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History and modernity of the study of space weather in Russia

October 4, 1957 — the beginning of Space age of human history. The so called “simplest satellite” (or PS object) was launched on October 4, 1957. It was followed by the second spacecraft that for the first time brought a living creature, Laika the dog, into space on November 3, 1957. Officially both launches were dedicated to the International Geophysical Year: July 1 1957 – December 31, 1958. And only then it was the turn of the satellite, which originally had to be the first. Dubbed “The Third Sputnik”, it was already a full-fledged spacecraft sporting all the systems inherent to modern ones. For the first time, onboard devices received and executed commands sent from the ground. Instruments built by seven different groups of Soviet scientists operated onboard the satellite. Research results were downlinked to the Earth.

Biography

Stanislav I Klimov is the Head of Laboratory for Electro-Magnetic Emissions Investigation, Department of Space Plasma Physics, Space Research Institute (IKI), Russian Academy of Sciences. He graduated from Department of Physics, Moscow State University (1966), received PhD in Physics-Mathematics in 1984, Doctor of Sciences of Physics-Mathematics in 1994. Now, he is the Scientific Manager of ASPI experiment INTERBALL TAIL PROBE and APW-R Relict-2 wave and field experiments and WEC Cluster wave experiment Co-I. The laboratory he leads also includes the electrostatic and magnetic cleanliness and EMC group. Now this group uses the experience from the previous projects for the study of the electro-magnetic environment of the MIR orbital station and in the future experiments of the International Space Station. He has more than 100 publications. His research interest includes: Waves in solar wind/magnetospheres and comet plasma interactions, magnetospheric convection and magnetosphere-ionosphere coupling, interaction of the super large bodies (orbital station) with ionosphere.

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