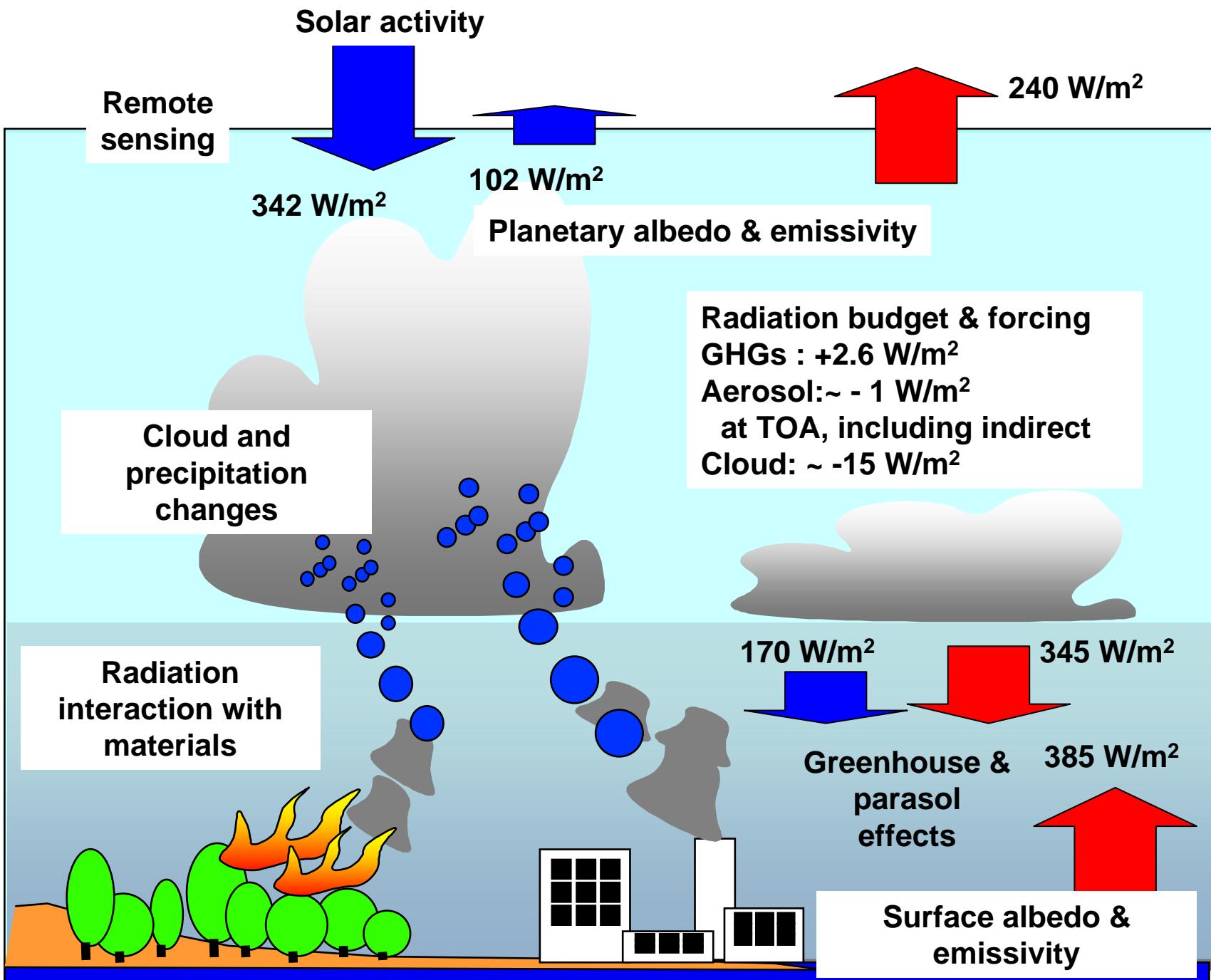
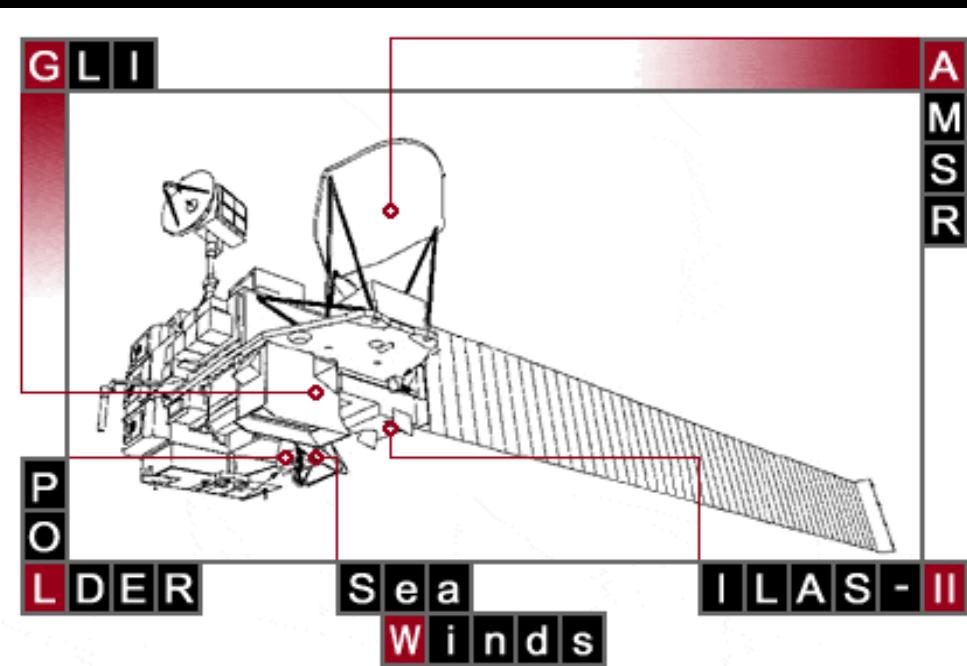
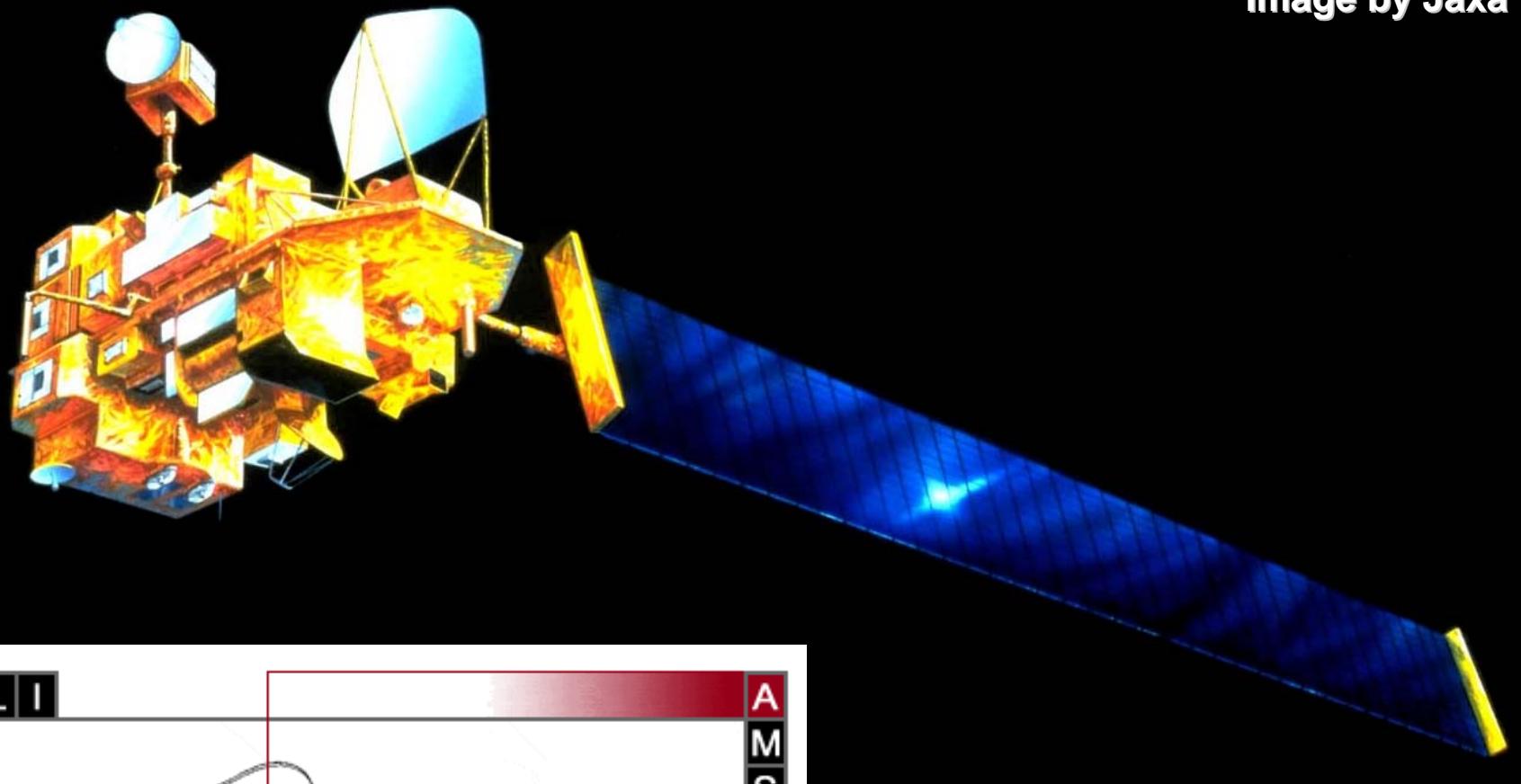


2006年1月23日 東京

## 衛星イメージヤーによる大気観測と気候問題

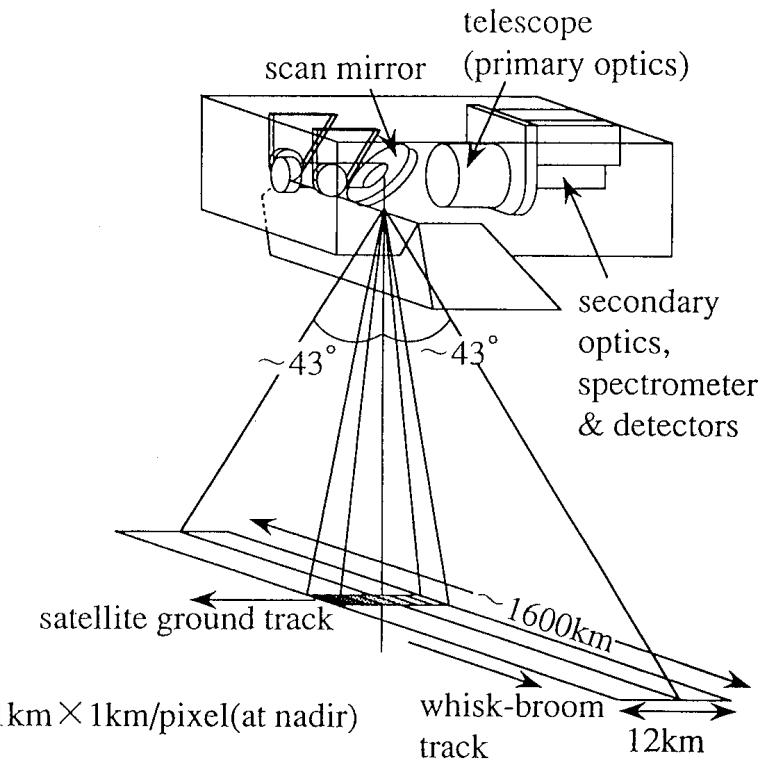
中島映至  
東京大学気候システム研究センター  
(teruyuki@ccsr.u-tokyo.ac.jp)





Dimension	Approx. 6x4x4m )
Solar Paddle	Approx. 3x24m
Total Mass	3.68t
Power	5,350W (EOL)
Orbit	Sun-synchronous sub-recurrent orbit
Altitude	802.92km
Inclination	98.62 deg
Period	101 minutes
Recurrent Period	4 days
Local Sun Time	AM10:30±15
Launch Vehicle	H-IIA Rocket
Launch Period	2002

