

# Future of Life in the Solar System

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Terraform other planets (Mars most likely)

Space Colonies

Solar Power from space

Dyson spheres

Robots

Von Neumann Devices

# Terraforming Planets

Seed other planets with  
“bio-engineered organisms”

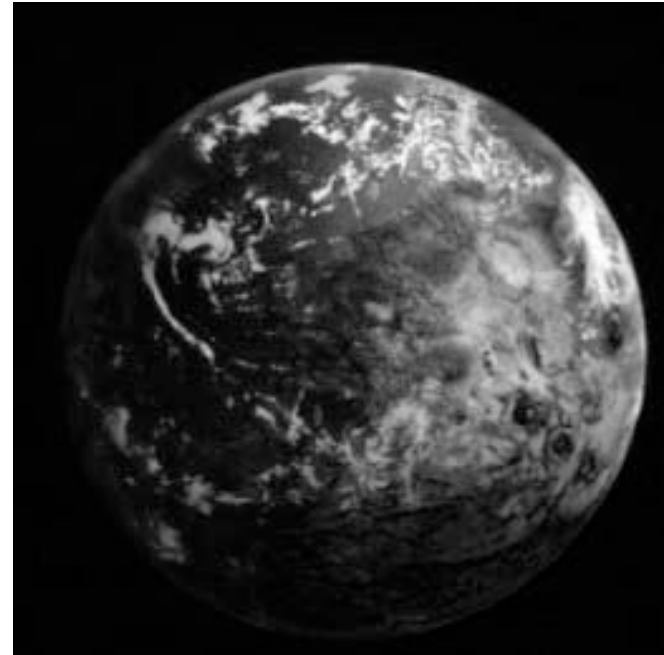
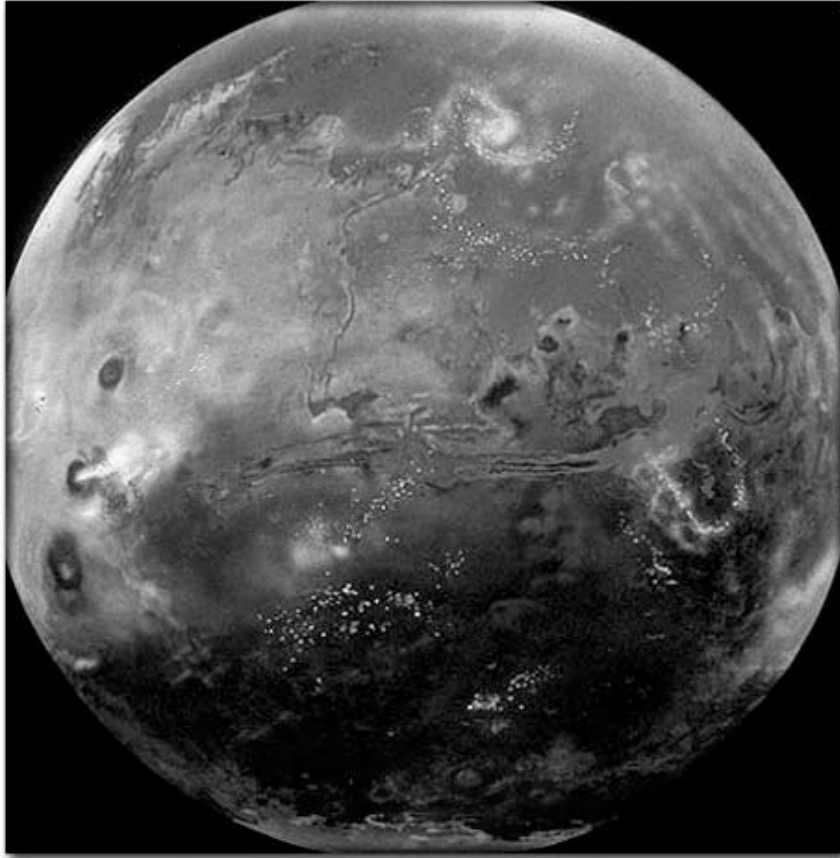
These make the planet more habitable for humans

