

# China to send youngest-ever crew to space station

October 25 2023, by Glenda KWEK



A trio of Chinese astronauts, led by Tang Hongbo, will head to the Tiangong space station.

China will send its youngest-ever crew of astronauts to the Tiangong space station this week, officials said Wednesday, as Beijing pursues

plans for a manned mission to the moon by the end of the decade.

Tiangong is the crown jewel of Beijing's space program, which has also landed robotic rovers on Mars and the [moon](#) and made China the third country to put humans in orbit.

The station is constantly crewed by teams of three astronauts, who are rotated out every six months.

The Shenzhou-17 module carrying the trio to the station is scheduled to blast off at 11:14 am (0314 GMT) Thursday from the Jiuquan launch site in China's arid northwest.

"It is the crew of astronauts with the youngest average age since the launch of the space station construction mission," Beijing's State Council Information Office said in a statement.

The all-male trio will be led by Tang Hongbo, who is on his first return mission to the Tiangong space station.

"Throughout the past two years, I have often dreamt of going back to space," Tang said at a press conference on Wednesday.

"The [space station](#) is our other home that takes us away from Earth and into the universe," he added.

Accompanying him will be Tang Shengjie and Jiang Xinlin, both in their thirties and each making maiden space voyages.

The crew has an average age of 38, compared to 42 for the crew of Shenzhou-16 when it launched.

"According to the plan, the Shenzhou-17 spacecraft will conduct

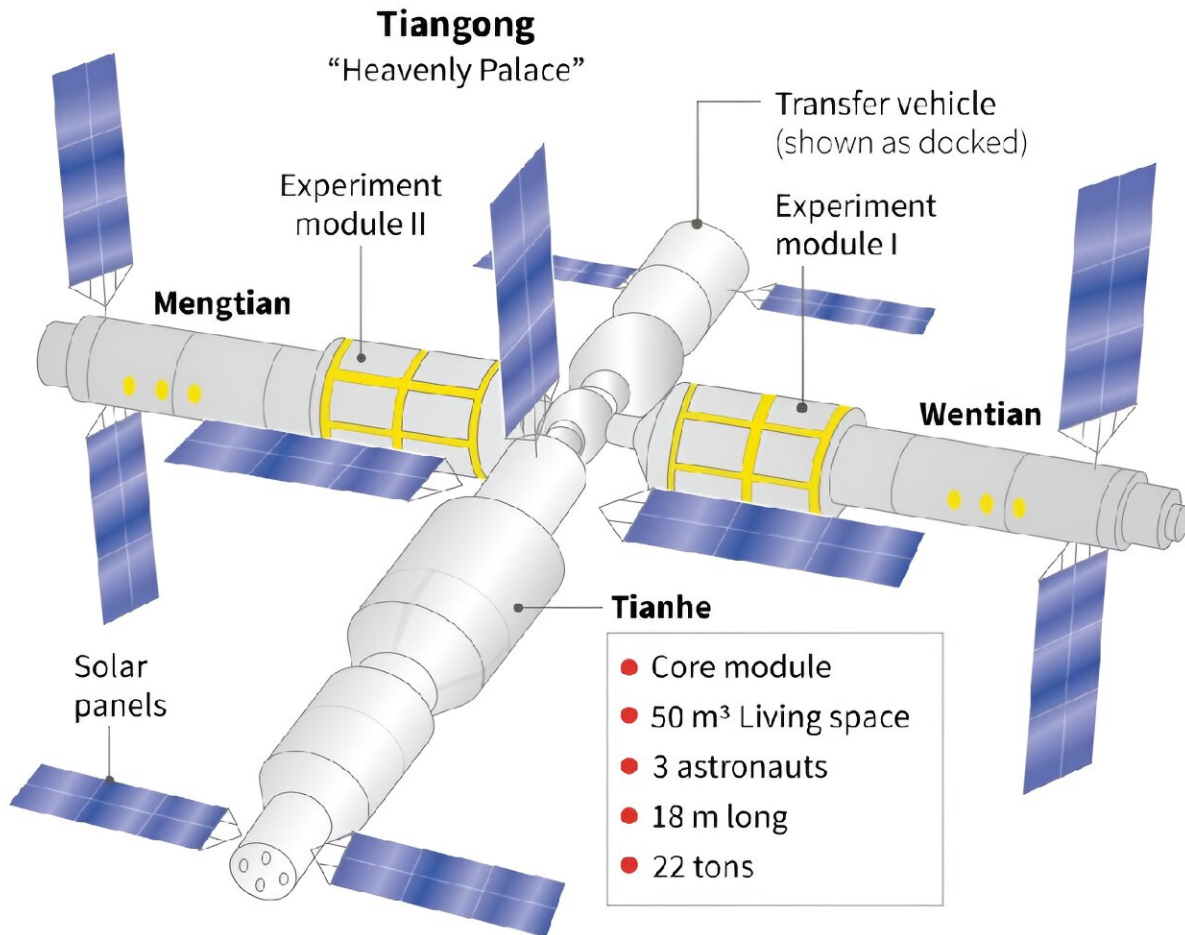
autonomous rendezvous and docking procedures after entering orbit," Lin Xiqiang, spokesperson for China's space program, said during a Wednesday morning press briefing.

It will dock with the station's core module "about six-and-a-half hours" after first initiating the procedure, he added.

## **'Space dream'**

Plans for China's "space dream" have been put into overdrive under President Xi Jinping.

# China's Tiangong space station



**Mass**

More than 90 tons  
(About a quarter of the size of the International Space Station)

**Lifespan**

At least 10 years

**Position**

Low orbit at between 400 and 450 km above Earth

Source: [China State Media/Space.com/spacenews.com](http://China State Media/Space.com/spacenews.com)



Factfile on China's Tiangong space station.

The world's second-largest economy has pumped billions of dollars into its military-run [space program](#) in an effort to catch up with the United States and Russia.

In June, the return capsule of the Shenzhou-15 spaceship touched down at a [landing site](#) in the northern Inner Mongolia region, with [state media](#) hailing the mission as a "complete success".

That month also saw the launch of the Shenzhou-16 capsule, which carried the first Chinese civilian—Beihang University professor Gui Haichao—into orbit.

That crew will return to Earth on October 31 after completing a handover, officials said Wednesday.

Beijing also aims to send a crewed mission to the moon by 2030 and plans to build a base on the [lunar surface](#).

Spokesperson Lin reiterated that aim Wednesday, saying that the "goal of landing Chinese people on the moon by 2030 will be realized as scheduled".

## **Lunar plans**

The country's lunar plans were dealt a setback in 2017 when the powerful Long March-5 Y2 rocket failed to launch on a mission to put communication satellites into orbit.

That forced the postponement of the Chang'e-5 launch, originally scheduled to collect moon samples in the second half of 2017.

Another robot, the Chang'e-4, landed on the far side of the moon in January 2019—a historic first.

Chang'e-5 eventually landed on the moon in 2020, raising a Chinese flag on the lunar surface and returning to Earth the first lunar samples in four decades.

And the final module of the T-shaped Tiangong—which means "heavenly palace"—successfully docked with the core structure last year.

The [station](#) carries several pieces of cutting-edge scientific equipment, according to state news agency Xinhua, including "the world's first [space](#)-based cold atomic clock system".

The Tiangong is expected to remain in low Earth orbit at between 400 and 450 kilometers (250 and 280 miles) above the planet for at least 10 years.

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Citation: China to send youngest-ever crew to space station (2023, October 25) retrieved 27 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2023-10-china-youngest-ever-crew-space-station.html>

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