



ESEIAAT

Project DEOS-UD: Disruptive Earth Observation Sensing for Urban Developement

HIRO

Deliverable 1 Project Charter

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1 | Project Charter

1.1 Project Purpose and Justification

Since the first Earth observation (EO) satellite was launched in 1957, the need to gather remote sensed information about planet Earth has been increasing along with its technology. Today, after 60 years, EO has become a key piece of society by providing data for maritime, weather and air quality control together with urban development.

Moreover, modern civilizations are now wanted and required to continue to be developed in sustainable ways and its negative impacts to be controlled and minimized. Is in this area where EO plays a significant role being able to collect data to give awareness as well as to provide information for social well-being and sustainable improvements.

On the other hand, besides the large amount of gathered data and the sophisticated technology used, in the recent years there has been and increasing demand for EO improved technology that allows going further in terms of reliability, size, resolution, efficiency and accuracy along with improved data processing systems with better combined data reliance and capable of give information for a a higher number of applications.

Hence, this project aims to research and improve the existing EO technologies for remote sensing, develop a data processing software along with it containing machine learning algorithms focused on urban sustainable developments such as pollution and gas emission control, traffic monitoring, weather prediction, management of urban areas, regional and local planning, tourism development and cityscapes designs, and develop a web based for data sharing.

The accomplishment of the project will demonstrate significant knowledge and enhancements concerning reliability, size, resolution, efficiency and accuracy among others of the current remote sensing technologies that not only will allow to gather better and more specific EO data, improving the results on their application fields but it will suppose a step forward in all those areas involving remote sensing from which the European society will benefit.



Also, the implemented data processor will provide information sets about sustainable development issues such as geospatial indicators, pollution levels or gas emissions that will benefit companies and initiatives from world-wide and local organisations to carry out social and green actions and will support the United Nation projects: UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and The Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Furthermore the project sharing web will allow the public to interact enriching and contributing in the integration of space in economy and society.

Additionally, the attainment of the improved sensors and data processing software is expected to serve process the data gathered by the Sentinels' satellites in order to benefit the current on-going Copernicus programme missions so as to equip them with better remote sensing technologies in the near future.

1.1.1 **Vision**

We are committed to achieving substantial improvements in state-of-the-art EO technologies such as radar and optical systems leading to a strengthening of Europe's position and competitiveness in this field.

1.1.2 Objectives

The key OBJECTIVES for this project are:

- 1. Improve EO sensor's technologies in terms of reliability, size, resolution, efficiency and accuracy
- 2. Manufacture a technology demonstrator prototype.
- 3. Simulate, test and validate the demonstrator prototype manufactured in relevant environment.
- 4. Develop a data processing software with machine learning algorithms focused on urban sustainable development applications.
- 5. Develop a web based server for data sharing.
- 6. Provide a technology whose benefits help urban sustainable development improving the European society.



1.1.3 **Scope**

The SCOPE for this project is:

- State of the art of the current space applications and requirements of the following optical and radar systems:
 - LIDAR
 - Radar
 - Super-spectral
 - Hyperspectral
 - Limb sounders
 - Gravimetry
 - High quantum efficiency photodetectors
 - High precision optical beam scanning and pointing
 - Advanced infra-red technologies
- State of the art of the contributions of current space technologies to urban development.
- Selection of the most promising systems to profit Earth Observation to air composition and terrain analysis.
- Research of the selected systems to determine how can they be improved.
- Development of sensor's preliminary design defining the minimum performance parameters in order to improve the existing technologies.
- Development of a software and interaction platform that treats the collected data and presents the result to its costumers.
- Manufacture of a technology demonstrator by following the preliminary design.
- Testing and validation of the demonstrator in a space simulated environment.
- Design closure of the product.

The following items are considered to be OUT of the SCOPE of this project:

- The launch and deployment of satellites that integrate this new technologies into space.
- The satellites monitoring.
- Communication and transfer of data between the satellite and the ground station.



1.2 Project Description

As stated earlier, the main objective of the project is to enhance the performance of the EO systems so as to use the information derived from data to build a greener future. More specifically, the focus is on the improvement of both optical and radar systems and how can they contribute to the sustainable development of cities.

To begin with, a research on the current technologies is carried out. This study makes it possible to determine which systems are more susceptible to further improvement. In order to demonstrate the advances in the aforementioned systems a prototype has to be manufactured and tested.

Moreover, in the scope of this project it has been included the development of a software that, once the data has been collected and received, treats the data in order to enable a more user-friendly data treatment on the final application and a web-based server for data sharing.

The project is grounded in initiatives such as the Copernicus programme. The Copernicus services aim at delivering nearly real-time data on a global level. This information allows us to better understand the planet we live in and secure a sustainable management of the environment. In fact, in context of the Copernicus, one of the previous H2020 calls has been involved in identifying possible potential evolutions of its space observation capabilities in order to build a climate resilient future. This call was focused in monitoring either the Polar Regions, agriculture or forests.

Among other, Copernicus obtains data thanks to a set of dedicated satellites carrying the name of Sentinel an each of them it has been developed for a specific need to provide accurate observation in each case. Nowadays, there is a total of six families of Sentinel. Hence, the idea is to take them a further step forward by equipping them with better remote sensing technologies.



1.3 High-Level Requirements

1.3.1 Call for proposals requirements

Item	Description
C1	Contribute to the integration of space in society and economy.
C2	Improvement of state-of-the-art technologies in key areas.
C3	Enhancement of capabilities with respect to existing Earth observation missions.
C4	Complementarity with activities already funded by Member States and the European Space Agency
C5	Extend Europe's position in industrial competitiveness in technologies for Earth observation payloads and missions.
C6	Promote industrial cooperation in research actions (including SMEs).
C7	Promote networking between academia and industry, accelerating and broadening technology transfer.

