

A photograph of a rocket launch at dusk. The rocket is ascending vertically, leaving a thick, bright plume of white smoke and fire that extends from the launch pad to the top of the frame. The sky is a mix of dark blue and orange, with scattered white clouds. In the foreground, the silhouettes of people and structures are visible, including a building on the right and a flagpole in the center. The overall scene is dramatic and captures the power of space exploration.

Space Travel of the Future

WOPAT #279

What I'm going to talk about:

- **Interplanetary travel**
- **Interstellar travel**
- **Intergalactic travel**
- **Faster than light travel**

Space travel in the solar system

- Current accomplishments:
 - Voyager 1: farthest manmade object from Earth at 113 AU
 - Will remain powered until ~2025
 - Used gravity assists
 - Manned missions to the Moon
 - Saturn V rocket launches modular craft that docks on Moon
 - NASA's Constellation Program would have sent people to Mars - cancelled

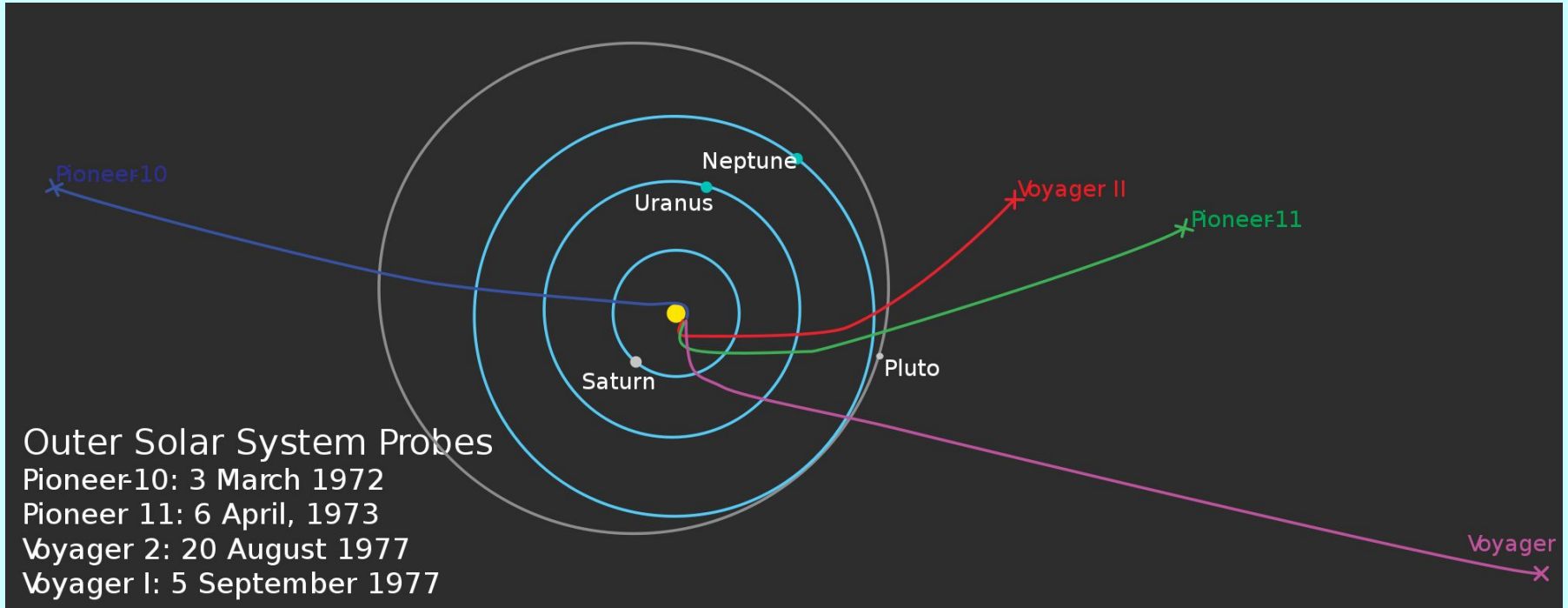


Voyager 1

Launch of Voyager 1



Flight Paths of Farthest Probes



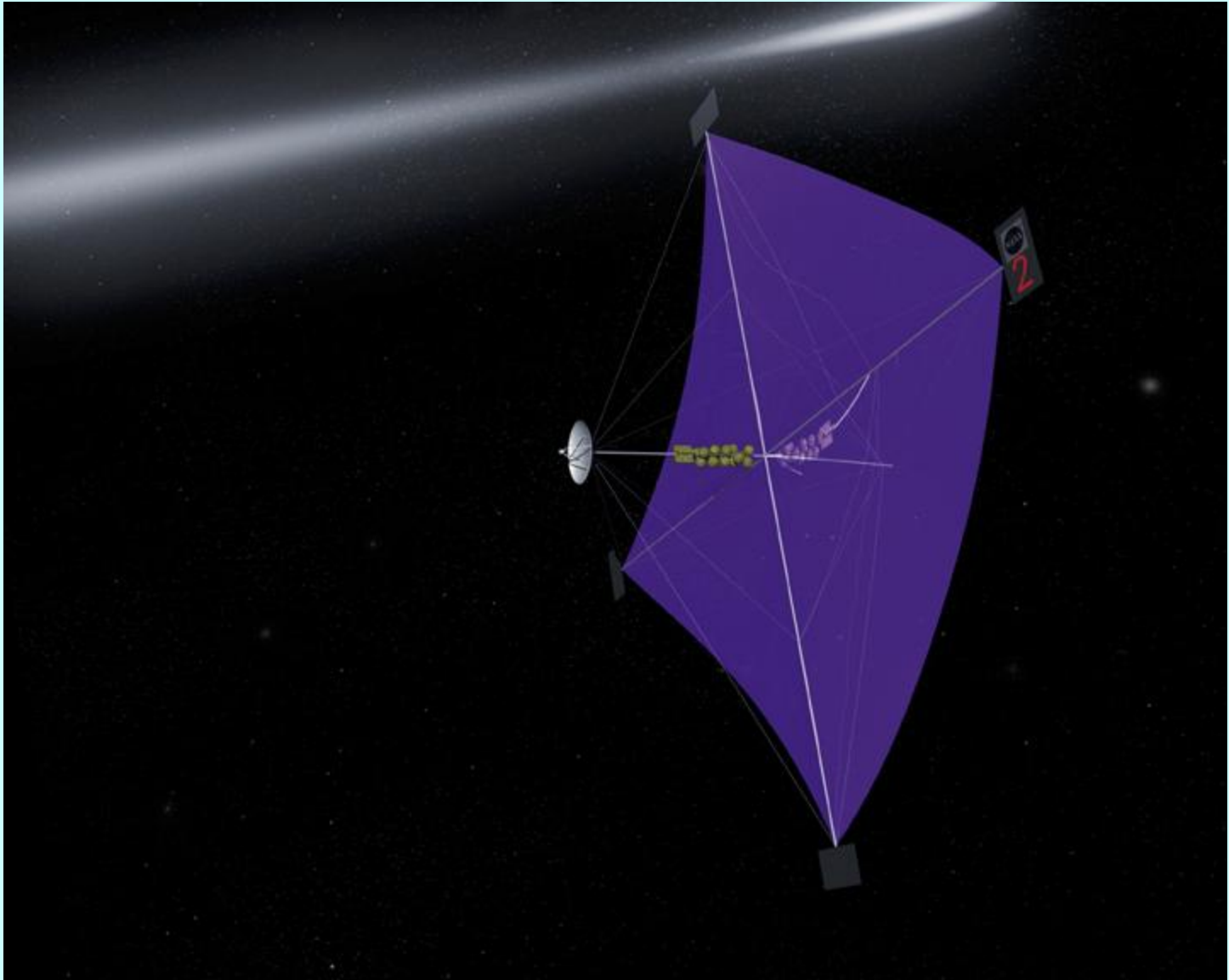
Future of Solar System travel

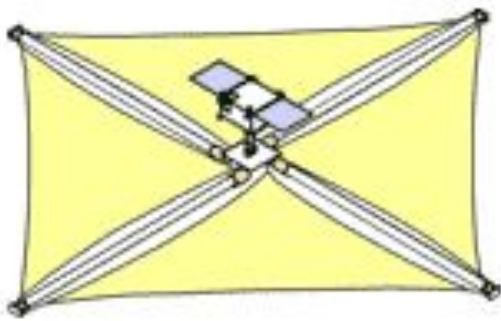
- Interplanetary Transport Network
 - Gravitationally determined pathways that require little energy
- Electric repulsion technology
 - Generate electricity, use electricity to propel matter □ generate thrust
 - Generally low thrust, but can operate for long times
 - Ion drives have already been developed (e.g. Deep Space 1)



