

CryoSat-2 installed in launch silo

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ESA's Earth Explorer CryoSat mission is dedicated to precise monitoring of the changes in the thickness of marine ice floating in the polar oceans and variations in the thickness of the vast ice sheets that overlay Greenland and Antarctica.
Credits: ESA - AOES Medialab

In readiness for launch on 8 April, ESA's CryoSat-2 ice satellite has now joined the rest of the Dnepr rocket in the launch silo at the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan.

The 'space head module' was transported from the integration facilities to the underground launch silo this morning. Although it is only 7 km between the two sites, the specialised lorry, nicknamed the 'crocodile', takes well over an hour to complete the journey.

The crocodile is equipped with a container that is positioned vertically and opens like 'jaws' to allow the space head module to be loaded. This

procedure took place yesterday and marked the last time the team members from ESA and industry would see it. The launch silo is restricted to cosmodrome personnel only.

Tomorrow, the satellite will be powered up to test that all is well after being integrated with launcher. Then, the last milestone before [liftoff](#) will be the launch dress rehearsal, planned for Tuesday. This simulation will ensure the communication sequences and procedures between the launch site and ESA's European Space Operations Centre in Germany are in place for launch on Thursday.

The launch of CryoSat-2 will mark an important milestone for ESA because it will be the third Earth Explorer mission to be placed in orbit within just over 12 months. CryoSat-2 follows the [Gravity field](#) and steady-state [Ocean Circulation](#) Explorer (GOCE) mission, launched in March 2009, and the [Soil Moisture](#) and [Ocean Salinity](#) (SMOS) mission, launched last November.

As with all ESA's Earth Explorers, CryoSat has been developed to address a particular issue identified by the scientific community - in this case, to understand exactly how Earth's ice fields are changing.

For some years, satellites such as Envisat have been mapping the extent of ice cover. However, in order to understand how [climate change](#) is affecting these sensitive regions, there is an urgent need to determine how the thickness of the ice is changing.

In response to this need, CryoSat is Europe's first mission dedicated to monitoring Earth's ice. The advanced observation techniques will provide precise measurements on variations in the thickness of floating marine ice as well as the vast ice sheets that overlie Antarctica and Greenland. This much-awaited information will lead to a better understanding of the relationship between ice and climate change.

Provided by European Space Agency

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