To terraform (need H<sub>2</sub>O, O<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>)

e.g., Melt polar caps on Mars (10<sup>14</sup> tons of ice)

2500 to 10000 years to build up atm. pressure, get liquid water

# Terraformed Mars



Ocean in northern lowlands covers  
25% of planet

# Living in Space to Robots...

Space colonies

Solar Power satellites

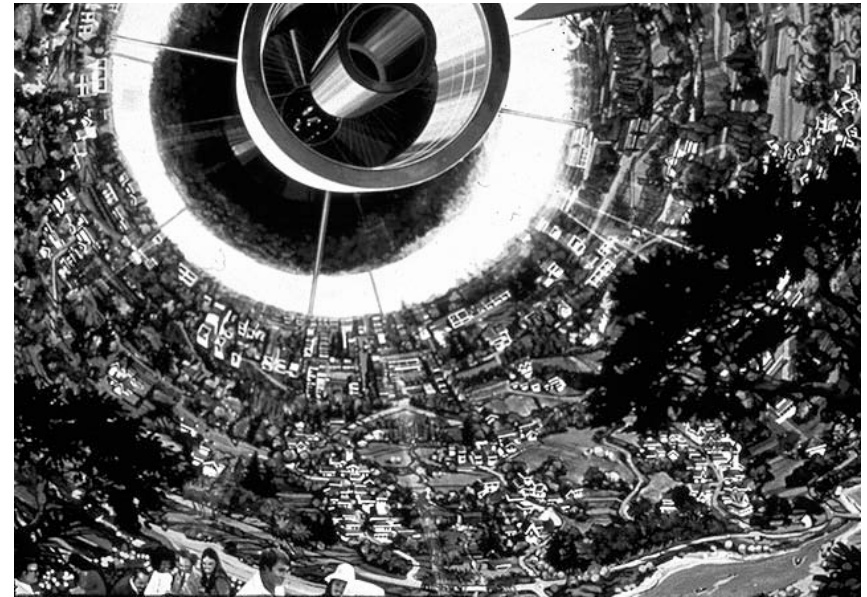
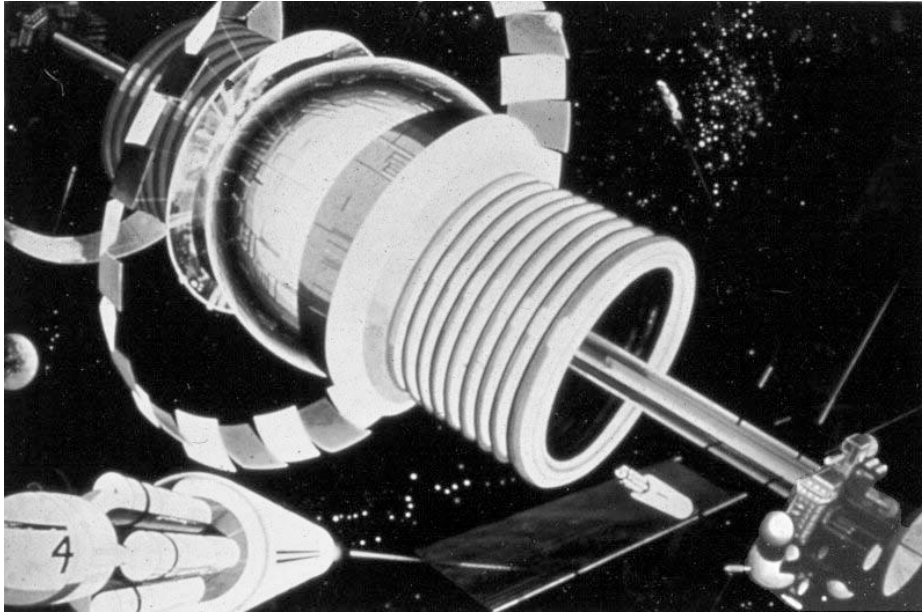
Dyson sphere

