





「はやぶさ2」概要



「はやぶさ」が探査したS型小惑星イトカワよりも始原的なタイプであるC 型小惑星リュウグウの探査及びサンプルリターンを行い、原始太陽系に おける鉱物・水・有機物の相互作用の解明することで、地球・海・生命の 起源と進化に迫るとともに、「はやぶさ」で実証した深宇宙往復探査技術 を維持・発展させて、本分野で世界を牽引する。

期待される成果と効果

- ・水や有機物に富むC型小惑星の探査により、地球・海・生命の原材料 間の相互作用と進化を解明し、太陽系科学を発展させる。
- ・衝突装置によって生成されるクレーター付近からのサンプル採取という 新たな挑戦も行うことで、日本がこの分野において、さらに世界をリード
- ・太陽系天体往復探査の安定した技術を確立する。

- ・世界初のC型微小地球接近小惑星のサンプルリターンである。
- ・小惑星にランデブーしながら衝突装置を衝突させて、その前後を観測 するという世界初の試みを行う。
- ・「はやぶさ」の探査成果と合わせることで、太陽系内の物質分布や起源 と進化過程について、より深く知ることができる。

国際的位置づけ:

- ・日本が先頭に立った始原天体探査の分野で、C型小惑星という新たな 地点へ到達させる。
- •「はやぶさ」探査機によって得た独自性と優位性を発揮し、日本の惑星 科学及び太陽系探査技術の進展を図るとともに、始原天体探査のフロ ンティアを拓く。
- ・NASAにおいても、小惑星サンプルリターンミッションOSIRIS-REx (打 上げ:平成28年、小惑星到着:平成30年、地球帰還:平成35年)が実施 されており、サンプルの交換が取り決められていることに加えて科学者 の相互交流が行われており、両者の成果を比較・検証することによる 科学的成果も期待されている。



(イラスト池下章裕氏)

はやぶさ2 主要緒元

質量

約 609kg 平成26年(2014年)12月3日 打上げ

小惑星往復 軌道 小惑星到着 平成30年(2018年) 平成32年(2020年) 地球帰還 小惑星滞在期間 約18ヶ月

探査対象天体 地球接近小惑星 Ryugu(リュウグウ)

主要搭載機器

サンプリング機構、地球帰還カプセル、光学カメラ、レーザー測距 計、科学観測機器(近赤外、中間赤外)、衝突装置、小型ローバ

3



Overview of Hayabusa2



We will explore and sample the C-type asteroid Ryugu, which is a more primitive type than the S-type asteroid Itokawa that Hayabusa explored, and elucidate interactions between minerals, water, and organic matter in the primitive solar system. By doing so, we will learn about the origin and evolution of Earth, the oceans, and life, and maintain and develop the technologies for deep-space return exploration (as demonstrated with Hayabusa), a field in which Japan leads the world.

Expected results and effects

- •By exploring a C-type asteroid, which is rich in water and organic materials, we will clarify interactions between the building blocks of Earth and the evolution of its oceans and life, thereby developing solar system science.
- · Japan will further its worldwide lead in this field by taking on the new challenge of obtaining samples from a crater produced by an impacting device.
- ·We will establish stable technologies for return exploration of solarsystem bodies.

- •World's first sample return mission to a C-type asteroid
- ·World's first attempt at a rendezvous with an asteroid and performance of observation before and after projectile impact from an impactor.
- ·Comparison with results from Hayabusa will allow deeper understanding of the distribution, origins, and evolution of materials in the solar system.

