

Svalbard Environment Monitoring System at UNIS

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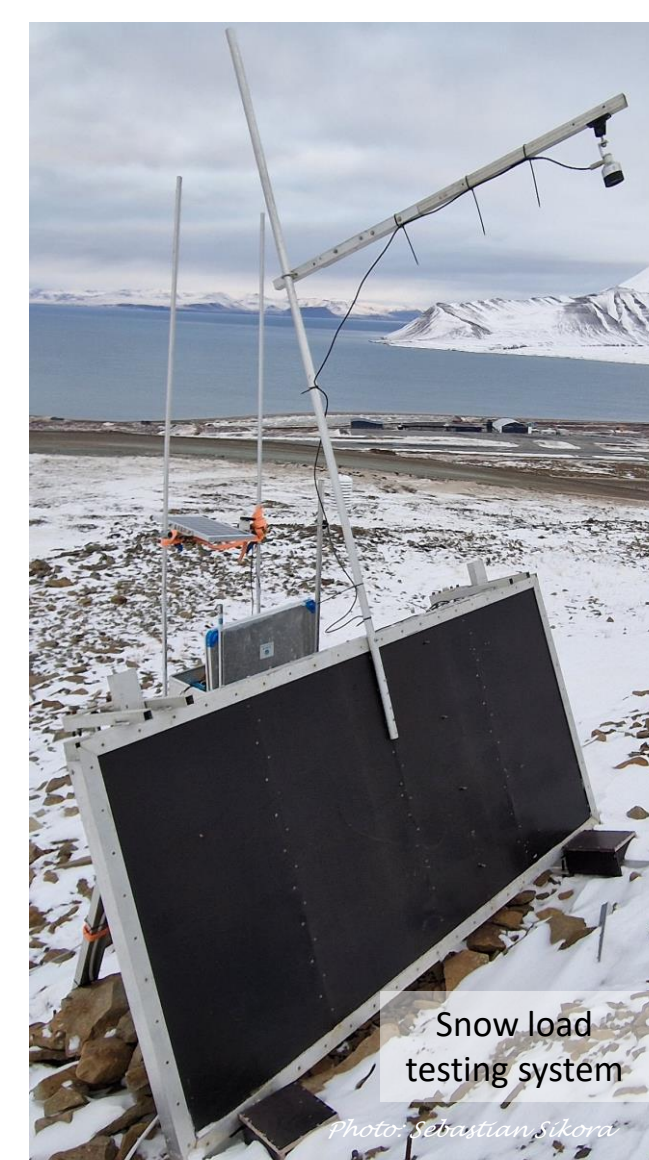
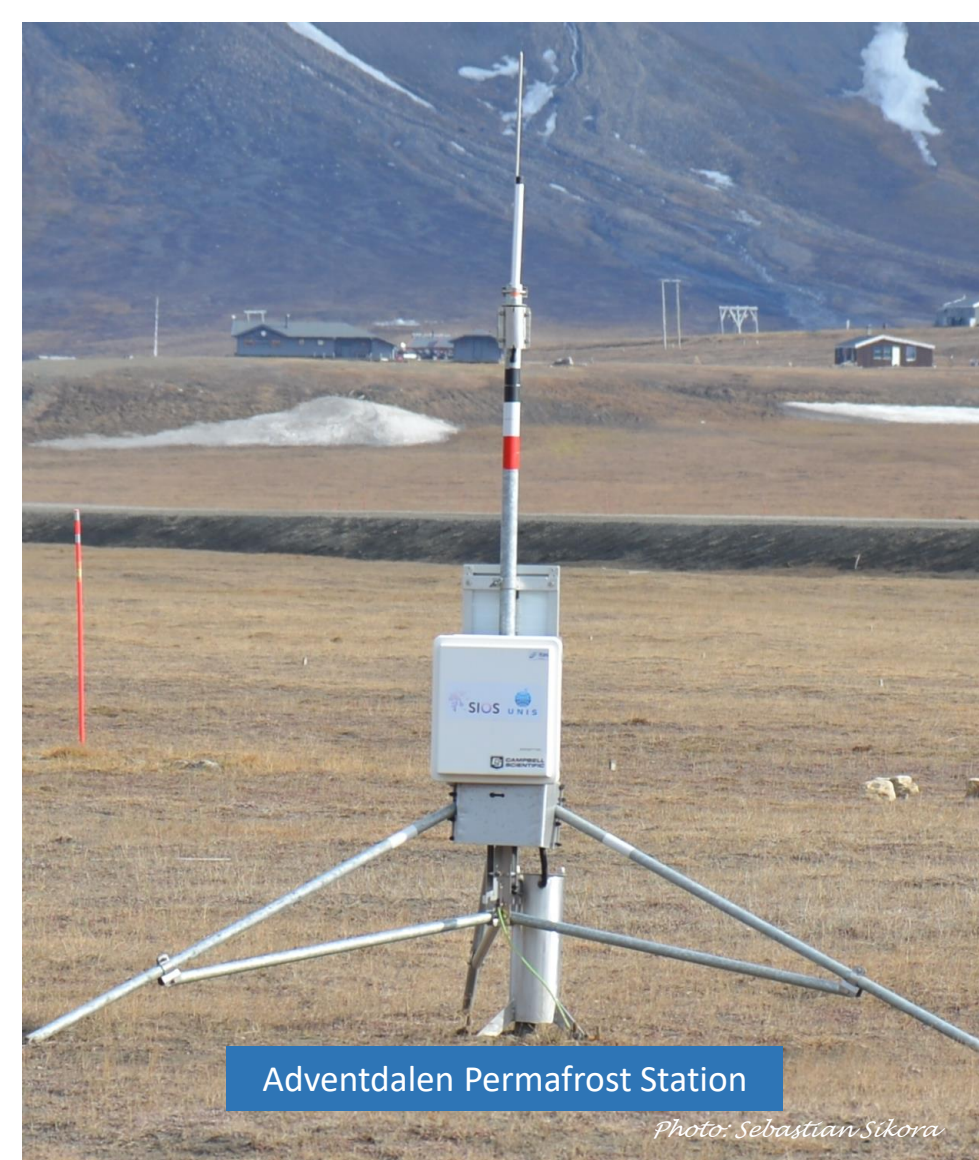
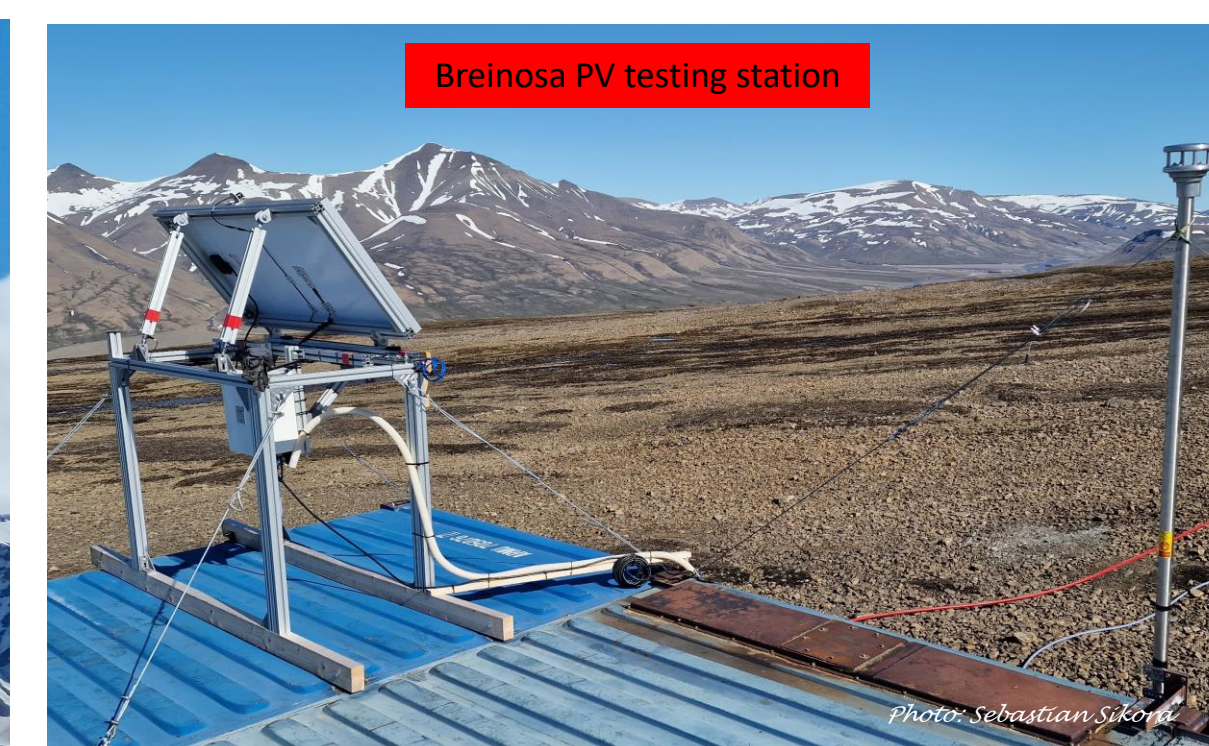
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The intensification of human impact on the environment has reached unprecedented levels, and nowhere is this more evident than in the Arctic. The repercussions of these processes are readily observed, emphasizing the urgent need for collecting environmental data through automated monitoring stations. Access to this information is crucial in order to comprehensively comprehend the ongoing changes. This is particularly significant due to the challenging conditions faced by human presence in the polar regions, where harsh environmental factors constantly necessitate adaptation to new circumstances.