Table 1.3.1: Call of proposal requirements

1.3.2 Technical requirements

Item	Description
T1	Ensure the endurance of the overall system.
T2	Readiness for operational services.
T3	Ability to detect greenhouse gases.
T4	Ability to detect weather patterns for proper weather forecasting applications.
T5	Ability to perform a high precision terrain mapping for urban applications.
T6	The system must have a program for automatic updates and self-revision of possible issues.
T7	Availability of real-time information with a maximum delay of 1 second.



T8 15% increase of the reliability and precision of results compared to current technologies.

Table 1.3.2: Technical requirements

1.4 Acceptance Criteria

The acceptance criteria are important to define the performance requirements and the essential conditions that the deliverables of the project must attain. It is a quality parameter and the fact that they are fulfilled indicates that the client's needs have been reached.

Item	Description
Research and innovation	The project must be ambitious and use all available resources
	to obtain the best result. In this way, it must include the most
	appropriate technology that there is so far and, if it is in the
	development phase, add a section of research.
Quality	The content of the project documentation must be clear,
	complete and understandable. Furthermore, it must be
	well structured, dividing the information into approach,
	development and conclusions.
	All the documentation included in the project must first pass
	through an inspection of the quality department.
Test and validations	The evaluation and validation tests must be carried out
	periodically and be registered in the project documentation,
	in such a way that there is a record of the different versions of
	the application throughout the development.
	The information of these tests must be presented clearly and
	refer to the regulations concerned, in addition to be verifiable.
	The results of these tests should be used to analyze the service
	level of the application and improve on later versions.
Technical documents	The application must have a user manual both internally
	and externally and attach the necessary information for its
	development.
	The performance of the final product must be reflected in a data
	sheet, it must also include in the documentation the datasheet
	of the different components that are part of the application.



Item	Description			
	·			
Viability	The project must be viable economically and technically, so			
	that its realization is possible.			
	The different parts of the project must be submitted at the			
	individual level to a study that checks if it is possible to do			
	them and, if not, search for an alternative.			
	The budget of the project must comply with the financial			
	requirements of the European Union, for which must be make			
	a balance to ensure that the allowed limit is not exceeded.			
Performance	The systems used in the project must be able to guarantee the			
	right functioning of the application. An important aspect of			
	the project is its performance, in this way, as it progresses, it			
	aims to increase the efficiency and quantify this increase in the			
	different phases.			
Collaboration	It is interesting to obtain a better result to collaborate with leg			
	entities from different countries, as universities and research			
	groups. Moreover, different collaborations with SMEs should			
	be tried, in addition to they can benefit in turn and grow in the			
	market.			
Transparency	In case information about the project is required by the part of			
	official organizations of the European Union or by the different			
	stakeholders that participate in it, transparency has to be			
	considered when sharing information.			
Legal requirements	The applications and products of this project must have,			
	if required, the certification and approval of the different			
	legislative and ethical frameworks.			

Table 1.4.1: Acceptance criteria

1.5 High-Level Risks

Risks allow us to measure the probability of not accomplishing a defined goal and its consequences for the project. Their identification is crucial in order to know in advance the factors that could make the project go wrong.

The determination of the risks is an iterative process because, when the different activities progresses through the specified time, new risks or uncertainties can appear. The main structures and departments of the team has to participate in this task in order to spot as many risks as possible. Even stakeholders has to provide additional information and points of



view.

The factors that are used in the identification process are: enterprise environmental factors, organizational process assets, the project scope statement and the project management plan.

After analysing those points, risks have been classified into two groups: the External risks, which are the ones that our team cannot control, so they are inevitable, and the Internal risks, which can be detected in advance and be addressed properly by our own members.

The main identified risks are shown below.

External risks

- **Competitors appearance:** The emergence of other companies that could offer the same product. This could modify the benefits of our company.
- **Delays in external deliverables:** If the products that the company order do not arrive at the predicted time all the processes can experience a delay, incrementing costs.
- **Economical market issues:** During the period of time that the project is executed, there could be large-scale economic crisis.
- Exit of a member of the corporation: For different reasons, a member that had committed with the project could leave it before than expected.
- Components and row materials quality: The ordered equipment or materials could not be in a good condition, delaying processes and increasing costs.

Internal risks

- Delays in deliverables: The deliverables are not completed at the time of their corresponding deadlines, leading to an increase of costs and a delay of all the schedule of the project.
- Cost forecasts are inaccurate: The financial predictions could be wrong or different issues may occur increasing the total cost of the project.
- Lack of communication: The absence of a proper communication method or channel might affect at the quality of the product, at the fulfilment of the deadlines or a good coordination between members and departments.
- Lack of technology improvement: The main goal of the project is to innovate but it could happen that the company did not find the way to improve enough the different technologies.



- Lack of information: Discovering new technologies imply working with leading-edge science. It could occur that the team does not have access to the last improvements or patents.
- Low team motivation: The team does not have motivation and the project takes more time and costs to be completed.
- **Unsuccessful quality control:** The quality of some component, product or deliverable is not as was expected and established in the acceptance criteria.
- Lack of responsibilities: The responsibilities which were taken by the members of the team or the stakeholders could not be accomplished as expected.
- **Conflicts between members:** There is a disagreement over the project issues between executive members.
- Infeasible design: The design turns out to be excessively costly or is not possible to build
- **Technology components have security vulnerabilities:** Security vulnerabilities are unwanted in high-tech projects if some government will use the technology.
- **Organization issues:** The project is not well organized in terms of timing, activities, etc. and the schedule is always changing.
- **Stakeholders desertion:** The abandonment of a Stakeholder could occur for several reasons, leaving the project without its contribution.
- **Stakeholders conflict:** Different executives of the Stakeholders have a disagreement over the project at an executive level.

