



Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy (BIRA-IASB)

Institut d'Aéronomie Spatiale de Belgique (IASB)

Belgisch Instituut voor Ruimte-Aeronomie (BIRA)



# 50 years of research at BIRA-IASB Conclusions & Perspectives

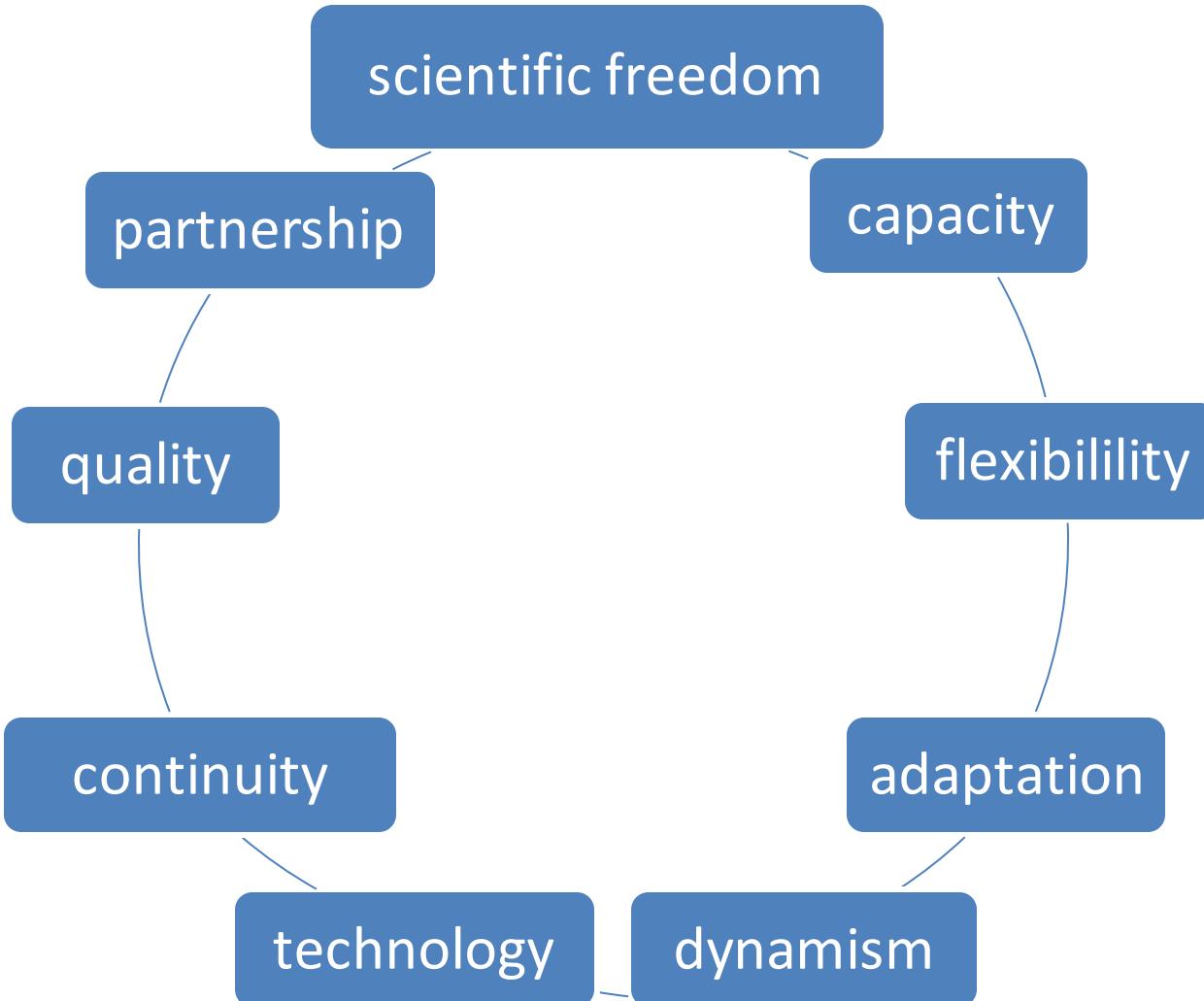
Martine De Mazière

The Institute has grown  
remarkably over the last 50 years

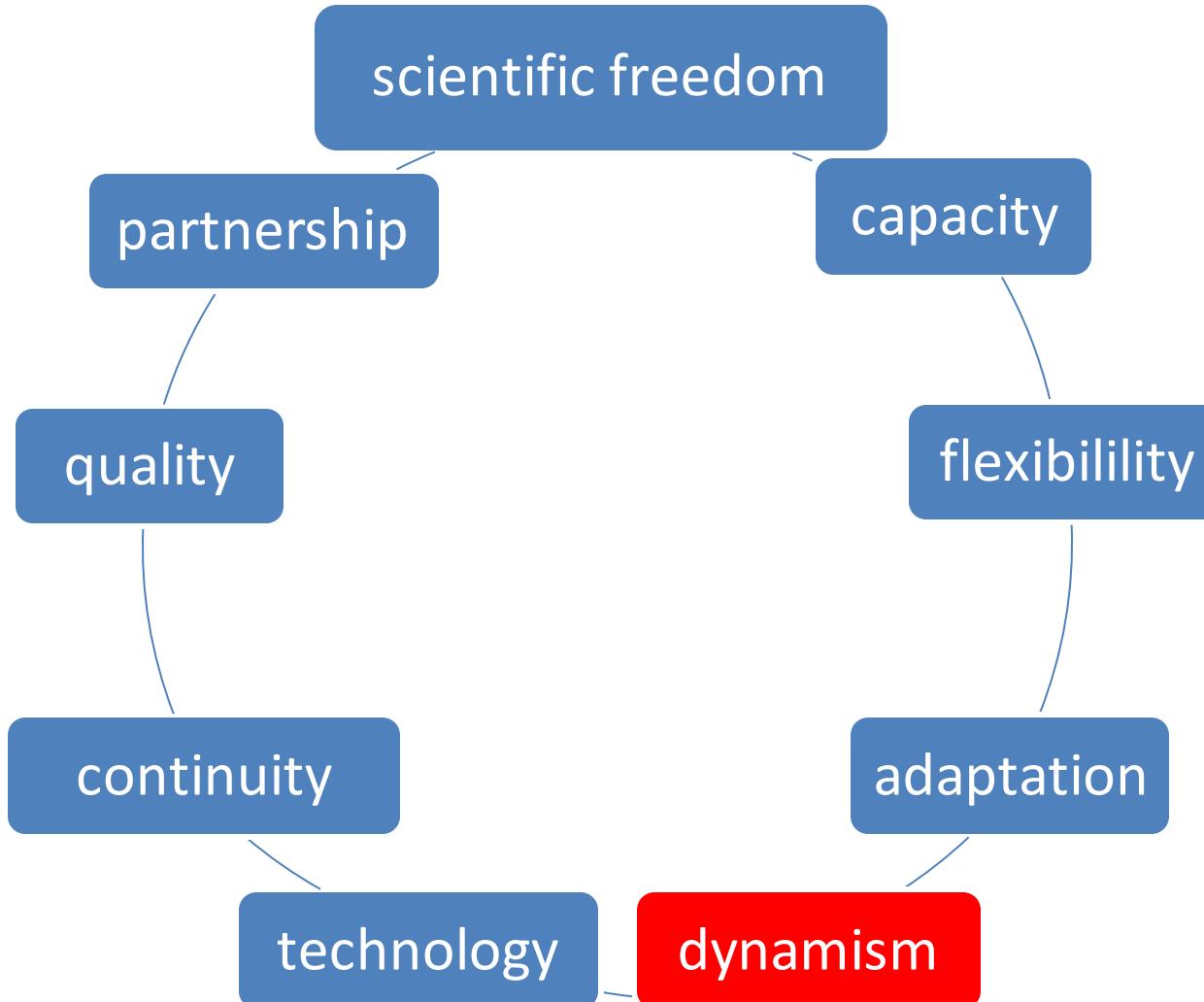
in size (personnel)  
in budget  
in diversity of topics

