

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticCRS	
<i>Name</i>	ITRF88 - LatLonEHt	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	400	
<i>Alias</i>	IERS Terrestrial Reference Frame 1988	
<i>Alias</i>	International Terrestrial Reference Frame 1988	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	The initial IERS Terrestrial Reference Frame
	<i>Author</i>	C. Boucher, Z. Altamimi
	<i>Publisher</i>	Central Bureau of IERS - Observatoire de Paris, 61 avenue de l'Observatoire, 75014 Paris, France
	<i>Publication date</i>	1989-06
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Issue identification</i>	1.0
	<i>Title</i>	IERS Annual Report for 1988
	<i>Author</i>	IERS
	<i>Publisher</i>	Central Bureau of IERS - Observatoire de Paris, 61 avenue de l'Observatoire, 75014 Paris, France
	<i>Publication date</i>	1989-06-01
	<i>Edition date</i>	
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Replaced by ITRF89 - LatLonEHt.	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing	
<i>Datum</i>	International Terrestrial Reference Frame 1988	
<i>Coordinate System</i>	Ellipsoidal 3D CS. Axes: latitude, longitude, ellipsoidal height. Orientations: north, east, up. UoM: degree, degree, metre.	

Extent

<i>Description</i>	World.	
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	-180.0
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	90.0
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	180.0
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	-90.0

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<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	International Terrestrial Reference Frame 1988	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	154	
<i>Alias</i>	IERS Terrestrial Reference Frame 1988	
<i>Alias</i>	ITRF88	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	The initial IERS Terrestrial Reference Frame
	<i>Author</i>	C. Boucher, Z. Altamimi
	<i>Publisher</i>	Central Bureau of IERS - Observatoire de Paris, 61 avenue de l'Observatoire, 75014 Paris, France
	<i>Publication date</i>	1989-06
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
	<i>Issue identification</i>	1.0
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1967
	<i>Author</i>	International Association of Geodesy
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Association of Geodesy
	<i>Publication date</i>	1971-08
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Bulletin Géodésique
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Publication speciale no. 3
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	IERS Conventions (2010)
	<i>Author</i>	G. Petit, B.J. Luzum (eds)
	<i>Publisher</i>	Verlag des Bundesamts fur Kartographie und Geodasie
	<i>Publication date</i>	2010
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
	<i>Issue identification</i>	36.0
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Other citation details</i>	ISSN: 1019-4568
	<i>Title</i>	IERS standards (1989)
	<i>Author</i>	D.D. McCarthy, C. Boucher, R. Eanes, T. Fukushima, T. Herring, J. Lieske, C. Ma, H. Montag, P. Paquet, C. Reigber, J. Ries, B.E. Schutz, E.M. Standish, C. Veillet, J. Wahr
	<i>Publisher</i>	Central Bureau of IERS - Observatoire de Paris, 61 avenue de l'Observatoire, 75014 Paris, France
	<i>Publication date</i>	1989-11-01
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Issue identification</i>	3.0
	<i>Title</i>	IERS Annual Report for 1988
	<i>Author</i>	IERS
	<i>Publisher</i>	Central Bureau of IERS - Observatoire de Paris, 61 avenue de l'Observatoire, 75014 Paris, France
	<i>Publication date</i>	1989-06-01
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Replaced by ITRF89. The realisation epoch is not defined in the citations. This is a purely Cartesian reference frame with no ellipsoid defined. GRS80 is the ellipsoid recommended by the IAG and IERS.	
<i>Anchor definition</i>	Realisation of the IERS Terrestrial Reference System (ITRS) at reference epoch 1988.0. Origin and scale are defined by an average of selected SLR solutions. Orientation is defined by successive alignment since BTS87 whose orientation was aligned to the BIH EOP series. Time evolution is defined by the AMO-2 plate motion model of Minster	

	and Jordan (1978); no global velocity field was estimated for ITRF88. The AM0-2 model is used to estimate positions at other epochs. Datum defined by a set of 3 dimensional Cartesian station coordinates given by the citations.
<i>Release date</i>	1989-11-01
<i>Coordinate Reference Epoch</i>	1988.0
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing
<i>Ellipsoid</i>	GRS 1980
<i>Prime Meridian</i>	Greenwich

Extent

<i>Description</i>	World.		
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>		-180.0
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>		90.0
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>		180.0
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>		-90.0

