



# Europe et exploration spatiale

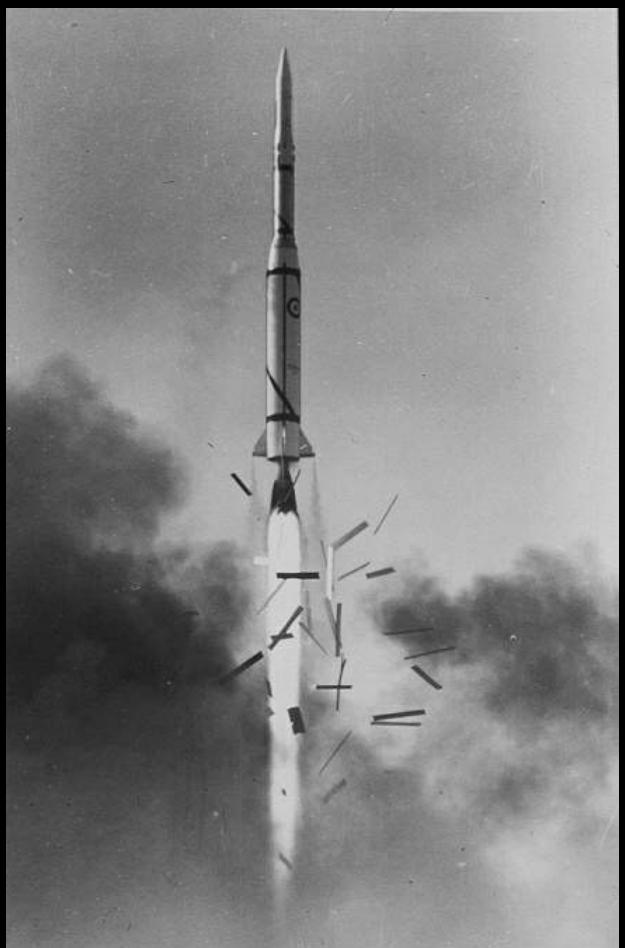
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Géosciences

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# LA COOPERATION DANS LA COURSE A L'ESPACE

## UN BREF HISTORIQUE



1965 : La Fusée Diamant envoie le 1er satellite français dans l'espace

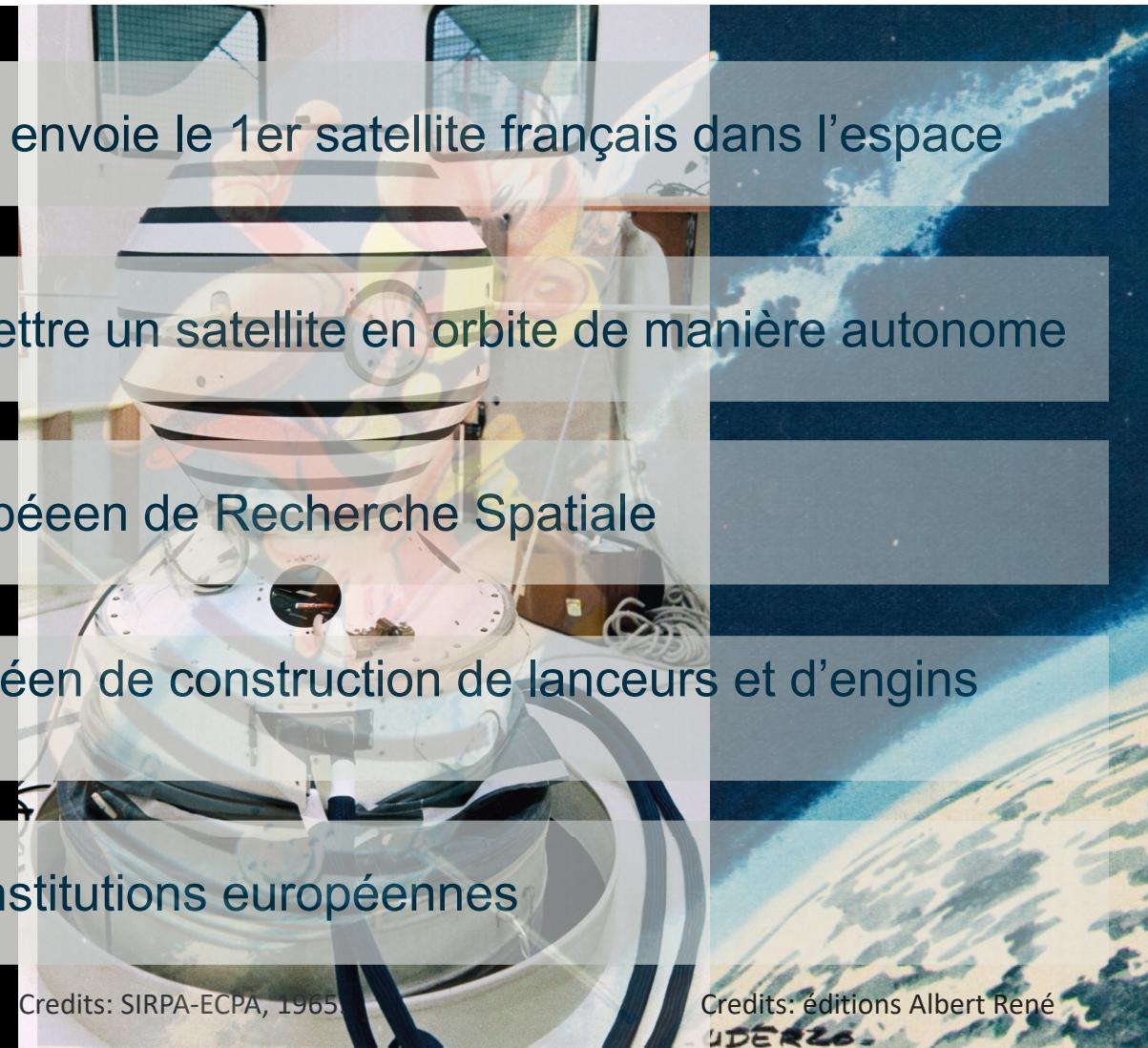
France = 3ème pays à mettre un satellite en orbite de manière autonome

