

Ky dokument nuk është prova. Prova janë bajtët e ruajtur: HTML-ja e faqes, pamja e saj, dhe zinxhiri i hash-eve që i lidh. Kjo dëshmi është paraqitja e tyre, e prodhuar automatikisht. Verifikohet me kodin më poshtë **pa na pyetur ne**.

ARTIKULLI

TITULLI	The lunar nuclear race: The US, Russia and China target the first reactor on the Moon
ADRESA	https://albeu.com/english/the-lunar-nuclear-race-the-us-russia-and-china-target-the-first-reactor-on-the-moon/1040163/
BURIMI	albeu.com
GJENDJA	online

KOHA

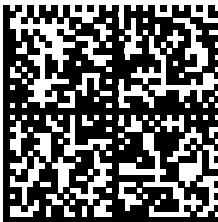
KAPUR NGA NE	4 tetor 2026, 21:15:11 UTC <i>Dritarja jonë e pasigurisë: ± 300 s — intervali me të cilin e kontrollojmë këtë burim.</i>
DEKLARUAR NGA PORTALI	4 tetor 2026, 21:10:18 UTC <i>Koha e deklaruar vjen nga pala që po vlerësohet. Ora jonë nuk preket prej saj, dhe të dyja shfaqen këtu të ndara.</i>

HASH-ET · SHA-256

PËRMBAJTJA	9d9d10f0e9e71a2328279fff6c912c04089fd30205bbca30998d50fd0ab8a38c
TEKSTI	6e40858034651a95818a84856ddffae8a66ff36d25024f55735e797197b8fc09
PAMJA	dc3ce4a3a68f910c79798816a5a93b82edbf15d39384db912d196b7ca2699ea9

ZINXHIRI I PROVËS

KJO HYRJE	eba81879722a81d52b8e1fcb9ae331b9ed9cfae997163fb028ff846d5573332
E MËPARSHMJA	—
RRËNJA MERKLE	2baa697c294d72f358d95dbf4a51cbd81c911362ab9440beae31b0963792ece3
ANKORIMI	submitted — dërguar, ende pa bllok <i>Deri te blloku, kjo provon integritetin, jo kohën.</i>



SKANOJE PËR TA VERIFIKUAR

Kodi të nxjerr te eksploruesi i STAMLES. Ai regjistër nuk është yni: nëse serveri ynë bie nesër, vula mbetet aty ku është.

Faqja tregon njërën nga tri gjendjet — **nuk u gjet**, **në radhë**, ose **e konfirmuar** me bllokun, rrënjën Merkle dhe transaksionin në Polygon. Krahazo hash-in që gjen atje me atë të shtypur më lart: nëse përputhen, kjo kapje ekzistonte para asaj ore, dhe ne nuk mund ta kishim ndryshuar pas saj.

<https://scan.stamles.eu/verify/eba81879722a81d52b8e1fcb9ae331b9ed9cfae997163fb028ff846d5573332>

PAMJA E FAQES

Renderuar nga HTML-ja jonë e ruajtur, jo nga rrjeti. **Riprodhon kopjen tonë, jo pamjen e atëhershme:** stilet dhe imazhet e largëta mund të mos ekzistojnë më ose të kenë ndryshuar.

Motori: chromium-stored+assets · dritarja 1280×1024 px

The lunar nuclear race: The US, Russia and China target the first reactor on the Moon



The US, Russia and China are stepping up efforts to send nuclear reactors to the Moon in a competition involving space exploration, control of lunar resources and geopolitical influence.

The plans of the three powers mark a new stage in the race for the Moon. Nuclear energy is seen as a way to power future bases and support long-term missions on the lunar surface.

NASA aims to have a reactor ready for launch by December 2030, to be deployed near the Moon's south pole. Russia, in cooperation with China, plans to install a similar system by 2036.