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<i>Item class</i>	Ellipsoid														
<i>Name</i>	GRS 1980														
<i>Item status</i>	VALID														
<i>Identifier</i>	27														
<i>Alias</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980														
<i>Alias</i>	GRS1980														
<i>Alias</i>	IAG GRS80														
<i>Alias</i>	International 1979														
<i>Alias</i>	GRS80														
<i>Information source</i>	<table> <tr> <td><i>Title</i></td><td>Geodetic Reference System 1980</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Author</i></td><td>H. Moritz</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publisher</i></td><td>Springer International Publishing</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publication date</i></td><td>2003-03</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Series/Journal name</i></td><td>Journal of Geodesy</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Issue identification</i></td><td>Volume 74, No. 1</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Page</i></td><td>128–162</td></tr> </table>	<i>Title</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980	<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz	<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing	<i>Publication date</i>	2003-03	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Journal of Geodesy	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 74, No. 1	<i>Page</i>	128–162
<i>Title</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980														
<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz														
<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing														
<i>Publication date</i>	2003-03														
<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Journal of Geodesy														
<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 74, No. 1														
<i>Page</i>	128–162														
<i>Information source</i>	<table> <tr> <td><i>Title</i></td><td>Geodetic Reference System 1980</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Author</i></td><td>H. Moritz</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publisher</i></td><td>International Association of Geodesy</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publication date</i></td><td>1984</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Series/Journal name</i></td><td>Bulletin Geodesique</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Issue identification</i></td><td>Volume 58, No. 3</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Page</i></td><td>395-405</td></tr> </table>	<i>Title</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980	<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz	<i>Publisher</i>	International Association of Geodesy	<i>Publication date</i>	1984	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Bulletin Geodesique	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 58, No. 3	<i>Page</i>	395-405
<i>Title</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980														
<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz														
<i>Publisher</i>	International Association of Geodesy														
<i>Publication date</i>	1984														
<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Bulletin Geodesique														
<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 58, No. 3														
<i>Page</i>	395-405														
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry														
<i>Remarks</i>	Adopted by IUGG 1979 Canberra. Inverse flattening is derived from geocentric gravitational constant $GM = 3986005e8 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$, dynamic form factor $J_2 = 108263e-8$ and Earth's angular velocity = $7292115e-11 \text{ rad/s}$.														
<i>Semi-major axis</i>	6378137.0 m														
<i>Inverse flattening</i>	298.257222101 m														

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<i>Item class</i>	PrimeMeridian	
<i>Name</i>	Greenwich	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	25	
<i>Alias</i>	Zero meridian	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Why the Greenwich meridian moved
	<i>Author</i>	S. Malys, J.H. Seago, N.K. Pavlis, P.K. Seidelmann, G.H. Kaplan
	<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing
	<i>Publication date</i>	2015-12
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Journal of Geodesy
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 89, No. 12
	<i>Page</i>	1263–1272
	<i>Title</i>	IERS Conventions (2010)
	<i>Author</i>	G. Petit, B.J. Luzum (eds)
	<i>Publisher</i>	Verlag des Bundesamts für Kartographie und Geodäsie
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	2010
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
	<i>Issue identification</i>	36.0
	<i>Other citation details</i>	ISSN: 1019-4568
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Greenwich longitude</i>	0.0 °	

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<i>Item class</i>	EllipsoidalCS	
<i>Name</i>	Ellipsoidal 3D CS. Axes: latitude, longitude, ellipsoidal height. Orientations: north, east, up. UoM: degree, degree, metre.	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	46	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used in geographic 3D coordinate reference systems. Horizontal coordinates referenced to this CS are in degrees. Any degree representation (e.g. DMSH, decimal, etc.) may be used but that used must be declared for the user.	

Axes

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	Geodetic latitude	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	38	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used in geographic 2D and geographic 3D coordinate reference systems.	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	Lat	
<i>Direction</i>	north	
<i>Unit</i>	degree (supplier to define representation)	

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	Geodetic longitude	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	34	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used in geographic 2D and geographic 3D coordinate reference systems.	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	Lon	
<i>Direction</i>	east	
<i>Unit</i>	degree (supplier to define representation)	

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	Ellipsoidal height	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	36	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used only as part of an ellipsoidal 3D coordinate system in a geographic 3D coordinate reference system, never on its own.	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	h	
<i>Direction</i>	up	
<i>Unit</i>	metre	