

Coordinate systems and other basic concepts

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Tutorial notes
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OpenTopography
High-Resolution Topography Data and Tools

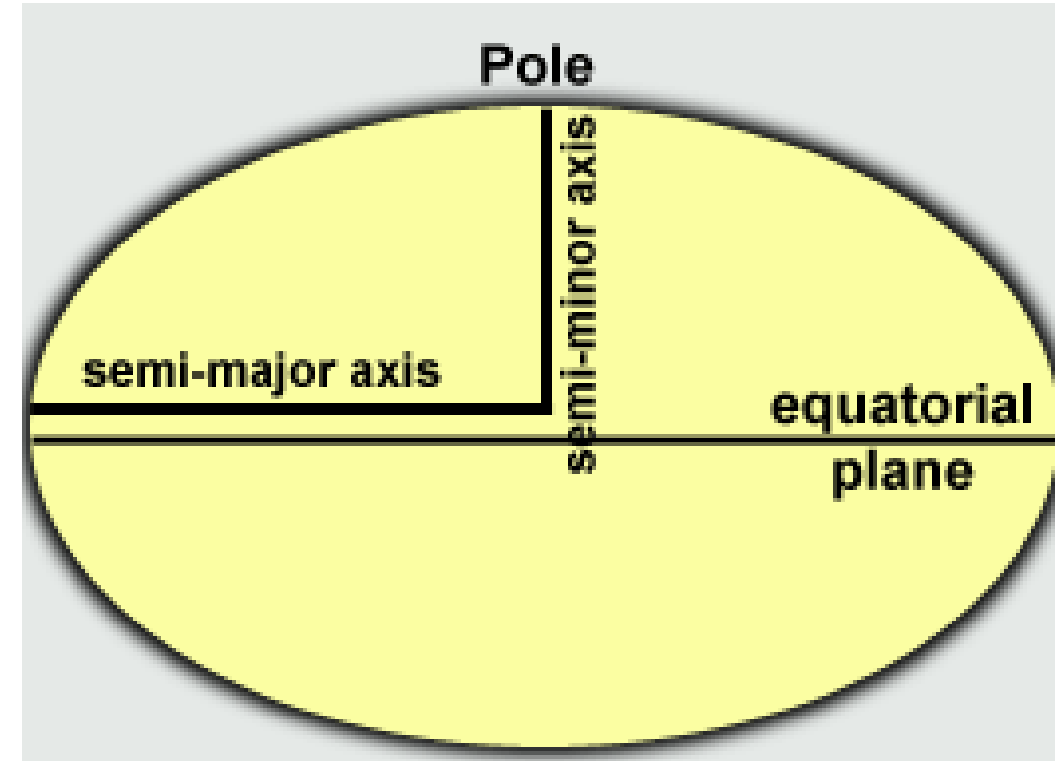
Outline

- Coordinate systems
- Alignment and rigid body transformations
- Digital elevation models and point clouds
- Orthophotos and parallax

Reference Datum

Represents the same surface or elevation at all points on the earth and that remains constant over time.

By using an oblate ellipsoid as a datum for the earth we have a shape that approximates the shape of the earth fairly well and provides a datum to which points all over the earth's surface can be referenced (hence the term 'reference datum').



