

Crash report: Confused by spin, Mars probe failed to brake

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to cope with it.

David Parker said Wednesday the results will help scientists prepare for a robotic mission to Mars in 2020.

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In this Oct. 19, 2016 file photo, a model of Schiaparelli—the Mars landing device—is on display at the European Space Agency, ESA, in Darmstadt, Germany. An independent report on Wednesday May 24, 2017 concludes Europe's Schiaparelli probe crash-landed on Mars last year because its systems couldn't cope with a brief, wild rotation during its descent. (Uwe Anspach/dpa via AP, File)

An independent report has concluded that Europe's Schiaparelli probe crash-landed on Mars last year because its systems couldn't cope with a brief, wild rotation during its descent.

The report commissioned by the European Space Agency says the sudden spin—lasting only one second—overloaded the probe's sensors, making it think it had already reached the ground.

This made the probe release its parachute early and only briefly fire its thrusters. Schiaparelli hit the ground at 540 kph (336 mph), leaving a visible crater.

ESA's director of [human spaceflight](#) and [robotic exploration](#) says if engineers had foreseen the high rotation rate the system could have been designed

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