

CASSINI-HUYGENS IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT

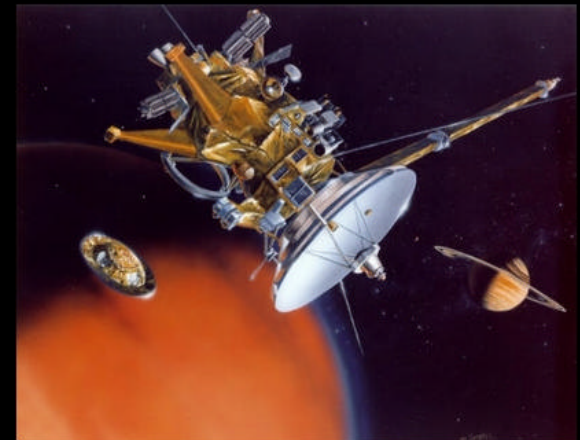
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International Space Science Institute
ESTEC 13/04/04



Cassini

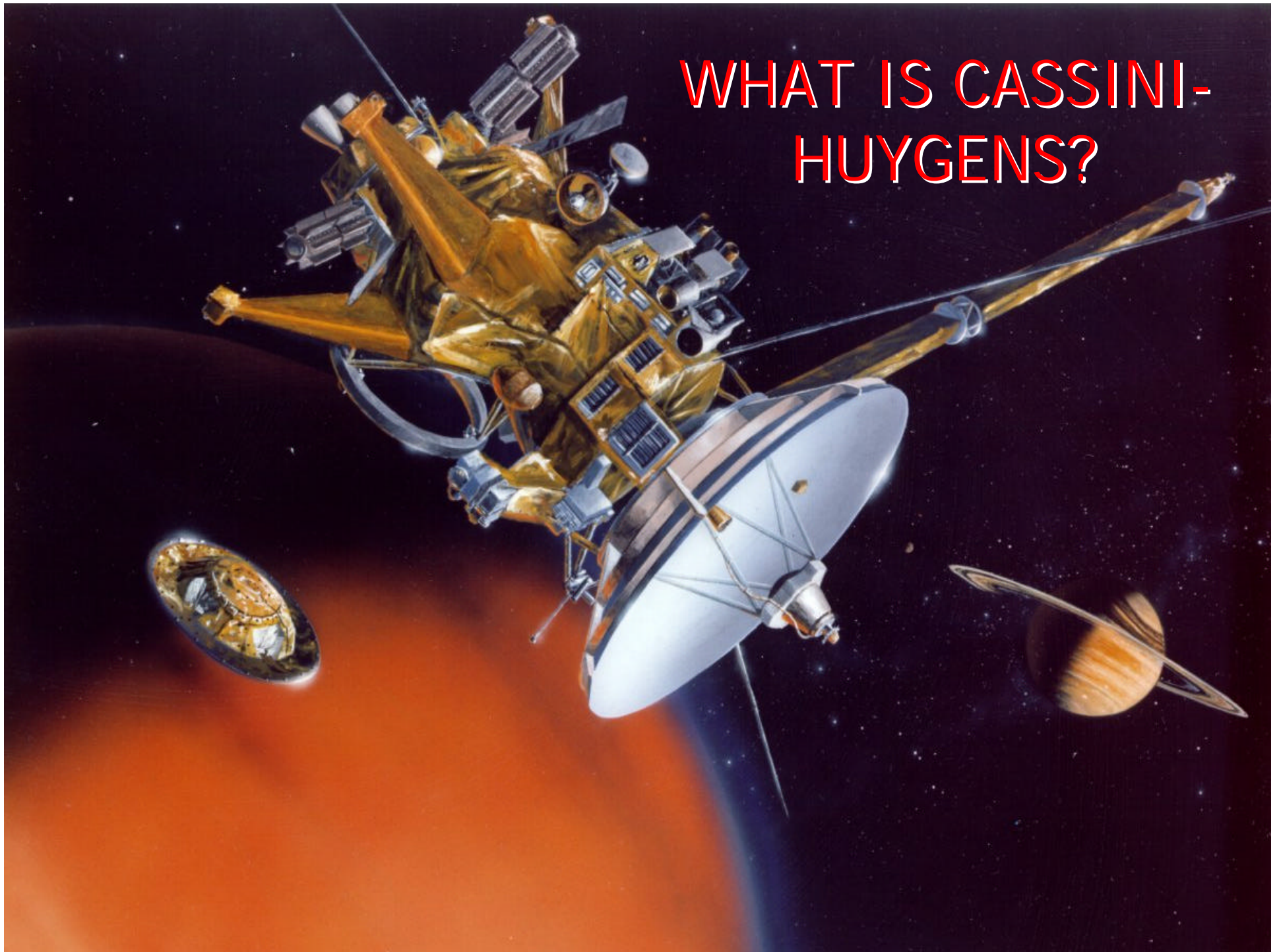


Huygens



Cassini-Huygens

WHAT IS CASSINI-HUYGENS?



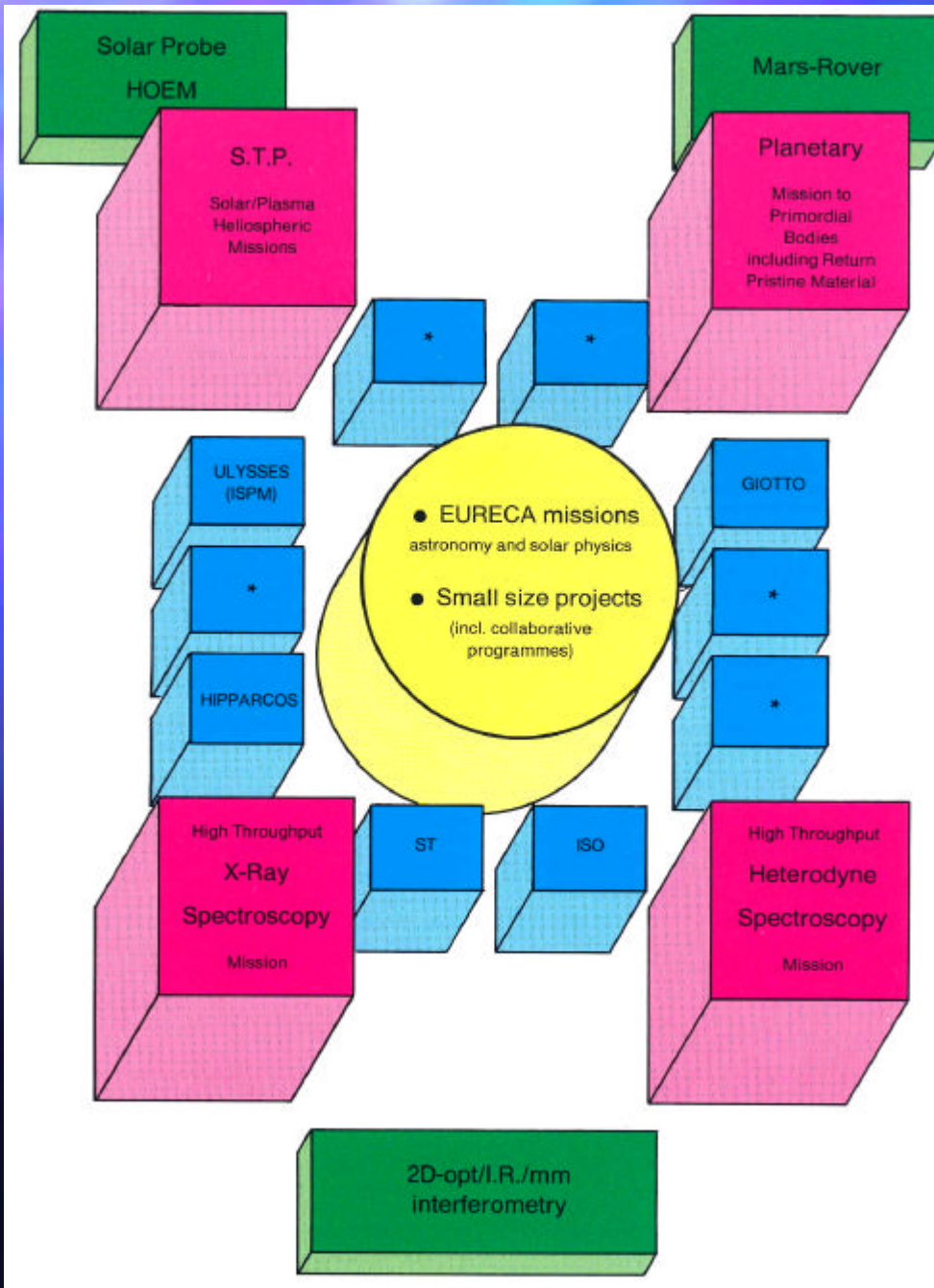
WHAT IS HUYGENS?



