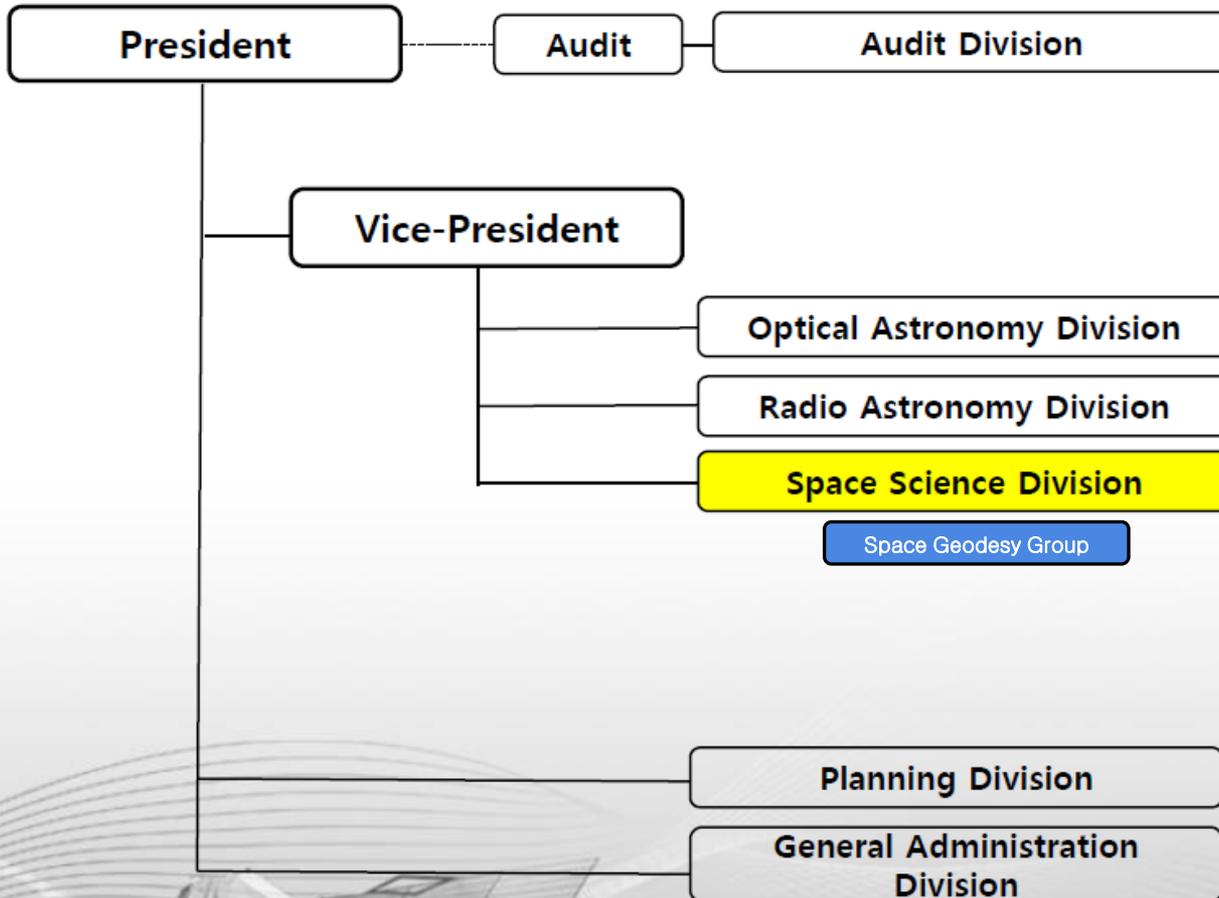


R&D Activities and Plans of Space Geodesy Group at KASI

Jungho Cho

Space Geodesy at KASI

Organization

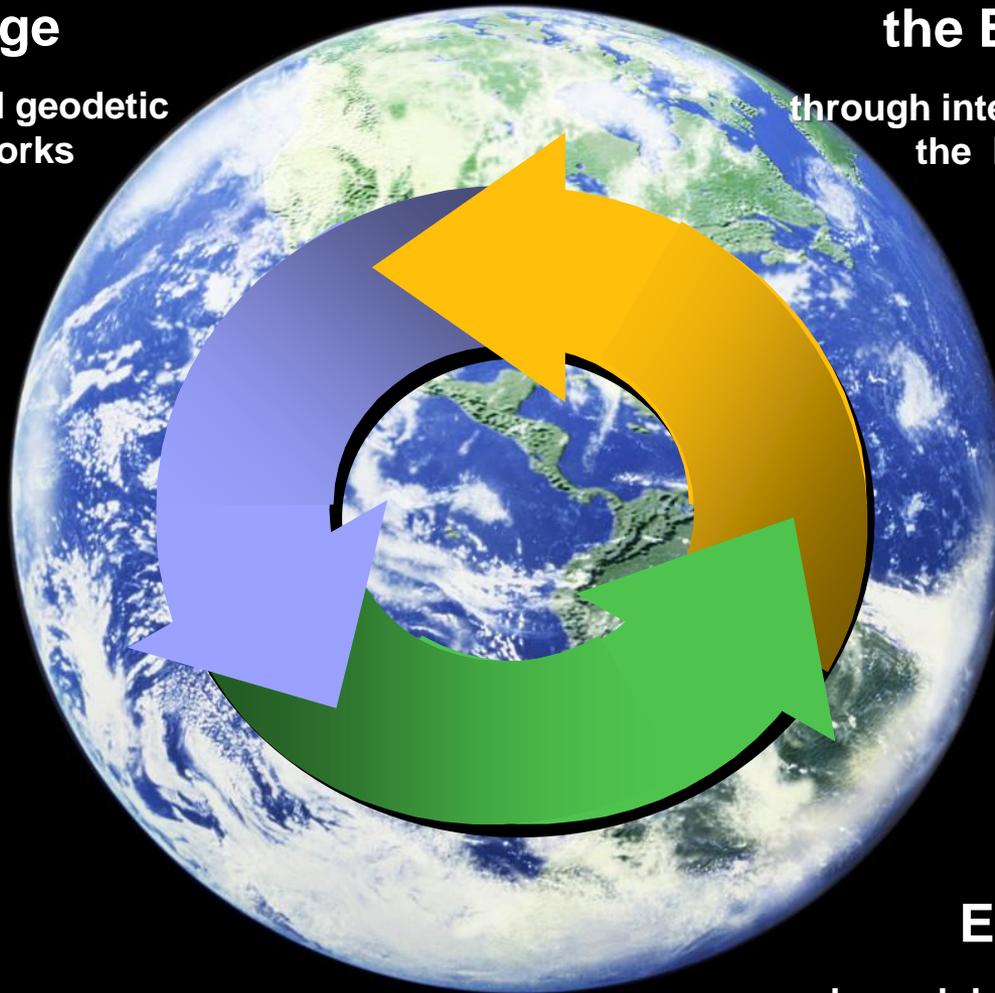


