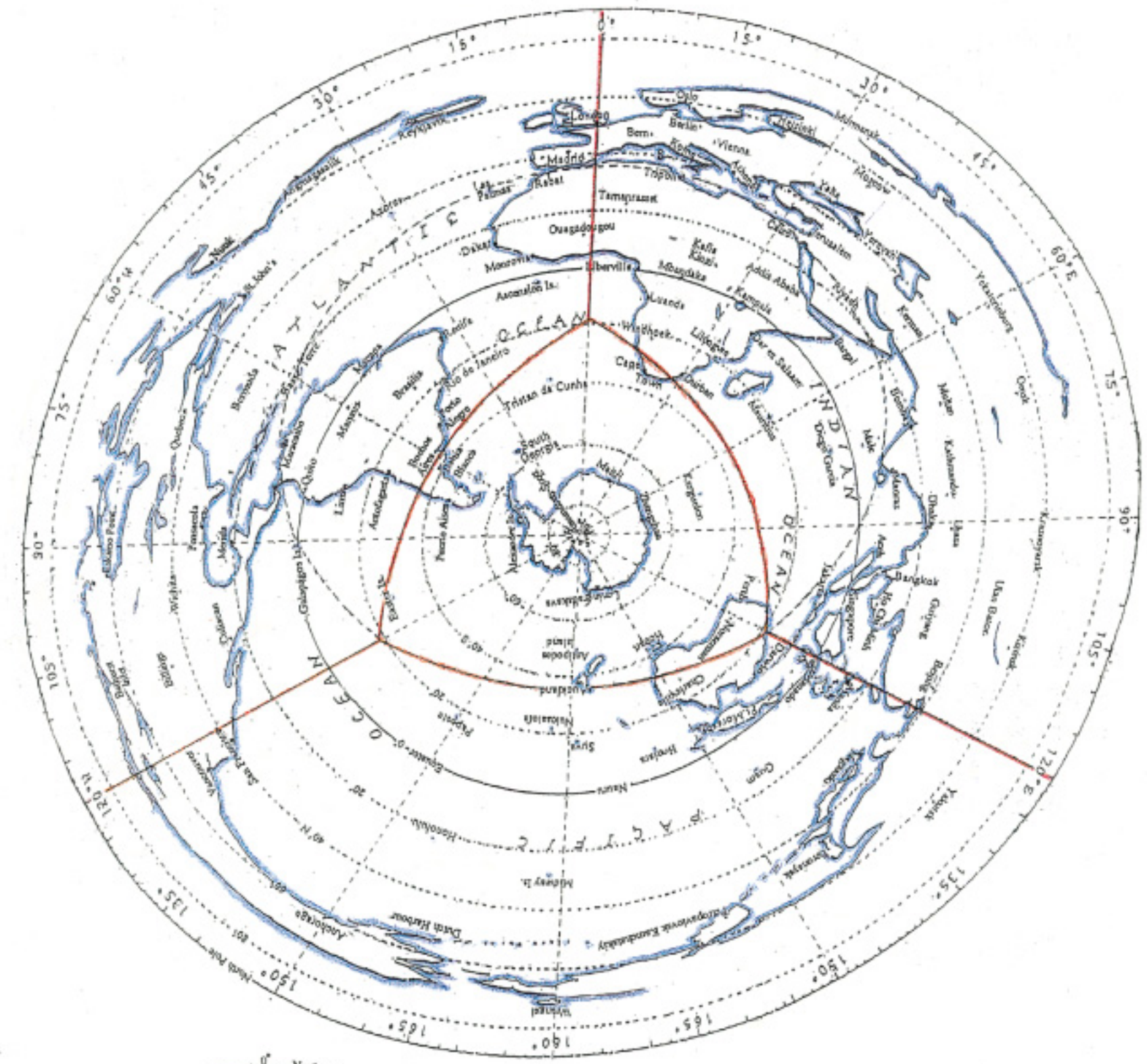
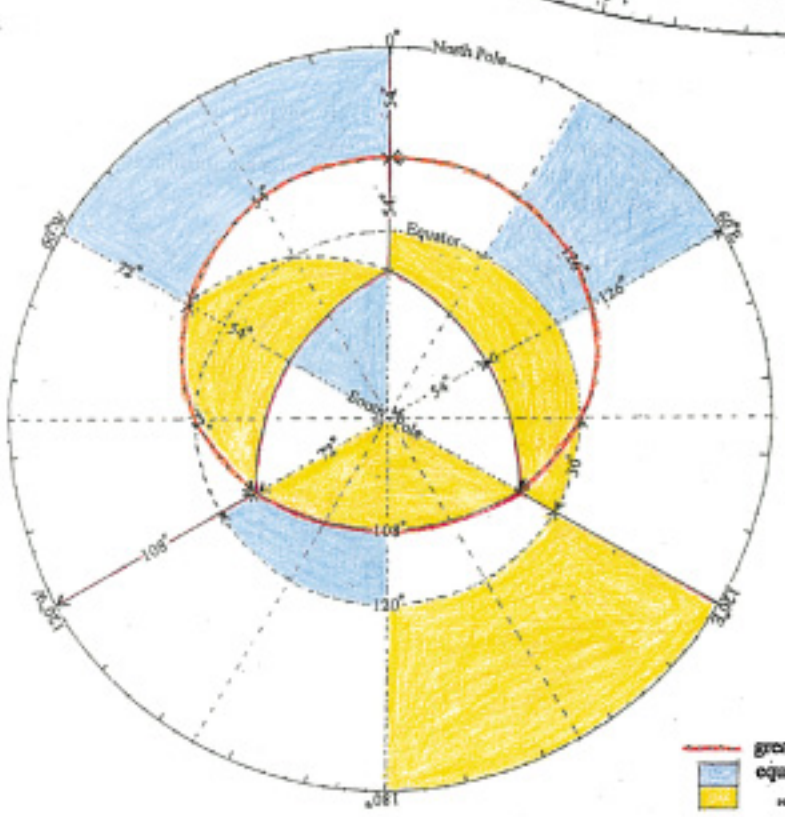
The rotary "tetra" grid superimposed onto the antipodes map





The mapped out tetrahedron (insphered)

great circle circumference
equal areas (½ of a face)
" " (⅓ " ")

Some distance and area approximations

The triangular area bordered by imaginary great circles going through Basse-Terre, Buenos Aires and Easter Island could be lesser than the area of a ½ face (21,252,896.78 sq. kms.)

Galapagos Island to Auckland (10002 -10018.79 kms.)
Basse-Terre to north pole (8001.6 - 8015.03 kms.)
Buenos Aires to Amundsen-Scott (6001.2 - 6011.27 kms.)

In the diagram beside note that none of the sides, faces or vertices has a corresponding antipodal counterpart. The north pole is at a vertex while the south pole is at the mid-point of a face. The outermost circle is the magnified point of the north pole.

Arc-angle distances and areas approximations using the "tetra" grid

	distance in kms.
arc-angle 30°	3334 - 3339.59
" 54°	6001.2 - 6011.27
" 72°	8001.6 - 8015.03
" 90°	10002 - 10018.79
" 108°	12002.4 - 12022.55
" 120°	13336 - 13358.38
" 126°	14002.8 - 14026.3

area of	in sq. kms. (approx. values)	+
a 1/6 (face).	21,252,896.78	1/24
a 1/3 "	42,505,793.55	1/12
a face of the tetra	127,517,380.7	1/4
a hemisphere	255,034,761.3	1/2

+ as a fraction of the earth's superficial area