Cometary dust after Rosetta: A team effort

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Cometary dust is considered one of the best-preserved remnants of the material present during the formation of the solar system. It contains substances that have not undergone significant alteration, offering valuable clues about the origins of comets and the early solar system.

Due to the importance of cometary dust, the *Rosetta Dust Group* was formed during the Rosetta mission. This team included experts in cometary dust, primarily—but not exclusively—from the Rosetta instrument teams. The group's goal was to advance our understanding of cometary dust science by combining results from multiple Rosetta instruments, ground-based observations, and theoretical studies. Several multi-instrument studies have been published as a result of this collaboration (e.g., Tubiana et al. 2019; Güttler et al. 2019).

Since 2015, a series of dust meetings have been organized to share, compare, and discuss cometary dust research, with the aim of deepening our understanding of comets and their dust. These meetings encourage informal discussions and foster potential collaborative activities.

In this meeting, we will present the results discussed during the most recent dust meeting, held in Venice, Italy. The scientific program followed the format of previous workshops, featuring sessions across three main topics: observations, models, and laboratory experiments. The program also included a roundtable discussion on “Current Challenges in Cometary Dust Science.”