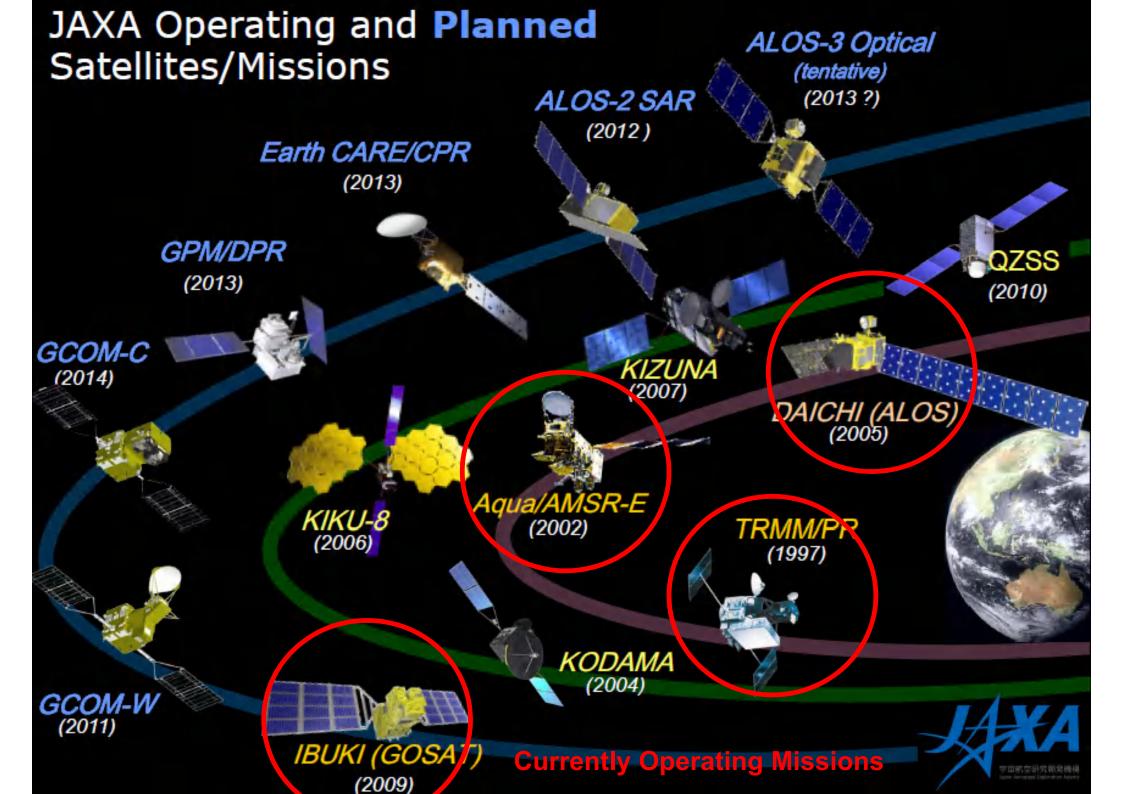


Satellite Observations

JAXA EO Data for Water Cycle Observation -

Keiji Imaoka (with help from EORC colleagues)
Earth Observation Research Center
Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency

The 7th AWCI ICG Meeting October 6, 2010 Tokyo, Japan



Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer for EOS (AMSR-E)



Mission status

- Continuous observation over 8-years after the launch on May 4, 2002 onboard NASA's EOS Aqua satellite.
- Stable brightness temperature records, except the loss of 89GHz-A data from November 2004.



Instrument characteristics

- Multi-frequency microwave radiometer, which is capable of observing various parameters related to water (developed by JAXA).
- High-spatial resolution compared to existing instruments by large size antenna.
- C-band (6.9GHz) channels for estimating SST and soil moisture.
- Afternoon (1:30 pm) equatorial crossing time that is currently unique for microwave radiometers.



Pre-launch AMSR-E in Tsukuba Space Center

Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM)

Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency

- Major characteristics
 - Focused on rainfall observation. First instantaneous rainfall observation by three different sensors (PR, TMI, VIRS). PR, active sensor, can observe three-dimensional structure of rainfall.
 - Targeting tropical and subtropical region, and chose non-sunsynchronous orbit (inc. angle 35 degree) to observe diurnal variation.
- Major achievement in Japan
 - Demonstration of high quality and high reliability of a satellite onboard precipitation radar
 - Improvement of MWR precipitation retrieval by PR 3D observation
 - Pioneering precipitation system climatology by PR observation
 - Operational use in NWP etc.
 - New products including all-weather SST, global soil moisture



