

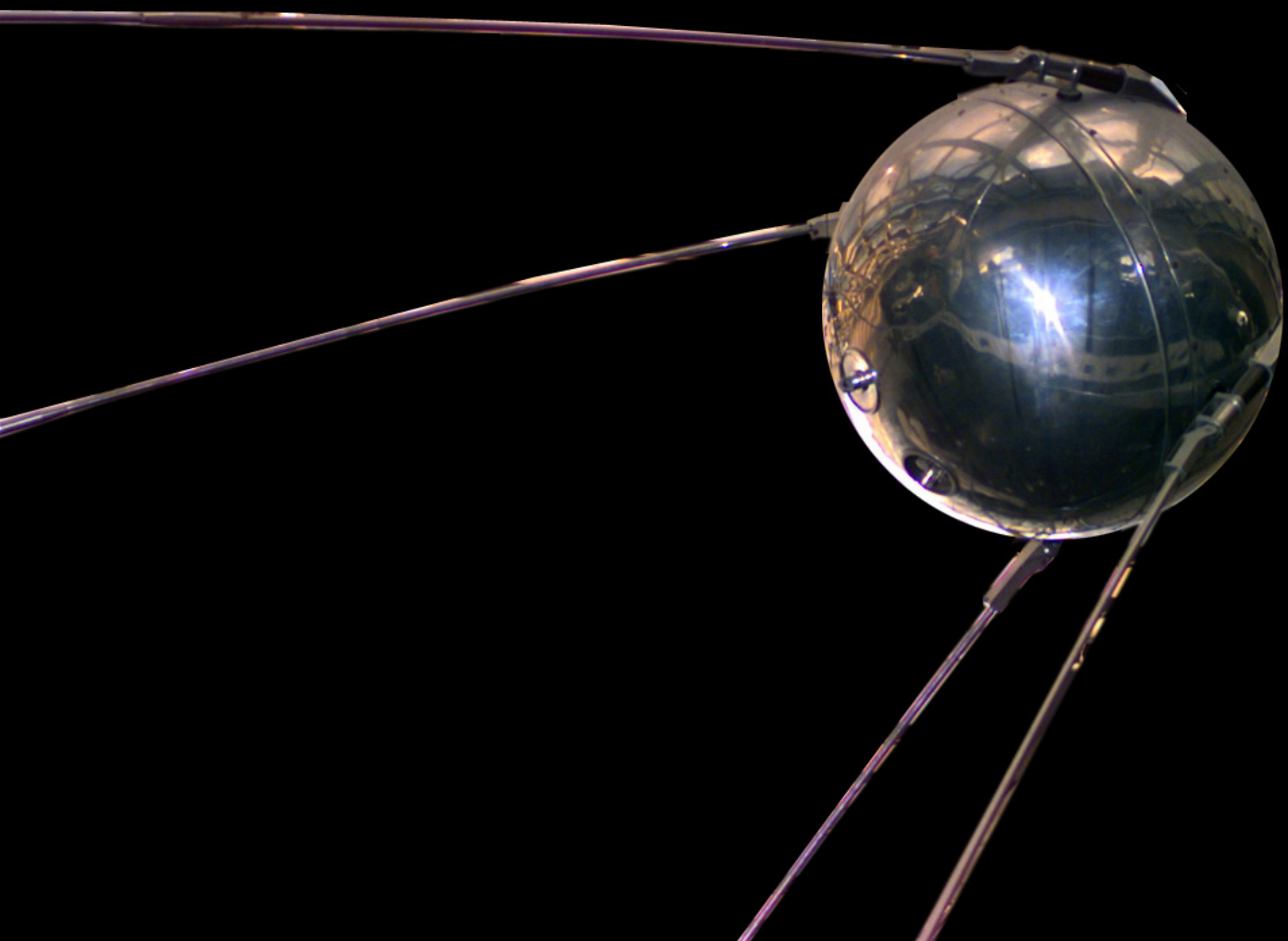


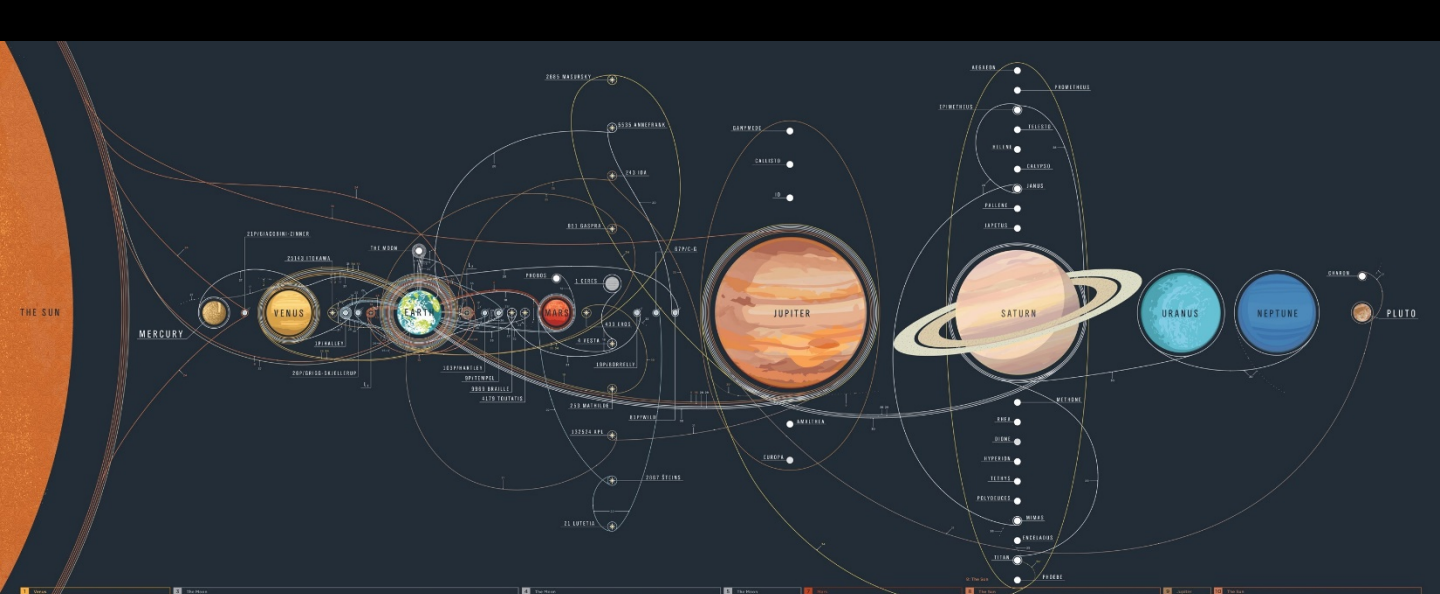
Exploring the Solar System

Visiting other worlds

Dr. Jonathan Crass



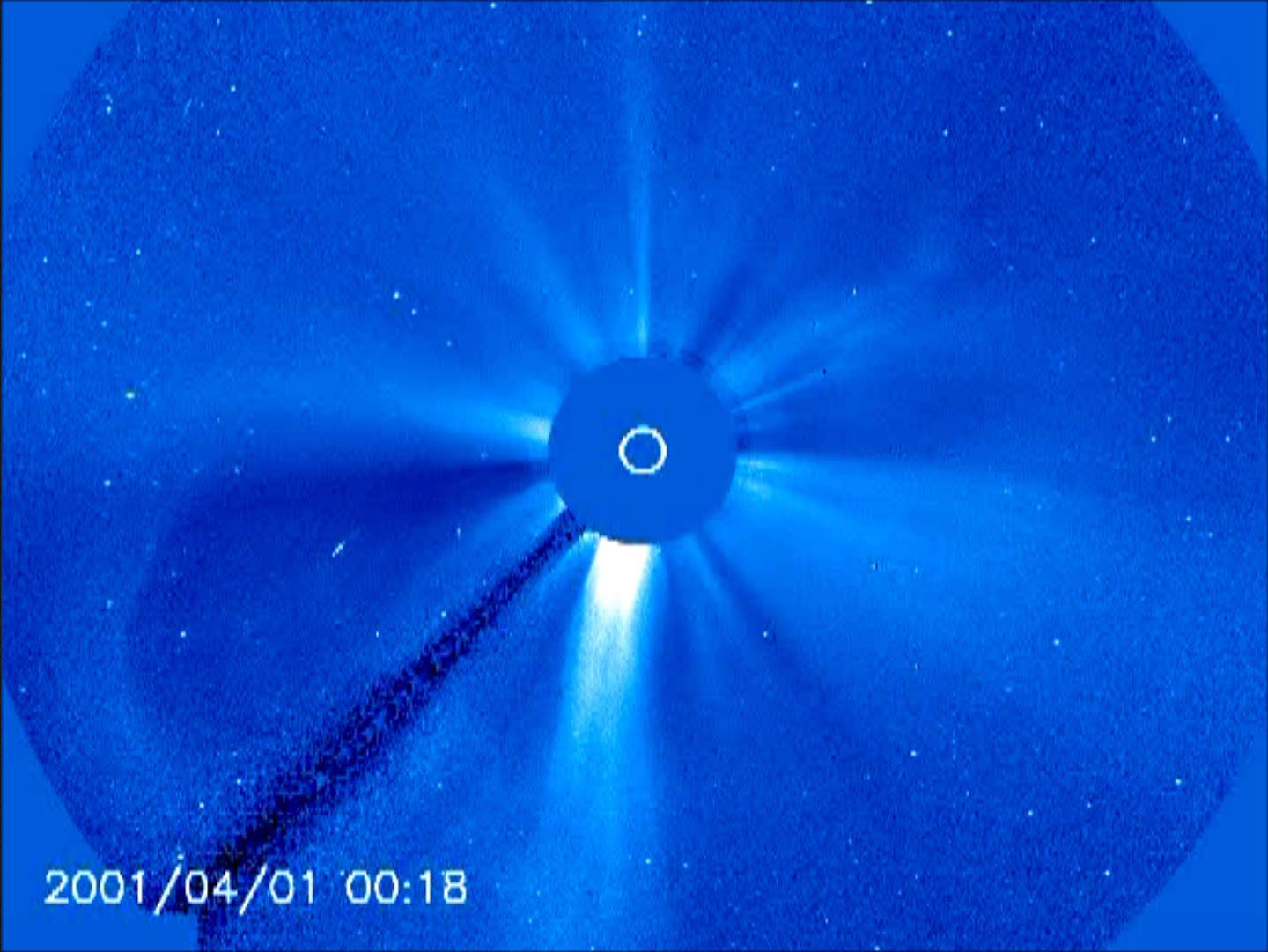




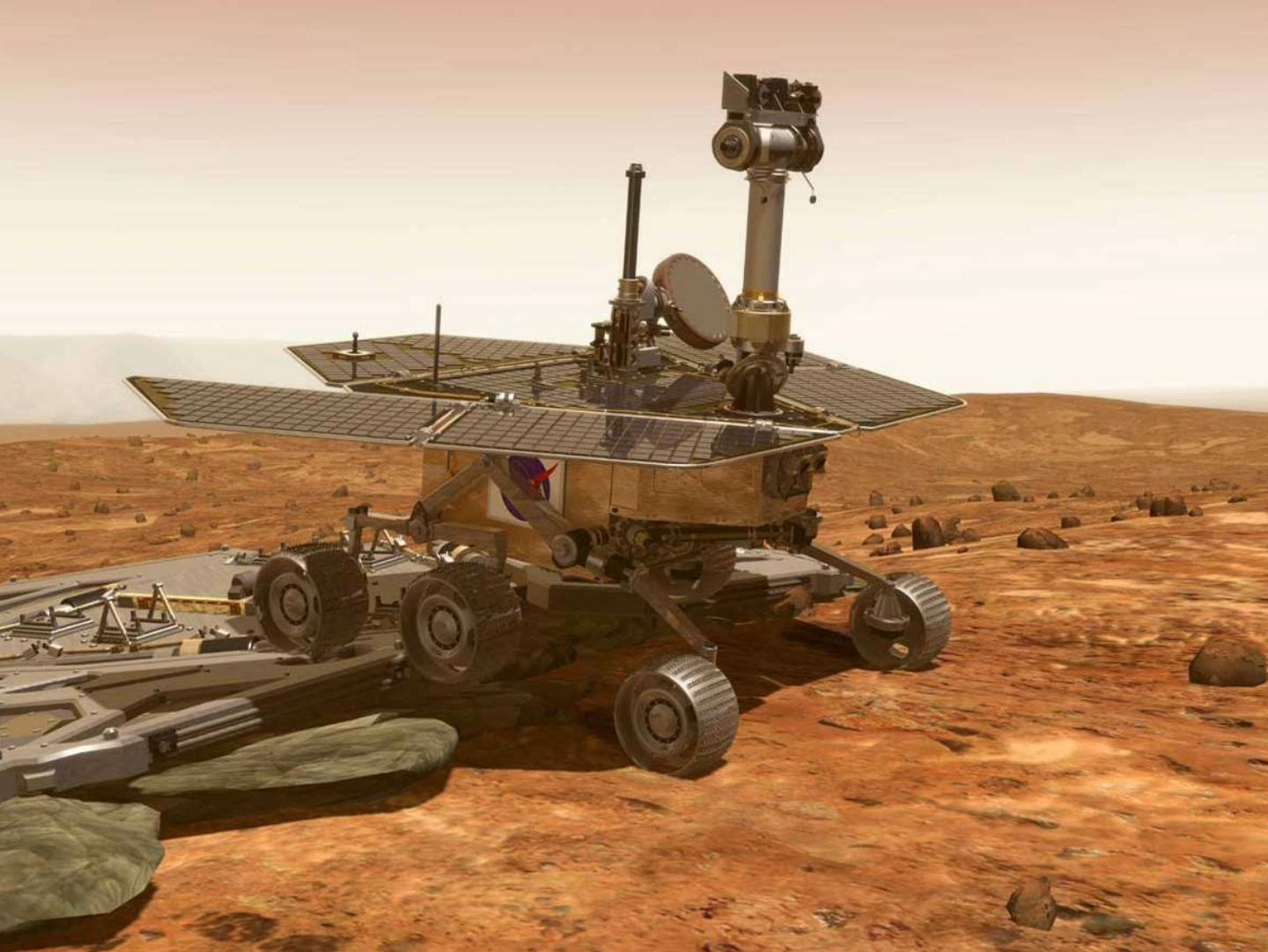
This grid provides a visual index of 50 different space exploration missions and spacecraft. Each panel includes a small image and a brief description of the mission's purpose and key components. The missions are categorized by their primary focus, such as planetary exploration, satellite technology, and deep space probes.

