

Координатные системы и картографические проекции (на примере Open Source QGIS)

Екатерина Подольская, к. т. н.,
старший научный сотрудник

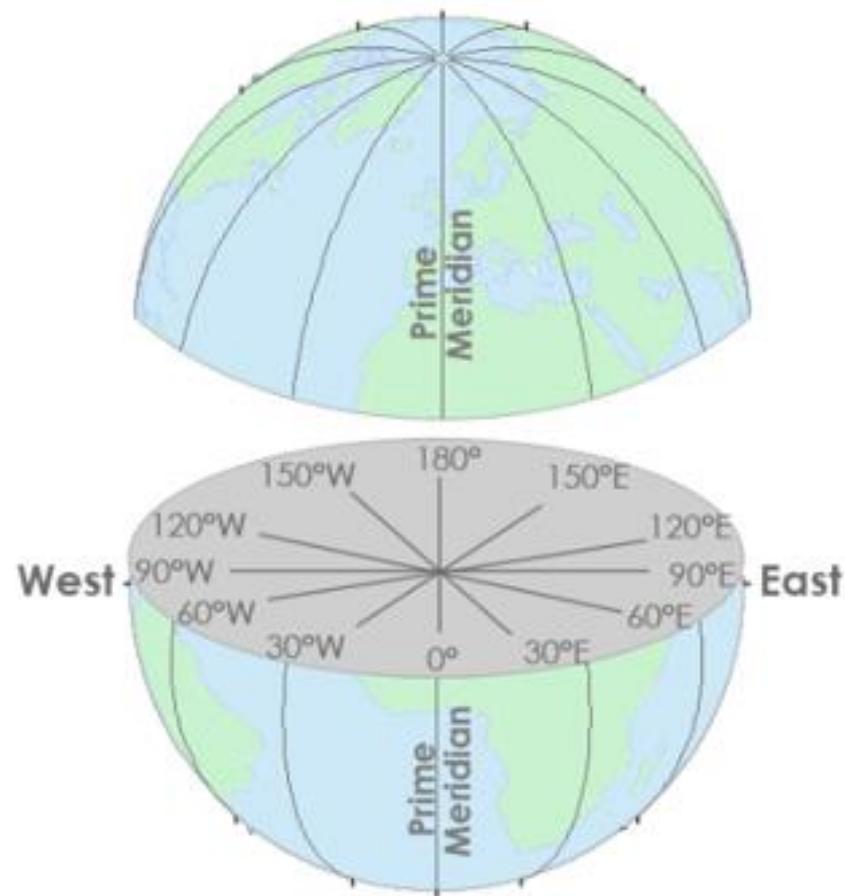
Содержание

- Координатная система
- Датум
- ГИС-определение картографической проекции
- Картографическая проекция: преобразование в прямоугольные координаты
- Типы картографических проекций
- Международные каталоги пространственных ссылок
- Universal Transverse Mercator: пример картографической проекции
- Картографические проекции и сетки меридианов и параллелей
- Искажения картографических проекций
- Принципы работы с координатами в QGIS
- Каким образом QGIS определяет положение объекта
- Информация о проекции/координатной системе и трансформациях
- Изменение картографической проекции/координатной системы
- Сетки меридианов и параллелей
- Набор инструментов для обработки
- Рекомендуемые для региональных и мировых проектов проекции и координатные системы (библиотека QGIS)
- Как проверить локацию спроектированных/любых геоданных: подключение OSM в QGIS

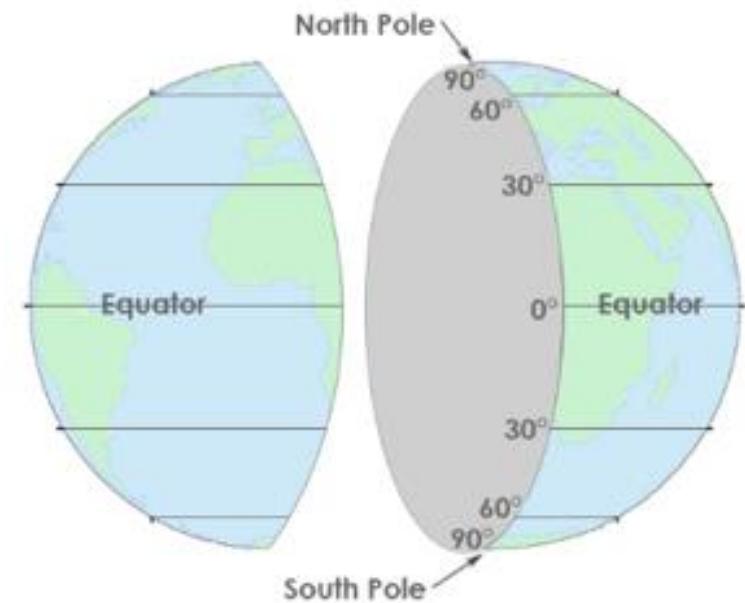
Таблица для преобразования вида географических координат

Ссылки

Координатная система



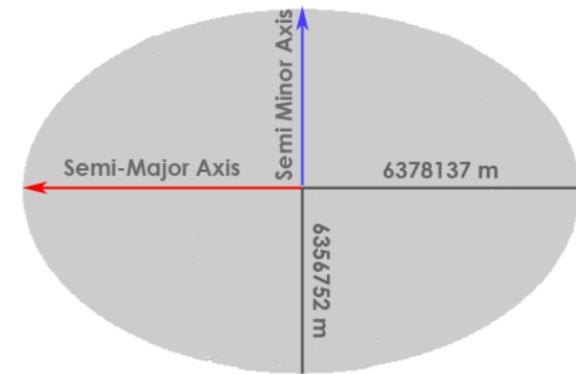
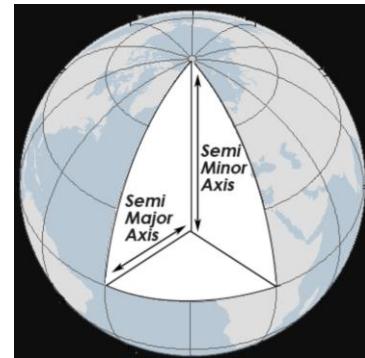
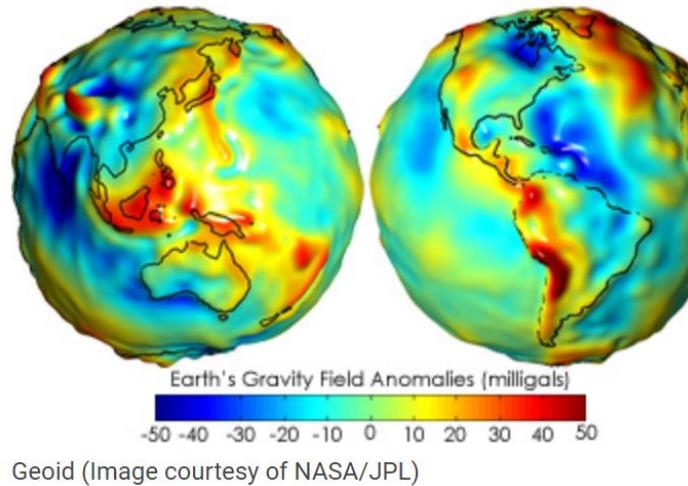
Longitude Coordinates



Latitude Coordinates

<https://gisgeography.com/latitude-longitude-coordinates/>

Датум



Главная ось эллипса – это экваториальный радиус; другая ось – от центра к полюсам



Name	Year	Semi-Major Axis (Equator Radius)	Semi-Minor Axis (Polar Radius)	Users
Clarke	1866	6,378,206.4 m	6,356,583.8 m	North America
International (Hayford) Ellipsoid	1924	6,378,388.0 m	6,356,911.9 m	Most of the World
WGS72	1972	6,378,135.0 m	6,356,750.5 m	NASA
GRS80	1980	6,378,137.0 m	6,356,752.3 m	Worldwide
WGS84	1984	6,378,137.0 m	6,356,752.3 m	Current Worldwide

<https://gisgeography.com/ellipsoid-oblate-spheroid-earth/>
<https://gisgeography.com/geodesy/>

