

세계측지계 변환에 필요한 투영식

□ 타원체면상의 경위도 좌표를 평면직각좌표로 변환

$$Y(E) = \Delta Y + k_0 \cdot N \cdot \left[A + \frac{A^3}{6}(1 - T + C) + \frac{A^5}{120}(5 - 18T + T^2 + 72C - 58e^2) \right]$$

$$X(N) = \Delta X + k_0 \cdot \left\{ M - M_0 + N \tan \phi \cdot \left(\frac{A^2}{2} + \frac{A^4}{24}(5 - T + 9C + 4C^2) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{A^6}{720}(61 - 58T + T^2 + 600C - 330e^2) \right) \right\}$$

여기서,

$$\textcircled{1} T = \tan^2 \phi$$

$$\textcircled{2} C = \frac{e^2}{1 - e^2} \cos^2 \phi$$

$$\textcircled{3} A = (\lambda - \lambda_0) \cos \phi \text{ (여기서, } \lambda \text{와 } \lambda_0 \text{는 } \textit{radian} \text{값임)}$$

$$\textcircled{4} M \text{ (위도 } \phi \text{에서의 묘유선의 곡률 반경)} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi}}$$

$$\textcircled{5} M \text{ (자오선장)} = a \cdot \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{3e^4}{64} - \frac{5e^6}{256} \right) \phi - \left(\frac{3e^2}{8} + \frac{3e^4}{32} + \frac{45e^6}{1024} \right) \sin 2\phi \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{15e^4}{256} + \frac{45e^6}{1024} \right) \sin 4\phi - \frac{35e^6}{3072} \sin 6\phi \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{6} e^2 \text{ (제1이심률)} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2}$$

$$\textcircled{7} e^2 \text{ (제2이심률)} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^2}$$

그리고,

ϕ : 위도, λ : 경도, ϕ_0 : 투영원점 위도, λ_0 : 투영원점 경도,

a : 타원체 장반경, f : 편평률,

b : 타원체 단반경 ($= a(1 - f)$),

k_0 : 원점축척계수,

ΔY : Y축(East) 원점 가산값,

ΔX : X축(North) 원점 가산값

□ 평면직각좌표를 타원체면상의 경위도 좌표로 변환

$$\phi = \phi_1 - \frac{N_1 \tan \phi_1}{R_1} \cdot \left[\frac{D^2}{2} - \frac{D^4}{24} (5 + 3T_1 + 10C_1 - 4C_1^2 - 9e^2) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{D^6}{720} (61 + 90T_1 + 298C_1 + 45T_1^2 - 252e^2 - 3C_1^2) \right]$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_0 + \frac{1}{\cos \phi_1} \left[D - \frac{D^3}{6} (1 + 2T_1 + C_1) + \frac{D^5}{120} (5 - 2C_1 + 28T_1 - 3C_1^2 + 8e^2 + 24T_1^2) \right]$$

여기서,

$$\textcircled{1} \quad M = M_0 + \frac{(X - \Delta X)}{k_0}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \mu_1 = \frac{M}{a \cdot \left(1 - \frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{3e^4}{64} - \frac{5e^6}{256} \right)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad e_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - e^2}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - e^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \phi_1 = \mu_1 + \left(\frac{3e_1}{2} - \frac{27e_1^3}{32} \right) \sin 2\mu_1 + \left(\frac{21e_1^2}{16} - \frac{55e_1^4}{32} \right) \sin 4\mu_1 \\ + \left(\frac{151e_1^3}{96} \right) \sin 6\mu_1 + \left(\frac{1097e_1^4}{512} \right) \sin 8\mu_1$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad R_1(\text{위도 } \phi_1 \text{에서의 자오선의 곡률 반경}) = \frac{a \cdot (1 - e^2)}{(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi_1)^{3/2}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad C_1 = e^2 \cos^2 \phi_1$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad T_1 = \tan^2 \phi_1$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad N_1(\text{위도 } \phi_1 \text{에서의 표유선의 곡률 반경}) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \phi_1}}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad D = \frac{Y - \Delta Y}{N_1 \cdot k_0}$$

그리고, Y : TM좌표(East), X : TM좌표(North)

M_0 : 투영원점에 대한 자오선호장, k_0 : 원점축척계수