



FIG Working Week 2024

19-24 May

Accra, Ghana

Your World, Our World:
Resilient Environment
and Sustainable
Resource Management
for All

Presented at the FIG Working Week 2024,
19-24 May 2024 in Accra, Ghana

Ground-based GNSS for Meteorological Applications in Ghana

Authors:

1. **S. Osah**
2. **A. A. Acheampong**
3. **C. Fosu**
4. **O. M. Abukari**
5. **S. B. Asiedu**

**Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and
Technology (KNUST)**

**Lands Commission of
Ghana
Sunyani Technical
University (STU)**



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Introduction ^{1/3}

- Atmospheric Water Vapour (WV): A Key Component of Earth's Atmosphere.

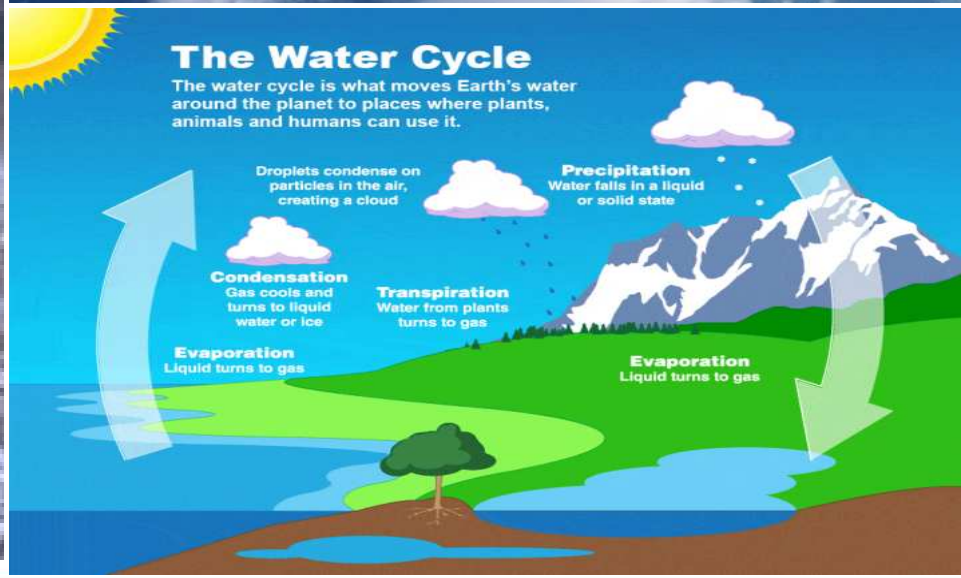
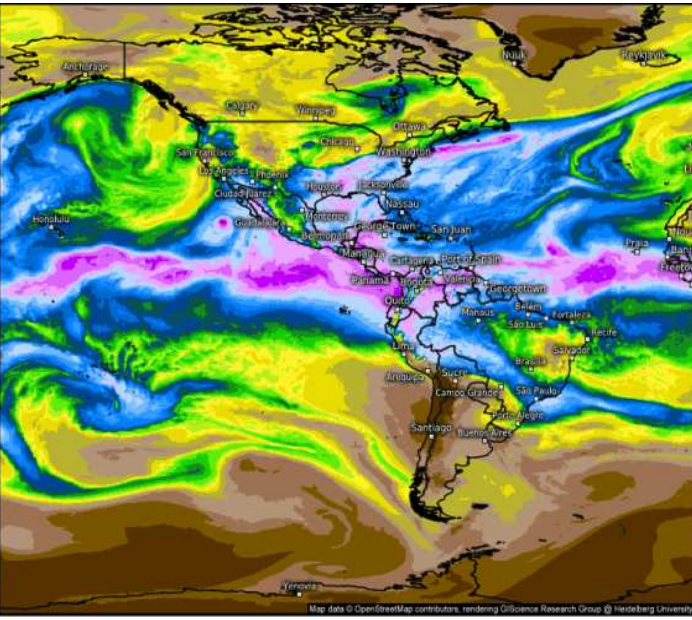




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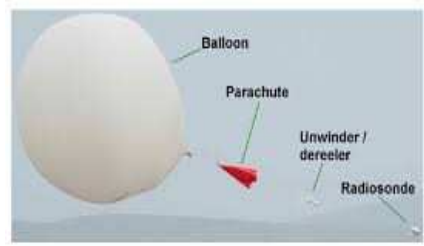
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Introduction 2/3

Challenges in Water Vapour Monitoring

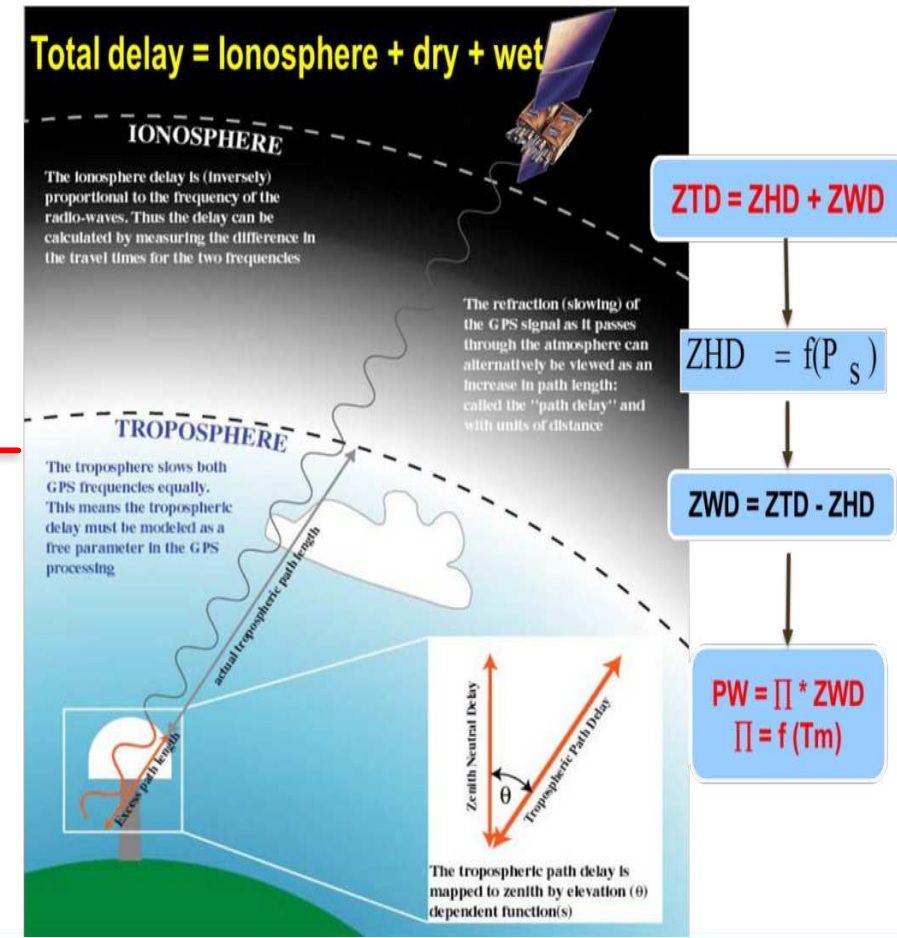


Radiosonde



WVR

GNSS



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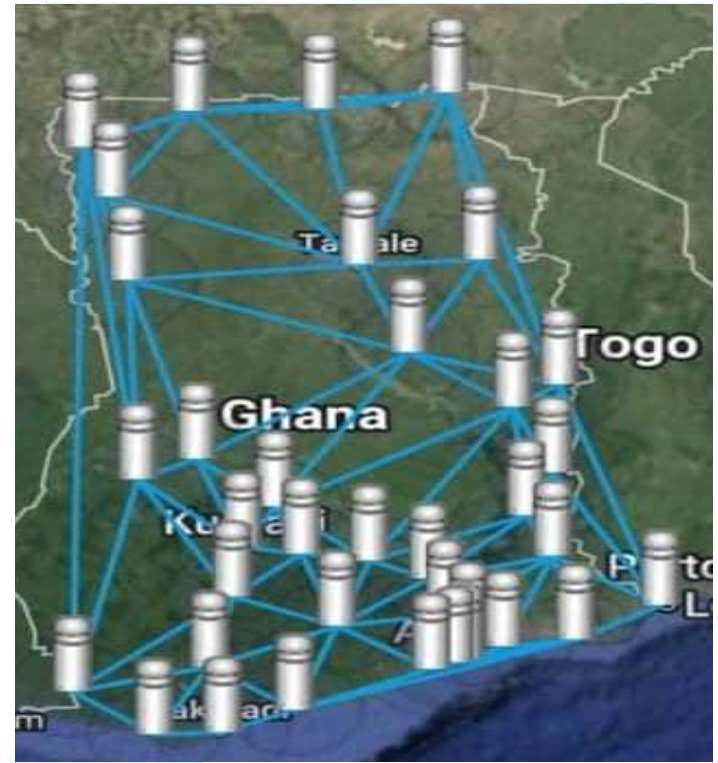
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Introduction 3/3

Despite global exploration of GNSS technology for meteorological applications, its potential remains largely unexplored/untapped in Ghana.

- Pioneering studies by Acheampong et al. (2015, 2017) used a single ground-based GNSS station at KNUST, Kumasi to estimate PWV.
- Recently, a nationwide network of **49** GNSS CORS has been established by the LISAG (8) and collaboration between GMX Systems (Israel) and Geo-Tech Systems (Ghana) (41).
- **This study investigates the accuracy and reliability of ground-based GNSS-derived PWV across the 49 GNSS CORS network in Ghana for meteorological applications.**



LISAG_SPINTEX CORS LISAG_KUMASI CORS LISAG_TARKWA CORS LISAG_ODA CORS



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Methodology:

