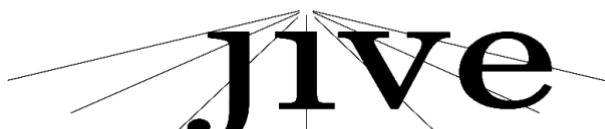


Smart-1 and radio astronomy



JIVE, The Netherlands

I.M. Avruch
R.M. Campbell
L.I. Gurvits
M. Kettenis
R. Oerlemans
S.V. Pogrebenko
A. Szomoru

ASTRON, The Netherlands

A.R. Foley
H.J. Stiepel
K. Stuurwold

INAF IRA, Italy

G. Maccaferri,
S. Montebugnoli
A. Orlati

ESA

O. Camino
B. Foing
C.G.M. van't Klooster
M. Martinez Fernandez
P. McManamon
T. Morley

HUT-MRO, Finland

G. Molera
A. Mujunen
J. Ritakari
J. Wagner

TIGO, Chile/Germany

H. Hase
S. Sobarzo

ROEN, Brazil

M. Pereira de Lucena
A. Sombra da Silva

CSIRO ATNF, Australia

P.G. Edwards
C.J. Phillips

U Tasmania, Australia

E. Baynes
B. Reid
J. Stevens

Leiden University

P. Ehrenfreund

NASA GSFC, USA

L. Petrov

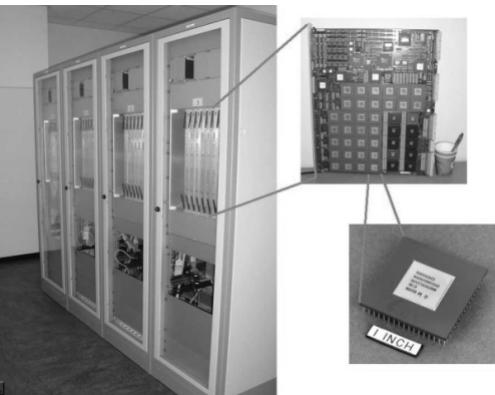


SMART-1 IMPACT ON THE MOON

Courtesy of Mark R Rosiek USGS Astrogeology Team, Planetary Geomatics Group and Dr Anthony C.Cook, School of Computer Science and IT, University of Nottingham,



Medicina 32-m VLBI antenna



Computational core, board and chip of the 50 Tflops EVN Mk5 Correlator at JIVE



Metsähovi 14-m VLBI antenna



“Old” hardware setup on which JIVE/Huygens software correlator was developed



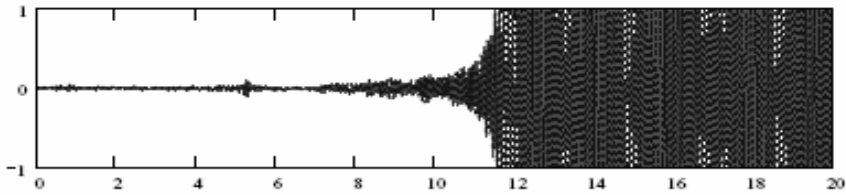
Westerbork synthesis radio telescope, single 25-m antenna is used for tracking experiments



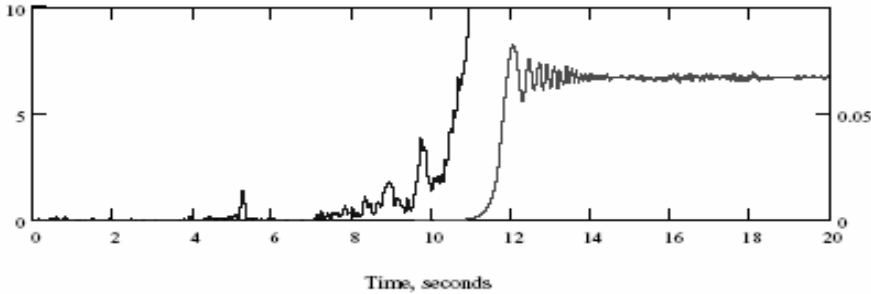
“New” hardware setup; it’s also a development platform for a general purpose broad band EVN Software Correlator at JIVE

Smart-1 as a text-book demo for classical op

Voltage, zoom in pre-egress phase

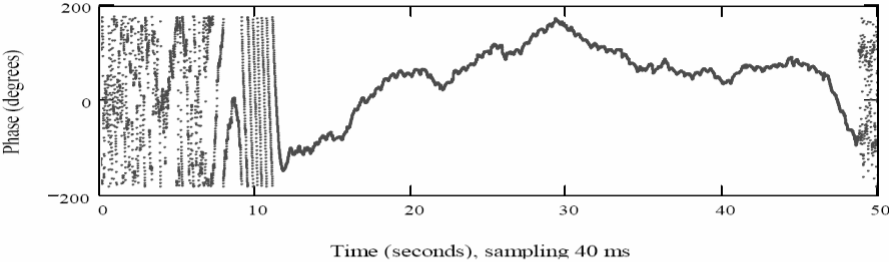


Power, zoom in pre-egress phase



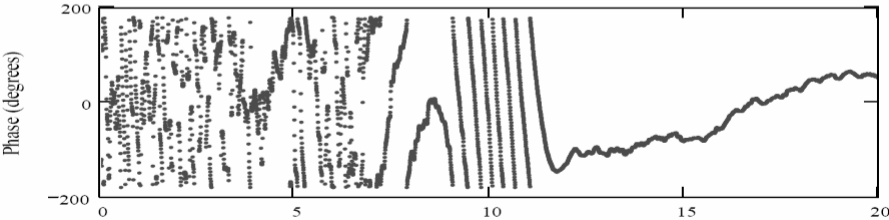
Time, seconds

Phase (degrees) for full scan



Time (seconds), sampling 40 ms

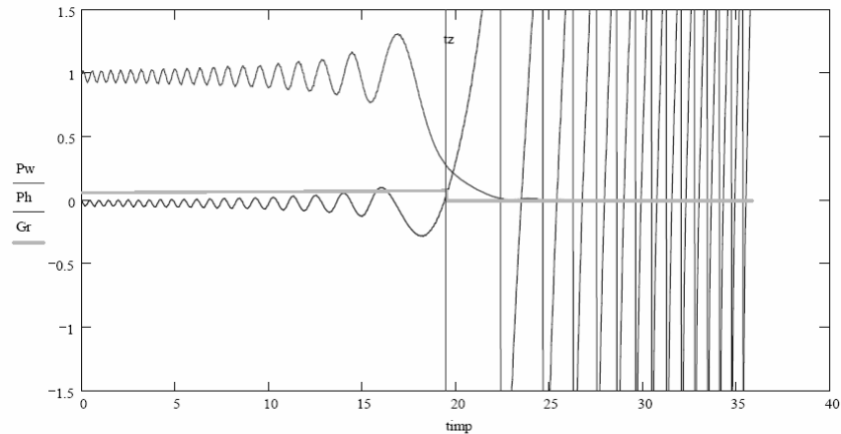
Phase (degrees) zoom into pre-egress



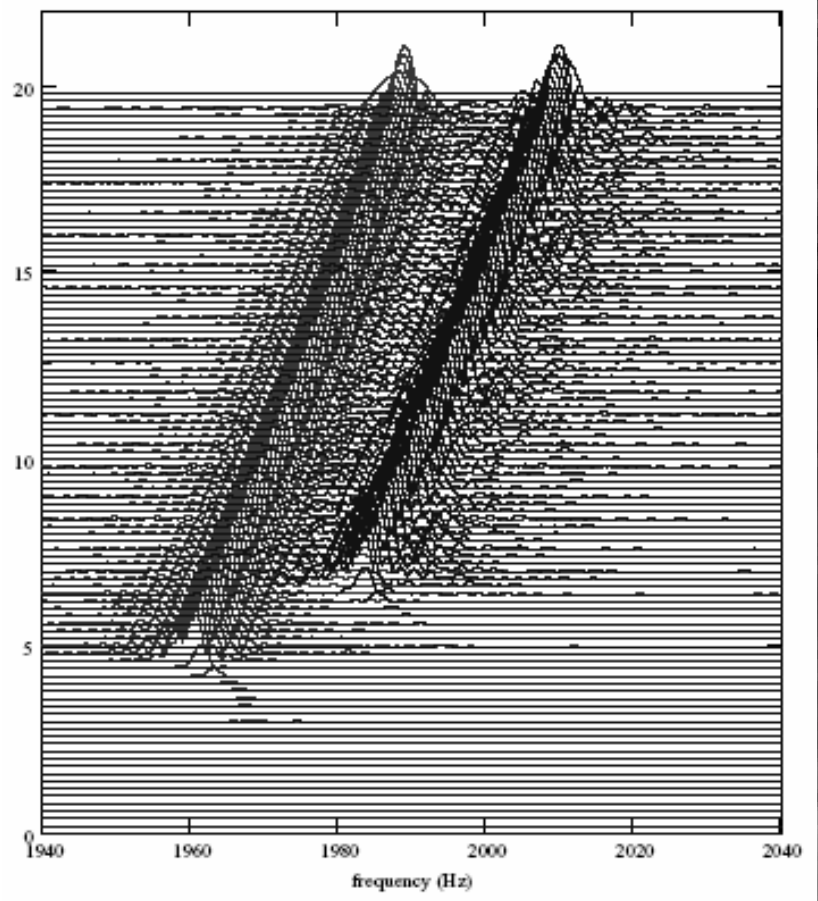
Time (seconds), sampling 40 ms

Post-egress “classical” diffraction pattern and zoom on pre-egress high beamed features, like these seen around seconds 5 and 8-10

