Space mission

Y. Murata ISAS/JAXA, Japan 31 October, 2014

SCIENCE



Space or Ground

Outline

1. Status of Japanese Space Science planning

 Consideration of next space VLBI radio astronomy mission
 Low, Middle, High

3. ISAS status

Discussion in Space Science sub-committee under the HQ of space policy

- Discussions and materials are basically public
- We can see in web-site, but most are in Japanese

<u>Plan of executing Space Science Projects</u> was discussed in 2013. Final 7th meeting Sep.15. Space Science Loadmap.

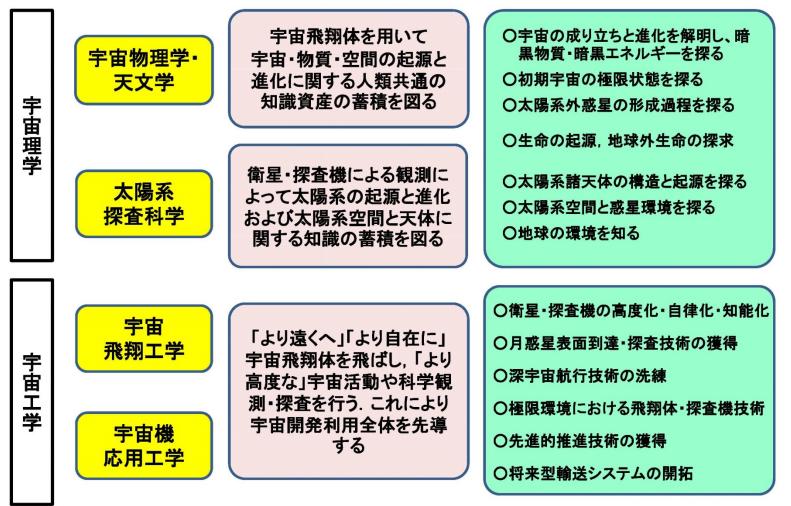
宇宙政策委員会 第4回 宇宙科学・探査部会 資料より



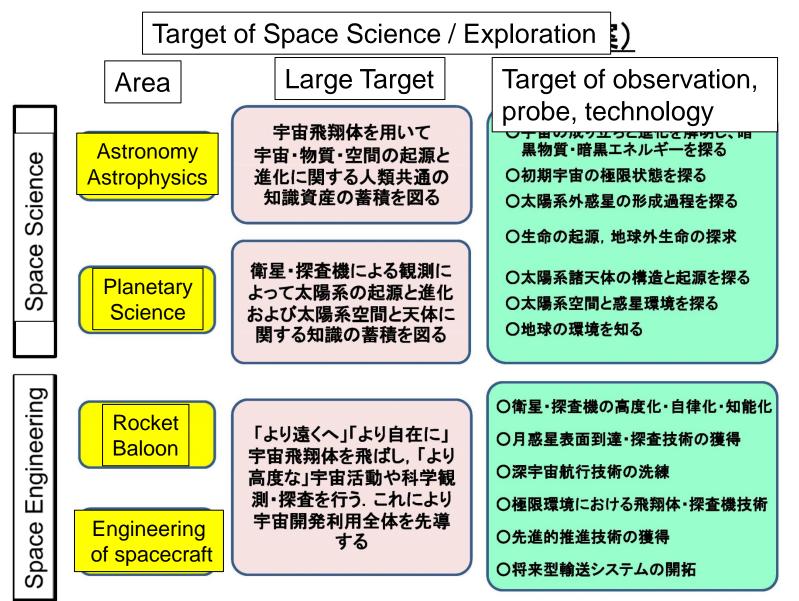
分野

大目標

観測・探査/技術の目標



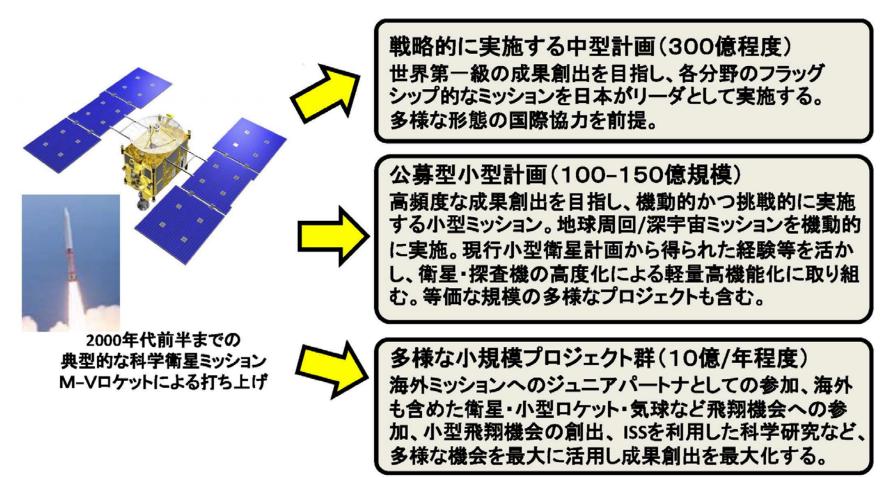
Material in 4th meeting of space science sub-committee



