

#EUSpace 

EU SPACE WEEK 2023

7 - 9 November - Sevilla, Spain

EU Space Programme Copernicus for Rail

Arnis Kadakovskis, EUSPA

2023-11-07



European
Commission



Agenda – Copernicus for rail

- Why are we here
- Rail network infrastructure management needs
- Introduction to Copernicus
- Sentinel 1 and 2
- Copernicus services:
 - Land Monitoring service
 - Emergency Management service
 - Climate Change Service
- Data access
- Future of Copernicus



Rail network infrastructure management – a diverse set of needs

Asset life cycle

- Site investigation
- Specification and planning
- Design
- Construction
- Operation
- Maintenance
- Decommissioning

Types of needs

- Hydrogeological stability
 - Ground motion
 - Soil moisture
- Vegetation management:
 - On or next to tracks
 - On adjacent slopes
- Third party activity next to tracks
 - Buildings
 - Quarries, earthworks etc
 - Land use/cover change
- Response to natural hazards
- Terrain/elevation models
- Climate forecasts

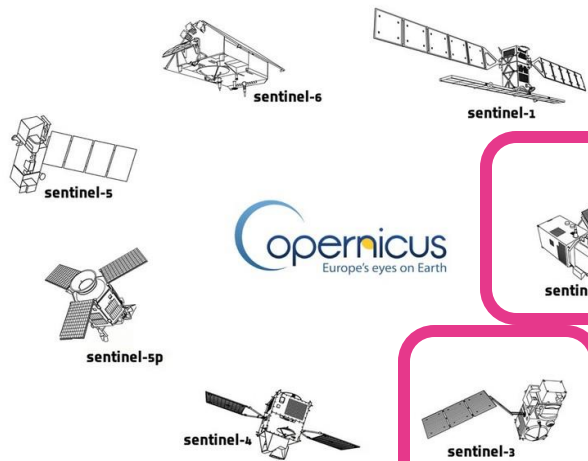


Underlined – needs with Copernicus solutions

EU's Earth observation programme Copernicus

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IN SITU



Copernicus
contributing
missions

SERVICES



Copernicus Sentinel 1 radar

- Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) with:
 - Interferometric mode (InSAR) – used for ground motion analysis
 - Polarimetric mode – land cover, vegetation structure, soil moisture characterisation
- Spatial resolution 5x20m
- Revisit time 6(12) days*
- Global, persistent coverage
- Nominal constellation: 2 satellites, currently operational: 1
- Archive since 2015

*One of two satellites waits the launch of its replacement.

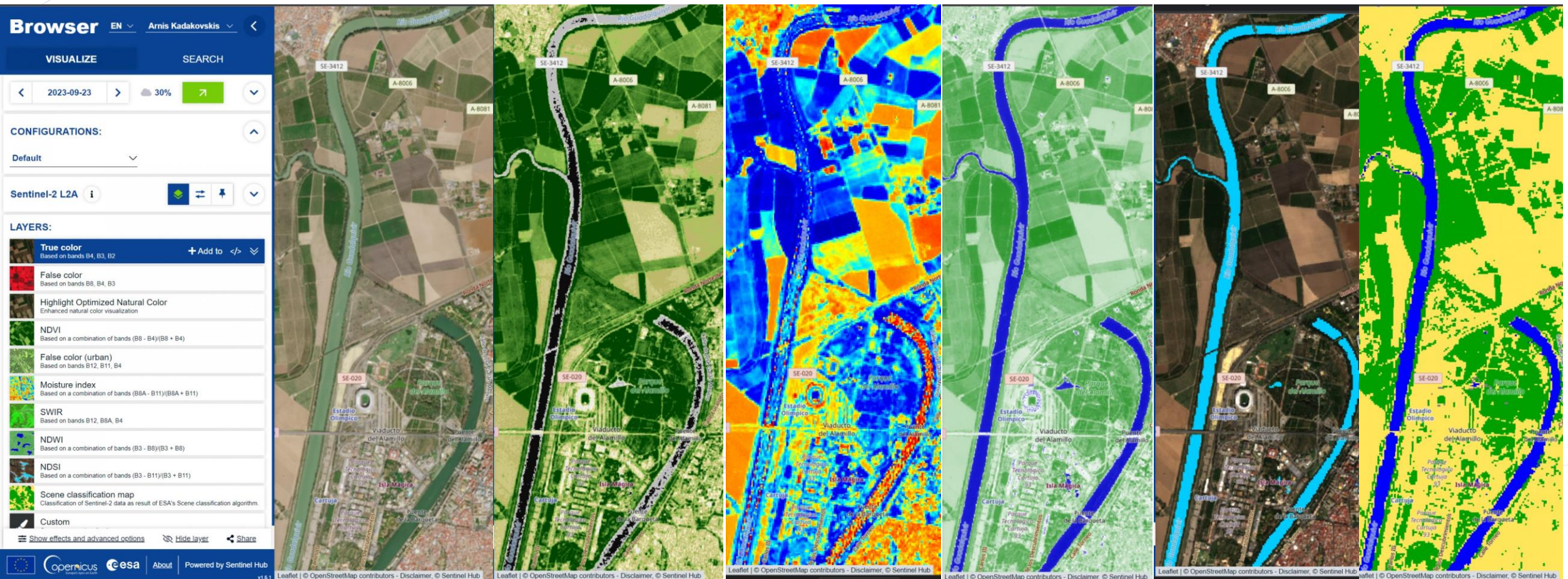


Copernicus Sentinel-2 multispectral imager

10-60m pixel, 13 bands, revisit every 5 days

Spectral and temporal domains contain most of the info at local scales

Dataspace.copernicus.eu



True color

Vegetation

Moisture index

Moisture index

Snow index

Classification

Copernicus services

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<https://atmosphere.copernicus.eu/>



IMPLEMENTED BY
 ECMWF

<https://marine.copernicus.eu/>



**MERCATOR
OCEAN**
INTERNATIONAL

<https://land.copernicus.eu/en>



**European
Environment
Agency**



<https://climate.copernicus.eu/>



IMPLEMENTED BY
 ECMWF

<https://www.copernicus.eu/en/copernicus-services/security>



FRONTEX
EUROPEAN BORDER AND
COAST GUARD AGENCY

EMSA
European Maritime Safety Agency

<https://emergency.copernicus.eu/>



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Land

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Copernicus Land Monitoring Service

