

*Itokawa*接近時のHAYABUSA の相対VLBI観測による 遅延補正精度の評価

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大西隆史 (富士通)

Spacecraft Navigation R&RR + VLBI

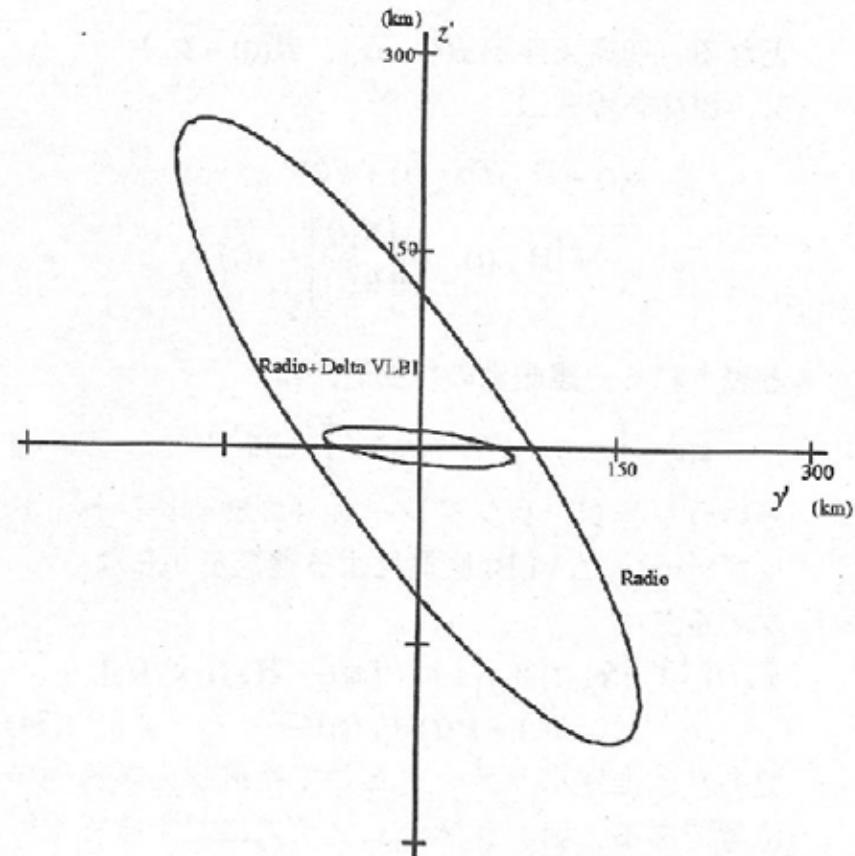
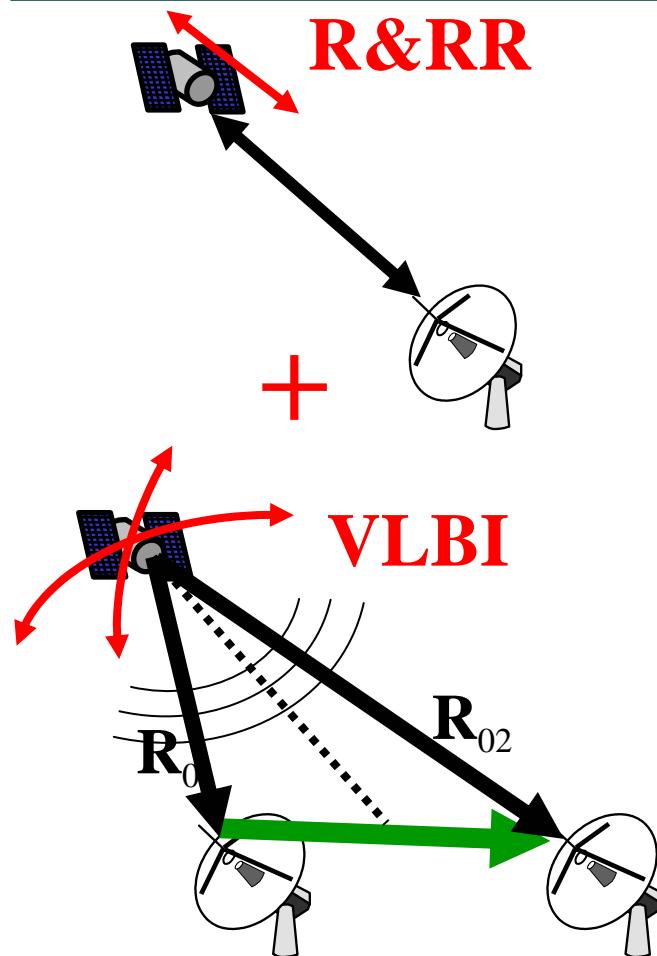
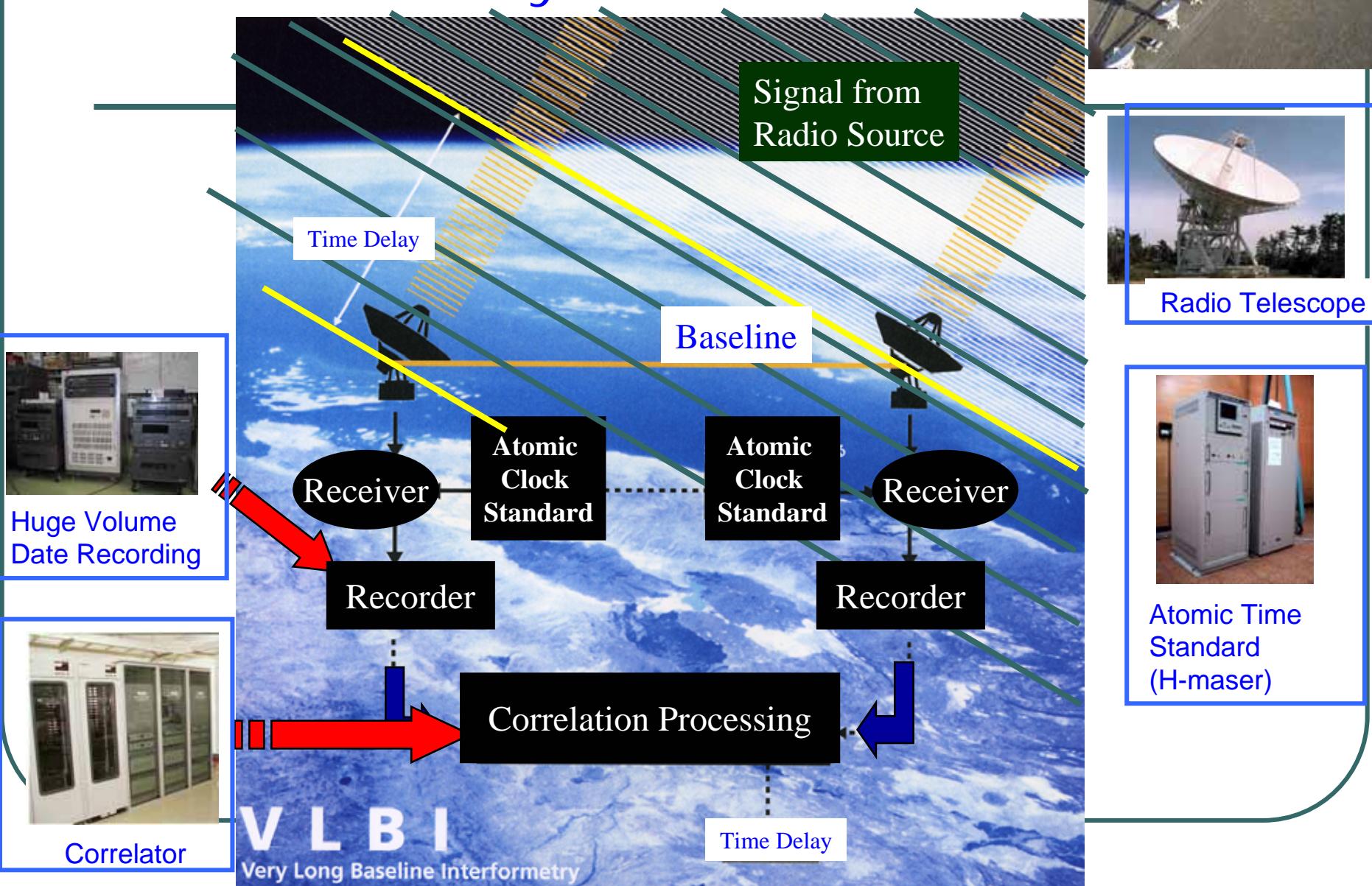


Fig. 7 誤差椭円

VLBI = Very Long Baseline Interferometry



Outline

- これまでのHAYABUSAの観測について
 - 群遅延精度 $<=$ 信号帯域幅
 - 基線長 $<=$ 国内基線
- HAYABUSAのイトカワへのタッチダウン(2005年11月)
 - 位相遅延量による**高精度の遅延計測**ができる絶好の機会
 - => VLBIの遅延量(大気・クロック)補正精度(確度)の評価

遅延計測の
精度制約

VLBI 計測精度

角度分解能を決める
遅延計測精度、基線長

Relation between Angular Resolution and Delay Resolution

$$\Delta L = c \tau$$

$$\Delta \theta = \frac{\Delta L}{B} = c \frac{\Delta \tau}{B}$$

1 ns/1000km → 0.3 μ ラディアン
(60mas)

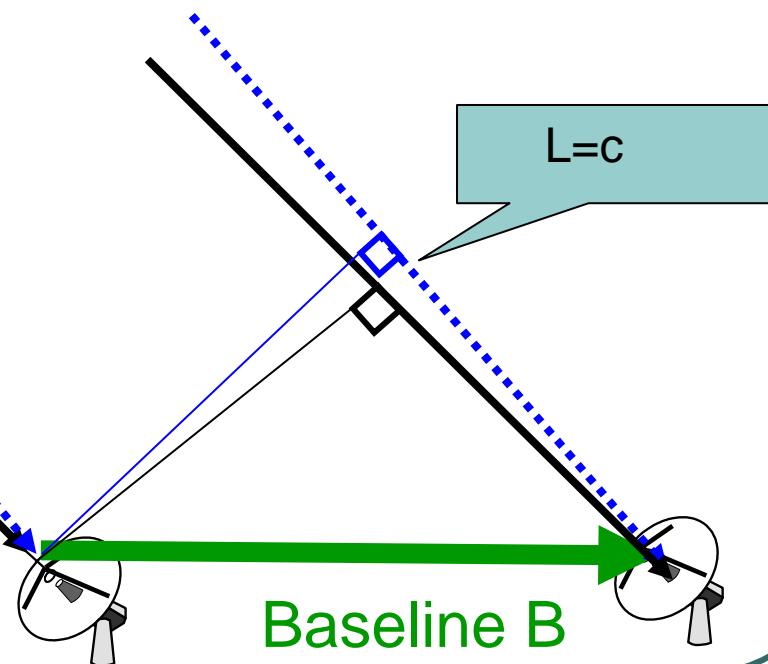
45km@1AU

1ns/8000km → 40 n ラディアン
(8 mas)

6km@1AU

VLBI

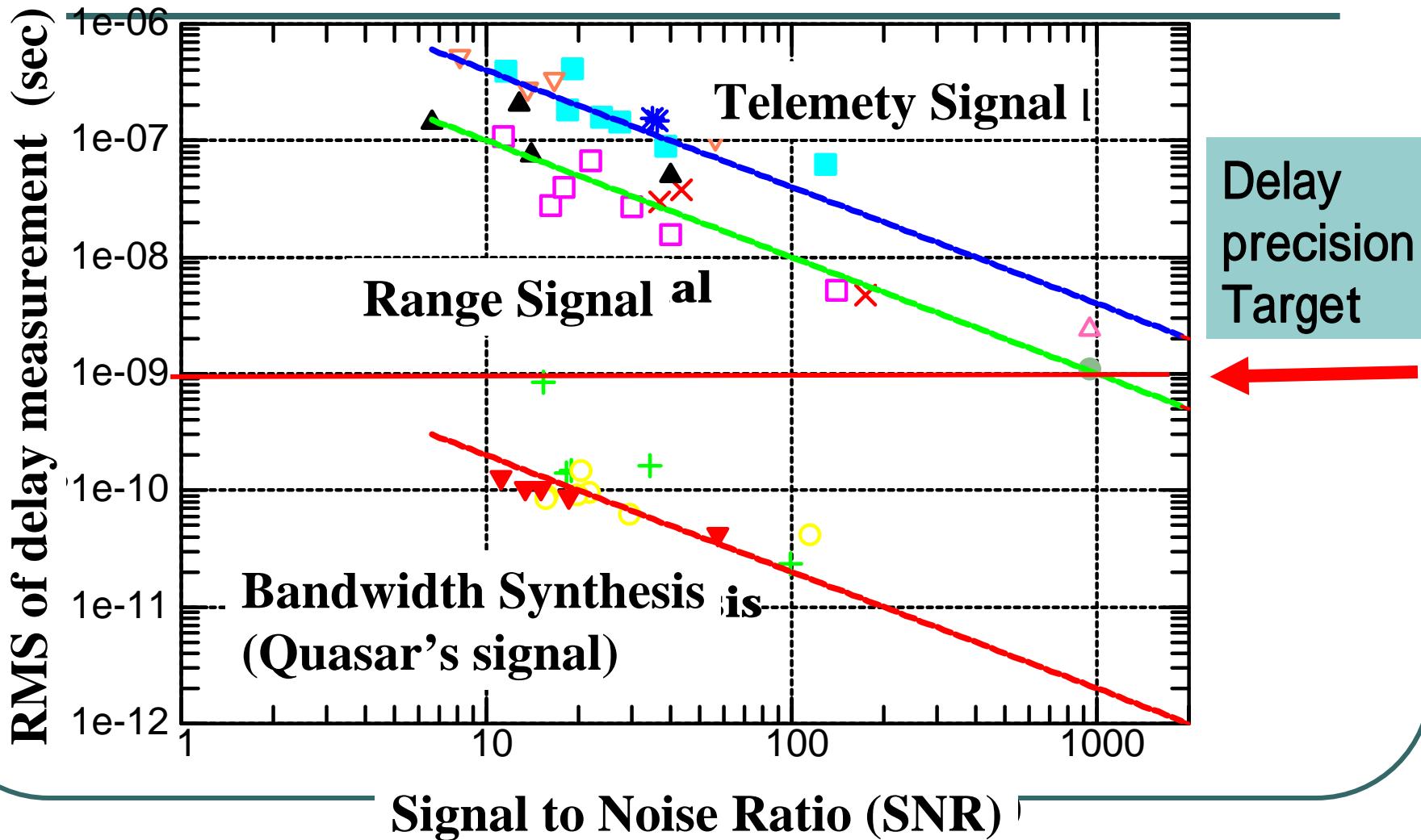
遅延精度:
基線長: B
確度分解能:
光速: c



群遅延計測精度

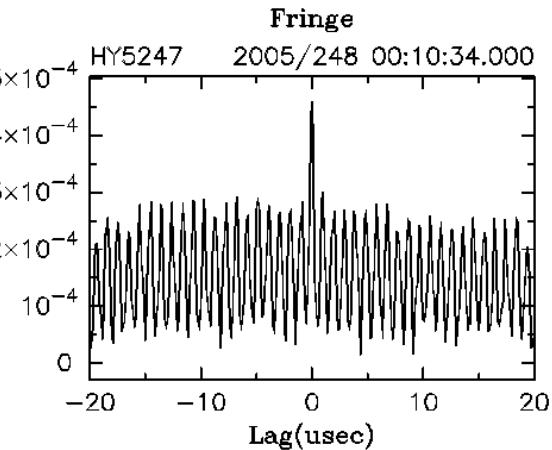
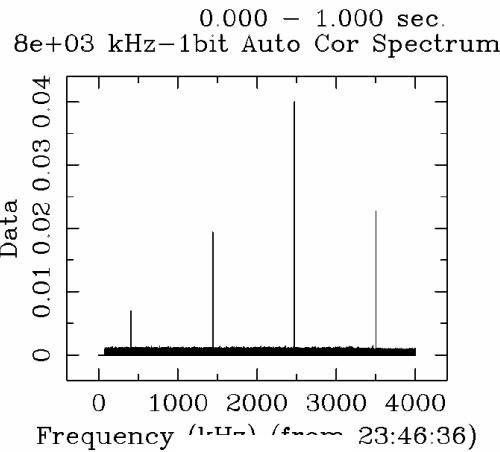
Hayabusa Observations
In May 30 ~ July 4 2005

$$\sigma_{\tau} = A / (\text{SNR} \times \text{EffectiveBandwidth})$$



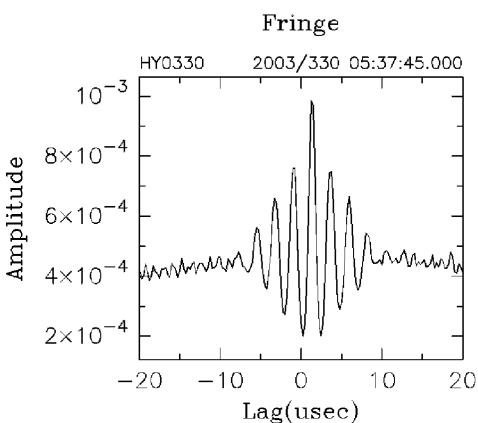
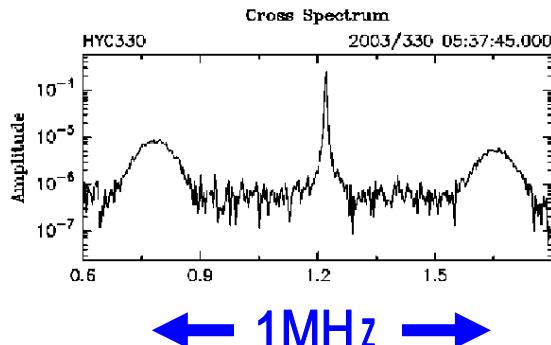
VLBI 觀測量：群遲延

DDOR signal



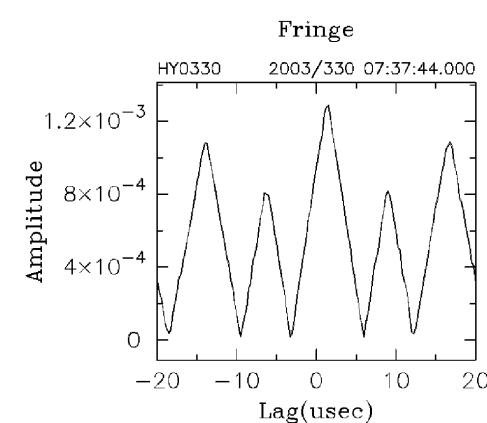
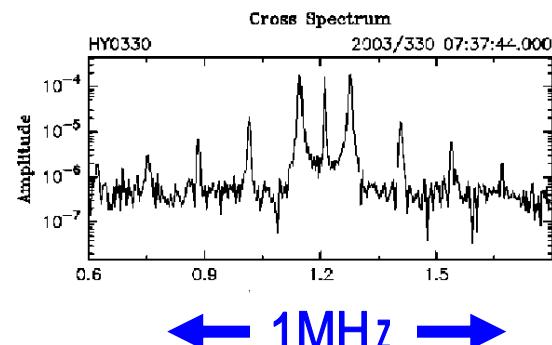
Effective Bandwidth
450kHz

