

Technical University of Denmark



## EPOS GNSS stations in Greenland and their capability

**Khan, Shfaqat Abbas**

*Published in:*  
Geophysical Research Abstracts

*Publication date:*  
2013

*Document Version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

*Citation (APA):*  
Khan, S. A. (2013). EPOS GNSS stations in Greenland and their capability. Geophysical Research Abstracts, 15, EGU2013-4902.

## DTU Library

Technical Information Center of Denmark

---

### General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.



## **EPOS GNSS stations in Greenland and their capability**

Shfaqat Abbas Khan

DTU Space - National Space Institute, Technical University of Denmark, Department of Geodesy, Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark  
([abbas@space.dtu.dk](mailto:abbas@space.dtu.dk))

The European Plate Observing System (EPOS) includes e.g. seismic and geodetic permanent national monitoring networks on a European scale. The main purpose is to create data platforms for monitoring and study geophysics processes like earthquakes, volcanoes, surface dynamics and tectonics. Here we present data from arctic included in the EPOS GNSS network. The arctic EPOS GNSS network consists of 16 continuous GPS stations spread across Greenland. This network is able to map the velocity fields associated with, plate motion, postglacial rebound and improve our understanding of tectonic processes and present-day ice mass changes in Greenland, allowing scientists to quickly detect and analyze any abrupt changes in the rate of ice loss in this region. Recent analyses of the EPOS-GNSS data and GNET data (Greenland GPS Network) show that the entire network is uplifting in response to past and present-day changes in ice mass. Superimposed on longer-term trends, an anomalous 'pulse' of uplift accumulated at many GNSS stations during an approximate six-month period in 2010. This anomalous uplift is spatially correlated with the 2010 melting day anomaly (Bevis et al.,2012) and show the capability of the EPOS-GNSS station to monitor present changes in the climate.