



ANNUAL MEETING
Commission 7

Measures: from paper to screen



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Outline

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- 1. The matter**
- 2. Current approach**
- 3. Our proposal**



**The earth is represented on
flat supports**

- **PAPER**
- **SCREEN**



To represent actual earth distances on a flat support, it is necessary to apply a *deformation module*

$$m = 0,9996 \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{2pN0,9996^2} \right)$$



Measure

x

Deformation module

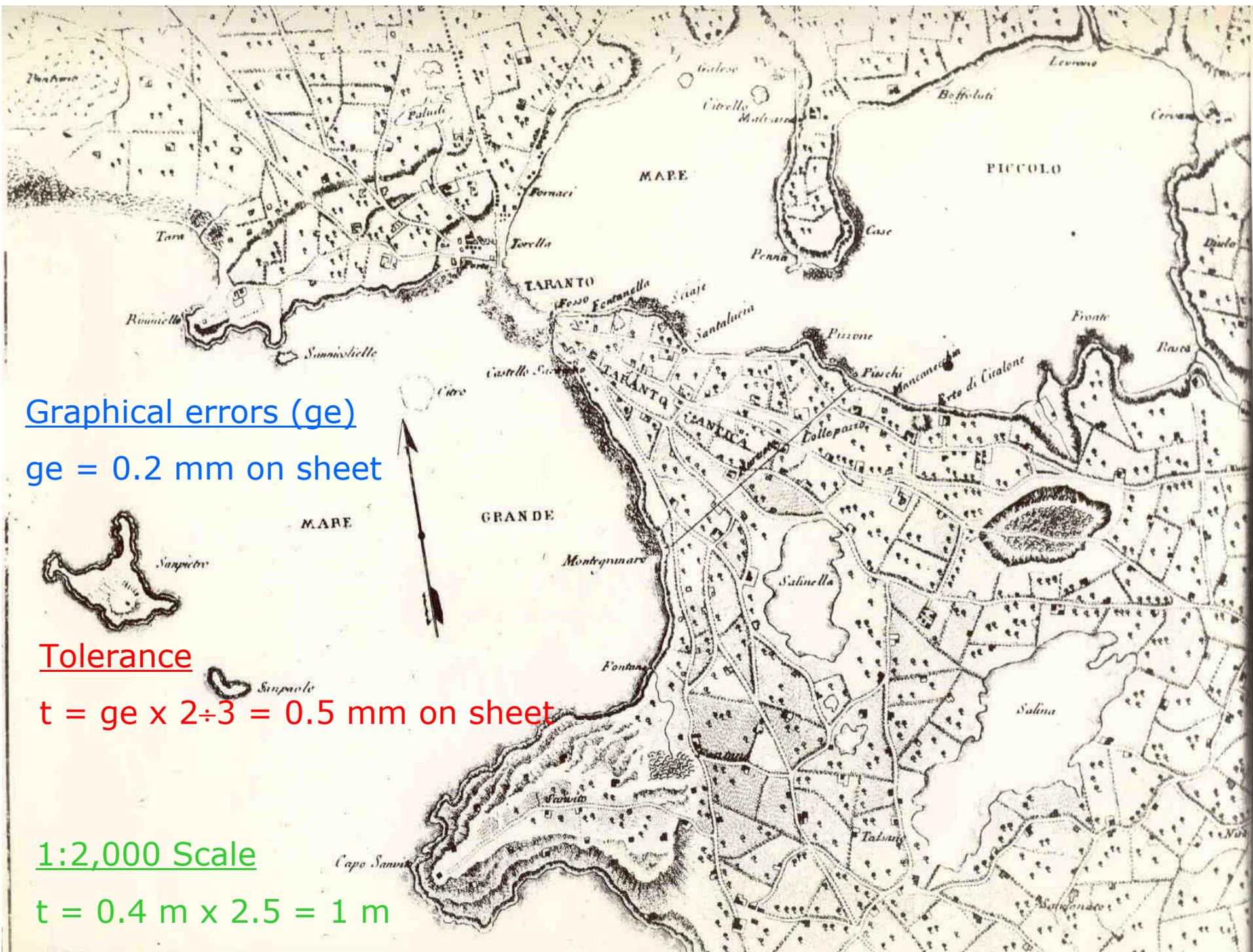
x

Scale

1:10,000

1:5,000

1:2,000



Graphical errors (ge)

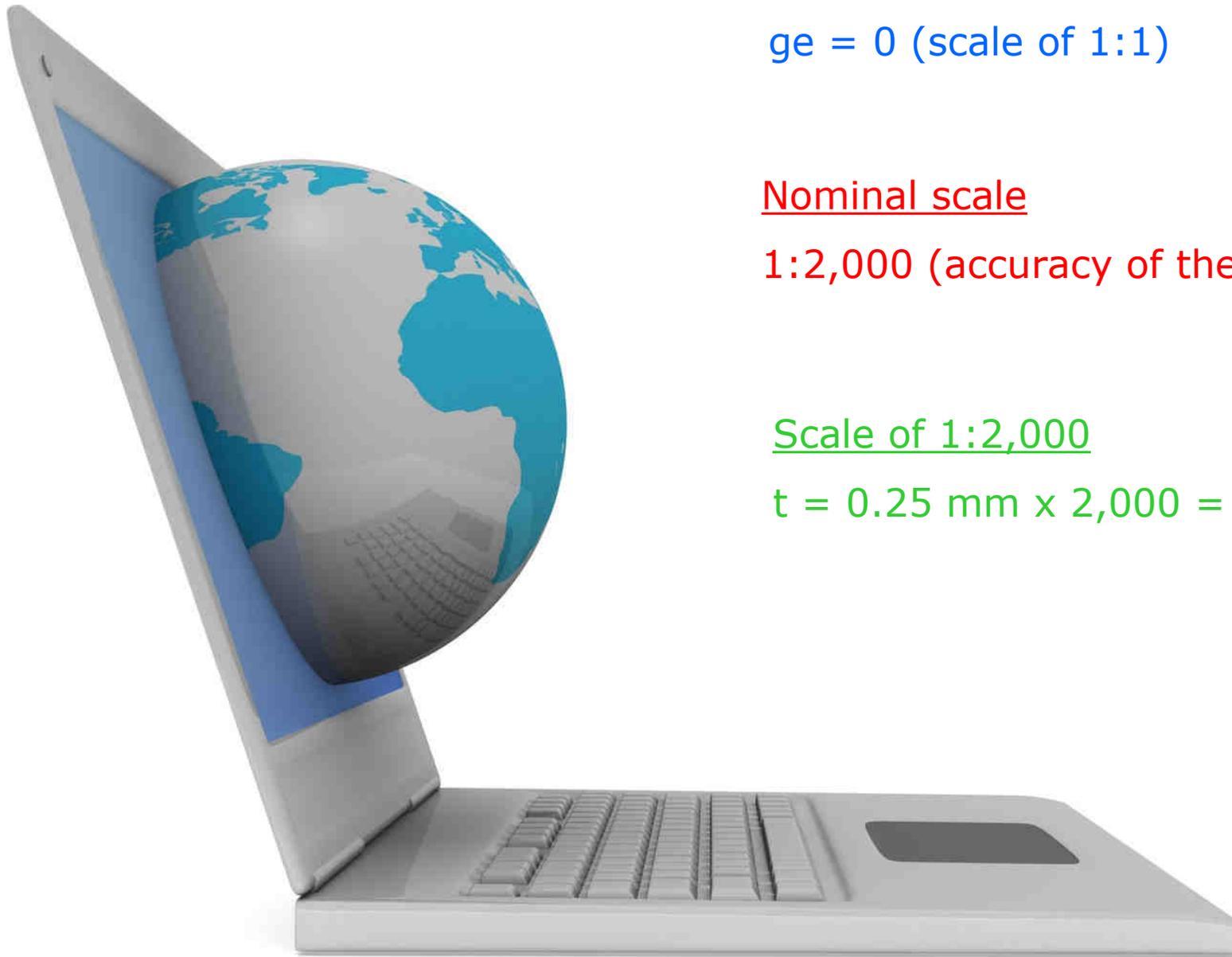
ge = 0.2 mm on sheet

Tolerance

t = ge x 2÷3 = 0.5 mm on sheet

1:2,000 Scale

t = 0.4 m x 2.5 = 1 m



Graphical errors (g_e)

$g_e = 0$ (scale of 1:1)

Nominal scale

1:2,000 (accuracy of the survey)

