

John I Davies, MSc, BEng, FBIS, MBCS

Editor, Principium, the i4is quarterly Initiative / Institute for Interstellar Studies (i4is.org)

Contact: john.davies@14IS.org

Interstellar Probes

How can we do it?





An Astronomical Question: What is 11/`Oumuamua?

- Long (about 5:1) and tumbling but not breaking up
- Accelerating away from Sun but tumbling motion unchanged
- Who said (of another astronomical discovery) "That's funny...."?
- We will return to this...

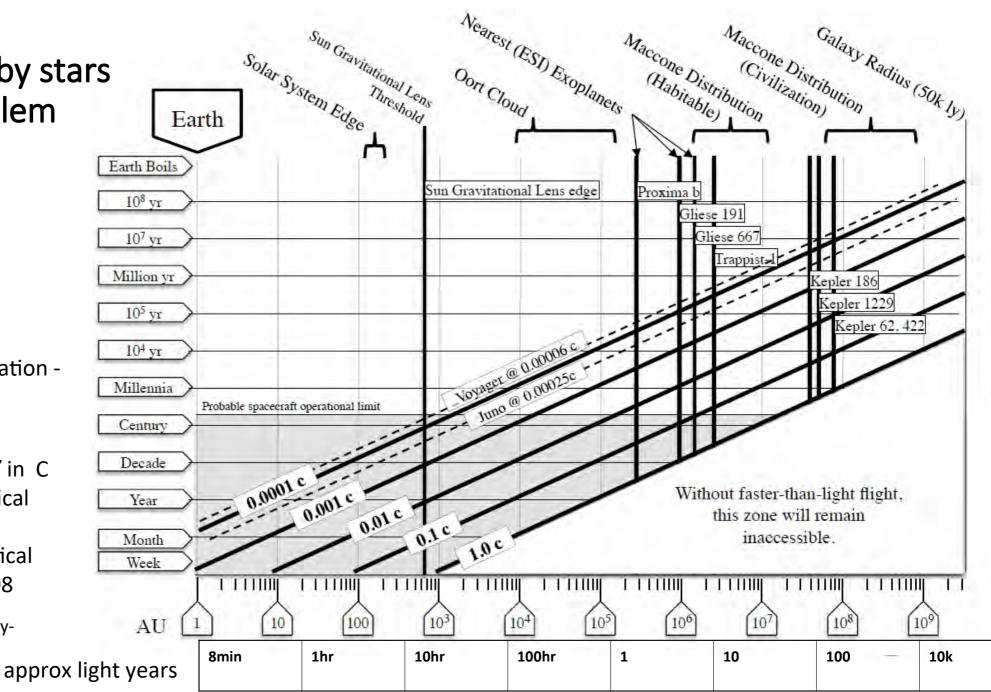


A probe to nearby stars Scaling the problem

credit - Tau Zero Foundation -NASA Breakthrough Propulsion Study 2018

"Maccone Distribution" in C Maccone*, "The Statistical Drake Equation", 59th International Astronautical Congress, Glasgow, 2008

*i4is.org/who-we-are/advisorycouncil



The Heavy Way – The Rocket Equation

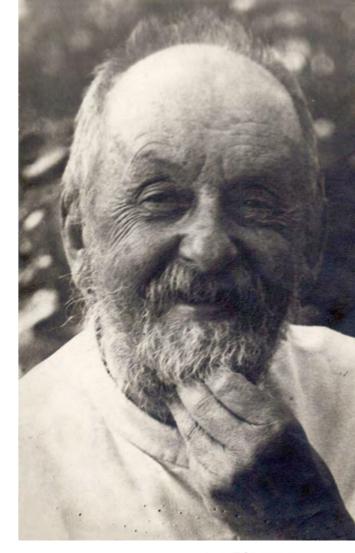
$$\Delta v = v_e \ln \frac{m_i}{m_f}$$

 ΔV is the change in rocket velocity (possibly from zero)

Ve is the velocity of the exhaust coming out of the rocket

Mo and Mf is the mass of the rocket when it starts and Mf is its mass with all the fuel gone.

