

Introduction to Ryugu Reference Project

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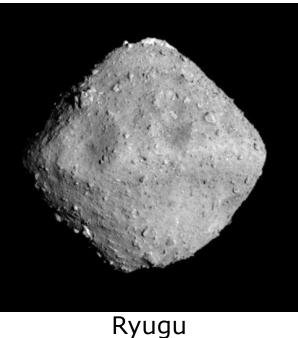
1: Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Institute of Science Tokyo



Hayabusa2 project



- Asteroid sample-return mission by JAXA
- Target: Ryugu (C-type asteroid rich in water and organic matter)
- Launched on Dec 3rd 2014, reached Ryugu on June 27th 2018
- Sample collection #1: Surface materials (Chamber A: ~3 g)
- Sample collection #2: Sub-surface materials (Chamber C: ~2 g)
- Left Ryugu in Nov 2019, returned to Earth on Dec 6th 2020





Hayabusa2 blasted craters on Ryugu



Hayabusa2 2nd touchdown on Ryugu

Elemental abundances of Ryugu

Yokoyama et al. (2023a) ▲ Ta (contamination from projectile) 3.0 **Ryugu shows NO depletions** in volatile elements 2.0 Abundance / C 1.0 0.9 0.8 CI chondrite = 1.0 0.7 XRF (C0108) **TG EMIA** 0.6 CM, **CM** chondrite ICP-MS (C0108) — CM chondrite 0.5 (volatile elements depletion) ICP-MS (A0106-A0107) 0.4 800K 1300K 1400K 500K Re W Hf Y Tb HoTm Th U Nd Sm Pr Ta Ru Yb Sr Be Pt Eu Co Fe Si P Li Au K Sb Na B Rb Bi Pb Te Se Cd In TI H N Kr C He Os Zr Sc Gd Dy Er Lu Al Ir Mo Ti La Nb Ca Ce Ba V Rh Ni Mg Pd Cr Mn As Cu Ag Ga Cl Ge Cs F Zn Sn S Br I Hg O Xe Ar Ne Refractory Volatile

The pristine nature of Ryugu makes the returned samples ideal for constraining the composition of the Solar System.

Chemical composition of the solar system





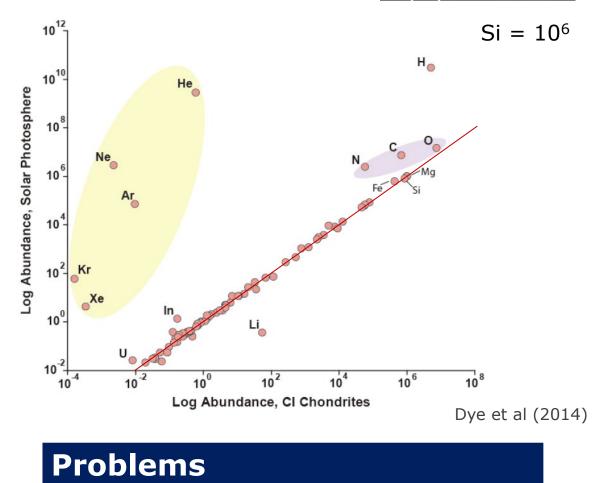
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- Useful information about the initial conditions of the solar nebula and subsequent formation of Solar system objects.
- The elemental abundances of the Sun have been used to represent the chemical composition of the Solar System, since more than 99% of the mass of the Solar System is locked up in the Sun.

Solar System composition: Meteoritics

- **CI chondrite** (Ivuna-type chondrite) has elemental abundances that mostly match those of solar photosphere.
- Direct measurements in laboratories enable precise determination of chemical and isotopic compositions.
- There are ~70,000 meteorites on the Earth, but ONLY 5 are recognized as witnessed-fall CI chondrites.





- > Volatiles are depleted in CIs
- > Li is enriched in CIs
- Terrestrial weathering

