

Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Center (NERSC) Bergen, Norway

a non-profit scientific foundation,
established in 1986
&
affiliated with the University of Bergen



Vision

Understand, monitor and forecast the state and changes of local, regional and global environment and climate, and their impact on society



The NANSEN Group

- **Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Center, Bergen, Norway, 1986**
 - Coastal and Marine remote sensing
 - Polar and Environmental remote sensing
 - **G.C. Rieber Climate Research Institute, Bergen - founded in 1996**
 - **Mohn-Sverdrup Center for Global Ocean Studies and Operational Oceanography, Bergen - founded in 2004**
- **Nansen International Environmental and Remote Sensing Center, St. Petersburg, Russia - a non-profit research foundation founded in 1992**
- **Nansen Environmental Research Center (India), Cochin, India, a non-profit private research company founded in 1998**
- **Nansen-Zhu Center, Beijing, China, founded 2003**
- **Ocean Numerics Ltd, Swindon, UK, a joint company with Fugro GEOS Ltd devoted to met-ocean studies, founded in 2000**
- **Arctica, Bergen - a center for public communication of research**



Staff

Total 62 including 32 scientists and 14 PhDs

Research Areas

- Climate understanding, variability and changes
- Developing and utilizing satellite methods for climate, environmental marine and sea ice studies
- Marine forecasting and operational oceanography
- Socio-economic impacts of global change



National Partners

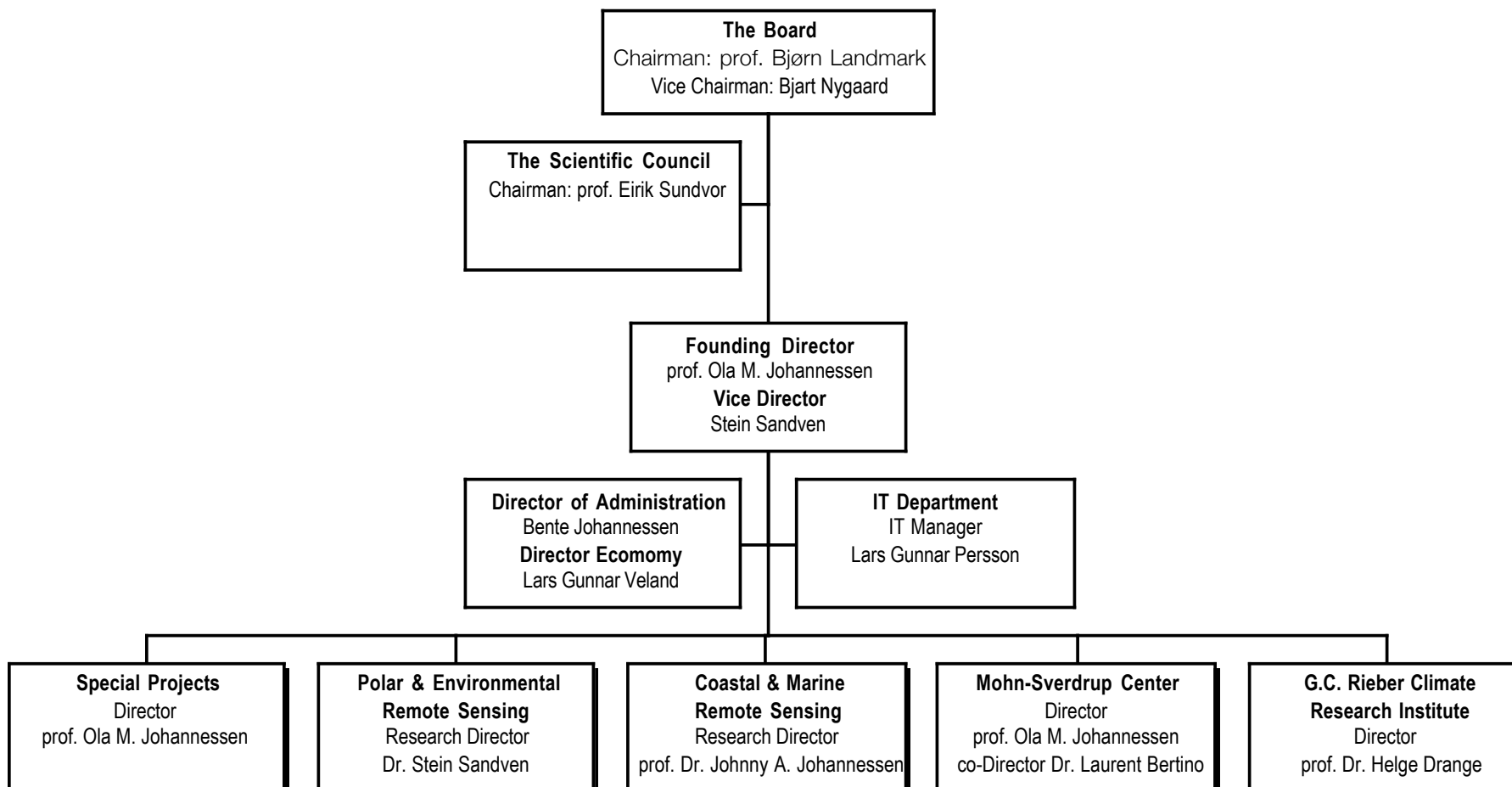
IMR, met.no, BCCR, NORUT-IT, NIVA,

Key International Partners

- IFREMER, MERCATOR, CLS, BOOST
- INGV (Italy)
- UK MET OFFICE, NOC
- ESSC, Univ. of Readings
- MAX PLANCK (Germany), (ORS),
- ORSI



Nansen Center Organisation



Climate understanding, variability and changes

**Inter-annual to centennial
time scales**

**Natural and anthropogenic
variability**

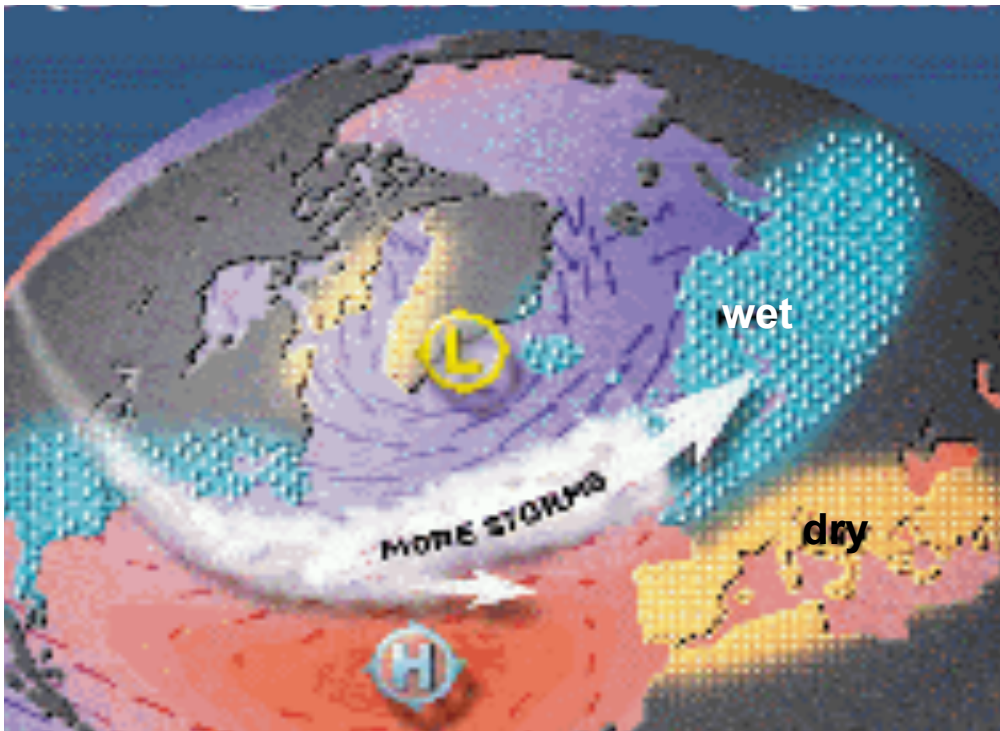
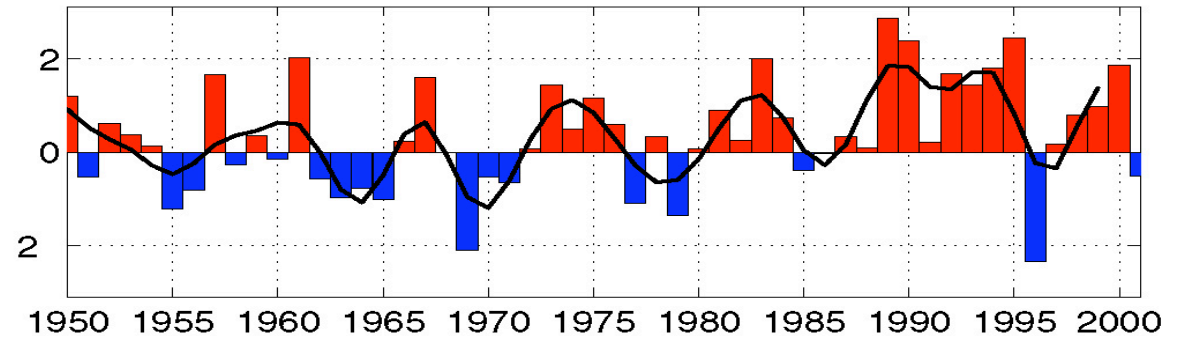
Carbon cycle in the oceans

