

Hayabusa 2

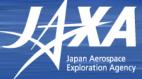


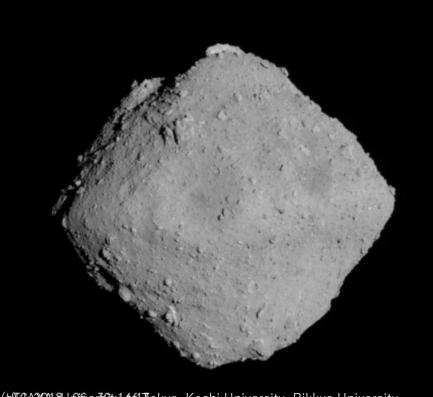
- Asteroid Explorer of the C-type asteroid
- ✓ Launched in December, 2014
- ✓ Reached target asteroid "Ryugu" in 2018
- ✓ First successful touchdown to Ryugu on February 22, 2019
- ✓ Return to Earth in 2020





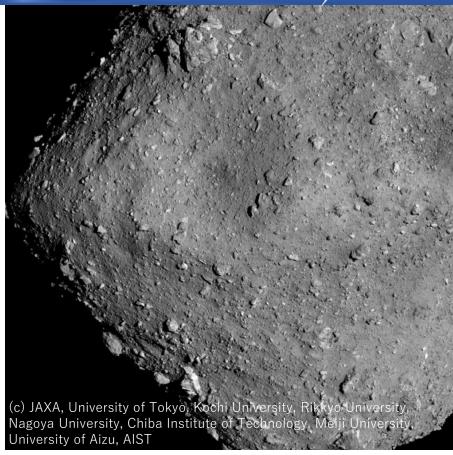
Hayabusa 2





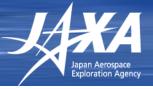
(b) GAXA, 84-66 ex Sity of Tokyo, Kochi University, Rikkyo University, Nagoya University, Chiba Institute of Technology, Meiji University, University of Aizu and AIST vo U., Nagoya U., ChibaTech, Meiji U., U. of Aizu, AIST

Asteroid Ryugu photographed from a distance of about **20 km**. The image was taken on June 30, 2018.



Asteroid Ryugu from an altitude of <u>6km</u>. Image was captured with the Optical Navigation Camera on July 20, 2018.

Hayabusa 2





JAXA's Plan for Space Exploration



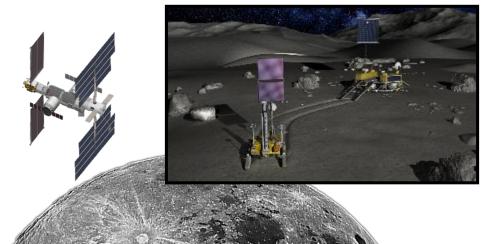
International Cooperation

- Utilization of ISS/Kibo
- Cis-Lunar Platform (Gateway)
- Lunar exploration and beyond

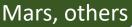
Industry & Academia Partnerships

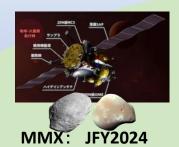
- JAXA Space Exploration Innovation Hub
- Science Community discussions





JAXA's Overall Scenario for International Space Exploration









Science and search for life

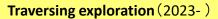
• Utilization feasibility exam.

Kaguya Moon

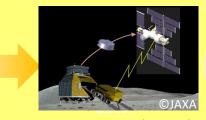


SLIM (JFY2021)





- Science exploration
- Water prospecting



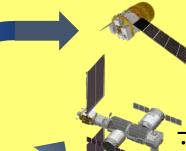
Sample Return (2026-)

- S/R from far side
- Technology demo for human mission



Full-fledged Exploration & Utilization

- Cooperative science/resource
- exploration by robotic and human



HTV-X der. (2026-)

• Small probe deploy, data relay etc.

