

Geodetic or Rhumb Line Polygon Area Calculation over the WGS-84 Datum Ellipsoid

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Figure 01 – Geodetic and Geocentric Latitudes and Longitudes,

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$$\Omega = (X - X_{GPS})^2 + (Y - Y_{GPS})^2 + (Z - Z_{GPS})^2 + ML \left(1 - \left(\frac{X}{a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{Y}{a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{Z}{b} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a X_{GPS}}{a^2 - ML} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{a Y_{GPS}}{a^2 - ML} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{b Z_{GPS}}{b^2 - ML} \right)^2 = 1$$

$$X = \left(d2 + d1 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{d \operatorname{sen}(\varphi)}{d1} \right)^2} \right) \cos(\lambda)$$

$$Y = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{d \operatorname{sen}(\varphi)}{d1} \right)^2}$$

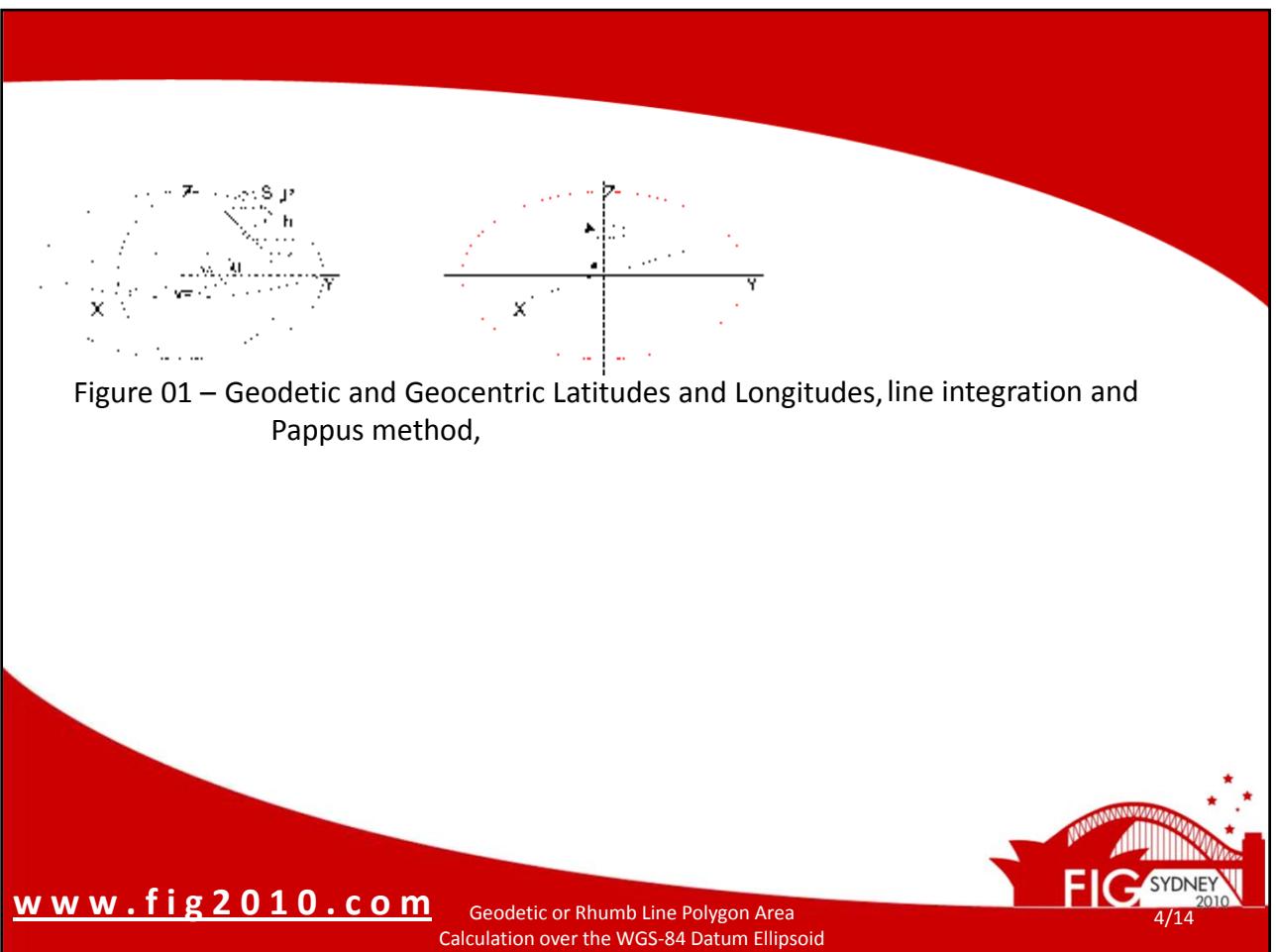
$$Z = d \operatorname{sen}(\varphi)$$

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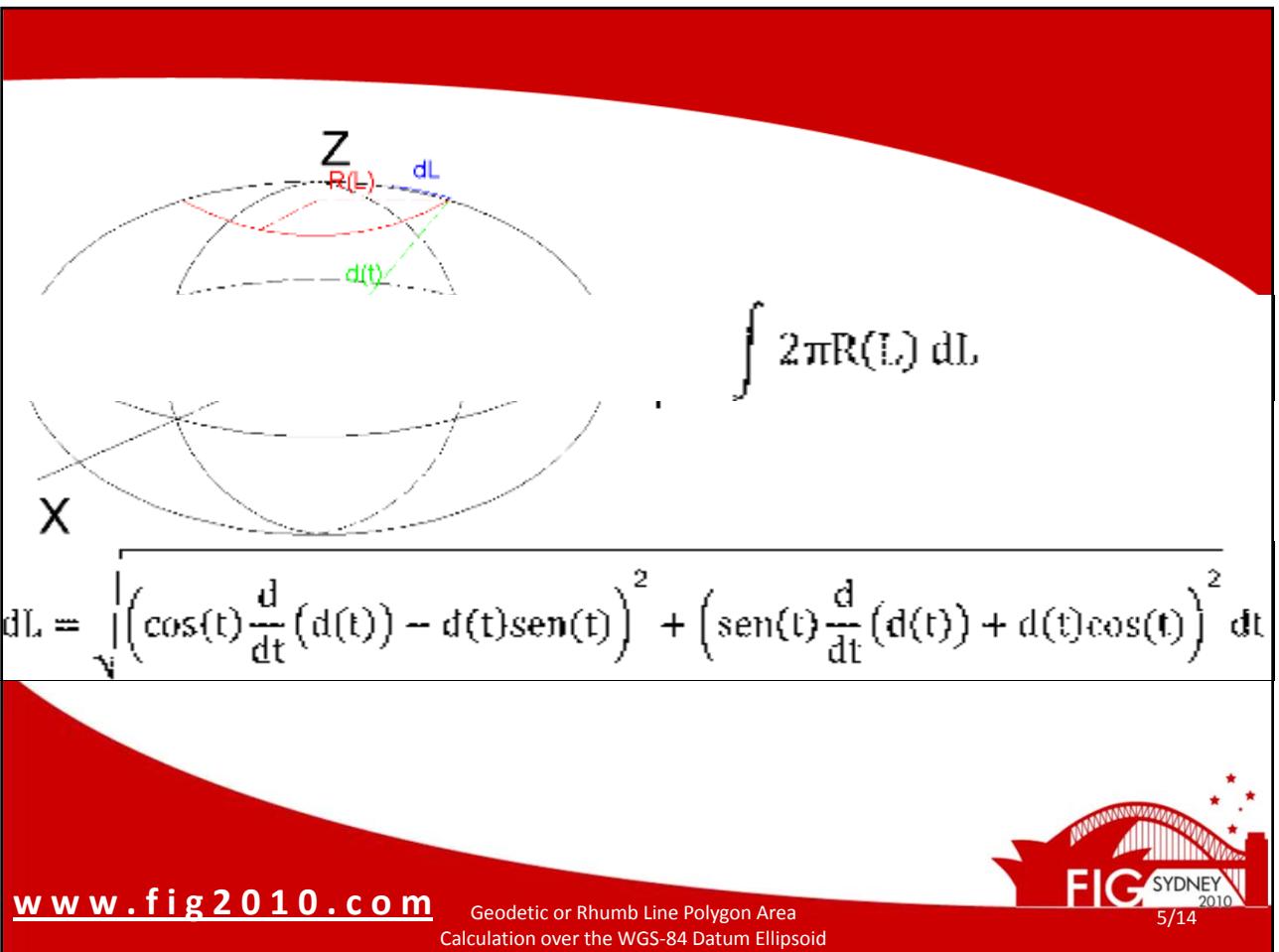


