



Europe-China Cooperation in Space

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1. Capability and Future Development









Launch Vehicles

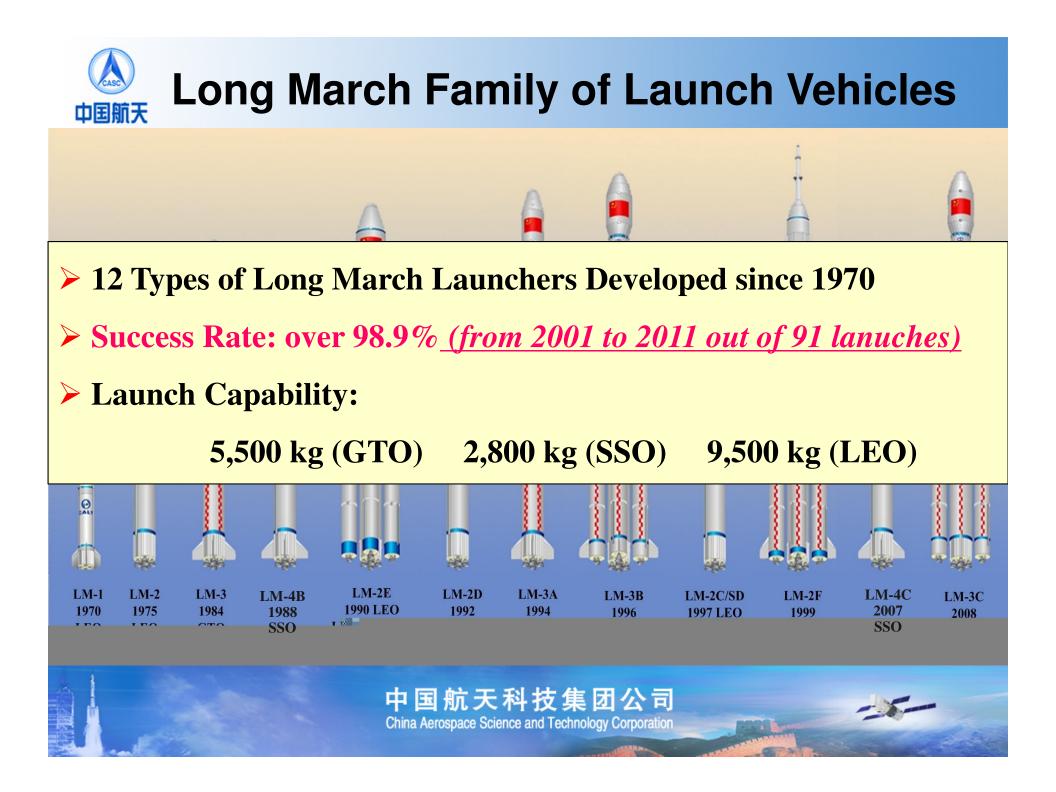


Spacecrafts



Satellite Service Operation



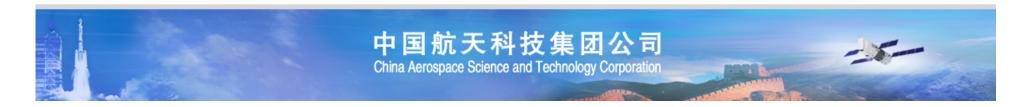




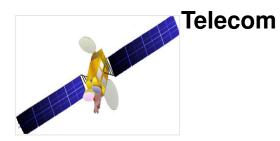
First commercial launch: April 1990, Asiasat-1 (Hughes 376)

- > By the end of 2011, 39 commercial launches
 - e.g. W3C for Eutelsat on Oct. 07, 2011
- > Customers:



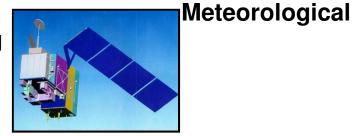








Remote Sensing

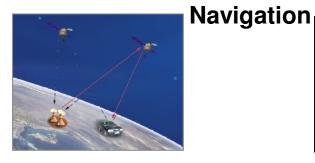


Science Exploration

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Recoverable



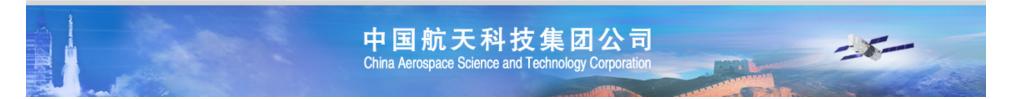
Manned Spaceship



中国航天科技集团公司

China Aerospace Science and Technology Corporation







Satellite Launched in 2012

#	Date	Satellite	Application	Launch Site	Comments
1	Jan 09	ZY-3	Remote Sensing	TY	
2	Jan 13	FY-2F	Meteorology	XC	
3	Feb 25	Beidou-G5	Navigation	XC	
4	March 31	ApStar-7	Telecom	XC	
5	April 30	Beidou M3, M4	Navigation	XC	
6	May 6	TH-1B	Remote Sensing	JQ	
7	May 14	YG-14, TT-1	Remote Sensing	TY	
8	May 25	ChinaSat-2A	Telecom	XC	
9	May 29	YG-15	Remote Sensing	TY	
10	June 16	SZ-9	Manned Space	ЈҮ	



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CASC, the sole telecommunication satellite operator in the mainland, China



- Chinasatcom

Subsidiary of CASC

12 satellites in orbit (1 Lockheed Martin, 1 Boeing, 2 Loral, 5 TAS)