THE CHART OF COSMIC EXPLORATION

Legend	Symbol	Description
Planet	●	Planet
Moon	○	Moon
Probe	◆	Probe
Landers	■	Landers
Orbiters	◇	Orbiters
Comets	☄	Comets
Asteroids	♁	Asteroids



2001/04/01 00:18





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Science & Environment

Mars: Nasa lands InSight robot to planet's interior

By Jonathan Amos
BBC Science Correspondent

27 November

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Science & Environment

Saturn's spectacular rings are 'very young'

By Jonathan Amos
BBC Science Correspondent

17 December

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Nasa's New Horizons: 'Snowman' of distant Ultima Thule revealed

By Jonathan Amos
BBC Science Correspondent

2 January 2019

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Parker Solar Probe: Sun-skimming mission starts calling home

By Jonathan Amos
BBC Science Correspondent

12 December 2018

AGU meeting

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Science & Environment

Voyager 2 probe 'leaves the Solar System'

By Victoria Gill
BBC News, Washington DC

10 December 2018

AGU meeting

Thule

21 miles (33 km)

all rotation every 15 hours

NASA/JHU-APL/SWRI

NASA/JHU-APL/PARKER SOLAR PROBE

A streamer, a dense part of the corona, moves away from the Sun (out of view to the left)

NASA/JHU-APL/SWRI

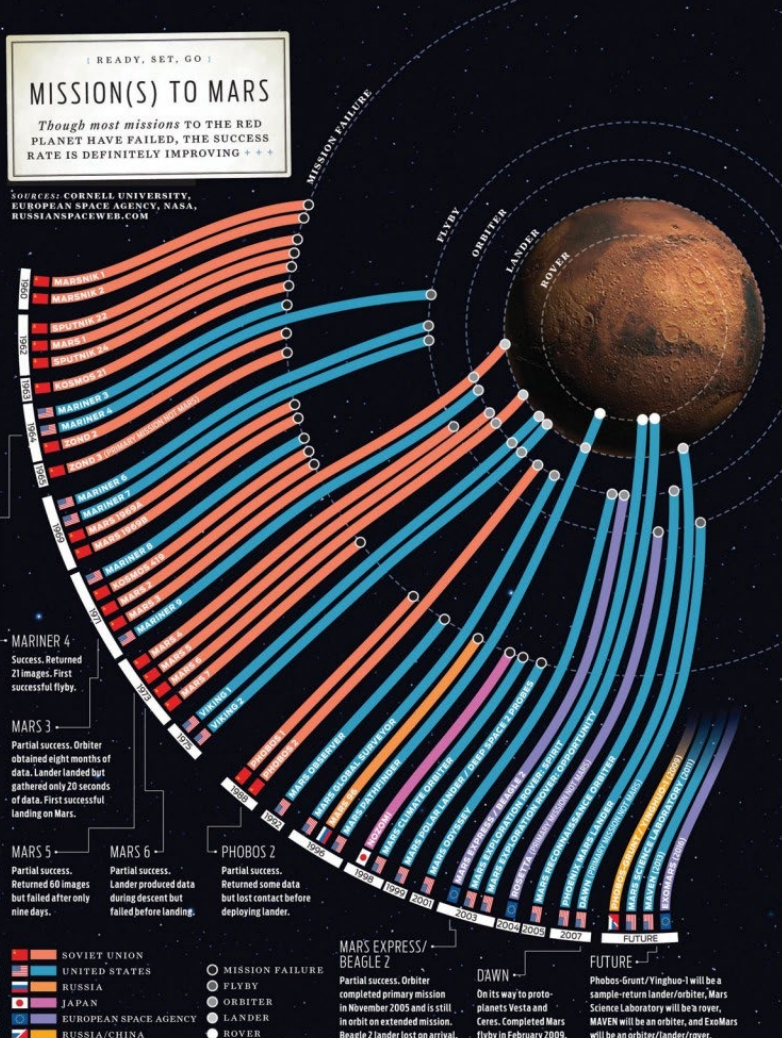
The Voyager probes are both outside the heliosphere, a protective bubble that surrounds the solar system.

[READY, SET, GO]

MISSION(S) TO MARS

Though most missions to the red planet have failed, the success rate is definitely improving + + +

SOURCES: CORNELL UNIVERSITY, EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY, NASA, RUSSIANSPACEWEB.COM



MARINER 4
Success. Returned 21 images. First successful flyby.

MARS 3
Partial success. Orbiter obtained eight months of data. Lander landed but gathered only 20 seconds of data. First successful landing on Mars.

MARS 5
Partial success. Returned 60 images but failed after only nine days.

MARS 6
Partial success. Lander produced data during descent but failed before landing.

PHOBOS 2
Partial success. Returned some data but lost contact before deploying lander.

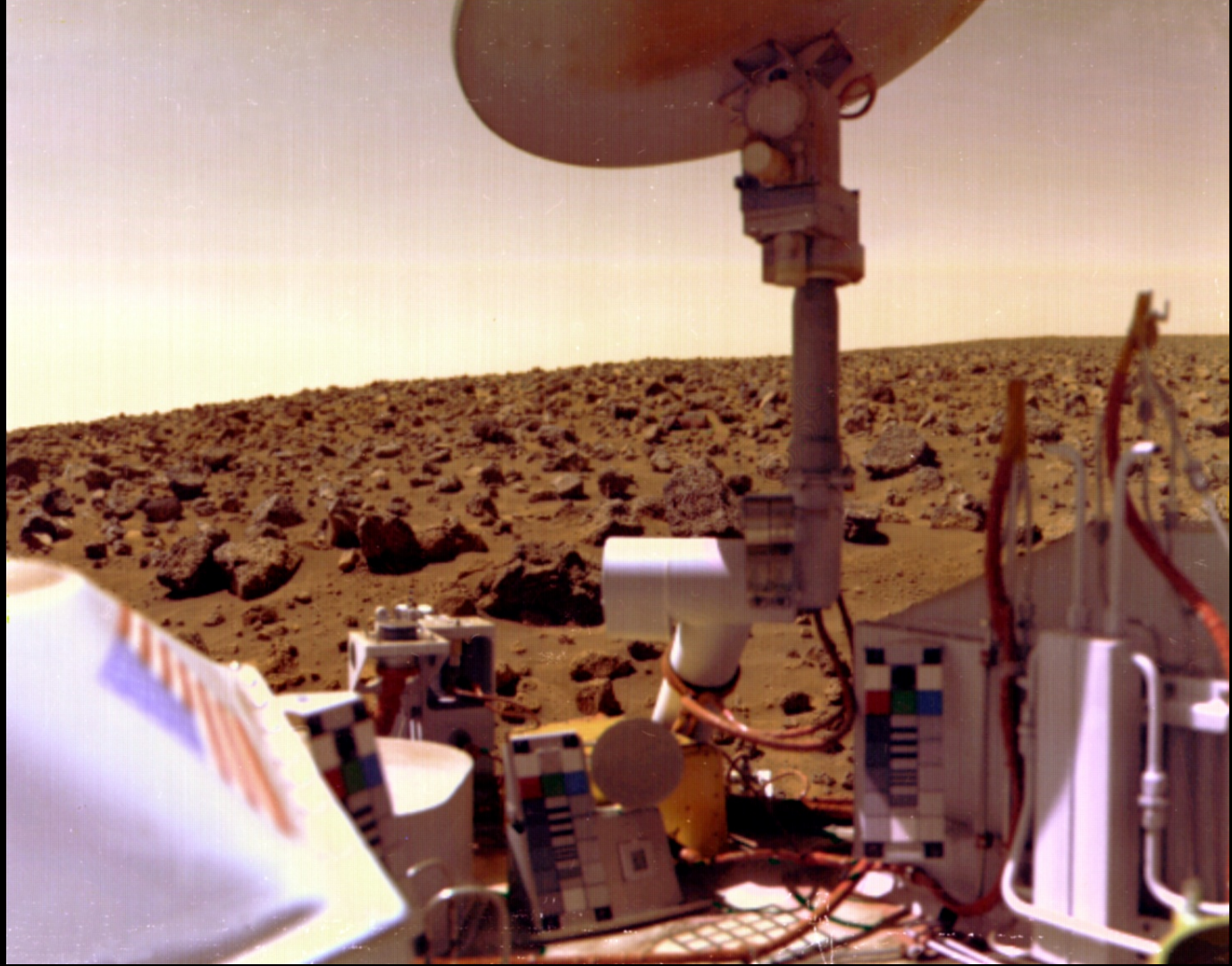
MARS EXPRESS/ BEAGLE 2
Partial success. Orbiter completed primary mission in November 2005 and is still in orbit on extended mission. Beagle 2 lander lost on arrival.

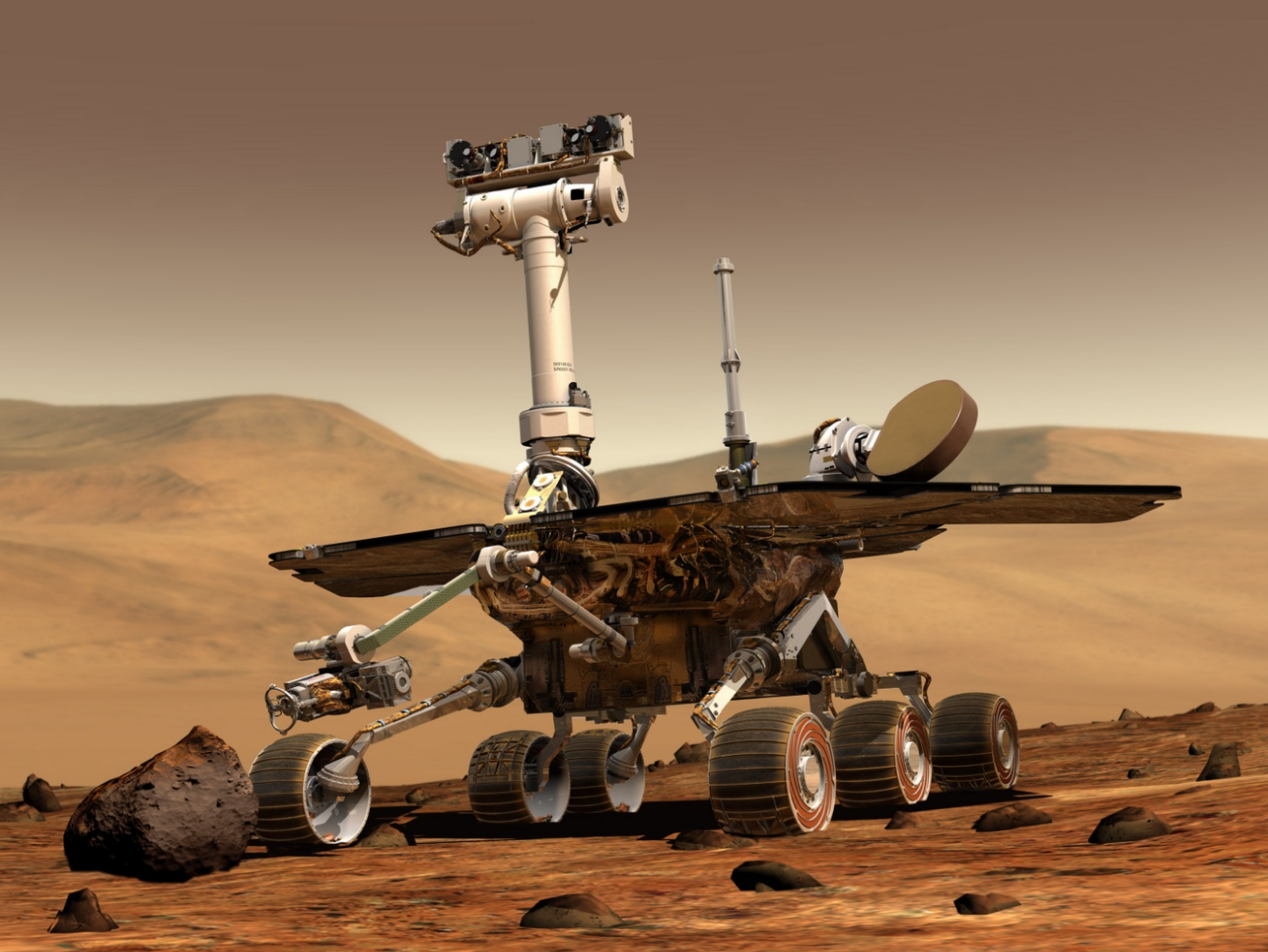
DAWN
On its way to proto-planets Vesta and Ceres. Completed Mars flyby in February 2009.

