

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticCRS	
<i>Name</i>	<b>ITRF2000 - XYZ</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	419	
<i>Alias</i>	IERS Terrestrial Reference Frame 2000	
<i>Alias</i>	International Terrestrial Reference Frame 2000	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	The ITRF2000
	<i>Author</i>	C. Boucher, Z. Altamimi, P. Sillard, M. Feissel-Vernier
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service Central Bureau, Verlag des Bundesamts für Kartographie und Geodäsie, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
	<i>Publication date</i>	2004-01-01
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
	<i>Issue identification</i>	31.0
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Effect of recent revisions to the geomagnetic reversal time scale on estimates of current plate motions
	<i>Author</i>	C.S. DeMets, R.G. Gordon, D.F. Argus, S. Stein
	<i>Publisher</i>	American Geophysical Union
	<i>Publication date</i>	1994-10-01
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Geophysical Research Letters
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 21, Issue 20
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	IERS Message No. 5: ITRF2000 Primary Solution
	<i>Author</i>	C. Boucher, Z. Altamimi
	<i>Publication date</i>	2001-03-19
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Message
	<i>Issue identification</i>	5.0
	<i>Issue identification</i>	5.0
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Replaces ITRF97 - XYZ . Replaced by ITRF2005 - XYZ .	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing	
<i>Datum</i>	International Terrestrial Reference Frame 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>World.</b>	
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	-180.0
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	90.0
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	180.0
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	-90.0

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	<b>International Terrestrial Reference Frame 2000</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	165	
<i>Alias</i>	IERS Terrestrial Reference Frame 2000	
<i>Alias</i>	ITRF2000	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Effect of recent revisions to the geomagnetic reversal time scale on estimates of current plate motions
	<i>Author</i>	C.S. DeMets, R.G. Gordon, D.F. Argus, S. Stein
	<i>Publisher</i>	American Geophysical Union
	<i>Publication date</i>	1994-10-01
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Geophysical Research Letters
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 21, Issue 20
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	<i>Author</i>	C. Boucher, Z. Altamimi
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	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Message
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	<i>Title</i>	The ITRF2000
	<i>Author</i>	C. Boucher, Z. Altamimi, P. Sillard, M. Feissel-Vernier
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service Central Bureau, Verlag des Bundesamts fur Kartographie und Geodasie, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
	<i>Publication date</i>	2004-01-01
	<i>Edition date</i>	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
	<i>Issue identification</i>	31.0
	<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>Information source</i>	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
	<i>Issue identification</i>	36.0
	<i>Other citation details</i>	ISSN: 1019-4568
	<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry
	<i>Remarks</i>	Replaces ITRF97. Replaced by ITRF2005. This is a purely Cartesian reference frame with no ellipsoid defined. GRS80 is the ellipsoid recommended by the IAG and IERS.
<i>Anchor definition</i>	Realisation of the IERS Terrestrial Reference System (ITRS) at reference epoch 1997.0. Origin is defined by satellite laser ranging (SLR). Scale is defined by SLR and very long baseline interferometry. Orientation is aligned to the ITRF97 at epoch 1997.0, and its time evolution follows that of the no-net-rotation NNR-NUVEL-1A geophysical model. Datum defined by a set of 3 dimensional Cartesian station coordinates and velocities given by the citations.	
<i>Release date</i>	2001-03-19	
<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>World.</b>		
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>		-180.0
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>		90.0
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>		180.0
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>		-90.0

# 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														
<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>International Association of Geodesy</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publication date</i></td><td>1984</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Series/Journal name</i></td><td>Bulletin Geodesique</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Issue identification</i></td><td>Volume 58, No. 3</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Page</i></td><td>395-405</td></tr> </table>	<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>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 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 °	

# 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	