Observing and analysing the composition of the Earth's atmosphere from space or the ground, by aircraft, remote sensing or in situ measurements, at local or global scales: this is the core mission of the LOA. The Laboratory studies clouds and water vapour, aerosols and certain gases (greenhouse gases, aerosol precursors, etc.) with a view to providing a detailed description of their macro- and microphysical properties whilst taking their environment into account. The LOA is also very active in modelling radiative transfer and radiative impacts, inversion of measurements and the study of air quality in order to better describe these components in numerical forecast models (weather and climate). "We also study extreme events such as volcanic plumes, those emitted by mega-fires, peaks in air pollution and deep convection," explains Prof. Philippe Dubuisson, Director of the LOA.



Le Pr Philippe Dubuisson, directeur du LOA / Prof. Philippe Dubuisson, Director of the LOA. © LOA
Le Pr Philippe Dubuisson, directeur du LOA / Prof. Philippe Dubuisson, Director of the LOA. © LOA

5 research areas

The laboratory's research activities are divided into five main areas: radiative transfer and its applications for simulating satellite, airborne or ground-based observations; the use and development of remote sensing to characterise clouds, water vapour and their radiative effects; the study of cloud processes from the local to the global scale; the measurement and characterisation of aerosols from biomass

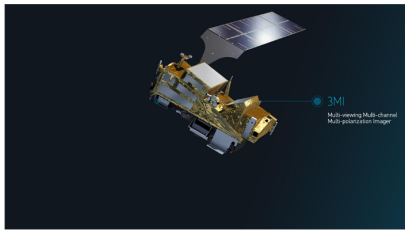
burning (BBA) or volcanic aerosols using innovative solutions (instrumental, methodological, algorithmic); the life cycle, variability and impacts of aerosols to better understand their radiative, environmental and health impacts. “Our aim is to make full use of all the observation and computational tools developed by our teams to better understand and quantify the properties and impacts of aerosols and clouds on air quality, meteorology, climate and health,” emphasises Prof. Dubuisson.



Site de mesures atmosphériques situé sur le toit du LOA (ATOLL) / Atmospheric monitoring station located on the roof of the LOA (ATOLL). © LOA
Site de mesures atmosphériques situé sur le toit du LOA (ATOLL) / Atmospheric monitoring station located on the roof of the LOA (ATOLL). © LOA

European recognition

On 8 December 2025, the LOA received a significant European accolade: its aerosol components (remote sensing and in situ) were accredited within ACTRIS (Aerosol, Clouds, and Trace Gases Research Infrastructure), a European infrastructure that coordinates measurements to characterise short-lived atmospheric components. “This recognition enhances our laboratory’s visibility and ensures a high standard of quality for the aerosol measurements made available to the scientific community,” says Prof. Dubuisson. This is a significant asset within the framework of the OSU (Observatory of Universe Sciences), currently being established at the University of Lille.



Vue d’artiste du satellite européen Metop-SGA1, lancé en août 2025, sur lequel sont

notamment embarqués les instruments 3MI (Multi-Viewing, Multi-Channel, Multi-Polarisation Imager) et IASI-NG (Interféromètre Atmosphérique pour le Sondage Infrarouge - Nouvelle génération) / Artist’s impression of the European Metop-SGA1 satellite, launched in August 2025, which carries, among other instruments, the 3MI (Multi-Viewing, Multi-Channel, Multi-Polarisation Imager) and IASI-NG (Atmospheric Interferometer for Infrared Sounding – Next Generation) instruments. © LOA
Vue d’artiste du satellite européen Metop-SGA1, lancé en août 2025, sur lequel sont notamment embarqués les instruments 3MI (Multi-Viewing, Multi-Channel, Multi-Polarisation Imager) et IASI-NG (Interféromètre Atmosphérique pour le Sondage Infrarouge - Nouvelle génération) / Artist’s impression of the European Metop-SGA1 satellite, launched in August 2025, which carries, among other instruments, the 3MI (Multi-Viewing, Multi-Channel, Multi-Polarisation Imager) and IASI-NG (Atmospheric Interferometer for Infrared Sounding – Next Generation) instruments. © LOA

Exciting research challenges

For the time being, the LOA has no shortage of research challenges to tackle. These include modelling radiative transfer using more powerful numerical codes with high spectral resolution, observing the properties and changes in atmospheric parameters on a global scale (space missions 3MI and IASI-NG (2025–2040), MicroCarb (2025), FORUM (2027), C3IEL (2028…)) and the development of innovative instrumentation (fluorescence lidar technology, next-generation airborne polarimetric polariser, airborne photometry, etc.). “One of the major challenges is to develop the best strategy for making the most of the vast wealth of existing and future observational data – from ground-based measurements (remote sensing and in situ), network-based data, and satellite data – whilst playing an active role in the development and operation of European observation systems in collaboration with CNES, EUMETSAT and the ESA,” explains Prof. Dubuisson. Not to mention the development of new approaches in numerical methods and data management and analysis: machine learning, AI and, in the longer term, quantum computers. These are all exciting prospects for the LOA.

