

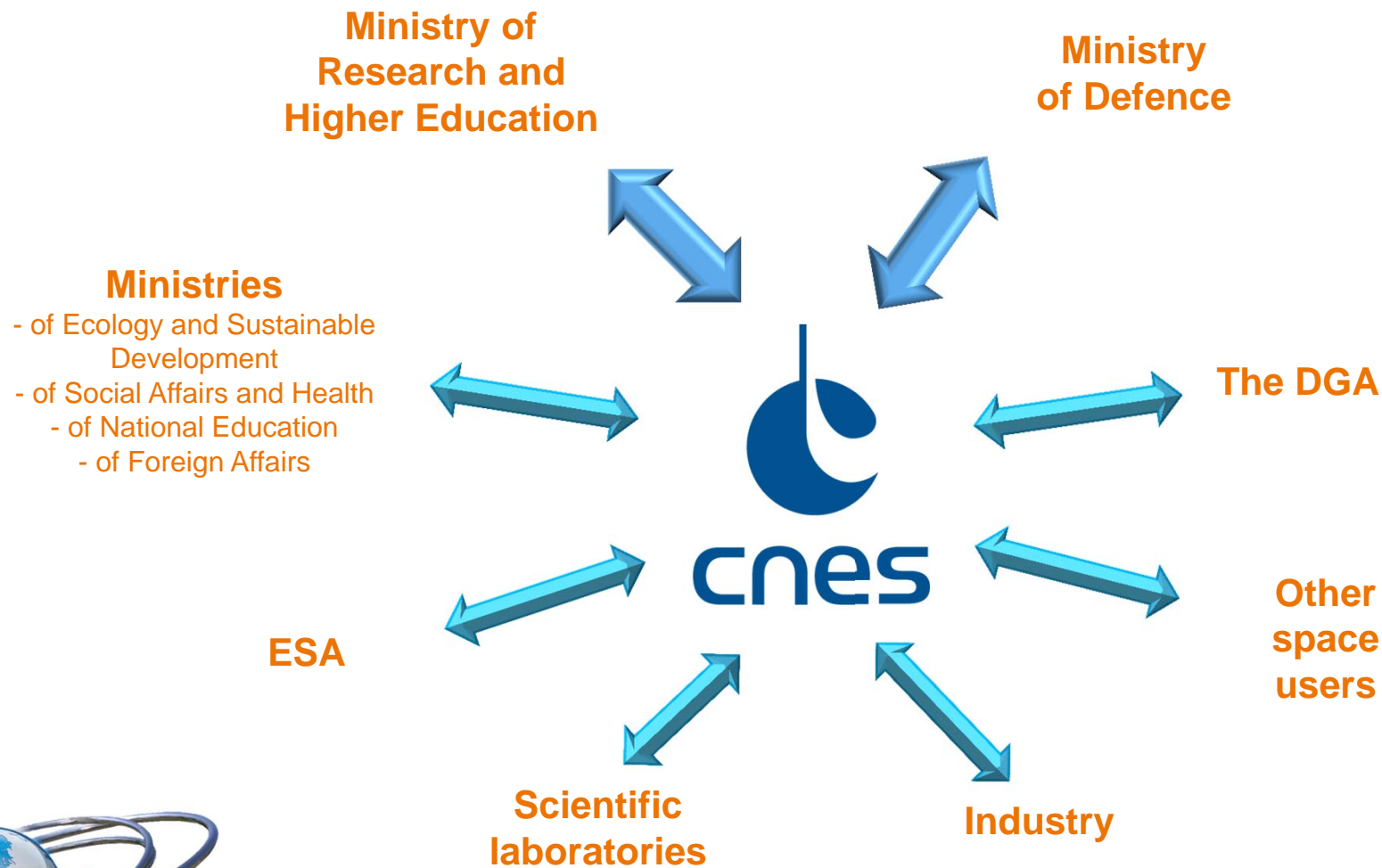


***16th European Interparliamentary Space Conference (EISC)
Visit to CNES
April 15th, 2014***

CNES

Its partners in France

An ambitious French space policy

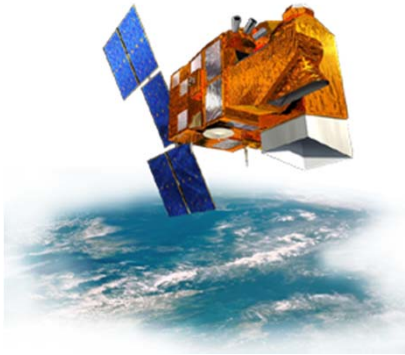


CNES

Five programme themes

Defence

*Observation of the Earth,
Telecommunications, Electronic tapping*



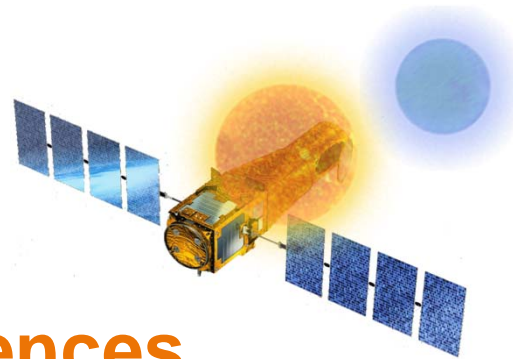
Telecommunications

*Telecommunications, data collection,
Navigation/Positioning*



Sciences

*Astronomy/Astrophysics, Solar system,
Fundamental physics, weightlessness
experiments, ionosphere/magnetosphere*



Observation

*Atmosphere, landmasses, Solid
land/geomagnetism, oceans, meteorology, space
and major disasters*



