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Cometary imaging from remote sensing to Rosetta

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Cometary imaging began with remote sensing, which was limited to imaging the coma and tail, and occasionally a nucleus as a point source. The Halley Armada was the breakthrough that led to images of cometary nuclei. During the successive flybys by spacecraft in the armada, the resolution steadily increased and it has continued to increase with follow-on missions including Deep Space 1, Stardust, and Deep Impact. In the future we can expect another tremendous increase in resolution from the Rosetta mission. This talk will summarize the science enabled by this steadily increasing resolution.