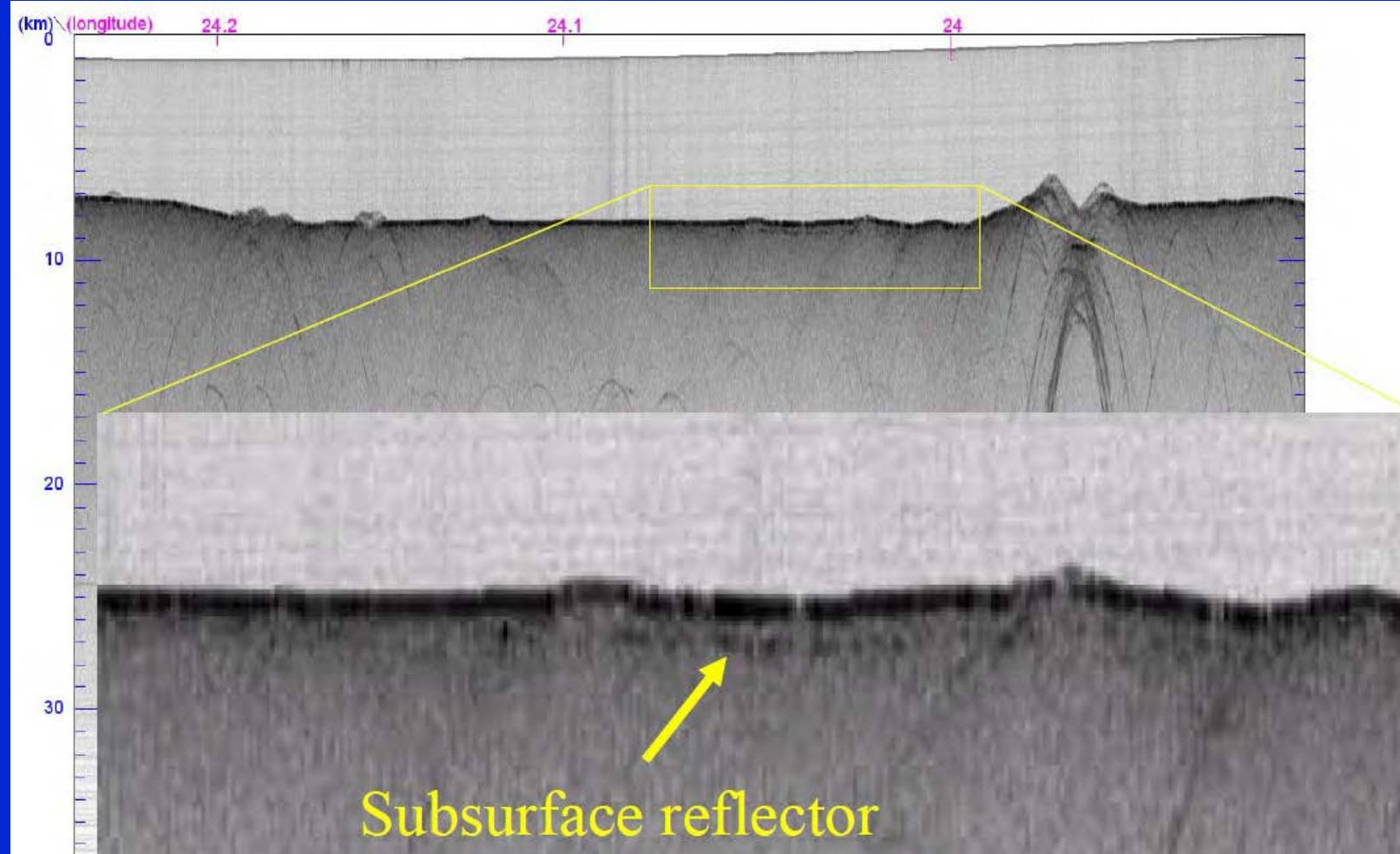




レーダサウンダーLRSによる静かの海の地下構造探査



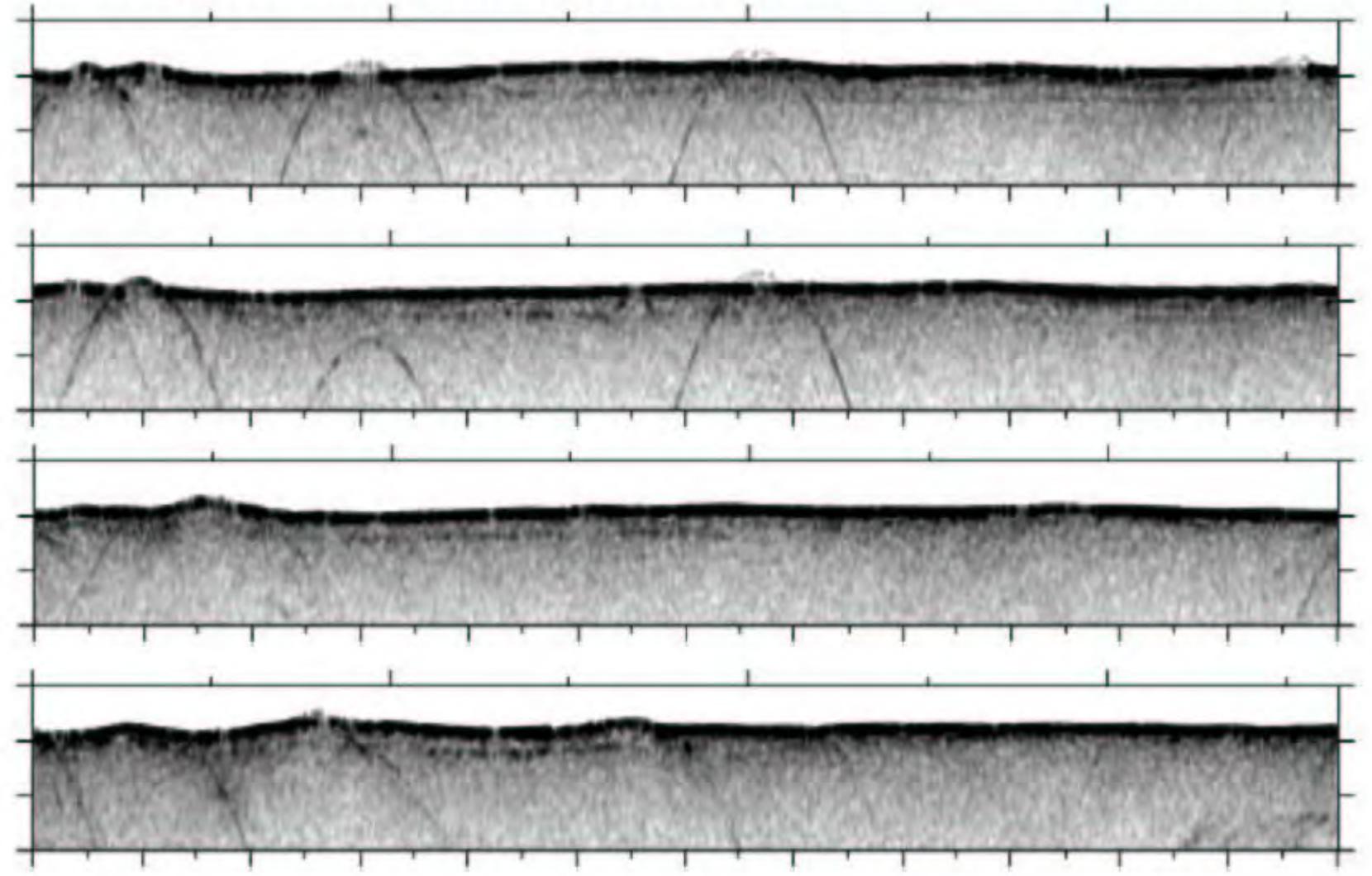
Ono et al., 2008

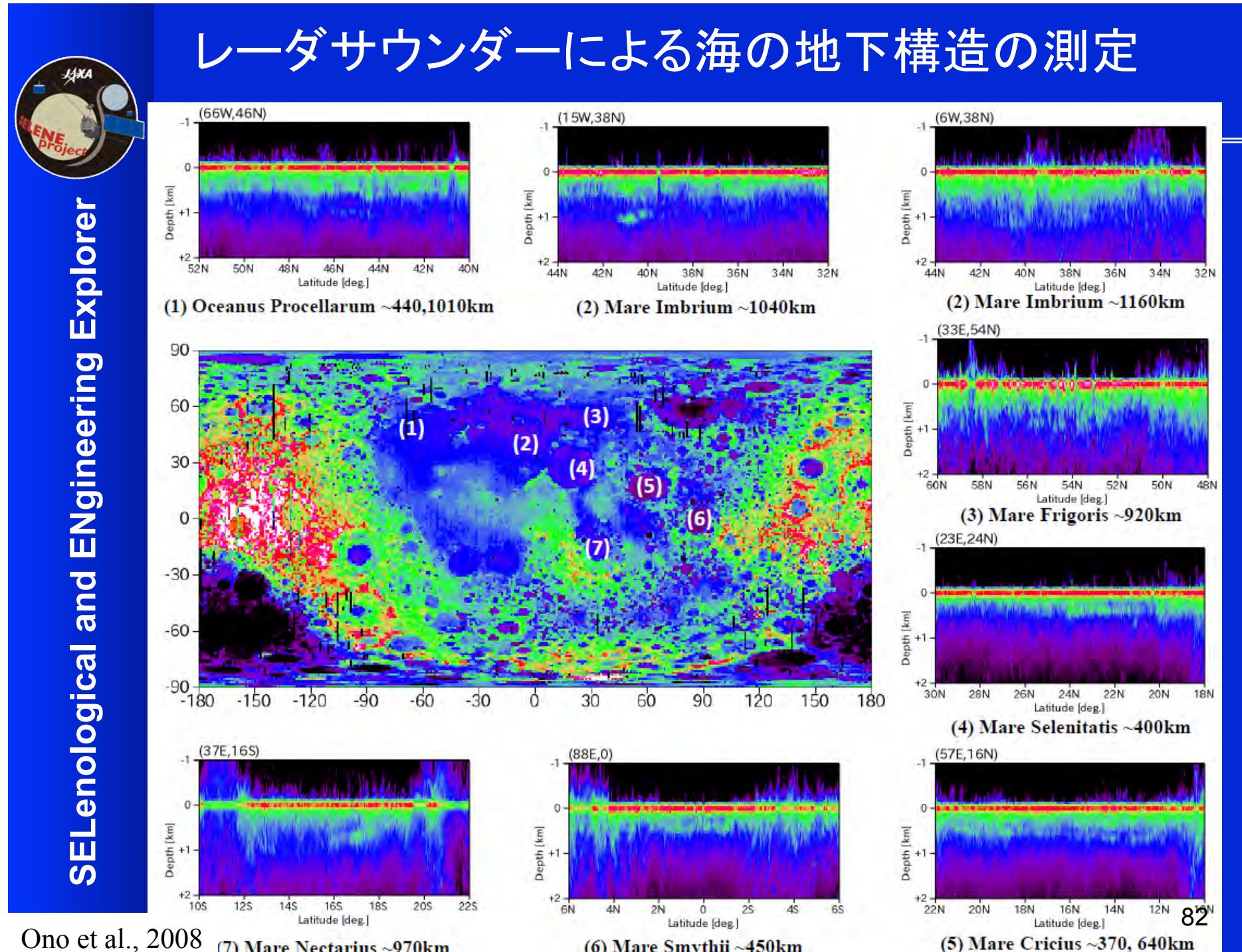


SELenological and ENgineering Explorer

静かの海地下探査、拡大図

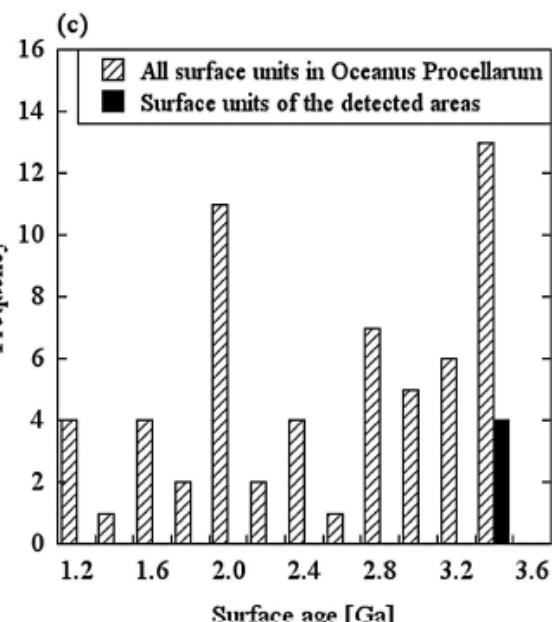
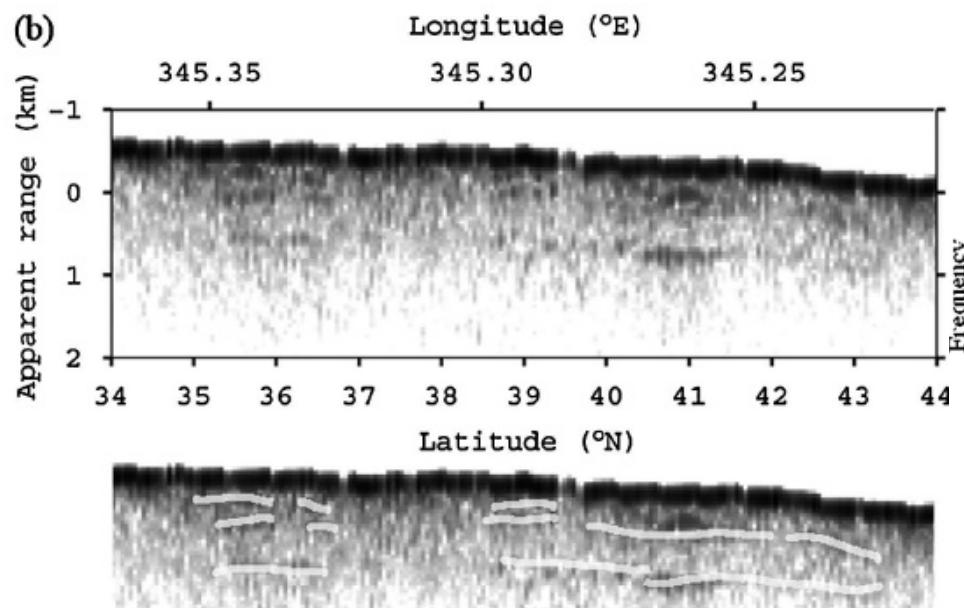
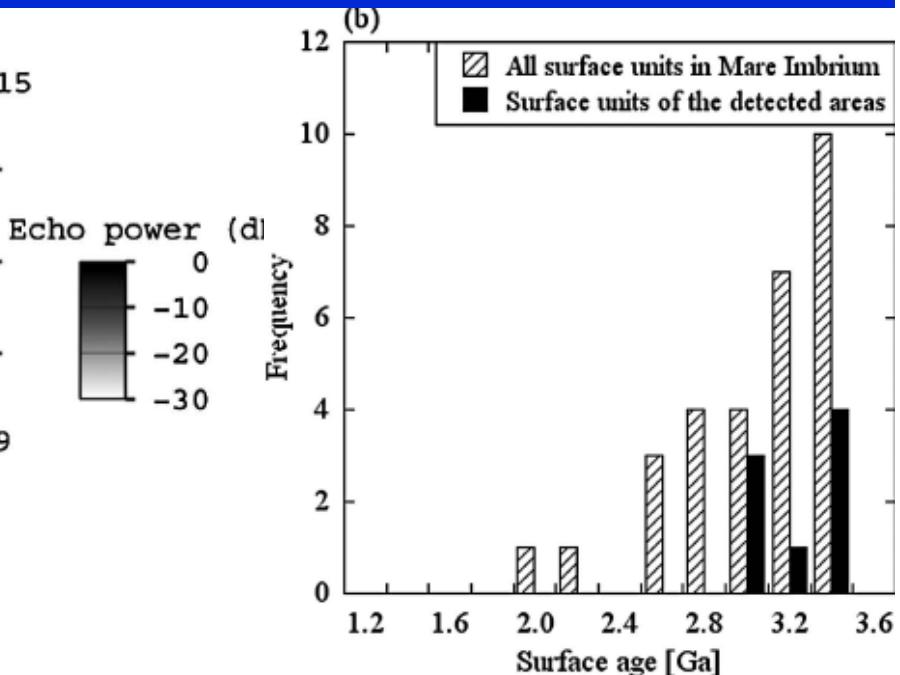
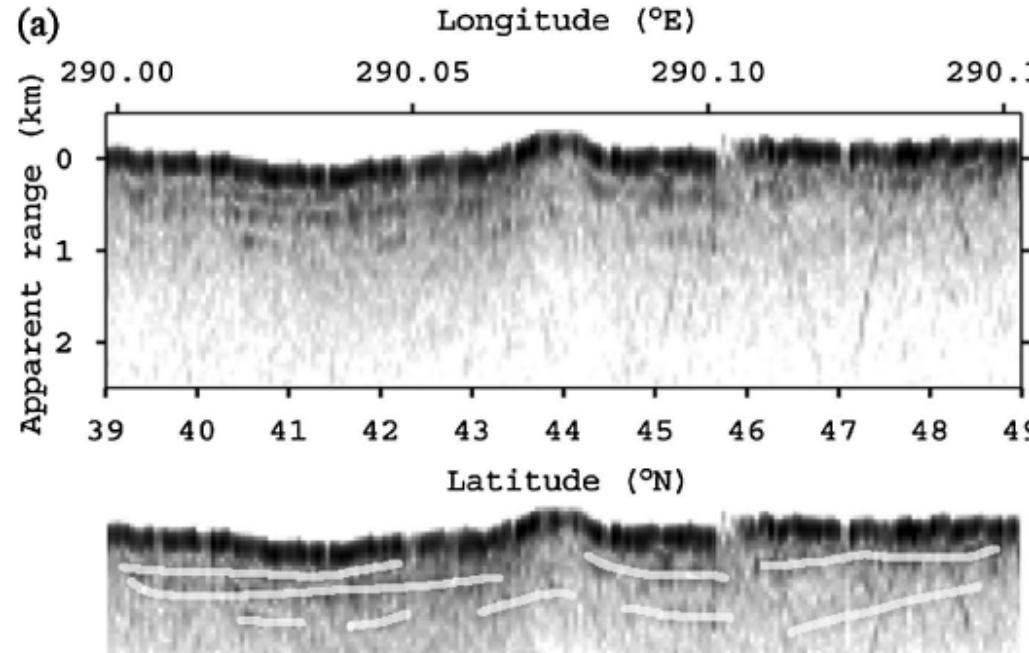
Subsurface reflectors in Mare Serenitatis