Ariane

Ariane 5, Soyouz in Guiana, Vega

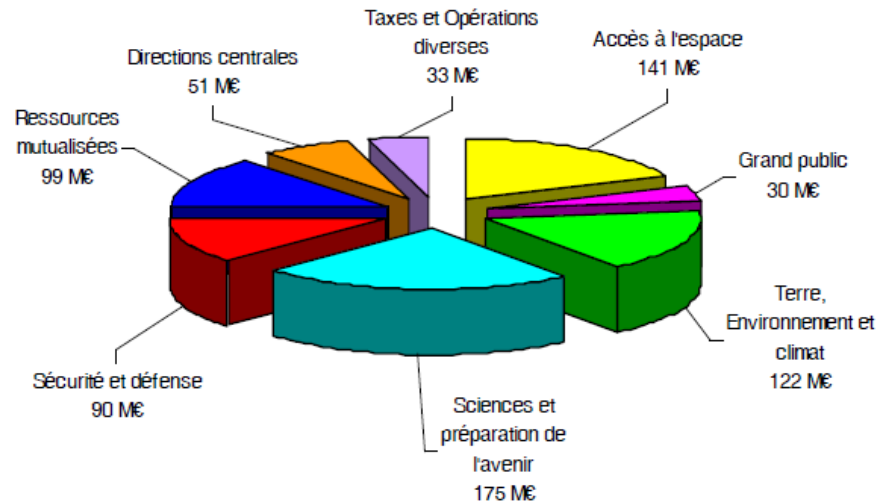


CNES

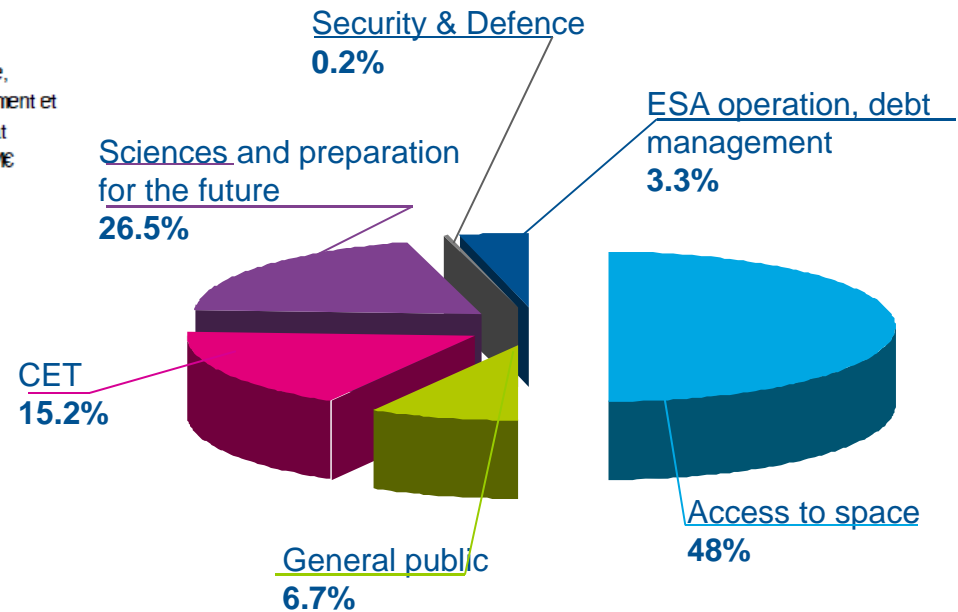
A budget

Comparative distribution of funding excluding PIA (investment for the future plan) (year 2013)

Multilateral MTP (€743 M)



ESA MTP (€799M)



CNES

Four additional support centres

2,461 employees on 31/12/2012, including 1,958 engineers

Headquarters

Incorporates functional structures.
Prepares the CNES strategy and
manages international relations



198
● PARIS
221

Launch vehicle directorate

Designs and develops launch
systems



KOUROU

281

French Guiana Space Centre

Implements launch means from the
site

TOULOUSE 1,761



Toulouse Space Centre

Designs, develops and operates
orbital systems







Satellite in our daily life

Meteo

Geo Positioning

Satellite TV

***The
Visible***

***And the
hidden
face***

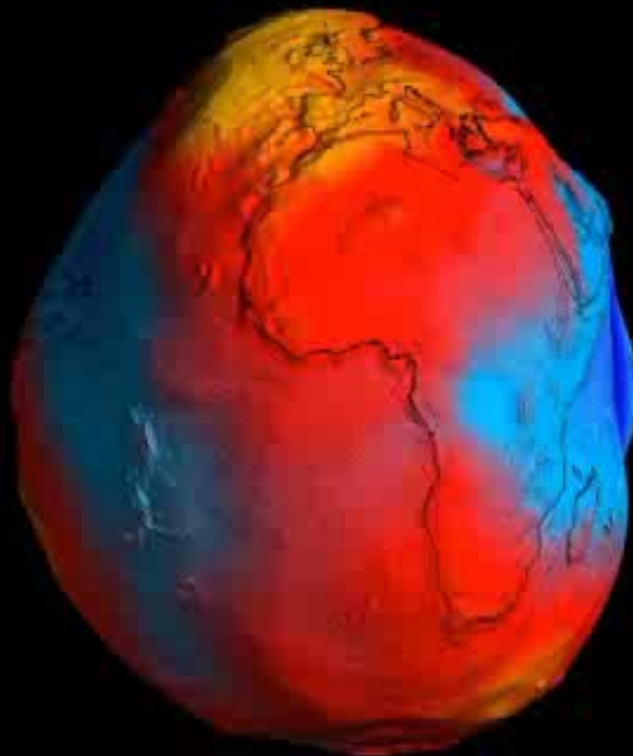
Knowledge and monitoring
of the Earth

Data transfer

Time reference

Knowledge of the Universe

Geoid measured by GOCE

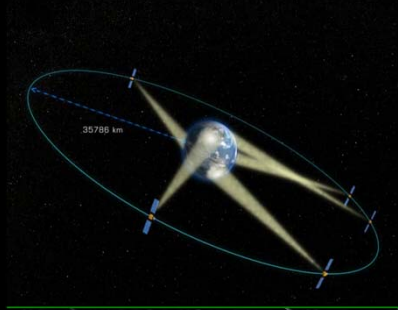


The space environment

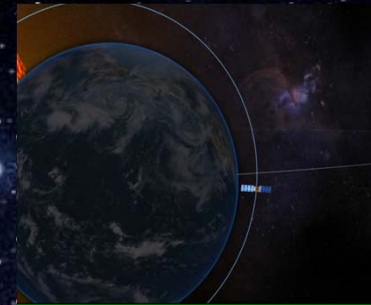
Space, a unique point of view

→ A global and constant vision of our planet

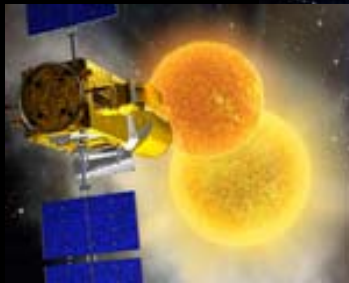
- > Understand Earth and how it functions
- > Monitor its development
- > Forecast natural and violent disasters



Remain permanently above the same point of the globe due to geostationary orbit



See all of Earth every day or over several days due to heliosynchronous orbit



→ An observation location unrestricted by the atmospheric barrier and gravity

- > Examine the Universe, explore the solar system
- > Use the space environment as a location for experiments (weightlessness, radiation environment, etc.)

