = \frac{61}{15360} e^6 + \frac{899}{430080} e^8
\]  
\[
F_4 = \frac{41287680}{49561} e^8
\]  
\[
\psi = \Psi(\phi, e)
\]  
\[
\beta = \arcsin \frac{\sin \lambda}{\cosh \psi}
\]  
\[
\psi_s = \begin{cases} 
\Psi(\beta, 0) \\
\log \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\beta}{2} \right)
\end{cases}
\]  
\[
\delta = \arctan \frac{\sinh \psi}{\cos \lambda}
\]  
\[
z = \delta + i \psi_s
\]  
\[
Z = F_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{4} F_k \sin(2kz)
\]  
\[
x = k_0 \Im(Z)
\]  
\[
y = k_0 (\Re(Z) - M(\phi_0))
\]

where \( \Psi() \) is the isometric latitude function (sec. 3.7.1) and \( M() \) is the meridian distance function (sec. 3.2).
Inverse projection:

\[ I_0 = 1 - \frac{1}{4} e^2 - \frac{3}{64} e^4 - \frac{5}{256} e^6 - \frac{175}{16384} e^8 \]  
(4.70)

\[ I_2 = \frac{1}{8} e^2 + \frac{1}{48} e^4 + \frac{7}{1280} e^6 + \frac{1}{61440} e^8 \]  
(4.71)

\[ I_4 = \frac{1}{768} e^4 + \frac{3}{1280} e^6 + \frac{559}{368640} e^8 \]  
(4.72)

\[ I_6 = \frac{17}{30720} e^6 + \frac{283}{430080} e^8 \]  
(4.73)

\[ I_8 = \frac{4397}{41287680} e^8 \]  
(4.74)

\[ z = \frac{y + M(\phi_0)}{k_0} + \frac{x}{k_0} \]  
(4.75)

\[ Z = \frac{z}{I_0} - \sum_{k=1}^{4} I_k \sin(2kz) \]  
(4.76)

\[ \delta = \Re(Z) \]  
(4.77)

\[ \delta_s = \Im(Z) \]  
(4.78)

\[ \lambda = \arctan \frac{\sinh \delta_s}{\cos \delta} \]  
(4.79)

\[ \delta = \arcsin \frac{\sin \delta}{\sinh \delta_s} \]  
(4.80)

\[ \delta = \begin{cases} 
\Psi(\delta, 0) \\
\log \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) 
\end{cases} \]  
(4.81)

\[ \phi = \Psi^{-1}(\delta, e) \]  
(4.82)

where \( \Psi^{-1}(\cdot) \) is the inverse of the isometric latitude.

**Swedish Transverse Mercator** This method appears to be used by Sweden [16]. This method also appears to be used by Finland.

\(+proj=ktmerc\)

Forward projection:

\[ \phi' = \phi - \sin \phi \cos \phi (A + B \sin^2 \phi + C \sin^4 \phi + D \sin^6 \phi + \cdot) \]  
(4.83)

\[ \xi' = \text{atan2}(\tan \phi', \cos \lambda) \]  
(4.84)

\[ \eta' = \text{arctanh}(\cos \phi' \sin \lambda) \]  
(4.85)

\[ y = K \left( \frac{\xi' + \beta_2 \sin 2\xi' \cosh 2\eta' + \beta_4 \sin 4\xi' \cosh 4\eta' + \beta_6 \sin 6\xi' \cosh 6\eta' + \beta_8 \sin 8\xi' \cosh 8\eta' + \cdot}{\beta_0 \sin 6\xi' \cosh 6\eta' + \beta_8 \sin 8\xi' \cosh 8\eta' + \cdot} \right) \]  
(4.86)

\[ x = K \left( \frac{\eta' + \beta_2 \cos 2\xi' \sinh 2\eta' + \beta_4 \cos 4\xi' \sinh 4\eta' + \beta_6 \cos 6\xi' \sinh 6\eta' + \beta_8 \cos 8\xi' \sinh 8\eta' + \cdot}{\beta_0 \cos 6\xi' \sinh 6\eta' + \beta_8 \cos 8\xi' \sinh 8\eta' + \cdot} \right) \]  
(4.87)
where

\[ A = e^2 \]  
\[ B = \frac{1}{6}(5e^4 - e^6) \]  
\[ C = \frac{1}{120}(104e^6 - 45e^8 + \ldots) \]  
\[ D = \frac{1}{1260}(1237e^8 + \ldots) \]  
\[ n = \frac{f}{2-f} \]  
\[ K = \frac{1}{[1 + n + \frac{1}{4}n^2 + \frac{1}{64}n^4 + \frac{1}{256}n^6 + \ldots]} \]  
\[ \beta_2 = \frac{1}{2}n - \frac{2}{3}n^2 + \frac{5}{16}n^3 - \frac{41}{180}n^4 + \ldots \]  
\[ \beta_4 = \frac{13}{48}n^2 - \frac{3}{5}n^3 + \frac{557}{1440}n^4 + \ldots \]  
\[ \beta_6 = \frac{16}{240}n^3 - \frac{103}{140}n^4 + \ldots \]  
\[ \beta_8 = \frac{49561}{161280}n^4 + \ldots \]  

\[ (4.98) \]

Inverse projection:

\[ \xi = \frac{y}{K} \]  
\[ \eta = \frac{x}{K} \]  
\[ \xi' = \xi - \delta_2 \sin 2\xi \cosh 2\eta - \delta_4 \sin 4\xi \cosh 4\eta - \delta_6 \sin 6\xi \cosh 6\eta - \ldots \]  
\[ \delta_2 \sin 2\xi \cosh 8\eta + \ldots \]  
\[ \eta' = \eta - \delta_2 \cos 2\xi \sinh 2\eta - \delta_4 \cos 4\xi \sinh 4\eta - \delta_6 \cos 6\xi \sinh 6\eta - \ldots \]  
\[ \delta_8 \cos 8\xi \sinh 8\eta + \ldots \]  
\[ \phi' = \arcsin(\sin \xi'/\cosh \eta') \]  
\[ \phi = \phi' + \sin \phi' \cos \phi'(A' + B' \sin^2 \phi' + C' \sin^4 \phi' + D' \sin^6 \phi' + \ldots) \]  
\[ \lambda = \text{atan2}(\sinh \eta', \cos \xi') \]  

where

\[ \delta_2 = \frac{1}{2}n - \frac{2}{3}n^2 + \frac{37}{96}n^3 - \frac{1}{360}n^4 + \ldots \]  
\[ \delta_4 = \frac{1}{48}n^2 + \frac{1}{15}n^3 - \frac{437}{1440}n^4 + \ldots \]  
\[ \delta_6 = \frac{17}{480}n^3 - \frac{37}{840}n^4 + \ldots \]  
\[ \delta_8 = \frac{4397}{161280}n^4 + \ldots \]  
\[ A' = e^2 + e^4 + e^6 + e^8 + \ldots \]  
\[ B' = -\frac{1}{6}(7e^4 + 17e^6 + 30e^8 + \ldots) \]  
\[ C' = \frac{1}{120}(224e^6 + 889e^8 + \ldots) \]  
\[ D' = -\frac{1}{1260}(4279e^8 + \ldots) \]  

\[ (4.115) \]
Danish Transverse Mercator The process here is to perform the projection through several conversion stages: geographic coordinates \((\lambda, \phi)\) to Soldner Sphere coordinates \((\lambda', \phi')\) to complex Gauss coordinates \((Y + iX)\) and finally to Cartesian coordinates \((x, y)\). And, of course, to perform the reverse process series. The process, summarized here, has some novel and interesting processes.[12]

Forward projection:

\[
\begin{align*}
\lambda' &= \lambda \quad \text{(4.116)} \\
\phi' &= \phi + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} G_{2k} \sin(2k\phi) \quad \text{(4.117)} \\
Y &= \text{atan2}(\sin \phi', \cos \phi' \cos \lambda') \quad \text{(4.118)} \\
t &= \text{atan2} \left( \cos \phi' \sin \lambda', \sqrt{\sin^2 \phi' + \cos^2 \phi' \cos^2 \lambda'} \right) \quad \text{(4.119)} \\
X &= \ln \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{t}{2} \right) \quad \text{(4.120)} \\
y + ix &= K \left[ Y + iX + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} Q_{2k} \sin(2k(Y + iX)) \right] \quad \text{(4.121)}
\end{align*}
\]

Inverse projection:

\[
\begin{align*}
Y - iX &= \frac{y - ix}{K} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} Q'_{2k} \sin \left( 2k \frac{y - ix}{K} \right) \quad \text{(4.122)} \\
t &= 2 \arctan(\exp(X)) - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{(4.123)} \\
\lambda' &= \text{atan2}(\sin t, \cos t \cos Y) \quad \text{(4.124)} \\
\phi' &= \text{atan2} \left( \sin Y \cos t, \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t \cos^2 Y} \right) \quad \text{(4.125)} \\
\lambda &= \lambda' \quad \text{(4.126)} \\
\phi &= \phi' + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} G'_{2k} \sin(2k\phi') \quad \text{(4.127)}
\end{align*}
\]
where

\[ n = \frac{f}{2 - f} \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.128)

\[ K = \frac{k_0}{1 + n} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4} n^2 + \frac{1}{64} n^4 + \frac{1}{256} n^6 + \cdots \right) \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.129)

\[ G_2 = -2n + \frac{2}{3} n^2 + \frac{4}{3} n^3 - \frac{82}{45} n^4 + \frac{32}{45} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.130)

\[ G_4 = \frac{5}{3} n^2 - \frac{16}{9} n^3 + \frac{13}{9} n^4 - \frac{904}{315} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.131)

\[ G_6 = -\frac{26}{15} n^3 + \frac{34}{21} n^4 + \frac{8}{5} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.132)

\[ G_8 = \frac{1237}{630} n^4 - \frac{12}{5} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.133)

\[ G_{10} = -\frac{734}{315} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.134)

\[ G_2' = +2n - \frac{2}{3} n^2 - 2n^3 + \frac{116}{45} n^4 + \frac{26}{45} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.135)

\[ G_4' = \frac{7}{3} n^2 - \frac{8}{5} n^3 - \frac{227}{45} n^4 + \frac{2704}{315} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.136)

\[ G_6' = \frac{56}{15} n^3 - \frac{136}{35} n^4 - \frac{1262}{105} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.137)

\[ G_8' = \frac{4279}{630} n^4 - \frac{332}{35} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.138)

\[ G_{10}' = +\frac{4174}{315} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.139)

\[ Q_2 = +\frac{1}{2} n - \frac{2}{3} n^2 + \frac{5}{16} n^3 + \frac{41}{180} n^4 - \frac{127}{288} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.140)

\[ Q_4 = +\frac{13}{48} n^2 - \frac{3}{5} n^3 + \frac{557}{1440} n^4 + \frac{281}{630} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.141)

\[ Q_6 = +\frac{61}{240} n^3 - \frac{103}{140} n^4 + \frac{15061}{26880} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.142)

\[ Q_8 = +\frac{49561}{161280} n^4 - \frac{179}{168} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.143)

\[ Q_{10} = +\frac{34729}{80640} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.144)

\[ Q_2' = -\frac{1}{2} n + \frac{2}{3} n^2 - \frac{37}{96} n^3 + \frac{1}{360} n^4 + \frac{81}{512} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.145)

\[ Q_4' = -\frac{1}{48} n^2 + \frac{1}{15} n^3 + \frac{437}{1440} n^4 - \frac{46}{105} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.146)

\[ Q_6' = -\frac{17}{480} n^3 + \frac{37}{840} n^4 + \frac{209}{4480} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.147)

\[ Q_8' = -\frac{4397}{161280} n^4 + \frac{11}{504} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.148)

\[ Q_{10}' = -\frac{4583}{161280} n^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.149)
The summations of equations \[4.117\] and \[4.127\] are performed by Clenshaw’s recurrence formula given argument \(x\) and \(K\) polynomial coefficients \(G\):

\[
\begin{align*}
t &= 2 \cos(2x) \\
h_2 &= 0 \\
h_1 &= G_K \\
h &= -h_2 + h_1 t + G_k \\
h_2 &= h_1 \\
h_1 &= h \\
y &= x + h \sin(2x)
\end{align*}
\]

Similarly for the summations of equations \[4.122\] and \[4.129\] with the complex argument \(z\), \(K\) real polynomial coefficients \(Q\), complex temporary variables \(\sigma\), \(h\), \(h_1\) and \(h_2\):

\[
\begin{align*}
\sigma &= 2(\cos(\Re z) \cosh(\Im z) - i \sin(\Re z) \sinh(\Im z)) \\
h_2 &= 0 \\
h &= Q_K + i0 \\
h_2 &= h_1 \\
h_1 &= h \\
h &= -\Re h_2 + \Re \sigma \Im h_1 - \Im \sigma \Re h_1 + Q_k \\
y &= \Re \sigma \Re h - \Im \sigma \Im h + i(\Re \sigma \Im h + \Im \sigma \Re h)
\end{align*}
\]

where the prefixes \(\Re\) and \(\Im\) indicate the respective real and imaginary parts of the variable suffix.

### 4.2.2 Oblique Mercator

\texttt{+proj=omerc} (see below for full list of options)

The oblique Mercator projection is designed for elongated regions aligned along a geodesic arc (Great Circle) where the cylinder of the projection is tangent to the sphere or ellipsoid \((k_0 = 1)\). Ellipsoid equations presented here are based upon Snyder’s \cite{Snyder} development of Hotine’s \cite{Hotine} “rectified skewed orthomorphic” projection and a development found in material by \texttt{epsg} \cite{epsg}. In none of these sources were the developments sufficiently complete to perform projections of several common grid systems and it was necessary to merge operations to create a more general procedure.

Two methods are used to specify the projection parameters: by specifying two points that lay on the centerline of the projection or by specifying the geographic coordinates of the central point on the centerline and specifying an azimuth of the centerline. The latter method is most commonly used for grid systems.

#### Two point method

Parameters of the two-point methods are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{lat_1}</td>
<td>((\phi_1, \lambda_1)) latitude and longitude of the first point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{lon_1}</td>
<td>first point on the centerline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{lat_2}</td>
<td>((\phi_2, \lambda_2)) latitude and longitude of the second point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{lon_2}</td>
<td>second point on the centerline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{lat_0}</td>
<td>(\phi_0) latitude of the center of the map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{k_0}</td>
<td>(k_0) scale factor along the centerline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{no_rot}</td>
<td>if present, do not rotate axis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\footnote{The centerline is a true geodesic only for the spherical case and approximates a geodesic in the ellipsoidal case.}
4.2. TRANSVERSE AND OBLIQUE ASPECTS.

Note that the central meridian (lon_0) common to most projections is not determined by the user. Restrictions on parameter specification is such that a centerline may not coincide with a meridian (Transverse Mercator case) nor coincide with the equator (simple Mercator case). Also, $\phi_1 \neq \phi_2$. First, compute factors common to both control specification method. For $\phi_0 \neq 0$ then

$$B = \left(1 + \frac{e^2}{1 - e^2} \cos \phi_0\right)^\frac{1}{2} \quad (4.151)$$

$$A = Bk_0 \frac{(1 - e^2)^\frac{1}{2}}{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi_0} \quad (4.152)$$

$$t_0 = \Psi(\phi_0) \quad (4.153)$$

$$D = \frac{B(1 - e^2)^\frac{1}{2}}{\cos \phi_0 (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi_0)^\frac{1}{2}} \quad (4.154)$$

$$F = D \pm \sqrt{D^2 - 1} \text{ taking sign of } \phi_0 \quad (4.155)$$

$$E = t_0^B F \quad (4.156)$$

where $\Psi()$ is the Isometric Latitude kernel function ($\text{proj\_tsfn}$). Set $D = 1$ if $D^2 < 1$. otherwise

$$B = (1 - e^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad A = k_0 \quad E = D = F = 1 \quad (4.157)$$

Now continue with initialization unique to the two point method:

$$t_1 = \Psi(\phi_1) \quad (4.158)$$

$$t_2 = \Psi(\phi_2) \quad (4.159)$$

$$H = t_1^B \quad (4.160)$$

$$L = t_2^B \quad (4.161)$$

$$F = \frac{E}{H} \quad (4.162)$$

$$G = (F - 1/F)/2 \quad (4.163)$$

$$J = \frac{E^2 - LH}{E^2 + LH} \quad (4.164)$$

$$P = \frac{L - H}{L + H} \quad (4.165)$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{2} - \frac{1}{B} \arctan \left( \frac{J}{P} \tan \left[ \frac{B}{2} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \right] \right) \quad (4.166)$$

$$\gamma_0 = \arctan \left( \frac{\sin(B(\lambda_1 - \lambda_0))}{G} \right) \quad (4.167)$$

$$\alpha_c = \arcsin(D \sin \gamma_0) \quad (4.168)$$

Unless no_rot is specified the axis rotation $\gamma$ is set from $\alpha_c$ and rotation is about the $\phi_0$ position.

Central point and azimuth method

The parameters for this case are:
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\texttt{lat,0=} (φ₀, λᵣ) latitude and longitude of the central point of the line.
\texttt{lExc=} longitude of the central point of the line.
\texttt{alpha=} αᵣ azimuth of centerline clockwise from north at the center point of the line. If \texttt{gamma} is not given then αᵣ determines the value of γᵣ.
\texttt{gamma=} γₘ azimuth of centerline clockwise from north of the rectified bearing of centre line. If \texttt{alpha} is not given, then \texttt{gamma} is assign to γ₀ from which αᵣ is derived (see equation 4.169).

\texttt{k₀=} k₀ scale factor along the centerline
\texttt{ro_rot} if present, do not rotate axis
\texttt{no_off} if present, do not offset origin to center of projection (u₀ = 0).

. To determine initialization parameters for this specification form of the projection first determine 𝐵, 𝐴, 𝑡₀, 𝐷, 𝐹 and 𝐸 from equations 4.151 through 4.156 and then proceed as follows:

\[
\sin αᵣ = D \sin γ₀
\]
\[
G = \frac{F - 1/F}{2}
\]
\[
λ₀ = λᵣ - \frac{\arcsin(G \tan γ₀)}{B}
\]

Common Initialization

If \texttt{no_off} is specified then

\[uᵣ = 0\]

otherwise the u axis is corrected by:

\[uᵣ = \pm \frac{A}{B} \tan²(\sqrt{D² - 1}, \cos αᵣ)\]

taking the sign of φ₀.

Forward elliptical projection

The first phase is to convert the geographic coordinates (φ, λ) to the intermediate Cartesian system (𝑢, 𝑣) where the 𝑢 axis is coincident with the centerline of the projection and the projection (𝑢, 𝑣) system origin is at the aposphere equator and longitude λ₀.

First compute

\[V = \sin[B(λ - λ₀)]\]
If $|\phi| \neq \pi/2$ then:

\[
Q = \frac{E}{\Psi(\phi)^B} \quad (4.174)
\]
\[
S = \frac{Q - 1/Q}{2} \quad (4.175)
\]
\[
T = \frac{Q + 1/Q}{2} \quad (4.176)
\]
\[
U = -V \cos \gamma_0 + S \sin \gamma_0 \quad (4.177)
\]

\[
v = \begin{cases} 
\frac{A}{2B} \ln \left( \frac{1-U}{1+U} \right) & |U| \neq 1 \\
\infty & |U| = 1
\end{cases} \quad (4.178)
\]

\[
M = \cos[B(\lambda - \lambda_0)] \quad (4.179)
\]

\[
u = \begin{cases} 
\frac{A}{B} \tan^{-1}(S \cos \gamma_0 + V \sin \gamma_0, M) & M \neq 0 \\
AB(\lambda - \lambda_0) & M = 0
\end{cases} \quad (4.180)
\]

otherwise:

\[
v = \frac{A}{B} \ln \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \pm \frac{\gamma_0}{2} \right) \quad u = \phi \frac{A}{B} \quad (4.181)
\]

If rotation is suppressed by the no_rot option then

\[
x = u \quad y = v \quad (4.182)
\]

else

\[
u = v \cos \gamma + u \sin \gamma \quad y = u \cos \gamma - v \sin \gamma \quad (4.183)
\]

**Inverse elliptical projection**

First rotate $(x, y)$ system into $(u, v)$ system:

\[
v = x \cos \gamma - y \sin \gamma \quad u = y \cos \gamma + x \sin \gamma + u_c \quad (4.184)
\]

\[
Q' = \exp \left( -\frac{By}{A} \right) \quad (4.185)
\]
\[
S' = \frac{Q' - 1/Q'}{2} \quad (4.186)
\]
\[
T' = \frac{Q' + 1/Q'}{2} \quad (4.187)
\]
\[
V' = \sin \left( \frac{Bu}{A} \right) \quad (4.188)
\]
\[
U' = \frac{V' \cos \gamma_0 + S' \sin \gamma_0}{T'} \quad (4.189)
\]

If $|U'| = 1$, then $\phi = \pm \pi/2$ taking sign of $U'$ and $\lambda = \lambda_0$. Otherwise

\[
t = \left[ E \left( \frac{1 - U'}{1 + U'} \right) \right]^{1/2} \quad (4.190)
\]
\[
\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \arctan \left[ t \left( \frac{1 - e \sin \phi}{1 + e \sin \phi} \right)^{1/2} \right] \quad (4.191)
\]
\[
\lambda = \frac{1}{B} \arctan \left[ S' \cos \gamma_0 - V' \sin \gamma_0, \cos \left( \frac{Bu}{A} \right) \right] \quad (4.192)
\]
where equation [4.19] is solved by iteration in function \texttt{proj\_phi2}.

**Examples.**

The first example of this projection is the Timbalai 1948/\textsc{R.S.O.} Borneo grid system from \texttt{epsg} \cite{3} [p. 35–36] defined by:

\begin{align*}
\text{proj}=\text{omerc} & \quad a=6377298.556 \quad rf=300.8017 \\
\text{lat}_0=4 \quad \text{lonc}=115 \quad \alpha=53^d18'56.9537 \\
\gamma=53^d7'48.3685 \quad k_0=0.99984 \\
x_0=590476.87 \quad y_0=442857.65
\end{align*}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lon/lat</th>
<th>Easting/Northing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>115d48'19.8196'E</td>
<td>679245.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5d23'14.1129&quot;N</td>
<td>596562.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zone 1 of the Alaska State Plane Coordinate System uses the Oblique Mercator projection as in this \texttt{nad27} example:

\begin{align*}
\text{proj}=\text{omerc} & \quad a=6378206.4 \\
\text{es}=.006768657997291094 \\
k=.9999 \quad \text{lonc}=-133d40 \quad \text{lat}_0=57 \\
\alpha=-36d52'11.6315 \\
x_0=818585.567270928 \quad y_0=575219.2451072642 \\
\text{units}=\text{us-ft}
\end{align*}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lon/lat</th>
<th>Easting/Northing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-134d00'00.000&quot;</td>
<td>2615716.535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55d00'00.000&quot;</td>
<td>1156768.938</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The values agree with those computed by \texttt{gctp} \cite{27} \cite{26}.

**4.2.3 Cassini.**

\texttt{+proj=cass} \quad \text{Ref.} [21] p. 94–95]

**Spherical form.**

Forward projection:

\begin{align*}
   x &= \arcsin(\cos \phi \sin \lambda) \\
   y &= \atan2(\tan \phi, \cos \lambda) - \phi_0
\end{align*}

Inverse projection:

\begin{align*}
   \phi &= \arcsin[\sin(y + \phi_0) \cos x] \\
   \lambda &= \atan2(\tan x, \cos(y + \phi_0))
\end{align*}
4.2. TRANSVERSE AND OBLIQUE ASPECTS.

Elliptical form.

Forward projection:
\[
N = (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{-1/2}
\]
\[
T = \tan^2 \phi
\]
\[
A = \lambda \cos \phi
\]
\[
C = \frac{e^2}{1 - e^2} \cos^2 \phi
\]
\[
x = N \left( A - T \frac{A^3}{6} - (8 - T + 8C)T \frac{A^5}{120} \right)
\]
\[
y = M(\phi) - M(\phi_0) + N \tan \phi \left( \frac{A^2}{2} + (5 - T + 6C) \frac{A^4}{24} \right)
\]

where \( M() \) is the meridional distance function [3.2]. 

Inverse projection:
\[
\phi' = M^{-1}(M(\phi_0) + y)
\]

If \( \phi' = \pi/2 \) then \( \phi = \phi' \) and \( \lambda = 0 \) otherwise evaluate \( T \) and \( N \) above using \( \phi' \) and
\[
R = (1 - e^2)(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi')^{-3/2}
\]
\[
D = x/N
\]
\[
\phi = \phi' - \tan \phi' \frac{N}{R} \left( \frac{D^2}{2} - (1 + 3T) \frac{D^4}{24} \right)
\]
\[
\lambda = \left( D - T \frac{D^3}{3} + (1 + 3T)T \frac{D^5}{15} \right) / \cos \phi'
\]

4.2.4 Transverse Cylindrical Equal-Area

+proj=tcea Ref. [21] p. 77–85]

Spherical form.

Forward projection:
\[
x = \cos \phi \sin \lambda / k_0 \quad y = k_0 \left[ \text{atan2}(\tan \phi, \cos \lambda) - \phi_0 \right]
\]

Inverse projection:
\[
\delta = \frac{y}{k_0} + \phi_0 \quad H = \left( 1 - (k_0x)^2 \right)^{1/2}
\]
\[
\phi = \arcsin(H \sin \delta) \quad \lambda = \text{atan2}(k_0x, H) \cos \delta
\]

Ellipsoid form.

Forward projection:
\[
\beta = A(\phi)
\]
\[
\beta_c = \text{atan2}(\tan \beta, \cos \lambda)
\]
\[
\phi_c = A^{-1}(\beta_c)
\]
\[
x = \frac{\cos \beta \cos \phi_c \sin \lambda}{k_0 \cos \beta_c (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi_c)^{1/2}}
\]
\[
y = k_0 [M(\phi_c) - M(\phi_0)]
\]
where \( A() \) and \( A^{-1}(\cdot) \) are the respective forward and inverse functions for conversion of geodetic latitude to and from the authalic sphere (see p. 3.21) and \( M() \) is the meridional distance function (see p. 3.2). Inverse projection:

\[
\begin{align*}
t &= y/k_0 + M(\phi_0)  \\
\phi_c &= M^{-1}(t)  \\
\beta_c &= A^{-1}(\phi_c)  \\
\beta' &= -\arcsin[k_0 x \cos \beta_c(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi_c)^{1/2} / \cos \phi_c]  \\
\beta &= \arcsin(\cos \beta' \sin \beta_c)  \\
\phi &= A^{-1}(\beta)  \\
\lambda &= -\tan(\tan \beta', \cos \beta_c)  \\
\end{align*}
\]

When \(|t| > M(\pi/2)\) then \(\lambda = \lambda \pm \pi\) where sign of \(\pi\) is opposite the sign of \(\lambda\).

Note that the inverse projection looses accuracy when \(|\lambda|\) is within a few minutes of \(90^\circ\). At the time of this writing a ready fix is not apparent.

### 4.2.5 Swiss Oblique Mercator Projection

+proj=somerc

The Swiss Oblique Mercator Projection (a tentative name based upon the Swiss usage in their CH1903 grid system) is based upon a three step process:

1. conformal transformation of ellipsoid coordinates to a sphere,
2. rotational translation of the spherical system so that the specified projection origin will lie on the equator, and
3. Mercator projection of geographic coordinates to the Cartesian system.

The projection cylinder is tangent at the projection origin \((\lambda_0, \phi_0)\) with zero scale error at the projection origin \((k_0 = 1)\) with minimum error extending east-west near the central meridian. In this projection, axis rotation only occurs about an axis normal to the plane of the central meridian (Wray’s “simple oblique aspect” [13, pages 135–138]).

For the forward projection the input geographic coordinates are processed in following manner:

\[(\lambda, \phi) \rightarrow \text{proj gauss} \rightarrow \text{proj translate} \rightarrow (\lambda', \phi')\]

where \text{proj gauss} (3.3) and \text{proj translate} (3.5) are the respective conversion to Gaussian sphere and axis translation-rotation procedures. Then standard, spherical Mercator projection (4.2) is applied in-line for conversion to \((x, y)\). Final scaling is performed by multiplying the radius of the conformal sphere, returned by the Gauss initialization, and with \(k_0\).

Inverse projection follows the reverse sequence of the above steps by using the inverse Mercator projection, inverse of spherical coordinate transformation and inverse from the Gaussian sphere to the ellipsoid coordinates.

The following example demonstrates the example from [2, p. 9] where the control parameters are

+proj=somerc
+ellps=bessel
+lon_0=7d26’22.50
+lat_0=46d57’08.66
+x_0=2600000
+y_0=1200000
and geographic and Swiss projection coordinates are:

\[ \lambda = 8^\circ 9'11.11127154''E \leftrightarrow 2679520.05 \text{ Easting} \quad (4.221) \]
\[ \phi = 47^\circ 03'28.95659233''N \leftrightarrow 1212273.44 \text{ Northing} \quad (4.222) \]

This projection has general application for grid system that have proportionally longer extensions along the Easting.

### 4.2.6 Gauss Schreiber Transverse Mercator Projection

\[ +\text{proj=gstmerc} \quad [] \]

The Gauss-Schreiber Transverse Mercator projection depends upon the Gauss conformal transformation of ellipsoid coordinates to a sphere, followed by application of the spherical form of the transverse Mercator formulas. In this form of the transverse Mercator the scale factor is unity only on the central meridian and the latitude selected by the option \(+\text{lat}_0\).

In France the projection is known as the Gauss-Laborde projection.

For the forward projection the input geographic coordinates are processed in following manner:

\[ (\lambda, \phi) \rightarrow \text{proj\textunderscore gauss} \rightarrow \text{proj\textunderscore translate} \rightarrow (\lambda', \phi') \]

where \text{proj\textunderscore gauss (3.3)} and \text{proj\textunderscore translate (3.5)} are the respective conversion to Gaussian sphere and axis translation-rotation procedures. Then standard, spherical Mercator projection (4.2.1) is applied in-line for conversion to \((x, y)\). Final scaling is performed by multiplying the radius of the conformal sphere, returned by the Gauss initialization, and with \(k_0\).

Inverse projection follows the reverse sequence of the above steps by using the inverse Mercator projection, inverse of spherical coordinate transformation and inverse from the Gaussian sphere to the ellipsoid coordinates.

### 4.2.7 Laborde.

\[ +\text{proj=labrd} +\text{azi=} \]

The Laborde projection was developed and exclusively used for the Madagascar Grid System with these parameters:

\[ +\text{proj=labrd} \]
\[ +\text{azi=18d54'} \]
\[ +\text{lat}_0=18d54'S \]
\[ +\text{lon}_0=46d26'13.95''E \]
\[ +k_0=0.9995 \]
\[ +x_0=400000 \]
\[ +y_0=800000 \]
\[ +\text{ellps=intnl} \]

This projection should not be confused with the Hotine Oblique Mercator nor should the later be used as a substitute. [22, p. 162].
The following are initialization steps:

\[
R = (1 - e^2)(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{-3/2} \quad (4.223)
\]

\[
N = (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{-1/2} \quad (4.224)
\]

\[
R_g = (NR)^{1/2} \text{geometric mean for radius of Gauss sphere} \quad (4.225)
\]

\[
\phi_{0s} = \arctan((R_0/N_0)^{1/2} \tan \phi_0) \quad (4.226)
\]

\[
A = \sin \phi_0 / \sin \phi_{0s} \quad (4.227)
\]

\[
C = A^2 \ln \frac{1 + e \sin \phi}{1 - e \sin \phi} - A \ln \tan(\pi/4 + \phi_0/2) + \ln \tan(\pi/4 + \phi_{0s}/2) \quad (4.228)
\]

\[
C_a = \frac{1 - \cos 2A_x}{12R_g^2 k_0^2} \quad (4.229)
\]

\[
C_b = \frac{\sin 2A_x}{12R_g^2 k_0^2} \quad (4.230)
\]

\[
C_c = 3(C_a^2 - C_b^2) \quad (4.231)
\]

\[
C_d = 6C_aC_b \quad (4.232)
\]

Forward computations:

\[
V_1 = A \ln \tan(\pi/4 + \phi/2) \quad (4.233)
\]

\[
V_2 = \frac{eA}{2} \ln \frac{1 + e \sin \phi}{1 - e \sin \phi} \quad (4.234)
\]

\[
\phi_s = 2(\tan^{-1} \exp(V_1 - V_2 + C) - \pi/4) \quad (4.235)
\]

\[
I_1 = \phi_s - \phi_{0s} \quad (4.236)
\]

\[
I_2 = A^2 \sin \phi_s \cos \phi_s/2 \quad (4.237)
\]

\[
I_3 = A^4 \sin \phi_s \cos^3 \phi_s(5 - \tan^2 \phi_s)/24 \quad (4.238)
\]

\[
= A^4 \sin \phi_s \cos \phi_s(5 \cos^2 \phi_s - \sin^2 \phi_s)/24 \quad (4.239)
\]

\[
I_4 = A \cos \phi_s \quad (4.240)
\]

\[
I_5 = A^3 \cos^3 \phi_s(1 - \tan^2 \phi_s)/6 \quad (4.241)
\]

\[
= A^3 \cos \phi_s(\cos^2 \phi_s - \sin^2 \phi_s)/6 \quad (4.242)
\]

\[
I_6 = A^5 \cos^5 \phi_s(5 - 18 \tan^2 \phi_s + \tan^4 \phi_s)/120 \quad (4.243)
\]

\[
= A^5 \cos \phi_s(5 \cos^4 \phi_s - 18 \cos^2 \phi_s \sin^2 \phi_s + \sin^4 \phi_s)/120 \quad (4.244)
\]

\[
x_g = k_0 R_g \lambda (I_4 + \lambda^2(I_5 + \lambda^2 I_6)) \quad (4.245)
\]

\[
y_g = k_0 R_g (I_1 + \lambda^2(I_2 + \lambda^2 I_3)) \quad (4.246)
\]

\[
V_1 = 3x_g y_g - x_g^3 \quad (4.247)
\]

\[
V_2 = y_g^3 - 3x_g^2 y_g \quad (4.248)
\]

\[
x = x_g + C_a V_1 + C_b V_2 \quad (4.249)
\]

\[
y = y_g - C_b V_1 + C_a V_2 \quad (4.250)
\]
4.2. TRANSVERSE AND OBLIQUE ASPECTS.

Inverse formulas:

\[ V_1 = 3xy^2 - x^3 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.251)
\[ V_2 = y^3 - 3x^2y \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.252)
\[ V_3 = x^5 - 10x^3y^2 + 5xy^4 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.253)
\[ V_4 = 5x^4y - 10x^2y^3 + y^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.254)
\[ x_g = x - C_aV_1 - C_bV_2 + C_cV_3 + C_dV_4 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.255)
\[ y_g = y + C_bV_1 - C_aV_2 - C_dV_3 + C_cV_4 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.256)
\[ \phi_s = \phi_0_s + y_g/(R_gk_0) \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.257)
\[ \phi_e = \phi_s + \phi_0 - \phi_{0s} \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.258)

Iterate

\[ V_1 = A\ln \tan(\pi/4 + \phi_e/2) \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.259)
\[ V_2 = eA(1/2 \ln [1 + e \sin \phi_e] - 1/2 \ln [1 - e \sin \phi_e]) \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.260)
\[ t = \phi_s - 2(tan^{-1} \exp(V_1 - V_2 + C) - \pi/4) \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.261)
\[ \phi_e = \phi_e + t \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.262)

until \(|t| < \epsilon\)

\[ R_e = a(1 - \epsilon^2)(1 - \epsilon^2 \sin^2 \phi_e)^{-3/2} \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.263)
\[ I_7 = \tan \phi_s/(2R_eR_gk_0^2) \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.264)
\[ I_8 = \tan \phi_s(5 + 3 \tan^2 \phi_s)/(24R_eR_g^3k_0^4) \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.265)
\[ I_9 = 1/(\cos \phi_sR_gk_0A) \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.266)
\[ I_{10} = (1 + 2 \tan^2 \phi_s)/(6 \cos \phi_sR_g^4k_0^2A) \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.267)
\[ I_{11} = (5 + 28 \tan^2 \phi_s + 24 \tan^4 \phi_s)/(120 \cos \phi_sR_g^5k_0^5A) \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.268)
\[ \phi = \phi_e - I_7x_g^2 + I_8x_g^4 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.269)
\[ \lambda = I_9x_g - I_{10}x_g^3 + I_{11}x_g^5 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.270)
Chapter 5

Pseudocylindrical Projections

Pseudocylindrical projections have the mathematical characteristics of

\[ x = f(\lambda, \phi) \]
\[ y = g(\phi) \]

where the parallels of latitude are straight lines, like cylindrical projections, but the meridians are curved toward the center as they depart from the equator. This is an effort to minimize the distortion of the polar regions inherent in the cylindrical projections. Pseudocylindrical projections are almost exclusively used for small scale global displays and, except for the Sinusoidal projection, only derived for a spherical Earth. Because of the basic definition none of the pseudocylindrical projections are conformal but many are equal area.

To further reduce distortion, pseudocylindrical are often presented in interrupted form that are made by joining several regions with appropriate central meridians and false easting and clipping boundaries. Figure 5.1 shows typical constructions that are suited for showing respective global land and oceanic regions. To reduce the lateral size of the map, some uses remove an irregular, North-South strip of the mid-Atlantic region so that the western tip of Africa is plotted north of the eastern tip of South America.

5.1 Computations.

A complicating factor in computing the forward projection for pseudocylindricals is that some of the projection formulas use a parametric variable, typically \( \theta \), which is a function of \( \phi \). In some cases, the parametric equation is not directly solvable for \( \theta \) and requires use of Newton-Raphson’s method of iterative finding the root of \( P(\theta) \). The defining equations for these cases are thus given in the form of \( P(\theta) \) and its derivative, \( P'(\theta) \), and an estimating initial value for \( \theta_0 = f(\phi) \). Refinement of \( \theta \) is made by \( \theta \leftarrow \theta - P(\theta)/P'(\theta) \) until \( |P(\theta)/P'(\theta)| \) is less than predefined tolerance.

When known, formula constant factors are given in rational form (e.g. \( \sqrt{2}/2 \)) rather than a decimal value (0.7071) so that the precision used in the resultant program code constants is determined by the programmer. However, source material may only provide decimal values, typically to 5 or 6 decimal digits. This is adequate in most cases, but has caused problems with the convergence of a Newton-Raphson determination and degrades the determination of numerical derivatives.

Because several of the pseudocylindrical projections have a common computational base, they are grouped into a single module with multiple initializing entry
5.2 Spherical Forms.

5.2.1 Sinusoidal. 

Equal-area for all cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>+proj</th>
<th>figure</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sinusoidal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanson-Flamsteed</td>
<td>sinu</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eckert VI</td>
<td>eck4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>[23] p. 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde-Thomas Flat-Polar Sinusoidal</td>
<td>mbtfps</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>[23] p. 220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
x = C\lambda(m + \cos \theta)/(m + 1)
\]

\[
y = C\theta
\]

\[
C = \sqrt{(m + 1)/n}
\]

\[
P(\theta) = m\theta + \sin \theta - n \sin \phi
\]

\[
P'(\theta) = m + \cos \theta
\]

\[
\theta_0 = \phi
\]

\[
m \quad n \quad C
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sinusoidal (Sanson-Flamsteed)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eckert VI</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1 + \pi/2$</td>
<td>$2/\sqrt{2 + \pi}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde-Thomas Flat-Polar Sinusoidal</td>
<td>$1/2$</td>
<td>$1 + \pi/4$</td>
<td>$\sqrt{6}/(4 + \pi)$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2. SPHERICAL FORMS.

5.2.2 Winkel I.

\[ +\text{proj=wink1} +\text{lat_ts=} \]

Ref. [23] p. 220]

Option \( \text{lat_ts=} \phi_{ts} \) establishes latitude of true scale on central meridian (default = 0° and thus the same as Eckert V). Not equal-area but if \( \cos \phi_{ts} = 2/\pi \) \( (\text{lat_ts=}50d28) \) the total area of the global map is correct.

Figure 5.2: General pseudocylindricals I

5.2.3 Winkel-Snyder

Arithmetic mean of Equirectangular and Mollweide and is not equal-area. Parameter \( \text{lat}_1 = \phi_1 \) controls standard parallel and width of flat polar extent. When not specified \( \phi_1 = 58^\circ 20' \) (This projection was originally listed by Snyder as Winkel II but later dismissed the designation \[22\], p. 307].

\[
x = \lambda(\cos \theta + \cos \phi_1)/2 \quad y = \phi \quad (5.7)
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
  x &= \lambda(\cos \theta + \cos \phi_1)/2 \quad y = \pi(\sin \theta + 2\phi/\pi)/4 \\
P(\theta) &= 2\theta + \sin 2\theta - \pi \sin \phi \quad P'(\theta) = 2 + 2 \cos 2\theta \\
  \theta_0 &= 0.9\phi
\end{align*}
\]

As with Mollweide, \( P \) converges slowly as \( \phi \to \pi/2 \) and \( \theta \to \pi/2 \).

5.2.4 Urmayev Flat-Polar Sinusoidal Series.

Urmayev and Wagner are equal area but Werenskiold has true scale at the equator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>+proj=</th>
<th>Fig.</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urmayev FPS</td>
<td>urmfps</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>[20] p. 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wager I (Kavraisky VI)</td>
<td>wag1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>[28]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Werenskiold II</td>
<td>weren2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>[20] p. 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_x )</td>
<td>( C_y )</td>
<td>( C_n )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Urmayev FPS        | \( \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} \) | \( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \) | 0 < \( n \) ≤ 1 |
| Wager I (Kavraisky VI) | \( \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} \) | \( \sqrt{3} \) | \( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \) |
| Werenskiold II     | \( \frac{10^{.75}}{2} \) | \( \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} \) | \( \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3} \) |

\[
\begin{align*}
  x &= C_x \lambda \cos \psi \quad y = C_y \psi \\
  \sin \psi &= C_n \sin \phi
\end{align*}
\]

For Urmayev the latitudes of true scale are determined by the relation:

\[
\phi_{ts} = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{9 - 4\sqrt{3}}{9 - 4n^2\sqrt{3}}} 
\]

and the ratio of the length of the poles to the equator is determined by \( \sqrt{1 - n^2} \).

