

Geodesy for science and society

HEIG-VD Haute Ecole d'Ingénierie et de Gestion du Canton de Vaud - Suisse

FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER

Sébastien Guillaume

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Main tasks of Geodesy

- 2. Determination of the gravity field and its geometry.

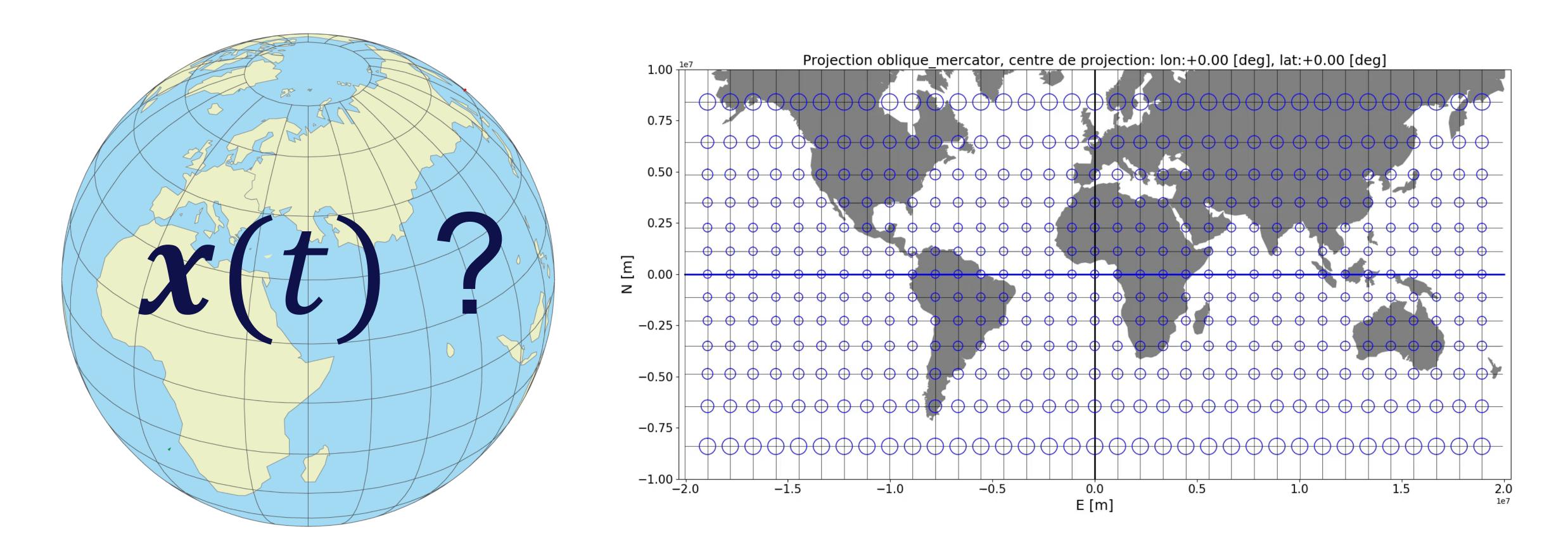


1. Determination of the **position** of (all) objects on the Earth or in its vicinity.



Main tasks of Geodesy

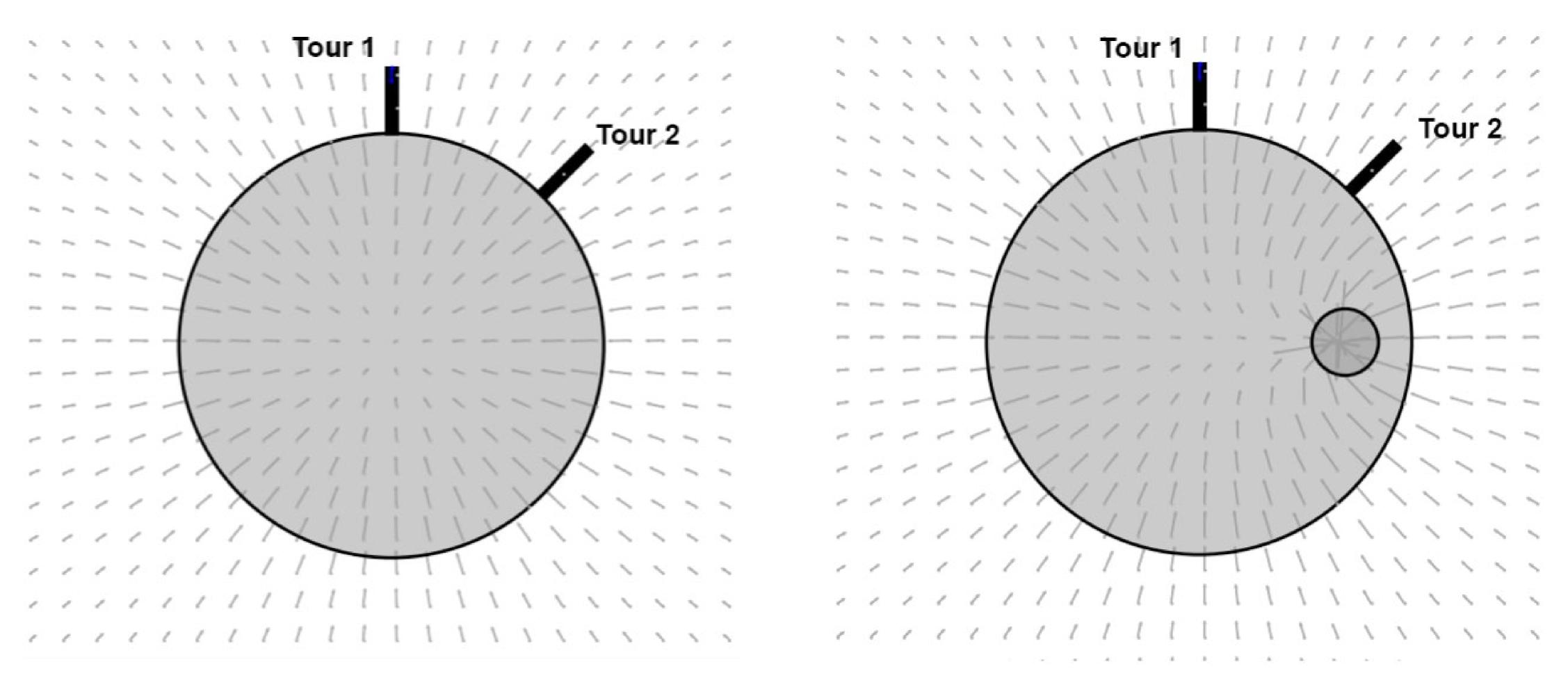
1. Determination of the **position** of (all) objects on the Earth or in its vicinity.





Main tasks of Geodesy

1. Determination of the gravity field and its geometry.





Reference Systems

established by the Geodetic community



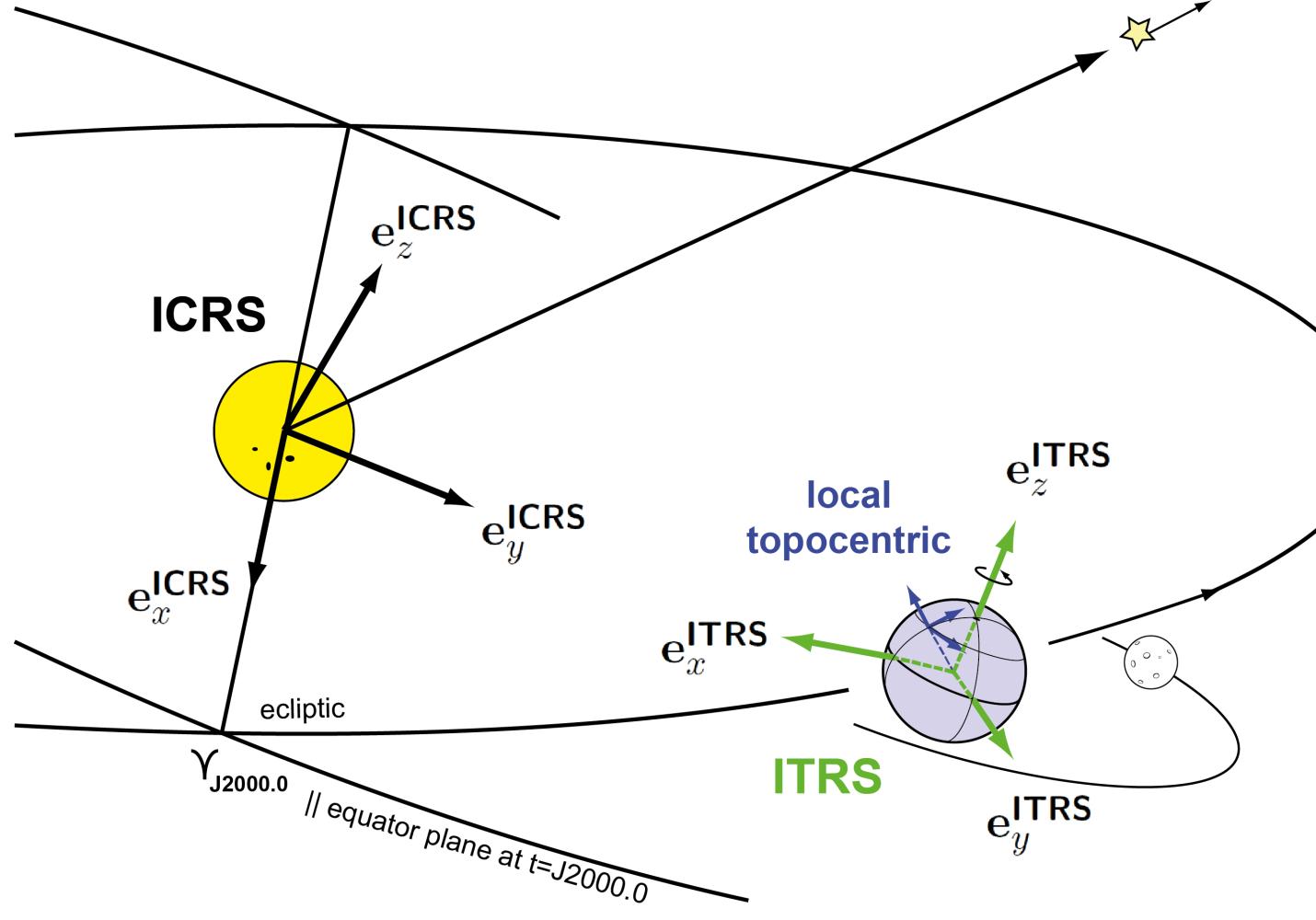
ICRS

International Celestial Reference System

ITRS **International Terrestrial Reference System**

local topocentric

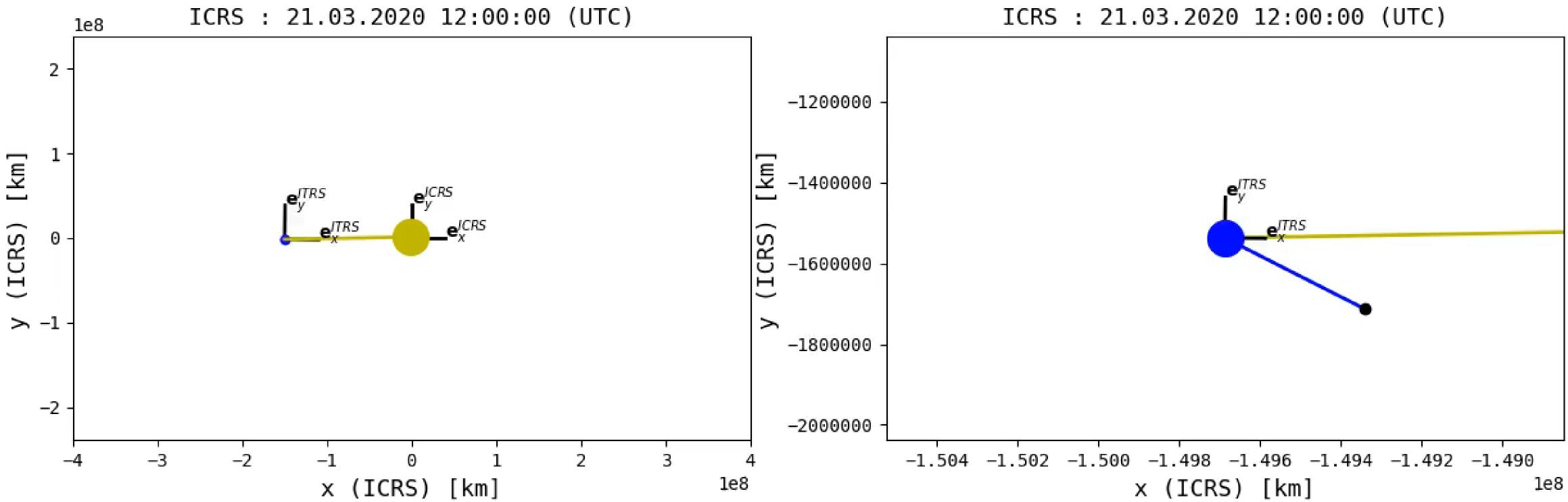
Natural system of an observer aligned with gravity vector







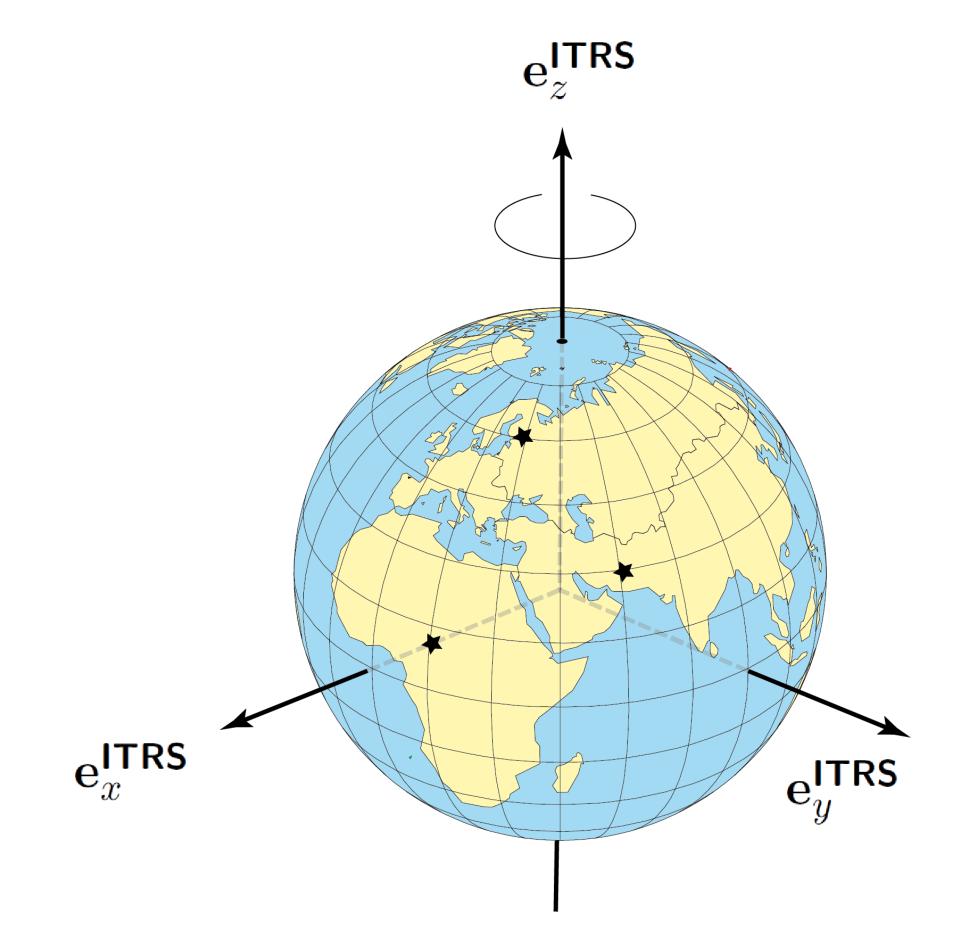
ICRS



$$m \cdot \mathbf{a} = m \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \mathbf{x}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = \sum \mathbf{F}_{\mathrm{ext}}$$



ITRS

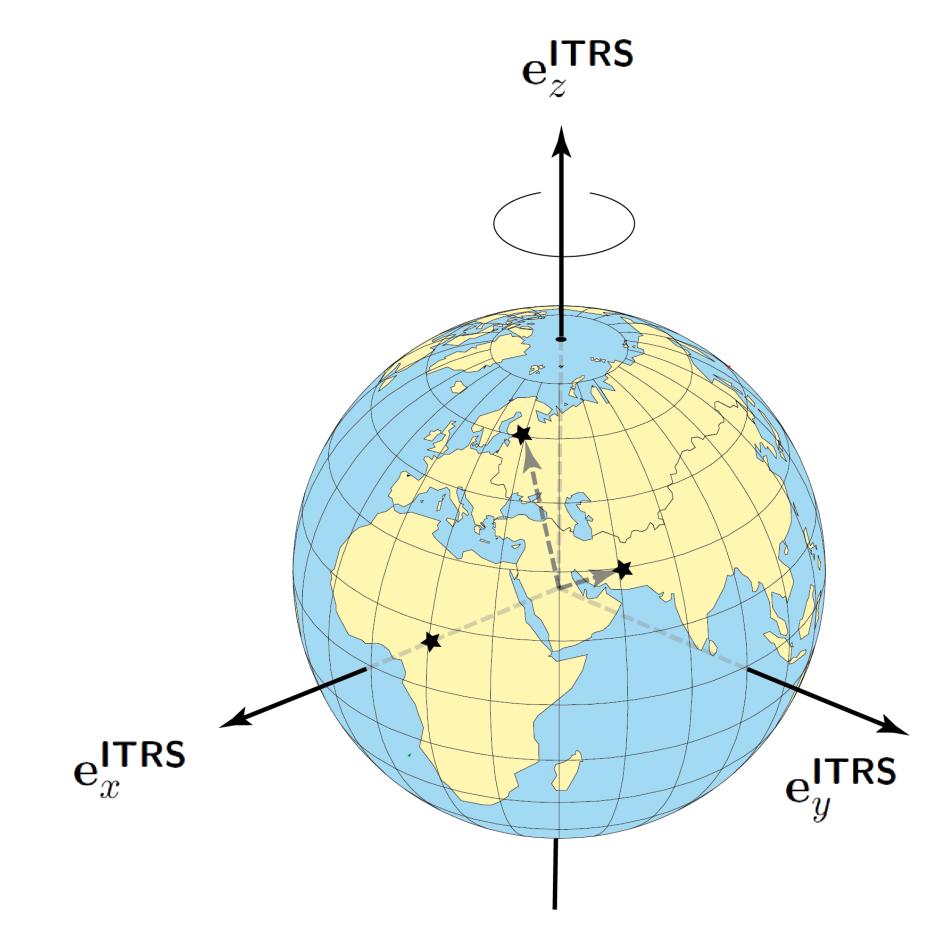




ITRS

International Terrestrial Reference System

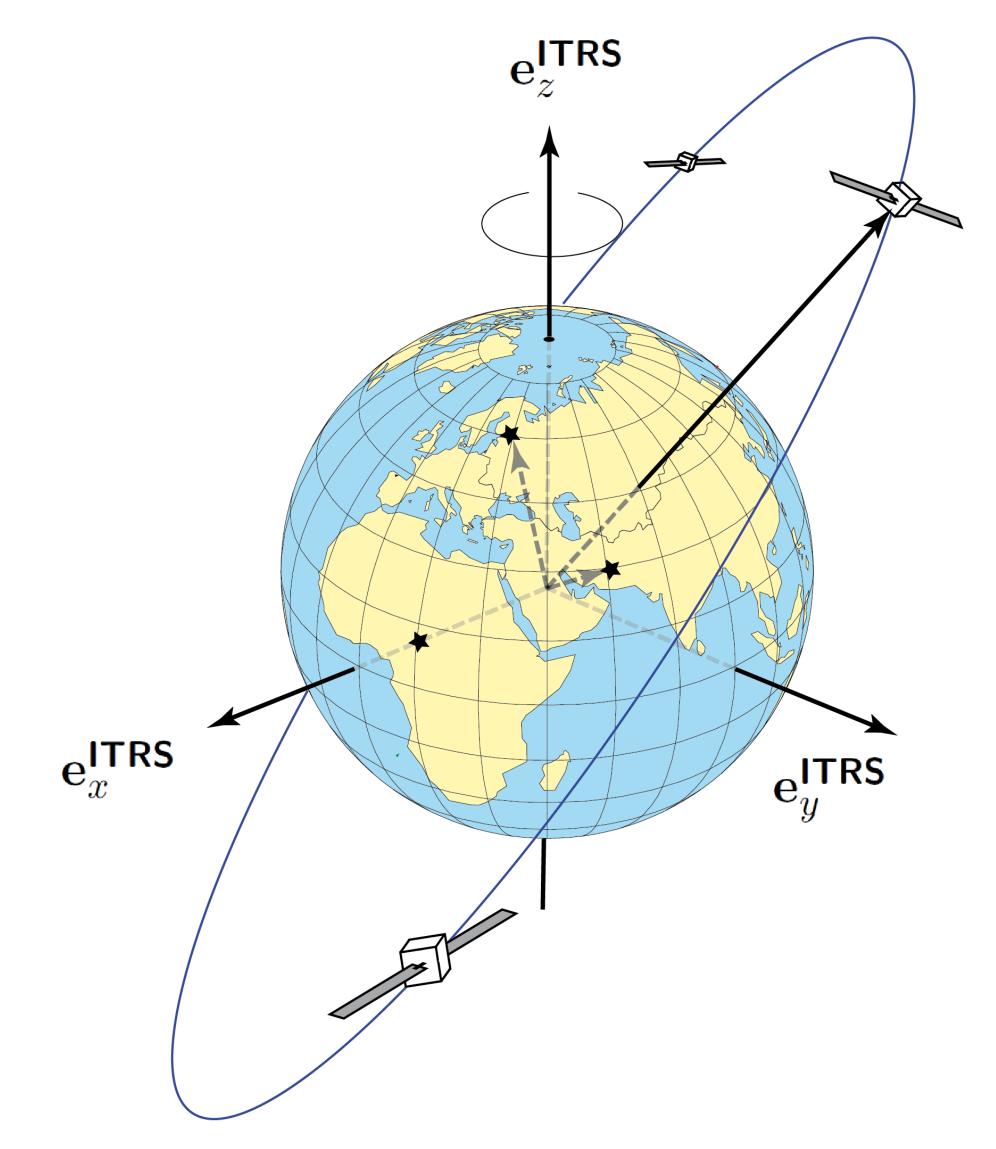
 set of coordinates and velocities of benchmarks at [mm] and [mm/year] precision, all around the world.





ITRS

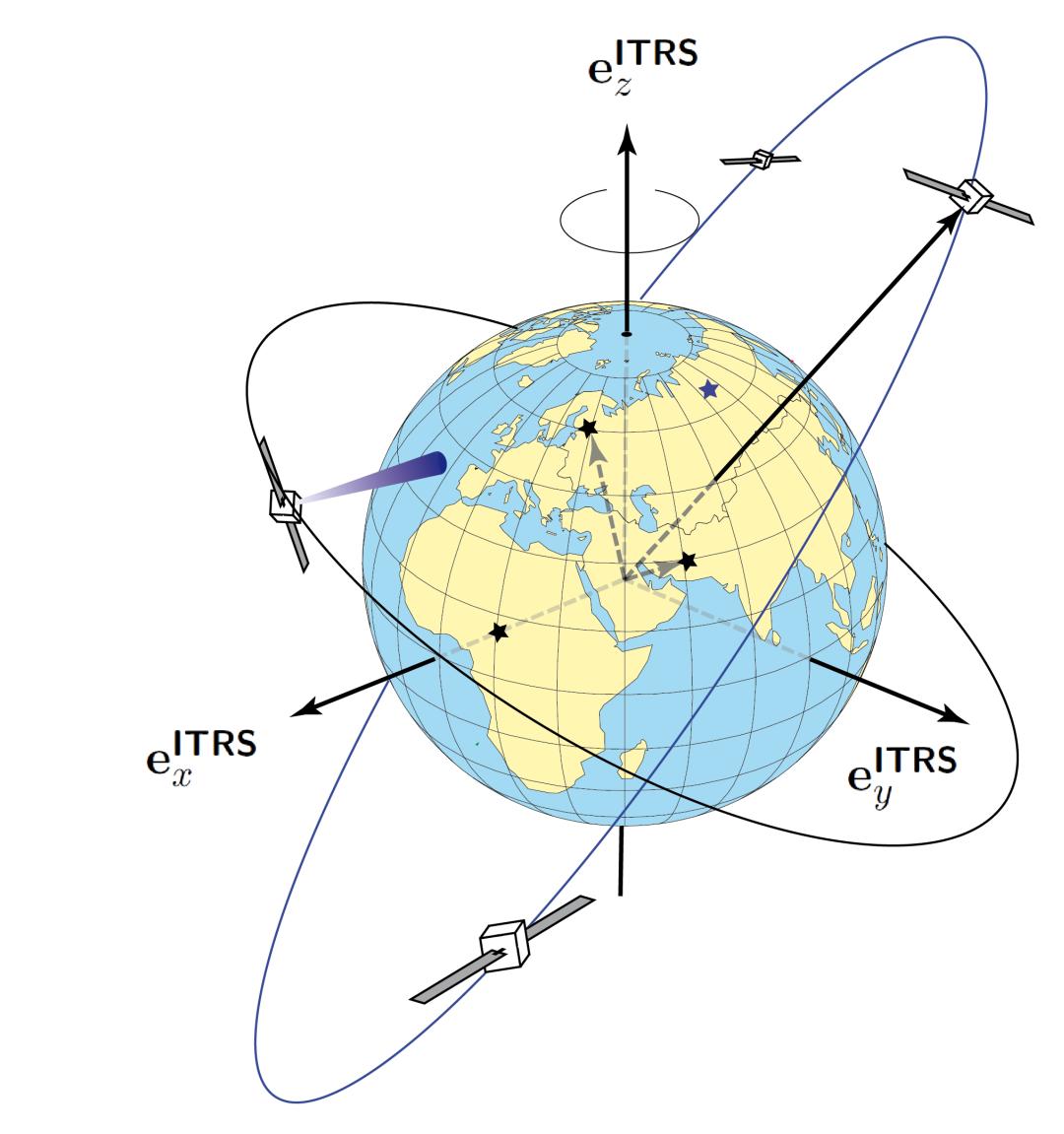
- set of coordinates and velocities of benchmarks at [mm] and [mm/year] precision, all around the world.
- position of GNSS satellites with [cm] precision.





ITRS

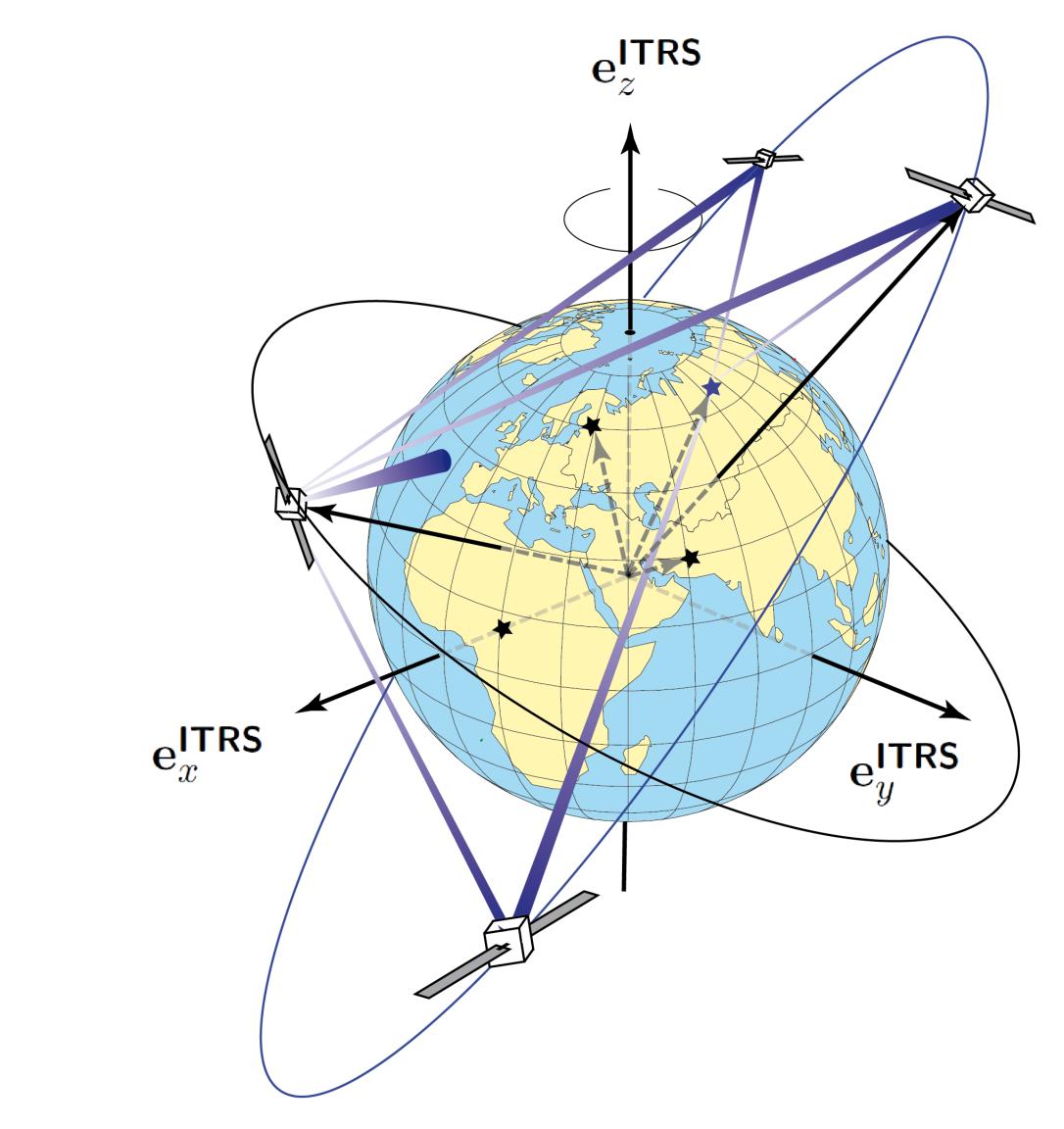
- set of coordinates and velocities of benchmarks at [mm] and [mm/year] precision, all around the world.
- position of GNSS satellites with [cm] precision.
- enable to determine [cm] position of any points on the Earth, or low-orbit satellites with GNSS.



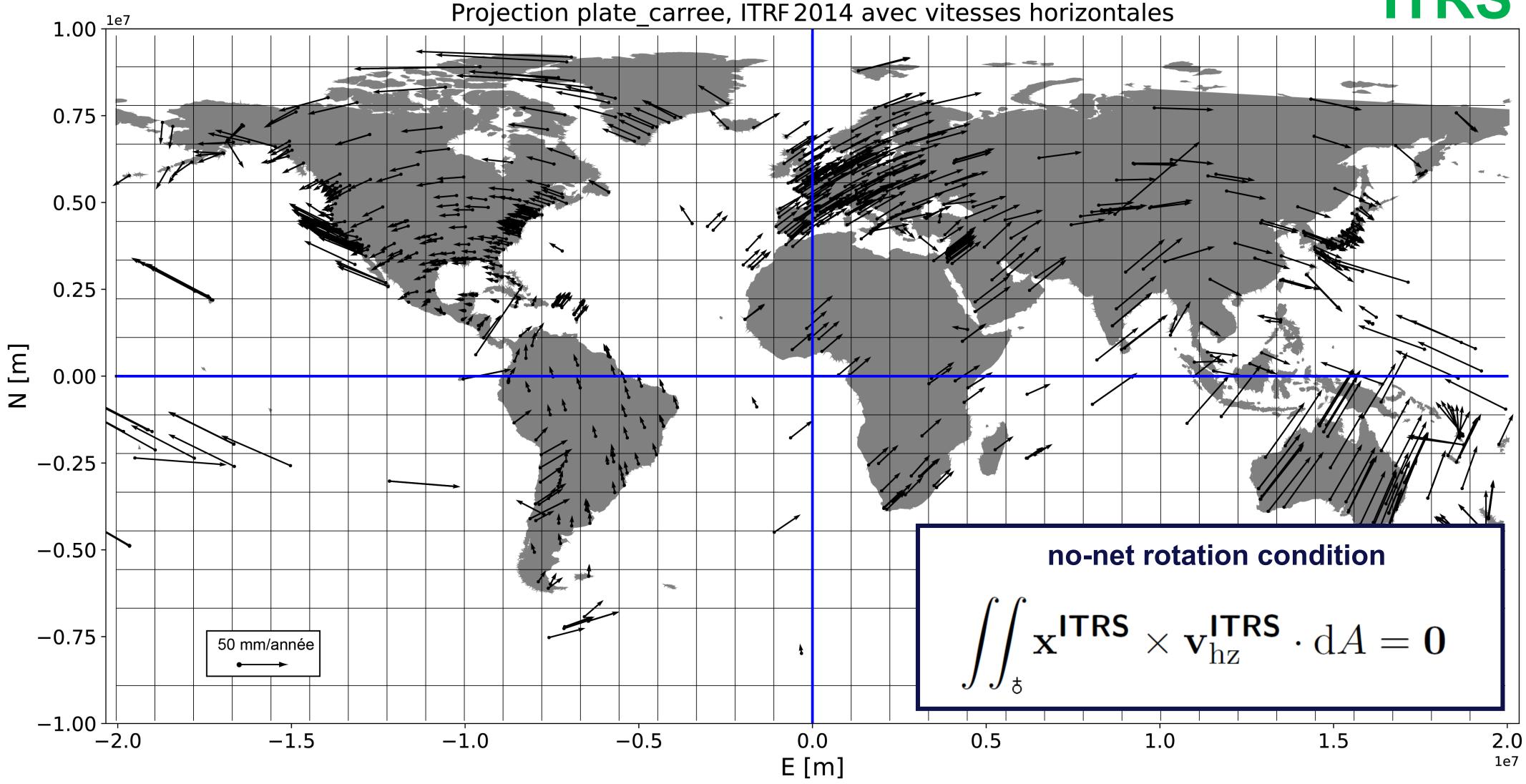


ITRS

- set of coordinates and velocities of benchmarks at [mm] and [mm/year] precision, all around the world.
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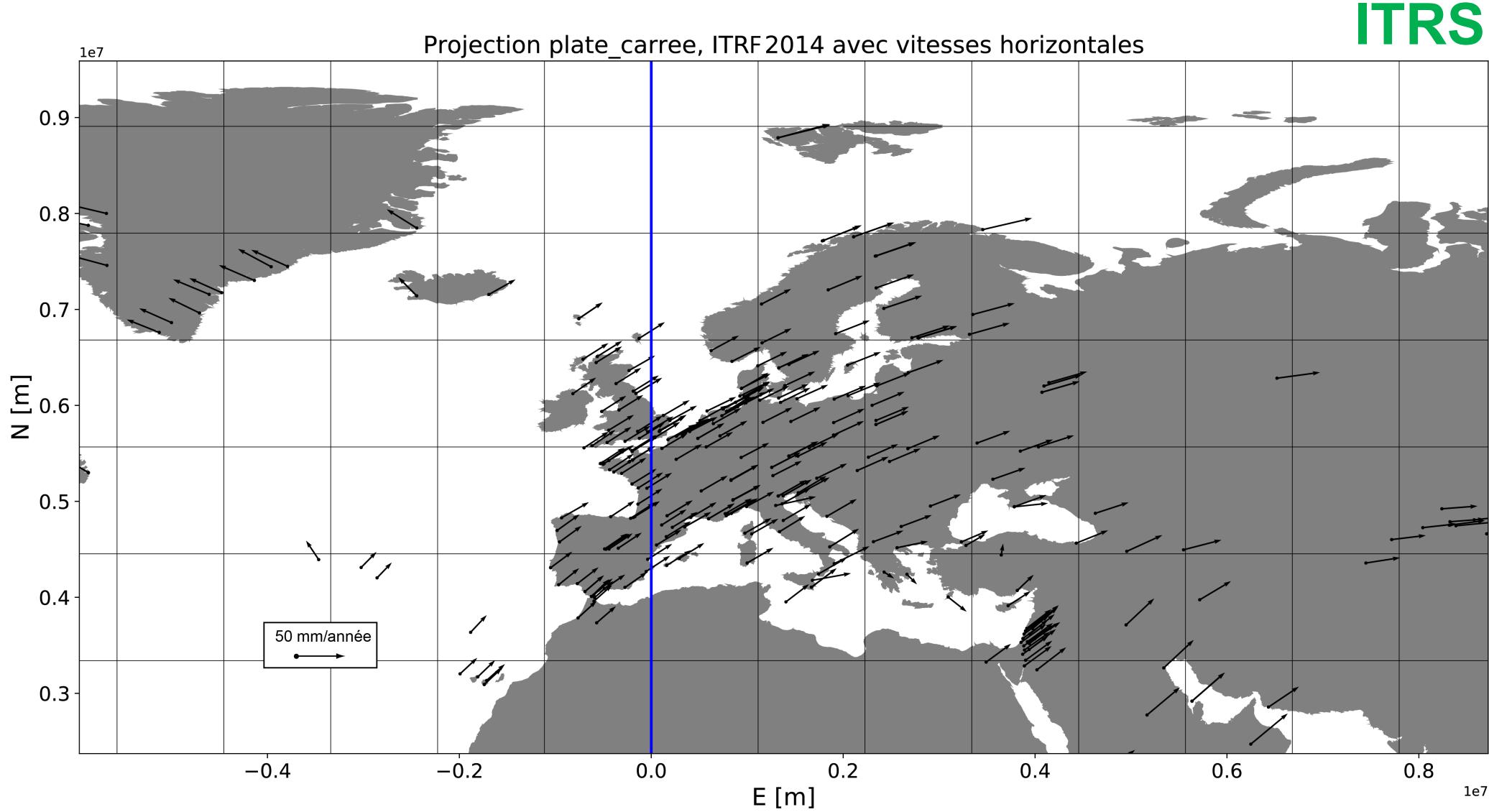






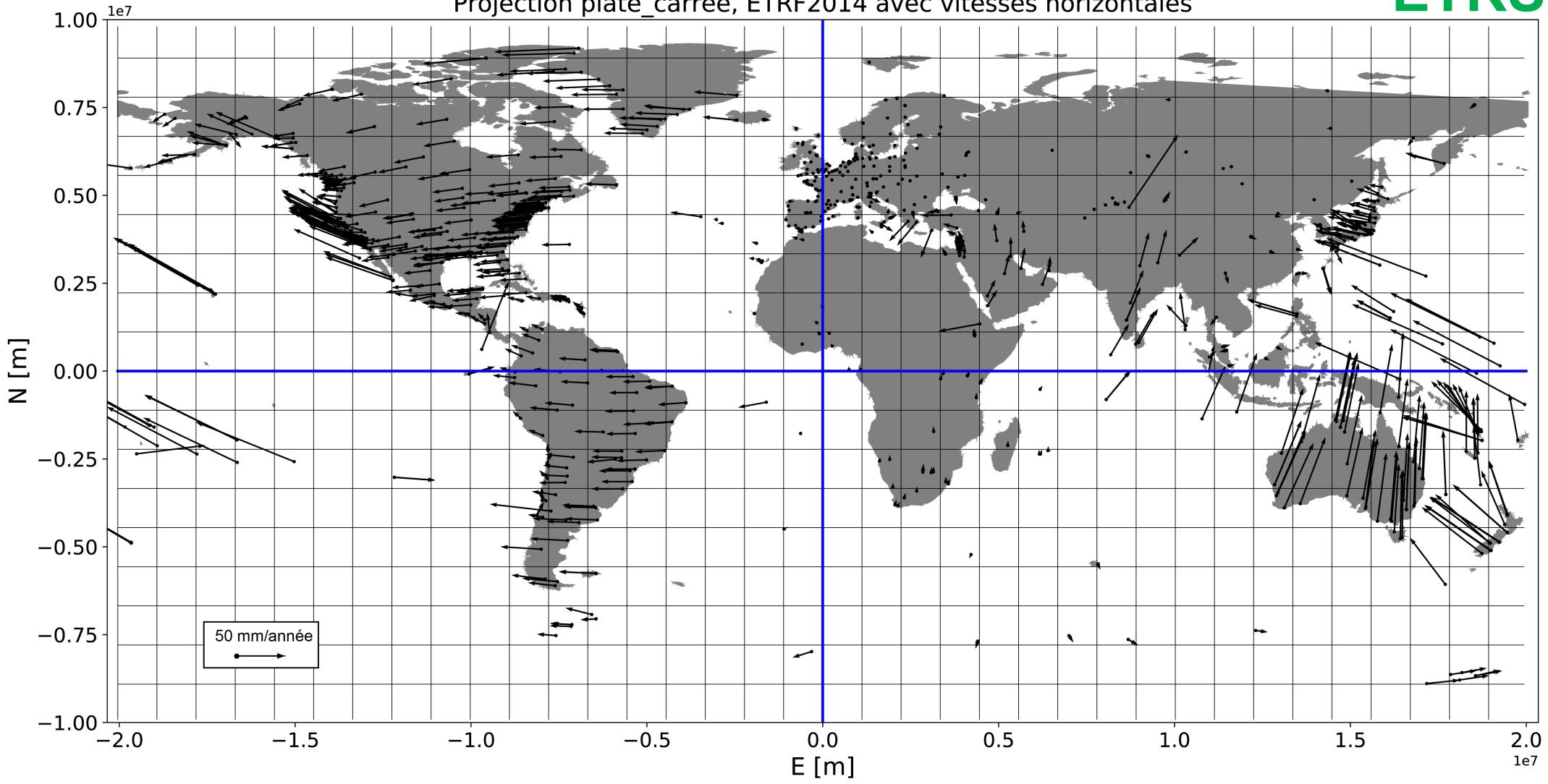
ITRS





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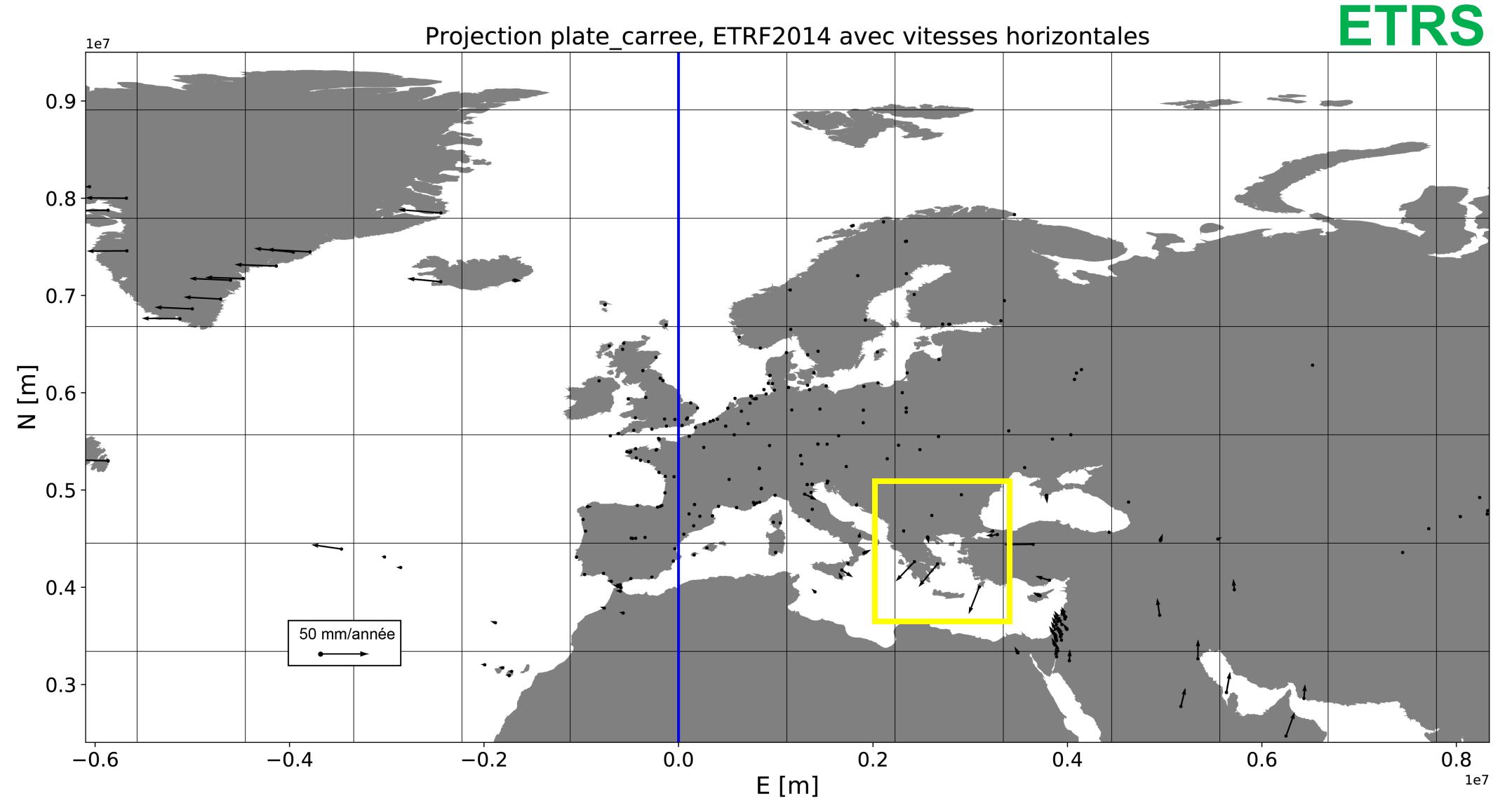




