Decoding the Mystery of Coordinates

NHLSA
TOWN MONUMENT LOCATION WORKSHOP
UNH – DURHAM, N.H.
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PART 1: THE DIFFERENT COORDINATE SYSTEMS

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Decoding the Mystery of Coordinates

Objective of Presentation:

To introduce and discuss the common Surveying and Mapping Coordinate Systems

used to establish the position of monuments

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- 4 SURFACES
- 3 HEIGHTS
- 2 DATUMS
- 4 COORDINATE SYSTEMS
- 3 DISTANCES
- 5 NORTHS

FOUR SURFACES

FOUR SURFACES

1- Earth - Topographic surface

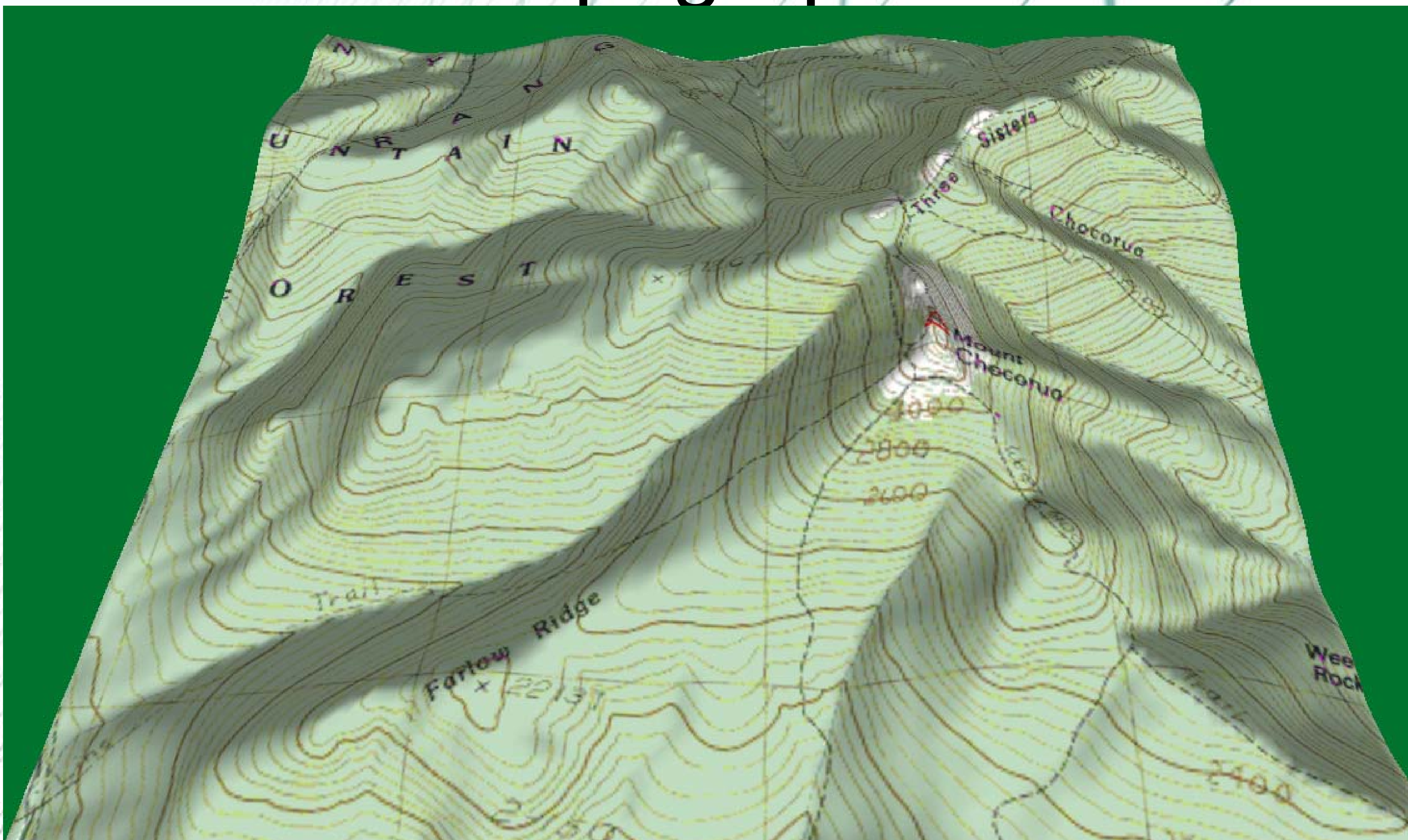
2- Geoid - “Sea Level or “equipotential surf.

3- Ellipsoid - Mathematical surface

4- Grid - Projection, flat surface

1. Earth's Topographic Surface

1. Earth’s Topographic Surface



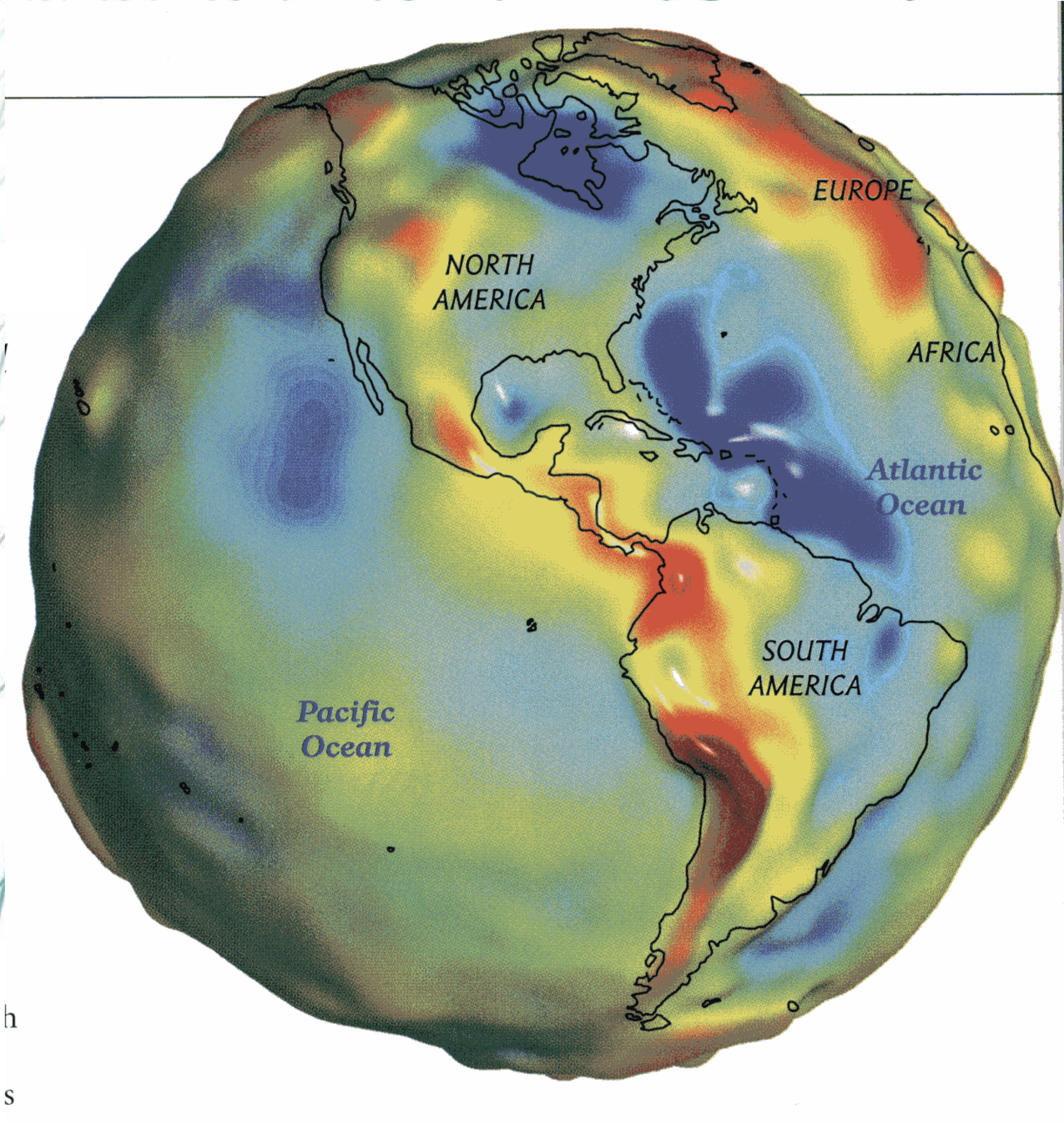
2. Earth's "Sea Level" Surface

THE GEOID:

Equipotential, or gravity surface

Current Model is Geoid 03

Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE)
Center for Space Research
Univ. of Texas



3. Earth's "Mathematical" Surface

THE ELLIPSOID:

World Geodetic System '84

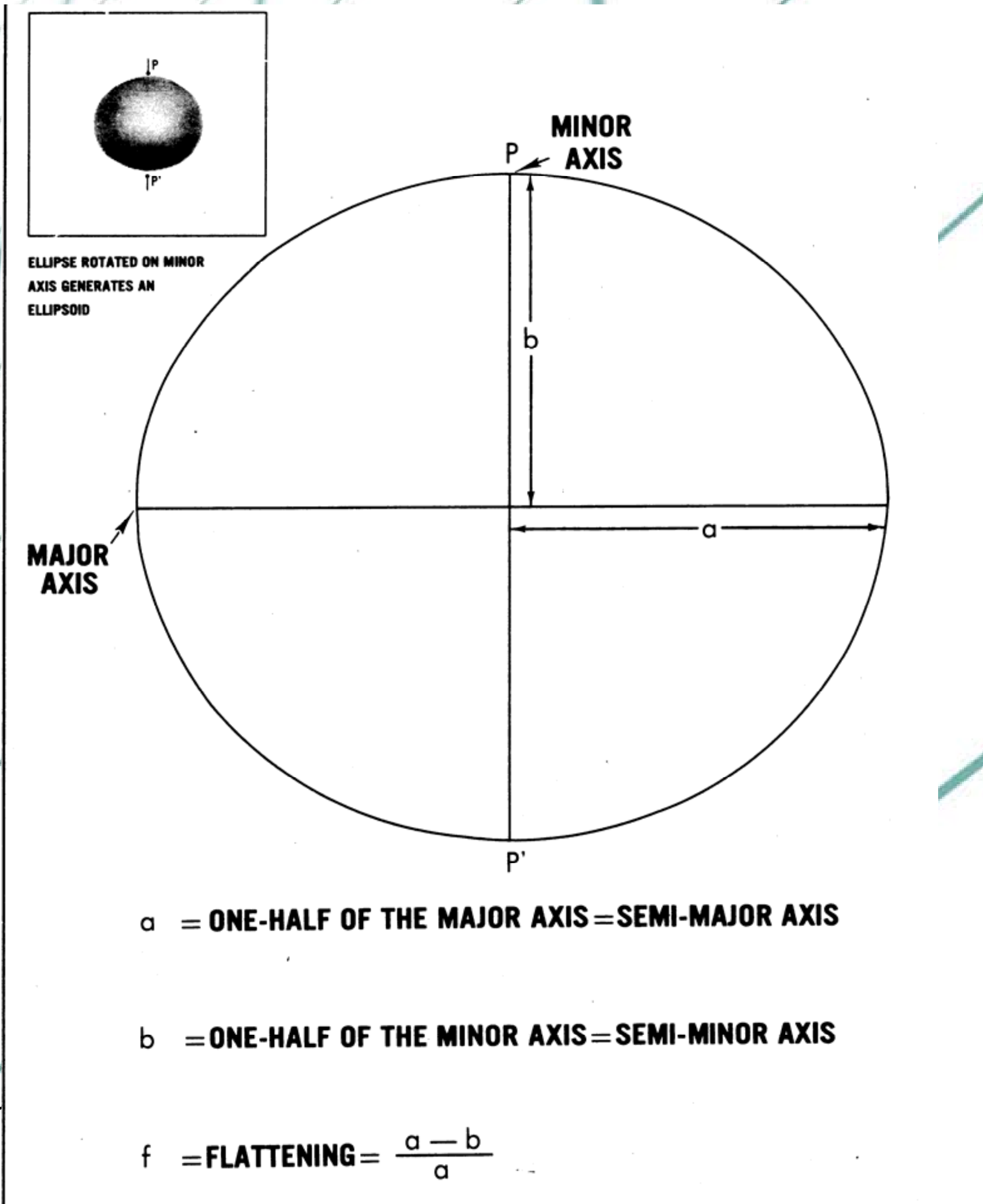
WGS '84

a = 6,378,137 meters

b = 6,356,752.3142 meters

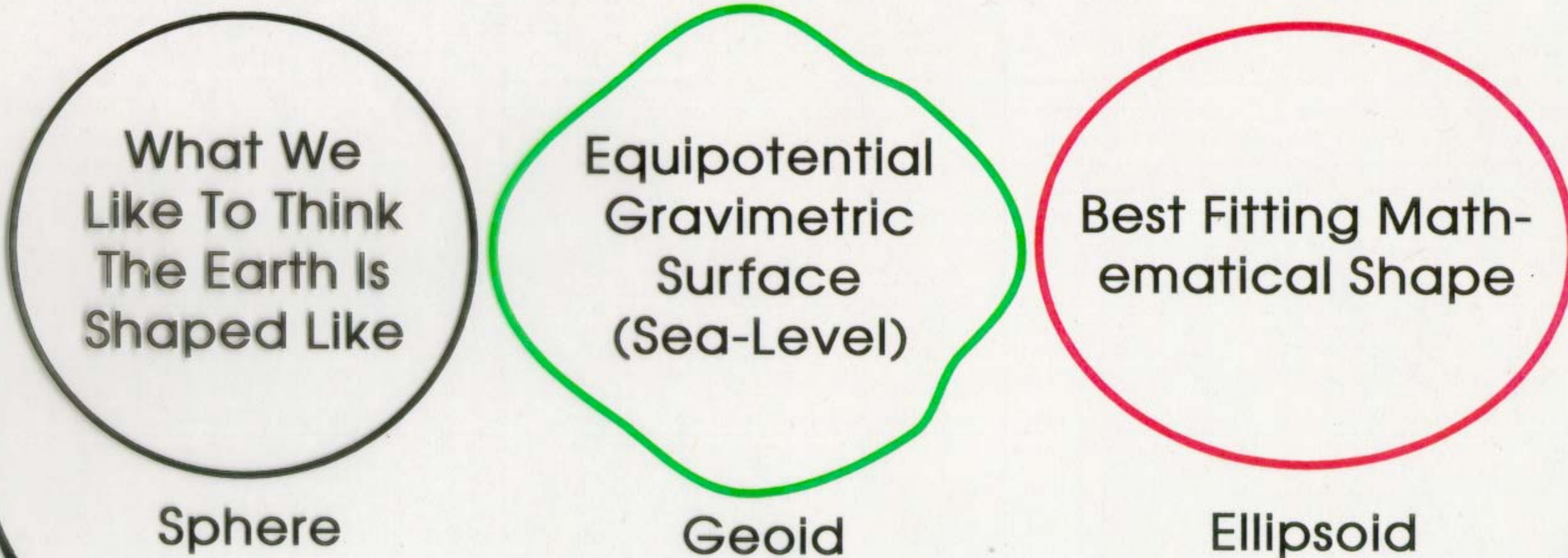
f = 1 / 298.25722

For a circle, flattening = 0



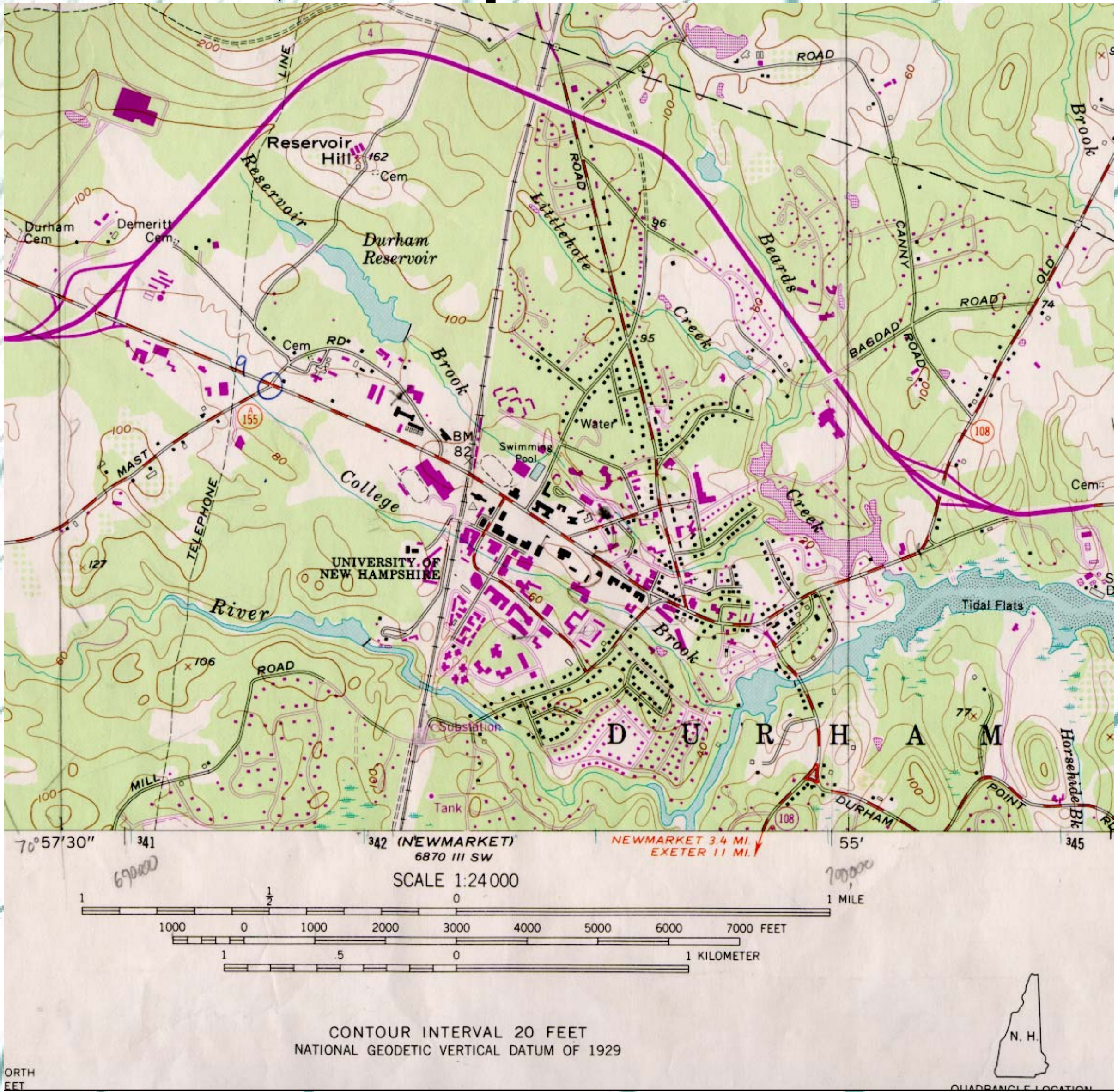
Geodetic Coordinate Systems

A Set Of Rules For Specifying How Coordinates Are To Be Assigned To Positions On The Surface Of The Earth. Defined BY X,Y,Z On An Ellipsoid



