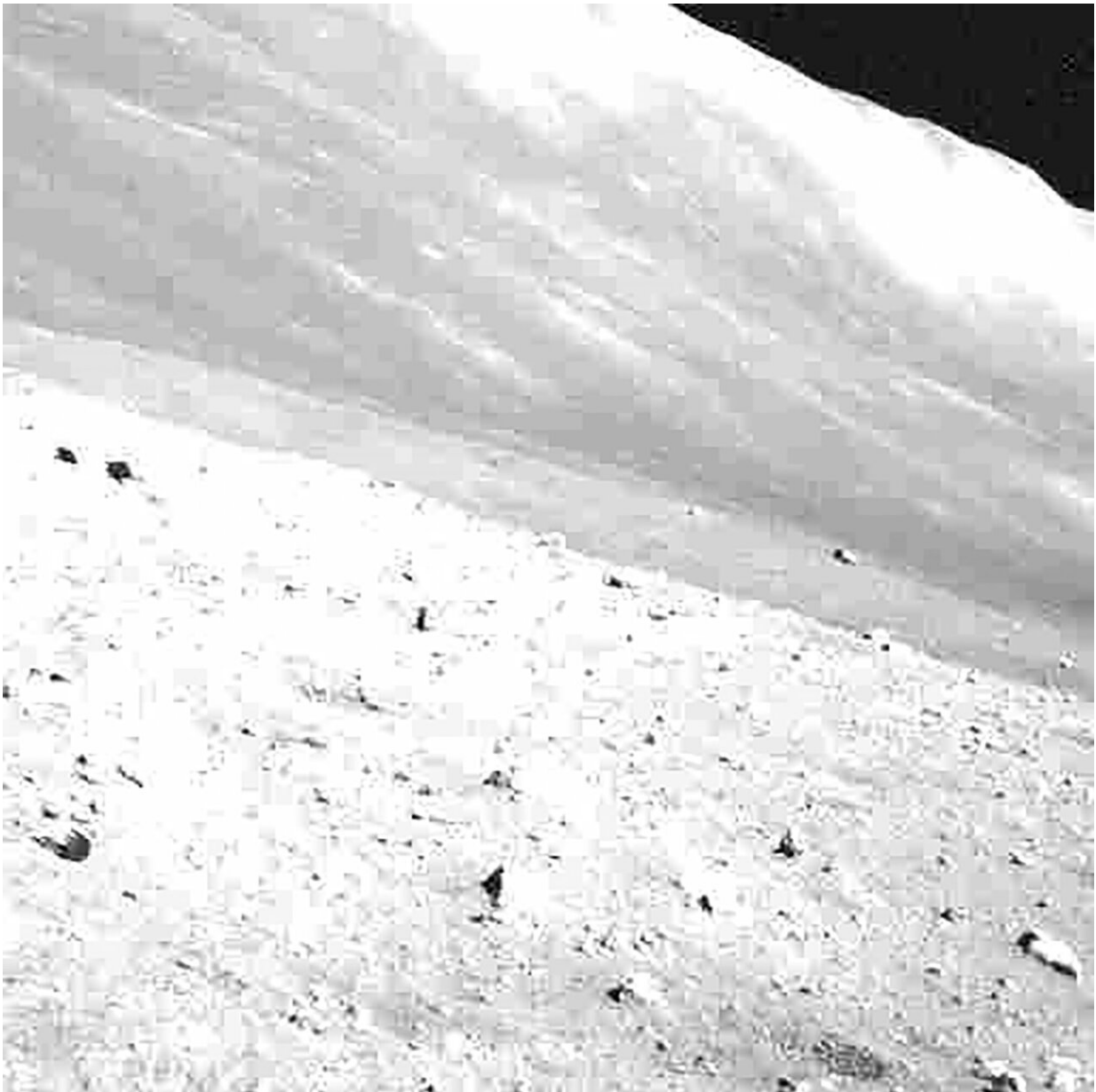


# Japan's moon lander wasn't built to survive a weekslong lunar night. It's still going after 3

April 24 2024, by Mari Yamaguchi

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This image provided by SLIM official X account @SLIM--JAXA shows a part of the moon surface taken by Japan's first moon lander called SLIM on Tuesday, April 23, 2024. Japan's first moon lander has survived a third freezing lunar night, Japan's space agency said Wednesday, April 24, after receiving an image from the device three months after it landed on the moon. Credit: SLIM official X account @SLIM--JAXA via AP

Japan's first moon lander has survived a third freezing lunar night, Japan's space agency said Wednesday after receiving an image from the device three months after it landed on the moon.

The Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency said the lunar probe responded to a signal from the earth Tuesday night, confirming it has survived another weeklong lunar night.

Temperatures can fall to minus 170 degrees Celsius (minus 274 degrees Fahrenheit) during a lunar night, and rise to around 100 Celsius (212 Fahrenheit) during a lunar day.

The probe, Smart Lander for Investigating Moon, or SLIM, reached the lunar surface on Jan. 20, making Japan the fifth country to successfully place a probe on the moon. SLIM on Jan. 20 landed the wrong way up with its solar panels initially unable to see the sun, and had to be turned off within hours, but powered on when the sun rose eight days later.

SLIM, which was tasked with testing Japan's pinpoint landing technology and collecting geological data and images, was not designed to survive lunar nights.

JAXA said on the social media platform X that SLIM's key functions are still working despite repeated harsh cycles of temperature changes. The

agency said it plans to closely monitor the lander's deterioration.

Scientists are hoping to find [clues about the origin of the moon](#) by the comparing mineral compositions of moon rocks and those of Earth.

The message from SLIM came days after NASA [restored contact with Voyager 1](#), the farthest space probe from earth, which had been sending garbled data back to earth for months.

An U.S. lunar probe developed by a private space company announced termination of its operation a month after its February landing, while an Indian moon lander failed to reestablish communication after after being put in sleep mode in 2023.

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