ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class GeodeticDatum

Name SIRGAS Continuously Operating Network

**DGF06P01** 

Item statusVALIDIdentifier124AliasSIRGASAliasDGF106P01AliasSIRGAS-CONAliasDGF06P01

Alias SIRGAS Multi-Year Solution 2006

Alias Geocentric Reference System for the Americas

Alias Sistema de Referencia Geocentrico para las Americas

Information source Title The Position and Velocity Solution DGF06P01 for

**SIRGAS** 

Author W. Seemueller

Publisher Springer Berlin Heidelberg

Publication date 2009

Series/Journal name International Association of Geodesy Symposia

Issue identification 134.0 Page 167-172

Information source Title Deformation of the South American crust

estimated from finite element and collocation

methods

Author H. Drewes, O. Heidbach Publisher Springer Berlin Heidelberg

Publication date 2005

Series/Journal name International Association of Geodesy Symposia

Issue identification 128.0 Page 544-549

Other citation details In Sanso F. (eds) A Window on the Future of

Geodesy. International Association of Geodesy Symposia, Vol 128. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg

Information source Title Sistema de Referencia Geocentrico para las

Americas (SIRGAS)

Author Sistema de Referencia Geocéntrico para las

Américas (SIRGAS)

Publisher Sistema de Referencia Geocéntrico para las

Américas (SIRGAS)

Publication date 2018
Other citation details Website

Data source ISO Geodetic Registry

Remarks Replaces DGF05P01. Replaced by DGF07P01.

Anchor definition Realized by a frame of 94 continuously operating stations using GPS

observations from June 1996 to June 2006 and aligned to ITRF2000 at epoch 2004.0. Velocity model VEMOS2003 used to propagate coordinates from an arbitrary epoch to the 2004.0 reference epoch.

Release date 2006
Coordinate Reference Epoch 2004.0

Scope Spatial referencing

Ellipsoid GRS 1980
Prime Meridian Greenwich

Extent

Description	South America - onshore and offshore. Central America - onshore and offshore. Mexico - onshore and offshore.	
Geographic Bounding Box	West-bound longitude North-bound latitude East-bound longitude South-bound latitude	-122.19 32.72 -25.28 -59.87

## ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class Ellipsoid

Name GRS 1980

Item status VALID Identifier 27

Alias Geodetic Reference System 1980

Alias GRS1980
Alias IAG GRS80

Alias International 1979

Alias GRS80

Information source Title Geodetic Reference System 1980

Author H. Moritz

Publisher Springer International Publishing

Publication date 2003-03

Series/Journal name Journal of Geodesy Issue identification Volume 74, No. 1

Page 128–162

Information source Title Geodetic Reference System 1980

Author H. Moritz

Publisher International Association of Geodesy

Publication date 1984

Series/Journal name Bulletin Geodesique Issue identification Volume 58, No. 3

Page 395-405

Data source ISO Geodetic Registry

Remarks Adopted by IUGG 1979 Canberra. Inverse flattening is derived from

geocentric gravitational constant GM = 3986005e8 m\*m\*m/s/s, dynamic form factor J2 = 108263e-8 and Earth's angular velocity =

7292115e-11 rad/s.

 Semi-major axis
 6378137.0 m

 Inverse flattening
 298.257222101 m

## **ISO Geodetic Registry**

Item class PrimeMeridian

Name Greenwich

Item status VALID
Identifier 25

Alias Zero meridian

Information source Title Why the Greenwich meridian moved

Author S. Malys, J.H. Seago, N.K. Pavlis, P.K.

Seidelmann, G.H. Kaplan

Publisher Springer International Publishing

Publication date 2015-12

Series/Journal name Journal of Geodesy Issue identification Volume 89, No. 12

Page 1263–1272

Information source Title IERS Conventions (2010)

Author G. Petit, B.J. Luzum (eds)

Publisher Verlag des Bundesamts fur Kartographie und

Geodasie

Publication date 2010

Edition date

Series/Journal name IERS Technical Notes

Issue identification 36.0

Other citation details ISSN: 1019-4568

Data source ISO Geodetic Registry

Greenwich longitude 0.0 °