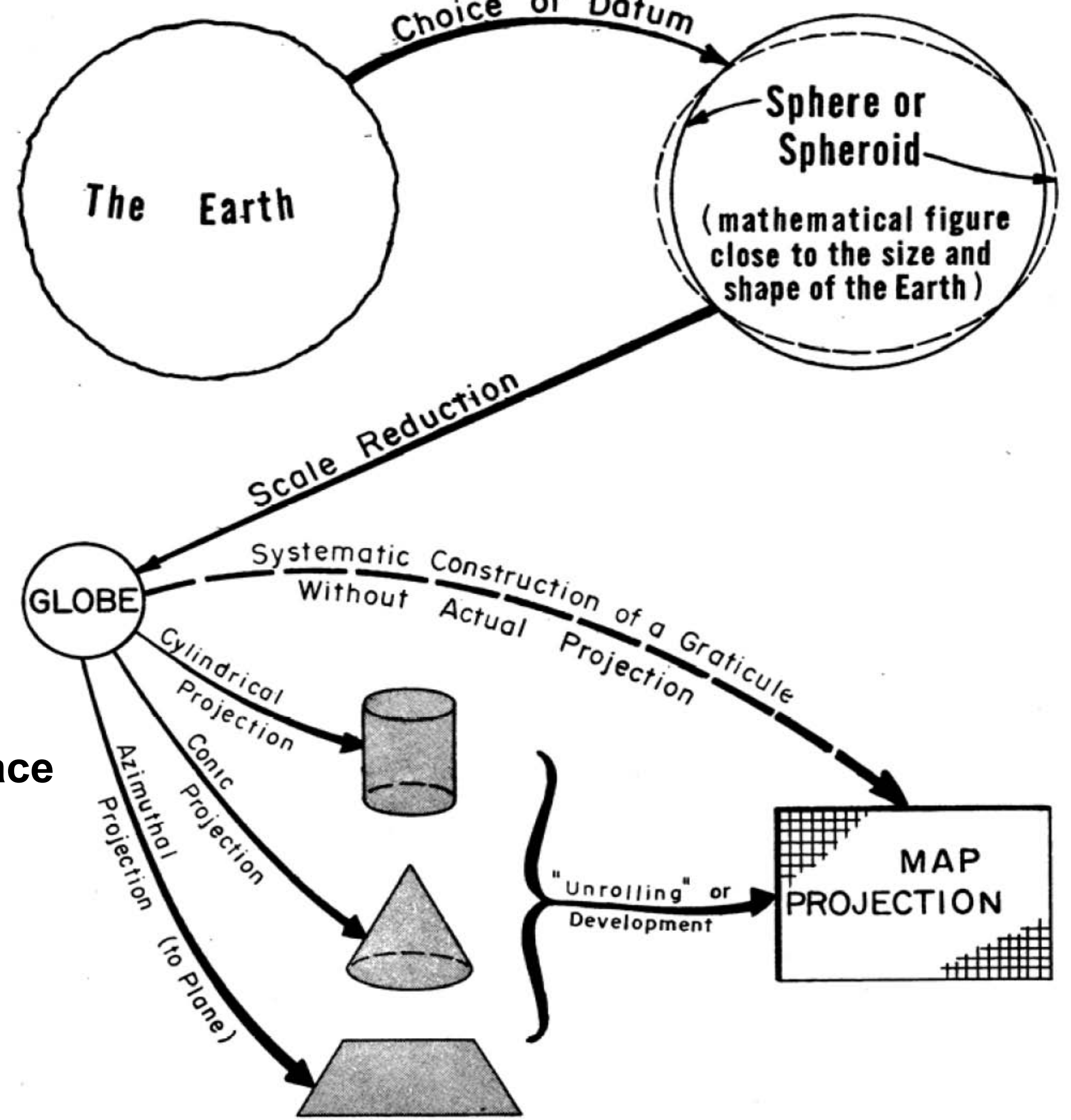
4. Earth's "Flat, Map" Surface

THE GRID



Creating The GRID:

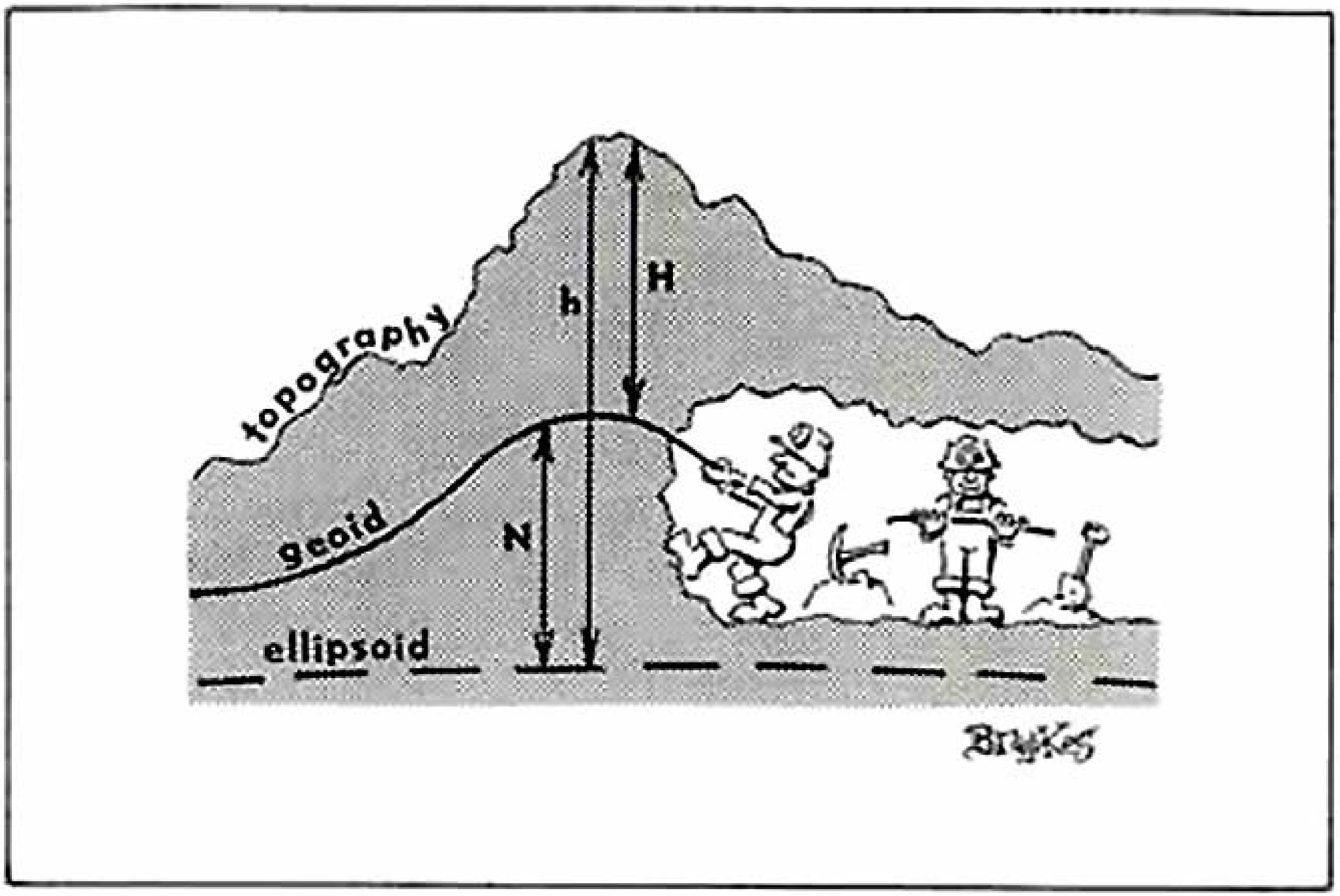
1 A Mathematical Surface
2 Reduce the Scale
3 Project on a surface
4 Unroll the surface



THREE "HEIGHTS"

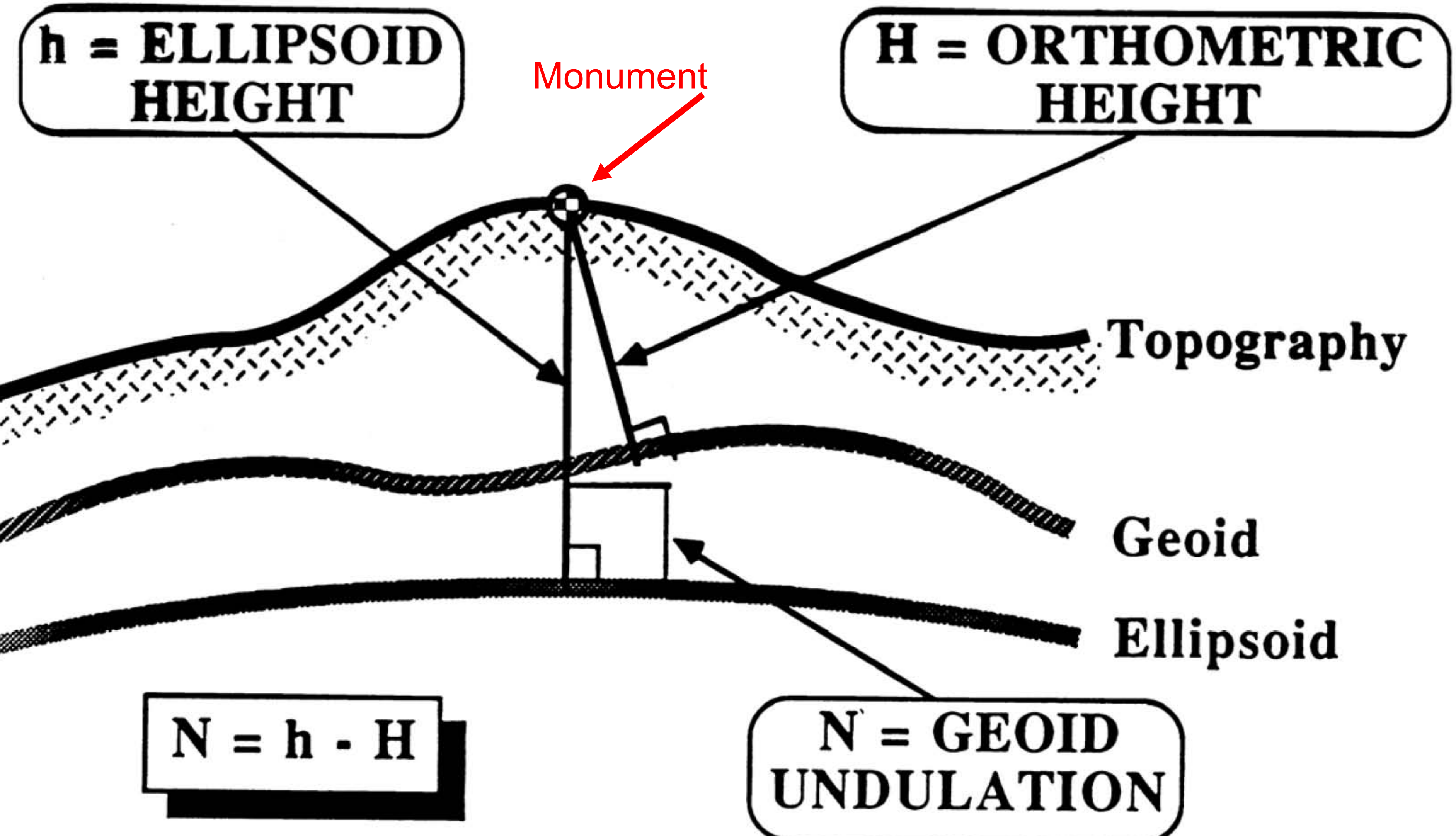
1. ORTHOMETRIC (elevation)
2. ELLIPSOID
3. GEOID

In Search of the Geoid…



Courtesy of Natural Resources Canada www.geod.nrcan.gc.ca/index_e/geodesy_e/geoid03_e.html

THREE “HEIGHTS”



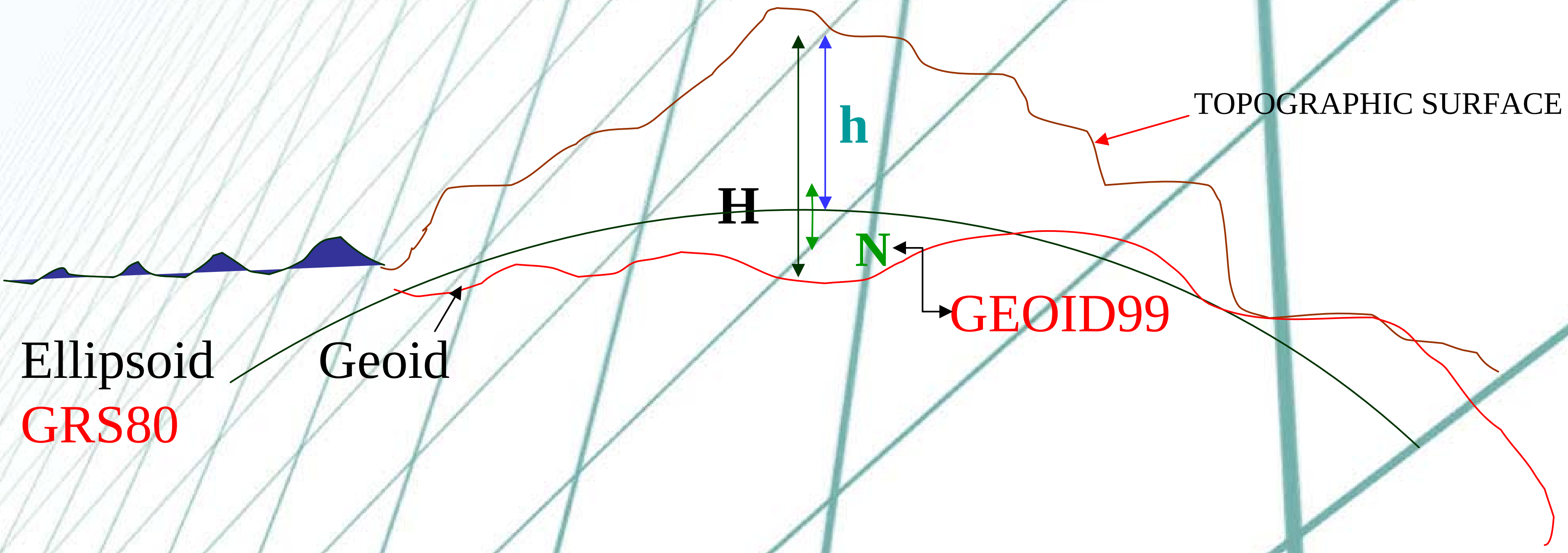
Ellipsoid, Geoid, and Orthometric Heights

H = Orthometric Height (NAVD 88)

h = Ellipsoidal Height (NAD 83)

