



中 国 国 家 航 天 局
CHINA NATIONAL SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Development and Outlook of China's Space Science Programs Including eXTP

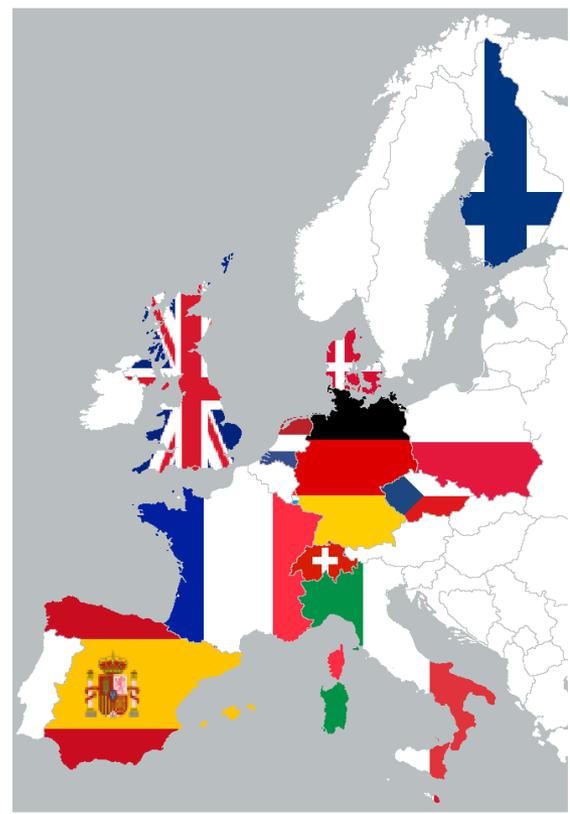
Zhao Jian (赵坚) , CNSA

Feb 6, 2017, Rome, eXTP Science Workshop



eXTP Introduction

(1) International Cooperation with eXTP Project

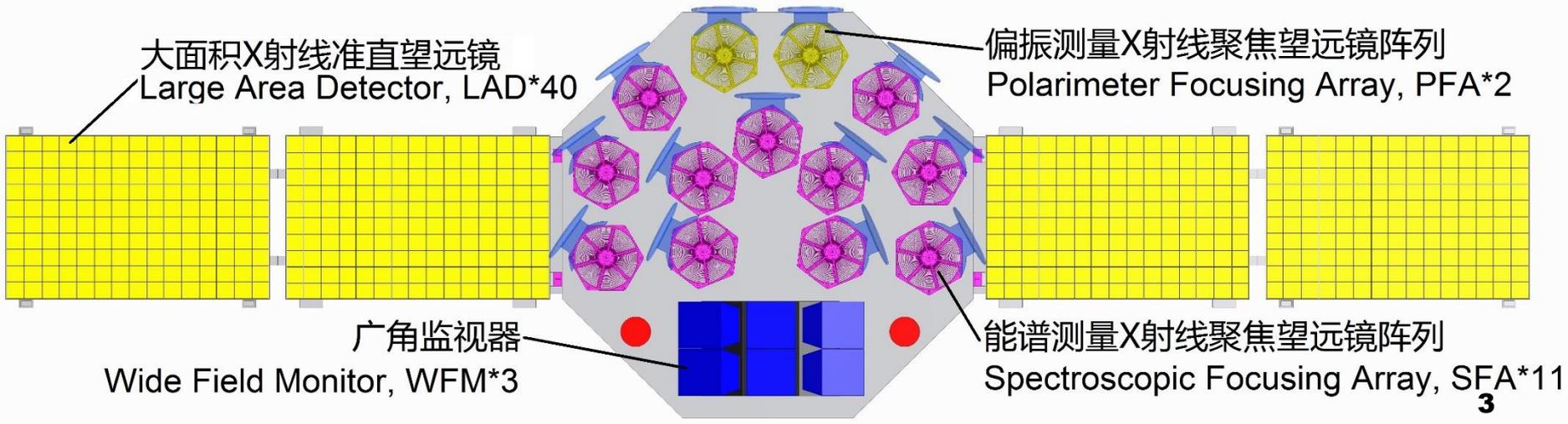
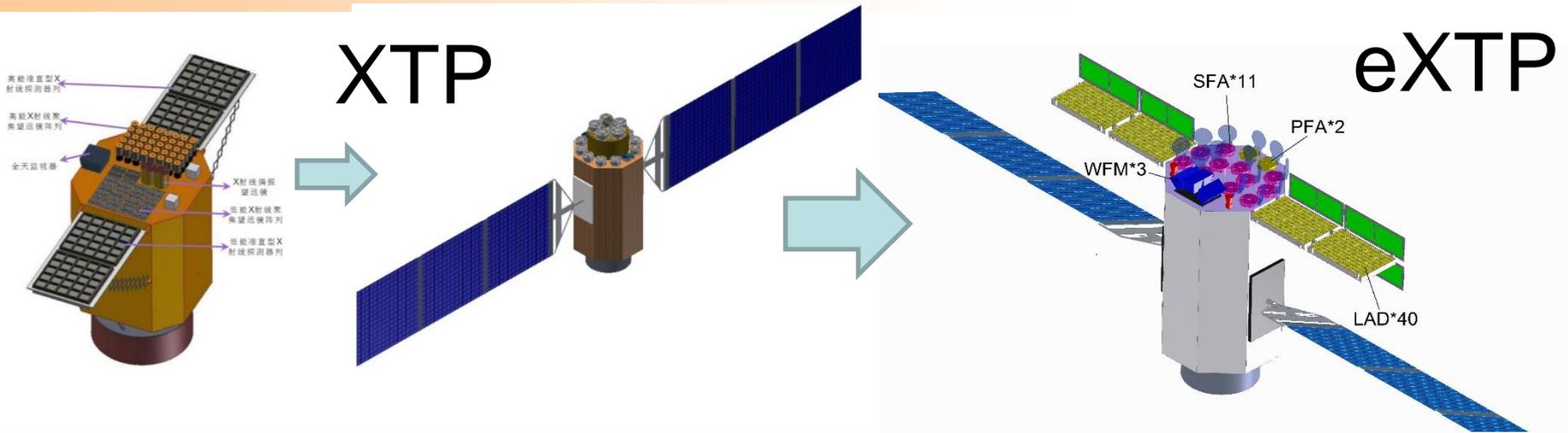