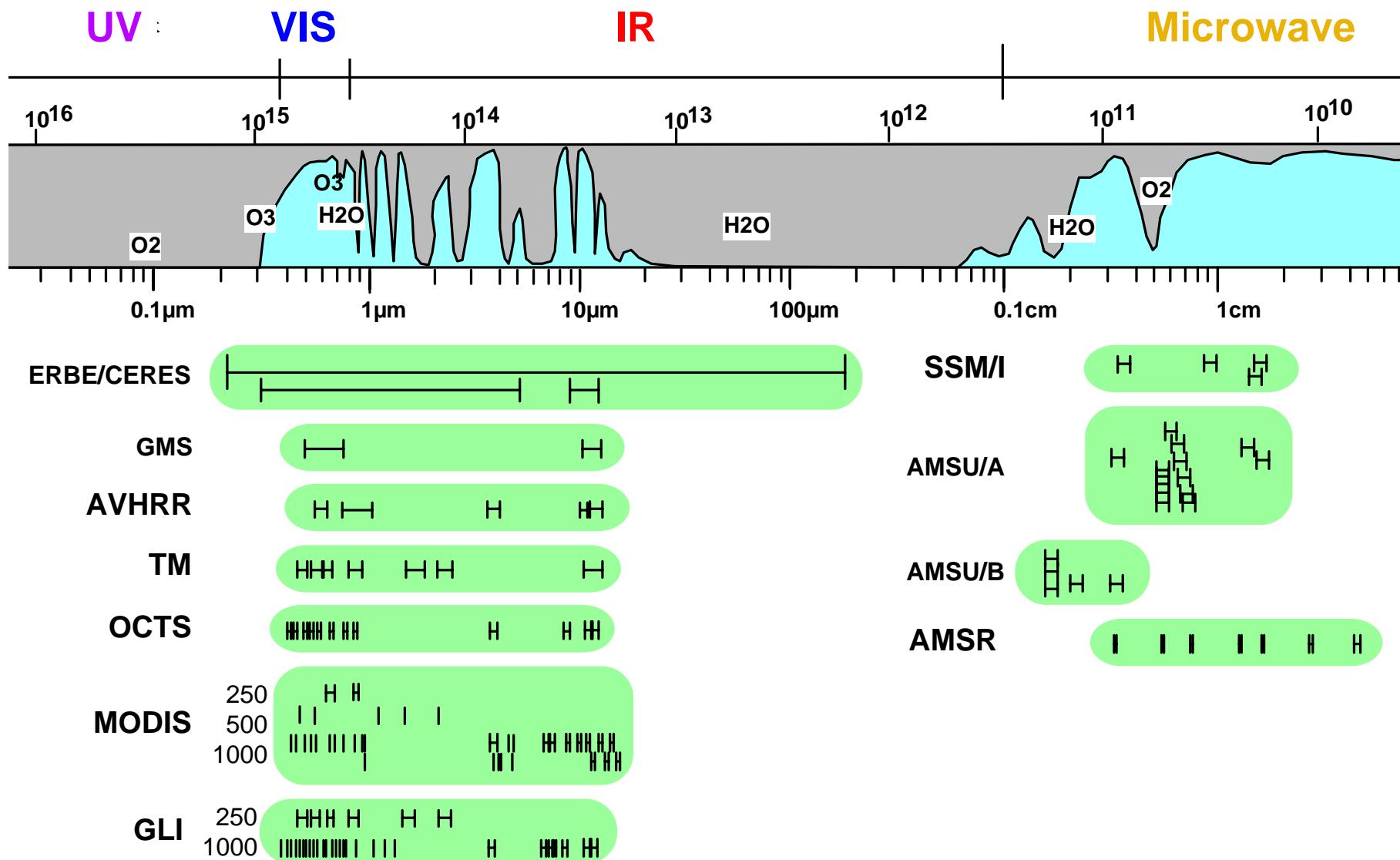
- MODIS and GLI: General purpose medium resolution imagers
- 36 channels: Different allocations between MODIS and GLI
- GLI with six 250m channels and tilting mechanism



QuickTime<sup>®</sup> C<sup>2</sup>  
YUV420 ÉRÅ[ÉfÉbÉN êLÍ£ÉvÉçÉOÉâÉÄ  
Ç™Ç±ÇÃÉsÉNÉ`ÉÉÇ³¼å©ÇÈÇžÇ½Ç...ÇÖiKóvÇ-Ç॥ÅB

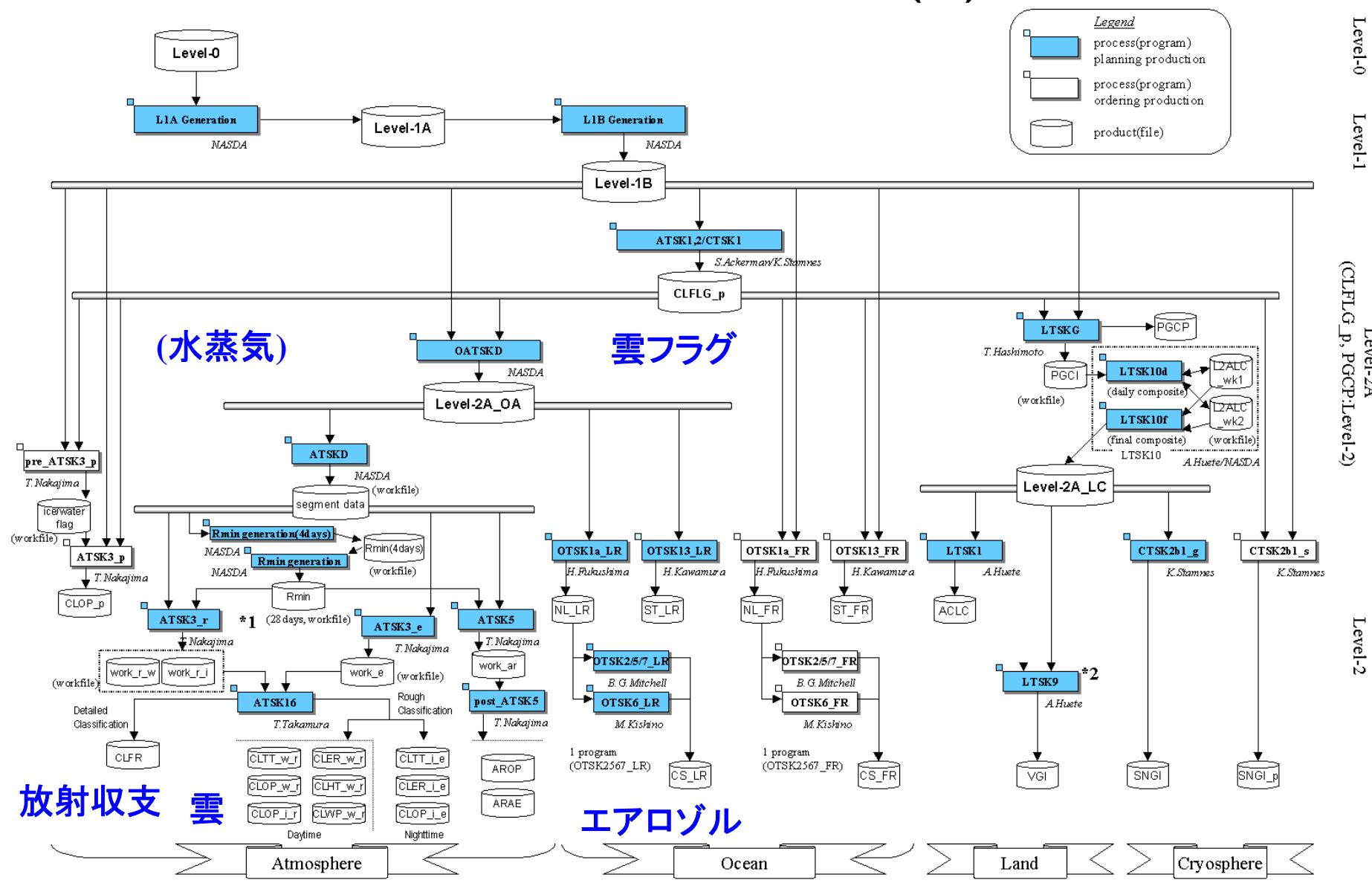
NASA TERRA/MODIS Operation  
provided by M.D. King

# Satellite sensor-channels



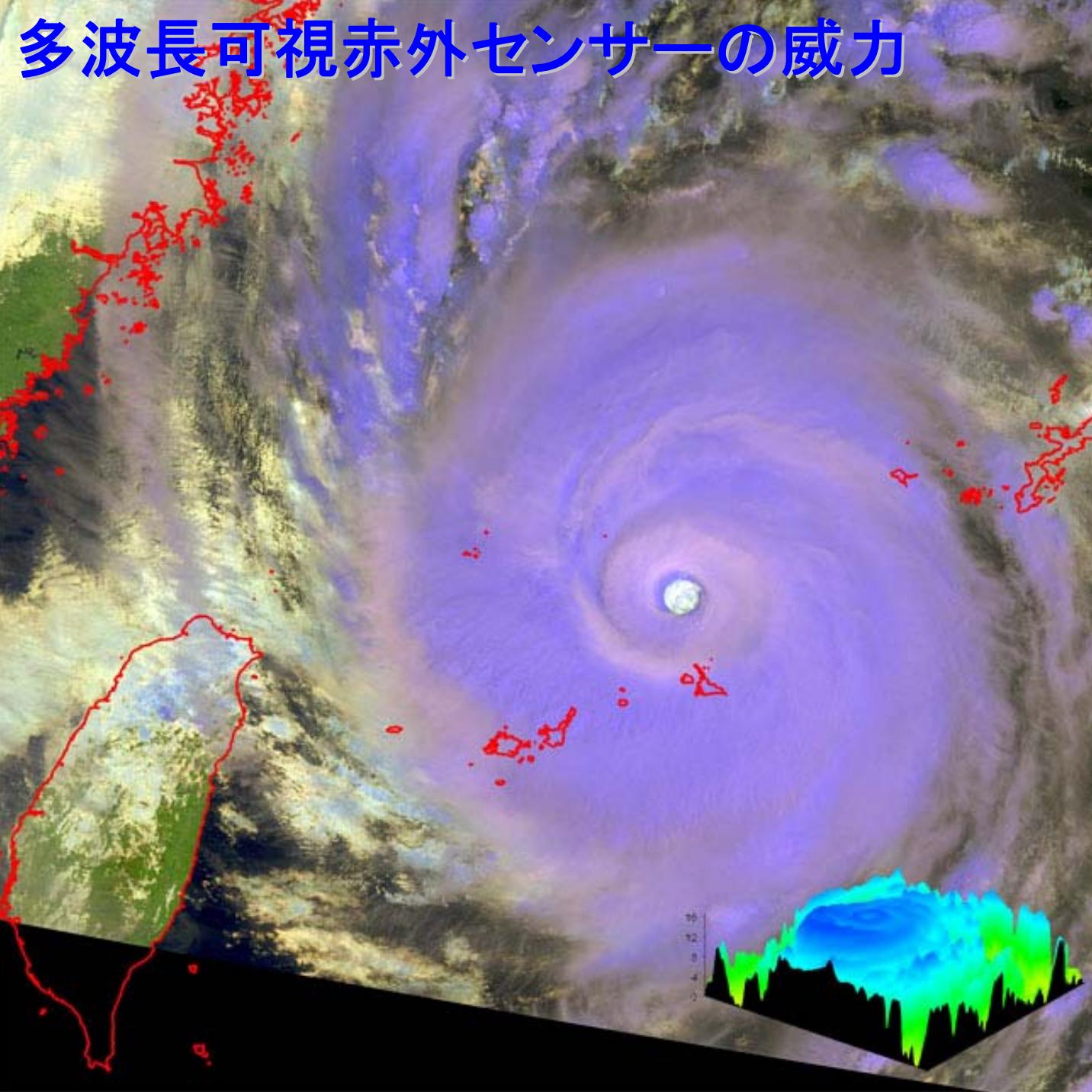
# GLI Standard Products Flow(1/3)