Ono et al., 2008

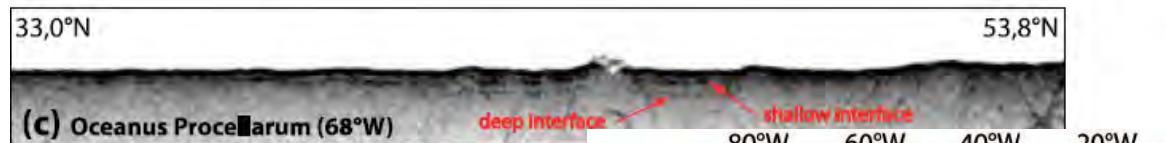
雨の海 & 嵐の大洋



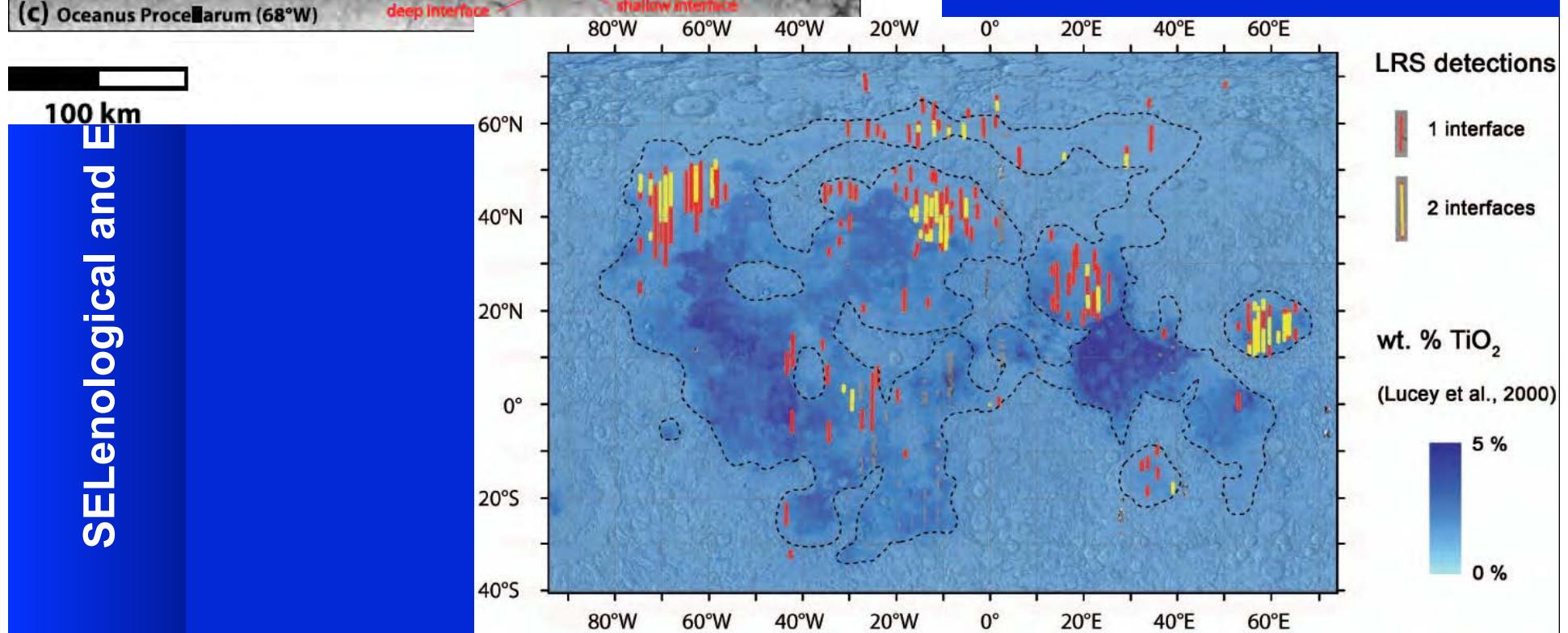
Oshigami et al.,
GRL 36, 2009,
L18202.



Subsurface Interface detectability with TiO₂ content



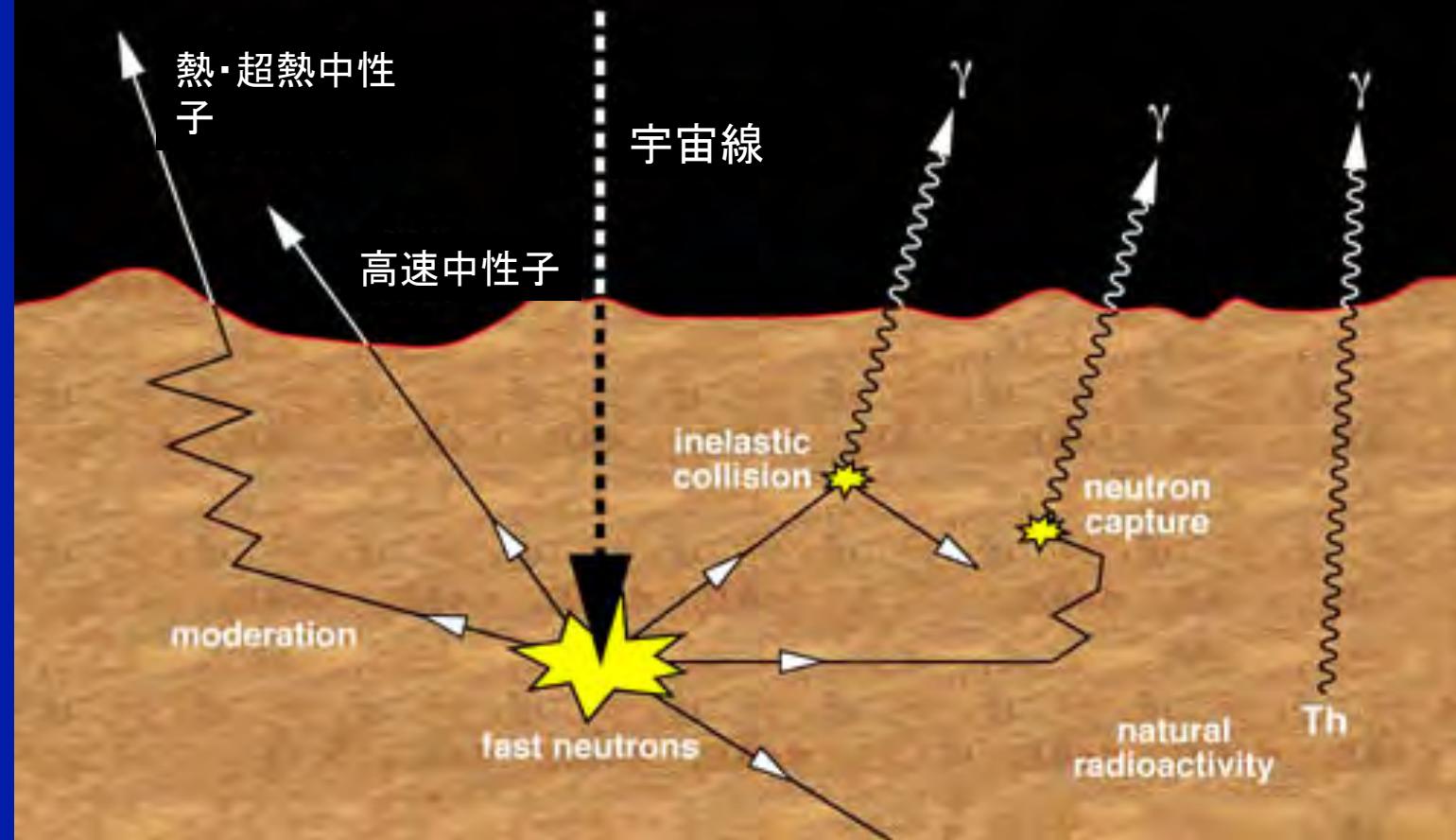
Pommerol et al.,
GRL 37(2010),
L03201





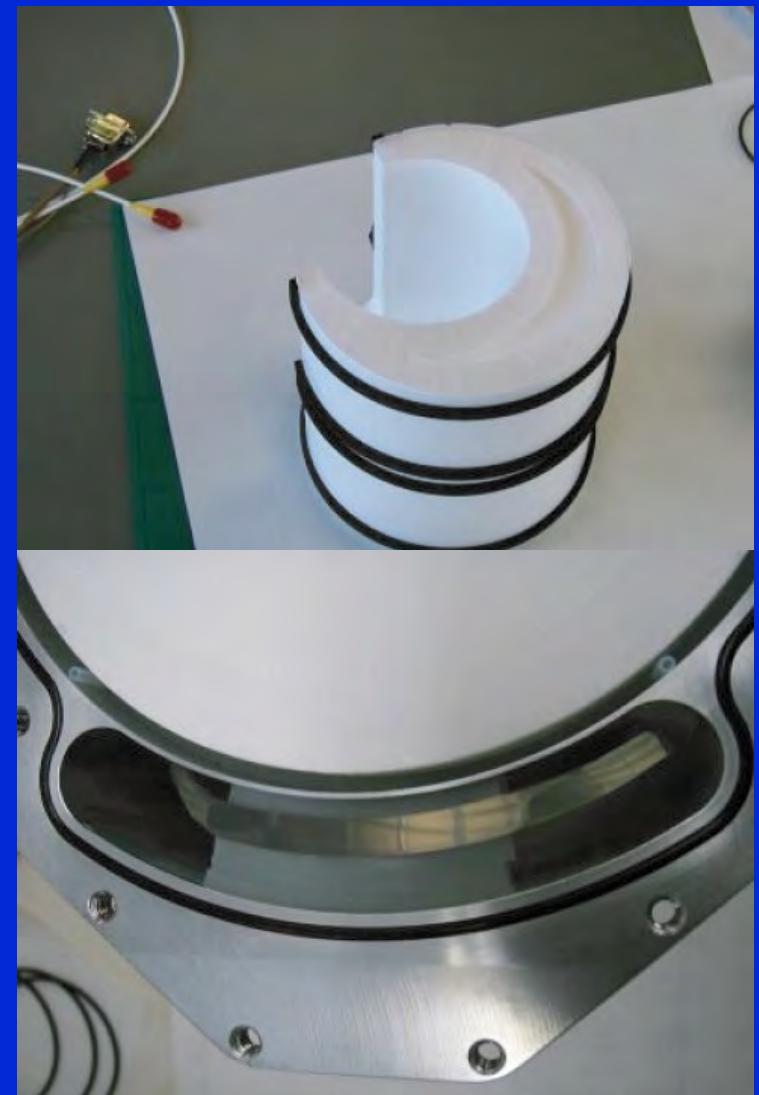
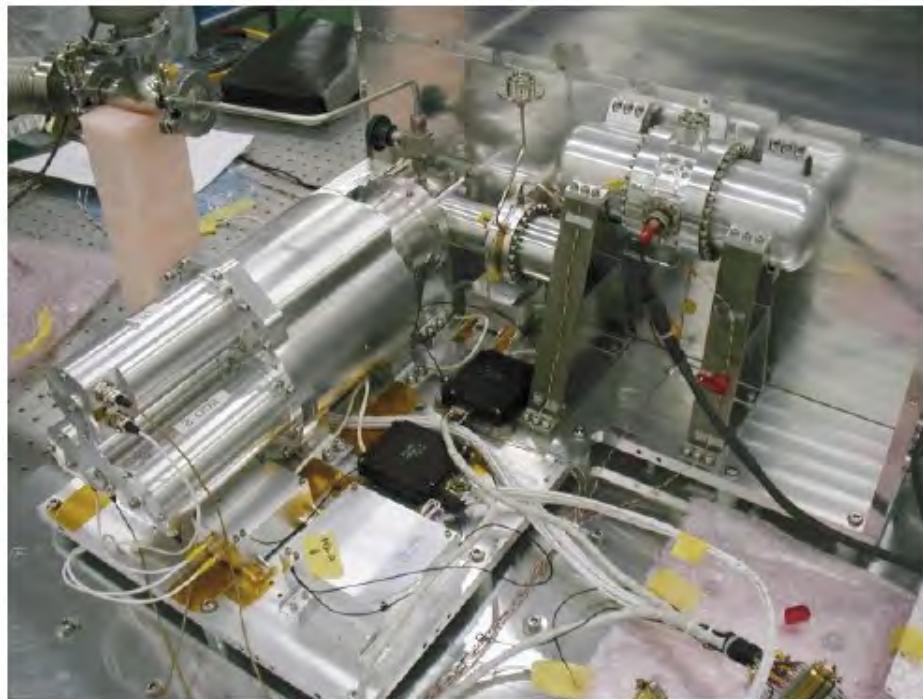
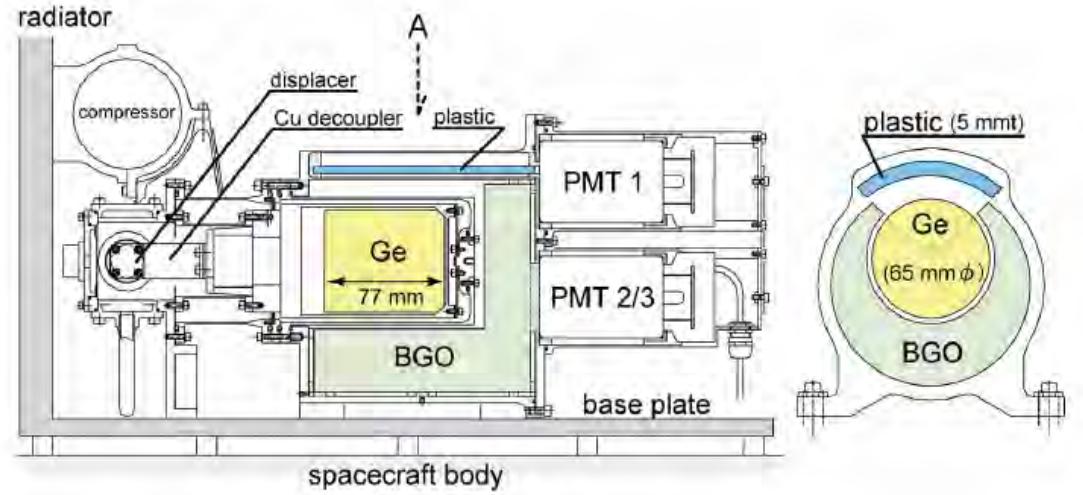
ガンマ線分光計GRSによる元素測定

