

**SPACE EXPLORATION SYMPOSIUM (A3)  
Small Bodies Missions and Technologies (4)**

Author: Dr. Pascale Ehrenfreund  
Space Policy Institute, George Washington University, United States, [pehren@gwu.edu](mailto:pehren@gwu.edu)

Dr. Stephan Ulamec  
Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V. (DLR), Germany, [stephan.ulamec@dlr.de](mailto:stephan.ulamec@dlr.de)

Dr. Antonella Barucci  
Observatoire de Paris, France, [antonella.barucci@obspm.fr](mailto:antonella.barucci@obspm.fr)

Dr. Patrick Michel  
CNRS, France, [michel@oca.eu](mailto:michel@oca.eu)

Dr. Andy Cheng  
The John Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, United States, [Andy.Cheng@jhuapl.edu](mailto:Andy.Cheng@jhuapl.edu)

Dr. Hermann Boehnhardt  
Max-Planck-Institut für Solar System Research, Germany, [Boehnhardt@mps.mpg.de](mailto:Boehnhardt@mps.mpg.de)

Dr. John Robert Brucato  
Italy, [jbrucato@arcetri.astro.it](mailto:jbrucato@arcetri.astro.it)

Dr. Elisabetta Dotto  
Italy, [dotto@mporzio.astro.it](mailto:dotto@mporzio.astro.it)

Dr. Ian Franchi  
United Kingdom, [i.a.franchi@open.ac.uk](mailto:i.a.franchi@open.ac.uk)

Dr. Simon Green  
United Kingdom, [S.F.Green@open.ac.uk](mailto:S.F.Green@open.ac.uk)

Dr. Luisa M. Lara  
Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía, Spain, [lara@iaa.csic.es](mailto:lara@iaa.csic.es)

Dr. Bernard Marty  
Centre de Recherches Pétrographiques et Géochimiques (CRPG), France, [bmarty@crpg.cnrs-nancy.fr](mailto:bmarty@crpg.cnrs-nancy.fr)

Dr. Detlef Koschny  
European Space Agency (ESA), The Netherlands, [Detlef.Koschny@esa.int](mailto:Detlef.Koschny@esa.int)

**MARCOPOLO-R: NEAR EARTH ASTEROID SAMPLE RETURN MISSION IN ESA ASSESSMENT STUDY PHASE****Abstract**

MarcoPolo-R is a sample return mission to a primitive Near-Earth Asteroid (NEA) selected in February 2011 for the Assessment Study Phase in the framework of ESA's Cosmic Vision 2 program. MarcoPolo-R is a European-led mission with a proposed NASA contribution and takes advantage of three completed industrial studies. MarcoPolo-R will rendezvous with a unique kind of target, the primitive binary NEA (175706) 1996 FG3. The MarcoPolo mission will scientifically characterize the binary NEA system at multiple scales, and return a unique pristine sample to Earth unaltered by the atmospheric entry process or terrestrial weathering. The binary target provides enhanced science return: precise measurements of the mutual orbit and rotation state of both components can be used to probe higher-level harmonics of the gravitational potential, and therefore the internal structure. The main goal of the MarcoPolo-R mission is to return unaltered NEA material for detailed analysis in ground-based laboratories which will

allow scientists to study the most primitive materials available to investigate early solar system formation processes.