



Space Debris and Space Policy

Jonathan McDowell

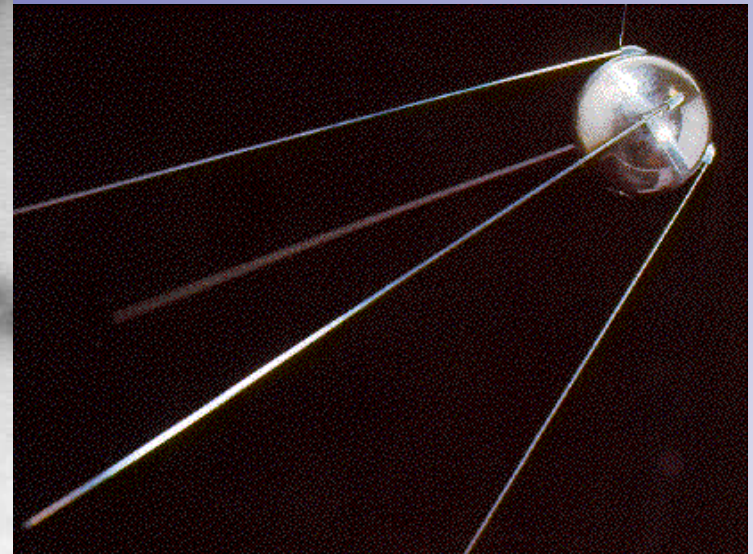
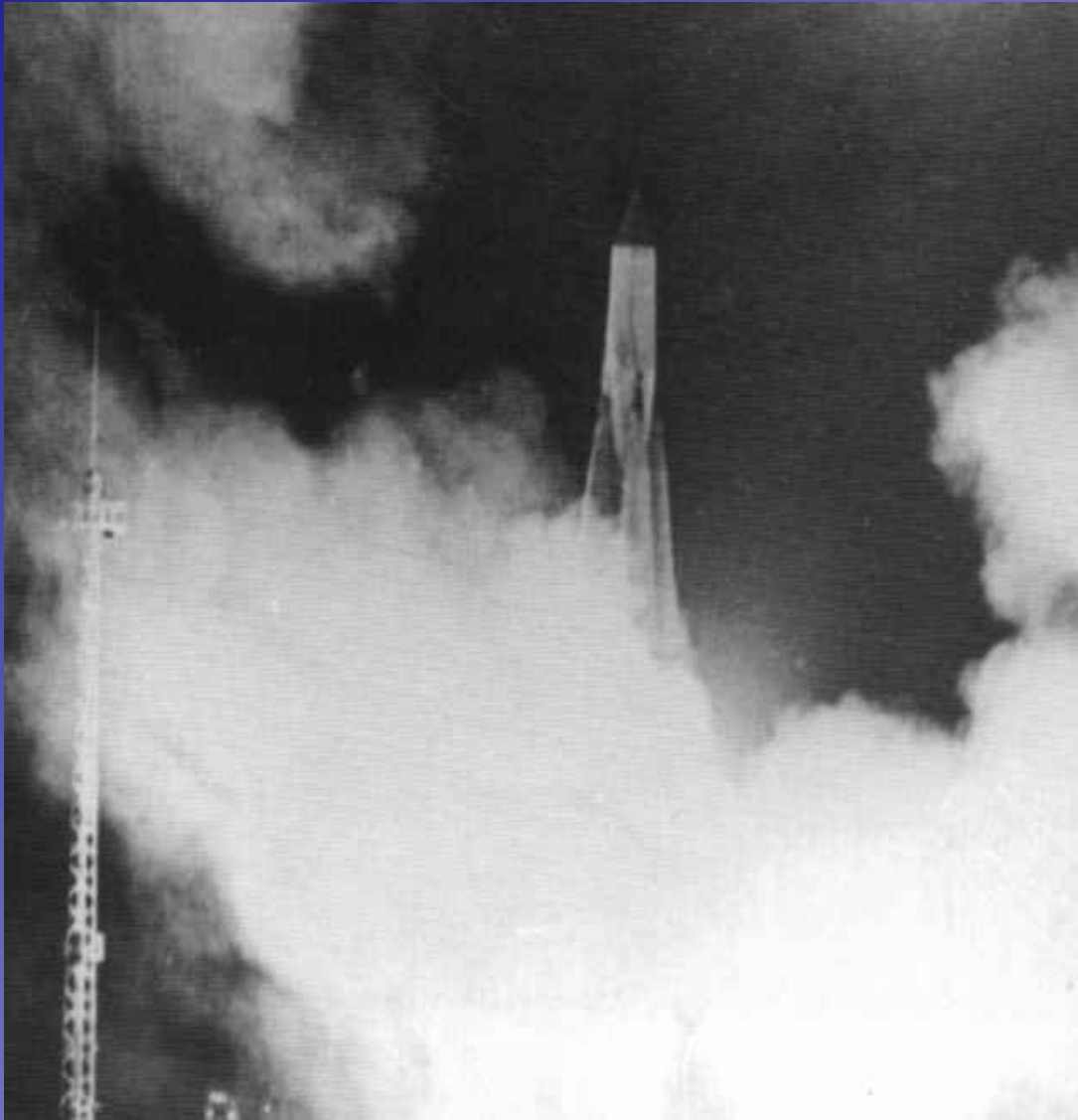


@planet4589

PART I: WHAT'S GOING ON IN SPACE?

PART II: HOW DO WE REGULATE ALL THIS?

October 1957: Sputnik



Most of what humanity does in space is done with robots -
“artificial satellites”

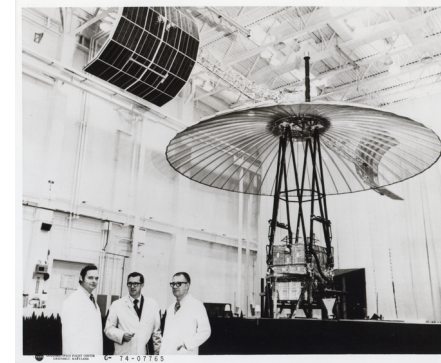
boxes of electronics with big solar-power-generating wings, commanded from Earth



Communications



Earth Imaging



Signals intelligence



Technology and training



Navigation (GPS)



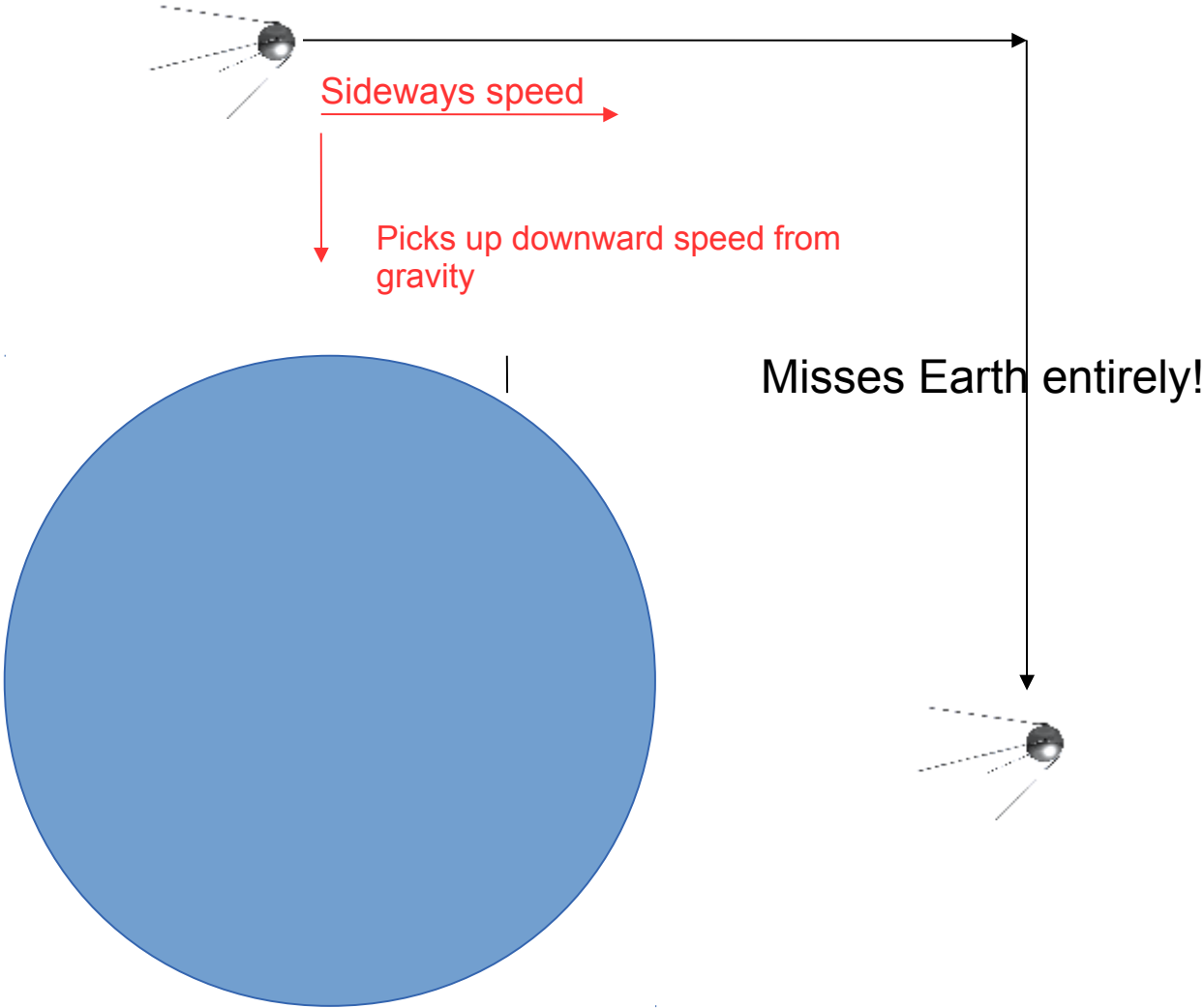
Science
(e.g. astronomy)



Human spaceflight

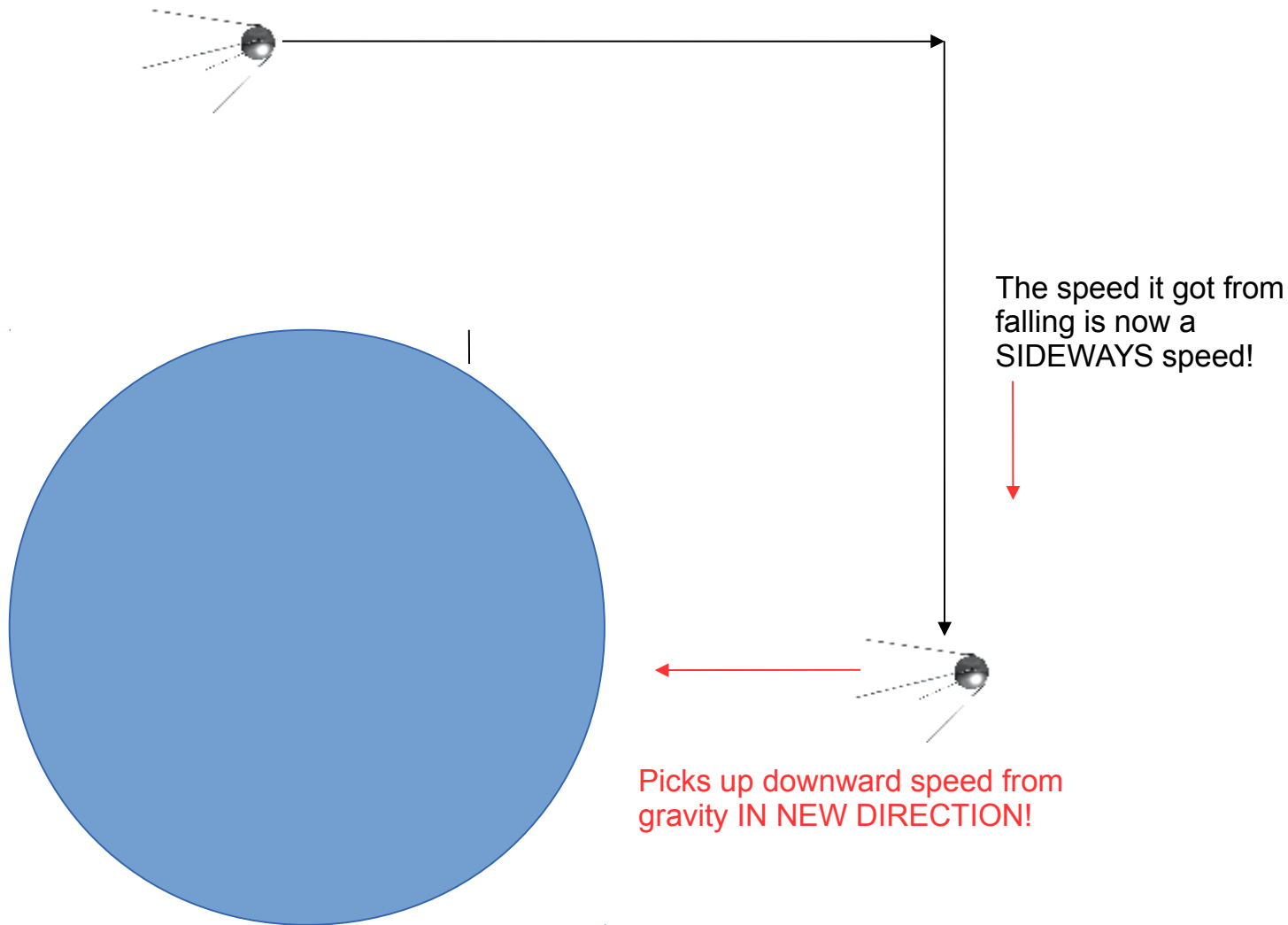
In 23 minutes, falls 4000 miles
BUT: moves sideways 4000 miles too!