- International positioning:Japan is a leader in the field of primitive body exploration, and visiting a type-C asteroid marks a new accomplishment.
- •This mission builds on the originality and successes of the Hayabusa mission. In addition to developing planetary science and solar system exploration technologies in Japan, this mission develops new frontiers in exploration of primitive heavenly bodies.
- •NASA too is conducting an asteroid sample return mission, OSIRIS-REx (launch: 2016; asteroid arrival: 2018; Earth return: 2023). We will exchange samples and otherwise promote scientific exchange, and expect further scientific findings through comparison and investigation of the results from both missions



(Illustration: Akihiro Ikeshita)

Hayabusa 2 primary specifications

Approx. 609 kg 3 Dec 2014 Mass Launch Mission Asteroid return Arrival 2018 Earth return 2020

Stay at asteroid Approx. 18 months Target body Near-Earth asteroid Ryugu

Sampling mechanism, re-entry capsule, optical cameras, laser altimeter, scientific observation equipment (near-infrared, thermal infrared), impactor, small rovers



ミッションの流れ概要

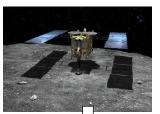


打上げ 2014年12月3日



2018年6月27日 地球スイングバイ





リモートセンシング観測によって、小惑星を調べる。その後、小型ローバや小型着陸機を切り離す。さらに表面からサンプルを 取得する。

小惑星到着

地球帰還 2020年末ごろ



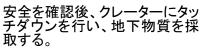
サンプル分析

(イラスト池下章裕氏)

小惑星出発 2019年11-12月

2015年12月3日





衝突装置によって、小 惑星表面に人工的なク

5



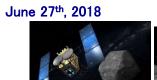
Outline of mission flow



Launch December 3rd, 2014



Earth swing-by December 3rd, 2015



Asteroid arrival

Examination of asteroid via remote sensing observations, followed by the release of the small lander and rovers. Obtain samples from the asteroid surface.

Departure from the asteroid

Return to Earth End of 2020



Sample analysis

After confirming site safety, touchdown to the crater to collect subsurface material

November - December, 2019



Create an artificial crater on the asteroid surface using an impact device.

(Illustration: Akihiro

6



サンプルリターンの科学







Sample Return Science







はやぶさ2の意義



科学

宇宙探查技術

惑星防衛

宇宙資源

はやぶさ2が見据えるのは、科学に留まらない小天体上の活動 着地/移動/採集/掘削



Significance of Hayabusa2



Science

Space Exploration Engineering

Planetary Defense

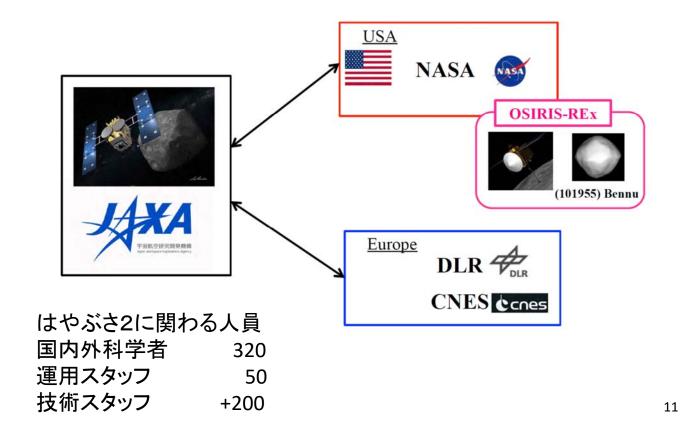
Planetary Resource

Hayabusa2 is pushing forward the boundaries of small body surface activity ACCESS / ROVING / SAMPLING / IMPACTING



国際協力体制



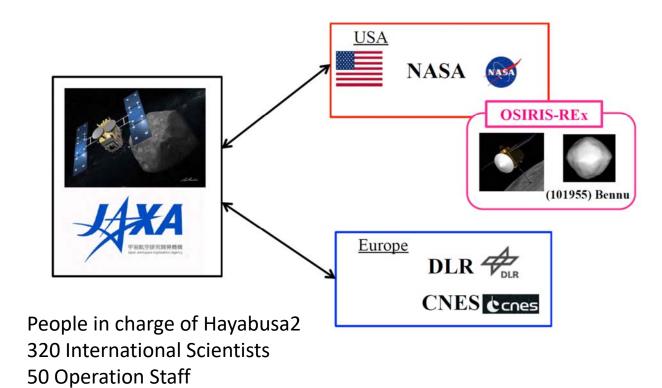




+200 Engineering Staff

International Collaboration







ミッションスケジュール



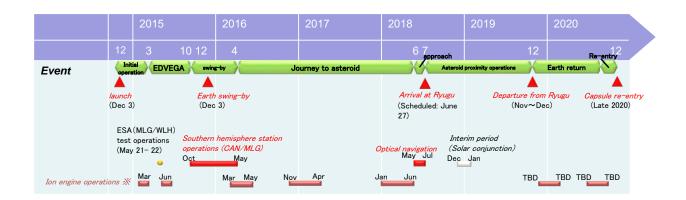


13



Project schedule

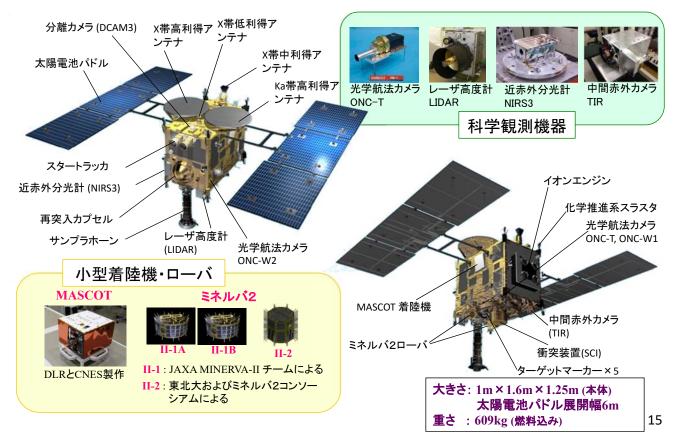






探查機概要

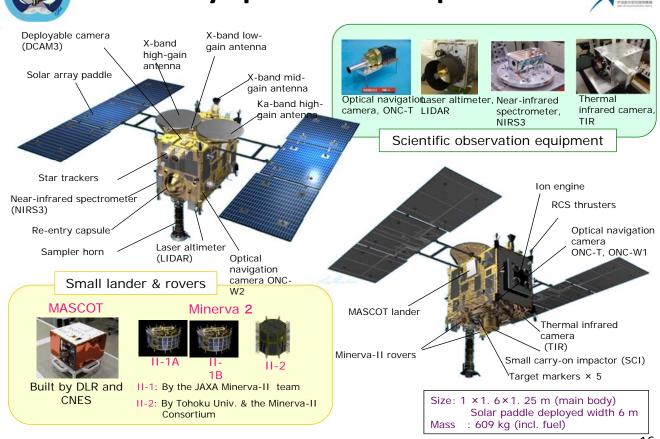


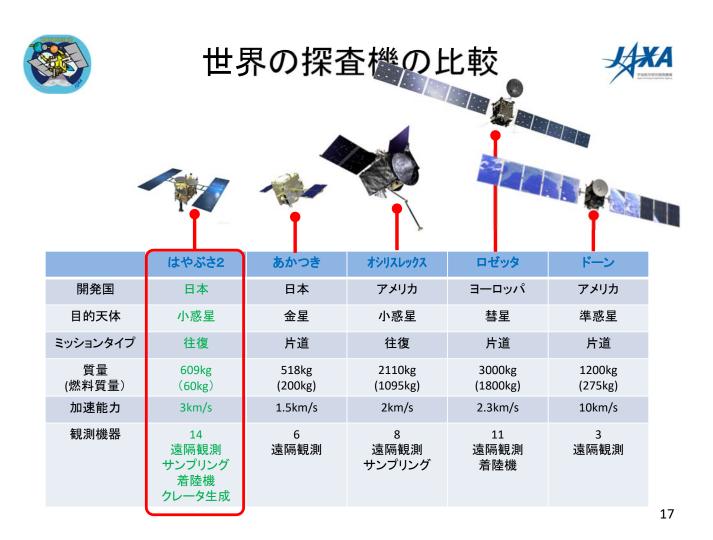


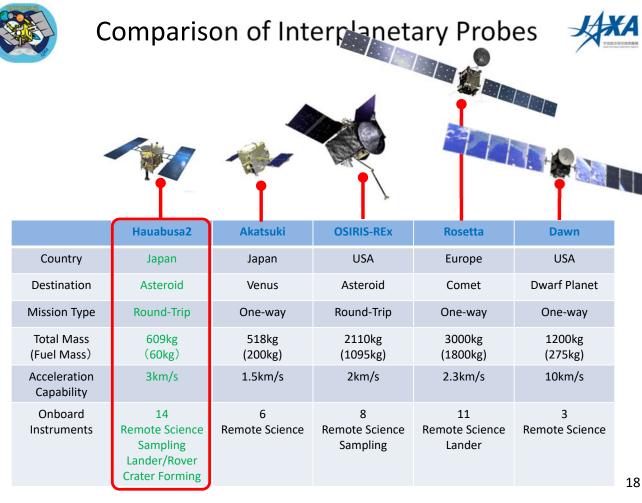


Primary spacecraft components











日本の探査機は…お弁当箱スタイル





さきがけ, 1985



彗星探査 SUISEI, 1985



はやぶさ, 2003





イカロス, 2010





小惑星往復探杳 はやぶさ2,2014

水星周回探査 みお, (2018)

JAXAの太陽系探査 ミッションの系譜

19

お弁当は…

はやぶさ2は… 多機能

✔ 彩り豊か ✔ 栄養満点

高機能

✓ コンパクト

小型

✔ お財布に優しい 低コスト ✔ 愛情いっぱい 想いが一杯!



Japanese Spaceprobe is Bento (Lunch Box) Style







