



Contato (1997)
Robert Zemeckis

O projeto SETI



Home • Our Work

Our Work

SETI Research

SETI, the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence, is an exploratory science that seeks evidence of life in the universe by looking for some signature of its technology. Our current understanding of life's origin on Earth suggests that given a suitable environment and sufficient time, life will develop on other planets. Whether evolution will give rise to intelligent, technological civilizations is open to speculation.

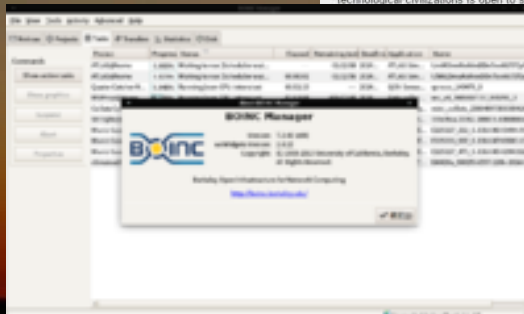
Our team focuses on a wide set of disciplines ranging from observing and modeling the precursors of life in the depths of outer space to studies of Earth, where we are attempting to learn more about how life began and how its many diverse forms have survived and evolved. [Read more](#)

- Chemistry of Life
- Icy World
- Instrument Development
- Interstellar Medium
- Mars
- Our Solar System
- Planetary Formation
- Stars and Galaxies
- Complete List of Projects

Education and Public Outreach

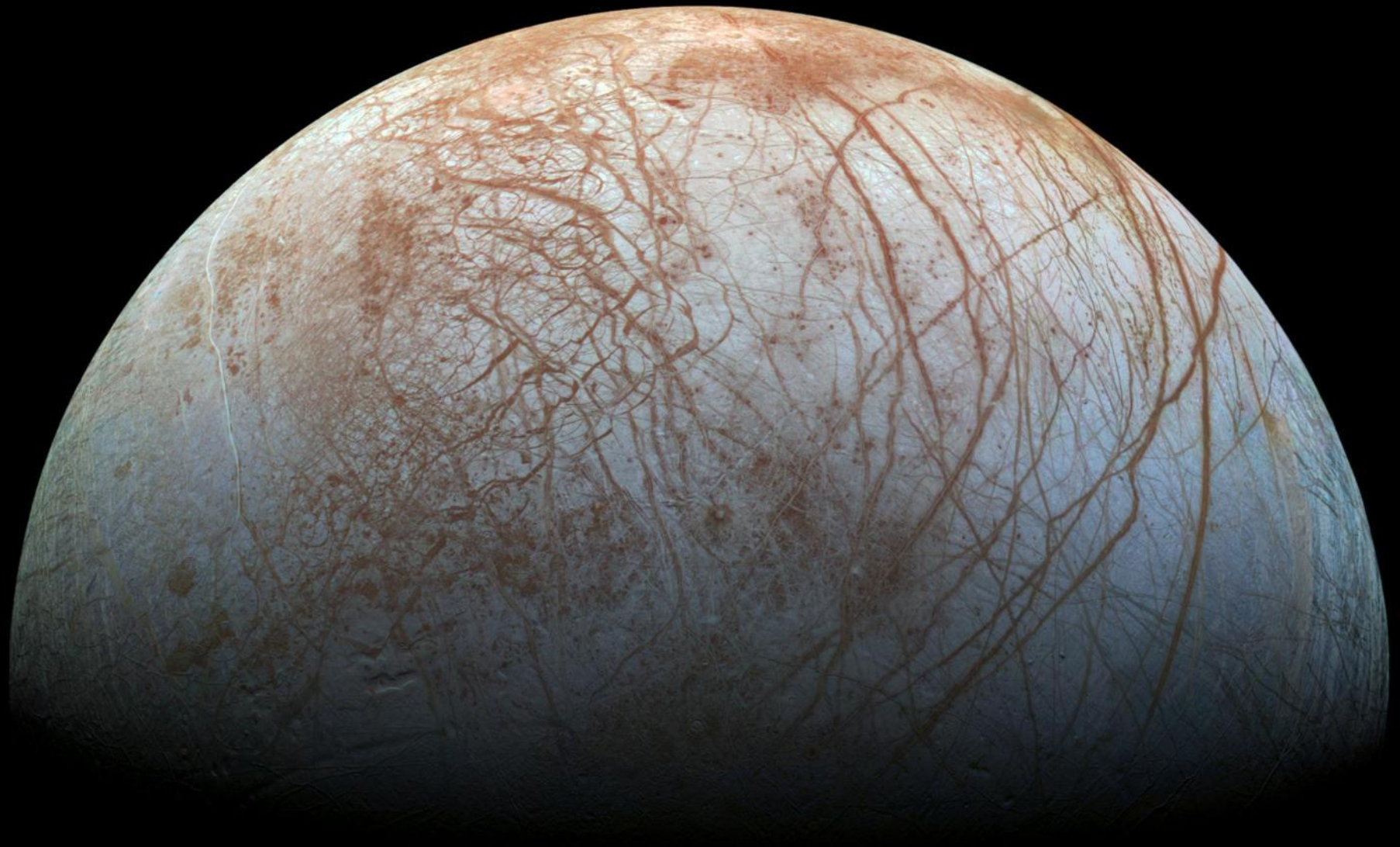
The SETI Institute's Education and Public Outreach (EPO) programs share the excitement of searching for life in the universe with people of all ages. Many folk are curious about our place in the universe: are we alone in the vast ocean of stars and galaxies? [Read more](#)

