

ESA Vision for EO





Taking the Pulse of our Planet































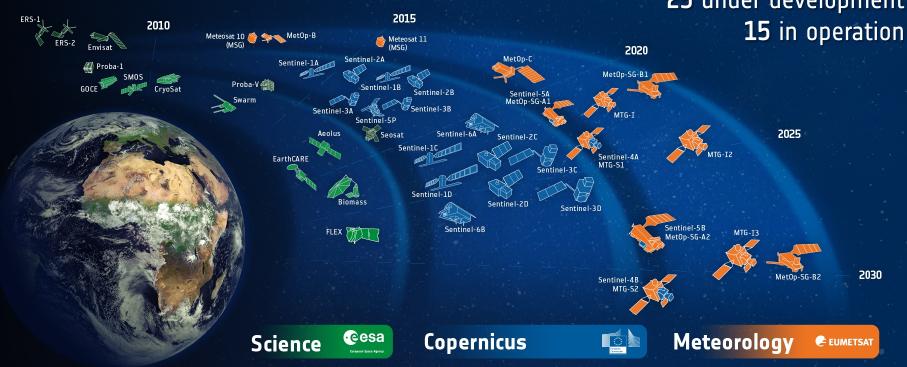


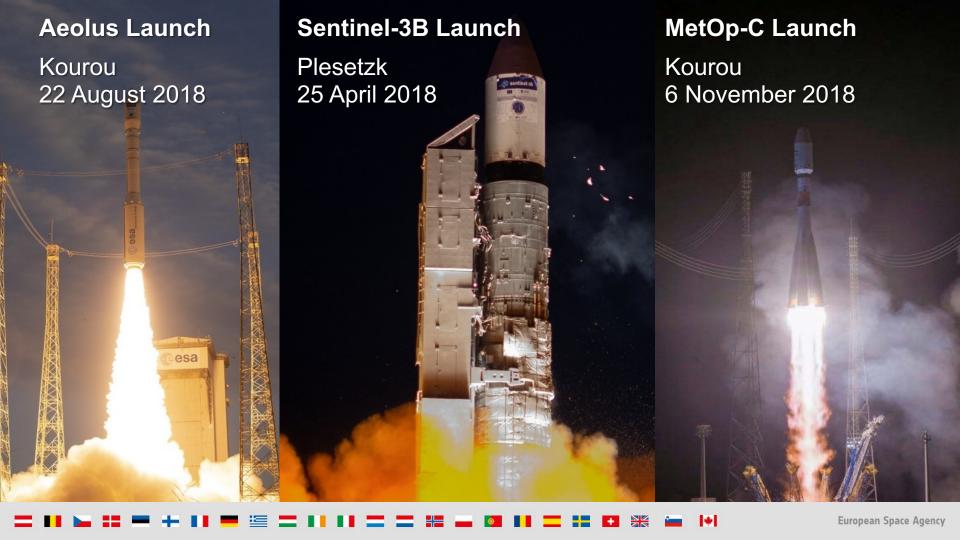


ESA-Developed Earth Observation Missions



25 under development
15 in operation

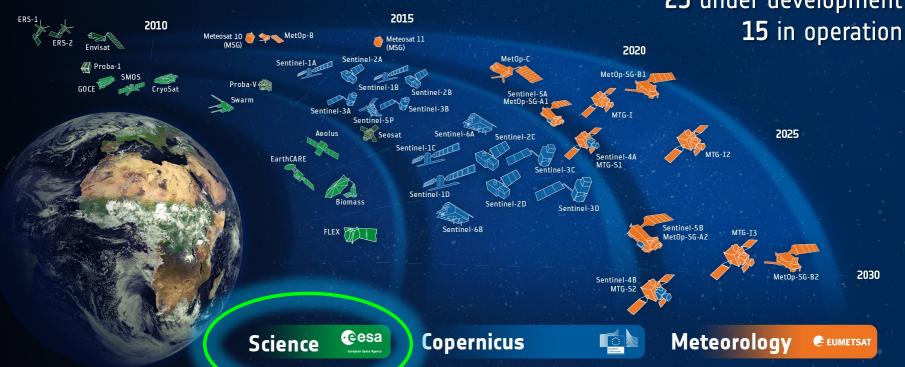




ESA-Developed Earth Observation Missions



25 under development
15 in operation



Science: Earth Explorers





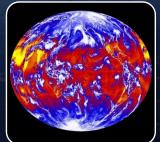
Earth Explorer 9 – Two Candidates



Mission selection 2019; launch around 2025

FORUM

Far-infrared Outgoing Radiation Understanding and Monitoring

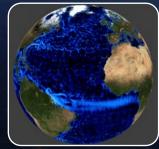


Benchmark measurements will improve our understanding of the greenhouse effect and contribute to climate change assessments accuracy