# Why and how ?

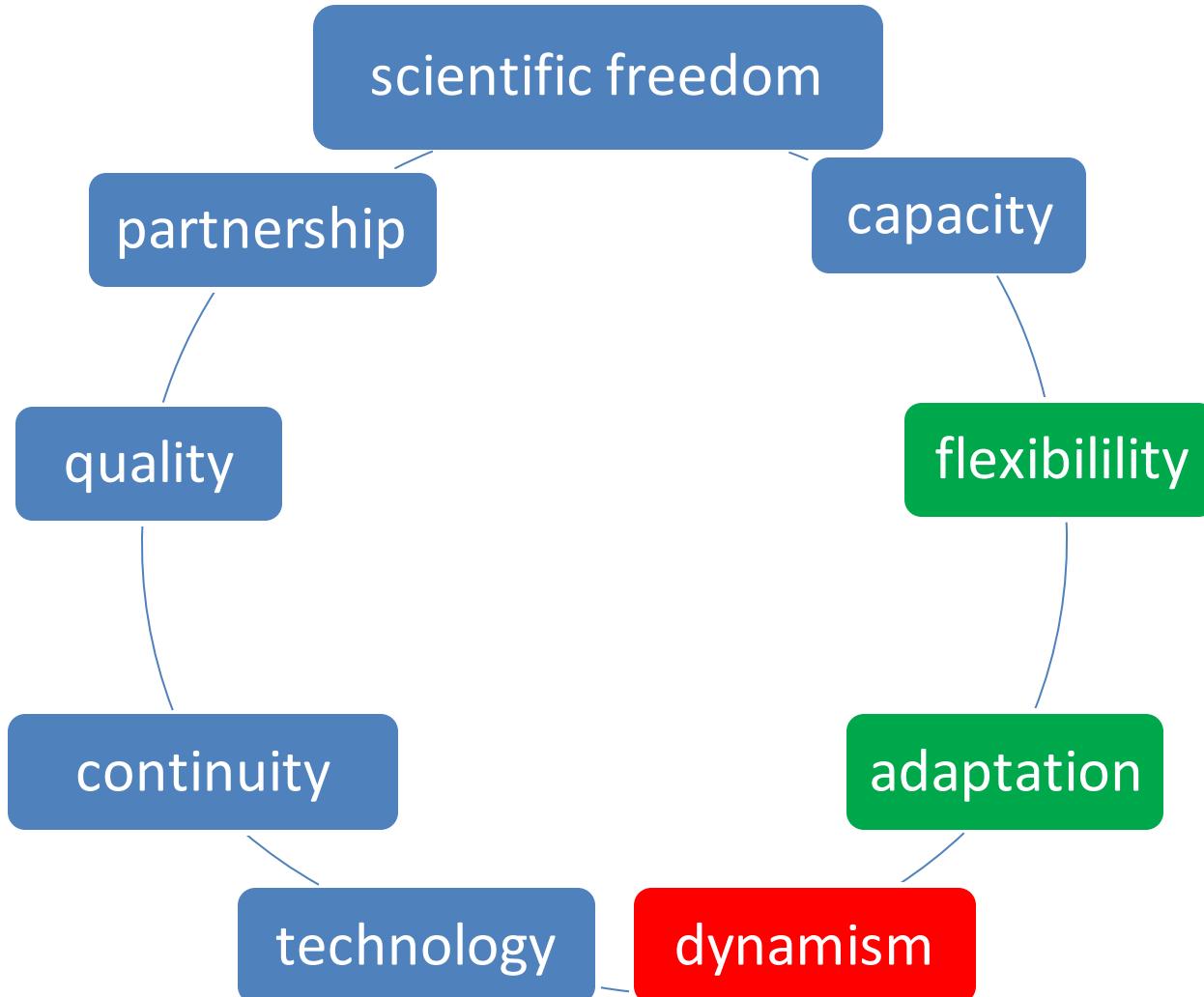
# Key elements of BIRA's growth



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# Dynamism

Growth of BIRA has been achieved solely through external project funding, requiring

- A very dynamic staff
- Adaptation to national and international research programmes
- Flexibility in management
- Keeping a high level of competitiveness

In 2013, the ratio of dotation to external funding is 1/7;  
Only 30% of the personnel is statutory;  
⇒ A fragile situation making us very (too much ?!) dependent on programmed research

It has required also adaptation as to local working conditions

Brussels, 25 November 2014

# Adaptation as to local working conditions



AERONOMIE INSTITUT D'AERONOMIE SPATIALE DE BELGIQUE BELGIAN INSTITUTE OF SPACE AERONOMY BELGISCH INSTITUUT VOOR RUIMTE-AERONOMIE INSTITUT D'AERO



