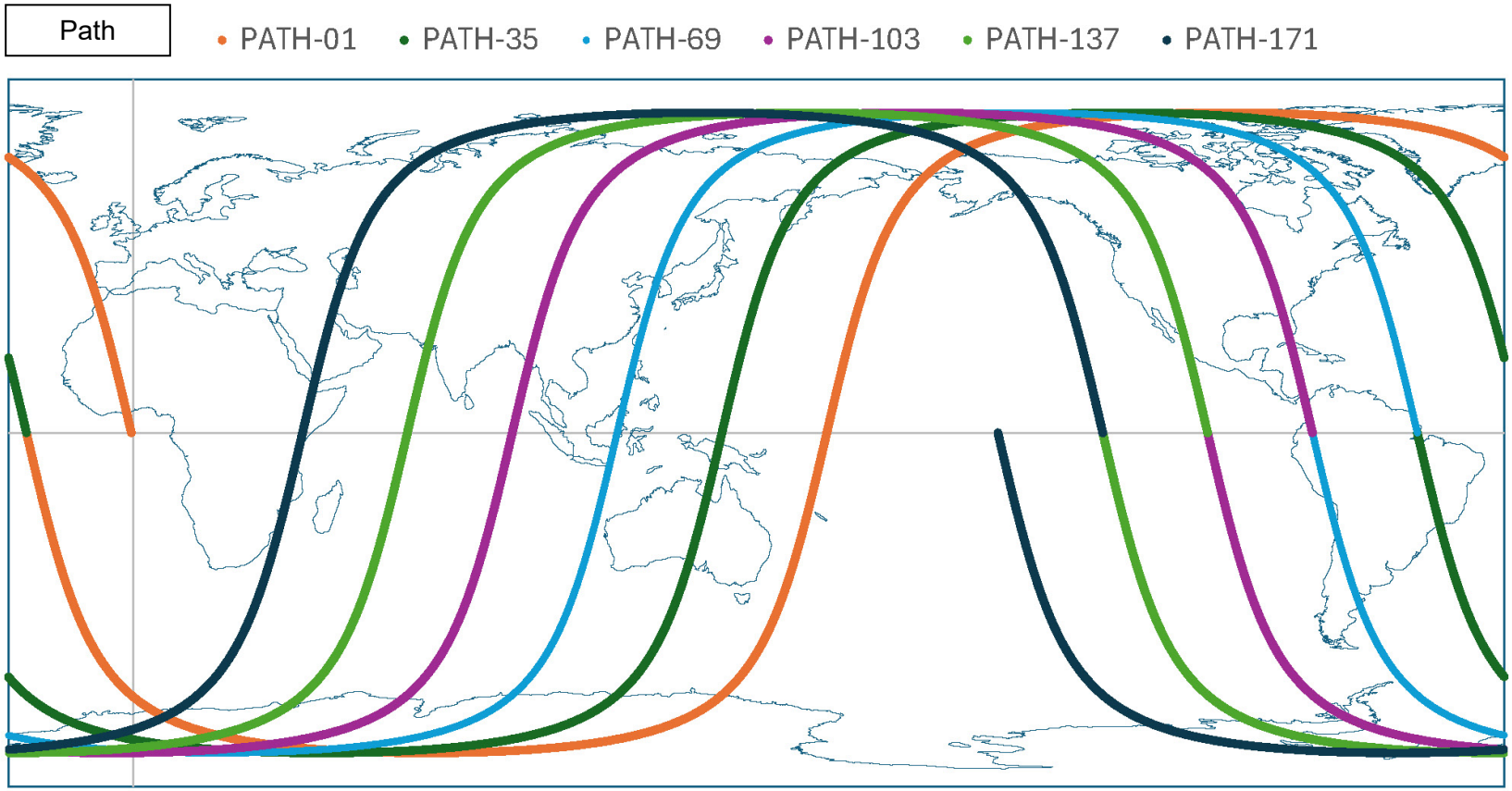
Definition of GCOM-C Path

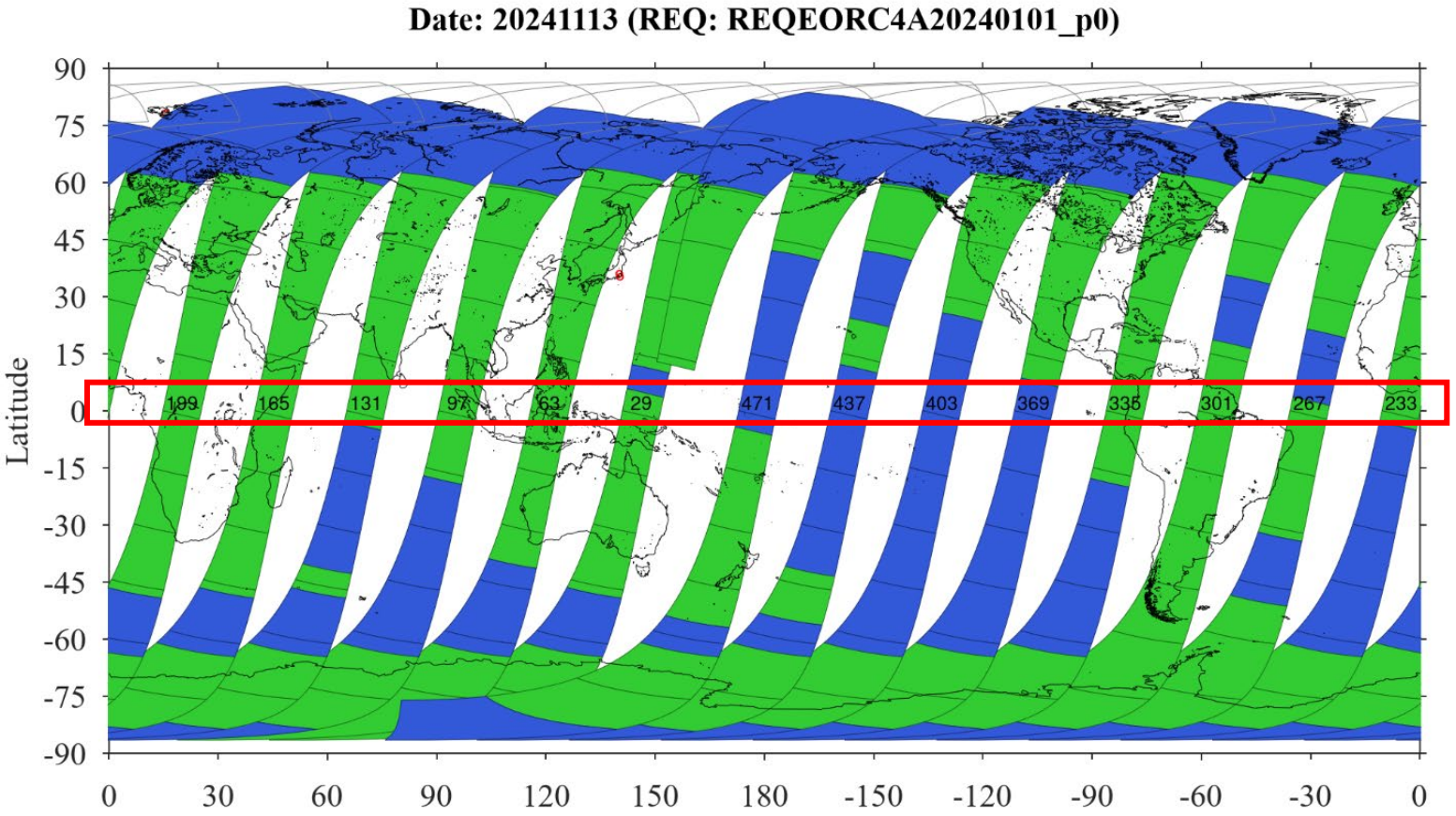
November 22th, 2024

- The path is defined as the satellite passes from the ascending node to the North pole, the South pole and then reaches the ascending node again.
- The path number increases toward the west at the adjacent orbit interval.
- The recurrent period of GCOM-C is 34 days, and the number of orbits is 485.



Definition of GCOM-C Path

You can check the correspondence between specific observation dates and path numbers in the Observation plan.

