

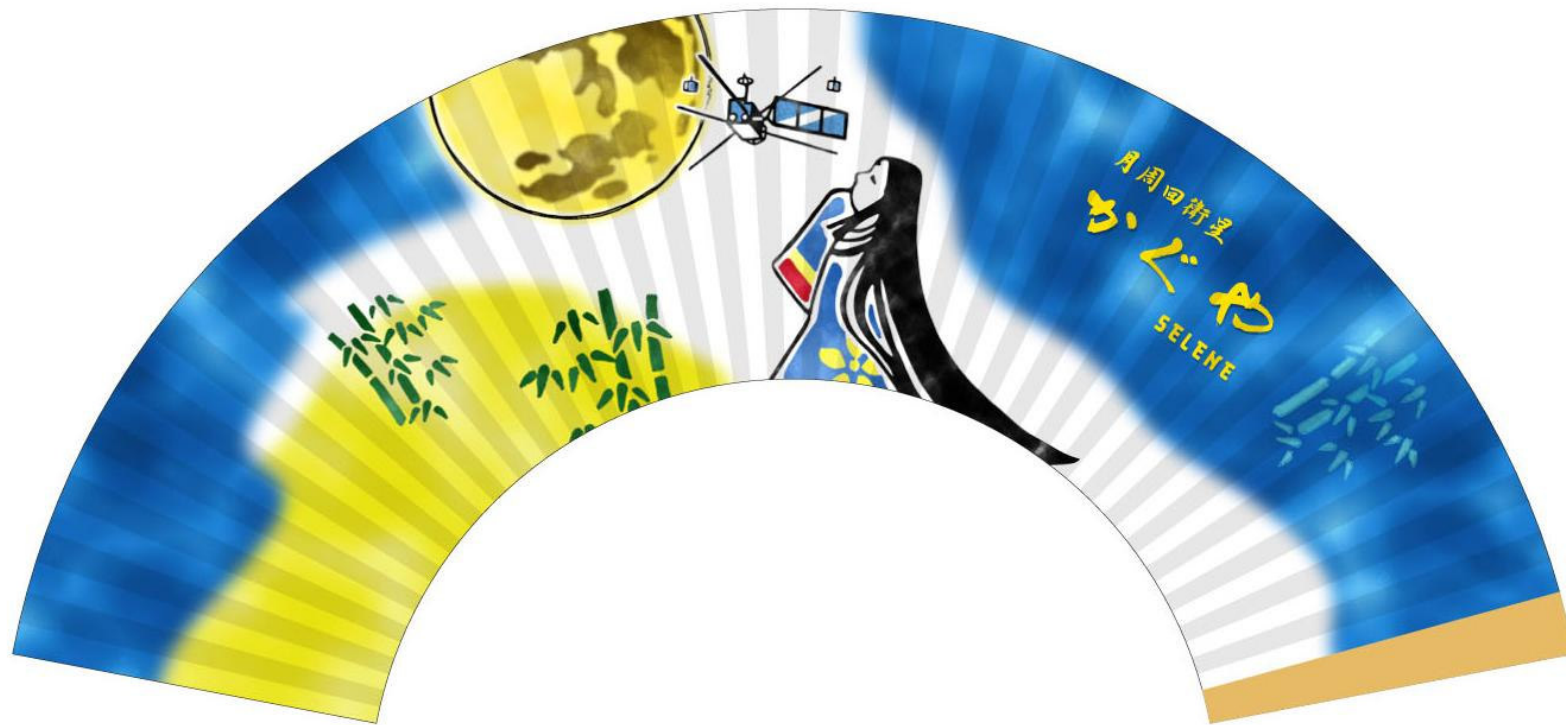
Japan's lunar explorer "KAGUYA" one year operation and early results

Shin-ichi Sobue
JAXA/SELENE project

空へ飛び、宇宙を拓く

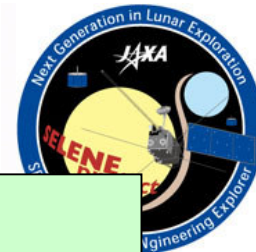


Why we name “KAGUYA” to our Japan’s lunar explorer?



Among all the varied suggested nicknames, about 24 percent suggested names related to “Princess Kaguya” from the old classic Japanese story “Taketeri Monogatari (or the story of a bamboo cutter and the princess from the Moon.)” From among these names, “KAGUYA” accounted for almost 70 percent. It appears that SELENE, which travels to the Moon, reminds many people of “Princess Kaguya,” who returned to the Moon.

KAGUYA Characteristics



Rstar (OKINA) separation from main orbiter

● Global survey for the lunar origin and evolution study

● Data Application to Future Moon Utilization

● Technology development for the lunar exploration

● Public Outreach

Main Orbiter : KAGUYA

Weight : 3 ton (at launch)
(including sub-satellites 50kg × 2)
Dimension : 2.1m × 2.1m × 4.8m
Mission Period : 1 Year
Orbit : 100km Altitude / Inclination 90deg.