We welcome more international partners, including US, Japan and BRICKS.



eXTP Introduction

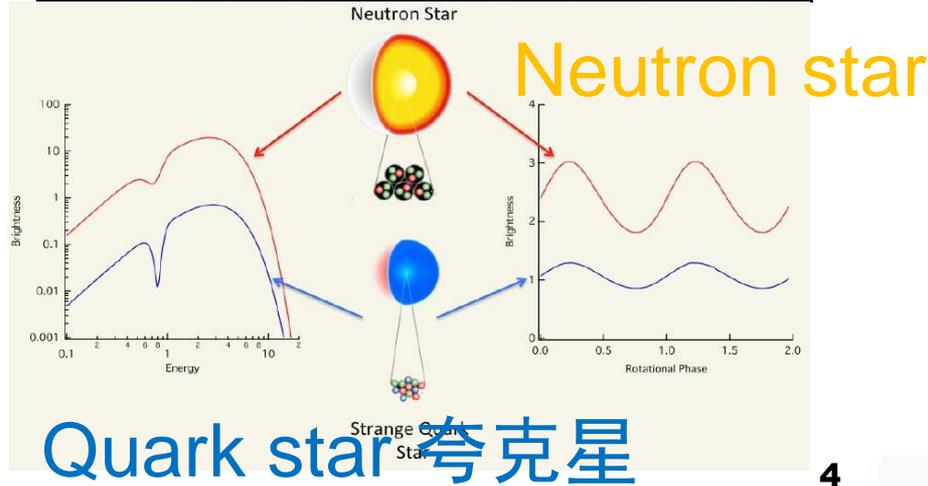
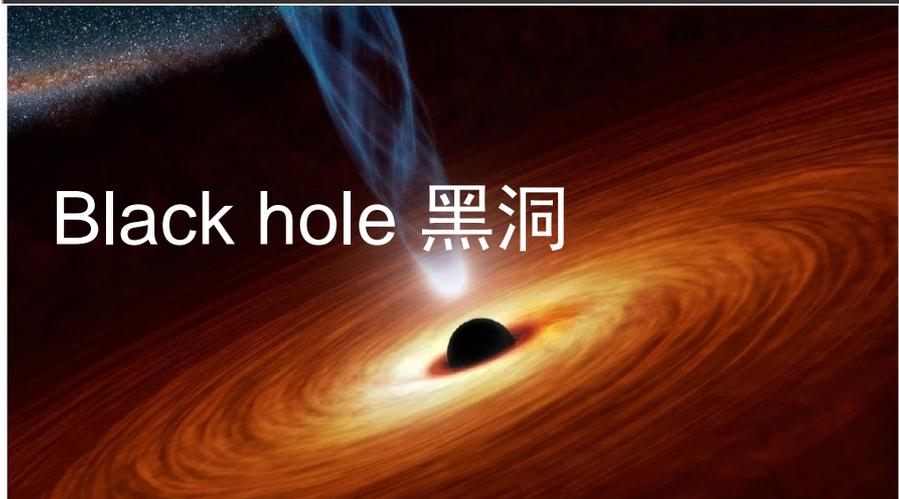
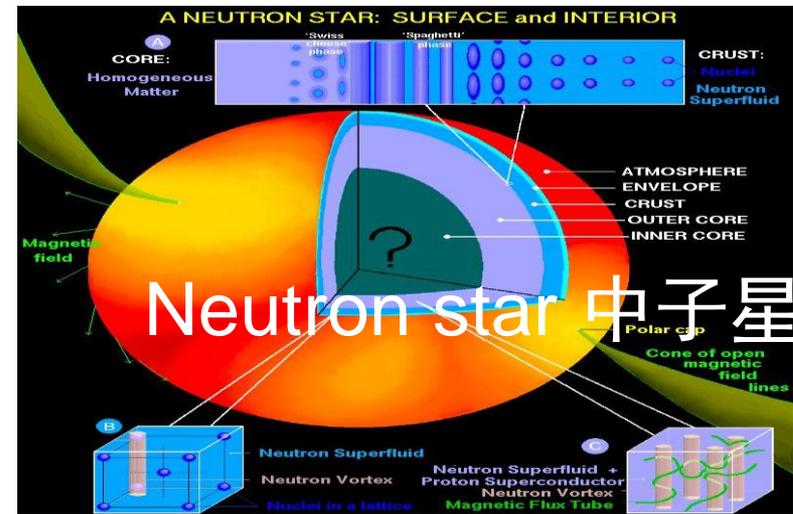
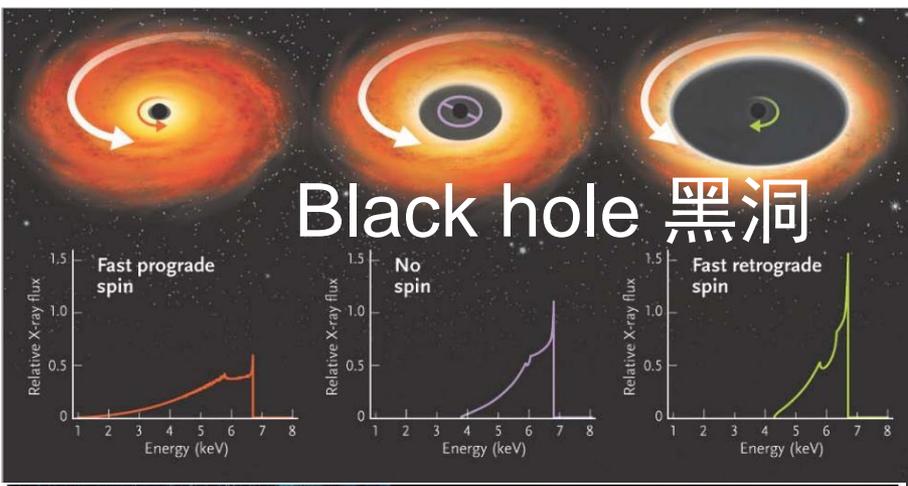
(2) Introduction





