

First launch for Orbital's Antares rocket since 2014 explosion

October 18 2016



The Orbital ATK Antares rocket, with the Cygnus spacecraft onboard, takes off on October 17, 2016 at NASA's Wallops Flight Facility in Virginia

Orbital ATK launched its Antares rocket en route to the International Space Station for the first time since a massive explosion after liftoff

two years ago.

The new Antares 230 rocket propelled an unmanned cargo capsule, called Cygnus, toward the orbiting outpost carrying 5,100 pounds (2,300 kilograms) of supplies, food and science experiments.

The white rocket emblazoned with an American flag lit up the clear night sky as it blasted off from Wallops Island, Virginia, at 7:45 pm (2345 GMT), and was visible to millions of people along the US East Coast from Massachusetts to South Carolina.

The first and second stage portion of the rocket separated about five minutes after the launch as planned, and the Cygnus cargo ship reached orbit shortly after, according to a live broadcast of the launch on NASA television.

"We have Cygnus spacecraft separation," an Orbital ATK commentator said amid the sound of applause in mission control.

It is scheduled to berth at the space station early on Sunday, October 23.

After the Cygnus is unloaded, astronauts will repack it with trash from the space station. The spaceship will unlatch from the ISS in a month and burn up on re-entry into Earth's atmosphere.



The Antares rocket emblazoned with an American flag lit up the night sky as it blasted off from Wallops Island, Virginia

The previous Antares rocket exploded in a fireball on October 28, 2014 just seconds after liftoff, destroying the cargo capsule and damaging the launch pad.

After an investigation, Orbital blamed the accident on a flaw in the rocket's AJ26 engines, which had been designed four decades earlier in the Soviet Union, and were supplied by Aerojet Rocketdyne.

The Antares 230 is powered by new RD-181 engines from Russian manufacturer NPO Energomash.

"These engines have flown in slightly different variations on other

rockets," said Frank Culbertson, president of Orbital ATK, in a news conference Saturday.

Since the blast, the launchpad has been rebuilt at a cost of \$15 million, and the rocket has been overhauled to be more powerful.

"So yeah, we are always nervous, but I am extremely confident in this team and in this hardware," he told reporters.

The launch was initially planned for Thursday, October 13, but was rescheduled a few times.



The Orbital ATK Antares rocket, with the Cygnus spacecraft onboard is heading to the International Space Station carrying 5,100 pounds (2,300 kilograms) of supplies, food and science experiments

A liftoff for Sunday was scratched due to a ground support cable that

"did not perform as expected during the pre-launch checkout," the company said in a statement.

Cargo missions resumed

In December 2014, Orbital resumed cargo missions to space as part of a \$1.9 billion contract with NASA.

Instead of the Antares rocket, the company used a United Launch Alliance Atlas V rocket to propel the cargo to space from a launchpad in Cape Canaveral, Florida.

After the 2014 blast, the Cygnus cargo ship was redesigned to be able to carry a larger payload.

Monday marked the third such flight of a similarly improved Cygnus vehicle, with new solar arrays and fuel tanks.

The cargo ship is carrying food and supplies for the six-member astronaut crew in orbit, including science experiments to test the behavior of fire in space.



The Antares rocket is raised into the vertical position on the launch pad at NASA's Wallops Flight Facility in Virginia

In addition to Orbital ATK, US company SpaceX is engaged in a contract with NASA to supply the space station, using its Falcon 9 rocket and Dragon cargo ship.

SpaceX has also suffered explosions after launch, including one in June 2015 that destroyed a Falcon 9 rocket and Dragon cargo ship headed to the space station, and a blast last month that blew up a Falcon 9 rocket and its Israeli satellite during a routine launchpad test.

The 30-year US space shuttle program was retired in 2011, leaving the United States no program for reaching space.

For now, the world's astronauts must purchase seats aboard Russia's Soyuz spaceships at a cost of some \$71 million each.

Orbital and SpaceX can ship cargo to orbit, however.

NASA has also signed contracts with SpaceX and Boeing to begin launching astronauts to space in the next two years.

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