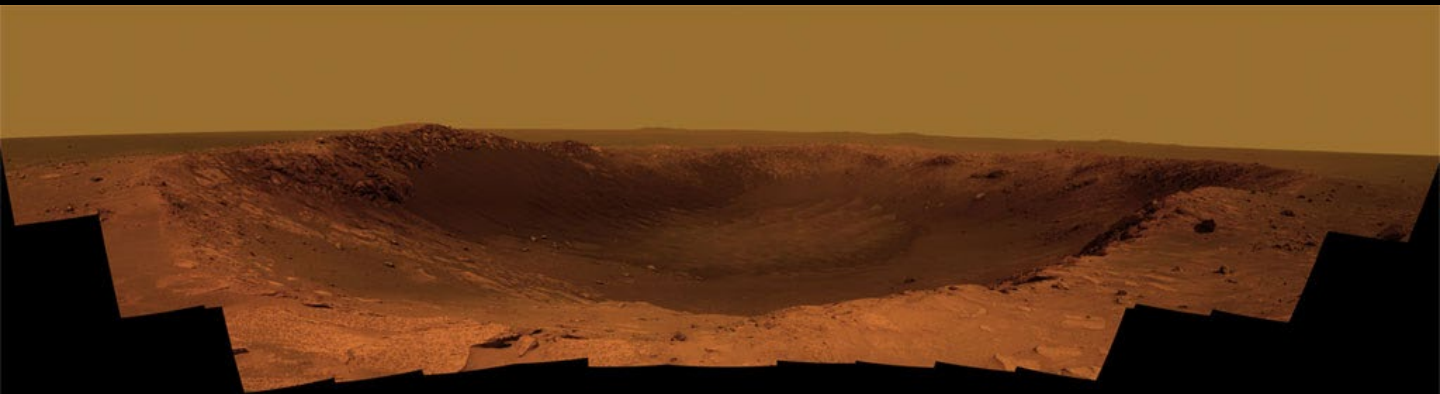
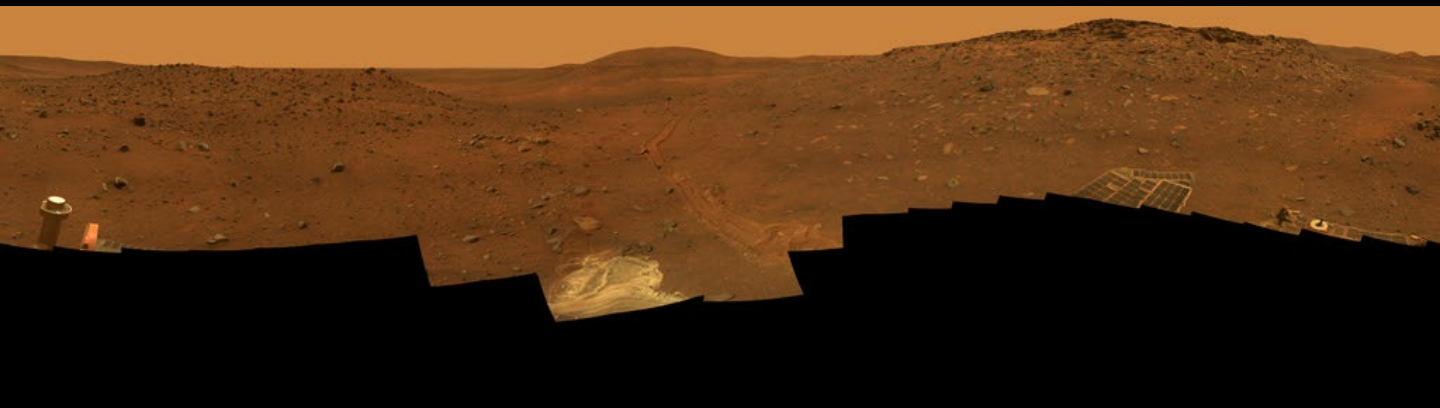
FUTURE
Phobos-Grunt/Yinghuo-1 will be a sample-return lander/orbiter, Mars Science Laboratory will be a rover, MAVEN will be an orbiter, and ExoMars will be an orbiter/lander/rover.

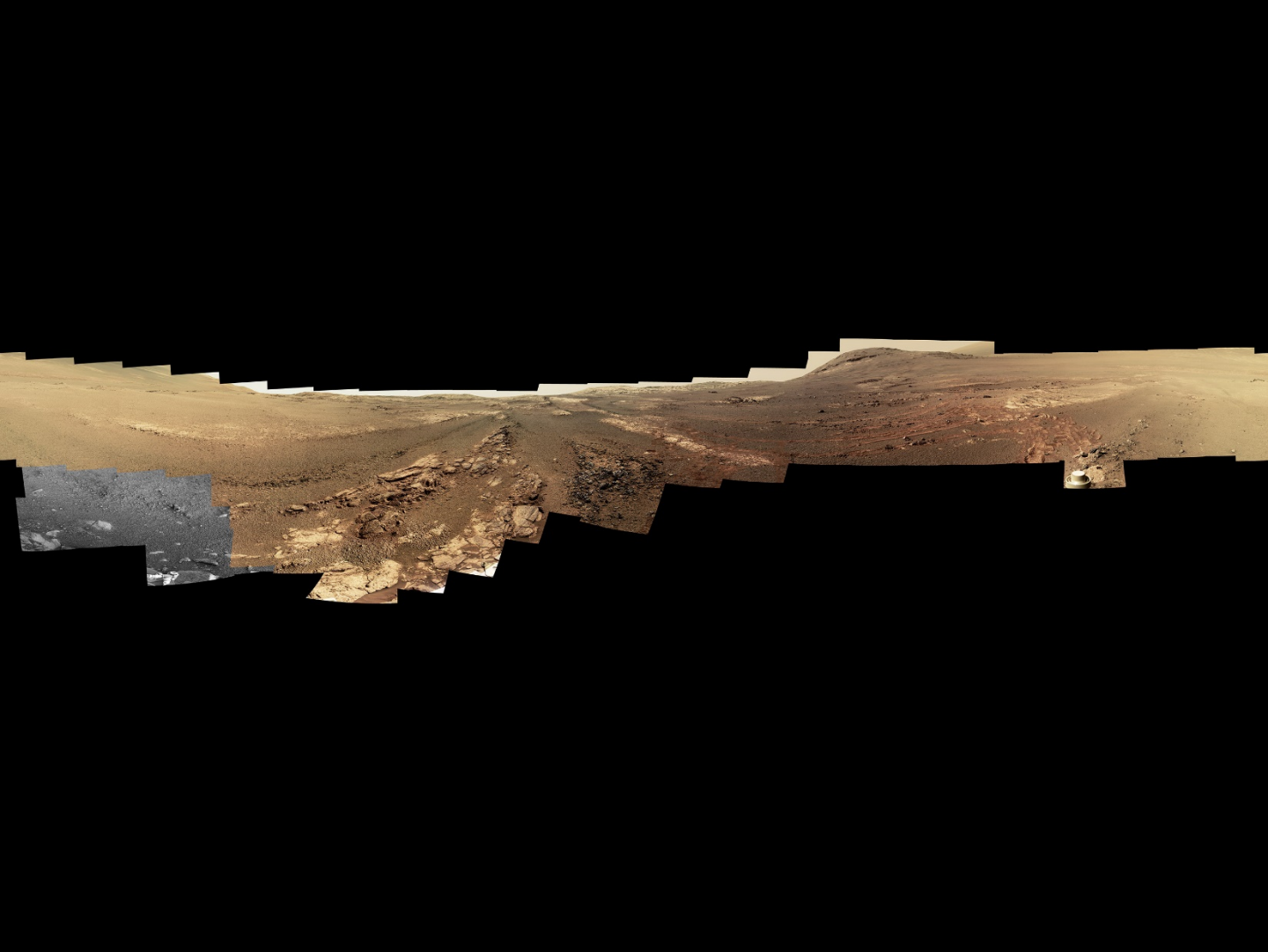
- SOVIET UNION
- UNITED STATES
- RUSSIA
- JAPAN
- EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY
- RUSSIA/CHINA
- MISSION FAILURE
- FLYBY
- ORBITER
- |
 LANDER
- ROVER

