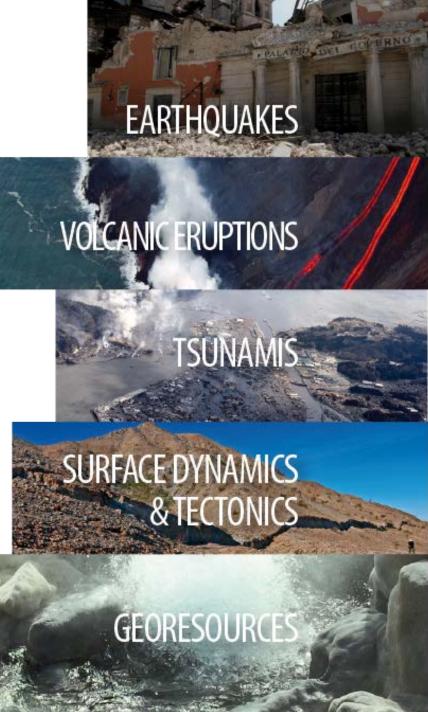


Thematic Core Service Satellite Data

Michele Manunta
EPOS TCS Satellite Data Coordinator

Conferenza DIITET- Informatica Pisa 30/11/2018



What is EPOS?

EPOS is a long-term plan for the integration of research infrastructures for solid Earth Science in Europe

EPOS integrates the

existing (and future)

advanced European

facilities into

a single, distributed,

sustainable infrastructure

taking full advantage

of new e-science

opportunities



256 NATIONAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES

4939 SEISMIC STATIONS

2272 GPS RECEIVERS

464 TB SEISMIC DATA

118 LABORATORIES

828 INSTRUMENTS

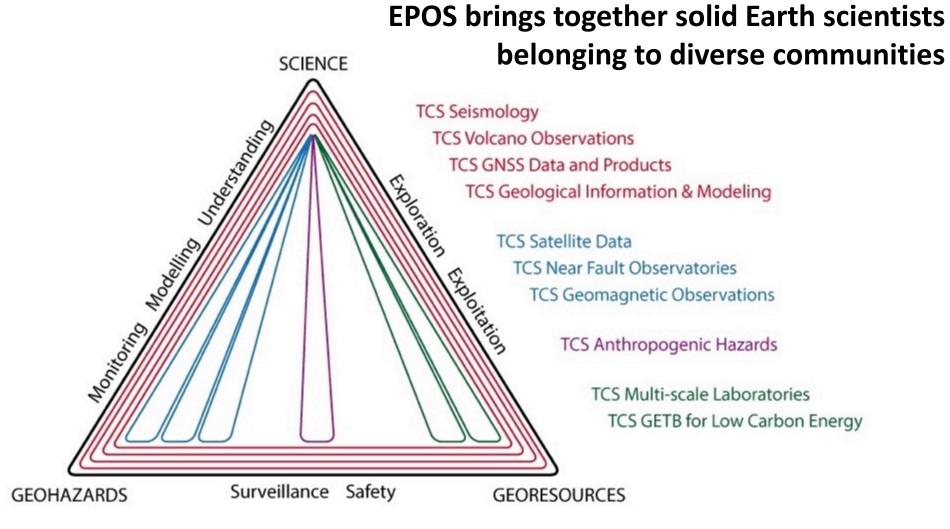
Several PetaBytes of solid Earth Science data will be available

Several thousands of users expected

to access the infrastructure



EPOS Community

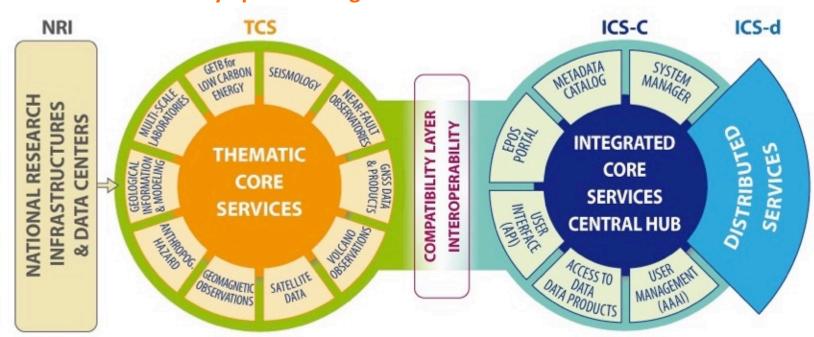


EPOS aims at increasing the efficiency of the RIs participating to the integration plan by improving and simplifying the access (TNA&VA) to them and the use of their data and products

