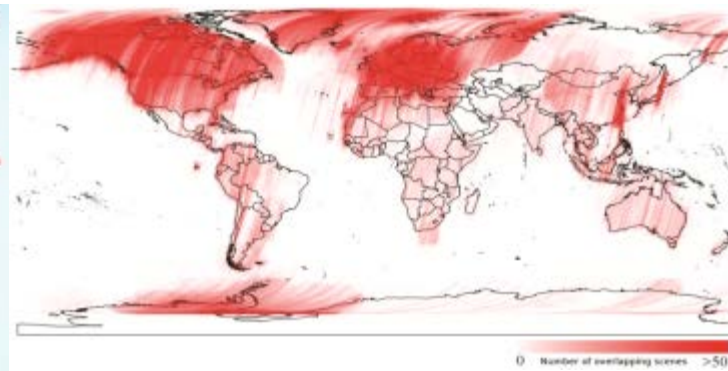


Satellite EO to support Disaster Risk Management

Philippe Bally

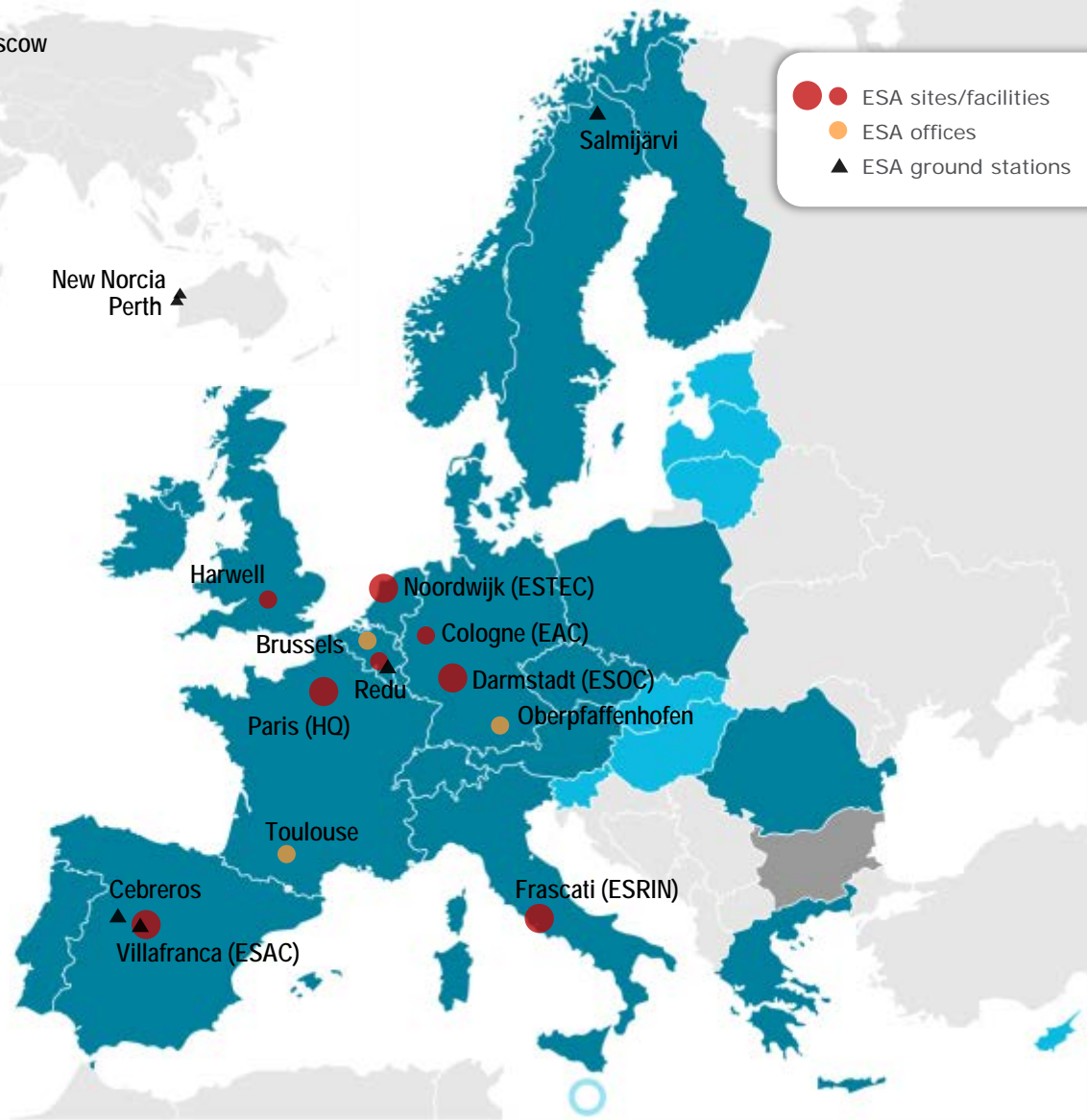
ESA, 15 October 2015



ESA Facts and Figures



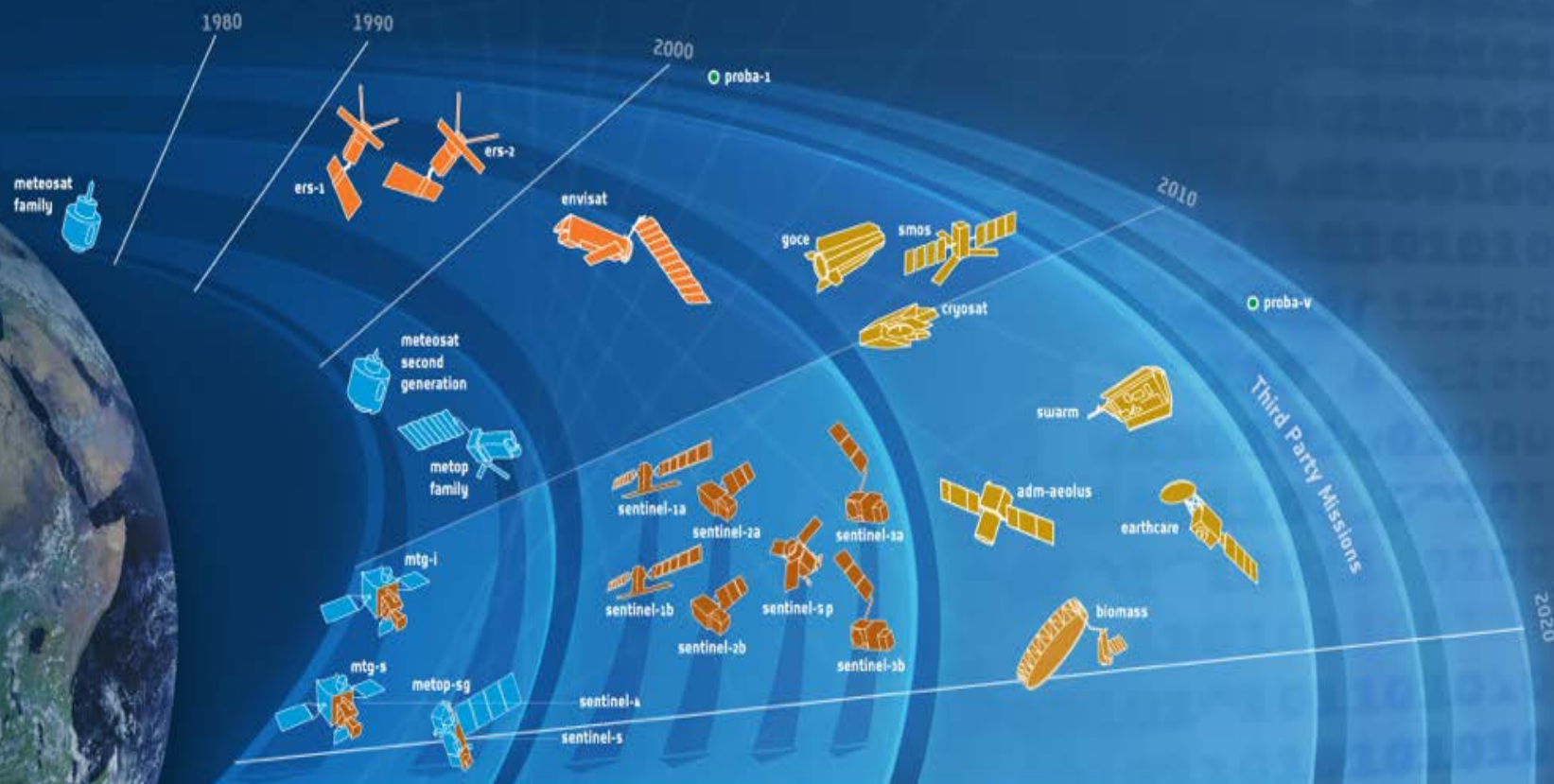
- Over **40** years of experience
- **20** European member states
- Cooperation agreement with **8** European states (Bulgaria pending) + Canada
- **5** establishments in Europe, ~**2200** staff
- Over **70** satellites designed, tested and operated in flight
- **17** scientific satellites in operation
- **6** types of launchers developed





Satellite EO at ESA

→ THE ESA EARTH OBSERVATION PROGRAMME



Meteorological Missions

driven mainly by Weather forecasting and Climate monitoring needs. These missions developed in partnership with EUMETSAT include the Meteorological Operational satellite programme (MetOp), forming the space segment of EUMETSAT's Polar System (EPS), and the new generation of Geostationary Meteosat satellites (MSG & MTG satellites).

Copernicus Sentinel Missions

driven by Users needs to contribute to the European Global Monitoring of Environment & Security (GMES) initiative. These satellite missions developed in partnership with the EU include C-band imaging radar (Sentinel-1), high-resolution optical (Sentinel-2), optical and infrared radiometer (Sentinel-3) and atmospheric composition monitoring capability (Sentinel-4 & Sentinel-5 on board Met missions MTG and EPS-SG respectively).

Earth Explorer Missions

driven by Scientific needs to advance our understanding of how the ocean, atmosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere and Earth's interior operate and interact as part of an interconnected system. These Research missions, exploiting Europe's excellence in technological innovation, gave the way towards new development of future EO applications.

