

 Developing new technology to better measure local greenhouse gas emissions in hard-to-reach areas.

Our objective:

The goal of the MISO project is to develop and demonstrate an autonomous observation platform to use in hard-to-reach areas (Arctic, wetlands), for detecting and quantifying carbon dioxide and methane gases. With a combination of stationary and mobile solutions it will require minimum on-site intervention when deployed.

Why MISO?

Climate warming is driven by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere, like carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane gas (CH4). Existing observatories can capture information for large-scale global assessments, but short-term natural variability and climate-driven changes in atmospheric CO2 and CH4 remain less known. **The MISO project aims to change this.**

To achieve our goal, the MISO project is:

- ▶ improving the detection limit and accuracy of the NDIR GHG sensor.
- using this sensor in three different observing platforms: a static tower, a static chamber and a drone-mounted sensor.
- > operating the platforms with the help of a central base unit.
- > designing all elements for operation in harsh environments and with minimum human intervention.
- > powering the static observatories by a unique geothermal device.

We use real-world cases to demonstrate the capability of the MISO observational system and its individual components to measure CO2 and CH4 concentrations. We follow established protocols for our demonstrations, and at every stage we evaluate the performance of the MISO system against more established methods.

The observation platform is deployed for real-world applications in wetland for greenhouse gas flux measurements, and in the Arctic for greenhouse gas flux measurements and emissions hotspot characterization.



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