

ΔΟΡΥΦΟΡΙΚΕΣ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΕΣ

Υλικό από παρουσιάσεις των E. Doyle και A. Zmuda – esa

ESA-DEVELOPED EARTH OBSERVATION MISSIONS



Earth Explorers

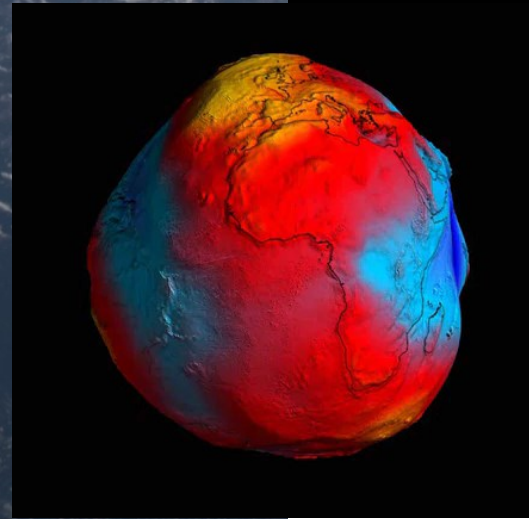
- **GOCE** (2009–13) studying Earth's gravity field
- **SMOS** (2009–) studying Earth's water cycle
- **CryoSat-2** (2010–) studying Earth's ice cover
- **Swarm** (2013–) three satellites studying Earth's magnetic field
- **ADM-Aeolus (2018)** studying global winds
- **EarthCARE (2019)** studying Earth's clouds, aerosols and radiation (ESA/JAXA)
- **Biomass** (2021) studying Earth's carbon cycle
- **FLEX** (2022) studying photosynthesis
- **Earth Explorers 9 & 10** to be selected



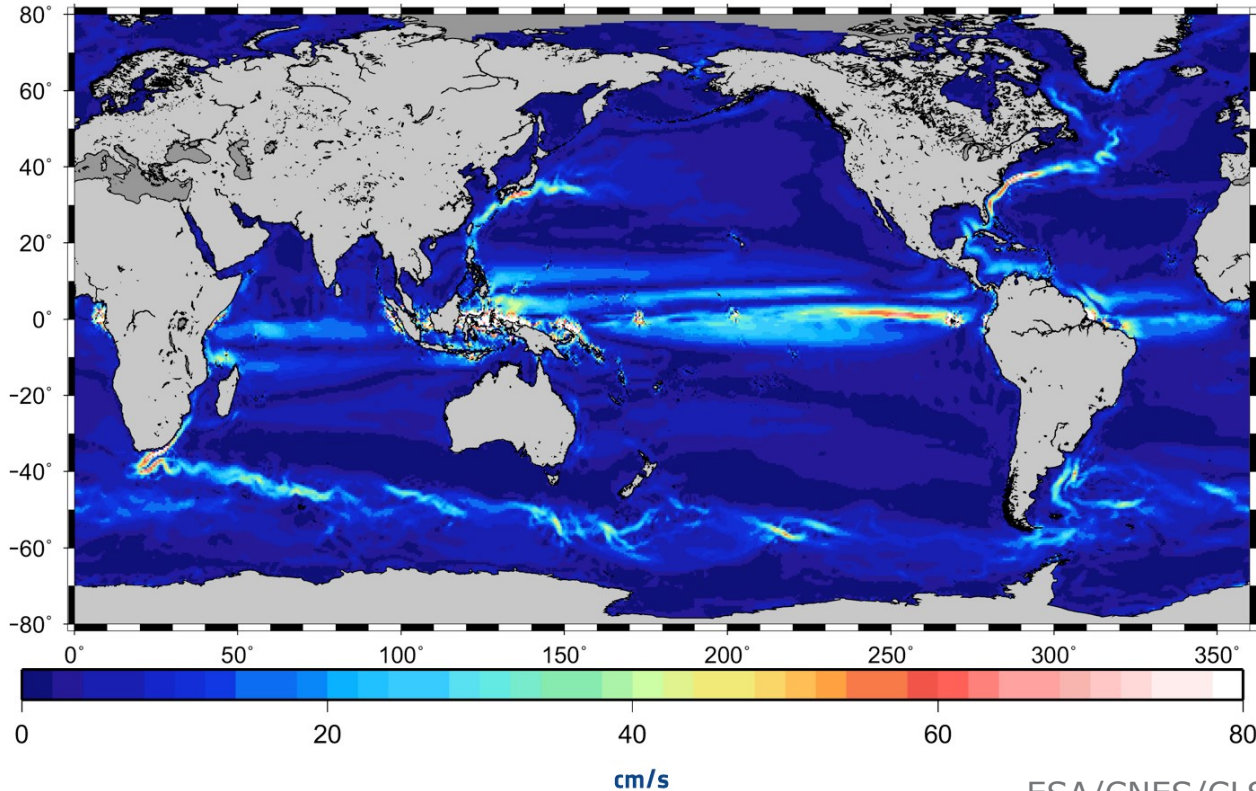
GOCE: ESA's Gravity Field and Steady-state Ocean Circulation Explorer



- First gradiometer in space launched 17 March 2009
- Best ever static geoid
- Various versions of the geoid have been released including all GOCE measurements
- End of mission declared 21 October 2013 following depletion of Xenon fuel
- Re-entry 11 November 2013



GOCE & Altimetry: Global Mean Ocean Currents



ESA/CNES/CLS

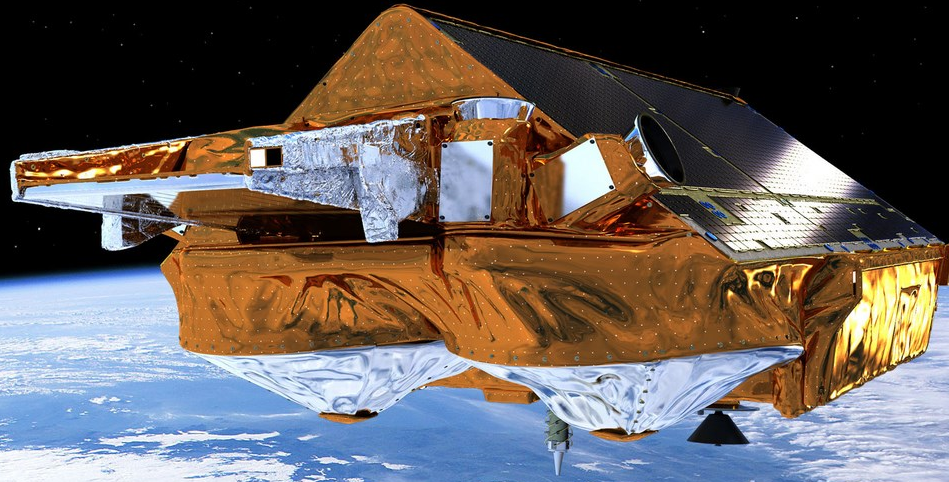
Altimetry derived mean sea surface when combined with GOCE geoid gives the “mean dynamic topography” (MDT)

MDT is the relief or shape of the ocean surface corresponding to mean ocean circulation

GOCE geoid contributing to the fundamental understanding of role of global ocean circulation in distributing heat and freshwater/salt.

Slide 6





CryoSat Mission



CryoSat: ESA's Ice Mission



- Launched 8 April 2010
- First interferometric altimeter in space
- Global ice elevation & thickness change measurements
- Data used for ice research, but increasingly also for mountain glaciers/ice caps, oceanography, river & lakes, and bathymetry



