

LUCY



SURVEYING THE DIVERSITY of TROJAN ASTEROIDS: *the Fossils of Planet Formation*

IN RESPONSE TO:

NASA AO NNH14ZDA0140

Principal Investigator:

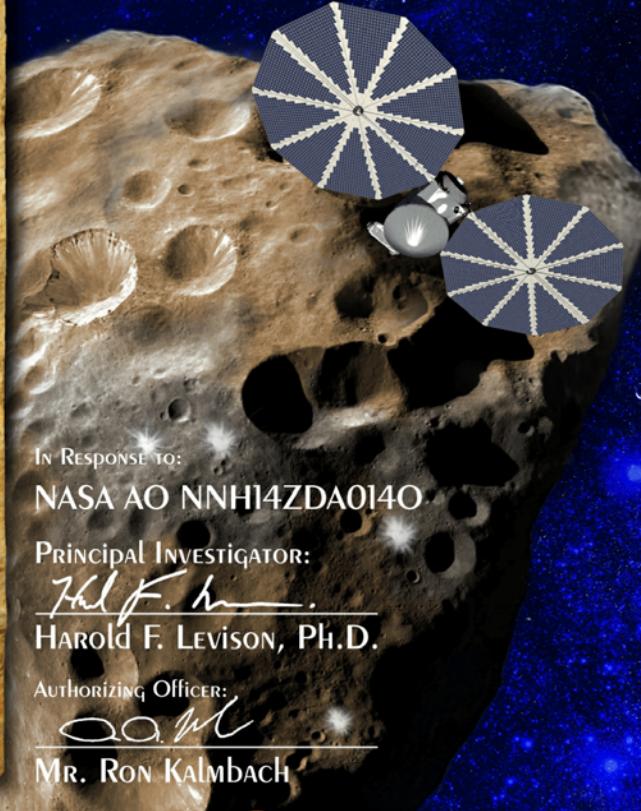


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SwRI Manager: John Andrews

PM: Mike Donnelly (GSFC)

DPM: John Loiacono [GSFC]

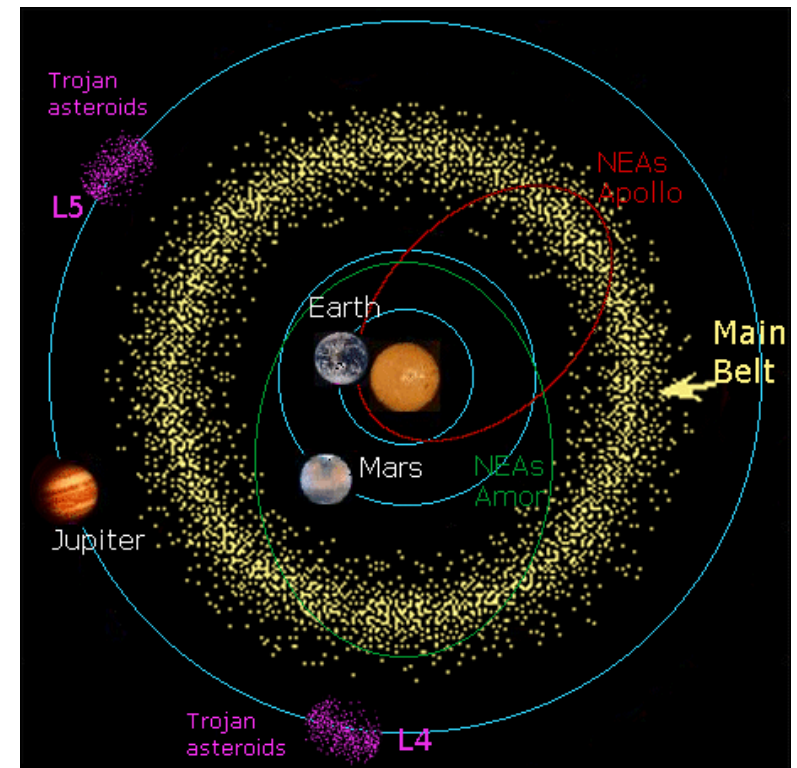
S/C Provider: LM

Southwest Research Institute®





- Lucy is a Trojan asteroid tour
 - Called for in Decadal Survey
 - It will perform flybys of 6 Trojans.
- Its strengths are:
 - High science return from never before encountered objects.
 - Low risk mission – high heritage.
 - Low cost mission – costs fit comfortably within AO constraints.
 - Timely – unique opportunity in launch window gets multiple high-value Trojans.

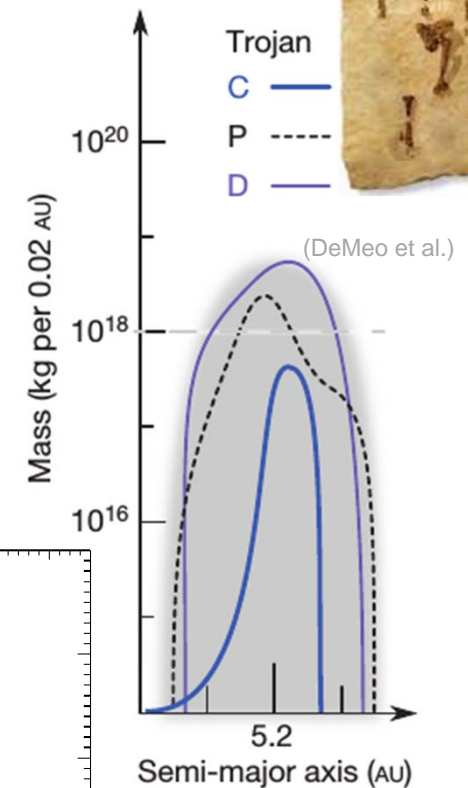
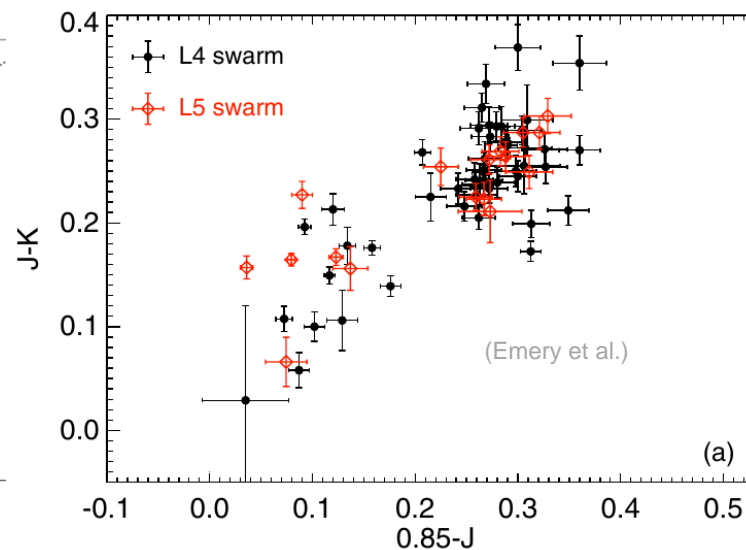
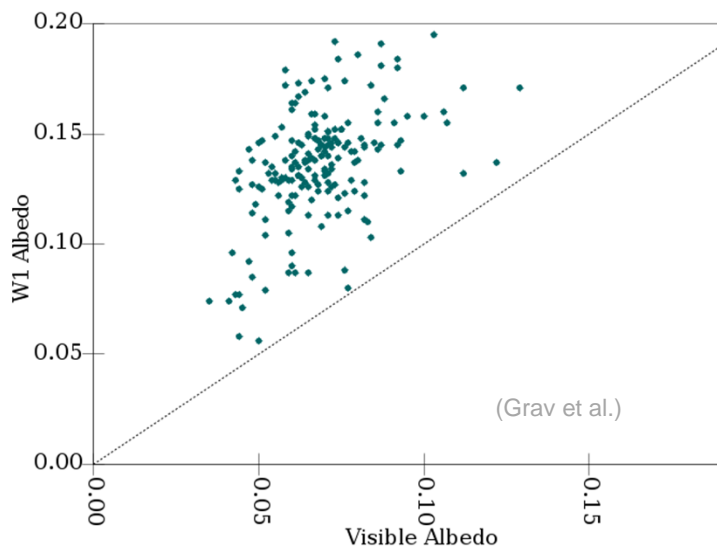


- 2021 launch, encounters from 2025-2033.



Science Motivation

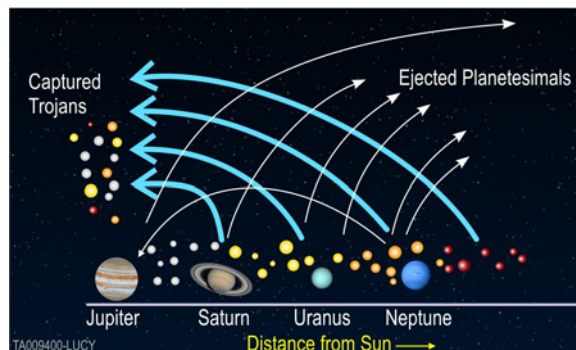
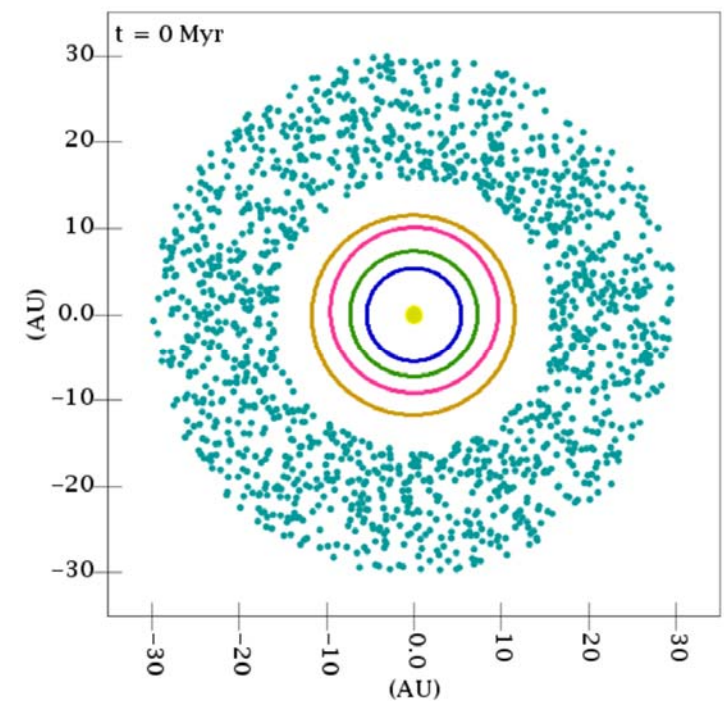
- To boldly go where no one has gone before.
 - We have never seen one close up.
- Trojans are remnants of giant planet formation.
- They are not a monolithic population, however.
 - Contain C-, D-, and P-type spectral types.
 - Have albedos from ~4 - ~15%
 - Wide range of colors – also bimodal.





Science Motivation (cont)

- Trojans present us with a **UNIQUE** opportunity to constrain planet formation and evolution models
 - Constrain planet migration models
 - ❖ Ds and Ps are more primitive than Cs
 - ❖ They likely formed at different locations
 - ❖ Were mixed together by planet formation and migration

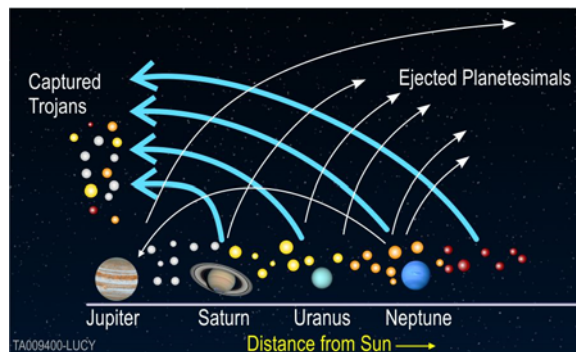
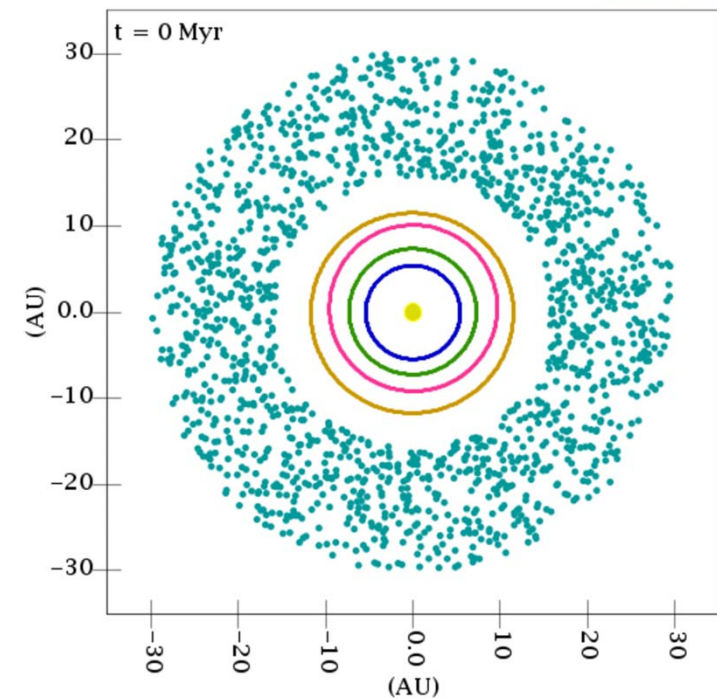


Trojans likely harbor objects that formed throughout the outer Solar System. **It is only by sampling their diversity that their true scientific potential can be realized.**



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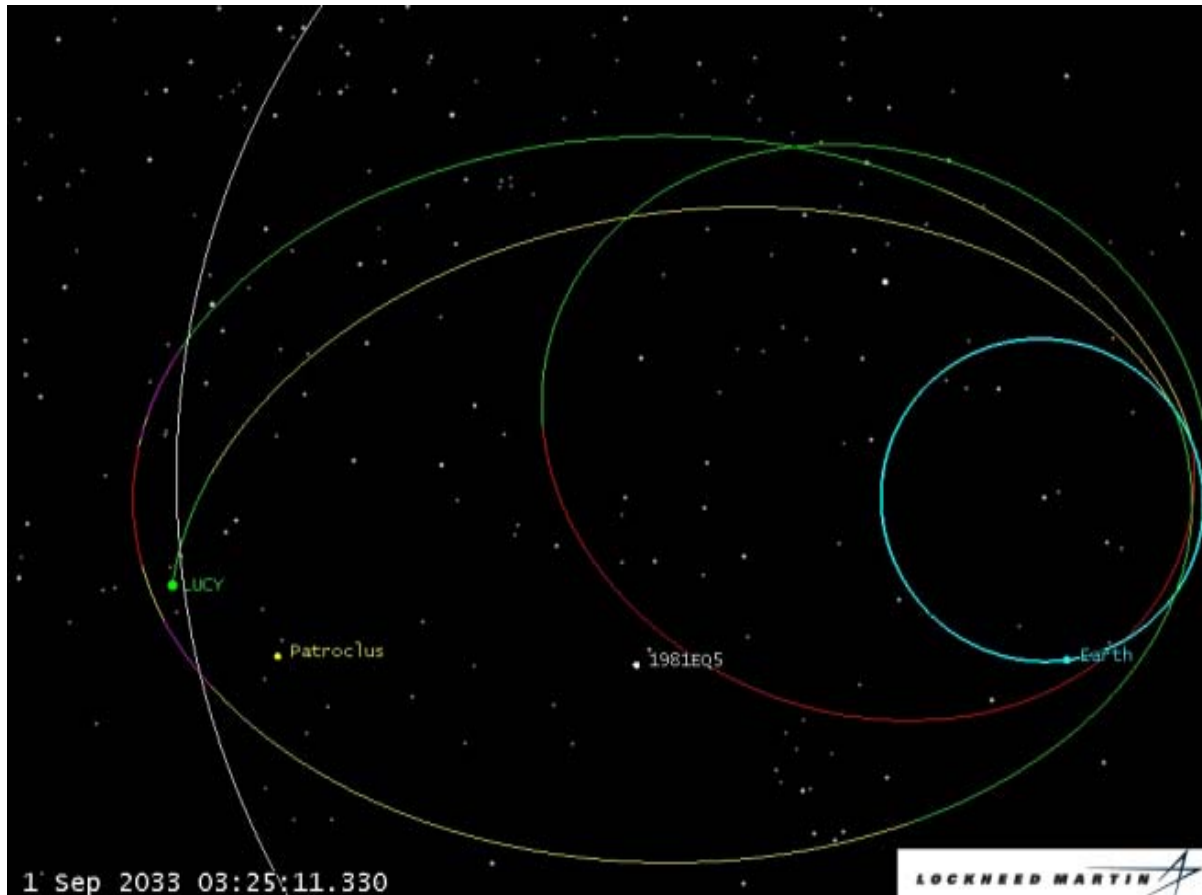
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Surveying the Diversity of Trojans



Lucy's Orbit

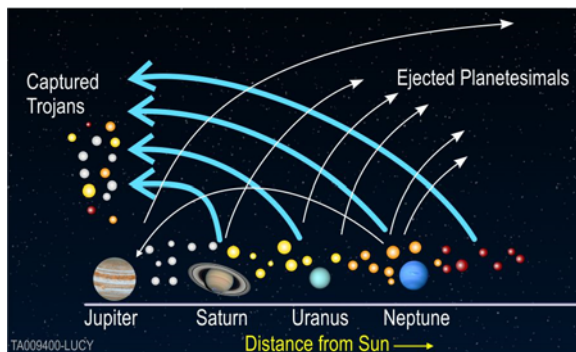
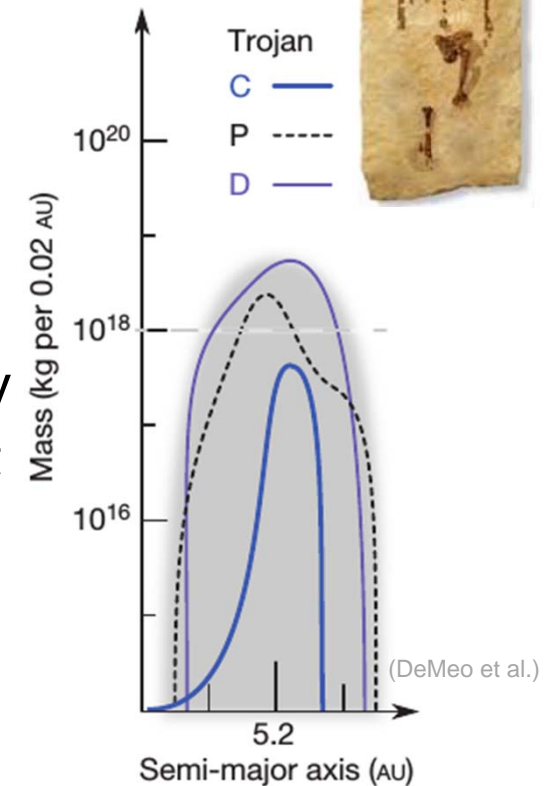
With $q \sim 1\text{AU}$ and $Q \sim 6\text{AU}$, Lucy will pass through the 2 swarms on back-to-back orbits



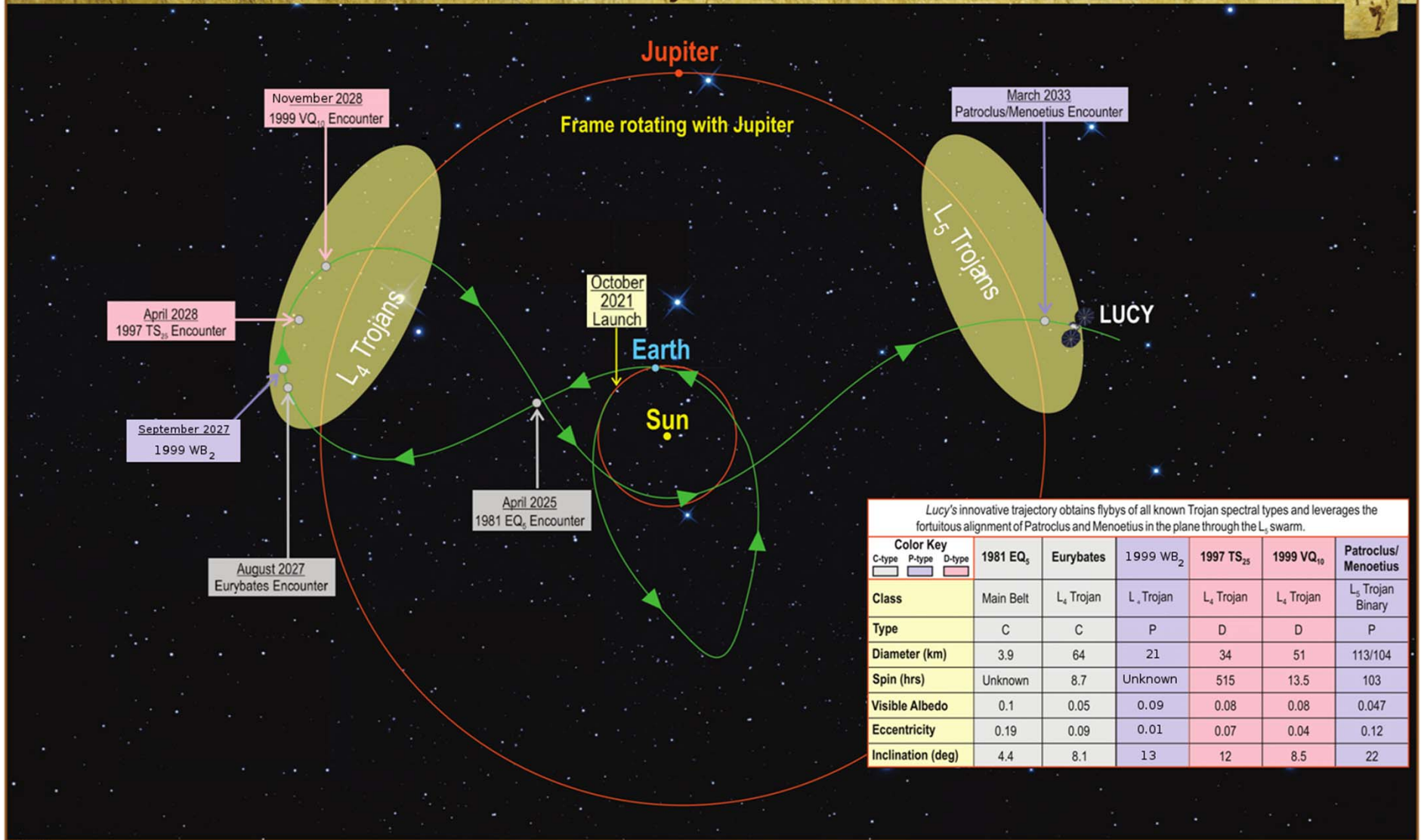


Science Motivation (cont)