Création du Conseil européen de Recherche Spatiale

Création du Centre européen de construction de lanceurs et d'engins spatiaux

1975 : Fusion des deux institutions européennes

Credits: SIRPA-ECPA, 1965

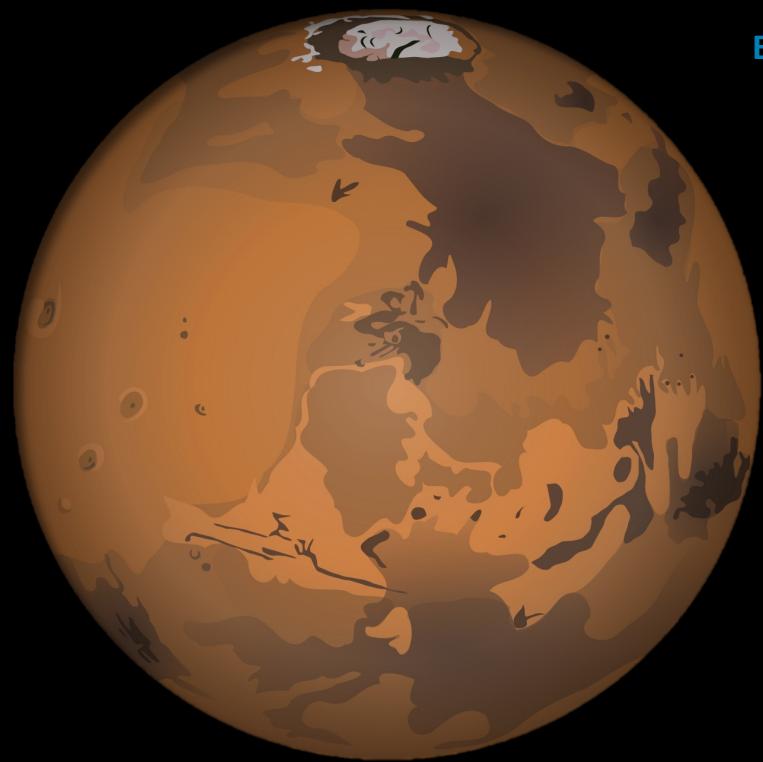


Credits: éditions Albert René

# LA COOPERATION DANS LA COURSE A L'ESPACE

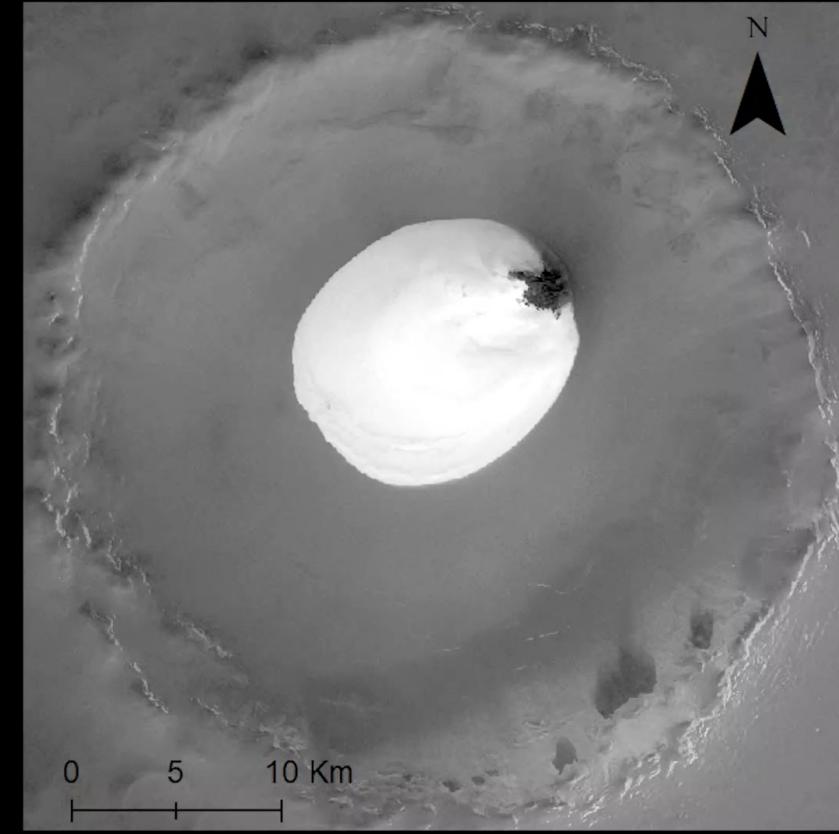


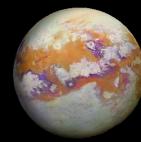
## PRINCIPALES REALISATIONS POUR L'EXPLORATION SPATIALE



MARS EXPRESS

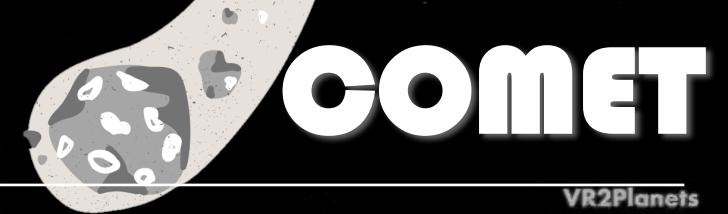
EXoMars - TGO





## PRINCIPALES REALISATIONS POUR L'EXPLORATION SPATIALE





## PRINCIPALES REALISATIONS POUR L'EXPLORATION SPATIALE





# Planetary exploration

2010

2020

2030

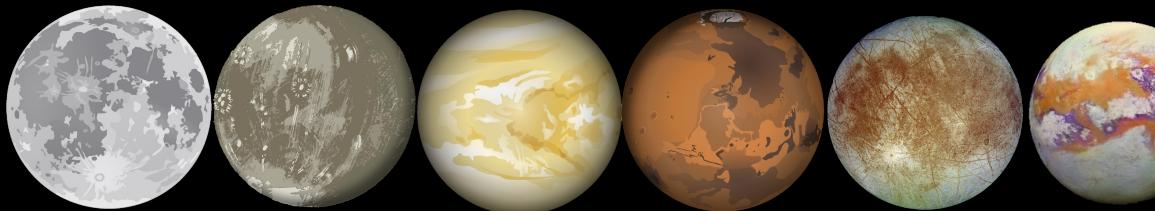
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Planetary monitoring

Institutional and commercial lunar missions

Sample Return

Lander and mobility



# **EUROPE & SPACE EXPLORATION**

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## **MAJOR SCIENTIFIC QUESTIONS**

**ORIGINS of PLANETARY SYSTEMS**

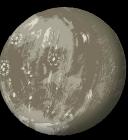
**FORMATION and DIVERSITY of planetary systems ARCHITECTURES**

**DIVERSITY of objects**

**Planetary Systems COUPLING MECHANISMS**

**Emergence of potential HABITATS**

**DETECTION of LIFE**



MERCURY



newgifs.com

### Mercury:

Why is there ice in the polar craters of the scorched planet?

Why does Mercury have a magnetic field?

What are the mysterious 'hollows' on its surface?

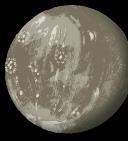
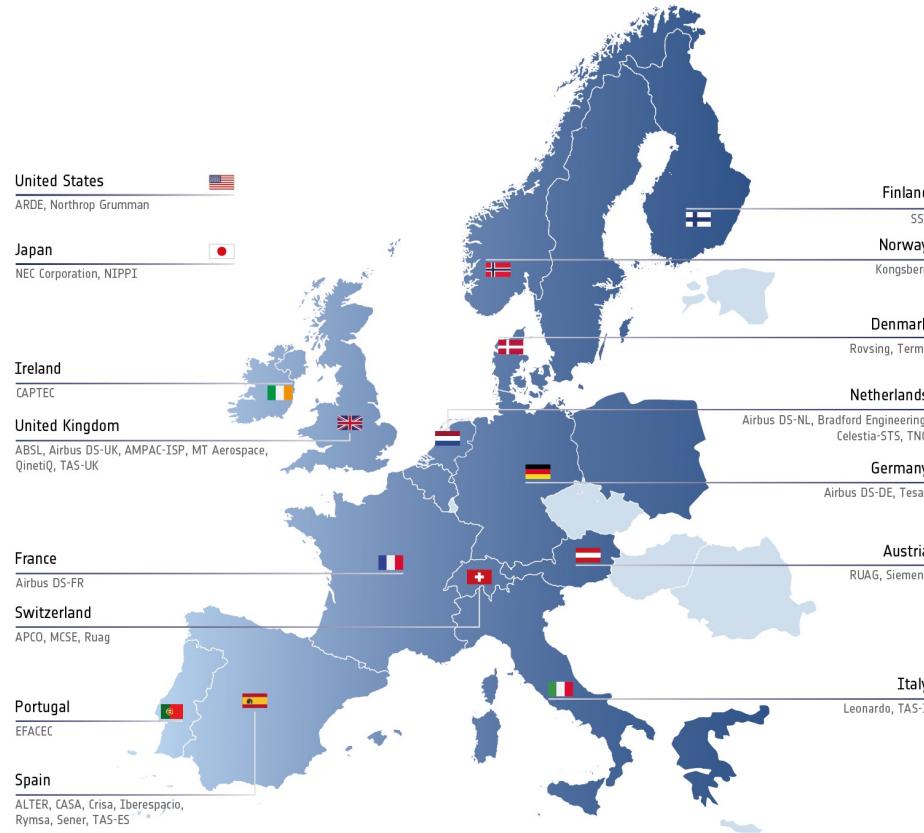


ESA+JAXA  
Bepicolombo

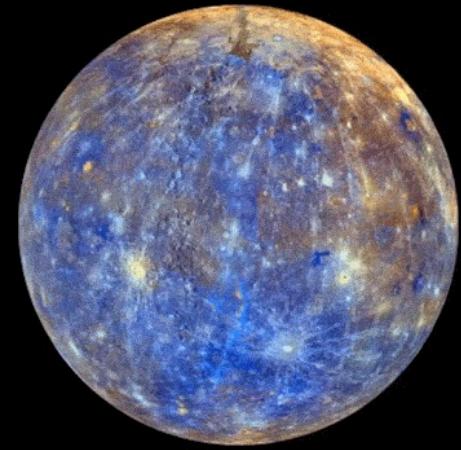
Launch: 20 October 2018

Operation around Mercure: dec. 2025

# Industrials partners (credits : ESA)



# MERCURY



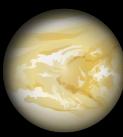
[newgifs.com](http://newgifs.com)



