

China to launch module for future space station

28 September 2011, by Boris Cambreleng

China is due to take its first step towards building a space station on Thursday when it launches an experimental module ahead of the country's National Day celebrations.

The Asian nation sees its ambitious space programme as a symbol of its global stature, growing technical expertise, and the Communist Party's success in turning around the fortunes of the formerly poverty-stricken nation.

Space authorities say Tiangong-1, or "Heavenly Palace", is expected to take off between 1316 and 1331 GMT from the [Gobi desert](#) in China's northwest, propelled by a Long March 2F rocket, ahead of National Day on October 1.

The unmanned 8.5-tonne module will test various [space operations](#) as a preliminary step towards building a space station by 2020.

As part of this, Tiangong-1 -- which has a two-year lifespan in space -- will receive the unmanned Shenzhou VIII spacecraft later this year in what would be the first Chinese docking in space.

If this succeeds, the module will then dock with two other spacecraft -- Shenzhou IX and X -- in 2012, both of which will have at least one astronaut on board.

The technology for docking in space is hard to master because the two vessels, placed in the same orbit and revolving around earth at some 28,000 km/h (17,360 mph), must come together progressively to avoid destroying each other.

For Tiangong-1, "over 170 technical modifications had to be made to the rocket launcher", Cui Jijun, director of the Jiuquan [launch](#) centre in Gansu province, told the official Xinhua news agency.

Alterations were also made to the launch base -- where the computer centre is located -- in order to

be better prepared for any unexpected developments during the mission, Cui added.

China, which has only been open to the world for some 30 years, is playing catch-up in the space arena.

Just like its first [manned spaceflight](#) in 2003, the planned space docking later this year will emulate what the Americans and Russians achieved in the 1960s.

"The Chinese are using identical docking systems to the Russian ones because the Shenzhou programme was originally inherited from Soyuz technologies", French researcher Isabelle Sourbes-Verger told AFP.

The Soyuz spacecraft were initially conceived by the Soviet Union in the 1960s, and are still in service.

China aims to finish its space station, where astronauts can live autonomously for several months like on the International Space Station (ISS) or the former Russian Mir, by 2020.

But before it does that, it will likely complete other test launches after Tiangong-1 returns in 2013.

"If the Chinese can show that they have a correctly functioning docking system then this will put them in a potential position to one day access the ISS", said Sourbes-Verger, a specialist in China's space programme.

But she cautioned that this was not likely to happen in the next five years.

Morris Jones, an Australian space analyst, said the biggest obstacles to China's entry to the ISS would be political.

"The US strongly objects," he said.

Until there is international cooperation on the issue, "the next steps are Tiangong-2 and Tiangong-3. These will be more advanced space laboratories. They will test more technology for the larger [space station](#)," he added.

Beijing began its manned spaceflight programme in 1990, after it bought Russian technology that enabled it to become the third country to send humans into space, after the former USSR and the United States.

On its national day last year, China launched its second lunar probe, Chang'e-2, and the first Chinese probe destined for Mars is due to be launched by a Russian rocket this autumn.

It is unclear whether China plans to send humans to the moon, particularly after the United States said it would not return there, according to Sourbes-Verger.

But she said some of these questions could be answered in a white paper on space due out this autumn.

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