## ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class GeodeticDatum

Name SIRGAS Continuously Operating Network

**DGF01P02** 

Item statusVALIDIdentifier136AliasSIRGASAliasSIRGAS-CONAliasDGF01P02

Alias Geocentric Reference System for the Americas

Alias DGFI01P02

Information source

Alias Sistema de Referencia Geocentrico para las Americas

Alias SIRGAS Multi-Year Solution 2001 extended

Title

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

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

Information source Title Annual Report 2001 of IGS RNAAC SIR

Author W. Seemueller, H. Drewes Publisher International GPS Service

Publication date 2004

Series/Journal name IGS 2001-2002 Technical Reports

Issue identification JPL Publication 04-017

Page 285-290

Data source ISO Geodetic Registry

Remarks Replaces DGF01P01. Replaced by DGF02P01.

Anchor definition Realized by a frame of 48 continuously operating stations using GPS

observations from June 1996 to April 2001 and aligned to ITRF2000 at epoch 1998.4. Velocity model VEMOS2003 used to propagate coordinates from an arbitrary epoch to the 1998.4 reference epoch.

Release date 2002 Coordinate Reference Epoch 1998.4

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	-122.19
	North-bound latitude	32.72
	East-bound longitude	-25.28
	South-bound latitude	-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 statusVALIDIdentifier25

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 °