

ISO Geodetic Registry

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Item class</i> | GeodeticDatum | |
| <i>Name</i> | SIRGAS Continuously Operating Network DGF02P01 | |
| <i>Item status</i> | VALID | |
| <i>Identifier</i> | 171 | |
| <i>Alias</i> | SIRGAS | |
| <i>Alias</i> | SIRGAS Multi-Year Solution 2002 | |
| <i>Alias</i> | SIRGAS-CON | |
| <i>Alias</i> | DGF02P01 | |
| <i>Alias</i> | Geocentric Reference System for the Americas | |
| <i>Alias</i> | Sistema de Referencia Geocentrico para las Americas | |
| <i>Alias</i> | DGF02P01 | |
| <i>Information source</i> | <i>Title</i> | Sistema de Referencia Geocentrico para las Americas (SIRGAS) |
| | <i>Author</i> | Sistema de Referencia Geocéntrico para las Américas (SIRGAS) |
| | <i>Publisher</i> | Sistema de Referencia Geocéntrico para las Américas (SIRGAS) |
| | <i>Publication date</i> | 2018 |
| | <i>Other citation details</i> | Website |
| <i>Information source</i> | <i>Title</i> | Deutsches Geodätisches Forschungsinstitut (DGFI) Jahresbericht 2001/2002 |
| | <i>Author</i> | Deutsches Geodaetisches Forschungsinstitut (DGFI) |
| | <i>Publisher</i> | Deutsches Geodaetisches Forschungsinstitut, Munich, Germany |
| | <i>Publication date</i> | 2002 |
| | <i>Series/Journal name</i> | Deutsches Geodätisches Forschungsinstitut (DGFI) Jahresbericht 2001/2002 |
| <i>Information source</i> | <i>Title</i> | Deformation of the South American crust estimated from finite element and collocation methods |
| | <i>Author</i> | H. Drewes, O. Heidbach |
| | <i>Publisher</i> | Springer Berlin Heidelberg |
| | <i>Publication date</i> | 2005 |
| | <i>Series/Journal name</i> | International Association of Geodesy Symposia |
| | <i>Issue identification</i> | 128.0 |
| | <i>Page</i> | 544-549 |
| | <i>Other citation details</i> | In Sanso F. (eds) A Window on the Future of Geodesy. International Association of Geodesy Symposia, Vol 128. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg |
| <i>Data source</i> | ISO Geodetic Registry | |
| <i>Remarks</i> | Replaces DGF01P02. Replaced by DGF04P01. | |
| <i>Anchor definition</i> | Realized by a frame of 53 continuously operating stations using GPS observations from June 1996 to July 2002 and aligned to ITRF2000 at epoch 2000.0. Velocity model VEMOS2003 used to propagate coordinates from an arbitrary epoch to the 2000.0 reference epoch. | |
| <i>Release date</i> | 2002 | |
| <i>Coordinate Reference Epoch</i> | 2000.0 | |
| <i>Scope</i> | Spatial referencing | |
| <i>Ellipsoid</i> | GRS 1980 | |
| <i>Prime Meridian</i> | Greenwich | |

Extent

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

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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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ISO Geodetic Registry

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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>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>Data source</i> | <i>Other citation details</i> | ISSN: 1019-4568 |
| | ISO Geodetic Registry | |
| <i>Greenwich longitude</i> | 0.0 ° | |