ГИС-определение картографической проекции

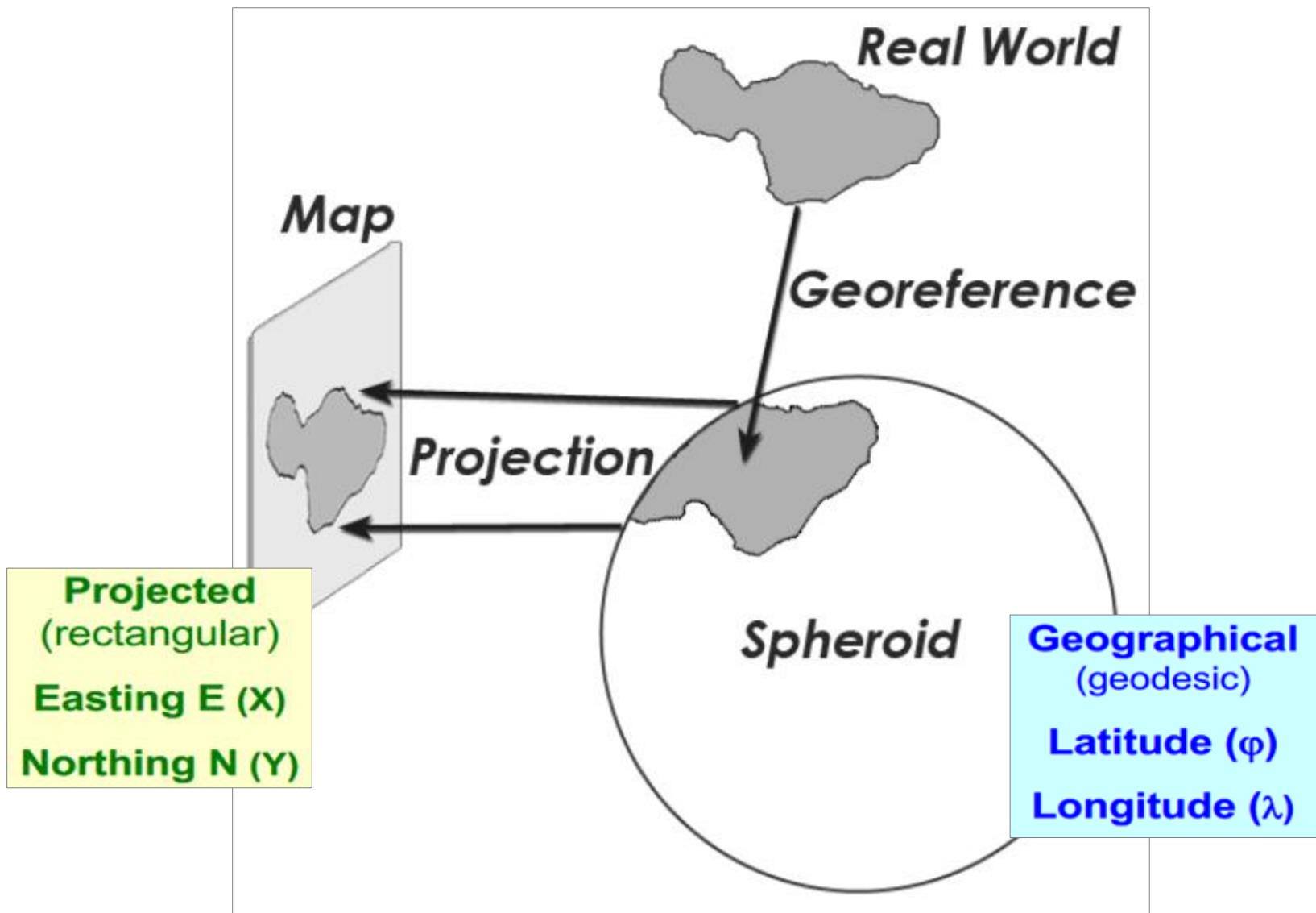
Картографическая проекция – это метод, при помощи которого картографы представляют сферу или глобус на плоскости

<https://gisgeography.com/map-projections/>

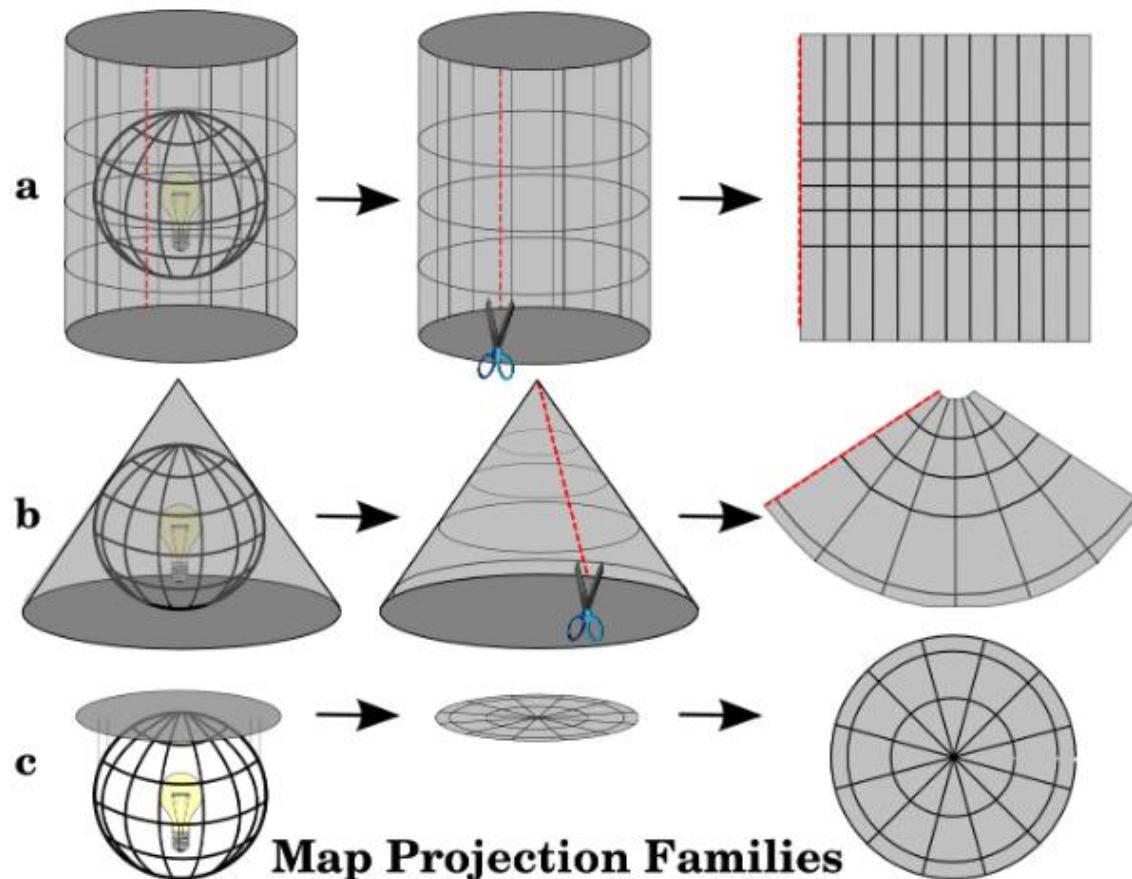
- Любая картографическая проекция обладает рядом искажений (углы, расстояния, площади)
- Координатная референцная система (CRS) определяет при помощи координат каким образом спроектированная карта связана с реальным положением объектов на местности
- ***On the Fly*** перепроектирование – ГИС-функция, которая позволяет осуществить наложение слоев в разных координатных системах или проекциях

https://docs.qgis.org/testing/en/docs/gentle_gis_introduction/coordinate_reference_systems.html

Картографическая проекция: преобразование в прямоугольные координаты



Типы картографических проекций



The three families of map projections. They can be represented by a) cylindrical projections, b) conical projections or c) planar projections.

https://docs.qgis.org/testing/en/docs/gentle_gis_introduction/coordinate_reference_systems.html

Международные каталоги пространственных ссылок

Spatial Reference welcome

Home | Upload Your Own | List user-contributed references | List all references

Find your references in any number of formats!

