

Mobile atmospheric observations in Svalbard

MobileObs



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SIOS

INNOVATION AWARD 2023

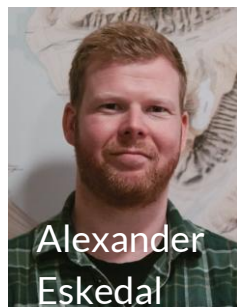


Norwegian
Meteorological
Institute

Team

Team of experts within

- Meteorology
- Logistics
- Data communication
- Sensor technology
- Data sharing and numerical modelling

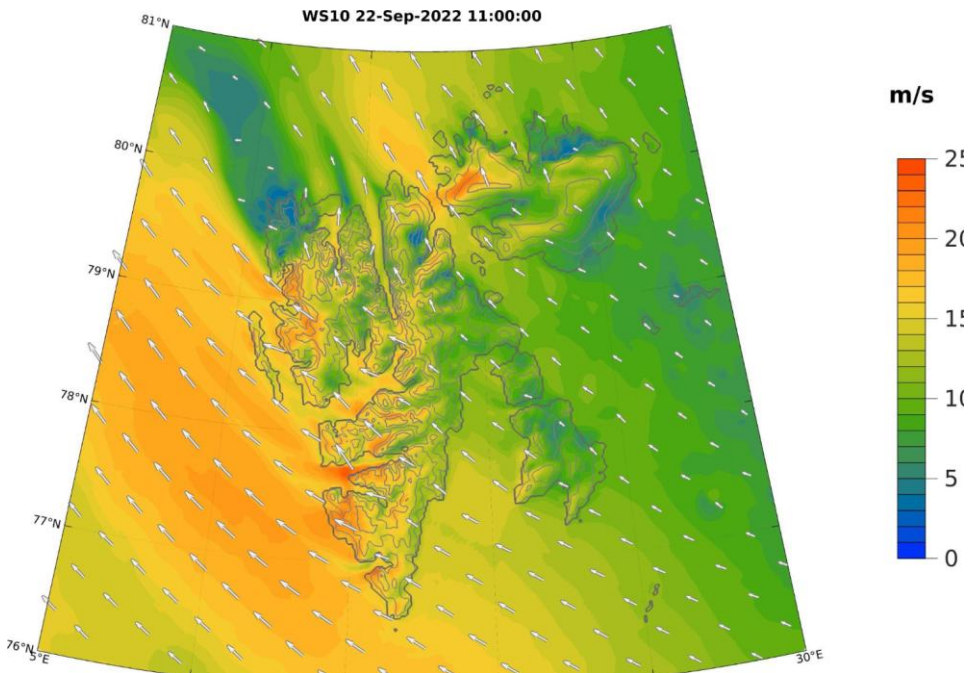


Background

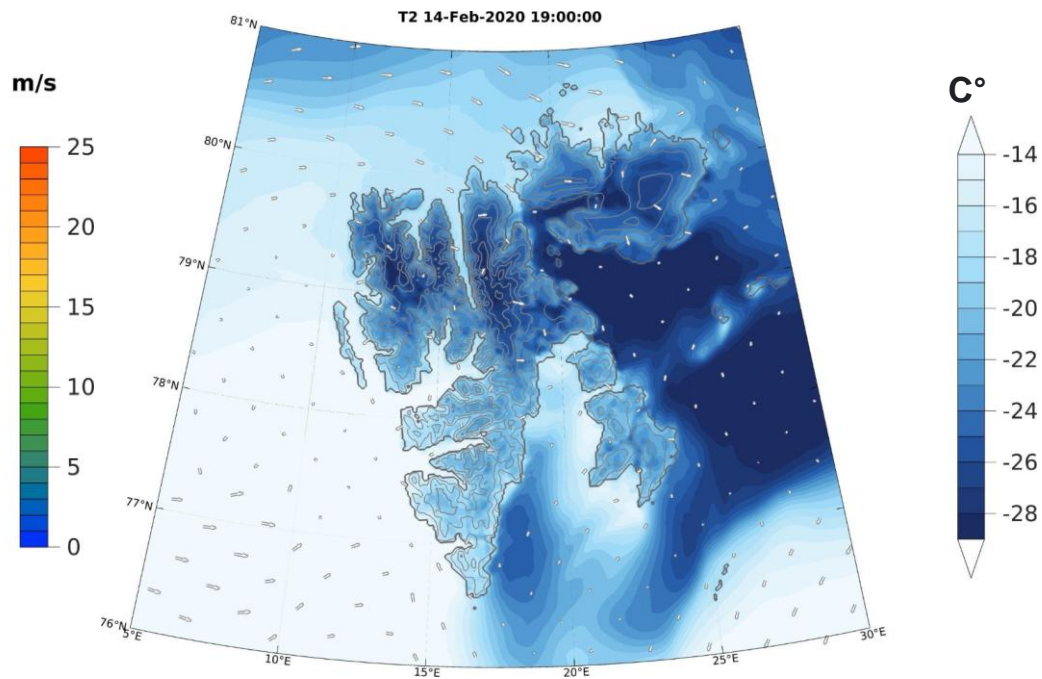
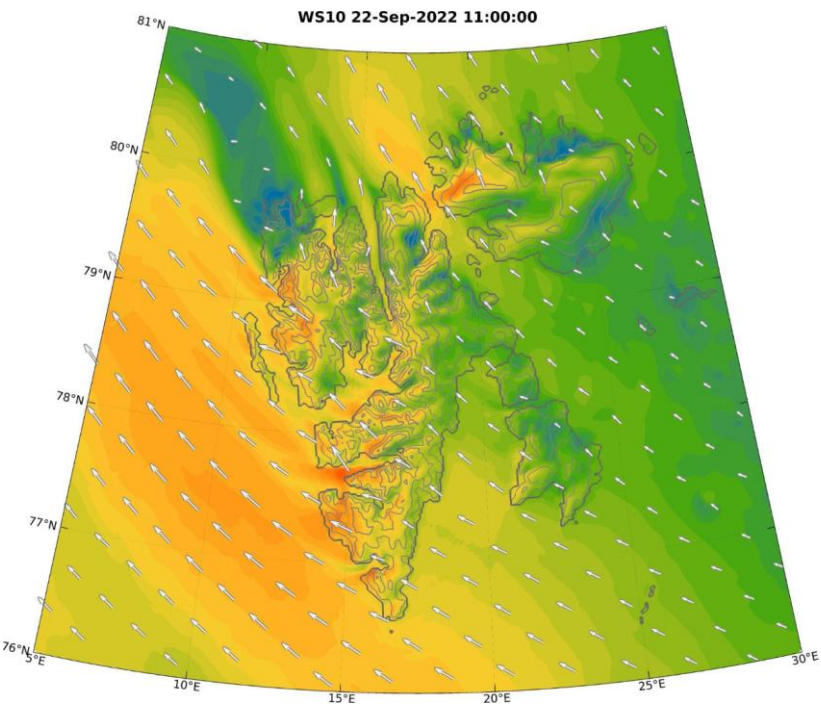
Svalbard has a varied landscape with a highly complex topography and marked land-sea contrasts

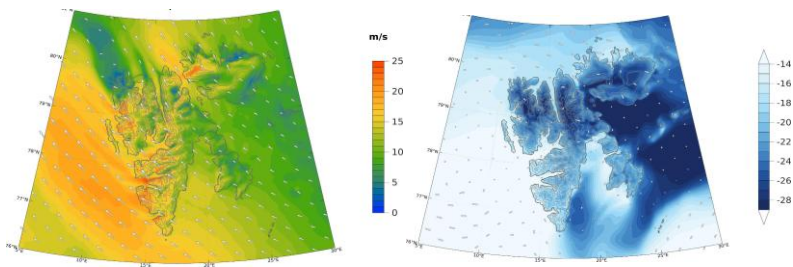


=> Strong variability in local weather patterns



=> Strong variability in local weather patterns





Local weather matters for...