US-Japan joint mission

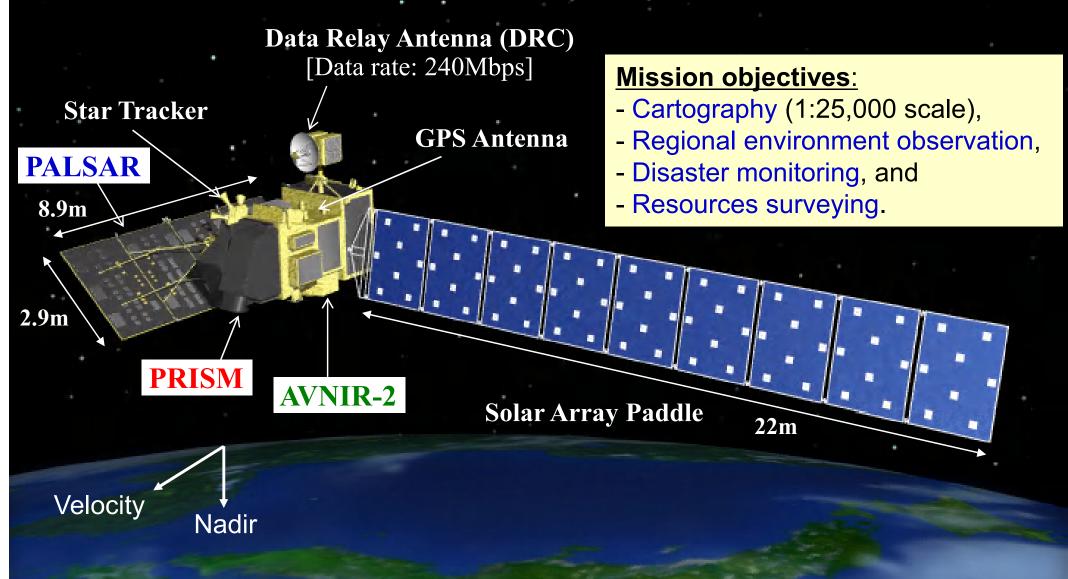
Japan: PR, launch

US: satellite, TMI, VIRS, CERES, LIS, operation

Launch	28 Nov. 1997 (JST)	
Altitude	About 350km (since 2001, boosted to 402km to extend mission operation)	
Inc. angle	About 35 degree, non-sun- synchronous orbit	
Design life	3-year and 2month (still operating)	
Instruments	Precipitation Radar (PR) TRMM Microwave Imager (TMI) Visible Infrared Scanner (VIRS) Lightning Imaging Sensor (LIS) CERES (not in operation)	



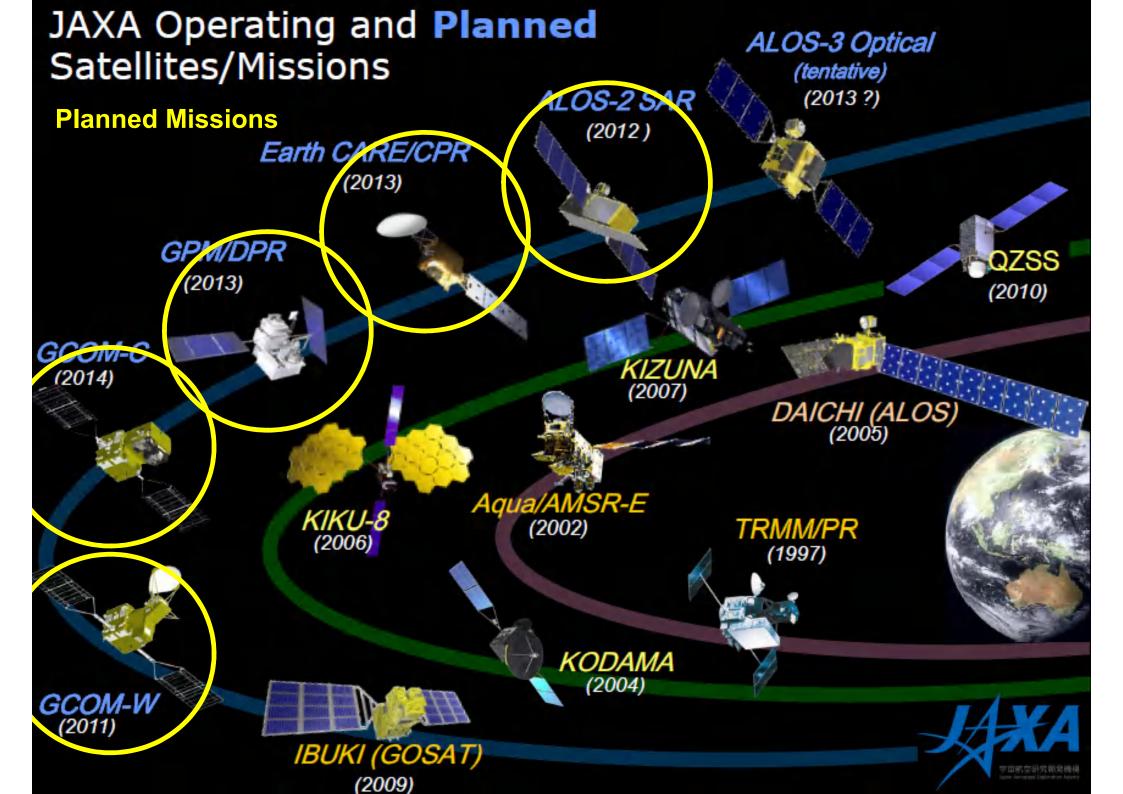
(Advanced Land Observing Satellite)



