

LWA Users Meeting Aug 1, 2019

Jupiter Radio CubeSat and its Collaboration with LWA

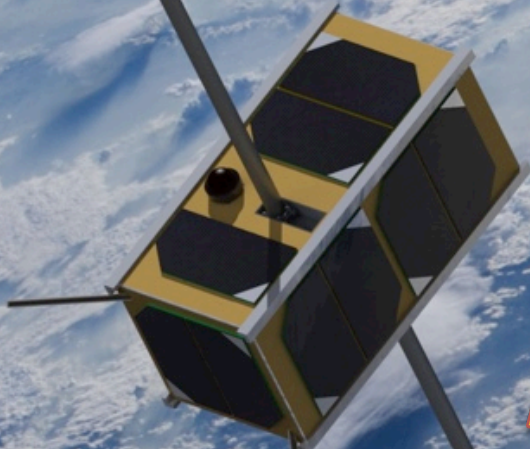
Kazumasa Imai

National College of Technology,

Kochi College, Japan

KOSEN-1 Team

NASA Radio JOVE Team



2014 JGR

Probing Jovian decametric emission with the long wavelength array station 1

T. E. Clarke, C. A. Higgins, J. Skarda, K. Imai, M. Imai, F. Reyes, J. Thieman, T. Jaeger, H. Schmitt, N. P. Dalal, J. Dowell, S. W. Ellingson, B. Hicks, F. Schinzel, and G. B. Taylor
J. Geophys. Res. Space Physics, 119 (12), 9508-9526, doi:10.1002/2014JA020289.

2016 ApJ

The beaming structures of Jupiter's decametric common S-bursts observed from the LWA1, NDA, and URAN2 radio telescopes

M. Imai, A. Lecacheux, T. E. Clarke, C. A. Higgins, M. Panchenko, J. Dowell, K. Imai, A. I. Brazhenko, A. V. Frantsuzenko, and A. A. Konovalenko
Astrophys. J., 826, 176, doi:10.3847/0004-637X/826/2/176.

2018 JGR

Concurrent Jovian S-burst beaming as observed from LWA1, NDA, and Ukrainian radio telescopes

M. Imai, A. Lecacheux, T. E. Clarke, C. A. Higgins, M. Panchenko, V. V. Zakharenko, A. I. Brazhenko, A. V. Frantsuzenko, O. N. Ivantyshin, A. A. Konovalenko, and V. V. Koshovyy, J. Geophys. Res. Space Physics, 124, doi:10.1029/2018JA026445.

2018 PRE8

Jupiter's Io-C and Io-B decametric emission source morphology from LWA1 data analysis

K. Imai, C.A. Higgins, M. Imai, and T.E. Clarke

Planetary Radio Emissions VIII, edited by G. Fischer, G. Mann, M. Panchenko, and P. Zarka, Austrian Academy of Sciences Press, Vienna, pp.89-101, 2018.

(doi: 10.1553/PRE8s89)

2018 PRE8

Morphology of the Jupiter Io-D decametric radio source

C. Higgins, T. E. Clarke, K. Imai, M. Imai, F. Reyes, and J. Thieman

Planetary Radio Emissions VIII, edited by G. Fischer, G. Mann, M. Panchenko, and P. Zarka, Austrian Academy of Sciences Press, Vienna, pp.77-88, 2018.

(doi: 10.1553/PRE8s77)

2018 PRE8

Jovian decametric emission with the Long Wavelength Array station 1 (LWA1)

T. E. Clarke, C. A. Higgins, M. Imai, and K. Imai

Planetary Radio Emissions VIII, edited by G. Fischer, G. Mann, M. Panchenko, and P. Zarka, Austrian Academy of Sciences Press, Vienna, pp31-44, 2018.

(doi: 10.1553/PRE8s31)

Long Wavelength Array Station 1 (LWA1)

Socorro, New Mexico, USA
(From 2012)

- 256 Dual Polarization Antennas
- Frequency Range 10 – 88 MHz
- 4 Beams: 8° Beam Size @20MHz
- Full Stokes Parameters



Jupiter Radio Observation

Two Overlapping 16 MHz
Beams Covering 10-40 MHz

High Resolution Mode

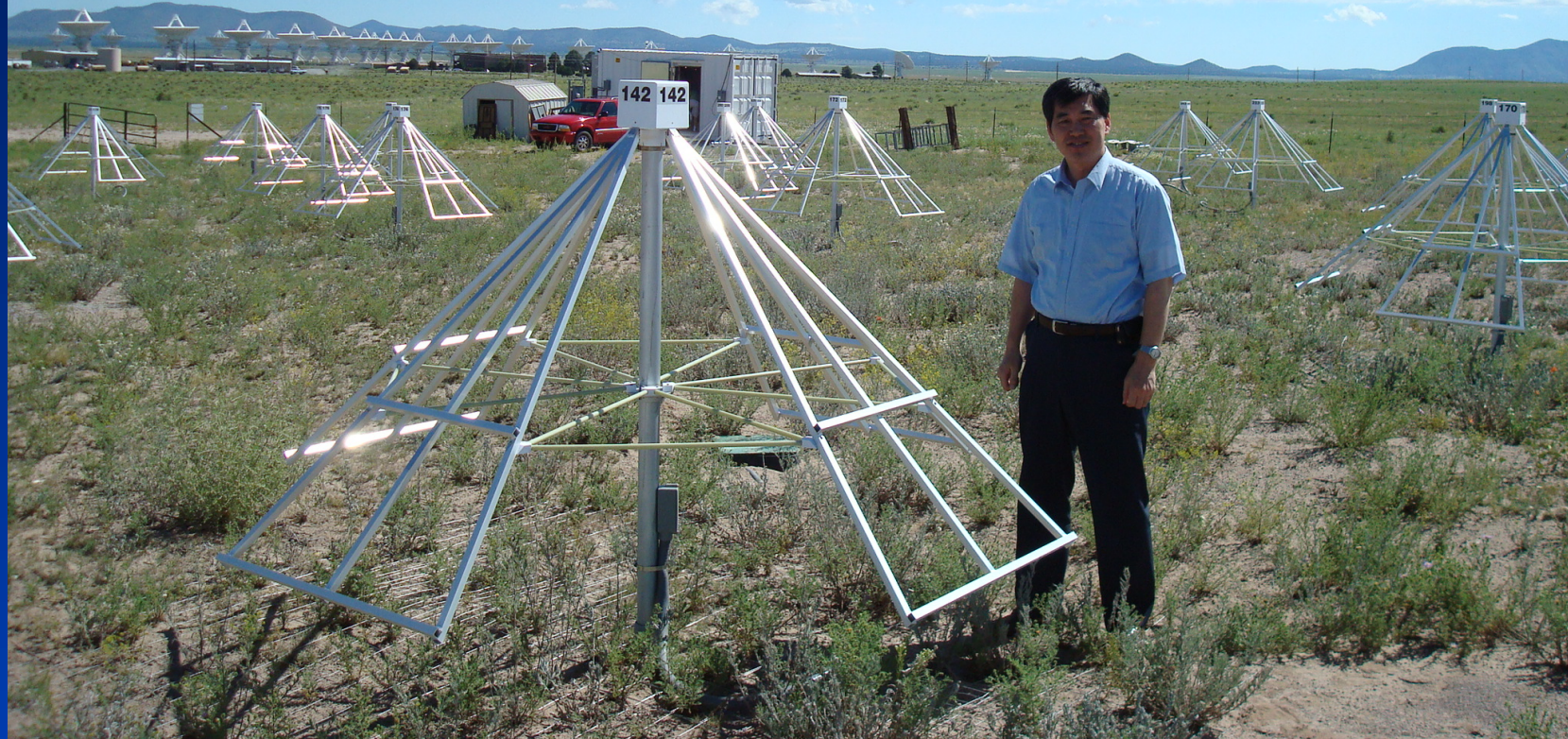
0.21 ms and 5 kHz

Low Resolution Mode

40 ms and 20 kHz

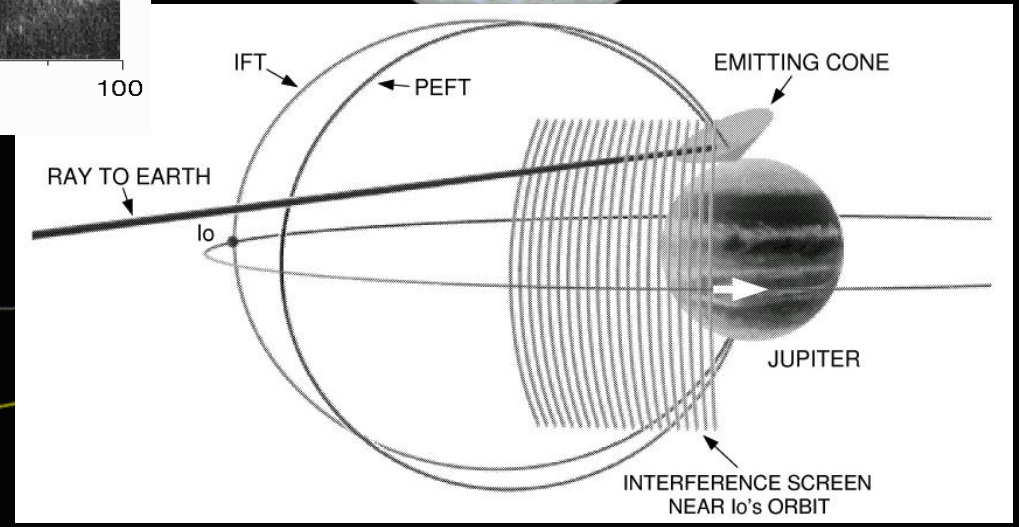
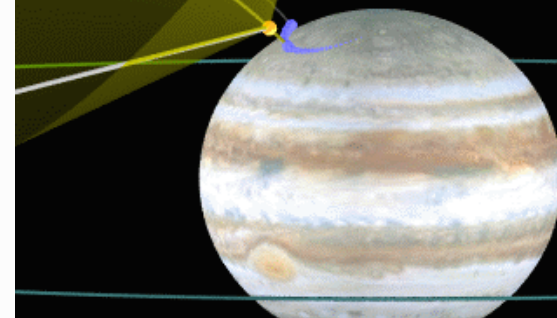
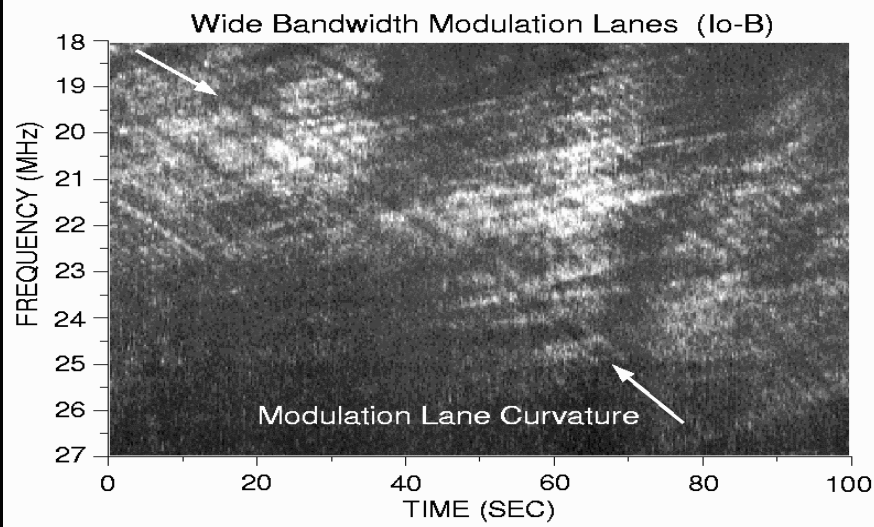