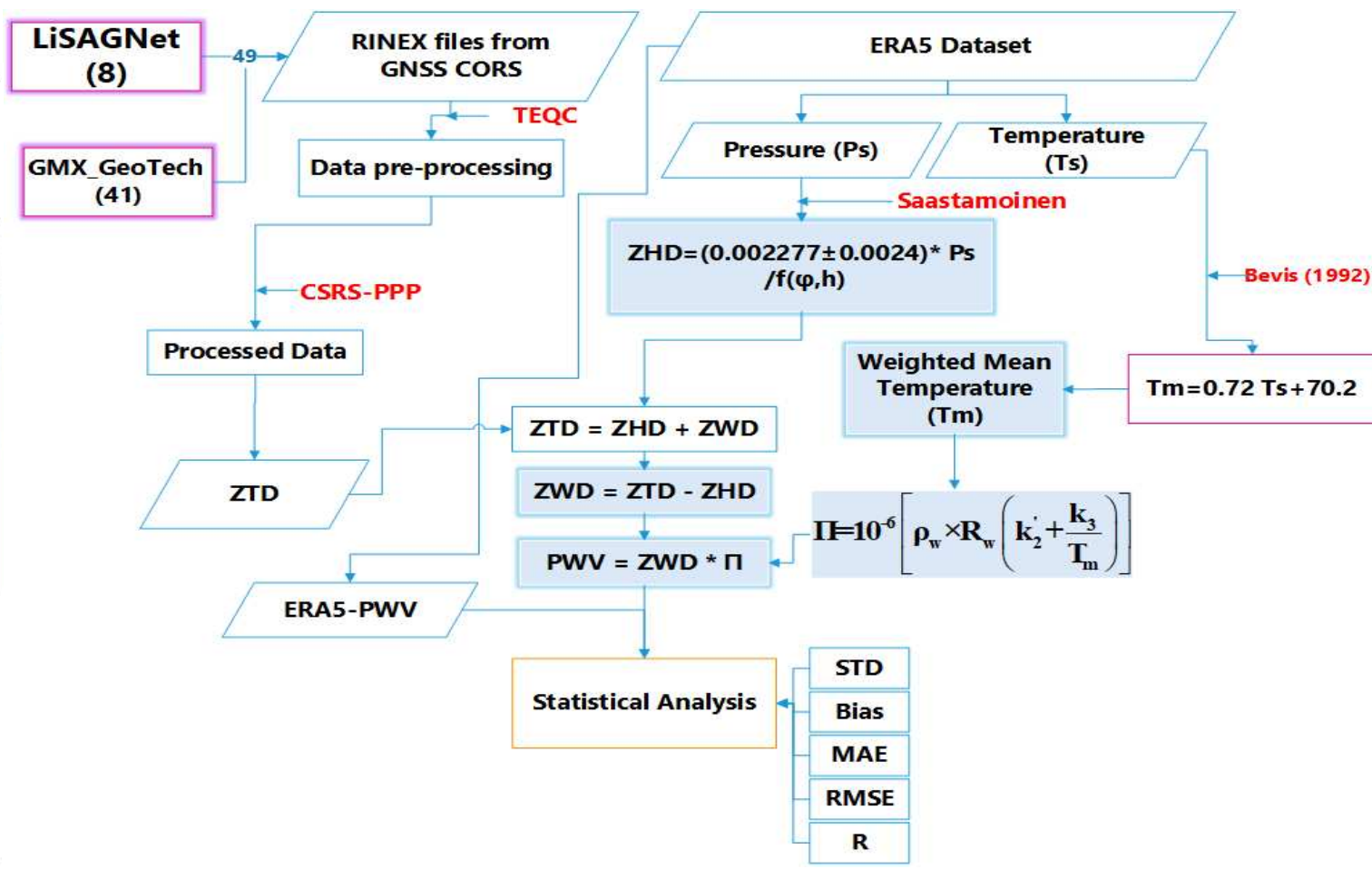
