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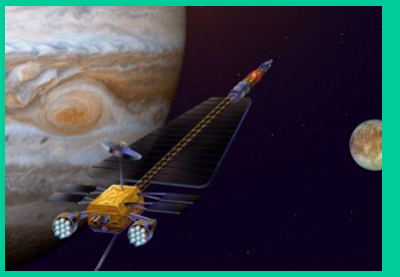
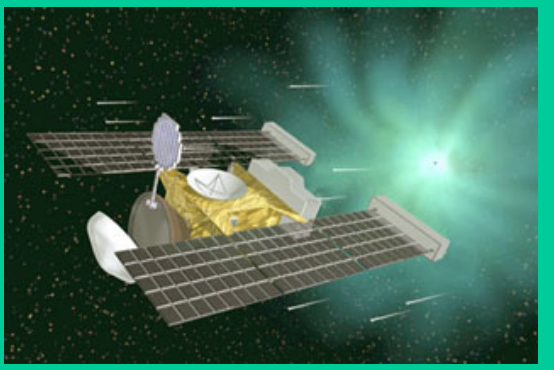
Dave Dot

Mission Imagination is greater than knowledge.

We at Dave Dot Inc Think that you should always use your imagination.





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Mars Spectacular

The Red Planet is about to be spectacular! This month and next, Earth is catching up with Mars in an encounter that will culminate in the closest approach between the two planets in recorded history. The next time Mars may come this close is in 2287. Due to the way Jupiter's gravity tugs on Mars and perturbs its orbit, astronomers can only be certain that Mars has not come this close to Earth in the Last 5,000 years, but it may be as long as 60,000 years before it happens again.

The encounter will culminate on August 27th when Mars comes to within 34,649,589 miles of Earth and will be (next to the moon) the brightest object in the night sky. It will attain a magnitude of -2.9 and will appear 25.11 arc seconds wide. At a modest 75-power magnification

Mars will look as large as the full moon to the naked eye. Mars will be easy to spot. At the beginning of August it will rise in the east at 10p.m. and reach its azimuth at about 3a.m.

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Mars Spectacular

By the end of August when the two planets are closest, Mars will rise at nightfall and reach its highest
point in the sky at 12:30a.m. That's pretty convenient to see something that no human being has seen in
recorded history. So, mark your calendar at the beginning of August to see Mars grow progressively
brighter and brighter throughout the month.

Share this with your children and grandchildren. NO ONE ALIVE TODAY WILL EVER SEE THIS AGAIN

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NASA plans fireworks in space on July 4

Alicia Chang

June 27, 2005

Not all dazzling fireworks displays will be on Earth this Independence Day.

NASA hopes to shoot off its own celestial sparks in an audacious mission that will blast a stadium-sized hole in a 14 by 4 kilometer comet. It will give astronomers their first peek at the inside of one of these heavenly bodies.

If all goes as planned, the Deep Impact spacecraft will release a wine barrel-sized probe on a suicide journey, hurtling toward the comet Tempel 1 - about 130 million kilometers away from Earth at the time of impact.

``It's a bullet trying to hit a second bullet with a third bullet in the right place at the right time," said Rick Grammier, project manager at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California.

Scientists hope the July 4 collision will gouge a crater in the comet's surface large enough to reveal its pristine core and perhaps yield cosmic clues to the origin of the solar system.

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NASA's fleet of space-based observatories - including the Hubble, Spitzer and Chandra telescopes - along with an army of ground-based telescopes around the world are expected to record the impact and resulting crater.

The big question is: What kind of fireworks can sky-gazers expect to see from Earth?

Scientists do not know yet. But if the probe hits the bull's-eye, the impact could temporarily light up the comet as much as 40 times brighter than normal, possibly making it visible to the naked eye in parts of the western hemisphere.

``We're getting closer by the minute," Andrew Dantzler, the director of NASA's solar system division, said earlier this month. ``I'm looking forward to a great encounter on the Fourth of July."

If the US$333 million (HK$2.59 billion) mission is successful, Deep Impact will be the first spacecraft to touch the surface of a comet. In 2004, NASA's Stardust craft flew within 237km of Comet Wild 2 on its way back to Earth carrying interstellar dust samples.

Comets - frozen balls of dirty ice, rocks and dust - are leftover building blocks of the solar system after a cloud of gas and dust condensed to form the sun and planets four billion years ago. As comets arc around the sun, their surfaces heat up so that only their frozen interiors possess original space material.

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Very little is known about comets and even less is known about their primordial cores. What exactly will happen when Tempel 1 is hit on the Fourth of July is anybody's guess.

Scientists believe that the impact will form a circular depression that will eject a cone-shaped plume of debris into space.

NASA guarantees that its experiment will not change the comet's orbit, nor will the smash-up put the comet or any remnants of it on a collision course with Earth.

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Space tourism market faces realities

The welcome sign is up at Mojave, Calif. — the proud home of SpaceShipOne, the piloted craft that achieved the first privately bankrolled suborbital flight.

Last year’s notable suite of runs to the edge of space by the rocket plane has raised expectations of a money-making, booming market for passenger-carrying spaceliners.

Taking the lead in the space travel business is Sir Richard Branson and his Virgin Galactic spaceliner operation. It is based on a much larger, multiseat version of SpaceShipOne. Price per passenger seat: $200,000.

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Current Project

Project #1: SpaceProbe 6

SpaceProbe 6 is on it’s way to gather space dust to analys for signs of life on other planets.

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SpaceProbe 6

Project Manager David Lones [daveherley476@hotmail.com]

Details SpaceProbe 6 is on it's way to gather space dust to analys for signs of life on other planets.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

1. TIME

Big Bang Theory: age of universe somewhere between 8 and 18 billion years ago

Universe formed and made up of 75% Hydrogen and 25% Helium, plus "contaminates"

Time needed for stars to form

2. MATERIALS

Planets need the elements of Carbon, Oxygen, Iron, Calcium, etc. to support life

Formed inside massive stars

Must have enough material to form terrestrial planets

3. LOCATION

Terrestrial planets that are formed close to the star (Our Sun)

Formation of the Solar System

Evolution of Venus, Earth, Mars

Conditions between 4.0 - 3.6 billion years ago

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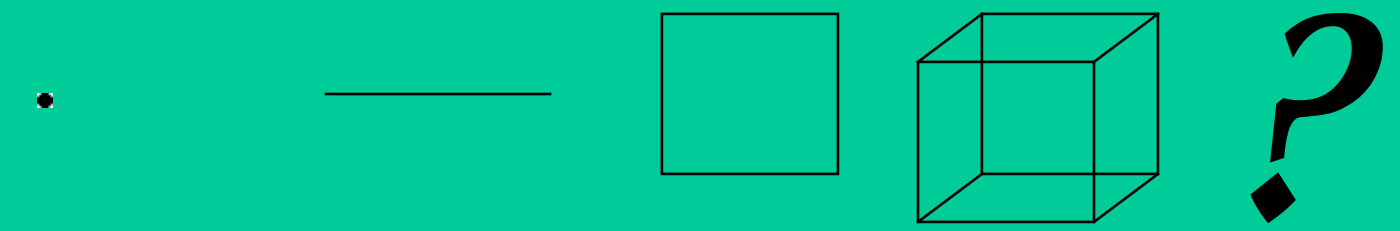

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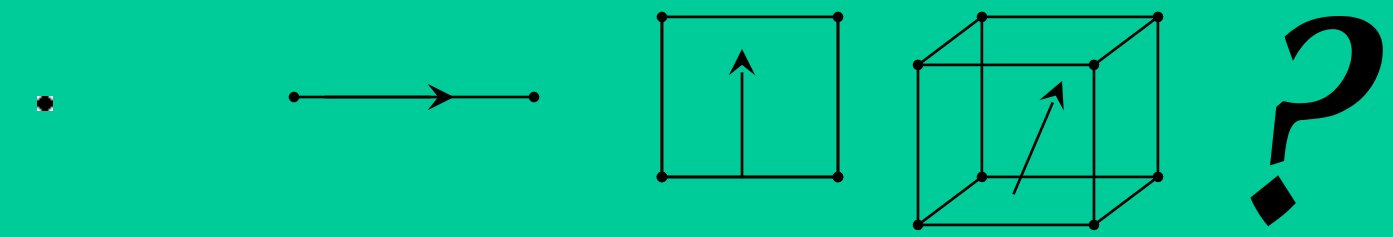

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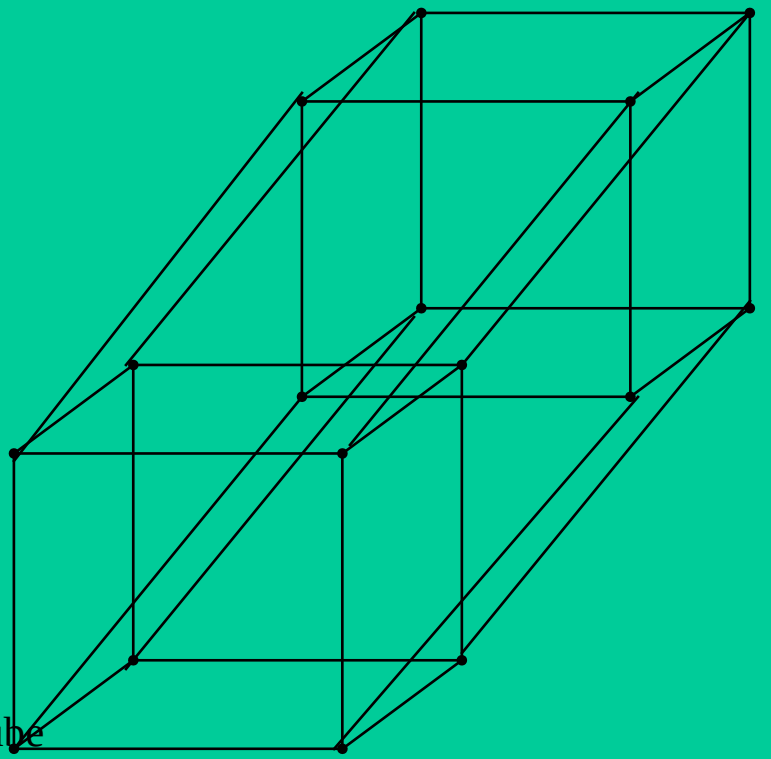

Hypercube

4D

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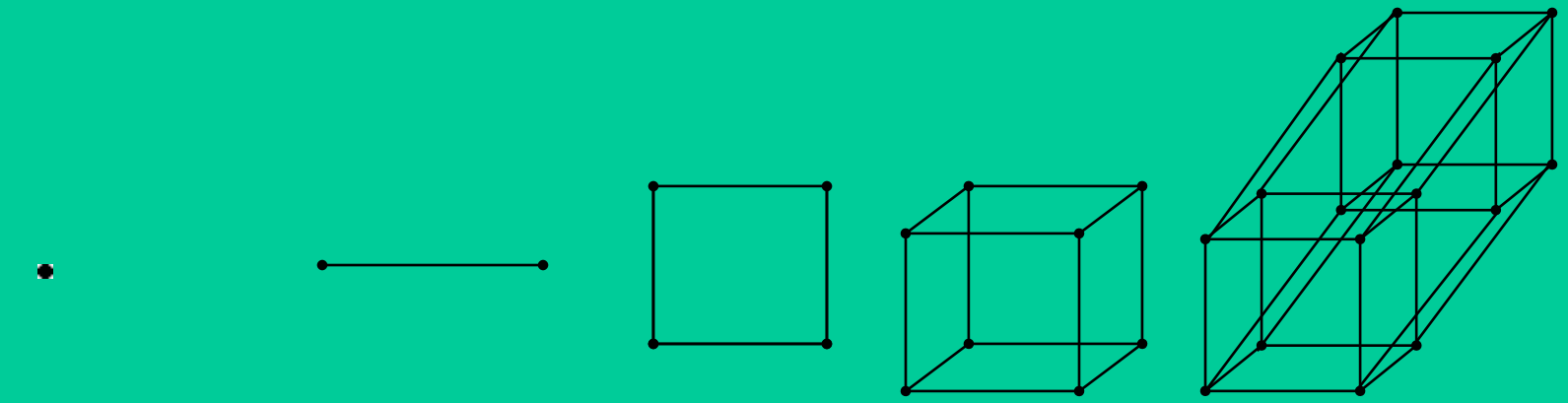

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Time Travel

Time Travel in Simple Terms

So, where do we start? How about time? What is time? The Oxford English Dictionary defines time as "a limited stretch or space of continued existence", or "as the interval between two successive events". We glance at our wristwatches and notice the second hand slowly counting the passing seconds. We are in our own time machines: Our hearts are pumping blood, we're breathing; we are existing through time (at least until our own personal time machines seriously malfunction).

What are the possibilities of moving through time at a rate different to one day per day? Common sense tells us that it's all nonsense - time travel is impossible. However, common sense is not always such a good guide. Some hundred years ago common sense said man could never fly; now we travel all over the world.

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The commonest objections to time travel are the so-called paradoxes. For example, if we could travel through time, imagine what would happen to a time traveller if he (or she) travelled back in time and killed their own grandmother at birth. In theory the time traveller will therefore never be born, so the journey could never have been made in the first place; but if the journey never occurred then the grandmother would be born which means the time traveller would have been born and could make the journey ... and so on and so on. This is a paradox.

There are two possibilities to resolve this paradox. The first is that the past is totally defined, i.e. everything that has happened or must happen, including the time traveller's attempt to kill his grandmother, cannot be altered and so nothing will change the course of history. In other words, the time traveller will experience endless "mishaps" in trying to kill their grandmother and will never achieve the murder, thus keeping time (or at least events) intact.