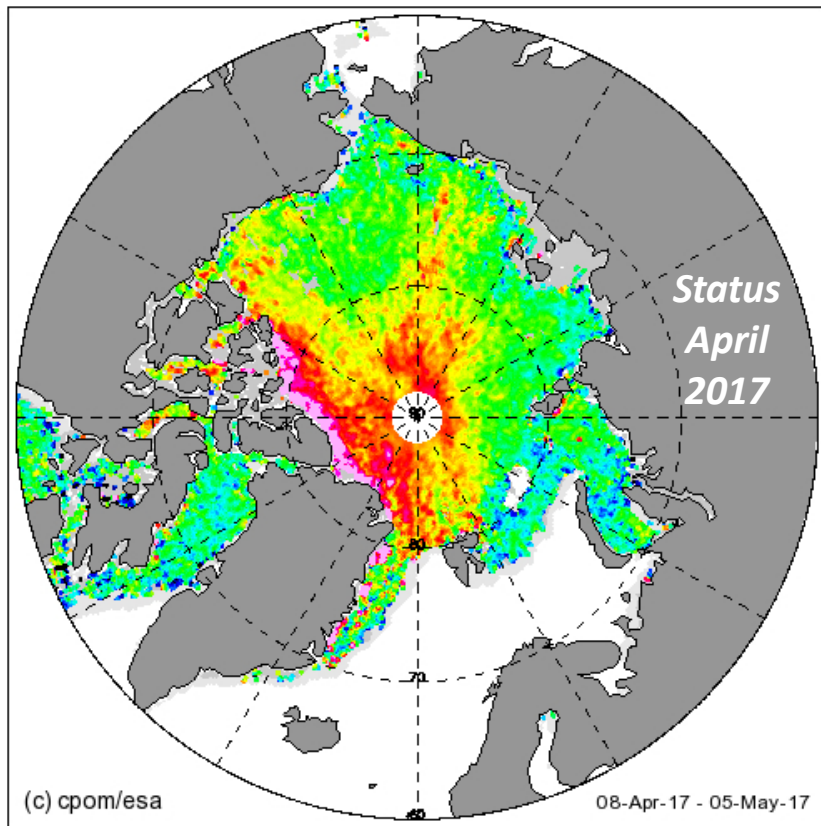
Arctic Sea Ice Thickness



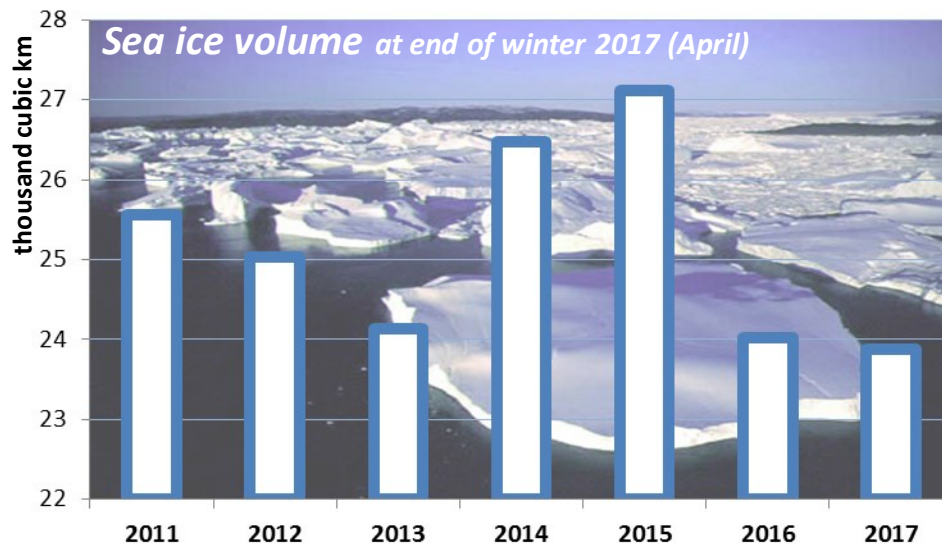
Ice Volume

30 thousand cubic km





Arctic sea ice
 → *a historical minimum*
 for sea ice volume at end of winter 2017





SMOS (Soil Moisture and Ocean Salinity)



SMOS: Soil Moisture & Ocean Salinity Mission



- Launched 02 November 2009
- Data delivery since February 2010
- Complete Earth coverage within three days
- Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) mitigation continues
- Outstanding international cooperation