Range signal

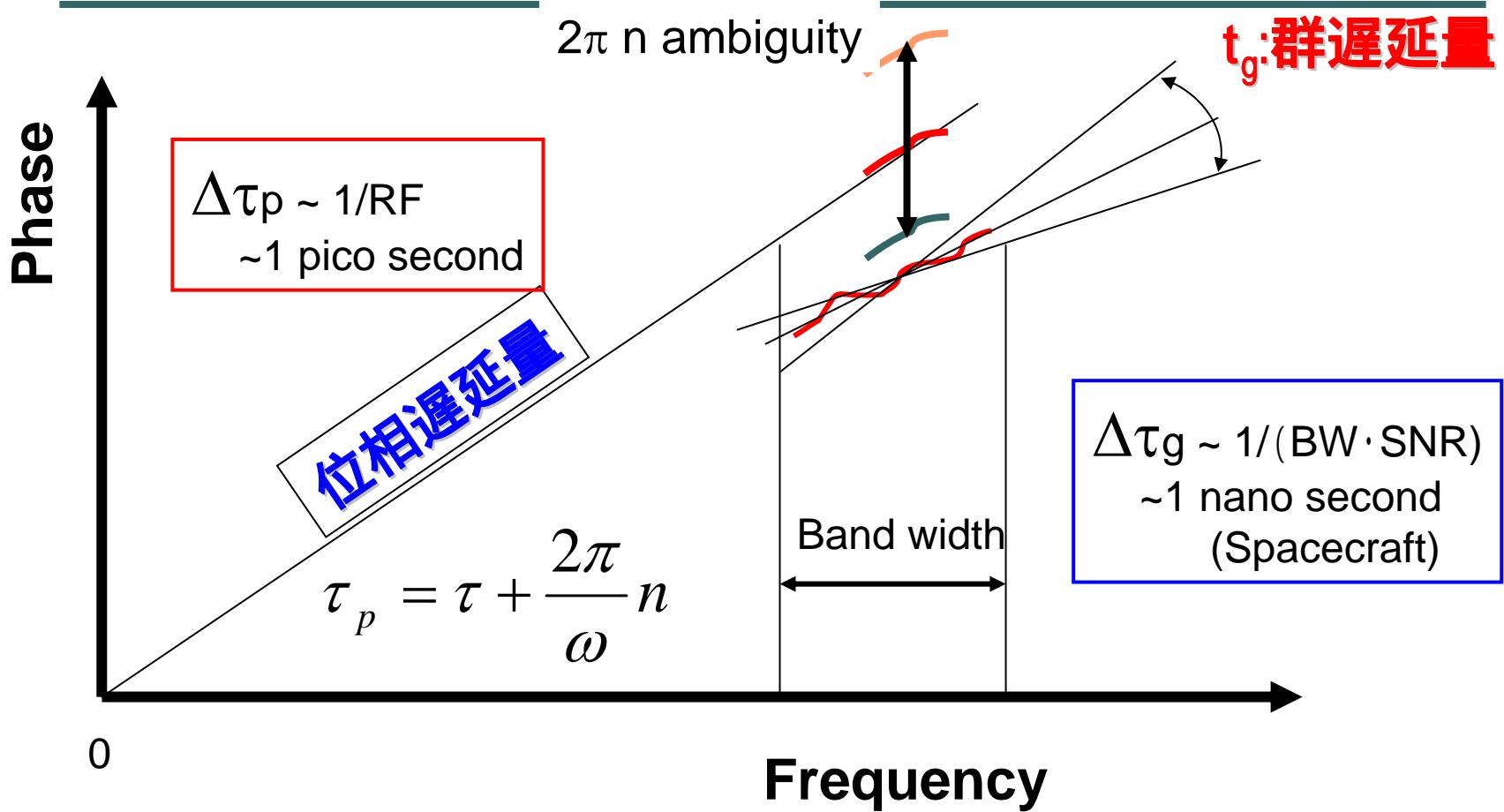


Effective Bandwidth
100kHz

Telemetry Signal

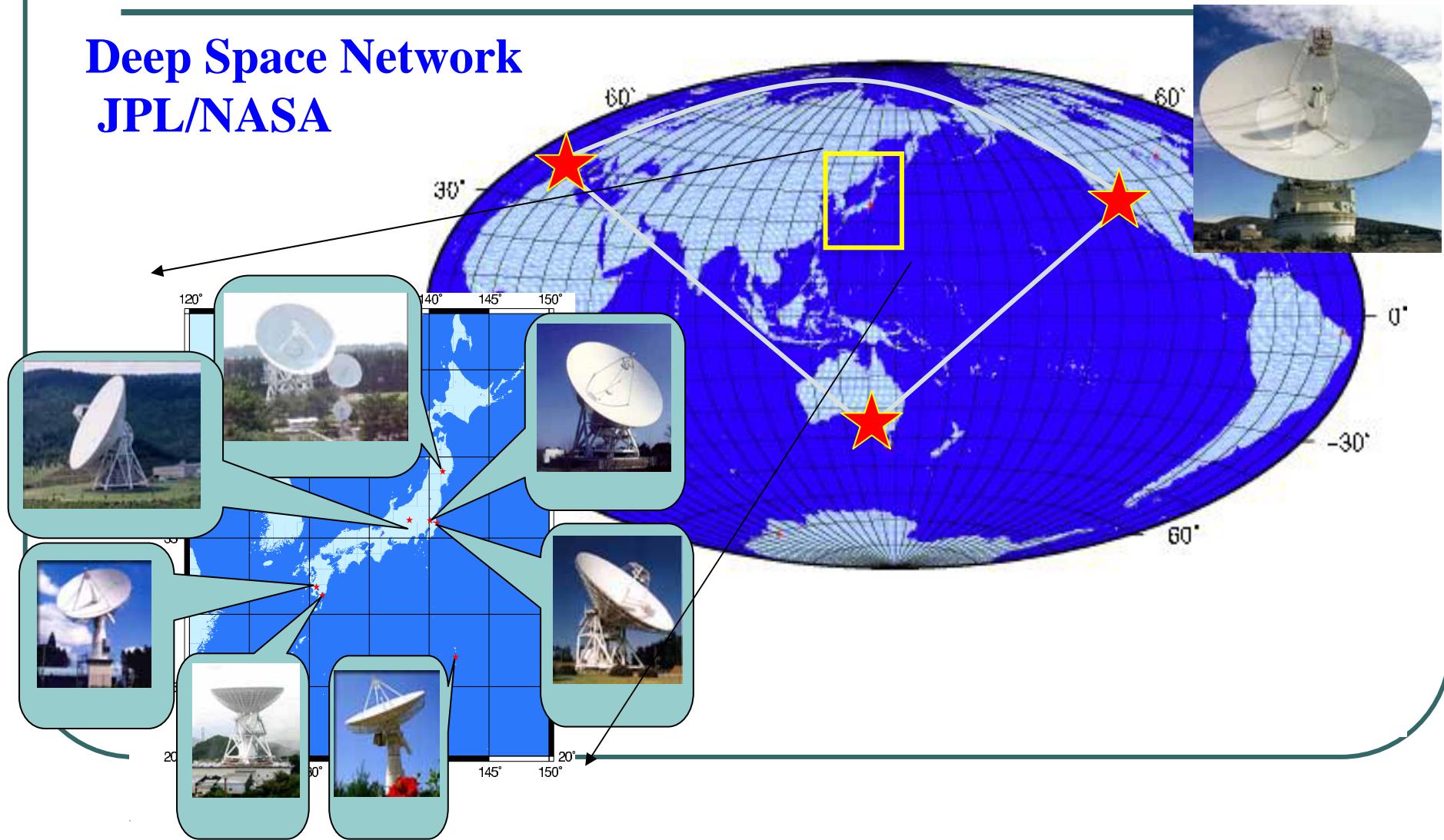


VLBI 觀測量: 群遲延 & 位相遲延



Deep Space Network and Japanese Domestic VLBI stations

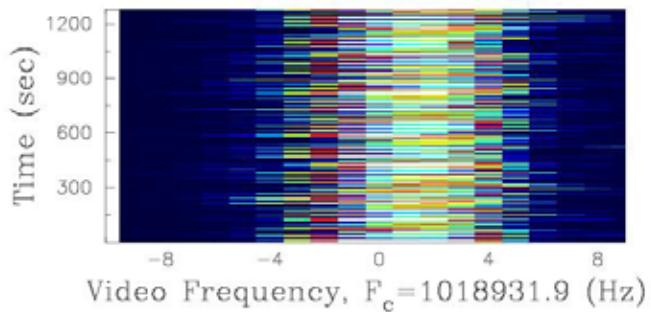
Deep Space Network JPL/NASA



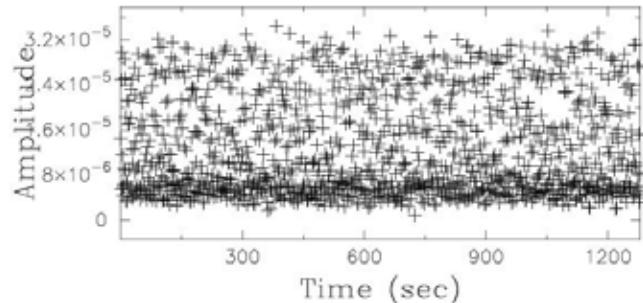
Alternative Choice: 位相遅延量



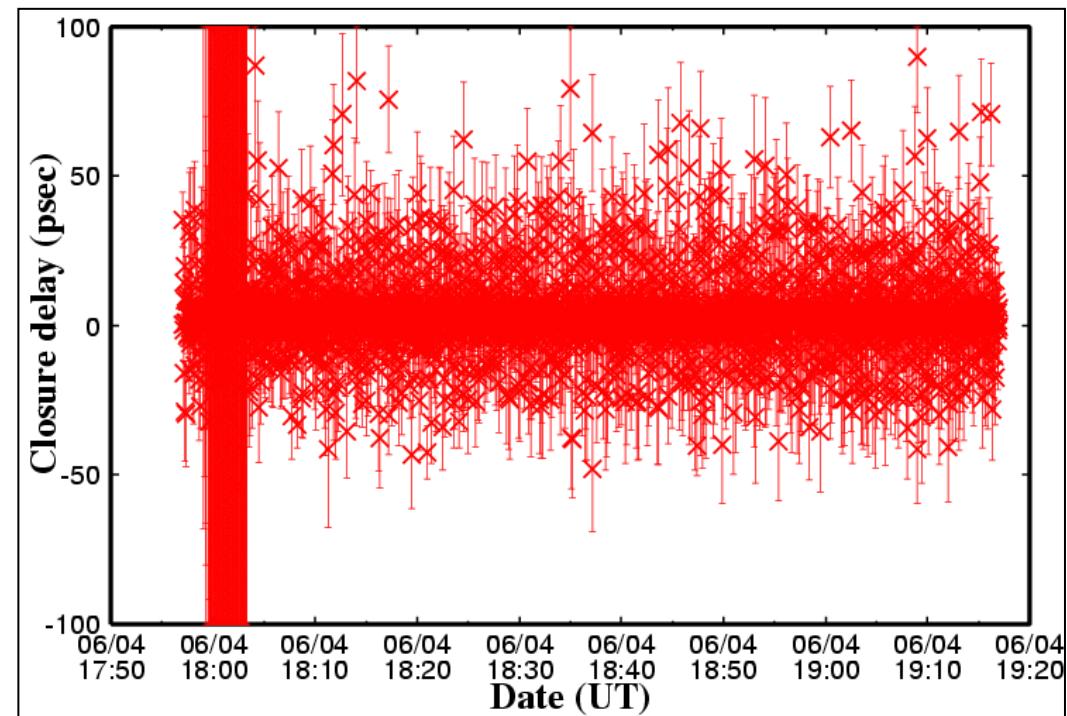
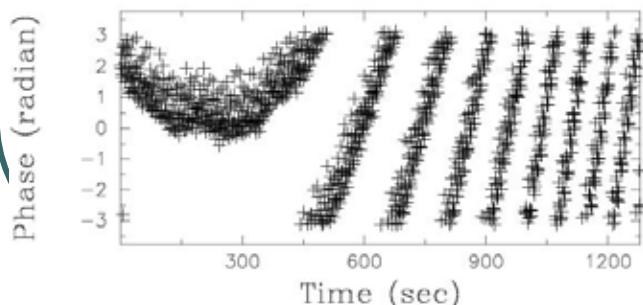
Dynamic Cross Spectrum: Rate Corrected ch=1



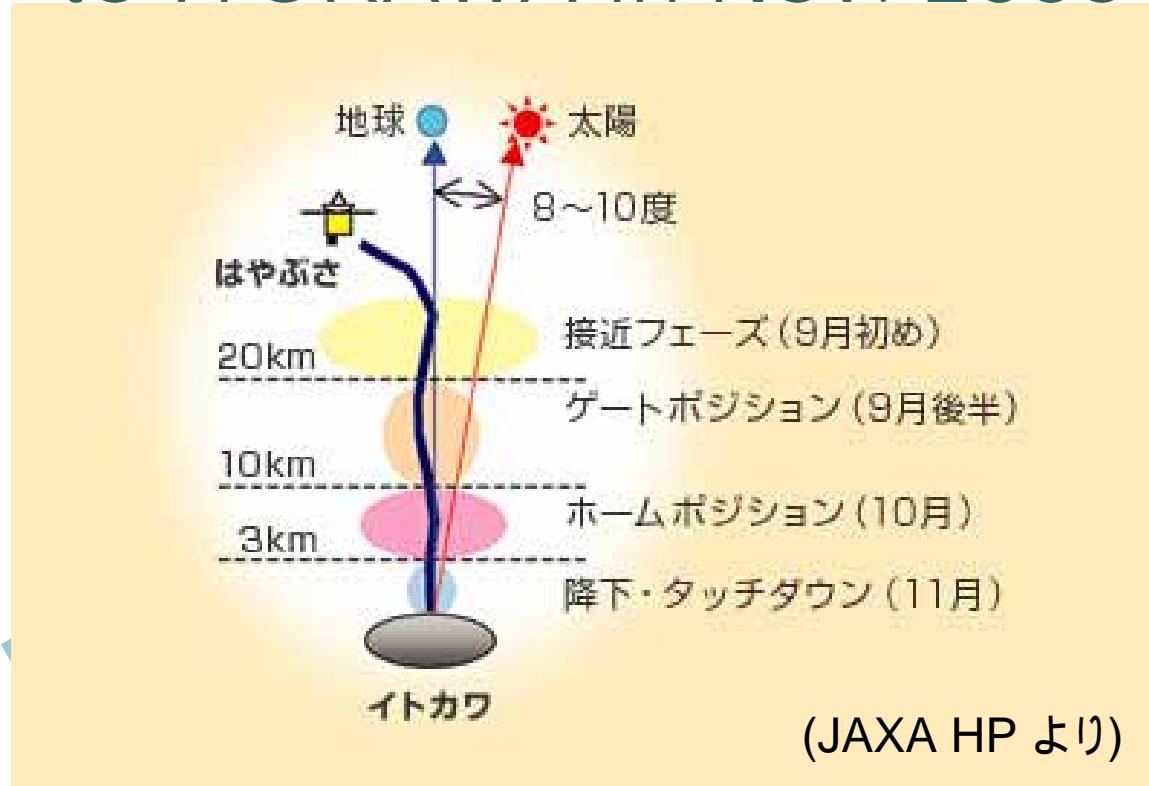
Dynamic Cross Spectrum: Rate Corrected ch=1