**Predictability on decadal
time scales**

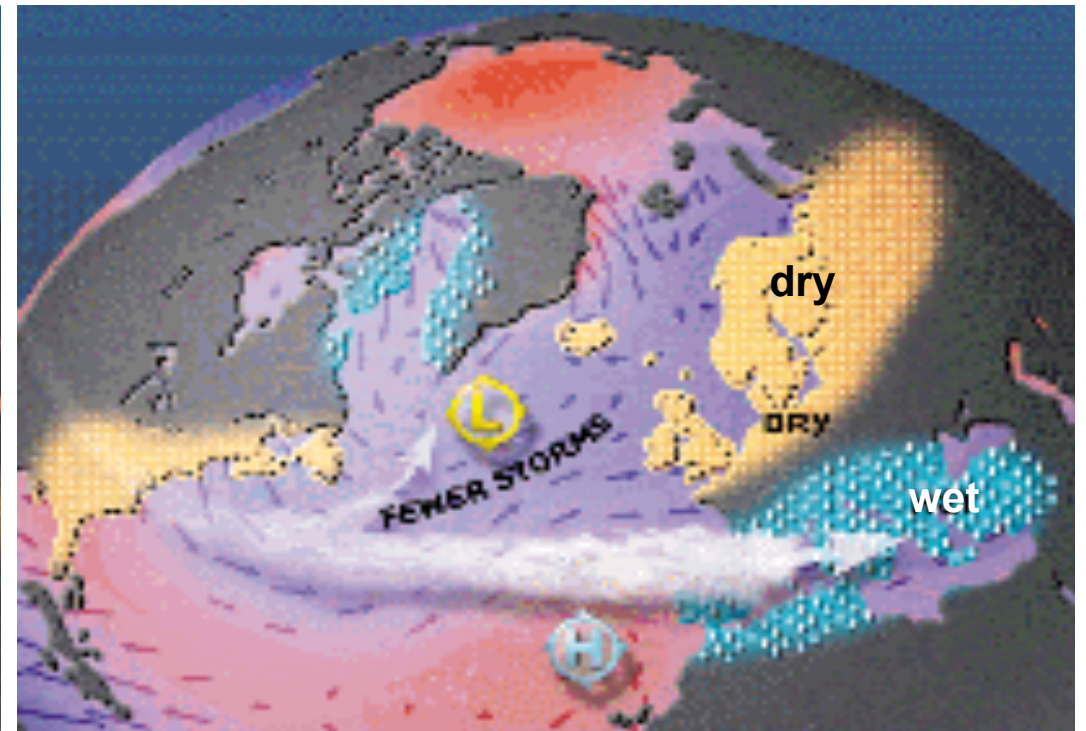
**Teleconnections between
the tropics and higher
latitudes**



Natural variability: the North Atlantic Oscillation



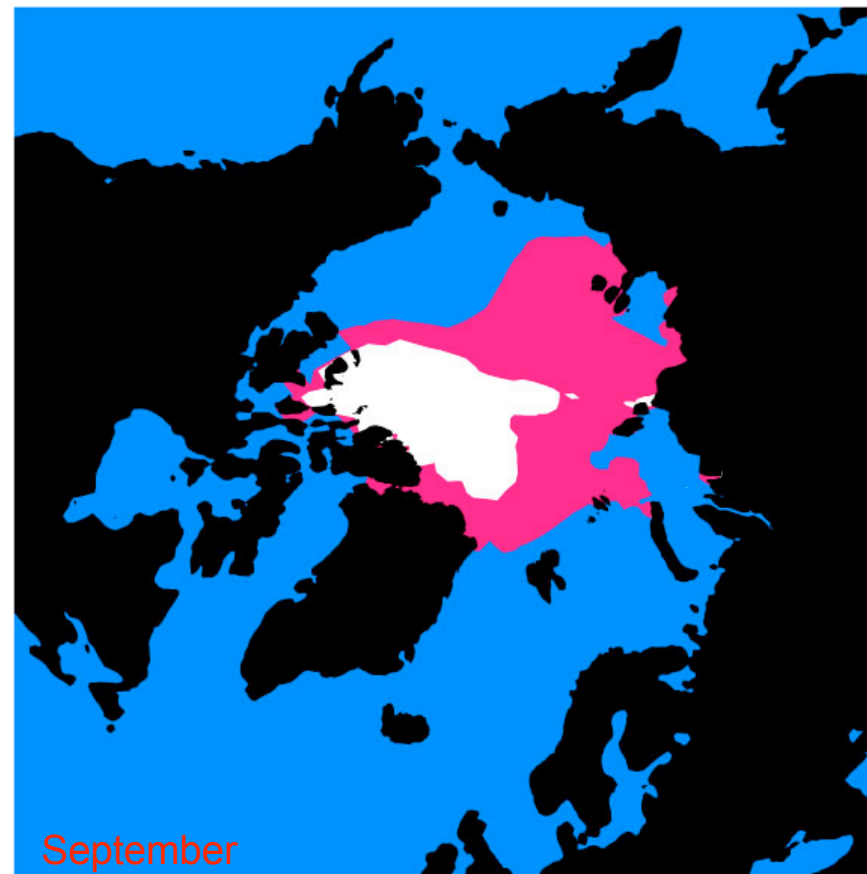
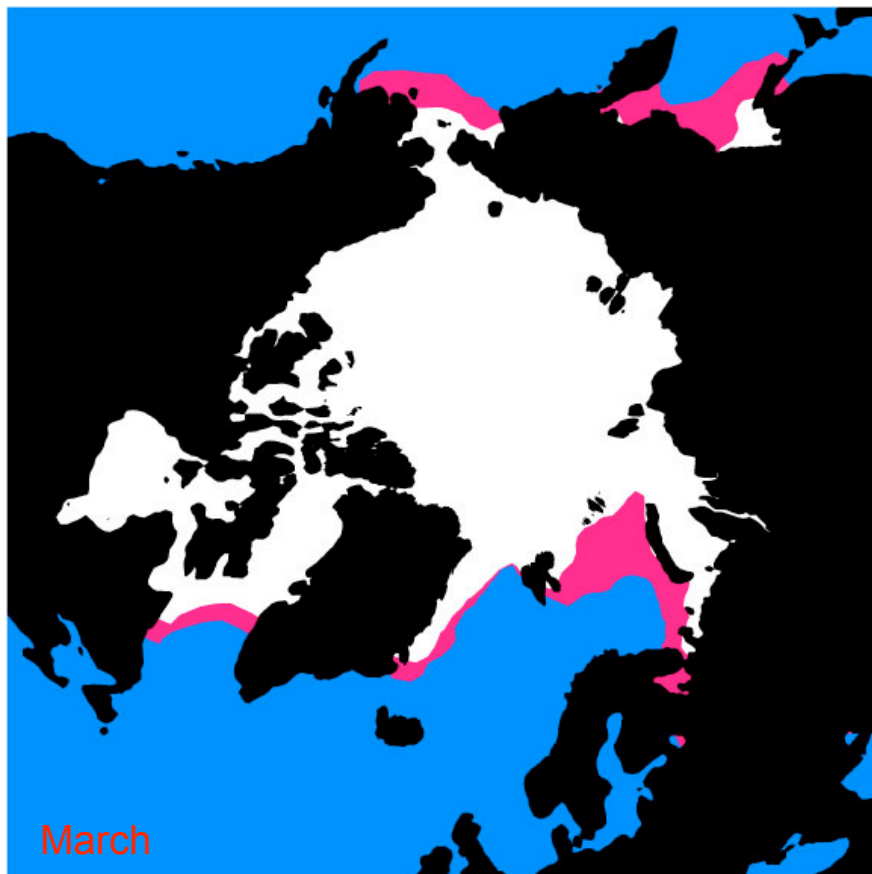
Positive NAO index