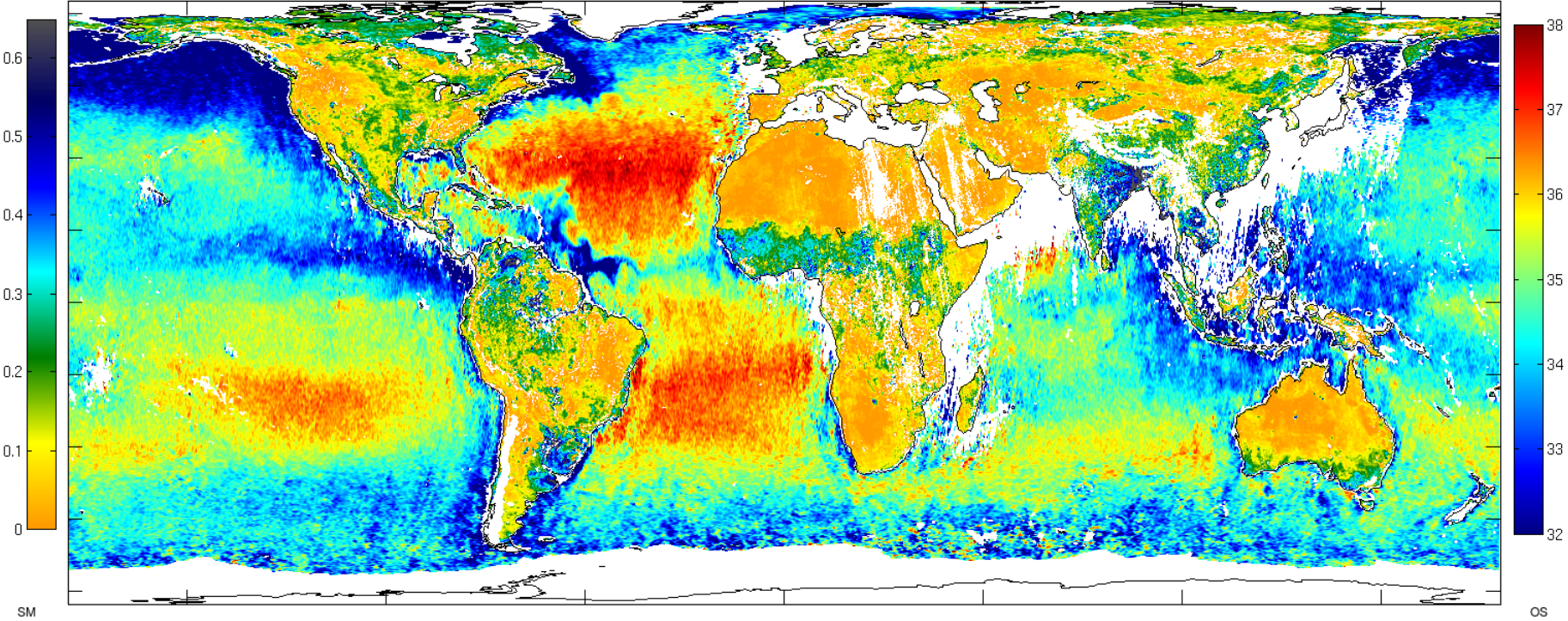
Slide 12



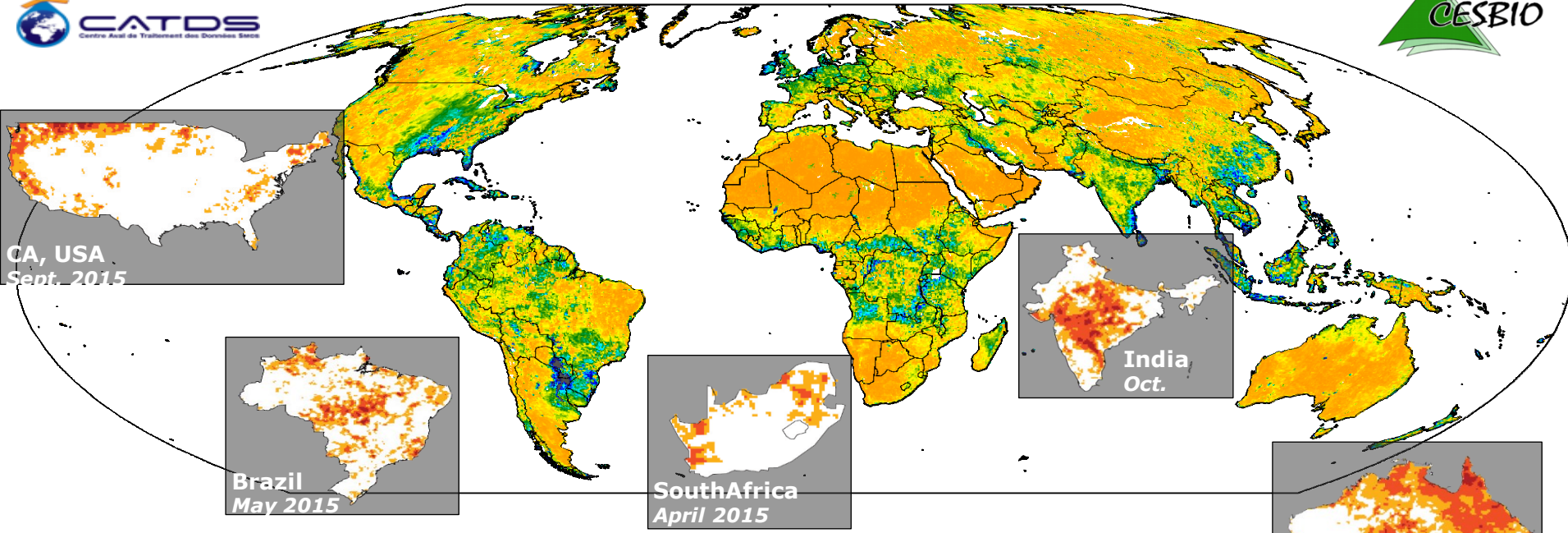
SMOS Measurements



01/08/2017-10/08/2017 CATDS 10 day composite product



SMOS monitoring major droughts in 2015



Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Root zone soil moisture

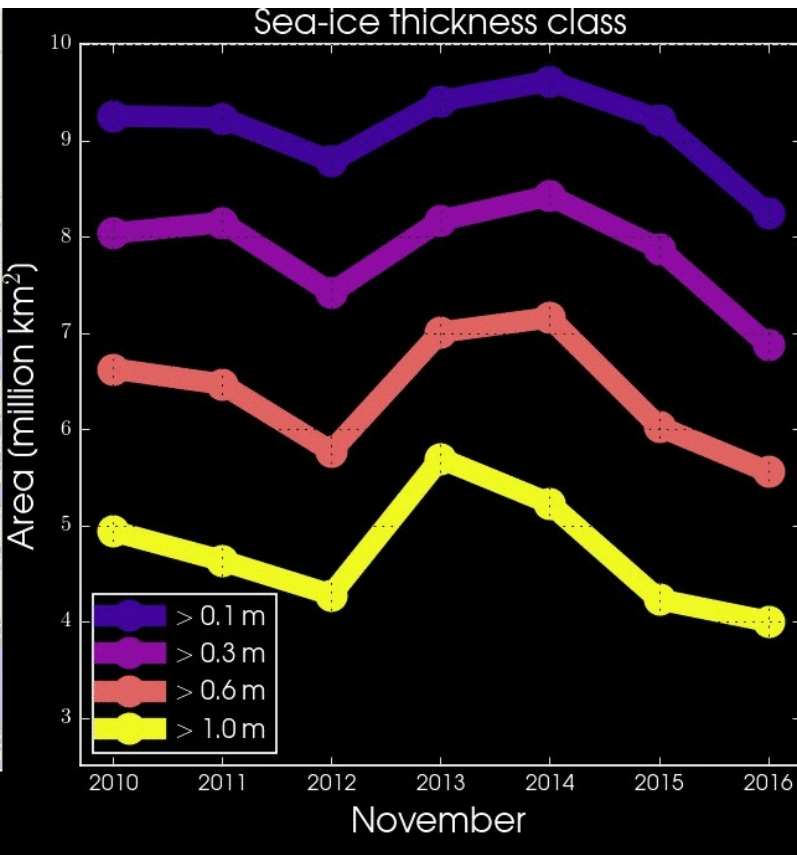
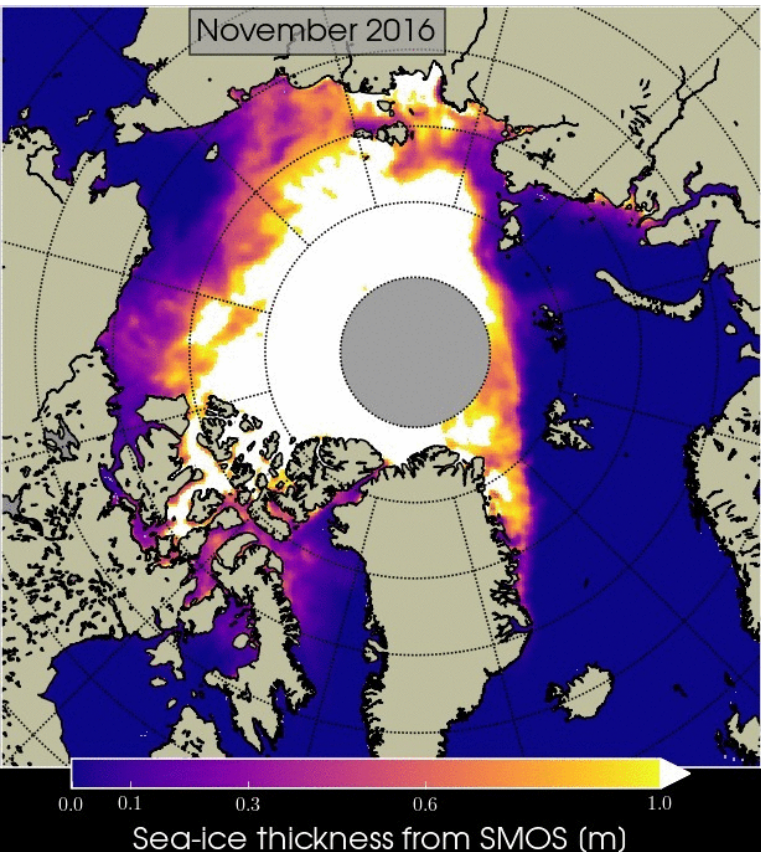


Drought index



Australia
June 2015

Sea Ice Thickness from SMOS



Copyright:
University of Hamburg

A detailed 3D rendering of a SWARM mission satellite in space. The satellite features a large, rectangular solar panel array with a blue and orange pattern. It is connected to a long, grey boom that extends towards the right, ending in a white, box-like instrument package. The background shows the Earth's horizon and a starry space.

SWARM Mission

Swarm: ESA's Magnetic Field Mission

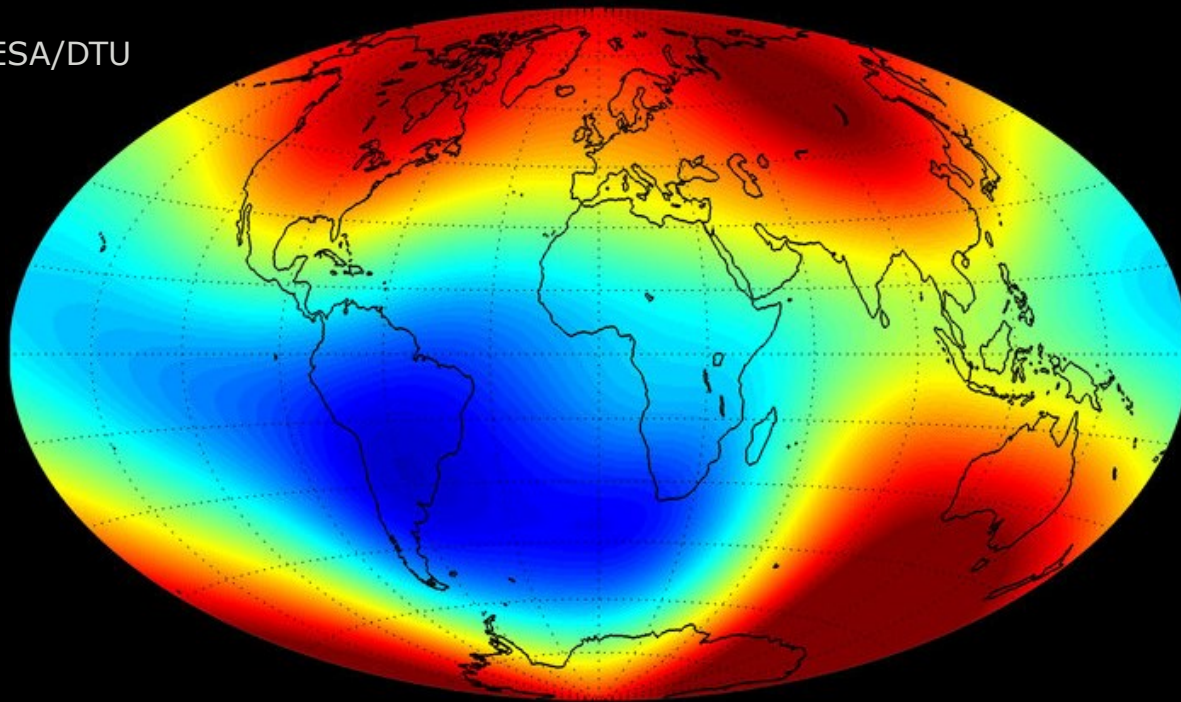


- Three-satellite-constellation, launched 22 November 2013
- Measures the geomagnetic field

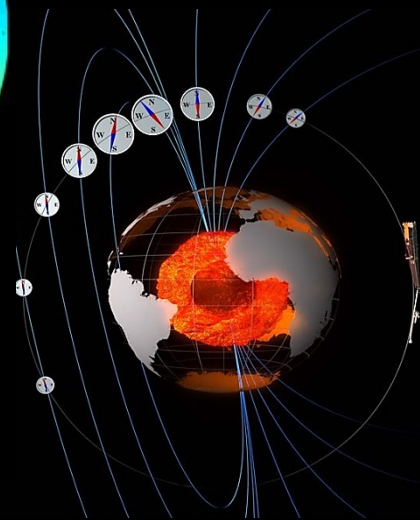


Swarm: Earth's Magnetic Field

© ESA/DTU



Main magnetic field at Earth's surface as of June 2014



Next Earth Explorers



2018: ADM Aeolus

- Atmospheric wind profiles



2019: EarthCare

- Clouds and Aerosols



2021: Biomass

- Above Ground Biomass



2022: Flex

- Plant Health

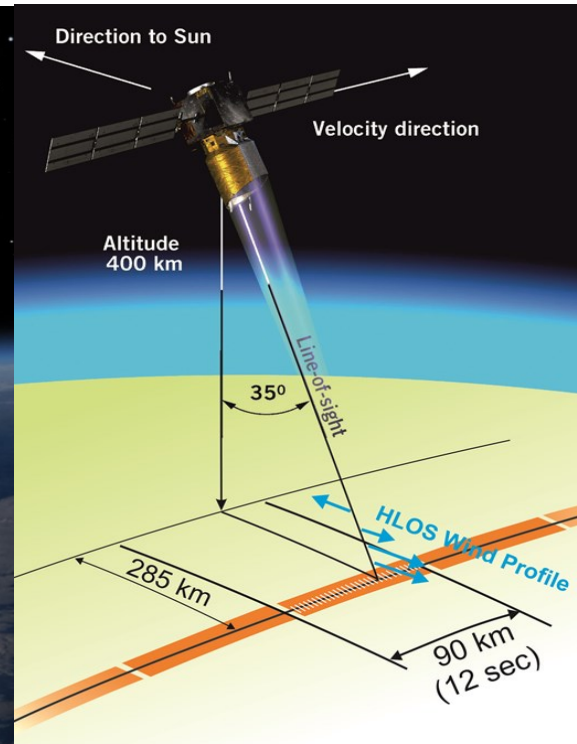
ADM-Aeolus Mission



ADM-Aeolus: ESA's Wind Profiling Mission



- Observations of wind profiles for analysis of global wind field
- Understanding of atmosphere dynamics and climate processes
- Improved weather forecasts and climate models



