

Joint ICG-IOAG Multilateral Cislunar PNT Workshop
Session1: Overview of Lunar PNT Frameworks & Systems (Part II)

Japan Lunar Navigation Satellite System (LNSS) and Its Contribution Towards LANS

11th February, 2025

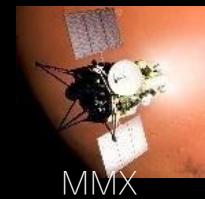
Masaya Murata (Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency)



Overview of JAXA Roadmap from LEO to Moon/Mars



2020



MMO

2030



MIM
© NASA

2040

MARS

Robotic Tech Demo



Kaguya

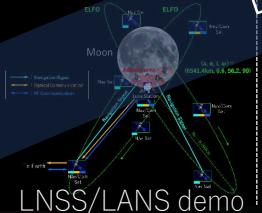
Landed!



SLIM



LUPEX



LNSS/LANS demo



HTV-XG



Gateway
© NASA



Pressurized Crew Rover
© TOTOTA



Cargo Lander



Fuel-Plant (demo)



Lunar Base

MOON

Robotic Missions



HTV-X



Resupply for ISS and Post-ISS

LEO

ISS Operations



Concept study of Japanese Module

Sustainable LEO
Commercializing Space Activities

Expanding Human Presence

Crewed Missions

Crewed Missions

Surface Infrastructure

Sustainable Exploration

LEO



Smart Lander for Investigating Moon (SLIM)

- Launch: on Sept. 7, 2023
- Moon Landing: Jan. 20, 2024

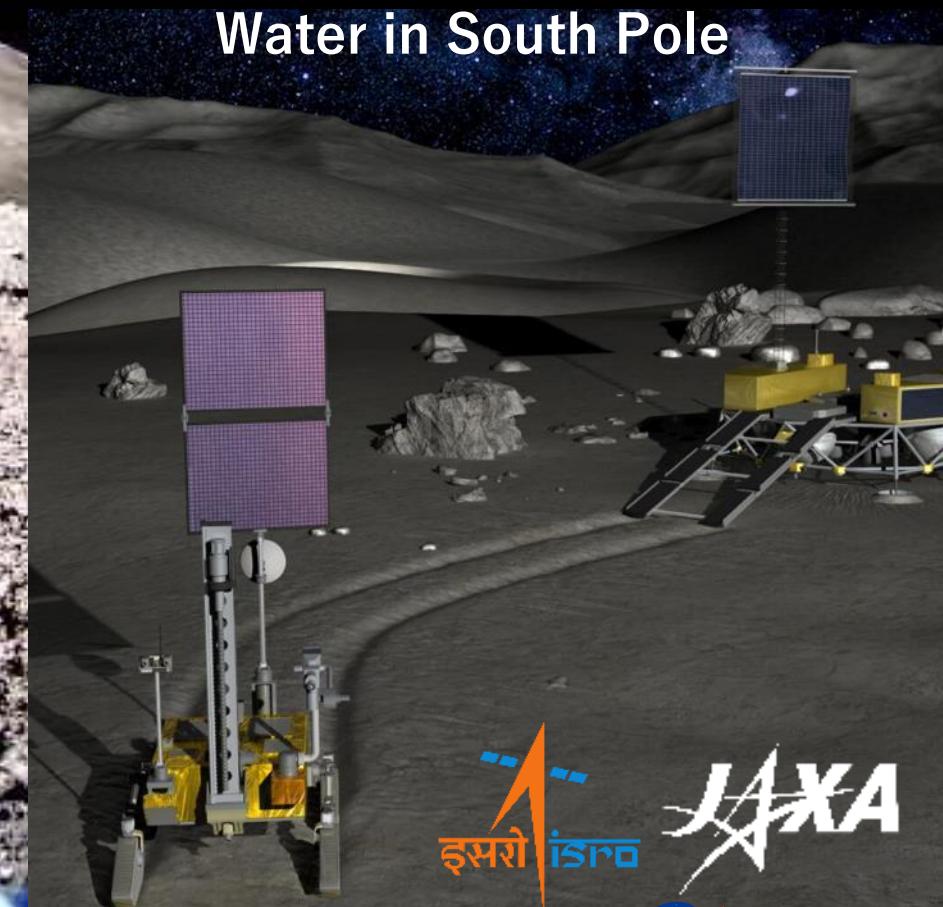


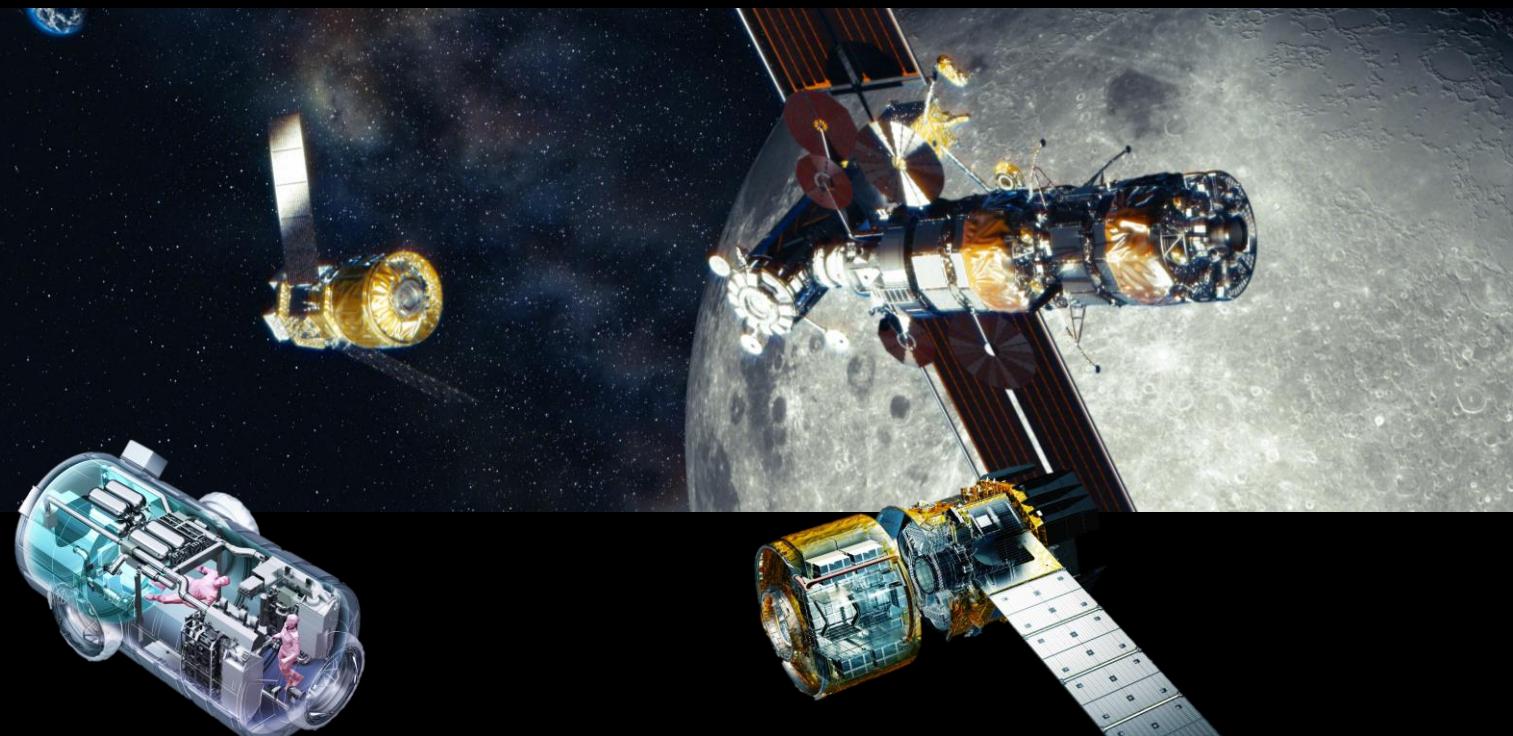
©JAXA/TOMY/Sony Group Corporation/Doshisha University

Lunar Polar Exploration (LUPEX)

- Target Launch: 2025-2026

In-situ Observation of Water in South Pole





Habitation Functions

ECLSS for I-HAB



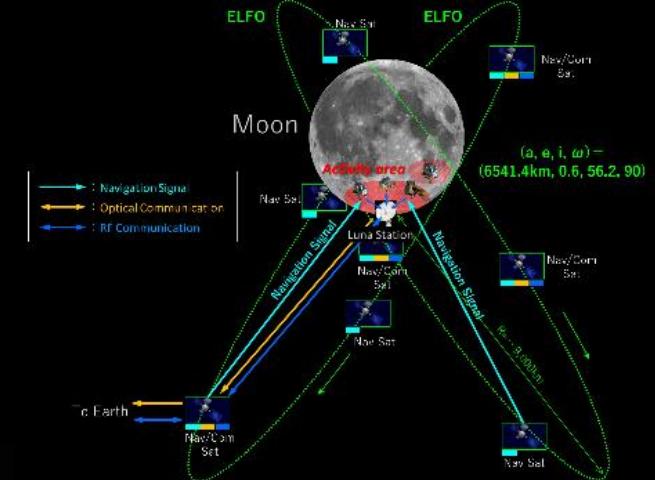
- Environment Control and Life Support Capability in I-HAB
- Batteries for HALO