5.2.5 Eckert I.

\[
\begin{align*}
  x &= 2\sqrt{2/3\pi}(1 - |\phi|/\pi) \\
  y &= 2\sqrt{2/3\pi}\phi
\end{align*}
\]
5.2. SPHERICAL FORMS.


5.2.6 Eckert II.

\[ x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6\pi}} \lambda \sqrt{4 - 3 \sin |\phi|} \quad y = \pm \left( \sqrt{2\pi/3} \left(2 - \sqrt{4 - 3 \sin |\phi|}\right) \right) \] (5.15)

where \( y \) assumes sign of \( \phi \).
5.2.7 Eckert III, Apian II (Arago), Putniňš P₁, Putniņš P'₁, Wagner VI, Winkel II and Kavraisky VII.

None of these projections are equal-area and are flat-polar when coefficient $A \neq 0$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>+proj=</th>
<th>figure</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apian II (Arago)</td>
<td>apian2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>[22] p. 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eckert III</td>
<td>eck3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putniņš P₁</td>
<td>putp1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putniņš P’₁</td>
<td>putp1p</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner VI</td>
<td>wag6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winkel II</td>
<td>wink2</td>
<td>5.3 [22] p. 196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavraisky VII</td>
<td>kav7</td>
<td>5.2 [20] p. 67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$$x = C_x \lambda(A + \sqrt{1 - B(\phi/\pi)^2})$$  \hspace{1cm} $$y = C_y \phi$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>$C_x$</th>
<th>$C_y$</th>
<th>$A$</th>
<th>$B$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Putniņš P₁</td>
<td>1.89490</td>
<td>0.94745</td>
<td>-1/2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putniņš P’₁</td>
<td>1.89490/2</td>
<td>0.94745</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner VI</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winkel II</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2/π</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apian II</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eckert III</td>
<td>2/$\sqrt{\pi(4 + \pi)}$</td>
<td>4/$\sqrt{\pi(4 + \pi)}$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavraisky VII</td>
<td>$\sqrt{3}$/2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.8 Eckert IV.

+proj=eck4 Fig. 5.3 Ref. [23] p. 221]

$$x = 2\lambda(1 + \cos \theta)/\sqrt{\pi(4 + \pi)}$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.17)

$$y = 2\sqrt{\pi/(4 + \pi)} \sin \theta$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.18)

$$P(\theta) = \theta + \sin 2\theta + 2 \sin \theta - \frac{(4 + \pi)}{2} \sin \phi$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.19)

$$P'(\theta) = 2 + 4 \cos 2\theta + 4 \cos \theta$$

$$= 1 + \cos \theta(\cos \theta + 2) - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\theta_0 = 0.895168\phi + 0.0218849\phi^3 + 0.00826809\phi^5$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.20)

5.2.9 Eckert V.

+proj=eck5 Fig. 5.3 Ref. [23] p. 220]

$$x = \lambda(1 + \cos \phi)/\sqrt{2 + \pi}$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.21)

$$y = 2\phi/\sqrt{2 + \pi}$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.22)

5.2.10 Wagner II.

+proj=wag2 Fig. 5.4 Ref. [28] p. 184–187], [20] p. 64]

$$x = \frac{n}{\sqrt{nm_1m_2}} \lambda \cos \psi$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.23)

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm_1m_2}} \psi$$

$$\sin \psi = m_1 \sin (m_2 \phi)$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.24)

$$n = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$m_2 = \arccos (1.2 \cos 60\phi)$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.25)

$$m_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \sin (m_2 \pi/2)}$$
5.2. SPHERICAL FORMS.

5.2.11 Wagner III.

\[ x = \frac{\cos \phi ts}{\cos(2\phi ts/3)} \lambda \cos(2\phi/3) \quad y = \phi \]  

Figure 5.4: Wagner pseudocylindrical series


Ref: [28, p. 189–190]
5.2.12 Wagner V.

\[ +\text{proj= wag5} \quad \text{Ref. [28, p. 194–196]} \]

\[ x = \frac{n2\sqrt{2}}{\pi \sqrt{nm_1m_1}} \lambda \cos \psi \]  
(5.27)

\[ y = \sqrt{\frac{2}{nm_1m_2}} \sin \psi \]  
(5.28)

\[ P(\psi) = 2\psi + \sin 2\psi - \pi m_1 \sin(m_2\phi) \]  
(5.29)

\[ P'(\psi) = 2 + 2 \cos 2\psi \]  
(5.30)

\[ \psi_0 = \frac{2\phi}{3} \]  
(5.31)

\[ n = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \]  
(5.32)

\[ m_2 = \arccos (1.2 \cos 60^\circ) \]  
(5.33)

\[ m_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \sin \left( \frac{m_2\pi}{2} \right) \]  
(5.34)

5.2.13 Foucaut Sinusoidal.

\[ +\text{proj=fouc_s+n=} \quad \text{Ref. [22, p. 113], [25]} \]

An equal-area projection where the \( y \)-axis is a weighted arithmetic mean of the Cylindrical Equal-Area and the Sinusoidal projections. Parameter \( n= n \) is the weighting factor where \( 0 \leq n \leq 1 \).

\[ x = \lambda \cos \phi/(n + (1 - n) \cos \phi) \]
\[ y = n\phi + (1 - n) \sin \phi \]  
(5.35)

5.2.14 Mollweide, Bromley, Wagner IV (Putni\v{n}i\v{s} P\textsubscript{2}) and Werenskiold III.

Mollweide and Wagner IV are equal area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>+proj=</th>
<th>figure</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mollweide</td>
<td>moll</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>[23, p. 220]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley</td>
<td>bromley</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>[22, p. 163]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner IV (Putni\v{n}i\v{s} P\textsubscript{2})</td>
<td>wag4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>[28]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Werenskiold III</td>
<td>weren3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>[20, p. 66]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ x = C_x \lambda \cos(\theta) \]  
(5.36)

\[ y = C_y \sin(\theta) \]  
(5.37)

\[ P(\theta) = 2\theta + \sin 2\theta - C_p \sin \phi \]  
(5.38)

\[ P'(\theta) = 2 + 2 \cos 2\theta \]  
(5.39)

\[ \theta_0 = \phi \]  
(5.40)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( C_x )</th>
<th>( C_y )</th>
<th>( C_p )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mollweide</td>
<td>( \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} )</td>
<td>( \sqrt{2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( \frac{4}{\pi} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner IV (Putni\v{n}i\v{s} P\textsubscript{2})</td>
<td>( \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{6\pi \sqrt{3}}{4\pi + 3\sqrt{3}}} )</td>
<td>( \frac{2\pi \sqrt{3}}{4\pi + 3\sqrt{3}} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5.5: General pseudocylindricals II


For the Werenskiold III is the same Wagner IV but with the $C_x$ and $C_y$ values are increased by 1.15862.
CHAPTER 5. PSEUDOCYLINDRICAL PROJECTIONS

5.2.15 Hölzel.

+proj=holzel Fig. 5.5

\[
x = \lambda \begin{cases} 
    0.322673 + 0.369722 & \left(1 - \left(\frac{|\phi| - 0.40928}{1.161517}\right)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
    0.441013 \cdot (1 + \cos \phi) & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases} \quad \text{if } |\phi| > 1.39634 \\
\]
\[
y = \phi
\]

(5.41)

\[
y = \phi
\]

(5.42)

5.2.16 Hatano.

+proj=hatano [+sym] Fig. 5.5 Ref. [23, p. 64 and 221]

If the option +sym is selected, the symmetric form of this projection is used, otherwise the asymmetric form.

\[
x = 0.85\lambda \cos \theta
\]
\[
y = C_y \sin \theta
\]
\[
P(\theta) = 2\theta + \sin 2\theta - C_p \sin \phi
\]
\[
P'(\theta) = 2(1 + \cos 2\theta)
\]
\[
\theta_0 = 2\phi
\]

(5.43)

(5.44)

(5.45)

(5.46)

(5.47)

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
C_y & C_p \\
\hline
1.75859 & 2.67595 \\
1.93052 & 2.43763
\end{array}
\]

For \( \phi = 0 \), \( y \leftarrow 0 \) and \( x \leftarrow 0.85\lambda \).

5.2.17 Craster (Putniš P_4).

+proj=cраст Fig. 5.5 Ref. [? , p. 221]

A pointed pole, equal-area projection with standard parallels at 36°46′.

\[
x = \sqrt{3/\pi} \lambda [2 \cos(2\phi/3) - 1]
\]
\[
y = \sqrt{3\pi} \sin(\phi/3)
\]

(5.48)

5.2.18 Putniš P_2.

+proj=put2 Fig. 5.6 Ref. [20 p.66]

\[
x = 1.89490\lambda (\cos \theta - 1/2)
\]
\[
y = 1.71848 \sin \theta
\]
\[
P(\theta) = 2\theta + \sin 2\theta - 2 \sin \theta - [(4\pi - 3\sqrt{3})/6] \sin \phi
\]
\[
= \theta + \sin \theta (\cos \theta - 1) - [(4\pi - 3\sqrt{3})/12] \sin \phi
\]
\[
P'(\theta) = 2 + 2 \cos 2\theta + 2 \cos \theta
\]
\[
= 1 + \cos \theta (\cos \theta - 1) - \sin^2 \theta
\]
\[
\theta_0 = 0.615709\phi + 0.00909953\phi^3 + 0.0046292\phi^5
\]

(5.49)

(5.50)

(5.51)

(5.52)

(5.53)
5.2. SPHERICAL FORMS.

5.2.19 Putnišš $P_3$ and $P'_3$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>+proj=</th>
<th>figure</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Putnišš $P_3$</td>
<td>putp3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>20 p. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnišš $P'_3$</td>
<td>putp3p</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>20 p. 69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi} \lambda (1 - \theta^2 / \phi^2)} \quad y = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi} \phi} \quad (5.54) \]
where $A$ is 4 and 2 for respective $P_3$ and $P'_3$.

### 5.2.20 Putniņš $P'_4$ and Werenskiold I.

This is the flat pole version of Putniņš’s $P_4$ or Craster’s Parabolic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>+proj</th>
<th>figure</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Putniņš $P_4$</td>
<td>putp4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>[20, p. 68]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Werenskiold I</td>
<td>weren</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>[20, p. 68]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$x = C_x \lambda \cos\theta / \cos(\theta/3)$

$y = C_y \sin(\theta/3)$

(5.55)

$\sin \theta = (5\sqrt{2}/8) \sin \phi$

(5.56)

where

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$P'_4$</th>
<th>Weren. I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_x$</td>
<td>$2\sqrt{0.6/\pi}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_y$</td>
<td>$2\sqrt{1.2\pi}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.2.21 Putniņš $P_5$ and $P'_5$.

Putniņš $P_5$ and $P'_5$ projections have equally spaced parallels and respectively pointed and flat poles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>+proj</th>
<th>figure</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Putniņš $P_5$</td>
<td>putp5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>[20, p. 69]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putniņš $P'_5$</td>
<td>putp5p</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>[20, p. 69]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$x = 1.01346\lambda(A - B \sqrt{1 + 2p^2/\pi^2})$

$y = 1.01346\phi$

(5.57)

where

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$P_5$</th>
<th>$P'_5$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$A$</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B$</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.2.22 Putniņš $P_6$ and $P'_6$.

Putniņš $P_6$ and $P'_6$ projections are equal-area with respective pointed and flat poles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>+proj</th>
<th>figure</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Putniņš $P_6$</td>
<td>putp6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>[20, p. 69]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putniņš $P'_6$</td>
<td>putp6p</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>[20, p. 69]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$x = C_x \lambda(D - (1 + p^2)^{1/2})$

$y = C_y p$

(5.58)

$P(p) = (A - (1 + p^2)^{1/2})p - \ln(p + (1 + p^2)^{1/2}) - B \sin \phi$

(5.59)

$P'(p) = A - 2\sqrt{1 + p^2}$

(5.60)

$P_0 = \phi$

(5.61)

where

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$P_6$</th>
<th>$P'_6$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_x$</td>
<td>1.01346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D$</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_y$</td>
<td>0.91910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A$</td>
<td>4.00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B$</td>
<td>2.14714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2. SPHERICAL FORMS.

Figure 5.7: General pseudocylindricals III


5.2.23 Collignon.

\[ x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \lambda \sqrt{1 - \sin \phi} \quad y = \sqrt{\pi}(1 - \sqrt{1 - \sin \phi}) \] (5.63)
CHAPTER 5. PSEUDOCYLINDRICAL PROJECTIONS

5.2.24 Sine-Tangent Series.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>+proj=</th>
<th>figure</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foucaut</td>
<td>fouc</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>[20, p. 70]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams Quartic Authalic</td>
<td>qua_aut</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>[20, p. 70]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde-Thomas</td>
<td>mbt_s</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>[20, p. 72]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sine (No. 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavraisky V</td>
<td>kav5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>[20, p. 72]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Sine/Tan.</td>
<td>gen_ts [+t]+s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baar [?] listed several variations with values of $p = q = 10/9, 4/3$ and $3/2$ for the sine series and $1, 4/3, 3/2$ and $3$ for the tangent series.

Sine series equations:

$$x = \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)\lambda \cos \phi / \cos(\phi / q)$$
$$y = p \sin(\phi / q)$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.64)

Tangent series equations:

$$x = \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)\lambda \cos \phi \cos^2(\phi / q)$$
$$y = p \tan(\phi / q)$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.65)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$q$</th>
<th>$p$</th>
<th>Sine</th>
<th>Tangent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$\sqrt{\pi}$</td>
<td>Foucaut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.36509</td>
<td>Quartic Authalic</td>
<td>McBryde-Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35° arccos(0.9)</td>
<td>q/0.9</td>
<td>Kavraisky V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.25 McBryde-Thomas Flat-Polar Parabolic.

+proj=mbtfpp Fig. 5.7

$$x = 3\sqrt{6/7}/3\lambda[1 + 2 \cos \theta / \cos(\theta / 3)]$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.66)
$$y = 3\sqrt{6/7}\sin(\theta / 3)$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.67)

\[P(\theta) = 1.125\sin(\theta / 3) - \sin^3(\theta / 3) - 0.4375\sin \phi\]  \hspace{1cm} (5.68)

\[P'(\theta) = [0.375 - \sin^2(\theta / 3)]\cos(\theta / 3)\]  \hspace{1cm} (5.69)

$$\theta_0 = \phi$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.70)

5.2.26 McBryde-Thomas Flat-Polar Sine (No. 1).

+proj=mbtfps Fig. 5.7

$$x = 0.22248\lambda[1 + 3 \cos \theta / \cos(\theta / 1.36509)]$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.71)
$$y = 1.44492\sin(\theta / 1.36509)$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.72)

\[P(\theta) = 0.45503\sin(\theta / 1.36509) + \sin \theta - 1.41546\sin \phi\]  \hspace{1cm} (5.73)

\[P'(\theta) = \frac{0.45503\cos(\theta / 1.36509) + \cos \theta}{1.36509}\]  \hspace{1cm} (5.74)

$$\theta = \phi$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.75)

At the moment, there is a discrepancy between formulary and claim that 80° parallel length is half the length of the equator.
5.2. SPHERICAL FORMS.

5.2.27 McBryde-Thomas Flat-Polar Quartic.

*proj=mbtfpq  Fig. 5.7

\[ x = \lambda (1 + 2 \cos \theta / \cos(\theta/2)) [3\sqrt{2} + 6]^{-1/2} \] \hspace{1cm} (5.76)

\[ y = (2\sqrt{3} \sin(\theta/2) [2 + \sqrt{2}]^{-1/2} \] \hspace{1cm} (5.77)

\[ P(\theta) = \sin(\theta/2) + \sin \theta - (1 + \sqrt{2}/2) \sin \phi \] \hspace{1cm} (5.78)

\[ P'(\theta) = (1/2) \cos(\theta/2) + \cos \theta \] \hspace{1cm} (5.79)

\[ \theta = \phi \] \hspace{1cm} (5.80)

5.2.28 Boggs Eumorphic.

*proj=boggs  Fig. 5.5

\[ x = 2.00276\lambda (\sec \phi + 1.11072 \sec \theta) \] \hspace{1cm} (5.81)

\[ y = 0.49931(\phi + \sqrt{2} \sin \theta) \] \hspace{1cm} (5.82)

\[ P(\theta) = 2\theta + \sin 2\theta - \pi \sin \phi \] \hspace{1cm} (5.83)

\[ P'(\theta) = 2 + 2 \cos 2\theta \] \hspace{1cm} (5.84)

\[ \theta = \phi \] \hspace{1cm} (5.85)

5.2.29 Nell.

*proj=nell  Fig. 5.8  Ref. [22][p. 115]

\[ x = \lambda (1 + \cos \theta)/2 \] \hspace{1cm} (5.86)

\[ y = \theta \] \hspace{1cm} (5.87)

\[ P(\theta) = \theta + \sin \theta - 2 \sin \phi \] \hspace{1cm} (5.88)

\[ P'(\theta) = 1 + \cos \theta \] \hspace{1cm} (5.89)

\[ \theta_1 = 1.00371\phi - 0.0935382\phi_3 - 0.011412\phi_5 \] \hspace{1cm} (5.90)

5.2.30 Nell-Hammer.

*proj=nell_h [+n=]  Fig. 5.8  Ref. [20] p. 74

The equal-area Nell-Hammer is a specialized case of the more generalized arithmetic mean of the y-axis or parallels of the Cylindrical Equal-Area and the Sinusoidal projection [25]:

\[ x = (a + b \cos \phi)\lambda \] \hspace{1cm} (5.91)

\[ y = \begin{cases} 
2\left(\phi - \tan \frac{\phi}{2}\right) & \text{for } a = b = 1/2 \\
\phi - a \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \arctan \frac{a + b}{b} \right) & \text{if } a^2 > b^2 \\
\phi - b \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \arctan \frac{b - a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \right) & \text{if } b^2 > a^2 
\end{cases} \] \hspace{1cm} (5.92)

where \( a \) and \( b \) are the respective weights of the cylindrical equal-area and sinusoidal projections and where \( a + b = 1 \).

The optional \( n \) parameter corresponds to \( a \) and \( 0 < n < 1 \). When \( n \) is not specified then \( n \leftarrow 0.5 \) (true Nell-Hammer).

5.2.31 Siemon IV.

*proj=seimon4  Fig. ??  Ref. [22] p. 208–9

Forward projection:

\[ x = \lambda \frac{\cos \phi}{C \cos(\phi/2)} \] \hspace{1cm} (5.93)

\[ y = 2C \sin(\phi/2) \] \hspace{1cm} (5.94)

\[ C = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}} \] \hspace{1cm} (5.95)
Figure 5.8: General pseudocylindricals IV


5.2.32 Robinson.

\[ x = 0.8487\lambda X(|\phi|) \quad y = 1.3523Y(|\phi|) \quad y \text{ assumes sign of } \phi \quad (5.91) \]

where the coefficients of \( X \) and \( Y \) are determined from the following table:
5.2. SPHERICAL FORMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>φ°</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>φ°</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.6176</td>
<td>0.8679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.0620</td>
<td>0.9986</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0.6769</td>
<td>0.8350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.1240</td>
<td>0.9954</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0.7346</td>
<td>0.7986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.1860</td>
<td>0.9900</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0.7903</td>
<td>0.7597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.2480</td>
<td>0.9822</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.8435</td>
<td>0.7186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.3100</td>
<td>0.9600</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.8936</td>
<td>0.6732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.3720</td>
<td>0.9427</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.9394</td>
<td>0.6213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.4340</td>
<td>0.9160</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0.9761</td>
<td>0.5722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.4968</td>
<td>0.8921</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>0.5322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.5571</td>
<td>0.8662</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>0.5022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>0.4722</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Robinson did not define how intermediate values were to be interpolated between the 5° intervals. The *proj* system uses a set of bicubic splines determined for each X–Y set with zero second derivatives at the poles. GCTP uses Stirling’s interpolation with second differences.