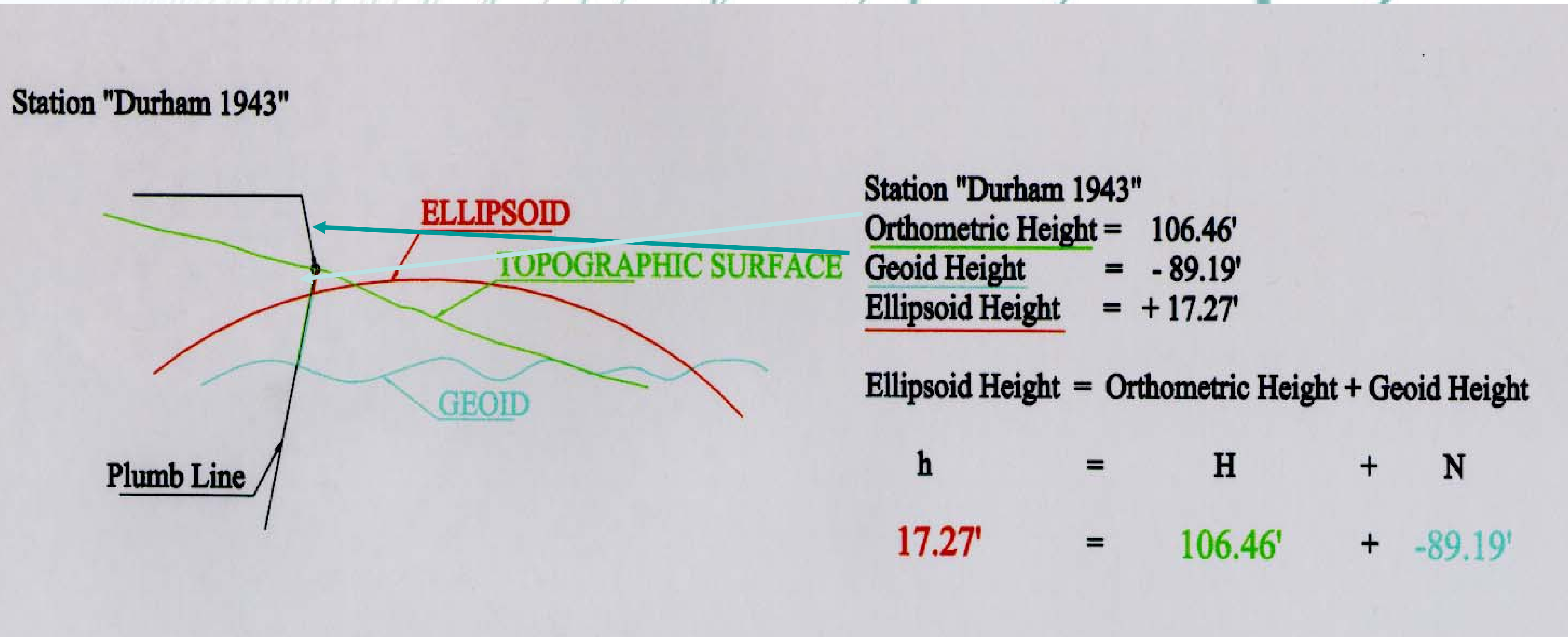
N = Geoid Height (GEOID 03)

h = H + N



Ellipsoid, Geoid, and Orthometric Heights

STATION "DURHAM 1943" : Has THREE "Heights"



TWO DATUMS

1. HORIZONTAL
2. VERTICAL

TWO DATUMS

A Datum:

Any numerical or geometrical quantity or set of such quantities which serve as a reference or base for calculation of other quantities. (GMS)

1. Horizontal Geodetic Datum: An Ellipsoid

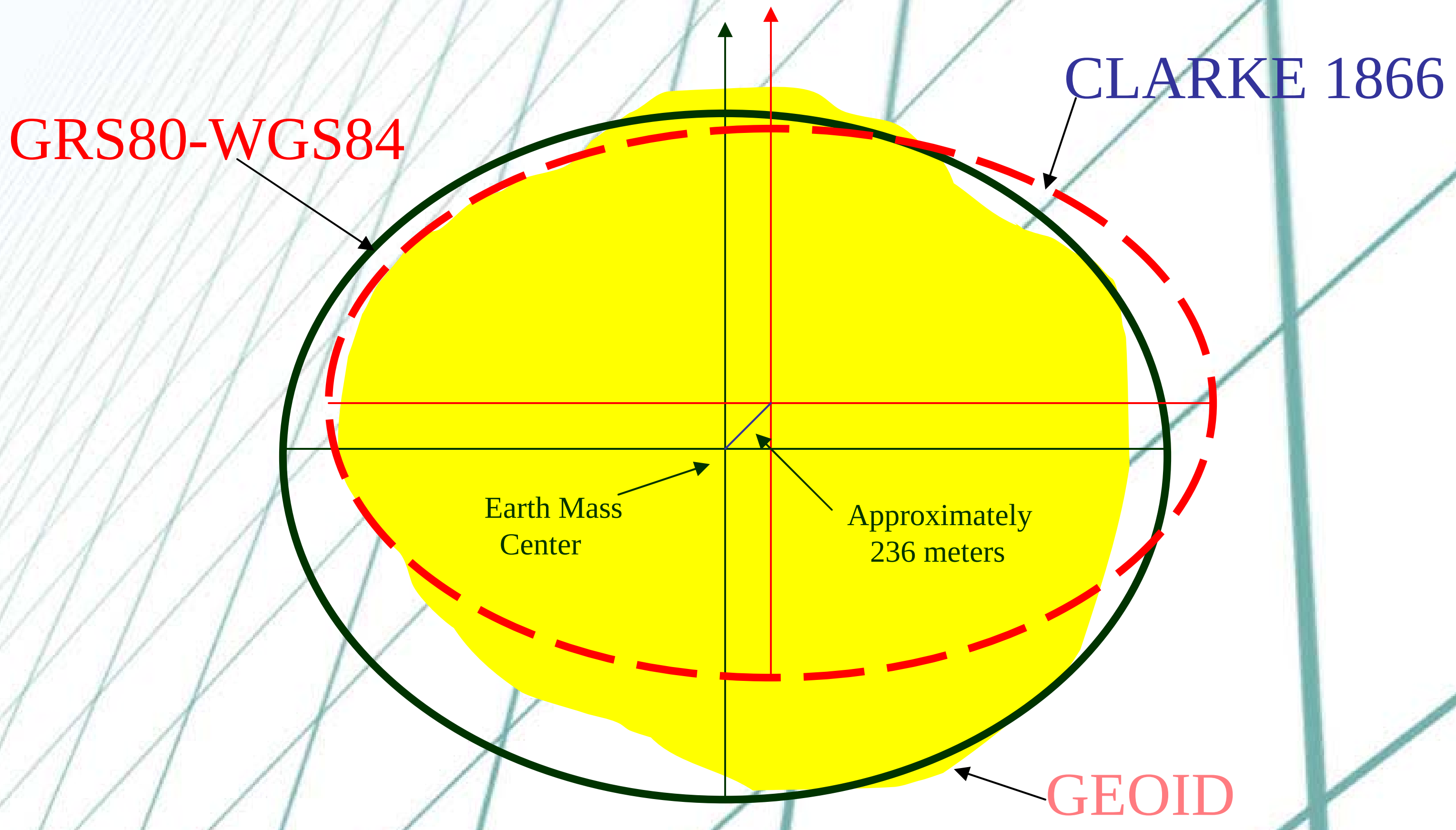
2. Vertical Geodetic Datum: "Mean Sea Level" ≈ Geoid

1. Horizontal Control Datum

- "A Geodetic Datum specifying the coordinate system in which horizontal control points are located."
- Defined by 8 Constants
  - 3 – specify the location of the origin of the coordinate system.
  - 3 – specify the orientation of the coordinate system.
  - 2 – specify the dimensions of the reference ellipsoid.
- NAD 27, NAD 83

*Definition from the Geodetic Glossary, September 1986

THE GEOID AND TWO ELLIPSOIDS



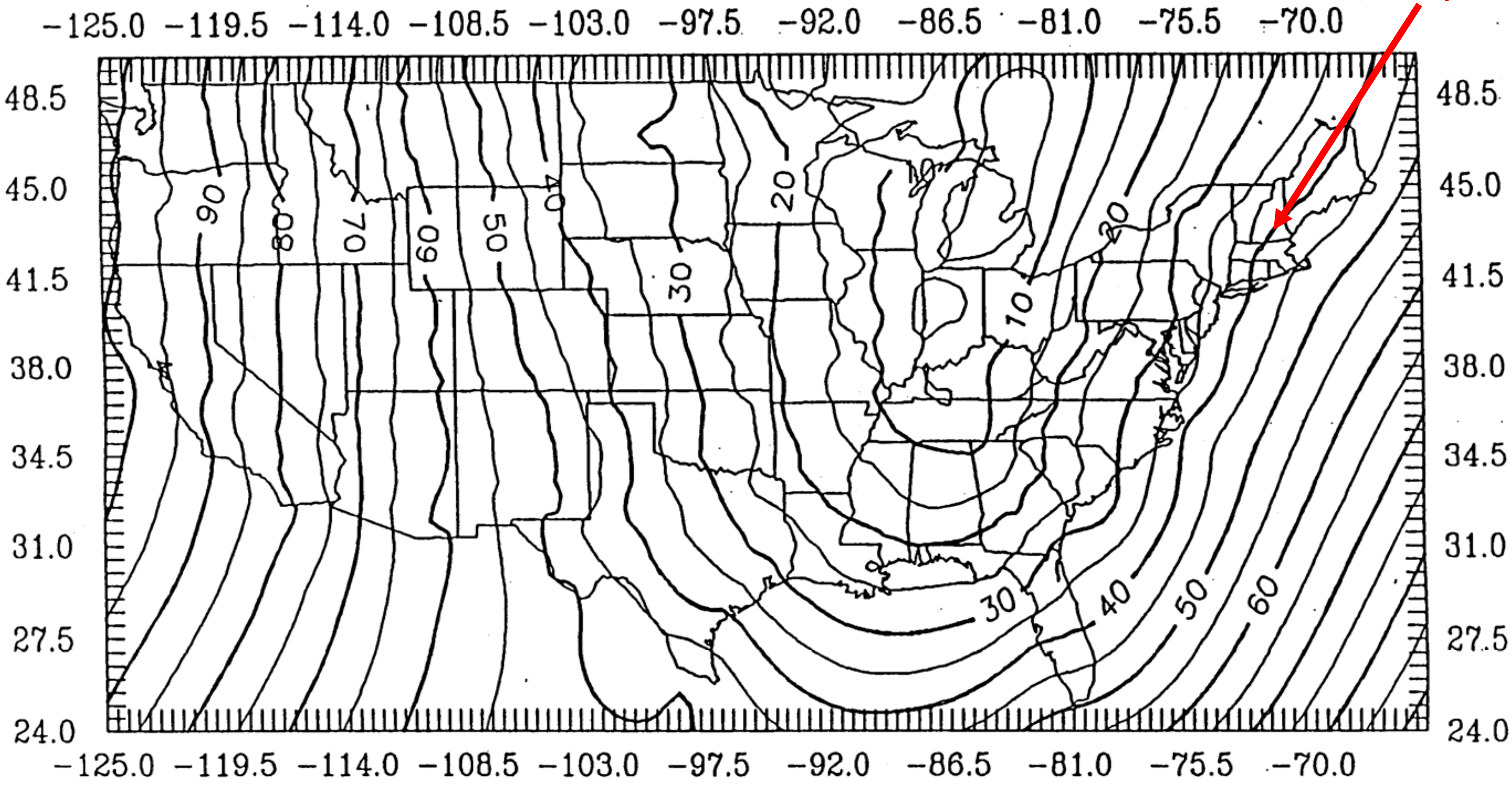
Comparison of Horizontal Datum Elements

	NAD 27	NAD 83
ELLIPSOID	CLARKE 1866 a = 6,378,206.4 m 1/f = 294.9786982	GRS80 a = 6,378,137. M 1/f = 298.257222101
DATUM POINT	Triangulation Station MEADES RANCH, KANSAS	NONE EARTH MASS CENTER
ADJUSTMENT	25k STATIONS Several Hundred Base Lines Several Hundred Astro Azimuths	250k STATIONS Appox. 30k EDMI Base Lines 5k Astro Azimuths Doppler Point Positions VLBI Vectors
BEST FITTING	North America	World-Wide

NAD 27 and NAD 83

MAGNITUDE OF DATUM SHIFT (METERS)

'83 Position ~ 40 meters ((131 ft.) SW of '27 position



2. Vertical Control Datum

A set of fundamental elevations to which other elevations are referred

Vertical Control Datum

- "A Geodetic Datum specifying the system in which vertical control points are located."
- A set of fundamental elevations to which other elevations are referred
- NGVD 29, NAVD 88 – Orthometric, "Sea Level"
- Others – Cairo, Local Tidal

*Definitions from the Geodetic Glossary, September 1986

VERTICAL DATUMS

MEAN SEA LEVEL DATUM OF 1929

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

(As of July 2, 1973)

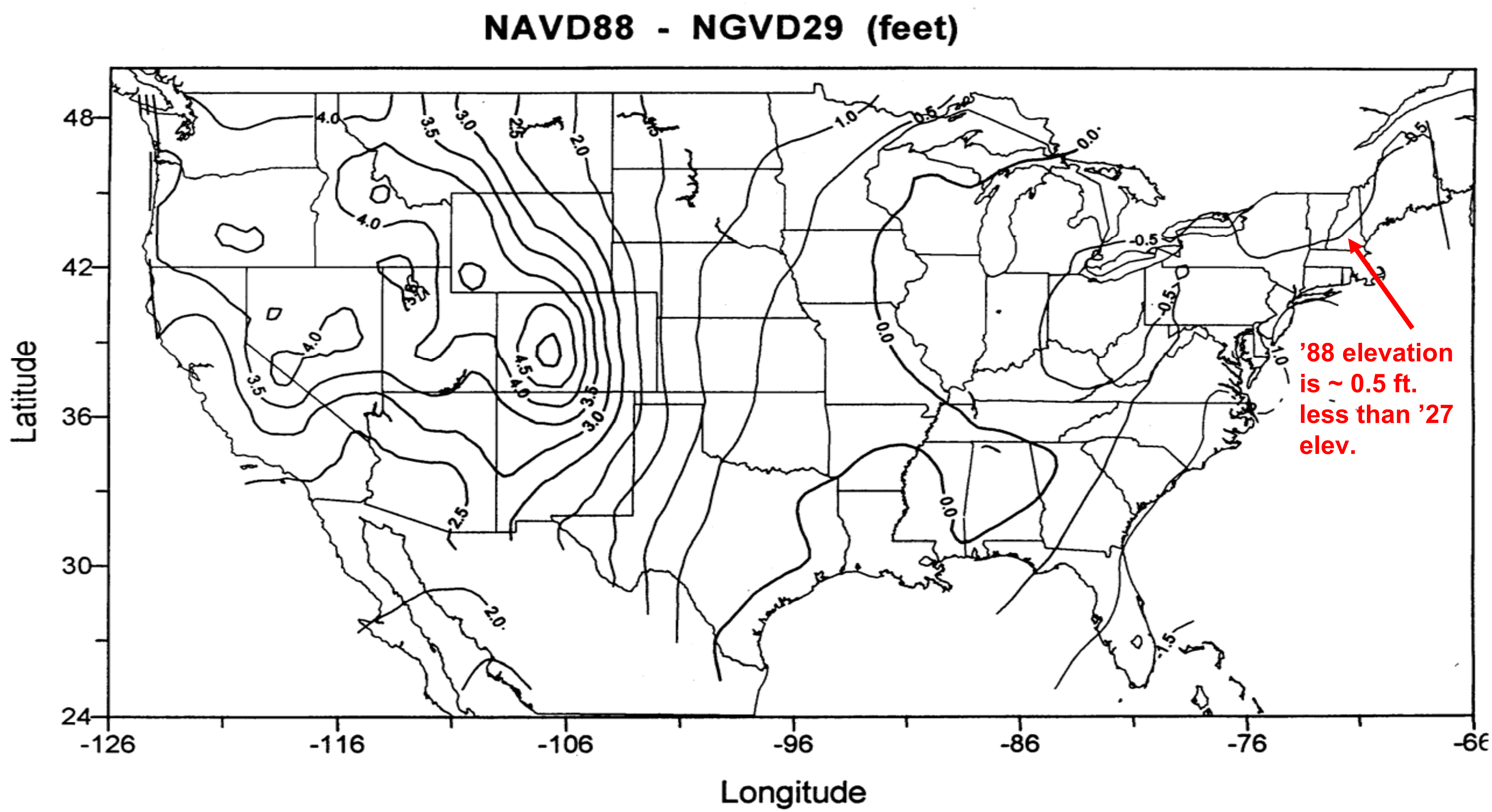
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

(As of June 24, 1993)

COMPARISON OF VERTICAL DATUM ELEMENTS

	NGVD 29	NAVD 88
DATUM DEFINITION	26 TIDE GAUGES IN THE U.S. & CANADA	FATHER'S POINT/RIMOUSKI QUEBEC, CANADA
BENCH MARKS	100,000	450,000
LEVELING (Km)	102,724	1,001,500
GEOID FITTING	Distorted to Fit MSL Gauges	Best Continental Model

NGVD 29 and NAVD 88



FOUR COORDINATE SYSTEMS

FOUR COORDINATE SYSTEMS (3D)