- See Existing EPSG Code
- [Upload your own Project](#)
- Browse a list:
 - 4362 [EPSG reference](#)
 - 447 [ESRI reference](#)
 - 2380 [IAU2000 reference](#)
 - 2717 [spatialreference.org](#)

Recently Viewed

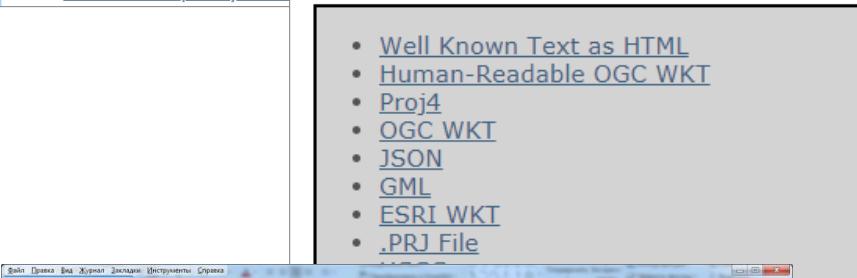
- [NAD83\(NSRS2007\) / MGRS](#)
- [NAD83\(HARN\) / New Mexico](#)
- [3857 Pseudo MER WGS](#)
- [WGS 84, 1509108 views](#)
- [Phobos Oblique Cylindrical](#)

EPSG:4326

WGS 84 ([Google it](#))

- **WGS84 Bounds:** -180.0000, -90.0000, 180.0000, 90.0000
- **Projected Bounds:** -180.0000, -90.0000, 180.0000, 90.0000
- **Scope:** Horizontal component of 3D system. Used by the GPS satellite navigation system and for NATO military geodetic surveying.
- **Last Revised:** Aug. 27, 2007
- **Area:** World

- [Well Known Text as HTML](#)
- [Human-Readable OGC WKT](#)
- [Proj4](#)
- [OGC WKT](#)
- [JSON](#)
- [GML](#)
- [ESRI WKT](#)
- [.PRJ File](#)



World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84)

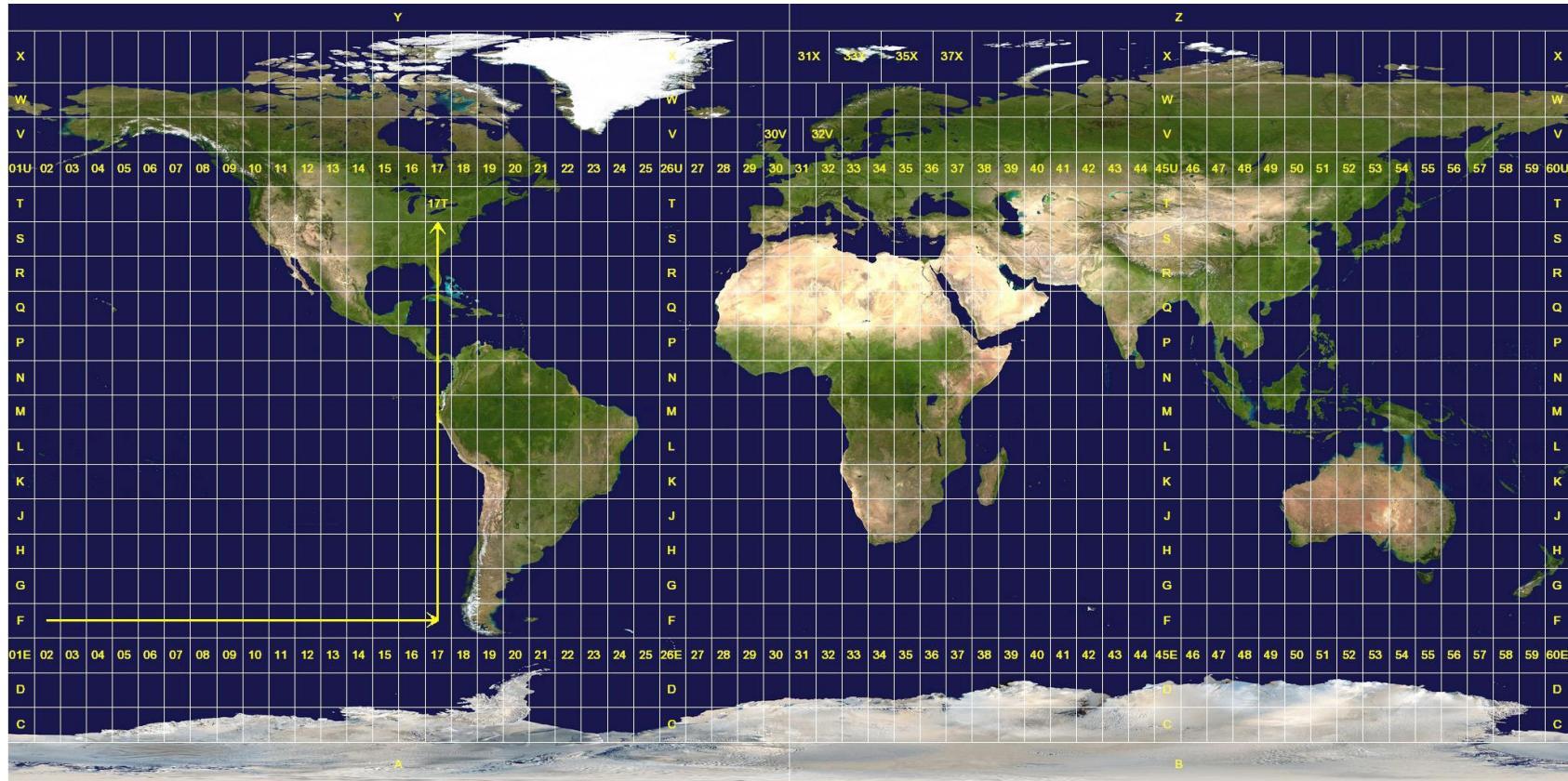
<https://spatialreference.org/>

https://georepository.com/crs_4327/WGS-84-geographic-3D.html

<https://gisgeography.com/wgs84-world-geodetic-system/>

Координаты в QGIS

Universal Transverse Mercator: пример картографической проекции

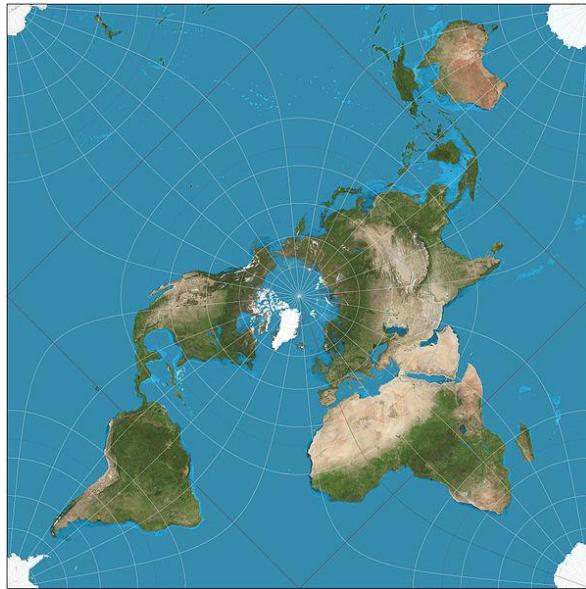


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_Transverse_Mercator_coordinate_system#/media/File:Utm-zones.jpg

Проекция Меркатора была предложена в 1569 фламандским картографом [Gerardus Mercator](#)

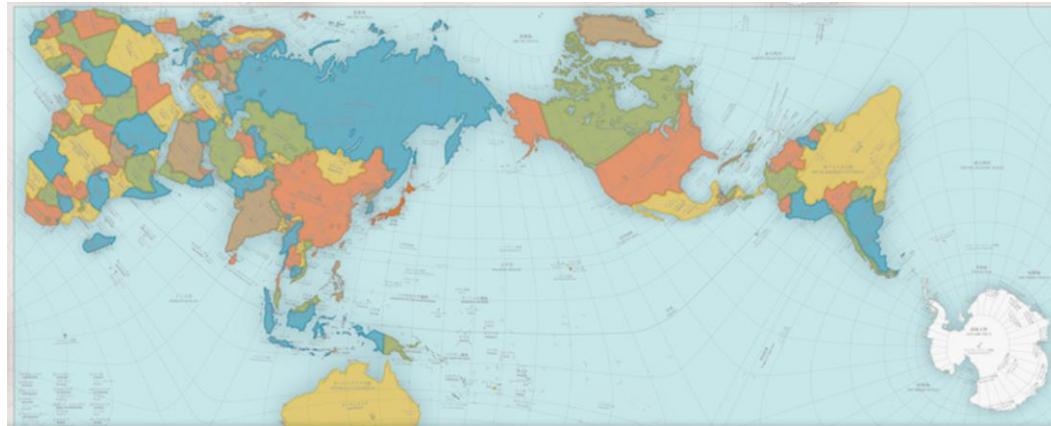
<https://www.gislounge.com/look-mercator-projection/>

Картографические проекции и сетки меридианов и параллелей



Peirce Quincuncial projection SW 20W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Peirce_quincuncial_projection_SW_20W.JPG