V er.1.9b  
Jun. 19, 2000



# 多波長可視赤外センサーの威力

Sep. 11, 2003



台風14号

GLI 250mチャンネル

通常画像

RGB=

0.68, 0.55, 0.46 μm

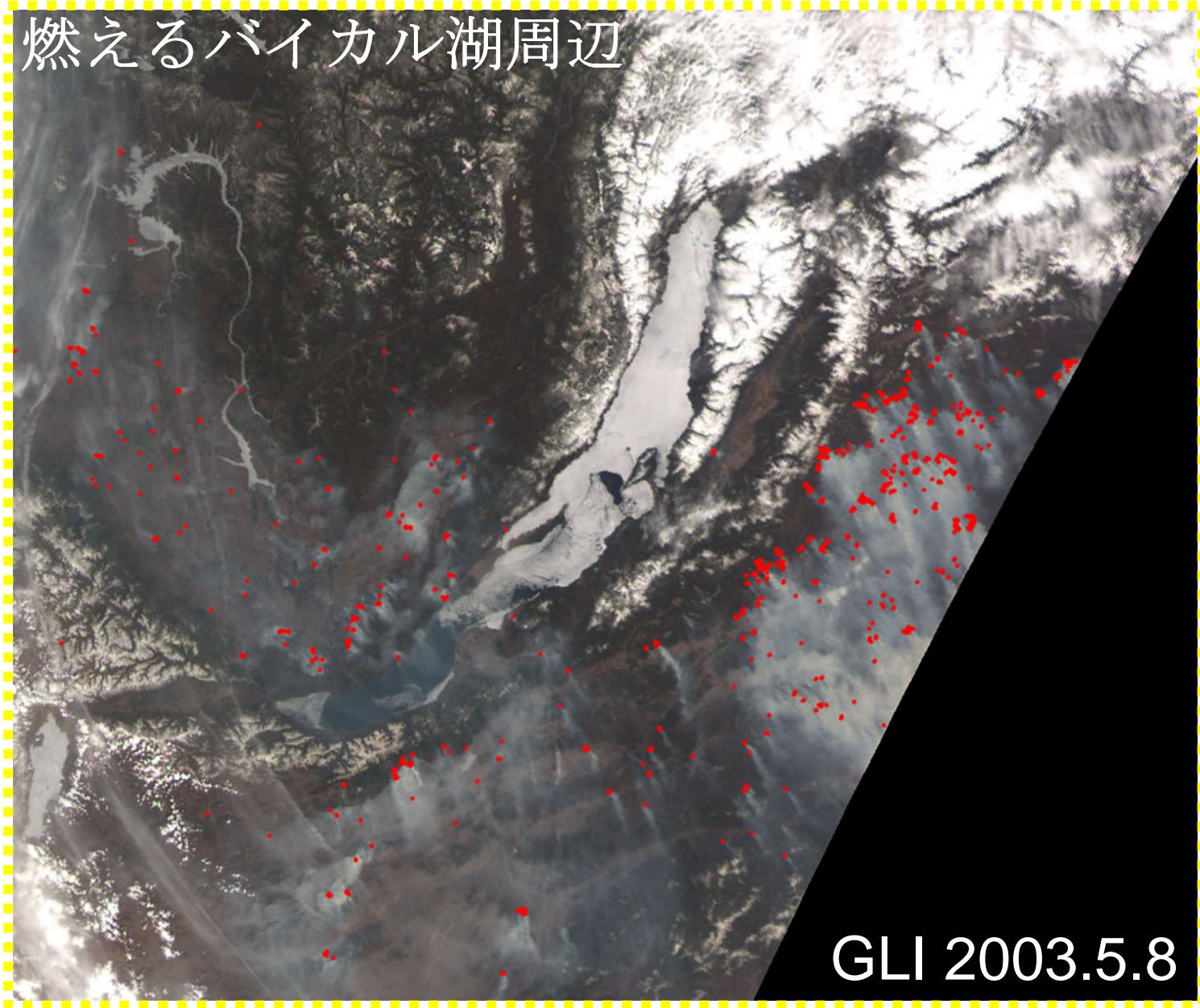
本画像

RGB=

2.2, 1.6, 0.46 μm

# 1km分解能によるグローバルモニタリング

燃えるバイカル湖周辺



GLI 2003.5.8

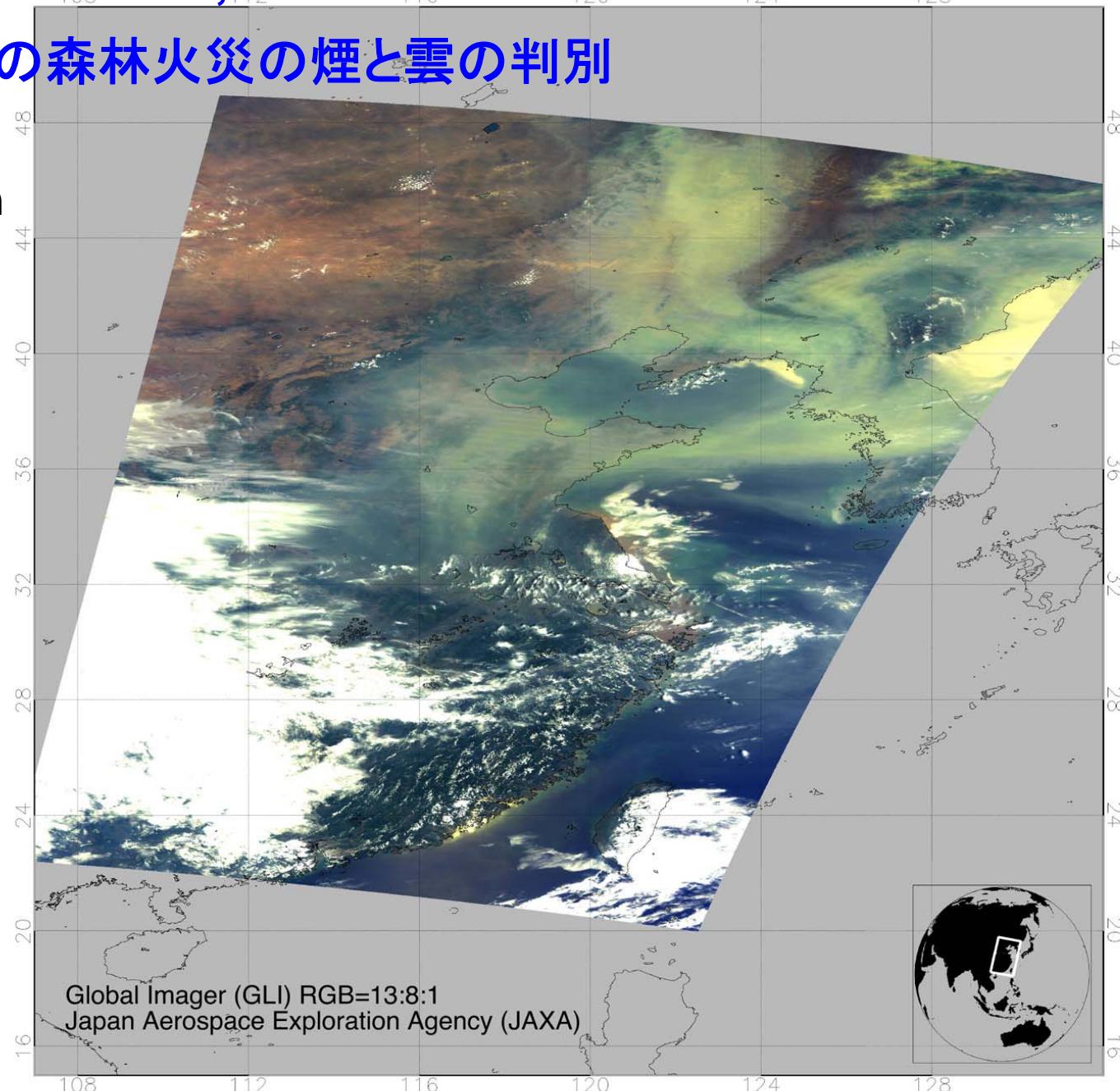
“Nature” Vol. 434, 2005

## シベリアの森林火災の煙と雲の判別

R: 678nm

G: 545nm

B: 380nm



# 1km分解能によるグローバルモニタリング

GLI: 2003年5月19日

カムチャッカ半島

北海道

R:  $0.678 \mu\text{m}$

G:  $0.545 \mu\text{m}$

B:  $0.380 \mu\text{m}$

アラスカ

バイカル湖

北極点

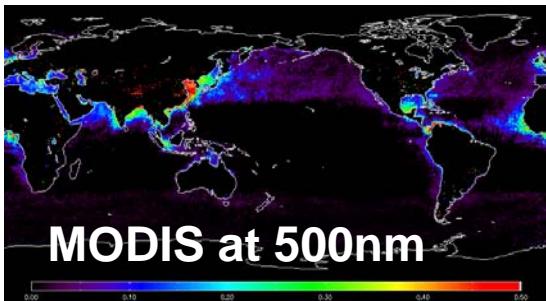
グリーンランド

スカンジナビア半島

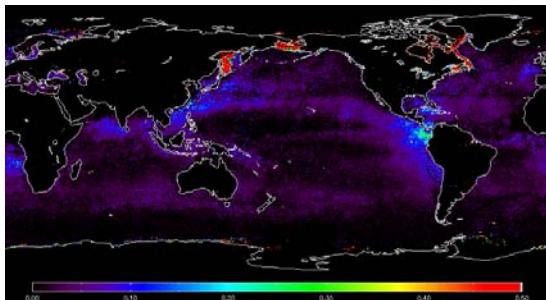
中緯度帯から北極圏へのスマート流入

2003

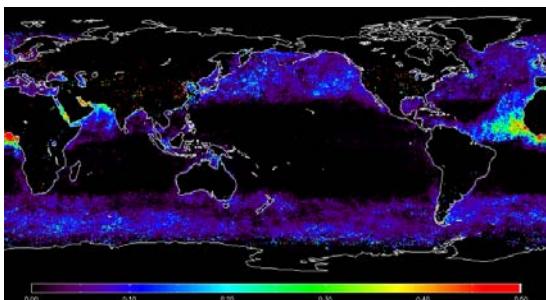
Carbon



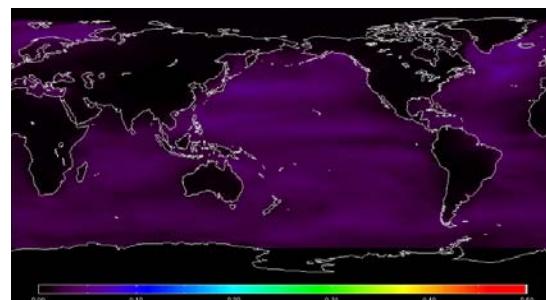
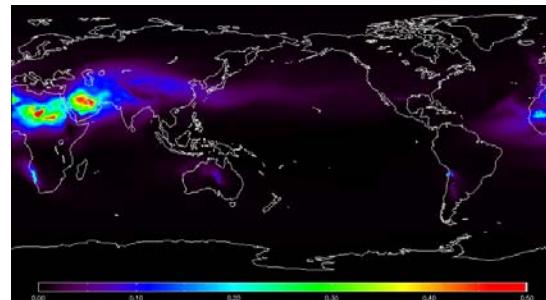
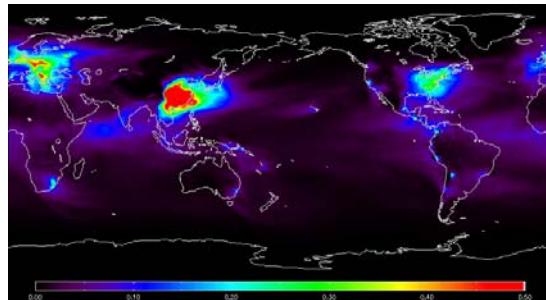
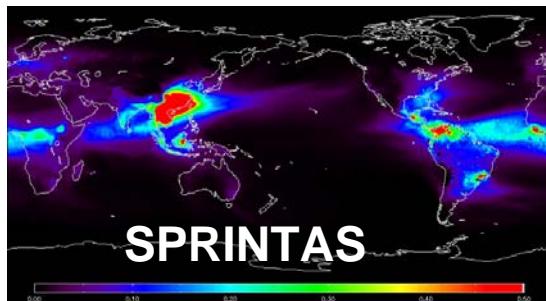
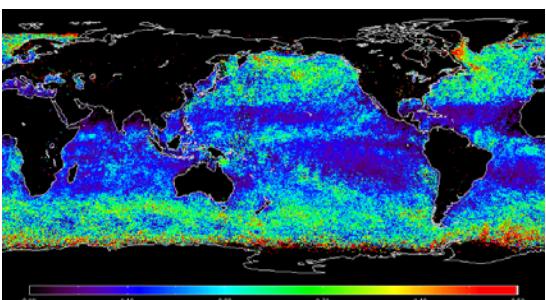
Sulfate