- To boldly go where no one has gone before.
- Compare **all** Trojans types.
 - Contain C-, D-, and P-type spectral types.
- Trojans present us with a **UNIQUE** opportunity
 - To study Cs, Ds, and Ps in the same environment
 - Constrain planet migration models
 - ❖ Ds and Ps are more primitive than Cs
 - ❖ They likely formed at different locations
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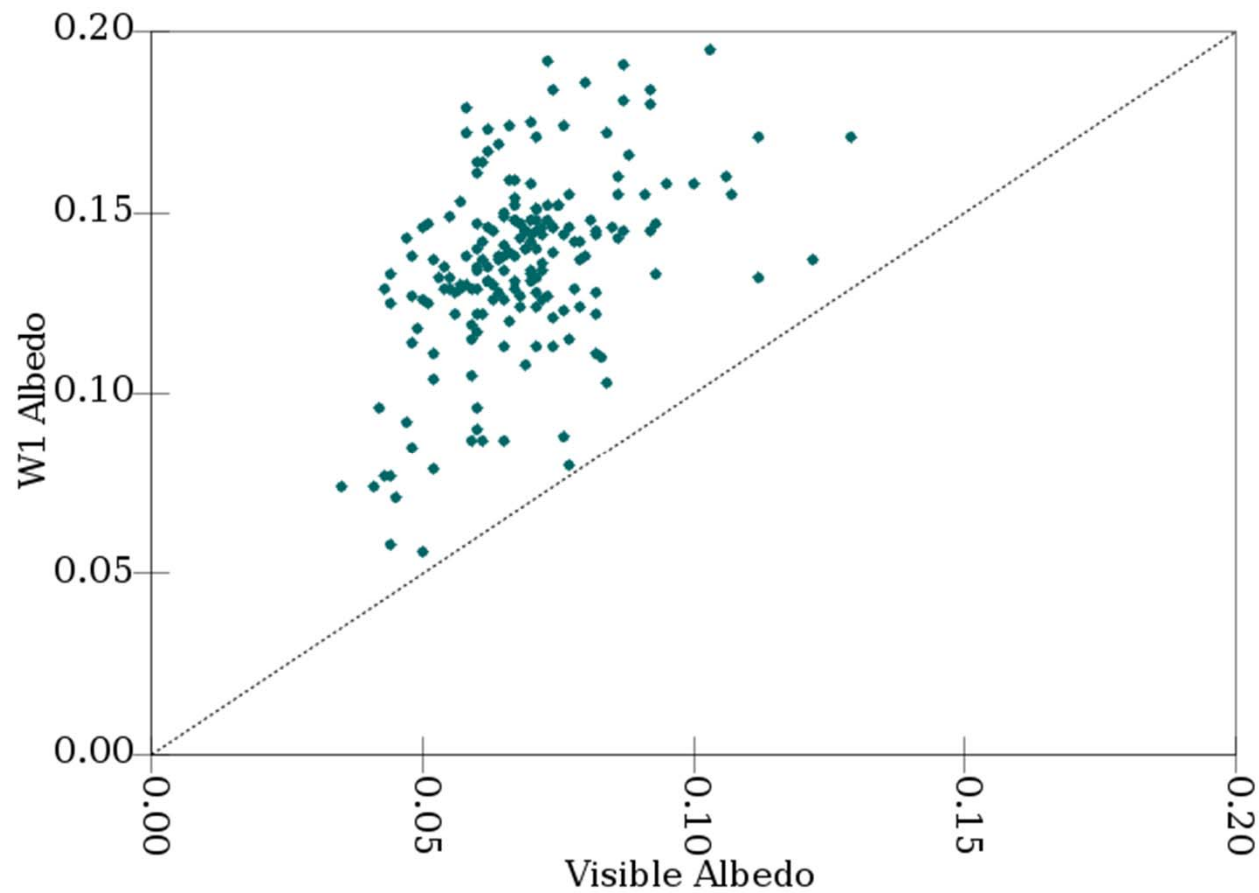
Trojans likely harbor objects that formed throughout the outer Solar System. **It is only by sampling their diversity that their true scientific potential can be realized.**



- All known spectral types - Both the L₄ and L₅ swarms



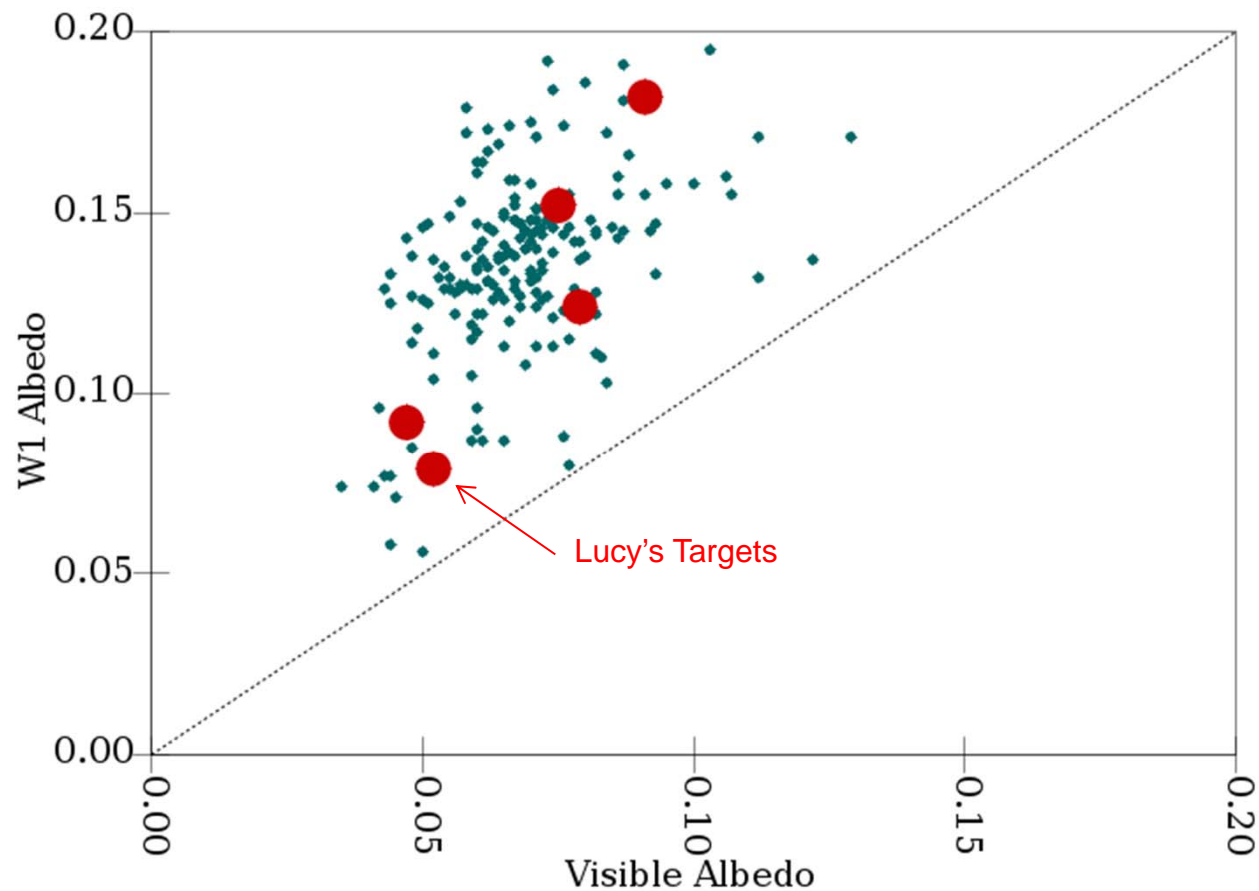
Lucy's Coverage



(Grav et al.)



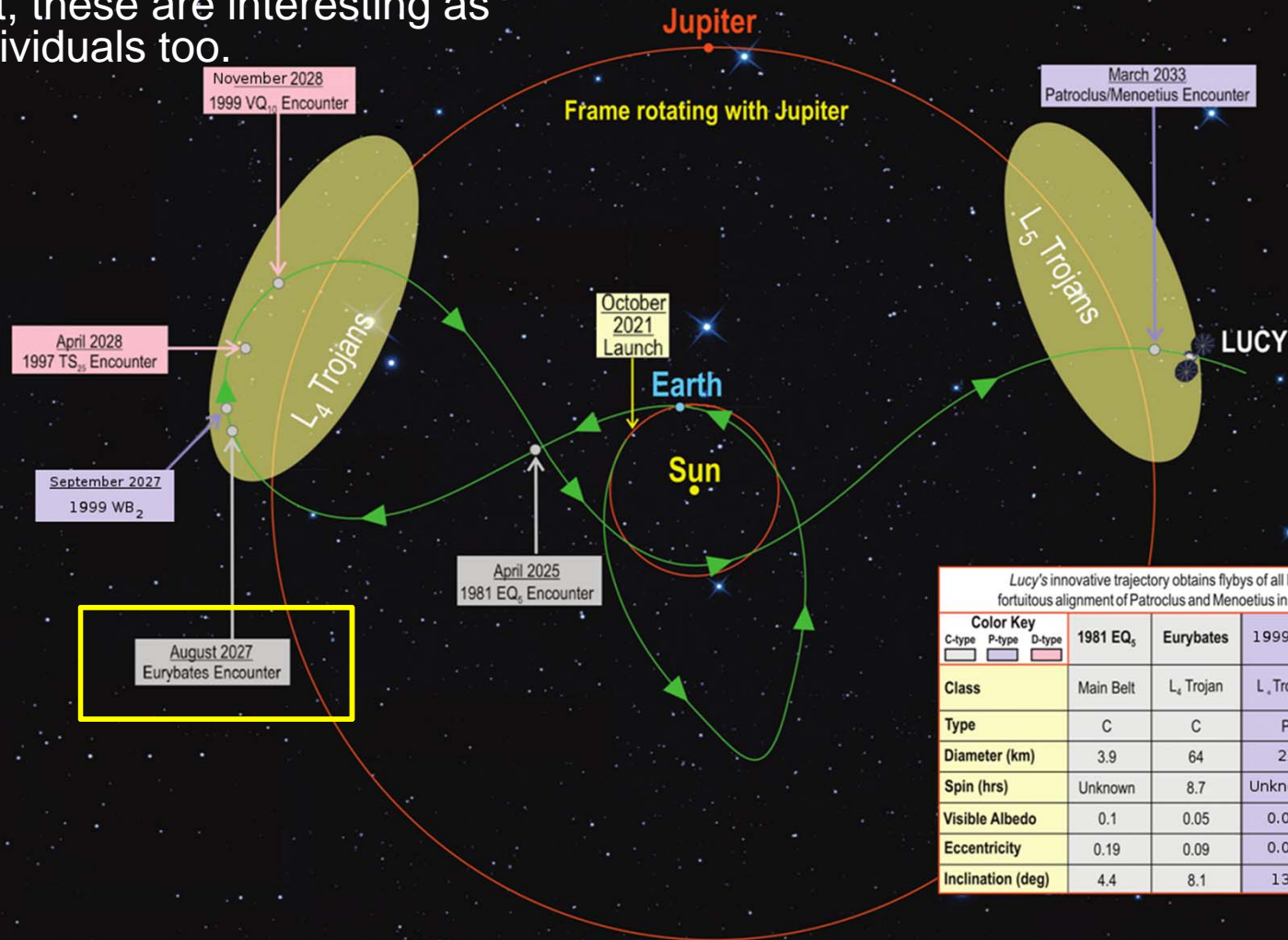
Lucy's Coverage



(Grav et al.)



But, these are interesting as individuals too.



