

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
19162

Second edition
2019-07

AMENDMENT 1
2023-08

Geographic information — Well-known text representation of coordinate reference systems

AMENDMENT 1

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 19162:2019/Amd 1:2023



Reference number
ISO 19162:2019/Amd.1:2023(E)

© ISO 2023

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 19162:2019/Amd 1:2023



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2023

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*, in collaboration with the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 19162:2019/Amd 1:2023

Geographic information — Well-known text representation of coordinate reference systems

AMENDMENT 1

3.1.13

Replace definition with:

3.1.13

datum ensemble

group of multiple realizations of the same terrestrial or vertical reference system that, for approximate spatial referencing purposes, are not significantly different

EXAMPLE “WGS 84” as an undifferentiated group of realizations including WGS 84 (TRANSIT), WGS 84 (G730), WGS 84 (G873), WGS 84 (G1150), WGS 84 (G1674) and WGS 84 (G1762). At the surface of the Earth these have changed on average by 0.7 m between the TRANSIT and G730 realizations, a further 0.2 m between G730 and G873, 0.06 m between G873 and G1150, 0.2 m between G1150 and G1674 and 0.02 m between G1674 and G1762.

Note 1 to entry: Datasets referenced to the different realizations within a datum ensemble may be merged without coordinate transformation.

Note 2 to entry: ‘Approximate’ is for users to define but typically is in the order of under 1 decimetre but may be up to 2 metres.

[SOURCE: ISO 19111/Amd2:2023, 3.1.16]

3.1.14

Replace “[SOURCE: ISO 19111:2019, 3.1.8]” by “[SOURCE: ISO 19111:2019, 3.1.18]”

3.1.15

Replace “[SOURCE: ISO 19111:2019, 3.1.9]” by “[SOURCE: ISO 19111:2019, 3.1.19]”

3.1.25

Replace definition with:

3.1.25

geodetic coordinate reference system

two- or three-dimensional coordinate reference system based on a geodetic datum reference frame and having either a three-dimensional Cartesian or an ellipsoidal or a spherical coordinate system

Note 1 to entry: In this document a coordinate reference system based on a geodetic reference frame and having an ellipsoidal coordinate system is geographic.

[SOURCE: ISO 19111/Amd2:2023, 3.1.31]

3.1.45

Replace definition with:

3.1.45

spherical coordinate system

two- or three-dimensional coordinate system in Euclidean space in which position is specified by two angular coordinates and (in the three-dimensional case) one distance coordinate

Note 1 to entry: Not to be confused with an ellipsoidal coordinate system based on an ellipsoid 'degenerated' into a sphere.

[SOURCE: ISO 19111/Amd2:2023, 3.1.60]

3.2

In the entry for EPSG, replace www.epsg-registry.org with <https://epsg.org>.

6.3.1

Insert the following in the row above <left bracket>:

<at sign> ::= @ !! ISO/IEC 10646:2012 character identifier U+0040

6.3.4

Replace <wkt Latin text character> with the following:

<wkt Latin text character> ::= <simple Latin upper case letter> | <simple Latin lower case letter>
 | <digit> | <underscore>
 | <left bracket> | <right bracket> | <left paren> | <right paren>
 | <left brace> | <right brace>
 | <less than operator> | <equals operator>
 | <greater than operator>
 | <period> | <comma> | <colon> | <semicolon>
 | <plus sign> | <minus sign> | <space> | <number sign>
 | <percent> | <ampersand> | <quote> | <asterisk> | <circumflex>
 | <solidus> | <reverse solidus> | <question mark> | <at sign>
 | <vertical bar> | <degree symbol> | <doublequote symbol>

6.6

Insert the following in the row above angleUnit:

anchorEpoch <datum anchor epoch keyword> 8 and 10

Insert the following in the two rows above baseEngCRS:

axisMaxValue	<axis maximum value keyword>	7
--------------	------------------------------	---

axisMinValue	<axis minimum value keyword>	7
--------------	------------------------------	---

Insert the following in the row above derivedProjCRS:

definingTransformation	<defining transformation keyword>	8
------------------------	-----------------------------------	---

Insert the following in the row above remark:

rangeMeaning	<axis value range meaning keyword>	7
--------------	------------------------------------	---

7.5.1

Replace rows for spatial axis, temporalCountMeasure axis and ordinal-dateTime axis with the following:

<spatial axis>	::=	<axis keyword> <left delimiter> <axis nameAbbrev> <wkt separator> <axis direction> [<wkt separator> <axis order>] [<wkt separator> <spatial unit>] [<wkt separator> <axis range>] [{ <wkt separator> <identifier> }]... <right delimiter> <i>!! Axis unit and conversion factor mandatory. See 7.5.6.2.</i>
----------------	-----	---