- ASSET Program
- SETITalks - Weekly Colloquium
- SETIChats
- Astronomical Adventures
- Kepler Outreach Program
- Life in the Universe Curriculum
- Mysteries of Science
- SOFIA Outreach Program
- Student Internships
- VTT Curriculum
- Weekly Colloquium
- Big Picture Science radio program
- Artist in Residence
- Designer of Experiences



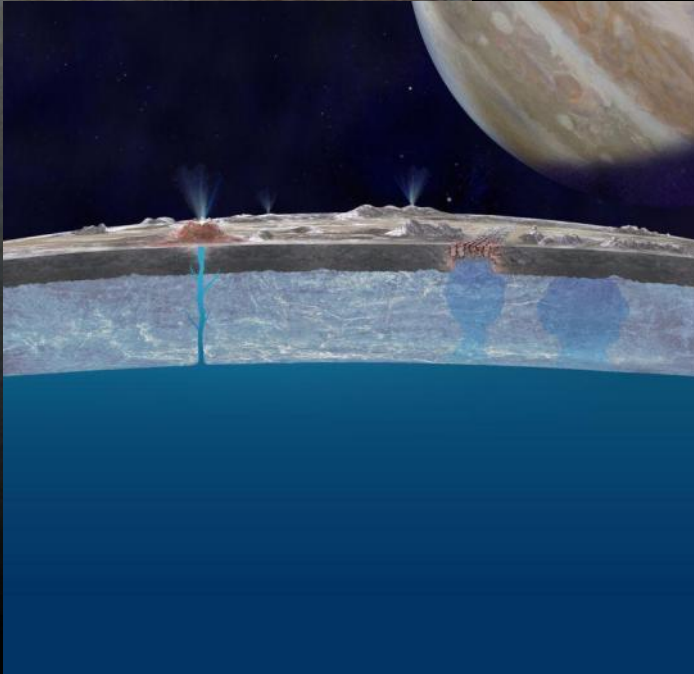
Berkeley Open Infrastructure For Network Computing / SETI@Home

ATA / SETI

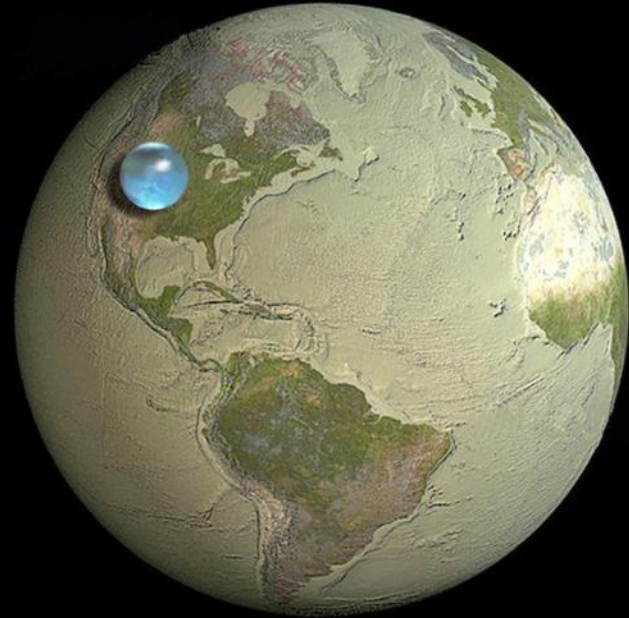


2001: Uma odisséia no espaço (1968)
Stanley Kubrick

Europa



An artist's impression of Europa's subsurface ocean. (NASA/JPL-Caltech)



