

Exploring the Solar System II – Spacecraft



Exploring the Solar System II

Spacecraft

How Do We Get There?

What Do We Do Then?

How Do We Get Images Back?

What Next?



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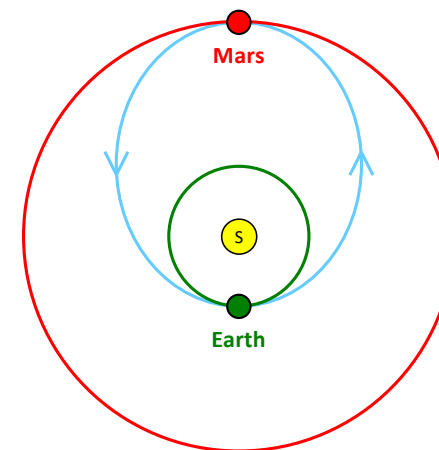
70 Years of Spacecraft

Sputnik 1	Luna 10	Zond 7	Pioneer Venus 1	Genesis	PROTON
Sputnik 2	Surveyor 1	Apollo 12	Pioneer Venus 2	CONTOUR	DISCOVER
Explorer 1	Explorer 33	Apollo 13	ISEE-3	Hayabusa	ExoMars
Vanguard 1	Lunar Orbiter 1	Venera 7	Venera 11	Beagle 2	OSIRIS-REx
Luna 1	Pioneer 7	Luna 16	Venera 12	Spirit rover	InSight
Pioneer 4	Luna 11	Zond 8	Venera 13	Opportunity rover	Quejiao
Luna 2	Surveyor 2	Luna 17	Venera 14	SMART-1	Parker Solar Probe
Luna 3	Luna 12	Apollo 14	Venera 15	Rosetta/Philae	BeqColombo
Pioneer 5	Lunar Orbiter 2	Salyut 1	Venera 16	MESSENGER	Chang'e 4
Venera 1	Luna 13	Mars 2	Vega 1	Deep Impact	Beresheet
Vostok 1	Lunar Orbiter 3	Mars 3	Vega 2	Mars Reconnaissance	Chandrayaan-2
Ranger 1	Surveyor 3	Mariner 9	Sakigake	Venus Express	Solar Orbiter
Ranger 2	Lunar Orbiter 4	Apollo 15	Giotto	New Horizons	Mars Hope
Ranger 3	Venera 4	Luna 18	Suisei	Hinode	Zhurong rover
Ranger 4	Mariner 5	Luna 19	Phobos 1	STEREO	Perseverance rover
Mariner 2	Surveyor 4	Luna 20	Phobos 2	Phoenix	Chang'e 5
Ranger 5	Explorer 35	Pioneer 10	Magellan	SELENE	Lucy
Mars 1	Lunar Orbiter 5	Venera 8	Galileo	Dawn	CAPSTONE
Luna 4	Surveyor 5	Venera 9	Hiten	Chang'e 1	Dart
Cosmos 21	Surveyor 6	Apollo 16	Ulysses	Chandrayaan-1	Artemis 1
Ranger 6	Apollo 4	Apollo 17	Yohkoh	Lunar Reconnaissance	HALO-1
Zond 1	Pioneer 8	Pioneer 11	Mars Observer	Solar Dynamics Obs	JUICE
Ranger 7	Surveyor 7	Explorer 49	Clementine	AKARI	Chandrayaan-3
Voshkod 1	Apollo 1	Mars 4	WIND	PICARD	Luna 25
Mariner 3	Zond 4	Mars 5	SOHO	Chang'e 2	Aditya-L1
Mariner 4	Luna 14	Mars 6	NEAR Shoemaker	Luna	SLIM
Zond 2	Zond 5	Mars 7	Mars Global Surv	Fobos-Grunt	Psyche
Ranger 8	Apollo 7	Mariner 10	Mars 96	Yinghuo-1	Nova-C Odysseus
Voshkod 2	Surveyor 9	Luna 22	Mars Pathfinder	Curiosity rover	DIO A/B
Ranger 9	Zond 6	ACE	Cassini-Huygens	Van Allen Probes	IRIS
Luna 5	Apollo 8	Helios-A	Nozomi	LADEE	Chang'e 6
Luna 6	Venera 5	Venera 9	Deep Space 1	Hiaki	Hera
Zond 3	Venera 6	Mariner 6	Mars Climate Orb	MAVEN	Europa Clipper
Luna 7	Venera 7	Apollo 9	Deep Space 2	Chang'e 3	
Venera 3	Mariner 7	Apollo 10	Voyager 2	Chang'e 5-T1	
Luna 8	Pioneer 6	Luna 15	Voyager 1	Hayabusa2	
Pioneer 9	Apollo 11				



