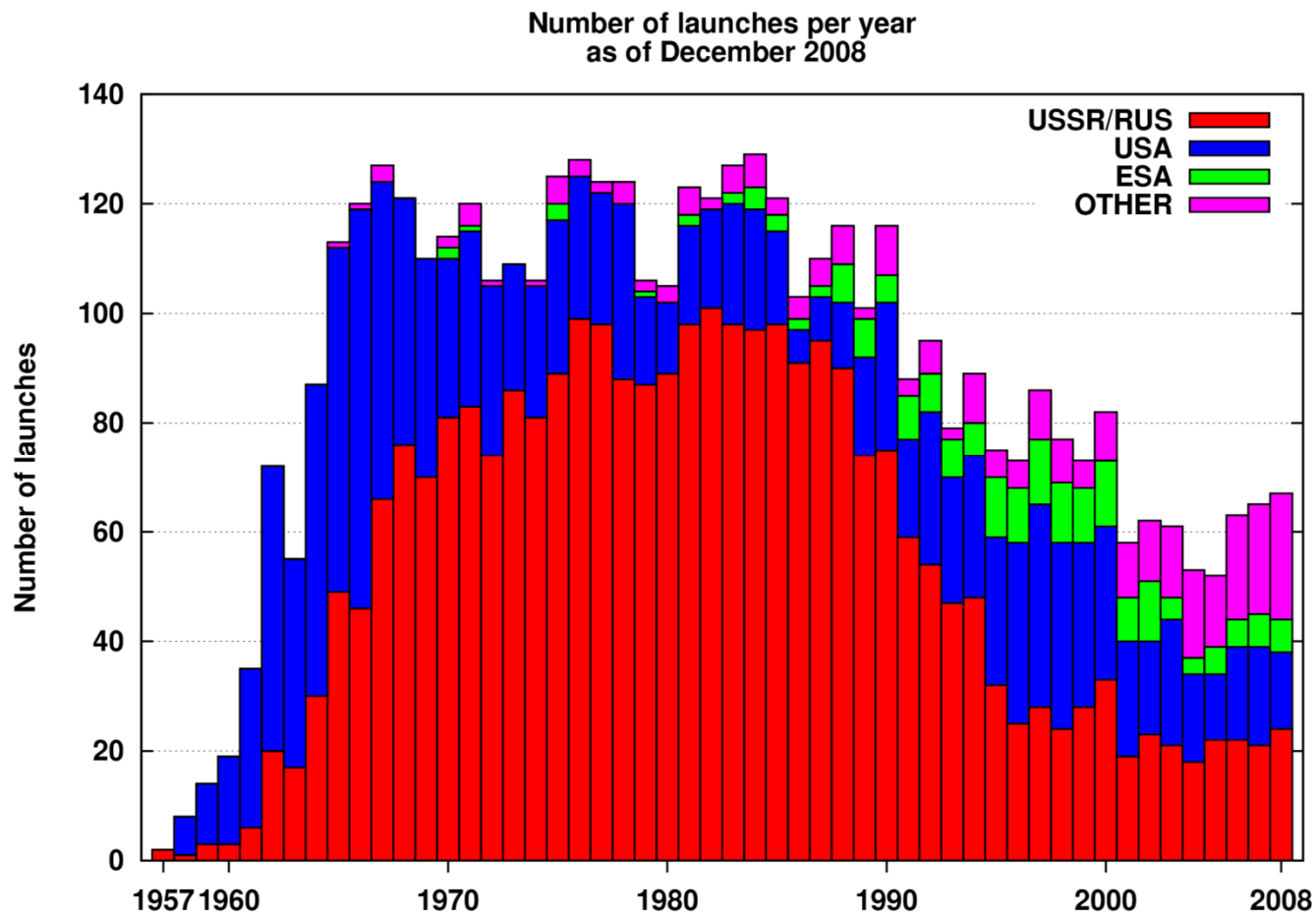


# **Environmental Challenges To Space Security (Space Debris and Space Weather)**

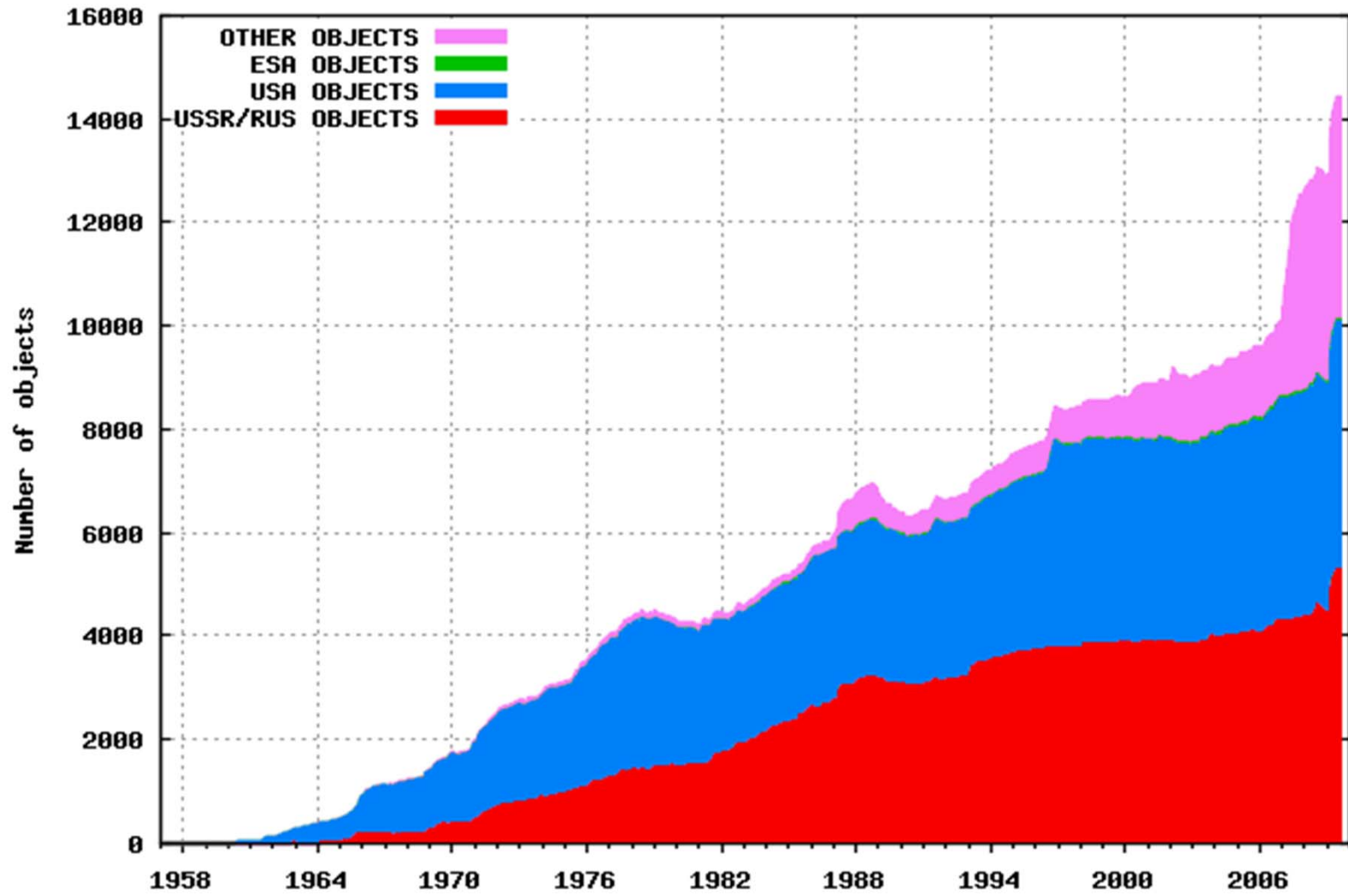
