

# Copernicus today and tomorrow

**Webinar “Scaling up the Sentinels in Europe”**

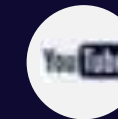
**Andras Roboz**

**Earth Observation Unit , DG DEFIS**

**European Commission**



Copernicus EU



Copernicus EU



Copernicus EU



[www.copernicus.eu](http://www.copernicus.eu)



Space



Copernicus

# COPERNICUS ARCHITECTURE

FULL, FREE  
AND OPEN  
DATA

6 services use Earth Observation  
data to deliver...



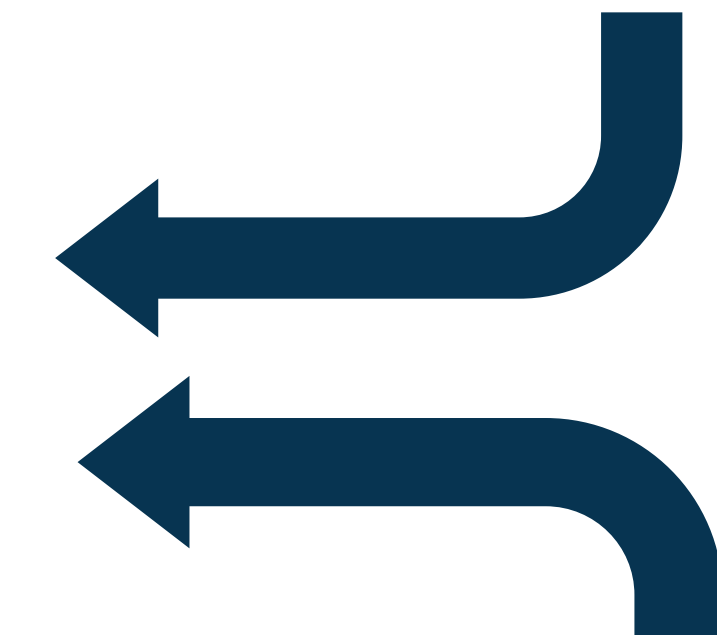
Sentinels



...added-value products



Contributing missions

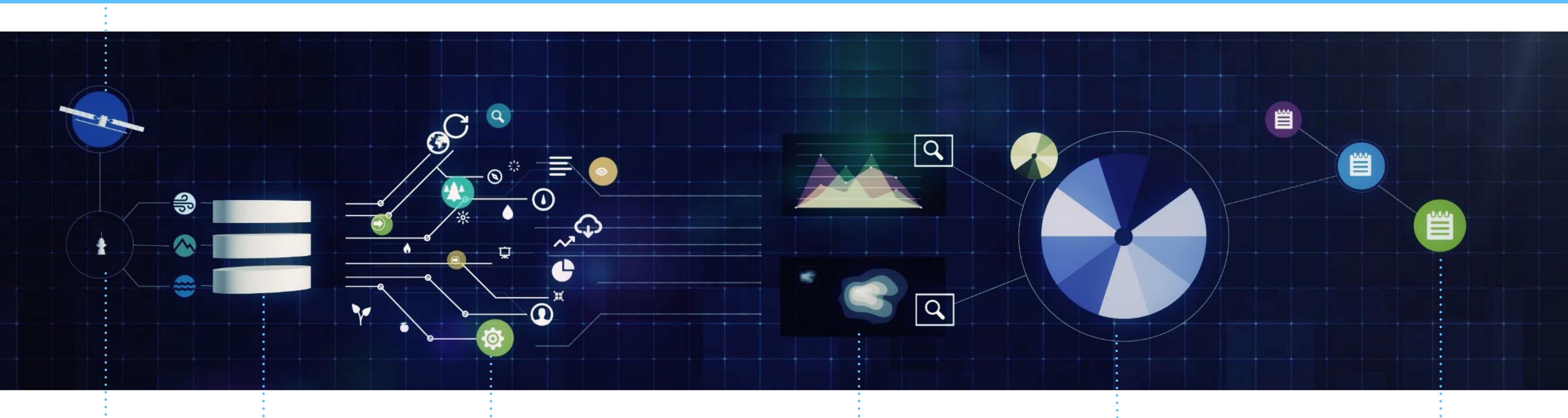


In Situ

# COPERNICUS COMPONENTS

FROM GLOBAL EARTH OBSERVATION DATA TO LOCAL INFORMATION AND PRODUCTS

## SENTINELS & CONTRIBUTING MISSIONS



IN SITU SENSORS DATA

SERVICES

INFORMATION

TAILORED PROCESSES

PRODUCTS

# REACHING AN OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

 FROM 2000 TO 2013

ESA - Space Segment (ESA + EU Budget)  
EU - Development of Applications

EU contribution mainly rough R&D Budget (FP6, 7, ....) - Annual Calls, several EU partners


 AS FROM 2014

ESA - Space Segment (ESA + EU Budget)  
EU Operational budget (4,3B€ 2014-2020)

Delegation Agreements, tenders, service specifications

 R&D

 R&D & Innovation

 Preparatory actions

Horizon 2020 RD&I support for Copernicus  
-Continuity in transfer (particularly in 2014)  
-Downstream applications & uptake  
-Service evolution R&D based on op. service feedback (especially post 2015)

EU operational programme

\*ESA and EU budgets are still subject to negotiations with MS

5.4B€ (tbc) by EU (next MFF)  
2.4B€ (tbc) ESA CSC-4 prog

2000      2004      2006      2008      2010      2012      2014      2016      2018      2020      2022      2024



Copernicus

# COPERNICUS GOVERNANCE



## SPACE

TECHNICAL COORDINATION BY  


SENTINELS MISSIONS OPERATED BY  
 

CONTRIBUTING MISSIONS



## SERVICES

	IMPLEMENTED BY	
		
		European Environment Agency  
		
		
		  

## IN SITU

  
Participant States

COORDINATED BY

European Environment Agency 










Copernicus

# THE SENTINELS

## *Sentinel Mission and Status*

## *Key Features*

	<b>SENTINEL-1:</b> 4-40m resolution, 3 day revisit at equator	<b>2 Sats in orbit</b>	▶ <b>Polar-orbiting, all-weather, day-and-night radar imaging</b>
	<b>SENTINEL-2:</b> 10-60m resolution, 5 days revisit time	<b>2 Sats in Orbit</b>	▶ <b>Polar-orbiting, multispectral optical, high-res imaging</b>
	<b>SENTINEL-3:</b> 300-1200m resolution, <2 days revisit	<b>2 Sats in Orbit</b>	▶ <b>Optical and altimeter mission monitoring sea and land parameters</b>
	<b>SENTINEL-4:</b> 8km resolution, 60 min revisit time	<b>1st Launch in 2023</b>	▶ <b>Payload for atmosphere chemistry monitoring on MTG-S</b>
	<b>SENTINEL-5p:</b> 7-68km resolution, 1 day revisit	<b>1 Sat in Orbit</b>	▶ <b>Mission to reduce data gaps between Envisat, and S-5</b>
	<b>SENTINEL-5:</b> 7.5-50km resolution, 1 day revisit	<b>1st Launch in 2023</b>	▶ <b>Payload for atmosphere chemistry monitoring on MetOp 2<sup>nd</sup>Gen</b>
	<b>SENTINEL-6:</b> 10 day revisit time	<b>1st Launch in 2020</b>	▶ <b>Radar altimeter to measure sea-surface height globally</b>