August 4, 2010

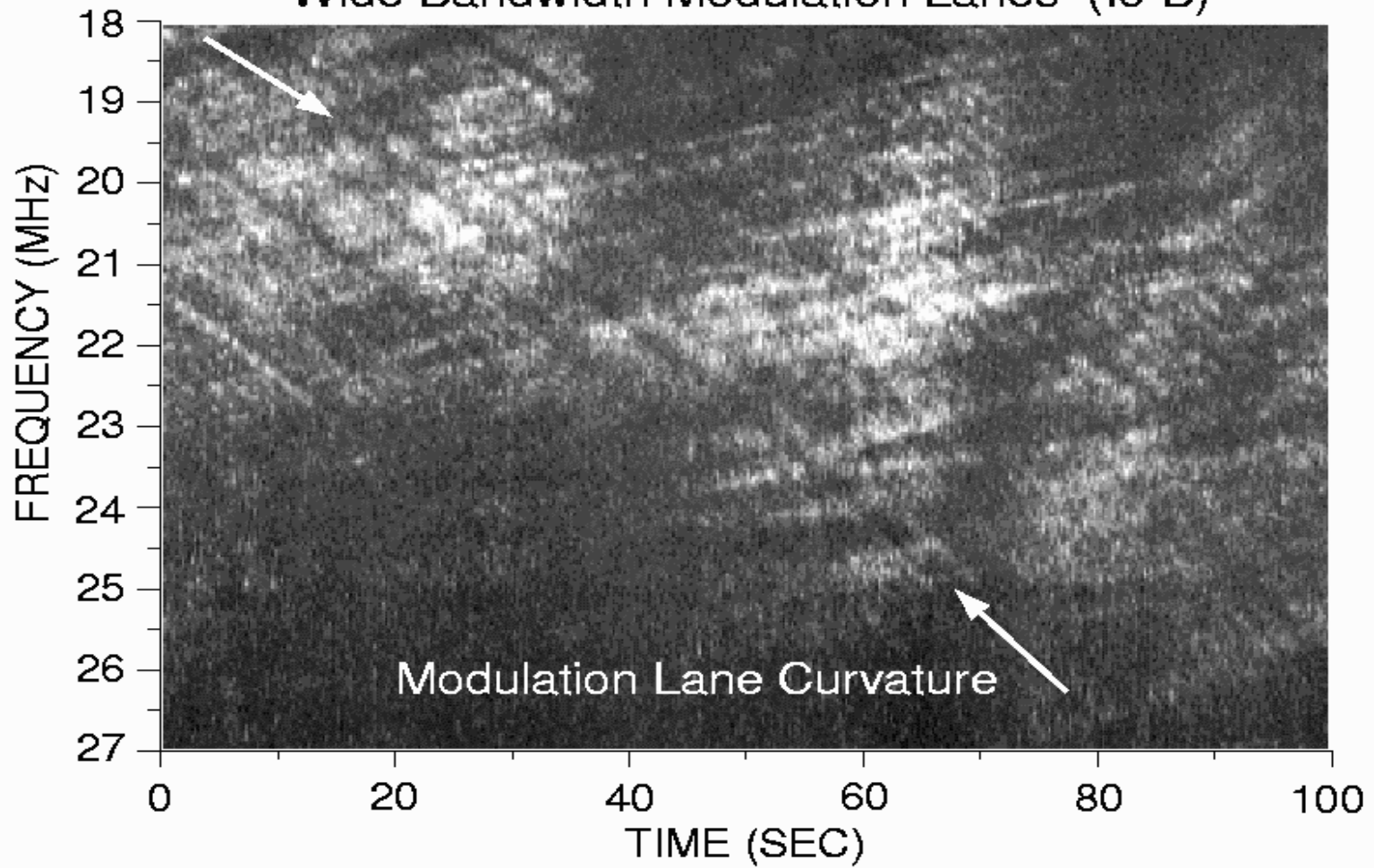


Remote Sensing of Jupiter's Radio Source by using Modulation Lane Method

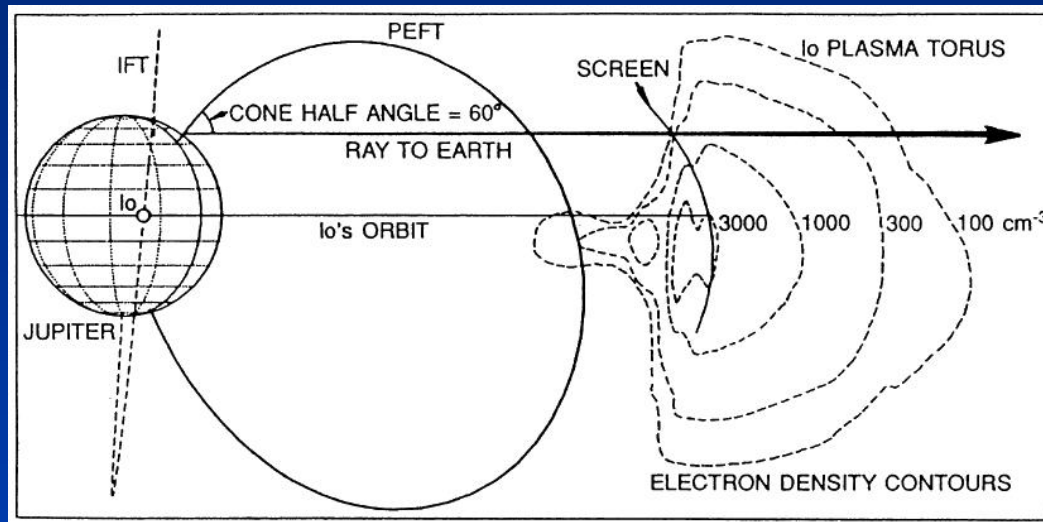
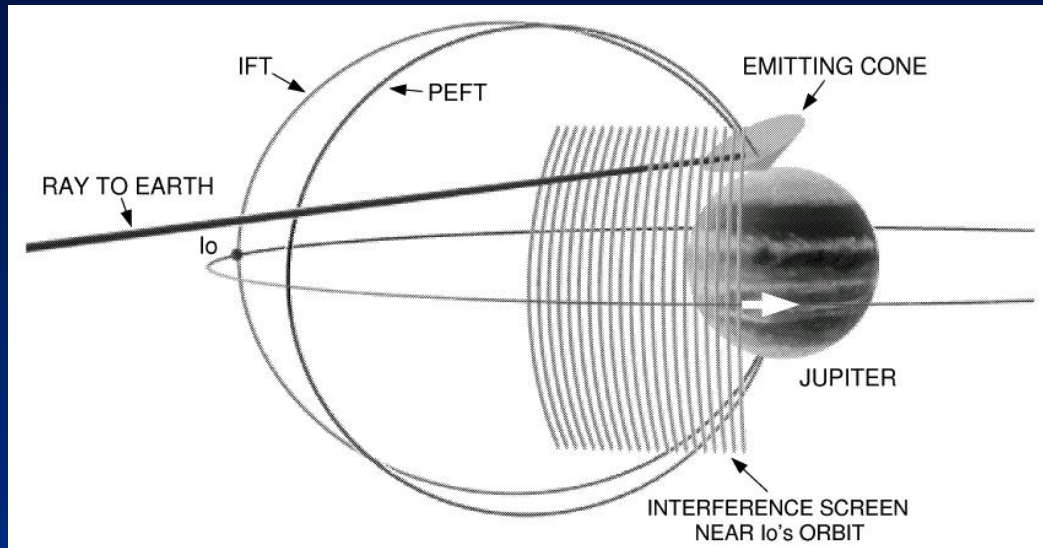
Imai et al.: [GRL\(1992\)](#), [PRE3\(1992\)](#), [JGR\(1997\)](#),
[JGR\(2002\)](#), [PRE6\(2006\)](#)

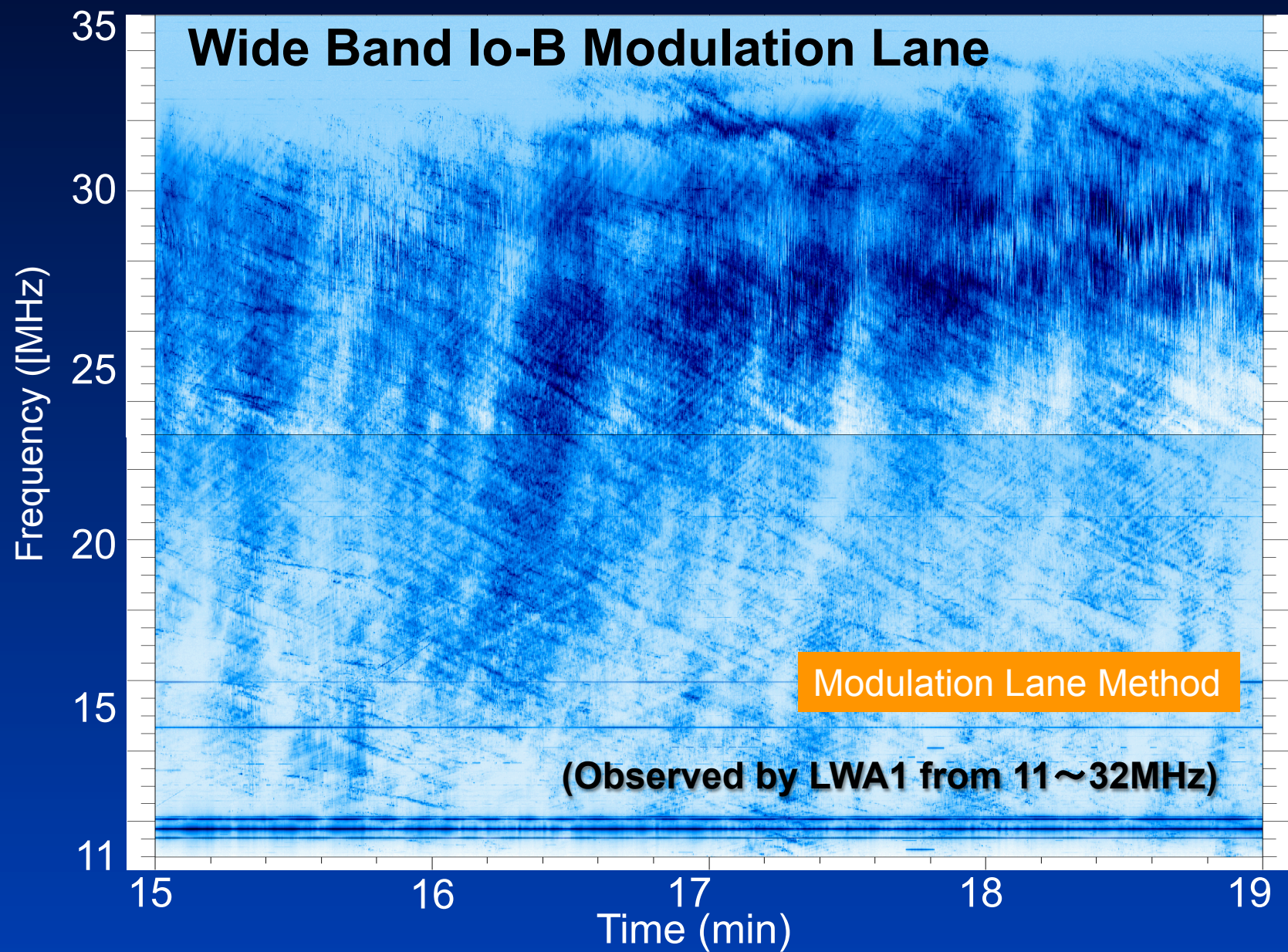


Wide Bandwidth Modulation Lanes (I_o-B)

