Geodesy Division Meeting

Wednesday 30.4.2014

Michael Schmidt

Agenda

- EGU 2014 and Geodesy statistics
- Sessions 2014, call for sessions 2015
- Medals and Awards
  - Vening-Meinesz Medal
  - Outstanding Young Scientist Award (including presentation)
  - EGU Outstanding Student Poster Award in Geodesy
- Structure of the Geodesy Division / Elections
- Miscellaneous
- AOB

Statistics 2014

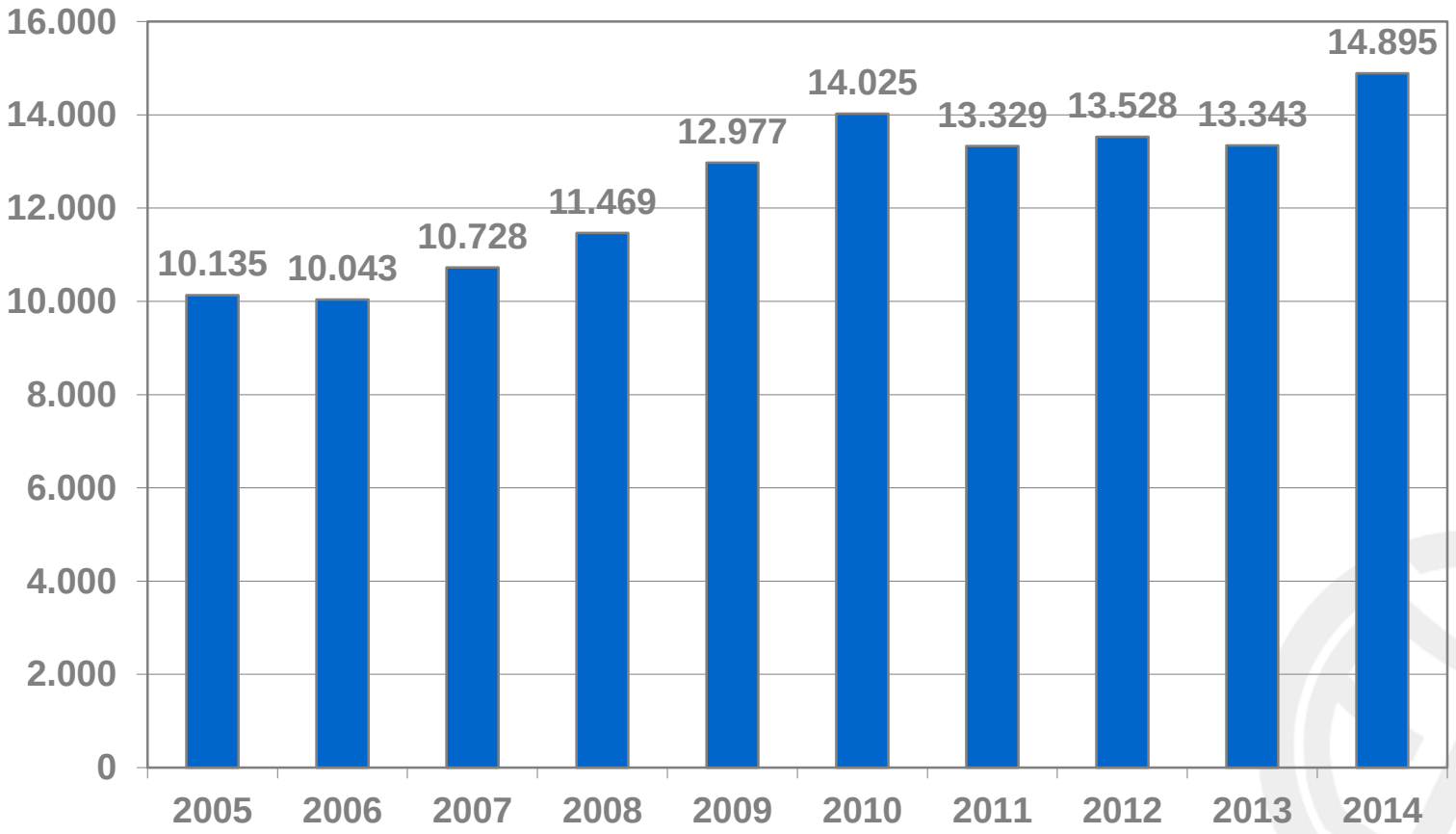
EGU General Assembly 2014 Facts

As of 26 April, the Assembly 2014 provides:

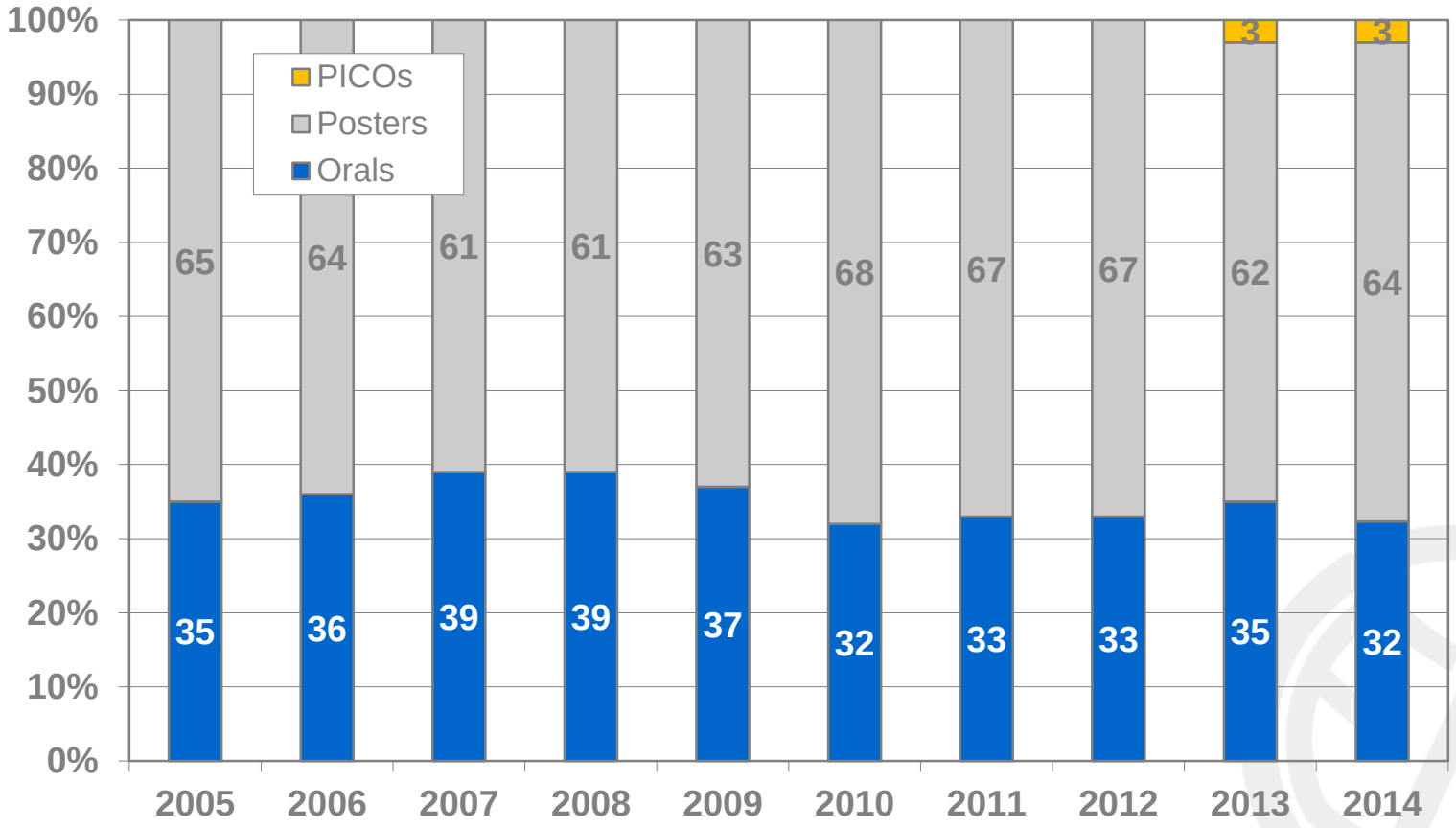
- 14,895 Papers in Programme | +11.6% (2013)
- 4,829 Orals | 9,583 Posters | 483 PICOs | Ratio 32 / 64 / 3
- 568 unique scientific Sessions | 126 PSD Sessions | 245 Side Events*
- 10,261 Registrations in Advance (10,176 already paid) | +3.9% (2013)

