

JAXA's satellites for Disaster Management and Climate Change

August 24, 2017

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Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)

JAXA Activities

Space Transportation



Human Space Activities



Aviation Programs



Space Science



Satellite Programs



Lunar & Planetary Exploration Programs



1. Disaster Risk Management

Volcano
Monitoring

Flood early
warning

Landslide
Monitoring

2. Climate Change (Mitigation/Adaptation)

Mitigation
GHG
Monitoring

Mitigation
Forest
Monitoring

Adaptation
Prediction of
extreme
weather event

3. New Applications

Ocean

DSM

Infrastructure
Monitoring

*Geospatial Information
By Satellite Remote Sensing*

- 2013

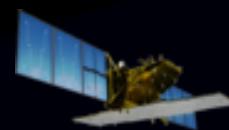
2014

2016

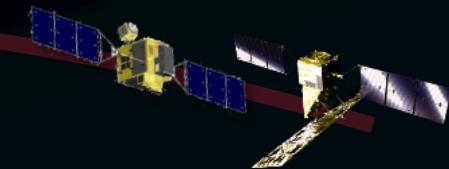
2018

2020 (JFY)

High Resolution



ALOS-3
High-Resolution
Wide Swath Optical
(2020)



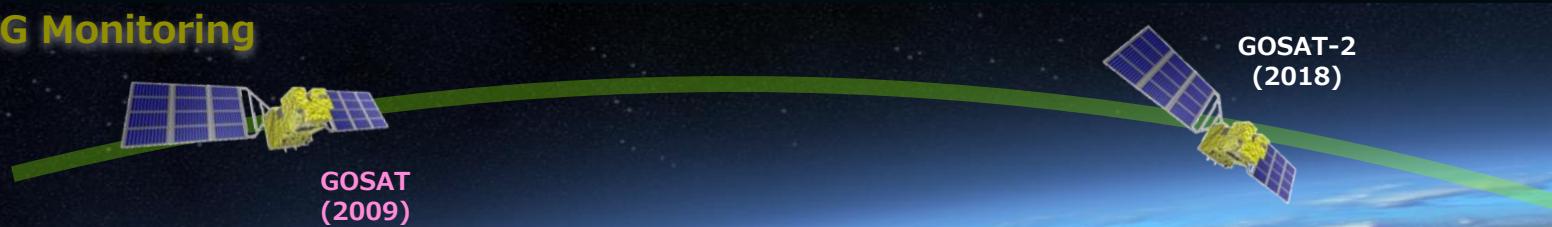
Climate Change & Water Cycle



GCOM-C
(2017)

EarthCARE/CPR
(2018)

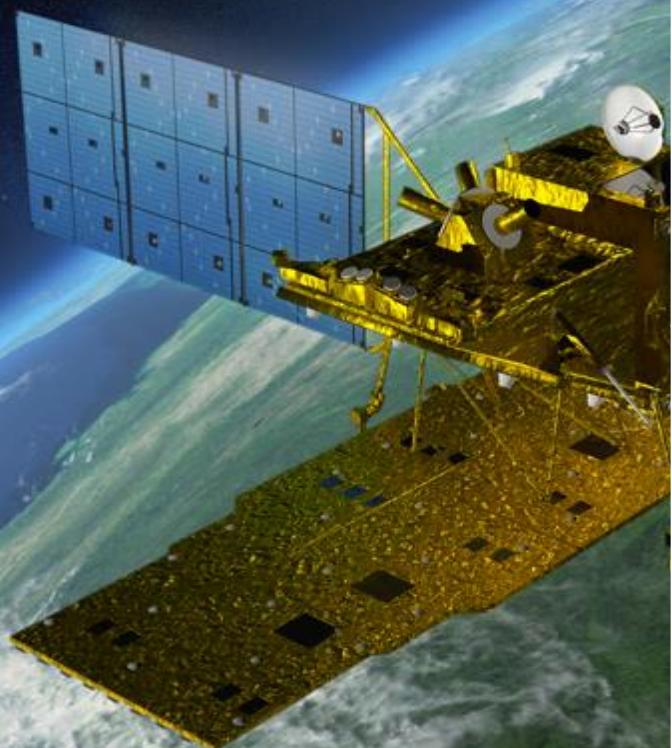
GHG Monitoring



Japanese Current and Future Missions

Disaster Risk Management

“Daichi-2” (ALOS-2)

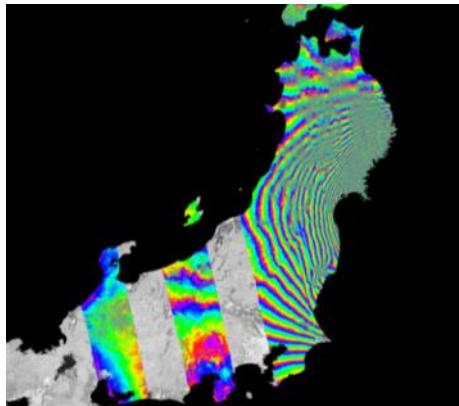


Launch date	May 24, 2014
Mass	2.1 tons
Lifetime	5 years (goal: 7 years)
Orbit	Sun-synchronous 628 km altitude 14 days revisit
LSDN	12:00 +/- 15 min
Onboard sensors	[1] Phased Array-type L-band Synthetic Aperture Radar 2 (PALSAR-2) [2] Compact InfraRed Camera (CIRC) [3] SPAISE-2
Mission data transmission	Direct: 800 Mbps Data relay: 278 Mbps
Data recorder	128 GB

