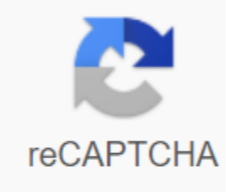




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## Carl sagan pale blue dot pdf

For Carl Sagan's book, see Six Billion Kilometers, the Earth is a tiny spot (a bluish-white spot that is about the middle of a brown stripe) lost in the expanses of deep space. Pale Blue Dot is a photograph of Earth taken on February 14, 1990 by the Voyager 1 spacecraft from a distance of six billion kilometers (40.5 AU) from Earth as part of a series of images of the solar system called Family Portrait. In this photo, the visible size of the Earth is less than one pixel; The planet appears as a small dot in the unusual space, in the middle of a solar beam captured by a camera lens. Voyager 1, which completed its main mission and left the solar system, received commands from NASA to rotate the camera and take the last photograph of Earth among the spatial expanses at the request of astronomer and writer Carl Sagan, author of the book Pale Blue Dot. In September 1977, NASA launched the 722-kilogram robotic spacecraft Voyager 1 with a mission to study the outer solar system and, ultimately, outer space. After meeting with Jovian System and studying Saturn in 1980, the main mission was announced completed in November of that year. Voyager 1 was the first space probe to provide detailed images of the two largest planets in our system and their main moons. Voyager 1 space probe. The spacecraft, which continues to travel at 40,000 miles per hour, is the most distant human object on Earth and is the first to leave the solar system. Its mission has been expanded and continues to this day as a goal of studying trans-Pronustralian objects including the Kuiper Belt, heliosphere and outer space. Operating for 43 years and 22 days on September 29, 2020, he receives regular commands and transmits data to the Deep Space Network. It was originally intended that Voyager 1 would only function until it collided with Saturn, but when the space probe passed the planet in 1980, Sagan proposed the idea that the spacecraft would take the last photograph of Earth. He noted that such a photograph would not have much scientific value, as the Earth would appear too small through the Voyager 1 cameras to capture any detail, but it would still be necessary to have a perspective of our location in the universe. Although many Voyager members supported the idea, there were doubts that a picture of the Earth so close to the Sun would cause irreparable damage to the probe's visualization system. Sagan's idea was only introduced in 1989, but the calibration devices were delayed and the personnel responsible for transmitting radio cocotors on Voyager 1 eventually dismissed or transferred to other projects. Finally, NASA Administrator Richard Truly took steps to ensure that the photo was taken. The currently disabled Voyager 1 Science Imaging Subsystem consists of two cameras: one containing a 200mm focal lens and a low resolution for open angles used for panoramic images, and 1,500 mm, high-resolution for smaller angles - one used for Pale Blue Dot - with the function of capturing detailed images of specific dots. Both cameras were equipped with a tube and equipped with eight color filters. The task of the imaging team was that as the mission progressed, the objects that would be photographed were moving away from the spacecraft, so smaller and would require long exposure photos and even a spin on the equipment to adapt it on a horizontal or vertical plane to ensure good quality. Telecommunications ability was limited by distance, limiting the amount of data that could be used in the visualization system. After shooting a series of images titled Family Portrait, including Pale Blue Dot, NASA mission leaders ordered them to turn off the Voyager 1 cameras because the spacecraft was not going anywhere for the rest of the mission, while other tools that would collect data still needed energy for a long interstellar journey. Photo An open-angle camera image exposing the sun and small planets (not visible), with a pale blue dot on the left, and Venus on the right. The consistent command to be transferred to the spacecraft and calculations for each time of the exposure of the photos were developed by space scientists Candy Hansen of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) and Carolyn Porco of the University of Arizona. After the image of the aircraft was taken on 14 February 1990, the camera data was initially stored on the voice recorder on the probe itself. The transfer to Earth was also transferred to the missions of Magellan and Galileo, taking precedence in the use of the Deep Cosmos Network. Then, between March and May 1990, Voyager 1 sent 60 frames to Earth, with radio signals traveling at the speed of light for nearly five and a half hours to cover the distance. Three of these images showed the Earth as a small point of light in the empty space. Each frame was taken using different color filters: blue, green and purple, with exposure times of 0.72, 0.48 and 0.72 seconds, respectively. The three frames were then combined to create an image that would be called Pale Blue Dot. [17] Blue Dot is reissued by NASA in 2020 to mark the 30th anniversary of the image. The use of modern programs for the processing of images, brightness and colors have been balanced to increase the sharpness of the ground containing the area. According to NASA, of the 640,000 individual pixels that form each frame, the Earth occupies less than one (0.12 pixels). The streak of light that crosses the photo is the result of a diffraction caused by sunlight due to the relative proximity between the Sun and earth. Voyager 1's viewpoint was approximately 32 degrees above the ecliptic projection. Detailed observations show that the camera also detected the moon, although it is too far away to be visible without a special method. The color of the pale blue dot is the result of electromagnetic polarization and diffraction of reflected light from the Earth. Polarization, in turn, depends on several factors, such as the position of clouds, open areas of oceans, forests, deserts, ice pillars, etc. The pale blue dot, which was captured by another camera, an open angle, was also published as part of a photograph showing the Sun and the area of space containing the Earth and Venus. The image at an open angle was inserted into two photos from a closer angle: pale Blue Dot and a similar photograph of Venus. The open angle photo was taken using a darker filter and with the shortest possible exposure (5 milliseconds) to avoid the camera tubes being saturated with a divert of light. Despite this, the result is a poured image with several refractions in the optics of the camera, and the Sun appears much larger than the current size of the solar disk. The rays around the Sun are a calibration lamp diffraction pattern that is set in front of an open lens angle. In February 2020, in honor of the 30th anniversary of the photo, NASA released an updated version of the image using modern graphics processing technology. The distance approximate location of Voyager 1 during the photo is shown in green. According to the HORIZON Instrument of the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, the distances between Voyager 1 and Earth on February 14, 1990 and May 15, 1990, were as follows: Distance from Voyager 1 to Earth's unit of measurement on February 14, 1990. May 15, 1990 Astronomical Unit 40.472229 40.417506 Kilometers 6.05 4,587,000 6,046,400,000 Miles 3,762,146,146.000 000 3,757,059,000 Carl Sagan Reflections indicated that at that time, everyone that ever existed lived his life. During a public lecture at Cornell University in 1994, Carl Sagan presented an image of the audience and shared his reflections on the deep meaning of the idea of the pale point Look at this moment again. It's here, it's our home, it's us. In it, everyone he loves, everyone he knows, everyone you've heard about, every person who ever existed, lived their lives. All our joy and our suffering, thousands of religions, confident economic ideologies and doctrines, every hunter and collector, every hero and coward, every creator and destroyer of civilization, every king and peasant, every young pair of guys, every mother and father, child, full of hope, inventor and researcher, every professor of ethics, every corrupt politician, every superstar, every supreme leader, every supreme leader, every saint and sinner in the history of our species lived there - every holy and sinner in the history of our species - every saint and sinner in the history of our species lived in suspended in the sun's rays. The Earth is a very small setting in a huge space arena. Think of the rivers of blood spilled by all these generals and emperors, so that in their glory and triumph they could be the momentary lords of the point share. Remember the endless cruelty inflicted on the inhabitants of this pixel by almost indistinguishable inhabitants of some other corner, how often their differences, how eager to kill each other, how fiercely their hatred. Our postures, our inter-self-esteem, the illusion of any privileged position in the universe, are challenged by this pale speck of light. Our planet is a single grain in the vast cosmic darkness that surrounds us. In our obscurity, in all these spaces, there is no sign that help will come from somewhere else to save us from ourselves. The Earth is the only known world to date that feeds life. There is no other place, at least in the near future, where our species can emigrate. A visit, yes. Don't worry about it yet. Like it or not, the Earth is where we have to stay for now. It is said that astronomy is an experience of humility and character creation. Perhaps there is no better demonstration of a foolish human presumption than this distant image of our tiny world. For me it emphasizes our responsibility to be kinder to each other, and to preserve and protect the pale blue dot, the only house that we know to date.- Carl Sagan In honor of photography, Sagan gave the title of his 1994 book the name Pale Blue Dot. See also the Earth-born Family Portrait of Voyager 1 (Voyager) Voyager 2 Pioneer 10 Pioneer 11 Links Pale Blue Dot. Planetary society. Received December 21, 2014 . From Earth to the Solar System, Pale Blue Dot. Nasa. Received December 24, 2014 - Voyager 1. nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov. Consultation February 28, 2017 - Stone, Ec; Lane, Al (June 1979). Meeting with Voyager 1 Jovian System. Science. 204 (4396): 945–948. Bibkoxd:1979Sci...204..945S. JSTOR 1748134. PMID 17800428. doi:10.1126/science.204.4396.945 1 CSI Manut; Nomes multiplos: lista de autores (link) - Saturn then and now: 30 years since visiting Voyager (em ingl's). Nasa.gov. Consultado em 5 de Mar'o de 2017 - Planetary Journey (em ingl's). nasa.gov. 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