Dust



Sea Salt

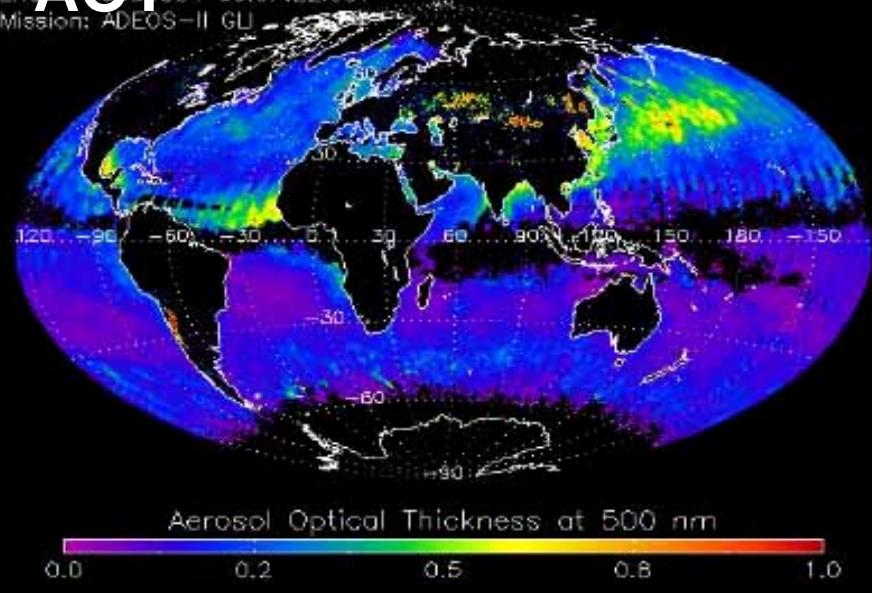


GLI  
product  
&  
model  
comparison

Start: 20030402 01:37:25.243  
End: 20030501 00:07:22.007  
Mission: ADEOS-II GLI

Tokai Univ., Tokyo, Japan

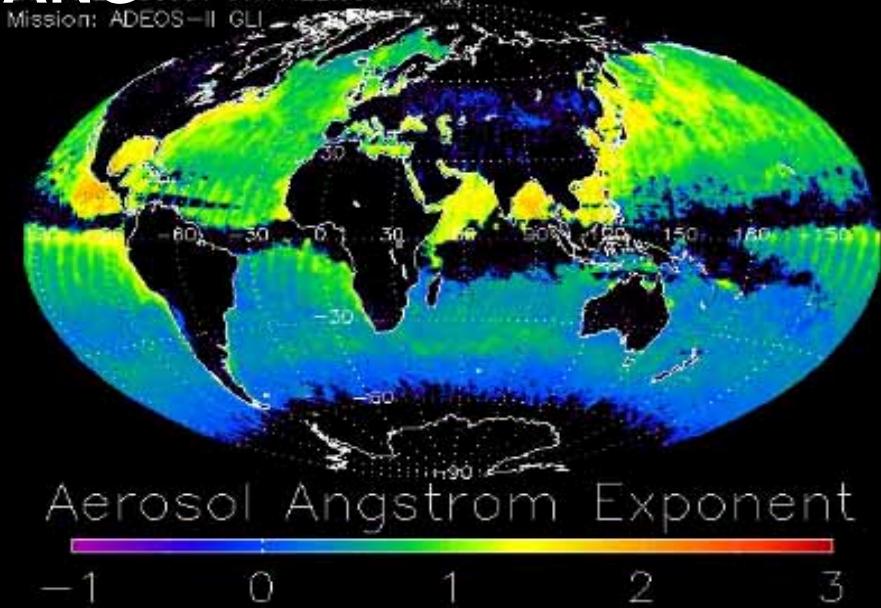
**AOT**



Start: 20030402 01:37:25.243  
End: 20030501 00:07:22.007  
Mission: ADEOS-II GLI

Tokai Univ., Tokyo, Japan

**ANG**

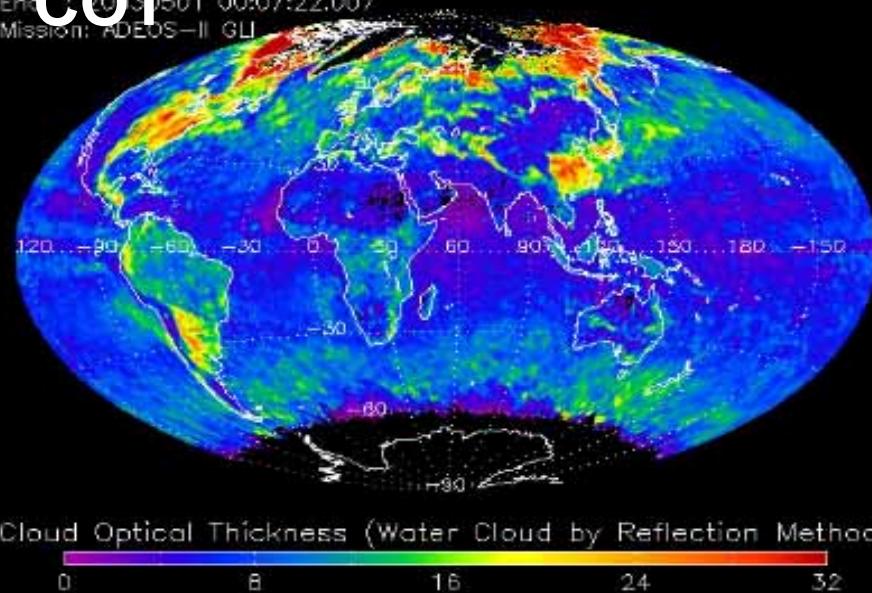


April 1-30, 2003

Start: 20030402 01:37:25.243  
End: 20030501 00:07:22.007  
Mission: ADEOS-II GLI

Tokai Univ., Tokyo, Japan

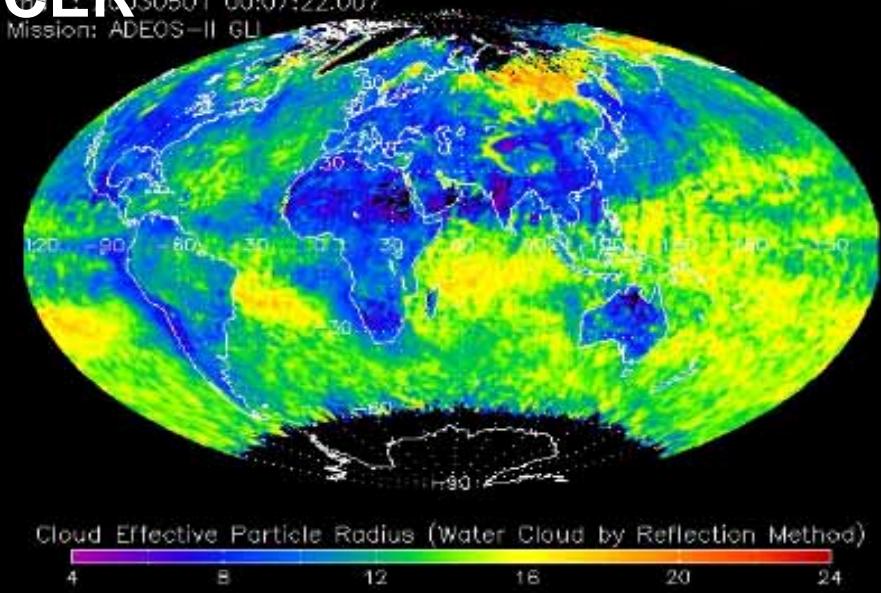
**COT**



Start: 20030402 01:37:25.243  
End: 20030501 00:07:22.007  
Mission: ADEOS-II GLI

Tokai Univ., Tokyo, Japan

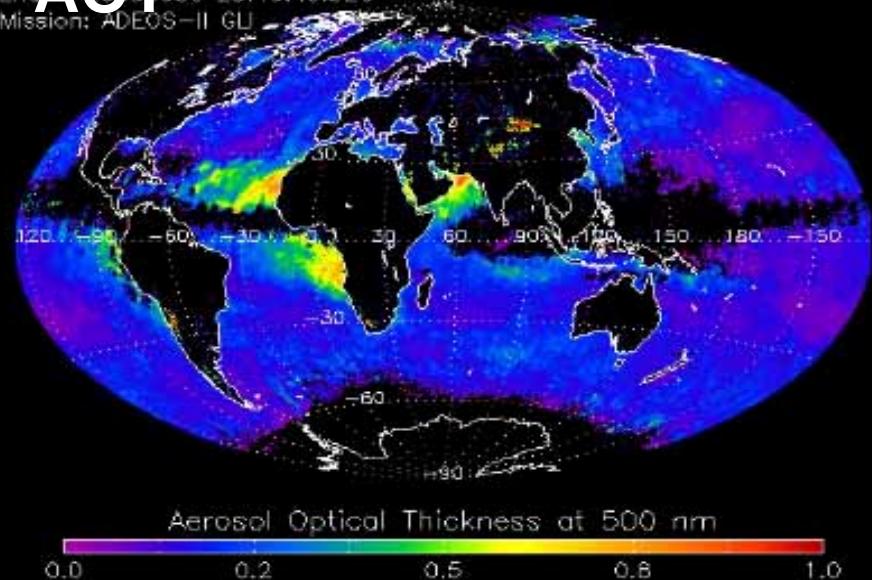
**CER**



Start: 20030831 22:55:10.673  
End: 20030930 23:46:40.526  
Mission: ADEOS-II GLI

Tokai Univ., Tokyo, Japan

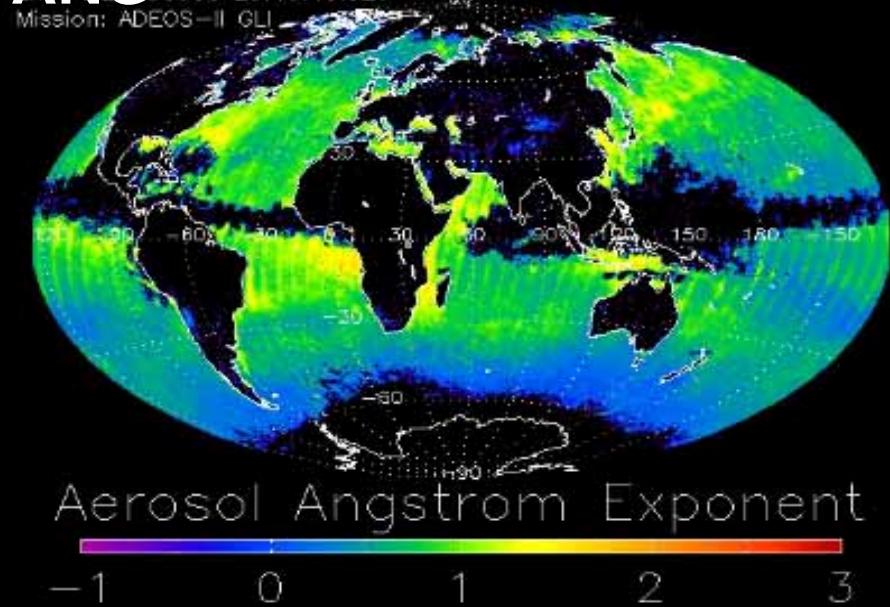
**AOT**



Start: 20030831 22:55:10.673  
End: 20030930 23:46:40.526  
Mission: ADEOS-II GLI

