

JAXA's contributions for Earth and Planetary research using earth observation data

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JAXA's earth observation satellites play an important role in providing essential information for Earth science and applications regarding global warming, climate change, water cycle change, agriculture, public health and disaster management.

JAXA have been operating Greenhouse gas Observing SATellite (GOSAT), and Global Change Observation Mission-Water 1 (GCOM-W1) successfully. These satellites are collecting geophysical data of the earth's surfaces and atmosphere those are important for the earth and planetary researches.

In addition to those ongoing earth observation satellite missions, new satellites will be added to the line.

One is GPM (Global Precipitation Measurement), the successor of TRMM focusing to measure precipitation. Another one is ALOS-2 (Advanced Land Observing Satellite) carrying an L-band synthetic aperture radar. Those new generation satellites will contribute to observe disaster, earth resources, climate change, water cycle, etc.

JAXA will make continuous efforts to create and provide satellite-based information for not only scientists but also decision makers and stakeholders in order to contribute to solving global and regional issues. In order to make such information useful, close collaboration with various players in various sectors is essential.

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