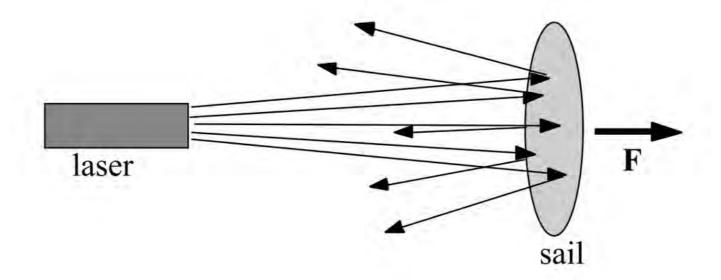
The function In is just the natural log which results from integrating 1/x





The Light Way – Laser Sail Propulsion

- Subset of Light Sail propulsion
- Solar photons already used Ikaros and LightSail 2
- First proposed by Robert Forward 1984
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"The acceleration α of a vehicle of mass M and reflectance η driven by an incident laser power P is -

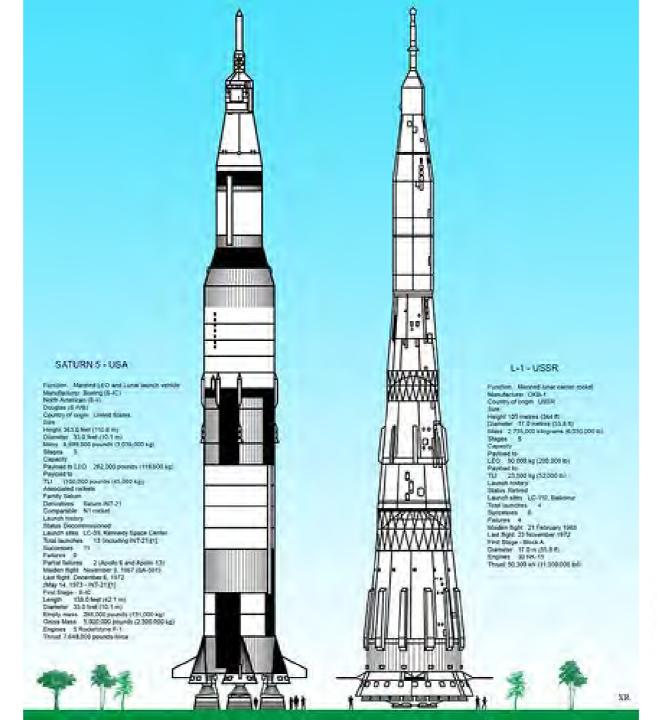
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where c is the velocity of light and the factor 2 comes from the double momentum transfer to the sail by the reflected photons. "



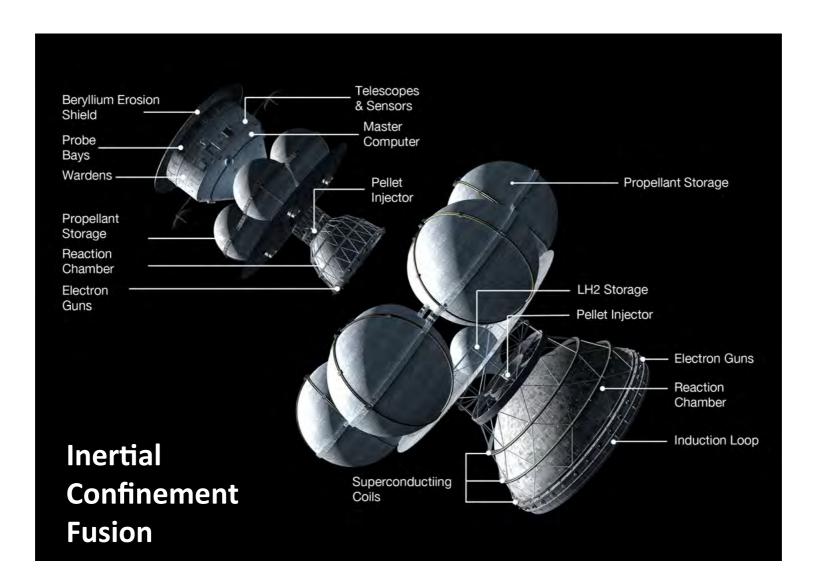
Forward 1984 - arc.aiaa.org/doi/abs/10.2514/3.8632

