

#### **Interoperable Polygons**

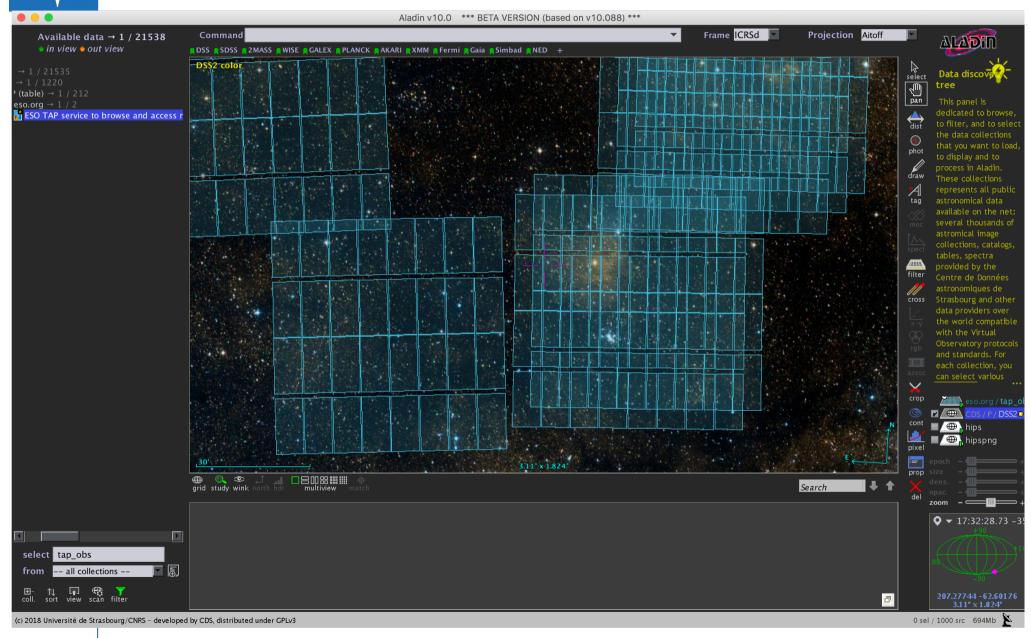
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IVOA Interoperability Workshop Victoria, BC, Canada

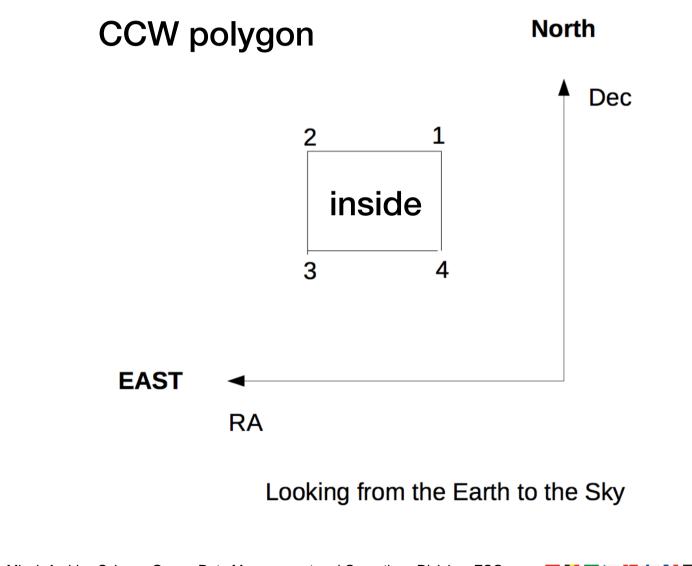
### **Interoperable Polygons**



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## **Polygon: STC definition**



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## **Polygon implementations**

> Very basic check performed:

I picked 1 random polygon from 5 different data centres

➤ 3 data centers: CCW polygons - compliant

➤ 2 data centers: CW polygons - not compliant



# Polygon interoperability issue

Scenario:

- Data Centre A uses CW polygons
- Data Centre B uses CCW polygons
- A user does not know that, and assumes they all polygons follow the STC standard
- The user queries data centre A and uploads the results to data centre B, with the following constraint:

```
WHERE contains(B.s_region, A.s_region) = 1
```

The intent is to find B footprints that lay inside the A footprint

Instead, the result set contains all the B footprints that do not cross the (real) A footprint.



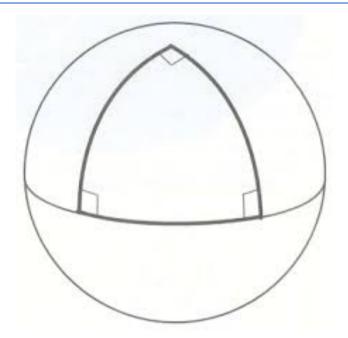
### STC needs an errata 1/2

"
$$A = -SUM[A(i)] - (n-2) *pi'$$
but:
$$A = (RA, DEC)[0] = (90, 0)$$

$$B = (RA, DEC)[1] = (0, 0)$$

$$C = (RA, DEC)[2] = (0, 90)$$

The former le in 1511 states



The three angles of the polygon are all 90 deg, or pi/2 rad by construction.

A in the above case is: -3 \* pi/2 - pi = -5/2 pi, while one expects an area of pi/2.

Correct formula: A = +SUM[A(i)] - (n-2)\*pi

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### STC needs an errata 2/2

"If A < 0, one used the "outside" angles of the polygon and the area is really 4\*pi - A."

That is also wrong because if A < 0 then 4\*pi - A is > 4\*pi, and that cannot be.