SKIM

Sea-surface Kinematics

Multiscale monitoring



Will carry novel wide-swath scanning multibeam radar altimeter to measure ocean-surface currents with Doppler technique



















Earth Explorer 10 – Three Candidates



STEREOID

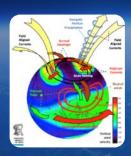


Bistatic SAR as passive followers of Sentinel-1 Two <500kg spacecraft

Applications

- Cryosphere
- Oceanography
- Geosphere

Daedalus



Explore mesosphere, lower thermosphere & lonosphere

Four cubesats at 120 km altitude

Focus on temperature, heating processes & composition structure

G-CLASS



Science on daily water cycle

Geostationary C-band SAR

Benefits for weather forecasting, hydrology, mountain cryosphere





Doppler Wind Lidar:

 Operated in the UV, measuring winds in cloud free atmosphere, in optically thin cloud/aerosol layers, and on top of optically thick clouds

Orbit:

- Sun synchronous, 6 am/pm local time, 320 km altitude
- 7 day repeat cycle, 111 orbits per week

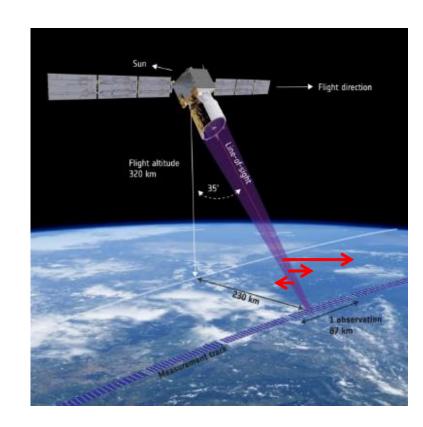
Products:

<u>Level-2A</u>: backscatter and extinction coeffs => cloud/aerosol vertical structure and properties

<u>Level-2B</u>: Profiles of single component wind vectors (~u)

- 24 layers: surface to 30km
- horiz. res. 85 km (Rayleigh) and 10 km (Mie)

Level-2C: ECMWF-assimilated wind vectors

























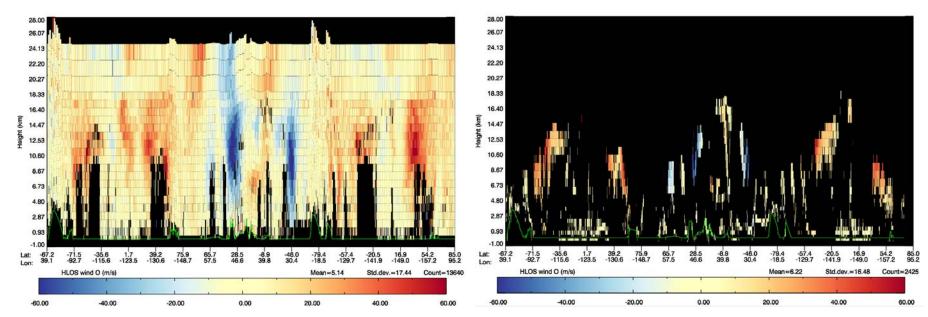






Aeolus observed molecular (left) and particle/cloud (right) Level 2B winds





Courtesy Michael Rennie, ECMWF

ESA-Developed Earth Observation Missions



Satellites 25 under development 2015 2010 15 in operation Meteosat 11 2020 Proba-V 4 2025 Sentinel-2C EarthCARE Sentinel-3D Sentinel-5B MetOp-SG-A2 2030 eesa Copernicus - Conversion Meteorology Science **EUMETSAT**

Copernicus – Sentinel Status







Radar

A 3 Apr. 2014

B 25 Apr. 2016

C 2022/23

D > 2022/23

S-2



High Res. Optical

A 23 Jun. 2015

B 6 Mar. 2017

C 2022/23

D > 2022/23

S-3



Medium Res. Optical & Altimetry

16 Feb. 2016

B 25 Apr. <u>2018</u>

C 2023

D > 2023

S-4



Atmospheric Chemistry (GEO)

A 2022

B 2027

S-5P



Atmospheric Chemistry (LEO)

13 Oct. 2017

S-5



Atmospheric Chemistry (LEO)

A 2021

B 2027

C > 2027

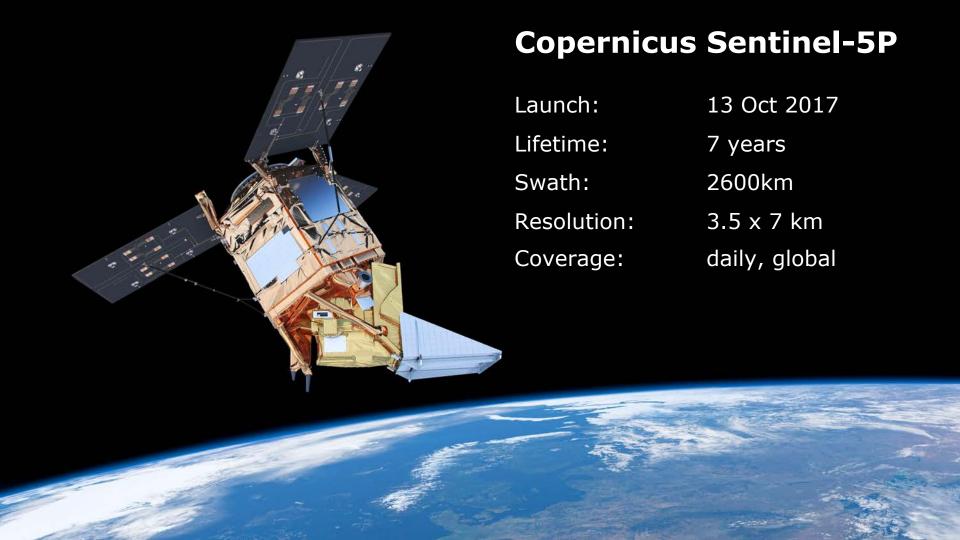
S-6



Altimetry

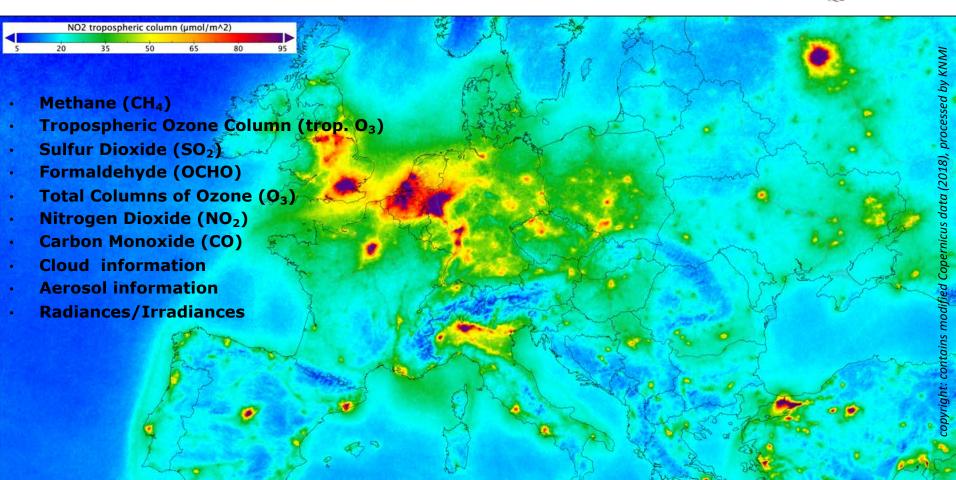
A 2020

B 2025



Copernicus Sentinel-5P



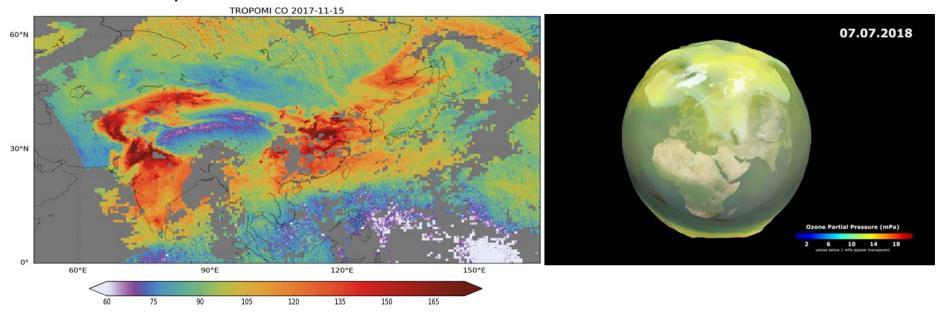


Sentinel-5P results



Transboundary Carbon Monoxide

Total Ozone columns



Copyright: Contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (2017-2019) / processed by SRON and KNMI



Copernicus: Global European Leadership in EO



> 215.000

registered users

= tip of the iceberg

6 operational services













Land

Atmosphere

Ocean

Climate

Disaster

Security



TB satellite data distributed per day



full, free & open data policy

7 satellites flying











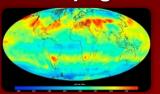


preparing Copernicus 2.0

Copernicus 2.0 – New Monitoring Missions

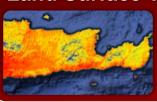


Anthropogenic CO₂ Mon. Mission



Causes of Climate Change

Land Surface Temperature Mission



Agriculture & Water Productivity

CRISTAL – Polar Ice & Snow Topography



Effects of Climate Change

CHIME – Hyperspectral Imaging Mission



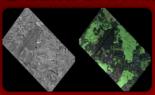
Food Security, Soil, Biodiversity

CIMR – Passive Microwave Radiometer



Sea: Surface Temp. & Ice Concentration

L-band SAR Mission



Vegetation & Ground Motion & Moisture





















Essential Climate Variables (ECVs)