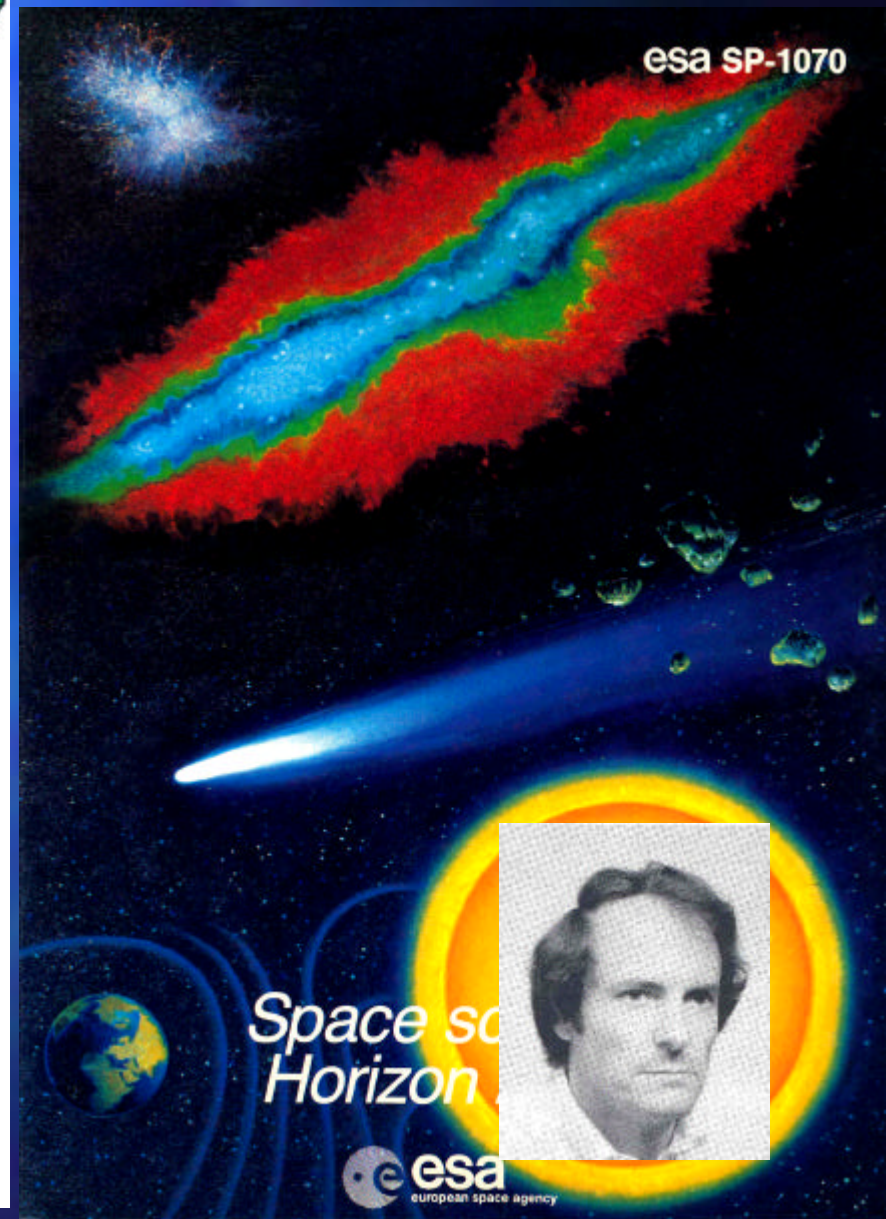
Planetary Exploration within ESA



- In 1970, ESRO's LPAC decides not to plan any planetary mission because too expensive
- Cooperation with NASA (or USSR) was the only option for Europe to participate in the exploration of the Solar System
- First change in that policy was ESA's SPC 1980 decision to launch a fast fly-by mission to Halley's comet (March 1986)
- In 1982, a group of European and US scientists propose a Titan Probe as an element of the US Cassini mission



Then came Horizon 2000



Horizon 2000 and planetary exploration



- Although not identified as a new strategic orientation, Planetary Expl. becomes possible through the CNSR cornerstone mission (now Rosetta) and the medium (“blue”) missions
- The Titan Probe is selected by ESA’s SPC in Nov. 1998 as the first “blue” mission of Horizon 2000 and renamed **Huygens**
- The CNSR and Huygens were the only planetary missions of Horizon 2000