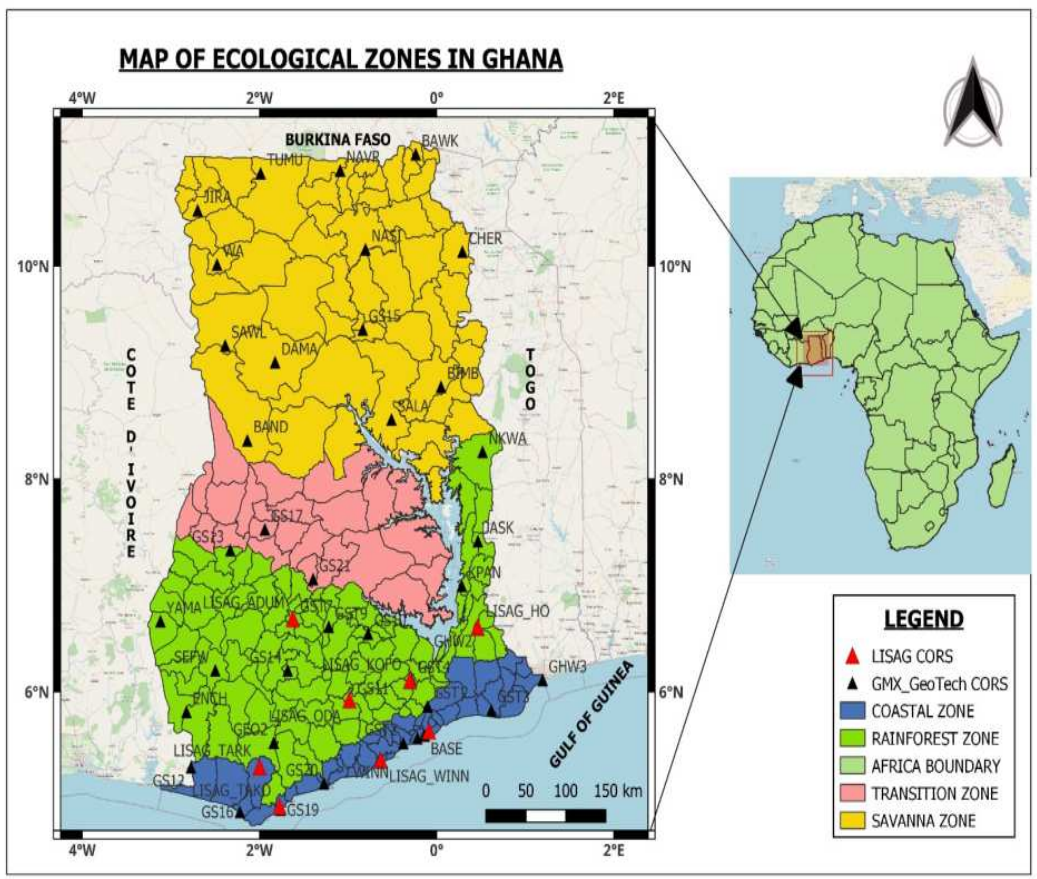




