

# The impact of the UN-GGRF in developing countries

The National Geographic Institute of Argentina



#### Outline

- Geodesy in Argentina (late 1980s until early 2000s)
- Current state of Geodesy in Argentina
- GGRF in Argentina
- International collaboration
- NGI South-South Cooperation
- Impact of future UN-GGRF conventions

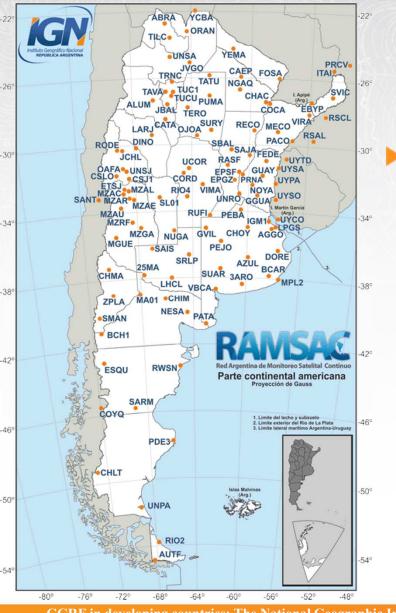
#### Geodesy in Argentina (late 1980s – early 2000s)

- Late 1980s until early 2000s
  - In 1994, NGI materialized its first geocentric datum called POSGAR 94 using GPS receivers in collaboration with national and international universities.
  - NGI started managing the GPS network (called RAMSAC) in 1998
  - No specific government funding for RAMSAC
  - No governance mechanisms to facilitate NGI's mission

#### Current state of Geodesy in Argentina

- Starting in ~2005, the Defence Ministry identified NGI as strategic: opportunity to grow
- Project for the improvement of geodetic infrastructure: government budget for geodetic activities
- NGI begins to deploy its own equipment, expanding the measurements and processing
- Argentina signed the Feb 26 2015 GGRF resolution in the General Assembly of the United Nations, which formalized the importance of the projects and goals shown in this presentation

# **GGRF** in Argentina





#### CORS network (RAMSAC)

- Started in 1998
- >110 CORS (including 3 CORS in Antarctica)
- ~7 new stations/year
- Collaboration with multiple national and international organizations

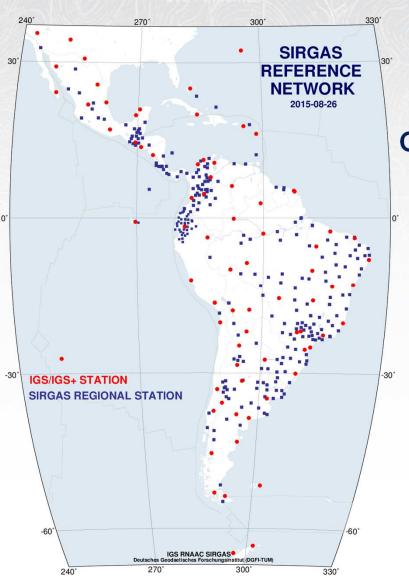




Red Argentina de Monitoreo Satelital Continuo

#### **NTRIP service** (RAMSAC-NTRIP)

- Started in 2010
- >70 CORS
- Free-service
- BKG Professional Caster in use
- Will incorporate as many of the CORS from RAMSAC as possible





Centro de Procesamiento Científico de datos GPS de Argentina

#### GPS processing data centre (CPC-Ar)

- Started in 2005
- **GAMIT / GLOBK** software (MIT, USA)
- New processing platform developed in collaboration with The University of Memphis and Ohio State University
- Future research: New realization of the National Geodetic Reference Frame using a Dynamic Reference Frame

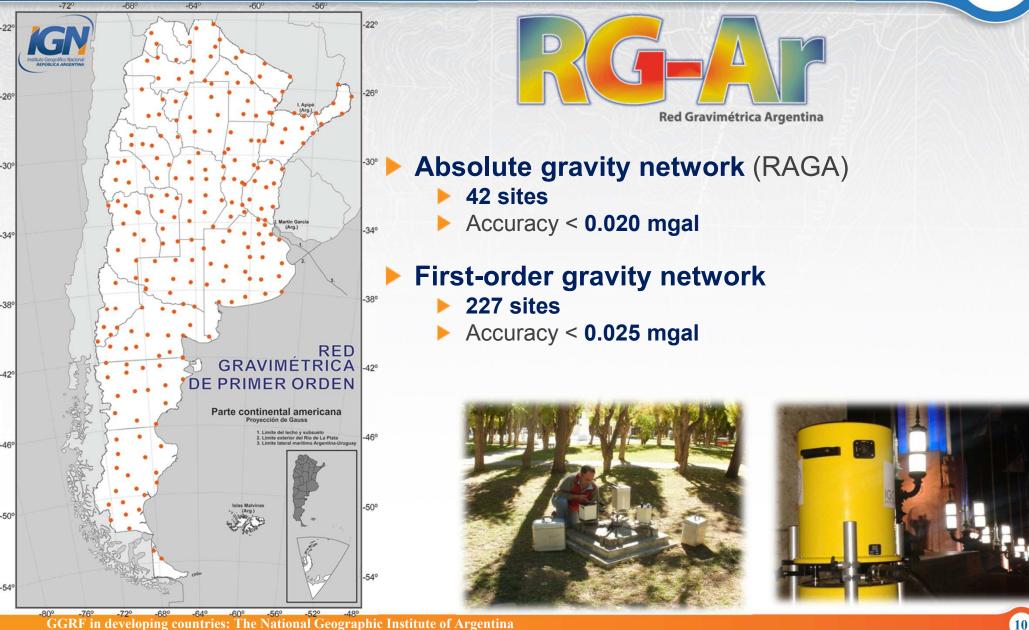


Red de Nivelación Argentina Spirit-levelling network (RN-Ar) ► Started in 1911

First-order network	Second-order network	Third-order network
396 levelling lines	329 levelling lines	1298 levelling lines
~18,000 benchmarks	~8,000 benchmarks	~8,000 benchmarks
~59,000 km levelled	~32,000 km levelled	~52,000 km levelled

- In 2010, a new project to readjust the levelling network and compute the orthometric heights (Mader 1954) of all the benchmarks started.
  In 2017, the new Height
- In 2017, the new Height System was officialised.





