

Lambert Conformal Conic Map Projection - DIRECT

0.1 Notations and Definitions (Source: NOAA Manual NOS NGS 5 - State Plane Coordinate System of 1983 - James E. Stem - v.1990, page 36+)

0.1.1 Required Input:

φ	Latitude of point (positive north) Comment	(B) Note: Enter all angles in radians
λ	Longitude of point (positive east) Comment	(L) Note: Western longitudes are negative
φ_s	Latitude of Standard Parallel South Comment	(Bs) Note: Northern latitudes are positive
φ_n	Latitude of Standard Parallel North Comment	(Bn)
φ_b	Latitude of Grid Origin Comment	(Bb)
λ_o	Longitude of Central Meridian (=Grid Origin) Comment	(Lo)
k_o	Scale factor at the Central Parallel Comment	Note: This scale factor sets the secant depth
N_f	False Northing of the Grid Origin Comment	Note: For NAD83, in [meters]
E_f	False Easting of the Grid Origin Comment	[m]
a	Ellipsoid semi-major axis Comment	[m]
f	Flattening of the ellipsoid	
Z	Desired projection zone ID Comment	Note: Used as look-up index

0.1.2 Intermediate calculated values

φ_0	Central parallel of projection Comment (Bo)
N_0	Northing of Central Parallel
R	Mapping Radius at latitude (φ)
R_b	Mapping Radius at latitude (φ_b)
R_0	Mapping Radius at latitude (φ_0)
K	Mapping Radius at Equator
Q...	Isometric Latitude
e	First eccentricity of the ellipsoid

0.1.3 Desired Output

N	Northing of point Comment [m]
E	Easting of point Comment [m]
k	Grid scale factor at point
γ	Convergency angle at point Comment (C)

0.2 Calculate Zone Constants

$$e = \sqrt{2 * f - f^2}$$

$$Q_s = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \frac{1 + \sin(\varphi_s)}{1 - \sin(\varphi_s)} - e * \ln \frac{1 + e * \sin(\varphi_s)}{1 - e * \sin(\varphi_s)} \right]$$

$$W_s = \sqrt{1 - e^2 * \sin^2(\varphi_s)}$$

$$Q_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \frac{1 + \sin(\varphi_n)}{1 - \sin(\varphi_n)} - e * \ln \frac{1 + e * \sin(\varphi_n)}{1 - e * \sin(\varphi_n)} \right]$$

$$W_n = \sqrt{1 - e^2 * \sin^2(\varphi_n)}$$

$$Q_b = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \frac{1 + \sin(\varphi_b)}{1 - \sin(\varphi_b)} - e * \ln \frac{1 + e * \sin(\varphi_b)}{1 - e * \sin(\varphi_b)} \right]$$

$$W_b = \sqrt{1 - e^2 * \sin^2(\varphi_b)}$$

$$\sin(\varphi_o) = \frac{\ln[W_n * \cos(\varphi_s) / (W_s * \cos(\varphi_n))]}{Q_n - Q_s}$$

$$Q_o = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \frac{1 + \sin(\varphi_o)}{1 - \sin(\varphi_o)} - e * \ln \frac{1 + e * \sin(\varphi_o)}{1 - e * \sin(\varphi_o)} \right]$$

$$W_o = \sqrt{1 - e^2 * \sin^2(\varphi_o)}$$

$$K = \frac{a * \cos(\varphi_s) * \exp(Q_s * \sin(\varphi_o))}{W_s * \sin(\varphi_o)}$$

$$R_b = K / \exp(Q_b * \sin(\varphi_o))$$

$$R_o = K / \exp(Q_o * \sin(\varphi_o))$$

$$k_o = (W_o * R_o * \tan(\varphi_o)) / a$$

$$N_o = R_b + N_f - R_o$$

0.3 Calculate Direct Conversion Computation

$$Q = \left[\ln \frac{1 + \sin(\varphi)}{1 - \sin(\varphi)} - e * \ln \frac{1 + e * \sin(\varphi)}{1 - e * \sin(\varphi)} \right] / 2$$

$$W = \sqrt{1 - e^2 * \sin^2(\varphi)}$$

$$R = K / \exp(Q * \sin(\varphi_o))$$

$$\gamma = (\lambda_o - \lambda) * \sin(\varphi_o)$$

$$N = R_b + N_b - R * \cos(\gamma)$$

$$E = E_o + R * \sin(\gamma)$$

$$k = W * R * \sin(\varphi_o) / (a * \cos(\varphi))$$