

REMOTE SENSING OF SEA ICE BY AIRBORNE AND SATELLITE-BORNE IMAGING RADARS (ABSTRACT)

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Principles of remote sensing of Arctic sea ice by airborne real and synthetic aperture radar (SAR) are shown with some examples of Beaufort Sea ice images obtained by 9350 MHz SAR on board the Convair-580 airplane at Canada Center for Remote Sensing. The finger raftings between new ices are clearly observed and the image of the ice island T3 surrounded by the multi-year ice floes is also clearly observed.

The Seasat satellite-borne SAR images of pack ice in the Beaufort Sea are also shown with the leads between ice floes and ridging and rafting of floes. Drift motion of the small ice island calved from the ice shelf on Ellesmere Island was imaged by the Seasat SAR on 20 separate passes. During the 80-day period, the ice island traveled circuitously approximately 435 km, an average of 5.4 km per day.

Since the remote sensing of Antarctic sea ice by the airborne SAR or the real aperture radar has not yet been performed, the proposal to introduce the airborne imaging radars for the remote sensing of the Antarctic sea ice is presented. The 9530 MHz airborne real aperture radar system under development by Radio Research Laboratory is introduced showing its potential to the remote sensing of sea ice off the coast of the Hokkaido district.

The satellite-borne SAR projects, such as SIR-B', RADARSAT, ERS-1 and Japanese ERS-1 are introduced. Especially the experiment planned by the 27th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition by using the cubic corner reflector with a length of 1 m in the experiment of SIR-B' to be conducted in February 1987 is introduced.

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SURVEY OF SNOW COVER BY MICROWAVE RADIOMETER AT ISHIKARI IN HOKKAIDO (ABSTRACT)

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Survey of snow cover was carried out from 29 to 30 in January 1985 on the ground of a junior high school at Ishikari near Sapporo. A 19.35-GHz microwave radiometer, an infrared thermometer and a thermister thermometer for measuring snow surface temperature were set there from 1200 LST on 29 to 1200 LST on 30 January. The depth of snow cover was 107 cm and water equivalent of it was 31.5 g/cm², and the both values were kept constant mostly during the