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An Overview of Future Science Missions and Events

Dates are subject to change. Many missions are still being proposed/formulated/planned.

Any corrections, additions or updates can be sent to max@spacespin.org or use the [feedback form](#).

Date/Time (UTC)	Mission/Event	Description	Launch Vehicle	Agency
June 8, 2008 (NET) 15:45-17:40	GLAST	With Gamma-Ray Large Area Space Telescope (GLAST), astronomers will study how black holes, notorious for pulling matter in, can accelerate jets of gas outward at fantastic speeds. Physicists will be able to study subatomic particles at energies far greater than those seen in ground-based particle accelerators. And cosmologists will gain valuable information about the birth and early evolution of the Universe. Status Report - June 5, 2008 Delta II rocket is now scheduled for no earlier than Sunday, June 8. Additional time was necessary for the Delta II launch team to assure that open engineering issues, which have been under review, are satisfactorily resolved.	Delta-7920 Heavy	NASA
June 19, 2008 08:47-08:56	OSTM/Jason-2	The Ocean Surface Topography Mission (OSTM) will measure sea surface height to an accuracy of less than 4 cm every ten days and will be a follow-on to the Jason mission. Expendable Launch Vehicle Status Report - May 30, 2008 At the Astrotech payload processing facility on north Vandenberg, the spacecraft has been mated to the Delta II payload attach fitting, and spacecraft closeouts have been completed. On Sunday, June 1, OSTM/Jason-2 will be installed into the payload transportation canister. The following day, June 2, it will be moved to Space Launch Complex 2 to be mated with the Delta II rocket. The Flight Program Verification, an integrated test of both the Delta II and the OSTM/Jason-2 spacecraft, will be conducted on June 5. This is the last major test before launch. The payload fairing will be installed around the spacecraft on June 9. The Delta II second stage hypergolic propellants will be loaded into the vehicle on June 12.	Delta II 7320	NASA
July 31, 2008	Cassini	Titan flyby (T45) -- Radio Science Subsystem (RSS) uses this pass to measure Titan's gravity field, allowing us to explore the moon's interior. This is the fourth of four fly-bys needed to determine if Titan has an internal ocean.		NASA
August 11, 2008	Cassini	Enceladus flyby -- This is the first targeted flyby of Enceladus in the Extended Mission. The flyby geometry is very similar to that of the March 2008 flyby, however the spacecraft will be oriented to optimize the flyby for viewing by cameras and spectrometers, to obtain the highest resolution views of the active south pole region.		NASA
September 5, 2008	Rosetta	Asteroid Steins flyby. Rosetta Status Report - April 18, 2008 Report for Period 15 March to 11 April 2008 Rosetta is continuing its 4th orbit around the Sun as part of its interplanetary journey. The spacecraft distance from the Sun is increasing and will reach a maximum of about 2.26 AU in December 2008. Read more .		ESA
September 10, 2008	GOCE	The Gravity Field and Steady-State Ocean Circulation Explorer (GOCE) mission will measure high-accuracy gravity gradients and provide global models of the Earth's gravity field and of the geoid.	Rockot	ESA
September 13, 2008 (NET)	IBEX	IBEX's science objective is to discover the global interaction between the solar wind and the interstellar medium and will achieve this objective by taking a set of global energetic neutral atom images that will answer four fundamental science questions.	Pegasus XL	NASA
October 6, 2008 11:39	MESSENGER	Second MESSENGER Mercury flyby. 200 km altitude.		NASA
October 8, 2008 (NET)	HST SM-04	Hubble Space Telescope Servicing Mission 4.	STS 125	NASA
October 9, 2008	Cassini	Enceladus flyby -- This is the second of seven targeted Enceladus fly-bys in the Extended Mission. The flyby geometry is very similar to that of the March 2008 flyby: an inclined trajectory allowing Cassini to pass through the plumes for		NASA

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- [Mars Exploration Rovers](#) (30)
- [Space Observatories](#) (139)
- [Dawn](#) (7)
- [New Horizons](#) (8)
- [European Space Agency](#) (37)
- [Science and Technology](#) (76)
- [Lunar Exploration](#) (28)
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Countdown

- GLAST launch:** 🚀
0 days, 0 hours, 0 minutes
- OSTM/Jason-2 launch:**
0 days, 0 hours, 0 minutes
- Cassini Titan flyby:**
7 days, 5 hours, 44 minutes

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		fields-and-particles measurements near closest approach.		
