



Isikhala X

umugqa wesikhathi



Ukuhlola umkhathi & amakoloni Humankind's Destiny!

Space-Exploration isikhathi yomugqa

A4 ekuqaleni Destiny Humankind sika ... Ekuqaleni kuka
-64 (1940) isintu (Europa Isifundazwe) wathatha yayo 1st step
maqondana Space Exploration ngokuhlakulela Rocket (A4)



ezingase baphathe Inkokhelo. A impumelelo enkulu
yesayensi usuthathwe Ububi Political

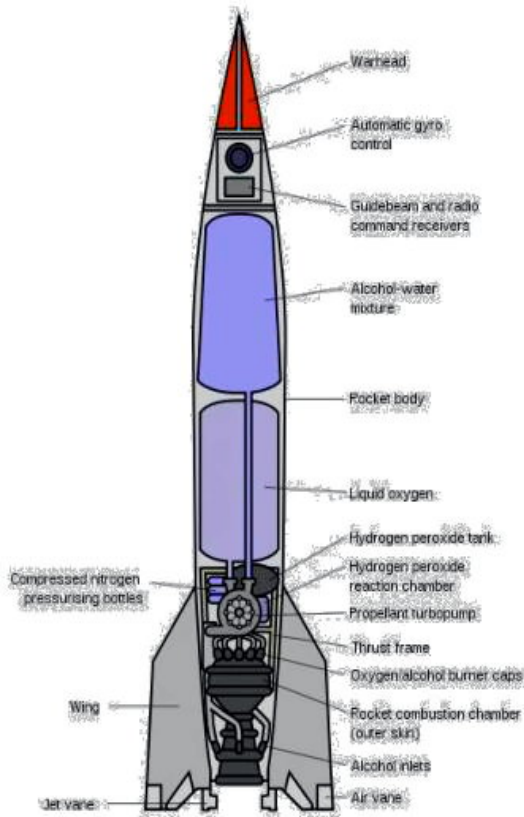


**Ubuholi! A4 okuthiwa V-2 rocket (German: Vergeltungswaffe 2) kwaba
ballistic into missile & wesintu owenziwe ukufeza esincane esemkhathini
indiza emkhathini.**



I 14M V-2 rocket is eyayimfuqa ngotshwala & ketshezi-mpilo fuel bafinyelele endaweni
engamamitha 90km ngesivinini 5400km / h lahlukene 320 km & umthwalo 740 kg. Zonke
rocket yesimanje kuhlanguanise Saturn V inyanga rocket zisekelwe umqondo A4.

Ngemva kweMpi Yezwe II ukusetshenziswa.



Ekupheleni kwempi, umjaho waqala phakathi United States & eU.SSR ukubuyisa abaningi V-2 rocket & abasebenzi ngangokunokwenzeka. I-USSR ethumba eziningi abasebenzi V-2 sika & elingcono, wabavumela ukuba usethe eMpumalanga Jalimane isikhathi. Ngo-1946 base ukuthuthela Kapustin Yar e-USSR.



V-2

I-US ethumba & ke waqoqa onjiniyela German & azithumela nge V-2 izingxenye e-United States.

US Uhulumeni zilethwe knowhow German ukuze inzuzo enkulu abahahayo. Ngakho, babengakwazi ukuthola inzuzo & kombuso naleminyane iminotfo.

Amasosha wasebenzisa leli intshontshiwe ukwazi ukuthi i-Atlas & Minuteman isiqondiso izinhlelo & PGM-11 Redstone rocket. A ozalweni V-2. V-2s kwavula indlela US ukuhlola umkhathi.



Iqembu onjiniyela nje ngaphansi 250 ukwakha 1st missile Soviet R1, iyimpinda V-2. I-R1 kwalandelwa, R2 R5, esekelwe isandiso V-2 ubuchwepheshe. I-European sika (AbaseRussia, amaJalimane) wabona isicelo ebanzi lobu buchwepheshe: ukuhlola Space.

Sputnik 1 Ozungeza emkhathini Satellite umsebenzi

Sputnik 1 imihlaba 1st Umhlaba azungeza satellite yokufakelwa (Enesisindo kg 83 nje) okuyinto wethulwa ebhodini 2 esiteji Ushintshe R7 rocket

(Sputnik rocket) ngo-October 4, 1957 kuyiwebsite 1, 5th Tyuratam ububanzi, eduze Baikonur Kazakhstan Europa Isifundazwe.

Wawuthwele thermometer futhi omoya zomsakazo ezimbili. I-Sputnik 1 satellite sphere 58cm aluminium kwadingeka 4 phezu 2m isiswebhu eside ezifana antenna. Sputnik wanikeza idatha ukuminyana & umsakazo isignali ukusatshaliswa elingenhla asemkhathini yesendlalelo. Sputnik sasikhipha amasignali omsakazo ngesikhathi 20,005 & 40,002 MHz izinsuku 22 uma ibhethri liba waya efile.