Tokai Univ., Tokyo, Japan

**ANG**

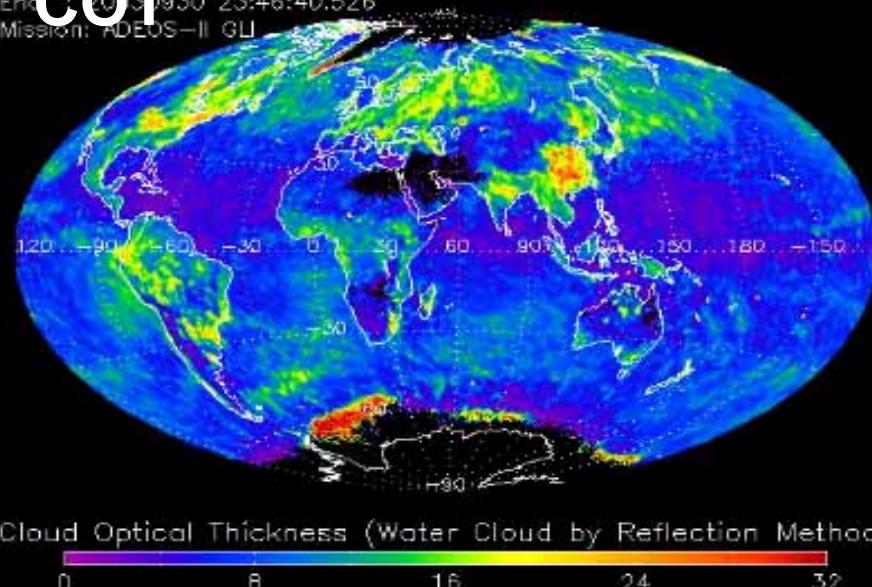


**August 31-Sept. 29, 2003**

Start: 20030831 22:55:10.673  
End: 20030930 23:46:40.526  
Mission: ADEOS-II GLI

Tokai Univ., Tokyo, Japan

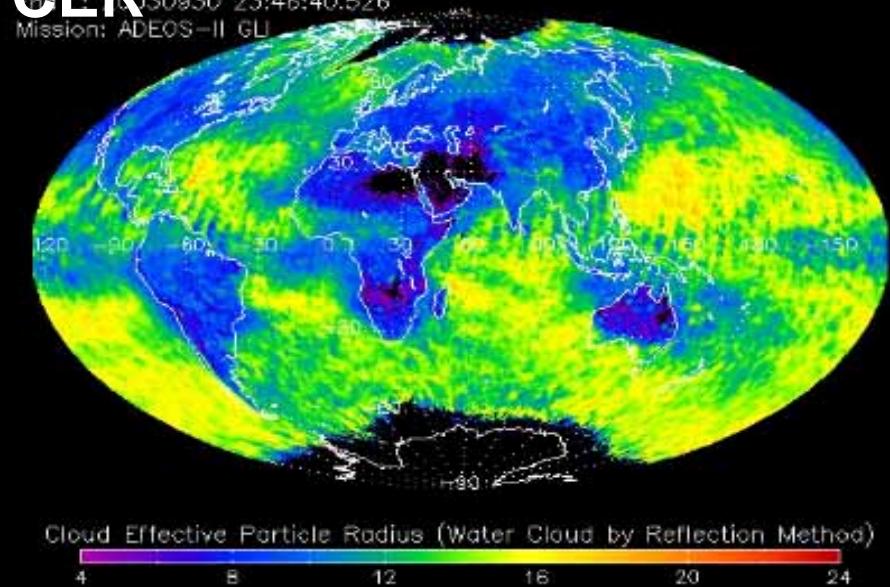
**COT**



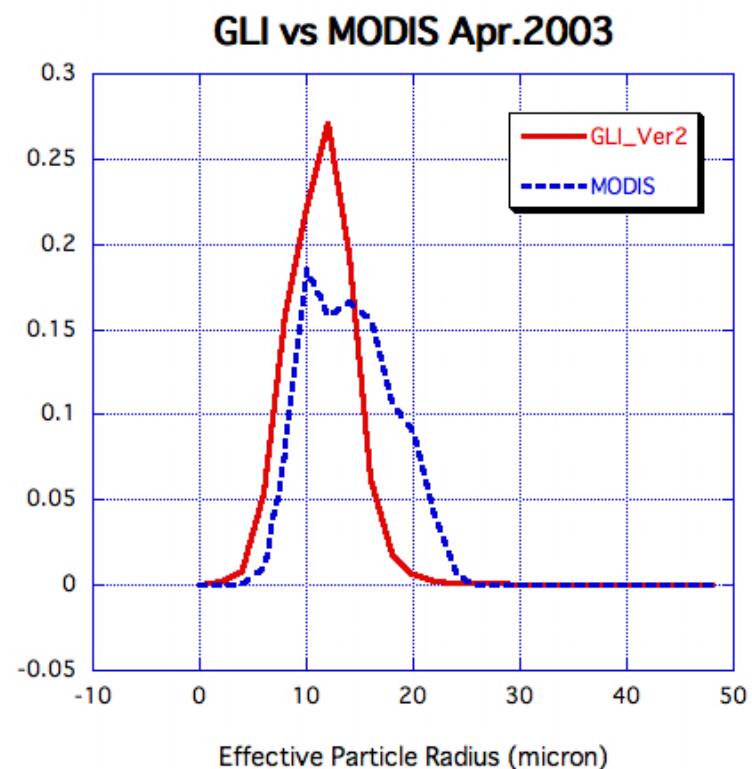
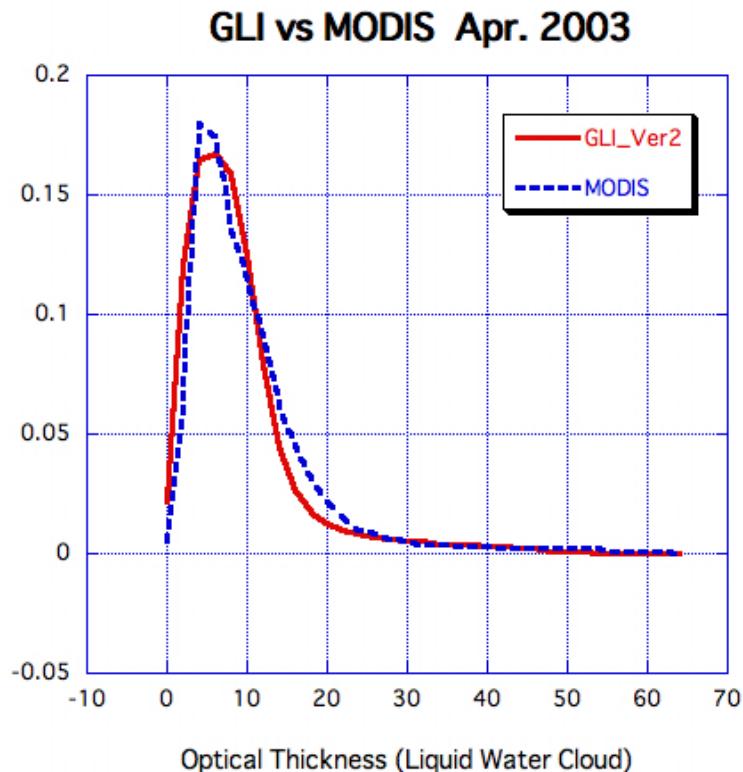
Start: 20030831 22:55:10.673  
End: 20030930 23:46:40.526  
Mission: ADEOS-II GLI