1. GEOCENTRIC COORDINATES:

   X,Y,Z

2. GEODETIC COORDINATES

   Φ,λ,h

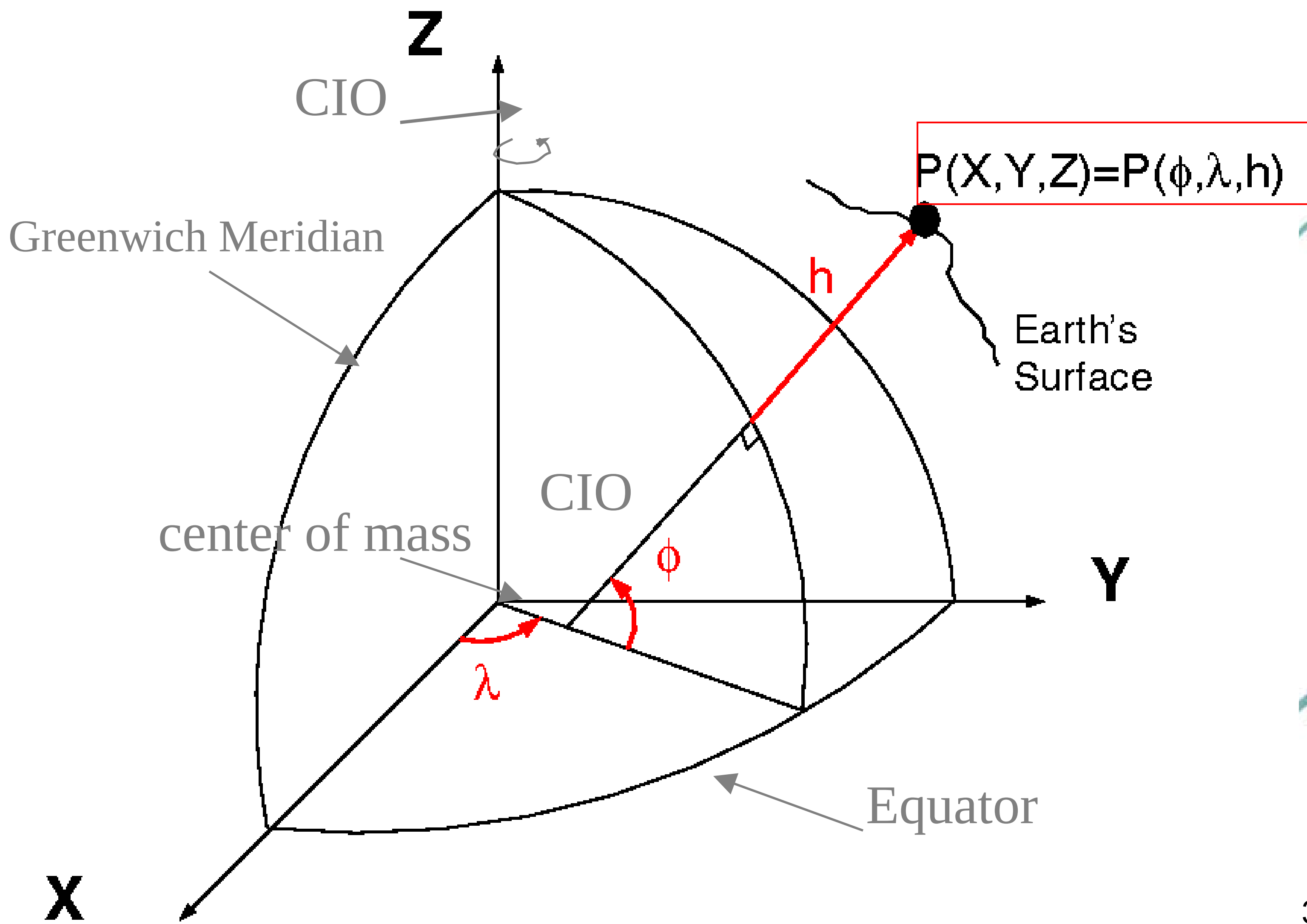
3. CARTESIAN (PLANE) COORDINATES

   N,E,H (State Plane Coordinates., UTM coord.)

4. ASSUMED COORDINATES

   Y, X, Elevation

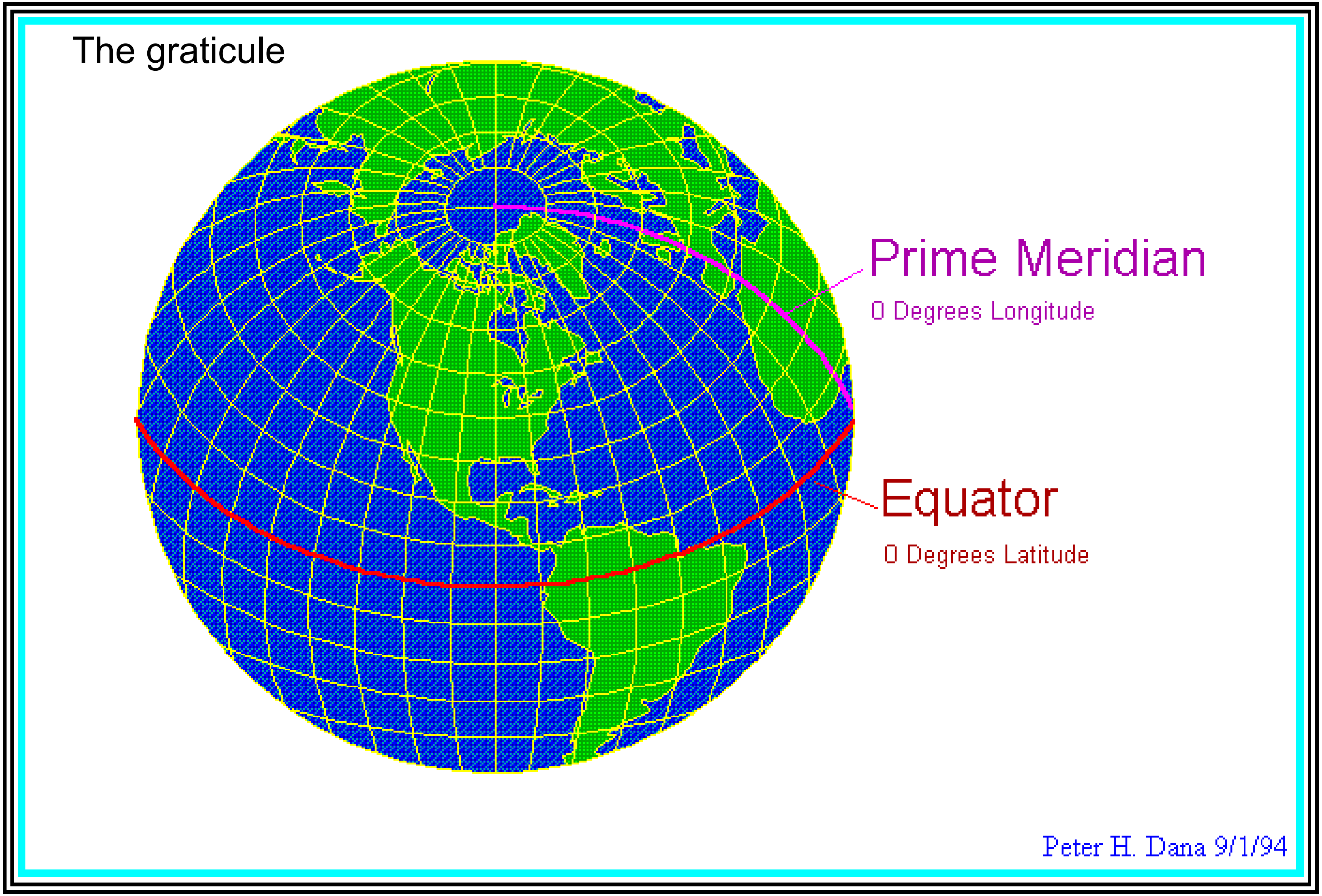
1. Geocentric Coordinates
Conventional Terrestrial System (CTS)



2. Geodetic Coordinates

- LATITUDE: ϕ (PHI)
- LONGITUDE: λ (LAMBDA)
- Ellipsoid Height: h

2. Geodetic Coordinates

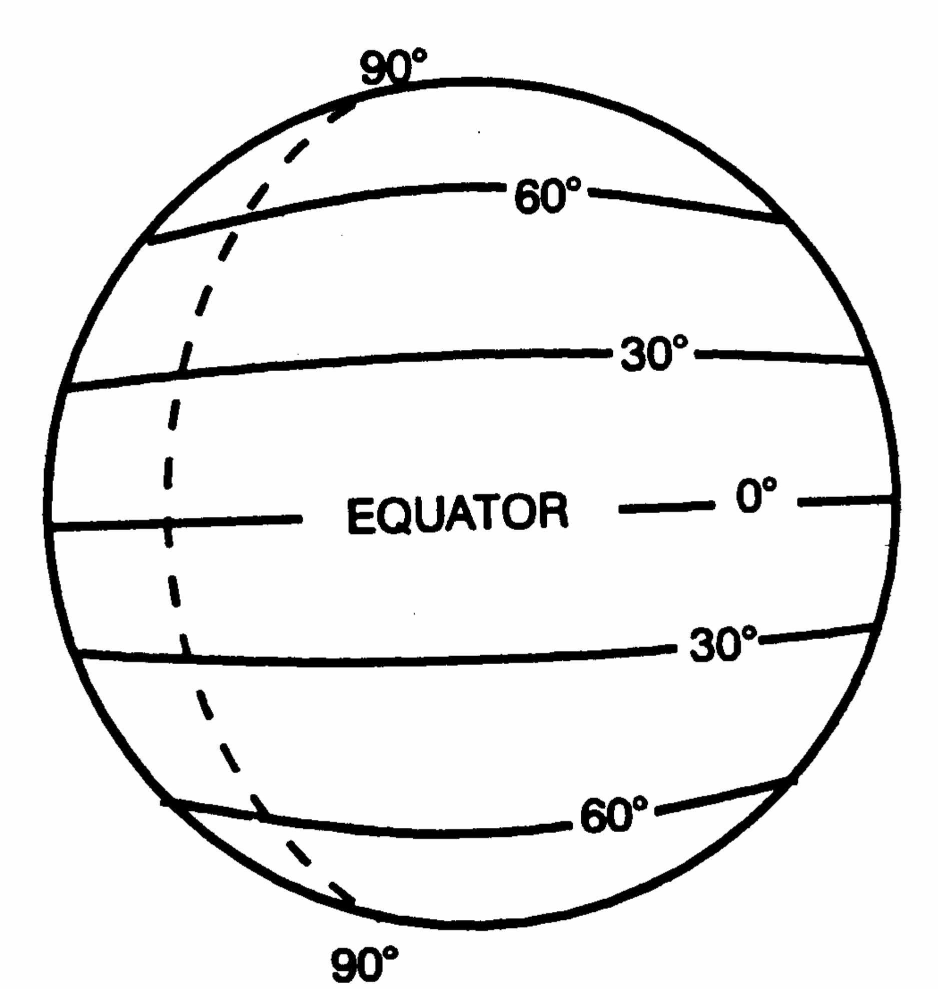


2. Geodetic Coordinates

- LATITUDE: ϕ

The north-south position on the Globe

"A Parallel"

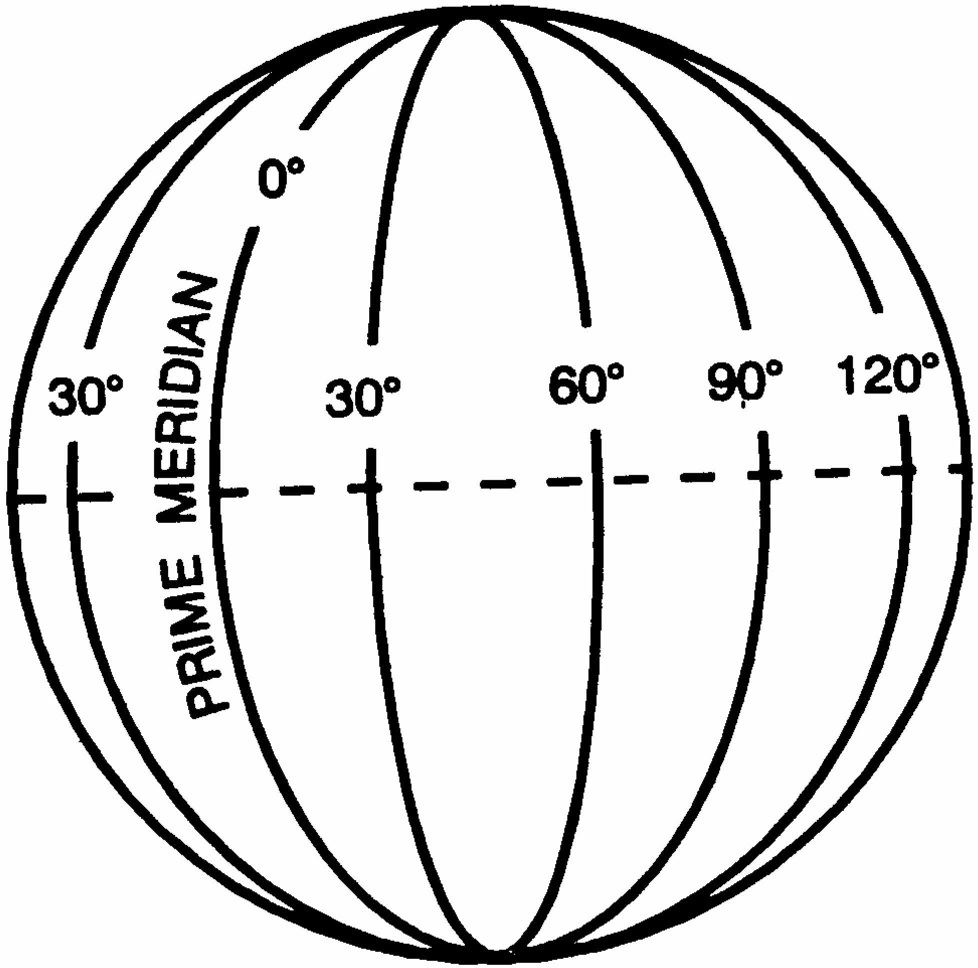


2. Geodetic Coordinates

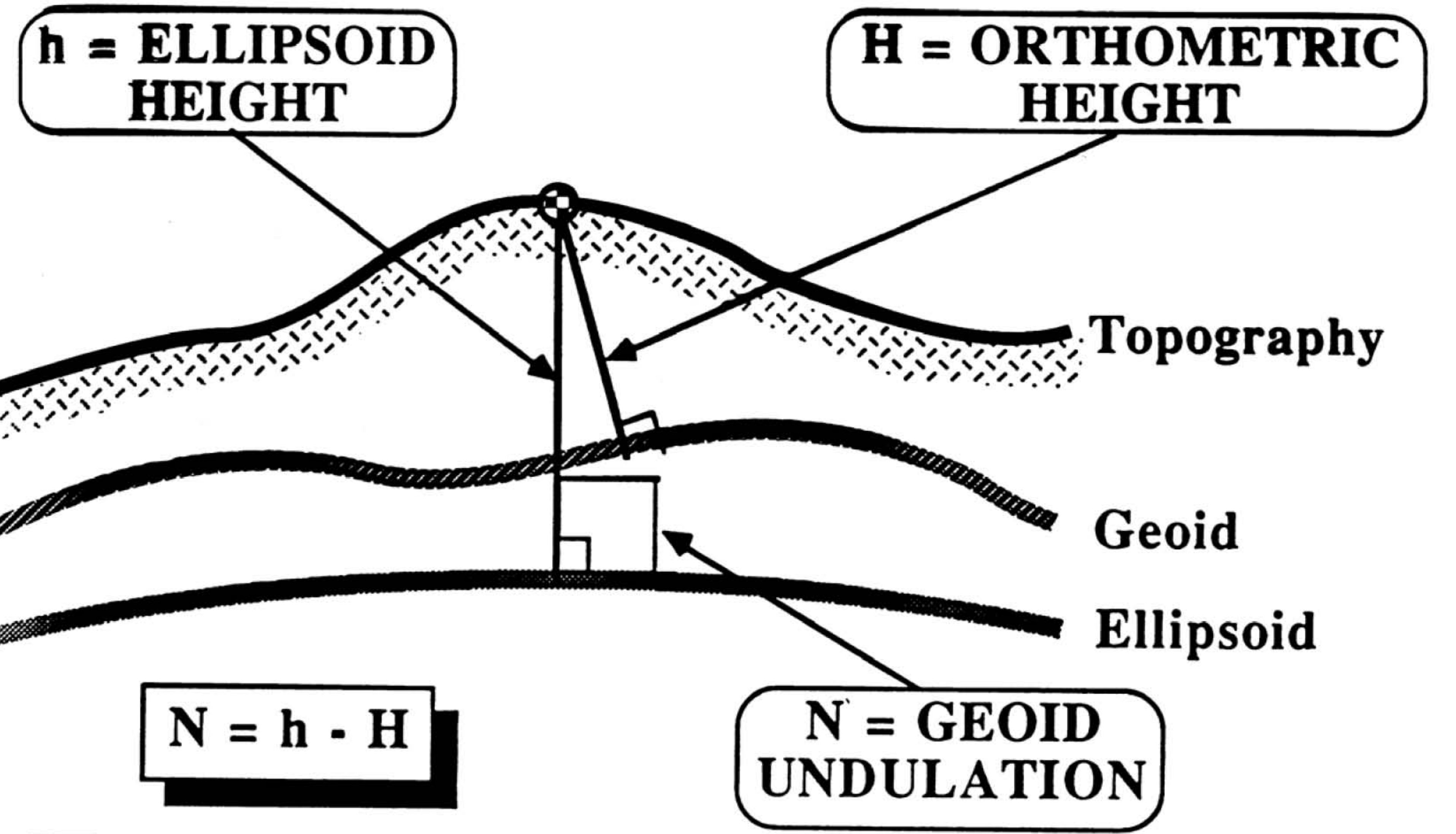
- LONGITUDE: λ

The east - west position on the Globe

"A Meridian"



Remember Ellipsoid Height (h)?