Monitoring of Earth change

based on global geodetic observing networks

Understanding the Earth system

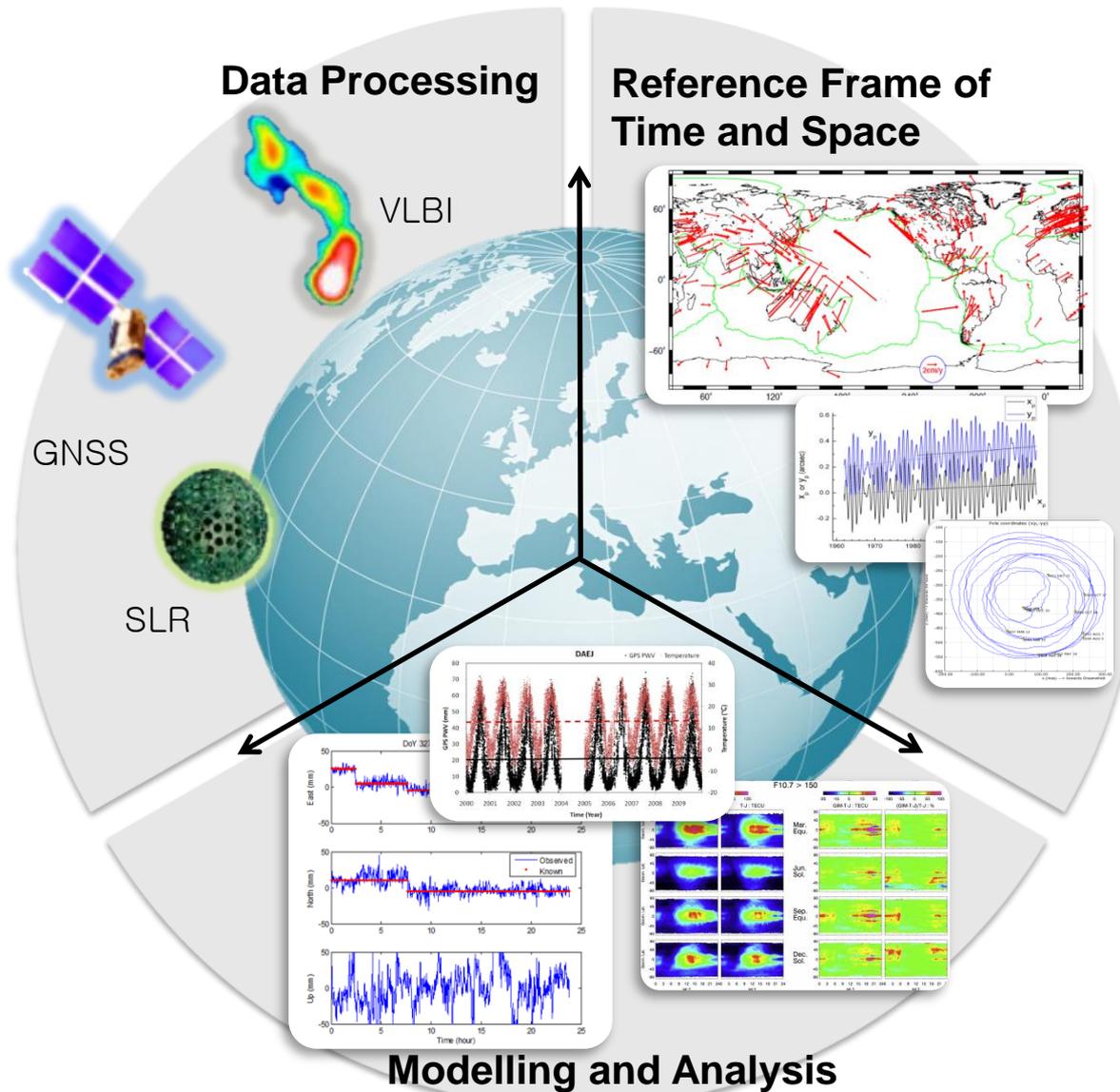
through interactions between the Earth subsystems