An illustration showing the calculated volume of water on Europa, compared to Earth. (Kevin Hand (JPL/Caltech), Jack Cook (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution), Howard Perlman (USGS))

2001: Uma odisséia no espaço (1968)
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Europa

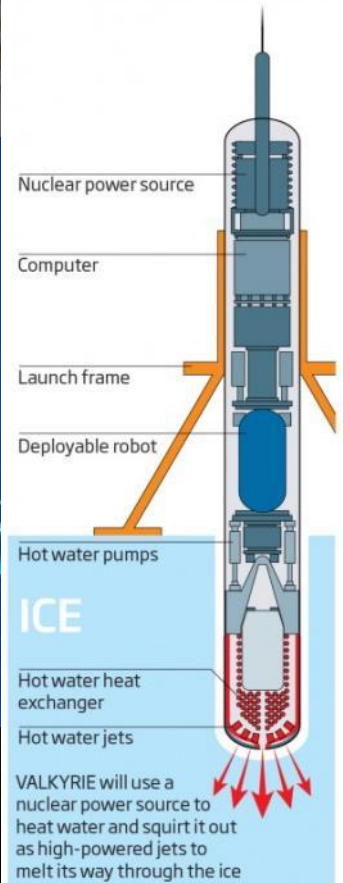


Karst Productions Inc / Barcroft

Hydrothermal vents on Earth's ocean floor are the best analogue for what Europa's ecosystems might look like. (NOAA)

