

Exploring the Solar System II – Spacecraft



Exploring the Solar System II
Spacecraft

How Do We Get There?

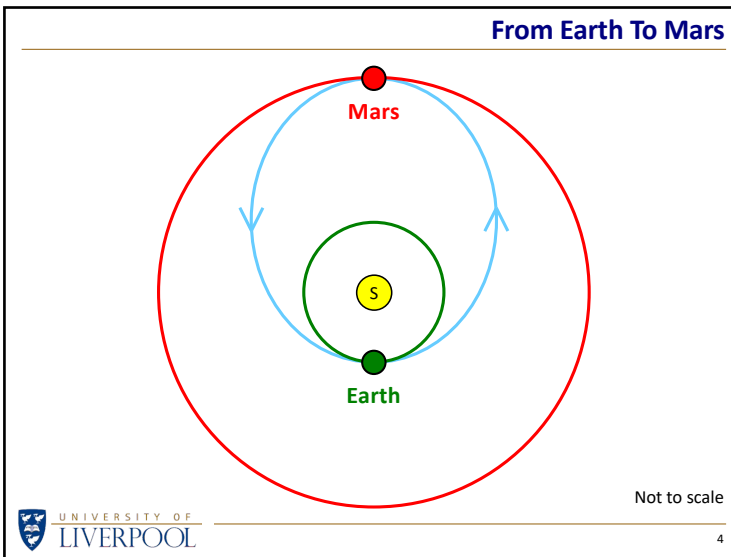
What Do We Do Then?

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
Sputnik 2	Surveyor 1	Apollo 12	Pioneer Venus 2	CONTOUR
Explorer 1	Explorer 33	Apollo 13	ISEE-3	Hayabusa
Vanguard 1	Lunar Orbiter 1	Venera 7	Venera 11	Beagle 2
Luna 1	Pioneer 7	Luna 16	Venera 12	Spirit rover
Pioneer 4	Luna 11	Zond 8	Venera 13	Opportunity rover
Luna 2	Surveyor 2	Luna 17	Venera 14	SMART-1
Luna 3	Luna 12	Apollo 14	Venera 15	Rosetta/Philae
Pioneer 5	Lunar Orbiter 2	Venera 16	Vega 1	MESSENGER
Venera 1	Luna 13	Mars 2	Vega 2	Deep Impact
Vostok 1	Lunar Orbiter 3	Mars 3	Sakigake	Mars Reconnaissance
Ranger 1	Surveyor 3	Mariner 9	Giotto	Venus Express
Ranger 2	Lunar Orbiter 4	Apollo 15	Suisei	New Horizons
Ranger 3	Venera 4	Luna 18	Phobos 1	Hinode
Ranger 4	Mariner 5	Luna 19	Phobos 2	STEREO
Mariner 2	Surveyor 4	Luna 20	Galileo	Phoenix
Ranger 5	Explorer 35	Pioneer 10	Magellan	SELENE
Mars 1	Lunar Orbiter 5	Venera 8	Venera 9	Dawn
Luna 4	Surveyor 5	Apollo 16	Venera 10	Chang'e 1
Cosmos 21	Surveyor 6	Apollo 17	Galileo	Chandrayaan-1
Ranger 6	Apollo 4	Luna 21	Ulysses	Solar Dynamics Obs
Ranger 7	Pioneer 8	Pioneer 11	Yohkoh	AKARI
Ranger 7	Surveyor 7	Explorer 49	Mars Observer	PICARD
Vostok 1	Apollo 5	Zond 4	Clementine	Chang'e 2
Mariner 3	Luna 14	Mars 5	WIND	Luna 25
Zond 2	Zond 5	Mars 6	SOHO	Aditya-L1
Ranger 8	Apollo 7	Mariner 10	NEAR Shoemaker	GRAIL
Vostok 2	Surveyor 9	Luna 22	Mars Global Sur	Fobos-Grunt
Ranger 9	Zond 6	Luna 23	Mars 96	Yinghuo-1
Luna 5	Apollo 8	Helios-A	ACE	Curiosity rover
Zond 3	Venera 6	Venera 9	Cassini-Huygens	Van Allen Probes
Luna 7	Mariner 6	Viking 1	Nozomi	LADEE
Venera 2	Venera 7	Apollo 9	Deep Space 1	Hiaki
Venera 3	Mariner 7	Helios-8	Mars Climate Orb	Mars Orbiter
Luna 8	Apollo 10	Luna 24	Mars Polar Lander	MAVEN
Pioneer 6	Luna 15	Voyager 1	Deep Space 2	Chang'e 3
Apollo 11			Voyager 2	Chang'e 5-T1
			2001 Mars Odyssey	Hayabusa2



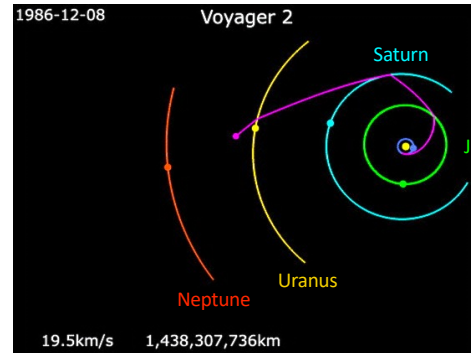
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Gravity Assists

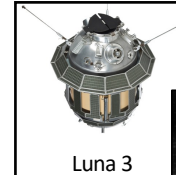
What about getting to other planets in the solar system?

