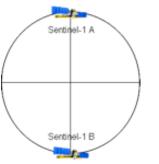


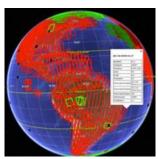
#### **Sentinel-1 Constellation Mission Facts**

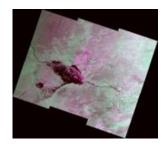


- Constellation of two identical SAR C-band (5.405 GHz) satellites (A & B units)
- Sentinel-1A launched on 3 April, 2014 & Sentinel-1B on 25 April, 2016
- Near-Polar, sun-synchronous (dawn-dusk) orbit at 698 km
- Instrument duty cycle of max. 25 min/orbit in High Bit Rate modes (30 min outside eclipse) and 75 min/orbit in Low Bit Rate mode (Wave)
- 12-day repeat cycle (each satellite), 6 days for the constellation
- Systematic SAR data acquisition using a predefined observation scenario
- 7 years lifetime, consumables for 12 years at least
- Operational use of the European Data Relay System (EDRS) service







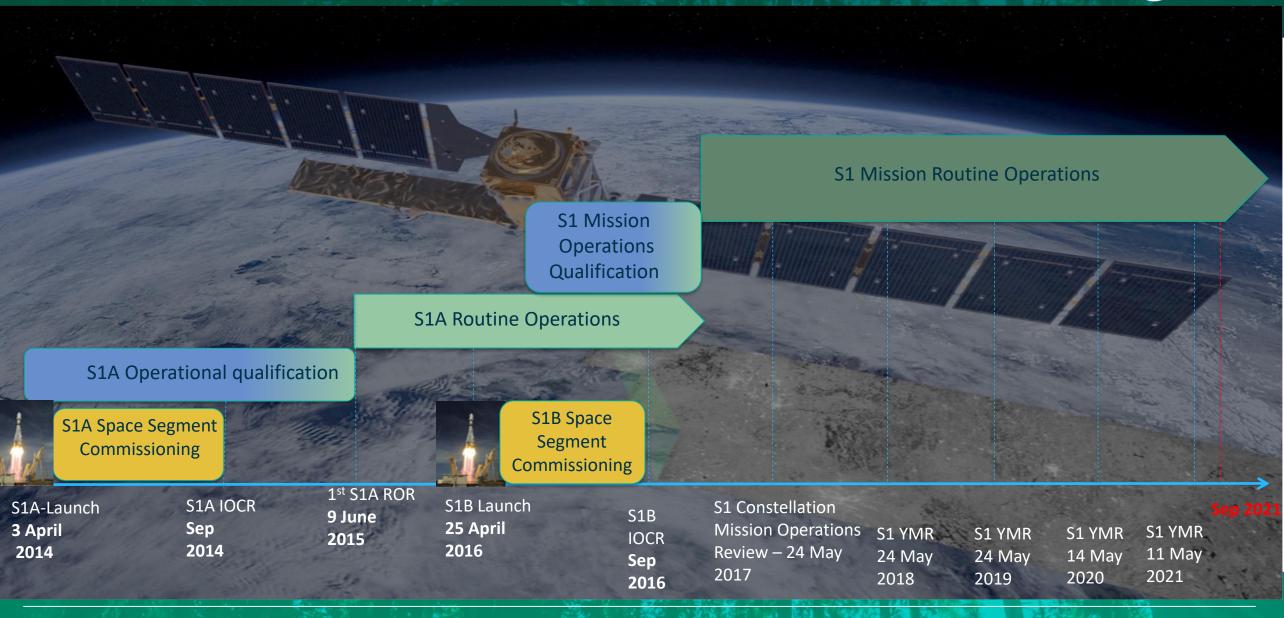




#### **Sentinel-1 Mission Phases**

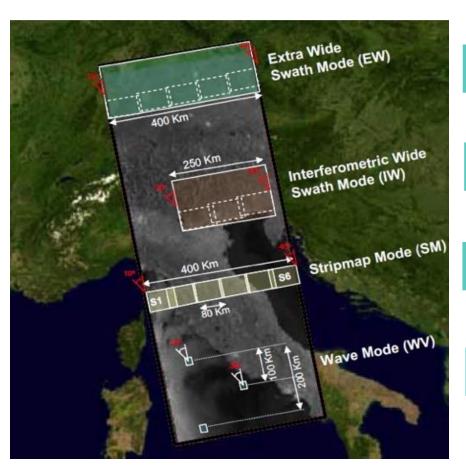


→ THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY



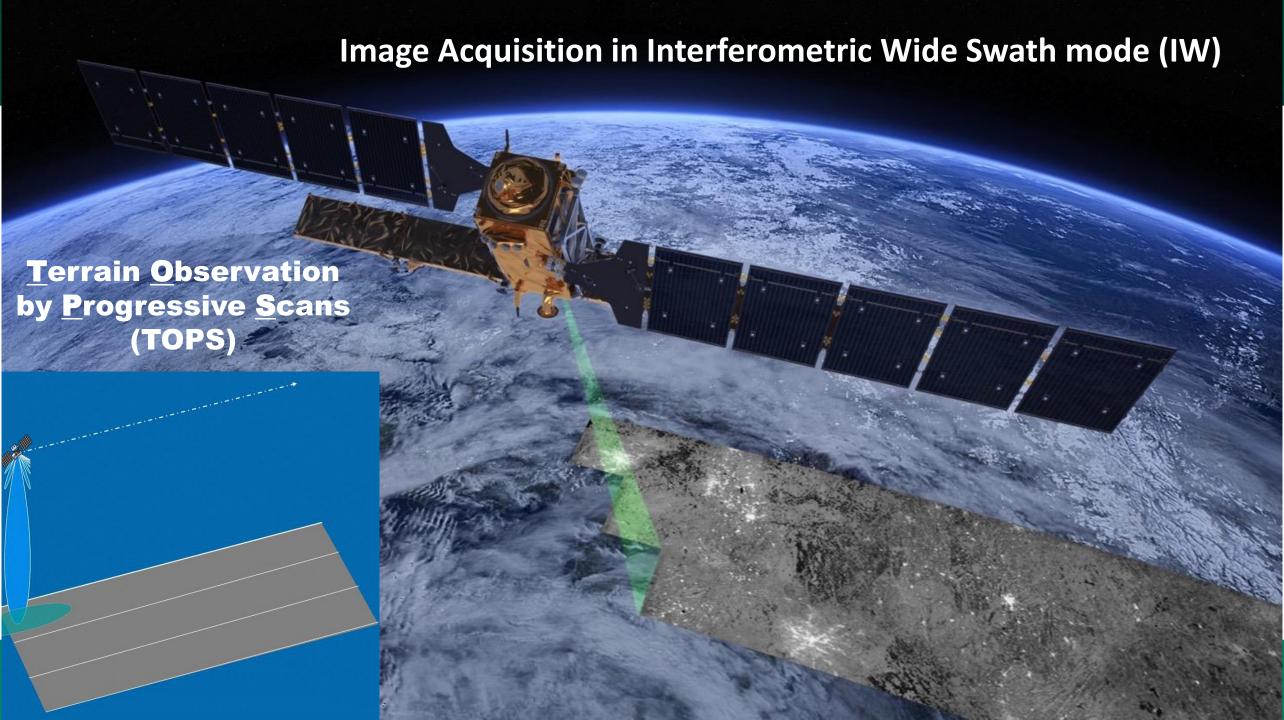
### SAR operational modes and related GRD level 1 products







GRD Level 1 product resolution	Swath Width	Polarisation
50m (3 ENL)	> 400 km	HH+HV or VV+VH
20m (5 ENL)	> 250 km	HH+HV or VV+VH
9m (4 ENL)	> 80 km	HH+HV or VV+VH
50m (140 ENL)	20 x 20 km² at 100 km spacing	HH or VV



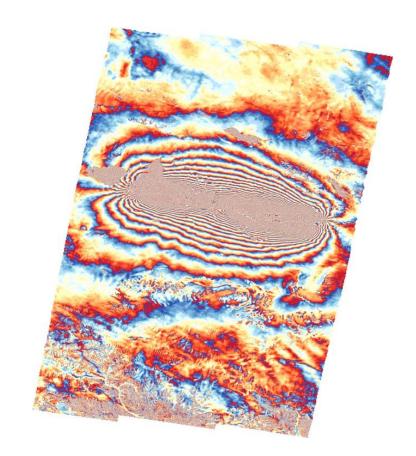
#### Sentinel-1 Mission Status in short



- The Sentinel-1 mission is overall in an excellent status
- Sentinel-1A in orbit since 7 years, Sentinel-1B since 5 years
- Despite the critical situation in Europe due to the COVID-19 crisis, important efforts have been and are still being made to ensure the continuity of the S1 mission operations, which remain nominal
- Routine provision of Sentinel-1 data to operational services and users worldwide
- User / product statistics:
  - 520,000 users have registered on the Open Access Data Hub (all Sentinels)
  - 36 million S1 product download (44 PB of data)
  - 7 million S1 products available (11 PB of data)
- Sentinel-1 contribution to emergency activations continues to be very high
- Sentinel-1 is operated close to its full mission capacity (i.e. difficulty to accommodate additional observations)

Mw7.4 earthquake, Southern Qinghai, China, 21 May 2021

Descending pass interferogram



© Contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (2021) / processed by COMET

#### Sentinel-1 Constellation Observation Scenario: Mode - Polarisation - Observation Geometry

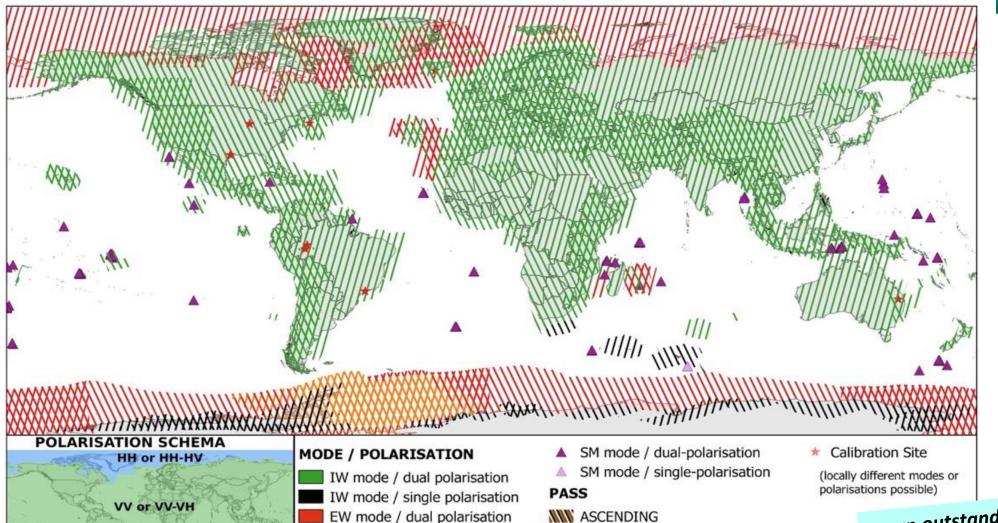


validity start: 05/2019



Starting
May 2019,
no major
changes since
then...

This map is related to SAR High Rate modes only. Wave mode operated by default over open oceans (not shown)



EW mode / single polarisation

HH or HH-HV

DESCENDING

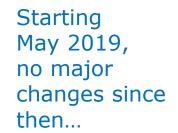
an **outstanding coverage achievement for a SAR mission,** predictable and reliable!

#### Sentinel-1 Constellation Observation Scenario: Revisit & Coverage Frequency

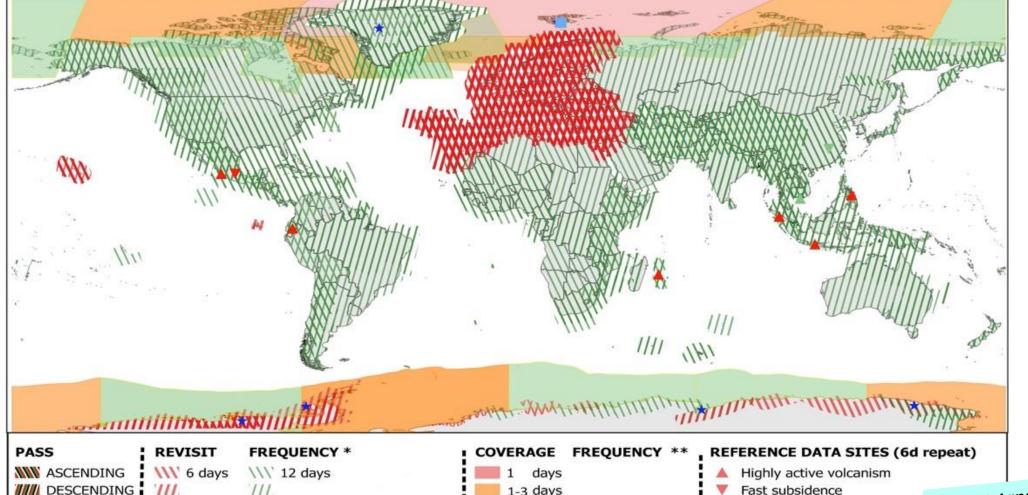


validity start: 05/2019





This map is related to SAR High Rate modes only. Wave mode operated by default over open oceans (not shown)



coverage ensured from same, repetitive relative orbits \*\* coverage not considering repetitiveness of relative orbits

WX

1-3 days

2-4 days

Fast subsidence

Short growth cycle, intensive

Fast changing wetlands

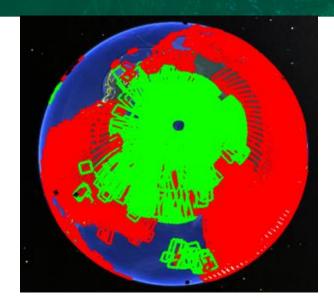
Fast moving outlet glaciers

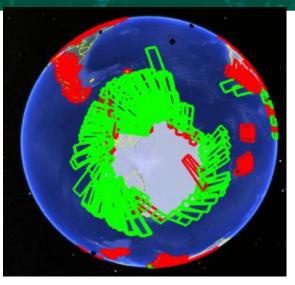
Permafrost & glaciers

an outstanding coverage achievement for a SAR mission, predictable and reliable!

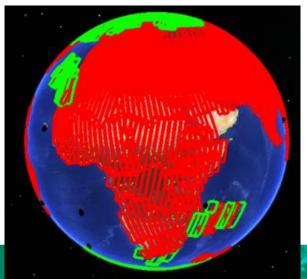
## Sentinel-1 observation scenario: detailed acquisitions

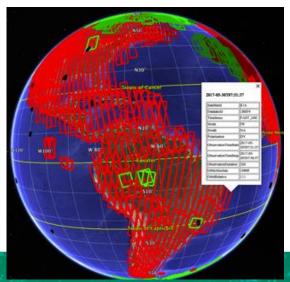






KML files providing detailed information on the planned acquisitions, regularly published on Sentinel Online

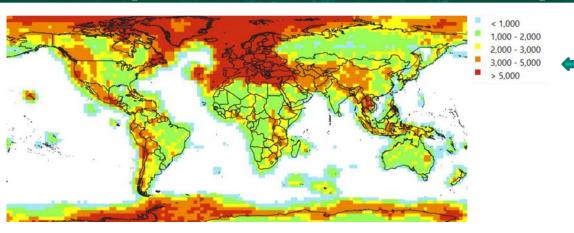




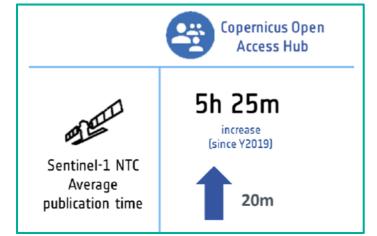
https://sentinels.copernicus.eu/web/sentinel/miss ions/sentinel-1/observation-scenario/acquisition-segments

# **Sentinel Data Access 2020 Report** Examples of Sentinel-1 data product / user statistics





Heatmap of Sentinel-1 products (excluding OCN) published since the start of operations till end 2020





Copernicus Sentinel Data Access Annual report

serco







11 - 12 12 - 15 15 - 17

> Heatmap showing the archive exploitation ratio for Sentinel-1 L0 and L1 NTC products (excluding WV mode) during Y2020

https://scihub.copernicus.eu/reportsan dstats/



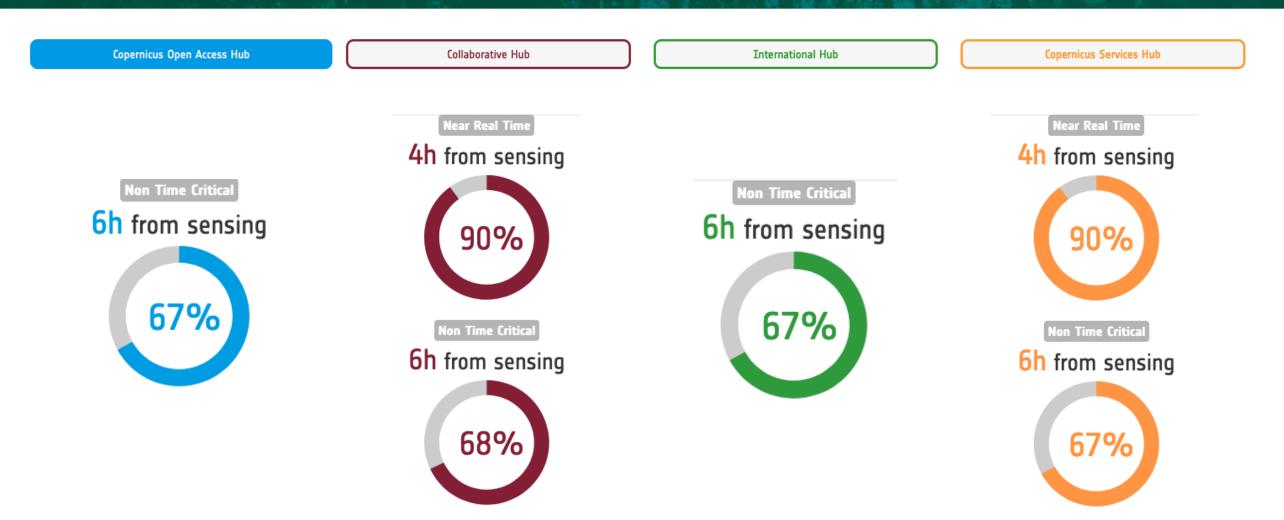






#### Product publication timeliness during the last month (August 2021)



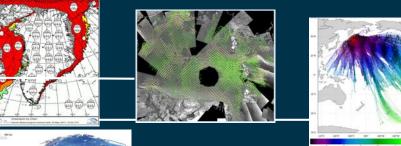


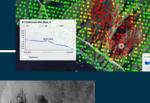
#### Sentinel-1 used in most Copernicus services...

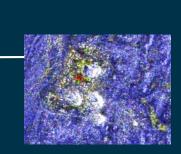
CEMS Copernicus Emergency Management Service	<ul> <li>Emergency response to rapid mapping (flood mainly)</li> <li>Risk recovery (e.g. ground deformation)</li> <li>Validation (e.g. floods, landslides)</li> <li>Automated global flood monitoring (in development)</li> </ul>
CMEMS Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service	<ul> <li>Sea-ice (incl. charting, concentration, thickness, drift)</li> <li>Icebergs concentration</li> <li>Wave / swell</li> </ul>
CLMS – Pan-European & Global Copernicus Land Monitoring Service Global Land Ground Motion Service	<ul> <li>HRLs: Wetness and Water, Imperviousness, Tree cover &amp; Forest, Grassland, Snow, River/Lake ice</li> <li>Global: Soil moisture</li> <li>European ground motion (in development)</li> </ul>
CSS – CMS Copernicus Security Service Copernicus Maritime Surveillance Service European Maritime Safety Agency / CleanSeaNet	<ul> <li>Oil spill detection and polluter identification (CleanSeaNet)</li> <li>Maritime surveillance (e.g. ship detection, search and rescue, anti-piracy)</li> </ul>
CSS – SEA Copernicus Security Service Support to External Action	<ul><li>Change detection</li><li>Feature identification</li></ul>
C3S Copernicus Climate Change Service	<ul><li>lce sheets &amp; ice shelves</li><li>lce velocity</li><li>Glaciers</li></ul>



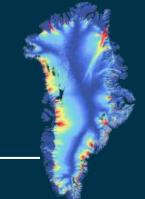










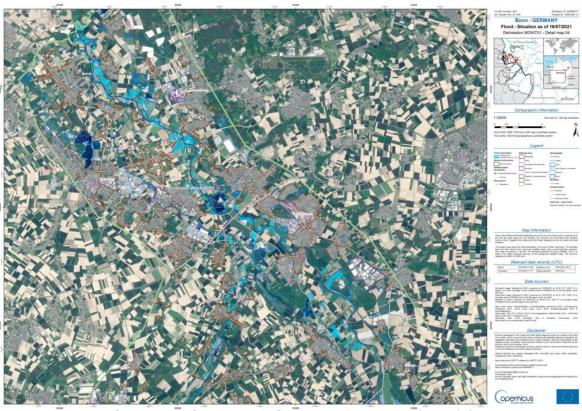


... as well as in national services, and the scientific and commercial domain

### **Examples of recent applications**

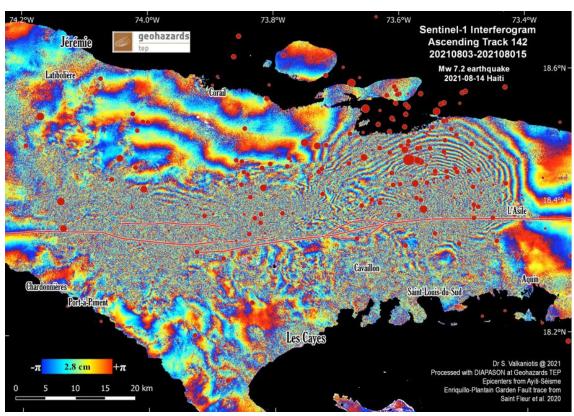


Major floods in Germany and Belgium in July 2021 Example of flood map based on a Sentinel-1 images acquired on 15 and 16 July, area of Bonn



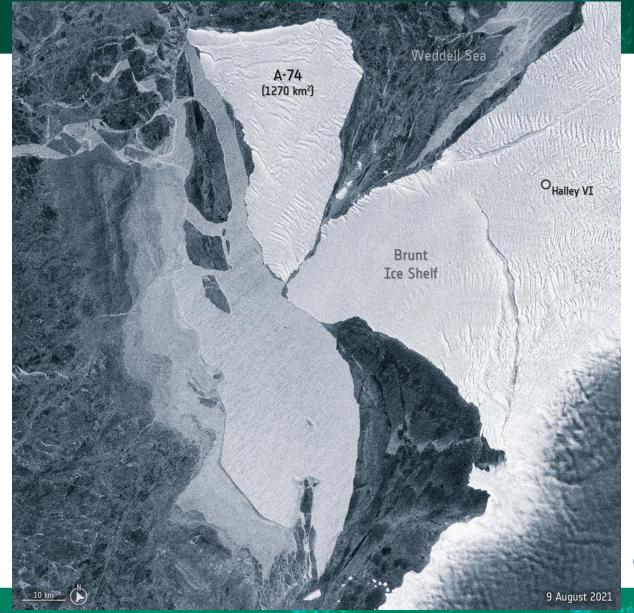
Copyright: Copernicus Service Information (2021) /
Copernicus Emergency Management Service / processed by SERTIT

#### M7.2 earthquake in Haiti, 14 August 2021 Rupture follows the sinistral Enriquillo-Plantain Garden Fault for ~ 70-80km



Copyright: Contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (2021) / processed by S. Valkaniotis with DIAPASON at Geohazards TEP





#### A-74 iceberg near collision with Brunt Ice Shelf

Iceberg A-74, approximately 1.5 times the size of Greater Paris, calved from Antarctica's Brunt Ice Shelf earlier this year. Over the last six months, it has remained close to the shelf it broke away from owing largely to ocean currents. In early August, strong easterly winds have spun the iceberg around the western tip of Brunt, brushing slightly against the ice shelf before continuing southwards. Radar images, captured by the Copernicus Sentinel-1 mission, show the movement of the 1270 sq km berg from 9 until 18 August.

Details at:

https://www.esa.int/ESA\_Multimedia/Images/2021/08/A-74\_iceberg\_near\_collision\_with\_Brunt\_Ice\_Shelf

Copyright: Contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (2021) / processed by ESA

#### Sentinel-1 applications → ever increasing

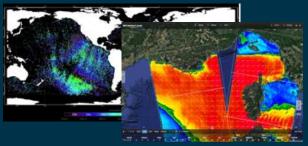


Sea ice and iceberg





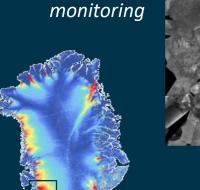
Maritime surveillance: oil spill monitoring, ship detection, illegal fisheries, etc.



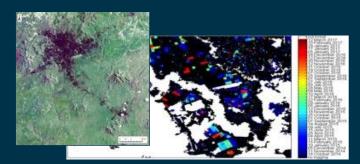
Sea state: wind, wave

Ground deformation: subsidence, landslides, earthquakes, volcanoes,

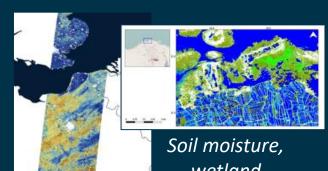
*infrastructure* monitoring



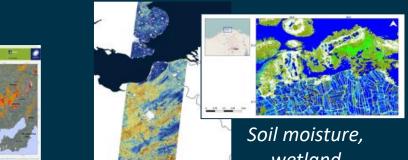
lce sheets, glaciers, climate change



Land use, agriculture, forestry, logging, land classification, urban planning



wetland









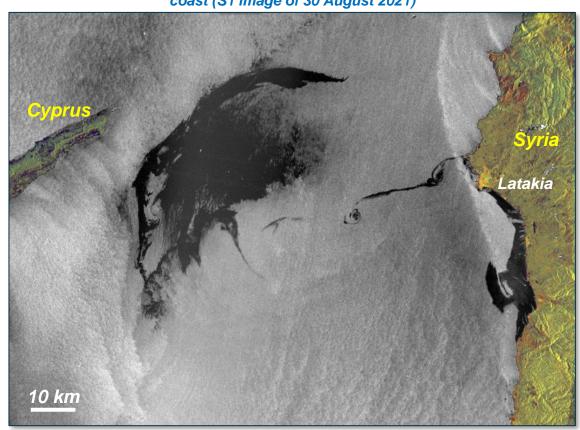


# Thank you for your attention!



Oil spill in East Mediterranean in August 2021

Oil spill generated by a leak in a fuel tank of the Baniyas power plant on the Syrian coast (S1 image of 30 August 2021)



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**Copernicus Programme: copernicus.eu** 

**Sentinel Online: sentinels.copernicus.eu** 

**CSC Data Access: spacedata.copernicus.eu** 

**ESA Sentinel app: available for iOS and Android** 