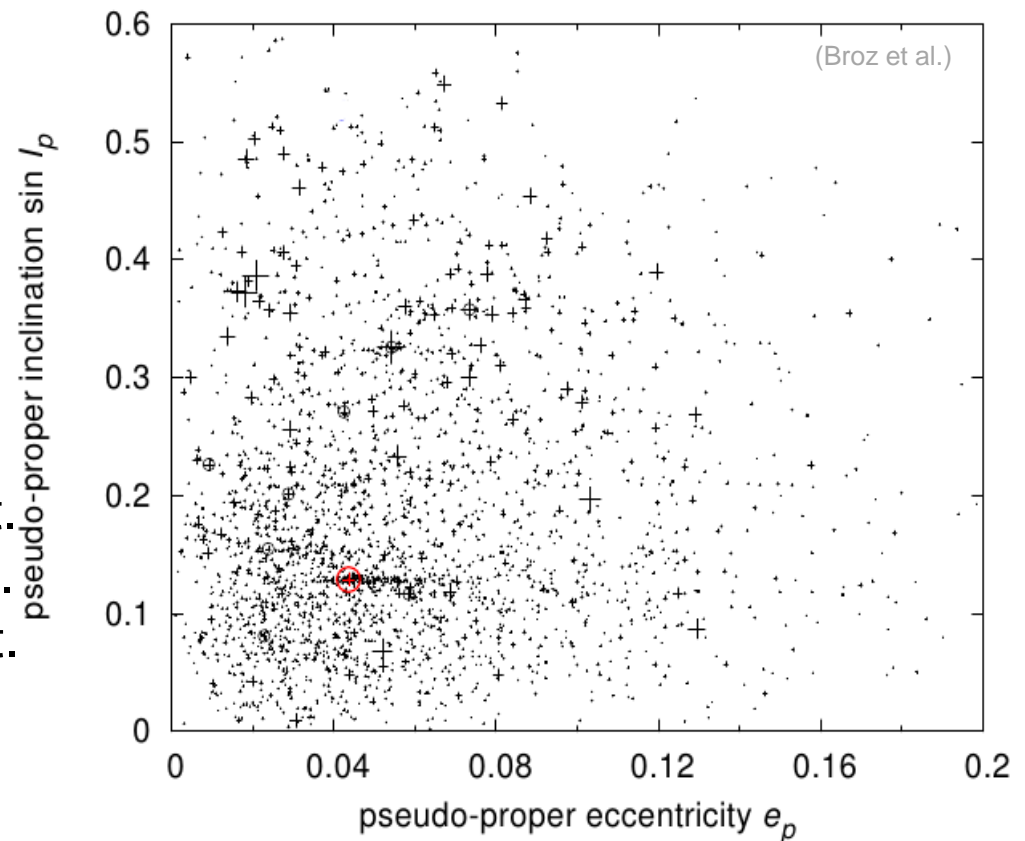
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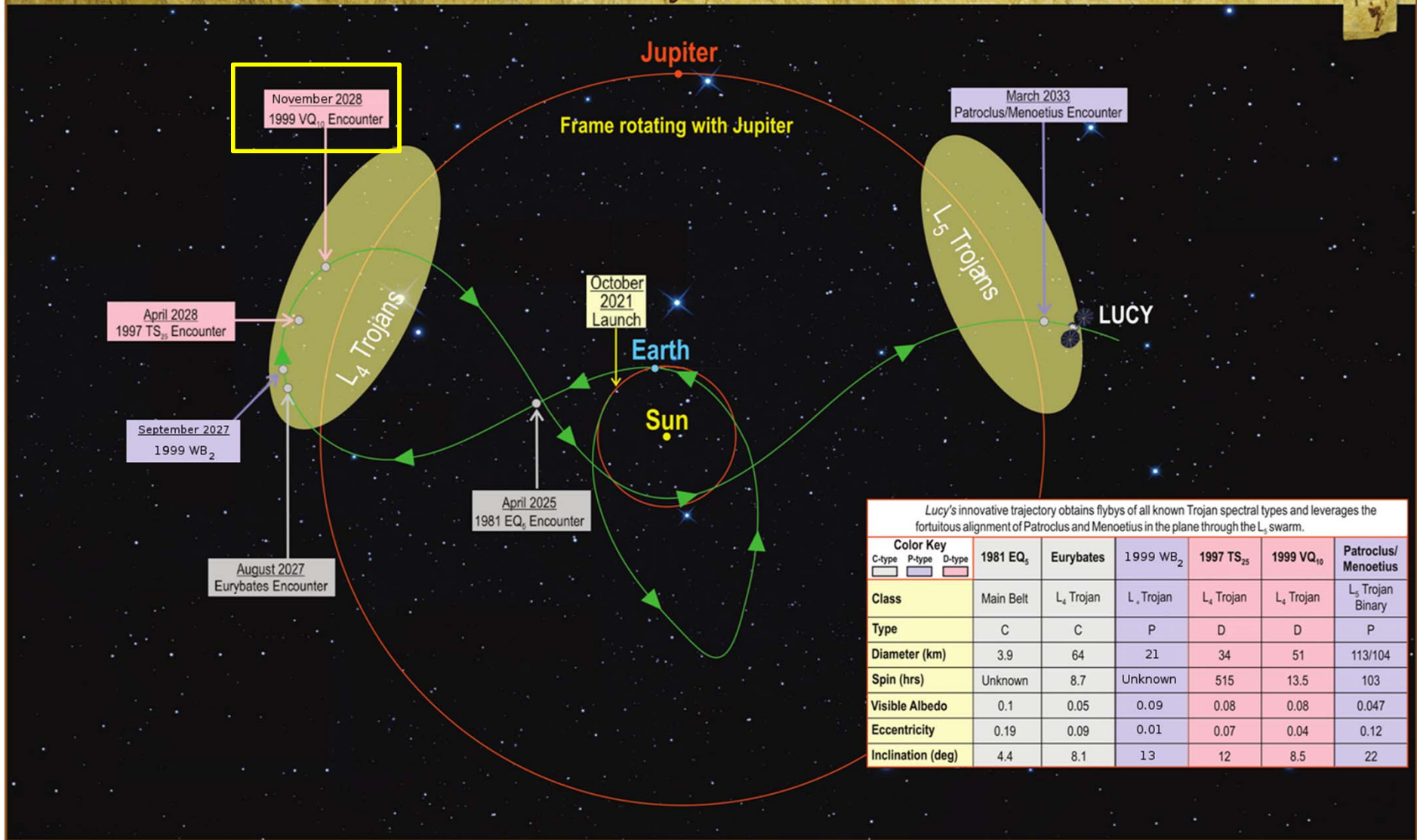


The Mystery of Asteroid Families

(3548) Eurybates is the largest member of the only major disruptive collisional family.

- We have never visited such an object before.
- Will give unique insight into collisional processes
- Eurybates is a C-type?!?
- Rare in the Trojans.
- No D-type families in asteroid belt.
- Perhaps D's disintegrate when hit.
- Perhaps D's become C's when hit.
- Lucy will help understand this.



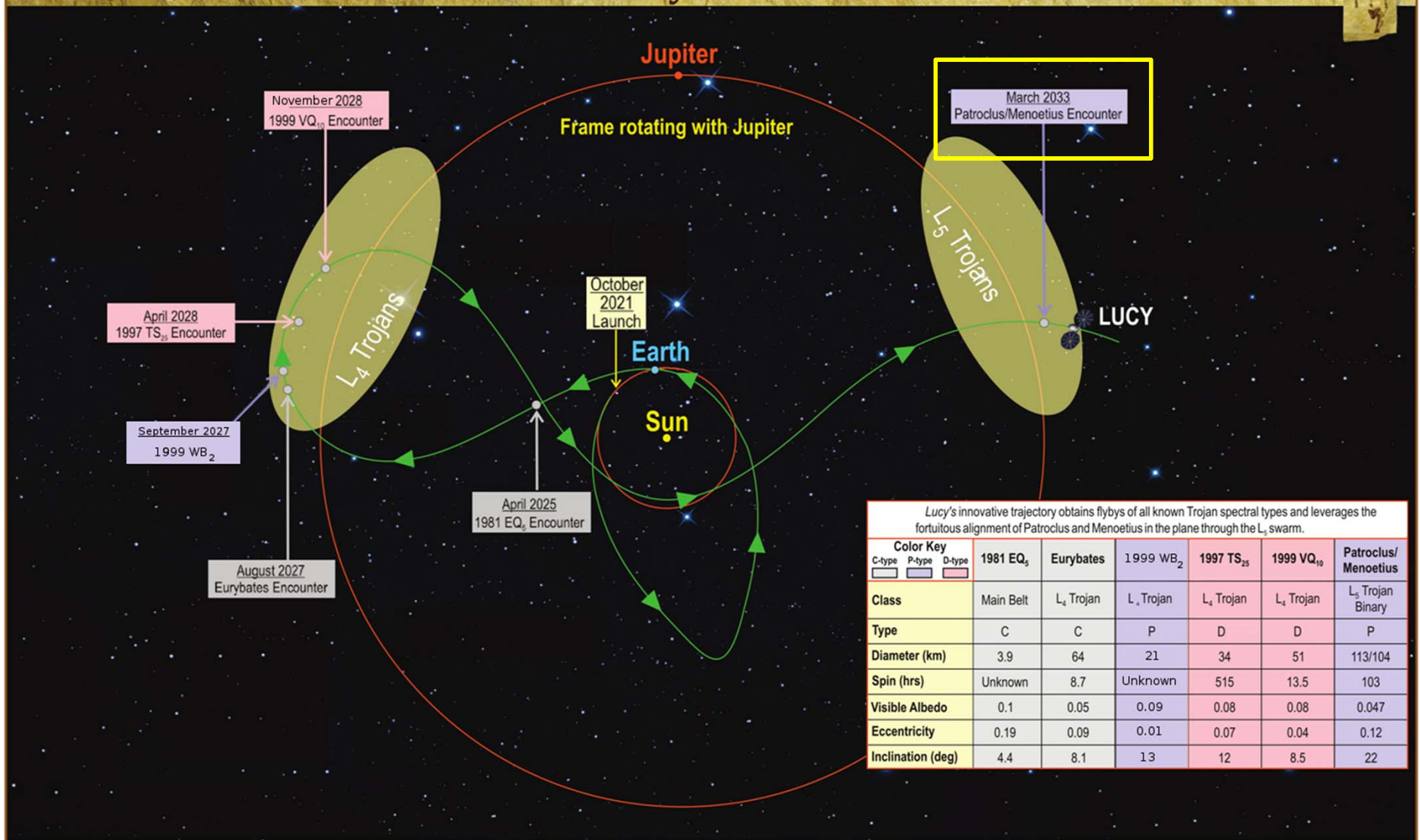


- All known spectral types - Both the L₄ and L₅ swarms
- Disruptive collision remnant



The Perfect Couple

	(3548) Eurybates	(21900) 1999 VQ ₁₀
H	9.8	9.9
D	64 km	51 km
P rot	8.7 hr	13.5 hr
e	0.09	0.04
i	8.1 deg	8.5 deg
type	C	D (color)
p _v	0.05	0.08
Color	gray	red



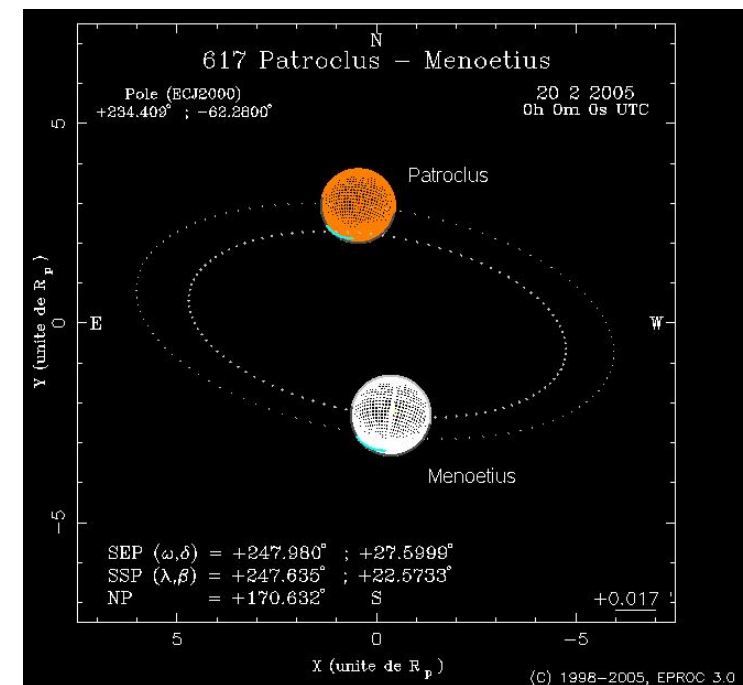
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Pièce de Résistance

We have been amazingly lucky and found multiple other targets that make this a much richer mission!