Scale of 1:2,000

$t = 0.25 \text{ mm} \times 2,000 = 0.5 \text{ m}$

Paper

$$D = (m \times d \times \text{scale}) \pm ge$$

Distance =
(measure x Deformation module x
Picture scale) \pm Graphical errors

Screen

$$D = (m \times d) \pm t_{sn}$$

Distance =
(measure x Deformation module) \pm
Nominal scale tolerance

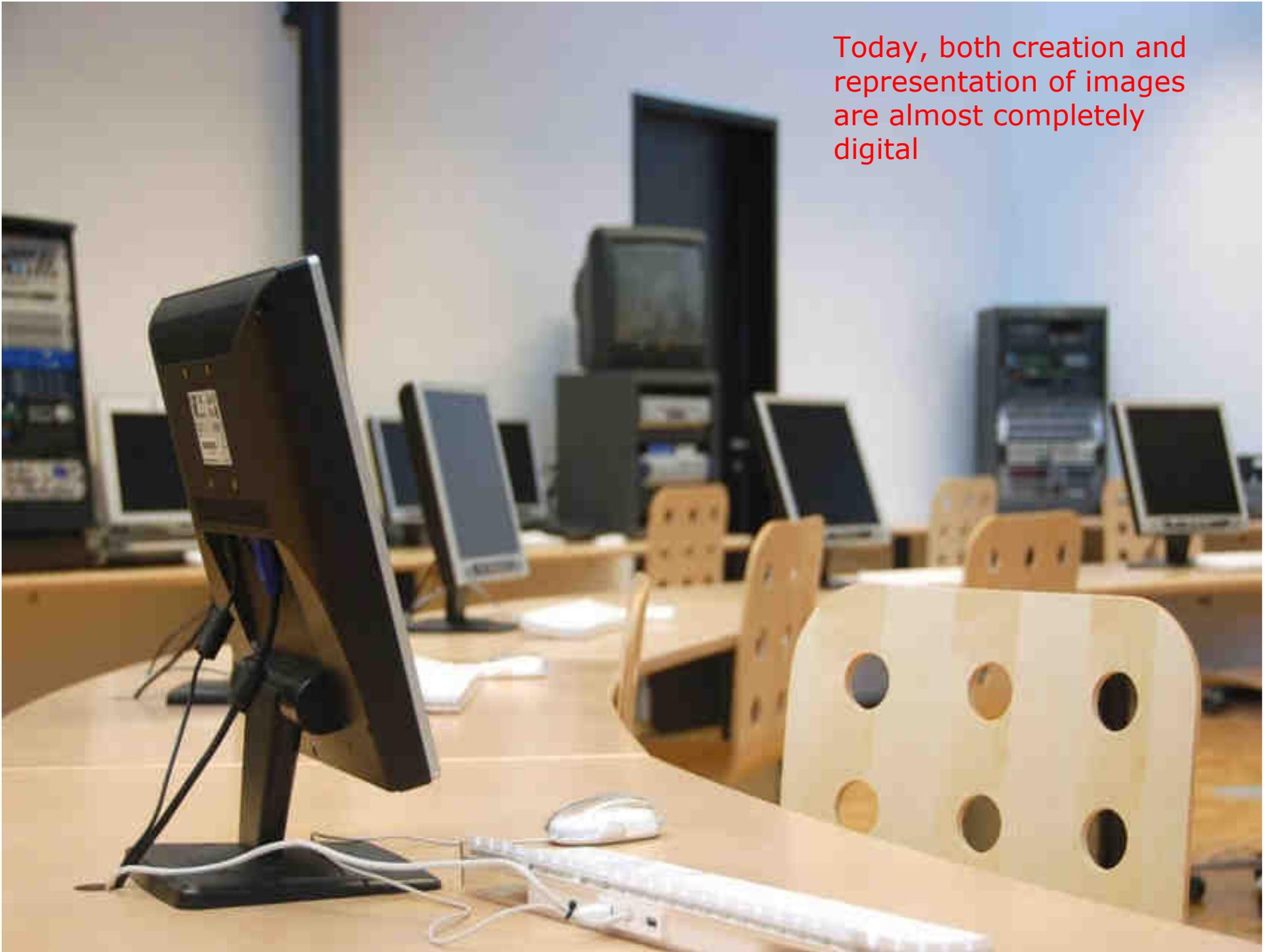


An aerial photograph of a rural landscape. The scene is dominated by large, irregularly shaped fields in various colors: vibrant green, rich brown, and dark brown. A network of light-colored roads and paths crisscrosses the fields. In the upper left, a small cluster of buildings, possibly a farm, is visible. The overall impression is of a well-maintained agricultural area.

m^2

Same reasoning applies for
measures of surfaces

Today, both creation and representation of images are almost completely digital





Many popular web-based imaging services, as well as orthophotos, easily provide realistic and useful imagery

The question is ...



Is the average technical skillness of the users of imagery systems sufficient to recognize the differences between on-screen measures and actual distances?