Amapharamitha Orbital:
Periapsis 215km, Apoapsis 939km, Period imizuzu 96,2, Ukuthambekela 65,1 °, eyinqaba 0,05201, Izifunda siwela

isivinini Sputnik sika azungeza kwaba 29.000 km ngehora. It azungeza umhlaba njalo ngemva kwemizuzu engu 96,2. It orbited Umhlaba engaba ngu-1400 izikhathi. orbit waqala ekunqabeni emva kwezinsuku 92 Sputnik kabusha langena Umhlaba Atmosphere & kwaqothuka. Igama Sputnik livela egameni Russian ngoba "nomngane engihamba zezwe".

Ionosphere

Sputnik 2 Ozungeza emkhathini Satellite umsebenzi

Sputnik 2 waba mkhathi 2nd umkhankaso ku Earth orbit, Novemba 3, 1957, i-1st baphathe ayezoniwela ngesilwane esiphilayo inja okuthiwa Laika. Sputnik 2 kwaba imitha-4 Isigaxa okusezingeni eliphezulu ezimise capsule nge kumila 2 amamitha (Ububanzi) . Yayiqukethe linezingxenywe for



amagagasi omoya, uhlelo telemetry, izinhlelo iyunithi, a ukuvuselelwa & lokushisa uhlelo lokulawula ukuze gumbi, & amathuluzi esayensi. A ahlukene gumbi uphawu equkethwe Laika. Sputnik 2 Kutholwe yangaphandle emisebeni ibhande woMhlaba zindawo ezikude le enyakatho. Engineering & idatha begazi zadluliselwa usebenzisa Trial D telemetry uhlelo, ukuthi ngabe ukudlulisa idatha Emhlabeni isikhathi ngomzuzu 15 ngesikhathi orbit ngamunye. 2 photometers abebesendizeni sokulinganisa emisebeni yelanga (ultraviolet & x-ray kwekhabhoni) & imisebe cosmic. Sputnik 2 bebengenayo ikhamera ithelevishini. zifudumele waklebhula okuxekethile okubangela okushisa ingaphakathi ukufinyelela 40 ° C. Kungenzeka Laika ngasinda amahora ambalwa nje esikhundleni ezihlelelwe izinsuku ezingu-10 ngenxa yokushisa. I-orbit

ka-Sputnik 2 sesibolile & ke waphindela Umkhathi ngo-Ephreli 14 1958 emva kwezinsuku ezingu-162-orbit.

Sputnik 5 wokugcina hlelo umkhankaso 08/19/1960 1st indiza emkhathini ukuthi empeleni abuyele emva 1 usuku azungeza izidalwa eziphilayo (2dogs, 2rats, 40 amagundane, izitshalo) alimale Earth.

Luna 2 (E-1A uchungechunge) Lunar Impactor

Luna 2 wathatha indlela ngqo Moon. uhambo It sika wathatha amahora angu-36. Luna 2 kwaba 1st

mkhathi ukuyohlala ebusweni kwenyanga.

Ngo-September 14, 1959-ke nomthelela empumalanga ye Mare Imbrium eduze asemigodini Aristides, Archimedes & Autolycus. Mkhathi eyenziwa 3 pennants waseSoviet. 1 wabo nomthelela the Moon.



Vostok 1 (Vostok-3KA isikhala capsule) 1st Man e Orbit



Mission okwathatha imizuzu 108 kusukela kwethulwa ku kokwehla. Kwakuyisikhathi esemkhathini indiza isikhala esisodwa emhlabeni Earth. Endiza emkhathini at 327 km (Apogee)

& 169 km (Perigee) iphuzu yalo ephansi impela.

Vostok 1 1st Soviet (Europa) uhlelo ozothumela indoda emkhathini Orbit. Vostok 3KA isikhala capsule wethulwa 12 Apreli 1961 kusukela Baikonur Cosmodrome nge Cosmonaut. I 1st womuntu (YENA) ukuya emkhathini.



I izikebhe kwakuba eyindilinga Uzalo module

(Ubukhulu 2.3 amamitha, mass 2,46 amathani) , Okuyinto behlaliswe a Cosmonaut, amathuluzi, yokuphunyuka uhlelo, & insimbi module oyindilinga (mass

amathani 2,27, 2.25 m ubude, 2,43 m ububanzi) . Sibambe Propellant & uhlelo injini. On reentry, le Cosmonaut akazange umkhiphe kusukela izikebhe cishe 7,000 m makehle nge-parachute. I capsule ngabe umhlaba ngokwehlukile.

Vostok 6 (Vostok-K 6K72K isikhala capsule) 1st Owesifazane Orbit

SHE Cosmonaut owesifazane 1st undize uye emkhathini lapho yena mhla Vostok 6 umsebenzi June 16, 1963 kusukela Baikonur Cosmodrome.

Wachitha cishe 3 izinsuku (19 Juni 1963) emkhathini kanye orbited Earth 48 (Geocentric Umhlaba ongaphakeme) izikhathi emkhathini wakhe capsule.

Mission ubude: 2 izinsuku, amahora 22 amaminithi 50. Ezungeza kuphelile: 48

.eyinqaba: 0,00365 ~ Perigee: 164 km ~ Apogee: 212 km ~

ukuthambekela: 65 09 degrees ~ Isikhathi: 88 25 imizuzu ~

epoch: 16 Juni 1963 05:36:00 UTC

Asisekho ngoba UBUDLOVA in Space-ukuhlola & Space-ikoloni



.Ukuphela.