## ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class GeodeticDatum

Name International Terrestrial Reference Frame 1993

Item status VALID
Identifier 122

Alias IERS Terrestrial Reference Frame 1993

Alias ITRF93

Information source Title Results and Analysis of the ITRF93

Author C. Boucher, Z. Altamimi, L. Duhem

Publisher Central Bureau of IERS - Observatoire de Paris, 61 avenue de l'Observatoire, 75014 Paris, France

Publication date 1994-10-01

Edition date

Series/Journal name IERS Technical Notes

Issue identification 18.0

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

Remarks Replaces ITRF92. Replaced by ITRF94. 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 and orientation constrained to those of ITRF91. The time evolution of the orientation follows the geophysical model NNR-NUVEL1A. Datum defined by a set of 3 dimensional Cartesian station coordinates and velocities given by the citations. The ITRF93 global combined solution is divided into three parts: a set of station coordinates at epoch 1988.0 (not published), a set of station coordinates at epoch 1993.0, and a velocity field consistent with the above two sets. The consistency of the ITRF93 with the IERS series of EOP at the two epochs 1988.0 and 1993.0 defines the orientation and time evolution of the ITRF93. The origin and the scale of the ITRF93 are defined by holding to zero the three translations and the scale factor of the SLR Solution SSC(CSR) 94 L 01 in the two coordinates

sets at the two epochs.

Release date 1994-10-01 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 statusVALIDIdentifier27

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

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Data source ISO Geodetic Registry

Greenwich longitude 0.0 °