- **Geographical information on land cover and its changes, land use, vegetation state, water cycle and Earth's surface energy variables** on European and global levels for environmental applications
- **Harmonized and consistent** in time and space
- Products and manuals are free and open
- Implemented by JRC and EEA
- Website: <https://land.copernicus.eu/>

Ground motion monitoring

Land cover and land use mapping

Priority area monitoring

Bio-geophysical parameters

Satellite data

Reference and validation data

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European Ground Motion Service

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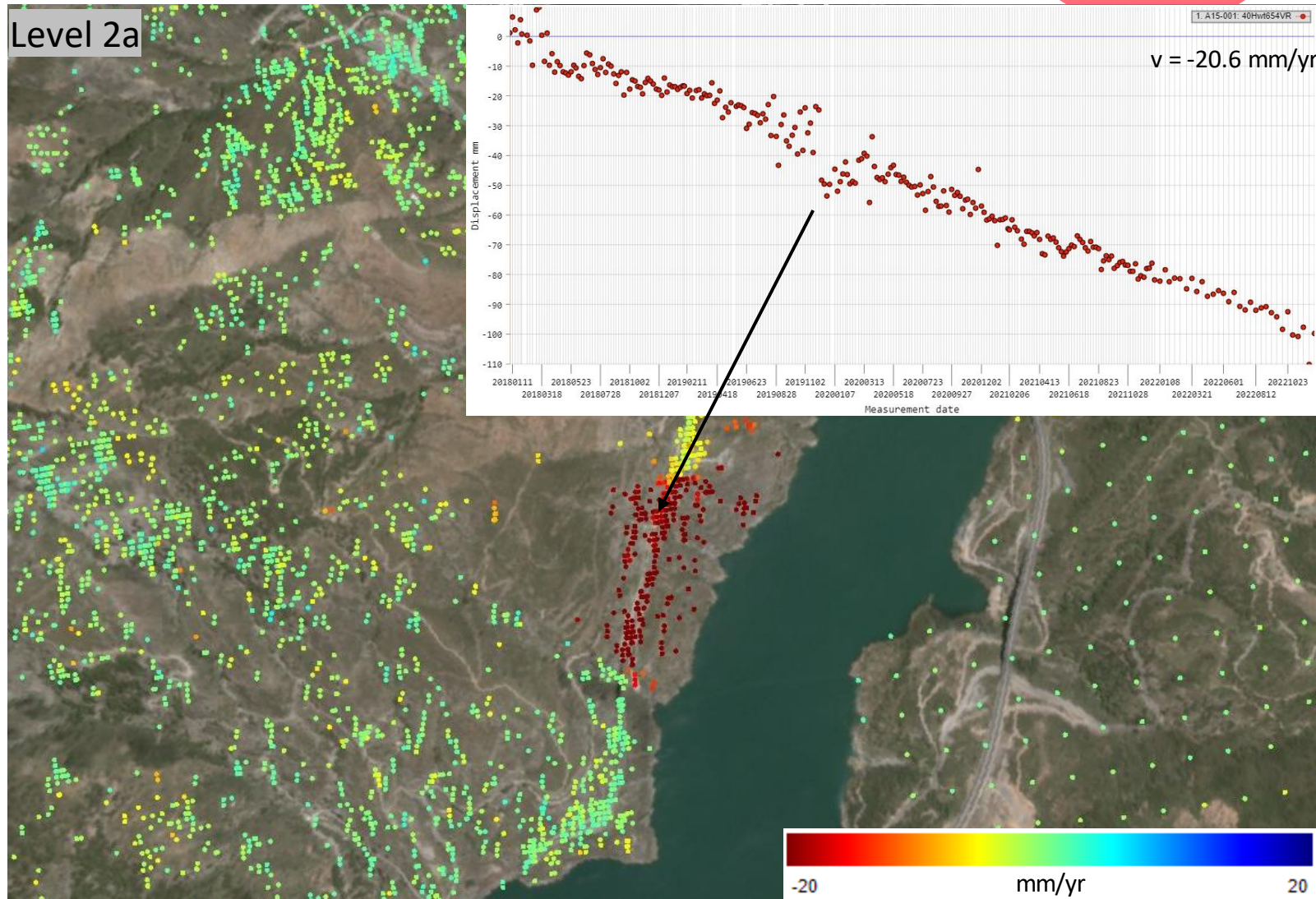
- Spatial resolution: 5x20/ 100x100m
- Update frequency: Yearly, with time series
- Most recent reference layer: 2015 – 2022
- Example of applications:
 - Monitoring infrastructure and slope instabilities → asset management and impact assessment

Service:

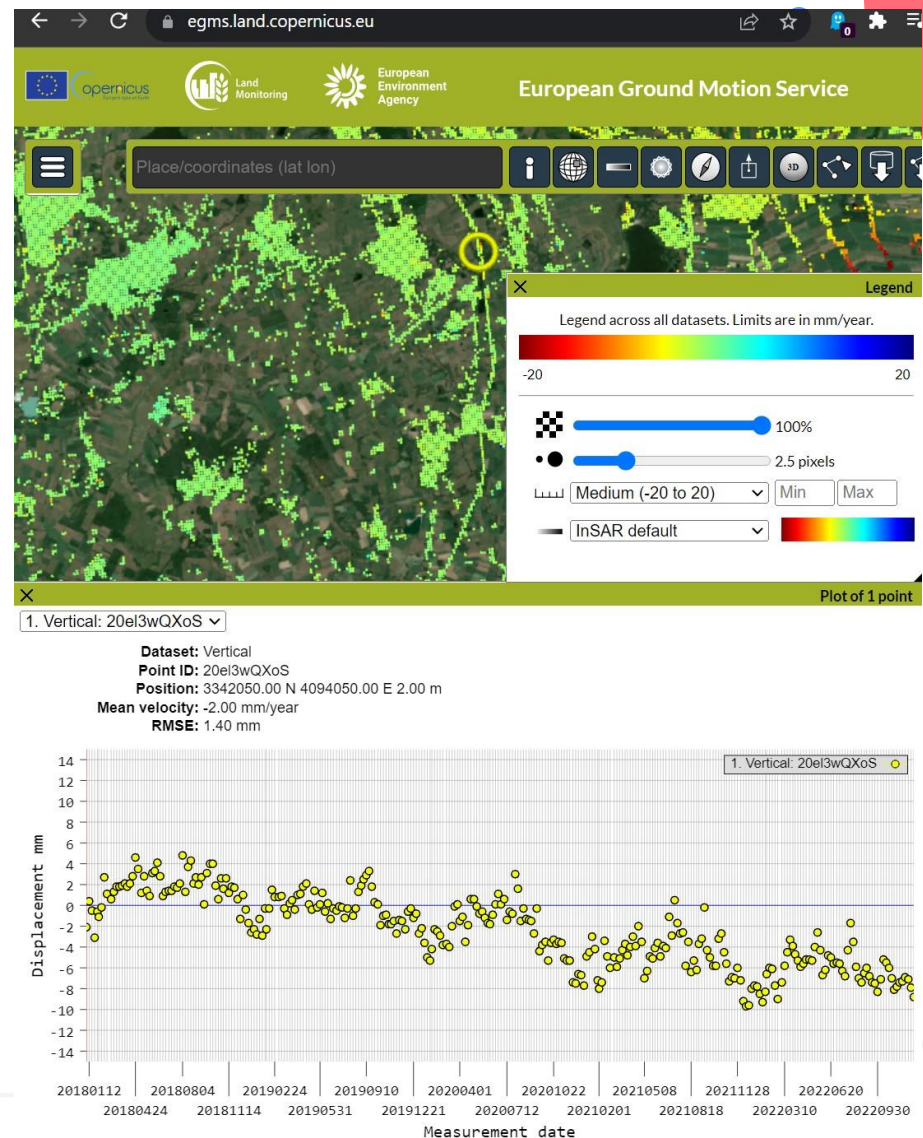
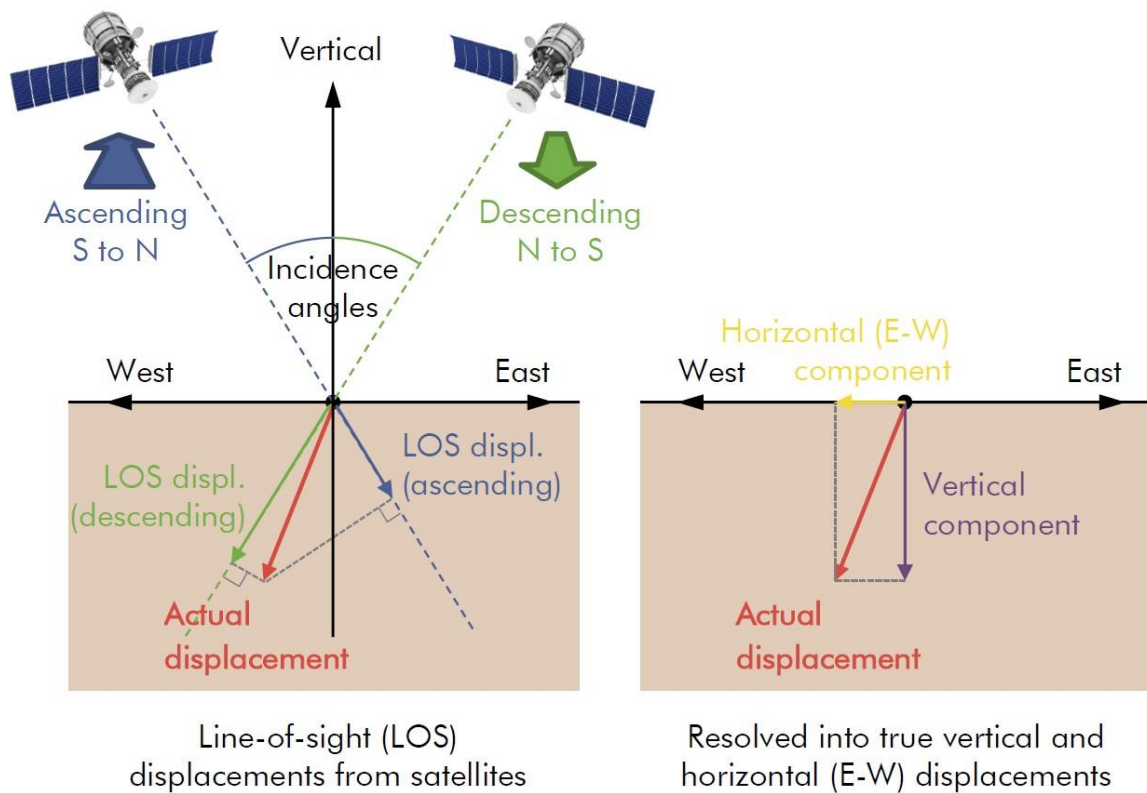
<https://egms.land.copernicus.eu/>

Webinar:

https://land.copernicus.eu/en/products/european-ground-motion-service?tab=user_outreach



SAR interferometry



Attribution: illustration by Geofem

Attribution: Copernicus EGMS, Sentinel-1 data #EUSpace

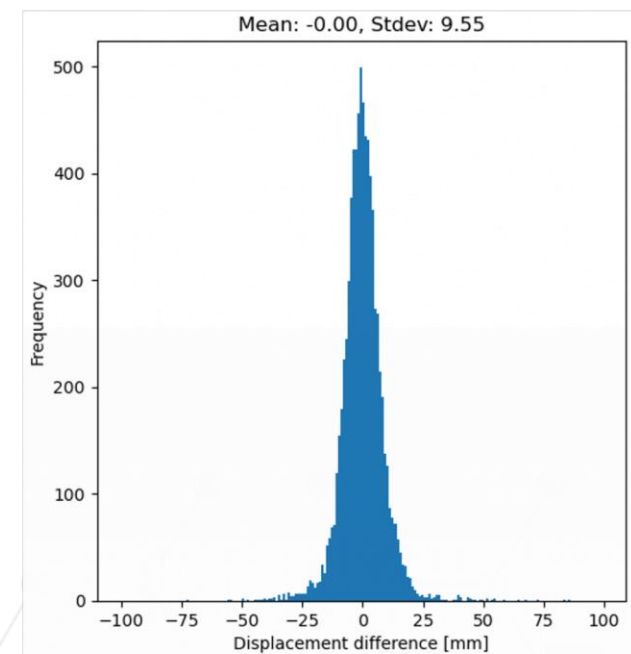
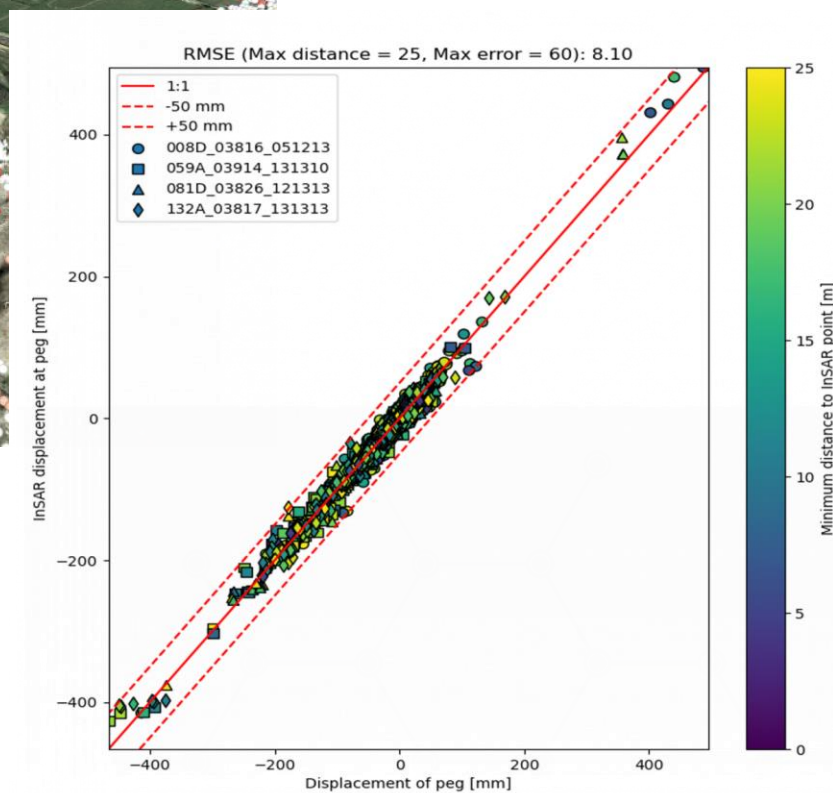
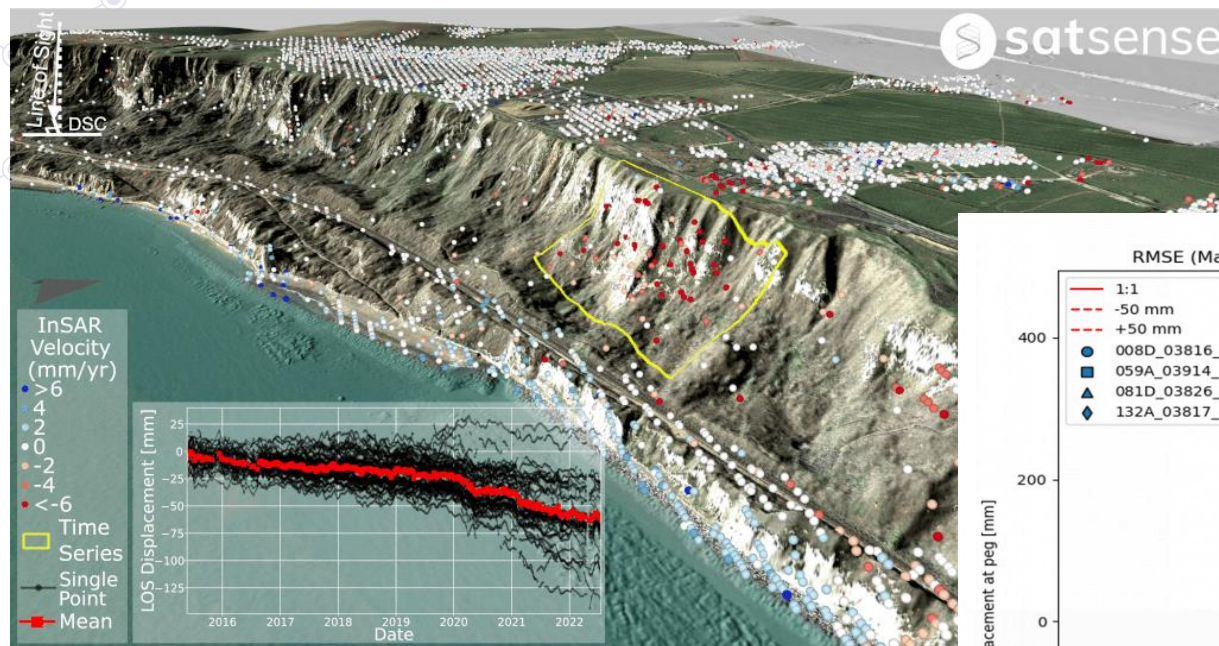
Sentinel 1 – impact of earth works



Earthworks correlated to ground motion identified with InSAR S-1 results along the railroad network between Reims and Strasbourg

Source: EO4Infrastructures, final report, 2022, e-GEOS, GAF, SNCF, RFI, DB Netz, funded by ESA

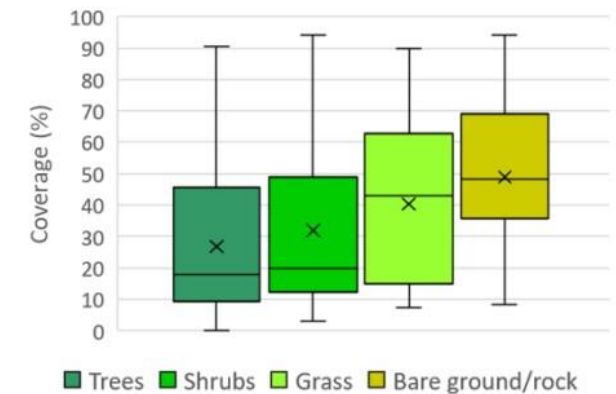
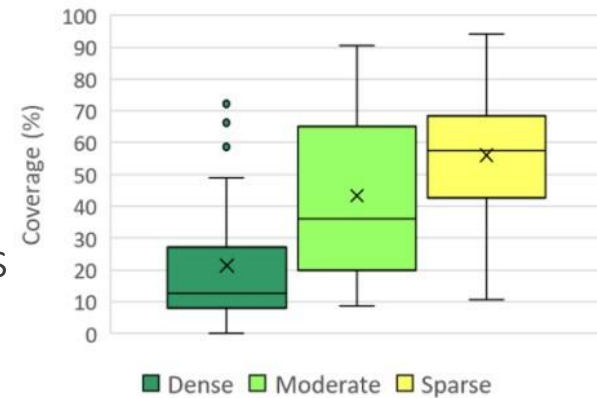
Copernicus Sentinel-1 based landslide monitoring



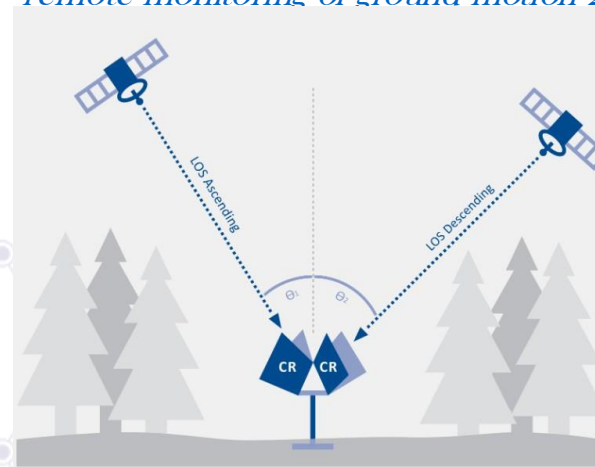
Attribution: Satsense, Network Rail
<https://satsense.com/case-studies/comparing-insar-date-and-peg-monitoring-data>

Limitations of InSAR

- More vegetation -> less measurement points
- Can't measure at specific, predetermined locations unless corner reflectors are used
- Low sensitivity to North-South displacement
- Can't measure continuously (S1 – currently every ~8 days in Europe)
- Can't measure fast displacement
- Can't measure displacement and soil moisture accurately if surface texture is changing (e.g. earthworks, snow)



Attribution: Satsense, Network Rail, <https://www.geplus.co.uk/opinion/rail-remote-monitoring-of-ground-motion-24-11-2022/>



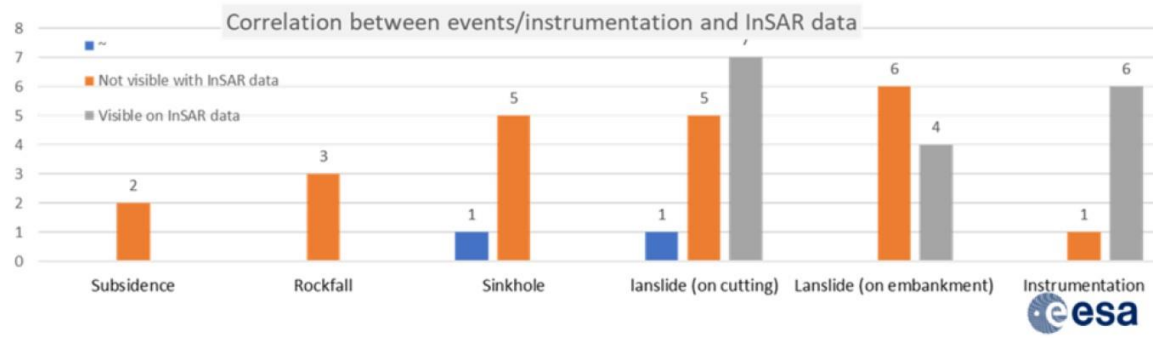
Corner reflectors – a solution to vegetation, changing texture
Image attribution: Tre Altamira

Validation and limitations of InSAR

Test cases over France – Earthworks monitoring

UN12: Critical analysis over the validation phase for InSAR data

- ❖ Main objective: Earthwork deformation monitoring over a large scale
- ❖ The 11 critical events that have been detected by InSAR correspond to landslide events. For the 23 events that have not been detected, the reasons are:
 - Lack of PS in the area
 - Thick vegetation
 - Other hazards (sinkhole, rock fall, too small spatial wavelength subsidence)
 - Critical events happening in 2016
- ❖ Small wavelength phenomena are not detected by InSAR technique because of the spatial resolution of Sentinel-1 sensor (i.e. sinkhole over the railway track).
- ❖ Surface displacements from InSAR technique are not sensitive enough for events monitored by in-situ surveys (levelling).



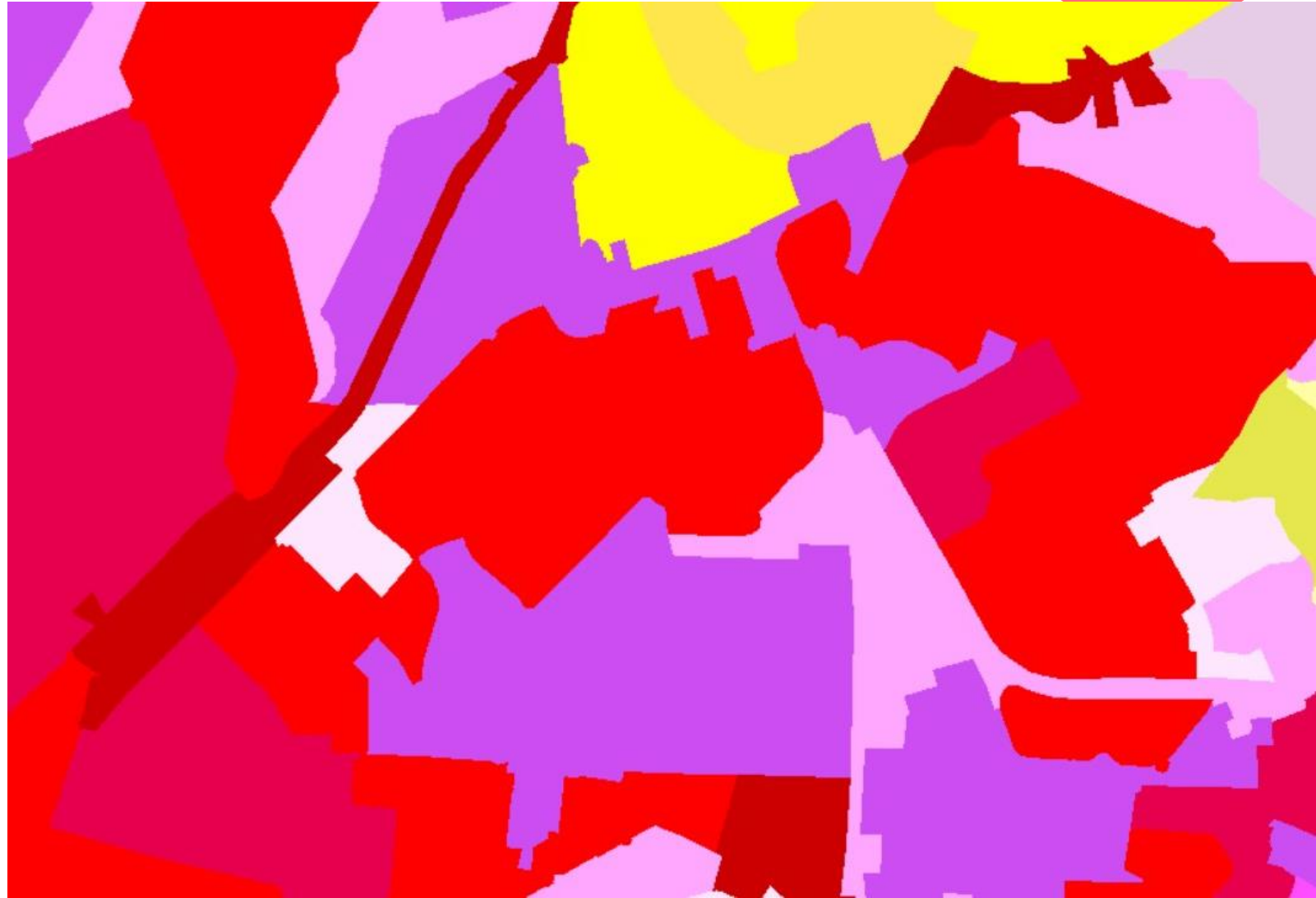


Follow-up links

- InSAR and Earth Observation techniques for infrastructure, a guide by CIRIA, 2022
- **Infrastructure Mapping and Planning (EO4Infrastructures)** project – a consortium of SNCF Reseau, RFI, DB Netz, GAF AG and financed by ESA. One report published.
- Sumo4Rail project – application of EGMS to Rail. Nothing published yet
- Guidance material by some of the private service operators
- Soon to be published EUSPA's report on user needs for rail infrastructure management

Corine Land Cover

- Spatial resolution: 25/5 ha MMU
- Update frequency: 6 years
- Most recent reference layer: 2018
- Example of application:
 - Planning location of new infrastructure: What kind of land cover, land use?



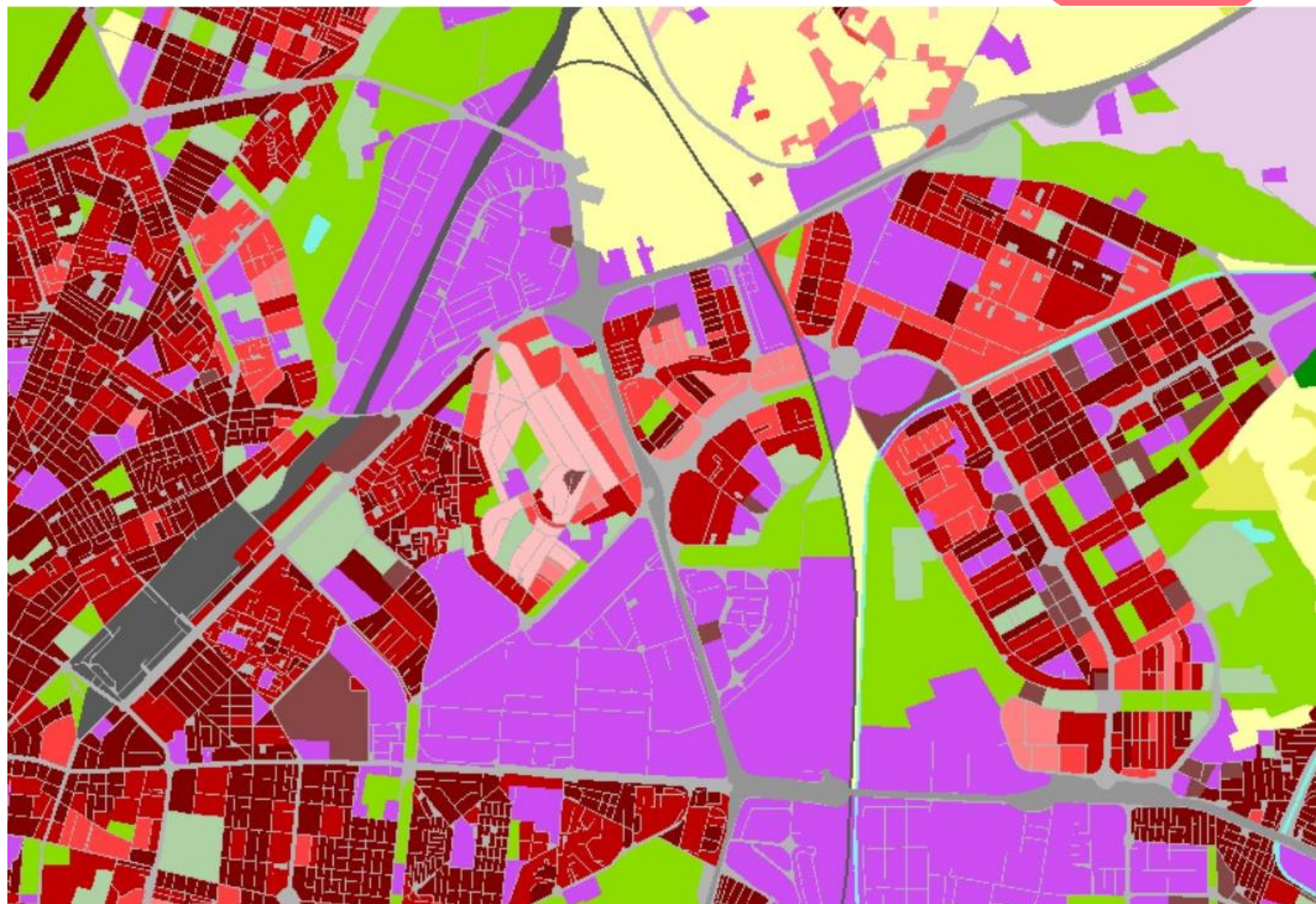
Corine Land Cover+ Backbone

- Spatial resolution: 10 m
- Update frequency: 3 (soon 2) years
- Most recent reference layer: 2018
- Examples of applications:
 - Planning location of new infrastructure: What kind of land cover, land use?
 - Monitoring evolution → asset management and impact assessment



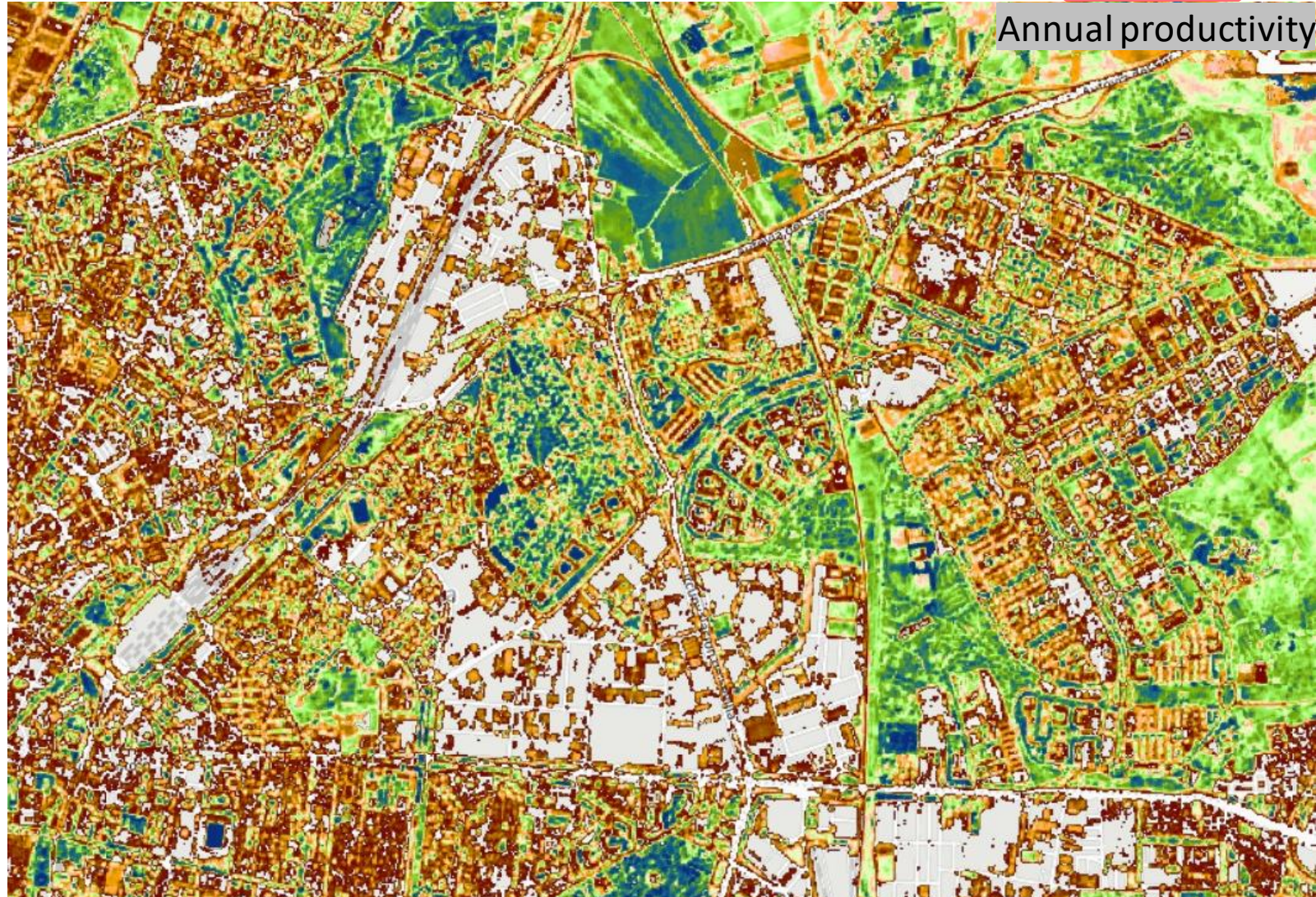
Urban Atlas

- Spatial resolution: 0,25/1 ha MMU
- Update frequency: 6 years
- Most recent reference layer: 2018
- Examples of applications:
 - Planning location of new infrastructure: What kind of land cover?
 - Monitoring evolution → asset management and impact assessment



HR Vegetation Parameters

- Spatial resolution: 10 m
- Update frequency: Daily/10-daily/Yearly
- Most recent reference layer: 2022/2023
- Example of applications:
 - Assessing evolution in vegetation → asset management



Copernicus Emergency Management System

RAPID MAPPING

- On demand
- Standardised
- Hours-days

REFERENCE MAPS
DELINEATION MAPS
GRADING MAPS

VALIDATION



RISK AND RECOVERY MAPPING

- On demand
- Tailored to user needs
- Weeks-months

REFERENCE MAPS
PRE-DISASTER SITUATION MAPS

REFERENCE MAPS
POST-DISASTER SITUATION MAPS

VALIDATION

EARLY WARNING

- Floods: EFAS
- Forest Fires: EFFIS

CONTINUOUS ALERTS



Landslide



Flood



Storm



Volcanic eruption



Technical Accident



Fire

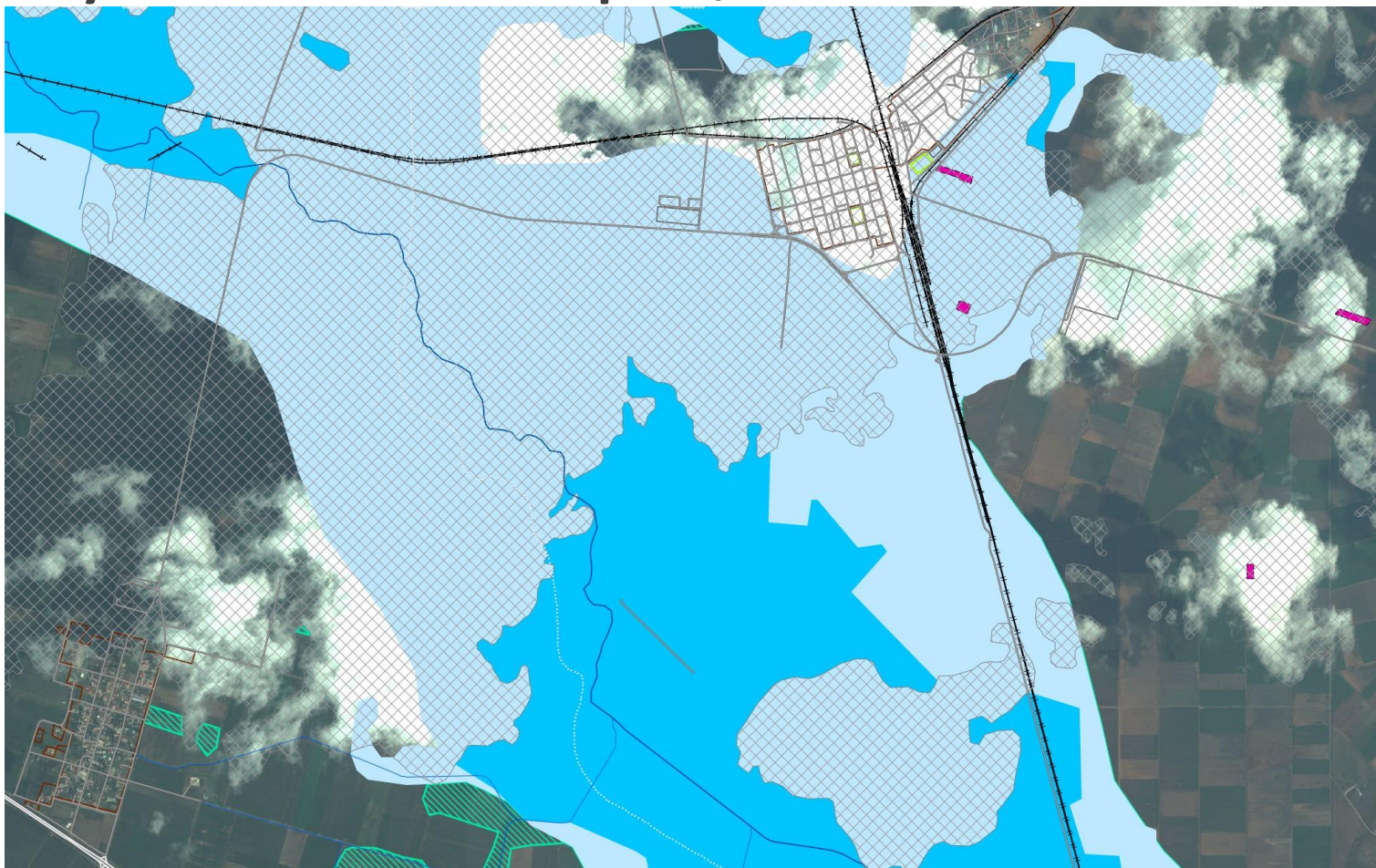


Earthquake



Other

Copernicus Emergency Management system - example, floods in Greece






EMSR692 - AOI01
Flood in Greece
MAGNESIA

Situation as of 09/09/2023 09:31 UTC
Delineation MONIT03 - Overview map 01



Crisis Information

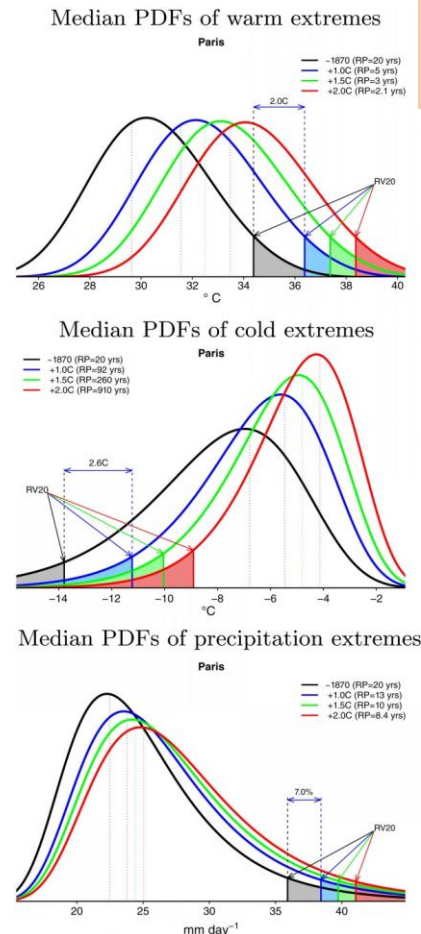
-  Flooded Area
-  Previous Flooded Area (07/09/2023 16:24 UTC)
-  Flood trace

Road & Rail – Copernicus Climate Data to Support Critical Infrastructure

‘Building and infrastructure are designed using **standards that rely on historical climate information**. The underlying assumption that ‘climate is a stationary thing is not valid.’

C3S developed demonstrators, based on Climate Data in the Climate Data Store and **user requirements**, to help introduce **climate information** to support infrastructure design

1. Extreme values – 1975 – 2100
2. Design years – 1975 – 2100



Earth's Future, Volume: 6, Issue: 5, Pages: 704-715, First published: 20 April 2018,

Prototype catalogue entry in the Climate Data Store – Data used to support the infrastructure sector in C3S demonstrator activities

Statistic ?

At least one selection must be made

Extreme value

1 in 5 year 1 in 10 year

1 in 100 year

Percentile

Days above/below threshold

Other

Generalized Pareto distribution parameter

Experiment ?

At least one selection must be made

Design summer year Design summer

Design year average case - time Maximum design

Minimum design year case Minimum design

Experiment ?

Period

Reanalysis Historical

Model ?

At least one selection must be made

HadGEM2-CC (UK Met Office, UK) ACCESS1-0 (BoM)

BNL-ESM (BNL, China) ERA5-Interim



Copernicus data access – a few quick links

- <https://copernicus.eu> – main website, links to the 6 Copernicus services
- Bring processing to the data, not data to processing.
- <https://dataspace.copernicus.eu> – most complete set of Sentinel data, in-cloud processing, Copernicus browser for quick and easy viewing. Free with limited usage.
- <https://wekeo.eu> - EU's Copernicus data access and processing platform, run by managers of several Copernicus Services. Free with limited usage.
- [AWS Open data](#) registry
- [Google Earth Engine](#) – most popular EO computation cloud platform
- Dozens of local mirrors, platforms, acces hubs
- Not all access points are created equal. Pay attention to what sensors, acquisition modes, product levels, length of historical archive are available.

Key takeaways

- Copernicus Sentinel-1 DinSAR has proven value on several operational scenarios of ground motion monitoring around rail network
- DinSAR technology is mature, decades of experience for some geotechnical/EO service providers
- Copernicus Land Monitoring System's European Ground Motion Service – a first step before deeper analysis
- Copernicus Emergency Management System for flood, geohazard, fire risk assessment, extent mapping, post event analysis
- Copernicus Climate Change Service climate forecasts for infrastructure design and planning
- Private EO service providers add significant value in processing and analysing the Copernicus data

Copernicus Space segment evolution

Of specific interest to Rail usecases:

- ROSE-L – L-band radar, better vegetation penetration, soil moisture retrieval
- LSTM – land surface temperature, will contribute to soil moisture retrieval





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