月表面からのガンマ線・中性子線の放出メカニズム



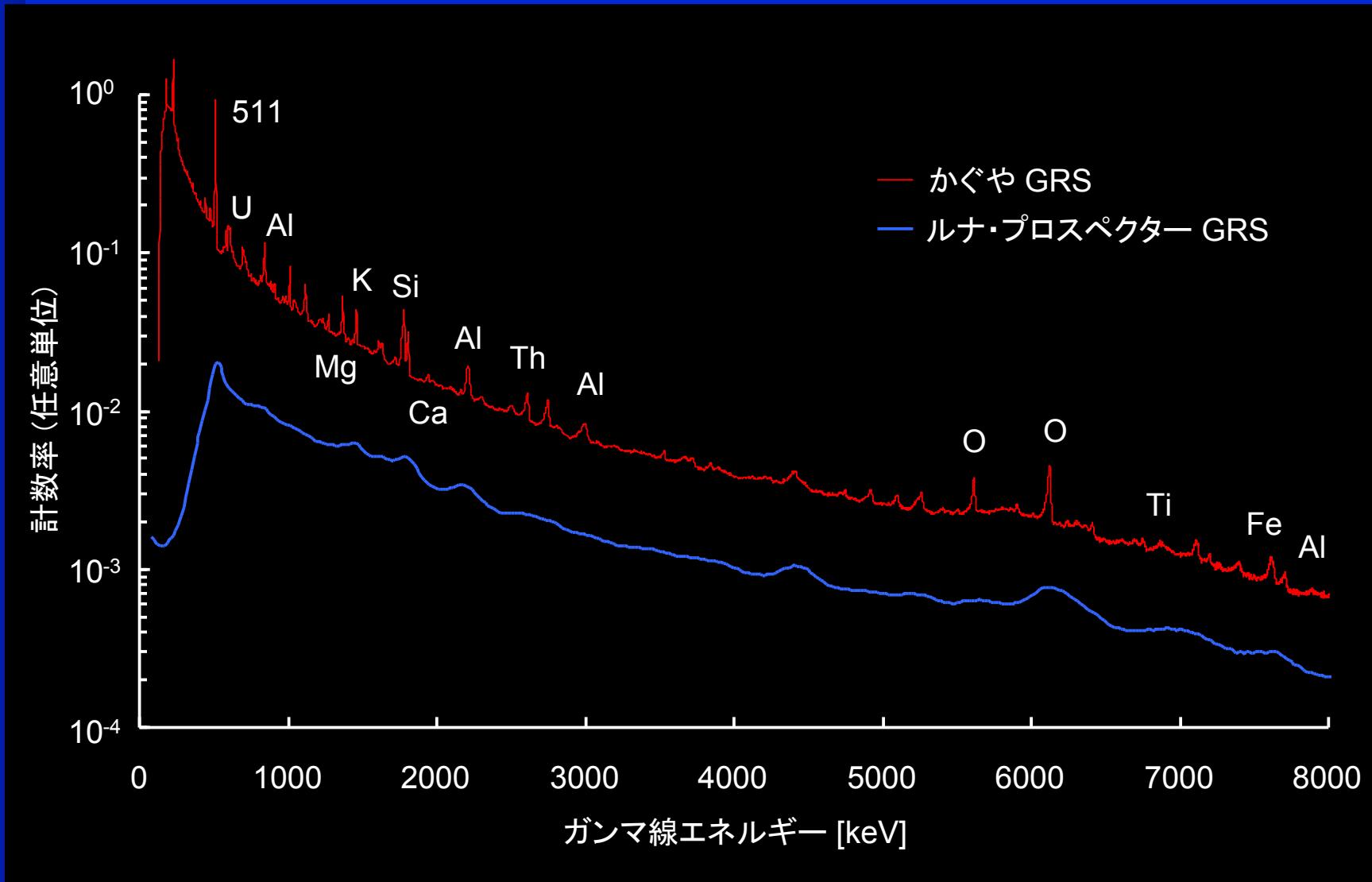


ガンマ線分光計GRSの構成



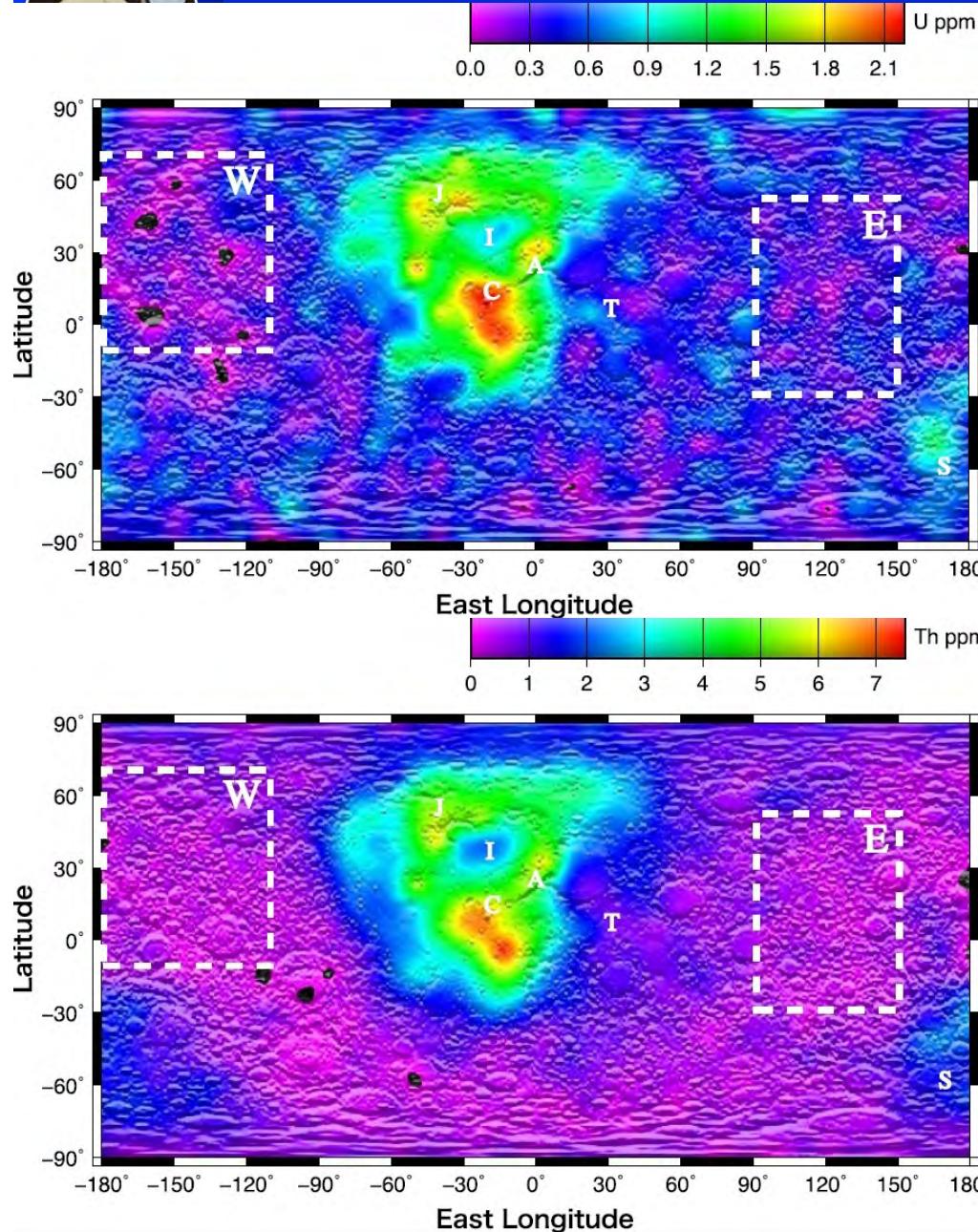


ガンマ線分光計による全球観測

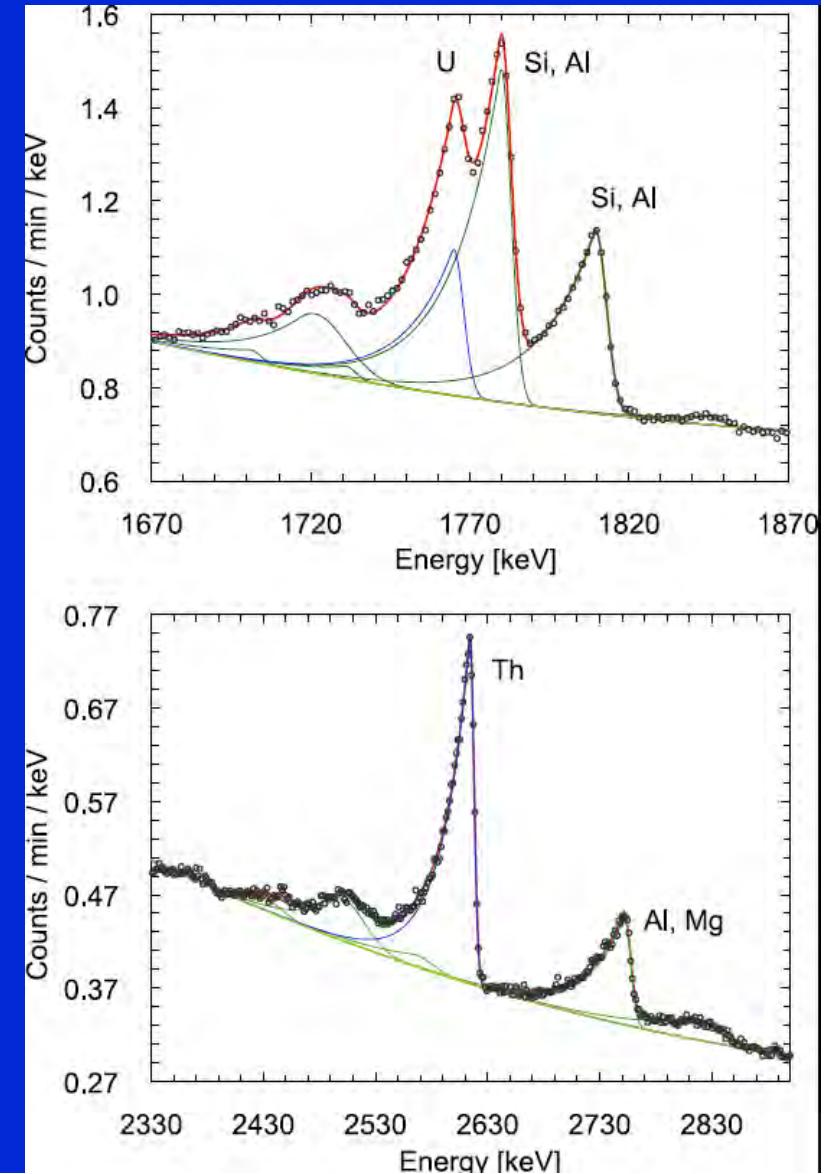




Uranium & Thorium distribution



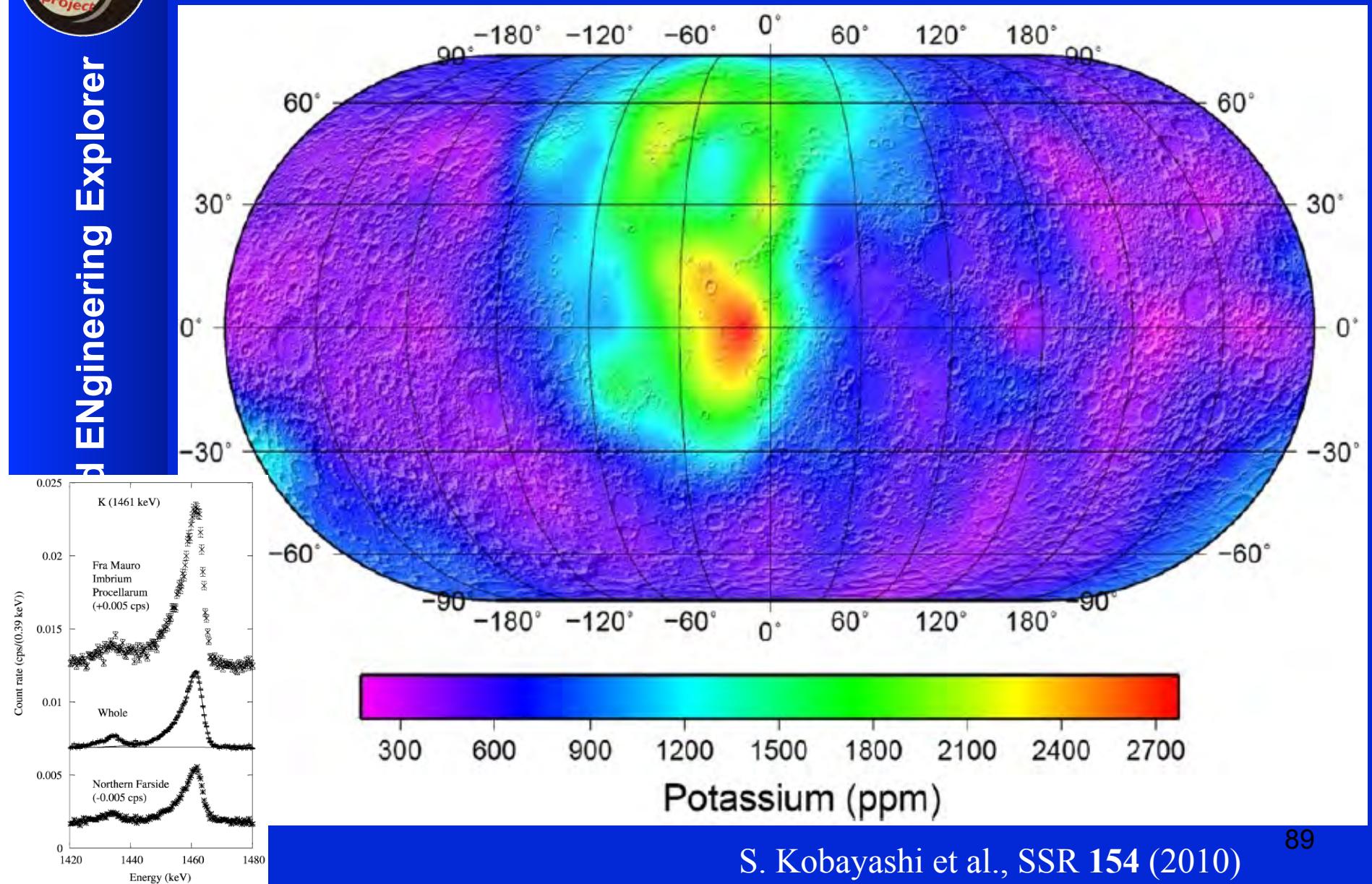
Yamashita et al., 2010

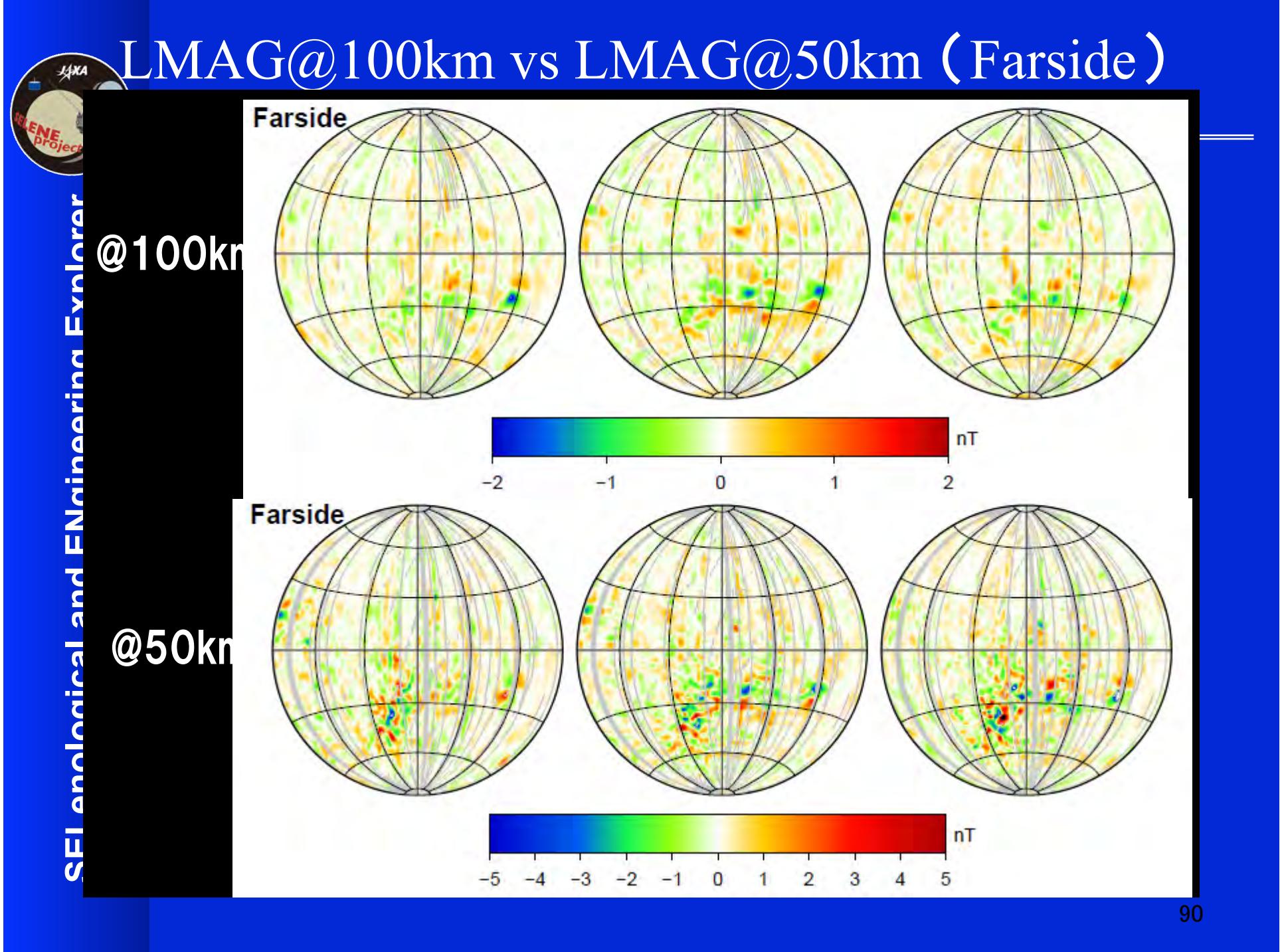




l d ENgineering Explorer

Potassium distribution

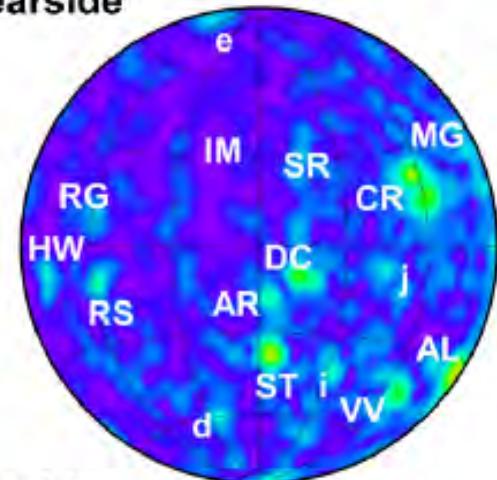
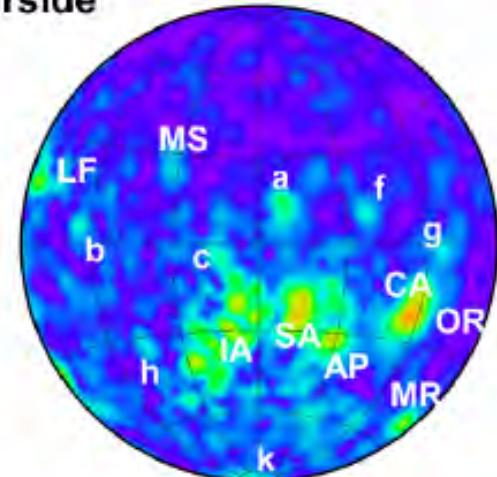




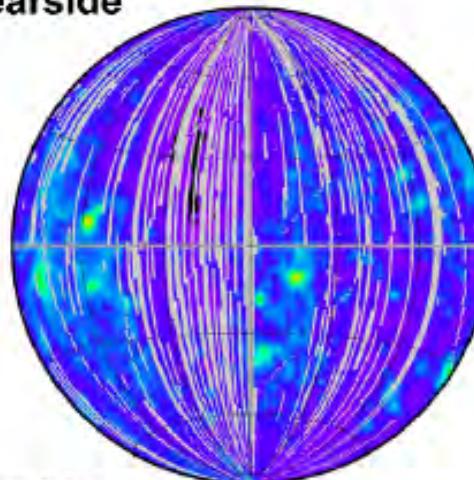
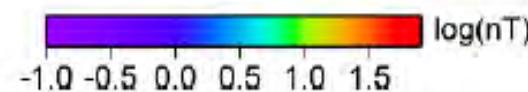
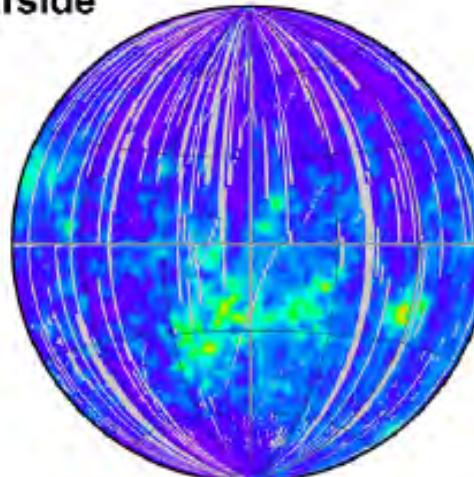


