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Open-Loop Tracking Plays Important Role in Chinese Chang'E Lunar Exploration Missions

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Three Phase of Chinese Lunar Exploration

研制和发射“嫦娥一号”是中国月球探测工程的“第一步”

中国探月工程分为三个阶段

绕

Orbiting CE-1
2004-2009

一期

研制和发射月球探测卫星，实施绕月探测

落

Landing CE-2/3
2010-2013

二期

进行首次月球软着陆和自动巡视勘测

回

Sampling Return CE-4/5
2014-2018

三期

进行首次月球样品自动取样返回

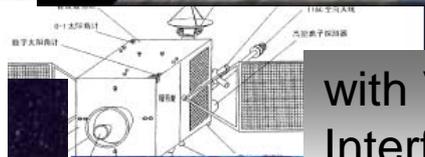
王永卓 编制 新华社发

Launching 2007-10-24 18:05BJST

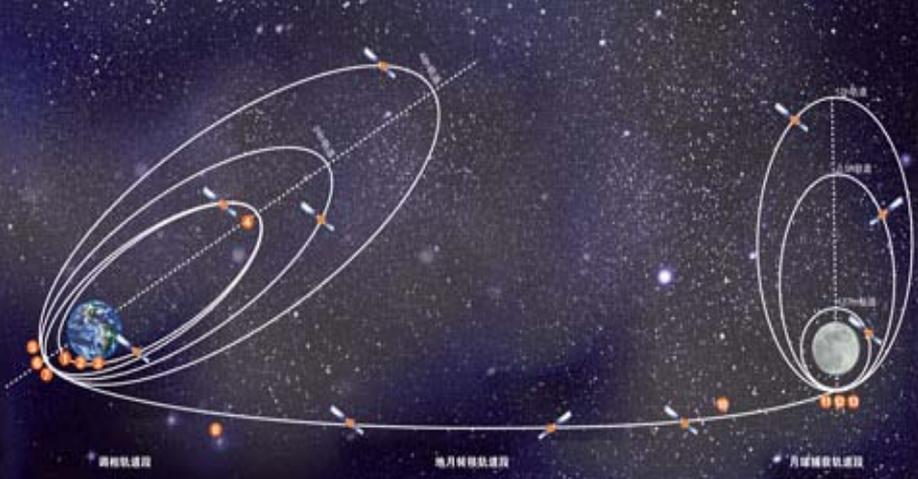


2007-11-5
11:37 BJST
200km lunar
polar orbiter

red points: real time monitoring the flying status



Chang'e tracking network with Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) system included



● 天文观测站
 ● 航天测控网
 ● 远望号测量船



VLBI for lunar and planetary exploration



2006.5 USB + VLBI was adopted to track ESA Smart-1 mission in China, with the support from ESA.

After that, in July 2006, at the 8th ILEWG International Conference on Exploration and Utilization of the Moon Lunar Beijing, meeting declaration appointed :

“ To promote use of standardized telecommunications, navigation, and VLBI support for future orbiter, lander and rover missions. “