Moon rockets and people Saturn 5 launch mass 3,500 tons (US)





Daedalus and Icarus – the heavy family



50,000 tons

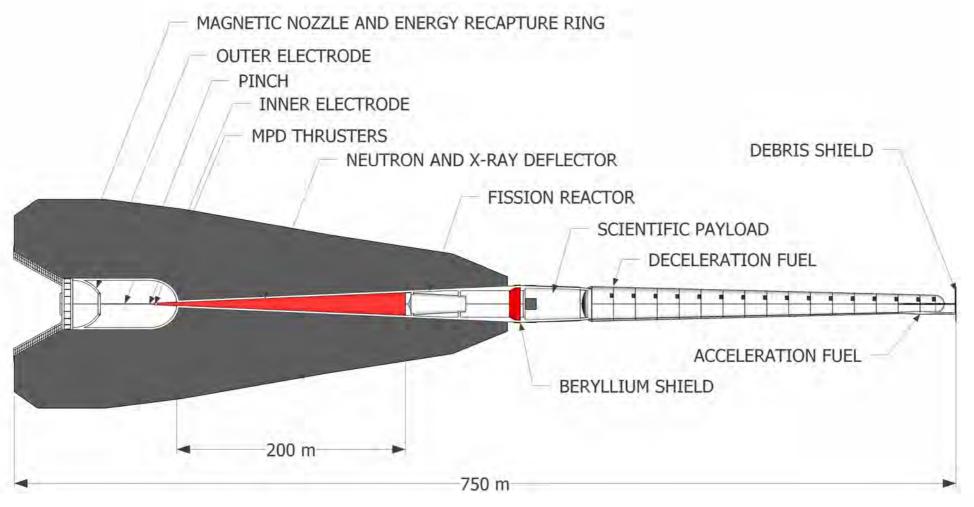
BIS Daedalus 1978

credit: Adrian Mann





Daedalus and Icarus – the heavy family



Icarus
Firefly
2018

credit: Michel LaMontagne

Z-Pinch Fusion



i4is.org/reaching-the-stars-in-a-century-using-fusion-propulsion/

Laser Sails - The i4is Andromeda study

- Commissioned by Breakthrough Initiative Project Starshot 2016
- Initial Considerations for the Interstellar (Andromeda) Probe: A Three Day Study i4is.org/what-we-do/technical/andromeda-probe/
 - laser sail propulsion space-based about 1 GW
 - 50 year time of flight
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 - target within Alpha Centauri A/B system 4.3 light years away
 - gram-scale mass
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Breakthrough Starshot – a \$100m study

- Funded by Yuri Milner, 2016
- Supported by Stephen Hawking (RIP)
- Executive Director Pete Worden (ex director of NASA Ames)
- Chair of Advisory Board Professor Avi Loeb (Harvard University)
- Advisory Board including Freeman Dyson (RIP),
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The LGM factor – lessons from - Jocelyn Bell Burnell, Prof Geraint Evans(UCL) and the Daily Express