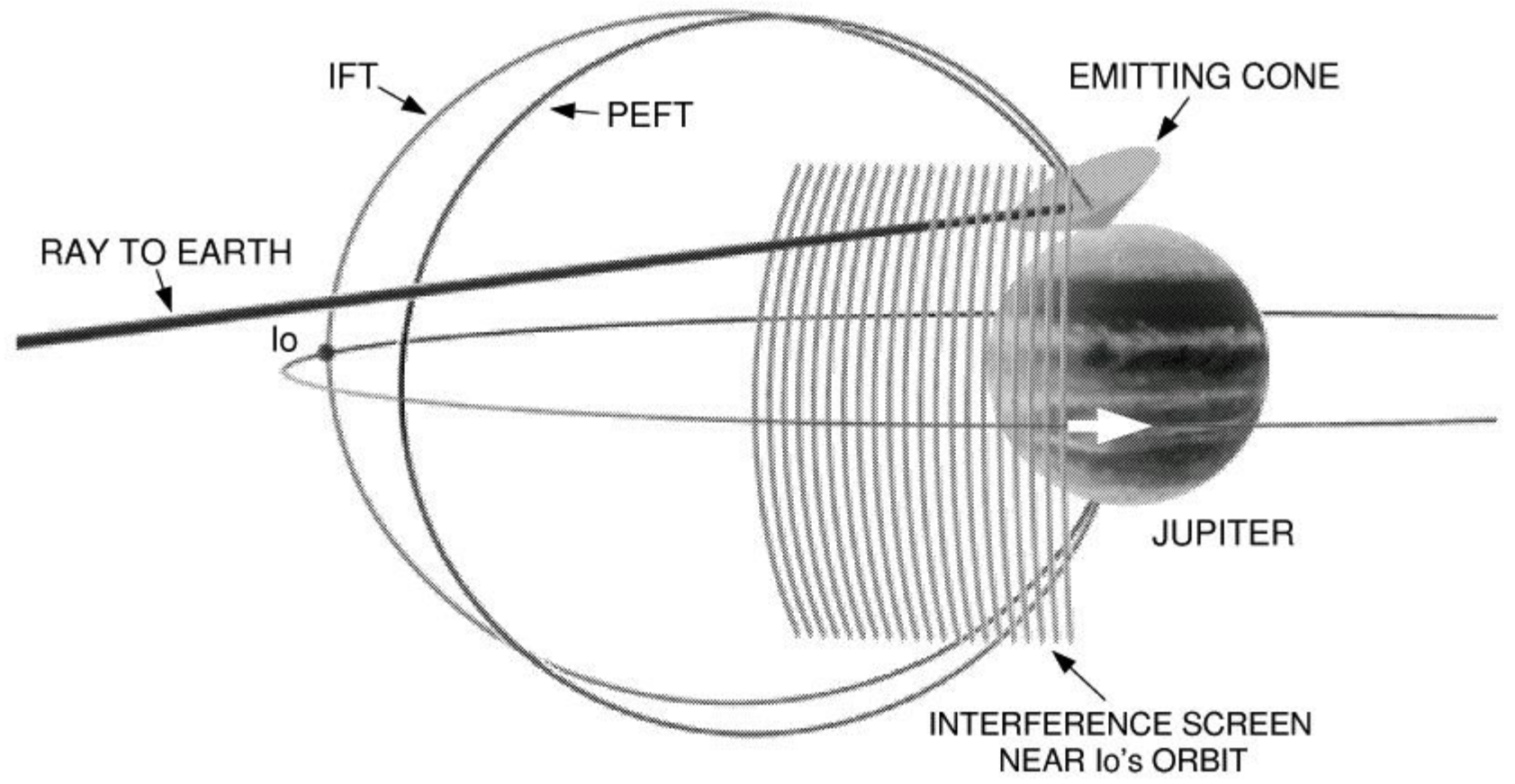


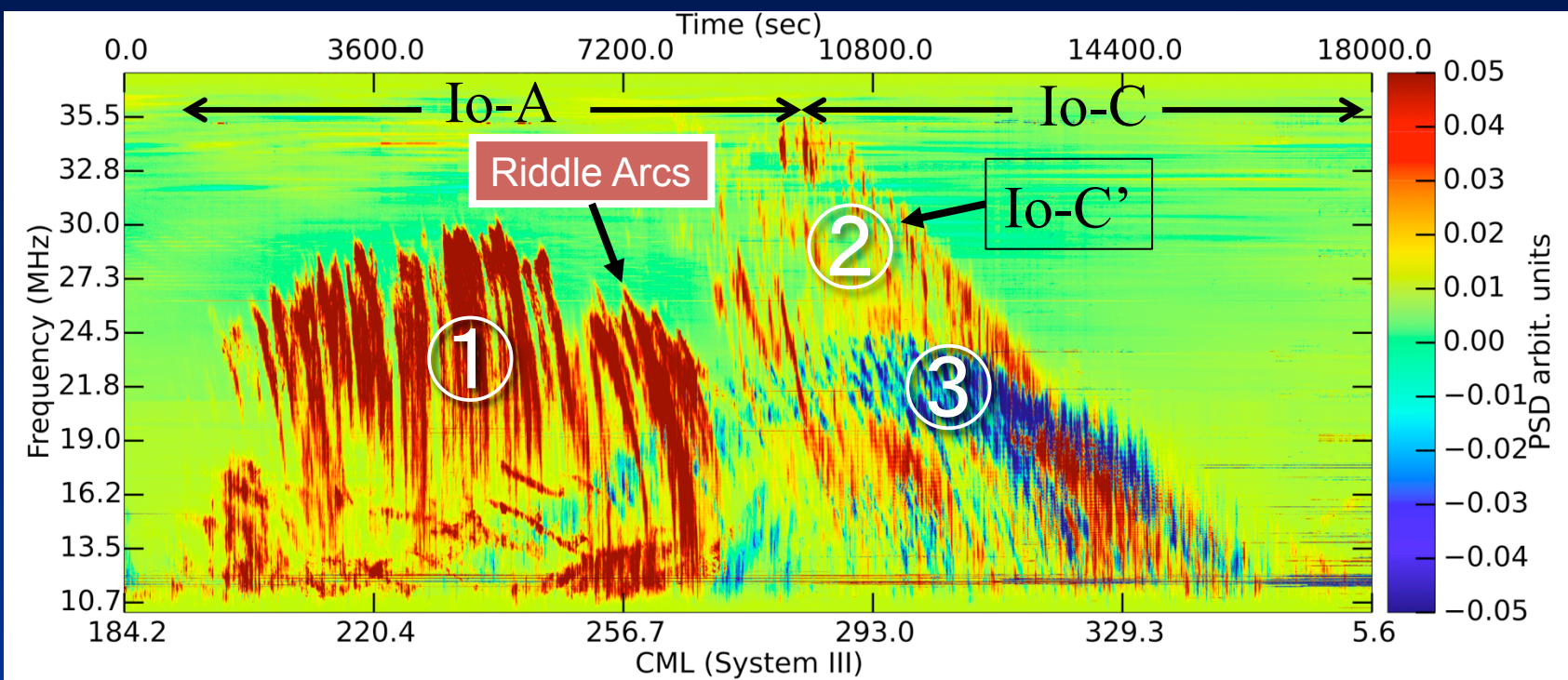
Modulation Lane Method





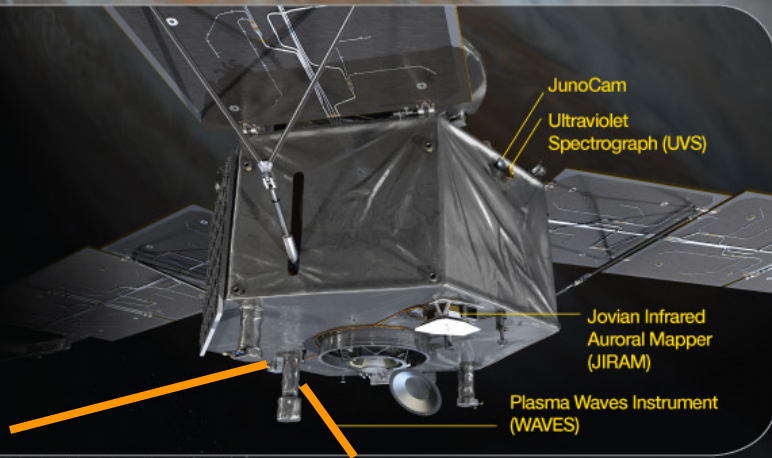
Modulation Lane Method





Io-A/Io-C burst recorded on 1 December 2012
by LWA1

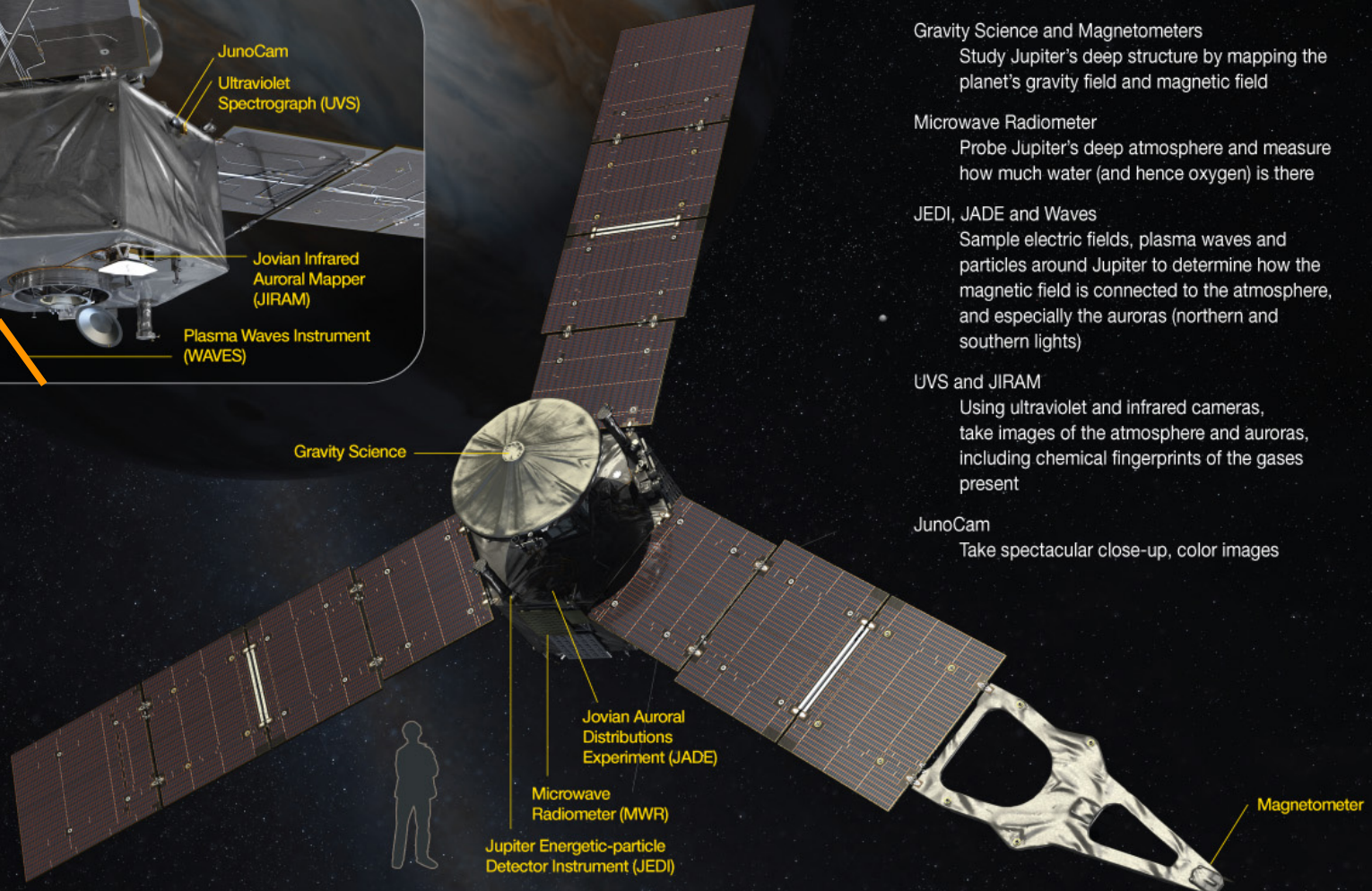
Juno Spacecraft



SPACECRAFT DIMENSIONS

Diameter: 66 feet (20 meters)
Height: 15 feet (4.5 meters)

For more information:
missionjuno.swri.edu &
www.nasa.gov/juno



Juno's Instruments

Gravity Science and Magnetometers

Study Jupiter's deep structure by mapping the planet's gravity field and magnetic field

Microwave Radiometer

Probe Jupiter's deep atmosphere and measure how much water (and hence oxygen) is there

JEDI, JADE and Waves

Sample electric fields, plasma waves and particles around Jupiter to determine how the magnetic field is connected to the atmosphere, and especially the auroras (northern and southern lights)

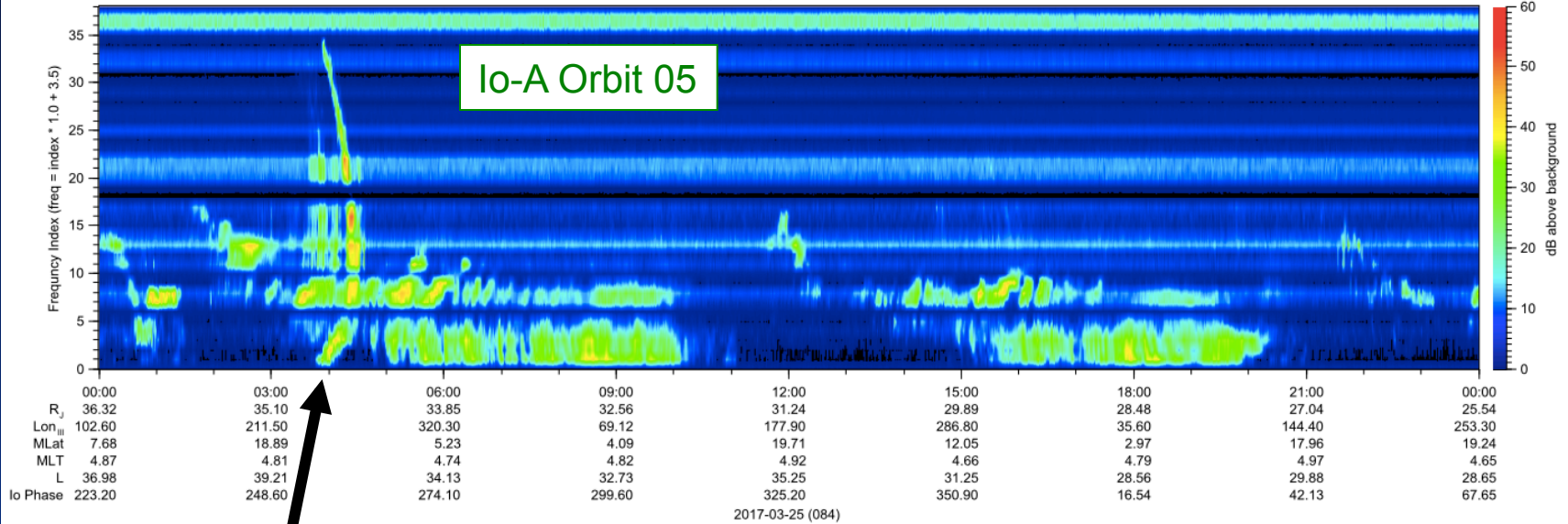
UVS and JIRAM

Using ultraviolet and infrared cameras, take images of the atmosphere and auroras, including chemical fingerprints of the gases present

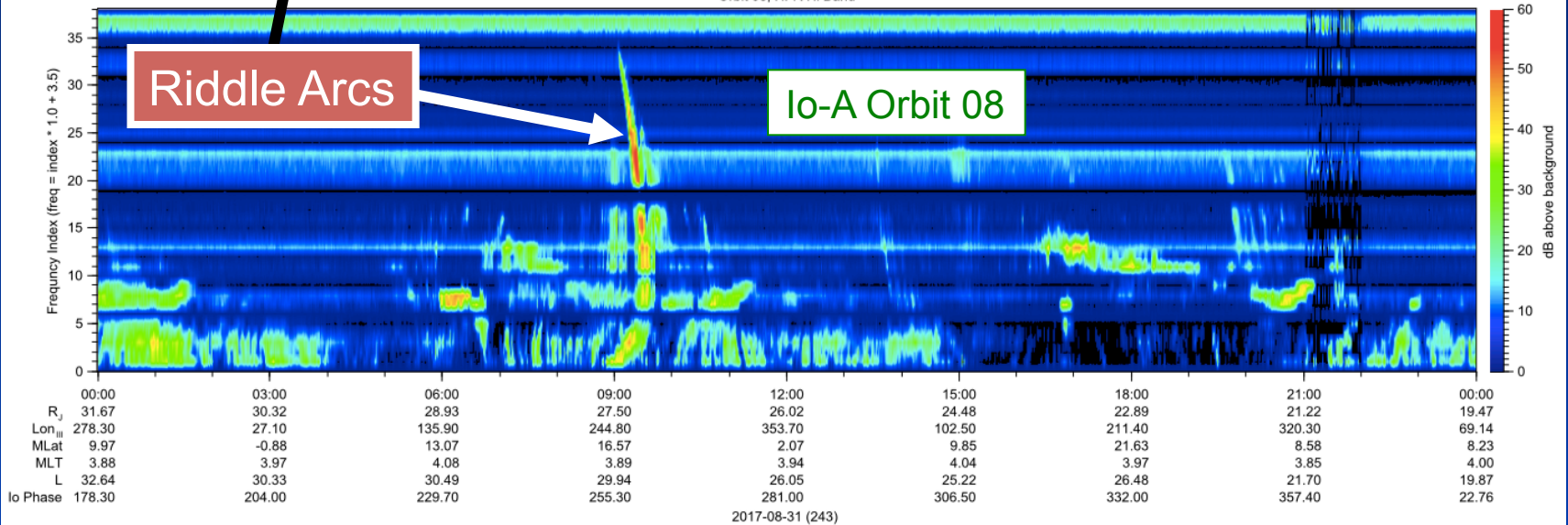
JunoCam

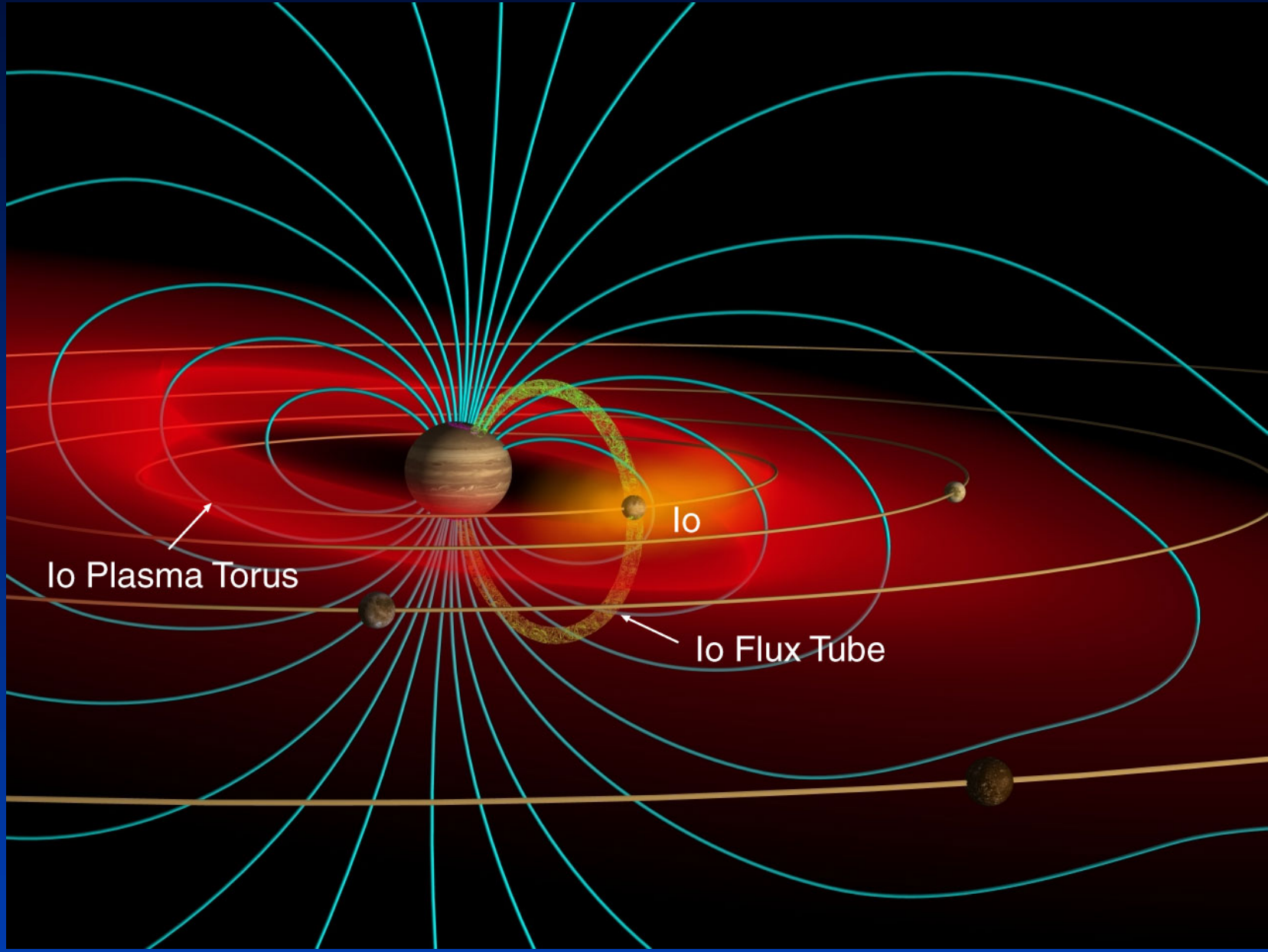
Take spectacular close-up, color images

Orbit 05, HFR Hi Band



Orbit 08, HFR Hi Band





Io Plasma Torus

Io

Io Flux Tube

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Jupiter Radio CubeSat and its Collaboration with LWA

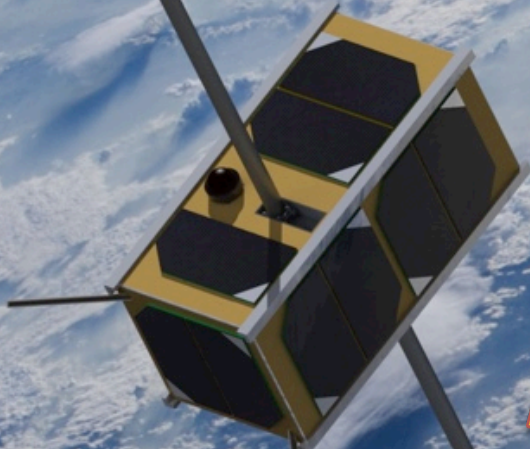
Kazumasa Imai

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KOSEN-1 Team

NASA Radio JOVE Team

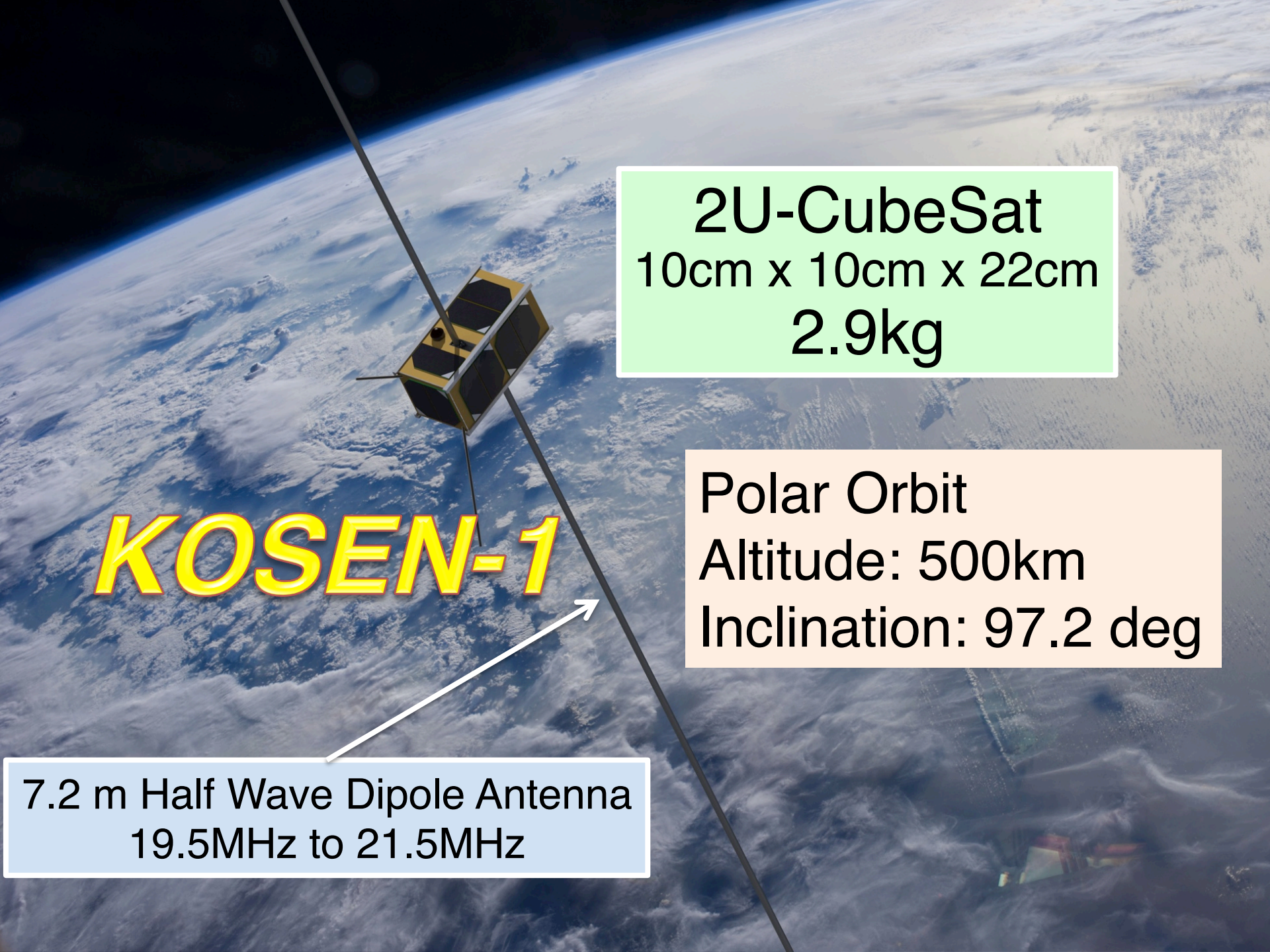


The background of the slide is a composite image. On the left, a satellite with a yellow and black body and solar panels is shown in orbit against the Earth's blue and white clouds. On the right, an Epsilon rocket is shown in the process of launching, with a bright orange and yellow flame and white smoke plume at its base. The rocket is white with red and blue markings and the word 'Epsilon' written on its side. The text is overlaid on a dark blue rounded rectangle in the center-right.

*To be launched
by a JAXA
Epsilon rocket
at the end of
2020!!*

©JAXA

*Innovative Satellites 2
Innovative Satellite Technology
Demonstration Program*

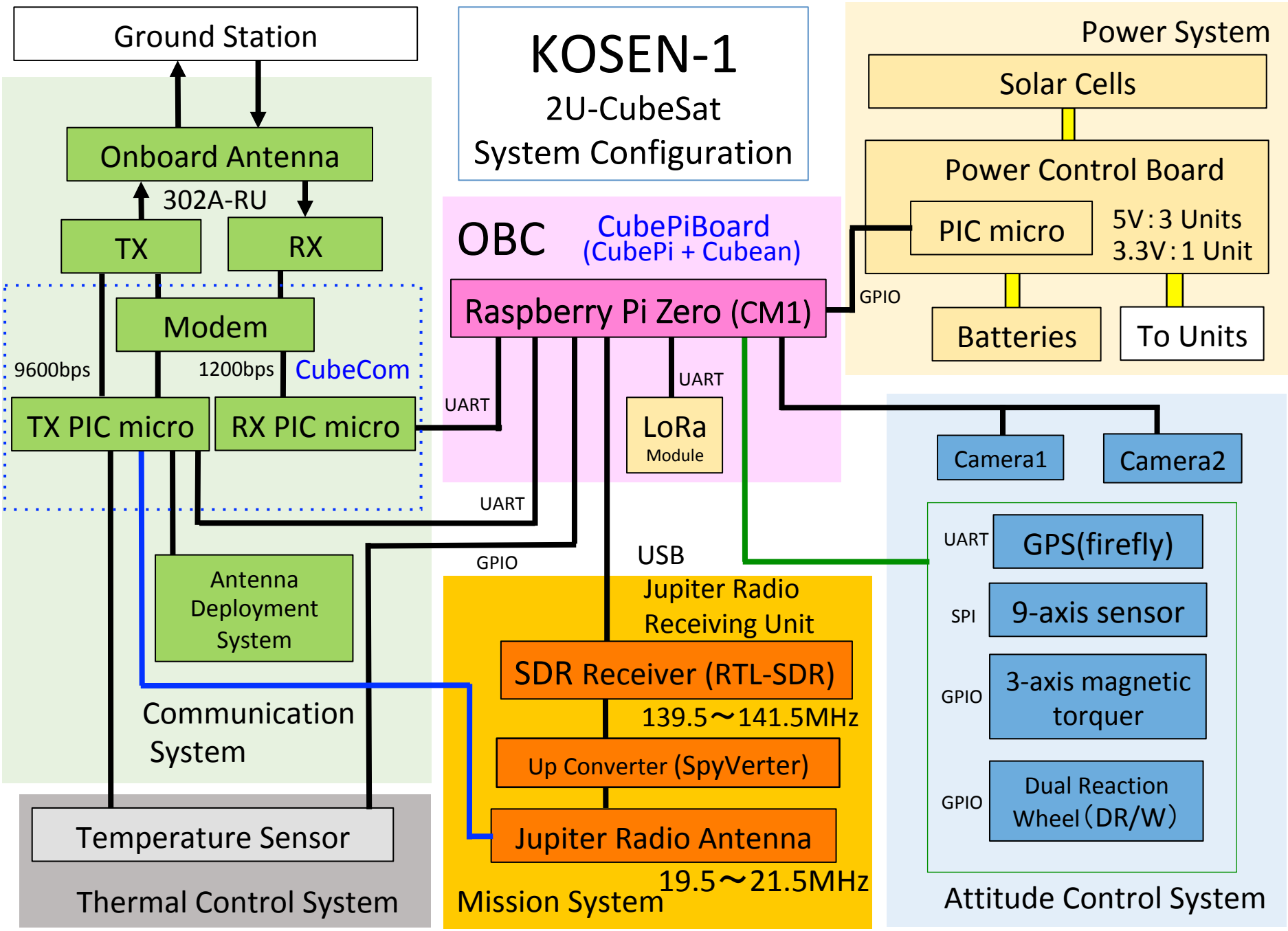


2U-CubeSat
10cm x 10cm x 22cm
2.9kg

Polar Orbit
Altitude: 500km
Inclination: 97.2 deg

KOSEN-1

7.2 m Half Wave Dipole Antenna
19.5MHz to 21.5MHz



Ground Station

Onboard Antenna

TX

RX

Modem

9600bps

1200bps

CubeCom

TX PIC micro

RX PIC micro

Antenna Deployment System

Communication System

Temperature Sensor

Thermal Control System

KOSSEN-1

2U-CubeSat

System Configuration

OBC

CubePiBoard (CubePi + Cubean)

Raspberry Pi Zero (CM1)

UART

UART

UART

GPIO

USB

Jupiter Radio Receiving Unit

SDR Receiver (RTL-SDR)

139.5 ~ 141.5MHz

Up Converter (SpyVerter)

Jupiter Radio Antenna

19.5 ~ 21.5MHz

Mission System

Power System

Solar Cells

Power Control Board

PIC micro

5V: 3 Units

3.3V: 1 Unit

Batteries

To Units

Camera1

Camera2

UART

GPS (firefly)

SPI

9-axis sensor

GPIO

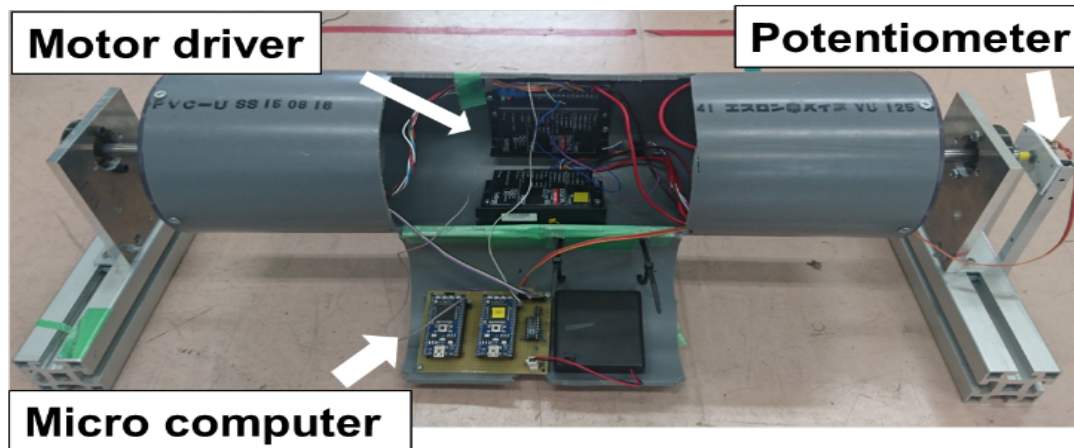
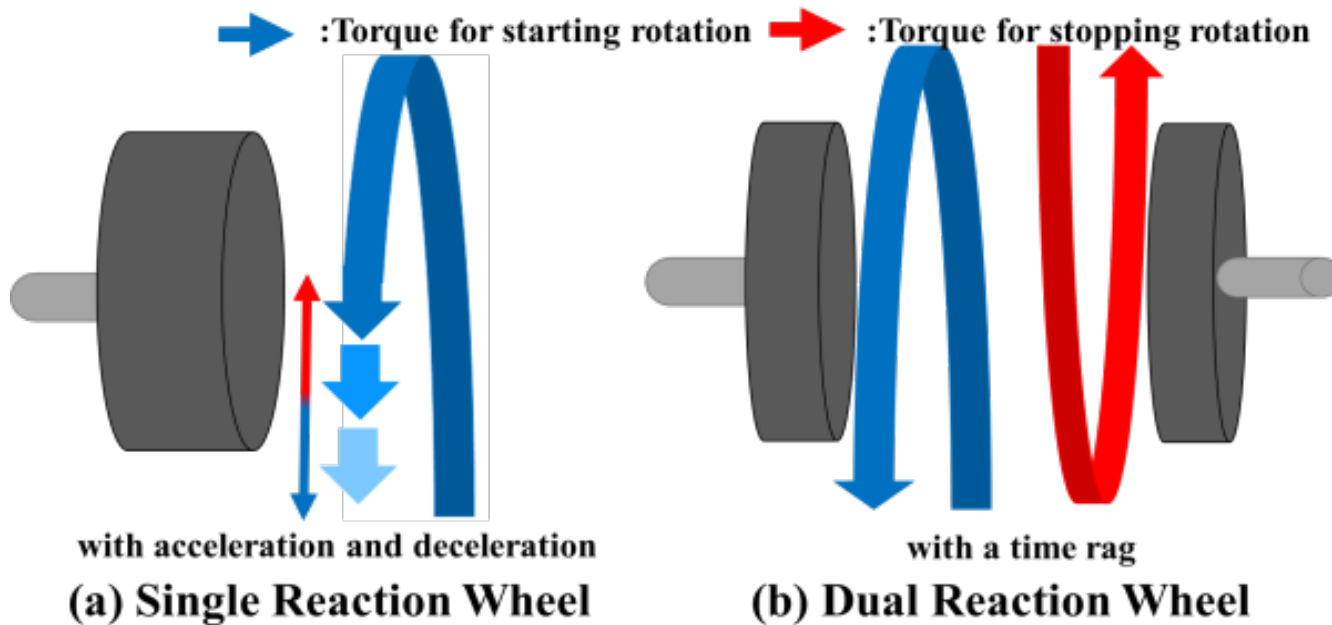
3-axis magnetic torquer

GPIO

Dual Reaction Wheel (DR/W)

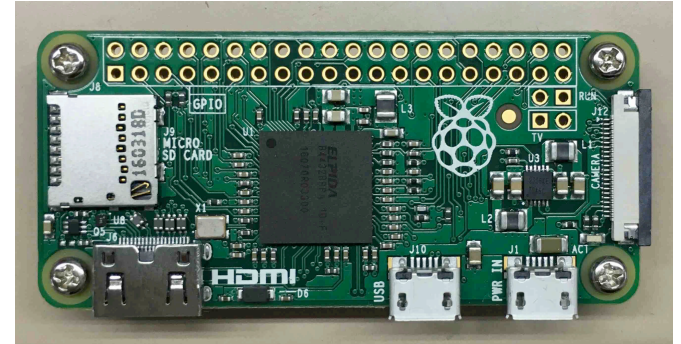
Attitude Control System

Dual Reaction Wheel



Onboard Computer

Raspberry Pi Zero



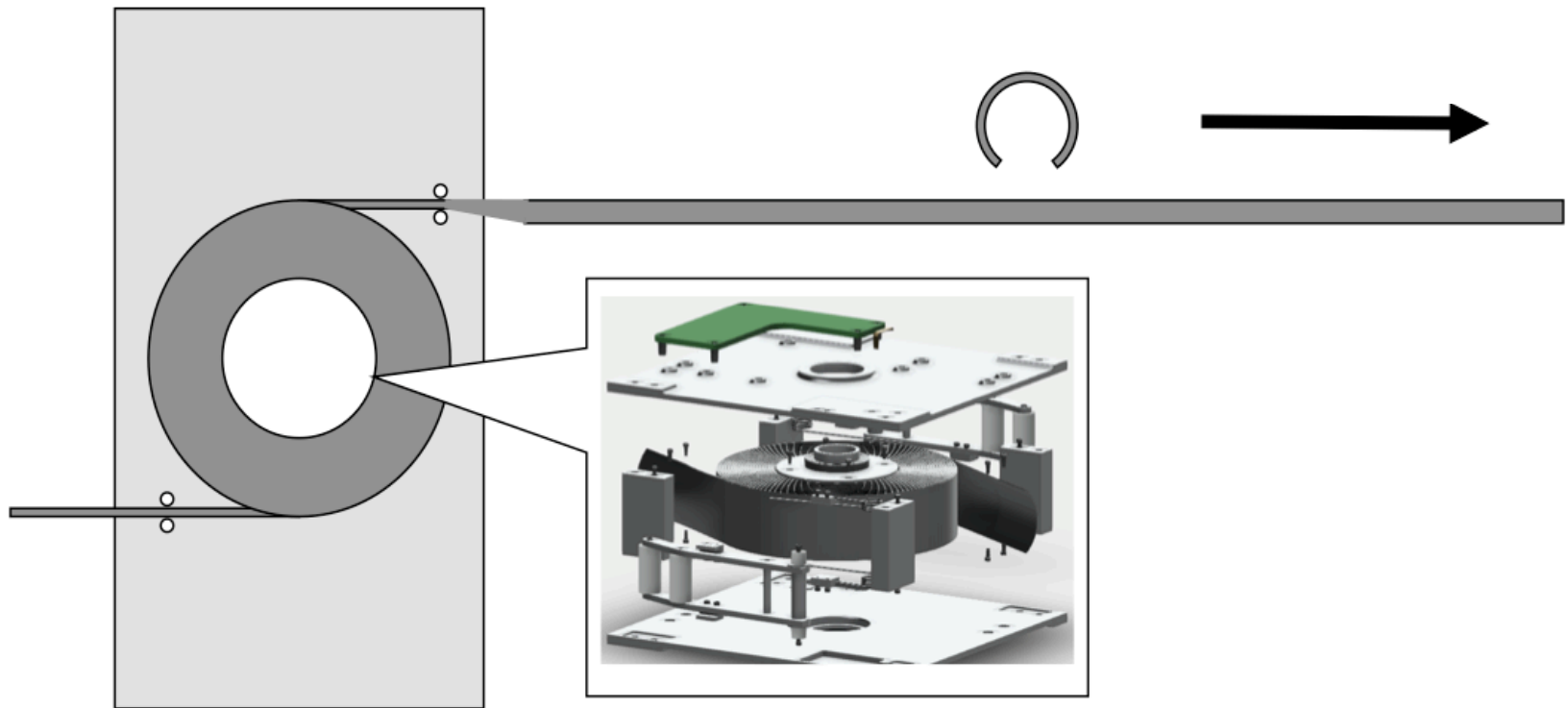
Raspberry Pi Compute Module (CM1)

