Opportunistic sensing in hydrometeorology

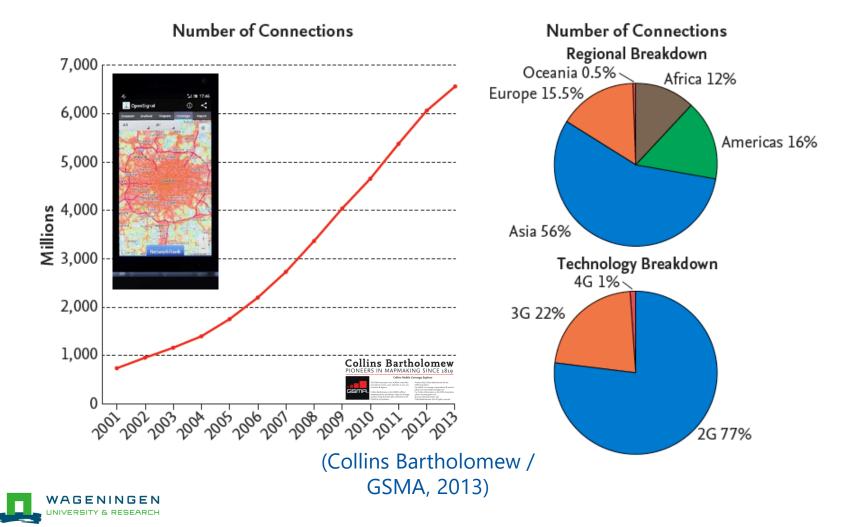
EGU General Assembly 2020, session ITS2.10/NP3.3, abstract EGU2020-20583 4 May 2020, Remko Uijlenhoet, Lotte de Vos, Aart Overeem, and Hidde Leijnse

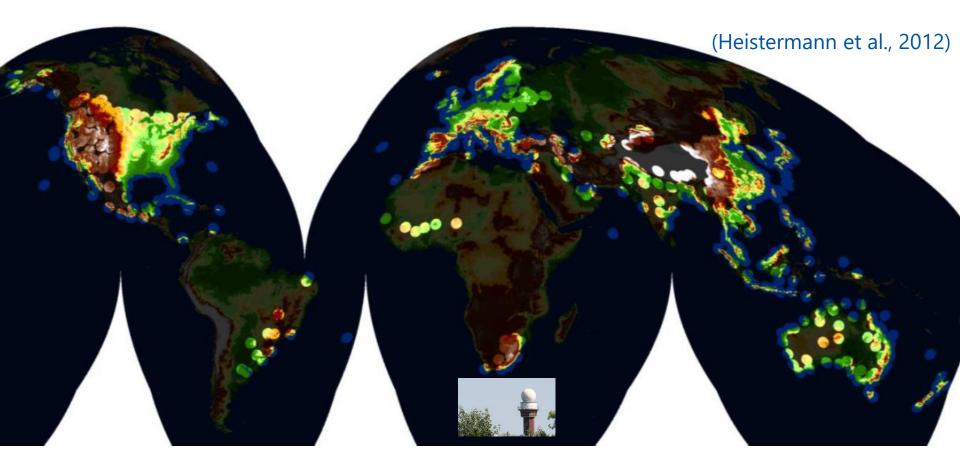














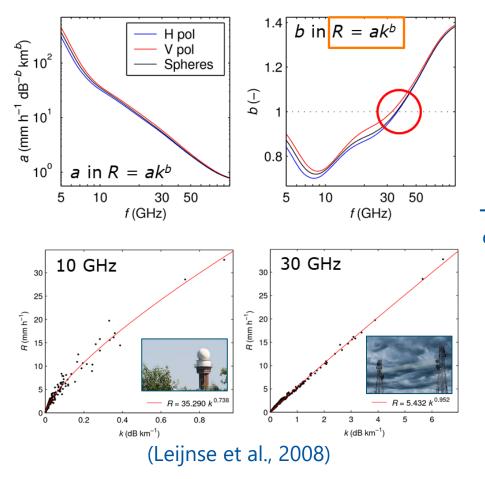


- → Can microwave links from cellular communication networks be employed to monitor our environment?
- → Can smartphones be employed as environmental sensors?
- → What can citizen science bring to hydrologic science and applications?

(Uijlenhoet et al., 2018)



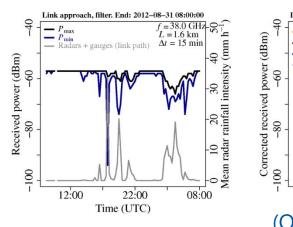


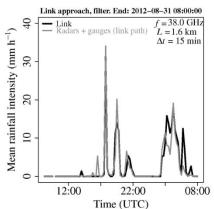


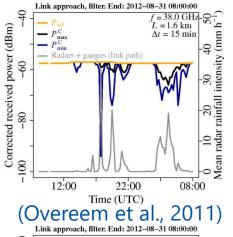


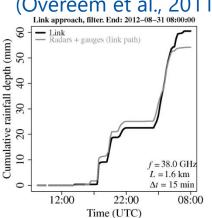
→ Microwave links from cellular communication networks can be used as path-average rain gauges