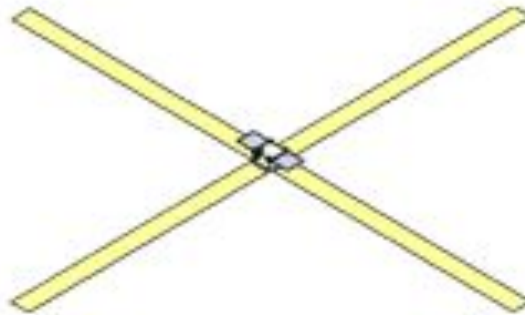
Future of Solar System Travel

- Solar sails
 - Radiation pressure from sun or laser on sail propels craft
 - Some satellites use this technology to make minor flight adjustments
- Nuclear thermal or solar thermal
 - Nuclear or solar power used to heat up fluid which travels through nozzle to create thrust

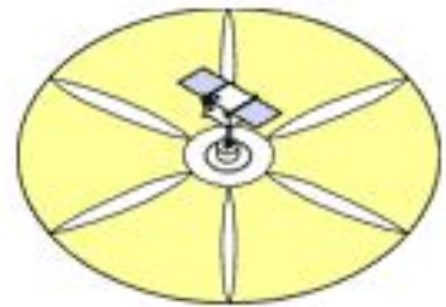




Square Sail (not to scale)



Heliogyro (not to scale)

