

地上観測と探査機観測の国際連携

~Time frame in 2016–2022~

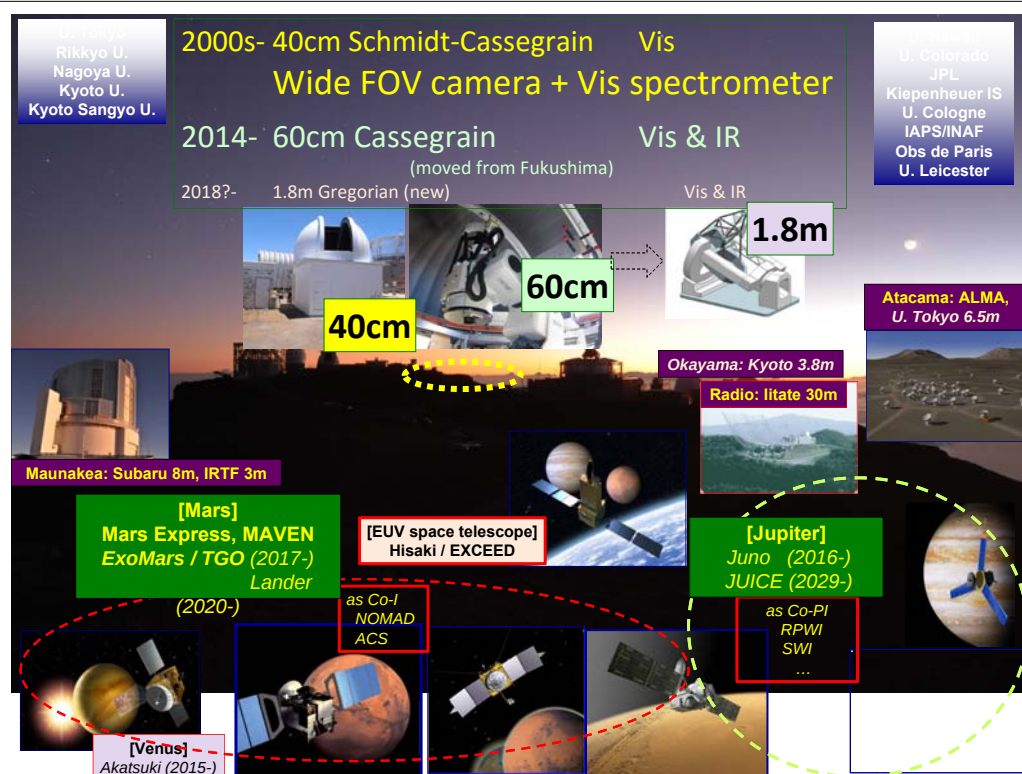
笠羽康正 (東北大)

Possible link: 2016–2022

水星	[ESA/JAXA BepiColombo (obs: 2024–5)]
金星	JAXA Akatsuki
火星	NASA MAVEN (upper), ... ESA Mars Express JAXA ExoMars Orbiter & Lander (lower) [Phobos Sample Return (obs: 2025?–)]
木星	JAXA Hisaki NASA Juno [Europa (obs: 2030s)] ESA JUICE (obs: 2029–33)
土星	NASA Cassini (obs: –2017)

天王星/海王星/Planet Nine Volcanic & Icy moons incl. Plume, Titan, ...

Asteroids several [DAWN, ESA M5 study (obs: 2030s)]



ESA-Roscosmos Configuration

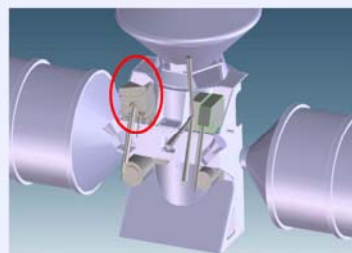
NOMAD	Atmospheric composition
High resolution occultation and nadir spectrometers	(CH ₄ , O ₃ , trace species, isotopes) dust, clouds, P&T profiles
UVIS (0.20 – 0.65 μm) λ/Δλ ~ 250	SO Limb Nadir
IR (2.3 – 3.8 μm) λ/Δλ ~ 10,000	SO Limb Nadir
IR (2.3 – 4.3 μm) λ/Δλ ~ 20,000	SO

CaSSIS	Mapping of sources; landing site selection
High-resolution camera	

ACS	Atmospheric chemistry, aerosols, surface T _s , structure
Suite of 3 high-resolution spectrometers	
Near IR (0.7 – 1.7 μm) λ/Δλ ~ 20,000	SO Limb Nadir
IR (Fourier, 2 – 25 μm) λ/Δλ ~ 4000 (so)/500 (N)	SO Nadir
Mid IR (2.2 – 4.5 μm) λ/Δλ ~ 50,000	SO

