ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class	GeodeticDatum	
Name	**International Terrestrial Reference Frame 1994**	
Item status	VALID	
Identifier	197	
Alias	IERS Terrestrial Reference Frame 1994	
Alias	ITRF94	
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
Information source	*Title*	Effect of recent revisions to the geomagnetic reversal time scale on estimates of current plate motions
	Author	C.S. DeMets, R.G. Gordon, D.F. Argus, S. Stein
	Publisher	American Geophysical Union
	Publication date	1994-10-01
	Edition date	
	Series/Journal name	Geophysical Research Letters
	Issue identification	Volume 21, Issue 20
Information source	*Title*	Results and analysis of ITRF94
	Author	C. Boucher, Z. Altamimi, M. Feissel, P. Sillard
	Publisher	Central Bureau of IERS - Observatoire de Paris, 61 avenue de l'Observatoire, 75014 Paris, France
	Publication date	1996-03-01
	Edition date	
	Series/Journal name	IERS Technical Notes
	Issue identification	20.0
Data source	ISO Geodetic Registry	
Remarks	Replaces ITRF93. Replaced by ITRF96. This is a purely Cartesian reference frame with no ellipsoid defined. GRS80 is the ellipsoid recommended by the IAG and IERS.	
Anchor definition	Realisation of the IERS Terrestrial Reference System (ITRS) at reference epoch 1993.0. Origin is defined by a weighted average of a selection of SLR and GPS solutions. Scale is defined by a weighted average of a selection of VLBI, SLR and GPS solutions, modified in order to take into account the fact that the solutions use TAI and not TCG as a time scale. Orientation is consistent with ITRF92 (not ITRF93) at epoch 1988.0 and its time evolution follows the geophysical model NNR-NUVEL1A. Datum defined by a set of 3 dimensional Cartesian station coordinates and velocities given in the citations.	
Release date	1996-03-01	
Coordinate Reference Epoch	1993.0	
Scope	Spatial referencing	
Ellipsoid	GRS 1980	
Prime Meridian	Greenwich	

Extent

Description	**World.**

Geographic Bounding Box	*West-bound longitude*	-180.0
	North-bound latitude	90.0
	East-bound longitude	180.0
	South-bound latitude	-90.0

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 °	