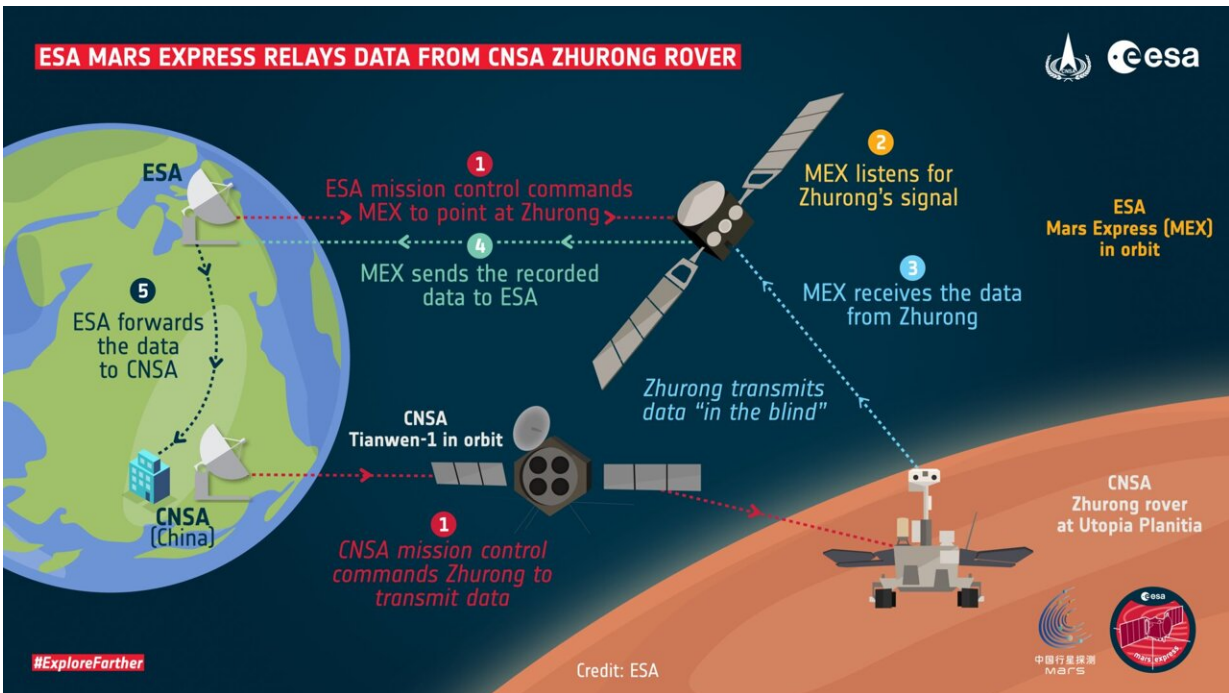


A one-way phone call from Mars

December 2 2021



Credit: European Space Agency

This November, ESA's Mars Express spacecraft carried out a series of experimental communication tests with the Chinese (CNSA) Zhurong Mars rover. Mars Express successfully caught data sent up 'in the blind' by the rover and relayed them to Earth where they were forwarded to the Zhurong team in China.

13:07 CET, 7 November, Utopia Planitia. The Zhurong rover,

commanded by the Tianwen-1 orbiter, points its radio up at the Martian sky. Any minute now, ESA's Mars Express will begin to pass overhead. Zhurong starts transmitting a signal up into space. It has no way of knowing if its message is being received.

