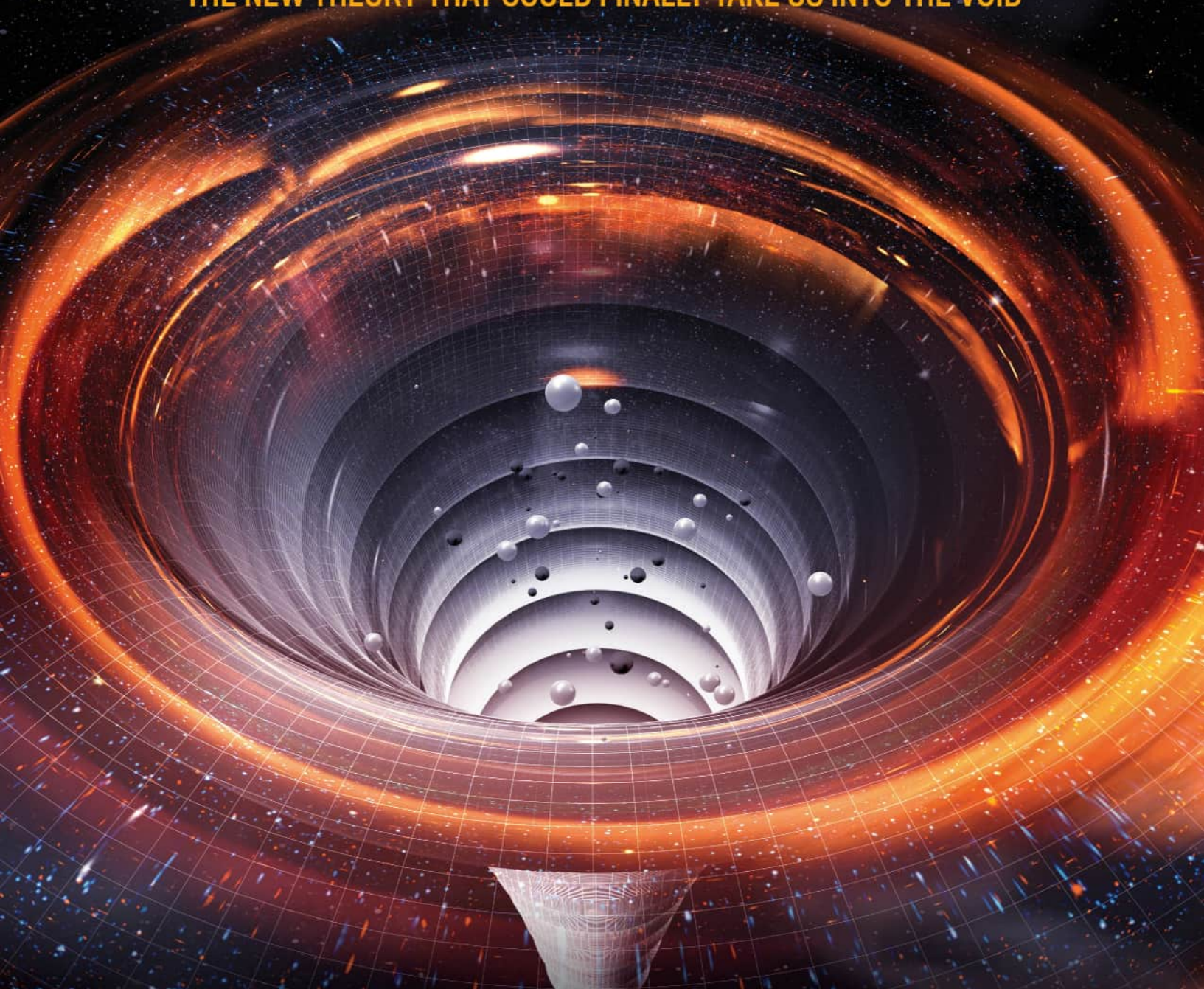


BBC THE SECRETS THAT KEEP YOU HOOKED ON ULTRA-PROCESSED FOOD

Science Focus

INSIDE A BLACK HOLE

THE NEW THEORY THAT COULD FINALLY TAKE US INTO THE VOID



MEGA-FIRESTORMS

When raging wildfires make their own weather

LOST TOUCH

Why a lack of physical contact harms our health

METACOGNITION

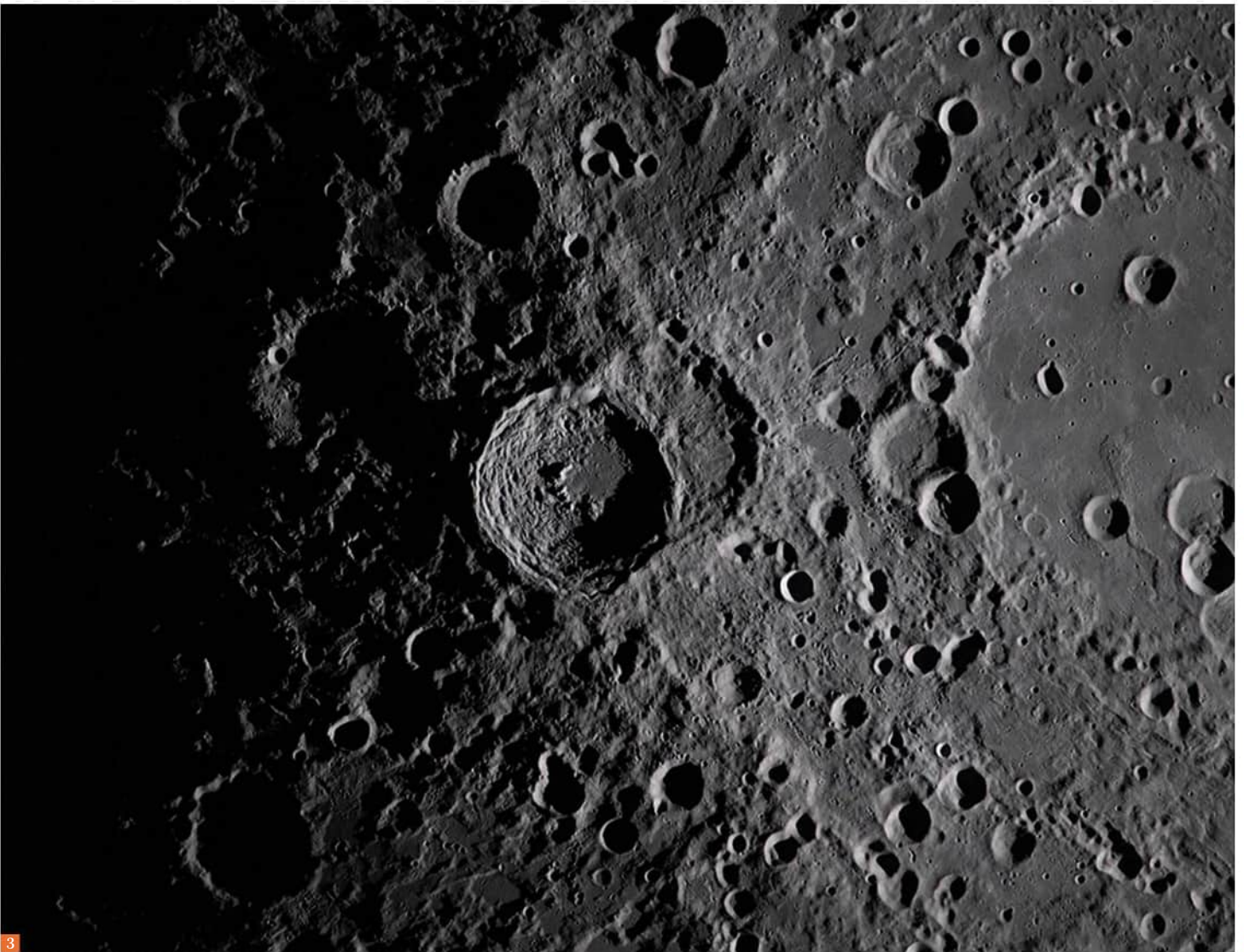
The new way to make better decisions



1



2



3



4



SPACE

Historic mission takes human spaceflight further than ever

The Artemis II astronauts travelled to the far side of the Moon and back in 21st-century spaceflight's most significant moment yet



NASA X4

1. NASA's Orion spacecraft, pictured here from one of the cameras mounted on its solar array wings.

2. The Artemis II mission crew share a moment of celebration inside the Orion spacecraft, gathering for a group hug as they begin the journey home.

3. A view of the Moon's Vavilov crater, located on the edge of the much larger Hertzsprung basin. Both of these impact craters are located on the far side of the Moon and are not visible from Earth.

4. The Artemis II crew: Mission Specialist Christina Koch (top left), Mission Specialist Jeremy Hansen of the Canadian Space Agency (bottom left), Commander Reid Wiseman (bottom right) and Pilot Victor Glover (top right). Here, the crew use eclipse viewers to protect their eyes at key moments of the solar eclipse during their lunar flyby.

For the first time in more than half a century, the world watched as a small crew of astronauts hurtled out of Earth's atmosphere, beyond low Earth orbit (the altitude occupied by the International Space Station) and towards the Moon. And, this time, they went farther than any human has gone before.

Artemis II, the 10-day NASA mission, which looped around the far side of the Moon, lifted off on 1 April from Cape Canaveral, in Florida, and splashed down off the coast of San Diego on 10 April. It acted as a kind of dress rehearsal for the next Artemis missions, which ultimately aim to put boots back on the lunar surface. NASA says this could be as early as 2028.

Primarily, this April's mission involved testing out the Orion spacecraft and its life-support systems under real deep-space conditions as a critical step in that journey.

But it was also significant because of who Orion carried. The team, comprised of NASA astronauts Victor Glover, Reid Wiseman and Christina Koch, together with Canadian Space Agency astronaut Jeremy Hansen, included the first person of colour and the first woman to travel around the Moon.