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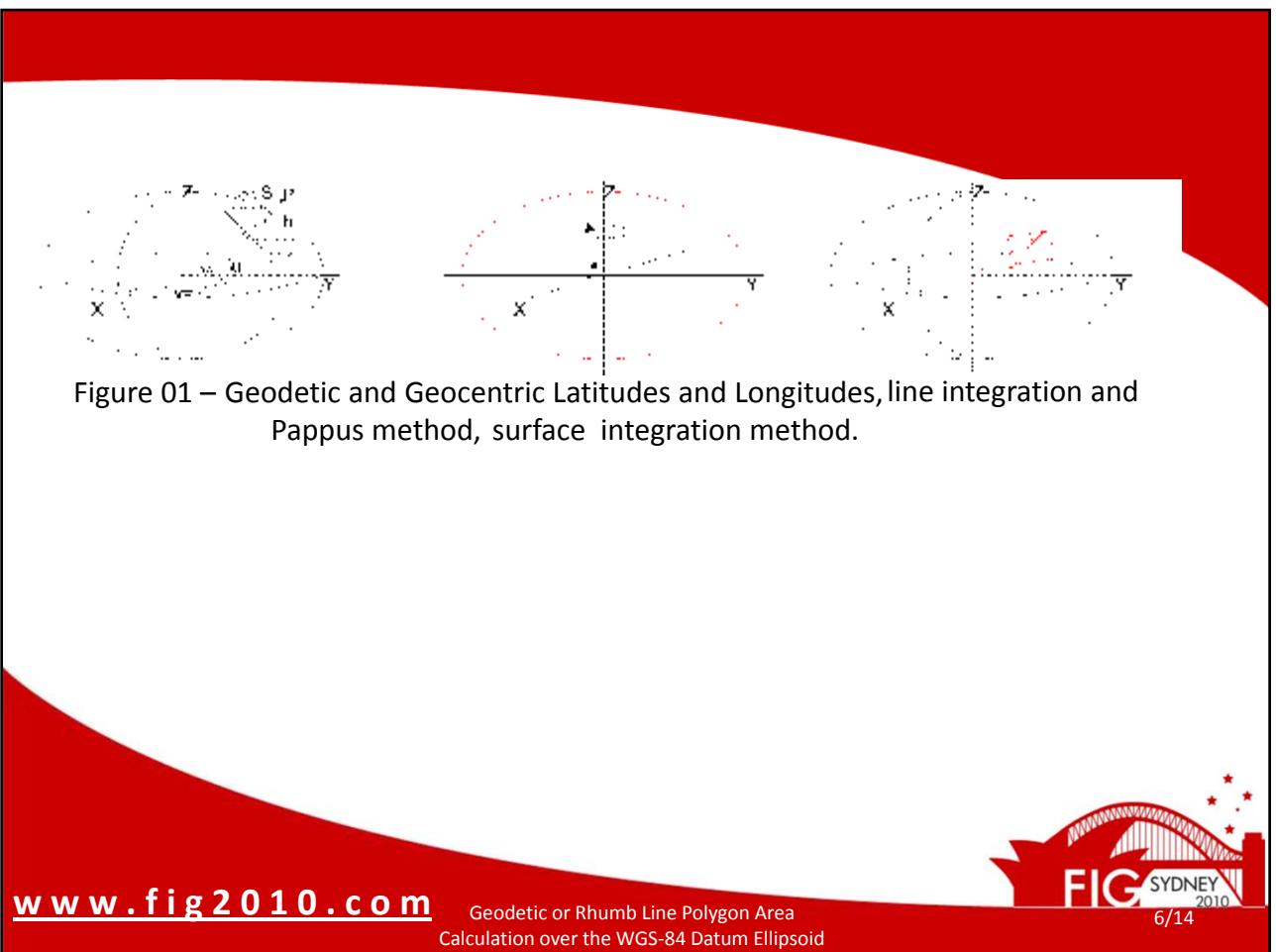


Figure 01 – Geodetic and Geocentric Latitudes and Longitudes, line integration and Pappus method, surface integration method.