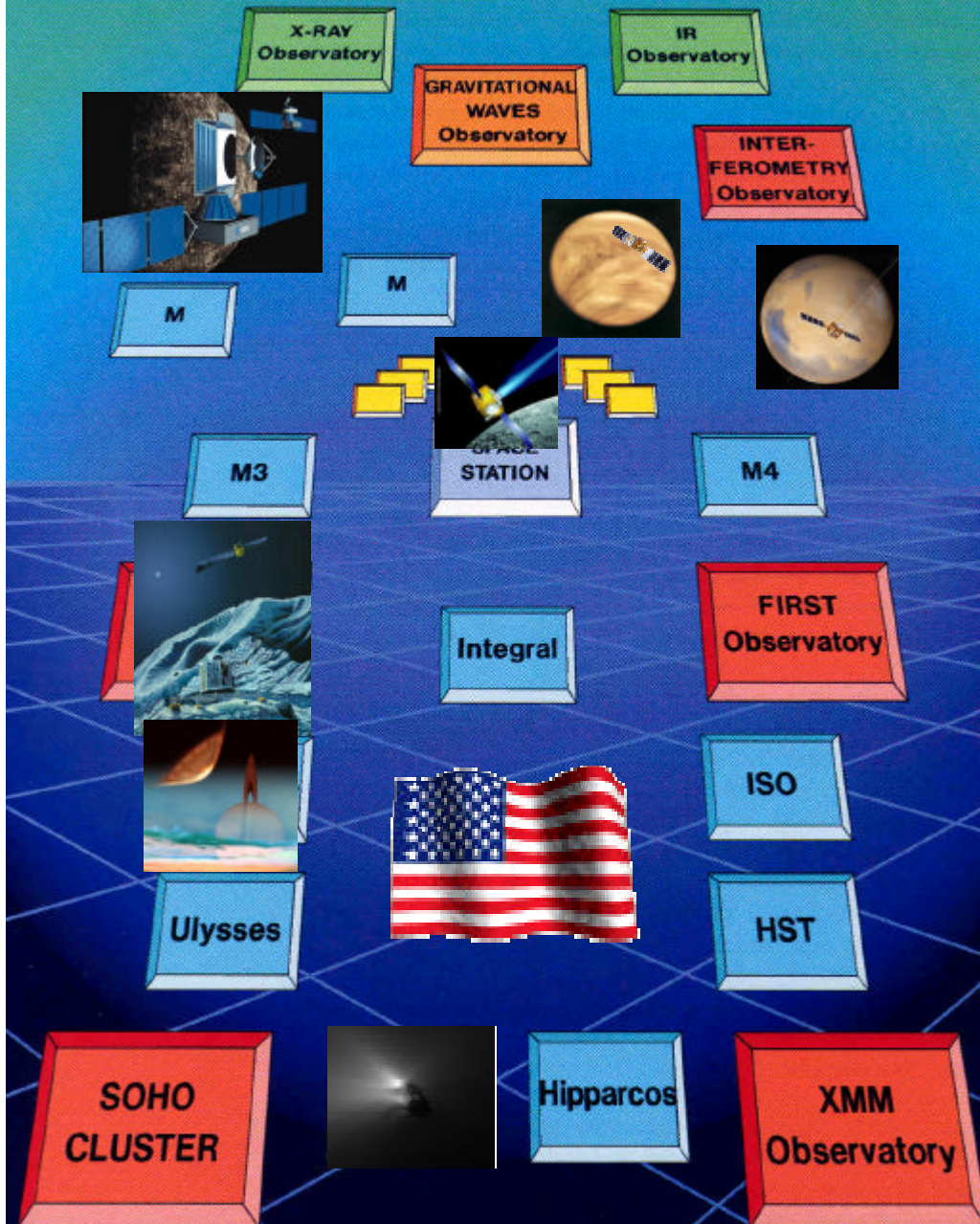
How was “Huygens” named Huygens?



At the end of the (SPC) meeting the Director of the Science Programme reminded delegations that the Saturn moon Titan had been discovered in 1655 by the Dutch astronomer Huygens. In response to the **Swiss** request, he therefore proposed that the European contribution to the American Cassini project henceforth be known as “**Huygens**”.

The Netherlands Delegation very much appreciated this proposal to pay homage to a Dutch astronomer. The Chairman of the SSAC (Prof. Balsiger, Switzerland), speaking on behalf of the scientific community, happily accepted the proposal to call the next European mission “**Huygens**”.

HORIZON 2000 PLUS



Planetary Exploration in Horizons 2000



- In 1994, the new Survey Committee identified a Cornerstone mission to Mercury,
- A Mars orbiter,
- Then came Smart-1 and Venus Orbiter.
- The outer Solar System could only be reached via cooperation with NASA:
Huygens is “the” model!

Selection process in ESA's Science program: the Huygens Model



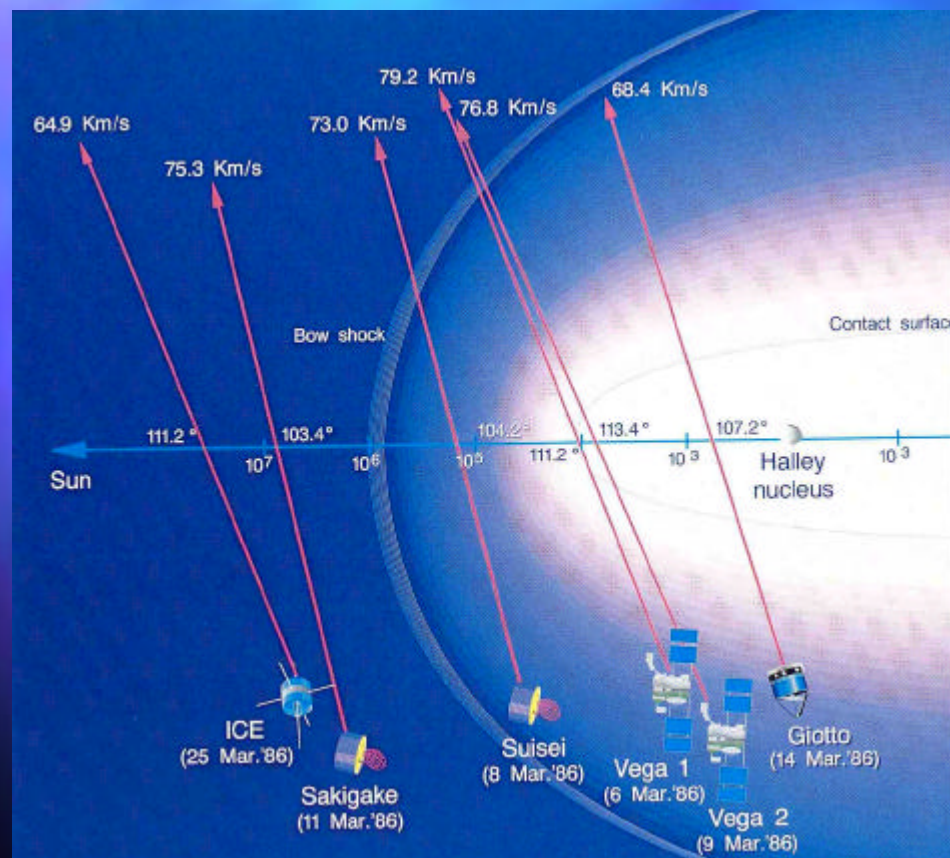
- 1982 : call for ideas
- 1983 : pre-selection by SSWG
- 1984-1985: feasibility study
- 1986 : selection for Phase-A and ESA-NASA studies
- 1987-1988: phase-A
- 1988 : selection by SPC (against VESTA, LYMAN, QUASAT, GRASP)
- 1989-1990: payload selection
- 1990 : selection of Aerospatiale as Prime Contractor
- 1991 : start of Phase-B
- 1997 : launch
- 2005 : landing on Titan



