



Overview of JAXA's Newest Earth Observation Satellite "SHIZUKU"

∼Application & Future plan **∼**

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February 20th, 2013

http://www.jaxa.jp/projects/sat/gcom_w/index_e.html

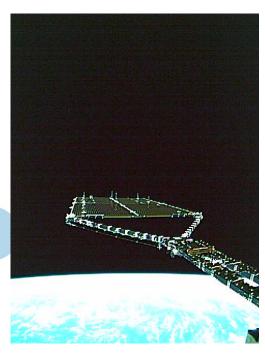


JAXA's newest earth observation satellite "SHIZUKU"

- ■May 17th, 2012, JAXA launched "SHIZUKU" by H-IIA launch vehicle
- ■Critical operational phase after the launch completed successfully
 - Solar array paddle deployment
 - ➤ Main refractor of mission sensor deployment



SHIZUKU launch



Solar paddles deployment



Main Refractor deployment



Overview of GCOM mission

Objectives of GCOM

■Climate change observation:

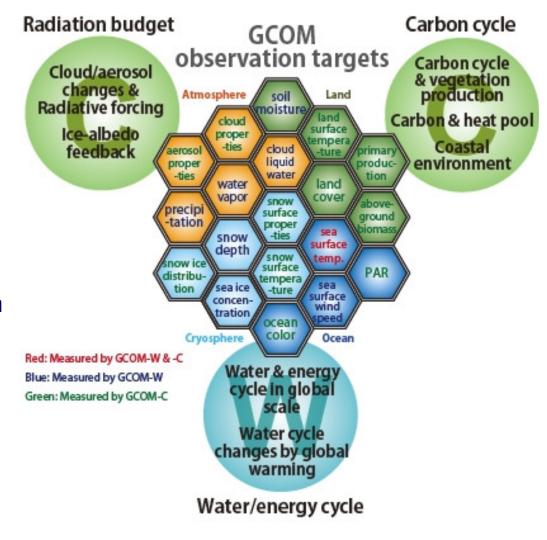
- Various targets: Atomosphere, land, Cryosphere, Ocean
- Understand: Radiation budget, Carbon cycle, Water and energy cycle

GCOM-W (Water)

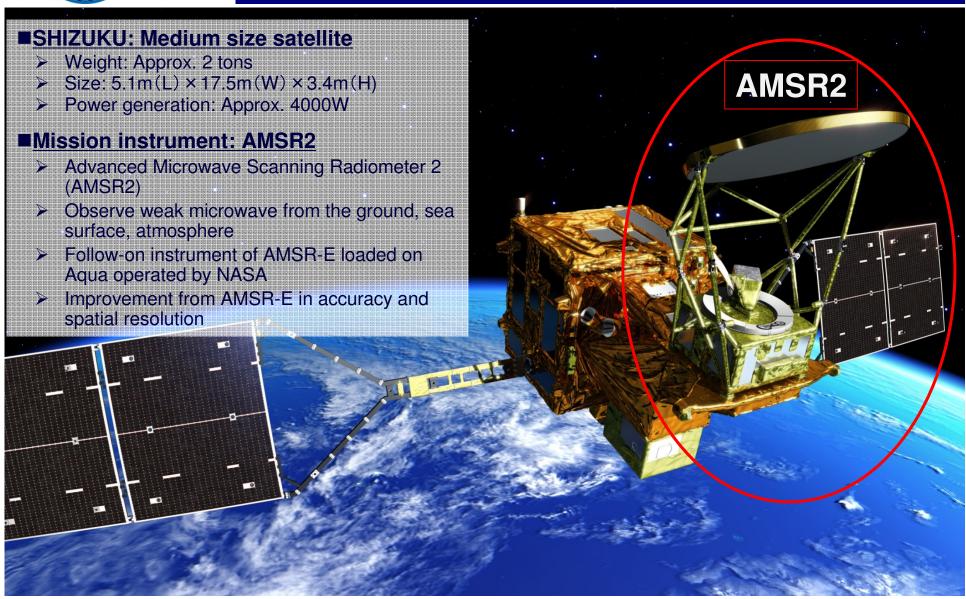
- ✓ Observe water cycle mechanism
 - ✓ Sea surface temperature
 - ✓ Sea-ice concentration, etc.