Ruediger.Jehn@esa.int

Space Debris Office  
European Space Operations  
Centre, Darmstadt, Germany

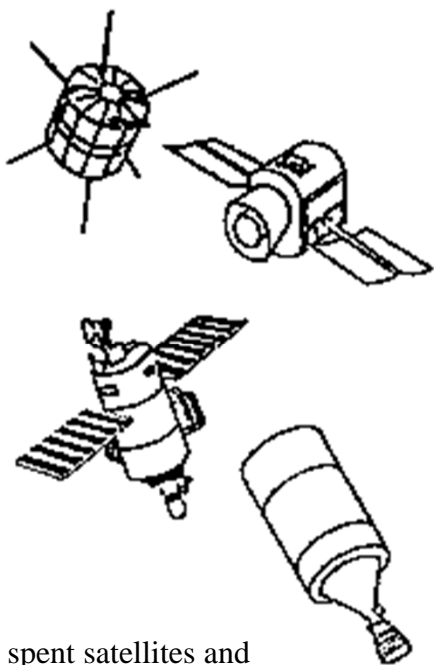


Approx. 4,600 launches led to about 34,000 catalogued objects

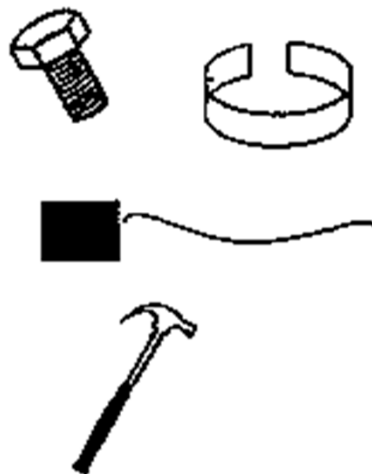
Catalogued Objects in Orbit  
as of June 2009