ORBIT: 200 miles up
Moving sideways at
7.7 km/s
(17259 mph)

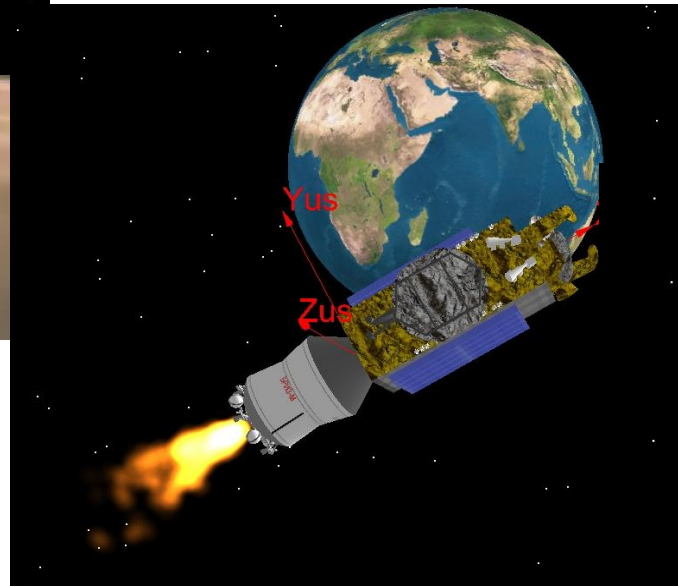
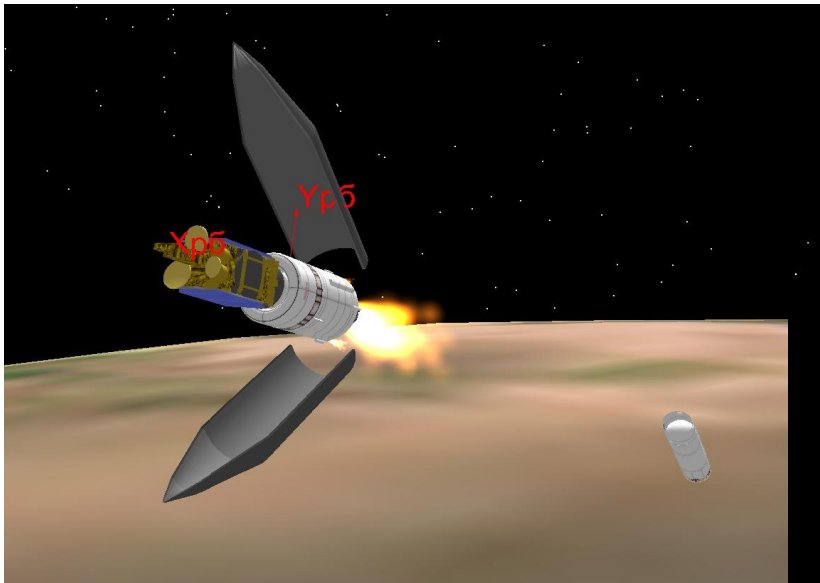
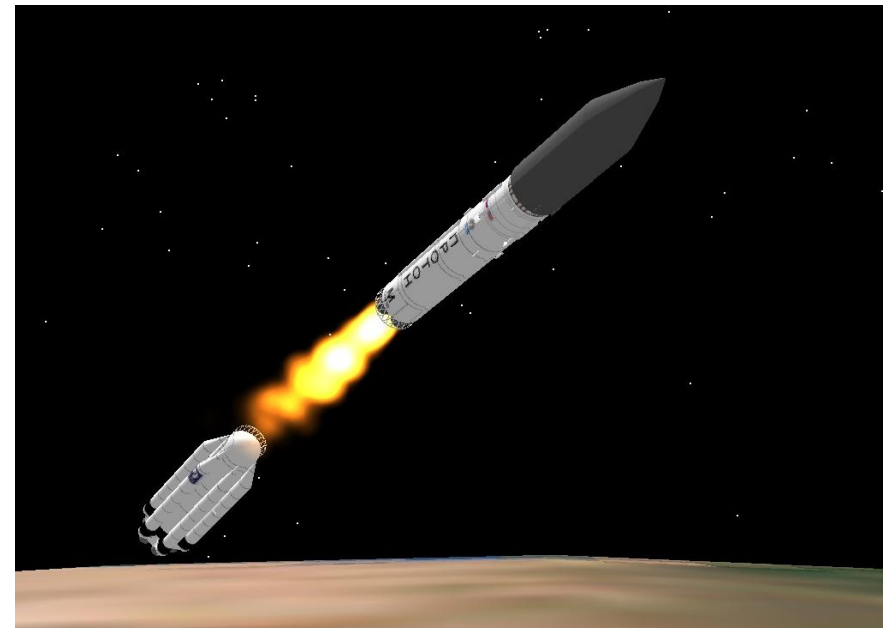


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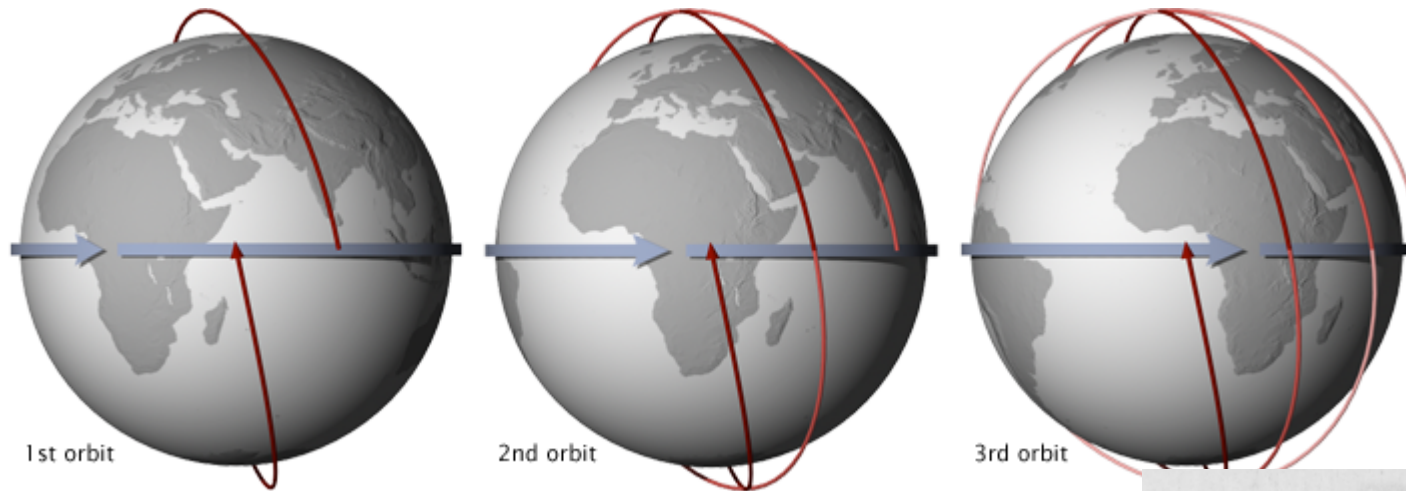
ORBIT: 200 miles up
Moving sideways at
7.7 km/s
(17259 mph)



Fall around and around the Earth, always missing it!
SIDEWAYS speed makes you miss the Earth
FALLING speed becomes the new sideways speed once you turn the corner...
No rocket engine needed to keep you up! [* Offer may not apply in presence of atmosphere]



A typical satellite launch ends up with at least two objects in orbit – the satellite and the last piece (“stage”) of the rocket that got it there



Remember:

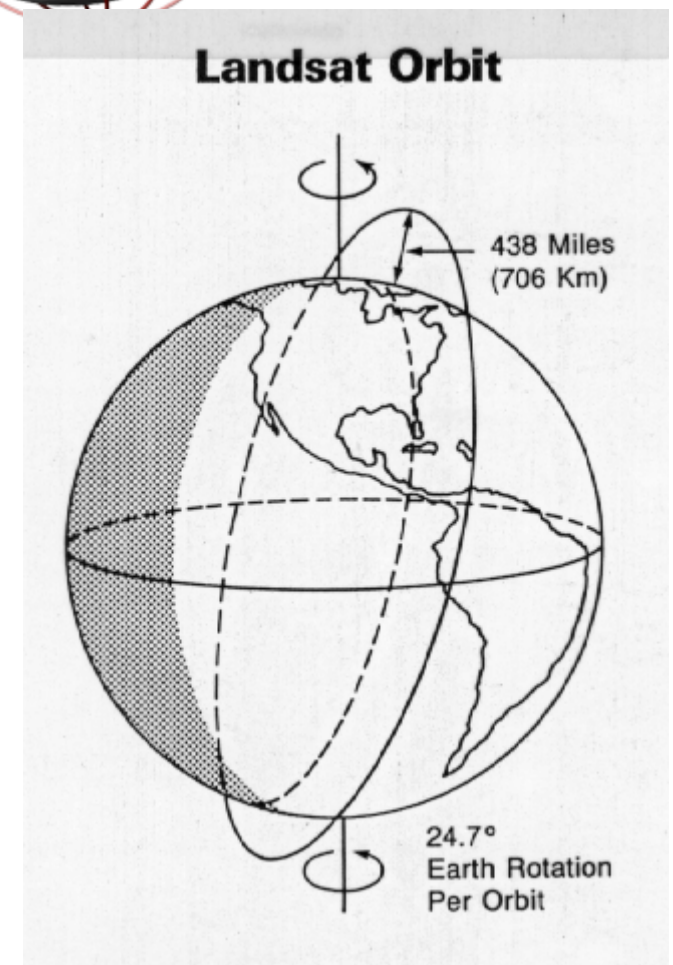
the Earth is spinning -

the satellite orbit is NOT, it is fixed in space.

(well, that's only totally true if the Earth were perfectly round – never mind for now)

So each time the satellite goes round, the Earth has turned a bit

For a LEO polar orbit satellite it takes 1.5 hr to go round once, or 1/16 of a day, so the Earth has rotated $360/16$ deg = about 22 degrees. Earth turns east, so satellite is now over something to the west – if it is over Florida now, it will be over New Mexico in 90 minutes or so after a quick swing over the N and S poles



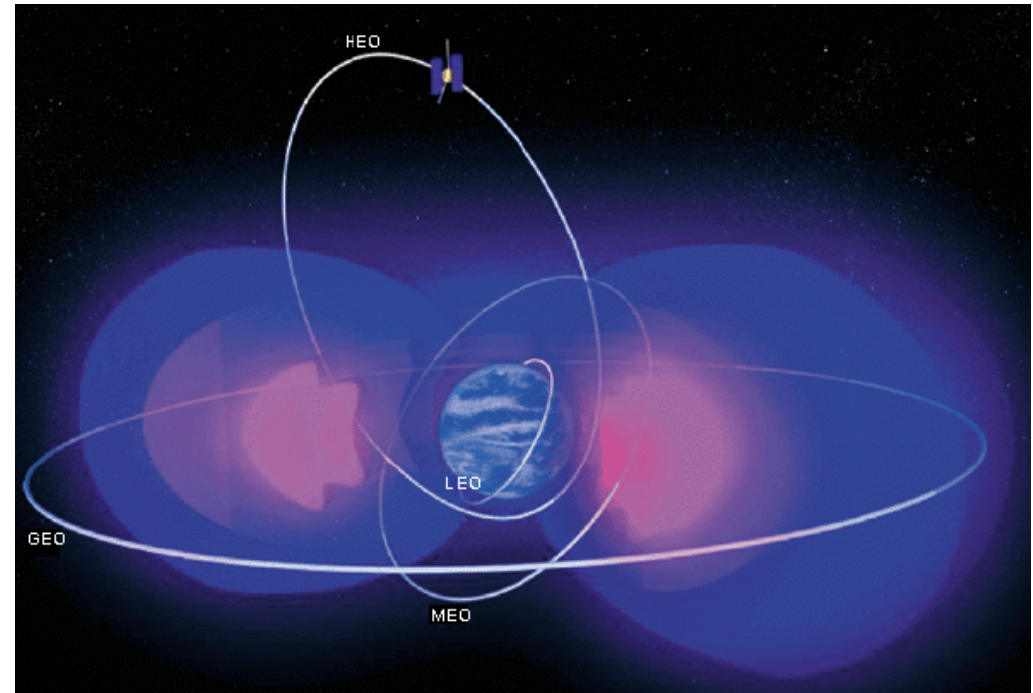
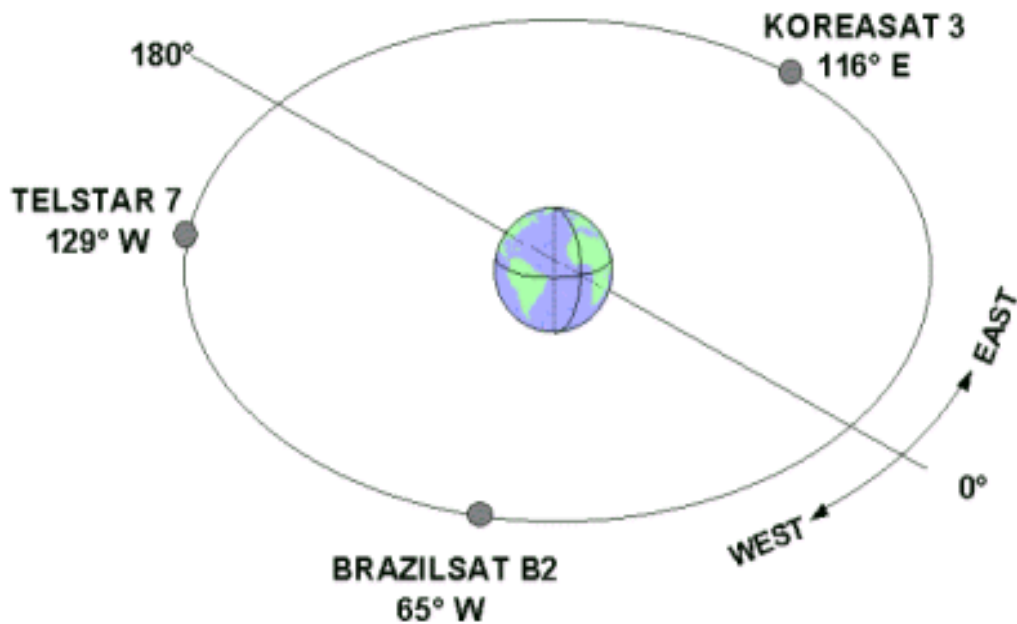
GEO: Geostationary Earth Orbit

Consider a satellite whose orbit goes around the Earth's equator
Just outside the atmosphere it takes 1 ½ hours to go round the planet
Far out, at the distance of the Moon it takes a month to go round
Inbetween there is some height at which it takes exactly 23 hr 56 min

Meanwhile, the Earth spins underneath it, also taking 23 hr 56 min to complete one full rotation

So the satellite stays above the same point on the equator!

Kepler's Third Law lets us calculate the magic height: 35787 km above the Earth's surface (about 23000 miles)



Collisions

In LEO: Most likely collision over the poles, where SSO orbits in different planes intersect.

