

The CNES Earth Science Program

Objectives, International cooperation and Applications

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CNES programs for Earth Science

⇒ Framework : international cooperation

- European cooperation
 - ◆ **bilateral (Belgium, Sweden, Germany, Italy, etc.)**
 - ◆ **multilateral (ESA, EUMETSAT, EU)**
- International cooperation
 - ◆ **United States (NASA, NOAA), Japan (JAXA), India (ISRO) etc**

⇒ Satellite and instrument "series" or "families"

- High resolution imagery satellite series
 - ◆ **Optical and radar satellites for science, civilian and defense applications**
- Meteorological satellite series
 - ◆ **Improving operational satellite missions for weather forecast**
- Research and operational satellite series
 - ◆ **understanding the Earth system**
 - ◆ **fulfilling the observational needs of major international research programs**
 - ◆ **fulfilling the GMES objectives**

On-going programs

- ⇒ High resolution imagery satellite series
 - From SPOT-1 to SPOT-5, ERS-1 and 2, ENVISAT
- ⇒ Meteorological satellite series
 - METEOSAT, MSG
- ⇒ Research instrument and satellite series
 - Altimetry
 - ◆ **TOPEX/POSEIDON, JASON-1, Radar Altimeter/ERS and ENVISAT**
 - Wide field optical imagery
 - ◆ **POLDER, VEGETATION, ScaRaB, MERIS**
 - Geophysics
 - ◆ **DORIS (SPOT, TOPEX/POSEIDON, JASON, ENVISAT and soon CRYOSAT)**
 - ◆ **OERSTED, CHAMP**
 - ◆ **DEMETER**
 - Atmospheric chemistry
 - ◆ **Airborne instruments (balloons, aircraft), ODIN, ENVISAT (GOMOS, Sciamachy, MIPAS)**

Future programs (decided)

- ⇒ High resolution imagery satellite series
 - ◆ **PLEIADES (ORFEO)**
- ⇒ Meteorological satellite series
 - ◆ **METOP (IASI)**
- ⇒ Altimetry
 - ◆ **JASON-2**
- ⇒ Geophysics/Oceanography
 - ◆ **GOCE (ESA), Cryosat (ESA)**
- ⇒ Earth radiation budget
 - ◆ **CALIPSO (NASA/CNES), PARASOL (POLDER on a microsatellite)**
- ⇒ Water cycle
 - ◆ **SMOS (ESA/CNES/Spain)**
 - ◆ **MEGHA-TROPIQUES (CNES/ISRO)**
- ⇒ Atmospheric Physics and chemistry
 - ◆ **STRATEOLE/VORCORE**
 - ◆ **AEOLUS (ESA)**
- ⇒ Continental surfaces
 - ◆ **Veμus (with Israel)**

The SPOT program

- ⇒ SPOT 1 : launched 22 February, 1986
 - put on a lower orbit in 2003
- ⇒ SPOT 2 : launched 22 January, 1990
 - no more on-board recording since October, 1993
- ⇒ SPOT 3 : launched 26 September, 1993
 - failed on 14 November, 1996
- ⇒ SPOT 4 : launched 24 March, 1998
 - New platform, same resolution
 - New Middle IR band, VEGETATION payload
- ⇒ SPOT 5 : launched 4 May 2002
 - Resolution : 5 m in panchromatic mode, 10 m in spectral mode
2,5 m in panchromatic mode through processing
 - Passengers: VEGETATION-2 and HRS (High resolution stereo camera)



ISIS & OASIS initiatives : access to the SPOT data at a lower cost for the French/European scientific community

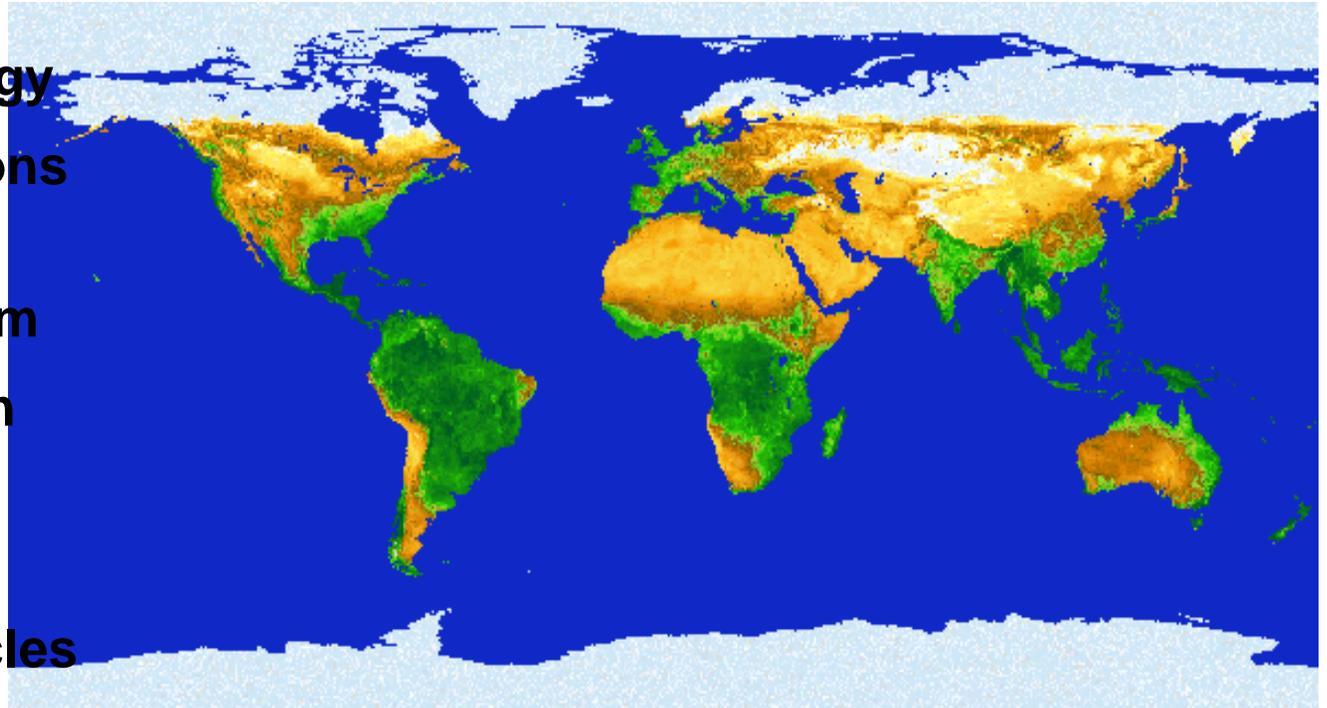


SPOT5 2.5m P
Delimitation of types
of neighborhood
(Centurion, Pretoria)

The VEGETATION Program

Observation of the continental biosphere

- ⇒ **Vegetation phenology**
- ⇒ **inter-annual variations**
- ⇒ **Crop prevision & early warning system**
- ⇒ **Biomass Production**
- ⇒ **Deforestation monitoring**
- ⇒ **Carbon & Water cycles**



Annual vegetation cycle with SPOT-VEGETATION

Partners : F, B, S, I, European Union

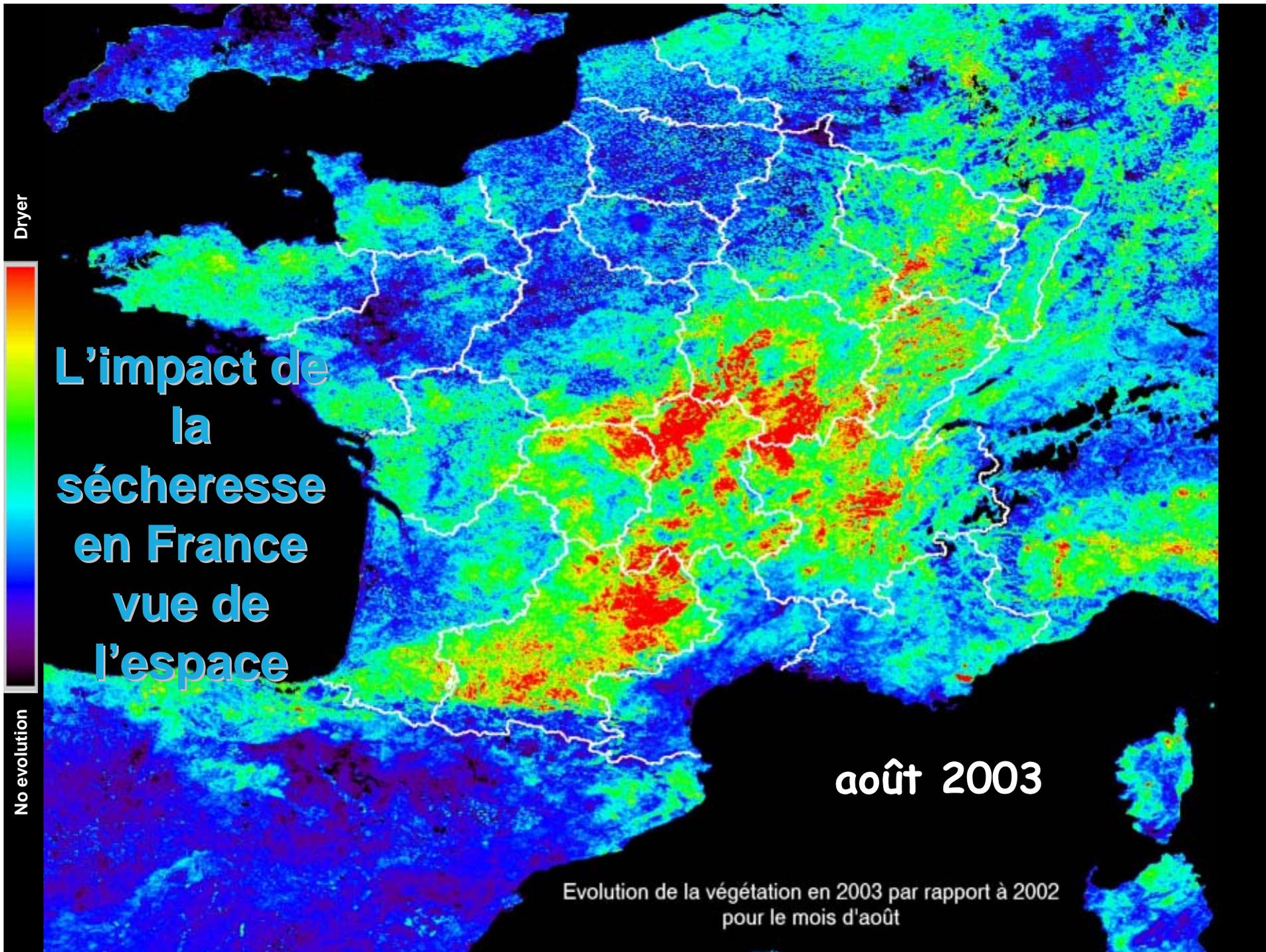
Same spectral bands as SPOT-4

Swath width 2250 km; Resolution 1.1 km

Quasi daily global coverage

Continuous data acquisition of global vegetation cover

Free access to archive data
(3 months)



SEAS Guyana Project

Monitoring of Environment assisted by satellite

**Technologic payload for the University of Guyana (PUG)
Acquisition & processing of SPOT 5 & ENVISAT satellite images
for research, training and development**



A reception station for high resolution data

Contrat de Plan Etat-Région DocUP Guyane 2000-2006 - (PUG mesure 6.2)



A main tool for cooperation

- ⇒ **The SEAS Guyana station: the only SPOT 2,4,5 and ENVISAT reception station in Amazonia**
- ⇒ **A main tool for scientific and technologic regional cooperation with Amazonia and the Cariben**
- ⇒ **PUG: A reference center in Latin America and Europe**
- ⇒ **A project participating to the european (GMES) and world (GEO) politics of space: Space for citizens**



The PLEIADES/ORFEO Program



The ORFEO Program

- ⇒ ORFEO : Pleiades HR + Cosmo-Skymed in cooperation with Italy
- ⇒ The dual-use system must meet civil and military requirements for high-resolution optical and radar imagery
- ⇒ Optical imagery
 - one-metre resolution (20-km swath)
 - other overflight in the next 24 hours -> requires two HR satellites
 - daily acquisition capacity of 250 images per satellite

Launch : First satellite mid-2008 Second satellite end of 2009

Lifetime 5 yrs
- ⇒ Radar imagery (X band SAR)
 - multimode, one-metre resolution, ScanSAR
 - other overflight in the next 12 hours -> requires four SAR satellites
 - daily acquisition capacity of 75 (one-metre) to 375 (wide FOV) images per satellite

Launch : Starting mid 2005 with one satellite every 9 months

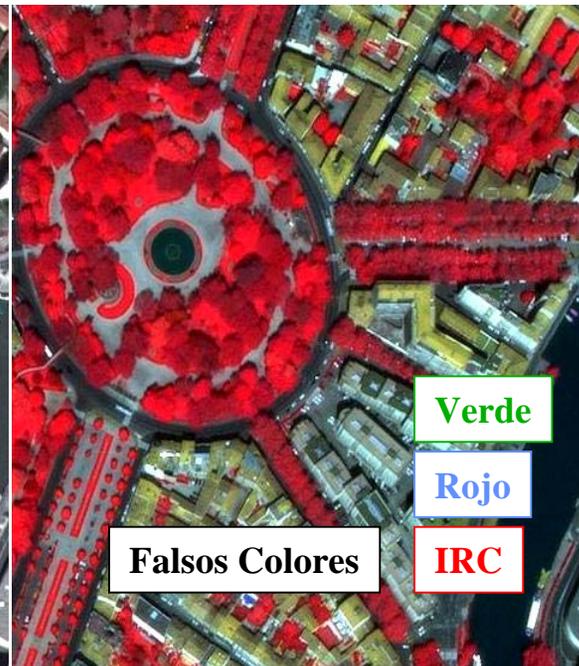
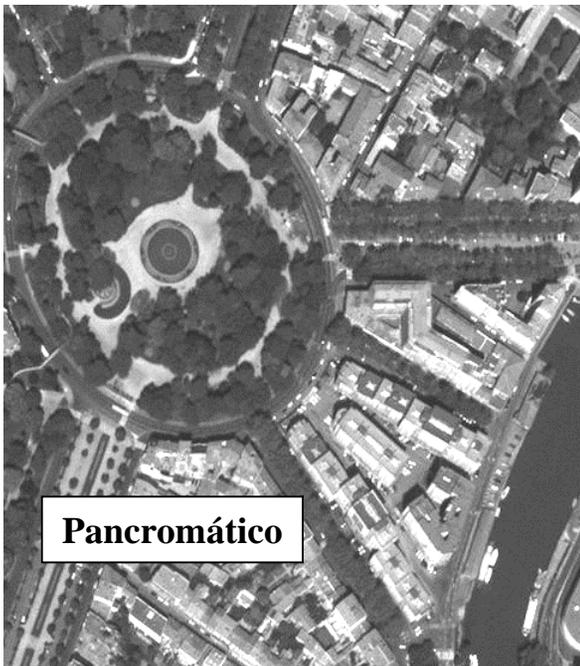
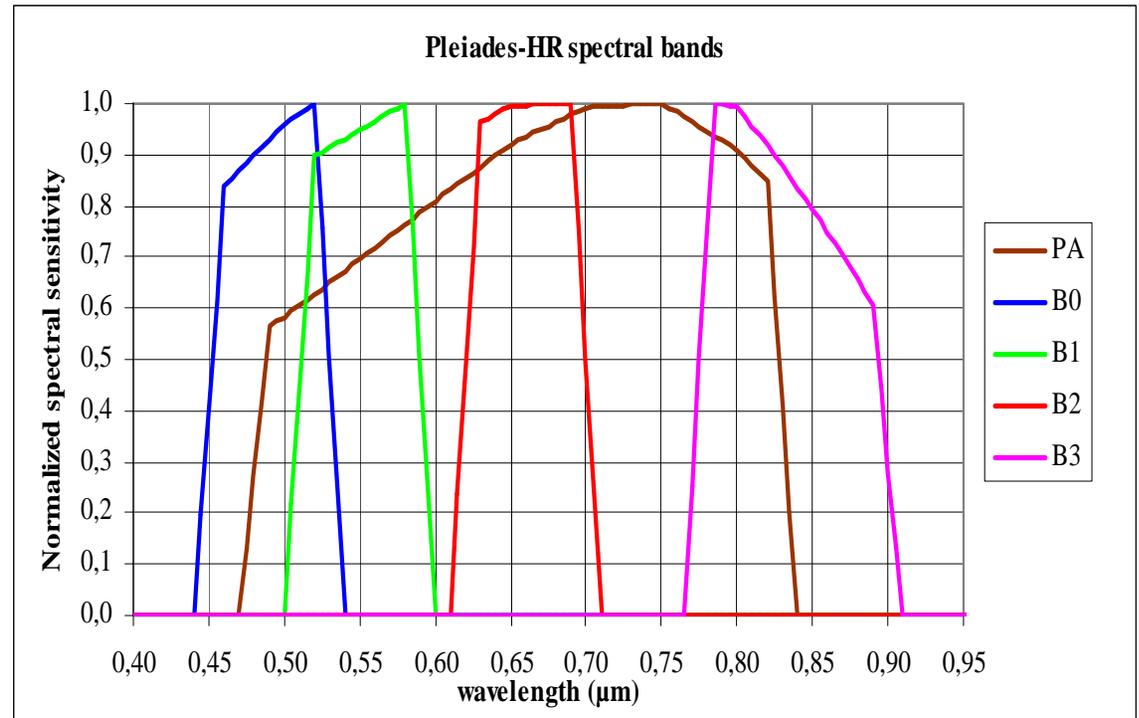
Lifetime 5 yrs

Pléiades-HR

P (Pancromatic): 0.7 m
Wavelength: 480-830 nm
FTM= 0.2
S/R= 90

XS (Multispectral): 2.8 m

B0 (blue): 430-550 nm
B1 (green): 490-610 nm
B2 (red): 600-720 nm
B3 (NIR): 750-950 nm



Space infrastructures for continental environment

⇒ Current infrastructures

- Optical
 - ◆ SPOT 1 : “desorbited” in November 2003 (17 years in operation !), SPOT 2, 4 and 5 in operation (SPOT 2 in 2 days orbit under investigation : Rhea/Veplus simulation)
 - ◆ VEGETATION, (POLDER), MERIS, AATSR
- Radar : ERS, ASAR/ENVISAT, Radarsat

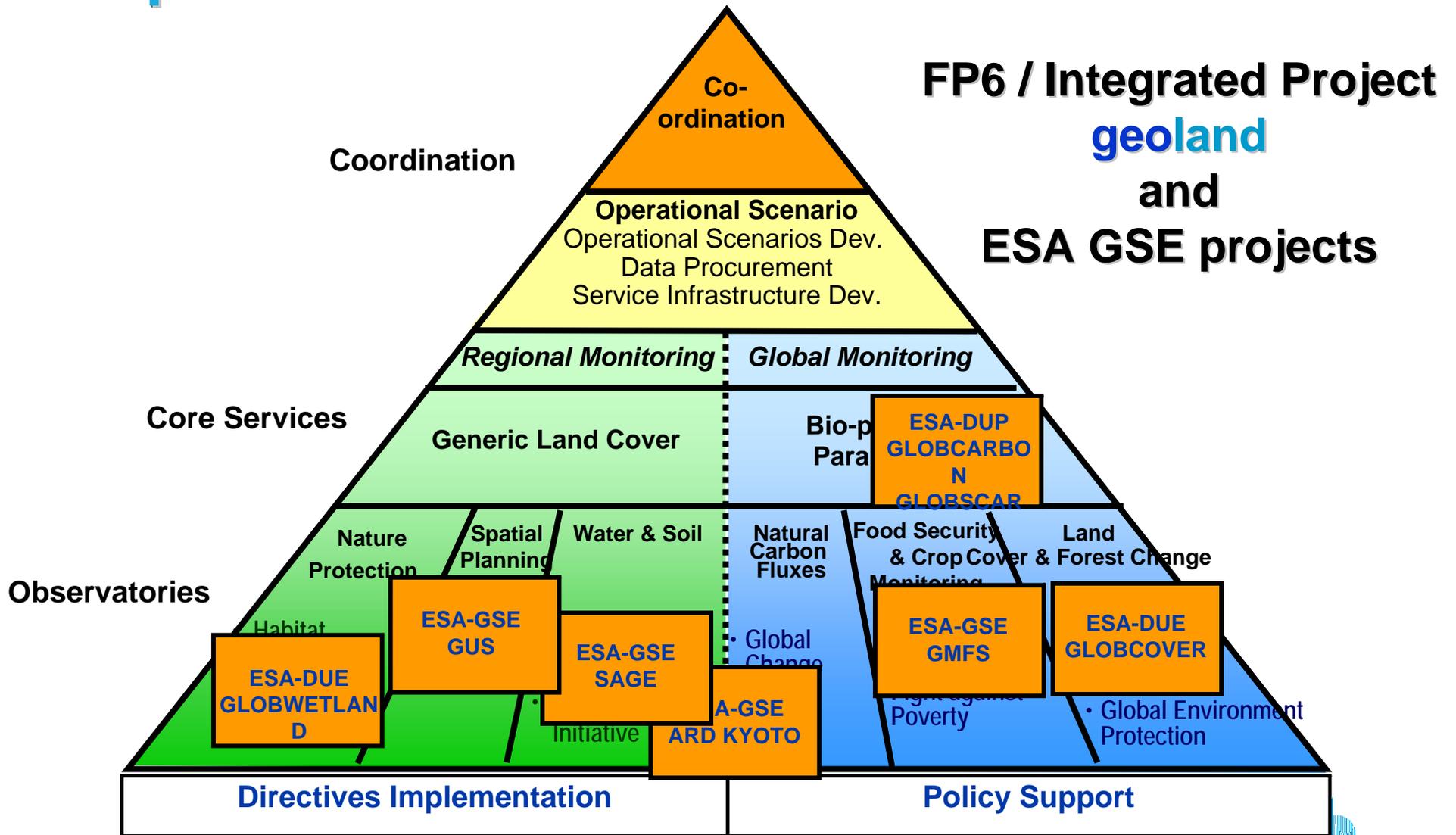
⇒ Future infrastructures

- ORFEO Pleiades /HR & Cosmo Skymed (CNES/ASI)
- Demonstration / research mission
 - ◆ Veplus : superspectral microsatellite, 2 days revisit capability, 10m resolution.
 - ◆ SMOS
- Observatories (continuity)
 - ◆ Constellation for continental environment (GMES services) : superspectral capability, conciliating high spatial and high temporal resolution, phase 0/A launched in 2004;
 - ◆ SPOT 5 follow-on (HRG+) under study, WFOV sensors
- Geostationary observation : preliminary study within CNES

Ground infrastructures and services

- ⇒ At national level : POSTEL (thematic centre)
 - activities centred on biophysical parameters production (LAI, albedo, fAPAR, fCover) extracted from various sensors, e.g. AVHRR, POLDER, VEGETATION, MERIS, MSG;
 - Cooperation between CNES, INSU/CNRS, Météo-France, IRD and INRA
- ⇒ At European level
 - ESA / DUP-DUE-GSE projects : precursor projects (GLOBCARBON, CYCLOPES...)
 - FP6 / European Commission : GEOLAND (Integrated Project)

Which GMES services to be implemented on land environment ?



Current/planned projects in Oceanography

⇒ In altimetry :

- TOPEX-POSEIDON (launched in 1992)
- JASON1 (launched in 2001)
- DORIS : radio-positioning system (on board SPOT, TOPEX-POSEIDON, JASON1, ENVISAT) and planned for CRYOSAT, JASON2, Pléiades
- Use of ENVISAT & GFO data in merged products
- JASON2 (launch early 2008)
- ...not forgetting the importance of CHAMP/GRACE/GOCE missions for oceanography through geoid modelling

⇒ Other domains :

- SMOS (ESA/CNES/CDTI cooperation). Note that France is in charge of the data processing and distribution center for level 3/4 products.
- POLDER2 : ocean-colour instrument was on MIDORI2 (lost Oct. 2003)

⇒ MERCATOR

- French center for assimilation of in-situ and space data, modelling and operational forecasting of the ocean.
- Planned to be integrated into a European center in the 2006-2008 timeframe

Future plans in oceanography

- ⇒ ALTIKA : Ka-Band altimetry for oceanography at meso-scales
 - Payload : Altimeter Ka + radiometer + DORIS (compatible with microsatellite)
 - Products : sea level products which complements the products derived from Topex-Poseidon and Jason + potential applications for coastal area and inland water bodies
 - Strong support of the research community
- ⇒ SWIMSAT : real aperture Ku-Band radar with multi-beams
 - Objectives : determine the wave spectrum and sea surface roughness
 - Strong support of the research community
- ⇒ Geostationnary observation for coastal areas.

Earth surface dynamics and Geohazards

⇒ On-going and decided programs :

- SPOT, ERS, ENVISAT for the study of Earth Surface dynamics
- Pleiades/Orfeo Program
- International Charter for Natural disasters
- DEMETER launched in june 2004,
 - ◆ **First microsatellite of the Myriade family developed by CNES**
 - ◆ **International call for proposals for associated experiments**
 - ◆ **Demeter first results : instruments OK**

⇒ Next steps :

- Interferometric Carthwheel : cluster of 3 microsatellites with radar receivers for DEM
- ISIS : cluster of 3 satellites (one bi-frequency radar and 2 receivers) to do seismology from space

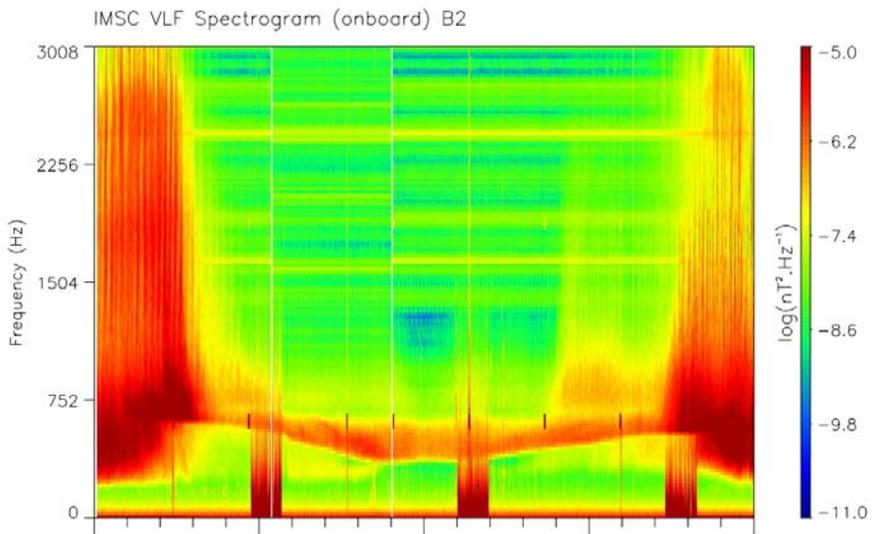
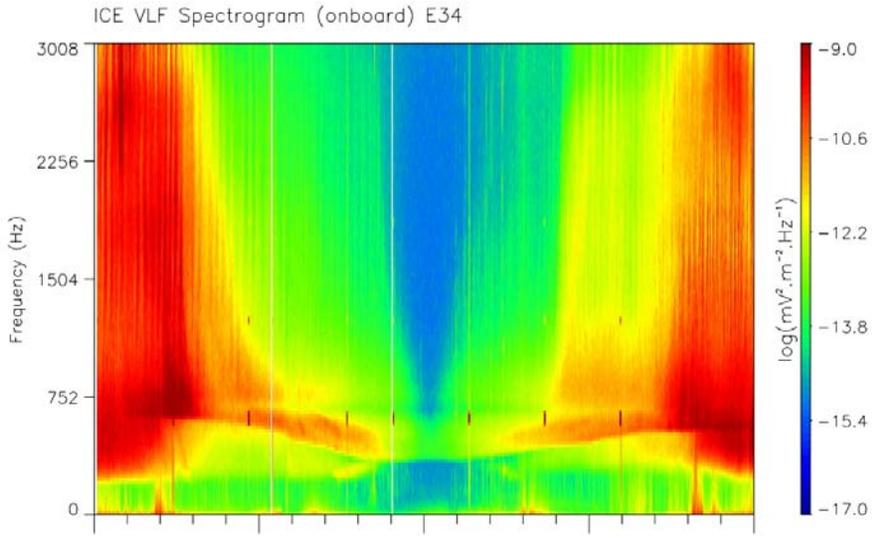


(c) CNES novembre 2003, ill. D. Ducros

DEMETER

Date (m/d/y): 09/01/2004

Orbit: 00883_0

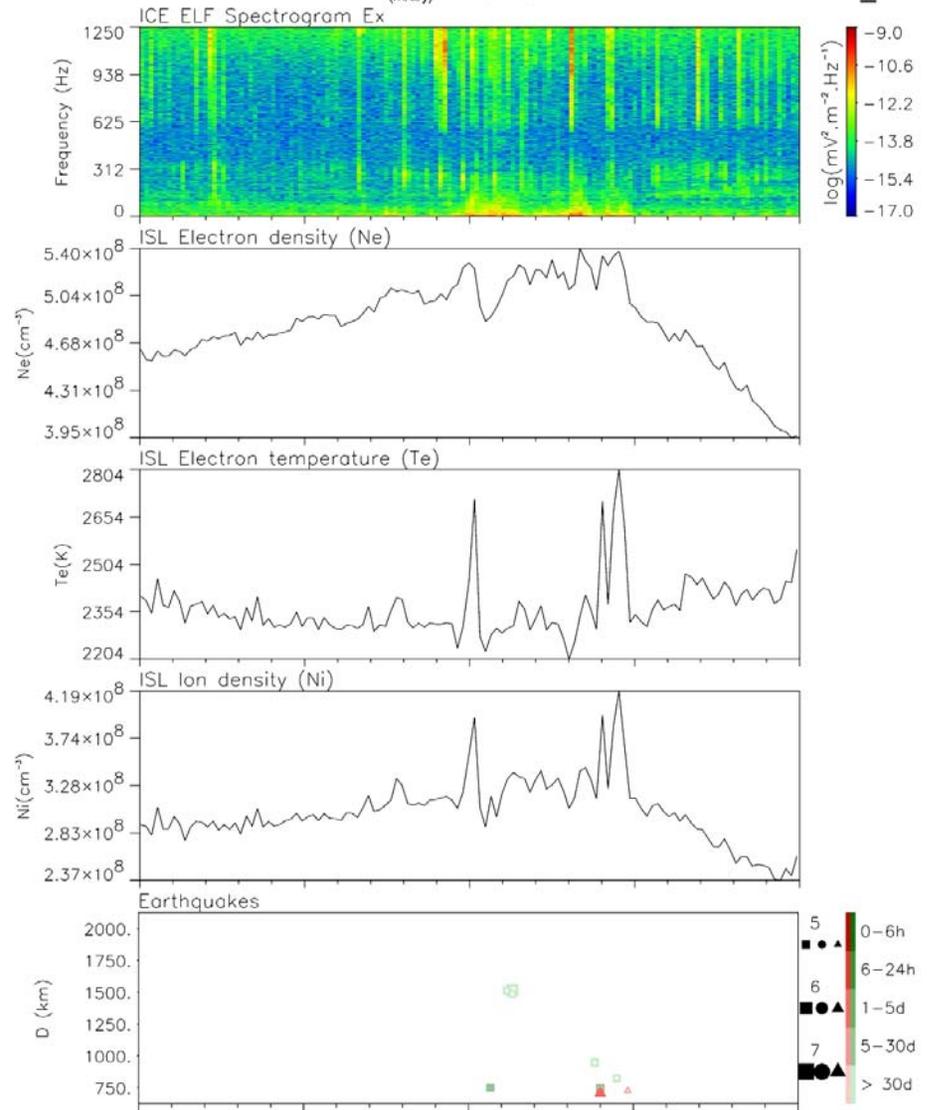


UT/LT	03:41:00/12:01	03:49:52/10:43	03:58:44/10:19	04:07:36/09:60	04:16:28/09:28
Lat.	72.19	41.26	9.40	-22.44	-53.94
Inv. Lat.	66.41	36.59	6.05	-36.39	-65.04
Alt.	709.03	708.41	712.57	726.45	743.89

DEMETER

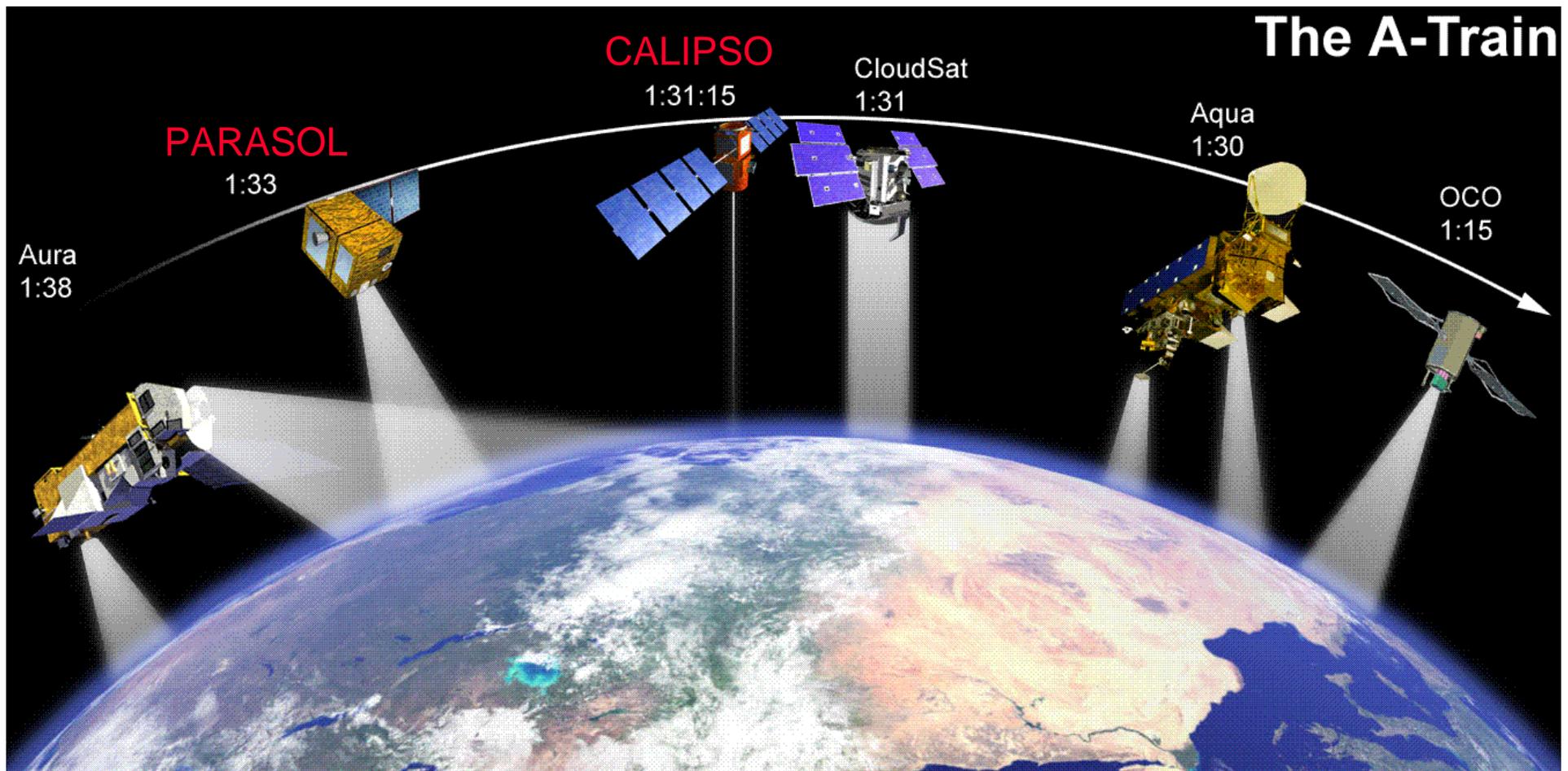
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Orbit: 01063_1



UT/LT	13:58:10/22:08	13:58:40/22:07	13:59:10/22:06	13:59:40/22:05	14:00:10/22:04
Lat.	9.47	11.28	13.08	14.89	16.69
Long.	122.49	122.10	121.70	121.29	120.88
Inv. Lat.	9.65	10.07	10.85	11.79	12.97

CNES Activities in Physical and Chemical Atmosphere



POLARIZATION &
ANISOTROPY of
REFLECTANCE for
ATMOSPHERIC
SCIENCES coupled with
OBSERVATIONS from a
LIDAR

PARASOL



⇒ **Microsatellite CNES mission**

◆ **Objective:**

study of microphysic and radiative properties of clouds and aerosols

◆ **Payload: MYRIADE**

◆ **Instrument: POLDER**

◆ **Ariane V Launch**

Launch with Hélios-II and 4 micro-satellites
Essaim planned on Decembre 10th, 2004





Polder Missions

POLarisation and Directionality of the Earth Reflectance

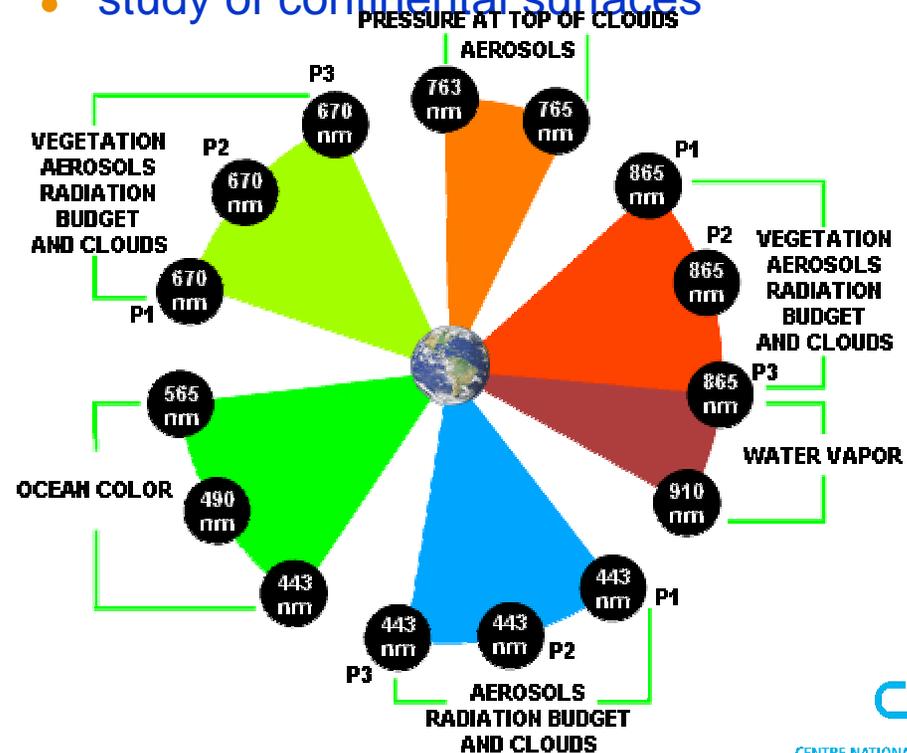
Polder 1 (August 1996 - 30 June 1997)

Polder 2 (14 December 2002 - 25 Octobre 2003)

on satellites ADEOS/MIDORI

Polarimetric radiometer with wide swath

- study of the ocean colour
- study of aerosols and clouds
- study of continental surfaces



CNES Programs for Physical Atmosphere

Operational Meteorology

MSG and METOP (EUMETSAT)
IASI
Preparatory studies for MTG

Radiative Budget

SCARAB with India (M/T)
POLDER
A-Train : IIR CALIPSO + PARASOL
EARTHCARE (ESA)

ICARE

Water Cycle

SMOS (ESA)
MEGHA-TROPIQUES with ISRO
E-GPM (ESA)
AMMA (International Campaign West Africa 2006)

Wind Measurements

AEOLUS (ESA)
VORCORE (Pressurised Stratospheric
Balloons)

IASI



⇒ Atmospheric Interferometer for Infrared Soundings

- development of 3 flight models on board the METOP satellites in cooperation with EUMETSAT

⇒ Objectives

- to satisfy the need of operational meteorology in soundings
 - ◆ **temperature 1K/km**
 - ◆ **humidity 10%/km**
 - ◆ **ozone**
- climate surveillance and study
- research in atmospheric chimie
 - ◆ **CO**
 - ◆ **CH4**
 - ◆ **N2O**
 - ◆ **...**



Earth Radiative budget missions

⇒ ERB/ ERBE (1978-89)

⇒ SCARAB

METEOR march 94 to feb. 95

RESURS nov. 98 a march 99

MEGHA-TROPIQUES

⇒ CERES

TRMM dec. 97

TERRA march 00

AQUA april 02

MEGHA-TROPIQUES

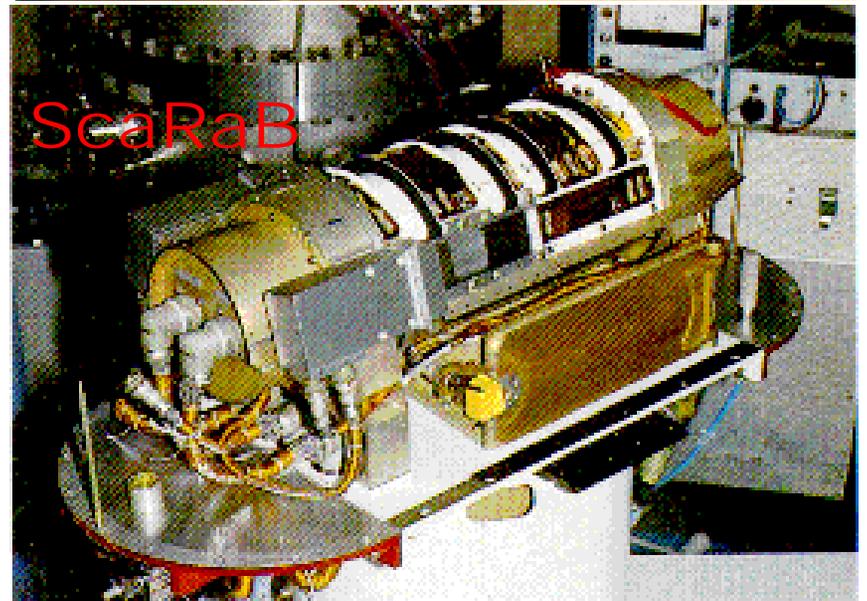
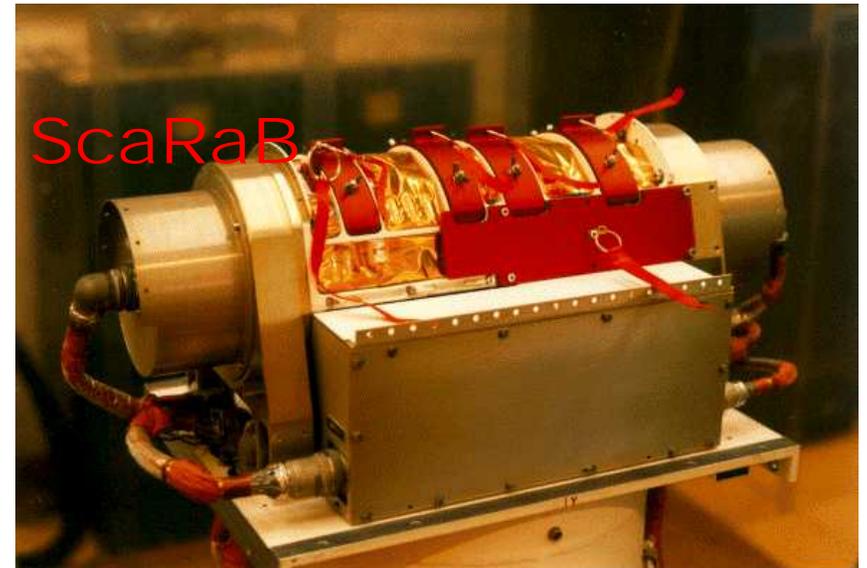
MOU signed en novembre 2004

CNES contribution:

- radiometer SCARAB
- microwave sounder SAPHIR
- microwave radiometer MADRAS

(element MARFEQ)

PORSEC 2004, Concepcion, Chile



Balloon activities

- ⇒ For calibration/validation activities (cf ENVISAT, ODIN, ILAS, ..)
- ⇒ For instrumental demonstration (cf IASI)
- ⇒ For scientific campaign (HIBISCUS, VORCORE, ...)

French/Bresilian cooperation signed in October 2004 for a stratosferic balloons campaign

The Earth Observation at CNES

- ⇒ Instruments and payloads
 - cooperation bilateral and multilateral for programs realization
 - Active presence in all EO themes:
geophysic, oceanography, continental surfaces and atmosphere
- ⇒ ground segments and thematic poles for data processing and production of dedicated information
 - SSALTO, ETHER, ICARE, POSTEL
- ⇒ Applications development
 - A CNES team dedicated to support the EO data users and to develop new applications
- ⇒ Active participation to the European programme GMES and to international programs
 - Integrated projects, GMES services and future missions
 - GEO, CEOS, ...,
 - actor of the « International charte for natural desasters »