*Side Events include: GDB, EG, EOS, ML, KL, TM, SC, SPM, DM, EBM, UM

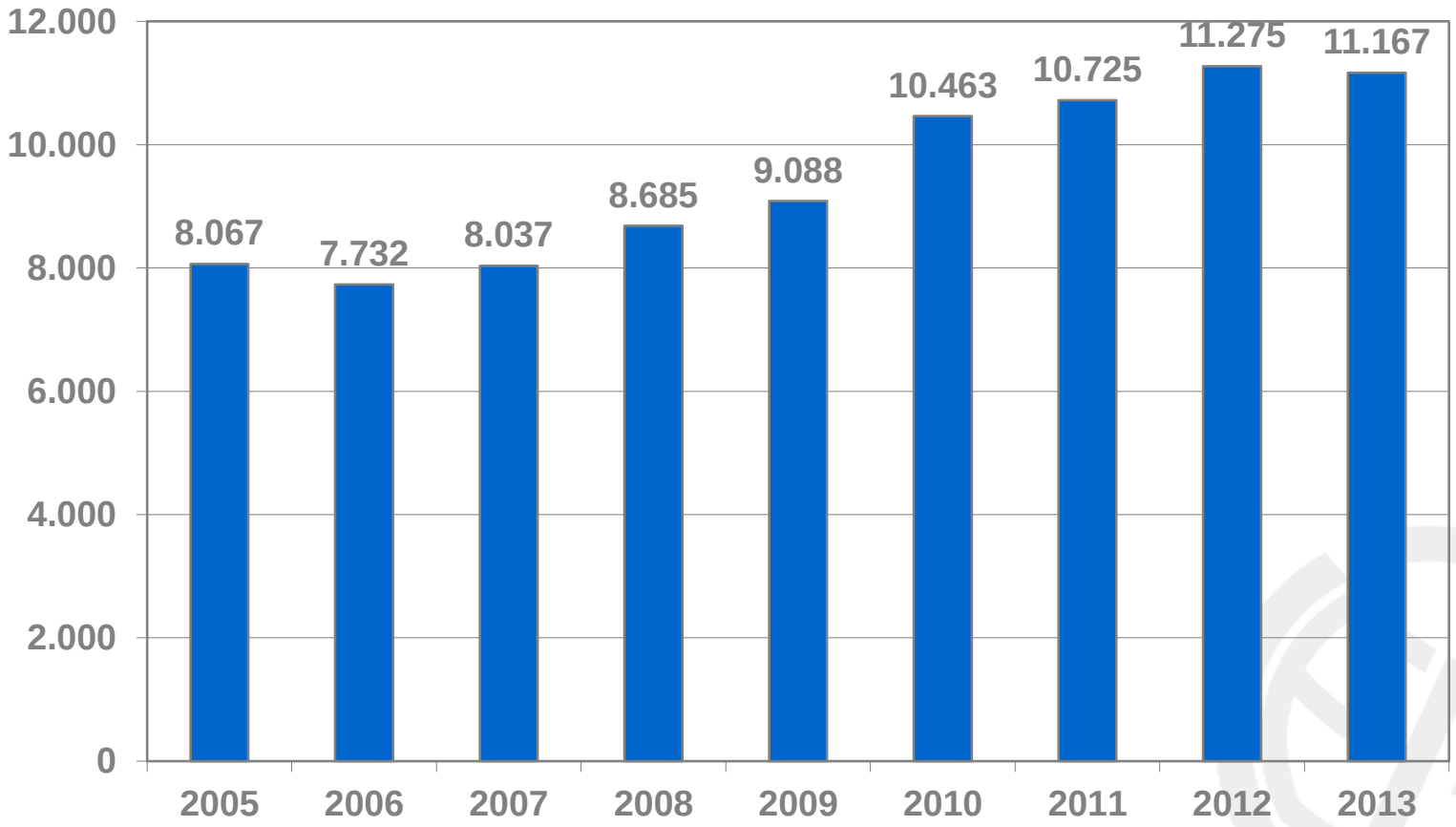
Papers in Programme 2005–2014



Presentation Ratio 2005–2014



Participants at EGU Assemblies 2005–2013



Geodesy Sessions 2014

G1.1: Recent Developments in Geodetic Theory
G1.2: Mathematical methods for the analysis of potential field data and geodetic time series
G1.3: High-Precision GNSS Algorithms and Applications in Geosciences
G2.1: The Global Geodetic Observing System: Past, Present, and Future
G2.2: The International Terrestrial Reference Frame: Preparation for the next Release …
G3.1: Observations and modelling of Glacial Isostatic Adjustment and … (co-organized)
G3.2: Determination of Mass Transport and Distribution in the Earth System
G3.3: Earth Rotation: Theoretical aspects, observation of temporal variations and physical …
G4.1: Acquisition and processing of gravity and magnetic field data and … (co-organized)
G4.2: Satellite Gravimetry: GRACE, GOCE and Future Gravity Missions
G5.1: Ionosphere monitoring and related space weather research based on geodetic …
G5.2: Atmospheric Remote Sensing with Space Geodetic Techniques
G6.1: Geodetic and Geodynamic Programmes of the Central Europe
G6.3: Open session on regional GNSS analysis (PICO)

Altogether 14 sessions, 2 co-organized sessions with geodesy lead (4 others with lead by other divisons)**, 1 (small) PICO session**

Sessions 2014

Number	Session	Title	abstracts 2014	abstracts 2013	difference 2014 - 2013	oral slots	orals	pico	posters	ratio
1	G1.1	Recent developments in theory	27	22	5	1	6	0	21	0,22
2	G1.2	Math methods	21	15	6	1	6	0	15	0,29
3	G1.3	GNSS algorithms	42	28	14	2	12	0	30	0,29
4	G2.1	GGOS	25	28	-3	1	6	0	19	0,24
5	G2.2	ITRF	30	36	-6	2	12	0	18	0,40
6	G3.1	GIA and related processes	32	26	6	2	12	0	20	0,38
7	G3.2	Mass transport	30	24	6	2	12	0	18	0,40
8	G3.3	Earth rotation	23	18	5	1	6	0	17	0,26
9	G4.1	Gravity and magnetic field	49	48	1	3	18	0	31	0,37
10	G4.2	Satellite gravimetry	51	45	6	3	18	0	33	0,35
11	G5.1	Ionosphere and space weather	16	16	0	1	6	0	10	0,38
12	G5.2	Atmosphere remote sensing	30	21	9	2	12	0	18	0,40
13	G6.1	Central Europe	10	21	-11	0	0	0	10	0,00
14	G6.3	Open session on regional GNSS analysis	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0,00
		other sessions in 2013	0	31	-31					
			390	**379**	**11**	**21**	**126**	**4**	**260**	**0,32**

Rules for oral slots 2014, #abstracts around Februray, 20th:

- 15 abstracts: 1 oral slot,
- 30 abstracts: 2 oral slots,
- 45 abstracts: 3 oral slots

Session plan 2014

Time Block	Mo	Tu	We	Th		Fr	
1: 08:30-10:00	1.1	3.1	2.2		4.2	4.1	*5.1, 5.2*
2: 10:30-12:00	1.2	3.1	2.2		4.2	4.1	5.2
12:15-13:15			DM				
3: 13:30-15:00	3.2	2.1	1.3		4.2		5.2
4: 15:30-17:00	3.2	3.3	1.3	6.3	4.1		5.1
5: 17:30-19:00	*1.1, 1.2, 3.2, 6.1*	*3.1*	*1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.3*	*4.1, 4.2*			
6: 19:00-20:00			AC	VM			

	Room G9 (345)	VM = Vening Meinesz medal lecture
	Room G12(116)	DM = Geodesy division meeting
	PICO	AC = Awards ceremony
	Posters	

Call for sessions 2015

- Skeleton **could** be based on successful sessions at EGU 2014
- Proposals by mid-September 2014
  - No overlapping or similar topics; should be merged
  - Up-to-date topics
  - Realistic topics to attract enough contributions
  - Number of sessions reasonable?
- Programme committee: division president, vice presidents + 1-2 others to cover the whole field of geodesy

I want to thank Markku Poutanen for helping to prepare the Session plan 2014

Additional remarks for session planning 2015

- Think about proposing co-organized sessions – to strengthen the interdisciplinary character of EGU.
- The total number of sessions should be around 12 (better 10 than 14) – larger and stronger sessions, larger rooms.
- Think about proposing PICO sessions – makes independent on oral slots.
- For the choice of conveners the gender diversity (i.e. are there one or more women as Conveners?), diversity in countries/institutes, and the inclusion of younger scientists should be considered strongly. A minimum of three Conveners is generally desirable.

