Glacial induced uplift variations in Svalbard – is it a challenge for the reference frame?

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Kartverket

The GGOS2020 goal:

A reference frame with
1 mm accuracy and
0.1 mm/yr stability

The challenge:

To monitor geophysical processe
consequences of climate change

From: Gipson, John M. (GSFC-61A.0)[NVI INC] <john.m.gipson@nasa.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, April 5, 2022 7:37 PM
To: Ivs Analysis <ivs-analysis@lists.nasa.gov>
Subject: [IVS-analysis] Working Group on VLBI scale

Dear All:
At the IVS Directing board meeting this morning the issue of the VLBI scale came up. As you recall, Zuheir discussed the issue of the VLBI scale in his talk at the general meeting. For the purposes of setting the scale he through away a lot of the recent VLBI data. I forget exactly where he drew the cutoff, but was something like 2014. The issue of VLBI scale was also discussed by many ACs who participated in the analysis of ITRF2020P.

The IVS Directing Board would like to establish a Working Group on Scale to examine this issue and to clarify exactly what is happening. I am looking for people interested in participating in this Working Group.

Some specific questions to consider.

1. Do all ACs see this with all of the analysis packages?
2. Is this effect due to just a few VLBI stations as some people have suggested? For example, many people note a drift in NyAlesund's local up. Some people noticed similar things in other stations.
3. Related to 2, do all of the ACs see the same effect with these stations.
4. If this is limited to a few stations, do other techniques see the same behavior at these stations?
5. If this is limited to a few stations can we model the behavior at these stations to reduce the problem?

I am sure that there will be other questions that arise.

2. Is this effect due to just a few VLBI stations as some people have suggested? For example, many people note a drift in NyAlesund's local up. Some people noticed similar things in other stations.

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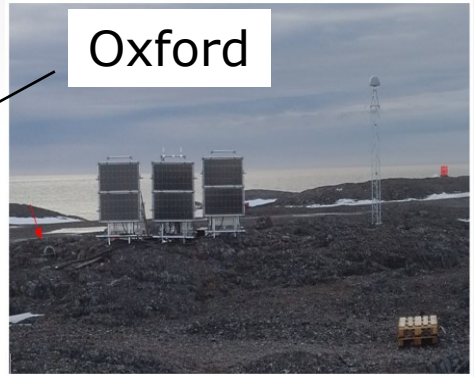
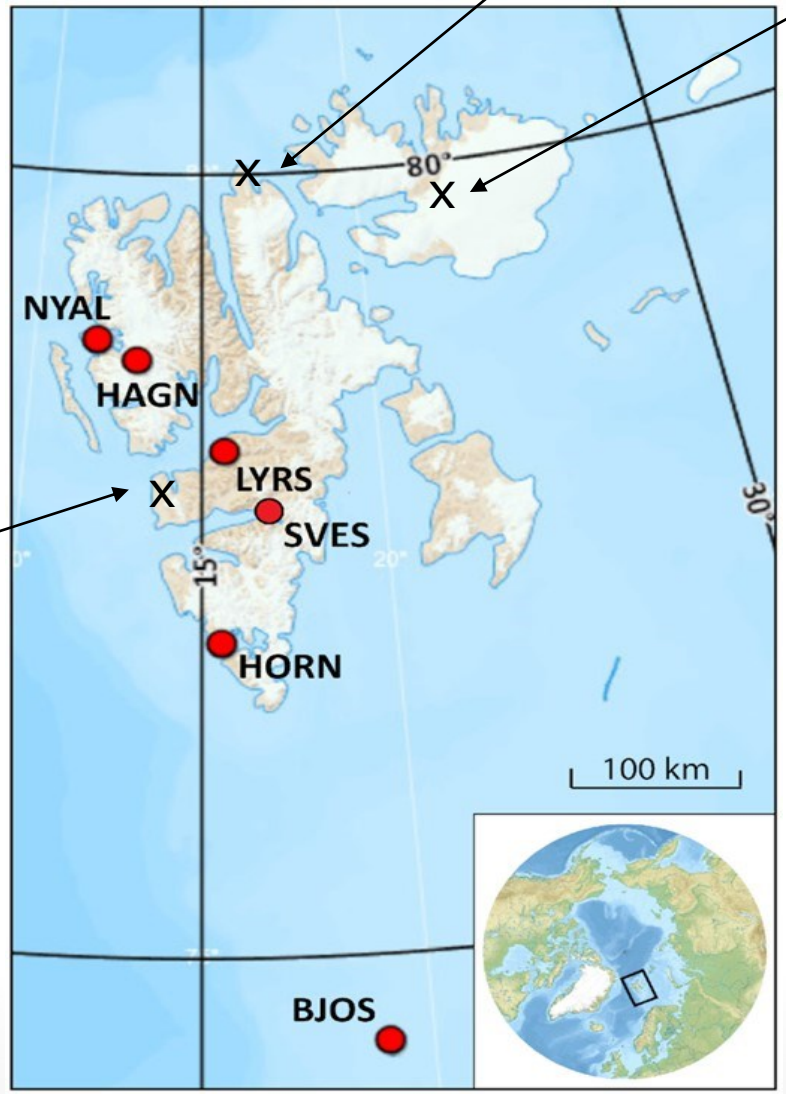
Existing GNSS stations in Svalbard

Longyearbyen

Verlegenhuken

Oxford





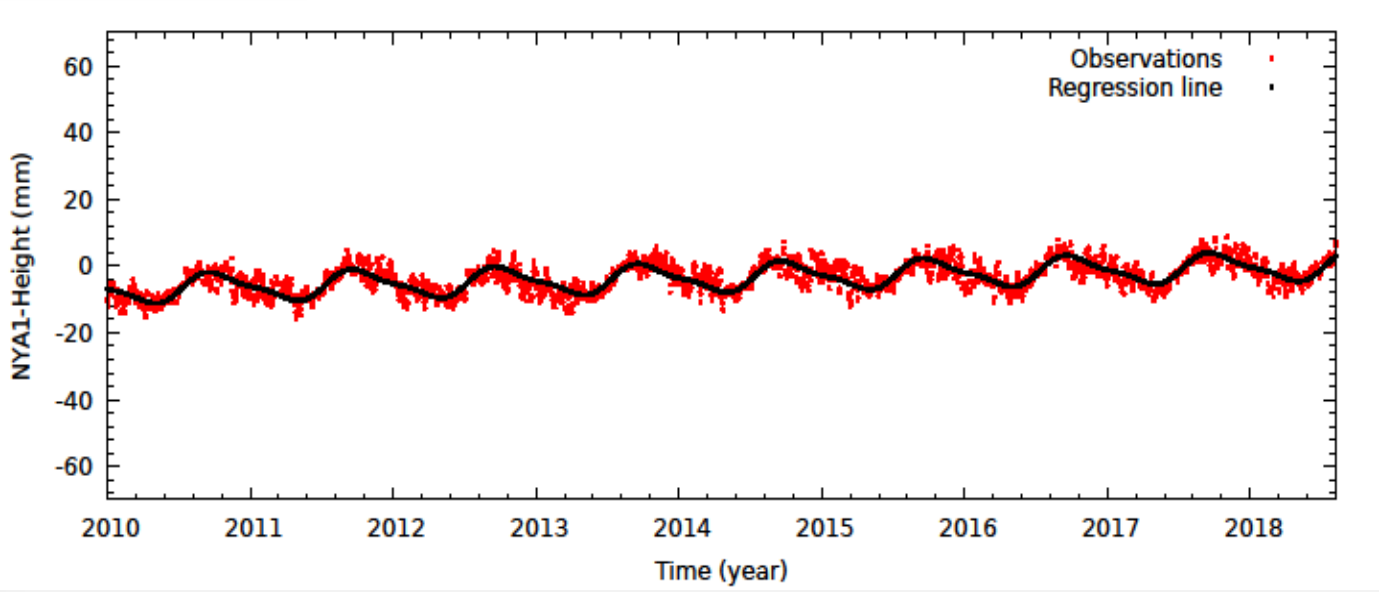
Isfjord radio

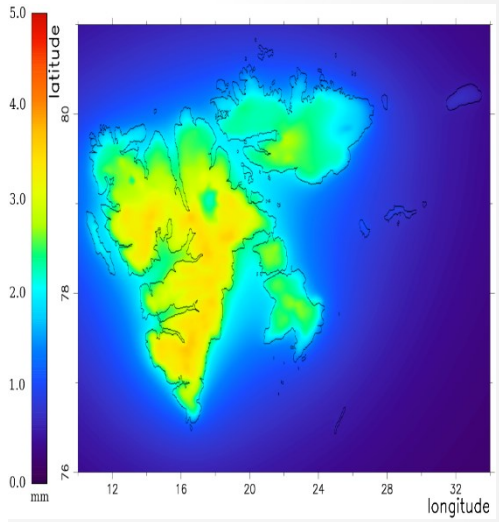
Hagen

Hornsund

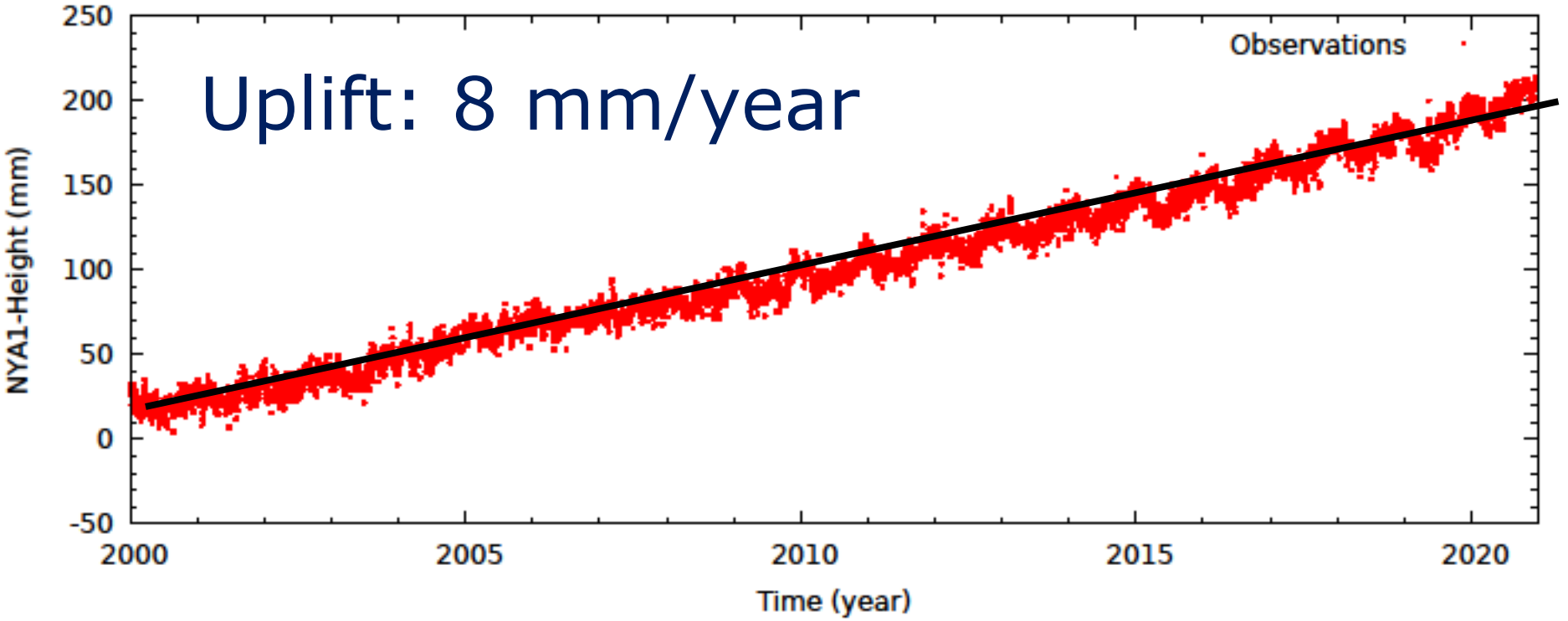
Svea

Climate induced glacial changes affect the geodetic infrastructure in Arctic





Land uplift in Ny-Ålesund



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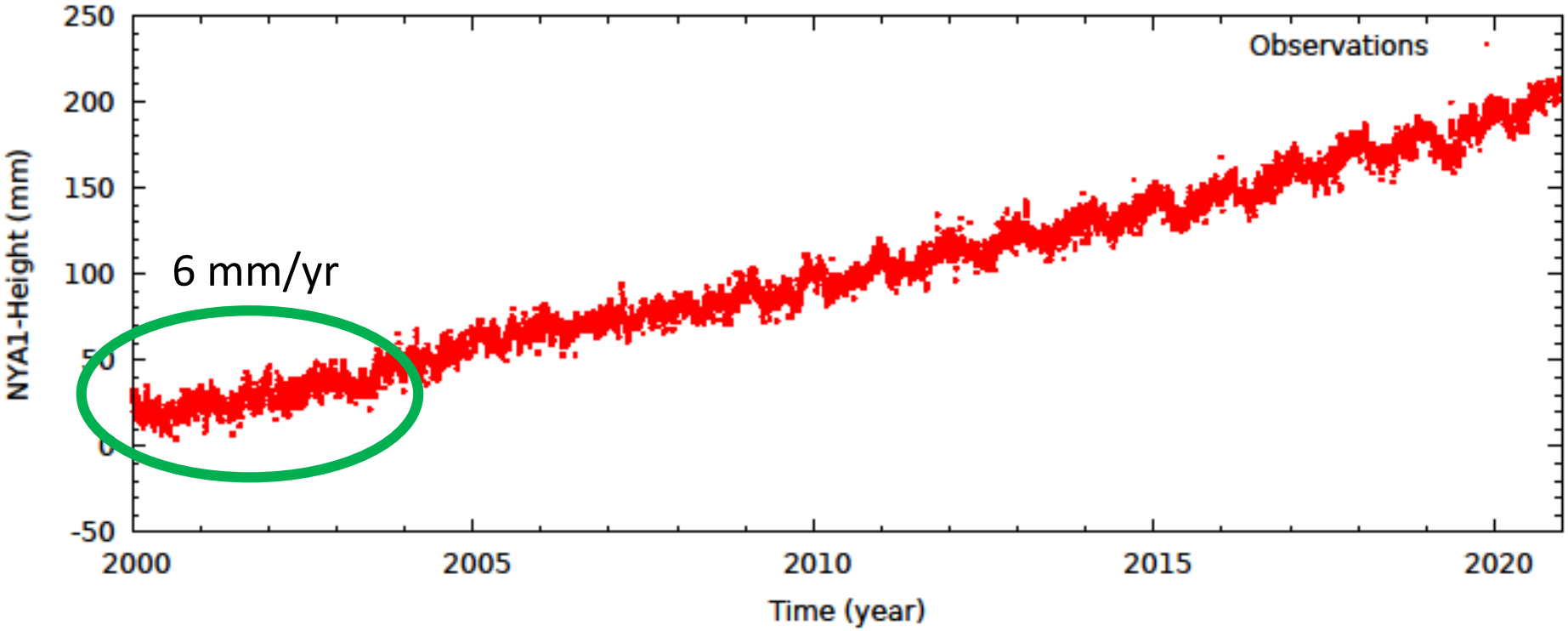
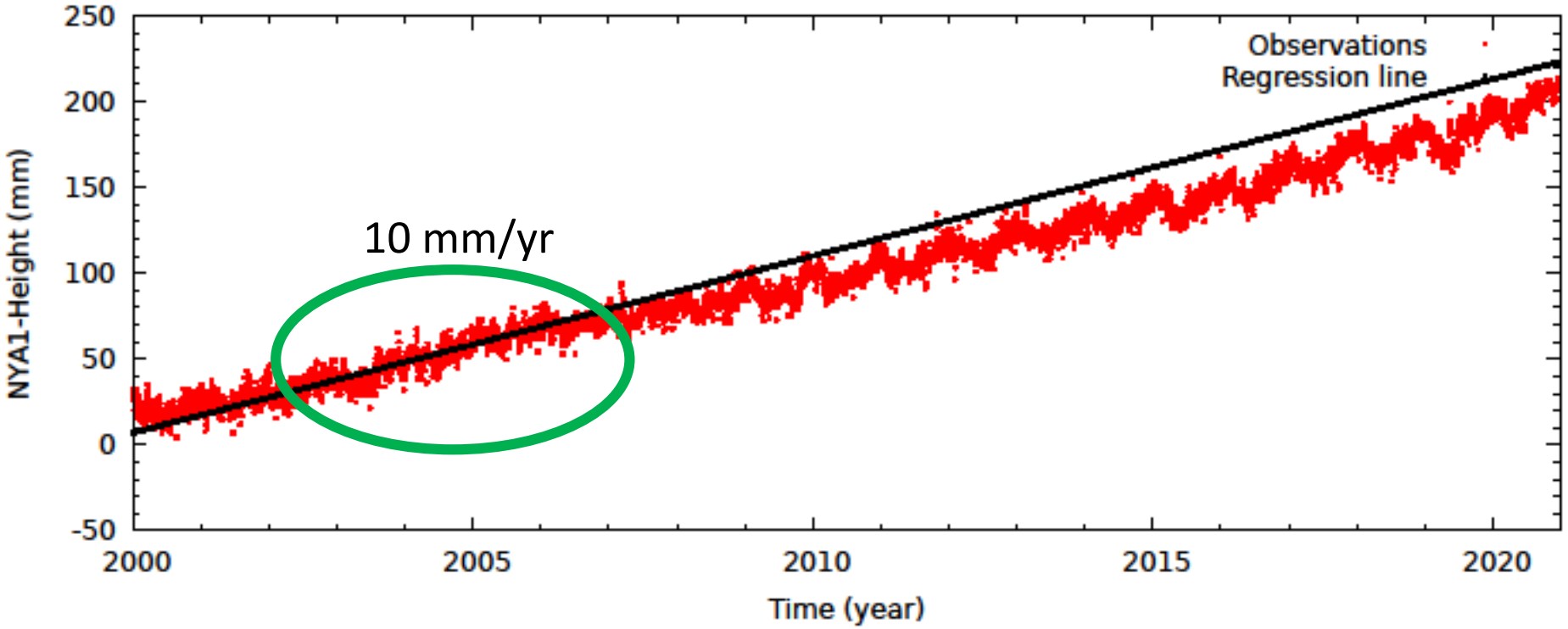
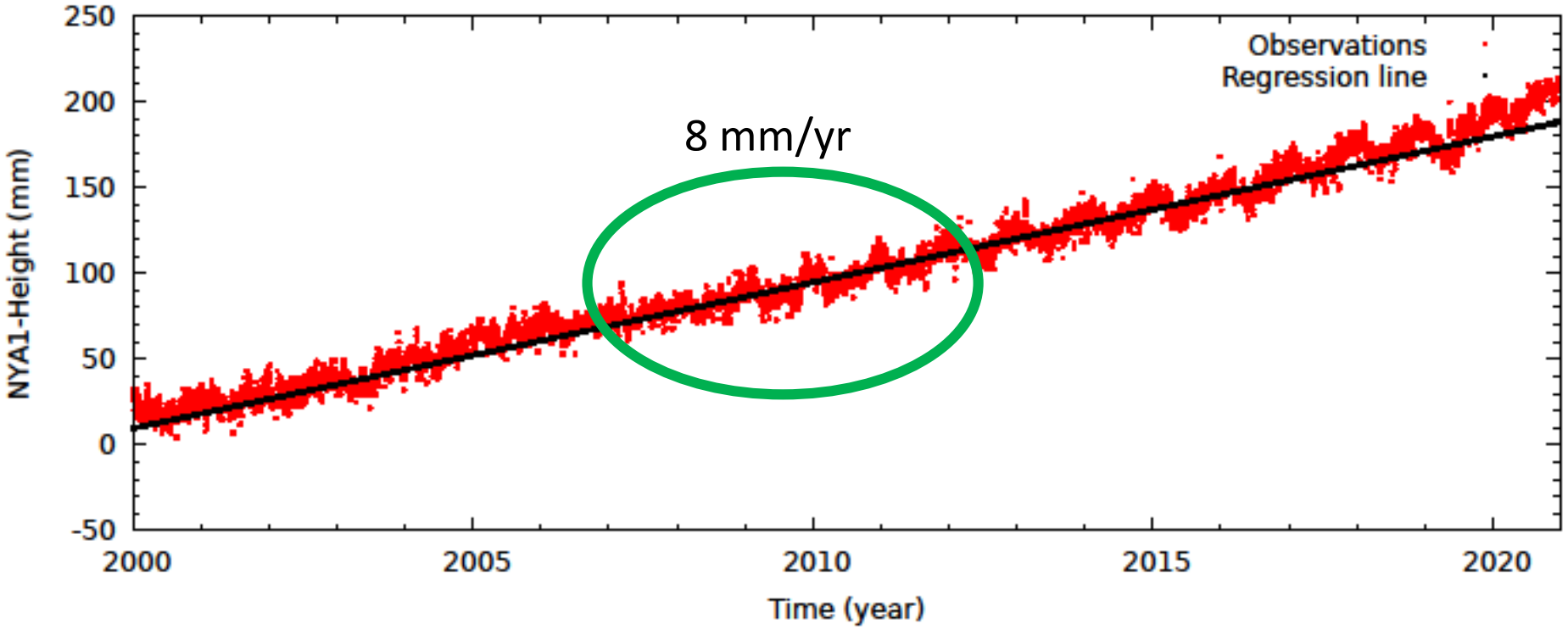
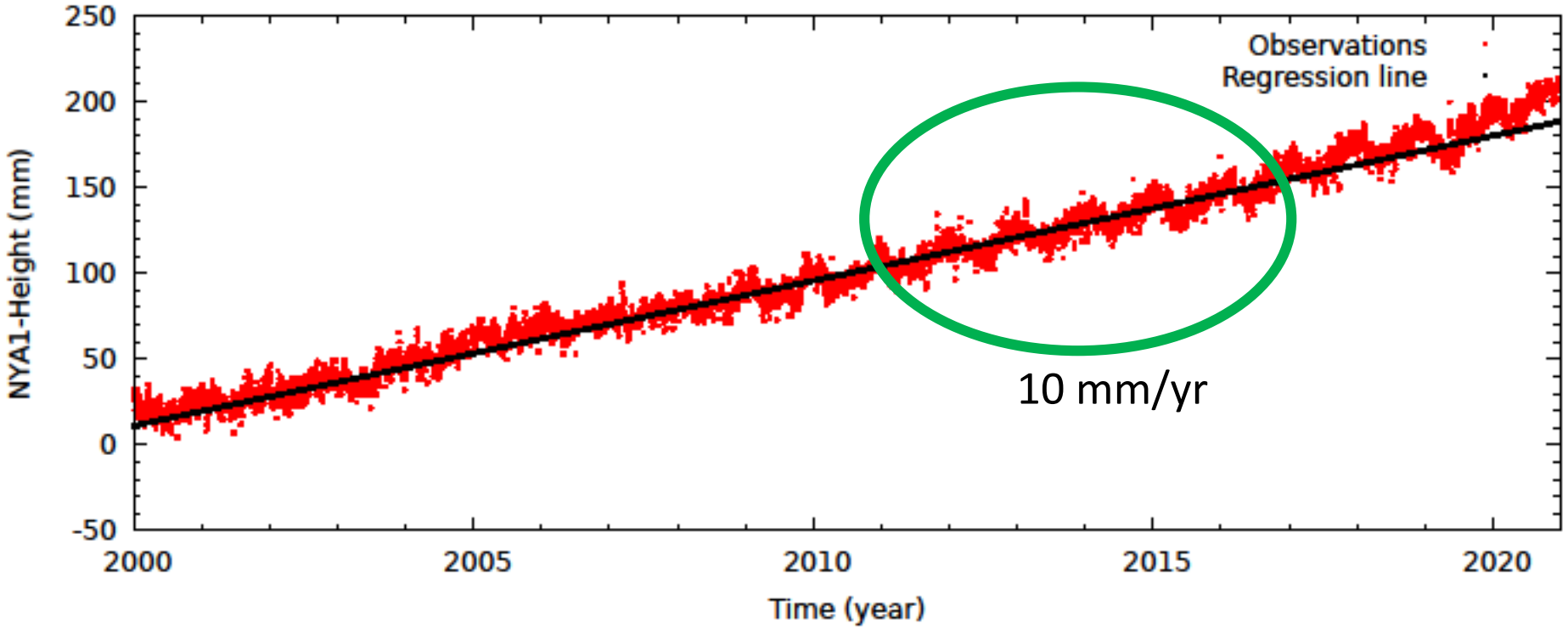

Observations
6 mm/yr
NYA1-Height (mm)
250
200
150
100
50
0
-50
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
Time (year)

Kartverket

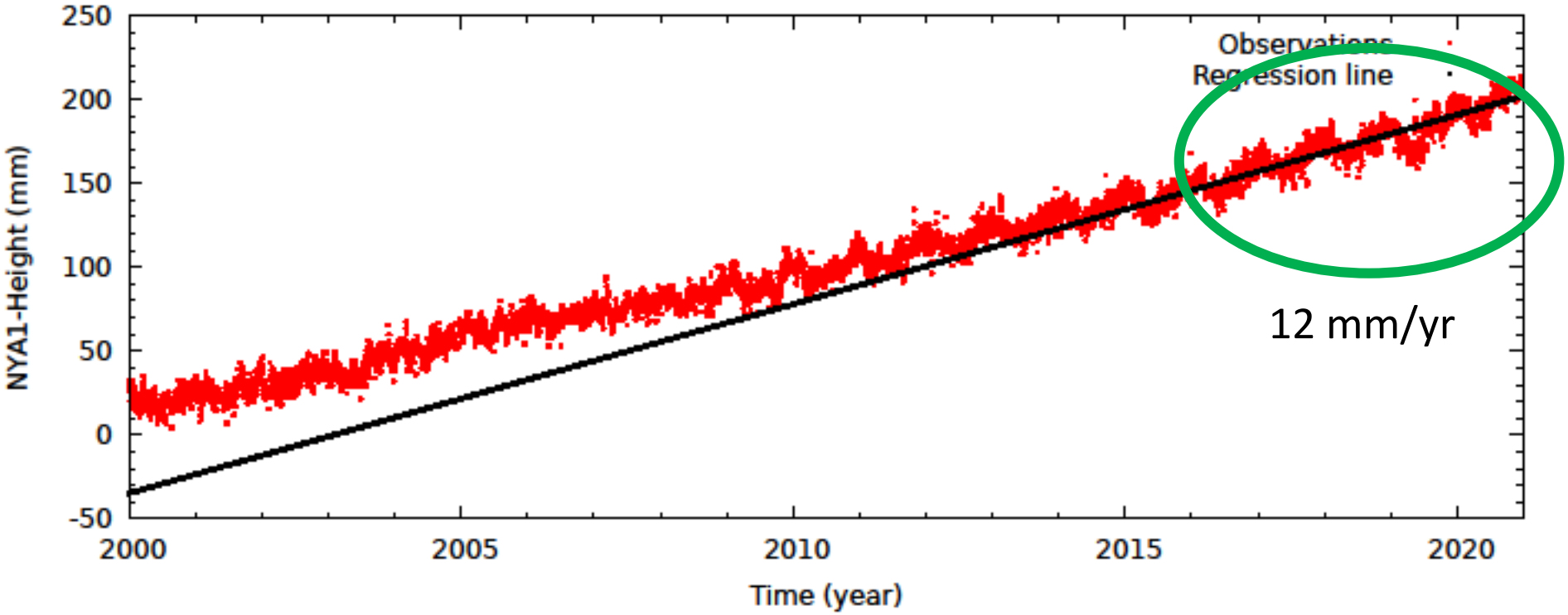

250
200
150
100
50
0
-50
NYA1-Height (mm)
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
Time (year)
Observations
Regression line
10 mm/yr

Kartverket


8 mm/yr
Observations
Regression line
NYA1-Height (mm)
250
200
150
100
50
0
-50
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
Time (year)


Observations
Regression line
10 mm/yr
NYA1-Height (mm)
Time (year)
250
200
150
100
50
0
-50
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020

Kartverket


250
200
150
100
50
0
-50
NYA1-Height (mm)
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
Time (year)
Observations
Regression line
12 mm/yr

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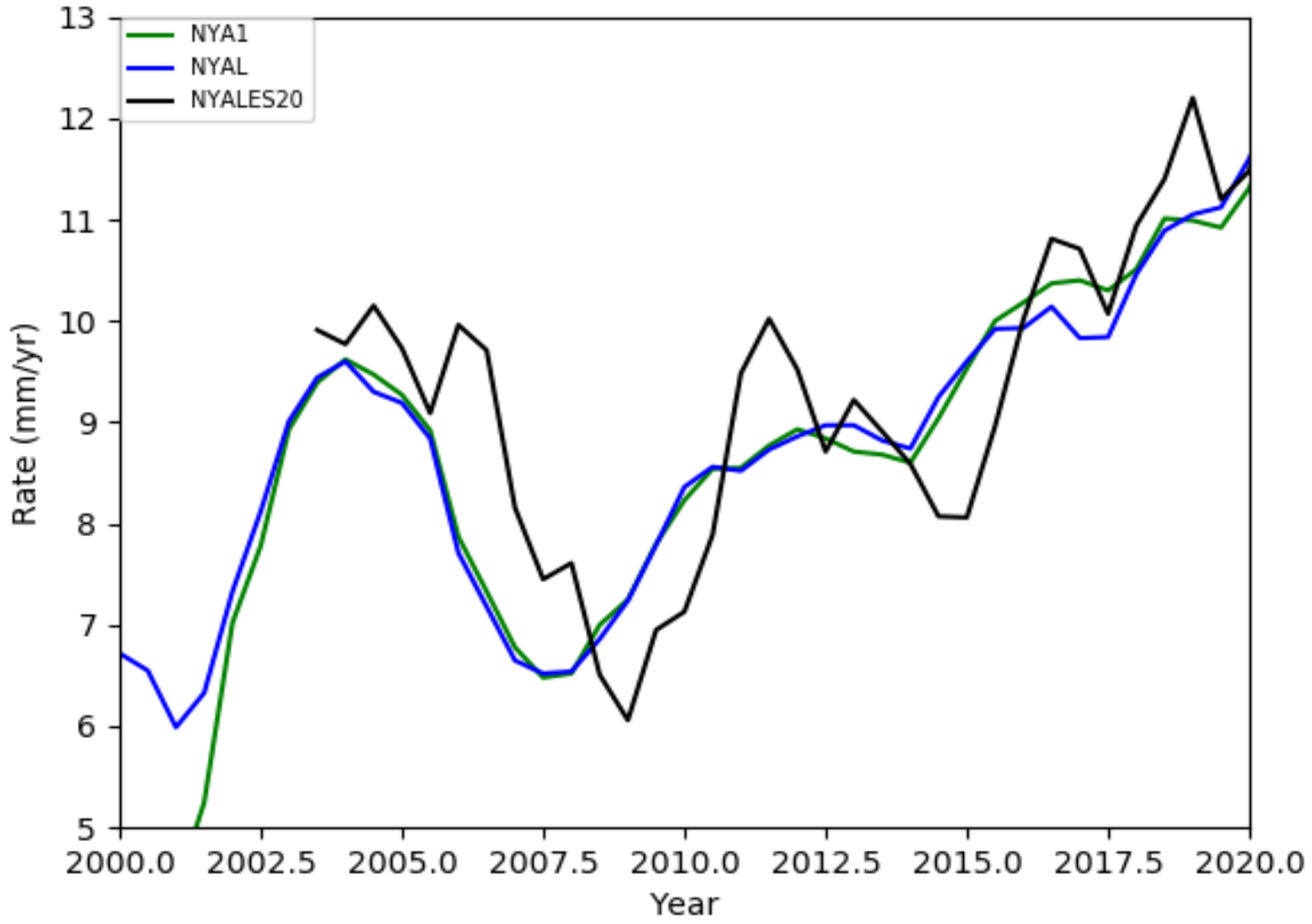
The uplift has doubled since year 2000



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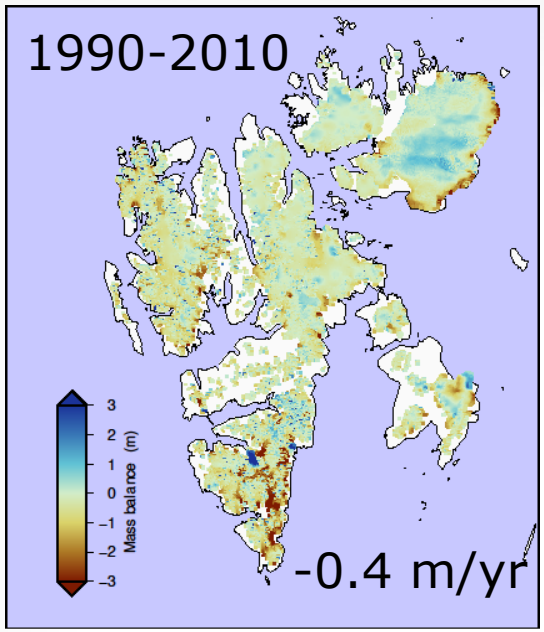
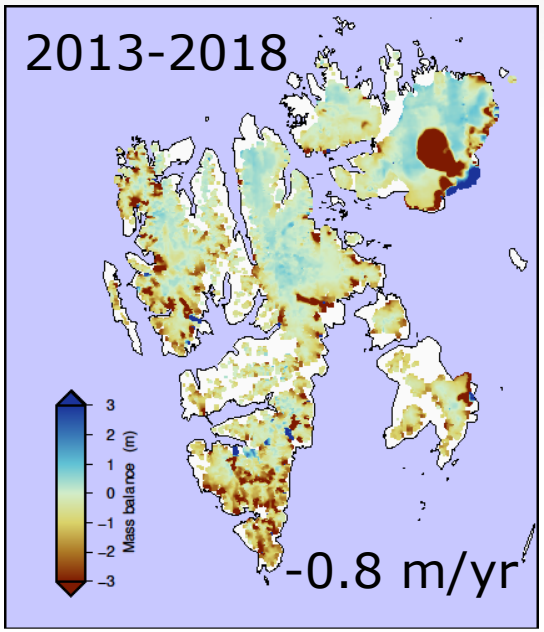
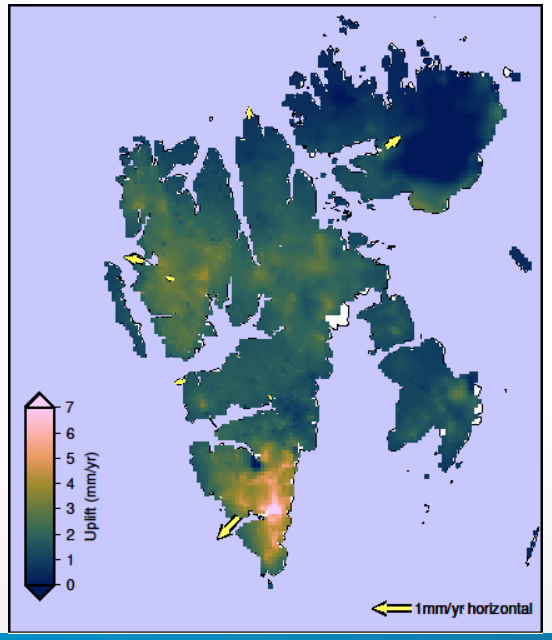
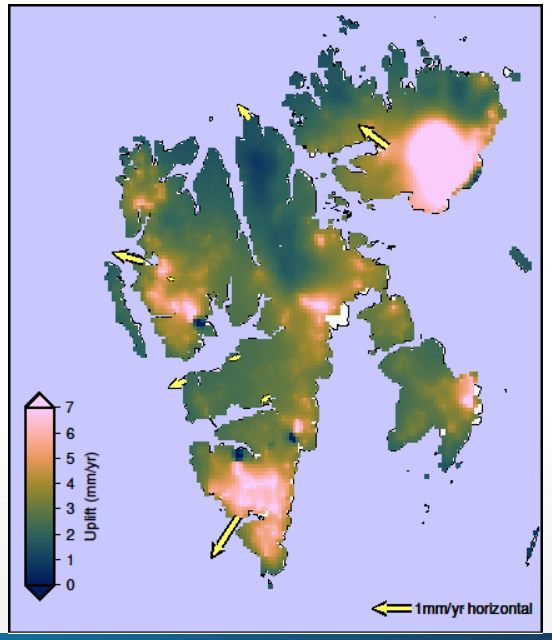
Svalbard glaciers are retreating