FREND	Mapping of subsurface water
Collimated neutron detector	

All Power Resolution λ/Δλ calculated at mid-range



- ✓ 3 Channels : 2x IR, UV
- ✓ Solar occultation, nadir, limb observations
- ✓ Science objectives:
 - Composition: broad suite of species & isotopologues
 - Aerosols/dust/clouds
 - Surface
 - Temporal/spatial variability - sources



Our current targets for Mars ~ Observations & Simulations ~

**Global dynamics
Dust Cycles**

- GCM, Thermal Tides etc.

by MEX/PFS with MRO, ...
ACS/IRVIM - YES! with Wide LT-coverage

- Vertical coupling
Gravity Waves etc.

by VEX^{Radio-Sci.}, ISS/AirGlow (Earth), IRTF (Jup.)
NOMAD & ACS in UV & IR – YES! with Vertical res.

- Mesosphere:
wind & temperature

by MAVEN
by MIR heterodyne, mm/submm
(ground based MIR/mm/submm + Models)

**Water / CO₂ Cycles
Minor elements**

- H₂O & CO₂ clouds

by MEX: PFS with OMEGA
NOMAD & ACS: YES! with higher spectral & vertical resolutions

- H₂O/HDO

- ¹²CO₂/¹³CO₂

- H₂O₂ (with CH₄)

by SUBARU(, ALMA)
by MEX/PFS
NOMAD & ACS: PERFECT!
complete exploration !!

with modeling studies & the development of Radiation-Transfer code

Related coordinated telescope observations [1] (on going)

(1) SOFIA/EXES observations

✓ SOFIA is an **Airborne observatory** (2.5m telescope) flying at altitudes of **12 km**. It allows us to significantly reduce the effect of the terrestrial atmosphere. **EXES** is a high spectral resolution spectrometer (R~90,000) working in the mid-infrared ranges. It enables us to perform sensitive search of CH₄ and map of HDO/H₂O.

✓ We will have **SOFIA/EXES** observations **for HDO/H₂O (PI: Encrénza)** and **CH₄ (PI: Aoki)** **in late January 2017**. The observing dates are not decided yet, but EXES is currently scheduled for Mars observations in January 2017 with 7 flights between **Jan-19 and Jan-31**.

✓ The observing date will be determined by the flight plans, which we will start planning in **November**. The MCO period may be already finished at that period, but If it is possible to arrange a time for a coordinate observation with NOMAD, we can impose that as a constraint on the Mars observations.

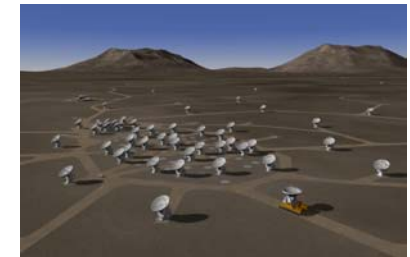
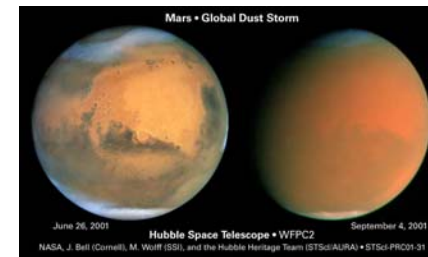


Related coordinated telescope observations [2] (on going)

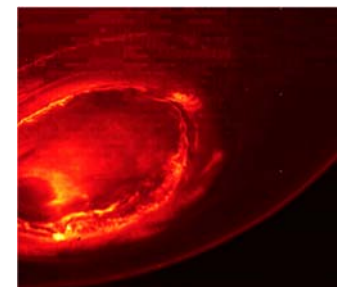
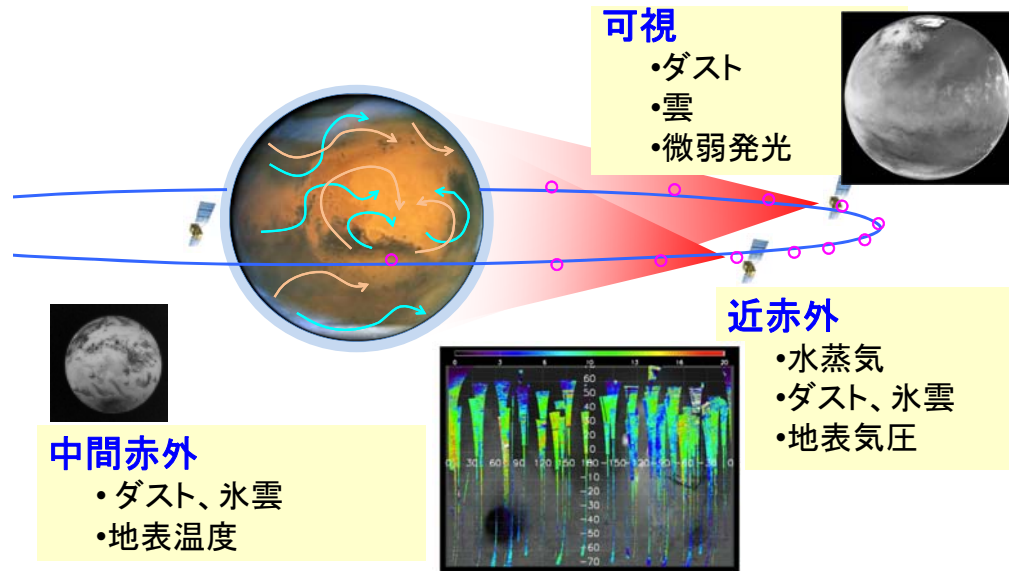
(2) ALMA observations:

✓ We have submitted an observing proposal for **ALMA** telescope (PI: **Aoki**). The target is to investigate the **temperature**, **doppler wind**, and **CO abundance** when the disk is covered by a **global dust storm**. The proposal was submitted to "Target of Opportunity" category, means that we can perform the observations when a global dust storm is occurred.

✓ Considering the preliminary announced ALMA antenna configuration, we'll have a chance to observe Mars in a period **between late November 2016 and end of January 2017**. It will be a unique opportunity to perform joint observation for global dust storms between TGO/NOMAD and ALMA especially because the dust opacity becomes almost transparent at sub-millimeter range.

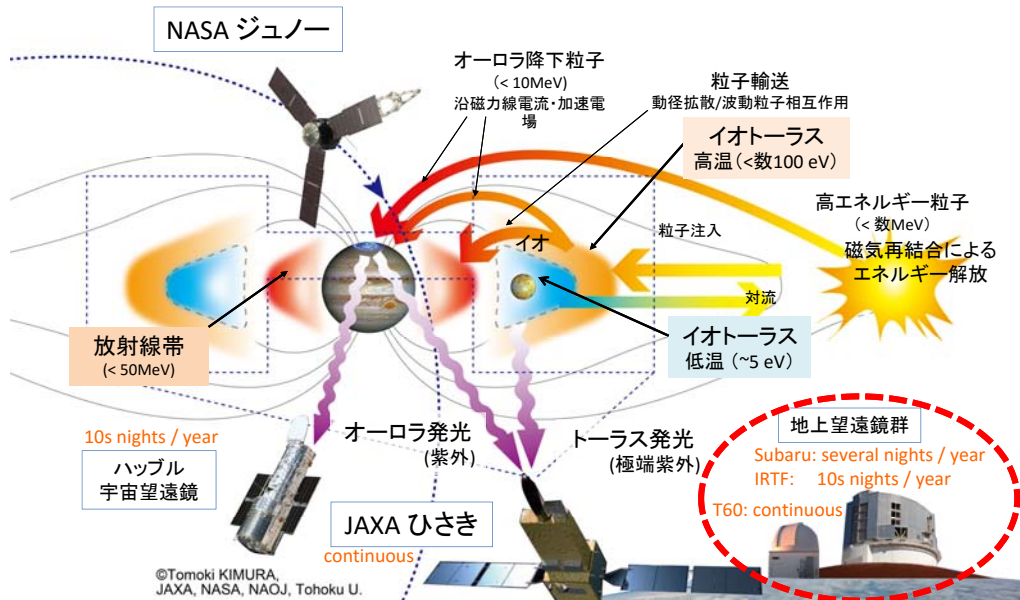


連続性・継続性のある地上観測 and/or Next mission?