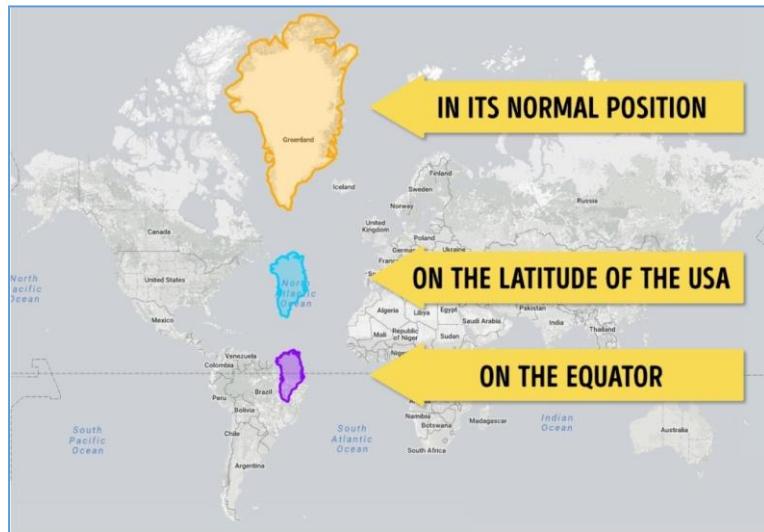
AuthaGraph World Map

<http://www.authagraph.com/top/?lang=ja>

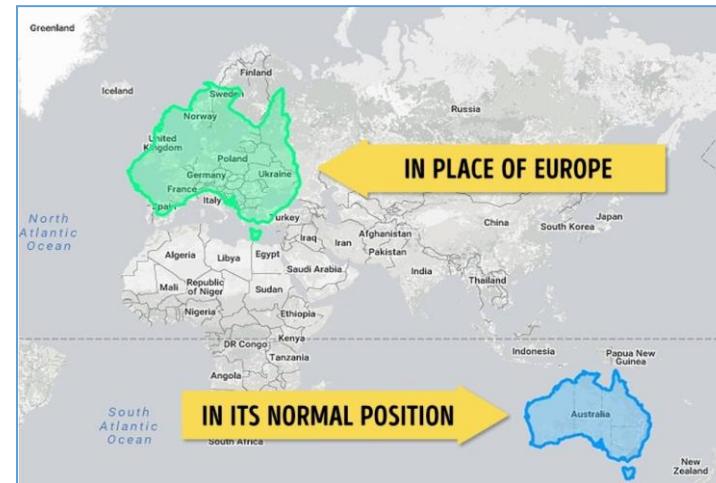
<https://interestingengineering.com/not-new-earth-authagraph-map-accurate-real-view>

Искажения картографических проекций

Гренландия



Австралия



[https://thetruesize.com/#?borders=1~!MTY2NjkzNDg.NjIxNDM5*MzYwMDAwMDA\(MA~!GL*MTAyMzA5NTg.MTUyNjUwNA\)Mw](https://thetruesize.com/#?borders=1~!MTY2NjkzNDg.NjIxNDM5*MzYwMDAwMDA(MA~!GL*MTAyMzA5NTg.MTUyNjUwNA)Mw)
<http://monde-geospatial.com/12-maps-that-will-change-your-understanding-of-the-world-forever/>

Принципы работы с координатами в QGIS

The screenshot shows the QGIS User Guide documentation for version 3.4. The top navigation bar includes the QGIS logo, the text "DOCUMENTATION QGIS 3.4", a search bar, and a language selector set to "English". Below the header, the breadcrumb navigation shows "» QGIS User Guide ». TABLE OF CONTENTS". The main content area is titled "Working with Projections". A sidebar on the left lists various topics, including "Working with Projections", which is highlighted in blue. The main content area contains a list of bullet points about CRS support and a detailed paragraph explaining what a Coordinate Reference System is and how QGIS handles it.

Working with Projections

- Overview of Projection Support
- Layer Coordinate Reference Systems
- Project Coordinate Reference Systems
- CRS Settings
- On the Fly (OTF) CRS Transformation
- Coordinate Reference System Selector
- Custom Coordinate Reference System
 - Integrate an NTV2-transformation in QGIS
- Datum Transformations

A Coordinate Reference System, or CRS, is a method of associating numerical coordinates with a position on the surface of the Earth. QGIS has support for approximately 7,000 standard CRSSs, each with different use cases, pros and cons! Choosing an appropriate reference system for your QGIS projects and data can be a complex task, but fortunately QGIS helps guide you through this choice, and makes working with different CRSSs as transparent and accurate as possible.

Overview of Projection Support

QGIS has support for approximately 7,000 known CRSSs. These standard CRSSs are based on those defined by the European Petroleum Search Group (EPSG) and the Institut Géographique National de France (IGNF), and are made available in QGIS through the underlying "Proj" projection library. Commonly, these standard projections are identified through use of an authority:code combination, where the authority is an organisation name such as "EPSG" or "IGNF", and the code is a unique number associated with a specific CRS. For instance, the common WGS 84 latitude/longitude CRS is known by the identifier [EPSG:4326](#), and the web mapping standard CRS is [EPSG:3857](#).

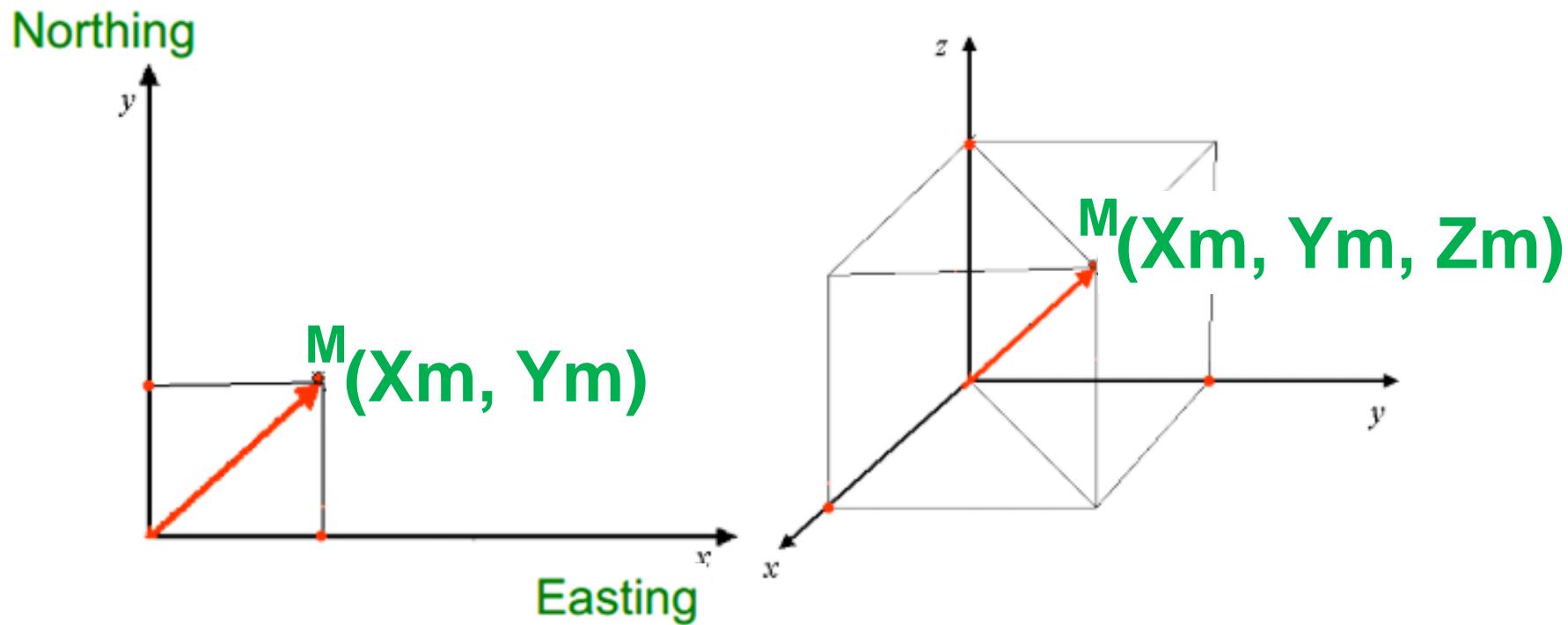
Custom, user-created CRSSs are stored in a user CRS database. See section [Custom Coordinate Reference System](#) for information on managing your custom coordinate reference systems.

https://docs.qgis.org/3.4/en/docs/user_manual/working_with_projections/working_with_projections.html

<https://www.gislounge.com/working-with-coordinate-reference-systems-mastering-qgis/>