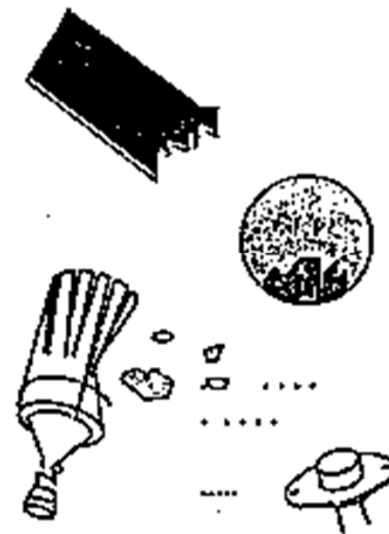
## Sources of Space Debris



spent satellites and upper stages



mission related objects



fragments from explosions and collisions

## 200 explosions in space

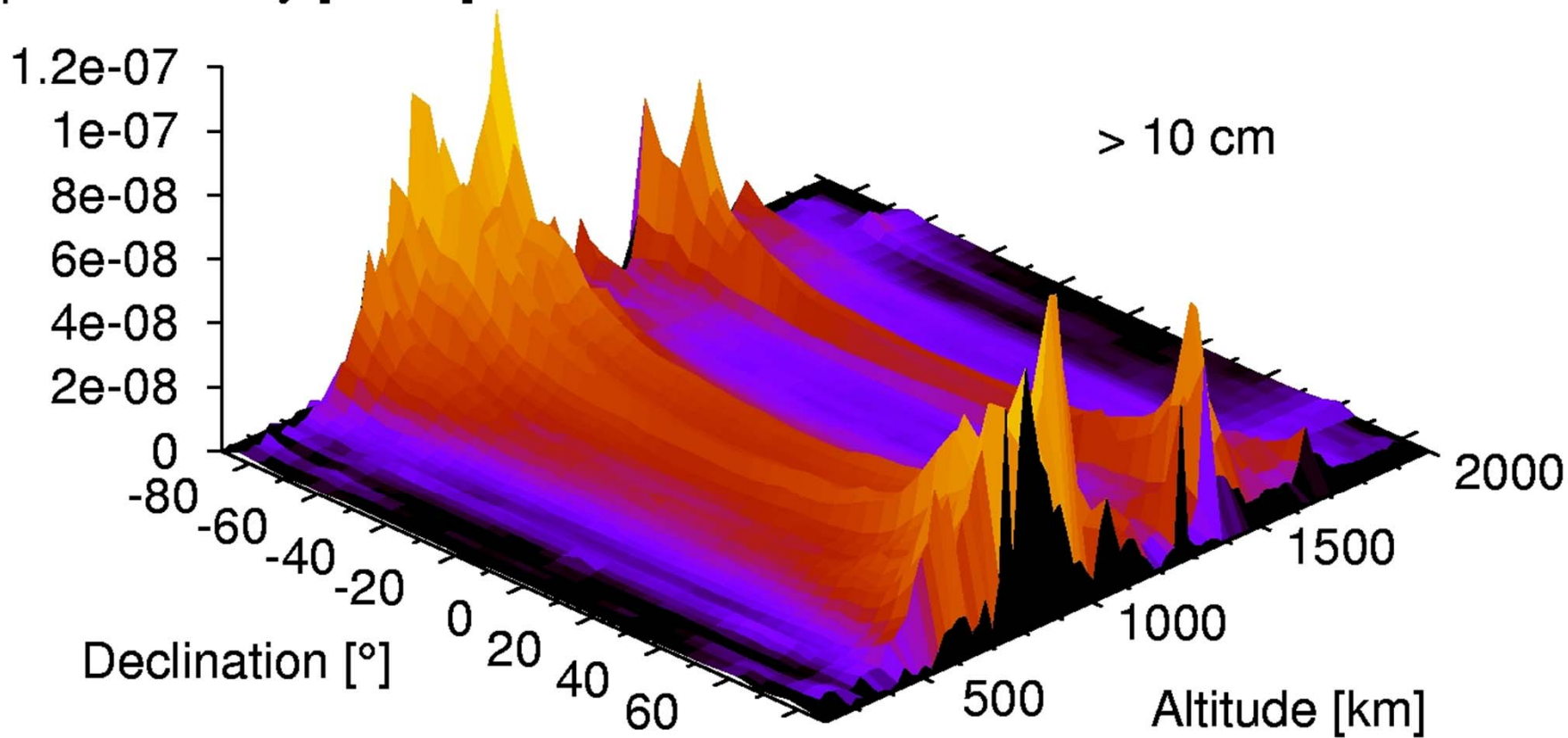


## Known Collisions in Space

- **December 1991: Kosmos 1934 is hit by a fragment of Kosmos 926 (both Russia)**
- **July 1996: Cerise (French military satellite) is hit by a fragment of an Ariane 1 rocket (exploded in 1986)**
- **January 2005: old US rocket is hit by a fragment of a Chinese rocket (exploded in 2000)**
- **10 February 2009: Iridium 33 and Kosmos 2251 crash into each other. 1300 fragments at 800 km altitude**



Spatial Density [ $1/\text{km}^3$ ]



Mean time between debris impacts for  $A=100\text{m}^2$

altitude	0.1mm	1mm	1cm	10cm
400km	4.5d	3.9y	1,214y	16,392y
800km	2.3d	1.0y	245y	1,775y
1,500km	0.9d	1.5y	534y	3,190y
GTO	16.8d	17.7y	7,650y	96,591y
GEO	78.1d	264y	154,006y	414,749y