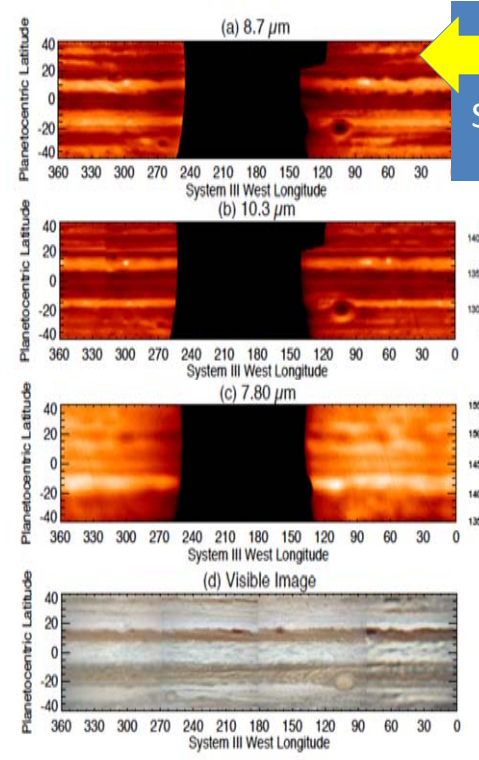


4 July 2016	Entered into Jovian orbit
27 Aug 2016	First perijove (PJ1)
...	
20 Feb 2018	PJ37 → Deorbit (going to Jovian atmosphere)

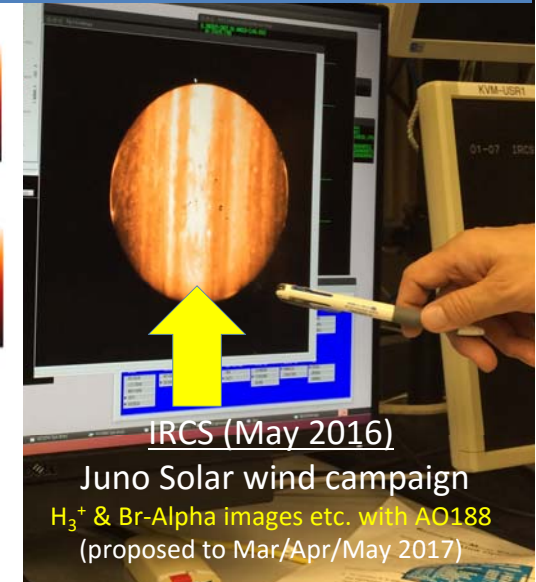
JAXA Hisaki (2013) → Juno (2016-) + HST + X-ray + Ground-based



Juno's limitation In-situ: continuous, but Remote: only snapshot at perijoves



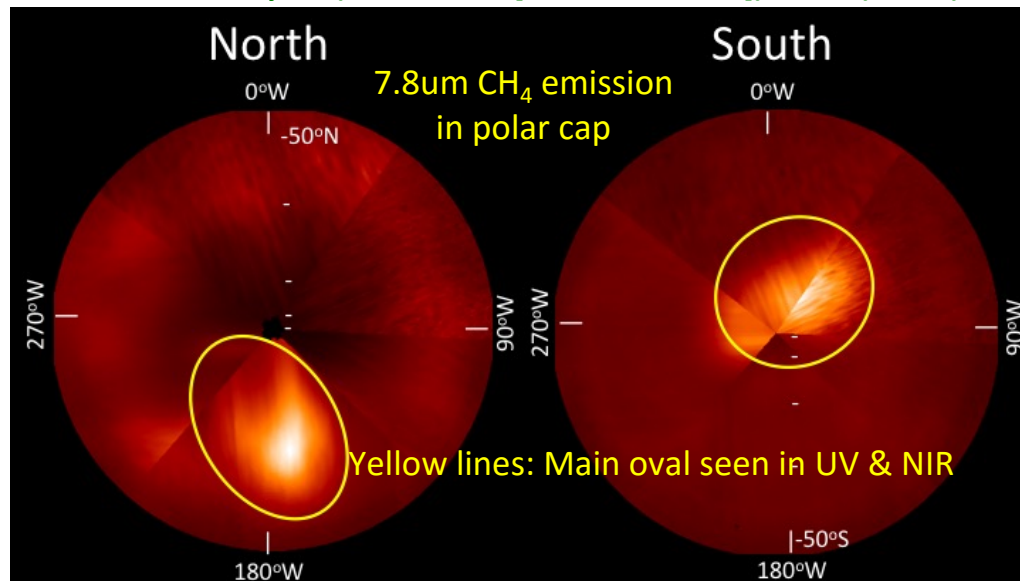
COMICS (Jan 2016)
Feasibility checks →
Simultaneous with Juno in Jan 2017
(proposed to Feb/Mar/Apr 2017)



MIR (& submm), not observed by Juno (and recent orbiters)

