Actuality and futurity of Cooperative San Juan 7406 SLR Station of China and Argentina

Liu Weidong[1], Han Yanben[1], Liu Chengzhi[1], Zhao Limin[1], Yin Zhiqiang[1], R. Podesta[2], E Actis[2], E.Alonso[2], A.A. Gonzalez[2], A. M. Pacheco[2]
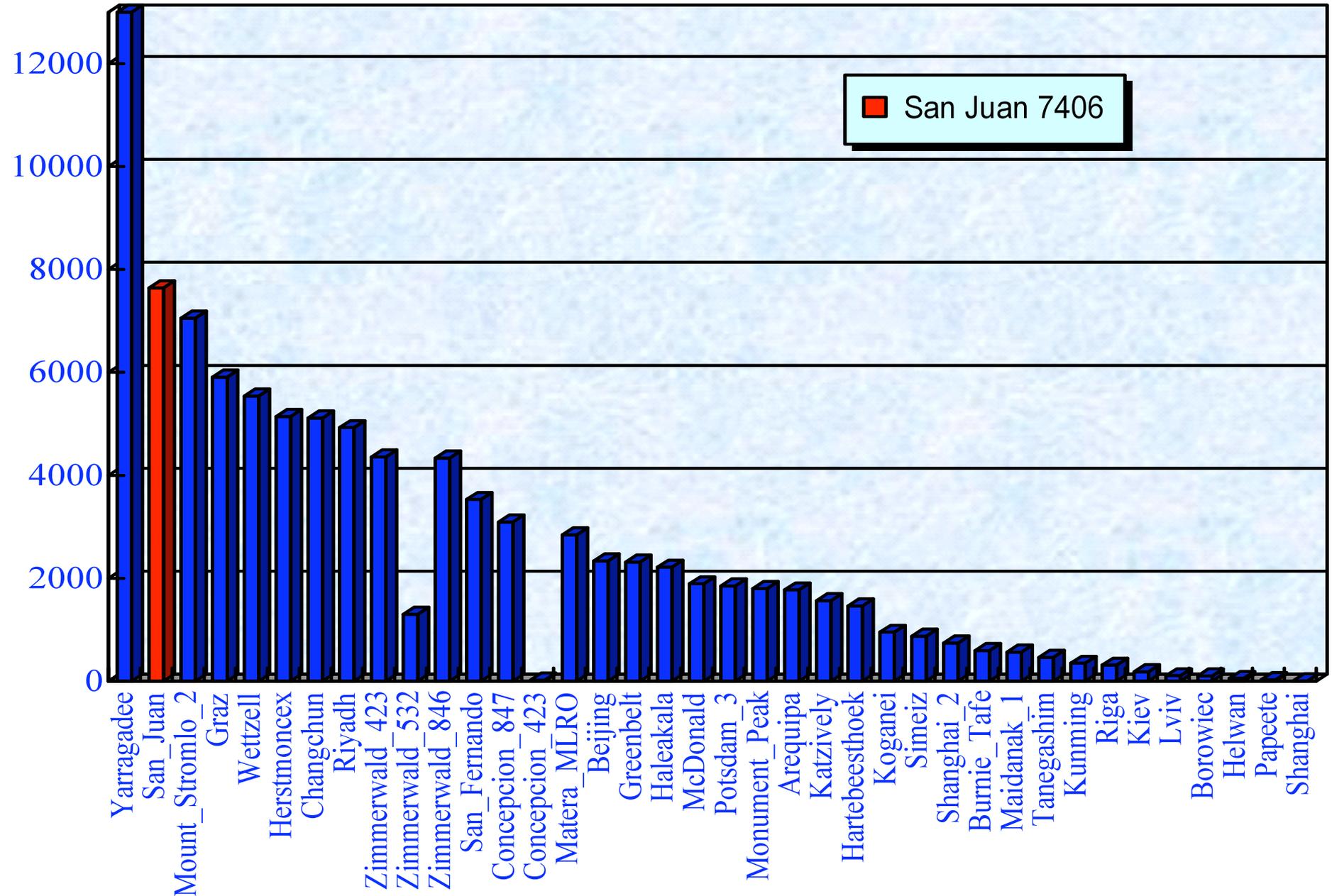
[1] National Astronomical Observatories
Chinese Academy of Sciences

