



Chang'e 2 Flyby of Toutatis



中国科学院国家天文台
NATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES
CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



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SBAG January 15, 2013 in Washington, D.C.

Outline

1. Introduction to the Chinese Lunar Exploration Program (CLEP)
2. Scientific exploration of Chang'e 2
3. Chang'e 2 flyby of Toutatis

Outline

1. Introduction to the Chinese Lunar
Exploration Program (CLEP)

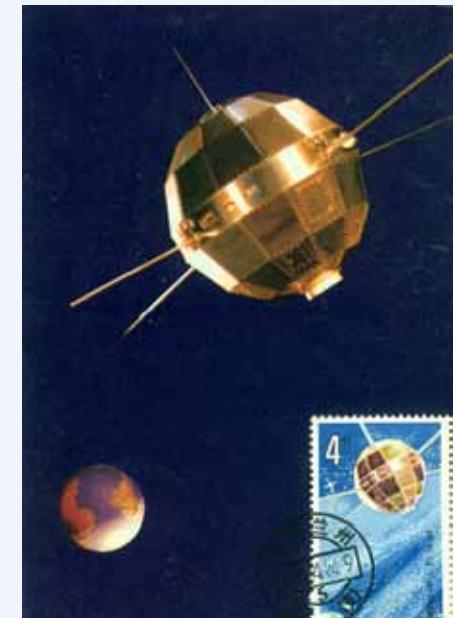
2. Scientific exploration of Chang'e 2

3. Chang'e 2 flyby of Toutatis

Milestones in Chinese space exploration:

04/24/1970, launch of Dongfanghong-1 satellite

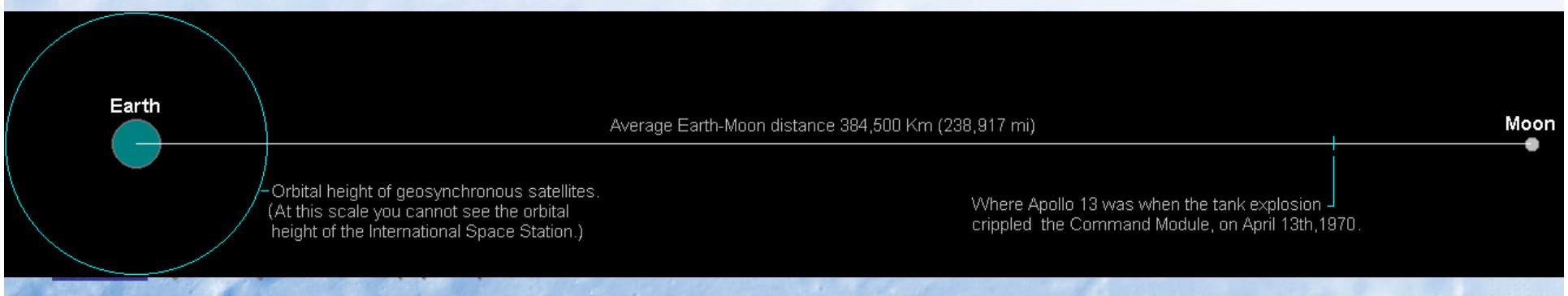
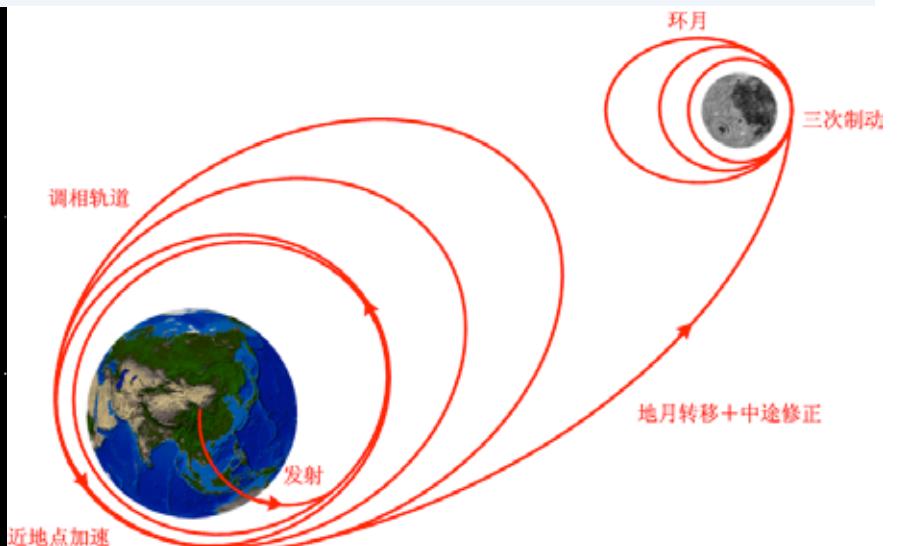
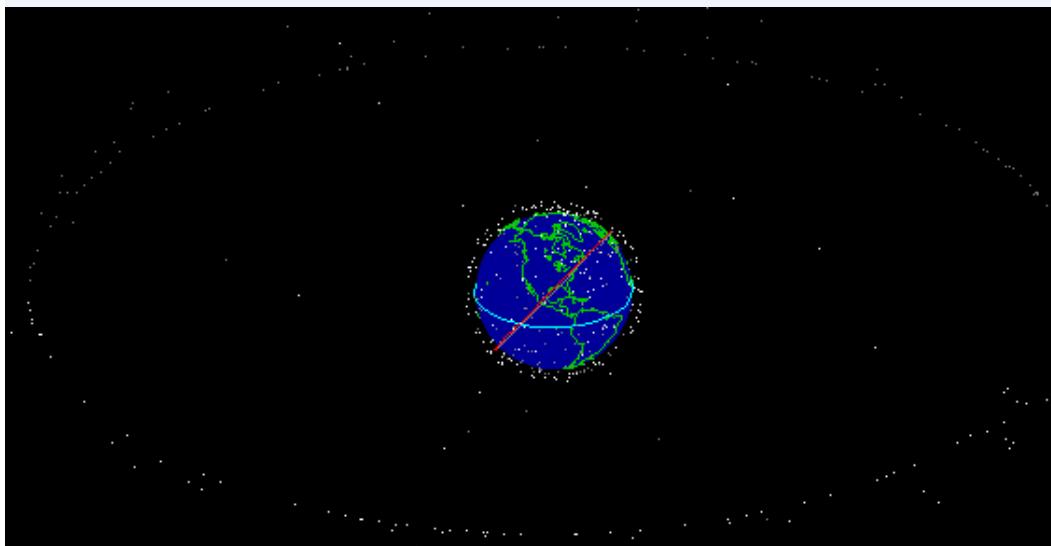
10/15/2003, launch of Shenzhou-5, first Chinese astronaut in space



Another milestone in Chinese space exploration:

10/24/2007, launch of Chang'E 1

11/05/2007, lunar orbit insertion



Planning and Strategic Vision of Chinese Lunar Exploration Programme

Exploring: unmanned lunar exploration (2003~2020)

3 phases

Orbiting (2003-2007)
Landing (2007-2015)
Sample return (2012-2020)

Landing: manned landing on the Moon (precursor missions since 2021; manned mission 2025-2030?)

Staying: lunar outposts, human settlements



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Key Laboratory of Lunar and Deep Space Exploration

China Lunar Orbiting Program



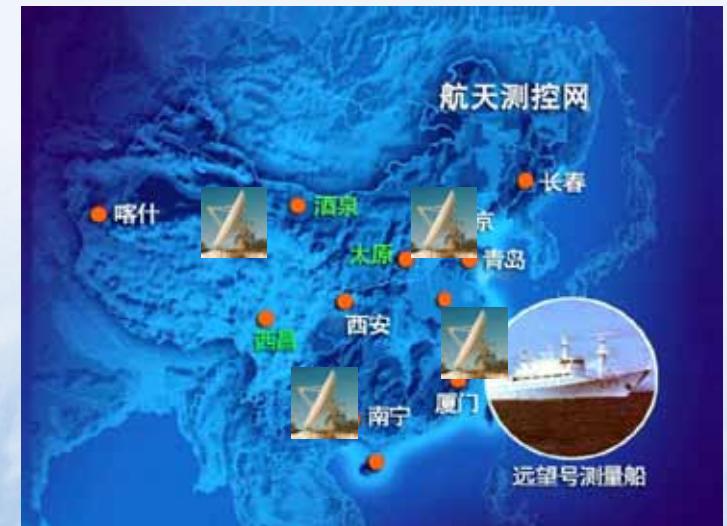
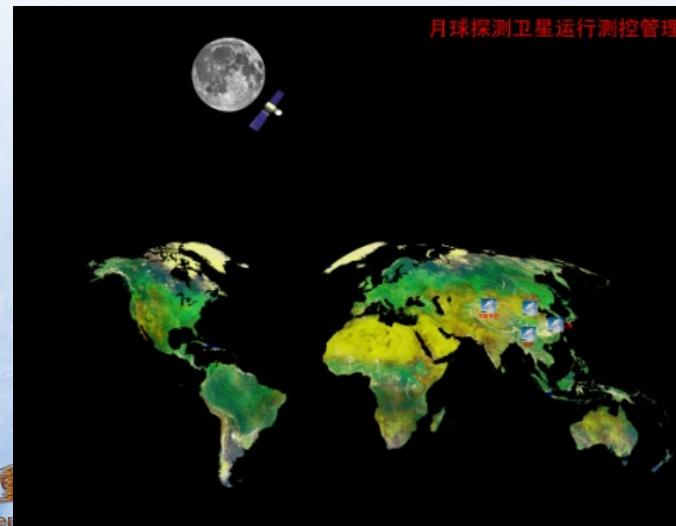
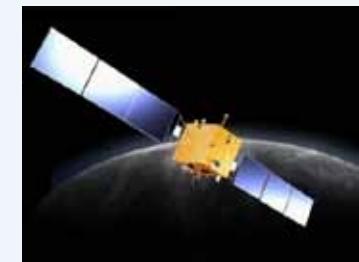
Launch
vehicle

Launch
site

GRAS
(Ground
Research &
Application
System)

TT&C
(Tracking,
Telemetry,
&
Command)

Spacecraft



China Lunar Orbiting Program



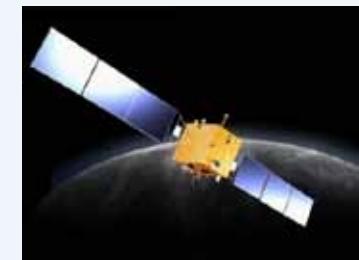
Launch vehicle

Launch site

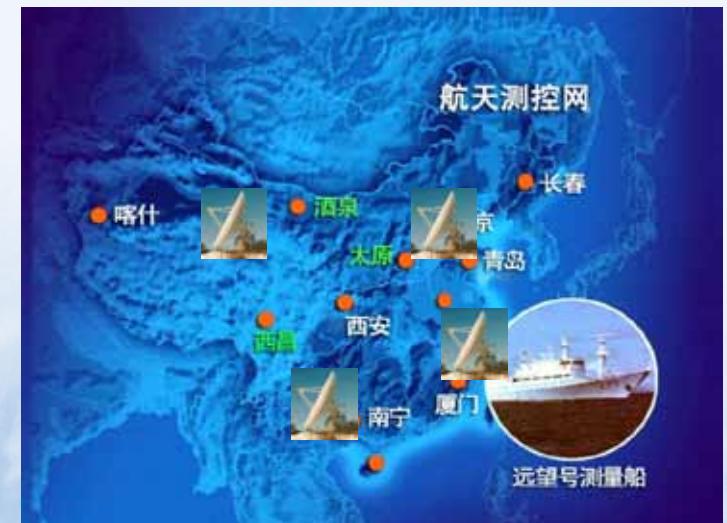
GRAS
(Ground Research & Application System)

TT&C
(Tracking, Telemetry, & Command)

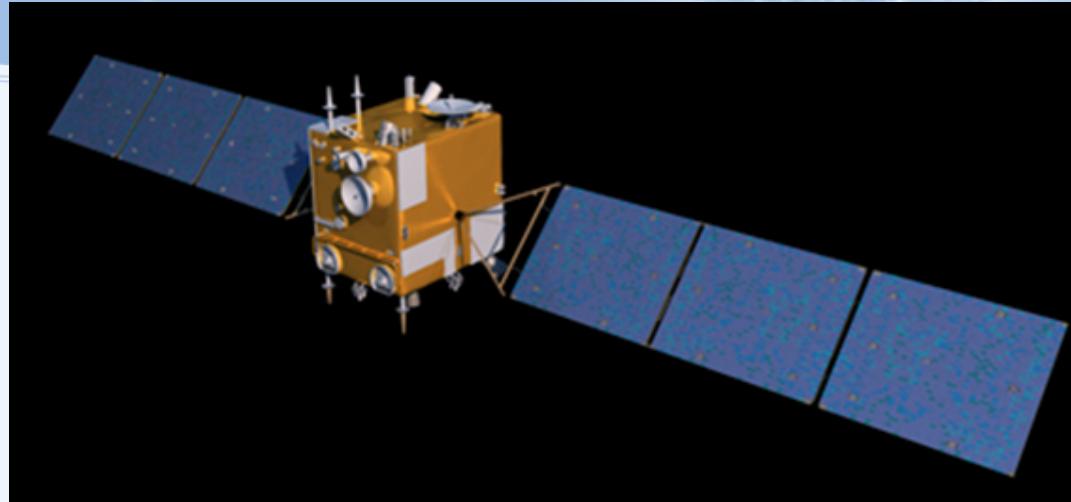
Spacecraft



defining scientific goals, selecting payload, data receiving, management & analysis



Spacecraft



Platform	DFH-3
Total mass	2480 kg
Lunar orbit	100 km, polar, circular
Configuration requirements	Tri-axial stability; satellite facing the Moon, solar panel facing the Sun, antenna facing Earth
Operating life	\geq half a year
System Composition	frame, GNC, thermal control, energy, propulsion, data management, tracking data transmission, payload

TT&C

(Tracking, Telemetry, & Command)

航天测控网

喀什

酒泉

USB+VLBI:

USB测距、控制， VLBI测角

西昌

太原

西安

南宁

厦门

长春

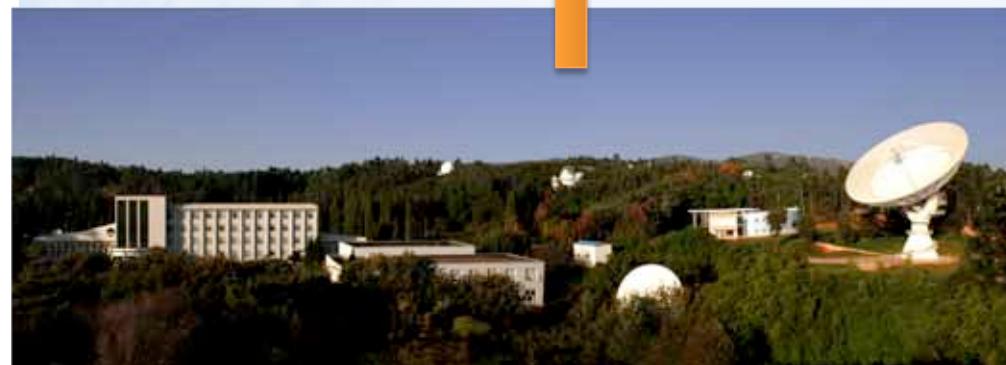
北京

青岛



远望号测量船

Ground Research & Application System (GRAS)



Kunming Ground Station 40 m antenna
downlink scientific data receiving and VLBI
trajectory monitoring



Miyun Ground Station 50 m antenna
scientific data receiving & BLVI precise
trajectory monitoring



GRAS Headquarters at NAOC

GRAS Headquarters at NAOC



double channel Stereo
projection screen

Computer
servers



Mission
Control
center

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Scientific Goals and Payload Design

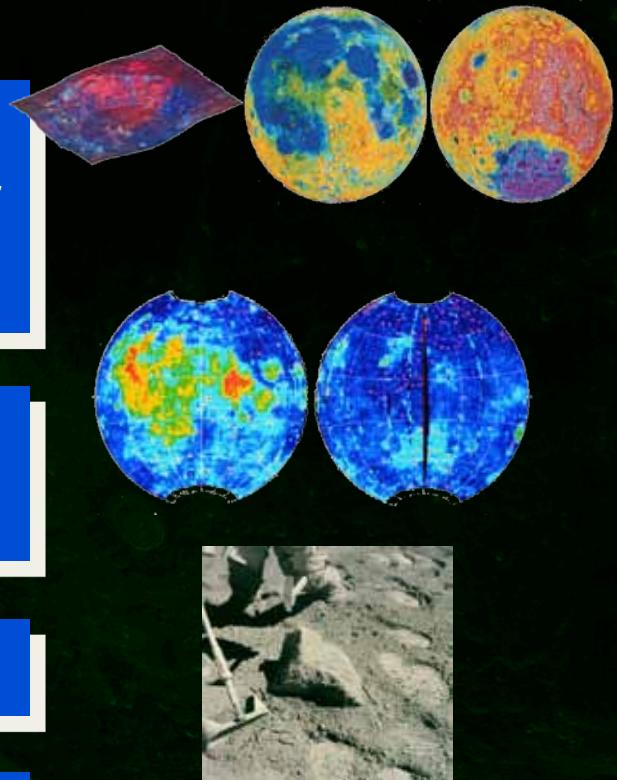
Four Scientific Goals of CE-2 :

- (1) To obtain stereo images of the Moon with resolution better than 10 m/pix

- (2) To detect the composition of the Moon

- (3) To detect lunar regolith properties

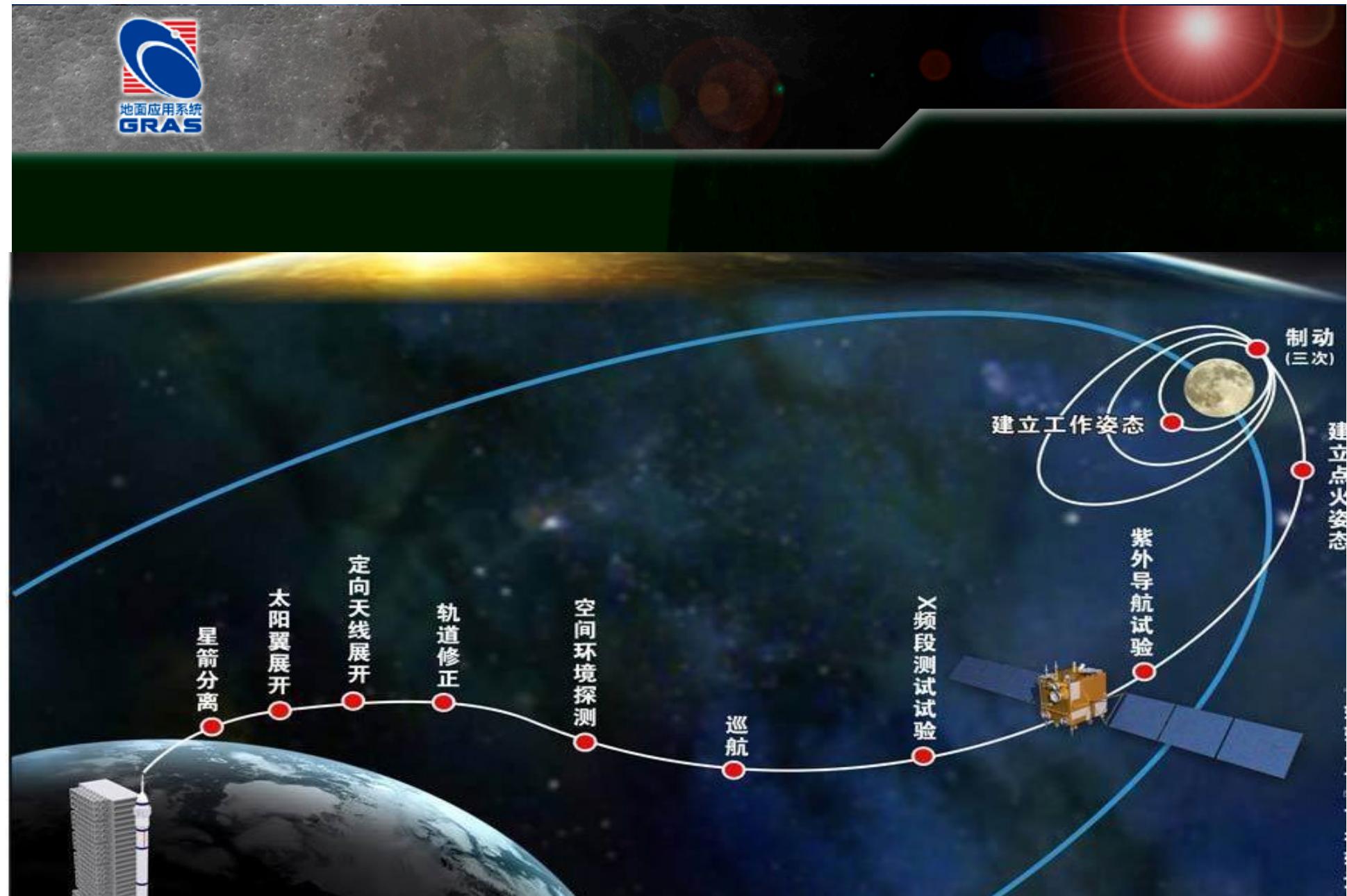
- (4) To explore terrestrial-Moon and near Moon space environment





Six Engineering Goals of CE-2:

- (1) Direct launch into the Earth-to-Moon transfer orbit
- (2) Proving **100 km** lunar orbit capture technology
- (3) Proving **100 km×15 km** orbit fast tracking technology
- (4) High-resolution imagining of Chang'e 3 candidate landing area Sinus Iridum
- (5) Proving **X**-band deep space tracking technology, testing deep space tracking system
- (6) Testing technologies such as 12 Mbps high-speed data transmission, low-density parity check coding (LDPC), light-weight CMOS monitoring and landing cameras



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Mission Summary

Lunar Mission

- 10/01/2010, zero-window launch from Xichang Satellite Launch Center and directly entering an Earth-to-Moon transfer orbit
- 10/06/2010, entry into lunar orbit
- 10/29/2010, obtaining first high-resolution image of Sinus Iridum
- 04/01/2011, reaching the end of designed operation life, successful completion of all engineering and scientific goals

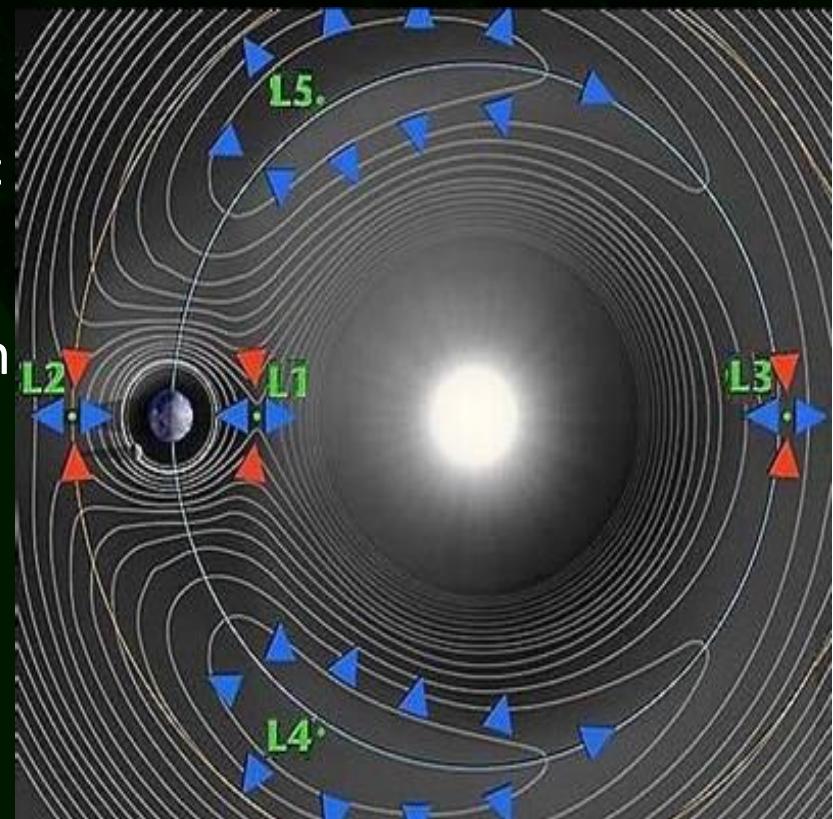




Mission Summary

Extended Mission

- 05/21/2011, low-altitude imaging of Sinus Iridum again, mainly to prove ignition control of the main engine in the far side untrackable arc
- 06/09/2011, escape from lunar orbit for the Earth–Sun L2 Lagrangian point



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Mission Summary

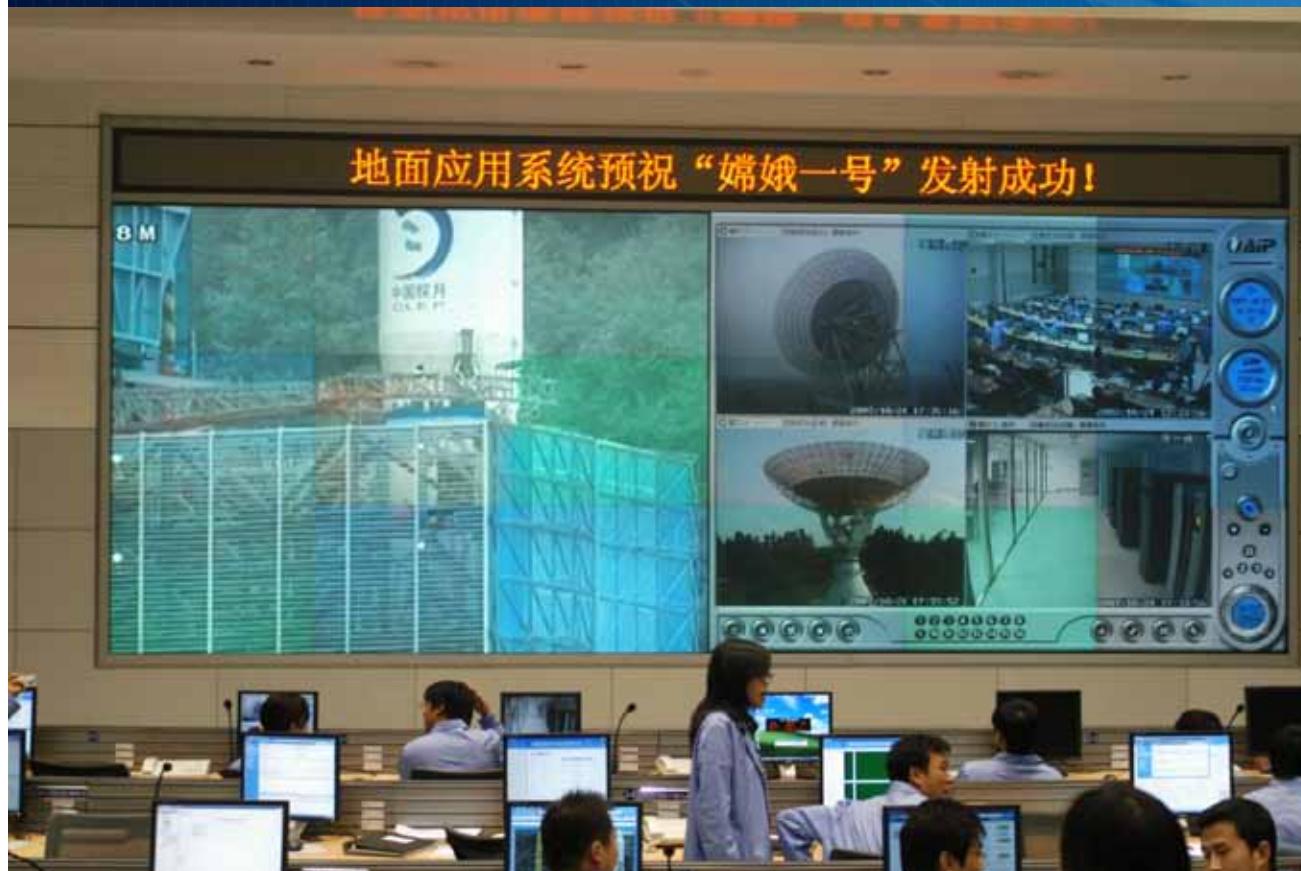
Extended Mission (cont'd)

- 09/01/2011, reaching the Earth–Sun L2 Lagrangian point, 1.7 million km from Earth
- 06/01/2012, departure from L2 for asteroid Toutatis
- 12/13/2012, Toutatis flyby, 7 million km from Earth



在中科院国家天文台建成月球探测运行管理、 数据处理、数据管理和科学研究中心

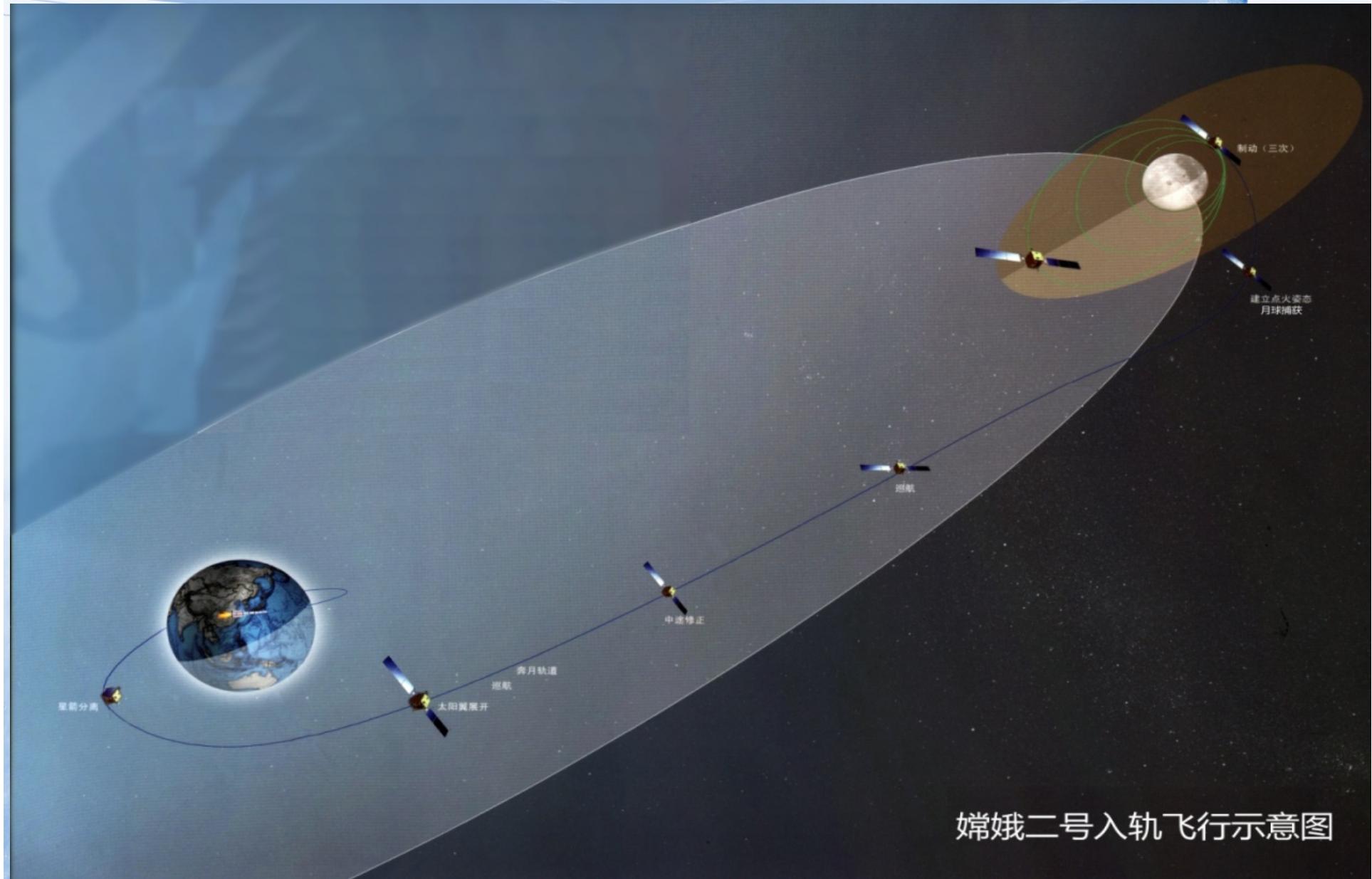
- ◆ 卫星有效载荷监视和探测任务管理
- ◆ 月球探测的数据中心
- ◆ 探测数据预处理
- ◆ 国内第一个较完整的月球科学研究的基础体系



10/01/2010 , 18:59'57.345 " -- zero window
launch



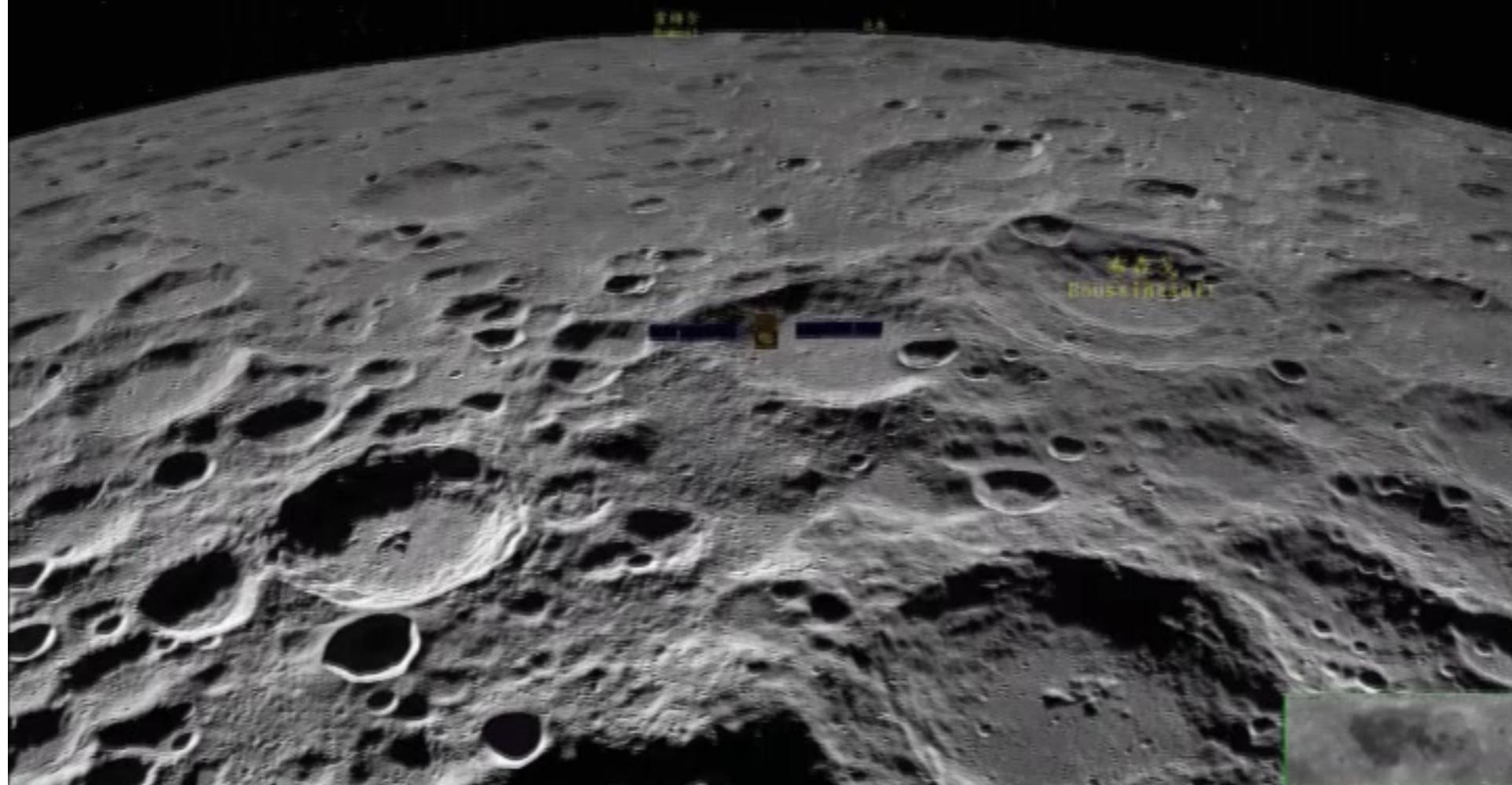
嫦娥二号奔月过程主要飞行事件



嫦娥二号探测轨道模式

当前指令: 2010-10-24T00:54:03 立体相机模拟电源加电
下一指令: 2010-10-24T00:54:08 立体相机数字电源加电

当前时间: 2010-10-24T00:54:05.745
星下点坐标: 纬度 -77.4305 经度 42.8030
卫星高度: 101.289千米, 卫星速度: 1.639 千米/秒





CE-2 Stereo Camera

CE-2 satellite

嫦娥二号卫星

Satellite orbit: 100 km

卫星轨道
高度100km

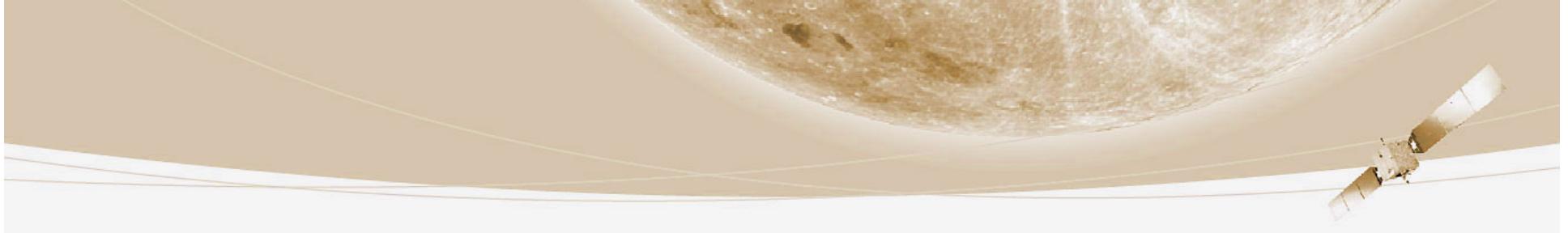
Forward looking angle: 17.2
°

Backward looking angle:
7.98 °

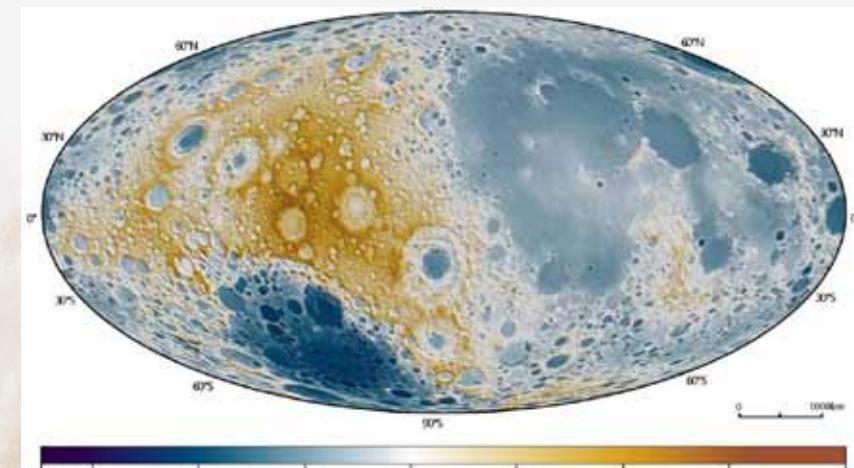
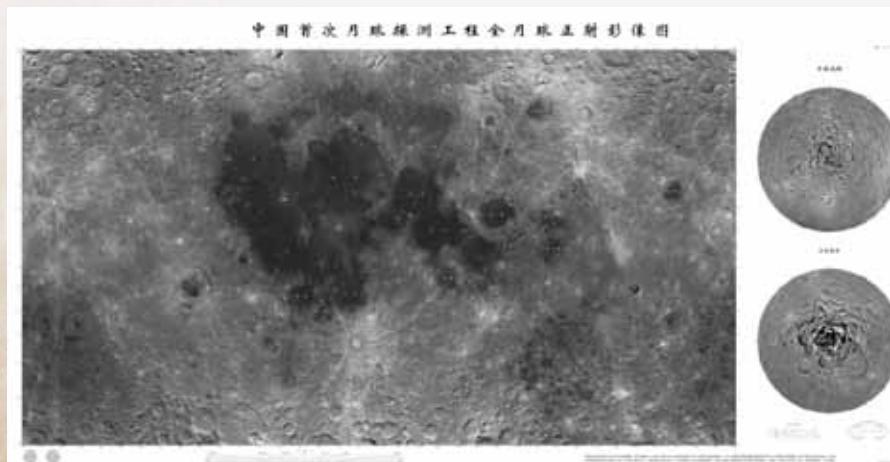
Satellite
direction



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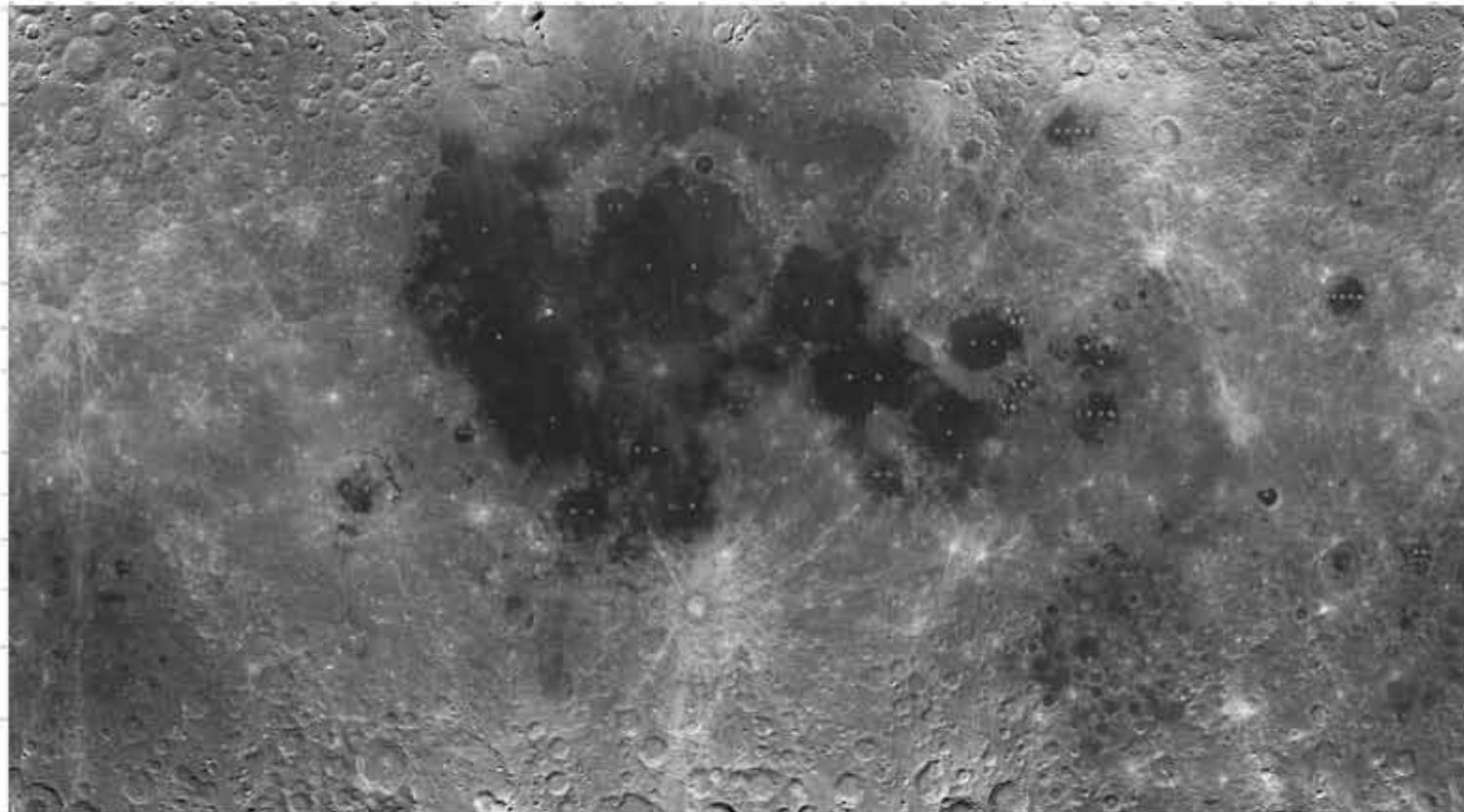


- 国际先进 / 国际领先的全月球数字地图产品，包括：
 - CLEP global lunar image map 120 m/pix
 - CLEP global topography map 地形图 500 m/pix
 - CE-2 global map 7 m/pix

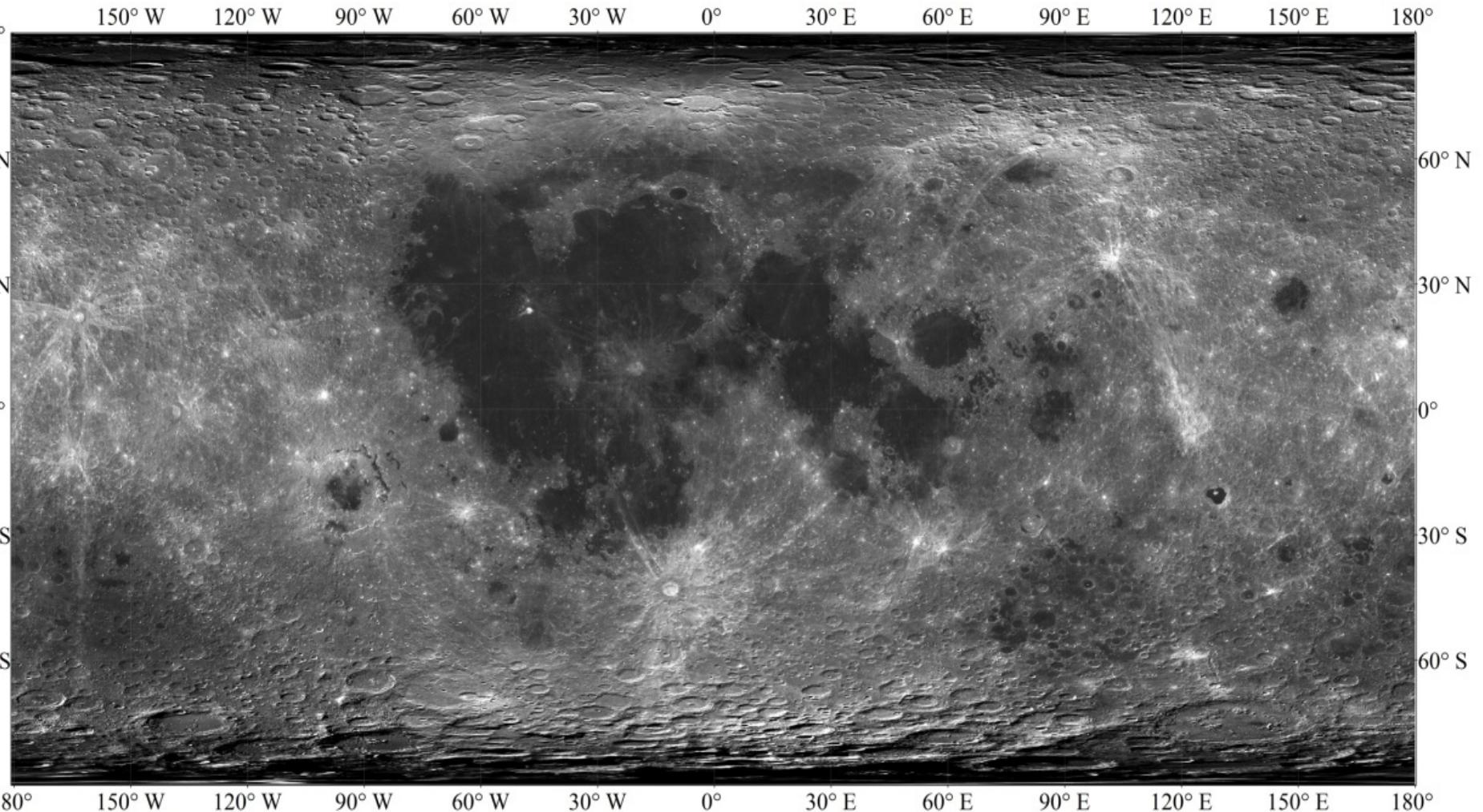


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Key Laboratory of Lunar and Deep Space Exploration

中国首次月球探测工程全月球正射影像图



Lunar Base Map: 全月球正射影像图。迄今为止国际上变形程度最低、位置精度最高（平面 192m，高程 500m）、图像色调最一致和空间覆盖最完整的全月球正射影像图

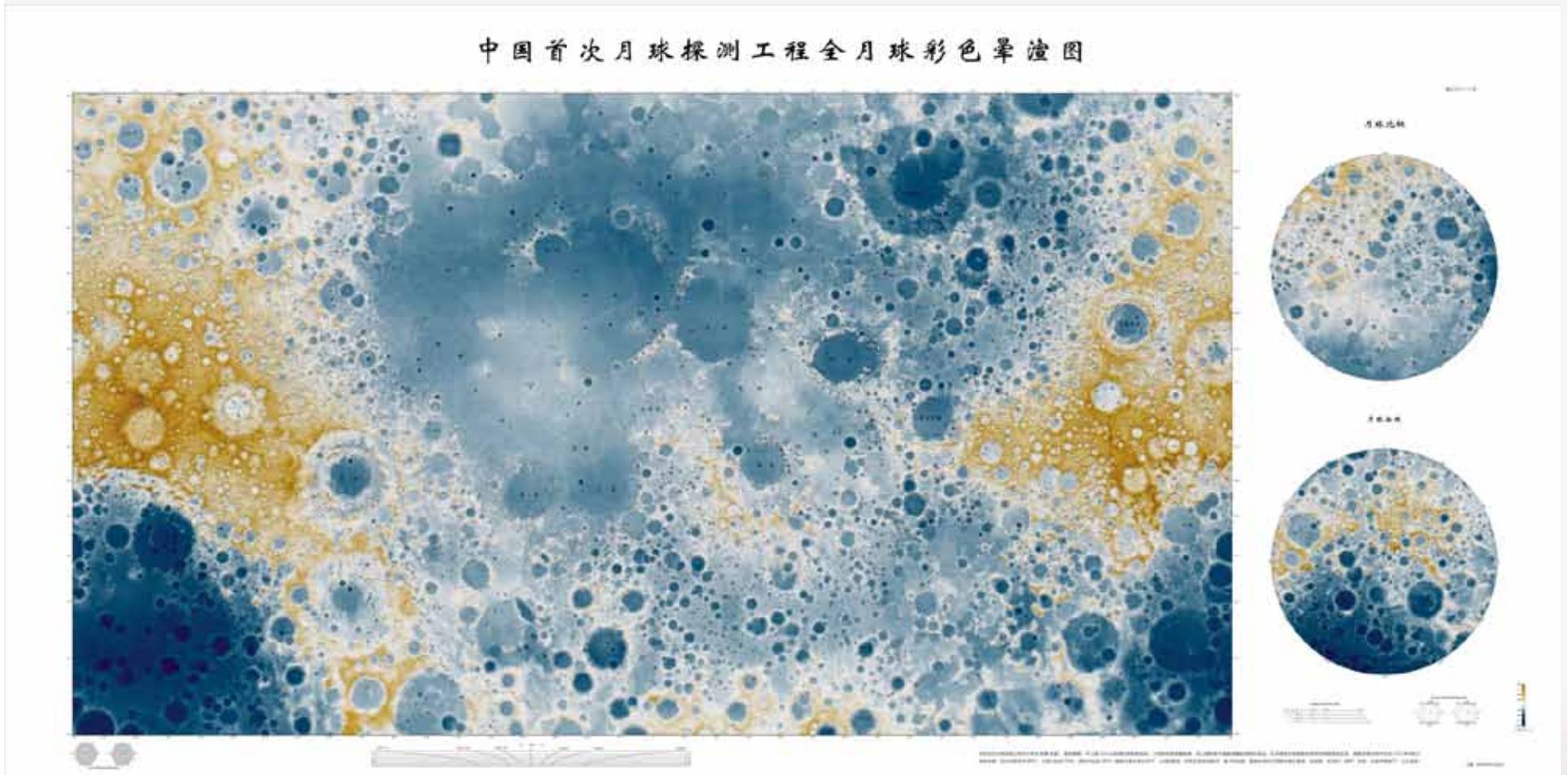


空间分辨率和月面覆盖比较

	Mission	图像原始分辨率 (m/pix)	制图分辨率 (m/pix)	Coverage
China	CE-1 (2007)	120	120	100%
	CE-2 (2010)	6.07~8.23	7	100%
		1~1.5		局部
US	Clementine (1995)	100~400	100	95%
	LRO (2009)	100	100	100%
		0.5~1.5		~55.9%
ESA	Smart-1 (2003)	100's		局部
Japan	SELENE (2007)	9~12	7.4	92.4%
India	月船 (2008)	5~10		局部

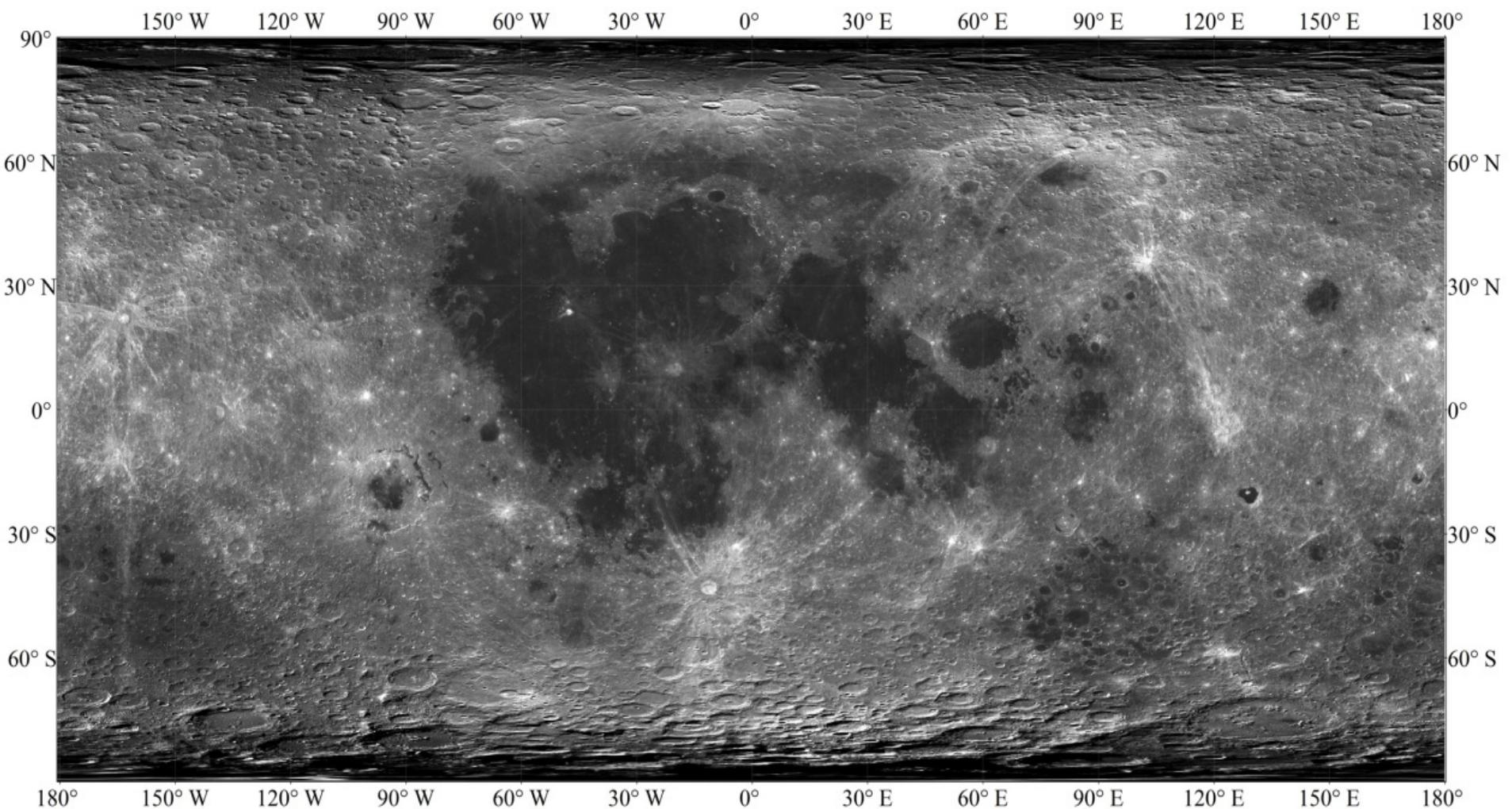


(2) 三线阵CCD解析DEM三维地形数据

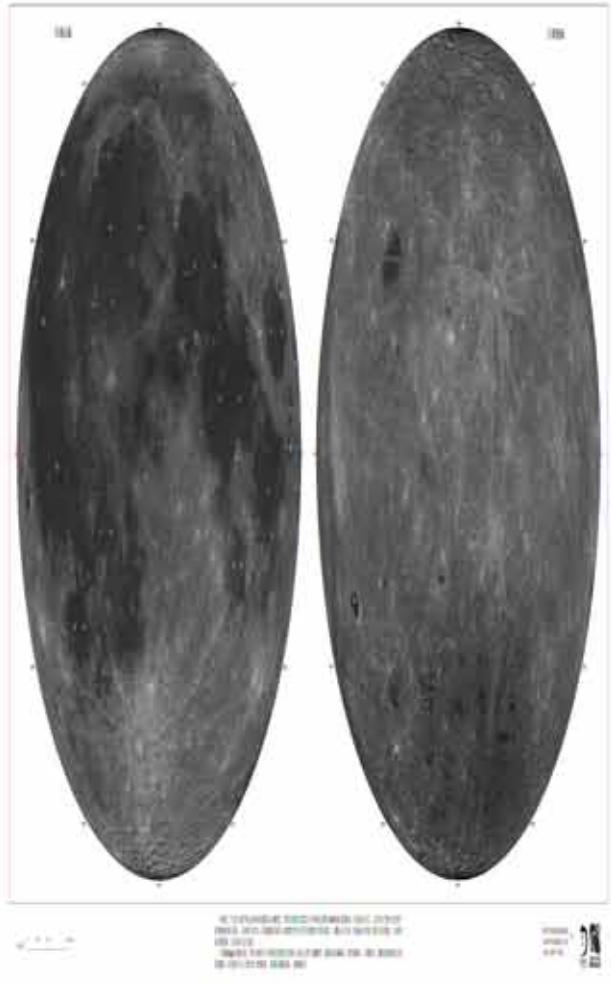


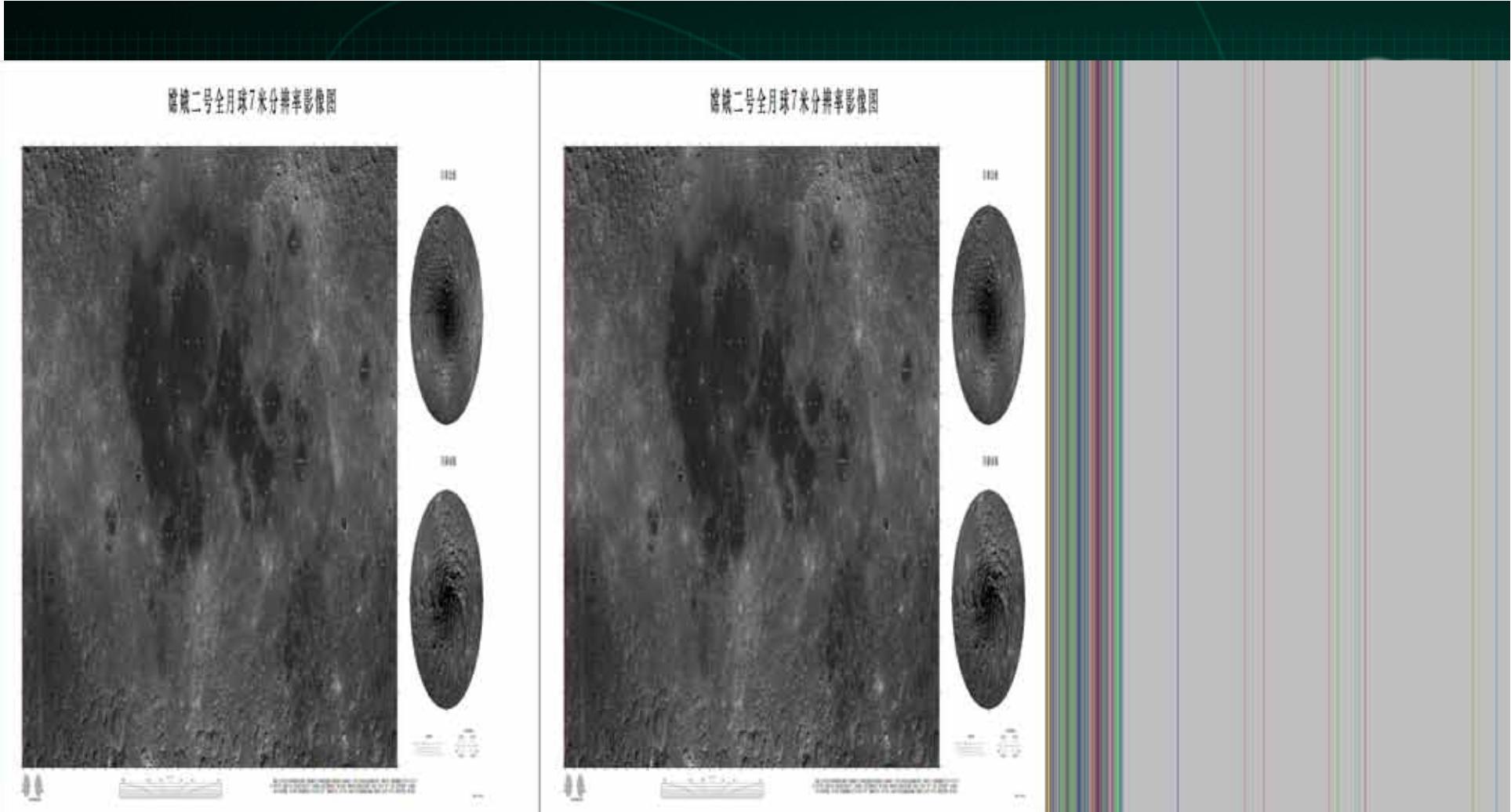
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DEM's	美国ULCN DEM	SELENE 激光高度计DEM	CE-1激光高度 DEM	嫦娥一号三线阵CCD解析DEM
数据来源	Clementine激光高度计 极区CCD图像解析 Mariner 10、Galileo、 阿波罗数据、地基观测 定位数据	Selene 激光高度计	嫦娥一号激光高度计	嫦娥一号三线阵CCD数据摄影测量计算
DEM地形数据	Horizontal 分辨率m	1895	1895	3000
	Vertical 分辨率m	100		120
	Grid number	10,568,852	10,568,852	4,218,342
	Data # in each grid	0.026	0.64 (0.15有效)	2.16(0.5有效)
真实测量点数据	Total data #	272,931	667万	912万
	Horizontal error m	100~3000	77	445
	Vertical error m	100	5	60
Production year	2005	2009	2009	2009



