

The need of space exploration

A. Sadovski

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Space Research Institute (IKI)



For the space explorations we need to leave the Earth



Telescope BTA (6M)



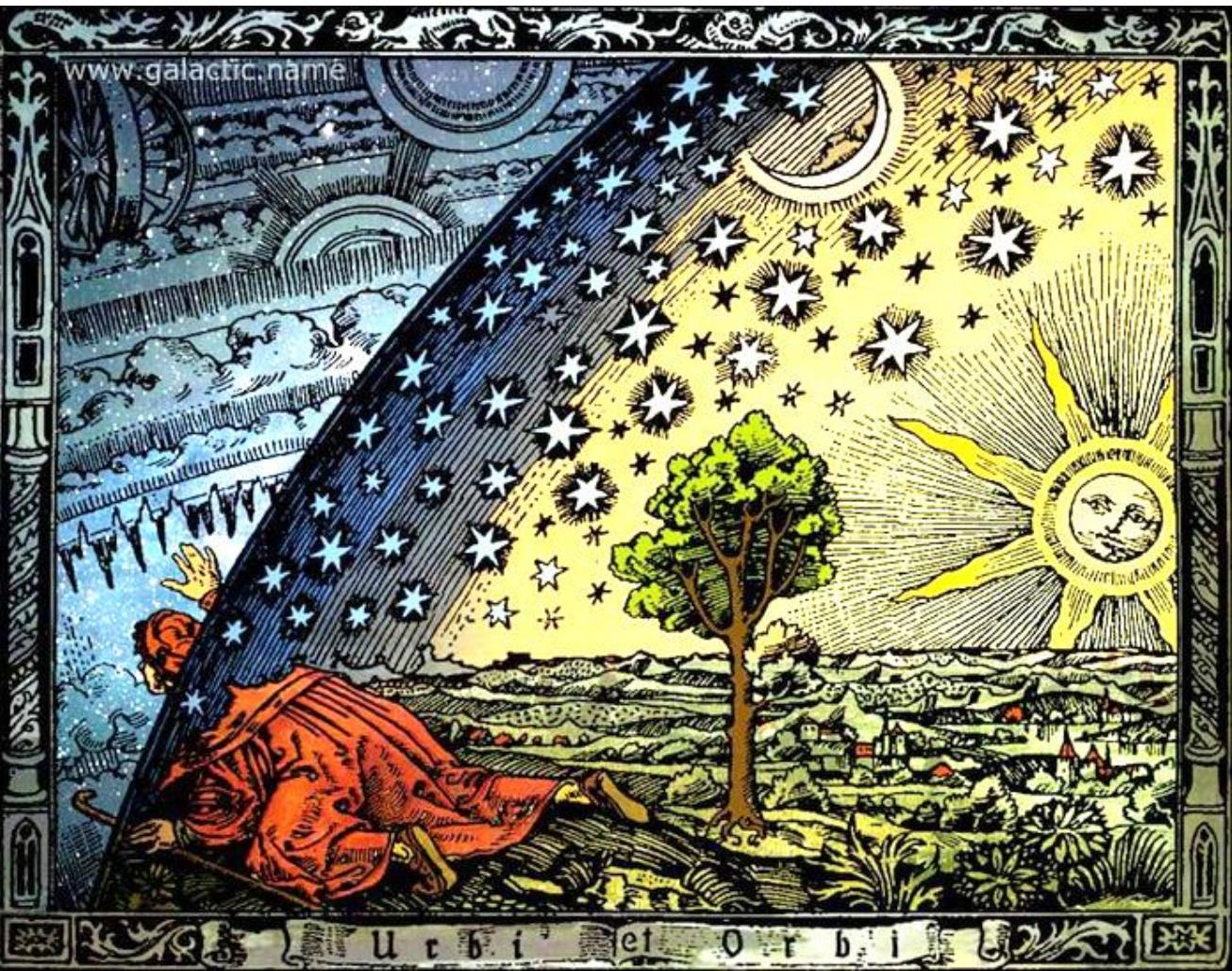
FAST (500 m)



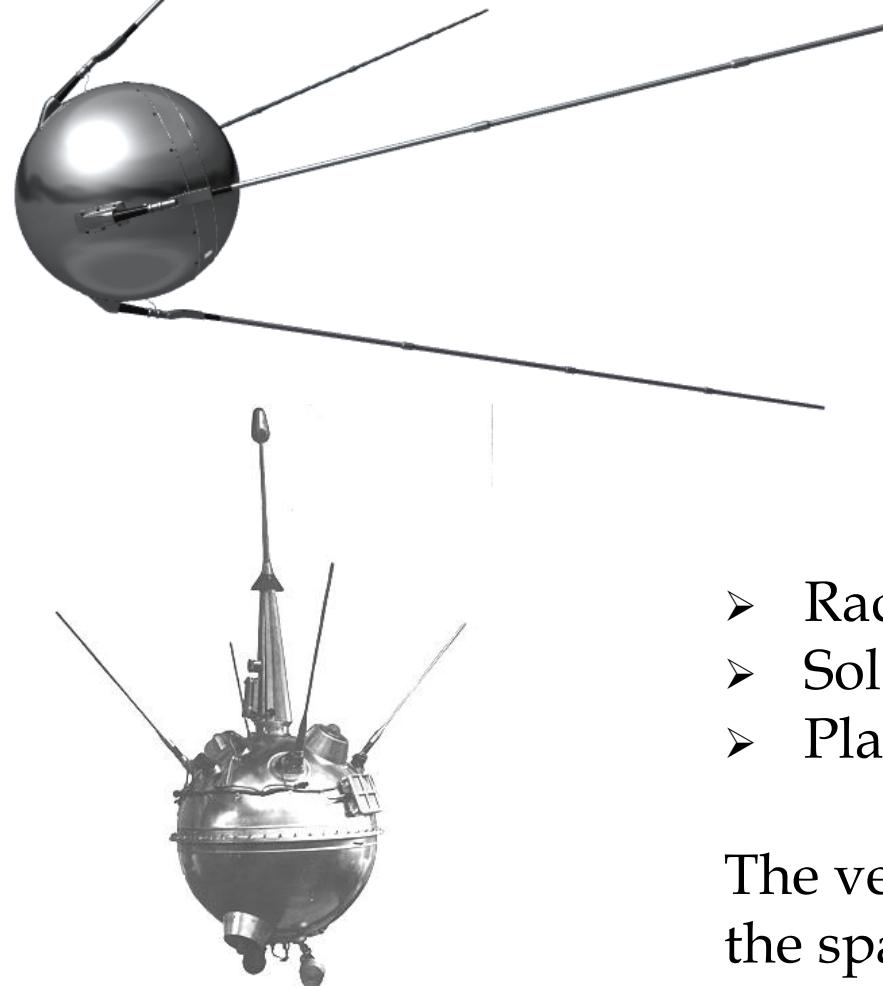
VLT (8M, ESO)



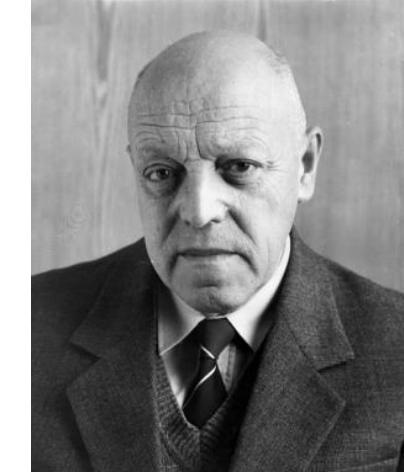
Effelsberg (100 m)



The First Steps and the First Discoveries



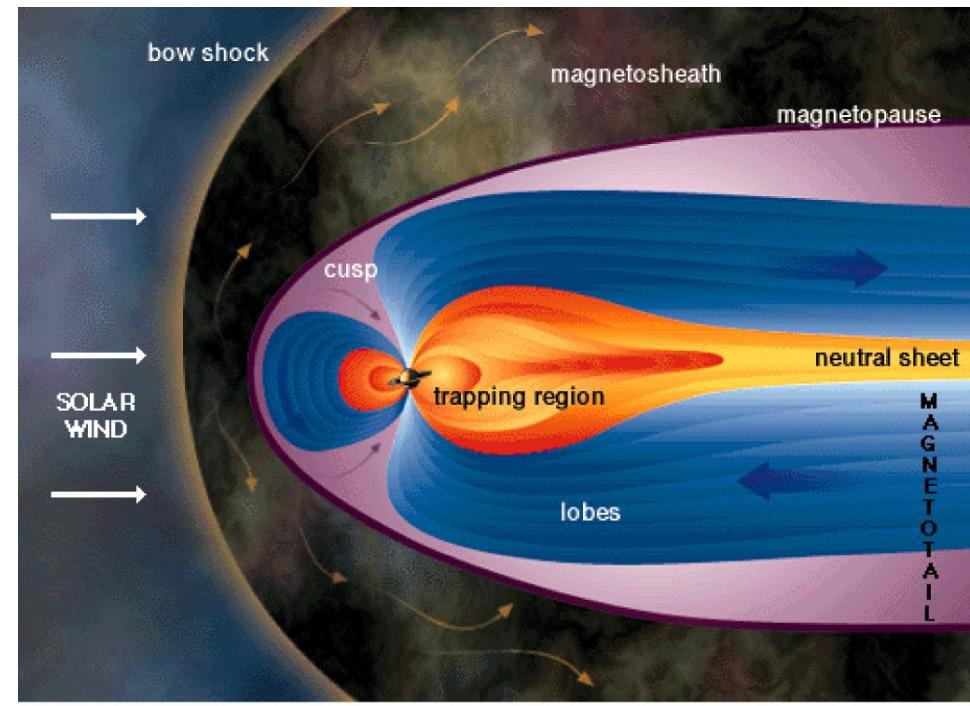
- 1957 First Satellite –
 the first scientific instrument
- 1959 First lunar mission
- 1961,1962 First missions to Mars and Venus



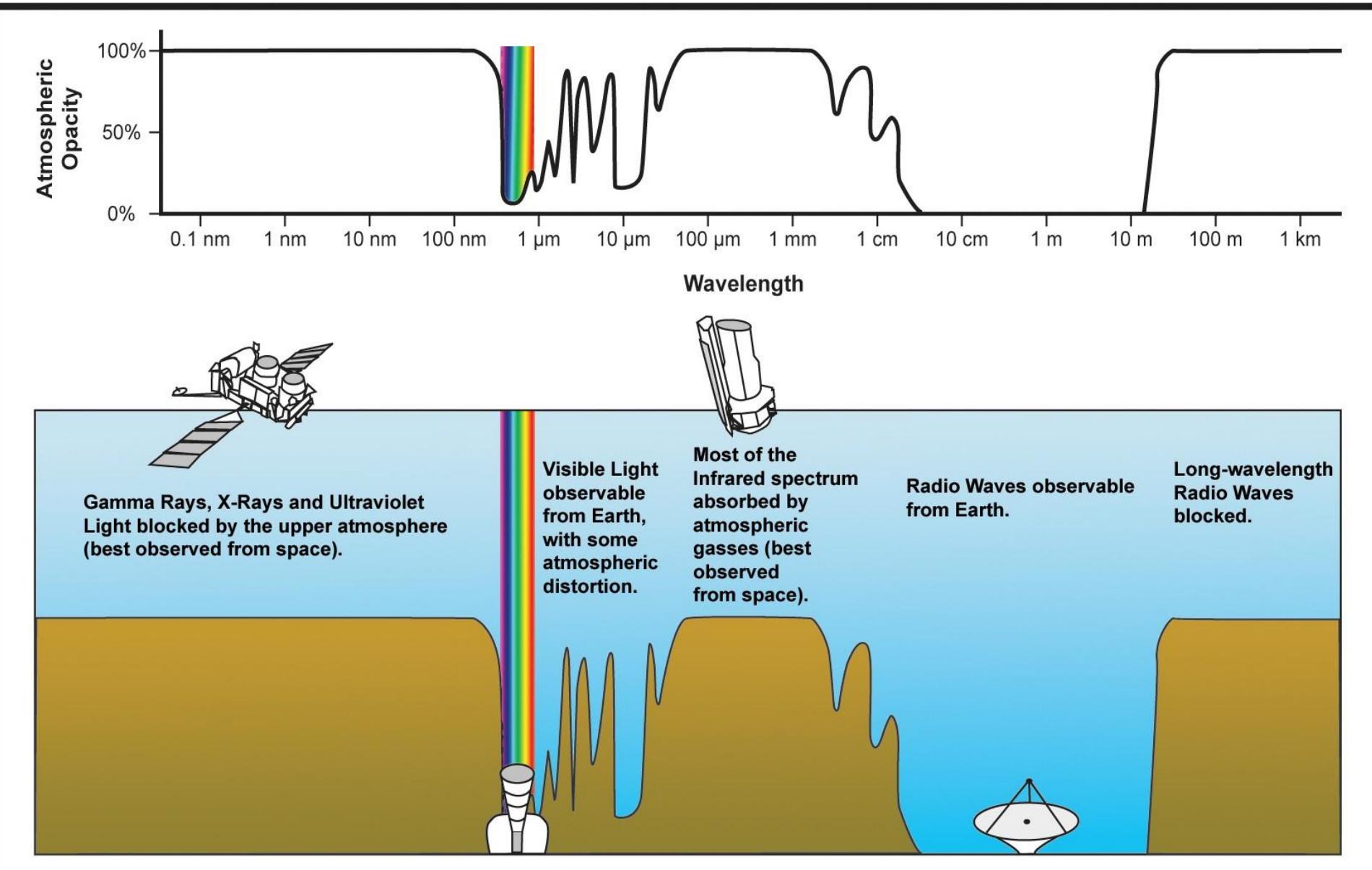
K.I. Gringauz

- Radiation belts
- Solar wind
- Plasmapause

The very beginning of
the space plasma science

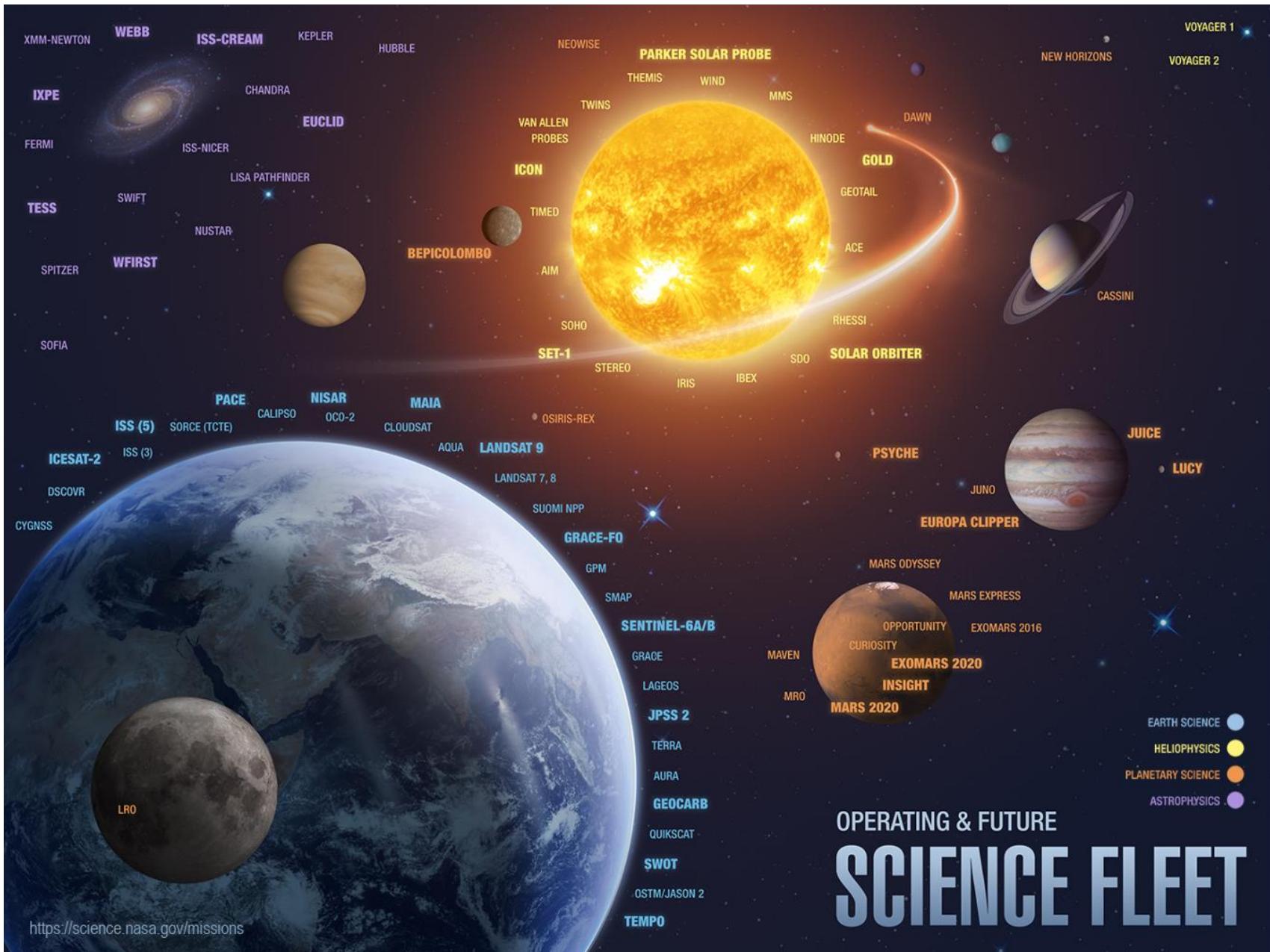


Electromagnetic Radiation

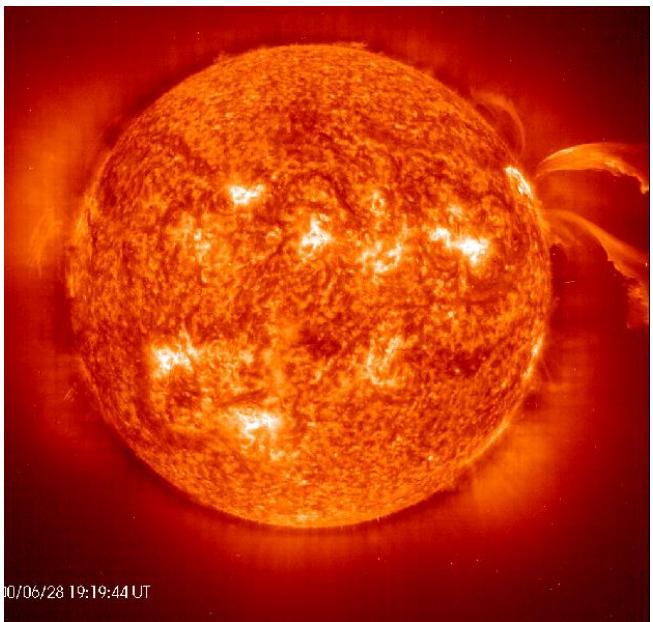


- Cosmic Rays
- Gamma Flashes
- Relativistic objects
- Dust
- Microwave Radiation
- AGN
- Star Birth Regions

The Space Fleet Today

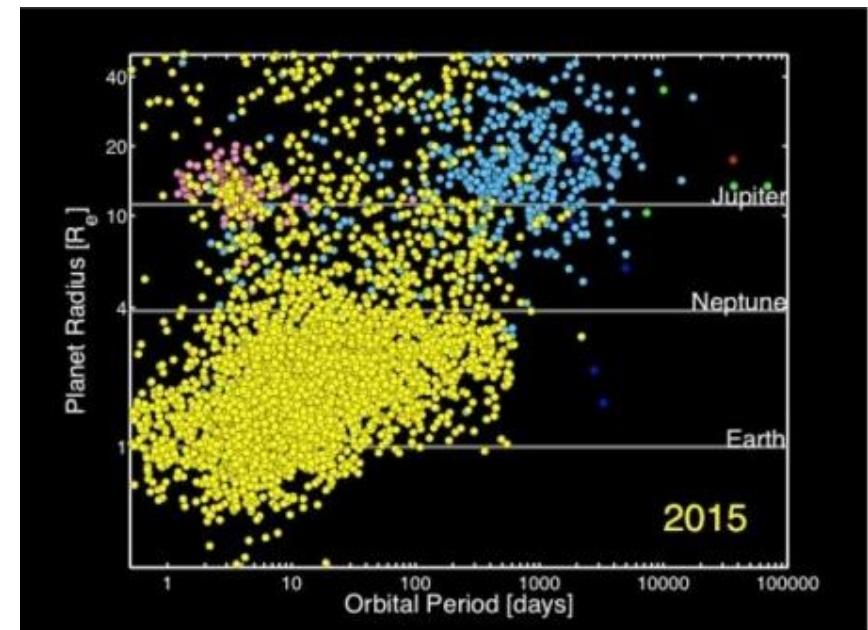
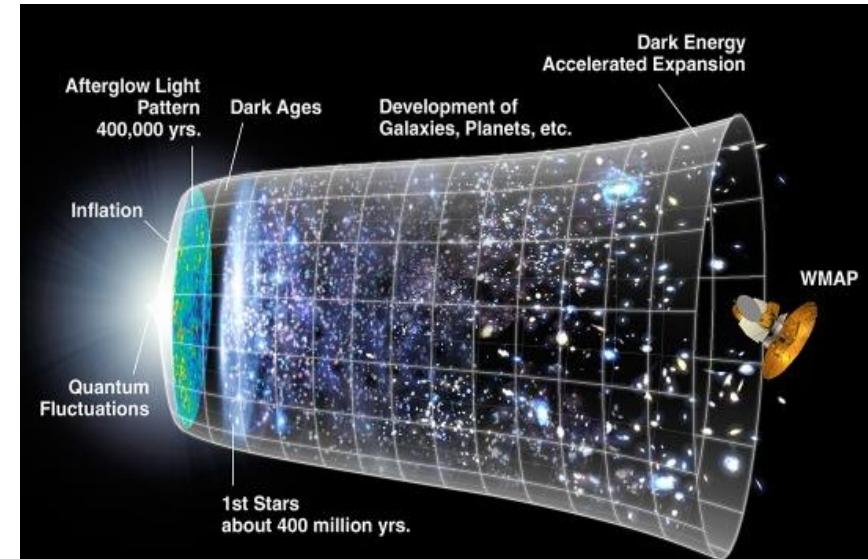


New Space for XXI



New Science

- New physics and cosmology
- Life and extraterrestrial life
- Earth as space ecosystem
- Space exploration