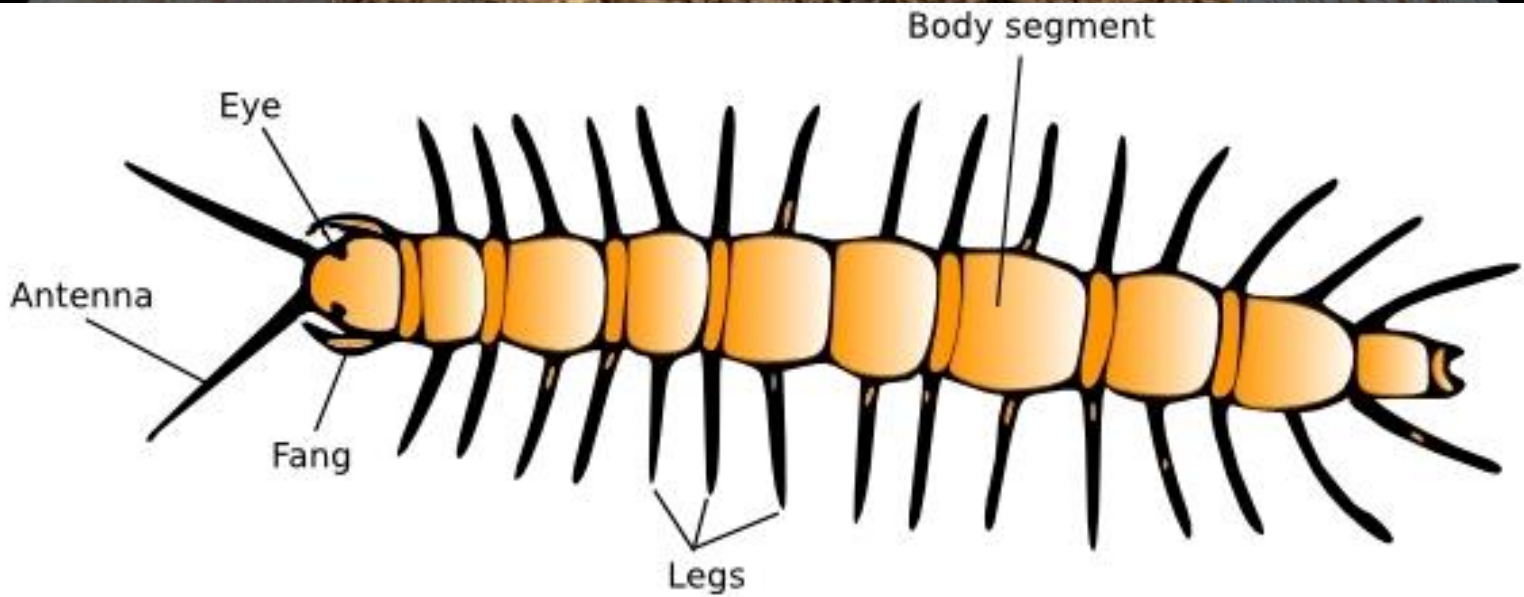
Icy moon diver

The VALKYRIE robot is designed to pierce the shell of Jupiter's moon Europa and deliver smaller robots to explore its suspected sub-surface ocean



2001: Uma odisséia no espaço (1968)
Stanley Kubrick

Europa





Comprimento: 18.92 m
Altura: 5.08 m
Área alar: 78.04 m²
Peso: 19,700 kg / 29,410 kg
Potência: 116 kN each ~ 156+ kN each
Velocidade máxima: Mach 2.25 (2,410 km/h) / Mach 1.82 (1,960 km/h)
Alcance: 2,960 km with 2 external fuel tanks
Raio de combate: 760 km
Teto de serviço: 20,000 m
Carga-g: -3.0/+9.0g

Construídos: 195
Custo do programa: US\$66.7 billion as of 2011
Custo unitário: US\$150 million





Formation of 1st Fighter Wing F-22 Raptors



3 launcher of Slovak S-300PMU on 3rd National Airdays in Piešťany - EllsworthSK



Along with the multi-radar, truck-mounted 55Zh6M, NNIRT is offering the trailered, single-unit 55Zh6UME with VHF and UHF antennas mounted back-to-back. Credit: Bill Sweetman/AW&ST

A Lockheed Martin F-22A fighter shows off its internal weapons bays at the 2008 Joint Services Open House (JSOH) airshow at Andrews AFB. The F-22 holds all of its air-to-air and air-to-ground weapons in these internal bays so as to preserve its high stealth characteristics.







Construídos: 115 as of November 2014

Comprimento: 15.67 m
Altura: 4.33 m
Área alar: 42.7 m²
Peso: 13,199 kg / 22,470 kg
Potência: 125 kN each ~ 191+ kN each
Velocidade máxima: Mach 1.61 (1,930 km/h)
Alcance: 2,220 km
Raio de combate: 1,135 km
Carga-g: 9g

Custo do programa: US\$1.3 trillion,
US\$59.2B para desenvolvimento,
\$261B para provisionamento,
\$590B para operações & manutenção em 2012

Custo unitário: F-35A: \$98M,
F-35B: US\$104M,
F-35C: US\$116M









F-16C/D: US\$18.8 million (1998 dollars)



Fairchild Republic A-10 Thunderbolt II

GAU-8A Avenger, canhão Gatling de 7 canos de 30 mm com 1,350 cartuchos. A munição padrão é de alumínio com núcleo de urânio exaurido, incendiária e perfuradora de blindagem, numa relação de quatro para um. Velocidade inicial do projétil: 1067 m/s.

O A-10 está projetado para permanecer ao serviço até 2028. Porém, este avião pode permanecer ao serviço indefinidamente devido ao baixo custo e características únicas que o F-35 não poderá incluir, como a metralhadora e a baixa velocidade.

