

# Copernicus POD – Overview and Status

ESA Living Planet Symposium 2022  
23–27 May 2022, BONN

Jaime Fernández (1) (1) GMV AD., Tres Cantos, Spain  
Marc Fernández (1) (2) PosiTim UG, Seeheim-Jugenheim, Germany  
Heike Peter (2) (3) ESA/ESRIN, Frascati, Italy  
Pierre Féménias (3)

## ABSTRACT

The Copernicus Precise Orbit Determination (CPOD) Service delivers, as part of the Ground Segment of the Copernicus Sentinel-1, -2, -3, and -6 missions, **orbital products** and auxiliary data files for their use in the corresponding Payload Data Ground Segment (PDGS) processing chains and by external users through the ESA Copernicus Open Access Hub (COAH).

The CPOD Service has been operational since 2014, after the launch of Sentinel-1A. Currently, after more than seven years, the CPOD Service generates routinely precise orbital products of **seven Copernicus Sentinel satellites**, using state-of-the-art models which have been updated several times over the past years. The precise orbital products have different accuracy and latency requirements varying for the different missions. Prediction, near real-time, short-time critical or non-time critical orbital products are delivered for the satellites.

The CPOD Service is supported by the **CPOD Quality Working Group (QWG)**, composed by leading experts on GNSS and Low Earth Orbit (LEO) POD. Independent orbit solutions are provided from these members to support quarterly and yearly Regular Service Reviews. These reviews guarantee a continuous and independent quality control of the orbital products generated operationally by the CPOD Service. In addition, the CPOD QWG regularly meets to discuss recent developments and enhancements in the field of LEO POD and the applicability to the service operations.

- The CPOD Service has also evolved over the years to support new user needs and technologies, for instance:
  - The provision of a web-based tool to monitor the operations and performance of the service.
  - The reduction of the latency for near-real time products for Sentinel-3 and Sentinel-6 from 30 to 10 minutes.
  - The migration of the Sentinel-3 NRT orbit generation from the PDGS to the CPOD Service Centre.
  - New technologies based on HTTPS API-REST are required for the interface with the PDGS.
  - Readiness to include new Sentinel-C & -D units, Sentinel-6B as well as Copernicus Expansion missions.

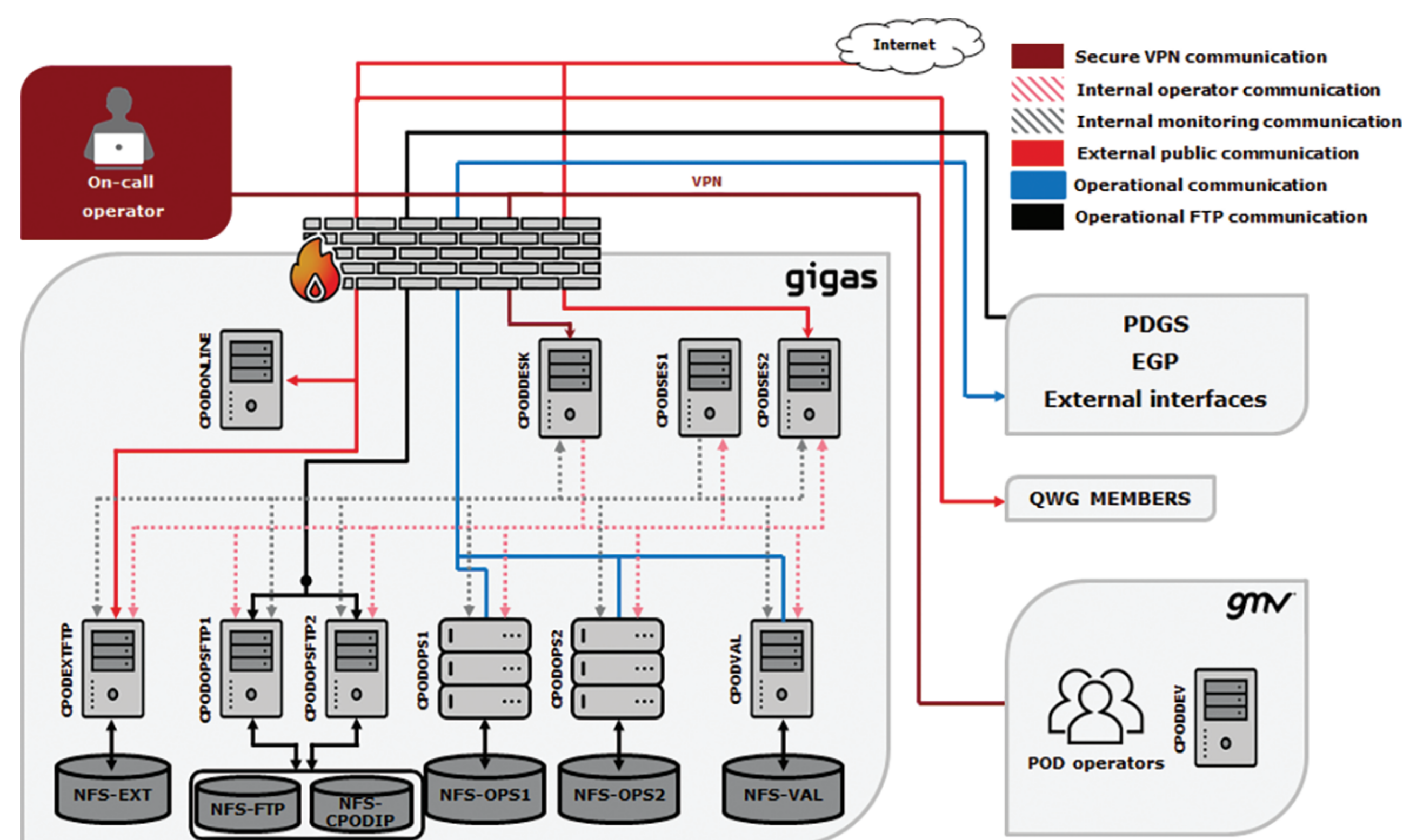
An overview of the current status of the CPOD Service is presented in terms of organisation, design, operations and performance supporting the four Copernicus missions and seven satellites.

## PHYSICAL DESIGN

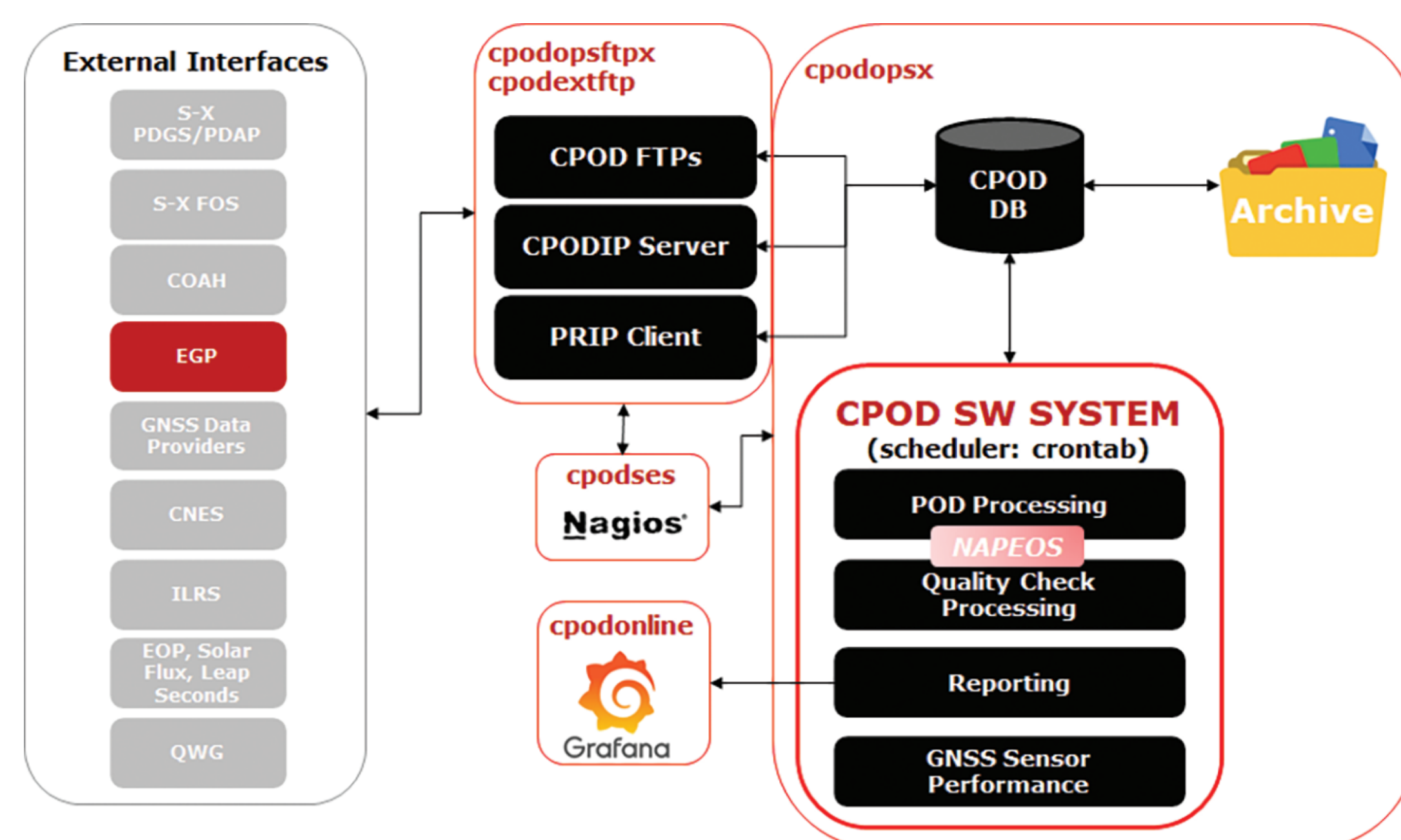
### CPOD Service in the Cloud (GIGAS)

- 10 Machines
- 80 Cores
- 120 GB RAM memory
- 1.2 TB Hard disk memory
- 10 TB Archive space

The CPOD Service is located in a public cloud provided by the company GIGAS. The physical architecture is designed to fulfil all requirements, and it is capable of increase resources (e.g., cores, RAM, hard-disk) with minimal intervention.



## LOGICAL DESIGN & INTERFACES



- The CPOD Service interacts with the external interfaces using different communication protocols:
  - An FTP service, supporting different secure protocols (FTPS, SFTP, HTTPS).
  - A CPOD Interface Point (CPODIP) server, using HTTPS API REST technology to disseminate CPOD products.
  - An HTTPS API REST client to connect to the Sentinel's Production Services (PRIP)
- The interfaces include among others, the Sentinel's production services (S-X PDGS/PDAP), the External GNSS Provider (EGP), the Copernicus Open Access Hub (COAH), or the Quality Working Group (QWG).
- The processing chains in charge of generating the products are scheduled through crontab, which launches the processes required at each time.
- The inputs and products are archived into the physical infrastructure and they are accessed through a DB.
- The POD processing and quality control is currently done with the NAPEOS SW.
- Finally, the performance of the system can be monitored by the client through a web-based system using Grafana technology, and by the CPOD 24x7 operators using Nagios tools.

## ONLINE MONITORING – GRAFANA



The on-line monitoring interface can show, with little latency, the following relevant information: Overall status of the system per Sentinel mission, Inputs and products availability, Processing metrics, Orbit comparisons, SLR metrics, GNSS sensor performance, KPIs, etc.

## ORBITAL ACCURACY

This table shows the orbit accuracy requirement (first value) and the results obtained by CPOD Service when compared against a combined orbital solution. Second value is the 1-sigma over the products computed on Q1 2022.

Product	Sentinel-1 (3D)	Sentinel-2 (3D)	Sentinel-3 (Radial)	Sentinel-6 (Radial)
Predicted orbit (first orbit)	100 / 12 cm	300 / 48 cm		
Restituted orbit	10 / 2.8 cm	100 / 2.8 cm	8 / 1.4 cm	5 / 1.1 cm
Preliminary orbit			3 / 0.8 cm	
Precise orbit	5 / 0.6 cm		2 / 0.3 cm	

## COPERNICUS OPEN ACCESS HUB

Products available to external users through the Copernicus Open Access Hub (<https://scihub.copernicus.eu/gnss/#/home>).

Product	Predicted orbit	Restituted orbit	Precise orbit	RINEX daily	Quaternions
Sentinel-1	Pending	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sentinel-2		Pending			
Sentinel-3		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sentinel-6		Pending		Pending	

## CPOD QWG SUPPORTING ORBIT QUALITY CONTROL

CPOD QWG institutions supporting the orbital quality control by providing independent orbit solutions.

Institution	CLS	CNES	ESA	ESOC	ESA/ESRIN	GFZ	GMV	ISFC	ISL	ITD	ITW
POD SW	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tracking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mission	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes