

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum
<i>Name</i>	<b>SIRGAS Continuously Operating Network SIR13P01</b>
<i>Item status</i>	VALID
<i>Identifier</i>	177
<i>Alias</i>	SIRGAS
<i>Alias</i>	SIRGAS Multi-Year Solution 2013
<i>Alias</i>	SIRGAS-CON
<i>Alias</i>	SIR13P01
<i>Alias</i>	Geocentric Reference System for the Americas
<i>Alias</i>	Sistema de Referencia Geocentrico para las Americas
<i>Information source</i>	<p><i>Title</i> The 2009 Horizontal Velocity Field for South America and the Caribbean</p> <p><i>Author</i> H. Drewes, O. Heidbach</p> <p><i>Publisher</i> Springer Berlin Heidelberg</p> <p><i>Publication date</i> 2012</p> <p><i>Series/Journal name</i> International Association of Geodesy Symposia</p> <p><i>Issue identification</i> 136.0</p> <p><i>Page</i> 657-664</p> <p><i>Other citation details</i> In Kenyon S., Pacino M., Marti U. (eds) Geodesy for Planet Earth. International Association of Geodesy Symposia, Vol 136. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg</p>
<i>Information source</i>	<p><i>Title</i> SIRGAS core network stability</p> <p><i>Author</i> L. Sanchez, H. Drewes, C. Brunini, M.V. Mackern, W. Martinez-Diaz</p> <p><i>Publisher</i> Springer Berlin Heidelberg</p> <p><i>Publication date</i> 2016</p> <p><i>Series/Journal name</i> International Association of Geodesy Symposia</p> <p><i>Issue identification</i> 143.0</p> <p><i>Page</i> 183-190</p>
<i>Information source</i>	<p><i>Title</i> Sistema de Referencia Geocentrico para las Americas (SIRGAS)</p> <p><i>Author</i> Sistema de Referencia Geocéntrico para las Américas (SIRGAS)</p> <p><i>Publisher</i> Sistema de Referencia Geocéntrico para las Américas (SIRGAS)</p> <p><i>Publication date</i> 2018</p> <p><i>Other citation details</i> Website</p>
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry
<i>Remarks</i>	Replaces SIR11P01. Replaced by SIR14P01. First multi-year solution after the El Maule earthquake of February 2010.
<i>Anchor definition</i>	Realized by a frame of 108 continuously operating stations using GPS observations from April 2010 to June 2013 and aligned to IGB08 at epoch 2012.0. Weekly normal equations from April 2010 to April 2011 were reprocessed using the second reprocessing campaign products (IG2) of the International GNSS Service and absolute phase centre calibrations referring to the IGS08 reference frame. Velocity model VEMOS2009 used to propagate coordinates from an arbitrary epoch to the 2012.0 reference epoch.
<i>Release date</i>	2013
<i>Coordinate Reference Epoch</i>	2012.0
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing
<i>Ellipsoid</i>	GRS 1980

Prime Meridian	Greenwich
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Extent

Description	<b>South America - onshore and offshore. Central America - onshore and offshore. Mexico - onshore and offshore.</b>		
Geographic Bounding Box	West-bound longitude	-122.19	
	North-bound latitude	32.72	
	East-bound longitude	-25.28	
	South-bound latitude	-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														
<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
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<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing														
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<i>Page</i>	128–162														
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<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 fur Kartographie und Geodasie
	<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 °	