

Copernicus Climate Change Service and ECV services ; future value of HydroGNSS



Climate Change


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Open, complete, free

Sentinels



CLIMATE CHANGE



MARINE MONITORING



ATMOSPHERE MONITORING



LAND MONITORING



SECURITY



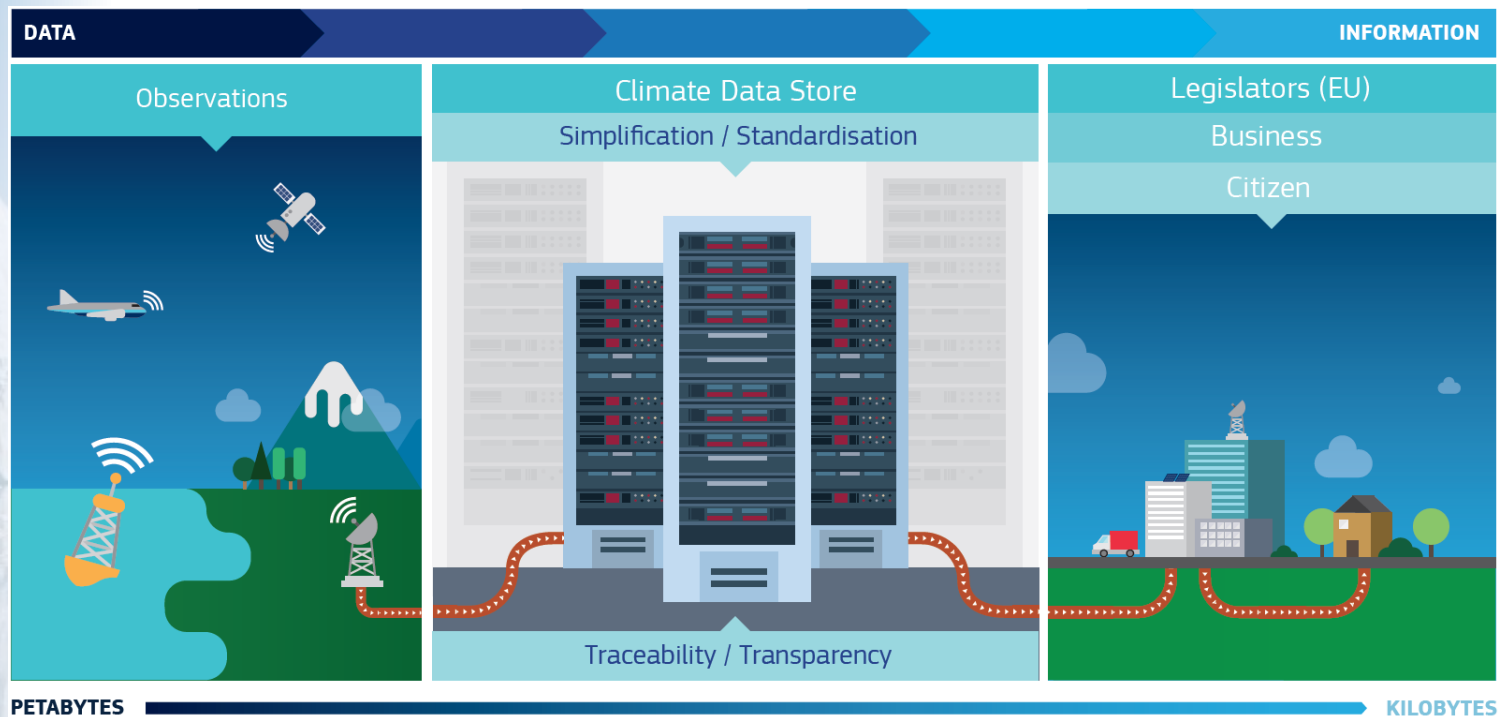
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT





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What is the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S)?



authoritative quality-controlled data and information based on Earth Observation about the past, present and future climate;



tools to inform climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies by policy makers and businesses;

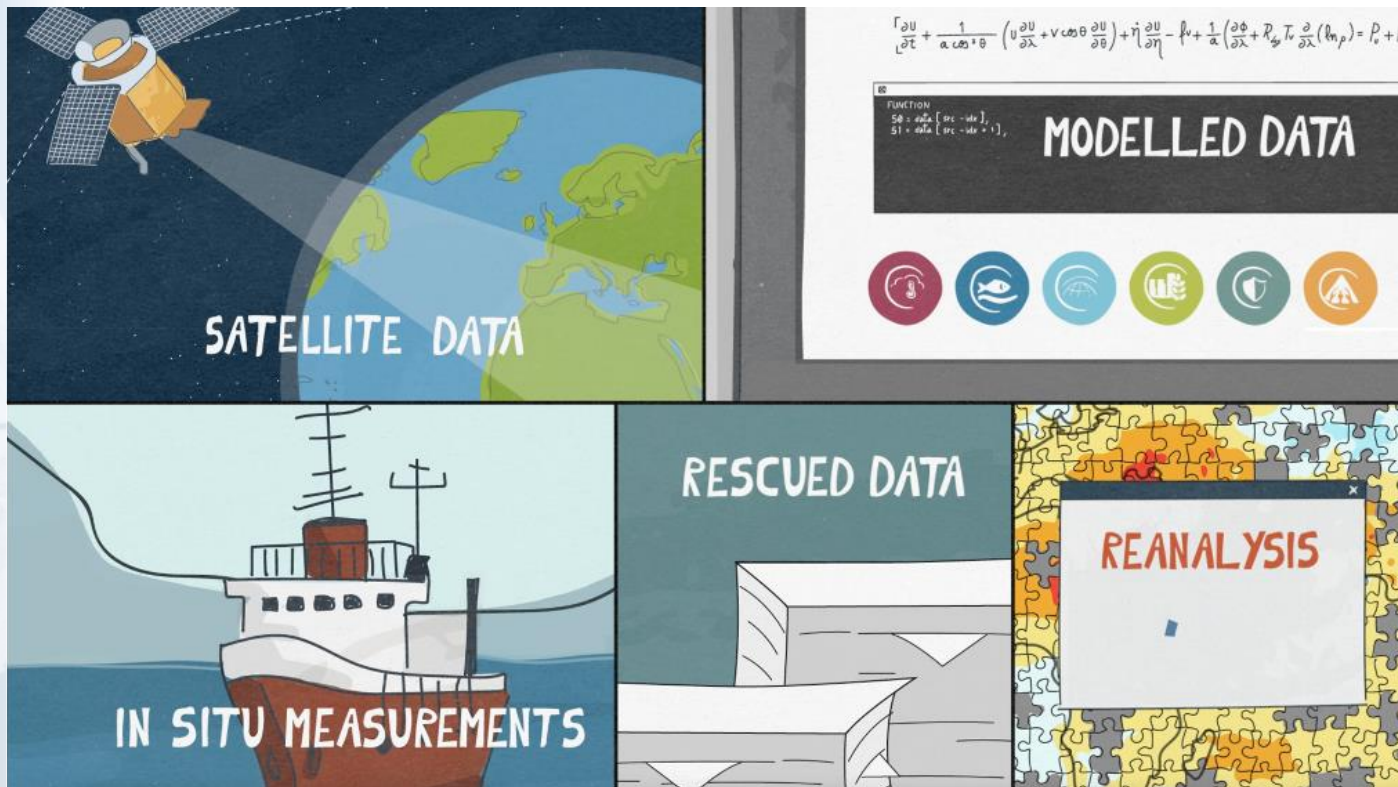


examples of best practice in the use of climate information.



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The Climate Data Store – ‘A one stop shop for climate data’





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Essential Climate Variables

We use historical observations from in-situ and satellite sensors to build Climate Data Records of Essential Climate Variables (ECVs)



Required to support the work of the UNFCCC and the IPCC

In total 54 ECVs



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ECVs evolution in C3S (satellite data)

		C3S_312a		C3S_312b			C3S2_312		
	GCOS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Atmospheric physics									
Precipitation	4.3.5								
Surface Radiation Budget	4.3.6								
Water Vapour	4.5.3								
Cloud Properties	4.5.4								
Earth Radiation Budget	4.5.5								
Atmospheric composition									
Carbon Dioxide	4.7.1	Lot 6							
Methane	4.7.2	Lot 6							
Ozone	4.7.4	Lot 4							
Aerosol	4.7.5	Lot 5							
Ocean									
Sea Surface Temperature	5.3.1	Lot 3							
Sea Level	5.3.3	Lot 2							
Sea ice	5.3.5	Lot 1							
Ocean Colour	5.3.7								
Land hydrology & cryosphere									
Lakes	6.3.4								
Glaciers	6.3.6	Lot 8							
Ice sheets and ice shelves	6.3.7								
Soil moisture	6.3.16	Lot 7							
Land biosphere									
Albedo	6.3.9	Lot 9							
Land Cover	6.3.10								
Fraction of Absorbed Photosynth	6.3.11	Lot 9							
Leaf Area Index	6.3.12	Lot 9							
Fire	6.3.15								
		2019	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024

Table 1: From proof-of-concept phase (9 Lots) to operations (5 Lots) of C3S ECV services. The column labelled GCOS shows the relevant section in the GCOS Status Report (GCOS-SR 2015).

Coordination with CM-SAF / ROM SAF / ESA CCI / Uni. Maryland / NASA / NOAA

Coordination with ESA-CCI and other national projects

Coordination with ESA-CCI

Coordination with ESA-CCI, GloboLakes, Arc-Lake, HydroWeb

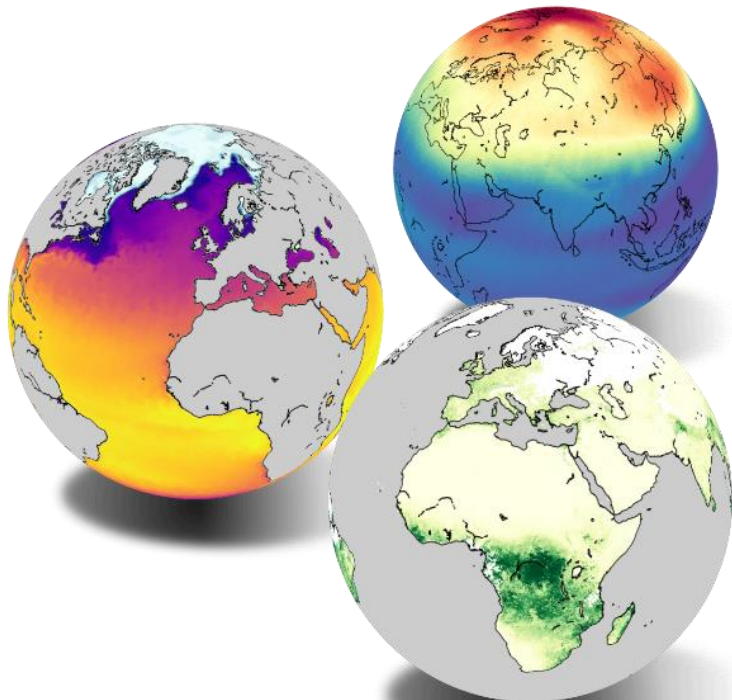
Coordination with ESA-CCI, CGL, QA4ECV, LSA-SAF





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Requirements for ECV operational services



ECV products that are

- State-of-the-art
 - **Coordination with ESA CCI, EUMETSAT/SAFs & other Copernicus services**
- Long-term, consistent, complete (CDR)
 - **Single/Multi sensor approach**
- Regularly extended in time (ICDR)
 - **Frequent updates of data records**
- Gridded, aggregated
 - **Meeting user requirements**
- Accessible & Tracible
 - Access through the Climate Data Store
 - Creation of adaptors, integration in CDS Toolbox**
 - Documentation
 - Supporting documentation (ATBD, PQAD, PUGS, ...)**
 - Evaluation and Assessment
 - EQC, own QC procedures, benchmarking, cross-ECV consistency**
- User Support
 - Service desks opened for all services**



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ECVs as climate indicators

Generation of long-term indicators based on observations, suited to understand changes in climate & key information tailored for policy makers

Ice sheets

Annual cumulative ice sheet loss, Data: IMBIE



10x
volume of
Lake Garda



460 Gt/year
(avg. over the last decade)

Glaciers

Annual cumulative glacier ice loss, Data: WGMS



3x



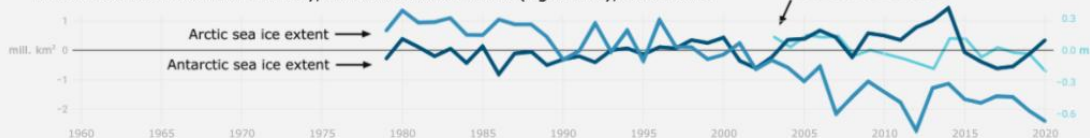
ice volume of European Alps

350 Gt/year
(avg. over the last decade)

Sea ice

September sea ice extent anomaly, relative to 1981-2010 (left axis), Data: OSISAF

Winter sea ice thickness anomaly, relative to 2003-2020 (right axis), Data: C3S



5x
area of
Spain



Arctic sea ice extent:
2.6 million km²
(loss between 1980s and 2010s)

Arctic sea ice thickness:
strong variability
no clear trend

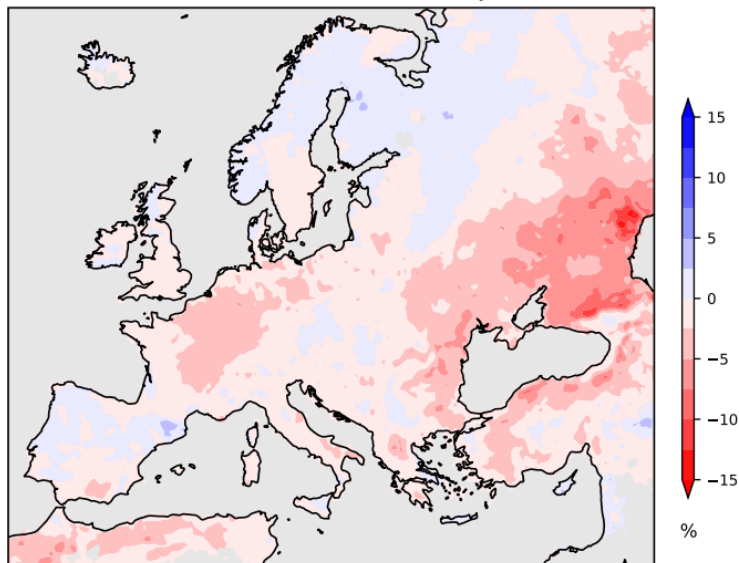


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ECVs as climate indicators

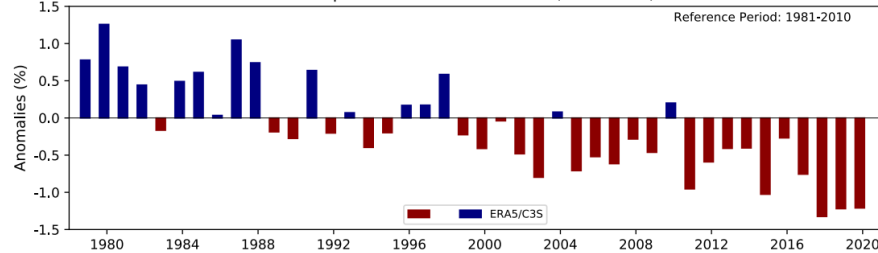
Generation of long-term indicators based on observations, suited to understand changes in climate & key information tailored for policy makers

2020 mean soil moisture anomaly

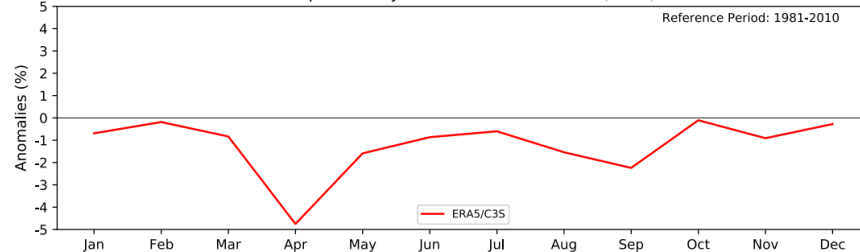


Data source: ERA5 Credit: C3S/ECMWF Reference Period: 1981-2010

Europe soil moisture anomalies (1979-2020)



Europe monthly soil moisture anomalies (2020)





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Future value of HydroGNSS

HydroGNSS is an ESA scout mission, intended to demonstrate the potential of Earth-reflected GNSS reflections to derive information on key terrestrial ECVs to understand the global hydrological cycle.

Soil Moisture



**Freeze/Thaw
state**



Inundation



**Forest
Biomass**



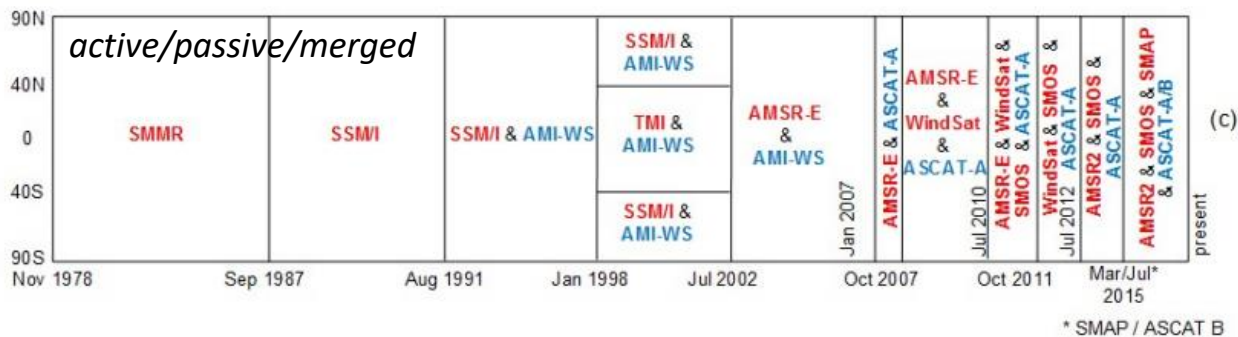


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Future value of HydroGNSS

Soil Moisture is an existing ECV in the C3S portfolio of ECV products
The generation of soil moisture CDRs follows a multi-sensor approach;

ECV	ECV product	1970's									1980's									1990's									2000's									2010's									2020's								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3
HYDROLOGY																																																							
Lakes	Lake Surface Water Temperature																																																						
Lakes	Lake Water Level																																																						
Soil Moisture	Soil Moisture																																																						



- ESA SMOS and NASA SMAP have already provided years of valuable L-band data
- New candidate Sentinel concepts are still far from launch
- SMOS or SMAP follow-on missions are still potential projects
- HydroGNSS could be used as a complementary mission, by filling an observational gap of L-band soil moisture measurements



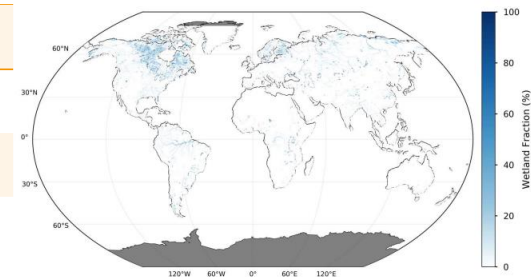
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Future value of HydroGNSS

Surface inundation, freeze/thaw (permafrost) are not yet part of the C3S portfolio

Wetlands are provided as auxiliary invariant field of soil moisture products (based on GLWD).

PRODUCT	DEFINITION	FREQUENCY	RESOLUTION	REQUIRED MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY	STABILITY	STANDARDS/ REFERENCES
Surface soil moisture	Average water content in topmost soil layer (0-5 cm)	Daily	1-25 km	0.04 m ³ /m ³	0.01m ³ /m ³ /year	WMO (2008b)
Freeze/thaw	Flag indicating whether the land surface is frozen or not	Daily	1-25 km	90%	tbd	
Surface inundation	Flag indicating whether the land surface is inundated or not	Daily	1-25 km	90%	tbd	



Freeze/thaw (permafrost):

- Releases large amounts of GHG
- Reinforces global warming feedback loop
- Active layer deepens & threatens wetlands
- Impacts on terrain stability, coastal erosion, surface and subsurface water, the carbon cycle and vegetation development

Inundation/wetlands

- Affects run-off and flood events
- Impact ecological systems & biodiversity
- Source of CH₄

→ For their relevance to climate, C3S aims at including these products as part of the ECV portfolio



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Future value of HydroGNSS

Biomass is also not yet part of the C3S portfolio.

Forest biomass can be used in combination with LAI/fAPAR to assess the state of the vegetation.

- The photosynthesis process withdraws CO₂ from the atmosphere and stores carbon in vegetation;
- Vegetation cover can influence directly on local, regional and global climate. In particular it has a direct impact on air temperature and water vapour.

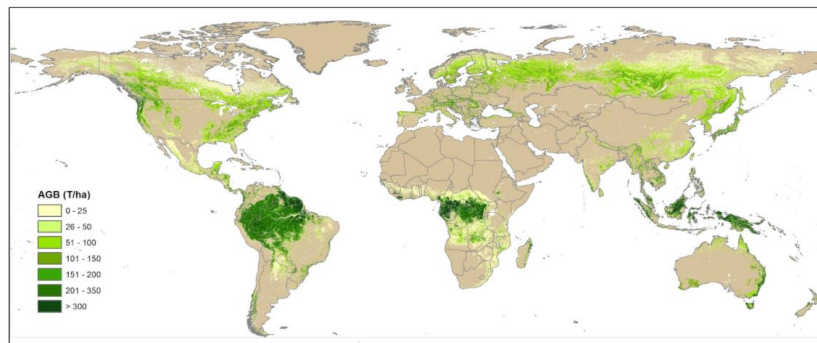


Figure: GEOCARBON global forest above-ground biomass map for 2010 at 0.01° (lucid.wur.nl). Forest areas according to the GLC2000 map (lucid.wur.nl).

→ HydroGNSS could be used as a complementary mission to increase observations sensitive to the state of vegetation. In particular, to the ESA p-band mission Biomass, providing data in areas where Biomass is not operative.



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Conclusions

- CDRs of ECVs provide key information for policy makers on the state of the climate through climate observed-based indicators
- Currently C3S provides services for 22 ECVs (access through the CDs, documentation, user support, quality control, etc.), among them soil moisture.
- C3S aims at increasing the offer of ECVs (AGB and permafrost are two good candidates)
- HydroGNSS will be beneficial for the C3S ECV programme by:
 - a) Demonstrating the **feasibility of L-band satellite navigation signals** to monitor Earth's key variables of the water cycle;
 - b) Providing a **forward-scattering derived product**, complementary to more common backscattering or passive radiative measurements;
 - c) **Complementing other's mission measurements** and increasing density of observations, thus increasing the spatio-temporal resolution of potential Level-4 (fusion) products;
 - d) Offering a **low-cost sustainable space-based system** to continue provision of ECV measurements;

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We provide authoritative information about the past, present and future climate, as well as enable climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies by policy makers and business.

<https://climate.copernicus.eu>

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Key products and services



Climate bulletins



Climate Data Store



Data in action

future assessments of the environment.

In focus