Sub-satellites

Rstar (Relay satellite): OKINA

Vstar (VLBI Radio satellite): OUNA

Weight : 50kg
Dimension : 0.99m × 0.99m × 0.65m
(Octagonal column shape)

Mission Period : 1 Year

Orbit (at Separation) :

(Rstar : OKINA) 100km × 2400km

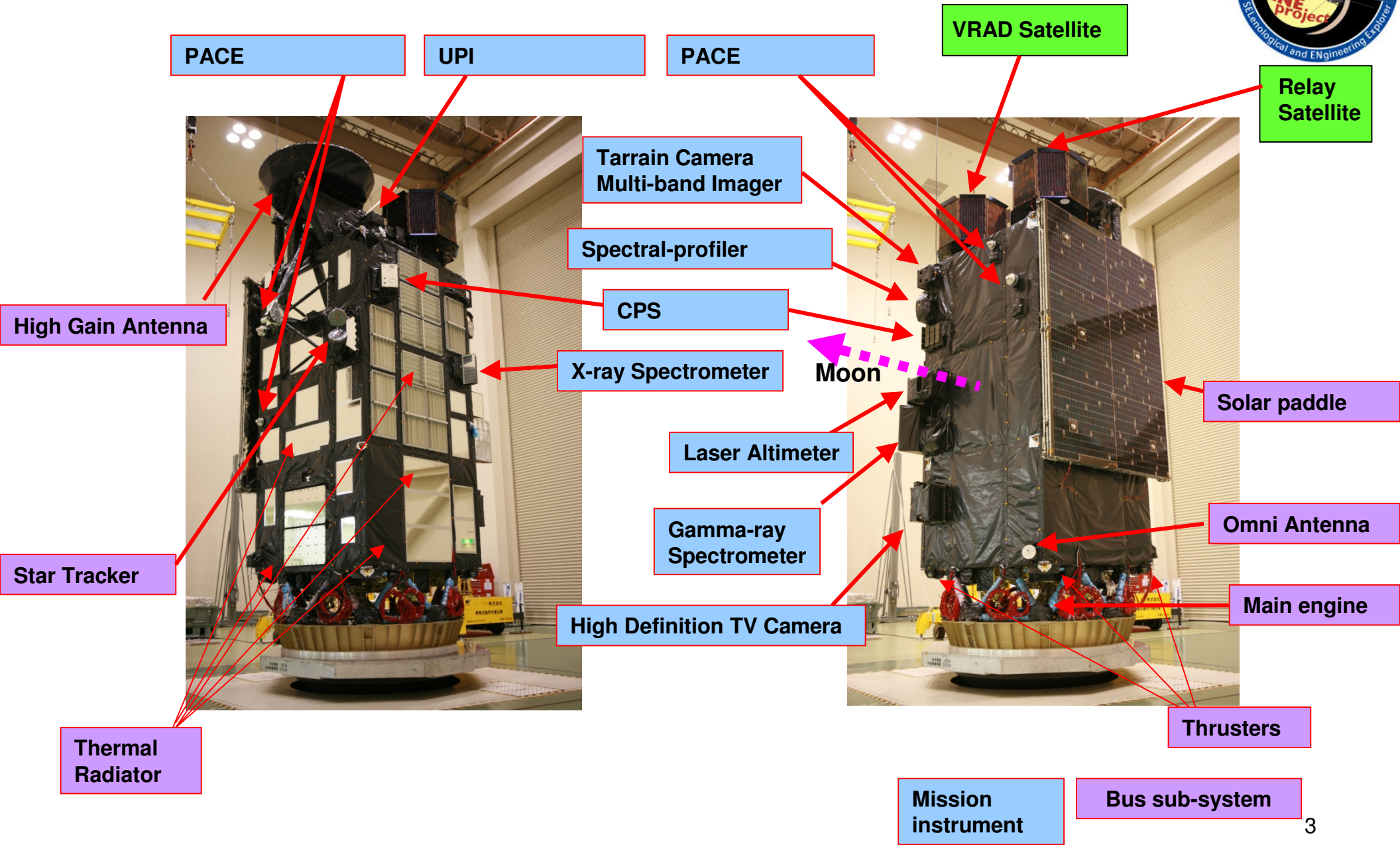
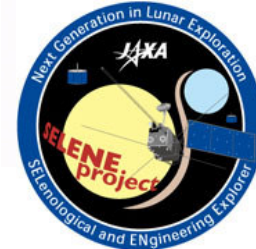
(Vstar: OUNA) : 100km × 800km

Mission

- (1) Chemical elements distribution: XRS, GRS
- (2) Mineralogical distribution: SP, MI
- (3) Surface structure: TC, LALT, LRS
- (4) Surface & Space environment: LMAG, PACE, CPS, RS, UPI
- (5) Gravitational field distribution: VRAD, RSAT
- (6) Public outreach: HDTV

X-ray Spectrometer (XRS) Gamma-ray Spectrometer (GRS) Spectral Profiler (SP) Multi-band Imager (MI) Terrain Camera (TC) Lunar Radar Sounder (LRS) Laser Altimeter (LALT) Lunar Magnetometer (LMAG) Upper-atmosphere and Plasma Imager (UPI) Charged Particle Spectrometer (CPS) Plasma energy Angle and Composition Experiment (PACE), Radio Science (RS), VLBI Radio-source (VRAD), Relay Sat. transponder (RSAT), High Definition Television ca (HDTV)

