

あかつき

- Observing Venus with Akatsuki -

Yeon Joo Lee, Javier Peralta, and Imamura Takeshi

(ISAS/JAXA, Sagamihara)

2016-06-05 ALPO-Japan

あかつき in a good condition!

 Since 2015 Dec 7, Akatsuki has been observing Venus.



At the time right after the successful orbit insertion

[Nakamura et al. 2016]

2016-06-05 ALPO-Japan

あかつき instruments

- 5 cameras; Imaging Venusian atmosphere and surface
 - LIR (Long wave InfraRed camera)
 - IR1 (1 μm camera)
 - IR2 (2 μm camera)
 - UVI (UltraViolet Imager)
 - LAC (Lightening and Airglow Camera)
- 1 ultra stable oscillator; Retrieving temperature profiles using radio occultation technique





Ground/space-based coordinated observations

- Have been used for Venus atmosphere observations
 - Same target, but different wavelength

e.g. Mesospheric SO2 abundance vertical distribution using UV spectra of Hubble Space Telescope (HST) and ground-based sub-mm observation [Jessup et al. 2015] (Note, Venus Express data was also used.)



Ground/space-based coordinated observations

- Have been used for Venus atmosphere observations
 - Different targets using different methods

e.g. Vertical wind profile; winds measurements from Ground-based telescopes, Messenger (flyby) and Venus Express [Peralta et al. in prep.]



Akatsuki's observational plan



2016 2nd half – 2017 1st half

 Akatsuki's last delta-v was conducted in April 2016, and a next one is scheduled at the end of 2018.
→We can make a plan for 2016-2017 observations



2016 2nd half – 2017 1st half

Akatsuki and ground-based observations



2016 2nd half – 2017 1st half

• Akatsuki and ground-based observations



Akatsuki's observation

• Nov 2016-Feb 2017



Observation plan; Nov 2016



Almost opposite geometry

Observation plan; Jan 2017



Observation plan; May 2017



The night side (lower) clouds of Venus 29 Mar 2016

The day side (upper) clouds of Venus 7 Dec 2015