Analysis of Earth change

such as global changes of the Earth system and natural hazards

Space Geodesy of KASI



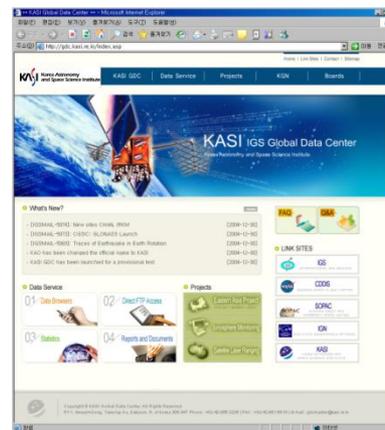
Infrastructure



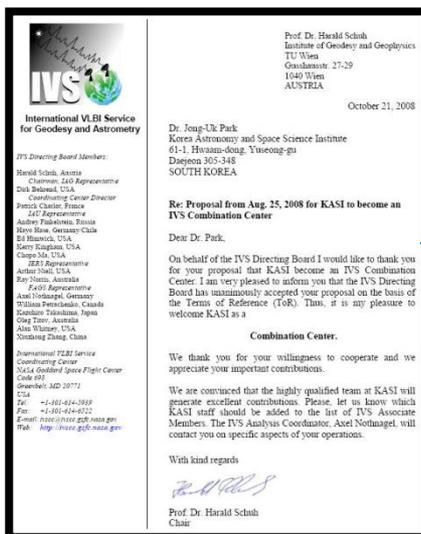
The first GPS Campaign
IGS Global Station (TAEJ)
IGS Operational Data Center



TAEJ → DAEJ



4th IGS
Global Data Center



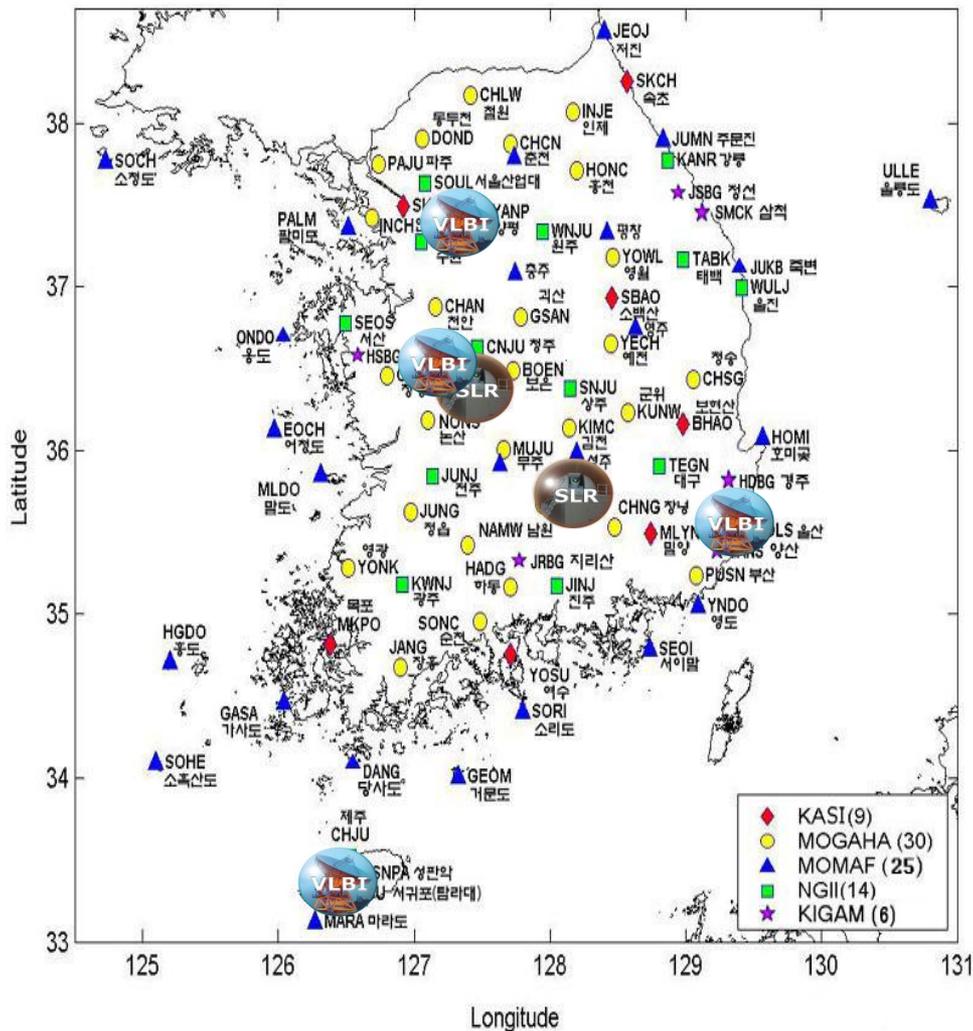
2nd IGS
Combination Center



IRLS Station



The Space Geodesy Network in Korea



■ GNSS (~150)

– KASI (11)

– NGII (53)

– NMPNT (31)

– LX (30)

■ VLBI (4)

