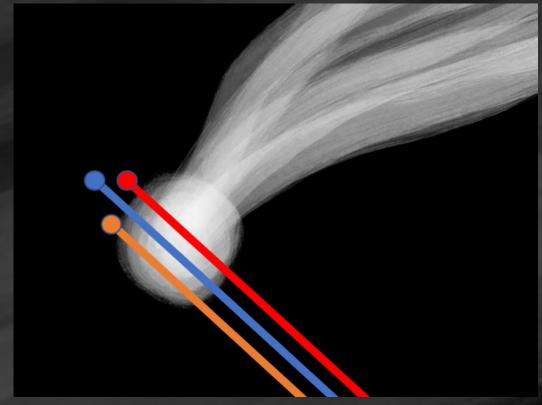
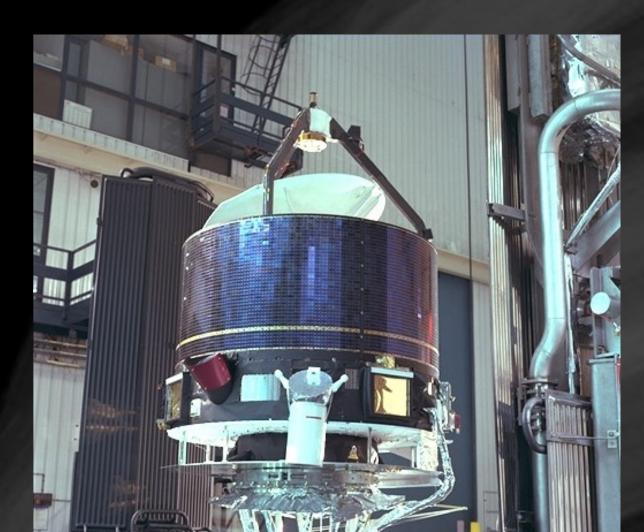
# The Comet Interceptor Mission



Geraint Jones
UCL Mullard Space Science Laboratory, UK
Centre for Planetary Science at UCL/Birkbeck, UK
Colin Snodgrass
University of Edinburgh, UK
Cecilia Tubiana
INAF-IAPS, Rome, Italy

and the Comet Interceptor Team

# Giotto







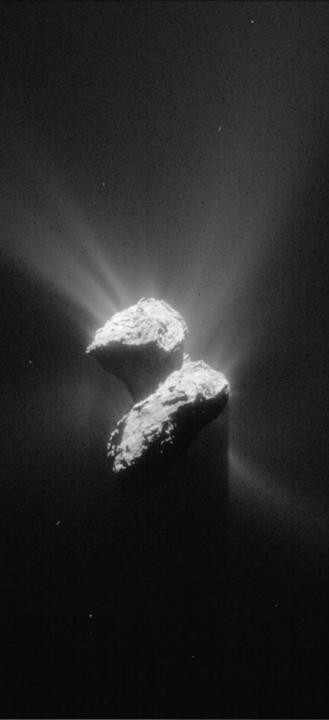




# ESA F1 mission call

- In July 2018, first F-class mission call announced.
- Maximum cost to ESA at completion, excluding launch: €150M.
- ESA member states and other collaborating agencies generally fund instruments and the science teams.
- Shared launch with Ariel exoplanet telescope, to Sun-Earth L2 point, now scheduled for December 2029





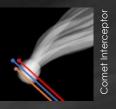
# Comet Interceptor is a mission targeting a long-period comet, preferably dynamically-new, or an interstellar object.



#### Mhys

- All previous comet missions have been to objects that have passed the Sun many times
- Those comets have changed over time, and are covered in a thick layer of dust
- A dynamically-new comet is one that is probably nearing the Sun for the first time
- These are pristine