宇宙政策委員会 第7回 宇宙科学・探査部会 資料より

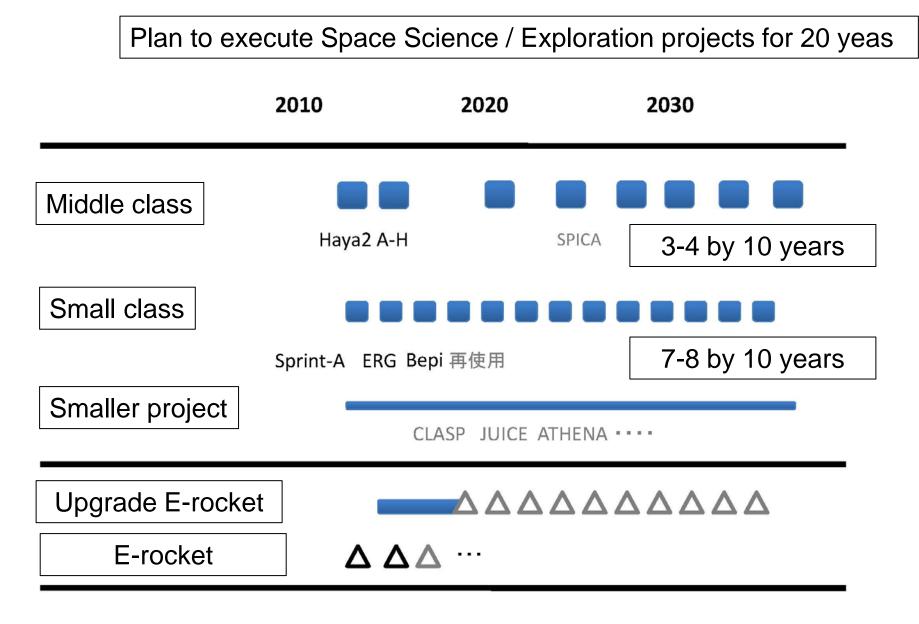
Ⅲ. 今後の宇宙科学・探査プロジェクトの推進方策

宇宙科学における宇宙理工学各分野の今後のプロジェクト実行の戦略に基づき、厳しい リソース制約の中、従来目指してきた大型化の実現よりも、中型以下の規模をメインスト リームとし、中型(H2クラスで打ち上げを想定)、小型(イプシロンで打ち上げを想定)、お よび多様な小規模プロジェクトの3クラスのカテゴリーに分けて実施する。



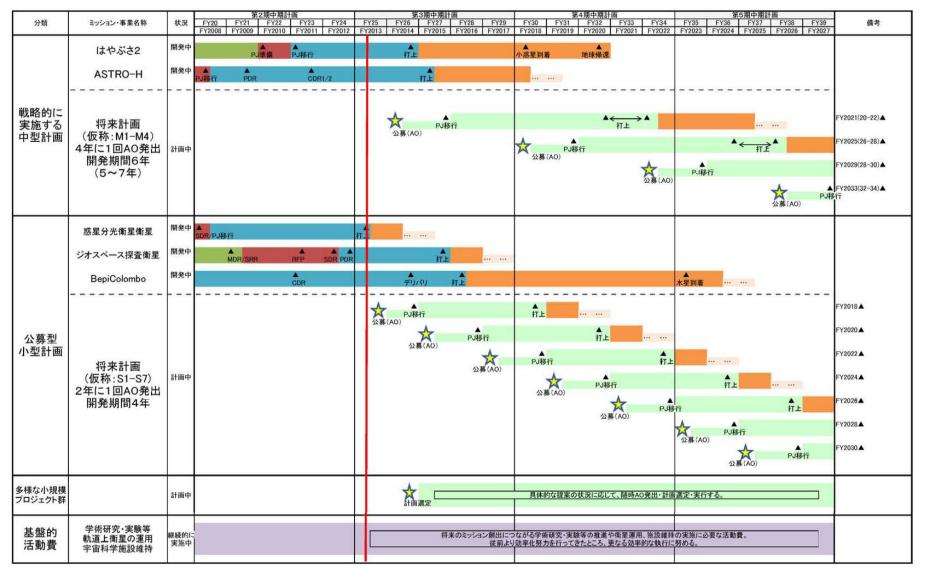
Material in 7th meeting of space science sub-committee