Cubean

CubePiBoard

CubePi

Dipole Antenna for Jupiter Radio Reception

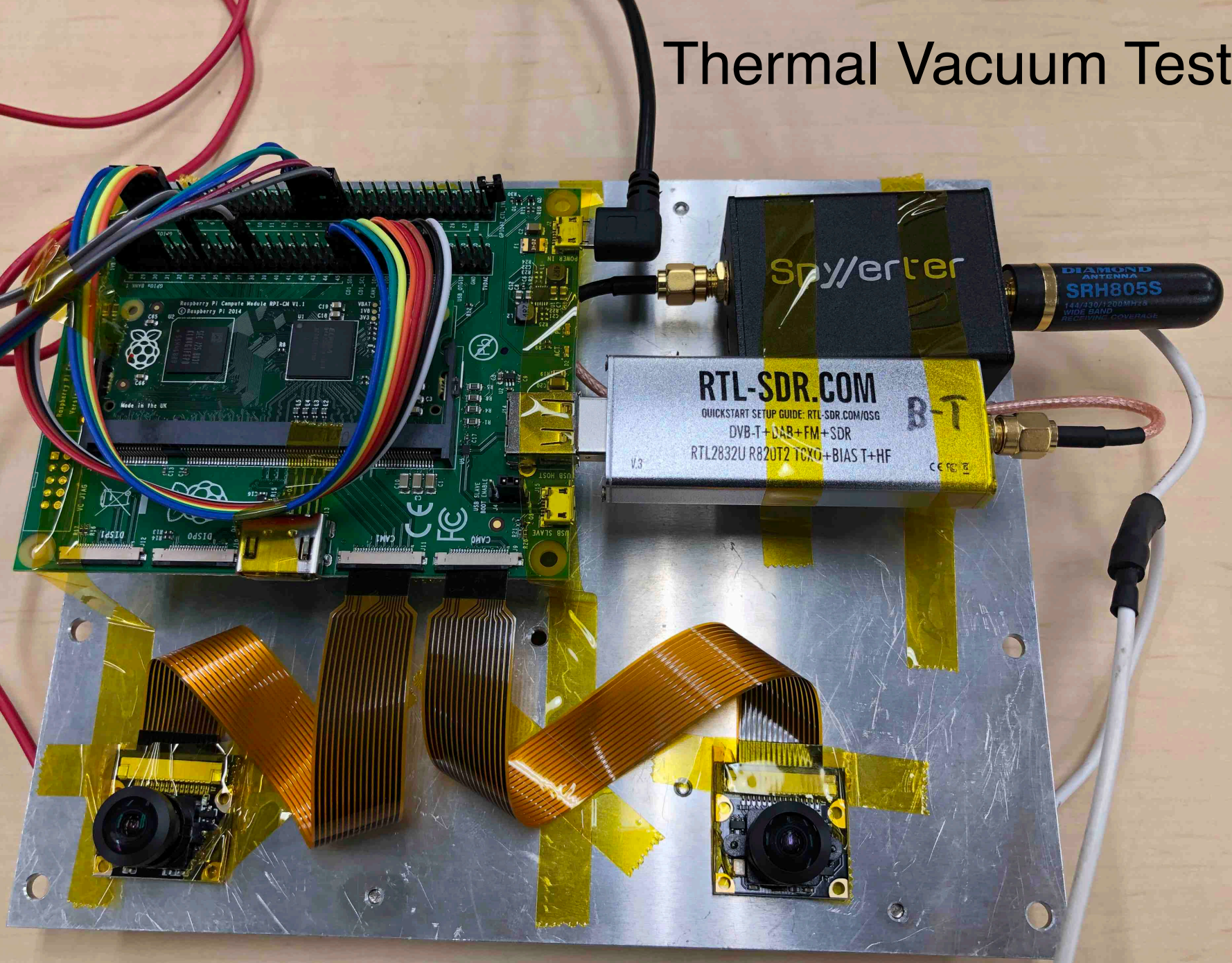


7.2 m Half Wave Dipole Antenna
19.5MHz to 21.5MHz

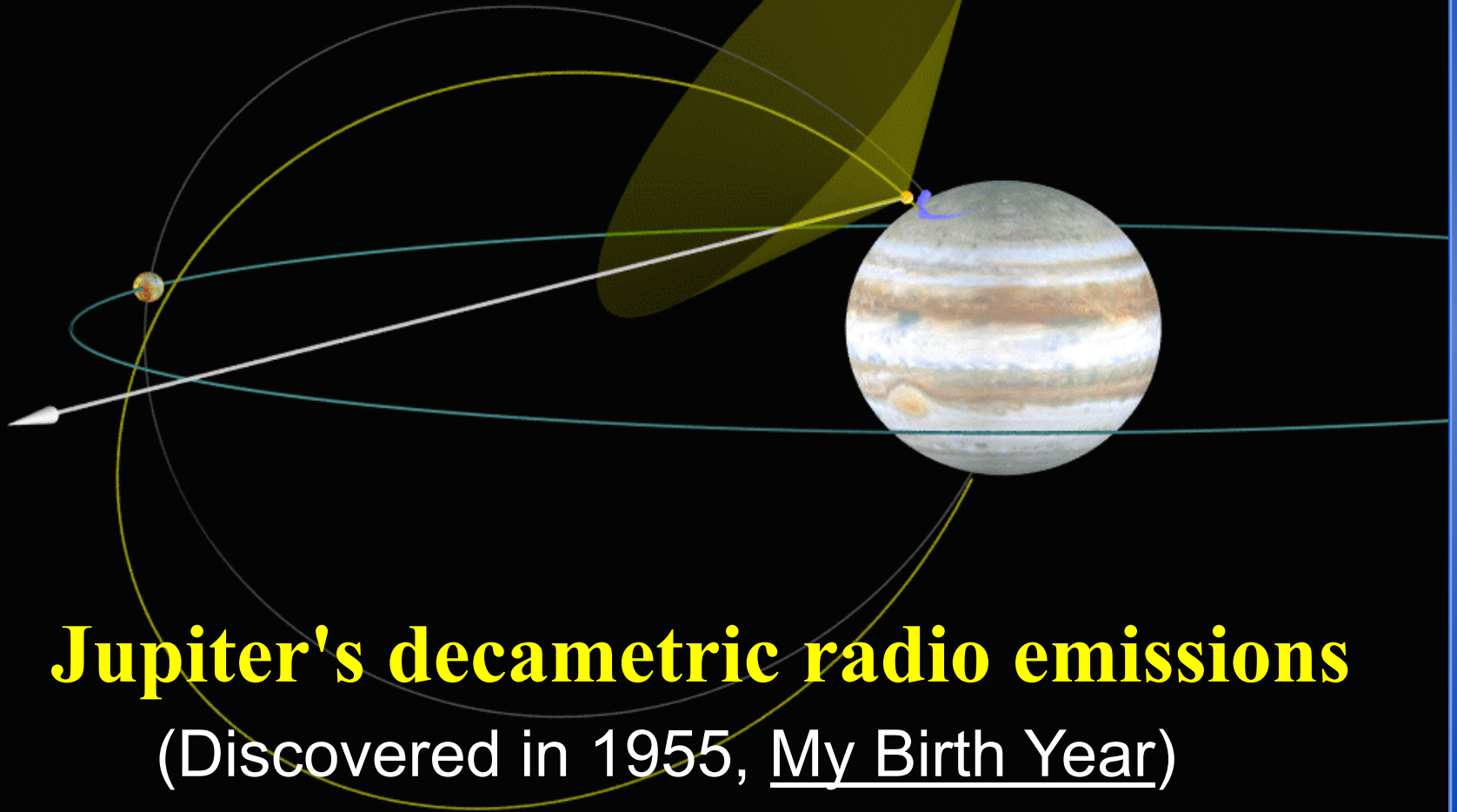




Thermal Vacuum Test

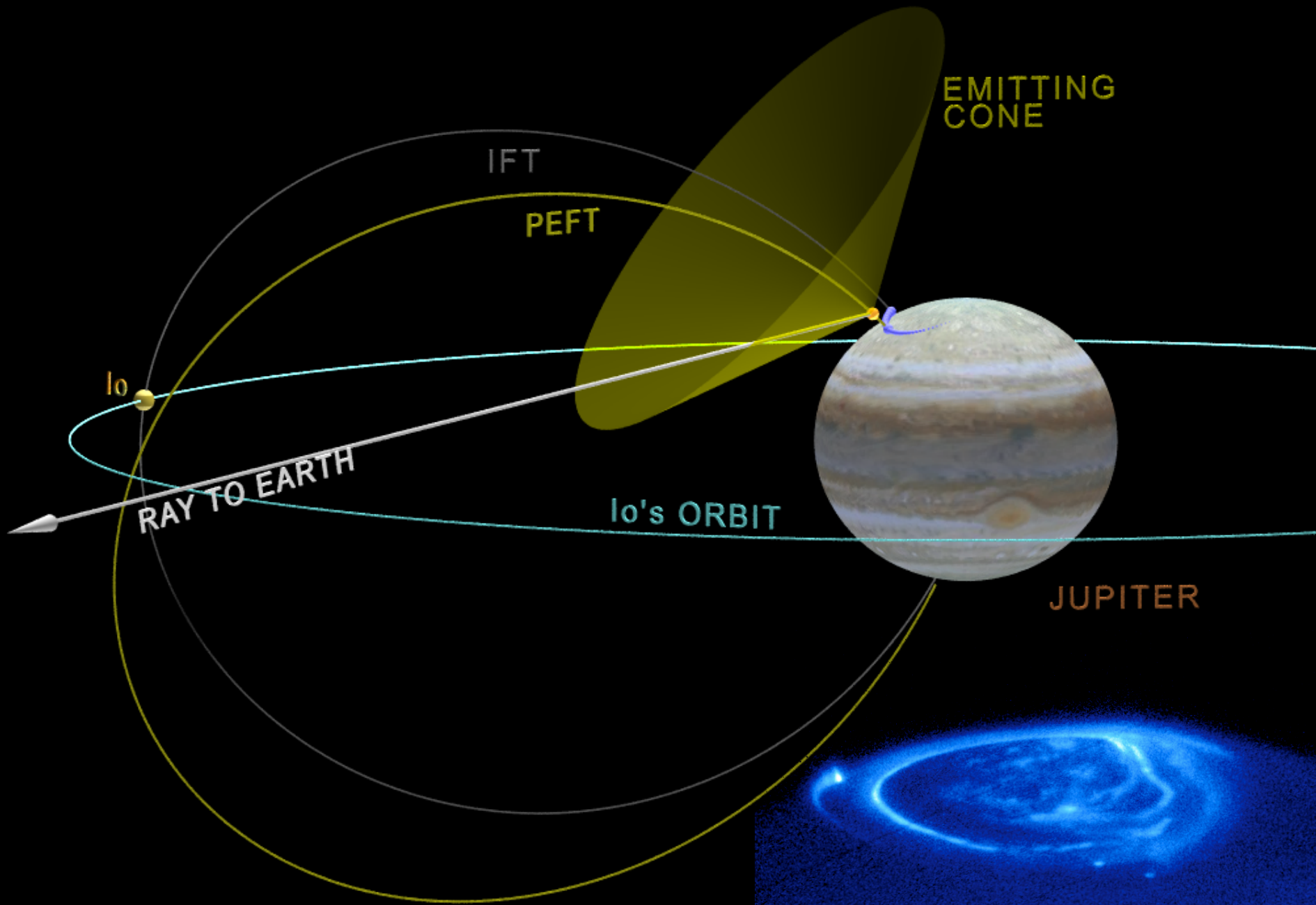


Science Mission of KOSEN-1



Jupiter's decametric radio emissions

(Discovered in 1955, My Birth Year)



EMITTING
CONE

IFT

PEFT

Io

RAY TO EARTH

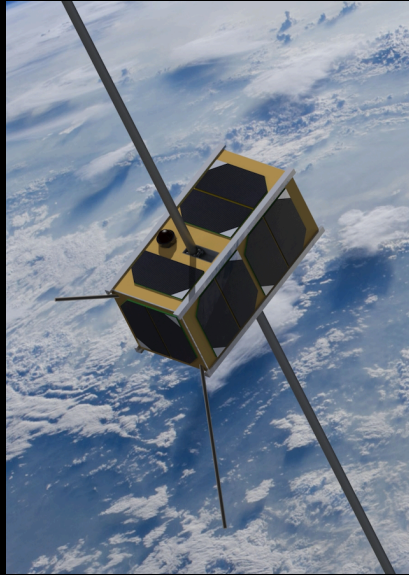
Io's ORBIT

JUPITER

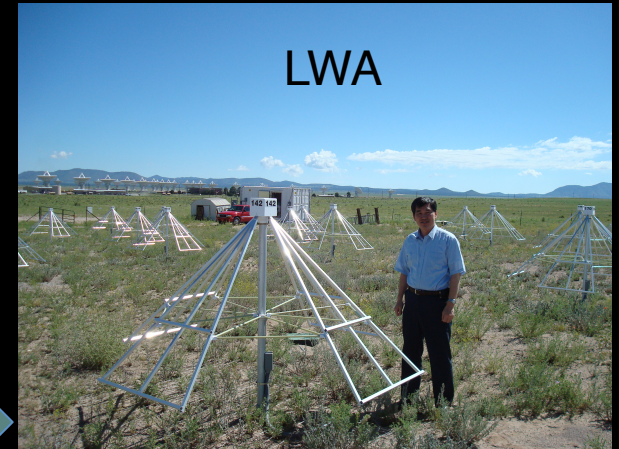


Imai Lab.