Comet Explorer SAKIGAKE, 1985

Comet Explorer **SUISEI, 1985**







Asteroid S&R NOZOMI, 1998 HAYABUSA, 2003





Venus Orbiter AKATSUKI, 2010

Solar Sail Demo. IKAROS, 2010





Asteroid S&R HAYABUSA2, 2014

Mercury Orbiter MIO, (2018)

JAXA's interplanetary mission heritage

Bento is...

✓ Colorful

✓ Nutrient-rich

✓ Compact

✓ Wallet-friendly ✓ Full of Love

Hayabusa2 is... Various Function High Performance

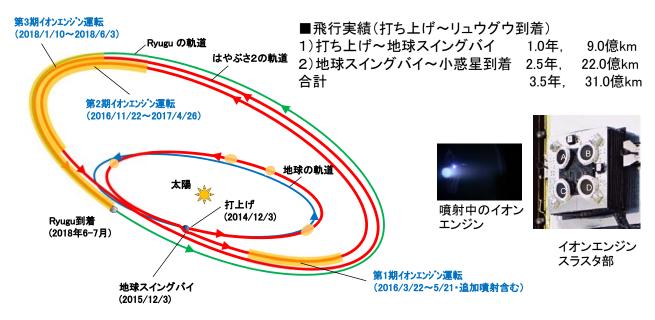
Compact Low Cost

Full of Passion!



往路飛行実績(地球→リュウグウ)





■イオンエンジン実績

のべ運転時間 18073時間(エンジン3基分合計)

総加速量 1015m/s 消費燃料 24kg (36%)

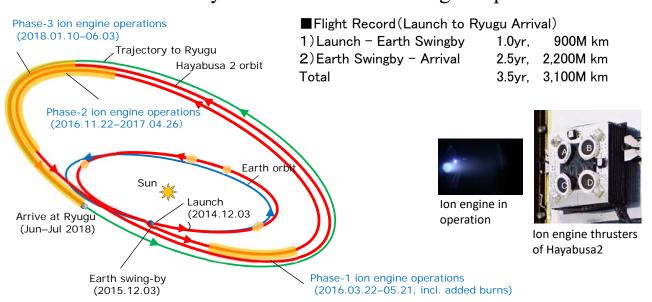
21



Interplanetary Cruise (Earth to Ryugu)