October 31, 2008	Cassini	Enceladus flyby -- This is the final inclined flyby of Enceladus, and at about 200 kilometers, is more distant than the earlier fly-bys in the year. This flyby will be dedicated to remote sensing measurements by cameras and spectrometers, to obtain images as well as compositional and thermal information on the north and south pole regions.		NASA
October 31, 2008	Planck Surveyor and Herschel Space Observatory	Planck is the first European mission to study the birth of the Universe. Herschel Space Observatory will be the first space observatory covering the full far infrared and sub-millimetre waveband, and its telescope will have the largest mirror ever deployed in space. Both spacecraft will be launched at the same time. ----- Planck Status Report - May 30, 2008 Preparations for the upcoming thermal balance / thermal vacuum (TBTv) test of the Planck spacecraft are well under way at the test facilities of Centre Spatial de Liege. On Monday 19 May, the Planck spacecraft was placed inside the FOCAL-5 test chamber for a fit check. Read more. Herschel Status Report - May 27, 2008 On Friday, 16 May, M1/M2 distance measurements of the Herschel telescope were performed. These measurements are carried out in order to verify the optomechanical stability of the telescope. They are performed before and after significant testing (mechanical and environmental), transport and handling activities of the telescope. Read more.	Ariane 5 ECA	ESA
October, 2008	SMOS	The Soil Moisture and Ocean Salinity (SMOS) mission will, for the first time, provide global maps of soil moisture and ocean salinity.	Rockot	ESA
October, 2008	Proba-2	Seventeen new technological developments will be flown on Proba-2. Eight items form part of the spacecraft infrastructure, while the other nine are being carried as passenger technologies to gain flight heritage and experience before committing them to the infrastructure of other missions. Proba-2 will carry four experiments: two for solar observations and two for space weather measurements.	Rockot (Secondary payload)	ESA
November 3, 2008	Cassini	Titan flyby (T46) -- Radio Science watches as the Earth slips behind Titan, using the spacecraft's signal to probe Titan's atmosphere in the north mid latitude, with the occultation at 26 degrees North. In another RSS experiment, a signal is bounced off of Titan's surface and then returned to Earth.		NASA
November 19, 2008	Cassini	Titan flyby (T47) -- VIMS observes the Huygens probe landing site, and UVIS observes a star (Beta Cma) through Titan's atmosphere, using the star as a "flashlight" to study Titan's atmospheric structure and composition. This is one of the best "low phase" fly-bys for the VIMS instrument in the extended mission.		NASA
November 24, 2008 (NET)	Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter	The LRO mission emphasizes the overall objective of obtaining data that will facilitate returning men safely to the Moon where testing and preparations for an eventual manned mission to Mars will be undertaken. ----- Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter Status Report - May 14, 2008 All of the instruments are on the Orbiter! LROC arrived on May 9th, and it is now installed. The Mini-RF antenna is not yet installed, but the electronics are on the avionics panel and have been connected to the Orbiter electronics. We have a lot of testing ahead of us, but the integration phase is nearly complete. Everything is now at Goddard Space Flight Center. The Solar Array System and the High-Gain Antenna System are the last two components to integrate. SAS final assembly is underway, and the HGAS is in the thermal vacuum chamber undergoing its final testing. Read more.	Atlas V 401	NASA
November 24, 2008 (NET)	LCROSS	Lunar CRater Observation and Sensing Satellite. Shares launch vehicle with LRO. Comprises Shepherding Spacecraft (S-S/C) and Earth Departure Upper Stage (EDUS). Read more.	Atlas V 401 (Secondary payload)	NASA
End of 2008	RadioAstron	RadioAstron project is an international collaborative mission to launch a free flying satellite carrying a 10-meter radio telescope in high apogee orbit around the Earth. The aim of the mission is to use the space telescope to conduct interferometer observations in conjunction with the global ground radio telescope network in order to obtain images, coordinates, motions and evolution of angular structure of different radio emitting objects in the Universe with the extraordinary high angular resolution.	Zenit 2 Fregat-SB	ASC / Roscosmos