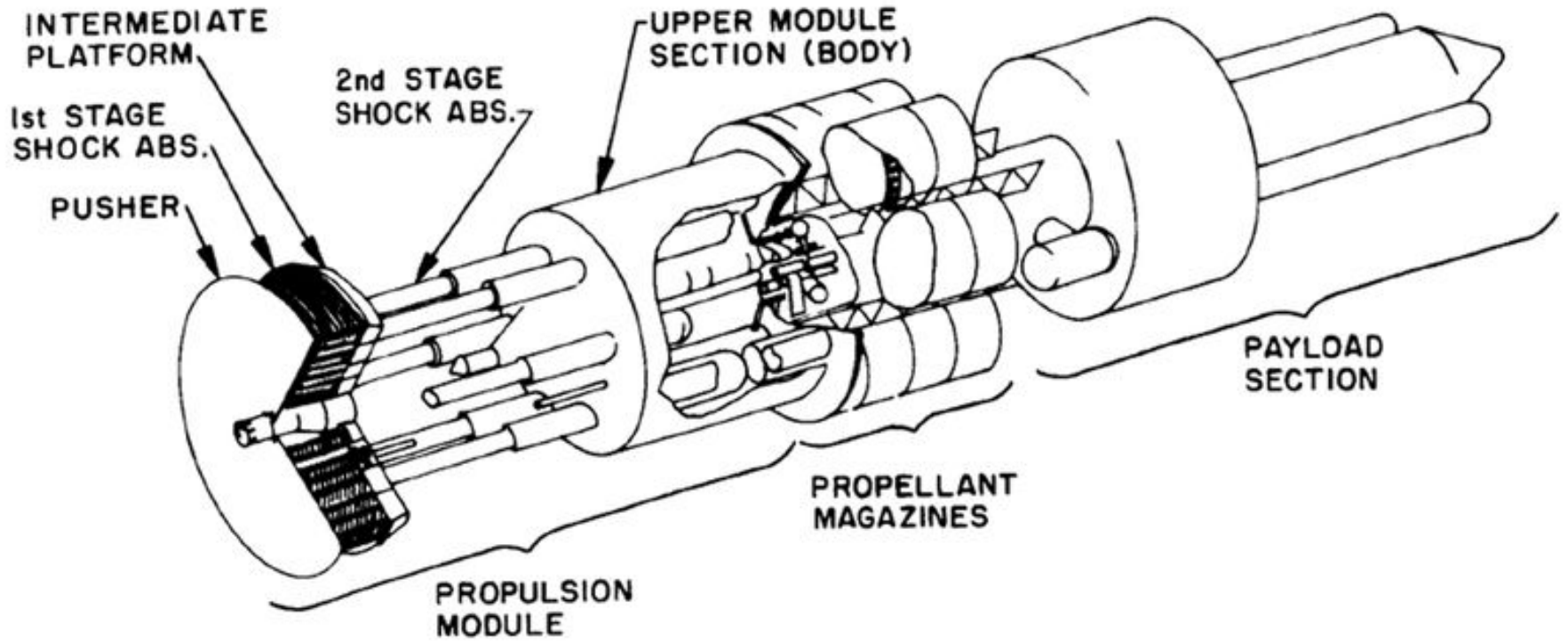


**Spinning Disk Sail
(not to scale)**

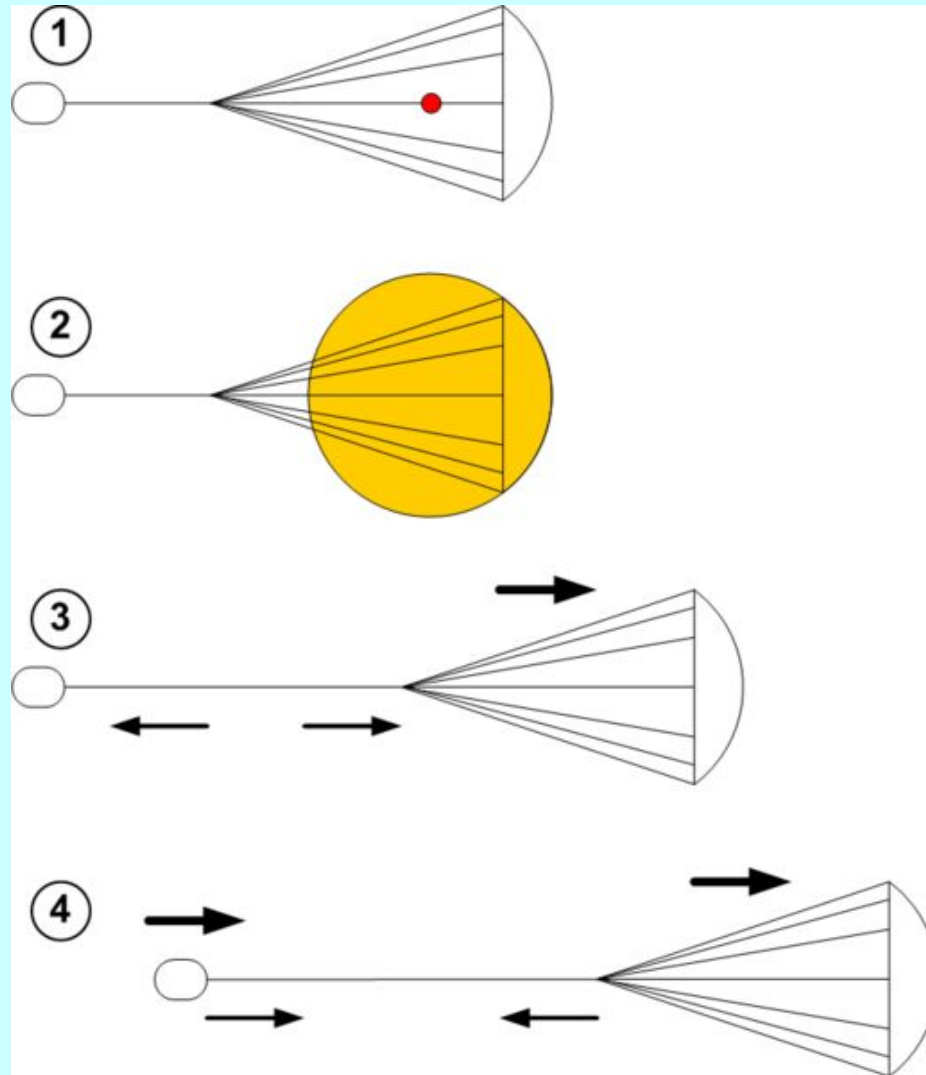
Interstellar Travel

- Closest known star is 4.23 lyr away
- Nuclear Pulse propulsion
 - Driven by series of nuclear explosions
 - Project Orion – would use nuclear bombs as propellant, possible with existing technology
 - Project Medusa – uses large sail to maximize energy deposited by nuclear blast
 - Antimatter Catalyzed NPP – antimatter reduces amount of material needed for fission reaction