“Daichi-2” (ALOS-2)

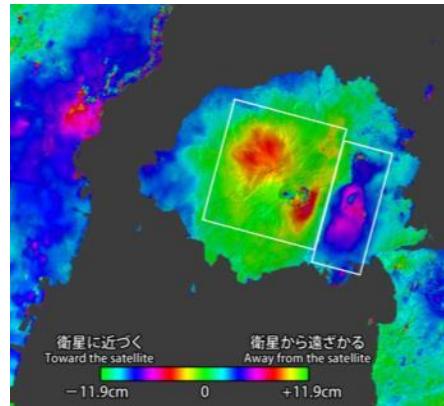
Mission Objectives:

Earthquake

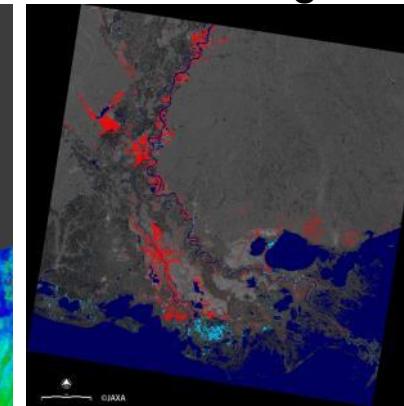


Disaster monitoring

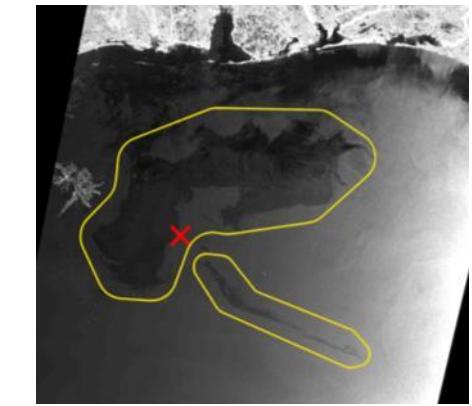
Volcano



Flooding

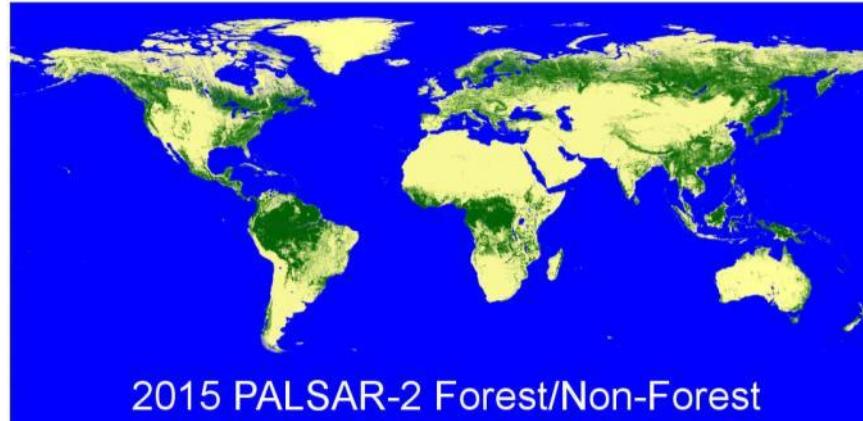


Ocean



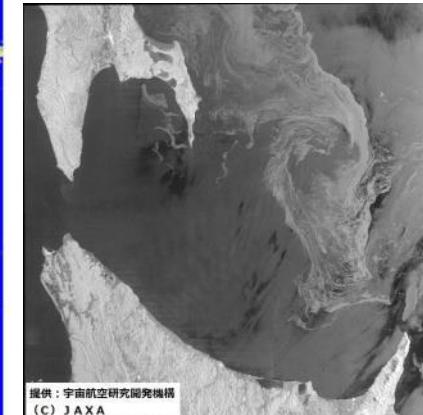
Environment and land management

Forest and wetland

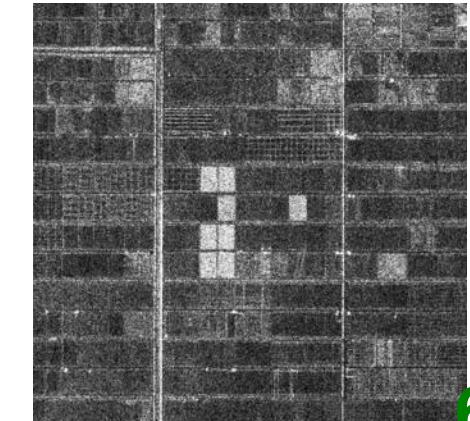


2015 PALSAR-2 Forest/Non-Forest

Ice



Agriculture & natural resources

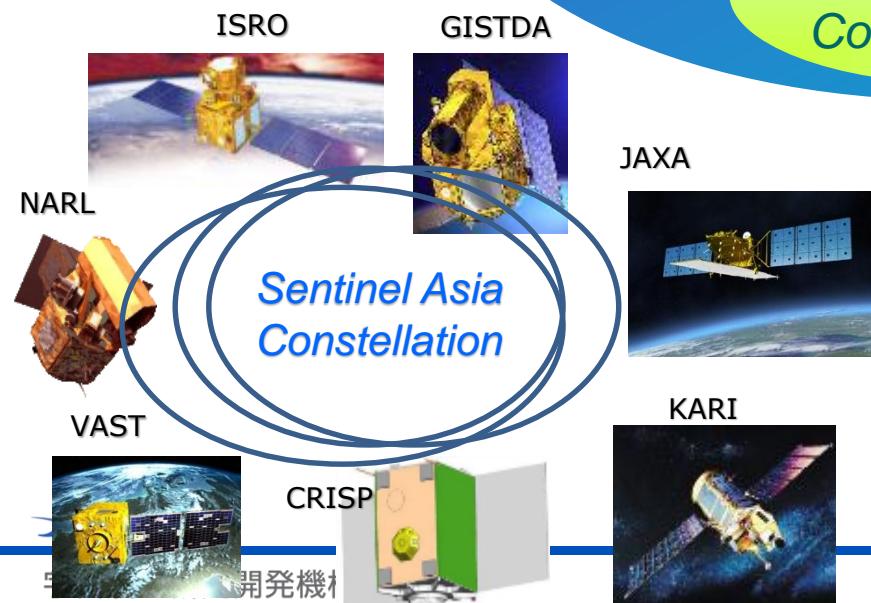


Sentinel Asia

Sentinel Asia is a voluntary initiative by a collaboration between space agencies and disaster management agencies, applying Remote Sensing and Web-GIS technologies to assist disaster management in the Asia-Pacific region.



*Sentinel Asia consists of 104 JPT members incl.
89 agencies from
27 countries and
15 international
organizations
(as of Apr 2017)
and ADRC members*

