UNIT 2 | SECTION B | LESSON 2 | STUDENT ACTIVITY | HAZARD NOTES 3







HAZARD 3: DISTANCE FROM EARTH

Name ____

Class

INTRODUCTION

A human journey to Mars, at first glance, offers an inexhaustible amount of complexities. To bring a mission to the Red Planet from fiction to fact, NASA's Human Research Program has organized hazards that astronauts will encounter on a continual basis into five classifications. Pooling the challenges into categories allows for an organized effort to overcome the obstacles that lay before such a mission.

For more information on the hazard of distance from Earth, watch the following video:

"Hazards of Human Spaceflight | Hazard 3: Distance From Earth" (Length 2:48)

https://safeYouTube.net/w/BhPX

For students unable to access Safe YouTube links, the video is also available here:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0_pbs8dG10M&list=PLiuUQ9asub3RRA-BMh7wLsU7V6gUUSRwH&index=3

PROCEDURE

Read the description, in the first column below, of your group's assigned hazard. Then, brainstorm possible solutions to avoid or mitigate this hazard, and identify STEM skill sets that will likely be necessary to develop and implement these solutions. Record your ideas in the appropriate columns, and be prepared to share with the class.

Hazard Description	Possible Solutions	Necessary STEM Skill Sets
The third and perhaps most apparent hazard is, quite simply, the distance. Mars is, on average, 140 million miles from Earth. Rather than a three-day lunar trip, astronauts would be leaving our planet for roughly three years. While International Space Station expeditions serve as a rough foundation for the expected impact on planning logistics for such a trip, the data isn't always comparable.		



If a medical event or emergency happens on the station, the crew can return home within hours. Additionally, cargo vehicles continually resupply the crews with fresh food, medical equipment, and	
other resources. Once you burn	
your engines for Mars, there is no turning back and no resupply.	