Negative NAO index



Simulated change in sea ice extent in BCM



Pink *Control run*
White *CO₂ doubling*



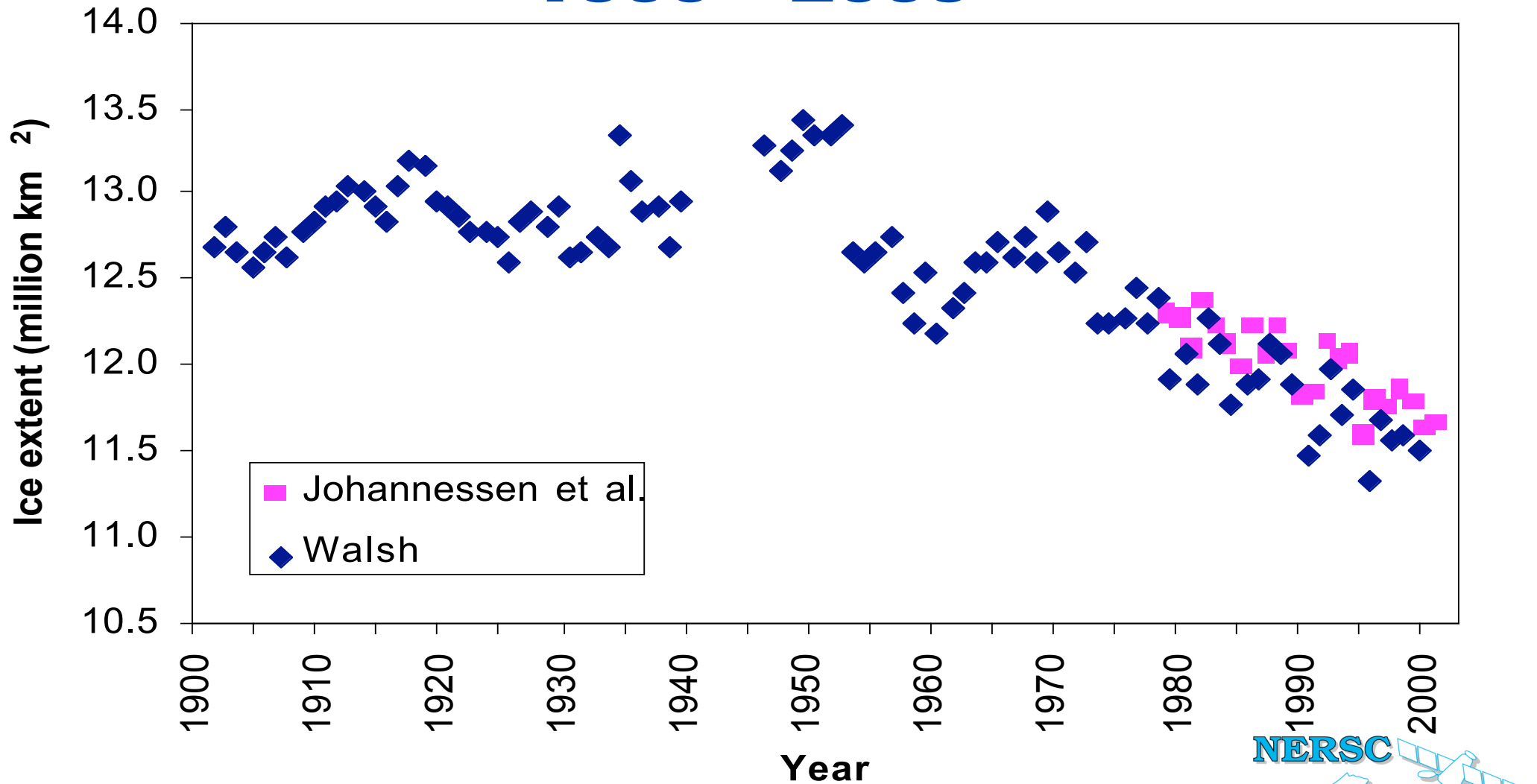


Satellite monitoring of global environment and climate

- **sea ice and glaciers**
- **ocean temperature**
- **currents**
- **water quality**
- **algae blooms**
- **marine productivity**
- **snow**
- **water resources**
- **tundra**
- **terrestrial variables**

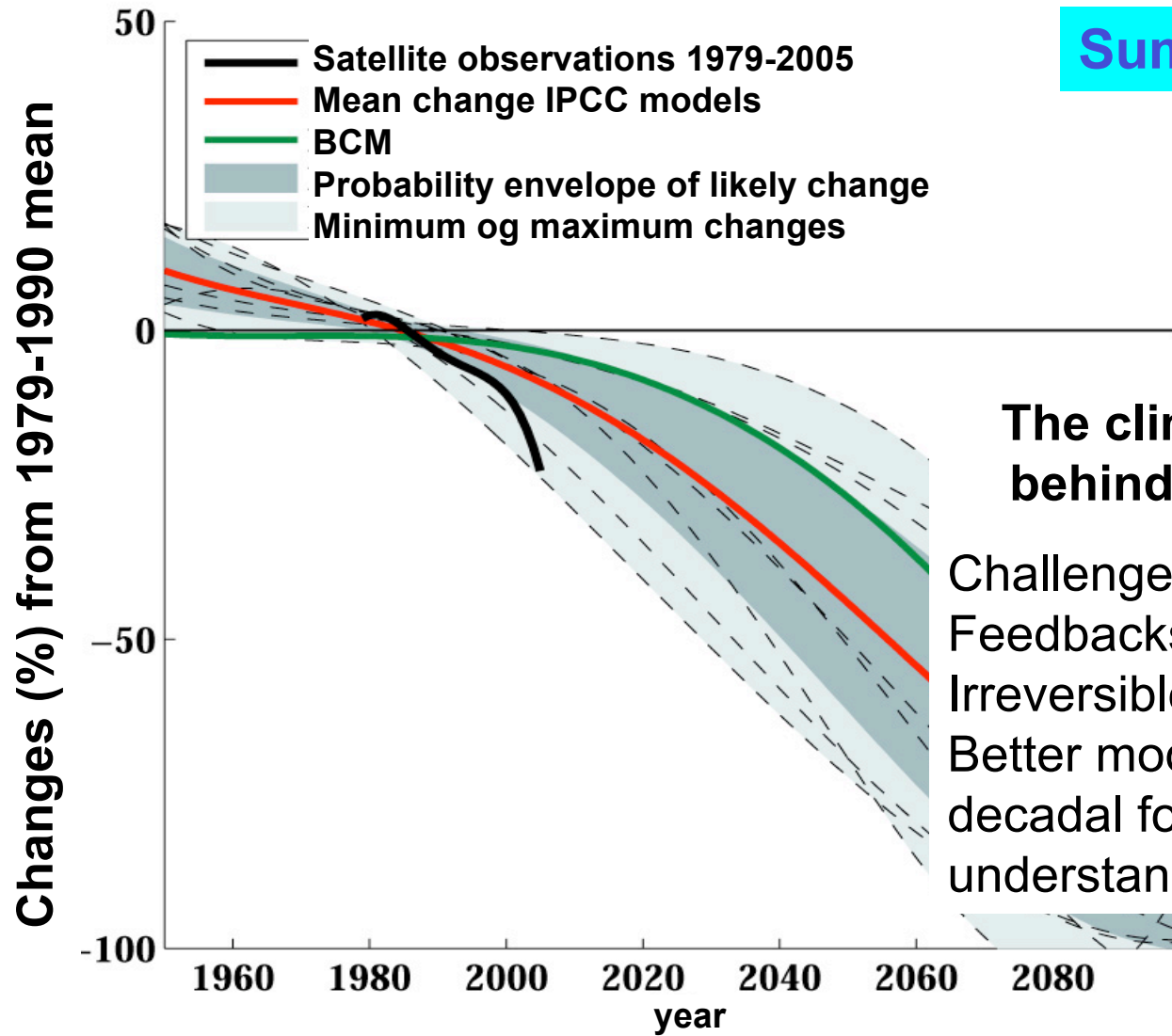


Arctic Sea Ice Extent 1900 - 2003



Summer Ice conditions

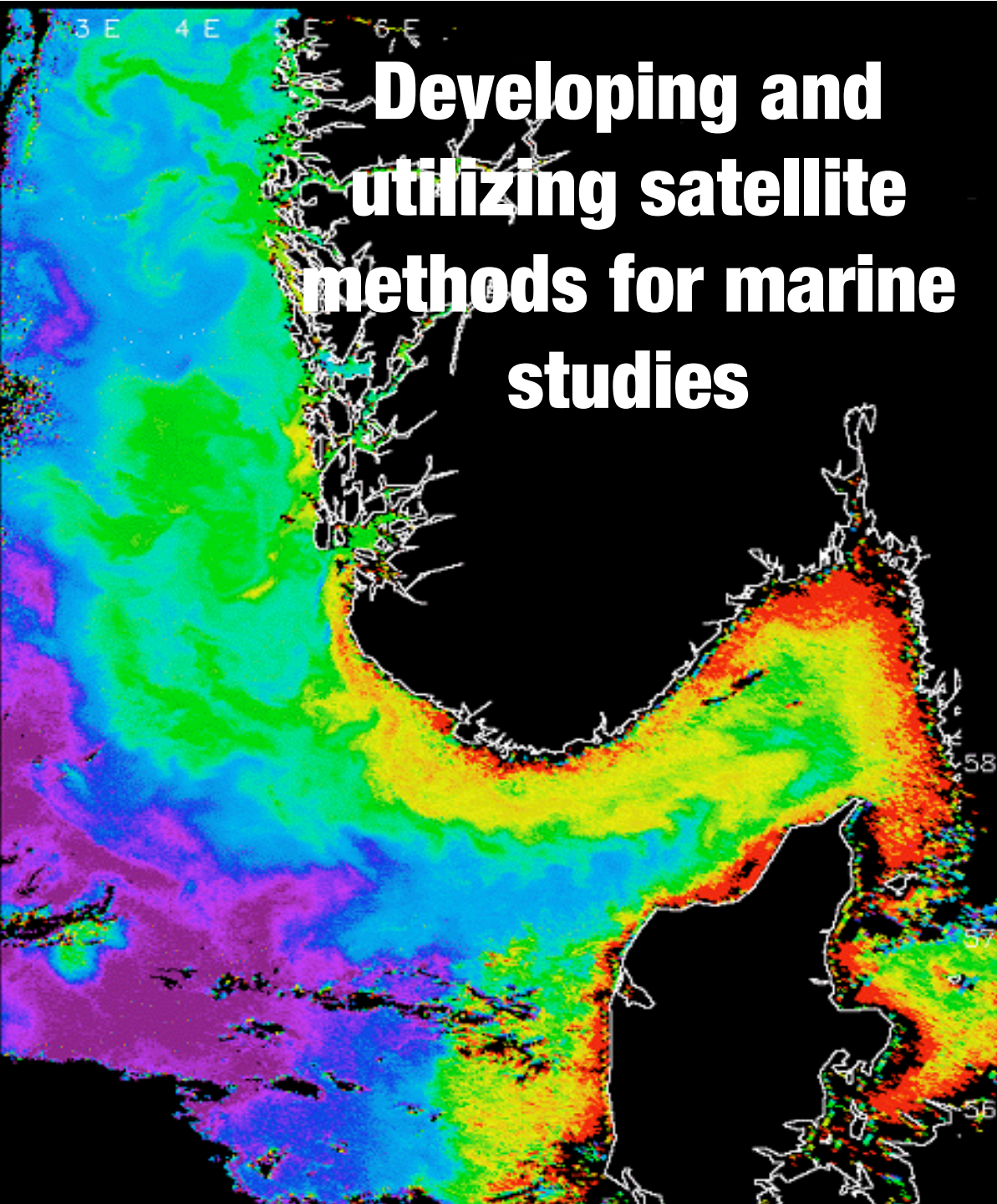
Courtesy A. Sorteberg



The climate models are 30 years behind observed sea ice retreat

- Challenges:
- Feedbacks
 - Irreversible changes
 - Better models
 - decadal forecasting
 - understanding/simulation
- annual to
 - impact