Ш. Plan to execute Space Science / Exploration missions Main missions are divided into 3 categories, Middle and Small class mission, smaller class project with 3 categories (Epsilon(E) Rocket) (HIIA) Money paid by Japanese Large project is not a main stream Government Middle class missions (~300 M\$) Flagship, led by Japan, H IIA class International collaboration Including rocket Small class missions (~100-150 M\$) Open proposal, challenging International collaboration Light and high quality E-rocket class **Space Science** Various Small class projects (~10M\$/year) By M-V rocket Junior partner for the mission outside of Till middle of JAXA, ISS, and small rockets, balloon. 2000 decade Light and high quality.



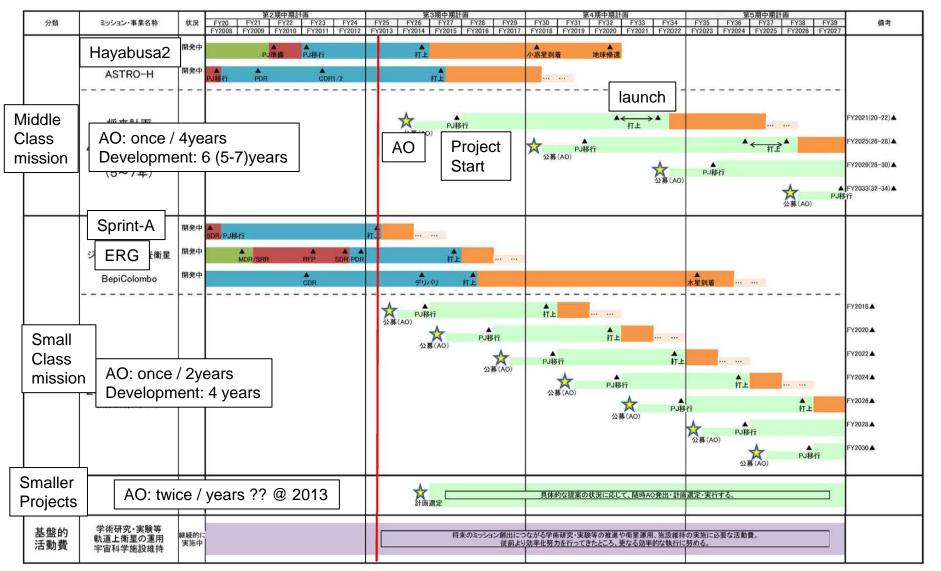
Material in 7th meeting of space science sub-committee

宇宙科学・探査プログラムの中長期立上げ計画(案)



Material in 7th meeting of space science sub-committee

宇宙科学・探査プログラムの中長期立上げ計画(案)



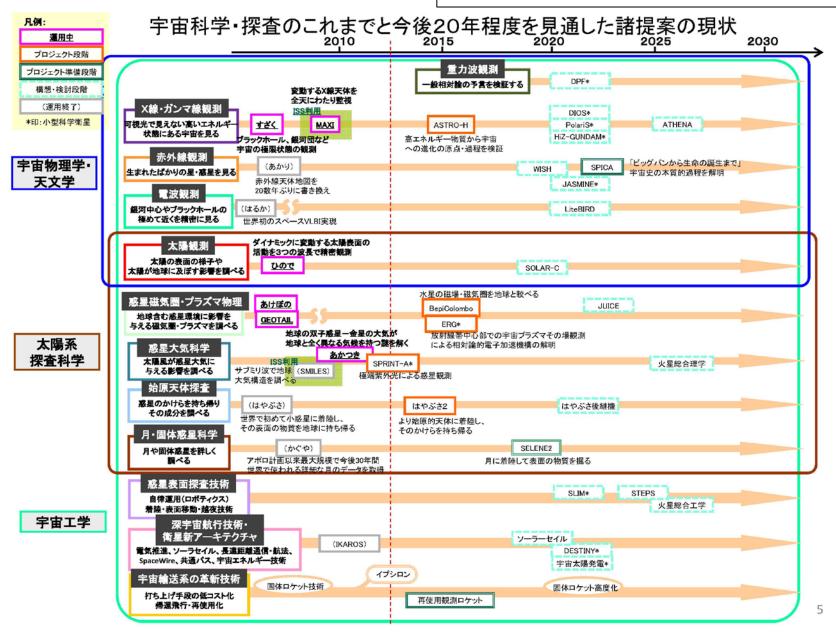
How we consider space VLBI/radio astronomy project in this environment

- Propose same concept project as VSOP-2
 - Science is OK at middle/end of 2020's
 - Chinese space VLBI project
 - Consider μ-vsop (Doi et al. 2012)

4m, E-rocket, 22/43 GHz not enough science

• Need to re-consider the plan

宇宙政策委員会 第4回 宇宙科学・探査部会 資料より



3 direction of space VLBI

• Space VLBI (SVLBI)

- Make λ /D small
- Change of 10 (or 1/10) of the frequency gives different aspects of astronomical objects. Extending the baseline to the space is still useful.

Type of SVLBI	Frequen cy	Science Target	Point to think	Technologies	Need to consider	Key Words
High frequen cy	86 – 350 GHz or higher	See Black Hole silhouette Accretion disk	How to see BH silhouette	Solid Antenna Sub-mm detectors (SMILES @ 640 GHz)	How ground based sub-mm VLBI will produce outputs. Need space baseline?	Space-Space sub-mm array ALMA in Space
Mid	6-43(22) GHz	Jet, Accretion Disk, Masers, Astrometry	Based on ASTRO-G design	22 GHz (and 43 GHz?) or 12.3, 6.7 GHz	Launch will be 2020's. Is it still useful?	Chinese SVLBI @ 2020
Low	< 3 GHz	Pulsar HI absorption Jet, lobe SNR	Co- observatio n with SKA	JAXA ETS-8 (2.2 GHz 14 x 19m) VLDR (2.2 GHz 30m)	Science of high resolution in low frequency	Different science from those of ASTRO-G

Higher frequency SVLBI? AGN science discussion in Japan

- Report of AGN WG @ VLBI committee in JAOJ
- See the center of AGN

- Shadow of black hole (BH)

- Should go higher frequency
 - A few hundred GHz
 - But need of longer baseline (no space baseline, but need for good UV coverage?)
 - Submm VLBI projects: EHT (Event holizon telescope, GLT (greenland telescope)
 - Balloon VLBI or Space VLBI?

Mid frequency SVLBI (~ ASTRO-G frequency)

- Radioastron
- Chinese Space VLBI

- AGN, Going to Higher frequency

• Other science possibility

 VERA like science (astrometry more than 10kpc, Magellanic cloud, H₀ project....)

need PR -> Baseline accuracy -> different concept 100 m class antenna at 22 GHz for H₀.

Chinese SVLBI (SMVA)

Space Millimeter-wavelength VLBI Array

2003: start of the conceptual study of a space VLBI mission in China.

Drafted a proposal for a future "Space Millimeter VLBI Array"

2009: selected for pre-study

by Space Science Project Committee of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS).

2012: The pre-study project was approved by the CAS in 2012

as a "Background Prototype Research,"

GOAL: completing the overall design of the first space VLBI array within three years (2012-2015).

Current design: 6-8, 22, 43 GHz, 2 space craft, apogee height 60,000km, gives 20 micro arc-second resolution at 43 GHz.

Science target:

SMVA is to substantially deepen and broaden our understanding of supermassive black holes (SMBHs) and the active galactic nuclei (AGN) . 16

Chinese SVLBI (SMVA) A tentative roadmap for China's space VLBI activities for the next two decades

- Stage 1 [possibly 2015-2020]: Long-mm-wavelength Space VLBI Array
 - Two space telescopes (aperture10 m)
 - Highest frequency 43 GHz
 - ~20μas resolution and good (u, v) coverage for imaging
- Stage 2 [2021-2025]: Mm-wavelength Space VLBI Array
 - Three space telescopes (12~15 m)
 - Highest frequency 86 GHz
- Stage 3 [after 2026]: Sub-mm-wavelength Space VLBI Array
 - Three to four space telescopes (12~15 m)
 - Sub-mm wavelength

Space VERA

- Target (Distance measurement of)
 - Farther part of Galactic Center
 - Magellanic Cloulds
 - Local group of galaxies