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From Earth To Mars



Not to scale



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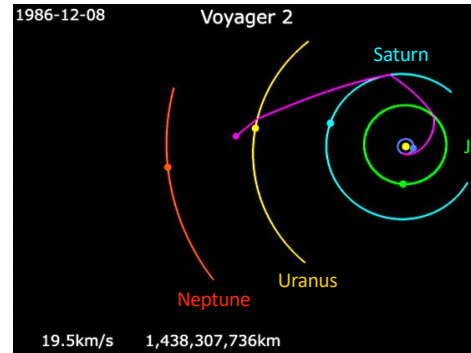
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Gravity Assists

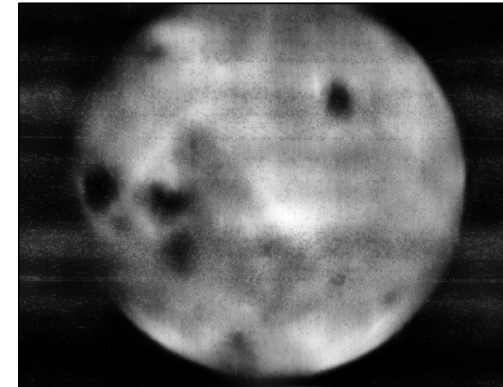
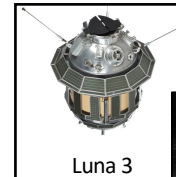
What about getting to other planets in the solar system?

In the 1960s it was realised that flying a spacecraft close to a planet can 'slingshot' it onwards at higher velocities.

Hence exploring the outer solar system can be carried out faster and cheaper.



Imaging Technology



Far side of the Moon – Oct 1959

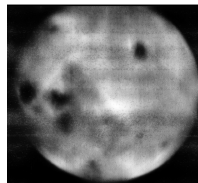
Imaging Technology

After exposure, the **film** was developed, fixed and dried.

The developed film was then **scanned** by a CRT (cathode ray tube) spot projected through the film onto a photomultiplier.

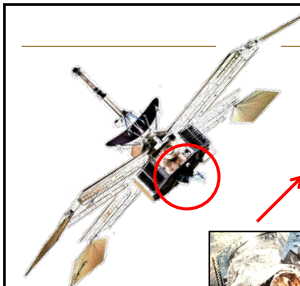
The signal from the photomultiplier was then **transmitted** to the Earth to allow an image to be constructed (like a fax machine).

For comparison, an image taken 50 years later from the NASA Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO).