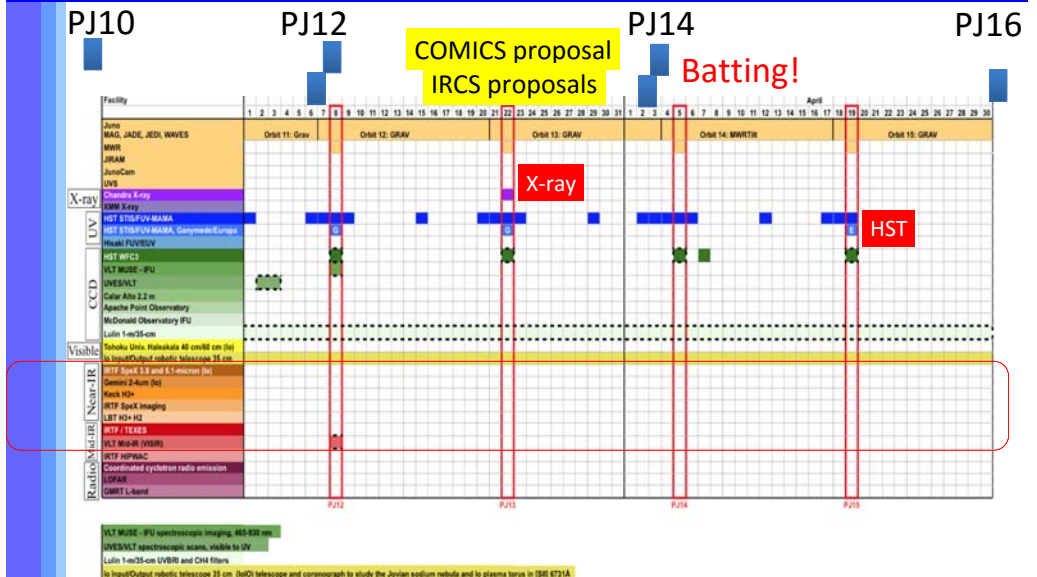
from Planetary Stratosphere: Link between

Upper by UV ($\text{H}/\text{H}_2/\dots$), NIR (H_3^+ , H_2 , ...), X-ray (heavy ions)
Bottom by Vis (haze / cloud [0.1 - several atm]) – MW (below)



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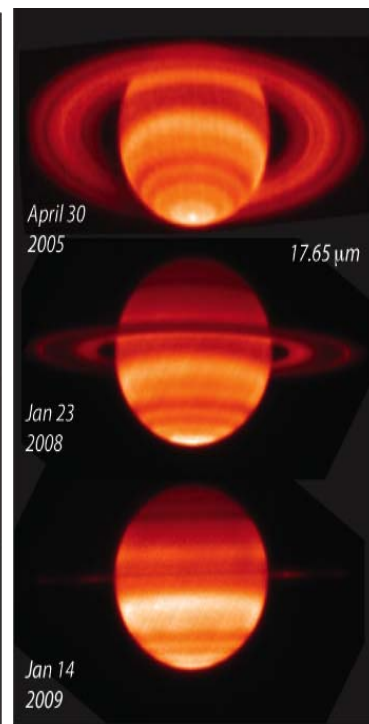
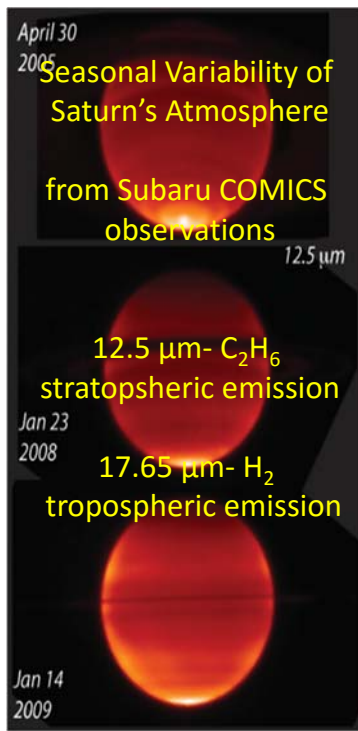
Example of International Support Campaign (e.g. April-May 2017)



Essential problem: Only spot use
Dark Night is almost 'forbidden'.
Going to "Shorter slit"

Long-term Variability

only traced by remote sensing from Earth



Possible link: 2016–2022 + Future extensions

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* 基盤B – 海外学術 (ハワイ)	～2017FY
* 基盤B (火星-MAVEN連携)	～2017FY
* 基盤A or B (金星・火星)	申請予定 (2017–2019FY)
* 日-ベルギー協力	申請 (2017–2018FY)