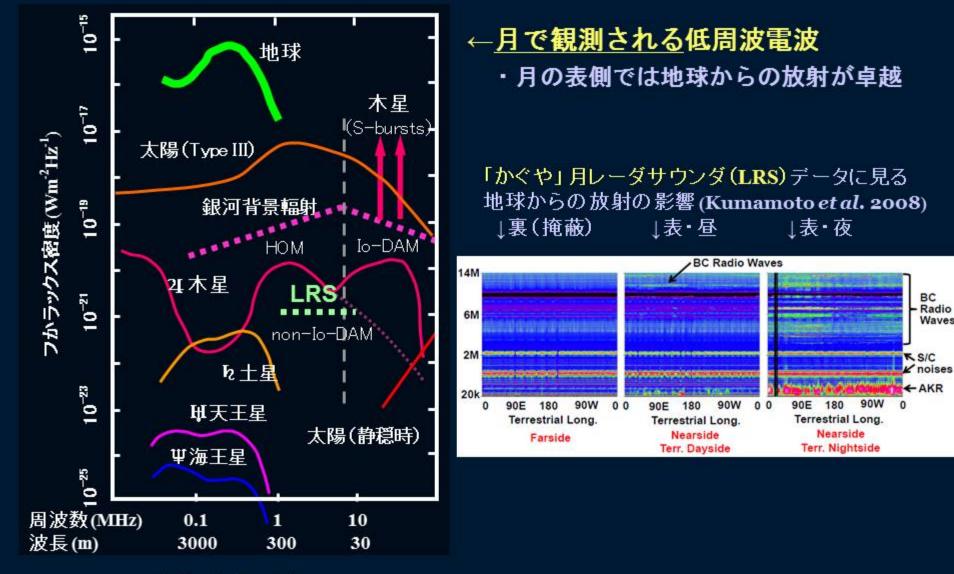
Low frequency SVLBI (< a few GHz)

• We have many objects which can see only in low frequency

- Pulsar, SNR, Lobe (old plasma gas),

- Low frequency need long (space) baseline
 10mas (ALMA) @ 100 MHz → 65000 km size
- Co-observation with SKA
- Atmosphere is opaque again at v < several 10 MHz, and need observation other side of Moon to avoid RFI.

