

(2) Cyclone Amphan in India and Bangladesh

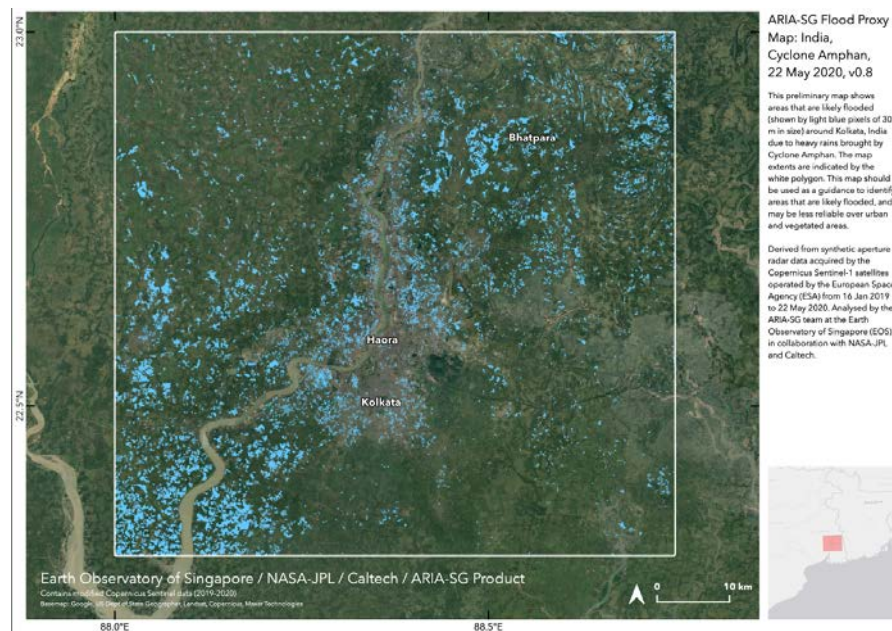
On 20 May 2020, Cyclone Amphan made landfall near Jammu Island, West Bengal, near Bangladesh, at 5.00 pm BST with 130-140 km/h wind speed. An Indian newspaper, The Times of India reported that at least 72 people have died in West Bengal and United Nations estimates that around 10 million people in Bangladesh are impacted, with half a million families potentially having lost their homes. The rains and heavy winds caused massive damage to crops and infrastructure in Odisha, India too.

In this case, well prior to the actual landfall of the cyclone, National Remote Sensing Center (NRSC), ISRO (for Indian Area) and International Water Management Institute (IWMI) on behalf of Disaster Management Department, Bangladesh (for Bangladeshi area) promptly sent Emergency Observation Request to Sentinel Asia for India and Bangladesh respectively. Also, the EOR for Bangladeshi area was escalated to the International Disasters Charter as “Sentinel Asia Escalation”, with Dr. Giriraj Amarnath of IWMI playing the role of Project Manager for the Disasters Charter.

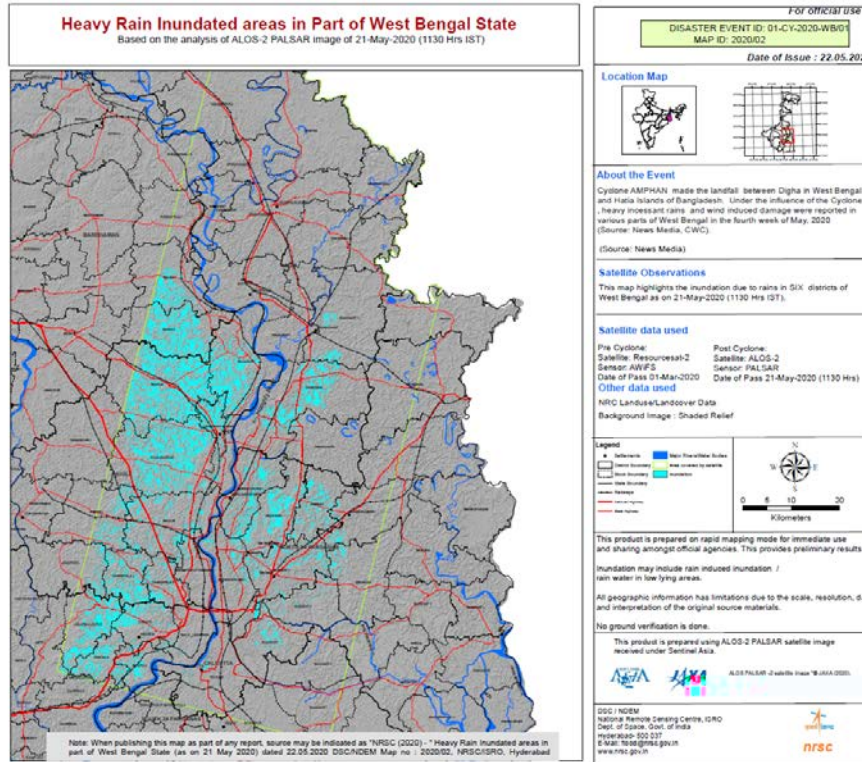
As of 25 May, among Data Provider Nodes (DPNs), JAXA provided their observation data. Also, among Data Analysis Nodes (DANs), AIT, EOS, and Yamaguchi University analyzed the data and provided their products. The information on the latest response by Sentinel Asia is available from the following link.

