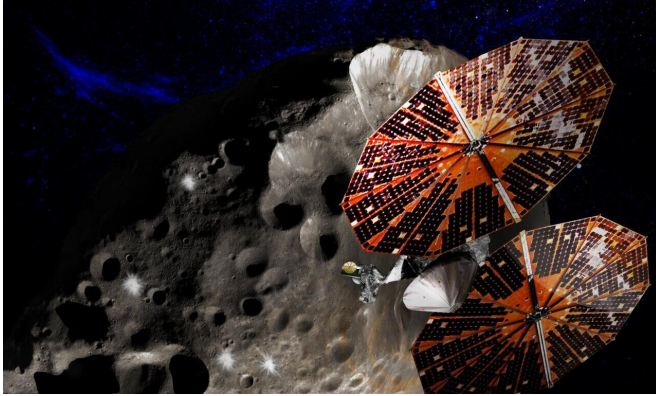


Lucy mission now has a new destination

9 January 2020



This artist's concept shows one of now eight objects NASA's Lucy spacecraft will fly by during its 12-year, 4-billion-mile journey. The SwRI-led mission recently discovered that one of the Trojan asteroids orbiting in tandem with Jupiter has a small satellite. Credit: NASA and Southwest Research Institute

Less than two years before launch, scientists associated with NASA's Lucy mission, led by Southwest Research Institute, have discovered an additional small asteroid that will be visited by the Lucy spacecraft. Set to launch in 2021, its 12-year journey of almost 4 billion miles will explore the Trojan asteroids, a population of ancient small bodies that share an orbit with Jupiter.

This first-ever [mission](#) to the Trojans was already going to break records by visiting seven asteroids during a single mission. Now, using data from the Hubble Space Telescope (HST), the Lucy team discovered that the first Trojan target, Eurybates, has a satellite. This discovery provides an additional object for Lucy to study.

"If I had to bet that one of our destinations had a satellite, it would have been this one," said SwRI's Hal Levison, principal investigator of the mission. "Eurybates is considered the largest remnant of a giant collision that occurred billions of years ago. Simulations show that asteroid collisions like the

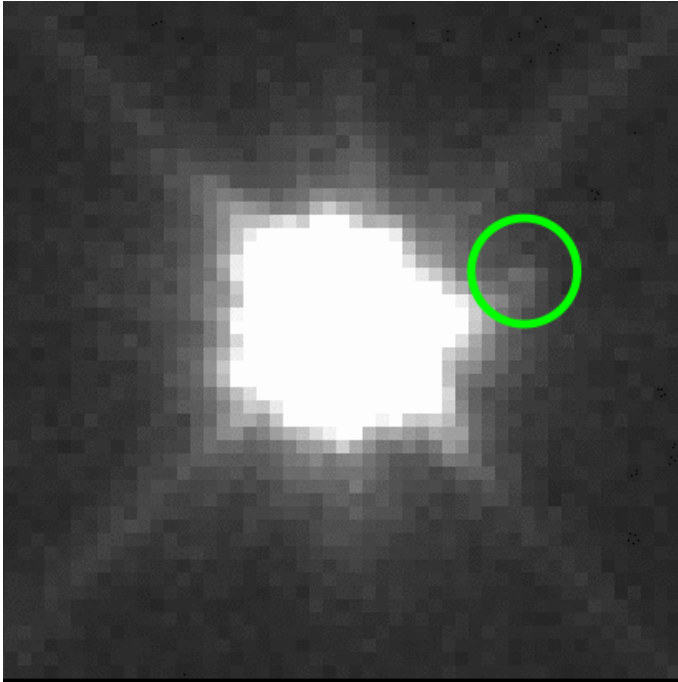
one that made Eurybates and its family often produce small satellites."

This correlates with big Kuiper Belt objects thought to be cousins to the Trojans, which show evidence of both massive collisions and [small satellites](#).

"At the Lucy science team meeting last November, my colleague Keith Noll pointed out a suspicious-looking spot next to an image of Eurybates. I quickly downloaded the next set of data and realized that the spot was still there, but it had moved, just like a satellite would," said Caltech's Mike Brown, a Lucy science team member.

"We asked for more HST time to confirm the existence of the satellite, and we were given three tries," said Noll, Goddard Spaceflight Center's project scientist for the mission. "In the first two observations, we didn't see anything, so we began to think we might be unlucky. But on the third orbit, there it was!"

The small object was difficult to spot, in part, because Eurybates is 6,000 times brighter than its satellite. This implies that it's less than 1 km (0.5 miles) across, which, if correct, would make it among the smallest objects ever visited by a spacecraft.



Hubble images of Eurybates and its newly discovered satellite shown in this animated gif alternate between the Jan. 3, 2020, detection of the satellite (circled in green) and the Dec. 11, 2019, data when the satellite was too close to the primary to be observed. Credit: NASA, HST, and Noll

"Before we believed that it was actually real, we had to make sure that a single satellite could actually fit all of the data," said SwRI's Cathy Olkin, deputy principal investigator of the Lucy mission. "Using [computer simulations](#), we demonstrated many possible satellite orbits that match both the observations where we can see the satellite, as well as the times when we don't."

While the current data are enough to confirm the existence of the [satellite](#), the Lucy team will collect more HST data later this year to better understand the object's orbit.

Provided by Southwest Research Institute

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