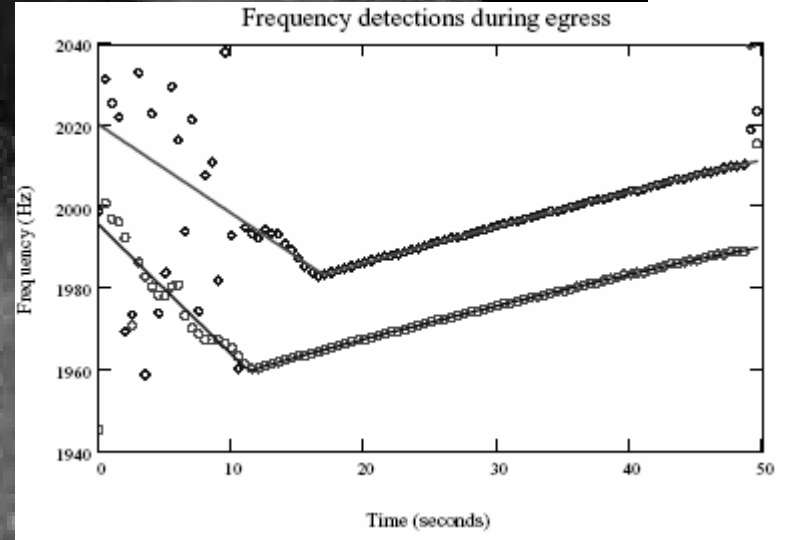
For comparison: power (red) and phase (blue) patterns for diffraction on a flat circular screen



signal as observed
 (right) during the spacecraft
 from an occultation



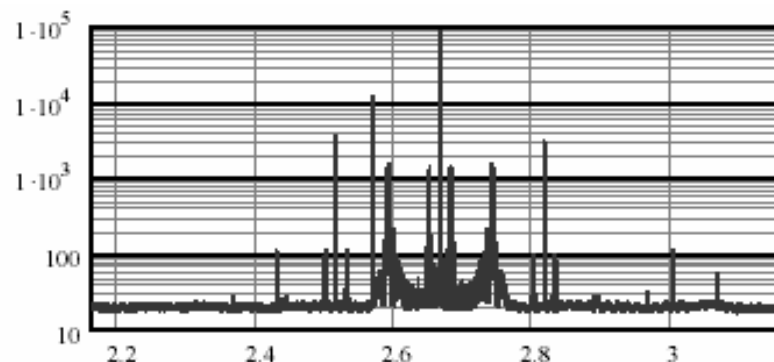
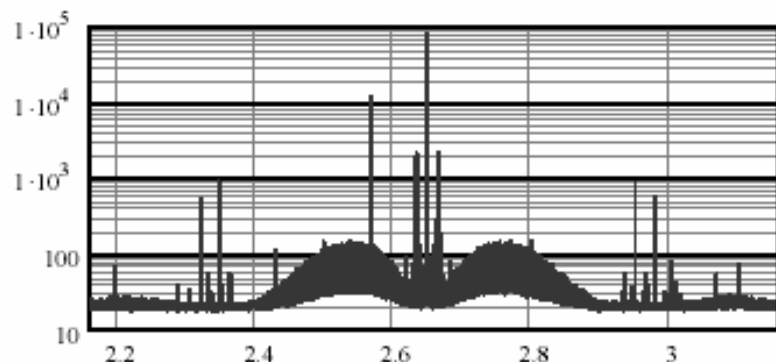
Frequency detections during egress
 Medicina – circles, Metsa – diamonds