Magnetic Anomaly by Kaguya LMAG

(a) 100 km altitude (Kaguya)

Nearside**Farside**

(b) 30 km altitude (RH08)

Nearside**Farside**

LP data (Richmond & Hood, 2008)

Tsunakawa et al., 2010

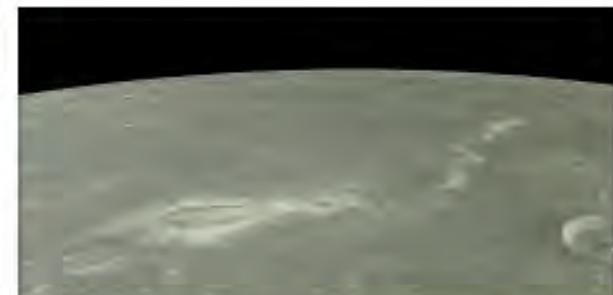
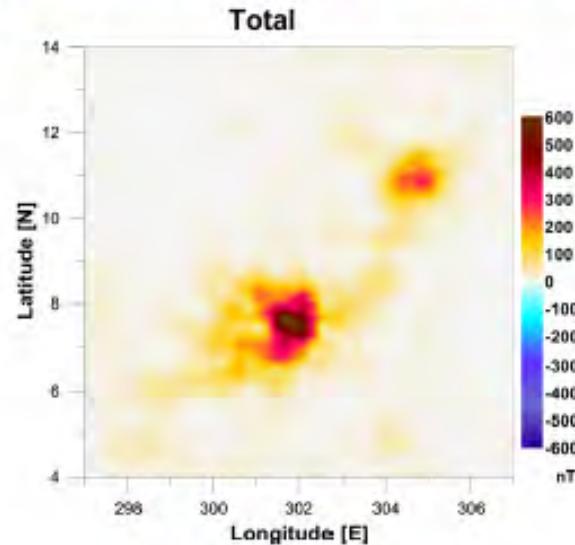


月磁気異常と高反射率地域の対比 月面上ミニ磁気圏による宇宙風化の回避(?)

Reiner Gamma

LP

Alt. = 16.7 – 39.7 km
Max. of Btot = 663 nT

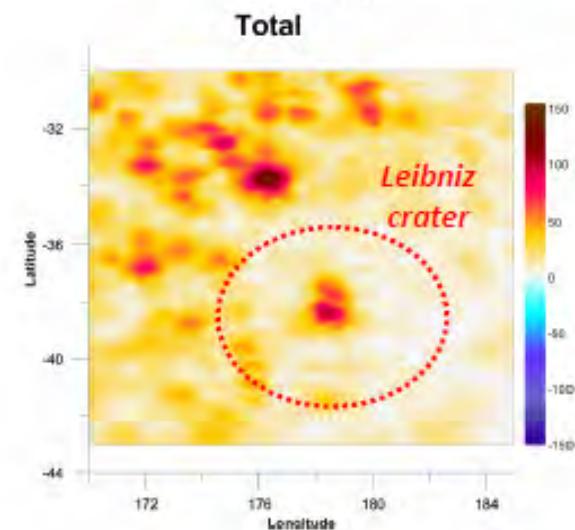


(Kaguya-HDTV)

Leibniz

LP

Alt. = 25.6 – 37.3 km
Max. of Btot = 100nT
(@ -5km)



(Kaguya-HDTV)

2010/11/3

11

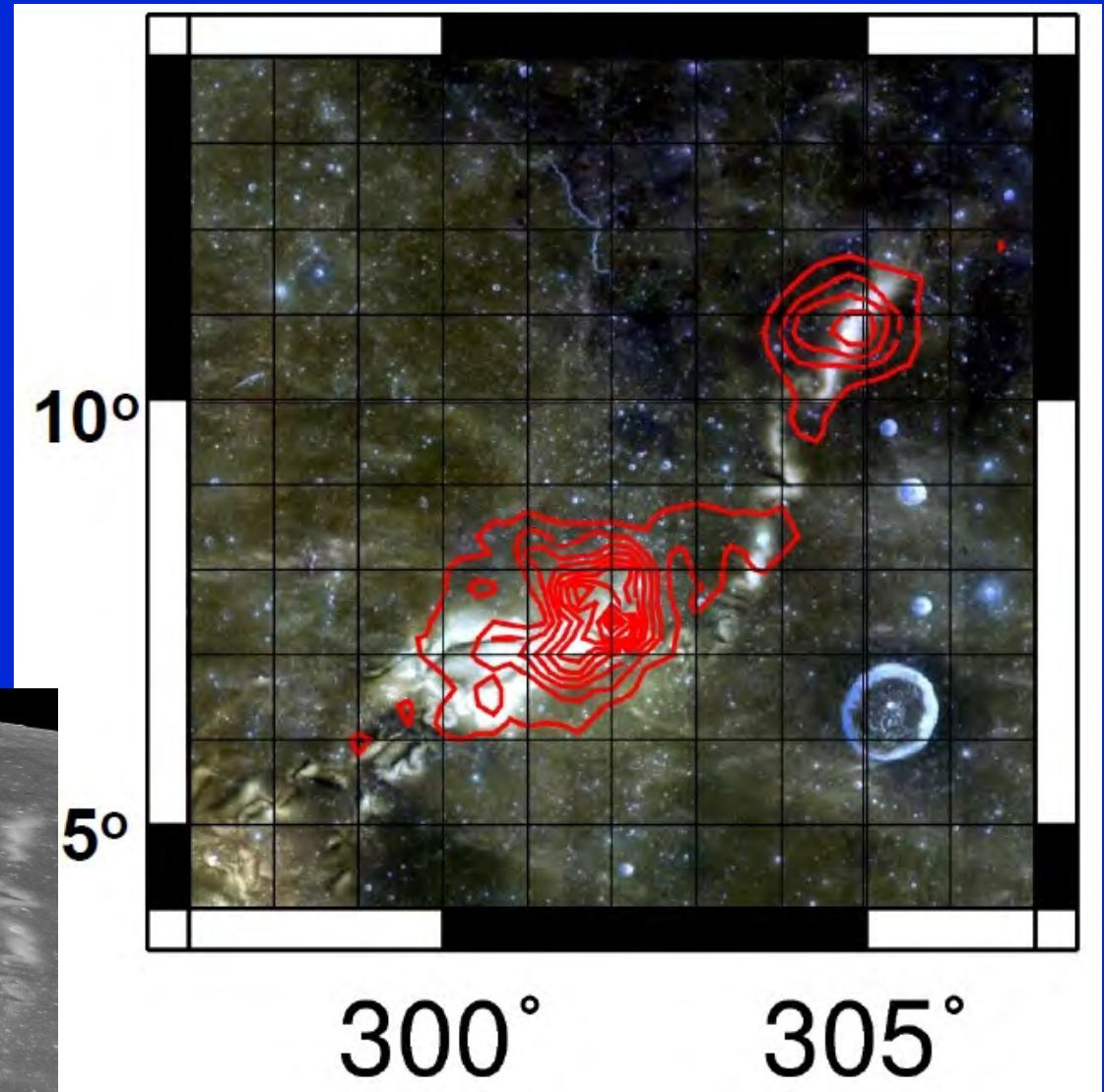
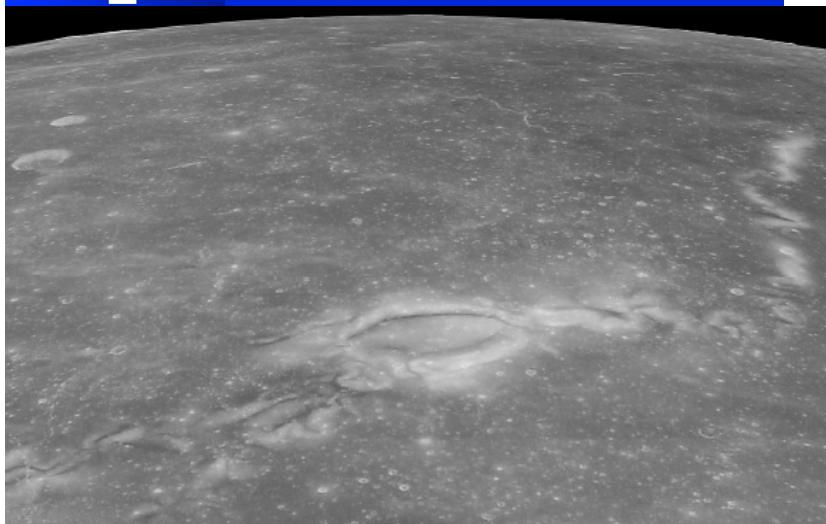