Example: 2009 Iridium/Strela collision

SSN 24946 **Iridium 33**, launched 1997 for Iridium LLC. Dry mass 556 kg

SSN 22675 **Strela-2M 56**, launched 1993 for Russian MoD. Dry mass 800 kg
Codename Kosmos-2251; retired 1995

Collision Feb 10 1656 UTC at

97.9E 72.5N Alt. 776 km over the Siberian Arctic

Sat 1: 7.465 km/s 12 deg E of N

Sat 2: 7.470 km/s 14 deg S of E

Relative velocity 11.64 km/s

KE of Strela in Irid frame 54 GJ

(Comparison: 1 ton truck @ 100mph = 1 MJ)

Some damage was done...

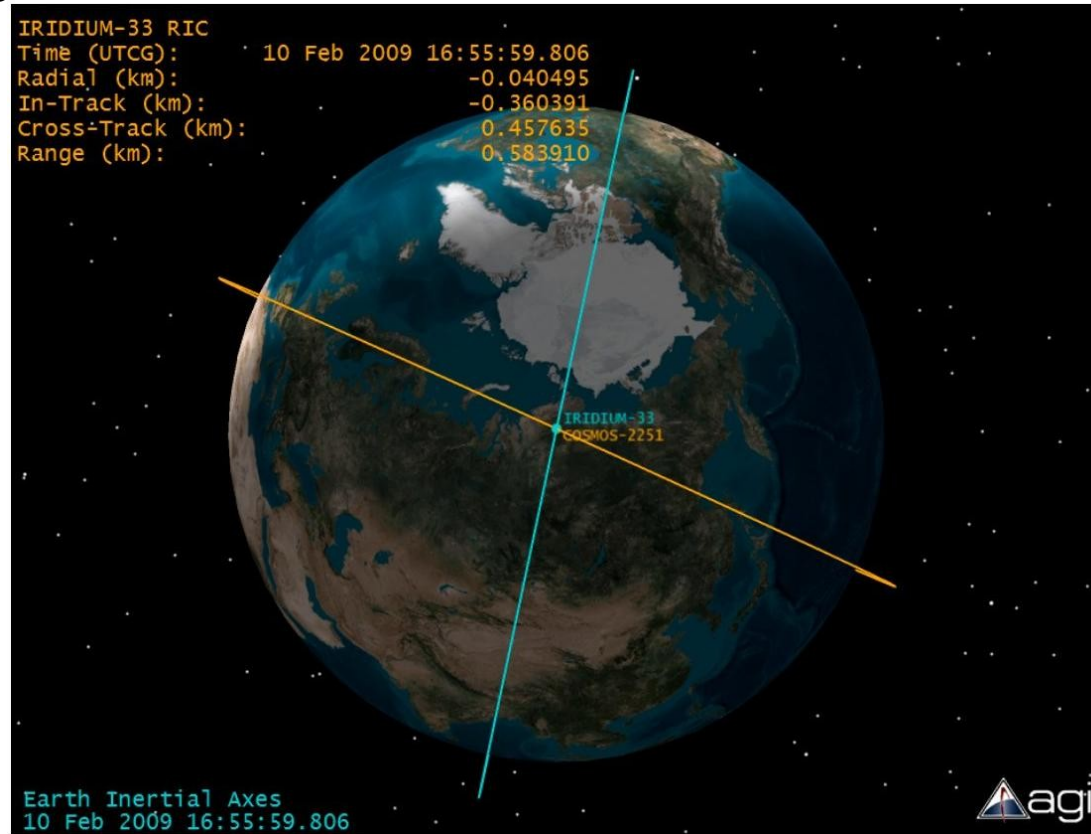
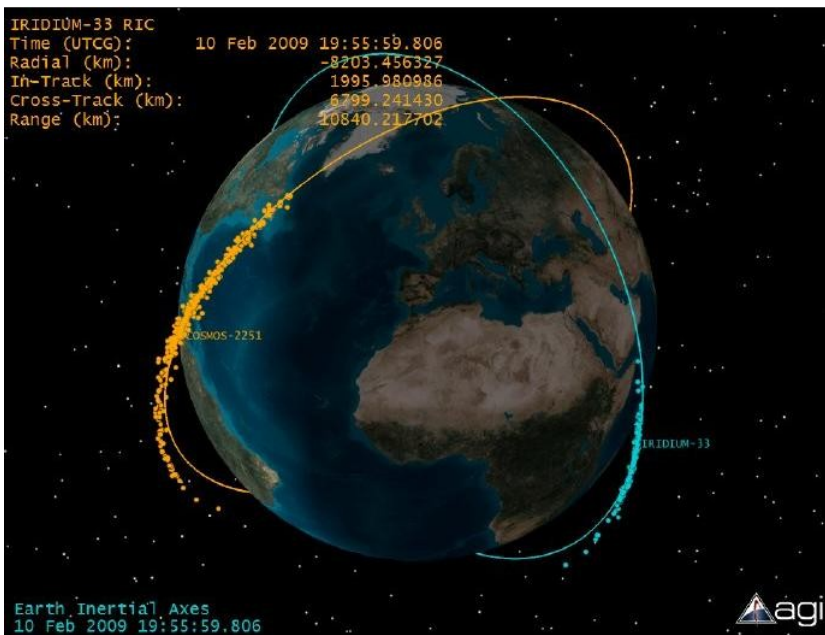


Figure from Kelso 2009



3 hours post collision (image from Kelso 2009) the debris spreads out along the orbit of each satellite

(compare meteor streams along comet orbits)

Eventually debris objects spread in RA due to differential orbital precession to make a shell

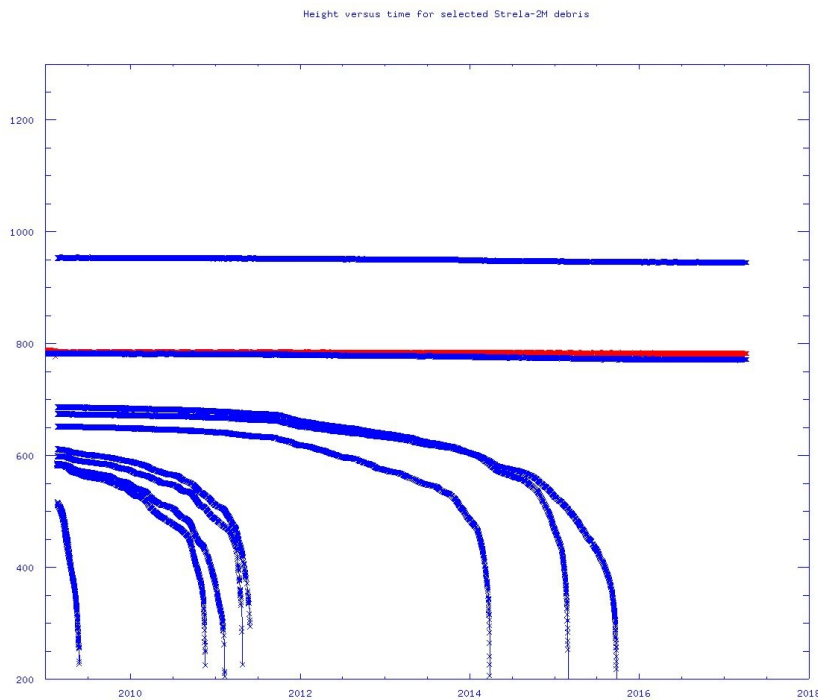
Also spread in altitude due to varying A/m ratio and hence drag coefficient

For small, light debris objects, atmospheric drag significant even at these altitudes (altitude data derived from NORAD/USSTRATCOM orbital elements via Space-Track.Org)