Medals and Awards

Vening-Meinesz Medal

This medal has been established by the Division on Geodesy in recognition of the scientific achievements of Vening Meinesz.

It will be awarded by the EGU for distinguished research in Geodesy.

Previous Vening-Meinesz medallists

2014

See next slide!

2013

Zuheir Altamimi

2012

Che-Kwan Shum

2011

Harald Schuh

2010

Philip L. Woodworth

2009

Susanna Zerbini

2008

Carl-Christian Tscherning

2007

Thomas Herring

2006

Gerhard Beutler

2014 Vening-Meinesz Medal:
Reinhard Dietrich

The 2014 Vening-Meinesz Medal is awarded to Reinhard Dietrich for his outstanding accomplishments in the application of terrestrial and satellite geodesy to study cryospheric change and the glacial isostatic adjustment process, and his pioneering quantitative studies of the current state of the polar ice sheets.

Division Medal Ceremony and the Medal Lecture will be on Thursday, 1.5.2014, 19:00-20:00 Room G9.

WELCOME

Title: **Geodesy and Ice: Is there still something to discover?**

Division Outstanding Young Scientists Award

The Division Outstanding Young Scientist Award recognizes scientific achievements in the field covered by the related Division, made by a young scientist.

2014 Division Outstanding Young Scientists Award:

Roelof Rietbroek

The 2014 Division Outstanding Young Scientists Award is awarded to Roelof Rietbroek for providing methodological solutions to the problem of integrating GRACE data, together with GPS, altimetry, and model data into estimates of mass redistribution.

Presentation is given now

Title: **CSI Geodesy: Pointing out culprits behind sea level change**

Call for nominations

- Nominations for all the medals and Union Service Award are to be sent to the e-mail address awards.medals@egu.eu by **15 June** of each year (absolute deadline) in pdf format. Only EGU members can submit nominations.
- Nominations for the Outstanding Young Scientist Award are to be sent to the e-mail address awards.medals@egu.eu by **15 June** of each year (absolute deadline).
- See http://www.egu.eu/awards-medals/proposal-and-selection-of-candidates.html for details
- (reminder will be send by me end of May)

EGU Office - Report of Activities - Programming of the on-line A&M nominations

European Geosciences Union

Awards & Medals Nominations

Please, make sure that you read the nomination guidelines and the nomination checklist before you send your nomination.

Fill the following form and press "Send Application". Fields marked with * are required.

All submissions are checked for conformity and you should receive an acknowledgement receipt within the next seven days. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Nomination Details

Award *

Name of the nominee *

Email of the nominee *

Nomination package *

Either upload a single PDF file or a ZIP/TAR/TGZ archive containing multiple PDF documents

Durchsuchen... Keine Datei ausgewählt.

Nominator(s)

Name	Email
Name	Email
Name	Email
Name	Email
Name	Email
Name	Email
Name	Email

Contact Details

Your name *

Philippe Courtial

Your email *

courtial@egu.eu

Submit Nomination

EGU Outstanding Student Poster (OSP) Award

"… to further improve the overall quality of poster presentations and, most importantly, to foster the excitement of younger colleagues in presenting their work in form of a poster."

Awarded in the Divisions, based on evaluation of Judges during the poster sessions.

The **awardees receive** a conference fee waiver for the next EGU General Assembly and are invited to submit a paper free of publication costs to one of the EGU journals. At the Division meeting of the respective division held at the next General Assembly, each awardee receives an award certificate.

EGU2013 OSP Award Winners G

Verena Lieb

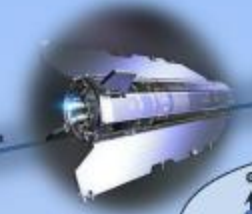
The 2013 Union Outstanding Student Poster (OSP) Award is given to Verena Lieb for her poster entitled:

Using the full tensor of GOCE gravity gradients for regional gravity field modelling

(Lieb, V.; Dettmering, D.; Schmidt, M.; Bouman, J.; Fuchs, M.)

Using the full tensor of GOCE gravity gradients for regional gravity field modelling

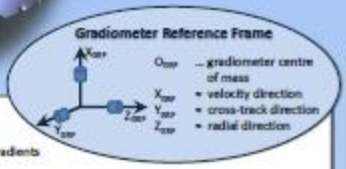
V. Lieb, D. Dettmering, M. Schmidt, J. Bouman, M. Fuchs
Deutsches Geodätisches Forschungsinstitut (DGFI), Munich, Germany, lieb@dgfi.badw.de



Measurement

- $V_{ab} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial a \partial b}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} V_{xx} & V_{xy} & V_{xz} \\ \cdots & V_{yy} & V_{yz} \\ \cdots & \cdots & V_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$ ... gravity gradients
- time span: 02/2010 – 06/2012

Gradiometer Reference Frame



Pre-Processing

- filtering: cut-on frequency 5 mHz (degree $l = 27$)
  (highest sensitivity of GOCE within measurement band width MBW: 5 ... 100 mHz, related to an achievable spatial resolution up to $r = 80$ km)
- filling up low frequencies with GOCO03S model
- subtracting background model V_{GOCO} : GOCO03S (d/o 250)

$$\Delta V_{ab} = V_{ab} - V_{GOCO,ab}$$

GOCE MBW

l [level]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
l [deg]	1	3	7	15	31	63	127	255	511	1023	2047	4095
r [km]	20000	6667	2857	1333	645	317	157	78	39	20	10	5

frequency [deg] →

Abstract

With its 3-axis gradiometer GOCE delivers 3-dimensional (3D) information of the Earth's gravity field. The combination of all 6 GOCE gradients, observed in the Gradiometer Reference Frame (GRF), means an innovative challenge for regional gravity field modelling.

