

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	Transformation	
<i>Name</i>	NAD83(CSRs) v8 to NAD 83 (2011) [v1]	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	1038	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Coordinate Transformations
	<i>Author</i>	Canadian Geodetic Survey
	<i>Publisher</i>	Canadian Geodetic Survey, Surveyor General Branch, Lands and Minerals Sector, Natural Resources Canada, Government of Canada
	<i>Revision date</i>	2022-04-29
	<i>Other citation details</i>	Web page: https://webapp.csr-scrs.nrcan-nrcan.gc.ca/geod/data-donnees/transformations.php (accessed 2024-02-25)
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	HTDP User Guide (Software Version 3.5.0)
	<i>Author</i>	M. Dennis, J. Saleh, R. Snay, C. Pearson
	<i>Publisher</i>	National Geodetic Survey (NGS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
	<i>Revision date</i>	2022-12-01
	<i>Other citation details</i>	Web page: https://geodesy.noaa.gov/TOOLS/Htdp/HTDP-user-guide.pdf (accessed 2024-02-25)
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Null transformation. NAD83(CSRs) v8 and NAD 83 (2011) are equivalent by definition at epoch 2010.	
<i>Operation version</i>	v1	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing.	
<i>Operation accuracy</i>	0.0 m	
<i>Source CRS</i>	NAD83(CSRs) v8 - XYZ	
<i>Target CRS</i>	NAD 83 (2011) Epoch 2010 - XYZ	
<i>Operation method</i>	Position Vector Transformation (geocentric Cartesian domain)	

Extent

<i>Description</i>	<p>North America - onshore and offshore: Canada - Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon. Puerto Rico. United States (USA) - Alaska, CONUS (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma,</p>
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Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming). Virgin Islands (US).		
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	167.65
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	86.46
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	-47.74
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	14.92

Operation parameter values

<i>X-axis translation</i>	0.0 metre
<i>Y-axis translation</i>	0.0 metre
<i>Z-axis translation</i>	0.0 metre
<i>X-axis rotation</i>	0.0 milliarc-second
<i>Y-axis rotation</i>	0.0 milliarc-second
<i>Z-axis rotation</i>	0.0 milliarc-second
<i>Scale difference</i>	0.0 parts per billion

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<i>Item class</i>	OperationMethod
<i>Name</i>	Position Vector Transformation (geocentric Cartesian domain)
<i>Item status</i>	VALID
<i>Identifier</i>	88
<i>Alias</i>	7-Parameter Transformation
<i>Alias</i>	Bursa-Wolf Transformation
<i>Alias</i>	Position Vector Transformation
<i>Alias</i>	Helmert Transformation
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry
<i>Remarks</i>	This method is a specific case of the Molodensky-Badekas (PV) method in which the evaluation point is the geocentre with coordinate values of zero. Note the analogy with the Coordinate Frame Transformation method but beware of the differences!
<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>