Wikipedia

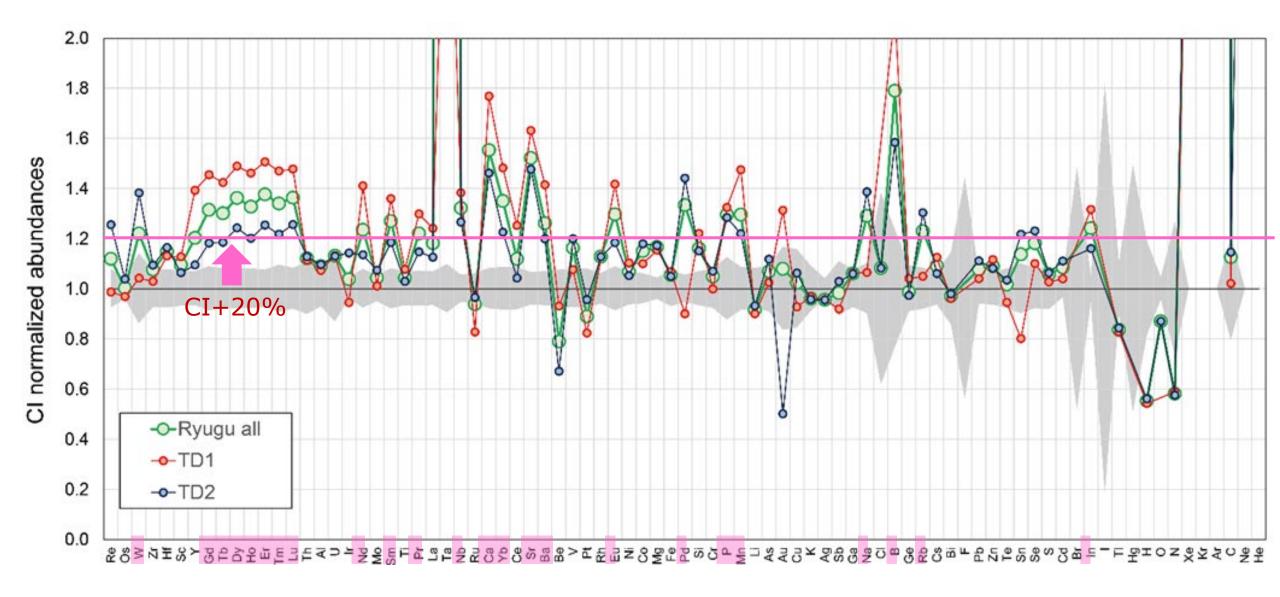


https://curation.isas.jaxa.jp/rrp/

RYUGU REFERENCE PROJECT

The Ryugu Reference Project (RRP) aims to create an international reference for the elemental and isotopic abundances in the solar system using Ryugu samples. These reference values will be utilized by multidisciplinary communities across various scientific fields.

Inconsistency between Ryugu and CIs



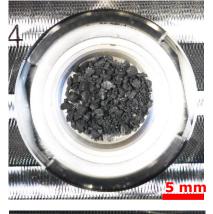
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RYUGU REFERENC

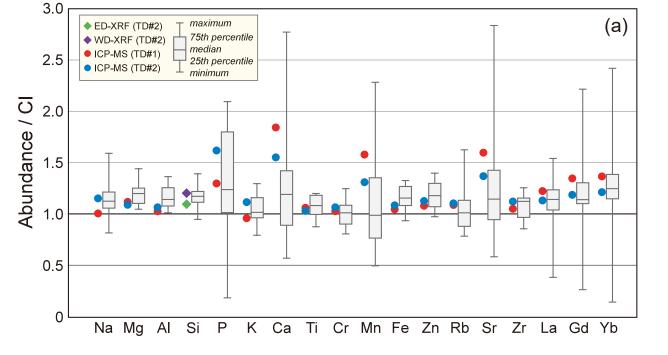
Small Ryugu particles are heterogeneous for some elements (nugget effect)

Chemical heterogeneity in Ryugu samples

Aggregate samples (~25 mg)







Small particles (0.2–3 mg)

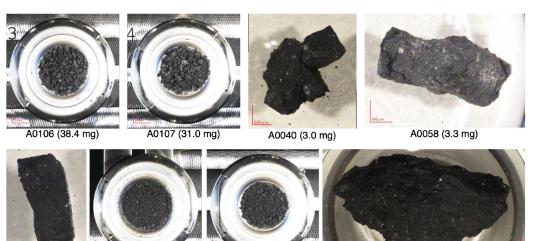


Data source: Yokoyama et al. (2023) Nakamura E. et al. (2022) Ito et al. (2022)



Ryugu mineralogy

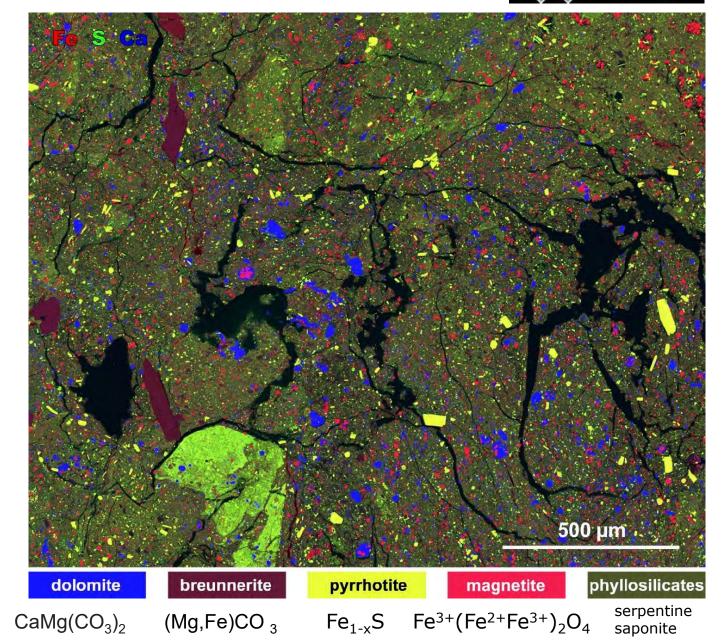
 Ryugu samples consist of various minerals that formed during aqueous alteration in the parent body.



A0094 (1.8 mg) (

C0107 (38.8 mg) C0108 (33.0 mg)

C0002 (93.5 mg)



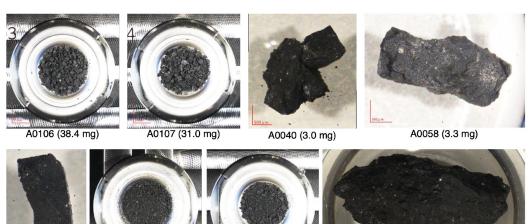
RRP

RYUGU REFERENC

Yokoyama et al. (2023a)

Ryugu mineralogy

 Ryugu samples consist of various minerals that formed during aqueous alteration in the parent body.

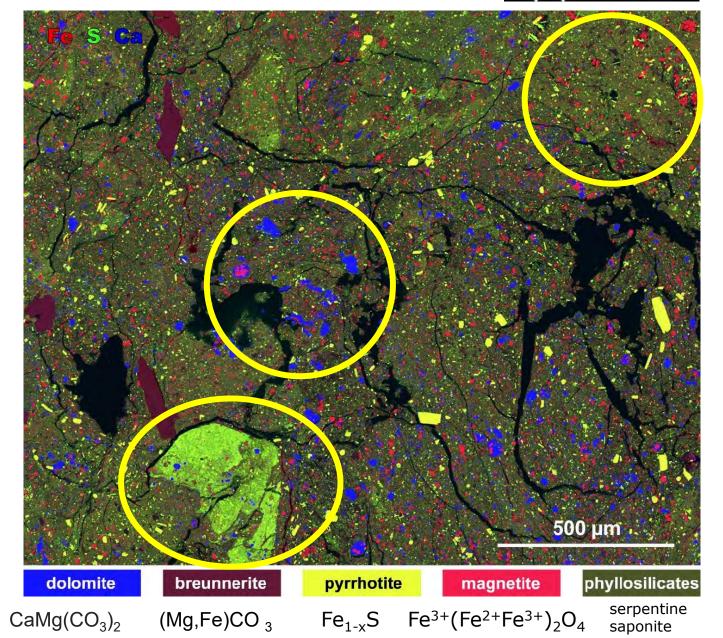


C0108 (33.0 mg)

A0094 (1.8 mg) C0

C0107 (38.8 mg)

C0002 (93.5 mg)



Yokoyama et al. (2023a)



Potential goals and expected activities of RRP

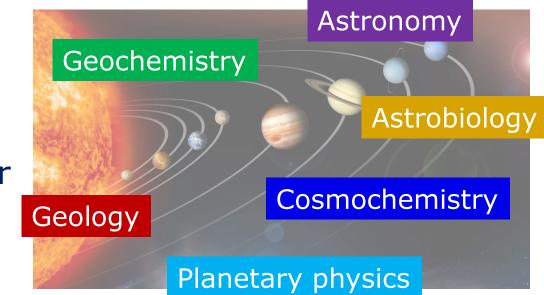


Provide new insights into the chemical composition of the Solar System via comprehensive analyses of relatively large amounts of Ryugu, CI chondrites, and possibly other primitive chondrites (e.g., Tagish Lake, Tarda).

The consistency must be evaluated between Ryugu, CIs, and Bennu, as well as the elemental abundances of the solar photosphere determined by

improved spectroscopic measurements coupled with sophisticated atmospheric models.

The updated chemical composition of Solar System will be used by multidisciplinary communities in various scientific fields.



RRP activity flow



Project Flow MDT Activity —		r the study using
June 2024	2025	2026
Building Scientific Objective	Analysis	Publication
RRP Measurement Definition Team (RRP-MDT)	RRP Consortium (RRPC)	Goal of th RRP
Scientific Objectives: Define project goals.	 Measurements: Conduct analyses as 	outlined in the white paper.
Analysis Protocol: Establish analysis methods.	Data Archive: Archive analysis data to	to the JAXA's public data server.
 White Papers: Document and publish objectives and protocols. 	 Publications: Publish results as scienti 	ific papers.

Ryugu Reference Project Measurement Definition Team (RRP-MDT) Ryugu Reference Project Consortium (RRPC)

RRP-MDT members



[Chemistry (bulk)]

- Tetsuya Yokoyama (Tokyo Institute of Technology)
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- Thorsten Kleine (Max Planck Institute for Solar System Research)
- Kun Wang (Washington University in St. Louis)
- Maria Schönbächler (ETH Zürich)
- Frederic Moynier (Université Paris Cité/IPGP)

[Mineralogy/Petrology]

- Ashley King (Natural History Museum, London)

[Program executives]

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- Shogo Tachibana (U Tokyo, ISAS/JAXA)

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- Hikaru Yabuta (Hiroshima University)
- Yoshinori Takano (JAMSTEC)

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Summary



RRP-MDT's Roles and Responsibilities

- 1) Define the scientific goals and objectives of the Ryugu Reference Project (e.g., list of elements, isotopes, and chemical species in the Ryugu Reference; accuracy and precision required for the Ryugu Reference).
- 2) Recommend the analytical protocols that meet the project requirements (e.g., amount of Ryugu sample, uncontaminated powdering process, instrumentation, number of analysis runs).
- 3) File an MDT report with JAXA to publish as a community white paper.