# On the use of meteo data or

# How to raise the value of EPN's ZTD product?

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## Introduction

- Last TWG (Jan Dousa's presentation):
  - "Towards more intensive exploitation of meteo data"
  - Presented data base at GOP
  - Presented NRT results, comparisons, etc.
  - Raised the question of use and benefit for EPN
- Action Items:
  - "common proposal on the use of meteo data"
  - "provide to EPN CB input for EPN"
- Today: attempt for a catalogue of possible "sources" and their benefit for the EPN

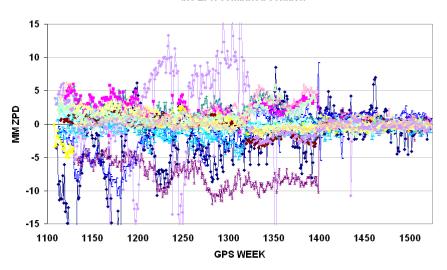
### Introduction

- Combination: several input solutions (intra-, intertechnique), one output solution
- Comparison: differences (intra-, inter-technique)
- Validation:
  - Comparison with solution of "higher" accuracy
  - Using solution in same environment
- Assimilation: using the solution in a different environment (e.g. meteorology)

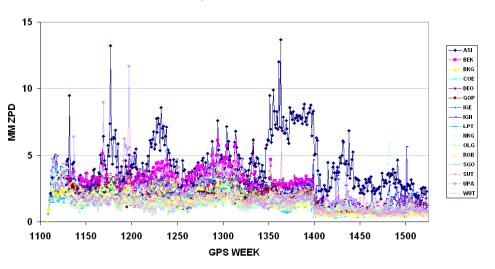
## **EPN** combined solution

- 16 individual solutions as input
- 14 BSW, 1 Gipsy, 1 MicroCosm
- Combination by Perl scripts and Fortran program
- Major improvement with GPS week 1400
- Weekly mean bias over all stations +/- 2-3 mm, standard deviation +/- 2-3 mm (internal precision)





Standard deviation of weekly mean biases of the individual LAC troposphere solutions with respect to the EPN combined solution



# **Comparison: GNSS-NRT**

- Almost all EPN stations available (+)
- "wrong way round": comparing the "good" solution with the "less good" solution (-)
- Currently, hourly computation not in the scope of the EPN (o)

# Comparison: GNSS Post-Processing

# Against IGS combined product

- Station coverage (i.e., IGS stations within the EPN) ~
   45 (o)
- Until GPS week 1399 only (-)
- **♦ EPN** solution contained from 1203-1399 (-)

# Against IGS PPP solution

- Station coverage ~ 75 (+)
- Only periodically available? weekly, fortnightly, delay < EPN combination</li>
- Higher noise level (5 minutes interval) (-)

## Within EPN

- Site-specific, LAC-specific analyses (new pages)
- ◆ Time series analyses, monthly biases, etc.
- Poster presentations of M. Kruszyk (LAC workshop 2008, EUREF symposium 2009)

# Comparison: VLBI

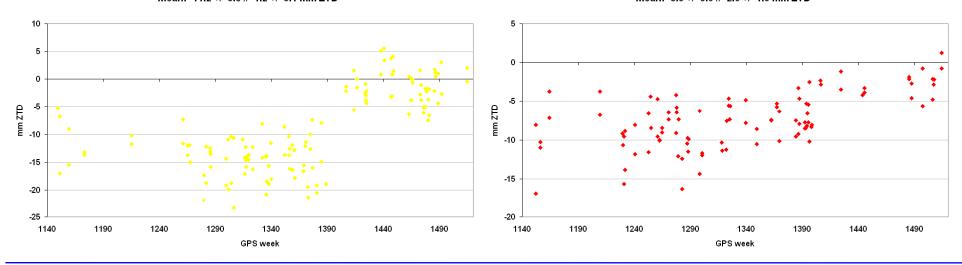
- Other, independent geodetic technique (+)
- SINEX TRO files available (easy comparison) (+)
- Only sparse network in Europe available (~ 6 stations (NYAL, ONSA, METS, WTZR, SVTL, MATE (NOTO?, YEBE?)) (-)
- Only weak temporal coverage (24 hrs session, over day boundaries) (-)