Tokai Univ., Tokyo, Japan

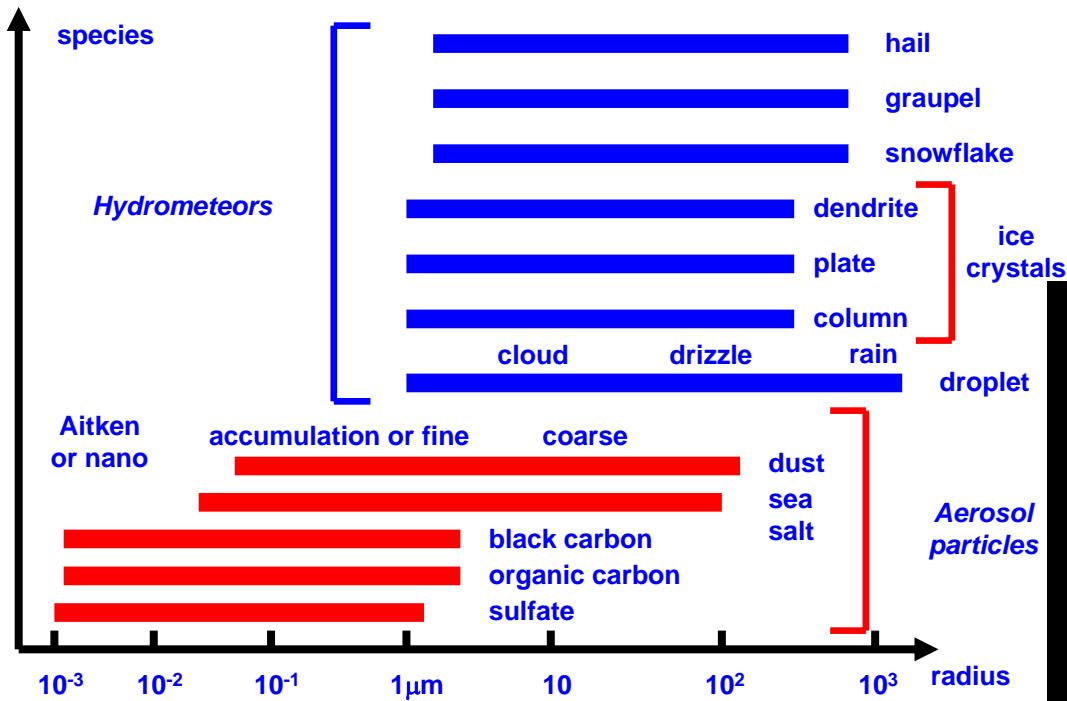
**CER**



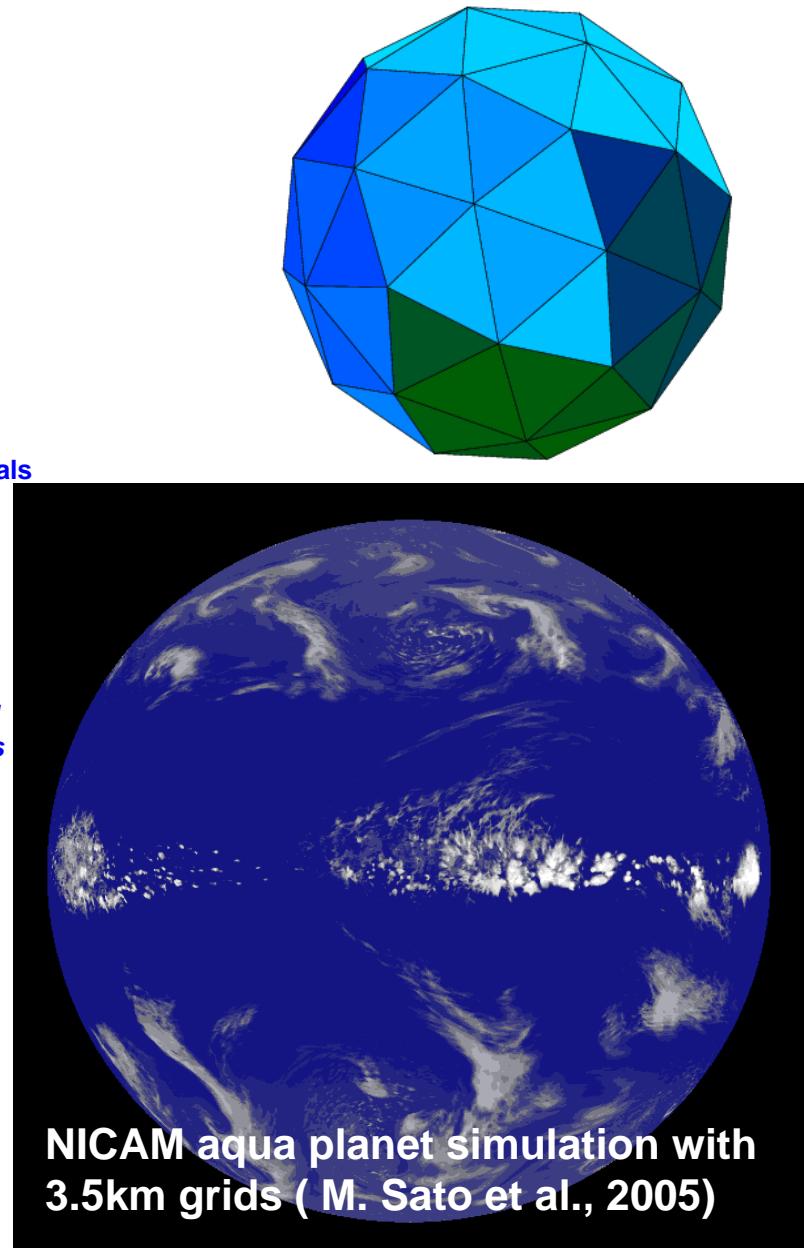
# GLI vs MODIS (standard product) Water Cloud in Apr. 2003



# JMA/NHM, FRCGC/NICAM (non-hydrostatic model) and Binned cloud model



SPRINTARS+HUCM



Binned  
NHM

MODIS

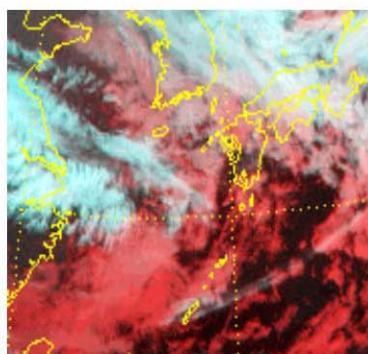
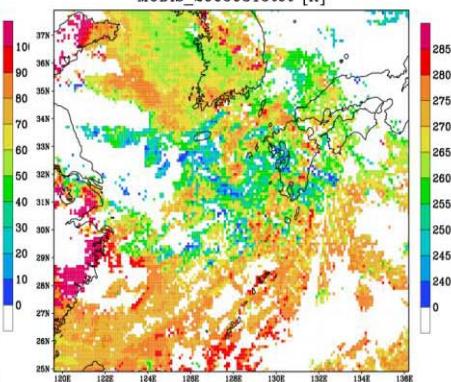
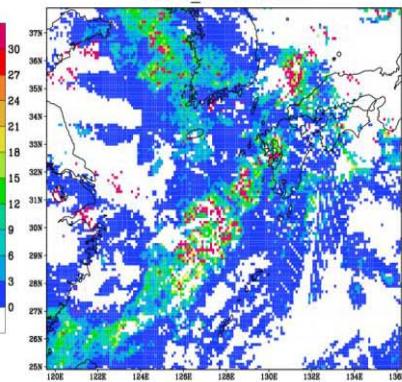
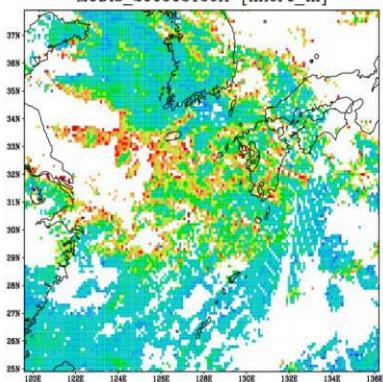
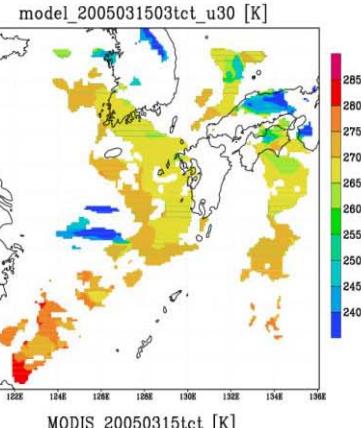
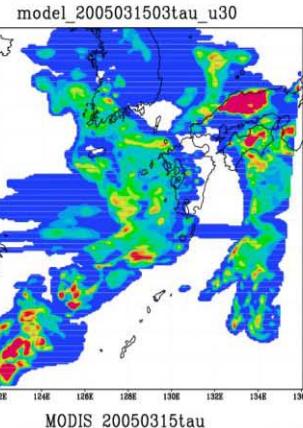
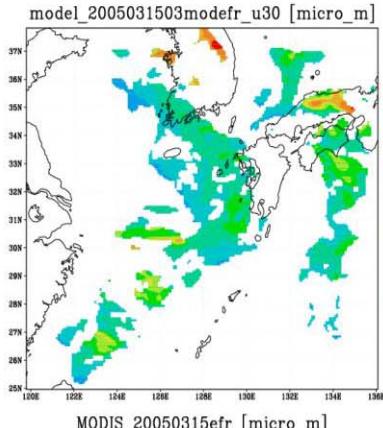
NHM+HUCM  
March 15th, 2005  
(ABC/EAREX05)

T. Iguchi (IAMAS2005)

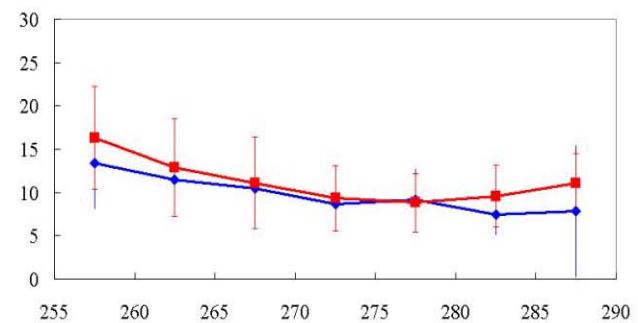
*REF*

*COT*

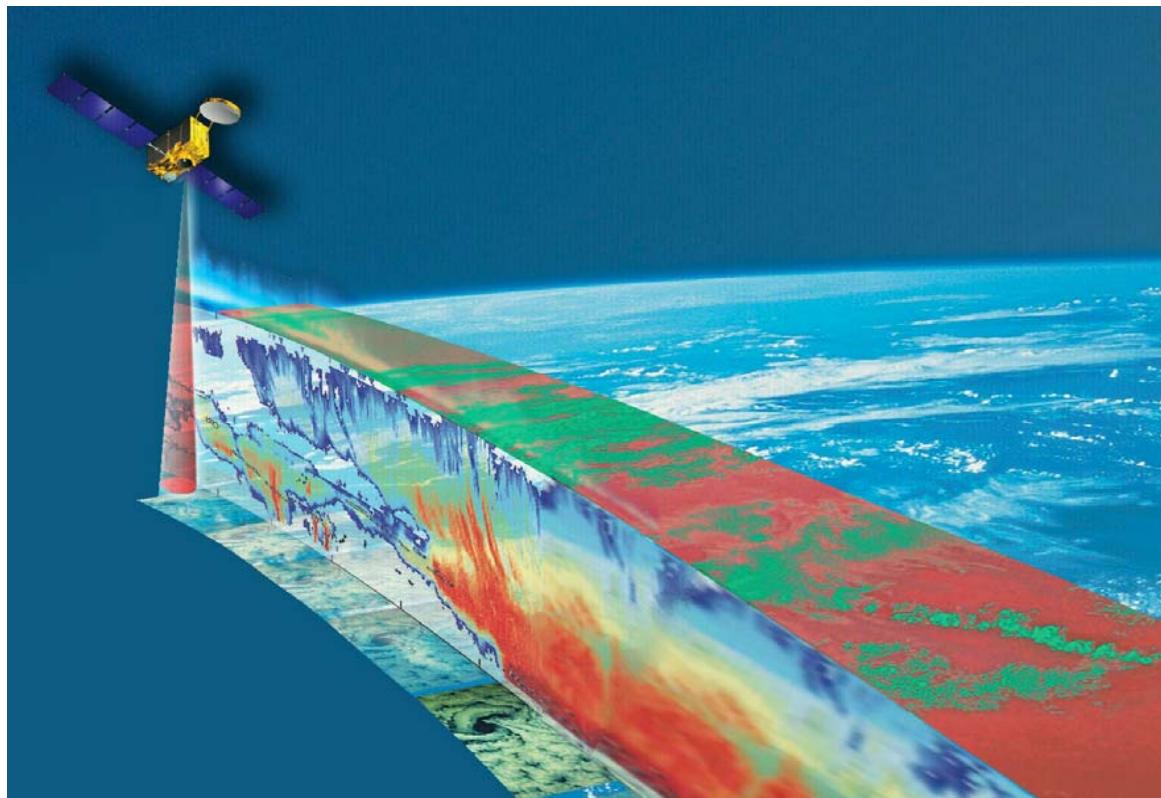
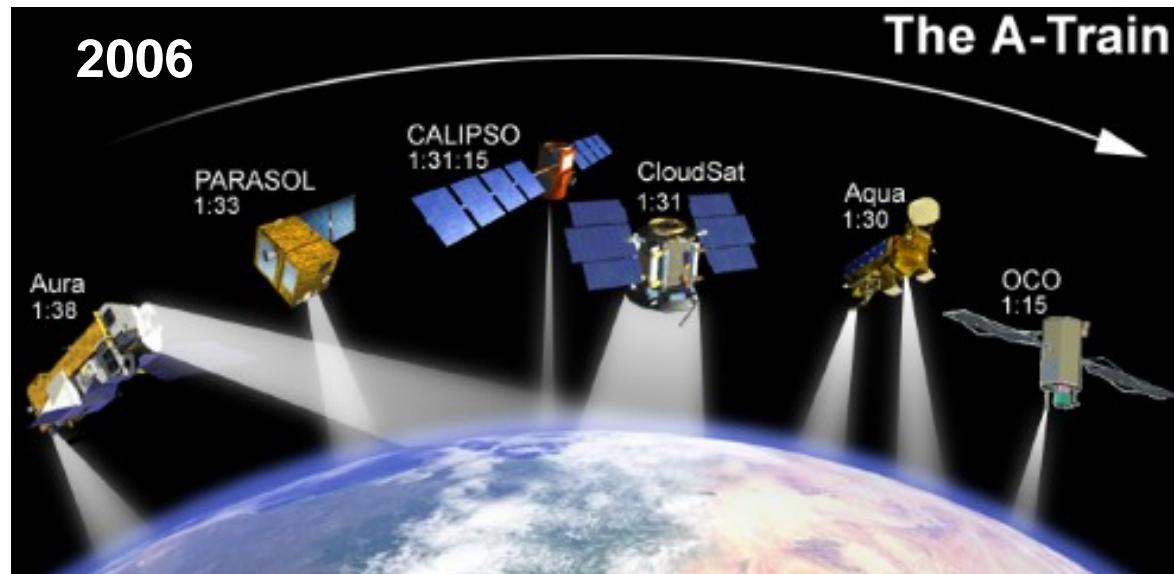
*TCT*