As the individual gravity gradients reflect the gravity field depending on different spatial directions, observation equations are formulated separately for each of these components. In our approach we use spherical localizing base functions to model the gravity field for specified regions (analysis). As output from the synthesis procedure we then obtain the second derivatives of the gravitational potential for all combinations of the xyz Cartesian coordinates in the Local North-Oriented Frame (LNOF).

Further the implementation of variance component estimation (VCE) provides a flexible tool to diversify the influence of the input gradiometer observations. Finally we compare the regional models with the static global GOCO03S model.

Summary

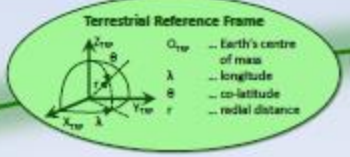
The GOCE gravity gradient grids obtained from different combinations of the xyz components show different structures of the Earth's disturbing potential and thus give information on the gravitational field depending on spatial directions. This essential advantage of the multidimensional measurement system can be used for research on the Earth's interior and for geophysical exploration.

Our regional approach further enables the consistent (spectral) combination with other gravity field observations which may provide more detailed structures for specified regions compared with global models. Therefore in the next steps,

- the comparison to a consistent filtered EGM2008 model,
- an entire error propagation and
- the optimization of the relative weighting and the filtering of the input data

have to be studied to analyse especially the signal content in the upper MBW of GOCE.

Terrestrial Reference Frame



Analysis

For each tensor element an observation equation is formulated (deterministic part)

- at level $j + 1 = 8$ ($l = 255$),
- using reproducing kernels $\tilde{\phi}_{k,ab}$.

The unknown scaling coefficients $\hat{d}_j$ are estimated by relative weighting of all observations using variance components (stochastic part).

Local North-Oriented Frame

Deterministic part

$$\Delta V_{ab}(x) + \epsilon_{ab}(x) = \tilde{\phi}_{ab}{}^{T}(x)\, \hat{d}_j$$

IN: ΔV_{ab} observation
ϵ_{ab} measurement error
$\tilde{\phi}_{ab}$ (Nx1) vector of scaling functions
OUT: $\hat{d}_j$ (Nx1) vector of scaling coefficients

Stochastic part

$$D(\Delta V_{ab}) = \sigma_{ab}{}^2 P_{ab}{}^{-1}$$

IN: ΔV_{ab} vector of observations
P_{ab} weighting matrix of observations (depending on data distribution)
OUT: σ_{ab} variance components (VCs)

Rotation GRF - LNOF

Transformation LNOF - TRF

Observation equations

$$\Delta V_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta V_{xx} & \Delta V_{xy} & \Delta V_{xz} \\ \cdots & \Delta V_{yy} & \Delta V_{yz} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \Delta V_{zz} \end{bmatrix} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n_j} \hat{d}_{j,q}\, \tilde{\phi}_{j+1,kb}(x, x_q) \right)$$

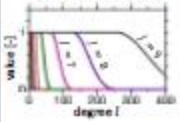
The reduced observations ΔV_{ab} can be described in series expansion using the estimated scaling coefficients $\hat{d}_j$ (see analysis) and modified scaling functions with the components:

$$\tilde{\phi}_{k,ab} = \sum_{l=2}^{L'} \frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \phi_{kl} \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^{l+1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{r} \cdot P_l(\cos\psi) \left(-\frac{l+1}{r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial P_l(\cos\psi)}{\partial \vartheta^2} & \cdots \Delta V_{xx} \\ \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial P_l(\cos\psi)}{\partial \lambda \partial \vartheta} - \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\vartheta} \frac{\partial P_l(\cos\psi)}{\partial \lambda} & \cdots \Delta V_{xy} \\ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial P_l(\cos\psi)}{\partial \vartheta} - \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{l+1}{r}\right) \frac{\partial P_l(\cos\psi)}{\partial \vartheta} & \cdots \Delta V_{xz} \\ \frac{1}{r} \cdot P_l(\cos\psi) \left(-\frac{l+1}{r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\vartheta} \frac{\partial P_l(\cos\psi)}{\partial \vartheta^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\vartheta} \frac{\partial P_l(\cos\psi)}{\partial \lambda^2} & \cdots \Delta V_{yy} \\ \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial P_l(\cos\psi)}{\partial \lambda} - \frac{1}{r \sin\vartheta} \left(-\frac{l+1}{r}\right) \frac{\partial P_l(\cos\psi)}{\partial \lambda} & \cdots \Delta V_{yz} \\ P_l(\cos\psi) \cdot \left(-\frac{l+1}{r}\right) & \cdots \Delta V_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

Synthesis

frequency domain Blackman scaling fct. ϕ_j



IN: $\hat{d}_j$ estimated coefficients
OUT: ΔV_{ab} gradients of the reduced gravitational potential

Modelling the reduced gravitational potential ΔV_{ab}

- at level $j + 1 = 8$ ($l = 255$),
- using Blackman scaling functions $\tilde{\phi}_{k,ab}$, as compromise between
- strongly band limited but declining function in frequency domain and
- oscillations in spatial domain.