Copernicus

# C O P E R N I C U S   S I X   S E R V I C E S



# COPERNICUS SERVICES APPLICATIONS



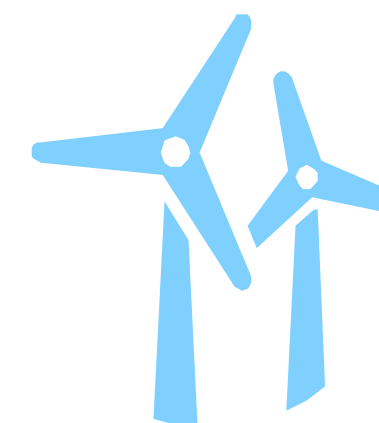
AGRICULTURE



NATURAL  
DISASTERS



SECURITY



RENEWABLE  
ENERGIES



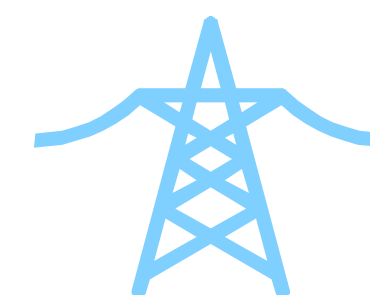
AIR QUALITY



FORESTRY



URBAN MONITORING



OIL & GAS



MARITIME  
EXPLOITATION AND  
RESERVATION



Copernicus

## 7 Sentinel satellites in operations

**All Sentinel missions remain operational during the lockdown and post-lockdown periods, with on-site activities gradually resuming in ESA establishments and within industry and institutions involved in Sentinel operations**

**All Sentinel missions are operated in full operations capacity**

- *Reliable provision of Sentinel data to Copernicus users*
- *Sentinels operated via pre-defined observation plans (Sentinel-1 and -2)*

➔ Sentinel-1A and Sentinel-1B ➔ **nominal operations**

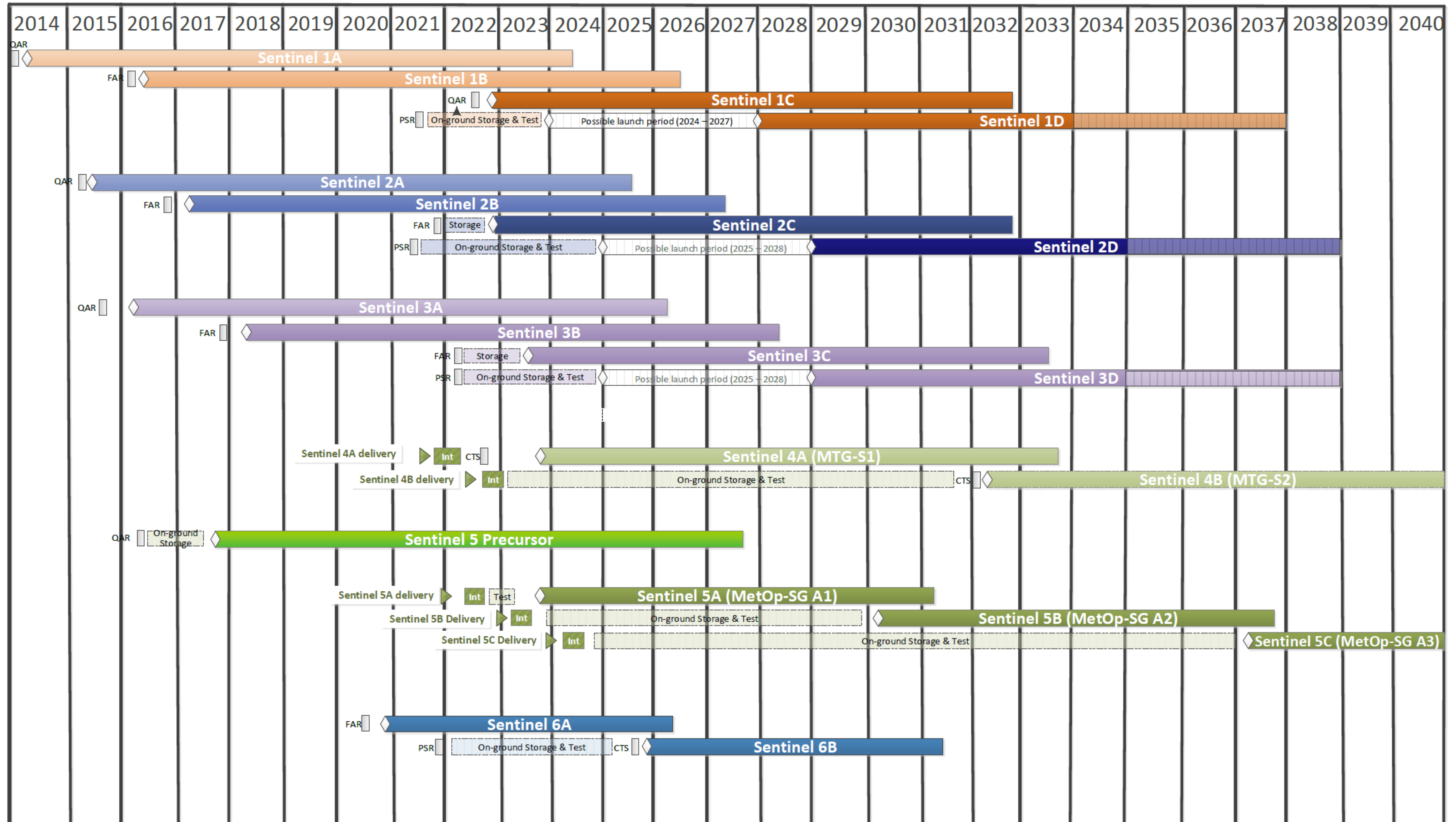
➔ Sentinel-2A and Sentinel-2B ➔ **nominal operations**