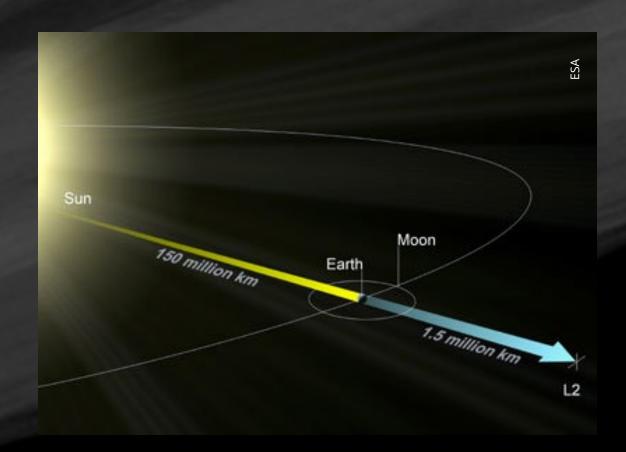
- The only way to encounter a long period comet is to find one inbound very early
- The upcoming Vera Rubin Observatory will increase the <u>distance</u> at which comets are discovered inbound
- Even with advance warning, still not enough time to plan and build a spacecraft





# Solution: We Wait, in Space

- We build a spacecraft that can cope with all kinds of comets
- We launch it to a stable 'parking' location in space
- We can respond rapidly to new discoveries - departure from parking location 6-12 months after target discovery



#### Challenges

- We may encounter comets at > 70 km/s
- We can't predict our path through the comet
- Cost limit means that entire mission should be
  - < 5 years in duration

#### Solutions

- Limited radio link to Earth at encounter
- Dust shielding equivalent to that on Giotto
- Wait at L2 limited to ~3 years
- Backup short period comet targets



-/ Schwassmann-Wachmann 3 Spitzer Space Telescope • MIPS altech / W. Reach (SSC/Caltech) ssc2006-13a

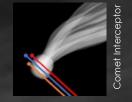
A mission to short period comet will carry out new science: not repeat of previous missions.