We typically use WGS84 as it is the basis of GPS

Map Projections

Conical



Cylindrical



Oblique



Equatorial

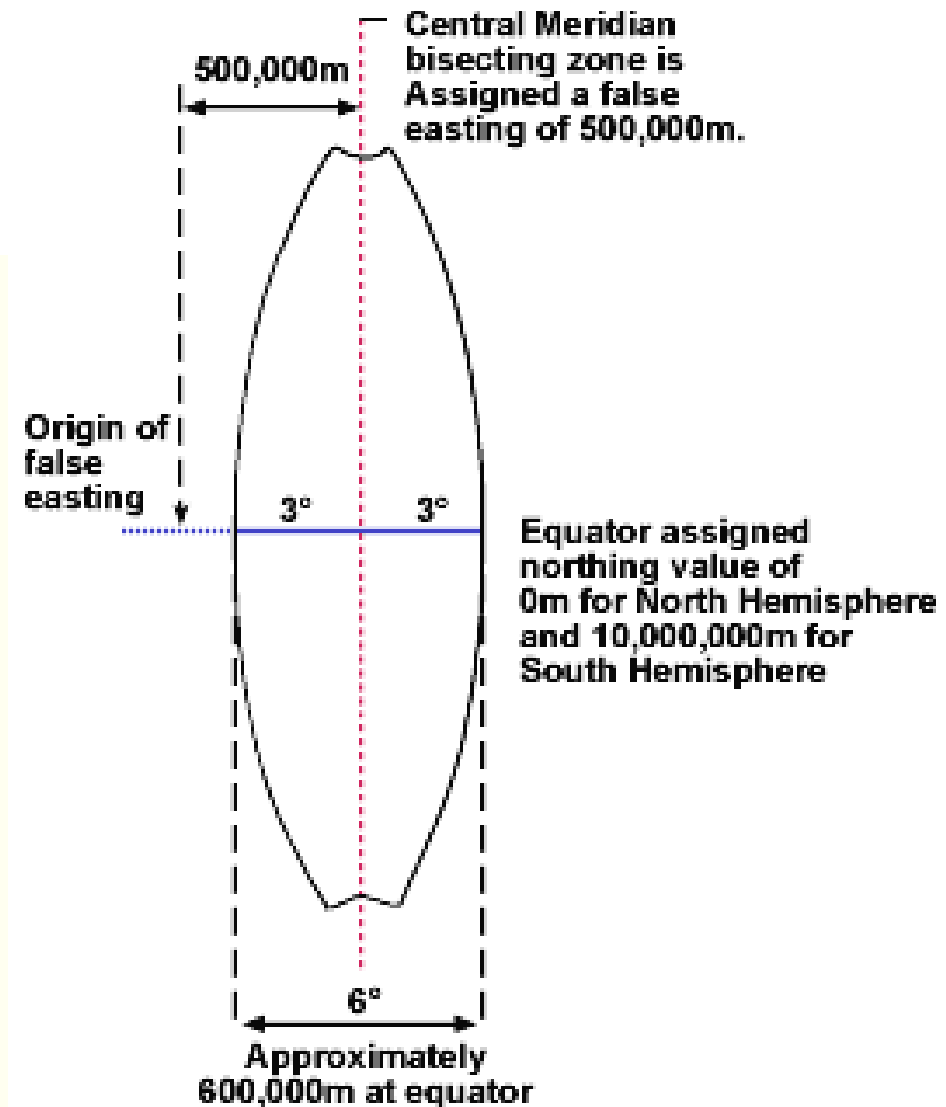
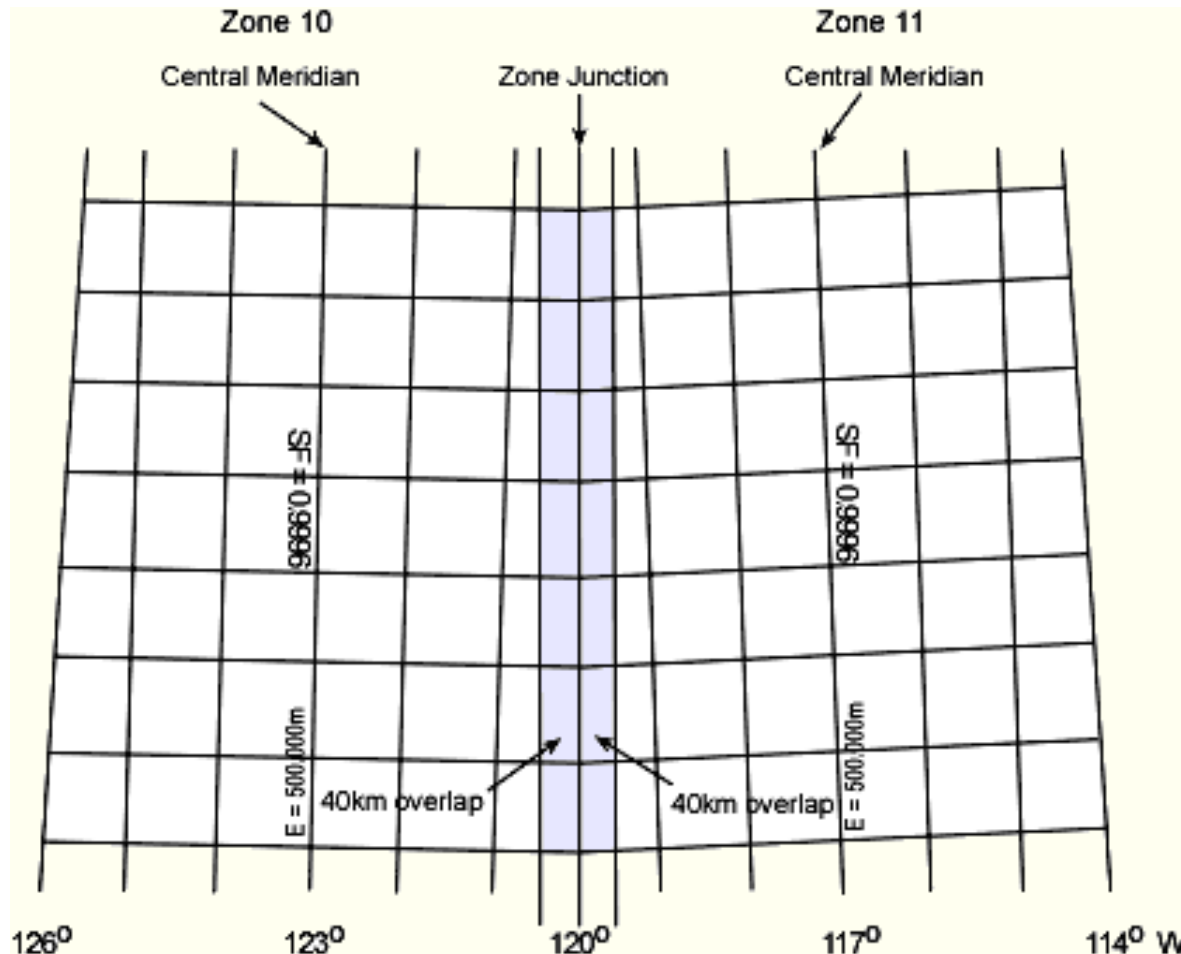