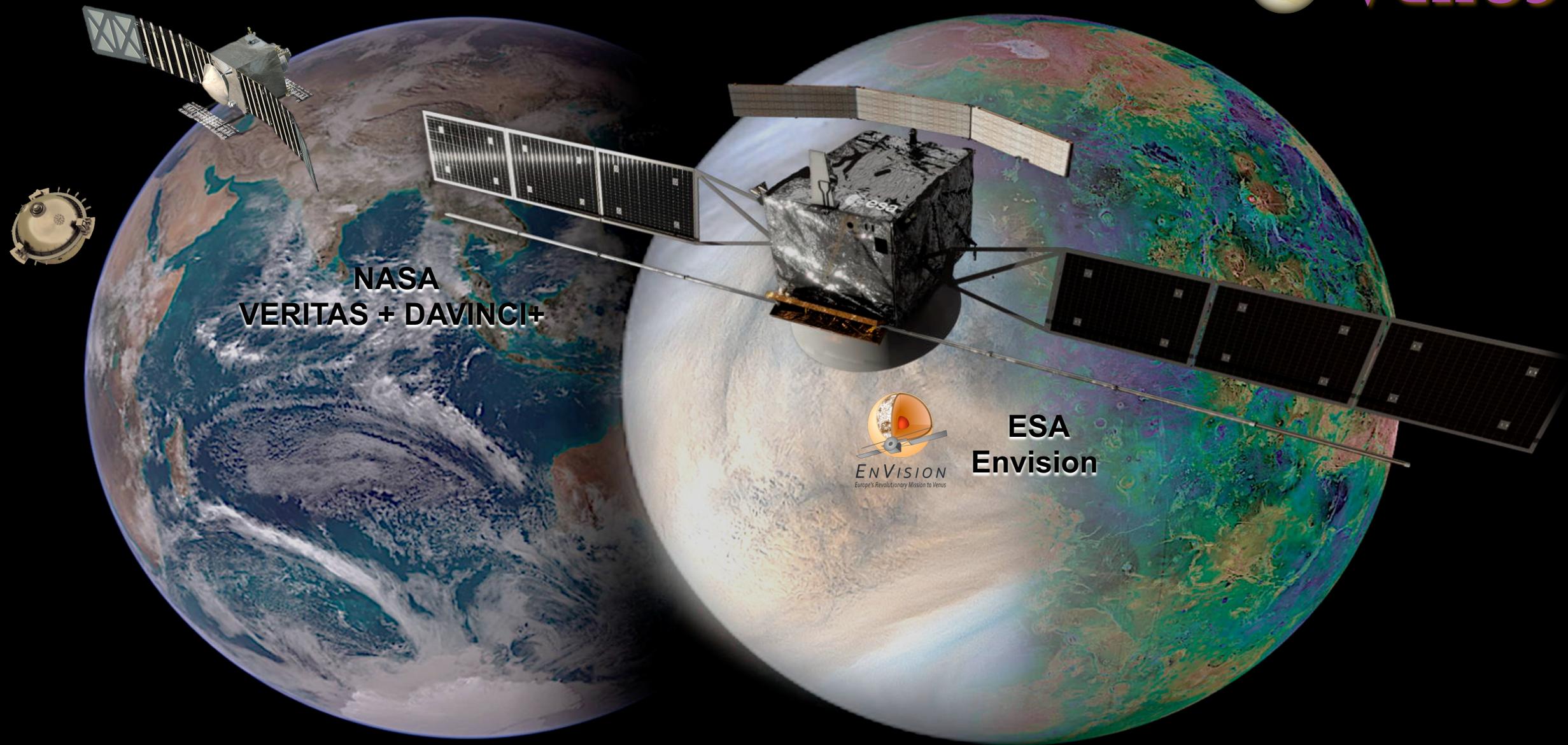
**ESA+JAXA  
Bepicolombo**

Launch: 20 October 2018

Operation around Mercure: dec. 2025



VENUS



Credits: JAXA / ISAS / DARTS / Damia Bouic / VR2Planets.





VENUS



# EXOMARS INDUSTRY INVOLVEMENT

Map of European contributions

## Austria

RUAG, Joanneum Research,  
VRVis, Siemens

## Belgium

ASTEK, OHB-BE, QinetiQ,  
TAS-BE, Trasys

## Czech Republic

Frentech Aerospace

## Denmark

Terma

## Finland

Patria, Space Systems

## France

Airbus DS-FR, Axon, ETS, LMD, SAFT, Sofradir,  
Souriau, TAS-F Cannes, 3D Plus

## Germany

Airbus DS-DE, Airbus DE, Azur Space, DSI, ETS,  
Gerling Holz & Co., Faulhaber, Maxon Computer  
GmbH, OHB, Rockwell Collins

## Greece

TEMMA

## Ireland

Microsemi

## Italy

Acotec, Aero Sekur, ALTEC, CISAS-UniPD, Corista,  
D'Appollonia, Elital, EniProgetti, IRSPS, Leonardo,  
Sital Aerospace, TAS-I, Telespazio

## Netherlands

Aerospace Propulsion Products BV, Bradford, ETS,  
Deltares, TNO, Celestia STS, Airbus DS-NL