nd ENgineering Explorer

Magnetic Anomaly Research

Reiner- gamma

Max. 677nT@surface



Tsunakawa et al., 2010

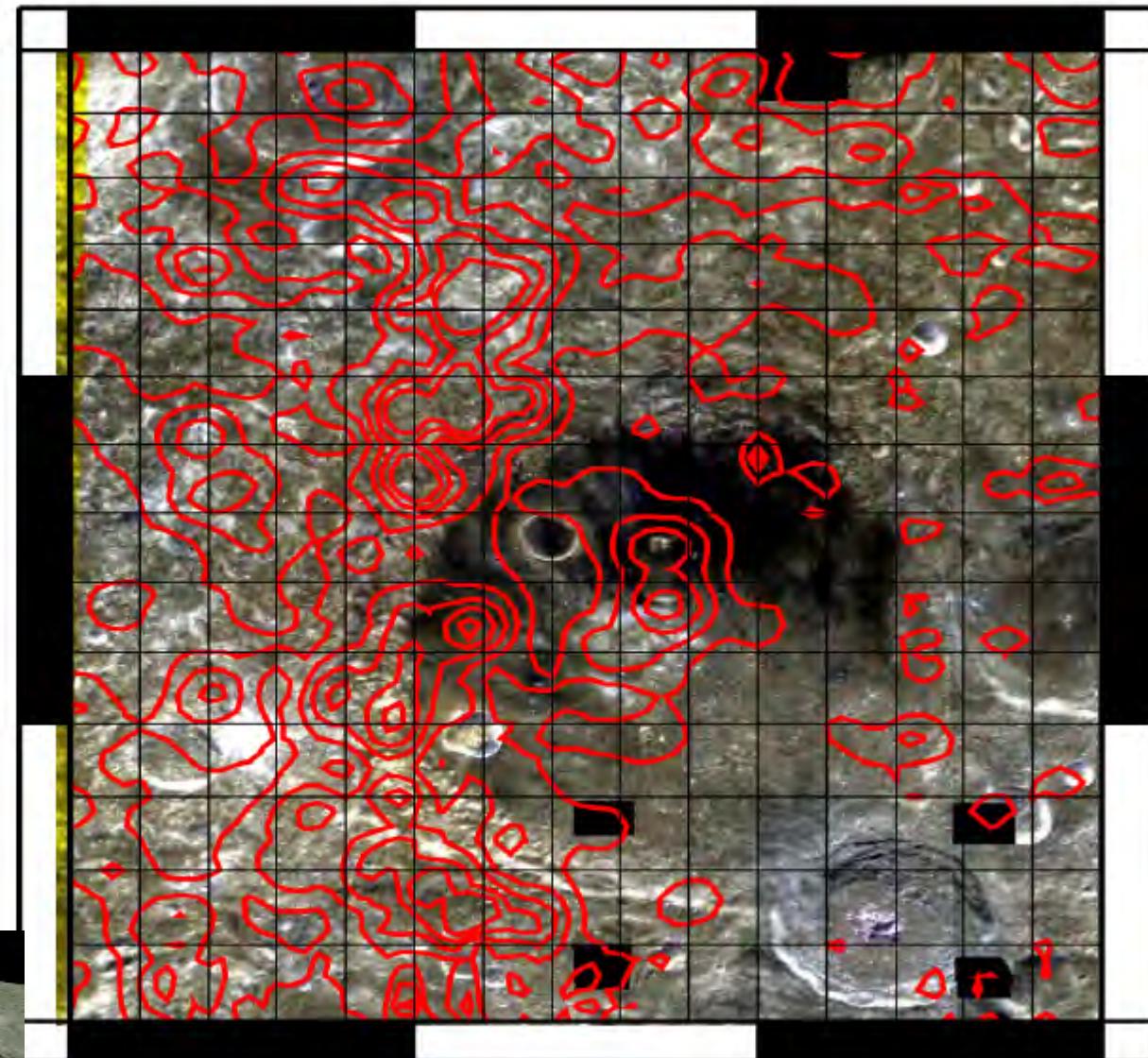


Leibnitz crater swirl

Max. 99.6 nT@surface

Mer

-30°



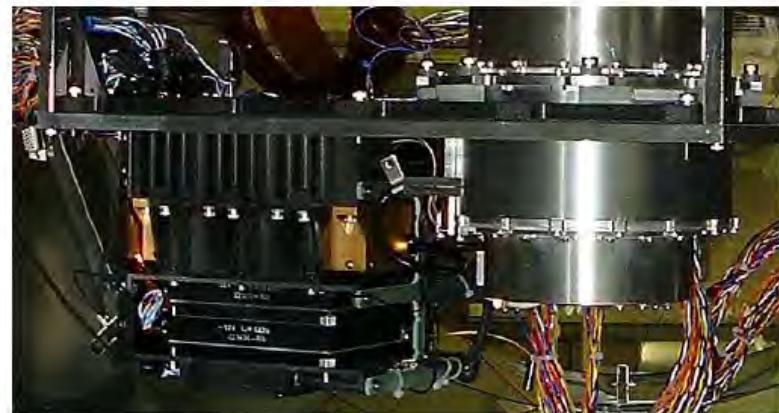
70° 175° 180° 185°



Plasma Experiments PACE 1. IMA

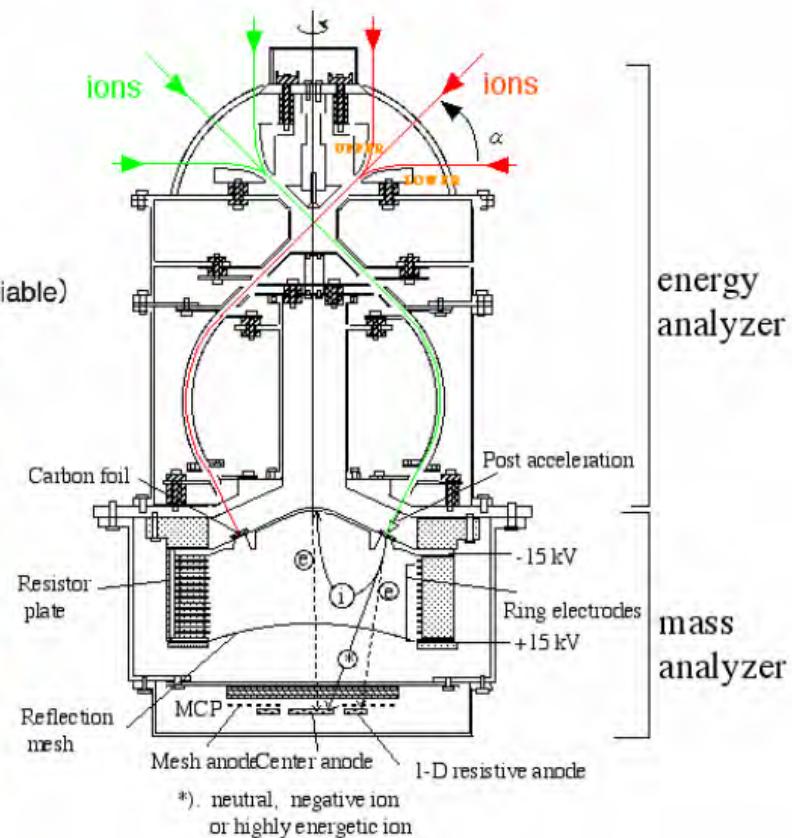
Specifications of IMA

Energy Range	5eV/q - 28keV/q
Mass Range	1 - 60
Energy Resolution	5% (FWHM)
Energy Sweep Step	32
Mass Resolution	$m/\Delta m \sim 15$
Field of View	2π str.
Angular Resolution	$5^\circ \times 10^\circ$ (FWHM)
Time Resolution	1second
FOV Sweep Range	$45^\circ \pm 45^\circ$
g-factor ($5^\circ \times 22.5^\circ$)	$10^{-6} \sim 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ str keV/keV}$ (variable)



TOF Ion Energy Mass Spectrometer

IMA-S

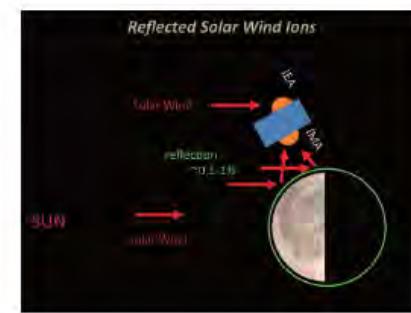
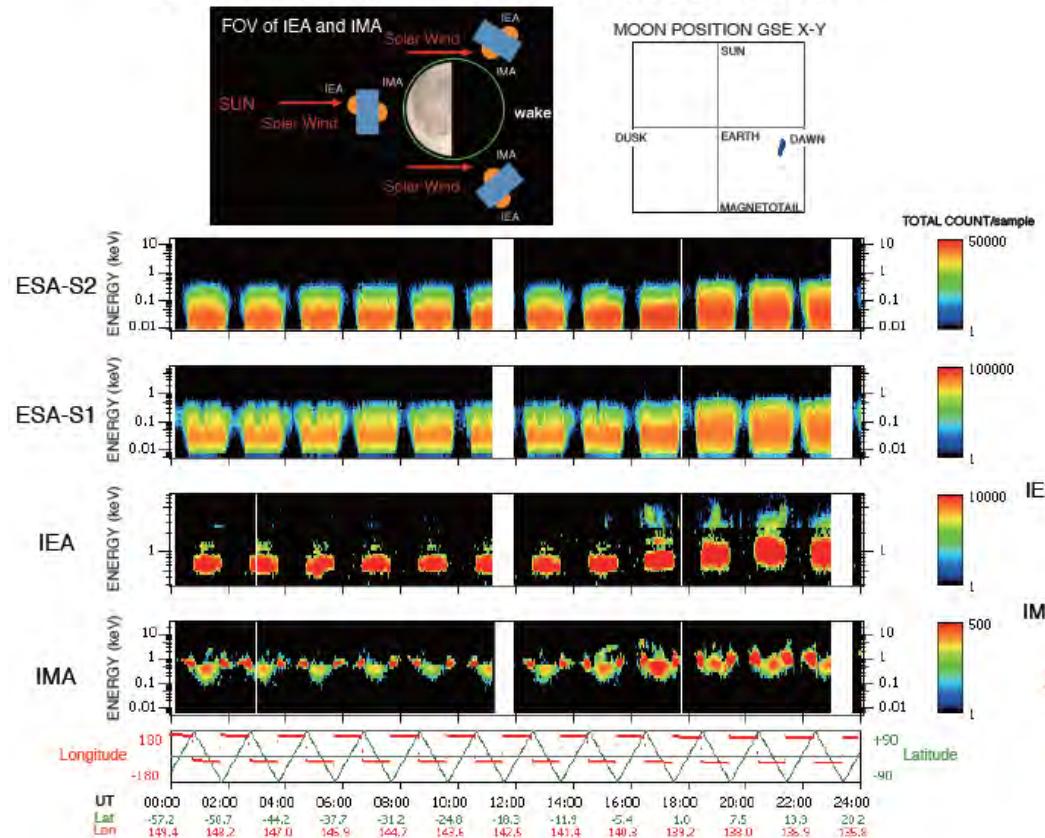




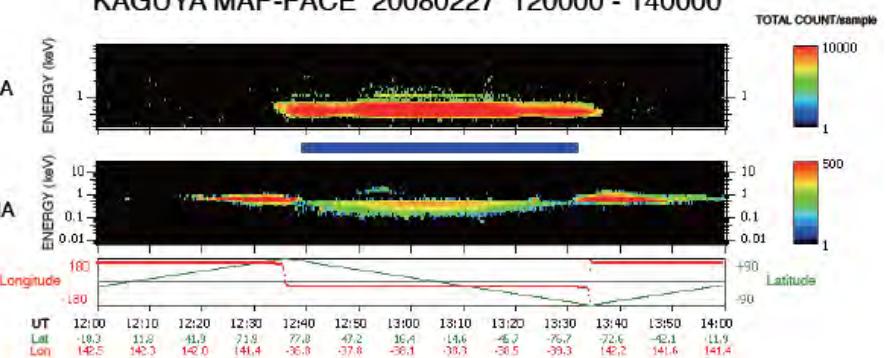
Solar Wind Observation of Plasma Instrument

Solar Wind Ion Reflection on the Lunar Surface

KAGUYA MAP-PACE 20080227 000000 - 240000



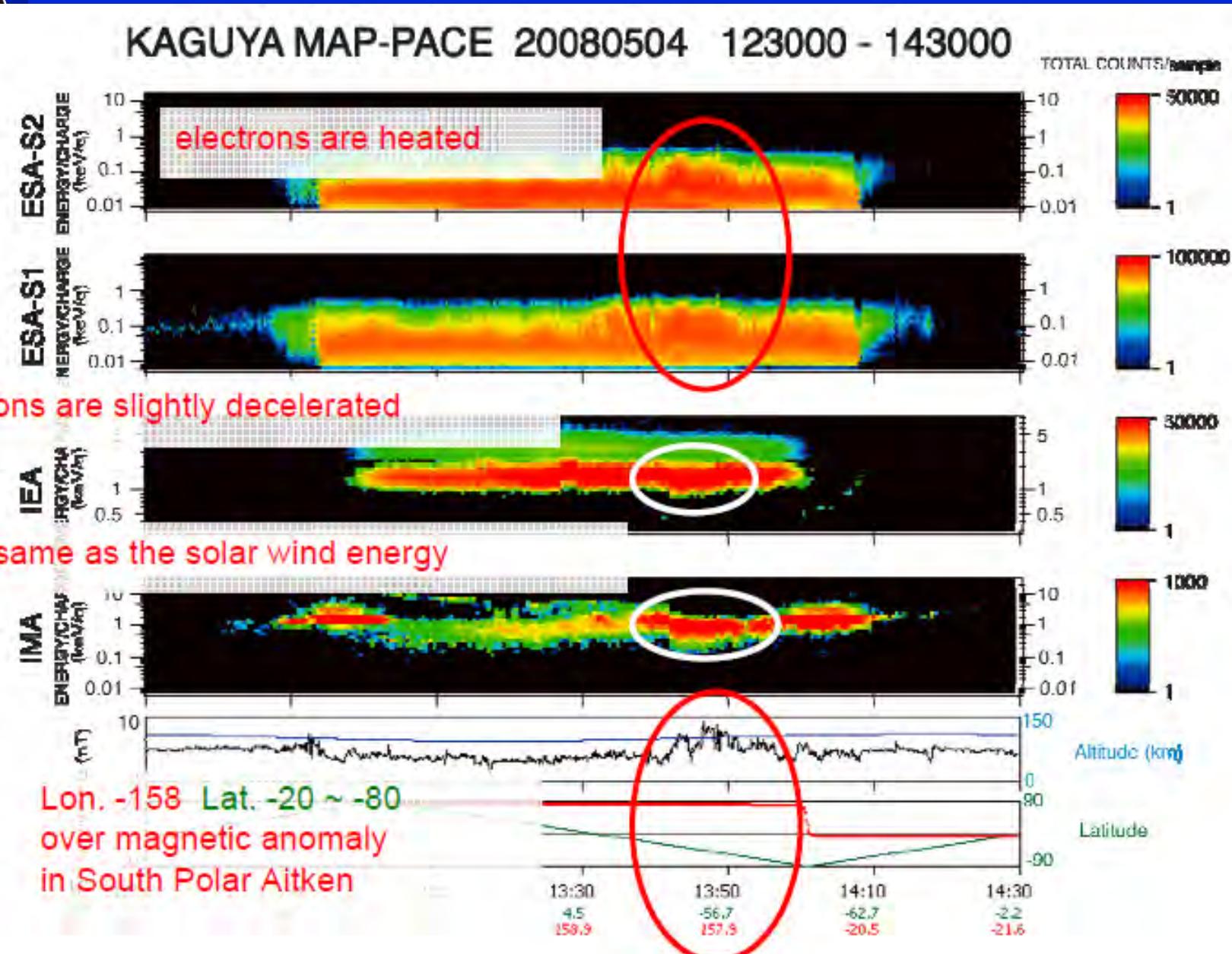
KAGUYA MAP-PACE 20080227 120000 - 140000