3. CARTESIAN (PLANE) COORDINATES

- **STATE PLANE COORDINATES** (SPC):
  - Transverse Mercator States
  - Lambert Conformal States
  - 2 Issues
    - Convergence/Mapping Angle
    - Ground → Geodetic → Grid Distances
- **UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR** COORDINATES (UTM):
  - US National Grid (USNG)

3. CARTESIAN COORDINATES

- NORTHING: N (Y)
- EASTING: E (X)
- Orthometric Height: H (elevation)

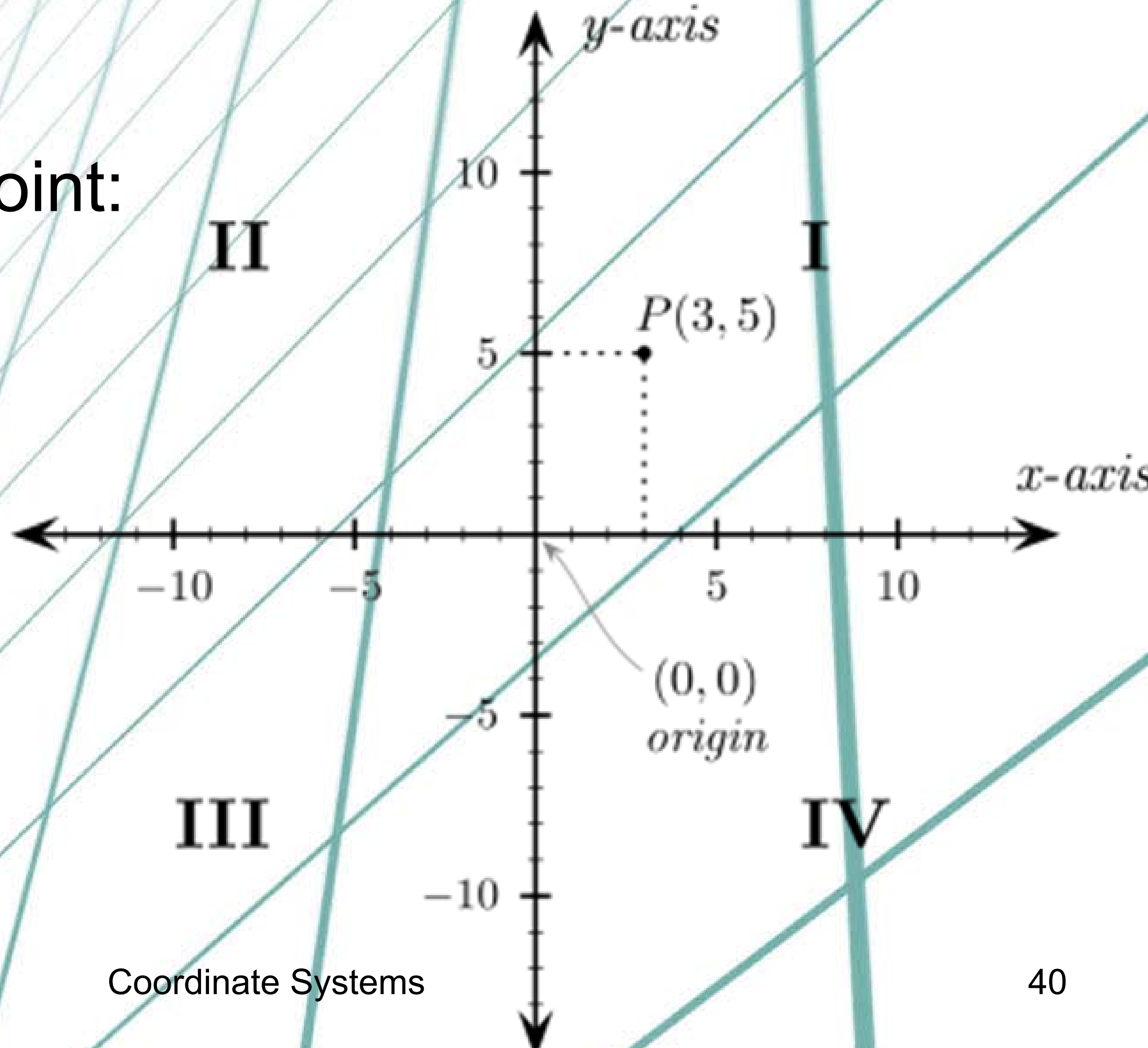
3. CARTESIAN COORDINATES

Two dimensional coordinates of a point:

X,Y

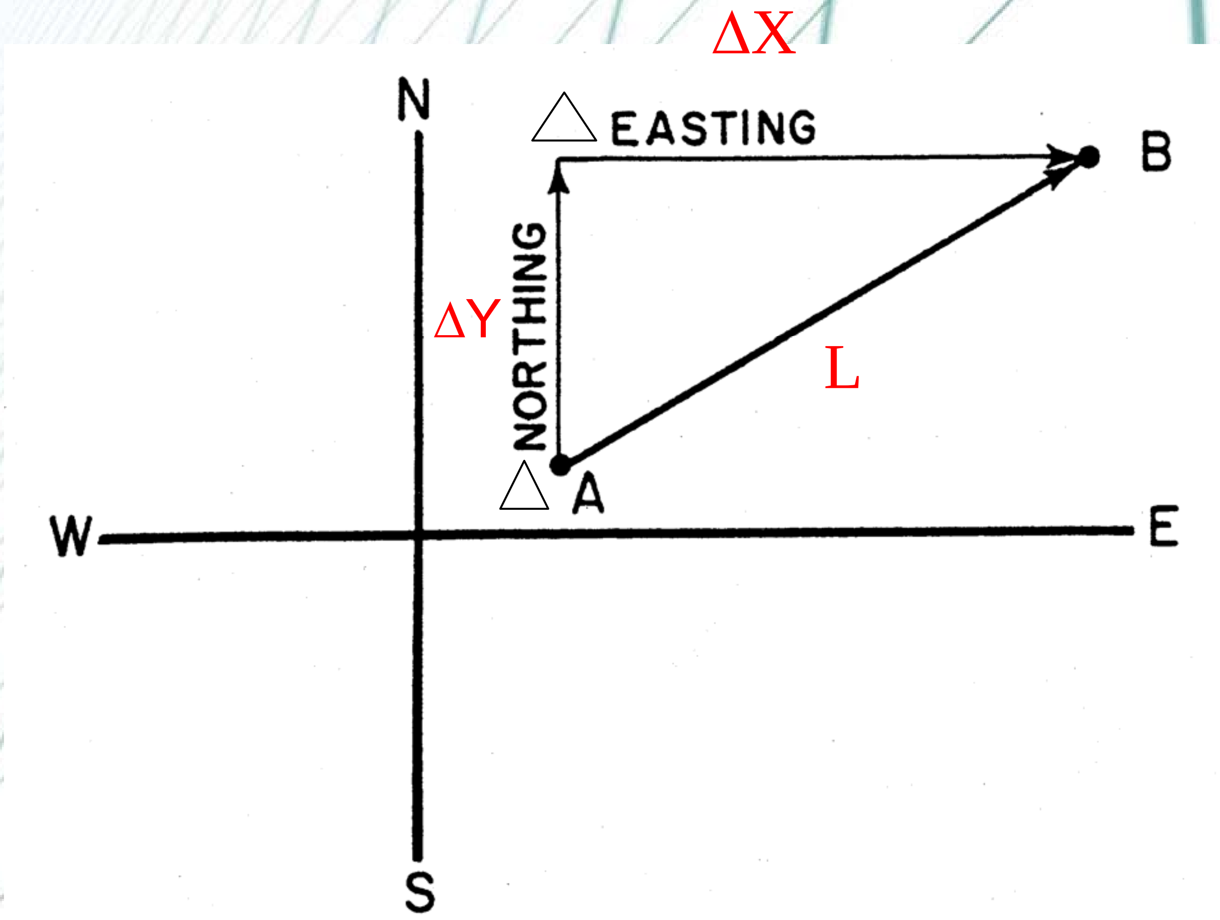
or

N,E (Y,X)



From Wikipedia

3. CARTESIAN COORDINATES



3. CARTESIAN COORDINATES

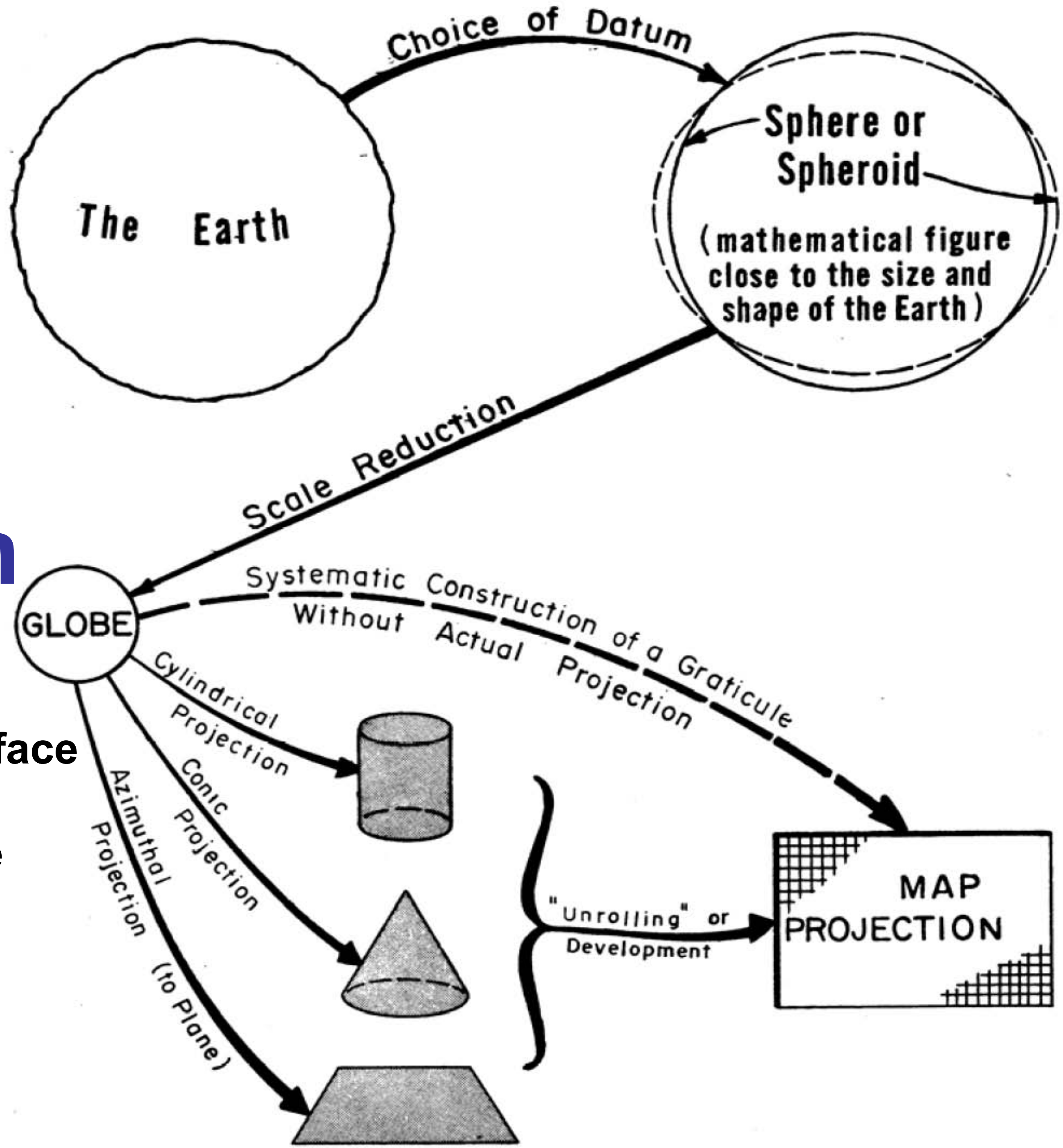
To obtain Cartesian (plane) coordinates from a round surface.

We must “Flatten” the earth by

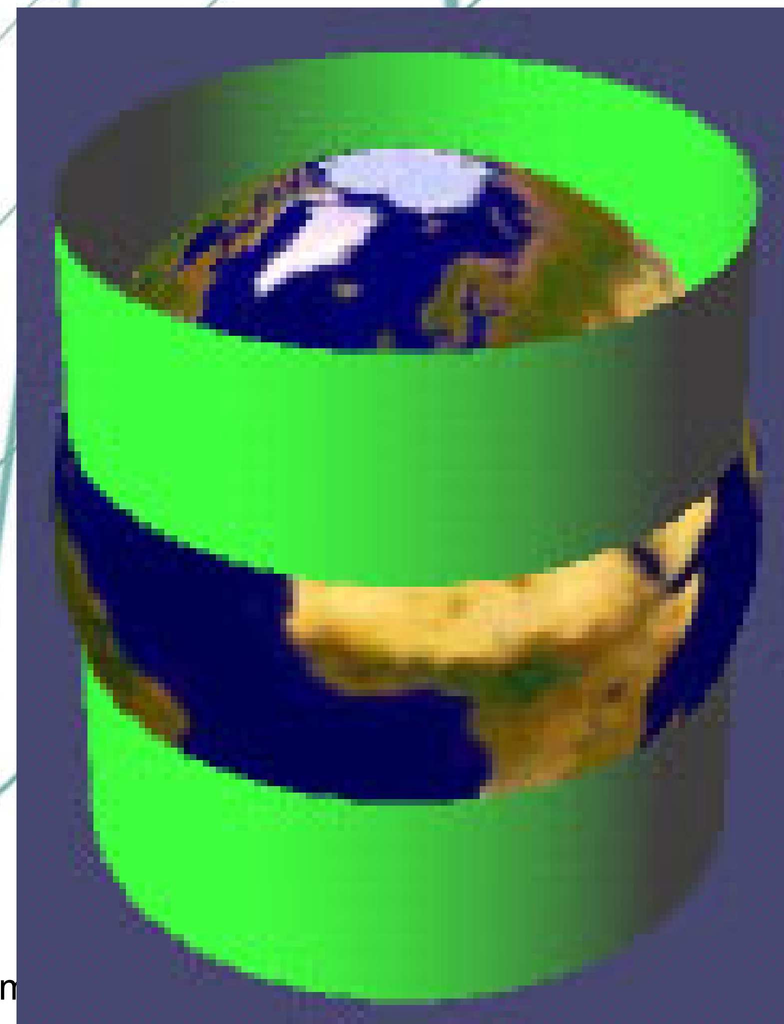
MAP PROJECTION

The four steps in Map Projection

1 A Mathematical Surface
2 Reduce the Scale
3 Project on a surface
4 Unroll the surface

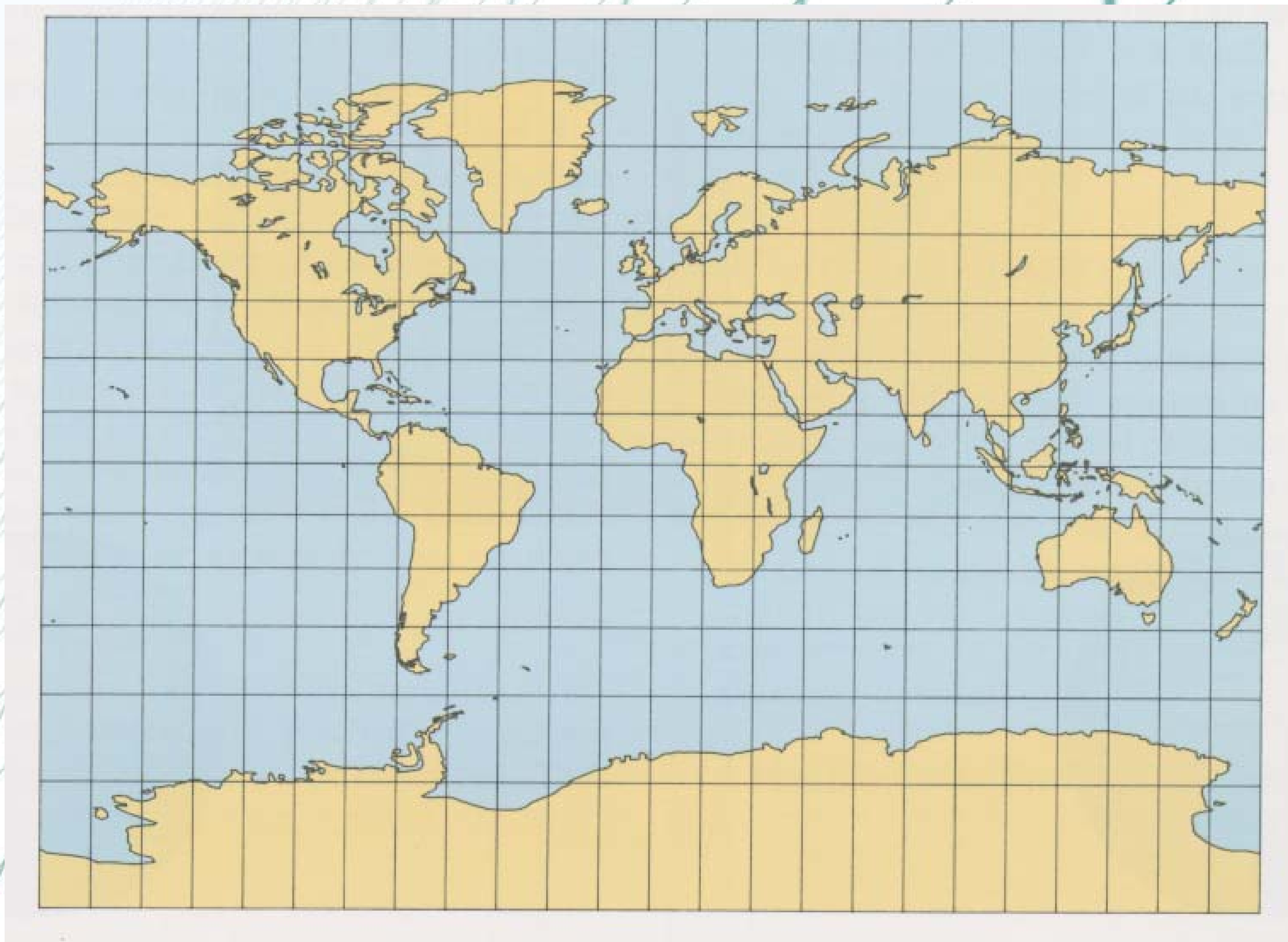


MAP PROJECTIONS: CONIC AND CYLINDRICAL



Globe

Flat Map Projection (Mercator)