December 1, 2008 (NET)	Solar Dynamics Observatory	Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO) will study and help us understand the source of the Sun's energy, the solar interior, as well as the many manifestations of the storage and release of energy in the Sun's atmospheric layers. As such, SDO will provide us with the tools and scientific understanding that will enable us to improve the quality of forecasts of solar activity.	Atlas V 401	NASA
December 12, 2008	GOES-O	NASA and NOAA are actively engaged in a cooperative program, the multimission Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite series N-P. This series will be a vital contributor to weather, solar and space operations, and science.	Delta IV Medium+ (4,2)	NASA / NOAA
December, 2008 (NET)	Chandrayaan-1	Chandrayaan-1 is the first Indian Mission to the Moon devoted to high-resolution remote sensing of the lunar surface features in visible, near infrared, X-ray and low energy gamma ray regions. This will be accomplished using several payloads already selected for the mission. In addition a total of about 10 kg payload weight and 10 W power are earmarked for proposals, which are now solicited. The mission is proposed to be a lunar polar orbiter at an altitude of	PSLV	ISRO

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		about 100 km. The mission is expected to have an operational life of about 2 years.		
January 15, 2009	Orbiting Carbon Observatory	OCO provides space-based observations of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO ₂), the principal human-initiated driver of climate change.	Taurus 3110	NASA
February 1, 2009	NOAA-N'	NOAA-N Prime is the latest polar-orbiting satellite developed by NASA/Goddard Spaceflight Center for NOAA. NOAA uses two satellites, a morning and afternoon satellite, to ensure every part of the Earth is observed at least twice every 12 hours. NOAA-N will collect information about Earth's atmosphere and environment to improve weather prediction and climate research across the globe.	Delta II 7320-10C	NASA / NOAA
February 16, 2009	Kepler	The scientific goal of the Kepler Mission is to explore the structure and diversity of planetary systems, with a special emphasis on the detection of Earth-size planets. It will survey the extended solar neighborhood to detect and characterize hundreds of terrestrial and larger planets in or near the "habitable zone," defined by scientists as the distance from a star where liquid water can exist on a planet's surface. The results will yield a broad understanding of planetary formation, the frequency of formation, the structure of individual planetary systems, and the generic characteristics of stars with terrestrial planets.	Delta II 2925-10	NASA
February, 2009	Space Technology 8	The satellite consists of four payload experiments: a large flexible solar array; a 40-meter (131-foot) deployable boom; high radiation environment electronics; and a spacecraft thermal control device.	Pegasus XL	NASA
March, 2009	Dawn	Mars gravity assist.		NASA
March, 2009	CryoSat-2	CryoSat-2 will monitor the thickness of land ice and sea ice and help explain the connection between the melting of the polar ice and the rise in sea levels and how this is contributing to climate change.	Rockot	ESA
June 15, 2009	Glory	Glory is a remote-sensing Earth-orbiting observatory designed to achieve two separate mission objectives. One is to collect data on the chemical, microphysical, and optical properties, and spatial and temporal distributions of aerosols. The other is to continue collection of total solar irradiance data for the long-term climate record.	Taurus XL	NASA
June, 2009	ADM-Aeolus	The Atmospheric Dynamics Mission (ADM-Aeolus) will provide global observations of three-dimensional wind fields.	TBD	ESA
September 15, 2009	Mars Science Laboratory	Twice as long and three times as heavy as the Mars Exploration Rovers Spirit and Opportunity, the Mars Science Laboratory would collect martian soil samples and rock cores and analyze them for organic compounds and environmental conditions that could have supported microbial life now or in the past. Read more about the payload.	Atlas V 541	NASA