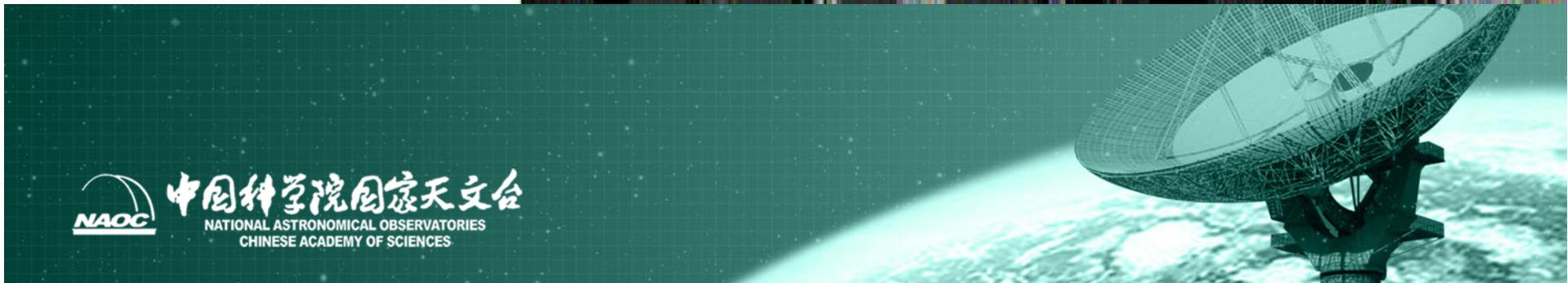
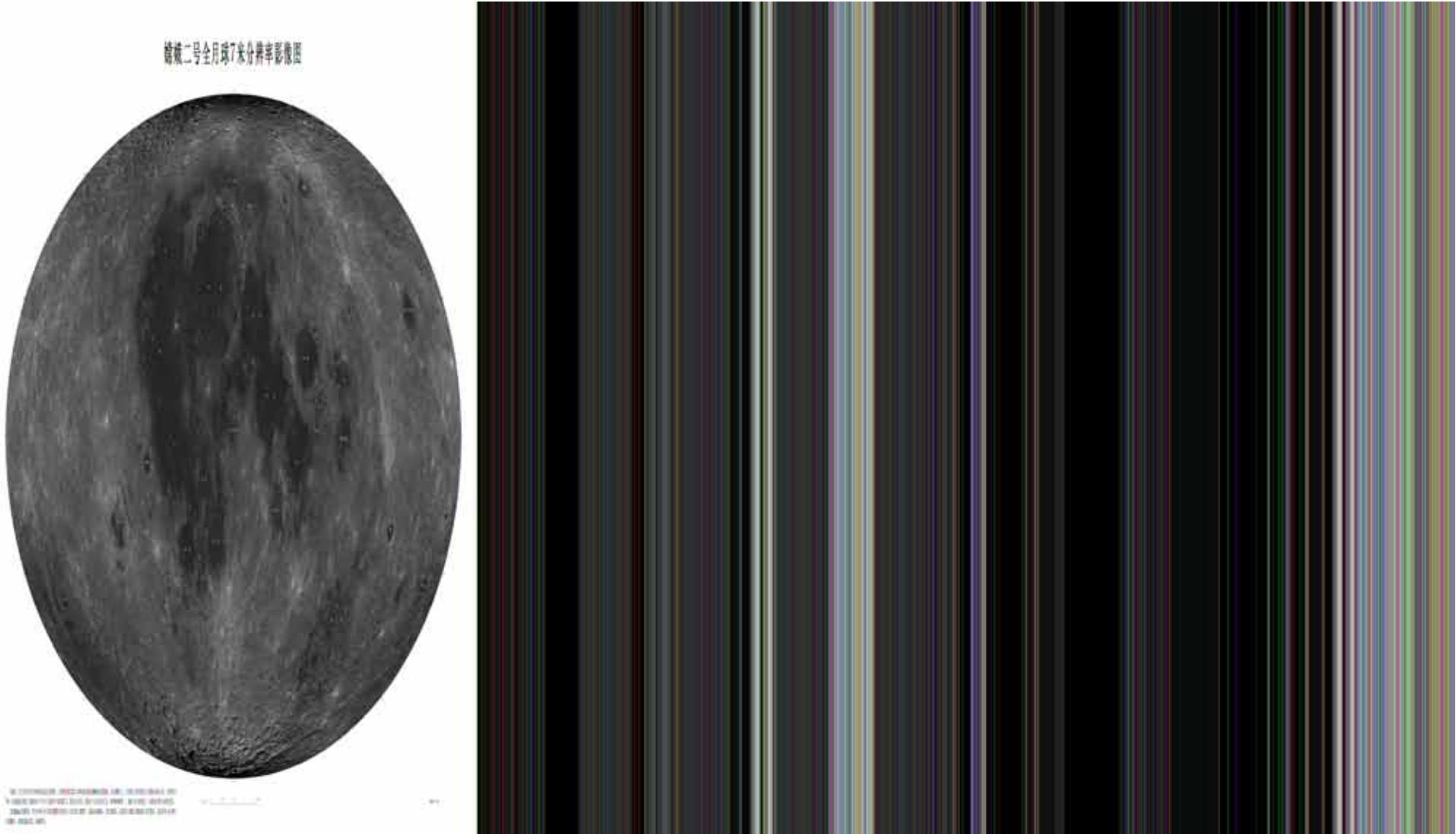
嫦娥二号全月球7米分辨率影像图

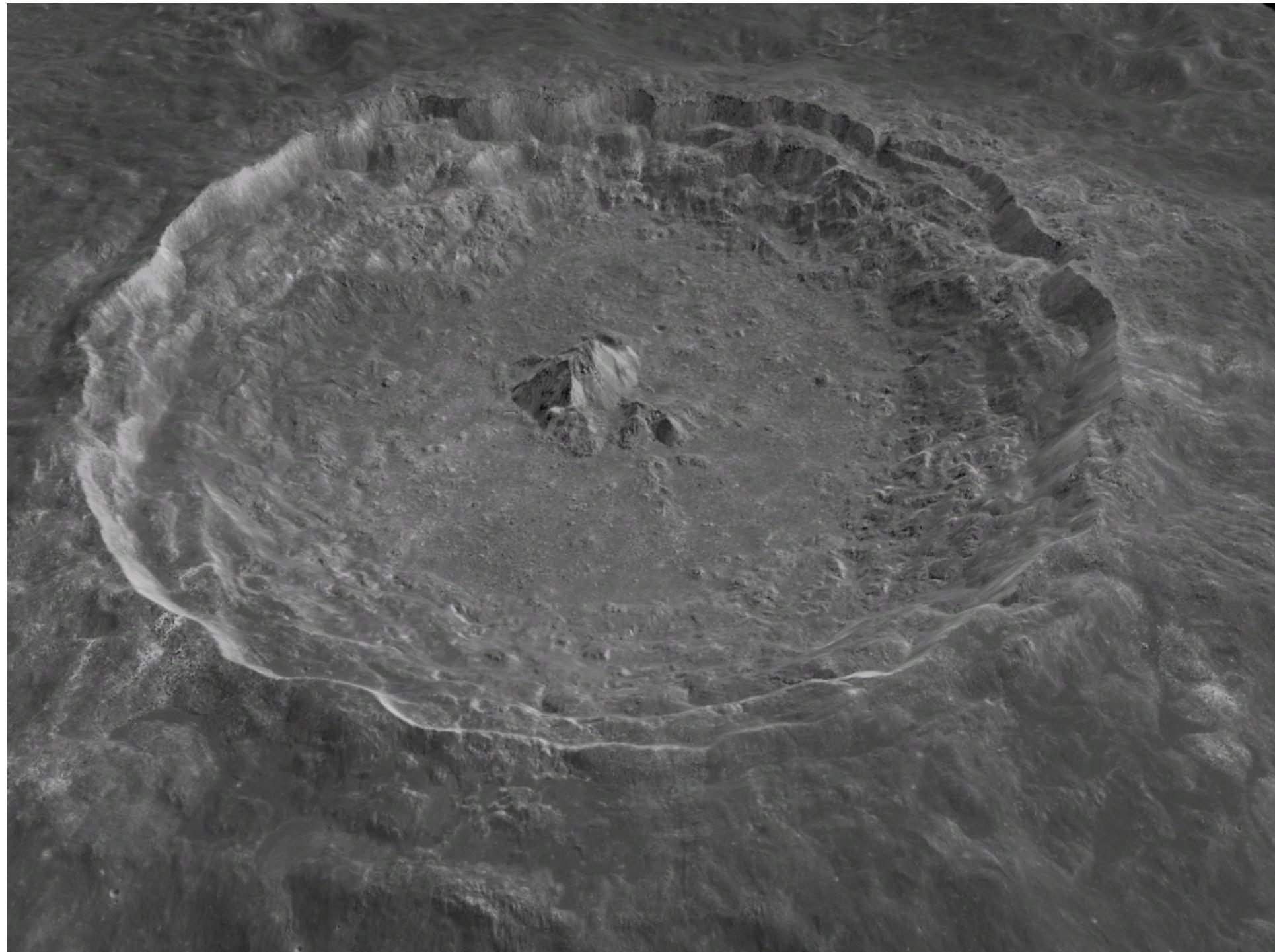


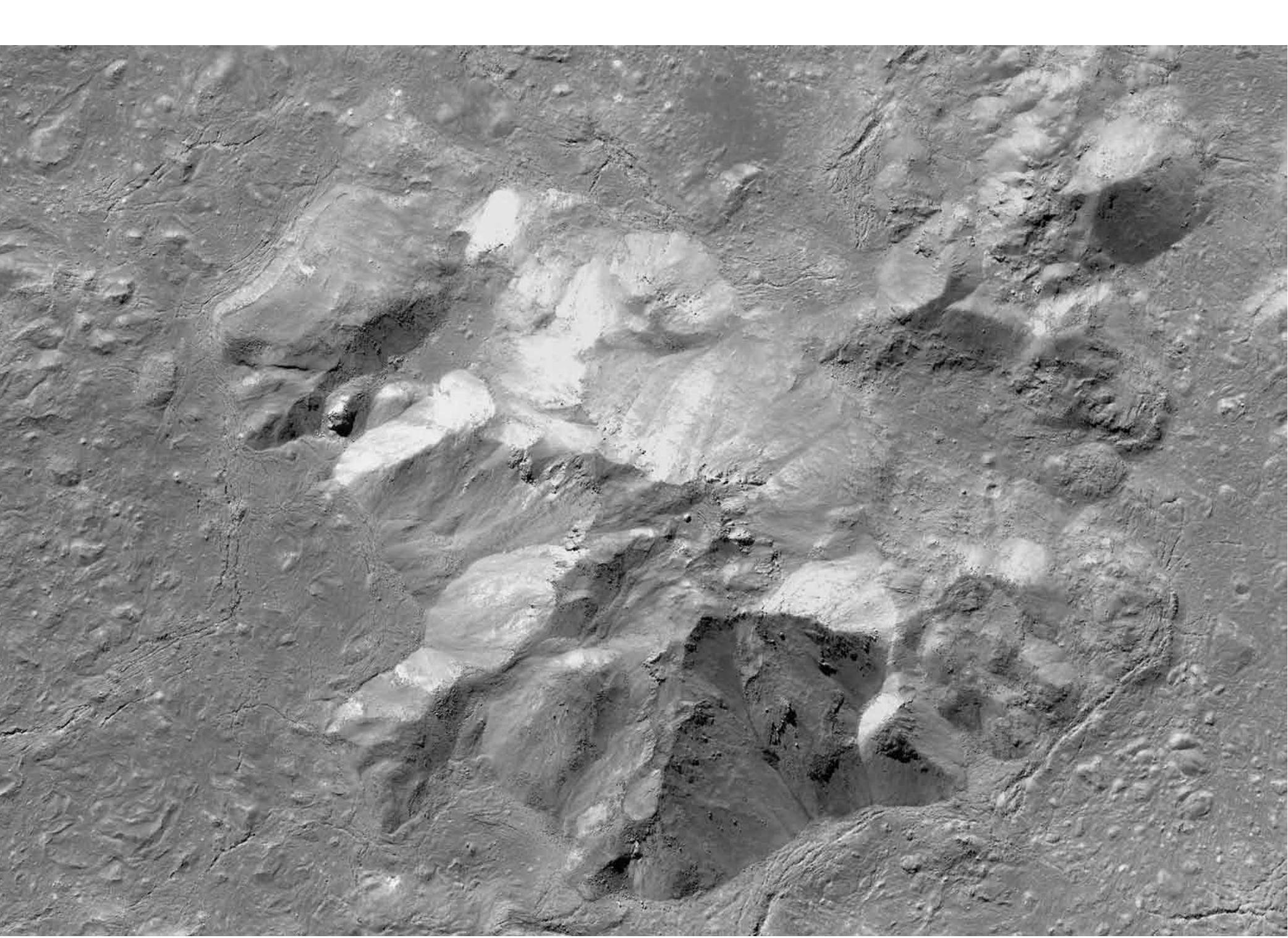


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本图是位于希波克拉底环形坑西侧的环形坑链，坑链走向为西北-东南，中心坐标是 151.2°W , 70.4°N 。本图是采用7米分辨率影像，按照6:5的比例扩编而成。（250dpi）

N

链形环形坑

当小天体撞击月球表面，在形成原生环形坑的同时从坑底向外抛射大量物质，这些物质通常是大块岩石或松散粘连的岩石块、月壤胶结物等，当这些物质重新溅落在月球表面时会形成一系列次生环形坑。对于在原生环形坑周围以链条形紧密排列的次生环形坑，称之为链形环形坑。



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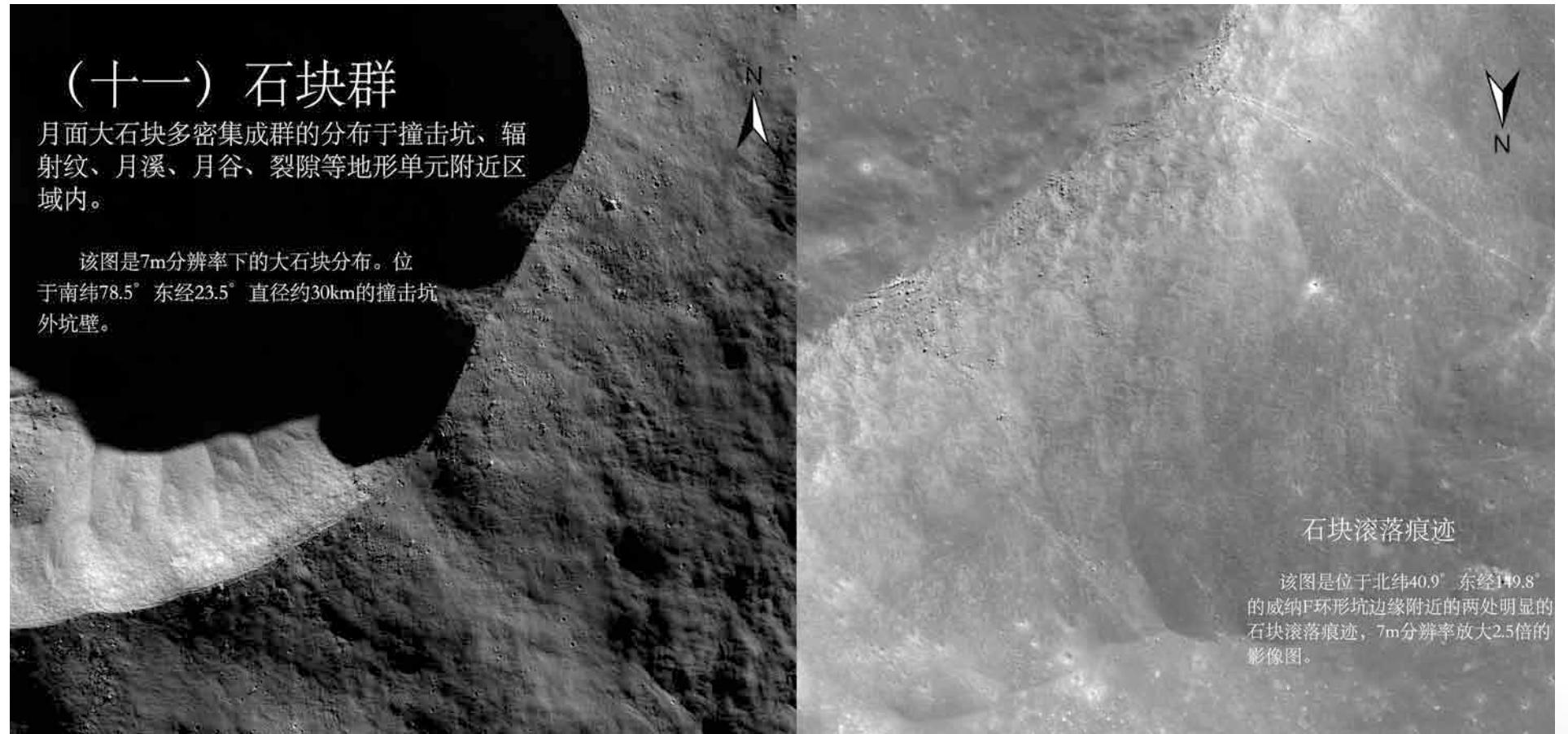


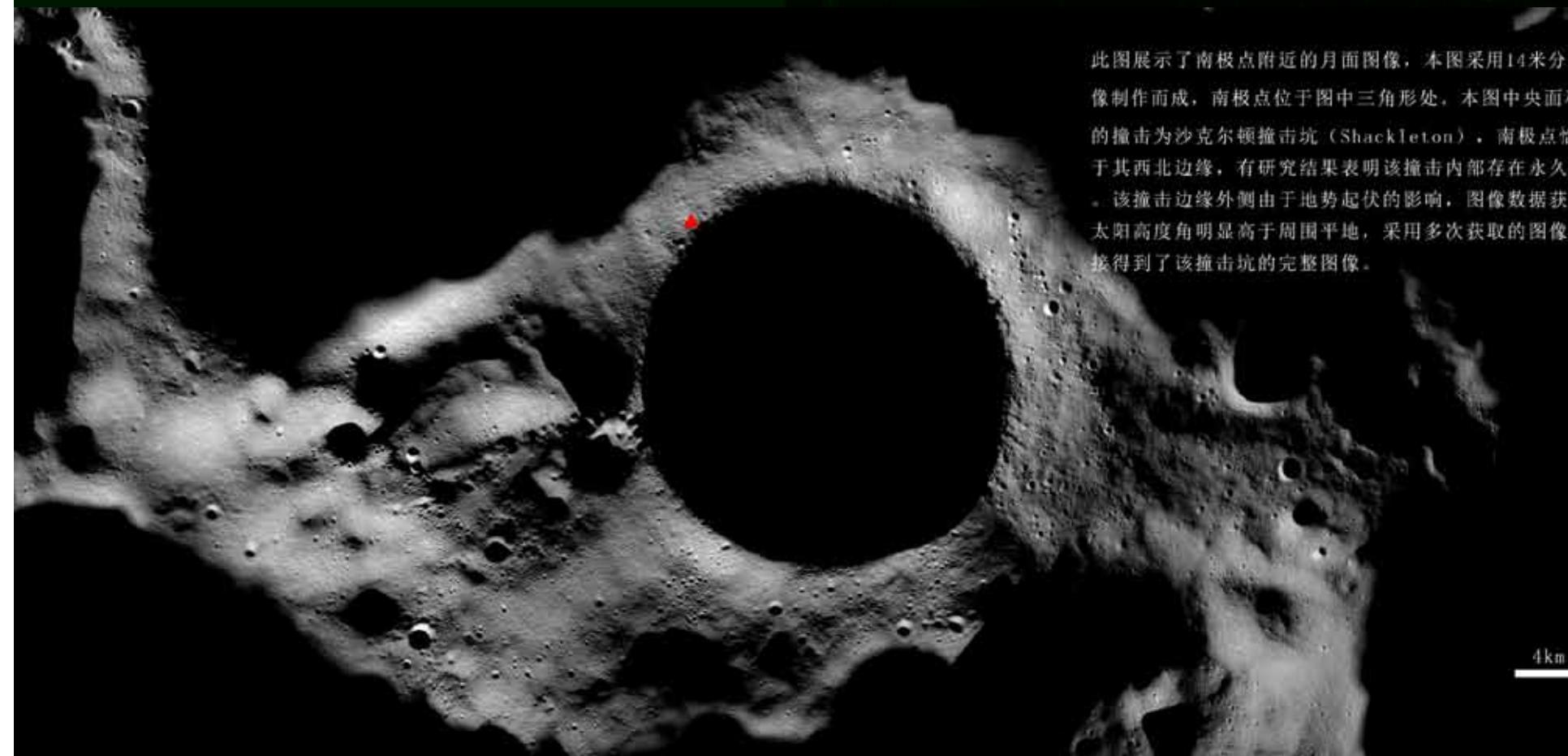
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乔达诺布鲁诺 (Giordano Bruno)

坐标: 35.9N, 102.8E, 直径22km。乔达诺布鲁诺处于其辐射线系统的中心, 具有较高的反照率, 明亮的辐射线状物质向四周延伸超过150公里, 并没有因侵蚀而明显变暗, 与周围相比, 它的外边缘显得尤其明亮。本图采用7米分辨率影像制作。

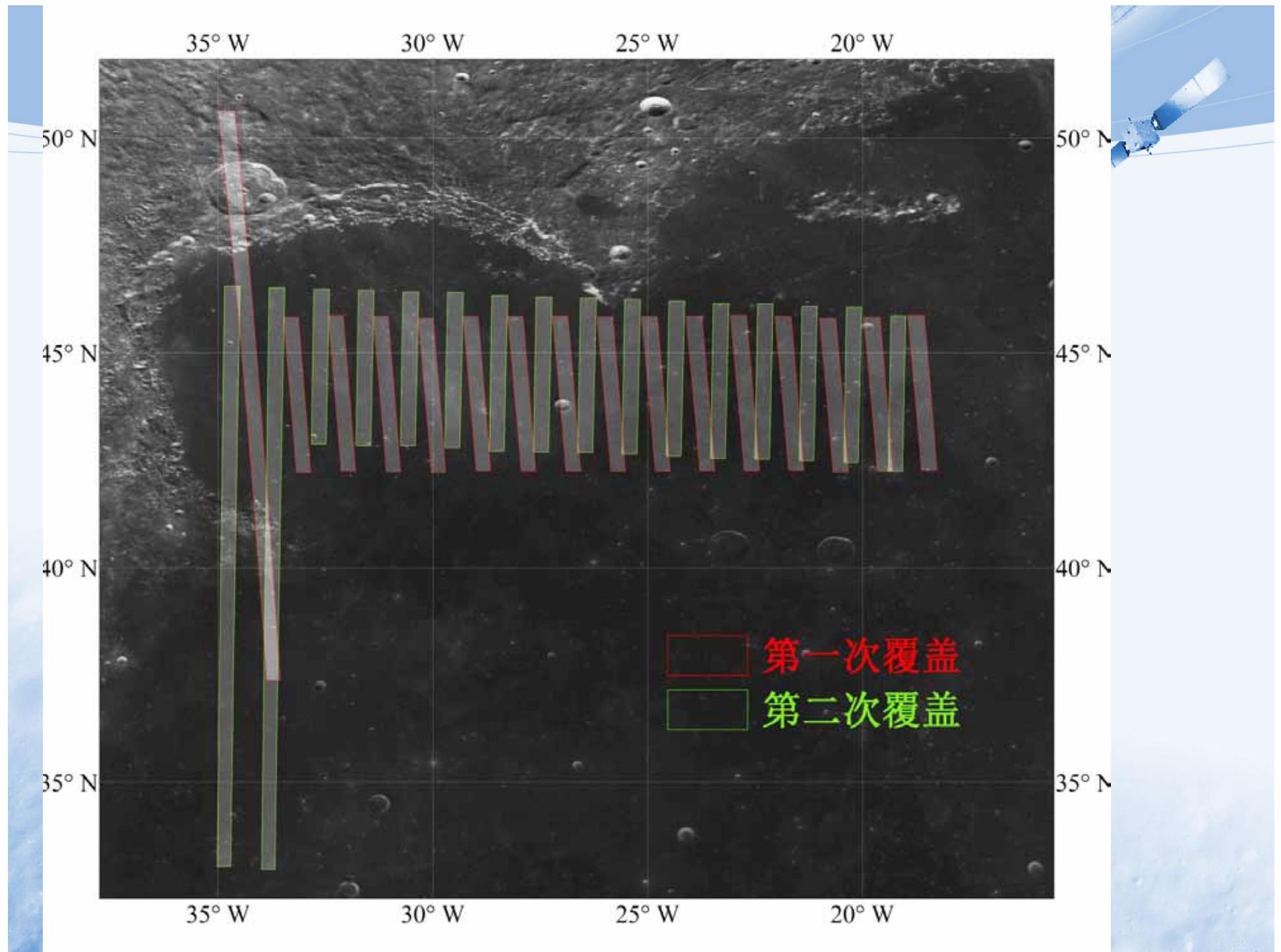




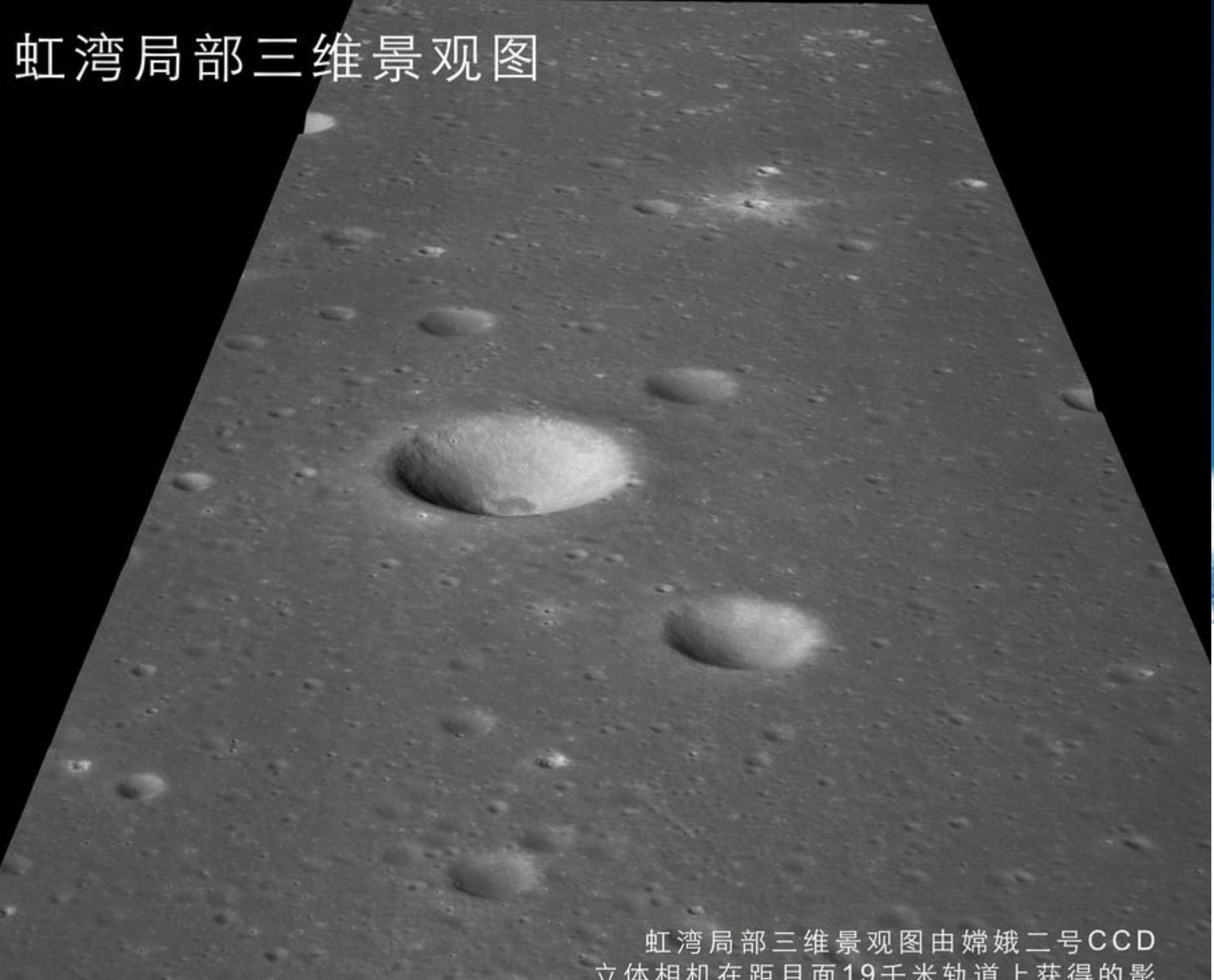
此图展示了南极点附近的月面图像，本图采用14米分辨率的遥感图像制作而成，南极点位于图中三角形处，本图中央面标的撞击为沙克尔顿撞击坑（Shackleton），南极点恰位于其西北边缘，有研究结果表明该撞击内部存在永久冰盖。该撞击边缘外侧由于地势起伏的影响，图像数据获取时太阳高度角明显高于周围平原，采用多次获取的图像拼接得到了该撞击坑的完整图像。