What is 11/`Oumuamua? i4is Project Lyra – missions to ISOs

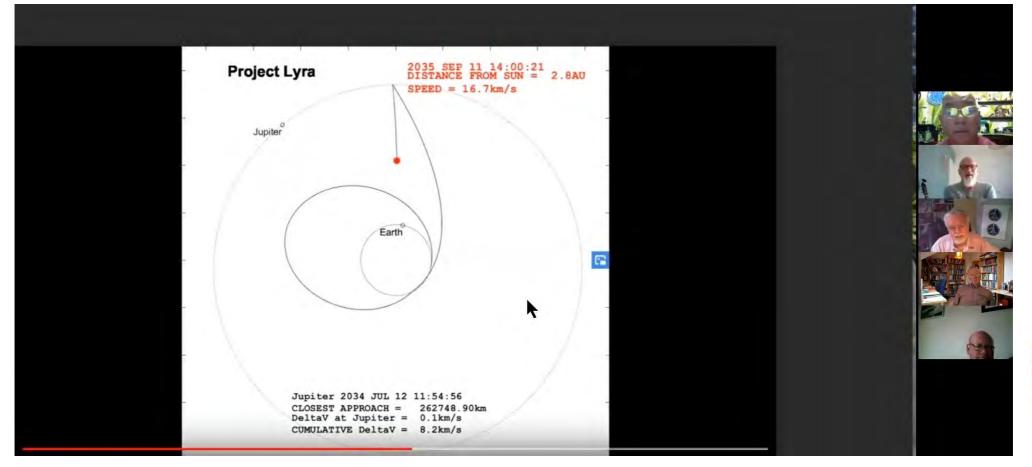
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Also – The Feasibility and Benefits of In Situ Exploration of 'Oumuamua-like Objects, Seligman and Laughlin (Yale) 2018, Astro J v55 #5, 2018 – first published April 2018 arxiv.org/pdf/1803.07022.pdf



11/'Oumuamua and 21/Borisov — the unexpected and the halfexpected interstellar visitors - Leeds Astro Soc — 10 June 2020

i4is.org/videos/the-unexpected-and-the-half-expected-interstellar-visitors/





Interstellar Studies – books, web, films

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The i4is quarterly

PRINCIPIUM magazine is free!

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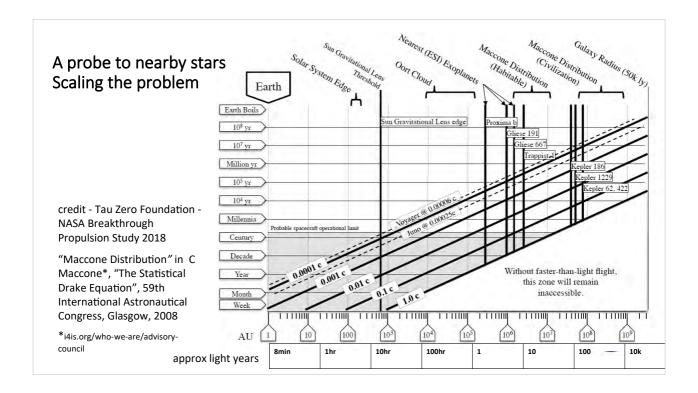


45 minute talk plus questions

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Tau Zero Foundation-Breakthrough Propulsion Study - Assessing Interstellar Flight Challenges and Prospects - NASA Grant No. NNX17AE81G

First Year Report- Prepared by: Marc G. Millis, Jeff Greason, Rhonda Stevenson June 2018

Fig. 2. Correlating Interstellar Distances with Human Timescales and Flight Speeds

Figure Caption: This figure shows the correlation between long timescales, interstellar distances, and average flight speed. Both the distance and timescales are logarithmic. The horizontal scale spans the radius of the Milky Way galaxy (50,000 ly), while the time scale extends all the way to the certain end of Earth's habitability (~1 billion years [35]). The assumed upper limit for the operational duration of a space probe (200 years) is shown. The diagonal lines represent different speeds, starting on the left with Voyager's 0.00006 c. The faster Juno spacecraft (0.00025 c) is also shown. The other diagonal lines are in terms of fractional lightspeed, shown in increasing factors of 10 all the way up to lightspeed. For each factor of 10 increase in speed, the required energy goes up by at least a factor of 100.

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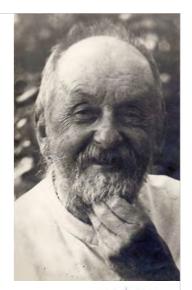
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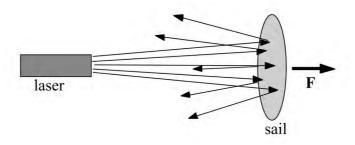
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LightSail 1 was engineering demo – no sailing