When managing risks, both the probability and the consequence of them have to be considered. During the project, each event will be classified into different types of risks. In a general level, they can be classified into low, moderate and high risks. The following figure represents the classification depending on the probability and the magnitude of impact.



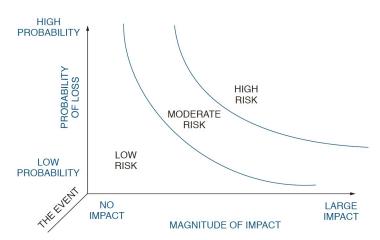


Figure 1.5.1: Overall risk is a function of its components [?].

During the following stages of the project, each risk will be assessed with the Probability and Impact Matrix. It is a tool which allows you to rate risks on their probability and impact for the project. This gives you a quick and clear view of which one is more important to control.

Probability and Impact Matrix										
Probability	Threats				Opportunities					
0.90	0.05	0.09	0.18	0.36	0.72	0.72	0.36	0.18	0.09	0.05
0.70	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.28	0.56	0.56	0.28	0.14	0.07	0.04
0.50	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.03
0.30	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.02
0.10	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01
	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.40	0.80	0.80	0.40	0.20	0.10	0.05

Impact (ratio scale) on an objective (e.g., cost, time, scope or quality)

Each risk is rated on its probability of occurring and impact on an objective if it does occur. The organization's thresholds for low, moderate or high risks are shown in the matrix and determine whether the risk is scored as high, moderate or low for that objective.

Figure 1.5.2: Probability and Impact Matrix [?].

1.6 Project deliverables

Deliverable Name Description		Estimated due date		



Project management plan	Document with detailed explanation of the project management strategies, including the Project Charter, stakeholder register, risk, quality and financial plans.	t_0+1 month
Business plan	Document detailing the market approach, including the selected suppliers, the identified costumers and the exploitation strategy.	t_0+1 month
Communication plan	Document containing all the planned dissemination strategies, such as the online communication (including website development and social media management), the offline communication (participation in meetings and conferences) and the dissemination materials (technology demonstrators).	t_0+1 month
State of the art report	Report detailing the current state of the art and the study of requirements for each system of the project.	t_0+4 month
Preliminary design report	Report determining the preliminary performance parameters of each sensor, as well as the technology necessary for the overall system.	t_0+16 month
Mid-term project report	Document used to check the current state of the project, in order to inform all the participants, including the stakeholders, of the progress.	t_0+17 month
Final design report	Report detailing the final design and technical specifications of each sensor developed, the software of the system and the interaction platform.	$t_0+29 \ \mathrm{month}$



Validation report	Report gathering the results obtained from the fabrication and testing of all the payload sensors, the modular system and the interaction platform, as well as the full system testing.	t_0+41 month
Final report	Final document delivered, that includes all the development done through the execution of the project.	t_0+44 month

Table 1.6.1: Project Deliverables

1.7 Project milestones

Milestones Name	Description	Estimated due date
Kick-Off Meeting	First meeting of the project, formation of the development team and first contact with the stakeholders.	t_0 month
Project management plan	Specification of the objectives and scope of the project, the organization of the team and the distribution of tasks, a stakeholders register and a financial, quality and risk plans.	t_0+1 month
Business plan	Obtaining a potential suppliers list, and negotiating procurement conditions with them, as well as identifying and communicating with potential customers.	$t_0+1\ { m month}$
Communication plan	Development of a website and a social media strategy, as well as looking into participation in meetings and conferences.	t_0+1 month
State of the art report	Definition of requirements for the system based on the current state of the art space applications of the payload sensors.	t_0+4 month



Payload preliminary design	First phase of the design, an optimization of each sensor is done in order to define the preliminary minimum performance parameters.	t_0+10 month		
Modular system preliminary design	Development of the initial parameters of the modular system, as well as the software that will be in charge of the fusion of the sensors' data.	t_0+13 month		
Interaction platform preliminary design	Preliminary implementation of the functionalities of the interaction platform, such as the machine learning algorithms.	$t_0+16\ \mathrm{month}$		
Mid-term project report	Mid-term report to evaluate and validate by all the stakeholders the status of the project.	$t_0+22\ \mathrm{month}$		
Payload final design	Final design of the entire payload (sensors), including the specifications and estimated performance in operation of each sensor.	t_0+23 month		
Modular system final design	Final design of the modular system and the software that will process and register the information received by the payload.	t_0+26 month		
Interaction platform final design	Final design of the interaction platform according to the guidelines stablished on the preliminary design.	t_0+29 month		
Prototype manufacturing	Manufacturing of the prototype according to the final designs, in order to test its function in the next steps.	t_0+34 month		
Individual systems testing	Performance analysis of each module (payload, modular system and interaction platform) of the overall system under operational conditions.	t_0+37 month		



Full system testing	Performance analysis of the overall system in operational conditions in order to test the interaction between components.	$t_0+41\ { m month}$
Final report	Final report that includes the complete development of the project.	t_0+44 month

Table 1.7.1: Project Milestones

1.8 Project Objectives

Project Objectives	Success Criteria	Approval
		Responsible
Scope		
Introduction and	The systems must prove their	Project
demonstration of new	proper functioning in a	Manager
technologies, systems and	relevant environment and be	
sub-systems for EO (Earth	able to provide the user the	
Observation).	required data.	
44 months	After the analysis of project	Project
	deliverables and project	Manager
	milestones, a period of 44	
	months seems acceptable.	
	Nevertheless, possible delays	
	may appear during the project	
	development. Hence, proper	
	time-management is necessary	
	to complete the project within	
	the aimed duration.	
Cost		
4 million €	The estimated cost of the	Financial
	project is 4M and it is detailed	Manager
	in the next section. Every	
	expense of the project must be	
	controlled and limited to avoid	
	exceeding the budget.	
Quality		
Q1	Q1	Q1
Ta	able 1.8.1: Project Objectives	



1.9 Estimated Budget

The financial resources required for the completion of the project are expected to be covered by the contribution of the EU Commission.

