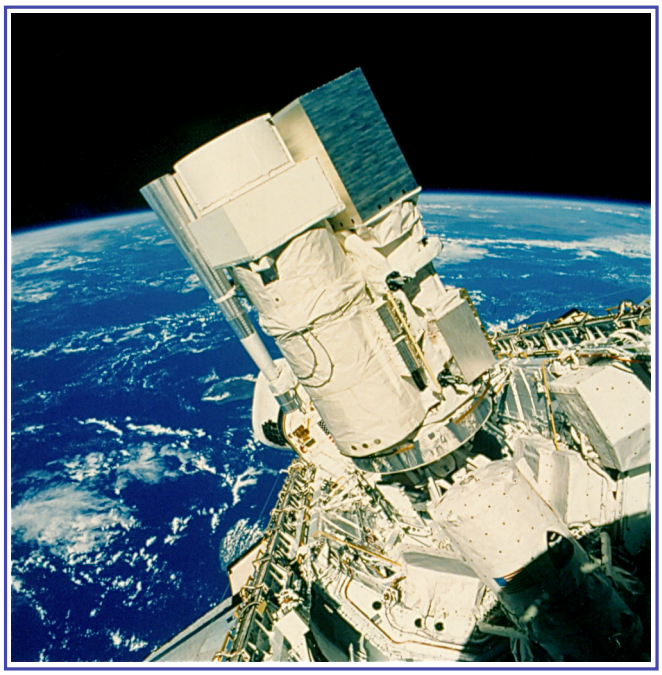
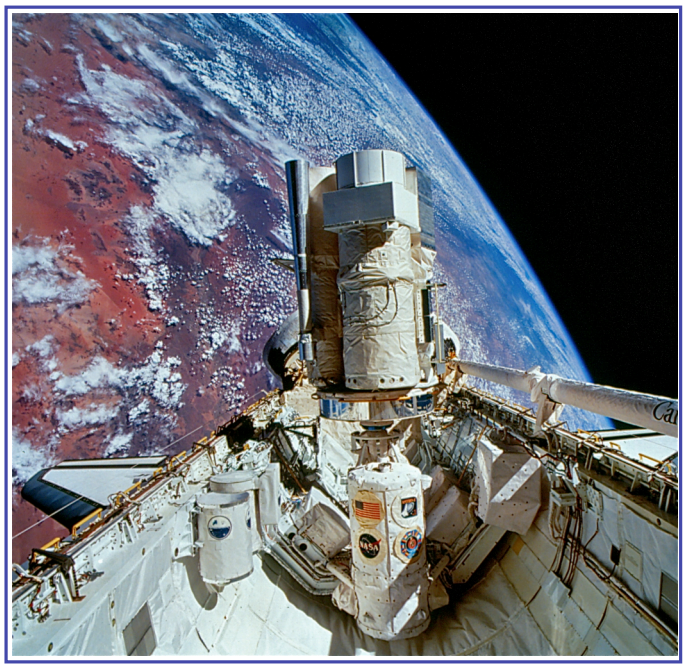
The *Hopkins Ultraviolet Telescope* (HUT) Project



***Astro-1* Mission, STS-35, on *Columbia*, December 1990**



***Astro-2* Mission, STS-67, on *Endeavour*, March 1995**

JHU Research Scientist and Payload Specialist Sam Durrance shows his school spirit during the *Astro-1* mission.

The *Astro* Missions

The Hopkins Ultraviolet Telescope was developed for NASA by JHU and was flown on two Space Shuttle Spacelab missions along with other telescopes from NASA Goddard and the University of Wisconsin. JHU Research Scientist Samuel Durrance flew on both missions as a Payload Specialist, helping to operate the telescopes which were mounted on an Instrument Pointing System in the Shuttle's cargo bay. The *Astro-1* mission lasted from December 2-16, 1990, and the *Astro-2* mission went from March 2 - 18, 1995. Both missions set duration records for Shuttle missions at the time they occurred. The Astro missions are some of the most successful and scientifically productive Shuttle missions ever flown.

Astronomer-astronauts John Grunsfeld (left) and Sam Durrance (right) during the *Astro-2* mission.

HUT was used to observe the far-ultraviolet spectra of over 200 astronomical objects during the two missions, from solar system objects to distant quasars, making many ground-breaking discoveries along the way. After its second flight, HUT was stored in the Bloomberg Center at JHU for several years, before moving to the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum in Washington, DC, where it is still on display. The data from HUT are archived at the Multi-mission Archive at Space Telescope (MAST) where they are still used by astronomers today.

Visit http://hut.pha.jhu.edu/hut.html
or http://archive.stsci.edu/hut/
for on-line details about HUT.

The Principal Investigator for the HUT project was Prof. Arthur F. Davidsen, JHU.

(Printed April 2010)