

India loses contact with Moon lander (Update)

September 7 2019, by Manjunath Kiran With Bhuvan Bagga In New Delhi



This screen grab taken from a live webcast by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) shows the Vikram lander before it was supposed to land on the Moon - communication was subsequently lost

India's space programme suffered a huge setback Saturday after losing contact with an unmanned spacecraft moments before it was due to make a historic soft landing on the Moon.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi sought to comfort glum scientists and a stunned nation from mission control in Bangalore, saying India was still "proud" and clasping the visibly emotional space agency head in a lengthy hug.

Blasting off in July, the emerging Asian giant had hoped to become just the fourth country after the United States, Russia and regional rival China to make a successful Moon landing, and the first on the lunar South Pole.

But in the early hours of Saturday local time, as Modi looked on and millions watched nationwide with bated breath, the Vikram lander—named after the father of India's space programme—went silent just 2.1 kilometres (1.3 miles) above the lunar surface.

Its descent had been going "as planned and normal performance was observed", Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) chairman Kailasavadivoo Sivan said.

"Subsequently the communication from the lander to the ground station was lost," he said after initial applause turned to bewilderment at the operations room. "The data is being analysed."

The Chandrayaan-2 ("Moon Vehicle 2") orbiter, which will circle and study the Moon remotely for a year, is however "healthy, intact, functioning normally and safely in the lunar orbit", the ISRO said.



India's Chandrayaan-2 mission, which blasted off in July 2019, cost just \$140 million

Consoler-in-chief

Freshly re-elected Modi had hoped to bask in the glory of a successful mission, but on Saturday he deftly turned consoler-in-chief in a speech at mission control broadcast live on television and to his 50 million Twitter followers.

"Sisters and brothers of India, resilience and tenacity are central to India's ethos. In our glorious history of thousands of years, we have faced moments that may have slowed us, but they have never crushed our spirit," he said.

"We have bounced back again," he added. "When it comes to our space programme, the best is yet to come."

Other Indians also took to Twitter to offer words of encouragement. "The important thing is we took off and had the Hope and Belief we can," said Bollywood superstar Shah Rukh Khan.

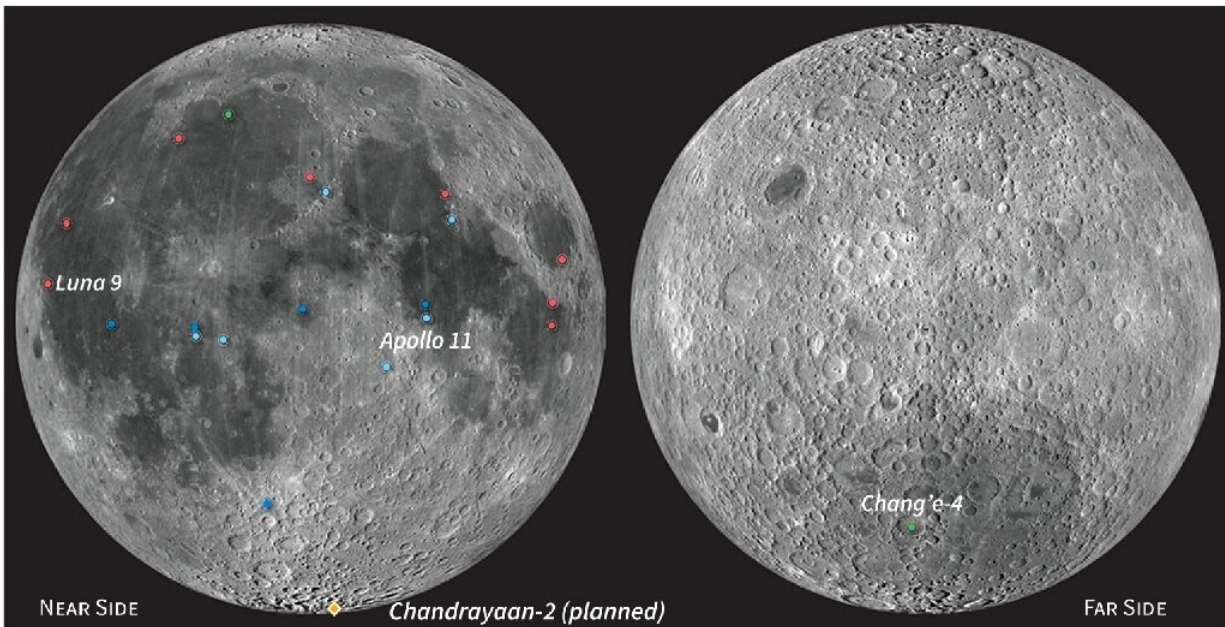
Indian media offered succour by quoting a NASA factsheet that said out of 109 lunar missions in the past six decades, 48 have failed.

Chandrayaan-2 took off on July 22 carrying an orbiter, lander and rover almost entirely designed and made in India—the mission cost a relatively modest \$140 million—a week after an initial launch was halted just before blast-off.

ISRO had acknowledged before the soft landing that it was a complex manoeuvre, which Sivan called "15 minutes of terror".

India aims for the Moon

● Ex-USSR ● US ● Manned Apollo missions ● China ● India



● **Luna 9** Feb 3, 1966 1st lunar soft landing
 ● **Apollo 11** Jul 20, 1969 Armstrong, 1st human step on Moon
 Sources : NASA, GSFC, ASU

● **Chang'e-4** Jan 3, 2019 1st lander on the far side
 ● **Chandrayaan-2** Planned Sept 6, 2019 1st landing on the lunar South Pole

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Landing sites for probes and crewed missions on the Moon.