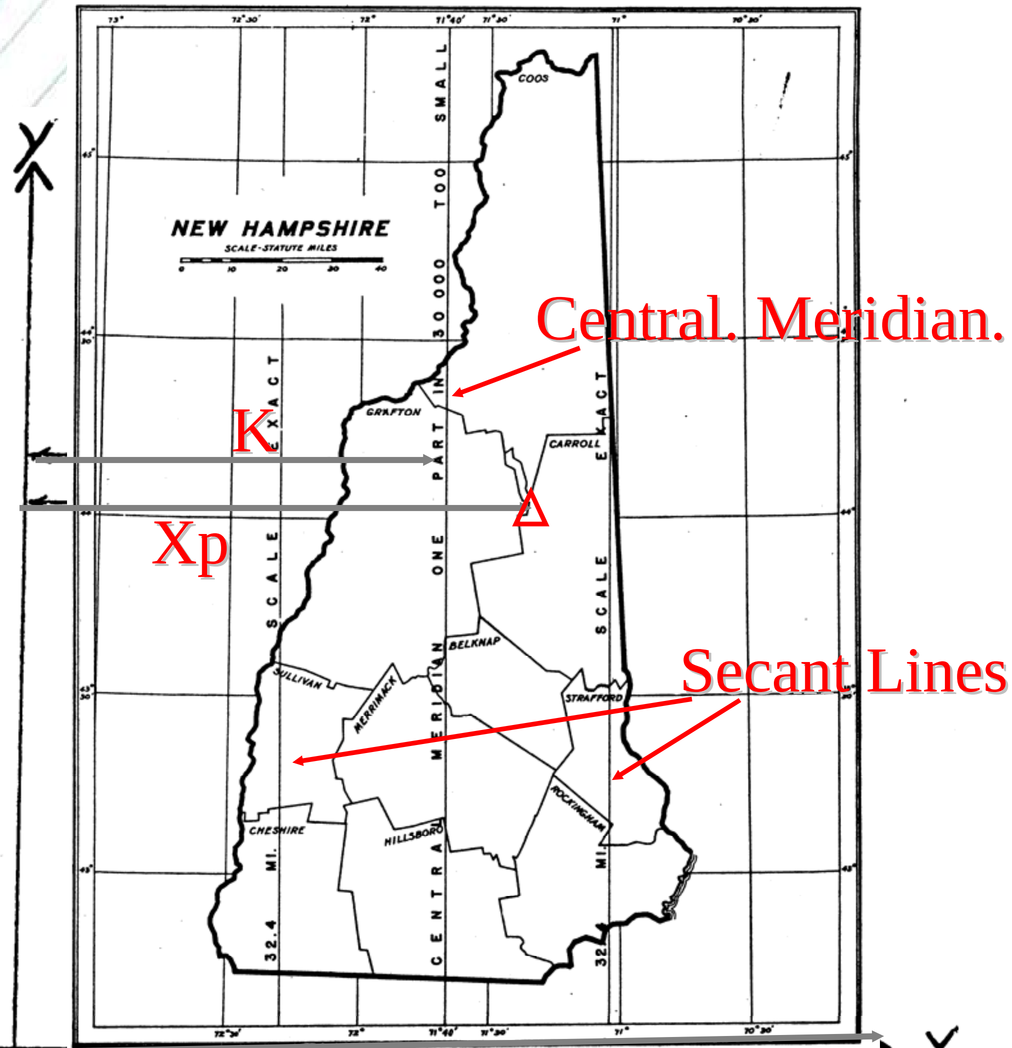
3a. The Transverse Mercator Projection System

New Hampshire State Plane Coordinates Based on the T M System:

Offset of the Central Meridian:

NAD27 System K = 500,000 ft.

NAD83 System K = 300,000 m



The transverse Mercator projection

3a. The N.H. State Plane Coordinate System

CENTRAL MERIDIAN IN N.H.

λ = 71° 40'

BETWEEN SECANT LINES:

Scale Factor less than 1

OUTSIDE SECANT LINES:

Scale Factor greater than1

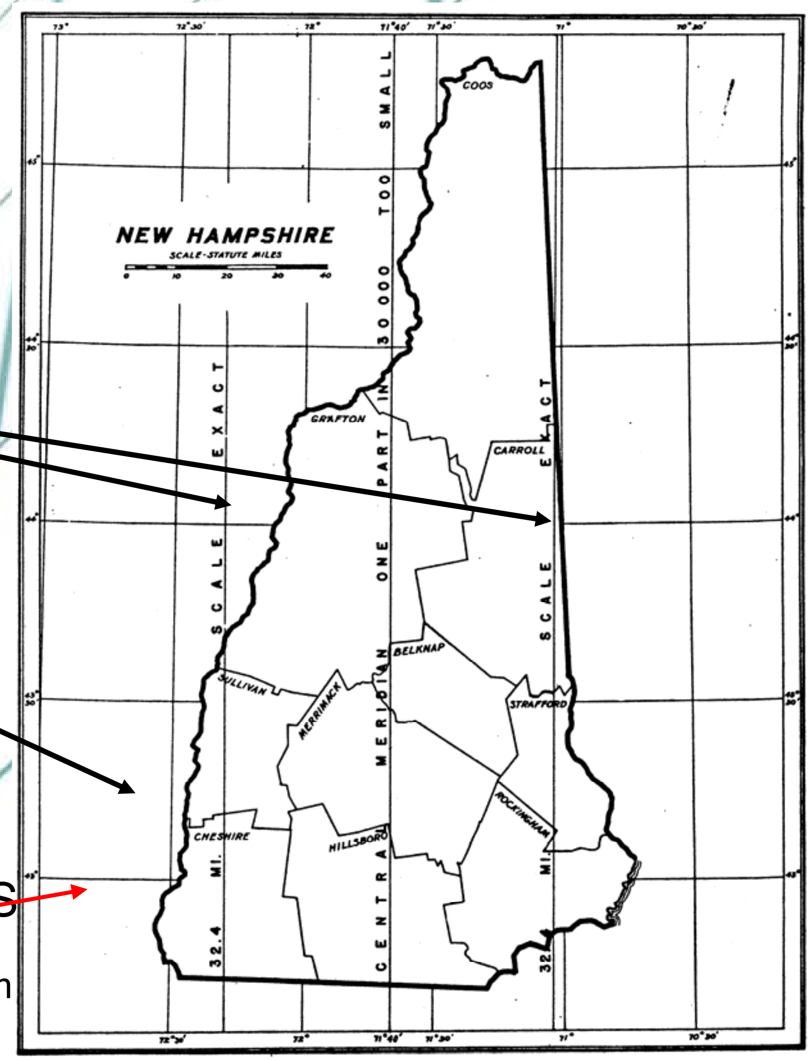
Scale factor constant in N -S direction

Scale Factor varies in the E - W direction

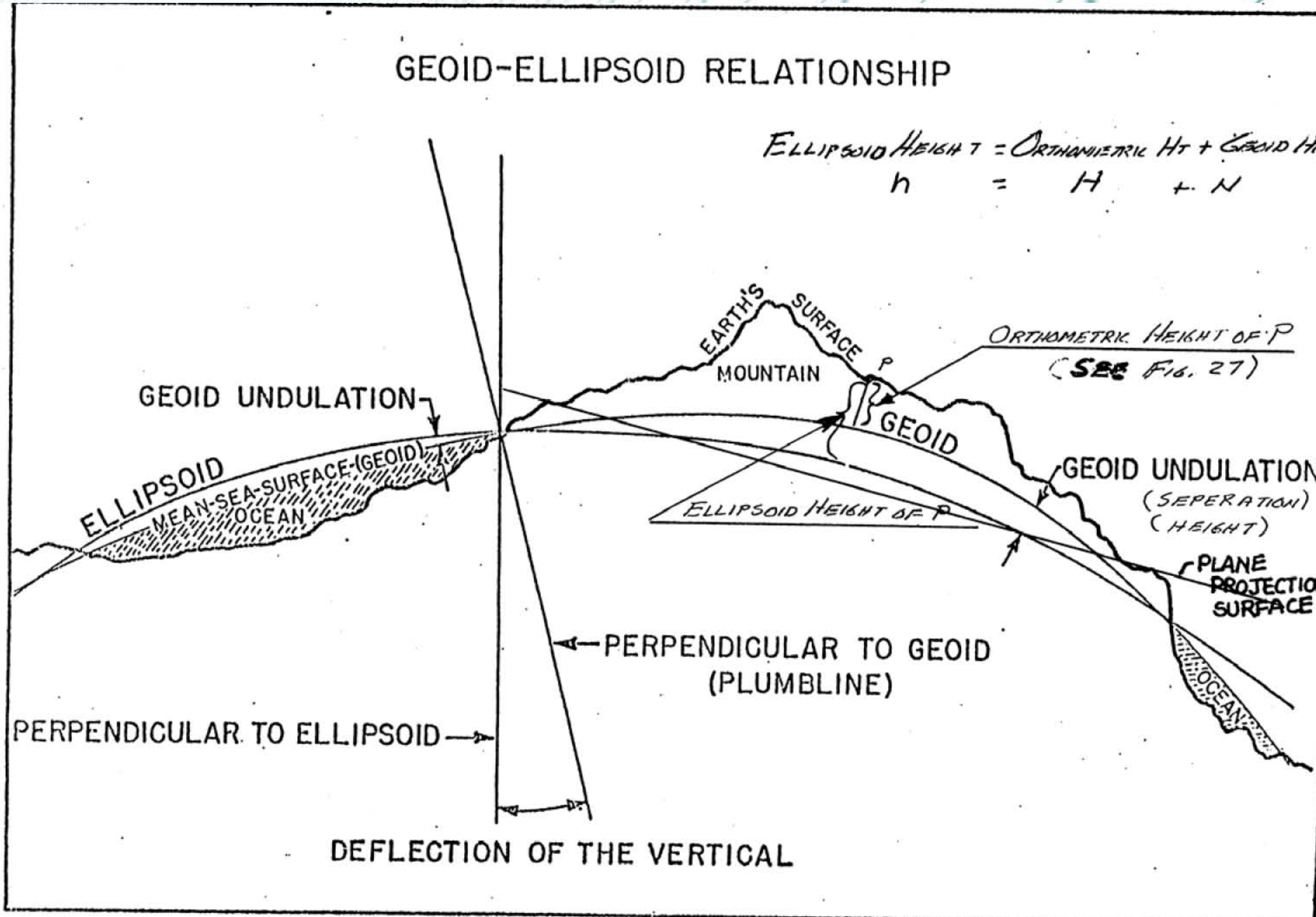
ALSO NOTICE:CONVERGENCE OF MERIDIANS

CURVATURE OF PARALLELS

Coordinate System



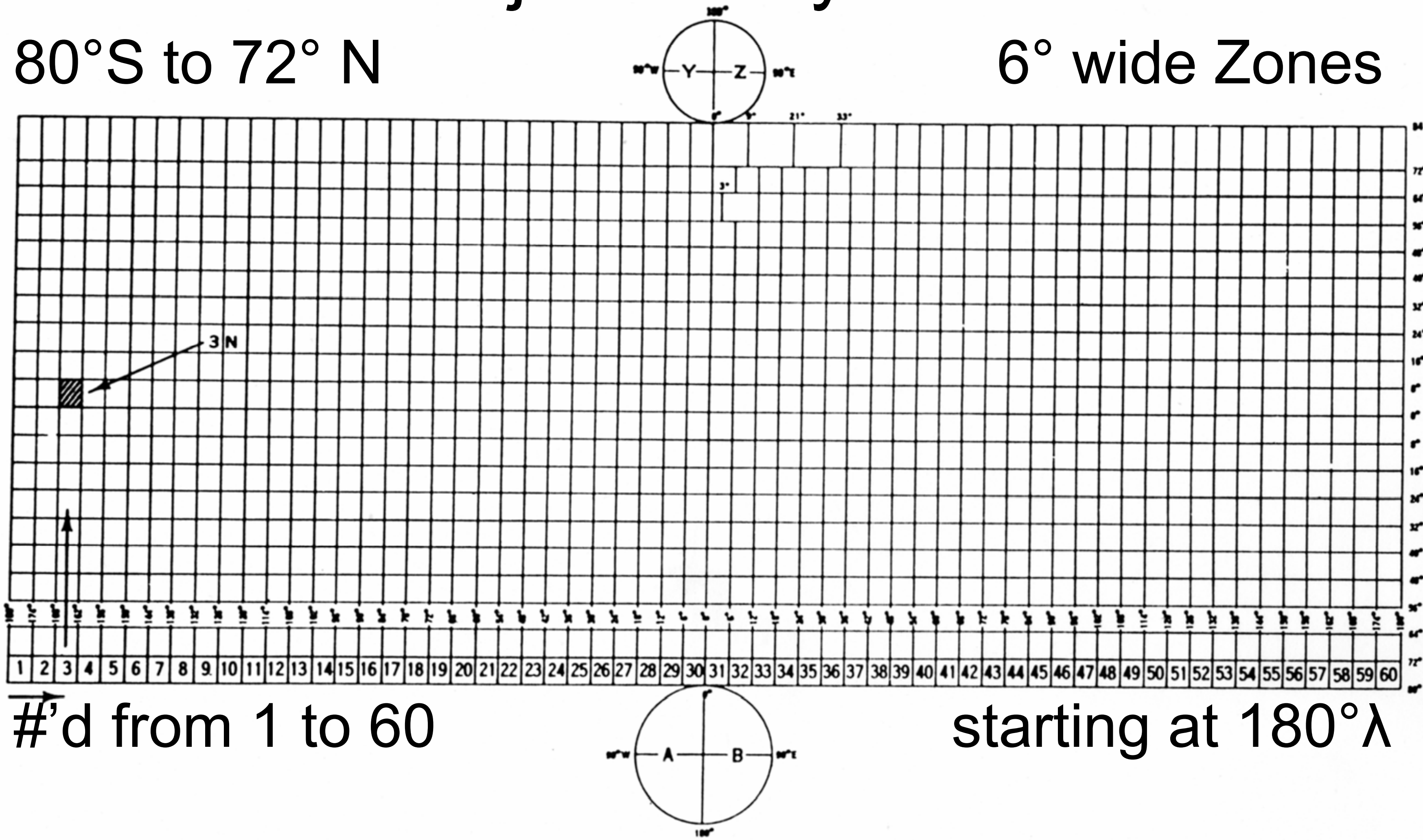
Cross-section view of projection



3b. Universal Transverse Mercator Projection System:

80°S to 72° N

6° wide Zones



#'d from 1 to 60

starting at 180°λ

FIGURE 11. – Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid zone designations for the world shown on an Equidistant Cylindrical projection index map.

