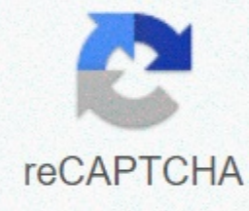




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## Space program rocket names

Wikipedia list article Comparison with NASA Mercury, Gemini, Apollo, and Space Shuttle spacecraft with their launchers This is a list of NASA missions, both crew and robot, since it was founded in 1958. There are currently more than 80 active science tasks. [1] X-Plane Program Main article: List of X-planes Since 1945, NACA (NASA's predecessor) and since 1958 NASA have been toting the X-Plane program. The purpose of the programme was originally to create a family of test aircraft not intended for production exceeding the limited amount of each design built exclusively for flight research. [2] The first X-Plane, the Bell X-1, was the first rocket-powered aircraft to break the sound barrier on July 14. [3] Since then, X-Planes has set numerous milestones, both for its crew and without crew. [4] Crew programs See also: NASA § Crewed programs Shuttle launch profiles. From left to right: Columbia, Challenger, Discovery, Atlantis and Endeavour. Astronauts Andrew Feustel (right) and Michael Fincke outside the ISS during the third spacewalk of the STS-134 mission. Apollo 17 astronaut Harrison Schmitt stands next to a boulder in Taurus-Littrow. Astronaut Wisoff with a robotic hand, 1993 Human Spaceflight Main article: Human spaceflight NASA has successfully launched more than 200 crewed missions. Two have ended in failure, causing the deaths of the entire crew: STS-51-L (Challenger disaster) in 1986 and STS-107 (Columbia disaster) in 2003. (Apollo 1 in 1967 lost three crew members but was never launched.) Program start date First crew flight end date No crew duties launched Notes Mercury program 1958 1961 1963 6 First UNITED States crew programme Gemini program 1961 1965 1966 10 Program used to practice space encounter and EVAs Apollo program 1960 1968 1972 11 [a] Landed first humans Moon Skylab 1964 1973 1973 1974 3 First American Space Station Apollo–Soyuz Test Project 1971 1975 1975 1 Common soviet space shuttle 1972 1981 2011 134[b] First missions , where the spacecraft was reused shuttle-mir programme 1993 1995 1998 11[c] Russian Partnership International Space Station 1993 1998 Running 63 Joint With Roscosmos, CSA, ESA and JAXA; The Americans flew on the Russian Soyuz after the 2011-2020 commercial crew program of the space shuttle retired The current 1 Current Program to Transport Americans to the ISS Artemis Program 2017 Current Program to Bring Humans to the Moon Again Notes: Apollo 1 was unbolted due to a fire that killed astronauts and does not count here. One space shuttle mission ended with the destruction of a vehicle and the death of the entire crew before entering orbit. The shuttle Mir missions were all space shuttle missions and are also counted under the space shuttle program missions in the table. Cancelled Further information: Constellation Programme 7. The Obama administration announced that the launch an independent review of U.S. spaceflight operations with the goal of ensuring that the nation is on an energetic and sustainable path to achieve its oldest aspirations in space. The review was conducted by a panel of experts led by Norman Augustine, former ceo of Lockheed Martin, who served on the President's Council of Science and Technology Advisors during both Democratic and Republican presidents. The U.S. SpaceFlight Plans Review was to explore ongoing and planned National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA) development efforts, as well as possible options and current options to promote a safe, innovative, affordable and sustainable human spaceflight program after the space shuttle retires. The