Figure 1 shows the debris of the FY-1C as they are today. The split in orbits, with one group remaining in a fairly circular orbit and the other in a more eccentric group of orbits is characteristic of a highly energetic collision between two objects moving with speeds of at least several kilometers a second. We know this from some of the pictures the BMDO released after one of their early successful NMD intercepts. A group of debris, probably associated with satellite, leaves with velocities (both magnitude and direction of the speed) similar to the target’s while another group leaves with velocities similar to the interceptor. Work is continuing on calculating what that means for the interceptor missile.

With a certain amount of error, the orbits can be traced backwards to when they appear very closely bunched on 11 January 2007 at 22 hours, 26 minutes GMT, as shown in figure 2. At that time they are over a position in China, roughly 33.2°N, 99.8°E. This position is 560 km North-North East of Xichang Satellite Launch Center. It is important to note that the debris field is moving southward at the time of the supposed interception.
Figure 2. The debris at their closest point.

Figure 3. Note that the debris remain in the same plane as the satellite.
Figure 4. The ground spot under the intercept point.