China's Earth Observing Satellites

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Chinese Satellites and Spacecrafts	
Meteorological Satellite	
Polar Orbit FY-1 A, B, C, D	4
Geo-stationary FY-2A, 2B, 2C	3
Marine Satellite HY-1	2
Resource Satellite (CBERS, Beijing, Tsinghua)	9
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Spacecrafts SZ-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7,8,9	9
Tiangong-1	1

Four EO satellite Series in China



Satellite Type	Satellite	Payload	Spectral ranges	Spatial resolution (m)	Swath width (km)	Revisit rate (d)	Launch time
	CBERS-1-01 /02	CCD/WFI	VIS/NIR	20/258	120/890	26/5	14.10.1999/21.10.2003
		Infrared Scanner	VIS/SWIR/TIR	78/156	120	26	
Resource	CBERS-1-01 /02B	CCD/WFI	VIS/NIR	20/258	113/890	26/5	29.10.2007
-Series		High-Resolution Camera	VIS	2.36	27	104	
	ZY-3-01	CCD	VIS/NIR	6/2.1	52/51	59/5	09.01.2012
		Forward/Back-looking Camera	VIS	3.5	52	59/5	
	HJ1-1A	CCD/Hyperspectral Imager	VIS/NIR	30/100	700/50	4	
Environment	UU1 1D	CCD	VIS/NIR	30	700	4	06.09.2008
-Series	IIJ1-IB	Infrared Multispectral Camera	IR	150/300	720	4	
	HJ-1C	Synthetic Aperture Radar	-	5 (single look) * 20 (4 looks)	40-strip mode/ 100-scan mode	4	-
	FY-1A/B	MVISR	VIS/NIR/TIR	1100/4000	2860	-	06.09.1988/03.09.1990
	FY-1C/D	MVISR	VIS/IR	1100/4000	3100	12	10.05.1999/15.05.2002
		HEPD	-	-	-	-	
	FY-2A/B/C/	VISSR	VIS/IR	1250/5000/5760	-	30/25.5	10.06.1997/25.06.2000/
Meteorological	FY-3A/B	IRAS/VISSR/MERSI	VIS/IR	17km/1100/250-1000	2800	5.5	27.05.2008/ 04.11.2010
- Series		MWTS	EHF/U-band	15km/50-75km	2700	-	
		MWRI	X/Ku/K/Ka/W-band	15-85km	1400	-	
		ERM/SIM	UV/VIS/IR	-	-	-	
		SBUS/TOU	UV	200km/50km	-	-	
		Space Environment Monitor	-	-	-	-	
Ocean-Series	HY-1A/B	COCTS/CZI	VIS/IR/NIR	1100/250	1600/3000/500	3/1/7	15.05.2002/11.04.2007
	HY-2	Radar Altimeter	C/Ku-band	-	-	14	16.08.2011
		Microwave Scatterometer	Ku-band	-	1350/1700	1	
		SMR/CMR	C/X/K/Ka-band	-	1600	1	

Note: VIS: Visible; SWIR: Short-wave Infrared; IR: Infrared; NIR: Near Infrared; TIR: Thermal Infrared; EHF: Extremely High Frequency; UV: Ultraviolet; WFI: Wide Field Imager; IRMSS: Infrared Multispectral Scanner; MVISR: Multichannel Visible and IR Scanning Radiometer; HEPD: High Energy Particle Detector; VISSR: Visible and Infrared Spin Scan-Radiometer; IRAS: Infrared Atmospheric Sounder; MERSI: Medium Resolution Spectral Imager; MWTS: Microwave Temperature Sounder; ERM: Earth Radiation Measurement; SIM: Solar Irradiation Monitor; SBUS: Solar Backscattering UV Sounder; TOU: Total Ozone Unit; COCTS: Chinese Ocean Color and Temperature Scanner; CZI: Coastal Zone Imager; SMR: Scanning Microwave Radiometer; CMR: Calibrated Microwave Radiometer.

CBERS:China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellites

- ZY-1 (ZiYuan-1), also known as China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite (CBERS-1), is an earth observation satellite developed by China and Brazil jointly, launched Oct., 1999.
- CBERS-02A, 02B had been launched in past years
- CBERS Instruments:
 - Five bands CCD Camera; 20-m resolution; 113 km swath;
 - Four bands IR Multi-Spectral Scanner; 80–160–m resolution; 120–km swath;
 - Two bands Wide-Field Imager (WFI); 260-m resolution; 900-km swath.







"Resource - 3" Satellite



It is the *first* high-resolution 3D mapping satellite in China, provides a new data source for the national basic geographic mapping and data updating.



11 Jan. 2012, 2.1m resolution image map of Dalian, China (NASMG), Location for Google Earth Screenshot

- 3-line array mapping camera, proving front, rear ground resolution of 3.5m panchromatic image;
- Face image with a ground resolution of 2.1m panchromatic;
- Multispectral camera, providing face image with the ground resolution multi-spectral 5.8m;
- High accuracy geometry positioning, high-quality imaging satellite images.