panel worked closely with NASA to seek help from the U.S. Congress, the White House, the public, industry and international partners as it developed its options. It presented its results on 22 October 2009. [5] [6] [7] In February 2010, Obama announced his proposal to cancel the constellation program as part of the 2011 economic projects. On October 11, 2010, NASA's Budget Licensing Act officially canceled the constellation. Future Further information: The Artemis program NASA resurrected the Orion spacecraft from a discontinued constellation program and successfully tested the first capsule on December 5, 2014 on EFT-1. After a near-perfect flight traveling 3,800 miles above Earth, the spacecraft was discovered for research. NASA plans to use an Orion crew vehicle to send humans to deep space locations such as the Moon and Mars starting in the 2020s. Orion is powered by NASA's new heavy-lift vehicle, the Space Launch System (SLS), which is currently under construction. Artemis 1 is designed to be the first flight of the SLS and will be launched as a test of the completed Orion and SLS system. [8] During the mission, the unedited Orion capsule will spend 10 days in a distant orbit of 60,000 kilometers (37,000 kilometers) around the Moon before returning to Earth. [9] Artemis 2, the program's first crew mission, will launch four astronauts in 2022[10] on a moon-free return flight at a distance of 8,900 kilometers (5,500 kilometers). [11] [12] [13] After Artemis 2, the Lunar Gateway power and propulsion element and three components of the sacrificial lunar launcher are designed to be delivered at several launches of commercial launch service providers. [14] Artemis 3 is scheduled to launch an SLS Block 1 rocket in 2024 and will use the minimalist Gateway and expendable lander to reach the program's first crew lunar launcher. The flight is scheduled to land in the Moon's Antarctic region, where two astronauts have been staying there for about a week. [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] Robotics missions anomalous anomalous Rocket Experiment (ATREX) – viisi peräkkäistä laukaisua, 80 sekunnin välein 27.3.2012, tutkivat korkeaa suihkuvirtaa. [19] [20] NASA Sounding Rocket Program Earth -satelliitit Pääluokka: NASA:n satelliitit kiertävät Maan biosatelliittia 1, 2 ja 3 Kosminen taustatutkija (COBE) - Maan havainnointijärjestelmä[21] Painovoiman palautumis- ja ilmastokokeilu (GRACE) NPOESS-valmisteluhanke (NPP) – National Polar Observing System[21] Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) NPOESS Preparatory Project (NPP) – National Polar kiertävä operatiivinen ympäristösatelliittijärjestelmä (NPOESS)[22] Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS) Echo 1 ja 2 - Great Observatories Chandra X-ray Observatory Compton Gamma Ray Observatory Hubble Space Telescope – ESA-kumppanuus Spitzer Space Telescope (tunnettiin aiemmin nimellä Space Infrared Telescope Facility, SIRTf) - High Energy Astronomy Observatory -ohjelma High Energy Astronomy Observatory 1 (HEAO 1) Einstein Observatory (HEAO 2) ensimmäinen täysin kuvantanut röntgenteleskooppi High Energy Astronomy Observatory 3 (HEAO 3) Imager for Magnetopause-to-Aurora Global Exploration (IMAGE) Infrapuna tähtitieteellinen satelliitti (IRAS) Jason-1[23] OSTM/Jason-2[24] Jason-3[25] Landsat-ohjelma[26] Landsat 1 Landsat 2 Landsat 3 Landsat 4 Landsat 5 Landsat 6 Landsat Data Continuity Mission - Living With a Star Van Allen Probes – Van Allen -säteilyä tutkivat twin-luotaimet [ 27][28] Kohtalaisen resoluution kuvantamisspektrometri