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$$\iint \left\| \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} r(\varphi, \lambda) \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} r(\varphi, \lambda) \right\| d\varphi d\lambda$$

$$8 \int_{0^0}^{90^0} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{d^4 \cos(\varphi) \sqrt{b^2 \cos^2(\varphi) - a^2 \sin^2(\varphi)}}{(a b)^2} d\varphi d\lambda$$

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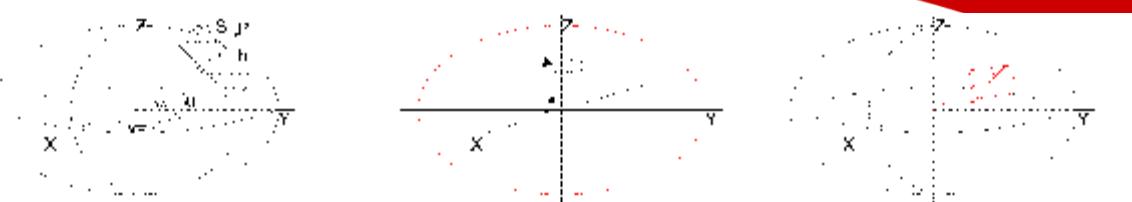


Figure 01 – Geodetic and Geocentric Latitudes and Longitudes, line integration and Pappus method, surface integration method.