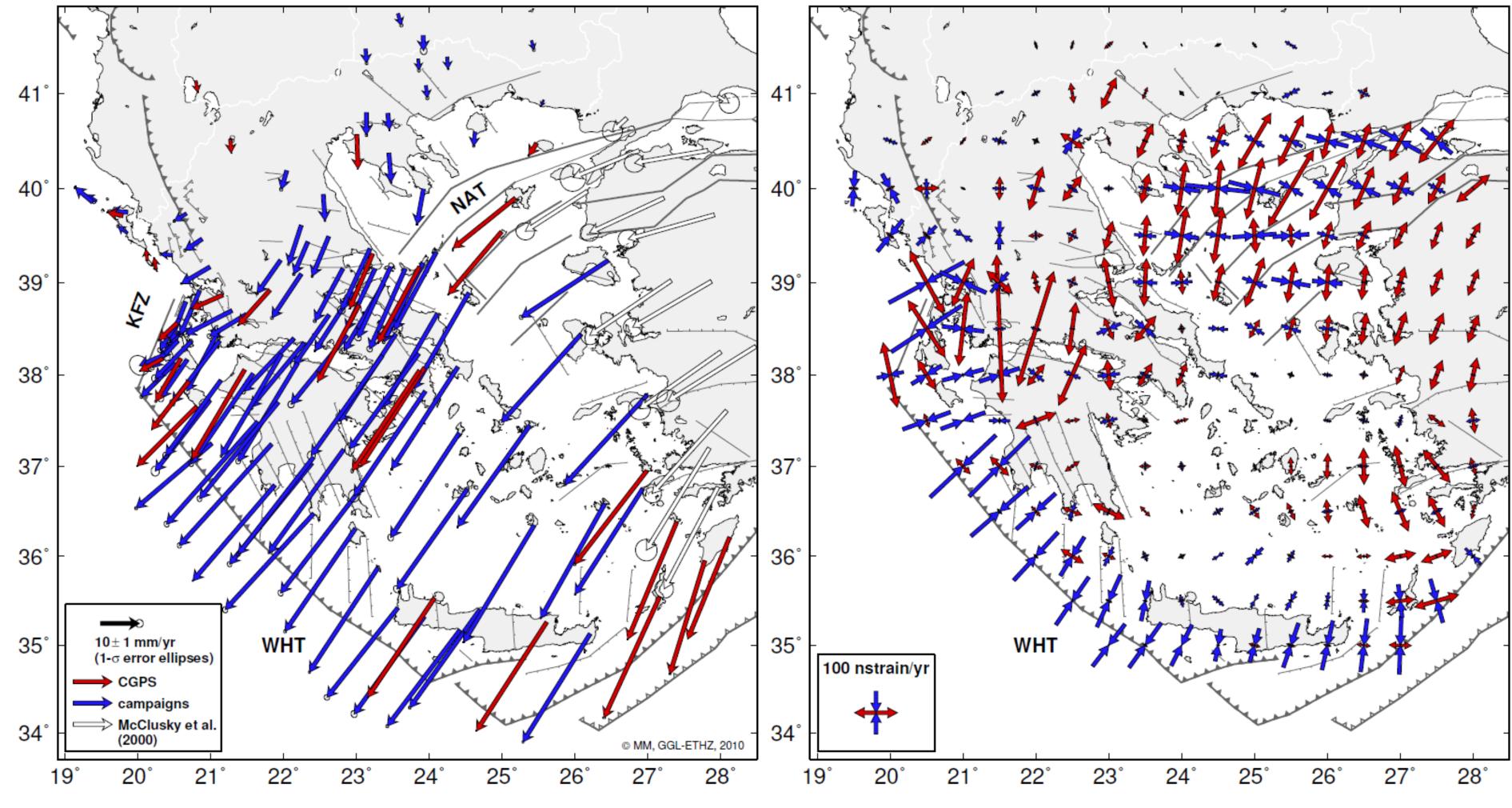






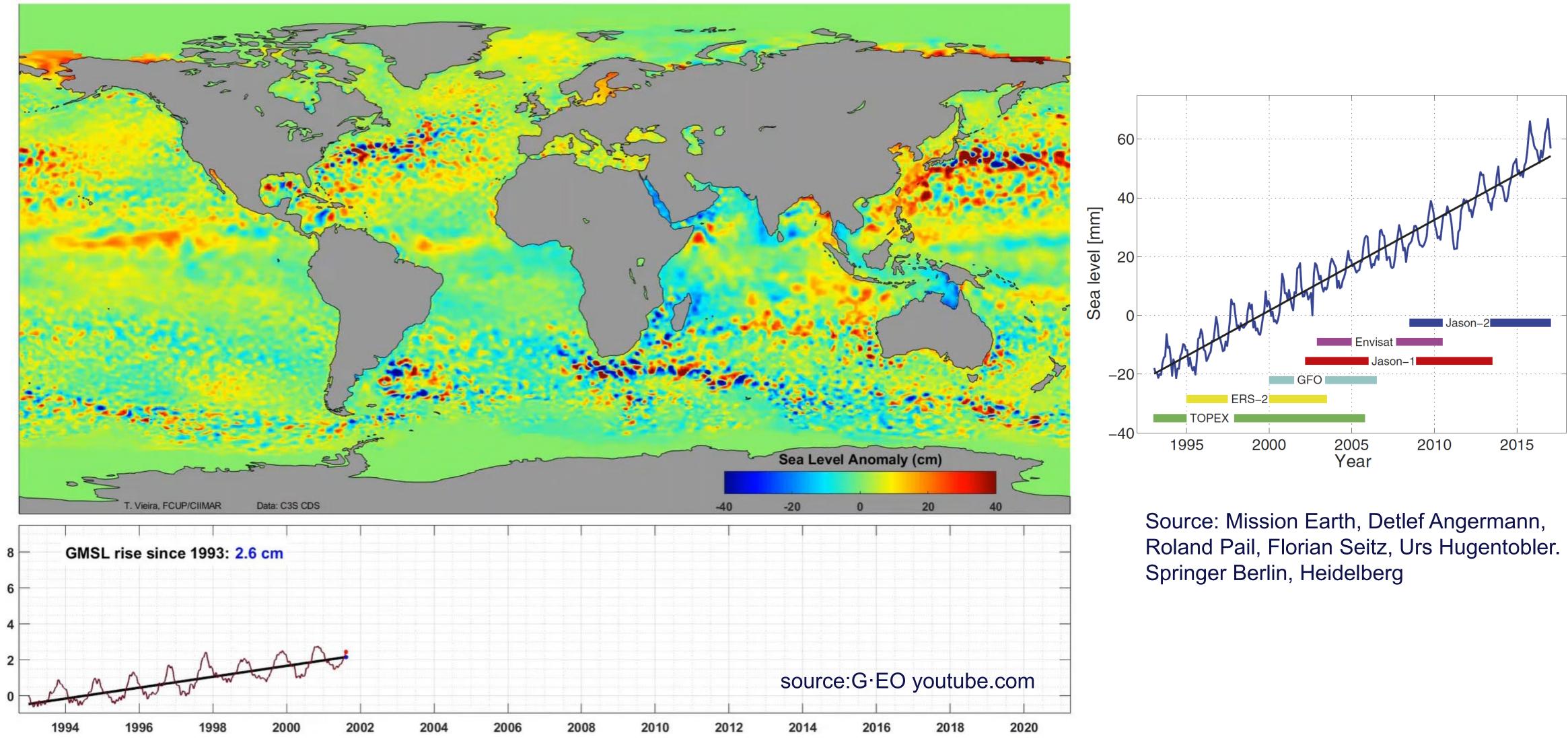




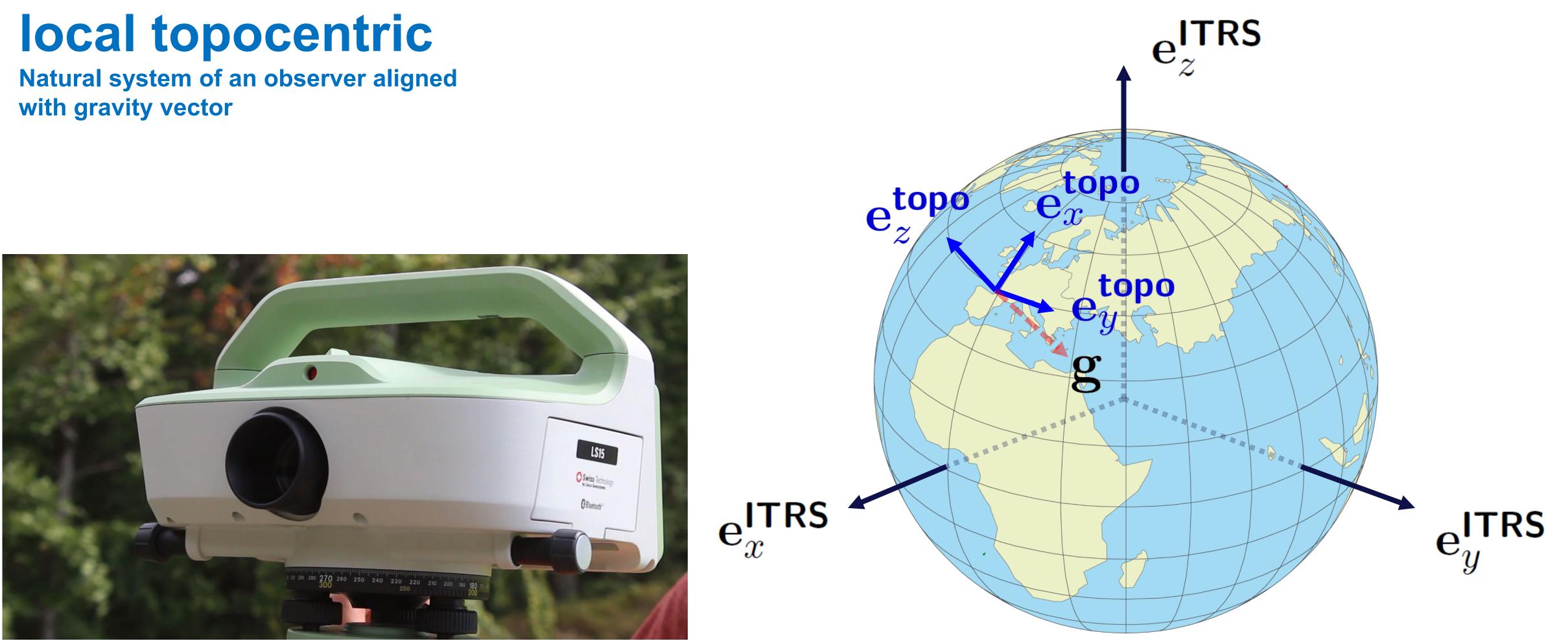






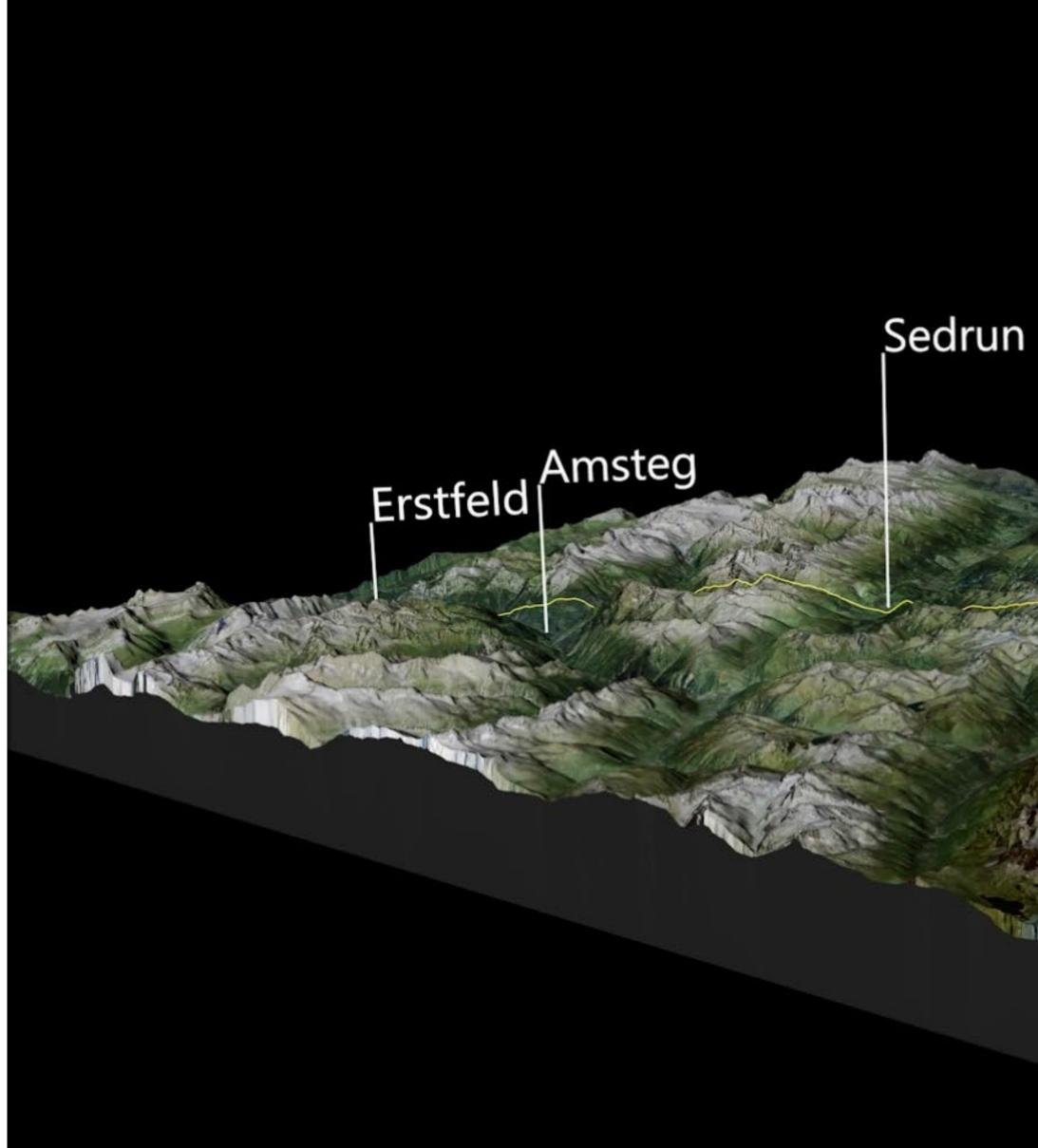












source : Institute for Geodesy and Photogrammetry - ETH Zürich

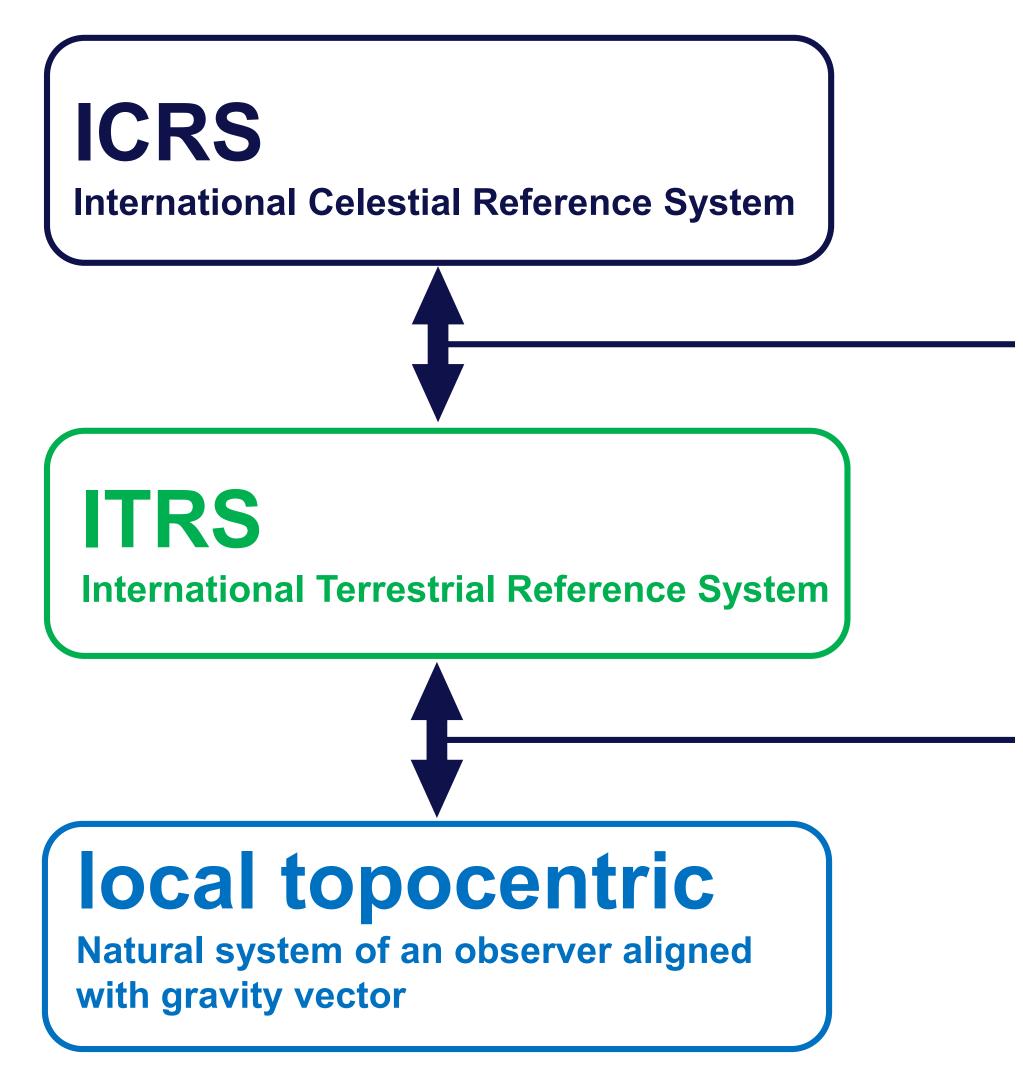


Faido



Bodio





Earth Orientation Parameters

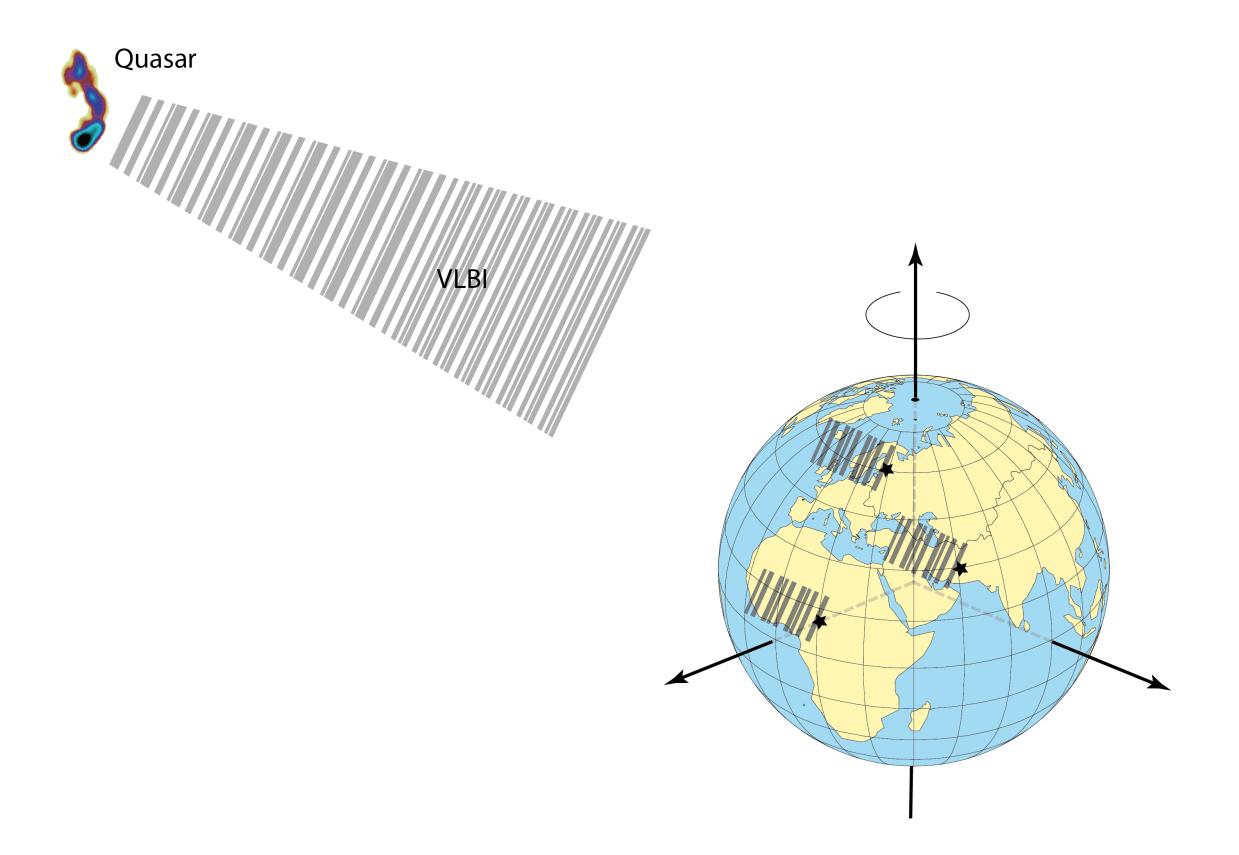
position of origin and gravity vector direction in ITRS system