Dynamic Cross Spectrum: Rate Corrected ch=1



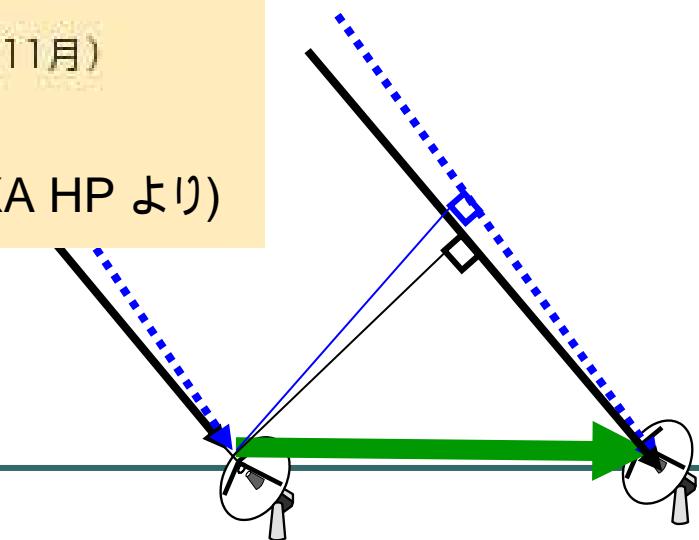
Hayabusa's Touchdown Approach to ITOKAWA in Nov. 2005



VLBI Observation
Nov. 4th
Nov. 12th
Nov. 19th
Nov. 25th

$$\text{Fringe spacing: } \frac{\lambda}{B} \times n$$

B=50km : 190km
B=300km: 33km



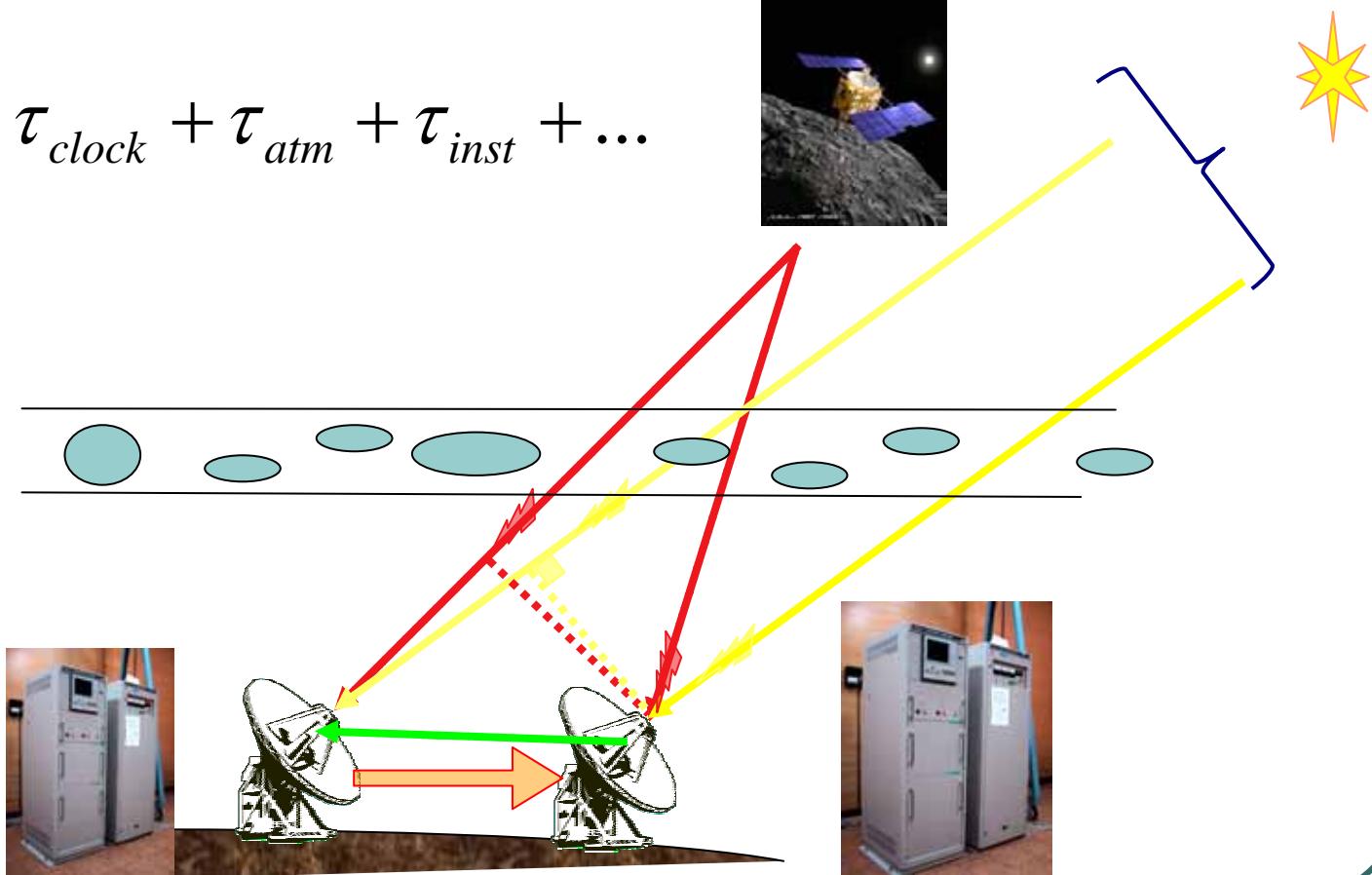
Delta-VLBI is for Calibration of Atmosphere, Clock offset

$$\tau = \tau_{geo} + \tau_{clock} + \tau_{atm} + \tau_{inst} + \dots$$

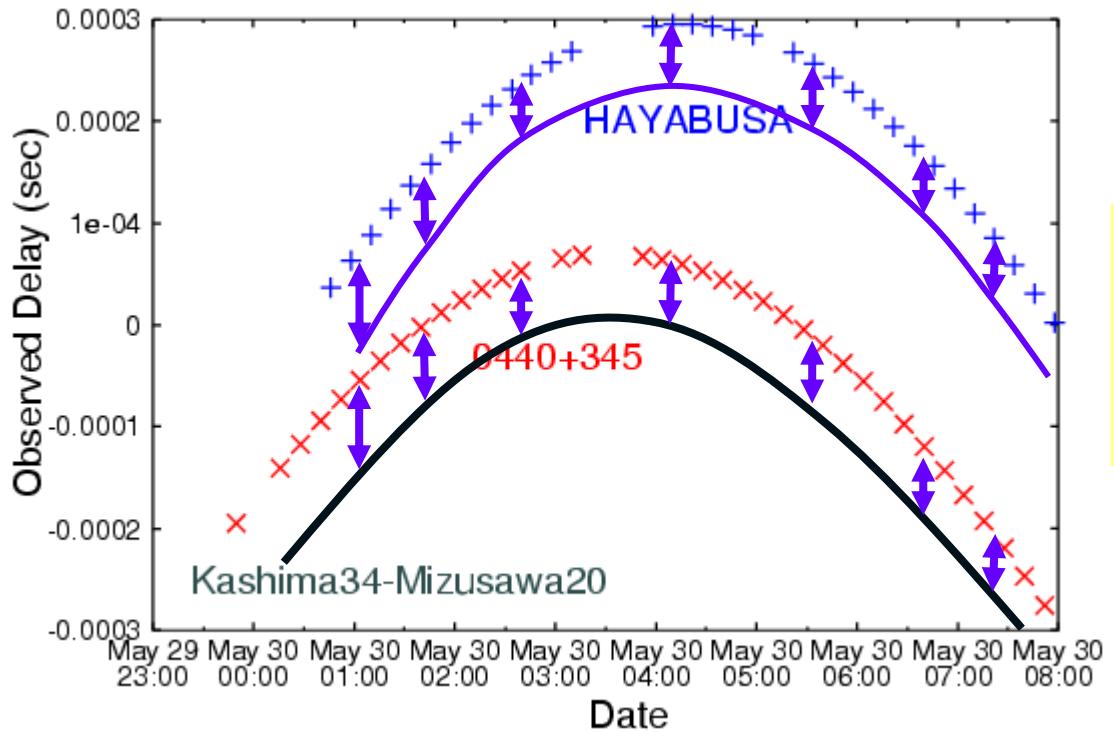


Ionosphere
Atmosphere

Atomic
Clock
(H-Maser)



Delta-VLBI: データ処理の手順



June 28 - July 4 2005
Spacecraft: HAYABUSA
0440+345: 6 deg. Away
Switching cycle: 8 min.

