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function d = vincenty dist(lat1,long1,lat2,long2)
%VINCENTY DIST Geodetic distance between 2 points on WGS84 ellipsoid
    Inputs are:
응
   lat1 :a scalar origin latitude in degrees
   long1 :a scalar origin longitdue in degrees
   lat2 :a numeric array 1xN destination latitude in degrees
   long2 :a numeric array 1xN desination longitdue in degrees
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   Output is:
          :a numeric array of 1xN distance to target in m
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   Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vincenty%27s formulae
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   arguments
       lat1 {mustBeScalarOrEmpty, mustBeNumeric, mustBeReal}
       long1 {mustBeScalarOrEmpty, mustBeNumeric, mustBeReal}
       lat2 (1,:) {mustBeNumeric, mustBeReal}
       long2 (1,:) {mustBeNumeric, mustBeReal}
   end
   WGS84 properties
   a = 6378137.0; % WGS84 semi-major axis
   b = 6356752.314245; % WGS84 semi-minor axis
   f = 1/298.257223563; % WGS84 flattening
   Convert degrees to radians
   lat1 = deg2rad(lat1);
   long1 = deg2rad(long1);
   lat2 = deg2rad(lat2);
   long2 = deg2rad(long2);
   Convert range of longitude to 0->2*pi
   long1 = mod(long1, 2*pi);
   long2 = mod(long2, 2*pi);
   Find reduced latitude
   U1 = atan((1-f)*tan(lat1));
   U2 = atan((1-f)*tan(lat2));
  Calculate difference in longitude
   L = abs(long2-long1);
   if L > pi
       L = 2*pi - L;
   end
   Iterate to find difference in longitude on auxilliary sphere
   lam = L;
   lam old = 0;
   while ~ii || all(abs(lam-lam old) > 1e-12)
       ii = ii+1;
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lam old = lam;
    sinsigma = sqrt((cos(U2).*sin(lam)).^2+(cos(U1).*sin(U2)-sin(U1)...
        .*cos(U2).*cos(lam)).^2);
    cossigma = sin(U1).*sin(U2)+cos(U1).*cos(U2).*cos(lam);
    sigma = atan2(sinsigma, cossigma);
    alpha = asin(cos(U1).*cos(U2).*sin(lam)./sin(sigma));
    cos2sigma_m = cos(sigma) - 2.*sin(U1).*sin(U2)./cos(alpha).^2;
    C = f./16.*\cos(alpha).^2.*(4+f.*(4-3.*\cos(alpha).^2));
    lam = L+(1-C).*f.*sin(alpha).*(sigma+C.*sin(sigma)...
        .*(cos2sigma m+C.*cos(sigma).*(-1+2.*cos2sigma m.^2)));
    if lam > pi
        warning('Points are antipodal');
        lam = pi;
        break
    end
end
Use converged values to find distance
u sq = cos(alpha).^2.*(a.^2-b.^2)./b.^2;
A = 1+u \, sq./16384.*(4096+u \, sq.*(-768+u \, sq.*(320-175.*u \, sq)));
B = u   sq./1024.*(256+u   sq.*(-128+u   sq.*(74-47.*u   sq)));
delta sigma = B.*sin(sigma).*(cos2sigma m+B./4.*(cos(sigma)...
    .*(-1+2.*cos2sigma m.^2)-B./6.*cos2sigma m.*...
    (-3+4.*sin(sigma).^2).*(-3+4.*cos2sigma m.^2)));
d = b.*A.*(sigma-delta sigma);
```

end