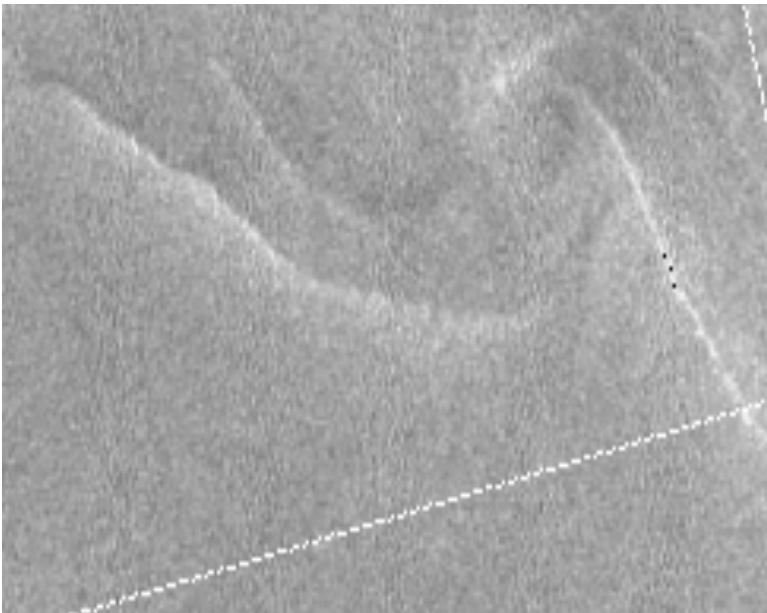




Developing and utilizing satellite methods for marine studies

- **Electromagnetic interaction for retrieval of ocean and ice parameters**
- **Bio-optical algorithms**
- **Synergy-applications of operational satellite data**
- **Products from new satellite sensors**
 - **GOCE**
 - **SMOS**
 - **CRYOSAT**





Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)

Challenges

- EM-interaction
- Reliable radar models
- Validation

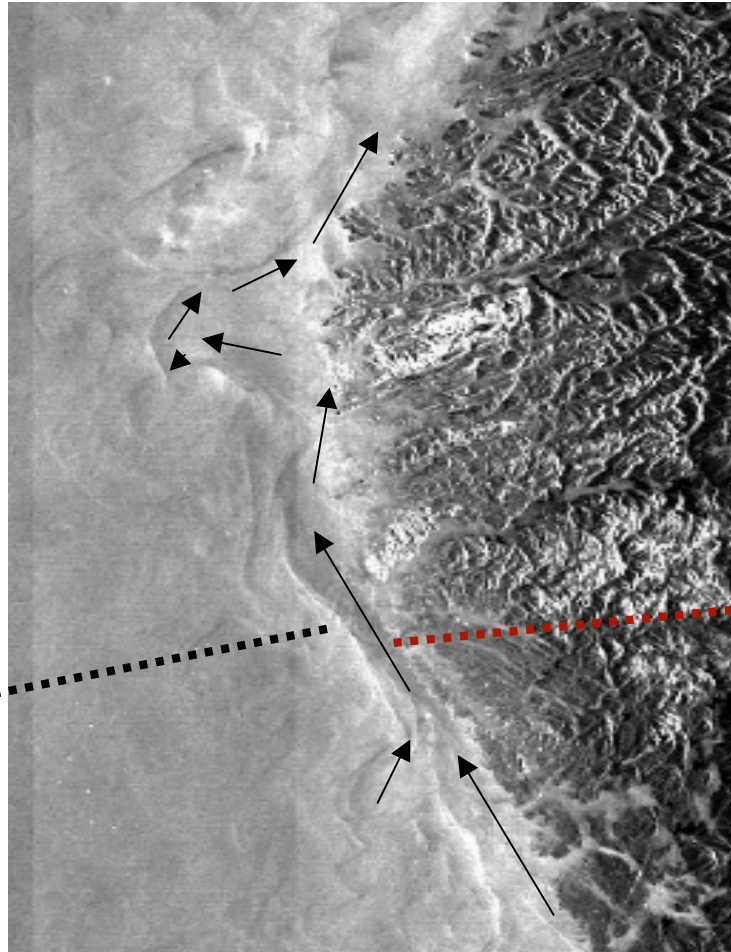
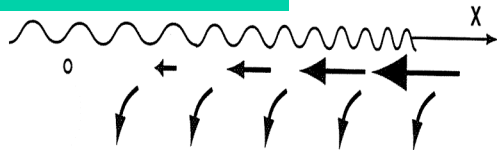
Applications

- Current front detection
- High resolution wind field estimates
- Oil spill monitoring
- Wave-current interaction



Norwegian Coastal current detection from SAR

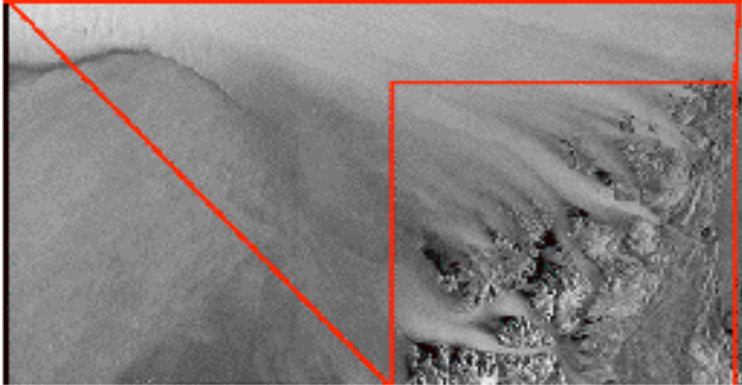
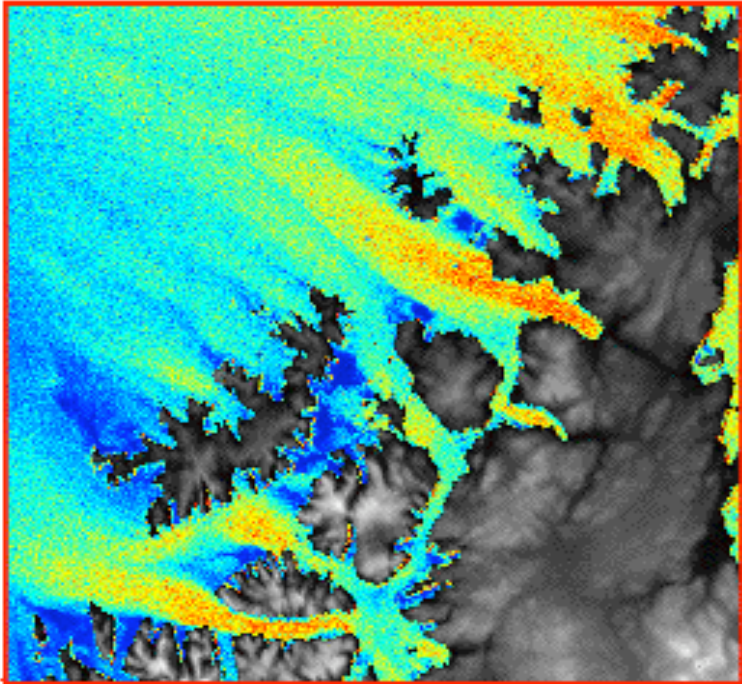
Bright bands mark strong current convergence