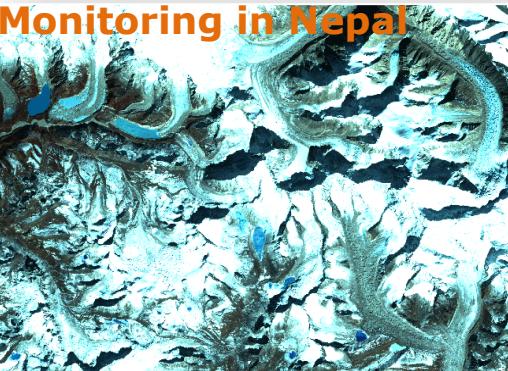


*Platform to discuss
cross-cutting issues*

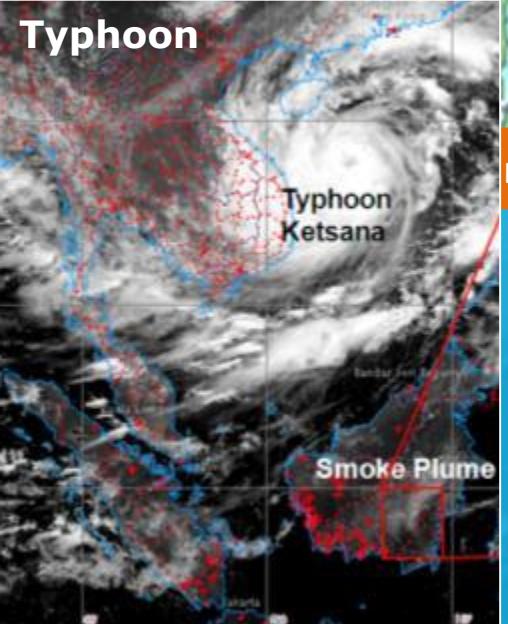


Asian Disasters Observed by Sentinel Asia

Monitoring in Nepal



Typhoon



Flood in Thailand

observed more than 200 disasters of 24 countries for last 8 years

Japan

Landslide in Philippines



Hotspot in Australia

Australia

Guinea

Fiji
Solomon Island

New Zealand



Climate Change

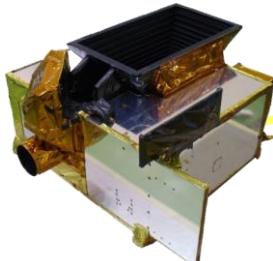
(Mitigation/Adaptation)

GOSAT (Greenhouse gases Observing SATellite)

Size	Main body	3.7m(H) x1.8m(W) x 2.0m(D)(Except attachment)
	Wing Span	13.7 m
Mass	Total	1,750 kg
Power	Total	3.8KW(EOL)
Design Life		5 years
Orbit	Sun Synchronous Orbit	
	Local time	13:00±0:15 (February 2015 - January 2016) 12:46-12:52
	Altitude, inclination, period, revisit	666±0.6 km, 98.0±0.1 deg, 98.1 min, 3 days (44 rotations)
Launch	Vehicle, date	H-IIA, Jan. 23, 2009