(Type II Civilization)

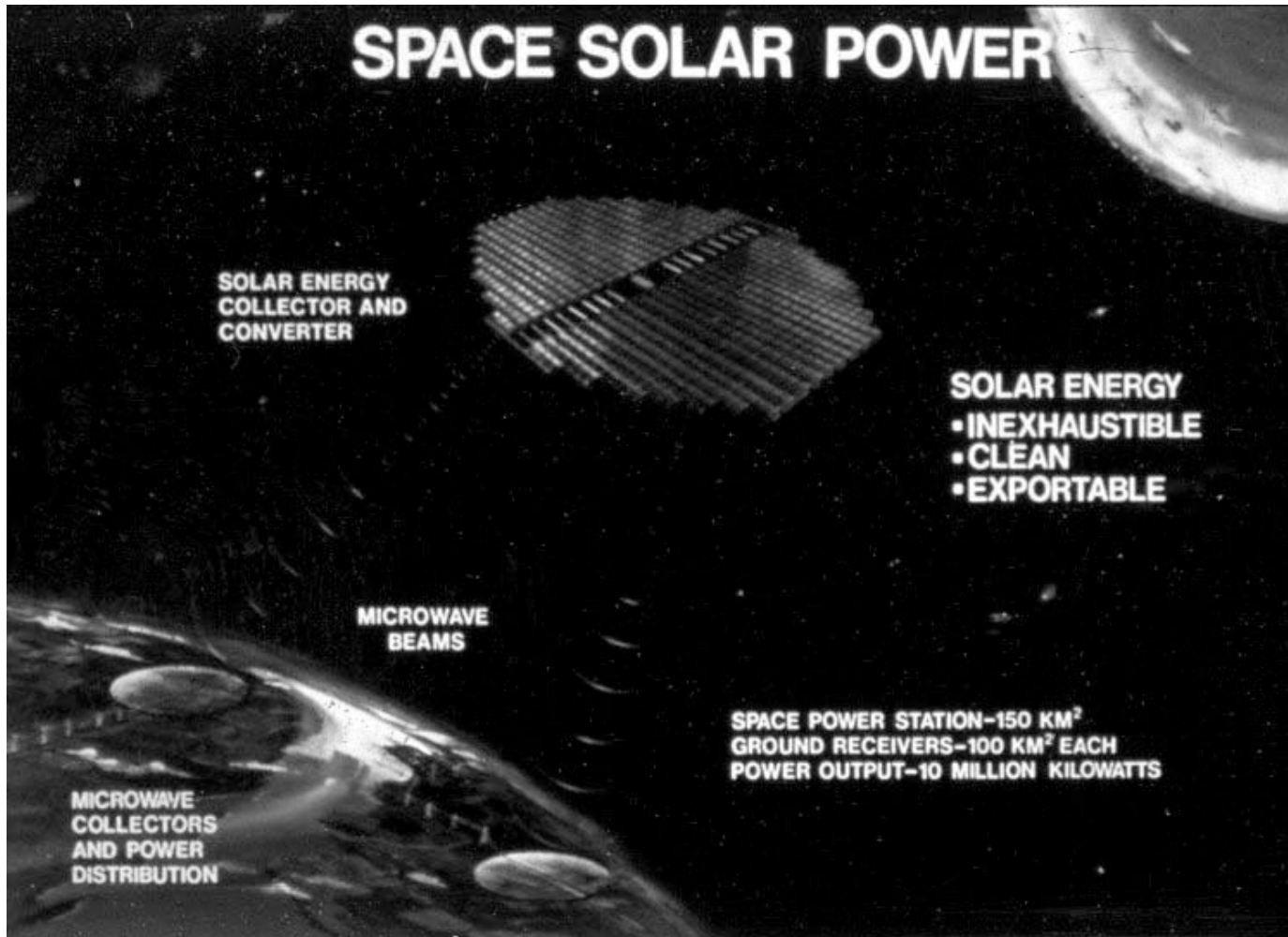
Role of Robots

