

UTM Projection Analysis

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1 UTM Coordinate System

UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator Grid System) is a **Plane Rectangular Coordinate System**. This system ignores the elevation information and regards the Earth's surface as an ideal ellipsoid.

2 UTM Grid Zones of the World

- **Longitude Zones:** There are 60 longitudinal projection zones numbered **1** to **60** starting at 180°W. Each of these zones is **6 degrees** wide. Region 1 covers the region from 180°W to 174°W, and then the region number increases eastward until Region 60, covering the region from 174°E to 180°E.
- **Latitude Zones:** There are 20 latitudinal zones spanning the latitudes 80°S to 84°N and denoted by the letters **C** to **X**, omitting the letters I and O. Each of these is **8 degrees** south-north, apart from zone X which is 12 degrees south-north. N is the first north latitude zone, the letters after N belong to the north latitude zones, and the letters before N belong to the south latitude zones. It is worth noting that the polar regions further south at 80°S and further north at 84°N are not included in this system.
- Specific UTM grid zones can refer to the [link](#).
- As approaching the boundary of the UTM region, the scale distortion will gradually increase. However, in practice, we often need to measure a series of positions in two adjacent areas, so it is particularly convenient and necessary to use a single grid for measurement. If necessary, we can appropriately extend the measurement results to a certain range of adjacent areas.

3 WGS84 and UTM

- **WGS84:** A coordinate system used by the **GPS** (Global Positioning System), which uses longitude and latitude to indicate geographic location. WGS84 is a coordinate system based on the center of the Earth, that is, its origin is the centroid of the Earth.
- **UTM:** This is a system that uses a **2-D Cartesian** coordinate system to represent the geographical location. It divides the Earth's surface into multiple regions (except for the near-Arctic and near-Antarctic regions), each of which uses its own Plane Rectangular Coordinate System. UTM is a surface-based coordinate system, that is, its origin is a point on the surface of the Earth.
- WGS84 is the spherical coordinates, including latitude and longitude, the unit is **degree**. UTM is a plane coordinate, including x- and y- coordinates, the unit is **meter**.
- **Conversion formula:**

$$Longitude\ Zone = int \left[\frac{Longitude}{6} \right] + 31$$

4 Tools and Codes

- [epsg.io](#)
- Python Package [UTM](#)