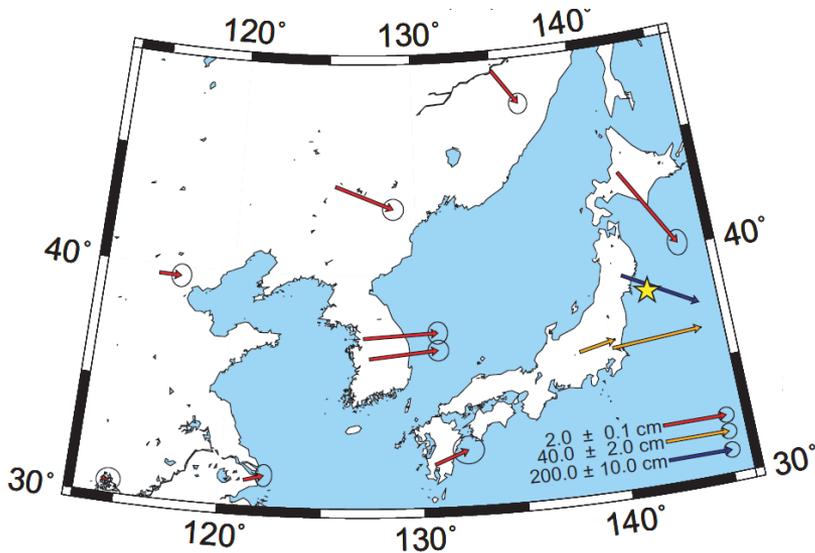
– KASI (3)

– NGII (1)

■ SLR (2)

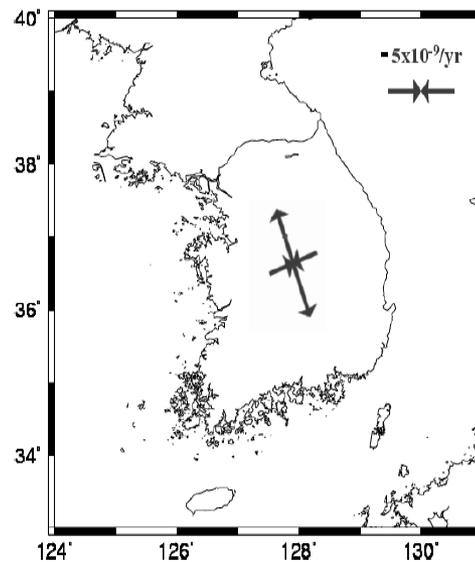
– KASI (2)

Crustal deformation



Monitoring of global plate motions using GNSS measurements from global and regional networks

Before the earthquake



After the earthquake

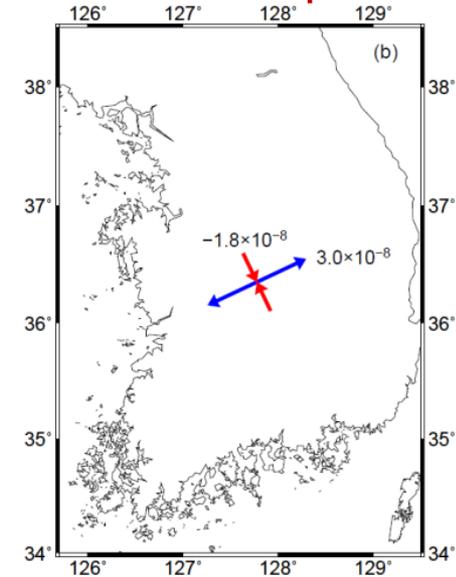
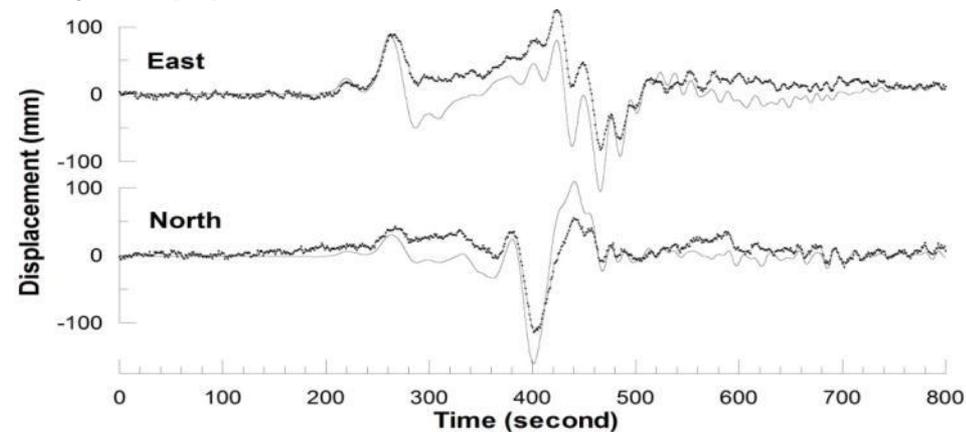