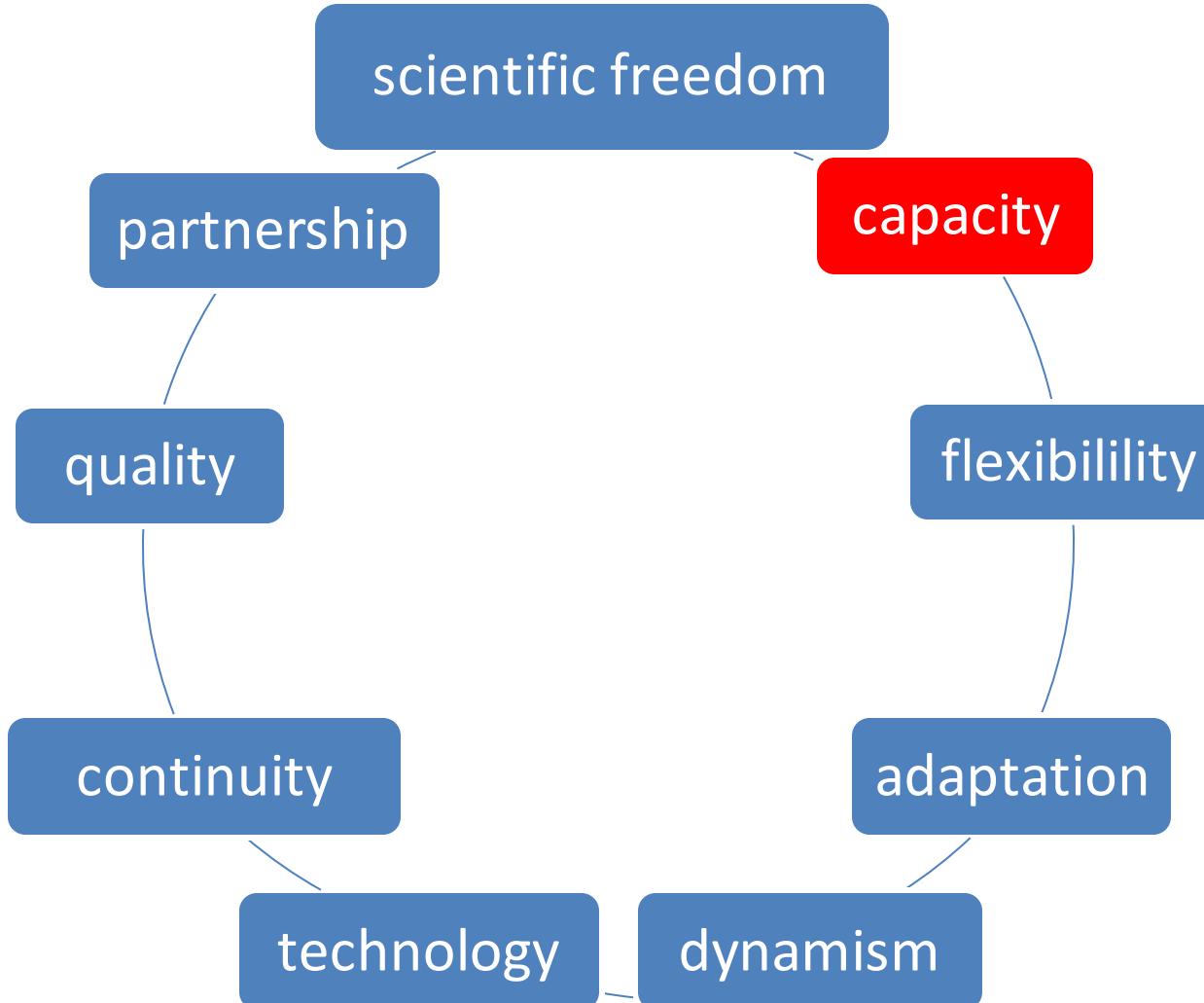
M. De Mazière

# BIRA in the early years

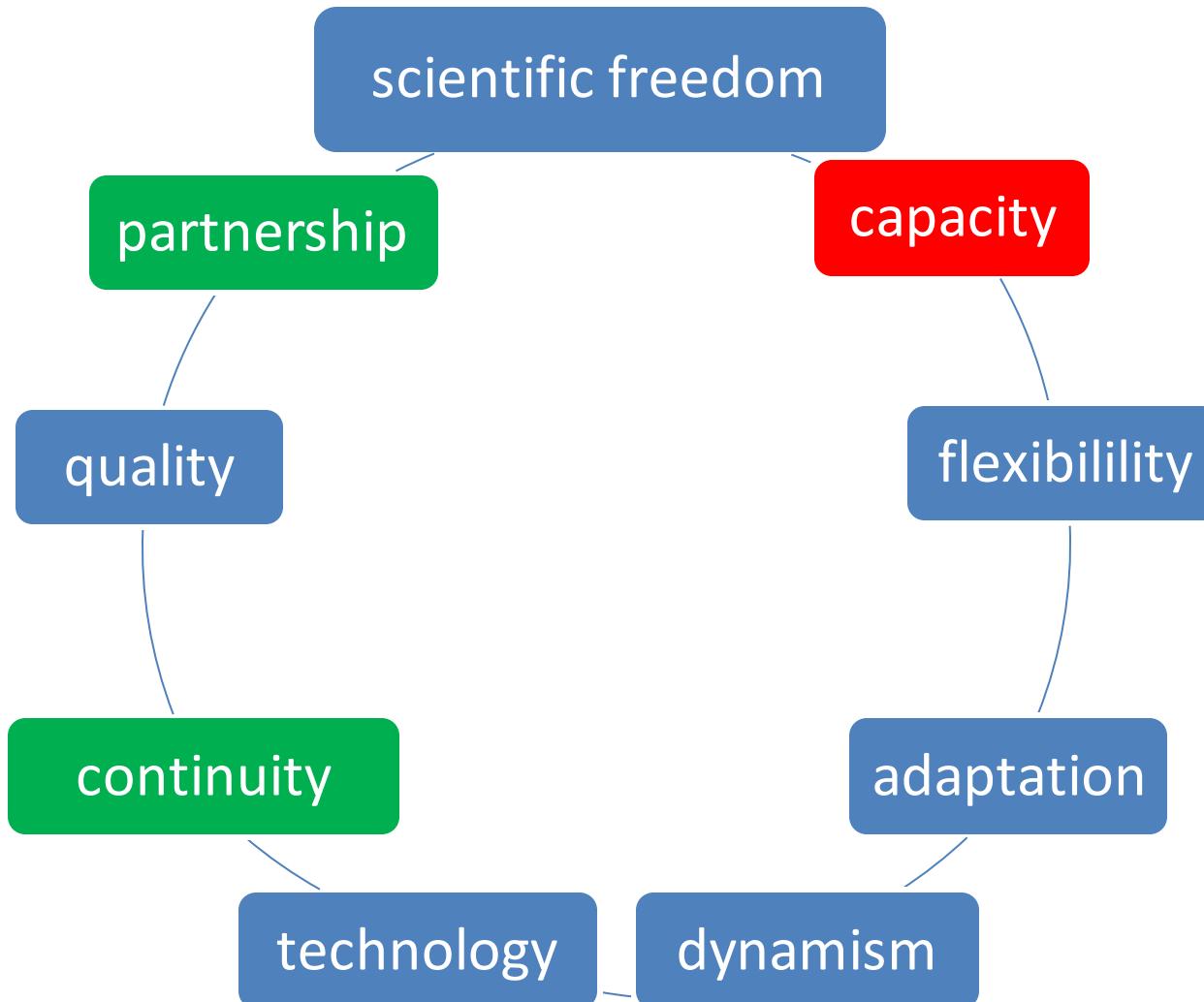


## BIRA in 2014

# Key elements of BIRa's growth



# Key elements of BIRA's growth



# Capacity

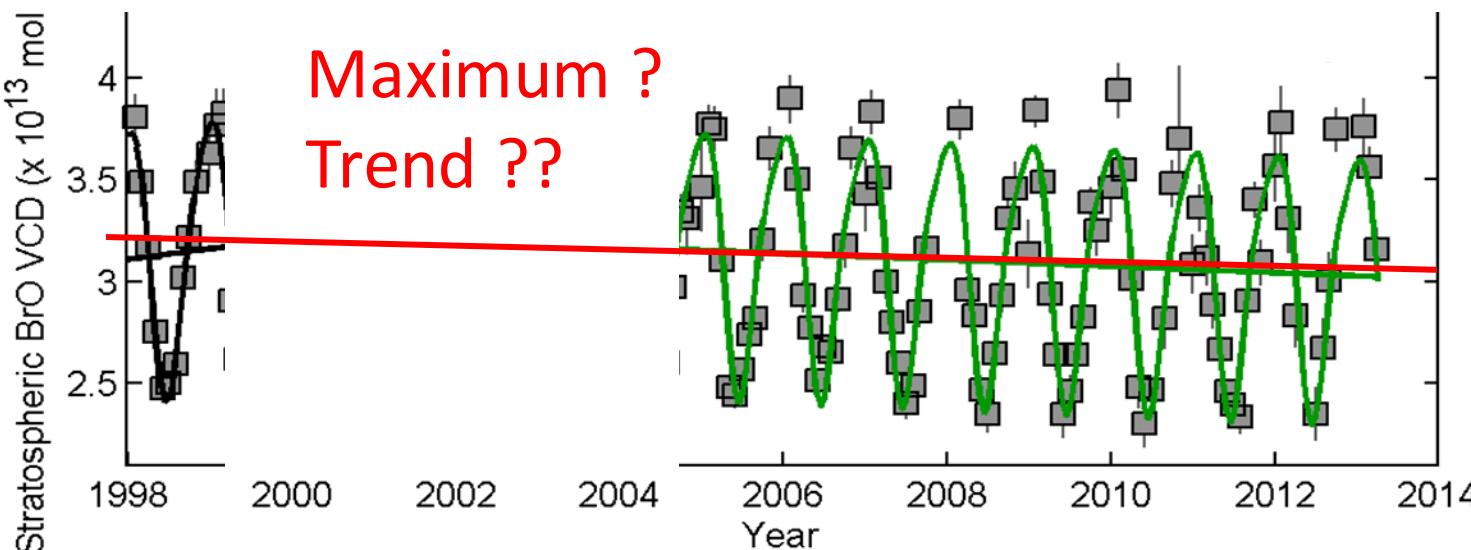
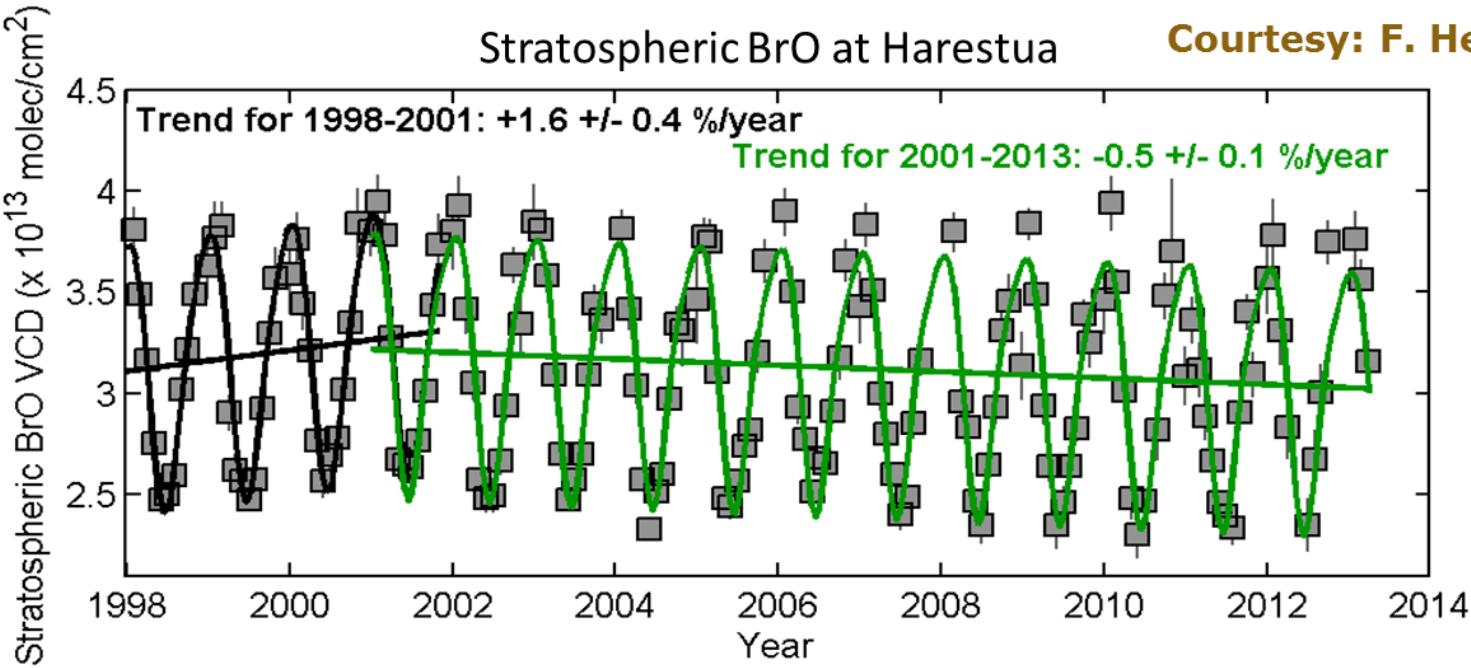
- Importance of **developing capacity**, by
  - diversifying applied science domains
  - hiring adequately trained people → go international
  - contributing to education in space sciences and environmental sciences in Belgium
  - building structural and ad-hoc national and international partnerships
