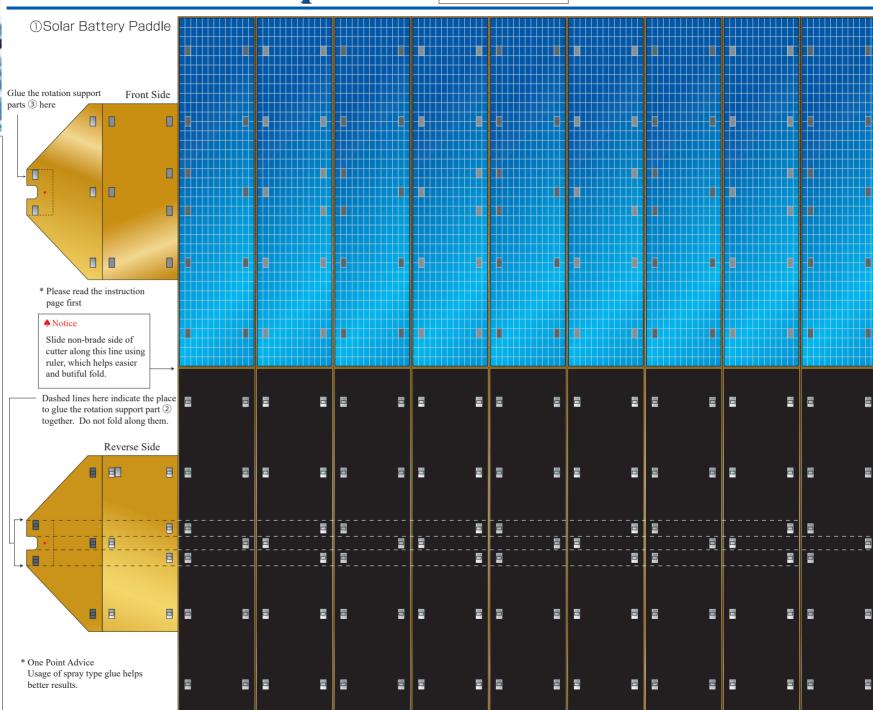


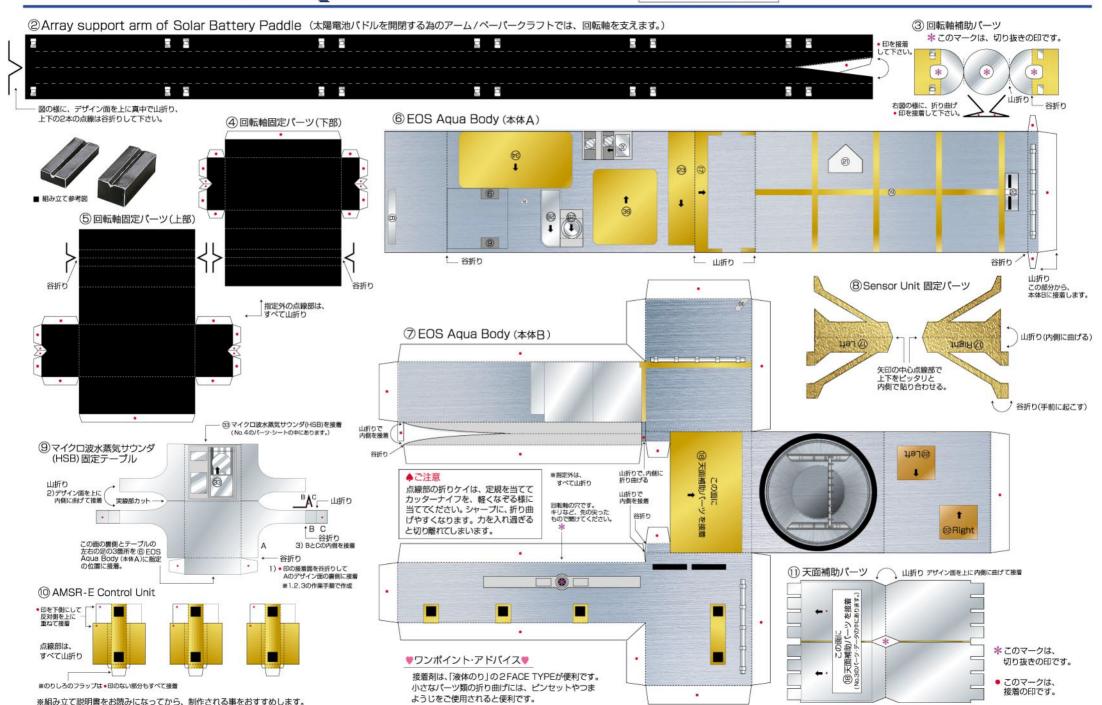
## EOS Aqua

Aqua, a part of the Earth Observing System (EOS) by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA: http://www.nasa.gov), is the Earth observing satellite scheduled for launch in April 2002, under the cooperation with Japan and Brazil. Aqua carries six observing instruments; four instruments, including the Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS), the Advanced Microwave Sounding Unit (AMSU-A), the Clouds and the Earth's Radiant Energy System (CERES), the Moderate-Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS), provided by NASA, the Humidity Sounder for Brazil (HSB) provided by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE: http://www.inpe.br) of Brazil, and the Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer for EOS (AMSR-E) provided by the National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA: http://www.nasda. go.jp). By these instruments, EOS Aqua covers the entire Earth within a day from a Sun-synchronous, sub-recurrent orbit with an altitude of approximately 705 km and an orbiting period of approximately 100 minutes. The observed data will be utilized in improving weather forecasting accuracy, investigating global water and energy circulation, and monitoring global environment changes and disasters.

## AMSR-E

The Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer for EOS (AMSR-E) is a modified version of AMSR on board the Advanced Earth Observing Satellite-II (ADEOS-II) scheduled for launch in autumn of 2002. By measuring microwave emission from the Earth, the instrument observes sea surface temperature, sea surface wind speed, sea ice concentration, water vapor, precipitation, cloud