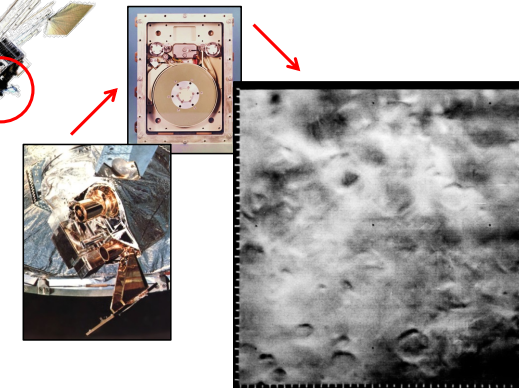


LRO 2009

Imaging Technology



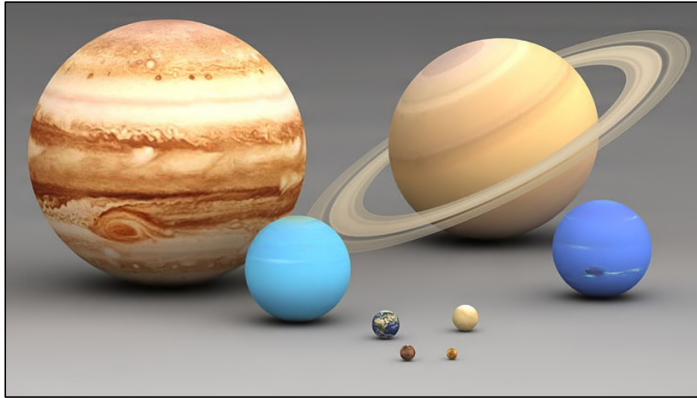
World's first **digital** camera



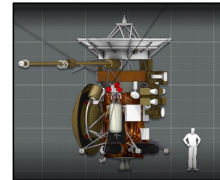
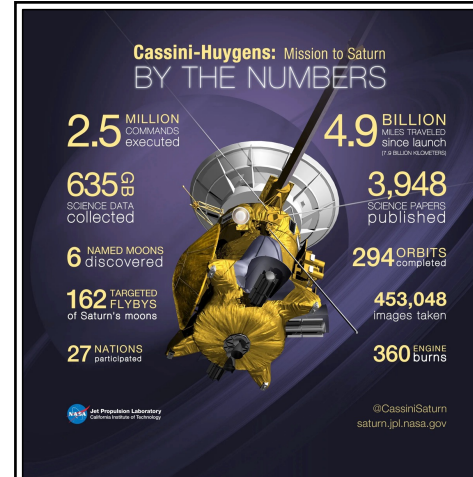
Mars – July 1965

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Planets of the Solar System

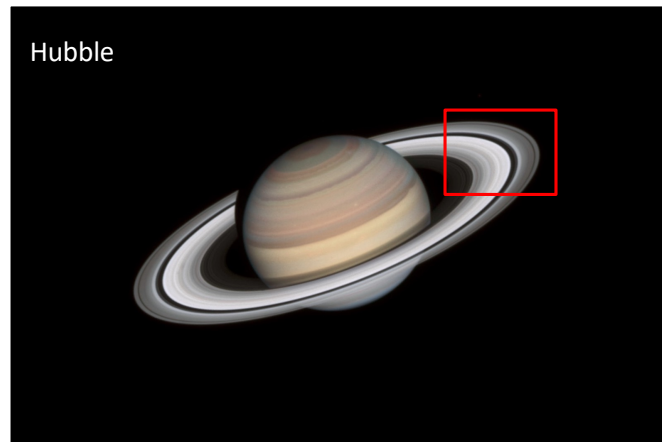


Cassini

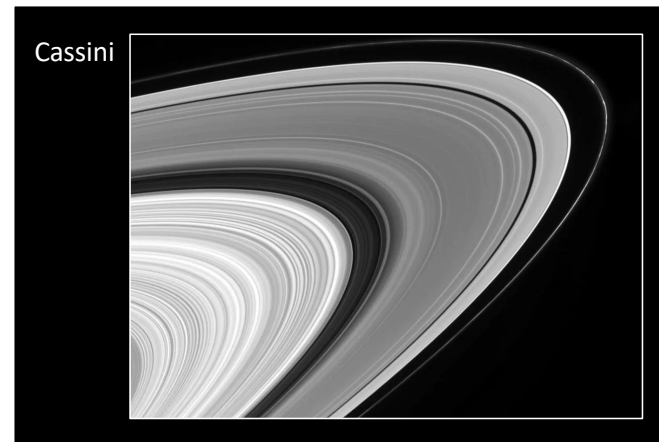


Cassini explored Saturn and its rings and moons from 2004 until it was crashed into Saturn in 2017.

Saturn

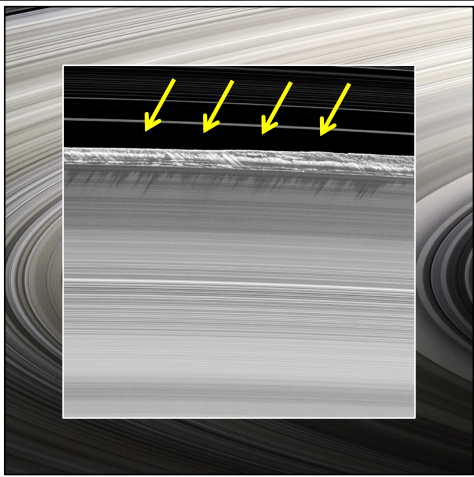


Saturn's Rings



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Saturn's Rings



The ring system is very flat: more than 250,000 km in diameter, but only a few metres thick.