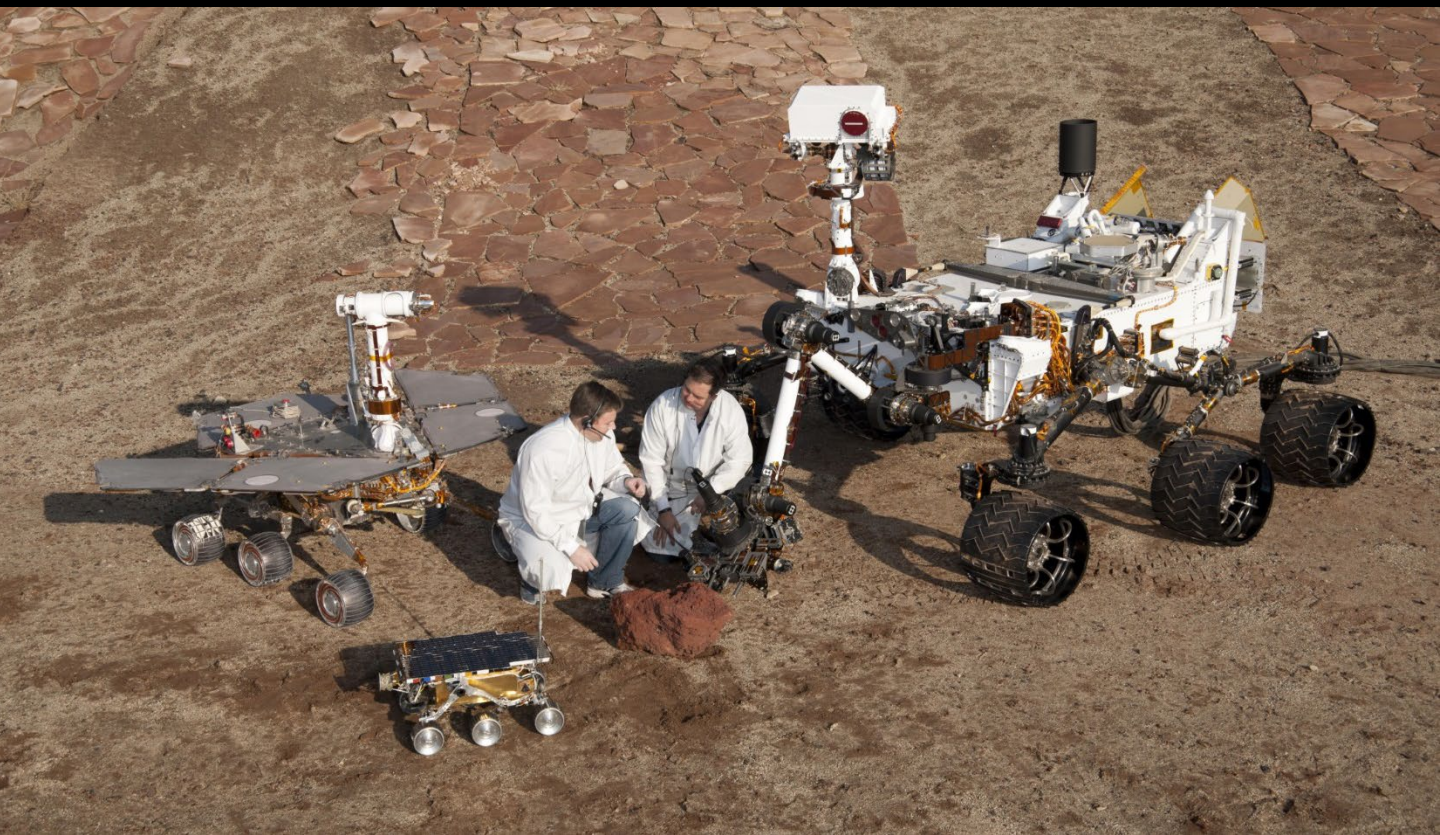
MARS EXPRESS/BEAGLE 2 COURTESY ESA



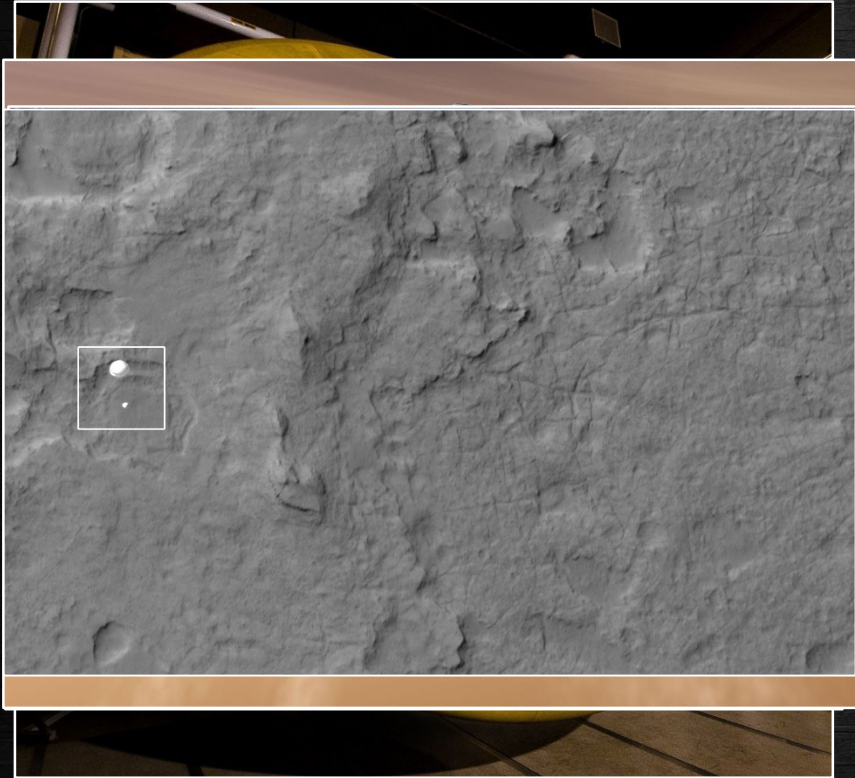




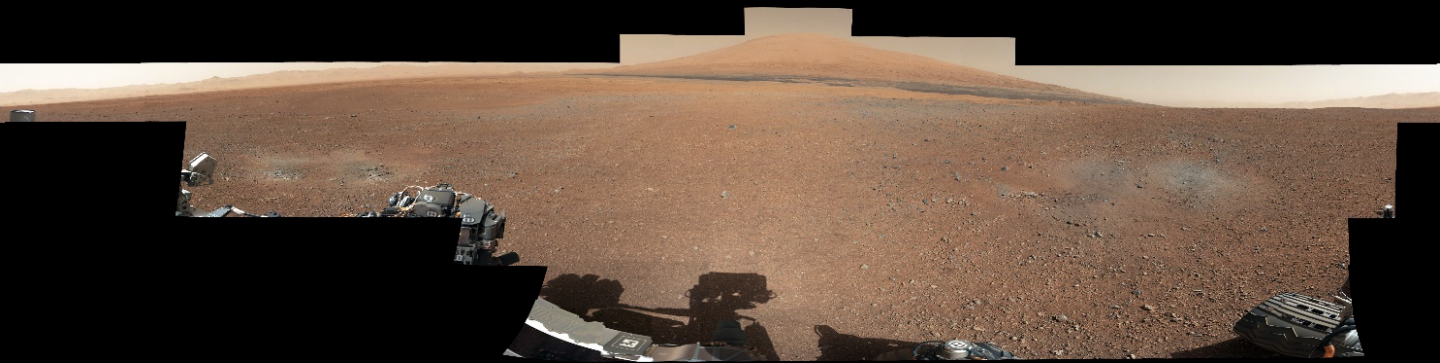




Landing

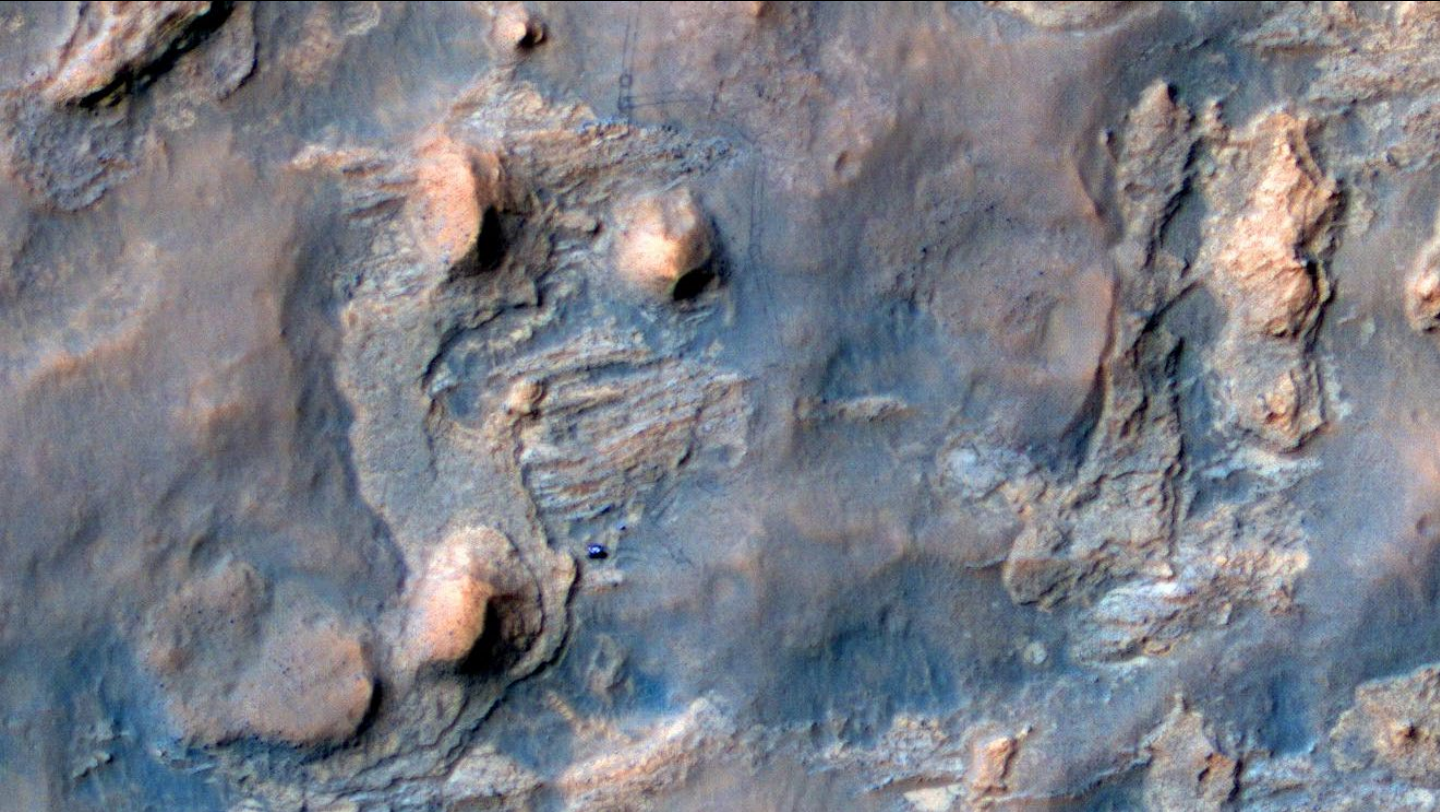


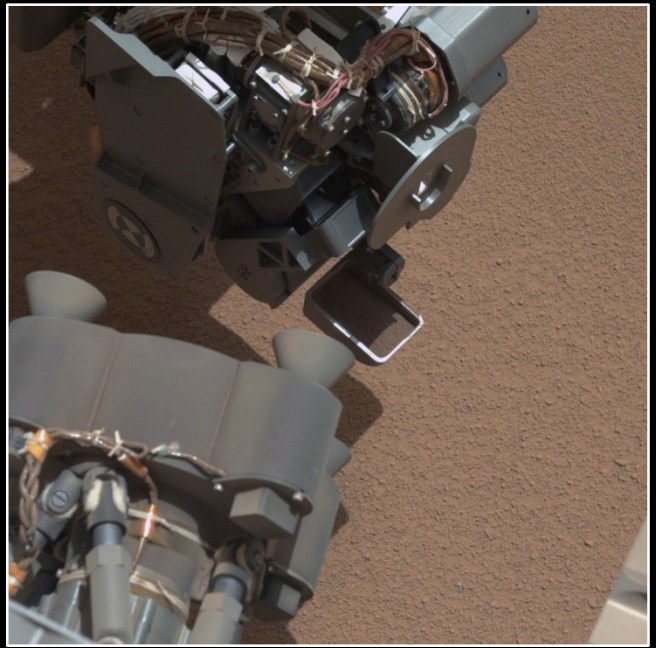
- Friction
- Parachute
- Thrusters
- Air bags



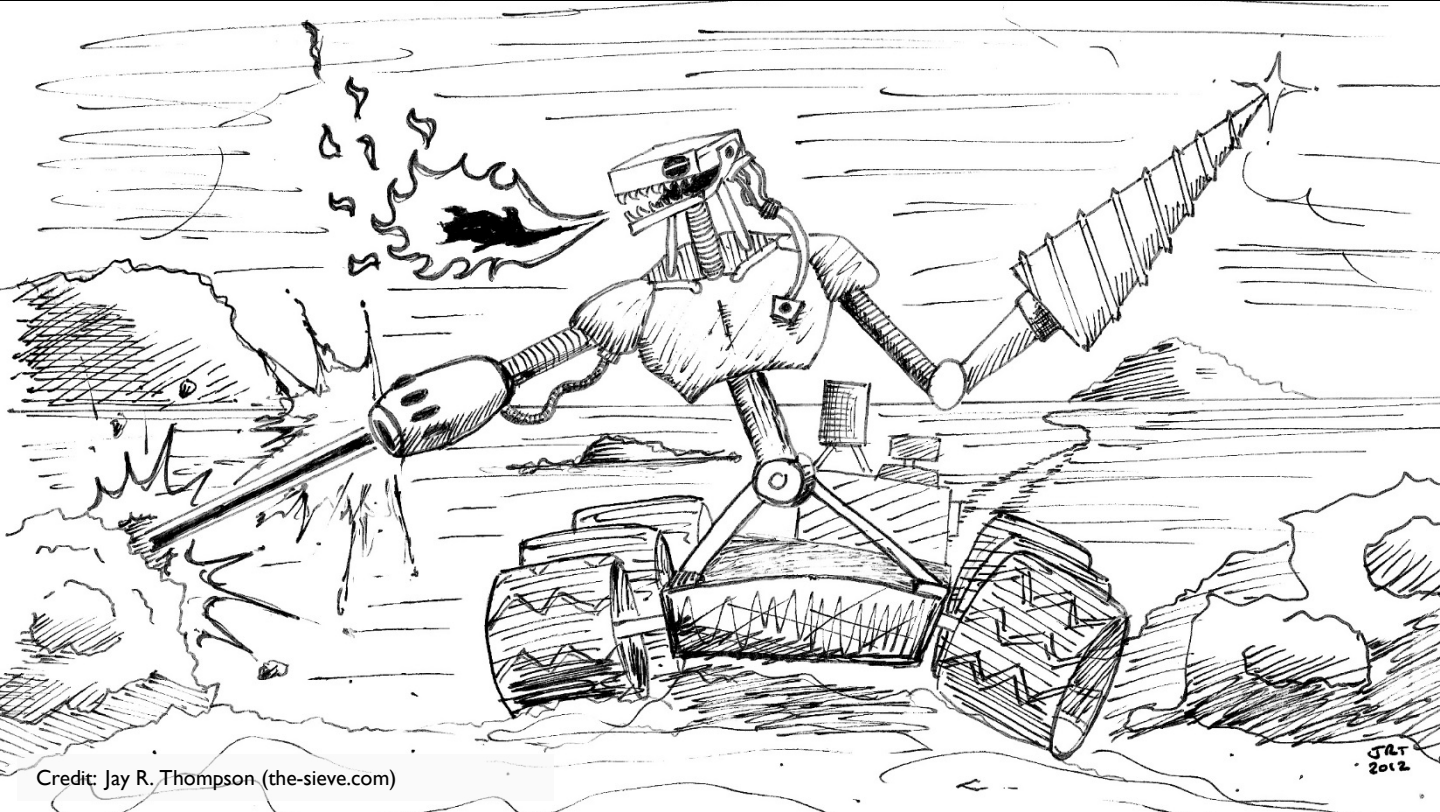


“The overall scientific goal of the mission is to explore and quantitatively assess a local region on Mars' surface as a potential habitat for life, past or present.”