5.2.33 Denoyer.

+proj=denoy  Fig. 5.5

\[ x = \lambda \cos[(0.95 - |\lambda|/12 + |\lambda|^3/600)(0.9\phi + 0.03\phi^5)] \quad y = \phi \] (5.92)

5.2.34 Fahey.

+proj=fahey  Fig. 5.5

\[ x = \lambda \cos 35^\circ \sqrt{1 - \tan^2(\phi/2)} \quad y = (1 + \cos 35^\circ) \tan(\phi/2) \] (5.93)

5.2.35 Ginsburg VIII.

+proj=gins8  Fig. 5.10 [20] [p. 78]

\[ x = \lambda(1 - 0.162388\phi^2)(0.87 - 0.000952426\lambda^3) \quad y = \phi(1 + \phi^2/12) \] (5.94)

5.2.36 Loximuthal.

+proj=loxim +lat_1= Fig. 5.8

All straight lines radiating from the point where \( lat_1 = \phi_1 \) intersects the central meridian are loxodromes (rhumb lines) and scale along the loxodomes is true.

\[ x = \begin{cases} \lambda(\phi - \phi_1)/[\ln \tan(\pi/4 + \phi/2) - \ln \tan(\pi/4 + \phi_1/2)] & \phi \neq \phi_1 \\ \lambda \cos \phi_1 & \phi = \phi_1 \end{cases} \]

\[ y = \phi - \phi_1 \] (5.95)

5.2.37 Urmayev V Series.

+proj=urm5  Fig. 5.8 Ref. [20] p. 77] [22][213]

\[ x = m\lambda \cos \theta \] (5.96)

\[ y = \theta(1 + q\theta^2/3)/(mn) \] (5.97)

\[ \sin \theta = n \sin \phi \] (5.98)

where \( m = 2\sqrt{3}/3, n = 0.8 \) and \( q = 0.414524 \) are default values that have been employed in some atlases.
5.2.38 Goode Homolosine, McBryde Q3 and McBride S2.

Pseudocylindrical can be composited where different projections are used in different latitude zones. In the cases presented here there are only two regions: one covering the central or equitorial latitudes and another covering the polar regions. At the latitude where they join together, the horizontal scale must match and a shift value is normally subtracted from the computed $y$-value of the polar projection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>$+\text{proj}$</th>
<th>figure</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goode Homolosine</td>
<td>goode</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde P3</td>
<td>psfig:mb_P3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde Q3</td>
<td>psfig:mb_Q3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde S2</td>
<td>psfig:mb_S2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pseudocylindrical can be composited where different projections are used in different latitude zones. In the cases presented here there are only two regions: one covering the central or equitorial latitudes and another covering the polar regions. At the latitude where they join together, the horizontal scale must match and a shift value is normally subtracted from the computed $y$-value of the polar projection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Equitorial</th>
<th>Polar</th>
<th>$\phi$ join</th>
<th>$y$ offset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goode Homolosine</td>
<td>Sinusoidal</td>
<td>Mollweide</td>
<td>40°44'</td>
<td>0.05280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 5.2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sec. 5.2.14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde P3</td>
<td>Craster</td>
<td>McBryde-Thomas</td>
<td>49°20'21.8''</td>
<td>0.035509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parabolic</td>
<td>Flat-Polar</td>
<td>Parabolic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 5.2.17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sec. 5.2.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde Q3</td>
<td>Quartic</td>
<td>McBryde-Thomas</td>
<td>52°9'</td>
<td>0.042686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authalic</td>
<td>Flat-Polar</td>
<td>Quartic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 5.2.24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sec. 5.2.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBryde S2</td>
<td>Sinusoidal</td>
<td>Eckert VI</td>
<td>49°16'</td>
<td>0.084398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 5.2.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2. SPHERICAL FORMS.

5.2.39 Equidistant Mollweide
+proj=eq_moll  Fig. 5.5
\[ x = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \sqrt{|\pi^2 - 4\phi^2|} \quad y = \phi \] (5.99)

5.2.40 McBryde S3.
+proj=mb_S3  Fig. 5.7  Ref.
If \(|\phi| < 55^\circ 51'\) then
\[ x = \lambda \cos \phi \quad y = \phi \] (5.100)
else
\[ x = \frac{C\lambda}{1.5} (0.5 + \cos \theta) \] (5.101)
\[ y = C\theta \mp 0.069065 \] (5.102)
\[ P(\theta) = \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \theta - (1 - \frac{\pi}{4}) \sin \phi \] (5.103)
\[ P'(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} + \cos \theta \] (5.104)
\[ \theta_0 = \phi \] (5.105)
\[ C = \left( \frac{6}{4 + \pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \] (5.106)

where the last constant takes the opposite sign of \(\phi\).

5.2.41 Semiconformal.
+proj=near_con  (Fig. 5.10)
\[ p = \begin{cases} \text{sign of } \phi 0.99089 & \text{if } |\phi| > 1.5564 \\ \sin \phi & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \] (5.108)
\[ \theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \left( \frac{1 + p}{1 - p} \right) \] (5.109)
\[ x = \lambda \cos \theta \] (5.110)
\[ y = \pi \sin \theta \] (5.111)

5.2.42 Érdi-Krausz.
+proj=erdi_krusz  Fig. 5.8  Ref. [20] p. 73–74]
If \(|\phi| < \pi/3\) then
\[ x = 0.96042\lambda \cos \theta' \quad y = 1.30152\theta' \] (5.112)
\[ \sin \theta' = 0.8 \sin \phi \] (5.113)
otherwise
\[ x = 1.07023\lambda \cos \theta \quad y = 1.68111 \sin \theta \mp 0.28549 \] (5.114)
CHAPTER 5. PSEUDOCYLINDRICAL PROJECTIONS

Figure 5.10: General pseudocylindricals VI

where sign is opposite that of $\theta$

\[
P(\theta) = 2\theta + \sin 2\theta - \pi \sin \phi \quad P'(\theta) = 2 + 2\cos 2\theta
\]

\[
\theta_0 = \phi
\]

5.2.43 Snyder Minimum Error.

+proj=s_min_err Fig. 5.8

\[
a_1 = 1.27326 \quad (5.117)
\]
\[
a_3 = -0.04222 \quad (5.118)
\]
\[
a_5 = -0.0293 \quad (5.119)
\]
\[
a_3' = -0.12666 \quad (5.120)
\]
\[
a_5' = -0.1465 \quad (5.121)
\]
\[
x = \frac{\lambda \cos \phi}{a_1 + \phi^2(a_3 + a_5\phi^2)} \quad (5.122)
\]
\[
y = \phi(a_1 + \phi^2(a_3 + a_5\phi^2)) \quad (5.123)
\]
5.2. **SPHERICAL FORMS.**

5.2.44 **Maurer.**

+proj=maurer  Fig. 5.8  [20, p. 69]

\[
x = \lambda \left( \frac{\pi - 2\phi}{\pi} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad y = \phi
\]

(5.124)

5.2.45 **Canters.**

Canters’ four low-error pseudocylindrical projections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>+proj=</th>
<th>figure</th>
<th>Ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General optimization</td>
<td>fc_gen</td>
<td>5.11</td>
<td>[7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole length half the length of the equator</td>
<td>fc_pe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correct axis ratio</td>
<td>fc_ar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointed pole, correct axis ratio</td>
<td>fc_pp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

with the general form:

\[
x = \lambda(c_0 + c_2\phi^2 + c_4\phi^4) \begin{cases} \text{flat polar} \\
\times \cos \phi \quad \text{pointed pole} \end{cases}
\]

(5.125)

\[
y = c_1\phi + c_3\phi^3 + c_5\phi^5
\]

(5.126)

where the coefficients are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>+proj=</th>
<th>figure</th>
<th>Ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>general optimization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_0)</td>
<td>0.7920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_2)</td>
<td>-0.0978</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_4)</td>
<td>0.0059</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_1')</td>
<td>1.0304</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_3')</td>
<td>0.0127</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_5')</td>
<td>-0.0250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pole length half the length of the equator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_0)</td>
<td>0.7879</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_2)</td>
<td>-0.0238</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_4)</td>
<td>-0.0551</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_1')</td>
<td>1.0370</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_3')</td>
<td>-0.0059</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_5')</td>
<td>-0.0147</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correct axis ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_0)</td>
<td>0.8378</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_2)</td>
<td>-0.0238</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_4)</td>
<td>-0.0551</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_1')</td>
<td>1.0150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_3')</td>
<td>0.0207</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_5')</td>
<td>-0.0375</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointed pole, correct axis ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_0)</td>
<td>0.8333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_2)</td>
<td>0.3385</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_4)</td>
<td>0.0942</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_1')</td>
<td>1.0114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_3')</td>
<td>0.0243</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_5')</td>
<td>-0.0391</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.46 **Baranyi I–VII.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>proj=</th>
<th>figure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baranyi IV (Snyder)</td>
<td>baranyi4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baranyi I</td>
<td>brny.1</td>
<td>+vopt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baranyi II</td>
<td>brny.2</td>
<td>+vopt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baranyi III</td>
<td>brny.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baranyi IV</td>
<td>brny.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baranyi V</td>
<td>brny.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baranyi VI</td>
<td>brny.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baranyi VII</td>
<td>brny.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Baranyi IV.

The following is a version of projection IV of the Baranyi set of seven projections [6] that is derived from unpublished BASIC procedure written by Snyder and forwarded by Anderson [5]:

\[
y = \phi \left( 1 + \phi^2 \cdot 0.112579 + |\phi| (0.107505 + |\phi| \cdot 0.0273759) \right) (5.127)
\]

\[
f = \pm \frac{\log(1 + 0.11679 \cdot |\lambda|)}{0.31255} \text{ where } f \text{ takes the sign of } \lambda
\]

\[
x = f \times \begin{cases} 
(1.22172 + \sqrt{2.115292 - y^2}) & \text{when } |\phi| \leq 1.36258 \\
\sqrt{38.4304449 - (4.5848 + |y|)^2} & \text{otherwise} 
\end{cases} \quad (5.128)
\]

Baranyi projections.

The following version of Baranyi’s seven projections attempt to stay close to Baranyi’s original description [6] with some interpretations from a FORTRAN procedure by Voxland [15].

The projections follow three basic steps:

- convert both latitude and longitude to intermediate units \((x_p, y_p)\) by means of tabular description of the converted coordinates at 10° intervals,

- determine the length of the parallel \((x_l)\) for the intermediate latitude at the limiting longitude (180°) and

- scale the intermediate longitude by the ratio of the meridian length at the intermediate latitude and equatorial length.

Conversion if longitude and latitude to intermediate units is performed by first changing radians to degrees and then interpolating intermediate values from the from tables 5.1 and 5.2 of intermediates values at each 10° increments of geographic coordinate. Because projections I and II have regular spacing or increments of tabular
values, Voxland used a second degree determination for intermediate latitude:

\[ y_p = a_1 |φ_d| + a_2 φ_d^2 \]  

(5.129)

\[ a_1 = \begin{cases} 
0.975 & \text{Baranyi I} \\
0.95 & \text{Baranyi II} 
\end{cases} \quad a_2 = \begin{cases} 
0.0025 & \text{Baranyi I} \\
0.005 & \text{Baranyi II} 
\end{cases} \]  

(5.130)

The results from the above equations for \( y_p \) will differ from the linear interpolation and may be selected by using the *vopt* option. Although this solution is elegant it does not match the general nature of Baranyi’s definition of the projection.

The previously determined intermediate longitude represent the value at the equator and must be scaled by the ratio of the length of the parallel at the intermediate latitude and length of the equator. Length of the parallels are determined by two or three segments that are either circular arcs or straight lines. Each segment
CHAPTER 5. PSEUDOCYLINDRICAL PROJECTIONS

Table 5.1: Intermediate parameter $y_p$ value for each 10 degrees of latitude.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$y_p$</th>
<th>$0^\circ$</th>
<th>$10^\circ$</th>
<th>$20^\circ$</th>
<th>$30^\circ$</th>
<th>$40^\circ$</th>
<th>$50^\circ$</th>
<th>$60^\circ$</th>
<th>$70^\circ$</th>
<th>$80^\circ$</th>
<th>$90^\circ$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>108.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>108.0</td>
<td>126.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>111.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>111.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>102.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>115.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<td>69.5</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>99.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.2: Intermediate parameter $x_p$ value for each 10 degrees of longitude.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x_p$</th>
<th>$0^\circ$</th>
<th>$10^\circ$</th>
<th>$20^\circ$</th>
<th>$30^\circ$</th>
<th>$40^\circ$</th>
<th>$50^\circ$</th>
<th>$60^\circ$</th>
<th>$70^\circ$</th>
<th>$80^\circ$</th>
<th>$90^\circ$</th>
<th>$100^\circ$</th>
<th>$110^\circ$</th>
<th>$120^\circ$</th>
<th>$130^\circ$</th>
<th>$140^\circ$</th>
<th>$150^\circ$</th>
<th>$160^\circ$</th>
<th>$170^\circ$</th>
<th>$180^\circ$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>110.0</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>130.0</td>
<td>140.0</td>
<td>150.0</td>
<td>160.0</td>
<td>170.0</td>
<td>180.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>110.0</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>130.0</td>
<td>140.0</td>
<td>150.0</td>
<td>160.0</td>
<td>170.0</td>
<td>180.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>24.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
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<td>148.0</td>
<td>157.0</td>
<td>166.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>46.0</td>
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<td>157.0</td>
<td>166.0</td>
<td>175.0</td>
<td>184.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>102.5</td>
<td>112.5</td>
<td>122.5</td>
<td>132.5</td>
<td>142.5</td>
<td>151.0</td>
<td>159.5</td>
<td>168.0</td>
<td>176.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10.5</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>42.0</td>
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<td>47.0</td>
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<td>120.0</td>
<td>130.0</td>
<td>140.0</td>
<td>150.0</td>
<td>159.0</td>
<td>168.0</td>
<td>176.0</td>
<td>184.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The intermediate coordinates are finally scaled to $x_p(10^\circ)$ and $y_p(10^\circ)$:

$$x = \pm x_p \frac{\pi}{180}, \quad y = \pm y_p \frac{\pi}{180}$$

where the sign of $x$ and $y$ are taken from $\lambda$ and $\phi$ respectively.
5.2. SPHERICAL FORMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
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<td>92.807743792</td>
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<tr>
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<td>[115.5]</td>
<td>[-0.218634245]</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.3: Table of limiting curve constants and $y_p$ range limit.

5.2.47 Oxford and Times Atlas.

Name $+proj=$ figure Ref.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxford Atlas</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modified Gall</td>
<td>oxford</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times Atlas</td>
<td>times</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
t = \tan \left( \frac{\phi}{2} \right) \quad (5.134)
\]

\[
y = \left( 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) t \quad (5.135)
\]

\[
x = \lambda \begin{cases} 
1 - 0.04\phi^4 & \text{Oxford Atlas} \\
\sqrt{2} & 0.74\sqrt{1 - 0.5\phi^2} & \text{Times Atlas} 
\end{cases} \quad (5.136)
\]

5.2.48 Baker Dinomic.

$+proj=baker$ Fig. 5.9 Ref. [22][p. 271]

When $|\phi| < \pi/4$ then projection is basic Mercator

\[
x = \lambda \quad y = \begin{cases} 
\ln \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\phi}{2} \right) & \text{or} \\
\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1 + \sin \phi \right) & \text{or} \\
\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1 - \sin \phi \right) & \text{or}
\end{cases} \quad (5.137)
\]

otherwise

\[
x = \lambda \cos \phi \left( 2\sqrt{2} - \csc \phi \right) \quad y = \pm \left[ -\ln \tan \left( \frac{\phi}{2} \right) + 2\sqrt{2} \left( |\phi| - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] \quad (5.138)
\]

where the above $y$ value takes the sign of $\phi$. 

\[
\]
CHAPTER 5. PSEUDOCYLINDRICAL PROJECTIONS

5.2.49 Fourtier II.
+proj=four2  Fig. 5.8
A very early pseudocylindrical.
\[ x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos \phi \quad \quad \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \sin \phi \] (5.139)

5.2.50 Mayr-Tobler.
+proj=mayr [+n=]  Fig. 5.8  Ref: [25], [22, p. 220]
An equal-area projection first described by Mayr and later by Tobler. The projection is based upon a weighted geometric mean of the x-axis or meridians of the Cylindrical Equal-Area and Sinusoidal projections:
\[ x = \lambda \cos^{1-n} b \phi \quad \quad \quad y = \int_{0}^{\phi} \cos^n \phi \, d\phi \] (5.140)
where \( 0 < n < 1 \) and is the weight factor of the cylindrical projection. The Mayr projection is the special case (default) where \( n \leftarrow 0.5 \) when not specified.

5.2.51 Tobler G1
+proj=tob_g1 [+n=]  Fig. 5.9  Ref. [25]
For this equal-area projection the y-axis is a weighted geometric mean of the Cylindrical Equal-Area and the Sinusoidal projections.
\[ x = \lambda \cos \phi \frac{\phi^b \sin^a \phi}{a \sin \phi + b \phi \cos \phi} \] (5.141)
\[ y = \phi^a \sin^b \phi \] (5.142)
\[ a + b = 1 \] (5.143)
Option \( n \) is equivalent to \( a \) and \( 0 < n < 1 \) and is the weight for the cylindrical projection. If the \( n \) option is not specified, then \( a \leftarrow 0.5 \).

5.3 Pseudocylindrical Projections for the Ellipsoid.

5.3.1 Sinusoidal Projection
The elliptical version of the Sinusoidal projection is one of the simplest elliptical computations. Spacing of the parallels is based upon the meridional distance \( M(\phi) \) as defined in section 3.2. The parallel lengths are determined by their radii defined in section 3.7.3. Thus the forward equations are simply:
\[ x = a \lambda m(\phi) \quad \quad \quad y = M(\phi) \] (5.144)
The inverse projection values are determined by:
\[ \phi = M^{-1}(y) \quad \quad \quad \lambda = \frac{x}{m(\phi)} \] (5.145)
Chapter 6

Conic Projections

Forward Conic Formulae.

The basic forward formulae for all simple conics are expressed by:

\[
\begin{align*}
  x &= \rho \sin \theta \\
  y &= \rho_0 - \rho \cos \theta
\end{align*}
\]  

(6.1)  

(6.2)

where \( \theta = n\lambda \). Factor \( \rho \) is the distance of the projected point from the apex of the cone and \( n \) is the cone constant. The factor \( \rho_0 \) is determined by evaluating \( \rho \) at \( \phi_0 \) (+lat_0=) and establishes the y-axis origin. The x-axis origin is at \( \lambda_0 \) (+lon_0=).

Both \( \rho \) and \( n \) are functions that determine the characteristics of each conic projection, as shown in Table 6.1 and both usually controlled by two user specified parallels: \( \phi_1 \) and \( \phi_2 \) (+lat_1= and +lat_2=). In some cases, one parallel may be specified, \( \phi_1 \), specified (in Lambert Equal Area and \( \phi_1 = \phi_2 \) cases) and in the case of the Lambert Conformal Conic, a scale factor, \( k_0 \) (+k_0=) may be specified. All cases where \( \sigma \), \( \sigma_1 \) or \( n \) would evaluate to 0 or \( n \) evaluates to 1 are not allowed.

In addition to the formulae for the spherical earth in Table 6.1 several conics are available for the ellipsoidal earth as follows.