September 29, 2009 23:59	MESSENGER	Third MESSENGER Mercury flyby. 200 km altitude.		NASA
October, 2009	Phobos-Grunt	This mission's objectives are to collect soil samples from Phobos, a satellite of Mars and to bring the samples back to Earth for comprehensive scientific research into Phobos, Mars and Martian space.	Soyuz Fregat	Roscosmos
November 1, 2009	WISE	Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE) will survey the entire sky in a portion of the electromagnetic spectrum called the mid-infrared with far greater sensitivity than any previous mission or program ever has. The WISE survey will consist of over a million images, from which hundreds of millions of astronomical objects will be catalogued, providing a vast storehouse of knowledge about the Solar System, the Milky Way, and the Universe.	Delta II 7320-10	NASA
2009	Picard	Picard is an investigation dedicated to the simultaneous measurement of the absolute total and spectral solar irradiance, the diameter and solar shape, and to the Sun's interior probing by the helioseismology method. These measurements obtained all along the mission will allow to study their variations as a function of the solar activity.	TBD	CNES
2009	Luna-Glob	Consists of orbiter, lander and 2 penetrators	Soyuz Fregat	Roscosmos / CNSA
March 1, 2010	LISA Pathfinder / Space Technology 7	LISA Pathfinder will test the technology needed to develop more-ambitious ESA missions such as LISA. Used to be known as SMART-2. Space Technology 7 (ST7) will flight test the Disturbance Reduction System (DRS), system-level technology designed to demonstrate improved measurement capabilities, trajectory control, and formation-flying spacecraft position control.	Vega	ESA / NASA
April 1, 2010	GOES-P	NASA and NOAA are actively engaged in a cooperative program, the multimission Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite series N-P. This series will be a vital contributor to weather, solar and space operations, and science.	Delta IV Medium+ (4,2)	NASA / NOAA
May 22, 2010	Aquarius	Aquarius is a focused satellite mission to measure global sea surface salinity (SSS).	Delta II 7320-10	NASA
May, 2010	Planet-C (Venus Climate Orbiter)	Japanese Venus orbiter. It will make observations of the planet's meteorological phenomena and of its surface, as well as observations of the atmospheric particles escaping from Venus into space. PLANET-C will also take close-up photos of Venus, and to observe the storm winds that blow on the Venusian surface, at speeds that reach 100 km a second - 60 times the speed at which	M-V	JAXA

		Venus rotates. In addition, it will confirm the presence of active volcanoes and thunder.		
June, 2010	HAYABUSA (MUSES-C)	HAYABUSA Sample Return Capsule with fragments of asteroid Itokawa landing. The planned landing site is Woomera, Australia.		JAXA
July 10, 2010	Rosetta	Asteroid Lutetia flyby.		ESA
July, 2010	Microscope	Microscope (MICRO-Satellite a trainee Compensee pour l'Observation du Principe d'Equivalence) is the third microsatellite of the CNES Myriade series. The main scientific objective is testing of the Equivalence Principle with a 100 times better accuracy than realised with experiments on Earth.	Dnepr	CNES
October 11, 2010	EPOXI	The Extrasolar Planet Observation and Characterization and Deep Impact Extended Investigation (EPOXI) will do a flyby of comet Hartley 2, which has never been explored. EPOXI Mission Status Report - May 23, 2008 EPOCH Observations EPOCH observations resumed on May 4, as the spacecraft telecom anomaly has disappeared at greater Sun range. EPOCH is now observing transits of the Neptune-sized planet orbiting the nearby (d=10 pc) red dwarf star GJ436. Read more.		NASA
October, 2010	Swarm	Swarm is a constellation of three magnetometry satellites that will provide the best ever survey of the geomagnetic field and its temporal evolution.	TBD	ESA
Late 2010	World Space Observatory (Spektr-UF)	The World Space Observatory Project is a new space mission concept, grown out of the needs of the Astronomical community to have access to the part of the electromagnetic spectrum where all known physics can be studied on all possible time scales: the Ultraviolet range.	Zenit 2 Fregat-SB	Roscosmos