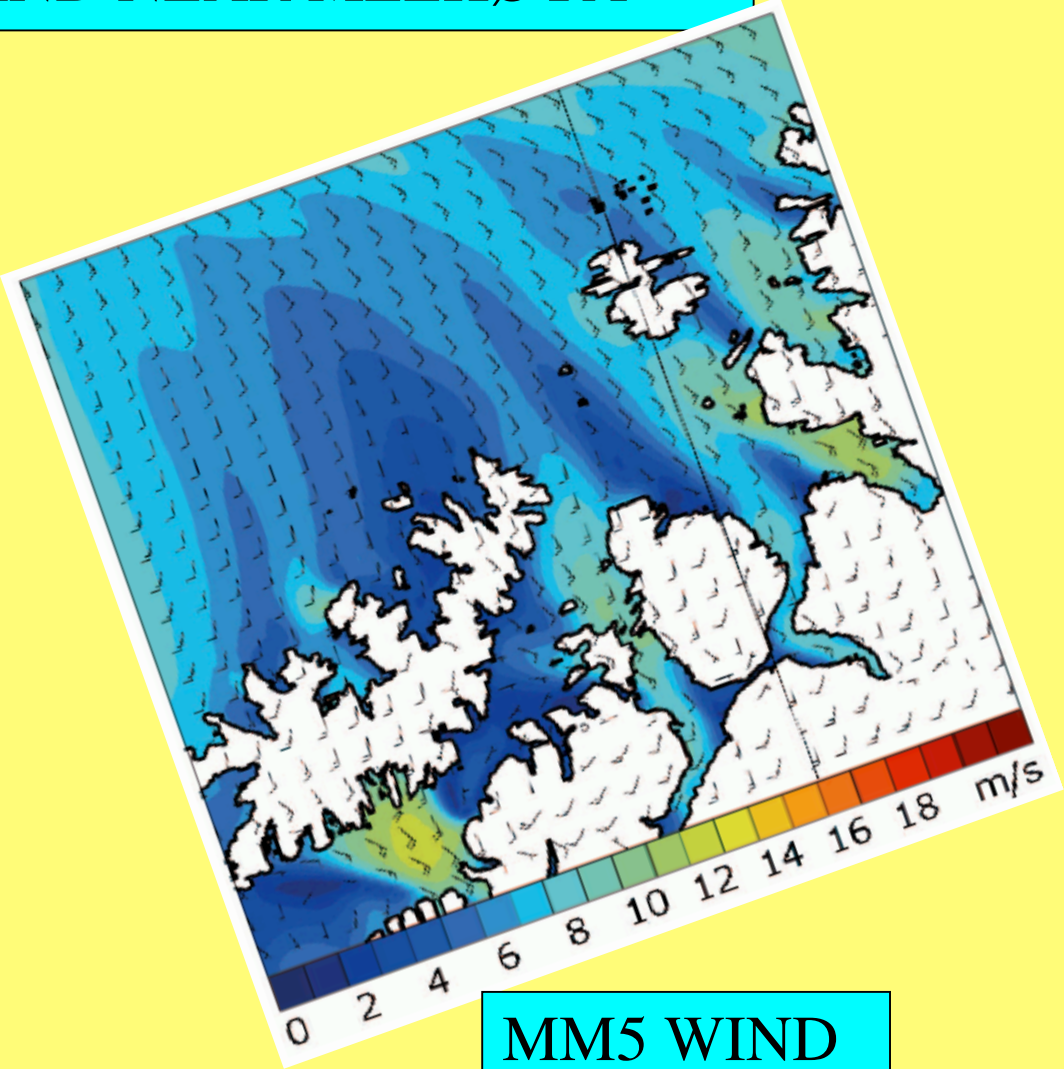
Arrows mark main current directions



DETAILS OF THE WIND NEAR MELKØYA



ASAR WIND



MM5 WIND

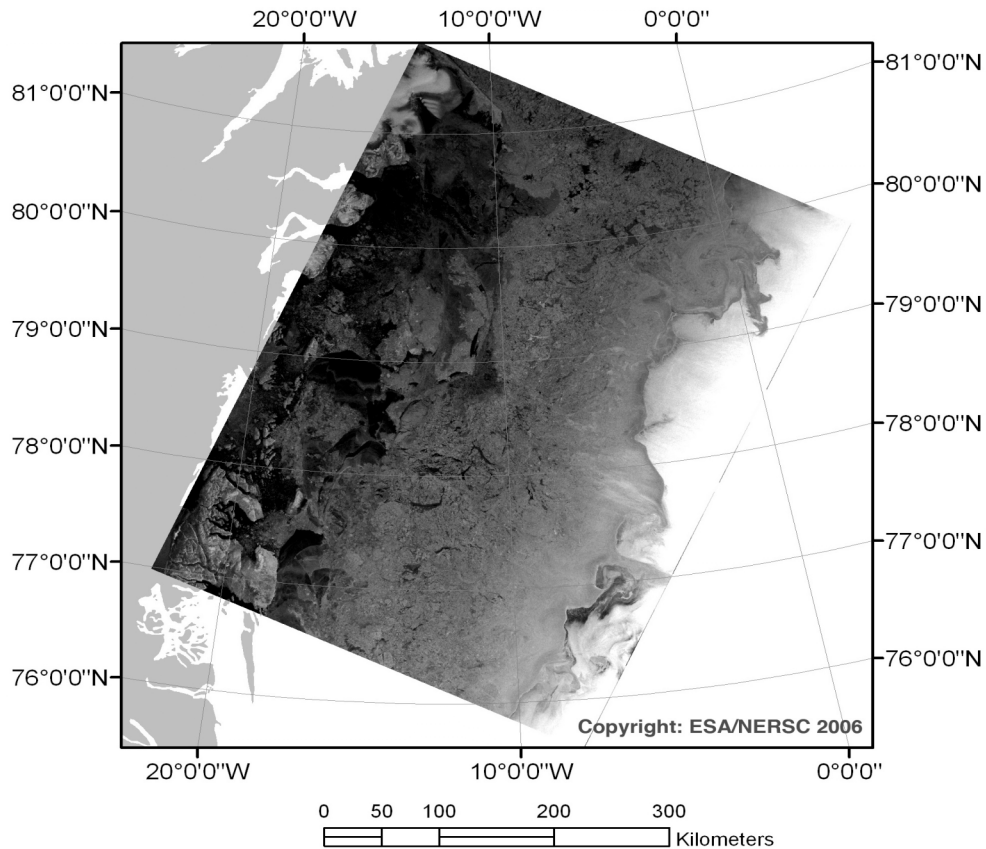


Sea ice drift in the Fram Strait



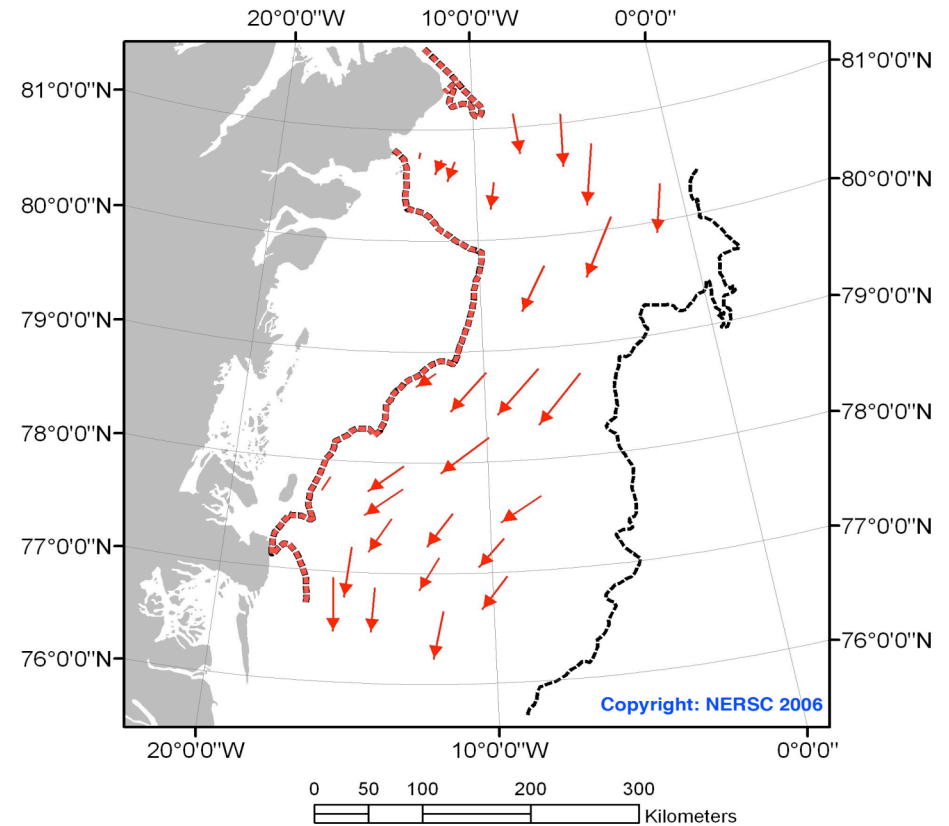
ENVISAT ASAR wide swath image

Date: 14 April 2006



Ice drift map

Date: 14 April 2006, To 17 April 2006

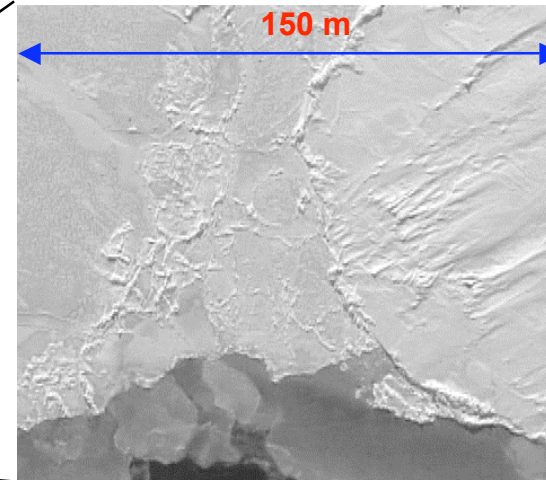
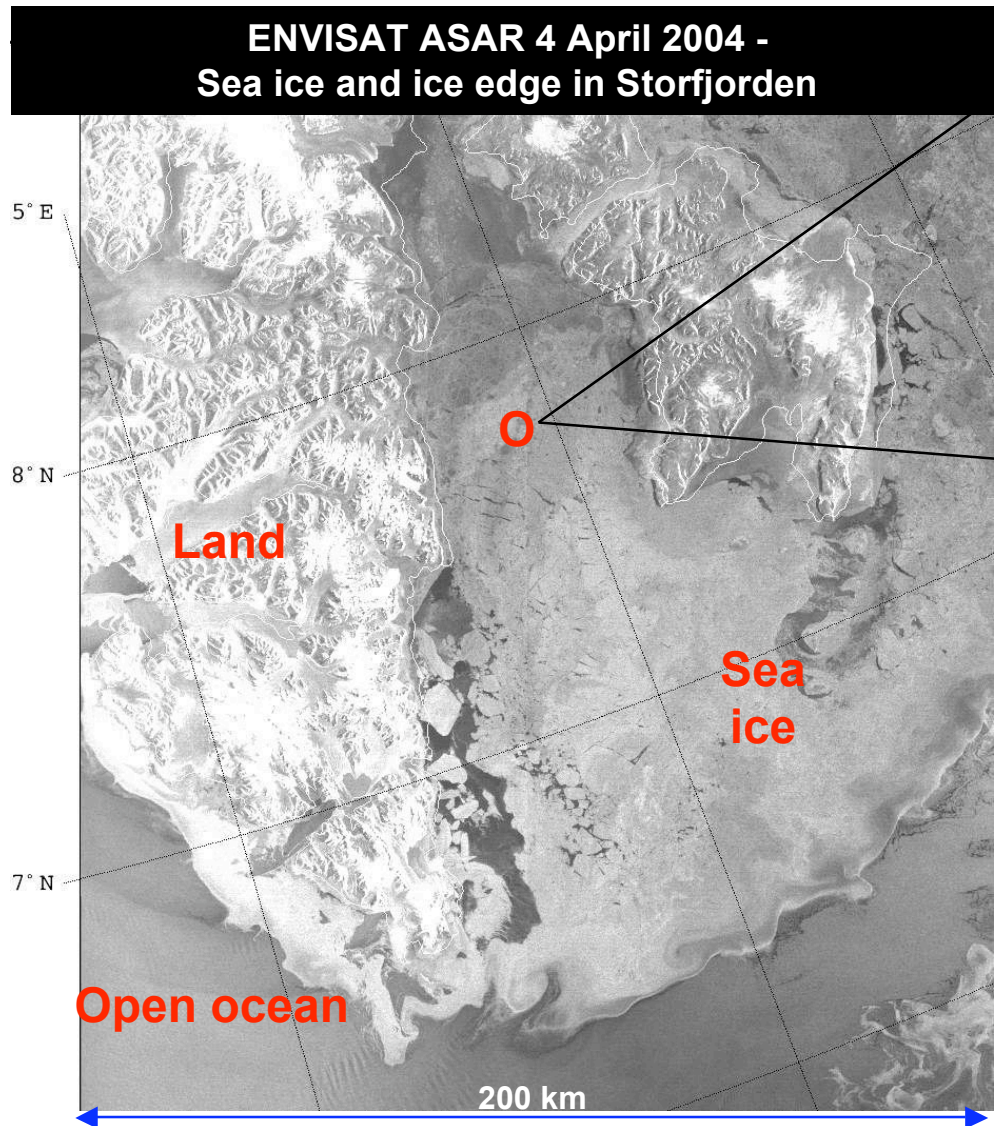