Eurofighter Typhoon (G4.5++)



Construídos: 444 as of September 2015
Custo do programa: US\$ 56,7 billion (UK only)
Custo unitário: US\$102M



Comprimento: 15.96 m
Altura: 5.28 m
Área alar: 52.1 m²
Peso: 11,000 kg / 16,000 kg
Potência: 60 kN each ~ >90 kN each
Velocidade máxima: Mach 2 (2,495 km/h)
Alcance: 2,900 km
Raio de combate: 1,389 km
Teto de serviço: 19,812 m
Carga-g: -3/9g

Typhoon at Farnborough International Airshow
2012 / Giovanni Maduli

<http://theaviationist.com/2012/07/13/fia12-typhoon-raptor/>
<http://theaviationist.com/2012/07/23/f-22-raptor-kill-markings/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurofighter_Typhoon



Dassault Rafale (G4.5++)



Construídos: 141 as of September 2015

Custo do programa: US\$62.7 billion

Custo unitário: Rafale B: US\$101M,
Rafale C: US\$94M,
Rafale M: US\$108M

Comprimento: 15.27 m

Altura: 5.34 m

Área alar: 45.7 m²

Peso: 9,850 kg / 15,000 kg

Potência: 50,04 kN each ~ 75,62 kN each

Velocidade máxima: Mach 1.8 (1,912 km/h)

Alcance: 3,700 km with 3 drop tanks

Raio de combate: 1,852+ km

Teto de serviço: 15,235 m

Maximum g-load: -3.6/9g



Comprimento: 21.9 m

Altura: 5.9 m

Área alar: 62 m²

Peso: 18,400 kg / 25,300 kg

Potência: 86,3 kN each ~ 142 kN each

Velocidade máxima: Mach 2,25 (2,390 km/h)

Alcance: 3,600 km

Teto de serviço: 18,000 m

Carga-g: 9g

Construídos: SU-27 809, SU-30 500+, SU-35 51

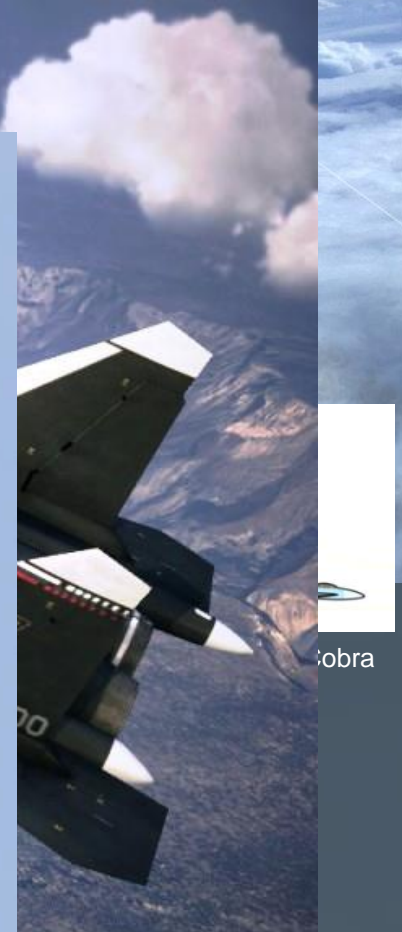
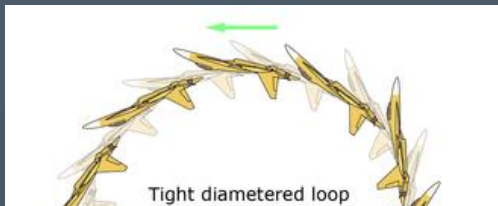
Custo do programa: ?

Custo unitário: SU-27: US\$30M,

SU-30: US\$37.5M,

SU-35: US\$40M





Cobra

Sukhoi SU-47 Berkut

Sukhoi T-50 Beltyukov / Alex Beltyukov





Construídos: +247

Custo do programa: US\$ 13,54 billion

Custo unitário: US\$68,9M

Comprimento: 14,1 m
 Altura: 4.4 m
 Área alar: 30 m²
 Peso: 6,800 kg / 8,500 kg
 Potência: 54 kN ~ 80,5 kN
 Velocidade máxima: Mach 2 (2,204 km/h)
 Raio de combate: 800 km
 Alcance: 3,200 km with drop tanks
 Teto de serviço: 15,240 m
 Carga-g: 9g



Size comparison / mil-avia



Novo motor GE F414G +22% de potência, menor consumo
 Redesenho das tomadas de ar
 Novo trem de pouso e redesenho da fuselagem inferior
 +40% de combustível
 4.000km de alcance
 1,300 km de raio de combate / 30min sobre o alvo
 +2 cabides
 +200Kg de peso
 +1,800 Kg de carga
 Supercruzeiro a Mach 1.2
 Capacidade STOL

Substituição de motor < 1 hora
 Tempo de imobilização no solo < 10 min
 Custo por hora de voo < US\$ 4,000.00



Copyright Gripen International Katuhiko TOKUNAGA

Gripen F (K. Tokunaga / Saab)

Lockheed Martin's definition of 5-th generation fighter is following:

- stealth
- high maneuverability
- advanced avionics
- networked data fusion from sensors and avionics; and
- the ability to assume multiple roles.

