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[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-P18_PG]Feature matching in planetary images with multiple spatial resolutions by using SIFT algorithm

3-min talk in an oral session

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Keywords:planetary image, SIFT, feature matching, AMICA

This study uses feature matching in planetary images with multiple spatial resolution. To know where lower altitude images are taken in high altitude images is performed based on images without the position and attitude of spacecraft in this study. The lower altitude images of AMICA on-board the Hayabusa spacecraft, asteroid probe are found as a correspondence of image features (keypoint) in higher altitude images. We adopted the Scale Invariant Features Transform (SIFT) to represent a kind of key-point of image for image feature matching. In generally, the SIFT keypoint is robust to scale transition, change of lighting condition, parallel displacement, and rotation of image, so this keypoint is suitable to feature matching of planetary image which contains of scale and rotation between different images. As a result, for the improvement of accuracy of feature matching, it is important to have a preprocessing of image (e.g., equalizing).