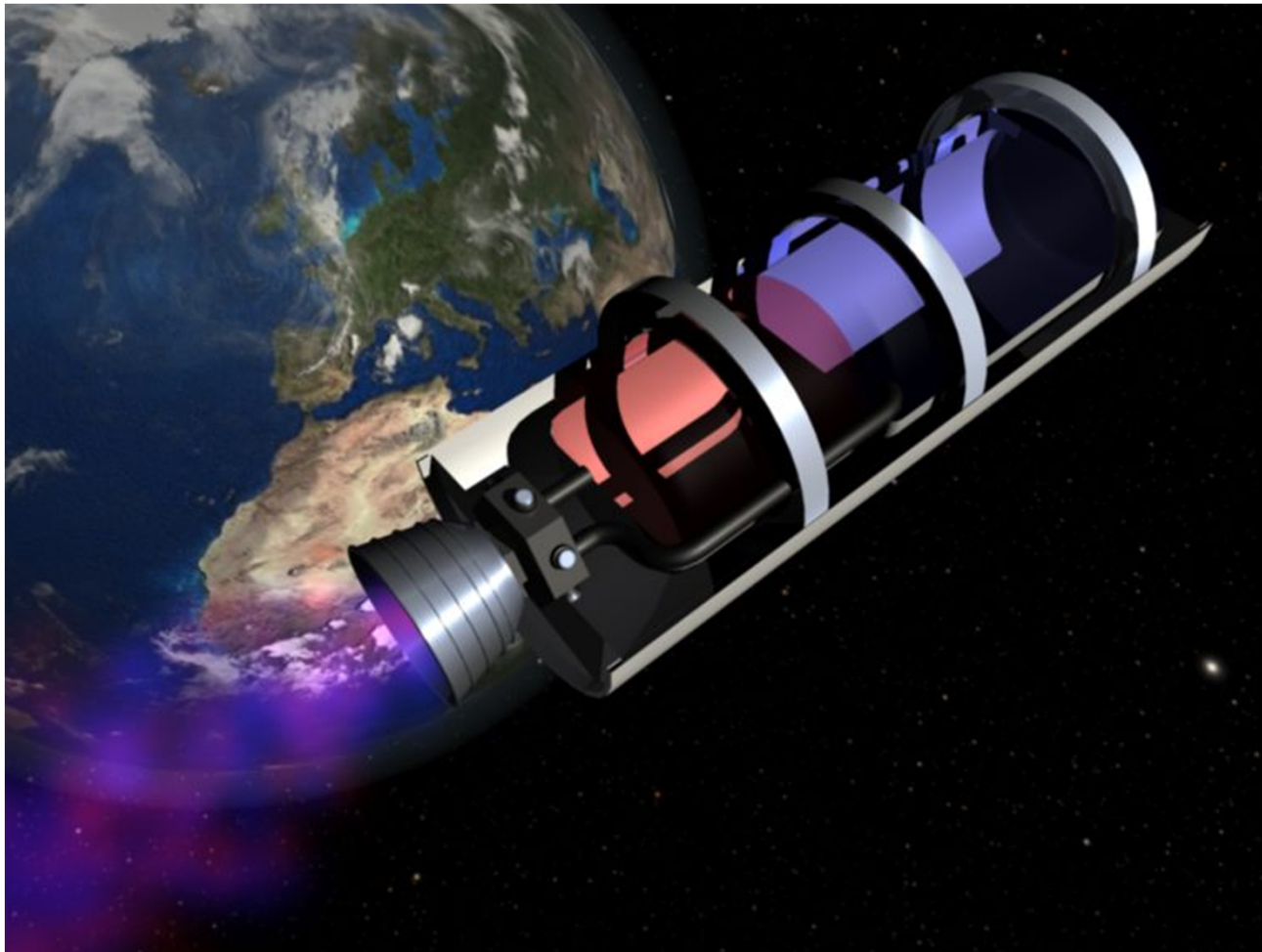
# Protection against debris



12 mm aluminium sphere into aluminium block ( $v=6.8$  km/s) 9

# Counter Measures (Mitigation)

## Passivation



## Re-orbiting of Geostationary Satellites

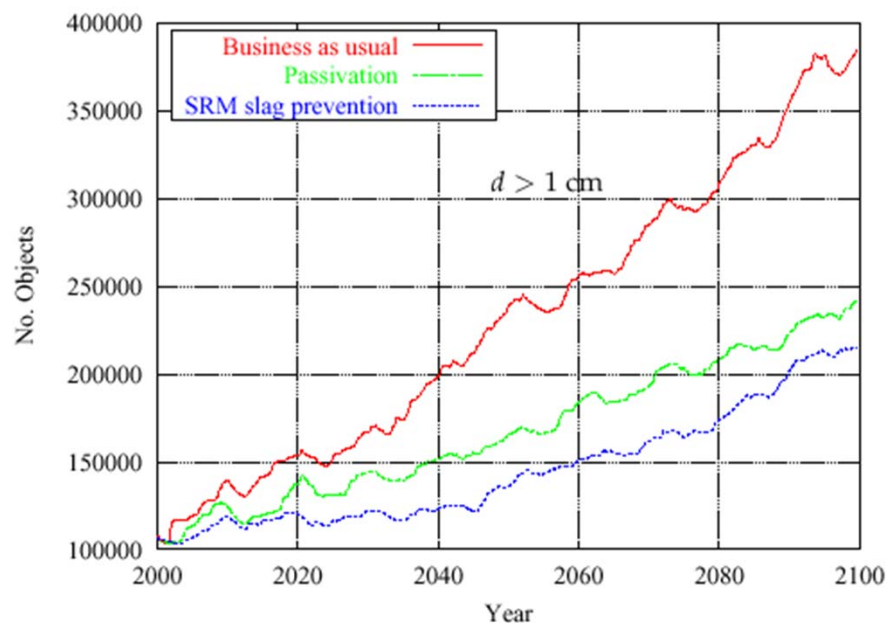
$$\Delta v = \frac{\mu}{2va^2} \Delta a$$

$a=42,164$  km,  $v=3.073$  km/s

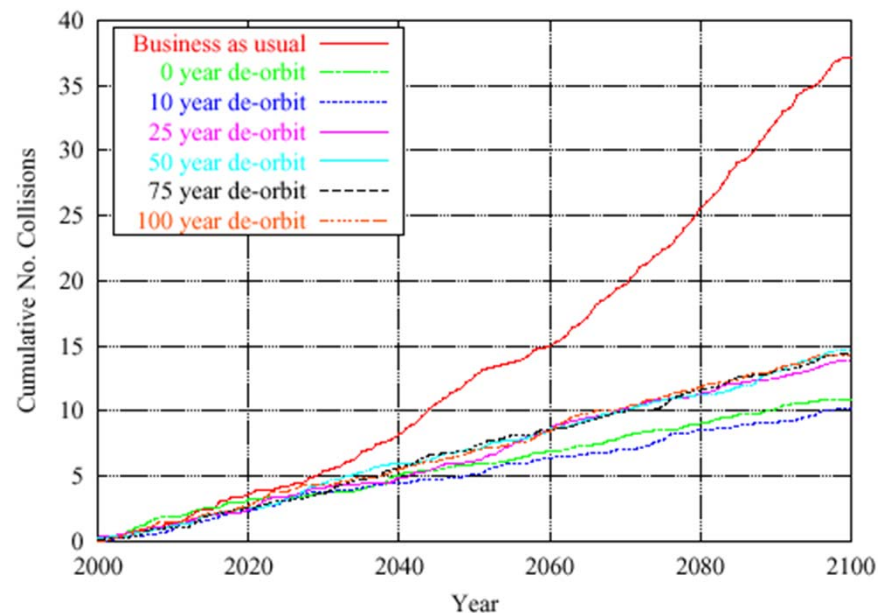
For  $\Delta a=100$ km:  $\Delta v=3.64$  m/s

The re-orbit  $\Delta v$  equals approximately the  $\Delta v$  needed for 1 month of station keeping per 100km separation from the GEO ring. The minimum altitude increase is 300km.

## Long-term Effectiveness of Mitigation Measures



cases considered: business as usual scenario, passivation at EOL, and Solid Rocket Motor slag prevention



cases considered: business as usual and de-orbiting strategies with varying orbital lifetimes.

**Mitigation Options Category III:** require new developments and, in general, suitability of the method (technical feasibility, cost-efficiency) must be demonstrated.