3b. Universal Transverse Mercator Projection System :

(6° Zones)

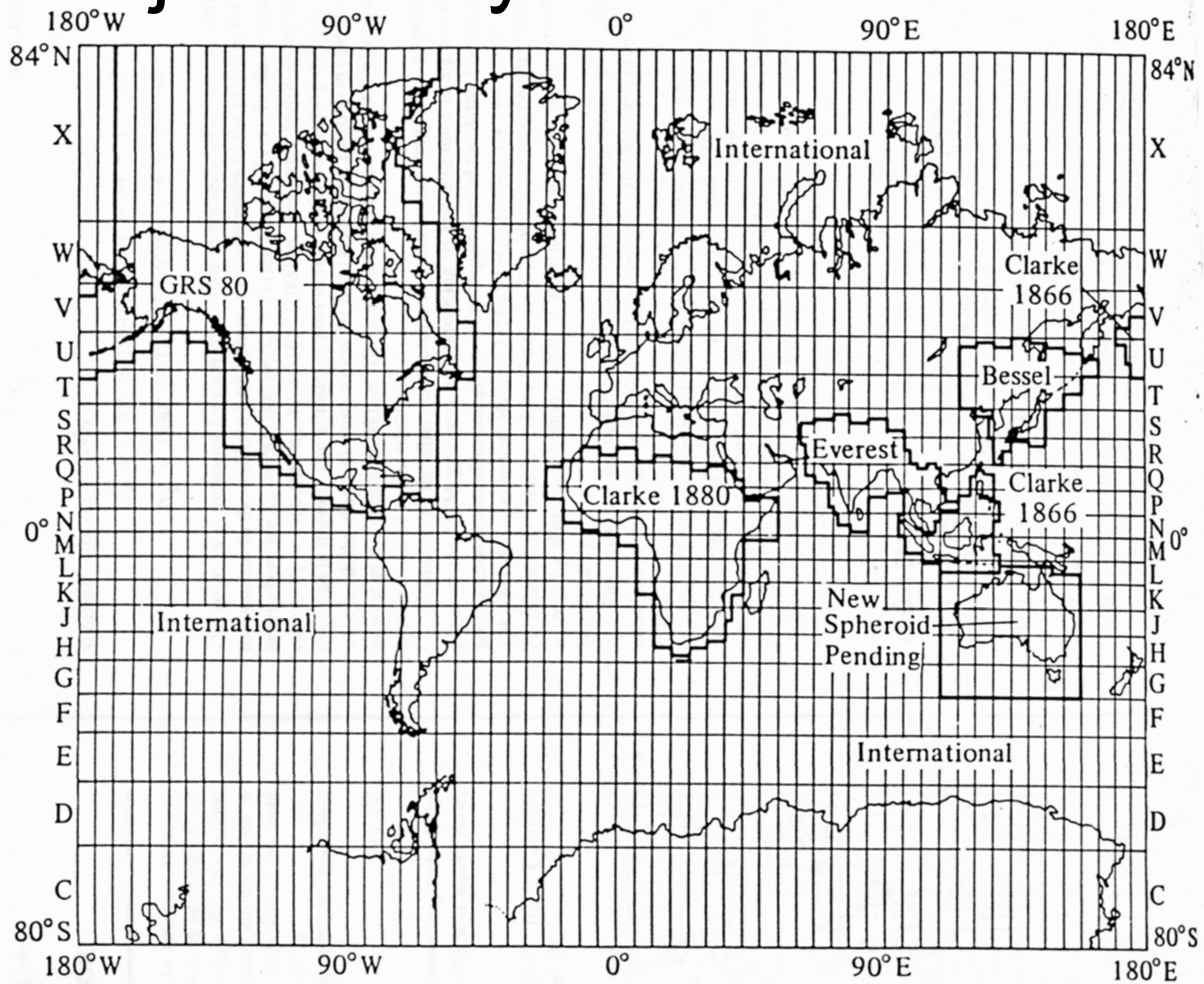
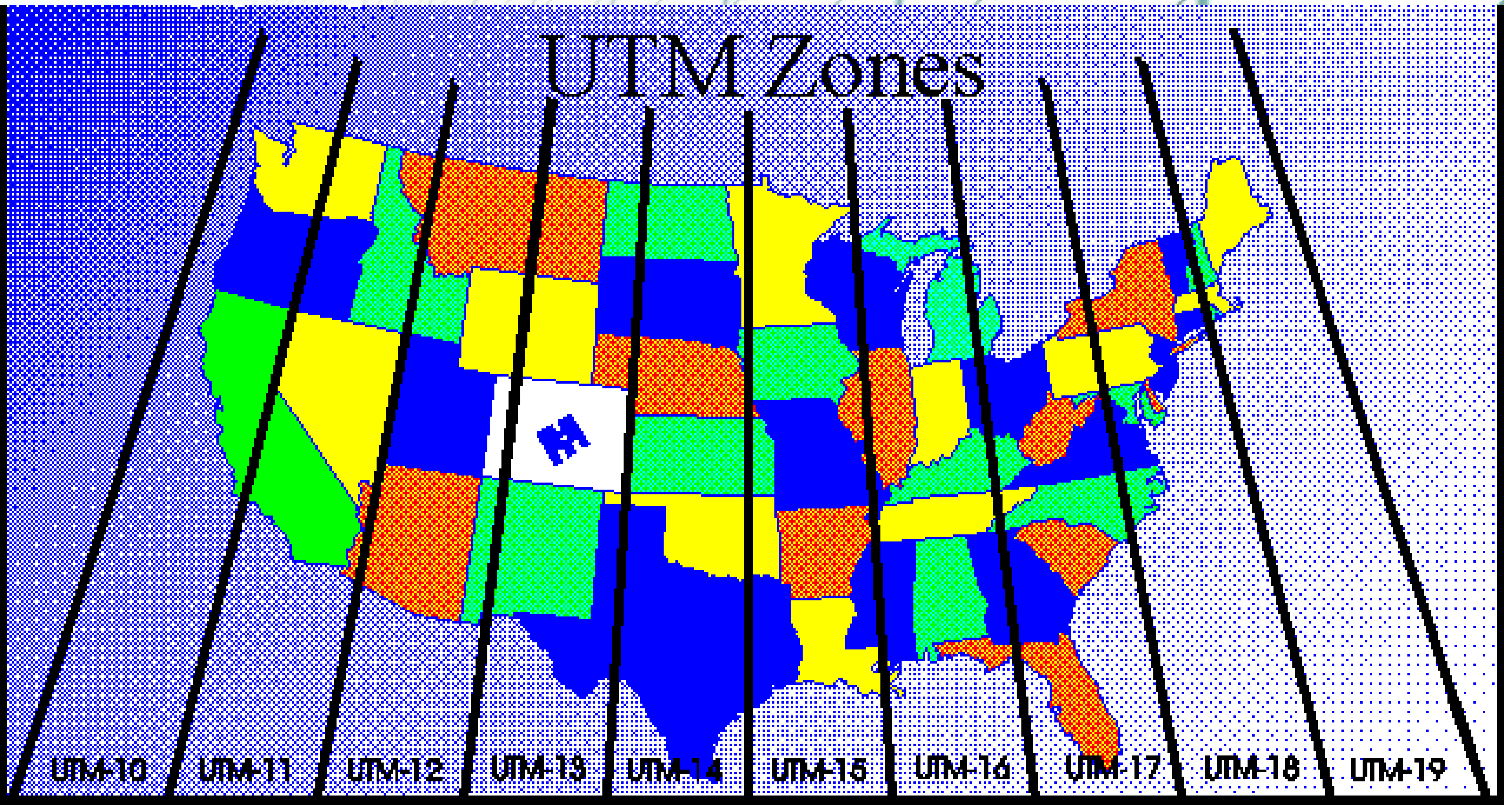


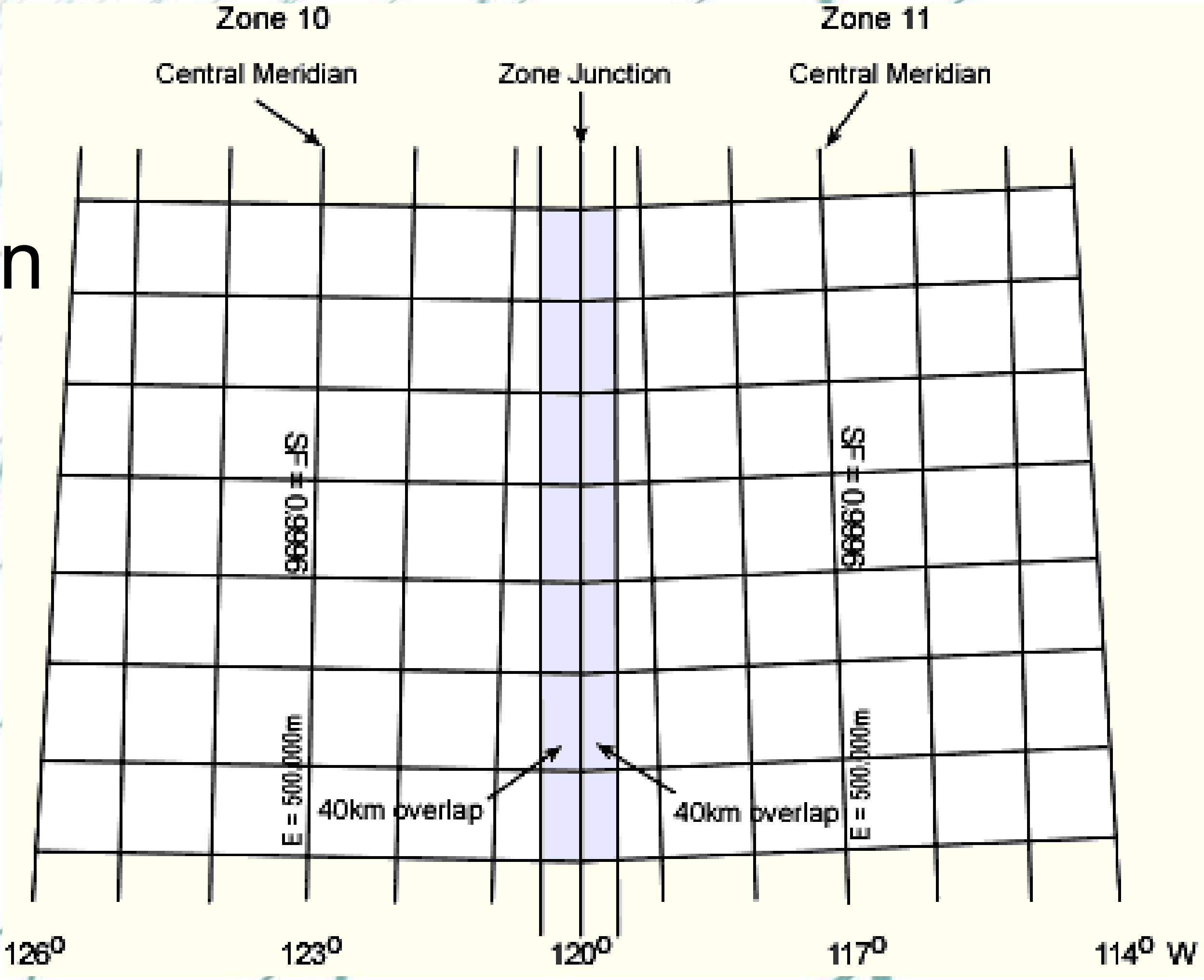
FIGURE 11-14 Universal transverse Mercator (UTM) system. The zones are numbered from 1 to 60 eastward from 180° west longitude.

3b. Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
UTM Zones in lower 48 states



3b. Universal Transverse Mercator Projection System (6° Zones) :

Each zone has
a Central Meridian
with
An Easting
of 500,000 m



3b. Universal Transverse Mercator Projection System (6° Zones) :

In Northern Hemisphere:

Northing (Y) = 0

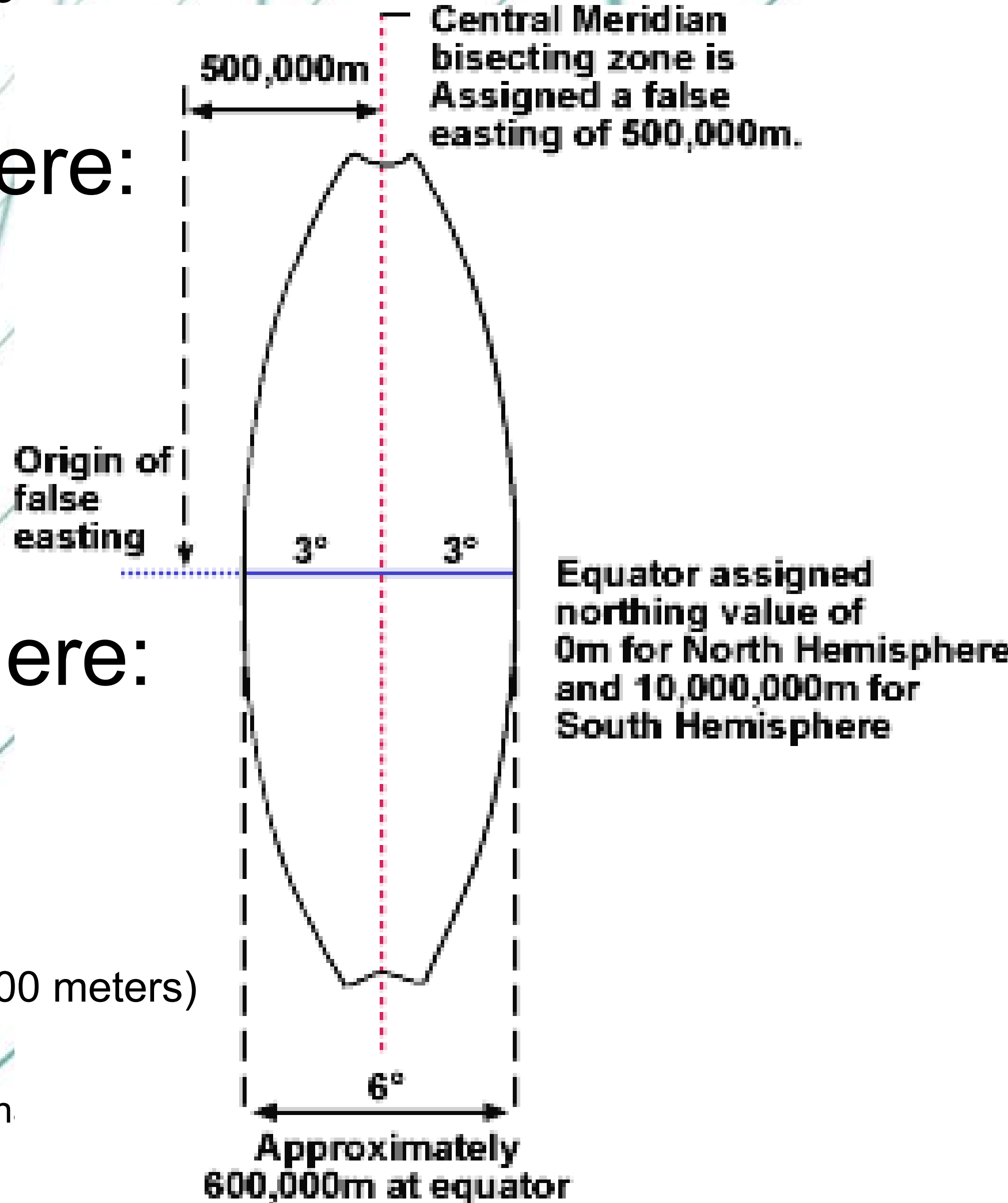
At the equator

In Southern Hemisphere:

Northing (Y) = 0

At the South Pole

(equator given a false nothing of 10,000,000 meters)



Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

NH in two different zones, 18 & 19

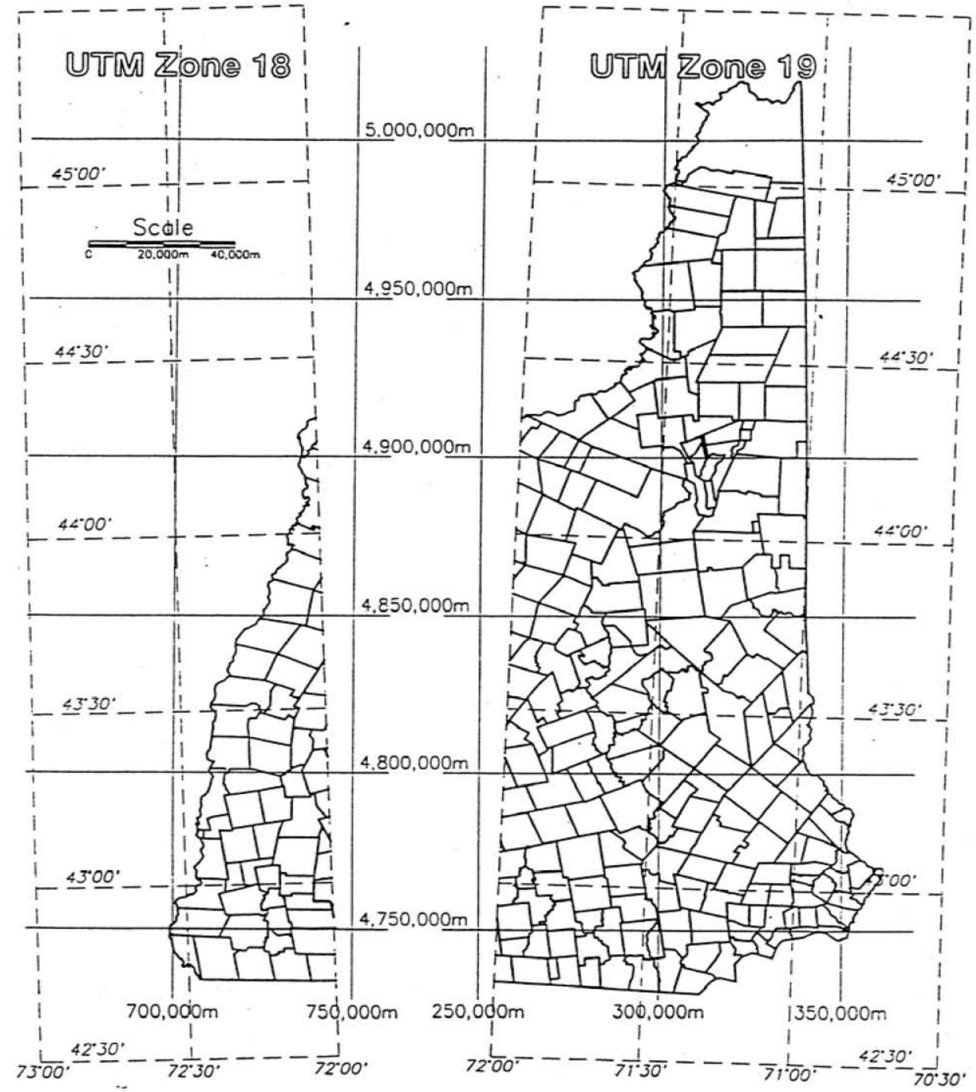


Figure 2.7 - State of New Hampshire (state and town boundaries), in UTM coordinates, Zones 18 and 19. Coordinate grid units are in meters.

