



**Title Name:- Space Exploration
Simulation: Experience space
missions and explore celestial
bodies in a virtual environment**

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Aditya L1, India's first solar mission, was launched on September 2, 2023. It reached the Sun-Earth Lagrange point 1 on January 6, 2024. The mission's goal is to study the Sun's atmosphere and space weather. In early 2025, it will collaborate with the European Space Agency's Proba-3 mission for joint solar observations. This mission represents a significant step in understanding our closest star.

The Apollo 11 mission, launched by NASA in July 1969, was the first successful manned mission to land on the Moon. Commander Neil Armstrong and Lunar Module Pilot Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to walk on the lunar surface, while Command Module Pilot Michael Collins orbited above. This historic event marked a significant achievement in space exploration.

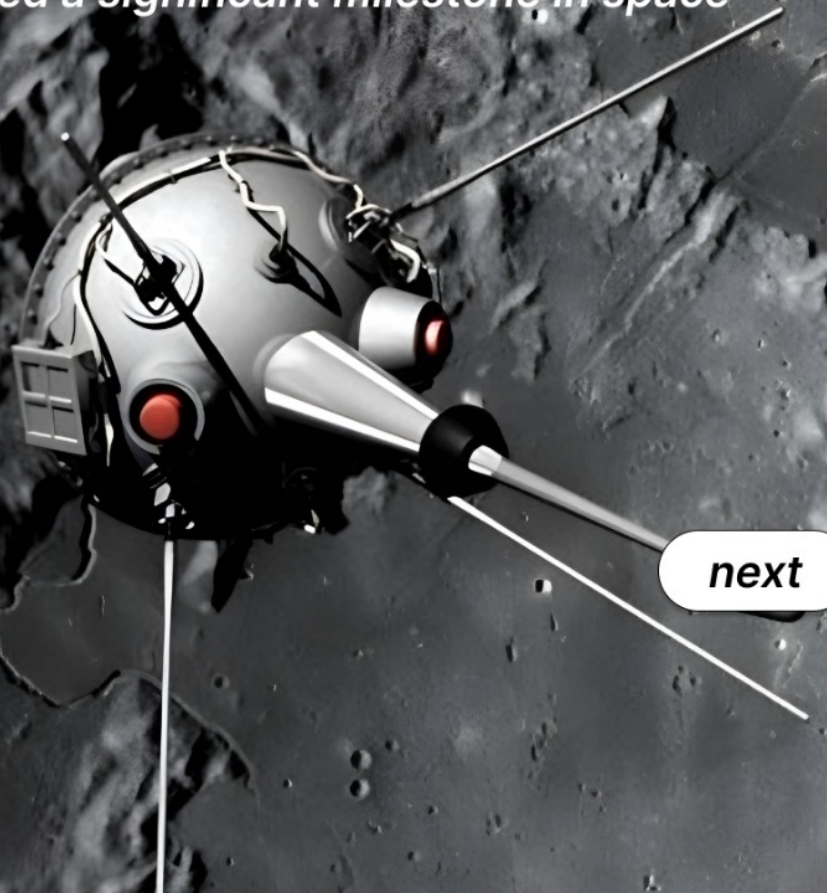


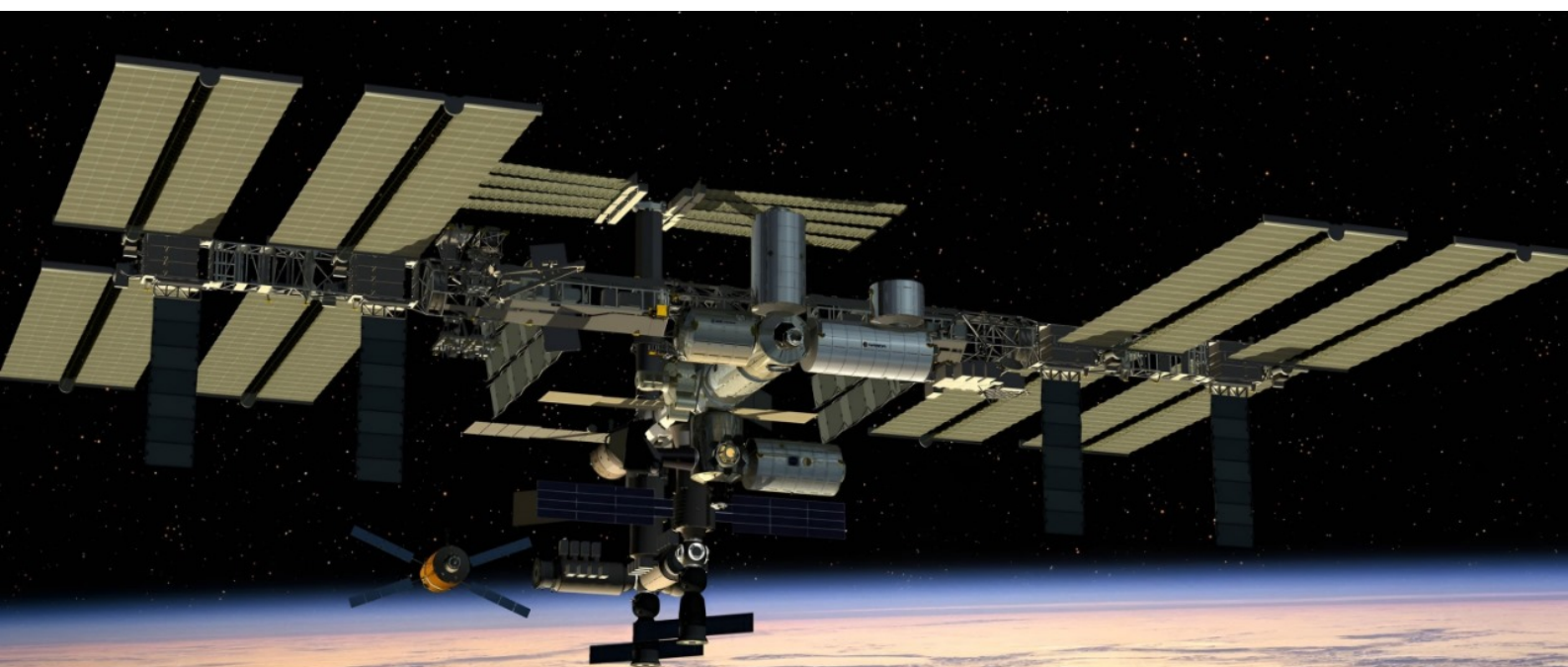
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Mangalyaan, or the Mars Orbiter Mission, was India's first interplanetary mission. It launched in 2013 and orbited Mars from 2014 until April 2022, when communication was lost. It provided valuable data on Mars' surface and atmosphere.