Albers Equal Area:

\[
\begin{align*}
  \rho &= \sqrt{C - nq}/n \\
  n &= \begin{cases} 
    (m_1^2 - m_2^2)/(q_2 - q_1) & \phi_1 \neq \phi_2 \\
    \sin \phi_1 & \phi_1 = \phi_2 
  \end{cases} \\
  C &= m_1^2 + nq_1 \\
  m &= \cos \phi/(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{1/2} \\
  q &= (1 - e^2) \left[ \frac{\sin \phi}{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi} - \frac{1}{2e} + \ln \left( \frac{1 - e \sin \phi}{1 + e \sin \phi} \right) \right] \\
  k &= 1/h = \sqrt{C - nq}/m = n\rho/m
\end{align*}
\]

For the case of Lambert Equal Area, substitute \( \pi/2 \) for \( \phi_2 \) in the preceeding formulae.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>( \rho = )</th>
<th>( n = )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equidistant</td>
<td>( \frac{\phi_2 \cos \phi_1 - \phi_1 \cos \phi_2}{\cos \phi_1 - \cos \phi_2} - \phi )</td>
<td>( \cos \phi_1 - \cos \phi_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \phi_1 = \phi_2 )</td>
<td>cot ( \phi_1 + \phi_1 - \phi )</td>
<td>( \frac{\phi_2 - \phi_1}{\sin \phi_1} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murdoch I</td>
<td>( (\cot \sigma \sin \delta)/\delta + \sigma - \phi )</td>
<td>sin ( \sigma )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murdoch II</td>
<td>( \cot \sigma \sqrt{\cos \delta + \tan(\sigma - \phi)} )</td>
<td>( \sin \sigma \sqrt{\cos \delta} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murdoch III</td>
<td>( \delta \cot \delta \cot \sigma + \sigma - \phi )</td>
<td>( (\sin \sigma \sin \delta \tan \delta)/\delta^2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euler</td>
<td>( \delta/2 \cot(\delta/2) \cot \sigma + \sigma - \phi )</td>
<td>( (\sin \sigma \sin \delta)/\delta )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambert Conformal</td>
<td>( \cos \phi_1 \tan^n(\pi/4 + \phi_1/2) )</td>
<td>( \ln \left( \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2} \right) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \phi_1 = \phi_2 )</td>
<td>( k_0 \cos \phi_1 \tan^n(\pi/4 + \phi_1/2) )</td>
<td>( \ln \left( \frac{n \tan^n(\pi/4 + \phi_1/2)}{\tan(\pi/4 + \phi_1/2)} \right) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albers Equal Area</td>
<td>( \left[ \cos^2 \phi_1 + 2n(\sin \phi_1 - \sin \phi) \right]^{1/2}/n )</td>
<td>( (\sin \phi_1 + \sin \phi_2)/2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambert Equal Area</td>
<td>( [2(1 - \sin \phi)/n]^{1/2} )</td>
<td>( (1 + \sin \phi_1)/2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perspective</td>
<td>( \cos \delta(\cot \sigma - \tan(\phi - \sigma)) )</td>
<td>sin ( \sigma )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tissot</td>
<td>( \left{ \frac{\sin \sigma}{\cos \delta} + \frac{\cos \delta}{\sin \sigma} - 2 \sin \phi \right}/n \right}^{1/2}</td>
<td>sin ( \sigma )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitkovsky I</td>
<td>same as Murdoch III</td>
<td>( (\tan \delta \sin \sigma)/\delta )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where \( \sigma = (\phi_2 + \phi_1)/2 \) and \( \delta = (\phi_2 - \phi_1)/2 \).
Lambert Conformal:
\[
\begin{align*}
\rho &= k_0 F t^n \\
n &= \begin{cases} 
\frac{\ln m_1 - \ln m_2}{\ln t_1 - \ln t_2} & \phi_1 \neq \phi_2 \\
\sin \phi_1 & \phi_1 = \phi_2 
\end{cases} \\
m &= \cos \phi /(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{1/2} \\
t &= \tan(\pi/4 - \phi/2) / \left[ \frac{1 - e \sin \phi}{1 + e \sin \phi} \right]^{e/2} \\
F &= m_1/(nt_1^n) \\
h &= k = k_0 n \rho/m \\
\gamma &= n \lambda
\end{align*}
\]

Equidistant:
\[
\begin{align*}
\rho &= G - M(\phi) \\
n &= \begin{cases} 
(m_1 - m_2)/(M(\phi_2) - M(\phi_1)) & \phi_1 \neq \phi_2 \\
\sin \phi_1 & \phi_1 = \phi_2 
\end{cases} \\
m &= \cos \phi /(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{1/2} \\
G &= m_1/n + M(\phi_1) \\
h &= 1 \\
k &= n \rho/m
\end{align*}
\]

Inverse Conic Formulae.
When \( n < 0 \), reverse the sign of \( x, y, \) and \( \phi_0 \) and then evaluate: First compute \( y' = \rho_0 - y \) and then \( \rho = (x^2 + y'^2)^{1/2} \).

If \( n < 0 \), reverse sign of \( x, y', \) and \( \rho \) and compute
\[
\theta = \text{atan2}(x, y')
\]

Compute \( \lambda = \theta/n \) and, in the spherical case, determine \( \phi \) from the \( \rho \) equations in Table 6.1. Solutions for \( \phi \) for the elliptical earth are as follows:

Albers Equal Area:

Compute \( q = (C - \rho^2 n^2)/n \) and initial value of \( \phi = \sin^{-1}(q/2) \) and iterate \( \phi = \phi + \Delta \phi \) until \( |\Delta \phi| \) less than acceptable tolerance and where:
\[
\Delta \phi = \frac{(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{1/2}}{2 \cos \phi} \left[ \frac{q}{1 - e^2} - \frac{\sin \phi}{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi} + \frac{1}{2e} \ln \left( \frac{1 - e \sin \phi}{1 + e \sin \phi} \right) \right]
\]

Lambert Conformal:

Compute \( t = (\rho/F)^{1/n} \) and \( \phi = \pi/2 - \tan^{-1} t \) and substitute \( \phi \) into the right hand side of
\[
\phi = \pi/2 - 2 \tan^{-1} \left[ t \left( \frac{1 - e \sin \phi}{1 + e \sin \phi} \right)^{e/2} \right]
\]

Repeat substitution of \( \phi \) into right side until absolute difference between last and current value of \( \phi \) less than tolerance.
Equidistant:
\[ \phi = M^{-1}(G - \rho). \]

6.0.2 Bonne.

\[ +\text{proj=bonne [+lat_1=]} \quad ?? \quad [21, \text{p. 140}] \]

The Werner and Sylvano are special cases of the Bonne where Werner specified a value of \( \phi_1 = 90^\circ \). Sylvano selected \( \phi_1 = 47^\circ \) and limited the geographic range to within \( \pm 160^\circ \) and \( 40^\circ S \geq \phi \leq 80^\circ N \) for a world map centered at \( 60^\circ E \).

For forward of the sphere:
\[
\begin{align*}
\rho &= \cot \phi_1 + \phi_1 - \phi \\
E &= \lambda \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \\
x &= \rho \sin E \\
y &= \cot \phi_1 - \rho \cos E
\end{align*}
\]

and for the ellipsoid:
\[
\begin{align*}
m &= \cos \phi/(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{1/2} \\
\rho &= m_1/\sin \phi_1 + M(\phi_1) - M(\phi) \\
E &= m\lambda/\rho \\
x &= \rho \sin E \\
y &= \frac{m_1}{\sin \phi_1} - \rho \cos E
\end{align*}
\]

For the inverse of the sphere:
\[
\begin{align*}
\rho &= \pm [x^2 + (\cot \phi_1 - y^2)^2]^{1/2} \\
\phi &= \cot \phi_1 + \phi_1 - \rho \\
\lambda &= \frac{\rho}{\cos \phi} \text{atan2}[\pm x, \pm (\cot \phi_1 - y)]
\end{align*}
\]

and for the ellipsoid:
\[
\begin{align*}
\rho &= \pm [x^2 + (m_1/\sin \phi_1 - y^2)^2]^{1/2} \\
\phi &= M^{-1}(m_1/\sin \phi_1 + M(\phi_1) - \rho) \\
\lambda &= \frac{\rho}{m} \text{atan2}[\pm x, \pm (m_1/\sin \phi_1 - y)]
\end{align*}
\]

In all cases, \( \pm \) take sign of \( \phi_1 \).

6.0.3 Bipolar Oblique Conic Conformal.

Developed as a low-error conformal map of both North and South America, it consists of two translated, spherical form Lambert Conformal Conic projections (A and B) with points to the left of a geodesic from B to A determined by projection A and those to the right by projection B. There is a small and varying discontinuity along this geodesic, but it is negligible within the range of interest and at the small scales normally used. Because the formulae for this projection are presented by [21], they are used here rather than using a combination of the general oblique procedures. Only the spherical form is used and both \(+\text{lon}_0\) and \(+\text{lat}_0\) are ignored.
The following are defining constants for the location of the poles of each projection:

\[
\begin{align*}
\phi_A &= 20^\circ S = -0.349065850398866 \\
\lambda_A &= 110^\circ W = -1.91986217719376 \\
\phi_B &= 45^\circ N = 0.785398163397448 \\
z_{AB} &= 104^\circ = 1.81514242207410
\end{align*}
\]

and each projection has the equivalent standard parallels of \(\phi_1 = 31^\circ\) and \(\phi_2 = 73^\circ\).

These factors determine the following constants:

\[
\begin{align*}
\lambda_B &= \lambda_A + \arccos \left( \frac{\cos z_{AB} - \sin \phi_A \sin \phi_B}{\cos \phi_A \cos \phi_B} \right) \\
 &= -0.348949767262507(-19^\circ59'36.0561) \\
n &= \ln \left( \frac{\tan(\phi_1/2)}{\tan(\phi_2/2)} \right) \\
 &= 0.630558448812747 \\
F_0 &= \sin \phi_1 / [n \tan^n(\phi_1/2)] \\
 &= 1.8337566397205 \\
k_0 &= 2/[1 + nF_0 \tan^n 26^\circ / \sin 52^\circ] \\
 &= 1.03462163714794 \\
F &= k_0F_0 \\
 &= 1.89724742567461 \\
A_{z_{AB}} &= \arccos \left( \frac{\cos \phi_A \sin \phi_B - \sin \phi_A \cos \phi_B \cos(\lambda_B + \lambda_A)\sin z_{AB}}{\sin z_{AB}} \right) \\
 &= 0.816500436746864(46^\circ46'55.30437^\prime) \\
A_{z_BA} &= \arccos \left( \frac{\cos \phi_B \cos \phi_A - \sin \phi_B \cos \phi_A \cos(\lambda_B + \lambda_A)\sin z_{AB}}{\sin z_{AB}} \right) \\
 &= 1.82261843856186(104^\circ25'42.03909^\prime) \\
T &= \tan^n(\phi_1/2) + \tan^n(\phi_2/2) \\
 &= 1.27246578267089 \\
\rho_c &= FT/2 = 1.20709121521569 \\
z_c &= 2 \tan^{-1}(T/2)^{1/n} \\
 &= 0.908249725391265(52^\circ2'19.95363^\prime)
\end{align*}
\]

**Forward projection:**

First determine which conic to use by computing

\[A_z = \arctan2[\sin(\lambda_B - \lambda), \\
\cos \phi_B \tan \phi - \sin \phi_B \cos(\lambda_B - \lambda)].\]

If \(A_z > A_{z_{BA}}\), then conic A is to be used otherwise conic B. Next compute distance from point to conic pole from:

\[z = \arccos[\sin \phi_A \sin \phi + \cos \phi_A \cos \phi \cos(\lambda + \lambda_A)]\]

or

\[z = \arccos[\sin \phi_B \sin \phi + \cos \phi_B \cos \phi \cos(\lambda - \lambda_B)]\]
for respective A and B conics and in the case of the A conic recompute the azimuth from:

\[
Az = \text{atan2}[(\sin(\lambda + \lambda_A), \\
\cos \phi_A \tan \phi - \sin \phi_A \cos(\lambda + \lambda_A)].
\]

Next compute:

\[
\rho = F \tan^n(z/2) \\
k = \rho n / \sin z \\
\alpha = \arccos\{[\tan^n(z/2) + \tan^n(z_{AB} - z)]/T\}
\]

Determine \(\theta\) by subtract \(Az\) from \(A_{AB}\) or \(A_{BA}\) for respective A or B conic and then compute

\[
\rho = \rho / \cos[\alpha - \theta].
\]

If \(\rho > \alpha\), then \(\rho = -\rho\). Now compute local cartesian system:

\[
x' = \rho \sin \theta \\
y' = \pm \rho \cos \theta \pm \rho_c.
\]

using upper or lower sign for respective A or B conic. Finally, rotate into appropriate position:

\[
x = -x' \cos A_{zc} - y' \sin A_{zc} \\
y = -y' \cos A_{zc} + x' \sin A_{zc}
\]

**Inverse projection:**

First, rotate cartesian into local system:

\[
x' = -x \cos A_{zc} + y \sin A_{zc} \\
y' = -x \sin A_{zc} - y \cos A_{zc}
\]

If \(x' < 0\), the change sign of \(y'\). Next compute:

\[
\rho = [x'^2 + (\rho_c + y')]^{1/2} \\
A'_{z} = \text{atan2}(x', \rho_c + y')
\]

Set \(\rho = \rho'\) and compute

\[
z = 2 \tan^{-1}(\rho/F)^{1/2} \\
\alpha = \arccos\{[\tan^n(z/2) + \tan^n(z_{AB} - z)]\}
\]

If \(Az < \alpha\), set \(\rho = \rho'(\cos \alpha - Az)\) and repeat previous two equations until difference between previous and current \(\rho\) less than desired tolerance. If \(x' < 0\), set \(\phi_c = \phi_A\) and \(A_c = A_{zAB}\), otherwise \(\phi_c = \phi_B\) and \(A_c = A_{zBA}\). Finally calculate:

\[
Az = A_c - Az/n \\
\phi = \arcsin(\sin \phi_c \cos z + \cos \phi_c \sin z \cos Az) \\
\lambda = \lambda_c - \text{atan2}(\sin Az, \cos \phi_c / \tan z - \sin \phi_c \cos z)
\]
6.0.4  (American) Polyconic.

Forward:
If \( \phi = 0 \), then

\[
x = \lambda \\
y = -m_0
\]

otherwise

\[
E = n\lambda \sin \phi \\
x = \cot \phi \sin E \\
y = m - m_0 + n \cot \phi (1 - \cos E)
\]

For the sphere, \( N = 1 \) and \( M = \phi \), and for the ellipsoid, \( n = (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{-1/2} \) and \( m = M(\phi) \).

Inverse:
If \( y = -m_0 \), then

\[
\phi = 0 \\
\lambda = x
\]

otherwise a Newton-Raphson approximation must be used which will not converge when \( |\lambda| > \pi/2 \). Firsts compute:

\[
A = m_0 + y \\
B = x^2 + A^2
\]

Set \( \phi = A \) and iterate the following. For the sphere:

\[
\Delta \phi = \frac{A(\phi \tan \phi + 1) - \phi - [(\phi^2 + B) \tan \phi]/2}{(\phi - A)/\tan \phi - 1}
\]

or the ellipsoid:

\[
C = (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{1/2} \tan \phi \\
m = M(\phi) \\
m' = (1 - e^2)(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{-3/2} \\
\Delta \phi = \left[ A(Cm + 1) - m - (M^2 + B)C/2 \right] / \\
\left[ e^2 \sin 2\phi(m^2 + B - 2Am)/4C + \\
(A - m)(Cm' - 2/\sin 2\phi - m') \right]
\]

For both: \( \phi = \phi - \Delta \phi \) and recompute until \( \Delta \phi \) less than tolerance. Lastly, compute \( \lambda = \sin^{-1}(xC)/\sin \phi \).

IMW Polyconic.

A modified polyconic projection adopted in 1909 for the 1:1,000,000-scale International Map of the World where each panel spans 4° of latitude and with longitude extent determined by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latitude Zones</th>
<th>Longitude Range</th>
<th>( \lambda )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60°S to 60°N</td>
<td>6°</td>
<td>2°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60° to 76°</td>
<td>12°</td>
<td>4°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76° to 84°</td>
<td>24°</td>
<td>8°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The factor $\lambda_1$ is a standard meridian on either side of the map’s central meridian that has unity meridional scale factor ($h$). Parallel scale factor ($k$) is 1 along the map bounds. Longitude boundaries of standard IMW sheets are unknown to the author. Polar Stereographic was apparently used for the polar regions but confusing extent specifications make scale factor speculative.

Circa 1962, the Lambert Conformal Conic replaced this projection. For this system, the conic standard parallels are $1/5$ and $4/5$ of the extent of the $4^\circ$ latitude zones (standard parallels obtained by adding by $\pm 48'$ respectively to lower and upper bounds) and the zones extend from $80^\circ$S to $84^\circ$N. The polar Stereographic projection is used for the remaining regions with scale factor adjusted to match the abutting edge of either IMW polyconic or Lambert Conformal Conic zones.

Usage of the IMW Polyconic requires specification of the map’s limiting parallels, $\phi_1$ and $\phi_2$, with $\text{lat}_1$ and $\text{lat}_2$. The projection may not symmetrically span the equator ($\phi_1 = -\phi_2$). The standard meridians (from $\lambda_1$) are automatically determined from the mean of the standard parallels, but this may be overridden by specifying $\text{lon}_1$. Cartesian origin is at the central meridian, $\text{lon}_0$, and the most southerly bounding parallel.

Initializing computations for both forward and inverse are as follows. For $n = 1, 2$, compute

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\phi_n \neq 0 & \phi_n = 0 \\
\hline
x_n = & R_n \sin F_n \\
y_1 = & R_1 (1 - \cos F_1) \\
T_2 = & R_2 (1 - \cos F_2) \\
\end{array}
\]

where

\[
R_n = \cot \phi_n / (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi_n)^{1/2}
\]

\[
F_n = \lambda_1 \sin \phi_n
\]

Then compute

\[
y_2 = \{ [M(\phi_2) - M(\phi_1)]^2 - (x_2 - x_1)^2 \}^{1/2} + y_1
\]

\[
C_2 = y_2 - T_2
\]

\[
D = M(\phi_2) - M(\phi_1)
\]

\[
P = [M(\phi_2)y_1 - M(\phi_1)y_2] / D
\]

\[
Q = (y_2 - y_1) / D
\]

\[
P' = [M(\phi_2)x_1 - M(\phi_1)x_2] / D
\]

\[
Q' = (x_2 - x_1) / D
\]

**Forward:**

Compute: *this is incomplete!!!* If $\phi = 0$, then

\[
x = \lambda \\
y = 0
\]

Otherwise, compute

\[
x_n = P' + Q'M(\phi)
\]

\[
y_n = P + QM(\phi)
\]

\[
R = \cot \phi / (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{1/2}
\]

\[
C = y_n - R \pm (R^2 - x_n^2)^{1/2}
\]

where $\pm$ takes the same sign as $\phi$. Next, compute
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\phi_2 \neq 0 & \phi_2 = 0 \\
x_b = R_2 \sin(\lambda \sin \phi_2) & \lambda \\
y_b = C_2 + R_2[1 - \cos(\lambda \sin \phi_2)] & C_2
\end{array}
\]

and
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\phi_1 \neq 0 & \phi_1 = 0 \\
x_c = R_1 \sin(\lambda \sin \phi_1) & \lambda \\
y_c = R_1[1 - \cos(\lambda \sin \phi_1)] & C_2
\end{array}
\]

Finally,
\[
D = (x_b - x_c)/(y_b - y_c)
\]
\[
B = x_c + D(C + R - y_c)
\]
\[
x = \left(B \mp D(R^2[1 + D^2] - B^2)^{1/2}\right)/(1 + D^2)
\]
\[
y = C + R \mp (R^2 - x^2)^{1/2}
\]

where \(\mp\) takes sign opposite of \(\phi\).

**Inverse:**

Using initial estimates of
\[
\phi = \phi_2 \\
\lambda = x/\cos \phi
\]
compute \((x_t, y_t)\) obtained from \((x, y)\) determined by the forward equations. Determine adjusted \((\phi, \lambda)\) from:
\[
\phi = [(\phi - \phi_1)(y - y_c)/(y_t - y_c)] + \phi_1 \\
\lambda = \lambda x/x_t
\]

Using new estimates, repeat process until change in each axis reaches tolerance.

**6.0.5 Rectangular Polyconic.**

If \(\phi_{ts} = 0\), then
\[
A = \lambda/2
\]
otherwise
\[
A = \tan[(\lambda \sin \phi)/2] \sin \phi_{ts}.
\]

If \(\phi = 0\), then
\[
x = 2A \\
y = -\phi_0.
\]
otherwise
\[
\rho = \cot \phi \\
\theta = 2 \tan^{-1}(A \sin \phi) \\
x = \rho \sin \theta \\
y = \phi - \phi_0 + \rho(1 - \cos \theta).
\]
6.0.6 Modified Polyconic.

For $\phi = 0$

$$x = 2S_n f(\lambda)$$
$$y = 0$$

otherwise

$$x = \frac{2S_n f(\lambda)V S_m / S_n}{1 + [f(\lambda)\sin V S_m / S_n]^{-1}}$$
$$y = S_m M(\phi) + x f(\lambda) \sin V S_m / S_n - 1$$

where

$$V = \cos \phi / (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{1/2}$$

When $\phi_0 = 0$, then

$$f(\lambda) = m_0 \lambda / (2S_n)$$

otherwise

$$f(\lambda) = \frac{\tan[(n_0 \sin \phi_0 \lambda) / (2S_n)]}{\sin \phi_0 V S_m / S_n - 1}$$

In the case of $\phi_0 = 0$, typically $S_m = S_n = n_0$ where $n_0$ is the scale factor along the equator. Where $\phi_0 \neq 0$, $K$ also needs to be specified.

6.0.7 Ginzburg Polyconics.

These polyconics are based upon polynomials in $\phi$ defining the cartesian coordinates at the central meridian $(x_m, y_m)$ and at the $\lambda = 180^\circ$ meridian $(x_l, y_l)$:

$$x_m = 0$$
$$y_m = \sum_{n=1} c_{2n-1} \phi^{2n-1}$$
$$x_l = \sum_{n=0} a_{2n} \phi^{2n}$$
$$y_l = \sum_{n=1} b_{2n-1} \phi^{2n-1}$$

where the coefficients are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$c_1$</th>
<th>$c_3$</th>
<th>$a_0$</th>
<th>$a_2$</th>
<th>$a_4$</th>
<th>$a_6$</th>
<th>$b_1$</th>
<th>$b_3$</th>
<th>$b_5$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>5\pi/6</td>
<td>-0.62636</td>
<td>-0.0344</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.3493</td>
<td>-0.05524</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.8284</td>
<td>-1.6988</td>
<td>0.75432</td>
<td>-0.18071</td>
<td>1.76003</td>
<td>-0.38914</td>
<td>0.042555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.5838</td>
<td>-0.83584</td>
<td>0.17037</td>
<td>-0.038097</td>
<td>1.54331</td>
<td>-0.41143</td>
<td>0.082742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.6516</td>
<td>-0.76534</td>
<td>0.19123</td>
<td>-0.047094</td>
<td>1.36289</td>
<td>-0.13965</td>
<td>0.031762</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To determine the radius of the polyconic arc, the radius of a circle circumscribing the triangle formed by the $\lambda = \pm 180^\circ$ points and the central meridian:

$$\rho = (x_l^2 + y_s^2) / (2x_l y_s)$$

where $y_s = |y_l - y_m|$ and where the sign of $\rho$ is taken from $\phi$. The cartesian coordinates are determined by:

$$x = \rho \sin \theta \lambda$$
$$y = \rho \cos \theta \lambda + y_m$$

where $\theta = \tan^{-1}(x/(\rho - y)) / \pi$. 
6.0.8 Křovák Oblique Conformal Conic Projection

Projection of geographic coordinates by the oblique conformal conic projection is a three-step process. First, conversion of the ellipsoid coordinates \((\phi, \lambda)\) to coordinates on a conformal sphere \((\phi_c, \lambda_c)\) which is followed by translation of the spherical coordinates \((\phi', \lambda')\). Finally, these coordinates are projected to planar coordinates with the tangential form of the conformal conic projection. The following equations are presented in their most general form and include options that may be disregarded in the final application.