Legend

SAR wide swath provide year-round data for ice drift estimation used for 1) calculation of ice flux through the strait, 2) validation of ice model (i.e. TOPAZ) and 3) validation of other satellite ice drift products



Radar monitoring of Sea ice - Spitzbergen



Helicopter
video
recording

Applications:

- sea ice drift monitoring
- navigation in ice infested waters
- long time series
- sea ice thickness studies
- sea ice deformation monitoring

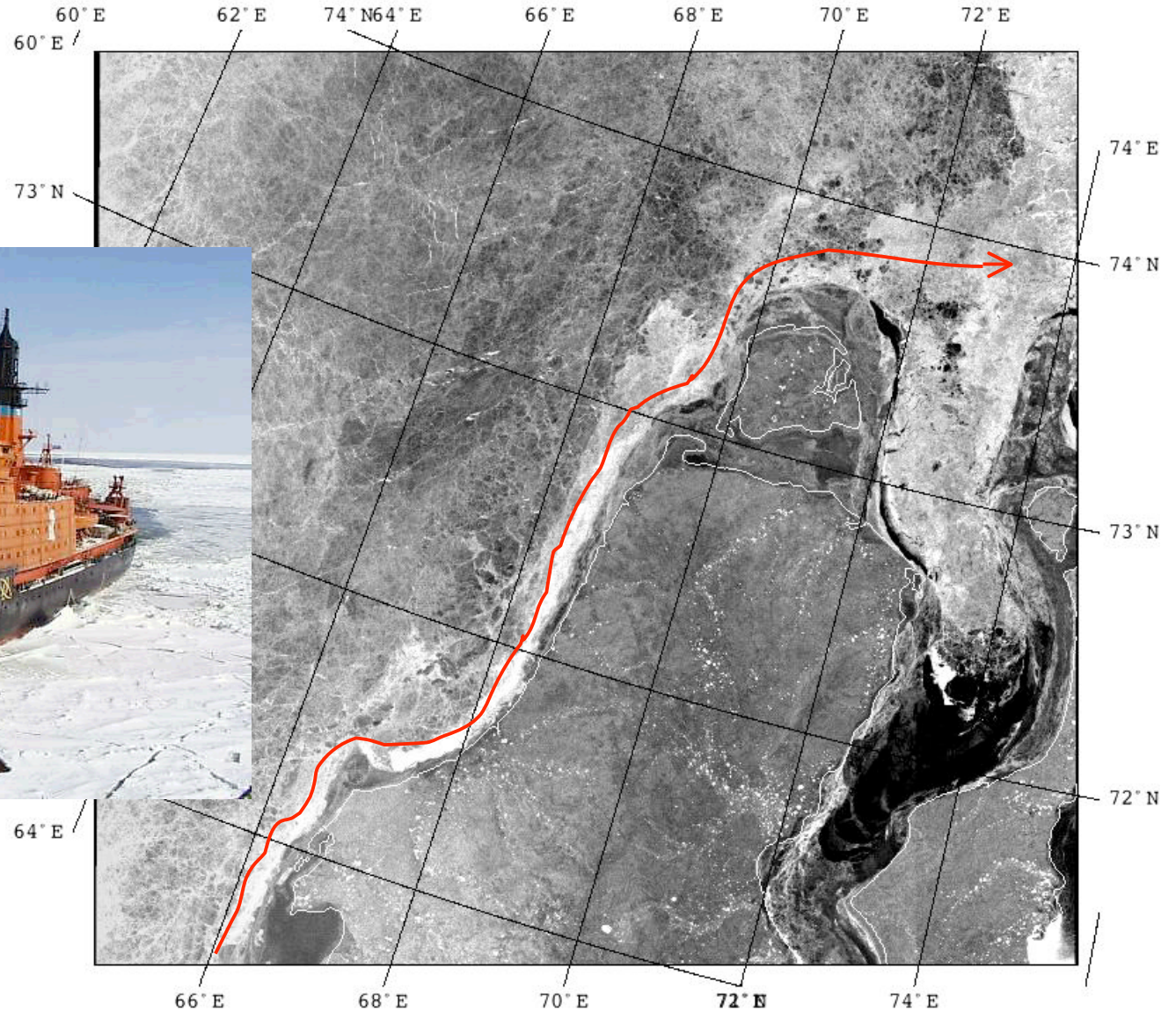


SAR data for ice navigation

ASAR 16.Mar.04 16:26z Kara Sea for MSC.



Russian Icebreaker in Kara Sea. SAR based ice maps are sent to the ship.



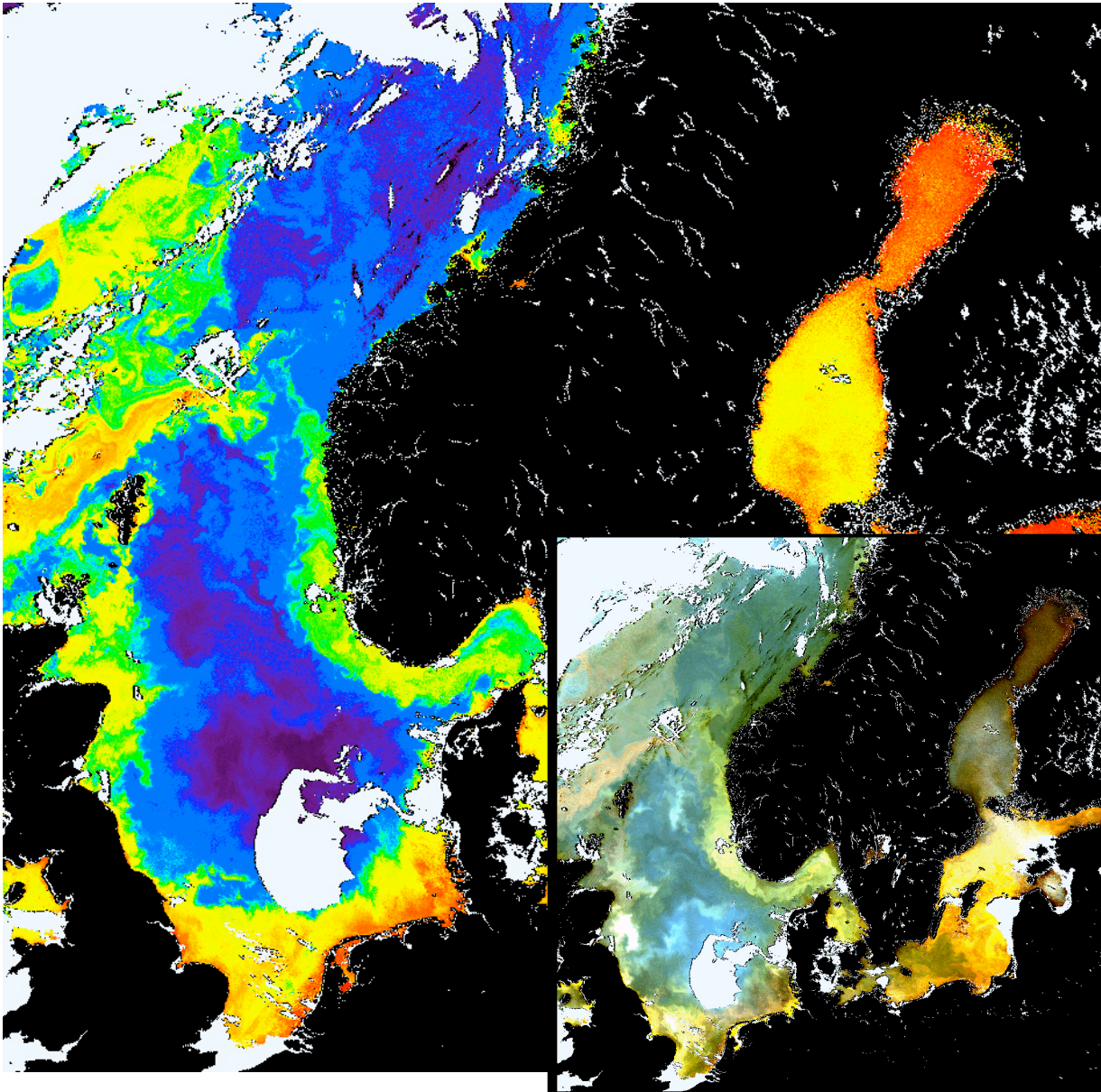
Ocean Colour Sensors

Challenges:

- Optical Active Components
- Regional validation
- Atmospheric correction
- Cloud cover - time series
- Global primary production
- Algae species determination

Applications:

- Algae bloom monitoring
- Ocean circulation
- Water masses
- Aquaculture and Fisheries
- Marine Primary production
- Pollution and Sediments
- Assimilation in ocean models
- New information Products



SeaWiFS observes the North Sea ecosystem 16. July, 2003. Copyright: NASA/Orbimage



Marine Forecasting and Operational Oceanography

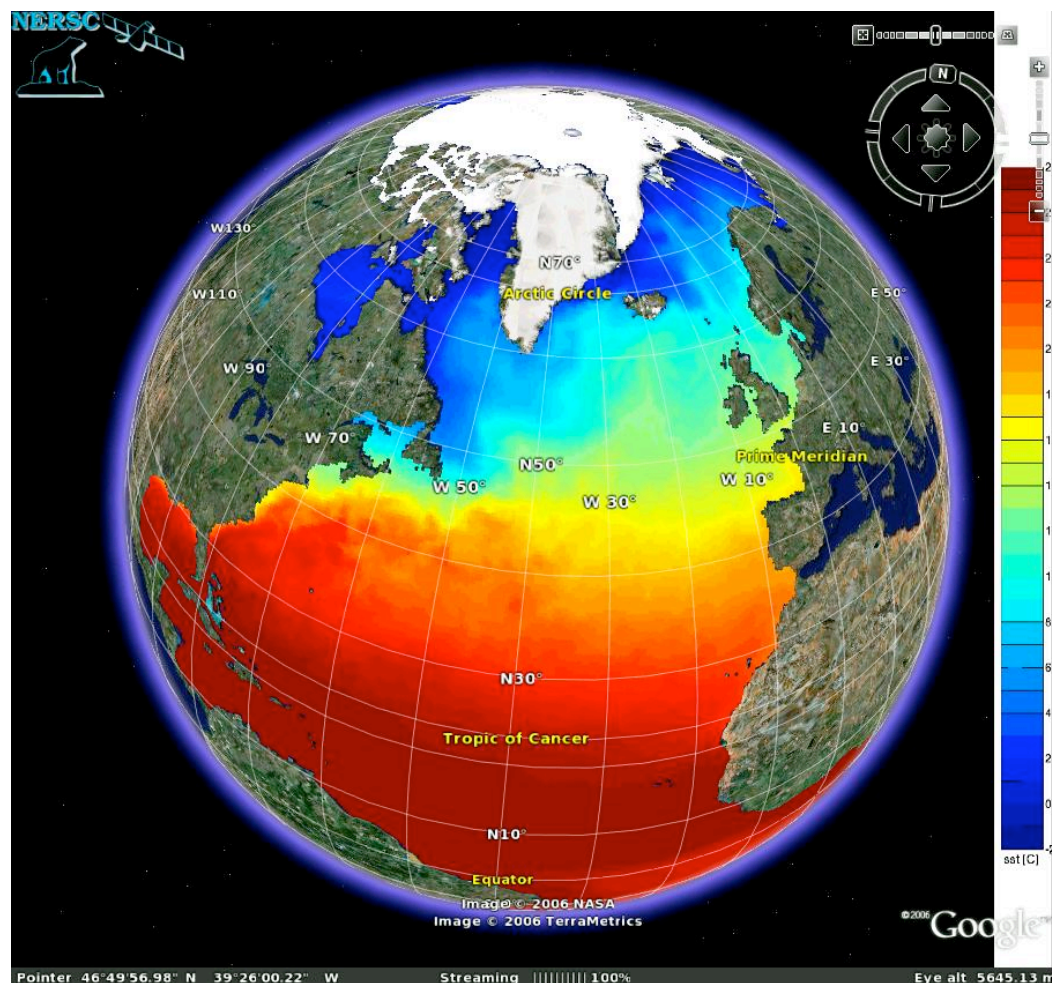
World-wide use of the
TOPAZ/HYCOM
assimilation/modelling
system

Forecasting and services for
research, industry and public

Assimilation of satellite data
(SST, SLA, SEA ICE)

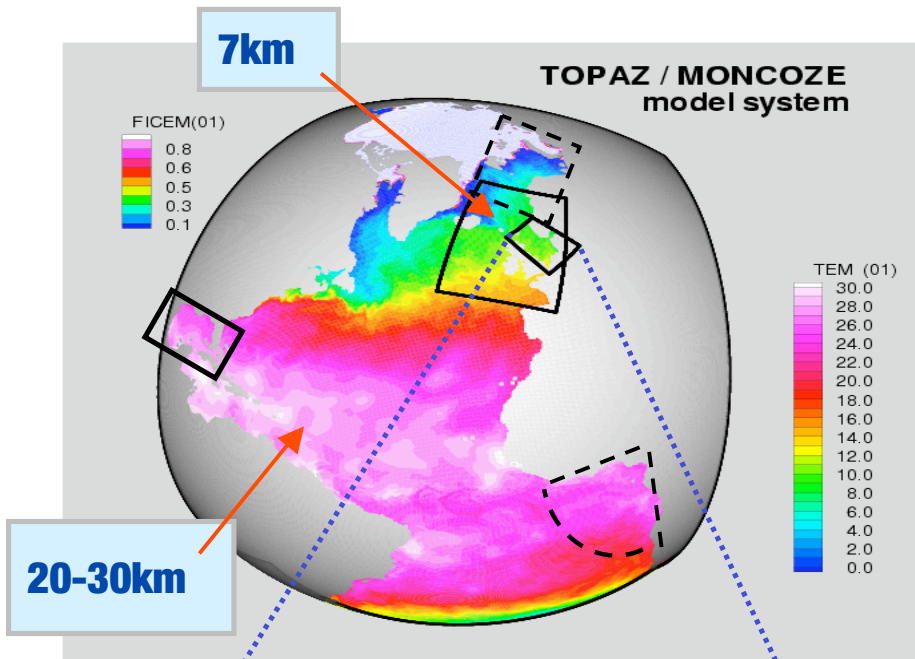
Improve the ice and
ecosystem modules

Contribute to **GODAE**,
MERSEA, **MyOcean (GMES
MCS)**

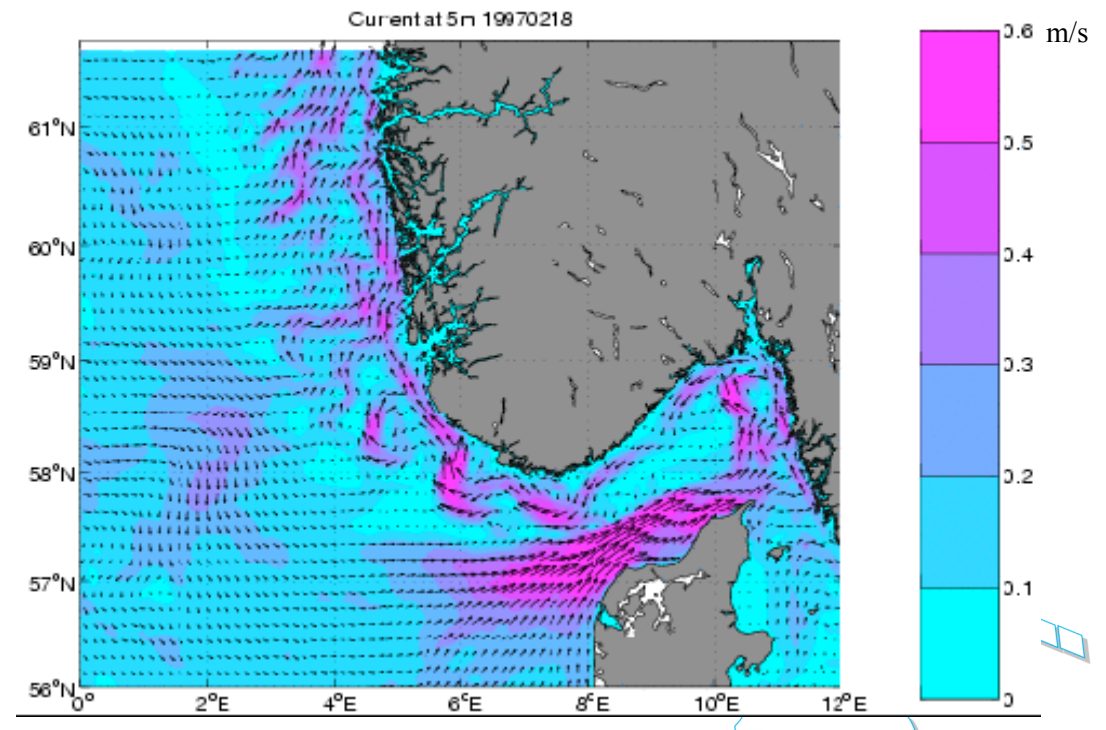
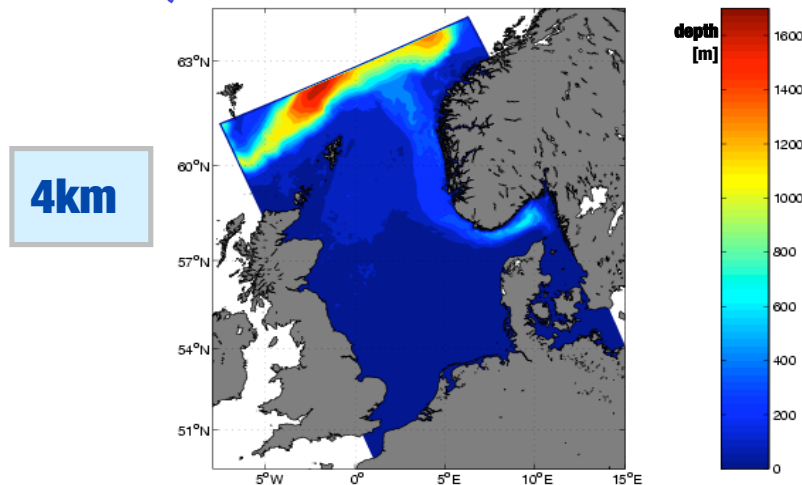


Nested Model and Integration

- Nested physical models:
 - ~30km, 7km, and 4km resolution
- Operational products include
 - Currents, SST, salinity, etc.