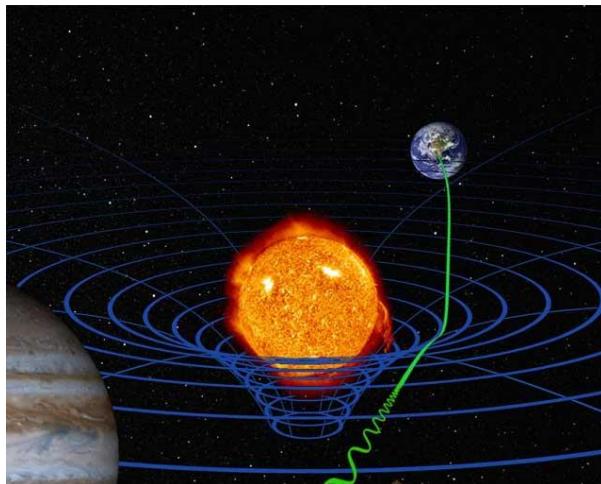


New Physics in Space

Our civilization (beginning of XXI) based on the physical discoveries in XIX and XX



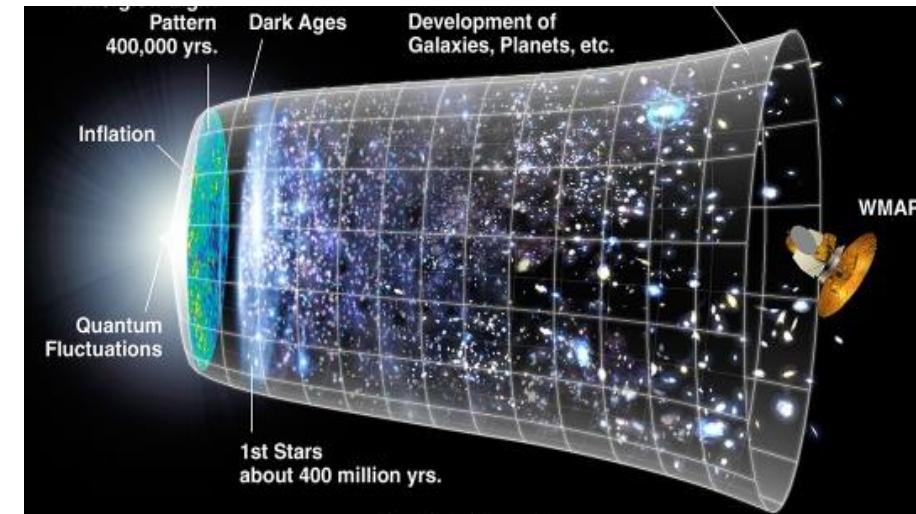
- Electromagnetic theory
- Relativistic physics
- Quantum theory



The next step is possible only from new unknown physical laws

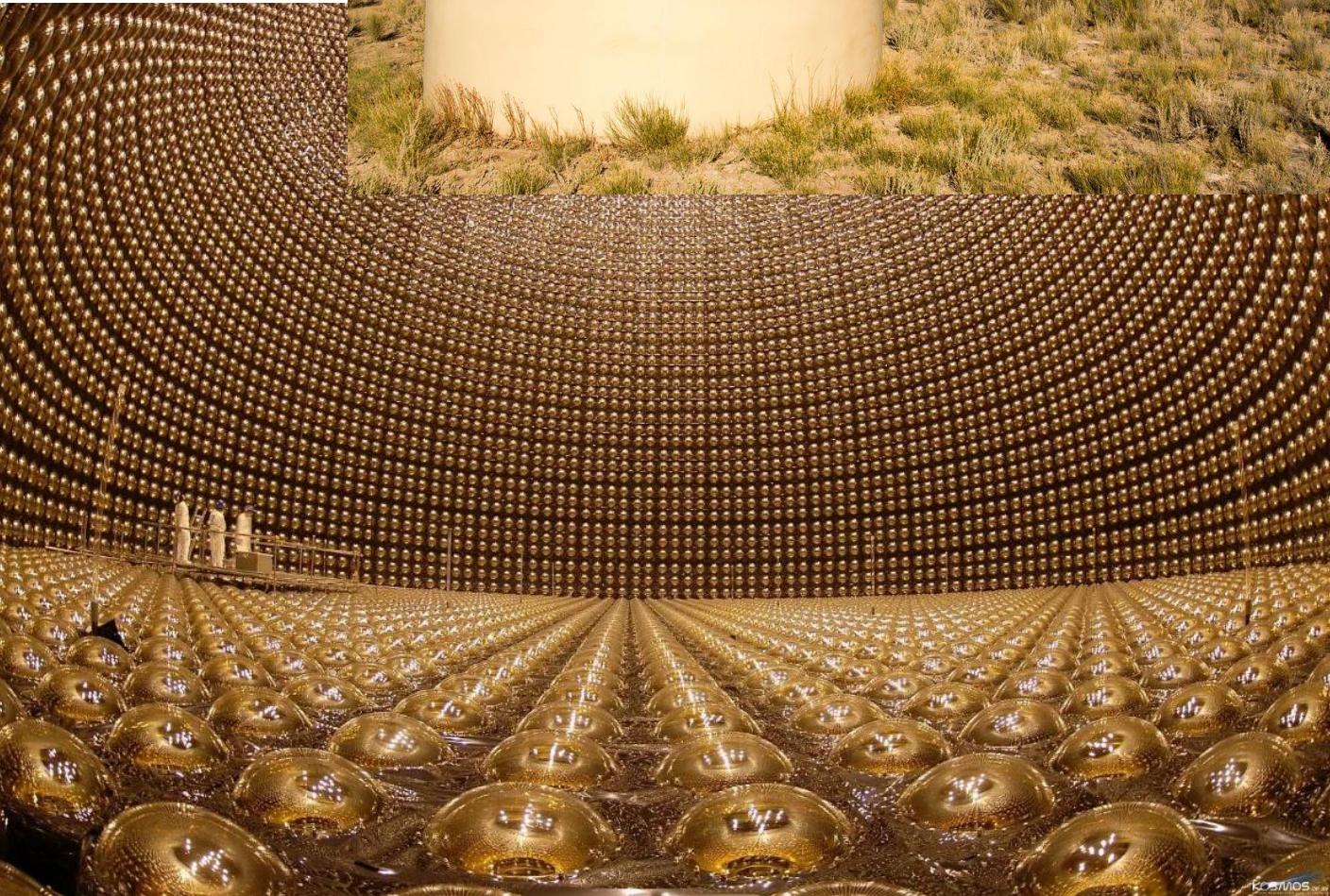
The first steps:

- Dark matter and dark energy
- Cosmological theories
- Experimental check of the elementary particles theories



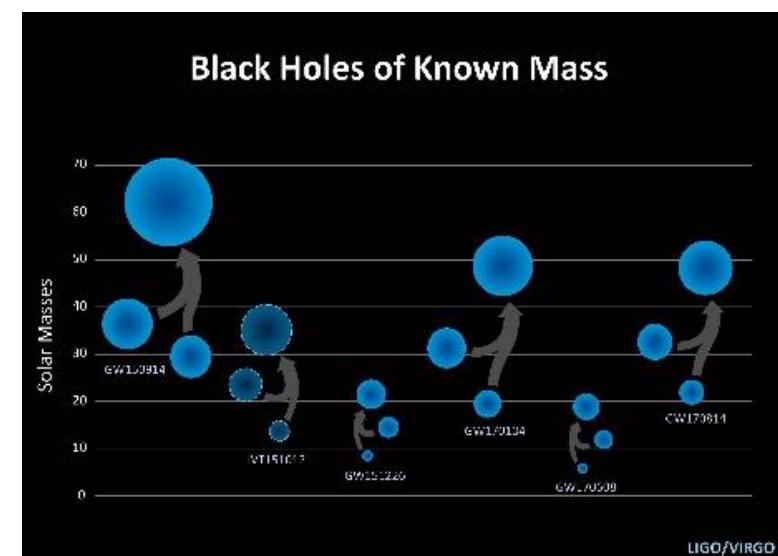
Four(?) Types of Radiation

- Electromagnetic - photons
- Space rays – particles
(mainly protons)
- Neutrinos

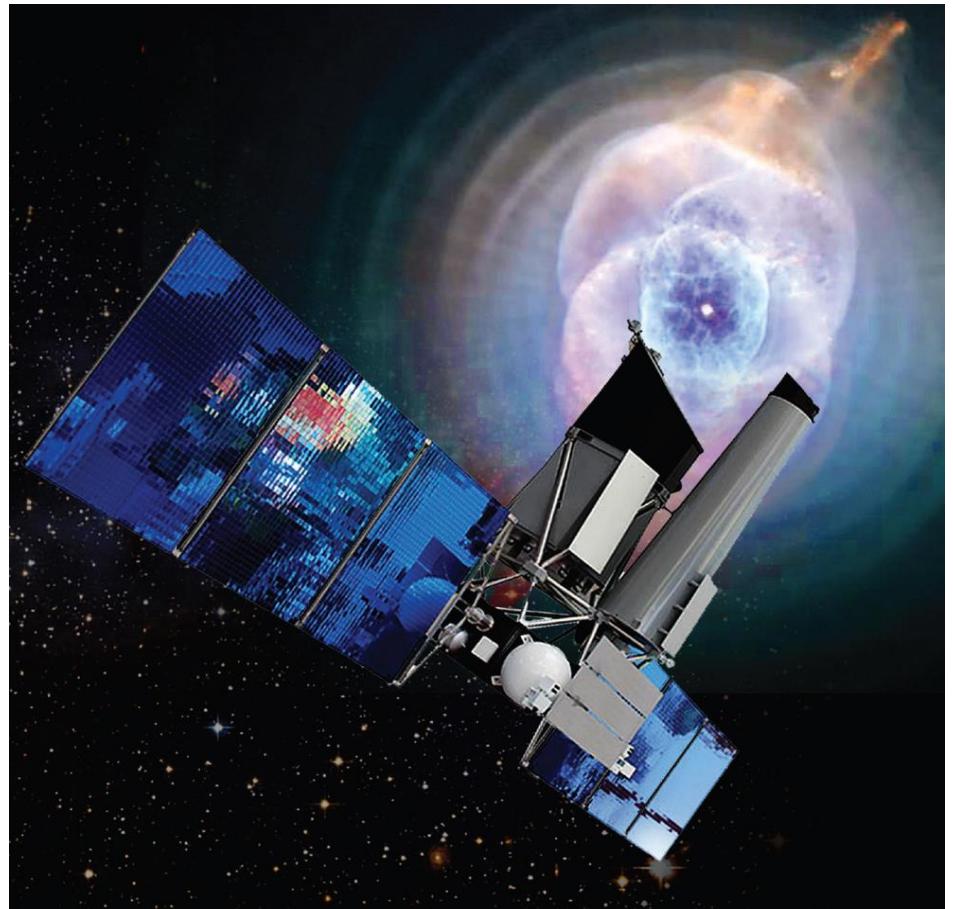


All-wave Astronomy

- Telescopes
- Space telescopes
- Neutrinos
- Gravitational waves astronomy

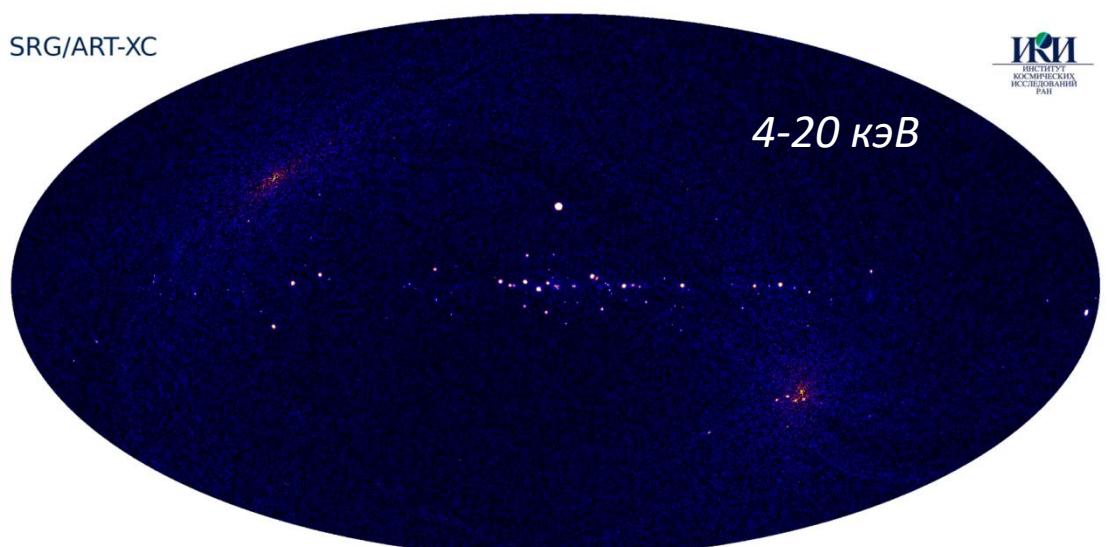
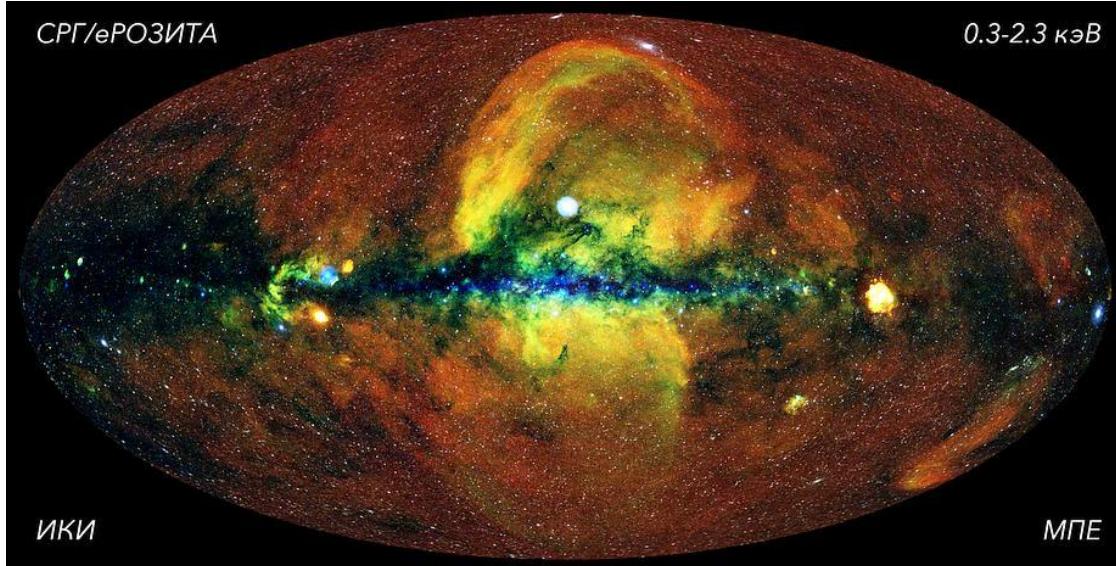


Spektr-RG (SRG)



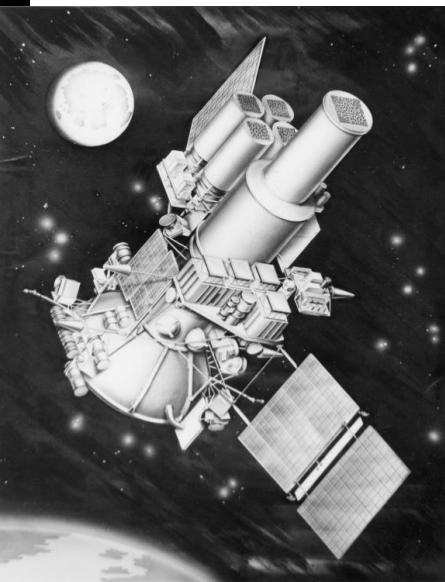
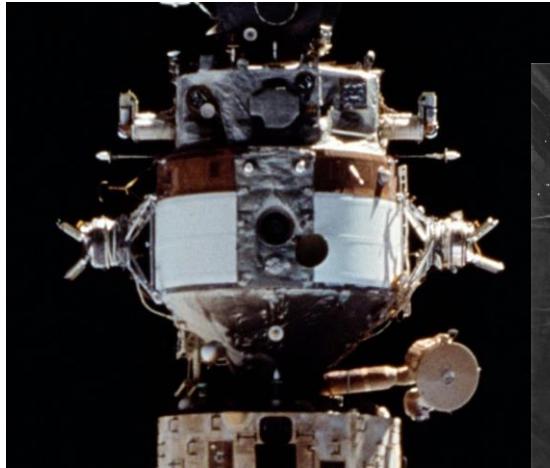
Two X-ray telescopes

eROSITA (Germany) and ART-XC (Russia)

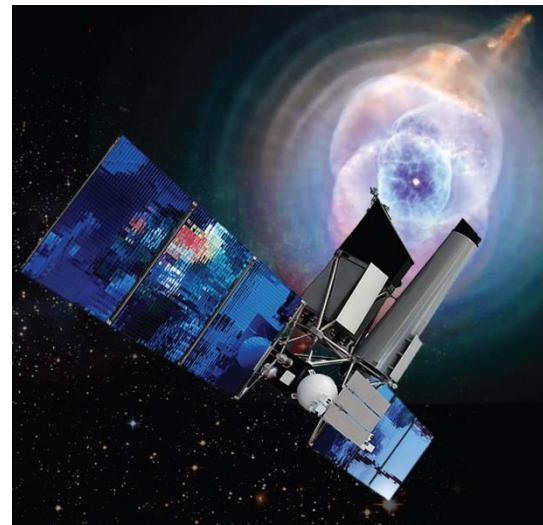


In Search of New Physics

- The most energetic objects in the Universe – neutron stars, black holes
- Dark matter and dark energy



Pulsar X-1 gamma-spectrometer
Mir-Kvant, 1987-2001
Granat, 1989-1999



Spectr-RG, 2019

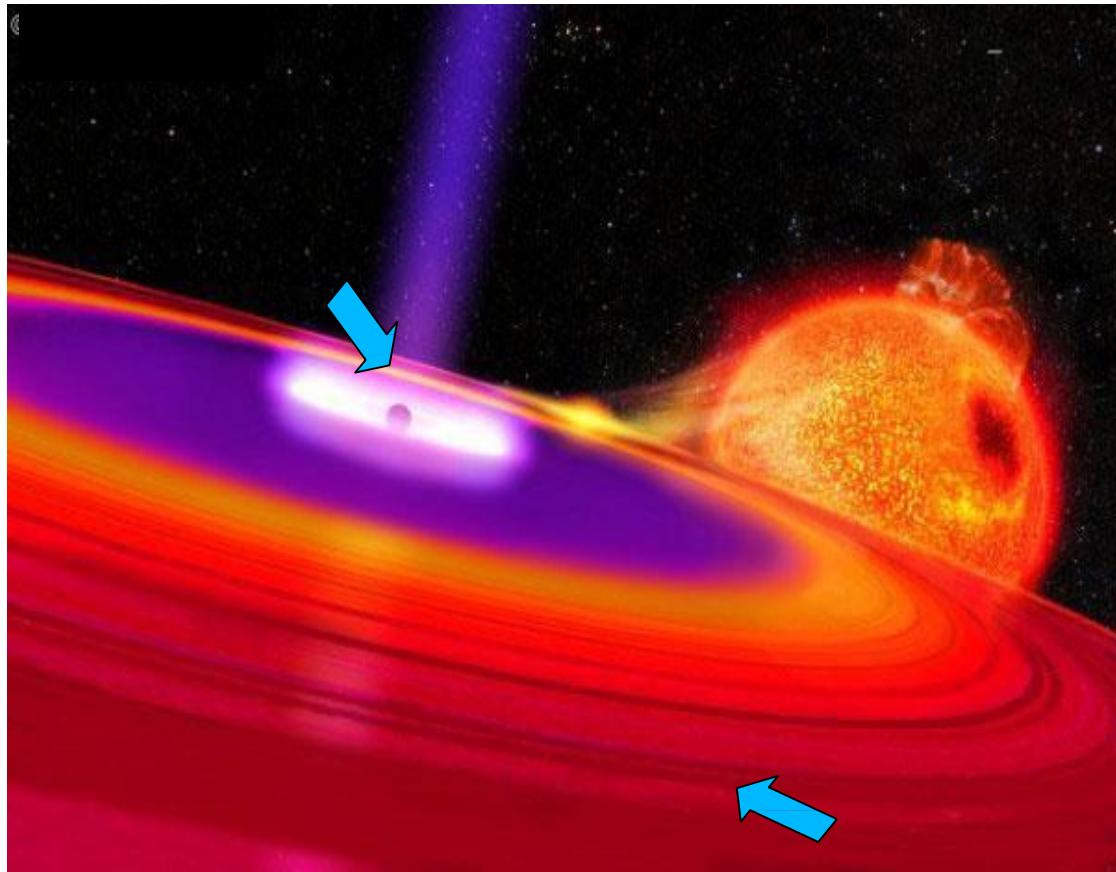


MBH, MBH-2,
2022,
ISS



Gamma-400/ Spectr-L
Galaxy map/X-ray navigation

X-rays sources



**Accretion power in astrophysics:
black holes and neutron stars**

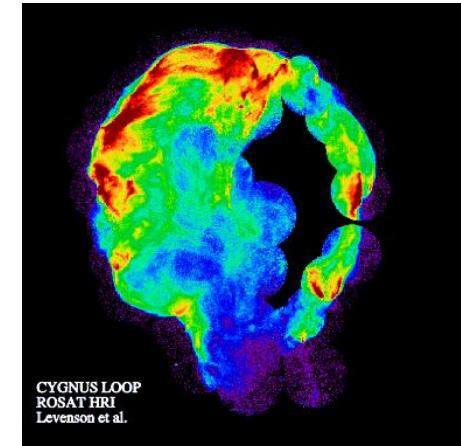
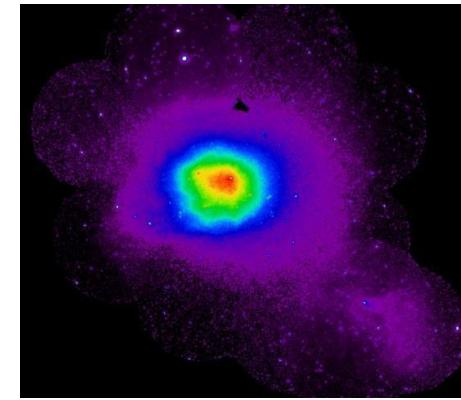
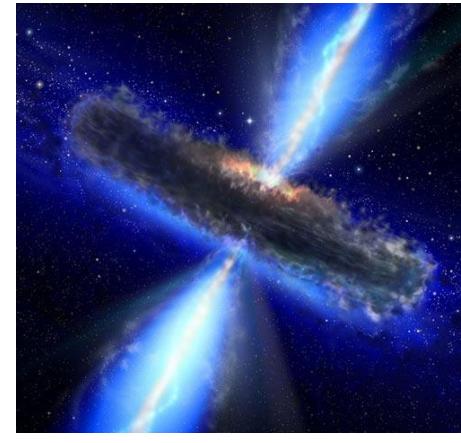
For neutron star ($R = 10$ km) $\Delta E_{\text{acc}} \sim 10^{20} m$ erg

Thermonuclear reaction $\Delta E_{\text{nuc}} = 0,007 mc^2 \sim 6 \cdot 10^{18} m$ erg

AGN – massive
black holes

Galaxies clusters

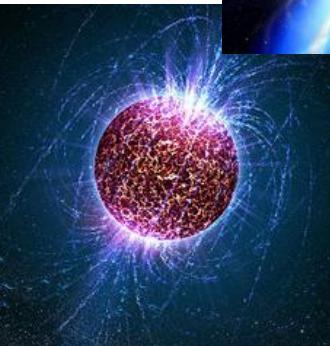
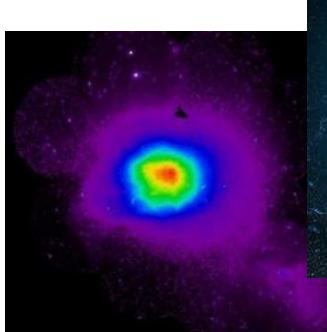
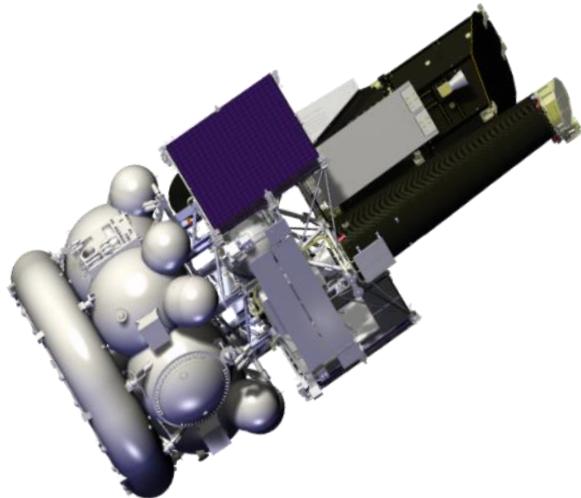
Interstellar medium



CYGNUS LOOP
ROSAT HRI
Levenson et al.