Transverse

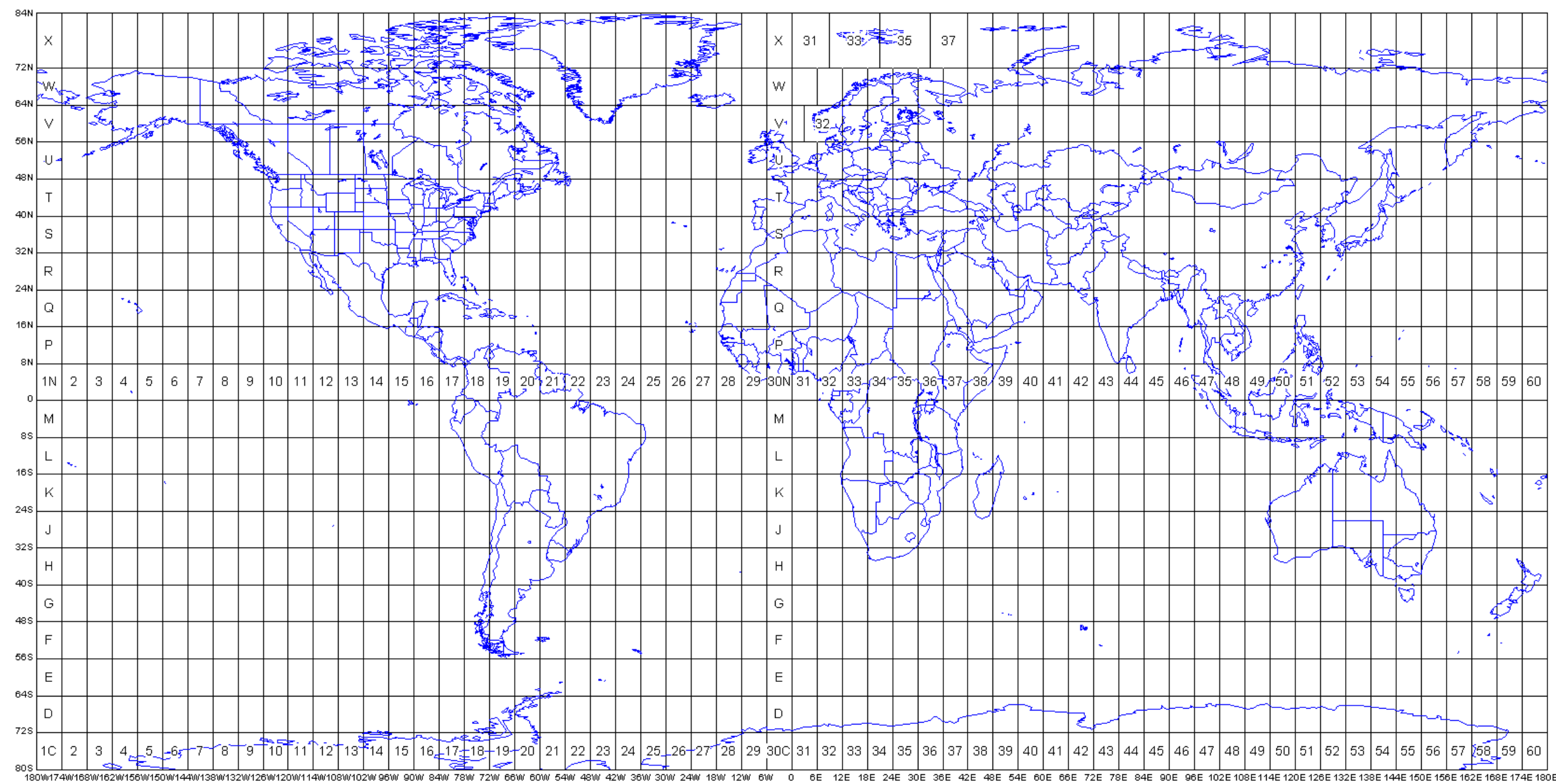


Transverse

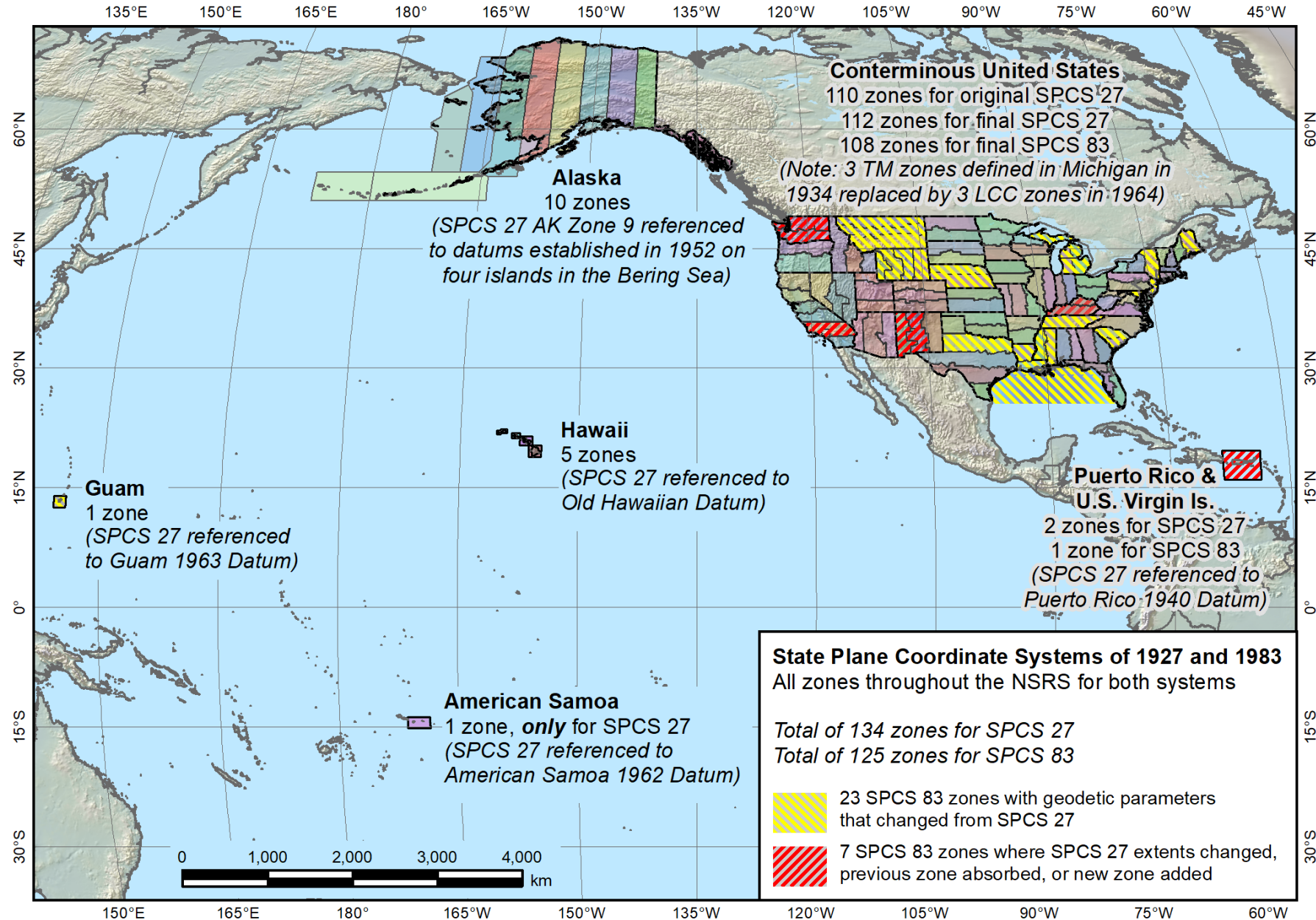
UTM - Universal Transverse Mercator Geographic Coordinate System



UTM Zones of the World



State Plane Coordinate System (US-agencies...)