Current approach

RETICOLATO CHILOMETRICO
NELLA PROIEZIONE CONFORME
UNIVERSALE TRASVERSA DI MERCATORE

Sistema **U. T. M.**
(Dati europei 1950)

LE LINEE CONTRASSEGNALE DA NUMERI NERI INDICANO IL
RETICOLATO U. T. M. FUSO 33, ELLISSOIDE INTERNAZIONALE

<p>DESIGNAZIONE DI ZONA: 33T</p> <p>Identificazione di quadrato di 100 chilometri di lato:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 10px auto; text-align: center; line-height: 40px;">UG</div> <p>Trascurare nella designazione del punto le cifre scritte in carattere piccolo di ogni numero del reticolato. Queste sono utilizzate nei calcoli. Usare soltanto le cifre scritte in carattere più grande.</p>	<p>ESEMPIO DI DESIGNAZIONE DI UN PUNTO CON L'APPROSSIMAZIONE DI 100 METRI</p> <p>NOME DEL PUNTO: q. 1275</p> <p>1°) Leggere le lettere che identificano il quadrato di 100 chilometri di lato nel quale si trova il punto: 2°) Leggere il valore del meridiano reticolato immediatamente ad Ovest del punto considerato e registrare le sole cifre scritte in carattere grande: misurare col coordinatometro in ettometri la distanza tra il punto e la linea suddetta: 3°) Leggere il valore del parallelo reticolato immediatamente a Sud del punto considerato e registrare le sole cifre scritte in carattere grande: misurare col coordinatometro in ettometri la distanza tra il punto e la linea suddetta.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">UG</td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">77</td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">74</td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table> <p>DESIGNAZIONE DEL PUNTO: UG774748</p> <p>Preporre la designazione di zona quando non si è certi che la stessa sia già ben nota. 33TUG774748</p>	UG	77	4	74	8
UG	77	4	74	8		

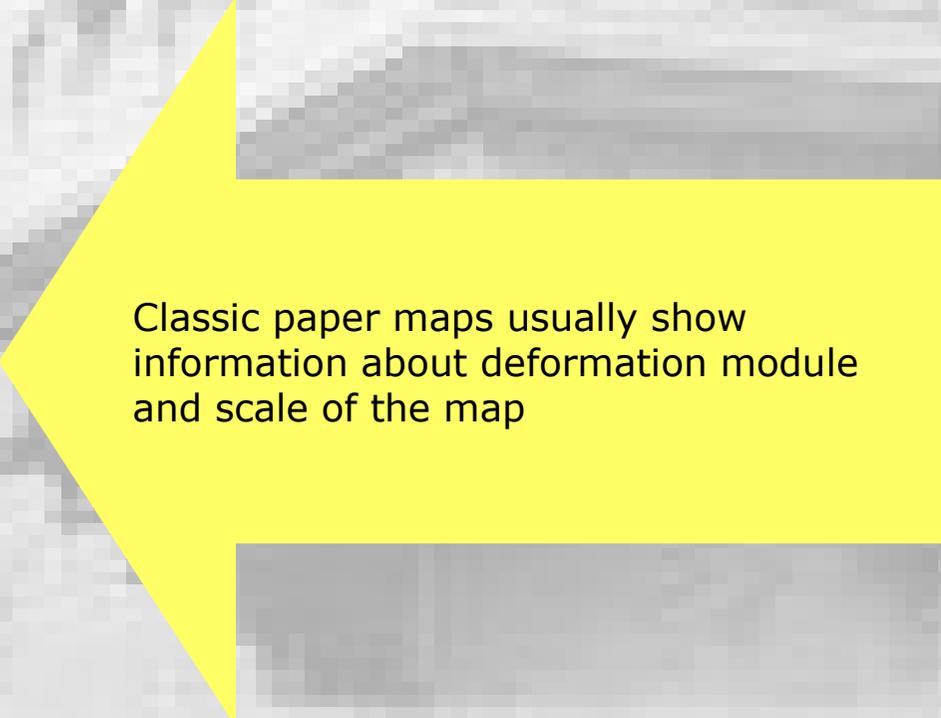
DECLINAZIONE MAGNETICA (AL 1° GENNAIO 1959) E CONVERGENZA
AL CENTRO DELLA CARTA

Nr = Nord reticolato
N = Nord geografico
Nm = Nord magnetico
S = Declinazione magnetica
Y = Convergenza

Nel grafico sono tracciate le linee di egual declinazione intervallate di 5'; le eventuali zone di anomalia magnetica sono rappresentate con tratteggio.