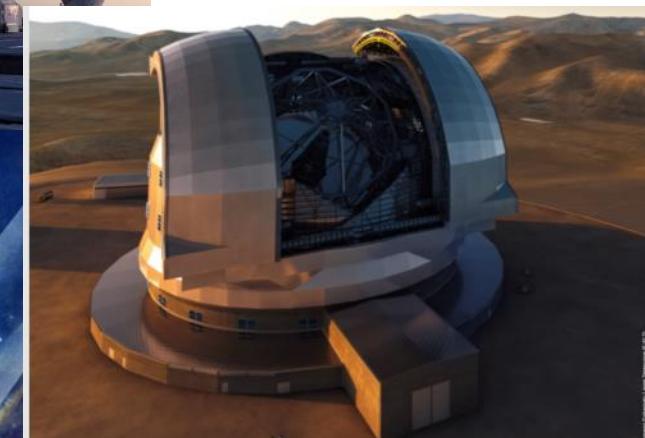
New Physics in space

Спектр-РГ 2019
рентгеновский
телескоп



Next step

- systems of interacting space and earth telescopes

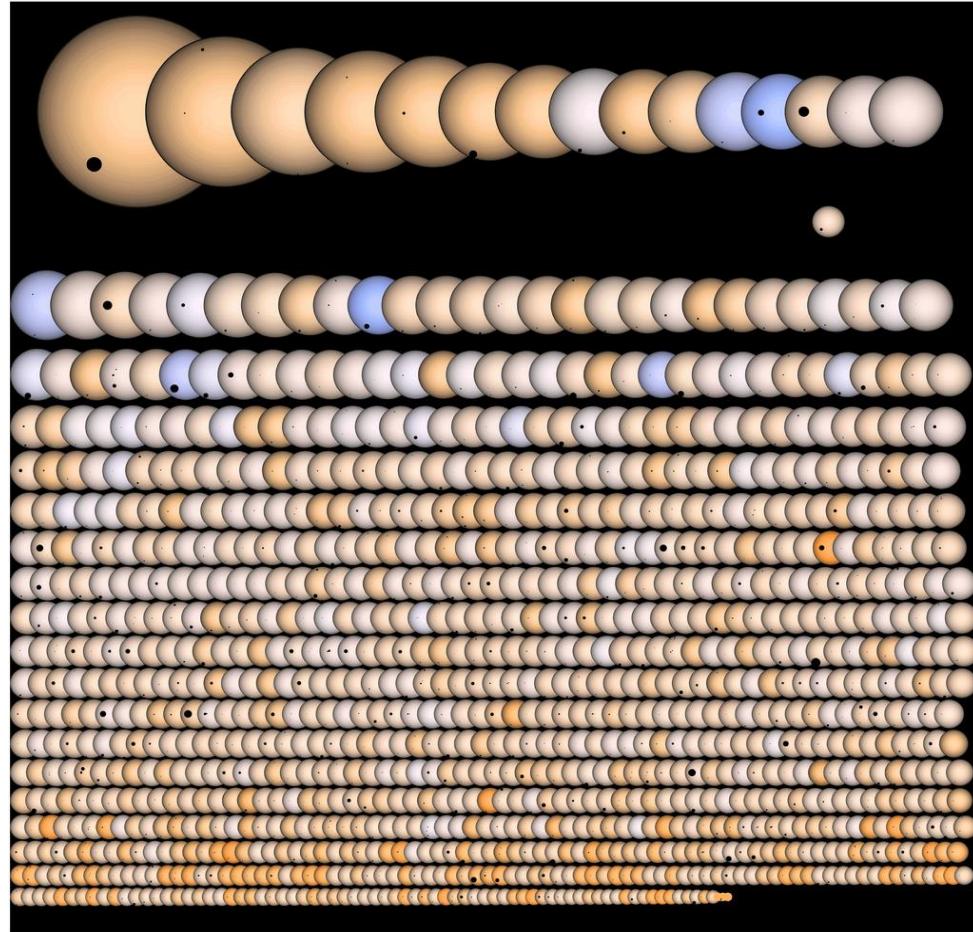


In search for Life - Exoplanets

I. Shklovskiy

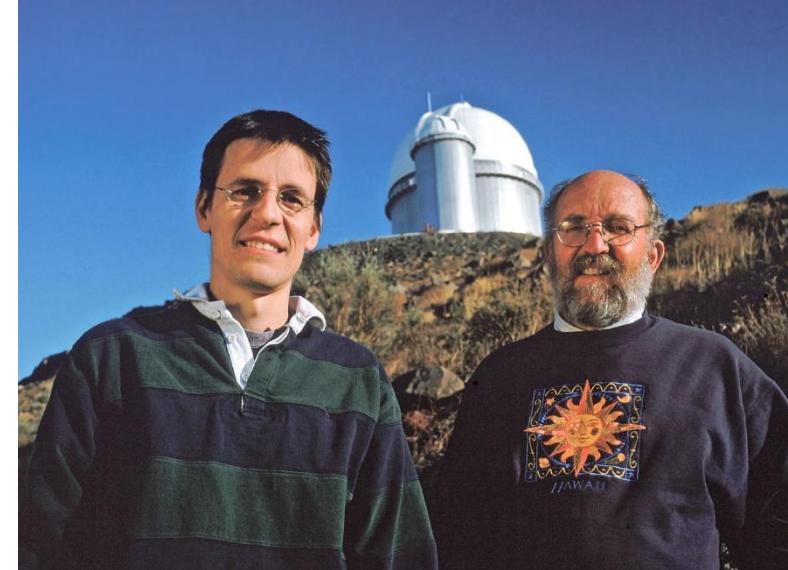
About unique life in the Universe.

M.: 1976.



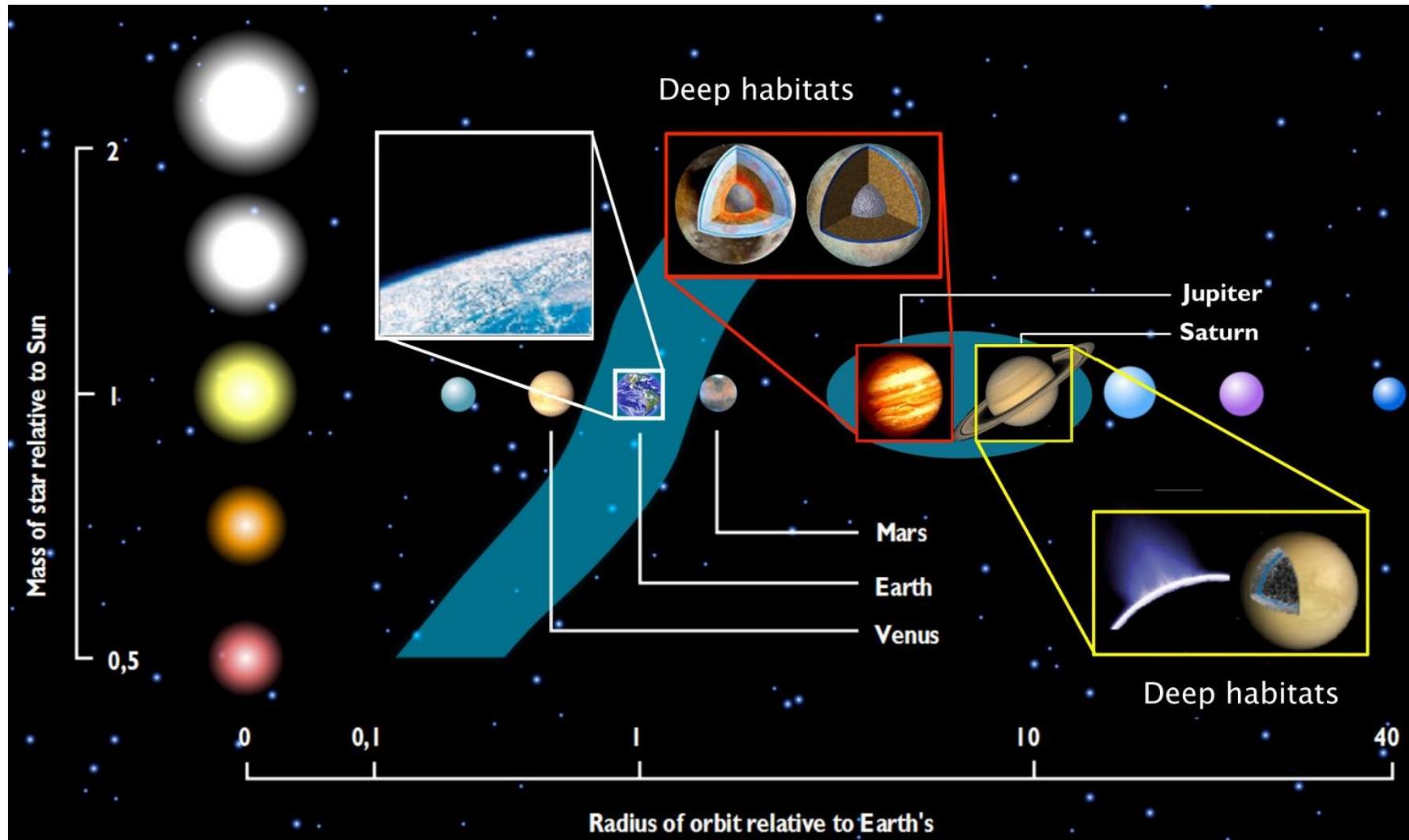
Kepler planets (part)

The first exoplanet with normal star
(51 Pegasus b)
Michel Mayor and Didier Queloz



$$N = N_{Star} \times f_p \times n_e \times f_{life} \times f_i \times f_c \times L$$

Solar system habitability



Necessary elements

- Water
- Element of Periodic table
- Energy
- Time

- Atmosphere
- Tectonics
- Gravitation
- Magnetic field

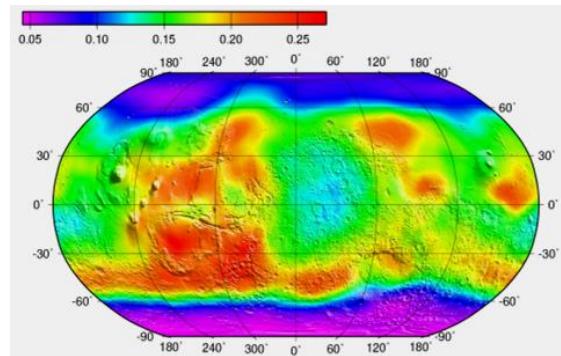
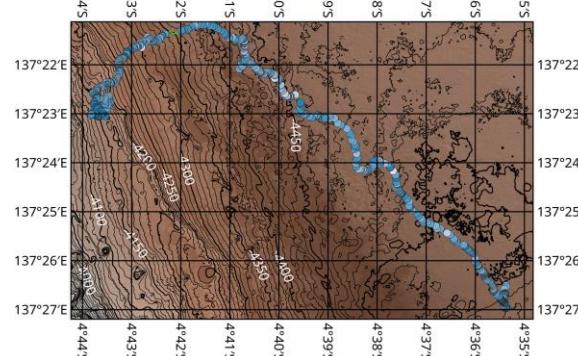
Mars - climate and trace of life

Mars-Odyssey / HEND, 2001

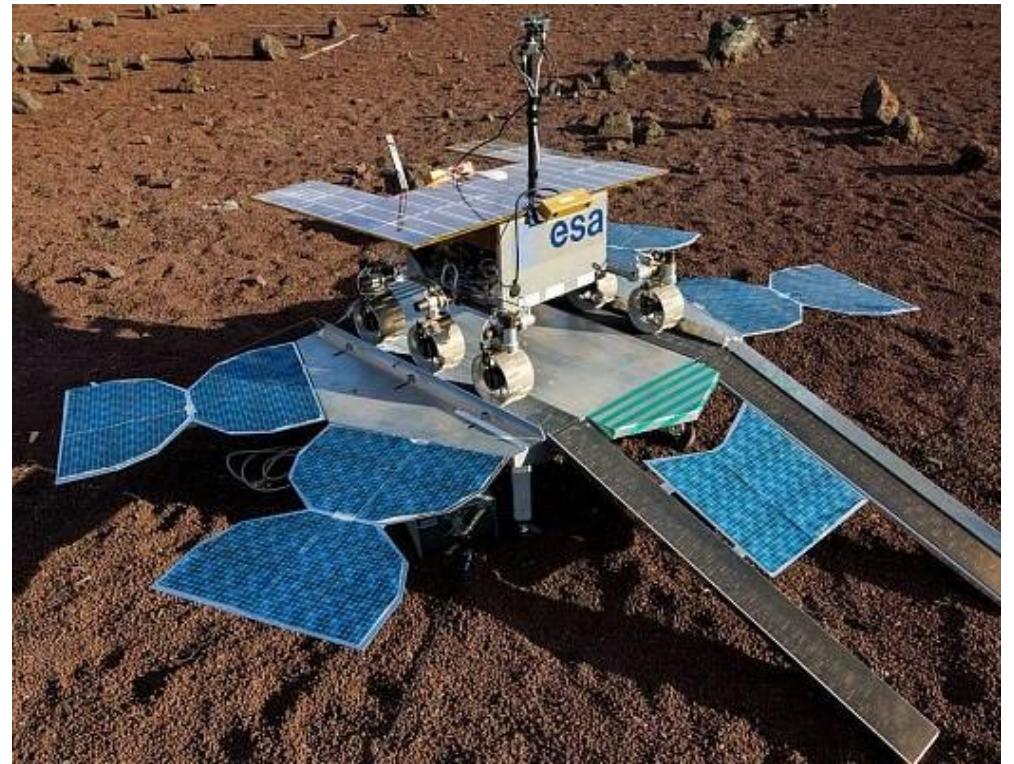
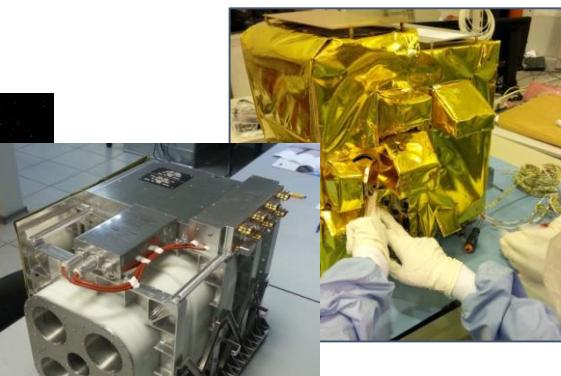
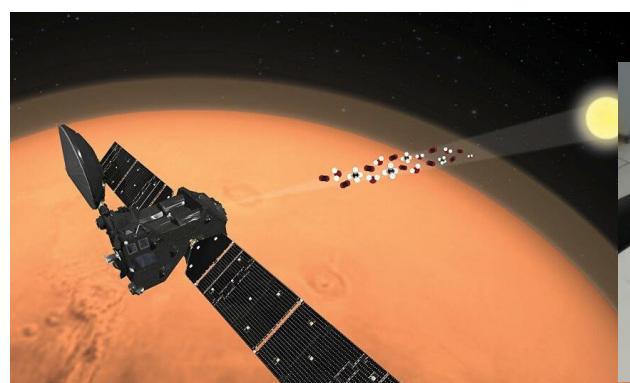
Mars-Express / OMEGA, SPICAM, PFS, 2003

Spirit, Opportunity/ Mossbauer spectrometer, 2003

MSL - Curiosity / DAN, 2011



Exomars TGO, 2016



Exomars, 2022

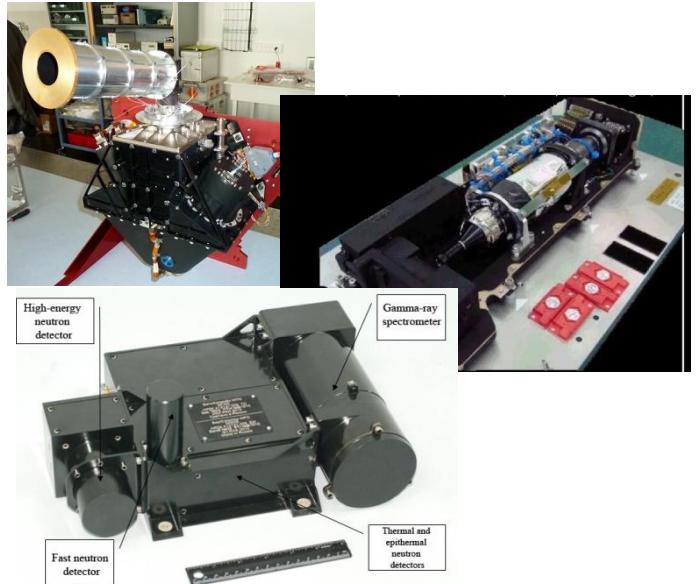
- European rover on the Russian platform
- 13 scientific devices (11 Russian and 2 European) on platform
- 2 Russian scientific devices on rover

Planets researches

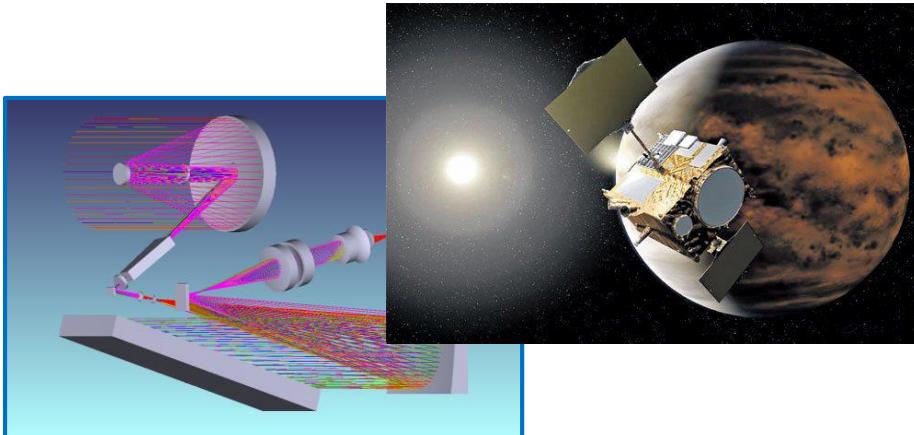
Mercury
Bepi-Colombo 2018-2025



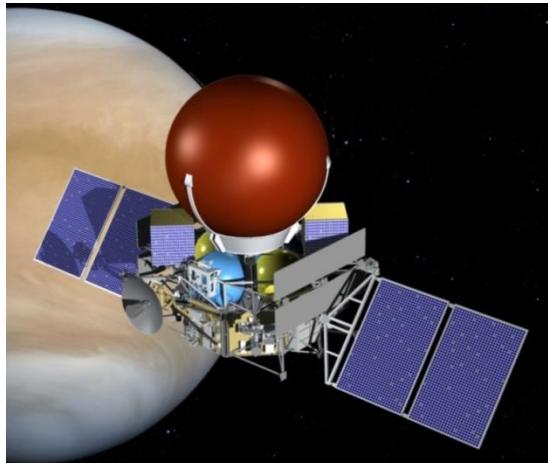
PHEBUS, MSASI, MGNS



Venus
Indian mission
Schukrayaan – VIRAL 2024



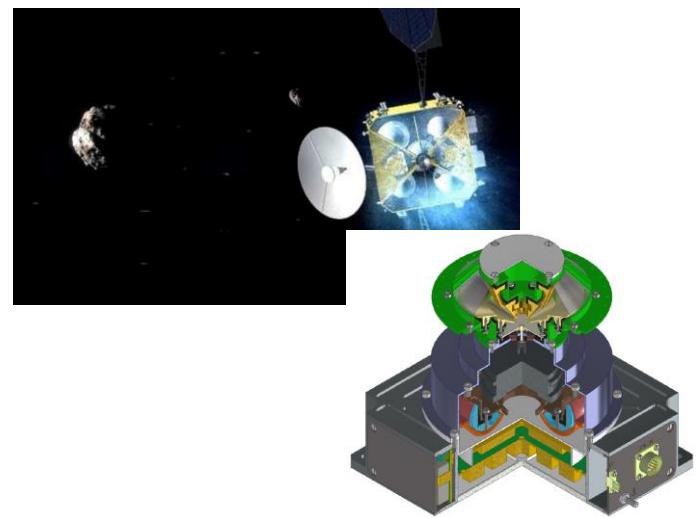
Venera-D 2028-2030



Mars and asteroids



ZhengHe, 2024, China

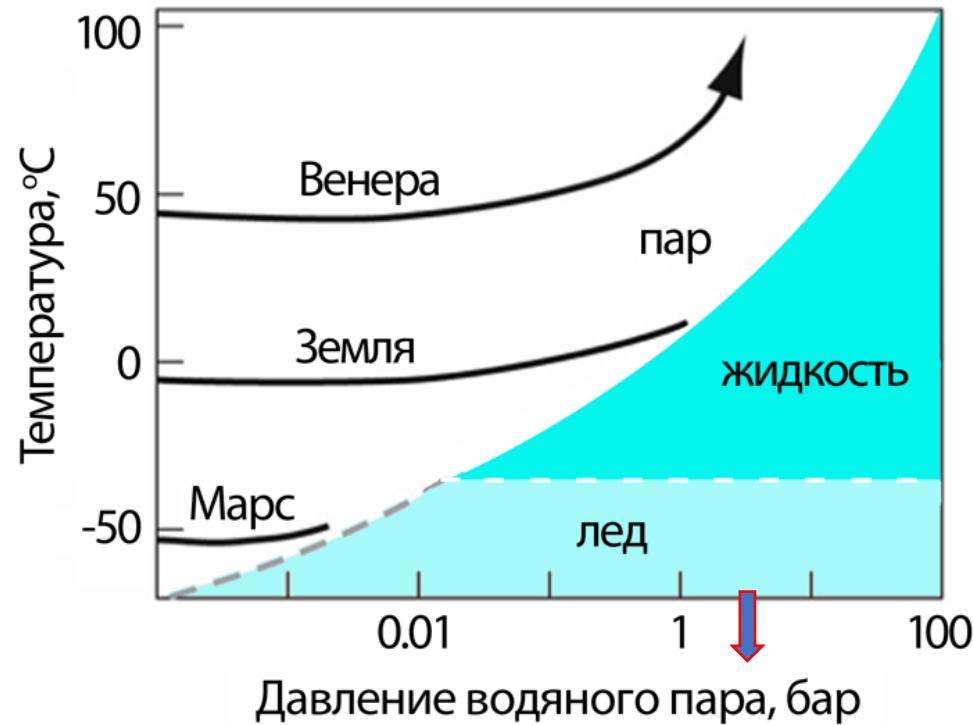


	Distance from the Sun, a.u.	Mass, Earth masses	Atmospheric gases
Mercury	0,39	0,052	Na, He
Venus	0,72	0,81	CO ₂ , N ₂
Earth	1	1	N ₂ , O ₂ , (CO ₂ , H ₂ O)
Mars	1.52	0,11	CO ₂ , N ₂ , (H ₂ O)