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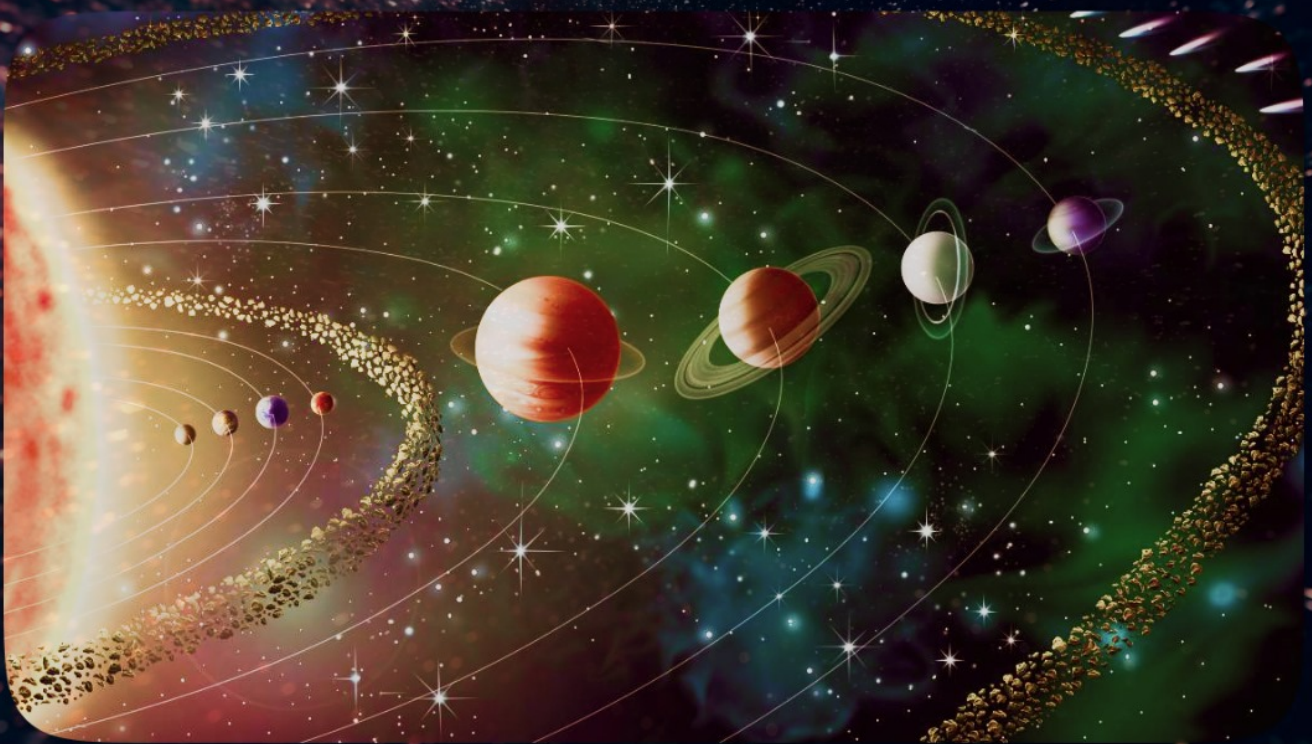
Luna 2, launched by the Soviet Union on September 12, 1959, was the first spacecraft to reach the Moon. It impacted the lunar surface on September 14, 1959, between Mare Imbrium and Mare Serenitatis. This mission marked a significant milestone in space exploration.