CEBRS - 03/04

- Life : 3years ;
- Power of end of life is 2300W;
- **CCD:** resolution 5m 10m and 20m;
- Infrared: resolution 40 / 80m;
- WFI: resolution 73m;
- CBERS-03 will be launched in 2013;
- CBERS-04 will be launched in 2015







HJ Sat.: Small Satellite Constellation



The first stage: **3** satellites

2 optical satellites+ 1 SAR satellites

HJ-1-A/B、HJ-1-C

HJ-1-C

The second stage: 8 satellites

HJ-1-A/B

4 optical satellites+4 SAR satellites

HJ - 1C

Parameters of HJ – 1C

item	Performance
Orbot hight	\sim 500km
□weight	\sim 690kg
□size	1200mm×1200mm×3000mm
□band:	S band
□Ground resolution:	5m (single),20m (4 view)
□Band width:	40km (strip) , 100km (scan)
□Radiation resolution:	3dB
Dpolarization	VV
□Incident angle:	25~47°
□life:	3 years







Oceanic Satellites-HY Series



HY-1 Satellite

To detect the marine nvironmental parameters of the China Seas

- Chlorophyll concentration
- suspended sediment concentration
- dissolved organic matter, pollutants
- sea surface temperature



Orbit type	Near Circular and near sun-synchronous
Equator crossing time	8:53-10:10am (descending node)
Altitude	798km
Inclination	98.8 deg
Period	100.8 minute
Repeat observation period	3days for COCTS, 7days for CCD
Mass	367kg
Payload	COCTS and CCD
Attitude control	3 axis stabilized
Downlink frequency	X-band
Design life	2 years
Memory recorder on board	80Mbyte (can record 18 minute COCTS data)

10-band Chinese Ocean Color and Temperature Scanner (COCTS), 8VNIR, 2TIR, 1.1km

- 4-band CCD 0.42-0.89µm, 250m
- Launched on 15th May, 2002

Oceanic Satellites-HY Series

HY-2 Satellite

To globally observe dynamic ocean environment parameters

FOUR microwave instruments into

- The HY-2 satellite altimeter provides sea surface height, significant wave height and sea surface wind
- The HY-2 scatterometer provides SSW fields.
- Also, it can provide sea surface temperature, water vapor and liquid water content

Launched on 16th August, 2011





Scientific Experiment Sat.for CO₂ Monitoring

- Scientific Experiment Satellite for Global CO2 monitoring
- Monitoring and Application Demonstration" launched by the National High-Tech Development Program
- Payload of the satellite:
 - High spectra of CO₂ detector
 - Aerosol detector

It is China's first satellite for global CO_2 monitoring, and scheduled for launch in 2014.

(MOST)

Electromagnetic & Earthquake Satellite

Electromagnetic & earthquake satellite used monitoring electromagnetic field changes forecast the earthquake.

- Small satellite platform;
 3 weight magnetic monitor and 3 weight electronic monitor;
- Electron feature monitor and proton feature monitor;GPS monitor in ionization.



"Beidou" Satellite Navigation System





- Providing continuous navigation information and timing.
- 10 satellites have been launched with positioning accuracy 10m.
- Till 2020, the system will form a network with a 5 geostationary orbit and 30 nongeostationary orbit satellites to achieve global coverage.



Compass Operational Concept



"Beidou" Satellite Navigation Operation Diagram

Satellite Data Receiving Stations



Area covered by Miyun Receiving Station (upper-right), Kashgar Receiving Station(middle-left) and Sanya Receiving Station (lower-right)







Over 2.50 million scenes of satellite data have been acquired and preserved at CEODE since 1986, providing a precious database for the earth observation . Satellite Data Received by CEODE: past and present

	Satellite	Country	Period	Reception Station
	LANDSAT-5	USA	1986-	Miyun, Kashgar
	JERS-1 SAR	Japan	1993-1998	Miyun
	ERS-1	ESA	1993-2000	Miyun
	ERS-2	ESA	1996-2011	Miyun
Int	SPOT-1	France	1998-2002	Miyun
ernat	SPOT-2	France	1998-2009	Miyun, Kashgar
tiona	RADARSAT-1	Canada	1999-	Miyun
al Sa	SPOT-4	France	2000-	Miyun, Kashgar
Itelli	LANDSAT-7	USA	2000-2004	Miyun
tes	SPOT-5	France	2002-	Miyun
	ENVISAT	ESA	2003-2012	Miyun
	RESOURCESAT-1	India	2005-	Miyun, Kashgar
	RADARSAT-2	Canada	2008-	Miyun, Kashgar, Sanya
	THEOS	Thailand	2011-	Miyun, Kashgar, Sanya
	CBERS-01	China	1999-2003	Miyun
Dor	CBERS-02	China	2003-2008	Miyun
nest	CBERS-02B	China	2007-2010	Miyun
ic Satell	HJ-1A	China	2008-	Miyun, Kashgar, Sanya
	HJ-1B	China	2008-	Miyun, Kashgar, Sanya
ites	ZY-02C	China	2011-	Miyun, Kashgar, Sanya
	ZY-3	China	2012-	Miyun, Kashgar, Sanya

Spacecraft Program 任务路线图 1999年 2003年 1999年11月20日6时30分,神舟一号飞船 2003年10月15日,我国第一艘载人飞船 在酒泉卫星发射基地顺利升空,经过 神舟五号成功发射。中国首位航天员杨 利伟... 2 2001年 1992年 1995年 1997年 2002年 1999年 2003年 2005年 2008年 2010年 2011年



"Tiangong-1" Space Station

- On 29 Sep. 2011, "Tiangong-1" space station started 2-year mission.
- On 18 Jun. 2012, "Shenzhou-9" spacecraft successfully docked with "Tiangong-1" space station.



北京时间

2012-06-18

001-19:20:46

天宫一号运行!

262-16:41



A High-resolution Earth Observing System



- Satellite, stratospheric airship, and airborne observation systems.
- Ground service network: data center, and application facilities.
- Space- aerial -in situ observation systems

From: http://www.cnsa.gov.cn/n1081/n7499/n108303/index.html



Chinese Academy of Sciences

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Space Science & Technology in China: A Roadmap to 2050



Book on Space S/T in China: A Roadmap to 2050









Thanks !











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