	P(surface), Bar	Surface temp., K (average)	Greenhouse effect, K
Mercury	10 ⁻¹⁶	440	0
Venus	92	735	500
Earth	1	289	39
Mars	0,006	214	4

Different Paths of Earth-type Planets

Investigations of Solar System give us understanding of the Earth climate system

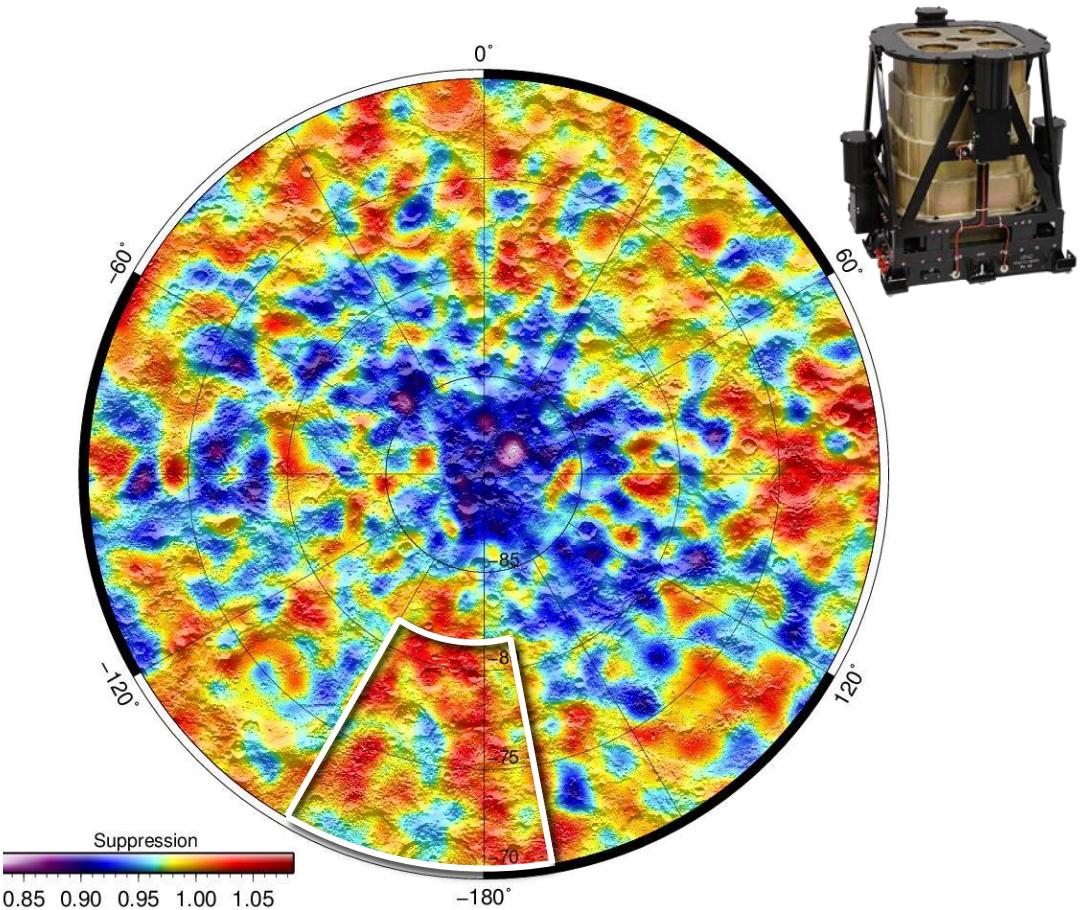


Venus: all water in atmosphere, temperature grows catastrophically
(+500 gr - greenhouse effect)

Earth: Oceans
(+40 gr - greenhouse effect)

Mars: ice

Moon of XXI century



LEND/LRO, 2009

- water
- Lunar poles as the base

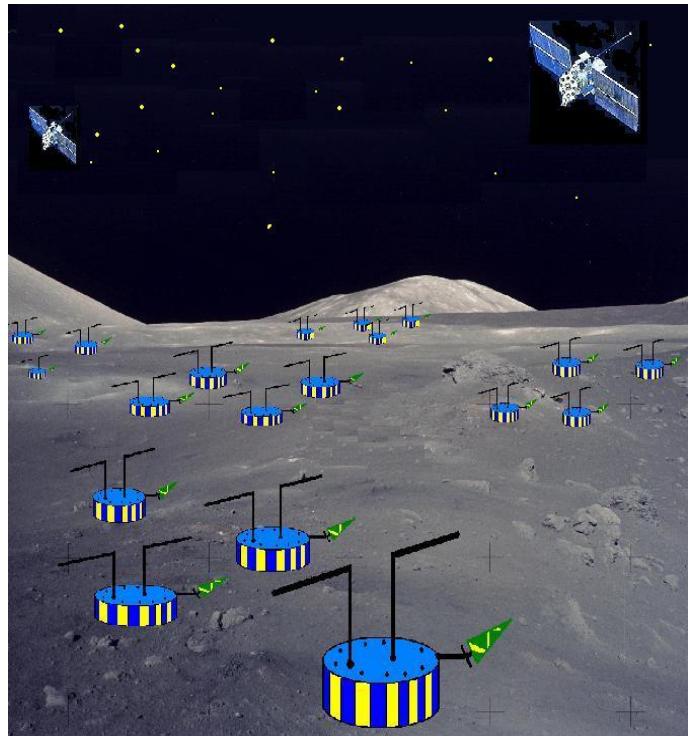


Luna-25, 2023...

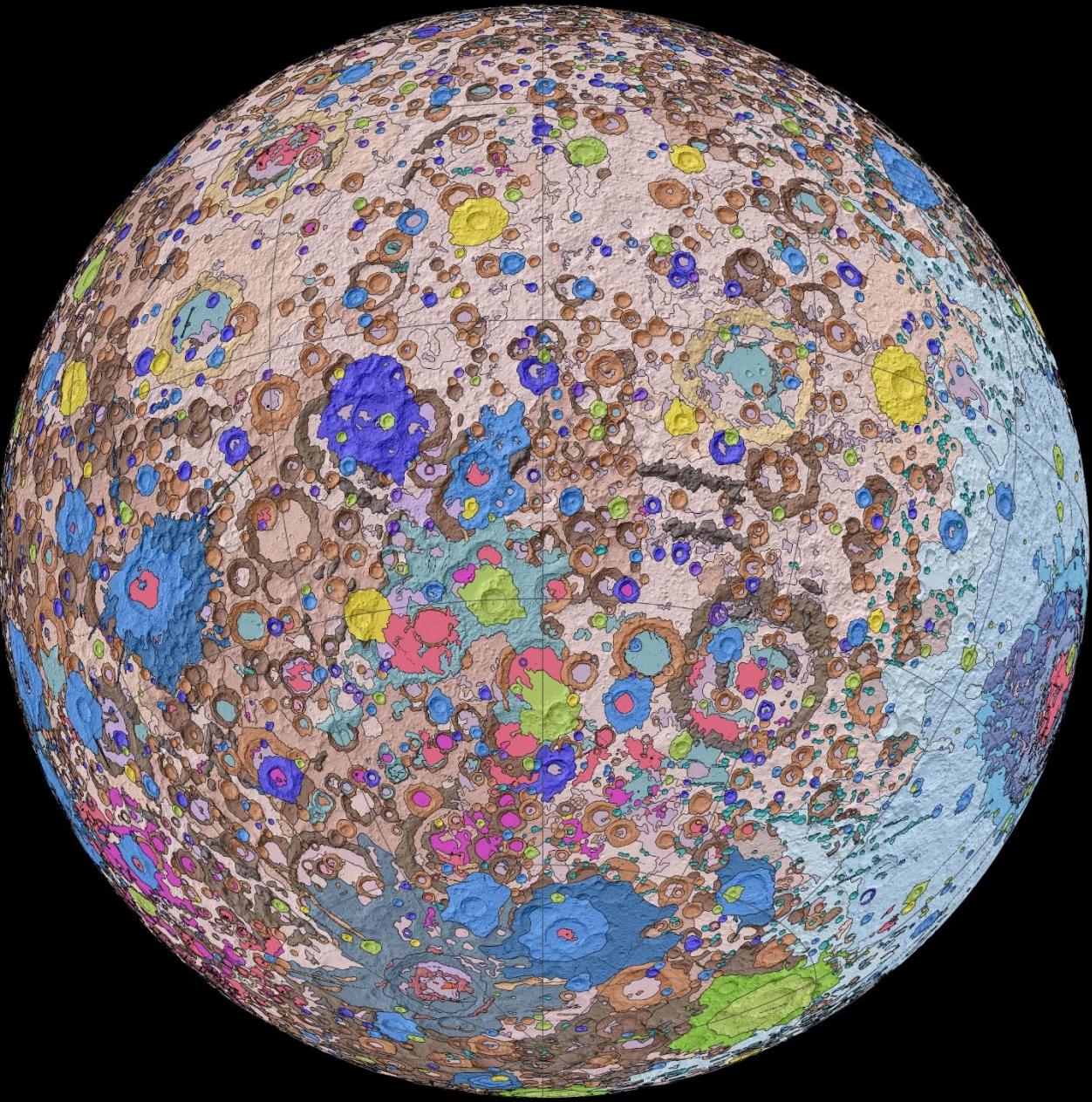
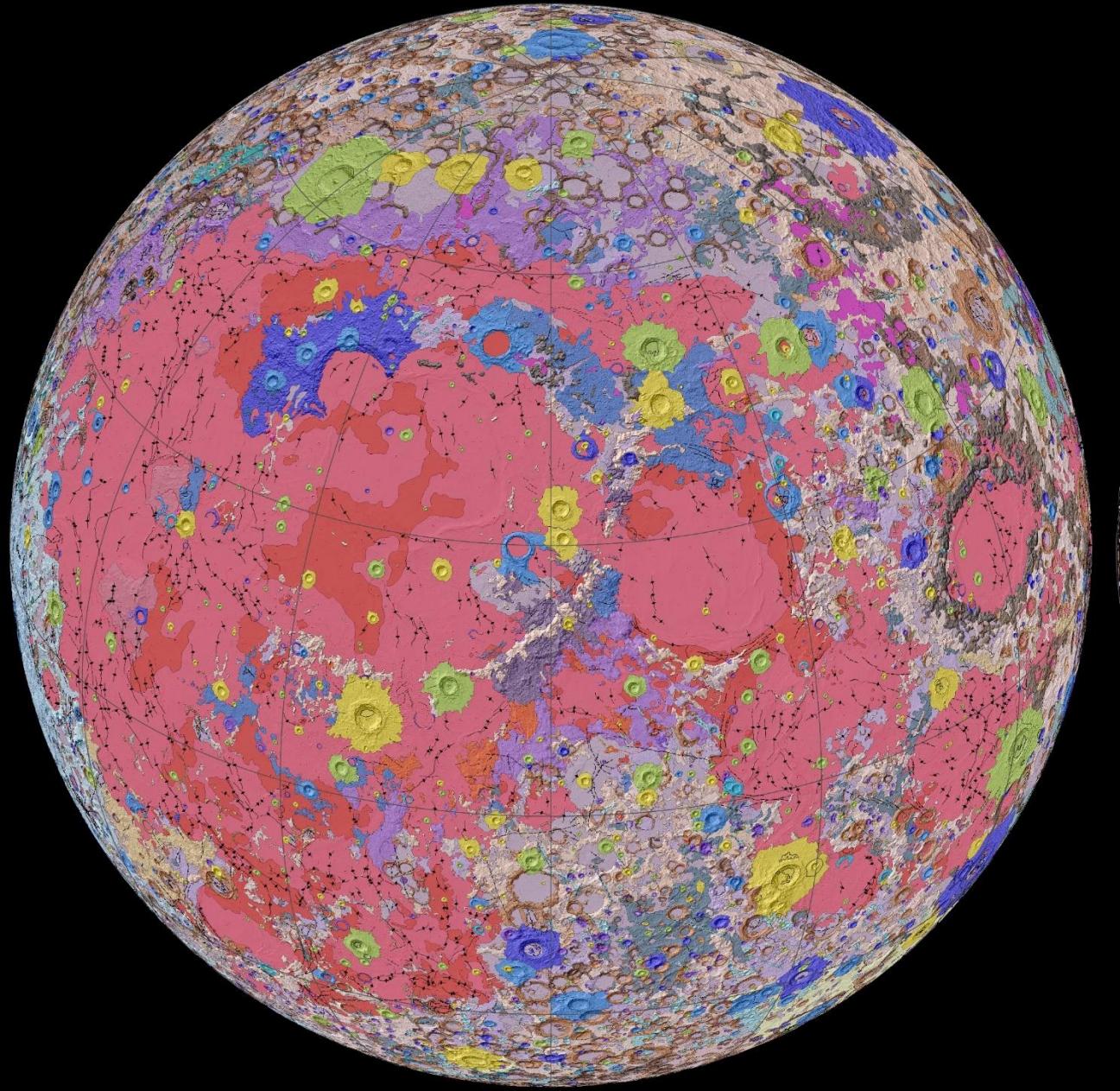
- Landing in near-pole region
- Exosphere
- Ice and regolith composition

Observatory on the Moon

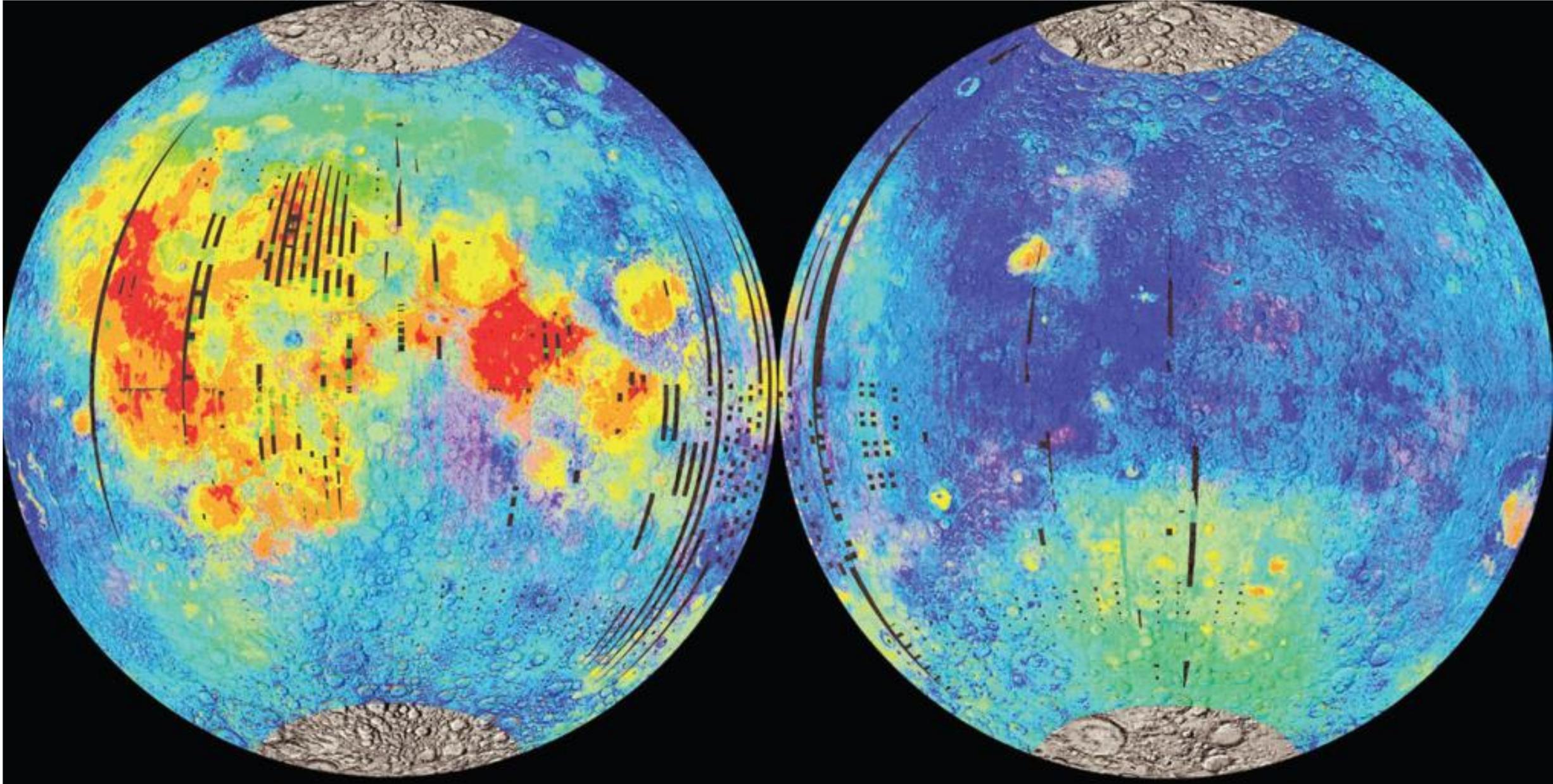
- No clouds
- No atmosphere
- Continuous observations
- Long expositions – slow moving of stars



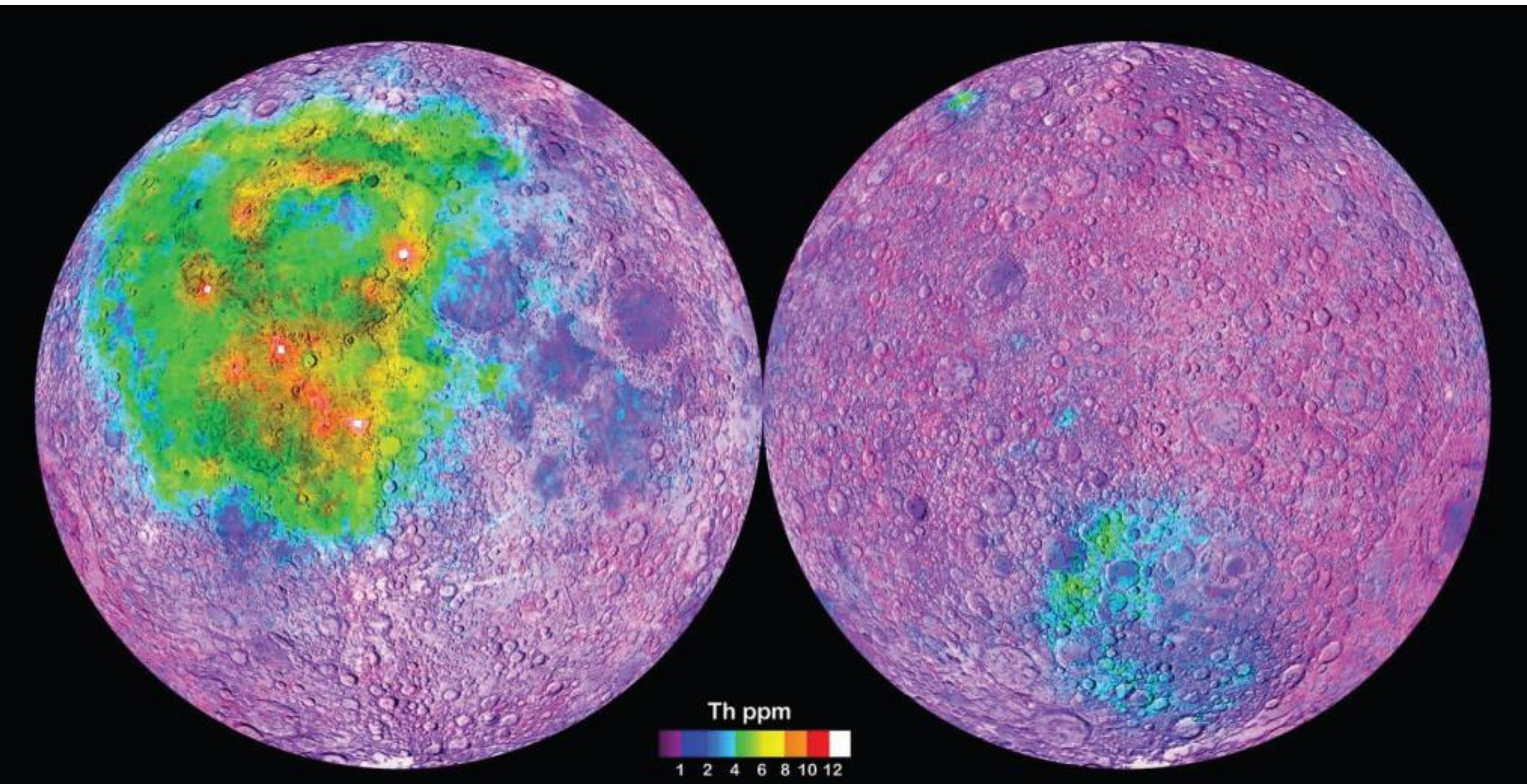
Radio-telescope on the dark-side is the possibility to prevent the Earth effects (the main problem for radioastronomy)



