
 Oral | Symbol U (Union) | Union

[U-06_28AM1]New Progress toward the Understanding of Small Solar System Bodies

Convener:*Masahiko Arakawa(Graduate School of Science, Kobe University), Taishi Nakamoto(Tokyo Institute of Technology), Sei-ichiro WATANABE(Division of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Graduate School of Science, Nagoya University), Masanao Abe(Institute of Space and Astronautical Science, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency), MASATERU ISHIGURO(Department of Physics and Astronomy, Seoul National University), Chair:Masahiko Arakawa(Graduate School of Science, Kobe University)

Mon. Apr 28, 2014 9:00 AM - 10:45 AM 503 (5F)

This session is aimed at setting up a forum to discuss how we can make progresses in our understanding of the solar system evolution with our hands on data. Presentations related to the science of the small bodies in the solar system (satellites, asteroids, comets, interplanetary dust particles, trans-Neptunian objects, and planetesimals) are invited. In addition to the extensive astronomical/remote-sensing observations and theoretical works, Hayabusa has brought us samples back from Itokawa (S-type asteroid) for unprecedentedly detailed analysis. The results of the Hayabusa sample initial analysis do prove that analysis of returned samples will play a key role in our future study of the solar system evolution. While the mission preparation of Hayabusa2, which is targeted at a more primordial asteroid than Itokawa (1999JU3, C-type), is being matured, expectation of building a new gateway to biology-flavored topics via organic material and aqueous alteration analysis is ramping up. In this session, after summarizing the cutting-edge results obtained by various studies, including the impact physics important for the asteroid evolution, we will discuss the future shape of the study of the solar system evolution.

10:30 AM - 10:45 AM

[U06-P17_PG]Asteroid Shape Reconstruction by Structure-from-Motion Method with Bundler and PMVS2

3-min talk in an oral session

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Keywords:Asteroid, shape reconstruction, bundler, PMVS2, Structure-from-Motion, Hayabusa-2

Here we report results on application of open source shape reconstruction tools to an asteroid image data set. We test two tools that cooperatively work to reconstruct an object shape from images. Bundler is an open source implementation of a stereo shape reconstruction method called Structure from Motion (SfM). PMVS2 gives a more dense shape model, since Bundler only estimates 3D locations of a limited number of feature points. A global image data set of the asteroid Itokawa taken by AMICA on board the Hayabusa spacecraft is employed to our test data set. An obtained model satisfies that most requirements from the Hayabusa-2 mission on the shape model that used during the mission phase. An important advantage of these new tools compared to previous ones is its short processing time. This advantage will be effective in quick evaluation of observation data and decision making during the mission operations. More precise and high definition models will be reconstructed by other method such as shape-from-shading or photometric stereo.