KAGUYA Flight model outlook

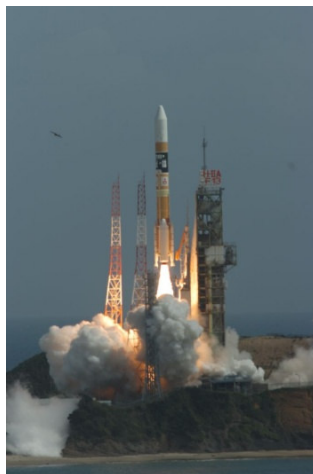
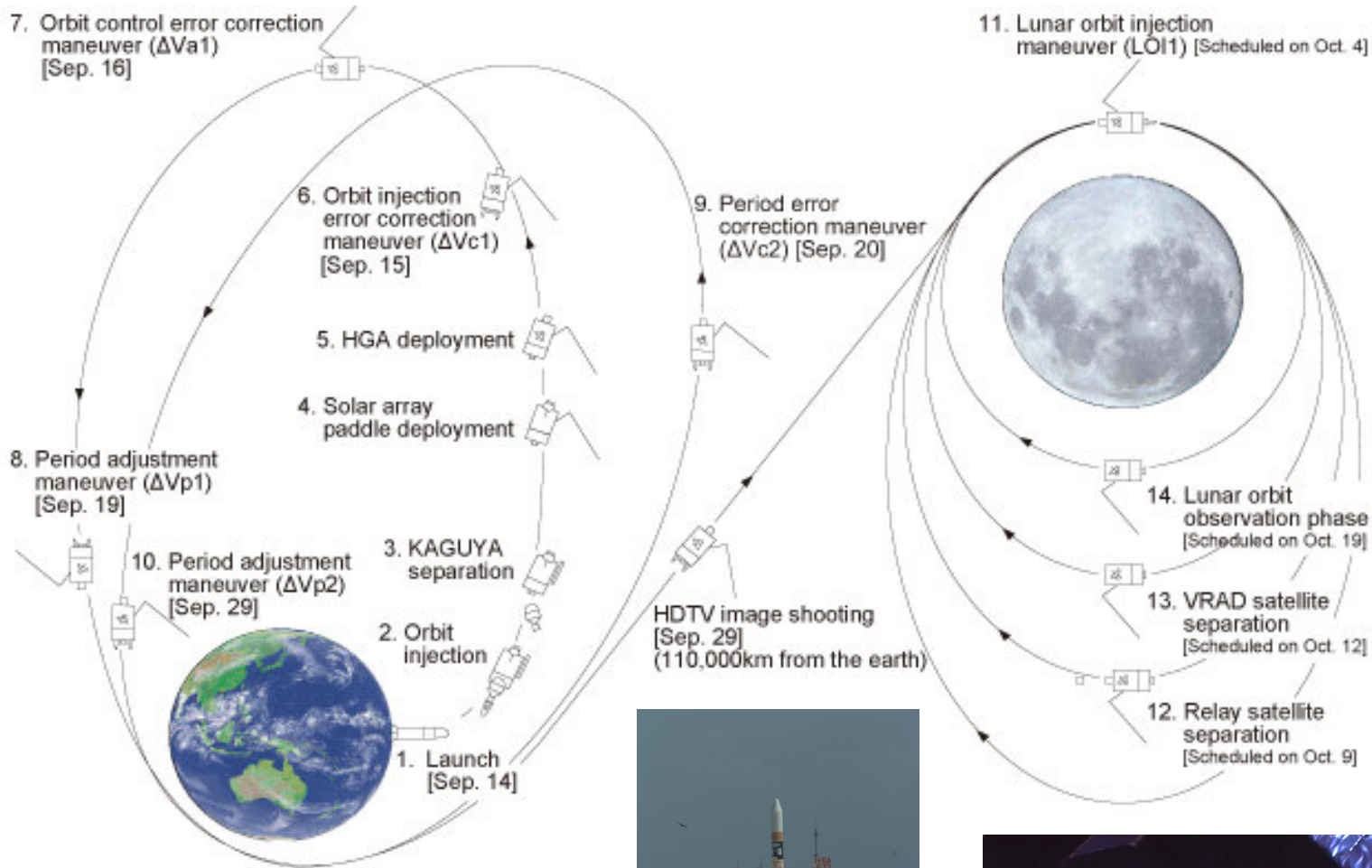