	(617) Patroclus and Menoetius
H	8.2
Dia	141 km & 112 km
P rot	4.3 days
e	0.14
i	22 deg
type	P

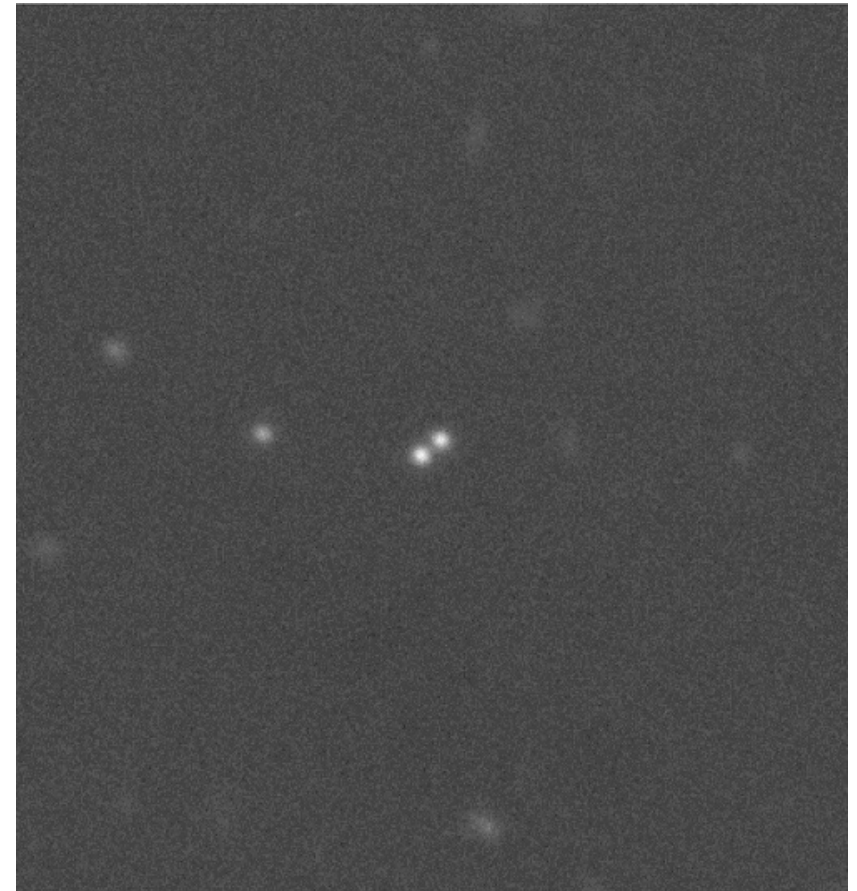




The Mystery of Equal Mass Binaries

Many Cold Classical KBOs are equal mass binaries

- Most undisturbed population in the Solar System.
 - Most objects formed this way?
- Their formation is a mystery.
 - Classical ideas don't work.
 - Most successful idea relies on pebble accretion.
- (617) Patroclus is very similar.
 - It will give insight into how these things came to be.





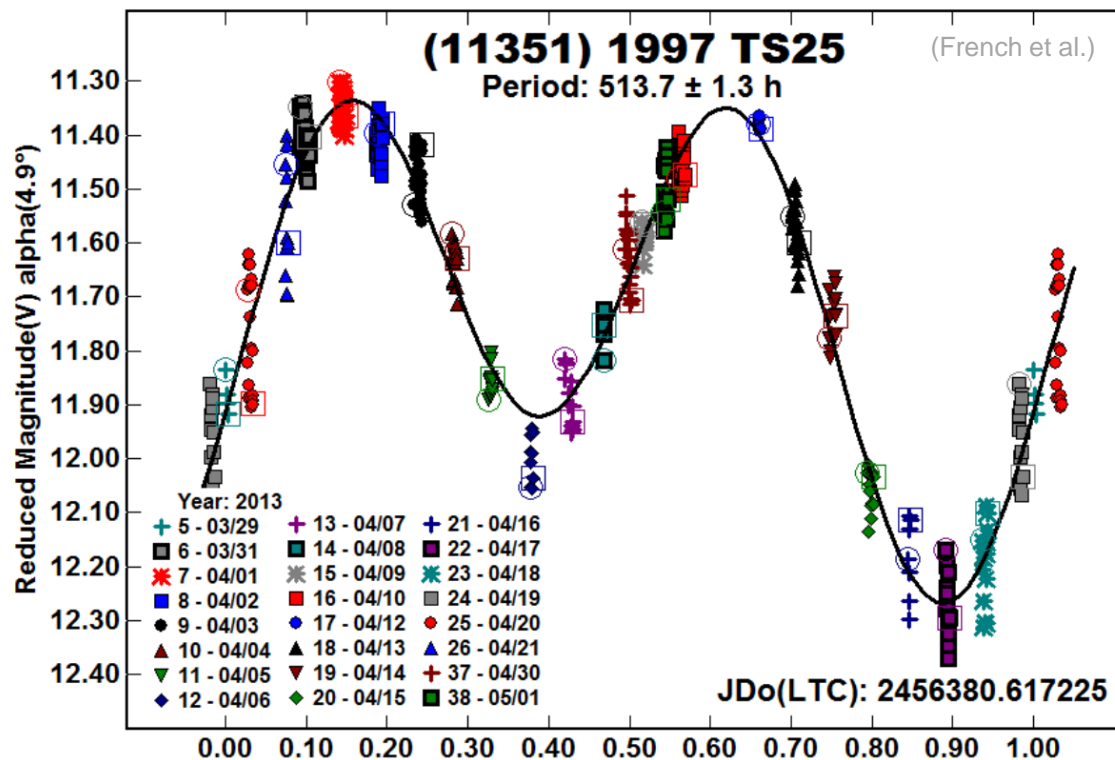
We will also be able to go to these Trojans.

	(15094) 1999 WB ₂	(11351) 1997 TS ₂₅
	L ₄ Trojan	L ₄ Trojan
H	11.6	10.7
Dia	21 km	34 km
a	5.2 AU	5.2 AU
e	0.10	0.07
i	13.0 deg	11.6 deg
type	P (color)	D (color)
p _v	0.09	0.08

We cover diversity in the L₄ swarm alone.



TS₂₅ is a strange bird



- Extremely long period (514 hr).
- Huge amplitude (1 mag)! Also it is asymmetric (?).
 - Remember this object is 34 km.
- Potential second 53 hr period → Satellite?

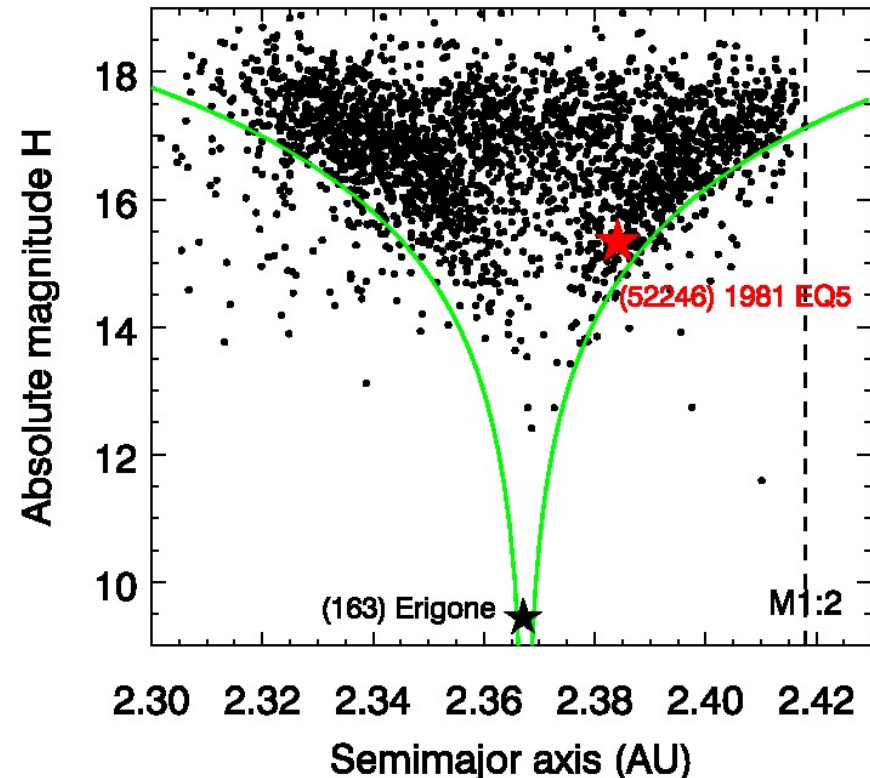


1981 EQ₅ - Not Just Another Pretty Face

We will also visit a main belt asteroid, 1981 EQ₅

- Intended simply to test our procedures.
- However, it is a member of the ~100Myr Erigone family

- We will get to see a young surface.
- Fresh craters will help us understand collisional evolution of asteroid belt.
- It will constrain space weathering.
- Will help us understand the Yarkovsky forces.

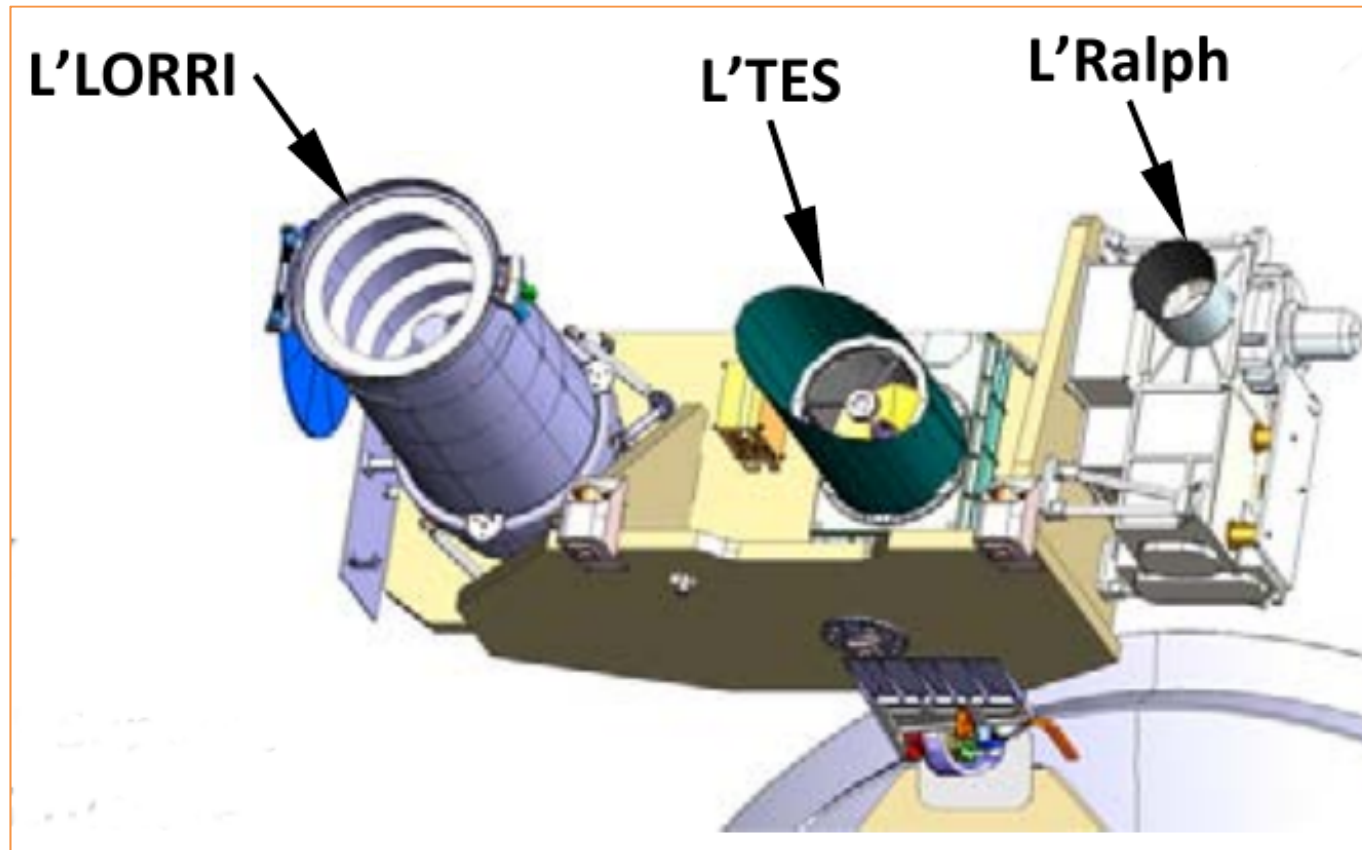


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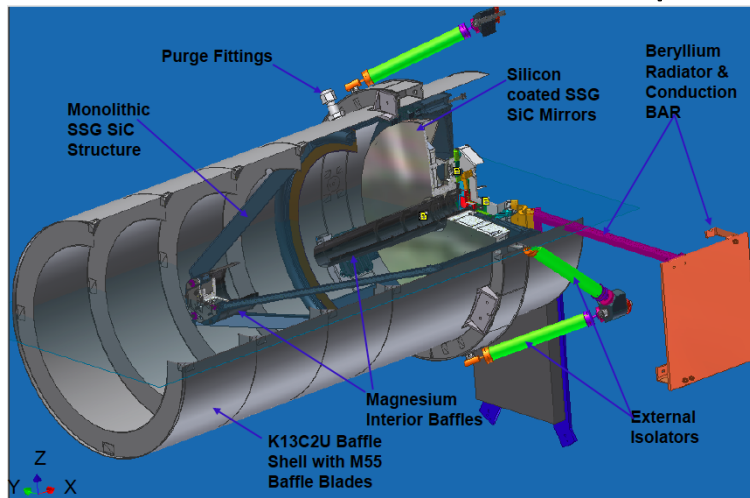
Payload



