

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticCRS	
<i>Name</i>	<b>ETRF89 - XYZ</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	308	
<i>Alias</i>	ETRF89	
<i>Alias</i>	ETRS89-XYZ	
<i>Alias</i>	ETRS89 / (X, Y, Z)	
<i>Alias</i>	EUREF89	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Report on the Symposium of the IAG Subcommission for the EUREF held in Florence 28 - 31 May 1990
	<i>Author</i>	IAG
	<i>Publisher</i>	Verlag des Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
	<i>Publication date</i>	1992
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IAG Subcommission for the European Reference Frame (EUREF) Publication
	<i>Issue identification</i>	1.0
	<i>Title</i>	EUREF Technical Note 1: Relationship and Transformation between the International and the European Terrestrial Reference Systems
	<i>Author</i>	Z. Altamimi
	<i>Publisher</i>	Institut National de l'Information Géographique et Forestière (IGN), France
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	2018-06-28
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Note
	<i>Issue identification</i>	1.0
	<i>Title</i>	ETRS89 realization: Current status, ETRF2005 and Future Development
	<i>Author</i>	Z. Altamimi
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	2008-06-17
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Title</i>	Report on the Symposium of the IAG Subcommission for the EUREF held in Vienna 14 and 16 August 1991
	<i>Author</i>	IAG
	<i>Publisher</i>	Verlag des Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	1992
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	<i>Author</i>	IAG
	<i>Publisher</i>	Verlag des Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
	<i>Publication date</i>	1992
	<i>Edition date</i>	
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<i>Data source</i>	<i>Issue identification</i>	1.0
	ISO Geodetic Registry	

<i>Remarks</i>	The distinction in usage between ETRF89 and ETRS89 is confused: although in principle conceptually different in practice both are used as synonyms.
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing
<i>Datum</i>	European Terrestrial Reference Frame 1989
<i>Coordinate System</i>	Geocentric 3D right-handed Cartesian CS. Axes: Geocentric X,Y,Z. Orientation: Z to North Pole, [X and Y in the equatorial plane, X at Prime Meridian   X in the equatorial plane at the Prime Meridian]. UoM: m.

## Extent

<i>Description</i>	<b>Europe - onshore and offshore: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway including Svalbard and Jan Mayen, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (UK) including Channel Islands and Isle of Man, Vatican City State.</b>		
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	-16.1	
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	84.17	
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	39.65	
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	32.88	

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	<b>European Terrestrial Reference Frame 1989</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	128	
<i>Alias</i>	ETRF89	
<i>Alias</i>	EUREF 89	
<i>Alias</i>	European Terrestrial Reference System 1989	
<i>Alias</i>	ETRS89	
<i>Alias</i>	ETRS 89	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Report on the Symposium of the IAG Subcommission for the EUREF held in Vienna 14 and 16 August 1991
	<i>Author</i>	IAG
	<i>Publisher</i>	Verlag des Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
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	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IAG Subcommission for the European Reference Frame (EUREF) Publication
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	<i>Title</i>	ETRS89 realization: Current status, ETRF2005 and Future Development
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Author</i>	Z. Altamimi
	<i>Publication date</i>	2008-06-17

	<i>Edition date</i>
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry
<i>Remarks</i>	ETRS89 is the reference system and ETRF89 is its first realization. Unfortunately the two terms have been used synonymously, which has caused some confusion amongst users. The reference frame should be referred to as ETRF89 to distinguish it from other realizations of ETRS89.
<i>Anchor definition</i>	Coincides with ITRF89 at epoch 1989.0 and is fixed to the stable part of the Eurasian tectonic plate through 3 rotation rates derived from the AM02 geophysical model, representing the Eurasian plate's angular velocity about its Euler pole.
<i>Release date</i>	1990
<i>Coordinate Reference Epoch</i>	1989.0
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing
<i>Ellipsoid</i>	GRS 1980
<i>Prime Meridian</i>	Greenwich

## Extent

<i>Description</i>	<b>Europe - onshore and offshore: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway including Svalbard and Jan Mayen, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (UK) including Channel Islands and Isle of Man, Vatican City State.</b>	
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	-16.1
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	84.17
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	39.65
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	32.88

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<i>Item class</i>	Ellipsoid														
<i>Name</i>	<b>GRS 1980</b>														
<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>	<b>Greenwich</b>	
<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 fur Kartographie und Geodasie
<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 °	

# ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class	CartesianCS	
Name	<b>Geocentric 3D right-handed Cartesian CS.</b> <b>Axes: Geocentric X,Y,Z. Orientation: Z to North Pole, [X and Y in the equatorial plane, X at Prime Meridian   X in the equatorial plane at the Prime Meridian]. UoM: m.</b>	
Item status	VALID	
Identifier	45	
Alias	Earth centred, earth fixed, right-handed 3D coordinate system, consisting of 3 orthogonal axes with X and Y axes in the equatorial plane, positive Z-axis parallel to mean earth rotation axis and pointing towards North Pole. UoM: m.	
Alias	ECEF	
Information source	Title	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	Author	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	Publisher	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	Publication date	2007-07-01
	Edition	Second Edition
	Series/Journal name	International Standard
	Issue identification	ISO 19111:2007
Data source	ISO Geodetic Registry	
Remarks	Used in geocentric coordinate reference systems.	

## Axes

Item class	CoordinateSystemAxis	
Name	<b>Geocentric X</b>	
Item status	VALID	
Identifier	33	
Information source	Title	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	Author	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	Publisher	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	Publication date	2007-07-01
	Edition	Second Edition
	Series/Journal name	International Standard
	Issue identification	ISO 19111:2007
Data source	ISO Geodetic Registry	
Abbreviation	X	
Direction	Geocentre > equator/0°E	
Unit	metre	

Item class	CoordinateSystemAxis	
Name	<b>Geocentric Y</b>	
Item status	VALID	
Identifier	37	

<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>Abbreviation</i>	Y
<i>Direction</i>	Geocentre > equator/90°E
<i>Unit</i>	metre

  

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis
<i>Name</i>	<b>Geocentric Z</b>
<i>Item status</i>	VALID
<i>Identifier</i>	39
<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>Abbreviation</i>	Z
<i>Direction</i>	Geocentre > north pole
<i>Unit</i>	metre