

## Descriptions about where the Hayabusa samples come from.

The sample catcher of Hayabusa is composed of three areas, Room A and B, and rotational cylinder (Fig. 1). Samples from Room A have been described since 2010, and those from Room B have been described since 2011. Sample IDs from Room A and B have been named as “RA-“ and “RB-”, respectively. Actually, RA samples should mainly correspond to those obtained by the 2<sup>nd</sup> touchdown of Hayabusa onto asteroid Itokawa, and RB ones should correspond to the 1<sup>st</sup> one (Fig. 2). In 2017, sample recovery from the rotational cylinder has begun. Those recovered from the rotational cylinder have been named as “RC-“. RC samples should be mixtures of RA and RB ones, because the rotational cylinder is a passage area where both samples collected by the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> touchdown must have passed through during the sampling.

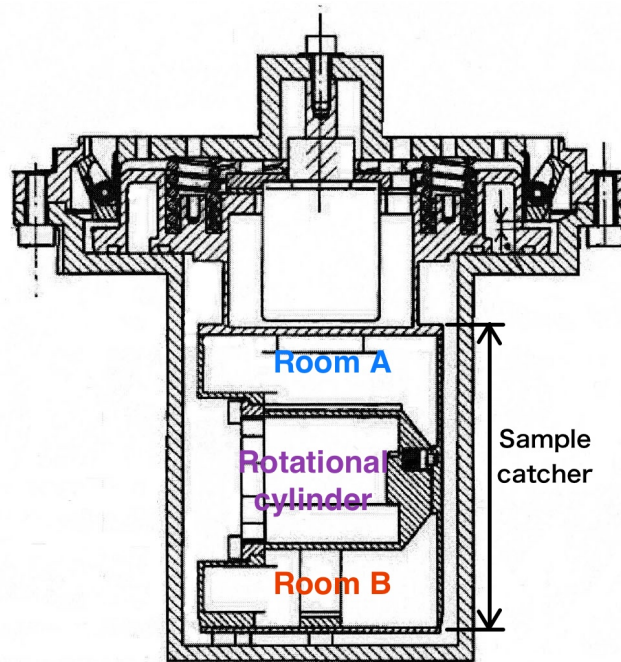


Fig. 1. The cross section of Hayabusa sample container. Inside the container, its sample catcher is situated. It is composed of three areas, the Room A and B, and the rotational cylinder.

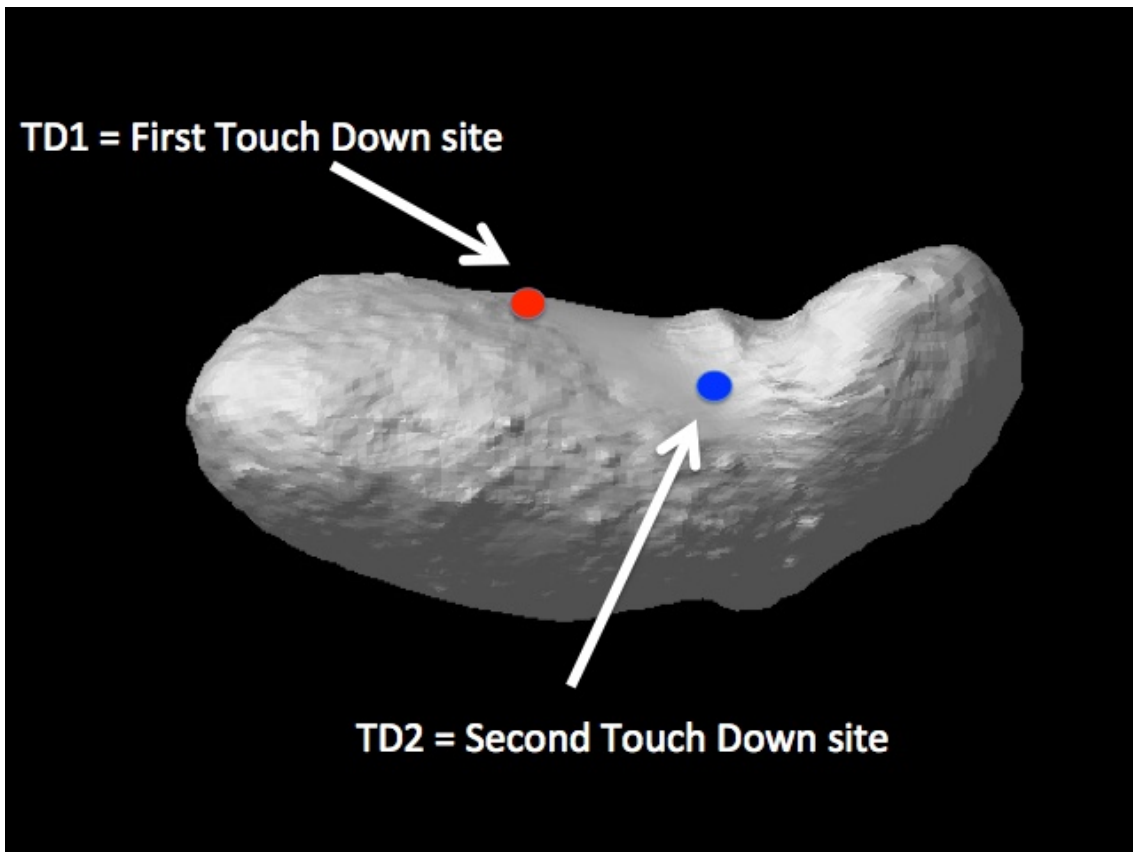


Fig. 2. The shape model image of asteroid Itokawa. Hayabusa spacecraft had touched down twice onto the Muses-Sea, the largest smooth terrain on Itokawa. The image is given by R. Nakamura.