PRISM: Panchromatic Remote-sensing Instrument for Stereo Mapping

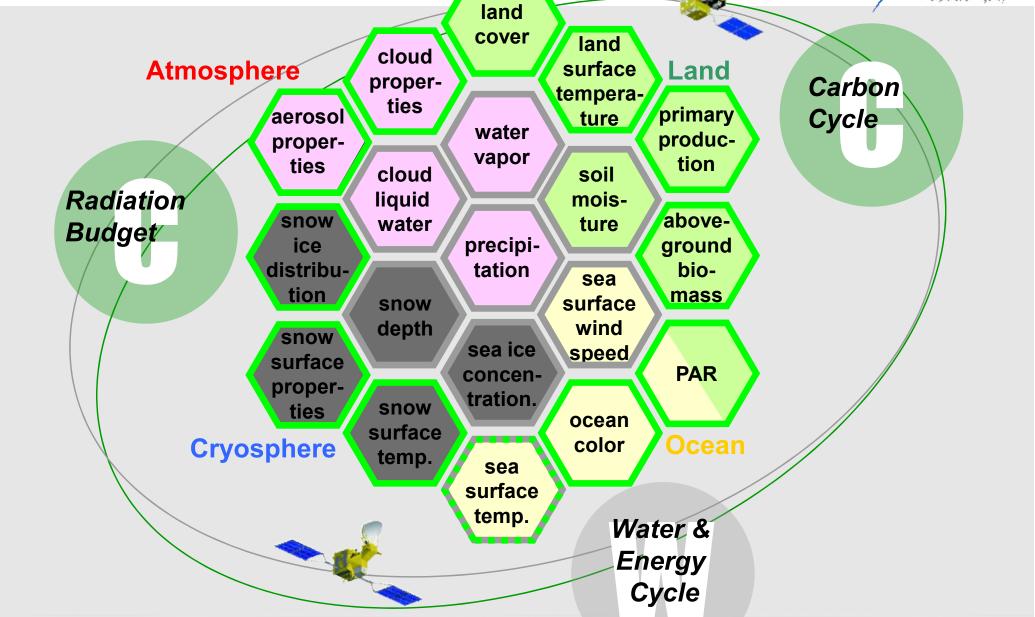
AVNIK : Advanced Visible and Near Infrared Radiometer type 2

PALSAR: Phased Array type L-band Synthetic Aperture Radar



Overview of GCOM Products





JAXA Satellite Product Categories



Standard Product

- Core and proven products for achieving the mission goals.
- Scheduled and operational processing.

Near Real-time Product

- Near real-time distribution to operational users to meet their needs.
- Some optimization and/or simplification to meet timeliness.

Subset Product

- Sub-set of specific region or area, produced from standard products.

Research Product

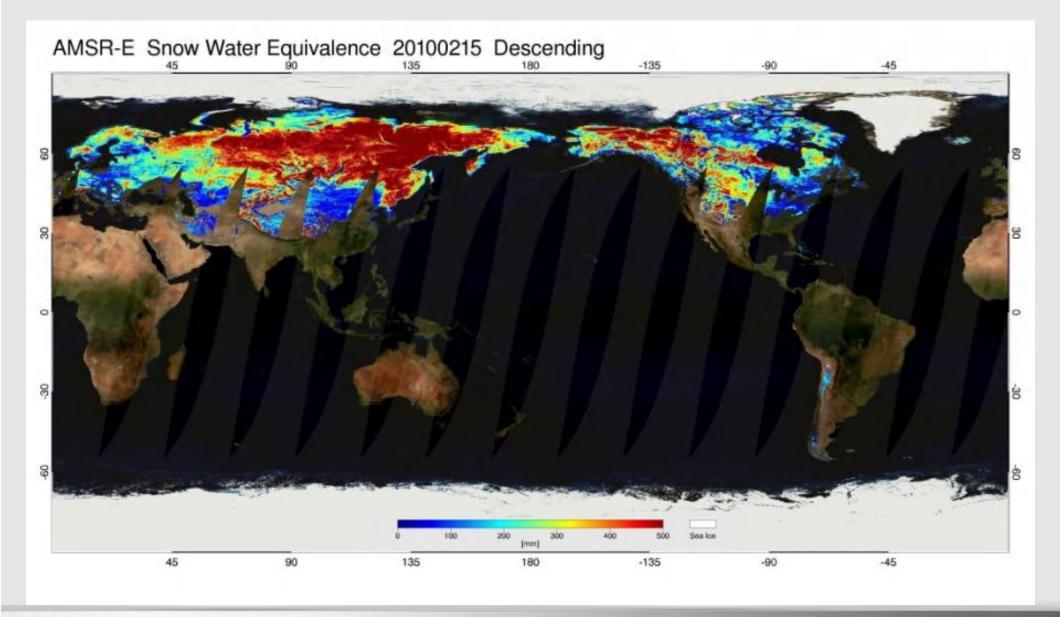
- Product that uses research algorithm and is produced mainly for research objectives. Products are not produced operationally.