"Comparing F-35 and Gripen, it can be seen that while F-35 is stealthier on radar, Gripen has far lower IR and lower visual signature. Unlike F-35, it also has high maneuverability, and both aircraft have advanced avionics and multirole capability, while networked data fusion will be available on Gripen NG. F-22 has high maneuverability but is not multirole, while Rafale and Typhoon only lack stealth. Thus, F-22, F-35, Typhoon, Rafale and Gripen NG are all equally 5-th generation aircraft, with Gripen C/D being just one step away."



HMD,WAD,HUD Gripen
 Demo/ Saab



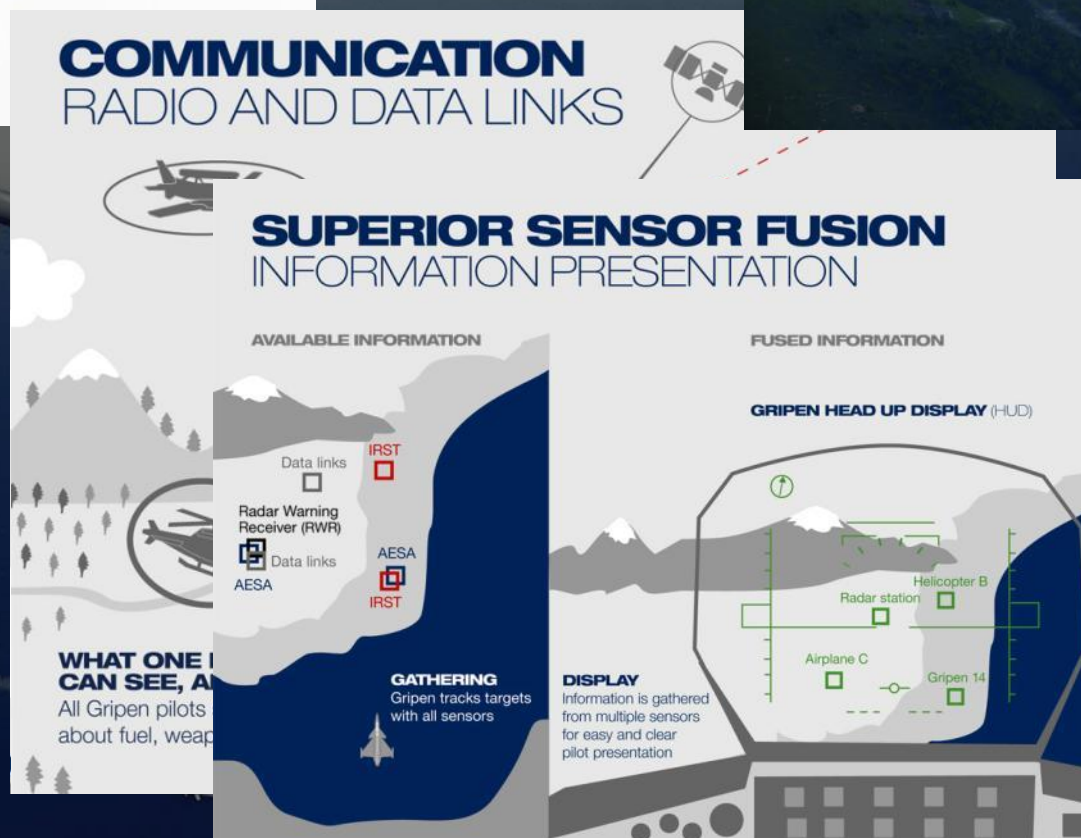
Cockpit Gripen E / Saab



IRST "Skyward-G" Test / Saab
Detecção apartir de 300 nós ~555 km/h



Embraer R-99 Erieye
(Custo unitário: US\$80M)



Radar AESA 2G ES 05 Raven / Selex
Plataforma +/- 100 graus