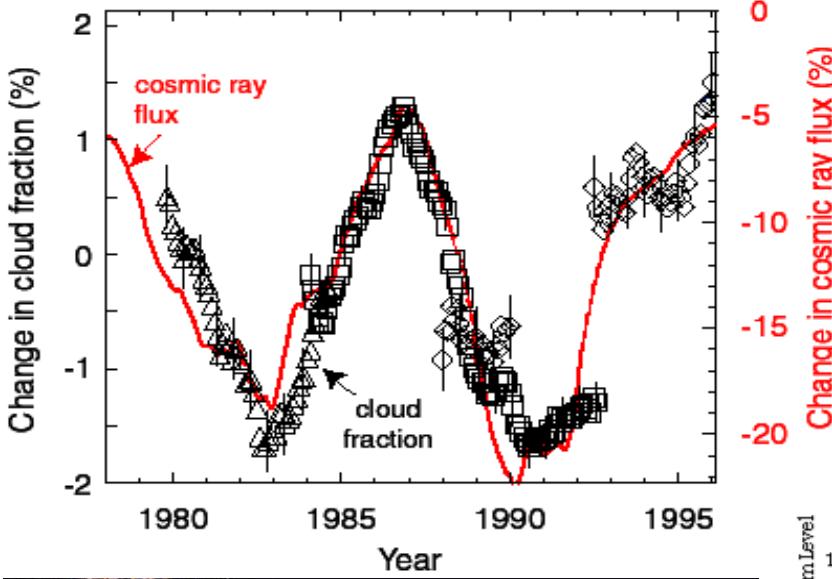
Yellow: low-Ti basalts; red: high-Ti basalts (Crawford, 2015)



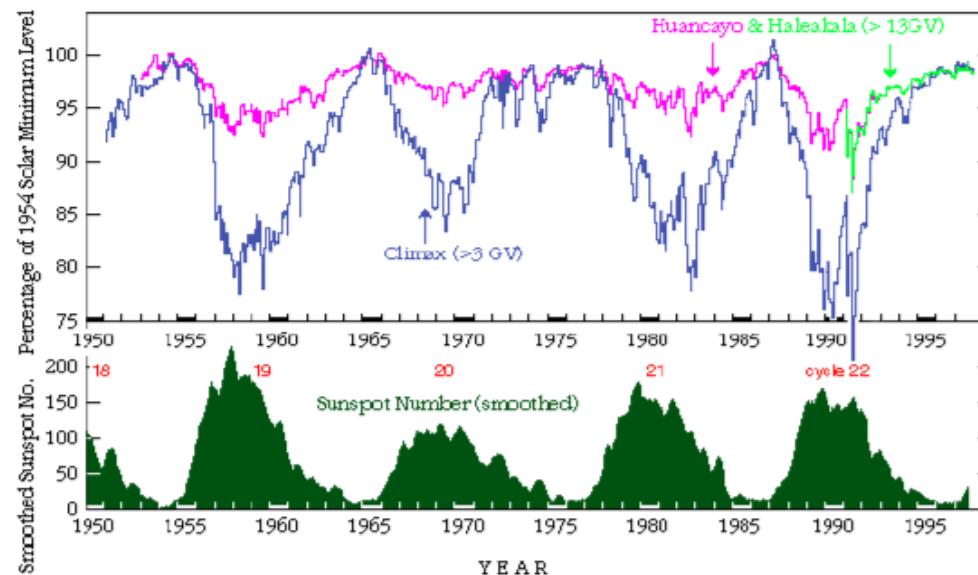
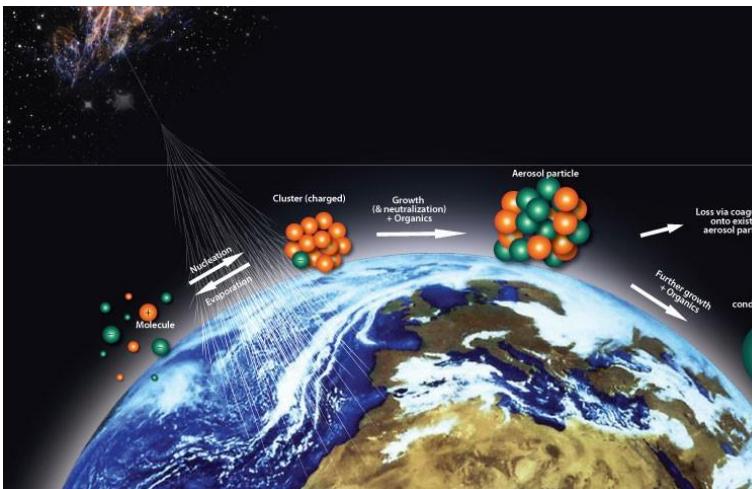
Th concentration (Crawford, 2015)



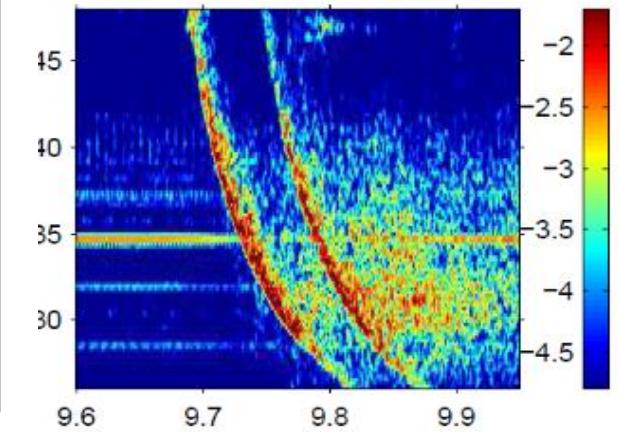
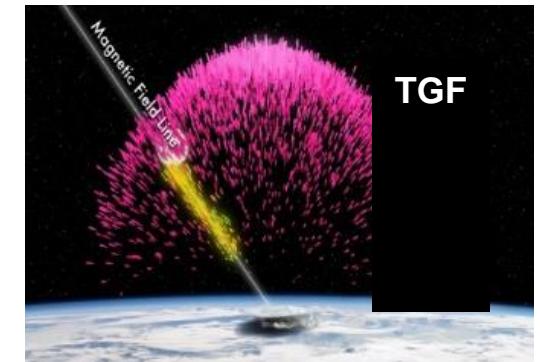
Galactic Cosmic Rays Influence



- Intensity depends on the solar activity
- Correlation between flux and cloudiness



Thunderstorms - atmosphere



The main data sources

NOAA, Terra, Aqua, NPP, JPSS1

Метеор-М (МСУ-МР)

Канопус-В ИК

Meteosat,

Himawari-8

Электро-Л

Proba-V

Sentinel-3

Sentinel-5

100 m - 2 km

Landsat 4,5,7,8

Sentinel-1A/B

Sentinel-2A/B

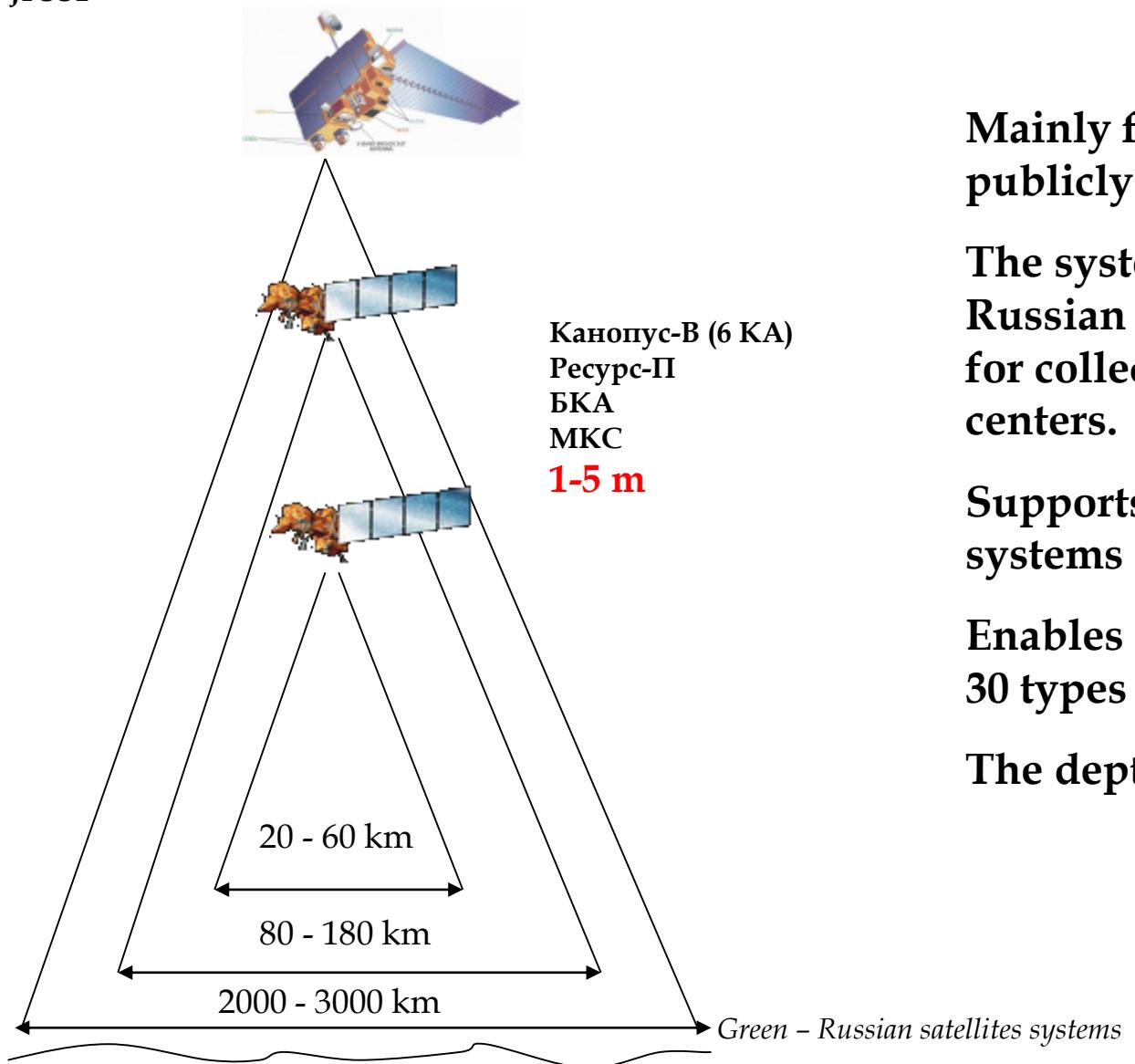
Метеор-М (КМЦС)

Ресурс-П (КИИМСА)

Канопус-В (6 КА)

EOS-1 (Hyperion)

10-50 m



Mainly focused on using Russian and publicly available foreign data

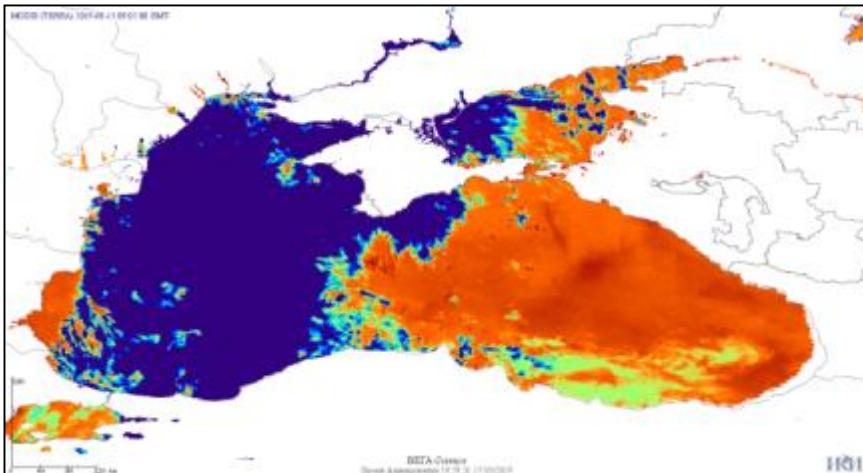
The system receives information from Russian and foreign satellite data centers for collection, processing and archiving centers.

Supports data from more than 40 satellite systems

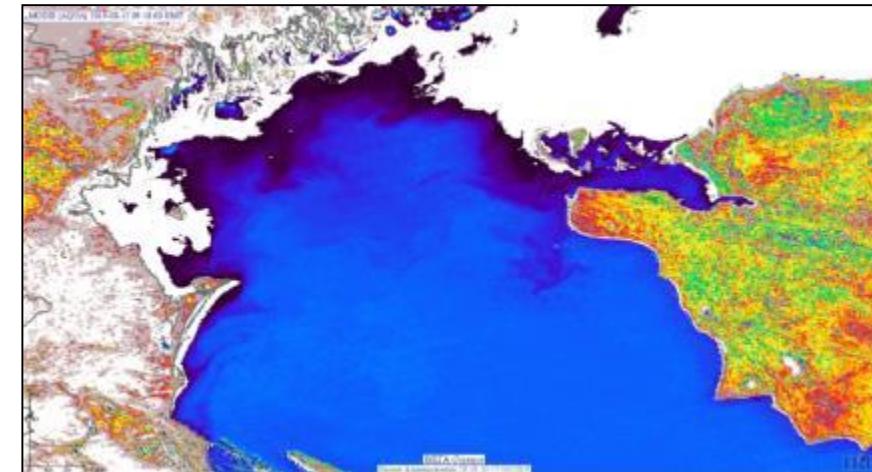
Enables operation with data of more than 30 types of observation devices

The depth of archives reaches 35 years

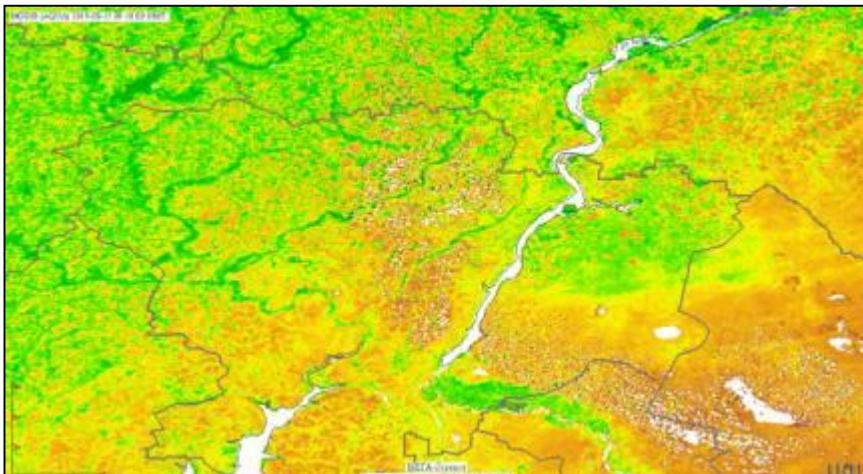
Examples of Level 2 products (session fields of different physical characteristics and indices)



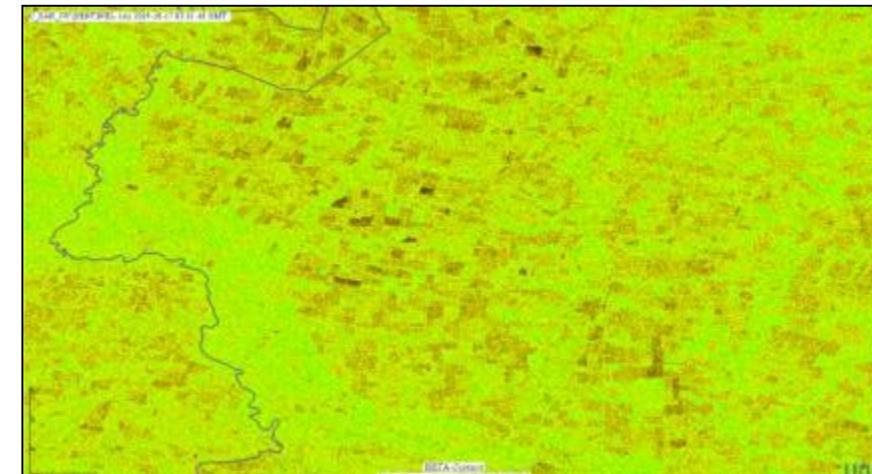
Temperature of sea surface



Index FAI



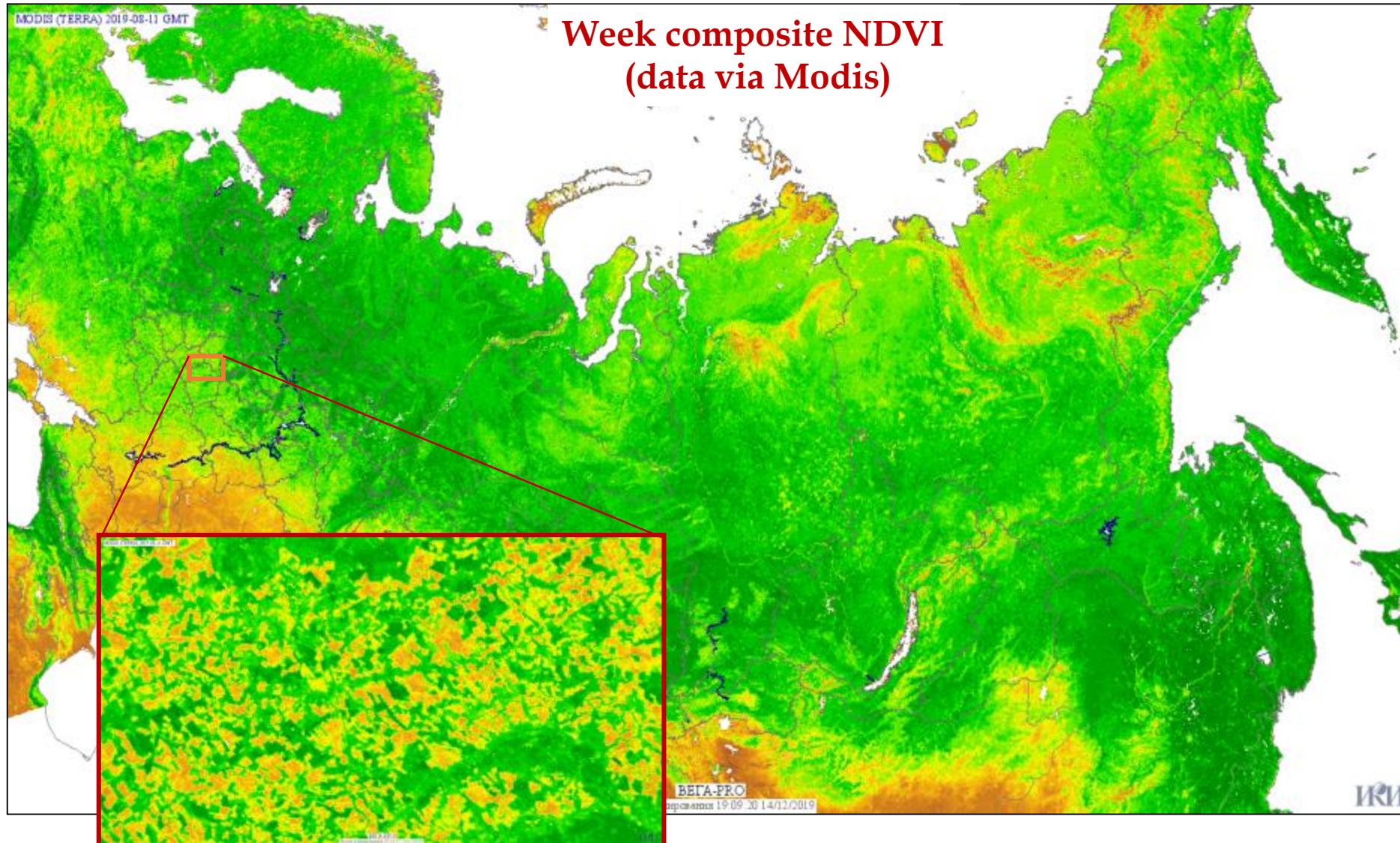
Vegetation index NDVI



Radar vegetation index NRV1

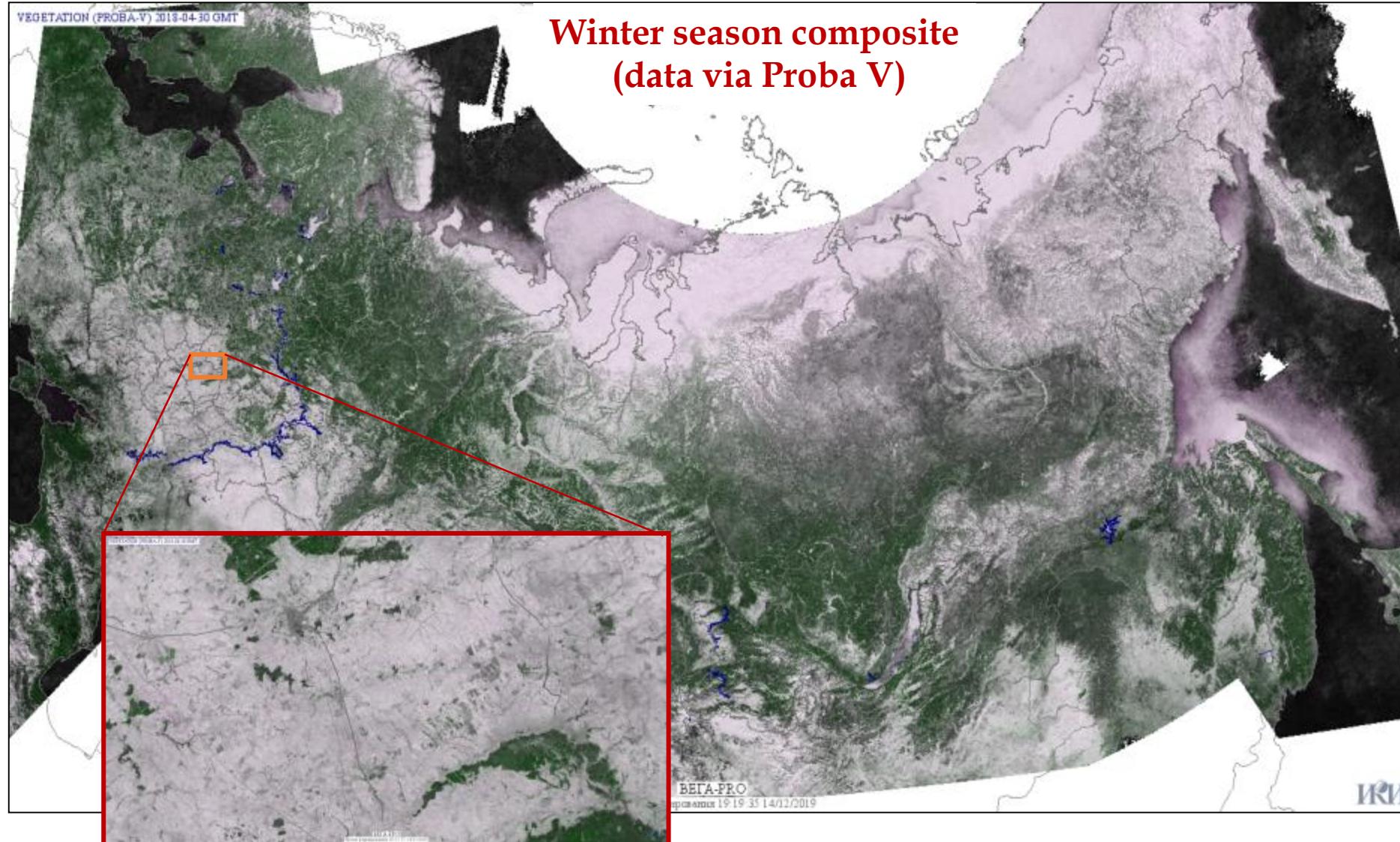
The overwhelming number of Level 2 products is generated dynamically, online

Example of cloud-free composite image with Aqua/Terra (MODIS) (250 m)



Cloud-free composite images at a resolution of 250-500 m
are created for different observation periods: season, month, week, day.