Scientific fieldwork



Tourism

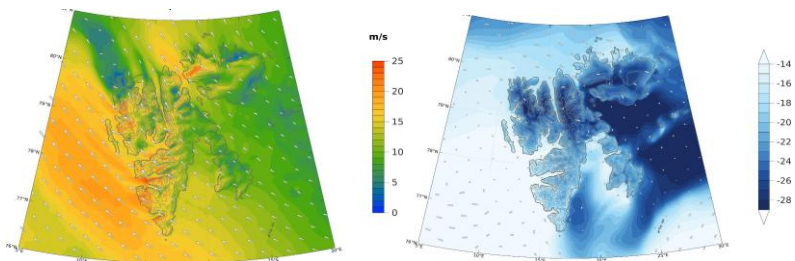


Fishery



SAR



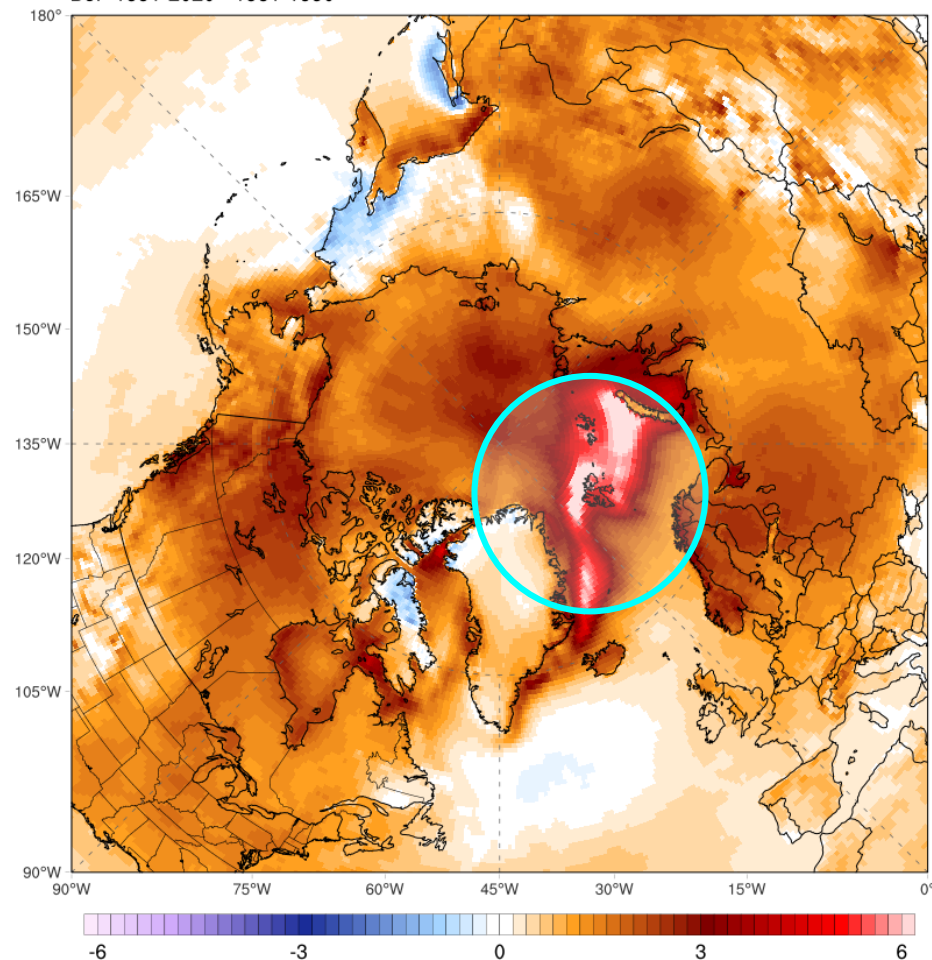


Svalbard and its local climate conditions are also highly relevant in a climate change context

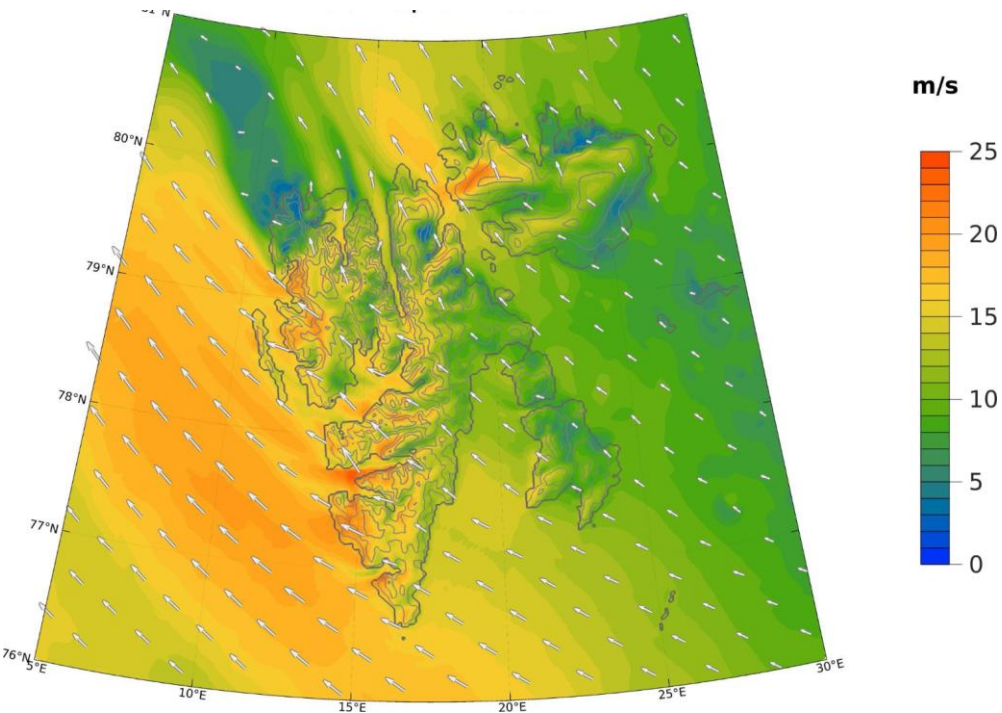
2m Temperature Anomaly (°C)

DJF 1991-2020 - 1961-1990

ECMWF ERA5 (0.5x0.5 deg)

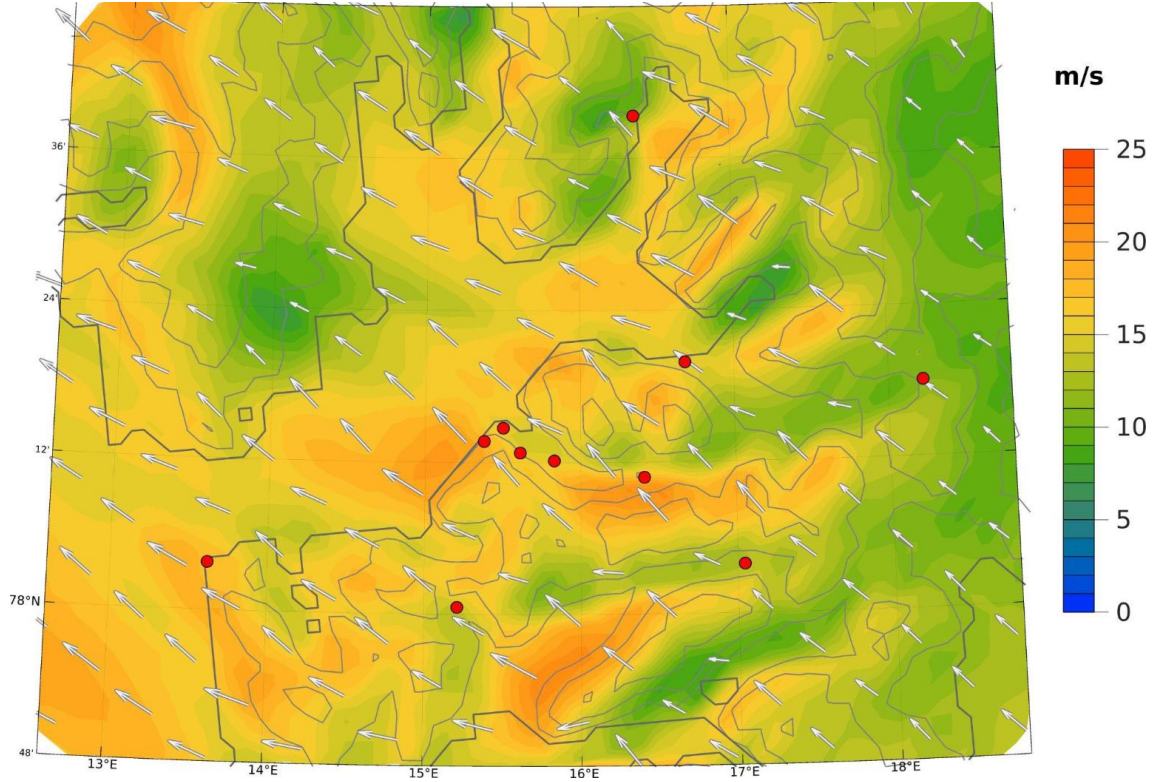


We need data for understanding, monitoring and forecasting weather and climate in Svalbard