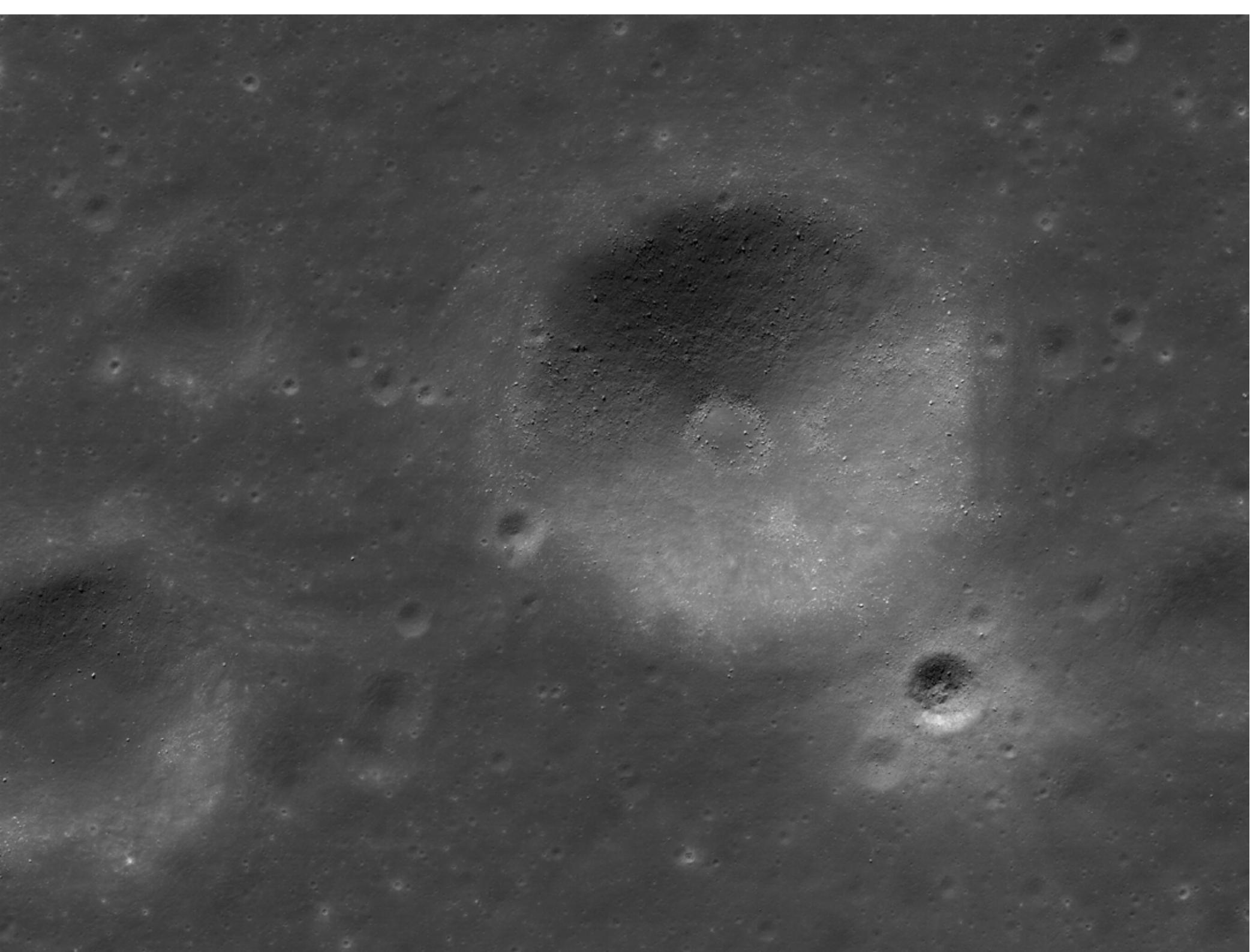
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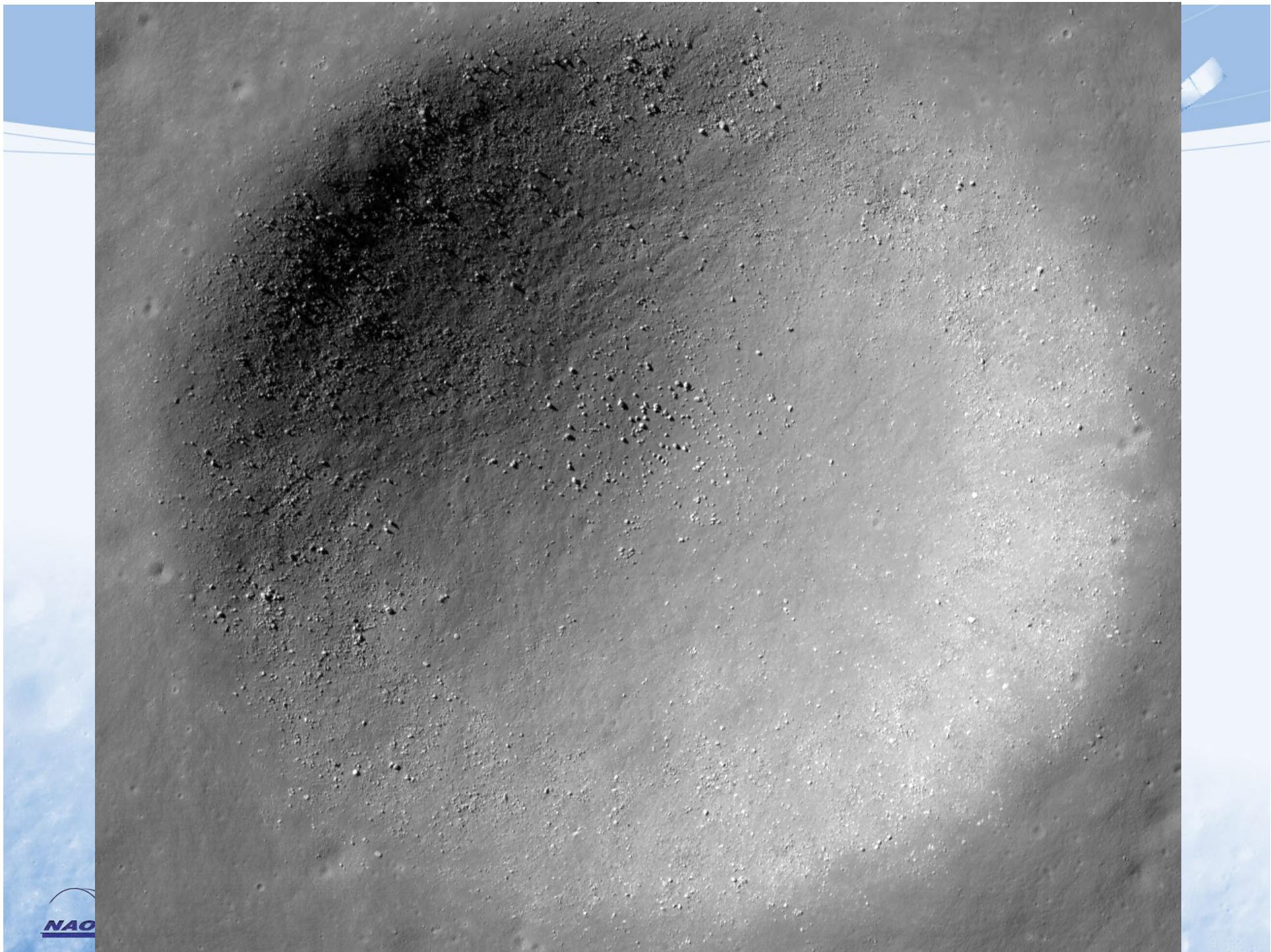


虹湾局部三维景观图

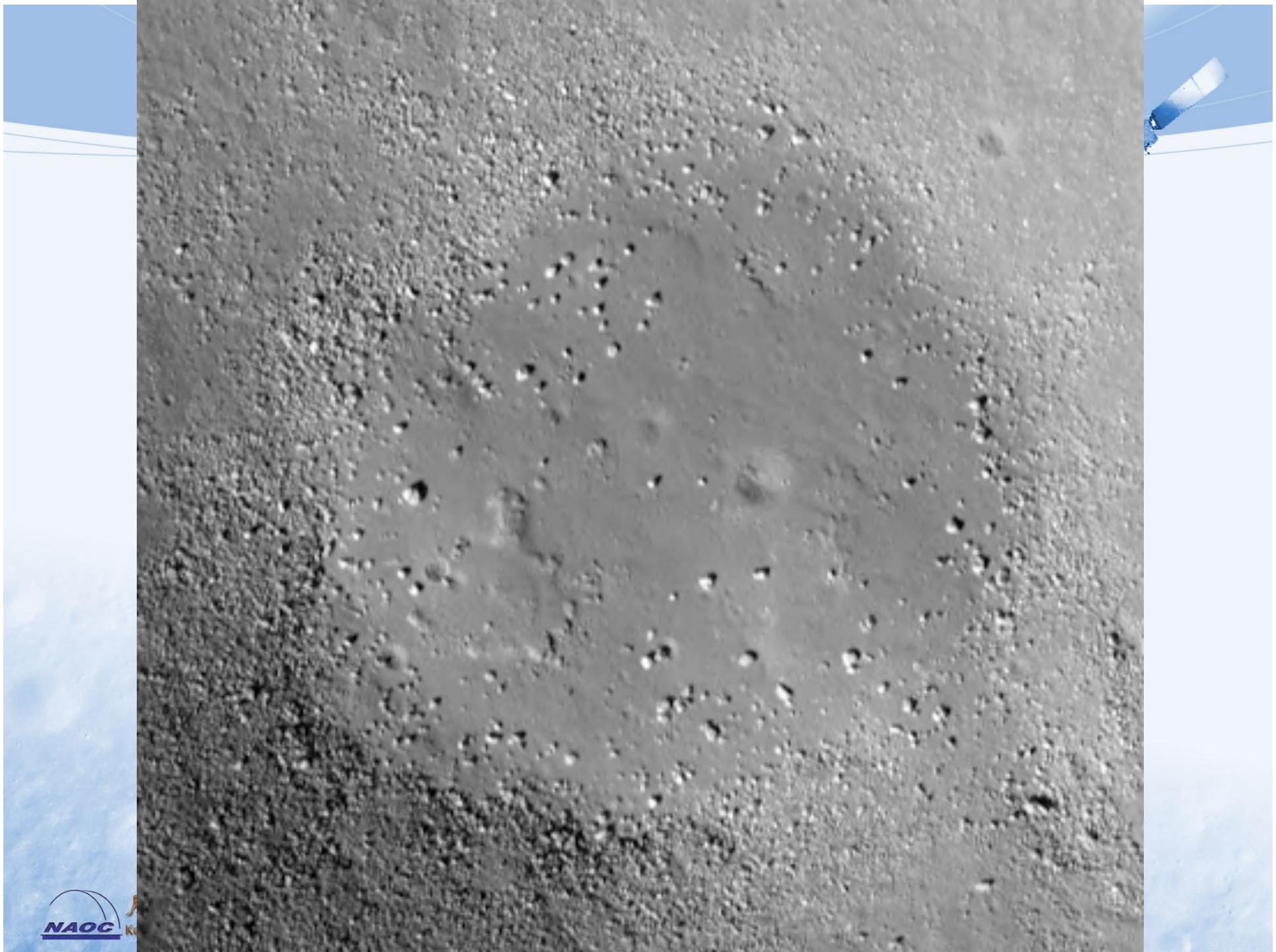


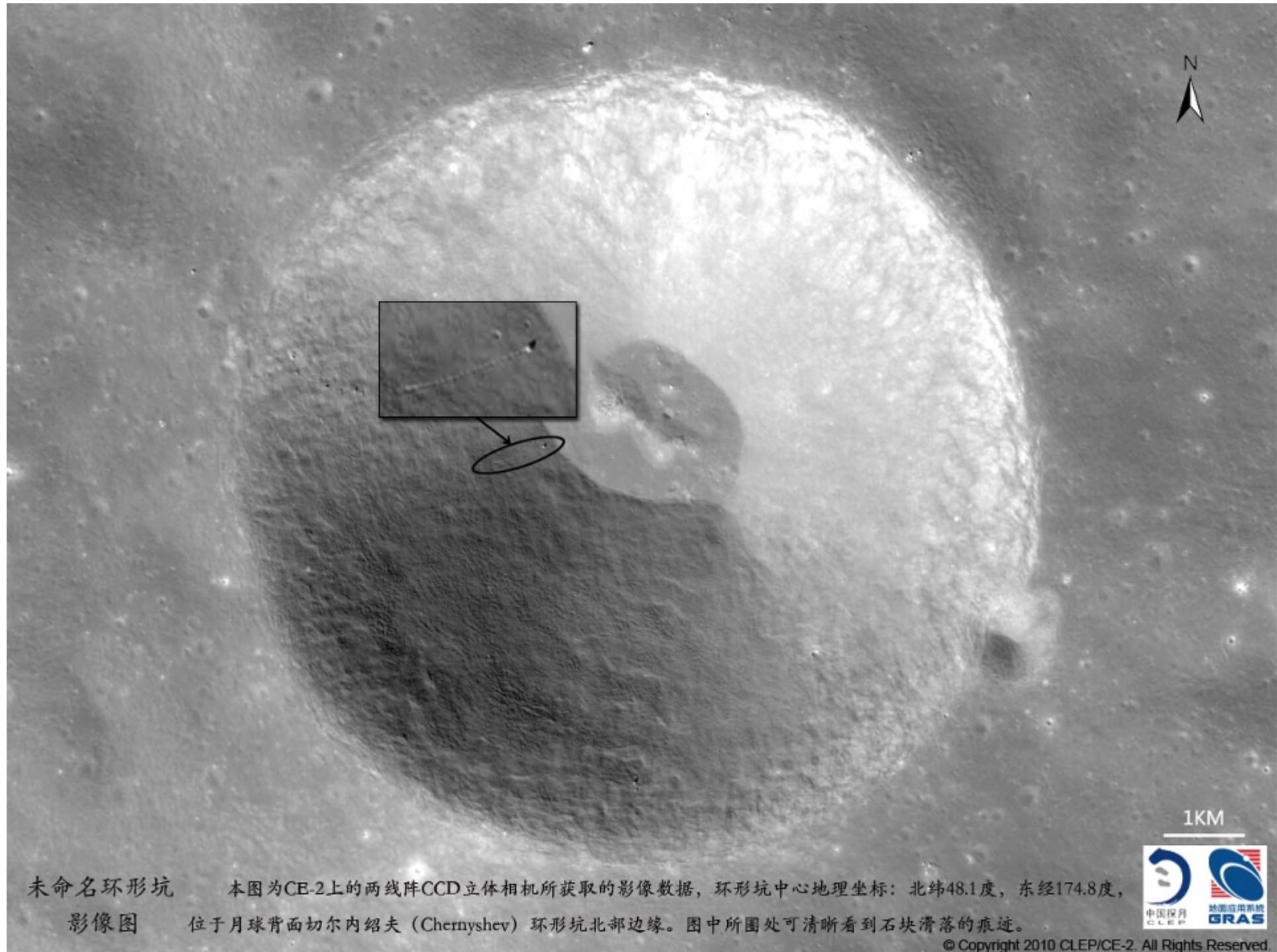
虹湾局部三维景观图由嫦娥二号CCD立体相机在距月面19千米轨道上获得的影





NAO

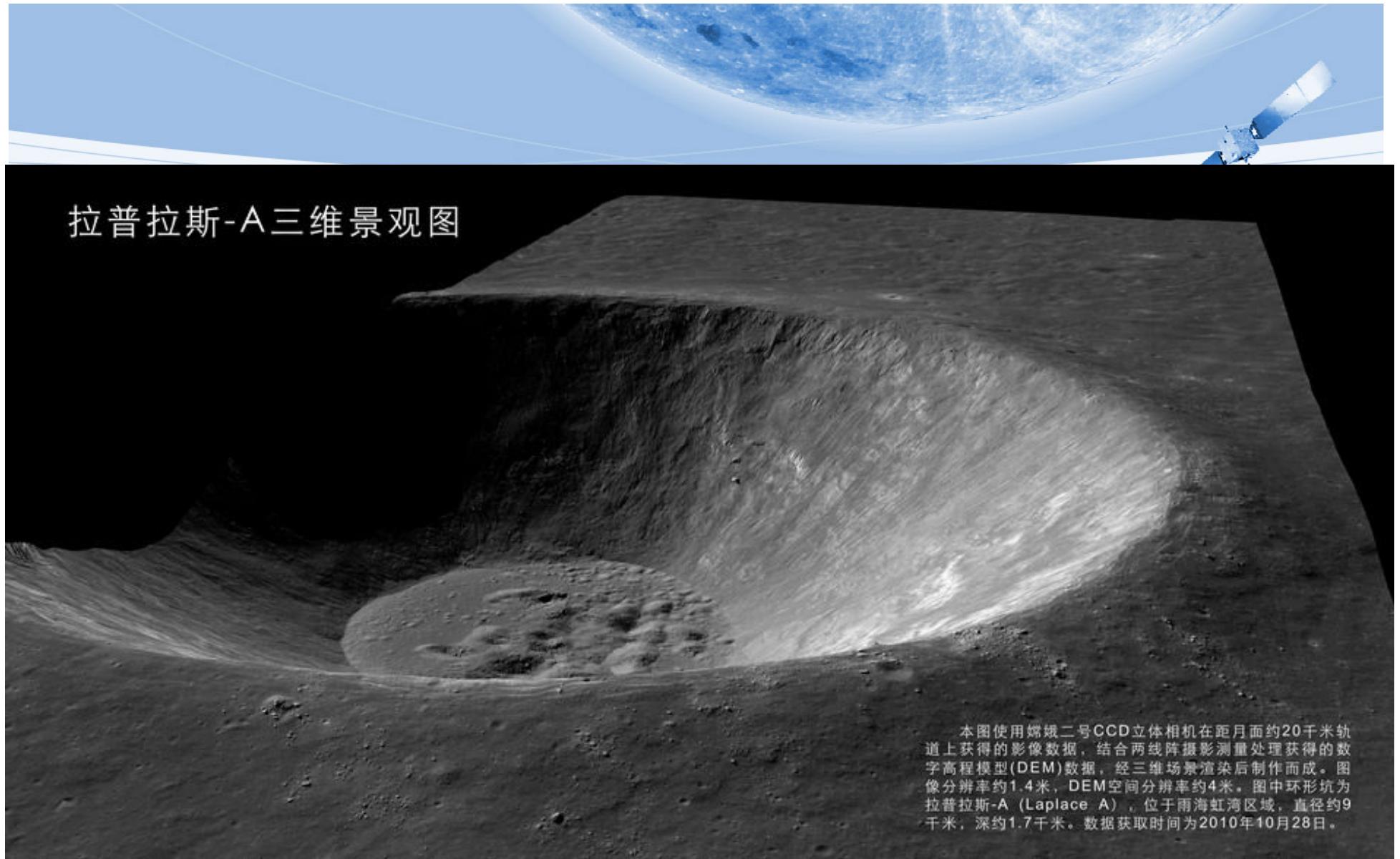


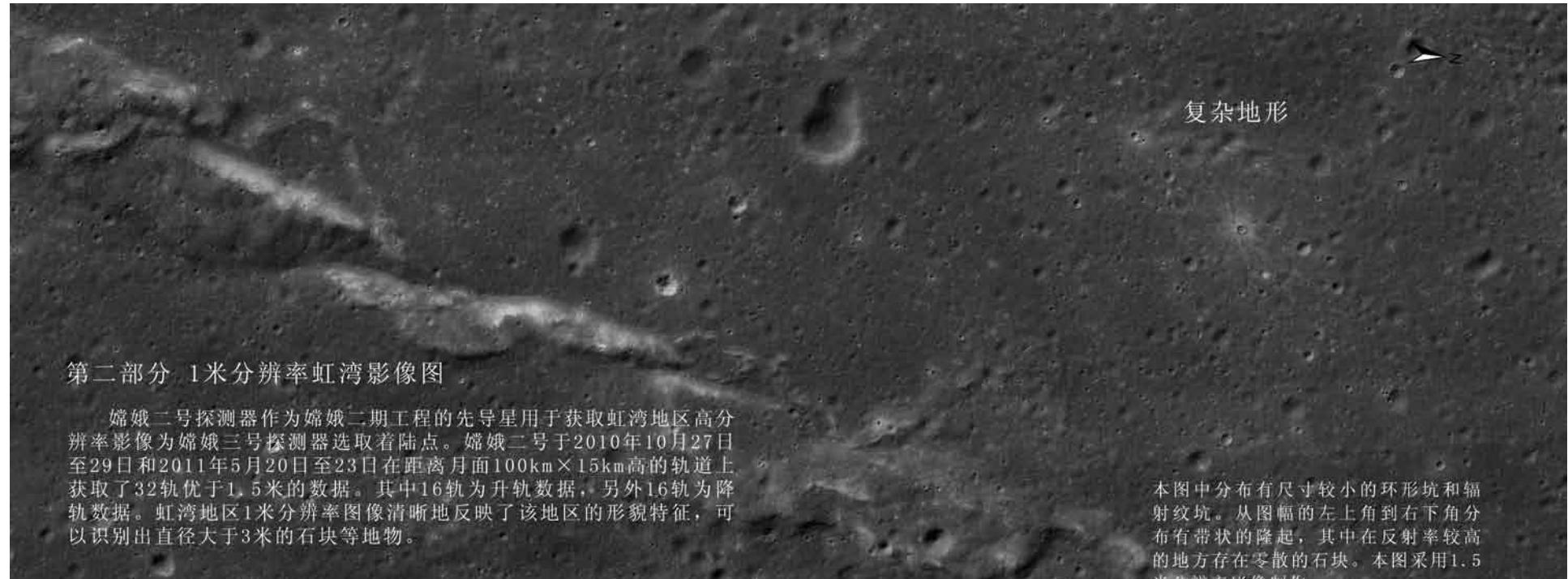


未命名环形坑 本图为CE-2上的两线阵CCD立体相机所获取的影像数据，环形坑中心地理坐标：北纬48.1度，东经174.8度，
影像图 位于月球背面切尔内绍夫（Chernyshev）环形坑北部边缘。图中所圈处可清晰看到石块滑落的痕迹。



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复杂地形

第二部分 1米分辨率虹湾影像图

嫦娥二号探测器作为嫦娥二期工程的先导星用于获取虹湾地区高分辨率影像为嫦娥三号探测器选取着陆点。嫦娥二号于2010年10月27日至29日和2011年5月20日至23日在距离月面 $100\text{ km} \times 15\text{ km}$ 高的轨道上获取了32轨优于1.5米的数据。其中16轨为升轨数据，另外16轨为降轨数据。虹湾地区1米分辨率图像清晰地反映了该地区的形貌特征，可以识别出直径大于3米的石块等地物。

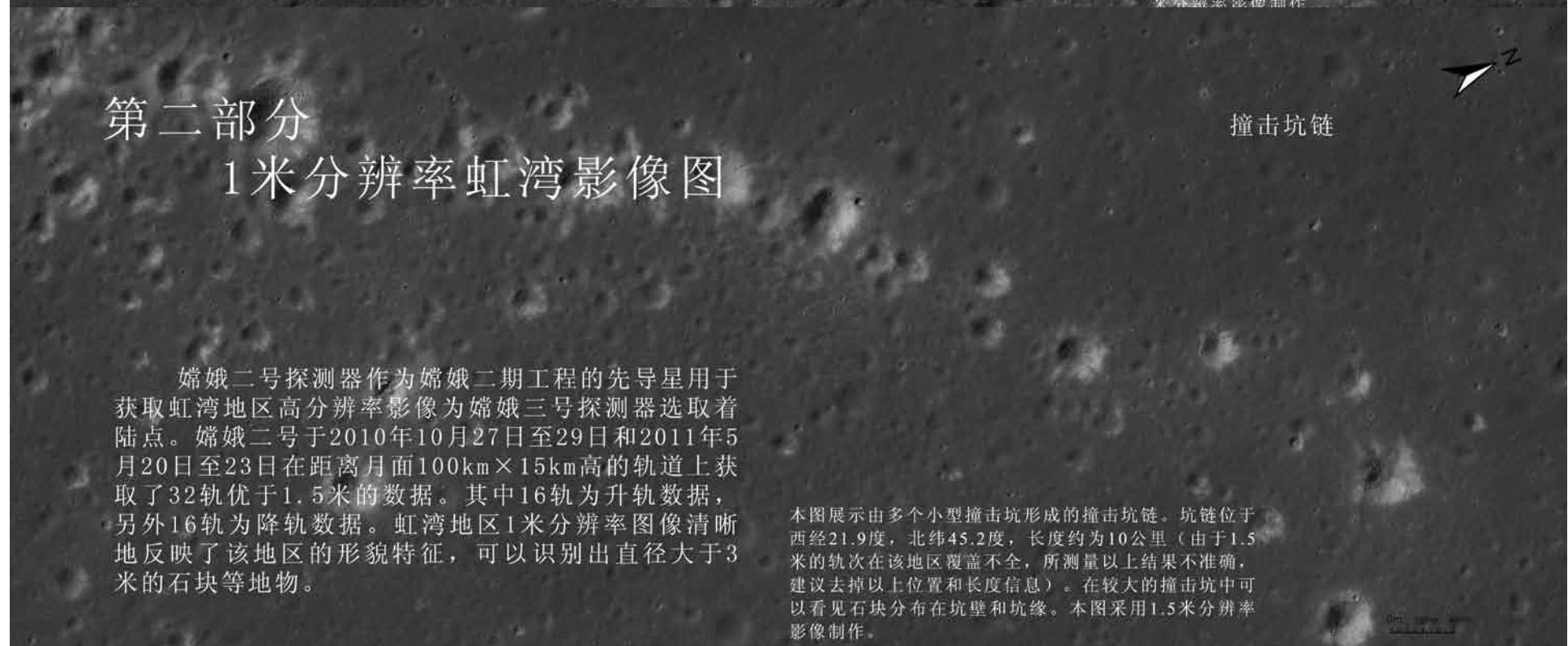
本图中分布有尺寸较小的环形坑和辐射纹坑。从图幅的左上角到右下角分布有带状的隆起，其中在反射率较高的地方存在零散的石块。本图采用1.5米分辨率影像制作。

第二部分 1米分辨率虹湾影像图

嫦娥二号探测器作为嫦娥二期工程的先导星用于获取虹湾地区高分辨率影像为嫦娥三号探测器选取着陆点。嫦娥二号于2010年10月27日至29日和2011年5月20日至23日在距离月面 $100\text{ km} \times 15\text{ km}$ 高的轨道上获取了32轨优于1.5米的数据。其中16轨为升轨数据，另外16轨为降轨数据。虹湾地区1米分辨率图像清晰地反映了该地区的形貌特征，可以识别出直径大于3米的石块等地物。

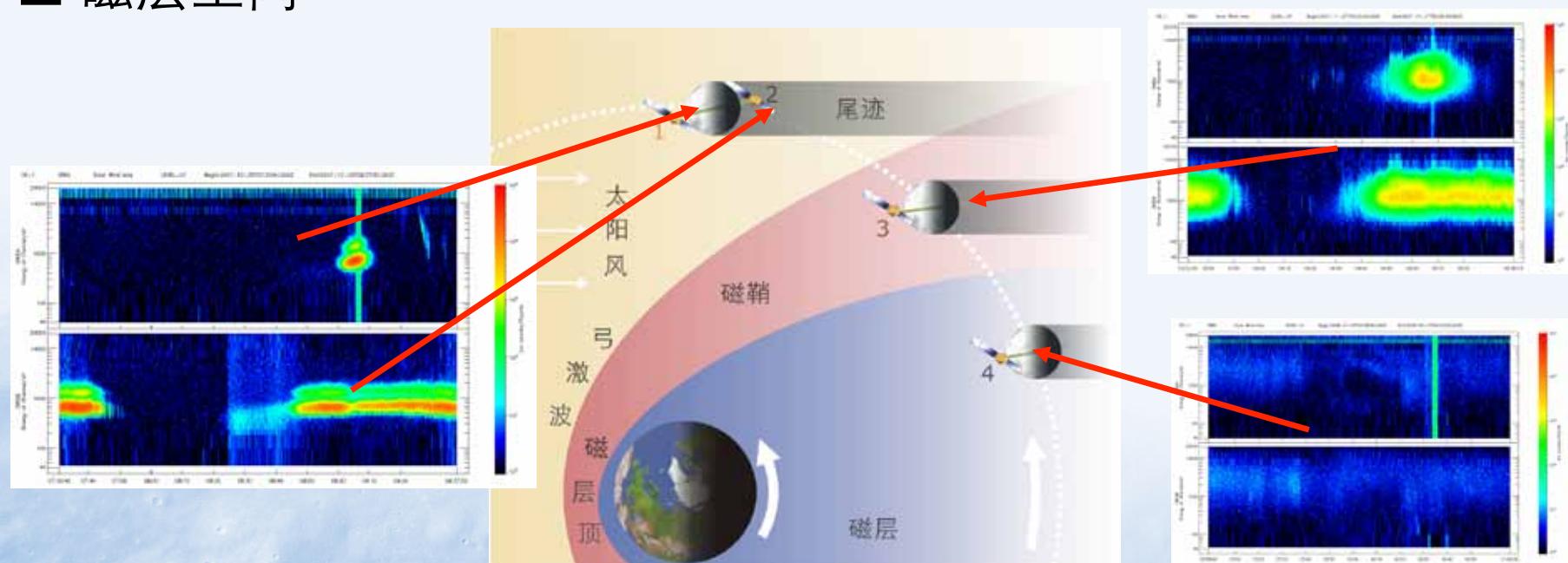
本图展示由多个小型撞击坑形成的撞击坑链。坑链位于西经21.9度，北纬45.2度，长度约为10公里（由于1.5米的轨次在该地区覆盖不全，所测量以上结果不准确，建议去掉以上位置和长度信息）。在较大的撞击坑中可以看见石块分布在坑壁和坑缘。本图采用1.5米分辨率影像制作。

撞击坑链



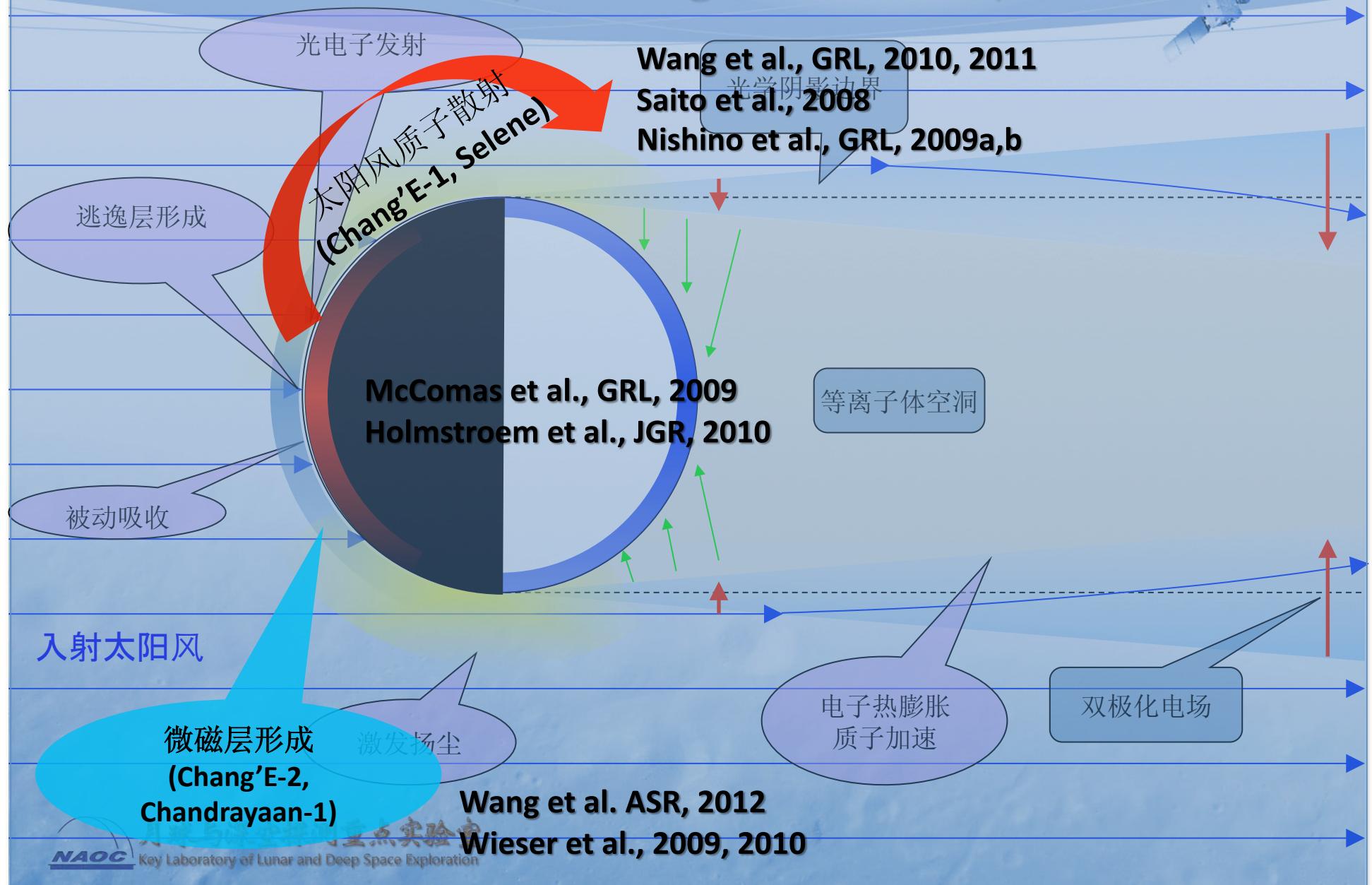
——月球空间环境探测与研究

- 粒子种类：高能粒子和太阳风离子
 - 行星际空间——纯净太阳风离子
 - 磁鞘空间
 - 磁层空间



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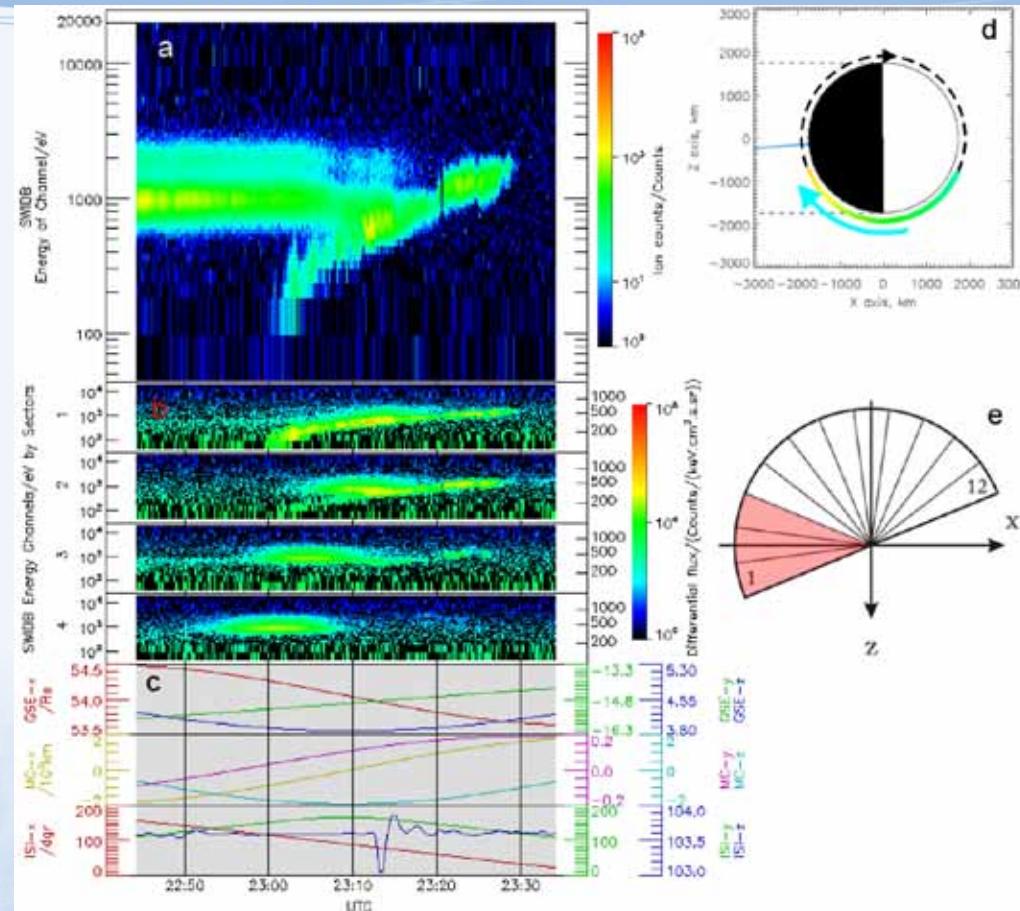
Interaction between lunar surface and the solar wind (new insights after 2008)