Von Neumann device

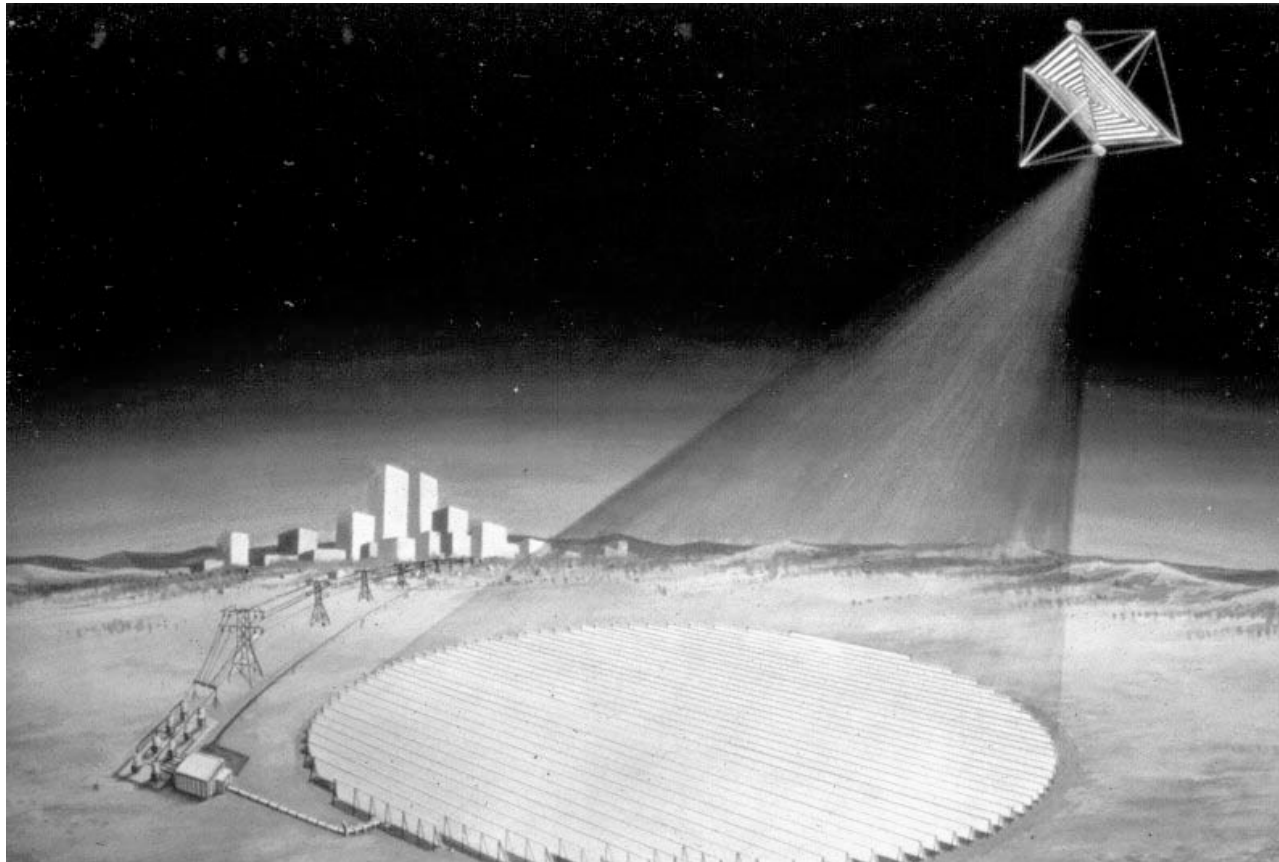
# Space Colony (Island One)