KAGUYA Mission Instruments

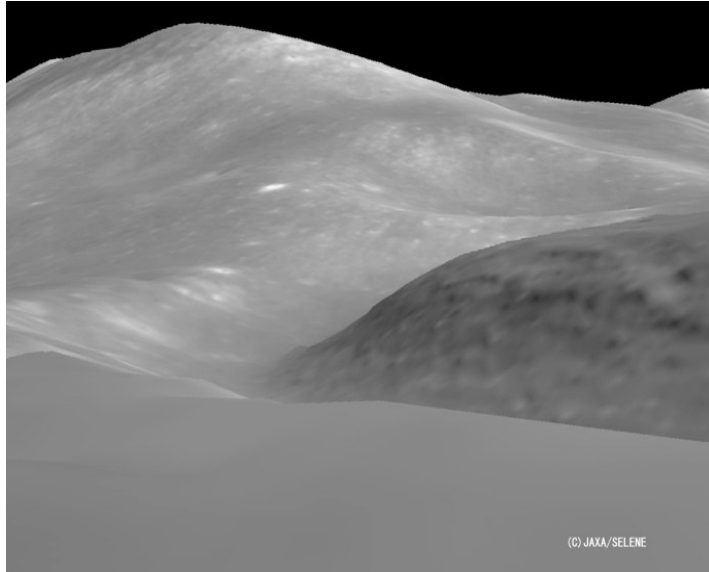


	Observation	Instrument and Characteristics
Main Orbiter	Chemical elements distribution	X-ray Spectrometer (Al, Si, Mg, Fe distribution, spatial resolution 20 [km]) Gamma-ray Spectrometer (U, Th, K distribution, resolution 160 [km])
	Mineralogical distribution	Spectral Profiler (Continuous spectral profile $\lambda = 0.5$ to 2.6 [μm], spatial resolution 500 [m]) Multi-band Imager (UV-VIS-IR imager, $\lambda = 0.4$ to 1.6 [μm], 9 bands, spatial resolution 20 [m])
	Surface structure	Terrain Camera (High resolution stereo camera, spatial resolution 10 [m]) Lunar Radar Sounder (apparent depth 5 [km], resolution 100 [m]) Laser Altimeter (height resolution 5 [m], spatial resolution 1600 [m])
	Environment	Lunar Magnetometer (Magnetic field measurement, accuracy 0.5 [nT]) Plasma Imager (Observation of plasmasphere of the earth, XUV to VIS) Charged Particle Spectrometer (Measurement of high-energy particles) Plasma Analyzer (Charged particle energy and composition measurement)
	Imaging	High Definition Television camera (Images of the earth and the lunar surface, for public outreach)
VRAD satellite (OUNA)	Gravitational field distribution	VLBI Radio-source on the VRAD satellite (lunar gravitational field) (VRAD = VLBI RADio source)
	Environment	Radio Science (Detection of the tenuous lunar ionosphere)
Relay satellite (OKINA)	Gravitational field distribution	VLBI Radio-source on the Relay satellite (lunar gravitational field) Relay Sat. transponder (Far-side gravity field using 4-way range rate from ground station to Orbiter via Relay Satellite)

Road to the Moon by KAGUYA



KAGUYA Terrain Camera TC Three Dimensional Images with Astronaut Apollo 15 photographic image

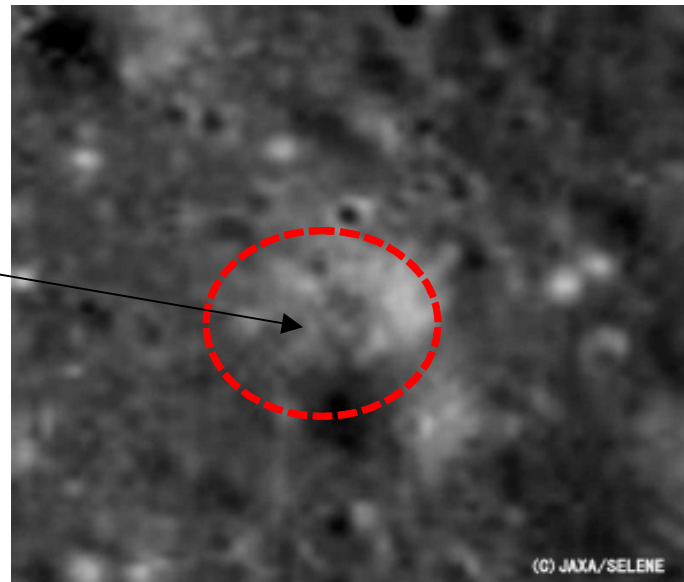


3D Terrain Camera(TC)



Taken by Astronaut Apollo

Pan image by Terrain Camera(TC) that it assume "Hello (Jet mark)" of the Apollo 15



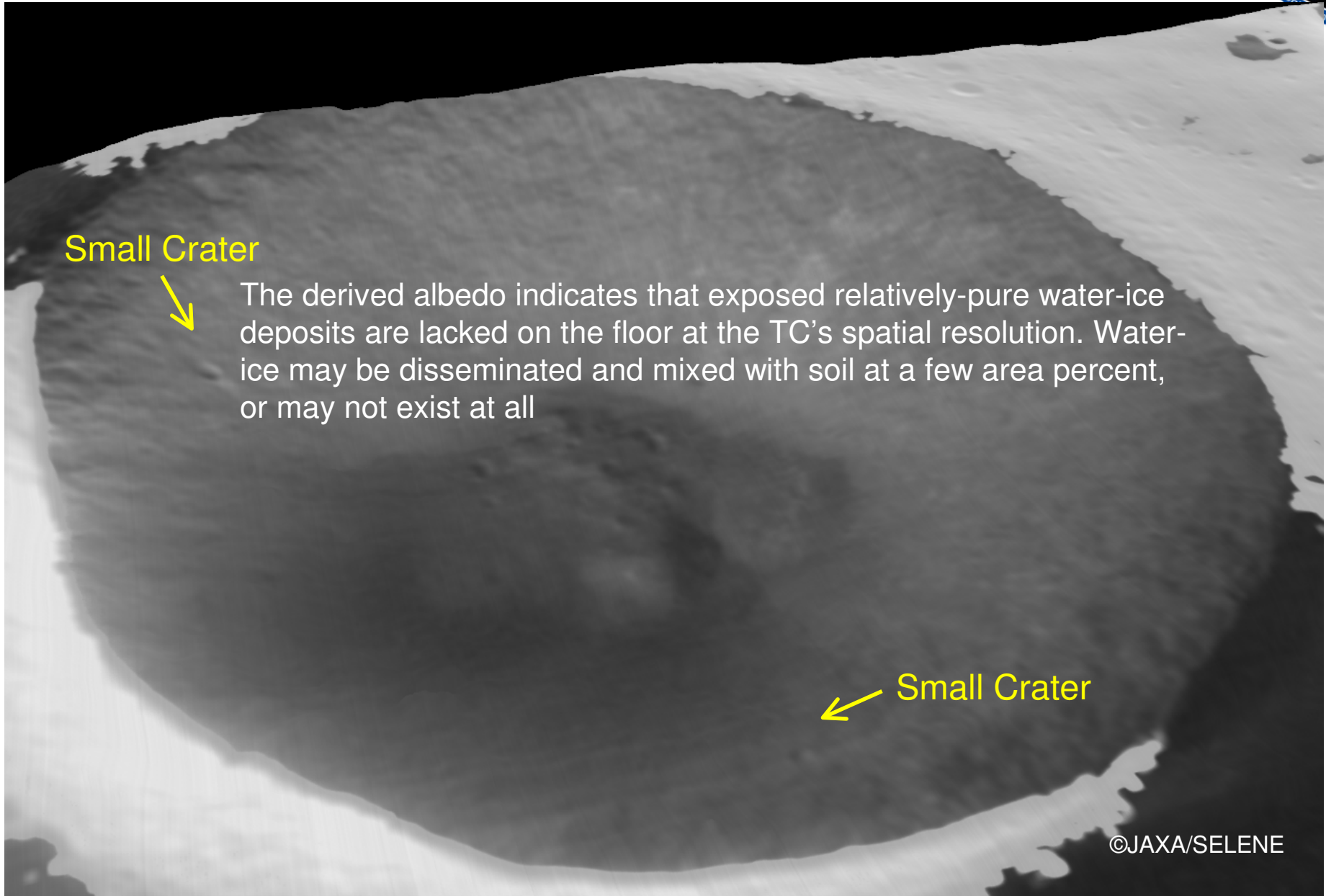
Lack of Exposed Ice Inside Lunar South Pole Shackleton Crater published in Science Express of Science Magazine



This still image was cut out from a moving image (tele shot) taken by the HDTV onboard the KAGUYA at 12:07 p.m. on November 7, 2007 (Japan Standard Time, JST,)

the Moon's surface is near the South Pole, and we can see the Australian Continent (center left) and the Asian Continent (lower right) on the Earth. (In this image, the upper side of the Earth is the Southern Hemisphere, thus the Australian Continent looks upside-down.)⁷

Three dimensional image inside the Shackleton Crater by using TC observation data



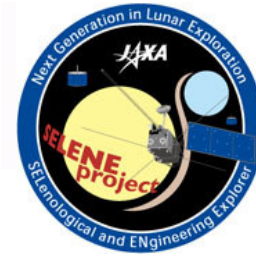
Small Crater



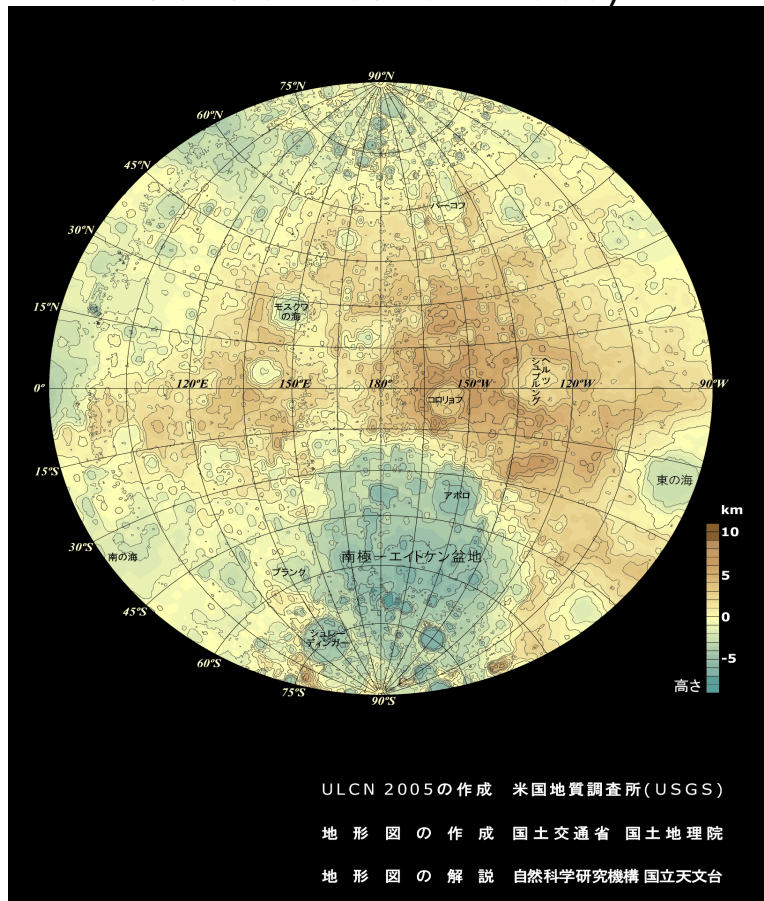
The derived albedo indicates that exposed relatively-pure water-ice deposits are lacked on the floor at the TC's spatial resolution. Water-ice may be disseminated and mixed with soil at a few area percent, or may not exist at all

Small Crater

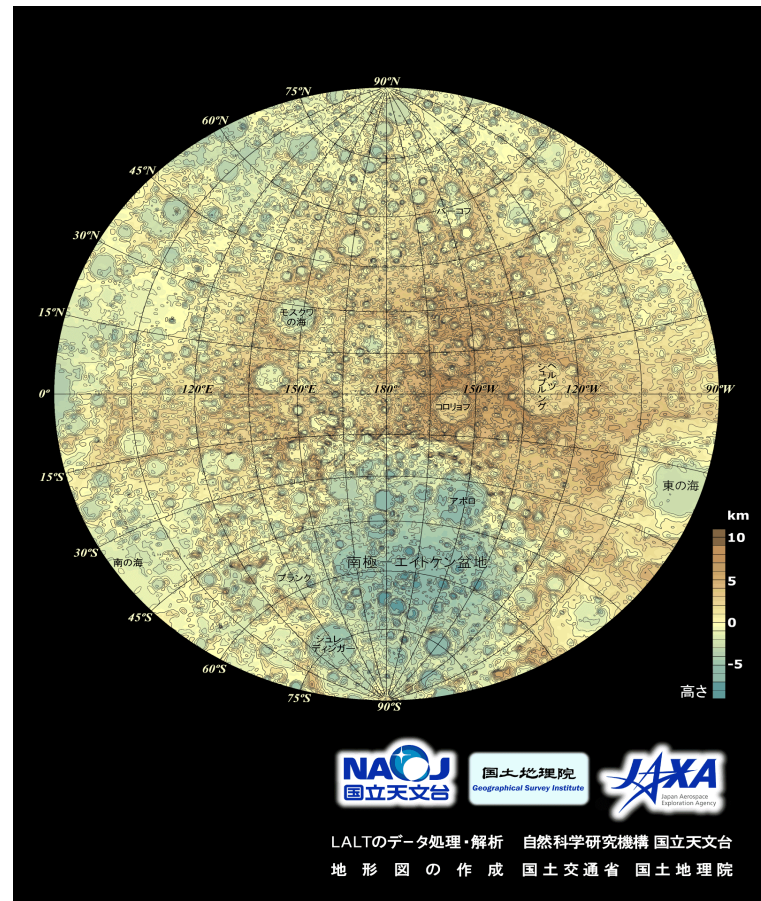
New Lunar Topography Map by KAGUYA FarSide Moon Comparison