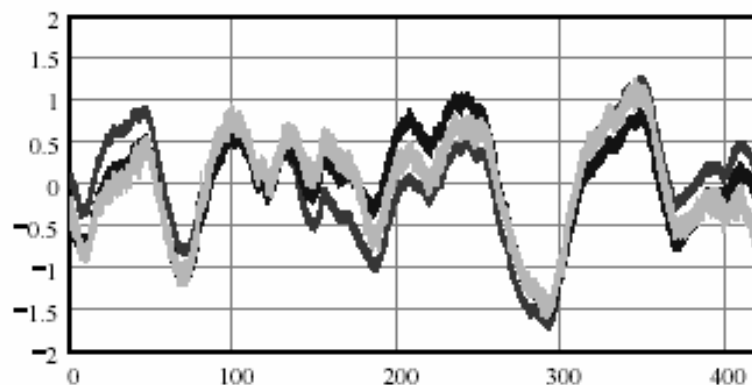
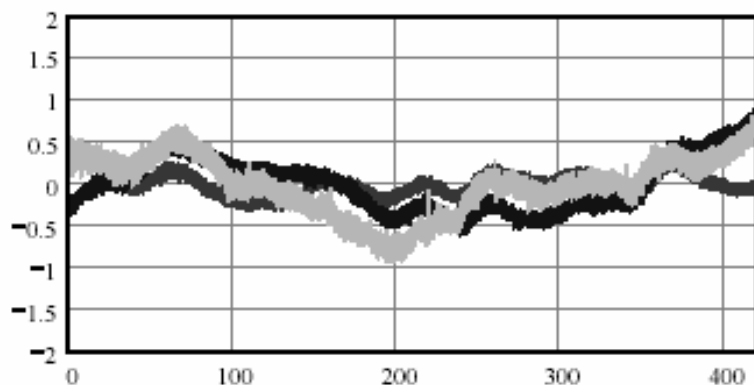
Frequency scales for both stations are cross-calibrated to sub-millimeter level with “clock-search” data on calibration source

“Mouse
 bottom
 many se
 beams in
 signal which appears
 signal

Smart-1 signal seen by "analytical VLBI correlator"

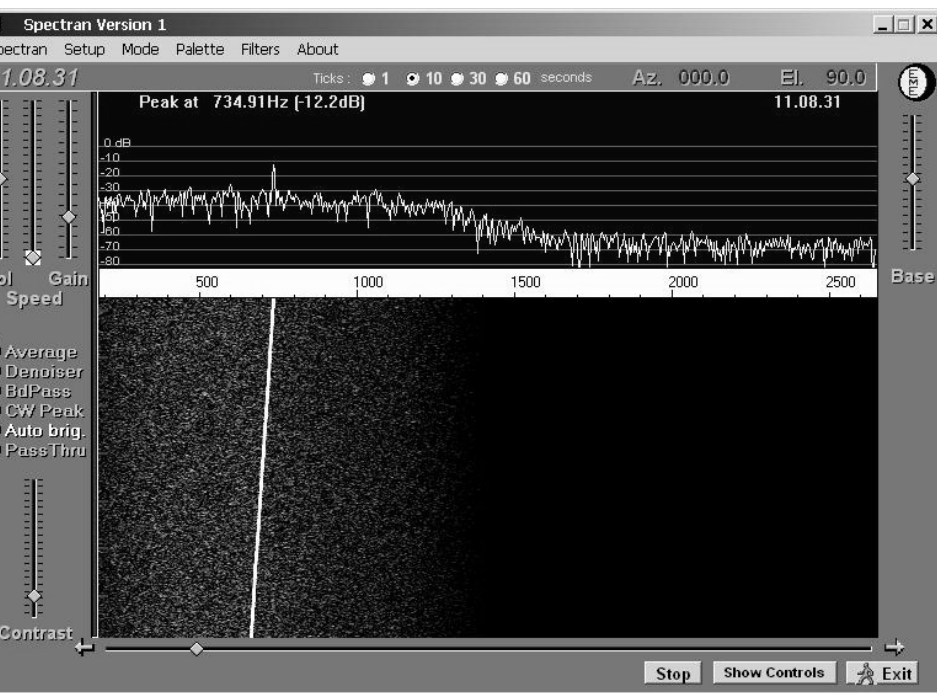


Examples of spacecraft signal spectra as seen by Medicina when S/C was in a data transmission mode with Ground Locked LO (left panel) and in beacon mode with Free Running LO (right panel). Horizontal axis - frequency in video band (MHz), vertical axis - signal spectral power density (r.u.). Spectra taken with 31.25 Hz resolution, 10 s averaging and Hanning smoothing.



Examples of residual phases as seen by Medicina (red), Metsahovi (blue), and Westerbork (green) for Ground Locked Spacecraft LO (left, scan No0001) and Free Running LO (right, scan No0006). Horizontal axis - time (seconds), vertical axis - phase (radians)