Summary of forward cruise ion engine operation



■Ion Engine In-Orbit Record

Total Operation Time 18,073hrs (Three thrusters total)

Total Velocity Increment 1,015m/s Consumed Fuel 24kg (36%)



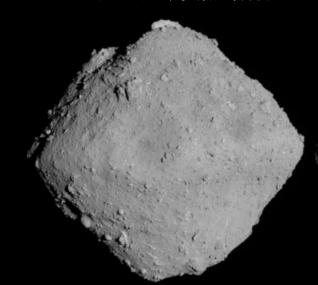


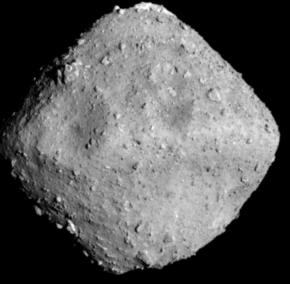


これがリュウグウ



- ・きわめて暗い表面を持つ. 自転軸方向は軌道面に垂直に近い
- ・クレーター, 多数の岩塊(130 mの大岩含む), 溝状地形など





UTC 2018-06-30 14:13

(c) JAXA, U. of Tokyo, Kochi U., Rikkyo U., Nagoya U., ChibaTech, Meiji U., U. of Aizu

UTC 2018-06-26 03:50

クレジット: JAXA, 東京大, 高知大, 立教大, 名古屋大, 千葉工大, 明治大, 会津大, 産総研

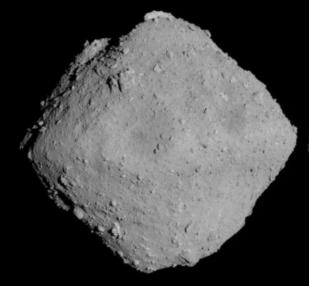
25

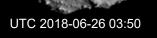


This is Ryugu



- •The surface is very dark. The axis of rotation is nearly perpendicular to orbital plane.
- •Features include craters, numerous boulders (including rocks up to 130m in size) and a grooved terrain.





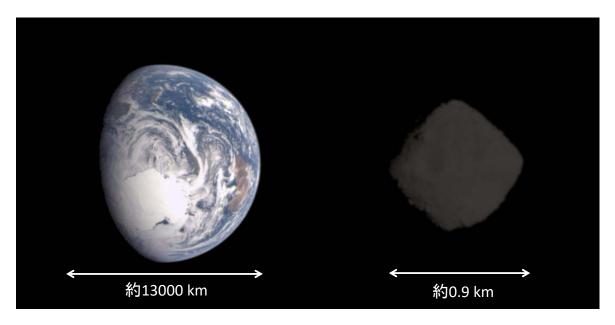
UTC 2018-06-30 14:13

(c) JAXA, U. of Tokyo, Kochi U., Rikkyo U., Nagoya U., ChibaTech, Meiji U., U. of Aizu



リュウグウのカラー画像





ONC-Tによって撮影された地球とリュウグウ。地球は、地球スイングバイの直後(2015年12月4日)に撮影されたもの。リュウグウは、2018年6月21日の多バンド画像からb,v,wを用いて天然色化したもの。

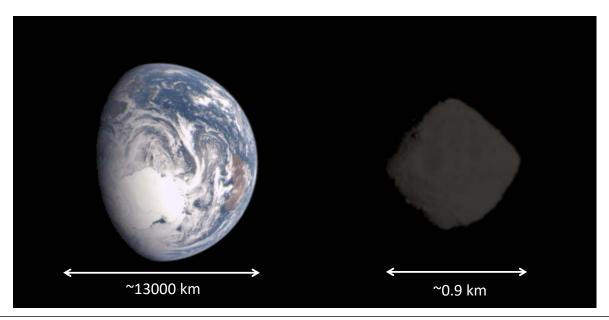
クレジット : JAXA, 東京大, 高知大, 立教大, 名古屋大, 千葉工大, 明治大, 会津大, 産総研

27



Color image of Ryugu





The Earth and Ryugu photographed by the ONC-T. The Earth image was taken immediately after the Earth swing-by (Dec. 4, 2015). The natural color image of Ryugu was created using the multiband image taken on June 21, 2018 using the b, v and w filters.

