

**Normalised fisheye coordinates**

$$r = 2 \operatorname{atan2}(\sqrt{P_x^2 + P_z^2}, P_y) / \text{aperture}$$

$$\theta = \operatorname{atan2}(P_z, P_x)$$

$$x = r \cos(\theta)$$

$$y = r \sin(\theta)$$

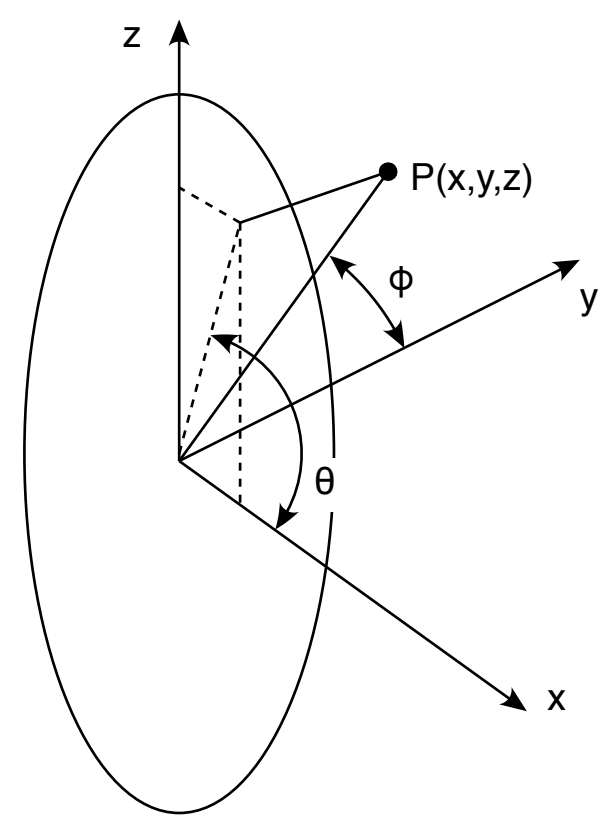
**3D vector to 2D fisheye**



**2D fisheye to 3D vector**

$$\phi = r \text{ aperture} / 2$$

$$\theta = \operatorname{atan2}(y, x)$$



**3D vector to longitude/latitude**

$$\text{longitude} = \operatorname{atan2}(P_y, P_x)$$

$$\text{latitude} = \operatorname{atan2}(P_z, \sqrt{P_x^2 + P_y^2})$$



**longitude/latitude to 3D vector**

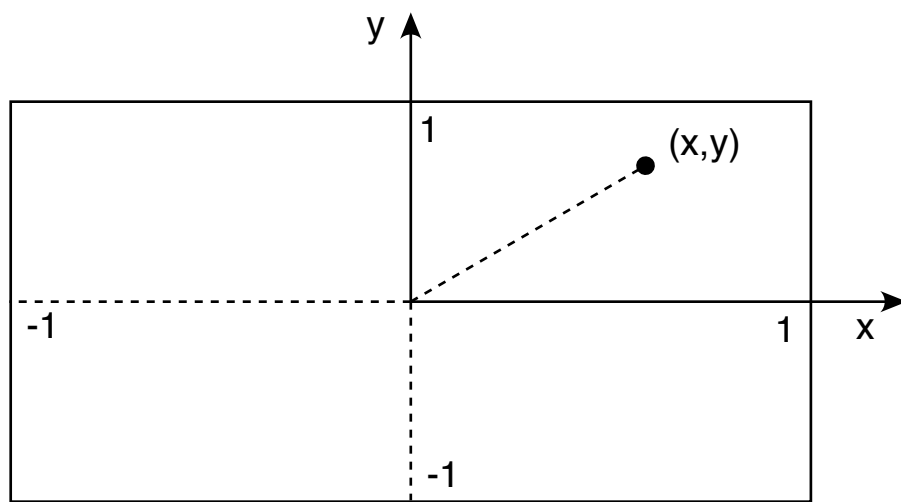
$$P_x = \cos(\text{latitude}) \cos(\text{longitude})$$

$$P_y = \cos(\text{latitude}) \sin(\text{longitude})$$

$$P_z = \sin(\text{latitude})$$



**Normalised Equirectangular coordinates**



$$x = \text{longitude} / \pi$$

$$y = 2 \text{ latitude} / \pi$$

**3D vector to 2D equirectangular**



**2D equirectangular to 3D vector**

$$\text{longitude} = x \pi$$

$$\text{latitude} = y \pi / 2$$

$$P_x = \cos(\text{latitude}) \cos(\text{longitude})$$

$$P_y = \cos(\text{latitude}) \sin(\text{longitude})$$

$$P_z = \sin(\text{latitude})$$