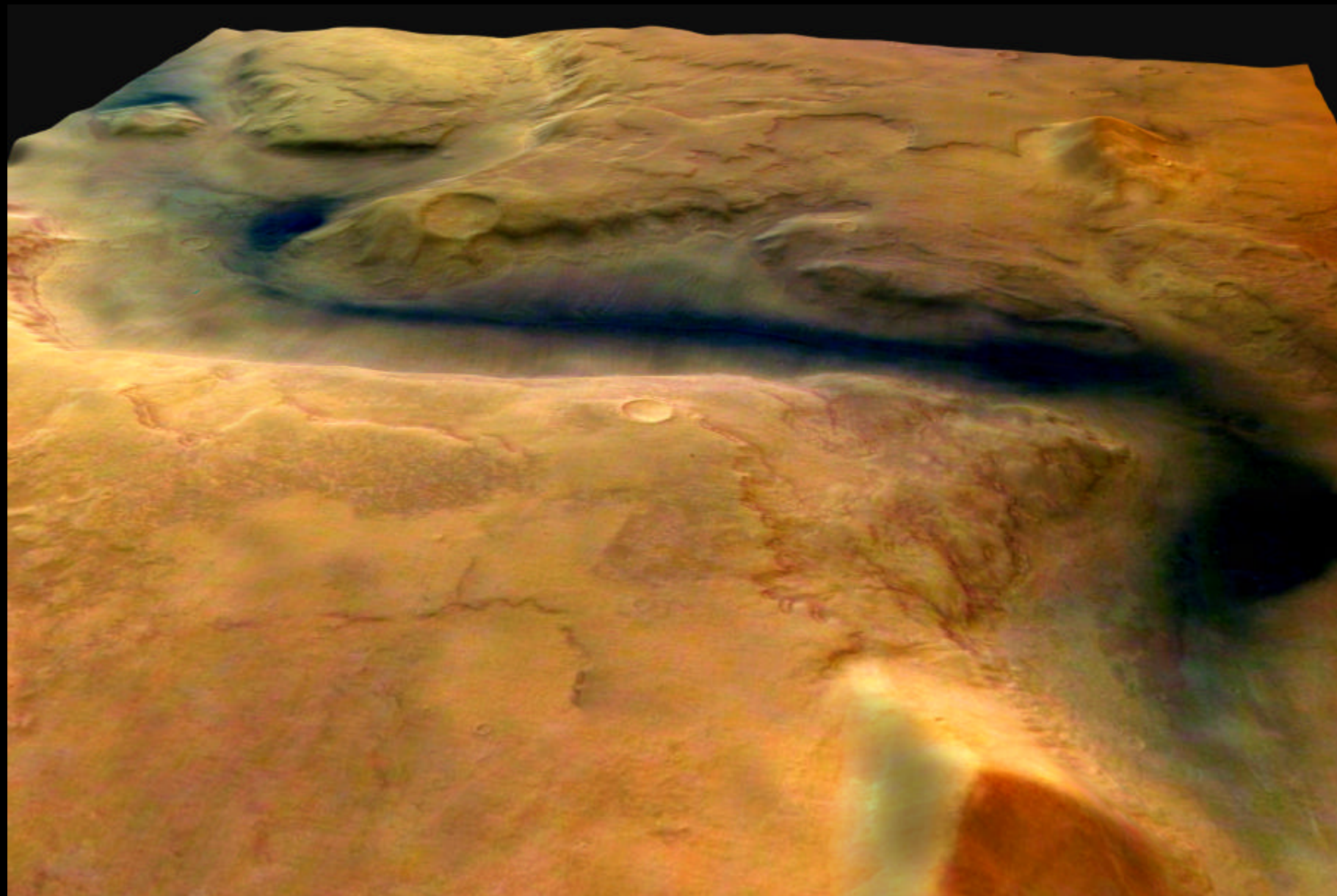
Planetary Exploration within present ESA's scientific program

- Giotto, 1986,1992: **two comets** 
- Huygens, 2005: **Titan** 
- Mars express, 2004: **Mars** 
- Smart-1, 2005: **the Moon** 
- Venus Express, 2006: **Venus** 
- Rosetta, 2014: **two asteroids and one Comet** 
- Bepi-Colombo 2015(?): **Mercury** 
- What else? **Cosmic Vision**

GIOTTO

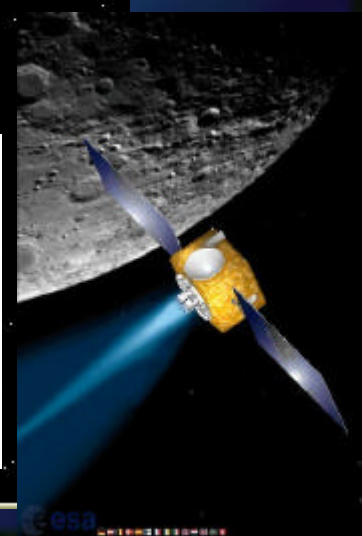
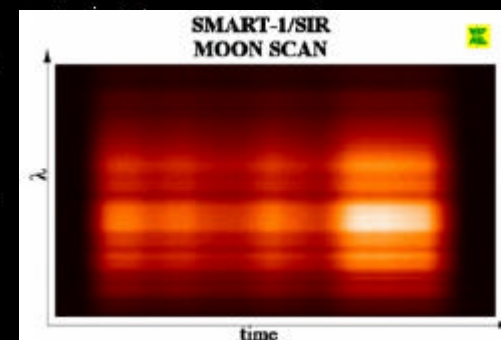
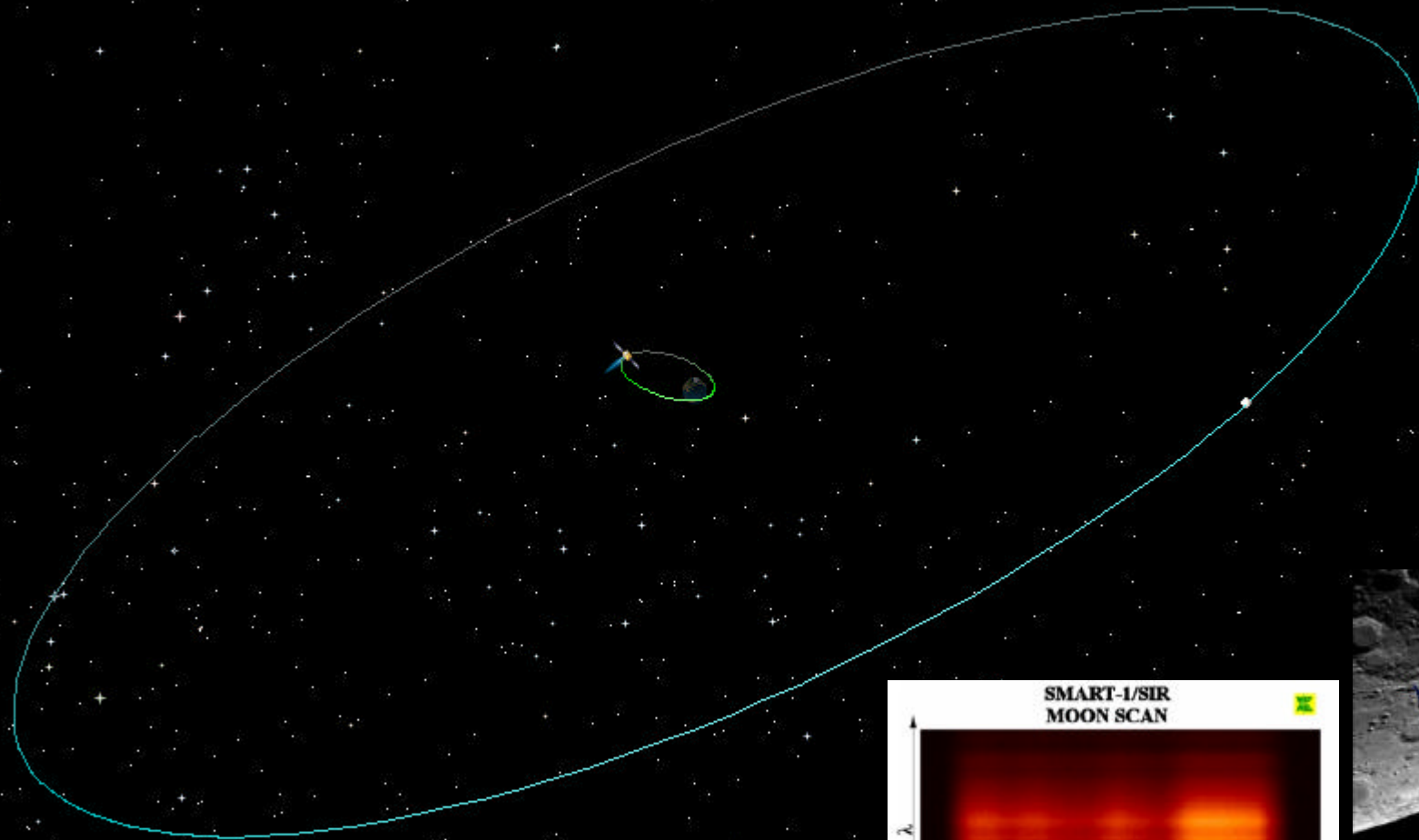


Mars Express



15 Oct 2003 15:48:35 UT

Smart-1

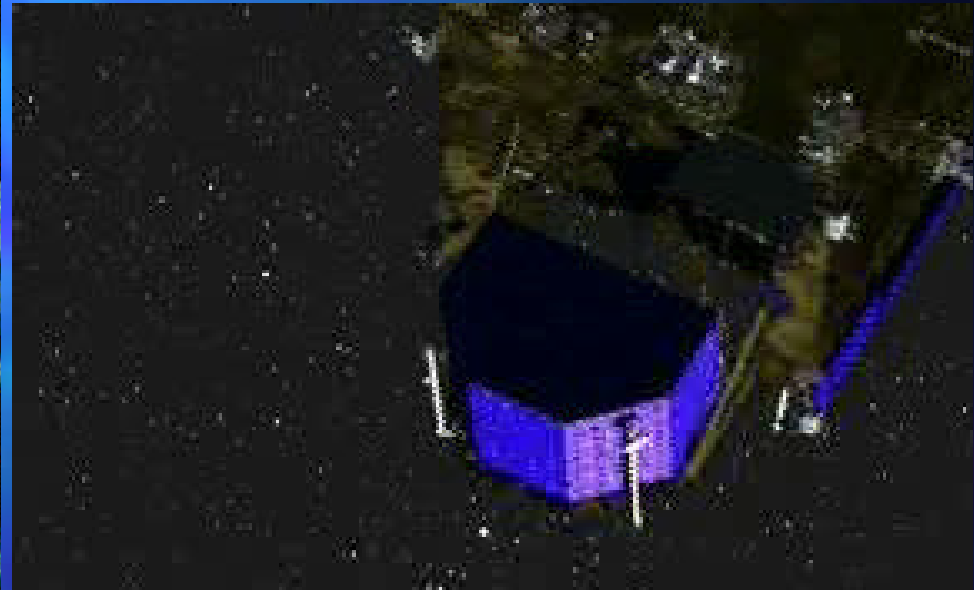
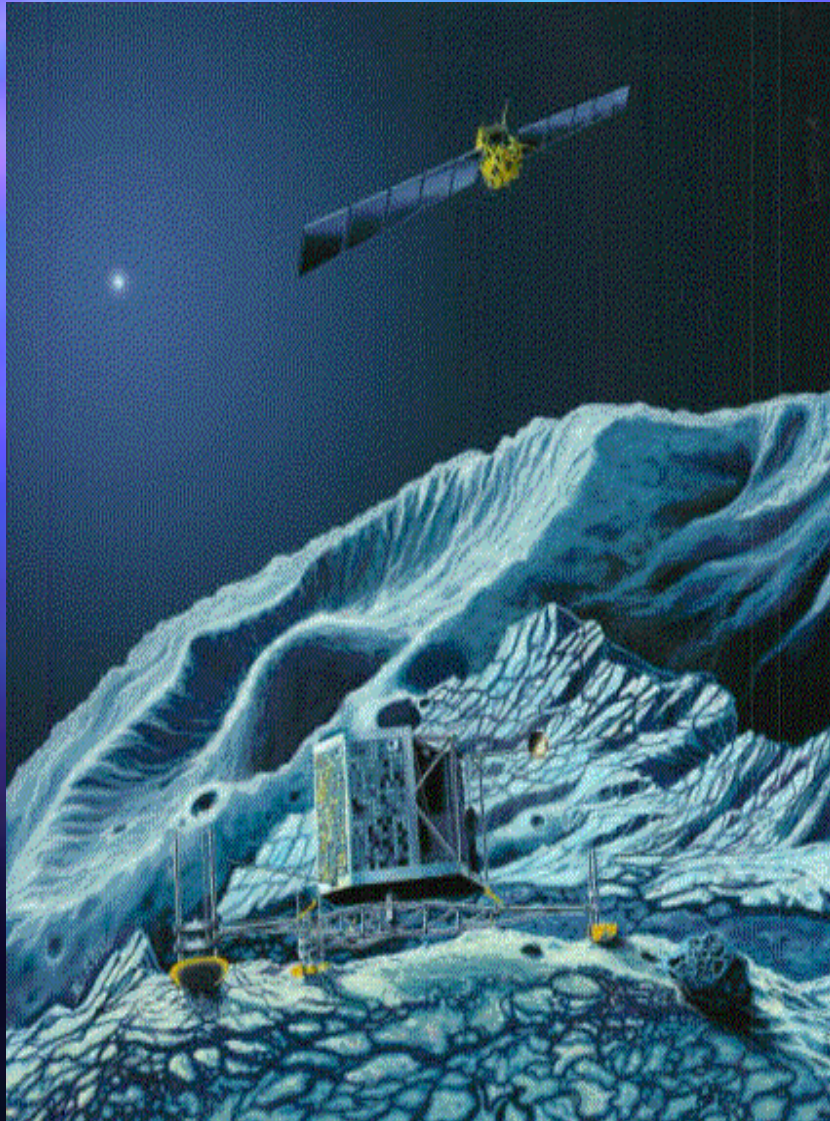


Rosetta



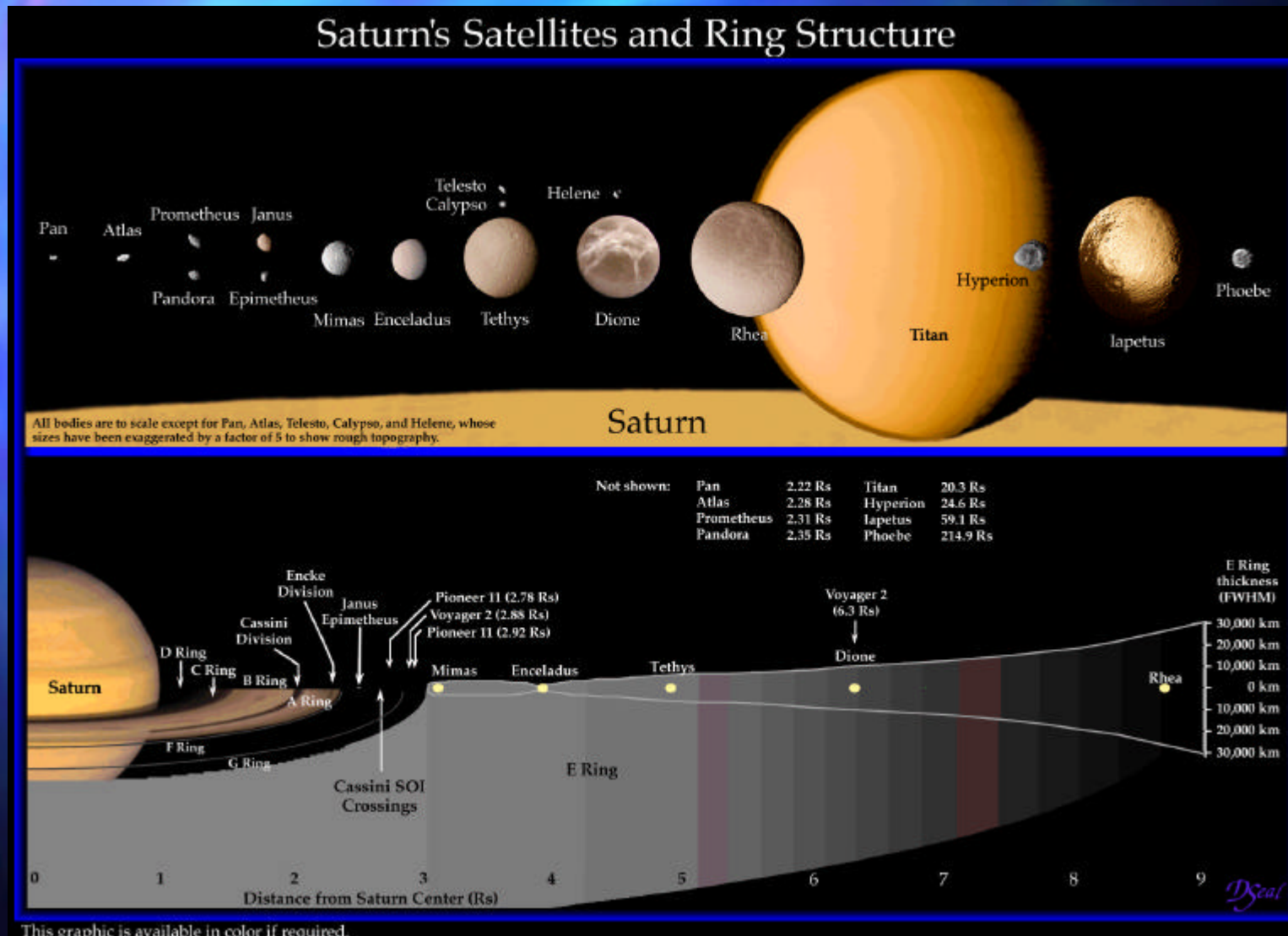


Rosetta



Encounter with and landing
on Comet 67P/ Churyumov-
Gerasimenko in 2014!

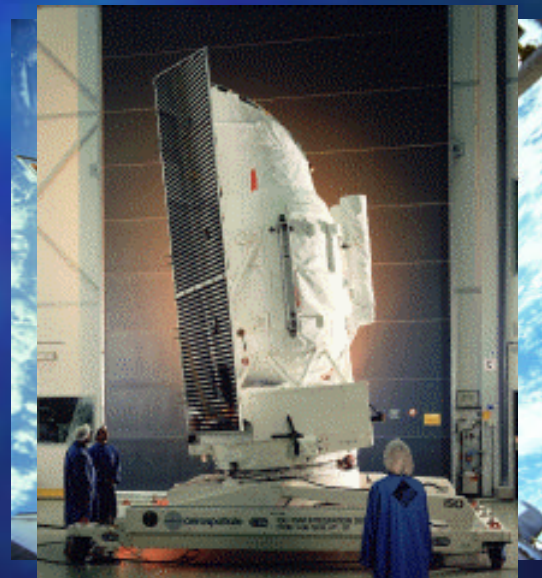
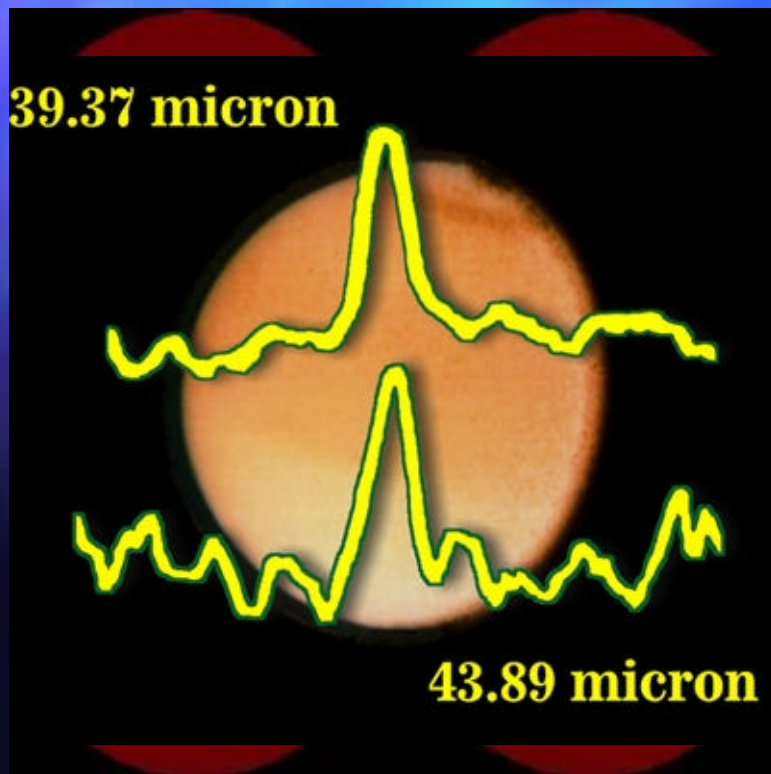
Why Titan?