When the Sun was in the plane of the rings, some ring particles cast long shadows.

The 'bumps' are ~km in height.

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Saturn




Cassini took this image as it flew into Saturn's shadow – a view not possible from telescopes on Earth.

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Cassini–Huygens

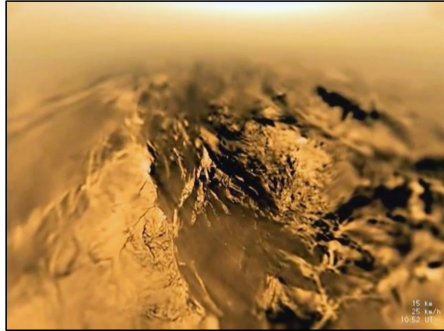


Huygens hitched a ride on Cassini and was released in 2005 to land on the moon Titan.

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Cassini–Huygens



As the Huygens lander plunged through Titan's hazy atmosphere, it took images of a landscape of mountains and lakes.

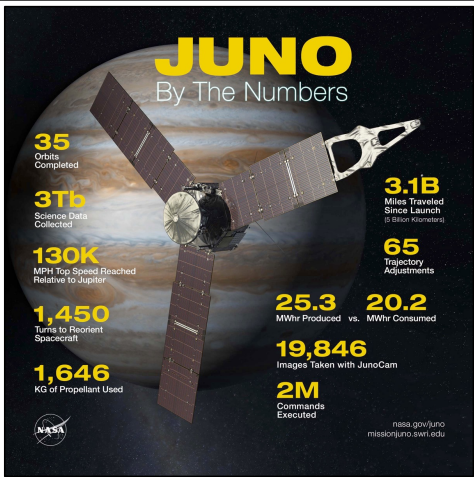
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Juno

Juno arrived at Jupiter in 2016 after a five-year journey.

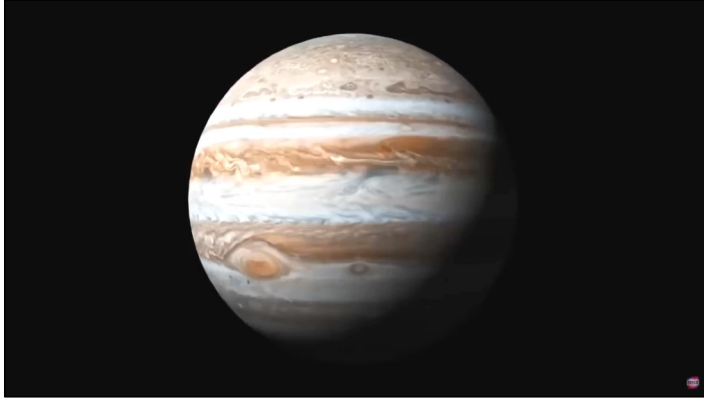


Statistic	Value
Orbits Completed	35
Science Data Collected	3Tb
MPH Top Speed Reached Relative to Jupiter	130K
Turns to Reorient Spacecraft	1,450
KG of Propellant Used	1,646
Miles Traveled Since Launch (5 Billion Kilometers)	3.1B
Trajectory Adjustments	65
MWhr Produced vs. MWhr Consumed	25.3 vs. 20.2
Images Taken with JunoCam	19,846
Commands Executed	2M

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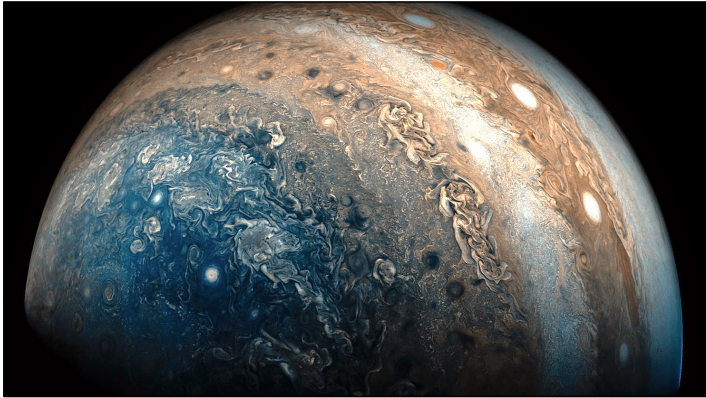
Unwrapping Jupiter



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South Pole of Jupiter




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Storms On Jupiter

Juno images of Jupiter's storm systems can look like watercolour paintings left out in the rain.