The estimated budget is $4,000,00.00 \in$, which is calculated taking into account the requirement for each stakeholder in order to complete the parts assigned to it. The next table shows the resources required for each stakeholder.

Table 1.9.1: Breakdown of the project budget (units in euros).

Participant short name	(A) Direct Personnel	(B) Other Direct	(C) Direct costs of	(F) Indirect costs	(H) Total estimated	(I) Reimbourser	(J) Max. m &U	(K) Requested
	costs	Costs	sub-contracting	S	eligible	Rate (%)	Contribution	EU
					costs			Contribution
HIRO	140,000	15,000	6,250	38,750	200,000	100%	200,000	200,000
Airbus Defence and Space	200,000	120,000	0	80,000	400,000	100%	400,000	400,000
GmbH								
BHO Legal Rechtsanwälte	75,000	5,000	0	20,000	100,000	100%	100,000	100,000
Partnership								
Deimos Space S.L.U.	495,000	385,000	0	220,000	1,100,000	100%	1,100,000	1,100,000
ICUBE-SERTIT	250,000	150,000	0	100,000	500,000	100%	500,000	500,000
ReSAC	45,000	35,000	0	20,000	100,000	100%	100,000	100,000
Thales Alenia Space SAS	840,000	280,000	0	280,000	1,400,000	100%	1,400,000	1,400,000
VITO nv.	90,000	70,000	0	40,000	200,000	100%	200,000	200,000
TOTAL	2,135,000	1,060,000	6,250	798,750	4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000

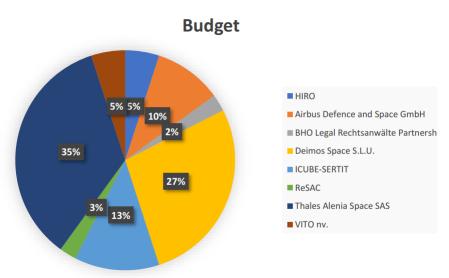


Figure 1.9.1: Percentage breakdown of the project expenses.

The breakdown of the expenses for each organization is shown in more detail in the following



tables. Six generic departments are set up for each organization involved: management, engineering, marketing, partnership and networks, contingencies and manufacturing. However, not all the organizations are constituted by all of these departments as each organization has a unique purpose which can make the contributions to departments such as manufacturing inexistent.

Table 1.9.2: Cost details in euros for HIRO.

HIRO	(A) Direct Personnel	(B) Other Direct	(C) Direct costs of	(F) Indirect costs	(H) Total estimated	(I) Reimboursen	(J) Max. n Eilt	(K) Requested
	costs	Costs	sub-contracting		eligible	Rate (%)	Contribution	EU
					costs			Contribution
WP1- Management	87,500	6,750	0	23,563	117,813	100	117,813	0
WP2- Engineering	35,000	3,750	2,500	9,688	50,938	100	50,938	0
WP3- Marketing	4,200	750	3,438	1,238	6,188	100	6,188	0
WP4- Partnership and	10,500	2,250	0	3,188	19,375	100	19,375	0
Networks								
WP5- Contingencies	2,800	1,500	313	1,075	5,688	100	5,688	0
WP6- Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
TOTAL	140,000	15,000	6,250	38,750	200,000		200,000	0

Table 1.9.3: Cost details in euros for ICUBE-SERTIT.

ICUBE-SERTIT	(A) Direct Personnel	(B) Other Direct	(C) Direct costs of	(F) Indirect costs	(H) Total estimated	(I) Reimbourser	(J) Max. m &t t	(K) Requested
	costs	Costs	sub-contracting	3	eligible	Rate (%)	Contribution	EU
					costs			Contribution
WP1- Management	37,500	39,000	0	19,125	95,625	100	95,625	0
WP2- Engineering	150,000	30,000	0	45,000	225,000	100	225,000	0
WP3- Marketing	12,500	39,000	0	12,875	64,375	100	64,375	0
WP4- Partnership and	31,250	39,000	0	17,563	87,813	100	87,813	0
Networks								
WP5- Contingencies	18,750	3,000	0	5,438	27,188	100	27,188	0
WP6- Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
TOTAL	250,000	150,000	0	100,000	500,000		500,000	0

Table 1.9.4: Cost details in euros for ReSAC.

ReSAC	(A) Direct Personnel	(B) Other Direct	(C) Direct costs of	(F) Indirect costs	(H) Total estimated	(I) Reimbourser	(J) Max. n &U	(K) Requested
	costs	Costs	sub-contracting	S	eligible	Rate (%)	Contribution	EU
					costs			Contribution
WP1- Management	6,750	8,750	0	3,875	19,375	100	19,375	0
WP2- Engineering	27,000	5,250	0	8,063	40,313	100	40,313	0
WP3- Marketing	3,375	8,750	0	3,031	15,156	100	15,156	0
WP4- Partnership and	6,750	12,250	0	4,750	23,750	100	23,750	0
Networks								
WP5- Contingencies	1,125	0	0	281	1,406	100	1,406	0
WP6- Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
TOTAL	45,000	35,000	0	20,000	100,000		100,000	0



Table 1.9.5: Cost details in euros for Thales Alenia Space SAS.