The EPSG Geodetic Parameter Dataset is a structured dataset of Coordinate Reference Systems and Coordinate Transformations

<http://www.epsg-registry.org/>

←

→

↺

ⓘ Not secure | spatialreference.org/ref/epsg/?page=6

Spatial Reference

spatial reference list

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[EPSG:2257](#): NAD83 / New Mexico East (ftUS)

[EPSG:2258](#): NAD83 / New Mexico Central (ftUS)

[EPSG:2259](#): NAD83 / New Mexico West (ftUS)

[EPSG:2260](#): NAD83 / New York East (ftUS)

[EPSG:2261](#): NAD83 / New York Central (ftUS)

[EPSG:2262](#): NAD83 / New York West (ftUS)

[EPSG:2263](#): NAD83 / New York Long Island (ftUS)

[EPSG:2264](#): NAD83 / North Carolina (ftUS)

[EPSG:2265](#): NAD83 / North Dakota North (ft)

[EPSG:2266](#): NAD83 / North Dakota South (ft)

[EPSG:2267](#): NAD83 / Oklahoma North (ftUS)

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[EPSG:2274](#): NAD83 / Tennessee (ftUS)

[EPSG:2275](#): NAD83 / Texas North (ftUS)

[EPSG:2276](#): NAD83 / Texas North Central (ftUS)

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[EPSG:2287](#): NAD83 / Wisconsin North (ftUS)

[EPSG:2288](#): NAD83 / Wisconsin Central (ftUS)

[EPSG:2289](#): NAD83 / Wisconsin South (ftUS)

[EPSG:2290](#): ATS77 / Prince Edward Isl. Stereographic (ATS77)

[EPSG:2291](#): NAD83(CSR98) / Prince Edward Isl. Stereographic (NAD83)

[EPSG:2292](#): NAD83(CSR98) / Prince Edward Isl. Stereographic (NAD83)

[EPSG:2294](#): ATS77 / MTM Nova Scotia zone 4

[EPSG:2295](#): ATS77 / MTM Nova Scotia zone 5

[EPSG:2296](#): Ammassalik 1958 / Greenland zone 7 east

[EPSG:2297](#): Qornoq 1927 / Greenland zone 1 east

[EPSG:2298](#): Qornoq 1927 / Greenland zone 2 east

[EPSG:2299](#): Qornoq 1927 / Greenland zone 2 west

[EPSG:2300](#): Qornoq 1927 / Greenland zone 3 east

[EPSG:2301](#): Qornoq 1927 / Greenland zone 3 west

[EPSG:2302](#): Qornoq 1927 / Greenland zone 4 east

[EPSG:2303](#): Qornoq 1927 / Greenland zone 4 west

[EPSG:2304](#): Qornoq 1927 / Greenland zone 5 west

[EPSG:2305](#): Qornoq 1927 / Greenland zone 6 west

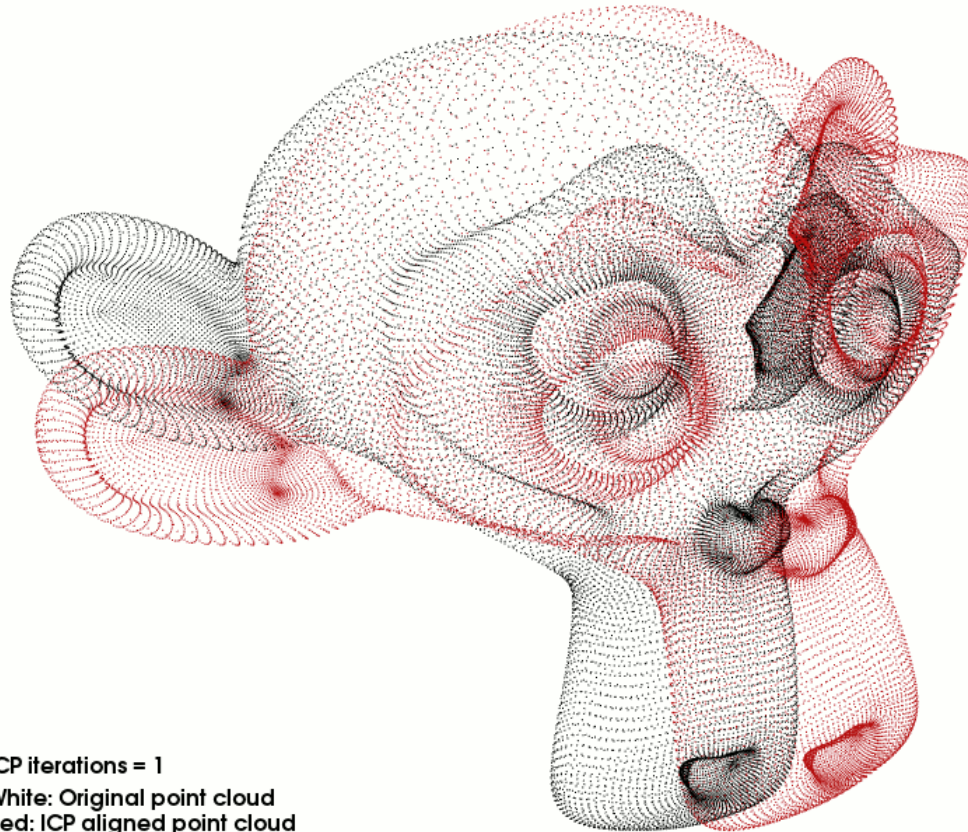
[EPSG:2306](#): Qornoq 1927 / Greenland zone 7 west