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Results and Discussion _{1/2}

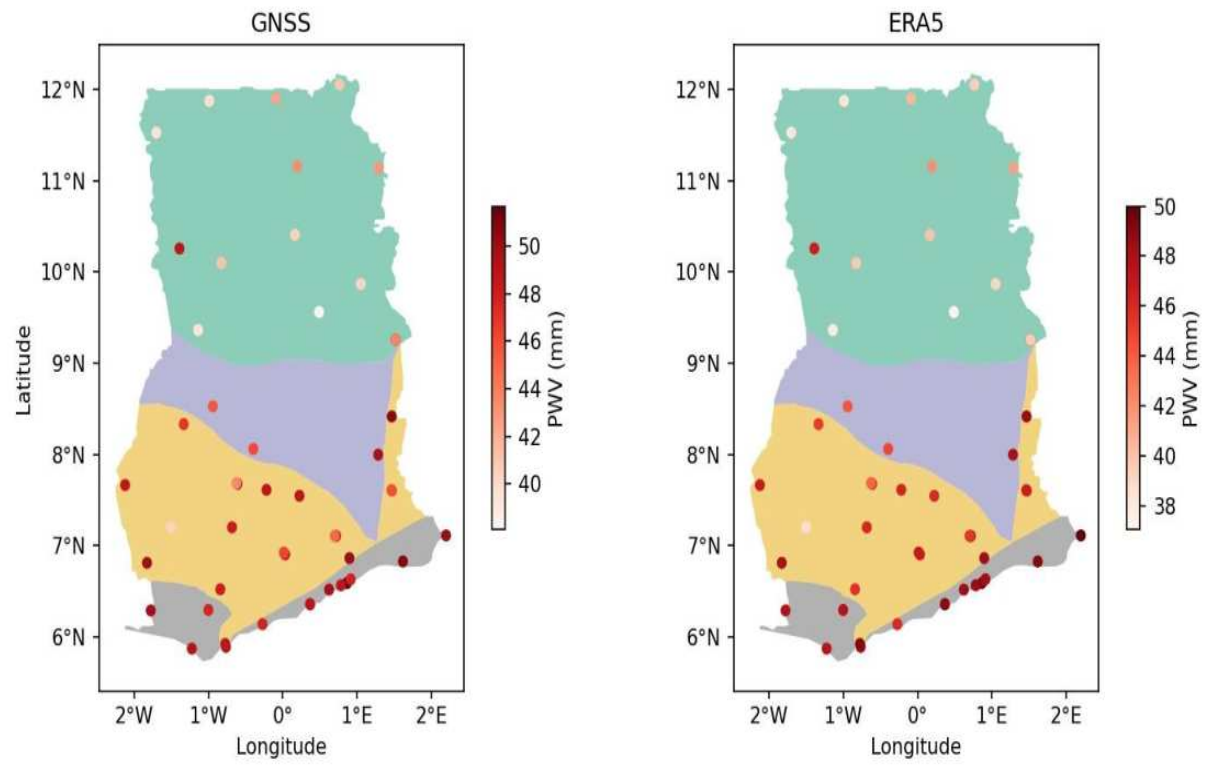


Fig 1: Spatial variability of PWV

