



SISTEMA DE REFERENCIA  
GEOCÉNTRICO PARA LAS AMÉRICAS

**SIRGAS**

# *The Geocentric Reference Systems of the Americas (SIRGAS)*

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*SIRGAS President & Vice-President*

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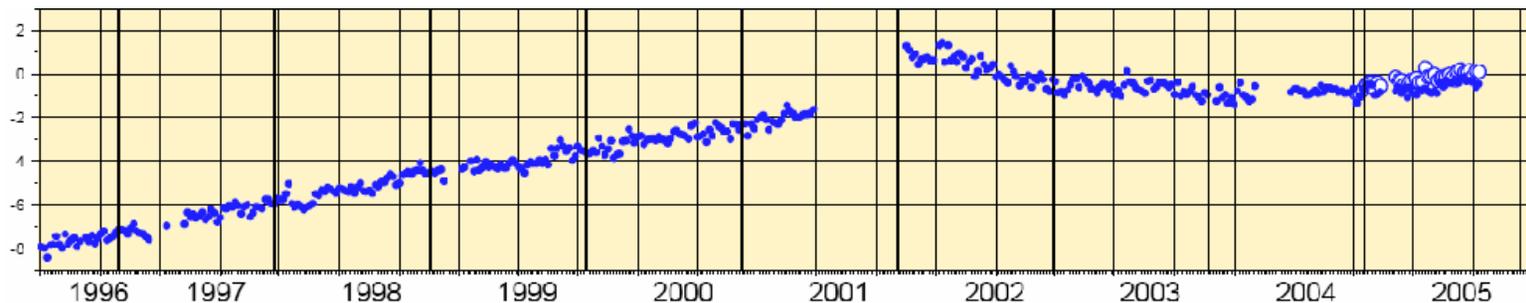


Subcomisión 1.3b de la IAG  
Proyecto de la Comisión de Cartografía del IPGH



## Introduction

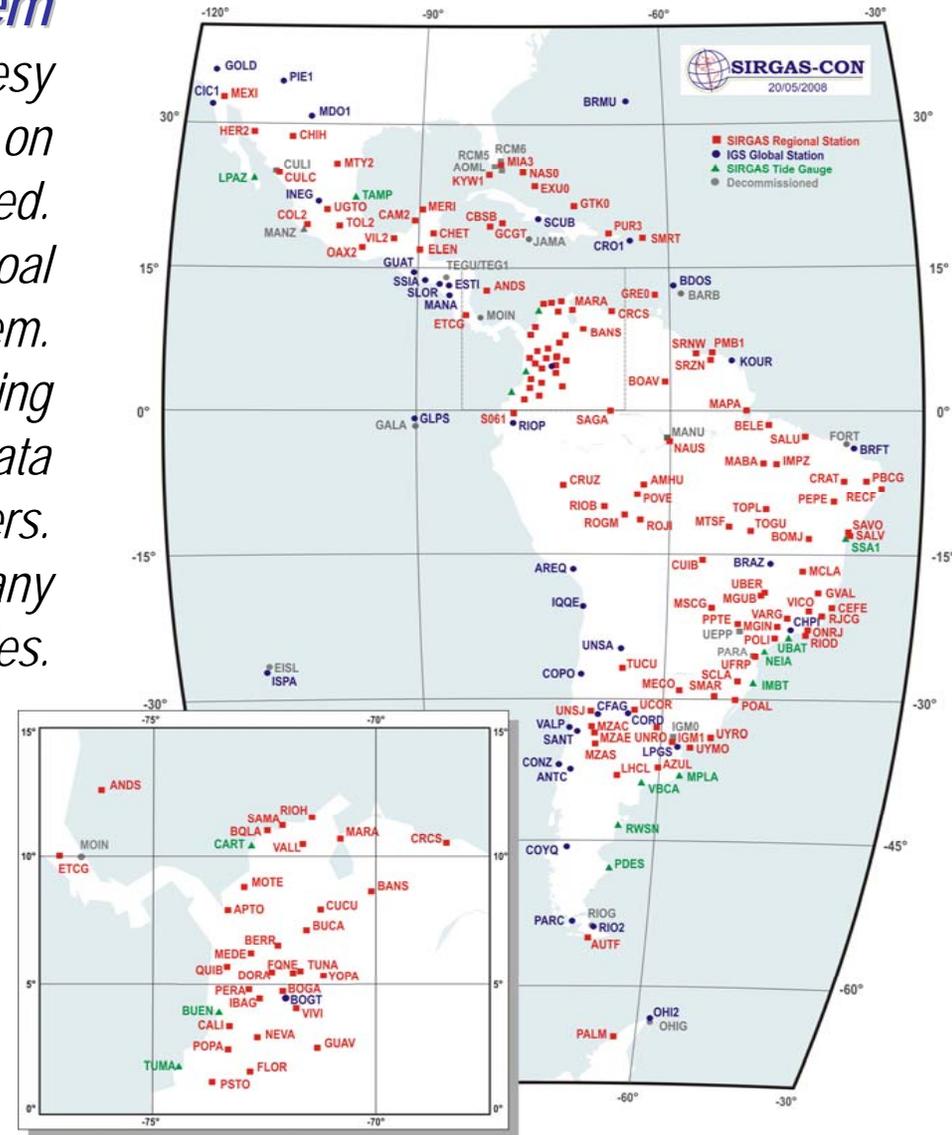
- ❑ *Geocentric reference frames are the fundamental layer of the spatial data infrastructures.*
- ❑ *State-of-the-art Geodesy demands reference frames capable to support coordinate determinations with mm-level accuracy.*
- ❑ *Reference frames consistency must be guaranteed at global scale and their stability must be ensured over decades.*
- ❑ *Coordinate changes on time (i.e., velocities) must be determined with 0.1 mm/a accuracy.*
- ❑ *The highest level of theory, technology and data analysis are used to realize the International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF).*
- ❑ *SIRGAS realizes the ITRF in the Caribbean, Central and South American regions.*
- ❑ *The 8<sup>th</sup> Regional Cartographic Conference of the Americas (United Nations, New York, 2005) recommended SIRGAS for the IDE-Américas.*



*Variation on time of the Arequipa coordinate, North component in cm, after W. Seemüller et al., DGFI.*

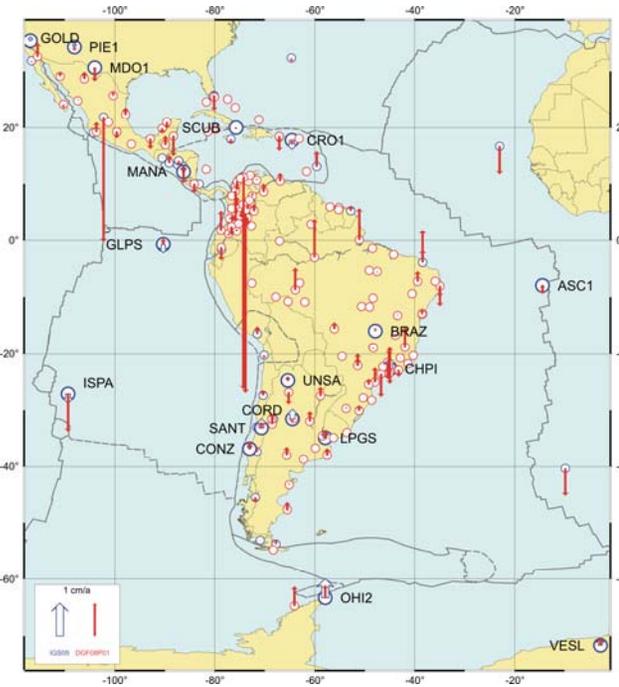
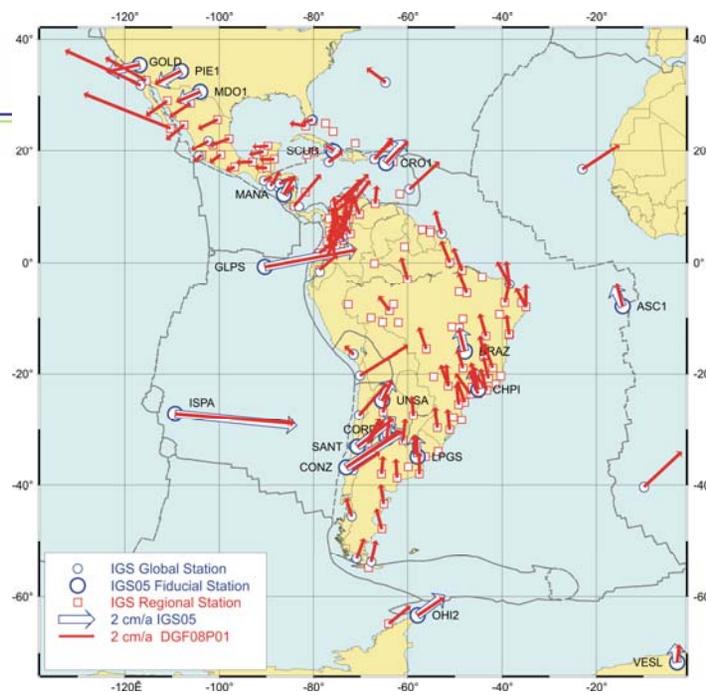
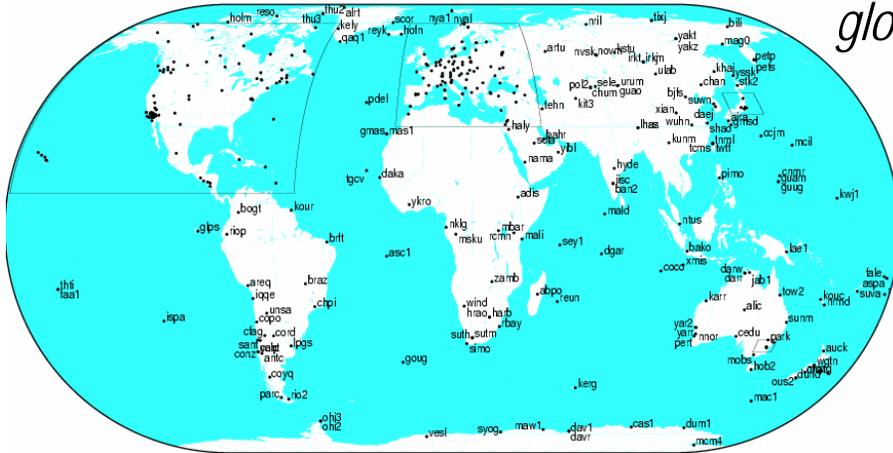
## The SIRGAS-CON system

- The highest standards of modern Geodesy can only be fulfilled if coordinates changes on time are continuously monitored.
- The observations needed to achieve this goal are provided by the SIRGAS-CON system.
- It encompasses ~200 continuously observing GNSS receivers, communication links, two data centers and four analysis centers.
- Receivers are installed and operated by many institutions in different countries.
- Data center are operated by the Deutsches Geodätisches Forschungsinstitut (DGFI) and the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE).
- This continental-size distributed observatory is coordinated by SIRGAS in a cooperative framework.



## The IGS-RNAAC-SIR

- ❑ SIRGAS-CON observations are continuously processed by DGFI as responsible of IGS Regional Network Associated Analysis Center for SIRGAS.
- ❑ A set of coordinates for all SIRGAS-CON stations are computed on weekly-basis and delivered to IGS.
- ❑ IGS Associated Analysis Centers compute weekly global solutions that merge SIRGAS and other regional solutions within the IGS global reference frame.
- ❑ Multi-years solutions (coordinates for a conventional epoch and velocities) are periodically computed by IGS-RNAAC-SIR.
- ❑ The latest one encompasses 272 weeks (Dec 2002 - Mar 2008) and realizes the best reference frame for the Americas.