ULCN 2005 (Unified Lunar
Control Network 2005)



KAGUYA-LALT

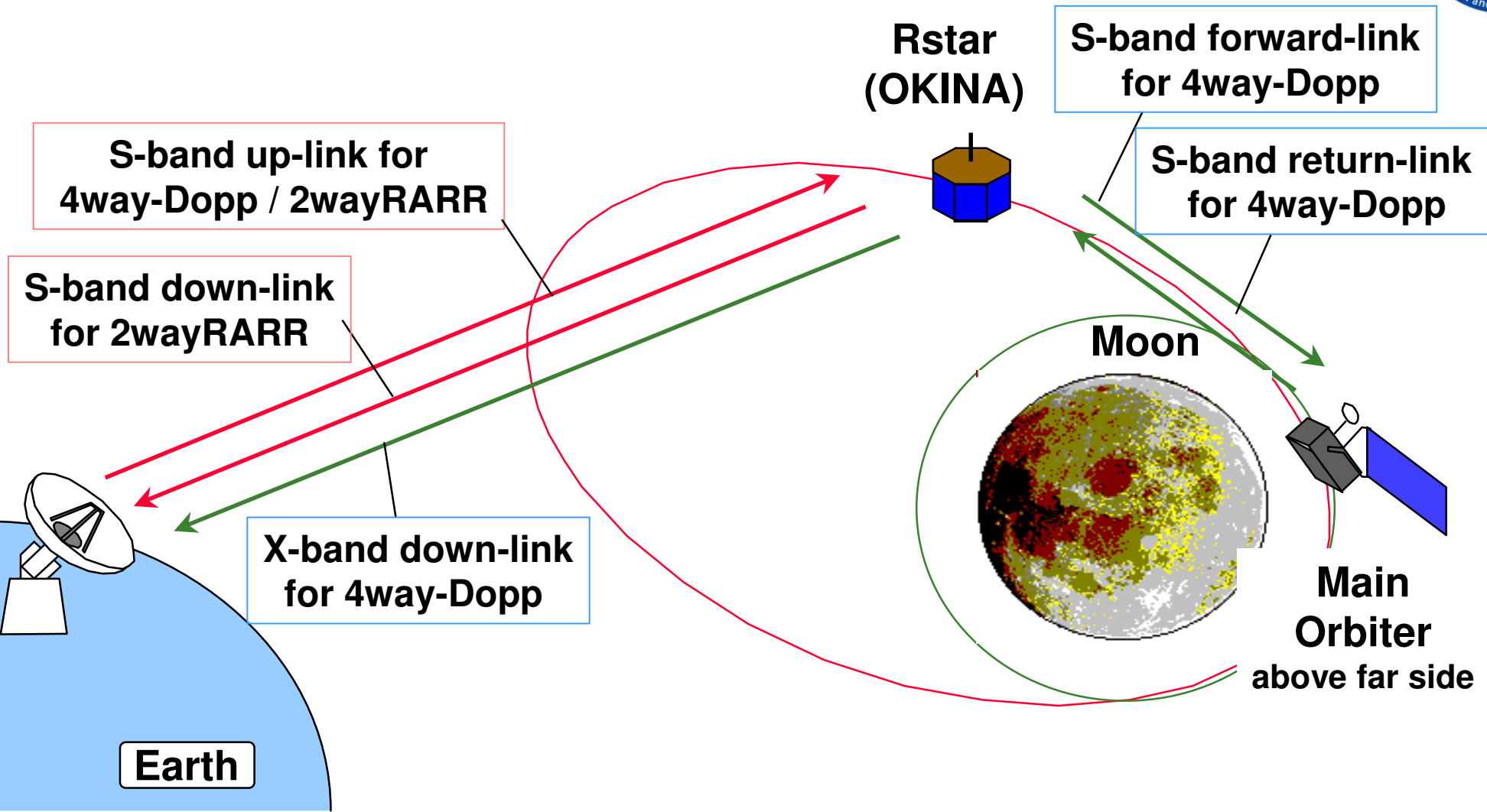


The KAGUYA Laser Altimeter (LALT) is able to obtain a range of data on a global scale along the satellite's trajectory including the high latitude region above 75 degrees that has never been measured by an altimeter. The number of measurement points as of this March is about 6 million and it is more than 10 times larger than the number for the ULCN 2005 model. The continuous range data of the LALT will enable us for the first time in the world to construct an accurate and precise global topographic map of the Moon.

