

Earth, this is Space Station, do you hear me?

April 10 2012



This image of the International Space Station with the docked Europe's ATV Johannes Kepler and Space Shuttle Endeavour was taken by ESA astronaut Paolo Nespoli from Soyuz TMA-20 following its undocking on 24 May 2011. The pictures are the first of a Shuttle docked to the ISS from the perspective of a Russian Soyuz spacecraft. On the Soyuz were Russian cosmonaut and Expedition 27 commander Dmitry Kondratyev, ESA's Paolo Nespoli and NASA astronaut Cady Coleman. Coleman and Nespoli were both flight engineers. The three landed in Kazakhstan later that day, completing 159 days in space. Credits: ESA/NASA

Are you following Andre Kuipers' mission through his blog, Twitter or Flickr? Astronauts are sharing the privilege of being in space with the people back at home via social media. Communication with space stations has not always been so easy.

Keeping in touch with [Earth](#) is important for crew morale. [Astronauts](#)

can be in space for six months or more and they are keen to know what is happening with their families and communities.

Astronauts on the first space stations relied on standard [radio technology](#) to talk to colleagues on Earth. This technique is tried and tested but has a significant drawback: a space station needs to be within direct view of a receiver station on Earth to be able to receive and send signals.

Cosmonauts on Russia's Salyut and Mir space stations were sometimes cut off for nine hours a day from all communication. There were ground stations and radio ships to receive and relay transmissions, but there were not enough of them to be able to pick up signals at all times.

The first cosmonauts received only recorded messages from their families. They would record their reply to be played back later on Earth.



Russia's Mir space station taken from Space Shuttle Atlantis as it approached for docking on 15 January 1997. Credits: NASA

At the time of ESA astronaut Reinhold Ewald's mission to the Mir station in 1997, speaking with family was possible but only if they travelled to ESA's ground control station in Oberpfaffenhofen,

Germany.

Contact was only possible when Mir flew directly overhead, offering 10 minutes' conversation at best.

Static and broken connections were common, Reinhold remembers: “You crossed fingers and hoped that it would work.

“We did not have the same level of comfort that the astronauts on the International Space Station enjoy today. They can pick up the phone or email whenever they have the time.”

Today, astronauts on the [Space Station](#) have access to email and social media. ESA astronaut Paolo Nespoli sent beautiful pictures to followers on Earth – a trend continued by his colleague André Kuipers.



ESA astronaut Ewald Reinhold during spacewalk training in Star City near Moscow.

Luckily, astronauts are protected from receiving spam. Only email from designated people is delivered to the Station. Family members regularly make video calls to keep in touch.

The ‘marstronauts’ on ESA’s simulated mission to Mars learnt to cope with the same isolation experienced by the first people to stay in space for long periods. It would take 12 minutes for signals from Earth to reach a spacecraft near Mars.

At the end of their 520-day isolation, the Mars500 crewmembers were treated to a direct talk with family. Diego Urbana remembers how important that call was: “Hearing people talk live means a lot. It is the best gift you can get.”

It is easy to forget the speed of progress. Marsonaut Romain Charles’ grandparents reminded him during his isolation that 60 years ago it took weeks to communicate with distant relatives via traditional postal mail. “This observation put the 12-minute communications delay into perspective for me,” says Romain.

Provided by European Space Agency

Citation: Earth, this is Space Station, do you hear me? (2012, April 10) retrieved 7 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2012-04-earth-space-station.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.