- First UV ($\lambda = 355\text{nm}$) Doppler wind lidar (ALADIN)
- Laser transmitters qualified for flight
- Flight acceptance and launch - early 2018
- Year of Polar Prediction (YOPP): 2017 - 2019

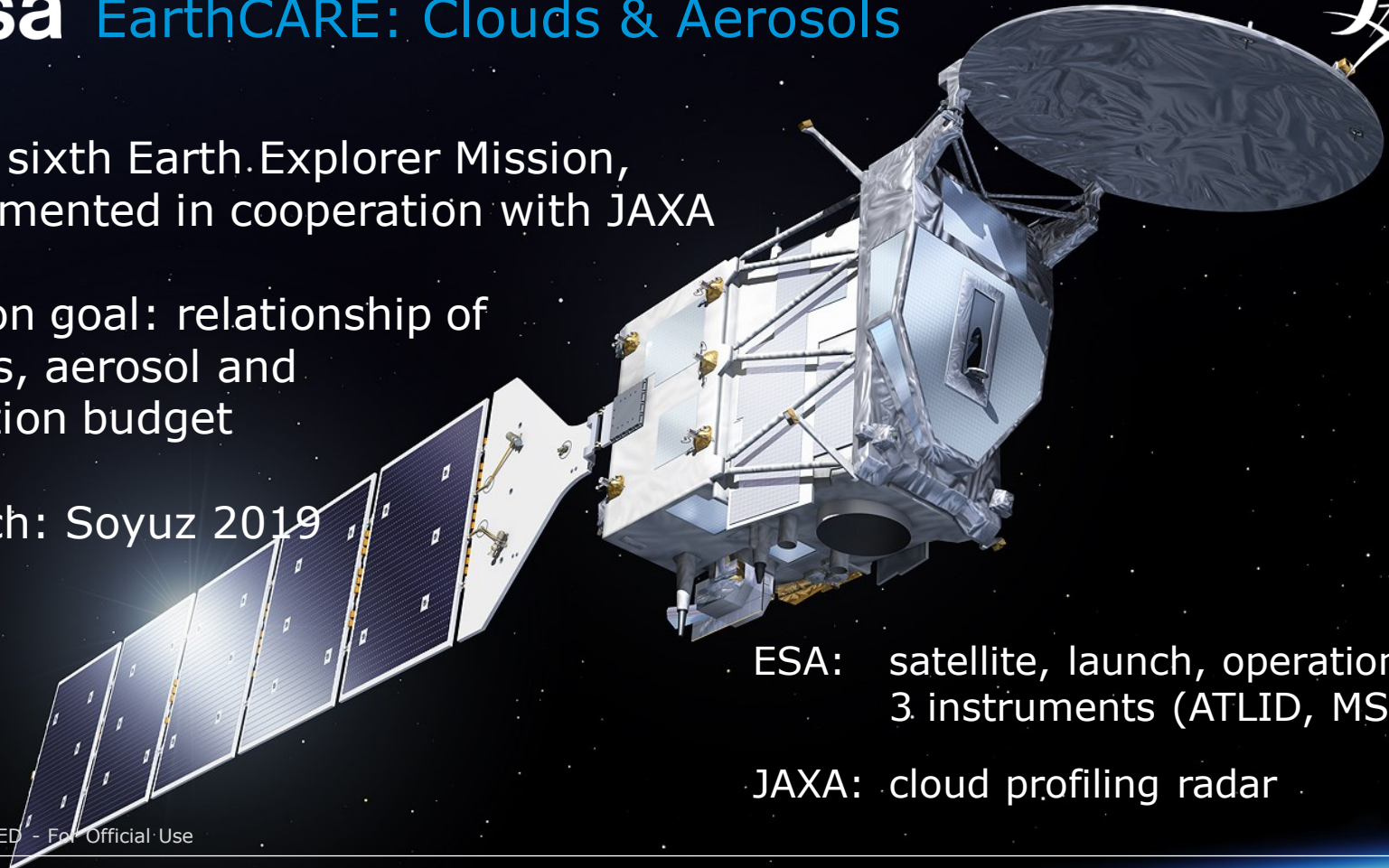
- UV lidar (355 nm) with Mie and Rayleigh receivers
- Doppler shift used to retrieve Horizontal Line of Sight component of wind velocity

EarthCARE Mission

ESA's sixth Earth Explorer Mission,
implemented in cooperation with JAXA

Mission goal: relationship of
clouds, aerosol and
radiation budget

Launch: Soyuz 2019

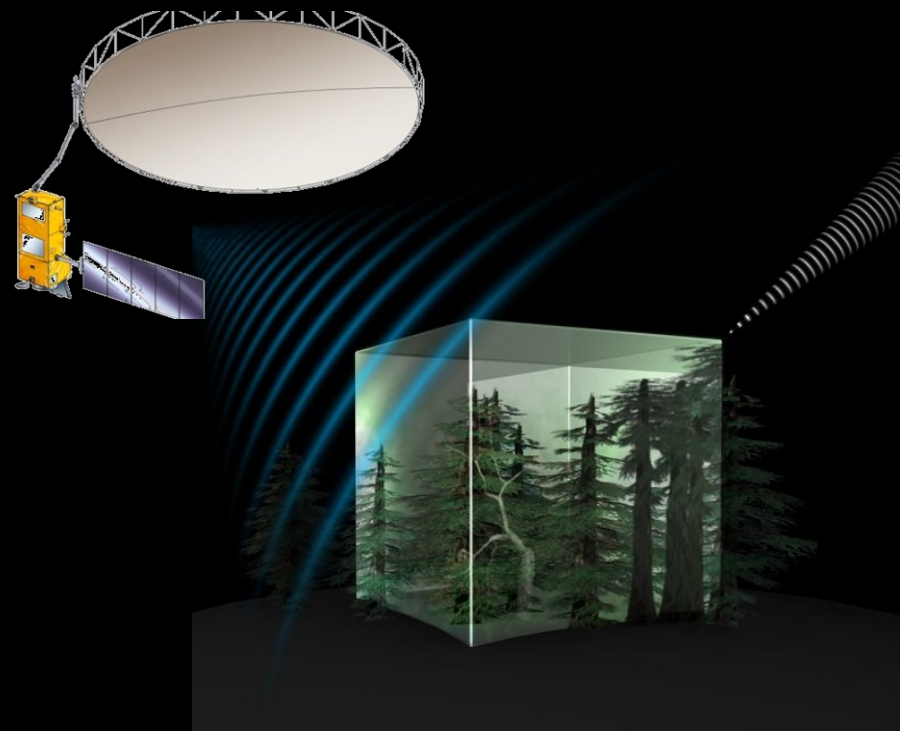


ESA: satellite, launch, operations,
3 instruments (ATLID, MSI, BBR)

JAXA: cloud profiling radar

Biomass Mission

- 7th Earth Explorer: Biomass
 - selected 2013
 - Biomass estimates based on global interferometric and polarimetric P-Band Radar observations
 - Launch: 2021 (Vega)

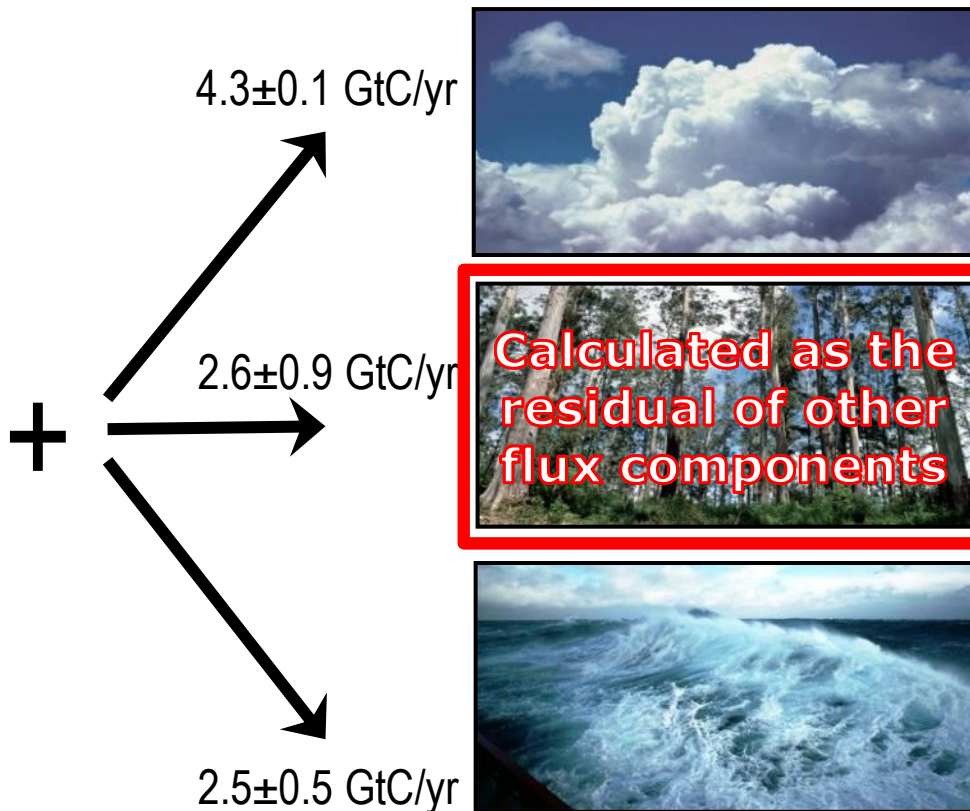
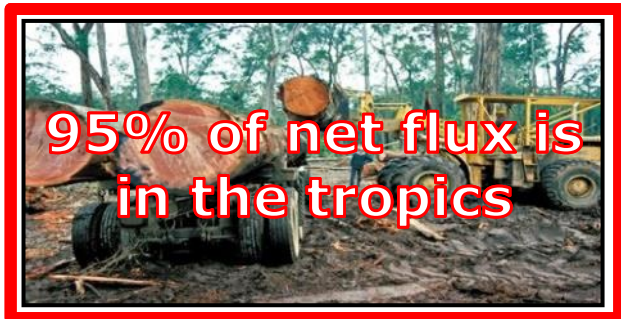