# Mission Development Progress...

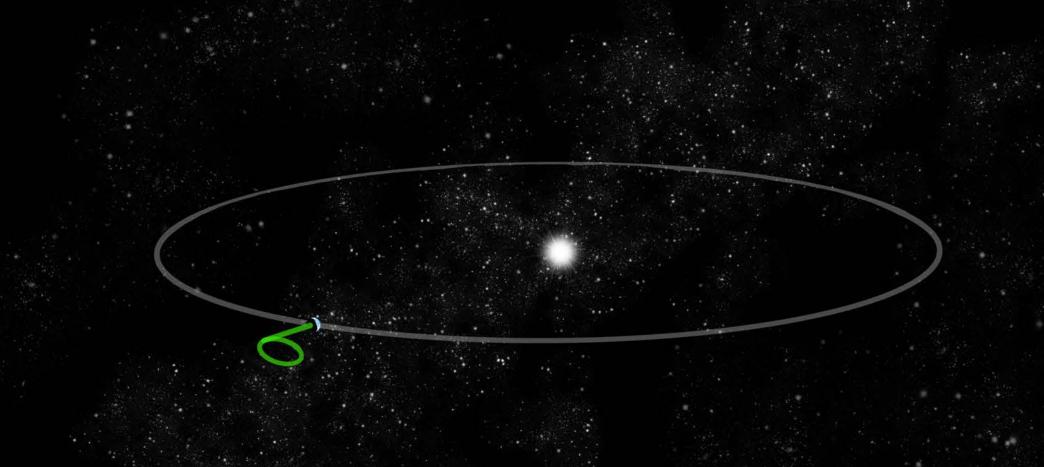
Comet Interceptor

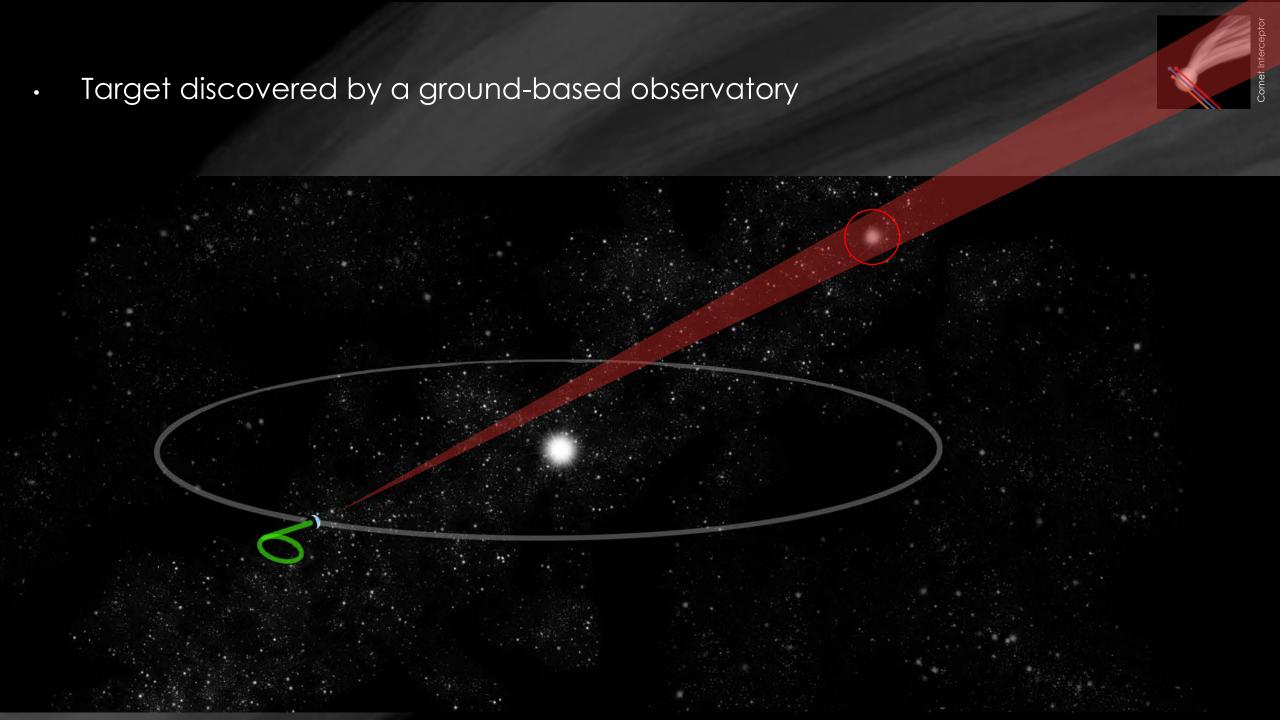
- June 2019: Study selection
- July & November 2019: ESA Concurrent Design Facility studies: mission design feasible
- February 2020: ESA approve advancement from Phase 0 to A; formal selection
- November 2020: Two industrial consortial start parallel mission studies
- March-November 2021: Full Instrument & Spacecraft level reviews (I-SRR & S-SRR)
- 2022: Preliminary Design Review of instruments and spacecraft
  - Mission Adoption
  - Prime contractor selection
- 2029: Launch!