[EPSG:2307](#): Qornoq 1927 / Greenland zone 8 east

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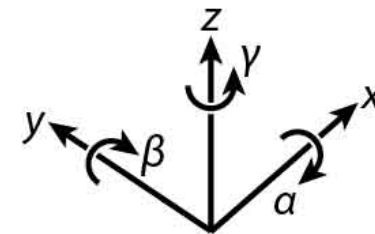
Aligning point clouds—Manual or ICP

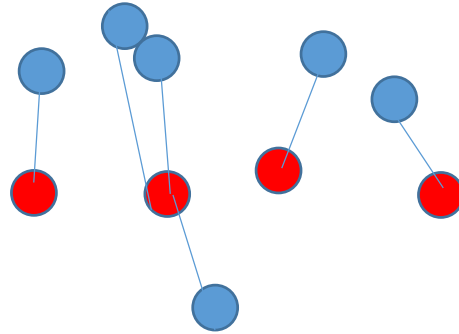
- The **iterative closest point** algorithm (ICP) is a method for registering (aligning) irregular point clouds, well known in computer vision and medical imaging
- ICP minimizes closest point pair distances using iterative **rigid-body transformations**, each one comprising a **translation** $[t_x t_y t_z]$ and a **rotation** $[\alpha \beta \gamma]$



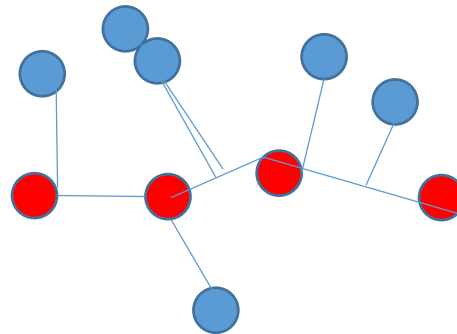
ICP iterations = 1
White: Original point cloud
Red: ICP aligned point cloud

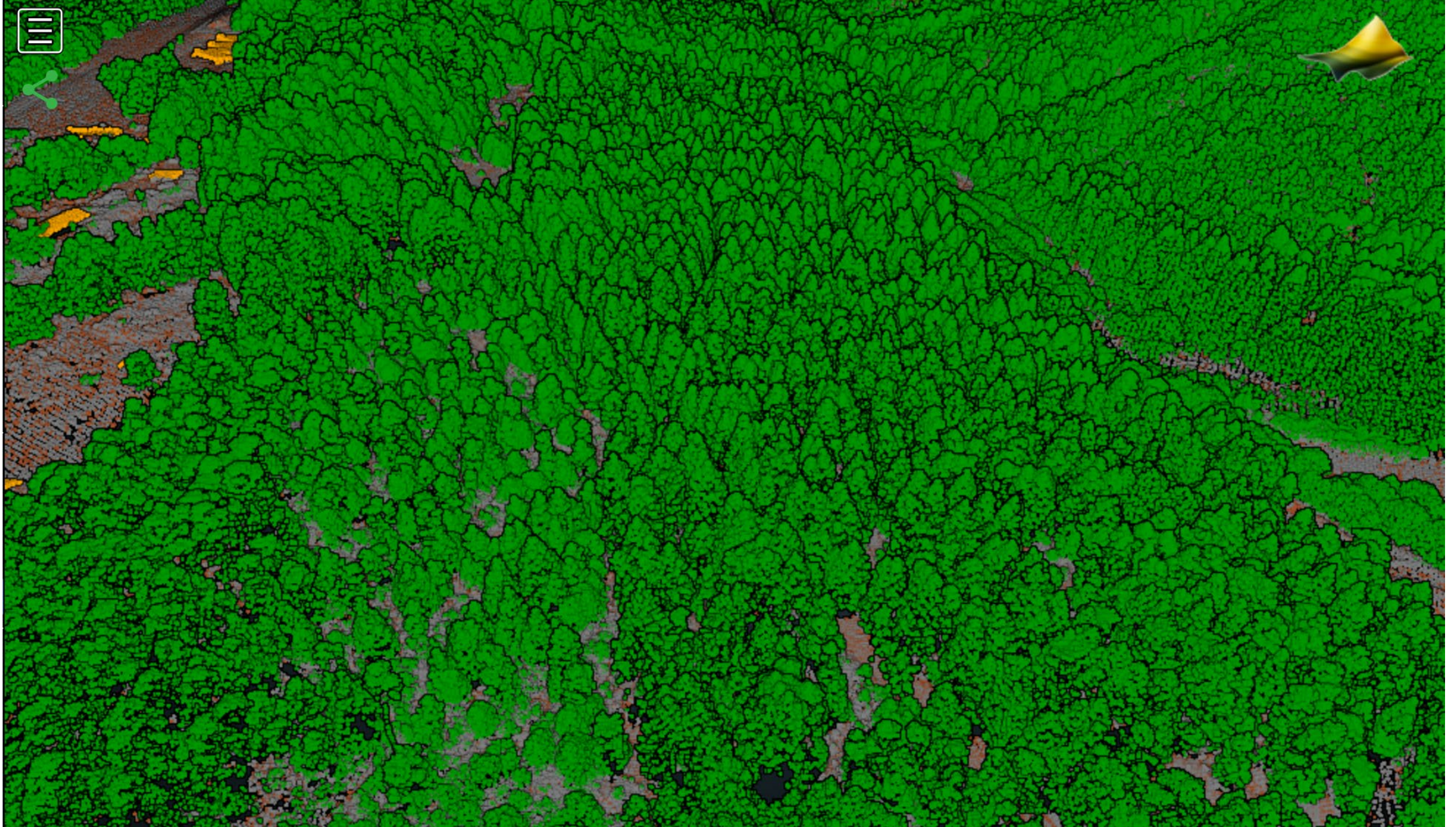
$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\gamma & \beta & t_x \\ \gamma & 1 & -\alpha & t_y \\ -\beta & \alpha & 1 & t_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