2010 (NET)	Mars Gravity Biosatellite	The Mars Gravity Biosatellite Program is the first ever mission to study the effects of Martian gravity on mammals, a key step in the human exploration of space.	TBD	MIT / UoQ
February 14, 2011	Stardust-NExT	New Exploration of Tempel 1 (NExT) mission will reuse NASA's Stardust spacecraft to revisit comet Tempel 1. This investigation will provide the first look at the changes to a comet nucleus produced after its close approach to the sun.		NASA
March 18, 2011 11:31	MESSENGER	MESSENGER Mercury orbit insertion.		NASA
August, 2011	Juno	The mission proposes to place a spacecraft in a polar orbit around Jupiter to investigate the existence of an ice-rock core; determine the amount of global water and ammonia present in the atmosphere; study convection and deep wind profiles in the atmosphere; investigate the origin of the jovian magnetic field; and explore the polar magnetosphere.	Atlas V 551	NASA
August, 2011	NuSTAR	NuSTAR will be the first focusing hard X-ray telescope in orbit. Its design eliminates high detector backgrounds, allows true imaging, and permits the use of compact high performance detectors.	Pegasus XL	NASA
September 6, 2011	GRAIL	The Gravity Recovery and Interior Laboratory (GRAIL) will fly twin spacecraft in tandem orbits around the moon for several months to measure its gravity field in unprecedented detail. The mission also will answer longstanding questions about Earth's moon and provide scientists a better understanding of how Earth and other rocky planets in the solar system formed.	TBD	NASA
September 6, 2011	LADEE	The Lunar Atmosphere and Dust Environment Explorer (LADEE) will study the tenuous atmosphere of the Moon.	TBD (Secondary payload)	NASA
September, 2011	Dawn	Vesta arrival.		NASA
December, 2011	Gaia	Gaia is a global space astrometry mission. Its goal is to make the largest, most precise map of our Galaxy by surveying an unprecedented number of stars - more than a thousand million.	Soyuz Fregat	ESA
December, 2011	Taranis	The general objective of the Taranis mission is to study magnetosphere-ionosphere-atmosphere coupling via transient processes. At the beginning of the project proposal, the transient processes considered were essentially sprites and their associated phenomena, hence the name Taranis (Tool for the Analysis of RAdiation from lightNIing and Sprites).	TBD	CNES
2011	Don Quijote	Don Quijote is an asteroid investigation, geophysical characterisation and deflection technological experiment mission.	Soyuz Fregat	ESA
2011	Sentinel-1	Earth observation satellite for Europe's Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) programme. It will ensure the continuity of C-band Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) data with ESA's ERS and Envisat satellites.	TBD	ESA
2011	Spektr-RG	"Spektr-Rentgen-Gamma" (Spectrum-X-Gamma) will help scientists to discover 100 thousands of various galaxies and help solve the mystery of the dark matter.	Soyuz Fregat	Roscosmos
2011	Sentinel-2 and 3	Earth observation satellite for Europe's Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) programme. They will support land and ocean monitoring.	TBD	ESA
2011	European Student Moon Orbiter	The European Student Moon Orbiter (ESMO) is planned to be the first European student mission to the Moon.	TBD	ESA
2011 (NET)	Chandrayaan-2	The Chandrayaan-2 lunar mission involves a lunar orbiting	PSLV	ISRO /

2011 (NET)	Orion/Service Module	spacecraft and a lander/rover on the Moon's surface.	Soyuz	Roscosmos
March, 2012	Radiation Belt Storm Probes	The Radiation Belt Storm Probes (RBSP) mission will determine how varying inputs of solar energy form or change populations of relativistic electrons and ions in the Earth's radiation belts.	TBD	NASA
April, 2012	Dawn	Vesta departure.		NASA
August, 2012	SMEX-12	Explorers Program mission #12 (TBD)	TBD	NASA
2012	ASTRO-G	The mission will focus on observations in the millimeter wave-band that enables the imaging of objects directly with the best resolution. This will allow studies of fields where extreme space physical conditions are encountered, including the elucidation of "the scale of the accretion disk and jet generation and acceleration region surrounding the active galactic nuclei black holes."	TBD	JAXA