## Norway

Kongsberg

## Poland

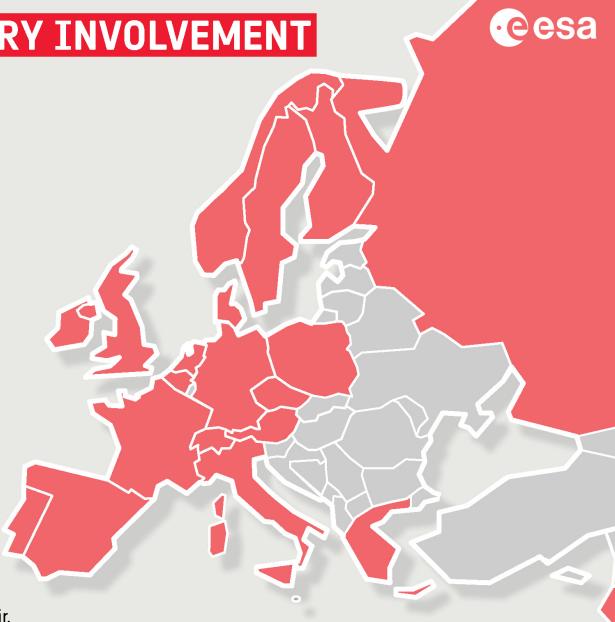
Sener

## Portugal

Active Space Technologies, Critical Software,  
Deimos, GMV, HPS, IST

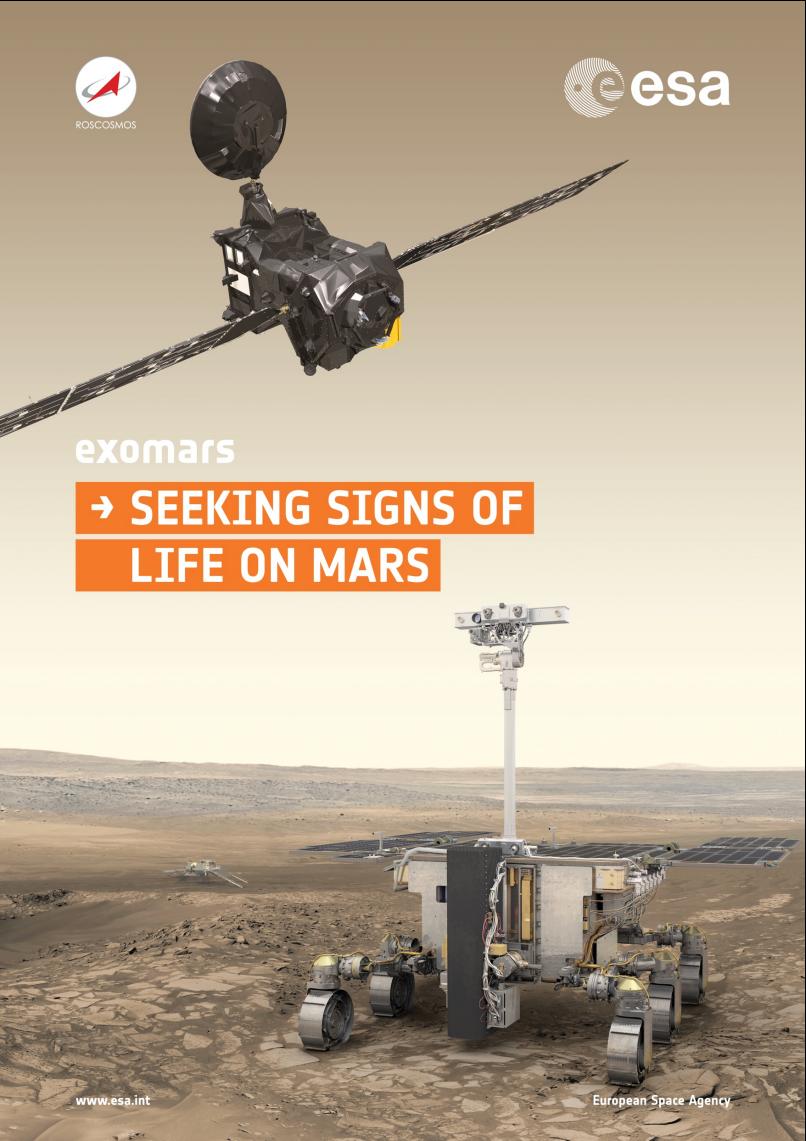
## Spain

Airbus-DS-E, Crisa, Deimos, GMV, Iberespacio, INTA,  
RYMSA, Sener, TAS-ES, TRYO Aerospace, TTI