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

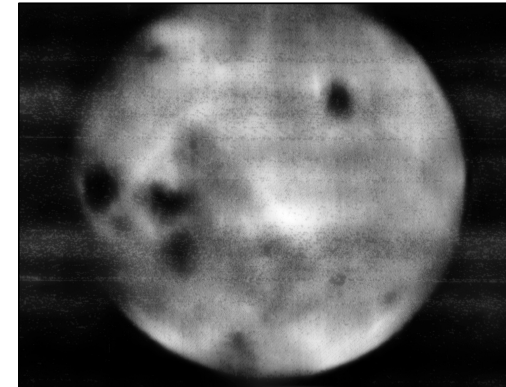
Hence exploring the outer solar system can be carried out faster and cheaper.



Imaging Technology



Luna 3



Far side of the Moon – Oct 1959

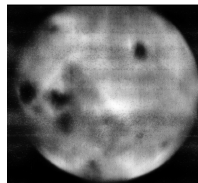
Imaging Technology

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.

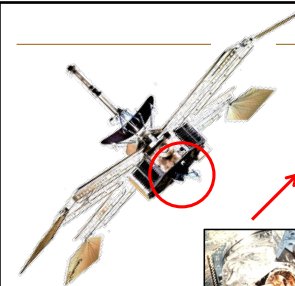
The signal from the photomultiplier was then **transmitted** to the Earth to allow an image to be constructed (like a fax machine).

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



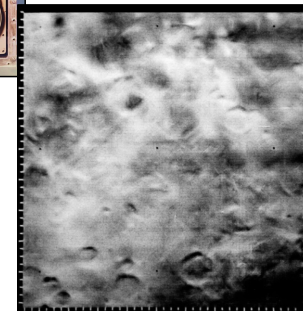
LRO 2009

Imaging Technology



Mariner 4

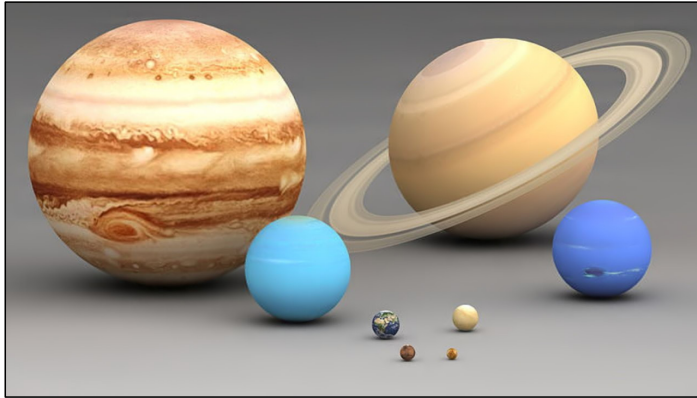
World's first **digital** camera



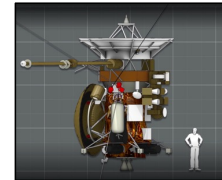
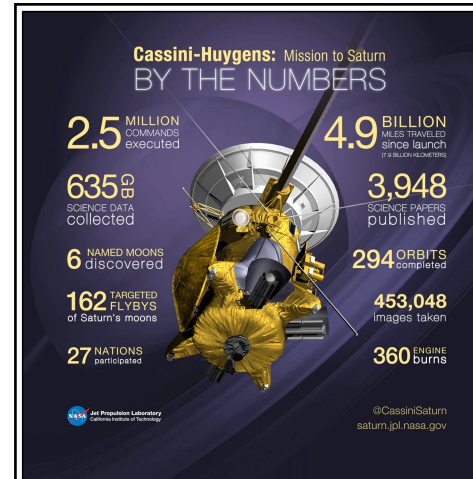
Mars – July 1965