eXTP Introduction

(3) Scientific Themes



I. Strategy for China's Space Science

(1) China's Space Activities

◆ Chinese government released the 4th version of the white book “China’ s Aerospace” in Dec. 2016.

2016年12月，中国政府发布了第四版《中国的航天》白皮书



China's Space Activities





I. Strategy for China's Space Science

(1) China's Space Activities

- ◆ Outline the main progress of China's aerospace enterprise over the last five years.
- ◆ Present the developing vision of making China a strong country in aerospace from all aspects.

中国航天白皮书梳理了中国航天事业近5年的主要进展，提出了全面建成航天强国的发展愿景

未來五年中國航天重大工程

- 2017年上半年**
發射「天舟一號」貨運飛船與「天宮二號」空間實驗室進行交會對接、交收和艙外貨物運輸和補給等關鍵技術
- 2017年年底**
發射「嫦娥五號」月球探測器，實現區域軟著陸及採樣返回
- 2018年前後**
發射「嫦娥四號」月球探測器，實現人類探測器在月球背面首次軟著陸
- 2018年**
北斗全球系統將向「一帶一路」沿線及周邊國家提供基本服務
- 2020年前後**
完成35顆衛星發射組網，將全球用戶服務
- 2020年**
發射首顆火星探測器，實現探測和巡視聯合探測，開展火星探測器間、小行星探測等工作
- 研發發射「實踐十三號」**
全球二氧化碳探測等技術試驗衛星、開展新型電推進、激光通信等關鍵技術試驗驗證

◀嫦娥三號拍攝的月面照片 資料圖片

▶北斗衛星導航成功發射 資料圖片

◀中國火星車設計圖 資料圖片

《2016中國航天白皮書》重點

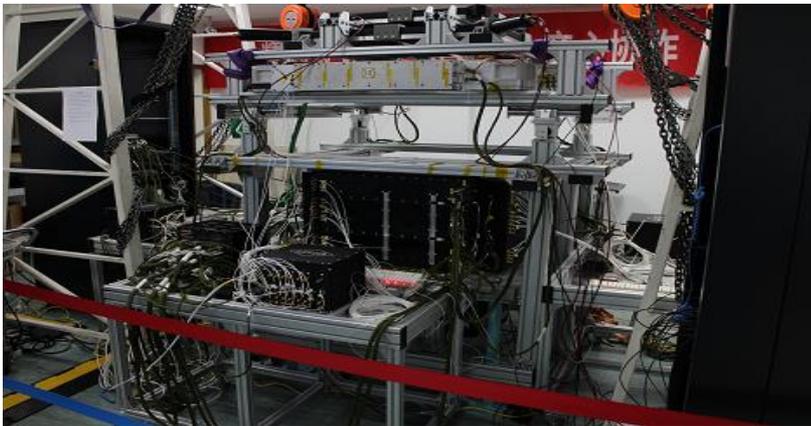
回首過去	展望未來
<p>2011年以來中國航天事業持續快速發展，自主創新能力顯著增強，進入空間能力大幅提升，空間基礎設施不斷完善</p> <p>載人 航天 北斗衛星 導航系統 月球 探測 高分辨率 對地觀測 系統等</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 加快航天強國建設步伐，持續提升航天工業基礎能力，加強關鍵技術攻關和前沿技術研究 ● 基本建成空間基礎設施體系，深入展開空間科學研究，推動空間科學、空間技術、空間應用全面發展 ● 繼續實施載人航天、月球探測、新一代運載火箭等重大工程 ● 將在「一帶一路」空間信息走廊建設、全球國家遙感衛星星座建設等重點領域積極開展國際合作 (資料來源：《6》社)