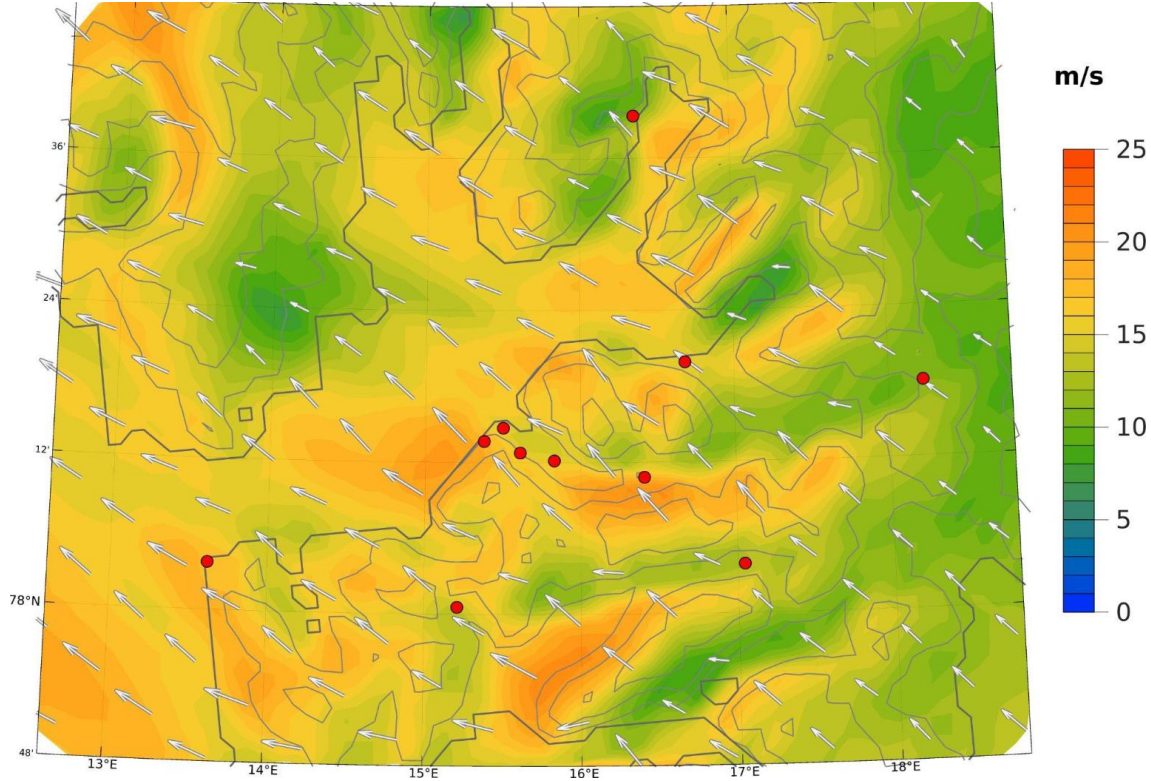


Data sources

Model data



Model data

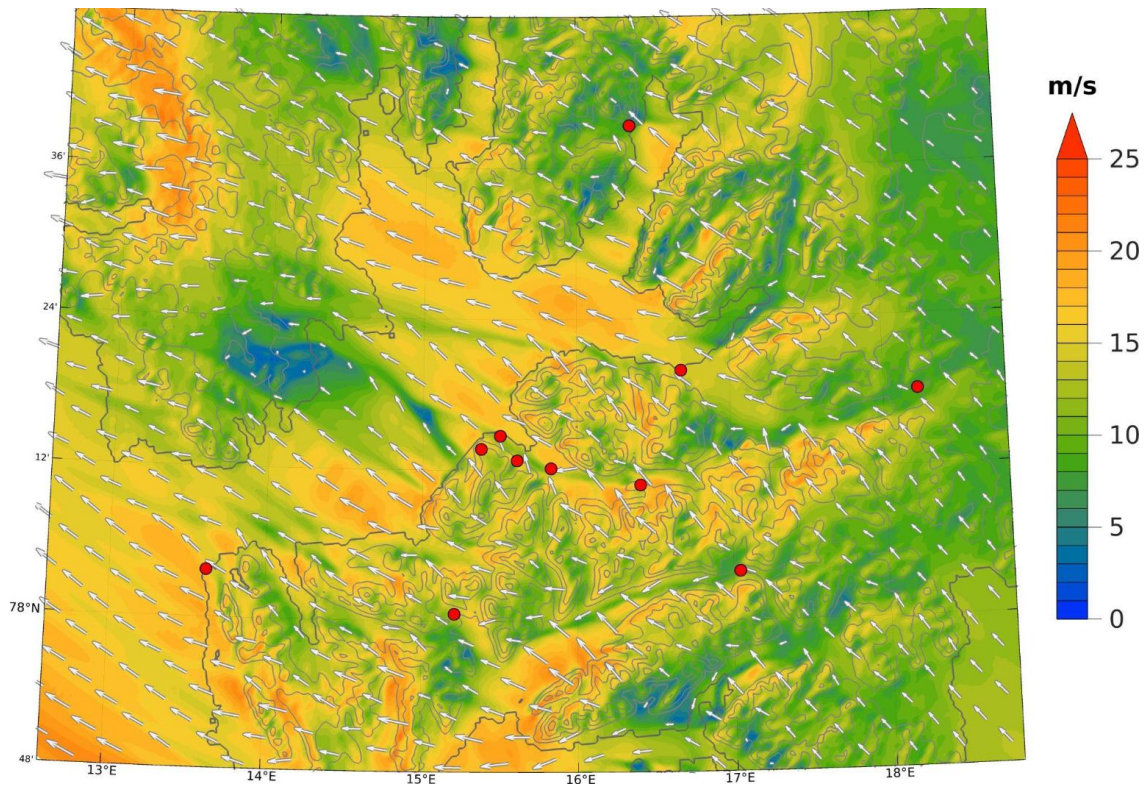


Automatic weather stations



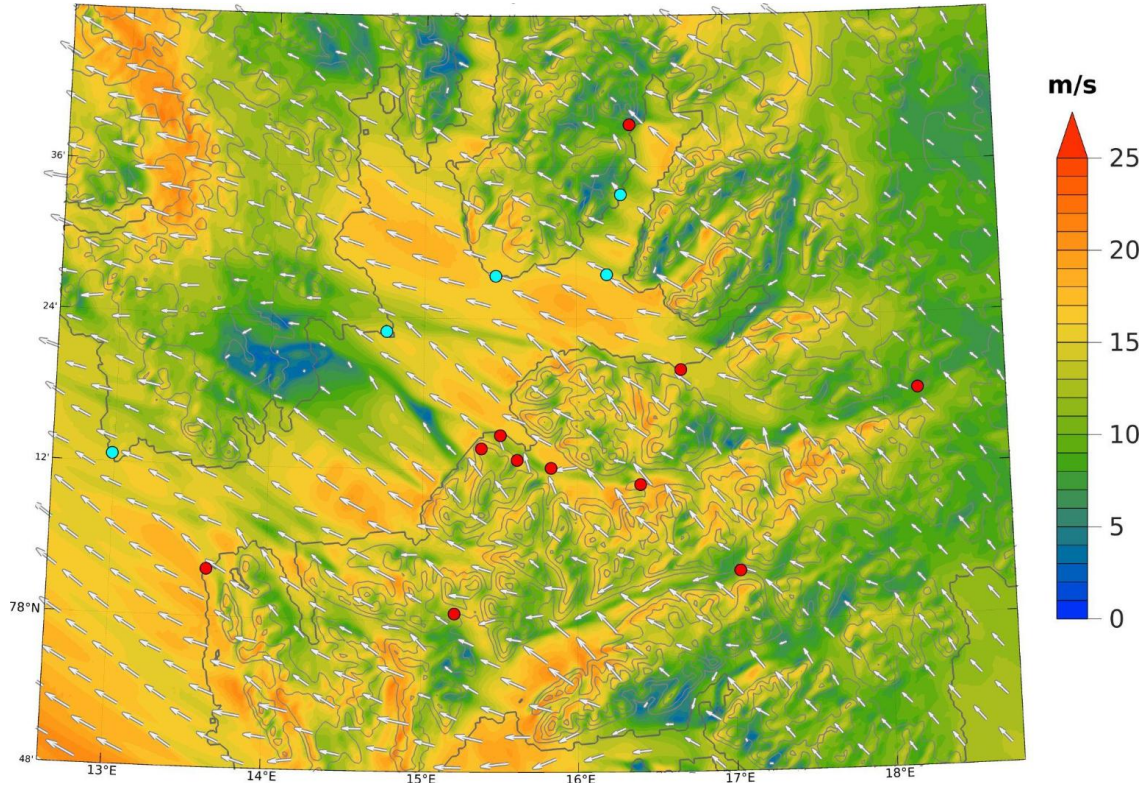
Credits: Ine-
Therese

Hyper-resolution model data



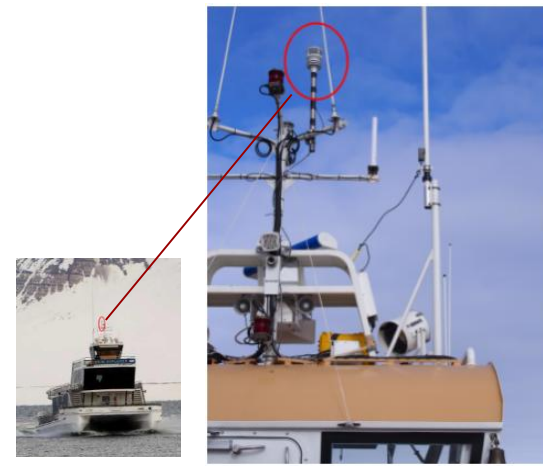
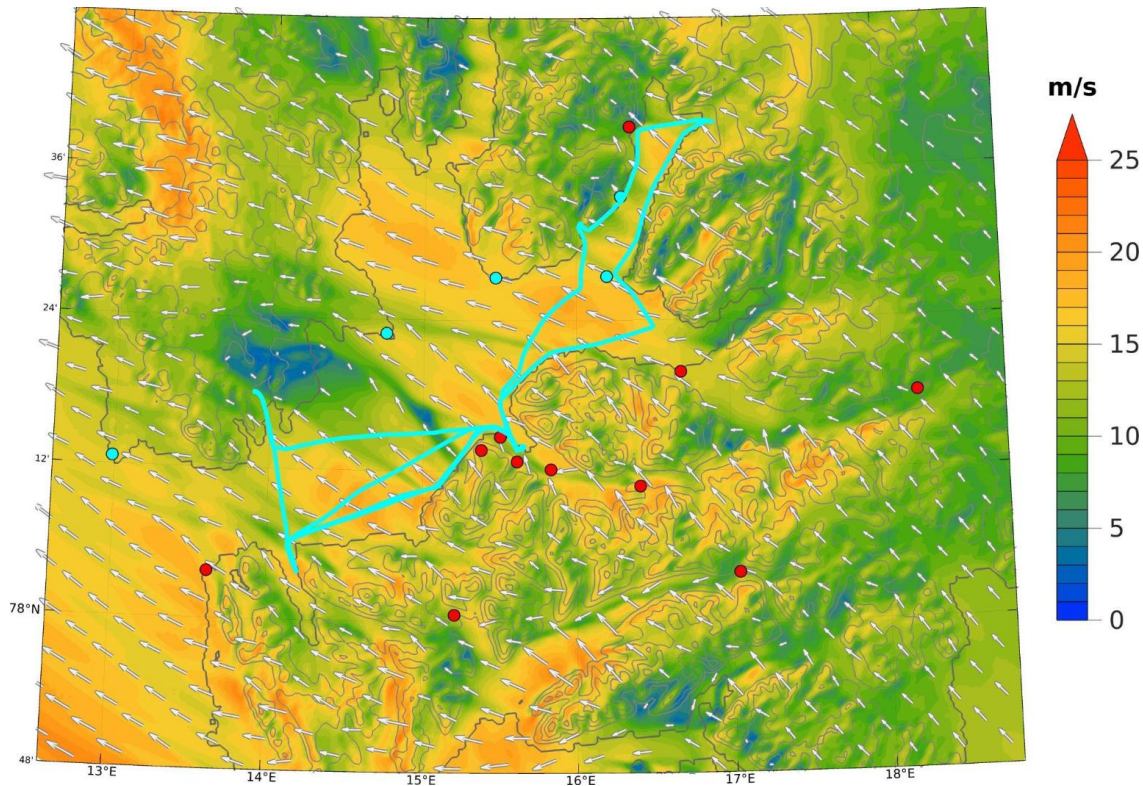
Extra automatic weather stations

Hyper-resolution model data

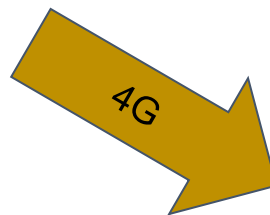
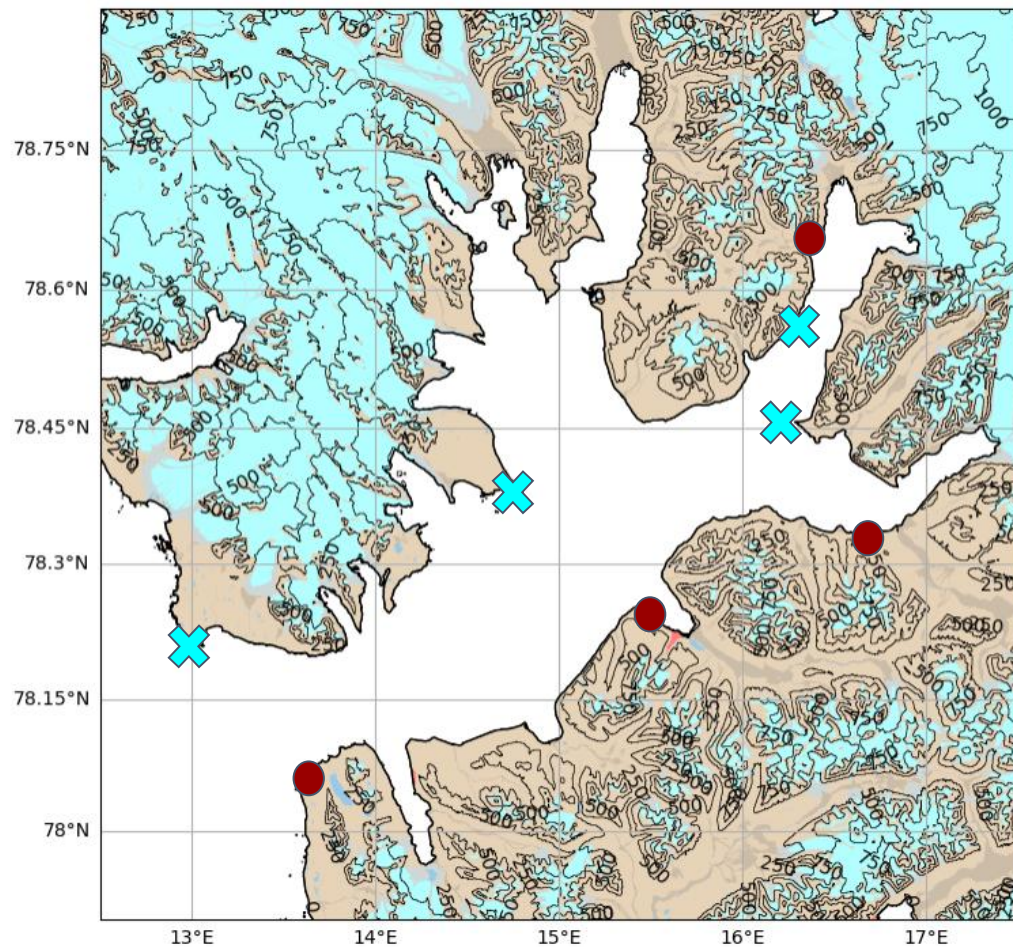


Extra automatic weather stations

Hyper-resolution model data



Isfjorden Weather Information Network (IWIN)



Norwegian
Meteorological
Institute

seklima.met.no

...



IWIN: the Isfjorden Weather Information Network

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Abstract. In an effort led by the University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS), with support from the Norwegian Meteorological Institute (MET Norway), the Isfjorden Weather Information Network (IWIN) is under development in the Isfjorden region in central Svalbard. The network substantially expands upon the relatively sparse existing operational network of weather stations and consists of compact and cost-efficient all-in-one weather stations permanently installed at lighthouses around Isfjorden and on board small tourist cruise ships trafficking the fjord from spring to autumn. All data from the network until June 2023, as presented in this paper, can be found at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8137588> (Frank et al., 2023b). New data become freely available in near-real time via MET Norway's data portals (<https://doi.org/10.21343/ebw-w846>, Frank et al., 2023a). The IWIN data are highly valuable for scientific purposes such as atmospheric boundary layer research, the validation and development of numerical weather prediction models, and assimilation in these, as well as the planning and safe conduction of outdoor activities in the region.