[2] Observatorio Astronomico Felix Aguilar, National University of San Juan of Argentina
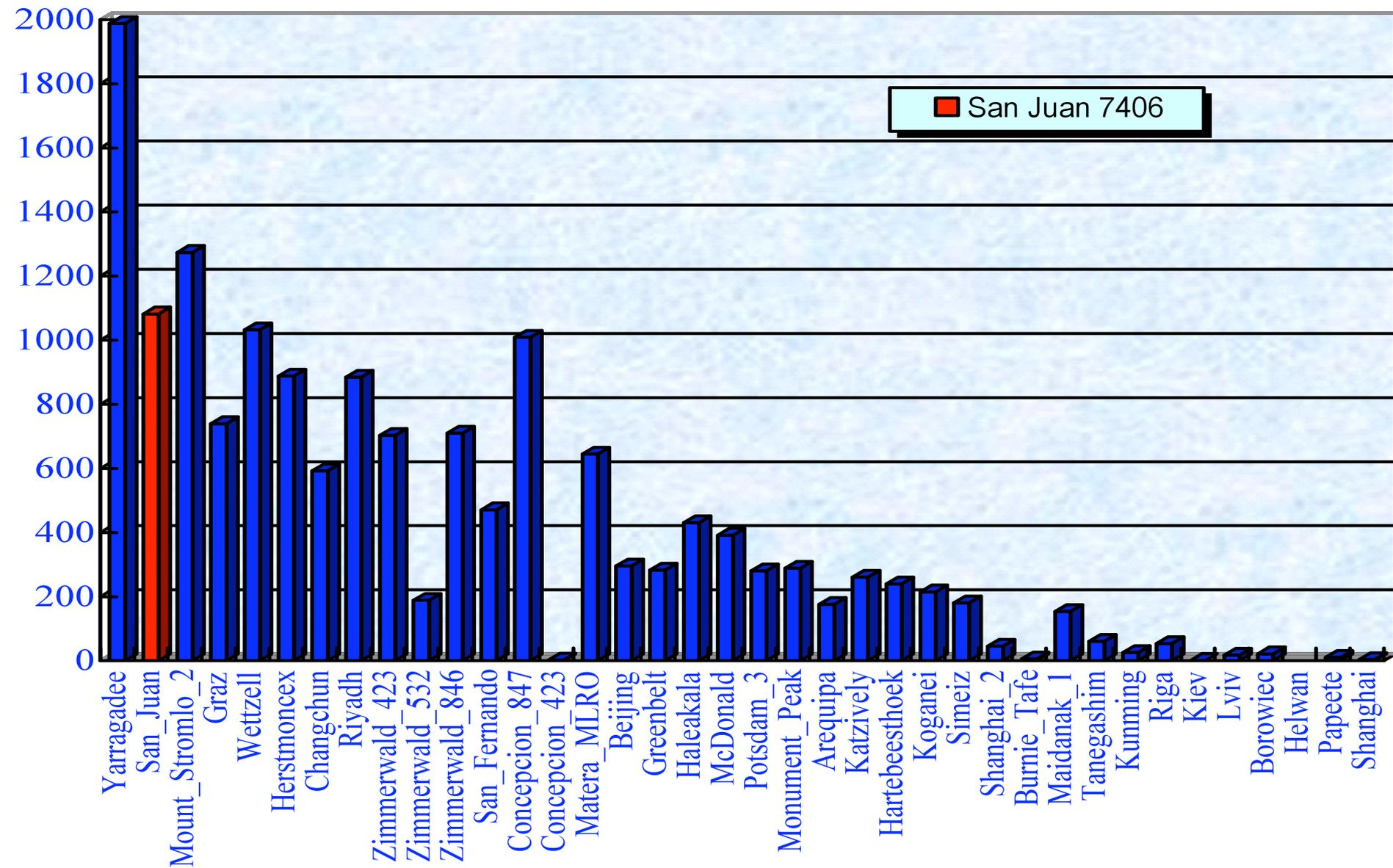
Introduction

- **San Juan 7406 SLR station is operated by National Astronomical Observatories of Chinese Academy of Sciences (NAOC) and Observatorio Astronomico Felix Aguilar (OAFA) of National University of San Juan of Argentina. The SLR station began to operate in the end of February of 2006. Due to the colleagues of the SLR team work hard and San Juan region has a lot of clear nights, San Juan 7406 SLR station obtained excellent results in the past two years and more.**

- **San Juan 7406 SLR station is located in OAFA, about 10km from San Juan city. The San Juan city is situated on the east side of Andes, 1300km northwest of Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina. OAFA has approximately 300 nights for SLR observation a year. The geographic position of the site is 31° 30´ 31.050" S, 68° 37´ 23.377" W and 727.22m elevation.**

Total Passes from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008

Legend: San Juan 7406

X-axis labels: Yarragadee, San Juan, Mount_Stromlo_2, Graz, Wettzell, Herstmoncex, Changchun, Riyadh, Zimmerwald_423, Zimmerwald_532, Zimmerwald_846, San_Fernando, Concepcion_847, Concepcion_423, Matera_MLRO, Beijing, Greenbelt, Haleakala, McDonald, Potsdam_3, Monument_Peak, Arequipa, Katzively, Hartebeesthoek, Koganei, Simeiz, Shanghai_2, Burnie_Tafe, Maidanak_1, Tanegashim, Kunming, Riga, Kiev, Lviv, Borowiec, Helwan, Papeete, Shanghai

Lageos 1 and 2 Passes
from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008

Future Plans

- **The NAOC and OAFA will continue the cooperation in the San Juan SLR system. At same time we will also enhance the related research. Our SLR team has established an upgrade plan on the SLR system. The first step will be to change the laser system to a semiconductor pumped laser and thus bring the system to high repetition rate and daylight ranging capabilities. We hope that the SLR system can implement routine daylight tracking and high repetition rate operating, also improve the precision of observations in order to obtain more high-quality data for the ILRS. We will soon install a GPS receiver collocated with the SLR system.**