COSMOS2020 NEWSLETTER #3

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European Global Navigation Satellite Systems Agency

Call for Tender
PRISMA - Development of low end operational PRS receivers including security modules architectures

The objective of the Invitation to Tender is to establish multiple sourcing contracts for the assessment of the path needed for the development of operational low-end Public Regulated Service (PRS) receivers including security modules and the performance of the first relevant steps in terms of requirement engineering, design and production preparation towards this objective.

The expected outcomes are:

- Full analysis of the challenges to be tackled, in particular regarding security, miniaturisation and industrialisation and compliance to user and integrator requirements
- Identification of suitable technologies that can contribute to possible solutions to the challenges to be tackled, including innovative technologies to be explored in the future
- Full set of consolidated requirements able to fulfil the low end operational needs validated by user communities and receiver integrators
- A consolidated design of operational low-end receiver including security module
- Blueprint of the two components (PRS receiver, PRS Security Module), mature enough to launch a full rate production after the completion of the contract
- A consolidated and ready to be executed full rate production plan
- Identification of opportunities for drafting of PRS standards

How to get access to the full tender documentation is explained in the invitation.
Deadline for submission of tender is on 20 August 2015.

Invitation to Tender

Annex I.B - Template Legal Entity Form

Contract Notice

Call for Tender
Provision of optical satellite images and value added products for maritime surveillance

The European Maritime Safety (EMSA) is launching an invitation to tender for the provision of very high and high resolution satellite optical images, from multiple optical satellite missions, and associated images analysis services tailored maritime applications including target vessel detection, target activity detection and change detection.

The objective of this Call for Tender is to procure an end-to-end service chain providing very high and high resolution optical satellite images, from as many satellite missions as possible, and value added products tailored for maritime applications, including targeted vessel detection, targeted activity detection and change detection, with delivery primarily in near real time (NRT).

The maximum budget available for this contract is EUR 23 Million excluding VAT. The Agency would like to sign 3 Contracts. The (Multiple) Framework Contract will be signed for 2 years (with option for extension).

Call for Tender

GLOBAL SPACE Innovation CONFERENCE (GLiC 2015)
23 – 25 June 2015 in Munich, Germany

"From Government Programs to Entrepreneurial Actions"
The primary goal of the Global Space Innovation Conference (GLIC 2015) is to provide to governments, space agencies, industries and entrepreneurs a high-level forum for exchange of experiences in innovation management and technology transfer.

GLIC 2015 will be an exclusive networking event that highlights, investigates and discusses the key factors that enable successful space industry innovation and technology transfer to entrepreneurs. The conference will feature prominent individuals from the international space field as speakers and panelists discussing the major influencing dimensions of entrepreneurship and new venture creation. GLIC 2015 will feature an exhibition, keynote speeches including a CTO conversation, and six thematic plenary panel sessions.

GLIC 2015 is co-organized by the IAF, the German Aerospace Center DLR, the European Space Agency ESA and the Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs and Media, Energy and Technology.

Further Information

European Environment Agency

Call for expression of interest
Provide assistance to the EEA in setting up and coordinating Copernicus in situ component

The European Environment Agency is planning to publish a call for expression of interest inviting experts to put themselves forward as candidates in advance of public procurement operations.

If you are interested in this call for expression of interest CEI, you should submit an application in one of the languages of the EEA member countries, preferably in English. The complied list resulting from this CEI will remain valid until 4.5.2018. Applications may be submitted at any time during this period with the exception of the last 3 (three) months.

Further Information

rosetta

Ultraviolet study reveals suprises in comet Coma

Rosetta's continued close study of Comet 67P/Churyumov–Gerasimenko has revealed an unexpected process at work, causing the rapid breakup of water and carbon dioxide molecules spewing from the comet's surface.

ESA's Rosetta mission arrived at the comet in August last year. Since then, it has been orbiting or flying past the comet at distances from as far as several hundred kilometres down to as little as 8 km. While doing so, it has been collecting data on every aspect of the comet's environment with its suite of 11 science instruments. One instrument, the Alice spectrograph provided by NASA, has been examining the chemical composition of the comet's atmosphere, or coma, at far-ultraviolet wavelengths.

At these wavelengths, Alice allows scientists to detect some of the most abundant elements in the Universe such as hydrogen, oxygen, carbon and nitrogen. The spectrograph splits the comet's light into its various colours – its spectrum – from which scientists can identify the chemical composition of the coma gases.

In a paper accepted for publication in the journal Astronomy and Astrophysics, scientists report the detections made by Alice from Rosetta's first four months at the comet, when the spacecraft was between 10 km and 80 km from the centre of the comet nucleus.

For this study, the team focused on the nature of 'plumes' of water and carbon dioxide gas erupting from the comet's surface, triggered by the warmth of the Sun. To do so, they looked at the emission from hydrogen and oxygen atoms resulting from broken water molecules, and similarly carbon atoms from carbon dioxide molecules, close to the comet nucleus.

The scientists discovered that the molecules seem to be broken up in a two-step process.

Further Information