## Written Examination

## AG1817/AG2926 Map Projections and Reference Systems

To pass this exam, one should obtain at least 10 points out of 20 points in total

## 1. Coordinate systems and map projections (7p)

- 1a. If the 2nd eccentricity e' of a reference ellipsoid is given, derive the first eccentricity e. (1p)
- 1b. Define geodetic coordinates  $(\phi, \lambda, h)$  for a ground point P. (1p)
- 1c. Briefly describe the main characteristics of UTM projections. (2p)
- 1d. Let R denote radius of the mean earth sphere and  $\phi$ ,  $\lambda$  denote spherical coordinates. A map project method has the following planar projection coordinates (x, y):

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x & = & R \; \cdot \phi \;\; , \\[1mm] y & = & R \; \cos \phi \; \cdot \lambda \end{array}$$

Calculate: (3p)

- a) the first fundamental coefficients e, f, g
- b) the scale factor of the meridian
- c) the scale factor of the parallel circle
- d) the angle  $\theta'$  between the projections of the meridians and parallel circls
- e) the area scale factor  $\xi$
- f) Is this projection conformal or equivalent?

### 2. Astrogeodetic triangulation and height systems (6p)

- 2a. Define the astronomical triangle on the celestial sphere. Which sides and angles change due to apparent motion? (3p)
- 2b. Why are many national triangulation systems non-geocentric? (1p)
- 2c. What is theoretical misclosure of geometric levelling? How can we avoid this problem? (2p)

#### 3. Geodynamics and reference systems (7p)

- 3a. What is nutation? How do we treat it when defining International Celectial Reference Frame (ICRF)? (2p)
- 3b. What is the definition of International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF)? (1p)
- 3c. Outline the main procedures to transform geodetic coordinates  $(\phi, \lambda, h)$  in SWEREF 99 to Cartesian coordinates (x, y) on Swedish map projection system RT 90. Indicate which reference ellipsoids have been used. (4p)

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# First fundamental form coefficients

$$e = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \overline{\phi}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \overline{\phi}}\right)^{2}$$

$$f = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \overline{\phi}} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \overline{\phi}} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$g = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda}\right)^{2}$$

# Special trigonometric functions

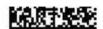
$$\begin{cases} \sin 0 = 0 & \sin 90^{0} = 1\\ \cos 0 = 1 & \cos 90^{0} = 0\\ \tan 0 = 0 & \tan 90^{0} = \infty\\ \cot 0 = \infty & \cot 90^{0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

0









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IFYLLES AV STUDENT OCH TENTAMENSVAKT/ TO BE FILLED IN BY THE STUDENT AND THE INVIGILATOR: KURSKOD / COURSE CODE G 8 KURSNAMN / COURSE NAME Kartprojektioner och referenssystem PROVKOD / TEST CODE TENTAMENSDATUM / EXAMINATION DATE Y/Y/Y/Y PROGRAMKOD / INLÄMNINGSTID / PROGRAM CODE: TIME SUBMITTED: 6.33 CSAMH MARKERA BEHANDLADE UPPGIFTER MED "X "OCH EJ BEHANDLADE UPPGIFTER MED "-" / MARK WITH "X" PROBLEMS SOLVED. MARK WITH "-" PROBLEMS NOT ATTEMPTED 12 13 15 16 19 20 10 11 14 IFYLLES AV INSTITUTIONEN / TO BE FILLED IN BY THE DEPARTMENT:

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Godkänns av examinator / approved by Examiner.....



1) a) é given, vestion e/ é =  $\sqrt{a^2-b^2}$  =) b= V2-62 ej tärdigt

b) definiera geodetiska koordinater (A, h, h) for en panty (i

\$ = latitud # >= longitud

h = haid over ellipsaid all part p.

geometist latitud Stiller sig lite from georentrisk latitud, geodetisk latitud Lever på Normalen på elispseiden, vilket är wir a men dock late skar exakt baraous with punkt. Freston per potential man Kan Soiga att & sager vinteln for var por en meridian man befinner sign dus wellon word polen och sydpolen, medans 2 sager vinkely langs men ethatorn.

() UTM : Universal transversal mertator; baserad merkator projektion, dus projicerad på en cylindel med rotations axel vintelratt mot sordens rotations axeli UTM delar in jorden i 60 st zoner med 6° mellan varie meridian, en "false easting" på 500 km 1999 still på y-varaet, på södra halv Klotet adderas 10000 km som en false northing, varfor man gir detta är för att undvika negativa x och y-värden. p projektionen fir vinkolriktig och längdriktig för vissa meridianer, skalfaktorn =0,1996



$$e = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)^2 = R^2 + \left(-R\sin x \cdot \lambda\right)^2$$
$$= R^2 + R^2 \sin^2 x \cdot \lambda^2 = R^2 + R^2 \sin^2 x \cdot \lambda^2 + R^2 \sin^2 x \cdot \lambda^2 = R^2 + R^2 \sin^2$$

$$f = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = R \cdot 0 + (-R \sin \theta \lambda) \cdot R \cos \theta$$

$$= -R^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \lambda$$

$$9 = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)^2 = o + \left(\frac{1}{2}\cos^2\theta\right) = e^2\cos^2\theta$$

() 
$$k = \frac{\sqrt{9}}{R(0)} = \frac{\sqrt{(R(0))}^2}{R(0)} = \frac{R(0)}{R(0)} = 1$$

d) 
$$(05)\theta' = \frac{f}{\sqrt{reg}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi R}{\sqrt{R^2 (1+\sin^2 \phi R^2) - R^2 \cos^2 \phi}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi (\cos \phi R)}{\sqrt{R^4 (\cos^2 \phi) (1+\sin^2 \phi R^2)}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi (\cos \phi R)}{\sqrt{R^4 (\cos^2 \phi) (1+\sin^2 \phi R^2)}}$$

$$= \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \theta \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \sin^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \sin^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \sin^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \sin^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \sin^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos^2 \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos^2 \phi \lambda}{\sqrt{R^4 \cos^2 \phi + R^4 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \lambda^2}} = \frac{-R^2 \sin \phi \cos^2 \phi$$

$$= -R^{2} \sin \phi \cos \phi R = -\frac{5 \sin \phi R}{7 + \sin \phi R} = -\frac{5 \sin \phi R}{7 + \sin \phi R} = -\frac{6 \sin \phi R}{7 + \sin \phi R}$$

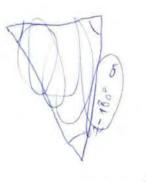
e) 
$$\xi = \sqrt{e_{f}^{2} + e_{f}^{2}} = \sqrt{R^{2}(HSi_{h}^{2}R^{2}) \cdot R^{2}(oS_{f}^{2} - (-R^{2}Si_{h}^{2}HoS_{f}^{2}R^{2})^{2}} = \sqrt{R^{2}HR^{2}Si_{h}^{2}R^{2}Si_$$

$$= \sqrt{R^{4} \cos^{2} h + R^{4} \sin^{2} \phi \cos^{2} h \lambda^{2} - R^{4} \sin^{2} \phi \cos^{2} h \lambda^{2}} = \sqrt{R^{4} \cos^{2} h} = \frac{R^{2} \cos h}{R^{2} \cos h} = 1$$

f) Extersen att \$=1 s8 an projettiagen megalivalent = Arcaliktig



2.d) Astronomisk triangel to coesia Storen:
alla vinklar forandras pga apparent notion
2 Sidor forandras pga Apparent motion.



deklination timvinkel

dzimuth

destion

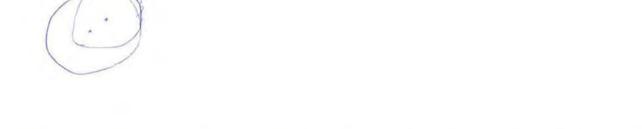
fernal egainox

Skátnings punket nellan gveenwich och ekvatorn

26) As manga nationalla triangularings-sibtem at non-georgatric, detta of the sakonstige, poangen und psystem ar att de enhast ska tillampas på en nationall nivå, derfor etableras de på en nationalmino Ett globalt system baserat på en global geoid passar ofta samre an en lokal geoid etablerad och fillampad fir samma yta.

Etterson att en lokalt anpassad modell skiller sig från unn model funserat på undelvärdet av orden så kommer den lokala inte vara georentrisk.

exempel på hur mitt punkten för ta Nationall ach englobal modell kan skill a sig.



200) I theoretical misclosher of geometric leveling handlar om att genom att anvinda avvaguing tan man få olika risultat för höjdru berorude på vilken väg man gör, tex 400 Atill B.; thoos m Detta fæl kan undvikas gruam att mäta B skillnad i potential istället för skillnad A A A1,007m





3.a) Nutation, Kopplind till ICEF? Projet bunden del av rotation av jardens rotations-axal Kallas prejesion. Den oregelbundna delen av denna rotation Kallas nutation.

Forsoik till skiss hur jordaxelus position forandras egaprecesione

1 varv tav 26000 dr. advs 26000 dr for att komma

tillbaka till samma position.

Nutation uppstav pga etroguingskratt fransolen andra planeter.

Eftersom att nutation for

Jordaxelus rotation att följa

en oregel bunden bana så vill man

precesion ha en genensam recerus att förhælla sig till.

epik Jzocolo, dvs 1 Januari 2000 & h UTT, där vi har desmierat mean relestial vorth pole. | 1(RF 12 ter vi Z-axely 92 genom wean relestial north pole.

1) ITRF decourance med hansyn till (Io, conventional International origin, (10 dvsev den punkt som var medelvärdet för nordpolan X? Vid matningar mellam år 1900 och 1905. Genem att jamföra med (IO Kan man beväkna polysivilst.

3c) vivil 9d från: (\$, a, h) swerers? (X, y) ergo

1. (\$, a, h) swerers? (X, y, Z) swerers?

1. (P, 7, 14/5WEREF99

2. (X, Y, Z) SWEIFF99

3. (X, Y, Z) erro

Bessel 1841

(Y, 7, 4) RT90

W. (4, 7) RT90

(X, 4, 4) RT90

(X, 4, 4) RT90

4