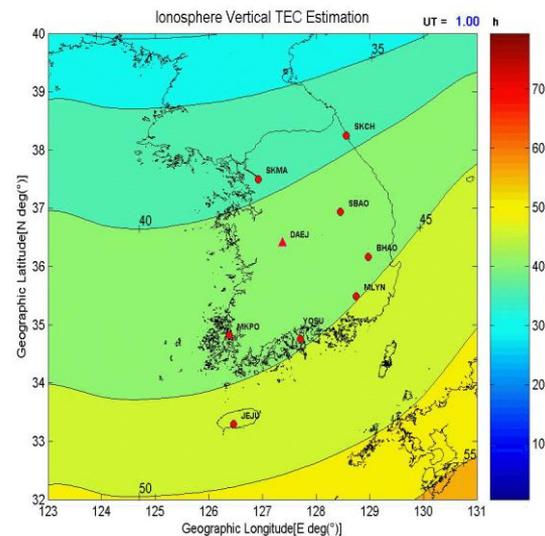
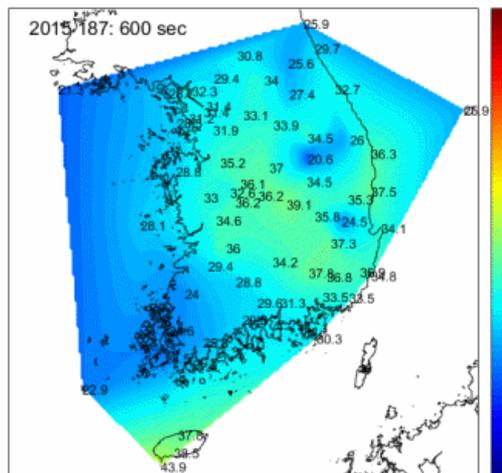
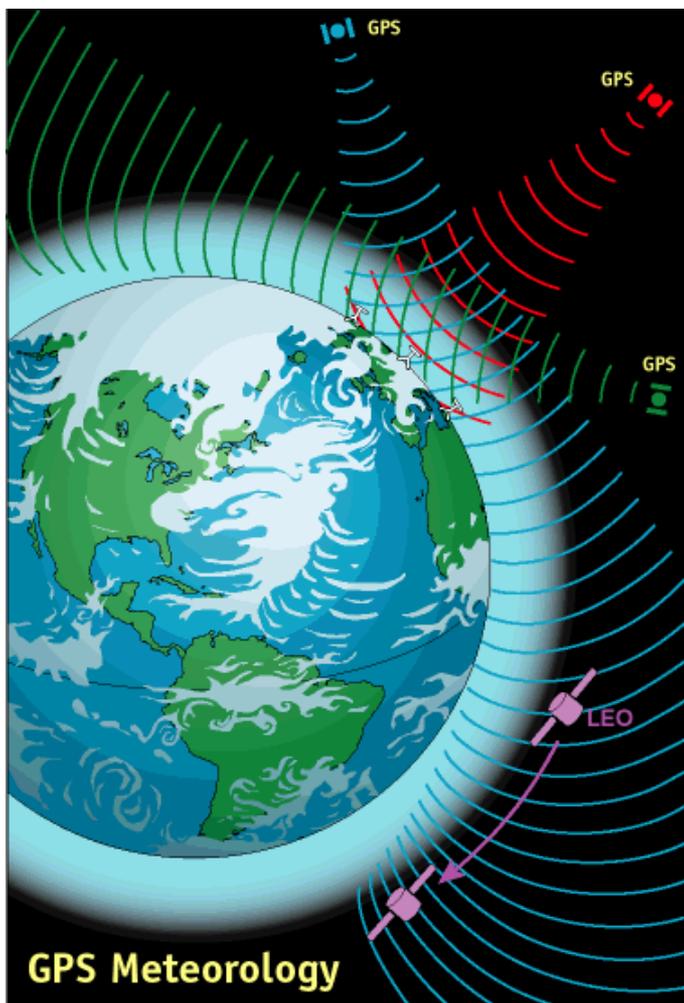
Fig. 4. The total principal strain rate in South Korea.



Monitoring of troposphere and ionosphere

: Ground & Satellite-based GNSS Obs.

Estimation of
tropospheric PWV and ionospheric TEC

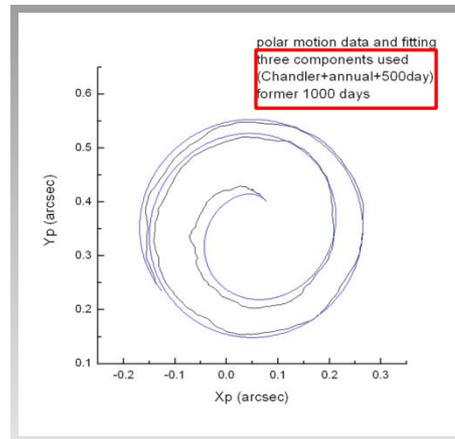
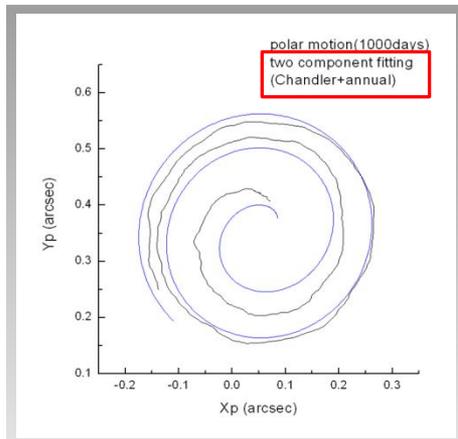


Research Areas

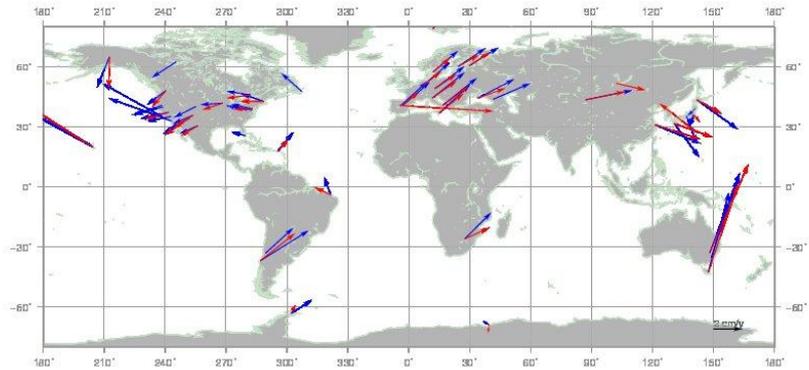
Reference Frame

Determinations of reference frame of time and space have been conducted since 2007 based on core space geodetic techniques such as GNSS, VLBI, and SLR

Earth Orientation Parameters



Polar motion predictions (blue solid lines) compared with conventional two components (left) and newly developed three components (right) w.r.t. observation (black solid lines)



KASI's Vision for AOV

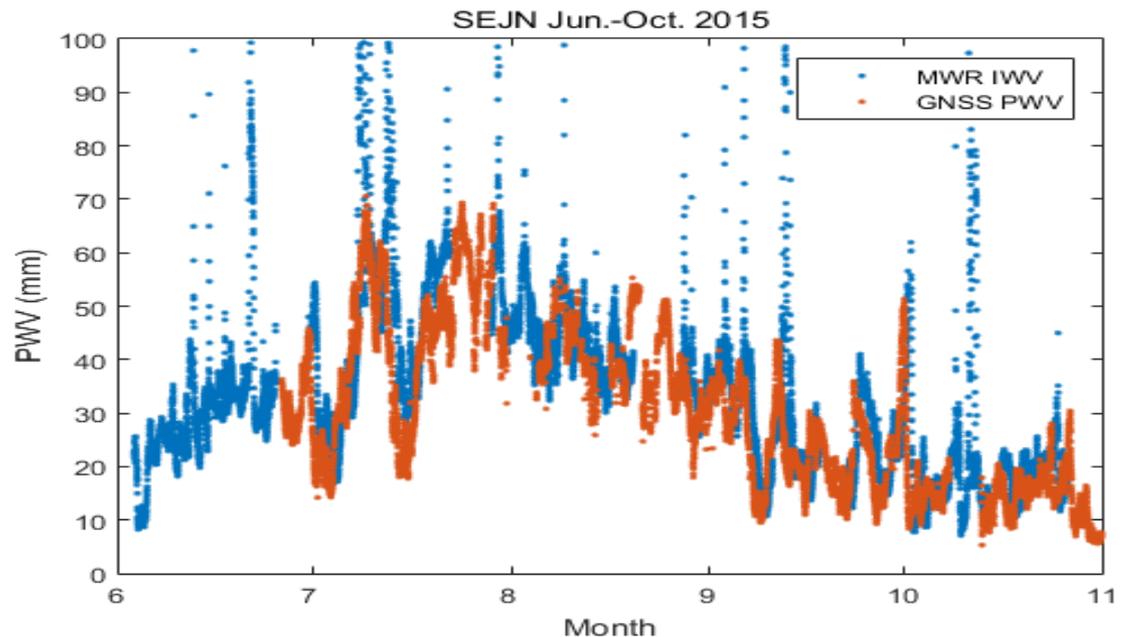


KASI's vision for AOV

- **Organize a campaign for atmospheric variations for the region**
 - : **Periodic WV monitoring with VLBI, GNSS, MWR, RS, etc.**
- **Contribute to determination of APREF**
 - : **Combined work with GNSS dominant APREF**
- **Support KVN for K-band Astrometry**
 - : **Fixed IVPs for three KVN telescopes**

➤ A possible campaign with AOV

- Periodic WV monitoring with VLBI, GNSS, MWR, RS, etc.
for the atmospheric water vapor induced error correction
to improve the vertical component repeatability





A possible contribution of AOV

- **Update APREF based on GNSS & VLBI**
- **Most VLBI sites are located in the vicinity of GNSS monument**
- **Most recent news**

UN General Assembly resolution: GGRF (February 26)

GGOS Inter Agency Committee: ITRF & GGRF (June 26)

GEO Strategic Plan 2016~2025: GD 07 program regarding GGRF (July 7-8)

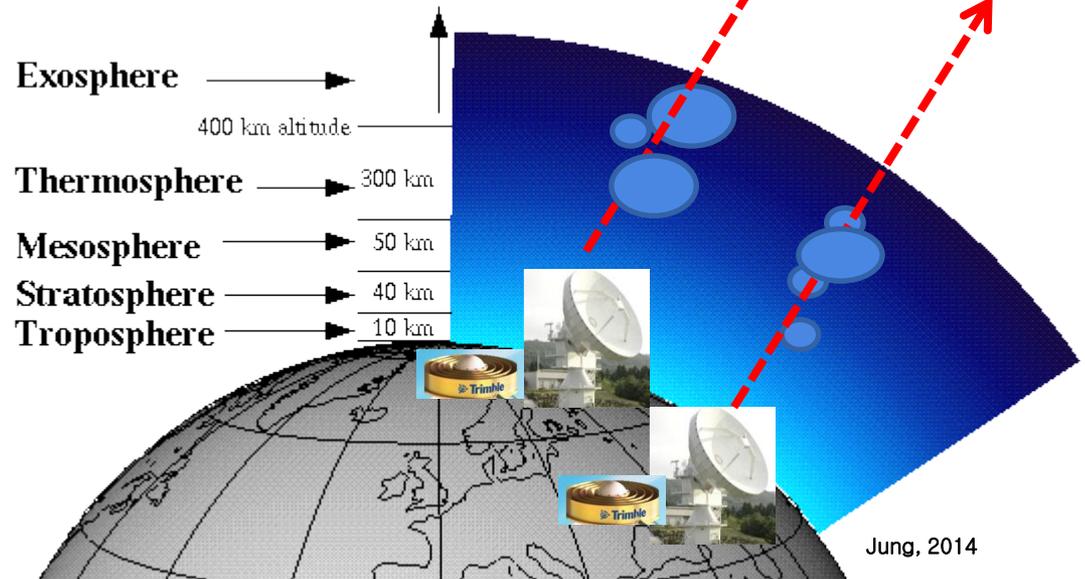
UN GGIM AP: WG on GGRF roadmap (October 5)