1 Introduction

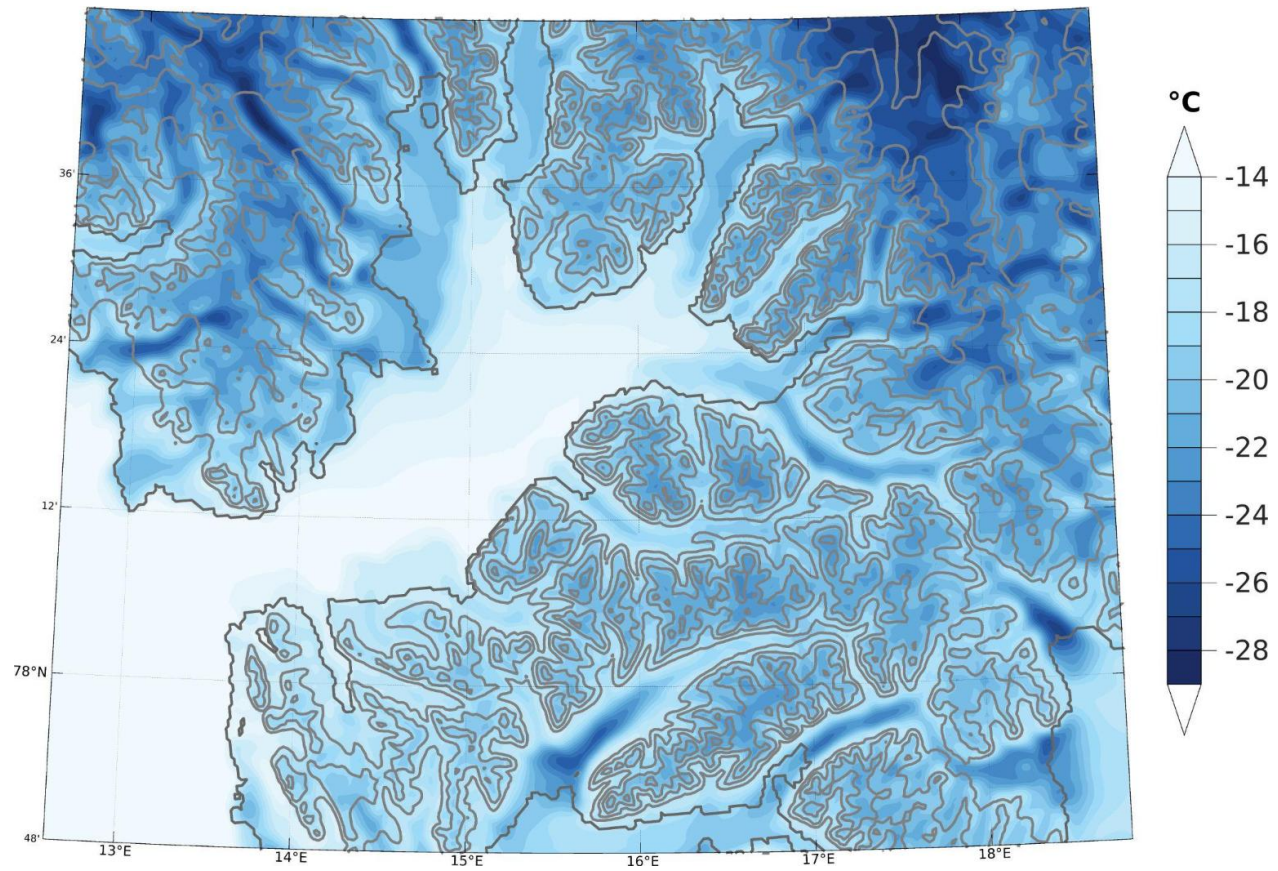
In this study, we present the Isfjorden Weather Information Network (IWIN), which is a new network of automatic weather stations located in the Isfjorden area in central Svalbard. The network is developed by the University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS) with support from the Norwegian Meteorological Institute (MET Norway).

IWIN consists of compact and relatively cost-efficient all-in-one weather stations measuring near-surface temperature, humidity, wind speed, wind direction and pressure. The stations are robust with no movable parts and are thereby well suited to the harsh arctic climate in Svalbard. The stations are mounted both at fixed points (lighthouses) situated along the shoreline of Isfjorden and on small tourist ships that traffic the fjord from spring to autumn. Hence, the network uses ex-

isting infrastructure as instrument platforms, and its (added) environmental footprint is therefore minimal. IWIN is under continuous development, and as of summer 2023, it consists of seven weather stations, four of which are mounted on lighthouses and three of which are mounted on ships (in the following, these are referred to as mobile stations). The data from IWIN are made freely and publicly available in near-real time on MET Norway's Thematic Real-time Environmental Distributed Data Services (THREDDS) server (<https://thredds.met.no/thredds/unis-obs/unis-obs.html>, last access: 12 September 2023) and via the Arctic Data Centre (ADC, <https://doi.org/10.21343/ebw-w846>, Frank et al., 2023a).

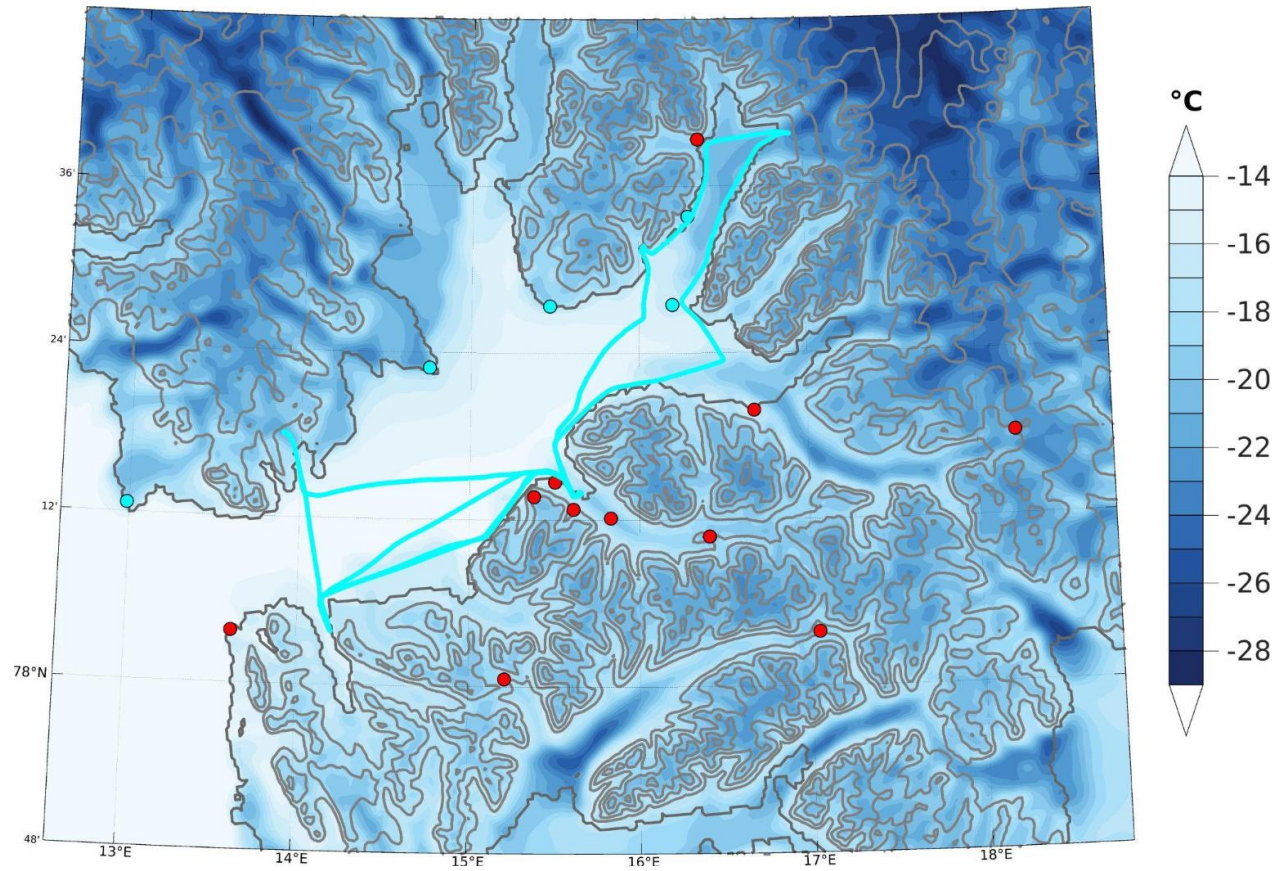
The usefulness of the IWIN observations is multifold. From a research perspective, IWIN provides valuable in situ, near-surface weather observations from the Arctic, where such observations are otherwise very sparse. The network