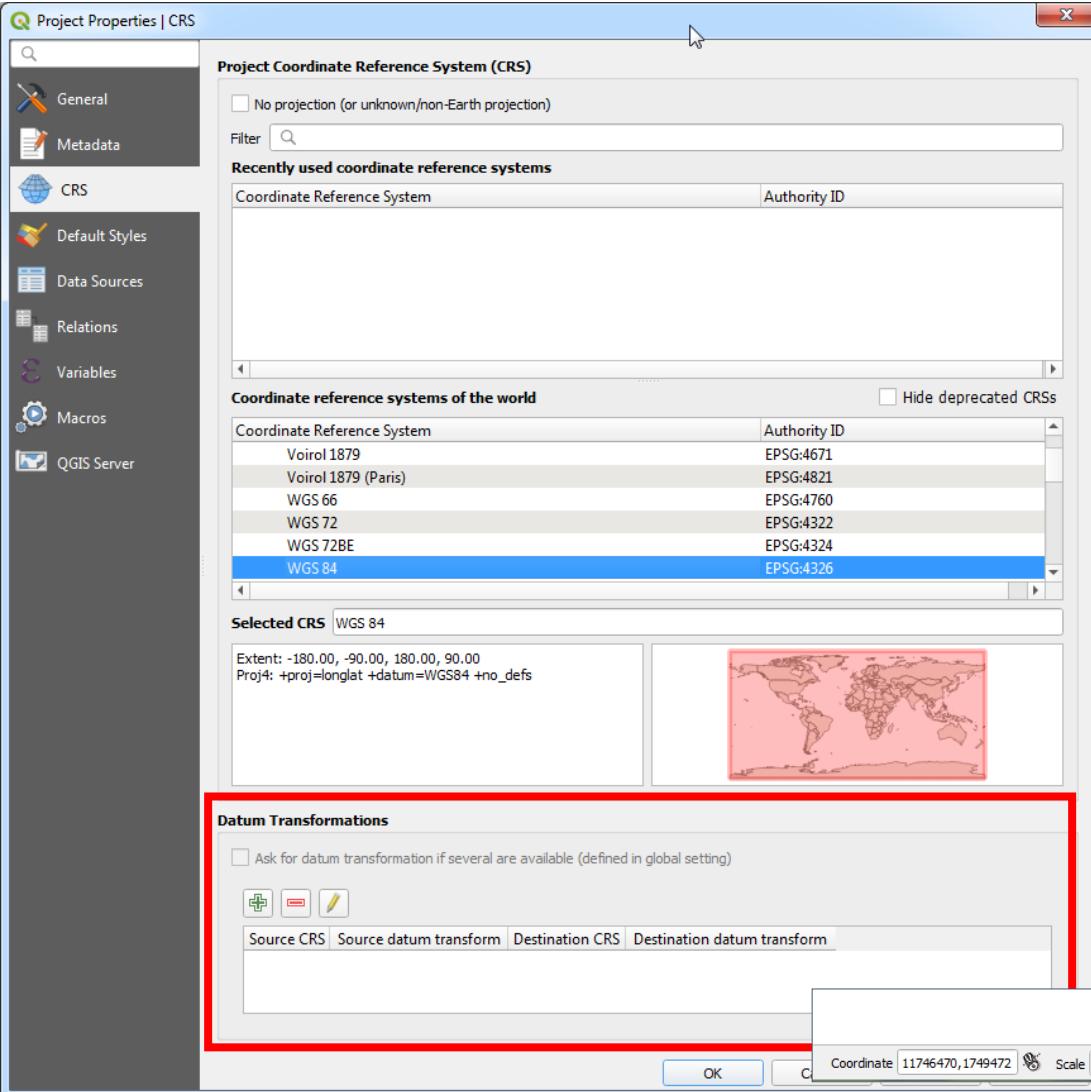
https://www.qgistutorials.com/en/docs/working_with_projections.html

Каким образом QGIS определяет положение объекта

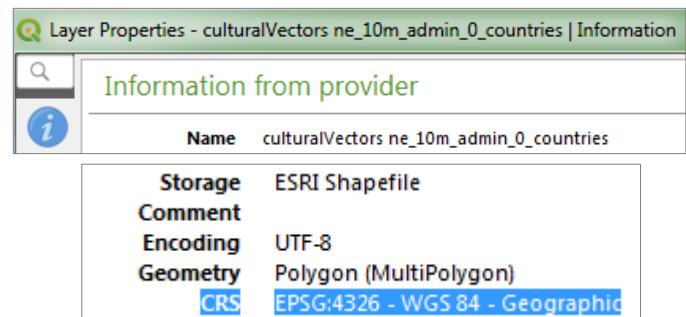


Two and three dimensional coordinate reference systems

Информация о проекции/координатной системе и трансформациях



The screenshot shows the 'Project Properties | CRS' dialog in QGIS. The left sidebar includes icons for General, Metadata, CRS (selected), Default Styles, Data Sources, Relations, Variables, Macros, and QGIS Server. The main area displays the 'Project Coordinate Reference System (CRS)' settings. It shows a list of recently used coordinate reference systems and a larger list of 'Coordinate reference systems of the world'. The 'Selected CRS' is set to 'WGS 84' (EPSG:4326). A red box highlights the 'Datum Transformations' section, which contains buttons for adding (+), removing (-), and editing datum transformations, along with tabs for 'Source CRS', 'Source datum transform', 'Destination CRS', and 'Destination datum transform'. At the bottom, there are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons, and a status bar showing coordinates (11746470, 1749472), scale (1:2309069), magnification (100%), rotation (0.0°), and rendering status.



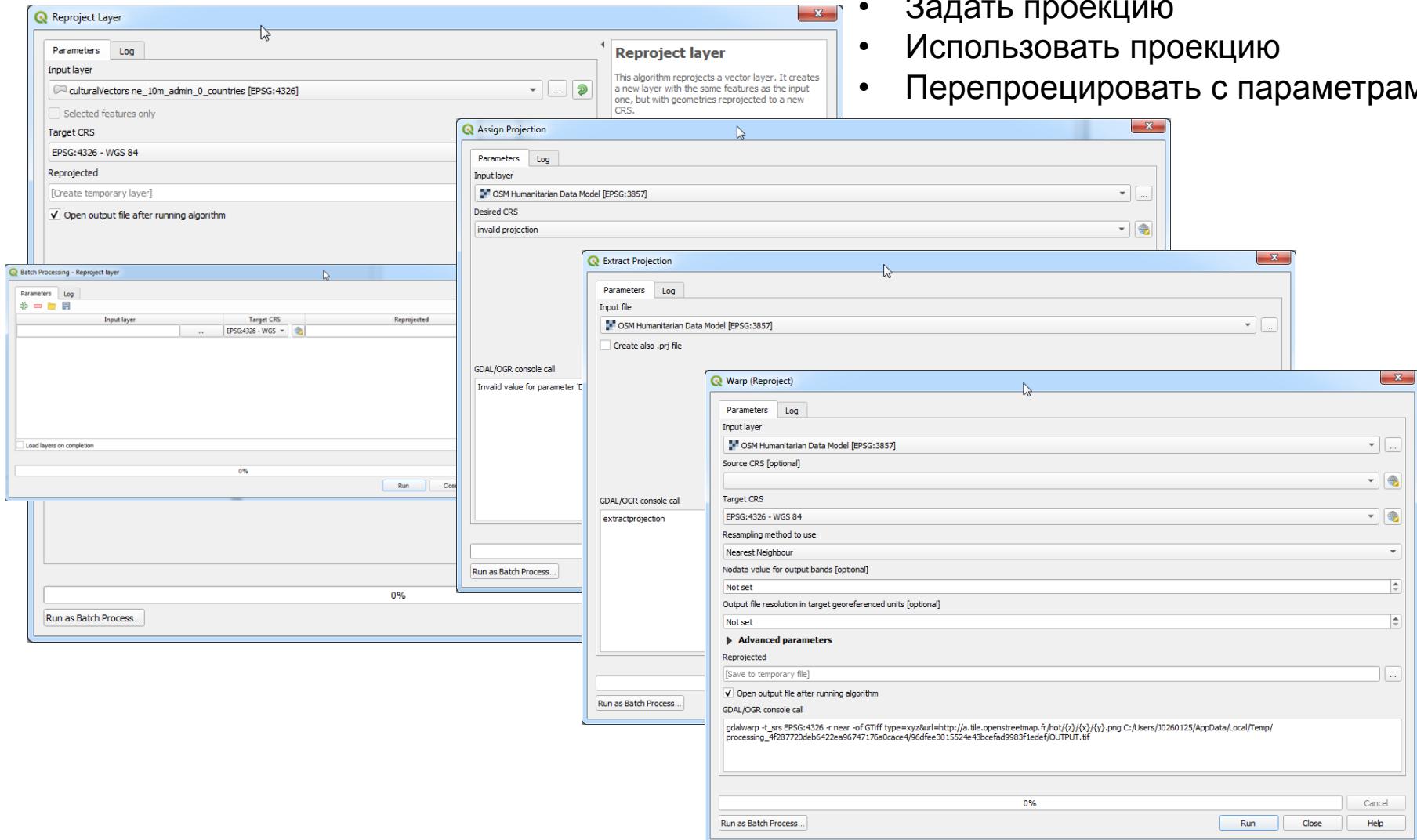
The screenshot shows the 'Layer Properties - culturalVectors ne_10m_admin_0_countries | Information' dialog. It displays provider information for the layer, including its name ('culturalVectors ne_10m_admin_0_countries'), storage ('ESRI Shapefile'), comment (''), encoding ('UTF-8'), geometry type ('Polygon (MultiPolygon)'), and coordinate reference system ('CRS: EPSG:4326 - WGS 84 - Geographic'). A red box highlights the 'CRS' entry.

