SMALL SATELLITE MISSIONS SYMPOSIUM (B4)

10th UN/IAA Workshop on Small Satellite Programmes at the Service of Developing Countries (1)

Author: Prof. Mosalam Shaltout

Egyptian Space Program (The National Authority for Remote Sensing and Space Science) Cairo, Egypt

EGYPTIAN SPACE PROGRAM

Abstract

The Egyptian Space Program: Vision

- Egypt to join the space age through gradual manufacturing of small research and remote sensing satellites, acquiring technological knowledge and capabilities, and building required infrastructure to achieve self-capability for Egypt to design manufacture. Its own small satellites.
- Utilizing the space technologies applications to develop the scientific research and the technological development in Egypt and to serve the national development plans.
 - Establishing a scientific and research and research base for advanced industries in Egypt. Objective of the Egyptian Space Program
- Enabling Egypt to join the space Technology Age through designing and manufacturing small satellites.
- Transfer of advanced space technologies in communication, computers, programs, optics, sensors, new materials, command and control, and energy to the Egyptian Scientific community.
 - Utilizing of space technologies applications in development plans.
 - Acquiring national capabilities in Space Technology disciplines.
 - Establishment of scientific industrial base in advanced technology fields.
 - Building human resource capabilities for space sciences fields.
- Coordinating and enhancing the cooperation between the research industrial centers and the space program through a national project.

EgyptSat1 Satellite

- EgyptSat1 Satellites is the first Egyptian experimental satellites for remote sensing. It was launched at 17 April 2007.
- The satellite has an image resolution of 8 meters, which is satisfactory for many important civilian applications. The satellite can capture a vertical image for any location in Egypt once every 75 days. It can also be tilted to capture images for locations at both sides of the satellite path, capture 3-D images, or re-capture images for a location within periods less than 16 days.
- The space payload for the satellite includes a 4 spectrum optical camera for various applications, an infrared camera and a communication device for store and forward transmissions.

Our plan is to launch EgyptSat2 at 2012 and EgyptSat3 at 2017.