Strong variability in temperature



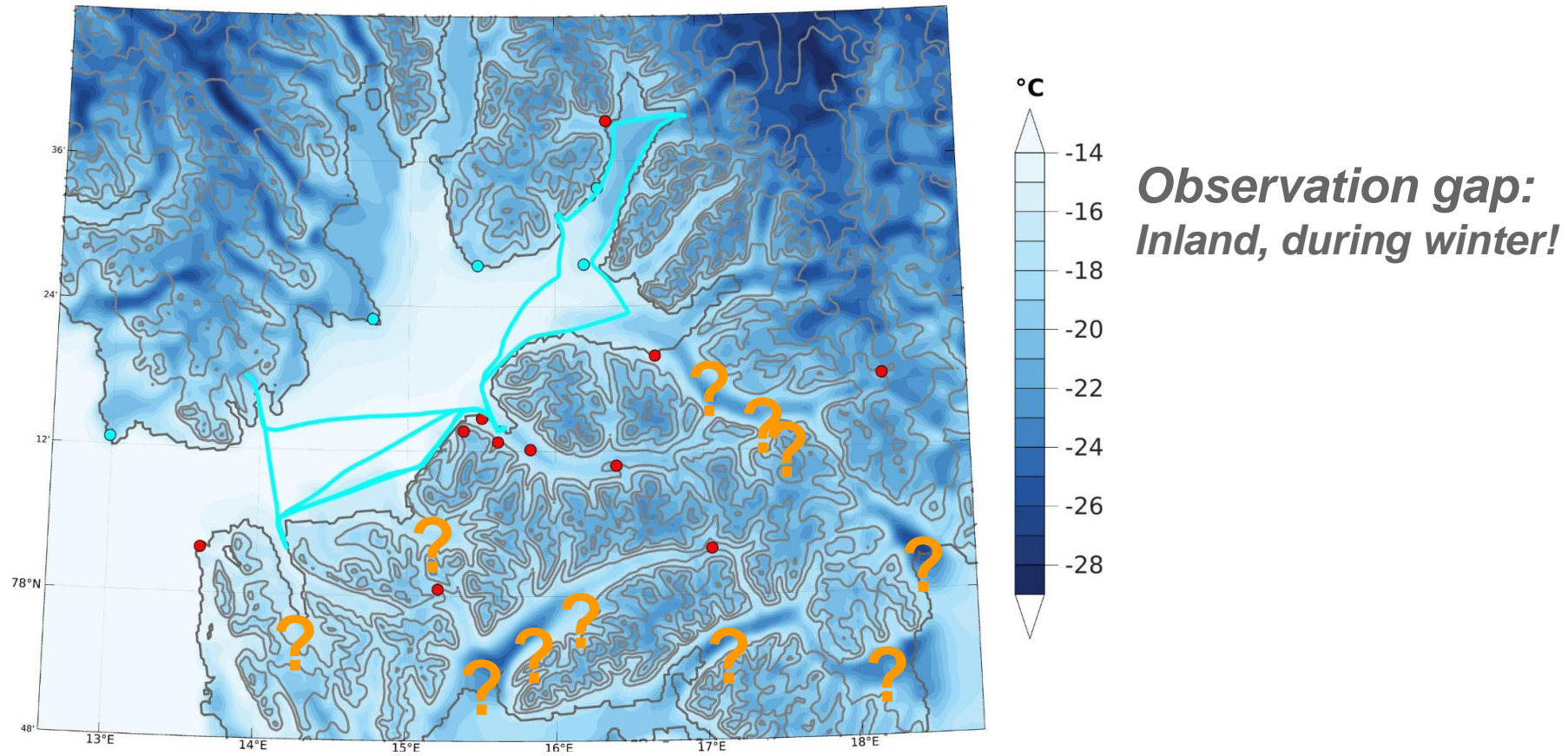
Strong variability in temperature

Hyper-resolution model data + extra automatic weather stations

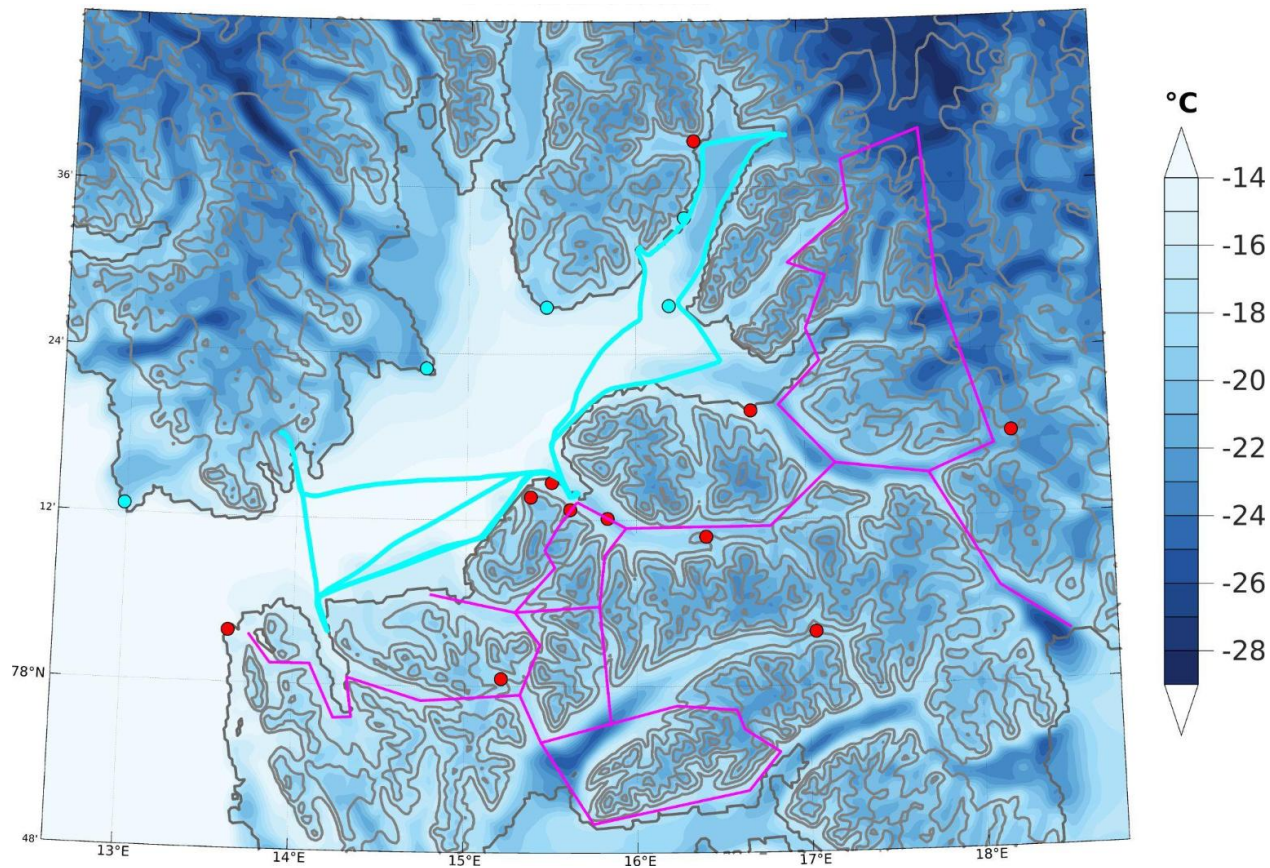


Strong variability in temperature

Hyper-resolution model data + extra automatic weather stations

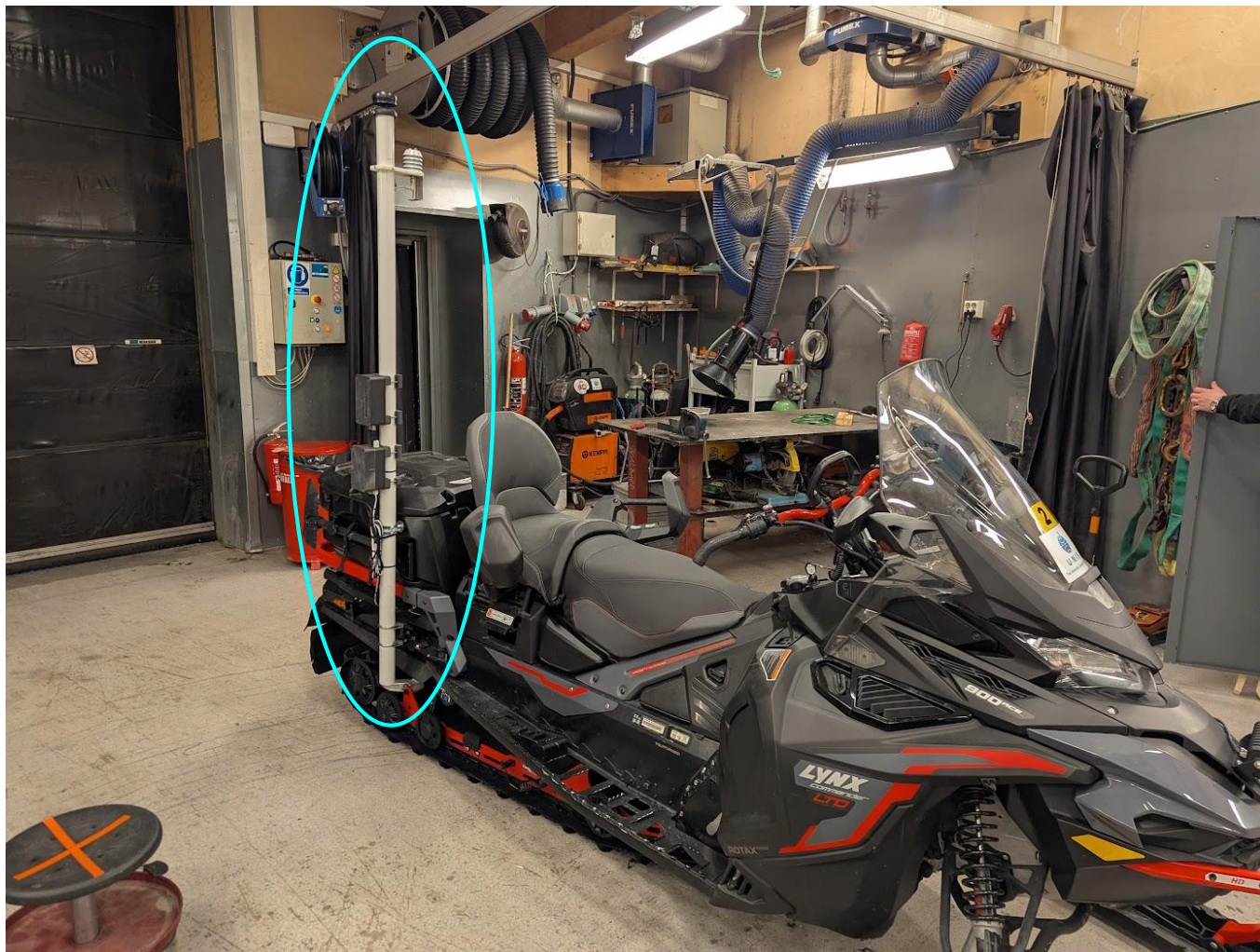


MobileObs



MobileObs

Status today







Wind:

Ultra-Low-Power Ultrasonic wind meter (ULP Standard). SDI12



Temperature:

ST-110-SS: Thermistor Temperature Sensor

Temperature + Humidity

EE08-SS: Air Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe



To be added

Surface temperature

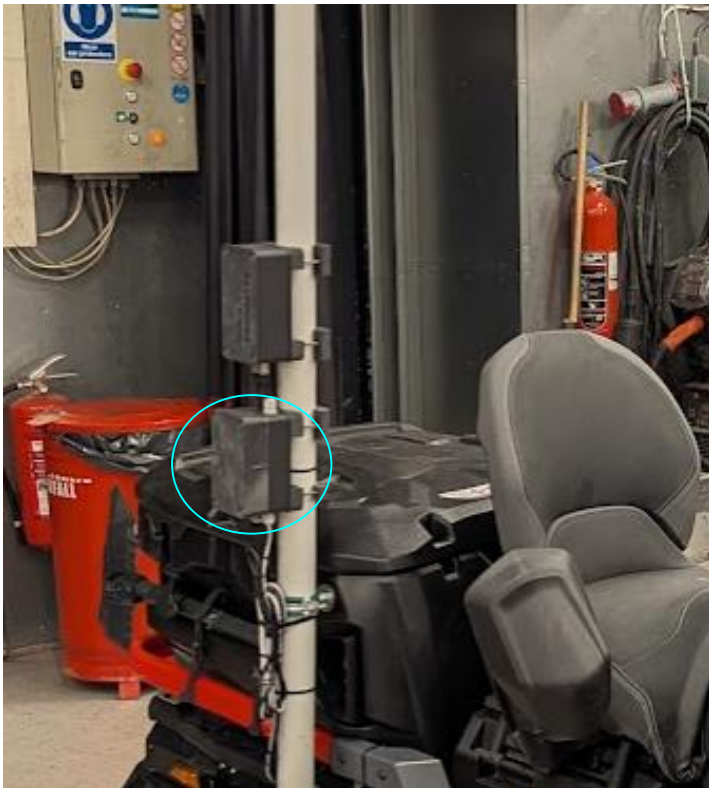
SI-431-SS

apogee[®]
INSTRUMENTS

Atmospheric pressure:

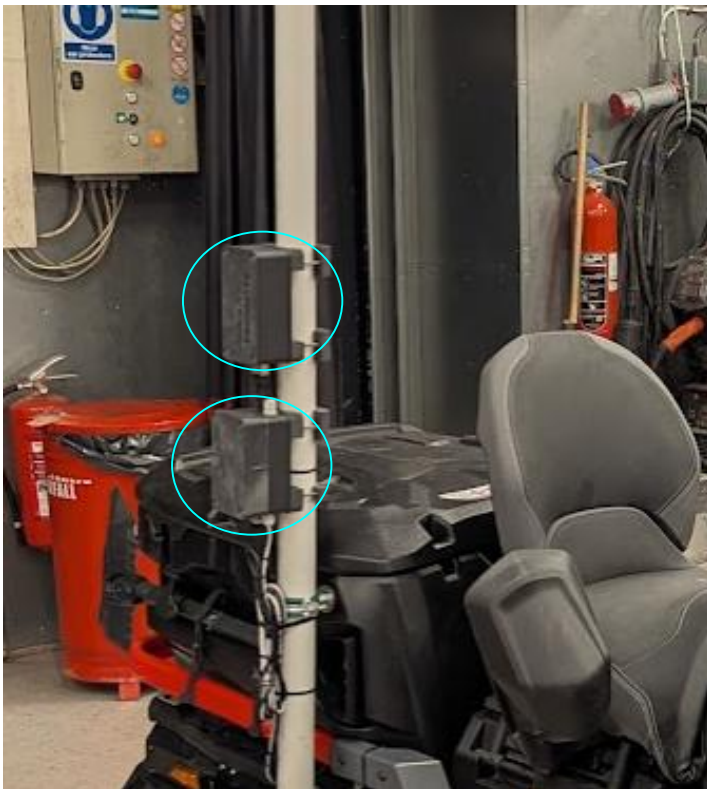
To be decided





Analog -> SDI12 converter





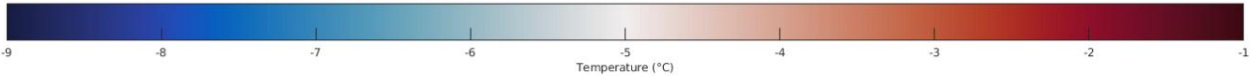
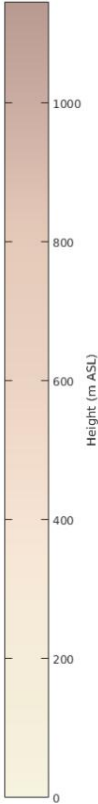
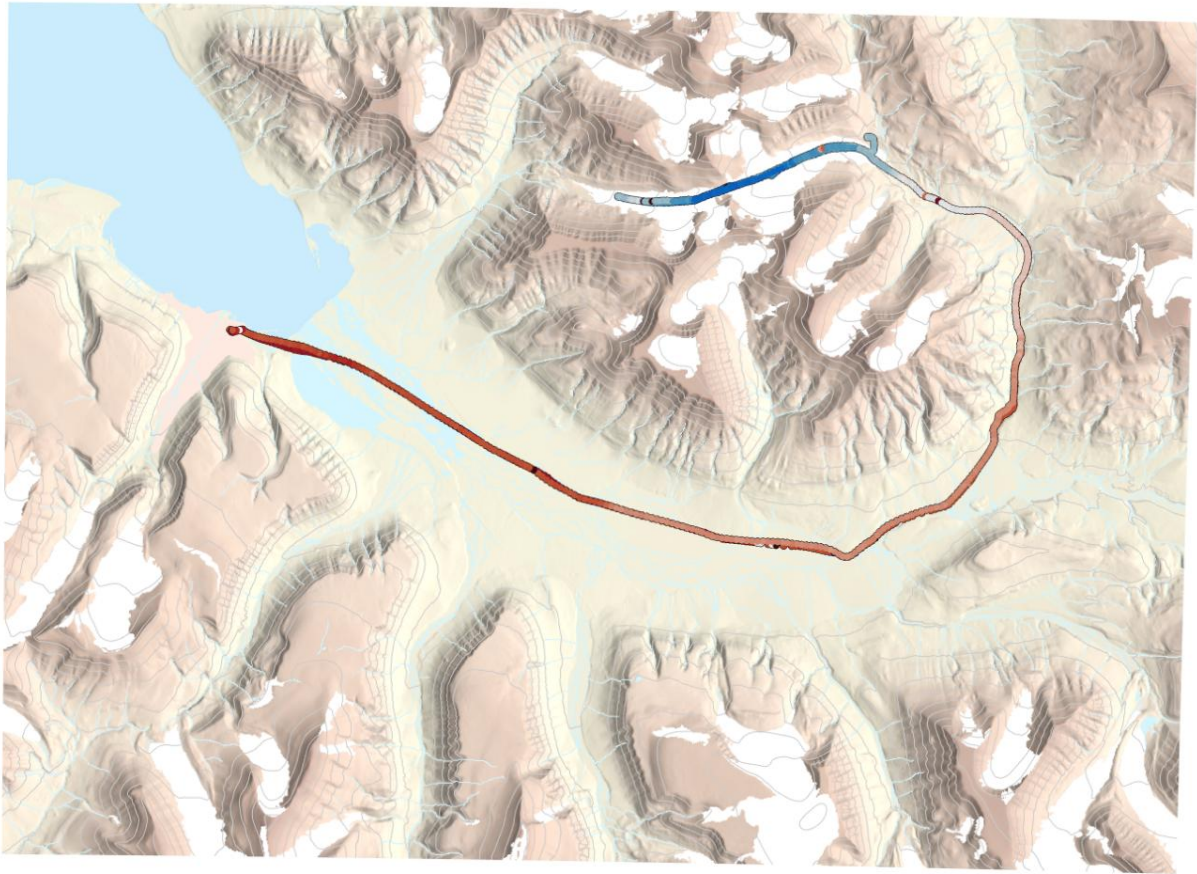
Data logger/communication box (Mobile IoT)



Analog -> SDI12 converter

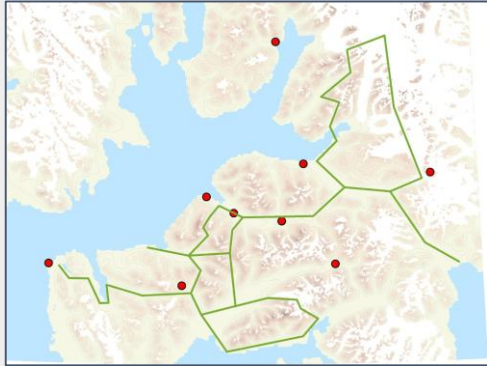


First results, 1st March 2025



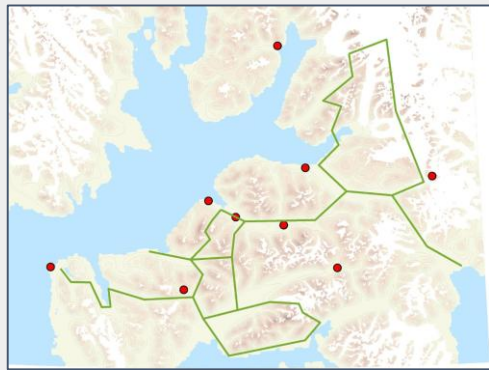
Data collection

- Temperature
- Humidity
- Pressure
- Wind



Data collection

- Temperature
- Humidity
- Pressure
- Wind

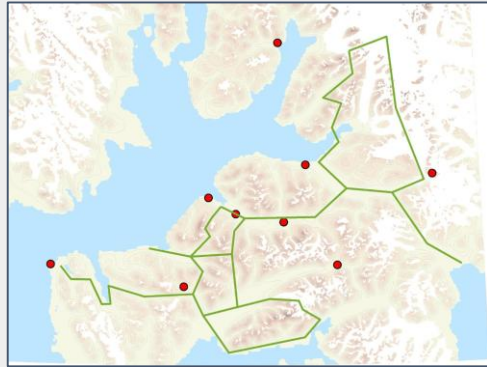


Online data sharing

- Arctic Data Centre
- SIOS data management system
- Thredds.met.no
- New data portal for visualisation

Data collection

- Temperature
- Humidity
- Pressure
- Wind



Online data sharing

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Data utilisation

- Research
- Education
- Field safety



Data portal

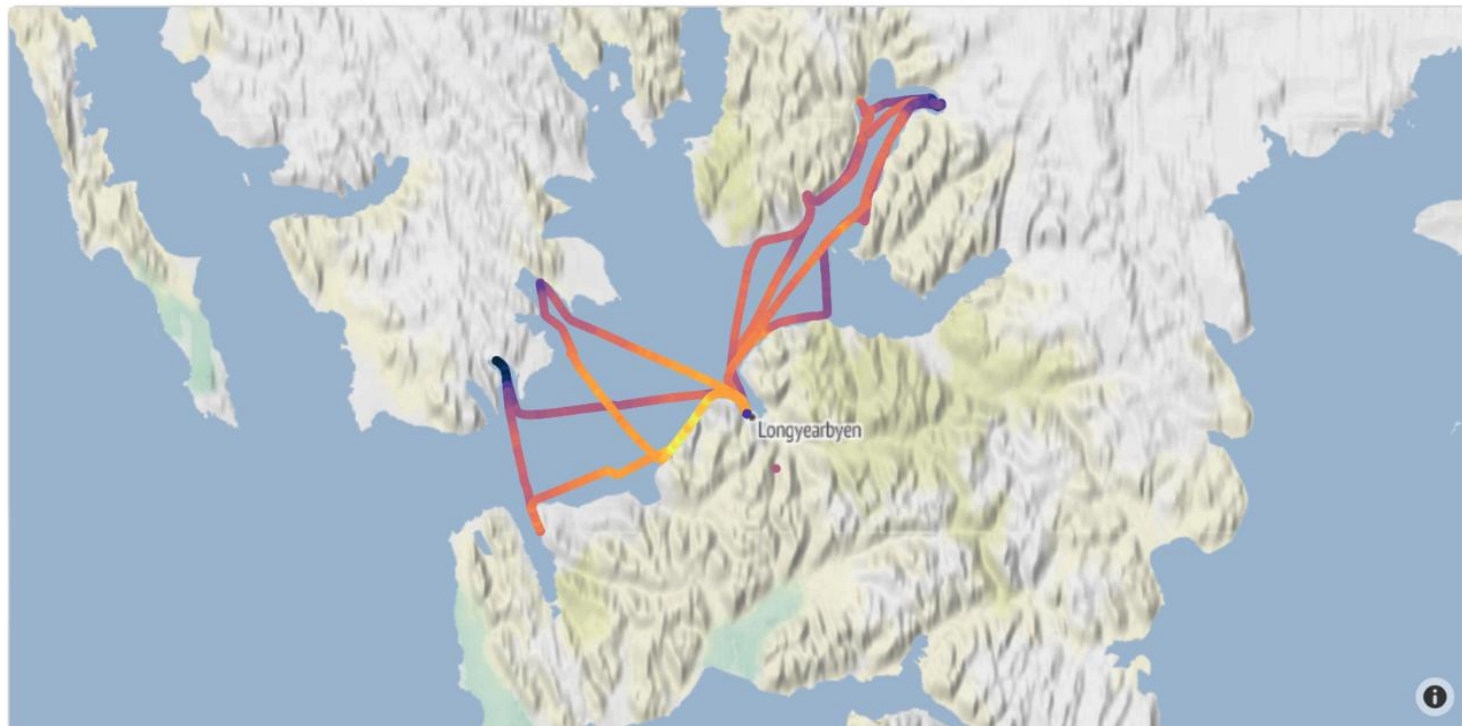


[x MSPolargirl](#) [x MSBillefjord](#) [x MSBerg](#) [x](#)

Temperature [°C] [x](#)

2023-9-5

UTC



Temperature [°C]

8
7.5
7
6.5
6
5.5
5
4.5

Thank you.

