

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	<b>Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Geodetic Reference Frame 2017</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	775	
<i>Alias</i>	KSA-GRF17	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Technical Summary for Saudi Arabia National Spatial Reference System (SANSRS).
	<i>Author</i>	General Directorate of Geodesy
	<i>Publisher</i>	General Directorate of Geodesy, General Authority for Survey and Geospatial Information, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
	<i>Publication date</i>	2019-06
	<i>Revision date</i>	2021-02
	<i>Other citation details</i>	<a href="https://www.gasgi.gov.sa/En/Products/Products_v1/Geodesy/Documents/Technical_Summary_for_SANSRS_v1.1.pdf">https://www.gasgi.gov.sa/En/Products/Products_v1/Geodesy/Documents/Technical_Summary_for_SANSRS_v1.1.pdf</a> (accessed 2021-06-07)
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	KSA-GRF17 replaces all previous geodetic datums including Ain el Abd, MOMRA Terrestrial Reference Frame 2000 and GDMS.	
<i>Anchor definition</i>	Aligned with ITRF2014 at epoch 2017.0 using 51 IGS primary stations and 16 additional IGS stations within 2500 km of Riyadh, and fixed to (co-moving with) the stable part of the Arabian tectonic plate as defined by 3 rotation rate parameters estimated from 41 IGS and GASGI GNSS stations. The reference frame is realized by 333 GNSS stations in Saudi Arabia.	
<i>Release date</i>	2019-07	
<i>Coordinate Reference Epoch</i>	2017.0	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing	
<i>Ellipsoid</i>	GRS 1980	
<i>Prime Meridian</i>	Greenwich	

## Extent

<i>Description</i>	<b>Saudi Arabia - onshore and offshore.</b>	
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	34.44
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	32.16
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	55.67
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	16.29

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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														
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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														

# 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 °	