Websites, Browse Images

 Various projects websites, including browse images, satellite information, observation topics.

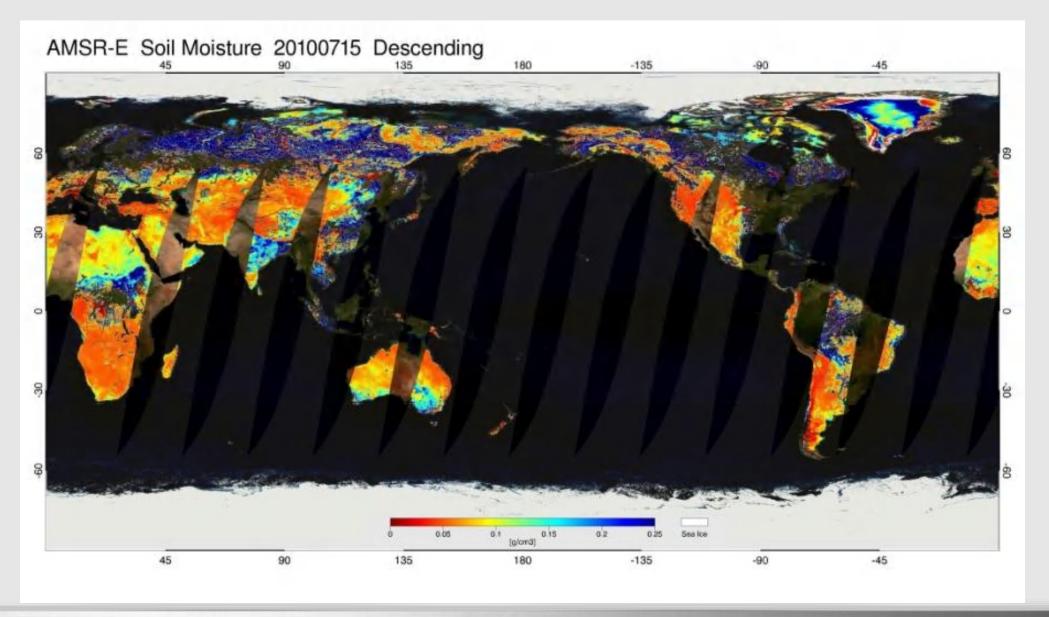
AMSR-E Product Examples





AMSR-E Product Examples



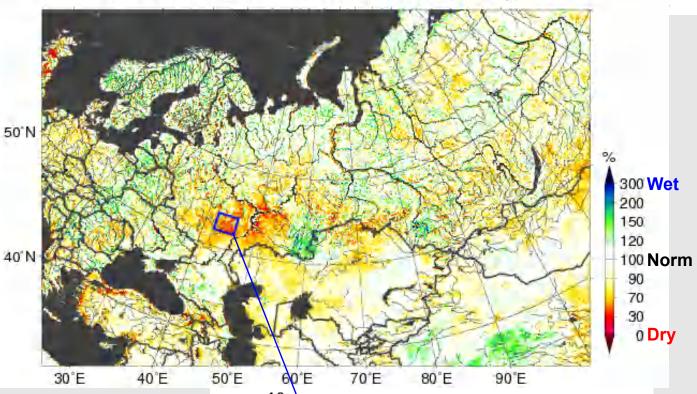


Example of AMSR-E Monitoring AQUA/AMSR-E SM ratios Jul., 2010 DES (Monthly)

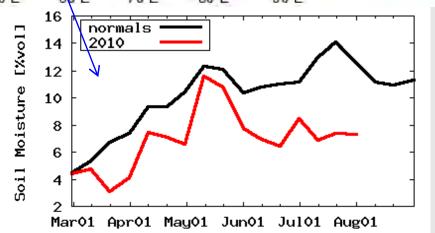


AMSR-E is continuously observing the Earth after the launch on May 4, 2002 onboard EOS Aqua satellite.