How EPOS works

Community Layer community-specific integration

Integration Layer novel e-infrastructure



EPOS is more than data archiving and data mining

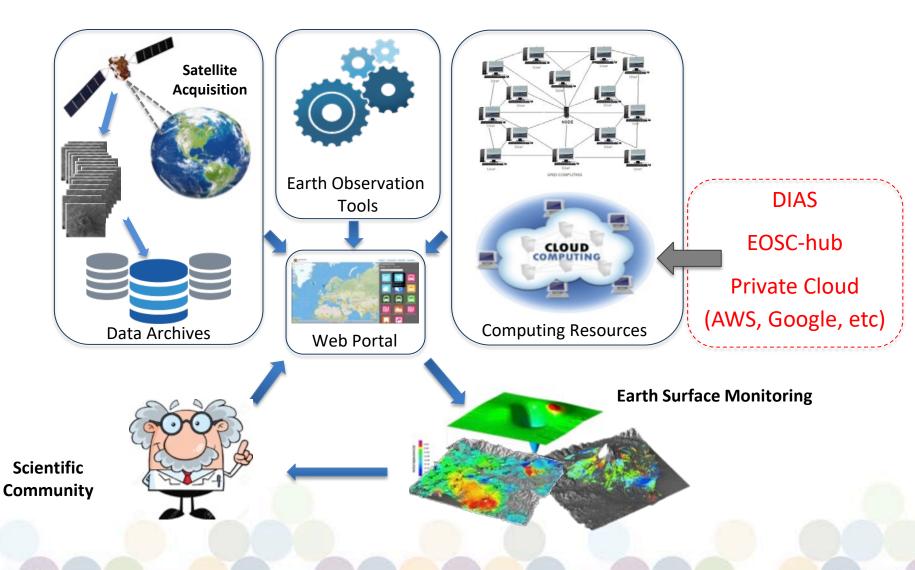
EPOS will guarantee access to data, metadata, and data products, but also to tools and software giving the unique opportunity of processing them to make new data and products







TCS Satellite Data – Components







TCS Satellite Data – Access Rules

FREE & OPEN ACCESS DATA

Registered users can freely access to satellite products and services

INTEROPERABLE FORMATS & STANDARDS

TCS provides advanced satellite products by adopting interoperable standards and formats shared by the community

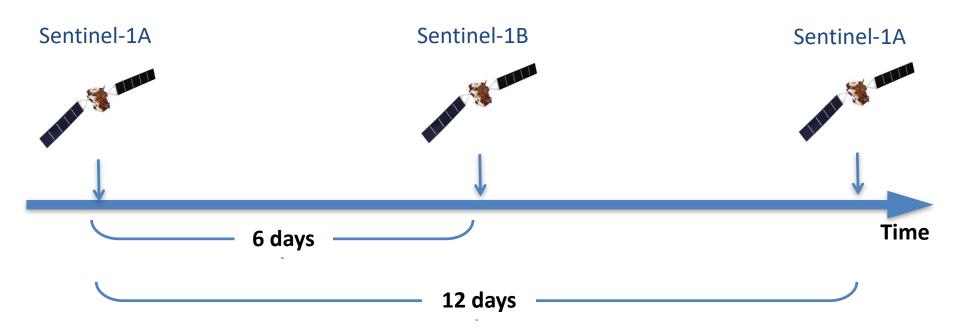
METADATA & WEB-SERVICES

TCS adopts metadata and standards compliant with the guidelines of the international organizations (OGC, INSPIRE)





Sentinel-1 Constellation

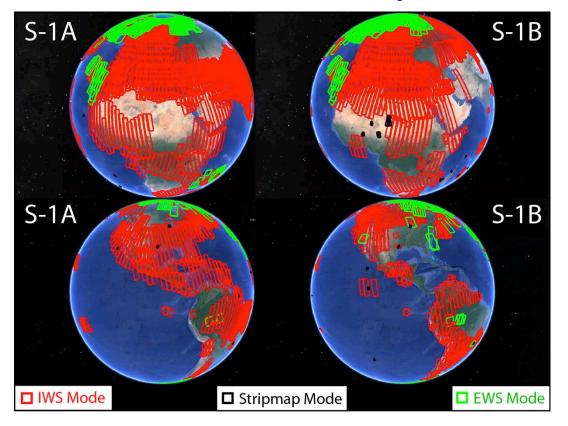


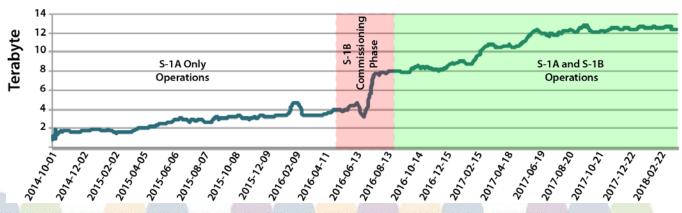
- Sensor spatial resolution: 15 x 4 m
- Spatial coverage: ~ 250 x 250 km
- C-band
- Global coverage
- Free and open access data policy





Sentinel-1A and Sentinel-1B spatial coverage

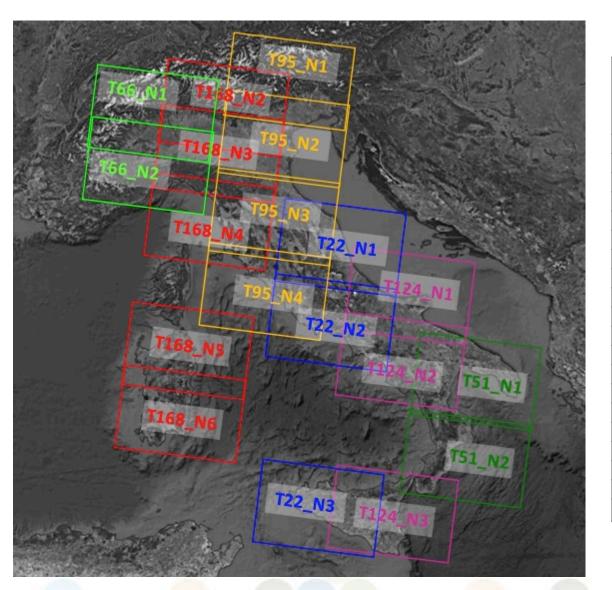








Sentinel-1 constellation: national scale DInSAR analyses



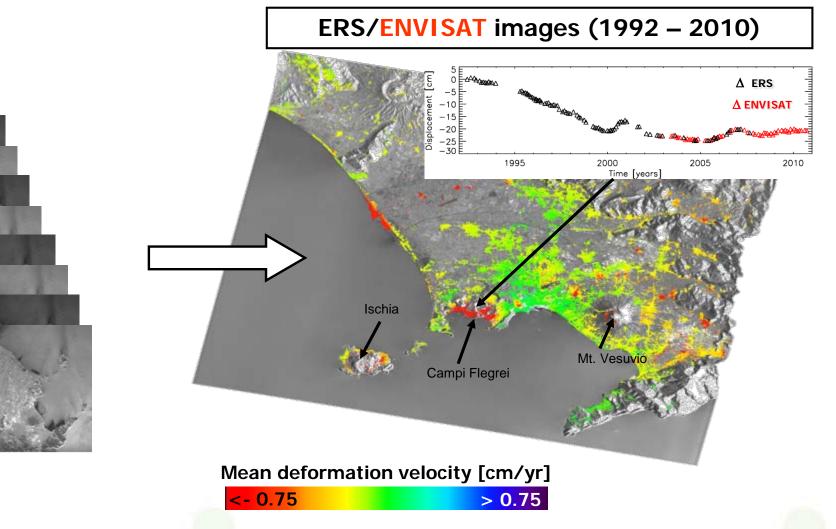
Frame	Number of S-1 slice	Number of S-1 acquisitions
T66_N1	128	71
T66_N2	186	71
T168_N2	128	72
T168_N3	119	68
T168_N4	135	67
T168_N5	154	67
T168_N6	116	66
T95_N1	128	64
T95_N2	144	64
T95_N3	130	65
T95_N4	130	65
T22_N1	155	66
T22_N2	160	67
T22_N3	120	66
T124_N1	134	67
T124_N2	177	67
T124_N3	184	72
T51_N1	138	68
T51_N2	174	68
TOTAL	2740	1281

Time interval: March 2015 - April 2017, descending orbits





Advanced DInSAR technique: the EPOSAR service

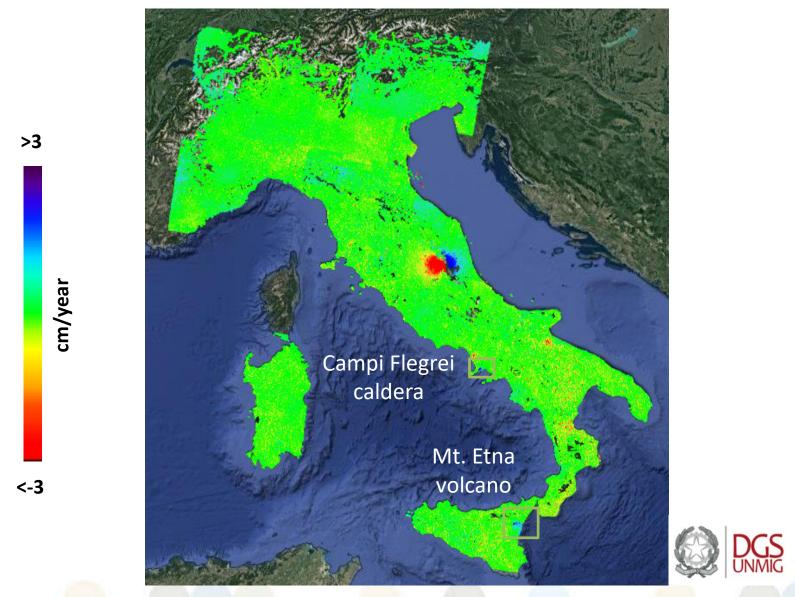


Berardino et al., 2002, IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens. Pepe et al., 2005, IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.





Sentinel-1 constellation: national scale DInSAR analyses



Time interval: March 2015 - April 2017, descending orbits





Mt. Etna volcano: Sentinel-1 SAR data

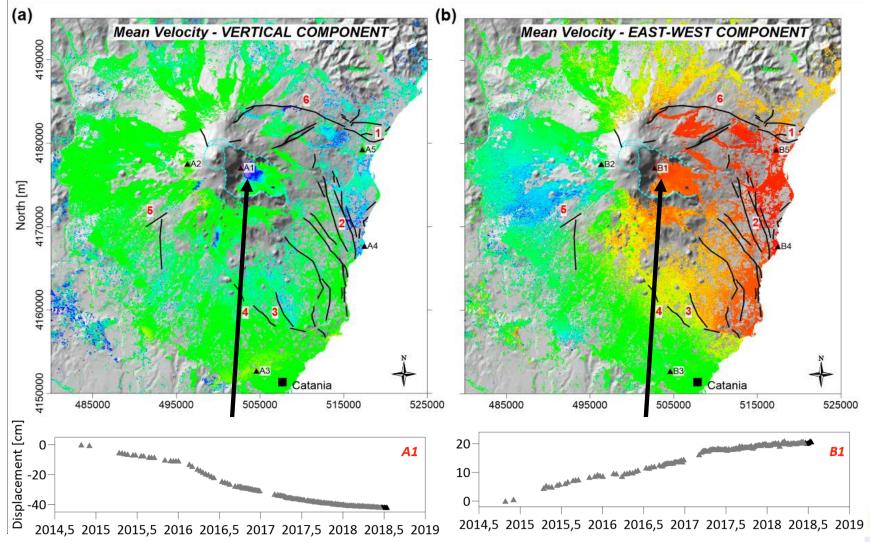
Palermo	Messina	
Main characteristics of the exploited Sentinel-1 SAR data		
Castely	Ascending	Descending
Wavelenght	5,5 cm	
Acquisition mode	Terrain Observation by Progressive Scans	
Average look angle	~39°	
Spatial resolution of the interferometric data	~30 m x 30 m	
Track	44	124
Time interval	20/10/2014 – 13/07/2018	14/10/2014 – 13/07/2018
Google earth Number of acquisitions	144	139
Image Landset / Copernicus © 2017 Geogle Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA. GEBCO		90 km







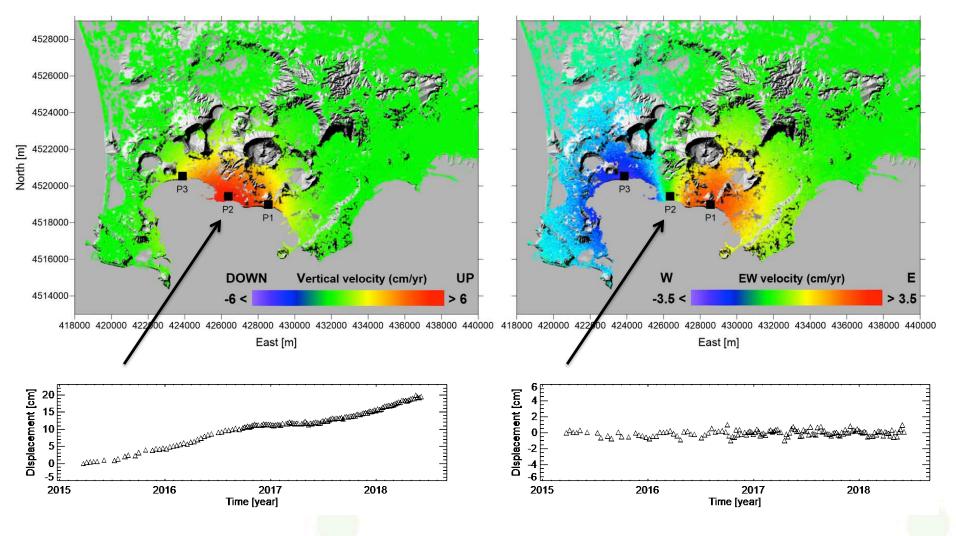
Mt. Etna volcano: Sentinel-1 DInSAR analyses







Campi Flegrei caldera: Sentinel-1 DInSAR analyses



Rione Terra





EPOS: a single, pan-European distributed RI