**Forward projection**

In the following conversion from ellipsoid to conformal sphere coordinates the values of the projection origin on the ellipsoid, \(\phi_0, \lambda_0\), must be provided. \(R_c\) is the radius of the sphere computed as the geometric mean of the meridional and parallel ellipsoid radii.

\[
\phi_c = 2 \arctan \left[ K \tan (\pi/4 + \phi/2) \left( \frac{1 - e \sin \phi}{1 + e \sin \phi} \right)^{C_c/2} \right] - \pi/2 \quad (6.18)
\]

\[
\lambda_c = C(\lambda - \lambda_0) \quad (6.19)
\]

\[
R_c = a \sqrt{1 - e^2} \frac{1}{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi_0} \quad (6.20)
\]

\[
C = \sqrt{1 + e^2 \cos^4 \phi_0} \quad (6.21)
\]

\[
\chi = \arcsin \left( \frac{\sin \phi_0}{C} \right) \quad (6.22)
\]

\[
K = \tan (\chi/2 + \pi/4) / \left[ \tan^C (\phi_0/2 + \pi/4) \left( \frac{1 - e \sin \phi_0}{1 + e \sin \phi_0} \right)^{C_c/2} \right] \quad (6.23)
\]

The following is general spherical translation but in this application only the shift of the latitude of the pole, \(\alpha\), is used. Angles \(\beta\) and \(\lambda_{c0}\) are ignored (set to 0).

\[
\phi' = \arcsin (\sin \alpha \sin \phi_c - \cos \alpha \cos \phi_c \cos (\lambda_c - \lambda_{c0})) \quad (6.24)
\]

\[
\lambda' = \arcsin (\cos \phi_c \sin (\lambda_c - \lambda_{c0}) / \cos \phi') + \beta \quad (6.25)
\]

\[
\alpha = \pi/2 - \phi_t \quad (6.26)
\]

where \(\phi_t\) is the latitude of the new sphere on the old sphere.

The translated spherical coordinates are now projected to the tangent cone by the general spherical conformal conic projection:

\[
n = \sin \phi_1 \quad (6.27)
\]

\[
F = \cos \phi_1 \tan^n (\pi/4 + \phi_1/2)/n \quad (6.28)
\]

\[
\rho = k_0 R_c F / \tan^n (\pi/4 + \phi'/2) \quad (6.29)
\]

\[
\rho_0 = k_0 R_c F / \tan^n (\pi/4 + \phi_1/2) \quad (6.30)
\]

\[
\theta = n(\lambda' - \lambda_0) \quad (6.31)
\]

\[
x = \rho \sin \theta \quad (6.32)
\]

\[
y = \rho_0 - \rho \cos \theta \quad (6.33)
\]
Inverse projection

For the inverse case, coordinates on the conformal sphere are first found from:

\[ \phi' = 2 \arctan \left( \frac{k_0 R_c F}{\rho} \right)^{1/n} - \pi/2 \]  
\[ \lambda' = \theta/n + \lambda_0 \]  
\[ \rho = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + (\rho_0 - y)^2}, \text{ taking sign of } n \]  
\[ \theta = \arctan \left( \frac{x}{\rho_0 - y} \right) \]

To revert these coordinates to the unshifted spherical coordinates:

\[ \phi_c = \arcsin(\sin \alpha \sin \phi' + \cos \alpha \cos \phi' \cos(\lambda' - \beta)) \]  
\[ \lambda_c = \arcsin(\cos \phi' \sin(\lambda' - \beta) / \cos \phi_t) + \lambda_0 \]

At this point the ellipsoid coordinates are obtained from

\[ \lambda = \lambda_c/C + \lambda_0 \]  
\[ \phi_i = 2 \arctan \left[ \frac{\tan^{1/C}(\phi'/2 + \pi/4)}{K^{1/C} \left( \frac{1 - e \sin \phi_{i-1}}{1 + e \sin \phi_{i-1}} \right)^{e/2}} \right] - \pi/2 \]

with the initial value of \( \phi_{i-1} = \phi_c \) and \( \phi_{i-1} \) iteratively replaced by \( \phi_i \) until \(|\phi_i - \phi_{i-1}| \) is less than an acceptable error value.

The Křovák Projection Grid

The following script defines the execution of the program `proj` to compute coordinates for the S-JTSK grid system covering the states of the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic. The central (or origin) longitude is specified as being 42°30′ east of a point off the isle of Ferro (Hierro) in the Canary Islands. The Ferro point is at 17°39′59.7354″ W but the value is often rounded to 17°40′W for topographic work. The latitude of origin on the ellipsoid is 49°30′. The latitude of the translated pole on the original conformal sphere is 56°42′42.69689″ and the latitude of the cone’s point of tangency on the translated sphere is 78°30′.

#<S-JTSK> Krovak Coordinate System
proj +proj=kocc +ellps=bessel +czech
+lon_0=42d30
+lat_0=49d30
+lat_t=59d42’42.69689
+lat_1=78d30
+k_0=.9999

The natural math conversion puts the coordinates of the area in the \(-x, -y\) quadrant. The S-JTSK projection, however, uses positive \( y \) to the left of the longitude of origin and positive \( x \) south of the cone’s polar point near Helsinki. The option `+czech` converts to S-JTSK \( x, y \) output.

6.0.9 Lambert Conformal Conic Alternative Projection

`+proj=lcca` This tangential conic projection is a variant of the Lambert Conformal Conic that was employed by the French and several north African and near eastern countries. The unique problem was that the projection was computed with a severely truncated series which compromised its conformality as well as creating confusion.
Forward projection

The following are the equations to determine the planar coordinates from geographic coordinates.

\[ x = r \sin \theta \]  
\[ y = r_0 - r \cos \theta \]  
\[ \theta = l \lambda \]  
\[ l = \sin \phi_0 \]  
\[ r = r_0 \pm \Delta r \]  
\[ \Delta r = F(S) = S + \frac{S^3}{6R_0N_0} \left\{ \pm \frac{S^4(5R_0 - 4N_0) \tan \phi_0}{24R_0^2N_0^2} + \frac{S^5(5 + 3 \tan^2 \phi_0)}{120R_0N_0^3} \right\} \]  
\[ S = M(\phi) - M(\phi_0) \]  
\[ r_0 = N_0 / \tan \phi_0 \]  
\[ N_0 = a / \sqrt{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi_0} \]  
\[ R_0 = a(1 - e^2) / (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi_0)^{3/2} \]

where \( M(\phi) \) is the meridional arc distance from the equator to latitude \( \phi \).

In the case of this “nearly conformal” projection, only the first two terms of (6.47) are evaluated. Even the remaining series coefficients (inside curly braces) are an approximation where the higher order terms were simplified by assuming \( R_0 = N_0 \).

Inverse projection

The geographic coordinates are obtained from the planar cartesian by:

\[ \theta = \arctan \left( \frac{x}{r_0 - y} \right) \]  
\[ \Delta r = y - x \tan \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \]  
\[ \lambda = \theta / \sin \phi_0 \]

The value of \( S \) can be obtained by applying Newton-Raphson’s method to (6.47):

\[ S_{i+1} = S_i - \frac{F(S_i) - \Delta r}{F'(S_i)} \]  

where the initial value of \( S_i = \Delta r \) and iteration is continued until specified tolerance is met. Finally, latitude is obtained from the inverse meridional arc routine:

\[ \phi = M^{-1}(S + M(\phi_0)) \]

PROJ.4 usage

Projection selection is `+proj=llcc` where only `+lat_0=` is used to specify point of cone tangency and mathematical origin (along with `+lon_0`). For a secant cone, use the scale factor option `+k_0=`.

For an accurate, complete Lambert Conformal Conic use `+proj=lcc`. 
\textbf{6.0.10 Hill Eucyclic.}

\texttt{+proj=hill \[+K=\]} or \texttt{+beta=} Fig. 6.1 Ref. [? ]

Without specifying options \( K \) assumes the value of 1. For computing the Maurer SNo. 73 projection, set \texttt{beta=45d}. In all cases compute

\[
\sin \beta = \frac{1}{1+K} \quad (6.57)
\]

\[
A = 2\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\pi + 4\beta(1+K)}} \quad (6.58)
\]

\[
\rho_0 = \frac{A}{2} \left( 1 + K + \sqrt{K(2+K)} \right) \quad (6.59)
\]

When \(|\phi| \neq \pi/2\) use Newton-Raphson iteration to determine \( \theta \) from

\[
P(\theta) = \theta - K^2 \beta - (1 + K) \sin \theta
\]

\[
+ \left( 1 + (1 + K)^2 - 2(1 + K) \cos \theta \right) \left( \beta + \arctan \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + K - \cos \theta} \right)
\]

\[
- \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin \phi)[\pi + 4\beta(1 + K)]
\]

\[
P'(\theta) = 2(1 + K) \sin \theta \left( \beta + \arctan \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + K - \cos \theta} \right) \quad (6.60)
\]

and then

\[
\rho = A \sqrt{1 + (1 + K)^2 - 2(1 + K) \cos \theta} \quad (6.62)
\]

\[
\beta_1 = \arctan \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + K - \cos \theta} \quad (6.63)
\]

Otherwise \( \beta_1 = 0 \) and

\[
\rho = \begin{cases} 
AK & \text{if } \phi = \pi/2 \\
A(K + 2) & \text{if } \phi = -\pi/2 
\end{cases} \quad (6.64)
\]

Finally

\[
\omega = \lambda \frac{(\beta_1 + \beta)}{\pi} \quad (6.65)
\]

\[
x = \rho \sin \omega \quad (6.66)
\]

\[
y = \rho_0 - \rho \cos \omega \quad (6.67)
\]

where \( \rho_0 \) is determined from \( \phi_0 \).
Figure 6.1: A–Hill Eucyclic and B–Maurer SNo. 73 (+proj=hill +K=0)
Chapter 7

Azimuthal Projections

7.1 Perspective

7.1.1 Perspective Azimuthal Projections.

The term perspective is applied to several of the azimuthal projections as well as a few conic and cylindrical projections. Figure 7.1 shows the geometry of the perspective projection where a ray originating at the “perspective” point \( P \) passes through the object to be plotted at \( L \) to the plane of the map at \( L' \) at a distance \( \rho \) from the point of tangency of the plane with the sphere. From the known conditions, \( \psi \) and \( h \) the the distance \( \rho \) is determined by the general expression

\[
\rho = \frac{(1 + h) \sin \psi}{h + \cos \psi}
\]  

(7.1)

From this equation three of the common perspective azimuthal projections are simplified special cases of \( h \):

\[
\rho = \begin{cases} 
\tan \psi & h = 0 \text{ Gnomonic} \\
\frac{2 \sin \psi}{1 + \cos \psi} = 2 \tan(\psi/2) & h = 1 \text{ Stereographic} \\
\sin \psi & h = \infty \text{ Orthographic}
\end{cases}
\]  

(7.2)

The angle \( \psi' \) is the limit of \( \psi \) for the visible part of the projection and is defined by:

\[
\psi' = \begin{cases} 
\arccos(-1/h) & |h| > 1 \\
\pi/2 + \arcsin h & |h| \leq 1
\end{cases}
\]  

(7.3)

For the case where \( |h| \leq 1 \) then \( \rho = \infty \) when \( \psi = \psi' \).

For the case where \( TS \) is the polar axis the angle \( \psi \) becomes the colatitude and equation ?? becomes

\[
\rho = \begin{cases} 
\cot \phi & \text{Gnomonic} \\
2 \tan(\pi/4 - \phi/2) & \text{Stereographic} \\
\cos \phi & \text{Orthographic}
\end{cases}
\]  

(7.4)

The Cartesian coordinates polar aspect

\[
x = \rho \sin \lambda \quad y = \mp \rho \cos \lambda
\]  

(7.5)
where \( \lambda = 0 \) follows the negative \( y \) axis for the North polar aspect and the positive \( y \) axis for the South polar aspect.

For the oblique aspect \( \psi \) or the angular distance of \( L \) from the center of the projection \( (\phi_0, \lambda = 0) \) to the projected point is the geodesic or “Great Circle” distance. Snyder in both [21] and [23] has used:

\[
\cos \psi = \sin \phi_0 \sin \phi + \cos \phi_0 \cos \phi \cos \lambda
\]  
(7.6)

However, for better precision near the origin ([21, p. 30]):

\[
\cos(\psi/2) = \left[ \sin^2 \left( \frac{\phi - \phi_0}{2} \right) + \cos \phi_0 \cos \phi \sin^2 \frac{\lambda}{2} \right]^{1/2}
\]  
(7.7)

The azimuth from the projection center to the point is:

\[
\sin \alpha = \sin \lambda \cos \phi / \sin \psi \text{ or } \cos \alpha = (\cos \phi_1 \sin \phi - \sin \phi_1 \cos \phi \cos \lambda) / \sin \psi
\]  
(7.8)

(7.9)

The oblique coordinates \( x, y \) are

\[
x = K \cos \phi \sin \lambda
\]  
(7.10)

\[
y = K(\cos \phi_1 \sin \phi - \sin \phi_1 \cos \phi \cos \lambda)
\]  
(7.11)

where

\[
K = \begin{cases} 
1/(\sin \phi_1 \sin \phi + \cos \phi_1 \cos \phi \cos \lambda) & \text{Gnomonic} \\
2/(1 + \sin \phi_1 \sin \phi + \cos \phi_1 \cos \phi \cos \lambda) & \text{Stereographic} \\
1 & \text{Orthographic}
\end{cases}
\]  
(7.12)

Further simplifications for the equitorial case are obvious.

For the inverse projection the first operation is to determine

\[
\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}
\]  
(7.13)
If $\rho = 0$ then $\lambda = 0$ and $\phi = \phi_0$. Otherwise
\[
\psi = \begin{cases} 
\arctan \rho & \text{Gnomonic} \\
2 \arctan \frac{\rho}{2k_0} & \text{Stereographic} \\
\arcsin \rho & \text{Orthographic}
\end{cases}
\] (7.14)

Geographic coordinates are now obtained from
\[
\phi = \arcsin \left[ \cos \psi \sin \phi + \left( y \sin \psi \cos \phi_0 \right) / \rho \right] \\
\lambda = \arctan 2 \left( x \sin \psi, \rho \cos \phi_0 \cos \psi - y \sin \phi_0 \sin \psi \right)
\] (7.15) (7.16)

If $|\phi_0| = 90^\circ$ then
\[
\lambda = \arctan (x, \mp y)
\] (7.17)

where $y$ takes the opposite sign of $\phi_0$.

### 7.1.2 Stereographic Projection.

The conformal Stereographic projection is useful for both mapping of continental size regions as well as grid systems with a near circular perimeter. Although spherical form, useful for small scale projections has only one set of equations, three different forms of the ellipsoid Oblique Stereographic projection are available. Two of them are based upon conformal conversion of the geographic coordinates on the ellipsoid to coordinates on the sphere while the third uses a polynomial approximation. For the polar aspect, only one ellipsoidal method is used in the +proj=stere version and the specialized use of the polar projection in the Universal Polar Stereographic system is available with +proj=ups.

**Spherical Stereographic**

The forward spherical oblique equations ($0 \leq |\phi_0| \leq \pi/2$) are:
\[
x = 2k \cos \phi \sin \lambda \\
y = 2k(\cos \phi_0 \sin \phi - \sin \phi_0 \cos \phi \cos \lambda)
\] (7.18) (7.19)

where
\[
k = k_0 / (1 + \sin \phi_0 \sin \phi + \cos \phi_0 \cos \phi \cos \lambda)
\] (7.20)

For the equatorial aspect, $\phi_0 = 0$,
\[
y = k \sin \phi \\
k = 2k_0 / (1 + \cos \phi \cos \lambda)
\] (7.21) (7.22)

and where $x$ is obtained from equation 7.18.

For the polar aspect, $\phi_0 \pm \pi/2$, the equations simplify to:
\[
t = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\phi}{2} \right) \\
x = 2k_0 t \sin \lambda \\
y = 2f k_0 t \cos \lambda
\] (7.23) (7.24) (7.25)
where \( f \mp 1 \) is assigned the opposite sign of \( \phi_0 \).

To determine the inverse spherical projection determine:

\[
\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\quad (7.26)
\]

\[
c = 2 \arctan \left( \frac{\rho}{2k_0} \right) \quad (7.27)
\]

If \( \rho = 0 \) then \( \phi = \phi_0 \) and \( \lambda = 0 \) otherwise for the general oblique case:

\[
\phi = \arcsin \left( \cos c \sin \phi_0 + \frac{y \sin c \cos \phi_0}{\rho} \right) \quad (7.28)
\]

\[
\lambda = \arctan 2 \left( \frac{x \sin c}{\rho \cos \phi_0 \cos c - y \sin \phi_0 \sin c} \right) \quad (7.29)
\]

or for the polar case

\[
\lambda = \arctan 2 \left( \frac{x}{fy} \right) \quad (7.30)
\]

where \( f \pm 1 \) with the sign of \( \phi_0 \). For the equitorial case:

\[
\lambda = \arctan 2 \left( \frac{x \sin c}{\rho \cos \phi_0 \cos c} \right) \quad (7.31)
\]

In the case of \( *\text{proj=stere} \) the specification of the latitude origin \( *\text{lat}_0=\phi_0 \) determines the oblique or polar mode of usage. Scaling may be performed by using \( k_0=k_0 \) in all cases or latitude of true scale \( *\text{lat}_t=\phi_t \) for the polar case. Note that the central meridian for the southern polar case runs from the projection origin to the north.

The Universal Polar Stereographic is much like the Universal Transverse Mercator system where scaling and false easting/northings are all predefined and an ellipsoid must be specified.

**Oblique Stereographic using intermediate sphere.**

Using the spherical stereographic projection:

\[
x = 2kR \cos \lambda \sin(\chi_0) \quad (7.32)
\]

\[
y = 2kR \cos \chi_0 \sin \chi - \sin \chi_0 \cos \chi \cos(\lambda_0) \quad (7.33)
\]

where

\[
k = k_0/[1 + \sin \chi_0 \sin \chi + \cos \chi_0 \cos \chi \cos(\lambda_0)] \quad (7.34)
\]

The difference between \( \text{stere} \) and \( \text{sterea} \) is how the conformal latitudes \( \chi \) and \( \chi_0 \) and longitude \( \lambda_0 \) and radius \( R_c \) are determined.

For determining the \( \chi \), \( \chi_0 \) and \( R_c \) values the function series \( \text{proj_sgauss} \) and \( \text{proj_gauss} \) are used for the respective \( \text{stere} \) and \( \text{sterea} \) entries (see section \ref{section:3.3}).

For the inverse case:

\[
\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\quad (7.35)
\]

\[
c = 2 \arctan \left( \frac{\rho}{2R_c k_0} \right) \quad (7.36)
\]

\[
\chi = \arcsin \left( \cos c \sin \chi_0 + \frac{y \sin c \cos \chi_0}{\rho} \right) \quad (7.37)
\]

\[
\lambda = \arctan \left( \frac{x \sin c}{\rho \cos \chi_0 \cos c - y \sin \chi_0 \sin c} \right) \quad (7.38)
\]

Where \( \rho = 0 \) then \( \chi = \chi_0 \) and \( \lambda = 0 \). For the geographic coordinates execute the inverse conformal functions \( \text{proj_sgauss_inv} \) or \( \text{proj_gauss_inv} \).
7.1. PERSPECTIVE

Oblique Roussilhe Stereographic.