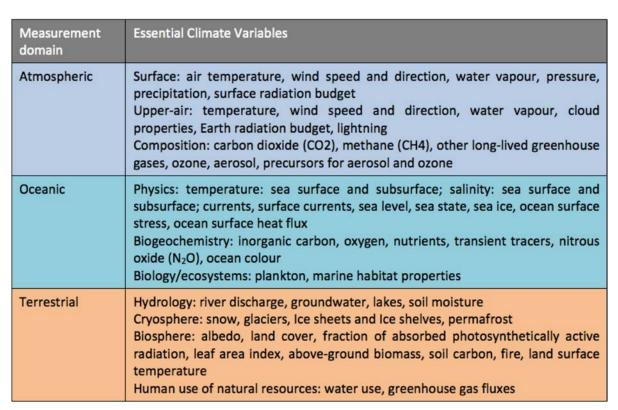


United Nations

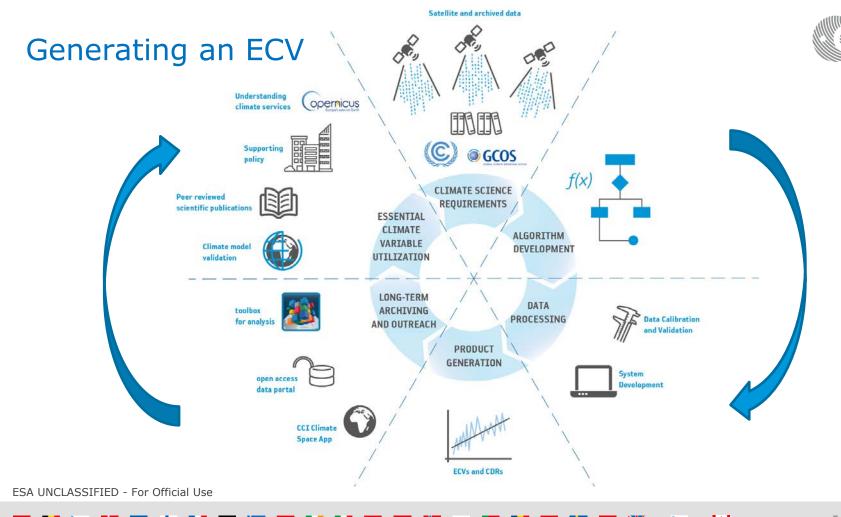
Framework Convention on Climate Change













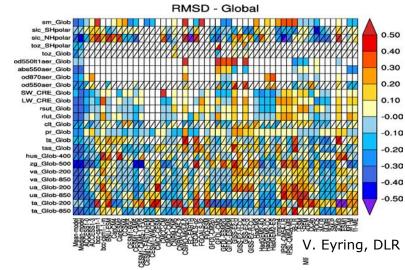
Climate Modelling User Group (CMUG)



Hadley Centre, DLR, ECMWF, BSC, Meteo France, MPI-Met, IPSL, SMHI

Provides feedback to CCI projects on:

- Climate science user requirements
- ECV product specification e.g. product uncertainties
- Independent assessments of using CCI data in modelling studies: verification, assimilation, etc.
- Cross-ECV consistency

























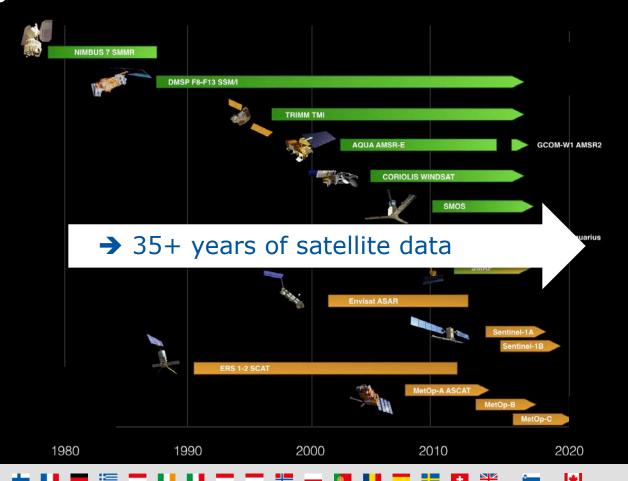






Exploiting the satellite archive – Soil Moisture ECV

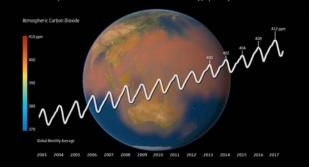




Climate Change Initiative



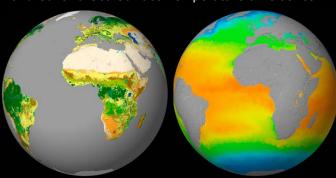
Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide (ppm)



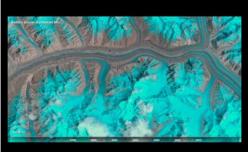
Sea Ice Concentration



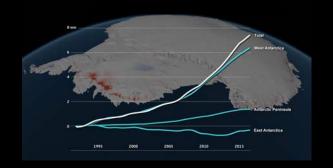
Land Cover & Sea Surface Temperature time series



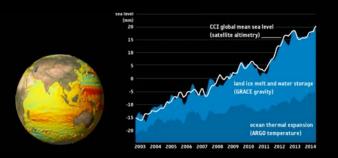
9,000 Gt glacier ice loss since 1961



Antarctic Ice Sheet Contribution to Global Sea Level



Global Mean Sea Level Budget

































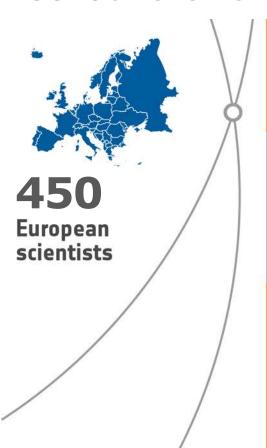






CCI achievements to date









13 ECVs transferred to Copernicus



Open data



133 terabytes

100+
datasets

4.2 million files

640
Peer-reviewed articles

1PCC AR5

28 Contributing authors

15 Papers, cited 60 times

