Logistics Module

HTV-X (HTV-XG)

- Logistic Resupply capability
- 4,000kg of pressurized cargo to Gateway within 30 days

Lunar Comm & Nav (CPNT) system



Small Lander



Medium Cargo Lander





The Pressurized Rover

- Expected to take key role in Artemis missions - Launch target: 2031

- World first mobility system on the Moon boarded without EVA suit.
- Expands the exploration range on lunar surface
- Provides both crewed/uncrewed operation modes

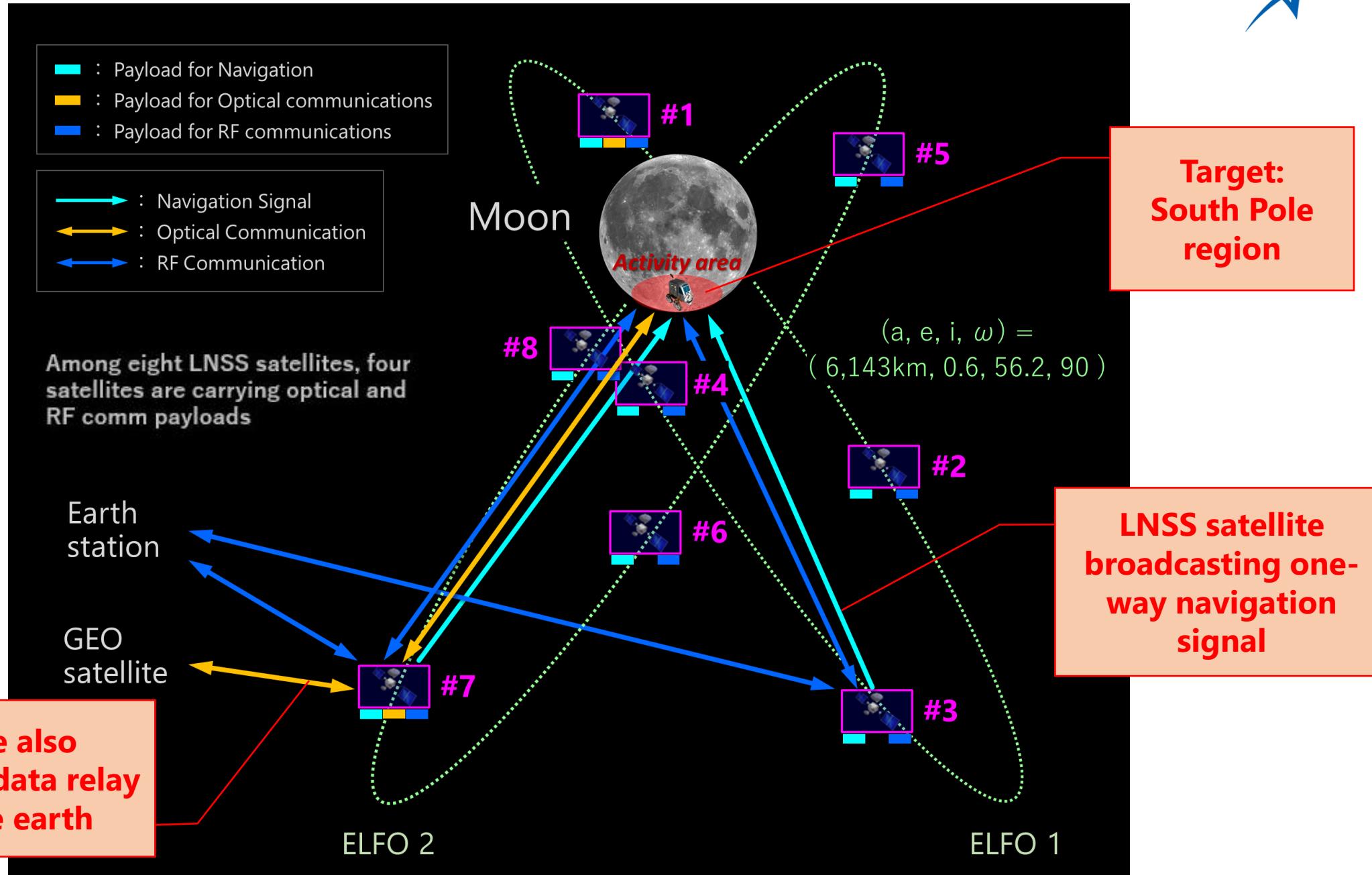


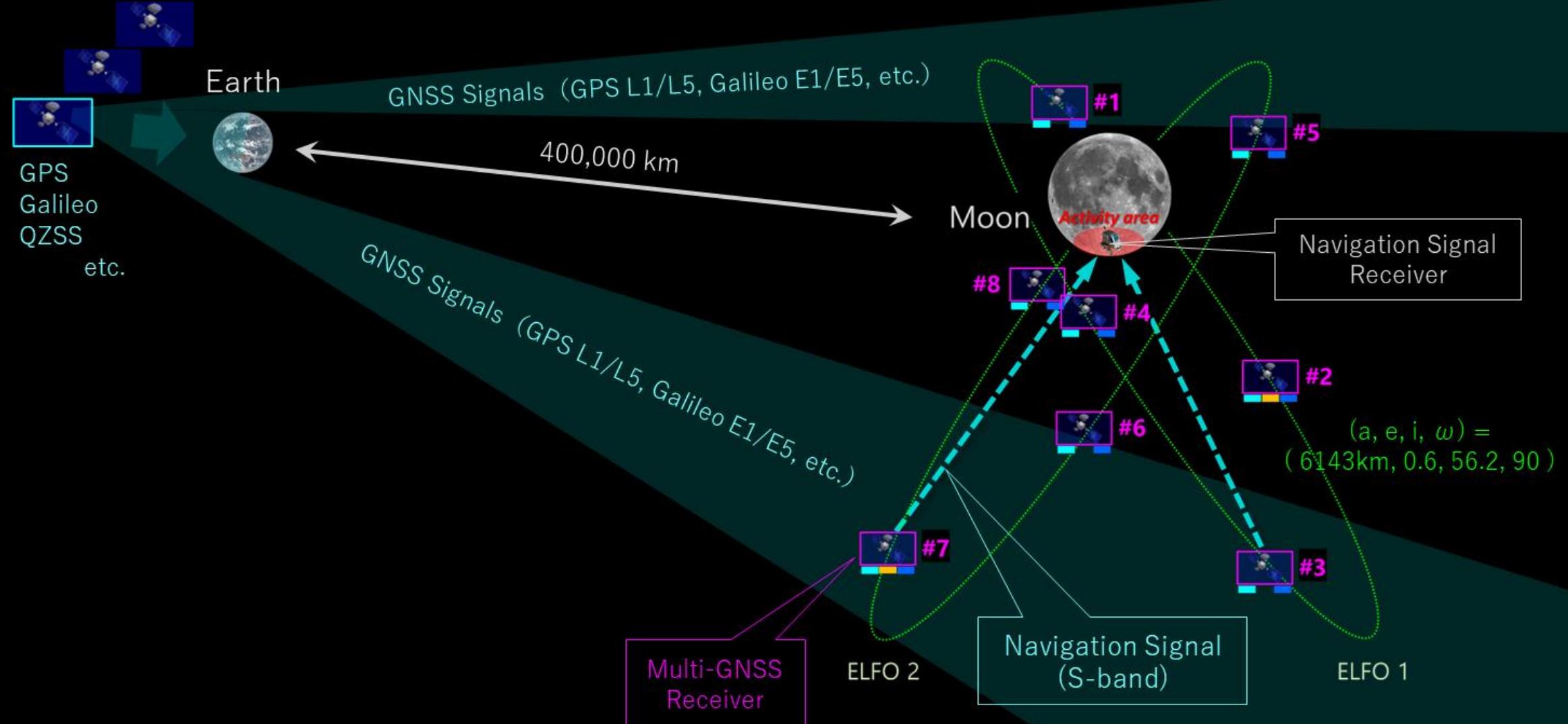
Signing of IA
(MEXT-NASA)
April 2024

- ✓ Provision of a Pressurized Rover by Japan
- ✓ 2 opportunities for Japanese astronauts on the Moon's surface for exploration missions.

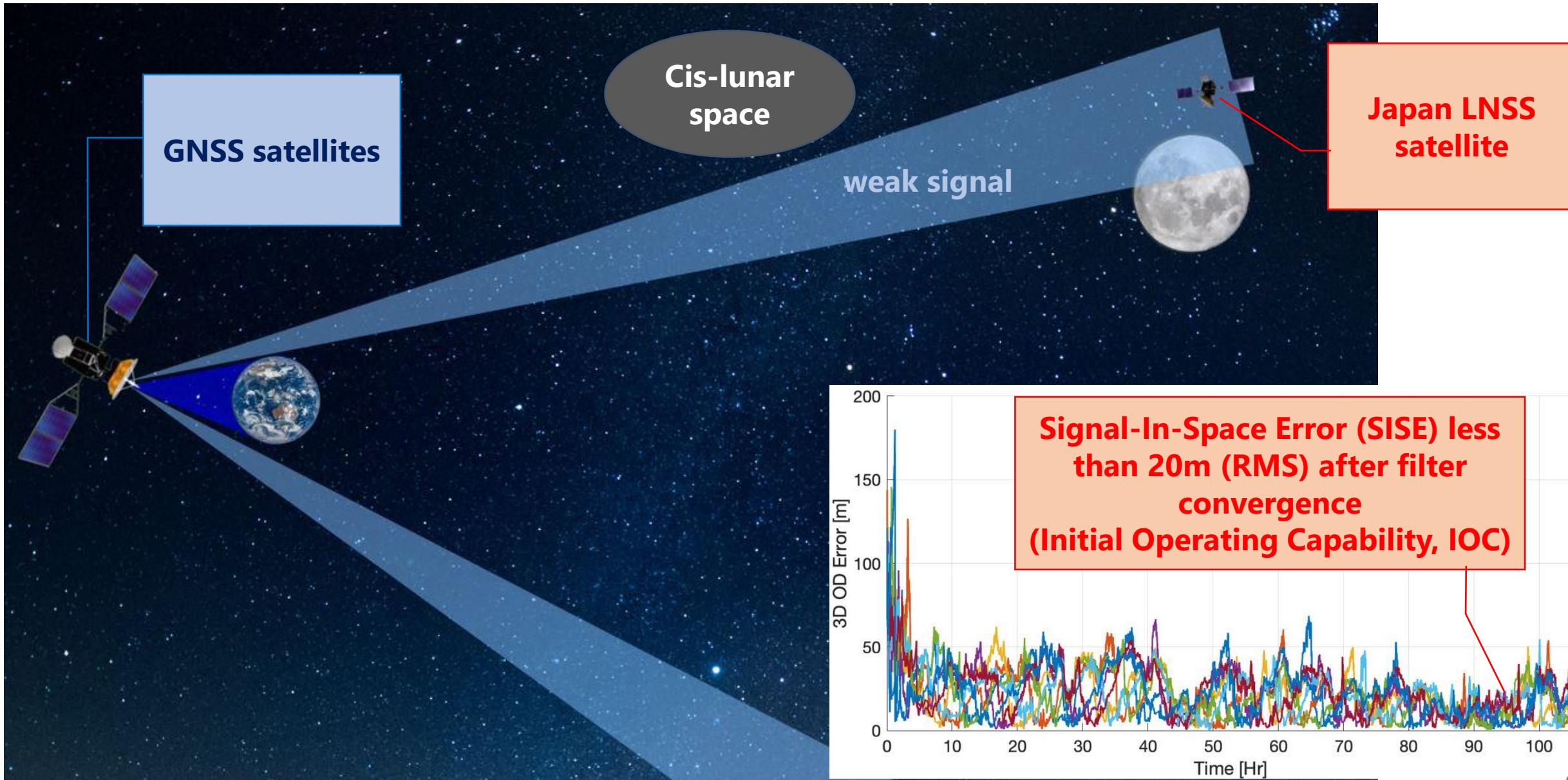
LNSS:

Lunar Navigation Satellite System

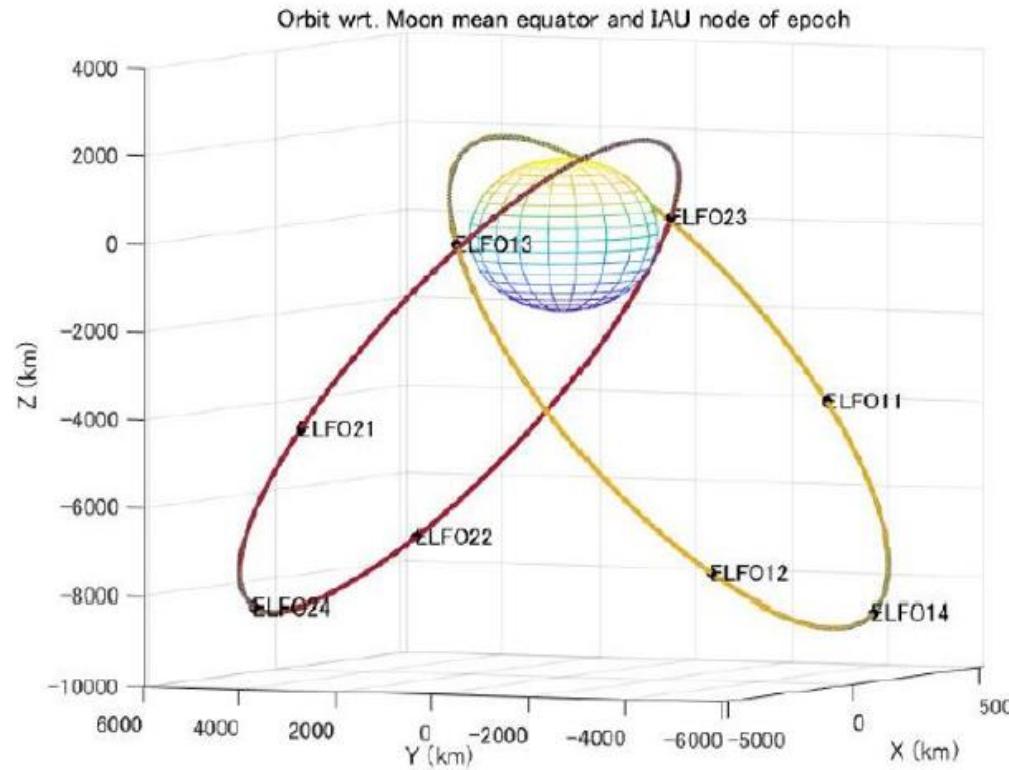


GNSS weak signal navigation for LNSS satellites, making the lunar PNT autonomous

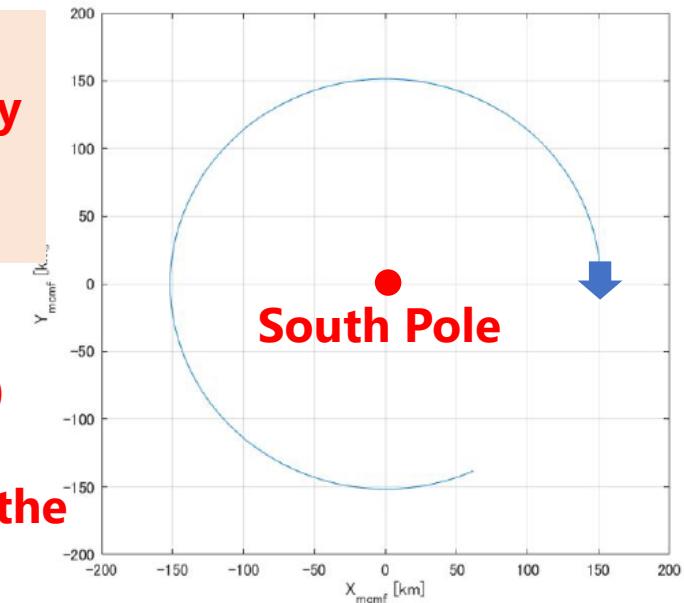
GNSS weak signals drive our LNSS, 20m SISE (RMS) at IOC, 10m SISE (RMS) at FOC



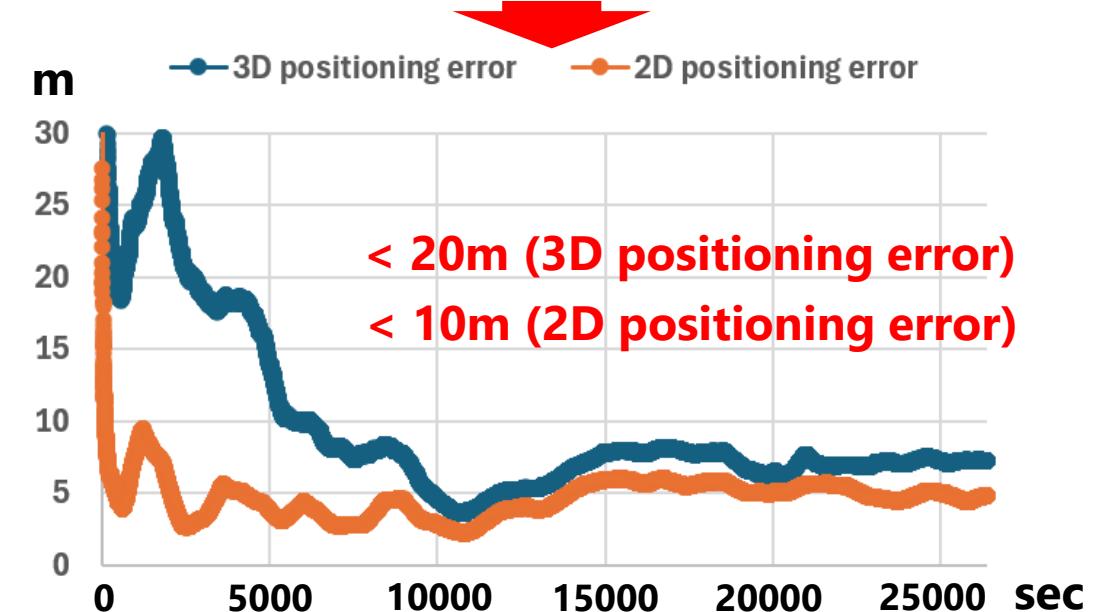
Typical LNSS PNT accuracy for a moving object (receiver) at the South Pole region