2012	SMAP	The Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) mission will enable global soil moisture mapping with unprecedented resolution, sensitivity, area coverage, and revisit. SMAP draws heavily upon the heritage of the Hydrosphere State (Hydros) mission which was cancelled due to budget constraints in late 2005.	TBD	NASA
June, 2013	GPM Core	Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) will measure global precipitation, a key climate factor. Its science objectives are: to improve ongoing efforts to predict climate by providing near-global measurement of precipitation, its distribution, and physical processes; to improve the accuracy of weather and precipitation forecasts through more accurate measurement of rain rates and latent heating; and to provide more frequent and complete sampling of the Earth's precipitation.	H-IIA	NASA / JAXA
August, 2013	BepiColombo	ESA's Cornerstone mission to Mercury, it will endure extreme temperatures to bring us new images and data about composition and history of the least explored planet in the inner Solar System. BepiColombo consists of two orbiters. Mercury Planetary Orbiter (MPO) will observe the surface and interior, built by ESA. Mercury Magnetospheric Orbiter (MMO) will observe the magnetic field and the magnetosphere, built by JAXA.	Soyuz Fregat	ESA / JAXA
October, 2013	Competed Mars Scout-2	NASA selects proposals for future Mars missions and studies.	TBD	NASA
November, 2013	SMEX-13	Explorers Program mission #13 (TBD)	TBD	NASA
2013	Mars Science Orbiter	Mission Phase: Study. Report from the 2013 Mars Science Orbiter (MSO) Second Science Analysis Group, W. Calvin, et al., May 2007. PDF (3.4 MB)	TBD	NASA
2013	ExoMars	ExoMars is the first Aurora Flagship mission to be assessed. Its aim is to further characterise the biological environment on Mars in preparation for robotic missions and then human exploration.	Soyuz Fregat 2B	ESA
2013	EarthCARE	EarthCARE (Earth, Clouds, Aerosol and Radiation Explorer) is a joint European-Japanese mission, which is to address the need for a better understanding of the interactions between cloud, radiative and aerosol processes that play a role in climate regulation.	TBD	ESA / JAXA
2013 (NET)	James Webb Space Telescope	JWST is a large, infrared-optimized space telescope. It will have an 18-segment, 6.5-meter primary mirror and will reside in an L2 Lissajous orbit.	Ariane 5 ECA	NASA / ESA / CSA
2013-2014	ILN Mini-Landers (Nodes I & II)	International Lunar (Geophysical) Network -- Surface geophysical network mini-lander nodes launched in pairs.	TBD	NASA
May, 2014	Rosetta	Rosetta arrival at Comet 67 P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko.		ESA
October, 2014	Magnetospheric Multiscale Mission	5 spacecraft flying in formation studying the Solar Magnetosphere.	Delta II	NASA
November, 2014	Rosetta	Philae landing on Comet 67 P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko.		ESA
November, 2014	GPM Constellation	Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) will measure global precipitation, a key climate factor. Its science objectives are: to improve ongoing efforts to predict climate by providing near-global measurement of precipitation, its distribution, and physical processes; to improve the accuracy of weather and precipitation forecasts through more accurate measurement of rain rates and latent heating; and to provide more frequent and complete sampling of the Earth's precipitation.	Taurus (multiple launches)	NASA
February, 2015	Dawn	Ceres arrival.		NASA
May, 2015	Solar Orbiter	Making close-up high-resolution studies of our Sun and inner heliosphere, Solar Orbiter is intended to brave the fierce heat and carry its telescopes to just one-fifth of the Earth's distance from our nearest star.	Atlas V 401	ESA
July 14, 2015 11:59	New Horizons	New Horizons Pluto-Kuiper Belt mission arrival at Pluto.		NASA
September, 2015	SMEX-14	Explorers Program mission #14 (TBD)	TBD	NASA
2015	Solar Probe+	Solar Probe+ will fly into one of the last unexplored regions of the solar system, the Sun's atmosphere or corona, for the first time. Approaching as close as 3 RS above the Sun's surface, Solar Probe+ will employ a combination of in-situ measurements and imaging to	TBD	NASA

		achieve the mission's primary scientific goal: to understand how the Sun's corona is heated and how the solar wind is accelerated.		