Radio astronomy "amateurs" listen for Sma



**Dynamic S-band radio spectra of SMART-1.
Courtesy G.Tomassetti, Italy (Aug 2006).**

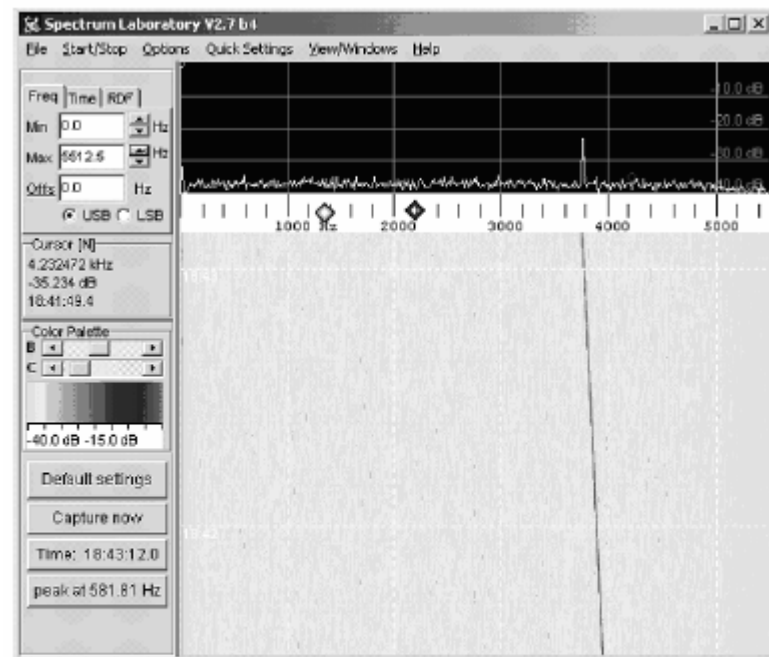


Fig. 4. Screen shot of continuous observation of SMART-1 beacon spectrum at 2235.112000MHz using SpectrumLab at 18:43:12UT. The actual SNR is about 15dB.

**Dynamic S-band radio spectra of SMART-1.
Courtesy Ch.A. Monstein, Switzerland (02 Sept 2006)**

Smart-1 "swan song" VLBI netw

JIVE, NL



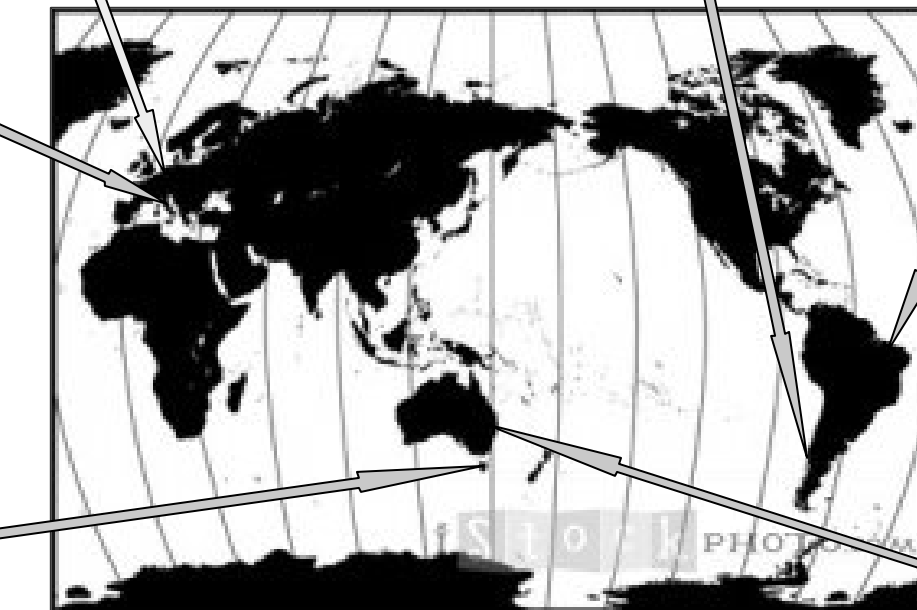
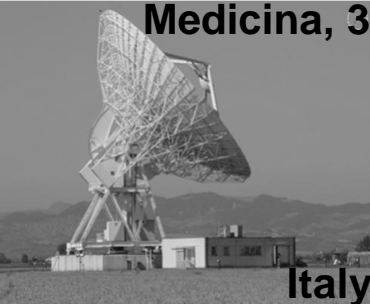
TIGO, 6 m, Concepcion Chile