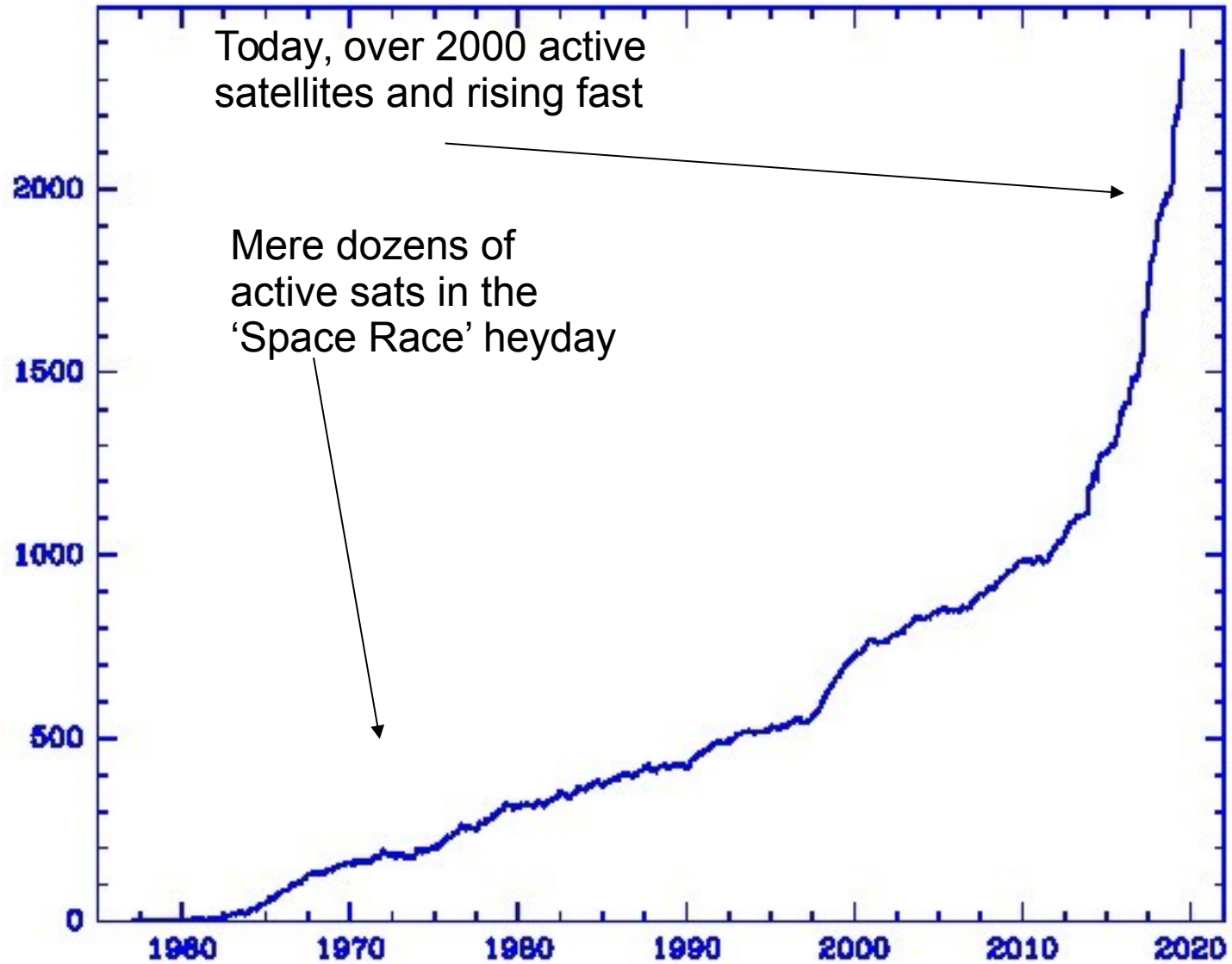
Current status:

Iridium debris - 629 cataloged 286 reentered

Strela debris: 1667 cataloged 566 reentered

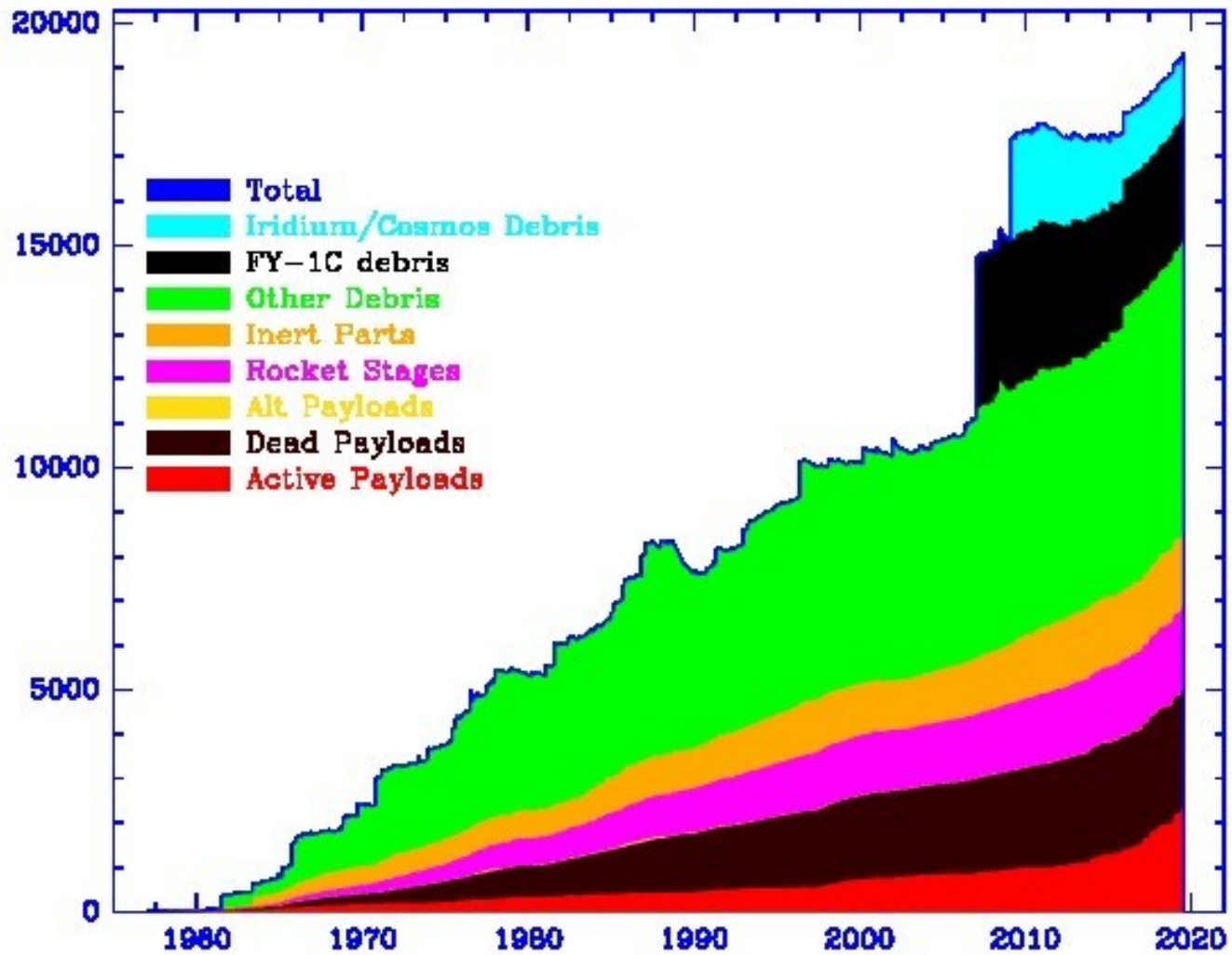


Active Satellites 1957-2019



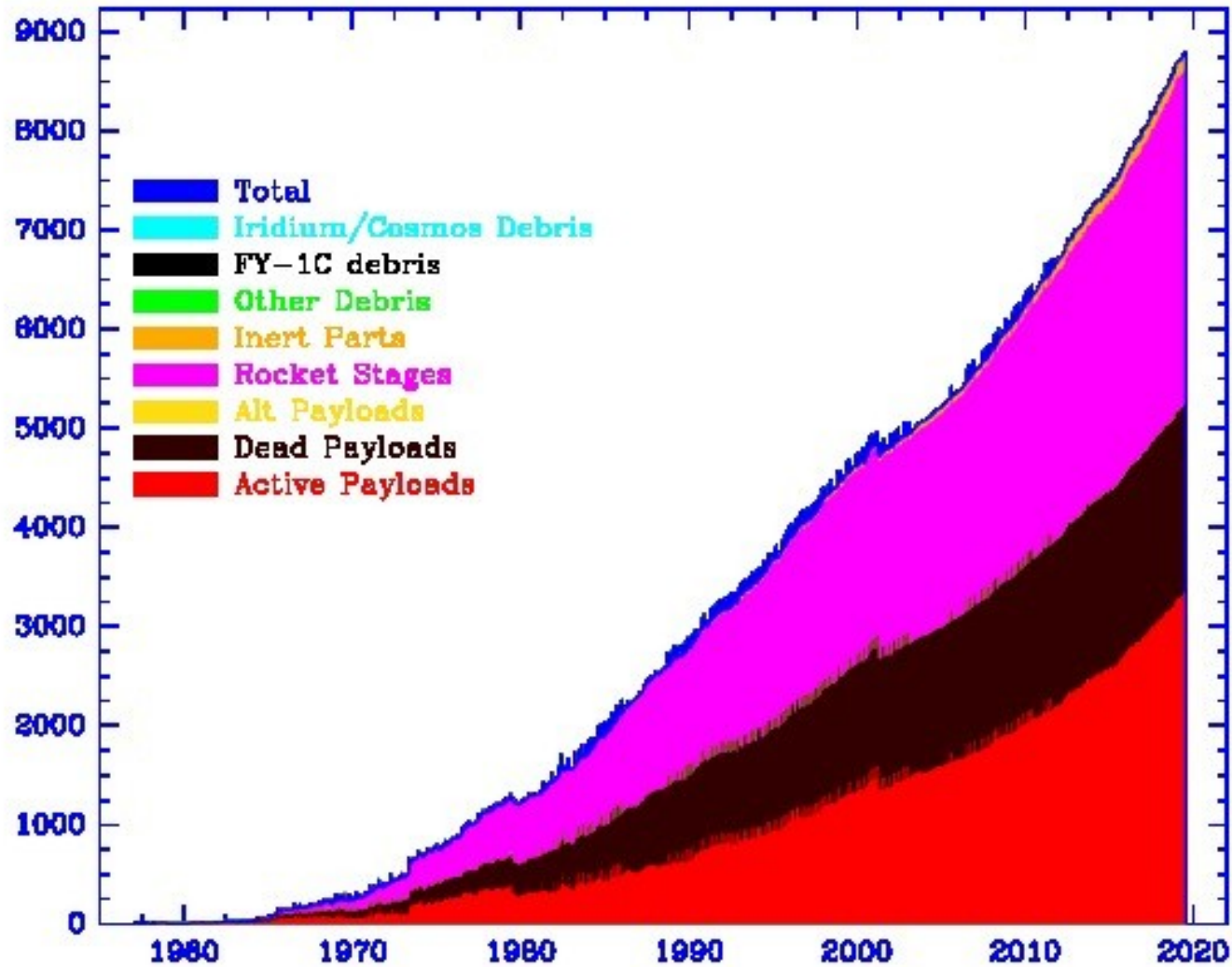
The Growth of Space Junk

Orbital Population



Space Junk - mass in metric tons

Orbital Tonnage



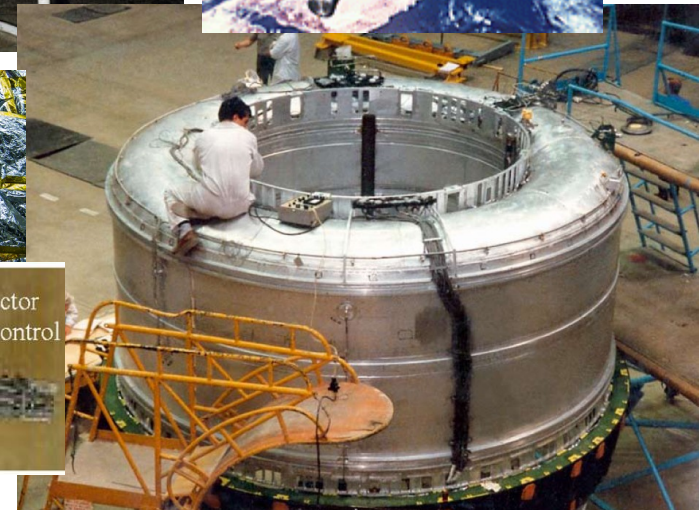
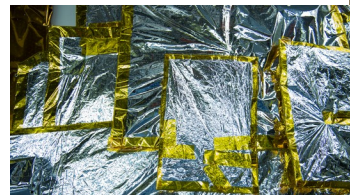
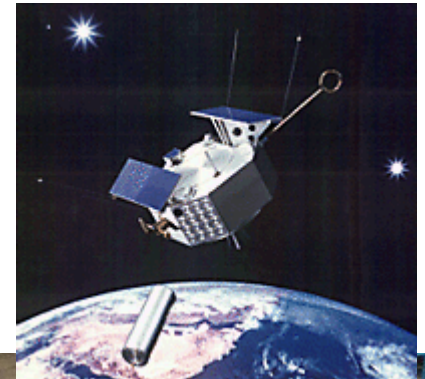
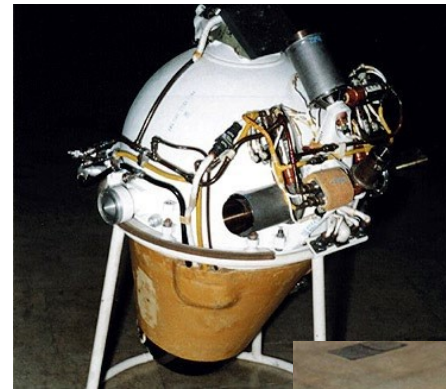
A Census of Space Debris

as of 12 Apr 2017 (including 172 objects cataloged yesterday evening!)

