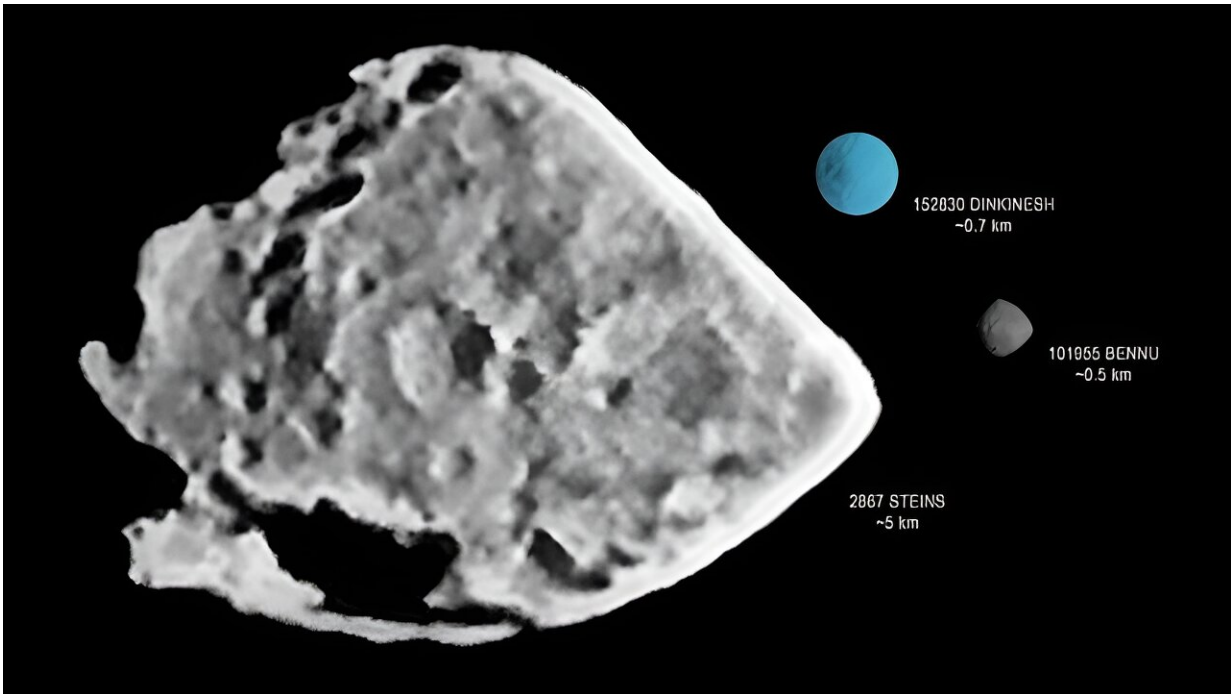


NASA's Lucy spacecraft preparing for its first asteroid flyby

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A size comparison of (152830) Dinkinesh (shown in blue in the artist concept) to the main belt asteroid (2867) Steins and the near-Earth asteroid (101955) Bennu. Steins is currently the smallest, independently-orbiting main belt asteroid whose surface has been well imaged by a spacecraft (ESA Rosetta). The near-Earth asteroid Bennu was recently explored by NASA's OSIRIS-REx spacecraft with a sample return expected this September. As a tiny main belt asteroid, Dinkinesh will serve as a link between these two populations. Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

NASA's Lucy spacecraft is preparing for its first close-up look at an asteroid. On Nov. 1, it will fly by asteroid Dinkinesh and test its instruments in preparation for visits in the next decade to multiple Trojan asteroids that circle the sun in the same orbit as Jupiter.

Dinkinesh, less than half a mile, or 1 kilometer, wide, circles the sun in the main belt of asteroids located between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Lucy has been visually tracking Dinkinesh since Sept. 3; it will be the first of 10 asteroids Lucy will visit on its 12-year voyage. To observe so many, Lucy will not stop or orbit the asteroids, instead it will collect data as it speeds past them in what is called a "flyby."

"This is the first time Lucy will be getting a close look at an object that, up to this point, has only been an unresolved smudge in the best telescopes," said Hal Levison, Lucy principal investigator from the Southwest Research Institute, which is headquartered in San Antonio. "Dinkinesh is about to be revealed to humanity for the first time."

The primary aim of the Lucy mission, which launched Oct. 16, 2021, is to survey the Jupiter Trojan asteroids, a never-before-explored population of small bodies that orbit the sun in two "swarms" that lead and follow Jupiter in its orbit. However, before Lucy gets to the Trojans, it will fly by another main belt asteroid in 2025 called Donaldjohanson for additional in-flight tests of the spacecraft systems and procedures.

During the Dinkinesh flyby, the team will test its terminal-tracking system that will allow the spacecraft to autonomously pinpoint the location of the asteroid, keeping it within the instruments' field-of-view throughout the encounter.

As this encounter is intended as a test of Lucy's systems, scientific observations will be simpler than for the mission's main targets. The spacecraft and the platform that holds the instruments will move into

position two hours before the [closest approach](#) to Dinkinesh. Once in place, the spacecraft will begin collecting data with its high-resolution camera (L'LORRI) and its thermal-infrared camera (L'TES).

One hour before closest approach, the spacecraft will begin tracking the asteroid with the terminal-tracking system. Only in the last eight minutes will Lucy be able to collect data with MVIC and LEISA, the color imager and infrared spectrometer that comprise the L'Ralph instrument. Lucy's closest approach is expected to occur at 12:54 p.m. EDT, when the spacecraft will be within 270 miles (430 kilometers) of the asteroid. Lucy will perform continuous imaging and tracking of Dinkinesh for almost another hour. After that time, the spacecraft will reorient itself to resume communications with Earth but will continue to periodically image Dinkinesh with L'LORRI for the next four days.

"We'll know what the spacecraft should be doing at all times, but Lucy is so far away it takes about 30 minutes for [radio signals](#) to travel between the spacecraft and Earth, so we can't command an asteroid encounter interactively," said Mark Effertz, Lucy chief engineer at Lockheed Martin Space in Littleton, Colorado. "Instead, we pre-program all the science observations. After the science observations and flyby are complete, Lucy will reorient its [high-gain antenna](#) toward Earth, and then it will take nearly 30 minutes for the first signal to make it to Earth."

After confirming the spacecraft's health, engineers will command Lucy to send science data of the encounter to Earth. This data downlink will take several days.

While the primary goal of the Dinkinesh encounter is an engineering test, mission scientists hope to also use the captured data to glean insights about the link between larger main belt asteroids explored by previous NASA missions and the smaller near-Earth asteroids.

After the Dinkinesh encounter, the Lucy [spacecraft](#) will continue in its orbit around the sun, returning to the Earth's vicinity for its second gravity assist in December 2024. This push from Earth will send it back to the main asteroid belt for its 2025 Donaldjohanson flyby, and then on to the Jupiter Trojan asteroids in 2027.

More information: For more details about NASA's Lucy mission, visit: <https://www.nasa.gov/lucy>

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

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