exomars

→ SEEKING SIGNS OF  
LIFE ON MARS



credits: ESA



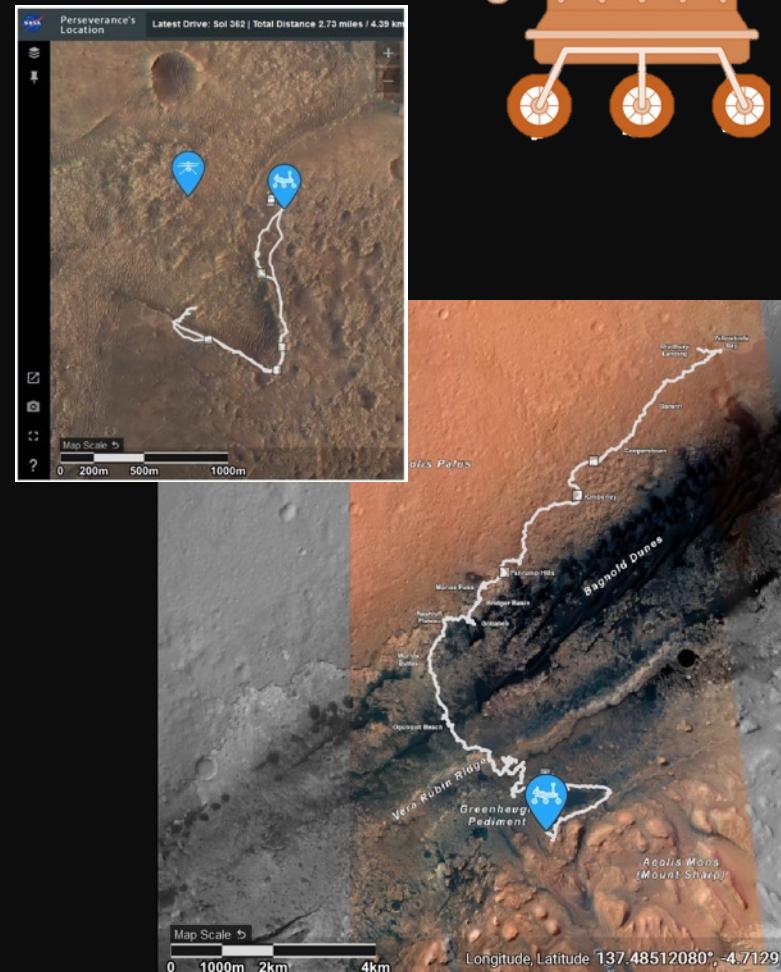
MARS

## -> MARTIAN ROVERS

**Perseverance** : Un an sur Mars (7 échantillons prélevés et scellés, 4 km, en route pour le Delta de Jezero)

**Curiosity** : 10 ans sur Mars (27 km), accède à une nouvelle unité géologique (le « Pediment »)

**Exomars** – Rover martien européen « Rosalind Franklin » fortement compromis par la crise en Ukraine (0 km) ☹





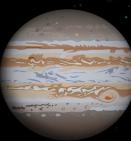
## → LUNAR MISSIONS

MISSION	AGENCY/LAUNCH DATE	DESCRIPTION/OBJECTIVES
Queqiao	CNSA 2018	Communication relay satellite.
Chang'e-4	CNSA 2018	Far side scientific lander and rover.
Chandrayaan-2	ISRO 2019	Polar scientific orbiter, lander, and rover.
Chang'e-5	CNSA 2020	Near side sample return.
Luna 25	Roscosmos 2021	Lunar volatile prospecting. Soft landing technology demonstration.
Chandrayaan-3	ISRO 2021	Lunar polar lander and rover.
Artemis I	NASA/ESA 2021	Uncrewed Orion/ESM flight with science and technology payloads. Deployment of cubesats in lunar orbit.
SLIM	JAXA 2021/22	Pinpoint landing technology demonstration.
KPLO	KARI 2022	Polar scientific and technology demonstration orbiter.
Chang'e-6	CNSA 2022-2024	Polar volatiles sample return.
VIPER	NASA 2023	Lunar polar rover. Polar science and volatiles.
LUPEX	JAXA/ISRO 2023/24	Polar lander and rover. Polar science and understanding the distribution and characterization of volatiles.
Luna 26	Roscosmos 2024	Polar scientific orbiter. Polar volatiles mapping.
Luna 27	Roscosmos with ESA 2025	Polar science, volatile prospecting and acquisition. Drill technology demonstration.
EL3 (TBC)	ESA 2027/2028	Science and/or logistic capabilities.
Luna 28	Roscosmos 2027	Cryogenic polar volatiles sample return.
ISRU demo	ESA 2027	In-situ end-to-end extraction of oxygen from lunar regolith.
Chang'e-7	2023-2030	Prototype of International Lunar Research Station (ILRS).
Chang'e-8	2023-2030	Prototype of International Lunar Research Station (ILRS).
Mid Lander	JAXA Late 2020's	Transport logistics and/or science.
Korea lunar lander	KARI 2030	Technology demonstration.

credits: Table 2, GER 2020 supplement

## ISECG Agencies world Map





# ICY moons

## JUICE measurements

- Tidal deformations
- Rotation
- Magnetic induction

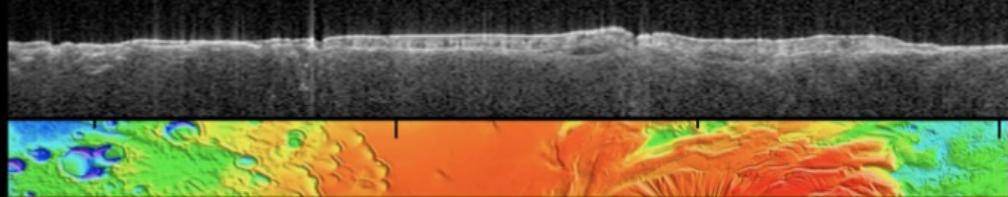
## Instrument Packages

- In situ Fields and Particles
- Imaging
- Sounders and Radio Science

Ganymede      ▲      ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲      ▲      ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲

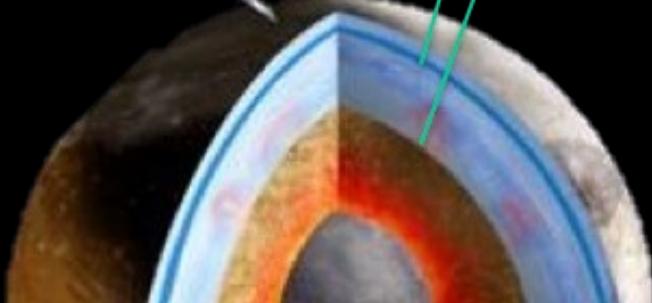
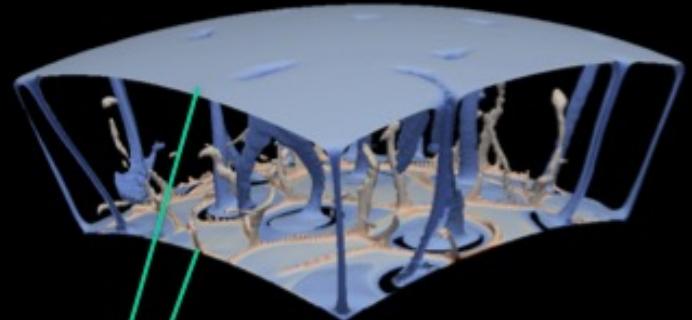
Year      |2030      |2031      |2032      |2033

How does the surface relate to the subsurface ?