The Science Question

8.3 ± 0.4 GtC/yr



1.0 ± 0.5 GtC/yr net flux



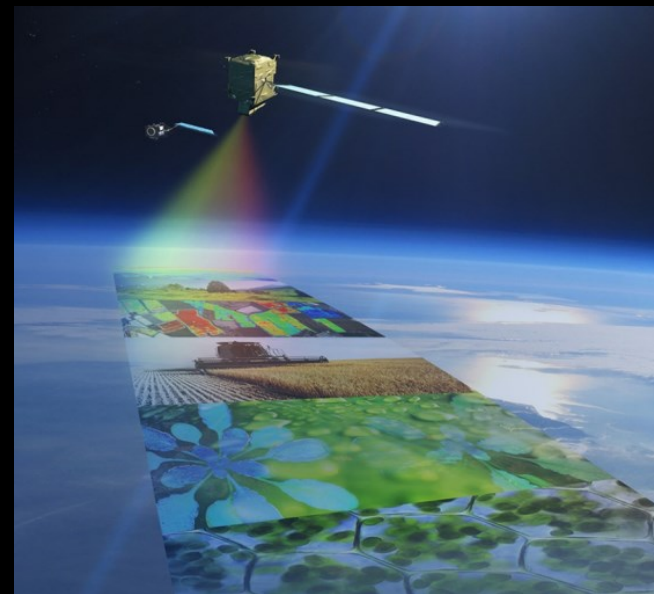
Global Carbon Project, 2012



FLEX (Fluorescence Explorer) Mission

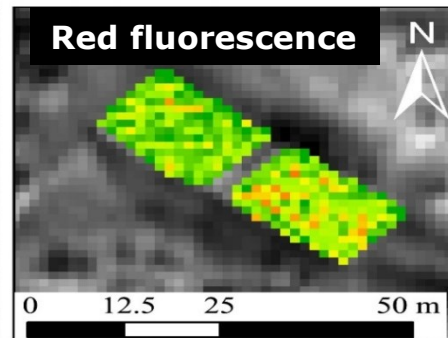
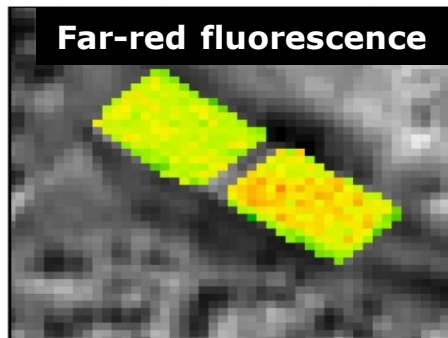
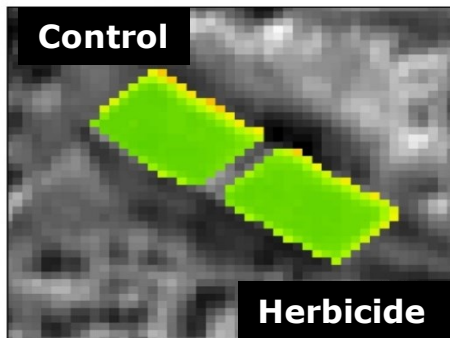


- 8th Earth Explorer: FLEX
 - global maps of vegetation fluorescence, which can be converted into an indicator of photosynthetic activity
 - Launch: 2022 (Vega)

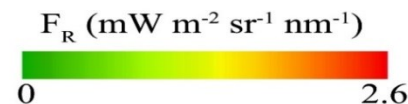
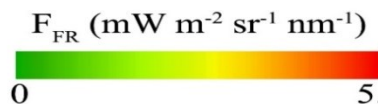
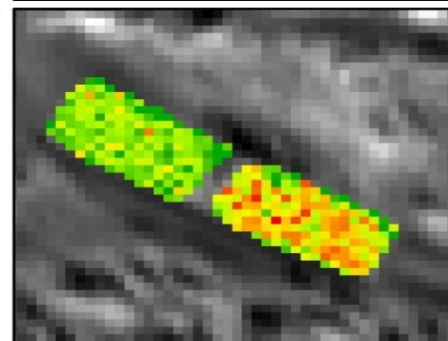
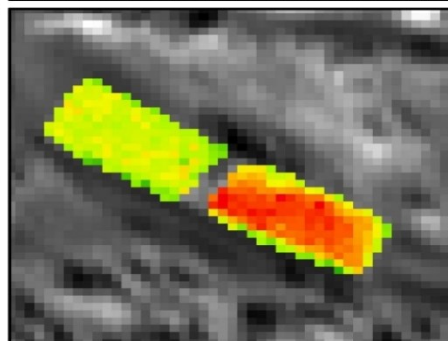
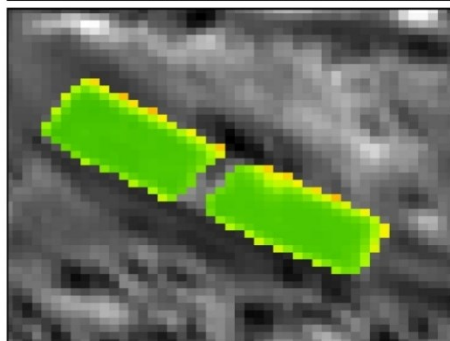


FLEX: Fluorescence tracks photosynthetic change

Low concentration



Higher concentration



Rossini et al. (2015) *Geophysical Research Letters*, 42, doi:10.1002/2014GL062943.

Slide 29

Sentinels: A New Generation of Data Source



Sent-1A/B



Sent-2A/B



Sent-3A/B



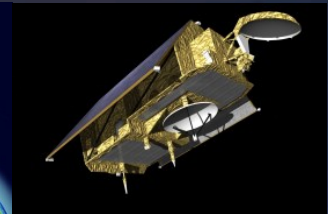
Sent-4A/B



Sent-5/5P



Sent-6A/B



- Copernicus - European space flagship programme, led by the EU
- ESA is responsible for space component, Sentinel development, operation of some Sentinels, data buy from other partners, system evolution
- Sentinels – designed to monitor various elements of the Earth System in a fully operational manner
- Free and open data policy



Current Approved Sentinel Missions



S1A/B: Radar Mission



S2A/B: High Resolution Optical Mission



S3A/B: Medium Resolution Imaging and Altimetry Mission



S4A/B: Geostationary Atmospheric Chemistry Mission



S5P: Low Earth Orbit Atmospheric Chemistry Mission

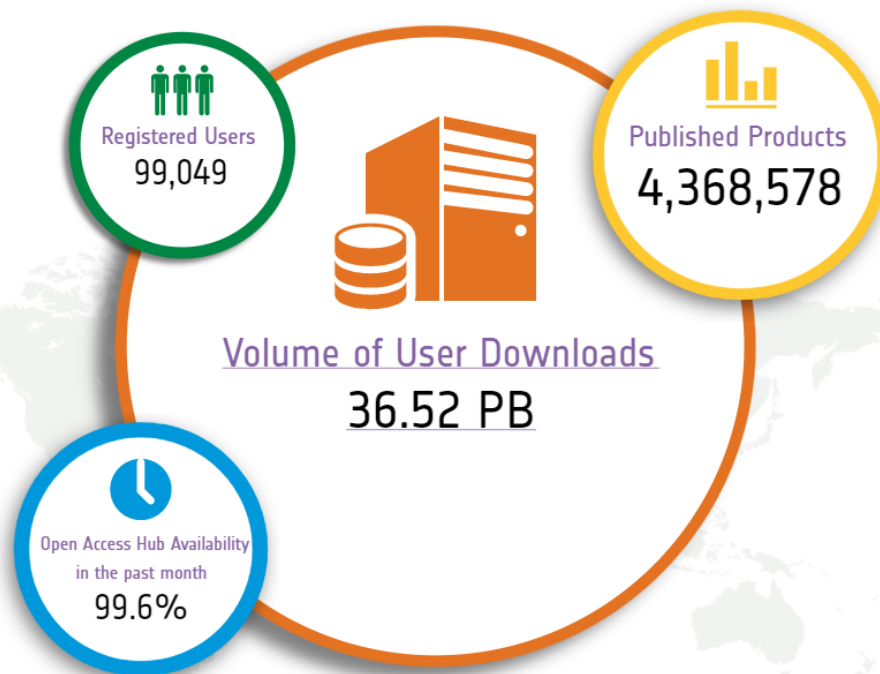


S5A/B/C: Low Earth Orbit Atmospheric Chemistry Mission



S6A/B: Altimetry Mission

Sentinel Open Access Data Hub



*statistics as of
19 October 2017*



Welcome to the Copernicus Open Access Hub

The Copernicus Open Access Hub (previously known as Sentinels Scientific Data Hub) provides complete, free and open access to [Sentinel-1](#), [Sentinel-2](#), [Sentinel-3](#) and [Sentinel-5P](#) user products, starting from the In-Orbit Commissioning Review (IOCR).