Global Geodetic Measurement Techniques : VLBI (Very Large Base Interferometry)

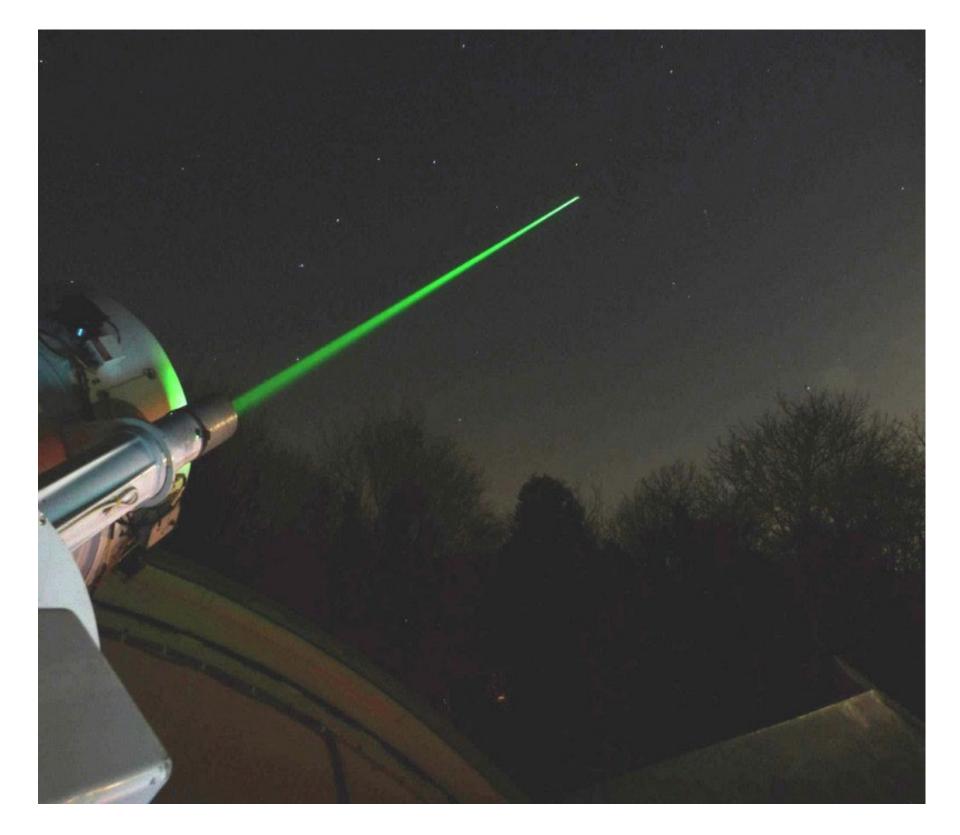


source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geodetic_Observatory_Wettzell

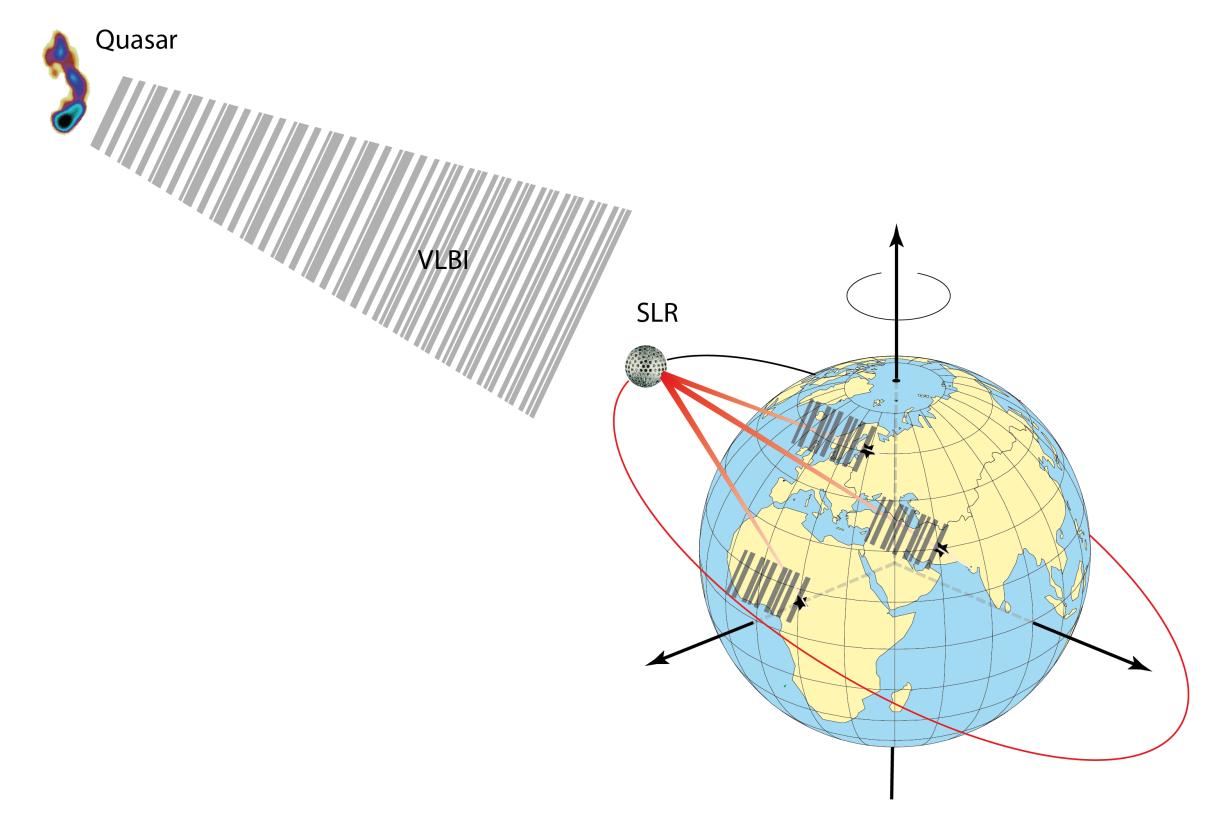




Global Geodetic Measurement Techniques : SLR (Satellite Laser Ranging)



source : https://www.iag-aig.org/topic/203

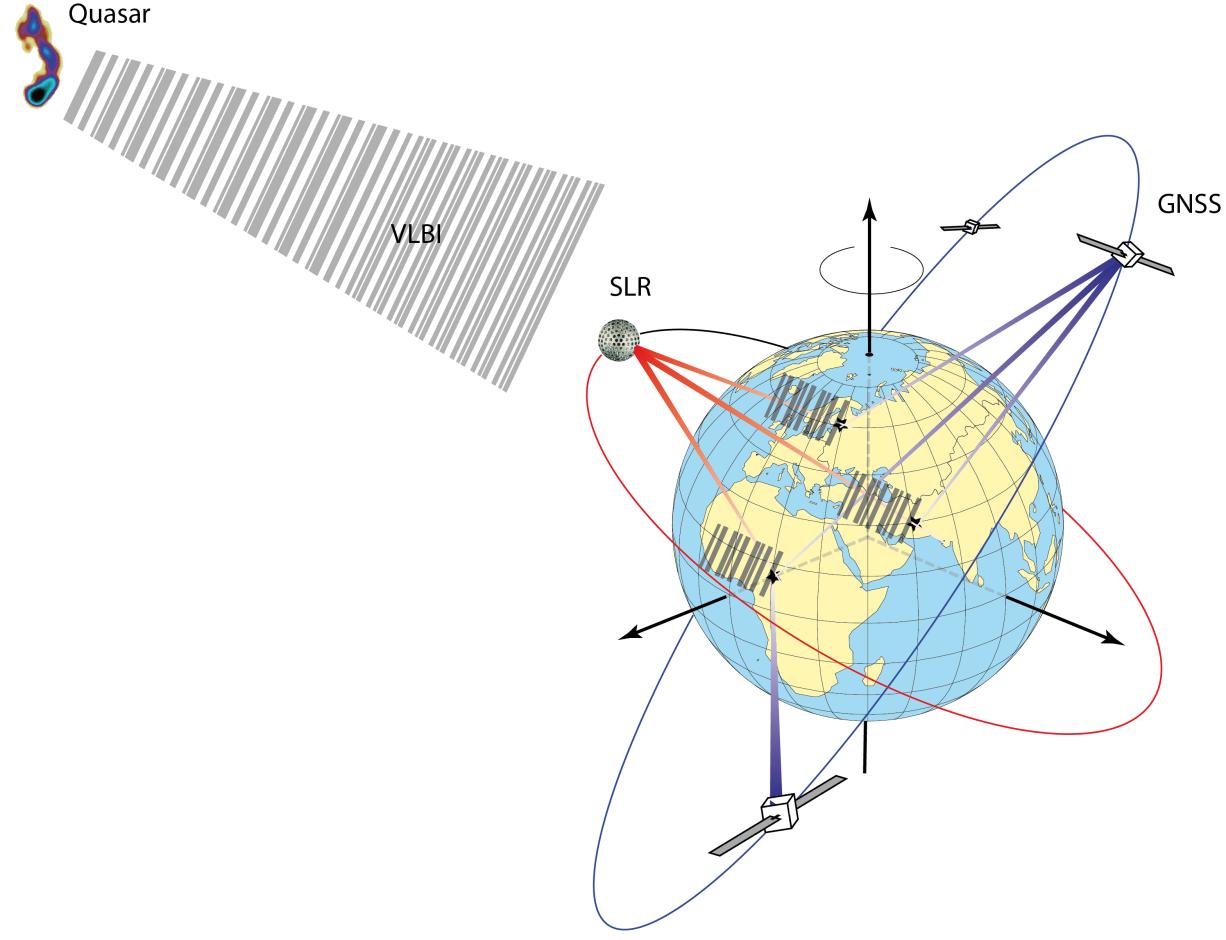




Global Geodetic Measurement Techniques : GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite Systems)