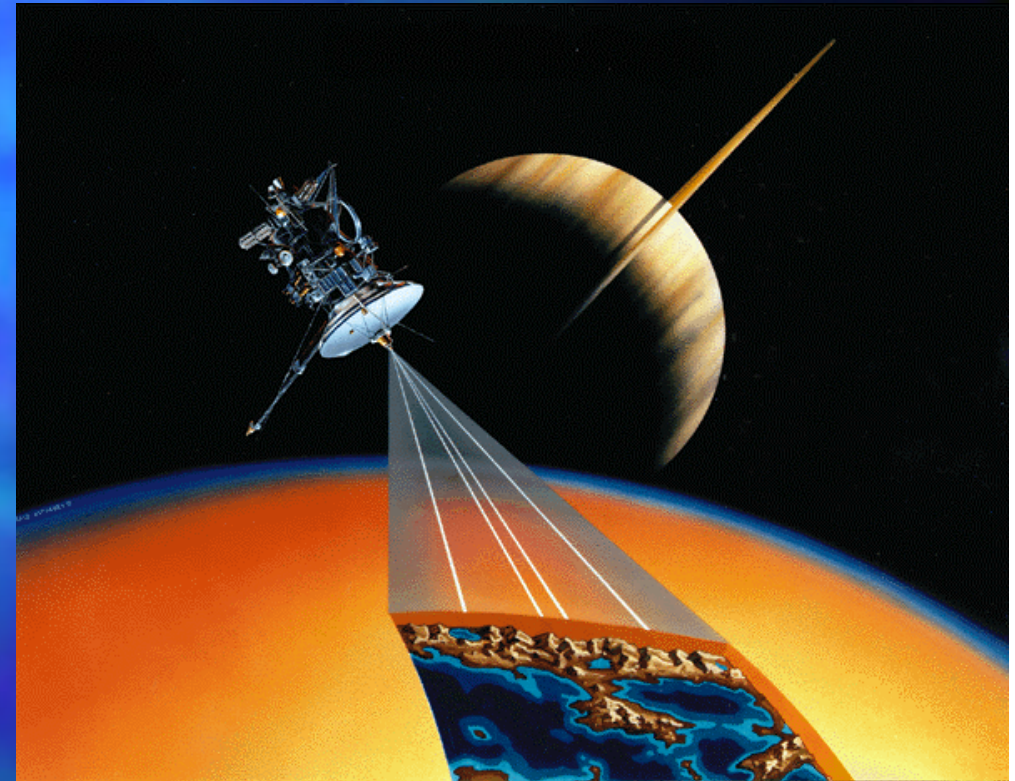
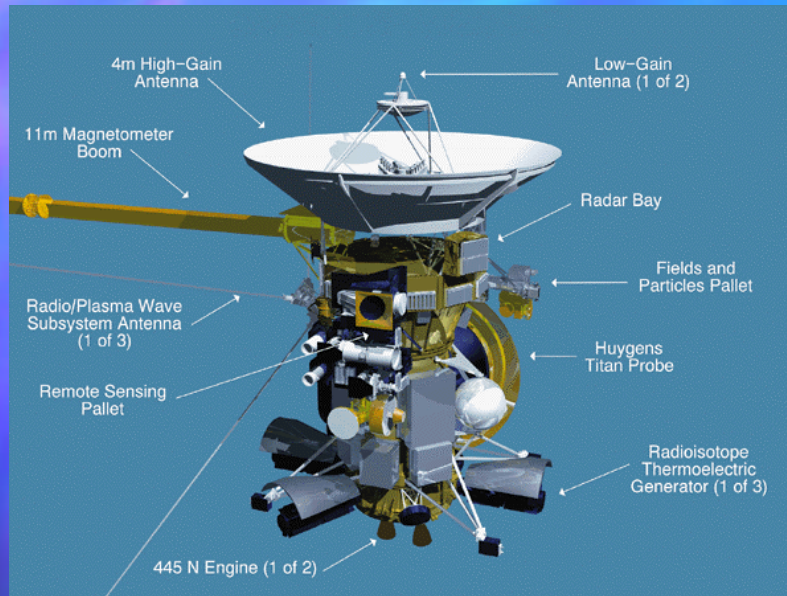
What is Titan?



- The biggest moon of Saturn
- An Earth “in the fridge”
- A unique laboratory for pre-biotic studies in the S.S
- However, its surface cannot be seen



International Cooperation



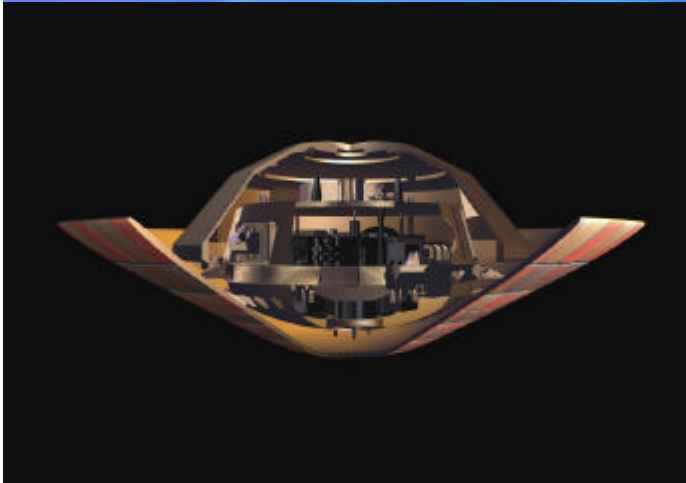
Without Huygens, Cassini, most likely, would have been dropped by NASA!