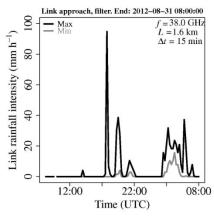


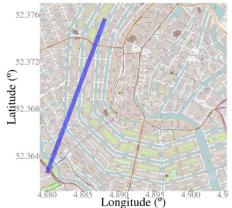






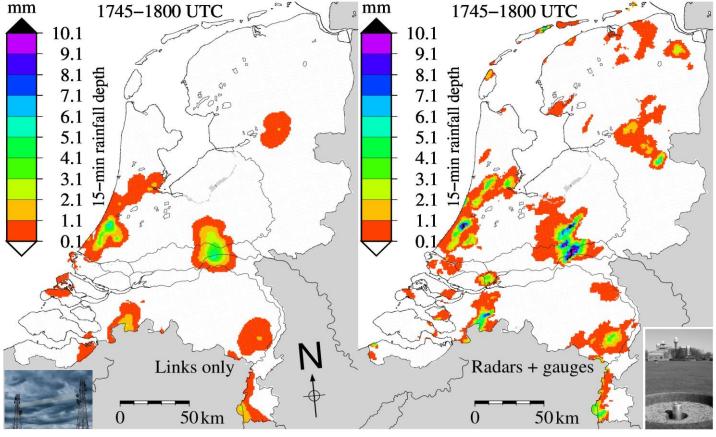






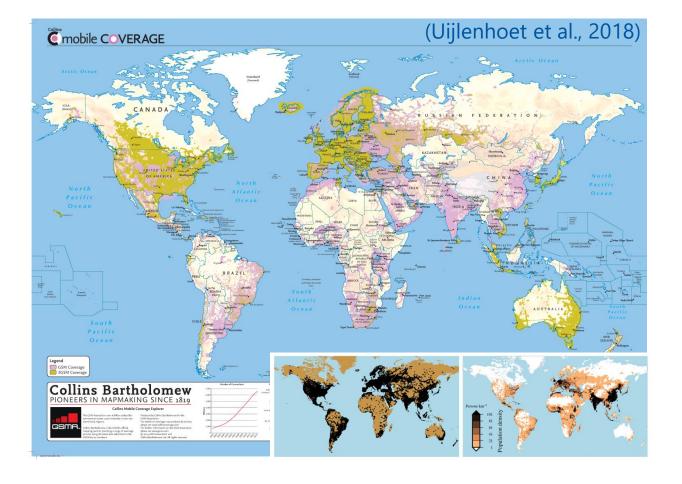






(Overeem et al., 2013)



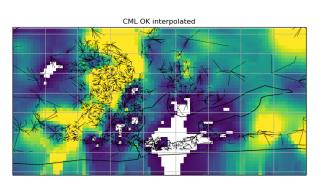




Daily rainfall 2019-03-06 UTC

8,500 microwave links in Lagos, Nigeria







(Overeem et al., 2019)



Raincell Africa Training School (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 30 March – 2 April 2015)



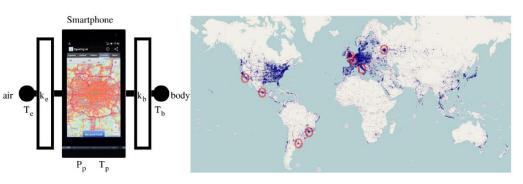
©2013 GSM Association and CollinsBartholomew Ltd.

(Gosset et al., 2016)



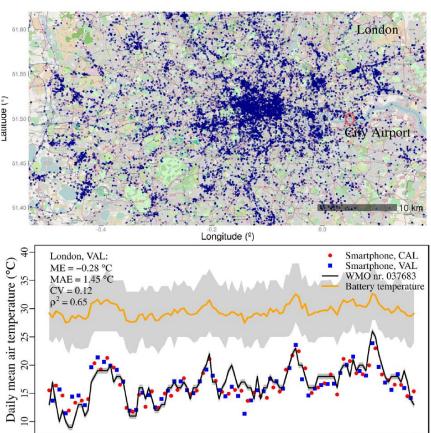


→ Smartphones can be employed to estimate average inner-city air temperatures



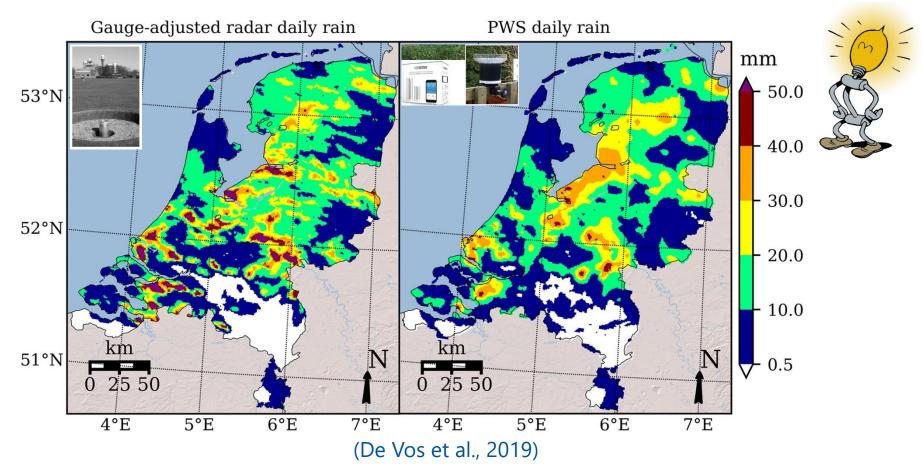
(Overeem et al., 2013)





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(identim / Shutterstock)

- Opportunistic sensors complement dedicated sensor networks
- Cellular communication revolution (5G and beyond) provides opportunities for hydrologic monitoring
- Real-time data access requires business models for mobile network operators
- Paradigm shift: government agencies no longer have monopoly as data providers for hydrologic sciences and applications







Thank you









Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management







