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. . . , 15, 49005, . . . ; e-mail: pkorol@ukr.net

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IKONOS-2,

1999

213

940

25 % –

80 % 20 %, 75 %

Planet,

Planet Explorer

( ), ML ( ), VR ( ), AR ( ), AI  
IoT ( )

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IKONOS-2,

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1999

940 –

75 %

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– 2020. – 2.

© . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , 2020

), AI ( IoT ( ),

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The aim of this paper is to analyze the trends in the development of Earth remote sensing (ERS) means over the past twenty years. The analysis involves spacecraft for Earth surface visible-spectrum imaging, space systems for Earth surface video and radar imaging, ground means for ERS data reception and processing, and the ERS development in the future.

In recent years, the development of both space and ground ERS means has been ever accelerating. This is particularly true for spacecraft with optoelectronic equipment (OEE) of high and superhigh resolution. Since the first high-resolution spacecraft, IKONOS-2, was launched in 1999, 213 spacecraft with high and superhigh resolution OEE have been launched, while a total of 940 ERS satellites have been launched since then.

At present, the main trend in the ERS development is the formation of satellite constellations. Satellite constellations consist of spacecraft that are identical or close in their functional characteristics, operate as a system, and have a common data warehouse.

In some experts' opinion, for tasks that do not require any prompt acquisition of ERS data, new satellite imaging will not be ordered at all. The reason is that while still quite recently the ratio of the demand for new imaging to that for archive data was 4/1, today this ratio is 1/3. The customer will be sure that during the imaging season the necessary data will appear in the archive. This is a very important and essential aspect, which opens up entirely new opportunities for the consumer.

For ground ERS means, the current trend is the advent of online services for seeing monthly changes in the Earth surface. For example, the Planet Explorer of Planet Labs Inc., USA, allows users to see satellite imagery over time and detect changes in the Earth surface throughout the world.

The future of ERS will depend on breakthrough technologies, innovative solutions, novel applications, and the integration of technologies, such as virtual reality, augmented reality, artificial intelligence, machine learning, big data, cloud computing, and the Internet of things, which will be of decisive importance to the ERS segment.

The paper gives the reader an idea how strikingly the ERS means have changed over the past twenty years. The paper uses methods of information technologies and system analysis.

**Keywords:** video imaging, virtual reality, spacecraft, machine learning, spatial resolution, radar imaging, satellite constellation, cloud computing, artificial intelligence.

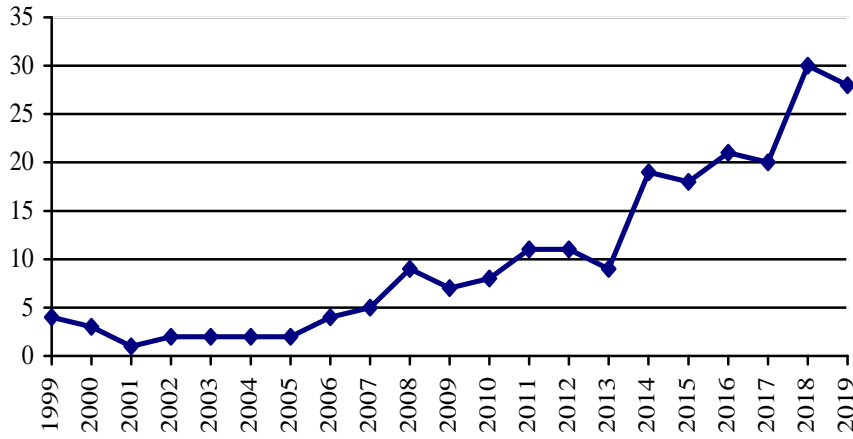
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IKONOS-2 1999 . 213

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1999–2019



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Flock Planet.  
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25 % –

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2025 . 1.

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( )						2019 / 2025
Flock (Dove)	Planet		2014 – 2019	3,7	4,5	212 / 500
BlackSky-1	BlackSky Globe		2016 – 2019	0,9 – 1,1	44 – 50	1 / 60
Aleph-1 (NuSat)	Satellogic	-	2016 – 2018	1,0	37	7 / 25
Landmapper-HD	Astrodigital		2017 – 2018	2,5	20	2 / 28
Zhuhai-1 (OVS-1)	Zhuhai Orbita Control		2017 – 2018	1,98	50	2 / 6
SkySat	Planet		2013 – 2018	0,7 – 0,9	83/120	13 / 24
WorldView Legion	DigitalGlobe			0,35 – 0,5	500 – 700	0 / 6
AxelGlobe (GRUS)	AxelSpace		2018 – 2020	2,5	80	3 / 50
OptiSAR Optical	UrtheCast			0,25 – 0,50	340 – 670	0 / 16
SuperView	SuperView		2016 – 2018	0,5	500	4 / 16
SAR Lupe	OHB Technology	-	2006 – 2008	1,0	720	5
COSMO-SkyMed	e-GEOS		2007 – 2010	1,0	1900	4
Capella	Capella Space		2018	0,5	40	1 / 36
ICEYE	ICEYE	-	2018 – 2019	3,0	80/100	4 / 21
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(225), 524, Planet, Flock (16), NuSat (7), SkySat (13), SuperView (4), GRUS (3), Astrodigital (2), BlackSky Globe (1), ICEYE (4), 2015

Space (1 36 ) ICEYE (4 21 Capella -

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DLR-Tubsat	-	1994	45	6	4,5	3,5	,
LAPAN-Tubsat		2007	56	6	4,5	3,5	,
LAPAN-A2		2015	68	6	12	12	,
SkySat-1, -2; C1-C11 (13/24)		2013 - 2017	80/120	1,1	2,0	1,1	90
Lingqiao Video-1- 8 (8/12)		2015 - 2018	95	1,1	4,3	2,4	120
Kent Ridge-1		2015	78	6	5,75	4,75	-
Carbonite-1, 2 (2/5)	-	2015 - 2018	91	1,5 1,0	5,0	5,0	120
Iris		2014	-	1	3,8	2,2	60
NuSat (7/25)	-	2016 - 2020	37	1	-	-	-

2017 NuSat SkySat 13 25 Planet

24 SkySat.

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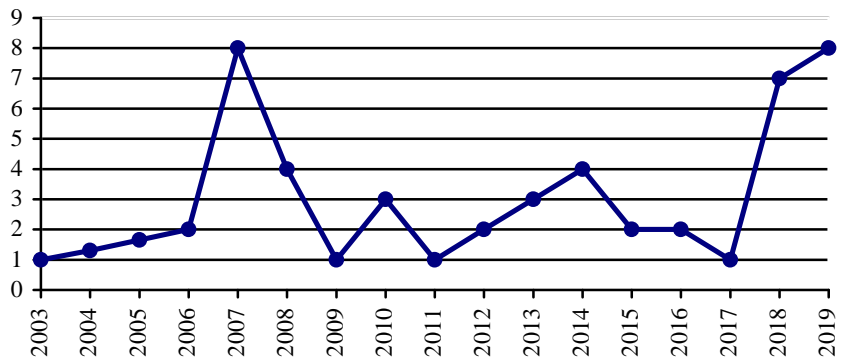
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1	IGS 1B, IGS R-2a		2003		1200	3
2	SAR Lupe 1		2006	4	720	1; 60
3	Yaogan 1		2006		2700	5; 7
4	COSMO-SkyMed 1, 2		2007	3	1900	0,8-6; 20; 40
5	IGS 4B		2007		1200	3
6	Radarsat 2		2007	4	2200	1-9; 80; 160
7	SAR Lupe 2, 3		2007		770	0,5;1,0
8	Terra SAR-X		2007	2	1230	1; 2; 3; 18
9	Yaogan 3		2007		2700	5; 7
10	COSMO-SkyMed 3		2008	3	1700	1; 100
11	SAR Lupe 4, 5		2008		770	1;60
12	TECSAR 1		2008	4	300	1; 3-8
13	RISAT 2		2009	4	300	1; 3-8
14	COSMO-SkyMed 4		2010	3	1700	1; 100
15	TanDEM-X		2010	4	1340	1; 3; 16
16	Yaogan 10		2010		2700	5; 7
17	Yaogan 13		2011		2700	5; 7
18	Huan Jing 1C		2012		890	5
19	RISAT 1		2012	4	1858	1; 3-6; 9-12; 25
20	IGS 8B		2013		1000	1
21	Yaogan 18		2013		1040	1,5
22	Kompsat 5	.	2013	4	1400	1; 3; 20
23	ALOS 2		2014	4	2120	3; 6; 10; 100
24	Sentinel 1A	ESA	2014	3	2280	5; 20; 40
25	Yaogan 23		2014		2700	5, 7
26	-		2014	2	1140	1-2; 1-3; 5-30
27	IGS-Radar Spare		2015		1000	1
28	Yaogan 29		2015		1040	1,5
29	Sentinel 1B	ESA	2016		2280	5; 20;40
30	Gaofen-3		2016	4	2700	1-500
31	IGS-Radar 5		2017		1000	1
32	ASNARO 2		2018	2	495	1
33	Capella 1		2018	1	40	0,5
34	ICEYE X1		2018	1	70	3, 10
35	ICEYE X2		2018	1	80	3, 10
36	SAOCOM 1B		2018	4	1600	7-100
37	NovaSAR-S	-	2018	3	430	6-30
38	Paz (SEOSAR)		2018	4	1350	<1; 2; 3; 6; 16
39	RISAT 2B		2019	4	615	1, 2, 3,8
40	Radarsat Constellation 3		2019	4	1450	3, 5,16, 30, 50
41	ICEYE X4		2019		100	1
42	ICEYE X5		2019		100	1
43	Gaofen 10R		2019		2700	<1
44	SG – 1		2019		2200	0,8; 1; 3; 20
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2007

COSMO-SkyMed SAR Lupe.

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2007 . SAR Lupe.

: Capella - 36 ICEYE 21

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Radarsat 2, Terra SAR-X, RISAT 1, ALOS 2, Radarsat Constellation.

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(1995 - 2019), 25 ( )

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2007

SAR Lupe, COSMO-SkyMed, Radarsat 2, Terra SAR X, TanDEM-X, Kompsat 5, - , SG-1, Paz.

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Planet Explorer, 15.03.2017 [3].

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Flock ( ) – 3,7 , 4 24 ).

RapidEye ( – 6,5 , 5 77 ) 13

SkySat ( ) 0,9 , 2 Planet

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( DigitalGlobe – ) –

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Airbus, UP42, [5]. UP 42 –

AWS Amazon

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Capella, Spire, Maxar, Myriota Thales Alenia Space

Amazon AWS.

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VR ( ), AR ( ), AI

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FMCG<sup>3)</sup> . [1] - - !"  
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VR ( ), AR ( ), AI ( ), ML ( ), IoT ( ),

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25.06.2020