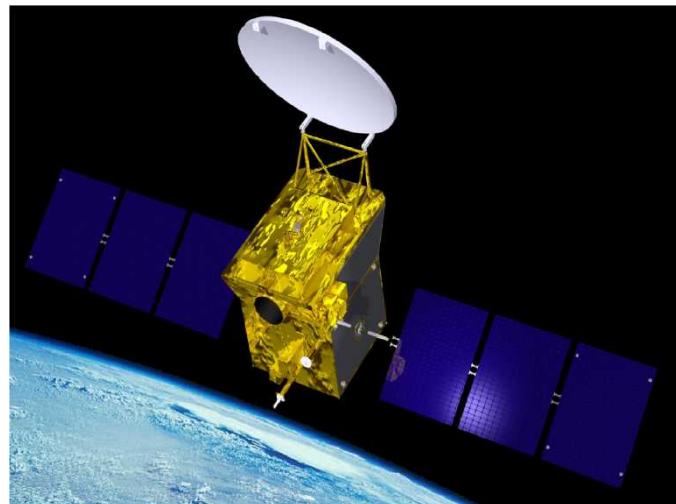
— model — modis



# 次世代型 雲觀測衛星



ESA-JAXA-NICT/  
EarthCARE (2012)

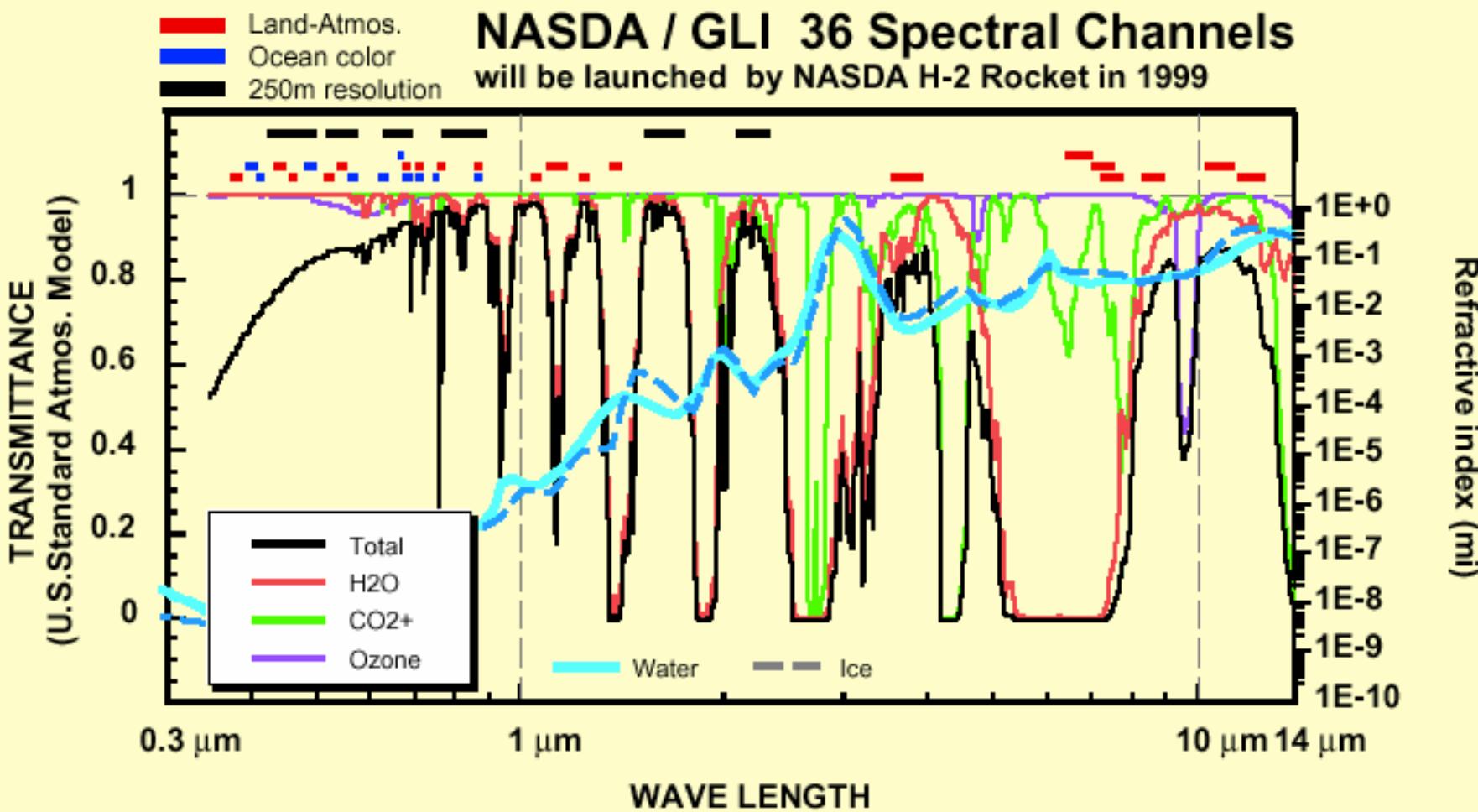




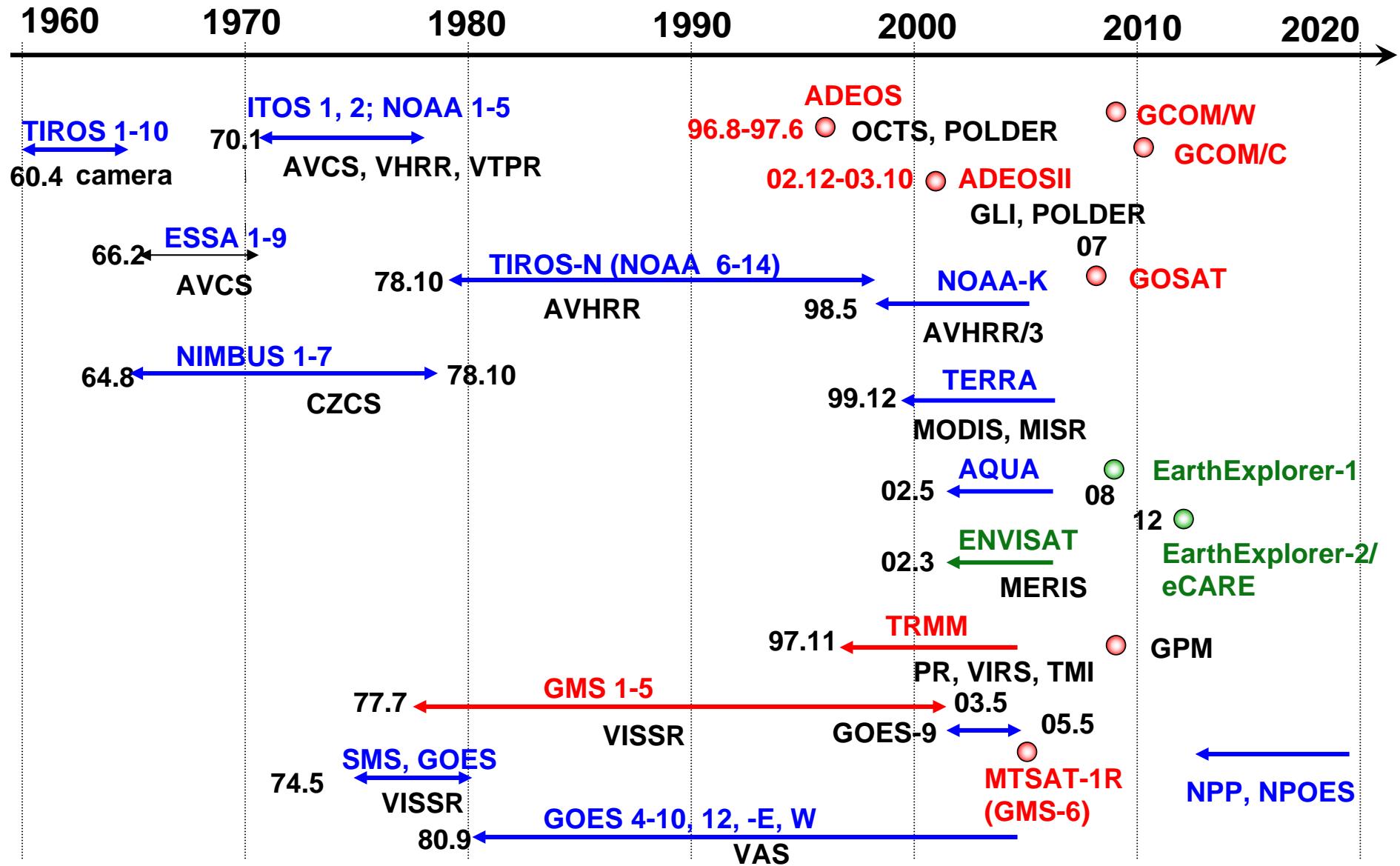
# 結論

- 大気リモートセンシング・コミュニティーがADEOS, ADEOS-IIを契機に作られた。
- MODISは6年以上、OCTSとGLIは7ヶ月
- 衛星観測に関する論文作成には3年ルールがあるので、ねばり強い研究支援が必要である。(NASAの例)
- 大気に関しても、多くの知見が得られた。
- モデルとの比較・同化がはじまりつつある。
- 将来には、GOSAT(炭酸ガス)、GPM(降雨)、CLOUDSAT/CALIPSOやeCARE(雲)衛星が登場する。

