

GEI-SAT for advanced & reliable observations of CH,

20 June 2022



GEI-SAT For the challenge

Pixel size

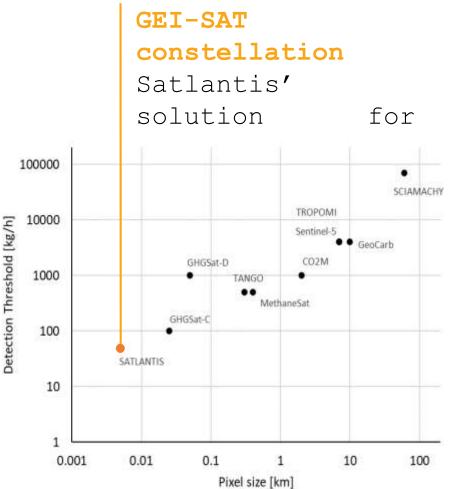
Identification of

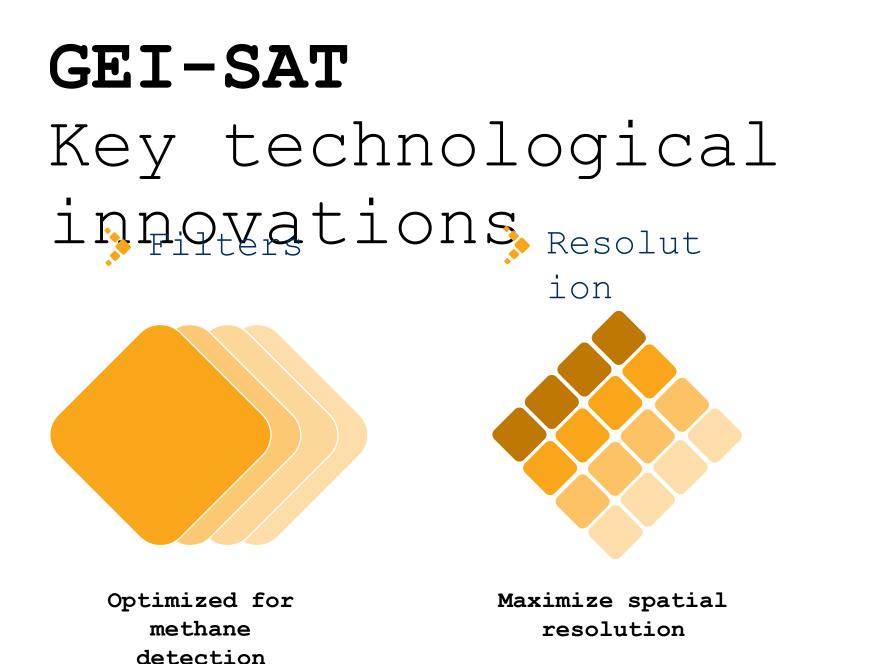
geolocation

Detection threshold smallest sources and Smallest concentration a system detects & quantifies 50%of CH4 emissions Come from *EDF*, small 2020 sources

Coverage

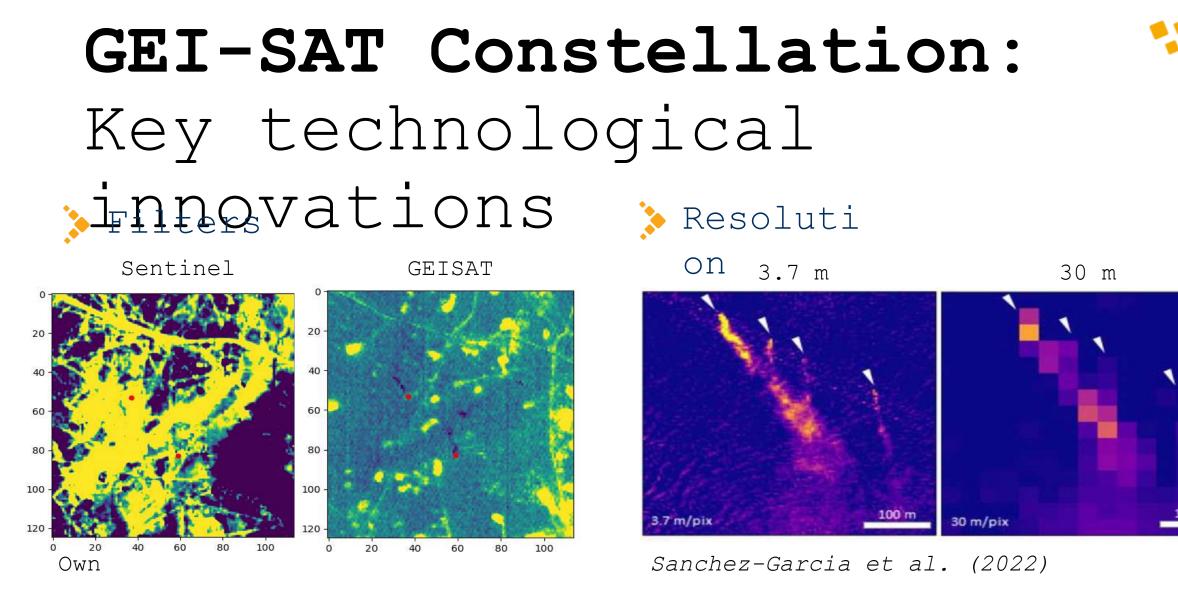
Global vs targeted Revisit frequency





Agili

Pointing towards specific targets



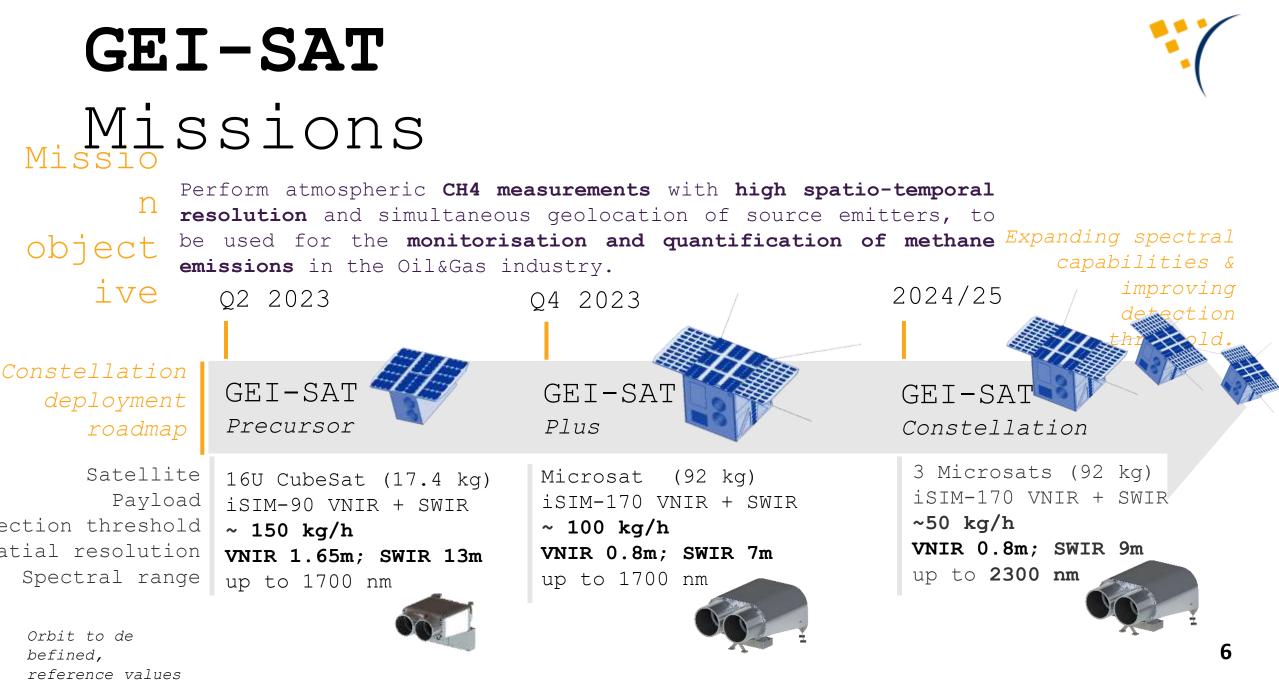
Higher contrast of the

signal

Non-linear increase of signal (Jacob et al. 2016)



bing



GEI-SAT precursor Features

Based on the experience of the first Satlantis' mission URDANETA

- 16U CubeSat sensor-bus
- Bigger solar panels
- Higher bandwidth download 150 to 300 Mbps X-Band
- Improved AOCS (more precise star-trackers)

Payload

- VNIR Channel with 5 bands (PAN+RGB+NIR)
- SWIR Channel with 5 bands
- Spatial Resolution VNIR 1.65m; SWIR 13m
- Spectral resolution up to 1700 nm



2022

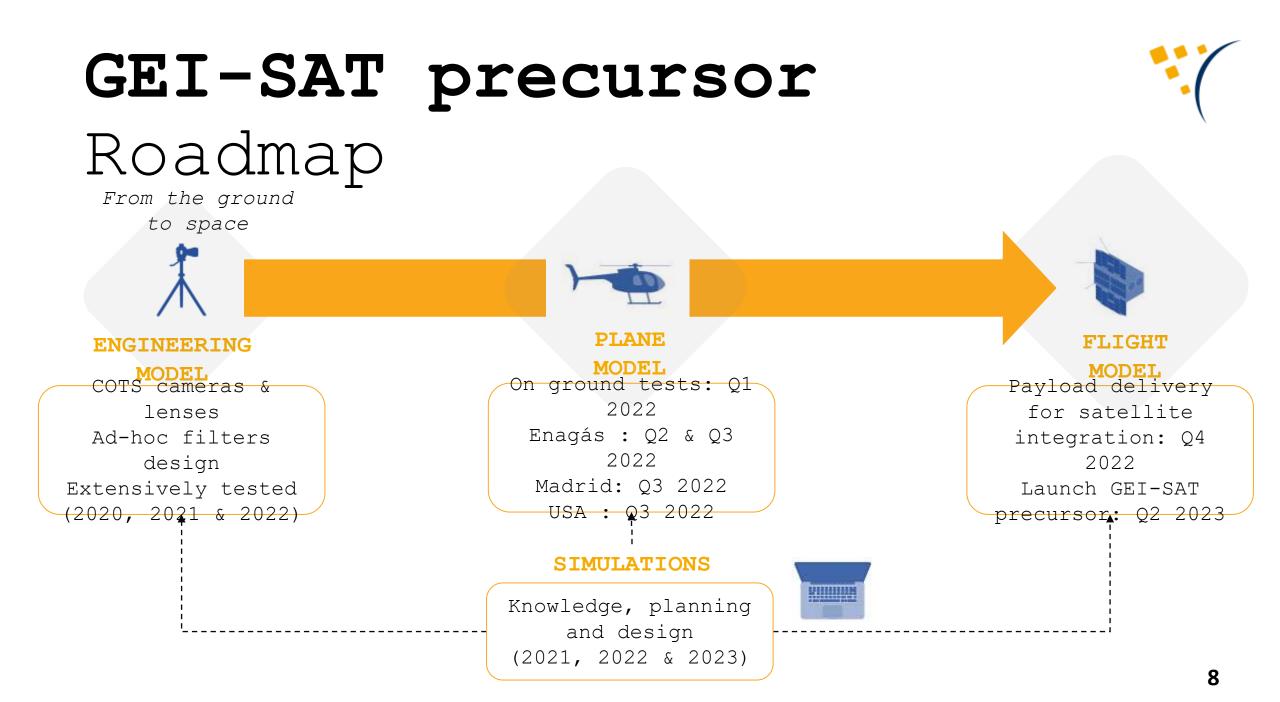
Launch Q2 2023







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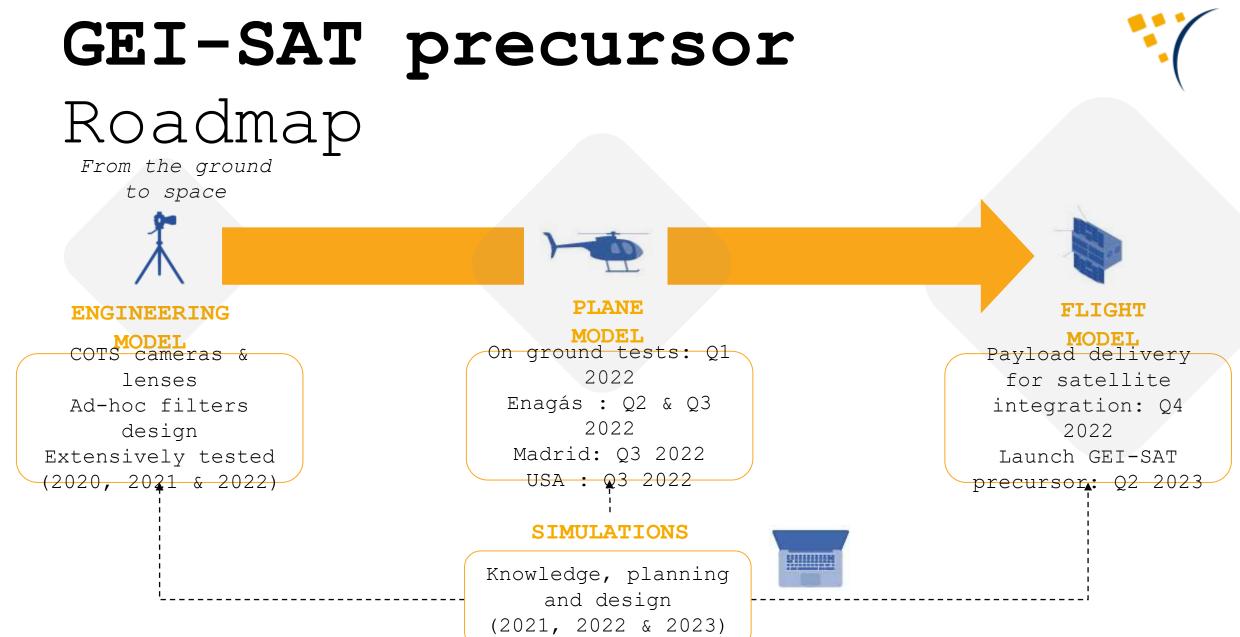


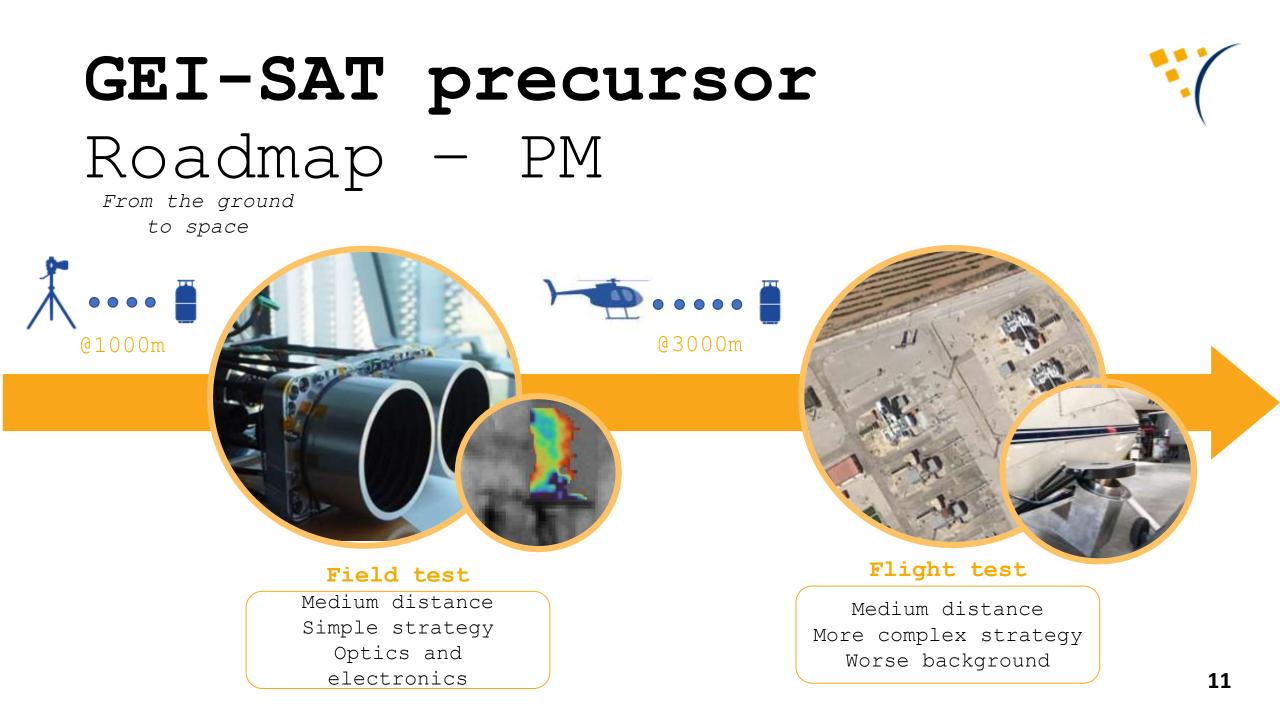


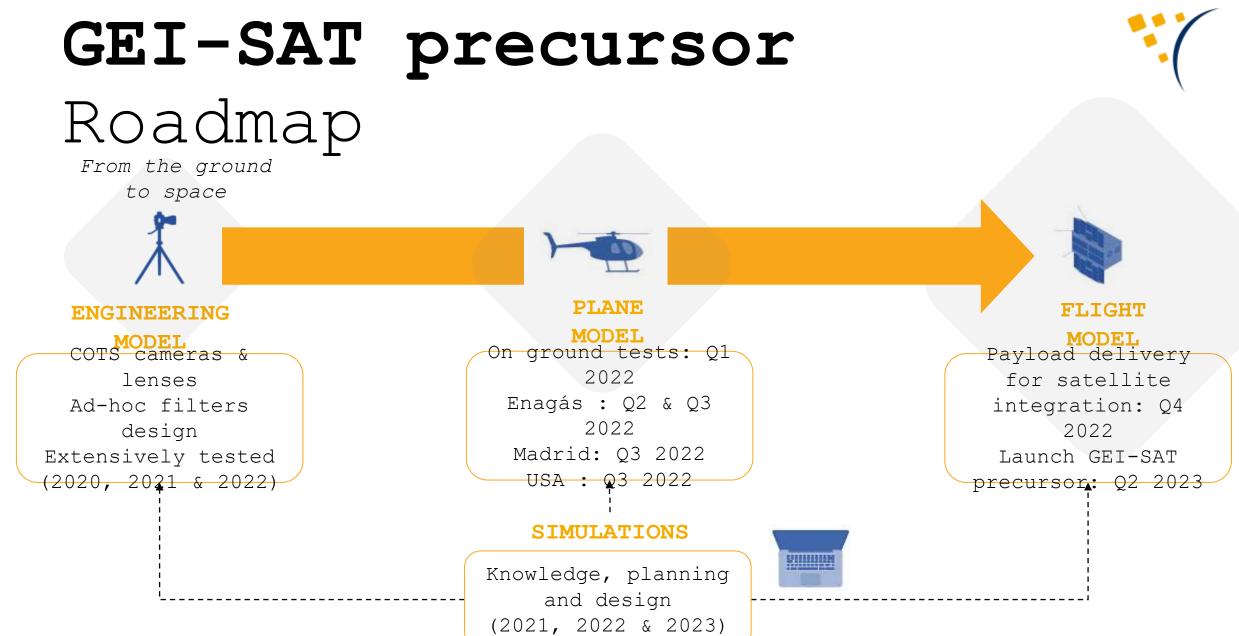
Lab Contmoledrconditsions Absorption vs. concentration Filter testing Field test Short distance Simplest observation strategy Automated cloud masking

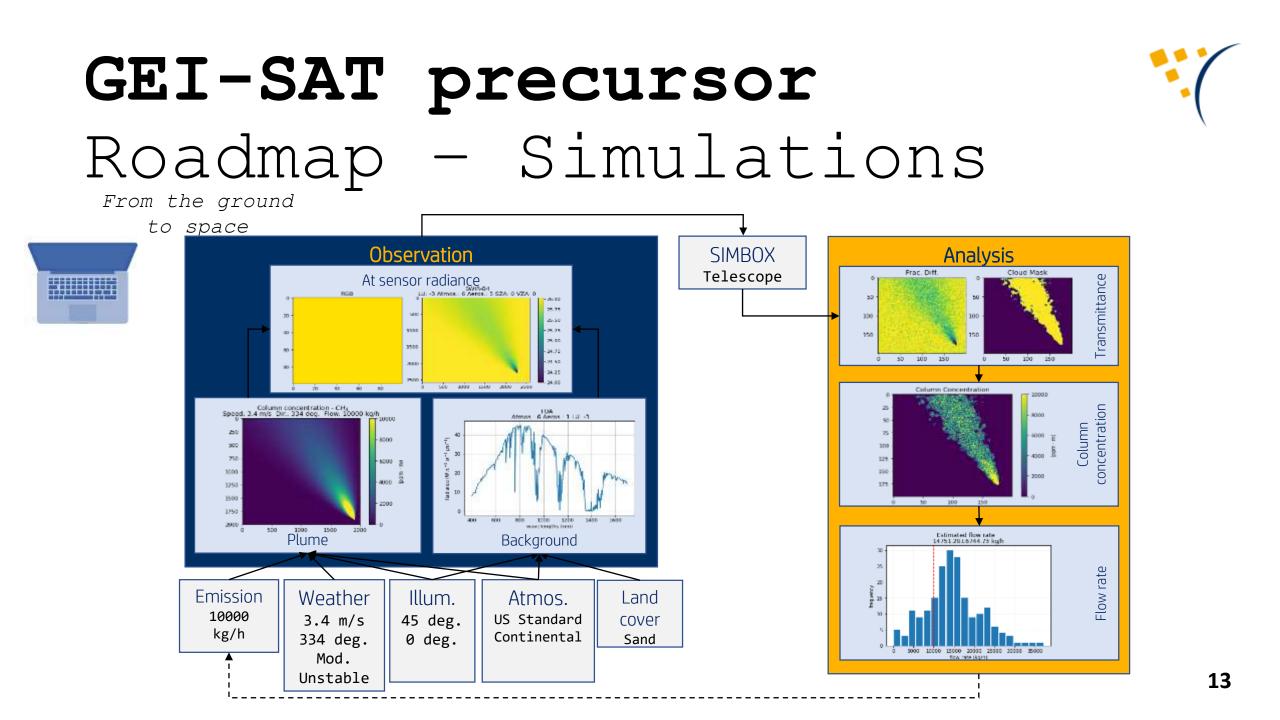
Field test

(not so) Short distance More complex strategy Worse background





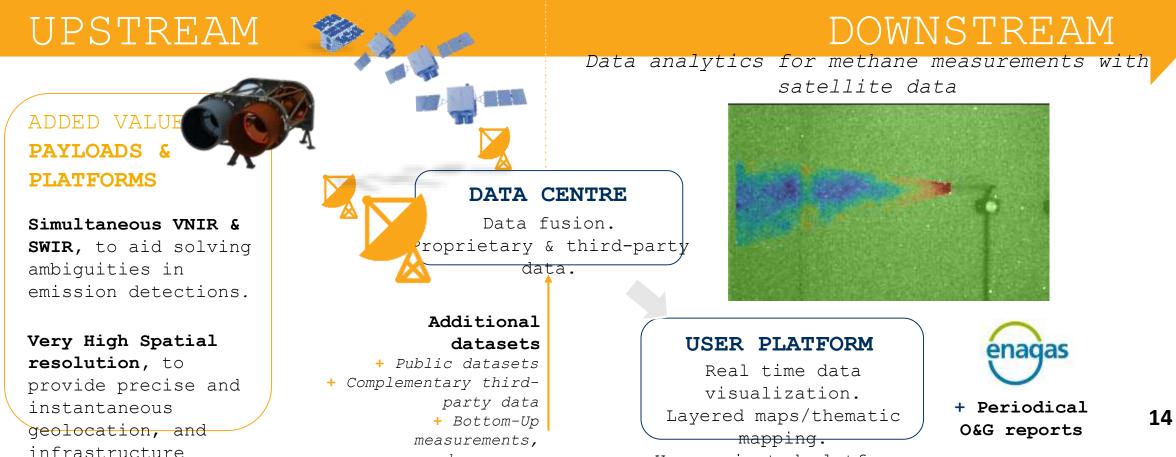




GEI-SAT Constellation

Methane End-to-End

We provide Full Solutions, from scientific-grade payloads to final data \hat{S}



S A T L N T I S

Spain Headquarters Science Park University of the Basque Country Sede Building 48940 Leioa-Bilbao SPAIN



USA R&D laboratories Innovation Hub University of Florida 747 SW 2nd Avenue Suite 235 Gainesville, FL 32601

.satlantis.c

USA