## *SIRGAS in practice*

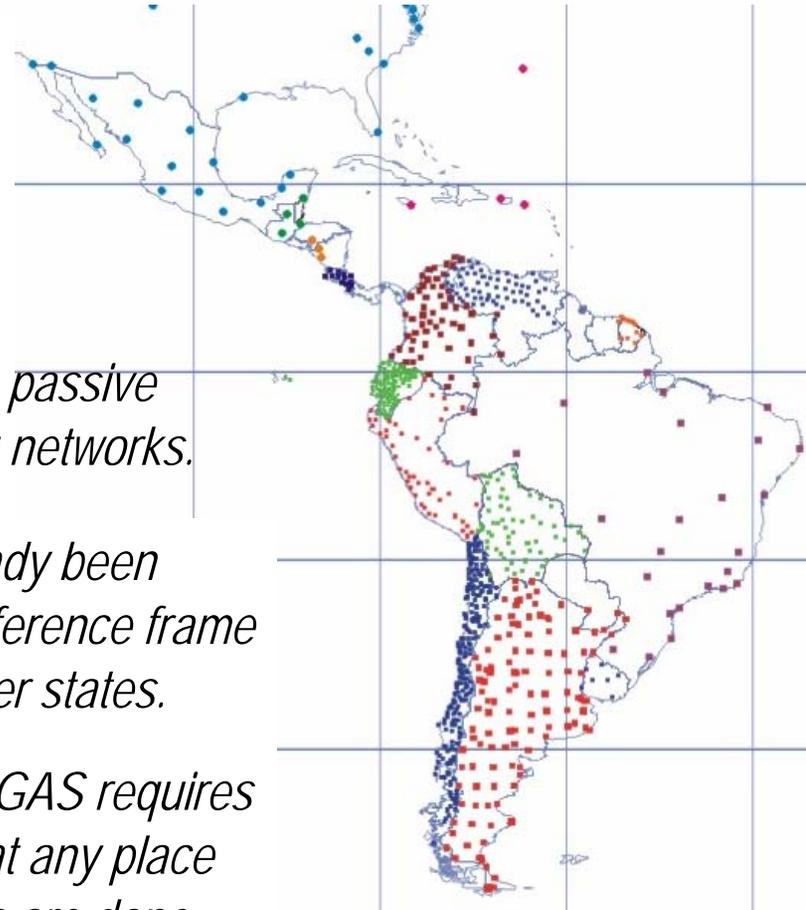
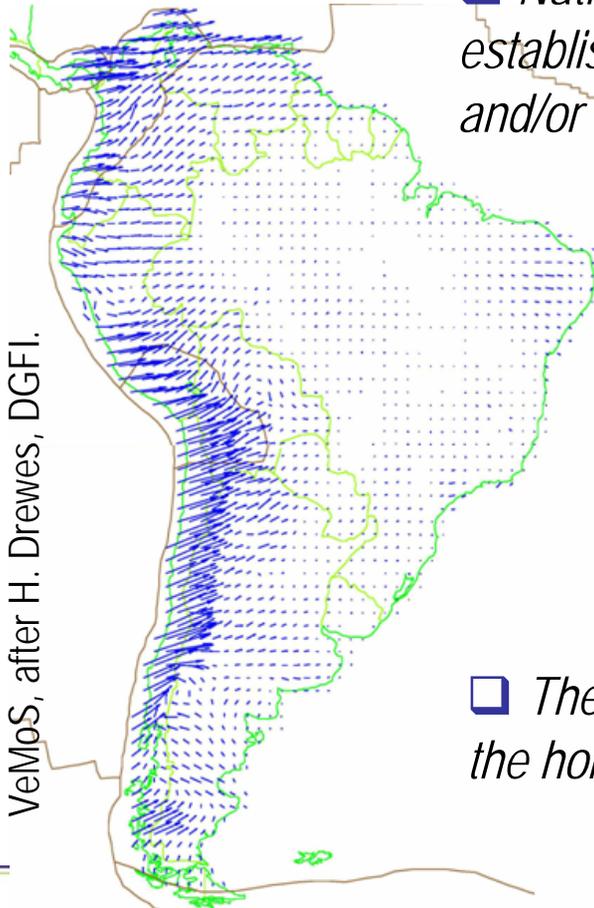
❑ *Practical uses of SIRGAS are supported by the countries by deploying national densifications.*

❑ *National densifications are established by means of both, passive and/or continuously observing networks.*

