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### **Methods for coordinate and time data collection in the laser station "Tochka"**

Analysis of SLR development strategies and technologies determines the wisdom of dividing the modern SLR stations into two main groups: 1. for completion of the fundamental and applied tasks of space geodesy and geodynamics; 2. for increase of the accuracy of ephemeris-time support (ETS) for the GNSS. Laser stations of the 1st type measure the range to laser reflectors of SC at the altitude of 6,000 km and lower. Stations of the 2nd type simultaneously collect both precision laser ranging and pseudorange data on SC with orbit altitudes of 19,000-40,000 km. The ILRS global experiment «LARGE» has demonstrated that, apart from the high (millimeter) measuring accuracy and time error of pseudorange ( $<50 \div 100$  ps), the new SLR stations designed for the GNSS must also meet other requirements, such as high performance rates and mandatory daytime operation. The article covers technical solutions applied in the radio-laser station «Tochka» which meets all the requirements stated above. Plans on production and further global distribution of the laser stations «Tochka» are presented. It is concluded that it is wise to equip observation sites with two SLR-stations (both 1st and 2nd types) which is especially important in connection to the GGOS project development.