International Cooperation

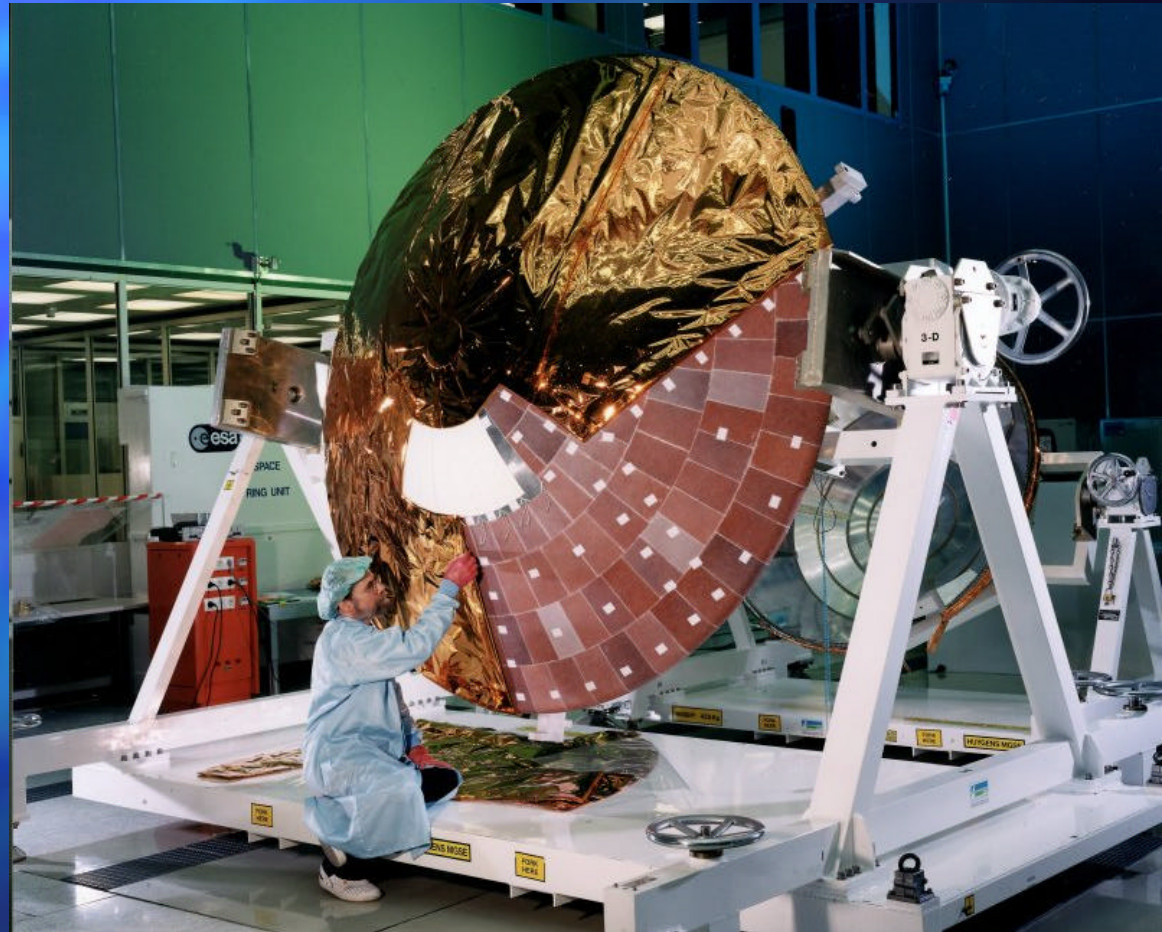


- The Cassini Payload
 - 12 instruments, all of them involving international teams
 - 2 European Principal Investigators:
 - D. Southwood (UK), Dual Technique Magnetometer
 - E. Gruen (Germany), Cosmic Dust Analyzer
- The Huygens Payload:
 - Huygens Atmospheric Structure Instrument M. Fulchignoni, Italy
 - Gas Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer H.B. Niemann, USA
 - Aerosol Collector and Pyrolyser G. Israel, France
 - Descent Imager/Spectral Radiometer M.G. Tomasko, USA
 - Doppler Wind Experiment M.K. Bird, Germany
 - Surface Science Package J.C. Zarnecki, UK

The Technological Challenge



Synergy with military technology was key in selecting the Prime Contractor



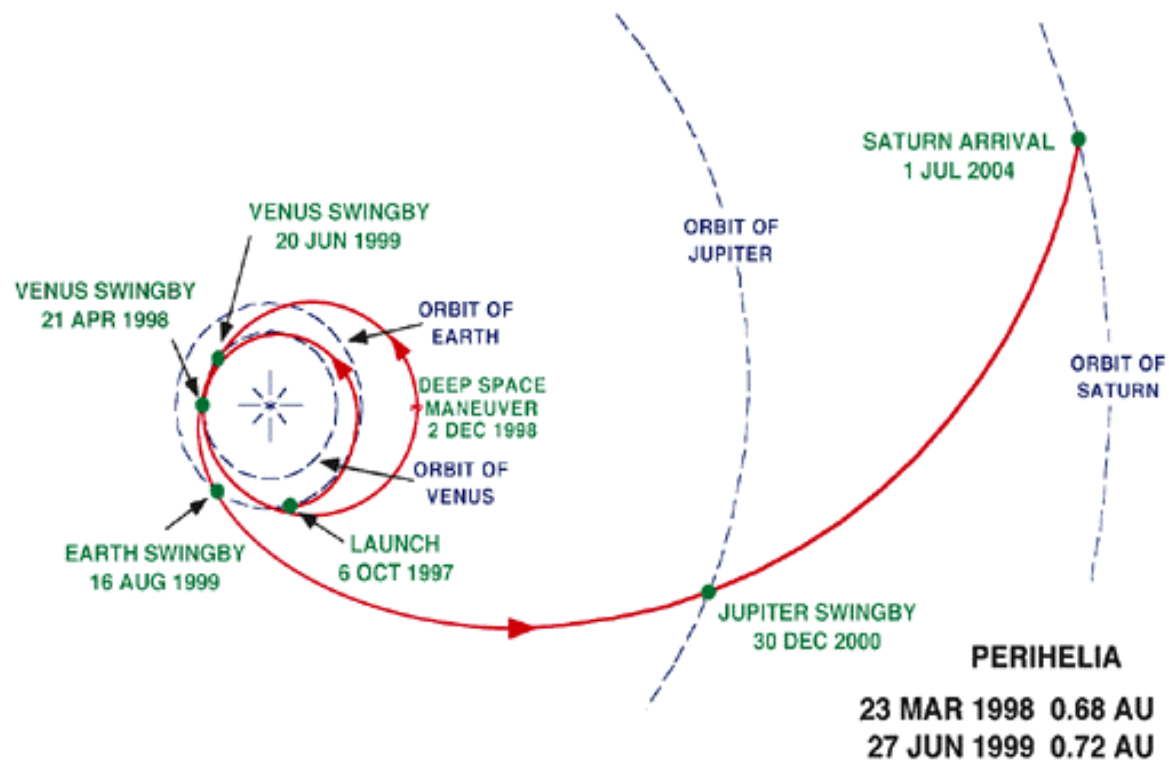
Industrial Cooperation



The Long Journey



CASSINI - VVEJGA OCT 1997 INTERPLANETARY TRAJECTORY



Exciting times are coming...



1. 25/12/04: release Huygens from Cassini,
2. 14/01/05 Entry of Huygens in Titan's atmosphere,
3. 2,5 hours later: landing?

The Last Phase of Huygens' Journey



The societal aspect of Huygens



- On board Huygens ESA has embarked a CD carrying several hundreds of testimonies from Europeans of all ages, and of citizens from all around the world: drawings, paintings, texts, poems, messages etc...
- No attempt was made to filter these testimonies so that they constitute a “snap-shot” of the way of thinking and of the imagination of our civilization in the mid 1990's
- May be, one day, another mission (civilization?) will recover this CD and may even attempt to decipher it!

What after Huygens?



Im
RT

out





AURORA

Would have Huygens been
selected in the framework of
ESA's Aurora Exploration
program?

The End

