International Cooperation for Space Exploration (1) International Cooperation for Space Exploration (3) (3)

Author: Mr. Vladimir Nazarov Space Research Institute (IKI), Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), Russian Federation, vnnazarov@gmail.com

Dr. Alexander Chebotarev

Russian Federation, secretary@okbmei.ru

Mr. Daniel Firre

European Space Agency (ESA), Germany, Daniel.Firre@esa.int

Mr. Michel Denis

European Space Agency (ESA), Germany, michel.denis@esa.int

Mr. Leonid Elshanskiy

State Space Corporation ROSCOSMOS, Russian Federation, Elshanskiy.LB@roscosmos.ru

Dr. Valery Grachev

Russian Federation, uhfxtd@yandex.ru

Mr. Konstantin Ivanov

Russian Federation, ivanow@okbmei.ru

Mr. Khlebnikov Denis

Russian Federation, vanbutton@yandex.ru

Mr. Yaroslav Markov

Space Research Institute (IKI), Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), Russian Federation, algama@rlab.iki.rssi.ru

Prof. Ravil Nazirov

Space Research Institute (IKI), RAS, Russian Federation, rnazirov@cosmos.ru

Mr. Oleg Prokopenko

Central Research Institute of Machine Building (TSNIIMASH), Russian Federation,

ProkopenkoOE@tsniimash.ru

Mr. Peter Schmitz

European Space Operations Centre, Germany, peter.schmitz@esa.int

RUSSIAN COMPLEX OF RECEIVING OF SCIENCE DATA AS PART OF JOINT GROUND SEGMENT FOR EXOMARS MISSION

Abstract

RKPNI is Russian Complex of Receiving of Science Data. It was created in frame of oint ESA-Roscosmos space project ExoMars and it is intended to support the network of ESA' ground stations for receiving of science data from Martian Trace Gas Orbiter (TGO) spacecraft. The geography of the RKPNI is quite wide: it covers two ground stations with 64-meter antennas located in the Moscow and Tver regions, and in addition to this, the system nodes are located in Moscow, Khimki and ESOC (Darmstadt, Germany). RKPNI built jointly by Russian and ESA specialists since starting of nominal science program of ExoMars TGO mission at the end of 2018 till now it provides receiving of significant part of TGO science data and is a successful example of international cooperation in the field of deep space exploration.

The article describes the technical and organizational problems that the authors had to overcome when creating the system, system architecture and principles of operations. Prospects for the evolution of the RKPNI, including uplink possibilities for the ExoMars RSP mission, as well as the use of RKPNII in other space projects are also discussed in the article.