GCOM-C (Climate)

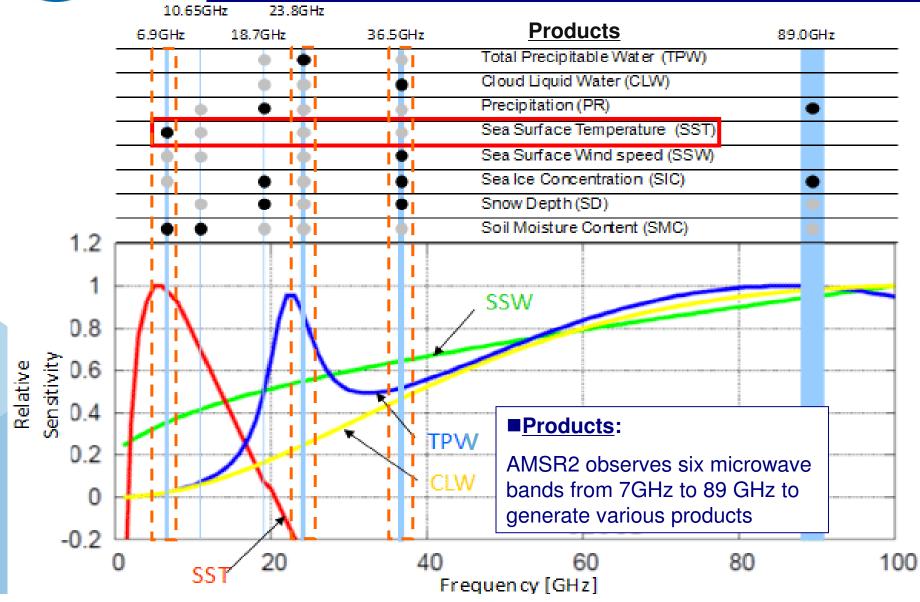
- Observe climate change factors
 - × Cloud
 - Aerosol
 - Land cover, etc



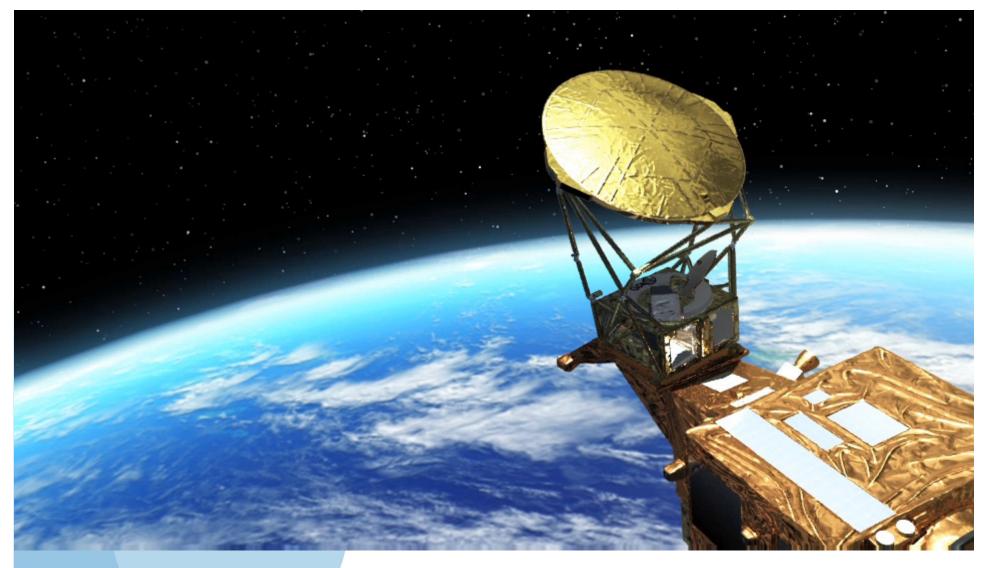








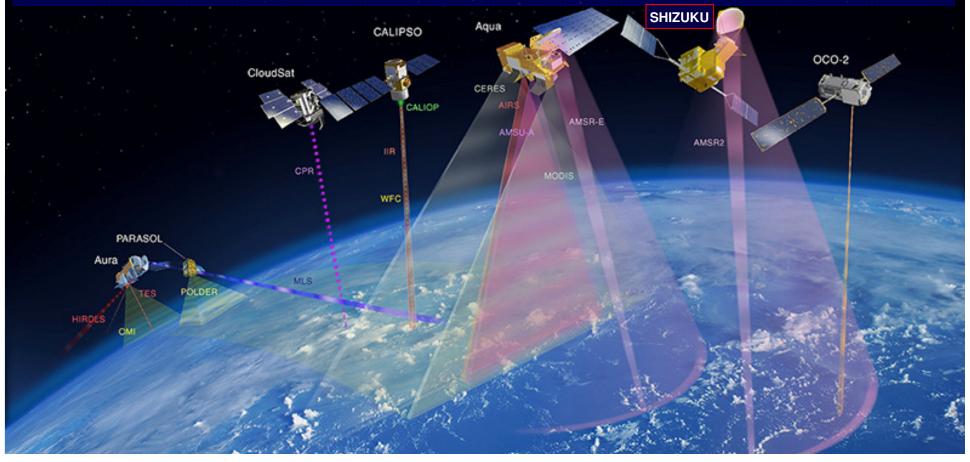






■ Special features/of A-Tráinte Afternoon Constellation):

- > Observesthe/sameslocation:on the Earth by multiple/satellites around the same
- time approximately within 100 minutes the Earth in close proximity at an altitude of about 700km, crossing the equator at around 1:30 p.m. local mean solar time





Current status of "SHIZUKU"

■~2012.8.10

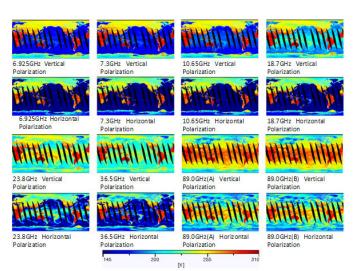
- Completed the initial functional verification of "SHIZUKU"
- Started regular observation

weak heavy

Typhoon No.11 "HAIKUI" observed by SHIZUKU

■2013.1.25~

- Initial calibration operation completed
- Started offering brightness temperature products
 - Brightness temperature indicates the radio wave strength of a specific frequency emitted from the atmosphere and the ground

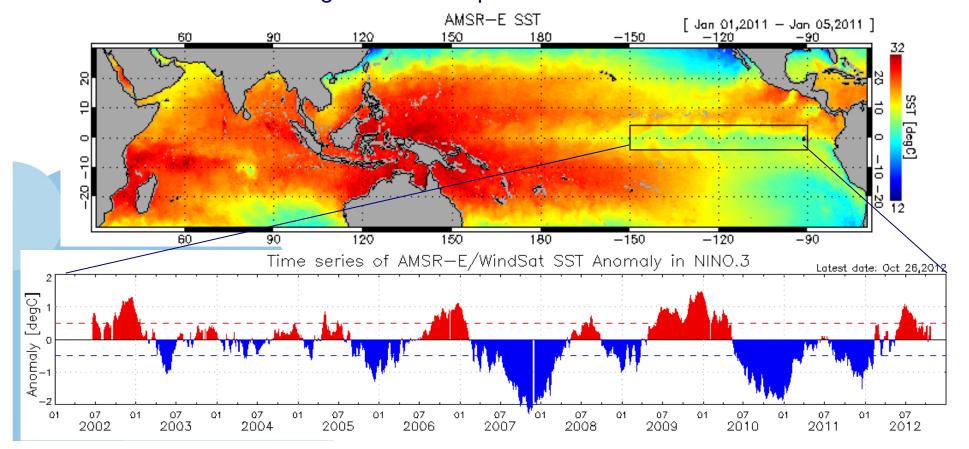


Examples of Brightness Temperature Products



■ Monitoring of El Nino & La Nina:

- > EL Nino and La Nina events related to climate variability in various regions
- > SHIZUKU provides high accuracy of Sea Surface Temperature
- ➤ Contribution to the long term climate prediction





■Optimization of fishery:

- > Sea surface temperature is closely connected with the distribution of fish (Fig.1).
- High accuracy and high frequency data provision
- Contribution to the decrease in the cost and fuel for fishery

