

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	World Geodetic System 1984 (G1150)	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	114	
<i>Alias</i>	WGS 84 (G1150)	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Affirmation of Vertical Datum for Surveying and Mapping Activities for the Islands of Rota, Saipan and Tinian of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)
	<i>Author</i>	US Government
	<i>Publisher</i>	Office of Federal Register, NARA
	<i>Publication date</i>	2009-01-22
	<i>Edition date</i>	2009-01-22
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Federal Register Notice
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 74, No. 13, Document: E9-1180, Citation: 74 FR 3990
	<i>Page</i>	3990-3991
	<i>Other citation details</i>	Mandates use of NMVD03
	<i>Title</i>	A Refinement to the World Geodetic System 1984 Reference Frame
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Author</i>	M. J. Merrigan, E.R. Swift, R.F. Wong, Saffel J.T.
	<i>Publisher</i>	Institute of Navigation
	<i>Publication date</i>	2002-09
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Proceedings of the 15th International Technical Meeting of the Satellite Division of The Institute of Navigation (ION-GPS-2002), Portland, OR, September 2002
	<i>Page</i>	1519-1529
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Addendum to NIMA TR 8350.2: Implementation of the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) Reference Frame G1150
	<i>Author</i>	National Imagery and Mapping Agency
	<i>Publisher</i>	National Imagery and Mapping Agency
	<i>Publication date</i>	2003
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Technical Report
<i>Data source</i>	<i>Issue identification</i>	TR8350.2
	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Replaces World Geodetic System 1984 (G873) from 2002-01-20. Replaced by World Geodetic System 1984 (G1674) from 2012-02-08. Used in broadcast ephemeris from 2002-01-20 to 2012-02-07 and in precise ephemeris from 2002-01-20 to 2012-05-06.	
<i>Anchor definition</i>	Defined through coordinates of 17 GPS tracking stations adjusted to a subset of 49 IGS stations. Observations made in February 2001. The reference epoch for ITRF2000 is 1997.0; the station coordinates were propagated to 2001.0 using IERS station velocities.	
<i>Release date</i>	2002-01-20	
<i>Coordinate Reference Epoch</i>	2001.0	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial Referencing and GPS satellite navigation	
<i>Ellipsoid</i>	WGS 84	
<i>Prime Meridian</i>	Greenwich	

Extent

<i>Description</i>	World.		
<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>	WGS 84
<i>Item status</i>	VALID
<i>Identifier</i>	30
<i>Alias</i>	WGS84
<i>Information source</i>	<p><i>Title</i> Department of Defense World Geodetic System 1984: Its Definition and Relationships with Local Geodetic Systems, Version 1.0.0</p> <p><i>Author</i> National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency</p> <p><i>Publisher</i> National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency</p> <p><i>Publication date</i> 2014-07-08</p> <p><i>Series/Journal name</i> Standardization Document</p> <p><i>Issue identification</i> NGA.STND.0036_1.0.0_WGS84</p>
<i>Information source</i>	<p><i>Title</i> World Geodetic System 1984</p> <p><i>Author</i> L.B. Decker, Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center</p> <p><i>Publisher</i> Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center</p> <p><i>Publication date</i> 1986-04</p> <p><i>Edition date</i></p>
<i>Information source</i>	<p><i>Title</i> Refinements to The World Geodetic System 1984</p> <p><i>Author</i> S. Malys, J.A. Slater, R.W. Smith, L.E. Kunz, S.C. Kenyon</p> <p><i>Publisher</i> Institute of Navigation</p> <p><i>Publication date</i> 1997-09</p> <p><i>Edition date</i></p> <p><i>Series/Journal name</i> Proceedings of the 10th International Technical Meeting of the Satellite Division of The Institute of Navigation (ION-GPS-1997), Kansas City, MO, September 1997</p> <p><i>Page</i> 841-850</p>
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry
<i>Remarks</i>	The World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) contains four defining physical parameters for the Earth: the semi-major axis (a), the reciprocal of flattening (1/f) of an oblate spheroid of revolution, the geocentric gravitational constant ($GM = 3.986004418 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$) includes the mass of the atmosphere, and the Earth's angular rotational velocity about its spin axis ($\omega = 7.2921150 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s}$).
<i>Semi-major axis</i>	6378137.0 m
<i>Inverse flattening</i>	298.2572236 m

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	PrimeMeridian	
<i>Name</i>	Greenwich	
<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 °	