❑ *SIRGAS has already been adopted as official reference frame by 13 of its 18 member states.*

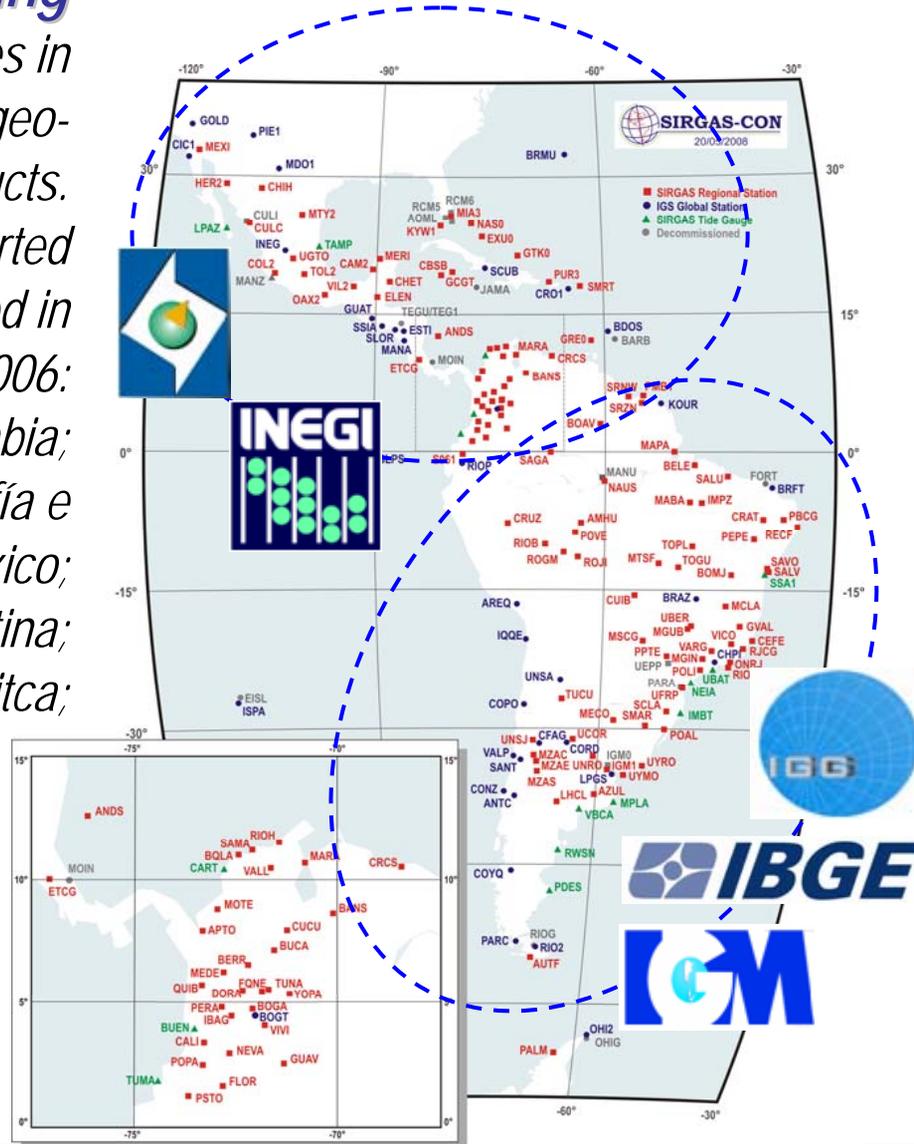
❑ *Proper use of SIRGAS requires velocities computed at any place where measurements are done.*

❑ *The Velocity Model for SIRGAS (VeMoS) allows interpolating the horizontal velocities at any given location in South America.*



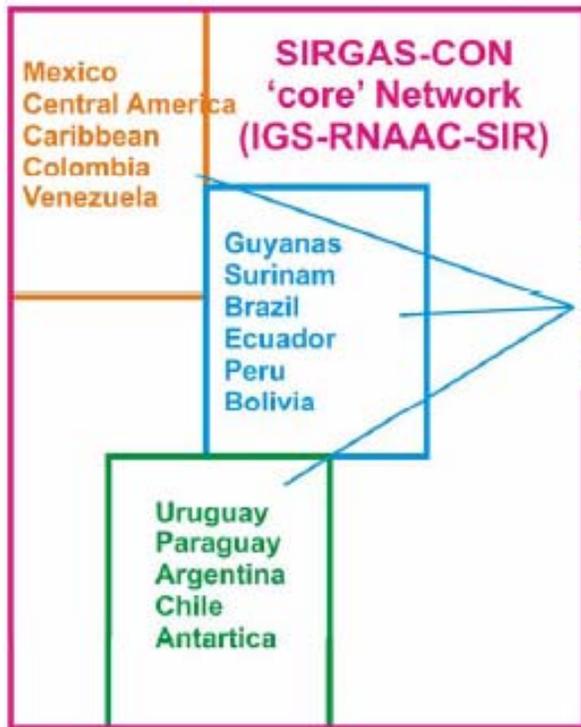
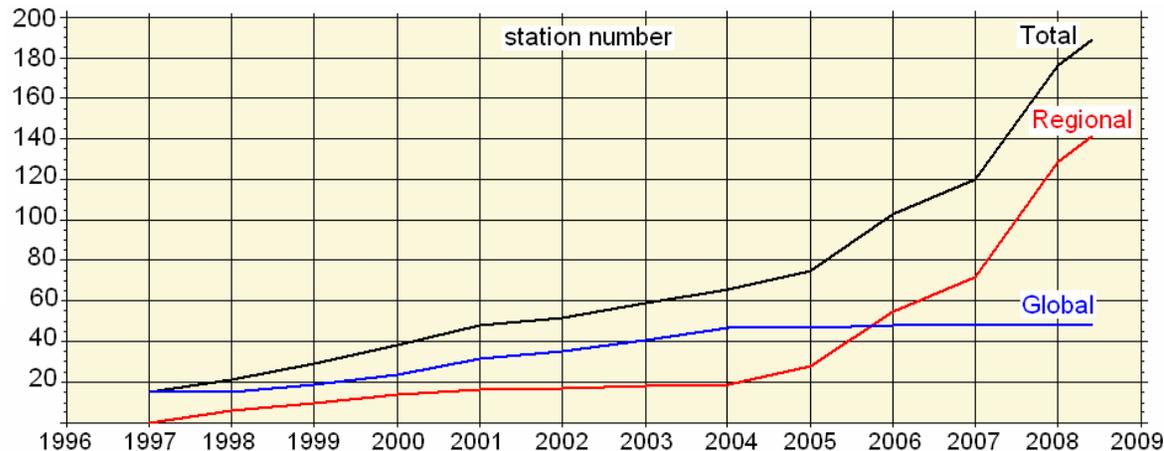
## Capacity building

- ❑ SIRGAS promotes capacity building activities in order to maximize the social benefits of geopositioning products.
- ❑ Experimental analysis centers (EAC) supported by Latin-American institutions were established in 2006:
  - ✓ Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi, Colombia;
  - ✓ Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, México;
  - ✓ Instituto de Geodesia y Geodinámica, Argentina;
  - ✓ Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística;
  - ✓ Instituto Geográfico Militar, Argentina
- ❑ EAC were recently evaluated (SIRGAS meeting, Montevideo, May 2008).
  - ❑ Independent evaluations conducted by DGFI and IBGE concluded that IGAC, IGG and IBGE EAC can be declared official.



## Handling the growth of the SIRGAS-CON system

□ The number of SIRGAS-CON stations has constantly increased since the establishment of the system, in late 1996.



3 SIRGAS-CON densification networks (IGAC, IBGE, IGG)

□ A new strategy for handling the system was recently proposed (SIRGAS meeting, Montevideo, May 2008).