The dark spot is a deep vortex of swirling clouds, imaged when Juno passed only 15,000 km above the cloud tops.

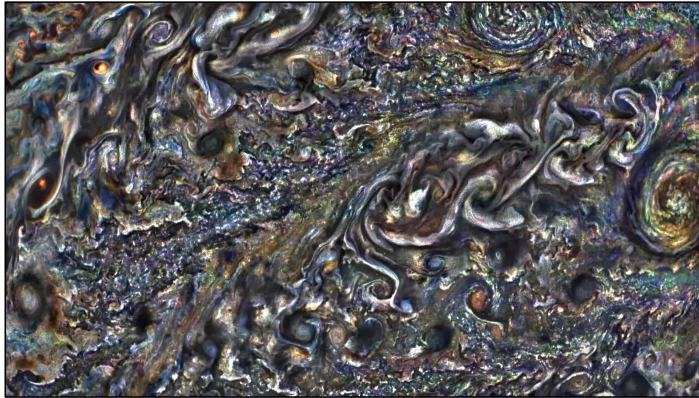


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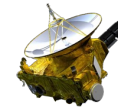
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Storms On Jupiter



Solar System

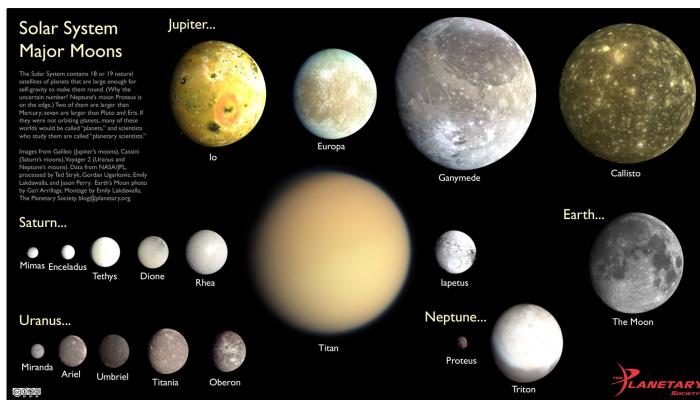
The Solar System is not just the Sun and 8 planets



New Horizons is exploring beyond Pluto

There are also over 300 moons!

300+ Moons



Future Missions



Juice



Europa Clipper

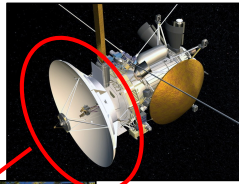


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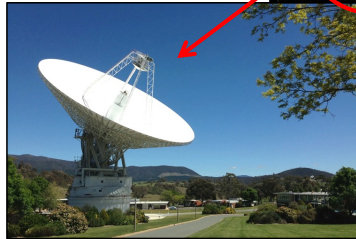
Future Communications

Data is sent back to Earth by radio using a big dish on the spacecraft ...

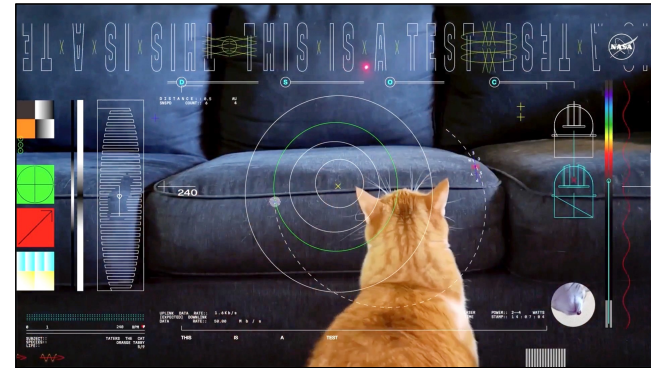
... and an even bigger radio dish on Earth.



Lasers would provide faster transmission and need less power.



Future Communications



Laser data rates: 260 Mb/s at a distance of 50 million km
8 Mb/s at a distance of 400 million km

Want To Know More?

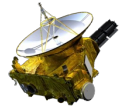
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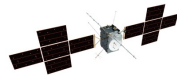
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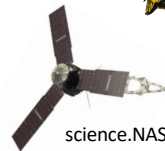
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