Outline of the Symposium

⇒ ICCT

⇒ this Symposium

Peiliang Xu
Intercommission Committee on Theory (ICCT)

- Created in 2003 during the XXI IUGG Assembly;
- Continuing and promoting theoretical research previously treated within former Section IV; and
- encourage and promote active and direct interactions with other IAG Entities that directly deal with measurements
Recognizing that geodetic observing systems have advanced to such an extent that geodetic measurements:

- are now of unprecedented high accuracy and quality, can readily cover a region of any scale up to tens of thousands of kilometres, consist of non-conventional data types, and can be provided continuously; and

- consequently, demand new mathematical modelling in order to obtain best possible benefit of such technological advance,
Intercommission Committee on Theory

- encourages frontier mathematical and physical research, directly motivated by geodetic need/practice;

- provides the channel of communication amongst the different IAG entities of commissions/services/projects, on the ground of theory and methodology;

- helps the IAG in articulating mathematical and physical challenges of geodesy as a subject of science. The ICCT should certainly try to attract and serve as home to mathematically motivated/oriented geodesists and to applications-oriented applied mathematicians; and

- encourages closer research ties with and directly gets involved with relevant areas of the Earth Sciences.
after the ICCT website: der.topo.auth.gr/icct/
Intercommission Committee on Theory

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To materialize the missions and goals:

Question 1:
What can we expect from Modern Geodesy?
→ Role

Question 2:
What can we contribute to Modern Geodesy?
→ Challenge

+ Keynote Speech (IAG President)
 & Invited Talks (Commission Presidents)
Role and Challenge in five selected topics

- Satellite gravity missions: open theoretical problems and their future application;
- Earth-environmental, disaster monitoring, prevention and deformation measurement by Geodetic methods;
- GNSS: Mathematical theory, engineering applications, reference system definition and monitoring;
- Deterministic and Random fields analysis with application to BVP, approximation theory and inverse problems; and
- Statistical estimation and prediction theory, quality improvement and data fusion.
Beyond the Hotine-Marussi Symposium Tradition and the first time outside Europe

VI Hotine-Marussi Symposium of Theoretical and Computational Geodesy

Challenge and Role of Modern Geodesy

May 29 - June 2, 2006
Wuhan, China

Sessions:
- Time-variable gravity and geodynamics
- Theoretical developments in spaceborne gravimetry
- Integrated deformation measurement and geophysical interpretations
- Earth environmental and natural hazards monitoring and mitigation using modern geodetic methods
- GNSS: Mathematical theory, algorithms and engineering applications
- Reference system: Definition and monitoring
- Deterministic and random fields analysis with application to BVP, approximation theory
- Inverse problems in geodesy: Theory, global optimization, and applications
- Statistical estimation and prediction theory, quality improvement
- Time-variable gravity and geodynamics
- Theoretical developments in spaceborne gravimetry
- Integrated deformation measurement and geophysical interpretations
- Earth environmental and natural hazards monitoring and mitigation using modern geodetic methods
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- Inverse problems in geodesy: Theory, global optimization, and applications
- Statistical estimation and prediction theory, quality improvement

Local Organizing Committee:
School of Geomatics and Information Technology,
Wuhan University, China

Thanks

the LOC team, and Wuhan University for all the effort, support and time, and much more than these.

Wish you all a very pleasant stay here in Wuhan.
The Yangtze at night
Announcement

Deadline of submitting your contributions

➔ End of June;

5 printed pages for general contributions, and
6 printed pages for invited contributions.