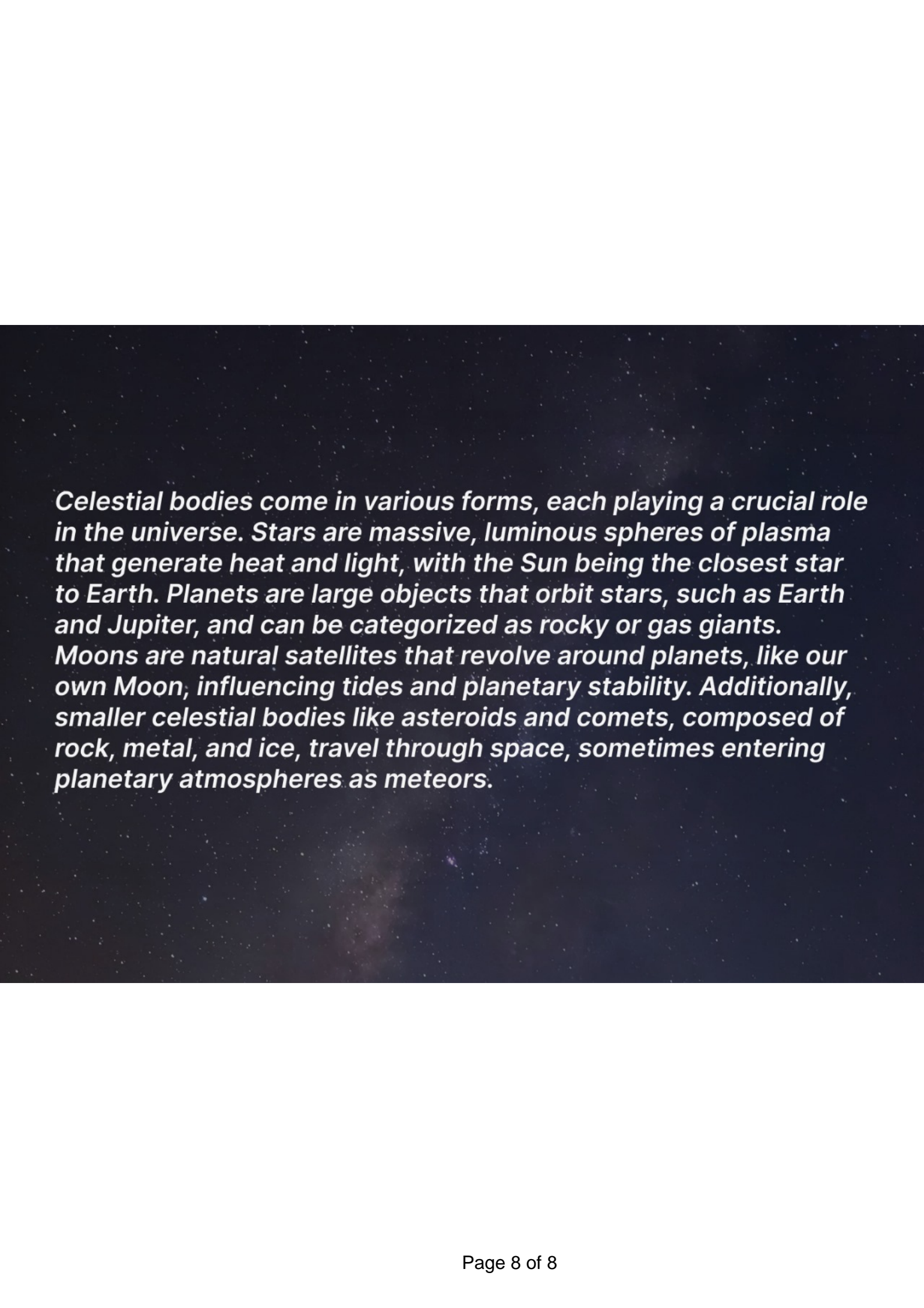


The International Space Station (ISS) is a large spacecraft orbiting Earth, serving as a home for astronauts and a science lab. It was launched in 1998 and is a joint project involving NASA, Roscosmos, JAXA, ESA, and CSA. The ISS orbits Earth every 90 minutes and next provides a unique environment for scientific research in microgravity. It has been continuously inhabited since November 2000 by rotating crews of astronauts.

Celestial Bodies Celestial bodies are natural objects in space, such as stars, planets, moons, asteroids, and comets. They come in various forms and sizes and are held together by gravity. These objects are fundamental components of the universe.



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Celestial bodies come in various forms, each playing a crucial role in the universe. Stars are massive, luminous spheres of plasma that generate heat and light, with the Sun being the closest star to Earth. Planets are large objects that orbit stars, such as Earth and Jupiter, and can be categorized as rocky or gas giants. Moons are natural satellites that revolve around planets, like our own Moon, influencing tides and planetary stability. Additionally, smaller celestial bodies like asteroids and comets, composed of rock, metal, and ice, travel through space, sometimes entering planetary atmospheres as meteors.