https://docs.qgis.org/3.4/en/docs/user_manual/working_with_projections/working_with_projections.html

https://docs.qgis.org/3.4/en/docs/user_manual/working_with_projections/working_with_projections.html#datum-transformations

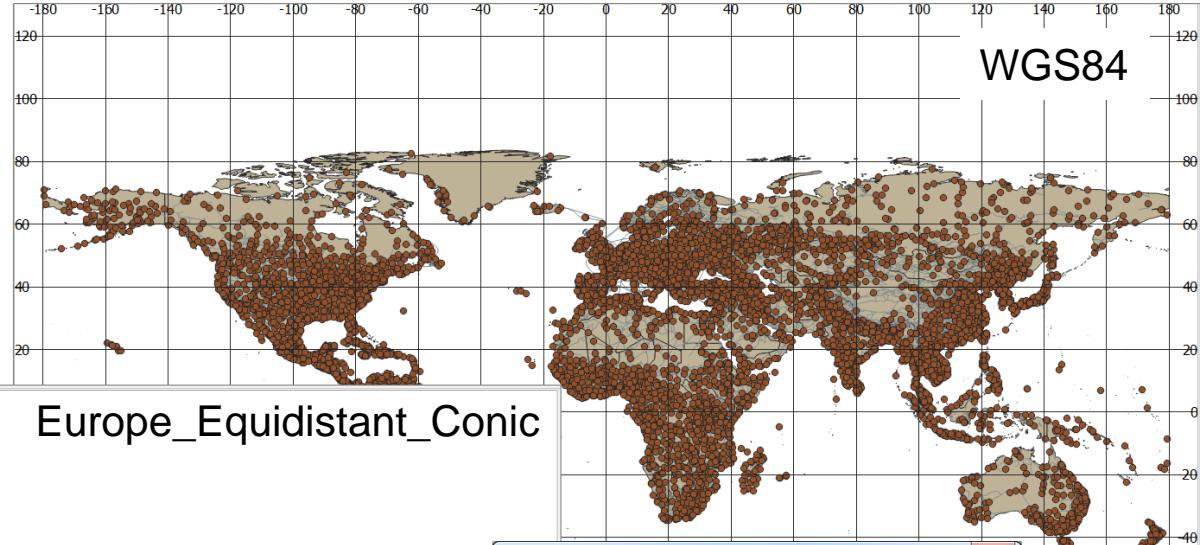
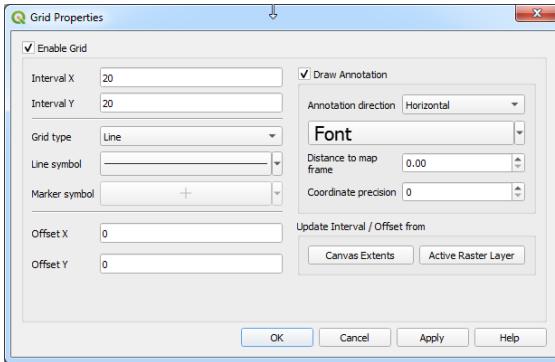
Изменение картографической проекции/координатной системы

- Перепроецировать слой
- Задать проекцию
- Использовать проекцию
- Перепроецировать с параметрами

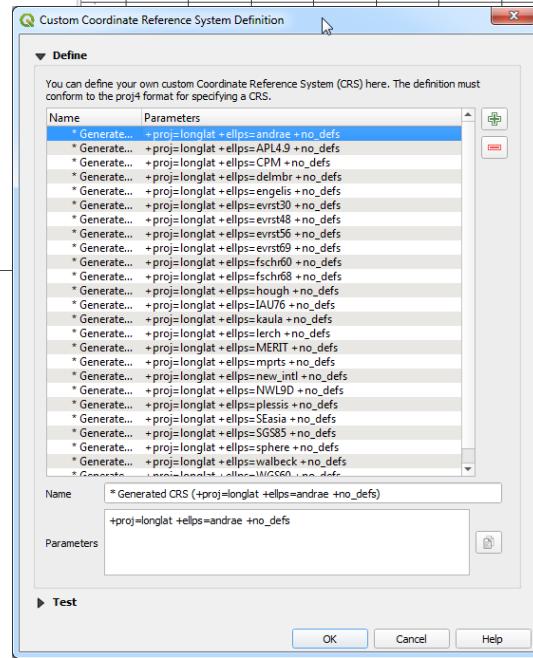
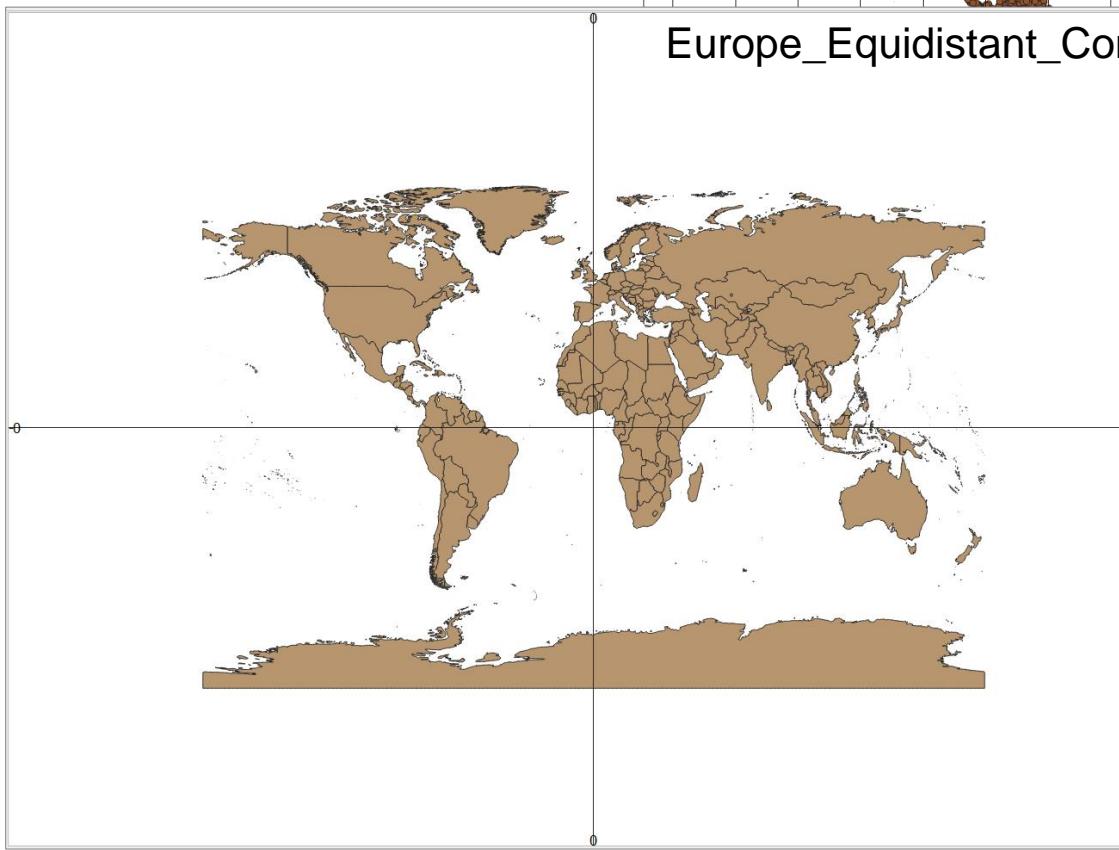


<https://www.gislounge.com/how-to-change-the-projection-of-a-shapefile-using-qgis/>

Сетки меридианов и параллелей в QGIS



Europe_Equidistant_Conic



Набор инструментов для обработки

The screenshot shows the QGIS Processing Toolbox interface. On the left, two algorithms are listed:

