

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	Transformation	
<i>Name</i>	ITRF94 to NAD83(CSR96) v1 [v1]	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	583	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	The Evolution of NAD83 in Canada
	<i>Author</i>	M. Craymer
	<i>Publisher</i>	Canadian Institute of Geomatics
	<i>Publication date</i>	2006
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Geomatica
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 60, No. 2
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Page</i>	151-164
	<i>Title</i>	Modern Geodetic Reference Frames for Precise Satellite Positioning and Navigation
	<i>Author</i>	J. Kouba, J. Popelar
	<i>Publication date</i>	1994-09-02
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Proceedings on the International Symposium on Kinematic Systems in Geodesy, Geomatics and Navigation, Banff, Canada, August 30 - September 2, 1994
	<i>Page</i>	79-86
	<i>Title</i>	The Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS)
	<i>Author</i>	Canadian Geodetic Survey
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Publisher</i>	Canadian Geodetic Survey, Surveyor General Branch, Earth Sciences Sector, Natural Resources Canada, Government of Canada
	<i>Publication date</i>	2016-08-30
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Transformation defines NAD83(CSR96)v1 and is treated as errorless.	
<i>Operation version</i>	v1	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing	
<i>Operation accuracy</i>	0.0 m	
<i>Source CRS</i>	ITRF94 - XYZ	
<i>Target CRS</i>	NAD83(CSR96) v1 - XYZ	
<i>Operation method</i>	Time-Dependent Position Vector Transformation (geocentric Cartesian domain)	

Extent

<i>Description</i>	Canada - onshore and offshore - Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon.	
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	-141.01
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	90.0
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	-47.74
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	40.04

Operation parameter values

<i>Time reference</i>	1988.0 year
<i>Rate of change of scale difference</i>	0.0 parts per billion per year
<i>Rate of change of Z-axis rotation</i>	0.032 milliarc-second per year
<i>Rate of change of Y-axis rotation</i>	0.762 milliarc-second per year
<i>Rate of change of X-axis rotation</i>	-0.052 milliarc-second per year
<i>Rate of change of Z-axis translation</i>	-8.0E-4 metre per year
<i>Rate of change of Y-axis translation</i>	4.0E-4 metre per year
<i>Rate of change of X-axis translation</i>	-4.0E-4 metre per year
<i>Scale difference</i>	4.9 parts per billion
<i>Z-axis rotation</i>	-10.7 milliarc-second
<i>Y-axis rotation</i>	-15.4 milliarc-second
<i>X-axis rotation</i>	-27.3 milliarc-second
<i>Z-axis translation</i>	-0.534 metre
<i>Y-axis translation</i>	-1.979 metre
<i>X-axis translation</i>	0.942 metre

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<i>Item class</i>	OperationMethod
<i>Name</i>	Time-Dependent Position Vector Transformation (geocentric Cartesian domain)
<i>Item status</i>	VALID
<i>Identifier</i>	82
<i>Alias</i>	Time-Dependent 7-Parameter Transformation
<i>Alias</i>	14-Parameter Transformation
<i>Alias</i>	Time-Dependent Position Vector Transformation
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry
<i>Remarks</i>	Note the analogy with the rotation for the Time-dependent Coordinate Frame Transformation but beware of the differences! The Position Vector Transformation convention is used by IAG.
<i>Formula</i>	Geomatics Guidance Note No 7, part 2: Coordinate Conversions and Transformations including Formulas

Operation parameters

<i>X-axis translation</i>
<i>Y-axis translation</i>
<i>Z-axis translation</i>
<i>X-axis rotation</i>
<i>Y-axis rotation</i>
<i>Z-axis rotation</i>
<i>Scale difference</i>
<i>Rate of change of X-axis translation</i>
<i>Rate of change of Y-axis translation</i>
<i>Rate of change of Z-axis translation</i>
<i>Rate of change of X-axis rotation</i>
<i>Rate of change of Y-axis rotation</i>
<i>Rate of change of Z-axis rotation</i>
<i>Rate of change of scale difference</i>
<i>Time reference</i>