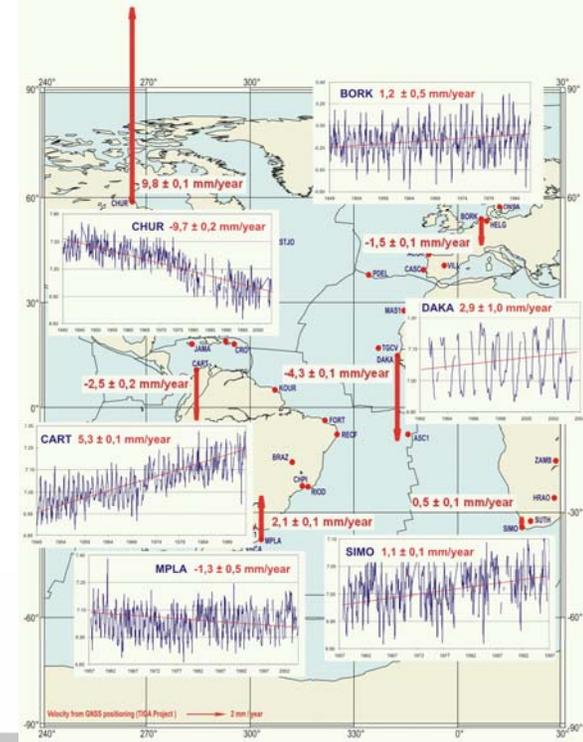
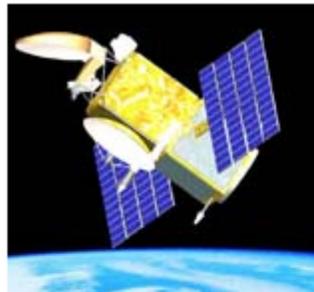
- It relays on:
  - ✓ 1 core network + 3 densification networks
  - ✓ 2 data centers (DGFI and IBGE)
  - ✓ 4 analysis centers (IGS-RNAAC-SIR, IGAC, IBGE and IGG)
  - ✓ 2 combination centers (DGFI and IBGE)



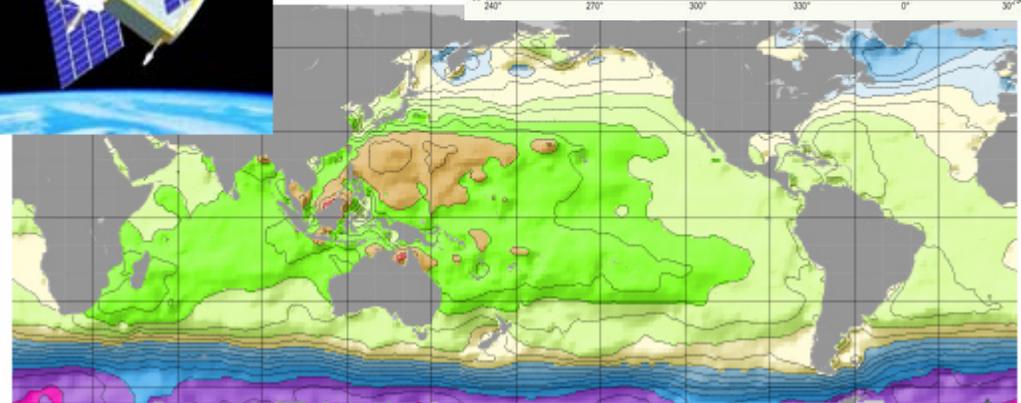


## Tasks being done in the SIRGAS framework

Define and realize a global-consistent reference level by means of tide-gauges controlled with GNSS and satellite altimetry.