(MODIS) Monikulmainen kuvantamisspektrometri (MISR) - Uusi vuosituuhannen ohjelma (NMP) Maahavainto-1 (EO-1) Avaruustekniikka 5 (ST5) Avaruus Tekniikka 6 (ST6) NanoSail-D ja NanoSail-D2 Orbiting Carbon Observatory (OCO) - Alkuperäohjelma Far Ultraviolet Spectroscopic Explorer (FUSE) Kepler etsii Maan kokoisia eksoplaneettoja asuttavalta vyöhykkeeltä Aikahistoria tapahtumat ja makromittakaavan vuorovaikutukset alamyrskysten aikana (THEMIS) - Small Explorer -ohjelma (SMEX)[29] Jään aeronomia Mesosfäärissä (AIM) Fast Auroral Snapshot Explorer (FAST) Galaxy Evolution Explorer (GALEX) Interstellar Rajatutkija (IBEX) Ydinspektrooppinen teleskooppijärjestelmä (NuSTAR) – Maata kiertävä röntgenteleskooppi[30][31] Reuven Ramaty High Energy Solar Spectroscopic Imager (RHESSI) – Auringon havainnointi, Maasatelliitti Solar Anomalous ja Magnetospheric Particle Explorer (SAMPEX) Submillimeter Wave Astronomy Satellite (SWAS) Transition Region ja Coronal Explorer (TRACE) – Aurinko tarkkailee , Maasatelliitti Laajakenttä Infrapuna Explorer (WIRE) - Aurinko maanpäälliset anturit ohjelma Hinode (Solar-B) Termosfääri Ionosfääri Mesosphere Energetics ja Dynamics (TIMED) Kaksi laajakumakuvaus Neutraali-atomi spektrometri (TWINS) Uhuru Wilkinson Mikroaalto Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) Kuu Katso myös : Kuu Clementine Gravity Recovery and Interior Laboratoryn (GRAIL) tutkimus [32] -Lunar Orbiter -ohjelma Lunar 1 Lunar Orbiter 2 Lunar Orbiter 3 Lunar Orbiter 4 Lunar Orbiter 5 - Moon Predecessor Robot Program (LPRP) Moon Crater Observation and Sensing Sensing Sensing Ei, ei, ei. Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO) Lunar Prospector Moon Mineralogy Mapper (M3) – instrumentti ISRO:n Chandrayaan-1 -Pioneer-ohjelmalle Pioneer 0 Pioneer 1 Pioneer 2 Pioneer 3 Pioneer P-1 Pioneer P-3 Pioneer P-30 Pioneer P-31 Pioneer 3 Pioneer 4 - Ranger-ohjelma Ranger 1 Ranger 2 Ranger 3 Ranger 4 Ranger 5 Ranger 6 Ranger 7 Ranger 8 Ranger 9 - Surveyor program Surveyor 1 Surveyor 2 Surveyor 3 Surveyor 4 Surveyor 5 Surveyor 6 Surveyor 7 Martian Katso myös: Marsin etsintä - Mariner-ohjelma Mariner 4 Mariner 6 ja 7 Mariner 8 Mariner 9 - Mars Exploration Rovers Spirit rover Opportunity rover Mars Global Surveyor Mars Odyssey - Mars Pathfinder Sojourner Rover - Mars Polar Lander Deep Space 2 (DS2) – (maanalaiset luotaimet) Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter - Mars Science Laboratory (MSL) Curiosity Rover - Mars Scout -ohjelma Mars Atmosphere and Volatile EvolutioN (MAVEN) Phoenix - Viking program Viking 1 Viking 2 Asteroidal/cometary - Discovery Program Deep Impact (primary) – EPOXI (laajennettu) - New Millennium Program (NMP) Deep Space 1 (DS1) – ensimmäinen avaruusalus , jonka käyttövoimana on Ion thruster Near Earth Asteroid Rendezvous - Shoemaker (NEAR Shoemaker) – close study of 433 Eros - New Frontiers program Origins Spectral Interpretation Resource Identification Security Regolith Explorer (OSIRIS-REx) – launched September 2016[33][34] Stardust – follow-up for Deep Impact's primary mission to 9P/Tempel Other planets Cassini–Huygens – Saturn and its moons Dawn – Vesta in 2011-2012, and Ceres in 2015-2018 Galileo – Jupiter and its moons Juno – Jupiter Magellan (Venus Radar Mapper) - Mariner program – Venus Mariner 1 Mariner 2 Mariner 5 Mariner 10 – first to Mercury MESSENGER – first to orbit Mercury - New Frontiers program Juno Spacecraft Mission – Jupiter-bound for polar orbit in 2016[35] New Horizons – Pluto and its moons in 2015 - Pioneer program Pioneer 5 – interplanetary space between Earth and Venus Pioneer 6 , 7 , 8 ja 9 – Aurinkotuuli, auringon magneettikenttä ja kosmiset säteet Pioneer 10 – ensin asteroidivyöhykkeelle ja Jupiter Pioneer 11 – asteroidivyöhyke ja Jupiter, ensin Saturn Pioneer Venus -projektiin - Voyager-ohjelma Voyager 1 – Jupiter, Saturn Voyager 2 – Jupiter, Saturnus, ensin Uranukseen ja Neptune Solar Genesis – palautettu näyte aurinkotuulesta - Living With a Star Balloon Array for RBSP Relativistic Electron Losses (BARREL) – kaksi 20 ilmapallon kampanjaa, joissa tutkitaan Van Allenin säteilyvöitä, 2012–2014[36] Tämä tehtävä täydentää Van Allen Probesia (RBSP). [37] Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO) Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO) – ESA partnership Solar Maximum Mission (SolarMax) - Solar Terrestrial Probes program Magnetospheric Multiscale Mission (MMS) – laukaisuvalmiuspäivä oli lokakuu 2014 [38] käynnistettiin 13.3.2015 klo 02:44 UTC. [39] Solar TERrestrial RElations Observatory (STEREO) (spacecraft) – ESA partnership Parker Solar Probe – the first mission to the Sun Corona, which was successfully launched on August 12, 2018. [40] [41] Planned operations — Programme of Origin James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) — ESA Partnership – launch planned for 2021[42][43] Europa Clipper; launch –2023 - New Frontiers program Dragonfly (spacecraft); launch –2026 Cancelled or undeveloped mission Main article: List of NASA cancellations Comet Rendezvous Asteroid Flyby (CRAF) Jupiter Icy Moons Orbiter (JIMO) Mars Astrobiology Explorer-Cacher (MAX-C) Mars Telecommunications Orbiter (MTO) - Origins program Space Interferome Missionry (SIM)) Terrest planet finder (TPF) Pluto Kuiper Express (PLUTOKE) – replaced by New Horizons Old proposals - Mars Scout program Aerial Regional-scale Environmental Survey (ARES) (2000-2010 concept) TAU (spacecraft) probe to 1000 AU (1980s concept) See also NASA : Major Strategic Science Missions, NASA Flagship Missions Discovery Program, Mid-Market NASA New Frontiers Missions, Medium NASA Missions for Outdoor Planets Space Exploration Timeline when We Left Earth: The NASA Missions – a 2008 documentary covering NASA mission history. 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Retrieved 2019-07-10. ^ Hill 2018, page 3, Crewed Hybrid Free Return Trajectory, which demonstrates the performance of crew flight and spacecraft systems outside low Earth orbit (LEO) [...] moon fly-by nmi [...] 4 astronauts [...] Task Task 9-day harvnb error: no goal: CITEREFHill2018 (help) ^ a b Weiting, Hanneke (May 23, 2019). NASA has a full plate of lunar missions before astronauts can return to the Moon. Space.com. Referred to 28.8.2019. And before NASA sends astronauts to the Moon in 2024, the agency must first launch five aspects of moonr gateway, all of which are commercial vehicles that will be launched separately and connected in orbit around the Moon. Firstly, the power and propulsion element will start in 2022. The crew module will then start (without crew) in 2023. In 2024, before the crew lands, NASA will launch the last critical components: a transport vehicle carrying the landers from gateway to lower lunar orbit, a landing module that brings astronauts to the moon's surface, and a takeoff module that brings them back to the transport vehicle, which then returns them to gateway. ^ Bridenstine & Grush 2019, Now, for Artemis 3, which transports our crew to gateway, we need to get the crew access to the lander. This means that at Gateway we have a power and propulsion element that is launched commercially, a user module that launches commercially, and then we have a lander there. harvnb error: no target: CITEREFBridenstineGrush2019 (help) ^ Bridenstine & Grush 2019, The direction we have right now is that the next man and first lady will be American, and that we will land at the South Pole of the Moon in 2024. Harvnb error: no target: CITEREFBridenstineGrush2019 (help) ^ Chang, Kenneth (May 25, 2019). 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