Total area: 510.065.621.724.088,44 m²

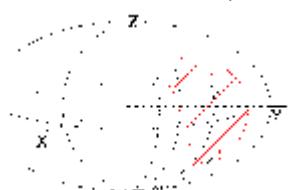


Figure 02 –Gauss Polygon Area Adaptation,

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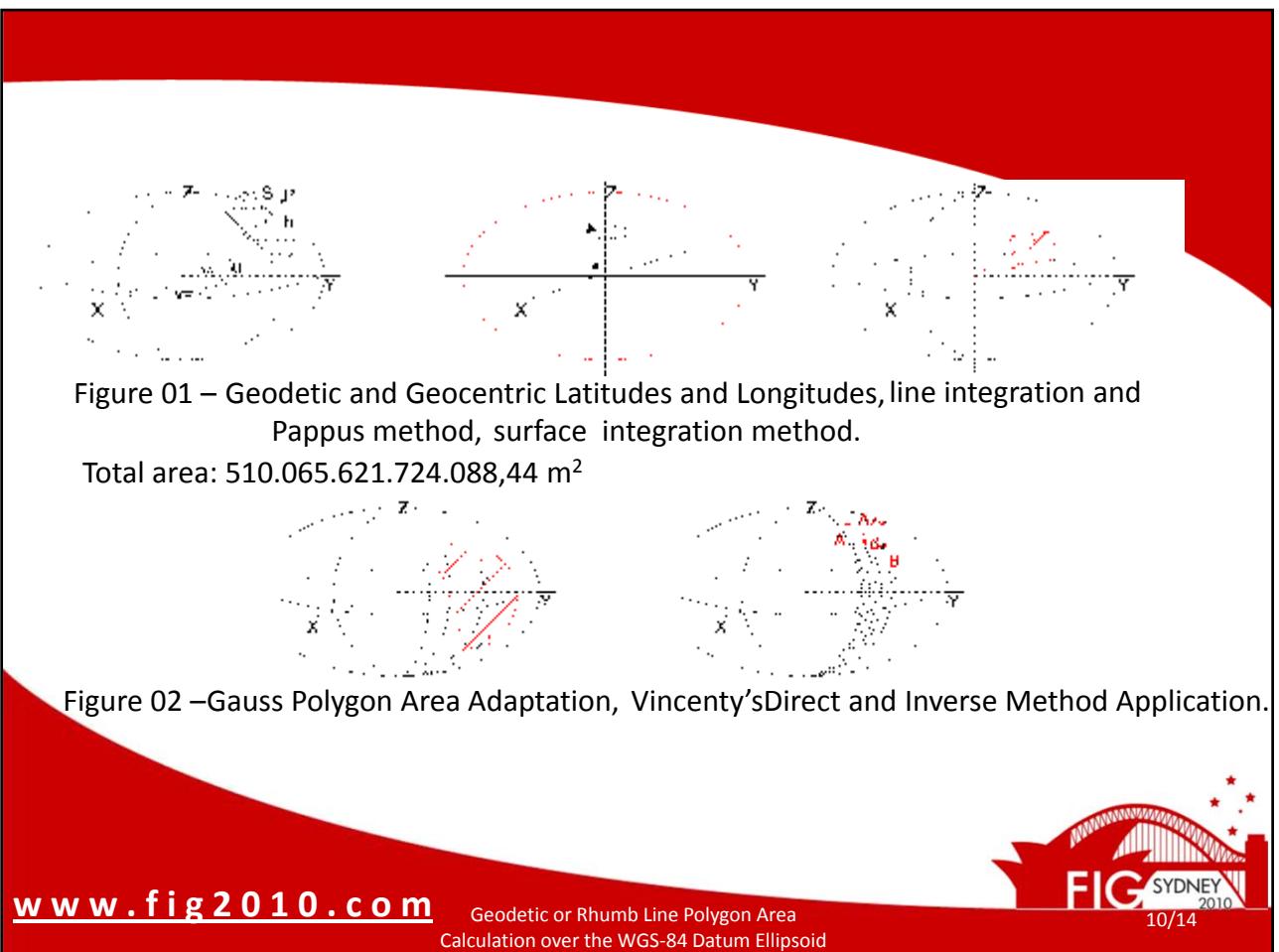
$$\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \int_{-90^\circ}^{\varphi(\lambda)} \frac{d^4 \cos(\varphi) \sqrt{b^4 \cos^2(\varphi) + a^4 \sin^2(\varphi)}}{(a b)^2} d\varphi d\lambda$$

$$\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \int_{-90^\circ}^{\varphi(\lambda)} \sum_{k=0}^n (a_k \varphi^k) d\varphi d\lambda$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \int_{-90^\circ}^{\text{atan}\left(\frac{-\text{coef}_1 \cos(\lambda) - \text{coef}_2 \sin(\lambda)}{\text{coef}_3}\right)} \sum_{k=0}^n (a_k \varphi^k) d\varphi d\lambda \\
 & \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \sum_{k=0}^n \left\{ \frac{a_k}{k+1} \left[\text{atan}\left(\frac{-\text{coef}_1 \cos(\lambda) - \text{coef}_2 \sin(\lambda)}{\text{coef}_3}\right) \right]^{k+1} \right\} d\lambda \\
 & \sum \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \sum_{k=0}^n \left\{ \frac{a_k}{k+1} \left[\text{atan}\left(\frac{-\text{coef}_1 \cos(\lambda) - \text{coef}_2 \sin(\lambda)}{\text{coef}_3}\right) \right]^{k+1} \right\} d\lambda
 \end{aligned}$$

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Geodetic Polygon Area Results:

- a) Half WGS-84 ellipsoid: 38ppq;
- b) Against CARIS solution 5 polygons, 4.764,5km² to 47.187.272,2km²: 7,7ppm to 3,8ppb;
- c) Against 11° semi-fuse: 0,3ppm (CARIS) 3,4ppq (AreaCalc);
- d) Small polygonal area (123,09m²): 95,2ppt.

Rhumb Lines Polygon:

- a) Same methodology as geodetic approach;
- b) Instead Vincenty, Mercator Projection;
- c) Results were similar to geodetic ones.

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AreaCalc: program to perform all calculations



Figure 03 – AreaCalc

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