- Serious crop damages have been reported due to catastrophic drought over western part of Russia in 2010.
- ☐ AMSR-E soil moisture is well capturing this phenomena and indicates that the drought already began from April-May period.



Monthly changes of soil moisture (March-August)

Black: Nominal trend (2002-2009 average)

Red: Trend in 2010

Global Rainfall Map in Near Real Time



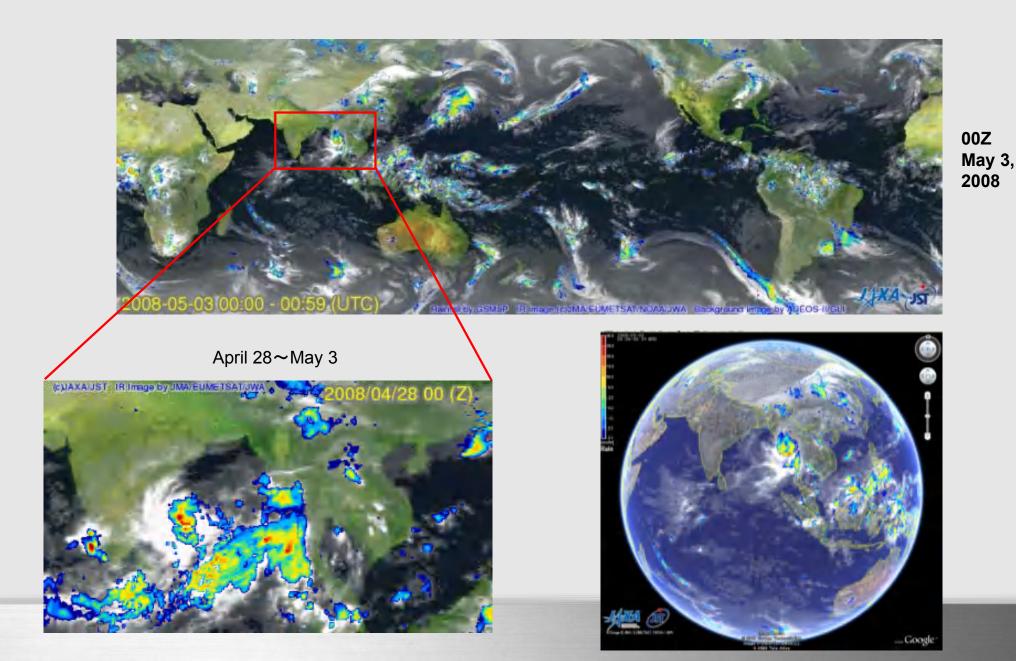
- Displaying global rainfall map merging TRMM. AMSR-E and other satellite information
- Available 4-hr after observation
- Browse images, 24-hr animation, displaying by Google Earth
- 0.1-degree lat/lon grid, hourly products
- Data are also available via password protected ftp site
- Based on JST/CREST GSMaP algorithm



http://sharaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/GSMaP/

GSMaP_NRT observed cyclone attack in Myanmar (May 2008)

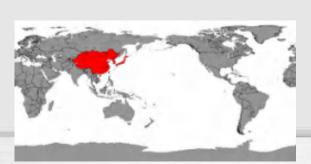


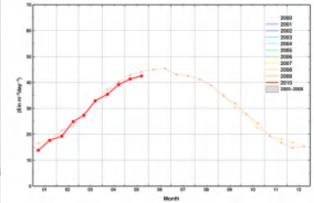


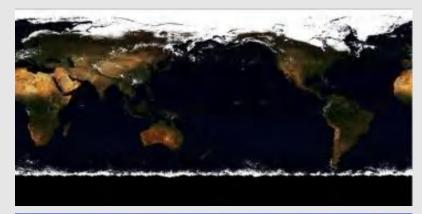
JASMES

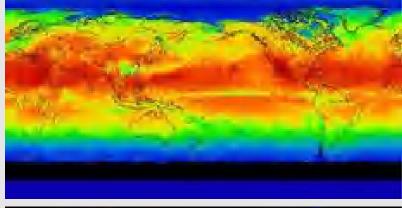
JAXA Satellite Monitoring for Environmental Study http://kuroshio.eorc.jaxa.

- Environmental monitoring by MODIS-derived geophysical parameters, as a preparatory activity for GCOM-C/SGLI project.
- Currently available parameters are RGB Images, Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR), Snow Cover Extent, Water Stress Trend, Wild Fire, Cloud Cover Rate.
- Images, binary data, and trend curves for monthly/twice-a-month statistics over globe and around Japan.