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The second possibility is more complex and involves the quantum rules which govern the subatomic level of the universe. Put simply, when the time traveller kills their grandmother they immediately create a new quantum universe, in essence a parallel universe where the young grandmother never existed and where the time traveller is never born. The original universe still remains. Stephen hawking believes he can explain the origin of our universe as a variation of this parallel worlds theme.

Having explained these paradoxes how does one travel through time? The secret is to travel at speeds close to the speed of light. The main text of the web site explains this in greater detail. The obvious problem with travelling very near the speed of light is that as you approach C (the speed of light) time slows down until at C time stops. How can you go faster if time has stopped? The answer involves a complex process called quantum tunnelling and is discussed at length in the main text of this web site. Then once the velocity becomes greater than C time moves backwards and the traveller has entered the realms of negative time.

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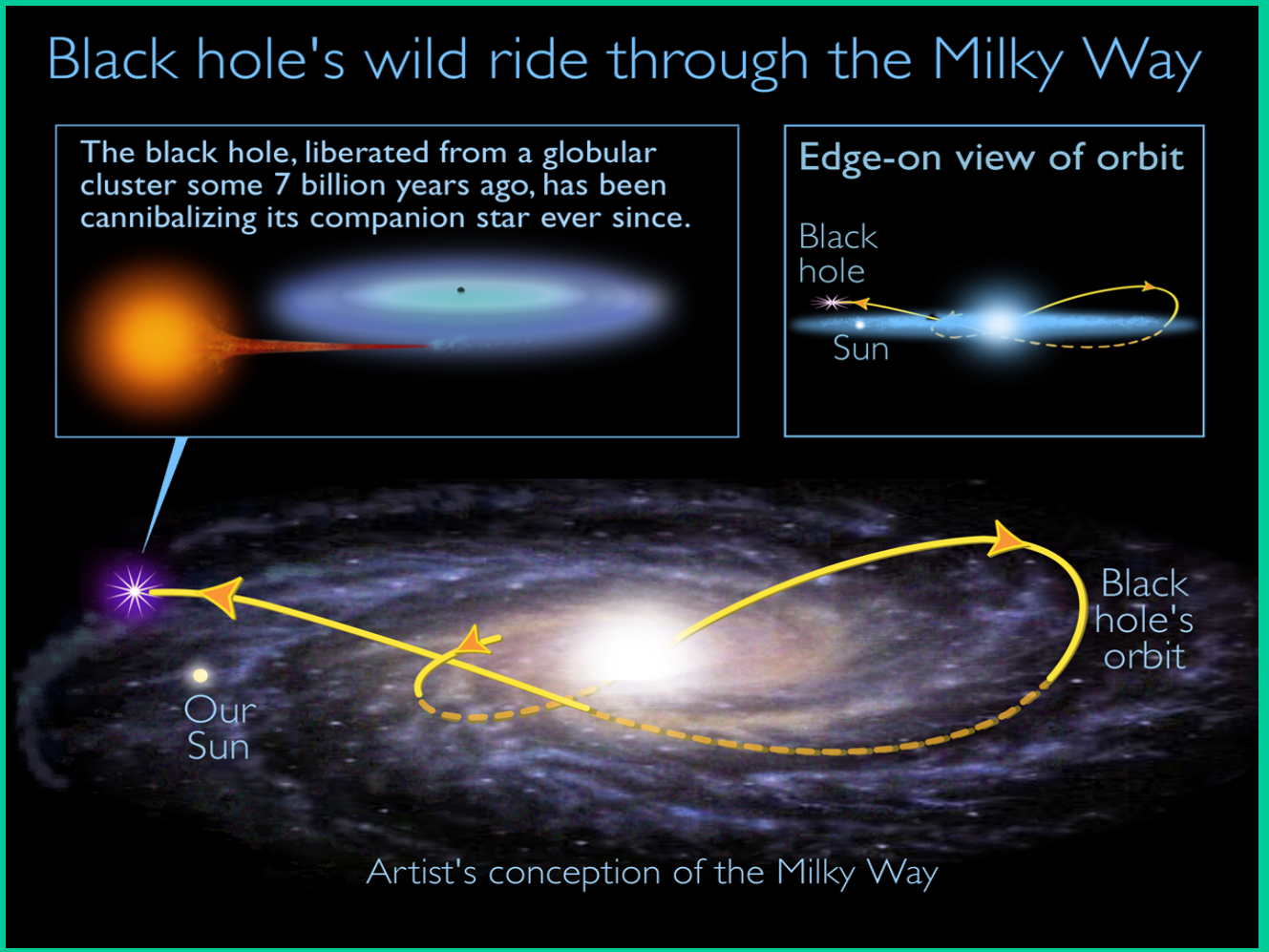

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