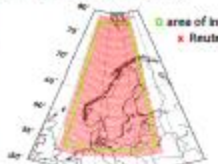
North-East Atlantic margin
lon: 2 ... 25°, lat: 54 ... 78°

Modelling Approach

$$\Delta V(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{q=1}^{n_j} \frac{2l+1}{4\pi} d_{j,q} \phi_{j+1,l} \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^{l+1} P_l(\cos\psi)$$

- J max. resolution level (max. degree: l'_J)
- $\phi_{j+1,l}$ scaling functions (located on a Reuter grid)
- $d_{j,q}$ scaling coefficients
- q number of grid points (max. number: N)
- R mean Earth radius
- $P_l(\cos\psi)$ Legendre polynomials
- ψ spherical distance angle between observation point (position vector x) and computation point (position vector x_q)

The reduced gravitational potential $\Delta V(x)$ can be expressed by series expansion in terms of scaling functions $\phi_{j+1,l}$.



$$\begin{bmatrix} V_x \\ V_y \\ V_z \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V_{rr} & V_{rs} & V_{rw} \\ \cdots & V_{ss} & V_{sw} \\ \cdots & \cdots & V_{ww} \end{bmatrix}$$

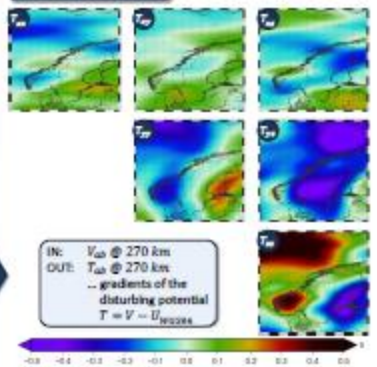
... 1st and 2nd derivatives of the residual potential $\Delta V(x)$ ... w.r.t. observation point x

need

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_r \\ P_s \\ P_w \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} P_{rr} & P_{rs} & P_{rw} \\ \cdots & P_{ss} & P_{sw} \\ \cdots & \cdots & P_{ww} \end{bmatrix}$$

... 1st and 2nd derivatives of the Legendre polynomials $P_l(\cos\psi)$ ... w.r.t. spherical distance angle ψ

Results



IN: V_{ab} @ 270 km
OUT: T_{ab} @ 270 km
... gradients of the disturbing potential $T = V - U_{V_{GOCO03S}}$

The gravity gradient grids of the second derivatives of the disturbing potential show different structures depending on the spatial directions. The radial zz component shows the largest magnitude. The sum of the diagonal elements is approximately zero and thus fulfils the Laplace equation.

Relative weighting of observations

- high VC $\hat{\sigma}_{ab}$ → low weight $\frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}_{ab}}$
- V_{GOCO} : prior information (reference, order of VC set to 1)

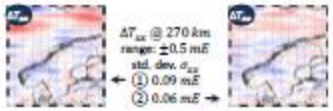
IN	order of VC ① est	② fix
V_{GOCO}	E+00	E+00
V_{xx}	E-02	E-02
V_{xy}	E+00	E+11
V_{xz}	E+01	E+00
V_{yy}	E-02	E+03
V_{yz}	E+03	E+11
V_{zz}	E-02	E-02

① est ... VC estimated
② fix ... VC manually set

Down-weighting of the less accurate components V_{xy}, V_{yy} and V_{zy} might reduce the influence of systematic errors (smaller differences compared with GOCO03S).

Comparison with GOCO03S d/o 250

The differences in the xyz components vary between 0.04 mE ... 0.14 mE due to different signal content in the global model and the low-pass filtering of the observations in the regional approach.



Reference
Schmidt M., Fengler M., Mayer-Gürr T., Klees R., Eicker A., Kusche J., Sanchez L., Han S.-C., Regional Gravity Modeling in Terms of Spherical Base Functions, J. Geod., 81, 17-38, doi: 10.1007/s00190-006-0101-8, 2007

Acknowledgement
The authors want to thank the European Space Agency (ESA) for funding the project "Heterogeneous gravity data combination for Earth interior and geophysical exploration research".

EGU2013 OSP Award Winners G

Bas de Boer

The 2013 Union Outstanding Student Poster (OSP) Award is given to Bas de Boer for his poster entitled:

Simulating regionally varying sea-level changes over the past glacial cycles with a coupled ice-sheet sea-level model

(De Boer, B.; Stocchi, P.; Van de Wal, R.)

Simulating regionally varying sea-level changes over the past glacial cycles with a coupled ice-sheet sea-level model

Bas de Boer[1], Paolo Stocchi[2], Roderik van de Wal[1]

e-mail: b.deboer@uu.nl

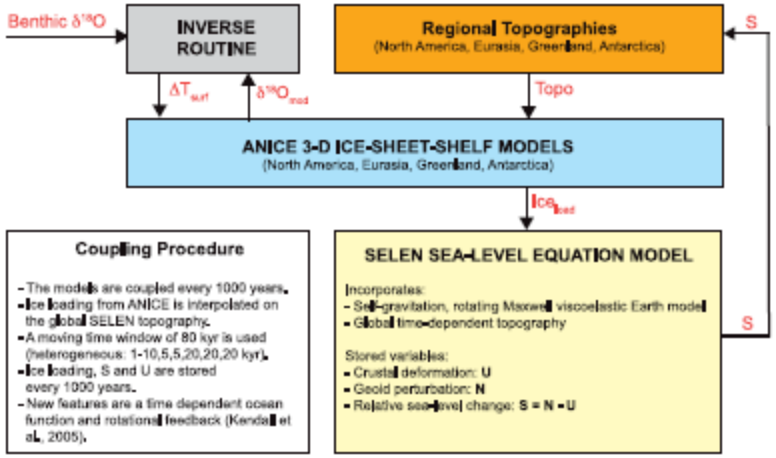
[1]Institute for Marine and Atmospheric research Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands
[2]NIOZ, Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research, Physical Oceanography, Den Burg, Netherlands

INTRODUCTION

Relative Sea Level (RSL) variations during the late Pleistocene cannot be reconstructed independently of the estimates of ice-sheets volume fluctuations. For the latter, however, the knowledge of regional and global RSL variations is necessary. Overcoming this problem of circularity demands a fully coupled system where ice sheets and sea level vary consistently in space and time and dynamically affect each other. Here we present results over the past 410,000 years from the coupling of a set of 3-D ice-sheet-shelf models to a global sea-level model based on the gravitationally self-consistent Sea Level Equation (SLE) and incorporating feedbacks from Earth rotation and coastline variations.

SIMULATING ICE VOLUME AND RELATIVE SEA LEVEL

With an inverse forward modelling approach (De Boer et al, 2012) a surface-air temperature anomaly ΔT_{surf} is derived from the benthic $\delta^{18}O$ record (Lisiecki and Raymo, 2005) to force the ANICE ice-sheet-shelf models. Every 1000 years the ice-sheets thickness variations are provided into the sea-level equation model SELEN (Spada and Stocchi, 2007) to compute the Crustal deformation (U) and the RSL change (S) for the next time steps. Runs start at 410 kyr ago (MIS 11 interglacial) and run to the present day.



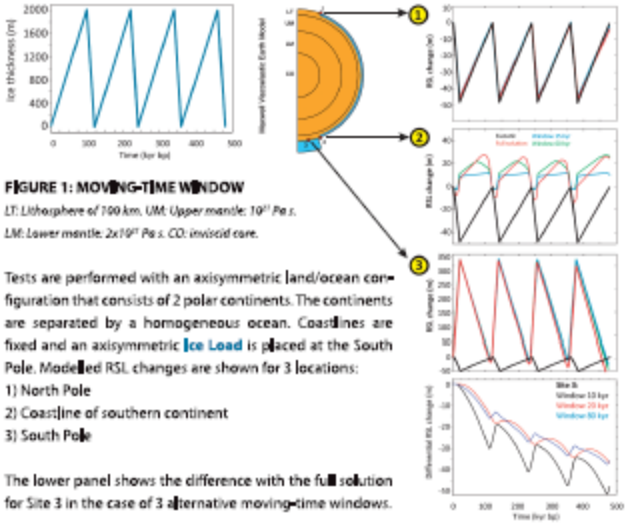


FIGURE 1: MOVING-TIME WINDOW

LT: Lithosphere of 100 km, UM: Upper mantle: 10^{21} Pa s. LM: Lower mantle: $2x10^{21}$ Pa s. CO: inviscid core.

Tests are performed with an axisymmetric land/ocean configuration that consists of 2 polar continents. The continents are separated by a homogeneous ocean. Coastlines are fixed and an axisymmetric **Ice Load** is placed at the South Pole. Modelled RSL changes are shown for 3 locations:

1) North Pole
2) Coastline of southern continent
3) South Pole

The lower panel shows the difference with the full solution for Site 3 in the case of 3 alternative moving-time windows.

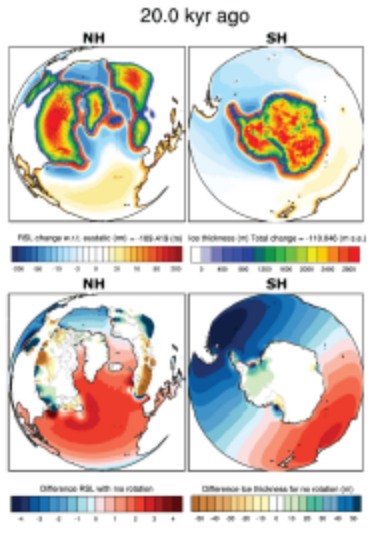


FIGURE 2: ROTATIONAL FEEDBACK

A new feature in SELEN is the use of rotational feedback in the calculation of the self-consistent RSL. The top panels show the NH (left) and SH (right) RSL change w.r.t. the eustatic with on top the total ice thickness at the Last Glacial Maximum (20 kyr ago). The lower panels show the difference between a simulation with rotational feedback included minus a run without. Difference in RSL is shown in blue-red, difference in Ice loading in brown-white-blue.

REFERENCES

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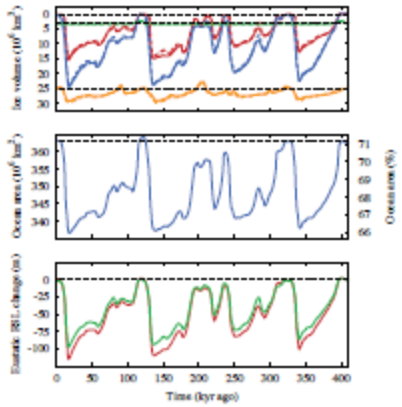

FIGURE 3: TIME DEPENDENT OCEAN FUNCTION (TDOF)

The top panel shows ice-volume evolution over the last four glacial cycles for **Eurasia**, **North America**, **Antarctica** and **Greenland**. Dashed lines indicate simulated ice volume without coupling to SELEN. The second panel shows the evolution of the Time Dependent Ocean Function (**TDOF**), on the left y-axis the total ocean area, the right y-axis shows the percentage of the total area of the world. The lower panel shows the eustatic RSL change, from a **Run with SELEN** and a **Run without SELEN**.