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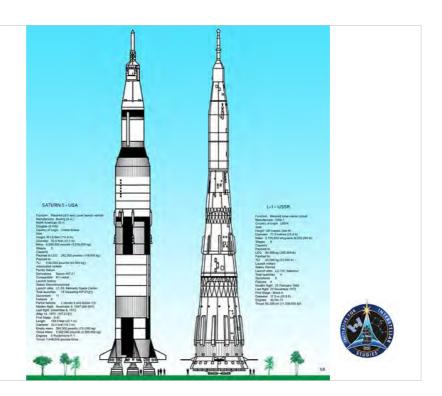
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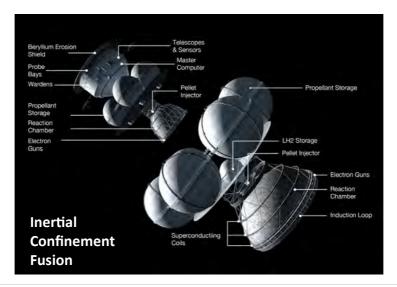
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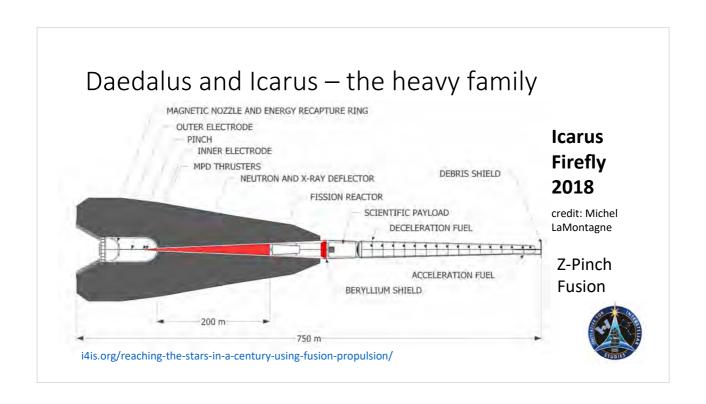


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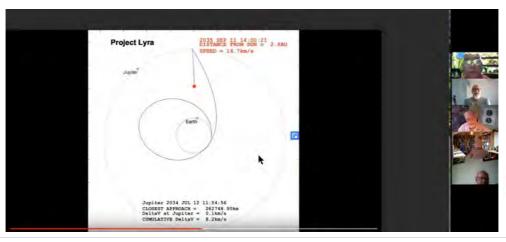
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Principium: www.i4is.org/Publications/Principium



About our Logo The logo for the Initiative for Interstellar Studies was designed jointly by Kelvin F. Long and Adrian Mann during the summer 2012, with input from George Abbey Junior, Rob Swinney, Richard Osborne, Stephen Ashworth, Gemma Long and Jonathan Brooks.

HMS Challenger (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Challenger_(1858)) ... scientific expedition that set out in 1872... Can we build ships which also venture to explore the ocean of knowledge before us, and so cross the technological horizon, and build similar vessels which cross the sea of Suns – Starships... the star at the top of the logo represents the stretch goal that 'interstellar flight' provides to develop ... capabilities to explore interplanetary space, interstellar space and the voids in between. The International Space Station is .. the first great modern wonder of space made by human hands, and is an example of what can be accomplished when peaceful co-operation between nations is embraced Pegasus is a constellation of the stars, with 51 Pegasi being indicated as the first exosolar planet to be discovered orbiting another Sun-like star, some fifty light years away. Pegasus . .. the Greek mythological winged horse, an artefact of our imagination. Starships too, are considered pure fantasy by many, ... Pegasus symbolises our quest to turn imagination into reality ...

... the logo ... four key sides of the interstellar square. Firstly, the need to develop the science and the technology, symbolised by the atom, Second, the motivation for discovery and the political and cultural courage to embrace ... opportunities within our grasp, symbolised by the ship. Third, ... develop ... capabilities ... to support such missions, symbolised by the ISS. Fourth, ... a destination ..., symbolised by the constellation of Pegasus. Finally, the ship can be viewed as our quest to explore Earth (our past), the ISS as our quest to explore interplanetary space (our present) and the constellation as our quest... to explore interstellar space (our future) and ultimately evolve to an interstellar civilization.