ZTD difference between IVS combined solution and EUR combined solution for Medicina, DeltaH=17.1 m (not corrected for)

Mean: -14.2 +/- 3.8 // -1.2 +/- 3.1 mm ZTD

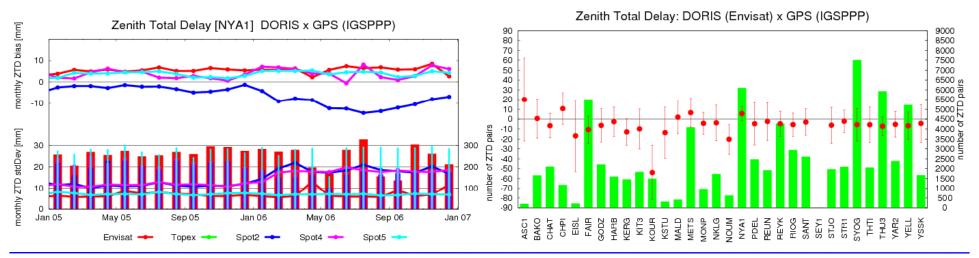
ZTD difference between IVS combined solution and EUR combined solution for Onsala, DeltaH=13.7 m (not corrected for)

Mean: -8.5 +/- 3.0 // -2.6 +/- 1.6 mm ZTD



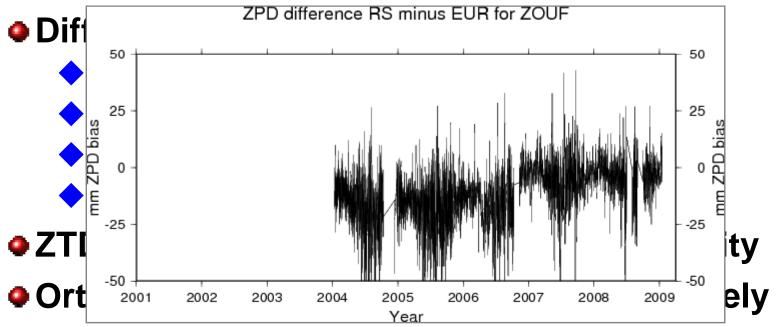
# **Comparison: DORIS**

- Independent geodetic technique (+)
- Only sparse network in Europe available (~ 7 stations (NYAL, METS, REYK, TOUL, PDEL, two stations in Greece)) (-)
- Low accuracy (-)



### Validation: Radiosondes

- Completely different technique and source (+)
- Quite good network available (100+ stations) (+), although only ~ 40 "co-locations"



- Horizontal distances between EPN stations and radiosonde ascent as source of biases?
- Vertical distance as source for biases?

# Validation: Water Vapour Radiometer

- Independent and very precise technique (+)
- Sparse network (how many)? (-)
- Processing of raw data by whom?
- Installed permanently?
- Partly significant biases between both techniques?

### Validation: Numerical Weather Models

- Completely different technique (+)
- Various models available
  - HIRLAM (High Resolution Limited Area Model) used e.g. in E-GVAP
  - ECMWF (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts)
  - COSMO (Consortium for Small-Scale Modelling)
  - etc.
- Resolution?
- Coverage?
- Availability?

## **Validation**

- Use of EPN ZTD as input information in GNSS processing, e.g. of regional network solutions
- ∀ → M. Meindl et al., "Using IGS-Combined
  Tropospheric SINEX Data in CODE EUREF Test
  Analysis", EUREF symposium 2002

## **Assimilation**

- Use of GNSS results / products for numerical weather prediction or climate studies
  - ◆ For NWP (near) real-time solutions necessary
  - For climatology long time series with superior accuracy necessary

## Next steps, suggestions, open questions

- Working steps:
  - Exchange of information
  - Catalogue of possible "sources"
  - Catalogue of possible applications
  - Vision for the future ...
- Contacting other people for interest
- From EUREF: thinking aloud
- TWG expresses its interest
- TWG supports the targets, ideas, ...