-80° -76° -72° -68° -64° -60° -56° -52° -48° GGRF in developing countries: The National Geographic Institute of Argentina





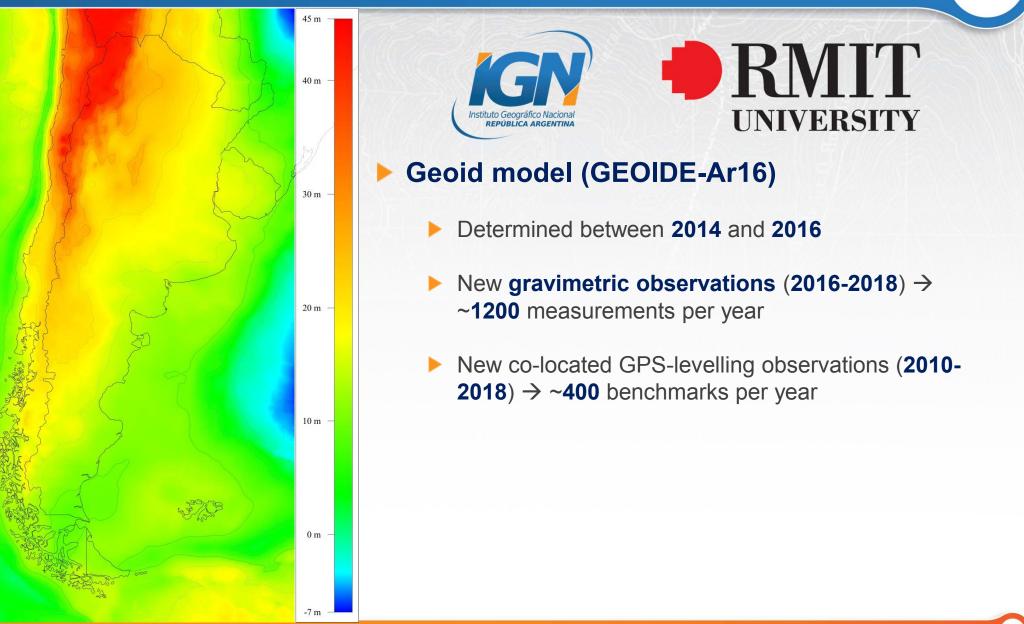
Bureau International des Poids et Mesures

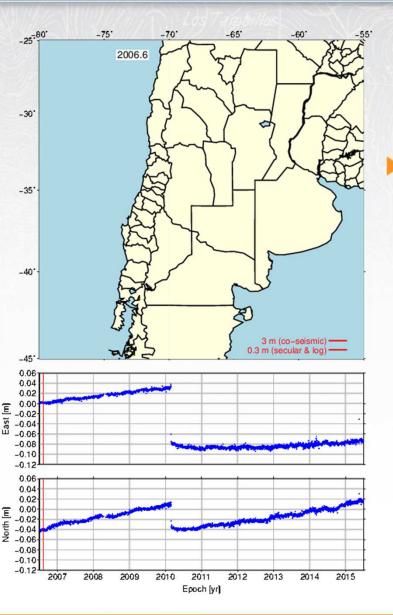
#### Atomic time scale

- New Precise Time Scale System
- New cesium clock
- Contribution with the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) to maintain the International Atomic Time (TAI)

Local materialization of UTC













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## Non-lineal trajectory model (VEL-Ar)

- Argentinean Geodetic Reference Frame (called POSGAR07 (epoch 2006.632) and based on IGS05) was released in 2009
  - The 27<sup>th</sup> of February 2010 a 8.8 Mw earthquake struck Concepcion (Chile)
- VEL-Ar will incorporate other recent great magnitude earthquakes

# **International Cooperation**



- Scientific research agreement signed in 2016 between NGI and BKG
- VLBI training course at BKG (Leipzig, Germany)
- Involvement in the Argentine-German Geodetic Observatory (AGGO)
  Collaboration in the determination of the orthometric height
  Collaboration in the determination of the absolute gravity



# NGI South-South cooperation

#### SIRGAS collaboration

SIRGAS 2018 Workshop on Vertical Reference System (NGI-staff instructors)

GAMIT / GLOBK course organized by NGI for Spanish speaking countries

Open to Mapping Agencies and Universities

#### ~ 30 participants

Participating countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru

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#### Impact of future UN-GGRF conventions

- NGI's experience: slow evolution to modern geodetic infrastructure without political support
- The UN-GGRF conventions can help mapping agencies from developing countries by providing a governance mechanism to:
  - achieve dense, homogeneously-distributed geodetic infrastructure
  - ensure open-access data
  - guarantee data communication services for geodetic activities





# **MUCHAS GRACIAS**