Image credit: JAXA, University of Tokyo, Kochi University, Rikkyo University, Nagoya University, Chiba Institute of Technology, Meiji University, University of Aizu, AIST.



リュウグウの科学的特徴



・コマ(独楽)型、円形の赤道形状

• 半径: 平均 約450 m

(赤道半径 約500 m、極半径約440 m)

• 質量:約4.5億トン(GM=約30 m3s-2)※

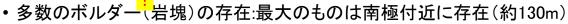
• 自転軸の向き: (λ,β) = (180°, −87°)

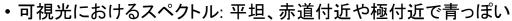
• 赤道傾斜角:約8°

• 自転周期: P= 7.63時間

• 反射率因子(v-band): 0.02 :

クレーターの数容度: イトカワやエロスと同等





- ・近赤外におけるスペクトル: 平坦な(少し赤みがかっている)スペクトル、水 による弱い吸収あり
- 輝度温度:強いroughness効果あり(昼間における温度変化が小さい)、赤道 付近で熱慣性がより大きい

(※赤道での重力は地球の約8万分の1、イトカワの数倍の重力となる)



29



Scientific Features of Ryugu



• Top shape with a very circular equatorial bulge

• Radius: mean ~450 m (equatorial ~500 m, polar ~440 m)

• Mass: \sim 450 million ton ($GM\sim$ 30 m³s⁻²)**

• Rotation axis: $(\frac{1}{11} \beta) = (180^{\circ}, -87^{\circ})$

• Obliquity: ~8°

• Rotation period: P = 7.63 hours

• Reflectance factor (v-band): 0.02

• Crater number density: as much as those on Itokawa and Eros

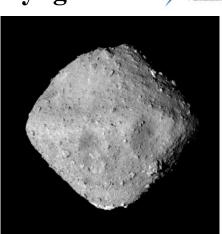
• Many boulders: the largest near the south pole is ~130 m across

• Optical spectra: flat spectra, bluer in equatorial bulge and poles

• NIR spectra: uniform flat (slightly redder) spectra with weak water absorption

• brightness temperature: strong roughness effect (flat diurnal Temperature variation), higher thermal inertia in the equatorial bulge

(XThe gravity at the equator is eighty-thousandth of the Earth and a few times of Itokawa)



(©JAXA, University of Tokyo & collaborators)



Selected landing site candidates

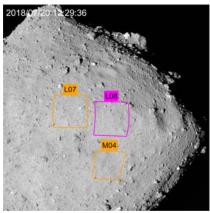


Determined landing site candidates

Touchdown : L08 (backup: L07, M04)
MASCOT : MA-9 Landed on Oct.3!

MINERVA-II-1: N6 Landed on Sep.21!

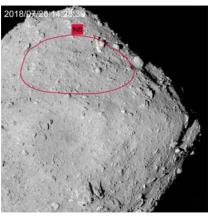
Touchdown







MINERVA-II-1



(©JAXA, University of Tokyo & collaborators)

31



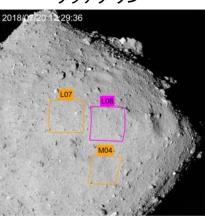
着地候補地点



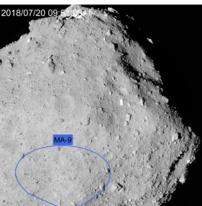
決定された着地候補地点

タッチダウン: L08(バックアップ:L07、M04)

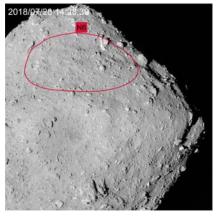
タッチダウン



MASCOT



MINERVA-II-1



(©JAXA、東大など)