Example of cloud-free composite image with Proba V (100 m)



Cloud-free composite images at a resolution of 50-100 m
are created for different observation periods: season, month, week, day.

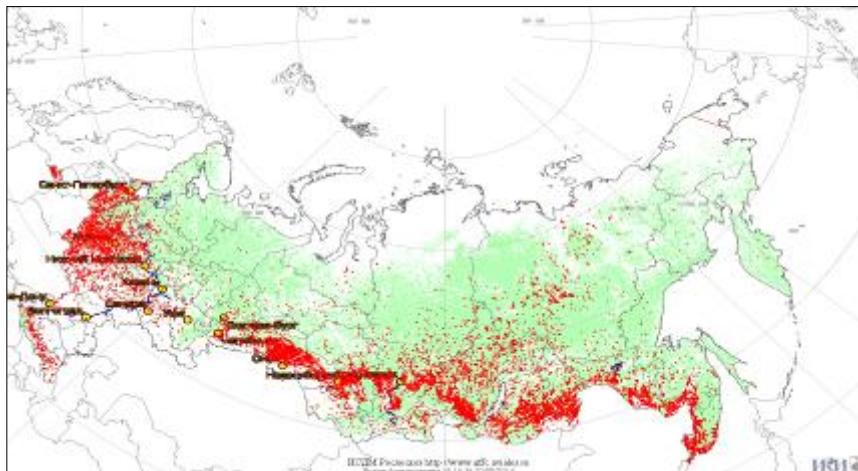
Level 4 products (different thematical products)



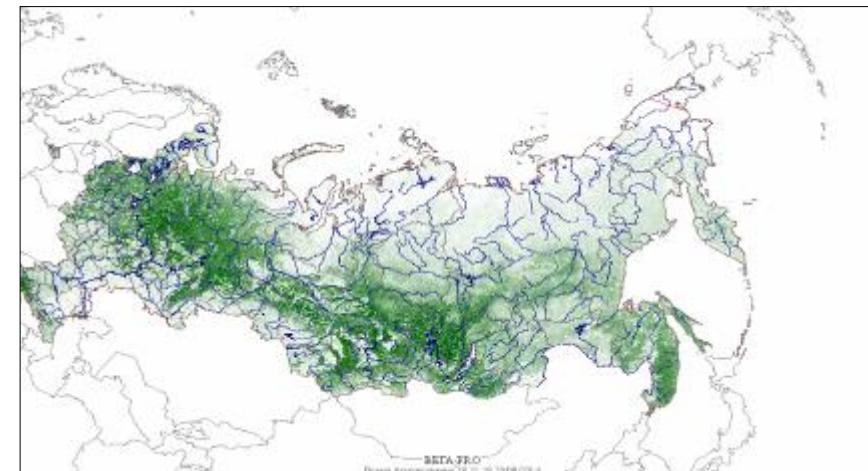
**Maps of the vegetation cover in Russia.
Updated annually.**



**Maps of the dominant tree species.
Updated annually.**

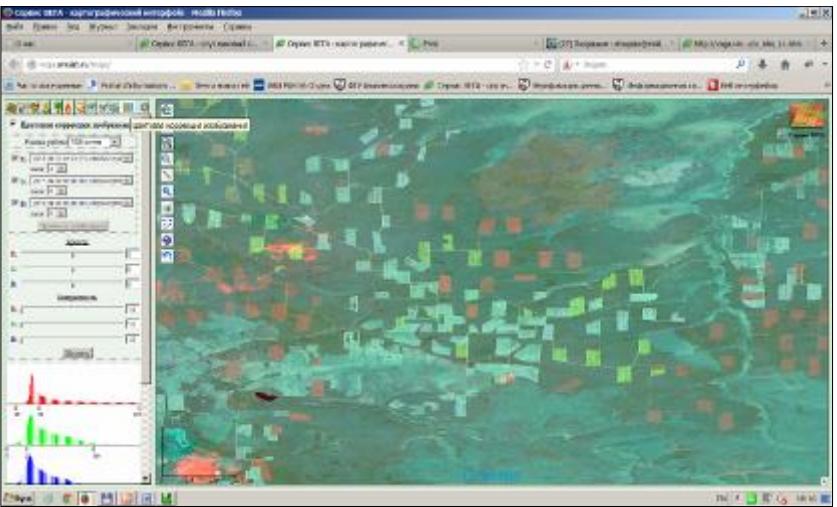


**Information on forest natural fires and their
consequences.
Updated daily**

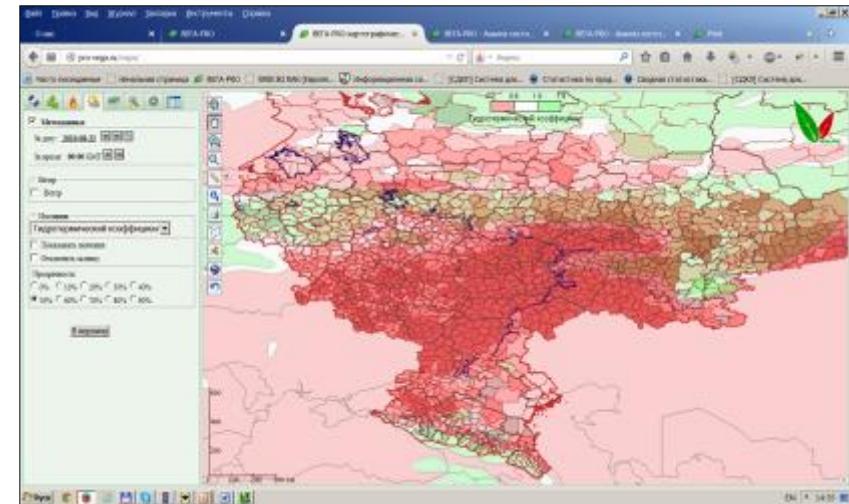


**Trunk wood stocks.
Updated annually.**

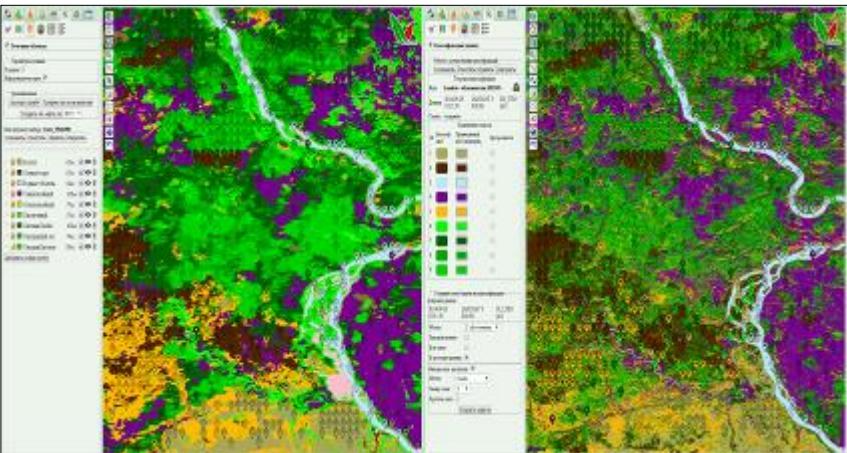
Examples of instruments



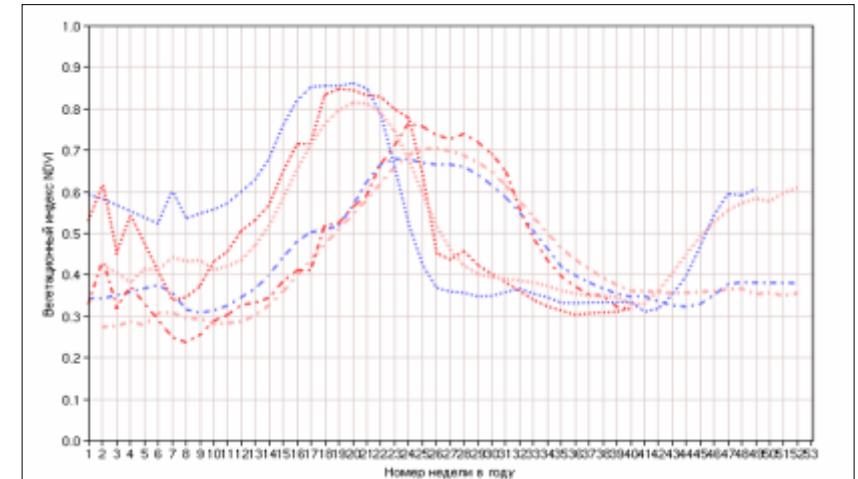
Analysis of multitemporal data



Joint analysis of different information



Data classification



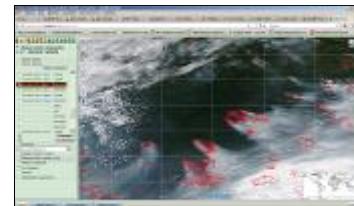
Temporal data analysis

Examples of systems

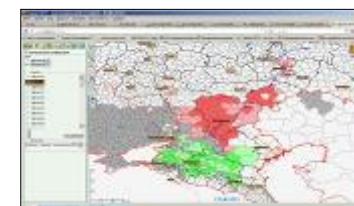
System of work with remote hydrometeorological monitoring data
(ИС НИЦ «Планета» Росгидромета)



Remote monitoring of forest fires and their consequences
(ИСДМ-Рослесхоз)



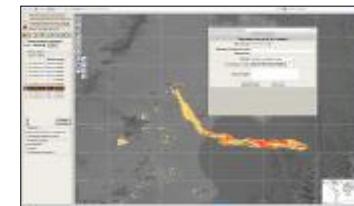
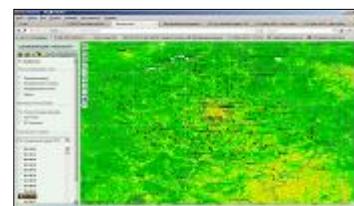
Monitoring system for aquatic biological resources
(ОЦМ Росрыболовства)



Agricultural Census Remote Control System
(МСКД ВСХД Росстат)



Remote Agrometeorological Monitoring System
(ИС Вера-Агрометеоролог)



System of complex remote forest monitoring of Primorsky Krai
(ИС Вера-Приморье)

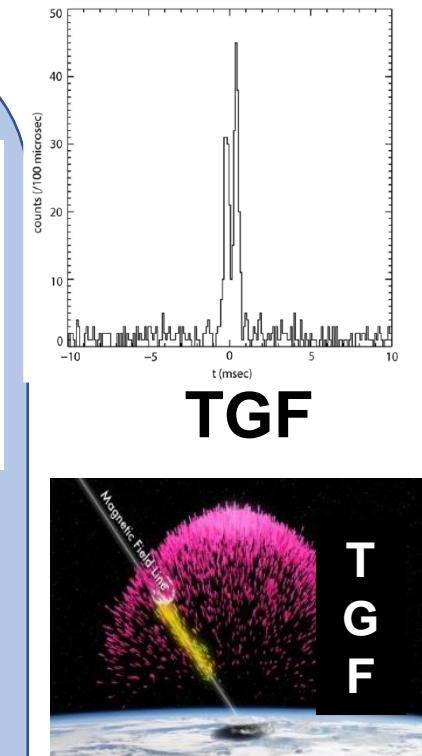
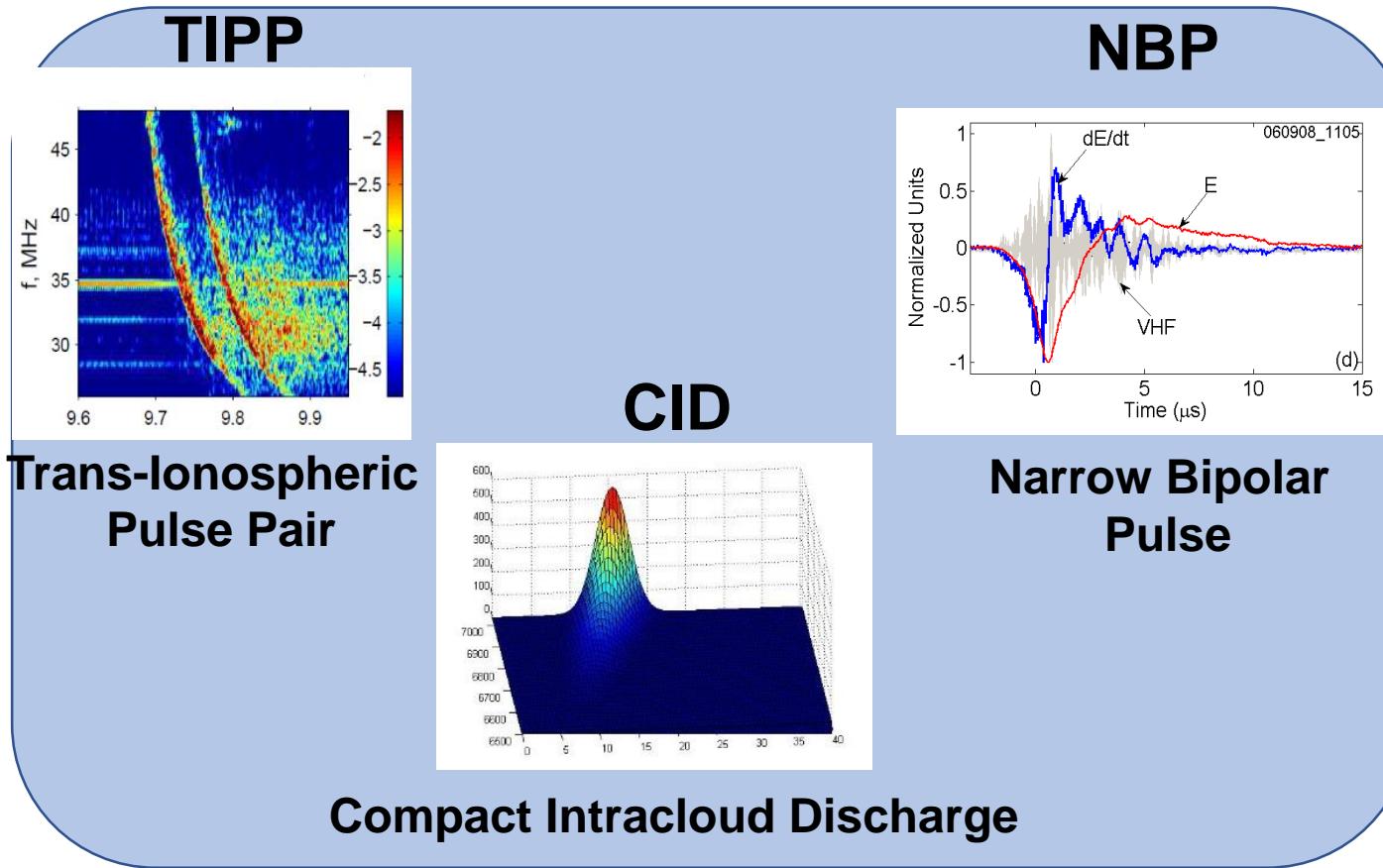
Agricultural monitoring
(ИС Вера-Геоглам)

Global agricultural monitoring system development
(ИС Вера-Про)

The System of Remote Study of the Border Seas of Russia
(ИС Sea The See)

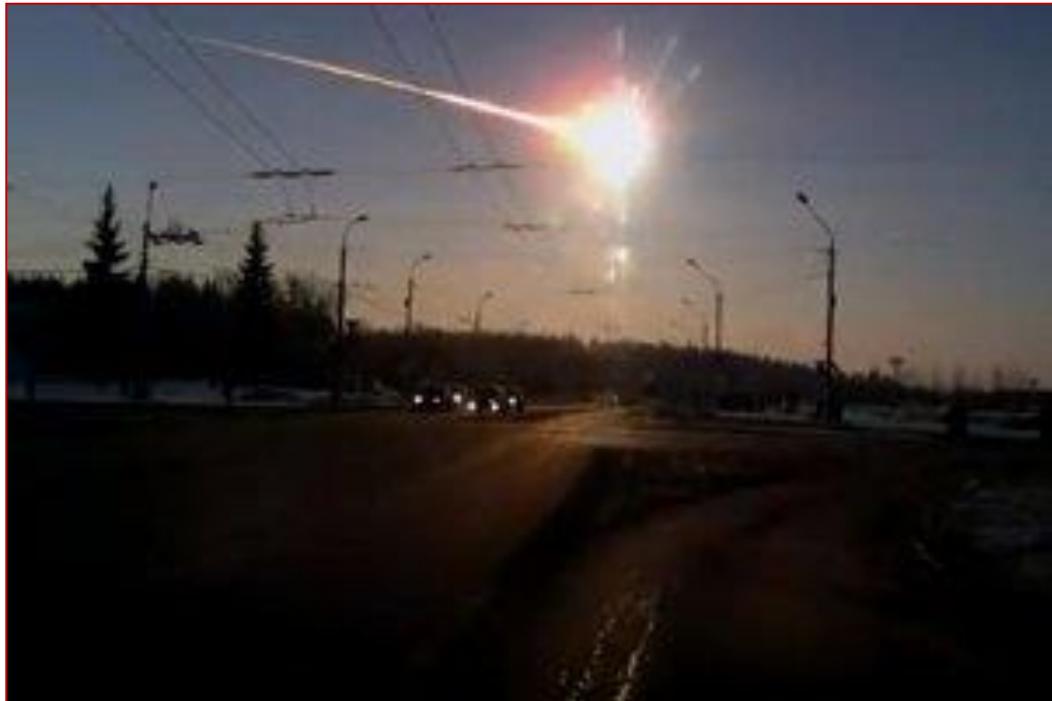
Volcanic activity monitoring system in Kamchatka and the Kurils
(ИС VolSatView)

Atmosphere researches



Terrestrial
Gamma-Flash

Chelyabinsk Meteorite, 15 February 2013



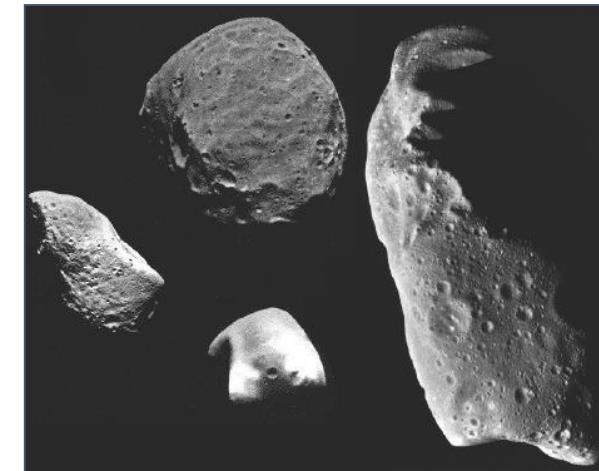
Craters on the Different Solar System Objects



Moon



Mercury



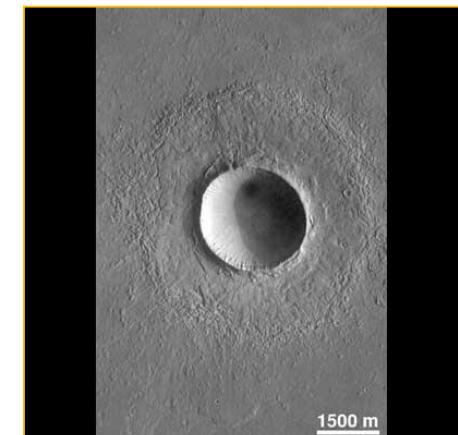
Asteroids



Venus

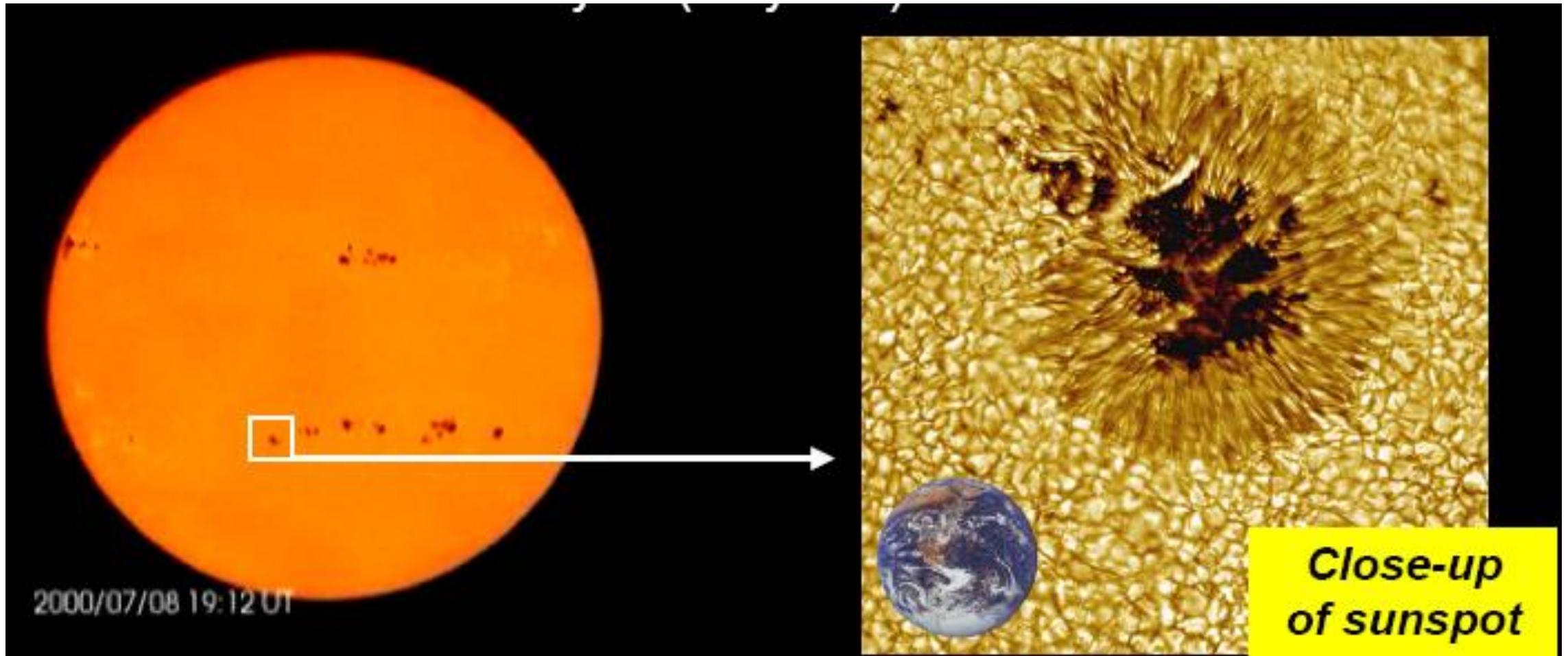


Mars



1500 m

Sunspots



Size $\geq 10''$ (7250 km)

