

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticCRS	
<i>Name</i>	<b>JGD2000 - XYZ</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	251	
<i>Alias</i>	Japanese Geodetic Datum 2000	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Concept of the New Japanese Geodetic System
	<i>Author</i>	Y. Hiyama, A. Yamagiwa, T. Kawahara, M. Iwata, Y. Fukuzaki, Y. Shouji, Y. Sato, T. Yutsudo, T. Sasaki, H. Shigematsu, H. Yamao, T. Inukai, M. Ohtaki, K. Kokado, S. Kurihara, I. Kimura, T. Tsutsumi, T. Yahagi, Y. Furuya, I. Kageyama, S. Kawamoto, K. Yamaguchi, H. Tsuji, S. Matsumura
	<i>Publisher</i>	Geographical Survey Institute (GSI), Tsukuba, Japan
	<i>Publication date</i>	2004-03
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Bulletin of the Geographical Survey Institute
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 51
	<i>Page</i>	1–9
	<i>Title</i>	The New Geodetic Reference System of Japan – Its adoption and application to our products
	<i>Author</i>	Geographical Survey Institute
	<i>Publisher</i>	Geographical Survey Institute (GSI), Tsukuba, Japan
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	2004-03
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Bulletin of the Geographical Survey Institute
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 50
	<i>Page</i>	33-36
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing	
<i>Datum</i>	Japanese Geodetic Datum 2000	
<i>Coordinate System</i>	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>Japan - onshore and offshore</b>	
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	122.9
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	45.6
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	154.0
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	20.4

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	<b>Japanese Geodetic Datum 2000</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	111	
<i>Alias</i>	JGD2000	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Concept of the New Japanese Geodetic System
	<i>Author</i>	Y. Hiyama, A. Yamagiwa, T. Kawahara, M. Iwata, Y. Fukuzaki, Y. Shouji, Y. Sato, T. Yutsudo, T. Sasaki, H. Shigematsu, H. Yamao, T. Inukai, M. Ohtaki, K. Kokado, S. Kurihara, I. Kimura, T. Tsutsumi, T. Yahagi, Y. Furuya, I. Kageyama, S. Kawamoto, K. Yamaguchi, H. Tsuji, S. Matsumura
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	<i>Page</i>	1-9
	<i>Title</i>	The New Geodetic Reference System of Japan – Its adoption and application to our products
	<i>Author</i>	Geographical Survey Institute
	<i>Publisher</i>	Geographical Survey Institute (GSI), Tsukuba, Japan
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	2004-03
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Bulletin of the Geographical Survey Institute
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 50
	<i>Page</i>	33-36
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Replaces Tokyo Datum. Replaced by Japanese Geodetic Datum 2011 from 2011-10-21.	
<i>Anchor definition</i>	Equivalent to ITRF94 at epoch 1997.0. Fundamental point: Tokyo-Taisho, latitude: 35°39'29.1572"N, longitude: 139°44'28.8759"E (of Greenwich).	
<i>Release date</i>	2002-04	
<i>Coordinate Reference Epoch</i>	1997.0	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing	
<i>Ellipsoid</i>	GRS 1980	
<i>Prime Meridian</i>	Greenwich	

## Extent

<i>Description</i>	<b>Japan - onshore and offshore</b>	
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	122.9
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	45.6
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	154.0
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	20.4

# 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														
<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														
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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

Item class	CartesianCS	
Name	<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>	
Item status	VALID	
Identifier	45	
Alias	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.	
Alias	ECEF	
Information source	Title	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	Author	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	Publisher	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	Publication date	2007-07-01
	Edition	Second Edition
	Series/Journal name	International Standard
	Issue identification	ISO 19111:2007
Data source	ISO Geodetic Registry	
Remarks	Used in geocentric coordinate reference systems.	

## Axes

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

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