

# The Status of Current and Future CNSA Earth Observing System

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# Outline

- Introduction
- Status of Current CNSA EOS
- Status of Future CNSA EOS
- Conclusion

## Introduction

- Technology and application of satellite remote sensing has been extended rapidly in China.
- CNSA'S EOS includes **FY series satellites, ZY series satellites, HY series satellites, and environment and disaster small satellite constellation (HJ).**
- Meanwhile, China is also developing the ground receiving and processing system of EOS.

## Current Earth Observing system

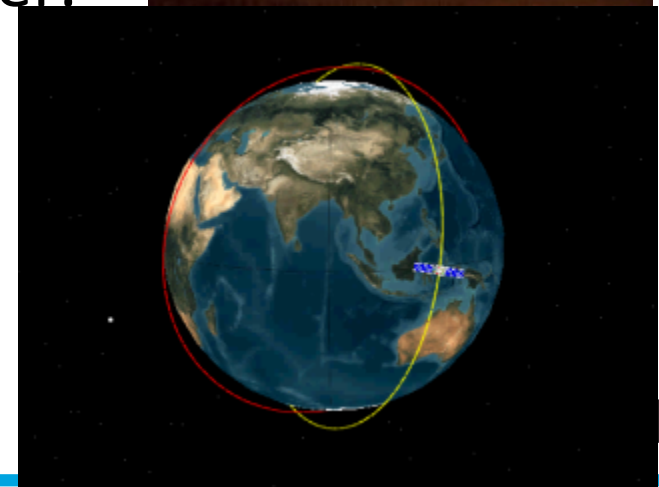
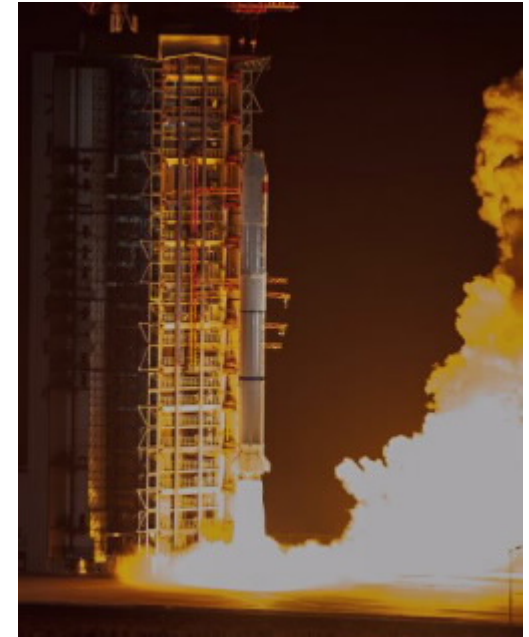
Nine satellites are operating in orbit, including FY-3A, FY-3B, **HY-1B, HY-2, HJ-1A/B/C, ZY-3 and GF-1.**

Satellites	Space Agency	Equator Crossing Time + Altitude	Launch Date	Instrument	Status, applications and other information
HY-1B	CNSA	10:30 (D) 798 km	04/07	4-band CCD Camera Ocean Colour and Temperature Scanner	Ocean colour and temperature monitoring
HJ-1A	CNSA	10:30 (D) 650 km	06/09/2008	Two 4-band CCD camera, Hyperspectral camera	Land, resource and environment monitoring
HJ-1B	CNSA	10:30 (D) 650 km	06/09/2008	Two 4-band CCD camera, IR camera	Land, resource and environment monitoring
HJ-1C	CNSA	06:00 (D) 500 km	19/11/2012	S band SAR	On-orbit test stage Land, Ocean and environment monitoring
HY-2	CNSA,	06:00 (D) 964 km	16/08/2011	Altimeter, MW radiometer, Scatterometer	Ocean dynamics environment monitoring
ZY-3	CNSA	10:30(D)	09/01/2012	3-D mapping camera, multi-spectral imager	mapping. Land monitoring
GF-1	CNSA	10:30(D)	26/04/2013	2-meter pan,8-meter multi-spectral imager and 16-meter imager with wide field	Land, resource and environment monitoring

## Current Earth Observing system

# HJ-1 Small satellite constellation

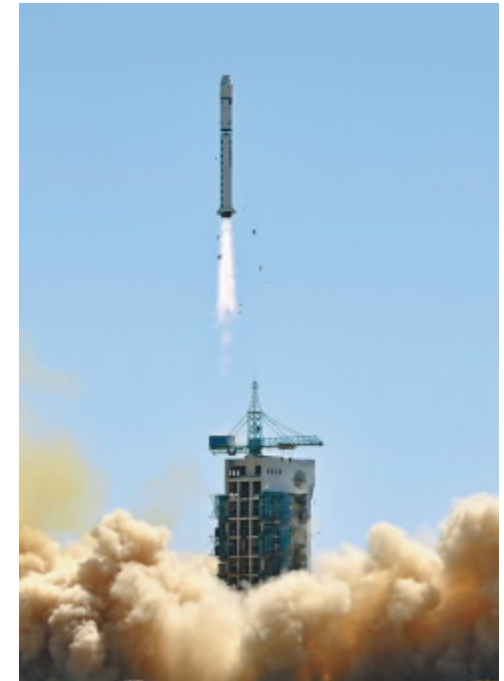
- HJ-1C was launched at Nov.16 2013,it is done on-orbit-test.
- The constellation of HJ-1 is built up,which provides 2-day cover with 30 multispectral imager,4-day revisit with 150meter or 300meter infrared imager and S-band imager.
- It is good at monitoring environment and disaster.



## Current Earth Observing system

# GF-1

- GF-1 was launched at April 26, 2012.
- It can provide 2-meter pan imager, 8-meter/16-meter imager.
- The 16-meter imager owns 800-kilometer wide field, which will continue the data of HJ-1A/B for monitoring environment and disaster.



## Future Earth Observing System

Five satellite will be launched in recent three years, including FY-4, **CBERS-03/04**, and **CFOSAT**.

Satellites	Space Agency	Equator Crossing Time + Altitude	Launch Date	Instrument	Status, applications and other information
CBERS-3	CNSA + AEB	10:30 (A) 778 km	end of 2013	PAN CCD camera, MUX CCD camera IRMSS, WFI	Phase D Land, resource and environment monitoring
CBERS-4	CNSA +AEB	10:30 (A) 778 km	2015	PAN CCD camera, MUX CCD camera IRMSS, WFI	Phase D Land, resource and environment monitoring
CFOSAT	CNSA+ CNES	07:00(D) ~600Km	2015	SCAT (Scatterometer) SWIM (Directional Wave spectrum form)	Phase C Ocean dynamics environment monitoring

## Future Earth Observing System

- CBERS 03/04 will provide 5-meter pan imager .10-meter/20-meter multi-spectral imager,40-meter/80-meter infrared imager and 73-meter multi-spectral wide-field imager, which can continue the quickly-revisit products from HJ-1A/B with GF-1.
- CFOSAT will be launched at the end of 2015.It will continue partly function of HY-2, and improve monitoring characteristics of ocean dynamics environment with HY-2.



## Conclusion

- CNSA will assess the capability of R&D on-orbit and future satellite, and attempt to improve it by new space program.
- CNSA is devoted into the transformation from R&D satellite to operating satellites.
- CNSA will continue to share experience with CGMS members, and make more contribution for the optimization of Globe Earth Observing System.

# Thanks for your attentions !