Thales Alenia Space SAS	(A) Direct Personnel	(B) Other Direct	(C) Direct costs of	(F) Indirect costs	(H) Total estimated	(I) Reimboursen	(J) Max. n Erlt	(K) Requested
	costs	Costs	sub-contracting	5	eligible	Rate (%)	Contribution	EU
					costs			Contribution
WP1- Management	147,000	70,000	0	54,250	271,250	100	271,250	0
WP2- Engineering	336,000	28,000	0	91,000	455,000	100	455,000	0
WP3- Marketing	84,000	70,000	0	38,500	192,500	100	192,500	0
WP4- Partnership and	84,000	70,000	0	38,500	192,500	100	192,500	0
Networks								
WP5- Contingencies	42,000	8,400	0	12,600	63,000	100	63,000	0
WP6- Manufacturing	147,000	33,600	0	45,150	225,750	100	225,750	0
TOTAL	840,000	280,000	0	280,000	1,400,000		1,400,000	0

Table 1.9.6: Cost details in euros for Airbus Defence and Space GmbH.

Airbus Defence and Space GmbH	(A) Direct Personnel	(B) Other Direct	(C) Direct costs of	(F) Indirect costs	(H) Total estimated	(I) Reimboursen	(J) Max. n ērli t	(K) Requested
	costs	Costs	sub-contracting		eligible	Rate (%)	Contribution	EU
					costs			Contribution
WP1- Management	60,000	18,000	0	19,500	97,500	100	97,500	0
WP2- Engineering	81,000	21,000	0	25,500	127,500	100	127,500	0
WP3- Marketing	4,500	3,000	0	1,875	9,375	100	9,375	0
WP4- Partnership and	11,000	3,000	0	3,500	17,500	100	17,500	0
Networks								
WP5- Contingencies	3,500	3,000	0	1,625	8,125	100	8,125	0
WP6- Manufacturing	40,000	72,000	0	28,000	140,000	100	140,000	0
TOTAL	200,000	120,000	0	80,000	400,000		400,000	0

Table 1.9.7: Cost details in euros for VITO nv.

VITO nv.	(A) Direct Personnel	(B) Other Direct	(C) Direct costs of	(F) Indirect costs	(H) Total estimated	(I) Reimboursen	(J) Max. n &U	(K) Requested
	costs	Costs	sub-contracting		eligible	Rate (%)	Contribution	EU
					costs			Contribution
WP1- Management	38,250	31,500	0	17,438	87,188	100	87,188	0
WP2- Engineering	29,250	10,500	0	9,938	49,688	100	49,688	0
WP3- Marketing	9,000	10,500	0	4,875	24,375	100	24,375	0
WP4- Partnership and	9,000	14,000	0	5,750	28,750	100	28,750	0
Networks								
WP5- Contingencies	4,500	3,500	0	2,000	10,000	100	10,000	0
WP6- Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
TOTAL	90,000	70,000	0	40,000	200,000		200,000	0

Table 1.9.8: Cost details in euros for BHO Legal Rechtsanwlte Partnership.

BHO Legal Rechtsanwite Partnership	(A) Direct Personnel	(B) Other Direct	(C) Direct costs of	(F) Indirect costs	(H) Total estimated	(I) Reimboursen	(J) Max. n Eilt	(K) Requested
	costs	Costs	sub-contracting	5	eligible	Rate (%)	Contribution	EU
					costs			Contribution
WP1- Management	45,000	2,500	0	11,875	59,375	100	59,375	0
WP2- Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
WP3- Marketing	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
WP4- Partnership and	15,000	1,500	0	4,125	20,625	100	20,625	0
Networks								
WP5- Contingencies	15,000	1,000	0	4,000	20,000	100	20,000	0
WP6- Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
TOTAL	75,000	5,000	0	20,000	100,000		100,000	0



Table 1.9.9: Cost details in euros for Deimos Space S.L.U.

Deimos Space S.L.U.	(A) Direct Personnel	(B) Other Direct	(C) Direct costs of	(F) Indirect costs	(H) Total estimated	(I) Reimboursei	(J) Max. m &iti	(K) Requested
	costs	Costs	sub-contracting	g	eligible	Rate (%)	Contribution	EU
					costs			Contribution
WP1- Management	99,000	28,875	0	31,969	159,844	100	159,844	0
WP2- Engineering	198,000	77,000	0	68,750	343,750	100	343,750	0
WP3- Marketing	12,375	9,625	0	5,500	27,500	100	27,500	0
WP4- Partnership and	24,750	38,500	0	15,813	79,063	100	79,063	0
Networks								
WP5- Contingencies	49,500	67,375	0	29,219	146,094	100	146,094	0
WP6- Manufacturing	111,375	163,625	0	68,750	343,750	100	343,750	0
TOTAL	495,000	385,000	0	220,000	1,100,000		1,100,000	0

Many of the budgets assigned have been estimated taking the next table (extracted from the rules under Horizon 2020 and belonging to the Copernicus project) as a reference, by analysing the portion of total budget assigned to the different types of stakeholders.