<temporalCountMeasure axis>	::=	<axis keyword> <left delimiter> <axis nameAbbrev> <wkt separator> <axis direction> [<wkt separator> <axis order>] [<wkt separator> <time unit>] [<wkt separator> <axis range>] [{ <wkt separator> <identifier> }]... <right delimiter> <i>!! Axis unit mandatory, conversion factor conditional. See 7.5.6.4</i>
-----------------------------	-----	--

<ordinal-dateTime axis>	::=	<axis keyword> <left delimiter> <axis nameAbbrev> <wkt separator> <axis direction> [<wkt separator> <axis order>] [<wkt separator> <axis range>] [{ <wkt separator> <identifier> }]... <right delimiter> <i>!! The attribute 'axis unit' is not required for an ordinal coordinate system or for a temporal dateTime coordinate system. See 7.5.6.3.</i>
-------------------------	-----	---

Insert seven new rows between <axis direction> and <meridian>:

<axis range>	::=	<axis minimum value> <axis maximum value> { <axis minimum value> <axis maximum value> } { <axis minimum value> <axis maximum value> <axis range meaning> }
<axis minimum value>	::=	<axis minimum value keyword> <left delimiter> <number> <right delimiter>
<axis minimum value keyword>	::=	AXISMINVALUE
<axis maximum value>	::=	<axis maximum value keyword> <left delimiter> <number> <right delimiter>
<axis maximum value keyword>	::=	AXISMAXVALUE
<axis range meaning>	::=	<axis range meaning keyword> <left delimiter> { exact wraparound } <right delimiter>]
<axis range meaning keyword>	::=	RANGEMEANING

7.5.2, Table 3

Replace Table 3 with the following:

Table 3 — Permitted coordinate system type, dimension and coordinate data type by CRS

CRS type	Permitted CS type(s)	Dimension (number of axes)	Coordinate data type
geodetic	Cartesian	3	
derived geodetic	spherical (ellipsoidal - read only: see 8.3)	2 or 3 (2 or 3)	
geographic	ellipsoidal	2 or 3	
derived geographic			
projected	Cartesian	2 or 3	
derived projected	affine Cartesian cylindrical ordinal polar spherical	2 or 3 2 or 3 3 1 or 2 or 3 2 2 or 3	(no constraint) (no constraint) (no constraint) integer (no constraint) (no constraint)
vertical	vertical	1	
derived vertical			
engineering	affine Cartesian cylindrical linear ordinal polar spherical	2 or 3 2 or 3 3 1 1 or 2 or 3 2 2 or 3	(no constraint) (no constraint) (no constraint) (no constraint) integer (no constraint) (no constraint)
derived engineering			
parametric	parametric	1	
derived parametric			

Table 3 (continued)

CRS type	Permitted CS type(s)	Dimension (number of axes)	Coordinate data type
temporal	temporalDateTime	1	dateTime
derived temporal	temporalCount	1	integer
	temporalMeasure	1	real

7.5.6.1

Remove last paragraph ("<axis unit> or <cs unit> may also specify the unit for implied map projection parameter values, as described in 9.3.").

7.5

Insert the following text as a new subclause 7.5.7. Renumber the original subclause 7.5.7 as 7.5.8 and renumber the subsequent subclauses as 7.5.8.1, 7.5.8.2, 7.5.8.3, 7.5.8.4 and 7.5.8.5, respectively.

7.5.7 Axis range

An axis may have optional attributes `minimumValue`, `maximumValue` and `rangeMeaning`. `minimumValue` and `maximumValue` describe the minimum and maximum values normally allowed for this axis, in the unit for the axis. `rangeMeaning` indicates whether the axis value range specified through `minimumValue` and `maximumValue` allows 'wrap-around', for example longitudes modulus 360°. It may only be included when both `minimumValue` and `maximumValue` are included in the axis description, and then it is an optional attribute.