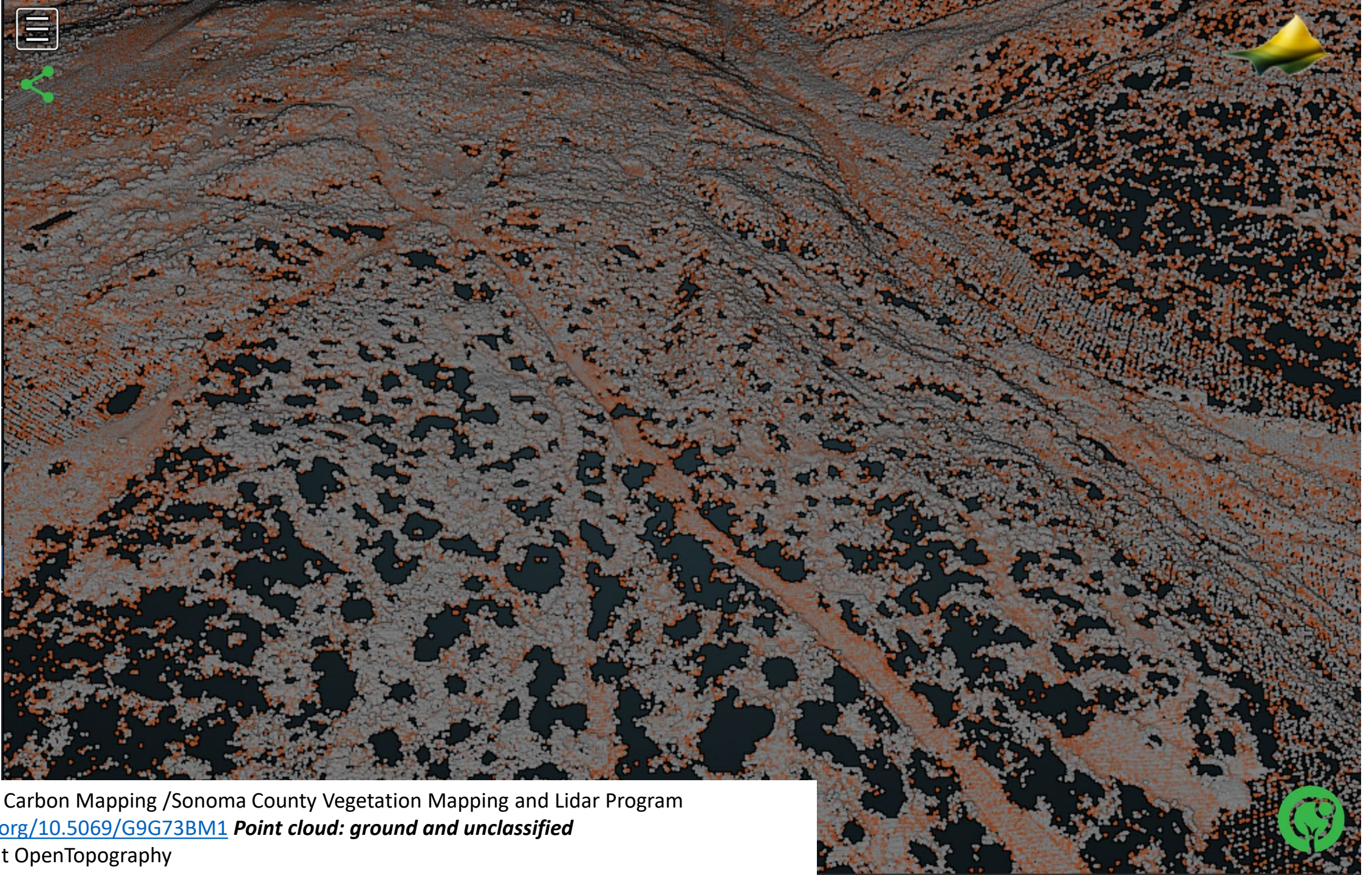




Attempt to explain cloud
to cloud and cloud to
plane





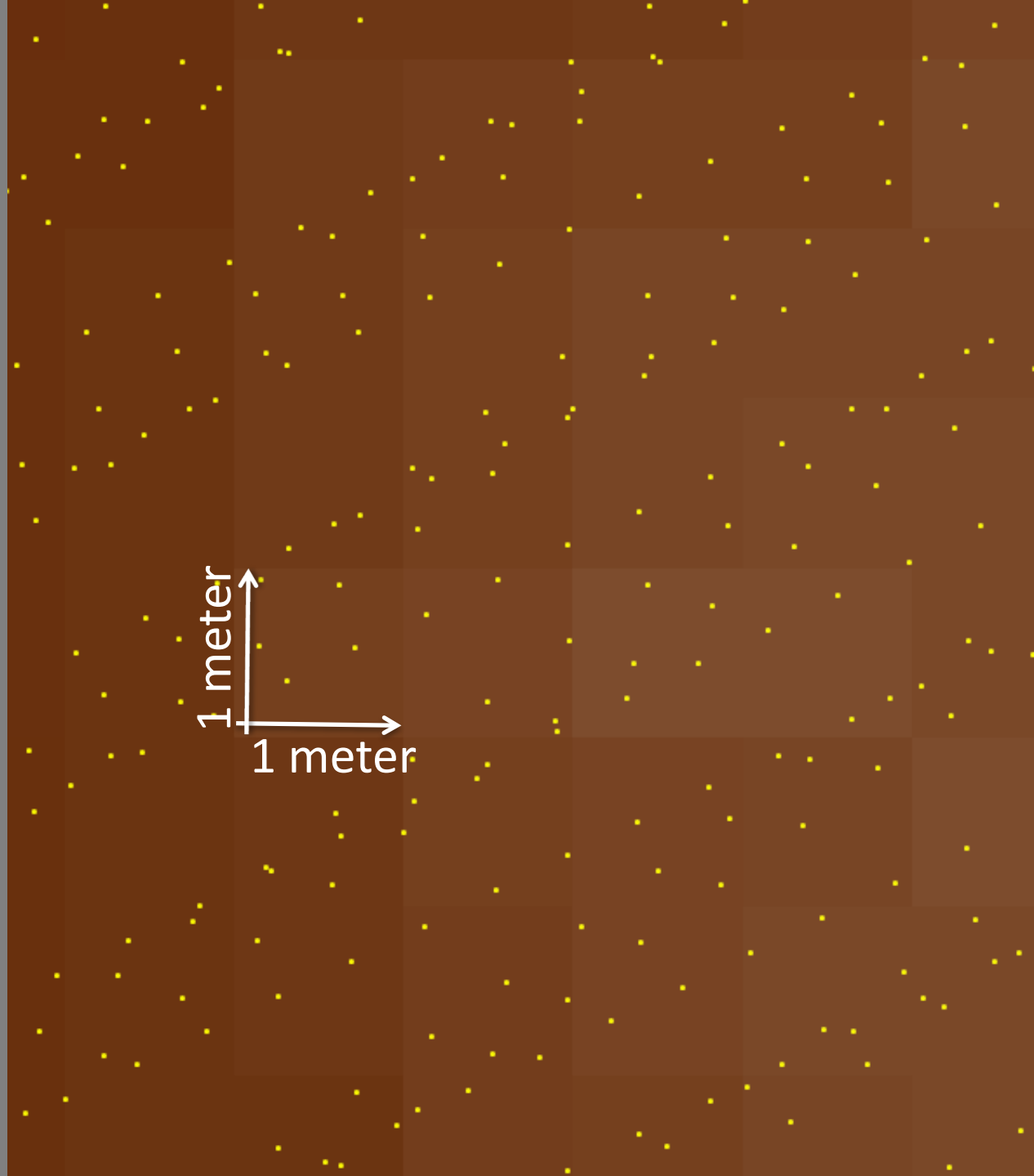


UMD-NASA Carbon Mapping /Sonoma County Vegetation Mapping and Lidar Program

<https://doi.org/10.5069/G9G73BM1> *Point cloud: ground and unclassified*

Processed at OpenTopography

- 1 meter grid
- LiDAR returns from EarthScope data collection
- Example from flat area with little or no vegetation so ground is sampled approx. 5+ times per square meter
- How do we best fit a continuous surface to these points?
 - Triangular irregular network, splines/kriging, local min/max/mean, etc.
- Ultimately wish to represent irregularly sampled data on a regularized grid.



Digital Elevation Models

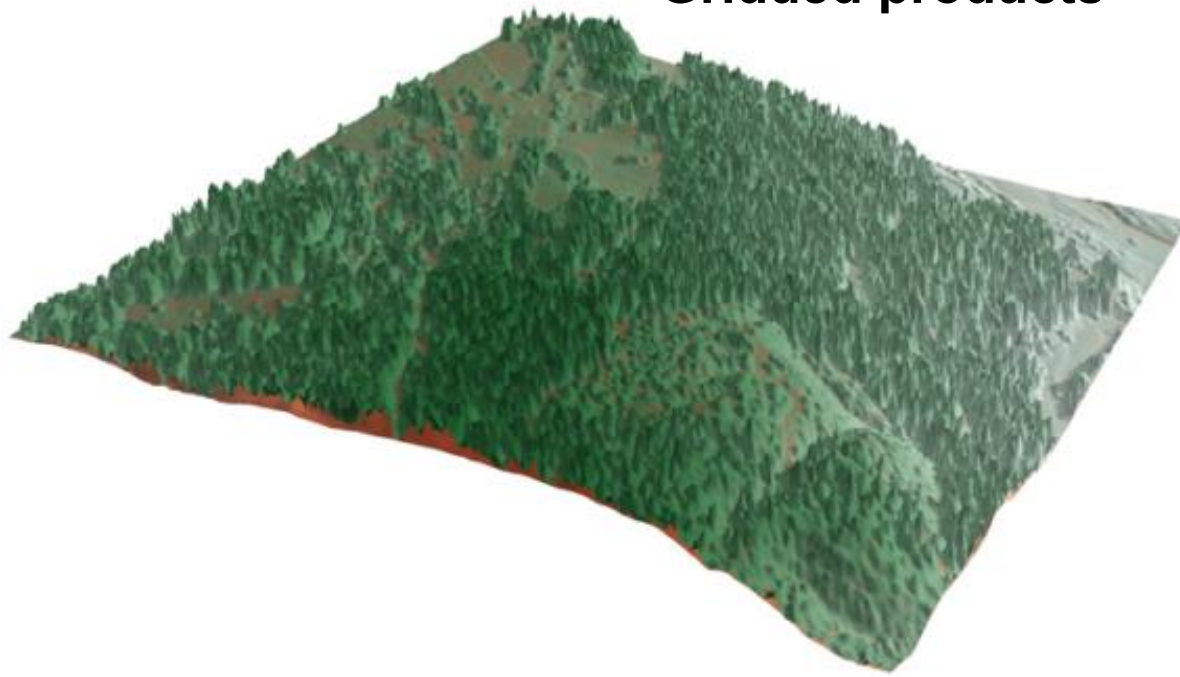
- Digital representation of topography / terrain
 - “Raster” format – a grid of squares or “pixels”
 - Continuous surface where Z (elevation) is estimated on a regular X,Y grid
 - “2.5D”

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	0
0	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	0
0	50	100	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	100	50
0	50	100	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	150	100	50
0	50	100	150	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	200	150	100	50
0	50	100	150	200	250	300	300	300	300	300	300	250	200	150	100	50
0	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	350	350	300	250	200	150	100	50	0
0	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	350	300	250	200	150	100	50	0
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0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