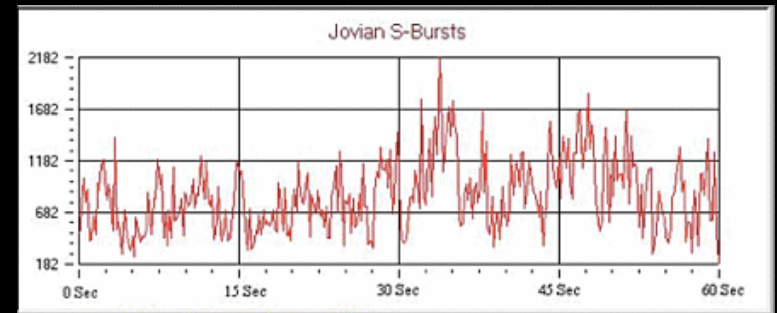
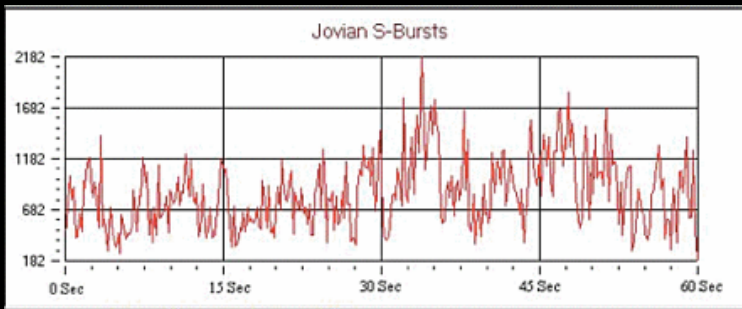
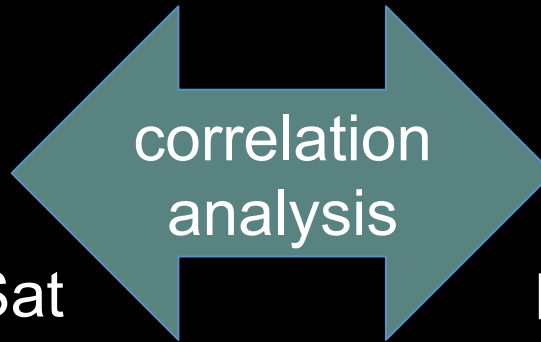
Mission



Data from a CubeSat



Data from the ground



The purpose of this project is to measure the delay time by using a correlation analysis method.

The background of the image shows a satellite in orbit on the left, with a JAXA Epsilon rocket launching from Earth on the right. The rocket is white with red accents and is shown with a large plume of fire and smoke. The Earth's surface is visible in the background, showing clouds and landmasses.