HYBS VLBI observation



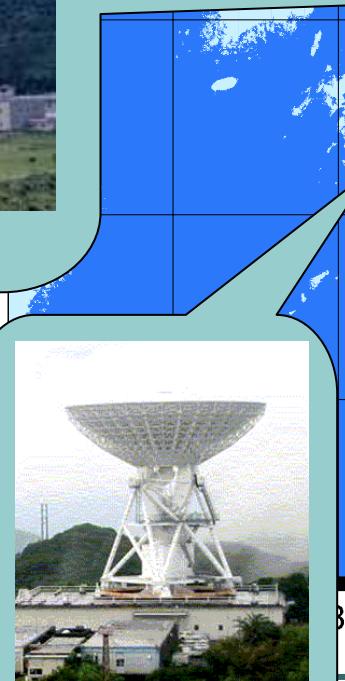
Usuda 64m



Mizusawa 10m,20m



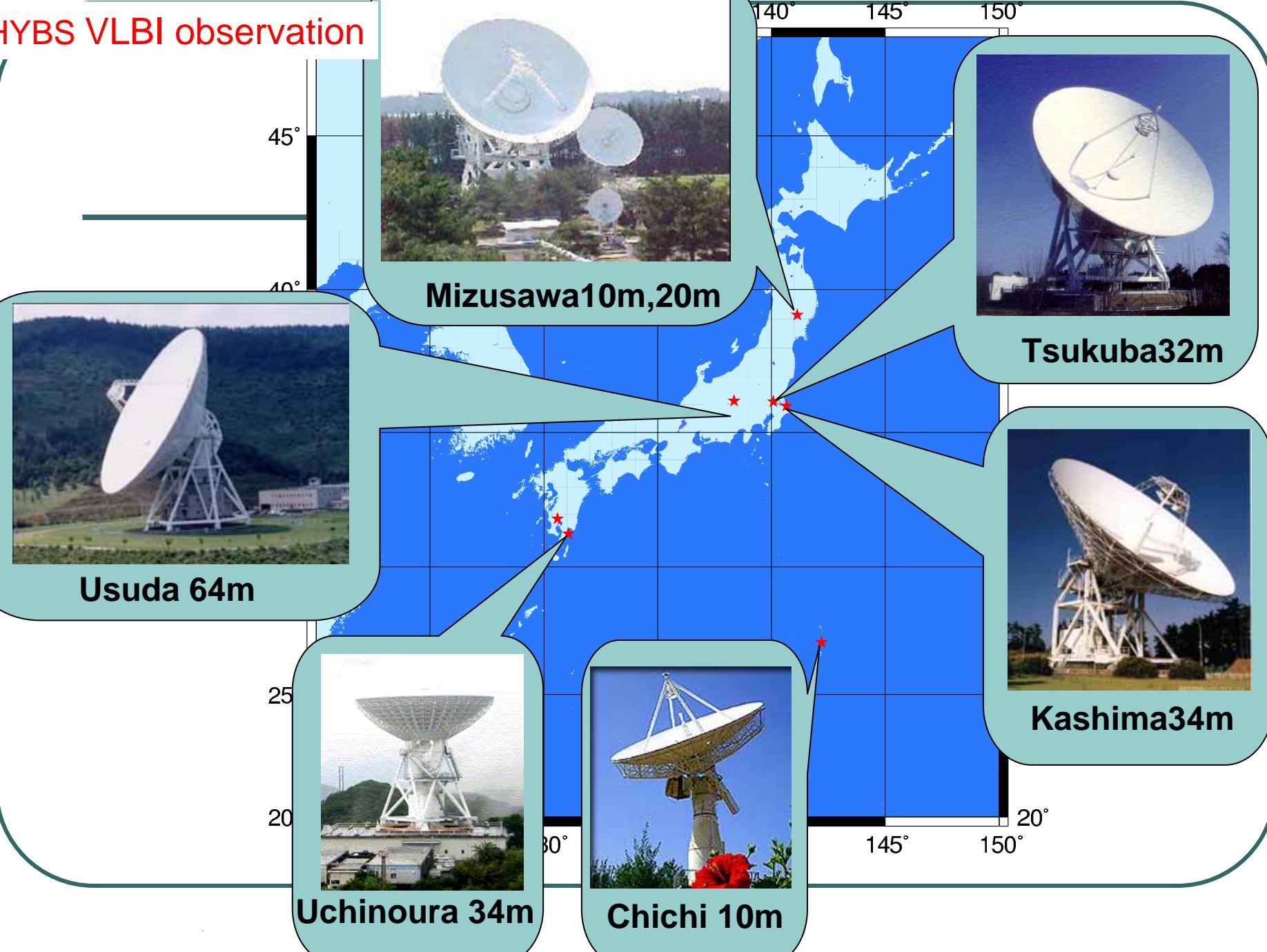
Tsukuba 32m



Uchinoura 34m



Chichi 10m



VLBI of HAYABUSA in Nov. 2005

Epoch	Reference Source (Angular Distance)	Switching Cycle	Observation Stations
4 th Nov.	1352-104(3.3deg)	6 min.	O,T,C
12 th Nov.	1430-178(3.3deg.) 1443-162(2.4deg.)	6 min. Alternatively	O,T
19 th Nov.	1443-162(5.5deg.) 1430-178(8.5deg.)	6 min. Alternatively	O,T,M
25 th Nov.	1514-241(6.8deg.) 1504-166(7.1deg.)	6 min. Alternatively	O,T

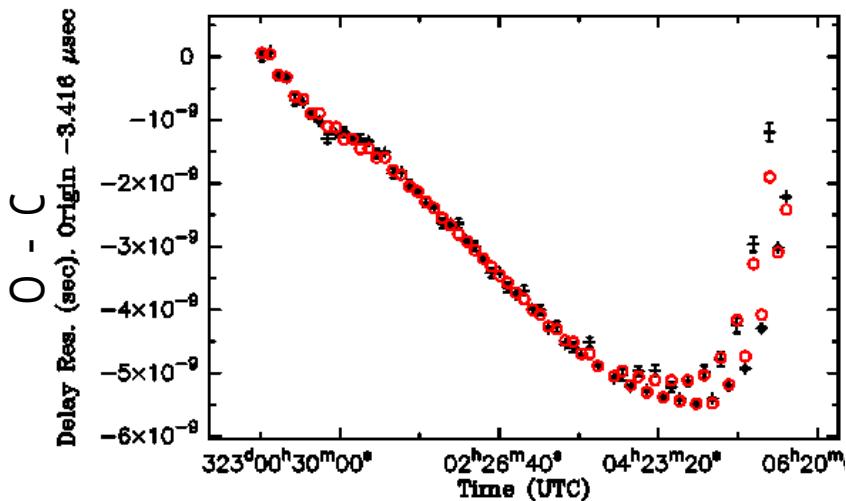
O:Kashima34, T:Tsukuba32m, C: Chichijima10m, M: Mizusawa 20m

VLBIによる遅延量の補正

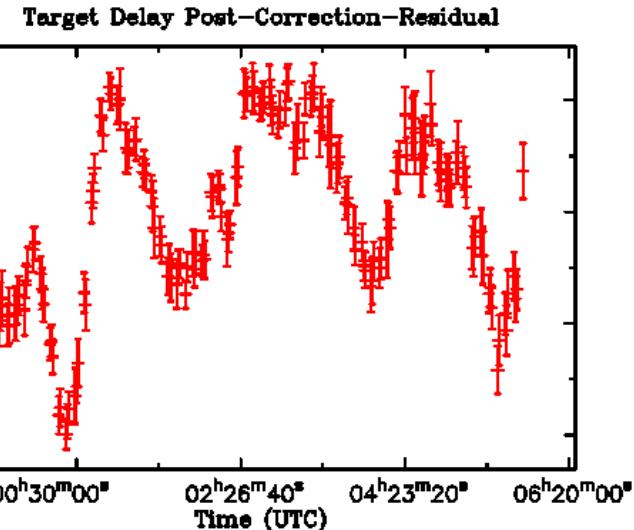
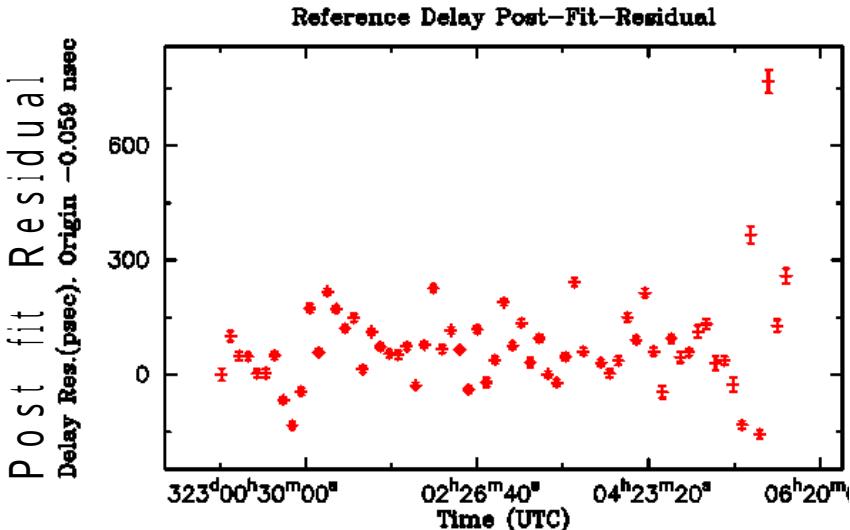
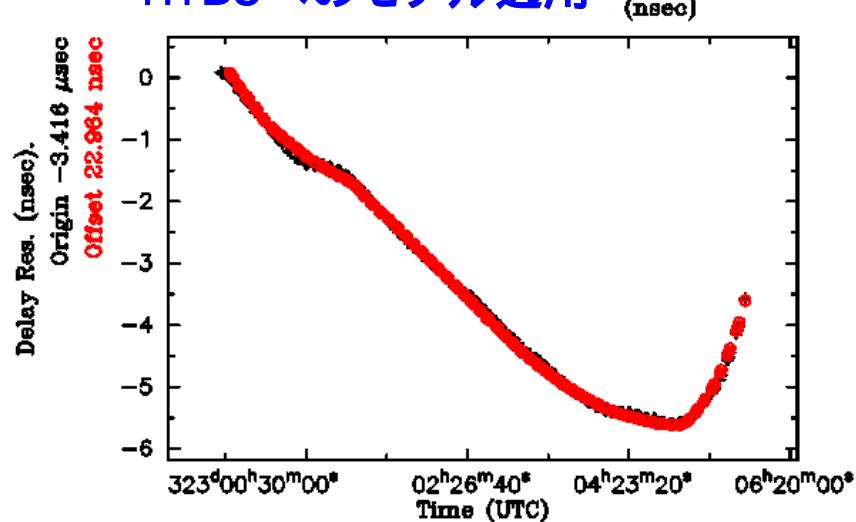
VLBIによりどの程度の精度(確度)で遅延量が
計測できるか？

2005/11/19 鹿島34-水沢20基線

基準電波源へのモデルフィット



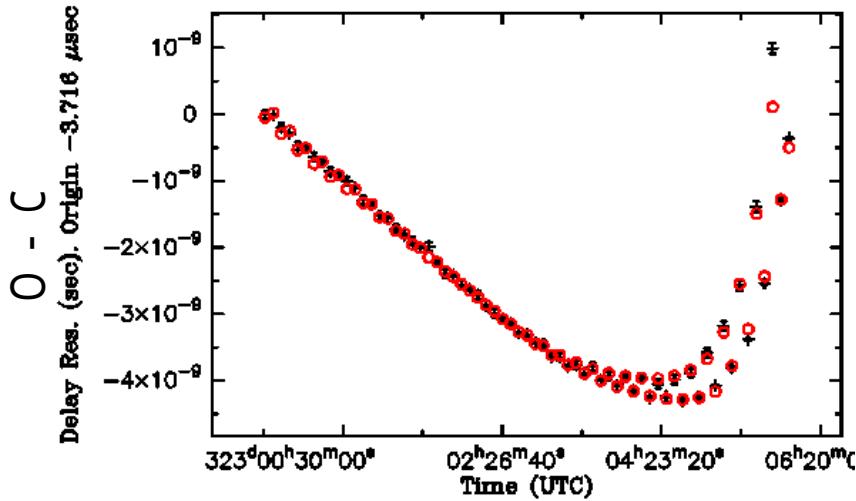
HYBSへのモデル適用



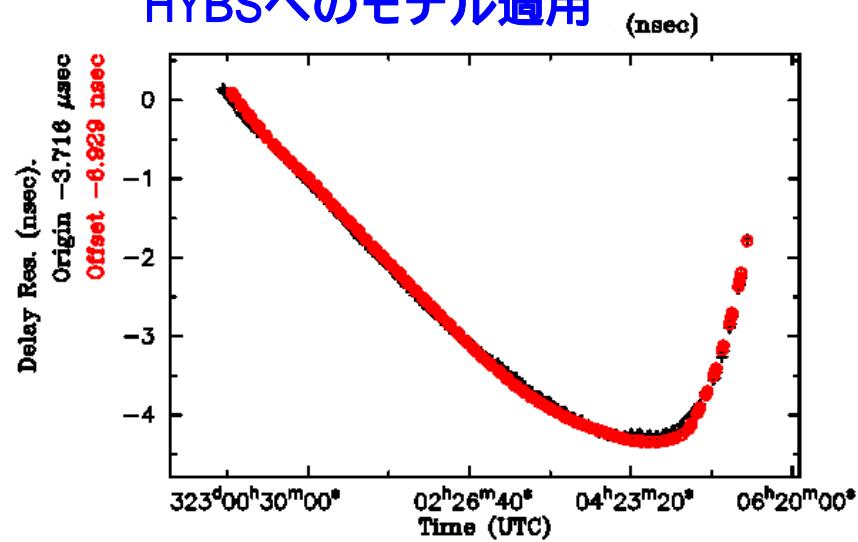
$$\tau = \tau_0 + \dot{\tau}(t - t_0) - \tau_{atm,x} fm(El_x) + \tau_{atm,y} fm(El_y)$$