I. Strategy for China's Space Science

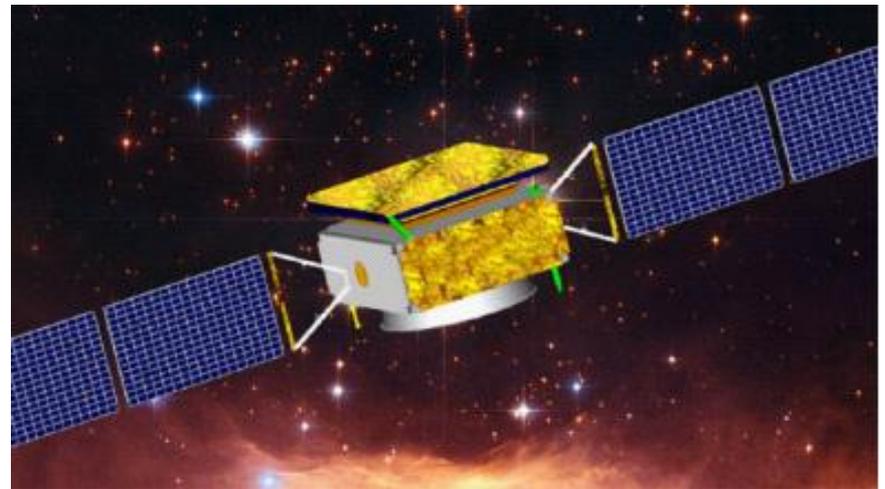
(2) Dark Matter Particle Explorer (DAMPE)

◆ Detect mainly cosmic high energy electrons and gamma-rays

暗物质粒子探测卫星用于探测宇宙高能电子及高能伽马射线



Payload Qualification Test



DAMPE

I. Strategy for China's Space Science

(3) SJ-10 microgravity recoverable satellite (SJ-10)

◆ Implement the experiments in microgravity and complex space radiation environment

在微重力和复杂空间辐射环境中，实践十号返回式卫星开展相关空间科学实验和研究

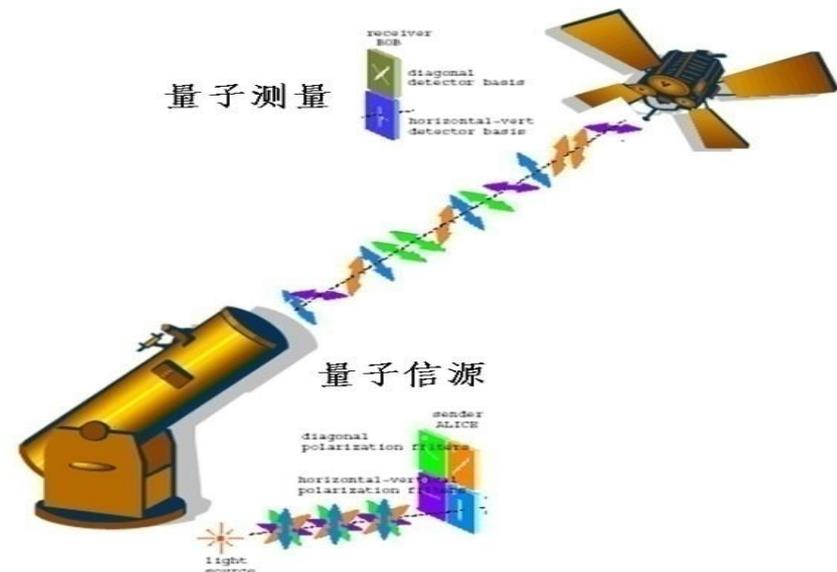
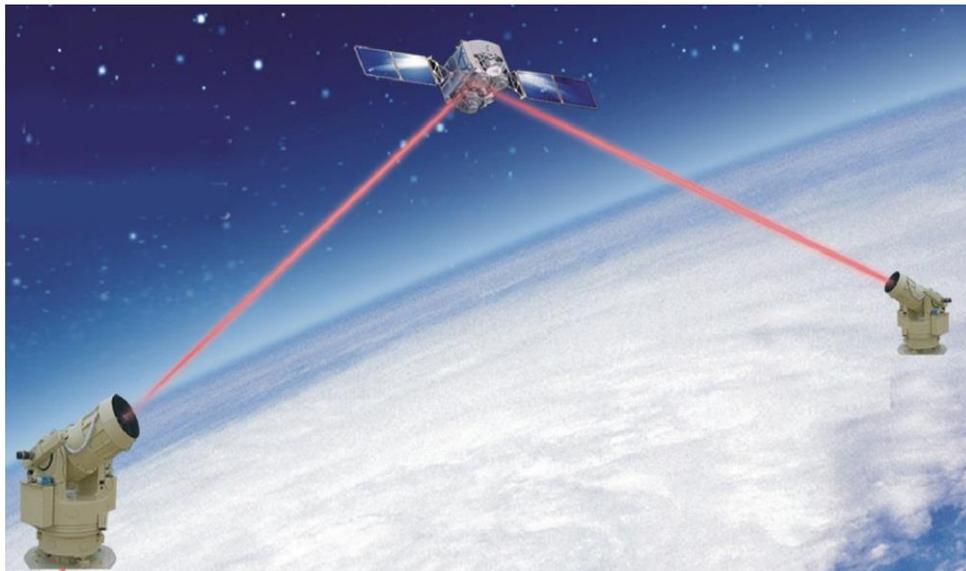


I. Strategy for China's Space Science

(4) Quantum Experiments Scientific Satellite (QUESS)

◆ Carry out **quantum key, entanglement and teleportation experiments** at space scale

量子科学实验卫星开展空间尺度上的量子密钥传输、量子纠缠分发及量子隐形传态科学实验和研究



I. Strategy for China's Space Science

(5) Chang'e Lunar Probe

◆ Change'e Lunar Probe 3 was launched in Dec. 2nd, 2013, the **lunar soft landing** was achieved.

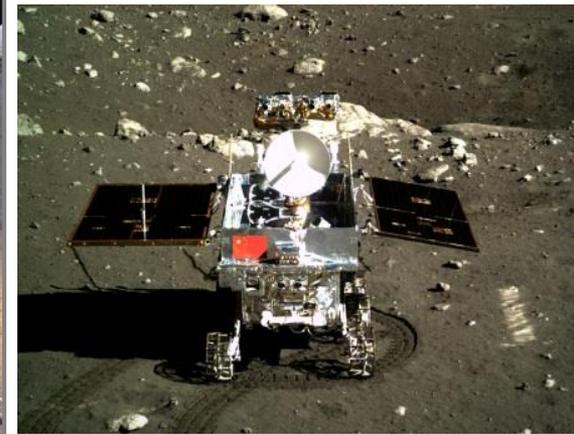
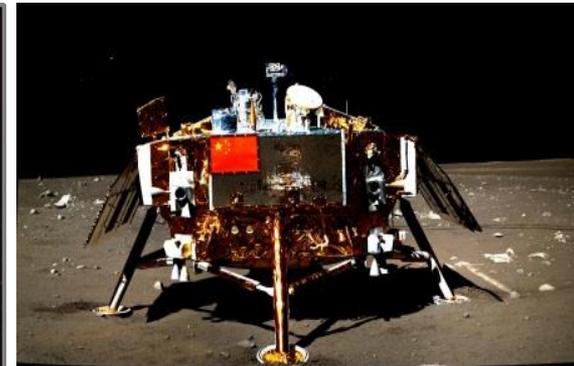
◆ Change'e 5 will be launched in second half of 2017.

2013年12月2日，嫦娥三号成功发射，首次实现月面软着陆。

嫦娥五号计划于2017年下半年发射，并采样返回。



Chang'e 5

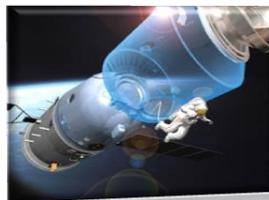


Chang'e 3

I. Strategy for China's Space Science

(6) Shenzhou Spacecraft and TG-1

- ◆ Carry out a series of space science experiments
开展一系列空间科学实验



Humanmission
(accomplished)
载人航天任务 (已完成)

Spacelab
(accomplished)
空间实验室 (已完成)

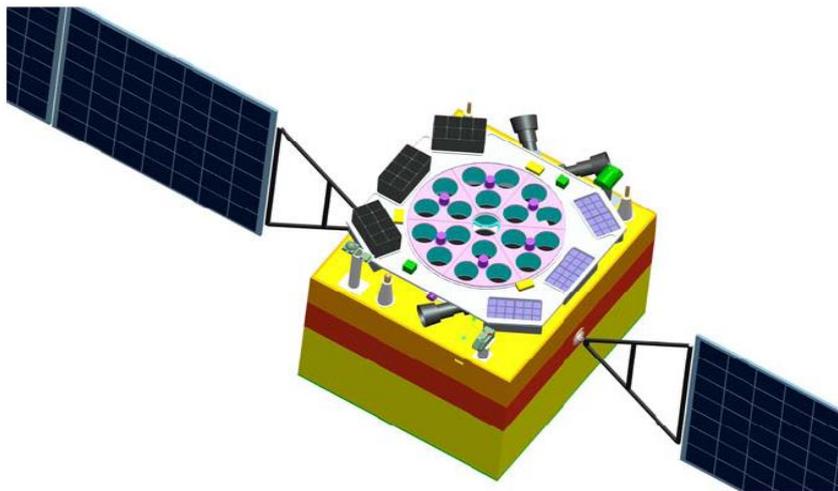
Chinese Space Station
(by 2022)
中国空间站



I. Strategy for China's Space Science

(7) Hard X-ray Modulation Telescope (HXMT)

- ◆ Project was started in March 2011
- ◆ Go into Phase B in December 2011
- ◆ Go into Phase C in December 2013
- ◆ To be launched in 2017
- ◆ 2011年3月，项目立项
- ◆ 2011年12月，进入方案阶段
- ◆ 2013年12月，进入初样阶段
- ◆ 预计2017年择机发射



HXMT (硬X射线调制望远镜)



I. Strategy for China's Space Science

(8) China's Space Science Programming

- ◆ Select some new space science satellite projects
- ◆ Reinforce basic and applied research
- ◆ Make important discoveries and breakthroughs in space science frontiers
- ◆ To deepen our understanding of the universe

中国空间科学计划将遴选并启动实施一批新的空间科学卫星项目，加强基础应用研究，在空间科学前沿领域取得重大发现和突破，深化人类对宇宙的认识



II. International Cooperation

■ China has signed more than 100 space cooperation agreements with 30 countries, space agencies and international organizations.

中国与30个国家、空间机构和国际组织签署了超过100个空间合作协议



国际合作网络

International Cooperation Network

II. International Cooperation

(1) Communication Satellites



LAOSAT-1 (老挝一号)



Belarus Sat-1 (白俄一号)

- China has successfully launched several communication satellites with international cooperation
 - Satellites are delivered and turned-over to European, Asian and African users
- 成功发射多颗国际合作的通信卫星
向欧、亚和非洲广大用户提供卫星在轨交付服务

II. International Cooperation

(2) China- Brazil Space Cooperation



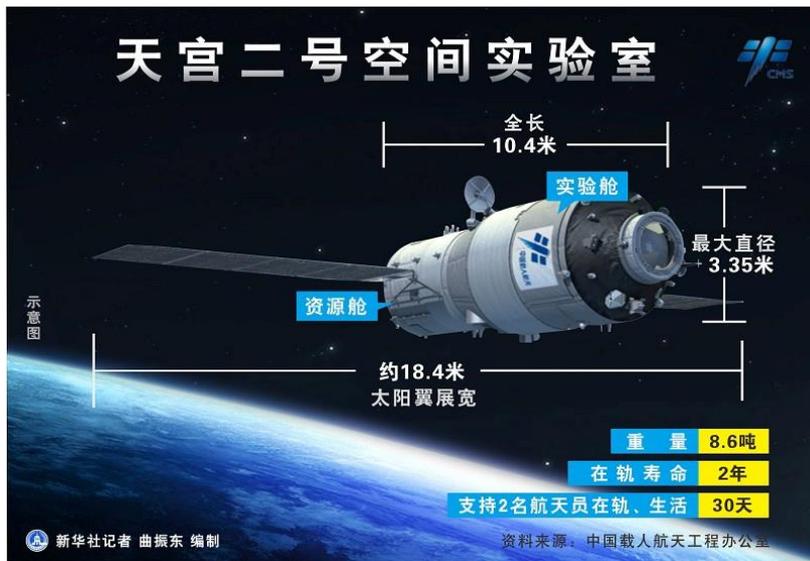
CBERS-04

- Governmental Agreement on CBERS cooperation signed on July, 1988
- 5 CBERS satellites were jointly developed

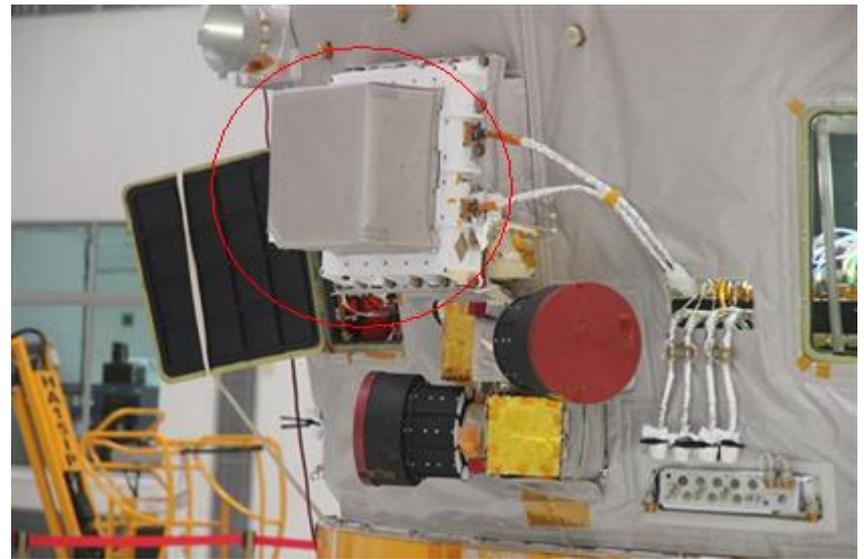
中巴地球资源卫星政府间合作协议于1988年7月签署
规划了5颗资源卫星

II. International Cooperation

(3) TG-2 Space Cooperation



TG-2



POLAR on TG-2

- China-Switzerland gamma-ray burst polarization experiment (POLAR) has been working successfully on China's TG-2 spacelab, and detected gamma-ray bursts, solar X-ray flares and pulsed signals from the Crab pulsar

中瑞联合研制的伽玛暴偏振探测仪已成功观测到伽玛暴、太阳X射线暴和蟹状星云脉冲星的脉冲信号

II. International Cooperation

(4) China-Italy electro-magnetic monitoring experiment satellite (CSES/Limadou)

- ◆ Provide important observational data to the electro-magnetic field of the earth
- ◆ To be launched in the second half of 2017

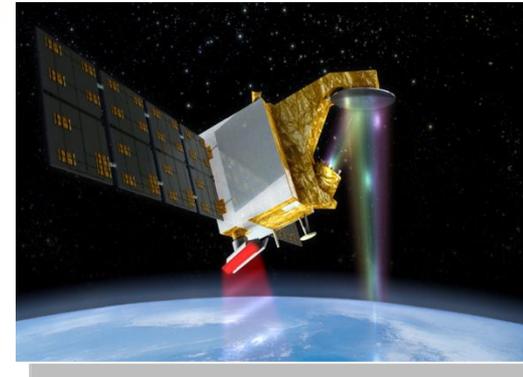
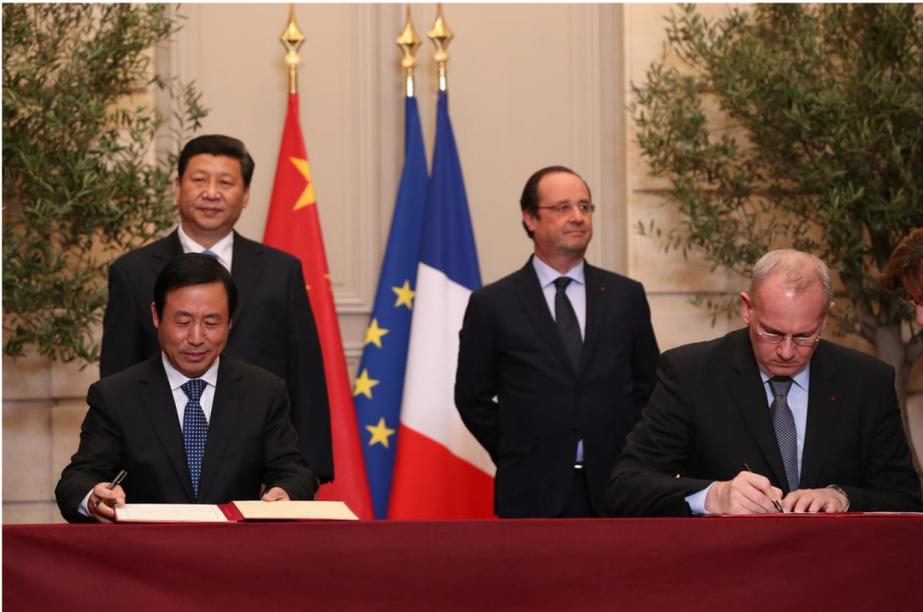
中意电磁监测试验卫星计划于今年下半年实施发射，为地球电磁场的研究提供重要观测数据



CSES/Limadou to be launched in 2017

II. International Cooperation

(5) China-France Cooperation



CFOSAT, to be launched
in 2018 中法海洋卫星



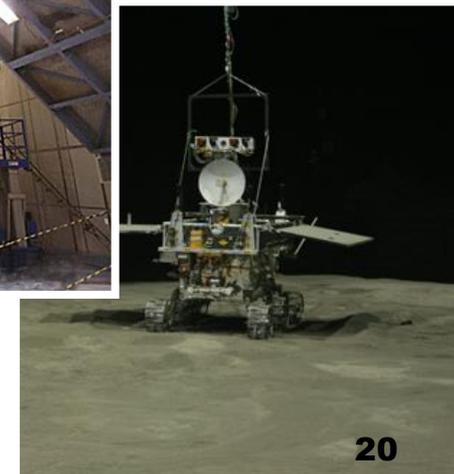
SVOM, to be launched
in 2021 中法天文卫星

II. International Cooperation

(6) Lunar Exploration

- ◆ Breakout key technologies for lunar exploration; obtain the full moon map and basic data of moon environment; Construct the basic facilities for research;
- ◆ Master the key technologies for sampling automatically;

通过月球探测工程，突破了一些月球探测的关键技术；获得全月图和月球环境基本数据，掌握自动采样的关键技术。

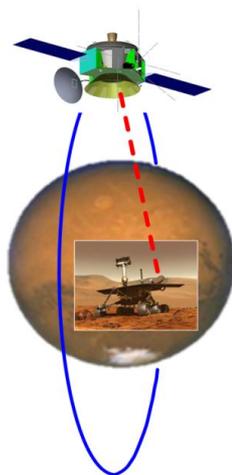
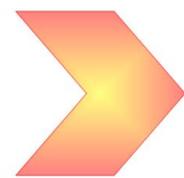
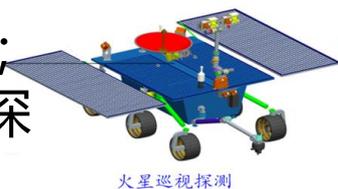
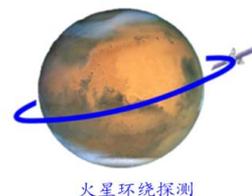


II. International Cooperation

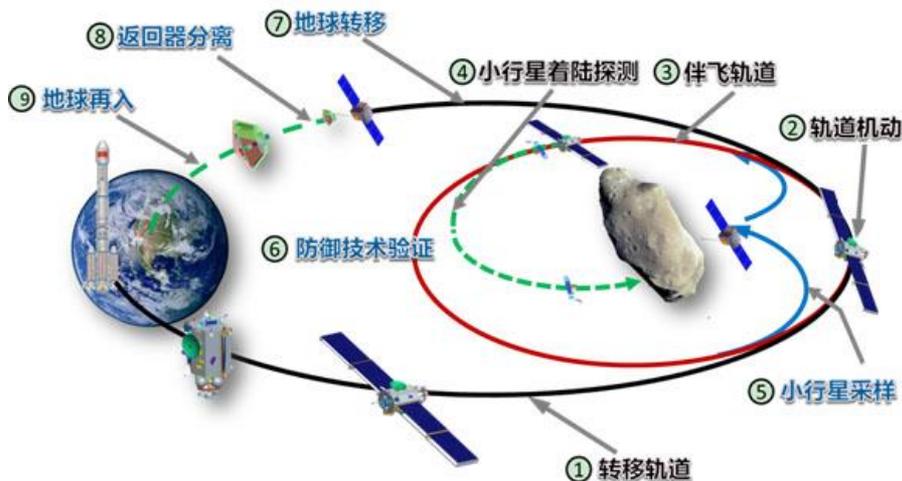
(7) MARS and Deep Space Exploration

- ◆ Implement the MARS surround and patrol missions around 2020.
- ◆ Carrying out the demonstration work for deep space exploration

在2020年，实施首次火星探测器发射任务；
2021年，完成火星环绕和巡视任务；正在开展深
空探测的论证工作。



Exploration of MARS



Exploration of Asteroid



III. The Outlook for future eXTP

(1) eXTP status & preliminary schedule

- 2011-2016: background study (Phase 0/A1)
 - XTP+LOFT → eXTP
- 2017.1-2017.12: international coordination and preliminary design (Phase A2)
 - China-Europe Joint Steering Committee, Joint Science Committee and Joint Mission Study Team
 - Formal approval in CNSA and ESA (and member states)
- 2018.1-2018.12: Detailed design (Phase B)
- 2019.1-2021.12: Space qualification model (Phase C)
- 2022.1-2023.12: flight model (Phase D)
- 2024: launch; 2025-2035: science observation



III. The Outlook for future eXTP

(2) International Astronomy in 2025-2030

可见光

X射线

伽玛射线

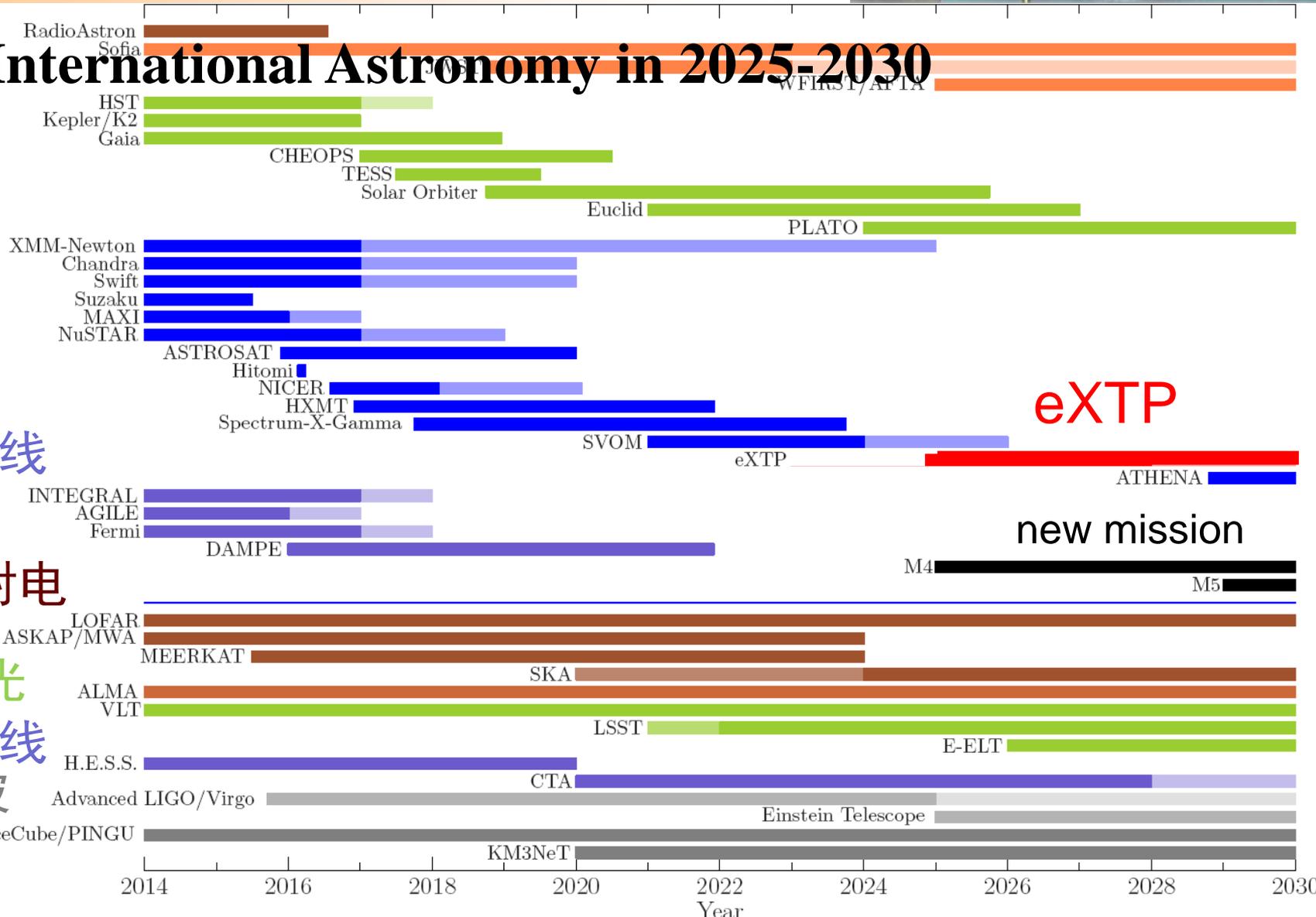
地面射电

可见光

伽玛射线

引力波

中微子



eXTP

new mission

2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 2024 2026 2028 2030
Year

III. The Outlook for future eXTP

(3) Wenchang Satellite Launch Center (WSLC)

- ◆ First coastal launch center
- ◆ Built in 2014
- ◆ Long March-5, Long March-7 were launched here in 2016

首个滨海发射场，于2014年完成建设；
2016年，长征五号、长征七号运载火箭在这里
完成首飞任务。





谢谢

Thank You!

