

### 3 Terms, definitions, symbols, and abbreviated terms

#### 3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

**NOTE** Symbols or abbreviations used as representations for the term are listed immediately following the term. After the definition, where necessary, an additional clarifying note may be provided. Terms defined in the body of this document are presented in *italics* at the point where they are defined. The [Index](#) provides a directory of those terms defined in the body of this International Standard.

##### 3.1.1

##### **Earth gravitational model**

spherical harmonic expansion of the gravitational field potential

**NOTE** Rotational effects are not included in this model; gravity includes rotational effects.

##### 3.1.2

##### **ecliptic plane**

plane defined by the orbit of a planet at a point in time

##### 3.1.3

##### **equatorial plane**

plane through a designated centre of an object and normal to the rotational axis of the object

##### 3.1.4

##### **geodetic datum**

datum describing the relationship of a coordinate system to the Earth

[\[ISO 19111\]](#)

**NOTE** In most cases, the geodetic datum includes an ellipsoid definition.

##### 3.1.5

##### **north pole**

that pole of rotation that lies on the north side of the invariable plane of the solar system

[\[RIIC\]](#)

**NOTE 1** Some planets have retrograde rotation with respect to this definition.

**NOTE 2** Map north (see [Clause 5](#)) may be unrelated to this direction.

##### 3.1.6

##### **spatial object**

physical or virtual object to which spatial information applies

##### 3.1.7

##### **spatial operation**

mathematical function that re-expresses coordinates, directions, and/or distances expressed in one spatial reference frame in terms of a different spatial reference frame or a mathematical function for distance or other geometric quantities within a single spatial reference frame

#### 3.2 Notation, symbols and abbreviated terms

[Table 3.1](#) lists the mathematical notation conventions used in this document.

**Table 3.1 — Mathematical notation**

Style	Use	Examples
lower case, bold, italic	points, vectors	$x, p$
lower case, italic	variables, scalars, scalar-valued functions, axes of a linear coordinate system	$a, b, f, x\text{-axis}$
upper case, bold, italic	vector-valued functions, matrices	$F, G, M$
upper case, italic	sets	$S, T$

Upper case italic letter symbols are also used for scalar-valued functions that are customarily capitalized.

EXAMPLE  $R_N$  in [Table 5.6](#).

[Table 3.2](#) lists the symbols used in this document.

**Table 3.2 — Symbols**

Symbol	Definition
$a$	major semi-axis length of an oblate ellipsoid
$b$	minor semi-axis length of an oblate ellipsoid
$f$	flattening (see <a href="#">Table 5.6</a> )
$h$	ellipsoidal height
$h_e$	elevation
$k_0$	central scale
$R_M$	radius of curvature in the meridian (see <a href="#">Table 5.6</a> )
$R_N$	radius of curvature in the prime vertical (see <a href="#">Table 5.6</a> )
$\mathbf{R}^n$	vector space of $n$ -tuples
$S(\varphi)$	meridional distance to equator (see <a href="#">Table 5.6</a> )
$\alpha$	azimuth
$\varepsilon$	(first) eccentricity (see <a href="#">Table 5.6</a> )
$\varepsilon'$	second eccentricity (see <a href="#">Table 5.6</a> )
$\varphi$	geodetic latitude
$\gamma$	convergence of the meridian
$\Lambda_c$	longitudinal centring (see <a href="#">Table 5.6</a> )
$\lambda$	geodetic or planetodetic longitude

Symbol	Definition
$\theta$	spherical latitude or depression/elevation angle or cylindrical angle or (polar) angle
$\rho$	radius or range
$\xi$	height

[Table 3.3](#) lists the abbreviated terms used in this document. In the specification of an abbreviation, the letters in the abbreviated term used to form the abbreviation are underlined.

**Table 3.3 — Abbreviated terms**

Abbreviation	Abbreviated term
1D	one <u>D</u> imensional
2D	two <u>D</u> imensional
3D	three <u>D</u> imensional
API	<u>A</u> pplication <u>P</u> rogram <u>I</u> nterface
CAD/CAM	<u>C</u> omputer <u>A</u> ided <u>D</u> esign/ <u>C</u> omputer <u>A</u> ided <u>M</u> anufacturing
CS	<u>C</u> oordinate <u>S</u> ystem
COM	<u>C</u> onvergence <u>o</u> f the <u>M</u> eridian
DSS	<u>D</u> esignated <u>S</u> patial <u>S</u> urface
E	<u>E</u> ast
ERM	<u>E</u> arth <u>R</u> eference <u>M</u> odel
GTRS	<u>G</u> eo <u>T</u> ile <u>R</u> eference <u>S</u> ystem
IEC	<u>I</u> nternational <u>E</u> lectrotechnical <u>C</u> ommission
IGN	<u>I</u> nstitut <u>G</u> éographique <u>N</u> ational (France)
ISO	<u>I</u> nternational <u>O</u> rganization for <u>S</u> tandardization
JTC	<u>J</u> oint <u>T</u> echnical <u>C</u> ommittee
MODTRAN	<u>M</u> oderate resolution <u>T</u> ransmittance (atmospheric radiation transfer)
MP	<u>M</u> ap <u>P</u> rojection
N	<u>N</u> orth
NTF	<u>N</u> ouvelle <u>T</u> riangulation <u>F</u> rançais (France)
OBRS	<u>O</u> bject <u>B</u> inding <u>R</u> ule <u>S</u> et
ORM	<u>O</u> bject <u>R</u> eference <u>M</u> odel
ORMT	<u>O</u> bject <u>R</u> eference <u>M</u> odel <u>T</u> emplate
RD	<u>R</u> eference <u>D</u> atum
RT	<u>R</u> eference <u>T</u> ransformation
S	<u>S</u> outh

Abbreviation	Abbreviated term
SI	<u>S</u> ystème <u>I</u> nternational d'unités (International System of Units)
SRF	<u>S</u> patial <u>R</u> eference <u>F</u> rame
SRFS	<u>S</u> patial <u>R</u> eference <u>F</u> rame <u>S</u> et
SRFT	<u>S</u> patial <u>R</u> eference <u>F</u> rame <u>T</u> emplate
SRM	<u>S</u> patial <u>R</u> eference <u>M</u> odel
SSM	<u>S</u> RF <u>S</u> et <u>M</u> ember
TAI	<u>T</u> emps <u>A</u> tomique <u>I</u> nternational (International Atomic Time)
UK	<u>U</u> nited <u>K</u> ingdom
US	<u>U</u> nited <u>S</u> tates
UTC	<u>C</u> oordinated <u>U</u> niversal <u>T</u> ime
W	<u>W</u> est
WGS	<u>W</u> orld <u>G</u> eodetic <u>S</u> ystem

<http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/>