    - Especially important for space missions: partnership with industries and space agencies
    - Especially for tackling topics like climate change that have a wide scope and socio-economic impact

# Capacity

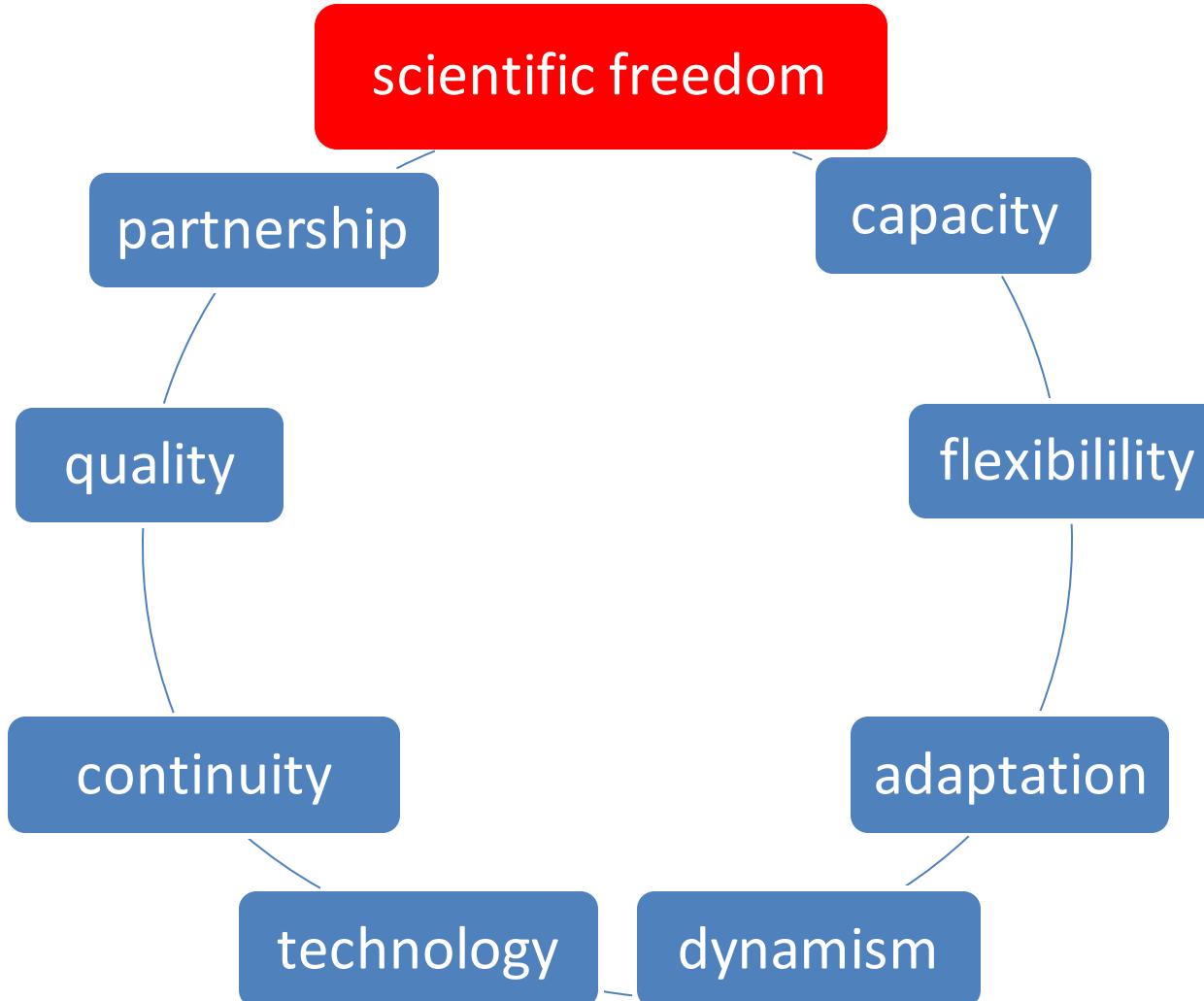
- Importance of maintaining capacity
  - Need for funding continuity at a certain base level
    - E.g. space missions, typically lasting more than 10 years
    - To fill gaps between missions
    - To prepare new missions
    - ...
  - Need for long-term monitoring capacity
    - Cf. our mission to study global changes
    - Cf. need to support environmental policies with objective scientific information

