



The Contribution of the Geodetic Community (WG4) to EPOS

R.M.S. Fernandes (1,2), L.C. Bastos (3), C. Bruyninx (4), N. D'Agostino (5), J. Dousa (6), A. Ganas (7), M. Lidberg (8), J.-M. Nocquet (9), and the WG4 Members Team

(1) UBI, IDL, Covilhã, Portugal (rmanuel@di.ubi.pt), (2) TUDelft, Delft, The Netherlands, (3) FCUP, Porto, Portugal, (4) ROB, Brussels, Belgium, (5) INGV, Rome, Italy, (6) GOP, Zdiby, Czech Republic, (7) NOA, Athens, Greece, (8) Lantmäteriet, Gävle, Sweden, (9) CNRS-Géosciences Azur, France

WG4 – “EPOS Geodetic Data and Infrastructure” is the Working Group of the EPOS project responsible to define and prepare the integration of the existing Pan-European Geodetic Infrastructures into a unique future consistent infrastructure that supports the European Geosciences, which is the ultimate goal of the EPOS project.

The WG4 is formed by representatives of the participating EPOS countries and from EUREF (European Reference Frame), which also ensures the inclusion and the contact with countries that formally are not part of the current phase of EPOS. In reality, the fact that Europe is formed by many countries (having different laws and policies) lacking an infrastructure similar to UNAVCO (which concentrates the effort of the local geo-science community) raises the difficulties to create a common geodetic infrastructure serving not only the entire geo-science community, but also many other areas of great social-economic impact. The benefits of the creation of such infrastructure (shared and easily accessed by all) are evident in order to optimize the existing and future geodetic resources.

This presentation intends to detail the work being produced within the working group WG4 related with the definition of strategies towards the implementation of the best solutions that will permit to the end-users, and in particular geo-scientists, to access the geodetic data, derived solutions, and associated metadata using transparent and uniform processes. Discussed issues include the access to high-rate data in near real-time, storage and backup of historical and future data, the sustainability of the networks in order to achieve long-term stability in the observation infrastructure, seamless access to the data, open data policies, and processing tools.