These projects are part of an effort to build permanent bases, exploit resources such as frozen water, and turn the Moon into a launch point for expeditions to Mars and other parts of the Solar System.

Securing energy remains one of the main obstacles to the long-term operation of lunar bases.

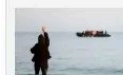
Solar panels can produce energy only during periods of sunlight, while night on the Moon lasts more than two Earth weeks. In areas near the south pole, temperatures can range from around 54 degrees Celsius to -203 degrees Celsius.

Unlike solar panels, nuclear reactors can provide uninterrupted energy and do not depend on the presence of sunlight. For this reason, they are considered suitable for a base that must operate for long periods.

The American Lunar Reactor 1 is expected to generate around 20 kilowatts of electricity and operate for five years without the need for human intervention.

The Russian Selena project has been designed to produce up to 10 kilowatts and operate autonomously for around a decade.

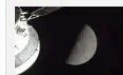
të fundit /



Shabana Mahmood:
Pothuajse çdo grua që
kalon Kanalin me...



Përfundon protesta e
127-të kundër qeverisë:
"Nesër më shumë",...



Gara bërthamore për
Hënën: SHBA-ja, Rusia
dhe Kina synojnë...



Izraeli i mohon Irlandës
ngjitjen në vendin e
dytë, Kosova përfiton...



Nëna e fëmijës së
prekur nga helmimi në
Korçë: Kishte dhimbj...



VIDEO/ Greqia frenon
sërish Gjermaninë,
Holanda mposht...



Pato i bashkohet
thirrjeve që Endricku të
largohet nga Real...



ARTIKULL JOETIK?

Esim for Global | Esim for Europe | Esim for Caribbean | Esim for USA | Esim for Italy | Esim for Spain | Esim for Turkey | Esim for Germany | Esim for Greece | Esim for Asia | Esim for World Cup 2026 | Esim for Saudi Arabia | Esim for Egypt | Esim for United Arab Emirates | Esim for Balkans | Esim for Morocco | Esim for China | Esim for United Kingdom | Esim for Africa | Esim for Latin America | Esim for GCC Gulf Cooperation Council | Esim for Middle East | Esim for South America | Esim for Canada | Esim for Mexico | Esim for Japan | Esim for Albania | Esim for Kosovo | Esim for Switzerland | Esim for Tunisia | Esim for South Africa | Esim for Algeria | Esim for Portugal | Esim for Brazil | Esim for Argentina | Esim for Colombia | Esim for Hong Kong | Esim for Thailand | Esim for Macau | Esim for Malaysia | Esim for Vietnam | Esim for South Korea | Esim for Austria | Esim for Netherlands | Esim for Australia | Esim for Russia | Esim for India | Esim for Chile | Esim for Peru | Esim for Poland | Esim for North Macedonia | Esim for Sweden | Esim for Finland | Esim for Norway | Esim for Belgium

NASA has accelerated its plans because of concerns that a system developed by Russia and China could give those countries a strategic advantage on the Moon.

Washington also fears that placing a reactor in a specific area could be followed by the creation of a de facto restricted zone for other actors.

The focus of the competition is not only energy production. Control of resource-rich territories, particularly water-ice deposits near the south pole, could be decisive for future missions.

Water could be used for consumption, for producing oxygen and hydrogen, and for creating rocket fuel outside Earth.

However, plans to deploy nuclear reactors on the Moon have raised concerns among experts.

The greatest risk is associated with the transport phase. The US and Russia say the reactors will remain deactivated during the journey to the Moon, but an accident during rocket launch could have unpredictable consequences.

One worrying scenario is a reactor crashing into the sea. Under certain circumstances, water could affect neutron processes and increase the risk of a nuclear reaction.

The case of the Soviet satellite Kosmos 954 in 1978 remains an important precedent. The device, which carried a nuclear power source, re-entered the atmosphere uncontrollably and scattered radioactive material across around 124,000 square kilometers in northern Canada.

Another controversial incident took place in Russia in 2019, when an experimental rocket crashed into the White Sea. American experts linked the incident to a nuclear propulsion system, while Moscow denied that explanation.

The consequences of an accident on the Moon would differ from those of an incident on Earth.

Without an atmosphere and with much lower gravity, materials released by an explosion could spread over considerable distances.

This would raise questions about the safety of astronauts and vehicles operating nearby.

Experts warn that such an event could leave behind radioactive contaminated areas unsuitable for astronauts and equipment for a long time.

The end of the reactor's operating cycle also presents difficulties. On Earth, decommissioning requires a complex process that can take years, while plans for the Moon envisage radioactive materials remaining there after the reactor stops operating.

NASA intends to use HALEU, low-enriched uranium with a high assay, which is considered a safer alternative to highly enriched uranium.

However, the US supply capacity for HALEU remains limited.

The issue is further complicated by the fact that Russia is one of the leading producers of this type of uranium, while the US has restricted imports of Russian uranium since 2024 because of the war in Ukraine.

Russia and China have not published all the details concerning the fuel they plan to use in their lunar reactors.

The sector is also attracting American private companies.

Space Nuclear Power Corporation is one of the companies that could compete for NASA's contract. Meanwhile, the Pentagon has selected Antares to develop and demonstrate a microreactor for use in space.

Microreactors could offer a solution for supplying future bases, but it has not yet been fully proven that such a system can withstand the Moon's extreme conditions.

Scientists must address issues such as heat management, radiation protection and maintaining the structural stability of the reactor.

Beyond the technical challenges, these projects carry clear geopolitical significance.

The US, China and Russia aim to secure a dominant position in the next phase of lunar exploration. A stable energy source could represent a key step toward building permanent bases.

However, experts consider the announced timelines overly ambitious. So far, no country has a fully tested system capable of safely transporting a heavy reactor to the lunar surface.

The main question is not only which power will be the first to send a reactor to the Moon, but also whether this race will unfold through rivalry or international cooperation.

Experts have warned that combining space competition with nuclear technology could make the next chapter of lunar exploration more powerful, but also more dangerous.

Shtuar më 4.10.2026 23:10

Tags: world



The 127th protest against the government ends: "More tomorrow," protest...



Mother of child affected by poisoning in Korçë: He had stomach pain, vomiting a...



The US in Albania is no longer the same," Çipa says: Visible changes...



Iran's oil minister resigns amid heavy US economic pressure on Tehran



Unprecedented European Commission initiative: Albania and Montenegro...



Artef Leka extradited from Brazil to Albania, convicted of attempted sexual abus...



Netanyahu calls for full security review of foreign flights to Israel after...



Hofreiter: SPAK must act without political pressure, fight against corruption...



© 2003 - Albeu Online Media. Të gjitha të drejtat janë të rezervuara!

Kërko...

Kërko

Kryesore

Erion Veliaj
Free Esim
Zgjedhjet 2025
Belinda Balluku
SPAK
Kombëtarja

Kategori

Lifestyle
Showbiz
Tech
Shëndetësi
Argetim
Enciklopedi

Linqet

Live tv shqiptare
Moti në Shqipëri
Travel
Horoskopi
Livescore
News from Albania

Tags

Edi Rama
Albania News
Kosovo news
Piranjat
gazeta, tv, portale
Sali Berisha

Moti

Moti në Tiranë
Moti në Prishtinë
Moti në Shkup
Moti në Durrës
Moti në Prizren
Moti në Tetovë

© 2003 - Të gjitha të drejtat janë të rezervuara!

Kontaktimi | Kushtet e Përdorimit | Privacy Policy | Powered by: orihost.com

Pamja këtu është e ri-koduar për ta futur në dokument. Artefakti autoritar është skedari WebP i ruajtur, dhe hash-i i tij është ai i shtypur te faqja e parë — pra dallimi është i verifikueshëm, jo i fshehur.