Another oblique version of the stereographic projection for the ellipsoid presented by Roussilhe [19]. Given:

\[
s = \int_{\phi_0}^{\phi} M \, d\phi
\]

(7.39)

\[
\alpha = \lambda N \cos \phi
\]

(7.40)

where \( M \) and \( N \) are the respective ellipsoid meridional radius and radius normal to the meridian:

\[
M = (1 - e^2)(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{-3/2}
\]

\[
N = (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{-1/2}
\]

then the Cartesian coordinates are computed by:

\[
x = \alpha + A_1 \alpha^2 s^2 - A_2 \alpha^3 - A_3 \alpha^3 s + A_4 \alpha s^4 - A_5 \alpha^3 s^2 - A_6 \alpha^5
\]

(7.41)

\[
y = s + B_1 \alpha^2 + B_2 s^3 + B_3 \alpha^2 s + B_4 \alpha s^4 + B_5 \alpha^2 s^2 - B_6 \alpha^4 s + B_7 \alpha^2 s^3 + B_8 s^5
\]

(7.42)

and where:

\[
t_0 = \tan \phi_0
\]

\[
A_1 = \frac{1}{4M_0 N_0}
\]

\[
A_2 = \frac{2t_0^2 - 1 - 2e^2 \sin^2 \phi_0}{12M_0 N_0}
\]

\[
A_3 = \frac{t_0(1 + 4t_0^2)}{12M_0 N_0^2}
\]

\[
A_4 = \frac{1}{24M_0^2 N_0^2}
\]

\[
A_5 = \frac{12t_0^4 + 11t_0^2 - 1}{24M_0^2 N_0^2}
\]

\[
A_6 = \frac{-2t_0^4 + 11t_0^2 - 2}{240M_0^2 N_0^2}
\]

\[
B_1 = \frac{t_0}{2N_0}
\]

\[
B_2 = \frac{1}{12M_0 N_0}
\]

\[
B_3 = \frac{1 + 2t_0^2 - 2e^2 \sin^2 \phi}{4M_0 N_0}
\]

\[
B_4 = \frac{t_0(2 - t_0^2)}{24M_0 N_0^2}
\]

\[
B_5 = \frac{t_0(5 + 4t_0^2)}{8M_0 N_0^2}
\]

\[
B_6 = \frac{6t_0^4 - 5t_0^2 - 2}{48M_0^2 N_0^2}
\]

\[
B_7 = \frac{12t_0^4 + 19t_0^2 + 5}{24M_0^2 N_0^2}
\]

\[
B_8 = \frac{1}{120M_0^2 N_0^2}
\]

The distance \( s \) is obtained from the meridional distance function \( \text{projmdist} \) by initializing \( s_0 \) with the meridional distance at \( \phi_0 \) and subtracting it from the meridional distance for each value of \( \phi \).

For the inverse projection first determine:

\[
\alpha = x - C_1 xy^2 + C_2 x^3 + C_3 x^3 y - C_4 x^5 + C_5 x^3 y^2 + C_6 xy^4 - C_7 x^5 y - C_8 x^3 y^3
\]

(7.43)

\[
s = y - D_1 x^2 - D_2 y^3 - D_3 x^3 y + D_4 x^4 - D_5 x^2 y^2 + D_6 x^4 y - D_7 x^2 y^3 + D_8 y^5 - D_9 x^6 + D_{10} x^4 y^2 + D_{11} x^2 y^4
\]

(7.44)

where
CHAPTER 7. AZIMUTHAL PROJECTIONS

\[ C_1 = \frac{1}{4M_0N_0} \]
\[ D_1 = \frac{t_0}{2N_0} \]
\[ C_2 = \frac{2t_0^2 - 1 - 2e^2 \sin^2 \phi_0}{12M_0N_0} \]
\[ D_2 = \frac{1}{12M_0N_0} \]
\[ C_3 = \frac{t_0(1 + t_2^2)}{3M_0N_0^2} \]
\[ D_3 = \frac{1 + 2t_0^2 - 2e^2 \sin^2 \phi_0}{4M_0N_0^2} \]
\[ C_4 = \frac{22t_0^4 + 34t_0^2 - 3}{240M_0^2N_0^2} \]
\[ D_4 = \frac{t_0(1 + t_2^2)}{8M_0^2N_0^2} \]
\[ C_5 = \frac{12t_0^4 + 13t_0^2 + 4}{24M_0^2N_0^2} \]
\[ D_5 = \frac{t_0(1 + 2t_0^2)}{4M_0^2N_0^2} \]
\[ C_6 = \frac{1}{16M_0^2N_0^2} \]
\[ D_6 = \frac{6t_0^4 + 6t_0^2 + 1}{16M_0^2N_0^2} \]
\[ C_7 = \frac{t_0(16t_0^4 + 33t_0^2 + 11)}{48M_0^2N_0^3} \]
\[ D_7 = \frac{t_0^2(3 + 4t_0^2)}{8M_0^2N_0^2} \]
\[ C_8 = \frac{t_0(4t_0^2 + 1)}{36M_0^2N_0^3} \]
\[ D_8 = \frac{1}{80M_0^2N_0^2} \]
\[ D_9 = \frac{t_0(-26t_0^4 + 178t_0^2 - 21)}{720M_0^2N_0^2} \]
\[ D_{10} = \frac{t_0(48t_0^4 + 86t_0^2 + 29)}{96M_0^2N_0^3} \]
\[ D_{11} = \frac{t_0(44t_0^2 + 37)}{96M_0^2N_0^3} \]

Determine the latitude from the inverse meridional function \texttt{proj_inv_mdist} for \( s + s_0 \) and determine longitude from \( \lambda = \alpha(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi)^{1/2} / \cos \phi \).

7.2 Modified

7.2.1 Hammer and Eckert-Greifendorff.

\texttt{+proj=hammer [+\w=] \textit{Fig. ??}}
\texttt{+proj=eck_greif}

The general forward equations are:

\[ d = 1 + \cos \phi \cos(W\lambda) \quad x = \sqrt{2} \frac{\sqrt{dW}}{\cos \phi \sin(W\lambda)} \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \phi}{\sqrt{d}} \] (7.45)

where \( W = 1/2 \) for Hammer (default when \texttt{+\w} not specified) and for Eckert-Greifendorff. For the inverse, the bivariate Newton-Raphson process (3.9) is employed and the required partial derivatives are:

\[ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2d^{3/2}} \cos \phi (\cos \phi + (1 + d) \cos(W\lambda)) \] (7.46)

\[ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2Wd^{3/2}} (1 + d) \sin \phi \sin(W\lambda) \] (7.47)

\[ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{W}{\sqrt{2}d^{3/2}} \cos \phi \sin(W\lambda) \] (7.48)

\[ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2d^{3/2}} (\cos(W\lambda) + (1 + d) \cos \phi) \] (7.49)
For the Hammer inverse the initial geographic coordinate estimates are:
\[
\phi_0 = (0.0059352 y + (1.114 - 0.16684 x)) y \\
+ (-0.011799 x + 0.04837) x - 0.03175
\]
(7.50)
\[
\lambda_0 = x\sqrt{2 (2 - \phi_0^2)}^{-1/2}
\]
(7.51)

Initial geographic coordinate estimates for Eckert-Greifendorff are:
\[
\phi_0 = (0.093931 y + (0.97418 - 0.042348 x)) y \\
+ (-0.0010565 x + 0.0078493) x - 0.0031801
\]
(7.52)
\[
\lambda_0 = ((3.629 y + (1.2425 x - 5.8619)) y \\
+ ((-0.063661 x - 0.32196) x + 2.1456)) y + ((0.0083212 x \\
- 0.01121) x + 1.0081) x - 0.058104
\]
(7.53)

7.2.2 Aitoff, Winkel Tripel and with Bartholomew option.

+proj=aitoff
+proj=wintri [lat_1=]
+proj=barth

The forward formulas for the Aitoff projection are:
\[
\delta = \arccos \left( \cos \phi \cos \lambda^2 \right)
\]
(7.54)

If \( \delta = 0 \), then \( x = y = 0 \) else
\[
\cos \alpha = \frac{\sin \phi}{\sin \delta} \\
x = \pm 2\delta \sin \alpha \\
y = \delta \cos \alpha
\]
(7.55)
where \( x \) takes the sign of \( \lambda \).

The inverse of the Aitoff projection requires the general bivariate Newton-Raphson method [3.9] with the following partial derivatives:
\[
\frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\cos^2 \phi \sin^2 \lambda}{C} - \frac{\delta \cos \phi \sin^2 \phi \cos \lambda}{2C^{3/2}}
\]
(7.56)
\[
\frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\sin \lambda \sin 2\phi}{2C} - \frac{2\delta \sin \phi \sin \lambda}{C^{3/2}}
\]
(7.57)
\[
\frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\sin 2\phi \sin \lambda}{4C} - \frac{\delta \sin \phi \cos^2 \phi \sin \lambda}{4C^{3/2}}
\]
(7.58)
\[
\frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} = \frac{1}{C} \sin^2 \phi \cos \lambda 2 + \frac{\delta \cos \phi \lambda}{C^{3/2}} \left( 1 - \cos^2 \lambda \right)
\]
(7.59)

where
\[
C = 1 - \cos^2 \phi \cos^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}
\]
(7.60)

For the Winkel Tripel and Bartholomew projections the average of the Aitoff \((x_a, y_b)\) below and Equiangular are used:
\[
x = \frac{x_a + \lambda \cos \phi_1}{2} \\
y = \frac{y_a + \phi}{2}
\]
(7.61)
where \( \phi_1 = \arccos(2/\pi) \) (approximately 50.467°) for Winkel Tripel and \( \phi_1 = 40^\circ \) for Bartholomew. Winkel Tripel may be generalized by specifying +\text{lat}_1= for using
alternative values of $\phi$ however inverse projection is not available when this option is used.

The partial derivative needed by the Newton-Raphson system are simple modifications of the values determined for the Aitoff projection:

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial \lambda a} + \cos \phi \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial \lambda a}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial \phi} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial \phi a}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial \phi} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial \phi a} + 1 \right)$$

(7.62)

(7.63)

For Aitoff the initial geographic coordinate estimate is:

$$\phi_0 = -0.083557 y^2 + (1.1495 - 0.15666 x) y - 0.013258 x^2 + 0.050367 x - 0.034144$$

$$\lambda_0 = x \pi \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - y^2 \right)^{-1/2}$$

(7.64)

(7.65)

For Winkel Tripel the initial geographic coordinate estimate is:

$$\lambda_0 = 0.95883 y^3 + (0.81597 x - 2.0631) y^2$$

$$+ (-0.11825 x^2 - 0.2113 x + 1.0087) y$$

$$+ 0.023893 x^3 - 0.048077 x^2 + 1.2454 x - 0.047809$$

$$\phi_0 = 0.030779 y^2 + (0.97772 - 0.07118 x) y$$

$$- 0.02258 x^2 + 0.050243 x - 0.0079936$$

(7.66)

(7.67)

For Bartholomew the coordinate estimates are:

$$\lambda_0 = 0.79504 y^3 + (0.66796 x - 1.7303) y^2$$

$$+ (-0.08181 x^2 - 0.1881 x + 0.86145) y$$

$$+ 0.012063 x^3 - 0.020416 x^2 + 1.1409 x - 0.041698$$

$$\phi_0 = 0.037265 y^2 + (0.96681 - 0.060926 x) y$$

$$- 0.019451 x^2 + 0.045983 x - 0.0059598$$

(7.68)

(7.69)

7.2.3 Wagner VII (Hammer-Wagner) and Wagner VIII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>proj</th>
<th>Fig.</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wagner VII</td>
<td>wag7</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner VIII</td>
<td>wag8</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>??</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For $n = 1/3$, initialization for Wagner VII:

$$m_2 = 1$$

$$m_1 = \sin 65^\circ$$

$$k = 2\sqrt{\sin 32.5^\circ}$$

$$C_x = \frac{2k}{\sqrt{nm_1}}$$

$$C_y = \frac{2}{k\sqrt{nm_1}}$$

(7.70)

(7.71)

(7.72)

(7.73)

(7.74)
7.2. MODIFIED

Figure 7.2: Modified Azimuthals.  
A–Aitoff, B–Winkel Tripel, C–Hammer, D–Eckert-Greifendorff (+proj=hammer +t=0.25),  

and for Wagner VIII:

\[
\begin{align*}
    m_2 &= \frac{\arccos(1.2 \cos 60^\circ)}{60^\circ} \\
    m_1 &= \frac{\sin 65^\circ}{\sin(m_2 90^\circ)} \\
    k &= \sqrt{\frac{2 \sin 32.5^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ}} \\
    C_x &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{m_1 m_2 n}} \\
    C_y &= \frac{2}{k \sqrt{m_1 m_2 n}}
\end{align*}
\]
Common computations [28, p. 205–207]:

\[
\sin \psi = m_1 \sin (m_2 \phi) \tag{7.80}
\]

\[
\cos \delta = \cos \psi \cos \frac{\lambda}{3} \tag{7.81}
\]

If \(\delta = 0\) then \(x = y = 0\) else

\[
\cos \alpha = \frac{\sin \psi}{\sin \delta} \tag{7.82}
\]

\[
x = \pm C_x \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \sin \alpha \tag{7.83}
\]

\[
y = C_y \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \cos \alpha \tag{7.84}
\]

where \(x\) assumes the sign of \(\lambda\). An alternate, more efficient method [23, p. 233] for the common computations are:

\[
S = m_1 \ast \sin (m_2 \ast \phi) \tag{7.85}
\]

\[
C_0 = \sqrt{1 - S^2} \tag{7.86}
\]

\[
C_1 = \left[ \frac{2}{1 + C_0 \cos (\lambda/3)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{7.87}
\]

\[
x = C_x \frac{C_0 C_1 \sin (\lambda/3)}{2} \tag{7.88}
\]

\[
y = C_y \frac{S C_1}{2} \tag{7.89}
\]

### 7.2.4 Wagner IX (Aitoff-Wagner).

+proj=wag9  Fig. ??

\[
n = \frac{5}{18} \tag{7.90}
\]

\[
m = \frac{7}{9} \tag{7.91}
\]

\[
k = \sqrt{\frac{14}{5}} \tag{7.92}
\]

\[
\psi = m \phi \tag{7.93}
\]

\[
\delta = \arccos[\cos(n \lambda) \cos \psi] \tag{7.94}
\]

If \(\delta = 0\) then \(x = y = 0\) else

\[
\cos \alpha = \frac{\sin \psi}{\sin \delta} \tag{7.95}
\]

\[
x = \pm \frac{k}{\sqrt{mn}} \delta \sin \alpha \tag{7.96}
\]

\[
y = \frac{1}{k \sqrt{mn}} \delta \cos \alpha \tag{7.97}
\]

where \(x\) takes the sign of \(\lambda\).
7.2.5 Gilbert Two World Perspective.

gilbert [lat_1=] Fig. ?? Ref: [4]

\[
x = \cos \phi' \sin \lambda'
\]
\[
y = \cos \phi'_1 \sin \phi' - \sin \phi'_1 \cos \phi' \cos \lambda'
\]
\[
D = \sin \phi'_1 \sin \phi' + \cos \phi'_1 \cos \phi' \cos \lambda'
\]

where \( D \geq 0 \) for points to be visible and

\[
\phi' = \arcsin \tan \left( \frac{\phi}{2} \right)
\]
\[
\lambda' = \frac{\lambda}{2}
\]

The latitude \( \phi_1 \) is the latitude of perspective azimuth for the oblique case which has a default value of \( 5^\circ \).
Chapter 8

Miscellaneous Projections

This category is a collection of projections that often defy the process of classification. Some are termed “Globular” as the meridians at ±90° of the central meridian are circular and usually form the boundaries of a hemispherical plot. Others might be considered Pseudocylindricals and variants of conics but by tradition end up being classified as miscellaneous. Some projections seem like simply cartoons.

8.1 Spherical Forms

8.1.1 Apian Globular I, Bacon and Ortelius Oval.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Name} & \quad \text{proj} \quad \text{figure} \quad \text{Ref.} \\
\text{Apian Globular I} & \quad \text{apian1} & 8.2 & [23] [p. 234] \\
\text{Bacon Globular} & \quad \text{bacon} & 8.2 & [23] [p. 234] \\
\text{Ortelius Oval} & \quad \text{ortel} & 8.3 & [23] [p. 235] \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
y = \begin{cases} 
\phi & \text{Apian and Ortelius} \\
\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \phi & \text{Bacon} 
\end{cases} \quad (8.1)
\]

\[
F = \begin{cases} 
\left( \frac{(\pi/2)^2}{|\lambda|} + |\lambda| \right)/2 \\
\pi/2 & \text{Ortelius when } |\lambda| > \pi/2
\end{cases} \quad (8.2)
\]

\[
x = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if } \lambda = 0 \\
\pm \left( |\lambda| - F + (F^2 - y^2)^{1/2} \right) & \text{if } \lambda \neq 0
\end{cases} \quad (8.3)
\]

where \( x \) takes the sign of \( \lambda \).

8.1.2 Armadillo.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{proj} = \text{arma} \quad \text{Fig. 8.3} \quad \text{Ref. [23] p. 238} \\
\end{align*}
\]

First determine

\[
\phi_s = - \arctan \left( \frac{\cos(\lambda/2)}{\tan 20^\circ} \right) \quad (8.4)
\]

then if \( \phi \geq \phi_s \) then

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= (1 + \cos \phi) \sin \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad (8.5) \\
y &= (1 + \sin 20^\circ - \cos 20^\circ)/2 + \sin \phi \cos 20^\circ \nonumber \\
&\quad - (1 + \cos \phi) \sin 20^\circ \cos(\lambda/2) \quad (8.6)
\end{align*}
\]
Figure 8.1: Apian Comparison
Global plot of A–Apian I and B–Apian II.

else point invisible.

8.1.3 August Epicycloidal.

+proj=august  Ref. [23] p. 235]

\[
C_1 = \left(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\phi}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{8.7}
\]

\[
C = 1 + C_1 \cos \frac{\lambda}{2} \tag{8.8}
\]

\[
x_1 = \frac{C_1}{C} \sin \frac{\lambda}{2} \tag{8.9}
\]

\[
y_1 = \frac{\tan(\phi/2)}{C} \tag{8.10}
\]

\[
x = \frac{4}{3} x_1 (3 + x_1^2 - 3y_1^2) \tag{8.11}
\]

\[
y = \frac{4}{3} y_1 (3 + 3x_1^2 - y_1^2) \tag{8.12}
\]
8.1. SPHERICAL FORMS

Figure 8.2: Globular Series
A–Bacon Globular, B–Fournier Globular 1, C–Nicolosi Globular and D–Apian Globular I.
8.1.4 Eisenlohr

\[ S_1 = \sin \frac{\lambda}{2} \] (8.13)
\[ C_1 = \cos \frac{\lambda}{2} \] (8.14)
\[ Q = \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \] (8.15)
\[ T = \frac{\sin(\phi/2)}{Q + (2\cos\phi)^{\frac{1}{2}}C_1} \] (8.16)
\[ C = \left( \frac{2}{1 + T^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \] (8.17)
\[ P = \sqrt{\frac{\cos \phi}{2}} \] (8.18)
\[ V = \left[ \frac{Q + P(C_1 + S_1)}{Q + P(C_1 - S_1)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \] (8.19)
\[ x = (3 + 8^{\frac{1}{2}})(-2\ln V + C(V - 1/V)) \] (8.20)
\[ y = (3 + 8^{\frac{1}{2}})(-2 \arctan T + CT(V + 1/V)) \] (8.21)
**8.1.5 Fournier Globular I.**

\[ + \text{proj=four1} \quad \text{Ref. [23 p. 234]} \]

If \( \lambda = 0 \) or \( |\phi| = \pi/2 \) then

\[
x = 0 \quad y = \phi \tag{8.22}
\]

else if \( \phi = 0 \) then

\[
x = \lambda \quad y = 0 \tag{8.23}
\]

else if \( |\lambda| = \pi/2 \) then

\[
x = \lambda \cos \phi \quad y = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \phi \tag{8.24}
\]

otherwise

\[
C = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \tag{8.25}
\]

\[
P = |\pi \sin \phi| \tag{8.26}
\]

\[
S = \frac{C - \phi^2}{P - 2|\phi|} \tag{8.27}
\]

\[
A = \frac{\lambda^2}{C} - 1 \tag{8.28}
\]

\[
y = \pm \left( (S^2 - A(C - PS - \lambda^2))^{1/2} - S \right) / A \tag{8.29}
\]

\[
x = \pm \lambda \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{C}} \tag{8.30}
\]

where \( x \) and \( y \) take the respective signs of \( \lambda \) and \( \phi \).

**8.1.6 Guyou and Adams Series**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>+proj#</th>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guyou</td>
<td>guyou</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>[23 p. 235–236]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams Hemisphere in a Square</td>
<td>adams_hemi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams World in a Square I</td>
<td>adams_wsI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams World in a Square II</td>
<td>adams_wsII</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several projections have common usage of the elliptical integral of the first kind and are collected under this section.