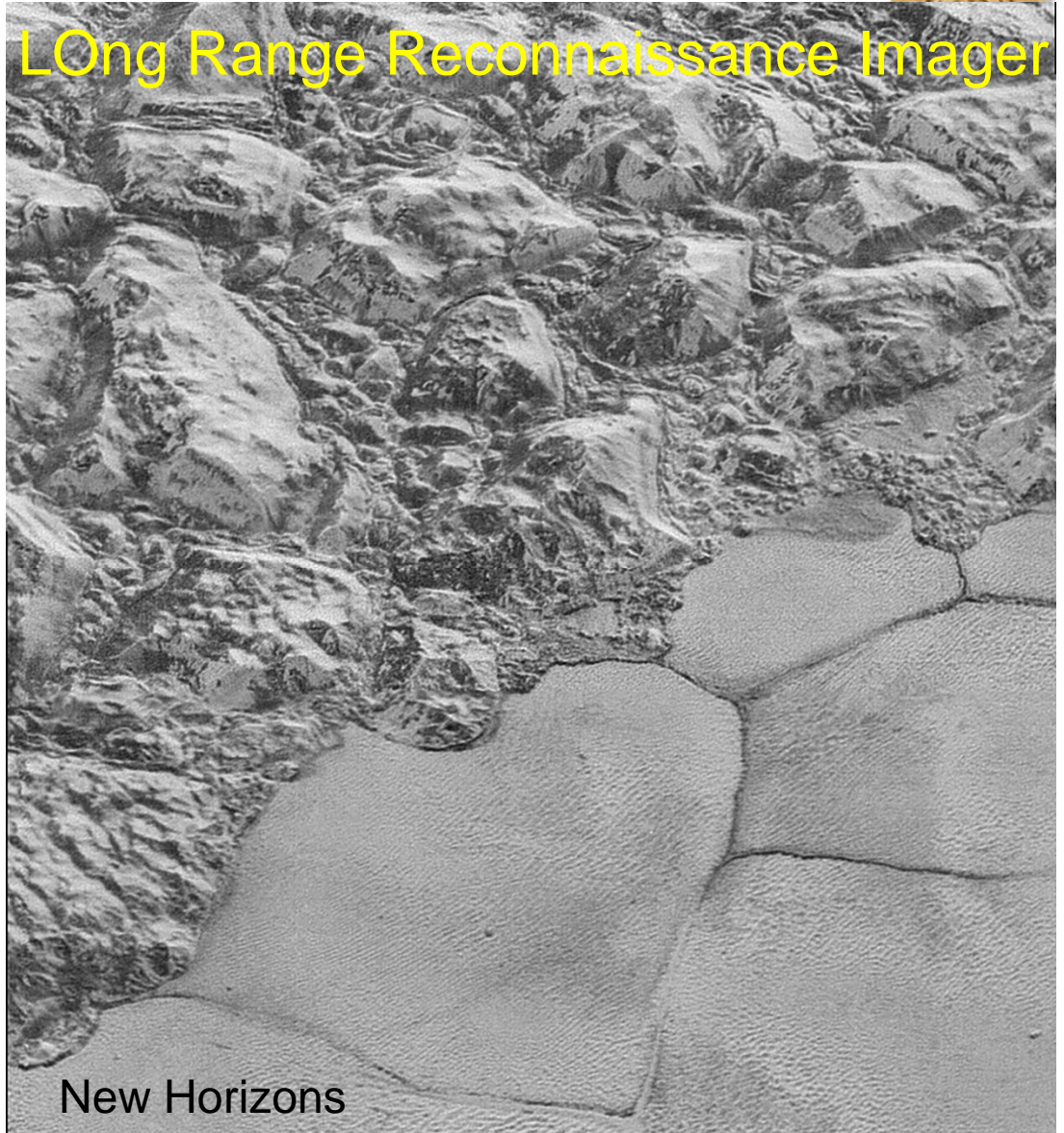


L'LORRI

- ▣ Heritage: New Horizons
- ▣ Provider: APL
- ▣ Average Power: 4.7 W
- ▣ Mass: 9 kg
- ▣ Volume: 65.0 x 42.2 x 42.5 cm
- ▣ IFOV: 5 μ rad
- ▣ FOV: .29 x .29 deg
- ▣ Panchromatic 0.35 – 0.85 μ m



Long Range Reconnaissance Imager



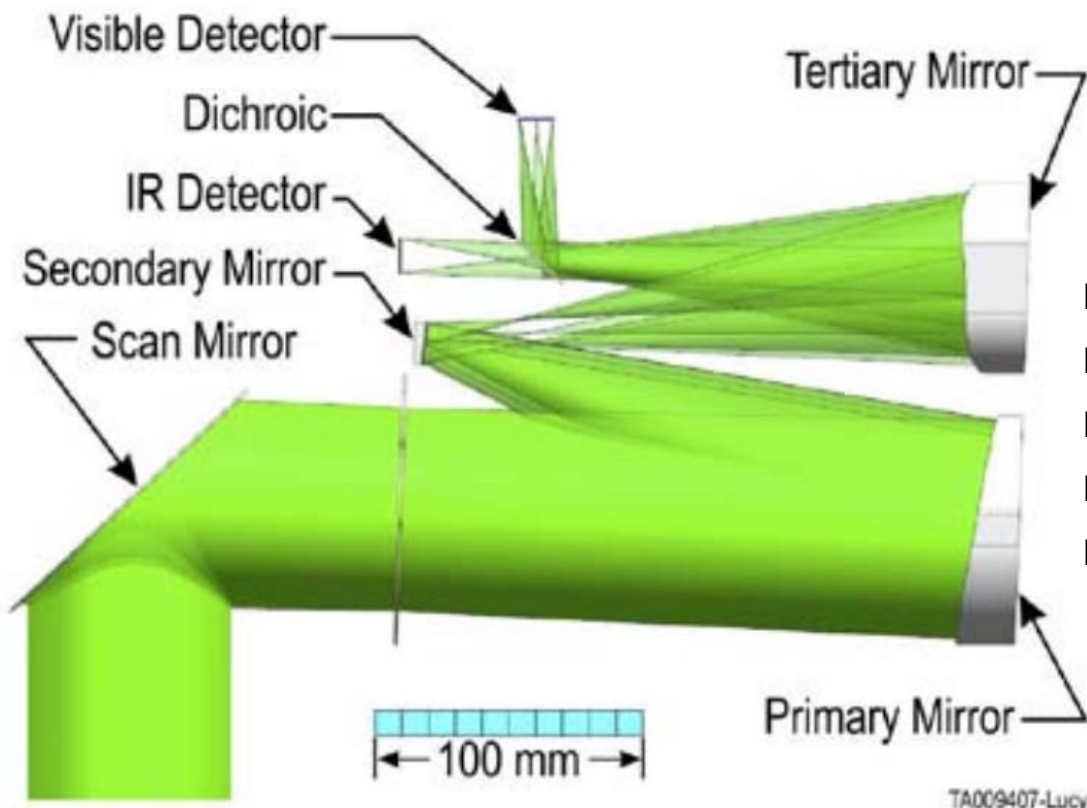
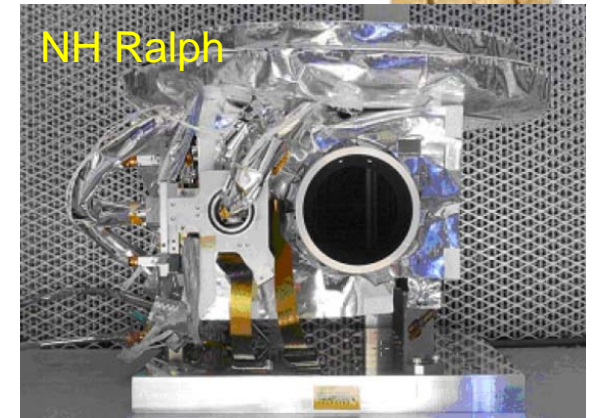
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L'Ralph

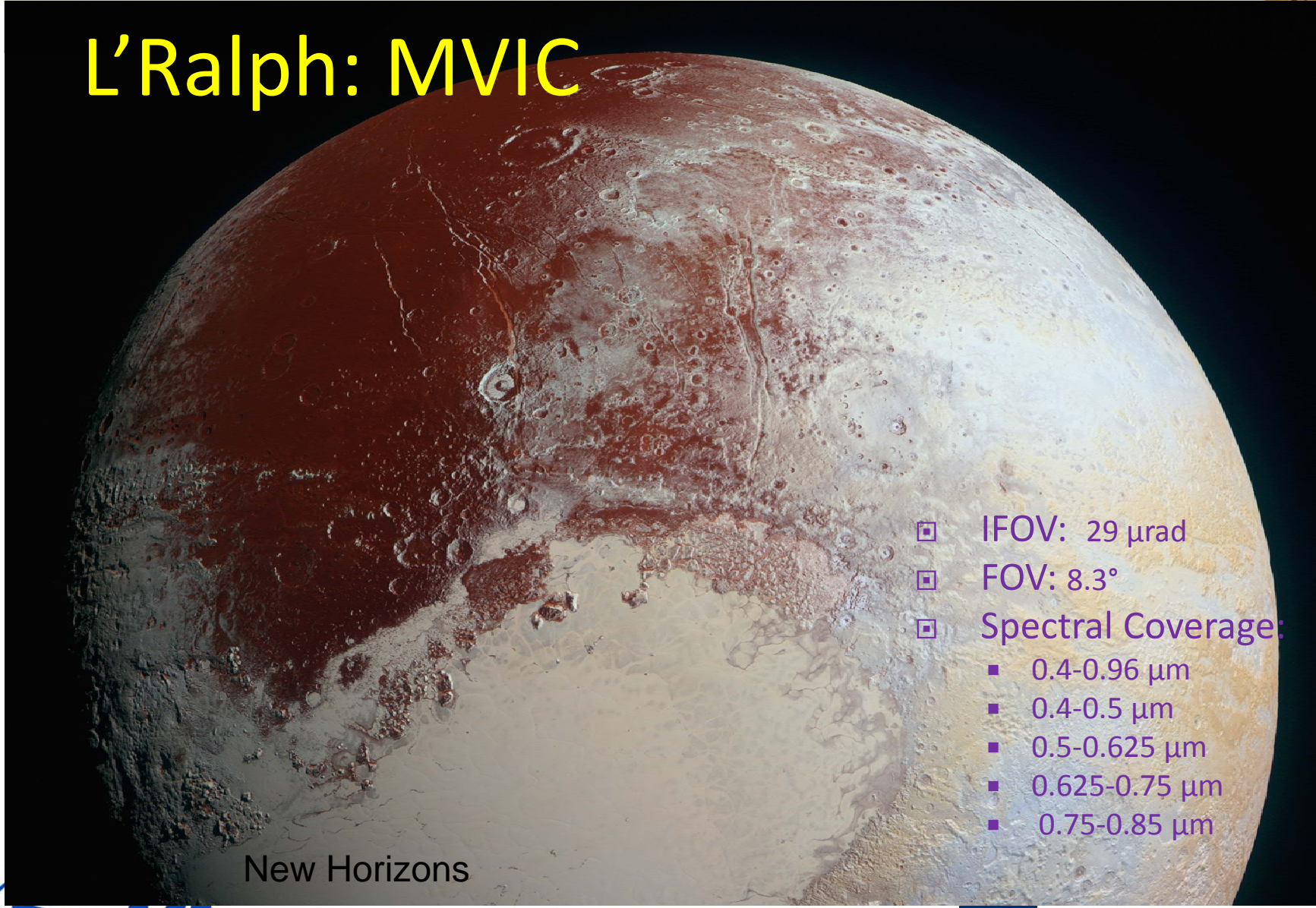
- Visible: Multi-spectral Visible Imaging Camera (MVIC)
- NIR: Linear Etalon Imaging Spectral Array (LEISA)



- ▣ Provider: GSFC
- ▣ Heritage: NH, O'REX
- ▣ Average power: 8.1 W
- ▣ Mass: 15.6 kg
- ▣ Volume: 37.3 x 48.5 x 30.5 cm