How to get JAXA's EO data

EORC Homepage: http://www.eorc.jaxa.jp/





Data Distribution
Service
[Standard Product]



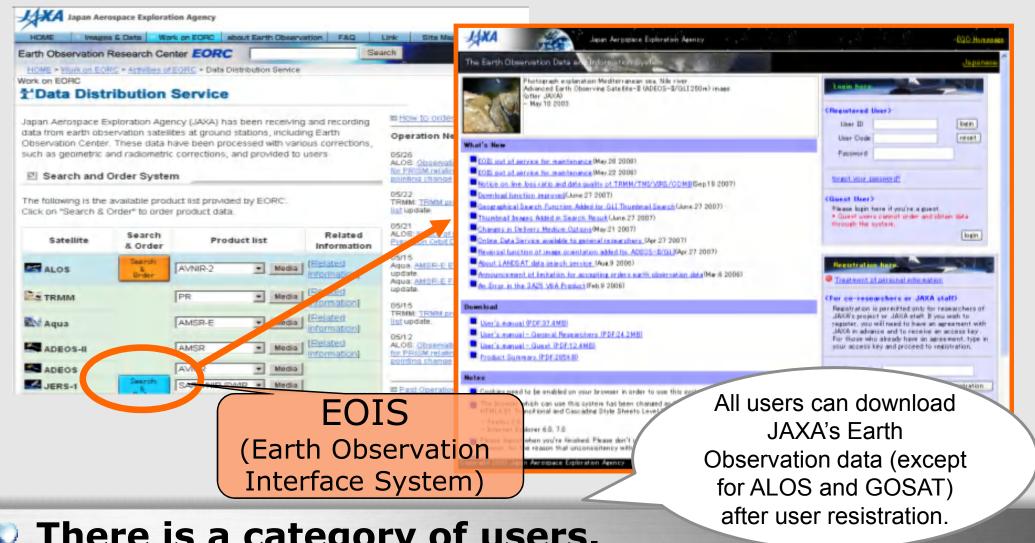
Research Project
Sites
[Research Product]

Top page of Data Distribution Service



EOC/EOIS:

Earth Observation Information System



There is a category of users.

CEOP Satellite Data Gateway

http://www.ceop.net/

Japan Aerospace Evaluration Agency

Three Scales

- 250km rectangular covering each Reference Sites,
- Monsoon Regional
- Global Area

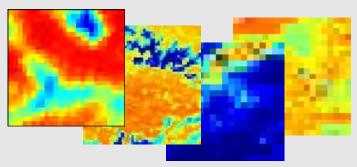
Product Levels

- **Level-1b**: Radiance product with full resolution at reference sites.
- **Level-2**: Geophysical product at the same resolution at reference sites and monsoon regions.
- Level-3: Statistical geophysical product in space and/or time at reference sites, monsoon regions and global. (example: Monthly mean rain rate at reference sites, etc.)

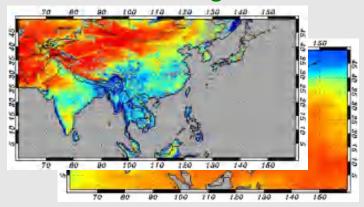
Metadata

- Consist of an image element and a metadata part element that is compliant with the ISO-19115 metadata standard.

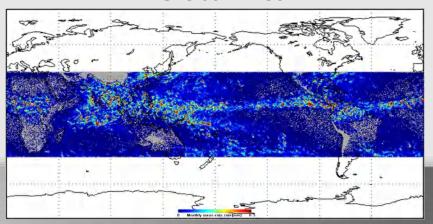
Reference Sites



Monsoon Regional



Global Area



Summary of JAXA EO Products



- Standard Product
 - http://www.eorc.jaxa.jp/about/distribution/index.html
 All products, except ALOS and GOSAT, can be used by registration.
- Research Product (not limited to below), Browse Images
 - AMSR-E
 http://sharaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/AMSR/index.html
 http://sharaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/cgi-bin/amsr/pmips/quicklooks.cgi (testing)
 - GSMaPhttp://sharaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/GSMaP/index_j.htm
 - JASMES
 http://kuroshio.eorc.jaxa.jp/JASMES/index.html
- CEOP Satellite Data Gateway
 - http://www.ceop.net/



Backup Slides

Greenhouse gases Observing SATellite (GOSAT)

Mission Objectives

- GOSAT observes high resolution spectra for monitoring CO2 and CH4 from space.
- GOSAT is a Japanese joint project of Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), National Institute of Environmental Studies (NIES) and Ministry of Environment (MOE).

