



**International Association
of Geodesy**

Newsletter

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Editor: Gyula Tóth

IAG Communication and Outreach Branch
Department of Geodesy and Surveying
Budapest University of Technology and Economics
H-1521 Budapest, Hungary

Information Service of the International Association of Geodesy

<http://www.iag-aig.org>

newsletter@iag-aig.org

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The *IAG Newsletter* is under the editorial responsibility of the *Communication and Outreach Branch* (COB) of the IAG.

It is an open forum and contributors are welcome to send material (preferably in electronic form) to the IAG COB (newsletter@iag-aig.org). These contributions should complement information sent by IAG officials or by IAG symposia organizers (reports and announcements). The *IAG Newsletter* is published monthly. It is available in different formats from the IAG new internet site: <http://www.iag-aig.org>

Each *IAG Newsletter* includes several of the following topics:

- I. news from the Bureau Members
- II. general information
- III. reports of IAG symposia
- IV. reports by commissions, special commissions or study groups
- V. symposia announcements
- VI. book reviews
- VII. fast bibliography

General Announcements

The new height of the Mount Everest in the IHRS

The new height of Mount Everest (Qomolangma), the world's highest peak, is 8,848.86 meters, China and Nepal jointly [announced](#) on December 8., 2020.

For more than a year, the two countries' survey teams have overcome all kinds of difficulties, solidly carried out their work, and finally reached a conclusion on the snow-covered height based on the International Height Reference System.

Talk of Annette Eicker, ICCG, at Leibniz University Hannover on January 12, 2021, 4 pm (CET)

Prof. Annette Eicker (HafenCity University Hamburg), chair of IAG Inter-Commission Committee on Geodesy for Climate Research (ICCG), will give an online talk at the Leibniz University Hannover. Interested colleagues are invited to join it.

Topic: The attraction of water: New applications of GRACE in hydrology and climate research

Date: Tuesday, 12 January 2021, 4 pm Central European Time (CET)

Online link: Just click on <https://uni-hannover.webex.com/meet/Geod.Kolloquium>
(Meeting code: 840 755 139)

JÜRGEN MÜLLER, Leibniz University of Hannover

Meeting Announcements

Meetings Calendar

IAG Sponsored Meetings

43rd COSPAR Scientific Assembly

January 28 – February 4, 2021, Sydney, Australia

URL: <http://www.cospar2020.org/>

Satellite remote sensing for improving hydro meteorological models

February 9 –12, 2021, Hobart, Australia

URL: <https://www.aesconvention.com.au/>

1. ICCG Workshop

March 29 - 31, 2021, Germany - online

URL: <https://iccg.iag-aig.org/iccg-workshops/ws21>

EUREF 2021 Symposium

May 26 –28, 2021, Ljubljana, Slovenia

URL: <https://euref2020.si/>

19th International Symposium on Geodynamics and Earth Tides (G-ET Symposium 2020)

June 22 –26, 2021, Wuhan, China

URL: <http://get2020.csp.escience.cn/>

IGAG Scientific Assembly

June 28 – July 3, 2021, Beijing, China

URL: <http://www.iugg.org/meetings/assemblies.php>

The 6th Satellite Soil Moisture Validation and Application Workshop

September 14 – 16, 2021, Perugia, Italy

URL: <http://venti-eventi.com/>

IGS Workshop "IGS 2021: Science from Earth to Space"

September 27 – October 1, 2021, Boulder, CO, USA

URL: <https://www.igs.org/workshop2021/>

2nd International Symposium of Commission 4: Positioning and Applications

September 5 – September 9, 2022, Potsdam, Germany

URL: <https://www.iag-commission4-symposium2022.net/>

IGAG Related Meetings

AOGS Annual 18th Meeting

August 1-6, 2021, Singapore

URL: http://www.asiaoceania.org/society/public.asp?view=up_coming

Reports

Successful Kick-off Meeting of IAG Project – Novel Sensors and Quantum Technology for Geodesy (QuGe)

On December 3, 2020, the IAG Project – Novel Sensors and Quantum Technology for Geodesy (QuGe) held its kick-off meeting virtually. After recalling the various goals of the QuGe project (see also <https://quge.iag-ag.org/>), the early initiatives have been presented.

They are related to contributing to the IAG Scientific Assembly, scheduled to happen in the Summer of 2021, in Beijing. There, QuGe will host its own symposium and will participate in other four joint symposia. QuGe is also organizing sessions at the COSPAR 2021 and at the EGU 2021. The former will happen in a hybrid format whereas the latter will be totally virtual.

To support the QuGe goals, QuGe members contribute to various research projects on using novel technology for geodetic applications.

Status reports of the 3 QuGe WGs were given:

- WG Q.1: Quantum gravimetry in space and on ground
- WG Q.2: Laser interferometry for gravity field missions
- WG Q.3: Relativistic geodesy with clocks

In 2020, the members of the 3 WGs have been consolidated and first joint activities were started. The work plans for the next year were presented. Workshops of the individual WGs are now organized to intensify the collaboration.

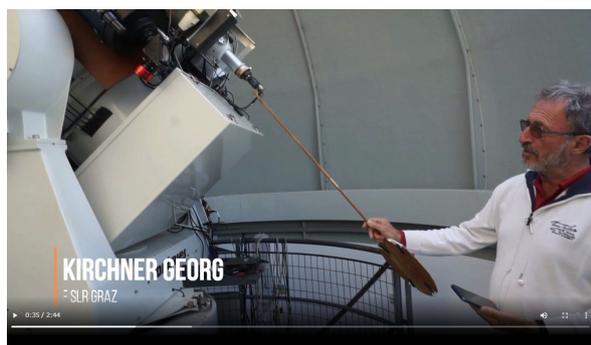
Also, possible further collaborations in QuGe, among the WGs and with external partners, such as research institutions, metrology institutes and industry, were discussed.

JÜRGEN MÜLLER, QuGe president

ILRS Virtual World Tour 2020

Online event, 2-6 November 2020

The ILRS had to postpone the 22nd International Workshop on Laser Ranging in Kunming, originally scheduled for 2-6 November 2020, to 2021 due to the coronavirus pandemic. We intended to plan something different from ordinary meetings and look in detail at a selection of SLR (Satellite Laser Ranging) stations in the global network. Five stations, Graz (Austria), Zimmerwald (Switzerland), Simosato (Japan), Greenbelt (USA) and Yarragadee (Australia), were chosen as the destinations of the virtual tour. During the week of 2-6 November 2020, a 2-hour slot was allocated per day and the participants could virtually visit the observatories and communicate with our colleagues at the station, as shown in the video capture image during the Graz tour. The participants were encouraged to join the Microsoft Teams as a group, and each session attracted 90-130 parties in spite of the large time differences; a part of the participants is shown in the group photo below. Each 2-hour tour contained one or more talks related to the station, pre-recorded videos of the SLR and other facilities, and question/discussion sessions. Thanks to a good amount of preparations and rehearsal sessions, all virtual tours went smoothly and the participants could see various aspect of these stations and learn from lively interactive sessions.



The videos and slides are available on the website below thanks to NASA/CDDIS. We have received a number of very positive reactions from the participants and now intend to host the second round of this tour in 2021.



https://cddis.nasa.gov/ILRS_Virtual_World_Tour_2020/index.html

TOSHIMICHI OTSUBO
Hitotsubashi University

On behalf of the organizing team (T Otsubo, E Hoffmann, M Wilkinson, D Thaller, R Carman, C Noll and M Pearlman) and the host institutes.

Obituary

Richard Henry Rapp (1937-2020)



Professor Richard H Rapp passed away on September 20, 2020 at the age of 83. Professor Rapp is a world renowned authority in the field of gravity modelling.

Richard Rapp was full professor at the Department of Geodetic Science at The Ohio State University (OSU) from 1971 till his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1992. He contributed greatly to its fame as world center of geodesy. He got his B.S. from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, his M.S. from The Ohio State University, from where he also received his Ph.D. in 1964. In 1962 he joined the faculty of the Department of Geodetic Science. The focus of his research was global and regional modelling of the Earth's gravitational field from terrestrial and satellite data. Richard Rapp implemented advanced theoretical and numerical concepts to his modeling activities. His research culminated in a series of global high resolution gravity models based on the combination of terrestrial and satellite data. It found wide application in

geodesy, solid Earth geophysics and oceanography. As a consequence of the success of his work he was invited to various important advisory panels of NASA and the National Academy of Sciences and internationally. His reputation attracted a large number of international students and post-docs, many today in highly regarded geodetic positions. He was an excellent teacher and supervisor, clear in his messages and in the direction of his research but also open to scientific dispute. His work is documented in a large number of publications, many of them published jointly with his students and post-docs, and many of them are still quoted and used today. He served the science community in many ways, such as section and study group president of the International Association of Geodesy (IAG), geodesy section president of the American Geophysical Union (AGU) or as member of various advisory and publication boards.

Professor Rapp's research received wide recognition and acclaim. He received the Weikko and Karrina Heiskanen Award of the Department of Geodetic Science (OSU) in 1964, was named Distinguished Scholar at OSU in 1986, fellow of AGU in 1979 and of IAG in (1991), he received several NASA Group Achievement Awards, among others for his important support in the development of the Topex/Poseidon altimetry mission. In 1997 he was honored with an honorary doctor of engineering degree of Technical University Munich.

