Pioneering the future with the world's best class SAR data

March 23, 2021, 9:06 p.m. Tokyo

This is an actual image acquired by the small SAR (※1) satellite "QPS – SAR-2." With 36 satellite constellation (※2) that can provide the world best class resolution and image quality, (※3) you can observe anywhere on the earth every 10 minutes. This valuable data has high potential to change the future.

(※1) SAR: Synthetic Aperture Radar   (※2) A group of satellites working together as a system.   (※3) Within 100kg class small SAR satellites in private sector

Various applications

Satellite data acquired from QPS-SAR can be used for quick observation after disasters, safe and secure urban development by itself, and when combined with other data such as weather data, market data, and/or economic data, it can be used to predict the value of future crops and the economy of a country or region. Unlimited potential is there.

Assessing the situation in the event of an emergency or disaster

It enables immediate situation to check for early damage assessment and planning of countermeasures are possible.

Improve social efficiency

Increase productivity in agriculture and fisheries
Early detection of deterioration of buildings and railroad infrastructure

Country/Region Economic Forecasts

Forecasting the future by visualizing global economic trends and changing conditions

May 4, 2021, 21:24, Toyonaka City, Osaka

QPS-SAR SPEC

Name	QPS-SAR
Frequency	9.6 GHz (X band)
Acquisition Direction	Left or right
SAR Imaging Mode	Stripmap mode Spotlight mode
Antenna Size	3.6m (Diameter)
Orbit	SSO, Mid-inclination orbit
Maximum Radiated Power	2,000W
Polarisation	HH or VV
Off-nadir angle	15-50°

PRODUCT SPEC

SAR IMAGING MODE	Stripmap	Spotlight
Resolution ※1 (slant-azimuth×slant-range)	1.8m × 0.46m	0.46m × 0.46m
SCENE SIZE ※1 (slant-azimuth×slant-range)	14km × 7km	7km × 7km
NESZ ※1※2	-20db	—
DInSAR	To be applied	

※1 Resolution at the 30° off-nadir angle   ※2 The lower the value of NESZ (Noise Equivalent), the higher the sensitivity of the SAR to the reception signal.