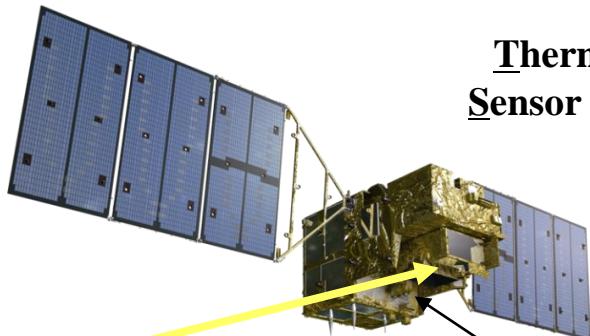
TANSO-FTS



SWIR/TIR FTS

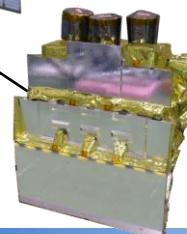


宇宙航空研究開発機構



Thermal And Near infrared
Sensor for carbon Observation

TANSO-CAI

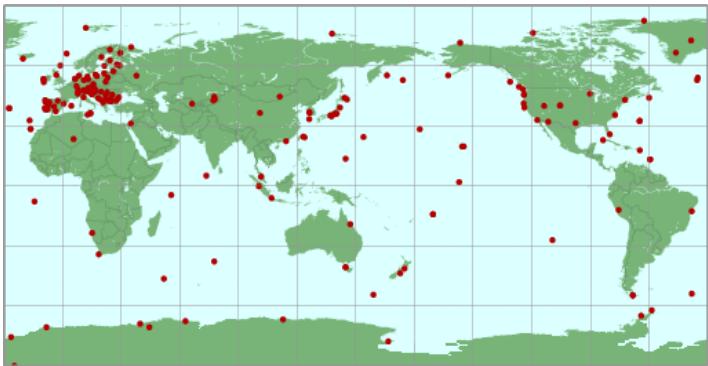


UV, Visible, SWIR Imager

GHG Observing Points



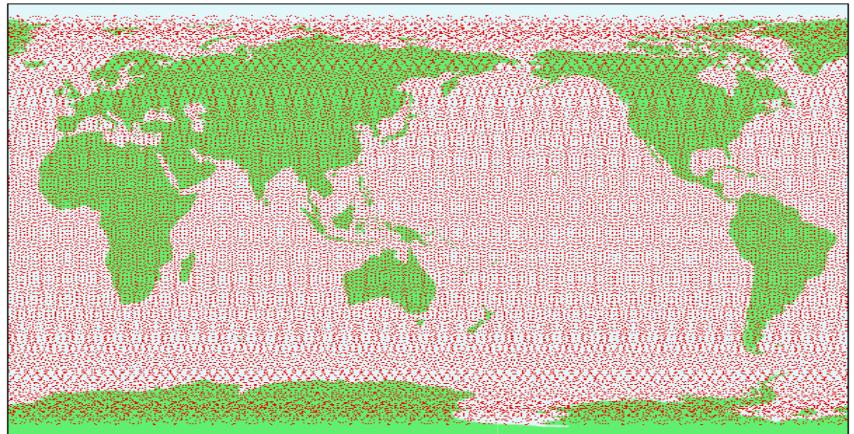
Ground Stations



(By WMO WDCGG)



From Space (Now)