For Richard Rapp the guideline of his research was striving for a proven value in science and application. This made that he is not only a leading figure in geodetic science but that his work is highly recognized as well in solid Earth geophysics and oceanography. The use of satellites has opened important new fields to geodesy; Richard Rapp is one of the pioneers of this development. Richard Rapp was a wonderful person, positive, interested and friendly. He will be greatly missed.

October 2020

CHRIS JEKELI and REINER RUMMEL

Photo: © The Ohio State University

Erik Wilhelm Grafarend (1939-2020)



On 8 December 2020, Prof. Dr.-Ing.habil. Dr.tech.h.c.mult. Dr.-Ing.e.h.mult. Erik W. Grafarend, professor emeritus at the University of Stuttgart, died at the age of 81.

Erik Wilhelm Grafarend was born in Essen on 30 October 1939. After completing his studies in Mine Surveying (1964) at the University of Clausthal-Zellerfeld, Erik Grafarend pursued a rapid geodetic career with a doctorate (1966) and a second degree in physics (1968) at the same university. He moved to the University of Bonn where he habilitated in 1970 and received the *Venia Legendi* for the subject “Theoretical Geodesy”; the habilitation thesis was entitled “*The Accuracy of a Point in Multidimensional Euclidean Space*”. In 1971, at the young age of 32, he became an adjunct professor at the Institute for Theoretical Geodesy at the University of Bonn. This was followed in 1975 by an appointment to the chair of “Astronomical and Physical Geodesy” at the University of the Federal Armed Forces in Munich. In 1980, Prof. Grafarend was appointed successor to Prof. Karl Ramsayer at the University of Stuttgart, where he headed the Institute of Geodesy until 2005. Since his retirement in 2005, he continued to be active in geodesy as a researcher and, in particular, as a

book author.

Prof. Grafarend's research activities were by no means limited to the actual dedication of his chair. Known for his extraordinarily broad interest, even curiosity, he covered a thematically wide spectrum of geodesy: physical geodesy, estimation theory, statistics, geodetic network design, satellite geodesy, differential geometry, map projections, geo-kinematics, earth rotation, inertial navigation, reference systems.

The diversity of his research is documented on the one hand in an extensive oeuvre of around 350 publications in relevant scientific journals and conference proceedings. On the other hand, Erik Grafarend has left a series of substantial books to geodetic posterity, amongst others “*Map projections: cartographic information systems*”, “*Applications of linear and nonlinear models: fixed effects, random effects, and mixed models*”. His most recent book projects include *Gravitation* and the editorship of the “*Encyclopedia of Geodesy*”. Beyond its diversity and size, Erik Grafarend's oeuvre is characterised by a creative power that has an almost artistic quality.

The geodetic work of Prof. Grafarend was highly recognised throughout his life. He was the first recipient of the prestigious Bomford Prize of the International Association of Geodesy in 1975. He has received numerous honorary doctorates and professorships from universities at home and abroad: Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm (1989), TU Darmstadt (1996), TU Budapest (1998), University of the Federal Armed Forces in Munich (2000), University of Tehran (2002), University of Navarra in Pamplona (2014). He was a member of various learned societies: the German Geodetic Commission of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, the Leibniz-Sozietät der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, the Finnish Academy of Sciences, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Austrian Geodetic Commission.

In various functions in committees of national and international geodesy, Prof. Grafarend showed leadership. Within the DVW, he founded Working Group 7 “Experimental, Applied and Theoretical Geodesy”; for him, the name was the programme. As head of AK7, he founded the successful Geodetic Week, initially as an independent event with a special focus on young scientists, later established within InterGeo. In international geodesy, Erik Grafarend was clearly visible and, at conferences, also audible. In 1980 he was a founding editor of the journal *manuscripta geodaetica*, forerunner of the *Journal of Geodesy*. In the IAG he chaired various Special Study Groups and was elected President of the IAG Section IV “*General Theory and Methodology*” in 1983.

International networking has always been a special concern for Prof. Grafarend, but also a matter of course. He spent shorter and longer teaching and research stays in Columbus, Tehran, Wuhan, Sydney, Bandung, Uppsala, Stockholm and, regularly, Helsinki. Numerous top international scientists of the younger generation were motivated by him to conduct research with him in Stuttgart, among other things through funding from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. In recognition of his merits in promoting international scientific cooperation, he was awarded the Werner Heisenberg Medal of the Humboldt Foundation in 2000.

With Prof. Erik W. Grafarend we are losing a beacon of geodesy. He was an outstanding scientist whose interests and productivity knew hardly any boundaries, and whose contributions are inseparably linked to the development of modern geodesy. Nationally and internationally, he was valued as a colleague, as a teacher and, for many who knew him, as a friend. The beginnings of his scientific career could well have steered him into geophysics or physics. By a stroke of luck, geodesy became his home.

NICO SNEEUW, Stuttgart