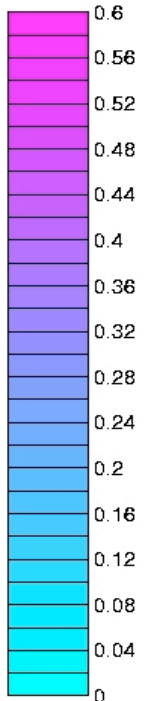
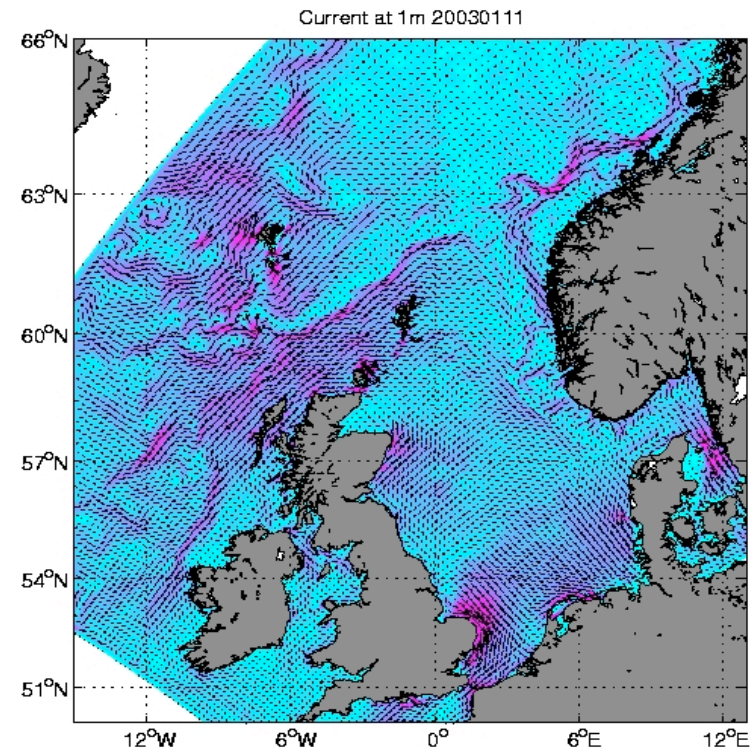
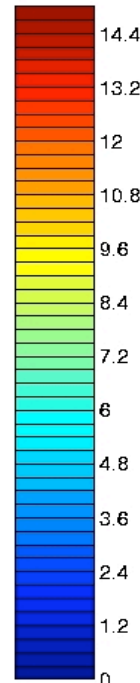
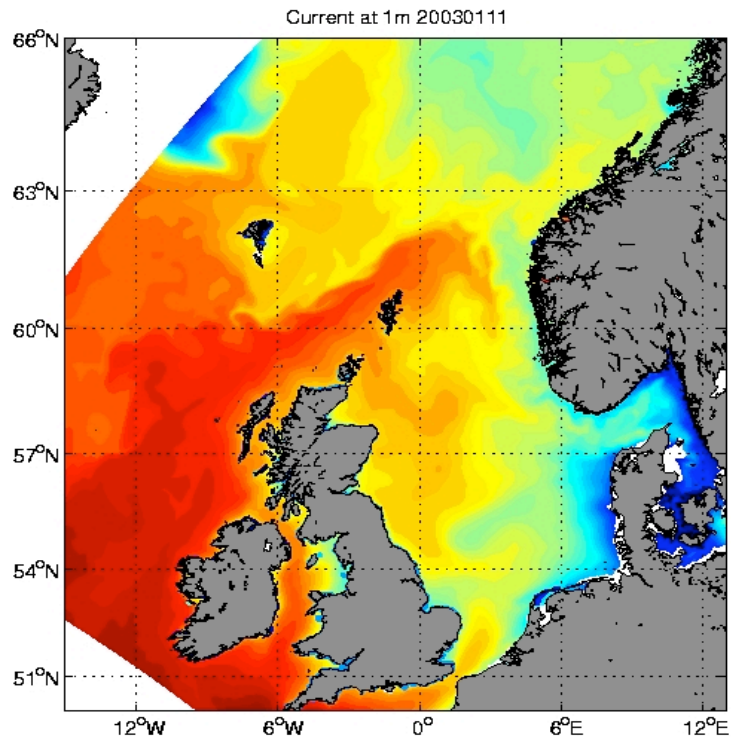


North Sea domain



North Atlantic model (4 km)

- will be extended to cover Nordic Seas

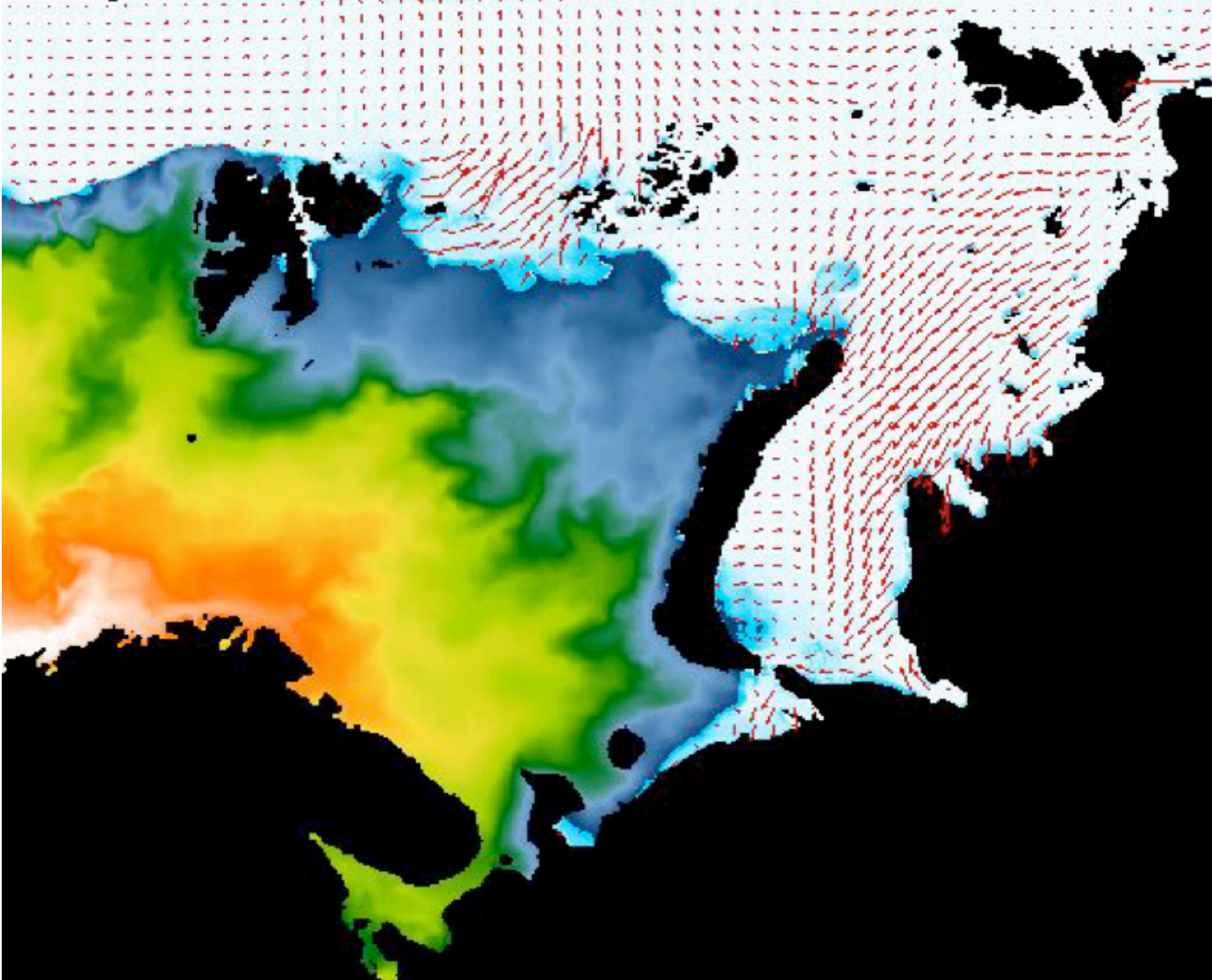


CONMAN – NDP project

Illustr. C. Hansen



Barents Sea model - Ice edge, drift and SST



Forecasting:

- Ice drift
- Ice concentration
- Ice thickness
- Iceberg trajectories

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL NETWORK AND COLLABORATION ON MODELLING AND SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING:

- MERSEA IP (INGV, MERCATOR, UK MET)
- GMES - AMCS (met.no, IMR and NERSC)
- US HYCOM COMMUNITY
- IFREMER, etc.

50 km



M/T Prestige



NERSC product

Annual goals

At least one scientific paper per scientist

Three PhD dissertations

Presentations at international conferences

Commercialize products

Public outreach

Growth in staff

Operate after sound economical principals