Sentinel Data are also available via the Copernicus Data and Information Access Services (DIAS) through several [platforms](#).



Please visit our [User Guide](#) for getting started with the Data Hub Interface. Discover how to use the APIs and create scripts for automatic search and download of Sentinels' data, with synchronous access to the latest data and asynchronous access to historic data via the API and GUI.

For further details or requests of support please send an e-mail to eosupport@copernicus.esa.int

Reports & Stats

Data updated hourly



38,892

prod. published in the last 24h



338,550

downloads in the last 24h



Reports

Resources

climate stress test....pdf ^

ΒΟΛΟΣ-ΣΕΝΑΠΙΟ-....PDF ^

ΒΟΛΟΣ-ΣΕΝΑΠΙΟ-....PDF ^

Indices-2.3-ΠΕ5.docx ^

Show all

Sentinel Expansion

Candidates
to be verified through
requirements process !



- Sentinel-7: a anthropogenic CO₂ monitoring mission XCO₂, (XCH₄)
- Sentinel-8: a Thermal Infrared Imager (companion to Sentinel-2 C/D)
- Sentinel-9: components:
 - S-9 ICE: Enhanced Ice and Snow Continuity mission
 - S-9 HEO: Polar Weather Payload on a Highly Elliptical Orbit (Land ice elevation and sea ice thickness, snow loading on sea ice).
- Sentinel-10: a Hyper-spectral mission (Agriculture, soils, food security, biodiversity)



Εργαλεία για την τηλεπισκόπηση



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The European Commission's science and knowledge service

European Commission > EU Science Hub > Research topic > Earth observation

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- Knowledge
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- News & Events
- Our Communities

Research

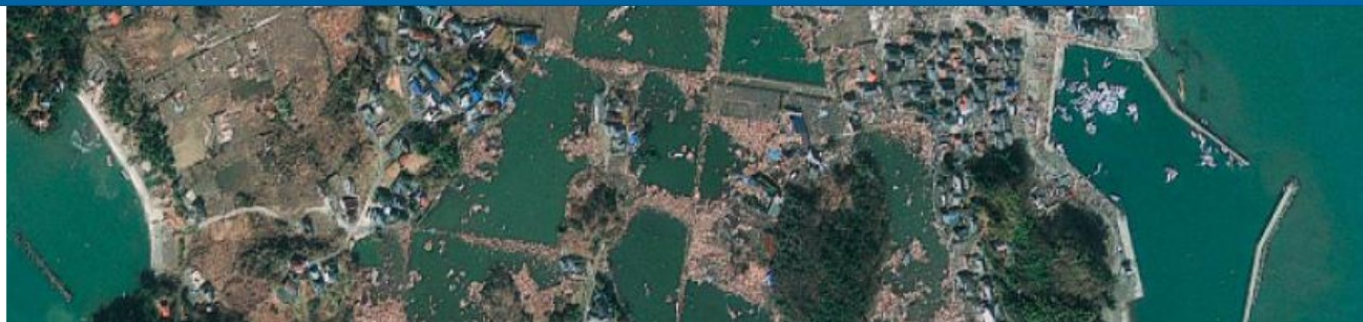
Science areas

Research topics

Centre for Advanced Studies

Laboratories & facilities

Crosscutting activities



Earth observation

Science Areas

Environment and climate change

Science updates

The EU crop map - a first continental high-resolution map of the European Union

Earth observation

Earth observation is the gathering of information about planet Earth's physical, chemical and biological systems via remote sensing technologies, usually involving satellites carrying imaging devices. Earth observation is used to monitor and assess the status of, and changes in, the natural and manmade environment. Space-based technologies deliver reliable and repeat-coverage datasets, which combined with research and development of appropriate methods,

Related Publications

Mesoscale productivity fronts and local fishing opportunities in the European Seas

JRC MARS Bulletin - Global outlook - Crop monitoring European neighbourhood - Ukraine - June 2021

Deep tropical Central 2 cloud-free

step

science toolbox exploitation platform



ESA

STEP

TOOLBOXES

DOWNLOAD

GALLERY

DOCUMENTATION

COMMUNITY

THIRD PARTY PLUGINS

SNAP

Sentinel 1 Toolbox

Sentinel 2 Toolbox

Sentinel-3 Toolbox

SMOS Toolbox

Proba-V Toolbox

PolSARpro

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seom
scientific exploitation
of operational missions

2018



Mapping Urban Areas from Space

SNAP

Sentinel 1 Toolbox

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seom
scientific exploitation
of operational missions

2018



Mapping Urban Areas from Space
(MUAS 2018)



Copernicus Global Land Service

Providing bio-geophysical products of global land surface



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Viewing

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Vegetation

Energy

Water

Cryosphere

Hot Spots

Groundbased

<https://land.copernicus.eu/local/urban-atlas/view>

<https://land.copernicus.eu/local/urban-atlas/street-tree-layer-stl>

<https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/satellite-fire-burned-area?tab=overview> (250 m)

<https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/cds/app#!/dataset/satellite-soil-moisture?tab=overview>

More details about the products are given in the Documentation section.

U,00 U,01 U,02 U,03 U,04 U,05

DATA DESCRIPTION	
Data type	Gridded
Horizontal coverage	Global
Horizontal resolution	0.25°x0.25°
Temporal coverage	1978 to present
Temporal resolution	Day, 10-day and month
File format	NetCDF
Update frequency	Depends on the product: 10-day for the ICDR and 6 month for the CDR.

MAIN VARIABLES		
Name	Units	Description
Surface soil moisture	%	Content of liquid water in a surface soil layer of 2 to 5 cm depth expressed as the percentage of total saturation.
Volumetric soil moisture	m ³ m ⁻³	Content of liquid water in a surface soil layer of 2 to 5 cm depth expressed as m ³ water per m ³ soil.

<https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/satellite-albedo?tab=overview>

DATA DESCRIPTION	
Data type	Gridded(Plate Carree projection)
Horizontal coverage	Global land surface.
Horizontal resolution	1/112° (~1 km) for SPOT-VGT and PROBA-V, 1/30° (~4 km) for AVHRR.
Vertical coverage	Top of the canopy.
Temporal coverage	September 1981 to present.
Temporal resolution	10 days.
File format	NetCDF.
Update frequency	Month.



Background



Data & Services



Quick Start



Publications & Media



Partners

500 Terabyte distilled into one layer - TimeScan Landsat

U-TEP's new TimeScan processing tool has been used to produce a global cloud-free data set from more than 450,000 Landsat images collected between 2013 and 2015. Discover this novel perspective on the global land surface now...

Browse TimeScan





FRINGE 2020 (post-poned)

Advances in the Science and Applications of SAR Interferometry and Sentinel-1 InSAR (date TBC due to Covid-19 outbreak)
DELFT, NETHERLANDS

[Read more](#)

Landsat Land Surface Temperature

Documentation: Parastatidis, D., Mitraka, Z., Chrysoulakis, N., Abrams, M., 2017. Online Global Land Surface Temperature Estimation from Landsat. *Remote Sens.*, 9, 1208.



Map Satellite

From:

To:

Select Landsat:

Select Emissivity:

Draw polygon Load KML

Calculate LST

Manual & Updates Contact Us



ΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΗ ΔΟΥΡΥΦΟΡΙΚΗ ΤΗΛΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΗΣΗ (downstream)

Καθ. Κ. Καρτάλης - ΕΚΠΑ

Περισσότερα δεδομένα. Υψηλότερη ποιότητα. Μεγαλύτερη Διαθεσιμότητα

Την περίοδο μέχρι το 2026 αναμένεται να εκτοξευθούν πάνω από 400 δορυφόροι (άνω των 50kg) Παρατήρησης της Γης (Earth Observation-EO), ενώ ο αντίστοιχος αριθμός για την περίοδο 2006-2015 ήταν περίπου 160.

Το συνδυασμένο ιστορικό αρχείο υπηρεσιών όπως ο ΕΟΔ και η NASA αριθμεί πλέον δεκάδες PBytes, ενώ η όλο και πιο διαδεδομένη χρήση **CubeSats** θα προσφέρει PBytes ΕΟ δεδομένων κατά έτος.

Ειδικά για το Ευρωπαϊκό Πρόγραμμα Copernicus, εγκρίθηκαν από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή οι κοινοπραξίες που υλοποιούν τις υποδομές **DIAS** (Copernicus Data and Information Access Service). Τα DIAS ενισχύσουν σημαντικά τις δυνατότητες για εξαγωγή πληροφορίας από τα μεγάλα δεδομένα παρατήρησης γης και την ανάπτυξη πολλαπλών εμπορικών εφαρμογών, φέρνοντας κοντά τα δεδομένα, τους αλγορίθμους ανάλυσης και τα συστήματα υπολογιστικών νεφών.

Scale, Frequency, Quality

Η συχνότητα ανανέωσης των δεδομένων, καθώς και η δυνατότητα λήψης τους σε διάφορες κλίμακες, βελτιώνεται συνεχώς.

Ανοικτά δεδομένα

Η τάση για ανοικτά δεδομένα, όπως στην περίπτωση της υπογραφής του **Copernicus Regulation** που θεσμοθετεί πολιτική δωρεάν και ανοικτών δεδομένων (free and open data policy) μέχρι το 2034 για το Copernicus, δίνει ώθηση στην αγορά, με νέες επιχειρησιακές υπηρεσίες και νέα εμπορικά έργα.

Big Data, Analytics, IoT, VR και είσοδος εμπορικών φορέων ICT

Τα παραπάνω διαμορφώνουν μία νέα πρόκληση, αυτή της αξιοποίησης των δεδομένων αυτών με τεχνολογίες που μπορούν να διαχειριστούν τον **μεγάλο τους όγκο (Volume)** και **πολυπλοκότητα (Variability/Complexity)** με **υψηλές ταχύτητες (Velocity/Acquisition)**. Τέτοιες τεχνολογίες είναι:

- Υπηρεσίες/Υποδομές Υπολογιστικού Νέφους (Cloud Computing/Infrastructure) as-a-Service
- Platform Analytics/Interactive Programming
- Machine Learning/Deep Learning
- Internet of Things (IoT): Παρατηρείται μια τάση σύγκλισης του IoT με την αξιοποίηση δορυφορικών δεδομένων σε σενάρια όπως οι Έξυπνες Πόλεις (Smart cities)
- Virtual Reality: Οι τεχνολογίες Εικονικής Πραγματικότητας βοηθούν στην οπτικοποίηση των δεδομένων (data visualization) και στην ανάπτυξη αντίστοιχων εφαρμογών.

Νέες πηγές δεδομένων

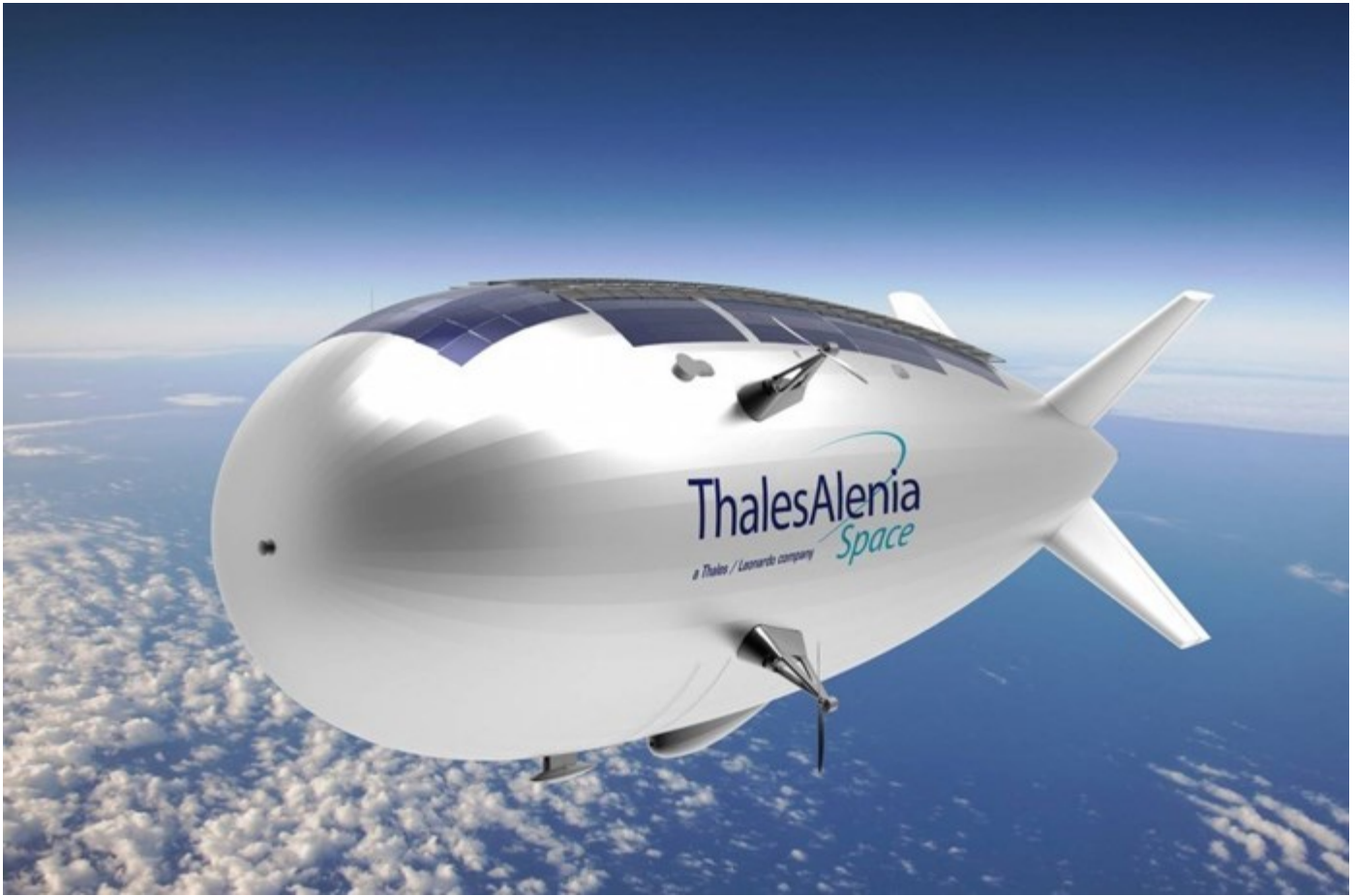
• Ανάπτυξη στόλων μικροδορυφόρων από VC: Τα τελευταία έτη έχουν εμφανιστεί πάνω από 10 Venture Capital-funded startups, κυρίως στις ΗΠΑ, που επικεντρώνονται κυρίως σε Very High Resolution (VHR) δεδομένα στο οπτικό φάσμα, με προοπτική την παγκόσμια κάλυψη σε ημερήσια βάση σε χωρική ανάλυση ενός μέτρου το 2020. Ενδεικτικά παραδείγματα: Terrabella (ex Skybox) και Planet (ex Planet labs), Leostella.

Συστήματα RPAS και HAPs: Αυξανόμενη είναι η τάση χρήσης ψευδοδορυφόρων (pseudo-satellites) που βρίσκονται σε ημι-στατική τροχιά και δίνουν τη δυνατότητα λήψης δεδομένων υψηλής ακρίβειας. Τα RPAS (Remotely Piloted Airborne Systems) στοχεύουν σε εμπορικές εφαρμογές, καθώς και εφαρμογές ασφάλειας, έρευνας και ψυχαγωγίας. Τα HAPs (High Altitude Platforms) βρίσκονται σε φάση ανάπτυξης και εμπορικής αξιοποίησης στην Ευρώπη (π.χ. Zephyr, Stratobus). Και τα δύο συστήματα έχουν προοπτικές συνέργειας με δορυφορικά συστήματα.