# GLI channel allocation



# 気象衛星の歴史



**Monthly mean  
optical  
thickness  
April, 2003**

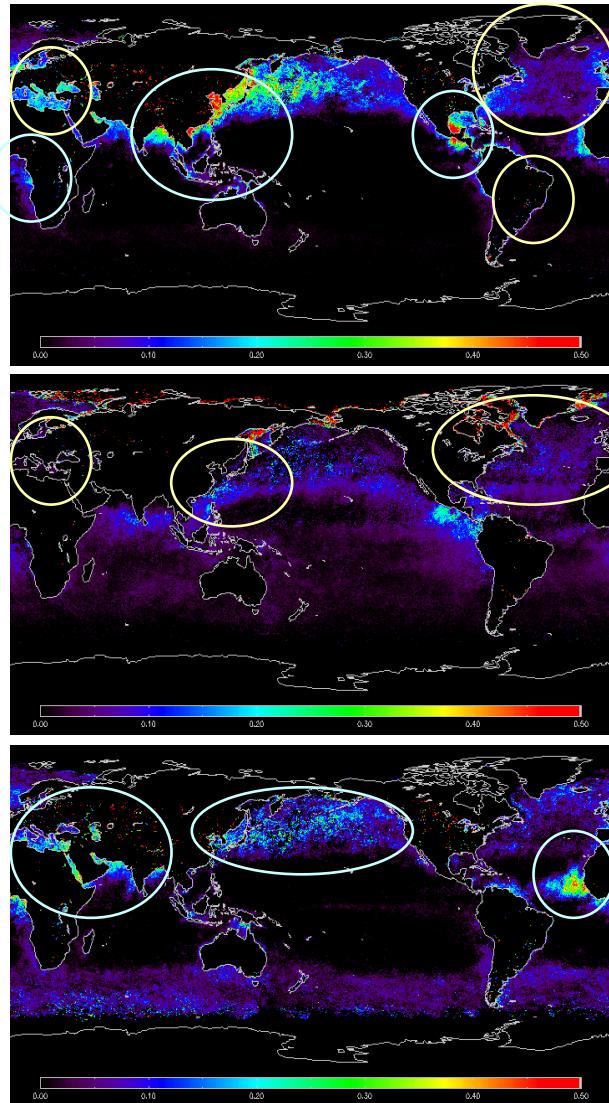
**CRB**

**SLF**

**DST**

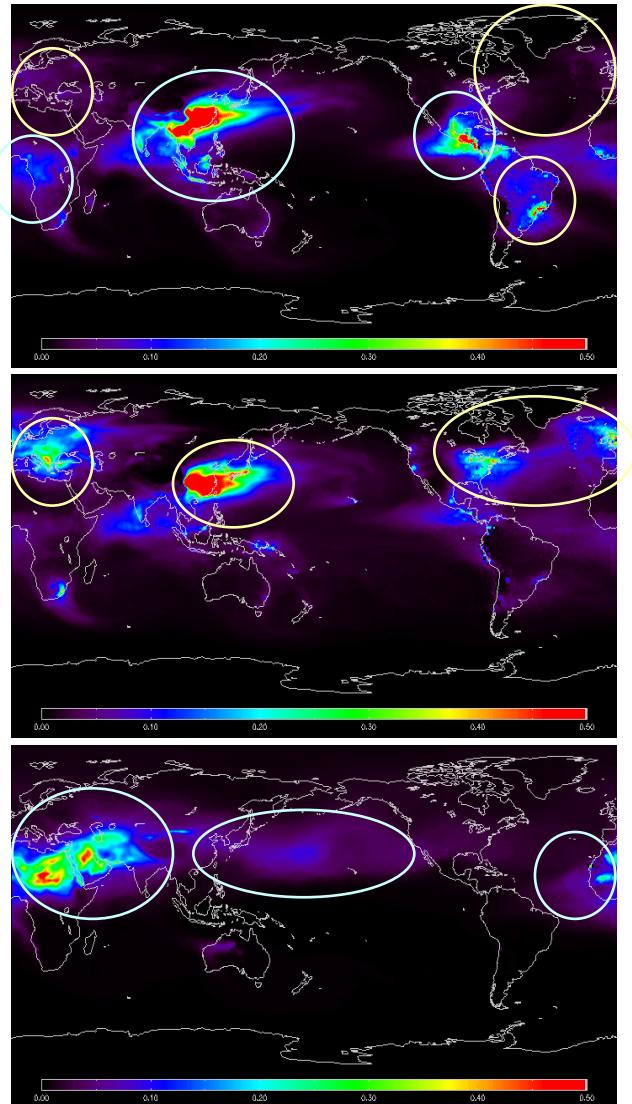
**Higurashi et al.  
(IAMAS2005)**

**MODIS**  
**Four channels (H&N GRL2002)**



**Optical Thickness at 500nm**

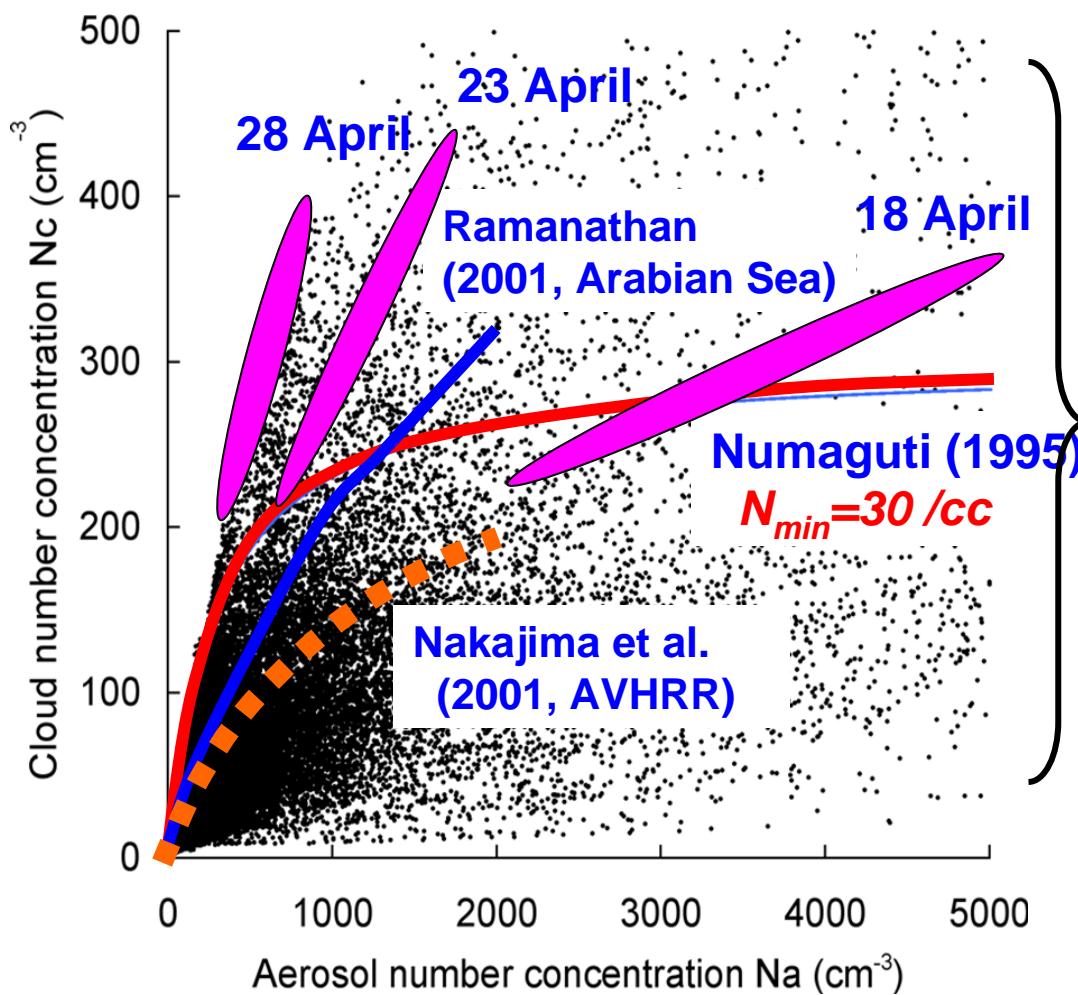
**SPRINTARS**  
**Provided by Dr. Takemura**



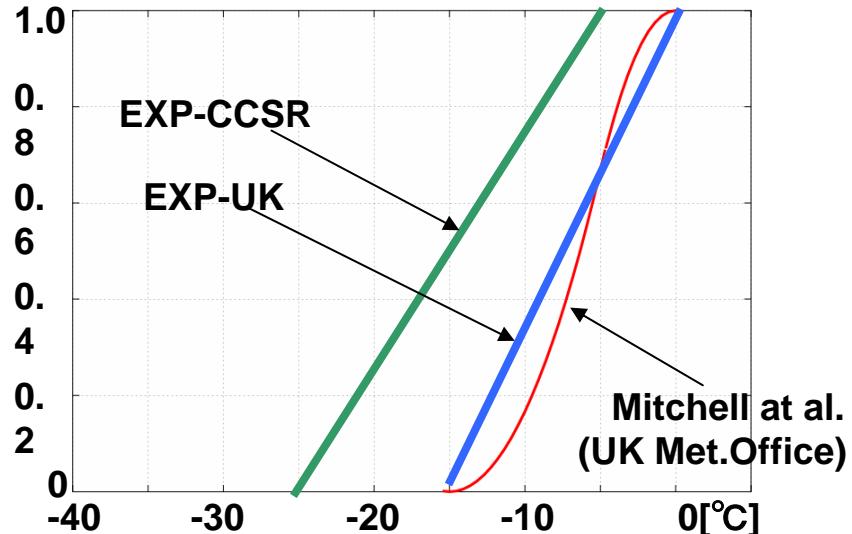
**Optical Thickness at 550nm**

- Ghan-Takemura parameterization (2005)
- Increased minimum aerosol number over land

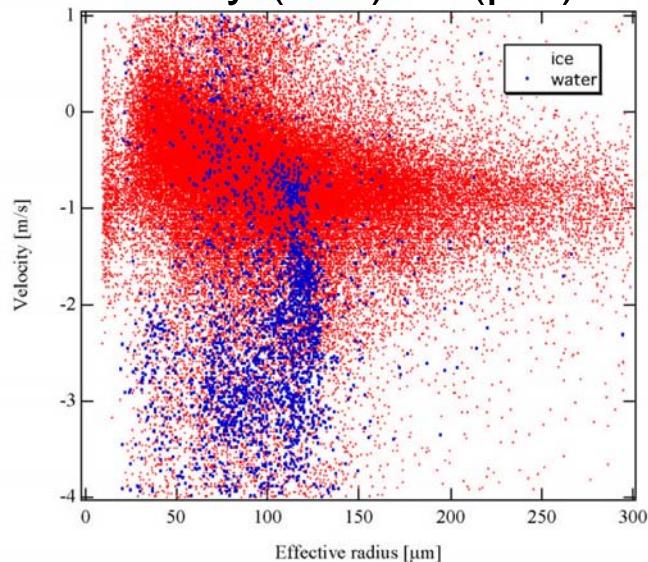
Adhikari (2005, APEX-E3, East China Sea 2003)



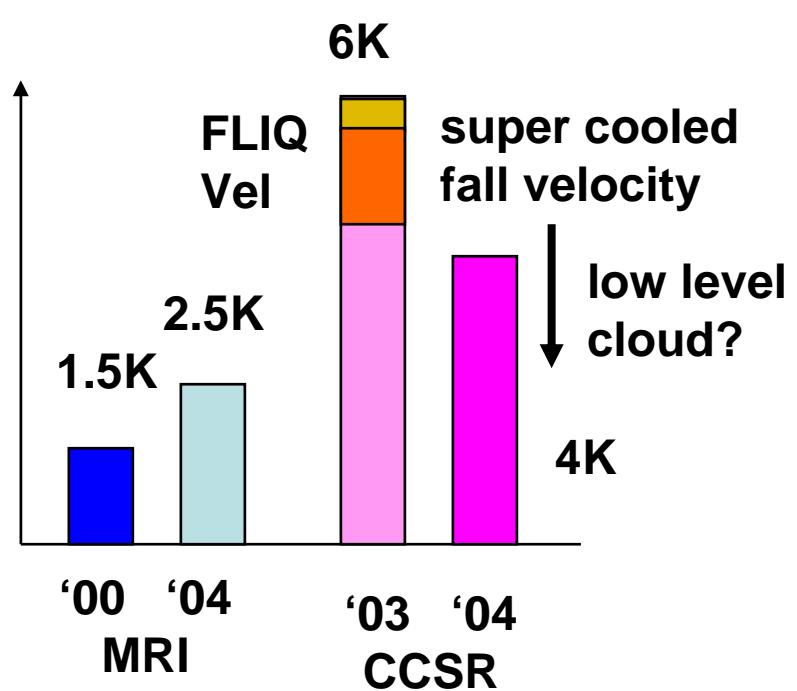
## Temperature dependence of clouds



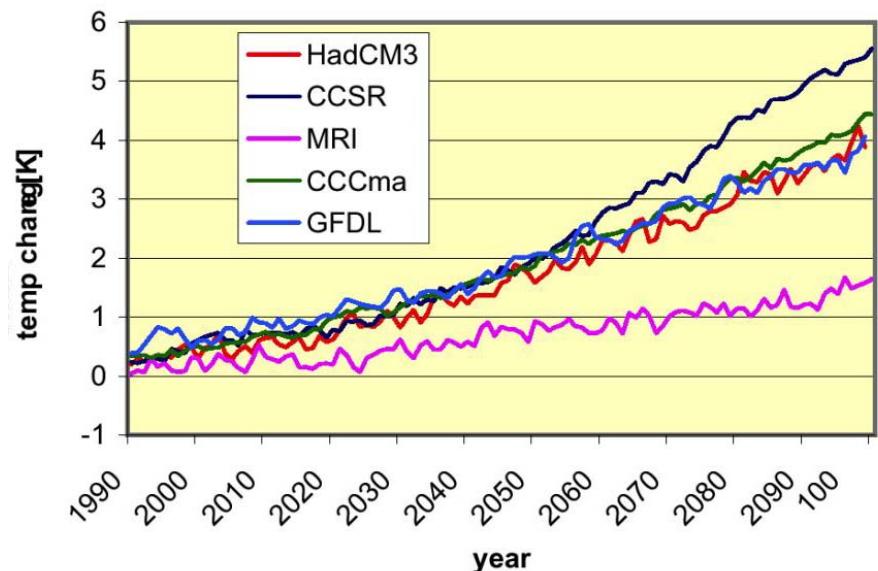
velocity (m/s)-re ( $\mu\text{m}$ )



6K



Global Temperature Change / SRES Scenario A2



# Ship Tracks

2003.1.27

Aqua/MODIS by NASA