Gateway Phase 1

(2022-)

- Support for Lunar science
- Science using deep space

Promote Commercialization







International Space Station

SLIM (Smart Lander for Investigating Moon)



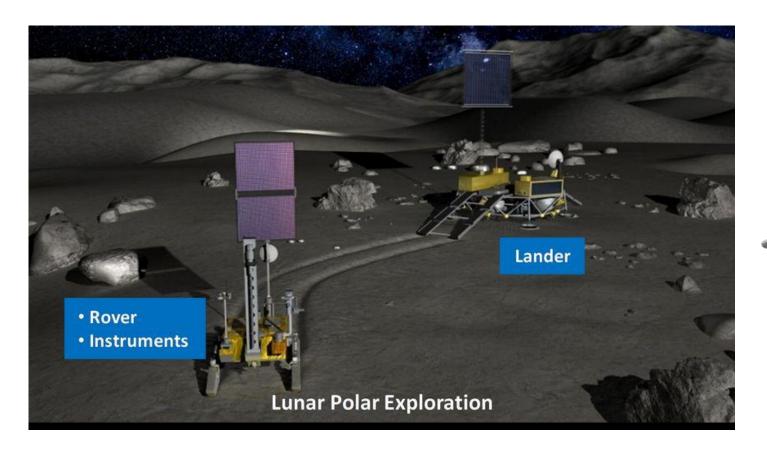
- ✓ Demonstrate pin-point landing on the moon.
- ✓ Targed launch in JFY 2021.



Joint Lunar Polar Exploration Mission



- ✓ JAXA-ISRO are conducting joint study on lunar polar exploration mission.
- ✓ Targeted launch in early 2020's.



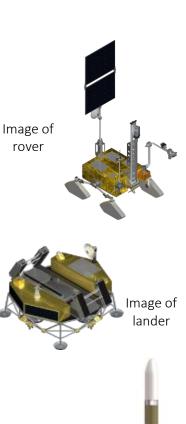


Image of launch rocket

Martian Moons exploration (MMX)



- ✓ Round trip to Martian system (Astronautics)
- ✓ Sophisticated sample retrieval technologies (Robotics)
- ✓ High rate mission data transmission (Communications)

Launch Configuration Exploration Module On-Orbit Configuration Sample Return Capsule Return Module **Propulsion Module** PAF 20N-class RCS Sampler Science Instruments Ultra Light Weight Solar Array Paddle Launch Mass: 3400kg Mission Duration: 5 years 500N-class OME High Gain Antenna

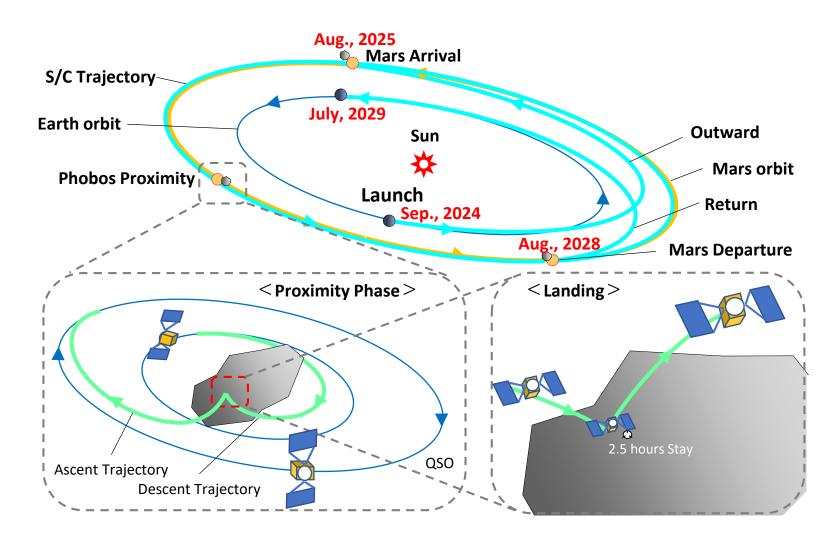
Landing Gear

(written above is an example, and could change in the future)

MMX Mission Profile



Interplanetary flight takes about 1 year for outward/homeward. Trade-off study results in total 5 years trip.



Open Innovative Explore Dual-use Technology to Ground and Space



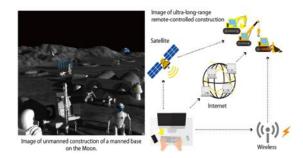
Since 2015, JAXA and private companies/research institutes have brought together cutting-edge technologies for space exploration

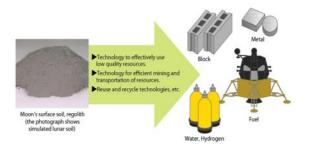
- Exploration in a wide range of areas by distributed and collaborative multiple small spacecrafts
- Automatic and autonomous exploration
- In-situ resource utilization (ISRU)

More than 90% of the companies are from non-space industries such as construction, housing, machinery, material etc..



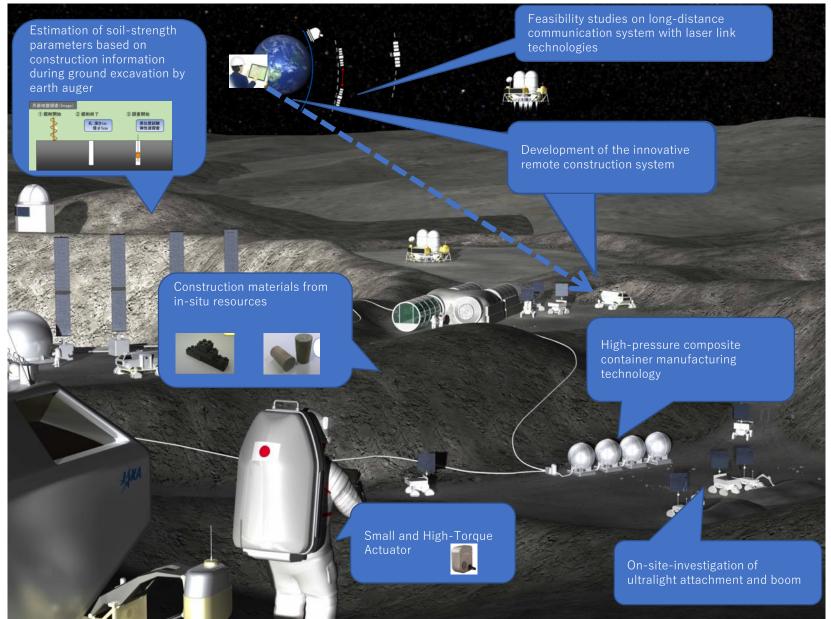
Image of cooperative exploration with multilanders





Our Vision in Image –to give you an idea





Industry and Academia Partnership



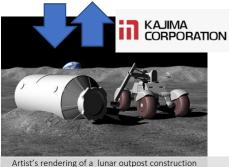


Construction

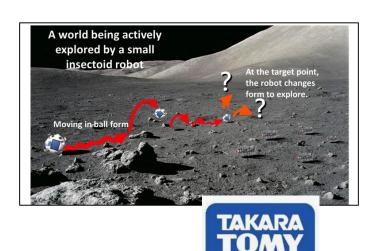
Mini Robots Tech

Agri Tech





Remote controlled construction



Insectroid robot for lunar surface activities



Panasonic

袋培養設備

 Concept Study for Lunar Plant Factory

International Cooperation - Utilization of Kibo -



- ✓ As of today, more than 200 satellites have been successfully deployed from Kibo.
- ✓ This year, 8 CubeSats developed by Egypt, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mauritius, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Rwanda will be deployed from J-SSOD.



JEM Small Satellite Orbital Deployer: J-SSOD



CubeSats developed by Sri Lanka and Nepal were handed over to JAXA Tsukuba Space Center in February, 2019

JAXA's vision for future cooperation in space exploration area



Many countries have deployed their country's CubeSats from ISS/Kibo.



Successful example of international collaboration.

How about a similar collaborative framework on the moon?

- Sustainability in space exploration requires wide participation from many players, including space emerging countries.
- Especially lunar surface exploration needs many opportunities of observation to fully understand the scientific features.
 Contribution from space emerging countries by rover or sensors are welcome.
- JAXA hopes to further promote space exploration activities, together with new players.