*To be launched
by a JAXA
Epsilon rocket
at the end of
2020!!*

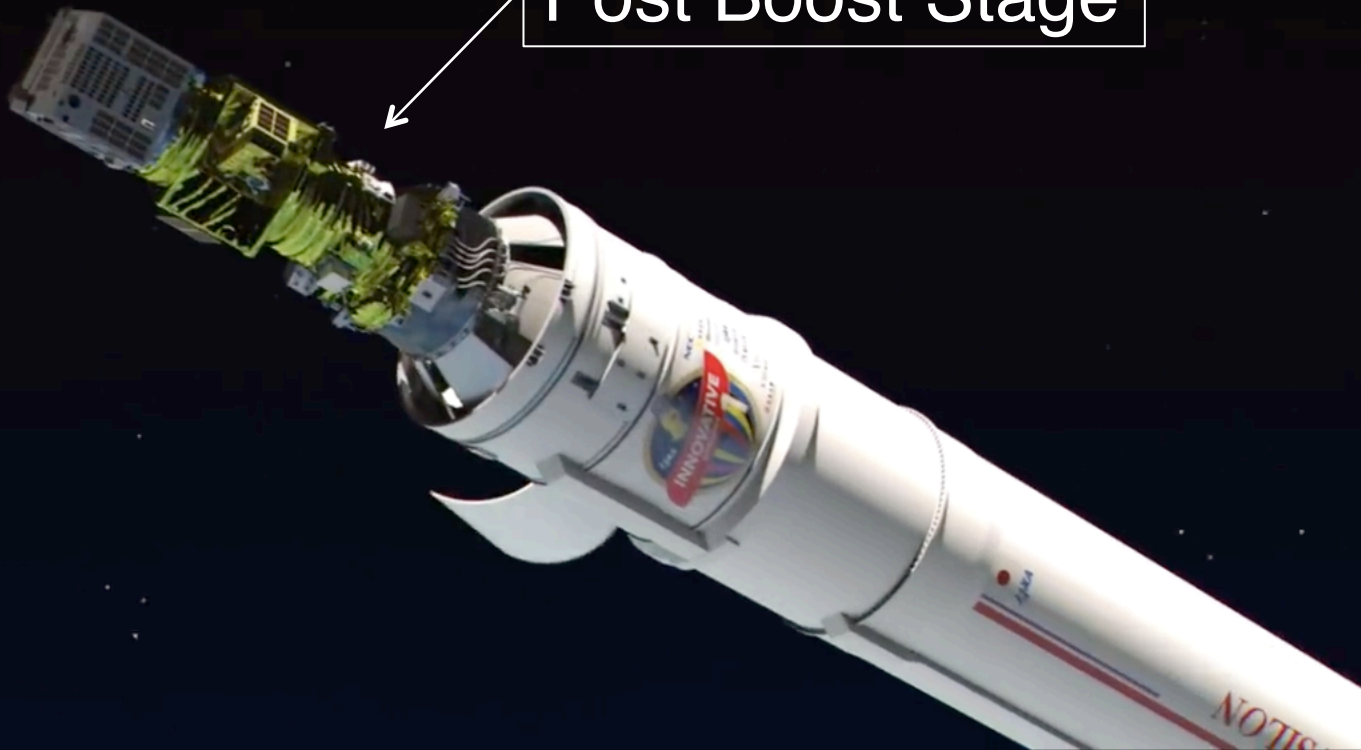
©JAXA

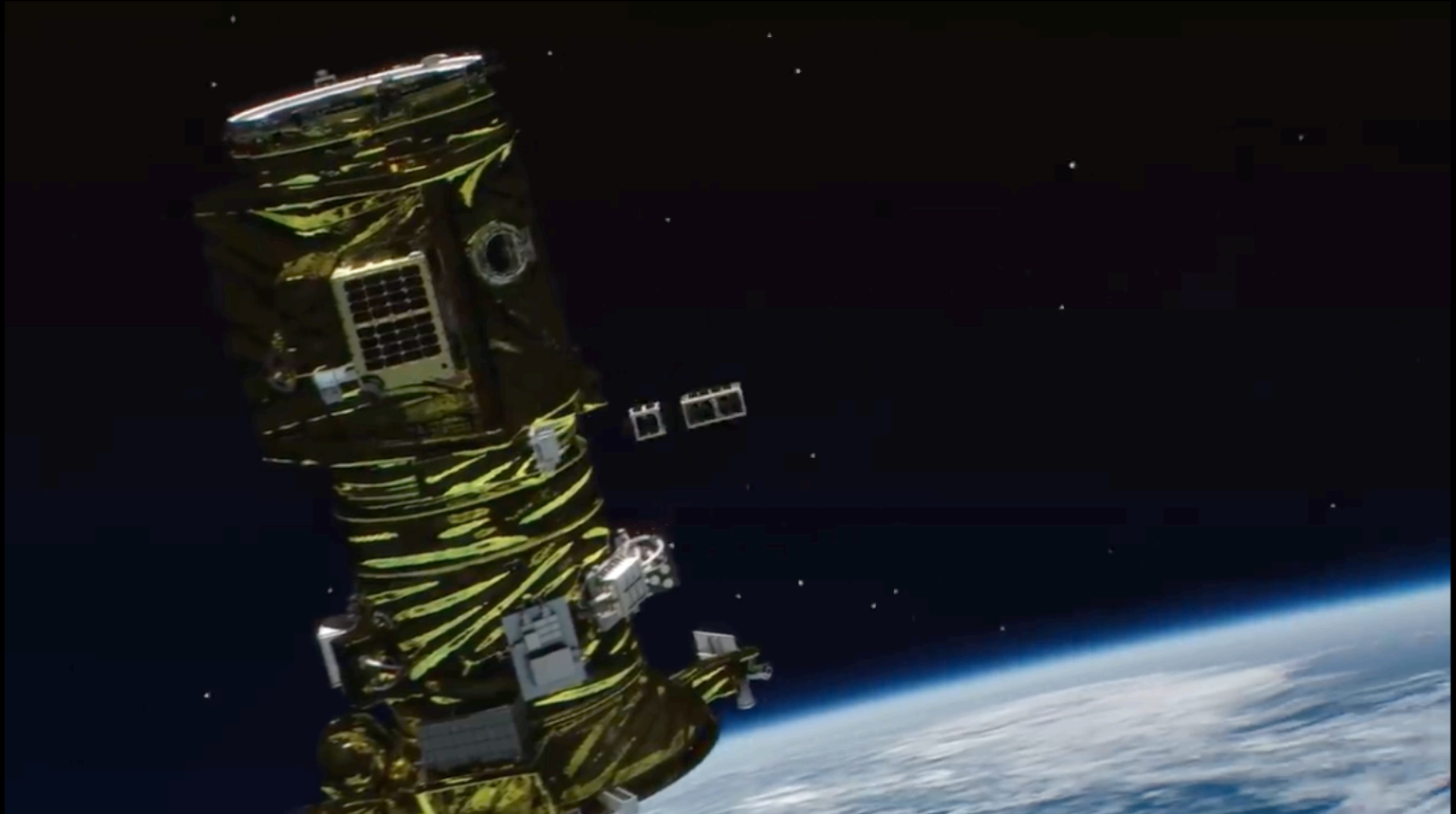
JAXA Epsilon Rocket 4

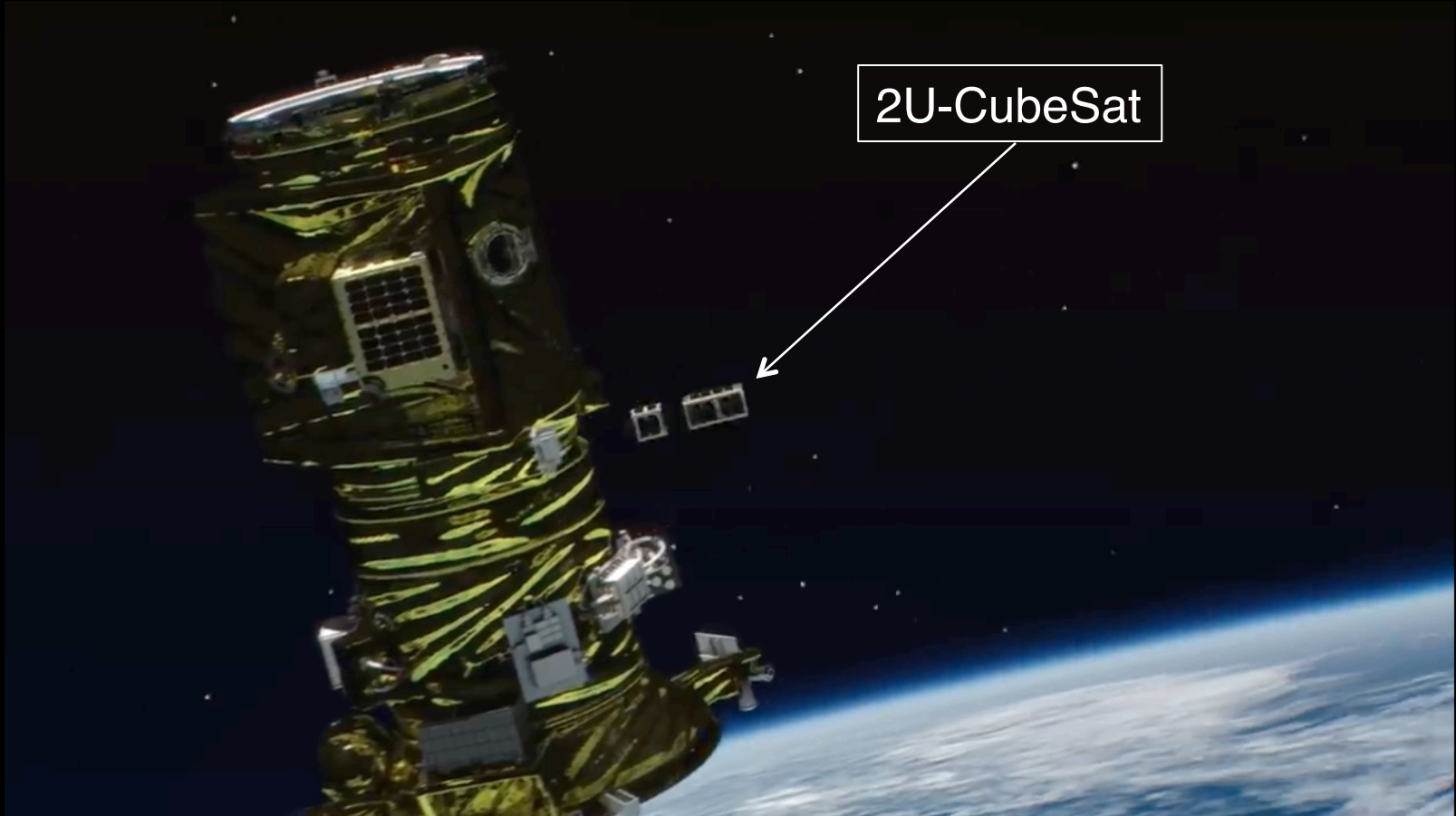
Innovative Satellites 1



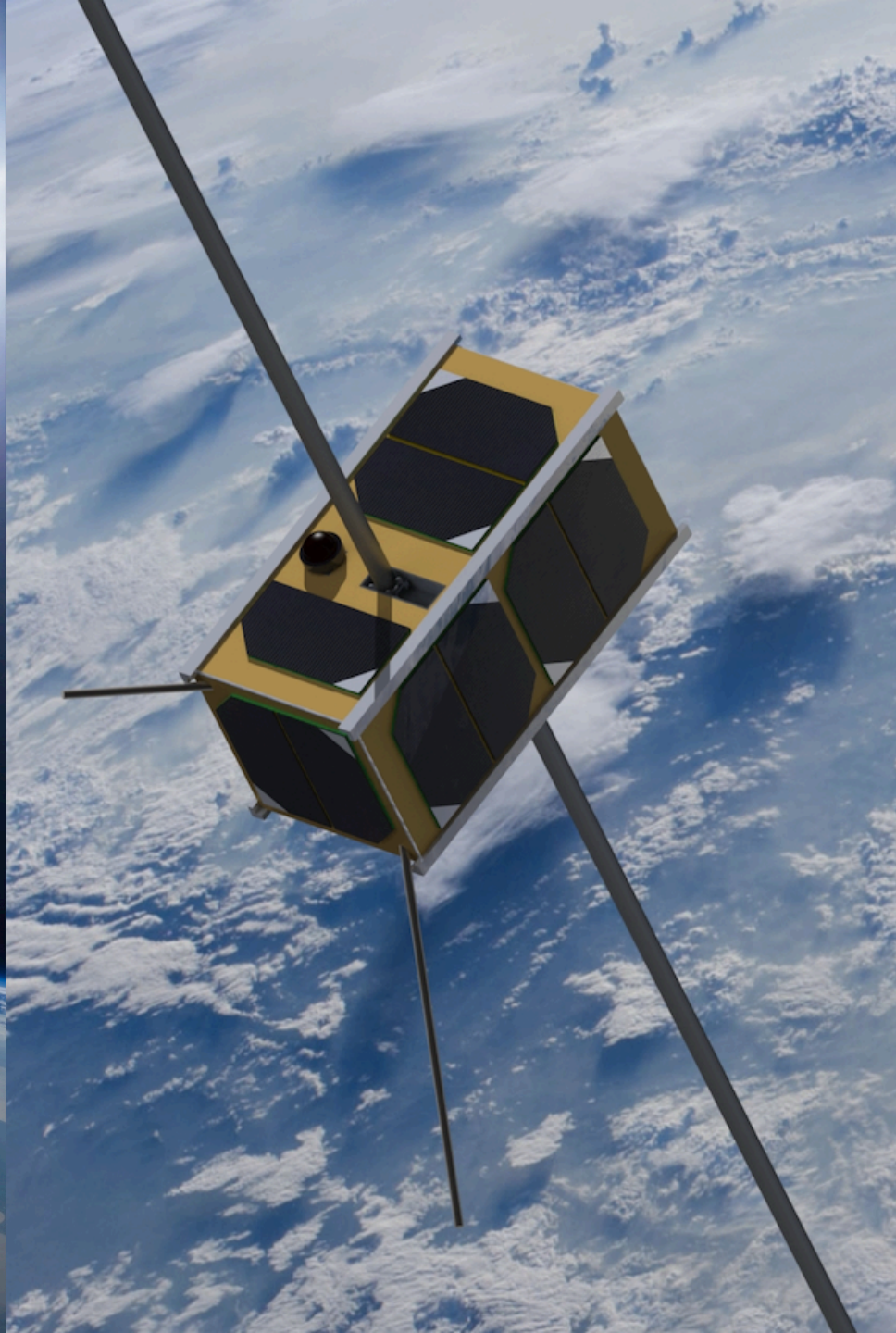
Post Boost Stage







2U-CubeSat



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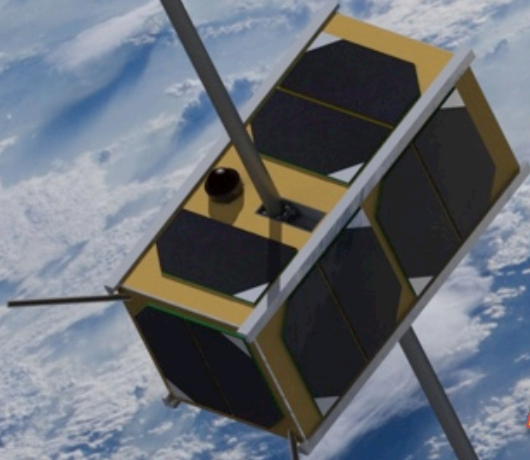
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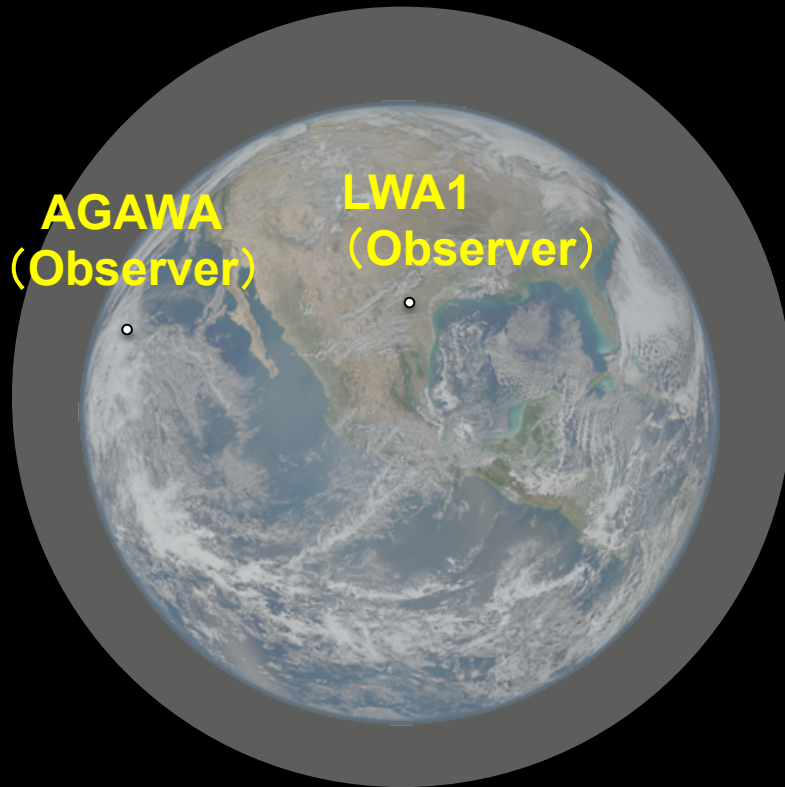
KOSEN-1 Team

NASA Radio JOVE Team

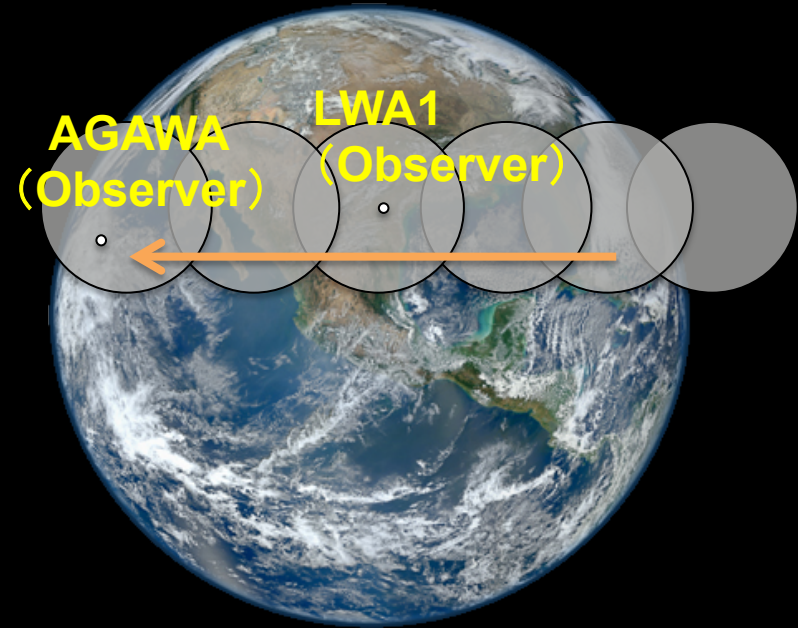


Model of Beam Structure

✧ Looking from Jupiter



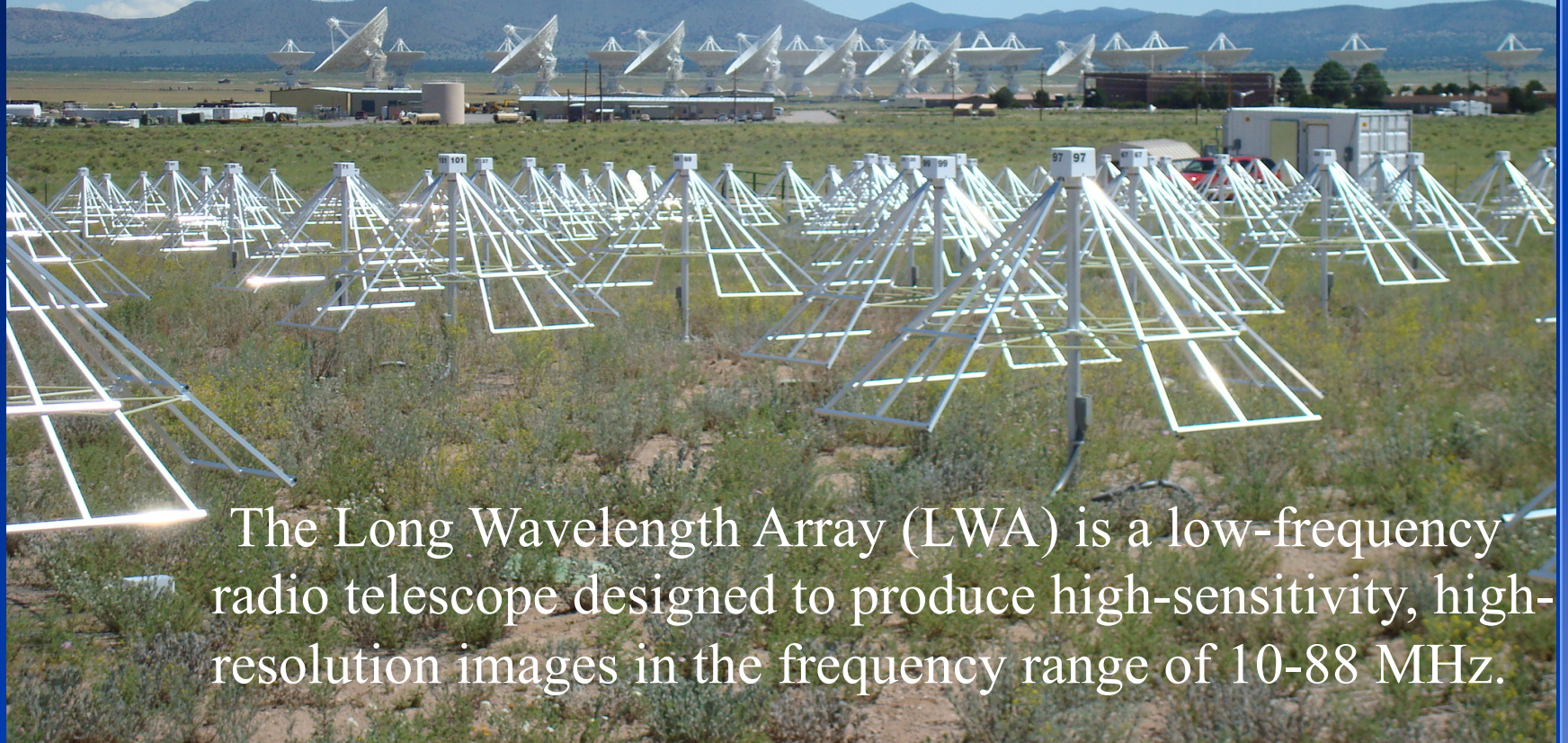
Flashlight-like beaming



Beacon-like beaming

Long Wavelength Array Station 1 (LWA1)

VLA site, New Mexico, USA



The Long Wavelength Array (LWA) is a low-frequency radio telescope designed to produce high-sensitivity, high-resolution images in the frequency range of 10-88 MHz.