IVS also set up working group 6th for VLBI on Space Science Application



中国探月
CLEP

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VLBI and Error Calibrating

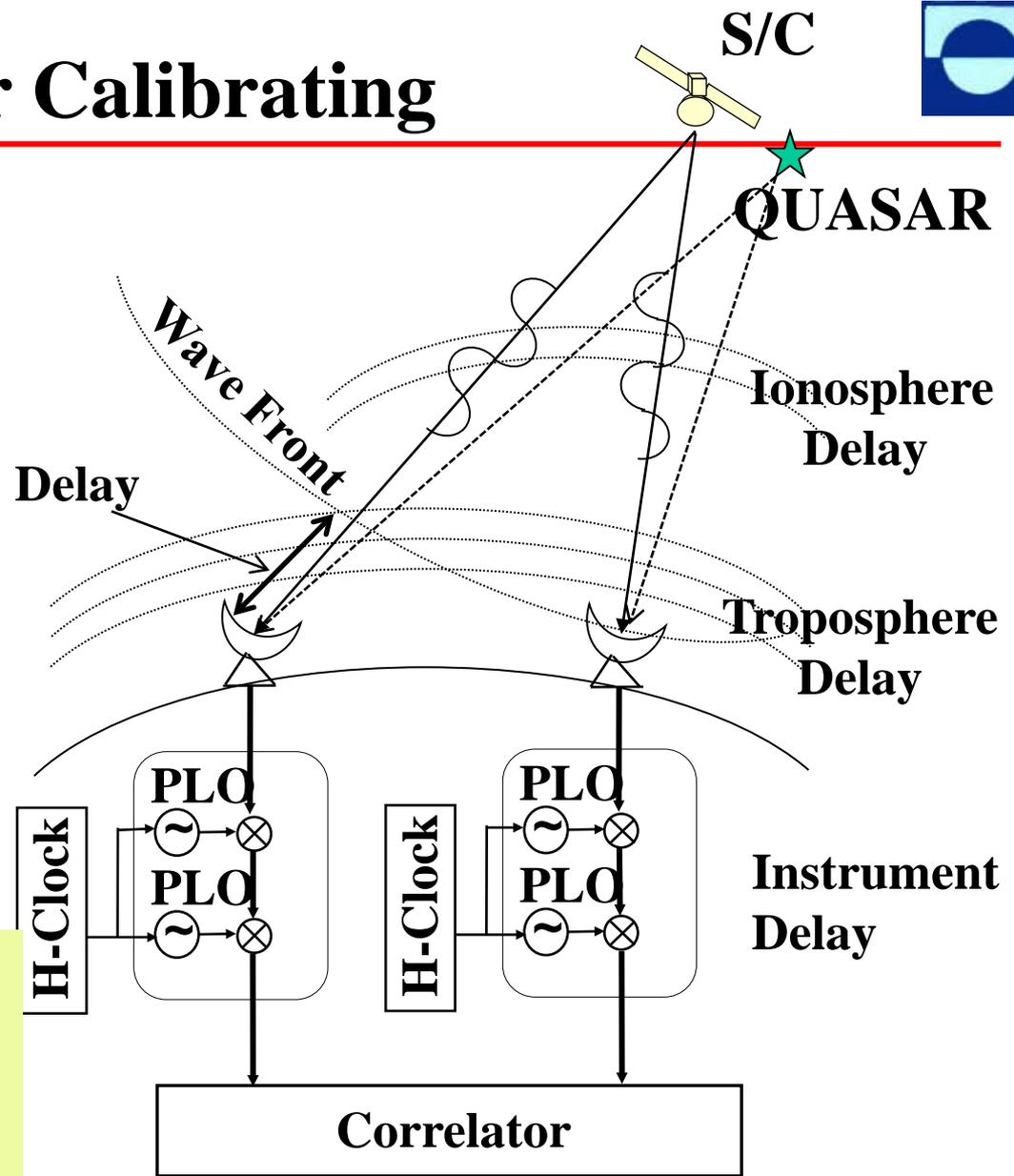
VLBI Obs.: Time Delay



Error from: Atm,
Iono, Instrument



Delta Obs. Between
S/C and QUASAR to
Remove Errors



CVN has contributed to the orbit monitoring of the CE-1 satellite for all the stages including phase, transfer, capture, mission and landing.



Current status of CVN

Urumqi
25m, in 1993

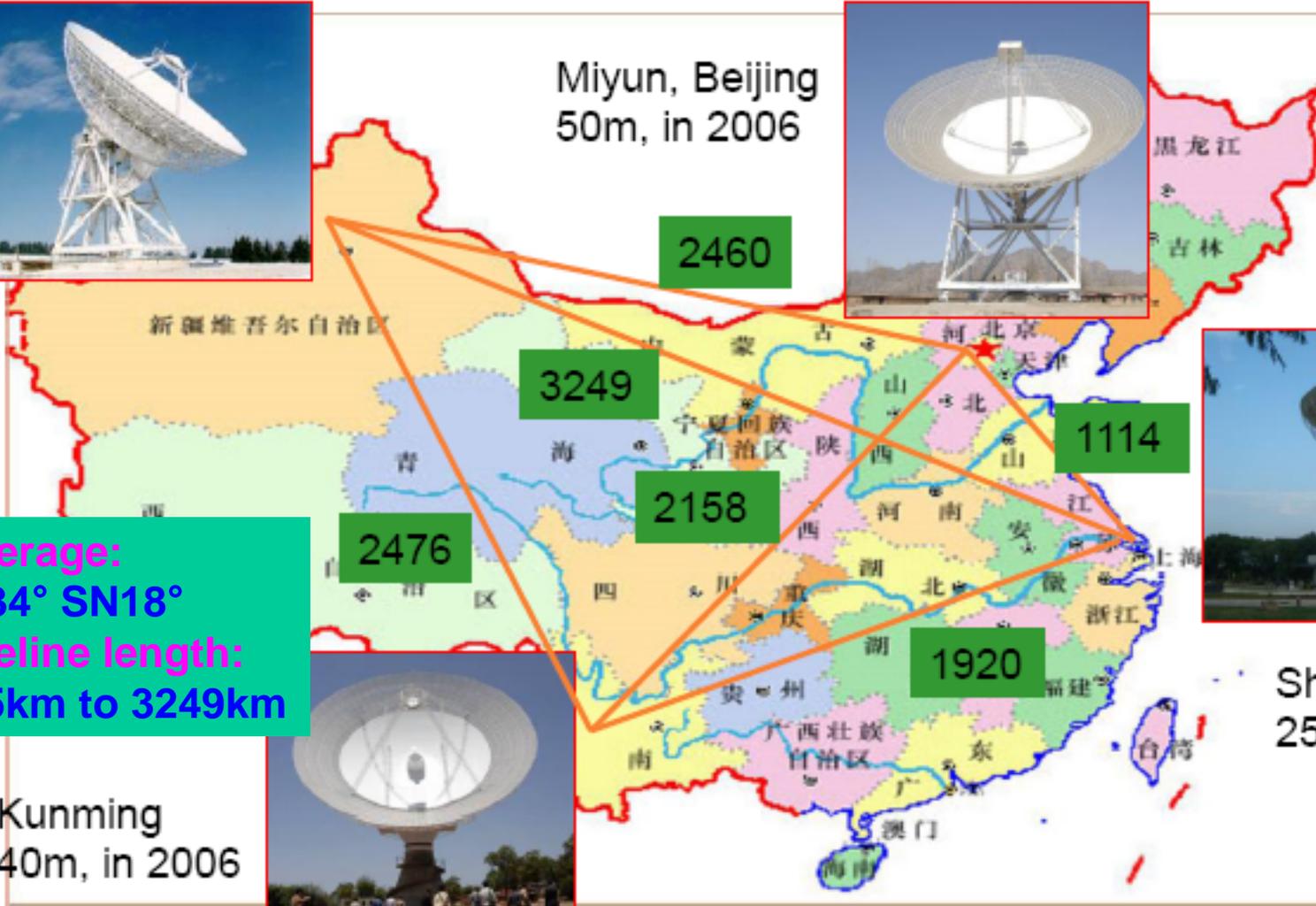
Chinese VLBI Network (CVN)



Miyun, Beijing
50m, in 2006



MARK5B
& CVSR
Receivers;
S/X/Ka



Shanghai,
25m, in 1987

Coverage:
EW34° SN18°
Baseline length:
1115km to 3249km

Kunming
40m, in 2006



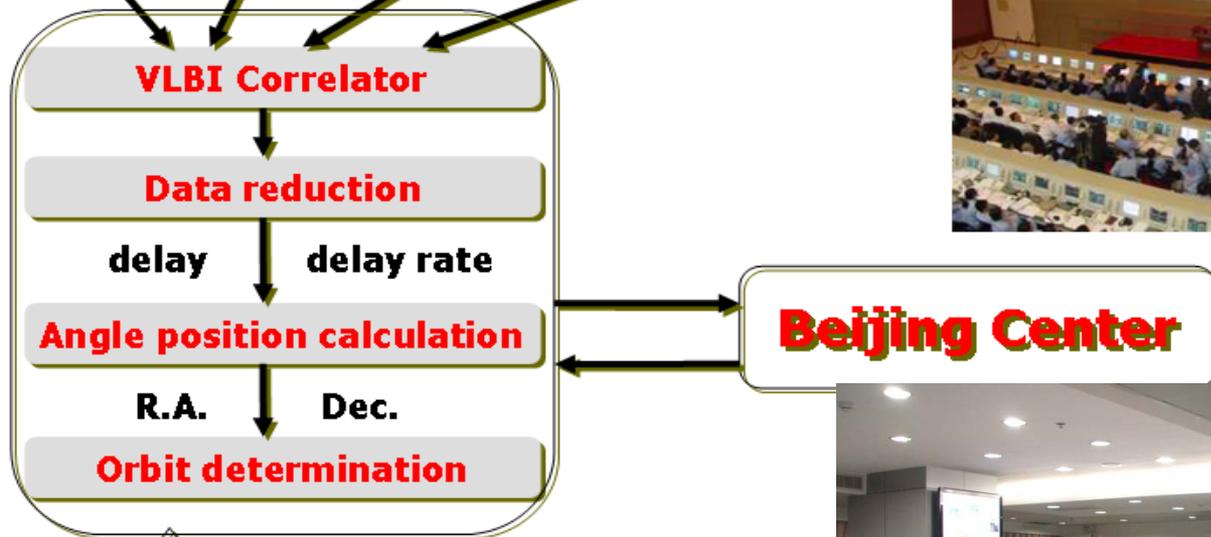
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Data flow of CVN for CE-1

tracking

Near Real-time processing



VLBI center



A Conner of VLBI Center





Why open loop

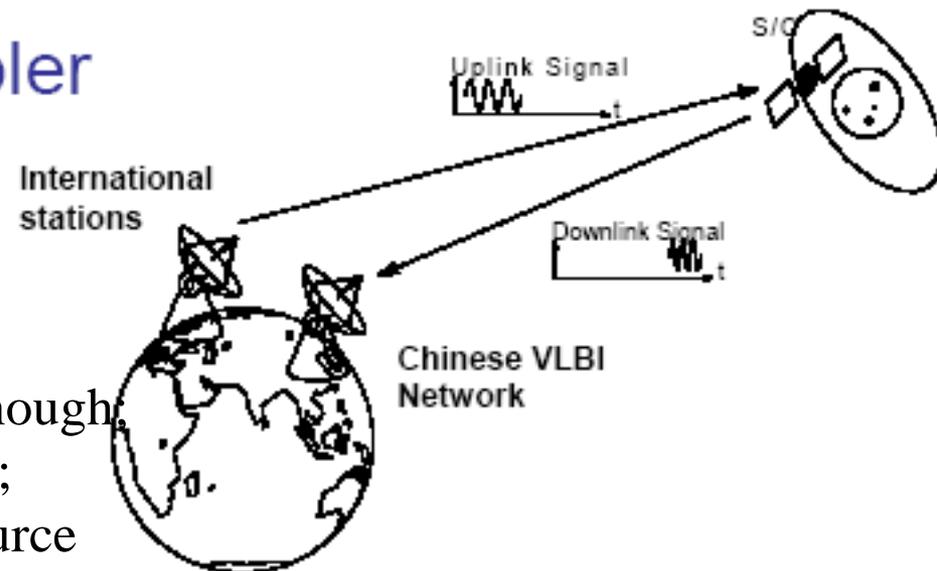


- Challenges: **Simple & Easy**
 - No powerful (to Mars) uplink system in China
 - No transponder onboard
 - receiver and transmitter on-board
 - USO-based 1-way open loop concept

- Measurements:
 - 1-way open loop Doppler
 - DOD & DOR
 - Same Beam VLBI

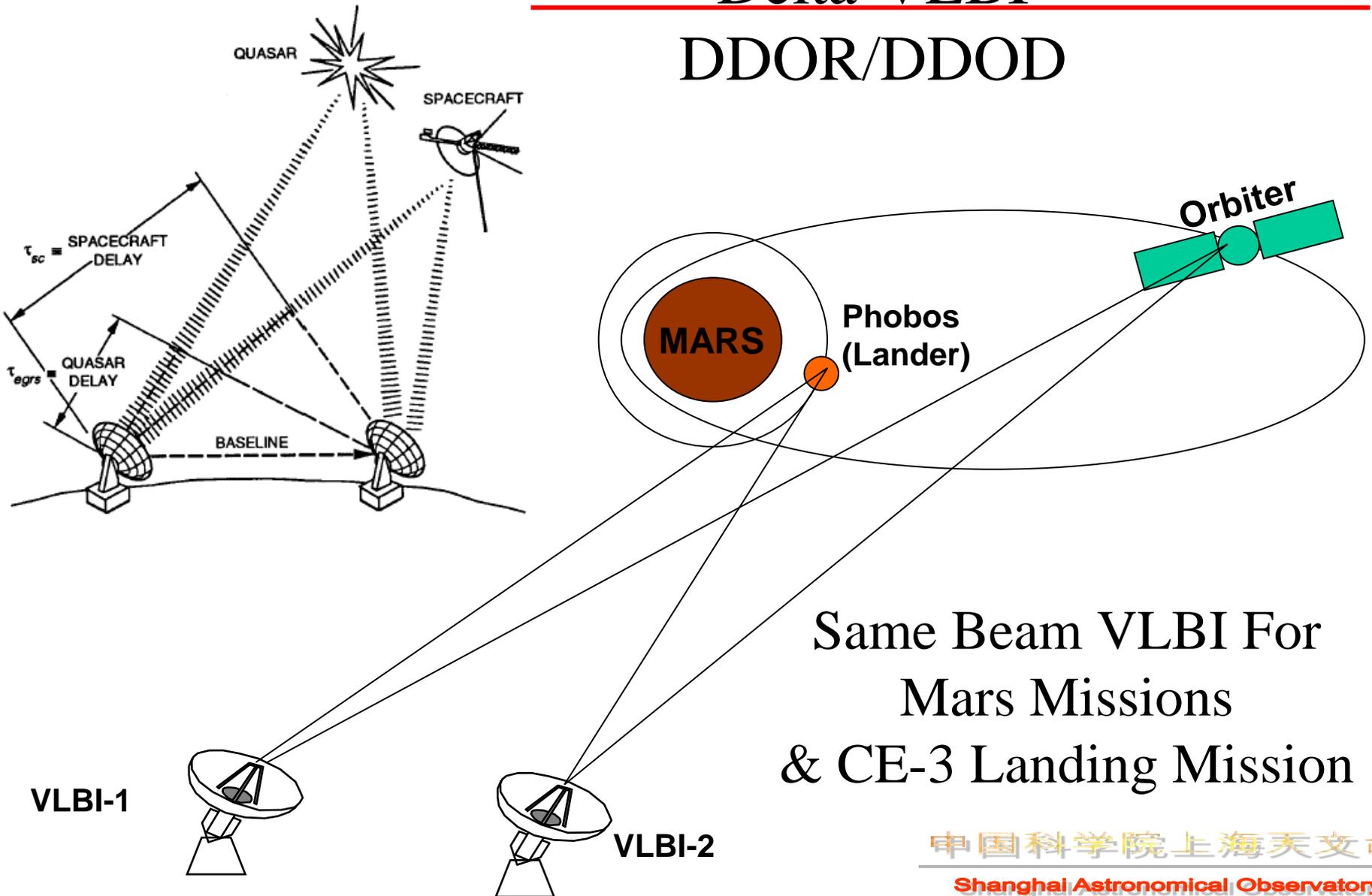
- Onboard USO/clock is stable enough
- Advanced Software Radio Tech;
- Save transferring time and resource

Open Loop Concept for YH-1 Mission





Delta-VLBI DDOR/DDOD



Same Beam VLBI For
Mars Missions
& CE-3 Landing Mission

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3-way open loop experiments

Chang'E-1 & Mars Express

- 3-way experiments to test 1-way
 - Chang'E-1
 - Chinese 1st lunar orbiter
 - Mars Express
 - ESA's Martian orbiter
- Experiment was started in
 - May, 2008

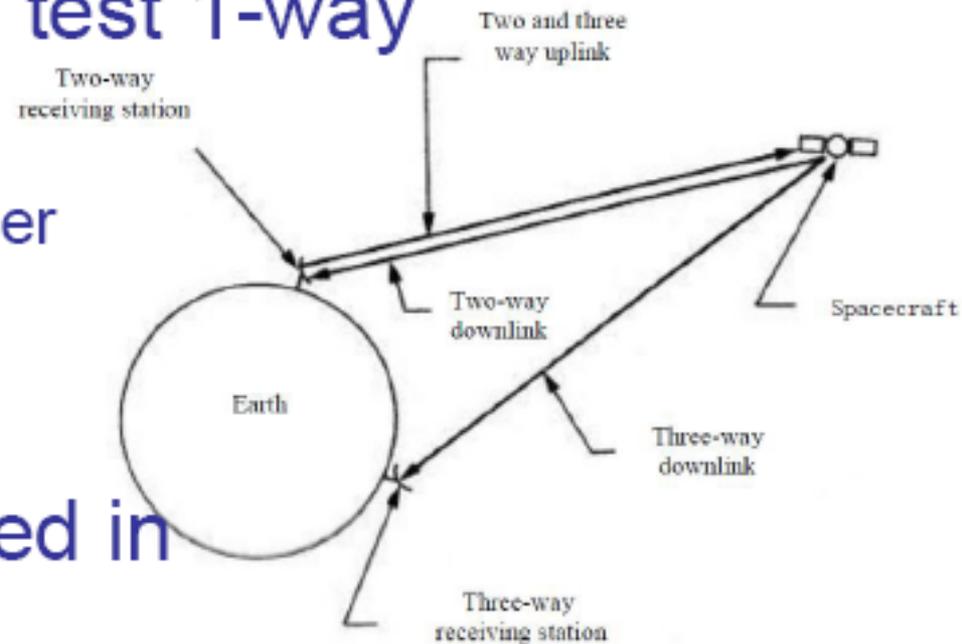


Figure 1 configurations of one-way, two-way and **three-way** tracking system

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Radio Science in Deep Space Mission May Affect Navigation (Basic Works)

- lunar/planetary gravity, topography
- Lunar/Planets rotation and nutation
- Celestial reference frame (tie ?)
- Planetary atmosphere, Ring...
- Solar winds
- Test experiments of relativity: Cassini Huygens

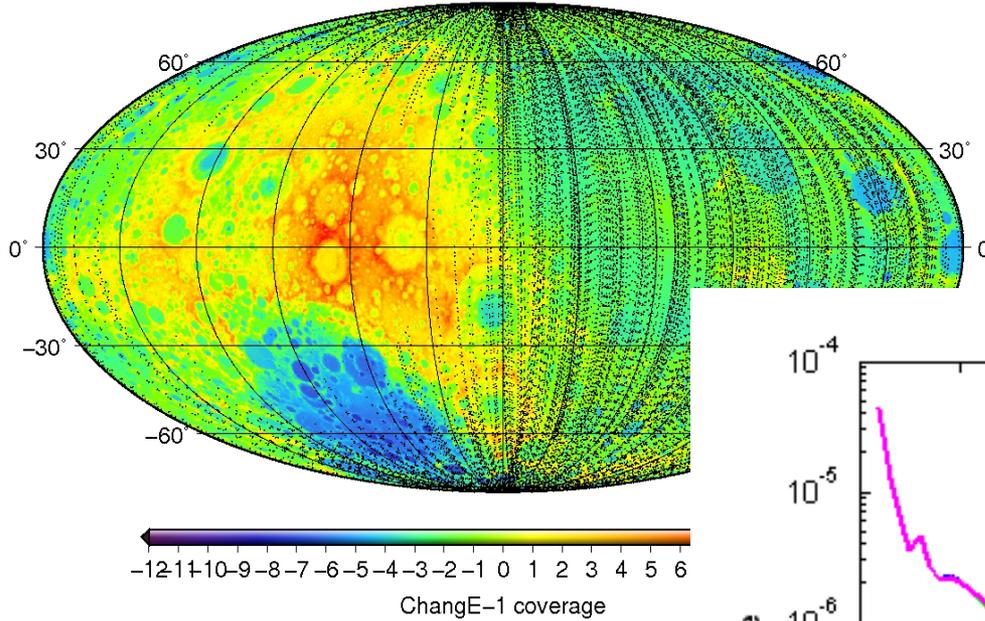
Advantages: share TT&C system, without new payload

Disadvantages: need state-of-art time-frequency techniques



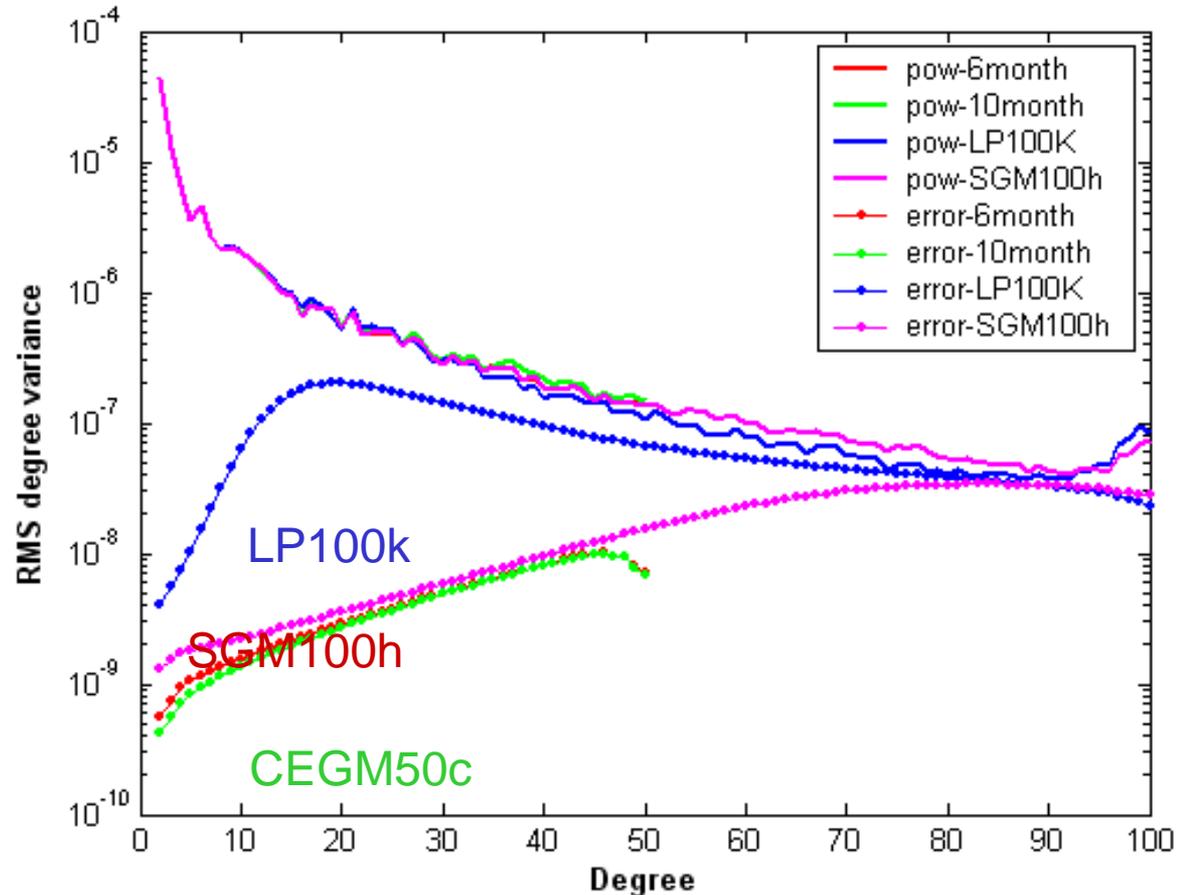


Improving Lunar Gravity by CE Missions



CE-1 Mission

CE-1 Tracking Data Coverage
On CLTM-s01 topography model



Gravity Error Spectral

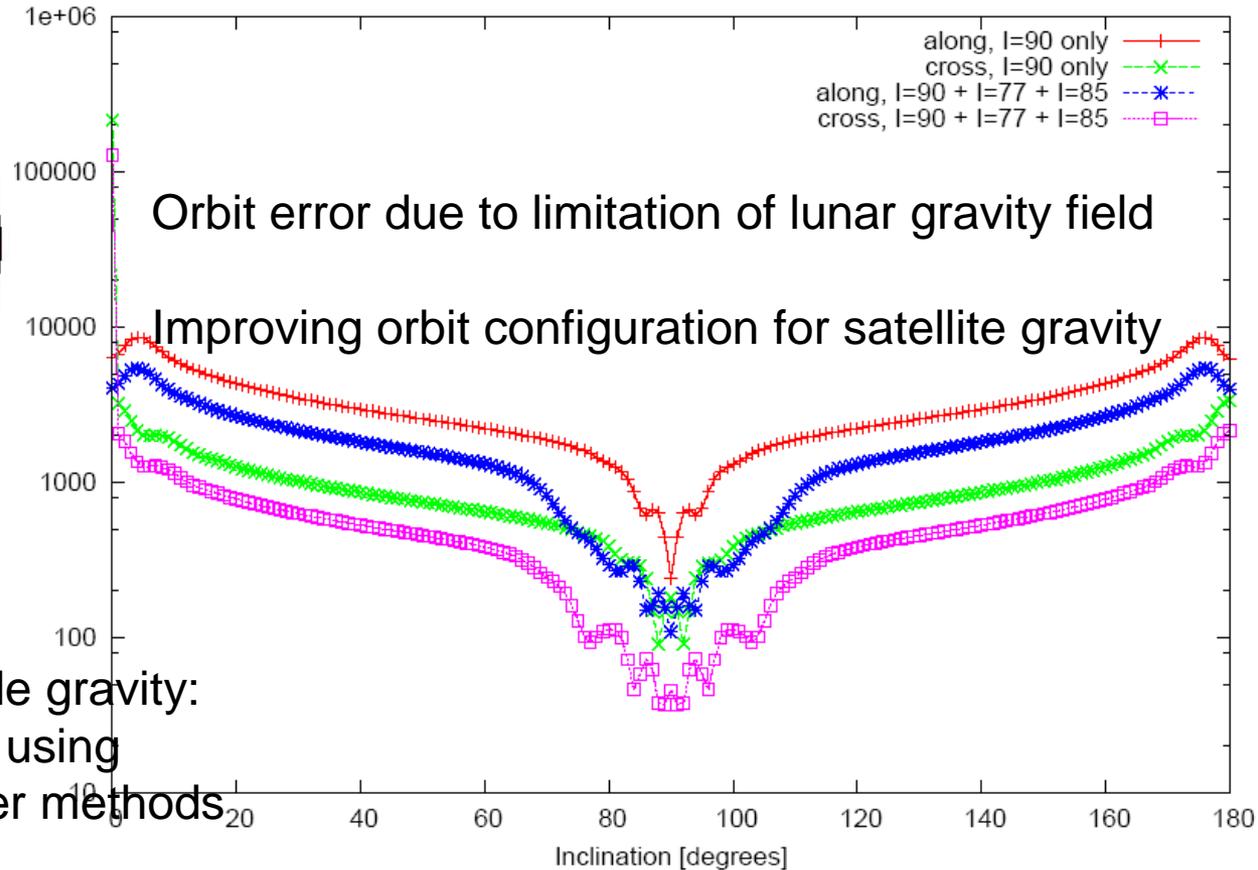
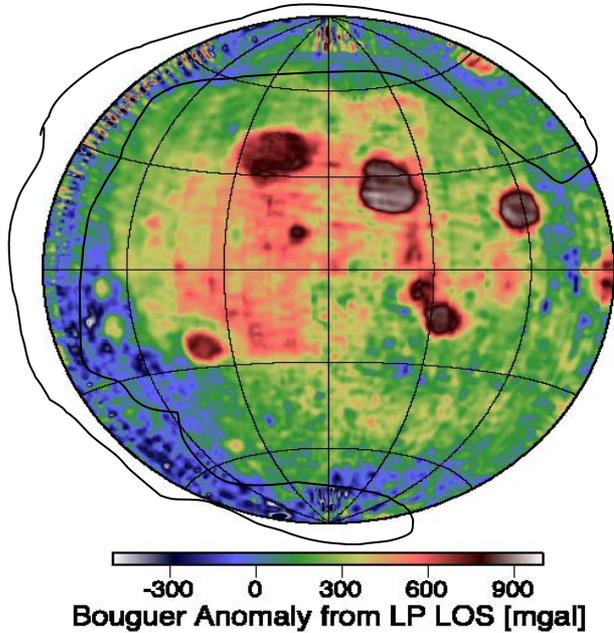
CEGM is 2 times better
at low orders/degrees



Improving Lunar Gravity by CE Missions



CE-2 Mission



Improving poor lunar edge-side gravity:
through face-on orbit tracking using
VLBI(DOD) and 3-way Doppler methods

Flying lunar orbit at frozen
orbits of various inclination



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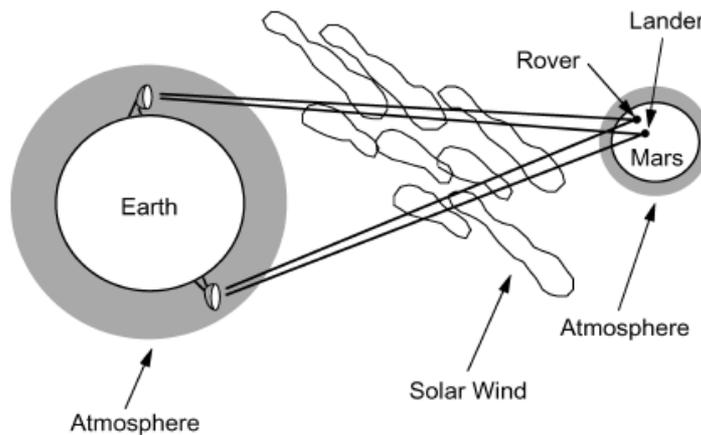
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Near Future & Future Methods



- Chinese Deep Space Network (S/X/Ka band)
- Total Phase Count and Differencing;
- Inverse VLBI;
- GNSS-lunar mission SST Tracking;
- Relay S/Cs (L2/L3, L4/L5) Tracking & Communication, or Relay S/Cs (lunar GNSS)
- Space VLBI for Deep Space Tracking



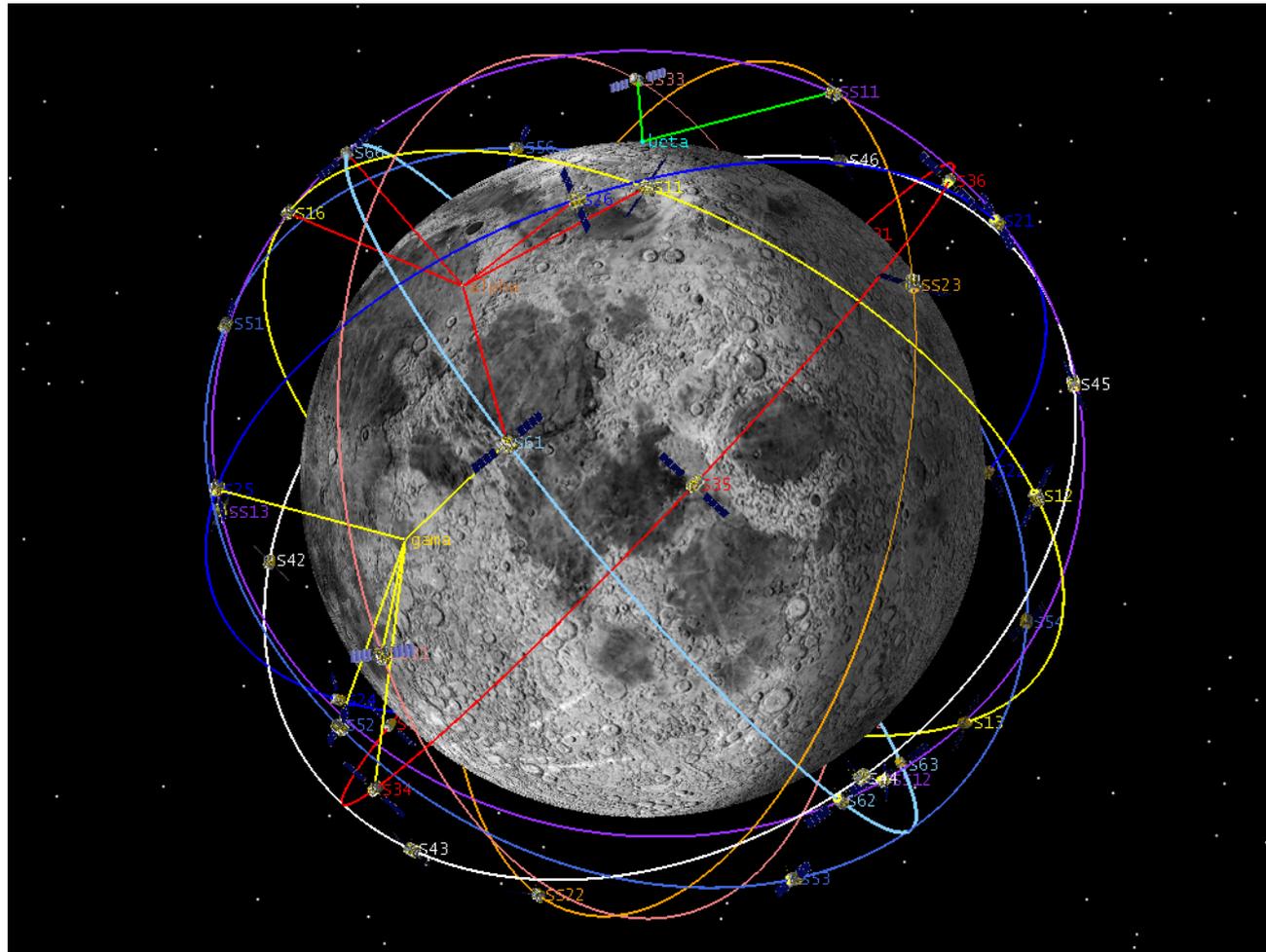
SBI for lander
& orbiter



Long-term Stable Orbits



3D constellations



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Thank You



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