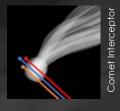


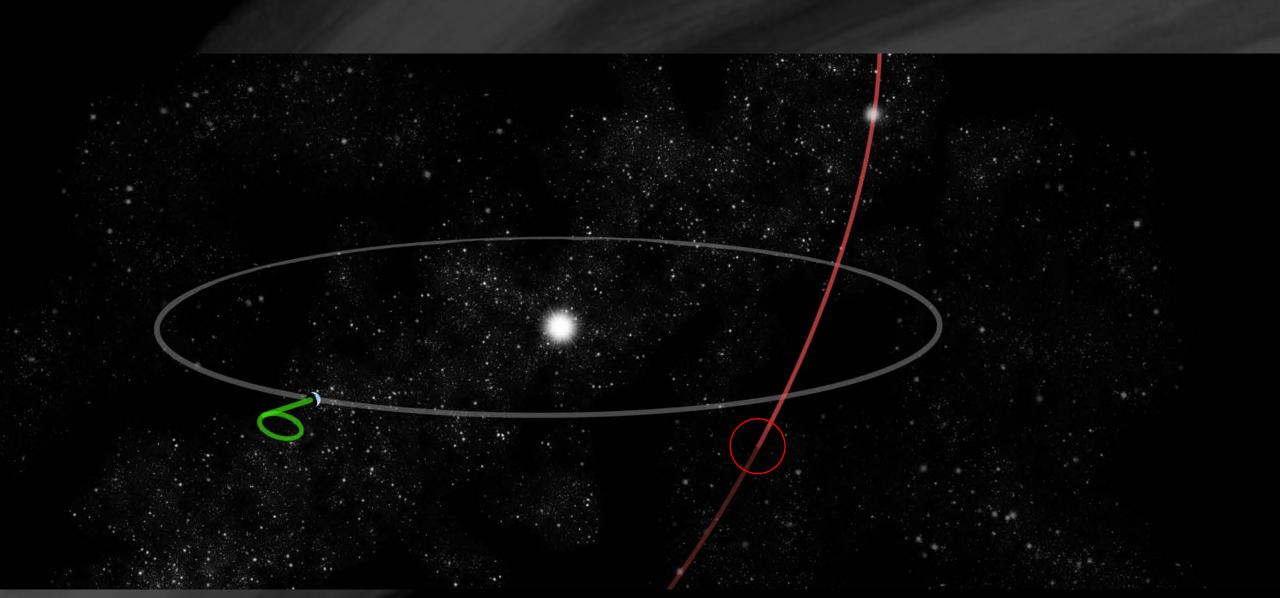
- Mission 'parked' at stable Lagrange point L2 after launch with Ariel
- Waits for up to 2-3 years for new target discovery