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Planets of the Solar System

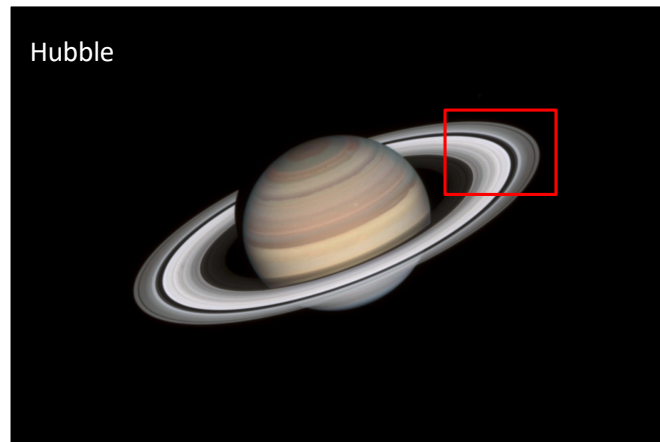


Cassini

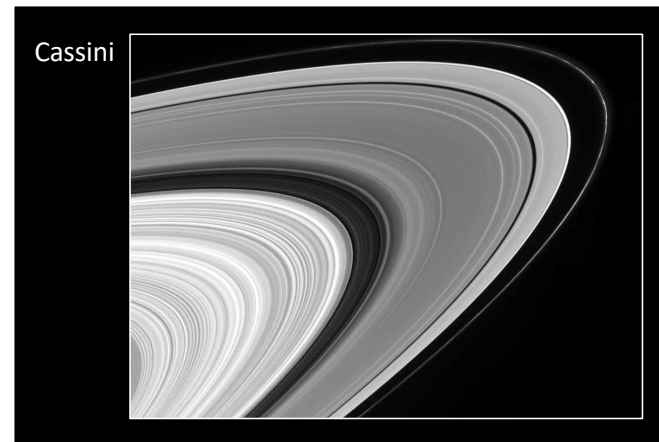


Cassini explored Saturn and its rings and moons from 2004 until it was crashed into Saturn in 2017.

Saturn

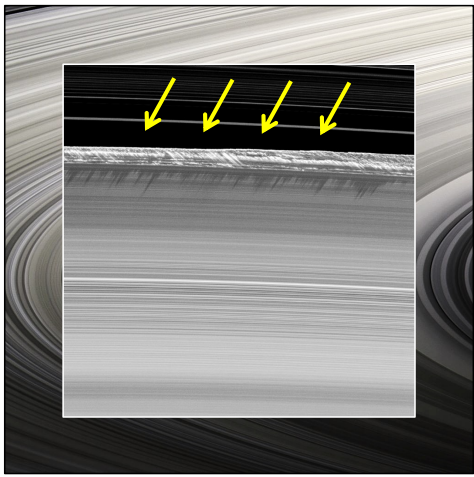


Saturn's Rings



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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

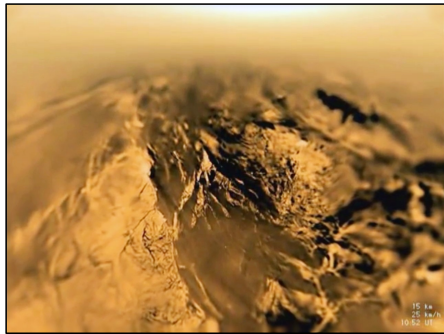


Huygens hitched a ride on Cassini and was released in 2005 to land on the moon Titan.

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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.

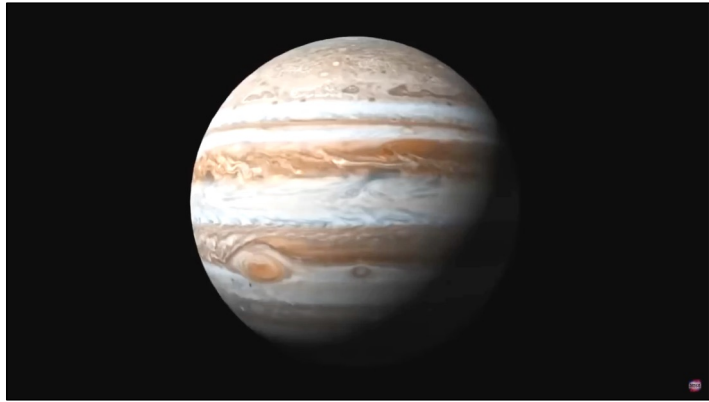


Statistic	Value
Orbits Completed	35
Science Data Collected	3Tb
MPH Top Speed Reached Relative to Jupiter	130K
Turns to Reorient Spacecraft	1,450
KG of Propellant Used	1,646
Miles Traveled Since Launch (5 Billion Kilometers)	3.1B
Trajectory Adjustments	65
MWhr Produced vs. MWhr Consumed	25.3 vs. 20.2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