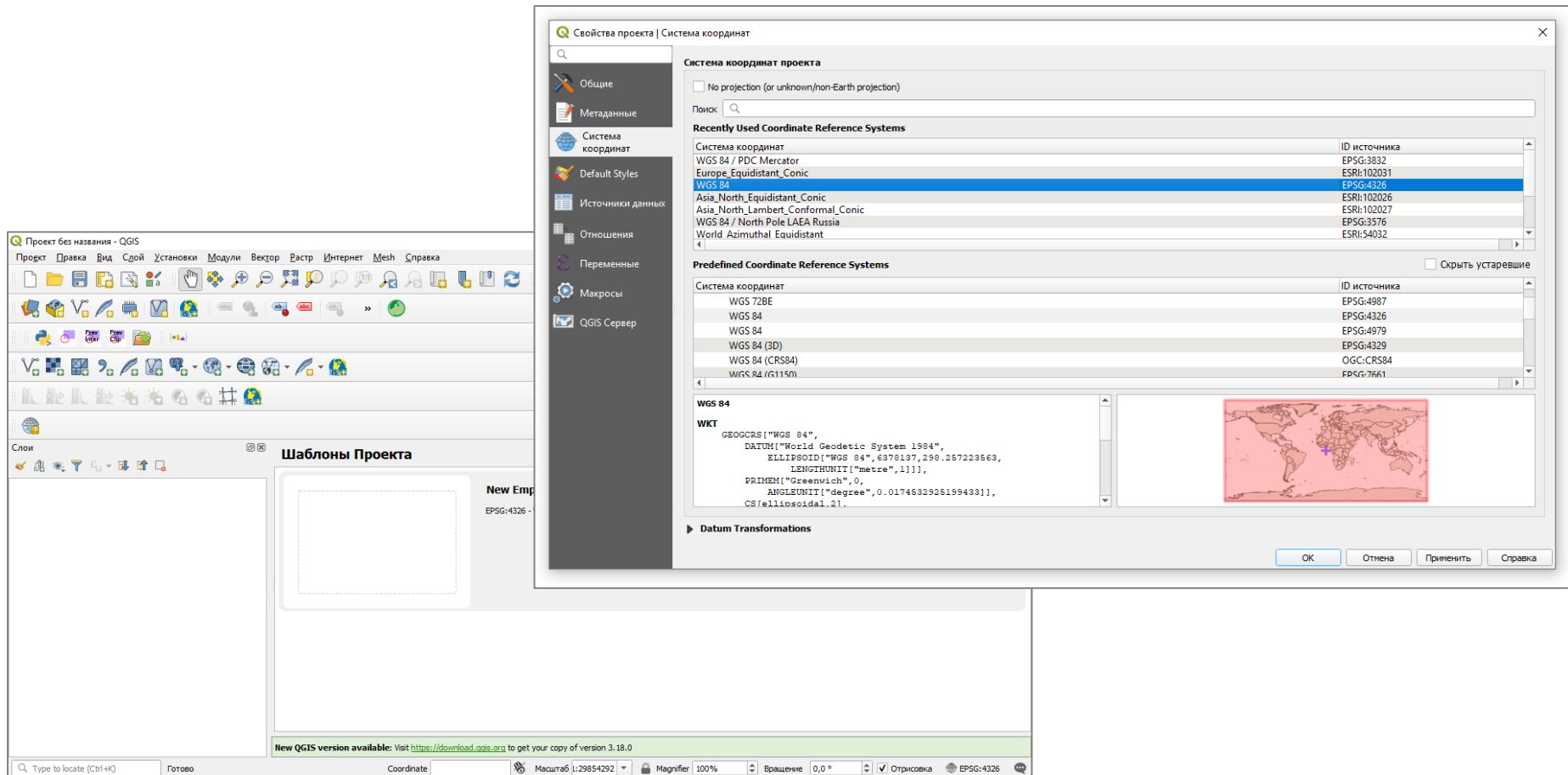
- Add Coordinates to Points**: A tool under the Vector analysis category. It has a single input layer: "culturalVectors ne_10m_populated_places [EPSG:4326]".
- Swap X and Y Coordinates**: A tool under the Vector geometry category. It has an input layer: "culturalVectors ne_10m_admin_0_countries [EPSG:4326]". The "Swapped" section contains a checkbox for "[Create temporary layer]" which is checked, and another checkbox for "Open output file after running algorithm" which is also checked.

On the right, the full Processing Toolbox tree is visible:

- coordinates** (Search term)
- Vector analysis**
 - Mean coordinate(s)**
- Vector geometry**
 - Swap X and Y coordinates** (Selected)
- GRASS**
 - Imagery (i.*)**
 - i.eb.hsebal01.coords
 - Miscellaneous (m.*)**
 - m.cogo
 - Raster (r.*)**
 - r.walk.coords
 - Vector (v.*)**
 - v.in.lines
- SAGA**
 - Raster calculus**
 - Gradient vector from cartesian to polar coordinates
 - Gradient vector from polar to cartesian coordinates
 - Vector general**
 - Polar to cartesian coordinates
 - Vector point tools**
 - Add coordinates to points

Рекомендуемые для региональных и мировых проектов проекции и координатные системы (библиотека QGIS)

By default – координатная система по умолчанию – WGS84



Рекомендуемые для региональных и мировых проектов проекции и координатные системы (библиотека QGIS)

The screenshot shows the QGIS coordinate reference system library interface. It includes three main sections: a search bar at the top left, a list of recently used coordinate reference systems on the left, and two large tables of predefined coordinate reference systems on the right.

Система координат проекта

No projection (or unknown/non-Earth projection)

Поиск

Recently Used Coordinate Reference Systems

- Система координат
 - WGS 84 / PDC Mercator
 - Europe_Equidistant_Conic
 - WGS 84
 - Asia_North_Equidistant_Conic
 - Asia_North_Lambert_Conformal_Conic
 - WGS 84 / North Pole LAEA Russia
 - World Azimuthal Equidistant

Predefined Coordinate Reference Systems

Система координат

Прямоугольные системы координат	ID источника
Другая	
Ammassalik 1958 / Greenland zone 7 east	EPSG:2296
Berghaus_Star_AAG	ESRI:102299
Carthage (Paris) / Tunisia Mining Grid	EPSG:22300
FPSG_topocentric_example_A	EPSG:5819

Система координат

Географические системы координат	ID источника
1_Ceres_2015	ESRI:104972
4_Vesta_2015	ESRI:104973
AGD66	EPSG:4202
AGD84	EPSG:4203
ΔTF (Paris)	EPSG:4001

Predefined Coordinate Reference Systems

Система координат

- Географические системы координат
- Прямоугольные системы координат
- Пользовательские системы координат

Примеры из библиотеки QGIS

<https://epsg.org/>

The screenshot shows the QGIS 'Properties' dialog for a project, specifically the 'Coordinate Reference System' tab. The dialog is split into two main sections: 'Predefined Coordinate Reference Systems' and 'Datum Transformations'.

Predefined Coordinate Reference Systems:

- Recently Used Coordinate Reference Systems:** Shows 'WGS 84 / PDC Mercator', 'Europe_Equidistant_Conic', 'WGS 84', 'Asia_North_Equidistant_Conic', 'Asia_North_Lambert_Conformal_Conic', 'WGS 84 / North Pole LAEA Russia', and 'World Azimuthal Equidistant'. 'WGS 84 / North Pole LAEA Russia' is selected.
- Predefined Coordinate Reference Systems (WGS 84 / North Pole LAEA Russia):** Shows 'WGS 84 / North Pole LAEA Atlantic', 'WGS 84 / North Pole LAEA Berlin', 'WGS 84 / North Pole LAEA Canada', 'WGS 84 / North Pole LAEA Europe', 'WGS 84 / North Pole LAEA Russia', and 'Lambert Conformal Conic'. 'WGS 84 / North Pole LAEA Russia' is selected.
- WKT (World Azimuthal Equidistant):**

```
PROJCRS["WGS 84 / UTM zone 45N",
    BASEGEOCRS["WGS 84",
        DATUM("World Geodetic System 1984",
            ELLIPSOID("WGS 84",6378137,298.25723563,
                LENGTHUNIT("metre",1))),
        PRIMEM("Greenwich",0,
            ANGLEUNIT("degree",0.017453292519943311)],
```
- WKT (WGS 84 / North Pole LAEA Russia):**

```
PROJCRS["WGS 84 / North Pole LAEA Russia",
    BASEGEOCRS["WGS 84",
        DATUM("World Geodetic System 1984",
            ELLIPSOID("WGS 84",6378137,298.25723563,
                LENGTHUNIT("metre",1))),
        PRIMEM("Greenwich",0,
            ANGLEUNIT("degree",0.017453292519943311)],
```

Datum Transformations:

- WGS_1984_Complex_UTM_Zone_28N:** Shows 'ESRI:102578' and 'ESRI:102579'.
- WGS_1984_Complex_UTM_Zone_30N:** Shows 'ESRI:102580'.
- Transverse Mercator:** Shows 'IGNF:ANAA92UTM6S' and 'IGNF:CRO763UTM38S'.
- WGS_1984_Complex_UTM_Zone_30N:** Shows 'PROJCRS["WGS_1984_Complex_UTM_Zone_30N",
 BASEGEOCRS["WGS 84",
 DATUM("World Geodetic System 1984",
 ELLIPSOID("WGS 84",6378137,298.25723563,
 LENGTHUNIT("metre",1))),
 PRIMEM("Greenwich",0,
 ANGLEUNIT("Degree",0.017453292519943311)],

Map View: A world map is displayed at the bottom of each section, with a red vertical rectangle highlighting a specific geographic area. The top right section also includes a world map with a red rectangle.

Как проверить локацию спроектированных/любых геоданных: подключение Open Street Map (OSM) в QGIS

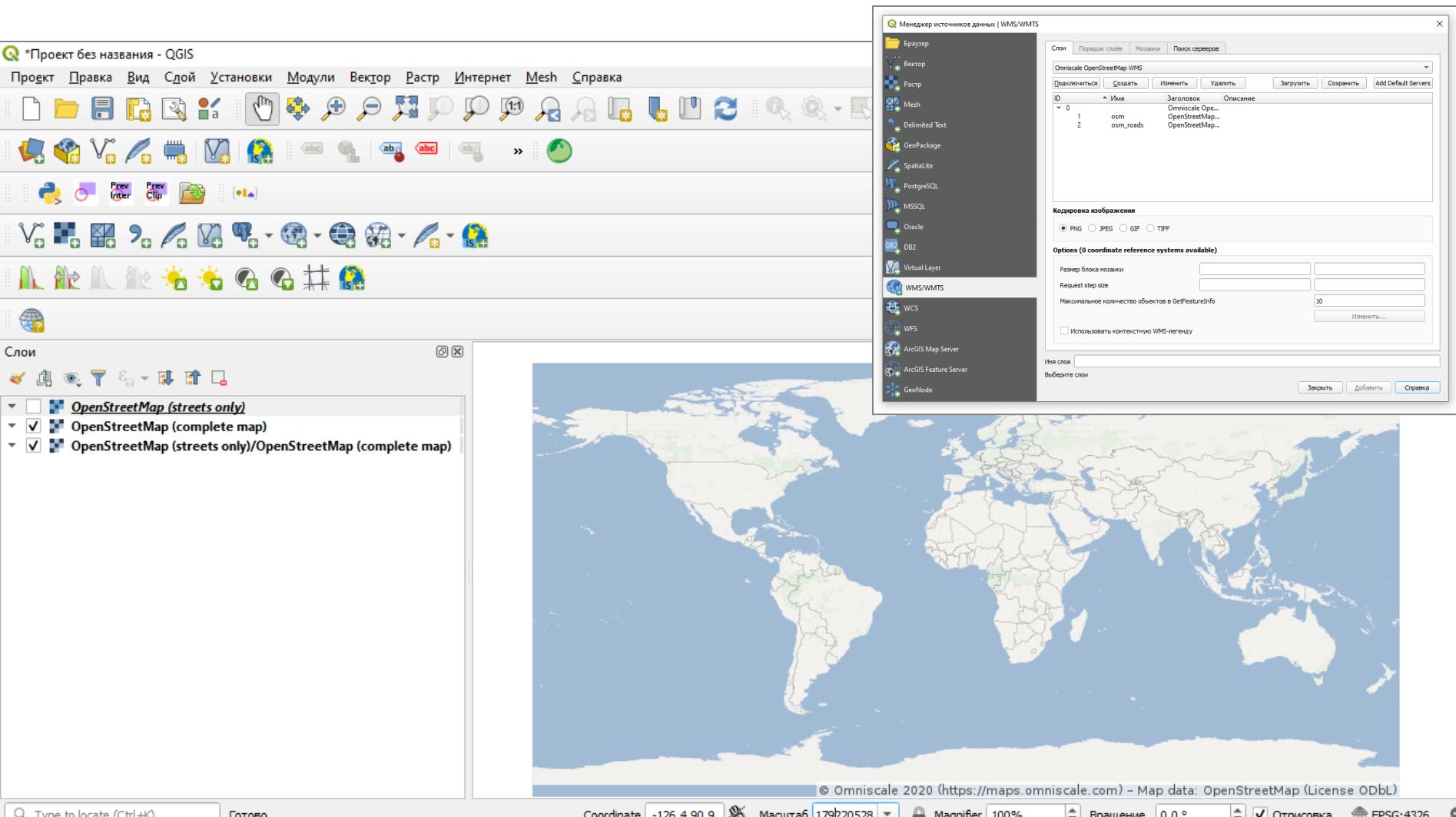


Таблица для преобразования вида географических координат “decimal degrees” – “degrees minutes seconds”

CoordinatesTransformation_table.xls [Compatibility Mode]												
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
DD MM SS.SS				DD MM SS.SS				DD.DDDDD				
Longitude			Latitude			Longitude			Latitude			
Grad	Minute	Second	Grad	Minute	Second	Grad	Minute	Second	Grad	Minute	Second	
168.00	5.00	40.41	54.00	30.00	18.52	168.0946	54.50514					
82.00	24.00	8.00	54.00	41.00	14.80	82.40222	54.68744					
82.00	18.00	20.50	54.00	36.00	26.70	82.30569	54.60742					
DD MM SS.SS				DD MM SS.SS				DD.DDDDD				
Longitude			Latitude			Longitude			Latitude			
TEXT	Grad	Minute	Second	TEXT	Grad	Minute	Second					
166°14'32.29"	166	14	32.29	55°13'39.80"	55	13	39.80		166.2423	55.22772		
166°14'33.75"	166			DD MM.MMMM	DD MM.MMMM			DD.DDDDD			2277	
166°14'33.63"	166			Longitude	Latitude			Longitude	Latitude		2275	
166°14'31.98"	166			Grad	Minute		Grad	Minute			2754	
166°17'12.49"	166			37.00	21.00		3.00	4.00		37.35	3.066667	1986
16	DD.DDDDD		DD MM SS.SS			DD MM SS.SS			DD MM.MMMM		DD MM.MMMM	
16	Longitude	Latitude	Latitude			Longitude			Latitude		Longitude	
16	Grad	Minute	Second	Grad	Minute	Second	Grad	Minute	Grad	Minute	Grad	
37.35333	3.075833			3	4	33.00	37	21	12.00	3	4.5500	
82.40222	54.68744			54	41	14.80	82	24	8.00	54	41.2467	
82.30569	54.60742			54	36	26.70	82	18	20.50	54	36.4450	
82.29314	54.58078			54	34	50.80	82	17	35.30	54	34.8467	
82.28822	54.58039			54	34	49.40	82	17	17.60	54	34.8233	
82.19694	54.51758			54	31	3.30	82	11	49.00	54	31.0550	
82.18239	54.49156			54	29	29.60	82	10	56.60	54	29.4933	
82.18006	54.49058			54	29	26.10	82	10	48.20	54	29.4350	
82.17386	54.47558			54	28	32.10	82	10	25.90	54	28.5350	
81.75208	54.33836			54	20	18.10	81	45	7.50	54	20.3017	
	81.00	37.		81.00	33.00		54.00	30.00		81.55	54.5	
	81.00	22.	23.00	81.00	23.00	22.00	54.00	13.00	23.00	81.51667	54.21667	
DDMMSS-DD.DDDD DDMMSS-DD.DDDD-parse DDMMMM-DD.DDDD DD.DDDD-DDMMSS												

<http://gis-lab.info/qa/dms2dd.html>

<https://www.fcc.gov/media/radio/dms-decimal>

Ссылки

- <http://gis-lab.info/qa/proj-sk-faq.html>
- <https://www.gislounge.com/map-single-coordinate-using-qgis/>
- <https://www.sigterritoires.fr/index.php/en/how-to-find-the-coordinates-system-of-a-layer-in-qgis/>
- <https://www.sigterritoires.fr/index.php/en/tutorials/qgis-tutorials/>
- <https://www.sigterritoires.fr/index.php/comment-trouver-le-systemes-de-coordonnees-d'une-couche-dans-qgis/>
- <https://itsleeds.github.io/QGIS-intro/working-with-qgis.html>