Fortaleza, 14 m, Brazil



Medicina, 32 m



Hobart, 26 m, Australia

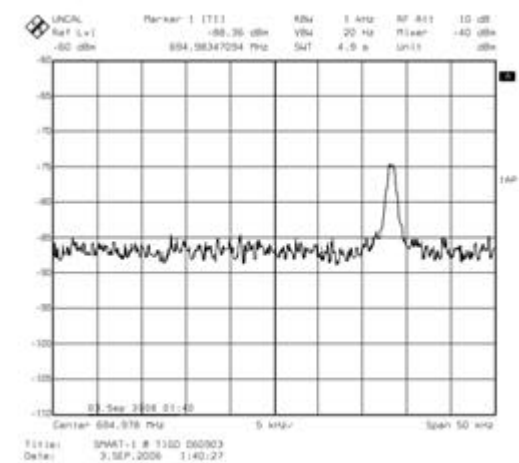
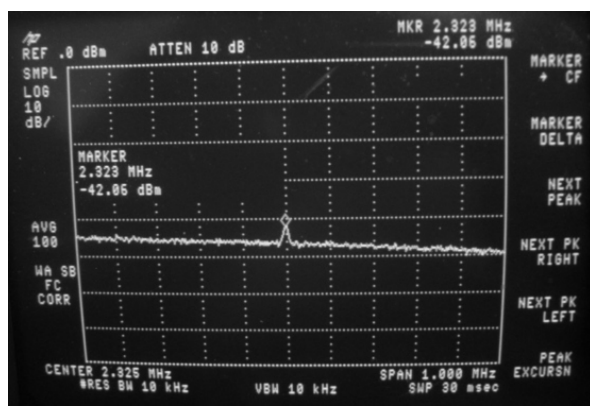
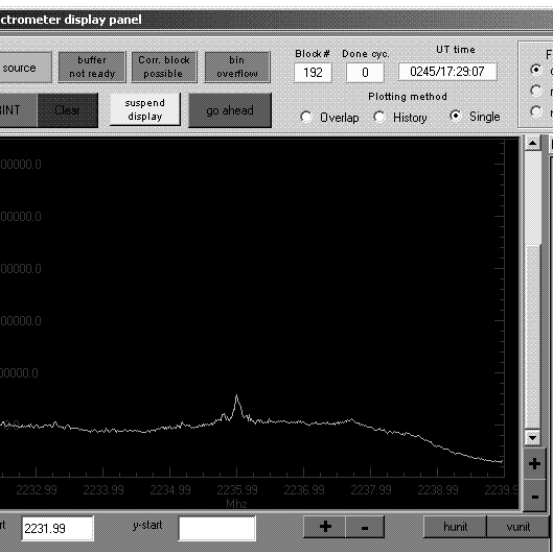
ATCA, 22 m, Narrabri, Australia