Missions With Partners

ESA Operated Missions

Long-term (decadal) continuous, consistent data

European
independence &
contribution to
global Earth
observing
system

Global, timely and
easily accessible
information

Space
Component



Copernicus

In-Situ
Component



Services
Component



ESA participation to DRM activities:



- what can ESA provide using Earth Observation (EO) technologies ?
 - ✓ **ESA operate satellite missions (ERS, ENVISAT: tools for crisis mapping)**
 - ✓ **participate to the International Charter Space & Major Disasters**
 - **EO data**
 - ✓ **has EO application development programmes (e.g. GSE feeding into EC GMES)**
 - ✓ **participate to international activities to develop EO applications**
 - **end-to-end services to users**



Group on Earth
Observations



International Charter Space & Major Disasters (CHARTER)

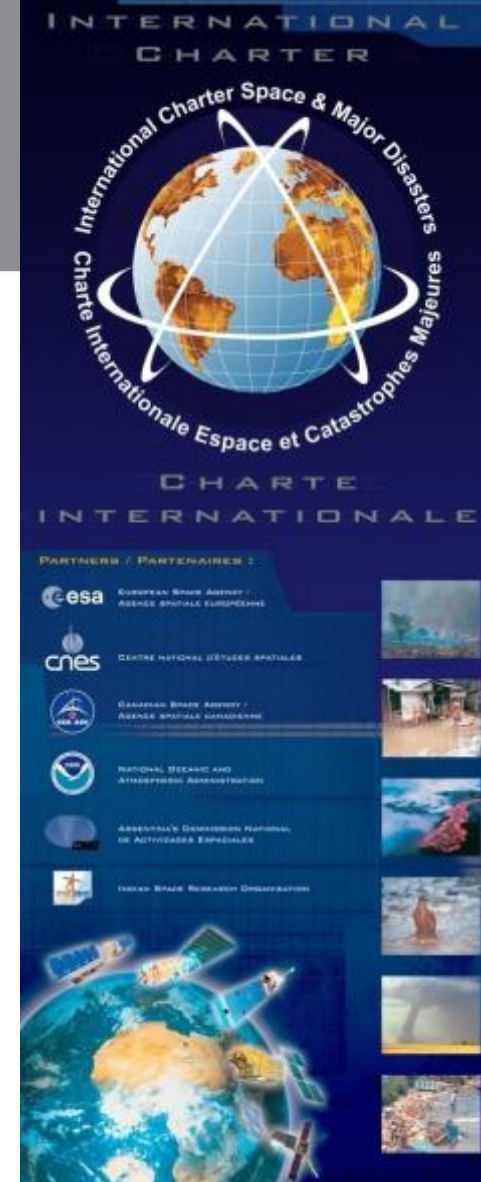
Global Earth Observing System of Systems (GEOSS)

Global Monitoring for Environment & Security (GMES)

Integrated Global Observation Strategy (IGOS)

The International Charter:

- A unified system of space data acquisition / delivery in case of **natural or human-made disasters**
- 15 space agencies (5 European agencies: CNES, ESA, UKSA, DLR, EUMETSAT)
- Data delivery to **civil protection agencies, emergency & rescue services**; Also available to **Humanitarian Aid actors of the UN** since 2003.
- Operational : 24 hrs on-duty-operator
- Charter activations: +/-40 events/ year



Mandate of the Charter



THE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CYCLE



DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CYCLE (DRMC) DIAGRAM

Definitions:

Mitigation/Prevention:

Activities which eliminate or reduce the chance of occurrence or the effects of a disaster.

Preparedness:

Planning on how to respond to disasters should they occur. This includes the provision of legislation, trained personnel and resources.

3 stages of DRMC

PRE-DISASTER

- Risk Assessment
- Mitigation/Prevention
- Preparedness

DISASTER RESPONSE

- Warning/Evacuation
- Saving People
- Providing Immediate Assistance
- Assessing Damage

POST-DISASTER

- Ongoing Assistance
- Restoration of Infrastructural Services
- Reconstruction (Resettlement /Relocation)
- Economic & Social Recovery
- Ongoing Development Activities
- Risk Assessment Mitigation/Prevention

The Charter only supports the **phase of immediate response** to a disaster.

Charter activations generally last for about 1-4 few weeks.

420+ disasters covered in 110+ countries worldwide

European Space Agency

GREEK FIRES ACTIVATIONS: AUGUST 2007 & AUGUST 2009

ANCIENT SITE OF OLYMPIA



**ATHENS – DENSELY
POPULATED AREA**

**DO NOT YET KNOW FULL
EXTENT OF FIRES/DAMAGE**

**SOME FIRES COMING TO AN
END, OTHERS JUST STARTING**

Fires: August / September 2007

Activation: 29th August 2007



Time (10 days)

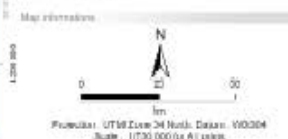
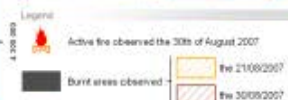
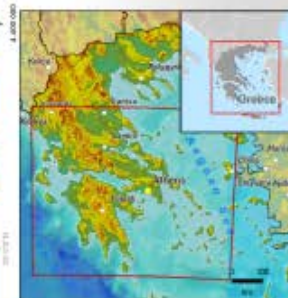
Date	AOIs provided by AU	Imagery acquired	Map produced
28/08		MERIS FR (300m) (21-27/08) Landsat (30m)	
29/08	Entire Greece		
30/08	8 circular AOIs, radius 30km	MERIS FR (300m)	Overview map using MERIS (30 th Sep) Video, using MERIS (21-30/08)
31/08			Athens and Peloponese maps using MERIS
01/09		SPOT 5 (10m) DMC (32m) MMRS (175m) HRTC (35m)	
02/09		SPOT 5 (10m) DMC (32m)	
03/09	Circular AOI radius (7.5Km) - active fire discovered on recent imagery.		Maps using DMC and SPOT over some AOIs
04/09		SPOT 5 (10m) Landsat (30m) Formosat (8m)	Maps over most AOIs using Landsat, DMC, SPOT
05/09		Formosat (8m)	Maps produced using Formosat, SPOT
06/09		Formosat (8m)	Maps produced using Formosat, SPOT

GREECE - Peloponnese - Fires - Regional Overview of SERTIT's and DLR's Product Zones

Product Zone Map

Charter Call 175
Product n°04

Products produced from 5m – 32m imagery.
Map produced 2nd Sep (4 days after activation)



Disaster type: Forest Fire
Disaster date: 21st of August 2007
Area: Peloponnese
Area: Peloponnese
Area: Peloponnese

Vegetation index: The MGRS PR 10 data acquired the 30th of August 2007 (250m resolution). Processing SERTIT 2007.

Vector layers: Mediterranean Sea: DLR; Inland water: DLR; Urban areas: DLR; Major roads: DLR; Secondary roads: DLR; Other roads: DLR.

Disclaimer: The products observed for this International Charter "Space and Major Disasters" are based on a best effort basis in which made within a very short time scale. In this framework, SERTIT and the DLR, as well as the Mapping Services through DLR's GOC, from DLR and the French Government.

Map produced: 2nd of September 2007
by: SERTIT and DLR
©: SERTIT 2007

www.sertit.org
www.dlr.de

cnrs
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique

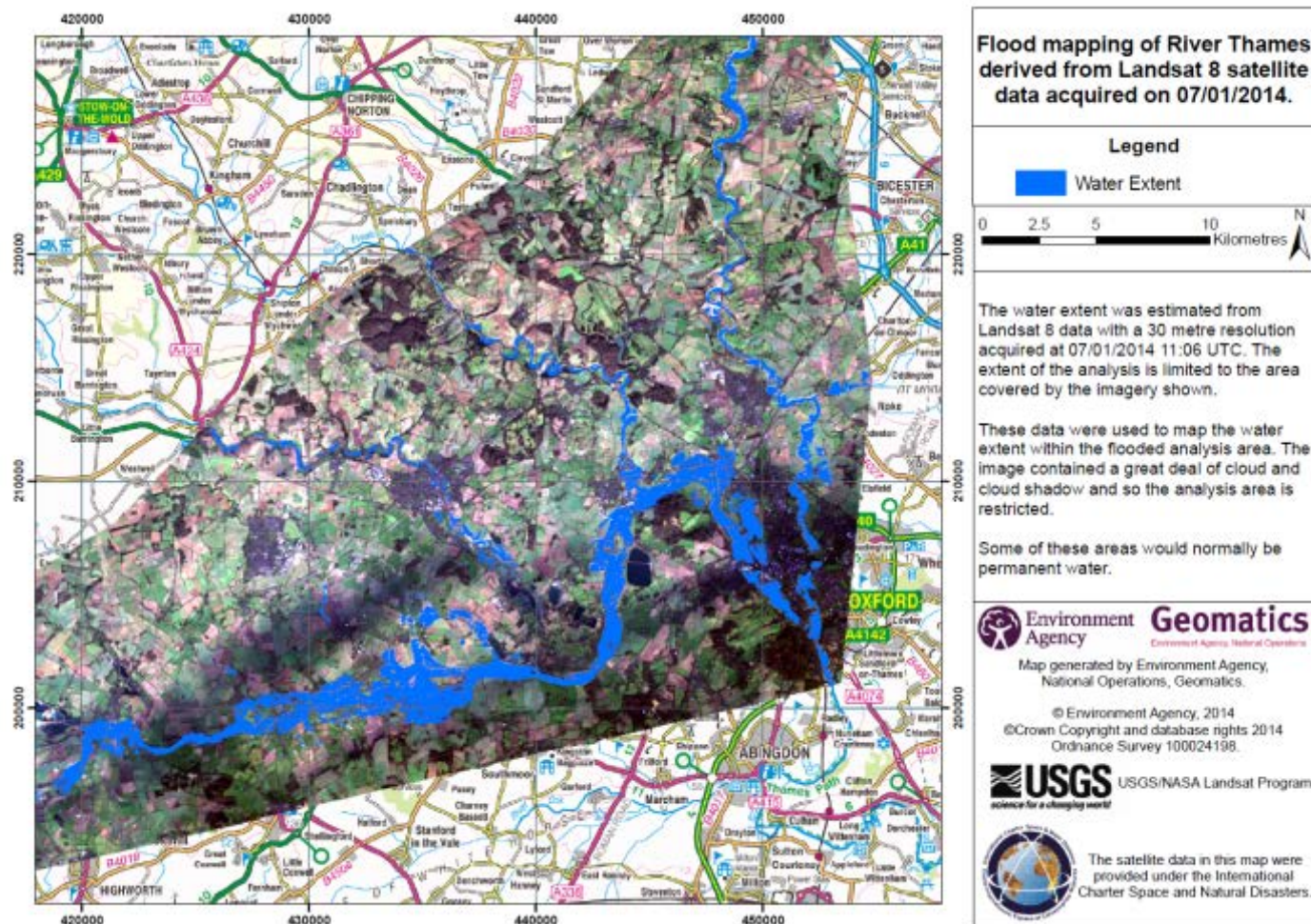
DLR
Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt

DLR
Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt

DLR
Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt

DLR
Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt

Floods in the UK, January 2014.



Product generated by Environment Agency, National Operations, UK using Landsat-8 imagery of 8 January 2014.

European Space Agency

E0 Services & Risk Management cycle



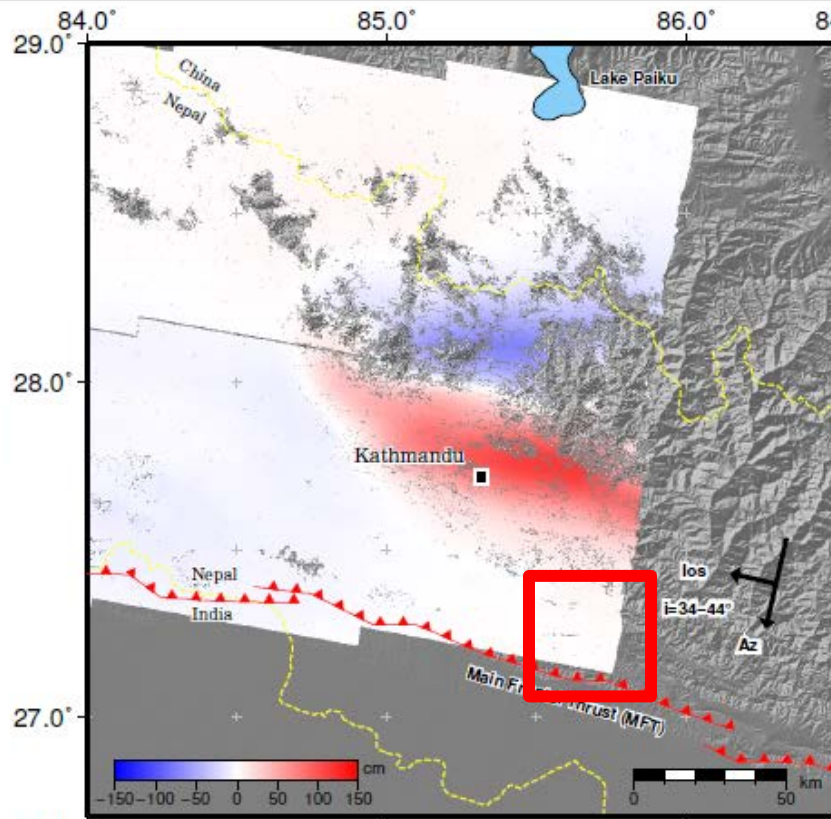
- **Emergency Response,**
 - Rapid Crisis Mapping & Damage Assessment,
 - Situation Mapping.
- **Prevention, Preparedness, Recovery, Reconstruction**
 - Detailed Damage Mapping,
 - Risk Assessment.
(Floods, Fires, Geo-Hazards)
- **All phases**
 - Reference Mapping,
 - Digital Elevation and Digital Terrain models,
 - LU/LC cover Mapping,
 - Asset Mapping.



Understanding hazards using Sentinel-1



20150417_20150429



20150409_20150503

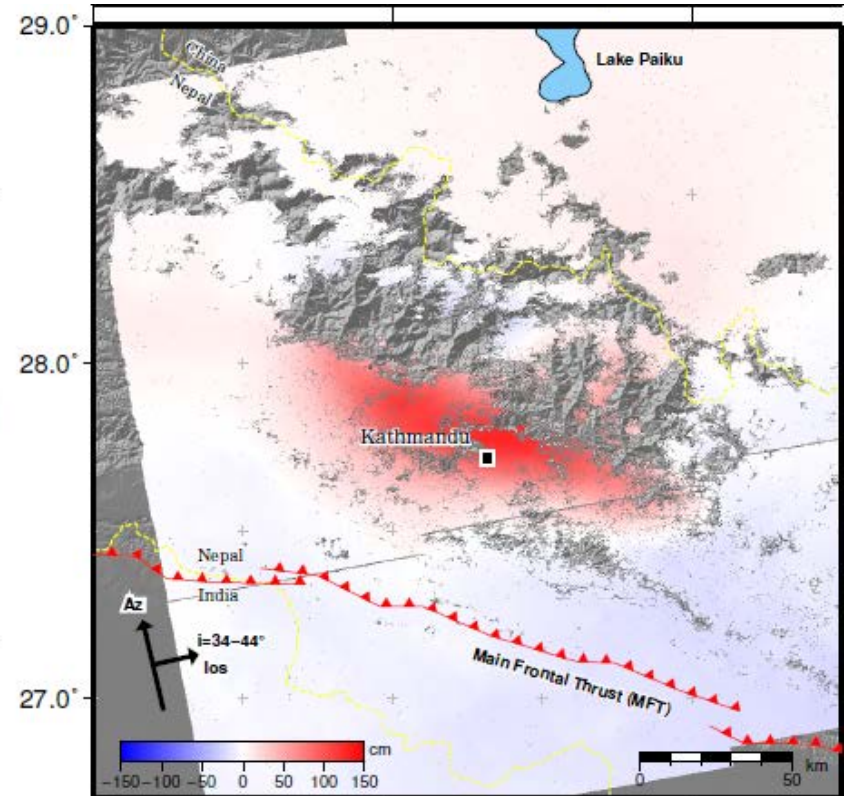


Figure from Elliott et al., in review 2015

Tim J. Wright, COMET:
Sentinel-1 data



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



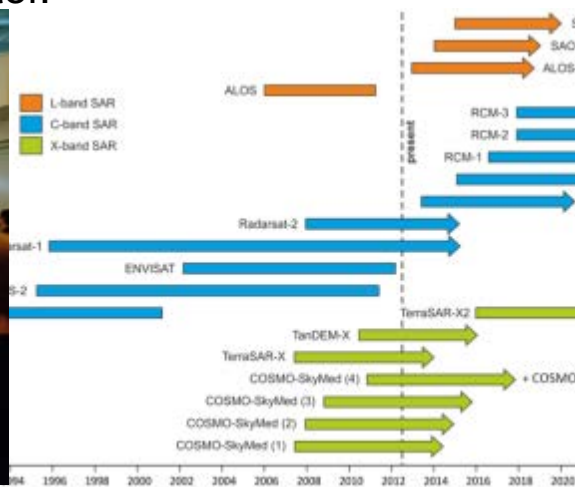
European Space Agency

Example of international collaborations:



The “Santorini Conference” organised by ESA and GEO:

- **140+ participants from 20 countries** including European countries, the US, Canada, Japan and China.
- **70+ organisations:** international organisations, public institutes, space agencies, universities & private sector.



GEO GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS



→ THE INTERNATIONAL FORUM
ON SATELLITE EO AND
GEOHAZARDS

The Santorini Conference
Santorini, Greece, 21-23 May 2012

Ph. BALLY (Editor)
ESA/ESRIN

→ INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON SATELLITE EARTH
OBSERVATION FOR GEO-HAZARD RISK MANAGEMENT

21-23 May 2012 | Santorini Convention Centre | Greece



Example of the **CEOS WG Disasters**: thematic pilots



- A. Support the generation of **globally self-consistent strain rate estimates** and the mapping of **active faults** at the global scale by providing EO InSAR and optical data and processing capacities to existing initiatives, such as the iGSRM

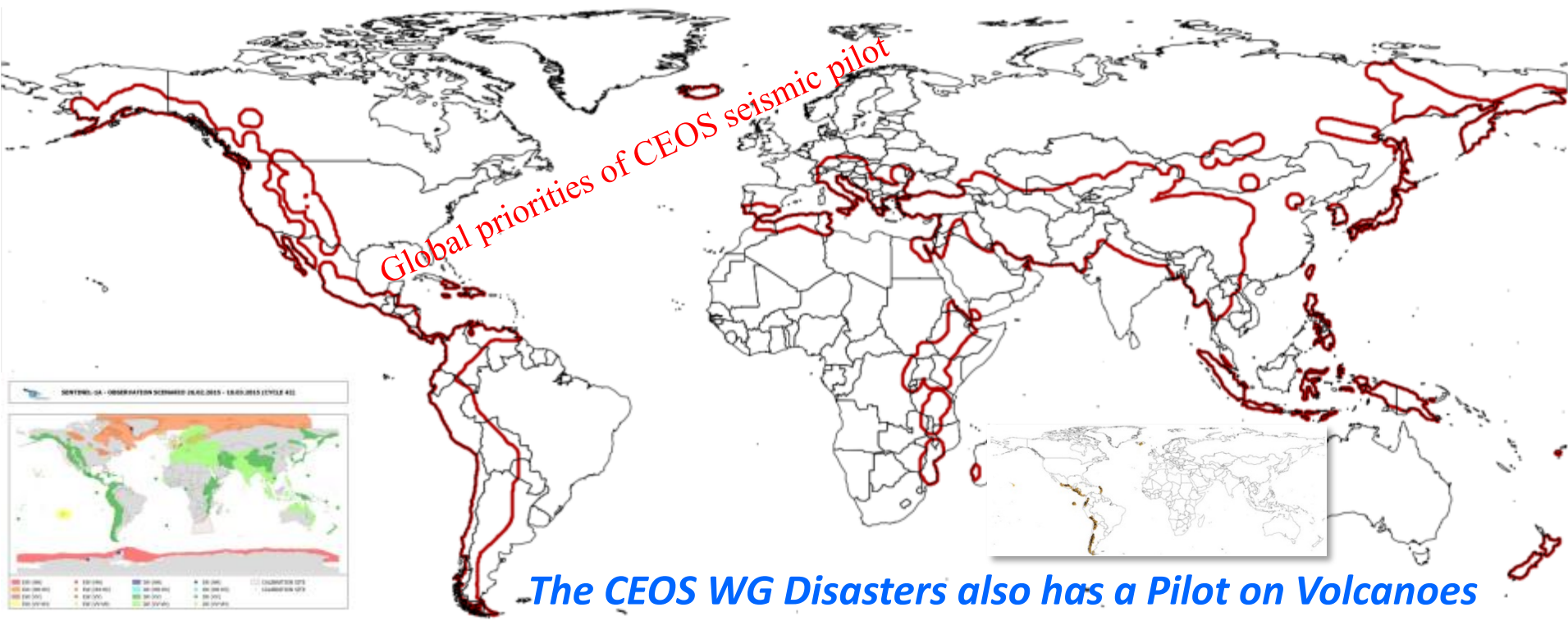
[role of EO: wide extent satellite observations]

- B. **Support and continue the GSNL** for seismic hazards and volcanoes

[role of EO: multiple observations focused on supersites]

- C. Develop and demonstrate advanced science products for **rapid earthquake response**.

[role of EO: observation of earthquakes with $M > 5.8$]



Innovation in space

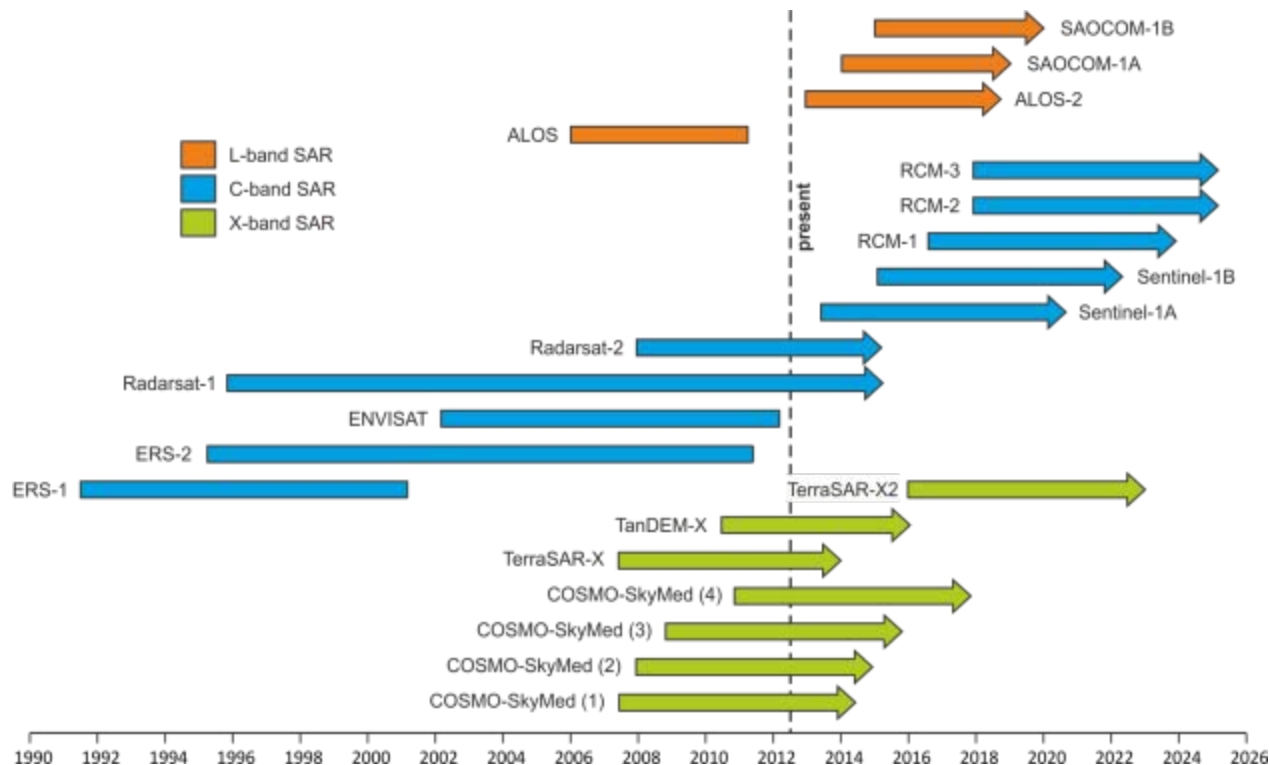


ESA is operating EO missions providing very large collections of large files

Sentinel-1: three Terabyte per day (projection: 10 Tera with S1-A & S1-B)


One year ~ 1 Petabyte

ERS & ENVISAT data over **world tectonic regions ~ 1 month** of S1-A acquisitions



EO data Supply vs Consumption

(from the Santorini conference)



Theoretical(*) volume of
data acquired by Sentinel-1
(~465-700 scenes per day
i.e. 23-35 000 000 km²)

173-260 times extent of Greece

*[*assuming 17-26% duty cycle]*

Volume of production
similar to Terrafirma
(~750/yr equivalent
to 43 000 000 km²)

EO Supply capacity **200 - 300 times** larger than levels of
exploitation of current levels of service delivery

ESA has started to apply **innovative approaches: TEPs**

The Thematic Exploitation Platforms (TEP)

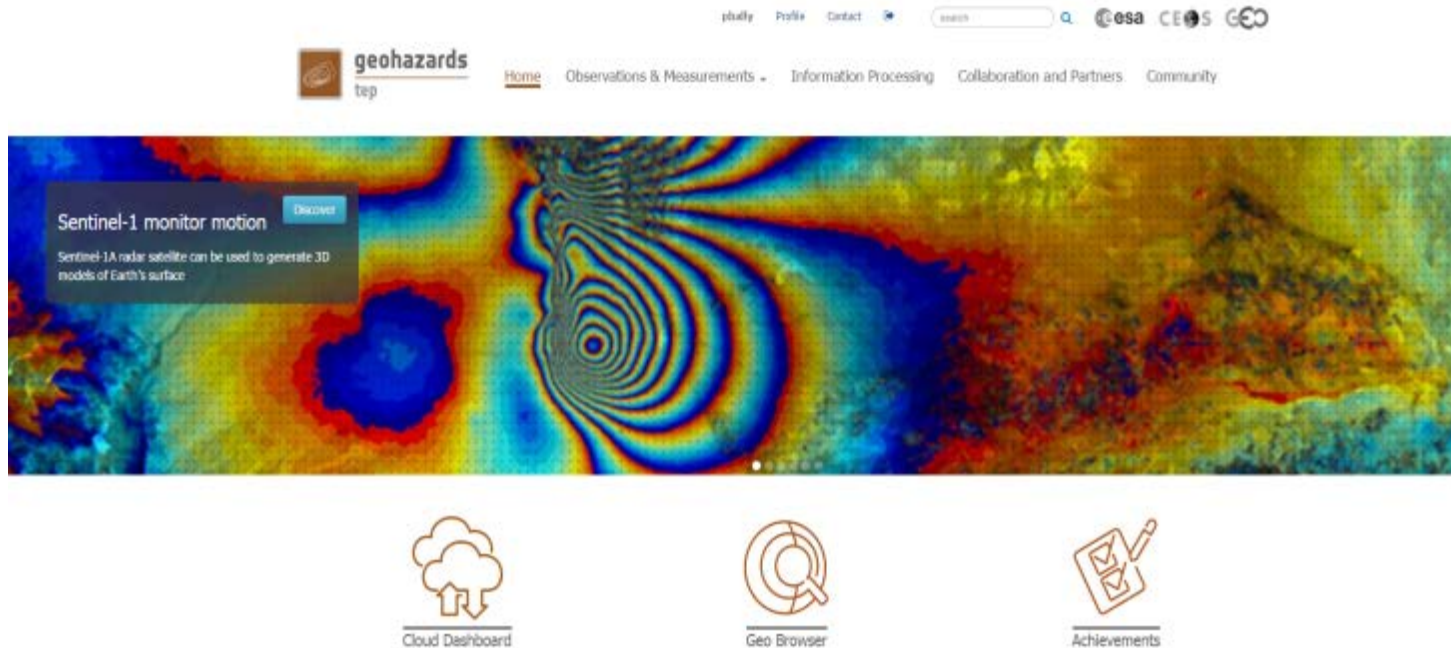


ESA has started **Thematic Exploitation Platforms** initiative covering six thematic areas: [hydrology](#), [polar](#), [coastal](#), [forestry](#), [urban](#) & [geohazards](#).

The **Thematic Exploitation Platforms goals** are:

- **Facilitate use** & processing of large datasets (including non-space data) by a large number of users (science and non-science)
- Processing services, software (e.g. toolboxes, etc.) and computing resources
- Provide an **environment for services development**, integration and exploitation
- Federate user communities around common scientific & thematic objectives
- Promote **shared science objectives** & better use of satellite EO
- Collaboration tools (e.g. knowledge base, open publications, social networking)

The Geohazards Exploitation Platform



An Exploitation Platform under development and validation that is sourced with **data and processing** relevant to the GeoHazards theme:

- **EO data storage** concerning wide extent tectonic analysis for which large data stacks are needed (typically 1000+ and 5000+ scenes and larger)
- Access to **advanced processing tools** (e.g. InSAR and Optical based)
- A **collaborative** work environment and scientific animation
- 2015: **22 users** on board; end 2017: **60 users**
- One of the *6 Thematic Exploitation Platforms* originated by ESA

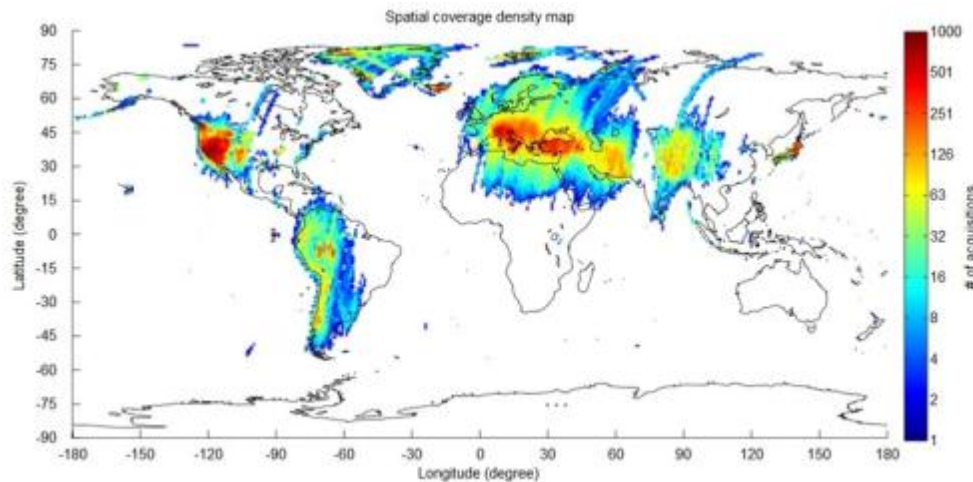
Available ERS, Envisat & Sentinel-1A SAR data



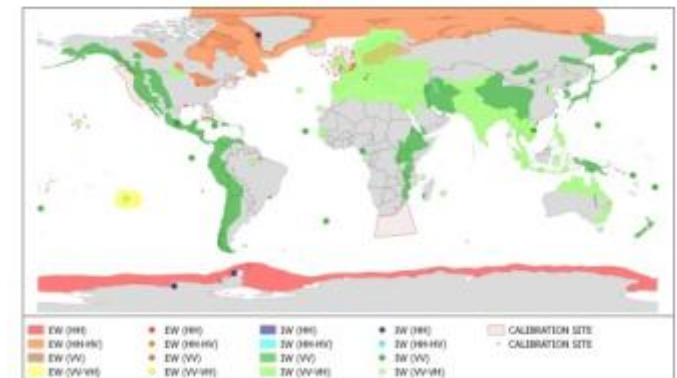
Sentinel-1 made available starting with CEOS Pilot targets and with the goal to gradually cover large community targets within 2016.

ERS & Envisat SAR data:

- Current ENVISAT ASAR IM Level-0 Data : > 60200 products (~35TB)
- Current ERS SAR IM Level-0 Data : > 56500 products (~25TB)



SENTINEL-1A - OBSERVATION SCENARIO 26.02.2015 - 10.03.2015 (CYCLE 42)



Top: Current coverage of ERS & ENVISAT L0 data available

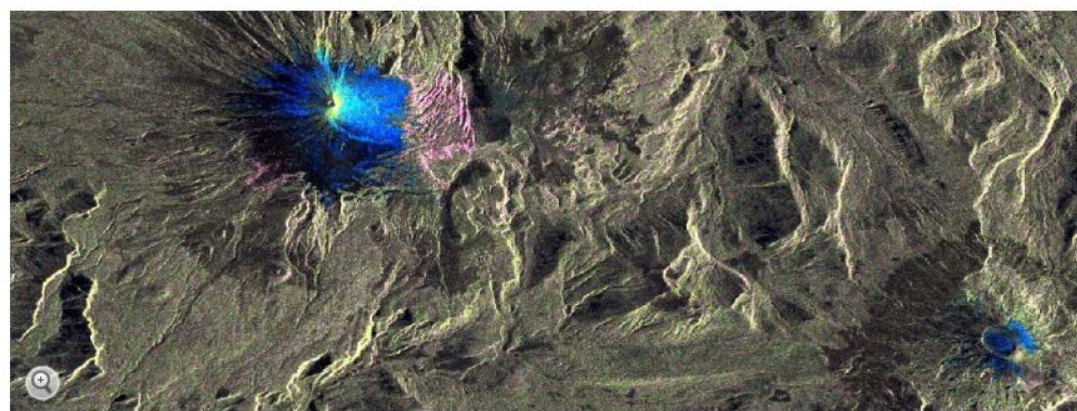
Top Right: priority areas of the geohazards community
(CEOS WG Disasters, Seismic Pilot)

Right: Operations plan of Sentinel-1 (green: once every two cycles in ascending and descending, light green: all cycles)

GEP Validation started March 3rd:

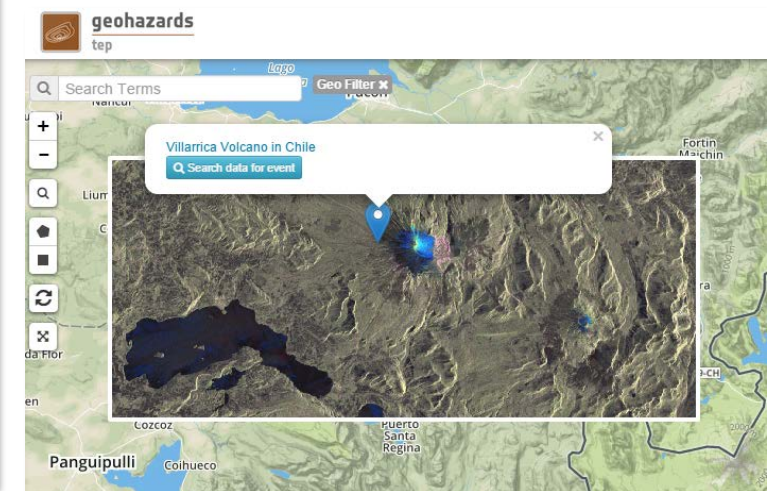


Satellitenbild der Woche: Geschüttelter Vulkan



Vulkan Villarrica: Explosion mit Folgen

Unter großem Donner spuckte der Vulkan Villarrica im Süden Chiles diese Woche Lava und Asche - Tausende mussten fliehen. Ein Satellitenbild zeigt: Die Explosion hat den Berg zerrüttet.



Sentinel-1A based change image of Villarrica eruption (Chile) using pre-event (20/02/2015) and post-event (04/03/2015) acquisitions. International Charter Space & Major Disasters activated on 3 April by ONEMI (Chile).

Blue: increase of the radar backscatter (melting of snow and ice)

Cyan: surface roughness increase (melting of snow and the accumulation of volcanic material (volcanic ash, lava flows and tephra)

Work performed by DLR on 5 March in the framework of the ASAPTERRA project originated by ESA (R&D action).

Examples of *Early Adopters*



Volcanoes
Earthquakes
Landslides

User organisation	Areas
Ecole Normale Supérieure de Paris (France)	Etna , Italy and Corinth Rift , Greece
DLR IMF (Germany)	European tectonic mask
Altamira Information (Spain)	Test sites on landslides and earthquakes
ISTerre / Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris (France)	Subduction zones of Latin America , the NAFZ and Tibet .
INGV Roma (Italy)	Alto Tiberina Fault and Fogo Cape Verde
INGV Roma (Italy)	Marmara , East sector of NAFS
INGV Roma (Italy)	Haiti and West Java
ETH (Switzerland)	Large surface deformations caused by landslides in Bhutan Himalaya
NOA (Greece)	Geohazard sites in Greece
SATIM (Poland)	Silesia & Warsaw (Poland)
Obs. Physique du Globe de Clermont-Ferrand Univ. Blaise Pascal (France)	Piton de la Fournaise in La Réunion, Cordon del Azufre / Lastarria in Chile–Argentina
INGV Catania (Italy)	Etna & Campi Flegrei / Vesuvius
British Geological Survey (UK)	Urban areas of Great Britain
University of Leeds (UK)	Active deformation in the Alpine-Himalayan belt
ESA	Over calibration sites: Rain forest, Germany (DLR targets), Australia Milan, Chicago, Sao Paulo
ESA(Progressive Systems SLR)	Greater Cairo , South Rayan dune field, Middle Egypt province and Aswan province
CNR IREA (Italy)	Tests on Italian volcanoes and Hawaiian and Japanese volcanic and seismic areas
Universita De L' Aquila (Italy)	Abruzzo region: L' Aquila and Teramo for post- seismic ground displacements
University College of London (UK)	UK landslides
ICTP (Italy)	Morocco seismic activity

PoC for applications: geohazards-tep@esa.int

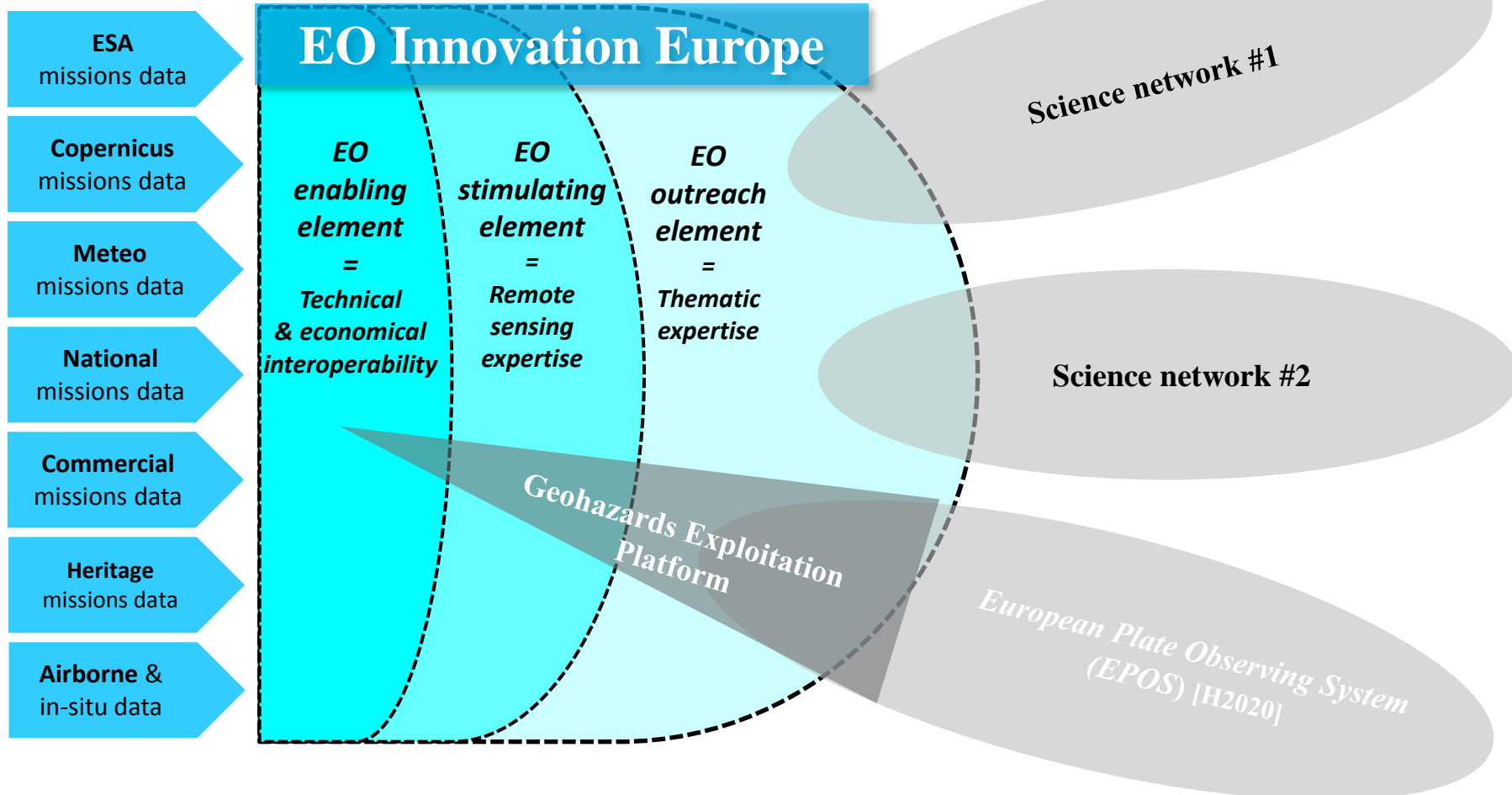
European Space Agency

Exploitation platforms within *EO Innovation Europe*

→ linked with large science networks and ecosystems



*European
EO data asset*



- The DRM user community is broad with varying needs according to the **hazard type**
- Users include **science users** and **operational users**
- Needs depends on which **phase of the DRM cycle** (Response, Mitigation)
- **Acceptance of satellite EO** methods by users is increasing
- Newly available and planned **EO missions are making a big change**
- Overall the **space segment** is evolving and there is R&D on the **ground segment**
- There are new ways to work with **EO methods and new ICT techniques** to improve the contribution of satellite EO and grow the user base

Thank you



18 Two young boys look at parts of the city previously devastated by the 2004 Boxing Day earthquake and tsunami on December 23, 2009 in Banda Aceh, Indonesia. (Ulet Ifansasti/Getty Images) #