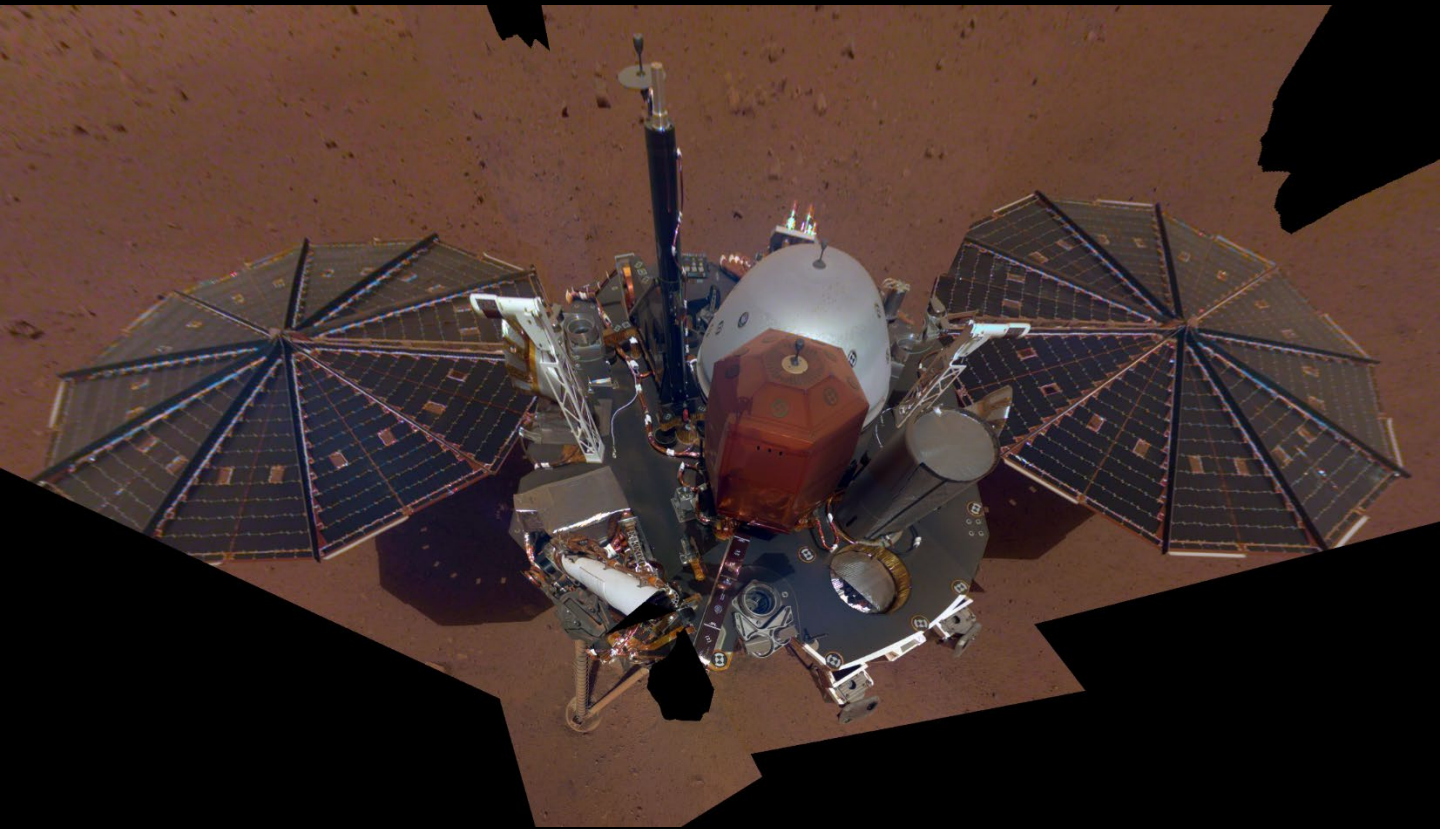


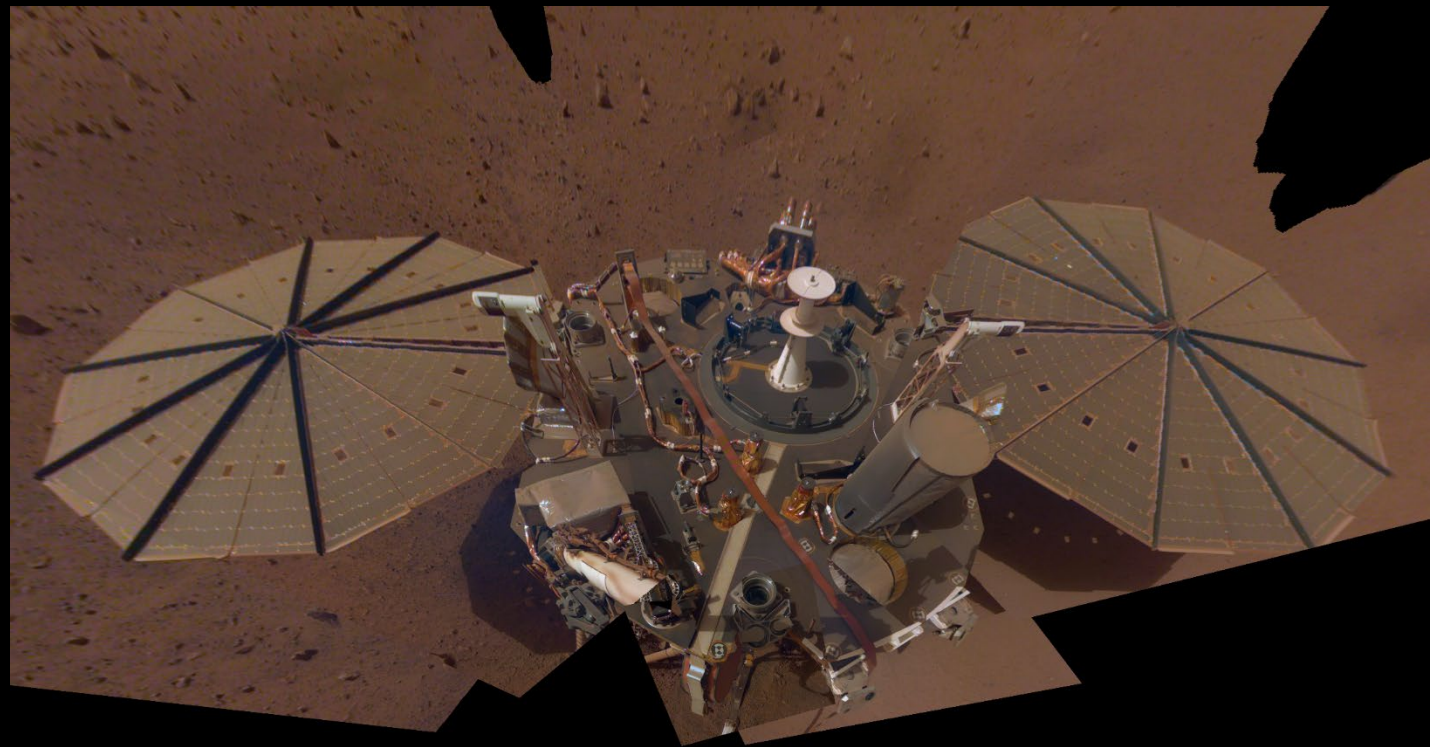


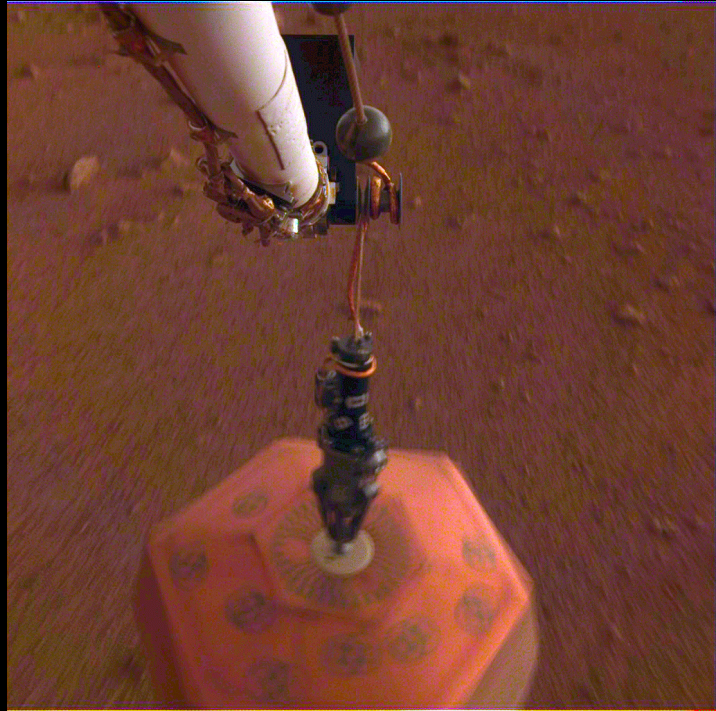


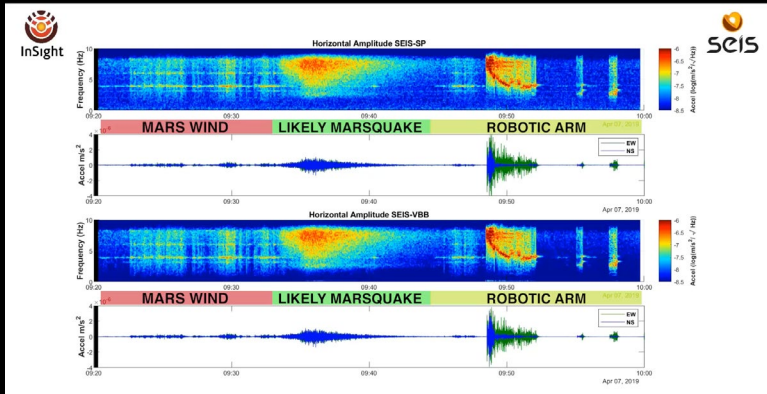
Credit: Jay R. Thompson (the-sieve.com)