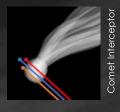


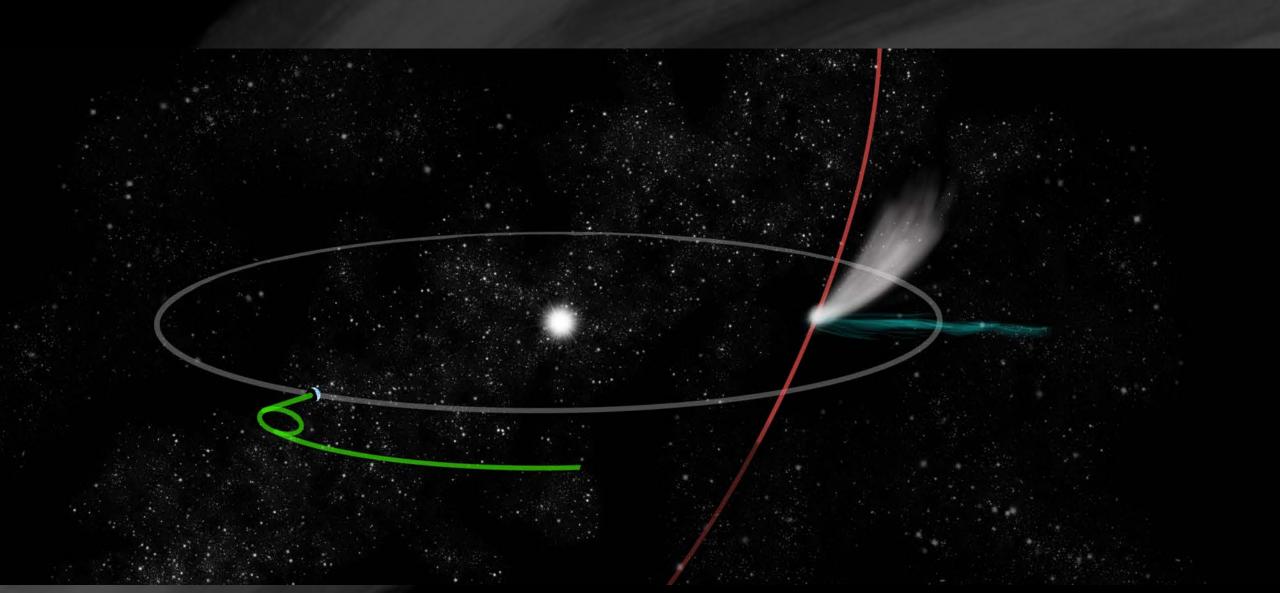








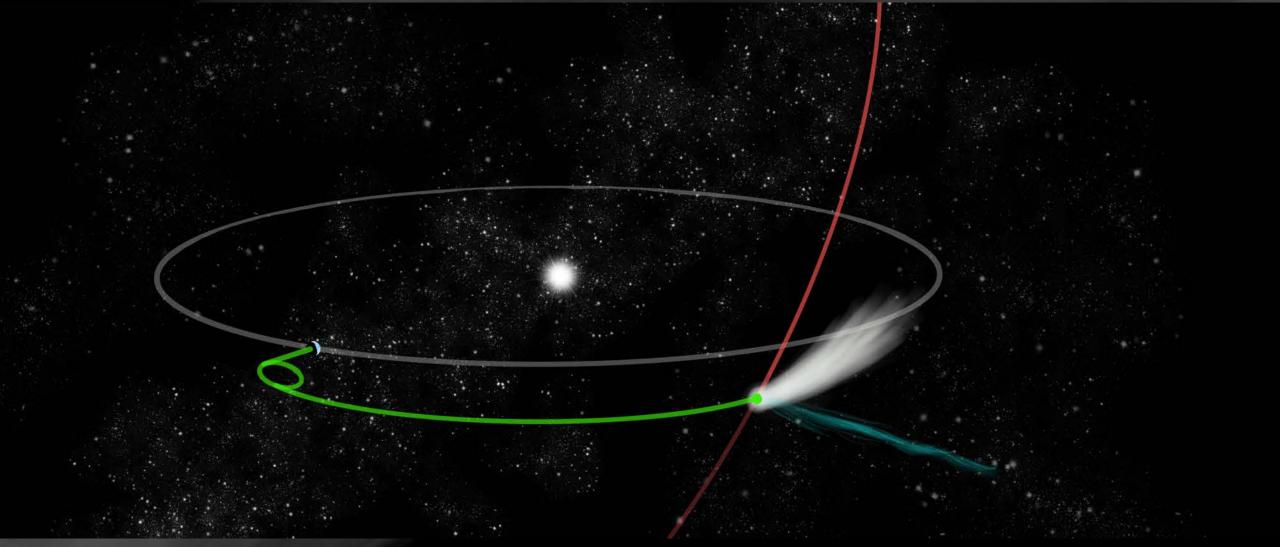




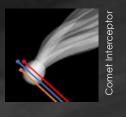
• Encounter with comet close to the ecliptic plane



 Targets like this <u>are</u> being found, e.g. C/2021 O3 (Pan-STARRS) and C/2021 P4 (ATLAS), found in July-August 2021, could have been reachable if mission was operating now



# A Multi-Spacecraft Mission





A: main spacecraft

safe / distant measurements



• B1: inner coma



• B2: nucleus + coma -

higher risk / high gain closer approaches to nucleus

# Spacecraft Design



- Two industrial consortia contracted by ESA to design Spacecraft A and B2 (B1 provided by Japan).
- One of those two teams will be selected during 2022 to be the prime contractor.





Thales Alenia Space UK

OHB Italia

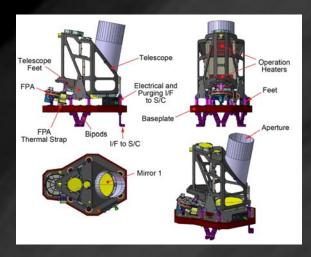
### Instruments

Spacecraft A

CoCa - Comet Camera

PI: Nicolas Thomas, University of Bern, CH

Deputy PI: Antoine Pommerol, University of Bern, CH



#### MIRMIS - Multispectral InfraRed Molecular & Ices Sensor

Pl: Neil Bowles, University of Oxford, UK

Co-Pl: Antti Näsilä, VTT, Fl

# MANIAC - Mass Analyzer for Neutrals and Ions at Comets

PI: Martin Rubin, University of Bern, CH

Deputy PI: Peter Wurz, University of Bern, CH

#### Probe B1

#### **PS - Plasma Suite**

PI: Satoshi Kasahara, The University of Tokyo, JP Deputy-PI: Ayako Matsuoka, Kyoto University, JP