## Stratospheric BrO at Harestua

Courtesy: F. Hendrick



# Key elements of BIRA's growth

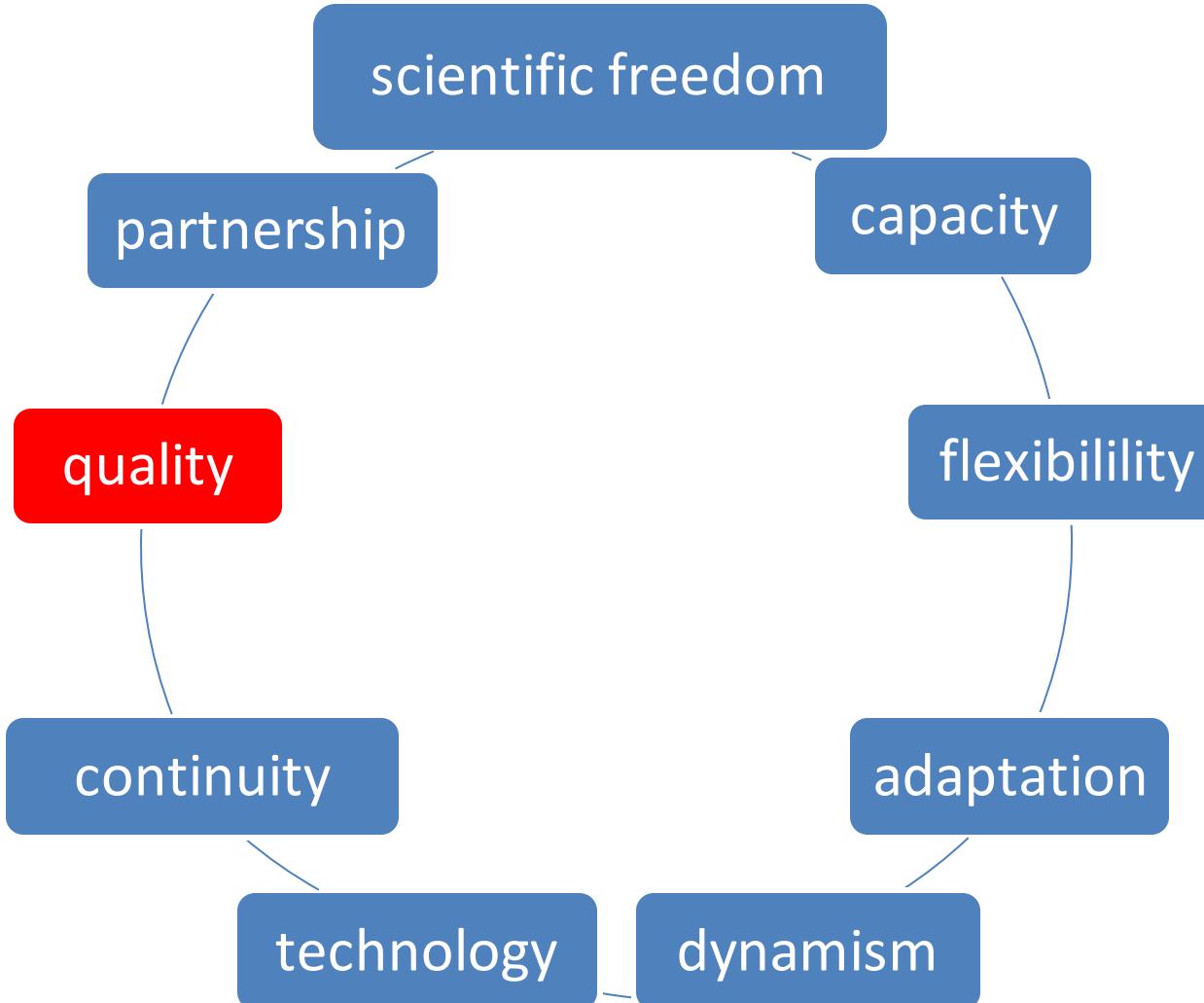


# Scientific freedom

- Importance of fundamental and applied research
- Importance of exploratory, pioneering research
  - E.g., planets, comets,
  - E.g., new observation techniques
  - E.g., laboratory experiments

Not all research necessarily within a well-defined programme;  
not all necessarily with direct societal relevance;  
it must be accepted that pioneering research carries a risk and that the outcome is not predictable

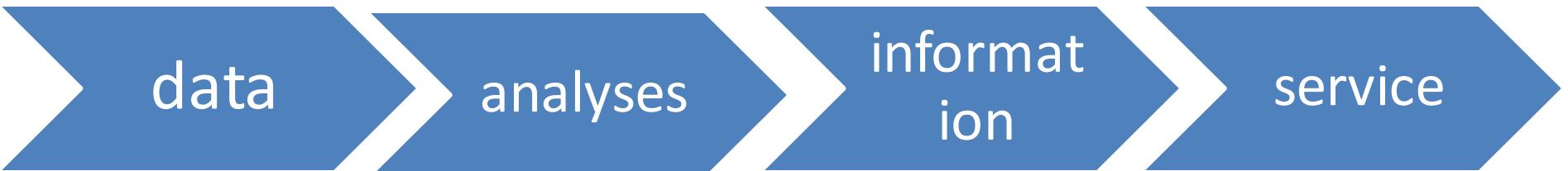
# Key elements of BIRA's growth



# Quality and excellence

Quality of research should be maintained to enable reliable scientific information and services to the society. This requires