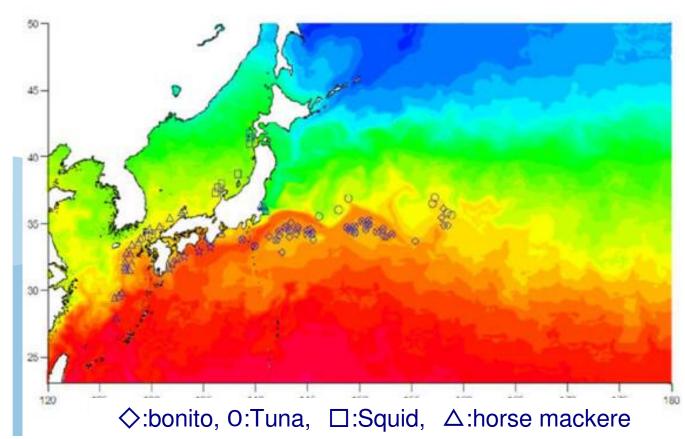


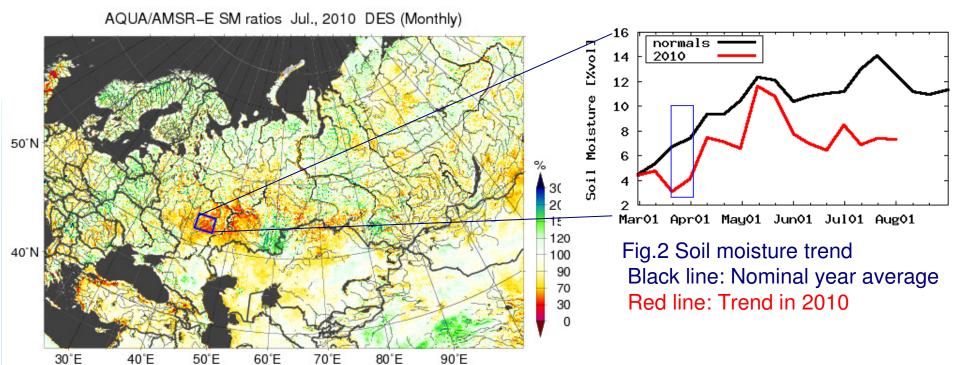
Fig.1 Relationship between SST from AMSR-E data and distribution of fish (provided by JAFIC*)

*Japan Fisheries Information Service Center



■Monitoring of drought:

- ➤ In the summer of 2010, a large scale drought affected Russia and caused sever damage on the crops
- Soil moisture data obtained by AMSR-E (Fig.2) shows the lower trend in 2010, even in April
- Contribution to early detection of drought





■ Monitoring of Sea lane in the Arctic Ocean:

- > Sea lane in the Arctic Ocean has been focused on in the marine transport field
 - Decrease the transportation cost and time between Asia and Europe (Fig.3)
- Contribution to find an optimal route and mitigate a risk of beset in ice (Fig.4)

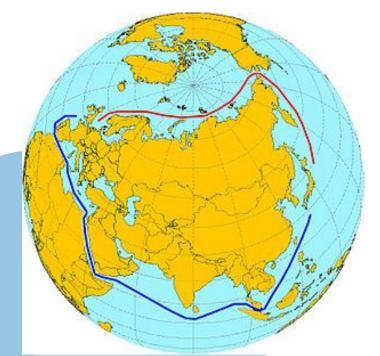


Fig.3 Sea lane between Asia and Europe Blue line: General route

Red line: Sea lane in the Arctic Ocean

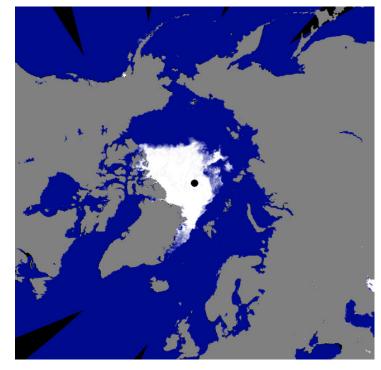


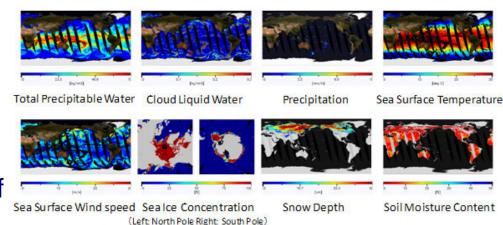
Fig.4 Sea Ice Concentration taken by SHIZUKU (Aug. 2012,)



Future plan and access to data

■Future plan

- Geophysical products obtained by SHIZUKU currently under the evaluation process
- 2013.5~ Start public distribution of geophysical products



Examples of Geophysical Products

■ How to access SHIZUKU products

These products are provided through the "GCOM-W1 Data Providing Service" for free of charge.

https://gcom-w1.jaxa.jp/auth.html



Top page of GCOM-W1 Data Providing Service





Thank you for your attention.