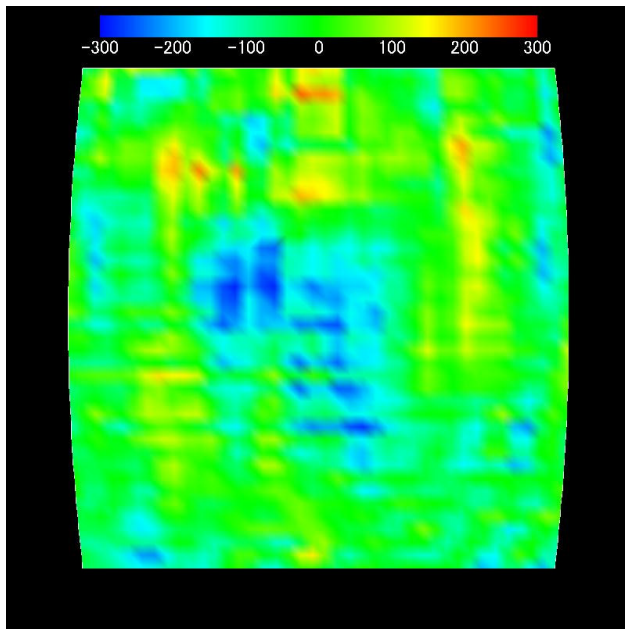
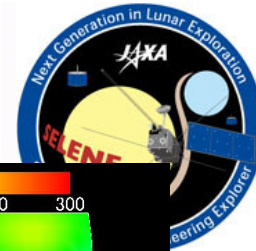


Gravity Anomaly of the Moon

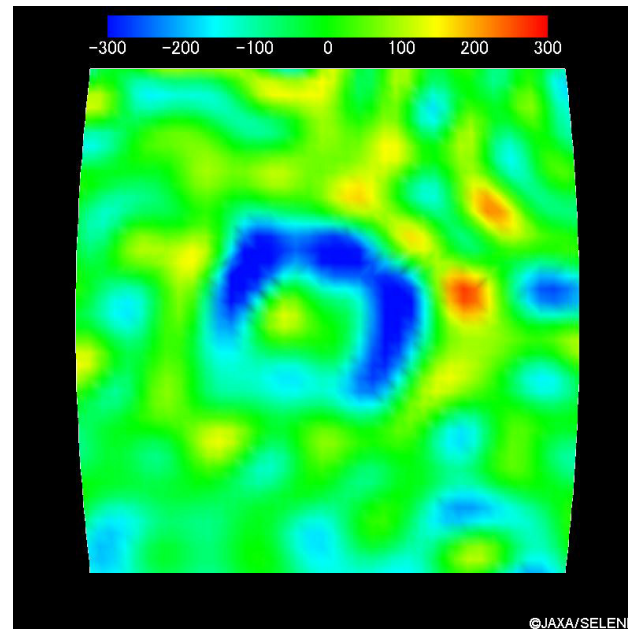
First Direct Observation of the Farside by KAGUYA in the world