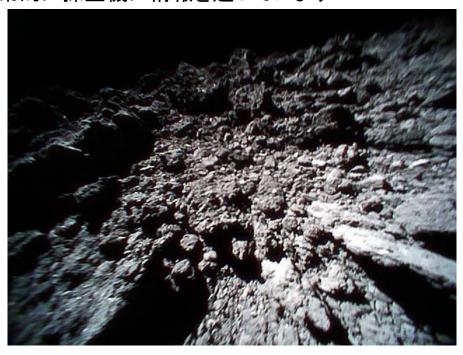
32



MINERVA-II1の表面探査



2機のローバーは、小惑星上で飛び跳ね、データを収集し、 定常的に探査機に情報を送っています.



(画像のクレジット:JAXA)

33



Surface Exploration by MINERVA-II1 🚜



Two rovers are hopping, collecting data, and constantly sending data back to the spacecraft.



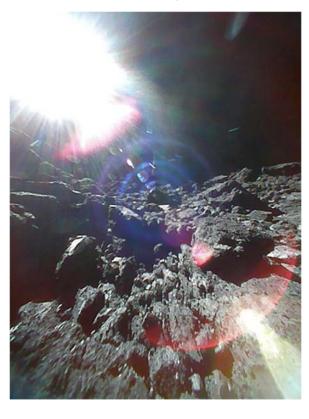
(Image credit: JAXA)



MINERVA-II1の表面探査



Rover-1B動画撮影に成功



2018年9月23日10時 34分から11時48分 JSTまで15枚取得

(動画)

(クレジット: JAXA)

35



Surface Exploration by MINERVA-II1



Rover-1B successfully shot a movie



15 frames captured on September 23, 2018 from 10:34 – 11:48 JST

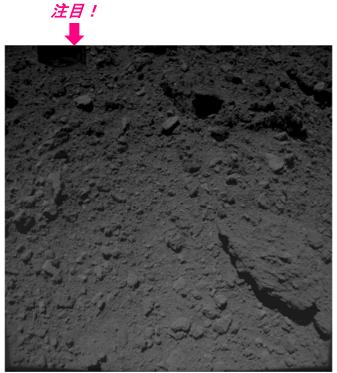
(animation)

(credit: JAXA)

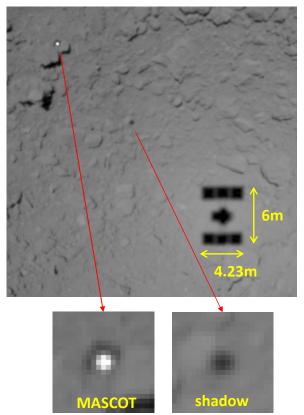


MASCOT分離降下運用





(画像クレジット: JAXA, 東京大, 高知大, 立教大, 名古屋大, 千葉エ大, 明治大, 会津大, 産総研)

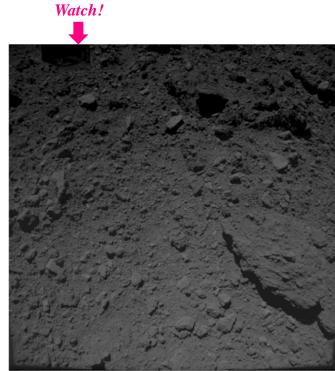


37

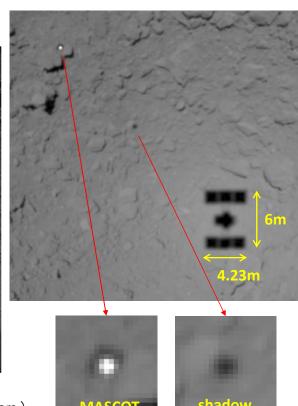


MASCOT Delivery Descent





(Image Credit: JAXA, University of Tokyo & collaborators)





MASCOT: 欧州での反応





IAC(国際宇宙会議)でのMASCOT運用を含む 「はやぶさ2」の最新情報を紹介(2018年10月 5日、ブレーメン・ドイツ)

写真撮影: 藪田ひかる氏

MASCOTの記者会見

MASCOT's Path on the Asteroid Ryugu Friday, October 12, 2018, 10:30am DLR Capital Office Berlin 小惑星リュウグウ上のMASCOTの軌跡 2018年10月12日、17:30(日本時間) DLR ベルリン

Dear MASCOT-team

2 days after the landing of MASCOT on Ryugu, and analyzing the first data and images, it is time for me to thank all of your for an outstanding job.