1. Removal with an orbiting manoeuvring vehicle
2. Removal of objects with drag devices
3. Removal with a tether satellite
4. Destruction by laser
5. Debris catchers/sweeper

## International Cooperation

### **Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC)**

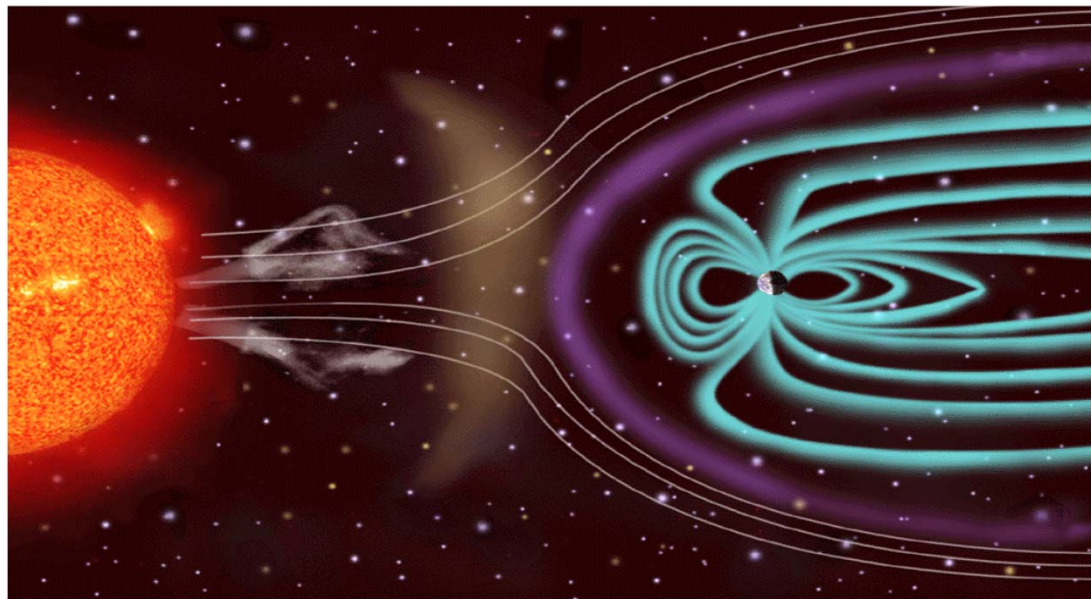
Members are ESA, ASI, BNSC, CNES, CNSA (China), DLR, ISRO (India), Japan, NASA, NSAU (Ukraine), and Rosaviakosmos (Russia)

#### Purpose:

- to exchange information on space debris research activities
- to review progress on cooperative activities
- to facilitate opportunities for cooperation in debris research
- to identify and evaluate mitigation options



Environment	Effects	Anomalies / degradation
Solar particle events, solar wind, magnetic fields, trapped belts, ionospheric electrons	Charging, dose, single event effects, displacement, phase delay, scintillation	Single and multiple event upsets, component failure, solar array degradation, RF link margin



Measurement	Instrument		
	SOHO	GOES	ACE
Solar wind speed and density	CELIAS (frequency?) SWAN (frequency?)		SWEPAM
IMF (B field)			MAG
Solar EUV / Xray images	SUMER, EIT		
Solar coronagraph image	LASCO, UVCS		
X-ray flux		XRS	
UV flux	CELIAS, EIT	(in future s/c)	
> 10Mev ions		EPS	CRIS, SIS
Interplanetary radio bursts			
Cold ions, total density only			
> 100Mev ions		EPS	
1-100kev electrons (good spectral information)			
Relativistic electrons (>0.3MeV) including spectra		EPS	

<b>Immediate gaps</b>	
Solar wind speed	non full time instrument on SOHO
GEO low energy particles	No known <u>operational</u> sensors
MEO low and high energy particles	No operational sensors (GIOVE aimed at modelling and mapping, GPS <u>operational</u> data not released externally)
Additional gaps after the SOHO mission	
Solar EUV / Xray images	
Solar coronagraph image	
UV flux	
Additional areas of dependence on non-European data	
Solar wind density	non full time instrument on SOHO
Interplanetary magnetic field	non full time instrument on SOHO
X-ray flux	Dependent on GOES
GEO high energy particles	(electrons and ions) Dependent on GOES