



7th IAA Planetary Defense Conference

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Hosted by UNOOSA in collaboration with ESA

BIRDY – SmallSat for NEO reconnaissance and exploration

Daniel Hestroffer¹,
M. Agnan², B. Segret¹ & the BIRDY team

¹ Paris observatory, CENSUS, univ. PSL, France

² Odysseus Space SA, Luxembourg & Taiwan

acknow.: SMACK-NEO team

hestroffer@imcce.fr



Acknow. ESEP joint labs
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Space missions to small bodies



- **Reconnaissance objectives**

- get mass + porosity
- improve orbit

⇒ essential to risk assessment

⇒ essential to mitigation design/optimisation

- **About 25 small bodies visited**

- asteroids / comets / small satellites including NEOs
- mostly fly-by (*F*)
- snapshot image.... *±complete*
- mass estimate..... *seldomly*

⇒ **Develop radio-science capabilities in a fly-by or a rdv**

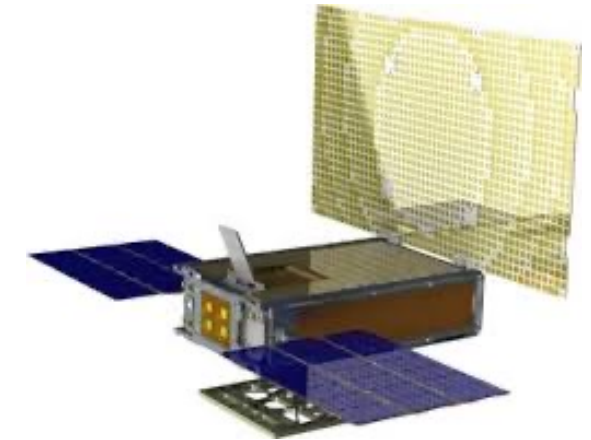
Target	Mission		Mass	Date
Asteroids				
(10955) Bennu	OSIRIS-Rex	O+SR	Y	Jul. 2020
(486958) Arrokoth	New Horizons	Fly-by	N	Jan. 2019
(162173) Ryugu	Hayabusa2	O+SR	Y	Jul. 2018
(4179) Toutatis	Chang'E 2	Fly-by	N	Dec. 2012
(21) Lutetia	Rosetta	Fly-by	Y	July 2010
(2867) Steins	Rosetta	Fly-by	N	Sep. 2008
(25143) Itokawa	Hayabusa	Orbit+SR	Y	June 2005
(5535) AnneFrank	Stardust	Fly-by	N	Nov. 2002
(433) Eros	NEAR Shoemaker	Orbit+landing	Y	Feb. 2000
(2685) Masursky	Cassini/Huygens	Fly-by	N	Jan. 2000
(9969) Braille	Deep Space 1	Fly-by	N	Jan. 1999
(253) Mathilde	NEAR Shoemaker	Fly-by	Y	June 1997
(243) Ida	Galileo	Fly-by	N	Aug. 1993
(951) Gaspra	Galileo	Fly-by	N	Oct. 1991
Comets				
67P/Churyumov–Gerasimenko.	Rosetta	Orbit+landing	Y	Aug. 2014
103P/Hartley2	EPOXI(Deep Impact extended inv. DIXI)	Fly-by	N	Nov. 2010
9P/Tempel 1	Deep Impact, Stardust	Orbit+impact, Fly-by	N	Jul. 2005, 2011
81P/Wild 2	Stardust	Orbit+SR	N	Jan. 2004
19P/Borrelly	Deep Space 1	Fly-by	N	Sep. 2001
26P/Grigg-Skjellerup	Giotto	Fly-by	N	Jul. 1992
1P/Halley	Giotto, Vega 1&2, Sakigake, Suisei, ICE	Fly-bys	Y	March 1986,
21P/Giacobini-Zinner	ICE	Fly-by	N	Sep. 1985
Moons				
M1 Phobos	MEX, ODY, MGS, Phobos2, Viking1	Multiple fly-bys	Y	2004, 2001, 1997, 1989, 1976
M2 Deimos	MEX, ODY, MGS, Viking2	Multiple fly-bys	Y	2004, 2001, 1997, 1976

*Nota : DAWN, New Horizons to dwarf planets not mentioned.
Ida's mass obtained from the Ida+Dactyl binary relative orbit*

CubeSat/nanosatellites advantages



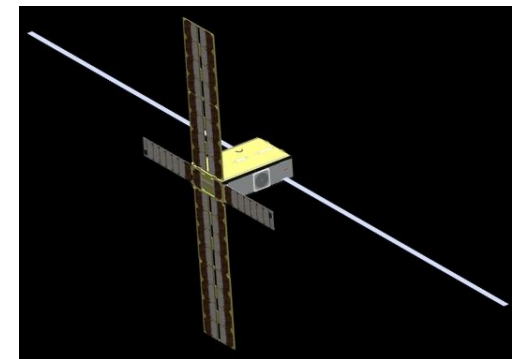
- vs. “traditional” satellite mission:
 - Reduction of launch and development costs
 - Reduction of development cycle time (standards)
- Use of COTS components
- Dedicated subsystems
- More and more SmallSats 1U, 2U, 3U, 6U, ...
- interplanetary: stand-alone or companion to mothercraft/carrier



MaRCO (JPL)

- **Advantages:**

- **fast developments/readiness**
- **simple specific tasks**
- **multi-points measurements + relative measurements**



Hera/Juventas (ESA)

Planetary Defence - Reconnaissance



- A matter of warning time – **Two precursor baseline options** depending on alert situation
 - in-depth Exploration [best case rendez-vous]
 - quick Reconnaissance [worst case, likely... fly-by]
- **Mission objectives**
 - small fleet of 2 replicate CubeSats + S/C carrier
 - camera imaging shape, size, (binarity)
 - inter-satellite links (2way, radio-optical)
 - mass & porosity
 - refine orbit
- **Rendez-vous – low velocity encounters**
 - close to surface, and multiple flybys
 - deep knowledge, imaging & radio-science
 - + post-mitigation validation
- **Single fly-by – high velocity encounter**
 - 1st and last minute look
 - Imaging & radio-science
 - -> principle of **NEOcore** mission
- **Current developments**
 - Auto-navigation & Radio-science test-benches