The space environment

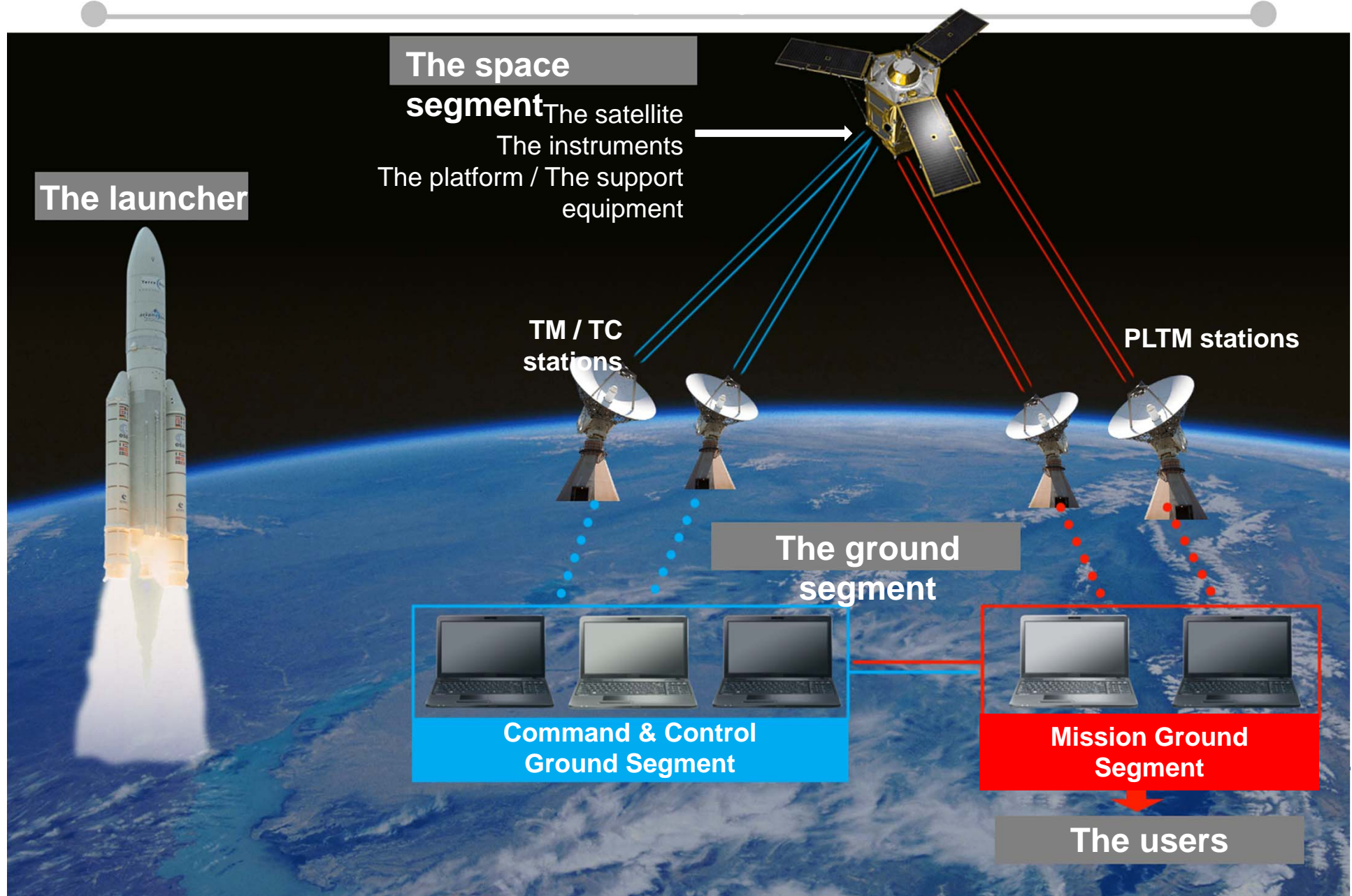
Space, a hostile environment

→ Major technical constraints

- > Impossible to intervene on site : no hardware maintenance possible → software maintenance
- > Instruments need to be remotely controlled and calibrated throughout the mission
- > Aggressive environment : radiation, heat, vacuum, etc:

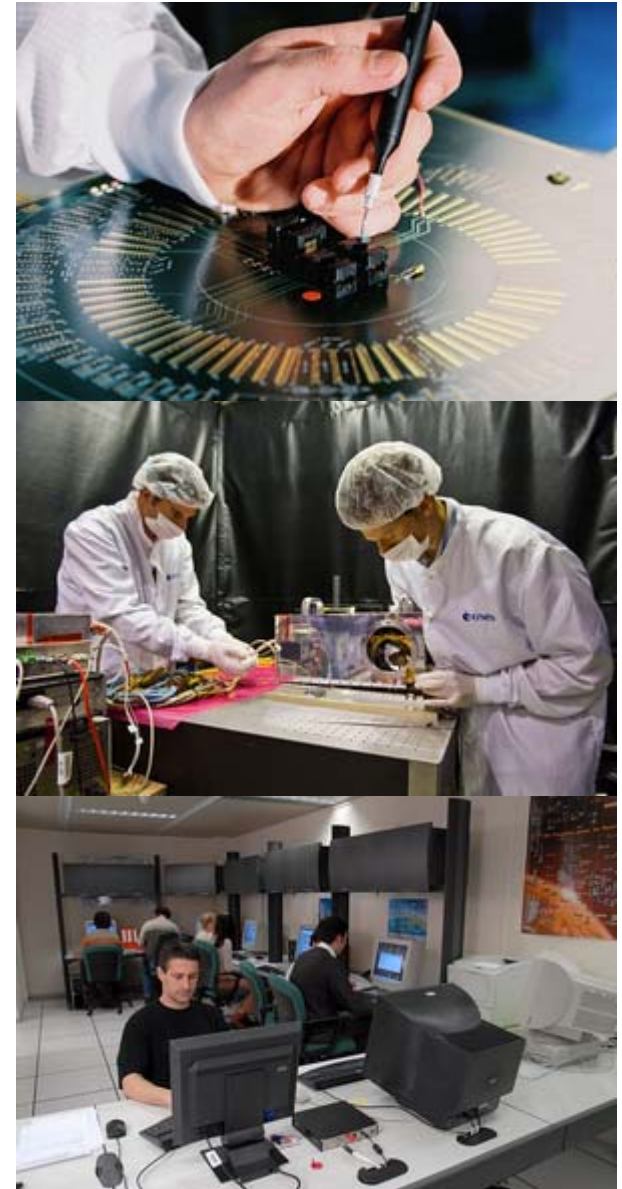
→ A place of ongoing technological innovation