## Instrument Packages

- Spectroscopy
- Imaging
- In situ
- Radar sounder

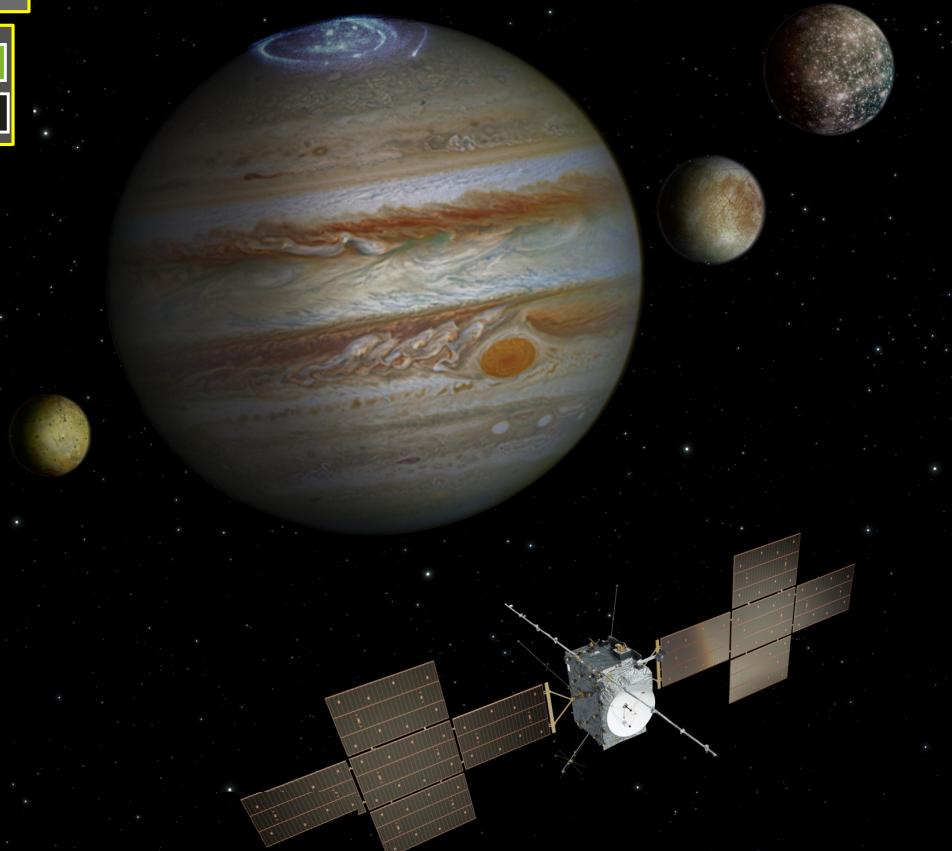


## ESA JUpiter ICy moon Explorer (JUICE)

Launch planned in September 2022

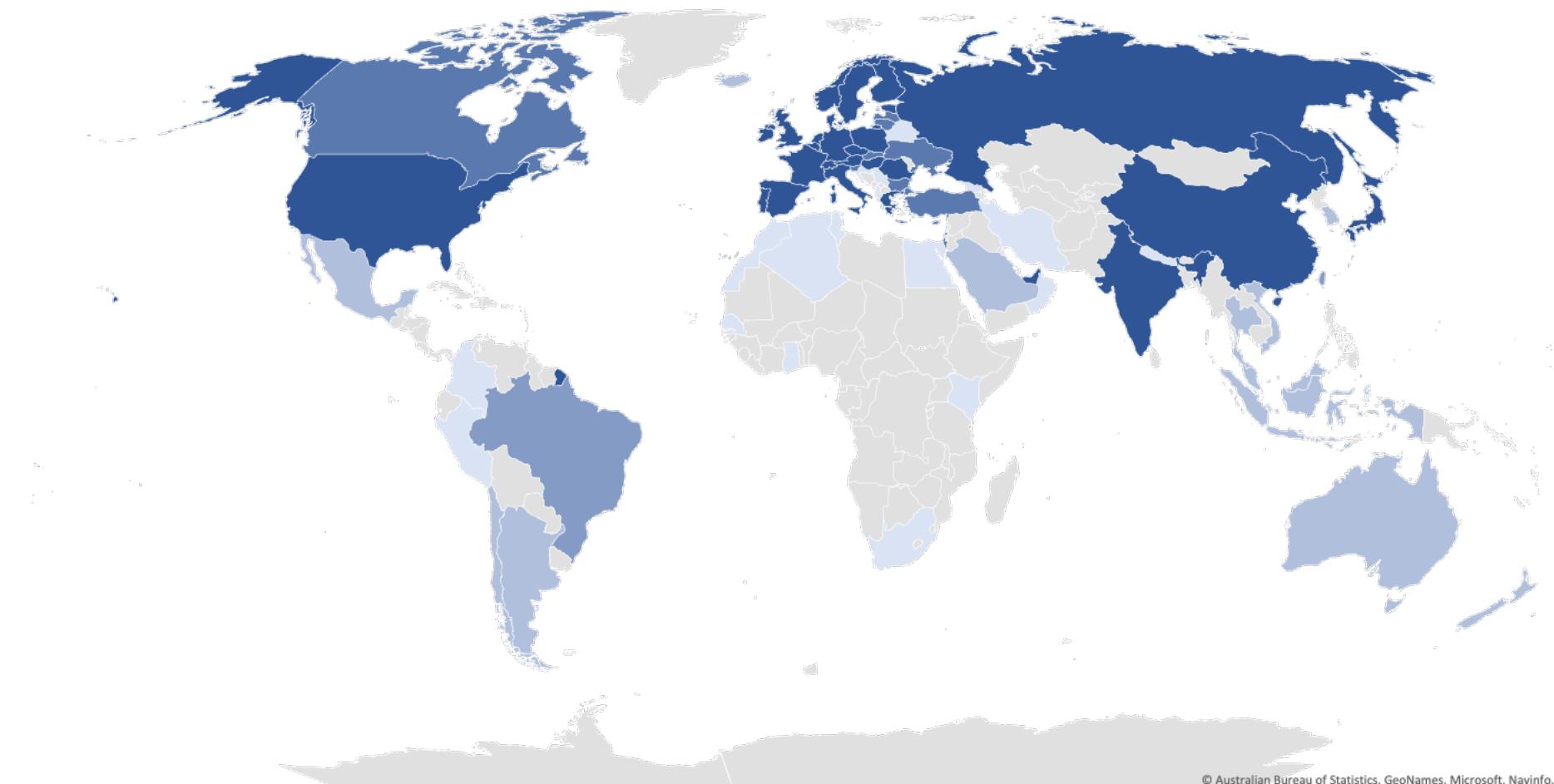
Operation around Jupiter: 2031-2034

Orbit insertion around Ganymede: 2034-35



# CONCLUSION

HIGHLY COMPETITVE ZONE OF STRATEGIC POLITICAL AND ECONOMICAL INFLUENCE



# CONCLUSION

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**La planétologie comparée :**  
étudier les autres planètes pour mieux comprendre la Terre !

# CONCLUSION

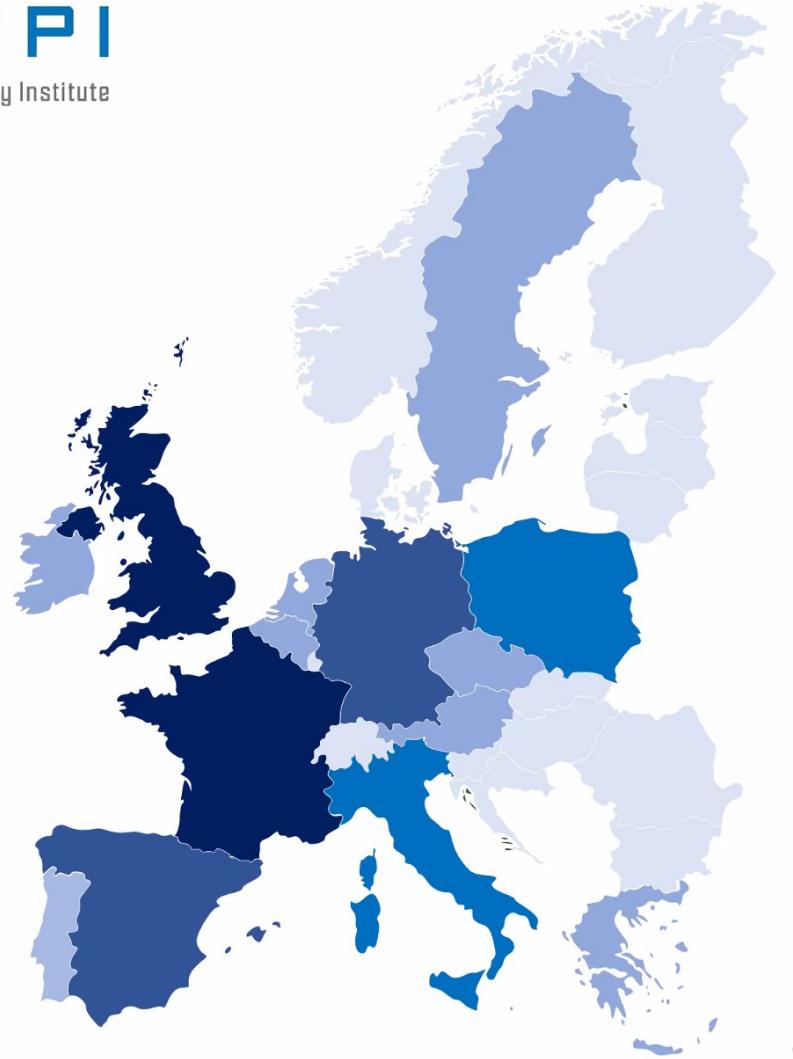
## LE PROGRAMME SPATIAL EUROPEEN

L'exploration spatiale n'est qu'une partie d'un programme spatial de l'Europe avec des problématiques bien terrestres et des enjeux beaucoup plus larges :



- géopolitiques et diplomatiques
- environnementaux et climatiques
- indépendance technologique / autonomie
- services aux citoyens
- économique
- Code de la route spatial

# POURSUIVRE SES ETUDES DANS LE SPATIAL



- 31-50 universities/institutions
- 21-30 universities/institutions
- 11-20 universities/institutions
- 5-10 universities/institutions
- Less than 5 universities/institutions

*Distribution of universities/institutions offering space curricula by country*