For three decades, scientists from The University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS) have been collecting Arctic environmental data. Throughout this period, numerous installations have been established, varying in their duration. While some installations have become more permanent fixtures, others may only endure for days, weeks, or even a single season.

Weather data play a crucial role in both day-to-day activities and long-term perspectives. Recognizing their significance, researchers at the University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS) are actively working on expanding their network of automatic weather stations (AWS) in the region. These AWS units are designed to collect essential parameters such as air temperature, humidity, wind speed, and wind direction. Moreover, some stations are equipped with specialized devices like net radiometers, pyranometers installed at various angles, Eddy Covariance systems, methane probes, thermistor strings in bore holes, photosynthetic active radiation meters, icing detectors, and snow depth meters.

	Station name	Parameters	Components of the system	Since	Status	Coordinates	On-line access
1	Adventdalen Weather Station	T RH WS&WD SWI, SWR, LWI, LWO SD ST R P RS	CS215, PT1000 41342 RM Young CS215 05103 Young anemometer CNR1 Kipp&Zonen SHM30 Luft Mess- und Regeltechnik SI-111 Apogee T-2008 Geonor 278 Setra S.4103.20.041 Thies Clima	(1993) 2016	active	78.20196°N 15.83377°E	
2	Bjørndalen Weather Station (BIG)	T RH WS&WD SWI, SWR, PAR ST VWC	HygroVUE10 probe HygroVUE10 probe 05103 Young anemometer SP-700 Apogee albedometer S2-141 Apogee PAR/FAR Sensor 107 Campbell Sci. thermistor probe CS655 Soil Water content	2021	active	78.20722°N 15.33472°E	
3	Longyeardalen Weather Station	T RH WS&WD SWI SD ST R P RS	HMP155D, PT100 HMP155D, PT100 05106-45 Young, Gill WindObserver SP110 Apogee SHM31 Luft Mess- und Regeltechnik SI-421 Apogee, PITSOI Campbell T-2008 Geonor PTB330 S.4103.20.041 Thies Clima	2023	active	78.21297°N 15.61258°E	
4	Breirosa Weather Station (NEWS)	T RH WS&WD SWI, SWR, LWI, LWO EC	HygroVUE10 probe, PT-100 HygroVUE10 probe 05103 Young anemometer CNR4 albedometer IRGASSON Campbell Sci.	2022	active	78.15285°N 16.03787°E	
5	Adventdalen Tundra Microclimate	VWC ST HF	Teros11 SDI-12 Sensor Teros11 SDI-12 Sensor Hukseflux HFPQ1 Heat Flux Sensor	2022	active	78.17116°N 16.02900°E	
6	Endalen ITEX	T RH SWI PAR SM	HOBO S-THB-MOXX Temp HOBO S-THB-MOXX RH HOBO PAR sensor HOBO Solar Radiation Sensor HOBO S-SMx-MO05 Soil Moisture	several years	active	78.18344°N 15.78147°E	
7	IWIN: Bohemannset	T, RH, P, WS, WD	CS MetSens500	2021	active	78.38166°N 14.75300°E	
8	IWIN: Narveneset	T, RH, P, WS, WD	CS MetSens500	2022	active	78.56343°N 16.29687°E	
9	IWIN: Daudmannsodden	T, RH, P, WS, WD	CS MetSens500	2022	active	78.21056°N 12.98685°E	
10	IWIN: Gasoyane	T, RH, P, WS, WD	CS MetSens500	2022	active	78.45792°N 16.20082°E	