Assumed the circular movement with velocity of 3 m/s at south altitude of 85 degrees



The onboard filter (EKF) processing the LNSS measurements showed the following performance:



LNSS orbital elements in earth orbit plane frame (Ely, 2005)

SV	A[km]	E	I[deg]	RAAN[deg]	AP[deg]	MA[deg]
ELFO11	6540	0.6	56.2	0	90	0
ELFO12	6540	0.6	56.2	0	90	180
ELFO13	6540	0.6	56.2	0	90	90
ELFO14	6540	0.6	56.2	0	90	270
ELFO21	6540	0.6	56.2	180	90	0
ELFO22	6540	0.6	56.2	180	90	180
ELFO23	6540	0.6	56.2	180	90	90
ELFO24	6540	0.6	56.2	180	90	270

Collaboration with NASA and ESA for LunaNet



Lunar Comm & Nav (CPNT) systems by US, Europe, Japan

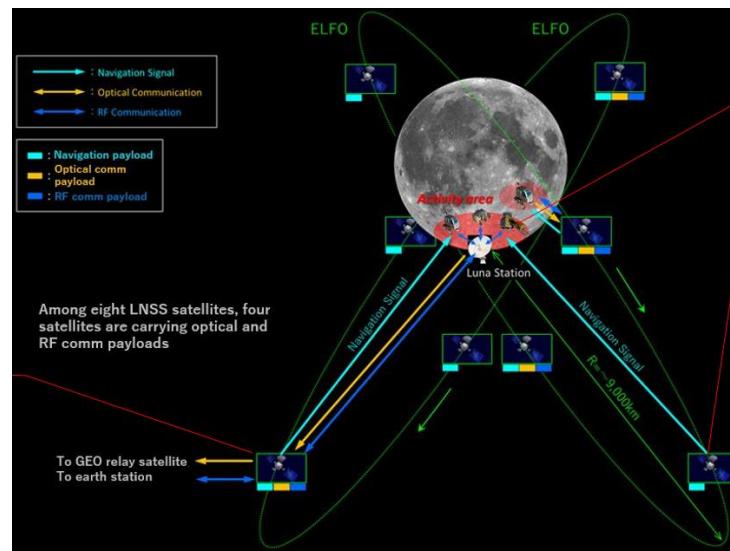
**ESA Moonlight
LCNS
(2028~)**

**Contractor:
Telespazio**



**Japan LNSS
(2028/2029~)**

**ArkEdge Space
was recently
selected
✖PNT only**



**NASA LCRNS
(2026~)**

**Contractor:
Intuitive
Machines**



**LCNS:
Lunar Communications and
Navigation Services**

**LCRNS:
Lunar Communications Relay
and Navigation Systems**

**LNSS:
Lunar Navigation Satellite System**

LunaNet Overview

This slide available at Space For Inspiration (2024) HP
<https://bsgn.esa.int/space-for-inspiration-5th-edition-from-4-5-december-2024-in-luxembourg/>



- Set of coorporating networks
- Providing interoperable communication and navigation services
- Based on a framework of mutually agreed-upon standards
- Enabling interoperability.