CONCLUSIONS

A moving-time window is needed to reduce the very long simulation time when coupling ANICE to SELEN.

Rotational feedbacks can have significant effects on local relative sea-level change.

The two-way coupling provides new insight in the interaction between ice sheets, topography and the relative sea-level change.

Structure of Geodesy Division / Elections

President: Michael Schmidt (2013-2015)

- My first 2-years term is ending with the next EGU GA.
- I am willing to campaign for president again for the second and last 2-years term. Election will be in November 2014

Vice presidents (appointed for terms of 2 years, until 2015):

- Johannes Böhm
- Johannes Bouman

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- Johannes Böhm
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Structure of Geodesy Division / Elections

Deputy presidents (according to the new EGU By-Laws, §7.5):

- Johannes Böhm
- Johannes Bouman

§7.6: The president of each division shall be a member of the Programme Committee.

I designate Johannes Böhm as the alternate.

Structure of Geodesy Division / Elections

According to §7.5: Besides Division President and Deputy Presidents each division may have other **division officers**.

Currently we have (see our geodesy webpage http://g.egu.eu, has to be updated)

- Programme group chair
- Officer for Awards & Medals
- Members of the OSP committee

We further need:

- Young Scientist Representative (YSR)
- Webmaster

Structure of Geodesy Division / Elections

Young Scientist Representative (YSR)

Around one third of participants of the EGU GA are young scientists (YS) meeting the EGU YS criteria.

The aim of YSR at division/programme group level is to communicate the views of young scientists within their division/programme group to the EGU and work with the EGU office to ensure the needs of YS are met.

- Candidates have to meet the EGU Young Scientist criteria.
- Selected by the division/programme group
- Length of term is 2-years, the ability to renew depends on the age of the candidate.

Structure of Geodesy Division / Elections

Appointment of Roelof Rietbroek as the **Young Scientist Representative (YSR) of the Geodesy Division**

Besides being a division officer the YSR will also be a

– candidate for membership in the EGU Programme Committee (PC representative).

Young scientist activities

- **Young Scientists (YS) Meeting Corner** – an alternative to last year's meeting points, allowing YS to meet each other
- **YS Lounge** – an opportunity for YS to network throughout the week, find out what's on for YS at the Assembly and see what's on in Vienna in the evenings
- **YS Representative Meeting** – The YSR network has grown substantially since last year, the meeting will take feedback from the forum and YS survey, and target areas in need of improvement
- Opportunities to meet the current **PC representative** (Sam Illingworth)
- Informal division-specific **social events** for YS

Structure of Geodes Division / Elections

Webmaster (division level):

We search for an appropriate candidate:

- Division officer (such as president, deputy presidents, YSR, etc.), i.e. length of term 2 years, renewable, etc.
- Close cooperation with the EGU office at LMU, Munich

Proposals and Applications to Division President until

June 15, 2014

Approval of the Medal and Award committees

- **Vening-Meinesz Medal committee**:

  four past medalist + *ex officio* Geodesy Division President and EGU Award committee chair (both non-voting). Second-year medalist is chairing the committee.

  2015 committee: *Reinhard Dietrich* (1), *Zuhier Altamimi* (2, Chair*), C.K. Shum* (3), *Harald Schuh* (4) [*Michael Schmidt*, *Alberto Montanari*].

- **Outstanding Young Scientist Award:**

  Division president + deputy presidents + latest medalist

- **Outstanding Student Poster Award**:

  Division president + deputy presidents

Committees approved unanimously by the Division meeting

Miscellaneous

Location of future EGU - GAs

For the following dates, preliminary bookings have been made at the Austria Center Vienna:

13 – 17 April 2015
25 – 29 April 2016
08 – 12 May 2017
23 – 27 April 2018
15 – 19 April 2019
30 March – 03 April 2020
19 – 23 April 2021
04 – 08 April 2022
17 – 21 April 2023
15 – 19 April 2024

Communication Activities at the Assembly

EGU Today

- EGU Today is a daily newsletter highlighting interesting workshops, lectures and GeoCinema screenings, amongst activities at the Assembly
- Paper copies will be distributed daily and are available to download at **www.egu2014.eu/egu_today**

Blogs

- GeoLog & the EGU Blog Network will be sharing great sessions, research, interviews and more throughout the Assembly
- Follow them at **geolog.egu.eu** and **blogs.egu.eu**

Social Media

- Sessions will be advertised on Twitter (@**EuroGeosciences**) and Facebook (**European Geosciences Union**)
- Participants can ask questions & keep updated by following **#EGU2014**

Meetings, Medals & Young Scientists

Meetings Calendar

- A hub of information on conferences and workshops in the geosciences. Add your meeting at **www.egu.eu/meetings/calendar/form**

Co-Sponsoring Programme

- There are two opportunities to get your meeting sponsored: 15 Jun – Jul 2014 & Dec 2014 – 15 Jan 2015: **www.egu.eu/meetings/suport-request**

Awards & Medals

- Nominations are open until 15 June **www.egu.eu/awards-medals**

Young Scientists

- Young scientists (YS) can find out how to get involved in the Union & benefit from our YS resources at **www.egu.eu/young-scientists**

Jobs

- We advertise geoscientific jobs for free at **www.egu.eu/jobs** add yours, or look for a new position

Other items

From EGU 2015: No PSD (Poster Summaries and Discussions) anymore!

PICO Session might be an alternative!

AOB – any other business

No items have been discussed