L'Ralph: MVIC



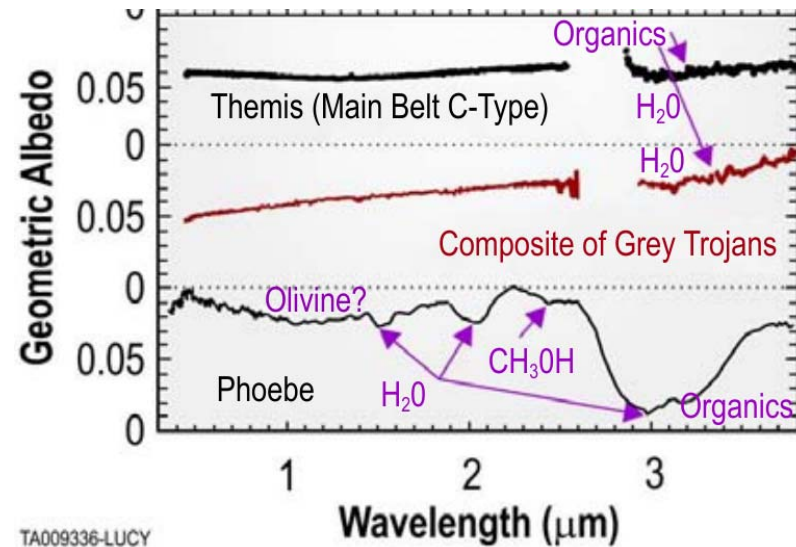
New Horizons

- ▣ IFOV: 29 μ rad
- ▣ FOV: 8.3°
- ▣ Spectral Coverage:
 - 0.4-0.96 μ m
 - 0.4-0.5 μ m
 - 0.5-0.625 μ m
 - 0.625-0.75 μ m
 - 0.75-0.85 μ m

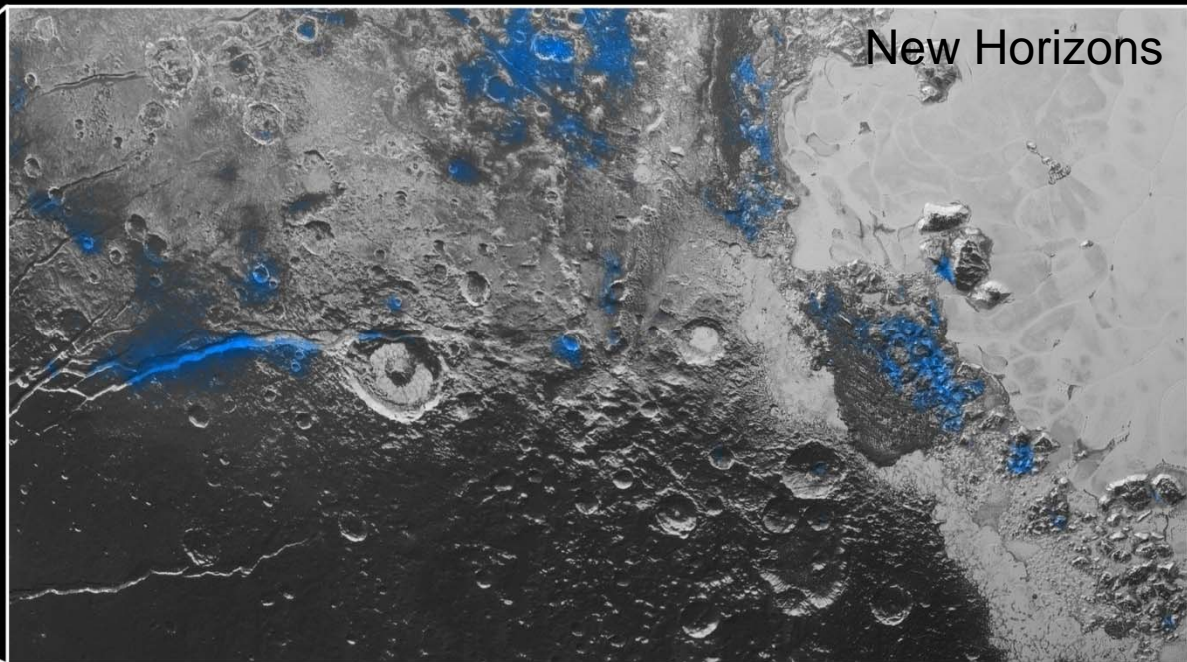
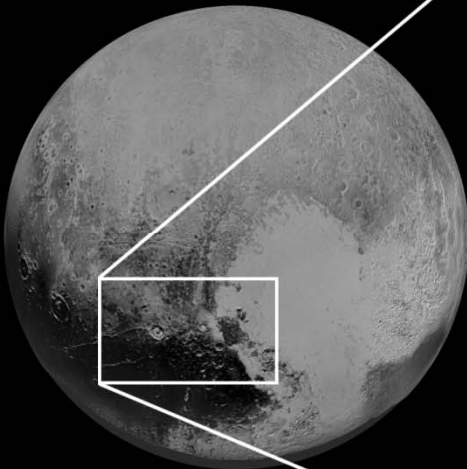


L'Ralph: LEISA

- IFOV: 80 μ rad
- FOV: LEISA 4.6°x3.2°
- Spectral Coverage: 1.0-3.6 μ m



water

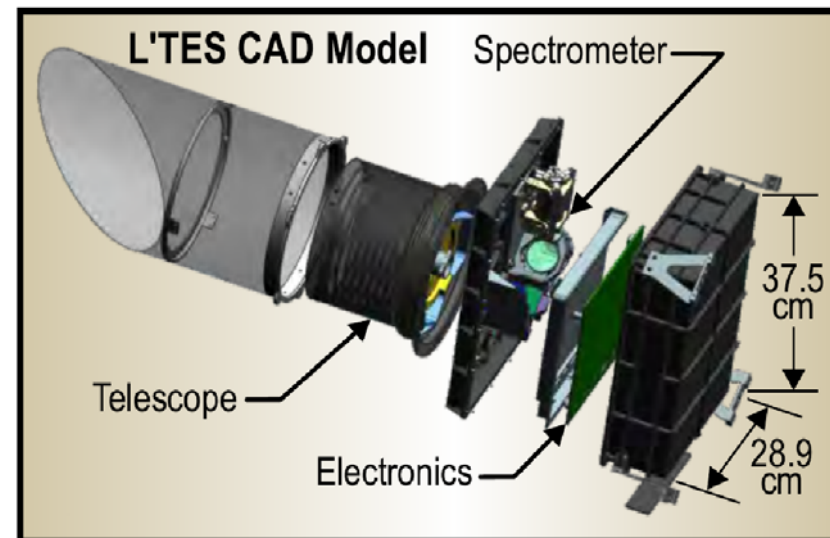
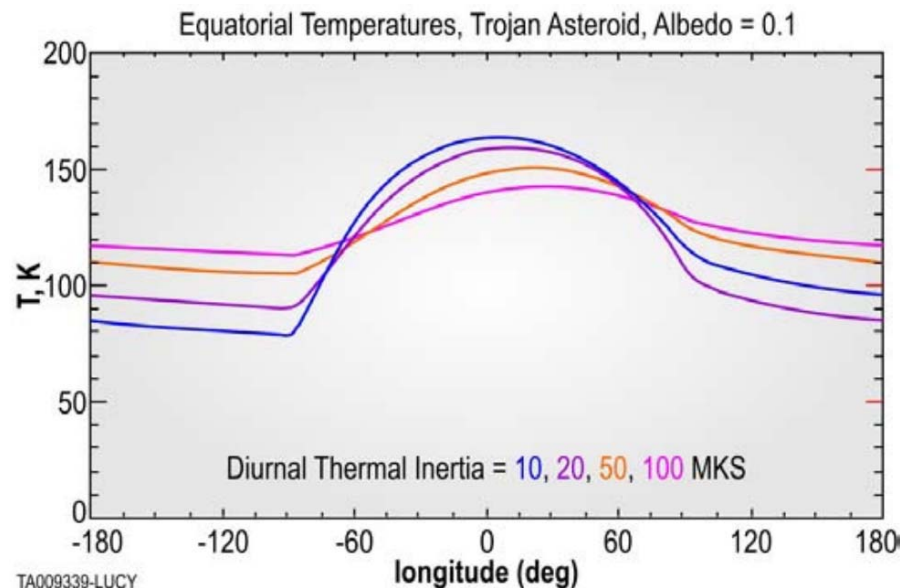
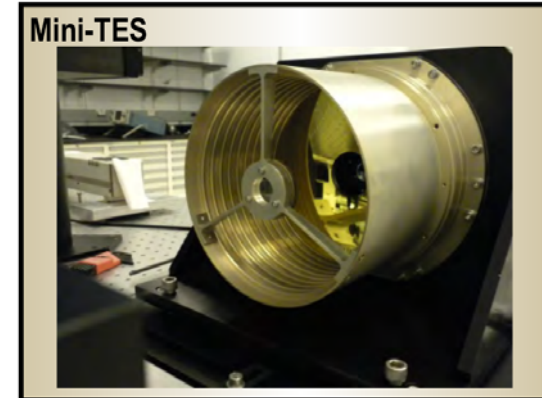




L'TES

• Thermal Emission Spectrometer

- ▣ Provider: ASU
- ▣ Heritage: O'REX, MGS
- ▣ Average Power: 11.9 W
- ▣ Mass: 6.2 kg
- ▣ Volume: 28.9 x 37.5 x 51.2 cm
- ▣ Spectral Range: 6 – 100 μm
- ▣ FOV: 8 mrad (single channel)





Radio Science

- Radioscience EXperiment
- Measures target masses
- 2-way measurement (i.e. round trip)
- Onboard telecom system
- Ground antenna network



LOCKHEED MARTIN

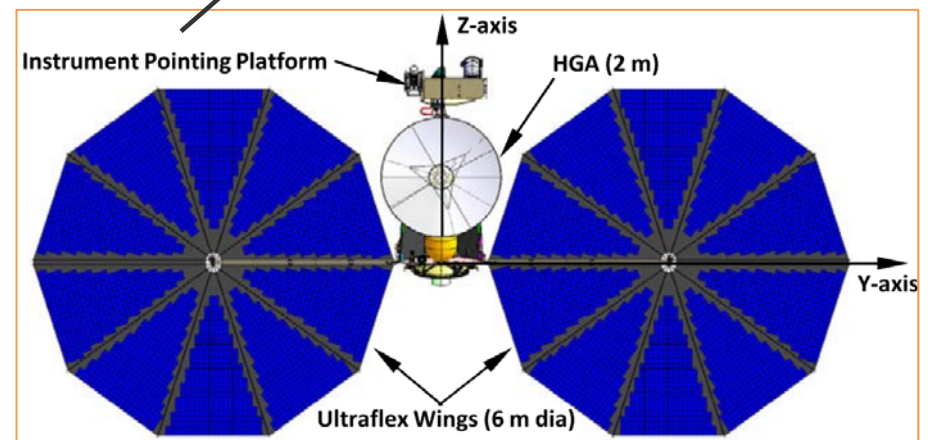
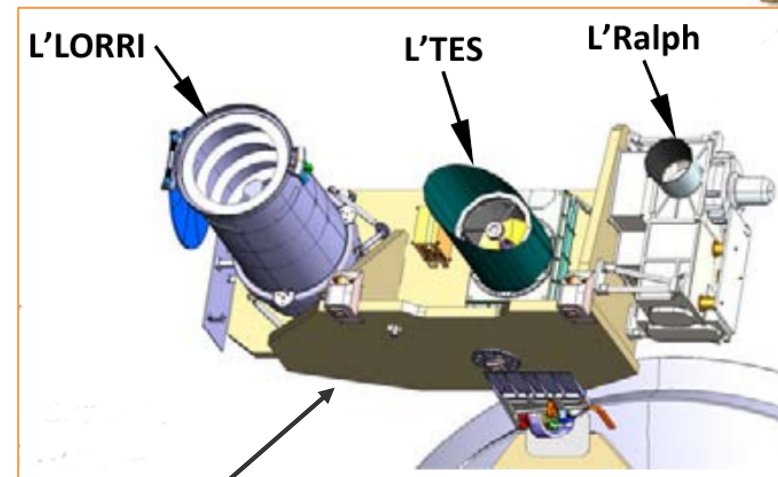
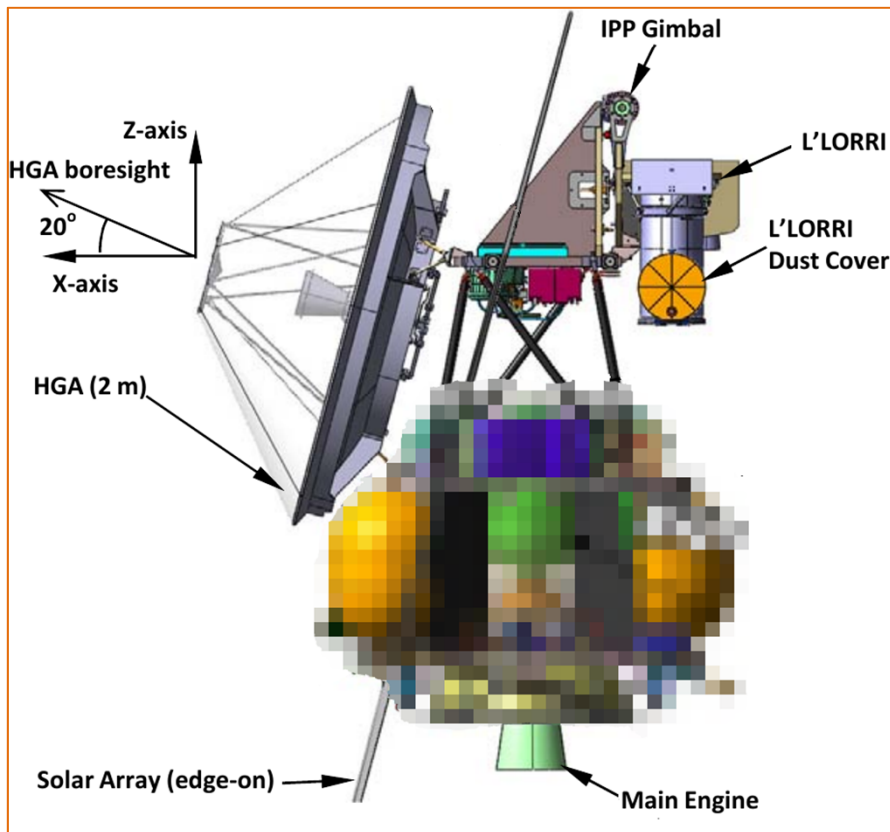