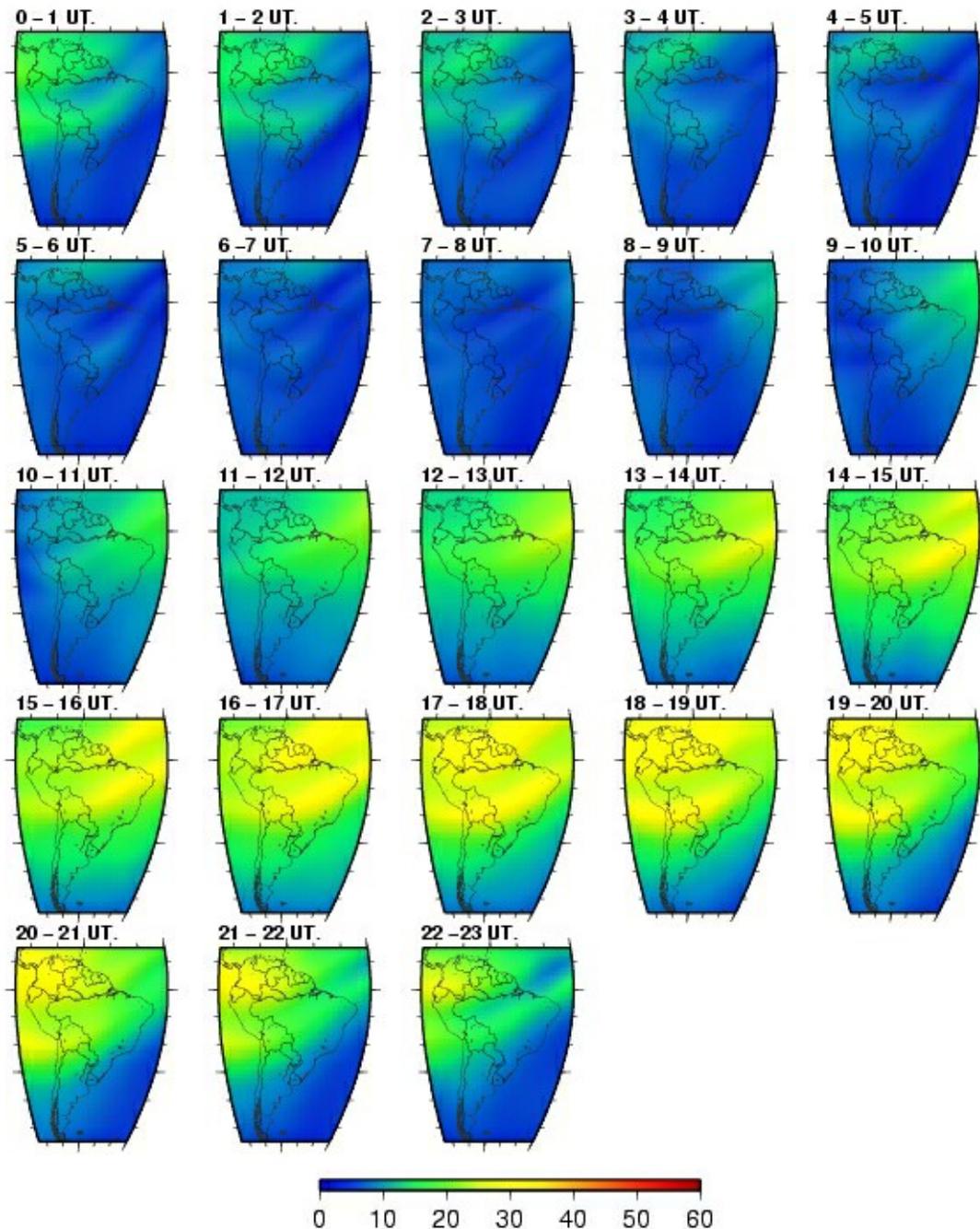


Compute geopotential numbers for the first-order national leveling networks and refer them to a global-consistent reference level.



## Expanding SIRGAS-CON applications

- Understanding and forecast ionospheric conditions is necessary for practical applications (e.g.: global navigation, communications, etc.).
- The Central and South American ionosphere presents challenging problems for aeronomers.
- Since July 2006, SIRGAS operates an Ionospheric Analysis Center under the responsibility of La Plata National University, Argentina.
- Hourly regional maps of Vertical Total Electron Content (TEC) are computed and delivered to the community.



## ***SIRGAS Steering Council***

*President: Claudio Brunini, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina;*

*Vice-President: Laura Sanchez, Deutsches Geodätisches Forschungsinstitut, Germany;*

*WGI President: Sonia Costa, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Brazil;*

*WGII President: Tomás Marino, Observatorio Sismológico y Volcánico, Costa Rica;*

*WGIII President: William Martínez, Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi, Colombia.*

***Many thanks for your attention***

***[www.sirgas.org](http://www.sirgas.org)***