

Sunita Williams danced after reaching the space station

**Reached space for the third time in a Boeing spacecraft, said-
ISS is like a second home for me**



The video of Sunita reaching the ISS is becoming increasingly viral. In this, a bell is heard ringing when they reach the space station.

It is the tradition of ISS that whenever a new astronaut arrives there, the other astronauts welcome him by ringing a bell.



Starliner spacecraft reached ISS 26 hours after launching

The spacecraft of Sunita Williams and Butch Wilmore reached the space station at 11:03 pm on Thursday, 26 hours after launching.

It was scheduled to arrive at 9:45 pm on Thursday, but due to a problem with the reaction control thruster it could not dock on the first try.

However, in the second attempt the spacecraft was successful in docking with the space station.

Both astronauts have become the first astronauts to go to space in Boeing's Starliner spacecraft.



Boeing's Starliner capsule, atop an Atlas V rocket, lifts off from launch pad at Space Launch Complex 41, June 5, 2024, in Cape Canaveral, Fla.

Boeing's Starliner mission was launched on Wednesday, June 5 at 8:22 pm Indian time. It was launched aboard ULA's Atlas V rocket from Cape Canaveral Space Force Station in Florida.



Wilmore and Williams will remain at the space station for about a week to test the Starliner spacecraft and all its systems.

Sunita also helped in designing Boeing's spacecraft SUV-Starliner. This spacecraft can carry 7 crew members.

After the spacecraft was built, Sunita Williams named it Calypso.

If the mission is successful, NASA will have 2 spacecraft for the first time

Currently, America only has the Dragon spacecraft of Elon Musk's company SpaceX. In 2014, NASA had given the contract to build spacecraft to SpaceX and Boeing. SpaceX has already made it 4 years ago

सुनीता 322 दिन अंतरिक्ष में रह चुकीं



सुनीता एल विलियम्स,
बोइंग मिशन की पायलट

जन्म : 19 सितंबर 1965

माता-पिता : ओहियो में
डॉ. दीपक और बोनी पंड्या
के घर जन्म

एजुकेशन

1987 में फिजिकल
साइंस में बैचलर ऑफ
साइंस

1995 में इंजीनियरिंग
मैनेजमेंट में मास्टर
ऑफ साइंस

एक्सपीरियंस

1988 से नासा
की एस्ट्रोनॉट और
यूएस नेवी की
रिटायर्ड कैप्टन

विलियम्स ने
दो मिशनों में
अंतरिक्ष में 322
दिन बिताए हैं

कुल 50 घंटे और
40 मिनट की
सात स्पेसवॉक
भी कीं

विल्मोर 178 दिन अंतरिक्ष में रह चुके



**बुच विल्मोर, बोइंग
मिशन के कमांडर**

जन्म : 29 दिसंबर 1962

माता-पिता : यूजीन और
फेय विल्मोर, पालन-पोषण
टेनेसी के माउंट जूलियट में
हुआ

इलेक्ट्रिकल
इंजीनियरिंग में
बैचलर ऑफ
साइंस और मास्टर
ऑफ साइंस

एजुकेशन

एविएशन
सिस्टम में मास्टर
ऑफ साइंस

यूनाइटेड
स्टेट्स नेवल टेस्ट
पायलट स्कूल से
भी ग्रेजुएट

एक्सपीरियंस

2000 से नासा के एस्ट्रोनॉट
और यूएस नेवी के रिटायर्ड
कैप्टन

विल्मोर ने दो
मिशन में अंतरिक्ष में 178
दिन बिताए

Starline's journey from Earth to Space Station and back to Earth in 9 points



Summary of Starline's Journey from Earth to Space Station and Back to Earth in 9 Points:

1. The Atlas V rocket launched, releasing the Starliner spacecraft after 15 minutes.
2. The Starliner's engines fired, entering orbit for its approximately 24-hour trip to the space station.
3. The Starliner docked at the forward port of the Harmony module.
4. The crew will enter the Starliner, close the hatch, and demonstrate the spacecraft's capability as a safe haven in case of a future collision with debris.
5. Astronauts Wilmore and Williams will live and work with the Expedition 71 crew for about a week.
6. Upon returning to Earth, they will undock and manually pilot the Starliner.
7. The manual piloting of the Starliner will be assessed.
8. The crew will spend about 6 hours from undocking to landing.

1. During reentry into Earth's atmosphere, the spacecraft slows down to 28,000 km/hour.
2. The crew can experience a load of up to 3.5 g during this phase.
3. The forward heat shield is removed after reentry to protect the parachute system.
4. Two drag parachutes and three main parachutes further slow the Starliner.
5. The base heat shield deploys, exposing the dual airbag system.
6. Six primary airbags deploy at the base of the capsule to cushion the landing.
7. The spacecraft's landing speed will be approximately 6 kilometers per hour.
8. Possible landing locations include Arizona's Wilcox and Utah's Dugway Proving Ground, with Edwards Air Force Base in California available as an emergency landing site.

1. After touchdown, the crew will deploy the parachute, turn off spacecraft power, and contact Mission Control via satellite phone.
2. The recovery team will set up a tent around the Starliner and pump cool air into the spacecraft.
3. The Starliner's hatch will open, and within an hour, the astronauts will board a medical vehicle for a health check.
4. They will then be flown by helicopter to a NASA aircraft.
5. The NASA aircraft will transport them to Ellington Field in Houston.
6. Following successful recovery, NASA will complete work certifying the spacecraft as an operational crew system for missions to the space station.
7. Certified missions are expected to begin in 2025.



16.5 फीट ऊंचा है स्टारलाइनर स्पेसक्राफ्ट

इसके दो हिस्से

कू मॉड्यूल

प्रोपल्शन

12 रिएक्शन कंट्रोल सिस्टम
(RCS) थ्रस्टर्स

हर एक थ्रस्टर 100 पाउंड फोर्स
जनरेट करने में सक्षम

सर्विस मॉड्यूल

28 रिएक्शन कंट्रोल थ्रस्टर्स,
हर थ्रस्टर 85 पाउंड फोर्स
जनरेट करने में सक्षम

1500 पाउंड फोर्स वाले 20
ऑर्बिटल मनुवरिंग और
एल्टीट्यूड कंट्रोल थ्रस्टर्स

40,000 पाउंड वाले 4 लॉन्च
अबॉर्ट इंजन्स



स्टारलाइनर की ऊंचाई:
16.5 फीट (5 मीटर) (कू
मॉड्यूल + सर्विस मॉड्यूल)

स्टारलाइनर डायमीटर: 15
फीट (4.6 मीटर)

एसेंट कवर



फॉरवर्ड हीट शील्ड



एंट्री कवर



पैराशूट



रीयूजेबल
कू मॉड्यूल

लैंडिंग
एयरबैग

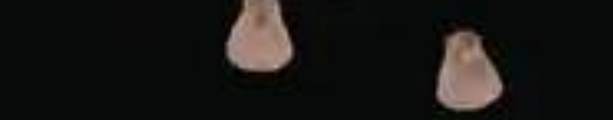


बेस हीट
शील्ड



RCS और OMAC
थ्रस्टर्स (48)

सर्विस
मॉड्यूल



लॉन्च अर्बाँट
इंजन्स (4)



सोलर अरे