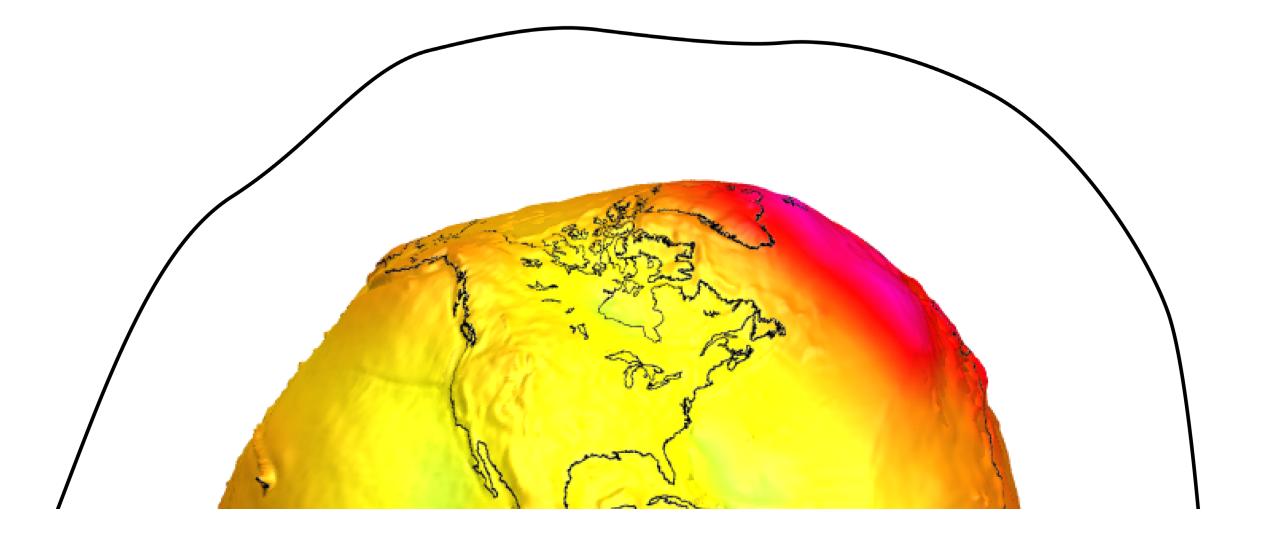
source : swisstopo – Zimmerwald ITRS station





