ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class GeodeticDatum

Name Japanese Geodetic Datum 2000

Item status VALID Identifier 111

Alias JGD2000

Information source Title Concept of the New Japanese Geodetic System

Author 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

Publisher Geographical Survey Institute (GSI), Tsukuba,

Japan

Publication date 2004-03

Series/Journal name Bulletin of the Geographical Survey Institute

Issue identification Volume 51

Page 1–9

Information source Title The New Geodetic Reference System of Japan _

Its adoption and application to our products

Author Geographical Survey Institute

Publisher Geographical Survey Institute (GSI), Tsukuba,

Japan

Publication date 2004-03

Series/Journal name Bulletin of the Geographical Survey Institute

Issue identification Volume 50 Page 33-36

Data source ISO Geodetic Registry

Remarks Replaces Tokyo Datum. Replaced by Japanese Geodetic Datum 2011

from 2011-10-21.

Anchor definition 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).

Release date 2002-04 Coordinate Reference Epoch 1997.0

Scope Spatial referencing

Ellipsoid GRS 1980
Prime Meridian Greenwich

Extent

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

ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class Ellipsoid

Name GRS 1980

Item status VALID Identifier 27

Alias Geodetic Reference System 1980

Alias GRS1980
Alias IAG GRS80

Alias International 1979

Alias GRS80

Information source Title Geodetic Reference System 1980

Author H. Moritz

Publisher Springer International Publishing

Publication date 2003-03

Series/Journal name Journal of Geodesy Issue identification Volume 74, No. 1

Page 128–162

Information source Title Geodetic Reference System 1980

Author H. Moritz

Publisher International Association of Geodesy

Publication date 1984

Series/Journal name Bulletin Geodesique Issue identification Volume 58, No. 3

Page 395-405

Data source ISO Geodetic Registry

Remarks Adopted by IUGG 1979 Canberra. Inverse flattening is derived from

geocentric gravitational constant GM = 3986005e8 m*m*m/s/s, dynamic form factor J2 = 108263e-8 and Earth's angular velocity =

7292115e-11 rad/s.

Semi-major axis 6378137.0 m
Inverse flattening 298.257222101 m

ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class PrimeMeridian

Name Greenwich

Item statusVALIDIdentifier25

Alias Zero meridian

Information source Title Why the Greenwich meridian moved

Author S. Malys, J.H. Seago, N.K. Pavlis, P.K.

Seidelmann, G.H. Kaplan

Publisher Springer International Publishing

Publication date 2015-12

Series/Journal name Journal of Geodesy Issue identification Volume 89, No. 12

Page 1263–1272

Information source Title IERS Conventions (2010)

Author G. Petit, B.J. Luzum (eds)

Publisher Verlag des Bundesamts fur Kartographie und

Geodasie

Publication date 2010

Edition date

Series/Journal name IERS Technical Notes

Issue identification 36.0

Other citation details ISSN: 1019-4568

Data source ISO Geodetic Registry

Greenwich longitude 0.0 °