# WAC/ NAC - Wide Angle Camera / Narrow Angle Camera

Pl: Naoya Sakatani, Rikkyo University, JP Deputy-Pl: Shingo Kameda, Rikkyo University, JP

#### HI - Hydrogen Imager

PI: Kazuo Yoshioka, The University of Tokyo, JP

#### Probe B2

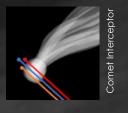
#### **EnVIsS - Entire Visible Sky**

Pl: Vania Da Deppo, CNR-Institute for Photonics & Nanotechnologies, Padova, IT Co-Pl: Luisa Lara, IAA, Granada, ES

#### **OPIC - Optical Imager for Comets**

PI: Mihkel Pajusalu, Tartu Observatory, University of Tartu, ET

## Instruments



**DFP - Dust, Fields, and Plasma**Pl Hanna Rothkaehl, *CBK PAN, Warsaw, PL* 

#### Spacecraft A

FGM (A)
Unit Co-Pl Uli Auster, TU Braunschweig, DE

#### LEES

Unit Co-PI: Nicolas Andre, IRAP, FR
Deputy Unit Co-PI: Lubomir Prech, Charles University,
CI

#### COMPLIMENT

Unit Co-PI: Pierre Henri, CNRS (LPC2E, Orléans & Lagrange, Nice), FR
Deputy Unit Co-PI: Niklas Edberg, IRF-Uppsala, SE Deputy Unit Co-PI: Johan De Keyser, BIRA, BE

#### SCIENA

Unit Co-PI: Hans Nilsson, IRF-Kiruna, SE

#### DAPU

Unit Co-PI: Ivana Kolmasova, IAP, Prague, CZ

#### PSU

Unit Co-PI: Marek Morawski, CBK PAN, Warsaw, PL

#### DISC (sensors on A and B2)

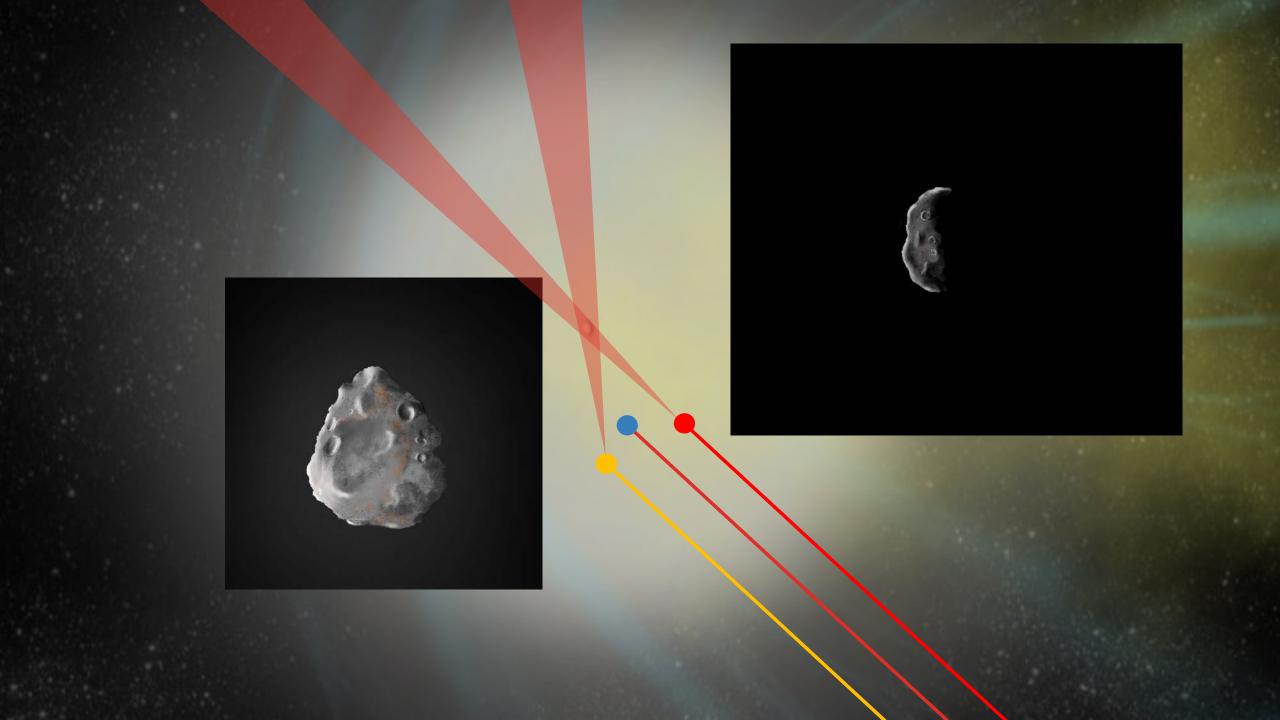
Unit Co-Pl Vincenzo Della Corte, INAF-IAPS, Rome, IT Deputy Unit Co-Pl Alessandra Rotundi, University "Parthenope", Naples, IT

