

THE COMET INTERCEPTOR MISSION: VISITING A PRISTINE WORLD. M. Küppers¹, H. Kawakita², N. Bowles³, H. Rotkaehl⁴, M. Rubin⁵, N. Thomas⁵, S. Kasahara⁶, N. Sakatani⁷, K. Yoshioka⁶, V. Da Deppo⁸, M. Pajusalu⁹, A. Näsilä¹⁰, V. della Corte¹¹, M. Galand¹², P. Henri¹³, A. Matsuoka¹⁴, S. Kameda¹⁵, L. M. Lara¹⁶, and the Comet Interceptor Team

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Introduction: Comet Interceptor is the first Fast (F-class) mission in ESA's Cosmic Vision program. Its goal is the first in situ investigation of a long-period comet. Comet Interceptor (Spacecraft A or S/C A) will carry two deployable probes, allowing multipoint investigations of the target. Probe B1 is contributed by JAXA and probe B2 by ESA. The mission will be launched in 2029 on an Ariane 6 towards the Sun-earth Lagrange point L2, together with the Atmospheric Remote-sensing Infrared Exoplanet Large-survey (ARIEL) mission. Comet Interceptor is the first rapid response mission, waiting in space for its target comet to appear.

Science Objectives: All space missions to comets so far have visited short-period comets (SPCs). Comet Interceptor will, for the first time, target a long-period comet (LPC), ideally a dynamically new one. The mission will investigate the processes of planetesimal formation by evaluating which of the phenomena observed by previous missions, particularly during the rendezvous of Rosetta with Comet 67P, are primordial and which have developed during the many perihelion passages of those SPCs. Specifically, the objectives of Comet Interceptor are:

- 1) Comet Nucleus Science - What is the surface composition, shape, morphology, and structure of the target object?
- 2) Comet Environment Science - What is the composition of the coma, its connection to the nucleus (activity) and the nature of its interaction with the solar wind?

Mission Profile: After launch and transfer to L2, Comet Interceptor will wait for its target comet. In the unlikely case that no suitable LPC is found, the target will be selected from a list of SPCs.

The comet encounter will take place near earth's orbit (between 0.9 and 1.2 AU from the sun). The duration of the waiting time (typically a few years) and of the transfer to encounter (typically between several months and a few years) depend on the target. In the last two days before the fast flyby (velocity between 10 km/s and 70 km/s) the probes will be released from S/C A and pass by the target at nominal closest

approach distances of 1000 km for S/C A, 850 km for probe B1 and 400 km for probe B2. The data from the probes are transferred to S/C A by an intersatellite link, and up to 6 months after the flyby are reserved for data downlink from S/C A to earth.

Payload: The instrumentation of Comet Interceptor is:

Spacecraft A:

- Comet Camera (CoCA): Visible high-resolution imager, 4 colour filters
- Multispectral InfraRed Molecular & Ices Sensor (MIRMIS): IR Imaging spectrometer, 0.9 – 25 μm
- Mass Analyzer for Neutrals in a Coma (MANiC): Mass Spectrometer, mass/charge range up to ~ 1000
- Dust, Fields, and Plasma (DFP-A) instrument suite: dust detector, magnetometer, plasma instrument measuring electric fields and plasma density and temperature, ion and energetic neutral atoms spectrometer, and electron spectrometer.

Probe B1:

- Hydrogen Imager (HI): Ly α imager
- Plasma Suite (PS): Magnetometer and Ion Mass Spectrometer
- Narrow Angle Camera (NAC) and Wide Angle Camera (WAC): NAC for high-resolution nucleus imaging, WAC for Coma imaging.

Probe B2:

- Entire Visible Sky (EnVisS): All-sky imager with polarimetric capability
- Optical Periscope for Comets (OPIC): Visible Imager for science and navigation
- Dust, Fields, and Plasma (DFP-B2): Dust detector and magnetometer.

Conclusions: The Comet Interceptor mission provides various firsts:

- 1) First mission to an LPC
- 2) First multipoint investigation of a comet with three spacecraft
- 3) First rapid response mission