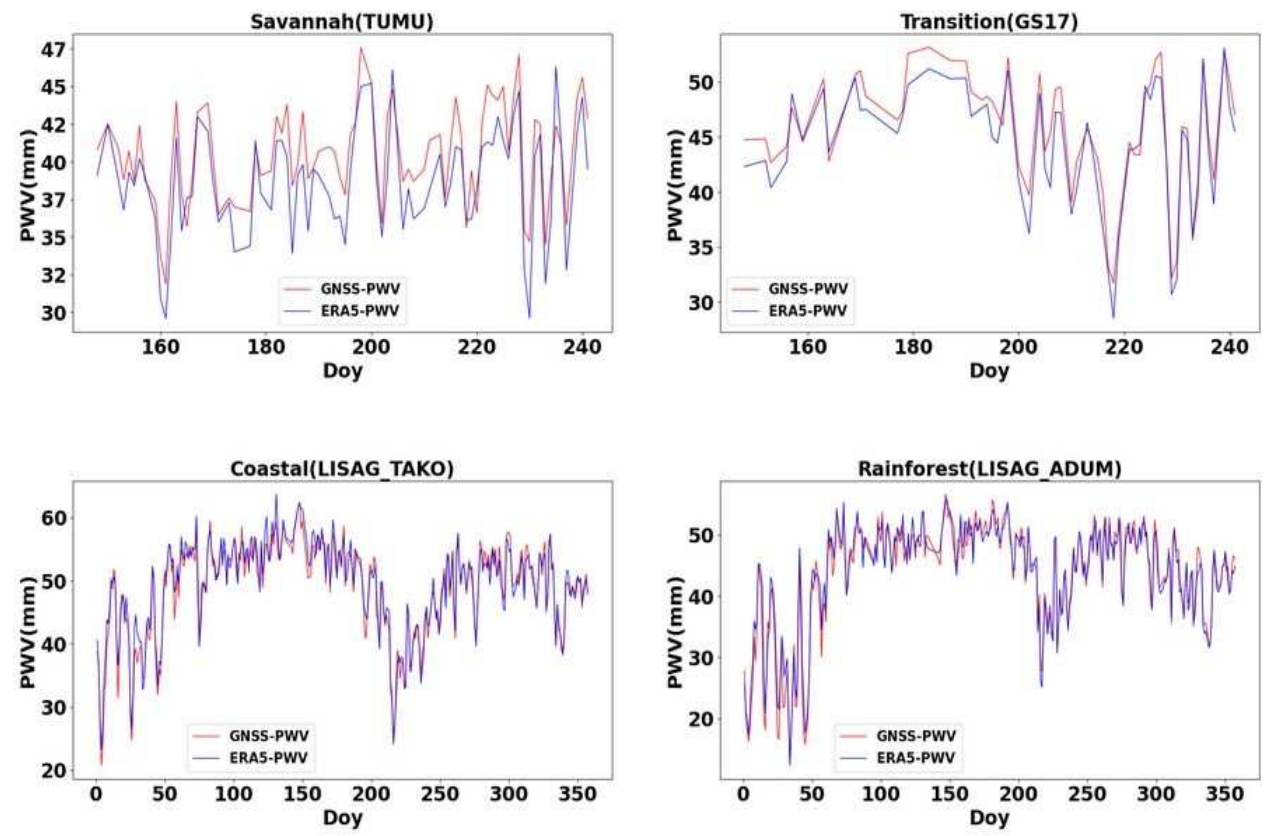


Fig 2: Temporal variation of PWV



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Results and Discussion _{2/2}