liquid water, snow cover, and soil moisture. Major advantage of microwave measurement is an ability to observe the Earth day and night, regardless of cloud condition. The data acquired by the instrument are down-linked to the NASA's ground receiving stations at Alaska or Norway, and then transmitted via online to the NASDA's Earth Observation Center (EOC: http://www.eoc.nasda.go.jp) for data processing into brightness temperatures and geophysical products. After evaluating its validity, the generated products are distributed to data users and related research institutions. Combining the AMSR in morning orbit with the AMSR-E in afternoon orbit will provide information on diurnal variability of geophysical parameters related to the global water and energy circulation. and frequent sampling of rapidly-changing phenomena like severe tropical storms.





(18) 天面補助パーツ

この面に

① 天面補助パーツを接着

(No.2のパーツ・シートの中にあります。)

矢印と同じ向きで⑦ EOS Aqua

Body (本体目)の指定の場所に接着

※点線はすべて山折り

※ EOS Aqua Body (本体B)に接着

② 天面補助パーツ

山折り

※チェックポイント

① 宇宙解除パーツ

丸い筒状の立体に して、指定の場所

(9) S-band Zenith Antenna ± 70 deg

丸い筒状の立体に して、指定の場所 に接着

20天面補助パーツ

※ EOS Aqua Body (本体A)に接着

※ EOS Aqua Body (本体A)に接着

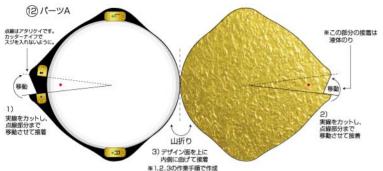
※真横から見ると

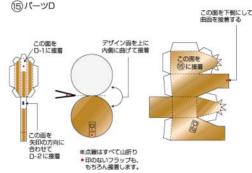
こんな形です。

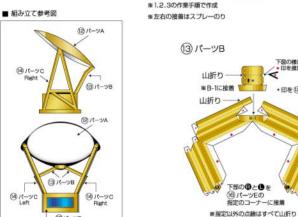
上部が前方になるように、

指定の場所に 接着。

## AMSR-E Sensor Unit (改良型高性能マイクロ波放射計)



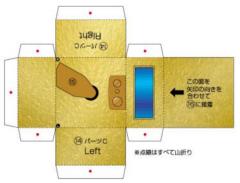


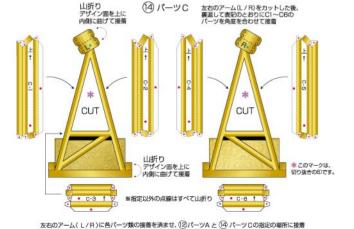




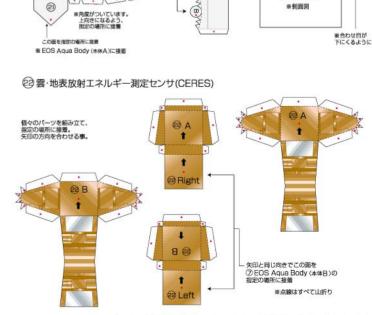
下図の様に、折り曲げ ・印を接着して下さい。

印を(2)パーツAに接着





(I7)パーツF 8 Sensor Unit この面を®EOS Aqua Body(本体A)の 固定パーツを接着 谷折り (7)に矢印の方向に合わせて接着 No.2のパーツ・データの 中にあります。 TIOL (T) 谷折り ※指定以外の点線はすべて山折り



※組み立て説明書をお読みになってから、制作される事をおすすめします。

一個パーツE

★プリント用紙の厚み