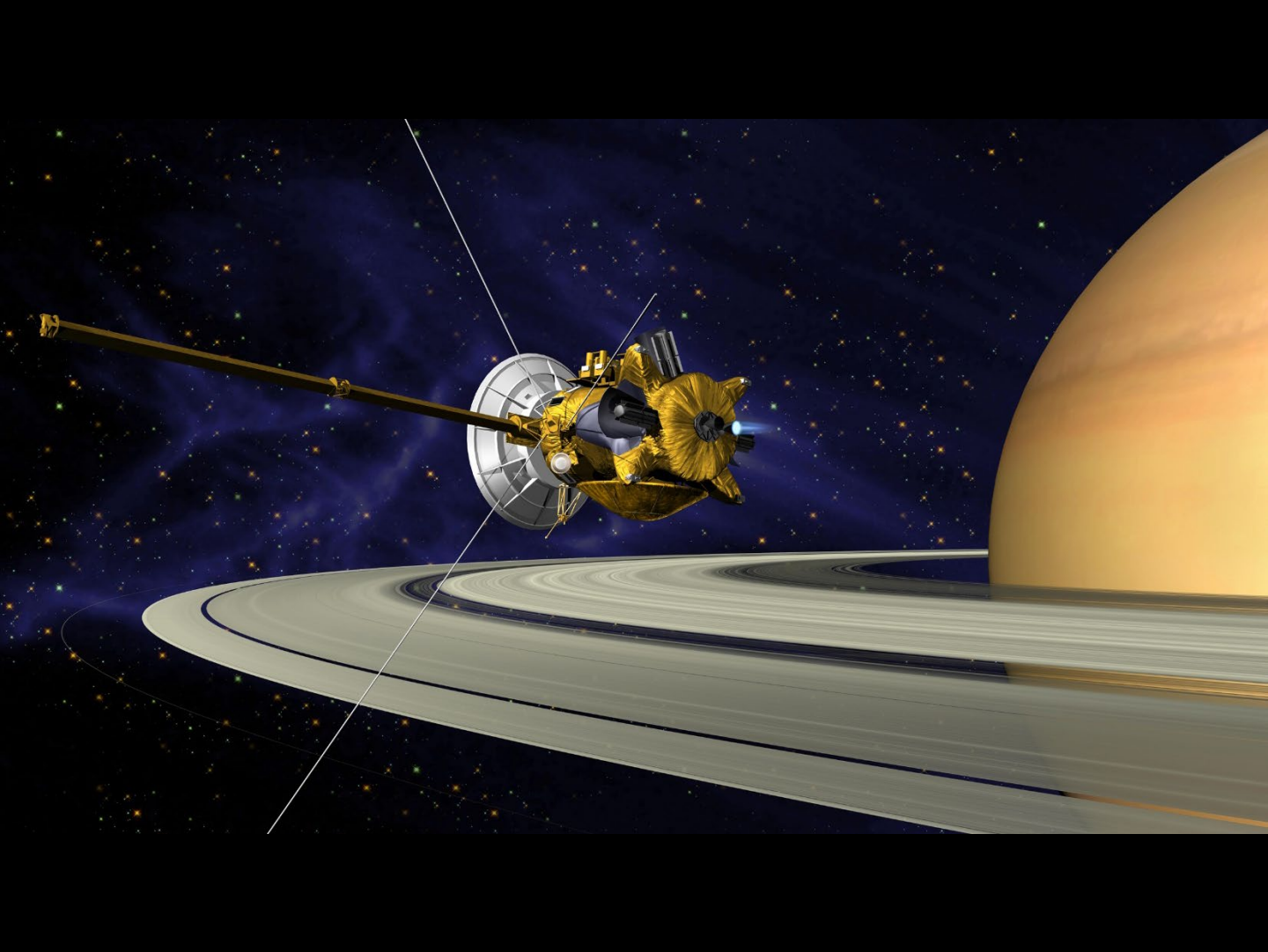
JRT
2012

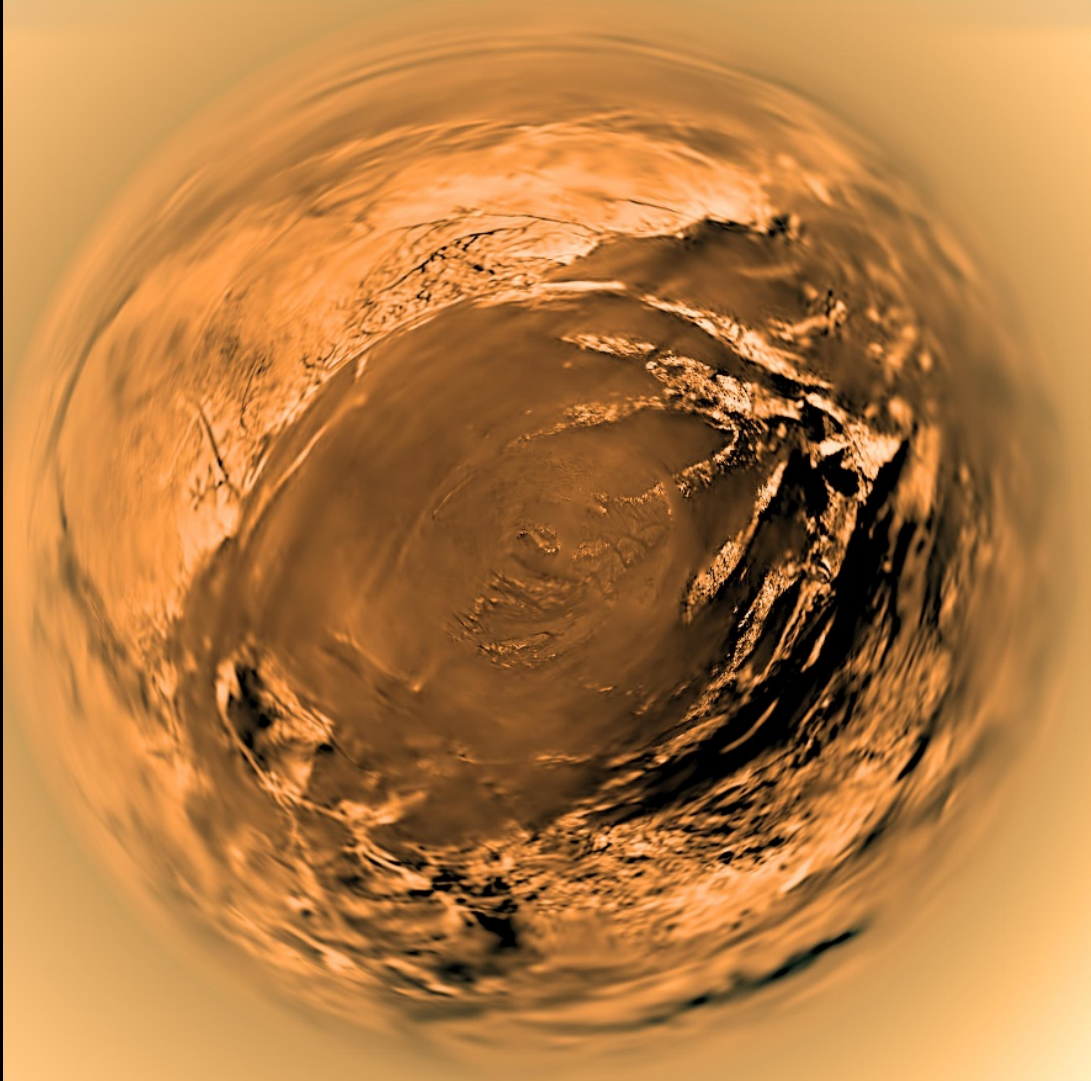




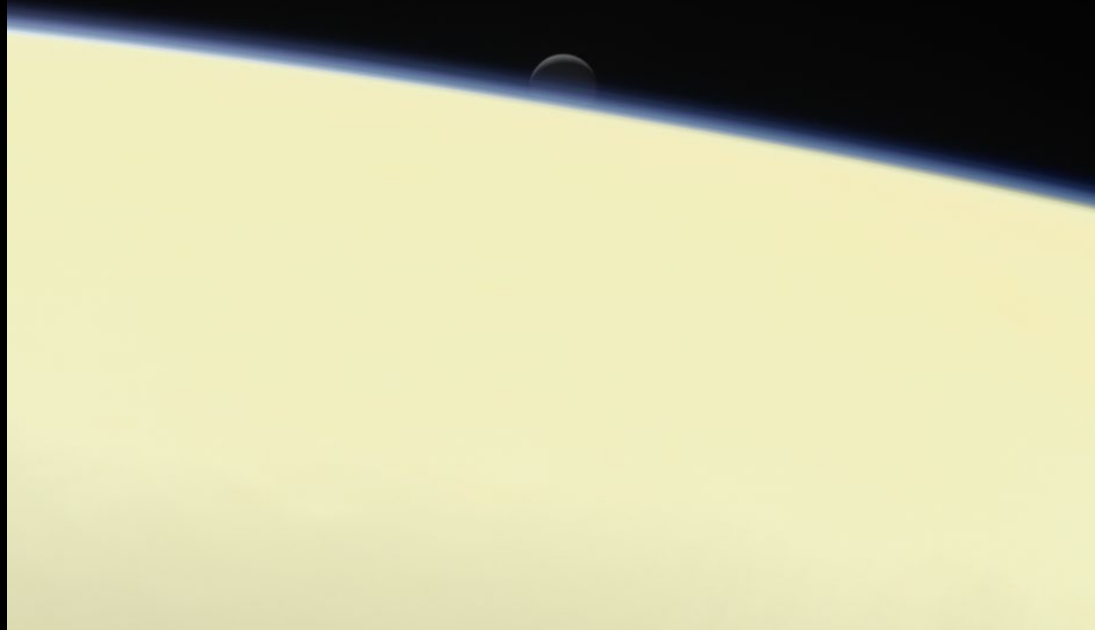




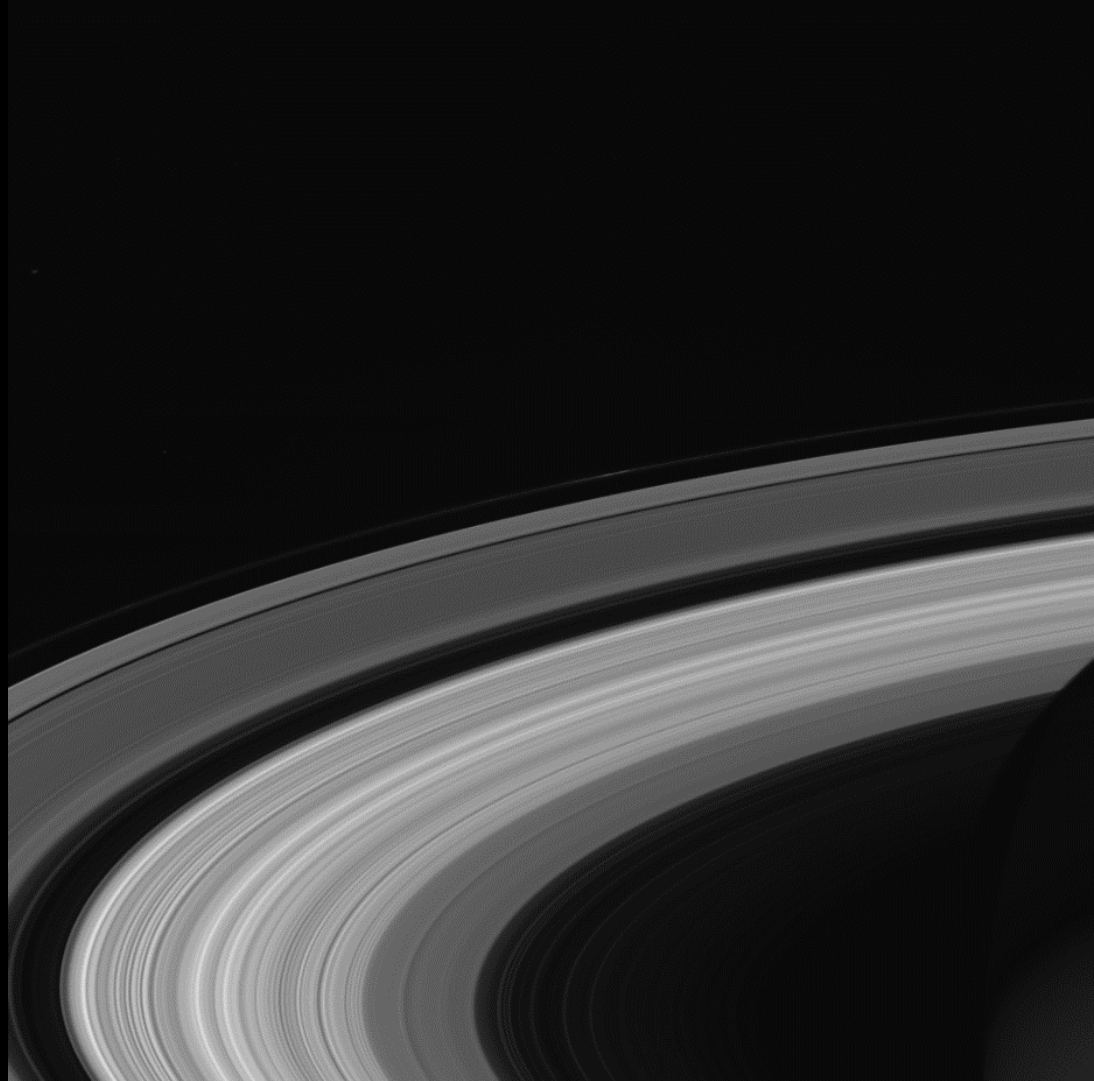


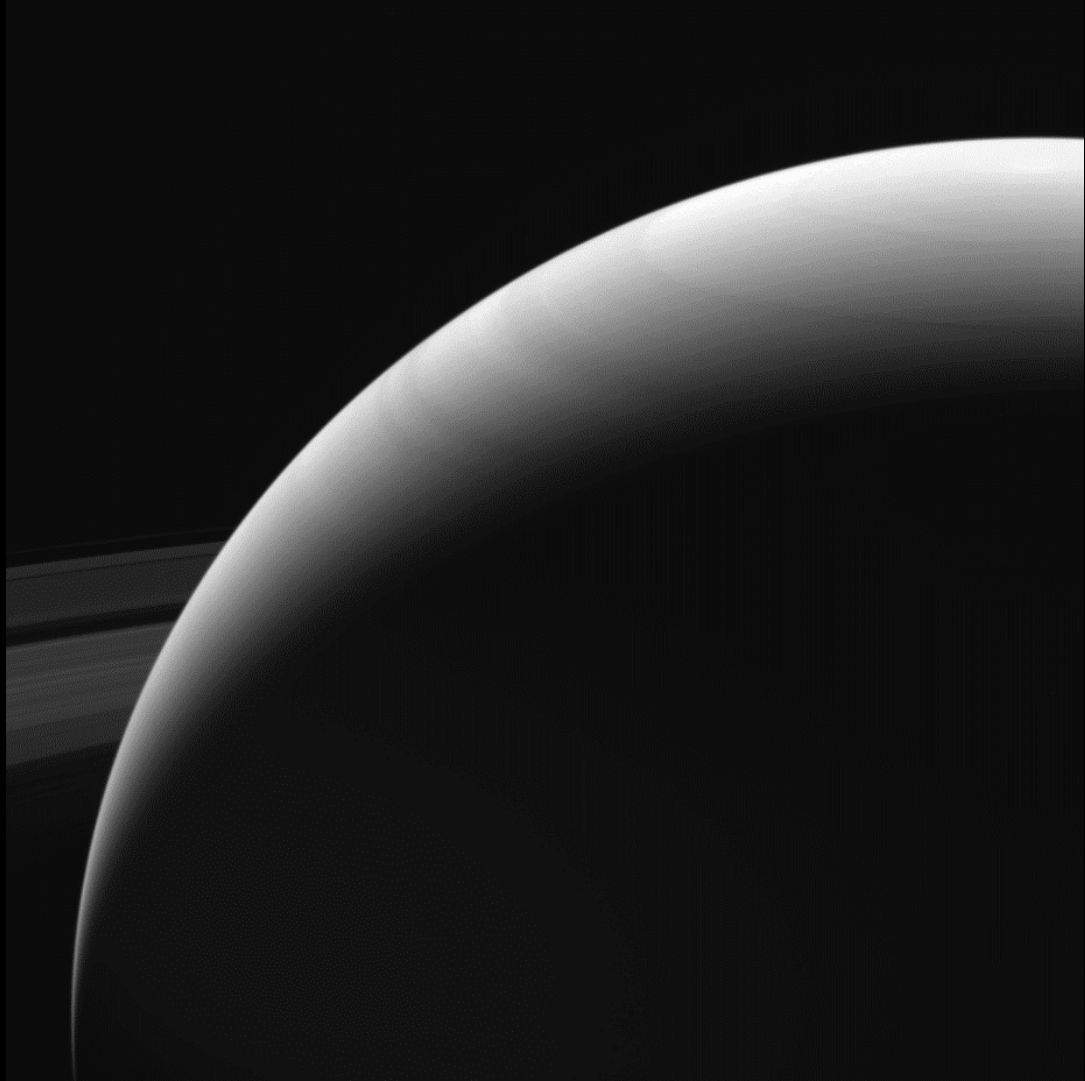


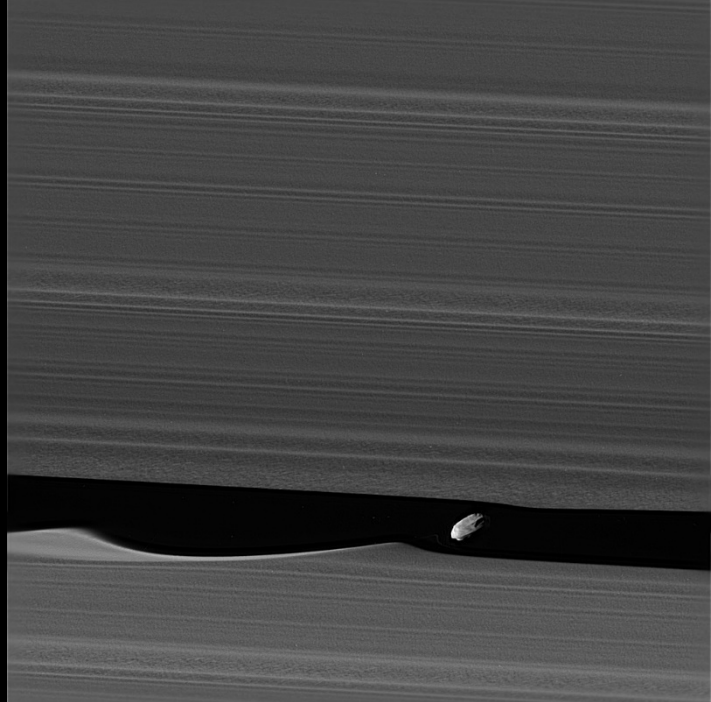
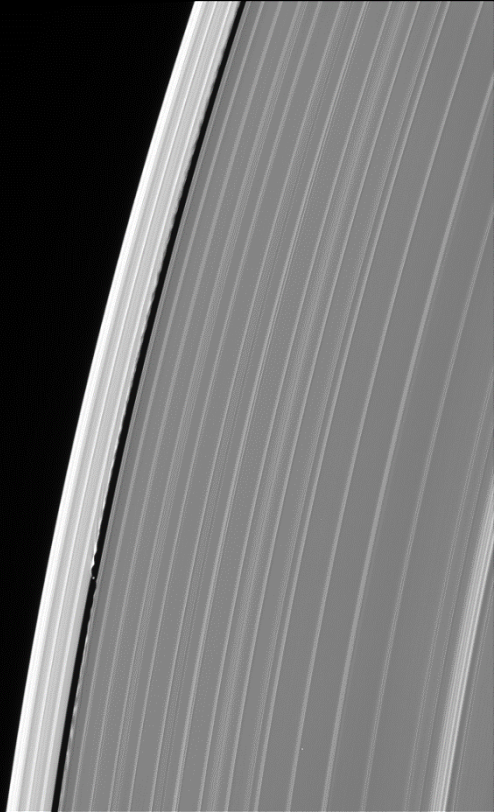