DCT Missions

- Prepare future orbital systems
- Raise skills and technologies needed to futur orbital systems
- Manage orbital system projects : satellites, on-board payloads, ground segments, balloons
- Exploit the space segment of orbital systems and data acquired
- Monitor space and check the compliance of orbital systems with space law



CNES

More than 30 operating projects with 20 countries worldwide

Observation

→ Champ-Grace, Cryosat, Doris HY2A, Goce, Iasi Exploitation, Megha-Tropiques, Jason 1 and 2, Polder-Parasol-Calipso, Smos, Spot 4 and 5, etc.

Sciences

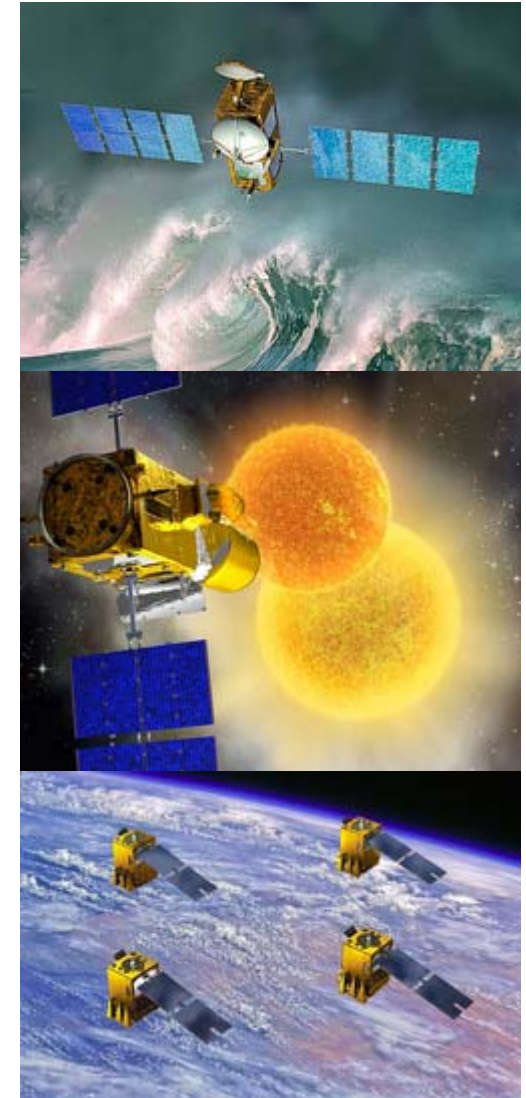
→ Cardiolab, Cassini-Huygens, Cluster, Corot, Declic, Intégral, Herschel, Mars Express, ChemCam on Curiosity, Picard, Planck, Rosetta croisière, Soho, T2L2, Venus Express, Parabolic flights, etc.

Telecommunications

→ Argos 3, Cospas-Sarsat, etc.

Defence

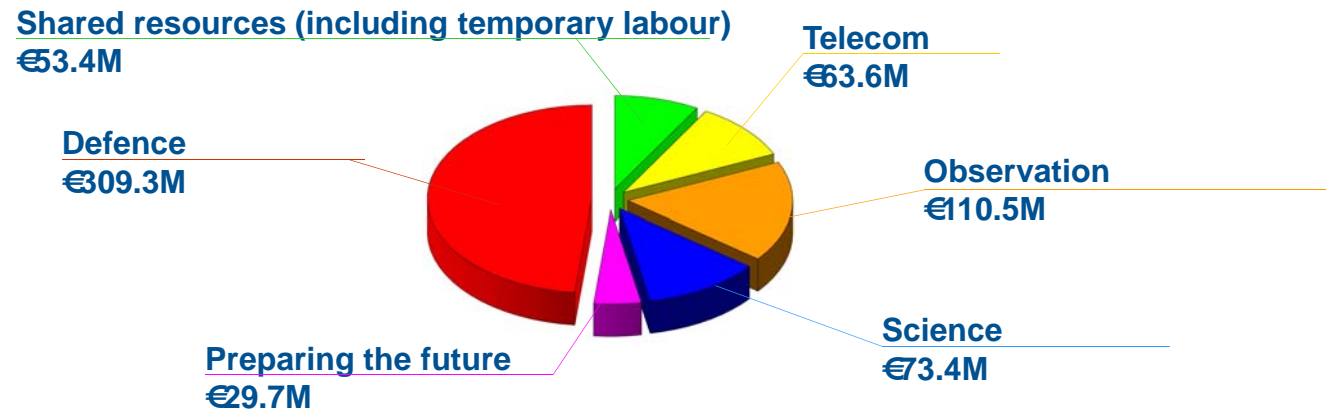
→ Elisa, Hélios 2A and 2B, Pléiades 1A and 1B, Soro, etc.



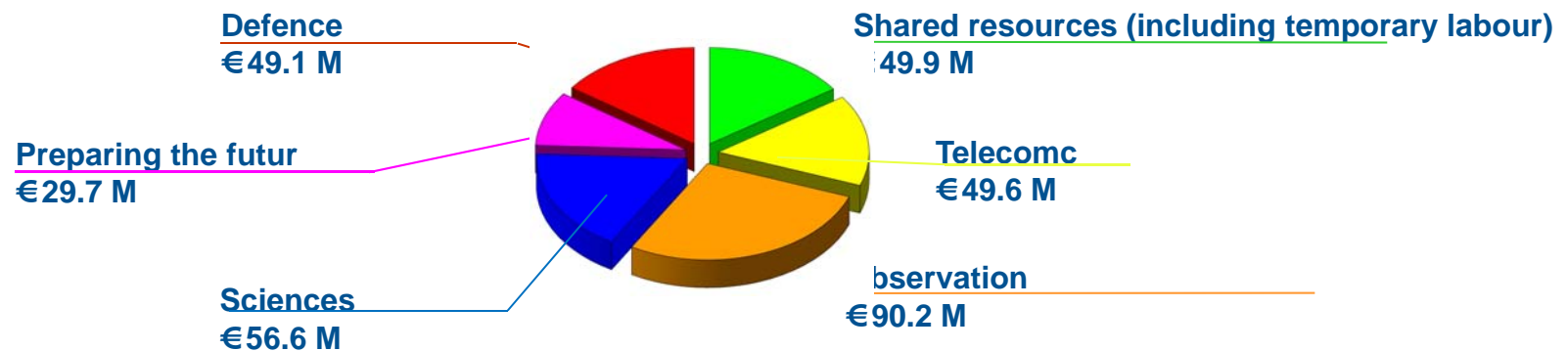
DCT

2013 Budget (including PIA) – Distribution by theme

Distribution of expenses (640,00 M€)



Distribution of subsidies (325,2 M€)

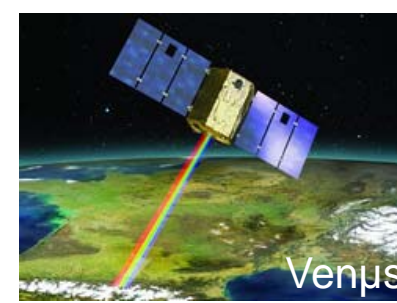
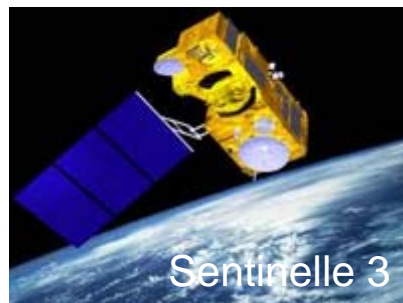


DCT

Over 50 projects in the development phase

Observation

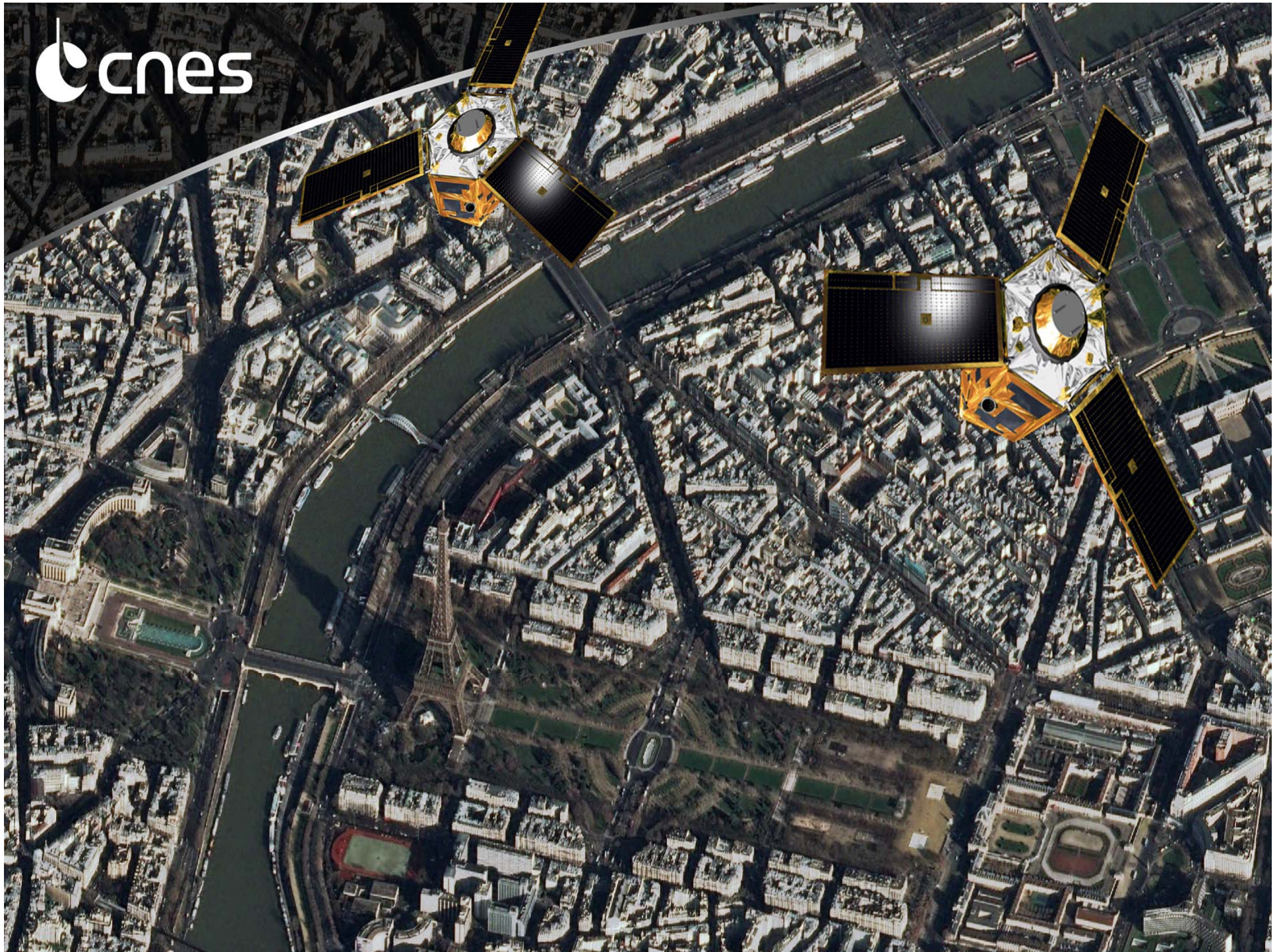
2013



2020



 cnes



An example of agility

- ♦ Three images of The Mecca acquired on a single pass (1 min 30 sec intervals) to see turn the minute hand of the "clock tower"!



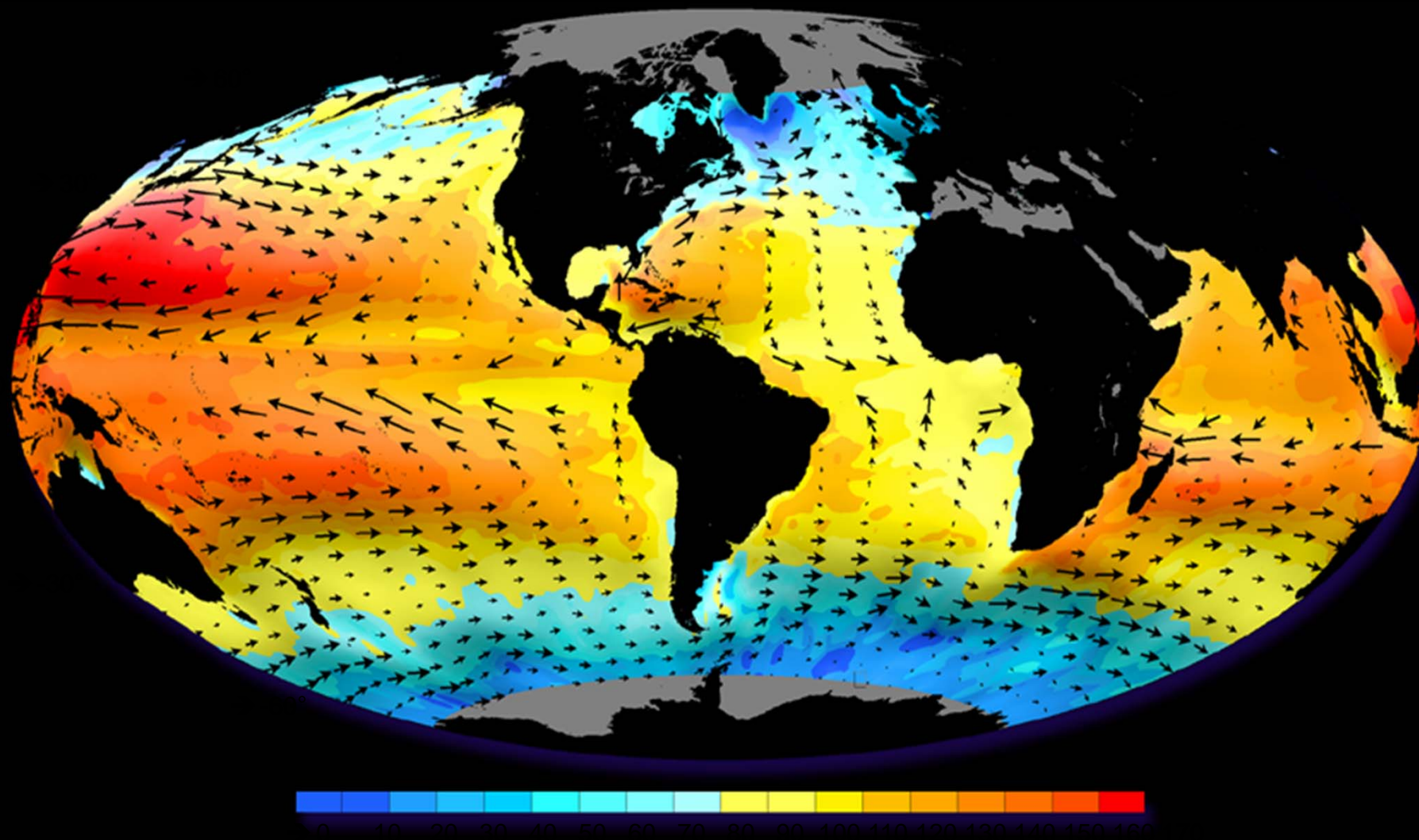
IASI CO data

LATMOS-IPSL / ULB



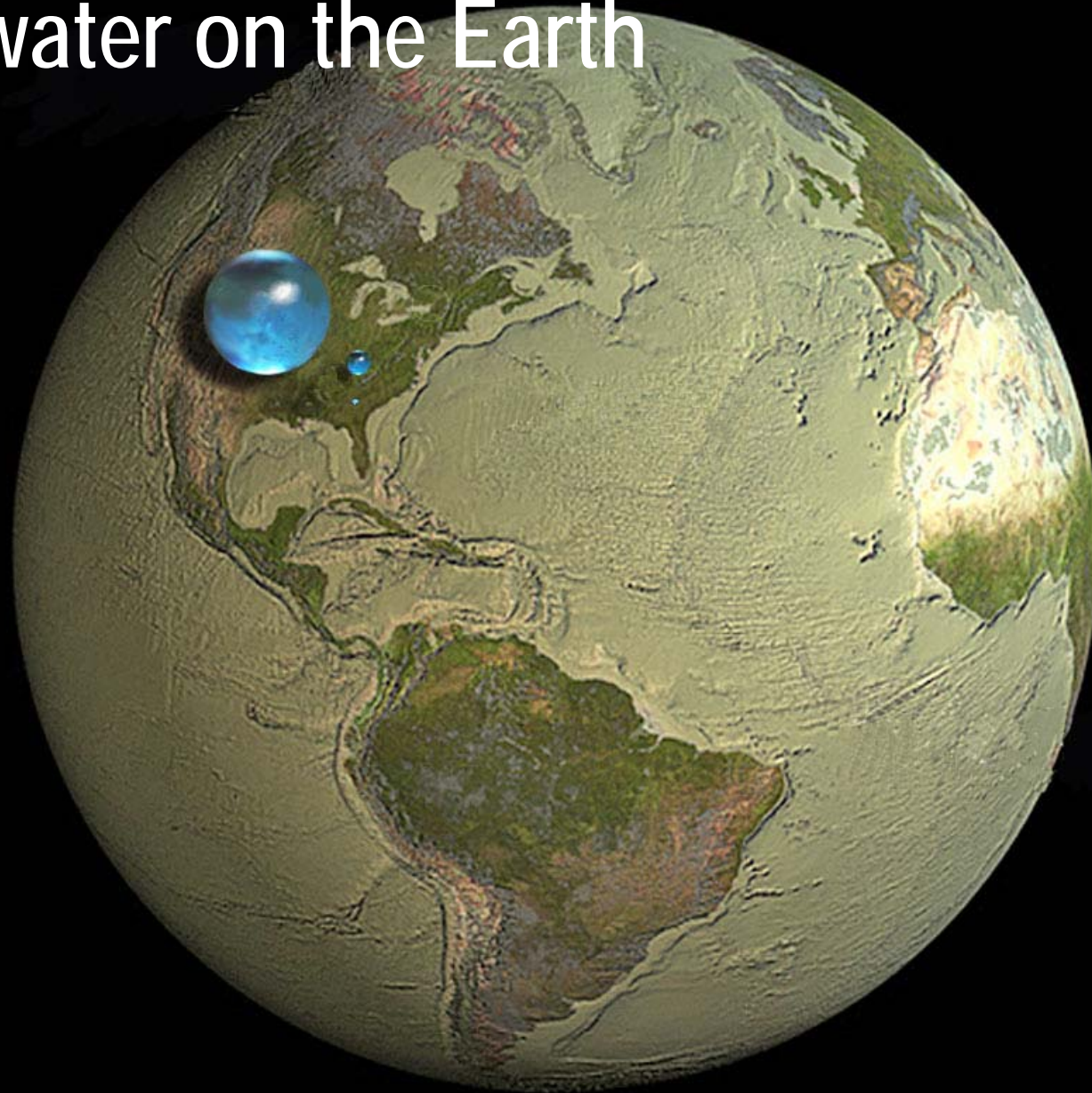
CO total column measurements derived from the IASI/MetOp observations from July 22 to August 22, 2010. These data are averaged over 3 days on a $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$ grid and only daytime concentrations above 2.2×10^{18} molecules/cm² are shown.