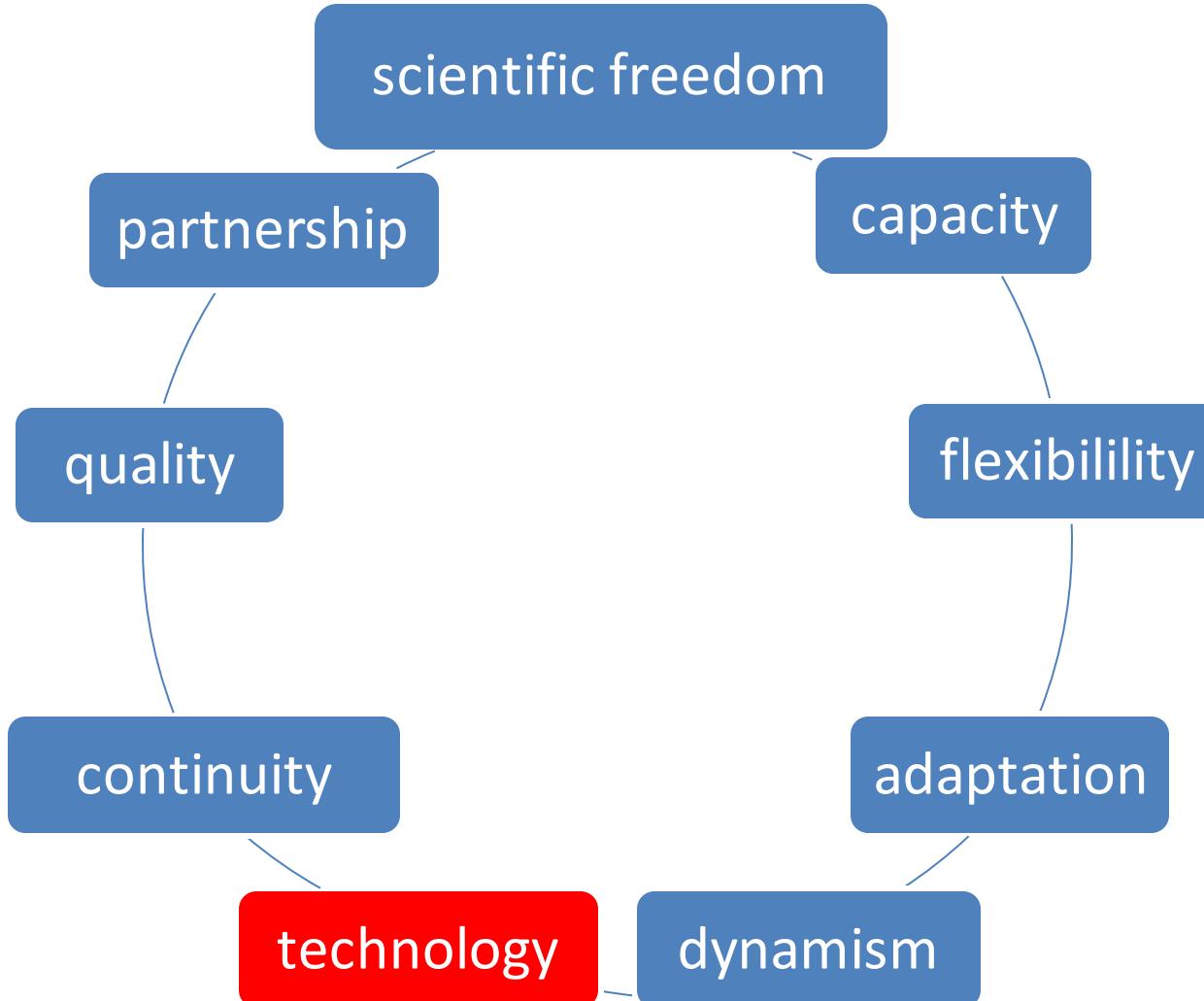
- (a) quality at all levels of the research chain



- (b) continuous revision of data and analysis to keep up with current quality standards

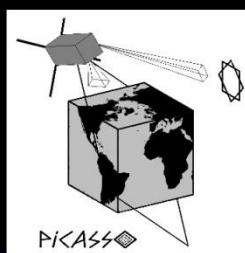
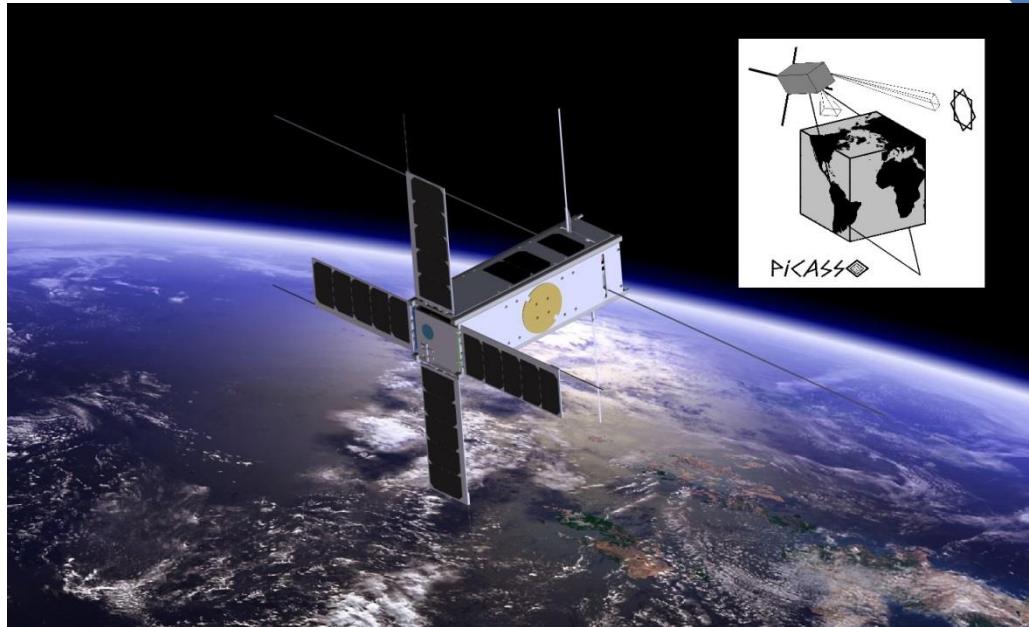


# Key elements of BIRA's growth



# Technology

- Progress in technology go hand in hand
  - Space instruments



From large satellites  
Expensive; performance but complex;  
long preparation time; large risk

To mini, micro,  
nano, pico satellites

Cheaper;  
simpler; faster;



# Is aeronomy a science without future ?

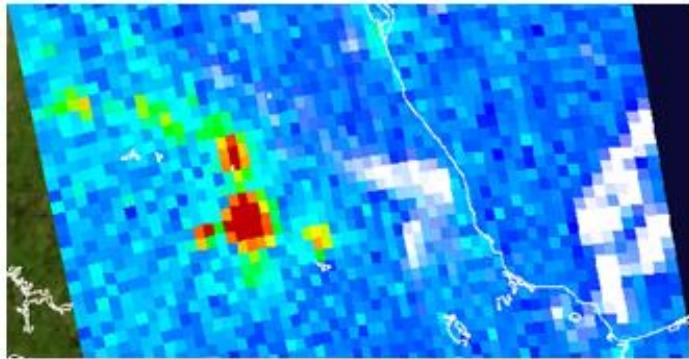


*There are still many scientific challenges ahead of us !*

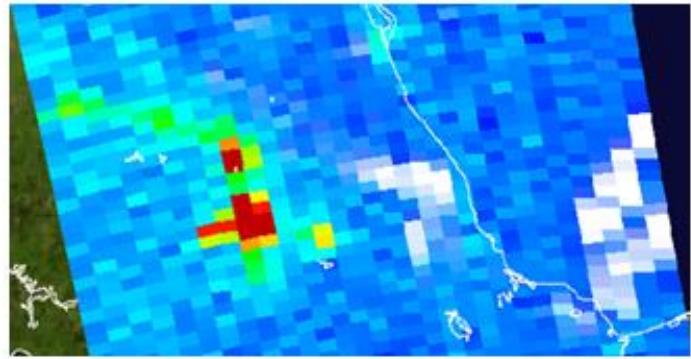
Just a few examples:

# Some scientific challenges

*Move from the global level to the regional and local level at the global scale*

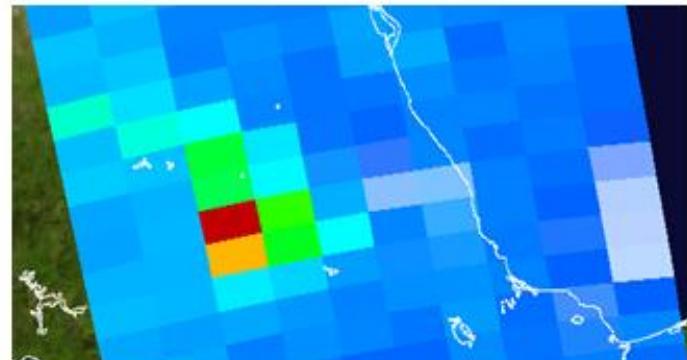


OMI Zoom 12x13 km<sup>2</sup>



OMI 24x13 km<sup>2</sup>

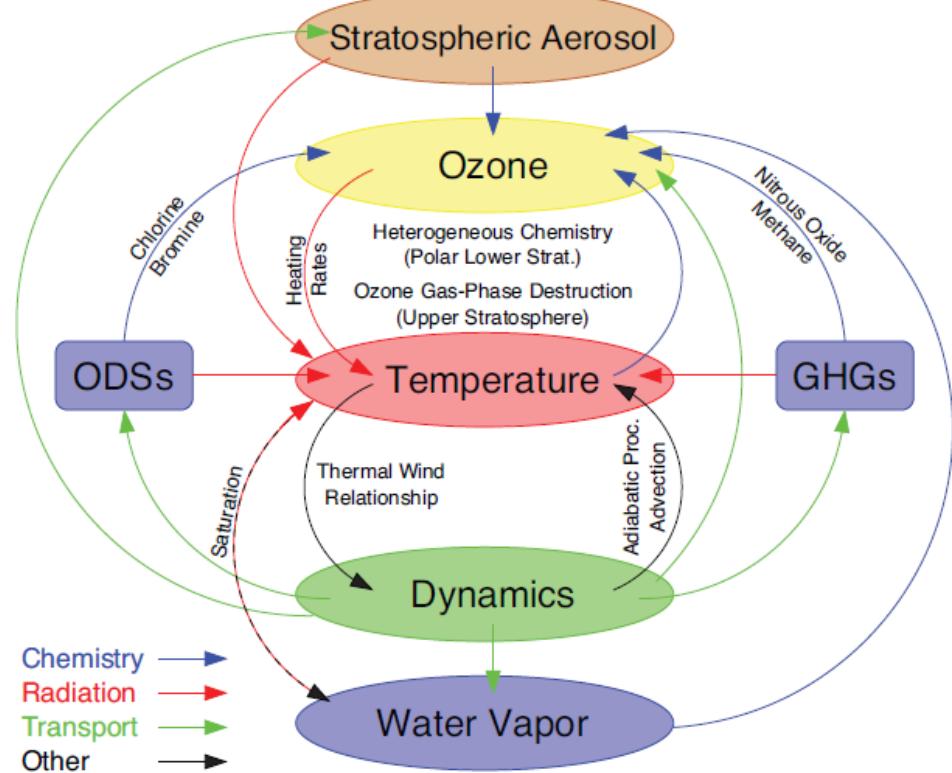
**NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations above  
Mexico City  
January 20, 2005**

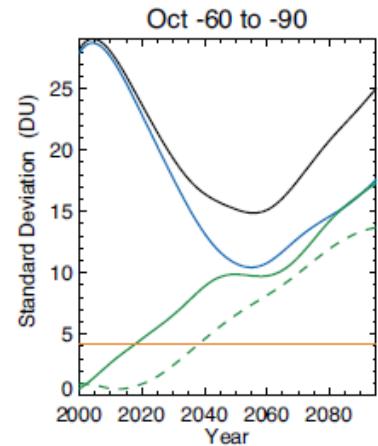
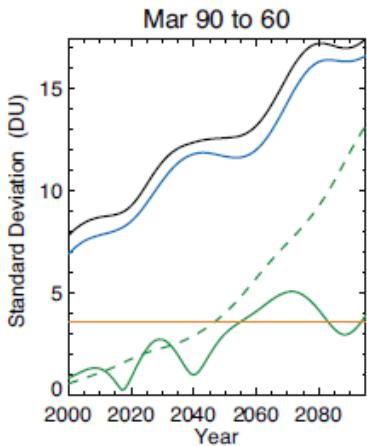
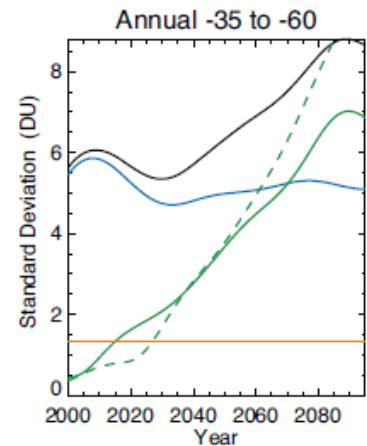
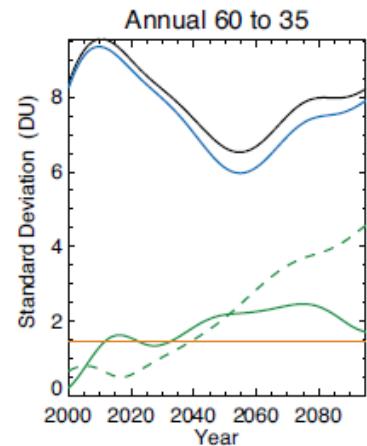
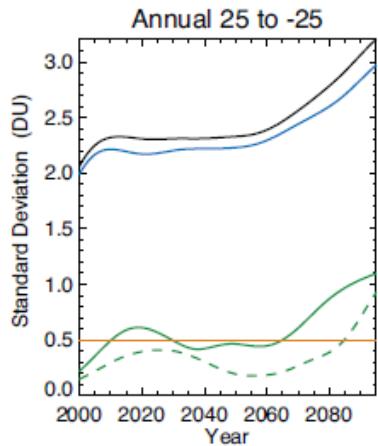
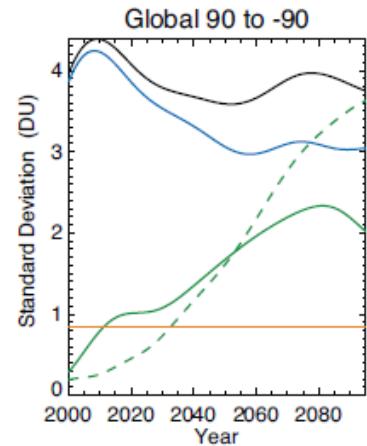