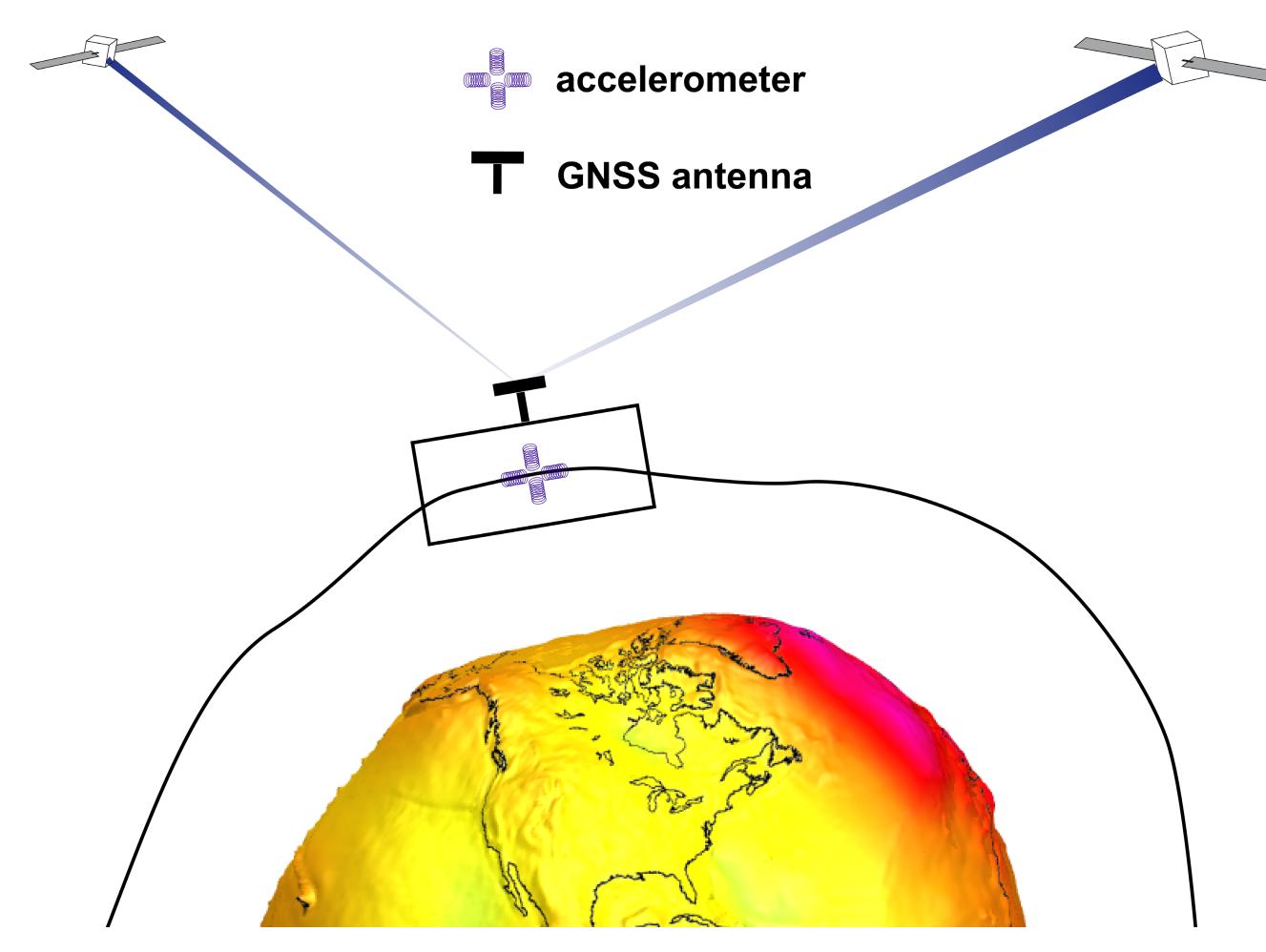
Gravity Field

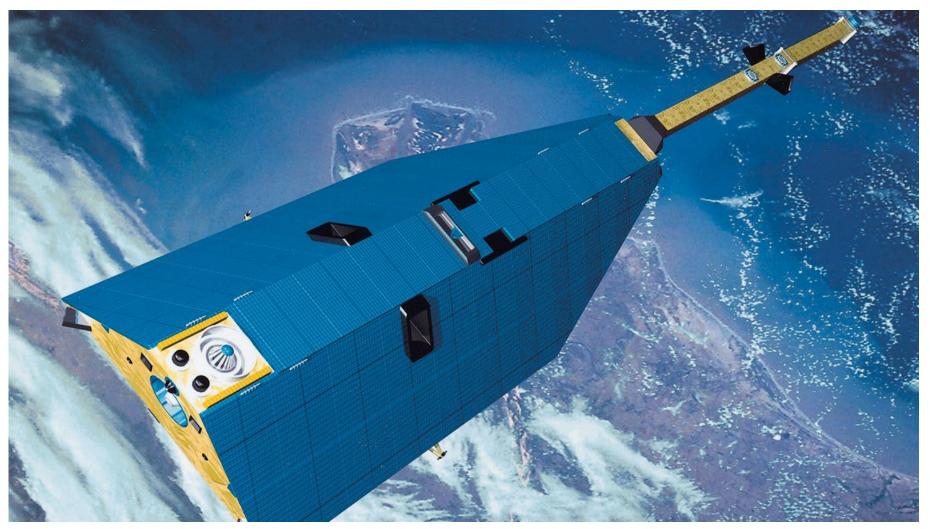






CHAMP

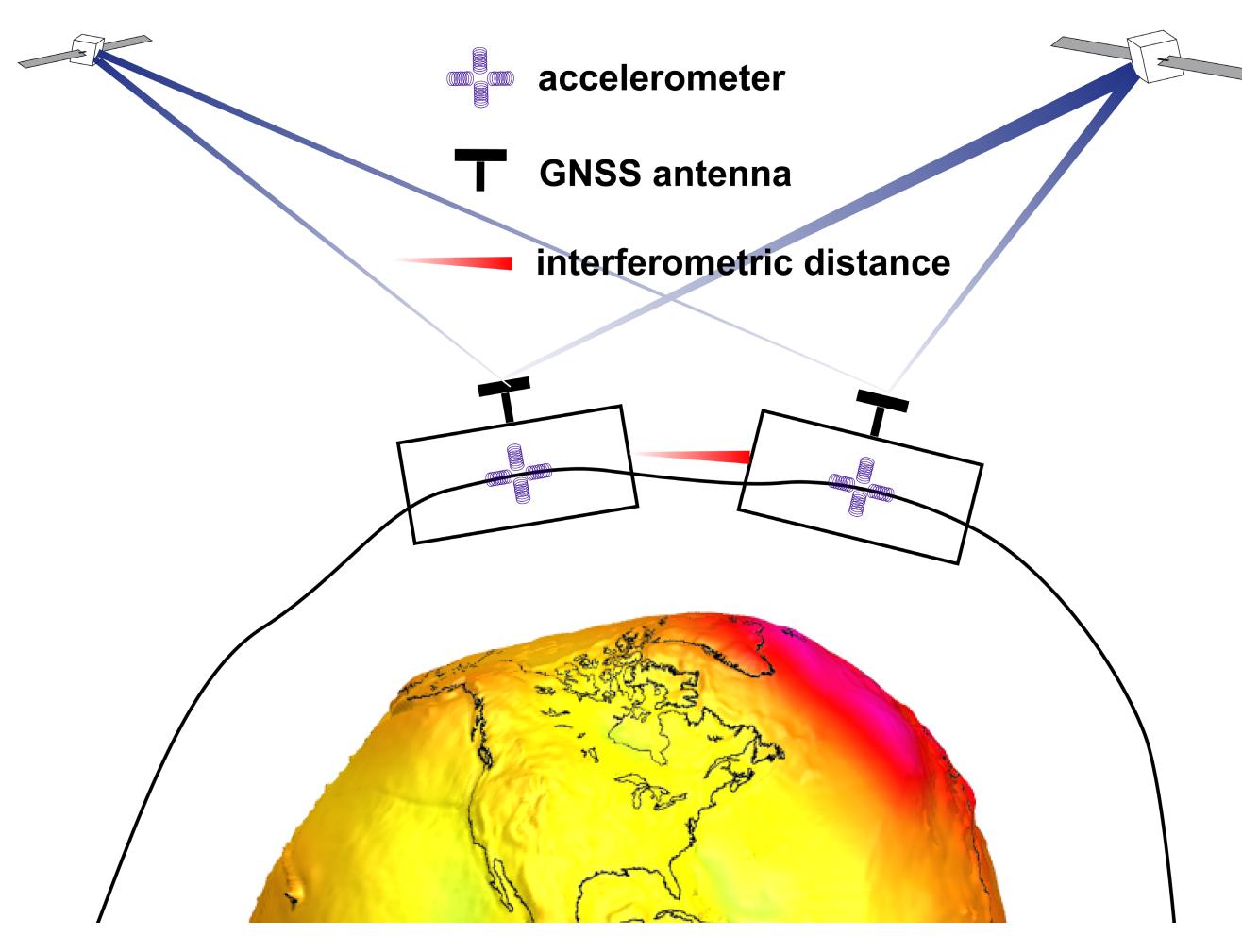




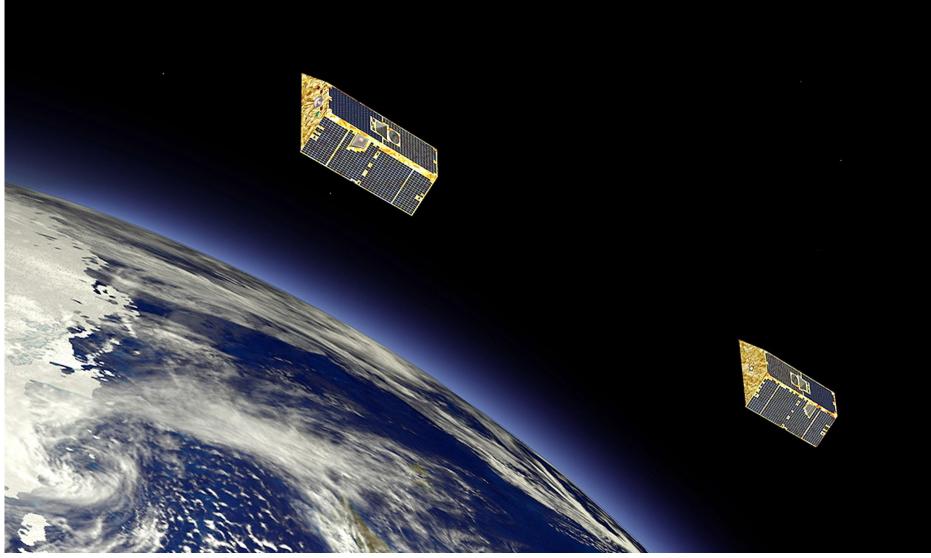
source : GFZ - postdam







GRACE & GRACE Follow-On

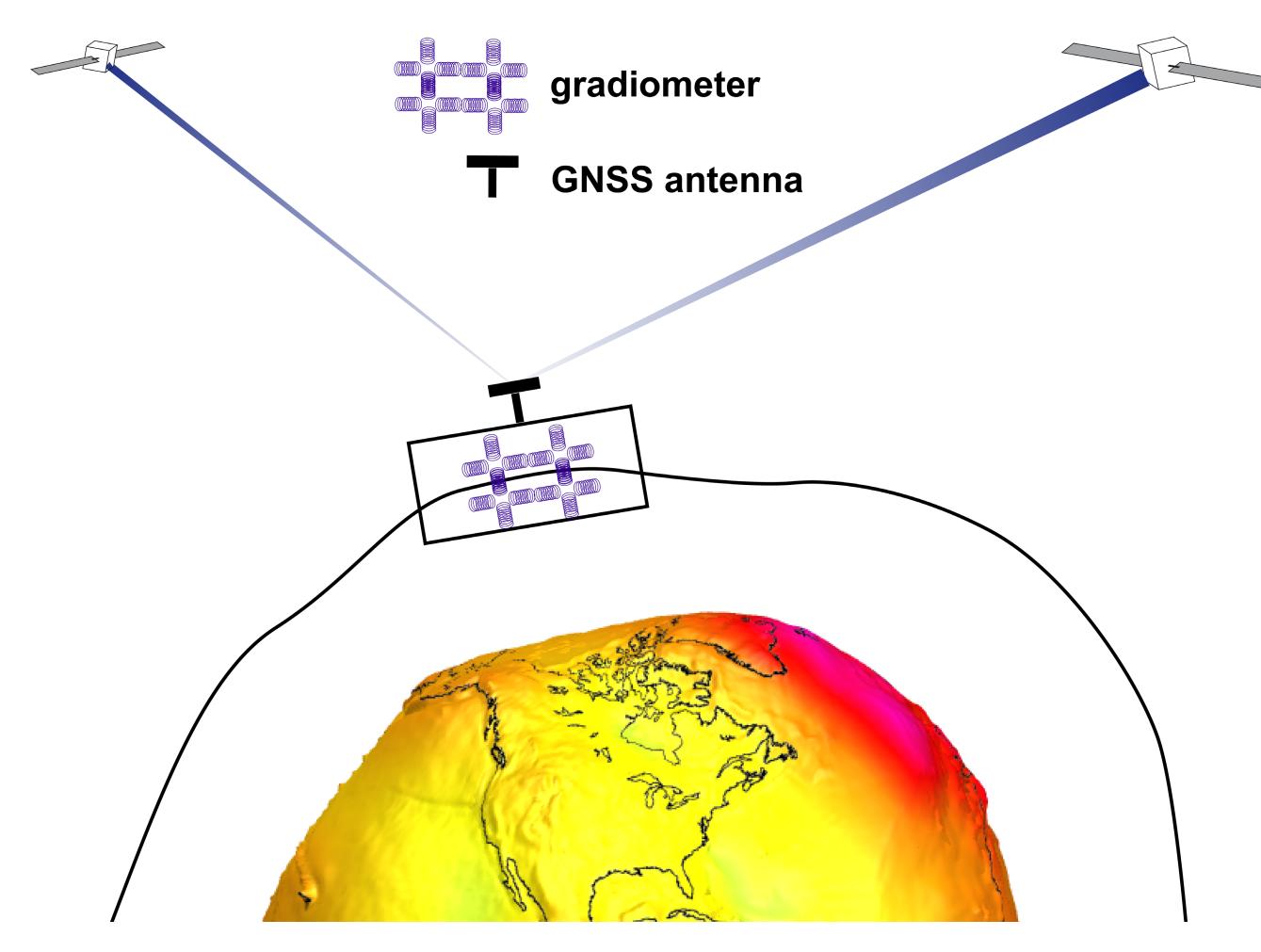


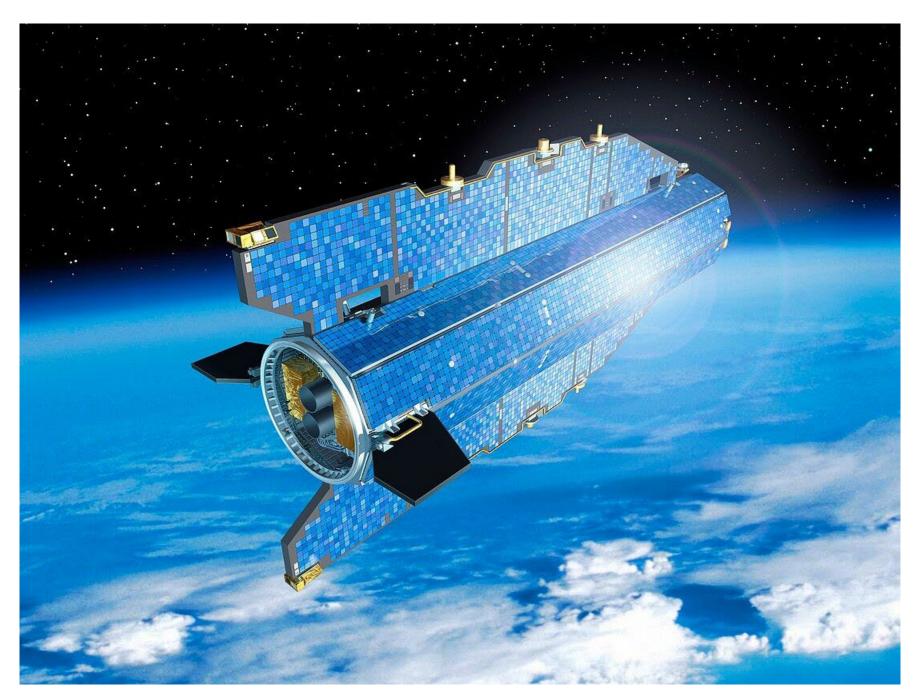
source : GFZ - postdam

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GOCE

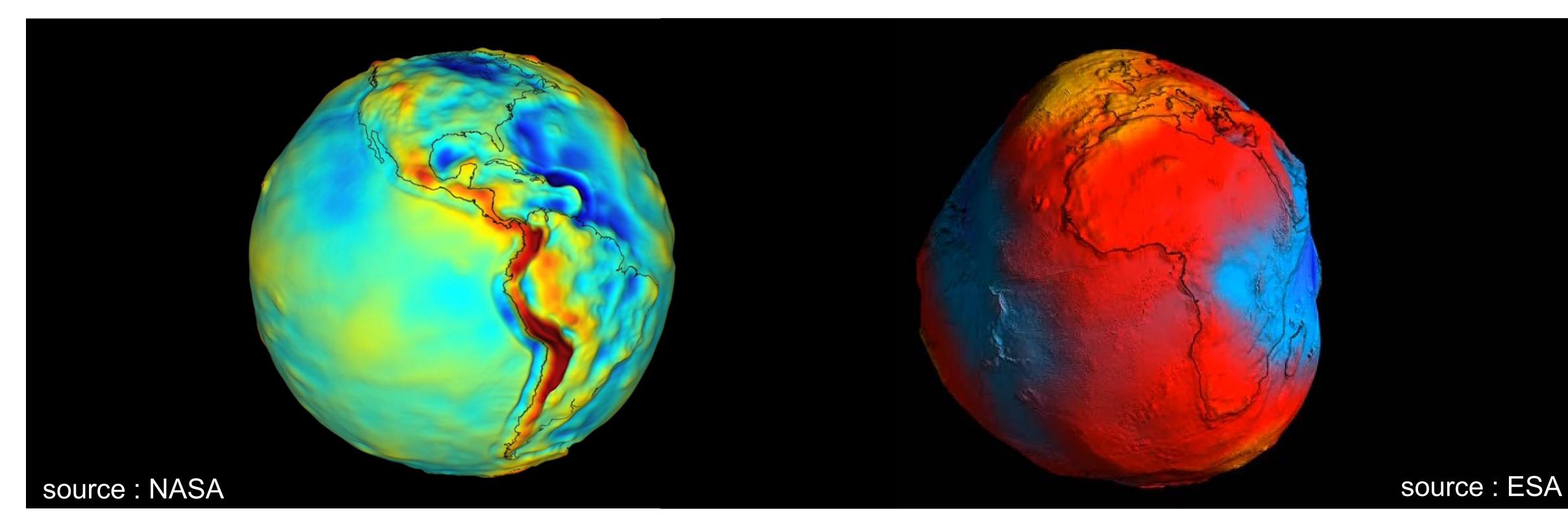




source : ESA

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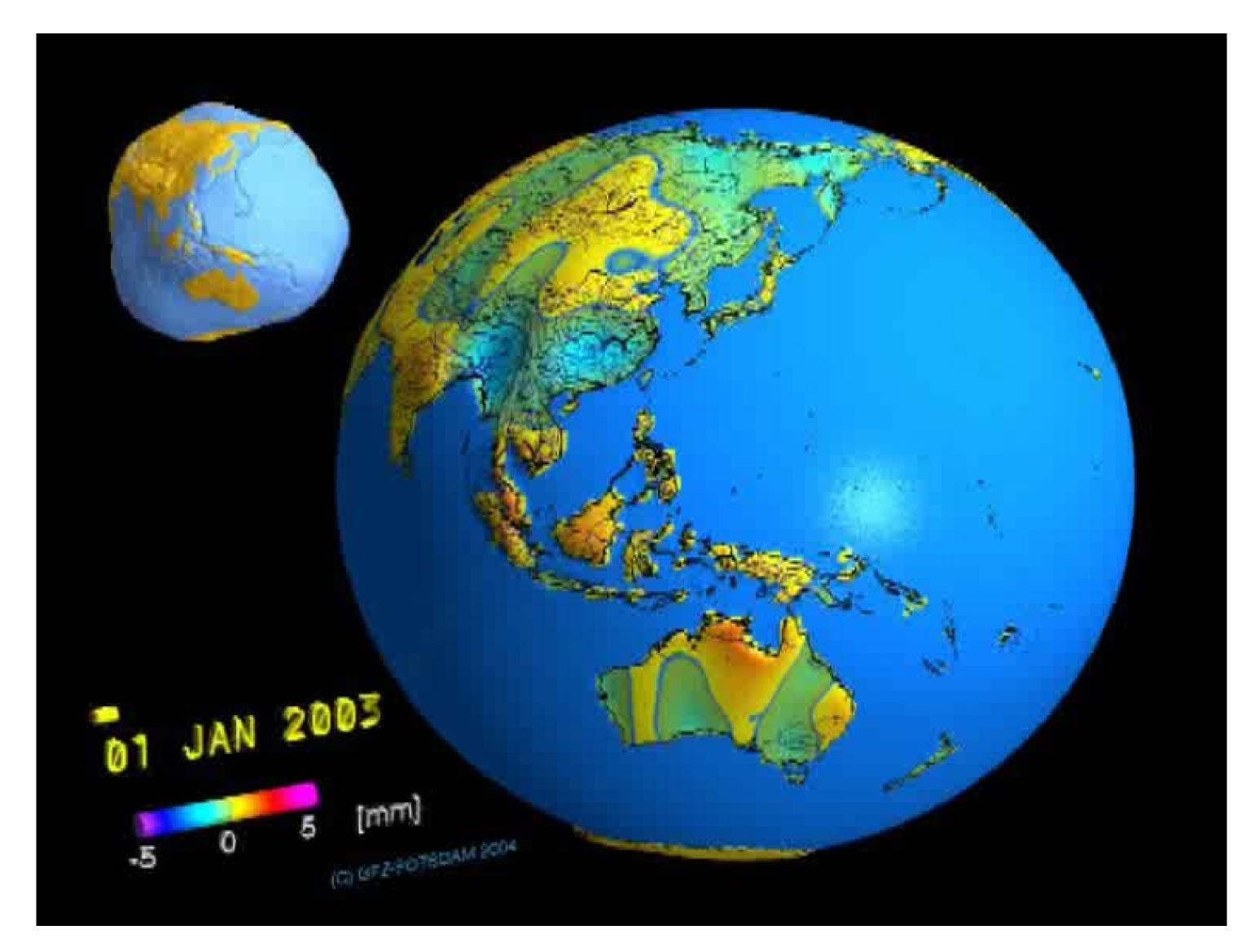
Gravity anomalies

Geoid (1 equipotential of gravity field)