Monitoring of the oceans and ocean currents





The water on the Earth



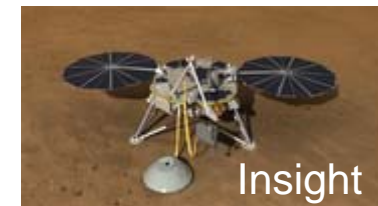
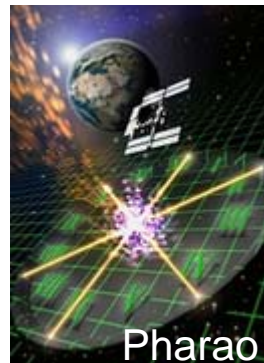
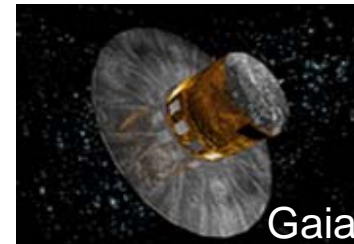
Source : USGS

DCT

Over 50 projects in the development phase

Sciences

2013



2020

Euso Balloon – MTB – Juice – Cardiospace

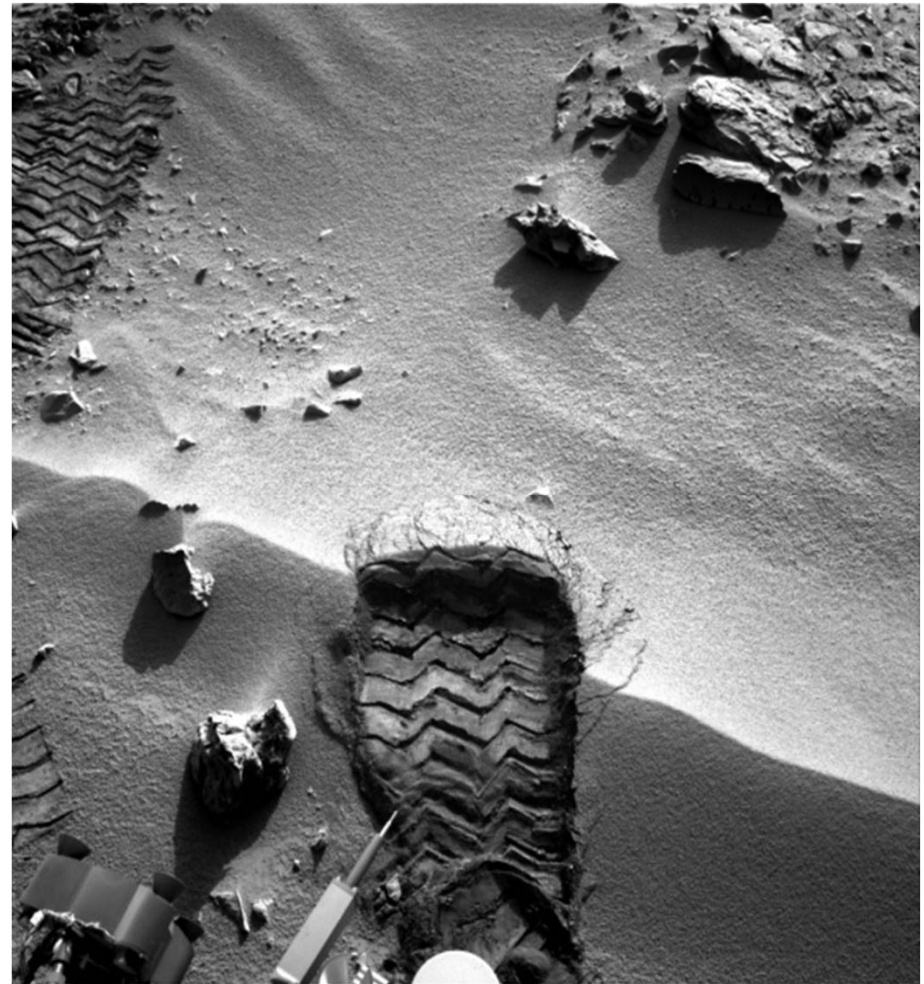
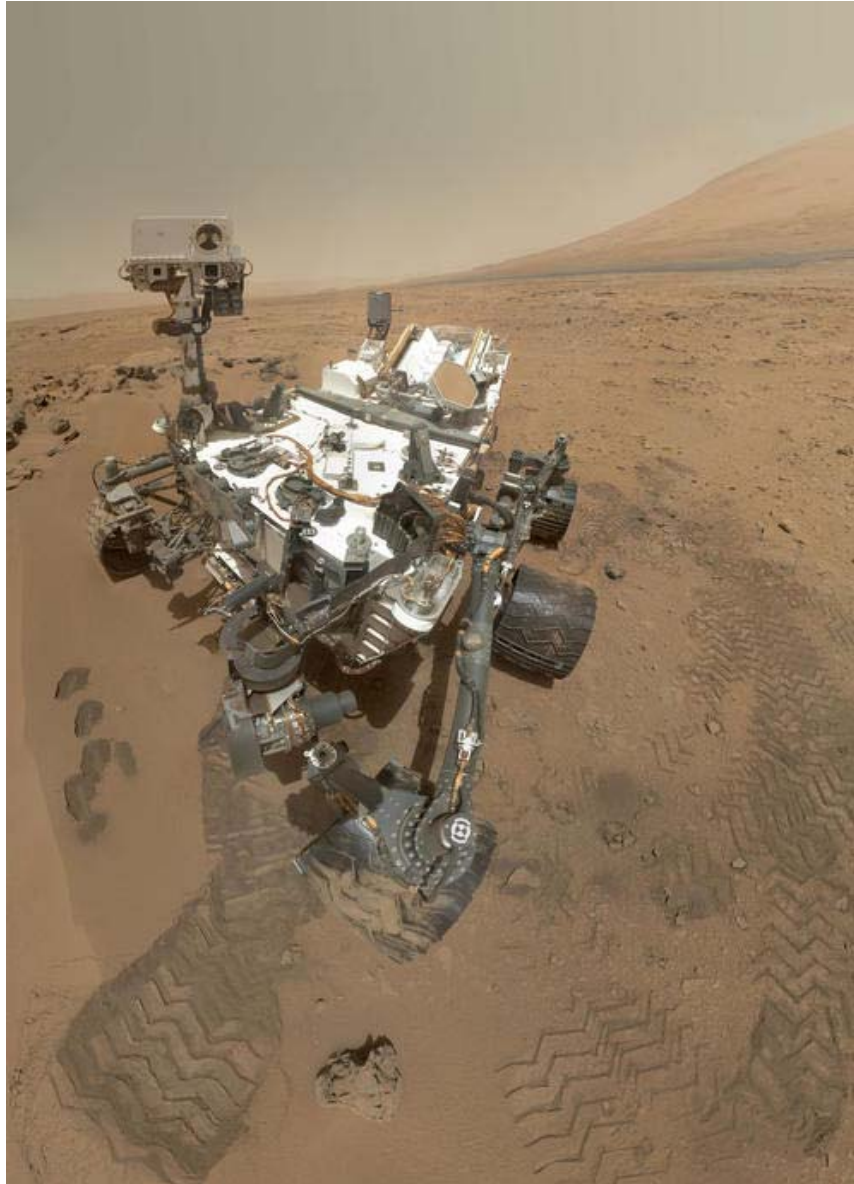