It was carrying rover Pragyan—"wisdom" in Sanskrit—which was due to emerge several hours after touchdown to scour the Moon's surface, including for water.

According to Mathieu Weiss, a representative in India for France's space agency CNES, this is vital to determining whether humans could spend extended periods on the Moon.

That would mean the Moon being used one day as a pitstop on the way to Mars—the next objective of governments and private spacefaring programmes such as Elon Musk's Space X.

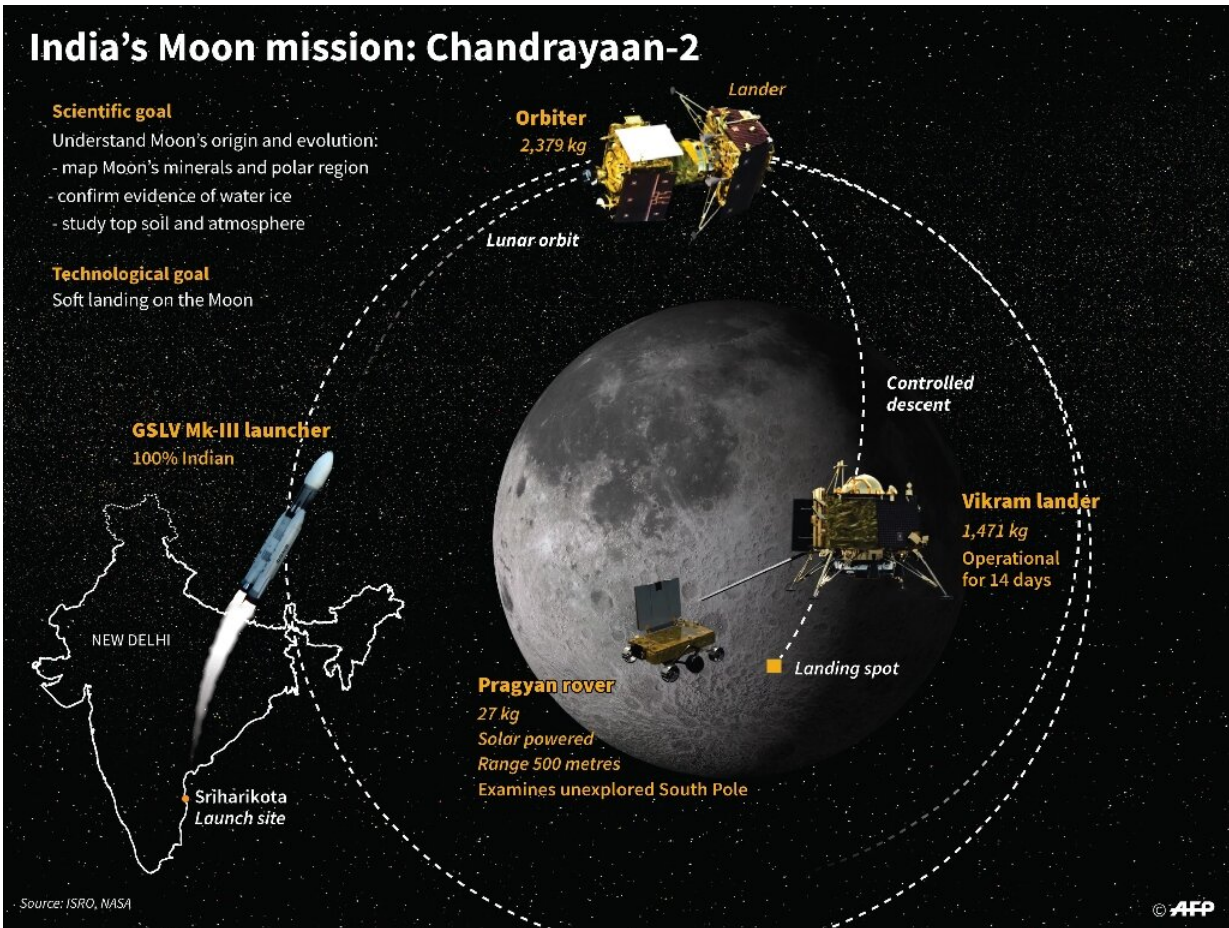
'Space superpower'

In March Modi hailed India as a "space superpower" after it shot down a low-orbiting satellite, a move prompting criticism for the amount of "space junk" created.

Asia's third-largest economy also hopes to tap into the commercial possibilities of space.

China in January became the first to land a rover on the far side of the Moon. In April, Israel's attempt failed at the last minute when its craft apparently crashed onto the lunar surface.

India is also preparing Gaganyaan, its first manned space mission, and wants to land a probe on Mars.



India's Chandrayaan-2 mission to the Moon.

In 2014, it became only the fourth nation to put a satellite into orbit around the Red Planet, and in 2017 India's space agency launched 104 satellites in a single mission.

The country's principal scientific adviser, K Vijay Raghavan, described Chandrayaan-2 as "very complex, and a significant technological leap from previous missions of ISRO" in a series of tweets on Saturday.

Raghavan said the orbiter will help India better understand the Moon's

evolution, mapping minerals and water molecules "using its eight state-of-the-art scientific instruments".

"After a moment of despondency, it is back to work!! It is inspirational to see this characteristic of science in collective action. Kudos to ISRO," he added.

ISRO in a late Saturday statement said that the orbiter's "precise launch and mission management has ensured a long life of almost 7 years instead of the planned one year."

"The Orbiter camera is the highest resolution camera (0.3m) in any lunar mission so far and shall provide high resolution images which will be immensely useful to the global scientific community," it added.

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