SE



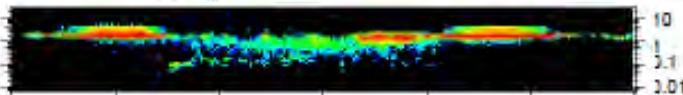
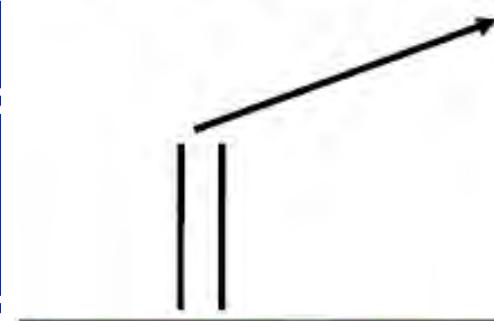
Solar Wind Reflection over magnetic anomaly



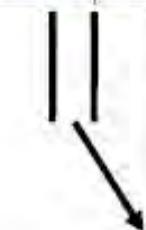


SElenological and ENgineering Explorer

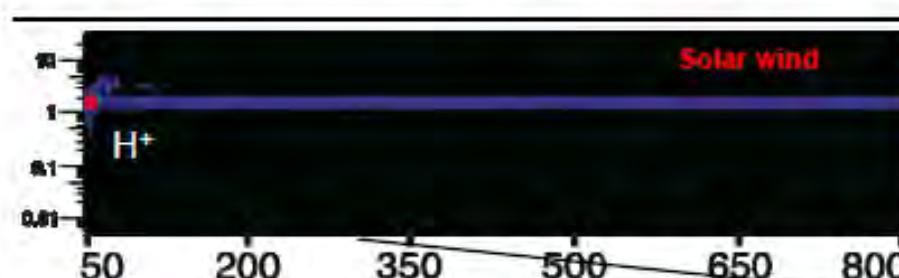
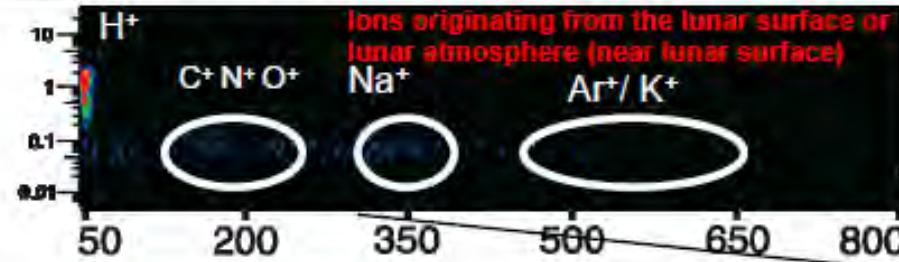
0210UT – 0220UT



0310UT – 0320UT



KAGUYA MAP-PACE-IMA MASS PROFILE 20080602

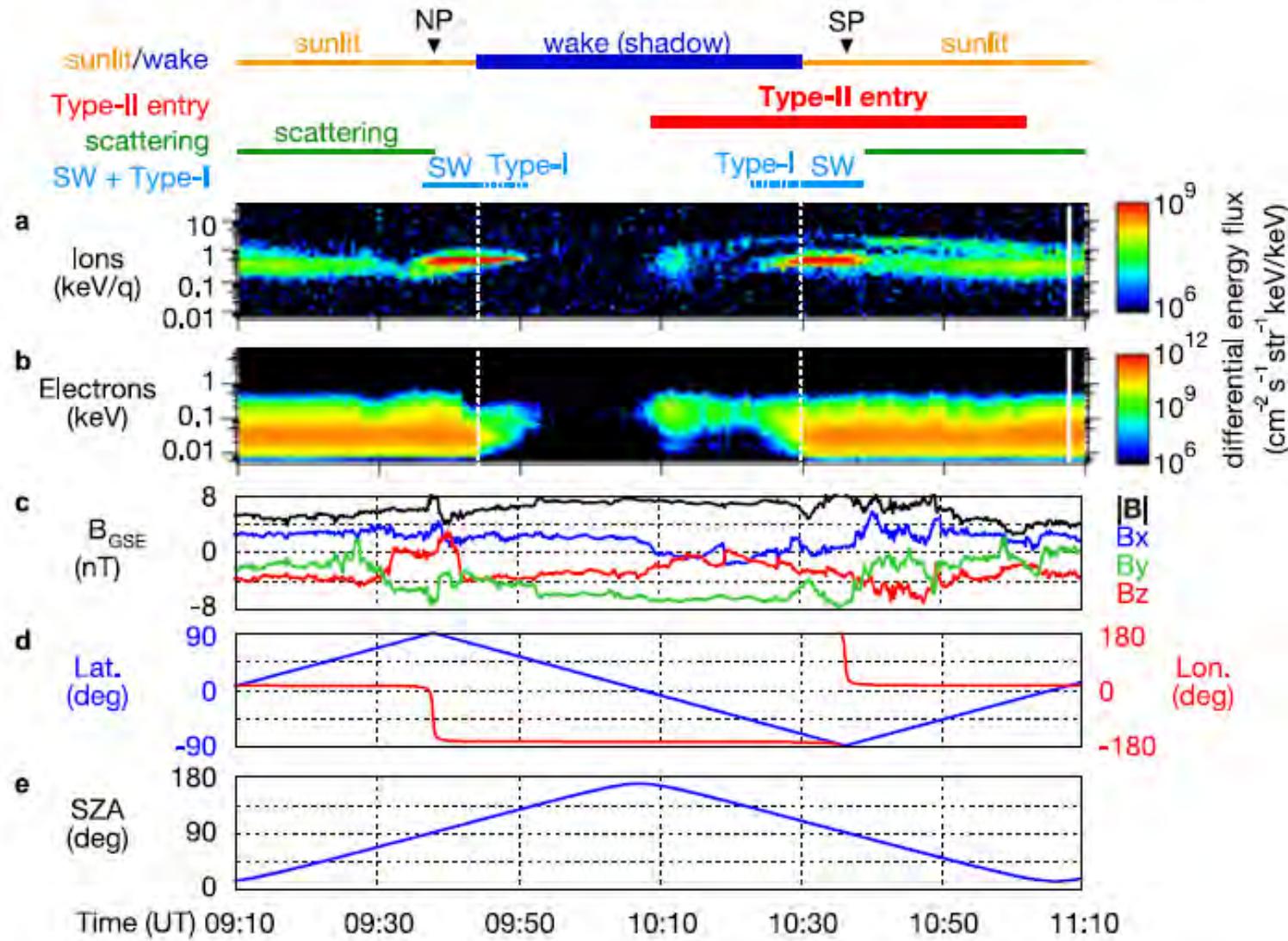


Time Of Flight (ns)



SW protons access into Moon wake

SELENE PACE and LMAG September 24, 2008 09:10-11:10 UT



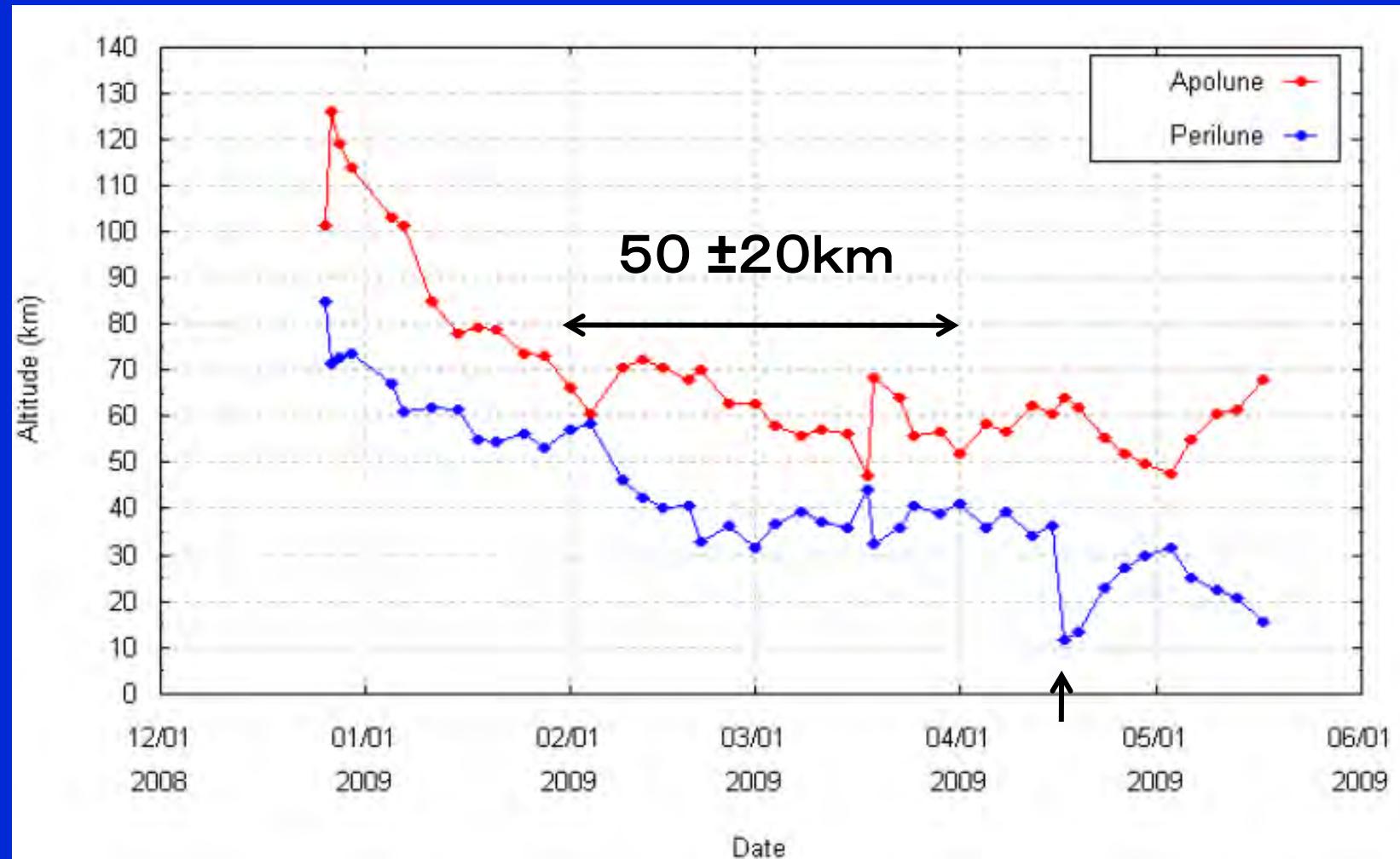


「かぐや」による発見

- 月裏側の重力異常 --- 二分性
- 月裏側の険しい地形 --- 二分性
- 南極、北極の地形 --- 日照率
- 裏側の火山活動 --- 月の熱史
- 海の形成過程 --- 月の熱史
- 広範囲な斜長岩の同定 --- マグマオーシャン仮説を支持
- ミニ磁気圏の発見 --- 月のダイナモ
- 太陽風と月面の相互作用
- 全球表層物質の同定