事件的研究工作



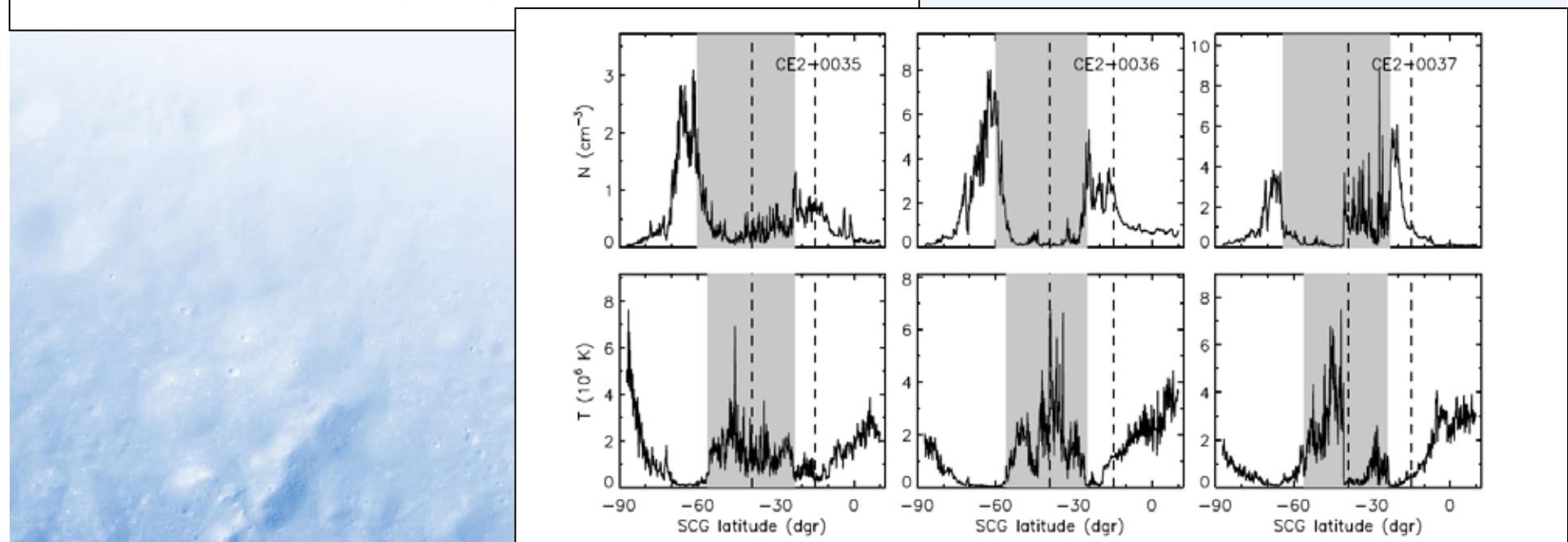
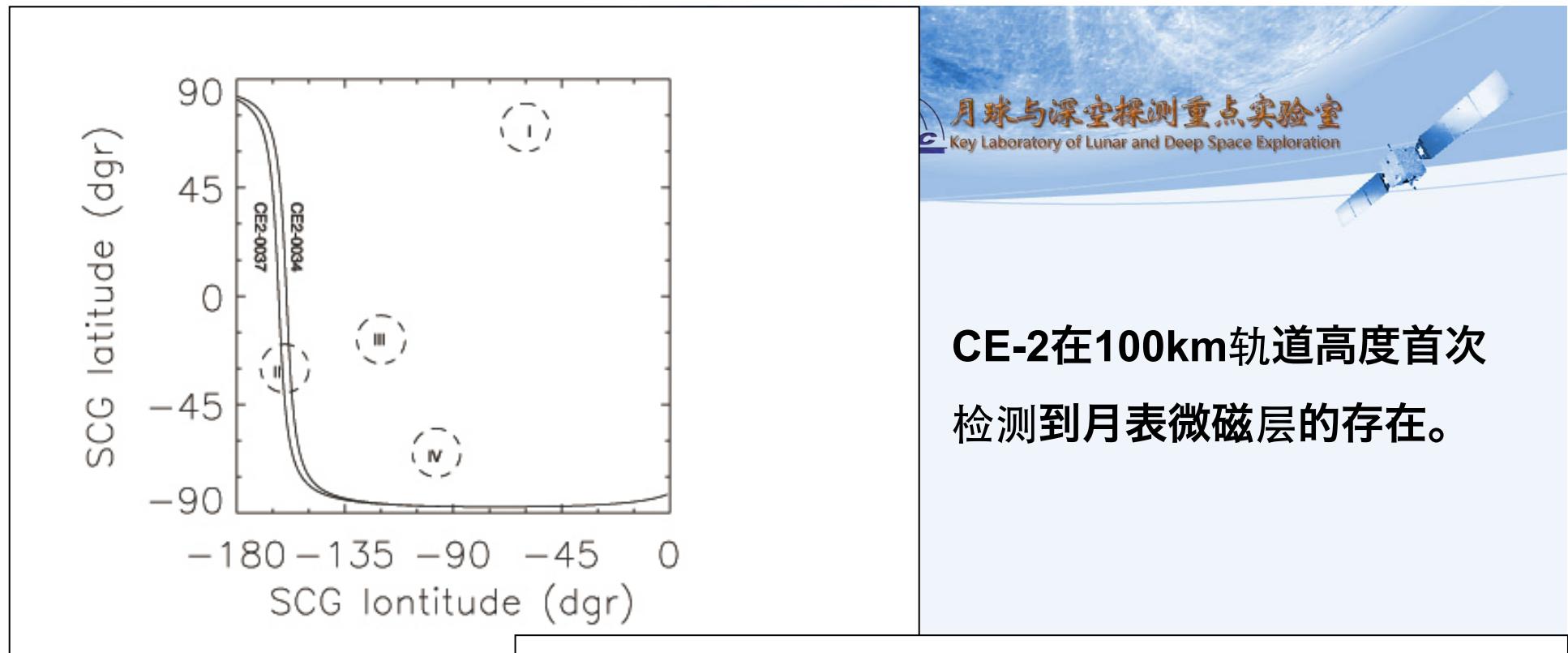
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日夜交界面加速：

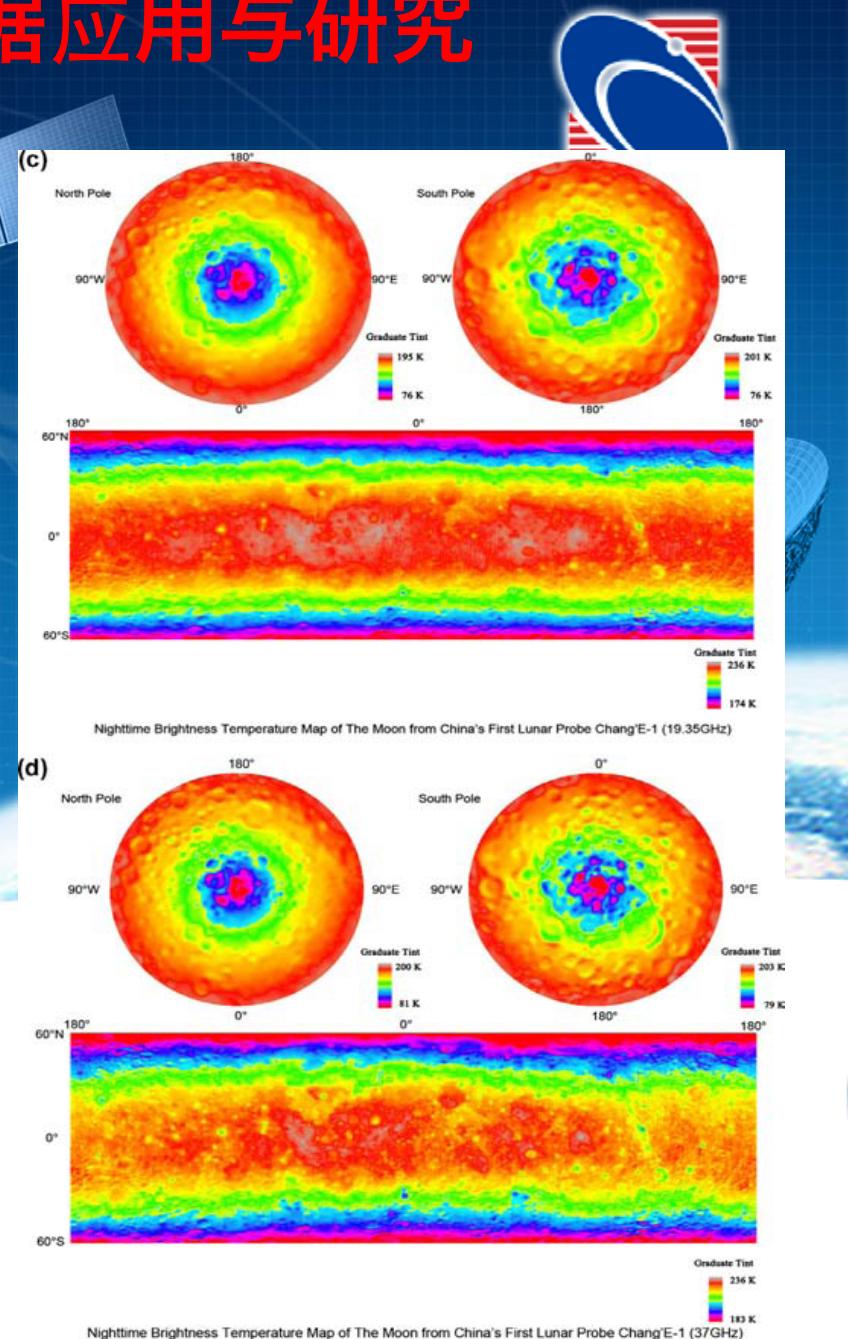
在卫星运行至两极日夜交界面（晨昏线）附近，从日侧向夜侧运动时，常常能探测到一股速度逐渐增加的粒子流。

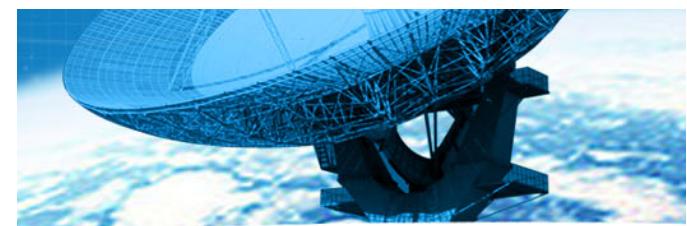
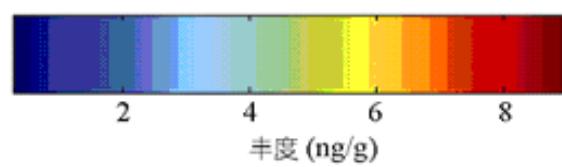
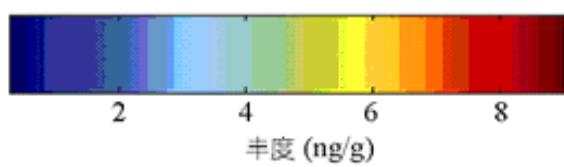
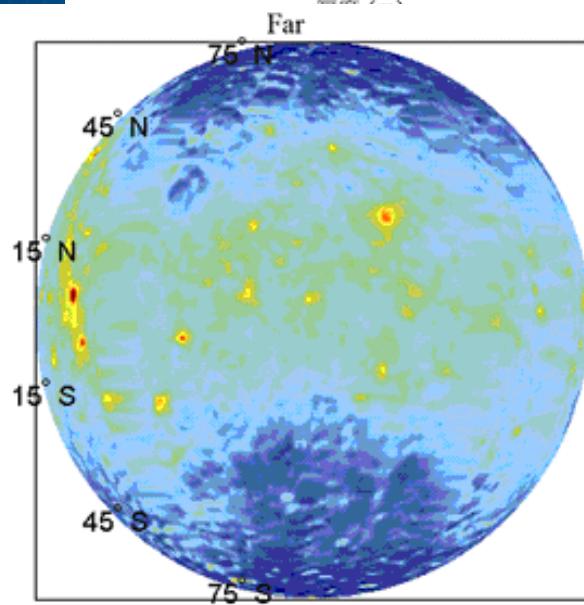
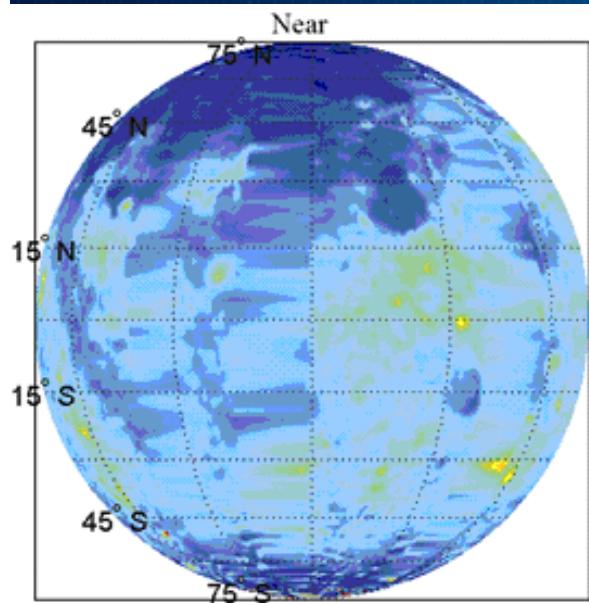
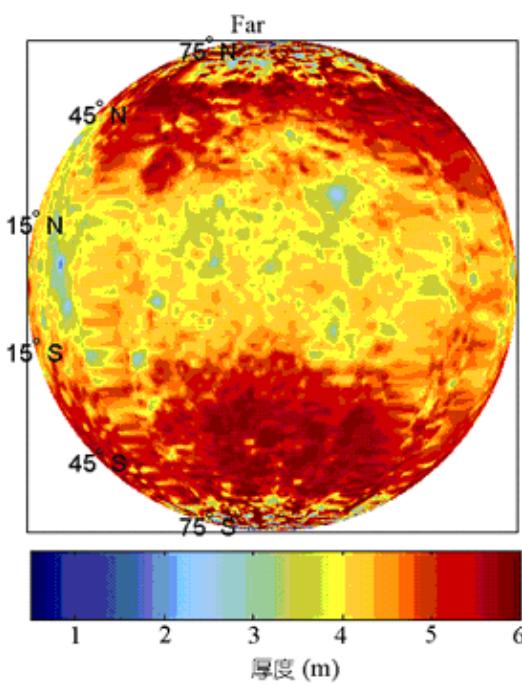
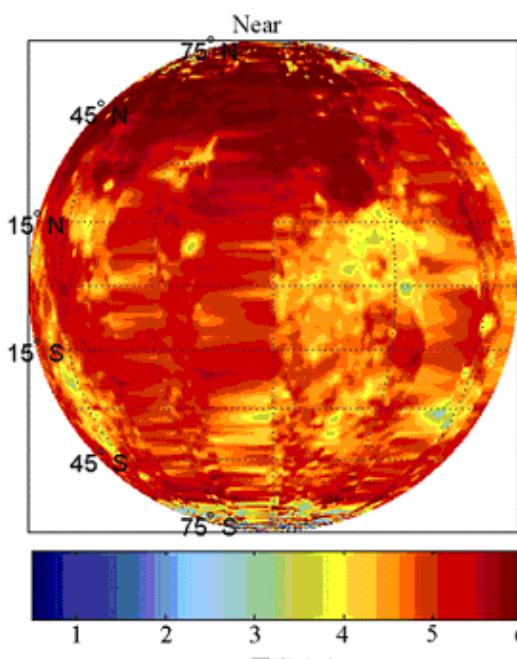
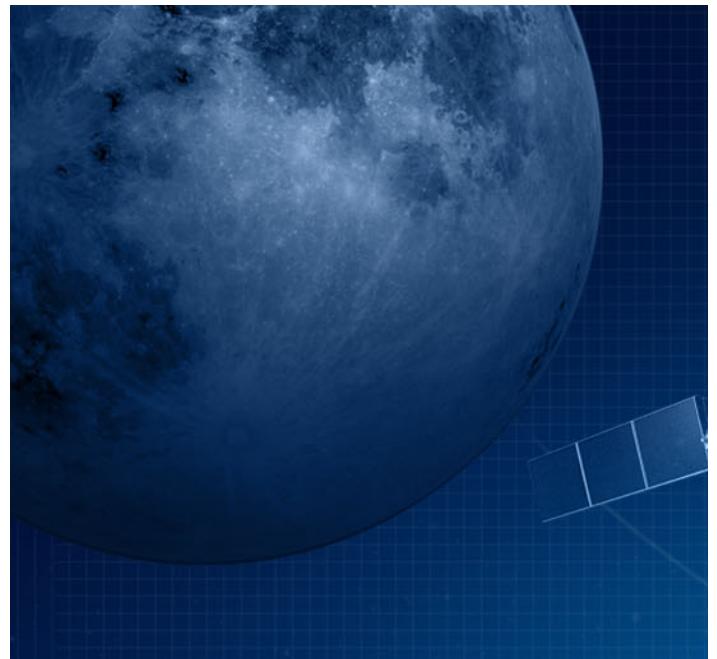
Geophysical research letter, 2010



——月球微波探测数据应用与研究

- 数据覆盖：数据累积时间嫦娥一号约2642小时，嫦娥二号约4000多小时，数据多次覆盖了全月球表面。
- 频率：3.0GHz、7.8GHz、19.35GHz和37.0GHz**四个频率的微波辐射亮温。**
- 是国际上首次采用**被动微波遥感技术**测量全月球微波辐射信息，进而探测月壤特性，反演月壤厚度。
- 目前已处理得到全月球不同光照条件的微波辐射亮温，在此基础上进一步反演月壤厚度，评估氦-3资源。

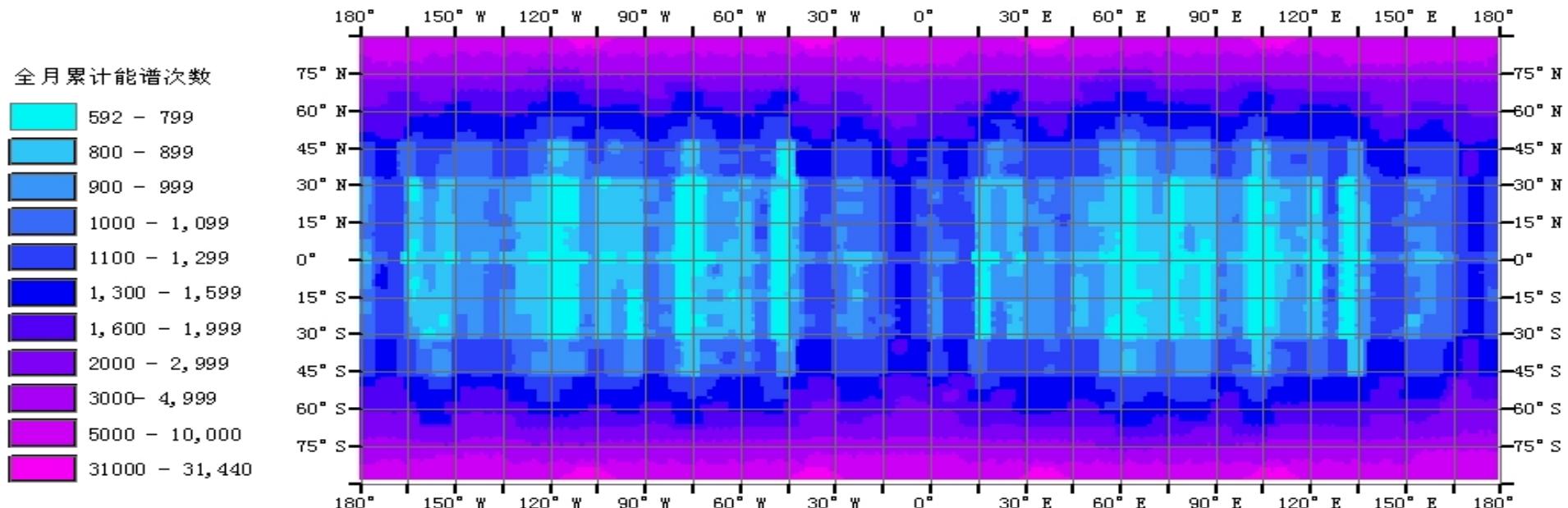


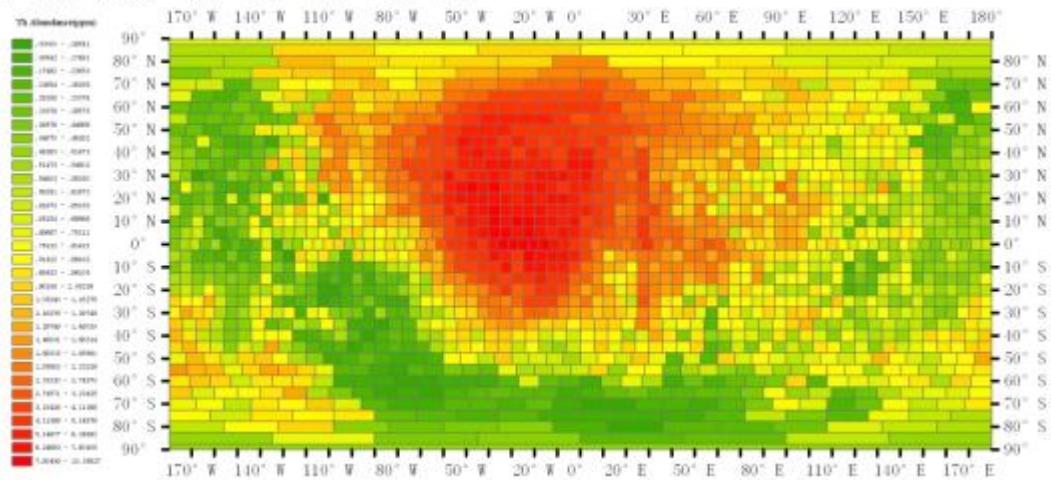
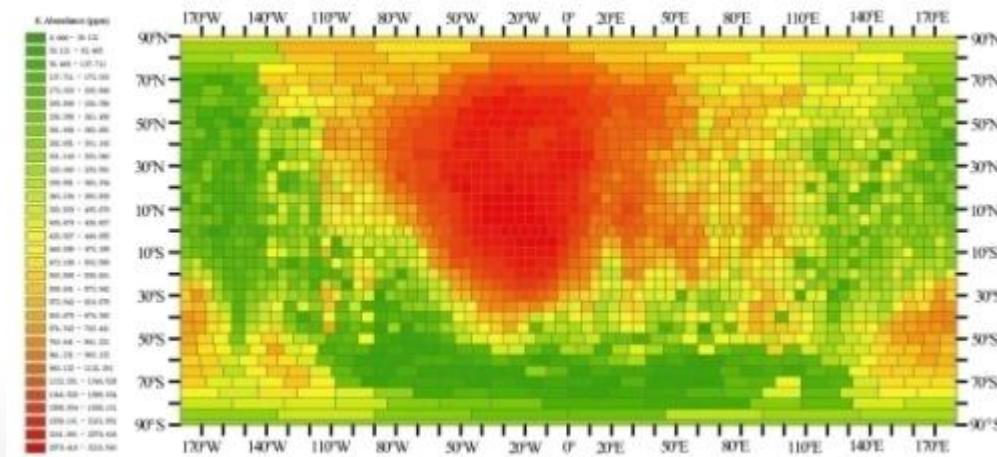
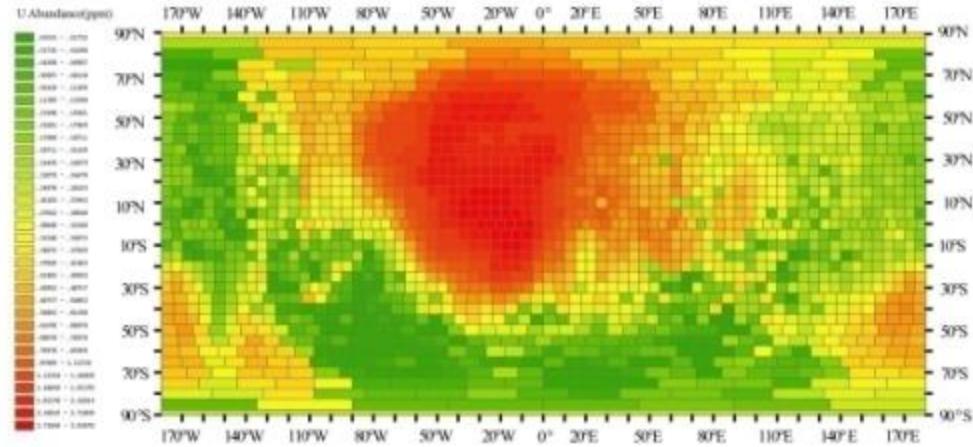


1. 月表元素含量数据

伽马射线谱仪获得铀、钍、钾的全月球含量数据和分布图

- 嫦娥一号卫星伽马射线谱仪共获取了**1103**轨有效探测数据，累计时间约**2120.8**小时。嫦娥二号累计时间比一号多一倍，达**4000**多小时。
- U、Th、K等3种元素能够解译出全月球分布和含量，Mg、Al、Si、Fe、Ti等元素只能解译出区域含量与分布数据。