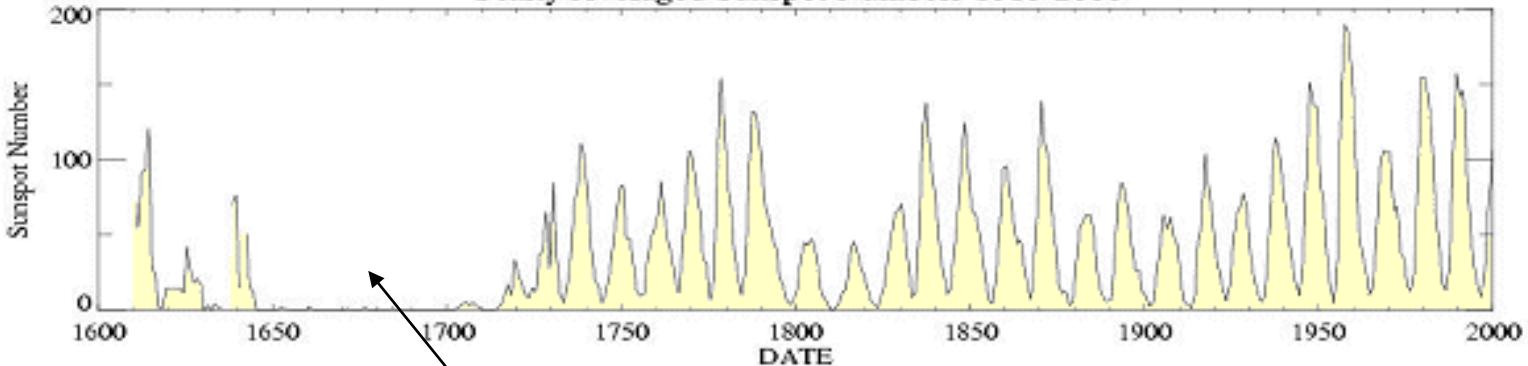
Big spot $\sim 35\ 000$ km.

Magnetic field 2000-4000 G

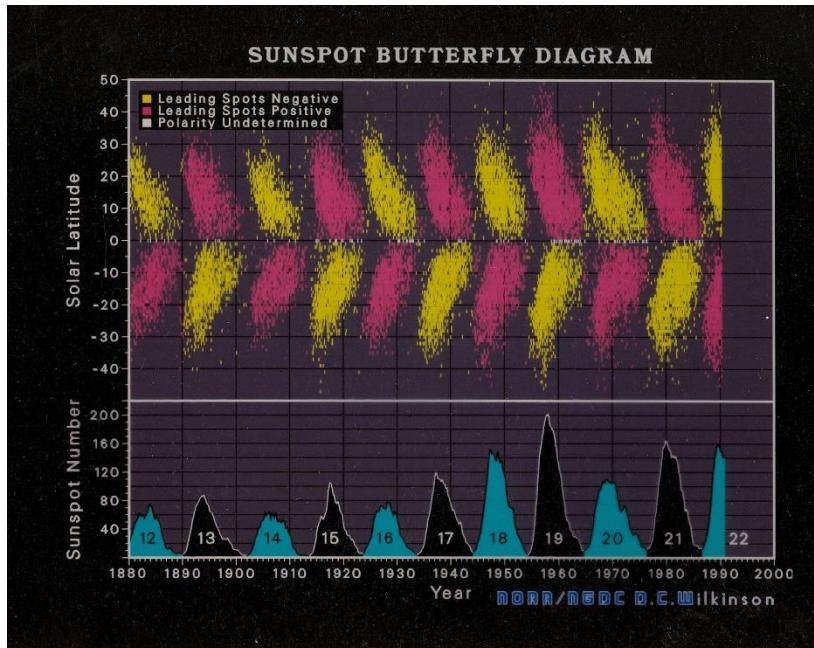
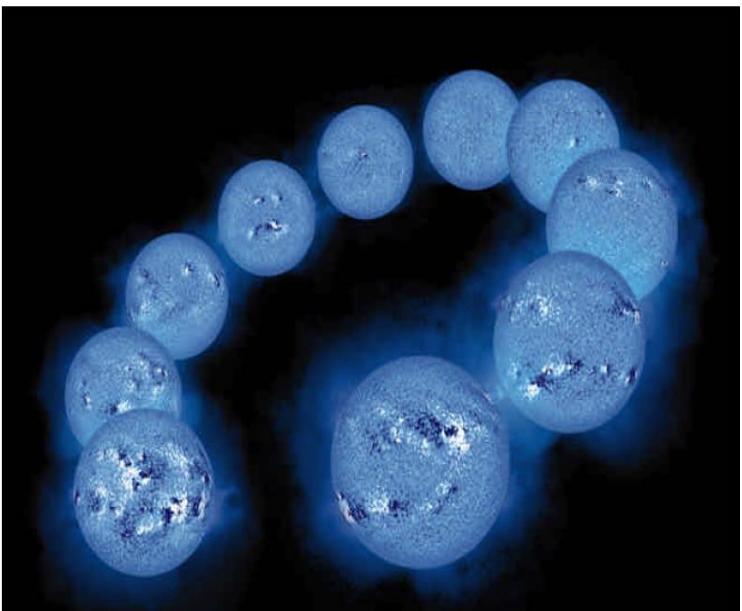
T = 4500 K

Solar cycle

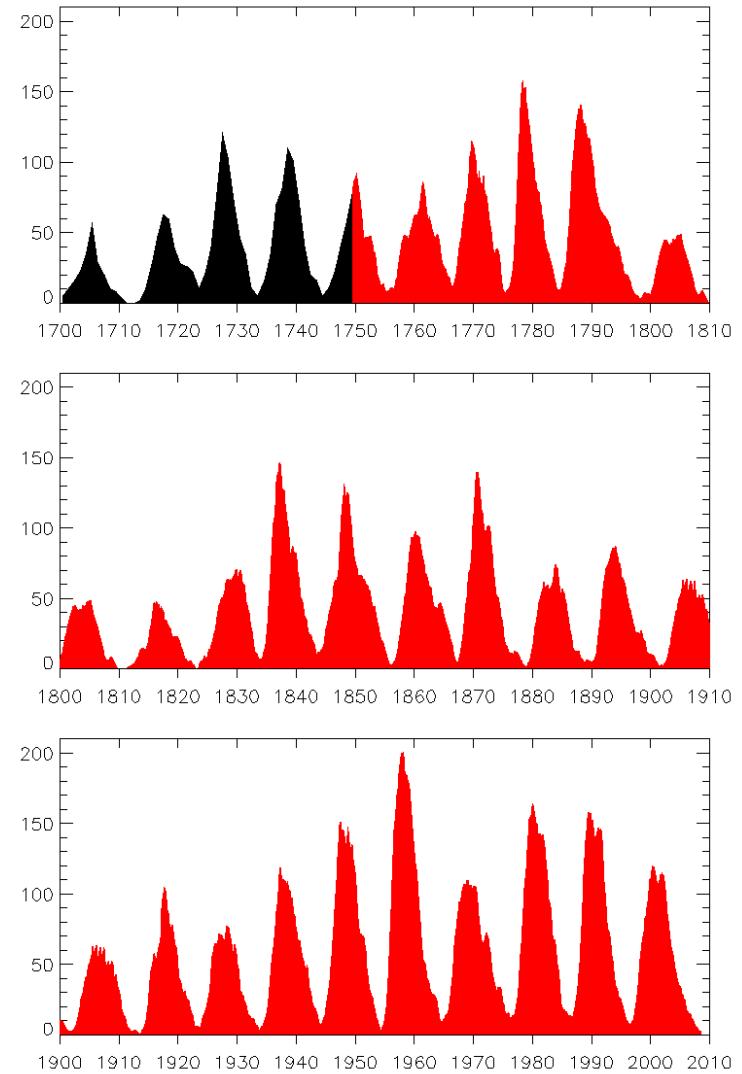
Yearly Averaged Sunspot Numbers 1610-2000



Maunder Minima
(1640-1710 гг.)

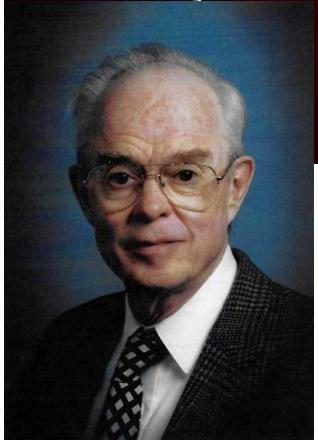
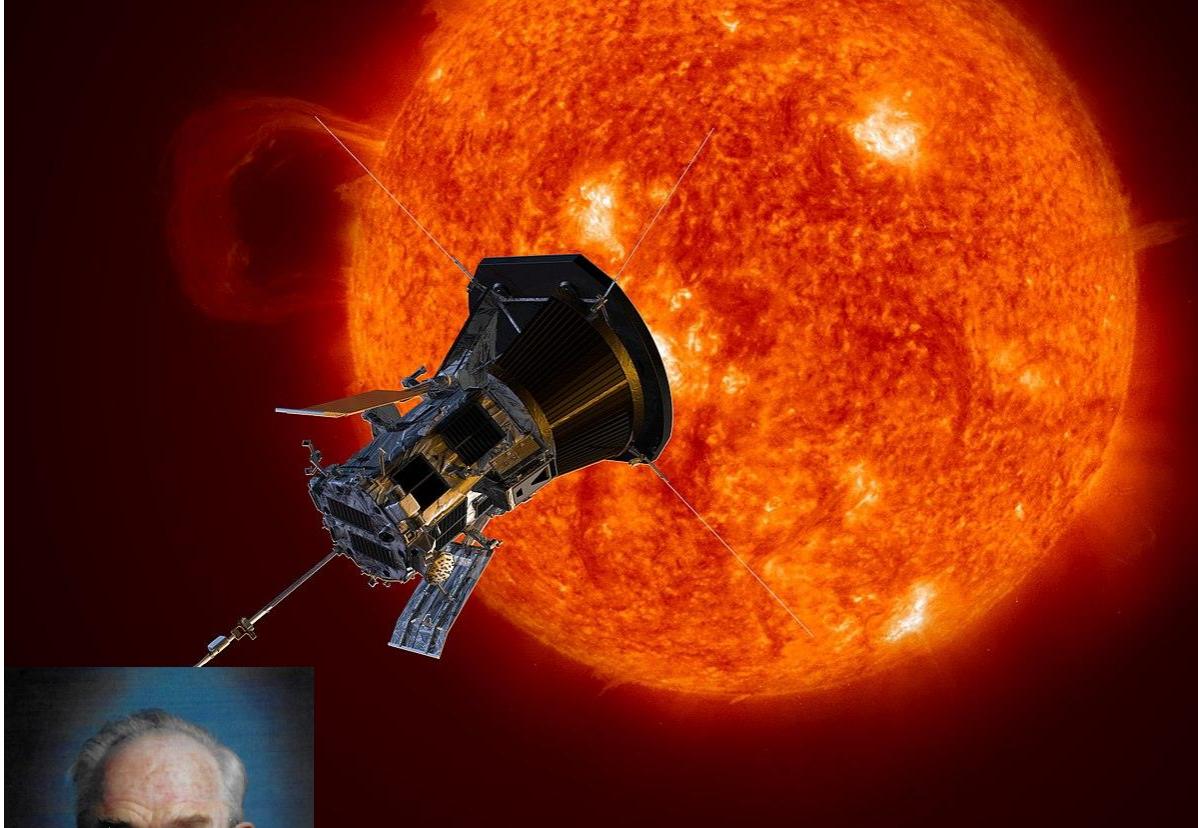


(<http://www.sidc.be>, Feb 13, 2009)



Spots for different periods

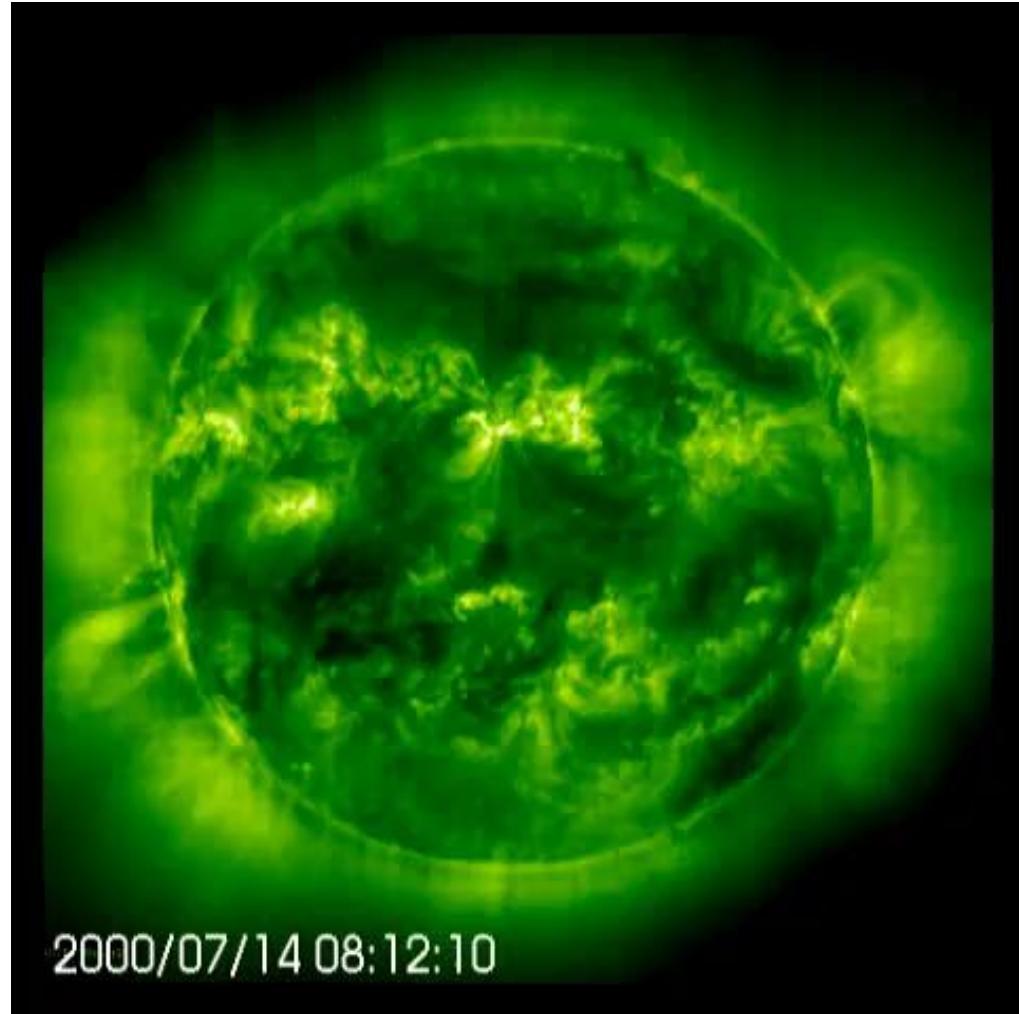
Parker



Solar Orbiter



Solar Flares

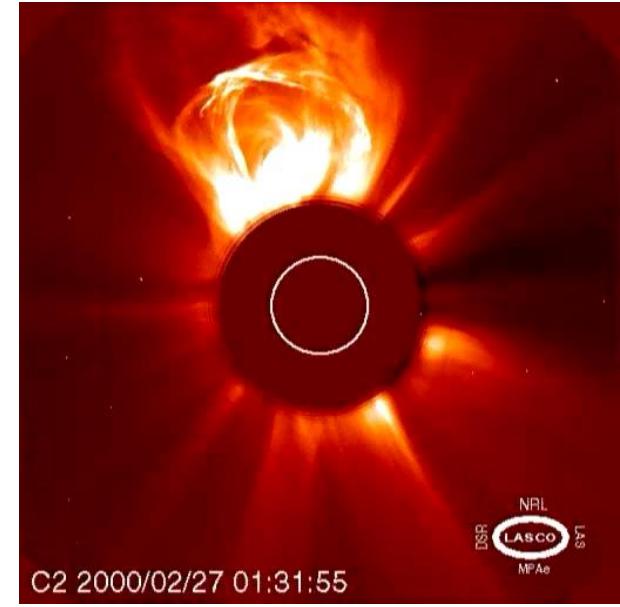


Venera, Skylab (70th); HINOTORI, SMM, GOES (80th); CGRO, GAMMA-1, GRANAT, Yokhoh, GOES (90th); YOKHOH, RHESSI, Coronas-F, INTEGRAL, TRACE, SOHO, GOES (00-ые); HINOBE, STEREO, Coronas-Photon (2009), SDO, IRIS...

Energy 10^{32} - 10^{33} erg in 100-1000 s.

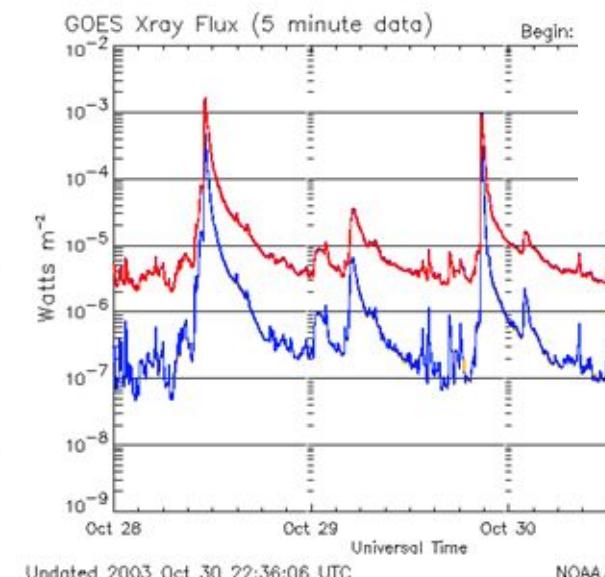
10%-50% in accelerating particles.

