

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	<b>IGS05</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	202	
<i>Alias</i>	International GNSS Service 2005	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Chronology of IGS Reference Frame Usage
	<i>Author</i>	International GNSS Service Analysis Centre Coordinator
	<i>Publisher</i>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Geodetic Survey (NGS)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2012-10-04
	<i>Other citation details</i>	Website
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	IGS switch to absolute antenna model and ITRF2005
	<i>Author</i>	Remi Ferland
	<i>Publisher</i>	International GNSS Service (IGS)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2006-10-09
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IGSMail
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Issue identification</i>	5438.0
	<i>Title</i>	Proposed IGS05 Realization
	<i>Author</i>	R. Ferland
	<i>Publisher</i>	International GNSS Service (IGS)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2006-10-19
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IGSMail
	<i>Issue identification</i>	5447.0
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Replaces IGB00. Replaced by IGS08. Used by IGS products within the period 2006-11-05 thru 2011-04-16.	
<i>Anchor definition</i>	Derived from and aligned to a subset of 139 stable IGS station coordinates and velocities in ITRF2005 at epoch 2000.0. The first IGS reference frame to use absolute antenna phase calibrations for both ground stations and satellite antennas.	
<i>Release date</i>	2006-11-05	
<i>Coordinate Reference Epoch</i>	2000.0	
<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

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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 °	