

# ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class	GeodeticDatum	
Name	SIRGAS Continuously Operating Network DGF06P01	
Item status	VALID	
Identifier	124	
Alias	SIRGAS	
Alias	DGFI06P01	
Alias	SIRGAS-CON	
Alias	DGF06P01	
Alias	SIRGAS Multi-Year Solution 2006	
Alias	Geocentric Reference System for the Americas	
Alias	Sistema de Referencia Geocentrico para las Americas	
Information source	Title	The Position and Velocity Solution DGF06P01 for SIRGAS
	Author	W. Seemueller
	Publisher	Springer Berlin Heidelberg
	Publication date	2009
	Series/Journal name	International Association of Geodesy Symposia
	Issue identification	134.0
	Page	167-172
	Information source	Title
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
Information source	Title	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
Data source	ISO Geodetic Registry	
Remarks	Replaces DGF05P01. Replaced by DGF07P01.	
Anchor definition	Realized by a frame of 94 continuously operating stations using GPS observations from June 1996 to June 2006 and aligned to ITRF2000 at epoch 2004.0. Velocity model VEMOS2003 used to propagate coordinates from an arbitrary epoch to the 2004.0 reference epoch.	
Release date	2006	
Coordinate Reference Epoch	2004.0	
Scope	Spatial referencing	
Ellipsoid	GRS 1980	
Prime Meridian	Greenwich	

Extent

<i>Description</i>	<b>South America - onshore and offshore. Central America - onshore and offshore. Mexico - onshore and offshore.</b>		
<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>	<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														
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<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz														
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<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>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	IERS Conventions (2010)
	<i>Author</i>	G. Petit, B.J. Luzum (eds)
	<i>Publisher</i>	Verlag des Bundesamts für Kartographie und Geodäsie
	<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 °	