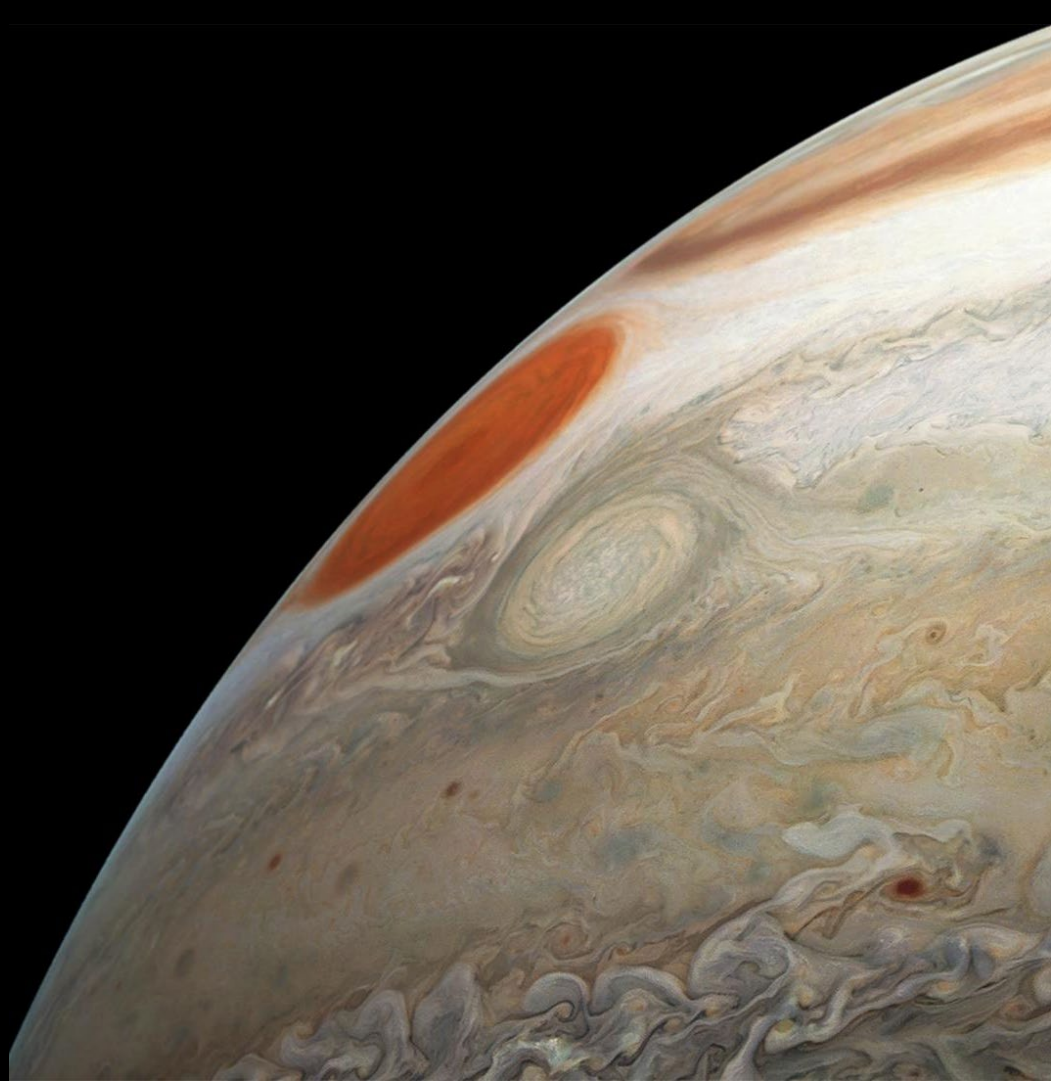
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- How long is a day on Saturn?
- Saturn's Rings are Relatively New

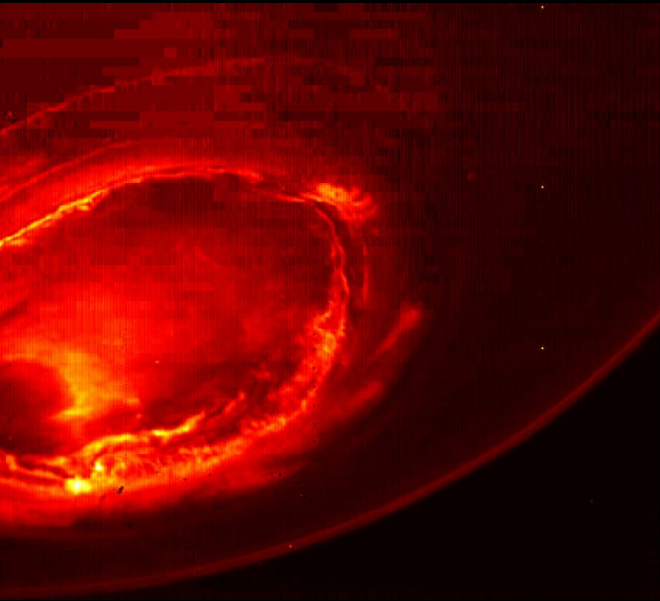
- How long is a day on Saturn?
- Saturn's Rings are Relatively New
- Particles spiral into Saturn directed by its magnetic fields

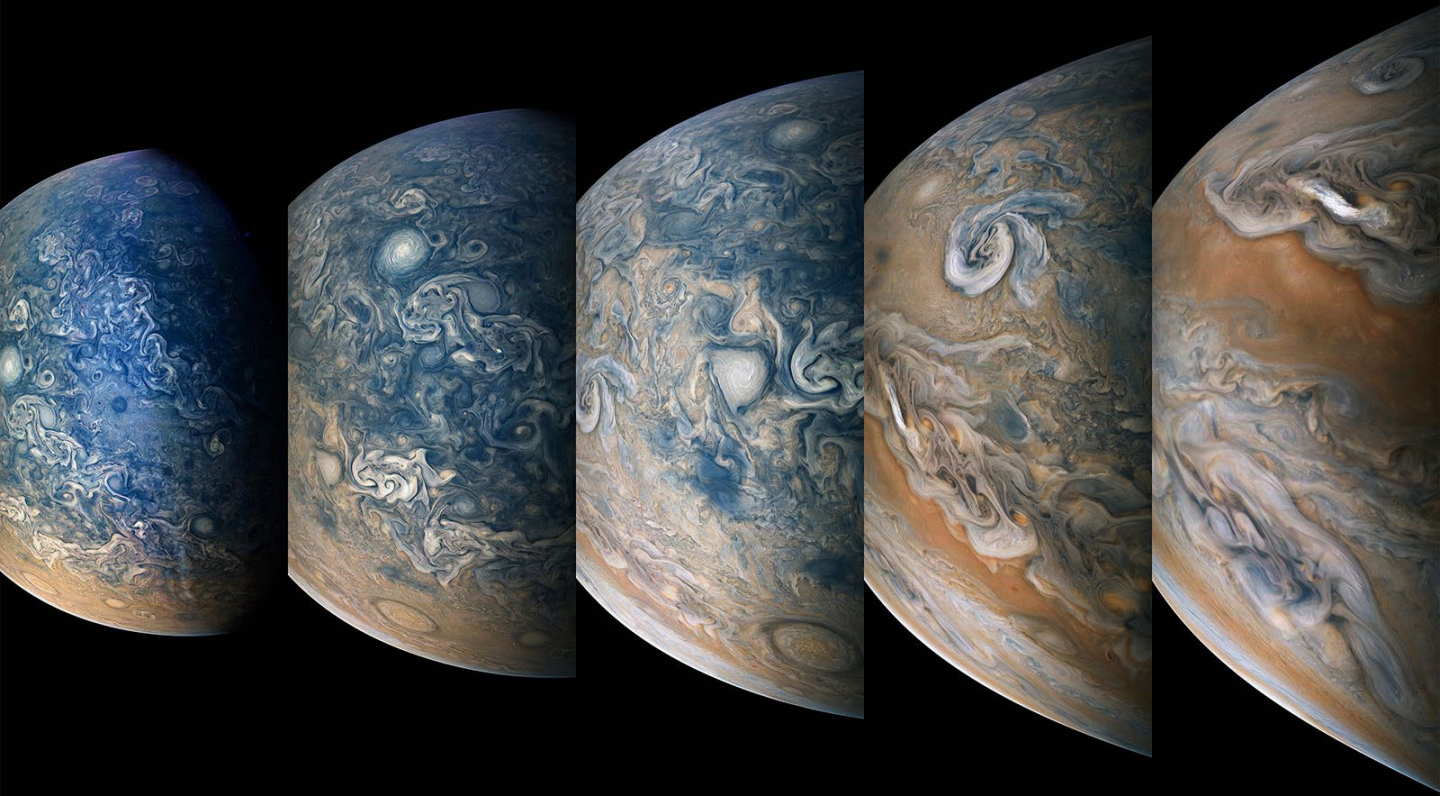
- How long is a day on Saturn?
- Saturn's Rings are Relatively New
- Particles spiral into Saturn directed by its magnetic fields
- Grinding Saturn's rings into nano-particle smoke









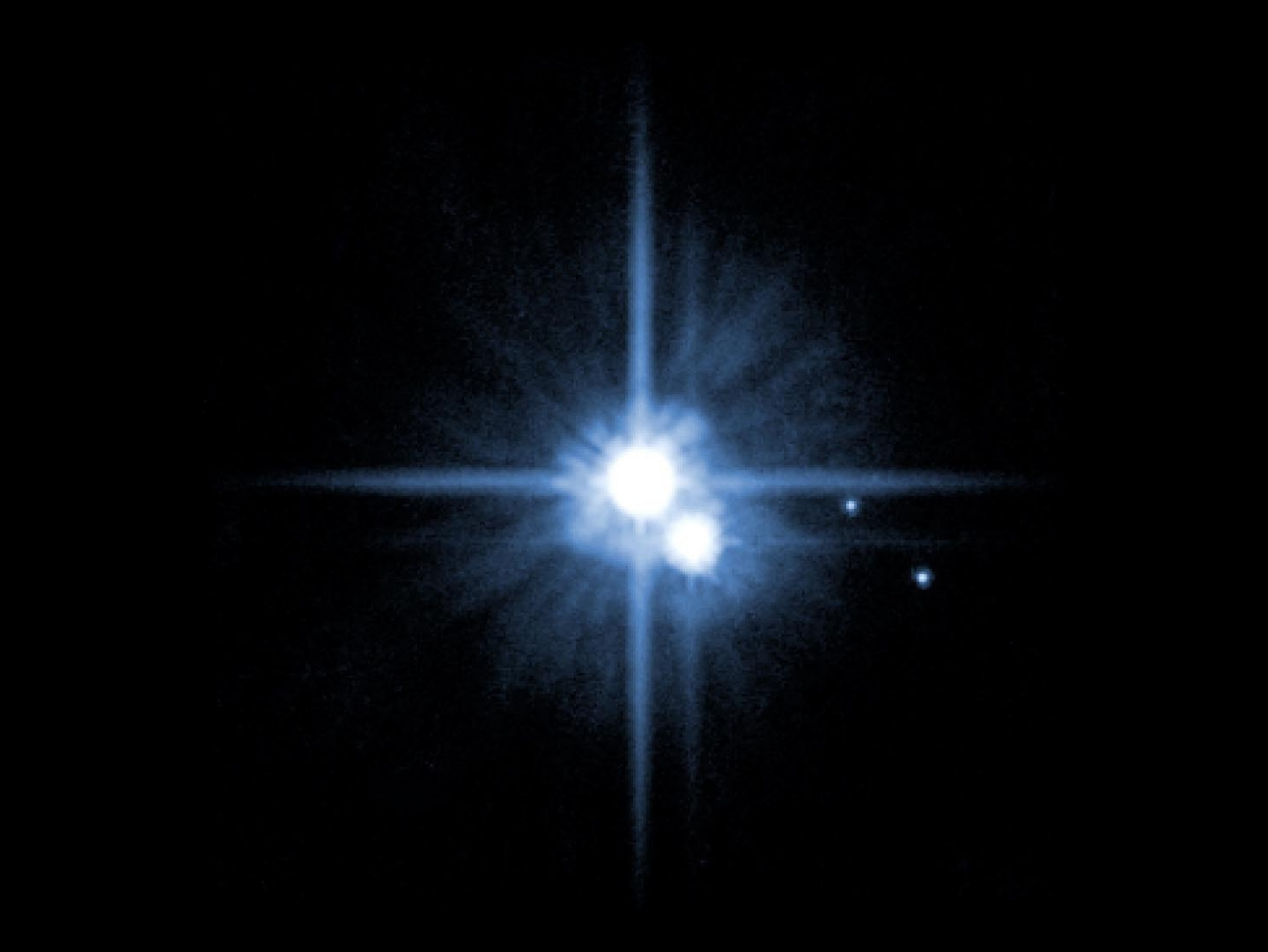


- Waves in the Jovian Atmosphere

- Waves in the Jovian Atmosphere
- Lightning on Jupiter

- Waves in the Jovian Atmosphere
- Lightning on Jupiter
- Jupiter's magnetic field





The Demotion of Pluto

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Astronomers detect '10th planet'

By Dr David Whitehouse
Science Editor, BBC news website

Astronomers in the United States have announced the discovery of the "10th planet" to orbit our Sun.



The largest object found in our Solar System since Neptune in 1846, it was first seen in 2003 - but important details have only now been confirmed.

Designated 2003 UB313, it is about 2,800km across - a world of rock and ice and somewhat larger than Pluto.

Scientists say it is three times as far away as Pluto, in an orbit at an angle to the orbits of the main planets.

Astronomers think that at some point in its history, Neptune probably flung the small world into its highly inclined 44-degree orbit.

A comparison of 2003 UB313 and other distant objects

It is currently 97 Earth-Sun distances away - more than twice Pluto's average distance from the Sun.

Bigger than Pluto

Its discoverers are Michael Brown of Caltech, Chad Trujillo of the Gemini Observatory in Hawaii, and David Rabinowitz of Yale University.

David Rabinowitz told the BBC News website: "It has been a remarkable day and a remarkable year. 2003 UB313 is probably larger than Pluto. It is fainter than Pluto, but three times farther away.

"Brought to the same distance from the Sun as Pluto, it would be brighter. So today, the world knows that Pluto is not unique. There are other Plutos, just farther out in the Solar System where they are a little harder to find."

SEE ALSO:

- Distant object found orbiting Sun 29 Jul 05 | Science/Nature
- 'New planet' forces rethink 17 Mar 04 | Science/Nature
- Astronomers discover 'new planet' 15 Mar 04 | Science/Nature
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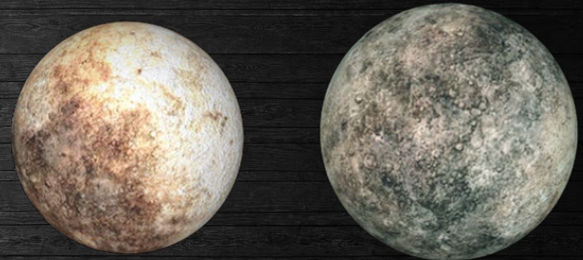
- Discovery announcement

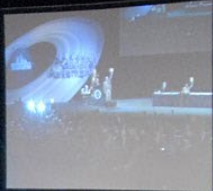
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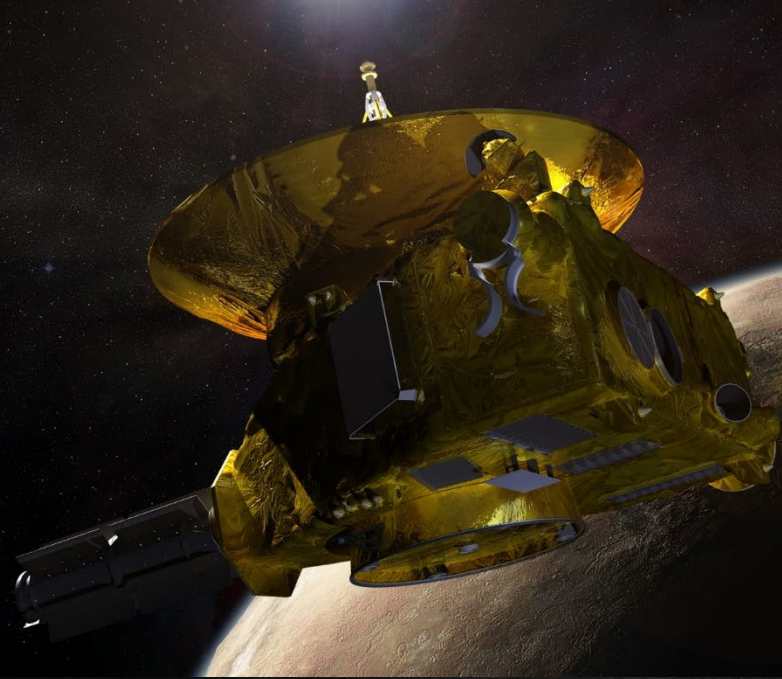


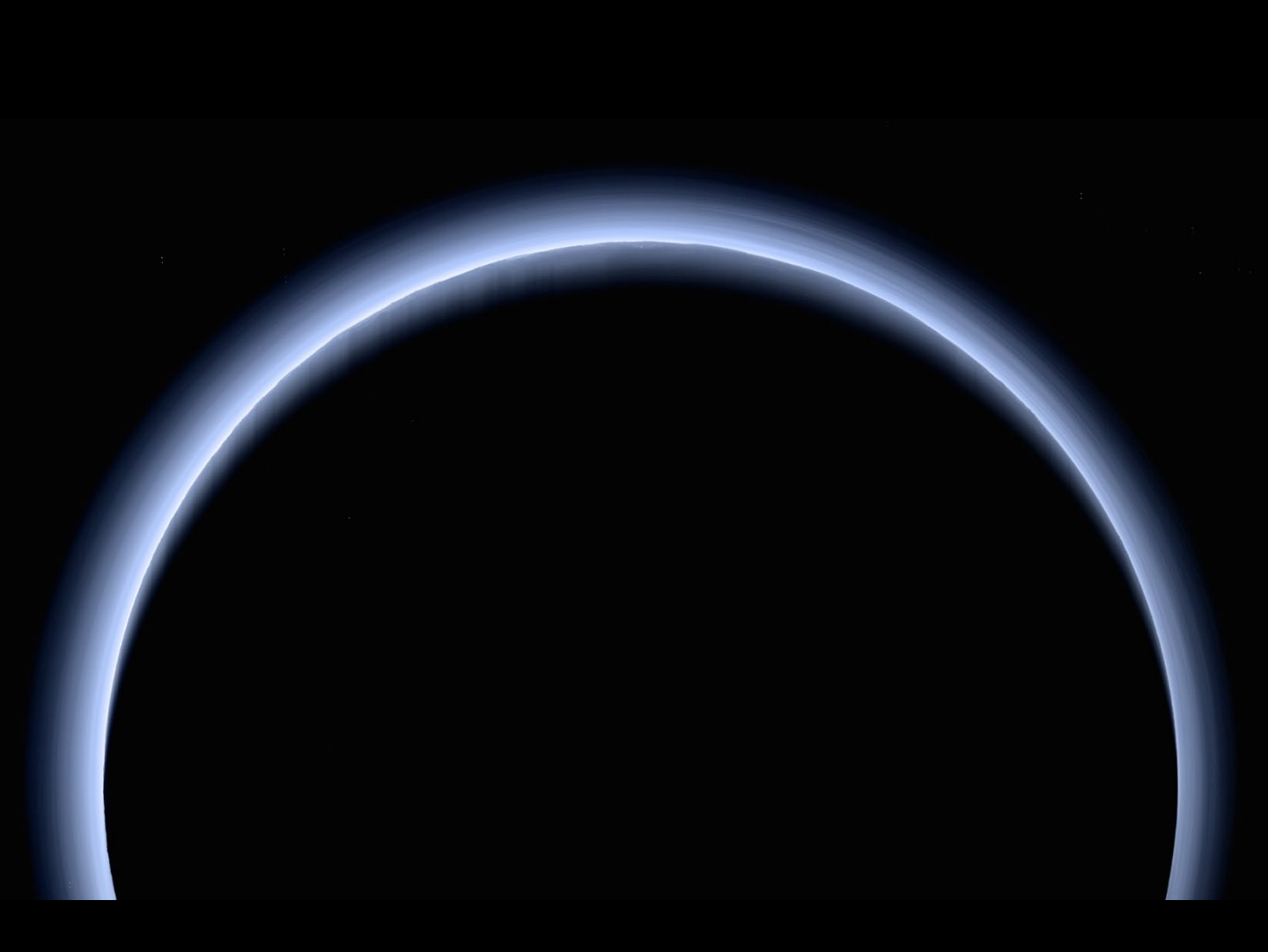


RESOLUTION 24
The AU Assembly resolves that planets and other bodies, except satellites, in the Solar System be defined into three distinct categories in the following way:
1) A **planet** is a celestial body that (a) is in orbit around the Sun, (b) has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape, and (c) has cleared the neighbourhood around its orbit.
2) A **dwarf planet** is a celestial body that (a) is in orbit around the Sun, (b) has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape, (c) has not cleared the neighbourhood around its orbit, and (d) is not a satellite.
3) **Other objects**, except satellites, orbiting the Sun shall be defined as "Small Solar System Bodies".

POOR
PLUTO

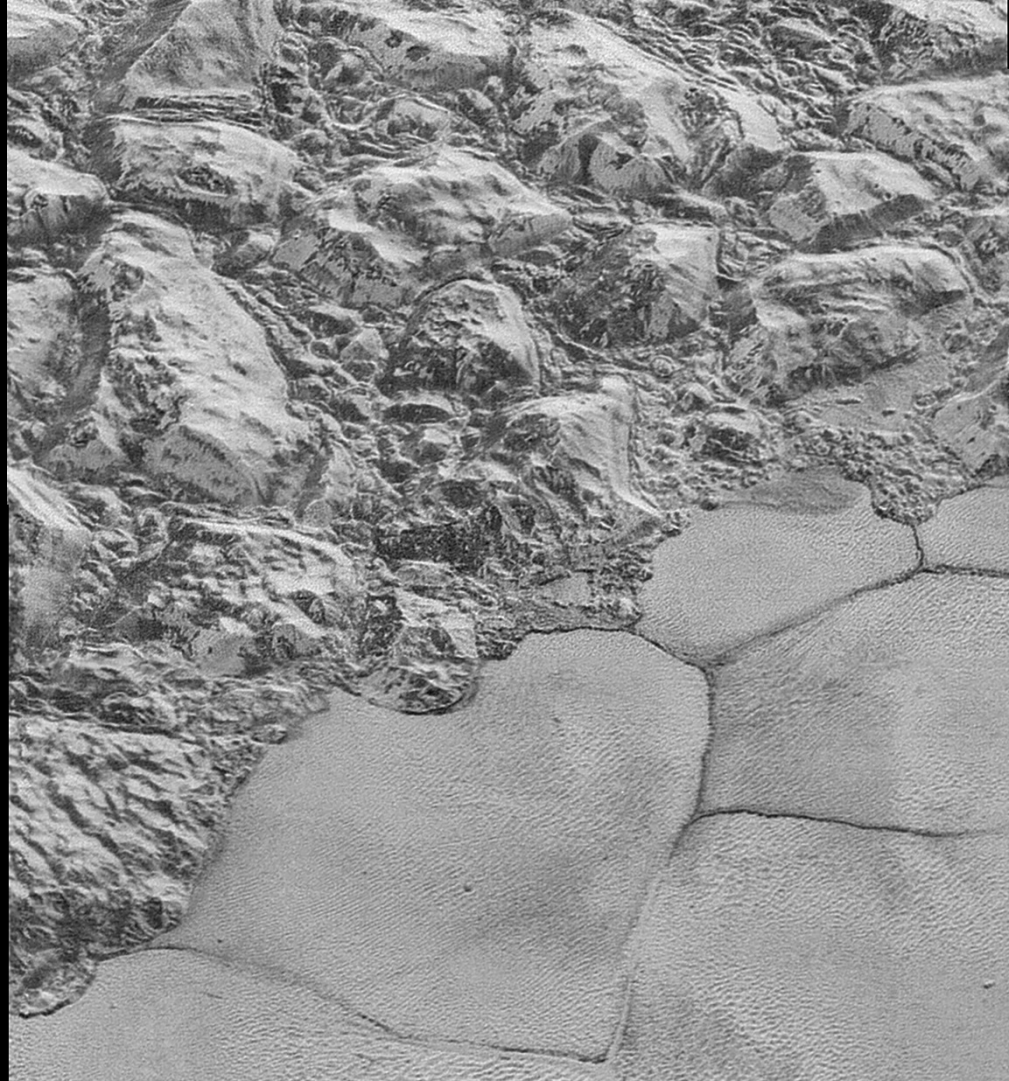








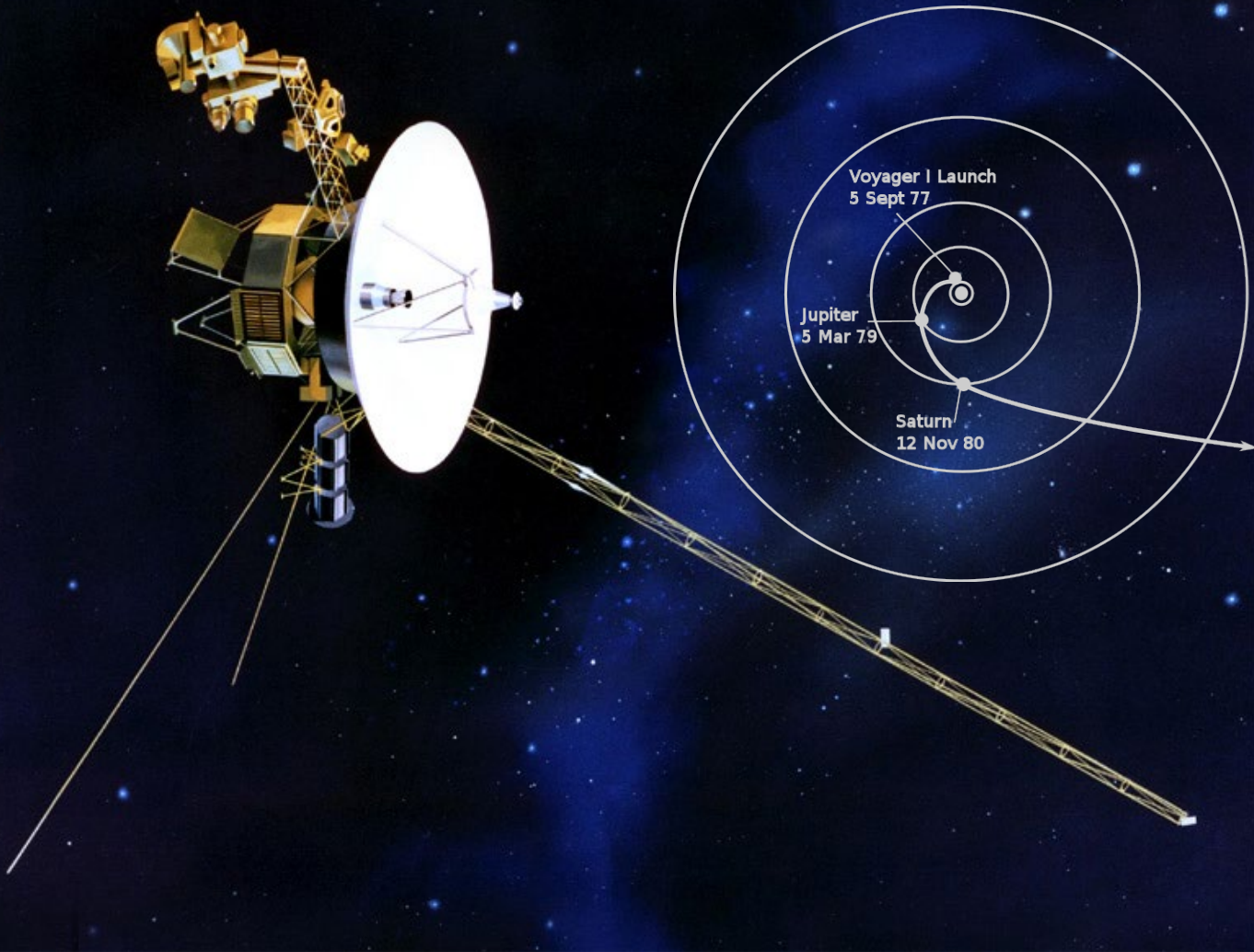












Voyager 1 Launch
5 Sept 77

Jupiter
5 Mar 79

Saturn
12 Nov 80