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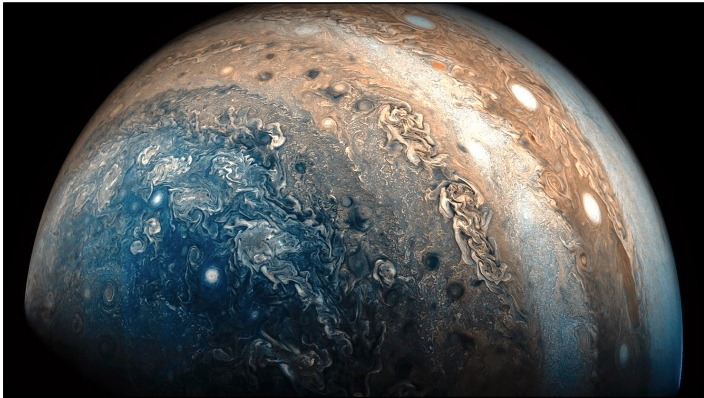
Unwrapping Jupiter



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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.

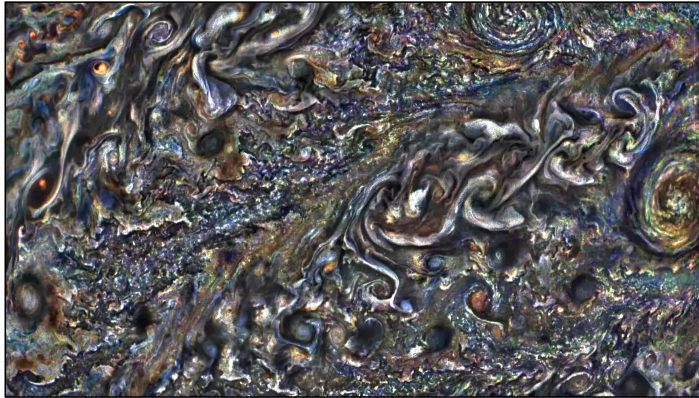


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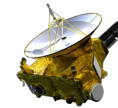
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Storms On Jupiter



Solar System

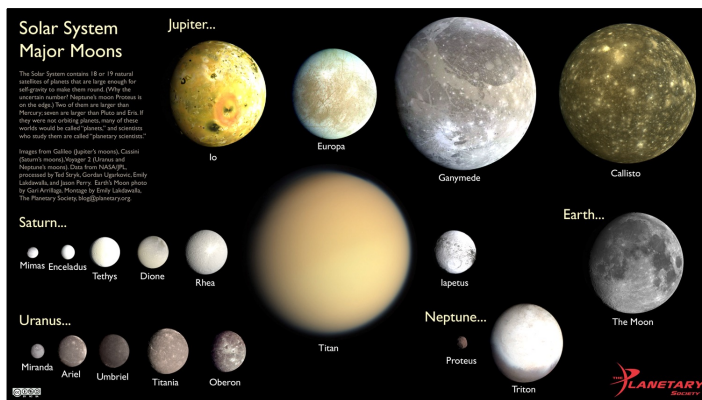
The Solar System is not just the Sun and 8 planets



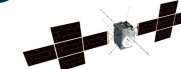
New Horizons is exploring beyond Pluto

There are also over 300 moons!

300+ Moons



Future Missions



Juice



Europa Clipper

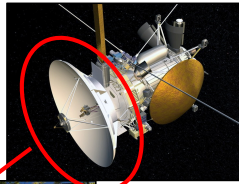


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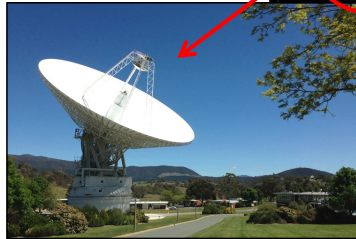
Future Communications

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

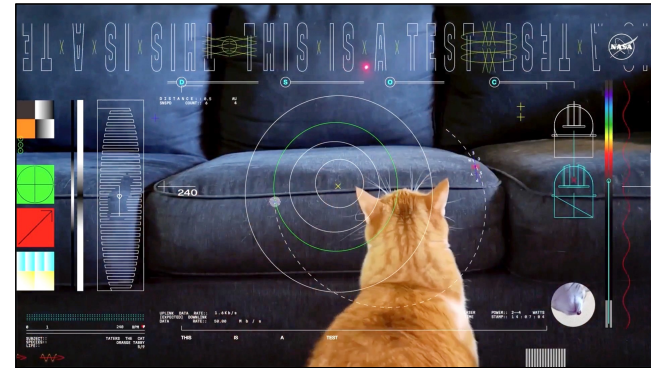
... and an even bigger radio dish on Earth.



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?

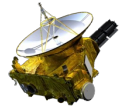
[ESA.int/Science_Exploration/
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[science.nasa.gov/
mission/cassini](https://science.nasa.gov/mission/cassini)



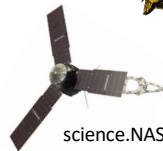
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21 Sep 2025