# Solar Power Satellites



# Solar Power Satellite

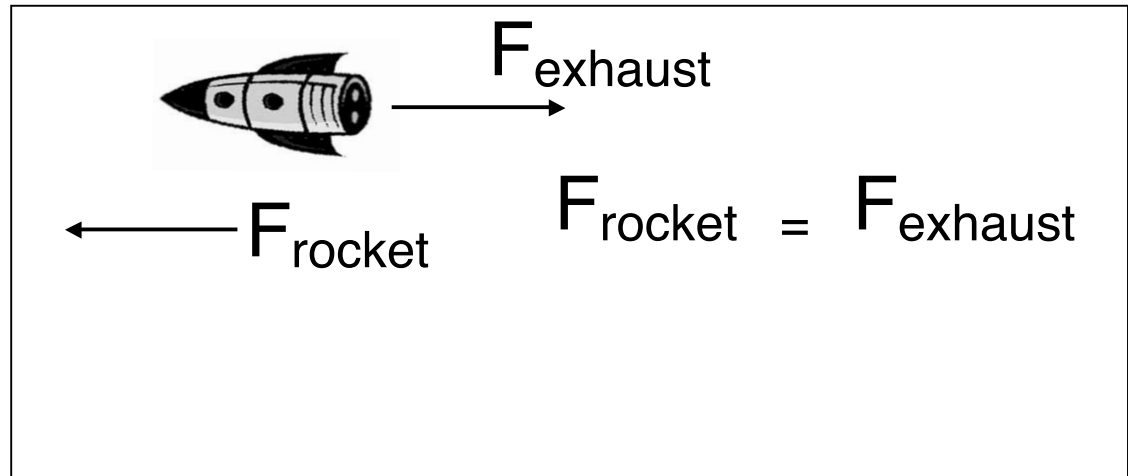




# Rockets

Principle:

Newton's Third Law



1. Exhaust velocity  $V_e$  ( $\text{km s}^{-1}$ )

$$V_e \propto \sqrt{\frac{T}{M}}$$

Recall Newton's second law:

$$F = (dp/dt) = m (dv/dt) = m a, \text{ if } m \text{ constant}$$

If  $v$  constant, but  $m$  is not,

$$F = (dm/dt) v$$

2. Thrust (Force)  $F = (dM/dt) V_e$   
(Newtons, Pounds)

$dM/dt$  = rate at which mass is ejected

3. Mass ratio

$$R_M = \frac{\text{Total Mass at Takeoff}}{\text{Mass After Fuel Used Up}}$$

High mass ratios mean you need a lot of fuel to get a certain payload accelerated to a certain speed

#### 4. Specific impulse (s.i.)

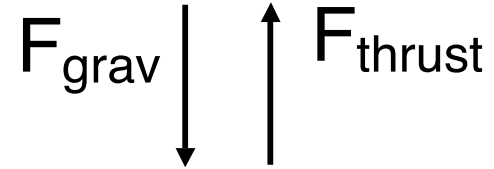
$$\frac{\text{Thrust}}{\text{Rate of Fuel Use}} \quad (\text{Newtons/kg/sec, Pounds/Pounds/sec} = \text{"sec"})$$

A measure of efficiency.

Highest possible s.i. with chemical fuels is < 500

## Can the Rocket take off?

To take off: Thrust  $>$  Weight



To escape gravity  $v > v_{\text{esc}} = 11.2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$   
(7 miles/sec)

This is very difficult for the gravity of the Earth  
So we use Multi-stage Rockets

# Current situation

Space Shuttle: Mass =  $2 \times 10^6$  kg

$F_{\text{thrust}} = 29 \times 10^6$  Newtons

$R_M = 68$  for actual payload

s.i. = 455 sec. ~ best possible with  
chemical fuel

For more adventurous exploitation of Solar System

Probably want Nuclear Propulsion

Fission could give s.i. =  $1.5 \times 10^6$  sec

(in principle, more likely to get 20,000 sec)

# Current Initiative

- Human mission to Mars
- Several attempts to get started in past
- Exploration Vision in 2004
  - First return to Moon
  - Then Mars
  - Long-term program needed
  - [http://www.nasa.gov/missions/solarsystem/explore\\_main.html](http://www.nasa.gov/missions/solarsystem/explore_main.html)