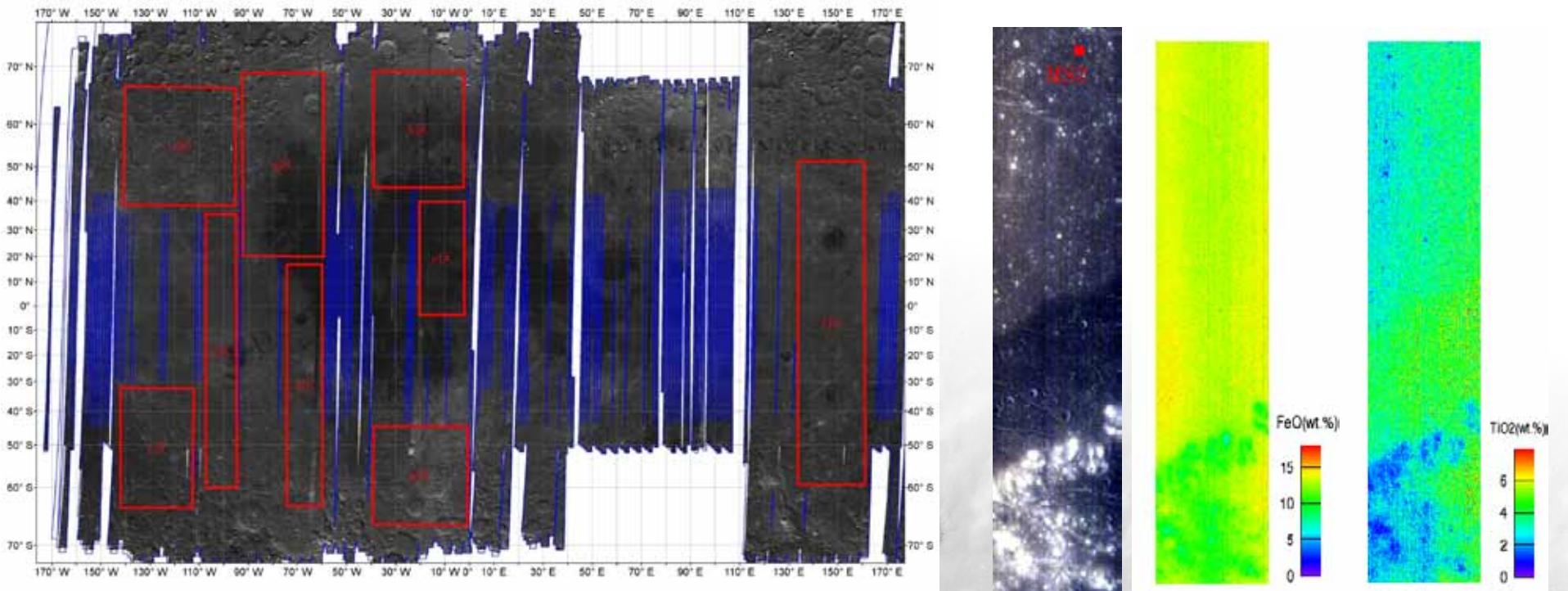


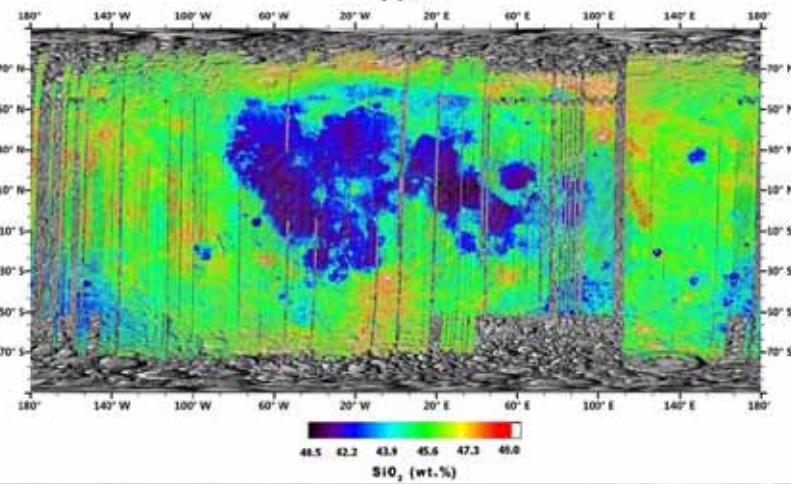
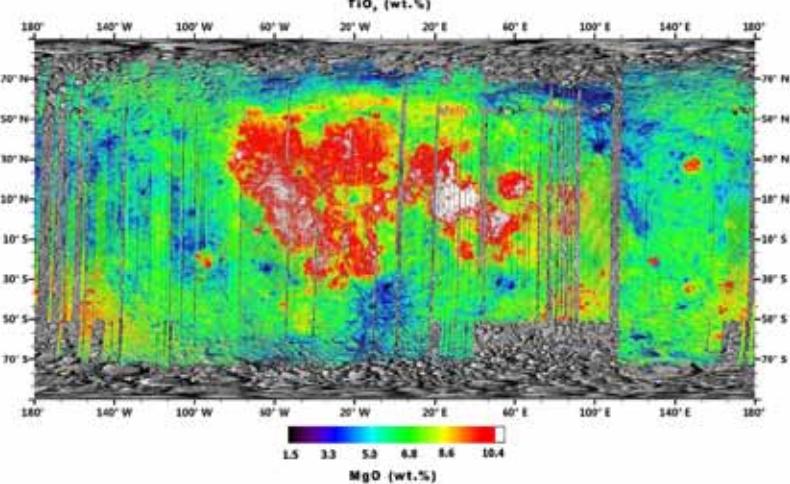
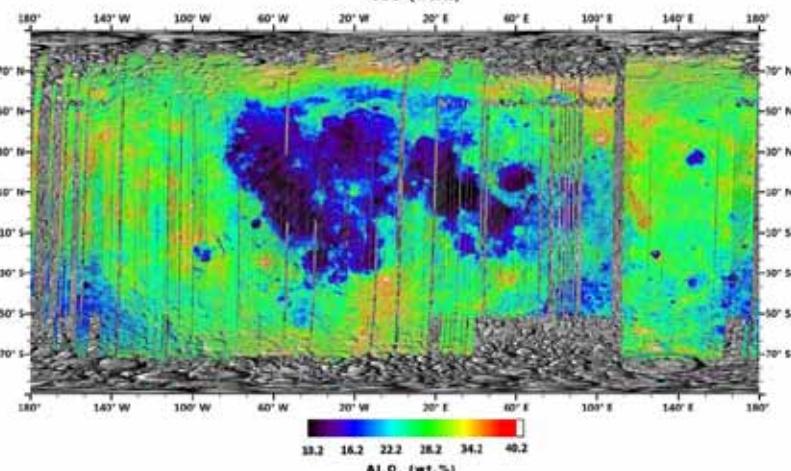
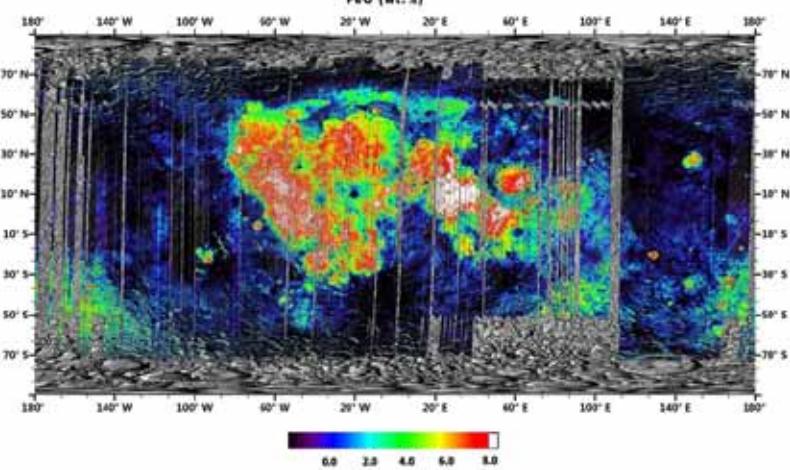
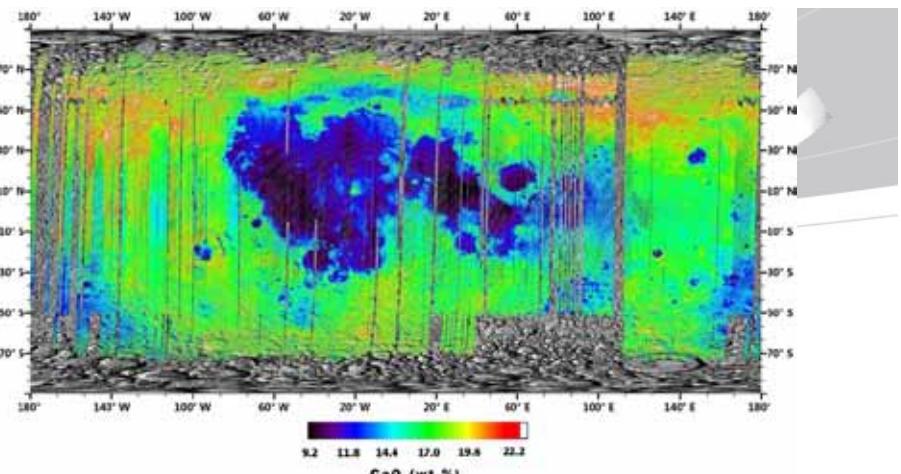
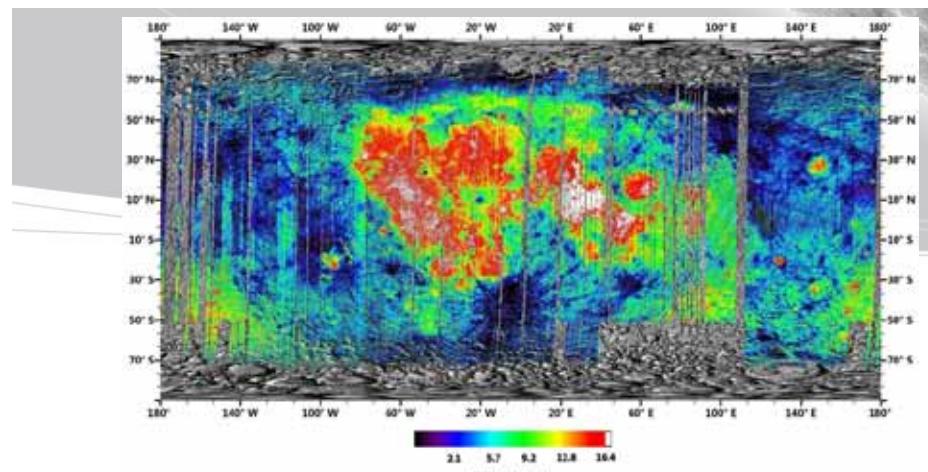
2. 月表物质多光谱数据



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- 覆盖率：共获得了706轨有效探测数据，覆盖了月球南北纬70°以内84%的月表区域（相当于全月球的79%）。
- 空间分辨率：200m；
- 光谱：480~960nm，共有32个谱段，光谱分辨率为7.6~29nm。嫦娥一号成像光谱数据的谱段，远比Clementine UVVIS光谱仪（5个谱段）多，且光谱分辨率高。
- 进一步的工作将利用光谱数据解译月表矿物和元素的含量分布。





数据发布与数据应用

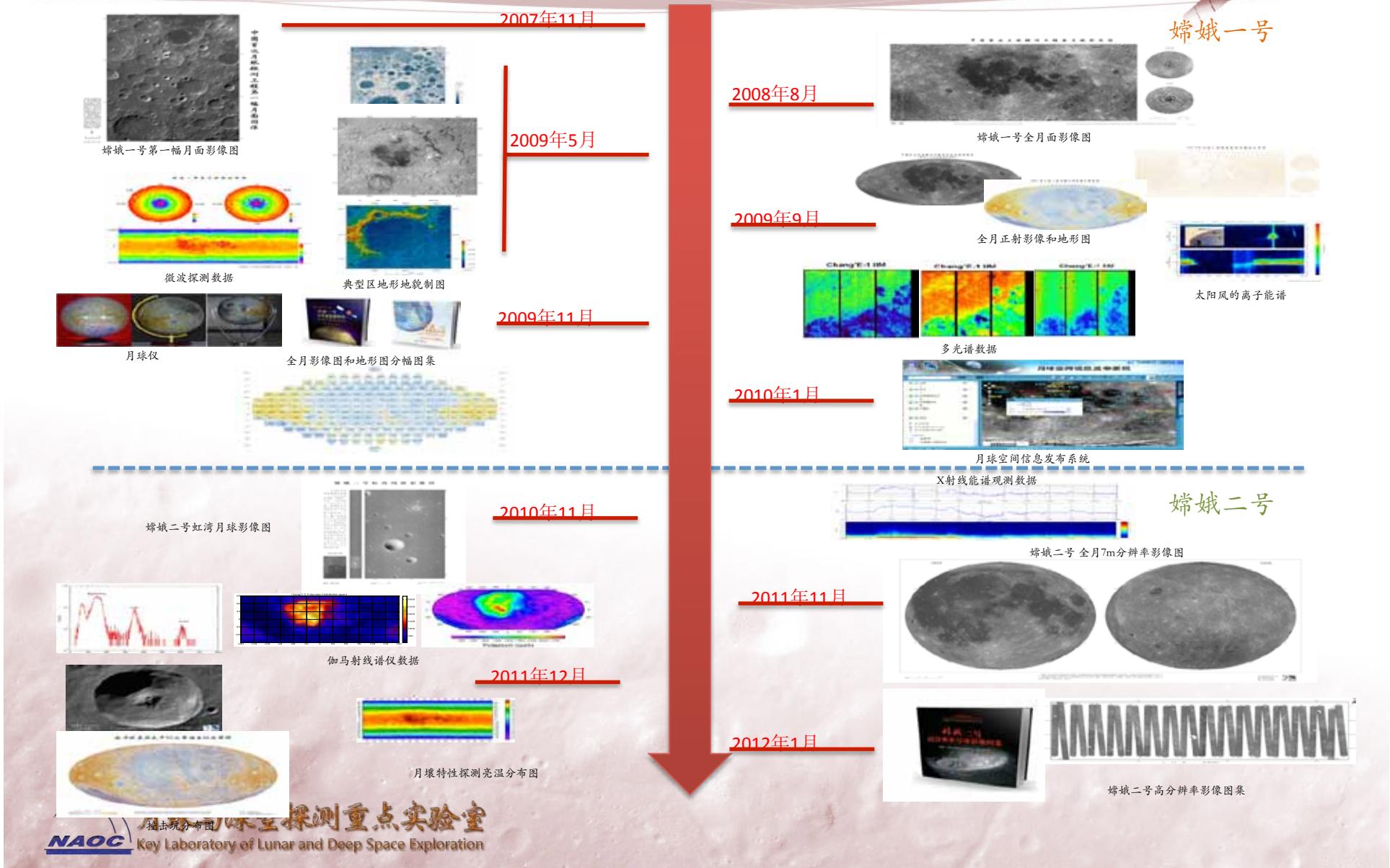
(一)、数据发布

- 自2007年11月底接收到嫦娥一号数据后，地面应用系统即向**各载荷研制单位**提供了原始探测数据和工程数据，用于在轨测试、仪器性能分析和数据处理方法改进。
- 根据数据发布政策规定，2008年8月开始嫦娥一号数据的正式发布。截止到2012年10月，向中国大陆的**51个**大学、研究机构和港澳台**4个**大学研究机构，以及**12个**国外研究机构无偿提供了**嫦娥一号**的探测数据，数据量达8.2TB。
- 向中国大陆的**32个**大学、研究机构和港澳台**2个**大学研究机构无偿提供了**嫦娥二号**的探测数据，数据量达36.2TB。

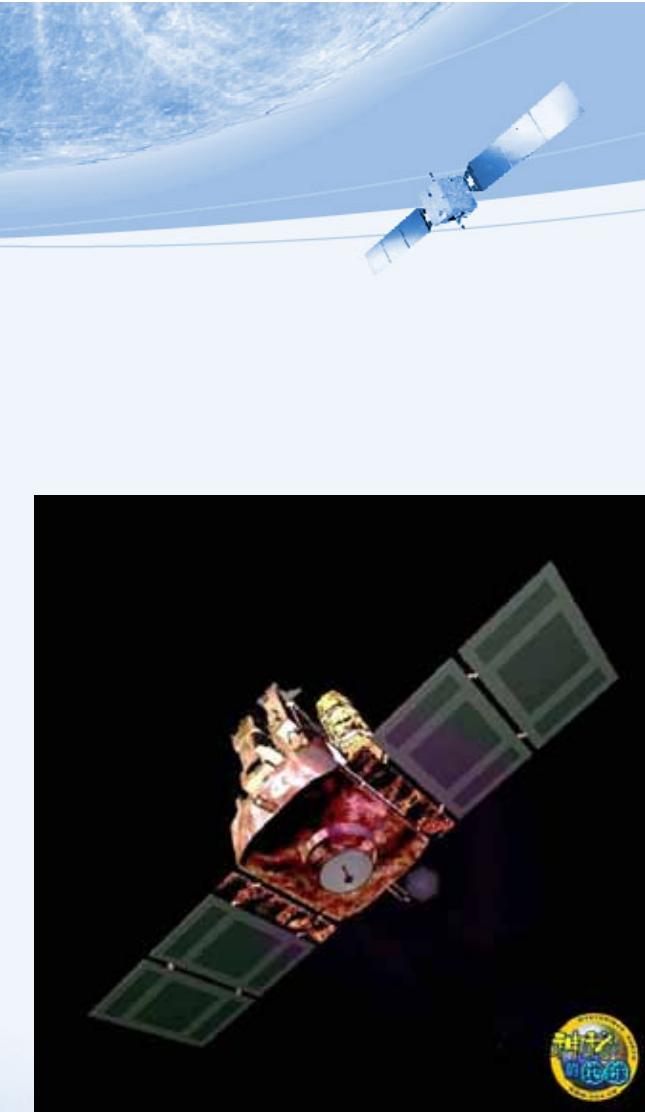
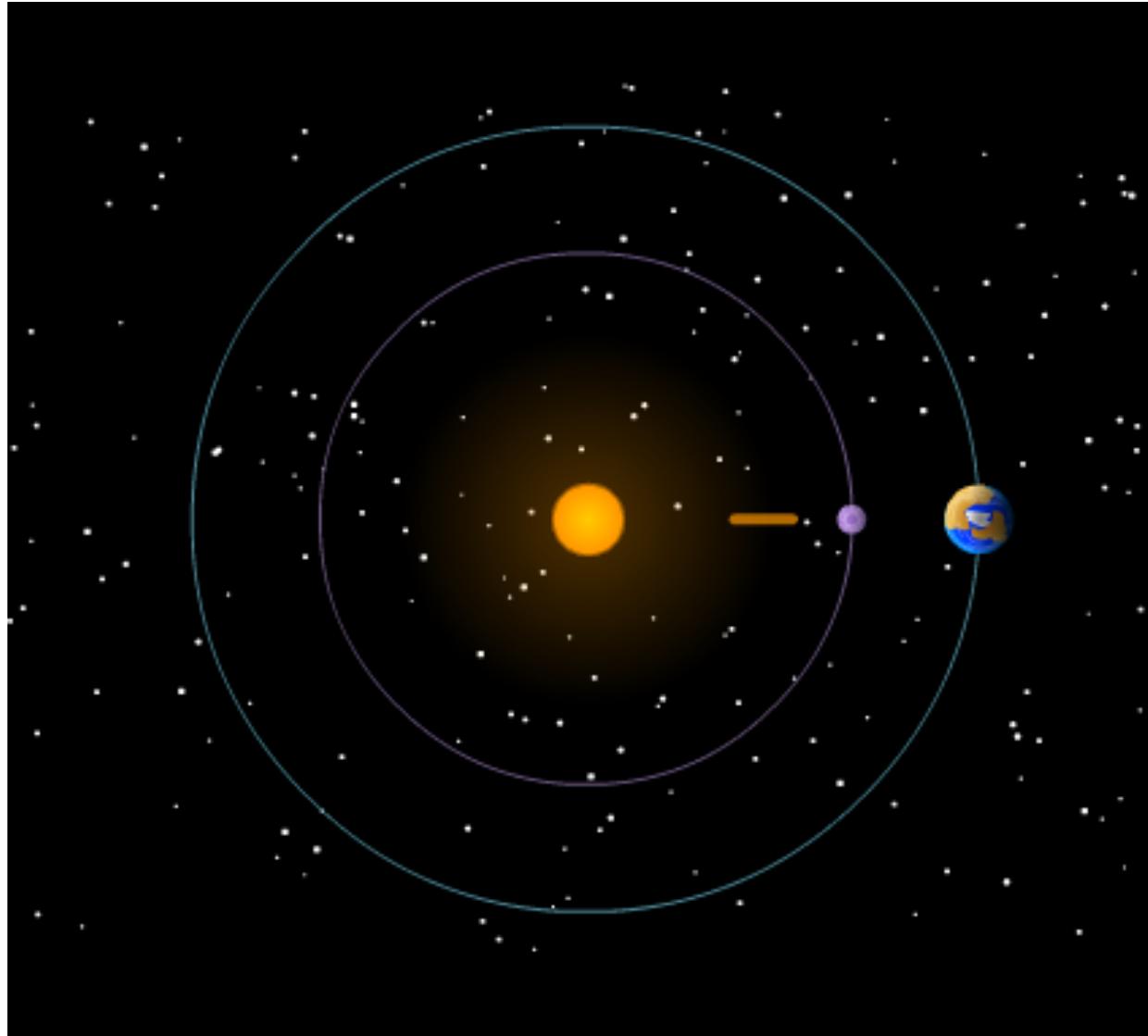


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嫦娥一号和嫦娥二号发布的重要成果



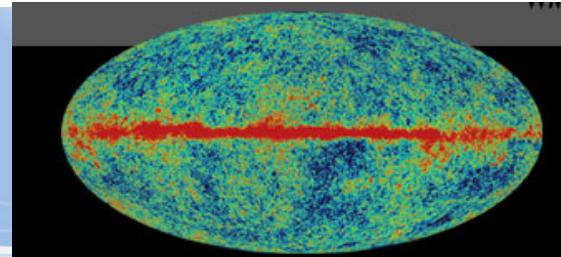
成果形式	探测器	内 容	参 数	数据量 (MB)	
				地面接收站数	数据存储容量(MB)
数据 (3.5T)	CE-1	全月球影像图数据	分辨率120m	4,000	1000
		全月球三维地形数据	分辨率500m	500	100
		月球标准基础地图 (Base Map) 数据	120m	4,000	1000
		元素含量分布图	U、Th、K全球; Mg, Al, Si, Fe, Ti局部	42	10
		多光谱图像数据	480~960nm, 32谱段, 覆盖79%月面	1,500,000	300,000
		微波辐射亮温数据	全月球黑夜、白昼亮温分布, 空间分辨率? ? ; 数据覆盖全月球4次,	75,000	15,000
		近月空间环境数据	高能粒子和低能离子; 近3000小时数据; 不同环境空间。	335,000	67,000
数据 (3.5T)	CE-2	全月球影像图数据	分辨率7m, 全月球	1,000,000	200,000
		全月球三维地形数据	分辨率7~20m, 全月球	32,000	6,000
		高分辨影像图数据	分辨率1~1.5m, 虹湾局部	10,000	2,000
		高分辨地形图数据	分辨率3m, 虹湾局部	32,000	6,000
		元素含量数据	U、Th、K全球; Mg, Al, Si, Fe, Ti局部,约4500小时	430,000	80,000
		微波亮温数据	全月球黑夜、白昼亮温分布, 空间分辨率? ? ; 数据覆盖全月球8次; 约5000小时	75,000	15,000
		空间环境数据	地月空间数据, 约210小时 近月空间数据, 约4710小时 L2点数据, 约2846小时 行星际空间数据, 约600小时	430,000	80,000



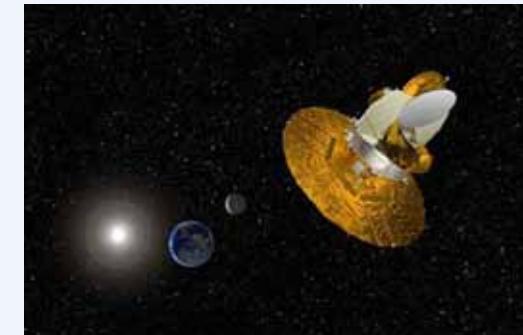
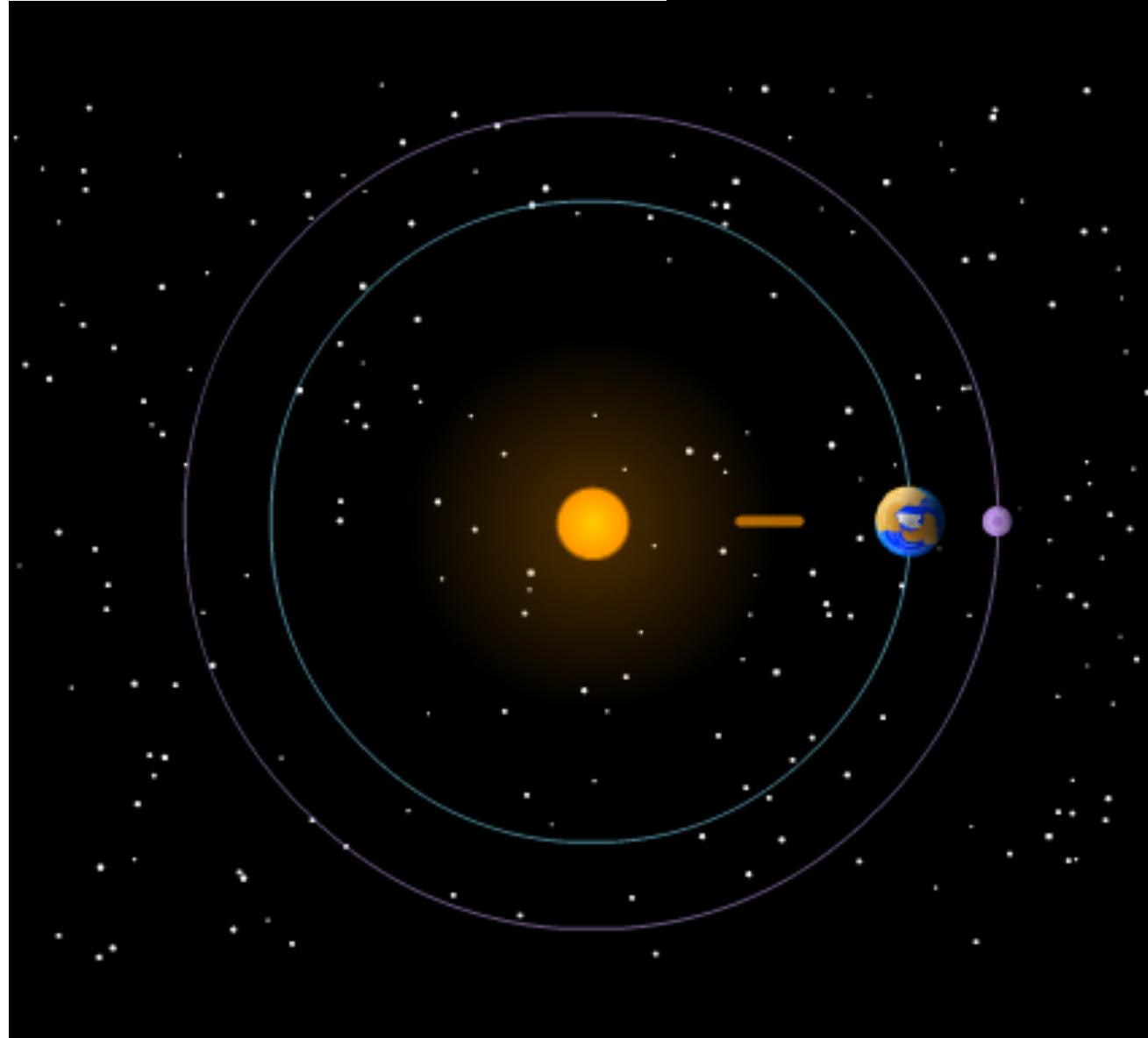
太阳及日光层探测仪（SOHO）在日-地系统的L₁点上运行。是ESA和NASA共同研制的，于1995年发射升空。
SST+SDO



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威尔金森微波各向异性探测器发射于2001年，研究宇宙微波背景辐射的变化

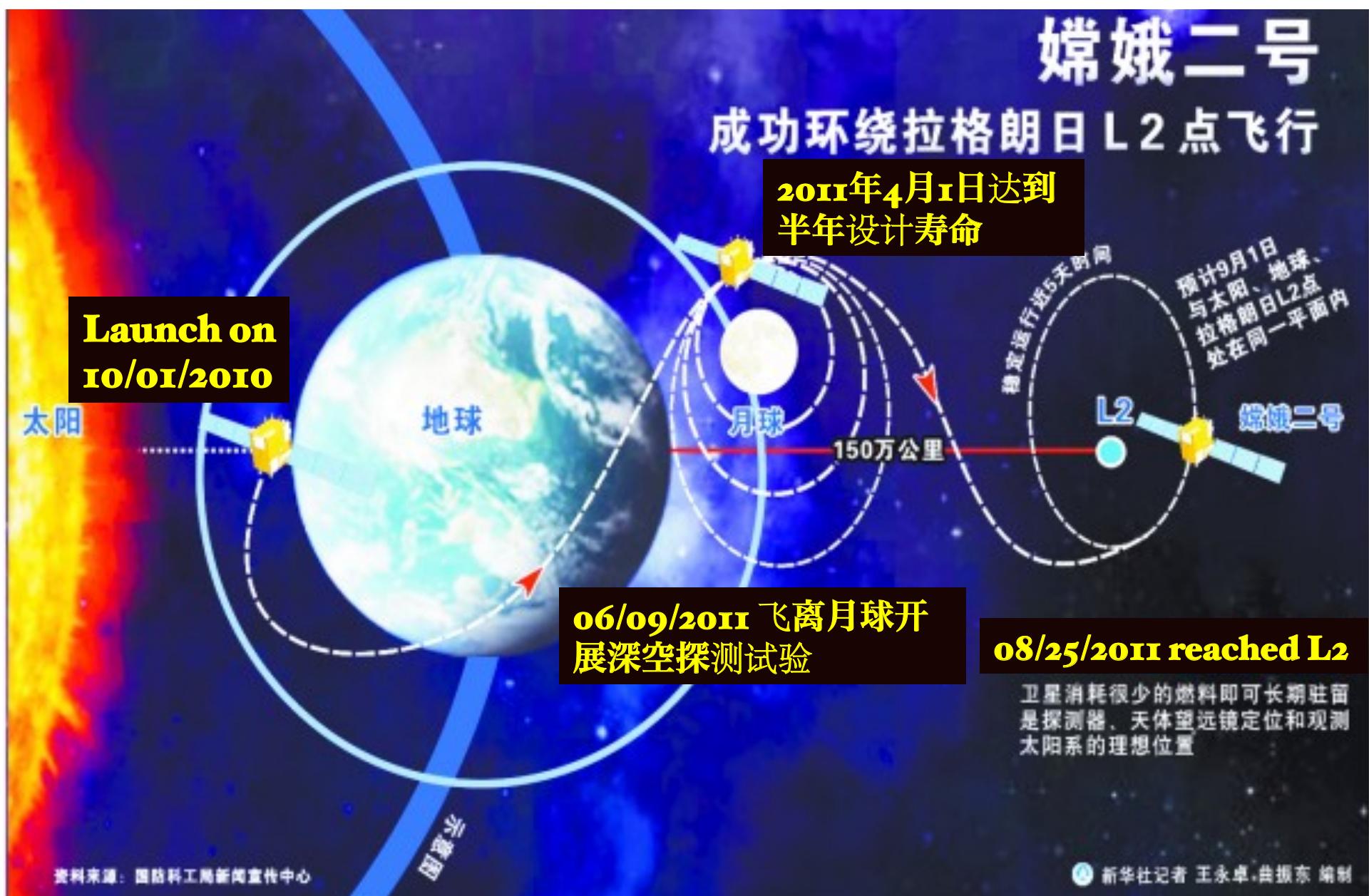


詹姆斯韦伯太空望远镜延迟到2013年发射，任务是调查作为大爆炸理论的残余红外线证据。

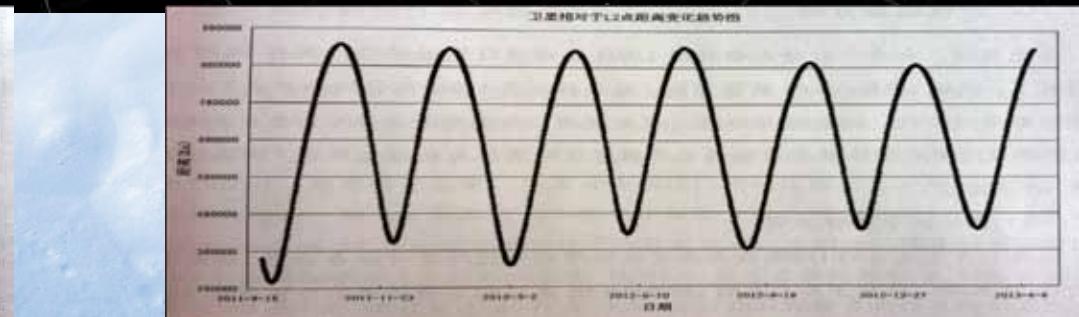
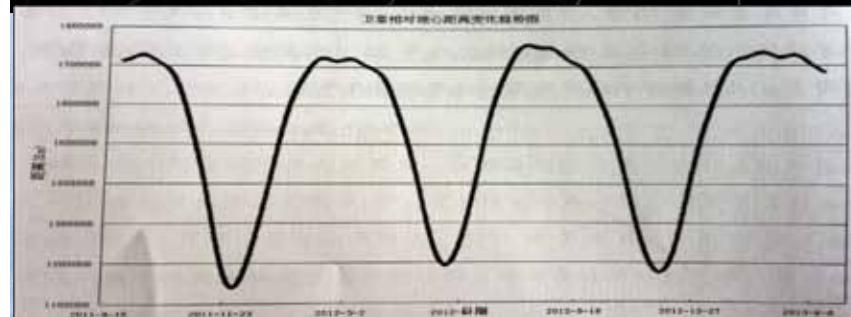
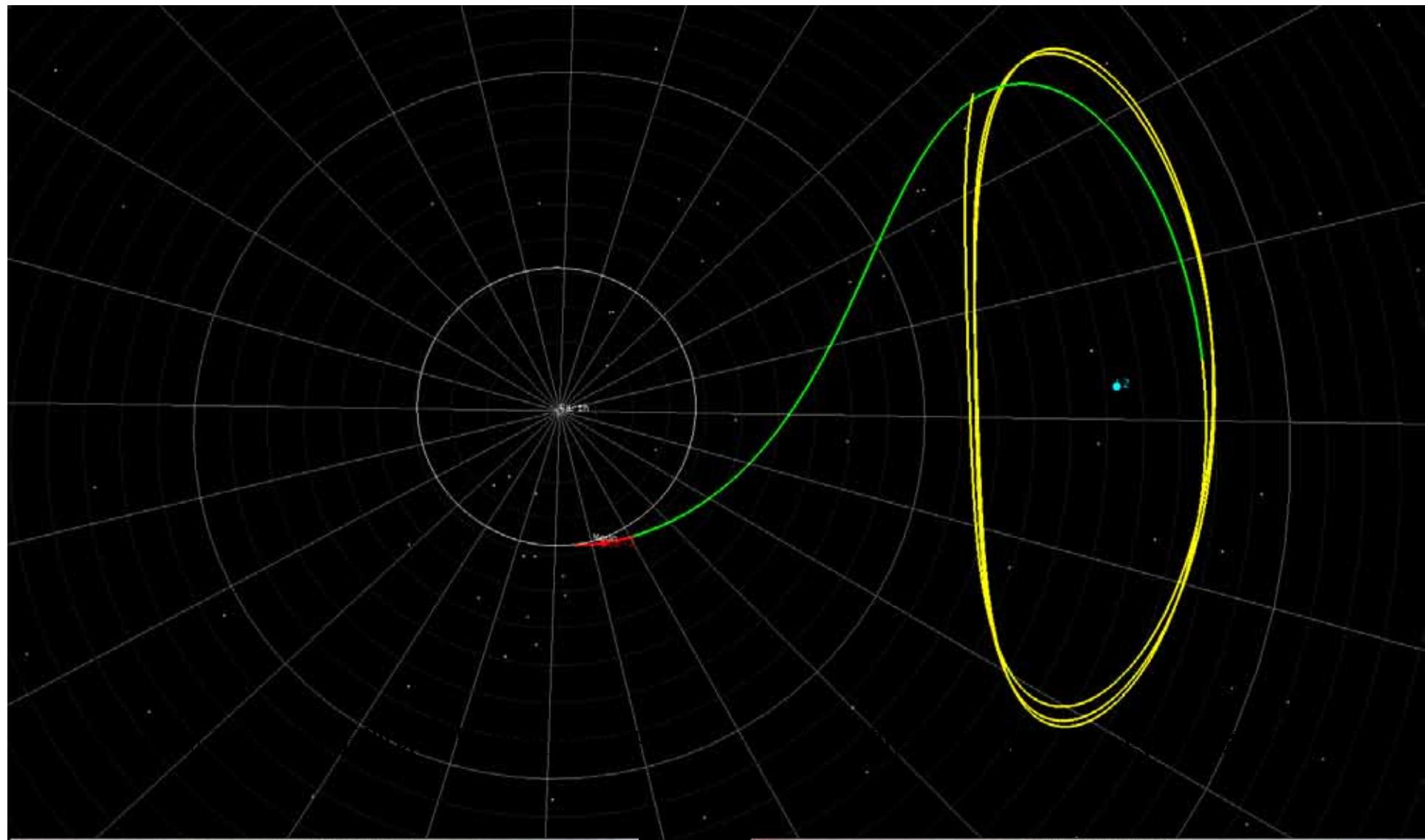
嫦娥二号