THREE DISTANCES

THREE DISTANCES

1. GROUND DISTANCE

   Slope distance between two points

2. ELLIPSOID (GEODETIC) DISTANCE

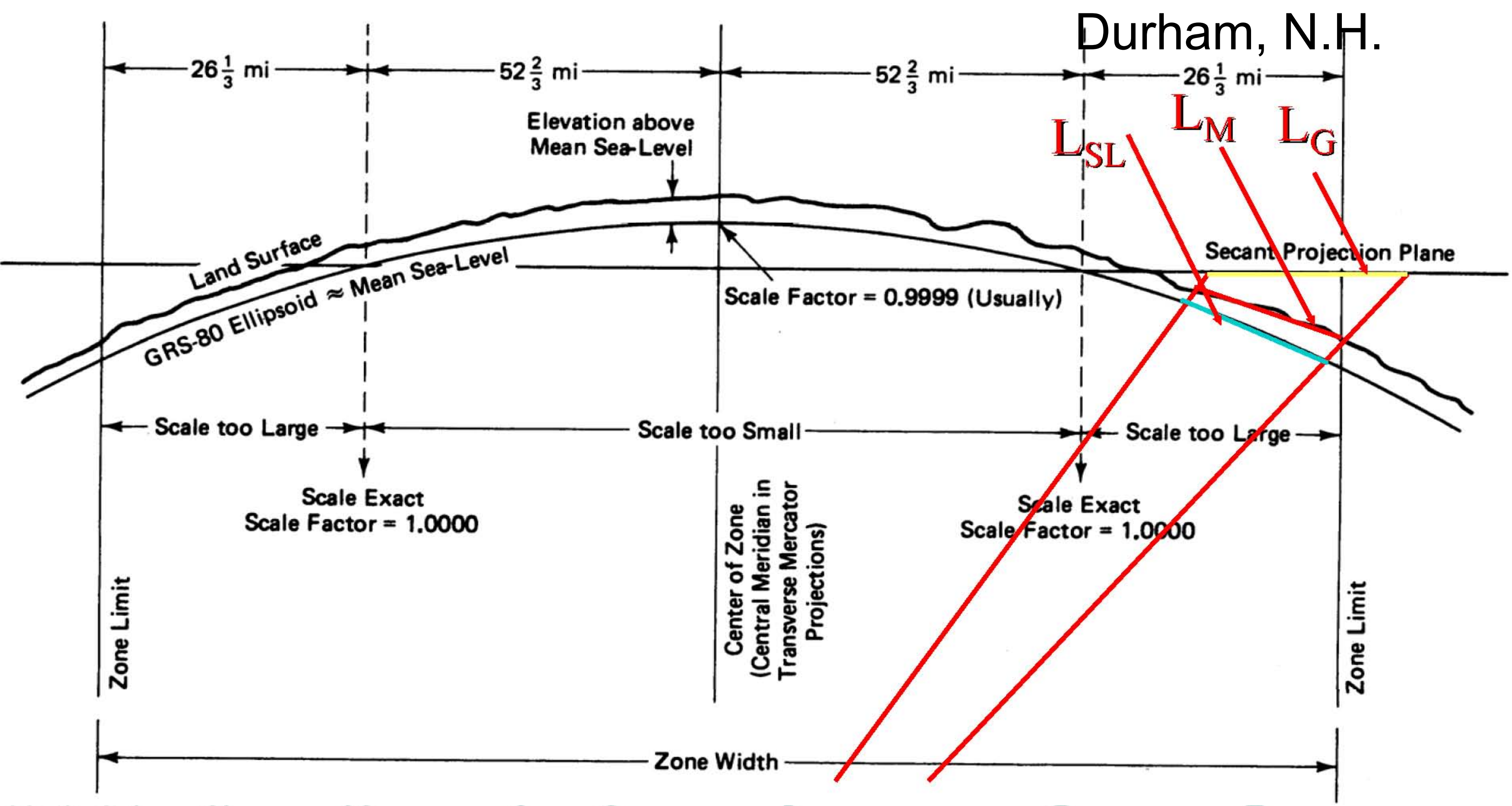
   Curved distance on Ellipsoid between two points

3. GRID DISTANCE

   Horizontal distance on Plane between two points

Ground – Ellipsoid - Grid Distances

L_{SL}= Sea Level (Geodetic) Dist. L_M= Ground Dist. L_G= Grid Dist.

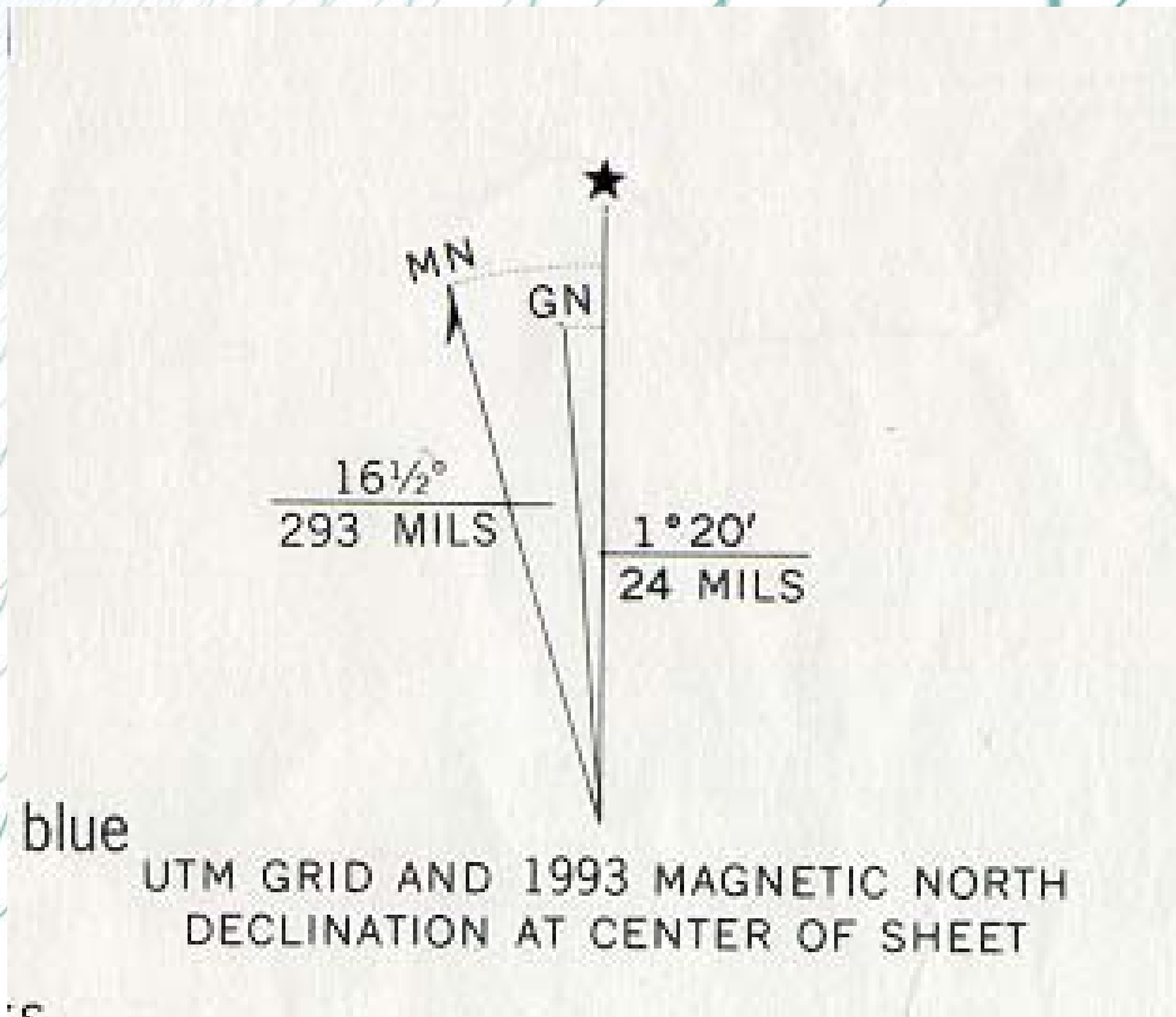


FIVE NORTHS

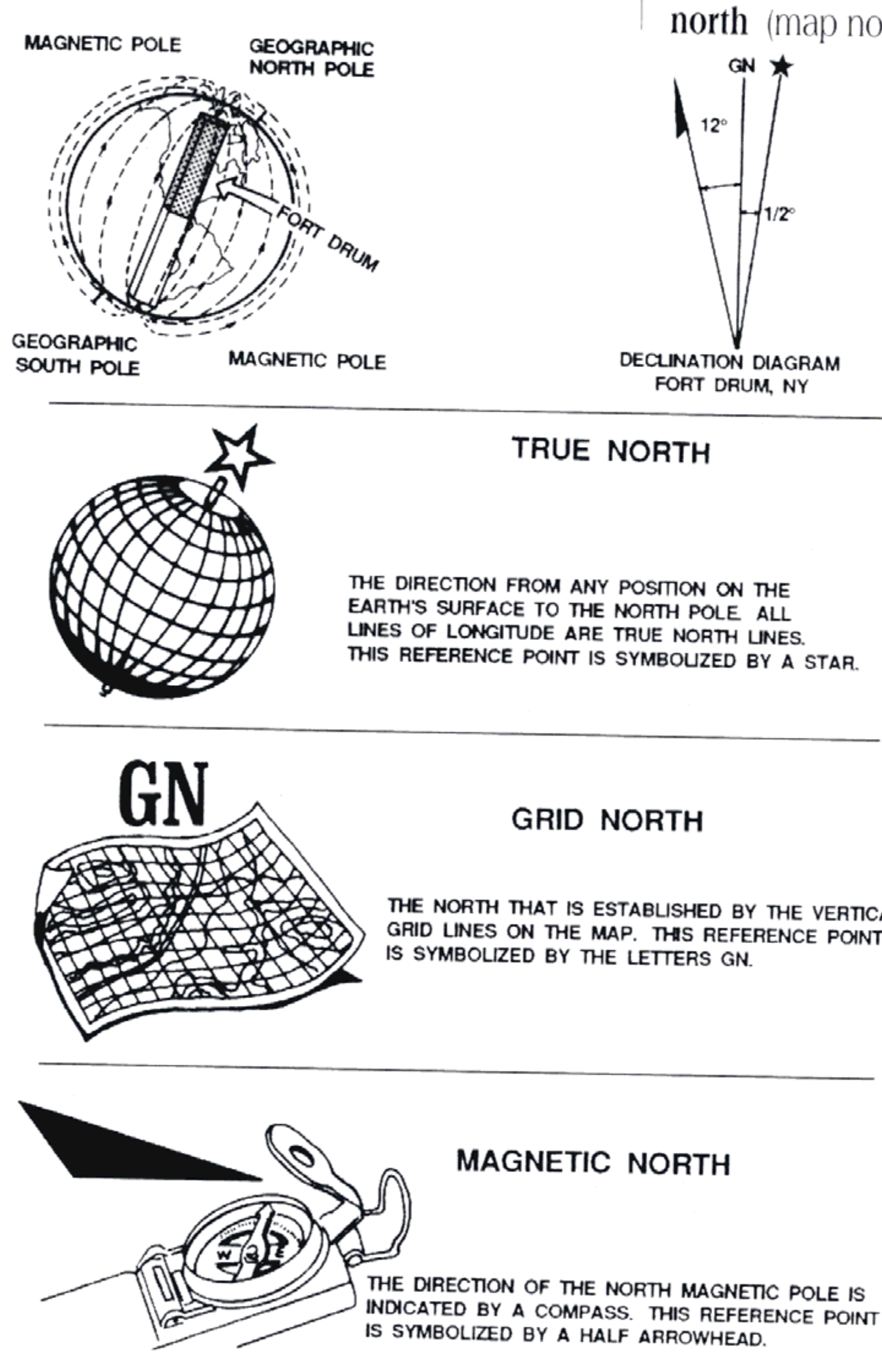
FIVE NORTHS

1. Astronomic North
   Based on Earth's Rotation Axis
2. Geodetic North
   Based on Ellipsoid's Rotation Axis
3. Grid North
   Based in Central Meridian of System
4. Magnetic North
   Based on magnetic lines of force
5. Assumed North
   Based on any convenient axis

Geodetic –Grid –Magnetic North



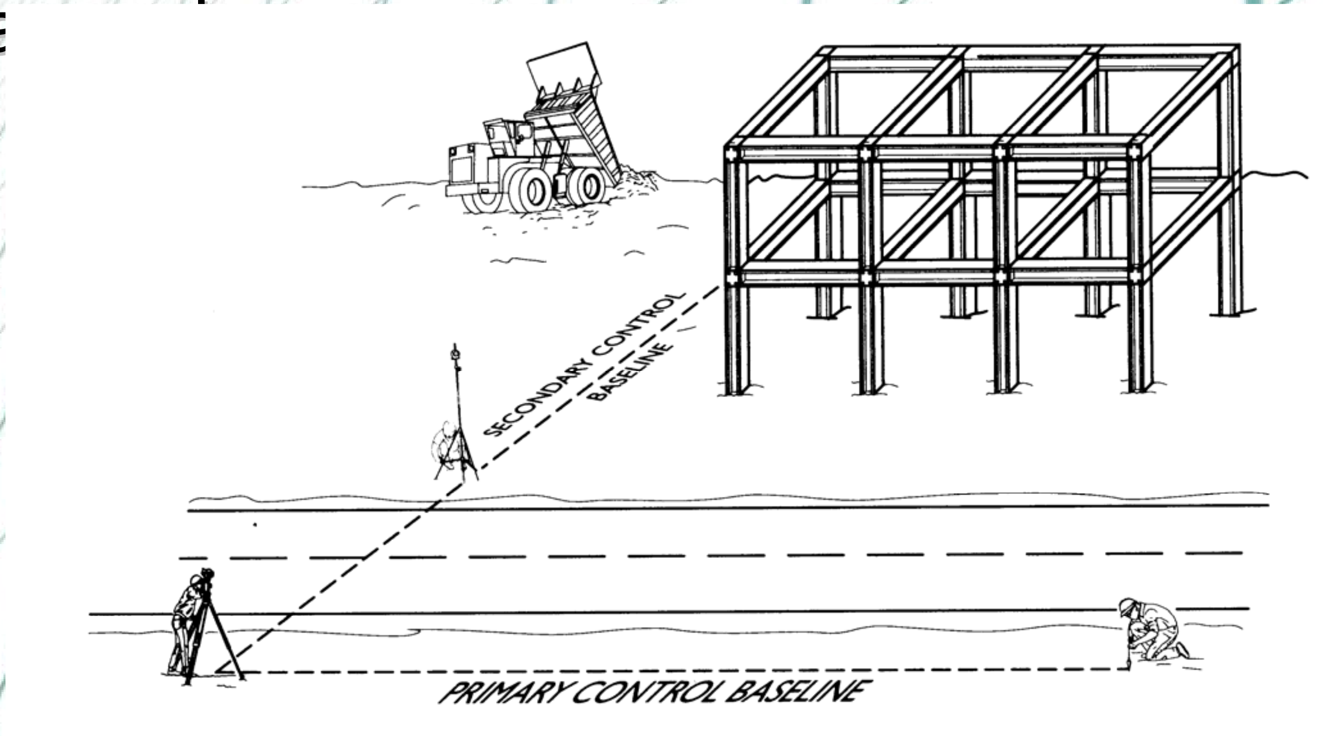
Other Map Information: Norths



Assumed North

Assumed Coordinate System

Using any arbitrary direction (Building column line, center of pipeline, etc.) as a reference meridian from which directions (angles) will be mea



RECAP OF PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- 4 SURFACES
- 3 HEIGHTS
- 2 DATUMS
- 4 COORDINATE SYSTEMS
- 3 DISTANCES
- 5 NORTHS

RECOMMENDED SYSTEM TO USE FOR MUNICIPAL BOUNDS

N.H. STATE PLANE COORDINATES, NAD 83 (FEET OR METERS)

OR

LATITUDE(ϕ), LONGITUDE (λ), NAD 83