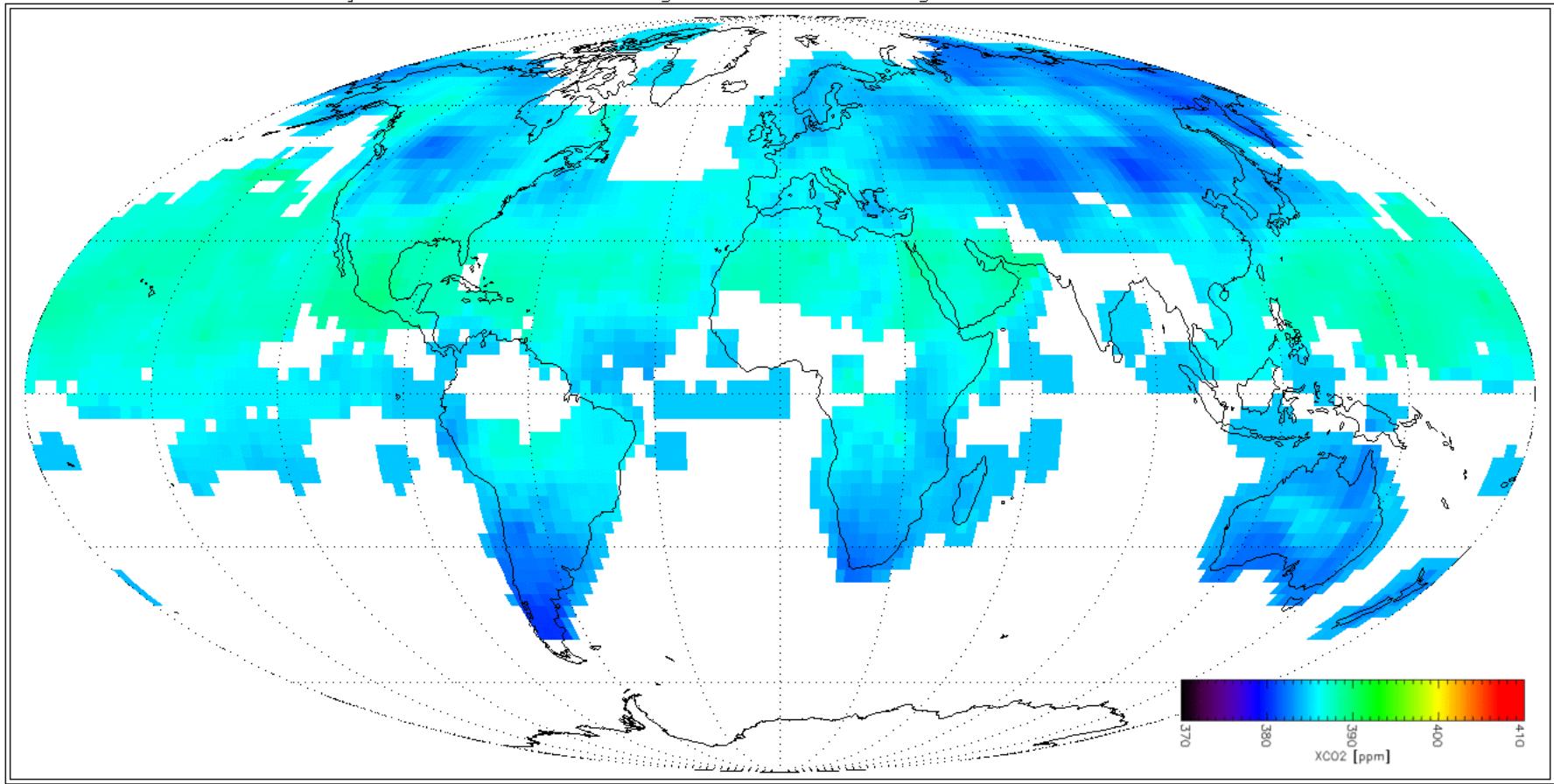


- 337 ground stations in the world.
(at the beginning of the GOSAT program)
- The number of stations is limited, and they exists unevenly in the world.

- Over 56,000 points per 3days
by GOSAT
(L1 data, L2 before screening)
- Global and frequent observation
with an single instrument

XCO₂ long term trend (movie)

Monthly CO₂ column-averaged volume mixing ratios 20090601 v02.21



Forest Management

25m Global Forest Map

JJ-FAST
WEB page

JICA-JAXA Forest Early Warning System in the Tropics

Rainforest Monitoring Map Topics Partnership Forest Governance Improvement Initiative About JICA & JAXA

Area Search
Republic of Colombia Deforest Point Search Location Area OnOff

From Partners

Videos from the system users (government organizations, private companies, NGOs, international organizations etc.) arrive.

Information

- 2016.8.25 The JICA-JAXA Forest Early Warning System in the Tropics (JJ-FAST) will be demonstrated at the TICAD VI side event.
- 2016.8.22 New field reports and pictures from participated countries arrive.
- 2016.8.19 The JICA-JAXA Forest Early Warning System in the Tropics (JJ-FAST) newly opened!
- 2015.12.16 A press release on "the JICA-JAXA Forest Early Warning System in the Tropics (JJ-FAST)" was released at the JICA's website.

About this site

JICA and JAXA have started launching "the Forest Early Warning System in the Tropics (JJ-FAST)" in August 2016. This system uses a Japanese advanced technology, which is the Advanced Land Observing Satellite-2 (ALOS-2), to detect forest changes in the tropics. This system is accessible by PCs and mobile devices from anywhere in the world at no fee.

