

# ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class	GeodeticCRS		
Name	SIRGAS-CON DGF05P01 - XYZ		
Item status	VALID		
Identifier	373		
Alias	SIRGAS		
Alias	SIRGAS-CON		
Alias	DGF05P01		
Alias	DGFI05P01		
Alias	SIRGAS Multi-Year Solution 2005		
Alias	Geocentric Reference System for the Americas		
Alias	Sistema de Referencia Geocentrico para las Americas		
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	
Information source	Title	Report on new activities of IGS Regional Associate Analysis for SIRGAS (IGS RNAAC SIR)	
	Author	W. Seemueller	
	Publication date	2005	
	Other citation details	Presented at the SIRGAS 2005 General Meeting. Caracas, Venezuela	
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	
Data source	ISO Geodetic Registry		
Scope	Spatial referencing		
Datum	SIRGAS Continuously Operating Network DGF05P01		
Coordinate System	Geocentric 3D right-handed Cartesian CS. Axes: Geocentric X,Y,Z. Orientation: Z to North Pole, [X and Y in the equatorial plane, X at Prime Meridian   X in the equatorial plane at the Prime Meridian]. UoM: m.		

## 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

# ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class	GeodeticDatum	
Name	SIRGAS Continuously Operating Network DGF05P01	
Item status	VALID	
Identifier	125	
Alias	SIRGAS	
Alias	SIRGAS-CON	
Alias	DGF05P01	
Alias	DGFI05P01	
Alias	SIRGAS Multi-Year Solution 2005	
Alias	Geocentric Reference System for the Americas	
Alias	Sistema de Referencia Geocentrico para las Americas	
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
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	Author	W. Seemueller
	Publication date	2005
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	Author	H. Drewes, O. Heidbach
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	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
Data source	ISO Geodetic Registry	
Remarks	Replaces DGF04P01. Replaced by DGF06P01.	
Anchor definition	Realized by a frame of 95 continuously operating stations using GPS observations from June 1996 to September 2005 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	2005	
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	

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<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														
<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														
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<i>Page</i>	128–162														
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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

<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 °	

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	CartesianCS	
<i>Name</i>	<b>Geocentric 3D right-handed Cartesian CS.</b> <b>Axes: Geocentric X,Y,Z. Orientation: Z to North Pole, [X and Y in the equatorial plane, X at Prime Meridian   X in the equatorial plane at the Prime Meridian]. UoM: m.</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	45	
<i>Alias</i>	Earth centred, earth fixed, right-handed 3D coordinate system, consisting of 3 orthogonal axes with X and Y axes in the equatorial plane, positive Z-axis parallel to mean earth rotation axis and pointing towards North Pole. UoM: m.	
<i>Alias</i>	ECEF	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used in geocentric coordinate reference systems.	

## Axes

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	<b>Geocentric X</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	33	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	X	
<i>Direction</i>	Geocentre > equator/0°E	
<i>Unit</i>	metre	

  

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	<b>Geocentric Y</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	37	

<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	Y	
<i>Direction</i>	Geocentre > equator/90°E	
<i>Unit</i>	metre	

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	<b>Geocentric Z</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	39	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	Z	
<i>Direction</i>	Geocentre > north pole	
<i>Unit</i>	metre	