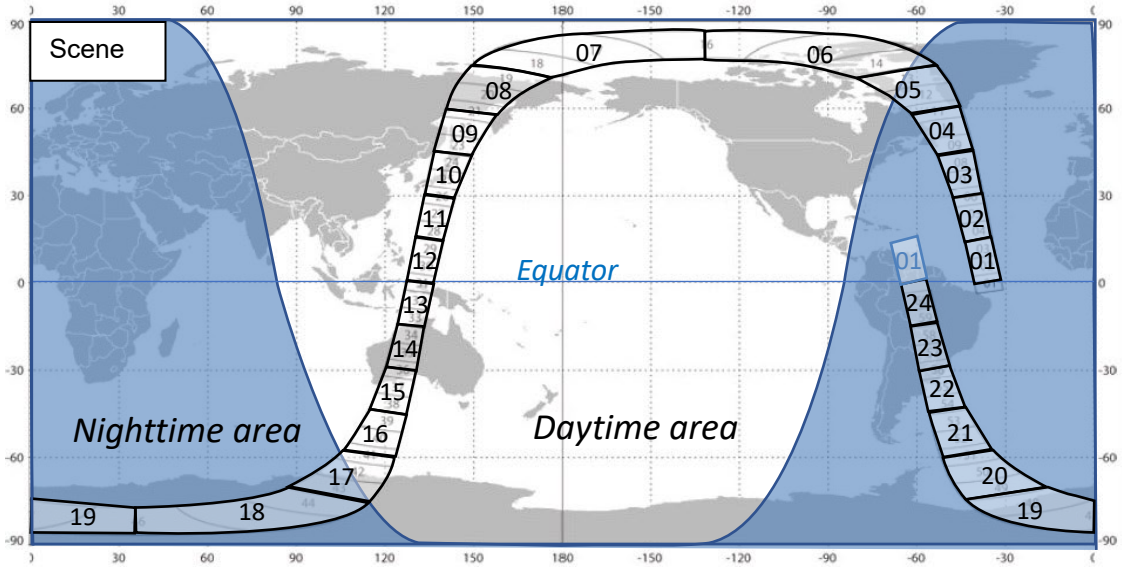


Ex. November 13th, 2024

Definition of GCOM-C Scenes

- Scene L1: VNR-NP (non-polarized), IRS (infrared)
- Scene L2: Ocean product, Cryosphere product (OKID only)

- One orbit revolution (from an ascending node to the next ascending node) is divided to 24 scenes.
- When resolution is switched or the sensor is turned off (or on), the scene may be divided into multiple scenes.
- The scene number in granule ID is "01" to "24" starting from equator.
- Because the data is stored in the order of observation time, data in in the ascending scene (from south to north) is stored for the south at the top and the north at the bottom in image. (please also refer to Q23)

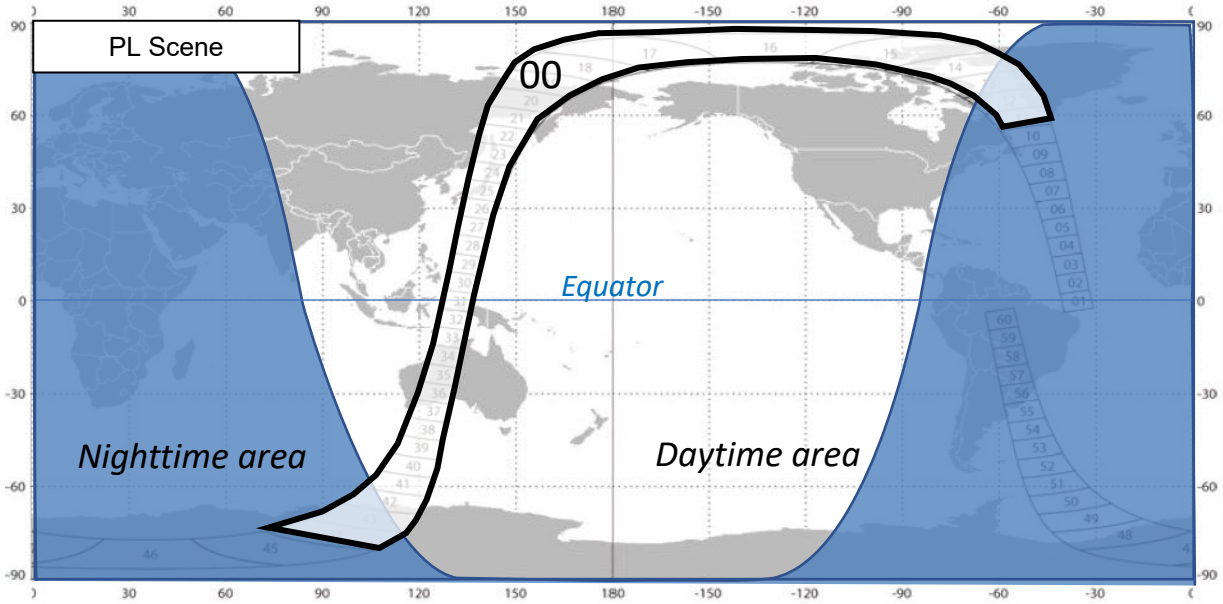


VNR-NP and IRS scene definition

Definition of GCOM-C Scenes

◆ Scene: L1 VNR-PL (Polarization)

- VNR-PL(POL) scenes is not divided like VNR or IRS. One scene of VNR-PL includes all daytime observation areas in one orbit.
- Because the tilt angle is changed around latitude 0 deg zone, there are discontinuous areas and stretched image appears. (see bottom right)
- The scene number of the granule ID is fixed to "00".

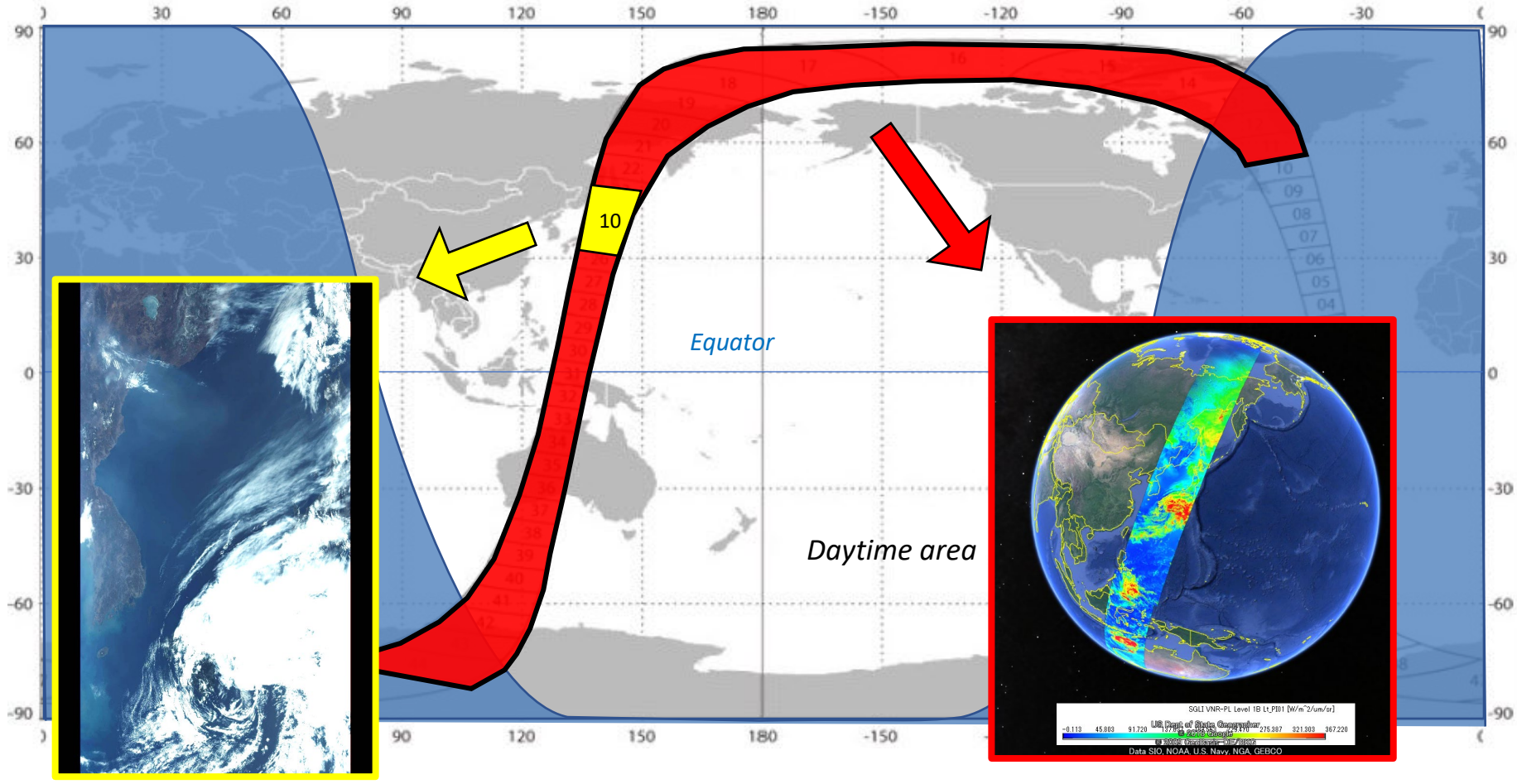


VNR-PL scene definition

Image during tilt operation

Definition of GCOM-C Scenes

November 22th, 2024



1 scene of VNR-NP and IRS

1 scene of VNR-PL
(overlaid on Google Earth)