Project Orion

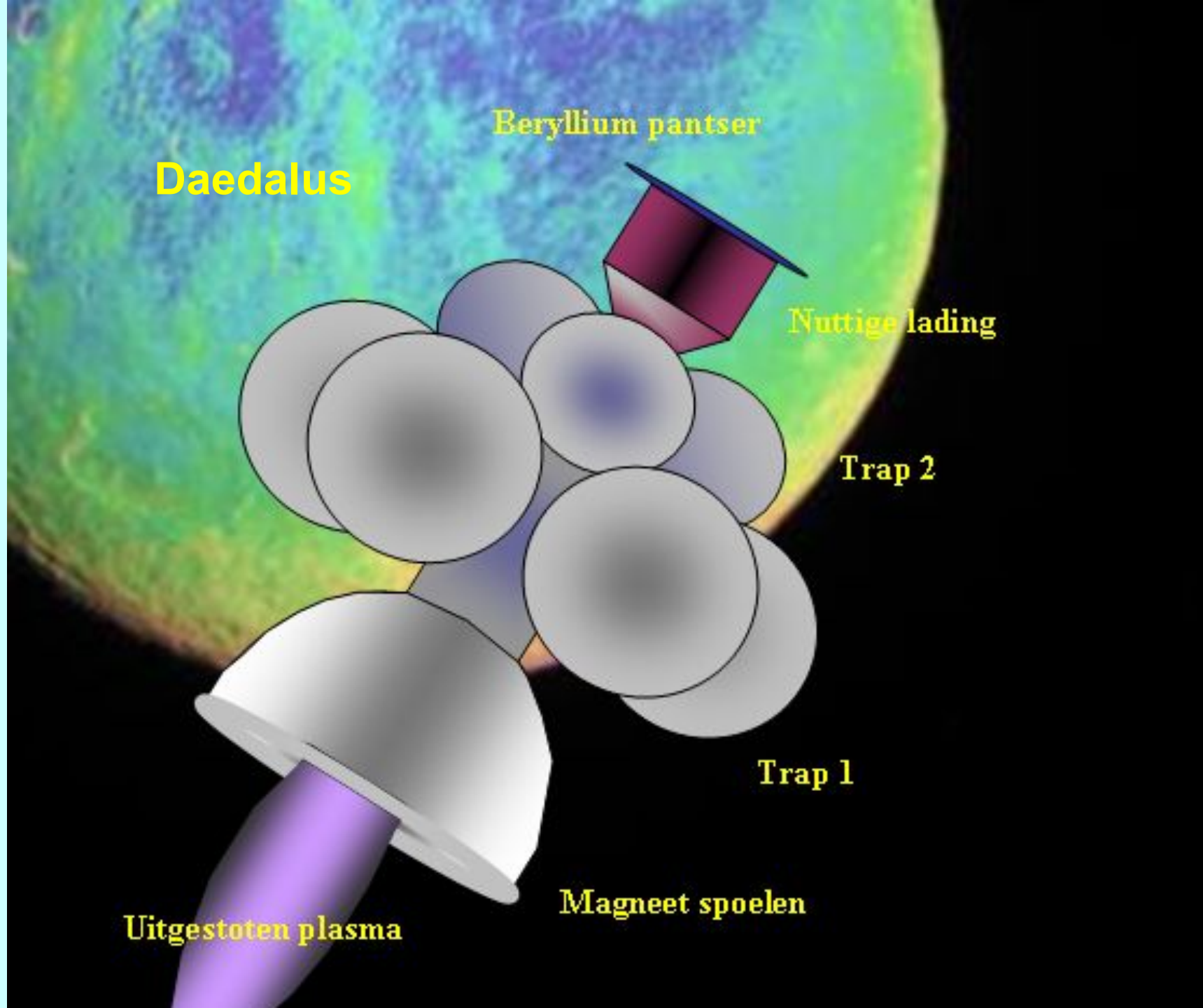


Project Medusa



Interstellar Travel

- Fusion rockets
 - Project Daedalus – laser fuses pellets □ plasma shot out of magnetic nozzle
 - Project Longshot – could reach Alpha centauri in 100 years, travel at 0.045c
 - Need to have fuel source – could possibly scoop it up as you go
- Antimatter rockets
- Beamed propulsion
 - Laser at home propels solar sail
- Hawking radiation propulsion



Interstellar Travel

- Transmission “travel”
 - Transmit information needed to reconstruct a person to distant receiver
- Long trips
 - Hibernation
 - Frozen embryos
 - Extended lifespan
 - Generation ships

Destination	1G	2G	5G	10G	Planetary time
Alpha Centauri	4 years	2.8	1.8	1.3	5
Sirius	7	5	3	2.2	13
Galactic Core	340	244	155	110	30,000

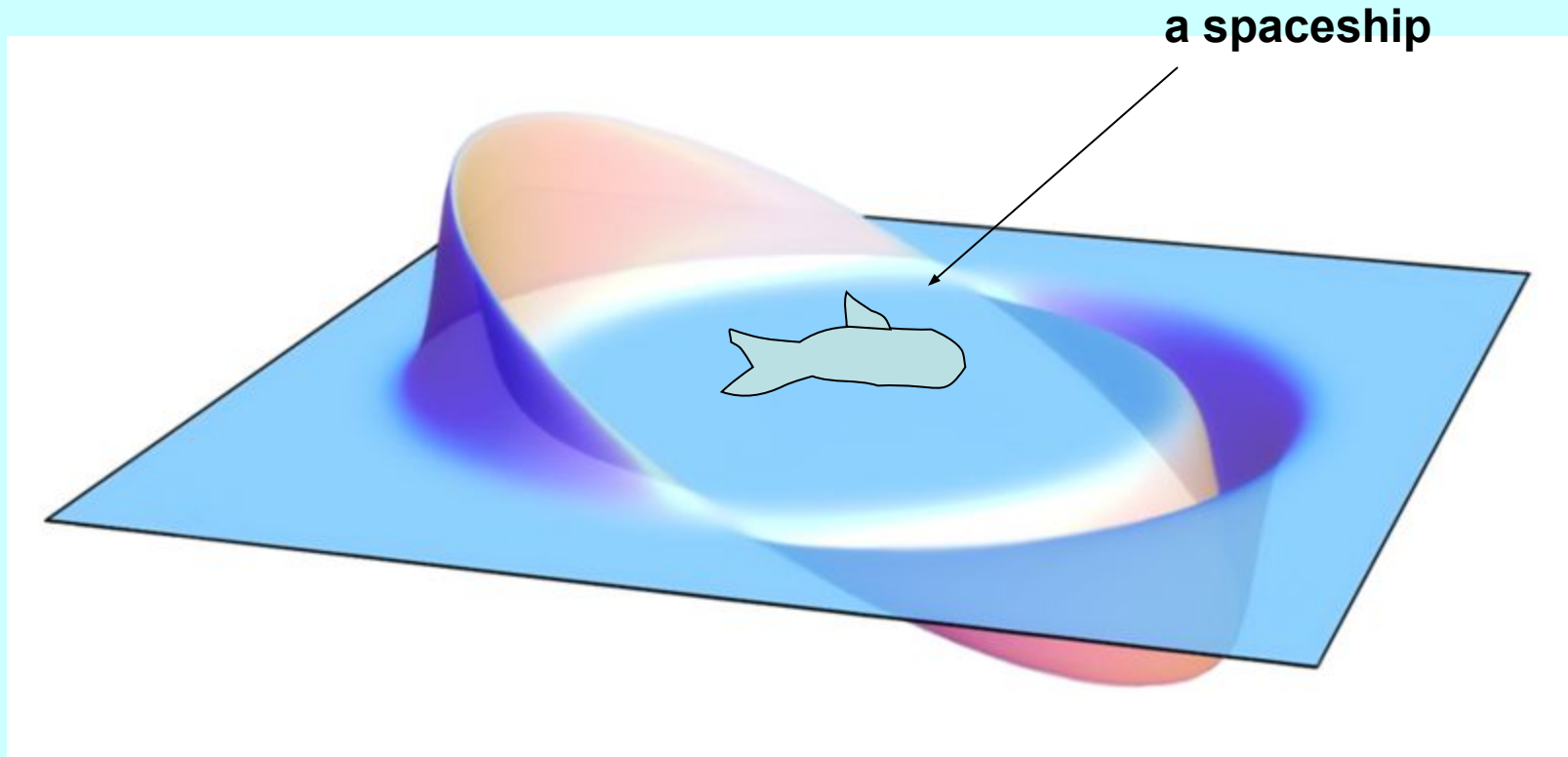
Intergalactic Travel

- 2.54 million lyr between us and Andromeda
- Need essentially light speed technology
- Few realistic proposals

Faster than light travel

- A bubble of space-time that is traveling faster than light does not violate relativity
 - Could place spaceship inside of such a bubble
 - Alcubierre drive
 - Space time wave – spacetime in front expands, spacetime in back contracts
 - Creation would likely require exotic matter
 - Could not be controlled or steered
 - Wormhole
- Still violates causality
 - Quantum gravity may force causality

Alcubierre Drive



Faster than Light Travel

- Vacuum effects
 - “Vacuum” in which c is measured has energy associated with quantum fluctuations
 - By changing vacuum energy, could change speed of light to higher than standard value of c = Scharnhorst effect
 - Casimir effect represents lowering of vacuum energy □ predicted increase in speed of light by 1 part in 10^{36} for plates that are 1 micrometer apart

The End