

Russian perspectives on space science priorities 2030-2050

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mission selection

Council on Space Russian Academy of Sciences

- determines science priorities
- approves specific missions, including science goals, experiments and timing
- reviews progress and results

50+ members

18 sections and commissions ~500 members, including industry

Roscosmos

(Russian Space Agency)

- funds missions
- controls industry and launches
- manages missions

bottom – up: missions are proposed starting from "Phase 0" feasibility studiesfast track:mostly internationally driven "missions of opportunity"ExoMars 2016 & 2020 (approved in 2013!)

perspectives 2030-2050

- Russian federal space program is for 2016-2025
- 2030-2050 is beyond formal planning

discussion items - completely unofficial

- multispacecraft mutiscale in-situ plasma
- polar lunar base
- return to Venus
- large astroparticle detector
- next generation VLBI and telescopes

international cooperation will increase

russian instruments on ESA, NASA, JAXA missions

- 2001 MARS ODYSSEY / HEND
- **2003** MARS-EXPRESS / OMEGA, SPICAM, PFS
- 2003 SPIRIT, OPPORTUNITY / Mossbauer spectrometer
- 2006 VENUS-EXPRESS / SPICAV, SOIR, PFS
- 2009 LRO / LEND
- 2011 MSL / DAN
- 2018 BEPI-COLOMBO / PHEBUS, MGNS



















Spectr-R

space VLBI mission



all radio telescopes with VLBI at 92, 18, 6 and 1.35 cm bands all four major regional VLBI



artebeesthoek



2011-2019

Image by Paul Boven (boven@jive.eu). Satellite image: Blue Marble Next Generation, courtesy of Nasa Visible Earth (visible

ExoMars



- 2016 launch + ACS & FREND
- 2020 launch + ADRON & ISEM on rover + lander

13 instruments on landing platform

 ESA-compatible ground segment 50% of Exomars data





Spectr-RG



13 July, 2019 launch 22 October, 2019 at L2

ART-XC Russia

- energy 5-30 keV
- mass 350 kg

eROSITA Germany

- energy 0.3 -11 keV
- mass 815 kg

Spectr-RG

first light





instruments on russian missions 2021-2025



Luna-25

15+ instruments funded by ESA or national agencies





perspectives 2030-2050

science priorities are difficult to foresee (compare 25 years before, in 1994)



 long-term planning is important to shape space industry & technology development, to convince taxpayers

perspectives 2030-2050

game-changers in the next space age?



in-situ plasma and geoscience

breakthroughs

- quantitative global models
- ground truth for astro objects

public interest

safe Earth

technical challenges dozens of smaller satellites with diverse payloads





astro and fundamental physics

breakthroughs

- origins of dark matter and dark energy
- extension of standard particle and universe theories new physics in space

public interest

new energy sources

technical challenges

- large telescopes & astroparticle detectors
- high mass & power









planetary science

breakthroughs

- life (traces) on Mars or icy satellites
- exact Earth twin
- interstellar space

public interest

contact exolife

technical challenges

- large telescopes
- signaling
- high ΔV for sample return









exploration agenda

Moon base

- asteroids
- start of Mars base

- power supply
- transportation
- robotics

- delivery of small payload
- large area scouting & samples
- large observatories



technical challenges

- 10-s tons in L2, Moon
- 100-s tons on EO
- △V up to 100 km/s
- 100 kW power
- optical data links
- mega-constellations



- super heavy launch
- nuclear power
- cheaper access to

space



conclusions

science planning 2050

- identify goals
- request technical advances
- coordinate with exploration agenda





space is unpredictable