<https://sentinel-asia.org/EO/article20200518IN.html> (India)

<https://sentinel-asia.org/EO/article20200518BD.html> (Bangladesh)



Product by EOS



Product by ISRO

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2. [Announcement] Kobe University joined JPT as DAN

Research Center for Urban Safety and Security (RCUSS) of Kobe University in Japan became a Joint Project Team member of Sentinel Asia as well as a member of DAN in April 2020. RCUSS was established in 1996, about one year after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. The mission of RCUSS is to make contributions in building safe and secure urban society by developing the visions towards such society and by conducting research and education on suitable methodologies and frameworks in realizing such society.

On their participation, Professor Kenichio KOBAYASHI of RCUSS comments, “We are delighted to be a member of Sentinel Asia and excited to support Sentinel Asia colleagues by generating and providing VAPs in the upcoming EORs”.

<http://www.rcuss.kobe-u.ac.jp/English/index-e.html>

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3. [Announcement] New Geospatial Analysis Knowledge materials on the Sentinel Asia website provided by Yamaguchi University, Japan

Yamaguchi University provided new technical materials on Geospatial Analysis for capacity building for the benefit of the Sentinel Asia community. Professor Masahiko NAGAI, Director, Center for Research and Application of Satellite Remote Sensing at Yamaguchi University, said “We would like to introduce and share our E-Learning contents with Sentinel Asia members. These technical materials are produced by Yamaguchi University as a Geospatial Analysis Knowledge Portal. We are delighted to contribute to Sentinel Asia activity. This work was supported by the Coordination Funds of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) of Japan for Promoting AeroSpace Utilization.”

The materials are available from the Sentinel Asia Web site:

<https://sentinel-asia.org/e-learning/TechnicalMaterials.html>

The screenshot shows a presentation slide with the following elements:

- Page Header:** Sentinel Asia logo and navigation links: HOME, POST, ABOUT, CONTACT.
- Section Header:** Sar-Applications-For-Disasters (highlighted in yellow) and Introduction to Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR).
- Image:** A composite image showing a grayscale SAR image of a city and a color satellite image of a city.
- Text:** Introduction to Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR). Center for Research and Application for Satellite Remote Sensing, Yamaguchi University.
- Description:** This content presents for basic of Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) including its geometry, how the image is created, essential parameters, interpretation, SAR sensor specification, and advantages and disadvantages.
- Slide Title:** Satellite geometry.
- Diagram:** A 3D diagram illustrating satellite geometry. It shows an antenna on a satellite at altitude h above the Earth's surface. The flight path is shown as a dashed line. The nadir is the point directly below the antenna. The range direction is perpendicular to the flight path. The swath is the width of the area imaged. The azimuth direction is along the flight path. The slant range image is shown as a tilted rectangle. Key distances are labeled: R_0 (range to nadir), R_{Near} (range to near range edge), R_{Far} (range to far range edge), R_s (slant range), and θ (incidence angle).
- Page Number:** 19.
- Footer:** スライド 19, 11 Oct 2019, Google.