– APT

CASC holds 4/7 shares of APT









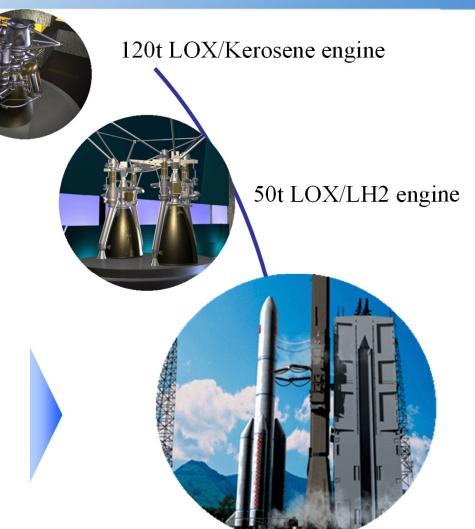
To develop a new generation of launch vehicles, and start services in 2014

LM-5

Non-toxic and

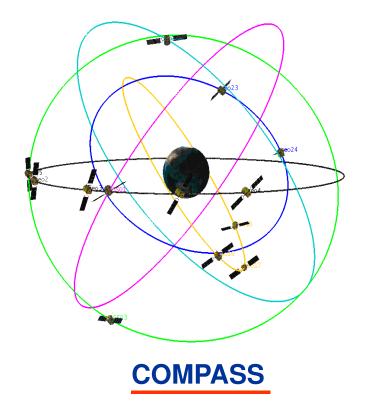
environmentally friendly

- High reliability
- Low cost
- ▶ LEO: 10-25t, GTO: 6 -14t



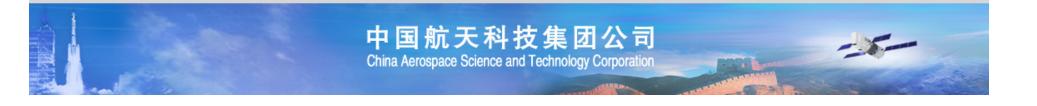


Compass-2 Navigation System



COMPASS Program for Navigation

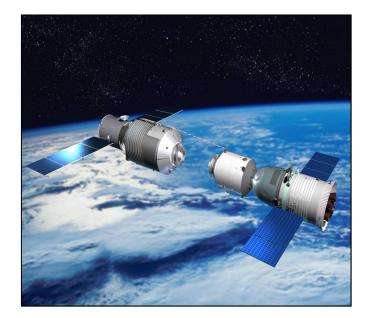
- To build up a 15-satellite regional navigation and positioning system by 2012. (13 satellites in orbit now)
- To further expand it into a global satellite
 navigation and positioning system comprising
 37 satellites in different orbits by 2020.





Manned Space Program

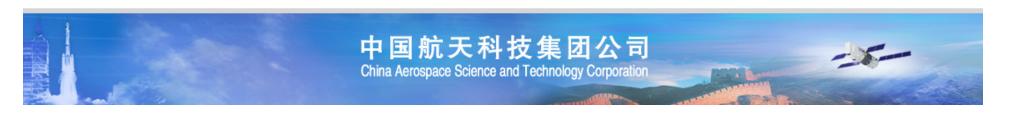
- > Deploy space lab. before 2016, TG-2 and TG-3
- Launch space station by 2020



Space Rendezvous & Docking



Space Lab.





Lunar Exploration Program

Implement Phases II and III of the

Lunar Exploration Program:

To launch a lunar rover to realize lunar soft landing

To achieve lunar sample back to the Earth



Phase II: Lunar Landing



Phase III: Lunar Sample Return









2. Cooperation between Europe and China







No.	Payload/SC	Customer	Launch Date	Comment
1	Micro-gravity Test Instrument	MartraMaconi, France	5 Aug. 1987	Piggyback
2	Micro-gravity Test Instrument	Intospace ,Germany	5 Aug. 1988	Piggyback
3	Freja	SSC, Sweden	6 Oct. 1992	Piggyback
4	Livebox	ESA/DLR	1 Nov. 2011	Piggyback
5	W3C	Eutelsat	07 Oct. 2011	Dedicated



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- Two satellites of the CNSA/ESA Double Star mission;
- Launched on 29 December 2003 and 25
 July 2004, respectively;
- Study closely the interaction between the solar wind and the Earth's magnetic field.







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European Space Tracking (ESTRACK) provided tracking support to Chang'E-1 and Chang'E-2 with 3 tracking stations.

> China shared lunar exploration data with ESA.













Joint Design

- > DFH-3 bus development in collaboration with DASA since 1987
- Satellite Purchase
 - SinoSat-1 built by Aérospatiale and Launched on July 18, 1998
 - ChinaSat-6B manufactured by TAS and Launched on July 5, 2007
 - ChinaSat-9 manufactured by TAS and Launched on June 9, 2008
 - ChinaSat-10 manufactured by TAS and Launched on June 21, 2011
 - > Apstar-7 manufactured by TAS and launched on March 31, 2012





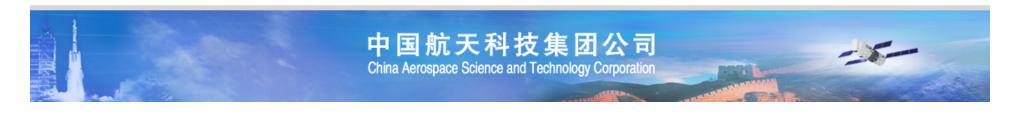
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120/100 Compensated Compact Range

- > A joint project in collaboration with Astrium
- > The largest compensated compact range in the world
- > Used for telecommunication satellite system, payload and antenna RF performance test
- ➢ Follow-on projects: Xi'an, Tianjin







Diameter: 10m
Height: 13.5m
Pressure: 10⁻⁶Topp

Thermal Vacuum Environment Simulation Chamber (Exported to Russia in July 2011)