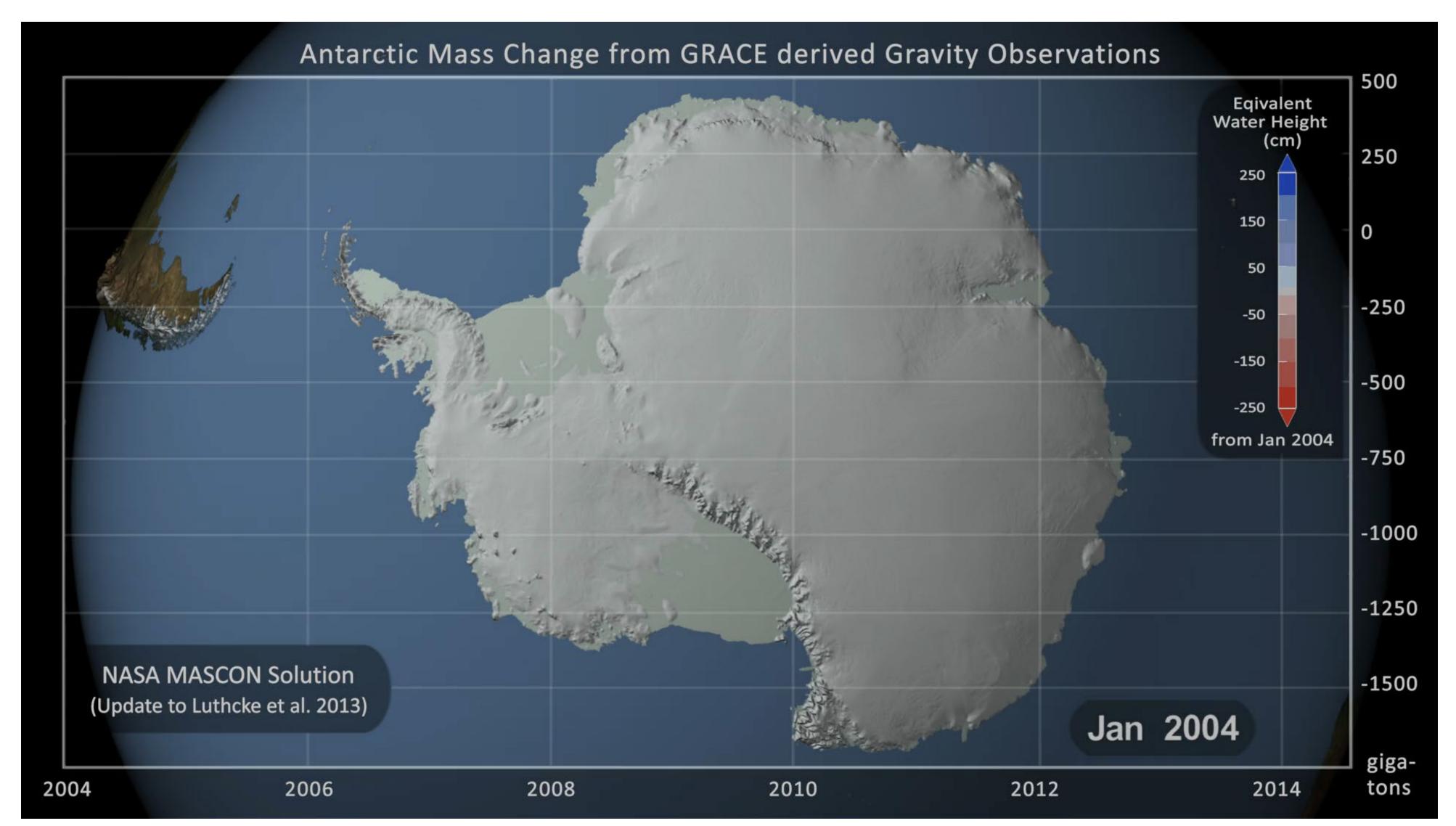


Gravity Field Monitoring the mass changes



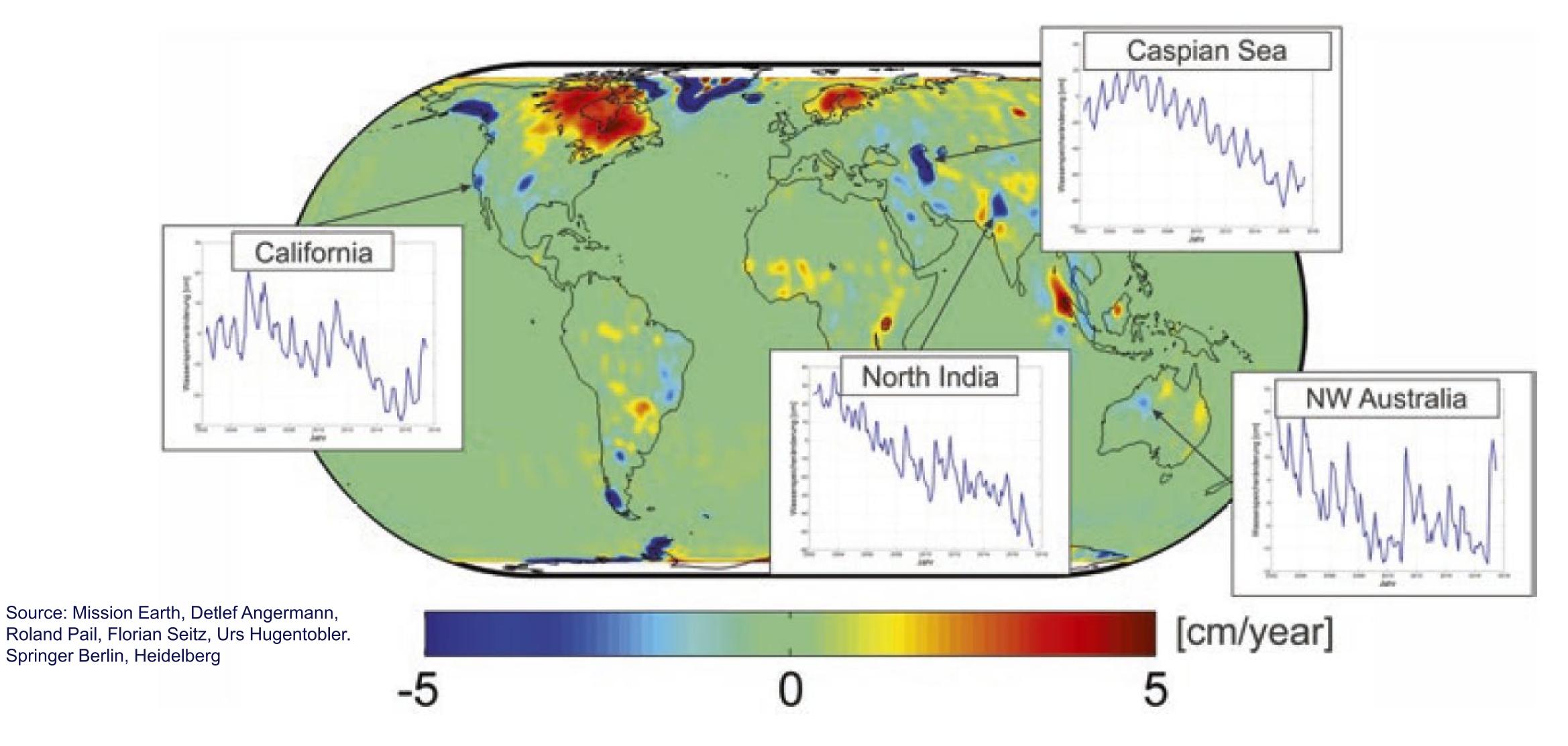


Gravity Field Monitoring the mass changes



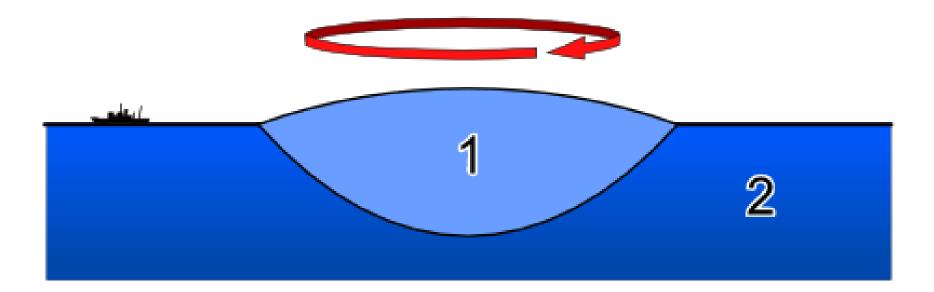


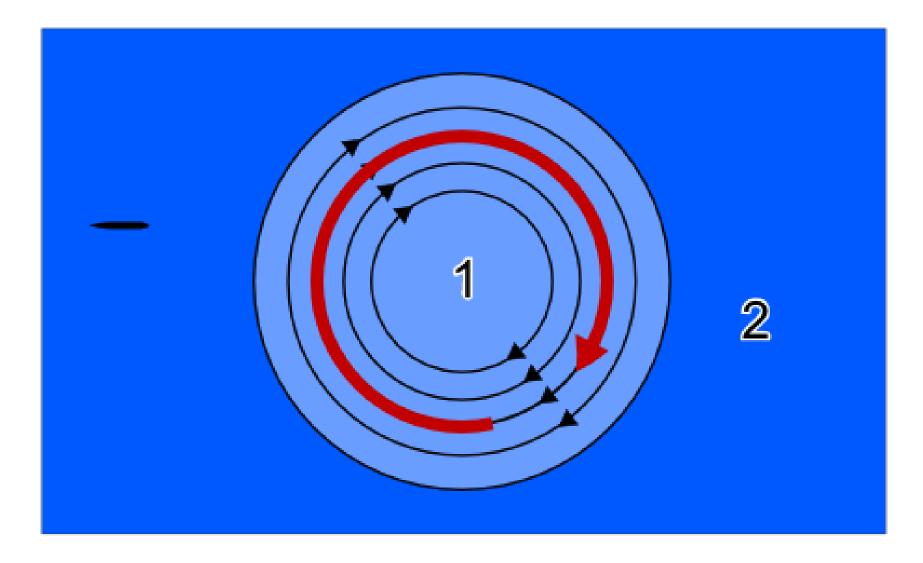
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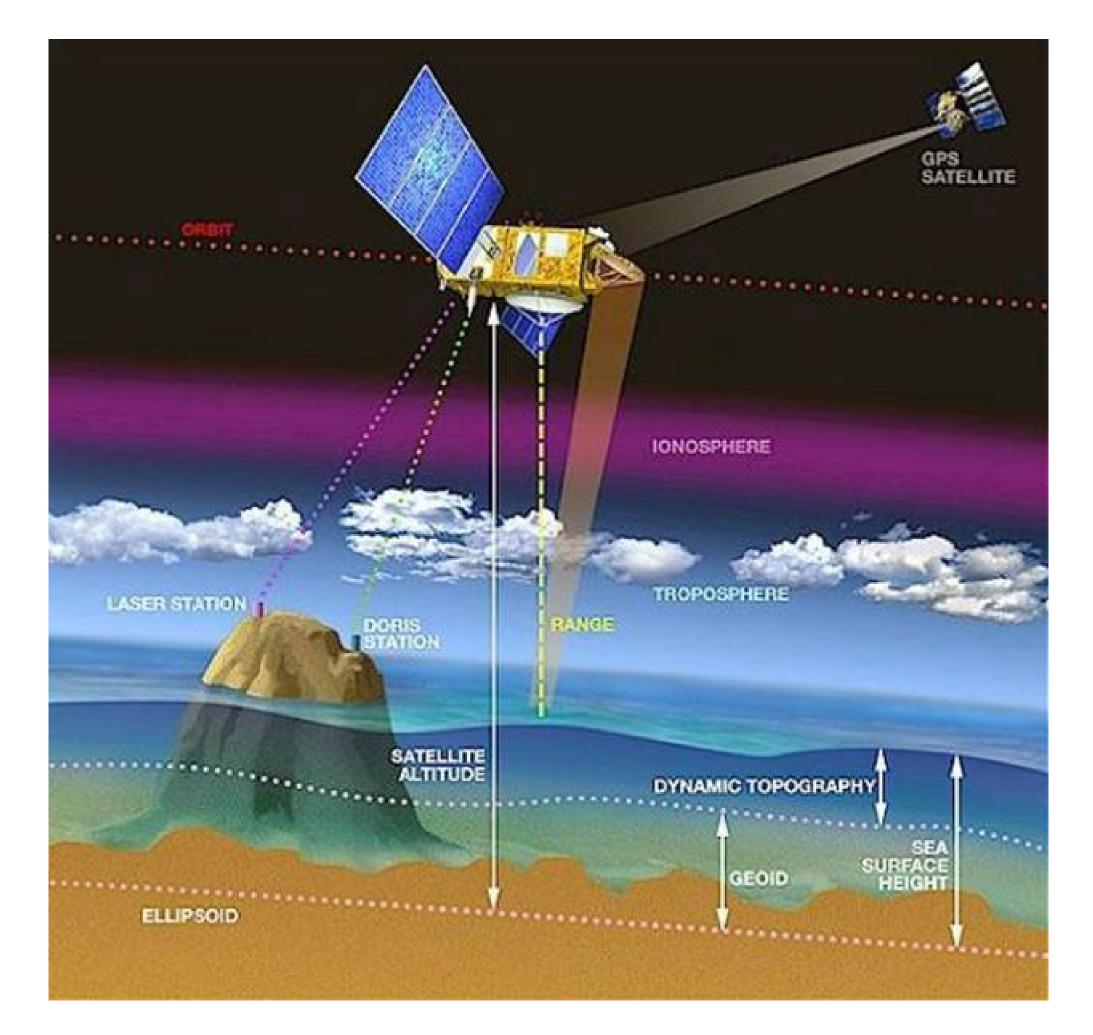


Gravity Field Geostrophic currents by satellite altimetry and Geoid





source: wikipedia

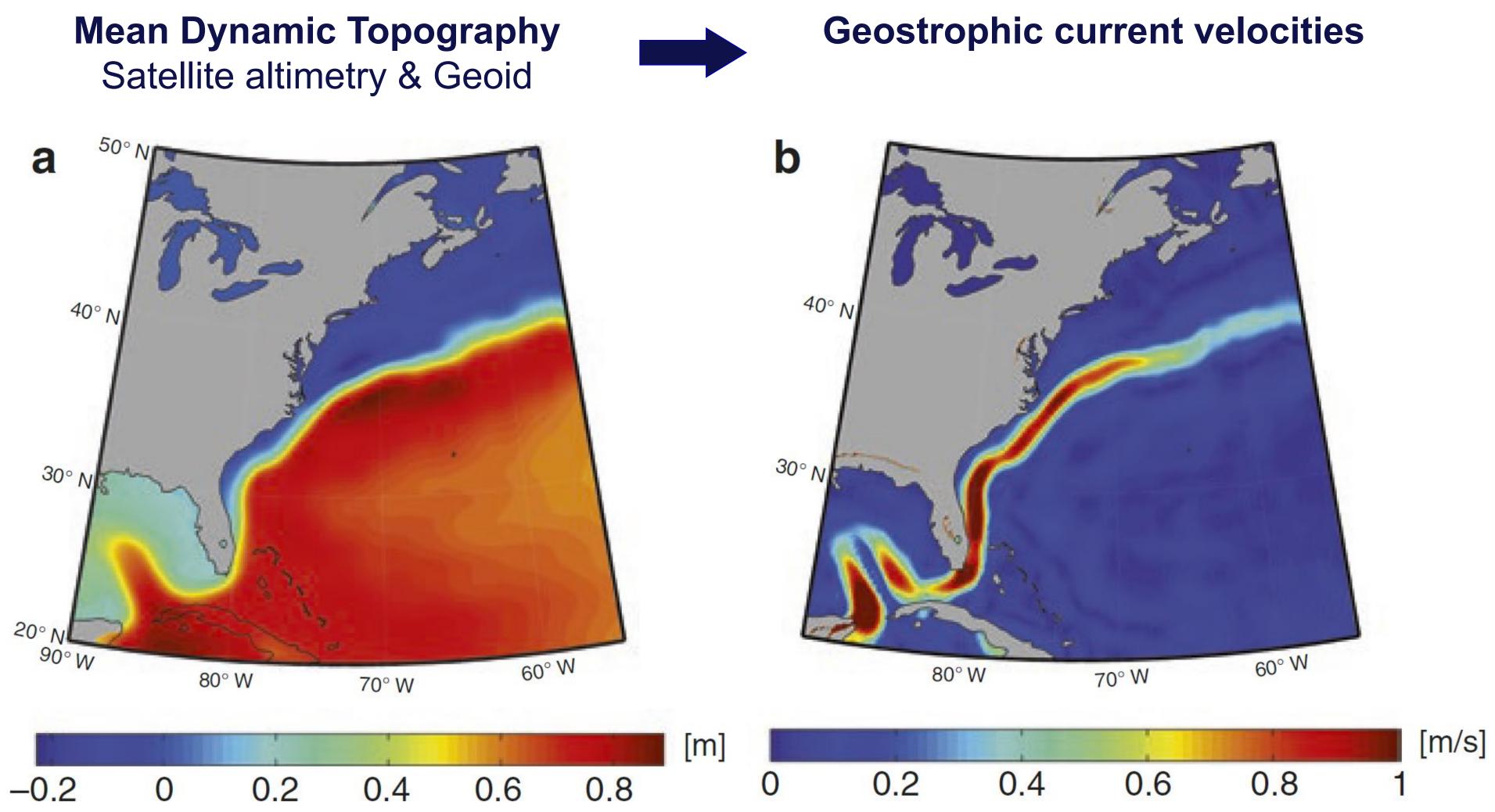


source: EUMETSAT



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Satellite altimetry & Geoid

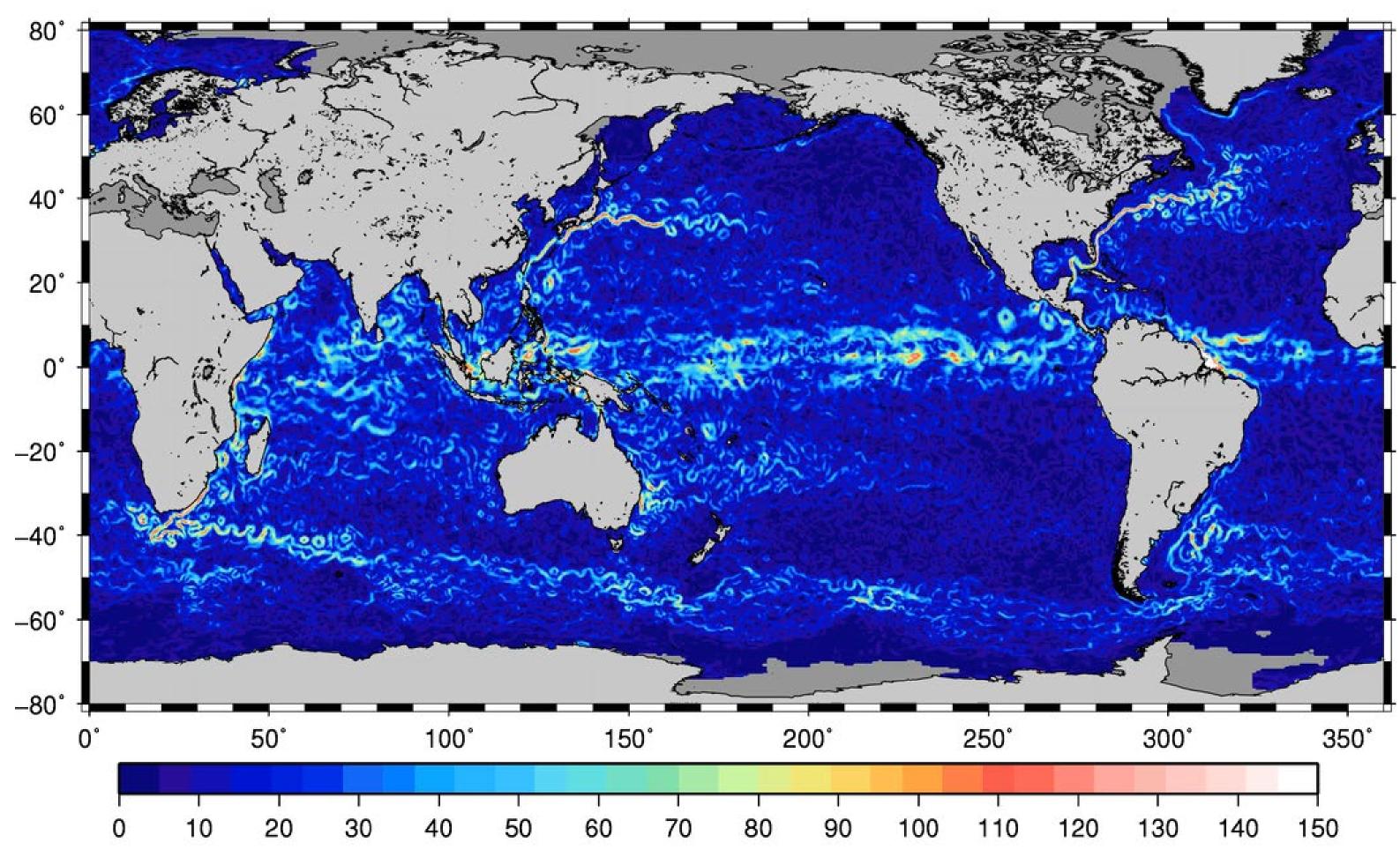


Source: Mission Earth, Detlef Angermann, Roland Pail, Florian Seitz, Urs Hugentobler. Springer Berlin, Heidelberg



Gravity Field Geostrophic currents by satellite altimetry and Geoid

12 30



Surface Current Speed (cm/s)

source:https://www.esa.int/spaceinvi deos/content/view/embedjw/421907





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Thanks for attention