Mission Target

- 1. To observe CO2 and CH4 column density
- at 100-1000km spatial scale (with scanning mechanical)
- with relative accuracy of 1% for CO2(4ppmv in 3 months average; target 1ppmV) and 2% for CH4.
- during the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period (2008 to 2012).
- 2. To reduce sub-continental scale CO2 annual flux estimation errors by half
 - 0.54GtC/yr → 0.27GtC/yr

Mission Status

Jan 23, 2009 Launch by H2-A rocket

Feb 09 First lights of FTS SWIR spectra and CAI image

Mar 12 First light of FTS TIR spectra

Apr 10 Complete Check-out phase and Start Cal/Val phase

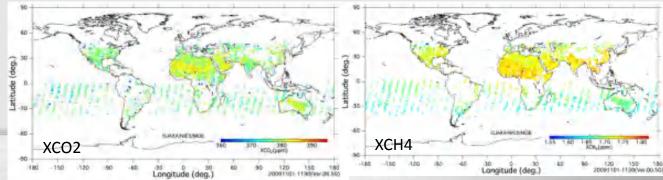
Jul 27 Complete Cal/Val phase and Start Normal observation operation

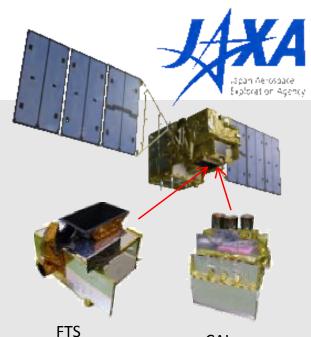
Oct 30 FTS L1B data release (Calibrated spectral radiance)

Nov 19 CAI L1B data release (Calibrated radiance)

Nov 25 CAI L1B+ data release (Calibrated radiance with map re-sampling)

Feb 16, 2010 FTS and CAI L2 data release (Column-averaged mixing ratio of CO2 and CH4, CAI cloud flag)





CAI

GOSAT Characteristics			
Launch	Jan 23, 2009 (by H2A-15 rocket)		
Orbit	Sun synchronous orbit 3 days revisit Local time 13:00 +/- 15min (12:47 Mar 17)		
Mission Life	5 years		
Mission Instruments	Thermal And Near infrared Spectrometer for carbon Observation (TANSO)		
	Fourier Transform Spectrometer (FTS)	Cloud and Aerosol Imager (CAI)	
Swath	790km (Nominal: 5 points cross track)	750-1000km	
Resolution	10.5km	0.5-1.5km	
Spectral Coverage	B1: 0.75-0.78 um B2: 1.56-1.72 um B3: 1.92-2.08 um B4: 5.5-14.3 um B1-3 polarization bands	B1: 0.38 um B2: 0.67 um B3: 0.87 um B4: 1.62 um	
Spectral Resolution	0.2 cm-1	20nm	

Soil Moisture and Precipitation

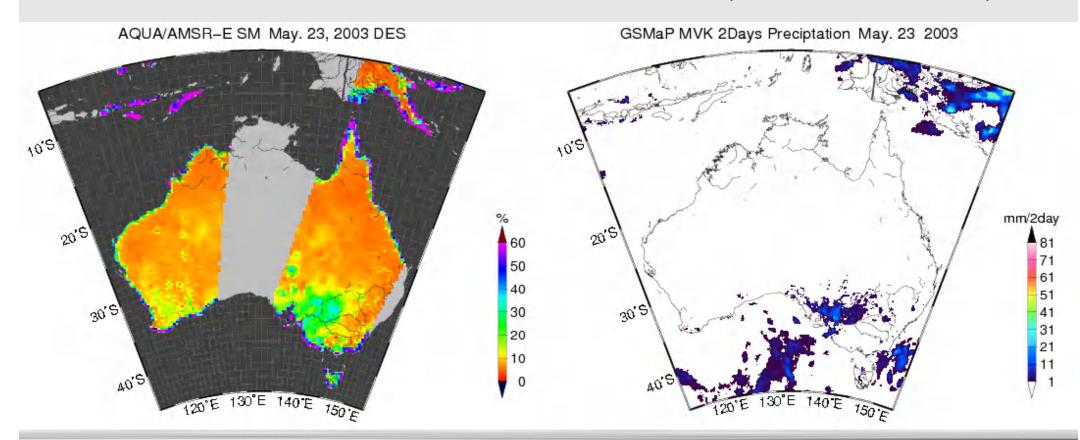


AMSR-E Soil Moisture

- L2, Descending
- Volumetric SoilMoisture [%]

Precipitation:

- Total amount of precipitation for 48 hours before AMSR-E observation.
- Data source: GSMaP MVK hourly (JST-CREST/GSMaP)

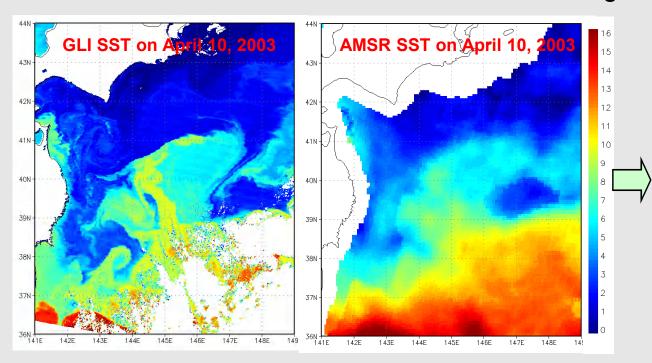


Provided by Dr. Fujii of JAXA/EORC.