Participant short name	Funding rate for	Indirect costs	RTD/Innovation					Management (100% reimbursement) Other (100% reimbursement)			Total costs	Requested EU contribution
	RTD %	method	Direct costs	Indirect costs	Direct costs	Indirect costs	Direct costs	Indirect costs	Direct costs	Indirect costs		
University A	75	60%	531.250	318.750			175.000	105.000	156.250	93.750	1.380.000	1.167.500
Foundation B	50	20%	625.000	125.000	58.334	11.666			144.896	28.979	993.875	771.375
University C	75	Simplified	481.000	240.500	26.667	13.333			133.334	66.666	961.500	761.125
SME D	75	60%	281.250	168.750	140.625	84.375			43.750	26.250	745.000	520.000
Enterprise E	50	Real	270.270	229.730	162.162	137.838			54.054	45.946	900.000	500.000
SME F	75	Real	390.000	310.000	61.289	48.711			111.433	88.567	1.010.000	780.000
		Total	2.578.770	1.392.730	449.077	295.923	175.000	105.000	643.717	350.158	5.990.375	4.500.000

Figure 1.9.2: Factsheet.Rules under Horizon 2020.

HIRO

HIRO will have as main task the coordination and project management as well as part of research and innovation. For these reasons a 5% budget allocation is decided. Of these 200.000€, most of it is assigned to personnel costs and the rest to other direct costs, indirect costs and a small part to subcontracting for tasks where University department cannot work on.

Airbus Defence and Space GmbH

Airbus Defence and Space GmbH is assigned a 10% of the overall budget, summing a total of $400.000 \in$, a very important part of it dedicated to personnel costs and another important part to other costs derived from the design, development and manufacturing of sensors, communication systems and other components.

BHO Legal



BHO Legal Rechtsanwälte Partnership, as part of the legal and regulatory advisors, and specialised in industry and research institutions, is assigned a 2.5% corresponding to $100.000 \in$, of which the vast majority is for personnel expenses.

Deimos Space S.L.U

Deimos is together with Thales Alenia Space SAS the main industrial partner focused on design, engineering, development and manufacturing of solutions for the aerospace sector. Deimos is responsible for technology implementation in many sectors, from telecommunications to the space sector. Its involvement in many other space projects and the experience and technology available makes Deimos a relevant company for the project when it comes to development and manufacturing. For this reason a total of $1.100.000 \in (27,5\%)$ is allocated, with a distribution of $385.000 \in to$ other direct costs, which includes manufacturing, and the rest to personnel costs.

ICUBE-SERTIT

A university-like budget assignation has been decided according to the nature of this stakeholder and its strong links to research and development entities. Thus, a 12,5% of the total budget estimated has been assigned to ICUBE-SERTIT; this means 500.000€ out of 4 million.

Inside ICUBE-SERTIT, given the strong scientific component of the stakeholder, the vast majority of the budget will be assigned to the direct personnel costs of the engineering department (60%). An 8% will be assigned to contingencies and the rest will be approximately equally assigned in between management, marketing and partnership & networks departments.

ReSAC

ReSAC is an SME based in Bulgaria that facilitates implementation and use of remote sensing applications as well as geographic information systems (GIS). Given that it is a small company, a 2.5% of the budget has been assigned to it, a 60% of which will be assigned to the engineering department, management and partnership & networks will be assigned a 15% each and the rest will be distributed in between marketing and contingencies departments.



Thales Alenia Space SAS

Being Thales a multinational specialised in space and aerospace systems and thus being technologically very developed compared to other stakeholders in terms of research, manufacturing and engineering, a total of 1.400.000 of the total budget has been assigned to it (which represents a 35% of the total budget).

Inside Thales departments, the heaviest weight of the budget has been assigned to the engineering department (40% or $336.000 \in$) given the technological nature of the company. Nevertheless, relatively close behind are the management and the manufacturing departments which receive a 17,5% of the budget each ($147.000 \in$). Marketing and partnership & networks departments get a 10% of the budget each and contingencies department gets the rest of the total budget in terms of direct personnel costs.

VITO

VITO is a data provider and sensor researcher and developer, and thus it has been assigned a lower percentage of the budget due to the lack of manufacturing processes that carry behind the need for raw materials or factories. A 5% of the total budget ($200.000 \in$) has been assigned to it. Inside VITO's, the majority of the budget is shared between the management and the engineering departments given the strong presence of both components in their daily operations.

1.10 Project organization

1.10.1 Customers

The following customers are defined for this project.



Table 1.10.1: Customers

Customer group	Customer representative
CGG: NPA Satellite Mapping Ltd	Jean-Georges Malcor – Chief Executive officer
CloudEO AG	Dr. Manfred Krischke – Co-Founder and CEO
Esri BeLux	Frederik Waûnters - Manager
European Space Agency (ESA)	Lionel Hernandez - Station manager in Spain
Eurosense	André Jadot – CEO
GEOMATRIX UAB	Gedas Vaitkus – Company Manager
Harris	Ed Zoiss – Electronic Systems
Insar	Martin Leško – Cartography expert
Noveltis	Jeff Vinuesa -Business Unit Manager
SpaceBel	Bernard Plano – International business development
Walphot	Yves Reginster – Account manager

1.10.2 Stakeholders

The stakeholders of the project will be classified depending on its role/responsibility. The possible roles and responsibilities are shown in Table 1.10.2.

Definition
Entity with interest in the project or its result
without the authority to contribute in it.
Entity with similar interest as the ones of the
present project without authority to contribute in
it but with the probability of working in the same
field in other projects.
Entity interested in the project that will actively
collaborate in its elaboration as a partner.
Entity with interest in the results of the project
and with authority to request updates and propose
modifications.
Entity that will support the project financially. It
has interest in the project and the authority to
request updates and propose modifications.

Table 1.10.2: Definition of roles and responsibilities of stakeholders



The key stakeholders in this project are the ones shown in Table 1.10.3.

Stakeholder Name	Roles/Responsibilities
ACRI-ST SAS	Interested
	Interested
Agroapps PCC Air and Space Evidence	Interested
·	
Airborne technologies	Competitor Consortium member
Arry D. Tarky also as	
AnsuR Technologoes Assimila	Competitor Interested
Balam Ingeniería de Sistemas	Competitor
BHO Legal Rechtsanwälte Partnership	Consortium member
CGG: NPA Satellite Mapping Ldt	Customer
CloudEO AG	Customer
Deimos Space S.L.U.	Consortium member
DHI-GRAS	Potential customer
Esri BeLux	Customer
European Association of Remote Sensing Companies (EARSC)	Interested
European Comission	Main investor and customer
European Council	Regulation
European Space Agency (ESA)	Customer
Eurosense	Customer
Exelis	Customer
Flyby	Competitor
GAF AG	Competitor
GEOMATRIX UAB	Customer
GEOSYSTEMS	Interested
GISAT	Competitor
Harris	Customer
High Innovative Remote Observation (HIRO)	Consortium member
ICUBE-SERTIT	Consortium member
Insar	Customer
Non-european space agencies	Competitors
Noveltis	Customer
Remote Sensing Application Center (ReSAC)	Consortium member
Space applications services NV/SA	Interested
SpaceBel	Customer
Telspazio	Interested
Thales Alenia Space SAS	Consortium member
VITO nv	Consortium member



Walphot Customer

Table 1.10.3: List of stakeholders, roles and responsibilities

1.10.3 Roles and responsibilities

The following key roles have been defined for this project:

Role	Resource Name	Organization	Responsabilities
Project Sponsor	Luís Manuel Pérez Llera	European Commission	Supervise the project.
Project Manager	Pol Fontanes Molina	HIRO	Manage the project.
Project Secretary	Sílvia González García	HIRO	Administrate the internal documents and information of the group.
Financial Manager	Santiago Lopezbarrena Arenas	HIRO	Estimate and control the costs of the project.
Stakeholders & Procurement Manager	Eva María Urbano González	HIRO	Identify the stakeholders of the project and manage and control their engagement. Plan, conduct and control the procurements of the project.
Scope & Time Manager	Marina Pons Daza	HIRO	Define and control the scope and deadlines of the project.
Risk Manager	Borja Calderón Rosario	HIRO	Identify and manage the possible risks of the project.
Quality Manager	Guillermo Escartín Vivancos	HIRO	Control that the quality requirements of the project are met.
Technical Managers	David Pérez Sánchez, Hamza Nachett, Laura Pla Olea	HIRO	Analyse and control the technical aspects of the project.



Role	Resource Name	Organization	Responsabilities
Marketing &	Albert Herrando	HIRO	Promote the project and its
Communications	Moraira, María De		final product.
Managers	Benedicto Barba		Search for possible customers.
			Ensure communication
			between the different members
			of the group.
Research &	Matthew Perren	Airbus Defence	Collaboration in the research
Development		and Space GmbH	and production of satellite
assessor			sensors.
Legal & Business	Oliver Heinrich	BHO Legal	Business and legal advice.
Assessor		Rechtsanwälte	
		Partnership	
Research &	Ismael López	Deimos Space	Design and development of
Development		S.L.U.	satellite sensors and systems.
Assessor			
Application	Jean-François	ICUBE-SERTIT	Advice in the application of
collaborator	Rapp		data provided by EO satellites.
Application	Vessela Samoungi	Remote Sensing	Advice in the application of
collaborator		Application Center	remote sensing and geographic
		(ReSAC)	information systems (GIS) to
			be used for land cover, land
			use and urban planning.
Development &	Philippe Keryer	Thales Alenia	Design, development,
Testing		Space SAS	integration and testing of
collaborator			space systems.
Development &	Steven Krekels	VITO nv	Advice in the use of remote
Application			sensing for land use.
collaborator			Development of new remote
			sensing systems, sensors and
			platforms.

Table 1.10.4: Roles and responsibilities



2 Stakeholder identification

2.1 Stakeholder analysis graphic

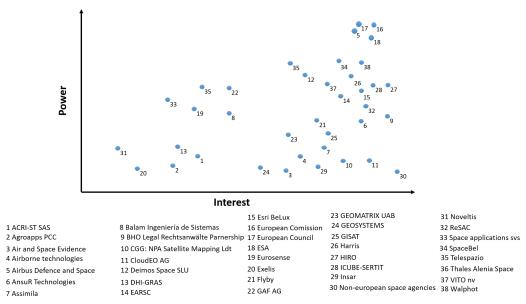


Figure 2.1.1: Stakeholder analysis graphic

2.2 Stakeholder register



Name	Role	Contact Information	Requirements	Expectations	Influence	Classification
Airbus Defence and Space GmbH	Consortium member	+33 562194040	Innovation in optical sensors and the development of their technology	Obtain new knowledge in optical sensors and in the technology to develop them	Manage closely	Internal/ Supporter
High Innovative Remote Observation (HIRO)	Consortium member	+34 677261221	Integration of new EO technologies into the Copernicus Programme	Develop the project	Manage closely	Internal/ Main participant
BHO Legal Rechtsanwälte Partnership	Consortium member	2212709560 cologne@bho	Wide legal knowledge	Legal issues management	Manage closely	Internal/ Supporter
Deimos Space S.L.U.	Consortium member	-legal.com +34 918063450 info@elecnor- deimos.com	Innovation in EO technology	Develop new technology for EO	Manage closely	Internal/ Supporter
ICUBE-SERTIT	Consortium member		Innovation in urban planning	Develop new solutions for urban planning using EO	Manage closely	Internal/ Supporter
Remote Sensing Application Center (ReSAC)	Consortium member	+359 29800731 resac@techno -link.com	Innovation in urban planning	Develop new solutions for urban planning using EO	Manage closely	Internal/ Supporter