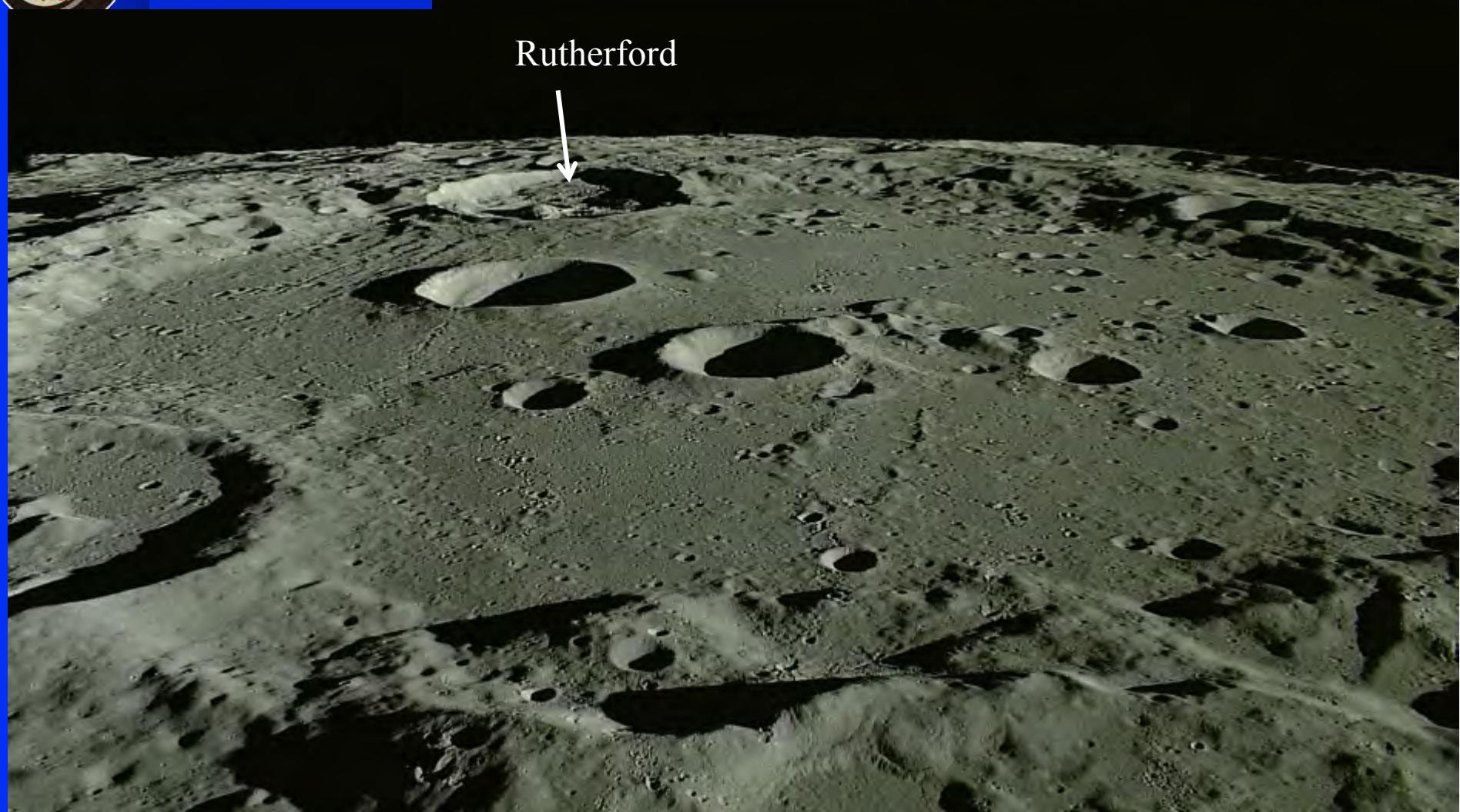


Altitudes in the extended mission phase



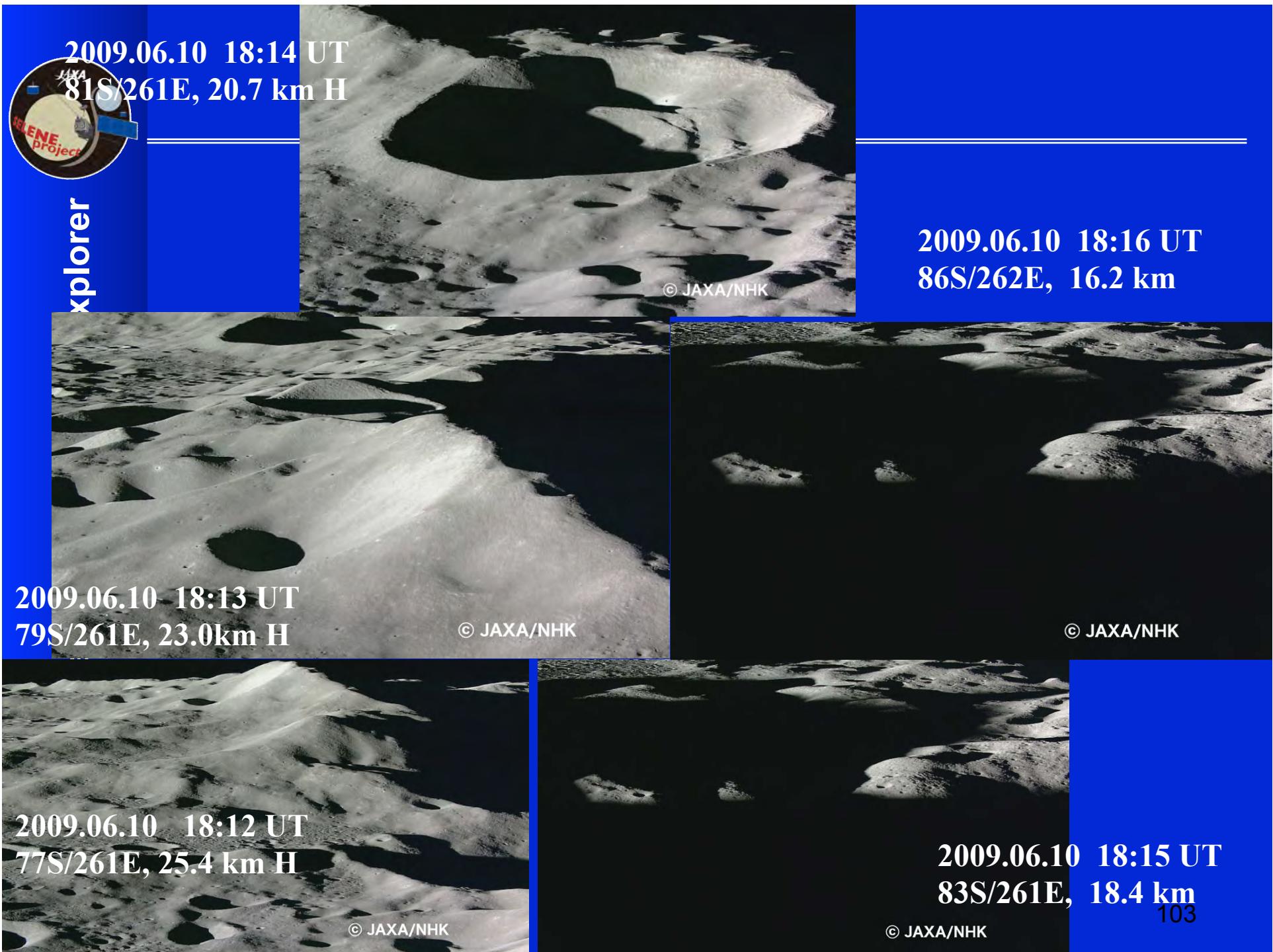


Low Altitude Images HDTV



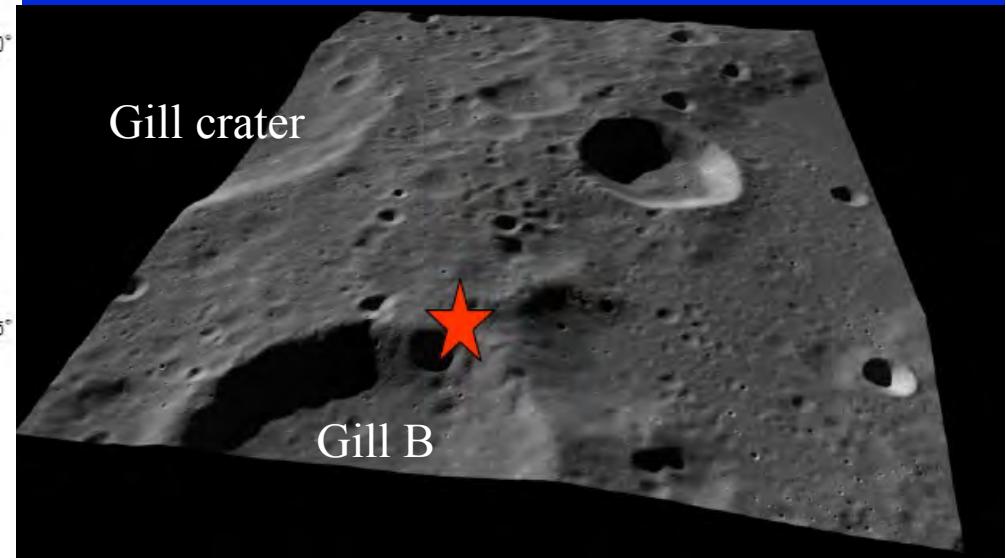
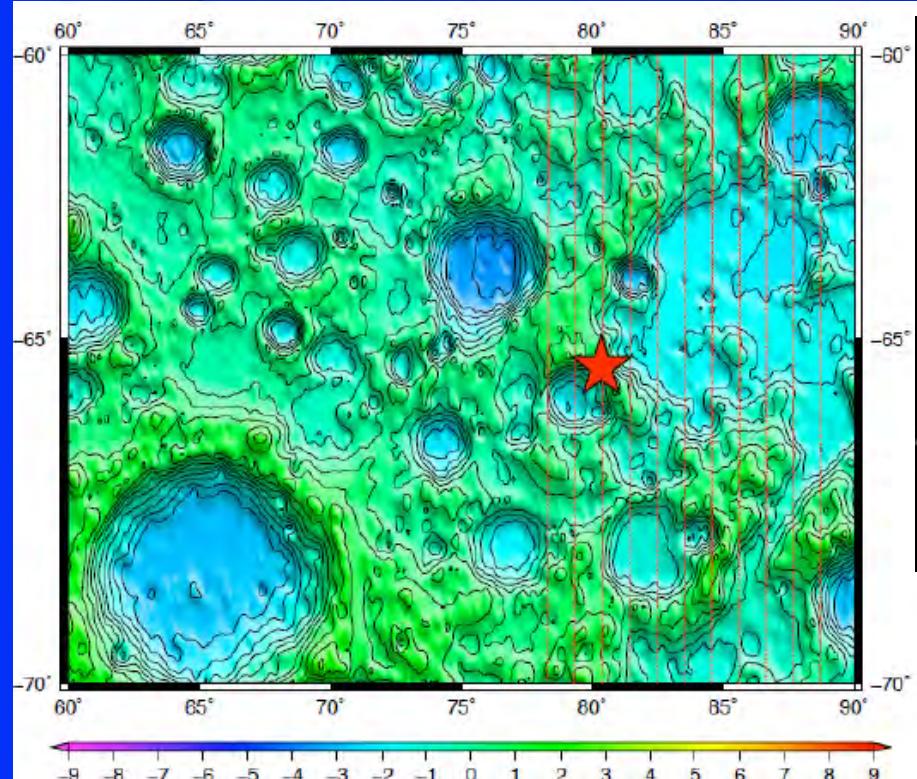
S

Clavius Crater: 58.8S/14.1W, 245 km dia.