De l'Espace pour la Terre

Search of life

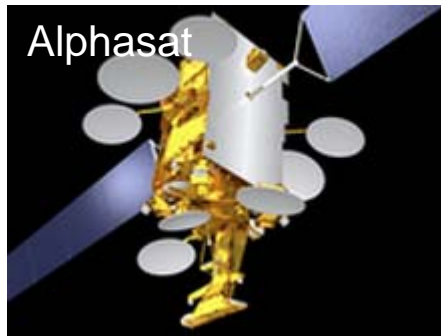
HERSCHEL



DCT

Over 50 projects in the development phase

Telecommunications



Flip - PFNG – Smile - THD – TCS 21



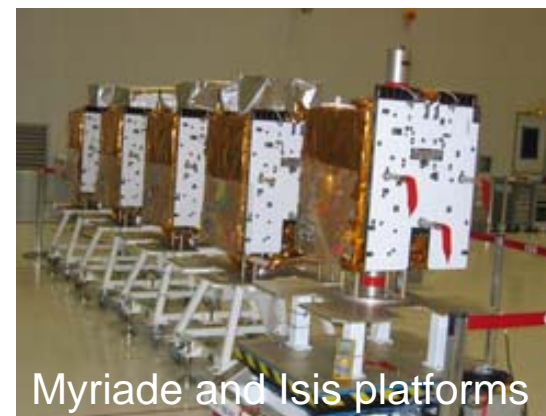
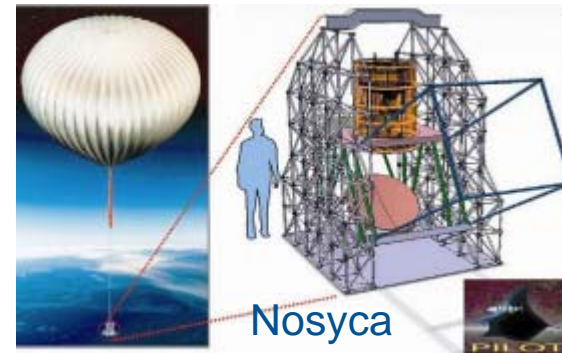
DCT

Over 50 projects in the development phase

Defence



Cross-functional activities



CXCI – Grand IR - HYPXIM

Cormoran



DCT

Using orbital systems: the space segment

Positioning and station-keeping satellites

- Manage operations performed from separation between the satellite and the launcher up to reaching operational orbit
- Allow the satellite to perform its mission and to maintain its orbit throughout its service life
- Over 80 positioning and station-keeping operations on-going
- More than 10 satellites operating simultaneously

Anchor the ATV to the ISS

- Prepare and manage ATV operations and control centre exploitation in liaison with those of Moscow and Houston, on behalf of the ESA
- ATV1, 2 and 3 anchored and deorbited, ATV4 and ATV 5 programmed for 2013 and 2014



CNES

Survey space

A reality

- 900 satellites launched in the last 10 years, and as many scheduled for the next 10 years
- 20,000 objects larger than 10 cm in orbit around the Earth (15.000 catalogued)
- 500,000 objects between 1 and 10 cm (not catalogued)
- Ten of millions of objects less than 1 cm (not catalogued)

Issues

- To limit the number of debris produced
 - > Protection of low orbits (25-year rule)
 - > Protection of geostationary orbit (graveyard orbit)
 - > Passivation of satellites and launchers at end of life
- To prevent collisions between working satellites and this debris
- To limit the risks in the event of fallback to Earth
- Understand and follow the evolution of the debris population

Role of CNES

- Space monitoring Defence Partner (collisions, re-entries), design and application of prevention measures



A background image showing a curved horizon of the Earth from space, with a bright blue glow along the edge. The Earth's surface shows green land and blue oceans. A bright light source, likely the sun, is visible at the bottom left, creating a lens flare effect. The text 'Thank you for your attention' is overlaid in white on the right side.

**Thank you for your
attention**