2005/11/19 つくば32-水沢20基線

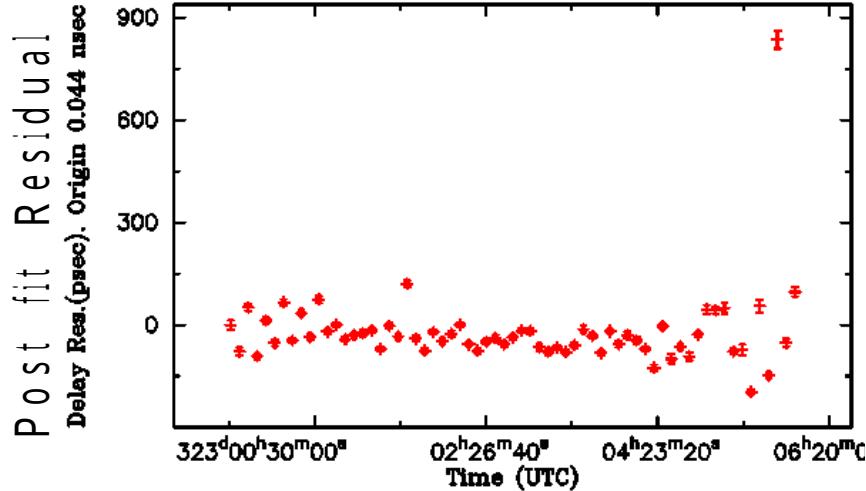
基準電波源へのモデルフィット



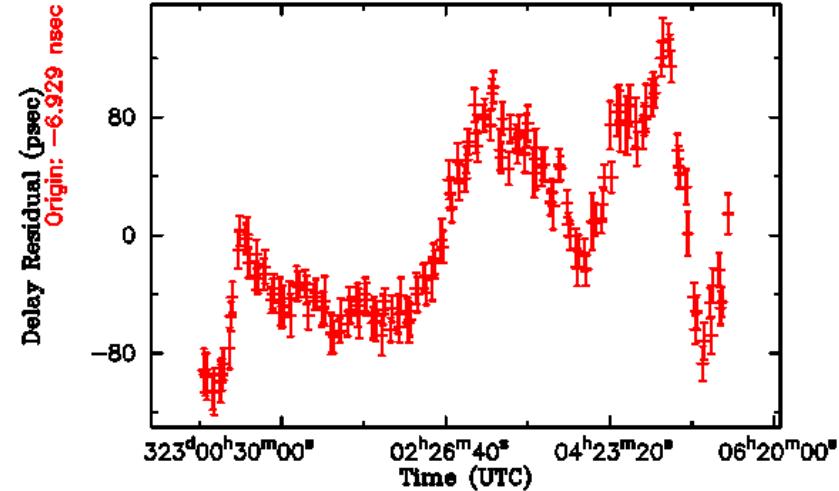
HYBSへのモデル適用



Reference Delay Post-Fit-Residual



Target Delay Post-Correction-Residual



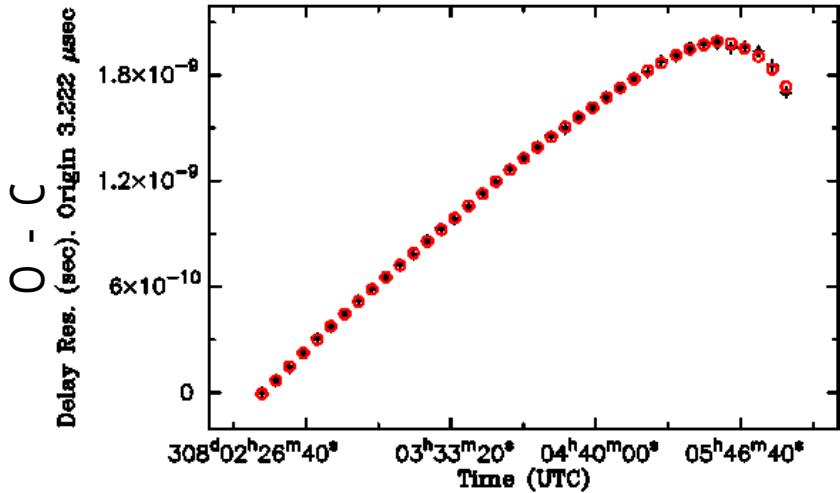
$$\tau = \tau_0 + \dot{\tau}(t - t_0) - \tau_{atm,x} fm(El_x) + \tau_{atm,y} fm(El_y)$$

マルチエポック折れ線

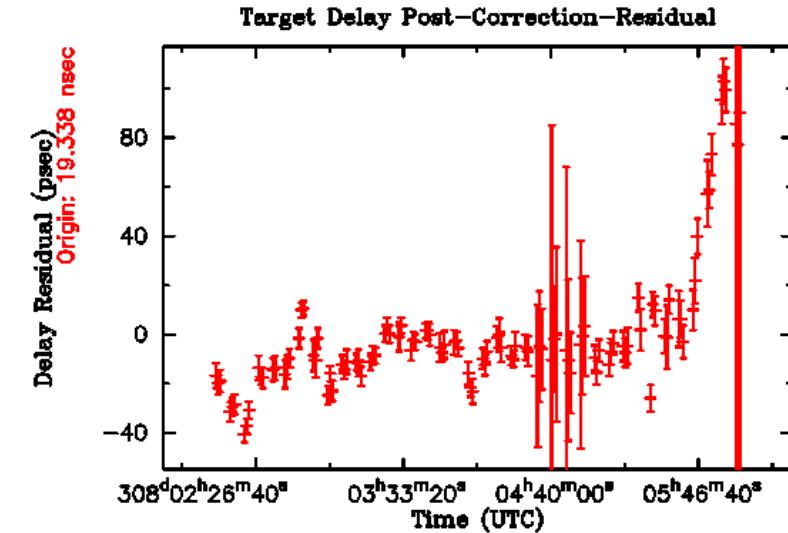
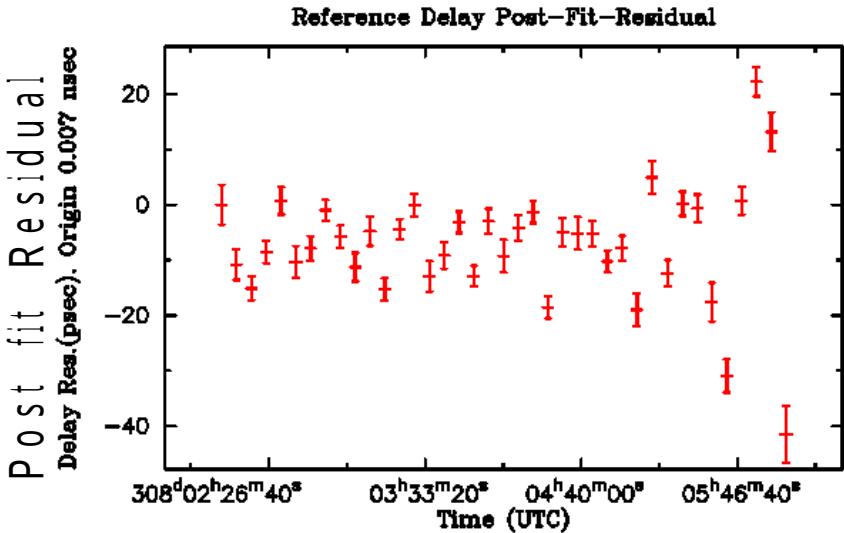
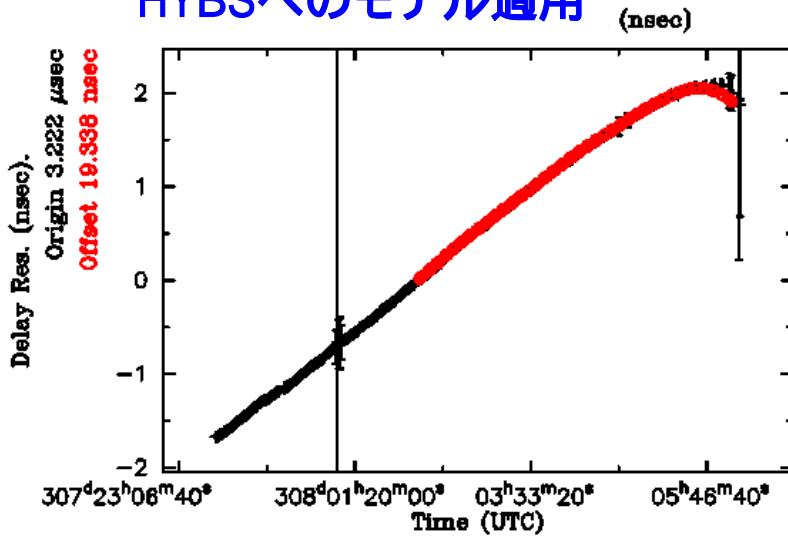
2005/11/4 鹿島34-つくば32基線

大気補正に
地上THP使用

基準電波源へのモデルフィット



HYBSへのモデル適用

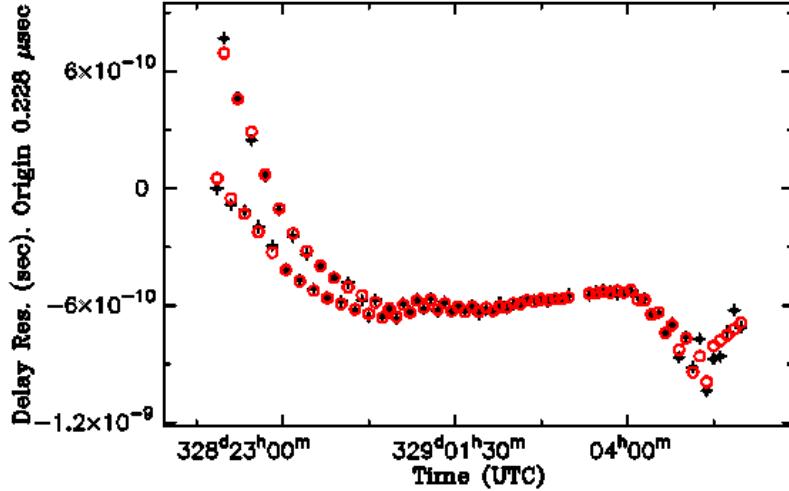


$$\tau = \tau_0 + \dot{\tau}(t - t_0) - \tau_{atm,x} fm(El_x) + \tau_{atm,y} fm(El_y)$$

