

EGU2020-8891

<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-8891>

EGU General Assembly 2020

© Author(s) 2021. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.



## Improvement of a low-cost CO<sub>2</sub> commercial NDIR sensor for UAV atmospheric profiling applications

**Yunsong Liu**<sup>1,2</sup>, Jean-Daniel Paris<sup>2</sup>, Mihalis Vrekoussis<sup>1,3</sup>, Panayiota Antoniou<sup>1</sup>, Marios Argyrides<sup>1</sup>, Christos Constantinides<sup>1</sup>, Dylan Desbree<sup>2</sup>, Neoclis Hadjigeorgiou<sup>1</sup>, Christos Keleshis<sup>1</sup>, Olivier Laurent<sup>2</sup>, Andreas Leonidou<sup>1</sup>, Carole Philippon<sup>2</sup>, Panagiotis Vouterakos<sup>1</sup>, Pierre-Yves Quehe<sup>1</sup>, Philippe Bousquet<sup>2</sup>, and Jean Sciare<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Cyprus Institute, Climate and Atmosphere Research Center (CARE-C), Nicosia, Cyprus (y.liu@cyi.ac.cy),

<sup>2</sup>Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement, 91191 Gif sur Yvette, France (yunsong.liu@lsce.ipsl.fr)

<sup>3</sup>University of Bremen, Institute of Environmental Physics and Remote Sensing (IUP) & Center of Marine Environmental Sciences (MARUM), D-28359 Bremen, Germany (m.vrekoussis@cyi.ac.cy)

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) have the potential to fill in gaps in greenhouse gases (GHG) observations by providing high-resolution vertical profiling, horizontal mapping of fluxes and 3D measurements close to the ground. UAVs can ultimately allow better characterizing the spatial distribution of various GHG sources and sinks. To achieve these goals, important efforts are currently put towards the development of compact, lightweight, low powered and highly accurate GHG sensors on UAVs.

This study aims to develop and validate a UAV-CO<sub>2</sub> sensor system to map specific source emissions close to the ground. The CO<sub>2</sub> sensor used here is the High-Performance Platform (HPP 3.2, SenseAir AB) of a total weight 1058g including battery. Prior to its integration in the UAV, the CO<sub>2</sub> sensor accuracy and linearity tests were performed in the laboratory. Allan Deviation showed the sensor precision to be within  $\pm 1$  ppm at 1 Hz. Corrections due to temperature and pressure changes were performed using specific formulas obtained from chamber experiments. Field (manned aircraft) tests were performed, where the P/T correction equations were evaluated for two CO<sub>2</sub> sensors which were compared against an airborne reference instrument (Picarro G2401-m). After laboratory tests and field deployment, the HPP CO<sub>2</sub> sensor was integrated into a small fixed-wing UAV with a wingspan of 1.83m and customized avionics and payload developed by the Unmanned Systems Research Laboratory of the Cyprus Institute performed successful atmospheric profiling below/above the boundary layer, at an agricultural site in Cyprus. This HPP CO<sub>2</sub> sensor is also to be integrated in a quad-copter for vertical take-off & landing (VTOL) in urban environments to execute intensive (every 20-min) atmospheric profiling (0-1km altitude) over the city of Nicosia (Cyprus). These flights provide us with useful insights into the CO<sub>2</sub> vertical distribution within the planetary boundary layer (and above) for different (remote/urban) regions in Cyprus.