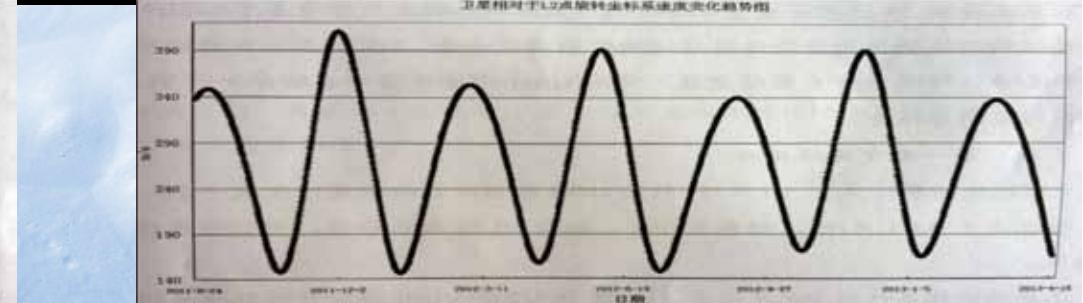
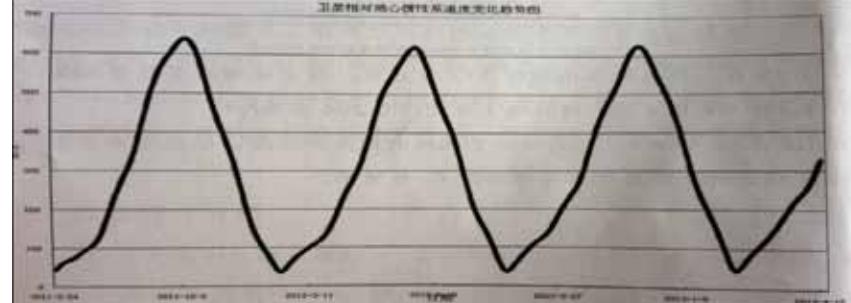
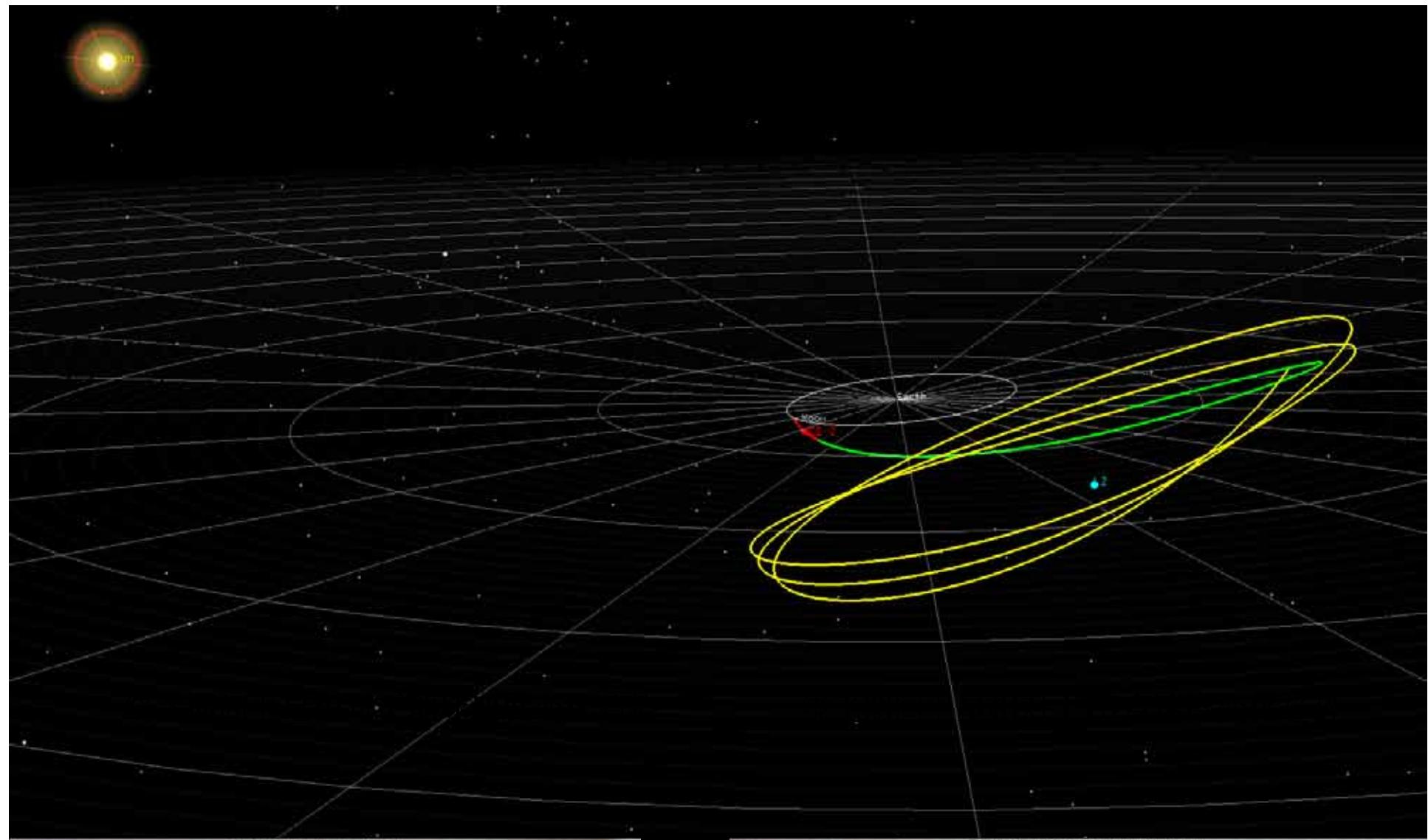
成功环绕拉格朗日 L2 点飞行

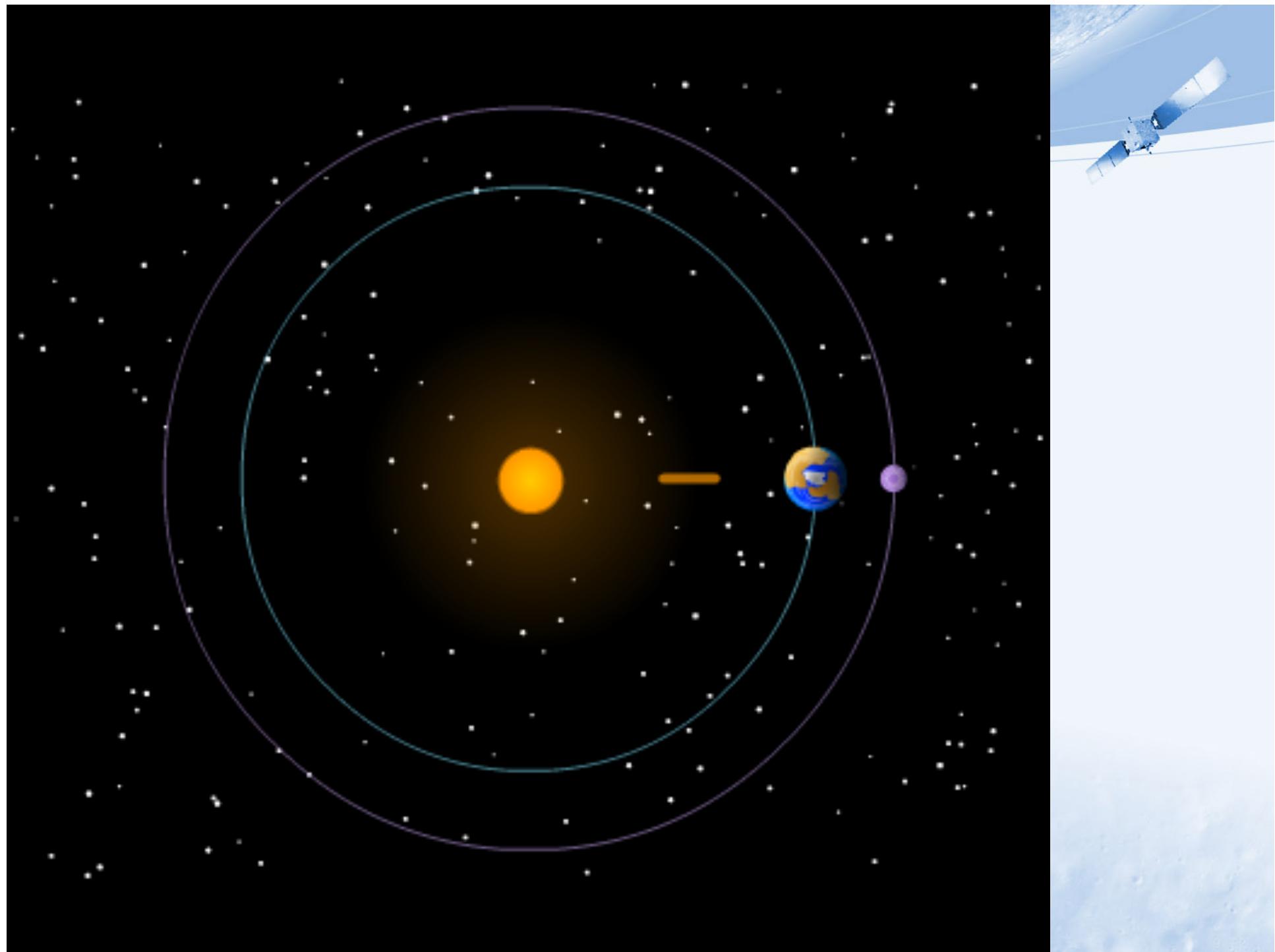
2011年4月1日达到
半年设计寿命

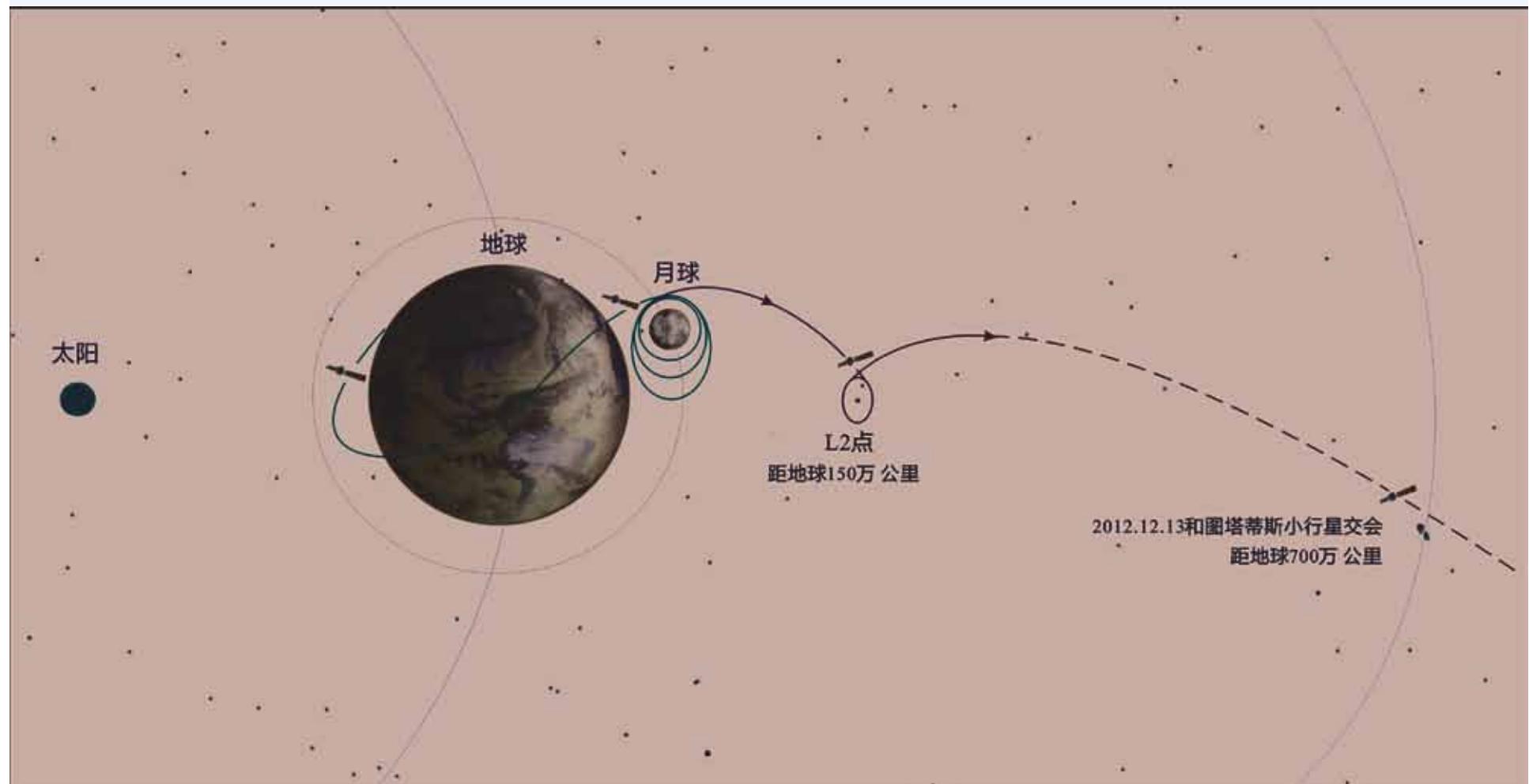


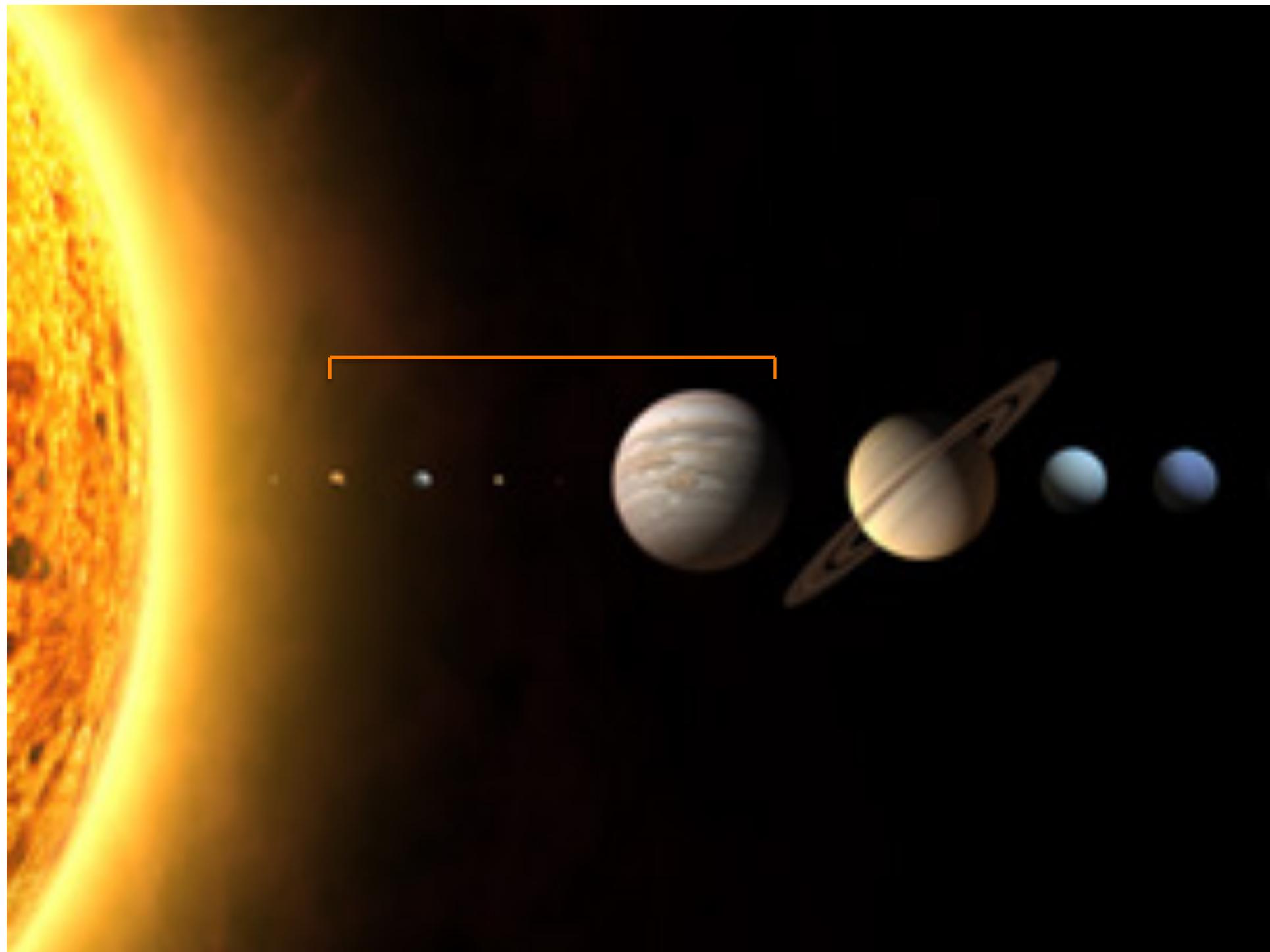
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Outline

1. Introduction to the Chinese Lunar Exploration Program (CLEP)
2. Scientific exploration of Chang'e 2
3. Chang'e 2 flyby of Toutatis

Asteroid 4179 Toutatis (1989 AC)

- Near earth asteroid, Apollo, Alinda, Mars crosser
- S type
- Orbit
 - Semi-major axis: 2.5294 AU
 - Orbital period: 4.02 a. 3:1 orbital resonance with Jupiter, 1:4 resonance with Earth
- Rotation
 - Principal axes: (1.92, 2.29, 4.60) +/- 0.10 km (Hudson and Ostro, 1995; Hudson et al., 2003)
 - Rotational period along long axis: 5.38 days, processing period of long axis: 7.38 days
- Close approaches to Earth ~every four years
 - Closest in 2004: 897,600 km, 2.3 LD
 - Most recent flyby on Dec 12th, 2012: 6.9 million km, 18 LD



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Radar Observations of Toutatis

- Arecibo & Goldstone: 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012

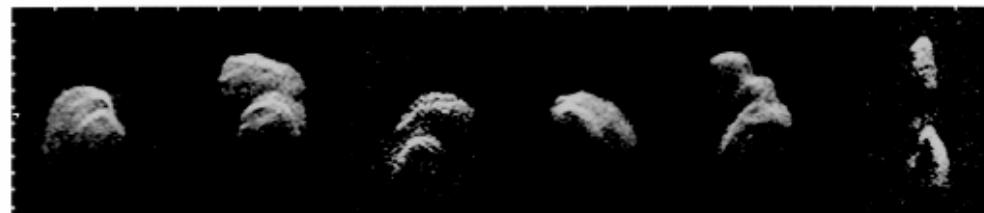
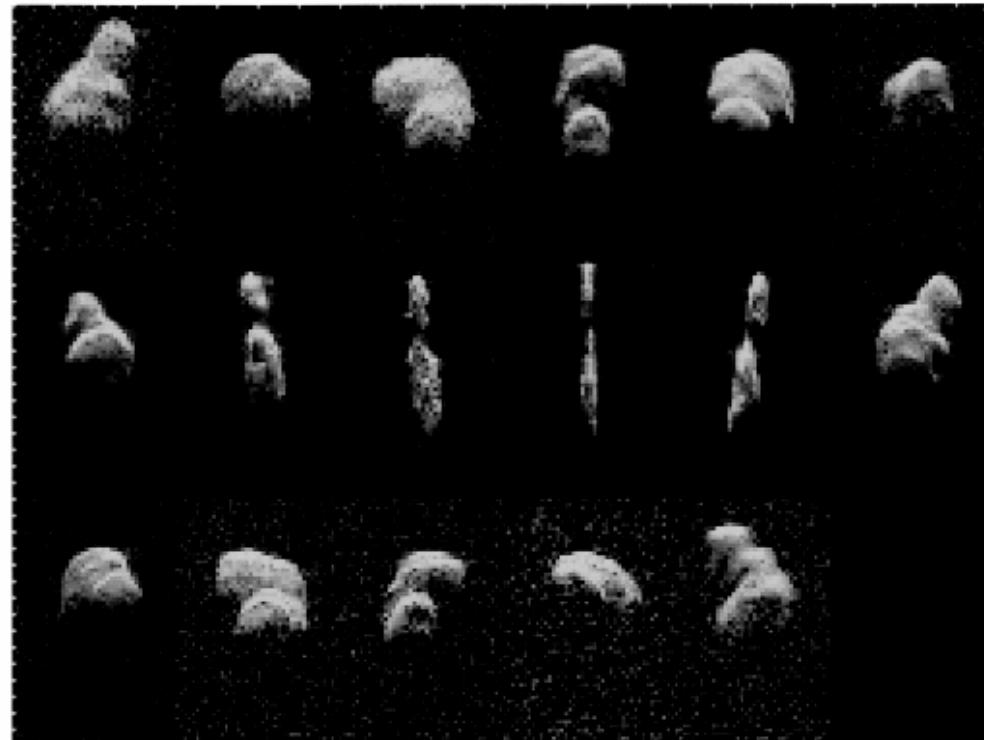


1996 Goldstone observation, delay resolution of 125 ns and typical Doppler resolution of 0.033 Hz (Hudson et al., 2003)

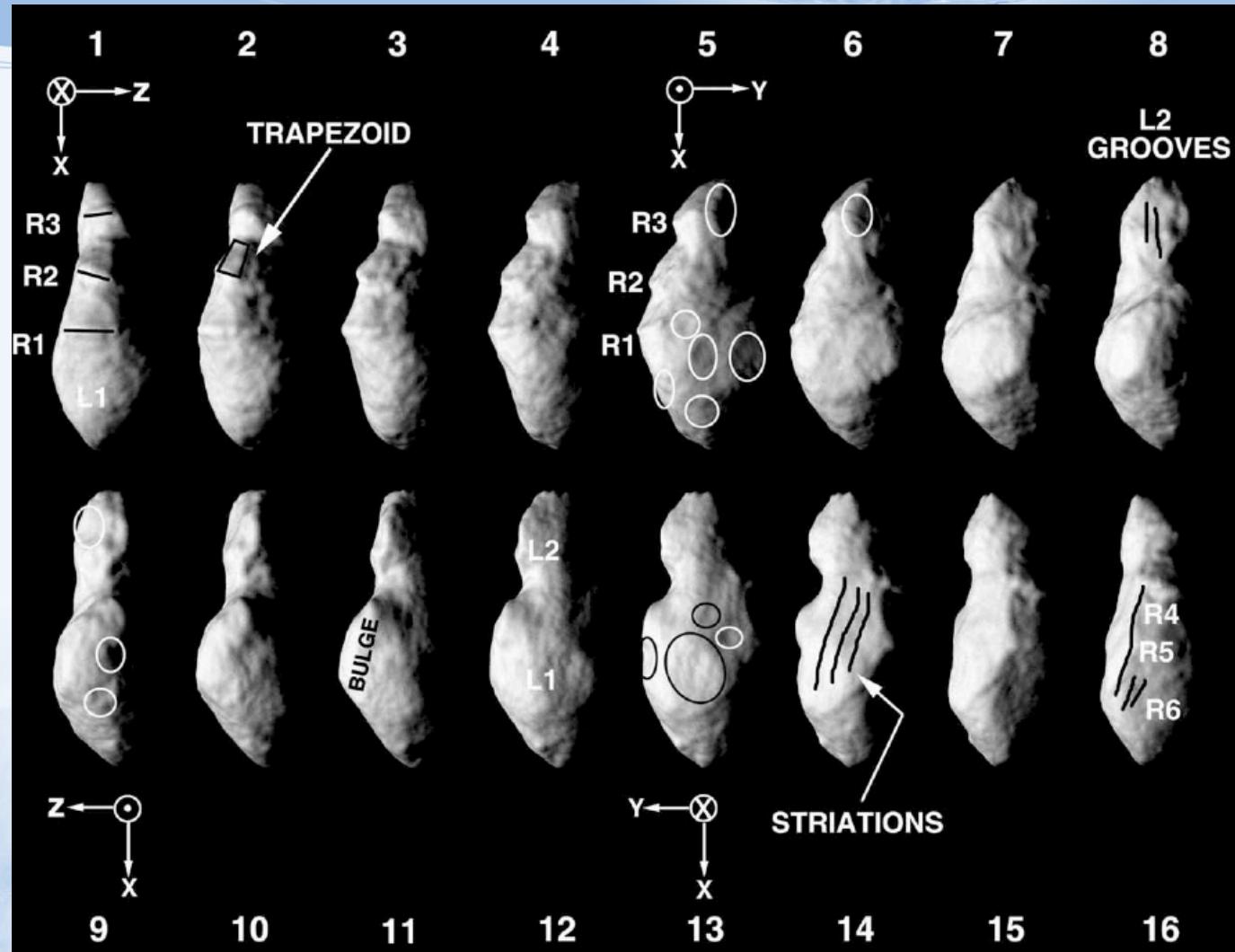


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Radar Observations of Toutatis



Radar Shape Model

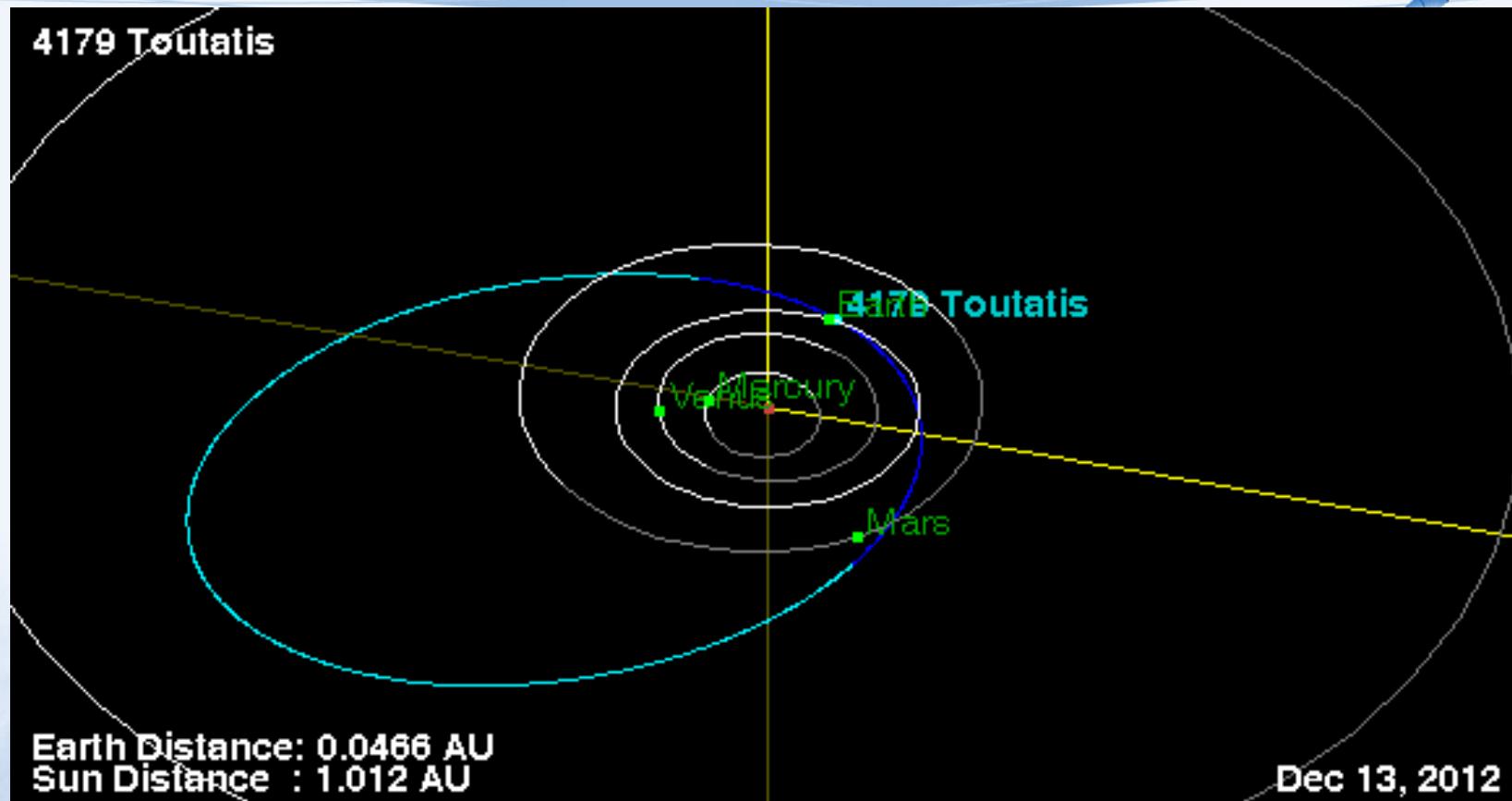


Resolution ~10 m (Hudson et al., 2003)



