IN THE SKY

Beam a video from space, raise an asteroid’s orbit, determine how much data an Earth orbiter can reflect, and measure the driving distance for a team of lunar rovers. It’s all possible with P11.

EXPLORE MORE: gnss.nasa.gov/P11

RECEIVER RIDDLE

In December 2012, NASA launched the first using the compact receiver from its new Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) satellite communications network. A Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) is a new GNSS service that improves GPS signal accuracy for aviation and land-based applications. The WAAS receiver provides improved positioning and timing information to users in the United States and neighboring regions.

DARIN DEFLECTION

The deflection of the Sun by a distant planet is known as the Darwin effect. The Darwin effect was first observed in 1845 by J. C. Poynting, who calculated that the light from a distant star would be deflected by the Sun. This deflection was detected in 1849 by B. J. van Breda, who observed the deflection of light from a star through a telescope.

ORBIT OBSERVATION

NASA’s Wide-Angle Mirror Experiment (WAME) was designed to observe Earth’s atmosphere and to study the Earth’s magnetosphere. WAME is a wide-angle, two-dimensional, high-resolution camera that observes the Earth’s atmosphere and magnetosphere.

MOON MAPPERS

NASA’s CASSIUS project is made up of a suite of instruments that are designed to work together to create a global map of the Moon. The Moon is the largest body in the solar system and has been a target of scientific research for many years. The Moon’s surface is largely unexplored, and the CASSIUS project aims to provide a detailed map of the Moon’s surface.

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