7.5.7.1 (7.5.8.1 following insertion of new subclause 7.5.7)

Insert a fourth example as follows:

EXAMPLE 4 2D Geocentric CS. Axis order is implied, <cs unit> is used, axes have name and abbreviation.

```
CS[spherical,2],
  AXIS["geocentric latitude (U)",north],
  AXIS["geocentric longitude (V)",east],
  ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]
```

7.5.7.5 (7.5.8.5 following insertion of new subclause 7.5.7)

Insert the following text as a new subclause 7.5.8.6:

7.5.8.6 Coordinate systems with axis range constraint

EXAMPLE 1 3D spherical CS with longitude range constrained to be 0 through 360°. Axis order is explicit, <axis unit> is used, first two axes have name but no abbreviation.

```

CS[spherical,3],
  AXIS["latitude",north,ORDER[1],ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],
  AXIS["longitude",east,ORDER[2],ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],
  AXISMINVALUE[0],AXISMAXVALUE[360]],
  AXIS["ellipsoidal height (h)",up,ORDER[3],LENGTHUNIT["metre",1.0]]

```

8.1

Replace definitions of <static geodetic crs>, <dynamic geodetic crs>, <static geographic crs> and <dynamic geographic crs> with the following:

<static geodetic crs>	::=	<geodetic crs keyword> <left delimiter> <crs name> <wkt separator> { <geodetic reference frame> <geodetic datum ensemble> } <wkt separator> <coordinate system> [<wkt separator> <defining transformation ID>]... <scope extent identifier remark> <right delimiter>
<dynamic geodetic crs>	::=	<geodetic crs keyword> <left delimiter> <crs name> <wkt separator> <dynamic crs> <wkt separator> <geodetic reference frame> <wkt separator> <coordinate system> [<wkt separator> <defining transformation ID>]... <scope extent identifier remark> <right delimiter>
<static geographic crs>	::=	<geographic crs keyword> <left delimiter> <crs name> <wkt separator> { <geodetic reference frame> <geodetic datum ensemble> } <wkt separator> <coordinate system> [<wkt separator> <defining transformation ID>]... <scope extent identifier remark> <right delimiter>
<dynamic geographic crs>	::=	<geographic crs keyword> <left delimiter> <crs name> <wkt separator> <dynamic crs> <wkt separator> <geodetic reference frame> <wkt separator> <coordinate system> [<wkt separator> <defining transformation ID>]... <scope extent identifier remark> <right delimiter>

Insert three rows after <dynamic geographic crs> as follows:

<defining transformation ID> ::= <defining transformation keyword> <left delimiter>
 <defining transformation name>
 [<wkt separator> <identifier>] <right delimiter>
!! This information identifies the transformation that may define a geodetic CRS. A full description may be given separately; see Clause 17. A full description of the defining transformation shall not be embedded within the geodetic CRS WKT.

<defining transformation keyword> ::= DEFININGTRANSFORMATION

<defining transformation name> ::= <quoted Latin text> *!! See 7.2*

8.2.3

Add the following text at the end of the second paragraph:

A dynamic reference frame may have a reference frame derived from it at a specified epoch. This epoch may be included in the description of the derived reference frame using *datum anchor epoch*. This is not to be confused with the epoch at which a static reference frame is aligned with another frame; that epoch information may be included in *datum anchor*.

Replace the definition of <geodetic reference frame> with the following:

<geodetic reference frame> ::= <geodetic reference frame keyword>
 <left delimiter> <datum name> <wkt separator> <ellipsoid>
 [<wkt separator> <datum anchor>]
 [<wkt separator> <datum anchor epoch>]
 [{ <wkt separator> <identifier> }]... <right delimiter>
 [{ <wkt separator> <prime meridian> }]

Insert three rows after <datum anchor description> as follows:

<datum anchor epoch> ::= <datum anchor epoch keyword> <left delimiter>
 <anchor epoch> <right delimiter>

<datum anchor epoch keyword> ::= ANCHOREPOCH

<anchor epoch> ::= <unsigned integer> [<period> [<unsigned integer>]]
!! See 6.3.2

8.3

Replace first bullet,

— a geodetic CRS to contain either a 3D Cartesian or a 3D spherical coordinate system, and"

with

— a geodetic CRS to contain either a 3D Cartesian or a 2D or 3D spherical coordinate system, and"

8.4

After EXAMPLE 4 and text "Non-Latin1 characters may only be included within remarks (see 7.3.4).", add a fifth example as follows:

EXAMPLE 5 Static geodetic CRS with defining transformation:

```
GEODCRS["ETRF2000",
  DATUM["European Terrestrial Reference Frame 2000",
    ELLIPSOID["GRS 1980",6378137,298.257222101]
  ],
  CS[Cartesian,3],
  AXIS["(X)",geocentricX],
  AXIS["(Y)",geocentricY],
  AXIS["(Z)",geocentricZ],
  LENGTHUNIT["metre",1.0],
  DEFININGTRANSFORMATION["ITRF2000 to ETRF2000 (EUREF)",ID["EPSG",7940]],
  ID["EPSG",7930]
]
```

9.5

Replace EXAMPLE 4 with the following:

EXAMPLE 4 3D Projected CRS: