

Apollo 11 research

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Apollo 11

Summary

This is a research paper about the Apollo 11 moon mission in which Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins landed at Tranquility Base on the moon. The Apollo 11 lunar module, AKA The Eagle, landed on the moon on July 20, 1969. When they landed, the message they sent back to Mission Control was "Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed."

The Spacecraft

The Apollo 11 mission had three spacecraft: the Command Module Columbia, a Service Module, and the Lunar Module Eagle. Columbia was the only part of the spacecraft to return to Earth.

Design

The key NASA spacecraft involved in the Apollo 11 mission were the following: a Saturn V rocket, an Apollo CSM-107 (Command/Service Module) and an Apollo LM-5 (Lunar Module, AKA "The Eagle").

Command module

The Command/Service Module (CSM) was one of two spacecraft, along with the Lunar Module, used for the United States Apollo program which landed astronauts on the Moon. It was built for NASA by North American Aviation. It was launched by itself into suborbital and low Earth orbit test missions with the Saturn IB launch vehicle, and three times by itself and nine times with the Lunar Module as part of the Apollo spacecraft assembly on the larger Saturn V launch vehicle, which was capable of sending it to the Moon.

Service module

The Service Module contained oxygen, water, and electric power for the command module. It also housed the service propulsion system—the rocket engine that put the spacecraft into lunar orbit and later boosted it back