11	IWIN: Kapp Thordsen	T, RH, P, WS, WD	CS MetSens500	2023	active	78.45537°N 15.46774°E	
	IWIN: MS Bard/Berg	T, RH, P, WS, WD	Gill MaxiMet GMX 500	2021	active in summer	N/A	
	IWIN: MS Polargirl	T, RH, P, WS, WD	Gill MaxiMet GMX 500	2021	active in summer	N/A	
	IWIN: MS Billefjord	T, RH, P, WS, WD	Gill MaxiMet GMX 500	2022	active in summer	N/A	
12	Janssonhaugen Weather Station	T RH WS&WD SD P	HMP45A Vaisala HMP45A Vaisala 05103 Young anemometer SR50 Campbell 278 Setra	2006	active	78.17913°N 16.46747°E	
13	Platåberget Station	T RH WS SWI SWR SWI54 SWR54	HygroVUE10 probe HygroVUE10 probe 05103 Young anemometer SP110 Apogee pyranometer SP110 Apogee pyranometer SP110 Apogee pyranometer	2020	active	78.22754°N 15.38547°E	
1	Adventdalen PV system	PVPP SWI30 SWR30	photovoltaic modules SP110 Apogee pyranometer SP110 Apogee pyranometer	2020	active	78.20168°N 15.82826°E	
1	Global short wave solar radiation monitoring system	SWI 24 x SWI	SP110 Apogee pyranometer SP110 Apogee pyranometer	2023	active	78.20032°N 15.84031°E	
4	Breirosa PV testing station	PVPP SWI54 WS WD 4 x LC	photovoltaic module SP110 Apogee pyranometer VENTUS-X-UMB Ultrasonic Wind Sensor VENTUS-X-UMB Ultrasonic Wind Sensor HBM load cells	2023	active	78.15393°N 16.05442°E	
14	Snow Load Testing System	T RH 4 x LC SnT SD	HMP155 Vaisala probe HMP155 Vaisala probe HBM load cells 107 Campbell Sci. thermistor SR50A	2020	active	78.23444°N 15.46472°E	
1	Adventdalen Permafrost Station	GTP	Digital Temperature Cable 19 points/11 m	2019	active	78.20158°N 15.83428°E	
15	Gruvefjellet Station	T RH WS WD P SD GTP	HMP155 Vaisala probe, PT100 HMP155 Vaisala probe 05103 Young anemometer 05103 Young anemometer 278 Setra SR50 Campbell RST 6 points/10m thermistor string	2006	not active	78.20040°N 15.62438°E	



T air temperature	SWI short wave radiation - incoming	SD snow depth	RS precipitation detector	PAR photosynthetic active radiation	PVPP photovoltaic module power production
RH relative humidity	SWR short wave radiation - reflected	ST surface temperature	VWC volumetric water content in soil	FAR far infrared radiation	LC loads (force)
WS wind speed	LWI surface downward longwave radiation	R precipitation	SM soil moisture	SWI54 short wave radiation - incoming on array plane 54 deg	SnT snow temperature
WD wind direction	LWO surface upward longwave radiation	P atmospheric pressure	HF heat flux from soil	SWR54 short wave radiation - reflected on array plane 54 deg	GTP ground temperature profile
					EC eddy-covariance parameters

Most of the UNIS AWS stations are capable of transmitting data online, enabling real-time access to the collected information. In addition to standard observation systems, UNIS is pioneering the development of new systems to explore various aspects, including snow load on constructions, wind-related forces on photovoltaic panels, and the efficiency of photovoltaic modules in the Arctic.