Ice mass variations





Land uplift and crustal deformations

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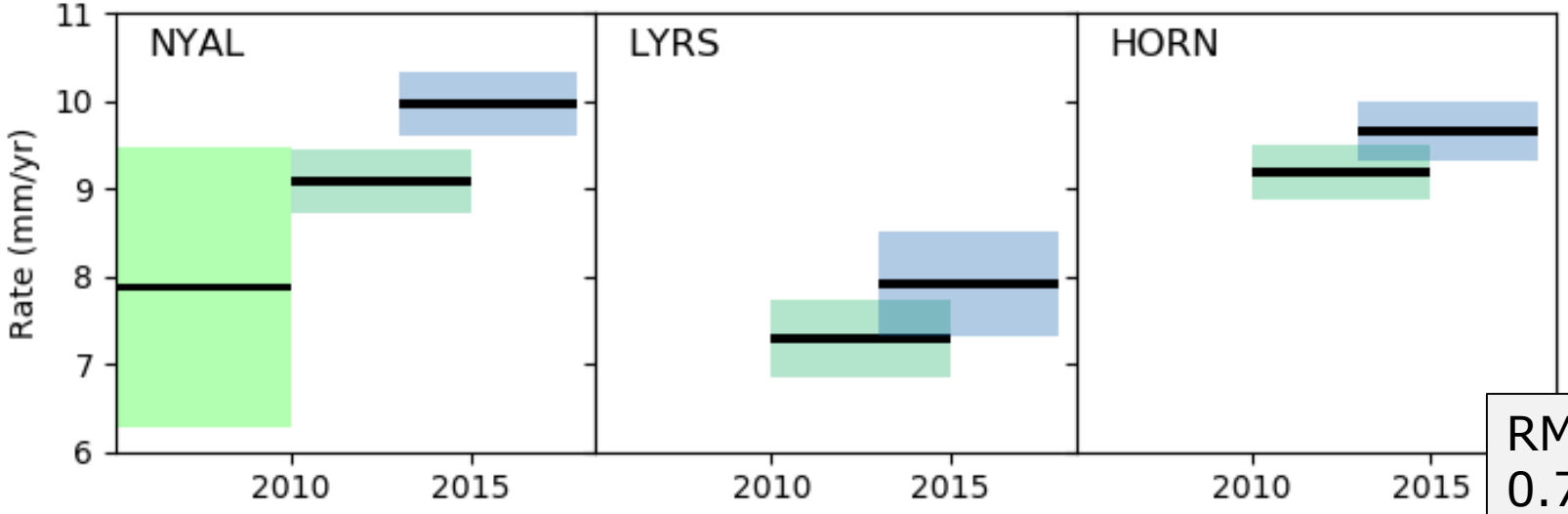
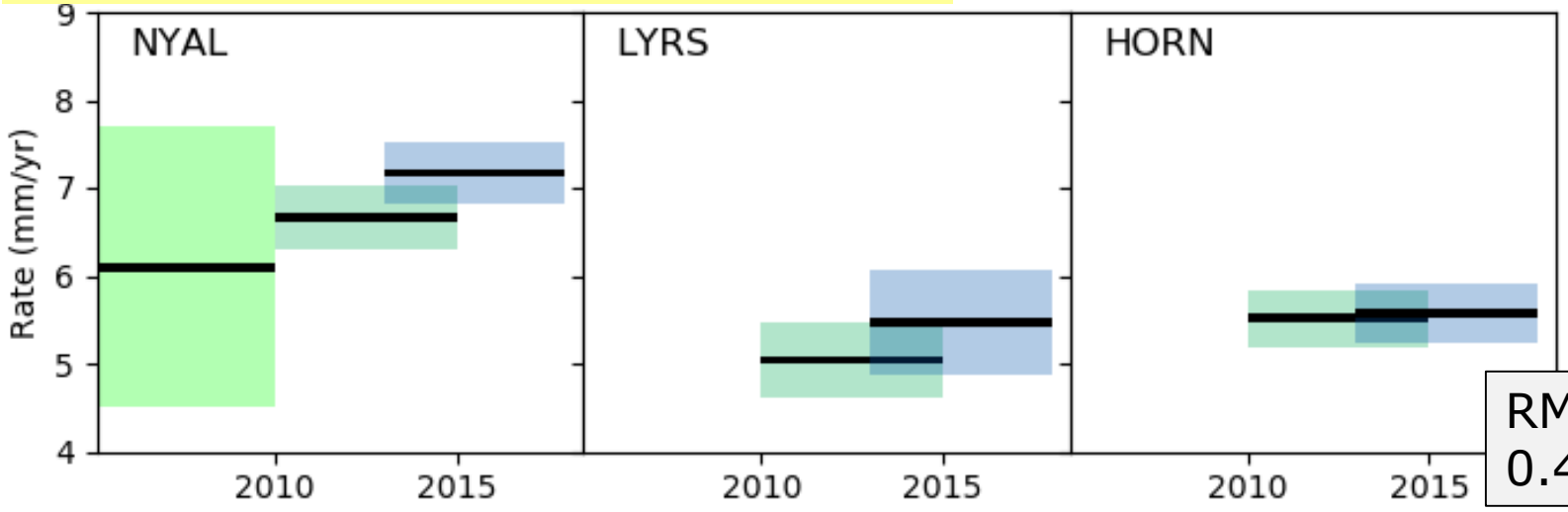
After removing the glaciers signal, we have no significant uplift changes

