# Spacecraft propulsion

An RS-68 rocket engine during a test at a NASA facility

**Spacecraft propulsion** is the method that a <u>spacecraft</u> uses to control its movement through <u>outer space</u>. A spacecraft with no means of propelling itself is typically considered derelict.

The problem of propelling a spacecraft has, predictably, existed since spacecraft themselves. Most spacecraft are propelled by <u>rocket engines</u>, which combust an explosive liquid fuel with liquid oxidizer (oxygen in a liquid state) to generate hot gas which expands and propels the spacecraft forward.

## **Methods**

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Many methods of spacecraft propulsion have been developed and practiced. Most work by accelerating a propellant to a very high speed and ejecting it from the spacecraft through a nozzle.

#### Chemical rocket

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A chemical rocket works by mixing an explosive propellant with <u>liquid</u> oxygen and burning it under <u>pressure</u>. This releases a great amount of heat. It results in a rapidly expanding gas. This gas is then funneled out of the rocket's <u>nozzle</u> (usually a bell shape) and off into space.

#### Ion thruster

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An <u>ion thruster</u> works by using <u>static electricity</u> or <u>magnetism</u> to accelerate <u>ions</u> (<u>atoms</u> with an <u>electric charge</u>) to very high speeds, and out of the thruster's nozzle. Ion thrusters make very little thrust but are very efficient.

#### **Nuclear thermal rocket**

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A <u>nuclear thermal rocket</u> heats a propellant with heat from a <u>nuclear reactor</u> before expelling it through a nozzle. Nuclear thermal rockets are currently experimental, but will have decent <u>thrust</u> and high efficiency once put into practice.

## **Emerging technologies**

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