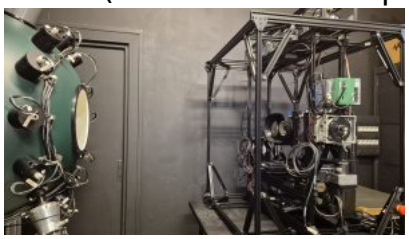


Photomètre solaire automatique du LOA installé sur le navire de recherche scientifique Marion Dufresne, avec pour objectif d'améliorer nos connaissances des aérosols dans les régions de l'océan Austral / The LOA’s automatic solar photometer installed on the research vessel Marion Dufresne, with the aim of improving our understanding of aerosols in the Southern Ocean. © LOA

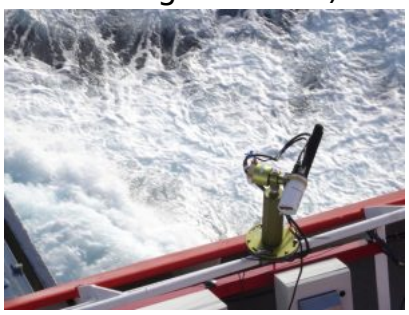
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Lidar LIFE (LIdar Fluorescence Experiment) et lidar Mie-Raman LILAS (LIlle Lidar Atmospheric Study) du LOA / LOA's LIFE (LIdar Fluorescence Experiment) lidar and LILAS (LIlle Lidar Atmospheric Study) Mie-Raman lidar. © LOA
Lidar LIFE (LIdar Fluorescence Experiment) et lidar Mie-Raman LILAS (LIlle Lidar Atmospheric Study) du LOA / LOA's LIFE (LIdar Fluorescence Experiment) lidar and LILAS (LIlle Lidar Atmospheric Study) Mie-Raman lidar. © LOA



Instrument Osiris (à droite), prototype aéroporté de 3MI, installé sur une monture orientable (conçue au LOA), devant une sphère intégratrice (source lumineuse stable et uniforme) pour la caractérisation fine de l'instrument / The Osiris instrument (on the right), an airborne prototype of 3MI, mounted on a swivelling mount (designed at LOA), positioned in front of an integrating sphere (a stable and uniform light source) for detailed characterisation of the instrument. © LOA
Instrument Osiris (à droite), prototype aéroporté de 3MI, installé sur une monture orientable (conçue au LOA), devant une sphère intégratrice (source lumineuse stable et uniforme) pour la caractérisation fine de l'instrument / The Osiris instrument (on the right), an airborne prototype of 3MI, mounted on a swivelling mount (designed at LOA), positioned in front of an integrating sphere (a stable and uniform light source) for detailed characterisation of the instrument. © LOA



Photomètre du LOA installé sur le navire Marion Dufresne, pour la mesure des propriétés optiques des aérosols sur la colonne atmosphérique durant les campagnes océanographiques / LOA photometer installed on the Marion Dufresne for measuring the optical properties of aerosols in the atmospheric column during oceanographic expeditions. © LOA
Photomètre du LOA installé sur le navire Marion Dufresne, pour la mesure des

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Lidar LIFE, instrument de haute puissance développé pour l'observation atmosphérique, dédié à l'étude de l'atmosphère particulaire (aérosols et nuages) et gazeuse (H2O, CH4, etc.) / Lidar LIFE, a high-power instrument developed for atmospheric observation, designed to study the particulate atmosphere (aerosols and clouds) and the gaseous atmosphere (H_2O, CH_4, etc.). © LOA

Lidar LIFE, instrument de haute puissance développé pour l'observation atmosphérique, dédié à l'étude de l'atmosphère particulaire (aérosols et nuages) et gazeuse (H2O, CH4, etc.) / Lidar LIFE, a high-power instrument developed for atmospheric observation, designed to study the particulate atmosphere (aerosols and clouds) and the gaseous atmosphere (H_2O, CH_4, etc.). © LOA

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