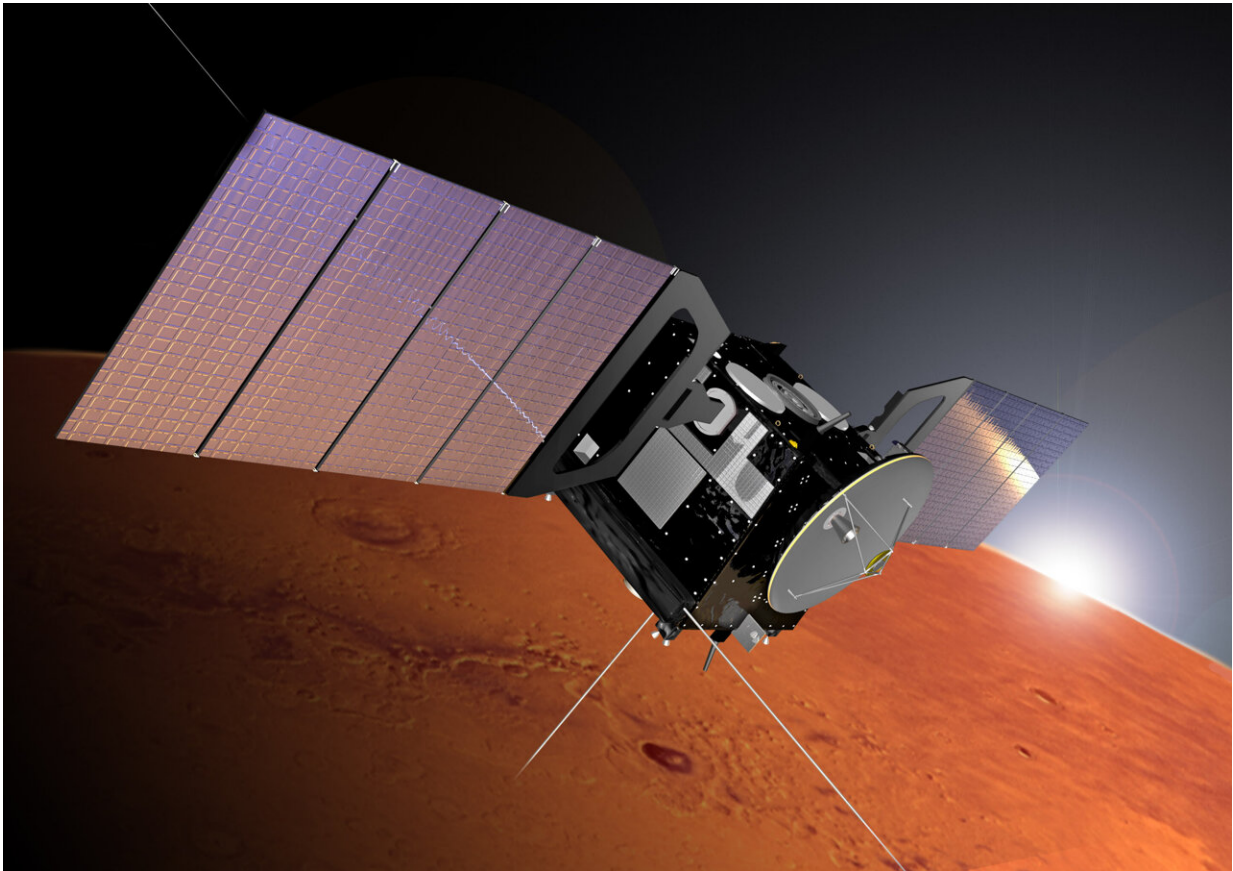
Landers and rovers on Mars gather data that help scientists answer fundamental questions about the geology, atmosphere, surface environment, history of water and potential for life on the Red Planet.

To get these insights to Earth, they first transmit the data up to spacecraft in orbit around Mars. These orbiters then use their much larger, more powerful transmitters to 'relay' the data across space to Earth.

"Normally, an orbiter like ESA's Mars Express first sends down a hail signal to a rover as a 'hello,'" says James Godfrey, Mars Express Spacecraft Operations Manager.

"The rover then sends back a response to establish stable communications and begin the two-way exchange of information. But this relies on the rover's radio system being compatible with the orbiter's."

As Mars Express transmits its 'hello' signal using [communication](#) frequencies that are different from those the Chinese Zhurong Mars rover receives, two-way communication is not possible.



Mars Express lifted off from Baikonur Cosmodrome aboard a Soyuz–Fregat rocket on 2 June 2003. It entered orbit around Mars on 25 December that year and reached its operational orbit in January 2004. The initial mission duration was one martian year (687 Earth days), completed in September 2005. Credit: ESA/Alex Lutkus

But in the other direction, Zhurong can transmit a signal using a frequency that Mars Express can receive.

The relay radio on Mars Express has a mode that allows this one-way communication—communication 'in the blind' where the sender can't be sure if their signal is being received—but until now, the technique hadn't been tested on the spacecraft.

In November, ESA's Mars Express and CNSA's Zhurong teams carried out a series of experimental communication tests in which Mars Express used this 'in the blind' mode to listen for signals sent to it by the Zhurong Rover.

The experiments culminated in a successful [test](#) on 20 November.

"Mars Express successfully received the signals sent by the [rover](#), and our colleagues in the Zhurong team confirmed that all the data arrived on Earth in very good quality." says ESA's Gerhard Billig.

"We're looking forward to carrying out more tests in the future to continue to experiment and further improve this method of communicating between space missions."

The data relayed by Mars Express arrived on Earth at ESA's ESOC space operations center in Darmstadt, Germany, via deep-space communication antennas. From there, these data were forwarded to the Zhurong team at the Beijing Aerospace Flight Control Center, who confirmed the success of the test.

Provided by European Space Agency

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