Microwave and IR SST Combination



- C-band (6.9GHz) is indispensable frequency for retrieving SST and soil moisture. Microwave measurement can provide cloud-through frequent SST mapping.
- Microwave and IR observations complement each other in terms of spatial resolution and error sources. Importance and needs of Merged SST from microwave and IR are increasing.



SST images around east coast of Japan on April 10, 2003, observed by GLI (left) and AMSR (right). Difference of spatial resolution and cloud effect are clearly seen in the figures.

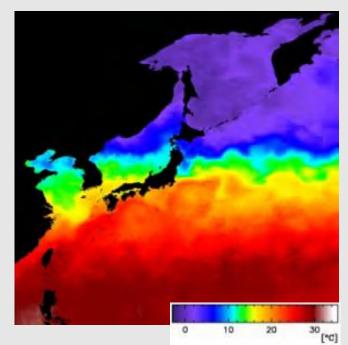
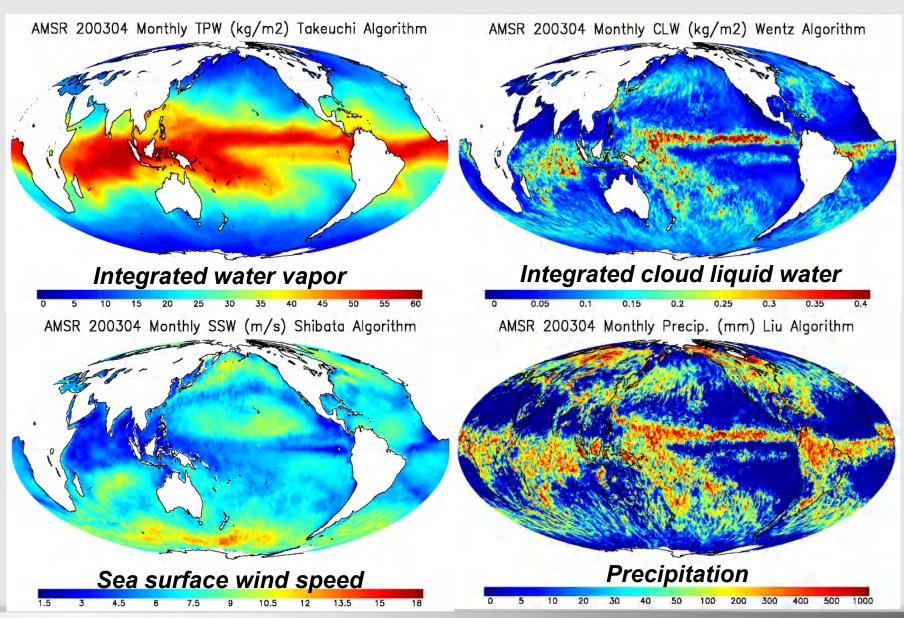


Image of the New Generation Sea Surface Temperature (NGSST) for Open Ocean on May 10, 2005. Provided by NGSST development group led by Professor Kawamura of Tohoku University.

AMSR Product Examples (monthly)



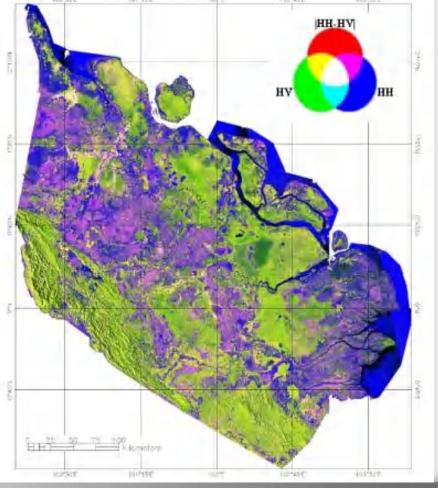


tilpioration agent

 Development of Semi-Automated Systems for detection of forest and land cover change based on PALSAR mosaic data

Possible applications for carbon stock estimates





50m orthorectified PALSAR mosaic in 2007

Top page of Data Distribution Service



EOC/EOIS:

Earth Observation Information System



For General Users, JAXA will provide only disaster monitoring images.

There is a category of users.