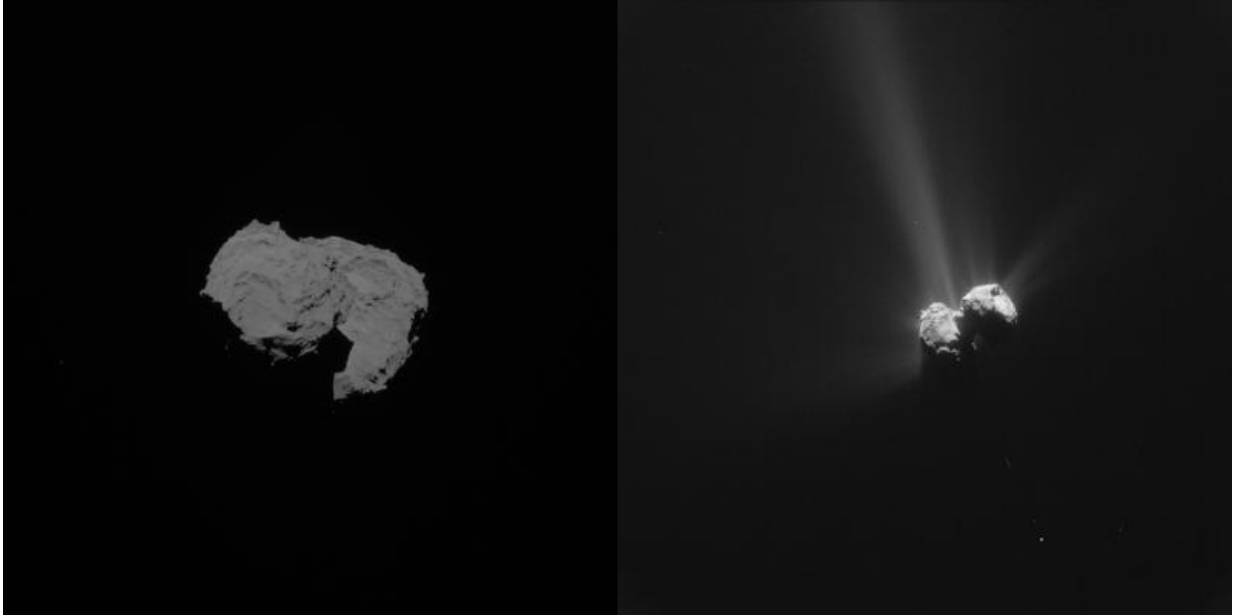


67P/Churyumov–Gerasimenko, then and now

August 11 2015



Credit: ESA/Rosetta/NavCam – CC BY-SA IGO 3.0

What a difference a year can make. Rosetta arrived at Comet 67P/Churyumov–Gerasimenko on 6 August 2014, achieving rendezvous at a distance of 100 km before moving even closer to the nucleus in the following weeks. The image shown on the left was taken with the navigation camera, NavCam, on rendezvous day, when Rosetta was about 121 km out.

At the time, the curious shape of this double-lobed object, so familiar to many now, had only been revealed a couple of weeks earlier. Over the

course of the following 12 months, Rosetta has flown around the [comet](#) at a wide range of distances, from as far as a few hundred kilometres and as close as 6 km from its surface, investigating different regions as they came into view.

The image on the right was taken on 6 August 2015, exactly a year to the day of Rosetta's historic rendezvous, from a distance of 261 km. During this time, the comet has moved along its orbit much closer to the Sun – from almost 540 million km last year to around 186 million km this week – and the intensity of the sunlight has increased significantly, by more than seven fold, greatly boosting the comet's activity. As the solar radiation has been warming its frozen ices, these have sublimated, turning into gas, and pouring out into space. The gas drags the dust along with it and together they form the comet's fuzzy atmosphere, or coma.

The comet's increased exposure to the Sun's energy and its resulting activity can be discerned in several differences between these two images, which have been processed in a similar way in order to enable a meaningful comparison.

First, because the comet was further from the Sun in August 2014, it both received and reflected less sunlight. As a result, the two images presented here were taken using different exposure times (3 seconds on 6 August 2014; 0.79 seconds on 6 August 2015), but they have been scaled in intensity here. Thus in the 2014 image, the [comet nucleus](#) appears darker than in the 2015 image.

Equally importantly, the region around the nucleus is dark in 2014, as there is relatively little material flowing away from it. The 2015 counterpart is releasing prominent outflows and jets of material, and the overall environment is brighter in the recent image, with unlit patches of the nucleus standing out as a silhouette against it.

The increased activity is the reason for the larger distance of Rosetta from the comet today: the increased concentration of gas and dust over the last few months means the spacecraft has had to back off in order to avoid confusing its startrackers. It is now studying the comet from safer distances, and is currently operating some 300 km out.

In the earlier image, the small comet lobe is in the foreground, with the broad circular depression known as Hatmehit clearly visible, while the large lobe lies further away to the top right. In the more recent image, the small lobe is pointing towards the top right of the image, with the Hatmehit region still visible, albeit from a changed viewing geometry.

Portrayed in the right image are also the comet's neck region and different portions of the large lobe, some of which only came into view in the past few months, as seasons changed on the comet in May 2015.

This week, on Thursday 13 August, the comet reaches its closest point to the Sun along its orbit, known as perihelion. Join the adventure by watching our Google+ Hangout scheduled for 13:00–15:00 GMT (15:00–17:00 CEST).

Provided by European Space Agency

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