When we started the MASCOT-project 7 years ago, it was clear that it will become hard work to build, to integrate, and to test a small lander equipped with 4 instruments in only 2 1/2 years time. I know that all of you had been engaged very much over a long time before launch and later during cruise phase for landing preparation. I like to thank all of you, and in particular our colleagues and partners in JAXA and CNES, for this work which made a small spacecraft landing a great event in space. To my knowledge of today, all systems worked nicely and made it possible to record as scheduled which demonstrated a careful and high quality work of all contributors as well as a great team spirit.

I am sure that the data recorded during the 17 hours operation on Ryugu's surface will become the basis of important scientific results.

Thank you again!

With regards Hansjoerg Dittus DLR理事 Hansjörg Dittus氏からのメッセージ

39



MASCOT: Response in Europe





MASCOT operation status introduced in IAC (International Astronautical Congress) (Oct.5, 2018, Bremen, Germany)
Photographed by Hikaru Yabuta

Press Conference by MASCOT Team

MASCOT's Path on the Asteroid Ryugu Friday, October 12, 2018, 10:30am DLR Capital Office Berlin 小惑星リュウグウ上のMASCOTの軌跡 Oct 12, 2018, 17:30JST @ DLR Berlin

Dear MASCOT-team

2 days after the landing of MASCOT on Ryugu, and analyzing the first data and images, it is time for me to thank all of your for an outstanding job.

When we started the MASCOT-project 7 years ago, it was clear that it will become hard work to build, to integrate, and to test a small lander equipped with 4 instruments in only 2 1/2 years time. I know that all of you had been engaged very much over a long time before launch and later during cruise phase for landing preparation. I like to thank all of you, and in particular our colleagues and partners in JAXA and CNES, for this work which made a small spacecraft landing a great event in space. To my knowledge of today, all systems worked nicely and made it possible to record as scheduled which demonstrated a careful and high quality work of all contributors as well as a great team spirit.

I am sure that the data recorded during the 17 hours operation on Ryugu's surface will become the basis of important scientific results.

Thank you again!

With regards Hansjoerg Dittus

Message by DLR Board Member Hansjörg Dittus



ミッション達成状況



- ☑ リュウグウへの到達
- ☑ リュウグウの特性把握, 地図づくり, 重力計測
- ☑ ミネルバ川-1ローバー2機の小惑星上への展開
- ☑ MASOT着陸機の小惑星上への展開
- □ 母船のタッチダウン
- □ クレーター生成
- □ ミネルバ川-2ローバーの小惑星上への展開
- □ クレーターへの着陸* (可能な場合のみ実施)
- □ 地球帰還

41



Mission Accomplishments



- Ryugu Arrival
- ☑ Characterization of Ryugu, Mapping, Gravity Measurement.
- ☑ Delivering Two MINERVA-II1 Rovers to Asteroid Surface
- ☑ Delivering MASCOT Lander to Asteroid Surface
- ☐ Spacecraft Touch-Down
- ☐ Crater Forming
- ☐ Delivering MINERVA-II2 Rovers to Asteroid Surface
- ☐ Spacecraft Touch-Down to Crater* (if situation allows)
- ☐ Earth Return





ありがとうございました

ミッション経緯資料は以下からもダウンロードいただけます http://www.hayabusa2.jaxa.jp/enjoy/material/

43





Thank you

Additional ENGLISH Materials http://www.hayabusa2.jaxa.jp/en/enjoy/material/