Uplift



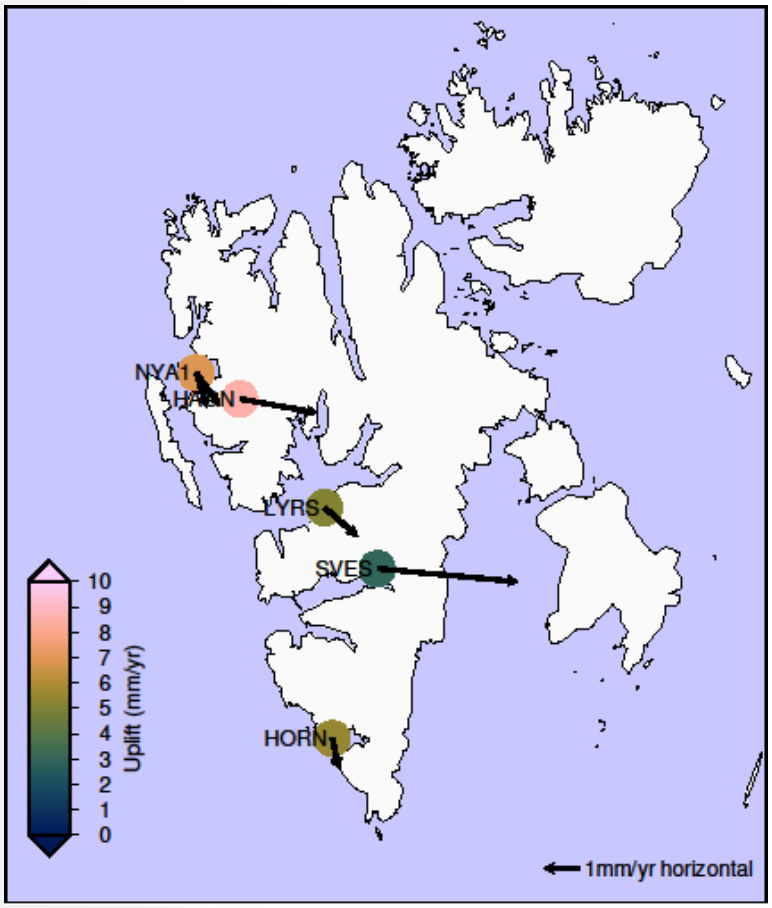
RMS:
0.7 mm/yr

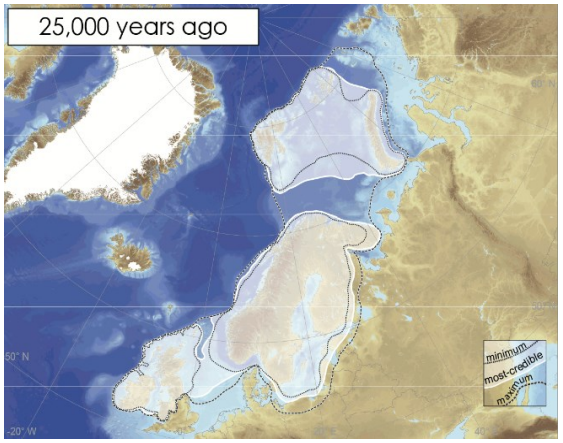
Uplift reduced with the glacier signal

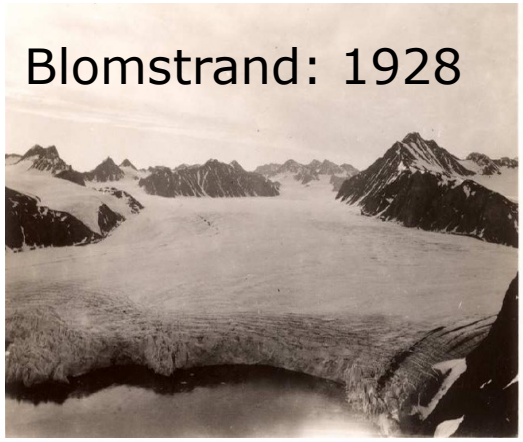


RMS:
0.4 mm/yr

The remaining uplift signal is large and under investigation







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Lessons to be learned:

- Approaching a reference frame with 1 mm accuracy, nothing is stable
- Ny-Ålesund and Svalbard experience large changes in uplift on different time-scales
- Annual and seasonal uplift variations can be explained by variations in glacial ice masses
- More research are needed to explain the large uplift in Svalbard and by that:
  Understand the interplay between glacier mass balance,
  land uplift and sea-level
- Understanding geophysical processes affecting Svalbard and Ny-Ålesund are mandatory to get maximal benefit of Ny-Ålesund for the reference frame
- Geodetic measurements of land uplift confirm glaciological findings