# About PLEIADES

# What?

Designed as a dual civil/military system, the Pléiades programme of CNES (the French national space agency) followed the SPOT programme satellite series, introducing advanced technologies in Earth observation

### When?

Launched on

<b>17 DEC</b>	<b>2 DEC</b>
2011	2012
Pléiades	Pléiades
-1A	-1B

The twin satellites provide coverage of Earth's surface with a repeat cycle of 26 days. They share the same orbital plane as SPOT 6 and 7, forming a larger constellation with four satellites, 90° apart from one another

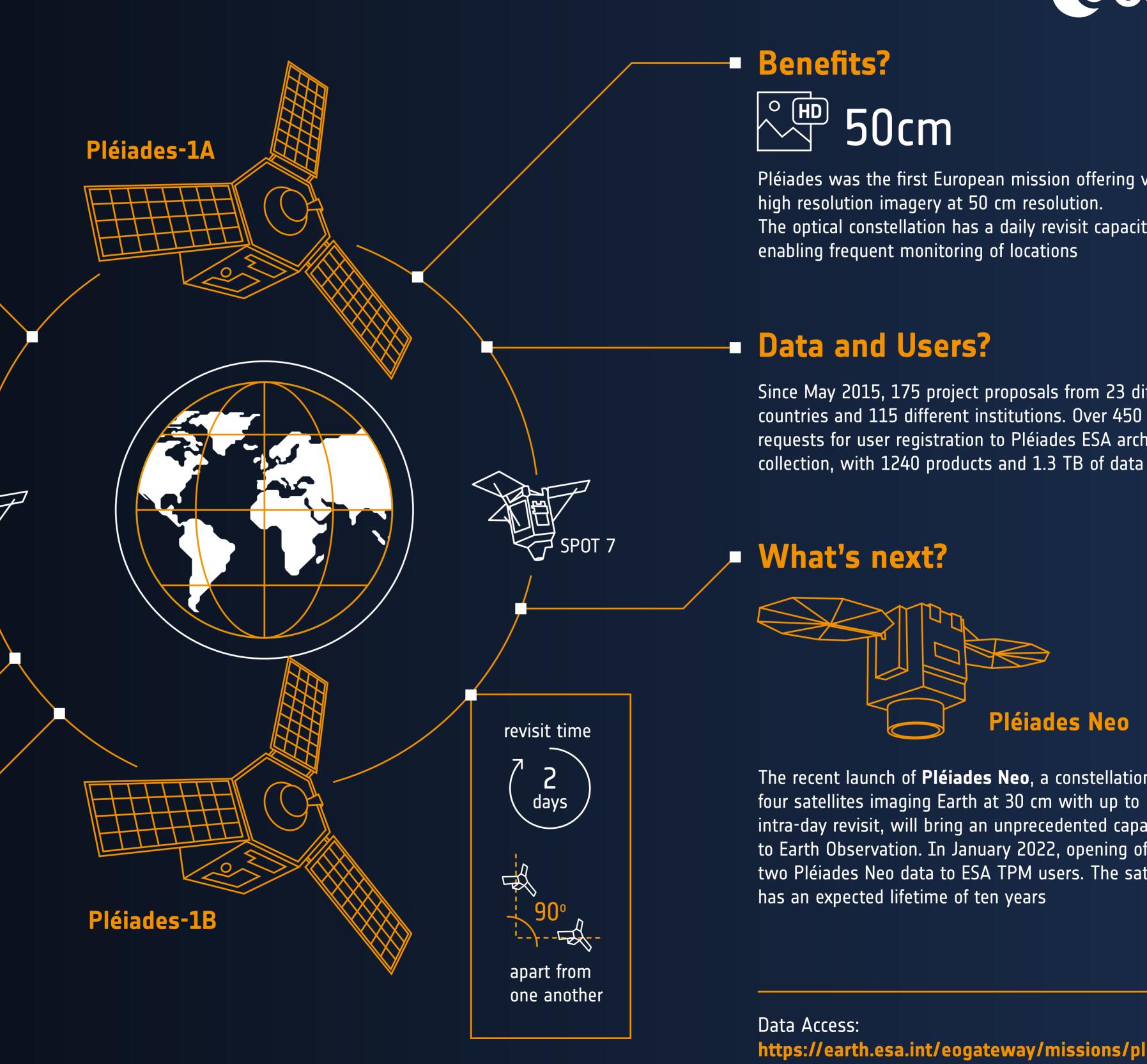
SPOT 6

## Where?

Built and operated by Airbus Defence and Space on behalf of CNES, with an expected design lifetime of five years. Partners from Austria, Belgium, Spain and Sweden contributed to parts of the satellite design

# Applications?

For applications such as forestry, geology and marine environment, and using its spectral characteristics and its three-dimensional characterisation of surfaces, Pléiades optical images offer information with a better spatial resolution. Moreover, it's particularly suitable for emergency response and timely decision-making





Pléiades was the first European mission offering very The optical constellation has a daily revisit capacity,

Since May 2015, 175 project proposals from 23 different requests for user registration to Pléiades ESA archive

The recent launch of **Pléiades Neo**, a constellation of intra-day revisit, will bring an unprecedented capability to Earth Observation. In January 2022, opening of first two Pléiades Neo data to ESA TPM users. The satellite