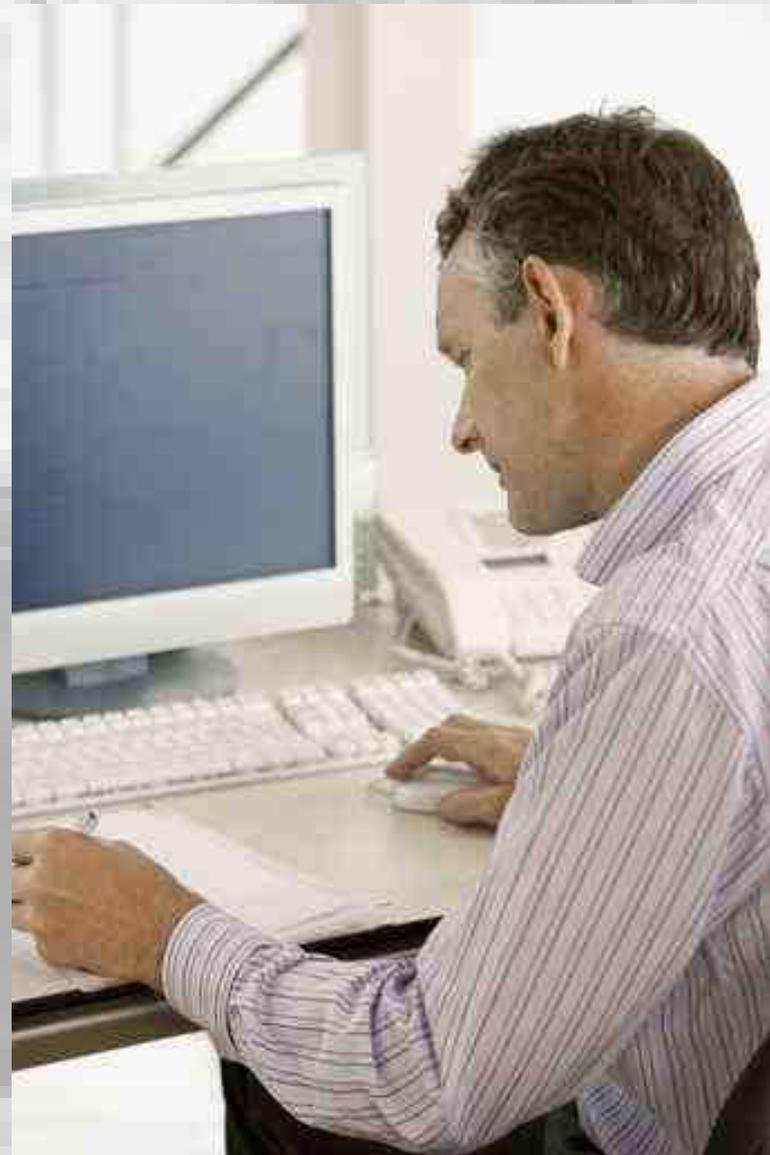
La declinazione magnetica diminuisce annualmente di circa 6'30" = 1°:9

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Current approach

In digital cartography,
instead, information about
deformation module and
nominal scale get lost



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Unfortunately, professionals that
Can autonomously evaluate such
information are limited
in number

WHY?



OUR PROPOSAL

Why not insert information
about *Deformation module*
and *Nominal scale*
IN
digital imagery?

Why not enable CAD and
technical software to take
into account such additional
parameters when evaluating
distances and surfaces?

CURRENT DIGITAL IMAGERY

GEOTIFF

- ModelTiepointTag
 - to associate a point of a raster to a coordinate system
- ModelPixelScaleTag = $(ScaleX, ScaleY, ScaleZ)$
 - to define how to scale raster coordinates to fit a coordinate system

ECW

- eCellSizeUnits
- eSizeY
- eSizeX
- fCellIncrementX, fCellIncrementY
- fOriginX, fOriginY
- szDatum
- szProjection

DWG

- drawing units (UNITS)
 - to associate pixel coordinates to actual ones

OUR PROPOSAL

3 NEW FIELDS IN IMAGE HEADERS

1. NOMINAL SCALE
2. DEFORMATION MODULE
3. ACCURACY

Some facts

- Digital imagery is rapidly substituting paper maps!
- Orthophotos are becoming more and more familiar!
- Imagery will be coupled to a lot of location-based information!
- The arena of users of such systems will grow larger and larger!
- However, cartographic culture will probably remain in the hands of a limited number of professionals!



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Some facts

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It is our duty to think, study and experiment solutions that can enable a wider and easier utilization of digital imagery.

But will we, as
topographers, be as precise,
or even more, than the
informatic tools we use to
represent the world in our
works ???

Our task:

turn difficult matters into
easy ones



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Thank you for your
attention!