

New technologies for acquiring in-situ observation datasets to address climate change effects 6 projects funded under 2022 - CL6-GOVERNANCE-01-7

LE BOULER Gaëlle, Research Programme Adviser

European Research Exective Agency











POLICY CONTEXT

Need for

- Development of new technologies addressing the lack of ground observation (in-situ observation) in hard-to-reach under-sampled areas
- A strengthened Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)
- Deploying and adding value to environmental observation

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ✓ Lower cost of in-situ observation in terms of capital cost, deployment/recovery
- ✓ Improved geographical coverage and long-time series of in situ environmental observations;
- ✓ Tested and validated new in-situ measurement technologies in hard-to-reach under-sampled areas
- ✓ **Dedicated technical protocols** ensuring validation, interoperability, and synchronisation **between in-situ and remote sensing systems in compliance with the GEOSS and Copernicus requirements**
- Established collaboration with environmental observation data providers to ensure proper gap filling
- ✓ Coherent business model(s) involving industrialists, research centres, and users ensuring the sustainability of systems developed
- Contribute to reinforcing the in-situ component





MISO CIROCCO

TEMBO AFRICA UAWOS

EULIAA SYLVA





EULIAA - EUROPEAN LIDAR ARRAY FOR ATMOSPHERIC CLIMATE MONITORING

- Coordinator: FRAUNHOFER GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FORDERUNG DER ANGEWANDTEN FORSCHUNG EV
- Duration: **01/2023 12/2026**
- High level objectives:
 - 1. Develop and build network of compact daylight-capable lidar systems **for atmospheric monitoring**
 - 2. Demonstrate operation in areas facing extreme environments on different sites all over Europe
 - 3. Integrating currently unavailable atmospheric data in near-real-time into European databases
 - 4. Develop Roadmap to a European lidar array and future spaceborne mission
- Focus/connection with other initiatives/ projects:
 - > Monitoring of the atmosphere to fill the gap in the databases
 - > Calibration and validation of other instruments including spaceborne EO
 - > Technologies for remote sensing



CiROCCO - Enhancing the In-situ Environmental Observations across Under-sampled Deserts

- Coordinator: ICCS -RESEARCH UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF COMMUNICATION AND COMPUTER
- Duration: **03/2023 02/2026**
- High level objectives:
 - Establish an end-to-end sensing system, composed of a distributed network of cost-effective sensing nodes coupled with state-of-the-art data fusion remote sensing and assimilation modelling techniques.
 - Enhance the current lack of ground observation in **desert areas** offering an **operational** and in parallel **easy** to **maintain** and **expand** solution.
 - **Commercialisation service**s to ensure the installation's sustainability and simultaneously the FAIR management of data will support **Cross-COPERNICUS ecosystem** integration and assimilation services.
- Focus/connection with other initiatives/ projects: GEO, EuroGEO, AfriGEO, Climate Change Working Group of GEO, Copernicus In-Situ Component, ESA, Atmosphere Science Cluster (Aeolus and Aoelus+)



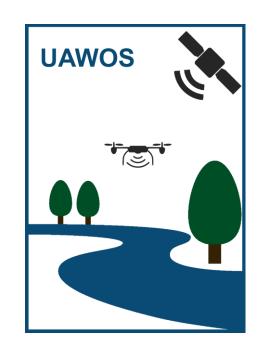
UAWOS – Unmanned Airborne Water Observing System

Project Period: Feb 2023 – Jan 2027

Coordinator: Technical University of Denmark,

Partners: SPH Engineering (LV), Geolux (HR), Drone Systems (DK), CNR IRPI (IT), SMHI (SE), Technical University of Munich (DE), Lobelia/isardSAT (ES)

Associated Partner: Thurn Group (UK)





















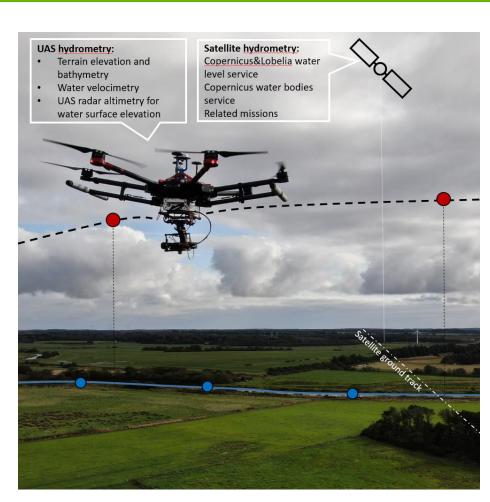




UAWOS – Main Objectives:

- 1. Develop radar altimetry, Doppler radar/laser, sonar and water penetrating radar drone payloads
- Develop, contactless, high-resolution, airborne mapping workflows for water surface elevation, riverbed geometry, flow velocity and discharge along rivers
- 3. Validate and enhance water surface elevation observations provided by the **Copernicus water level service** and the **Sentinel-6 mission**
- 4. Demonstrate the value of drone hydrometry datasets in **practical use cases** in the areas of climate change adaptation, flood risk analysis and surveillance, etc.
- 5. Establish drone hydrometry as the **"new normal" technology** for in-situ river monitoring in hard-to-reach areas









A SYstem for reaL-time obserVation of Aeroallergens

- Duration: January 2023- December 2027
- Coord. FMI (12 partners)
- Primary biological aerosols (bioaerosols: mainly pollen and fungal spores, but also bacteria and viruses) released into the air by plants, fungi, and other biota, are strongly impacted by climate change. They also directly affect the climate through interactions with clouds and precipitation. Many bioaerosols, especially pollen and some fungal spores, have allergenic effect on humans. Information on bioaerosols is also vital for agriculture and forestry, where timely data about plant development, abundance of pathogens and parasites, as well as invasive species, are necessary for precision-agriculture and knowledge-based technologies.
- To achieve a radical improvement and fill gaps in temporal resolution, timeliness, coverage, and availability of information about aeroallergens and other bioaerosols, which are important indicators and modulators of climate change, affect human and plant health, and play a vital role in ecosystems.



A SYstem for reaL-time obserVation of Aeroallergens



- To achieve this goal, the project will:
- Develop cutting-edge bioaerosol monitoring technologies
- Create bioaerosol monitoring ICT infrastructure and software following open-source principles and connect it to European environmental observing systems
- Validate the operational maturity and added-value of bioaerosol monitoring technology through Demonstration Pilots in three European regions
- Maximise impact by demonstrating SYLVA innovations to **key stakeholders related to climate**, **health, agriculture, silviculture, and the environment**
- Ensure the long-term sustainability of bioaerosol technology and infrastructure across Europe