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HTT31-01

会場:301B

時間:5月19日14:45-15:00

マイクロサテライト・スーパーコンステレーションによるスマートリモートセンシング

mart remote-sensing by super constellation with micro-satellites

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Micro-satellite with a weight of 50-100 kg has various merits compared to middle and large sized satellite, that is, 1) low cost fabrication compared to middle or large sized satellite, namely, few M EUR including BUS and mission payloads. The launch cost will be 1-2 M EUR as piggyback, 2) quick fabrication: about one or two years for flight model would be sufficient, enabling application of the latest technologies, 3) on-demand operation, taking detail information at a point of interest, and 4) the low cost and quick fabrication make us possible to launch not a small number of satellites, which is called as constellation flight.

The constellation realizes a frequent monitoring from the low earth orbit. If we inserted 48 satellites into proper orbits, we can watch any location in the world every 7-8 min, which could be dedicated efficiently to time-variable phenomena, such as flood, thunderstorm, forest fire and Tsunami. Another important aspect of micro-satellite is the advanced technology of payload sensors. LCTF (liquid crystal tunable filter) enables the super multi-color imaging at several hundreds of wavelengths without image distortion due to the unstable attitude of spacecraft. Bolometer array sensor make it possible to take image in mid-infrared band range around 10 um without cooling system, meaning light weight and less power consumption.

We would suggest the establishment of the Smart Remote-Sensing with super micro-satellite constellation, making use of advanced sensors, under collaboration among Asian countries in the near future.

キーワード: スマートリモートセンシング, スーパーコンステレーション, マイクロサテライト

Keywords: smart remote-sensing, super constellation, micro-satellite

¹Space Mission Center, Hokkaido University

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HTT31-02

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航空機搭載型測深 LiDAR による我が国太平洋沿岸浅海域の詳細海底地形調査結果 (平成 24 年度)

Airborne LiDAR bathymetry survey in Japanese Pacific coast in 2012

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In 2012, Airborne lidar bathymetry survey in Japanese Pacific coast was planned and partially conducted at several selected sites.

The objective of this survey is to acquire detailed bathymetry data in Japanese Pacific coast which are important for Tsunami simulation as well as monitoring of coastal environment and ecosystem heavily damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred in March 2011.

An airborne lidar bathymetry system, Fugro LADS Mk. III, was brought to Japan for the first time in October 2012. Data acquisition flights over several coastal areas in Hokkaido, Tohoku, Mie, and Tokushima were conducted in Novemver and December, 2012. Obtained data are currently being calibrated and evaluated.

In this presentation, the outline of the survey including instrument specifications, mapping areas, and the survey schedule as well as lidar data acquired in 2012 will be presented.

キーワード: 航空機搭載型測深 LiDAR

Keywords: Airborne LiDAR

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HTT31-03

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水位センサ IC タグの防災への応用と可能性 Application and possibility to the disaster prevention of the water level sensor IC tags

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住民の安全を守る防災の観点から環境情報の可視化は重要である.小型で低価格なセンサ IC タグ等を利用し,たとえば多点で水位センサを配置すれば内水氾濫や河川増水の監視や避難情報の発令に有効である.茨城大学工学部では2012年7月から日立市内に水位センサを取り付け内水氾濫監視システムを実験的に立ち上げ,降雨時の水位をリアルタイム監視している.このシステムを応用すれば,東日本大震災で震災を受け,地盤沈下による冠水等の被害が現在でも残る東北太平洋沿岸地域の海水面の水位監視が可能である.

キーワード: センサ IC タグ, センサーネットワーク, 水位センサ Keywords: sensor IC tag, sensor network, water level sensor

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HTT31-04

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同一領域における DSM の精度評価手法とその適用 Reseach on the accuracy control of DSM estimated from PALSAR-data

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地球温暖化の影響により、平均海面水位が最大で 59cm 上昇すると予測されている.沿岸部低平地においては水没の危険性が高まるとされ、早急な対策が必要とされている.このような中、土地の高さをメッシュとして表した数値標高モデル (DEM:Digital Elevation Model) や数値表層モデル (DSM:Digital Surface Model) を用いた水没域推定に関する研究事例があり、データの示す標高値の精度の捉え方を整理することが重要であると言える.既往の研究において、基準点を用いて残差をデータのばらつきの判断材料とする統計論的アプローチで議論が進められている.本研究では、低平地における氾濫シミュレーションに対する DSM の実利用を想定し、数値標高モデル 10m メッシュ、レーザプロファイラ、ステレオマッチング処理、InSAR 処理の各方法で生成した DEM および DSM 精度比較の方法を同一領域にて検討した.またそれら評価方法に関して、マーシャル諸島を対象に InSAR 処理で生成した DSM への適応を行った。

キーワード: DEM, DSM, 精度評価 Keywords: DEM, DSM, precision criterion

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ALOS/AVNIR-2 と PRISM を用いた水災害に関する脆弱性評価データの生成 Generation of Vulnerability Assessment data about Water-related Disaster using ALOS/AVNIR-2 and PRISM

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According to the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC, due to the climate change, it is assumed that the flood damages such as typhoon will be increased at lowland area. In order to decrease storm and flood damages, it is important to unify the measures over land use, environmental plan, and traffic environment. In this research, we focused on the Hai Hau coast that is a downstream of Red-River, Vietnam. Around the Hai Hau coast, vast lowland areas are distributed. Therefore, in this research, we mapped the vulnerability assessment to the river flood for Hai Hau coast and its vicinity. Then, we mapped a salt farm, a shrimp farm and cultivated land using ALOS/AVNIR-2 and ALOS/PRISM in order to grasp the vulnerability assessment of the cultivated land received from overtopping waves of the coast. The result of this study, we generated the geographic information for water-related disaster, and considered the relation with present condition of land-use.

キーワード: 気候変動, 衛星画像, 氾濫シミュレーション, リモートセンシング Keywords: climate change, satellite image, flood simulation, remote sensing