➔ Sentinel-3A and Sentinel-3B ➔ **nominal operations**

➔ Sentinel-5P ➔ **nominal operations**



# Indicative Copernicus Constellation Deployment Schedule

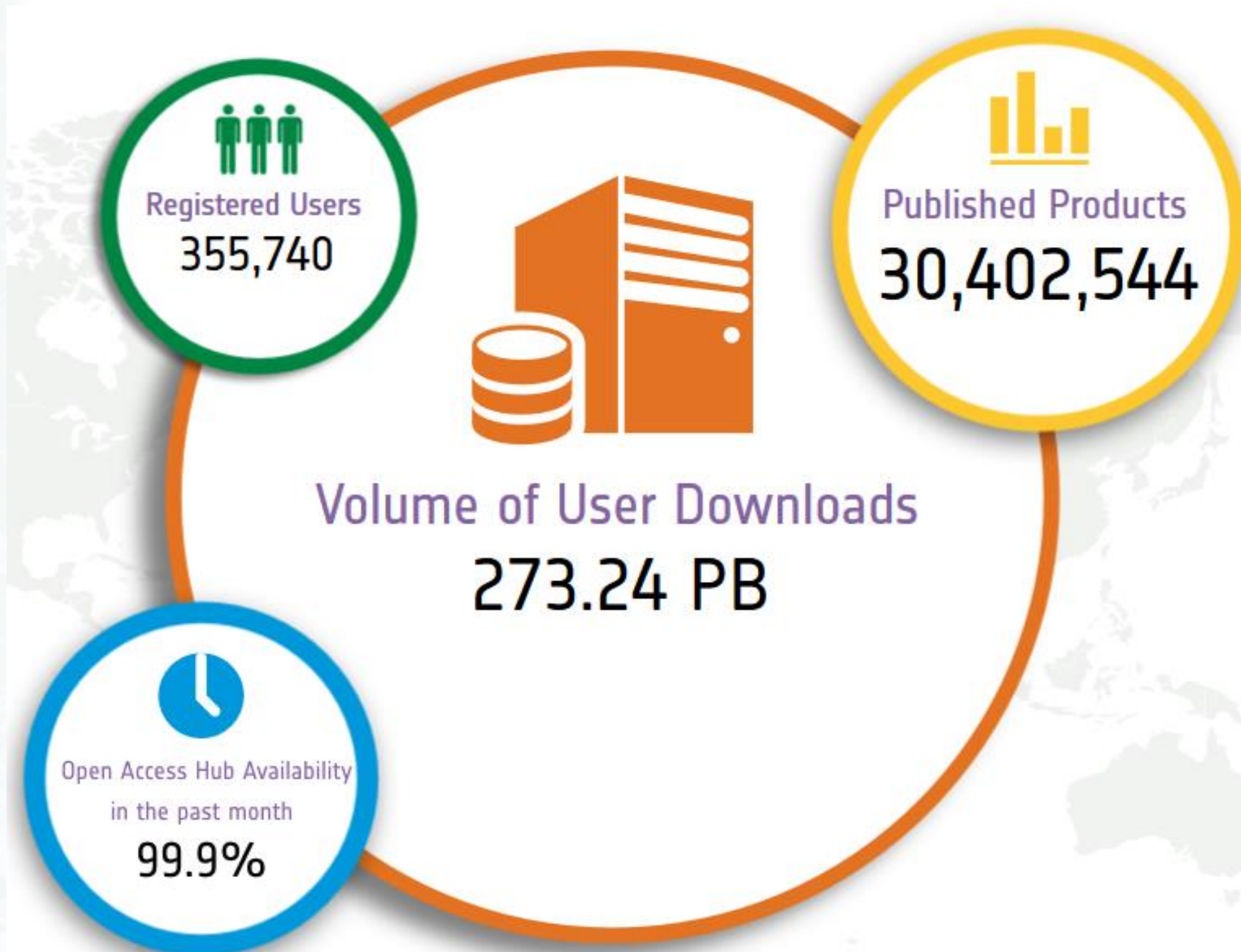




Copernicus

# Sentinels Data Access

## Sentinels data access at ESA (4 different hubs)



*The Sentinel data access availability remained excellent during the post-lockdown period with impressive numbers in terms of number of users, volume of user downloads and hubs availability*

**Sentinel data access 2019 report  
available at:  
[scihub.copernicus.eu/reportsandstats](https://scihub.copernicus.eu/reportsandstats)**

*Statistics at beginning September 2020*

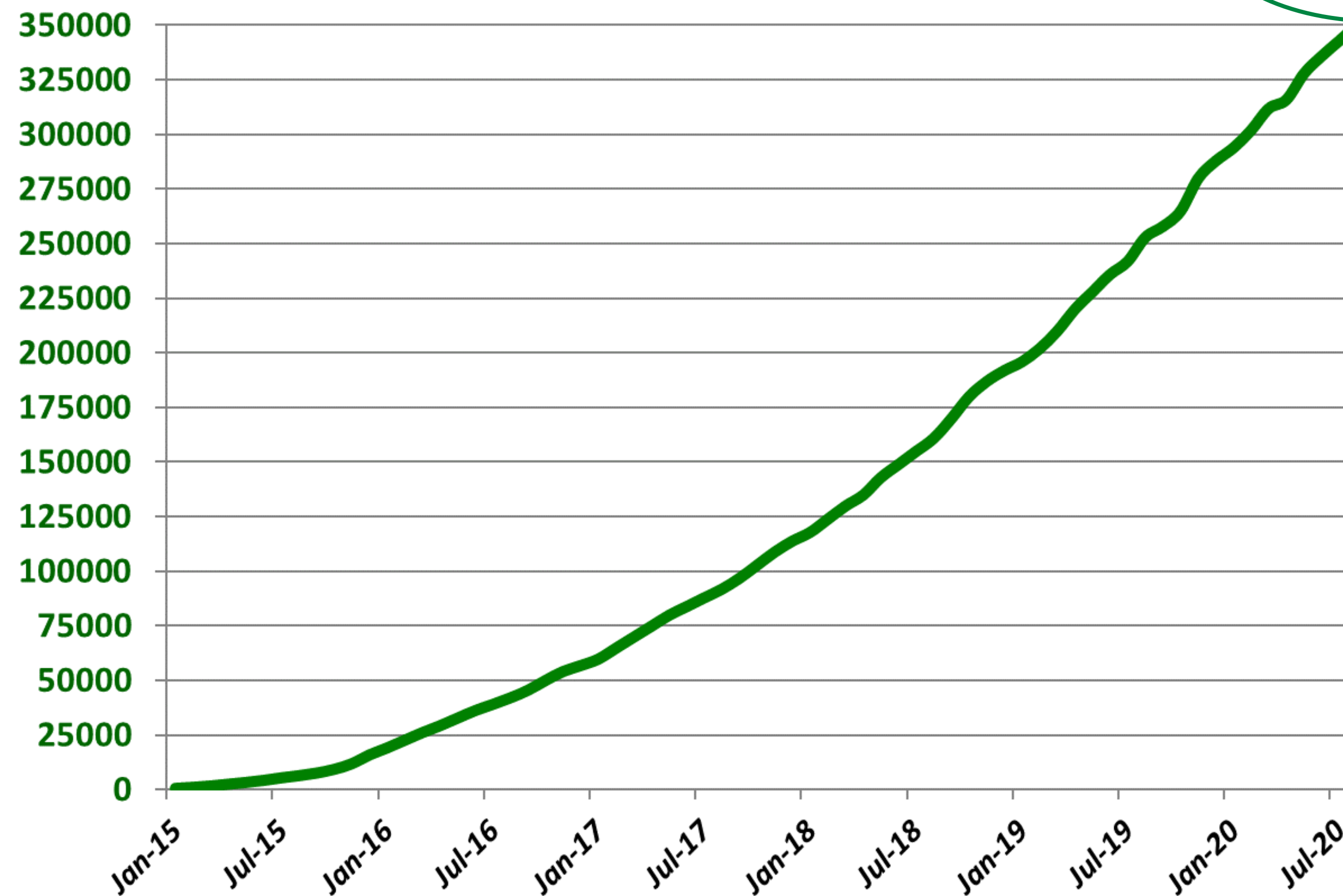


Copernicus

# Sentinels Data Access

## *Evolution of registered users on Sentinel Open Access Hub at ESA*

Number of  
registered users

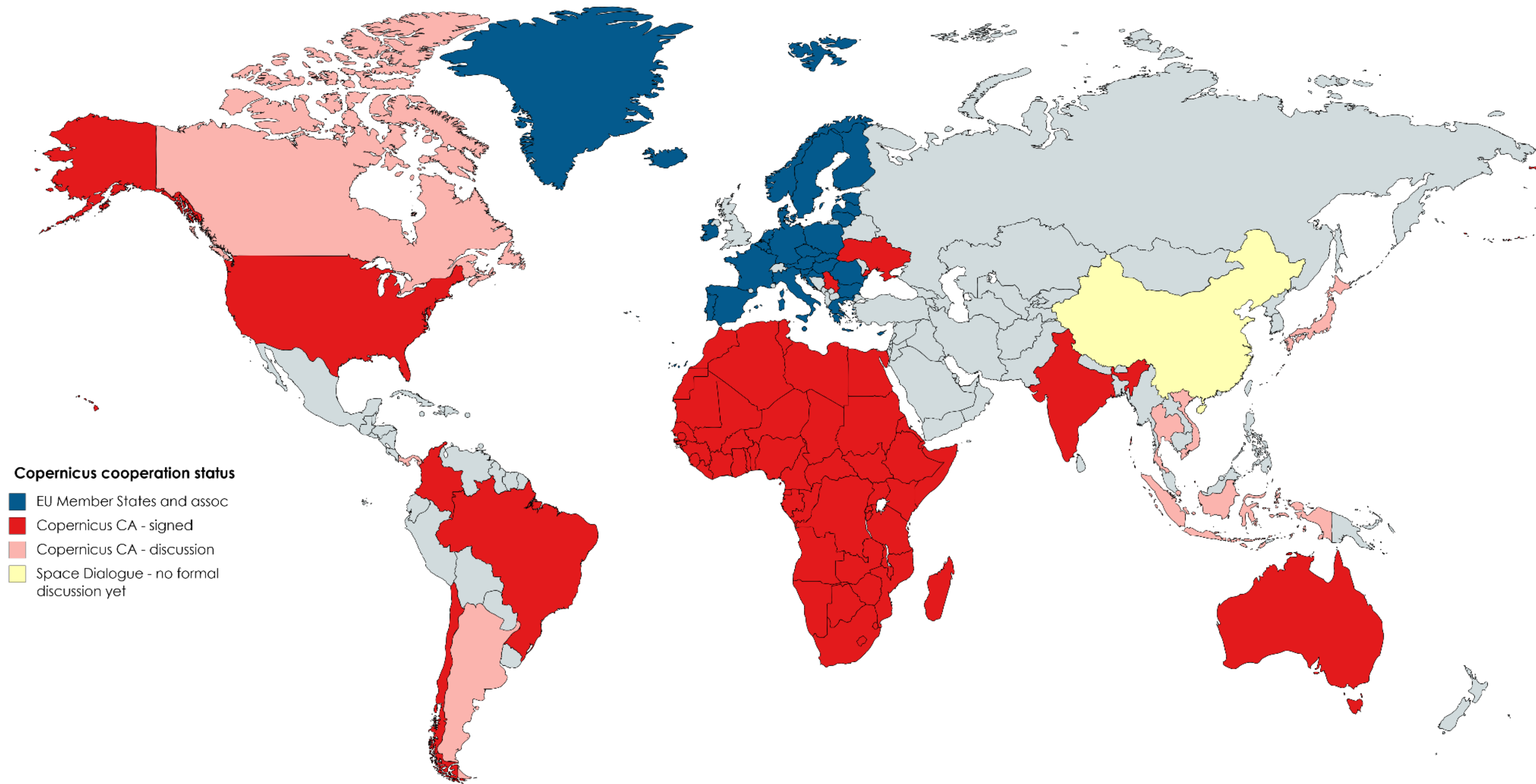


355000  
registered  
users

- sentinel-1a
- sentinel-1b
- sentinel-2a
- sentinel-2b
- sentinel-3a
- sentinel-3b
- sentinel-5p

*Statistics at beginning September 2020*

Status Sept 2020



Created with mapchart.net ©

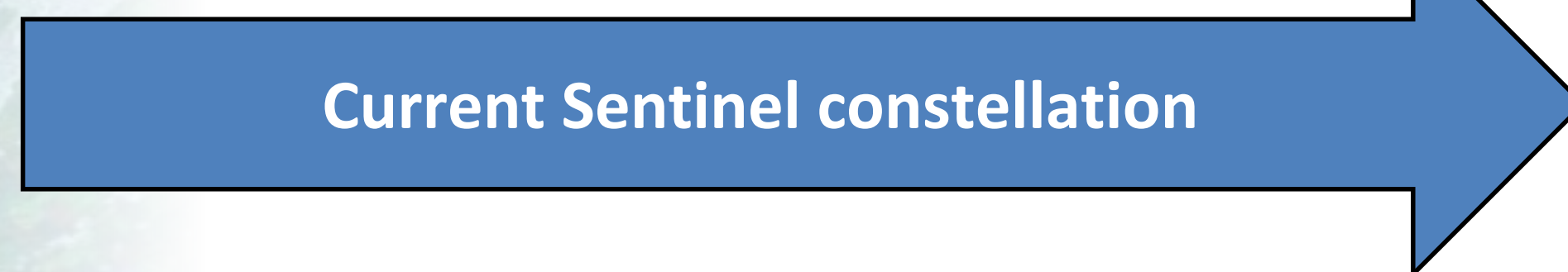


Copernicus

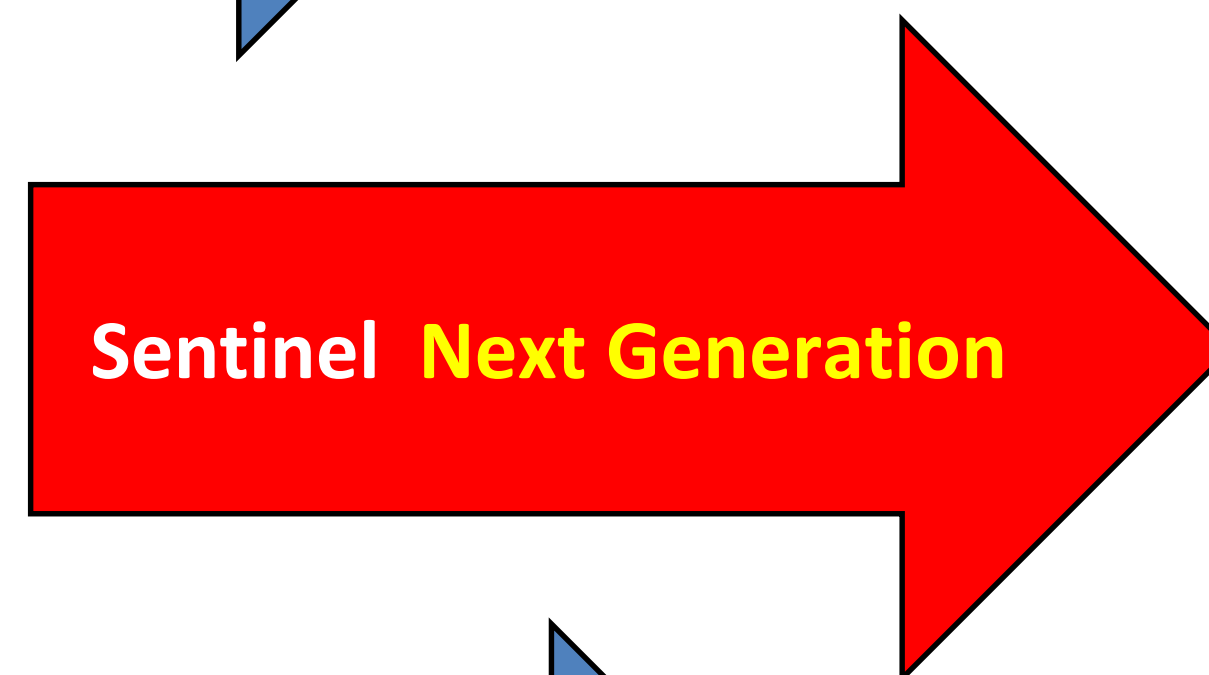
# Evolution of the Copernicus Space Component beyond 2030

2014

2030



Current Sentinel constellation



Sentinel Next Generation



Sentinel Expansion

Providing long term continuity

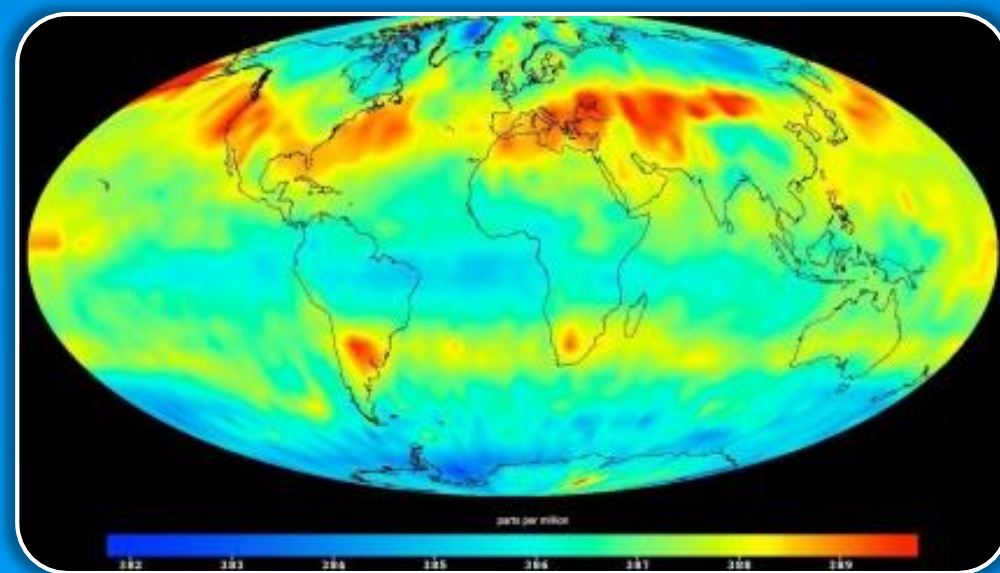
Providing new observations

- Top priority is to ensure the enhanced continuity of current observations
- New observations to match the emerging user needs: climate change, the arctic and sustainable development; land use and agriculture; security/defense
- Adaption to new realities: new space, European resilience and strategic autonomy on key systems, geopolitical realities

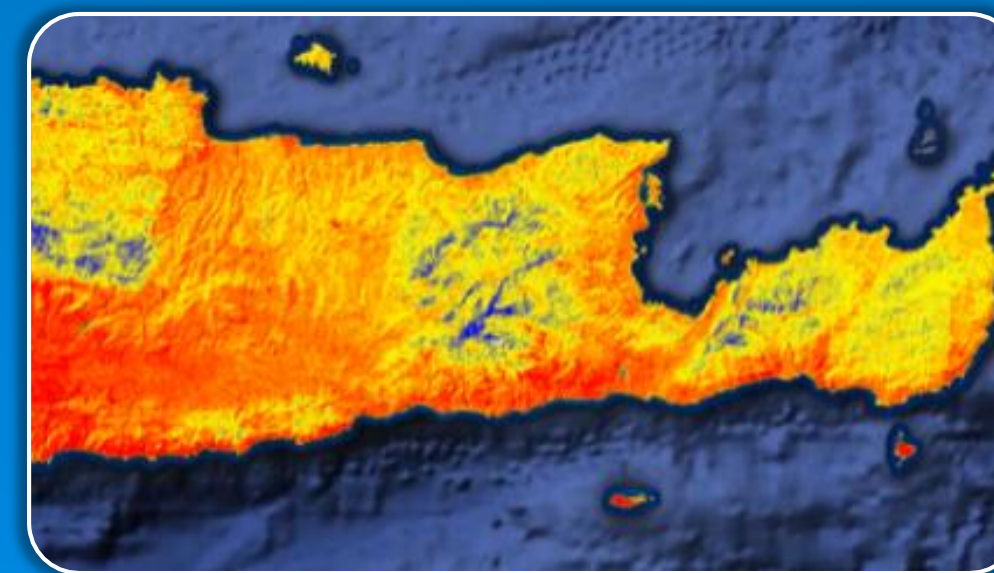


# Identified user needs for new Copernicus observations

## 6 priority challenges have been identified ...



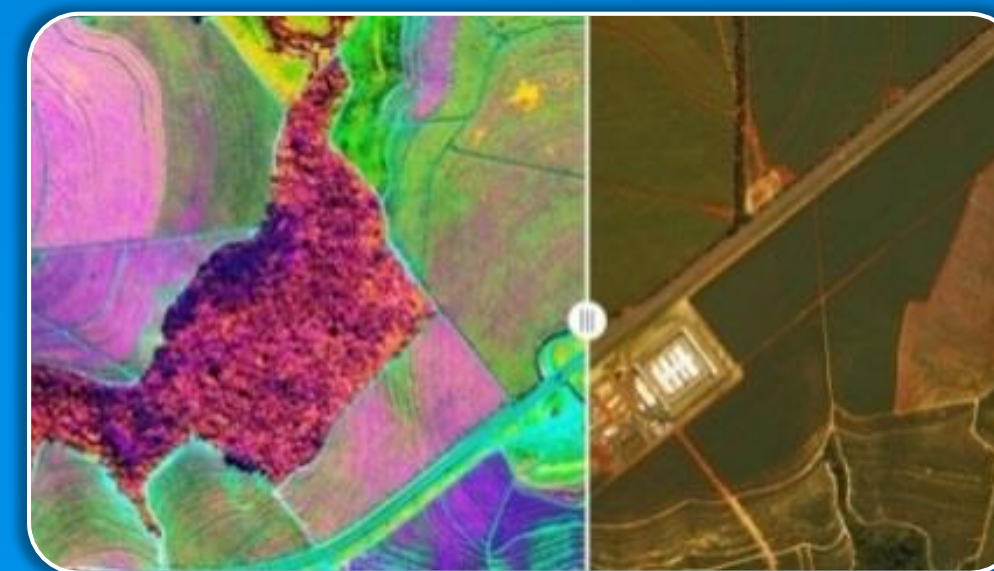
Causes Climate Change



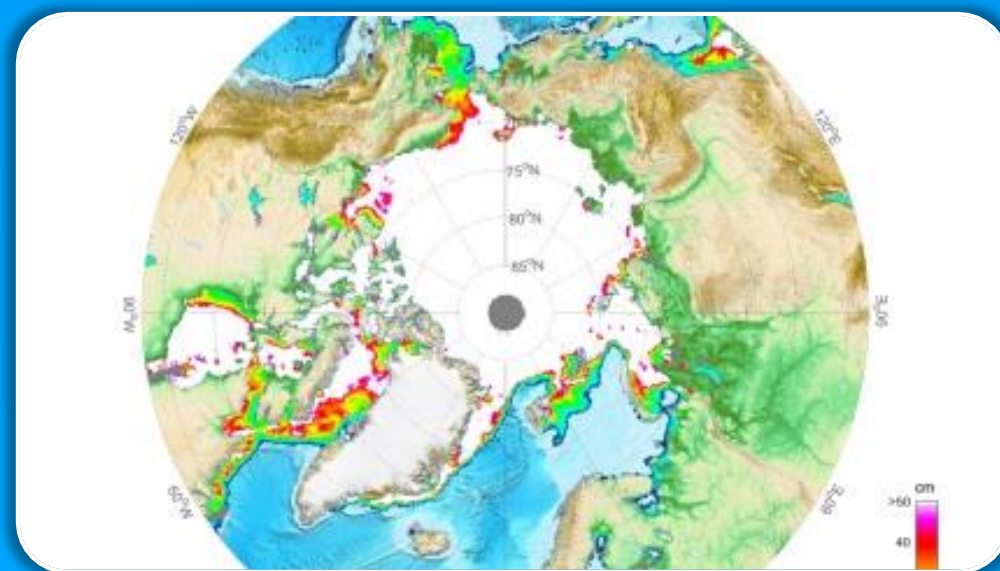
Agriculture & Urban Mgmt.



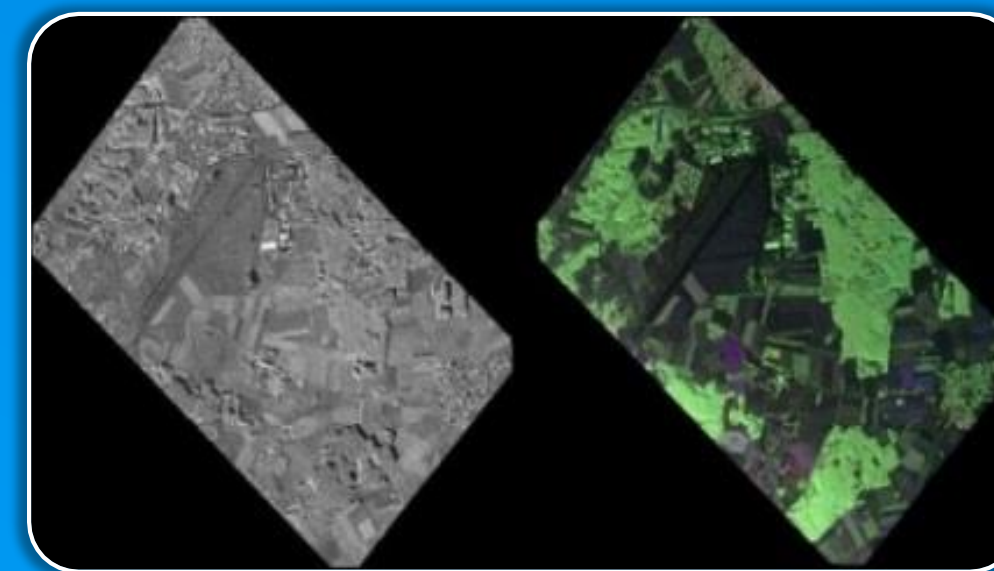
Effects Climate Change



Food Security, Soil & Minerals



Sea Ice & Hydrology



Soil, Vegetation & Ground Motion



Copernicus

# High Priority Candidate Missions (Sentinel expansion missions)

Proposed Mission	Primary Observation Requirements to be addressed	
CO2	Monitoring of anthropogenic CO2 emissions at country/regional and megacities scale  (priority mission, responding to the Paris Climate Agreement)	CO2M
Changes in the Arctic: Passive Microwave Radiometer	Sub-daily monitoring of Sea Ice concentration in the Arctic @ minimum 15KM <sup>2</sup> resolution in support of ship navigation	CIMR
Thermal Infrared	Crop-water use in support of agricultural production, Food security, water management and water abstraction policies	LSTM
Polar Ice and Snow topography mission	Land ice elevation and sea-ice thickness and snow loading in support of climate change applications	CRISTAL
L-Band SAR Mission	Measurements of forest cover, Ground movement and deformation	ROSE-L
Hyperspectral measurements	Sustainable use of natural resources, i.e. in Agriculture (nutrients, water, soil properties), exploration of raw materials and mine environment management	CHIME



# Potential Sentinel Expansion and Next Generation Missions

## **Microwave Imaging Family:**

- Copernicus Imaging Microwave Radiometry (Sentinel-CIMR)
- Radar Observing System for Europe L-band SAR (Sentinel-ROSE-L)
- Sentinel-1 Next Generation (C-band SAR mission)

## **Optical Imaging Family:**

- Sentinel-2 Next Generation
- Sentinel-3 Next Generation - optical
- Land Surface Temperature (Sentinel-LSTM)
- Copernicus Hyper-spectral Imaging (Sentinel-CHIME)

## **Topographic Measurement Family:**

- Sentinel-3 Next Generation - topographic mission;
- Copernicus polaR Ice and Snow Topographic ALtimeter (Sentinel-CRISTAL)
- Sentinel-6 Next Generation

