

Before RSID: <<2014-06-07T16:01Z MFSK-32 @ 17860000+1500>>

B`tel .%Mt |xotn

<STX>

Welcome to program 62 of VOA Radiogram from the Voice of America.

I'm Kim Andrew Elliott in Washington.

Here is the lineup for today's program (MFSK32 centered on 1500 Hz):

- 1:35 Program preview (now)
- 2:49 International Radio for Disaster Relief, with image
- 10:35 "Flying Saucer" for future Mars missions, with image
- 17:11 Large rocky exoplanet discovered, with image
- 23:59 Private space race heats up
- 27:47 Closing announcements

Please send reception reports to [radiogram@voanews.com](mailto:radiogram@voanews.com) -- and this weekend also to the HFCC, organizer of the International Radio for Disaster Relief exercise: [info@hfcc.org](mailto:info@hfcc.org) .

And visit [voaradiogram.net](http://voaradiogram.net).

Twitter: @VOARadiogram

<EOT>

<STX>

International Radio for Disaster Relief

The Trial of International Radio for Disaster Relief (IRDR)  
is/was during the Media Summit on Climate Change, ICTs and  
Disaster Risk Reduction, 5-6 June 2014, in Jakarta, Indonesia

The following statement is from HFCC, the global association for  
the coordination of shortwave broadcast frequencies:

From its infancy since 1920s shortwave radio has been associated  
with its potential of being a communication tool in emergencies.  
This use of shortwave radio is still very much present among  
amateur radio enthusiasts for example, who discovered its long  
distance properties early in the twentieth century. Amateur radio  
provides a means of communication on shortwaves and other  
frequencies "when all else fails". This role of amateur radio is  
well recognised, valued and appreciated both by the public and by

the world institutions managing and regulating the use of the radio spectrum.

In contrast the huge technical potential of international shortwave broadcasting that operates transmitter facilities tens, or hundred times, more powerful than those of amateur radio, remains almost unused in emergencies. At the moment when local and even regional communication and information networks are needed most, they are destroyed or overloaded and the population suffers from an information blackout. Shortwave radio is capable of remaining the only source of information.

Although the life-saving role of radio broadcasting is widely recognised by the public, and confirmed by surveys conducted after the recent disasters - and even acknowledged by world leaders - no concrete projects have been ever designed and no regulatory framework has been developed.

That is why the HFCC - International Broadcasting Delivery in co-operation with the Arab States and Asia-Pacific broadcasting unions are working on an International Radio for Disaster Relief (IRDR) project that is based on the system of online co-ordination of frequencies managed by the HFCC in accordance with International Radio Regulations.

The Jakarta Summit Trial

The Trial is held on the occasion of the Media Summit on Climate

Change, ICTs and Disaster Risk Reduction that is taking place from 4 to 5 June 2014 in Jakarta, Indonesia.. Twelve important international radio broadcasters are taking part in the Trial.

The shortwave Trial programmes that the participants of the Jakarta Media Summit will be able to tune in will be in fact the first practical test of the project that has been developed by the HFCC - international Radio Delivery association in cooperation with Arab States and Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Unions.

The project would not be possible without the system of the global online co-ordination of frequencies developed in accordance with International Radio Regulations. There are ten international shortwave bands. In spite of some transmission cuts many bands are still overloaded. The aim of the project has been to identify and select dedicated frequency channels completely free from interference.

Two frequency channels have been exclusively dedicated for the present Trial of the disaster relief project in the 0200-1130 UTC Trial period. In other words the channels are outside the regular programme and frequency schedules of all participating stations. Any station that volunteers in the disaster relief Trial can use them but naturally the time-slots have to be coordinated.

The use of shortwave transmissions as a delivery platform has some important advantages: For example the transmitter of All

India Radio located at Bangalore that is also taking part in the Trial, and its transmitting antenna pointing in the South-East direction is capable of covering Malayan peninsula, Indonesia, Southern Phillipines, then down towards New Guinea and North-West part of Australia.

The antenna and transmitter facilities of other participants in the Trial are going to provide comparably large shortwave coverage areas. What is equally important, the transmitting facilities can be far removed by hundreds or even thousands of kilometres from the disaster zone suffering from the total communication and information blackout.

For more information, see:

<http://hfcc.org/humanitarian/irdrtrial.phtml>

[http://www.abu.org.my/Event-\\_ccdr.aspx](http://www.abu.org.my/Event-_ccdr.aspx)

<EOT>

g tnoq R t

<STX>

Image: HFCC logo...

<EOT>

RWNI

<STX>

Sending Pic:178x120C;

<EOT>

t)ii

<STX>

This is VOA Radiogram from the Voice of America.

Please send reception reports to [radiogram@voanews.com](mailto:radiogram@voanews.com) with a cc:  
to [info@hfcc.org](mailto:info@hfcc.org)

NASA to Test 'Flying Saucer' for Future Mars Missions

VOA News

June 02, 2014 2:59 PM

Earthlings have long fantasized about flying saucers from Mars,  
but in a strange twist, it may be humans that end up launching  
one to the Red Planet.

Early this month, the U.S. space agency NASA will test what it calls the Low Density Supersonic Decelerator mission, or LDSD.

The test will take place high in the Earth's atmosphere, at altitudes that most resembles the thin Martian atmosphere.

The saucer shaped craft could be the key to future exploration of Mars as it would allow heavier payloads to be delivered to our planetary neighbor.

"Future robotic missions to Mars and even future human exploration will require more massive payloads than previously sent to the surface of the Red Planet," NASA said in a statement.

The inspiration for the LDSD came, oddly enough, from a sea creature, the Hawaiian pufferfish.

When threatened, the pufferfish is able to rapidly inflate, something NASA researchers hope the LDSD can do to slow heavy cargo as it speeds through the thin Martian atmosphere.

NASA said the current technology for landing spacecraft on Mars dates back to the 1970s and the Viking missions.

"That same technology is still being used and most recently delivered the Curiosity rover to Mars in 2012," the agency wrote.

For the test, NASA plans to use a balloon to take the LDSD 120,000 feet into the air. At that altitude, the balloon will

have swollen to 34 million cubic feet, or large enough to "fit a professional football stadium inside it."

At that point, the balloon will detach and a rocket engine will fire the craft up to 180,000 feet at a speed of four times the speed of sound.

From 180,000 feet, the LDSD will begin a free fall. At this point the pufferfish concept will be tested when the the Supersonic Inflatable Aerodynamic Decelerator (SIAD) is deployed. The SIAD is a kevlar tube that inflated rapidly, slowing the spacecraft.

Once the disc reaches a safe speed, it will deploy a new kind of supersonic parachute which will allow for a safe landing in the ocean.

NASA has identified several dates early this month to conduct the test from the Pacific Missile Range Facility in Hawaii.

<http://www.voanews.com/content/nasa-flying-saucer-future-mars-missions-ldsd/1927854.html>

<EOT>

<STX>

Image: NASA's LDSO project will be flying a rocket-powered, saucer-shaped test vehicle into near-space this June from the U.S. Navy's Pacific Missile Range Facility on Kauai, Hawaii...

<EOT>

<STX>

Sending Pic:261x173C;

<EOT>

e +

t"ao o"

Before RSID: <<2014-06-07T16:17Z MFSK-32 @ 17860000+1499>>

i®iZl±e t tn

<STX>

This is VOA Radiogram from the Voice of America.

Please send reception reports to [radiogram@voanews.com](mailto:radiogram@voanews.com) with a cc:  
to [info@hfcc.org](mailto:info@hfcc.org)

'Godzilla of Earths' Exoplanet Discovered

VOA News

June 02, 2014 5:08 PM

Scientists have discovered an exoplanet they're dubbing a "mega-Earth."

Kepler-10c is a rocky world weighing as much as 17 Earths, according to researchers at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics (CfA) in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

"This is the Godzilla of Earths!" said CfA researcher Dimitar Sasselov, director of the Harvard Origins of Life Initiative in a statement. "But unlike the movie monster, Kepler-10c has positive implications for life."

What makes Kepler-10c so unusual is that scientists thought any planet that big would "grab hydrogen gas as it grew and become a Jupiter-like gas giant."

Kepler-10c has a diameter of about 18,000 miles, 2.3 times as large as Earth, researchers said. The massive world is 560 light-years away from Earth in the constellation Draco. It circles its star every 45 days.

Kepler-10c was spotted indirectly by NASA's Kepler spacecraft using the transit method, which measures the amount a star dims when a planet passes it. While they were able to calculate the

size of the planet, scientists were not able to determine if it was rocky or gassy.

Using the HARPS-North instrument on the Telescopio Nazionale Galileo in the Canary Islands to measure the mass of Kepler-10c, scientists realized it weighed 17 times as much as Earth, meaning it must not be a gassy world.

"Kepler-10c didn't lose its atmosphere over time. It's massive enough to have held onto one if it ever had it," said Xavier Dumusque of the CfA, who led the data analysis and made the discovery. "It must have formed the way we see it now."

The Kepler-10 system is 11 billion years old, according to researchers, meaning it was formed less than 3 billion years after the creation of the universe.

Since the early universe only contained hydrogen and helium, the heavier materials needed to form planets had to have been created in the earliest stars. When those stars died and exploded, "they scattered these crucial ingredients through space, which then could be incorporated into later generations of stars and planets."

That process, researchers said, "should have taken billions of years, but Kepler-10c shows rocky planets were able to form despite the scarcity of heavy elements.

"Finding Kepler-10c tells us that rocky planets could form much earlier than we thought. And if you can make rocks, you can make life," says Sasselov.

That such an old star system has an Earth-like planet means researchers can also look for potentially habitable planets in those systems as well.

The team's finding was presented today in a press conference at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society (AAS).

<http://www.voanews.com/content/mega-earth-exoplanet-discovered/1927995.html>

<EOT>

ie®rN

<STX>

Image: The newly discovered "mega-Earth" Kepler-10c dominates the foreground in this artist's conception (David A. Aguilar (CfA)...

<EOT>

eet

<STX>

Sending Pic:256x137C;

<EOT>

t%e6uay1 ee tn

<STX>

This is VOA Radiogram from the Voice of America.

Please send reception reports to [radiogram@voanews.com](mailto:radiogram@voanews.com) with a cc:  
to [info@hfcc.org](mailto:info@hfcc.org)

Private Space Race Heats Up

VOA News

May 30, 2014 1:48 PM

Privately-funded, manned space exploration and tourism received  
two boosts on Thursday.

SpaceX unveiled its Dragon V2 spacecraft, which the company hopes  
will one day take astronauts to and from the International Space  
Station.

SpaceX founder Elon Musk presented the new spacecraft at a company facility in California.

Dragon V2 could "land anywhere on Earth with the accuracy of a helicopter," Musk said.

He added that the craft could be used up to 10 times before needing servicing.

The craft could also be turned around quickly after landing under propulsion on land, he said.

"As long as we continue to throw away rockets and spacecraft, we will never have true access to space," Musk said adding that continuing to do so "will always be incredibly expensive."

Meanwhile SpaceX competitor Virgin Galactic announced it had signed an agreement with Spaceport America and the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, which the company says will help "clear the path for commercial flights" on its SpaceShipTwo.

According to Virgin Galactic, the agreement "sets out the parameters for how "routine space missions launched from Spaceport America will be integrated into the National Airspace System."

"Our team is working hard to begin routine and affordable space

launches from Spaceport America and this agreement brings us another step closer to that goal," said Virgin Galactic CEO George Whitesides in a statement. "We are grateful to the FAA and New Mexico for their partnership to achieve this milestone."

Virgin Galactic currently has agreements with Edwards Air Force Base and the FAA's Joshua Control Facility for test flights in California.

The company said the agreements "provide coverage for the company's airspace needs through the remainder of the test flight program in California and into commercial service in New Mexico."

The company is planning to begin commercial flights by the end of the year and says more than 600 people have already agreed to pay \$250,000 for the trip.

Virgin Galactic is owned by British billionaire Richard Branson.

<http://www.voanews.com/content/private-space-race-heats-up/1926226.html>

See also: <http://www.spacex.com/dragon>

<EOT>

t 'è fشß

Before RSID: <<2014-06-07T16:27Z MFSK-32 @ 17860000+1499>>

ei wa½{

<STX>

Please send reception reports to radiogram@voanews.com -- and  
this weekend also to info@hfcc.org .

And visit voaradiogram.net.

Twitter: @VOARadiogram

Thanks to colleagues at the Edward R. Murrow shortwave  
transmitting station in North Carolina.

I'm Kim Elliott. Please join us for the next VOA Radiogram.

This is VOA, the Voice of America.

<EOT>

lutA`\_sit exva4e<ACK> t)' i2nz'+ei

Before RSID: <<2014-06-07T16:28Z MFSK-32 @ 17860000+1499>>

<SO><CAN>kv'

Thank you for decoding the modes on VOA Radiogram.

<US>A0%LWn<SYN>rLH},^

<<2014-06-07T16:29Z OL 32-1K @ 17860000+1500>>

r<FF><VT>n`<\$M<DC1>WG}<DLE>""<DC2>^sS<DC1><VT>[|<DLE><FS><SUB>fD=j;<DC1>z<DC4>u