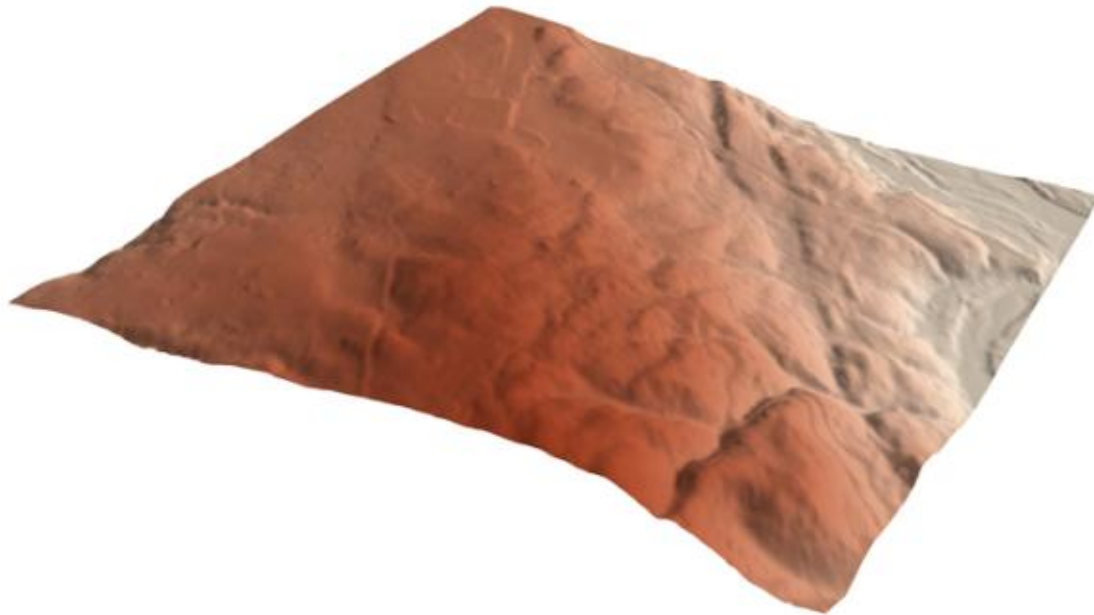
Source: <http://www.ncgia.ucsb.edu/giscc/extra/e001/e001.html>

- Grid resolution is defined by the size in the horizontal dimension of the pixel
 - 1 meter DEM has pixels 1 m x 1m assigned a single elevation value.

Gridded products

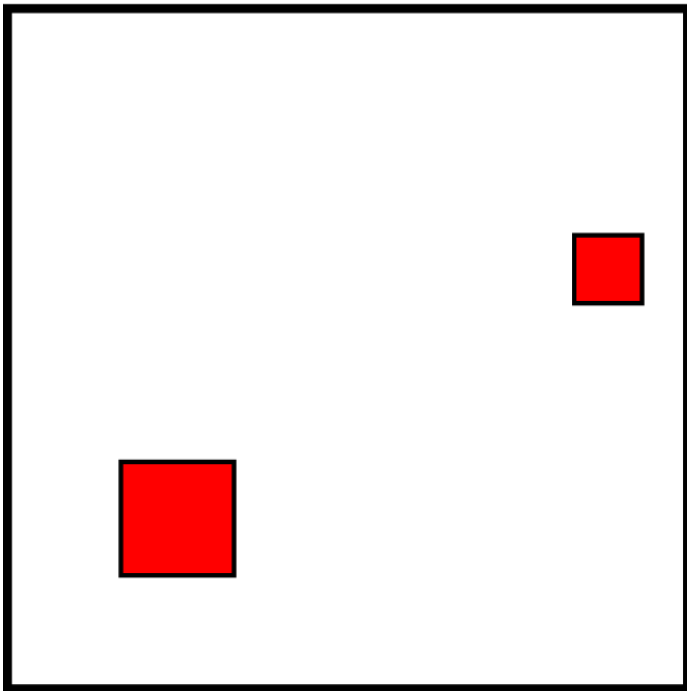


Digital surface model—Mostly what we are getting in SfM

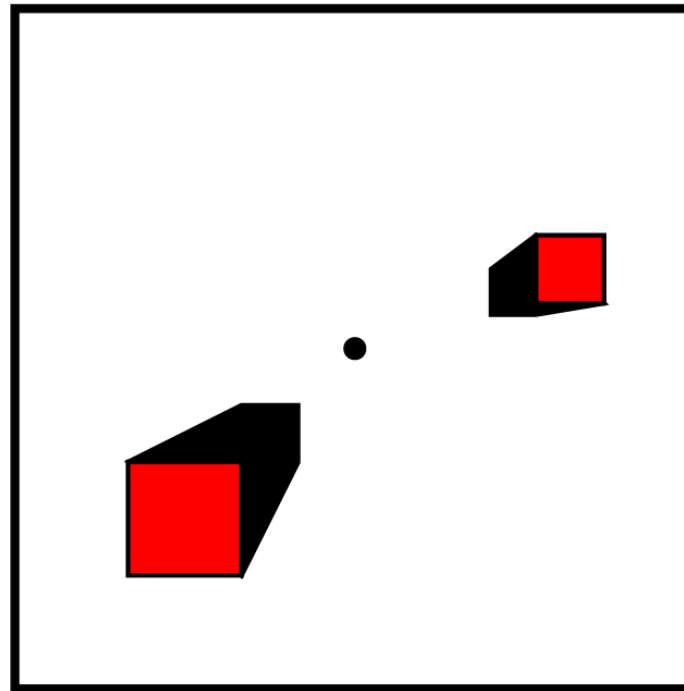


Digital terrain model

Orthographic view



Perspective view



An orthophoto, orthophotograph or orthoimage is an aerial photograph or satellite imagery geometrically corrected ("orthorectified") such that the scale is uniform: the photo or image has follows a given map projection. Unlike an uncorrected aerial photograph, an orthophoto can be used to measure true distances, because it is an accurate representation of the Earth's surface, having been adjusted for topographic relief,[1] lens distortion, and camera tilt.

Datum plane