2015	ICESat-II	The ICESat-II mission is to deploy an ICESat follow-on satellite to continue the assessment of polar ice changes. ICESat-II is also expected to measure vegetation canopy heights, allowing estimates of biomass and carbon in aboveground vegetation in conjunction with related missions.	TBD	NASA
2015 (NET)	Darwin	Finding Earth-like planets is Darwin's main objective, the most likely places for life to develop - at least as we know it! Darwin will survey 1000 of the closest stars, looking for small, rocky planets.	Ariane 5	ESA / NASA
2015 (NET)	SAFIR	The Single Aperture Far-Infrared Observatory (SAFIR) is a large cryogenic space-based telescope optimized for observations in the mid-infrared to submillimeter wavelength range.	TBD	NASA
2015 (NET)	SIM-PlanetQuest	Space Interferometry Mission, will determine the positions and distances of stars several hundred times more accurately than any previous program. This accuracy will allow SIM to determine the distances to stars throughout the galaxy and to probe nearby stars for Earth-sized planets.	Atlas V 421	NASA
2016	Millimetron	The goal of the project is to construct space observatory operating in millimeter, sub-millimeter and infrared wavelength ranges using 12-m cryogenic telescope in a single-dish mode and as an interferometer with the space-ground and space-space baselines (the later after the launch of the second identical space telescope). The observatory will provide possibility to conduct astronomical observations with super high sensitivity (down to nanoJansky level) in a single dish mode, and observations with super high angular resolution in an interferometric mode.	TBD	ASC / Roscosmos
2016	Venera-D	Venus lander planned to survive from 2 months to 1 year on the surface.	Soyuz Fregat	Roscosmos
June, 2017	Outer Planets Flagship	TBD	TBD	NASA
2016-2017	ILN Mini-Landers (Nodes III & IV)	International Lunar (Geophysical) Network -- Surface geophysical network mini-lander nodes launched in pairs.	TBD	NASA
2018	Solar Sentinels / Inner Heliospheric	Four identical probes stationed inside the orbits of Venus and Mercury. These spacecraft would sample freshly accelerated solar energetic particles close to the Sun.	Atlas V	NASA
2018	Constellation-X	The Constellation-X Observatory is a combination of several X-ray satellites orbiting in close proximity to each other and working in unison to generate the observing power of one giant telescope.	Atlas V 551	NASA
2018 (NET)	LISA	Detecting gravitational waves is the goal of ESA's future LISA mission. LISA will search for gravitational radiation from astronomical sources, testing the fundamental theories of gravitation.	Atlas V	ESA / NASA
Late 2018 (NET)	XEUS	X-ray Evolving Universe Spectroscopy (XEUS) will be a permanent space-borne X-ray observatory, 200 times more sensitive than XMM-Newton, studying black holes, galaxy groups, clusters and the interstellar medium.	Ariane 5	ESA / JAXA
January, 2020	Hyper	Hyper is a mission that will investigate two of the fundamental forces of nature: gravity and electromagnetism. For its investigation into gravity, Hyper will precisely map the fabric of space around the Earth, strictly testing Albert Einstein's theory of gravity: General Relativity.	Rockot	ESA
September, 2020	GM-ITSP	Two Ionosphere-Thermosphere Storm Probes will investigate the middle and low latitude distributions of ionospheric and thermospheric densities, ionospheric irregularities, and geomagnetic disturbances as a function of varying solar and geospace conditions.	Taurus	NASA
2021	Geospace Electrodynamics Connections	The Geospace Electrodynamics Connections (GEC) mission, consisting of a cluster of 4 satellites, combined with ground-based observations will make systematic multi-point measurements to delineate and bring to closure our understanding of key roles the IT plays in the Sun-Earth connection.	Delta II	NASA

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