Updates on Data Availability

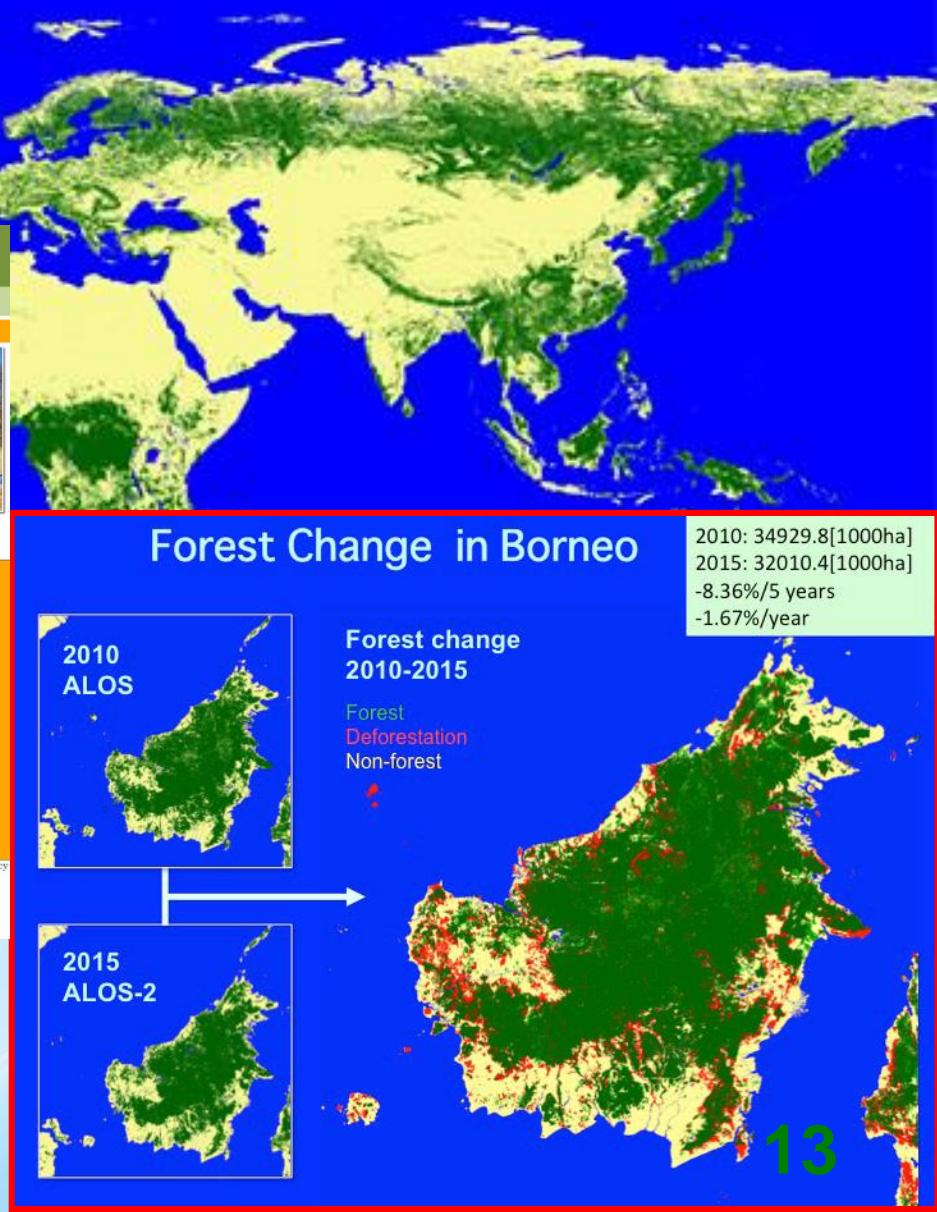
- 2016.8.24: Polygon data in Kenya are now available.
- 2016.8.20: Polygon data in Ucayali and San Martin states, Peru are now available.

Site Map Site Policy SNS Terms of Use

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improvement of forest governance was officially released at the COP21 in Paris.

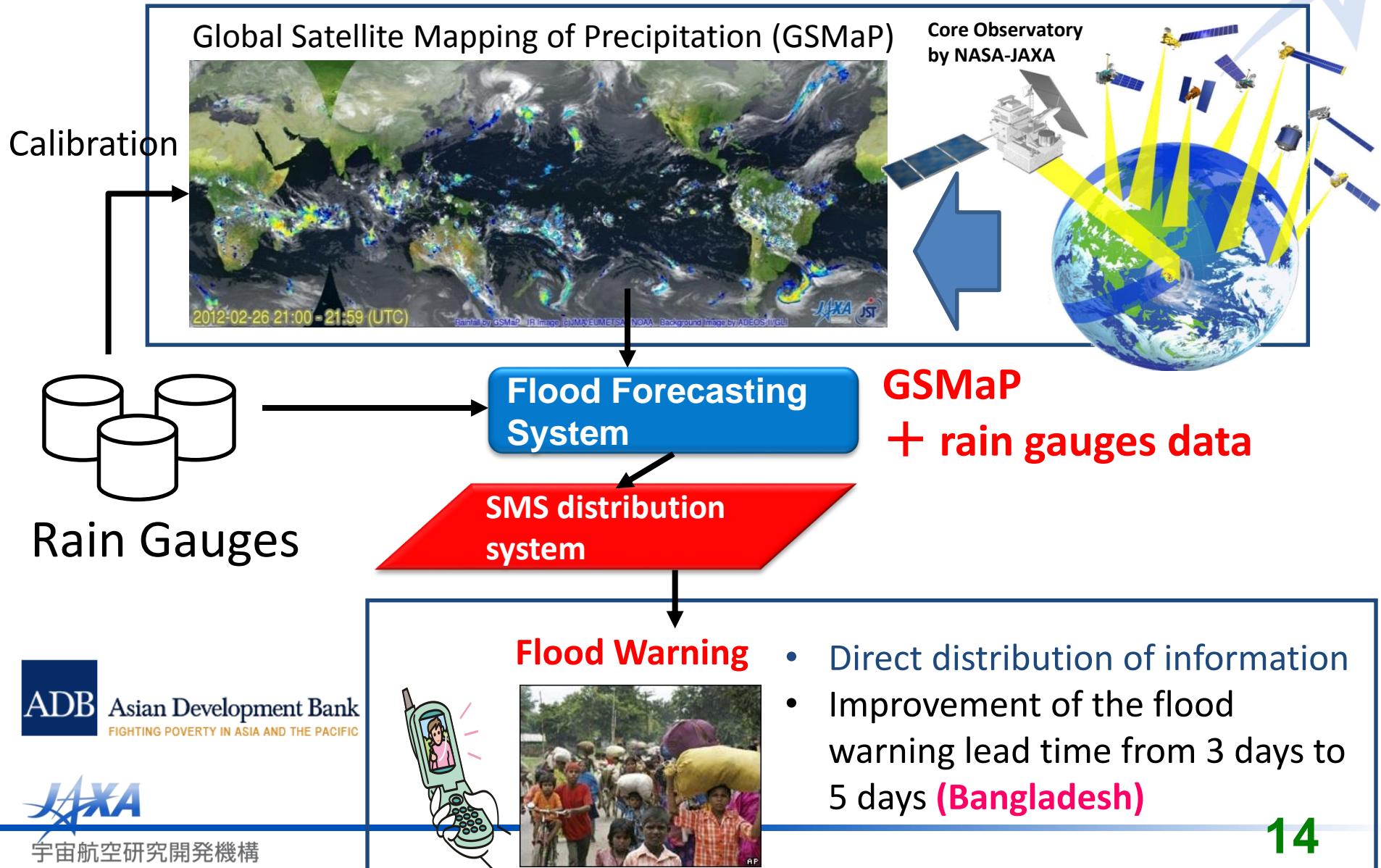
JICA-JAXA cooperation (JJ-FAST)