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CE-2 Toutatis Flyby



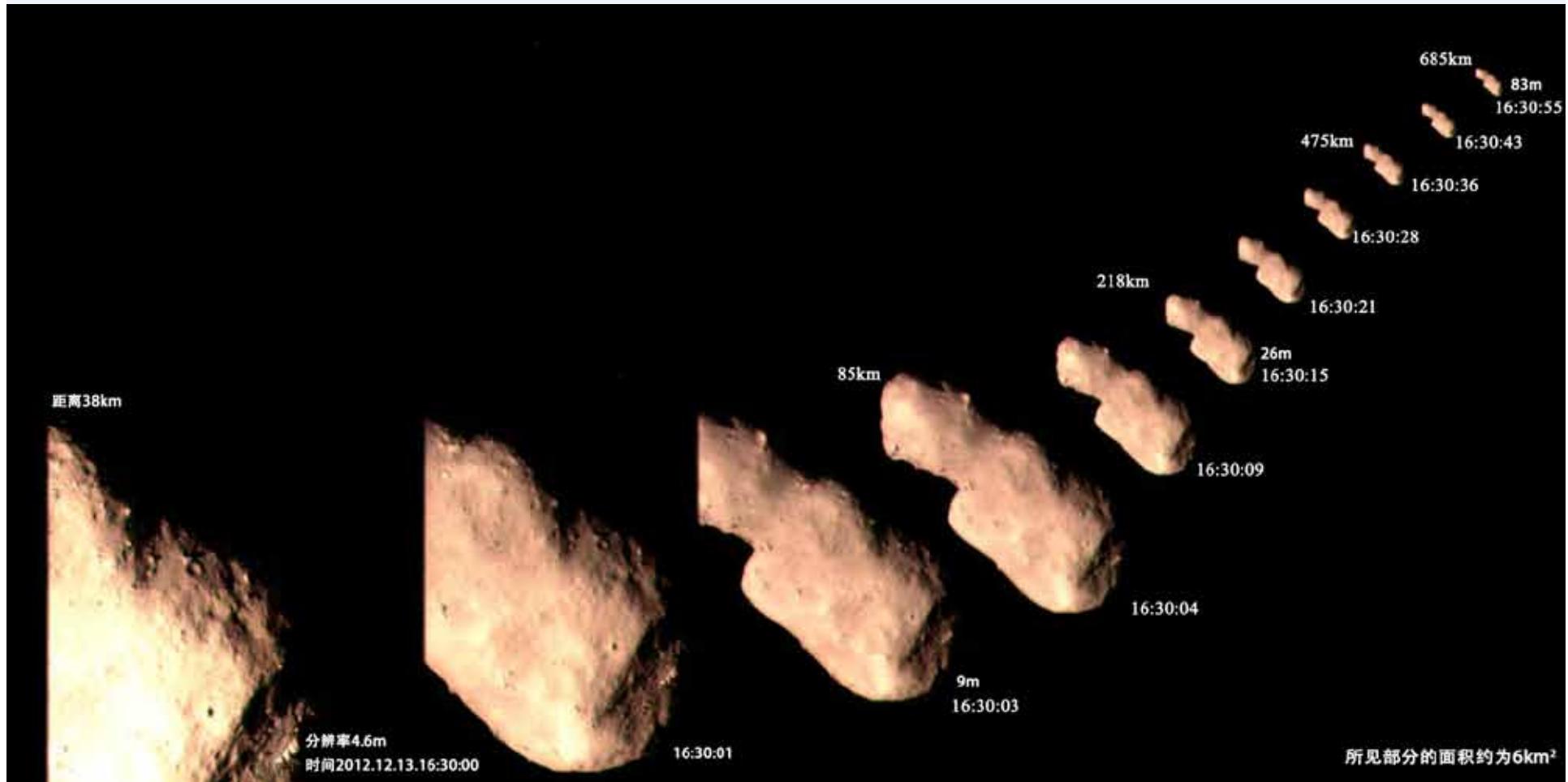
- Dec 13th, 2012, Toutatis 7 million km from Earth



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CE-2 Toutatis Flyby Images

- Solar panel monitoring camera 08:20:00-08:45:00 UTC
- Outbound image series, 08:30:04 – 08:30:55 UTC

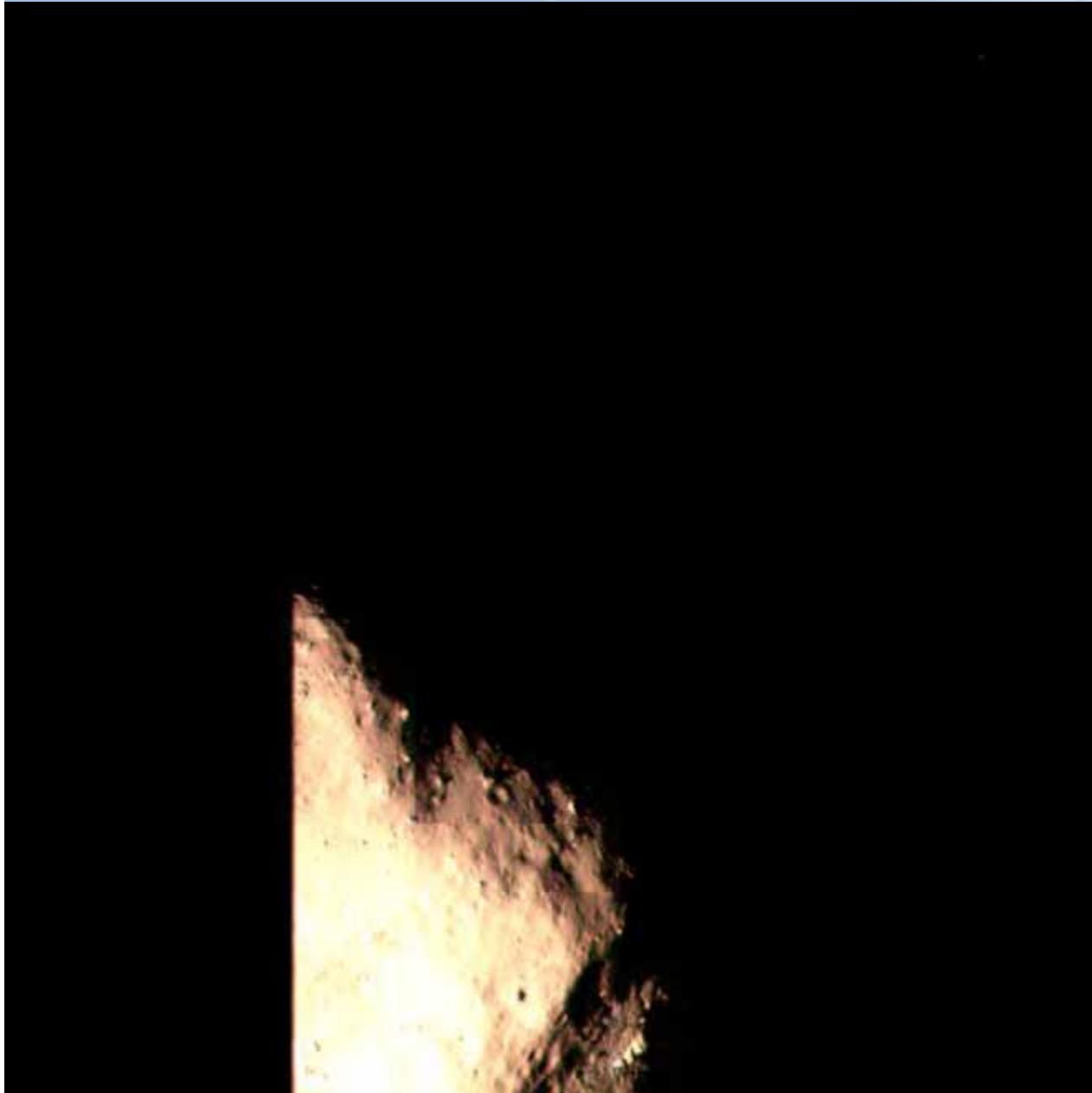


Distances here are estimated based on asteroid size. Need revision!

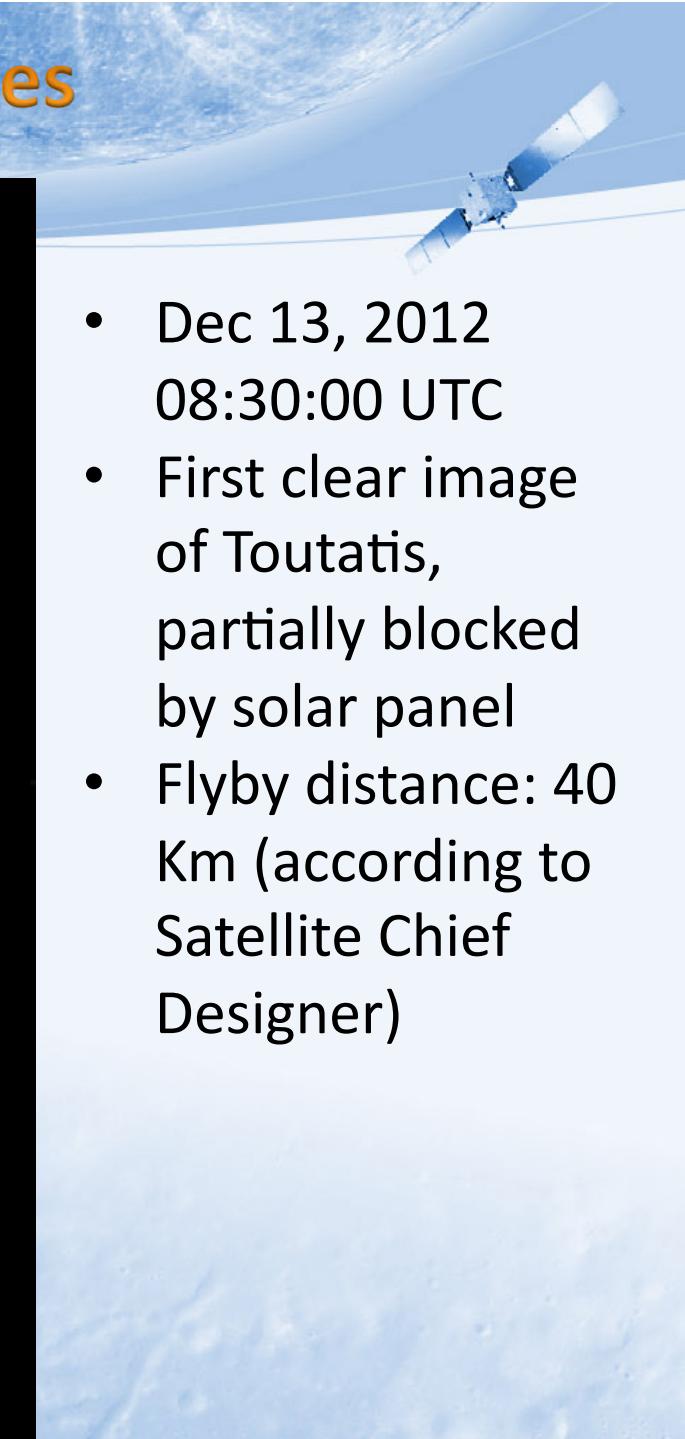


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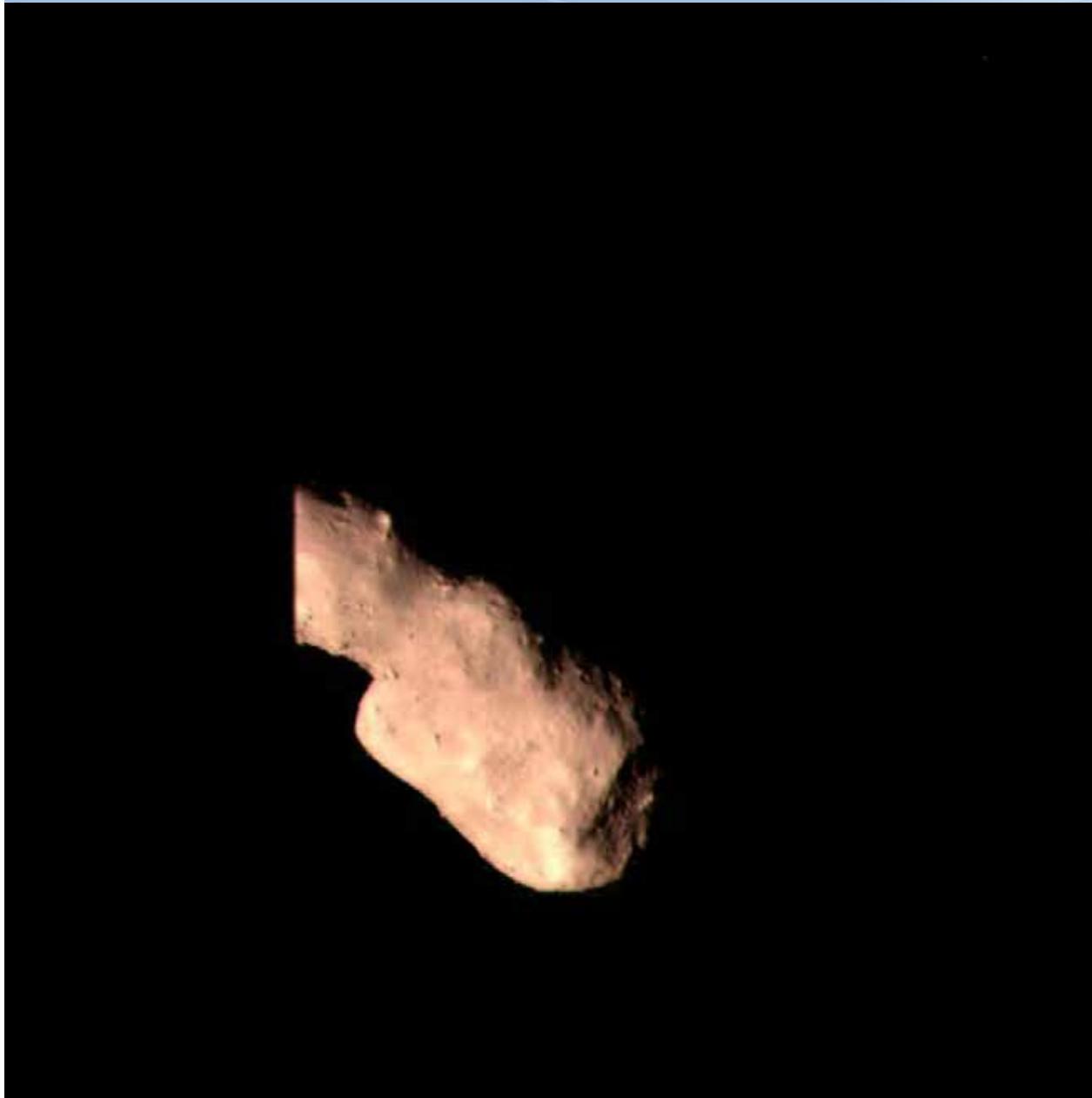
CE-2 Toutatis Flyby Images



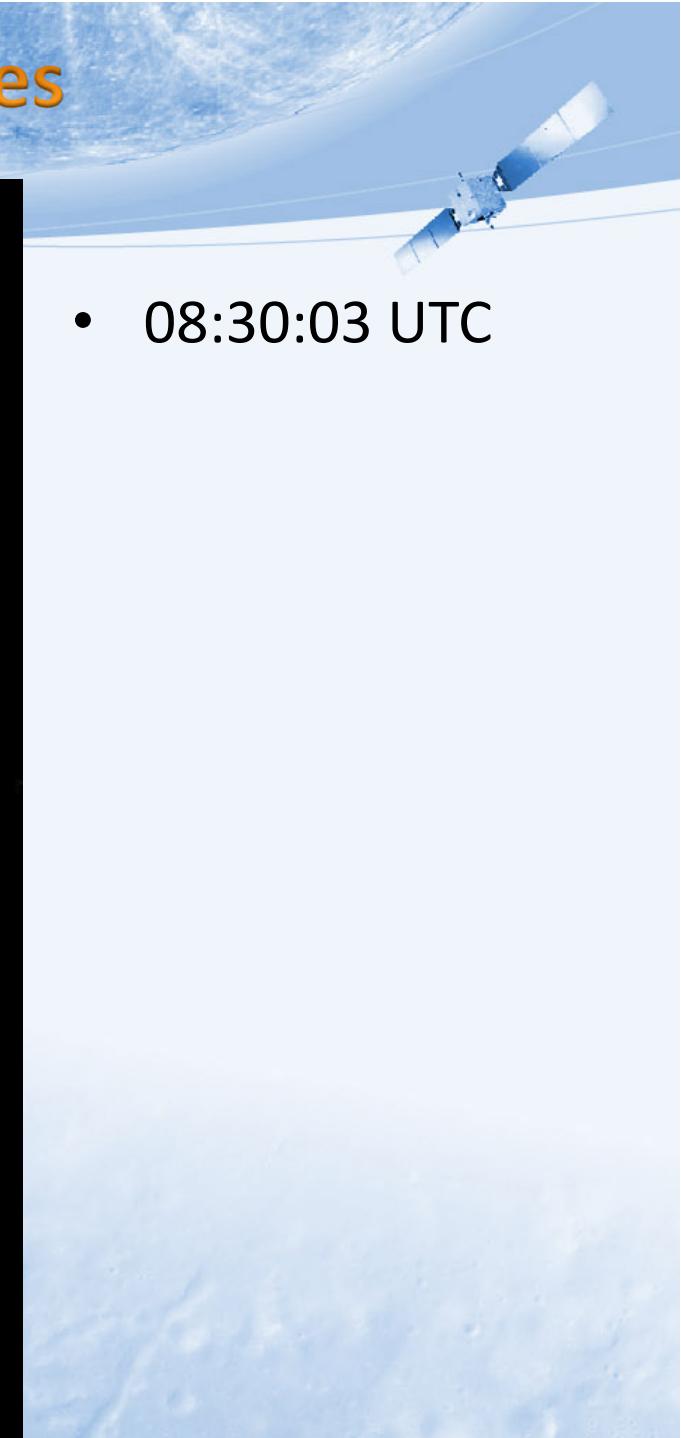
- Dec 13, 2012
08:30:00 UTC
- First clear image
of Toutatis,
partially blocked
by solar panel
- Flyby distance: 40
Km (according to
Satellite Chief
Designer)



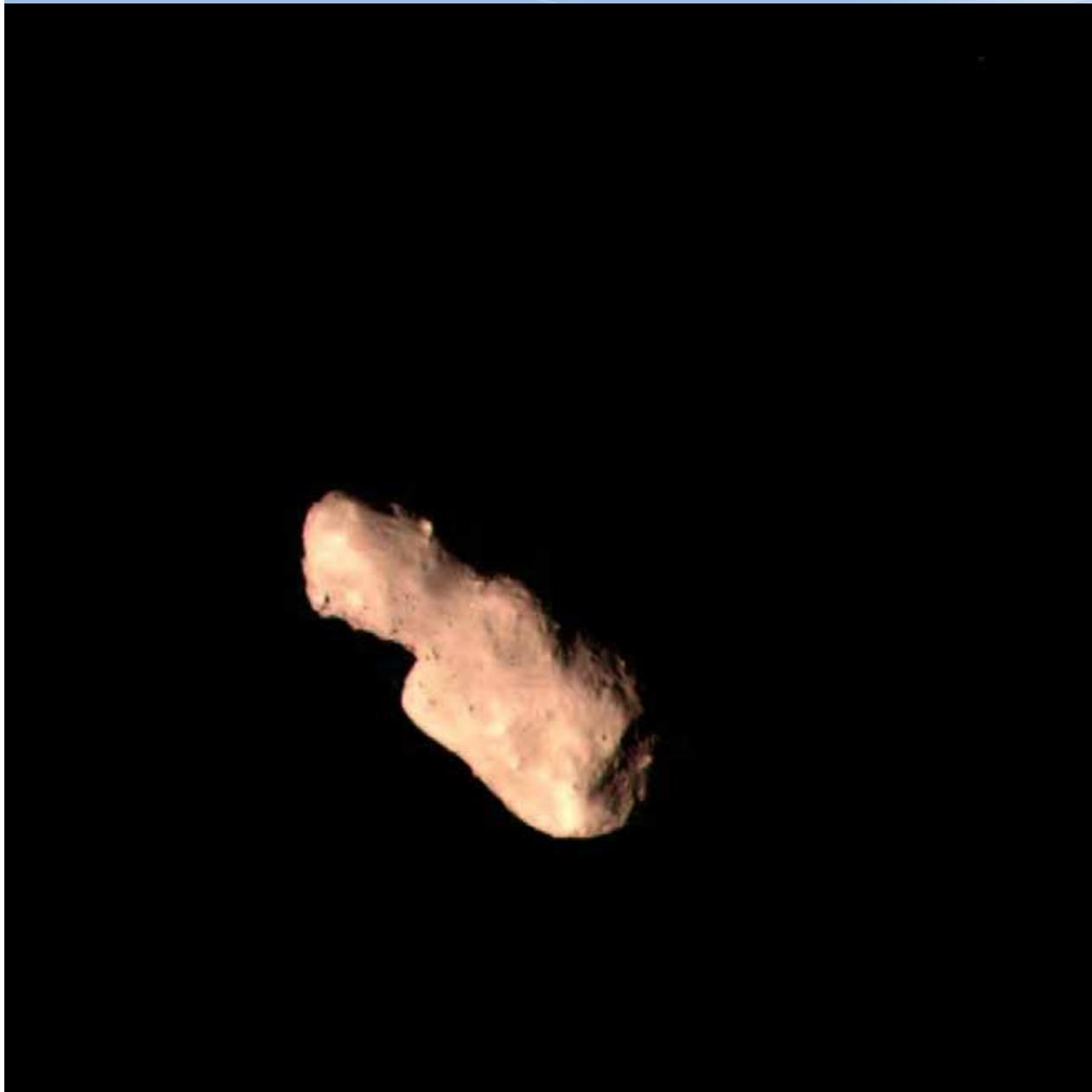
CE-2 Toutatis Flyby Images



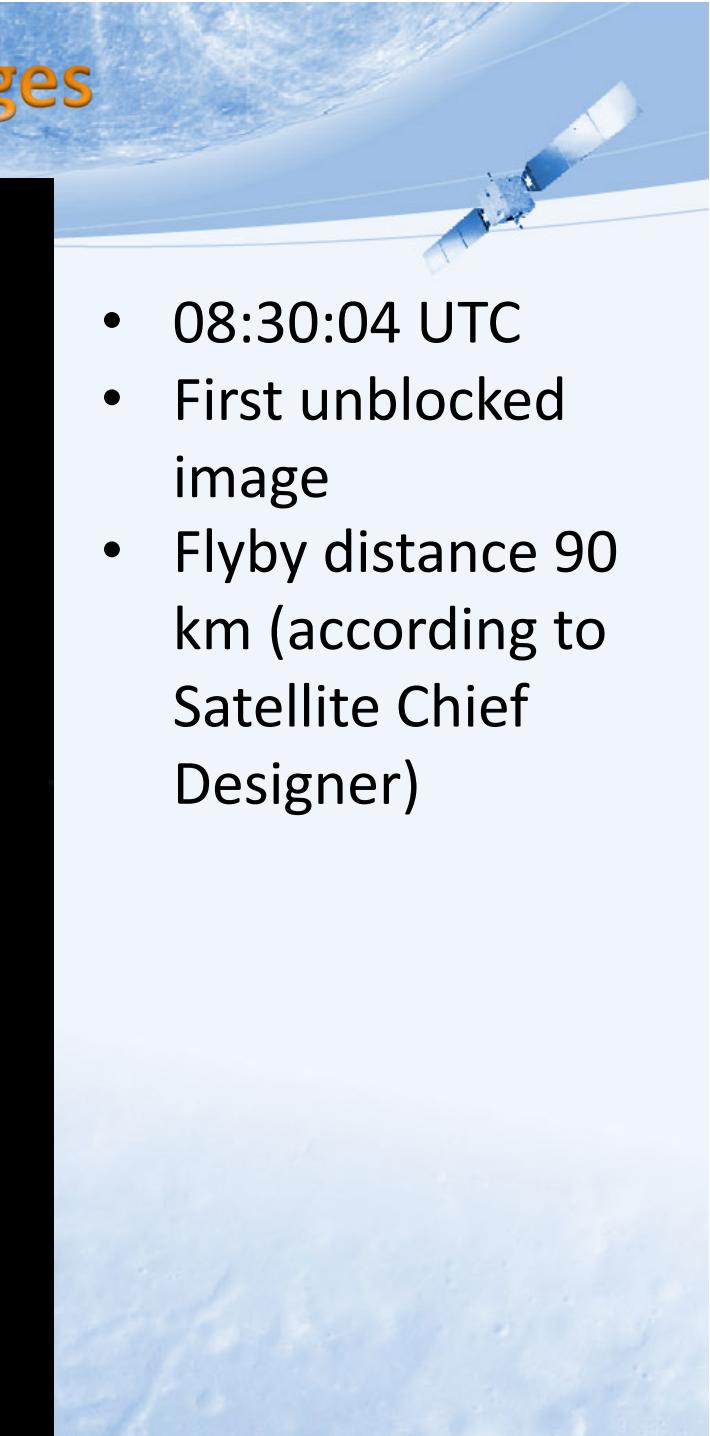
- 08:30:03 UTC



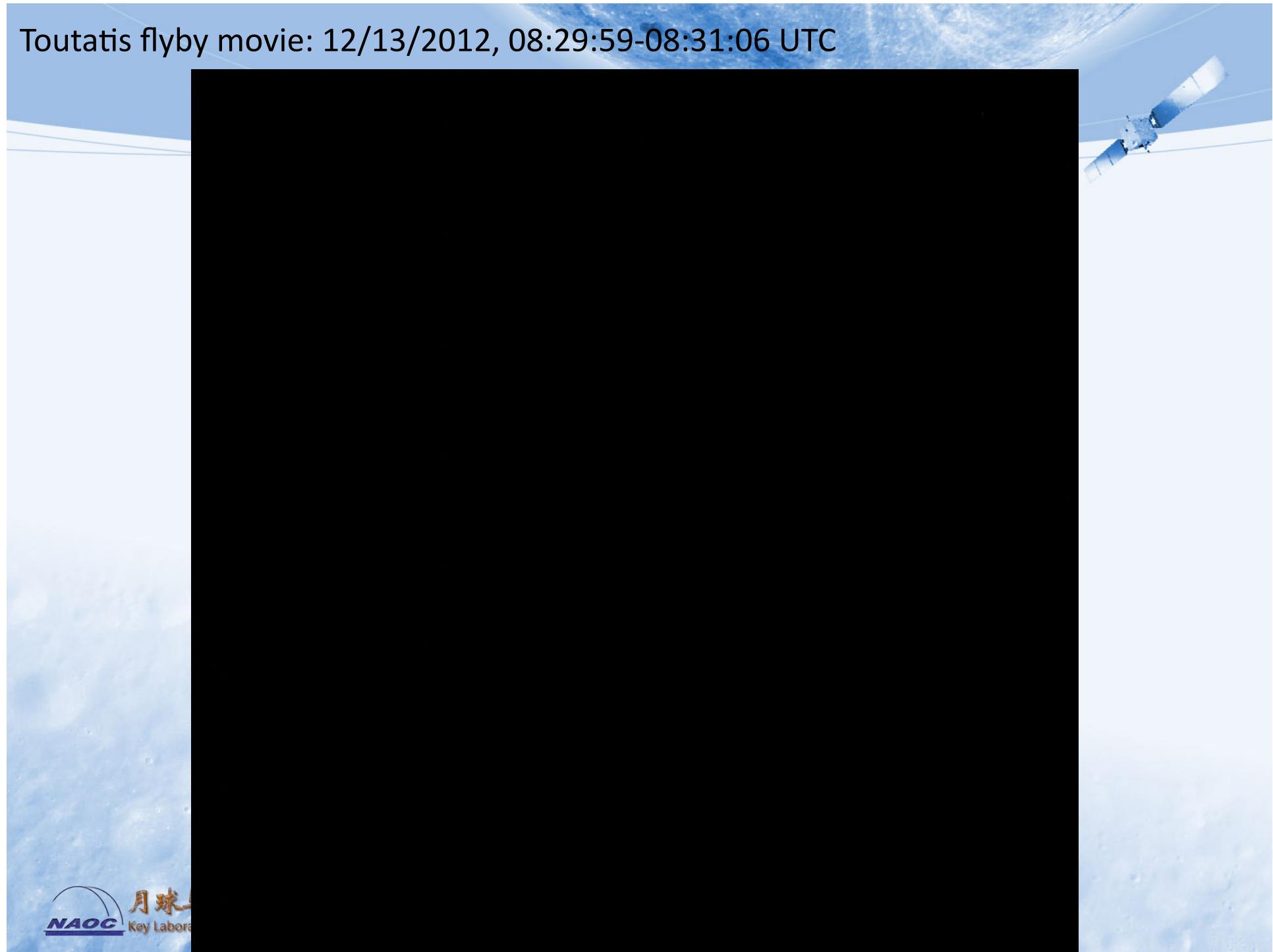
CE-2 Toutatis Flyby Images



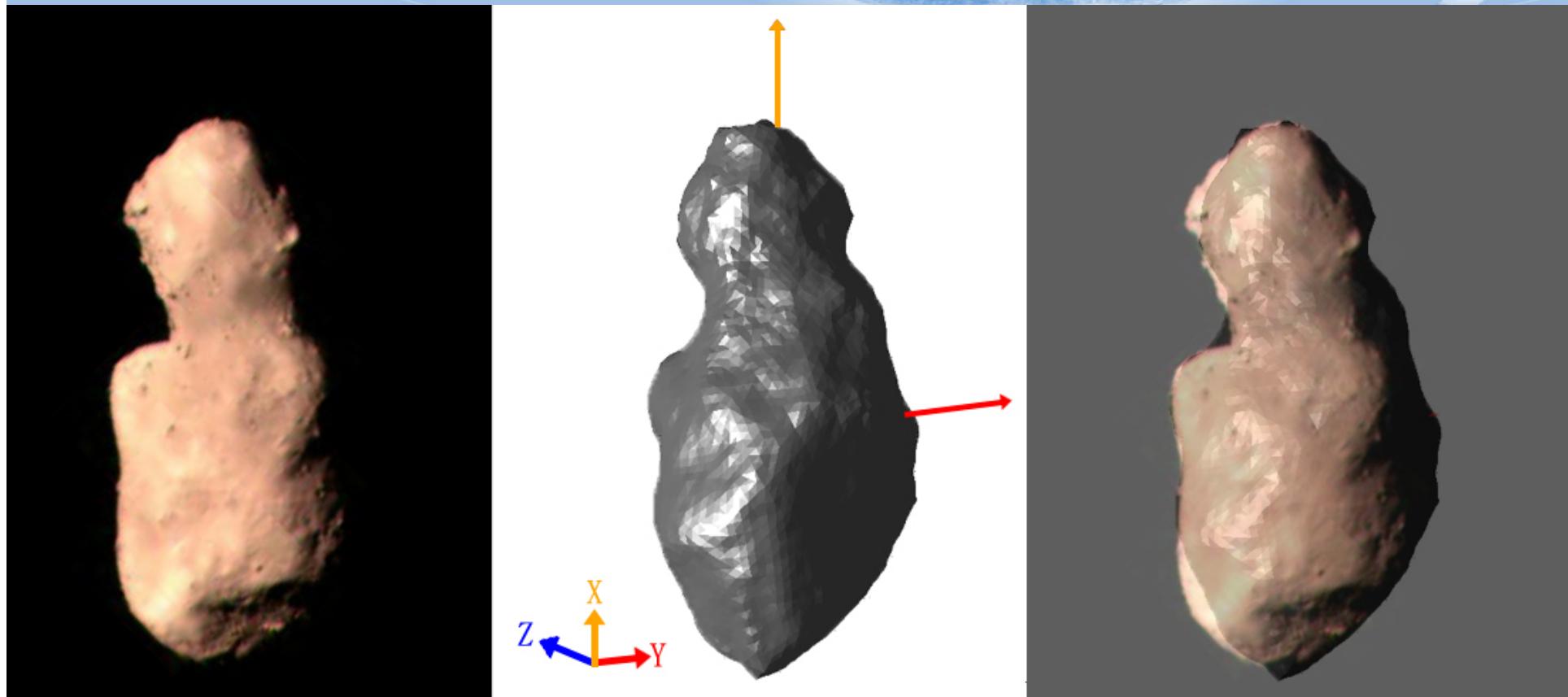
- 08:30:04 UTC
- First unblocked image
- Flyby distance 90 km (according to Satellite Chief Designer)



Toutatis flyby movie: 12/13/2012, 08:29:59-08:31:06 UTC



Comparison between CE-2 flyby image and radar-derived shape model



Jianjun Liu, Xiaoduan Zou (NAOC)

Overall size and shape match, but significant differences in detail. e.g., radar shape model with smoother concavity, tapered large lobe and small lobes

Neese, C., Ed. Small Body Radar Shape Models V2.0. EAR-A-5-DDR-RADARSHAPE-MODELS-V2.0, NASA Planetary Data System, 2004.



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Further analysis: International collaboration welcomed!

- Shape model based on combined images and radar data
- Surface morphological analysis: crater analysis, ridges, boulder etc.
- Photometry, albedo, color
- Mass and gravity model
- Rotational characteristics
- Comparative study with other near Earth asteroids: Itokawa, Eros



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Thank you!

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