Coronal mass ejections



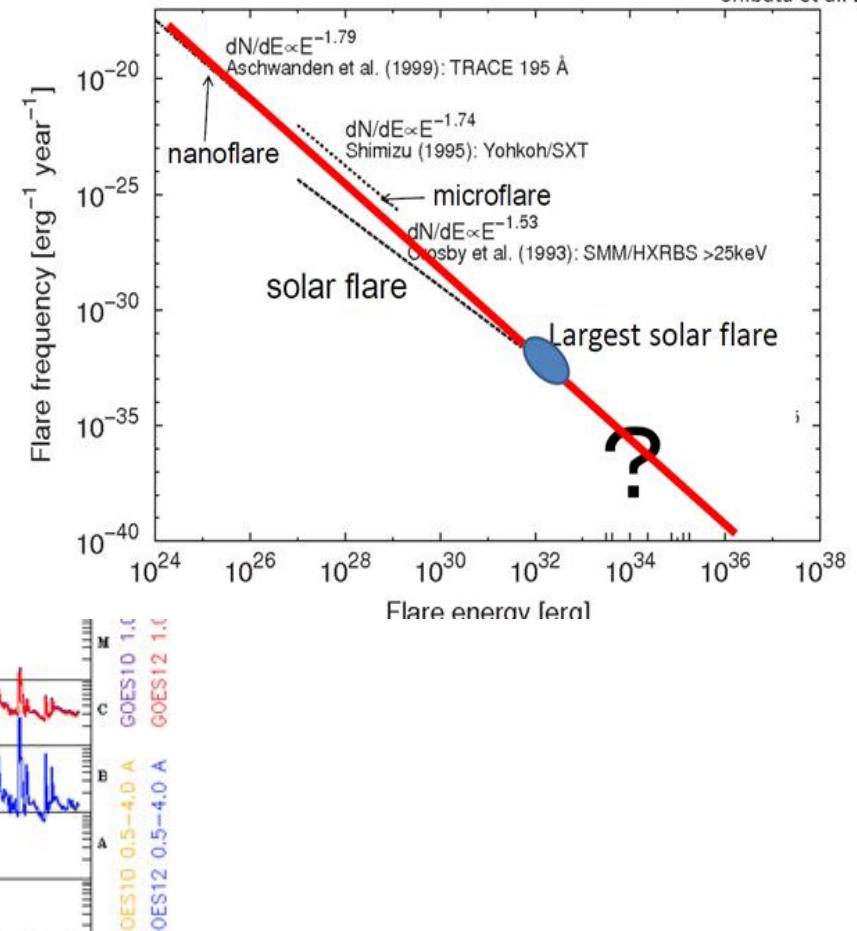
Flares: X-ray Classification

Class	Intensity (erg cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	I (W m ⁻²)
B	10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻⁷
C	10 ⁻³	10 ⁻⁶
M	10 ⁻²	10 ⁻⁵
X	10 ⁻¹	10 ⁻⁴

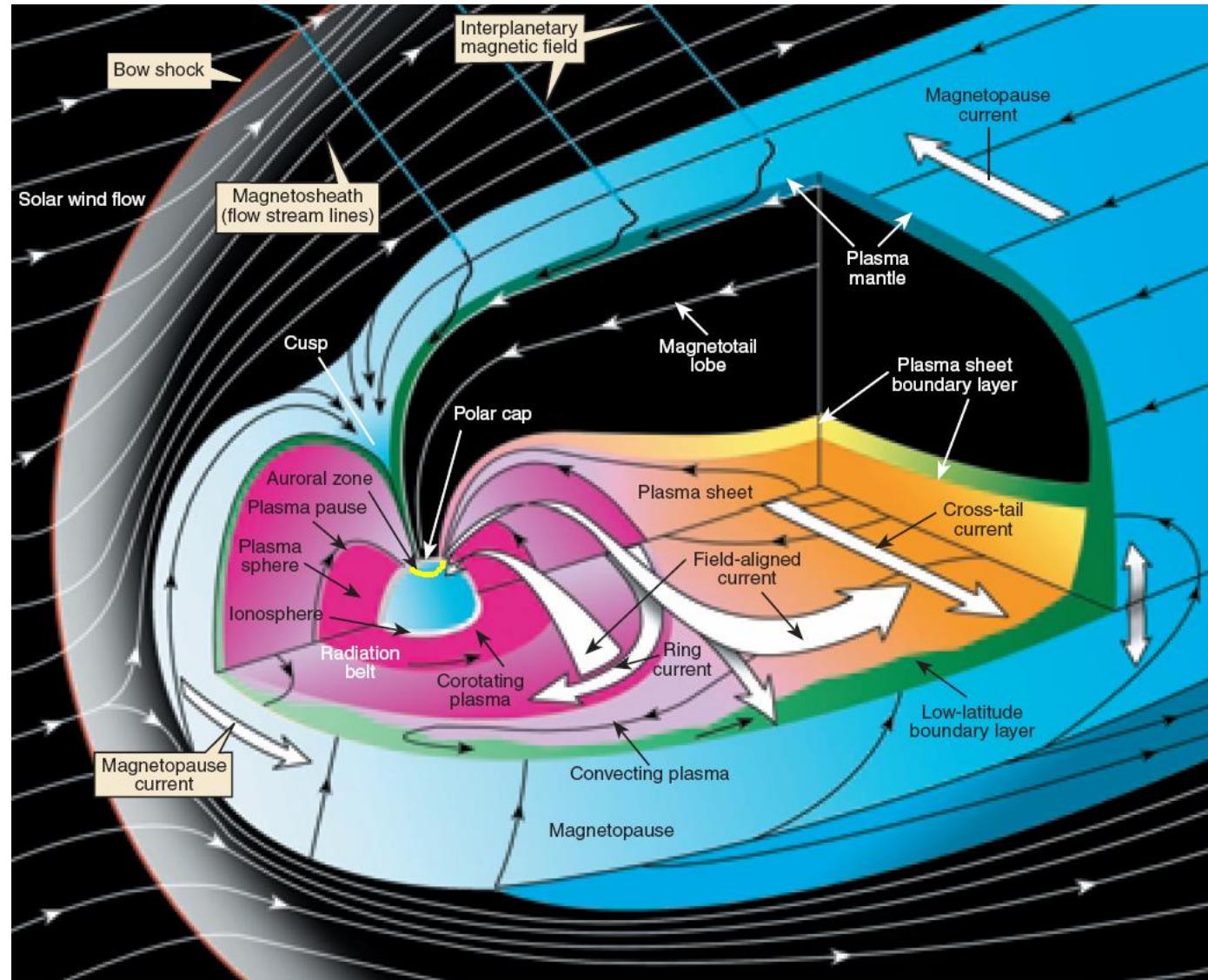
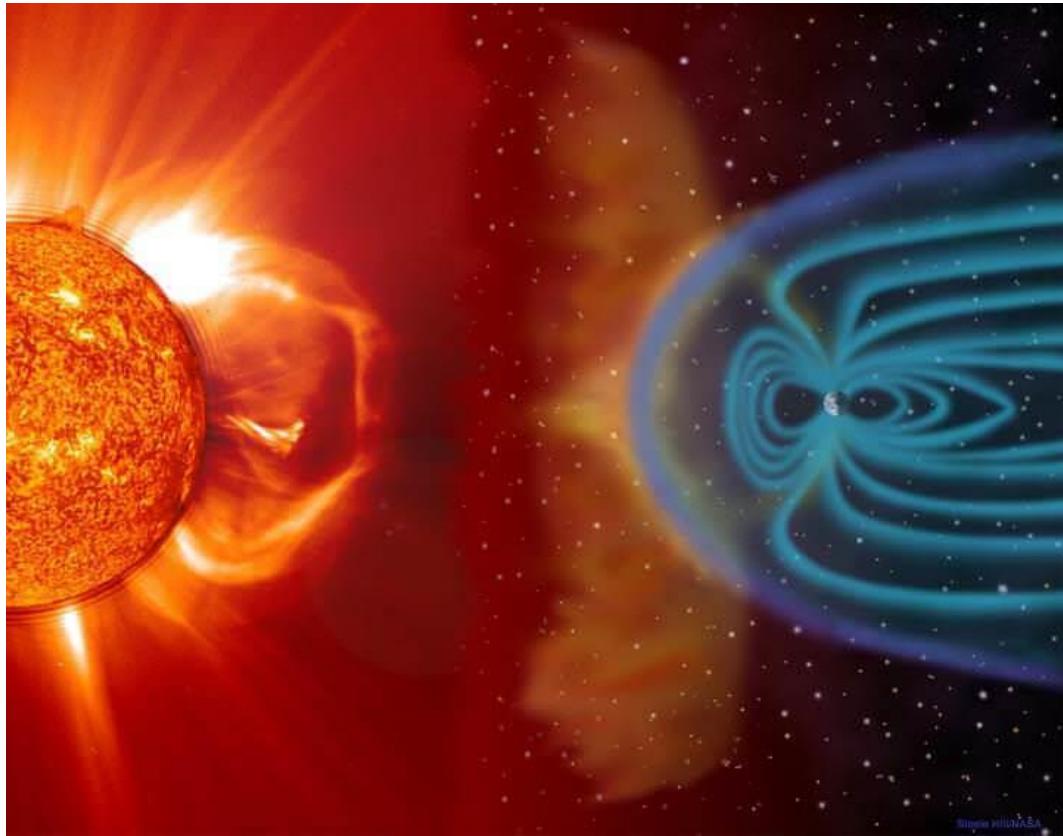


Comparison of statistics between solar flares/microflares and superflares

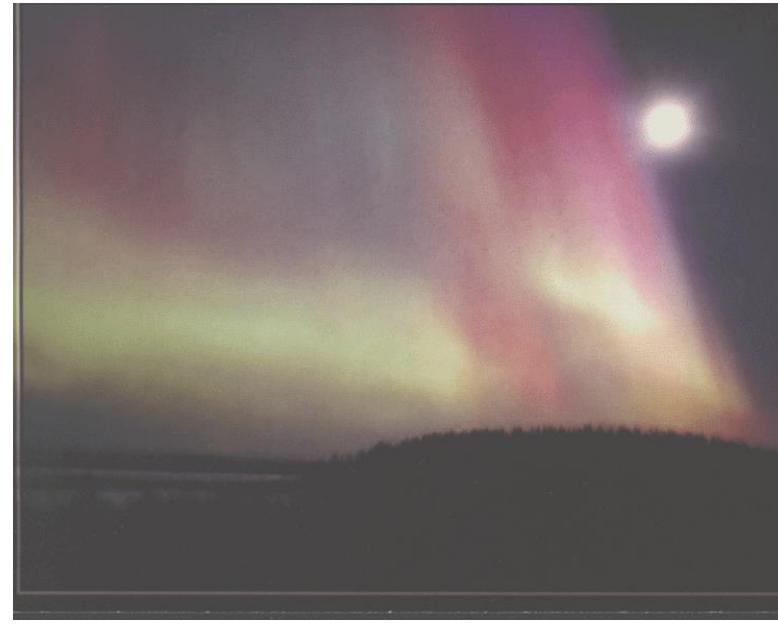
Shibata et al. 2013



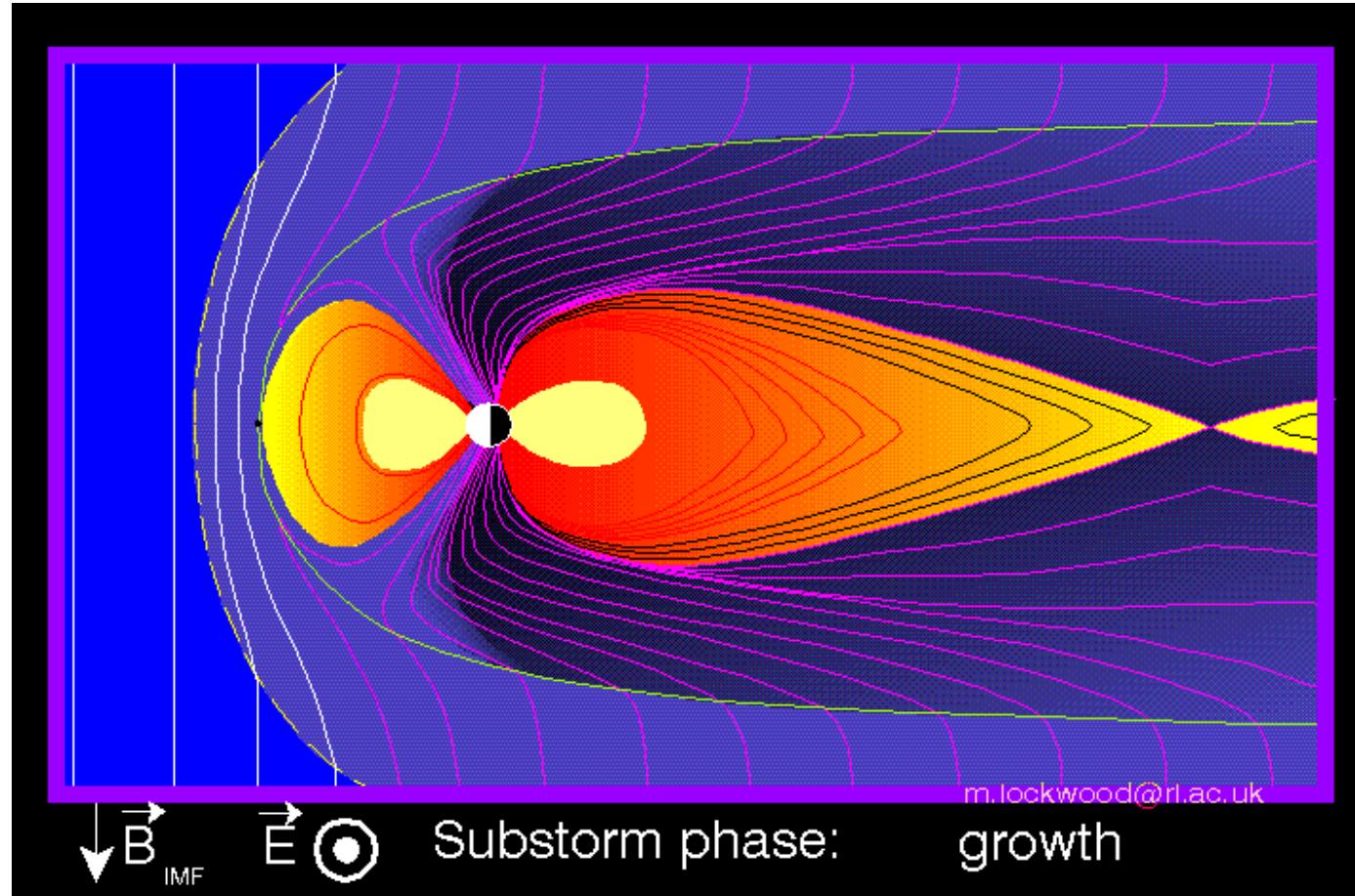
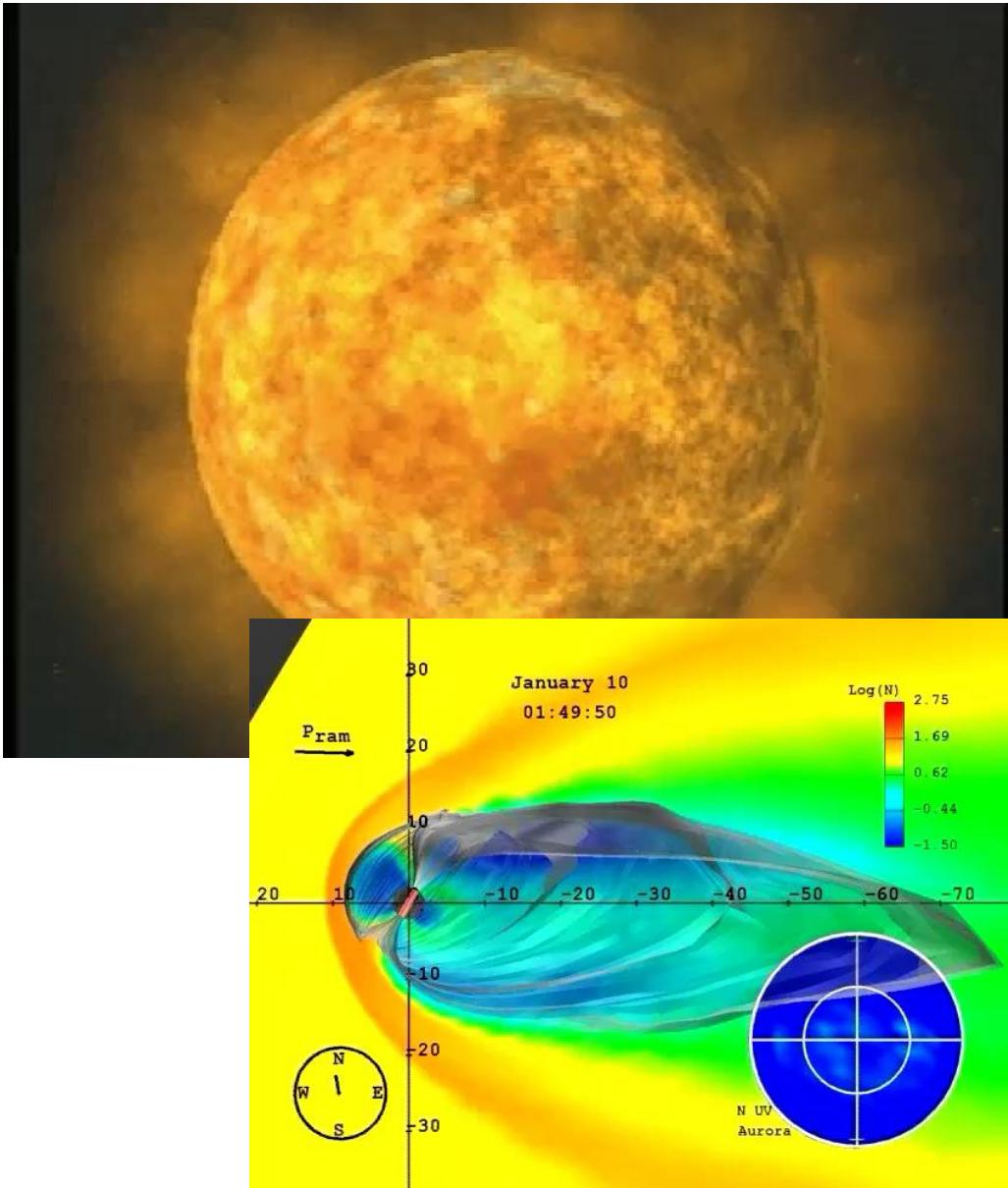
Earth magnetosphere



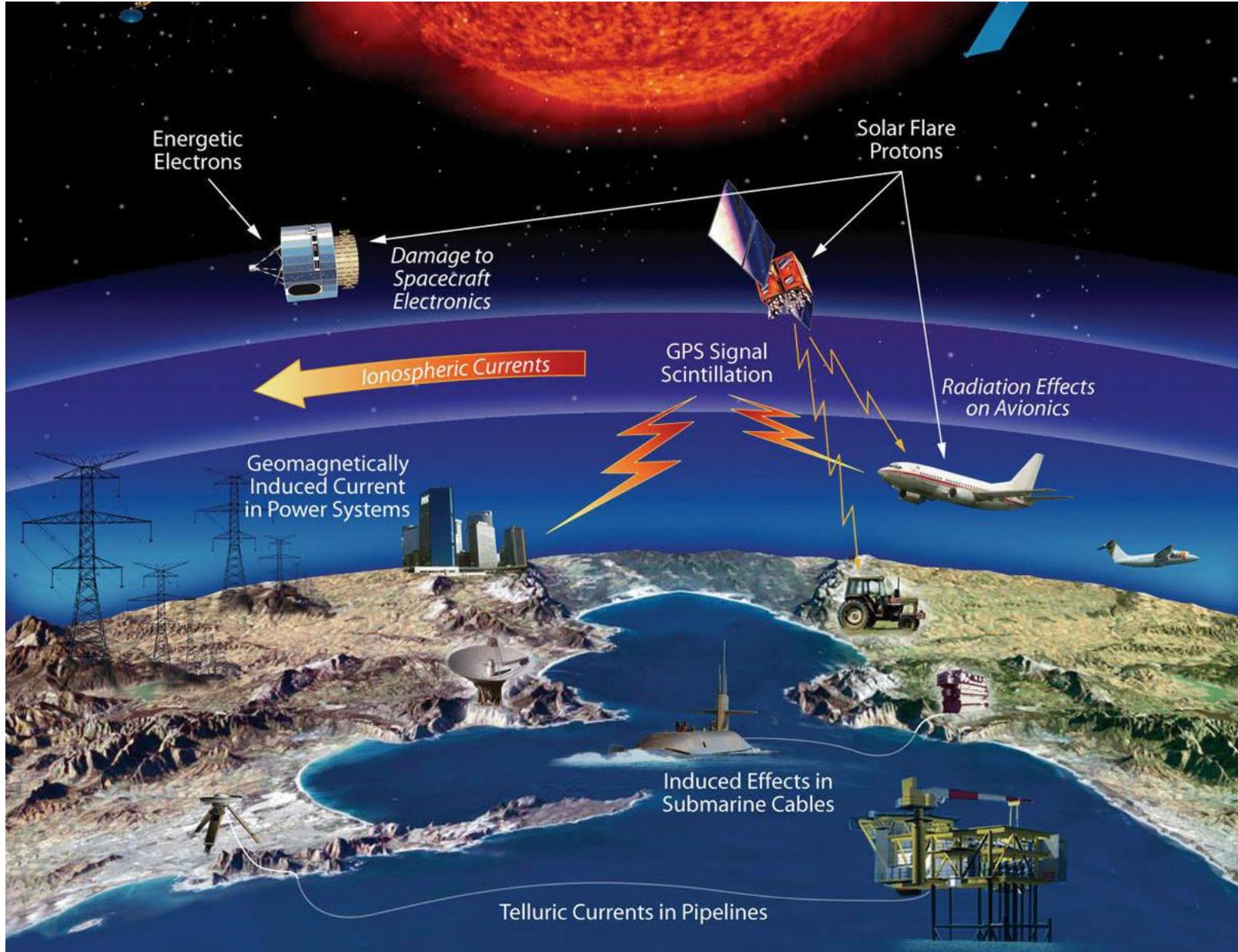
Aurora Borealis



Magnetic Storms and Substorms



Space Weather



Space exploration

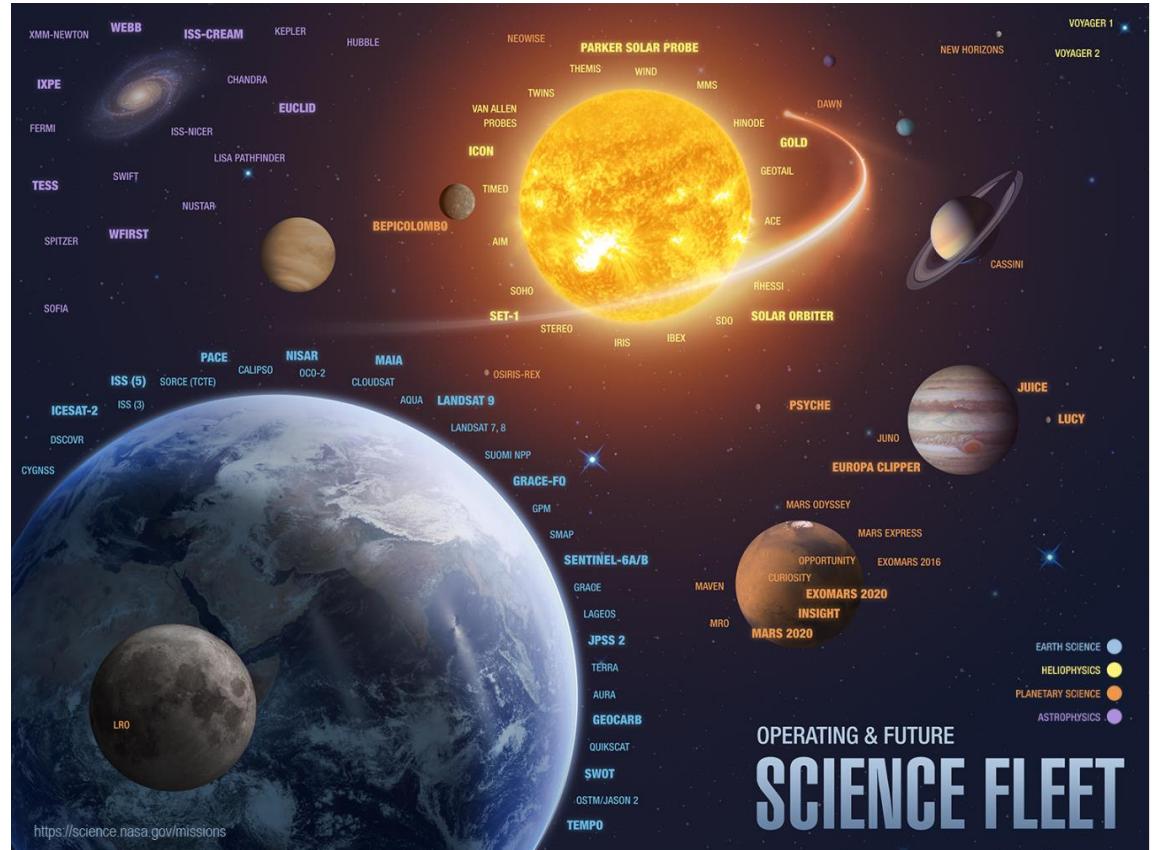
Natural human expansion

Siberia expansion begins 500 years ago,
but made the new quantum leap only in XIX and XX centuries

Civilization energy

- Beginning XX 30 EJ/year
- Beginning XXI 450 EJ/year
- Beginning XXII ?
- Solar energy beyond
the atmosphere 3000 EJ/year

New energy sources – new space physics
But using this energy
is possible only in space



Continuing of space exploration