- ✓ Every 1.5 month forest change data
- ✓ Mobile data access
- ✓ Forest change 2010 – 2015 in Indonesia



Flood Warning System establishment

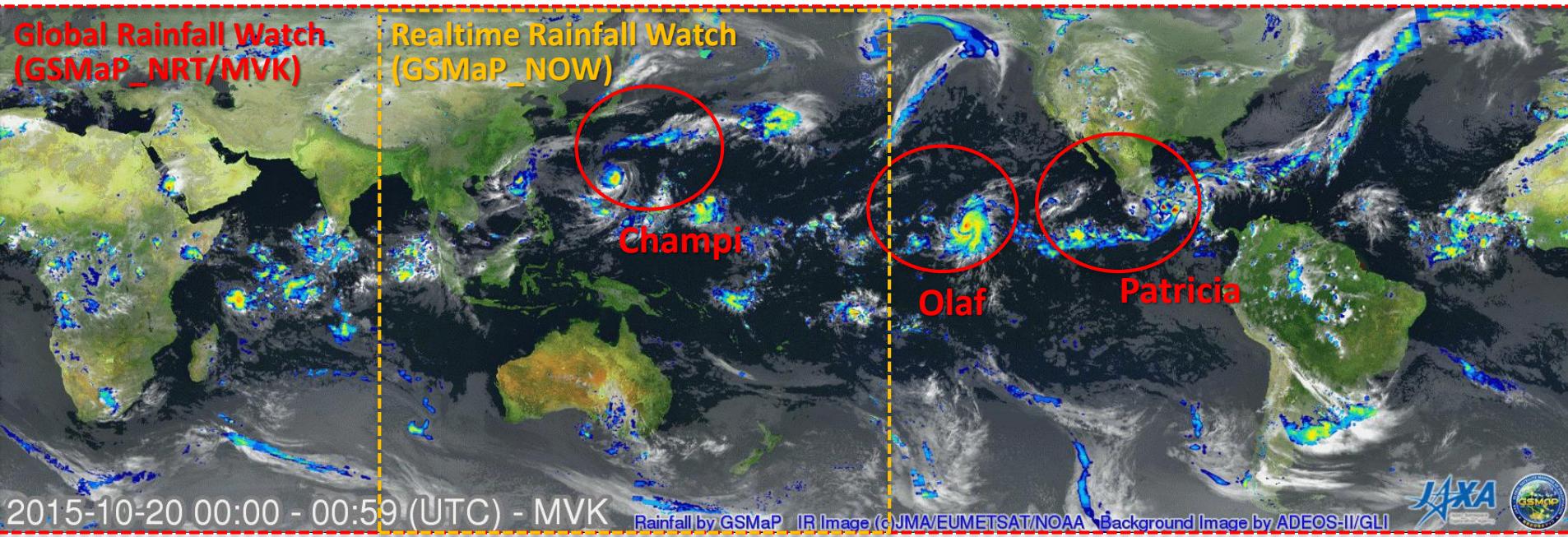
Participating countries: **Bangladesh**, the Philippines, and Viet Nam



New versions of GSMAp: GSMAp_Now

We have started to provide GSMAp_Now over the area of Himawari-8!

- It provides precipitation data in an hour after observation
- We improved the data latency from GSMAp's 4 hours to "quasi-real-time"



GSMAp observing hurricane Patricia and Olaf and Typhoon Champi: 2015/10/20 ~ 2015/10/24 (hourly animation)

- For climate phenomena that changes rapidly, frequent observations are very much needed.
- Global precipitation map integrating the data from GPM core observatory, microwave radiometers/sounders, and infrared radiometers of geostationary satellites

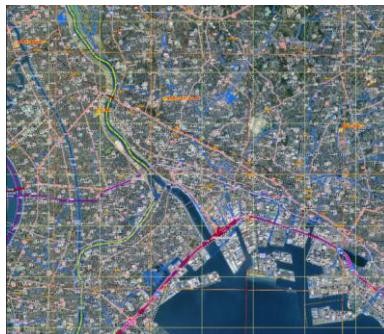
JAXA Global Rainfall Watch (4-hr delay) : <http://sharaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/GSMAp>

JAXA Realtime Rainfall Watch (Himawari-area): http://sharaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/GSMAp_NOW



What's next?