Service
Oriented

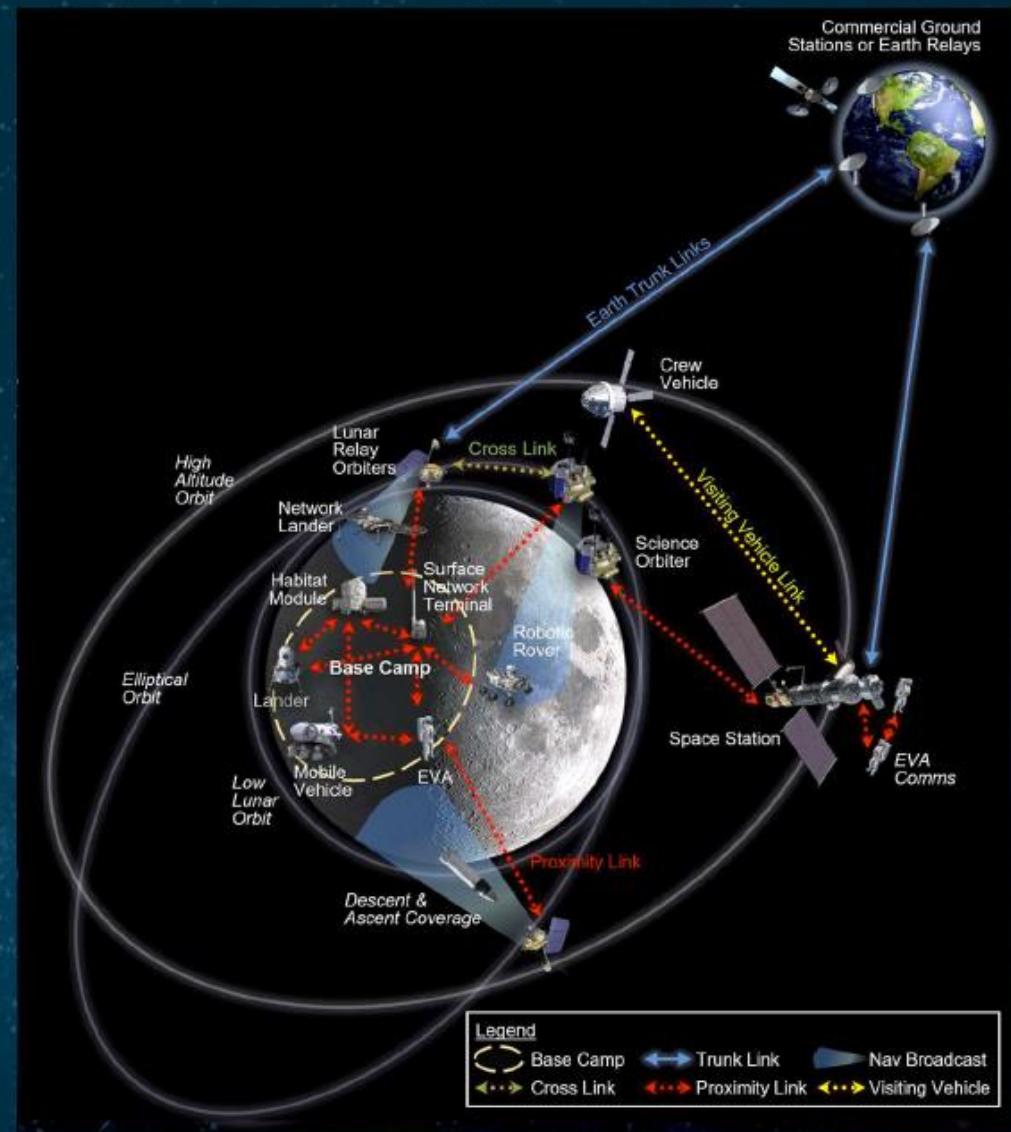
Open

Scalable

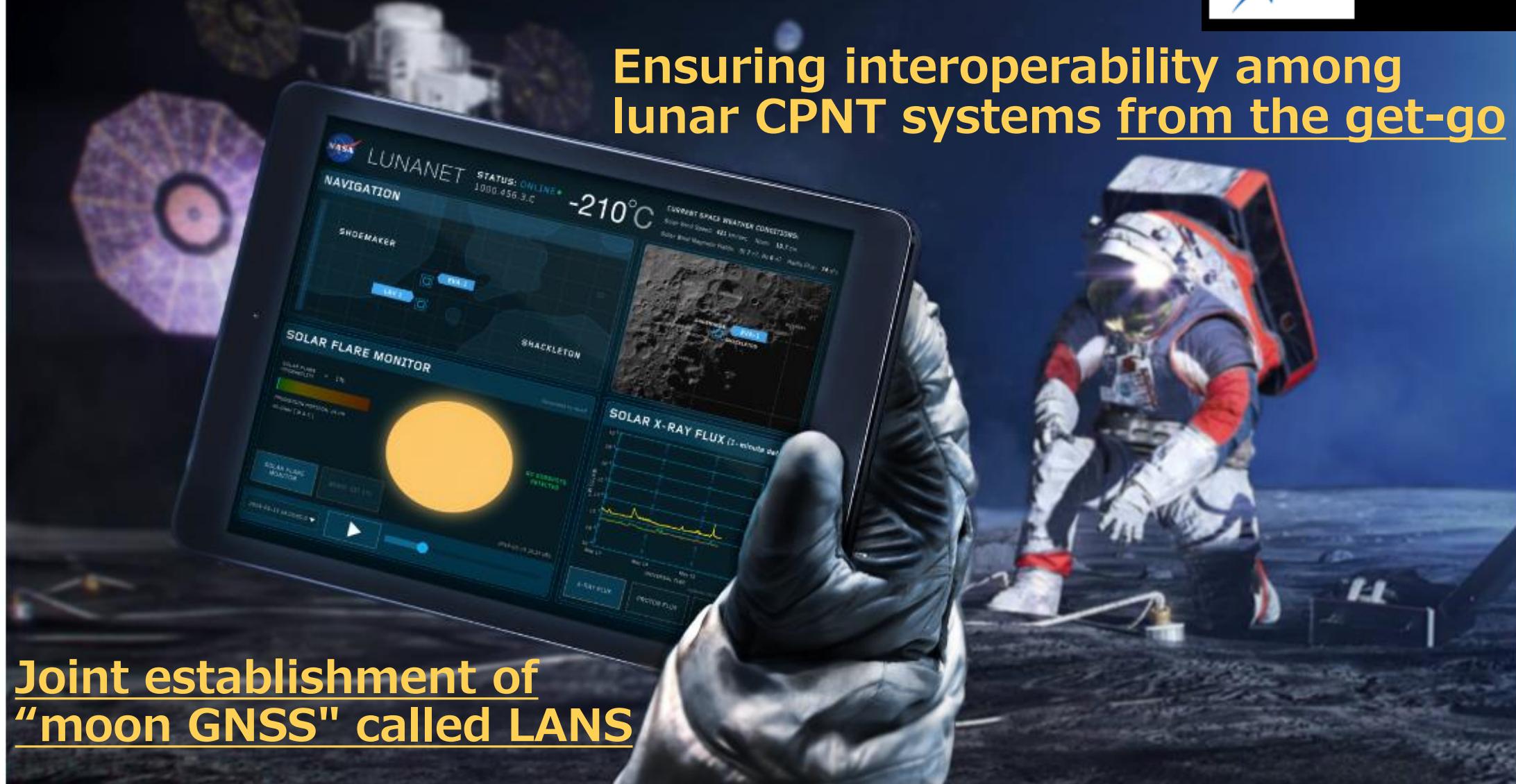
Extendable

Resilient

Secure



Ensuring interoperability among
lunar CPNT systems from the get-go



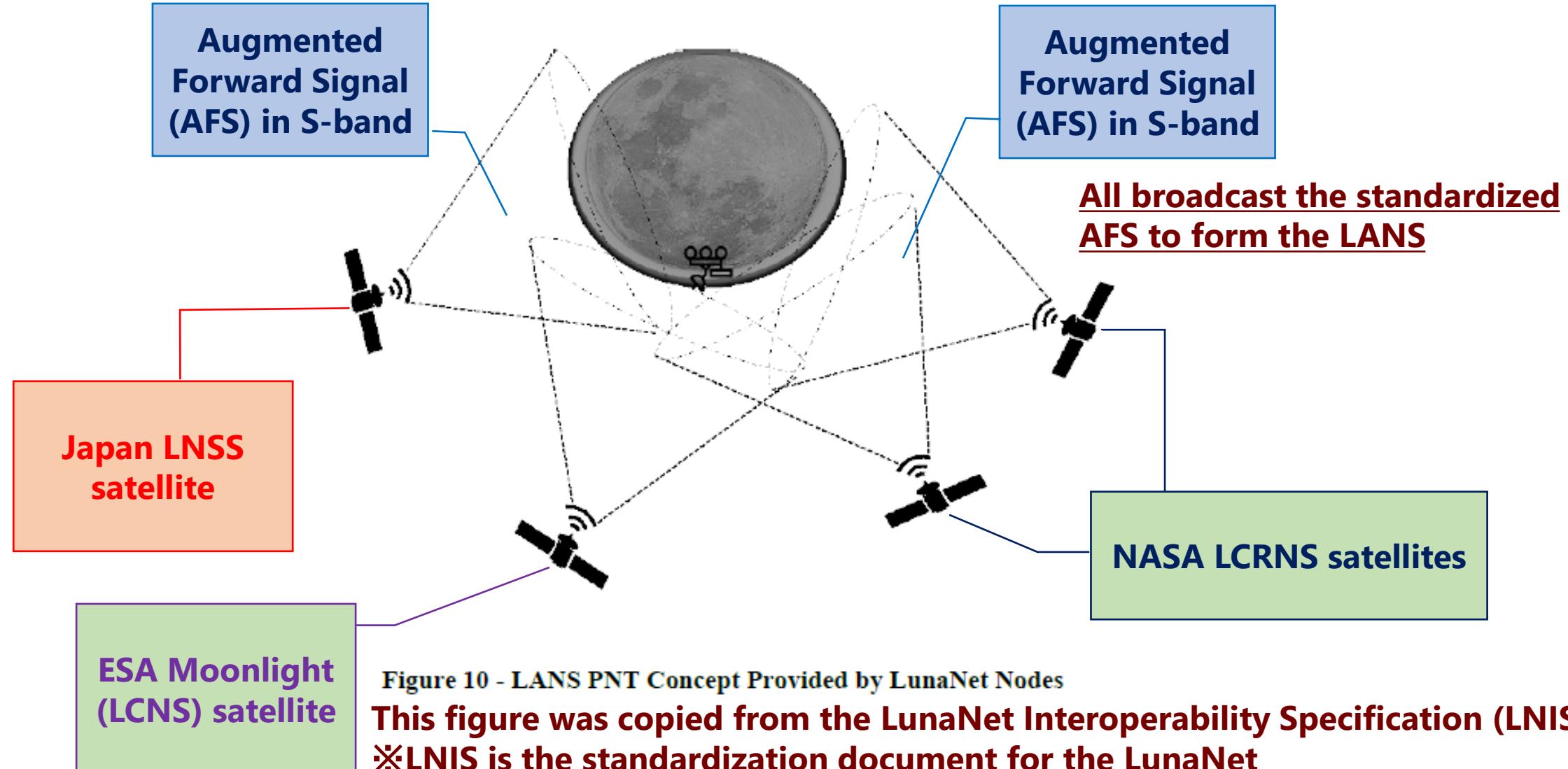
Joint establishment of
"moon GNSS" called LANS

LunaNet: Bringing terrestrial internet capabilities to astronauts, rovers, and orbiters.

NASA / Reese Patillo

Towards the establishment of 'Moon GNSS' called LANS

The concept of interoperable lunar PNT system of systems (Lunar Augmented Navigation Service (LANS))



LunaNet Interoperability Specification Document

Version 5

Published by NASA-ESA-JAXA

29 January 2025

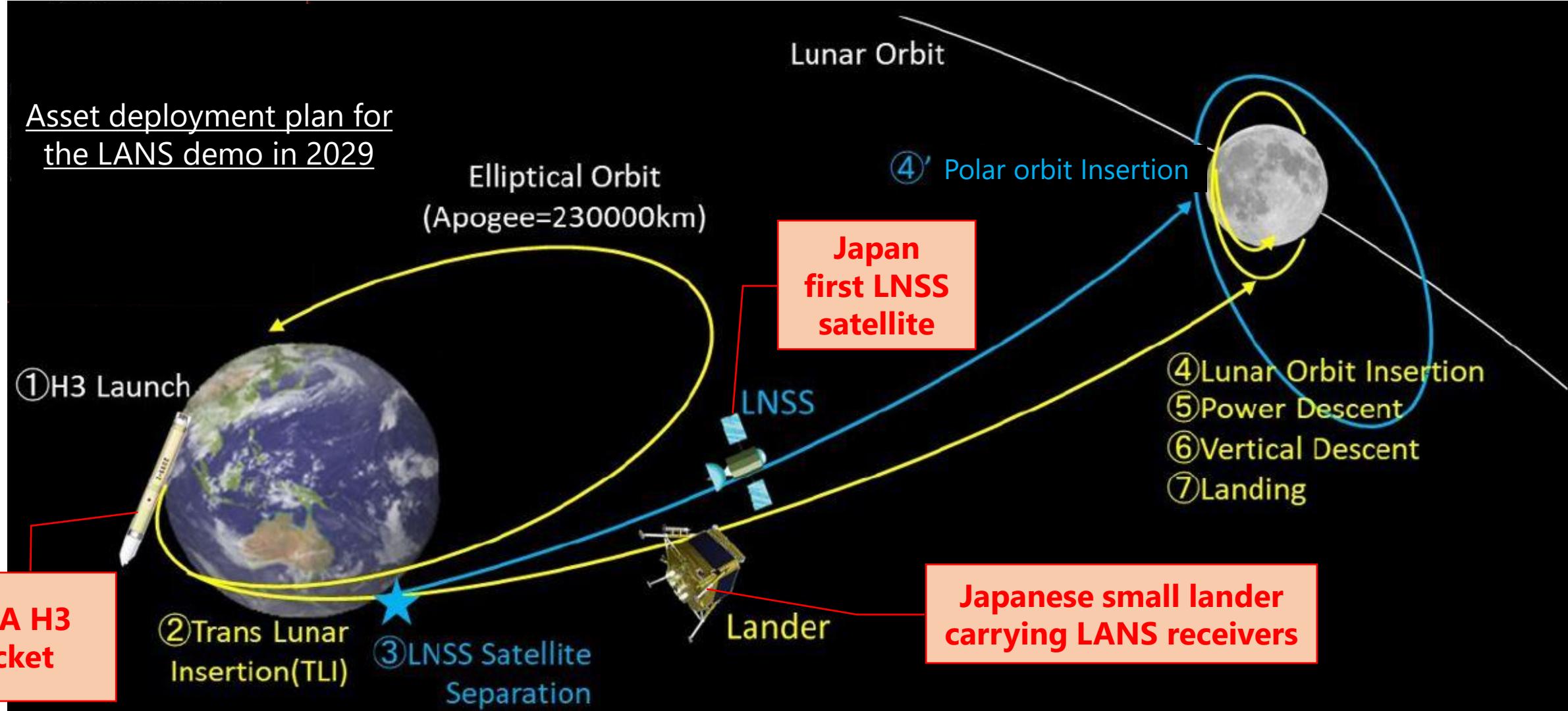
The LNIS and its applicable document includes:

- Concept of the LANS, message format of the Augmented Forward Signal (AFS), signal frequency, power, etc.
- Signal-In-Space-Error (SISE) requirement for LunaNet Service Providers (LNSPs)
- Lunar Reference System and Lunar Time System Standard

The Japan LNSS complies with the LNIS to become interoperable and comparable with the other LNSPs

Together with NASA and ESA, JAXA continues contributing to the development of the future LNIS documents and the success of the LANS concept

Towards LANS interoperability
demonstration mission
targeting in 2029

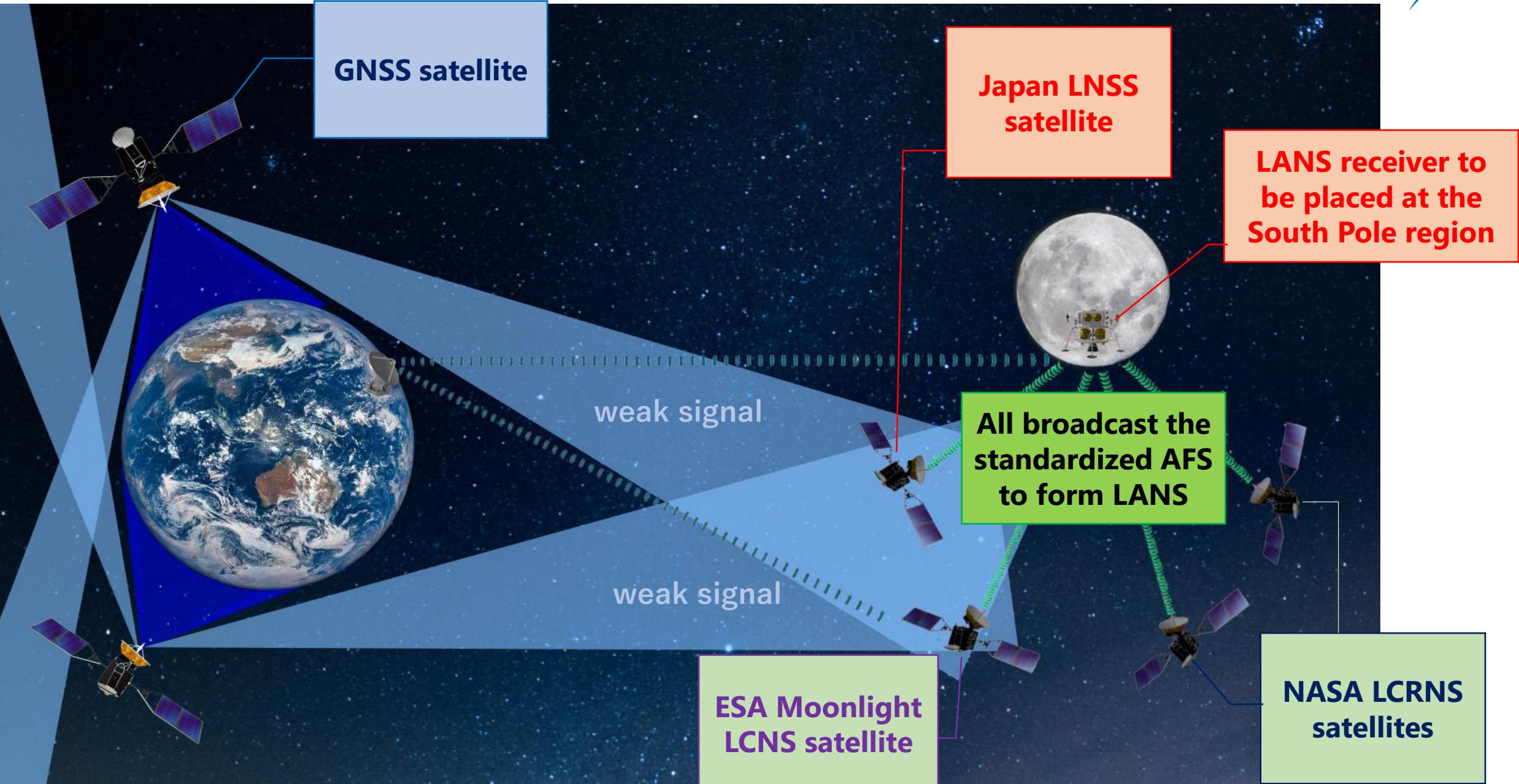


JAXA H3 rocket

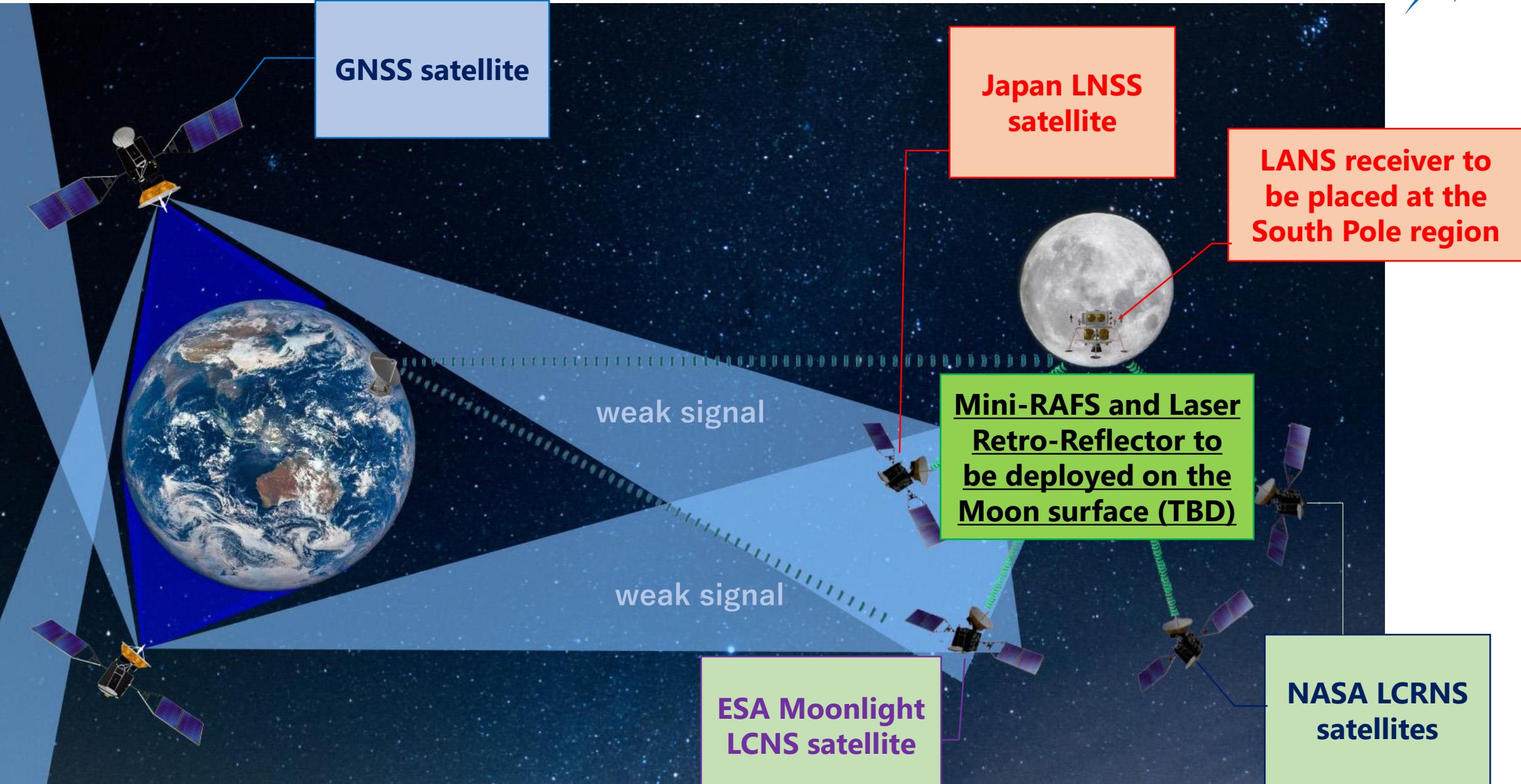
**Japan
first LNSS
satellite**

**Japanese small lander
carrying LANS receivers**

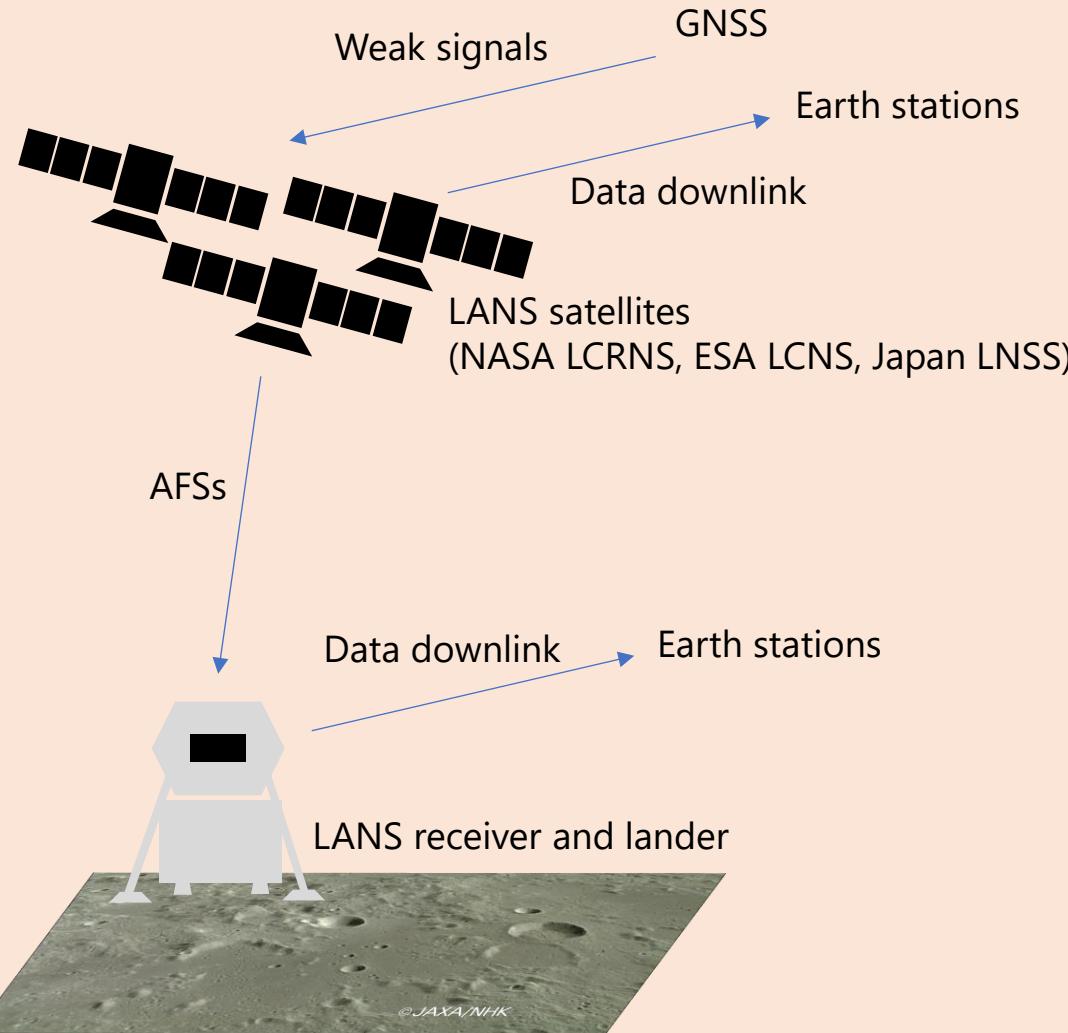
LANS receiver to be placed at the South Pole region will receive all broadcasted AFSs



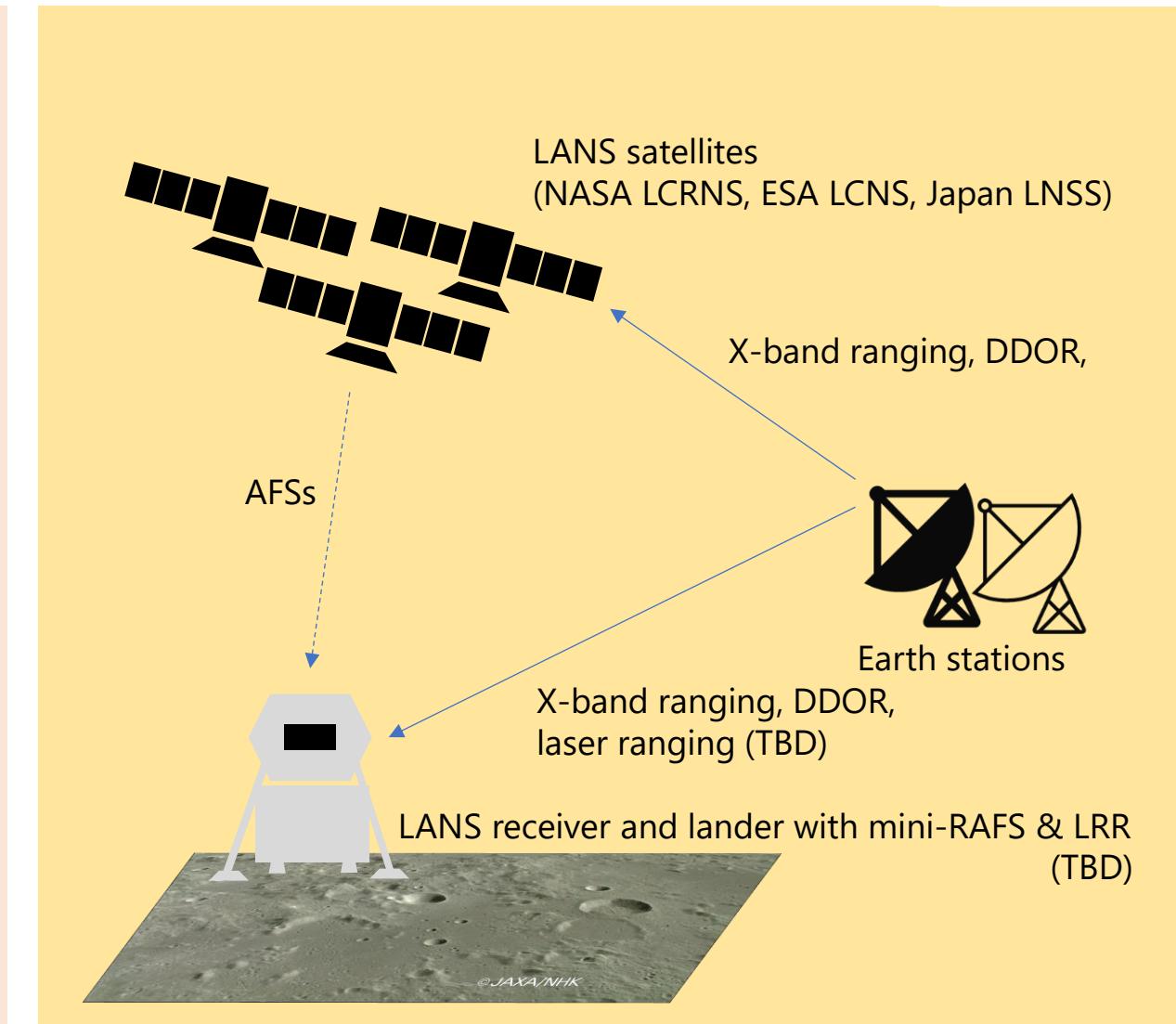
The SISEs for satellites forming the LANS and LANS PNT accuracy will be evaluated



Mission data acquisition and ground-truth data calculation



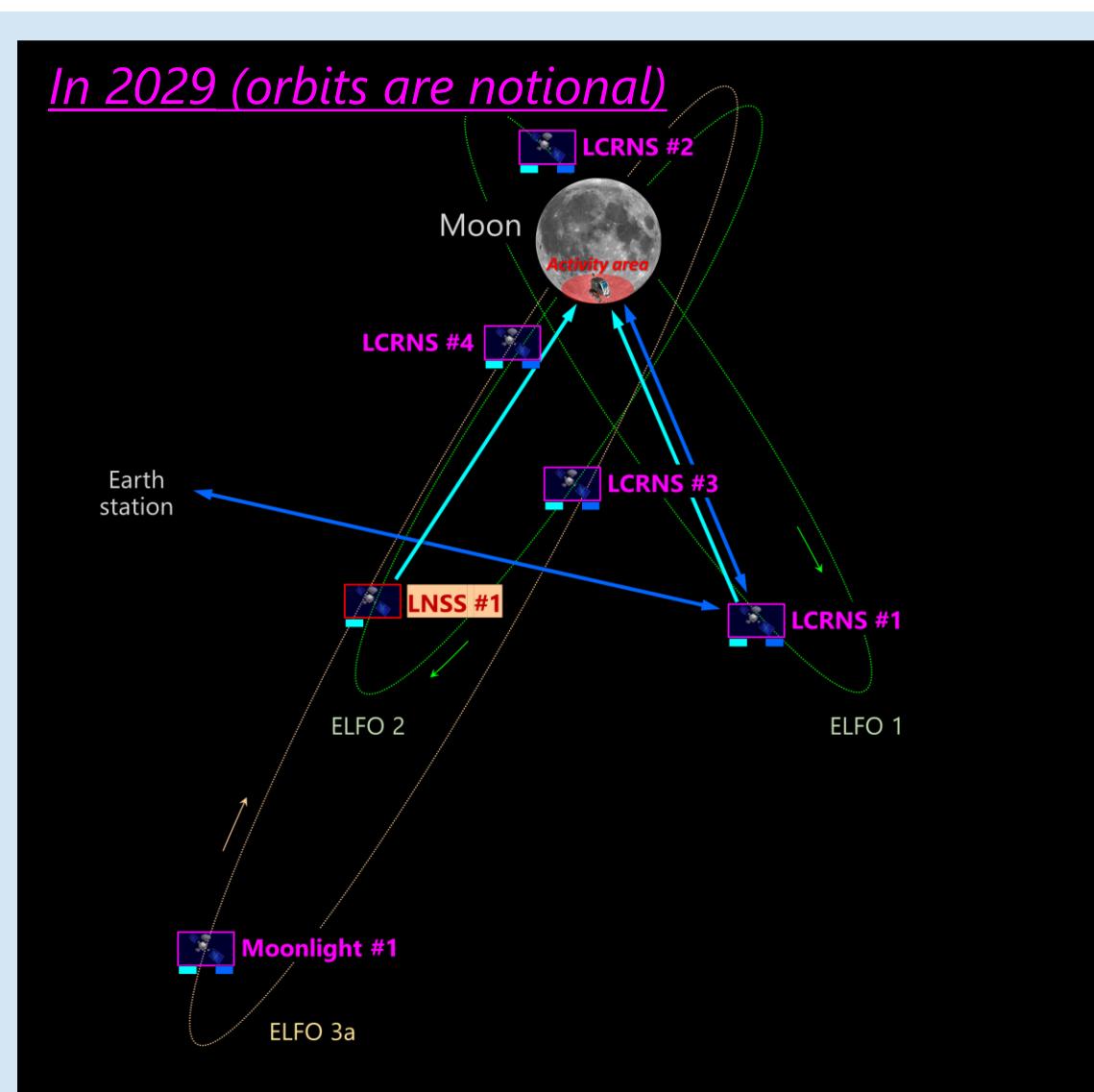
Acquisition of the LANS AFSs, LANS receivers' PNT solutions, and GNSS weak signals



Calculation of the precise satellite orbits and clocks, precise receiver positions and clocks

SISE evaluation

1. Compare the LANS satellite ephemerides with the ground-truth LANS satellite orbits and clocks
2. Compare the LANS pseudo ranges with the ground-truth ones to identify unknown error sources (satellite hardware and Moon environment delays)



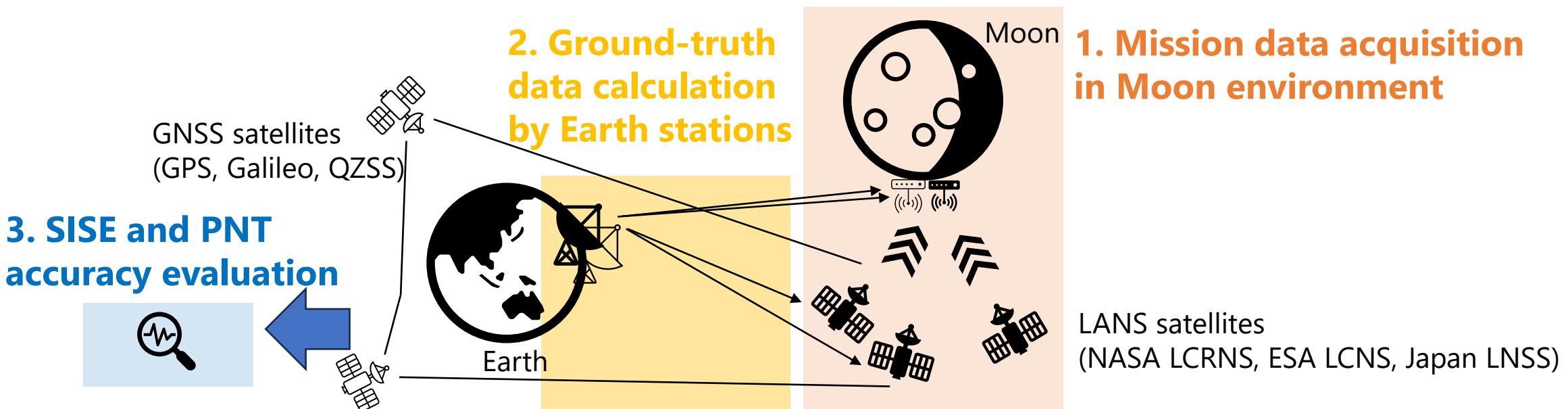
PNT accuracy evaluation

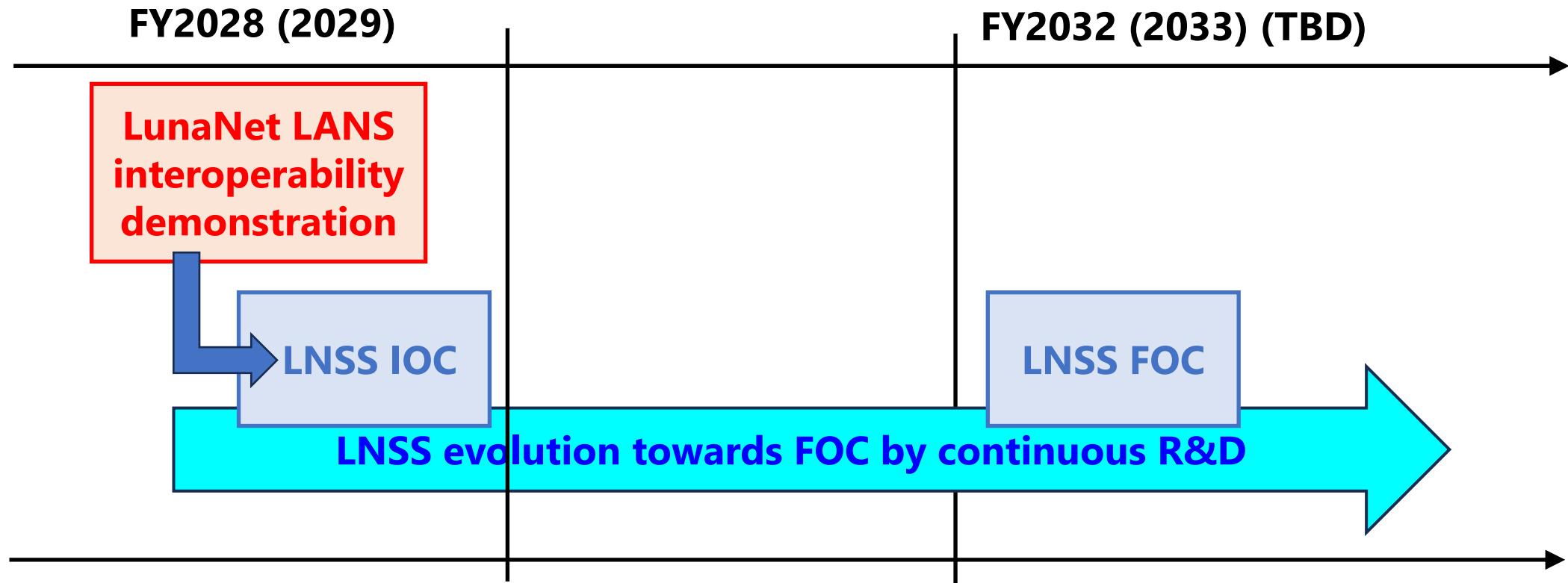
1. The LANS receiver at the lunar South Pole region calculates its PNT solutions
2. Compare the receiver's PNT solutions with the ground-truth receiver position and clock

※ The PNT solutions can be the combined solution with the Digital Elevation Map (DEM)

□ Three major steps for the demonstration

1. Acquisition of mission data (AFSs, LANS receivers' PNT solutions, GNSS weak signals) in Moon environment
2. Calculation of ground-truth data (precise LANS satellite orbits and clocks, precise LANS receiver positions and clocks) by Earth stations
3. Evaluation of SISEs for LANS satellites and LANS PNT accuracy by comparing the acquired mission data with the calculated ground-truth data





- Our feasibility study (FS) towards the LNSS FOC is currently ongoing
 - LNSS SISE enhancement by using GNSS precise measurements and etc.
 - LNSS augmentation by using moon surface assets such as surface beacons
 - LANS receiver PNT algorithm (combined navigation algorithm with DEM)
 - Service region expansion (satellite constellation design for entire moon surface)

Takeaways on Japan Lunar PNT



- The LNSS first satellite launch expected in 2028/2029 to do the LANS interoperability and PNT accuracy demonstration with ESA and NASA
- Our feasibility study towards the LNSS FOC is ongoing, aiming for continuous accuracy enhancement and service region expansion (entire moon surface)
- We continue working with our international partners to realize lunar PNT system of systems



New working group on lunar PNT (WG-L) established at ICG last year!