A possible collaboration with AOV

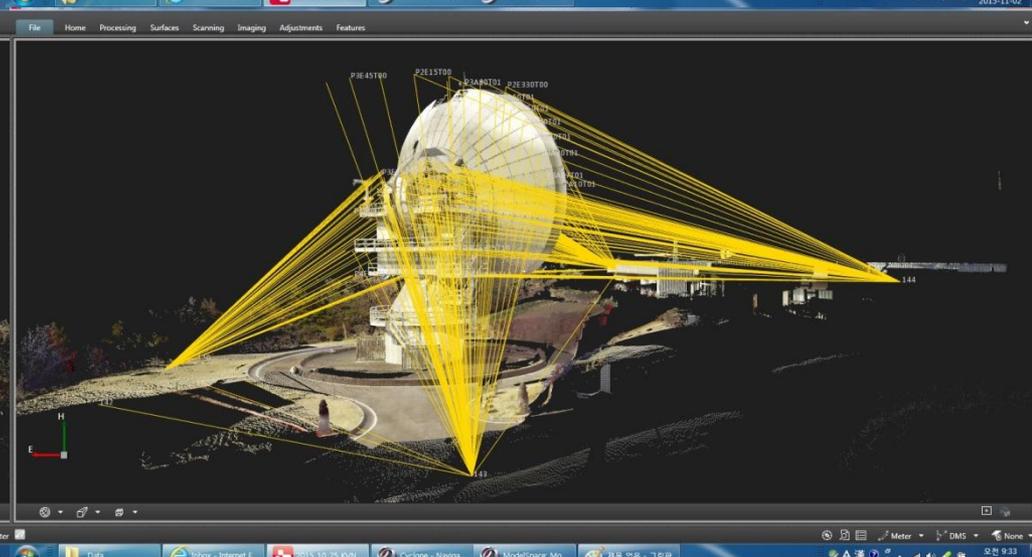
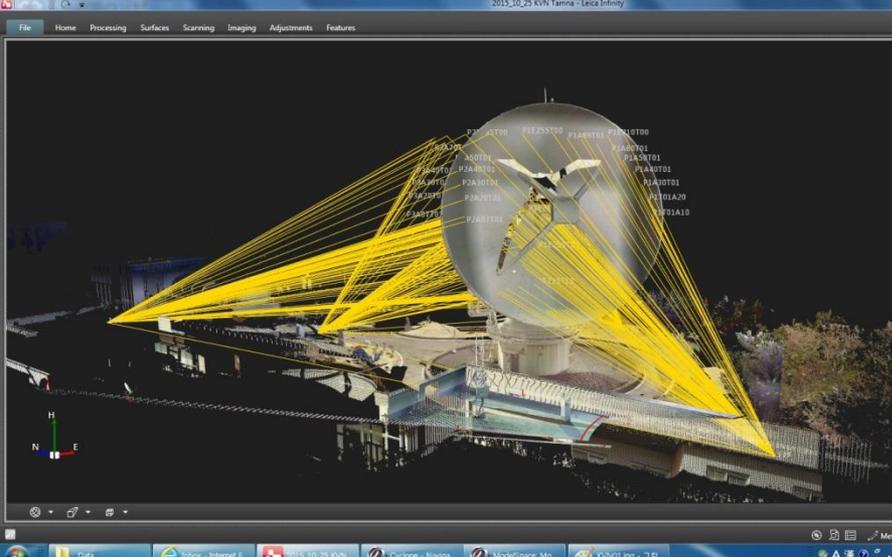
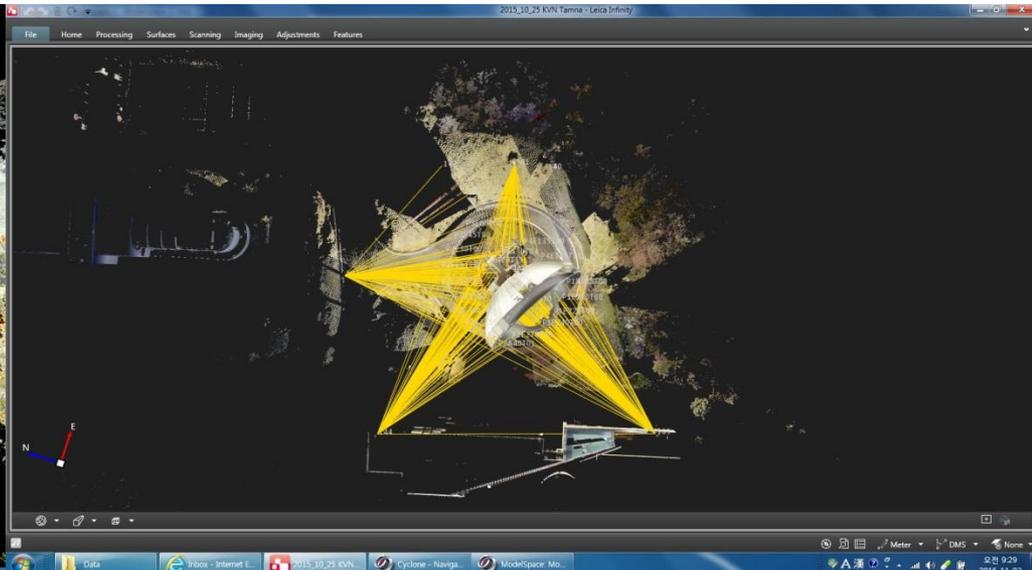
- **KVN In-Variant Point (IVP) Survey**
 - : to monitor accurate KVN antenna position
- **Atmospheric correction with GNSS PWV & TEC**
 - : to improve a phase referencing capability