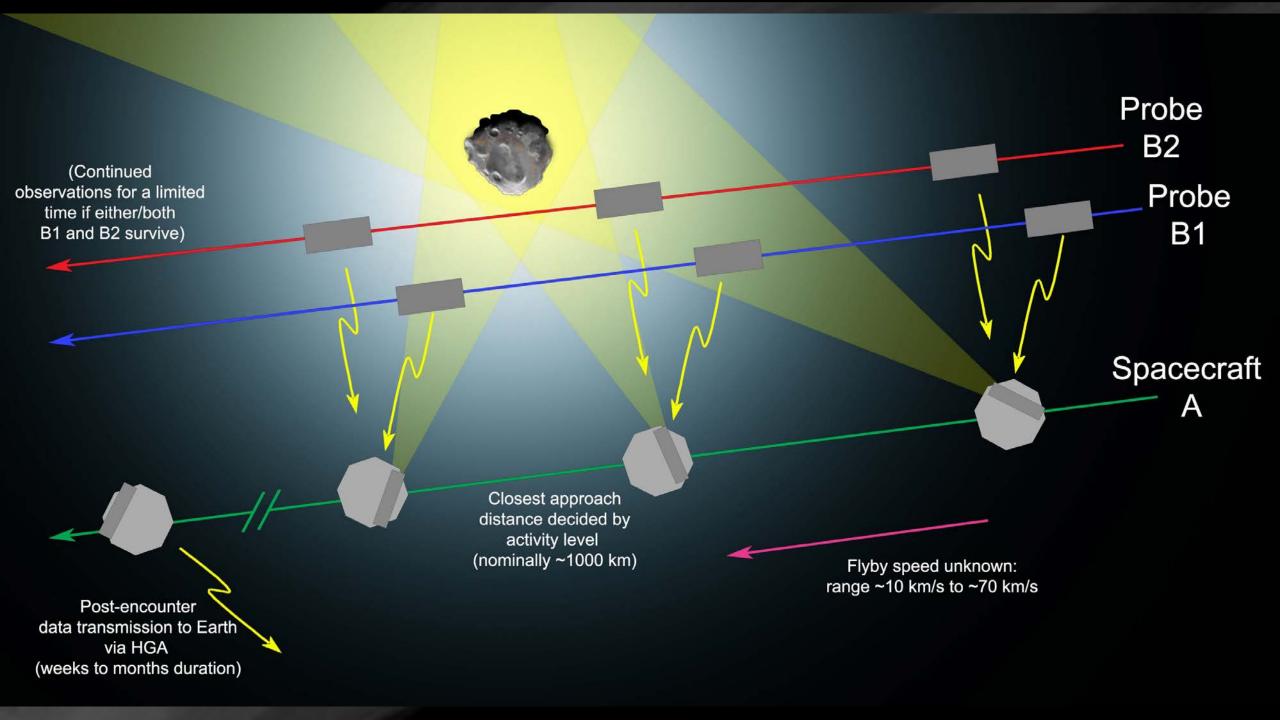
#### Probe B2

#### **FGM (B2)**

Unit Co-PI: Marina Galand, Imperial College London, UK

Deputy Unit Co-PI: Martin Volwerk, Space Research Institute, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Graz, AT









http://www.cometinterceptor.space/



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