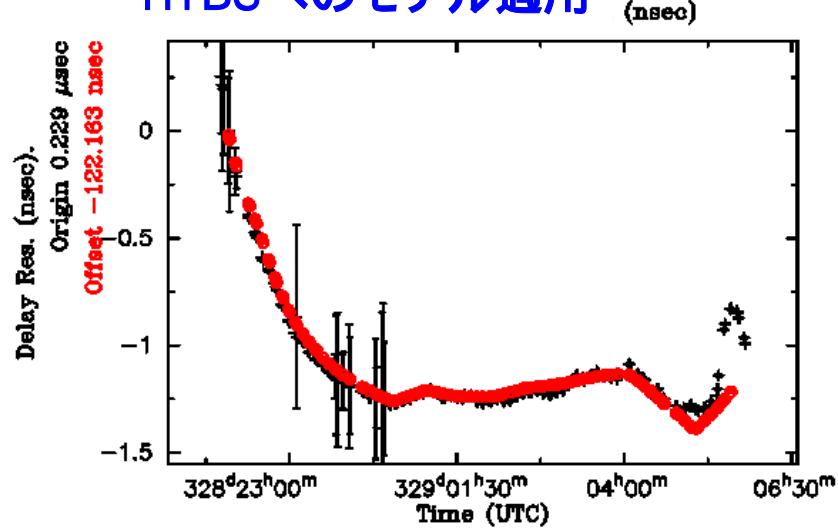
マルチエポック折れ線

2005/11/25 鹿島34-つくば32基線

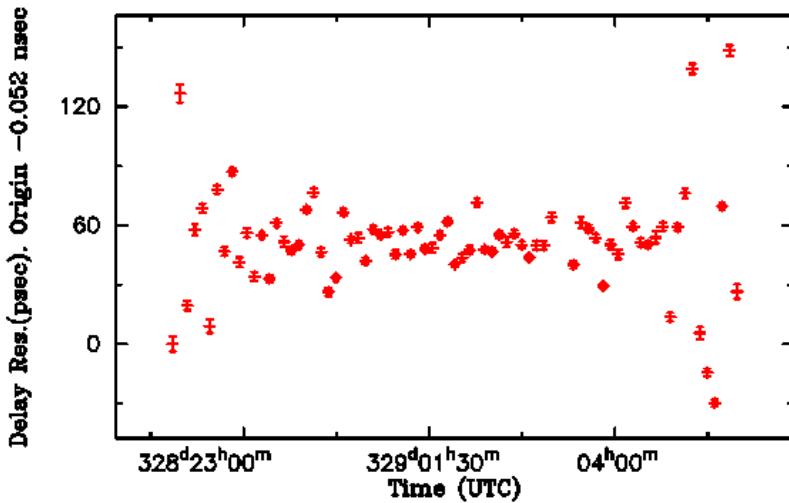
基準電波源へのモデルフィット



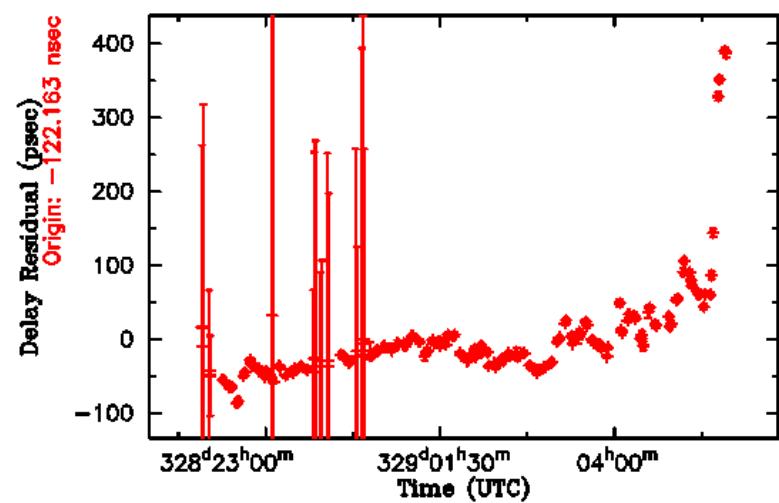
HYBSへのモデル適用



Reference Delay Post-Fit-Residual



Target Delay Post-Correction-Residual



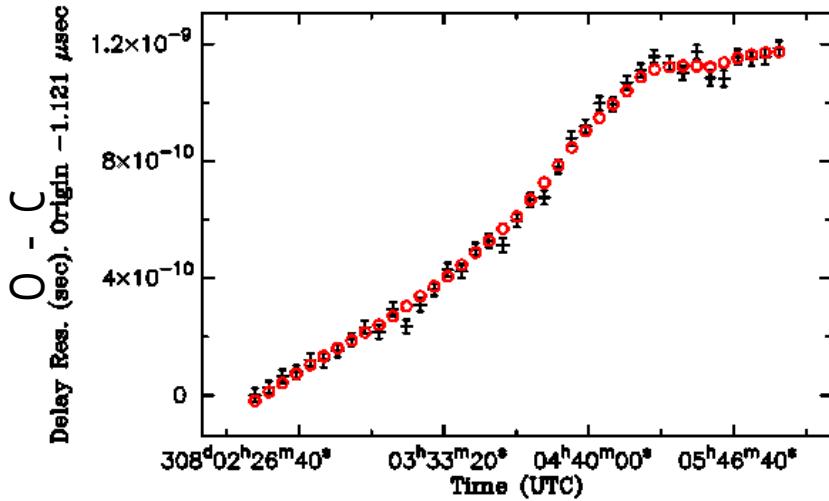
$$\tau = \tau_0 + \dot{\tau}(t - t_0) - \tau_{atm,x} fm(El_x) + \tau_{atm,y} fm(El_y)$$

マルチエポック折れ線

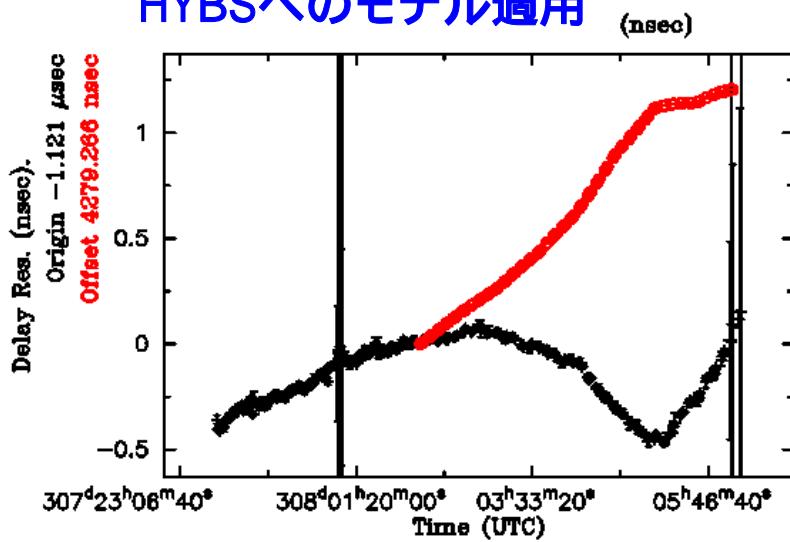
2005/11/4 つくば32-父島11基線

大気補正に
地上THP使用

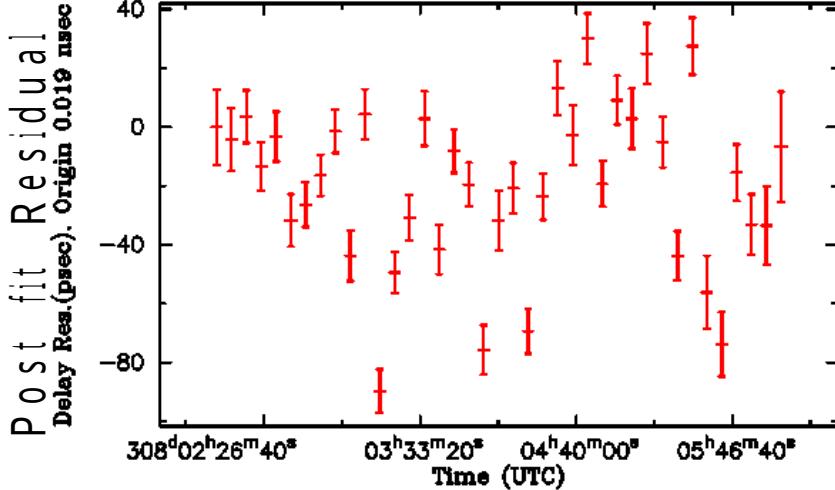
基準電波源へのモデルフィット



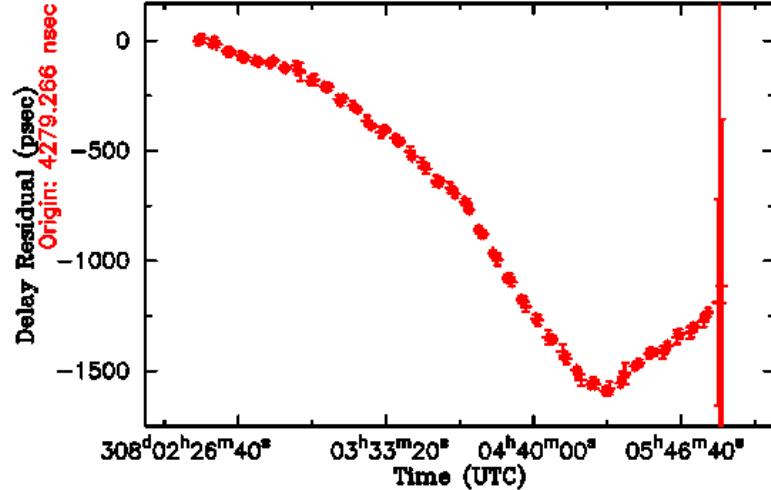
HYBSへのモデル適用



Reference Delay Post-Fit-Residual



Target Delay Post-Correction-Residual



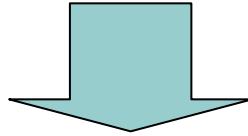
$$\tau = \tau_0 + \dot{\tau}(t - t_0) - \tau_{atm,x} fm(El_x) + \tau_{atm,y} fm(El_y)$$

マルチエポック折れ線

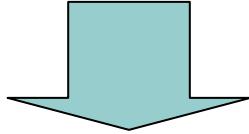
Delta-VLBI: データ処理の手順

$$\tau_{HYBS} = \tau_{geo} + \tau_{clock} + \tau_{atm} - \tau_{ION} + \dots$$

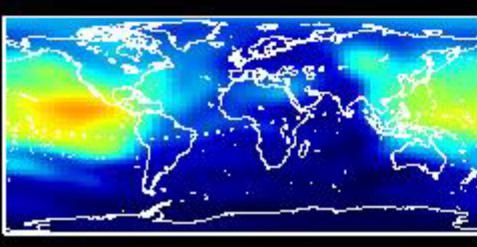
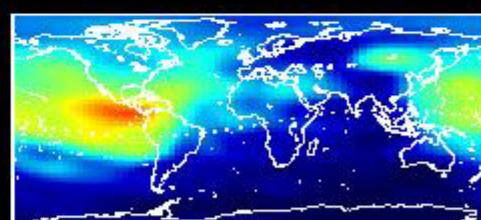
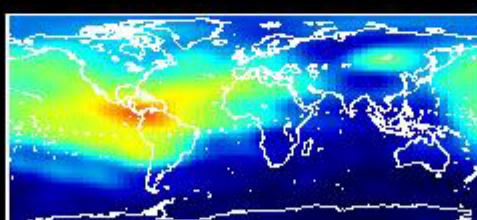
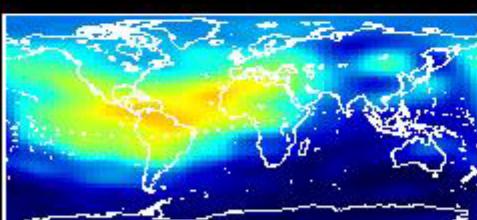
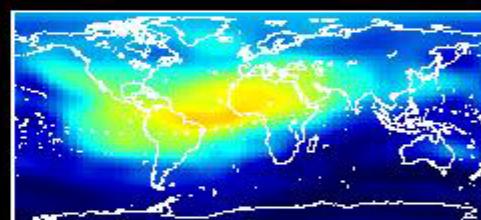
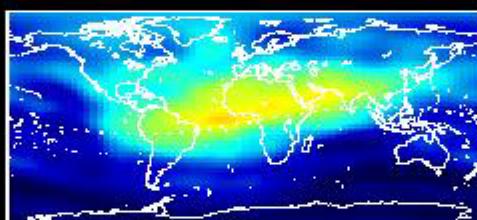
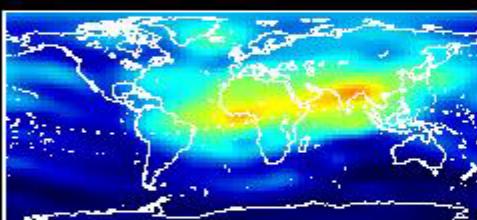
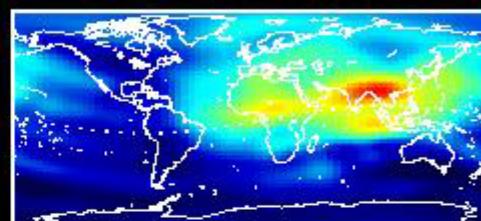
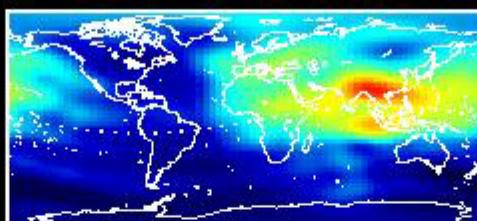
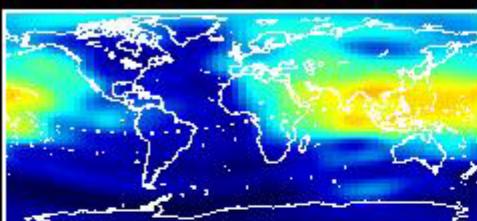
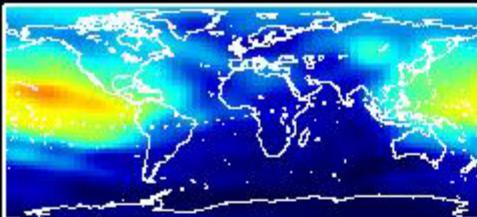
$$\tau_{QSO} = \tau_{geo} + \tau_{clock} + \tau_{atm} + \tau_{ION} + \dots$$