Kaguya Impact on the Moon



TC image of impact area

SELenology

Impact Time: 09.06.10 T18:25:08.368
Impact point: 65.521S/80.418E



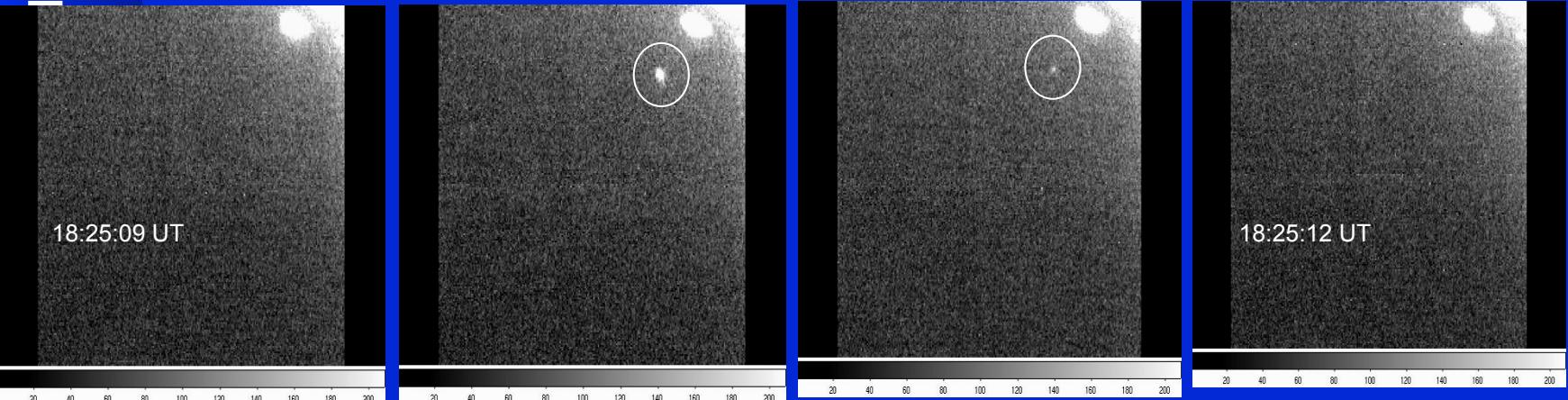
「かぐや」による衝突発光



1.6 sec cycle time

| ENgi

J. Bailey (UNSW) & S. Lee (AAO)
3.9m Anglo Australia Telescope, IRIS-2 Infrared Camera

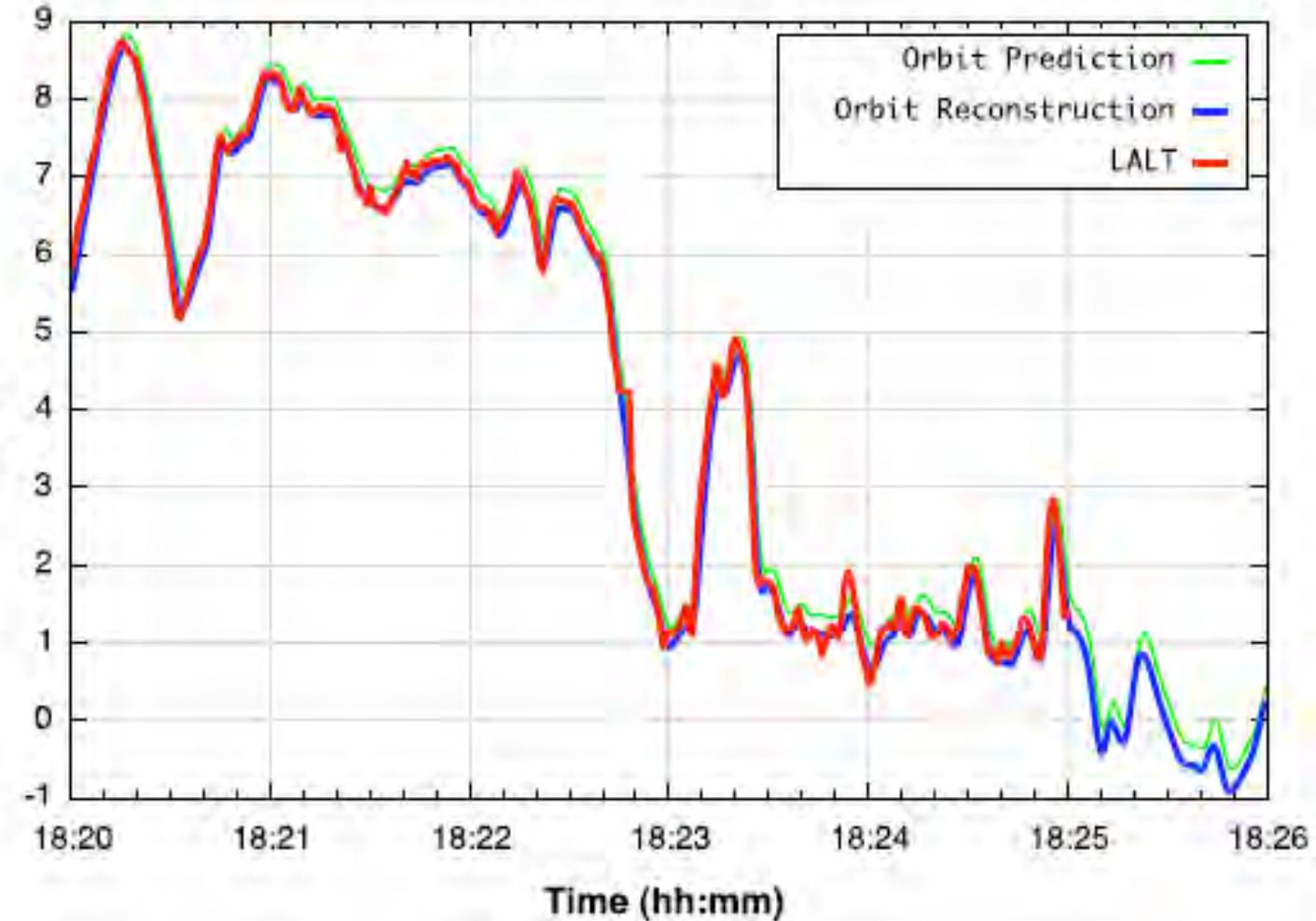


Physical Research Lab, Mt. Abu observatory in India



SELenological and ENgineering Explorer

LALT Range Data & Orbit Prediction



- before ΔV
- after ΔV
- LALT range

Final measurements at 2009-6-10T18:25:01.835

LALT range data: 1352.6 m

Orbital prediction: 1155.2 m

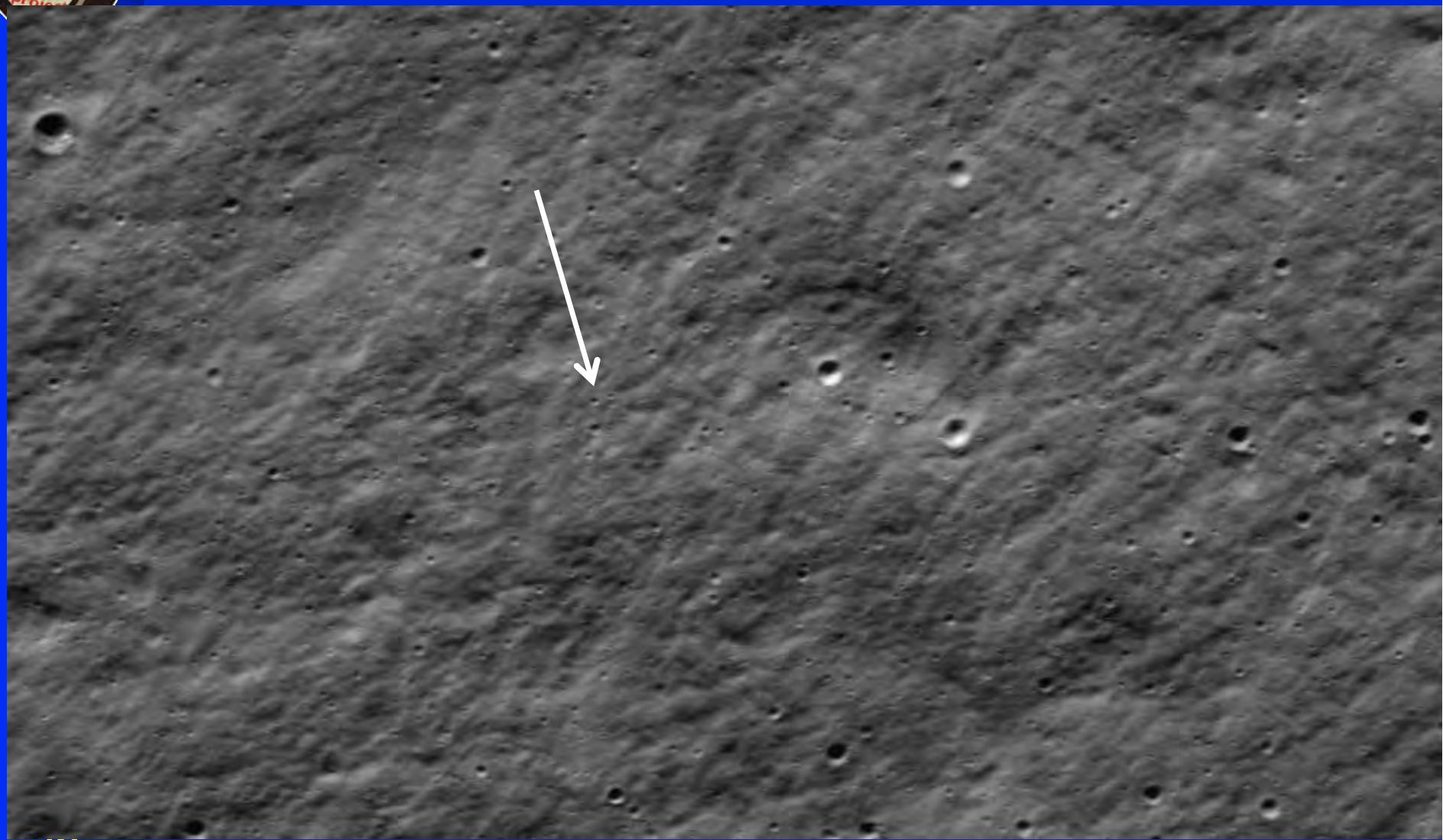


Identification of Kaguya Impact Crater

- Kaguya impacted near Gill-B crater rim at 2009-6-10T18:25:08.386.
- Evidenced by termination of telecommunication signals, ground observations of impact flash
- Estimation of impact site and time using orbital estimation after deceleration deltaV and LALT topography data
- Press released the impact point 65.521S / 80.418E
- Impact crater search using LROC-NAC images



Press-released Kaguya I.S.



6

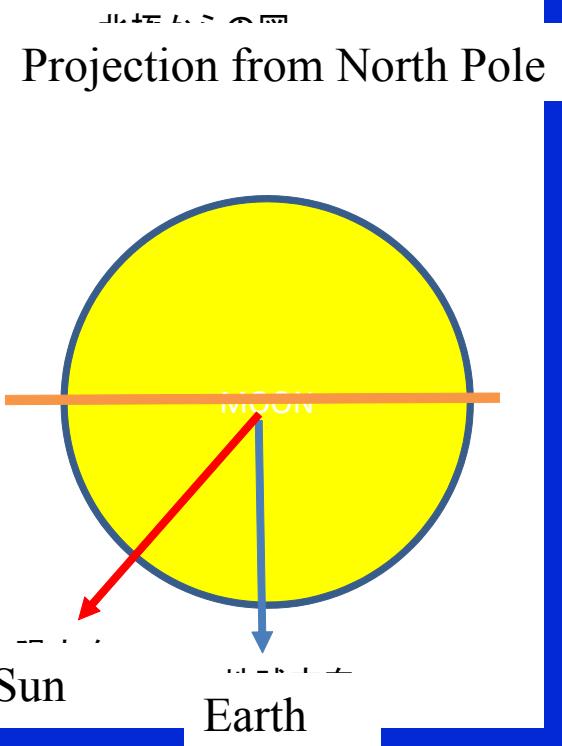
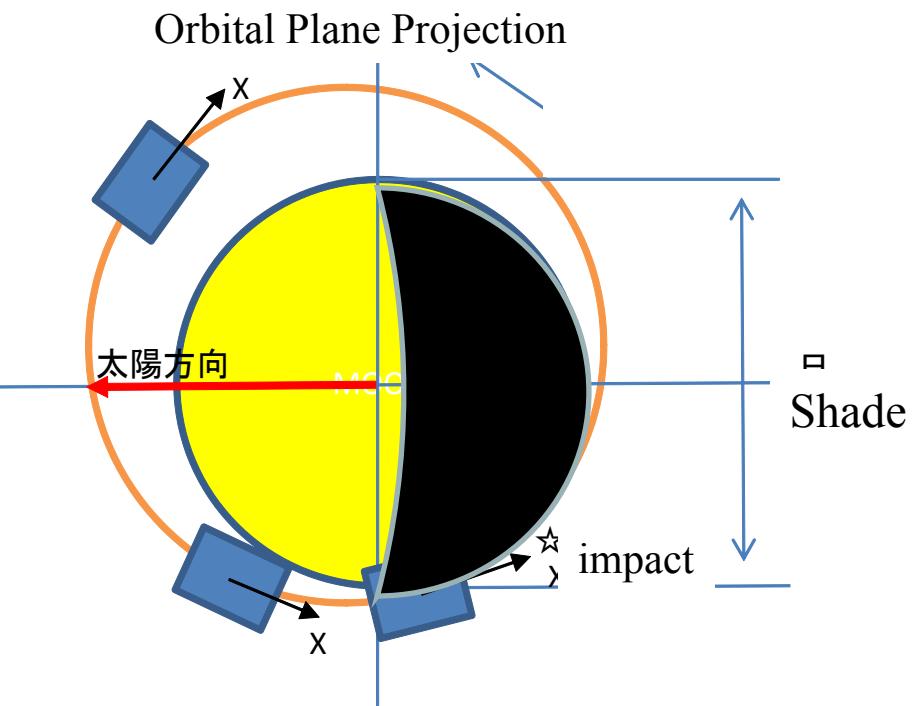
65.521S/ 80.418E

LROC/NAC M141751486R



Kaguya Maneuver for controlled infall

SELENE
lander

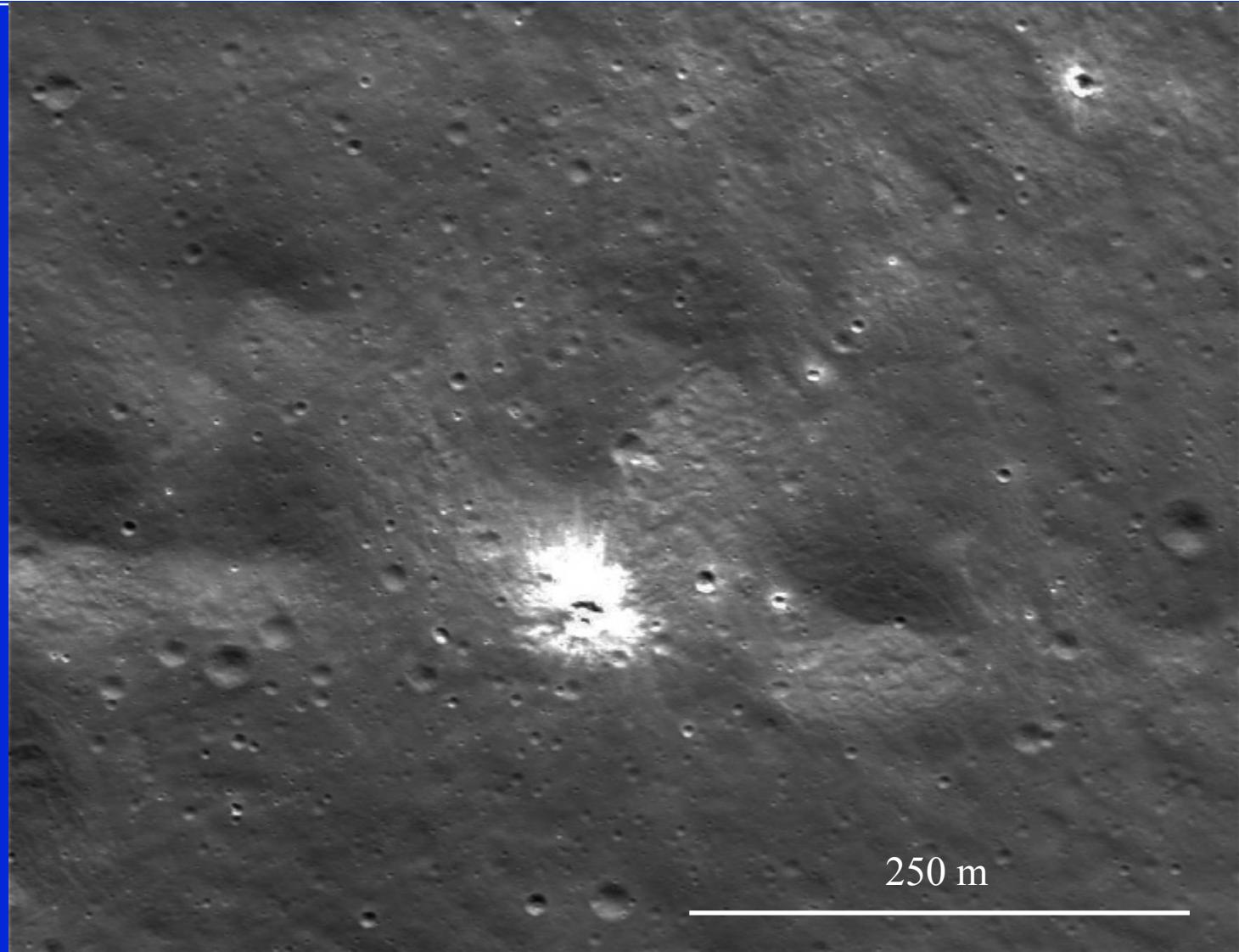


SELENE



SELenological and ENgineering Explorer

Kaguya Impact Crater

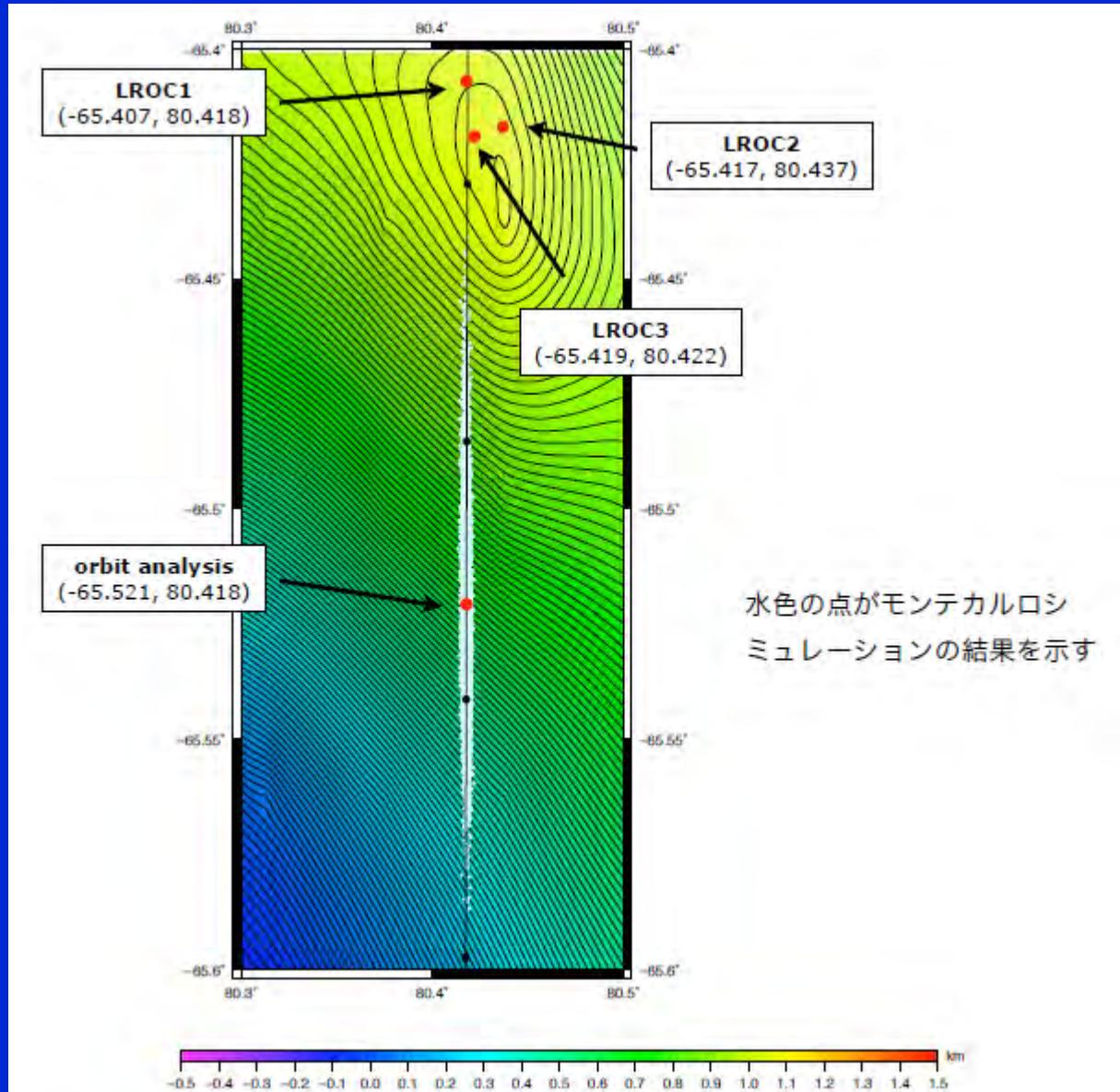


Center of crater (65.407S / 80.418E)

LROC-NAC M141751486R



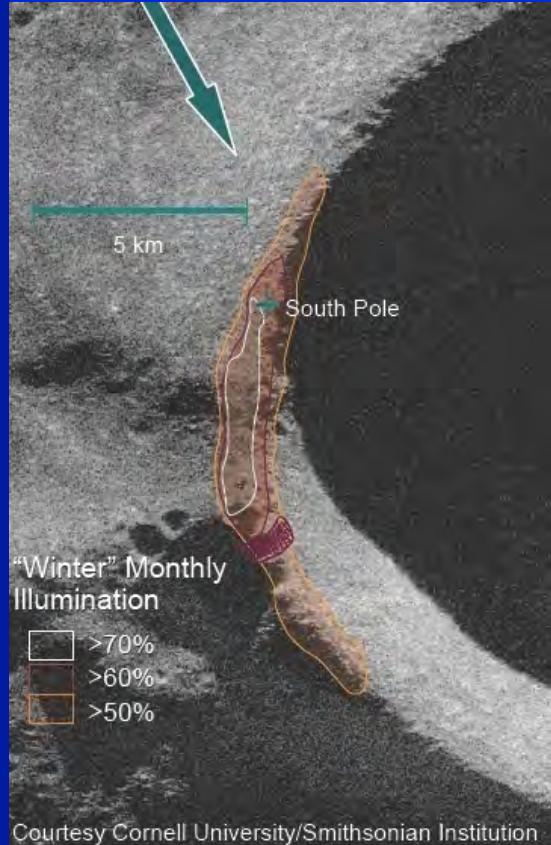
落下の許容範囲





SELenological and ENgineering Explorer

2025年日本人宇宙飛行士月に立つ！！



Courtesy Cornell University/Smithsonian Institution



The capabilities represented here are the notional minimum systems and facilities that would be needed to support continuous 6-month stays on the surface. This level of buildup would provide infrastructure including power and life support for a crew of 4.