低周波電波のスペクトル



11

BC Radio

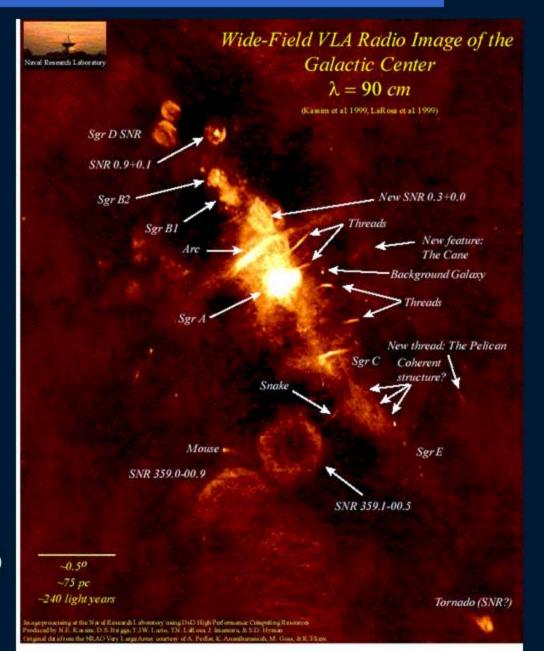
Waves

(after Zarka et al, 1997

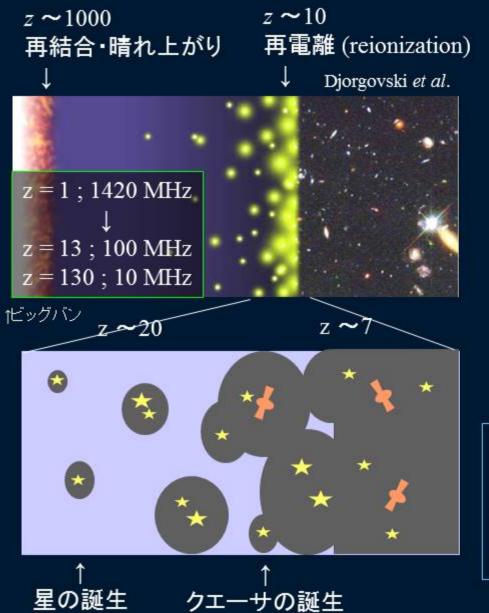
低周波電波の天文学 – SNR: 超新星残骸

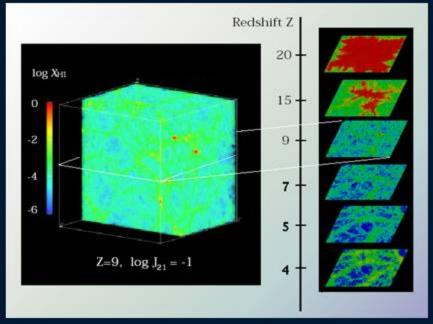


銀河中心付近の 330MHz帯観測→ (La Rosa *et al.* 2000)



低周波電波の天文学 – 宇宙初期の観測-





再電離過程の3次元輻射輸送シミュレーション → 宇宙初期のweb構造

high-z(赤方偏移)の中性水素線

- 宇宙初期のweb構造の解明?
- 銀河団・銀河系の起源の解明?

低周波スペース観測提案の比較

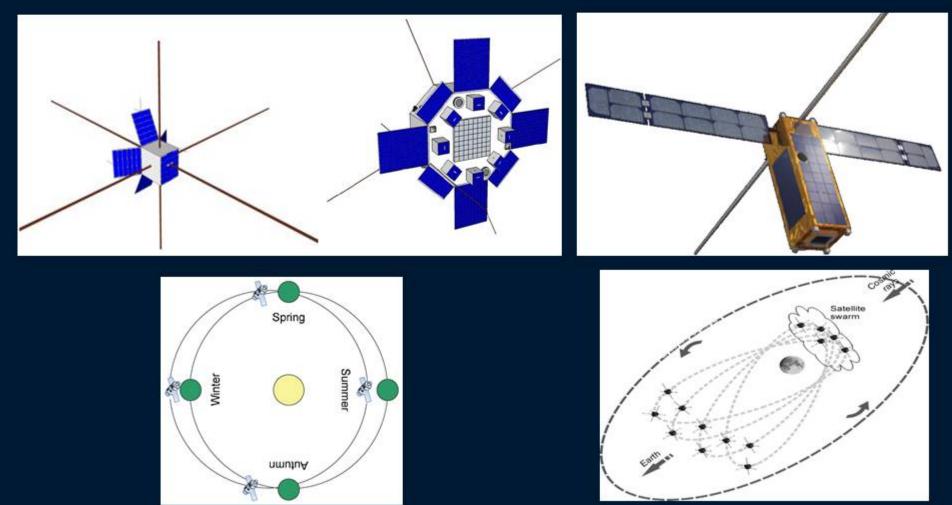
projects	freq. (<mark>MHz</mark>)	orbiter	antennas	main targets
DARIS	1-10	terrestrial small satellites (<100kg) within 100km	3 orthogonal dipoles	extragalactic survey, solar/planetary bursts
FIRST	<10	6 spacecraft at Sun- Earth L2	6 monopoles	all-sky survey
SURO	0.1-30	9 spacecraft on solar orbit	a tripole	extragalactic source populations, helio physics, planetary emissions
OLFAR	1-30	>10 (lunar) nano satellites (<10kg) within 100km	a dipole or tripole	cosmology, etc.
LLFAST	15-25	a lunar satellite	a cross dipole	planetary emissions
DARE	40-120	a lunar satellite	2 bi-conical dipoles	cosmology – the first stars and black holes, etc.

esas



海外提案の宇宙機コンフィギュレーションと軌道例

SURO (Space based Ultra long wavelength Radio Observatory): 上) 母船·子機、下)太陽回軌道 (Baan, 2010) OLFAR (Orbital Low Frequency ARray): 上) nano satellite、下)月周回軌道 (Wolt, 2013)



ISAS status

- Balloon VLBI: Doi, Sato, (Murata)
- Low Frequency Mission: Iwata, Murata
- Radioastron: Asaki
- ALMA: Aasaki, Tsuboi
- Usuda 64m antenna
 - JVN: Murata
 - Single dish use: Murata, Takeuchi(Pulsar)
 - Radioastron: Asaki
- Hayabusa 2: Iwata
- SPICA: Murata

How to win space mission.

- Study team (Local -> pre-WG -> WG) Not official
- Competition and discussion among community
- Working group 1(pre-WG) @ Space science committee in ISAS
- Working group for proposal

 Watch discussion in Space science committee in ISAS (please join group member) and Committee of space policy (Web page).