$$\tau^O_{QSO} - \tau^C_{QSO} = \tau_{clock} + \tau_{atm} + \tau_{ION} + \dots$$

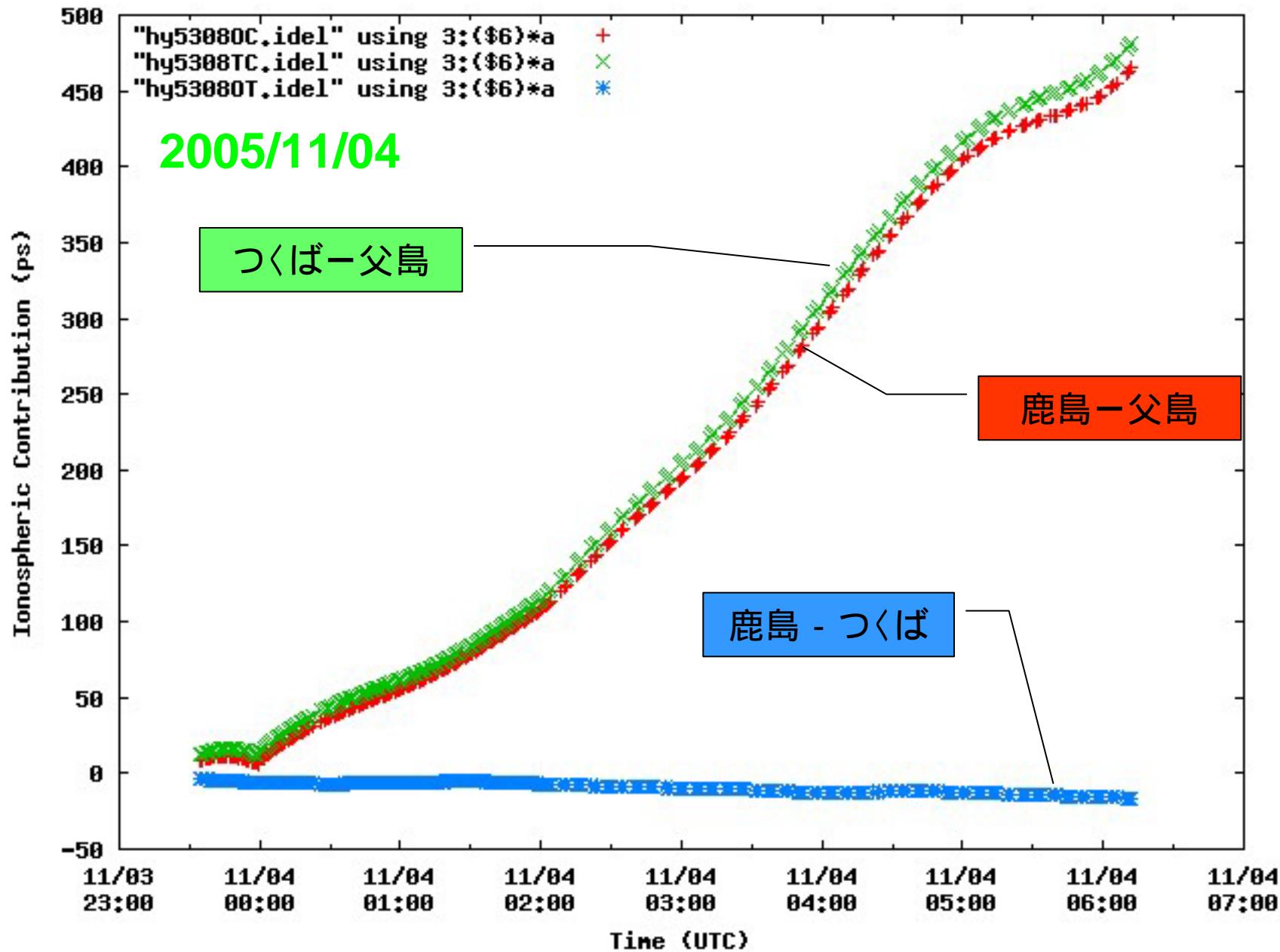


$$(\tau^O_{HYBS} - \tau^C_{HYBS}) - (\tau^O_{QSO} - \tau^C_{QSO}) = \Delta\tau^{Rsd}_{HYBS} - 2\tau_{ION} + \alpha$$



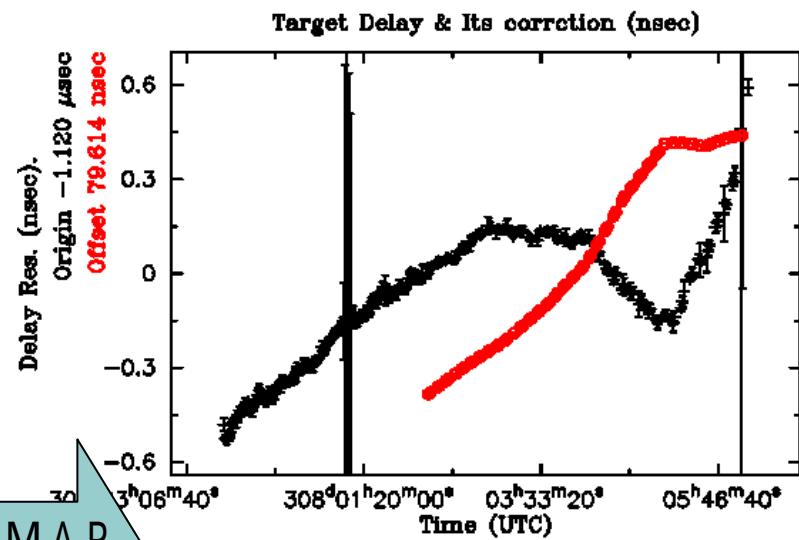
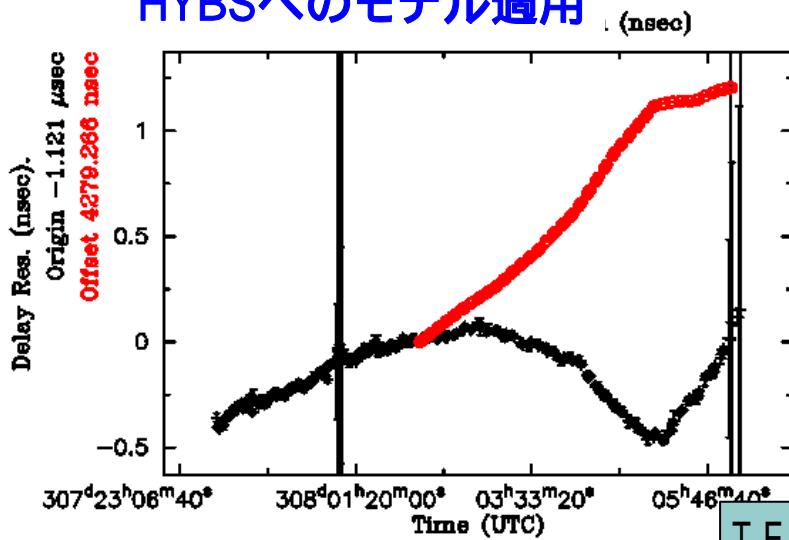
CODE/GIM (Global Ionosphere Map)

GIM/CODEを使って計算された電離層遅延量(HAYABUSA)

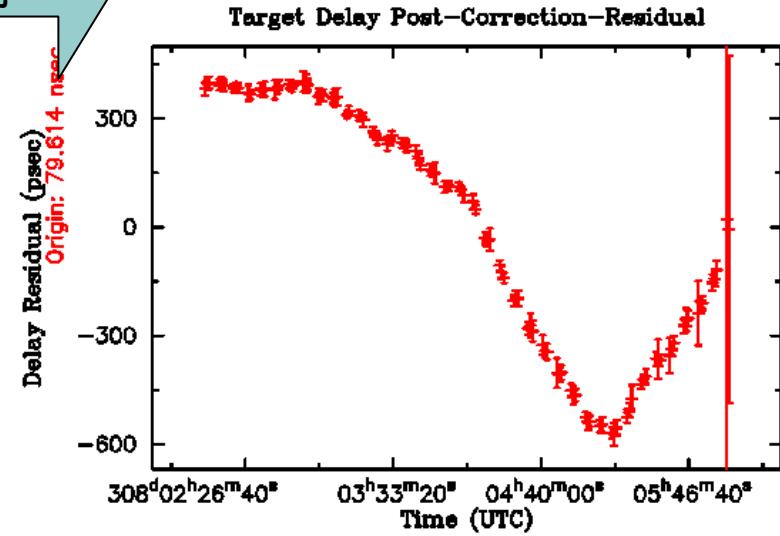
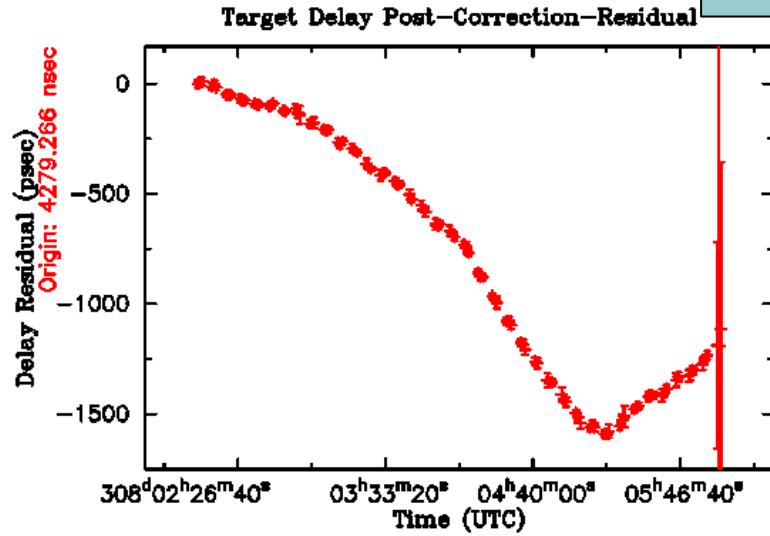


2005/11/4 つくば32-父島11基線

HYBSへのモデル適用



TEC - MAP
適用



$$\tau = \tau_0 + \dot{\tau}(t - t_0) - \tau_{atm,x} fm(El_x) + \tau_{atm,y} fm(El_y)$$

マルチエポック折れ線

Summary

- 2005年11月のHAYABUSA観測
 - 高い遅延分解能を得るために位相遅延量を使用。
 - 高い軌道予報値により位相の不定性を0と仮定。
 - HAYABUSAの位相遅延量をクエーサの群遅延量により補正
- 結果
 - VLBIによる、幾何学的遅延量の計測精度を数百 μsec 程度達成。JPLのDDORと同程度
- 課題
 - 信号の帯域幅 = > 群遅延
 - VLBIの補正方法の改善：位相遅延－位相遅延

クエーサのフリンジ位相

