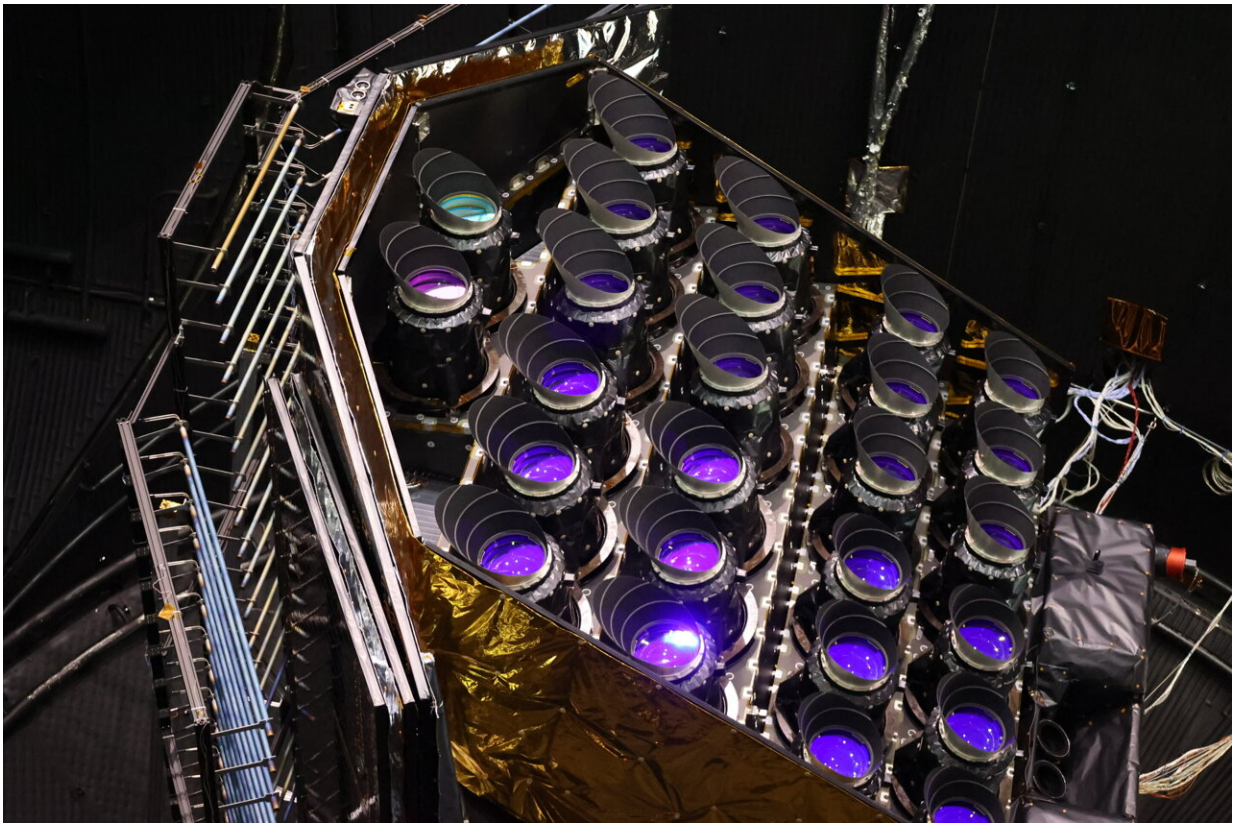


Plato aces space-like tests, keeping hunt for Earth-like worlds on track

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Close-up of Plato's cameras. Credit: European Space Agency

The European Space Agency [Plato](#) mission has successfully completed a series of tough tests under space-like conditions. With this accomplishment, the spacecraft is on track to lift off in early 2027 and

begin its search for terrestrial planets.

Plato recently emerged from the [Large Space Simulator \(LSS\)](#) chamber at [ESA's Test Centre](#), where the spacecraft made its first acquaintance with the rigors of space.

Within space projects, "test as you fly" is every engineer's mantra. So before launching a spacecraft, it is crucial to check all its functionalities in the same conditions it will meet in orbit. To this end, Plato was placed inside the LSS.

Once the LSS chamber's top and side hatches were sealed, in early March, powerful pumps sucked air out of the enclosure, creating a vacuum a billion times sparser than standard atmospheric pressure. Meanwhile, liquid nitrogen pumped through the walls to reproduce the cold of space. A grid of powerful heating elements, specially placed inside the LSS, were switched on to mimic the heat of the sun hitting Plato's solar panels and sunshield.

Then, testing began.

Plato's eye tests

The mission's overarching goal is to discover potentially habitable, Earth-like planets around bright stars similar to the sun. For this, the performance of [Plato's 26 ultrasensitive cameras](#) is crucial. To spot when a planet passes in front of its host star, they must [capture the tiniest dips in the intensity of the star's light](#).

"To find and characterize [Earth-like planets](#) in orbit around sun-like stars, we need to tease out variations in a [star's luminosity](#) smaller than 80 parts per million," explains Ana Heras, ESA's Plato Project Scientist.

"Such a high precision is very demanding, and these tests in space-like conditions are crucial. They allow us to verify that we can control the response of the cameras and the rest of the spacecraft systems to the level that we need for detecting small planets."

"We carried out dedicated tests to assess the correct functioning of Plato's cameras and the complete spacecraft in the thermal conditions that it will experience in its final orbit," adds Thomas Walloschek, ESA's Plato Project Manager.

"The [sharpness of the cameras](#)—their focus—is fine-tuned by adjusting the [temperature of their optical tubes](#). So, we ran a series of tests to establish that we can maintain the cameras' optimal focus by controlling their temperatures with very high accuracy."

Testing hot and cold

Engineers tested the entire spacecraft in a typical space environment, as well as in so-called hot and cold phases.

"In the LSS, we stress-tested Plato by going to more extremes than the spacecraft will normally see in orbit," continues Thomas. "We want to verify that the spacecraft can do what we expect it to do in harsh as well as nominal space conditions."

During the hot phase, engineers ran all the spacecraft's elements on full power, while the solar-panel side warmed up to 150 °C. At the same time, they made sure that the cameras, protected by the sunshield and facing the cold part of the chamber, stayed between –70 and –90 °C.

For the cold phase, temperatures were lowered across the spacecraft, and its heaters had to be powered up to prevent the cameras becoming too cold.

The tests in a space-like environment have been completed, but the analysis of the data collected while Plato was inside the LSS will continue in the coming months.

Engineers and scientists will study the information gathered to learn more about the spacecraft's behavior and the detailed performance of its instruments. They will use the data to improve thermal models that will be essential for predicting the cameras' responses in detail, once Plato is flying.

And this moment is getting closer. Plato is expected to be ready for launch by the end of this year. [Lift-off on an Ariane 6](#) is planned by Arianespace for January 2027.

Provided by European Space Agency

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