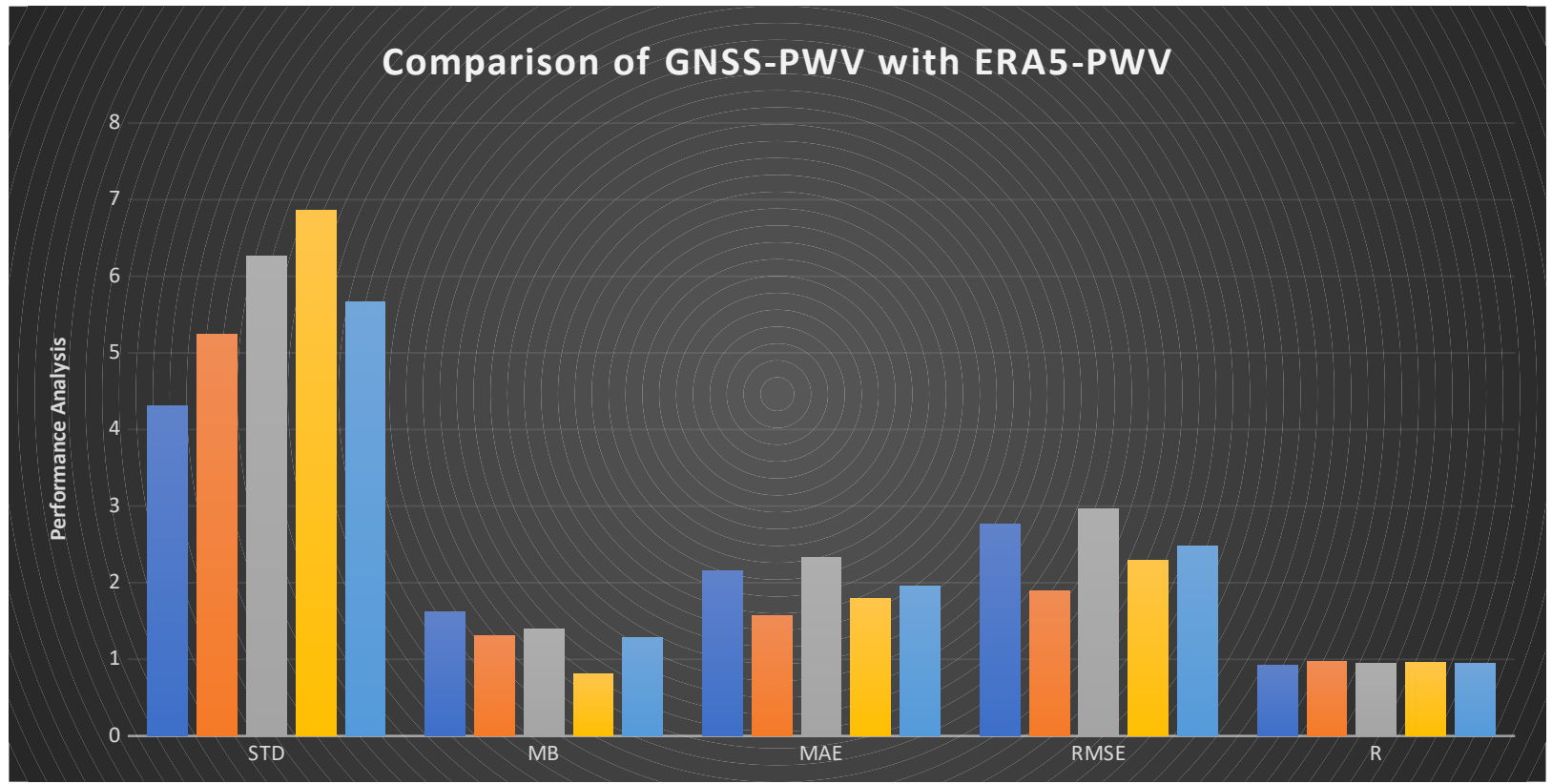


Fig 3: Accuracy assessment of GNSS-PWV

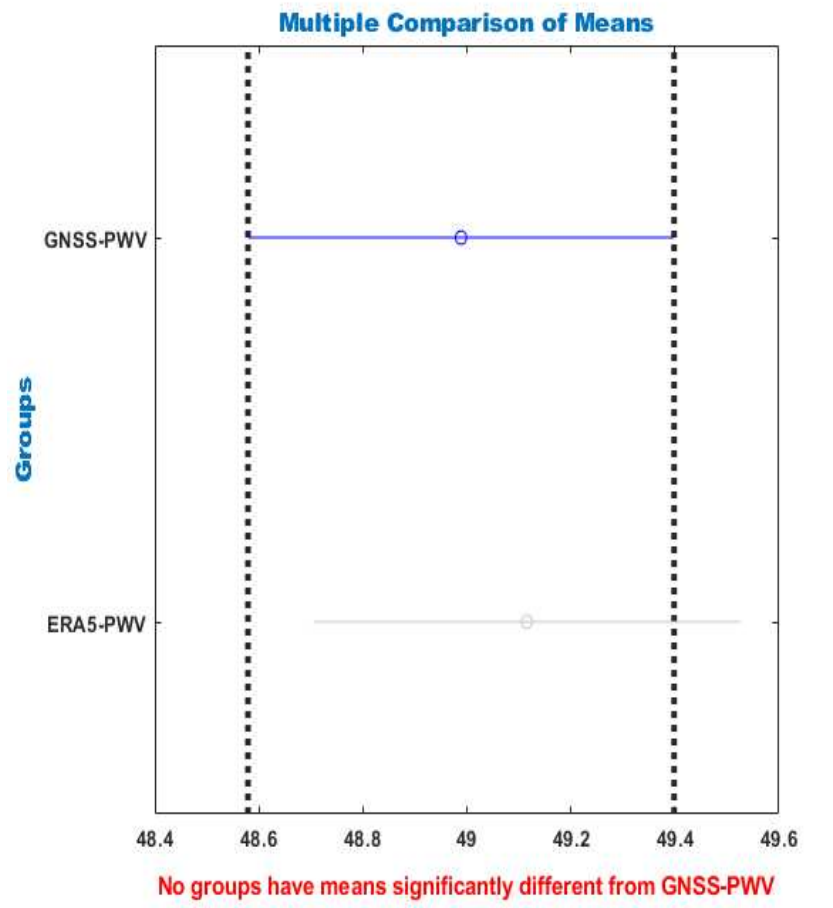


Fig 4: Multiple Comparison Test (MCT)



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Conclusions

This study has comprehensively evaluated the accuracy and reliability of ground-based GNSS for PWV estimation across various ecological zones in Ghana.

We found strong agreement between GNSS-derived PWV and ERA5-derived PWV with minimal systematic overestimation across all the zones.

The statistical analysis revealed high precision and accuracy of GNSS-derived PWV with an overall mean STD, bias, MAE, RMSE, and R of 5.67 mm, 1.29 mm, 1.96 mm, 2.48 mm, and 0.948 respectively, over Ghana.

The low mean bias, MAE, and RMSE values, along with the strong positive correlation coefficient, indicate the reliability and consistency of GNSS as a valuable tool for meteorological applications in Ghana.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS**

International Federation of Surveyors supports the Sustainable Development Goals

Commission #: 5

Commission's name: Positioning and Measurement

Serving Society for the Benefit of People and Planet



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