Scenes from the Mission Control, ESOC, 03.09.2009



Various tunes of the "so

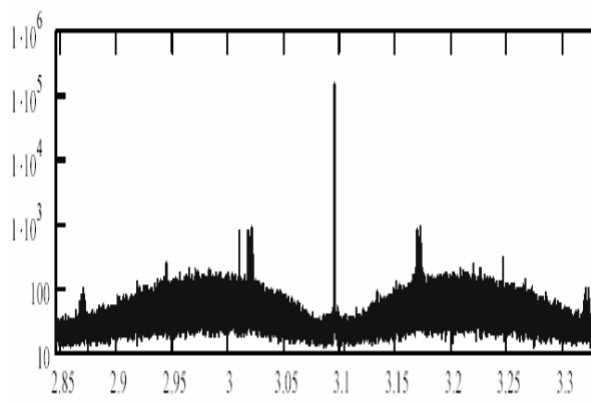


Medicina

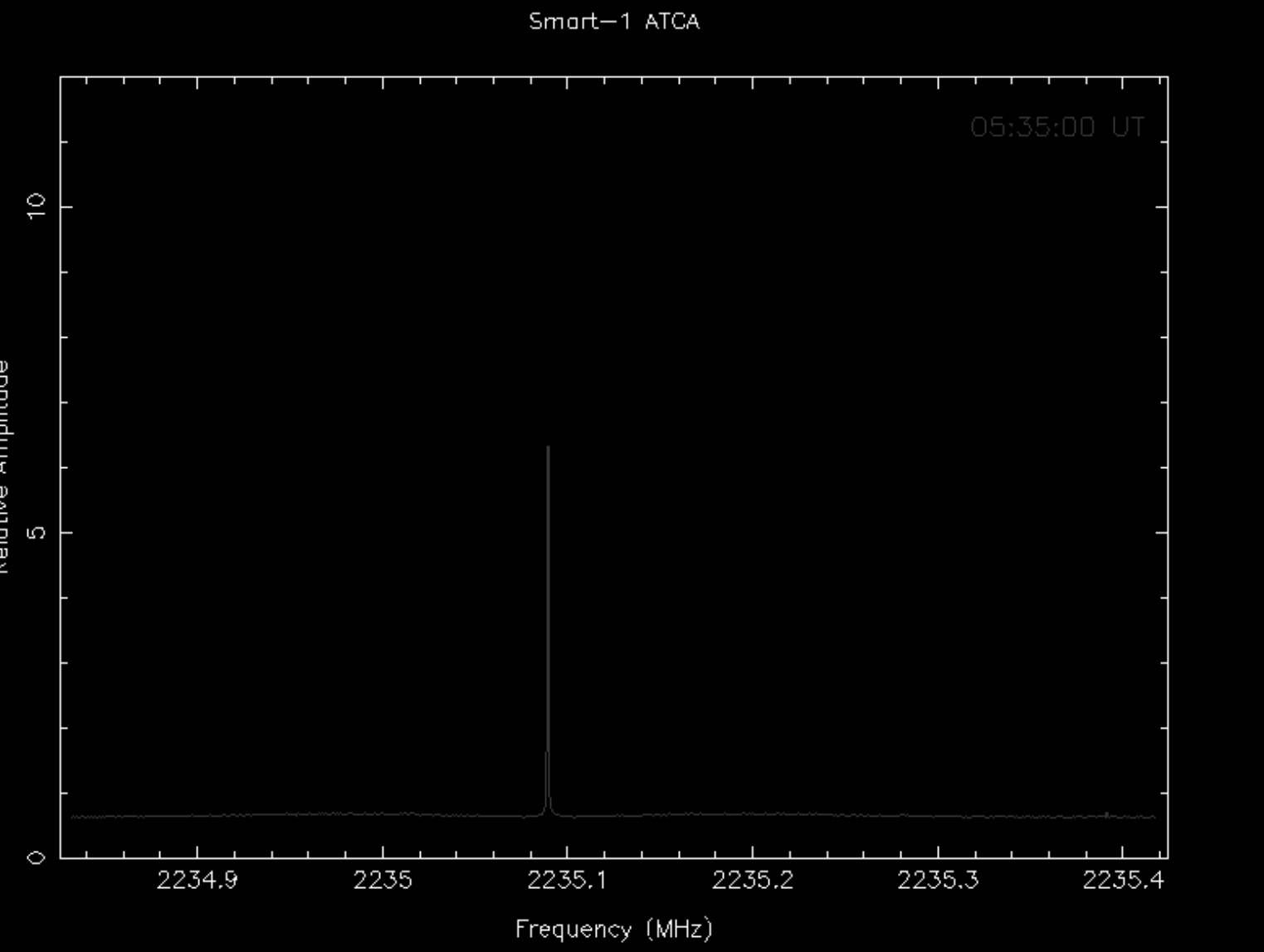
Fortaleza

ATCA-Hobart baseline (near-real-time)

TIGO



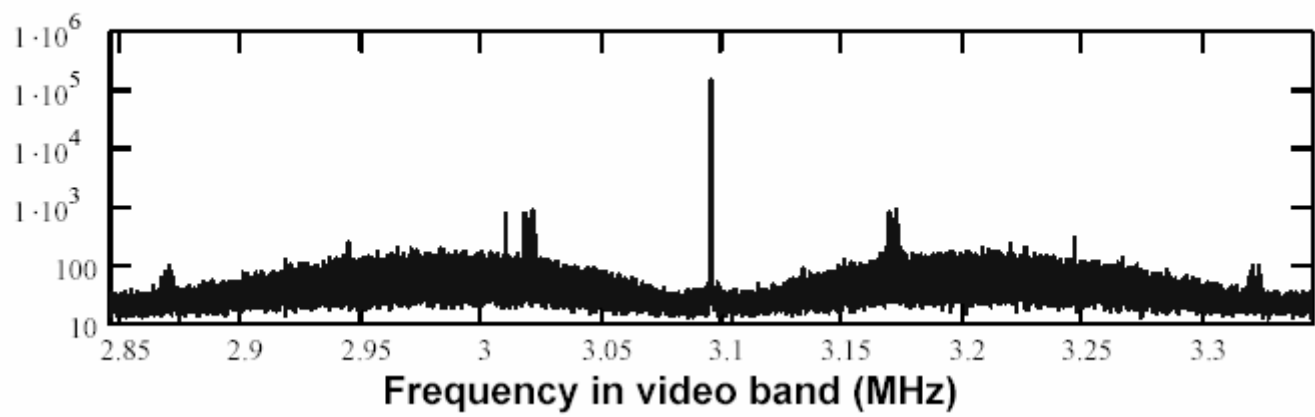
Hobart



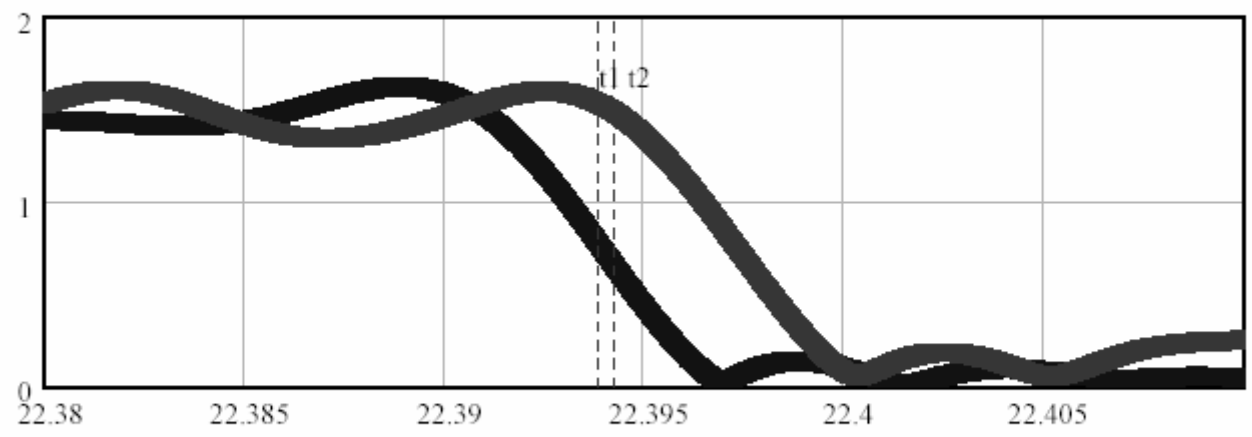
**Smart-1
over Narrabr
ATCA single
dish at 2.3 GHz**

**Courtesy
Chris Phillips
Phil Edwards
ATNF**

Last 1 second spectrum acquired by Hobart



Power of the carrier line as seen by TIGO (red) and Hobart (blue) during last 20 milliseconds of the Smart-1 mission



Time (seconds after 05h 42m 00s UTC)
Note the light travel time difference between TIGO and Hobart

Last word from Smart-1 pronounced clearly:

05:42:21.759

Last “gasp”:

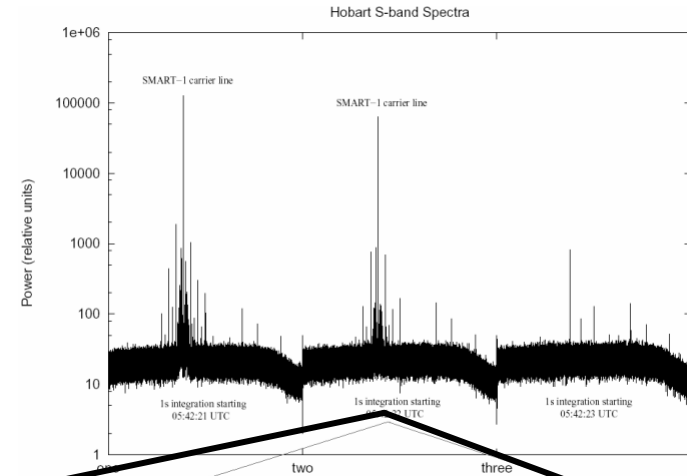
◆ *Hobart (Australia):*

05:42:22.394076 ±0.000010 s

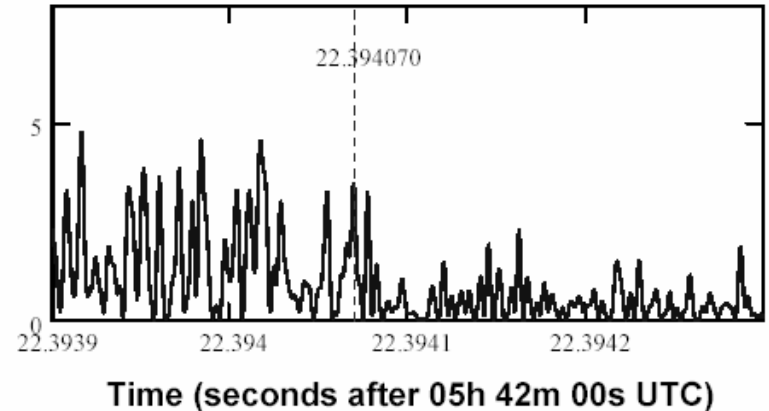
◆ *TIGO (Chile):*

05:42:22.380 ±0.010 s

**10 μs ← → 2 cm along
the trajectory**



Signal power in data band (300 kHz BW) as seen by Hobart during last 300 microseconds of the mission



Moon exploration community is MUCH bigger than this audience – we need to be VERY aggressive in getting the community support

VLWA (aka VLF) is not yet a common knowledge – see e.g. the debate in *Physics Today* (Nov 2006)

Demonstrators are important – can be suitable for “light” landers of the coming decade (e.g. Chang’E-2)

Play-up synergies with major Earth-based and orbital astronomy facilities (e.g. LOFAR, ALMA, e-VLBI, SVLBI, SKA, JWST, ELT, etc.)