# Some scientific challenges

*Better understand the interactions and feedbacks between various Earth system components*

- E.g., feedbacks between climate change and biosphere changes
- E.g., ozone recovery in a changing climate ?
- E.g., geo-engineering





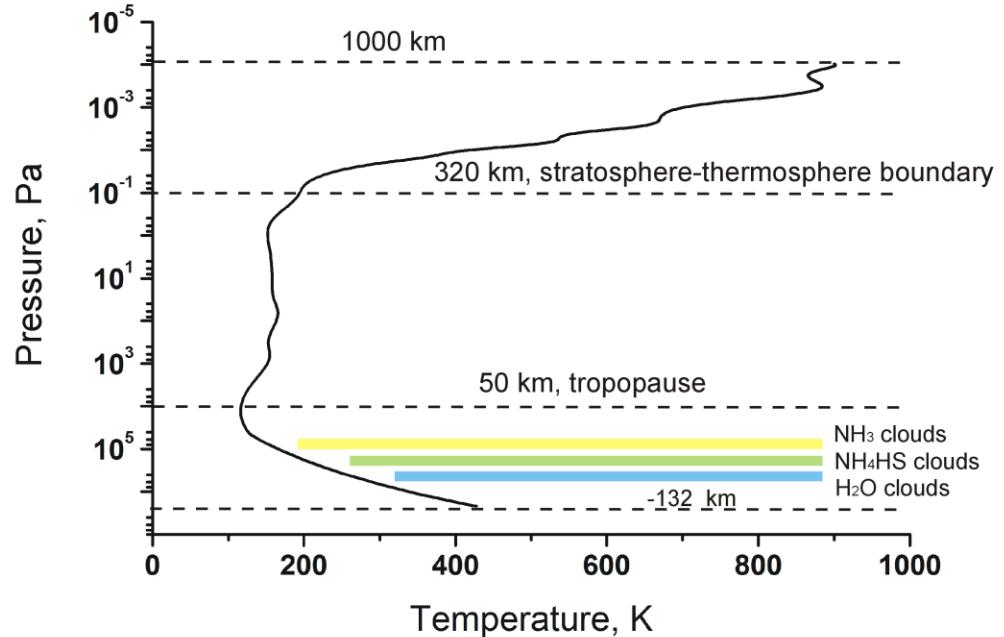
**Model uncertainties are largest contribution to total uncertainty, esp. In 1st half of century!**

- Several processes are represented differently in models
- Several processes are missing:
  - e.g., important couplings between the atmosphere, the oceans, and the cryosphere
  - e.g., feedbacks in the terrestrial biosphere – climate – stratosphere system incl. emissions of O<sub>3</sub> precursors

# Some scientific challenges

*Further explore the planetary system, in particular the atmospheres of*

- *more distant or giant planets like Jupiter*
- *exoplanets*
- *comets*



[Sieff et al. \(1998\)](#)

# How will the institute look like in 50 years from now ?



There are also some organisational and institutional challenges ahead of us!

## Examples:

- *Technological progress requires more specialisation, e.g., HPC specialists, electronics specialties like FPGA*
- *More multidisciplinarity to study the Earth System as a whole*
- *Faster, cheaper, ... delivery of information to society*
- *E-administration to be completed with support from IT*
- ....

# Immediate challenge : our working environment !



*Just now, some renovated offices and a new meeting room  
‘Salle Nicolet’*



*But still : poor status of our mechanical workshop ....*



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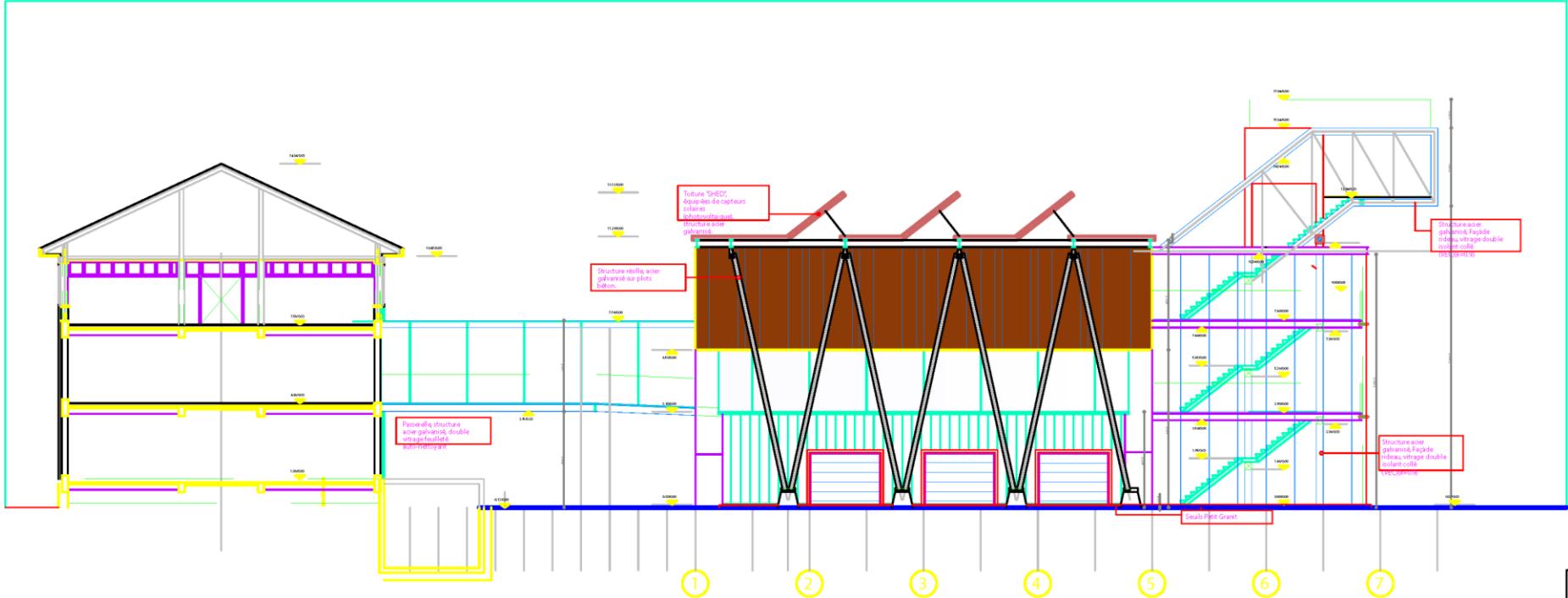


M. De Mazière

Brussels, 25 November 2014



# hopefully turned into a modern building accomodating our needs, in 2015 ?





We look forward to face the challenges  
with confidence and aim for excellence

**Thank you for your attention!**

For more information: [www.aeronomie.be](http://www.aeronomie.be)

# WMO Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2010

## 1960 Baseline-Adjusted Total Column Ozone (fODS)