For the **Guyou** projection: If \( |\phi| = \pi/2 \), then

\[
x = 0 \tag{8.31}
\]

\[
y = \pm 1.85407 \quad \text{taking the sign of } \phi \tag{8.32}
\]

else where \( |\lambda| \leq \pi/2 \)

\[
\cos a = (\cos \phi \sin \lambda - \sin \phi) / \sqrt{2} \tag{8.33}
\]

\[
\cos b = (\cos \phi \sin \lambda + \sin \phi) / \sqrt{2} \tag{8.34}
\]

\[
S_m = \pm 1 \quad \text{takes sign of } \lambda \tag{8.35}
\]

\[
S_n = \pm 1 \quad \text{takes sign of } \phi \tag{8.36}
\]
For the **Adams Hemisphere in a Square** projection where $|\lambda| \leq \pi/2$:

\[
\begin{align*}
\cos a &= \cos \phi \sin \lambda \\
&= \cos \phi \sin \lambda \\
\cos b &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \phi \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} - \phi \\
S_m &= \pm 1 \quad \text{takes sign of } \sin \phi + a \\
S_n &= \pm 1 \quad \text{takes sign of } \sin \phi - a
\end{align*}
\]  
(8.37)  
(8.38)  
(8.39)  
(8.40)

For the **Adams World in a Square I** poles at centers of sides projection:

\[
\begin{align*}
\sin \phi' &= \tan \frac{\phi}{2} \\
\cos a &= \left( \cos \phi' \sin \frac{\lambda}{2} - \sin \phi' \right) / \sqrt{2} \\
&= \left( \cos \phi' \sin \frac{\lambda}{2} - \sin \phi' \right) / \sqrt{2} \\
\cos b &= \left( \cos \phi' \sin \frac{\lambda}{2} + \sin \phi' \right) / \sqrt{2} \\
&= \left( \cos \phi' \sin \frac{\lambda}{2} + \sin \phi' \right) / \sqrt{2} \\
S_m &= \pm 1 \quad \text{takes sign of } \lambda \\
S_n &= \pm 1 \quad \text{takes sign of } \phi
\end{align*}
\]  
(8.41)  
(8.42)  
(8.43)  
(8.44)  
(8.45)

For the **Adams World in a Square II** poles at opposite vertexes projection:

\[
\begin{align*}
\sin \phi' &= \tan \frac{\phi}{2} \\
\cos a &= \cos \phi' \sin \frac{\lambda}{2} \\
&= \cos \phi' \sin \frac{\lambda}{2} \\
\cos b &= \sin \phi' \\
&= \sin \phi' \\
S_m &= \pm 1 \quad \text{takes sign of } \sin \phi' + a \\
S_n &= \pm 1 \quad \text{takes sign of } \sin \phi' - a
\end{align*}
\]  
(8.46)  
(8.47)  
(8.48)  
(8.49)  
(8.50)

Finally compute:

\[
\begin{align*}
\sin m &= \pm (1 + \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b)^{1/2} \quad \text{where } m \text{ takes the sign of } S_m \\
\sin n &= \pm (1 - \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b)^{1/2} \quad \text{where } n \text{ takes the sign of } S_n \\
x &= F(m, \sqrt{0.5}) \\
y &= F(n, \sqrt{0.5})
\end{align*}
\]  
(8.51)  
(8.52)  
(8.53)  
(8.54)

where $F(\phi, k)$ is the elliptic integral of the first kind. Because the factor $k$ is moderately large and because it is constant and the function itself is well behaved, the use of a Chebyshev approximation series is warranted.

\[
F(\phi, \sqrt{0.5}) \approx \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} c_i T_i(\phi) \right] - \frac{1}{2} c_0
\]  
(8.55)

where

\[
\begin{align*}
T_0(\phi) &= 1 \\
T_1(\phi) &= \phi \\
T_2(\phi) &= 2\phi^2 - 1 \\
\cdots \\
T_{n+1}(\phi) &= 2\phi T_n(\phi) - T_{n-1} \quad n \geq 1
\end{align*}
\]  
(8.56)  
(8.57)  
(8.58)  
(8.59)
Normalizing the elliptic integral, \( F(\phi, k) / \phi \) allows an even Chebyshev series to be determined with significantly fewer terms for a given precision. The follow list of even coefficients (stored in order) provide for an approximating function with a precision better than \( 1 \times 10^{-7} \) which should be sufficient for spherical earth applications.

\[
\begin{align*}
c_0 &= 2.19174570831038 & c_4 &= 5.30394739921063e-05 \\
c_1 &= 0.0914203033408211 & c_5 &= 3.12960480765314e-05 \\
c_2 &= -0.0057574836830288 & c_6 &= 2.02692115653689e-07 \\
c_3 &= -0.0012804644680613 & c_7 &= -8.58691003636495e-07
\end{align*}
\]

These are evaluated using Clenshaw’s recursion in the following manner:

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= \phi \frac{2}{\pi} & \text{scale argument range to } \pm 1 \\
x &= 2x^2 - 1 & \text{compensate argument for even series} \\
t_1 &= t_2 = 0 \\
\text{For } i &= M - 1 \text{ while } i > 0 \text{ do} \\
& t = t_1 \\
& t_1 = 2xt_1 - t_2 + c_i \\
& t_2 = t \\
& i = i - 1;
\end{align*}
\]

where \( M \) is the order of the coefficient array. Finally compute

\[
F(\phi, \sqrt{0.5}) = \phi \left( xt_1 - t_2 + \frac{1}{2} c_0 \right)
\]

### 8.1.7 Lagrange.

The factor \( M \) is the ratio of the difference in longitude from the central meridian to the a circular meridian to 90°. Thus for \( M = 1 \) the hemisphere is in a circle and for \( M = 2 \) the world is in a circle. Factor \( \phi_1 \) is the central latitude of the projection and forms a straight line parallel. If \(|\phi| = \pi/2\) then

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= 0 & (8.60) \\
y &= \pm 2 & \text{where } y \text{ takes the sign of } \phi. & (8.61)
\end{align*}
\]

otherwise

\[
\begin{align*}
A_1 &= \left( \frac{1 + \sin \phi_1}{1 - \sin \phi_1} \right) \frac{\pi}{W} & (8.62) \\
A &= \left( \frac{1 + \sin \phi}{1 - \sin \phi} \right) \frac{\pi}{W} & (8.63) \\
V &= A_1 A & (8.64) \\
C &= \left( V + 1/V \right) / 2 + \cos \frac{\lambda}{W} & (8.65) \\
x &= \frac{2}{C} \sin \frac{\lambda}{W} & (8.66) \\
y &= \left( V - 1/V \right) / V & (8.67)
\end{align*}
\]
Figure 8.4: Miscellaneous Square Series
A–Guyou, B–Adams World in a Square I, C–Adams Hemisphere in a Square and D–Adams World in a Square II.

For normal Lagrange, \( W = 2 \) and \( \phi = 0 \) which are default values when omitted. If \( W = 1 \) and \( \phi_1 = 0 \) then equitorial Stereographic results.

8.1.8 Nicolosi Globular.

If \( \lambda = 0 \) or \( |\phi| = \pi/2 \) then

\[
x = 0 \quad y = \phi \quad (8.68)
\]

else if \( \phi = 0 \) then

\[
x = \lambda \quad y = 0 \quad (8.69)
\]

else if \( |\lambda| = \pi/2 \) then

\[
x = \lambda \cos \phi \quad y = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \phi \quad (8.70)
\]
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Figure 8.5: Lagrange Series

A–Lagrange $\lambda=1.43$, B–$\lambda=1 + \text{lon} = 90^\circ W$, C–default options, D–$\text{lat}_1 = 45^\circ N$.

else

\[ b = \frac{\pi}{2\lambda} = \frac{2\lambda}{\pi} \]  \hspace{1cm} (8.71)

\[ c = \frac{2\phi}{\pi} \]  \hspace{1cm} (8.72)

\[ d = \frac{1-c^2}{\sin \phi - c} \]  \hspace{1cm} (8.73)

\[ k = \frac{b}{d} \]  \hspace{1cm} (8.74)

\[ k_r = \frac{1}{k} \]  \hspace{1cm} (8.75)

\[ M = \frac{k^2 \sin \phi + b/2}{1 + k r^2} \]  \hspace{1cm} (8.76)

\[ N = \frac{k^2 \sin \phi + d/2}{1 + k_r^2} \]  \hspace{1cm} (8.77)

\[ x = \frac{\pi}{2} \left( M \pm \left[ M^2 + \frac{\cos^2 \phi}{1+k^2} \right]^\frac{1}{2} \right) \text{ where } \pm \text{ takes the sign of } \lambda \]  \hspace{1cm} (8.78)

\[ y = \frac{\pi}{2} \left( N \pm \left[ N^2 - \frac{k_r^2 \sin^2 \phi + d \sin \phi - 1}{1+k_r^2} \right]^\frac{1}{2} \right) \]  \hspace{1cm} (8.79)

where $\pm$ takes the opposite sign of $\phi$.
8.1.9 Van der Grinten (I).

\*proj\text=\text{vandg} \quad \text{Fig. 8.6} \quad \text{Ref. [23, p. 237]}

For the forward projection:

\[ B = \frac{2}{\pi} |\phi| \quad \quad C = (1 - B^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \] (8.80)

If \( \phi = 0 \) then

\[ x = \lambda \quad y = 0 \] (8.81)
else if \( \lambda = 0 \) then

\[ x = 0 \quad y = \pm \frac{\pi B}{1 + C} \] (8.82)
else if \( |\phi| = \pi/2 \) then

\[ x = 0 \quad y = \pm \pi \] (8.83)

where \( y \) takes the sign of \( \phi \) in last two cases else

\[ A = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\pi - \lambda}{\pi} \right| \quad G = \frac{C}{B + C - 1} \] (8.84)
\[ P = G \left( \frac{2}{B} - 1 \right) \quad Q = A^2 + G \] (8.85)
\[ S = P^2 + A^2 \quad T = G - P^2 \] (8.86)

\[ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{S} \left( AT + [A^2T^2 - S(G^2 - P^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \] (8.87)
\[ y = \pm \frac{\pi}{S} \left( PQ - A[(A^2 + 1)S - Q^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \] (8.88)

where \( x \) and \( y \) take the respective signs of \( \lambda \) and \( \phi \).

For the inverse projection:

\[ X = x/\pi \] (8.89)
\[ Y = y/\pi \] (8.90)
\[ c_1 = -|Y|(1 + X^2 + Y^2) \] (8.91)
\[ c_2 = c_1 - 2Y^2 + X^2 \] (8.92)
\[ c_3 = -2c_1 + 1 + 2Y^2 + (x^2 + Y^2)^2 \] (8.93)
\[ d = Y^2/c_3 + (2c_3/c_3^3 - 9c_1c_2/c_3^3)/27 \] (8.94)
\[ a_1 = \left( c_1 - \frac{c_2^2}{3c_3} \right)/c_3 \] (8.95)
\[ m_1 = 2(-a_1/3)^{1/2} \] (8.96)
\[ \theta_1 = \frac{1}{3} \arccos \frac{3d}{a_1m_1} \] (8.97)
\[ \phi = \pm \pi \left[ -m_1 \cos(\theta_1 + \pi/3) - \frac{c_2}{3c_3} \right] \quad \text{taking the sign of } y \] (8.98)
\[ \lambda = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2X} \left( X^2 + y^2 - 1 + [1 + 2(X^2 - Y^2) + (X^2 + Y^2)^2]^{1/2} \right) & \text{if } X \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \] (8.99)
8.1. SPHERICAL FORMS

8.1.10 Van der Grinten II.

\*proj=vandg2  \hspace{1cm} \text{Fig. 8.6}  \hspace{1cm} \text{Ref. [23 p. 237–238]}

\[
B = \frac{2}{\pi} |\phi| \quad C = (1 - B^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (8.100)
\]

If $\phi = 0$ then

\[
x = \lambda \quad y = 0 \quad (8.101)
\]

else if $\lambda = 0$ then

\[
x = 0 \quad y = \pm \frac{\pi B}{1 + C} \quad (8.102)
\]

else if $|\phi| = \pi/2$ then

\[
x = 0 \quad y = \pm \pi \quad (8.103)
\]

where $y$ takes the sign of $\phi$ in last two cases else

\[
A = \left| \frac{\pi}{\lambda - \frac{\lambda}{\pi}} \right| \quad \text{(8.104)}
\]

\[
x_1 = \frac{C(1 + A^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - AC^2}{1 + A^2 B^2} \quad (8.105)
\]

\[
x = \pm \pi x_1 \quad (8.106)
\]

\[
y = \pm \pi(1 - x_1(2A + x_2))^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (8.107)
\]

where $x$ and $y$ take the respective signs of $\lambda$ and $\phi$.

8.1.11 Van der Grinten III.

\*proj=vandg3  \hspace{1cm} \text{Fig. 8.6}  \hspace{1cm} \text{Ref. [23 p. 238], [20 p. 78]}

\[
B = \frac{2}{\pi} |\phi| \quad C = (1 - B^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (8.108)
\]

If $\phi = 0$ then

\[
x = \lambda \quad y = 0 \quad (8.109)
\]

else if $\lambda = 0$ then

\[
x = 0 \quad y = \pm \frac{\pi B}{1 + C} \quad (8.110)
\]

else if $|\phi| = \pi/2$ then

\[
x = 0 \quad y = \pm \pi \quad (8.111)
\]

where $y$ takes the sign of $\phi$ in last two cases else

\[
A = \left| \frac{\pi}{\lambda - \frac{\lambda}{\pi}} \right| \quad y_1 = \frac{B}{1 + C} \quad (8.112)
\]

\[
x = \pm ((A^2 + 1 - y_1^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - A) \quad y = \pm \pi y_1 \quad (8.113)
\]

where $x$ and $y$ take the respective signs of $\lambda$ and $\phi$.
8.1.12 Van der Grinten IV.

\[ +\text{proj=vandg4} \quad \text{Fig. 8.6} \quad \text{Ref. [23 p. 236]} \]

If \( \phi = 0 \) then

\[ x = \lambda \quad \quad \quad y = 0 \]  \hspace{1cm}(8.114)
else if $\lambda = 0$ or $|\phi| = \pi/2$ then

\[ x = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad y = \phi \quad (8.115) \]

else

\[ B = \frac{2}{\pi} |\phi| \quad (8.116) \]
\[ C = \frac{-5 + B(8 - B(2 + B^2))}{2B^2(B - 1)} \quad (8.117) \]
\[ R = \frac{2\lambda}{\pi} \quad (8.118) \]
\[ D = \pm \left\{ \left( R + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - 4 \right\}^{1/2} \quad \text{taking the sign of } (\lambda - \pi/2) \quad (8.119) \]
\[ F = (B + C)^2(B^2 + C^2D^2 - 1) + (1 - B^2) \]
\[ + ((1 - B^2)(B^2(B + 3C)^2 + 4C^2) + 12BC^3 + 4C^4) \quad (8.120) \]
\[ x_1 = \frac{D((B + C)^2 + C^2 - 1) + 2F^{1/2}}{4(B + C)^2 + D^2} \quad (8.121) \]
\[ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} x_1 \quad \text{taking the sign of } \lambda \quad (8.122) \]
\[ y = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + D|x_1| - x_1^2)^{1/2} \quad \text{taking the sign of } \phi \quad (8.123) \]

8.1.13 Larrivée.

*proj=larr*  Fig. 8.6  Ref. [22][p. 262]

Similar to Van der Grinten I but without circular arcs.

\[ x = \lambda \left( 1 + \sqrt{\cos \phi} \right)/2 \quad y = \phi/\left( \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \cos \frac{\lambda}{6} \right) \quad (8.124) \]
Chapter 9

Creating Oblique Projections.

All spherical projections can have their coordinate system transformed in an arbitrary manner with the mathematical mechanics described in section 3.5. Although several projections available in the library already have various aspects of translation built in as part of their options or as separate “transverse” or “oblique” projections there is a need to allow computing a variety of previously designed oblique projections or to create new ones.

To perform a general oblique projection starts with the selection of the +proj=ob.tran “projection” which determines the necessary values for use of the procedures described in 3.5. In the following sections, three different means of specifying the characteristics of the oblique projection are discussed.


+proj=ob_tran +o_proj= +o_lat_p= +o_lon_p= +rot=

This method most closely matches the needs of the proj.translate procedure by directly entering the location of the transformed pole. Options +o_lat_p= and +o_lon_p= assign the geographic coordinates (φ_p, λ_p) of the North Pole of the translated system on the projection system. All other options that apply to the +o_proj projection are entered normally. The +rot= option provides for rotation of the projected axis and the degree argument is positive for counter-clockwise when positive.

A potentially confusing option is +lon_0=. The effect if this option is to translate the longitude axis about the original polar axis which is skewed in the new system because it is applied to input longitude prior to transformation by proj.translate.

Nomenclature for oblique aspects has been suggested by Wray ([14, 131–138]) which is based upon the symmetry of the transformation and is summarized in table 9.1 and illustrated in figure 9.1. The first transverse aspect, most commonly referred to as the equatorial aspect in this manual, and the second transverse or simple transverse are the two versions most commonly encoded as a option to a projection or designed as a separate projection entry. For example, the natural form of azimuthal projections is the polar aspect but equatorial and simple oblique are available as projection options.

Table 9.1 lists several examples of various oblique projections. For more information on the Atlantic, Close, Fairgrieve and Briesemeister projections see [22]. The parameters for the Easter USSR projection were deduced from [10, p. 74] and are probably not exact. The projections are displayed in figure 9.2.
Table 9.1: Wray Oblique Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect name</th>
<th>o_lat.p</th>
<th>o_lon.p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first or equatorial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second transverse or</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transverse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transverse oblique</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple oblique</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equiskew</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plagal or scale</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9.2: Oblique projections using +ob_tran

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projection</th>
<th>+o_proj</th>
<th>+o_lat.p</th>
<th>+o_lon.p</th>
<th>Other Options</th>
<th>+rot=</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantis</td>
<td>moll</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>+lon_0=60</td>
<td>-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close</td>
<td>moll</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>+lon_0=90</td>
<td>-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairgrieve</td>
<td>moll</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>90W</td>
<td>+lon_0=90W</td>
<td>[0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briesemeister</td>
<td>hammer</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+lon_0=10</td>
<td>[0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+M=0.9354143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern USSR</td>
<td>poly</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>+lon_0=8</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a*The $x:y$ axis length ratio is modified from 2:1 to 1.75:1

### 9.2 Two Points on Great Circle Method.

+proj=ob_tran +o_lat_1= +o_lon_1= +o_lat_2= +o_lon_2= +rot=

In this method two points, $(\phi_1, \lambda_1)$ and $(\phi_2, \lambda_2)$, are specified that are on the great circle which will be translated to the equator of the target projection. The first point must be West of the second point.

\[
\lambda_r = \text{atan2} \left( \frac{\cos \phi_1 \sin \phi_2 \cos \lambda_1 - \sin \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 \cos \lambda_2,}{\sin \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 \sin \lambda_2 - \cos \phi_1 \sin \phi_2 \sin \lambda_1} \right) \quad (9.1)
\]

\[
\phi_p = \text{arctan} \left( \frac{-\cos (\lambda_r - \lambda_1)}{\tan \phi_1} \right) \quad (9.2)
\]

In initializing proj_translate $\phi_p$ is assigned to phi_p but the longitude of the translated pole is assumed to be zero and may be offset by the user’s use of the +lon_0 option. Rotation of the axis about the original pole so that the center line of the great circle lies on the equator of the target projection is accomplished by assigning $\lambda_r$ to $\lambda_0$ (originally used by +lon_0).

Figure 9.3A shows an example of the two point method for a great circle path between Corvallis, OR, and Falmouth, MA, created by the following control parameters:

+proj=ob_tran
+o_proj=eqc
+o_lat_1=44d34
+o_lon_1=-123d17
+o_lat_2=41d38
+o_lon_2=-70d37
9.3. POINT AND AZIMUTH ON GREAT CIRCLE METHOD.

Figure 9.1: Wray's oblique classification with the Mollweide projection: A–Normal Aspect, B–Equatorial or First Transverse Aspect, C–(Second) Transverse Aspect, D–Transverse Oblique Aspect, E–Simple Oblique Aspect, F–Equiskew Aspect and, G–Plagal or Scale Aspect.

9.3 Point and Azimuth on Great Circle Method.

\[ +\text{proj=ob_tran} +\text{o_proj=} +\text{o_lat_c=} +\text{o_lon_c=} +\text{o_alpha=} +\text{rot=} \]

At the central point of the projection, \((\phi_c, \lambda_c)\), the angle \(\alpha\) specifies the azimuth of the central line clockwise form North at the central point. At the central point of the projection, \((\phi_c, \lambda_c)\), the angle \(\alpha\) specifies the azimuth of the central line clockwise form North at the central point.

\[
\begin{align*}
\phi_p &= \arcsin (\cos \phi_c \sin \alpha) \\
\lambda_r &= \atan2 \left( \frac{-\cos \alpha}{-\sin \phi_c \sin \alpha} \right) + \lambda_c + \pi
\end{align*}
\]

Initialisation of \text{proj_translate} is the same as for the two point method above.

An example of this method is a map of the eastern U.S. seaboard centered
at Falmouth, MA, with the following parameters for the Equidistant Cylindrical projection:

+proj=ob_tran
+o_proj=eqc
+o_lat_c=41d38
Figure 9.3: **A**–Great circle route from Corvallis, OR, to Falmouth, MA, **B**–oblique map of the United States Atlantic seaboard.

+o_lon_c=-70d37
+o_alpha=45

A plot is shown in figure 9.3B.
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