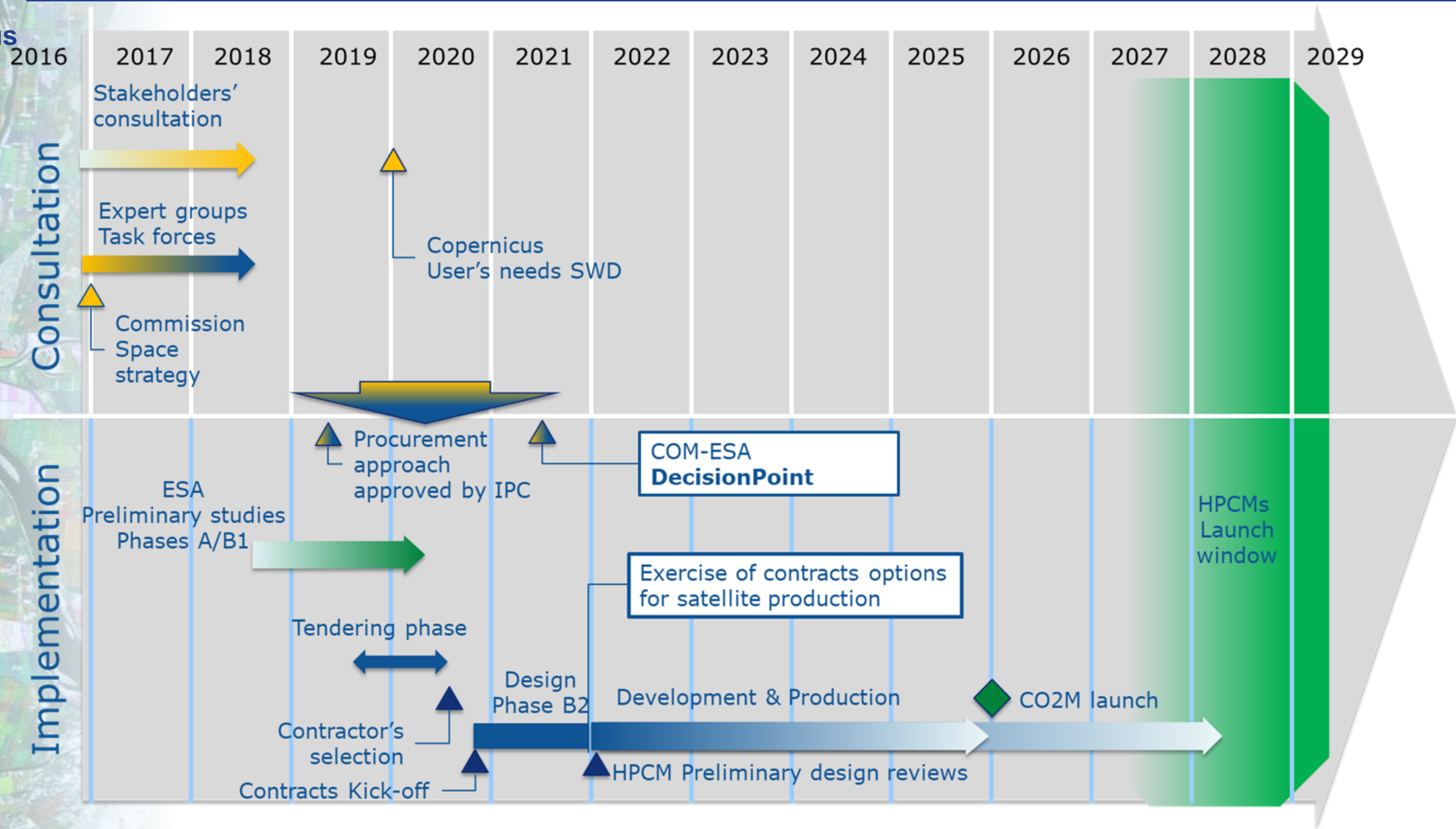
## **Spectroscopic Atmosphere Measurement Family:**

- Copernicus Anthropogenic CO2 Monitoring (Sentinel-CO2M) mission.



Copernicus

# Roadmap for Copernicus Evolution





Copernicus

# Commission-ESA Joint Decision Point, late 2021

- **Identified ambition > 8 BEUR for 2021-2028; vs available EU+ESA budgets (current est.  $\geq$  6 BEUR)**
- **Programmatic Decision Point to adjust the ambition (Sentinel expansion and NG missions) to:**
  - **available funding (incl. further potential sources);**
  - **programmatic priorities;**
  - **technical parameters (outcome of satellite design studies).**
- **Output of Decision Point:**
  - **a detailed system architecture for the Copernicus Space Component, including the description of the future Sentinel missions to be implemented (space and ground segment);**
  - **an indicative target schedule for their deployment;**
  - **operational modalities for the system.**

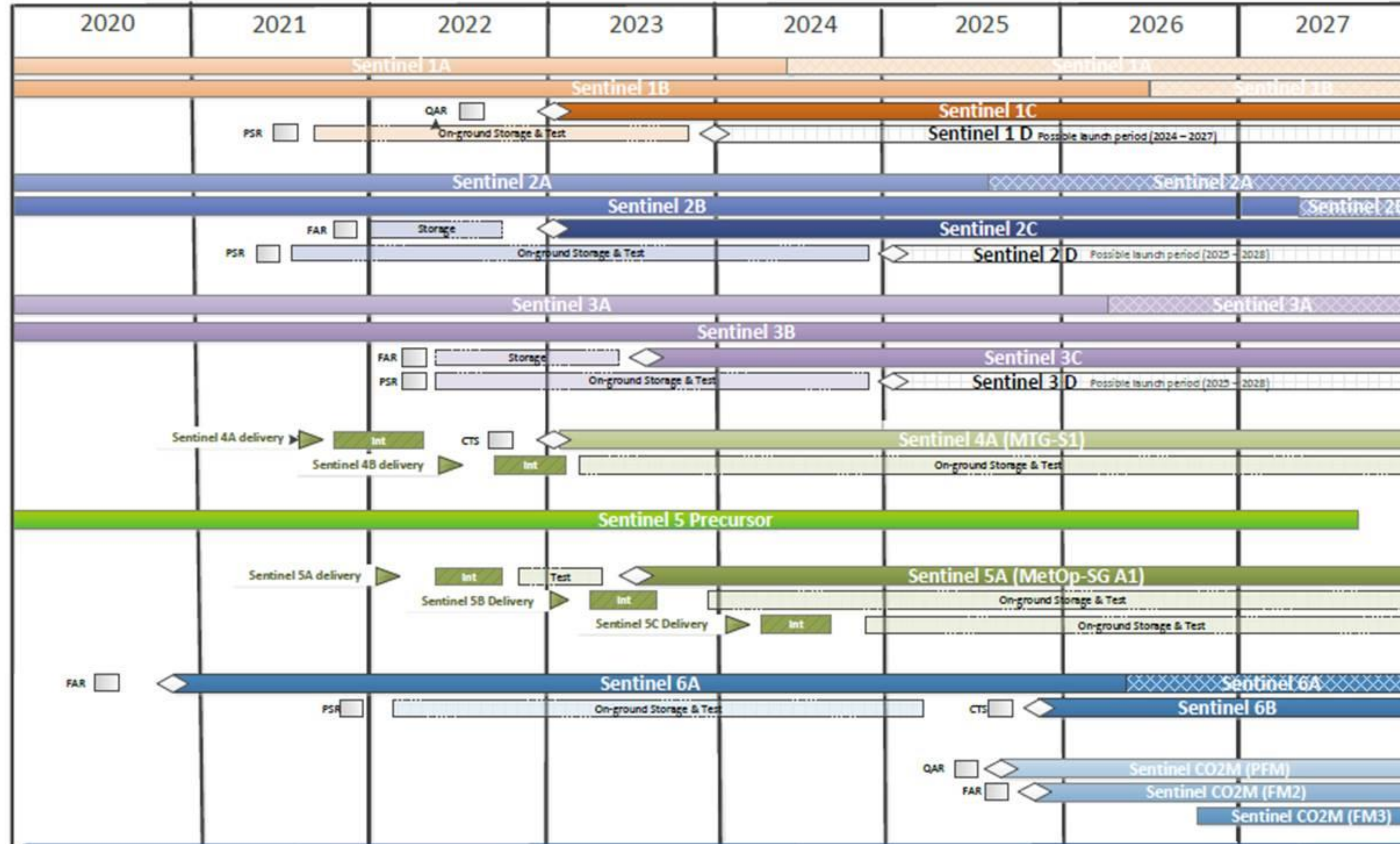


COPERNICUS EU

[WWW.COPERNICUS.EU](http://WWW.COPERNICUS.EU)



# Indicative Sentinel Deployment Schedule (2020-2027)



**Note :** CO2M timeline is presented in this Sentinel Deployment Schedule, as being part of the Long Term Scenario Sentinels (amongst other HPCMs and NG missions) that will come into operations within the next MFF 2021-2027 period. The respective QAR, FAR and possible on-ground storage timeline will be consolidated with the programmatic decision point.

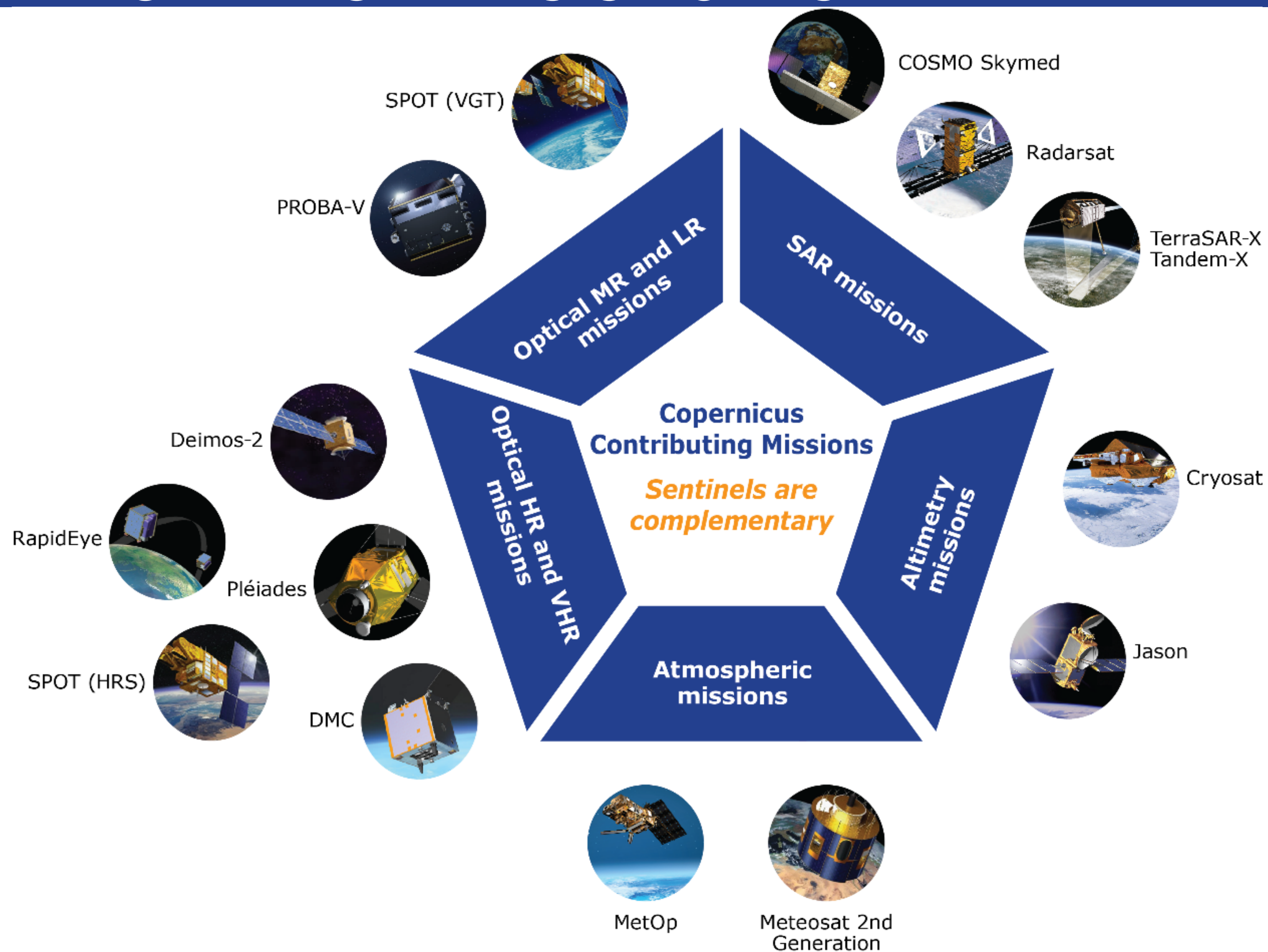
**Legend:**

- Qualification Acceptance Review (QAR)
- Flight Acceptance Review (FAR)
- PreStorage Review (PSR)
- Consent to Ship (CTS)
- On-ground Storage & Test
- Satellite On-ground Storage & Test
- Satellite Assembly, Integration & Test
- Integration
- Tentative Launch Date
- Potential Extended Operations



Copernicus

# COPERNICUS SPACE COMPONENT: THE CONTRIBUTING MISSIONS





Copernicus

# COPERNICUS SERVICES AND IN-SITU COMPONENTS IMPLEMENTING BODIES



**Land Monitoring Service (pan-EU & local) and In-situ Coordination**

**EC DG JRC**

**Land Monitoring Service (global)**



**MERCAT  
OR  
OCEAN**

**Marine Environment Monitoring Service**



**Atmosphere Monitoring Service**

**Climate Monitoring Service**

**IEC DG ECHO  
and DG JRC**

**Emergency Management Service**



**Security Service (Border surveillance)**



**Security Service (Maritime Surveillance)**



**Security Service (Support to External Action)**

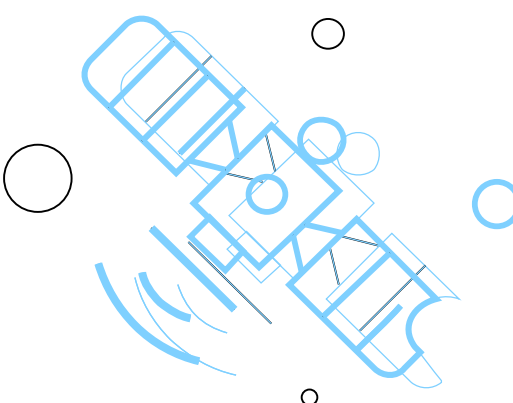


#vdLcommission



## Political Priorities for the next European Commission 2019-2024

1. A European Green Deal
2. An economy that works for people
3. A Europe fit for the digital age
4. Protecting our European way of life
5. A stronger Europe in the world
6. A new push for European democracy





Copernicus

# Contribution to Commission Priorities

- Green deal: earth observations help to understand the health of our planet (land, oceans, atmosphere), to observe the consequences of extreme events (hurricanes, floods, earthquakes,...), to observe how the Climate is changing, to contribute to the generation of SDG indicators, to assess if environmental legislation is respected (e.g. Environmental Compliance Assurance) and the effects it produces, ...
- Links with digital: data generated by Copernicus are indeed already digital products. Nevertheless a further integration with digital tools has to be fostered, in particular Artificial Intelligence (for image analysis and archiving), Quantum technologies (for encryption of signals), cloud solutions (for storage and distribution of data) and High Performance Computing (for generating models and simulations of our planet based on Earth observation e.g. the “Twin Earth” concept).



Copernicus

# Contribution to Commission Priorities

- Economic impact: the generation of Copernicus data (big data) fosters the creation of innovative businesses and new jobs. Nevertheless effort has to be dedicated to prepare new generation of professionals to use it.
- Links with Security and Defence: Copernicus provides already security dimension by generating information on Border surveillance, Maritime security and support to EU external action. In addition, synergies with Defence needs and capacities should be explored for the future, bearing in mind the civil nature of the Copernicus programme.
- The role of Europe in the world: Copernicus has put Europe at the forefront in the Space Earth Observation sector in the world. Copernicus has become a world reference. We should use this recognized role to strengthen cooperation with other space leading countries and to reinforce the support activities of Europe in developing or less-developed countries.