& K-band Astrometry



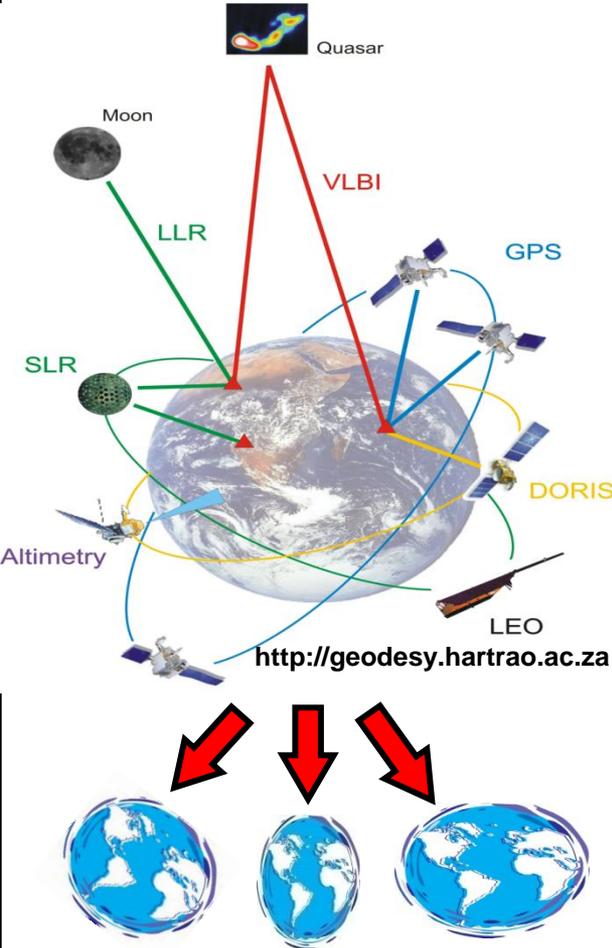
Jung, 2014

IVP Survey on KVN Tamna

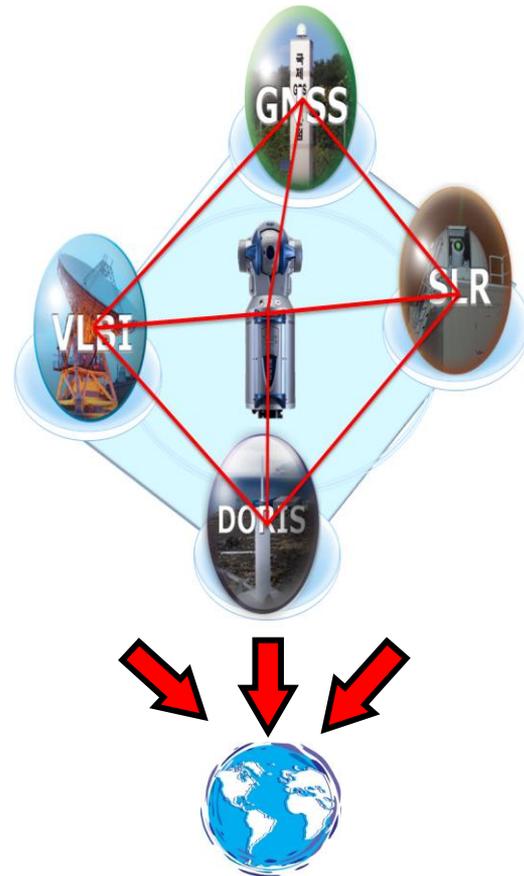


The Next Decade

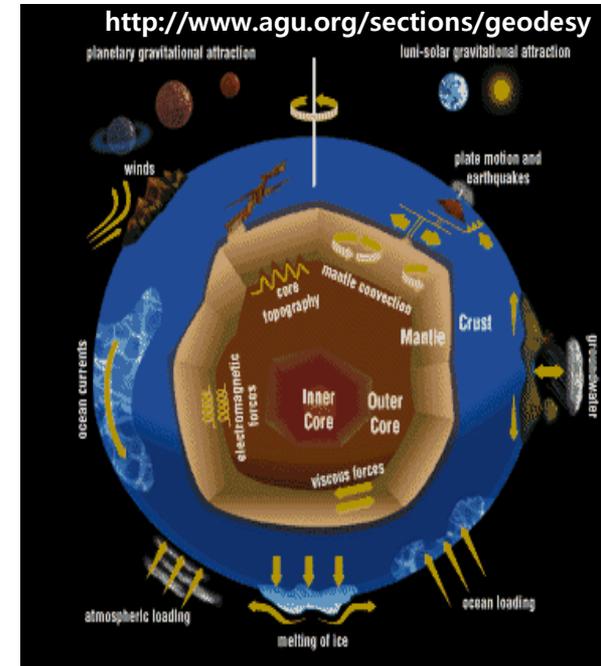
Problem



Key Solution



Key Science



- ✓ Reference frame (TRF/EOP)
- ✓ Monitoring of global changes of the Earth system and natural hazards
- ✓ Dynamic interaction between the Earth system

Thank you