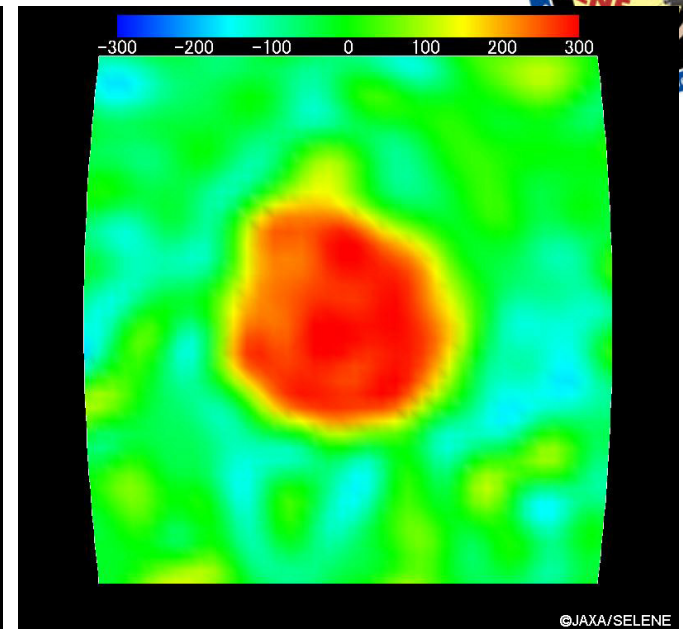
Gravity anomaly of the Moon



Legacy
The Apollo basin located at the far side of the moon



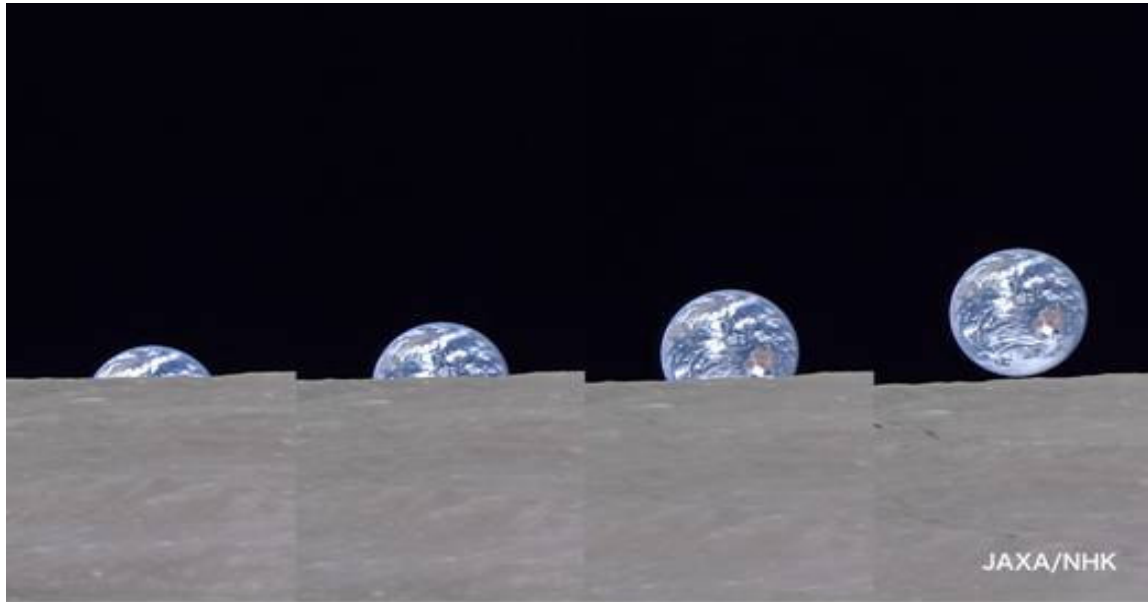
Kaguya



The Mare Serenitatis at the near side of the moon

Current lunar gravity field models include large uncertainties on the far side of the Moon. The figure in the left shows the current gravity distribution model for the Apollo basin by LP165P. The color of the figure shows strength of the gravity field in blue, green, yellow, and red, in that order. Red indicates a positive gravity anomaly related to either a topographic high or a dense material in the subsurface. In contrast, blue shows that a negative gravity anomaly related to a topographic low or less dense material. The gravity anomaly shown in the figure in the center is processed by new data taken by the KAGUYA. The gravity anomaly in the Apollo basin is now identified as concentric rings of yellow, blue, and thin red from the center to outside. In addition, such a signature of far side gravity is distinguished from that on the near side. The Mare Serenitatis, the representative basin on the near side, shows a strong positive (red color) gravity anomaly at the center of the basin (figure in the right). The newly found difference of gravity anomaly on the near side and the far side gives us clues to important questions regarding the structure of the lunar interior and the formation of the far side and near side of the Moon.

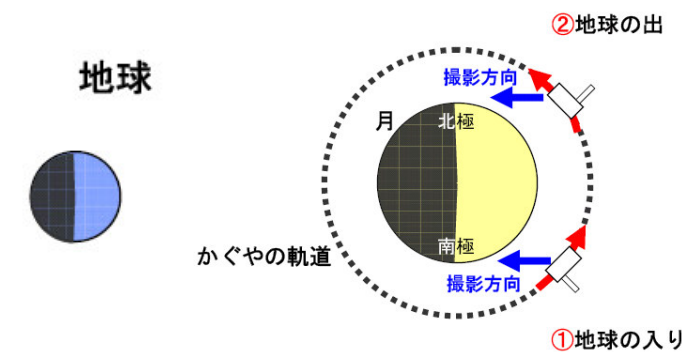
Full Earth Rise by HDTV



『Earth Rise』

9/30/2008

Near north pole



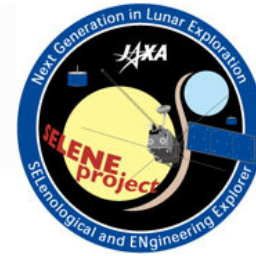
『Earth Set』

9/30/2008

Near south pole

SELENE(KAGUYA) on Web

<http://www.kaguya.jaxa.jp>



kaguya image gallery - Microsoft Internet Explorer

ファイル(E) 編集(E) 表示(V) お気に入り(A) ツール(T) ヘルプ(H)

戻る 検索 お気に入り

アドレス http://wms.selene.jaxa.jp/selene_viewer/index_e.html

Google 検索 ブックマーク チェック 翻訳 オートフィル

月周回衛星 **かぐや** Image Gallery KAGUYA

Last Update : 2009. 01. 13

TOP LINK ABOUT MISSION TERMS OF USE FAQ CONTACT 日本語

TOP SEARCH

CATEGORY

- ▶ Observation Mission
- ▶ Observation Areas
- ▶ Land Features
- ▶ Observation Target
- ▶ Special Contents

BACK NUMBER

- ▶ January 2009 (1)

WHAT'S NEW

2009.01.13
RSAT
The lunar global gravity anomaly data
(Derived from lunar gravity field model (CGM3004))

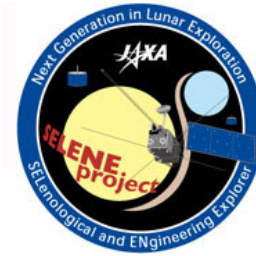
2008.09.16
RSAT
Gravity Anomaly Map from the RSTAR "OKINA" (2/2)

2008.09.16
RSAT
Gravity Anomaly Map from the RSTAR "OKINA" (1/2)

2008.08.15
TC
Tycho Crater (2/2)

YouTube JAXASELENE channel

www.youtube.com/jaxaselene

A screenshot of a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window displaying the YouTube channel page for JAXASELENE. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://jp.youtube.com/jaxaselene>. The page features a banner for the "月周回衛星「かぐや」" (Moon-orbiting satellite Kaguya) mission, with the text "SELENE: SElenological and ENgineering Explorer 'KAGUYA'" and "14のミッション機器で月の起源と進化を探る". Below the banner, the channel's profile information is shown, including the JAXA logo, channel name "JAXASELENE", and statistics: member registration on 2008年11月05日, final login 1時間前, 397 videos viewed, 576 subscribers, and 68,216 channel views. A video player is embedded on the right, showing a view of the Moon's "表側" (Near Side) with a red arrow pointing to a specific feature. The video player controls show a progress bar at 0:10 / 1:00. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows several open applications, including "JAXA", "YouTu...", and "各部の...", along with the system clock showing 12:50.