Advanced Optical Satellite (ALOS-3)



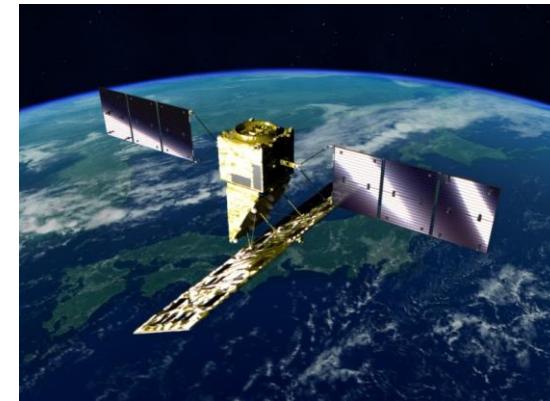
Hazard Map

Pan: 0.8 m
Mu: 6 bands, 3.2 m
Swath: 70 km
Recurrent: 35 days
LST: 10:30am
Launch: to be in JFY2020

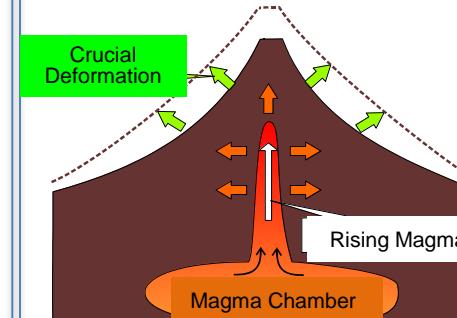


Precise 1/25,000 Map

Advanced SAR Satellite (ALOS-4)

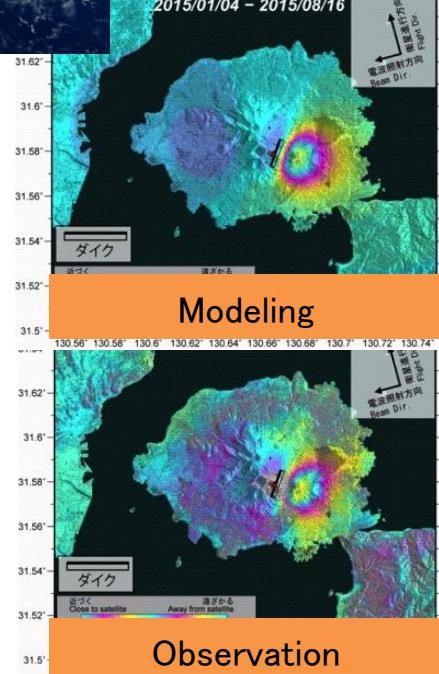


(Configuration
is TBD)

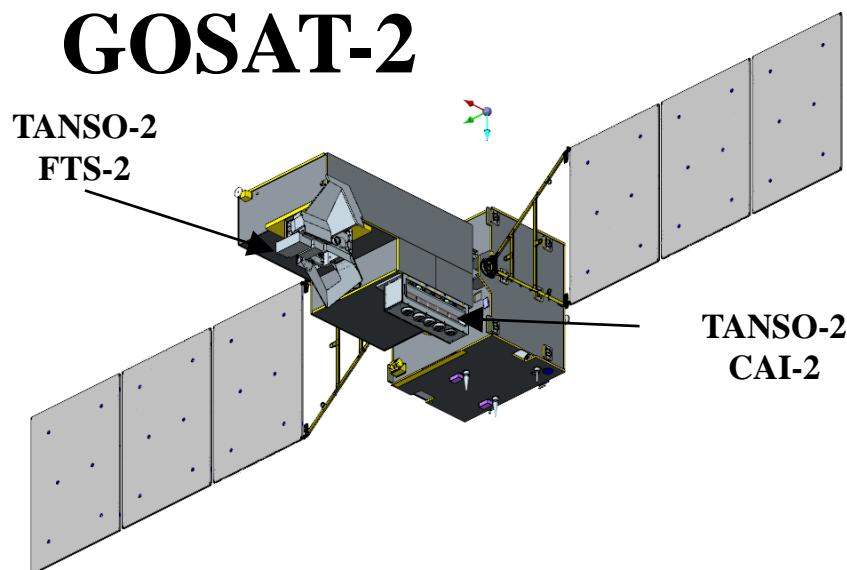


**Estimate situation of
magma chamber under
the ground and faulting**

**Take a decision for
evacuation**



Future Missions for GHG Observation



	GOSAT-2	GOSAT
Main body Size(m) X*Y*Z	5.8 x 2.0 x 2.1 (Wing Span 16.5m)	3.7 x 1.8 x 2.0 (Wing Span 13.7m)
Total Mass	1800kg	1750kg
Total Power	5.0 kW(EOL)	3.8 kW (EOL)
Life Time	5 years	5 years
Orbit	sun synchronous	sun synchronous
Local time	13:00+-0:15	13:00+-0:15
Altitude	613km	666km
Inclination	98deg	98deg
Repeat	6 days (89 revol.)	3 days (44 revol.)
Launch	Vehicle	H-IIA
	Schedule	23 Jan., 2009



THE 24TH SESSION OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL SPACE AGENCY FORUM

SPACE TECHNOLOGY FOR ENHANCED GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

14-17 NOVEMBER 2017, BENGALURU, INDIA

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INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION (ISRO)
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, SPORTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
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Thank you for your attention.