Name	Role	Contact Information	Requirements	Expectations	Influence	Classification
Thales Alenia Space SAS	Consortium member	+33 157778000	Innovation in EO technology	Develop new technology for EO	Manage closely	Internal/ Supporter
VITO nv	Consortium member	+32 14335511	Innovation in optical sensors and their possible uses	Obtain new knowledge in optical sensors and develop new uses for urban planning	Manage closely	Internal/ Supporter
European Council	Regulation	+32 22816111	Provide the legal environment for the development of the project	Fulfil the regulations and laws	Keep informed	External/ Supporter
European Comission	Main investor and customer	+32 22999696	Provide funding for the project	Evaluate the viability of the project	Manage closely	Internal/ Supporter
CGG: NPA Satellite Mapping Ldt	Customer	www.cgg.com /en/What-W e-Do/GeoCon sulting/NPA	-	Invest in a profitable project	Keep informed	External/ Influencer
CloudEO AG	Customer	+49 89206021166 info@cloudeo -ag.com	-	Invest in a profitable project	Keep informed	External/ Influencer
DHI-GRAS	Customer	+45 45169100 gras@dhigrou p.com	-	Invest in a profitable project	Keep informed	External/ Influencer



Name	Role	Contact Information	Requirements	Expectations	Influence	Classification
Esri BeLux	Customer	+32	-	Invest in a	Keep	External/
		24607480		profitable	satisfied	Influencer
				project		
		info@esribelu				
		x.com				
European	Customer	+33	-	Invest in a	Keep	External/
Space		153697654		profitable	satisfied	Influencer
Agency (ESA)				project		
Eurosense	Customer	+32	-	Invest in a	Keep	External/
		24607000		profitable	informed	Influencer
				project		
		info@eurosen				
		se.com				
Exelis	Customer	1-855-477-	-	Invest in a	Keep	External/
		4272		profitable	satisfied	Influencer
				project		
GEOMATRIX	Customer	www.geomat	-	Invest in a	Keep	External/
UAB		rix.lt/cms/in		profitable	informed	Influencer
		dex.php		project		
Harris	Customer	1-855-477-	-	Invest in a	Keep	External/
		4272		profitable	satisfied	Influencer
				project		
Insar	Customer	+421	-	Invest in a	Keep	External/
		233006847		profitable	informed	Influencer
				project		
		matusbakon				
		@insar.sk				
Noveltis	Customer	+33	-	Invest in a	Keep	External/
		0562881111		profitable	informed	Influencer
				project		
		contact@nov				
		eltis.fr				
SpaceBel	Customer	+32	-	Invest in a	Keep	External/
		43618111		profitable	satisfied	Influencer
				project		



Name	Role	Contact Information	Requirements	Expectations	Influence	Classification
Walphot	Customer	+32	-	Invest in a	Keep	External/
		81302401		profitable	satisfied	Influencer
				project		
		info@walphot.				
		com				
Airborne	Competitor	+43	-	Be a	Monitor	External/
technologies		2622347182		profitable		Reluctant
		00		project		
		office@airbo				
		rnetechnolog				
		ies.at				
AnsuR	Competitor	+47	-	Failure of	Monitor	External/
Technologoes		64009456		the project		Reluctant
		contact@ans				
		ur.no				
Balam	Competitor	info@balami	-	Failure of	Monitor	External/
Ingeniería de		s.com		the project		Reluctant
Sistemas						
Flyby	Competitor	+39	-	Failure of	Monitor	External/
		0586505016		the project		Reluctant
		info@flyby.it				
GAF AG	Competitor	+49	-	Failure of	Monitor	External/
	·	891215280		the project		Reluctant
		info@gaf.de				
GISAT	Competitor		-	Failure of	Monitor	External/
		271741935		the project		Reluctant
		gisat@gisat.cz				
Non-European	Competitor		_	Failure of	Monitor	External/
space	Competitor	J	_	the project	IVIOIIILOI	Reluctant
agencies				the project		Reluctant
аденеез						



Name	Role	Contact Information	Requirements	Expectations	Influence	Classification
ACRI-ST	Interested	+33	-	Get	Keep	External/
SAS		492967500		interesting	informed	Neutral
				information		
		information@		about		
		acri-st.fr		project		
				updates		
Agroapps	Interested	+30	-	Get	Keep	External/
PCC		2310253810		information about the	informed	Neutral
		info@agroap		project		
		ps.gr				
Air and	Interested	+44	-	Get	Keep	External/
Space		7860473172		information	informed	Neutral
Evidence				about the		
				project		
Assimila	Interested	info@assimil	-	Get	Keep	External/
		a.eu		information	informed	Neutral
				about the		
				project		
European	Interested	info@earsc.org	-	Get	Keep	External/
Association				information	informed	Neutral
of Remote				about the		
Sensing				project		
Companies						
(EARSC)						
GEOSYSTEMS	Interested	+48	-	Get	Keep	External/
		228511166		information	informed	Neutral
				about the		
		office@geosy		project		
		stems.pl				
Space	Interested	+32	-	Get	Keep	External/
applications		27215484		information	informed	Neutral
services				about the		
NV/SA		info@spaceap		project		
		plications.com				



Name	Role	Contact Information	Requirements	Expectations	Influence	Classification
Telspazio	Interested	+39 08353751	-	Get information about the	Keep informed	External/ Neutral
		info@e-geos.it		project		

Table 2.2.1: Stakeholder register



3 | Bibliography