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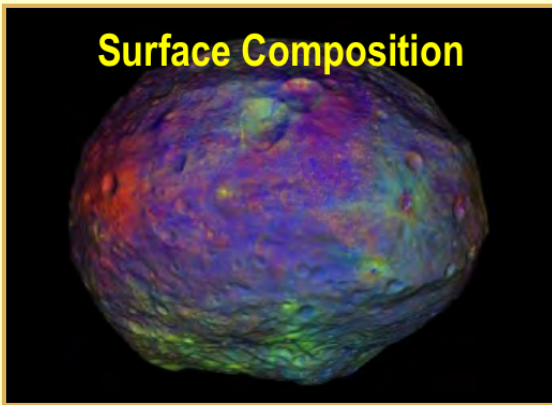
Spacecraft





Science Objectives

Surface Composition



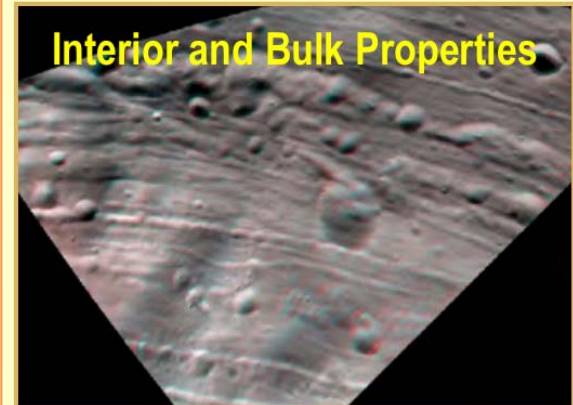
Lucy will map the color, composition and regolith properties of the surface and determine the distribution of minerals, ices and organics species.

Surface Geology



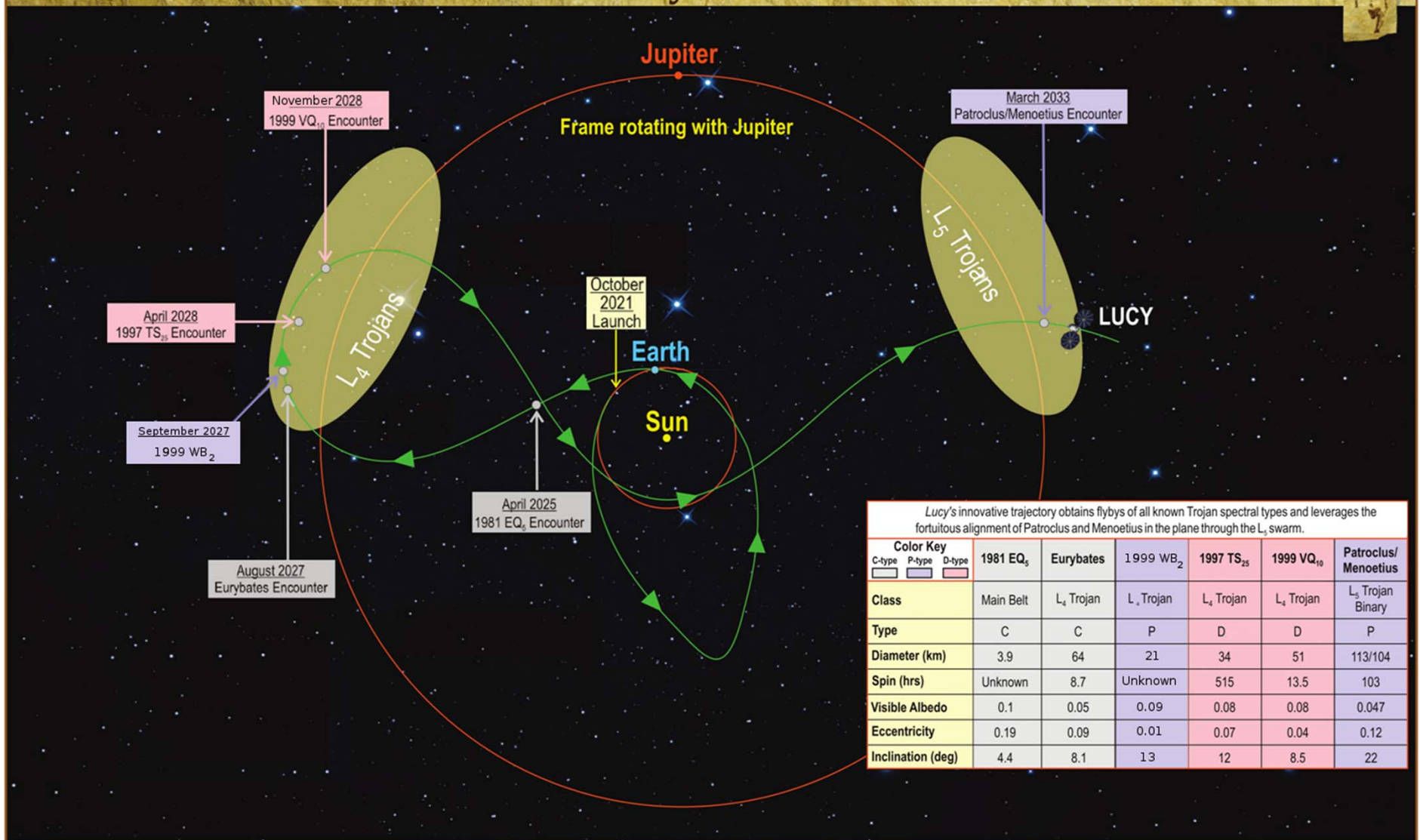
Lucy will map albedo, shape, crater spatial and size-frequency distributions, determine the nature of crustal structure and layering, and determine the relative ages of surface units.

Interior and Bulk Properties



Lucy will determine the masses and densities, and study sub-surface composition via crater windows, fractures, ejecta blankets, and exposed bedding.

We will also look for rings and satellites



- All known spectral types - Both the L₄ and L₅ swarms
- Near-equal mass binary - Disruptive collision remnant
- Very young MBA.



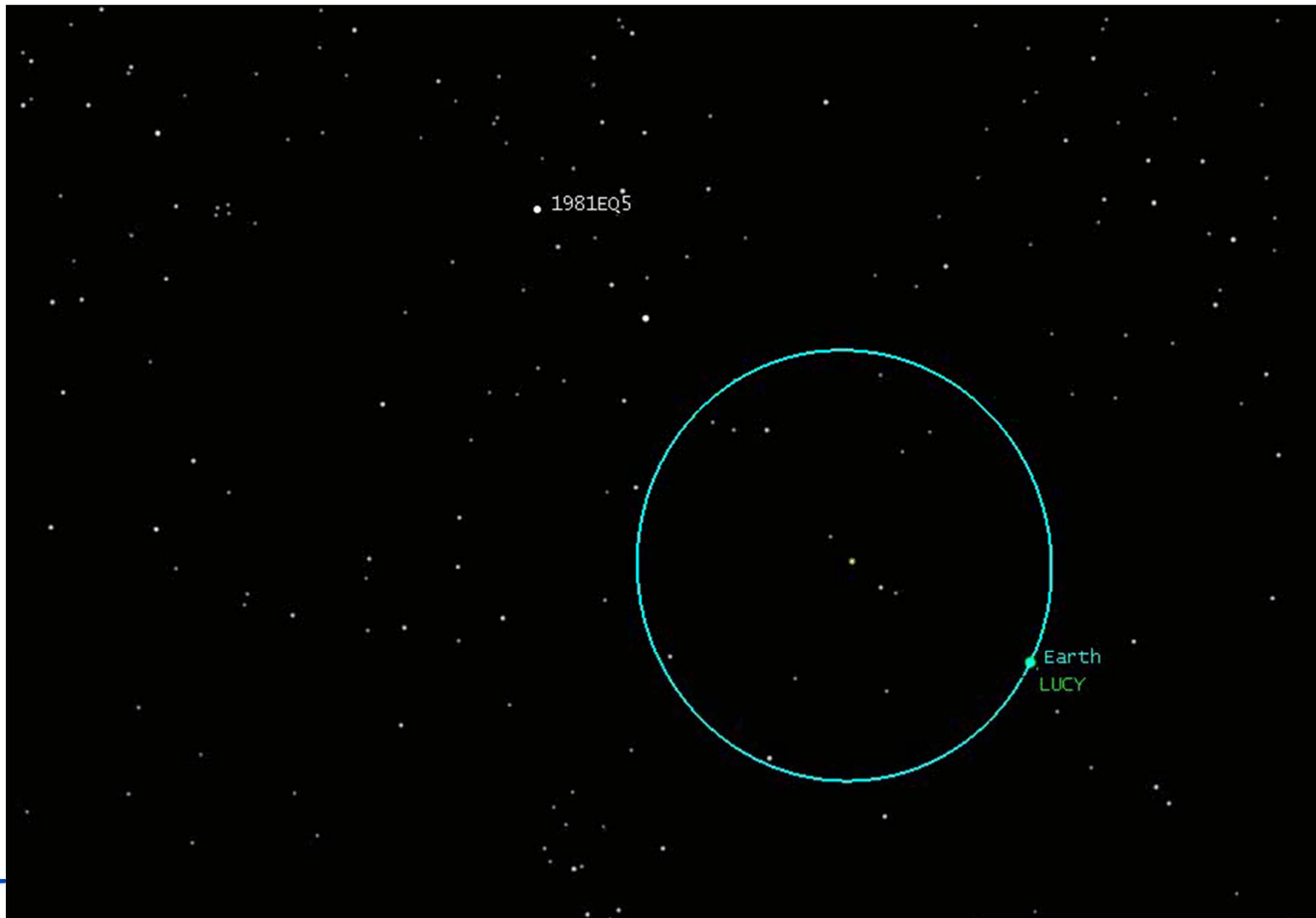
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LUCY

Surveying the Diversity of Trojans



We have found a trajectory that visits 6 Trojans and 1 MBA



24 Oct 2021 00:00:00.000



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