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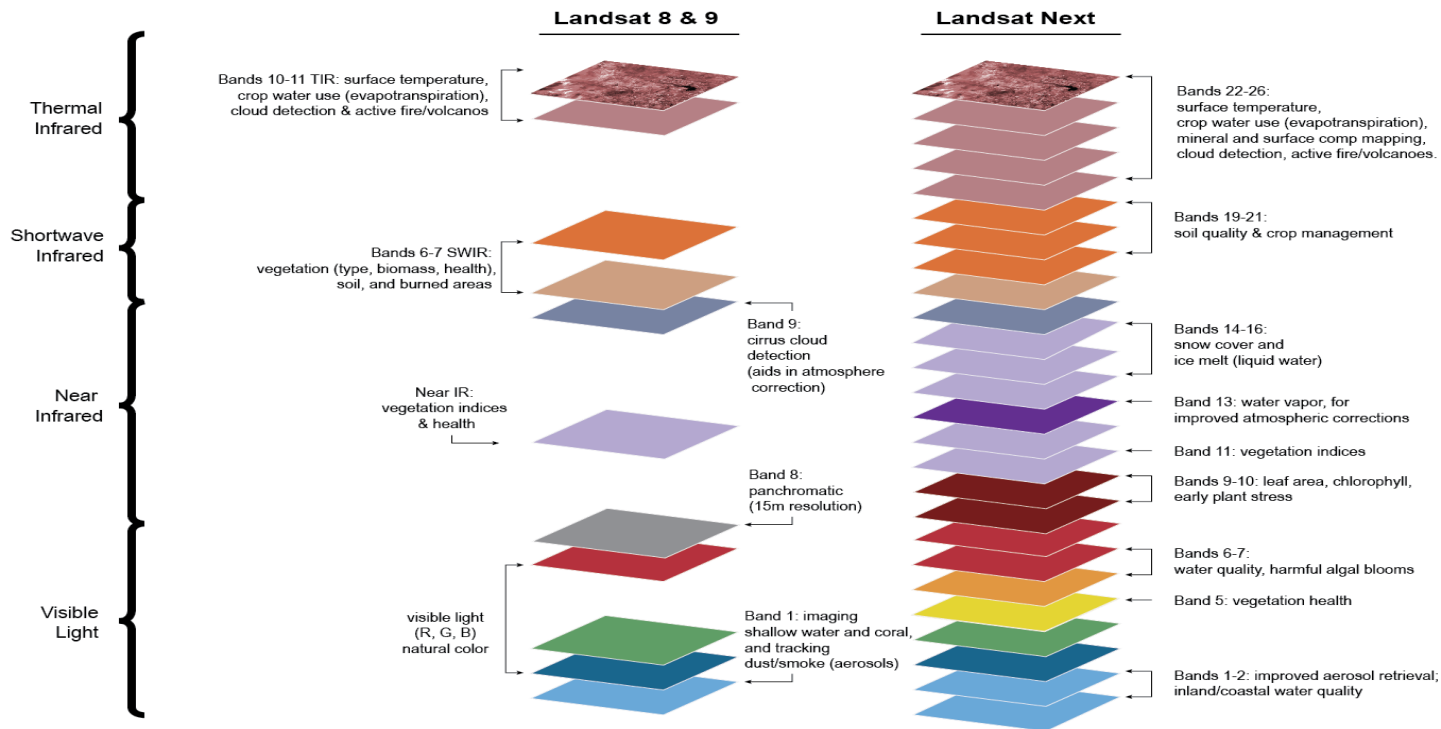
ESA UNCLASSIFIED - For Official Use



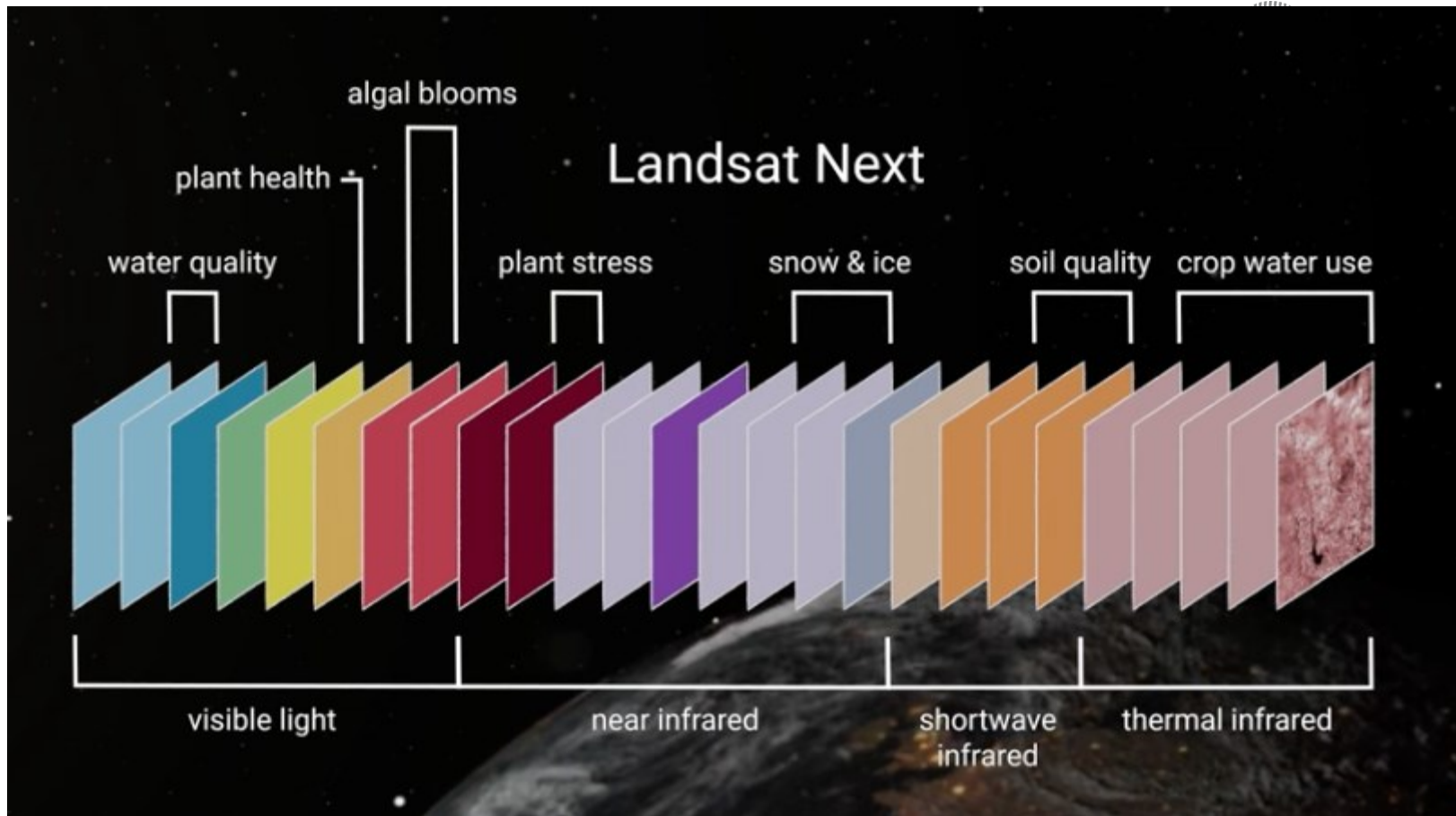
Spectral Comparison: Landsat 8/9, and Landsat Next

Increased spectral coverage with Landsat Next will enable new applications

Superspectral



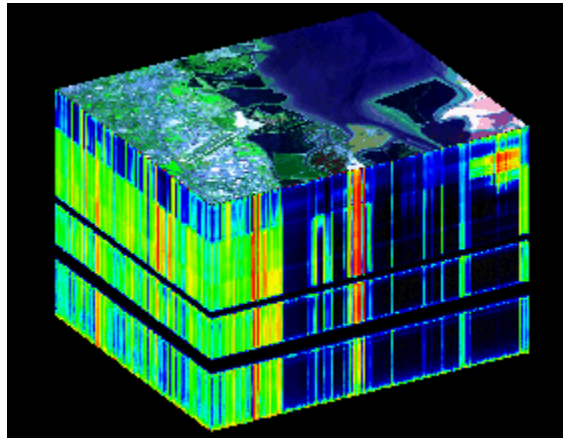
<https://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov/satellites/landsat-next/>



Hyper-spectral data (υπερφασματικά δεδομένα)

Τα υπερφασματικά δεδομένα προκύπτουν από 100 έως 200 φασματικές ζώνες μικρού εύρους (5-10 nm), ενώ τα πολυφασματικά δεδομένα προκύπτουν από 5-10 φασματικές ζώνες με εύρος που κυμαίνεται μεταξύ 70-400 nm.

Data cube: χωρική πληροφορία στο X-Y plane και φασματική πληροφορία Z-direction.



Ατμόσφαιρα: υδρατμοί, ιδιότητες νεφών, αιωρούμενα σωματίδια

Οικολογία: χλωροφύλλη

Γεωλογία: ορυκτά και είδη εδαφών

Παράκτια ύδατα: chlorophyll, phytoplankton, διαλυμένες οργανικές ουσίας, αιωρούμενα ιζήματα

Χιόνι/Πάγος

Καύση βιομάζας: subpixel temperatures, καπνός

Εμπορικές εφαρμογές: εξεύρεση ορυκτών, γεωργία ακριβείας και δασοκομία

Νέες εφαρμογές και τομείς συνεργασίας

- **Βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη – Κλιματική Αλλαγή**: Αστικό περιβάλλον – έξυπνες πόλεις, Θαλάσσιο και Παράκτιο περιβάλλον, Γεωργία, Διαχείριση Κινδύνου, Ενέργεια, Υδατικοί Πόροι, Δάση και Οικοσυστήματα, Κλιματική Ανθεκτικότητα - Προσαρμογή
- **Ασφάλεια (Security)**: Παρατηρείται αξιοποίηση ΕΟ τεχνολογίας-υποδομών-υπηρεσιών σε σχέση με μεταναστευτικές ροές, έλεγχο συνόρων, παρακολούθηση θαλασσών κ.τ.λ. και διαπιστώνονται ισχυρές συνέργειες για πολιτικές (υγεία, ενέργεια, κ.ά.) και αμυντικές εφαρμογές.
- **Πολιτιστική Κληρονομιά**: εντοπισμός και παρακολούθηση κινδύνων, εκτίμηση τρωτότητας
- **Αλγόριθμοι υποβιβασμού κλίμακας** (thermal unmixing και thermal sharpening)
- **EO Science for Society**