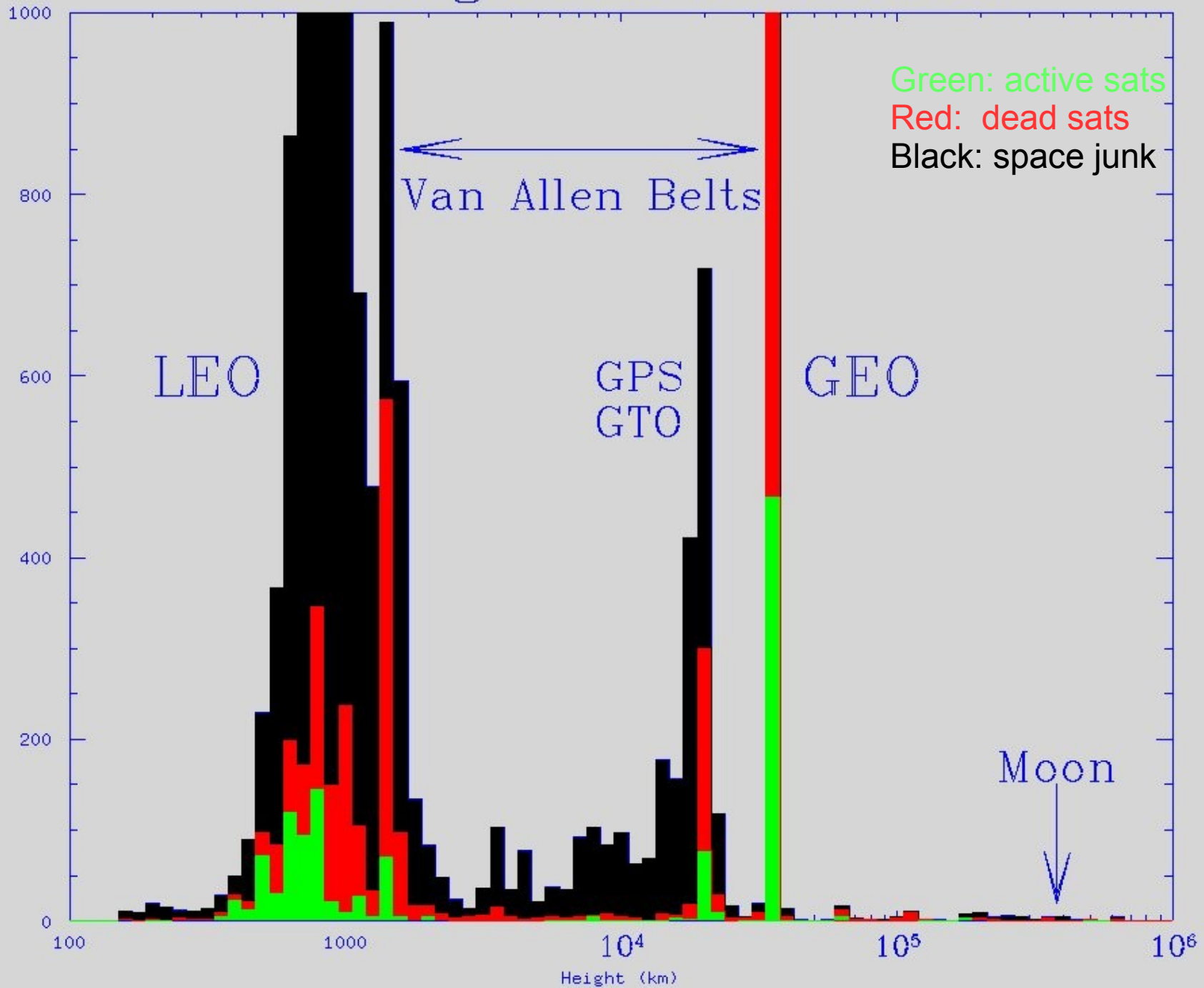
Total objects cataloged	42661	
Objects still in Earth orbit	18296	
Active payloads	1500?	
Dead payloads	2796?	
Rocket stages	1930	
Adapters, jettisoned objects	1652) 10417
2007 Chinese ASAT debris	2855	
2009 collision	1443	
Other debris	6119	

Covers, fairings	300
Jettisoned motors and tanks	170
Multi-payload adapters	141
Despin devices	131
Deployment canisters	38
Insulation blankets	36
Nuclear reactor cores	14
Misc	28
Unknown pieces	794

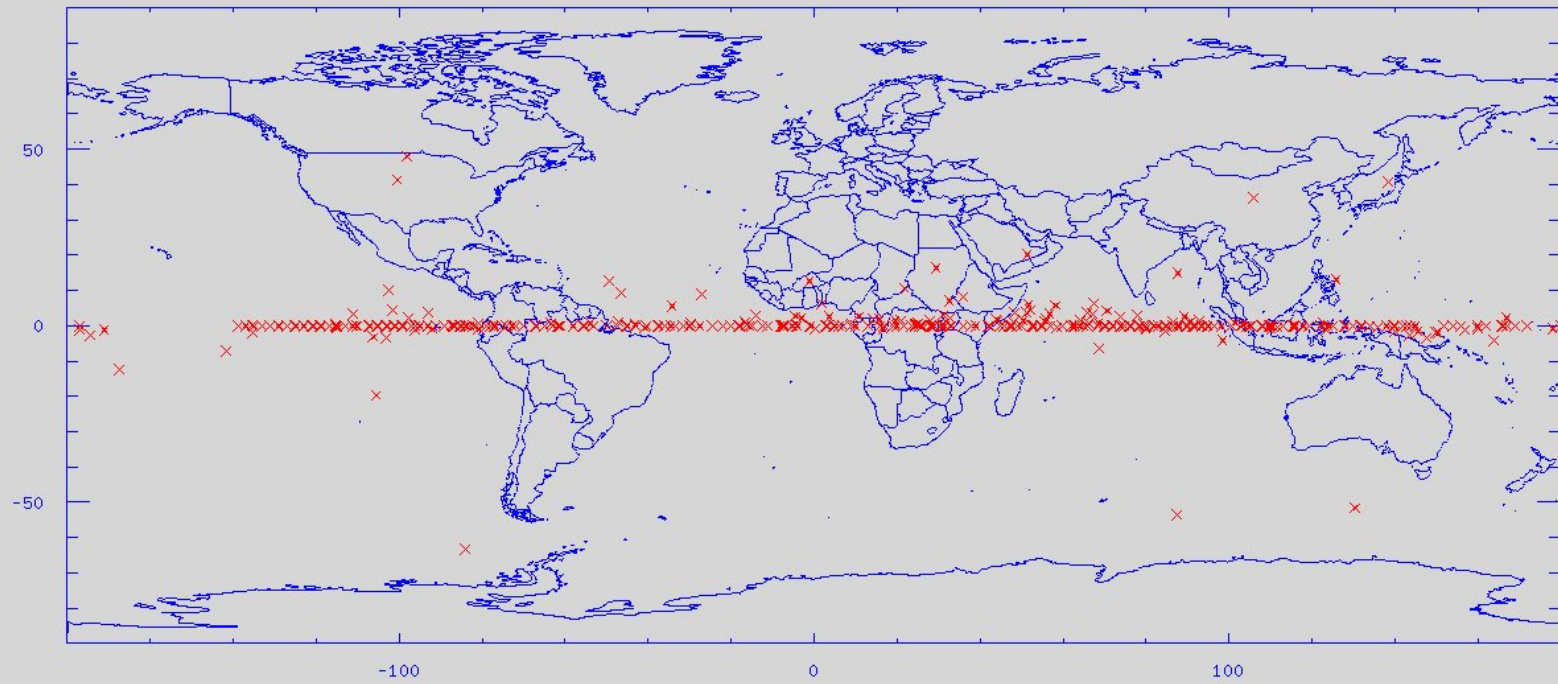
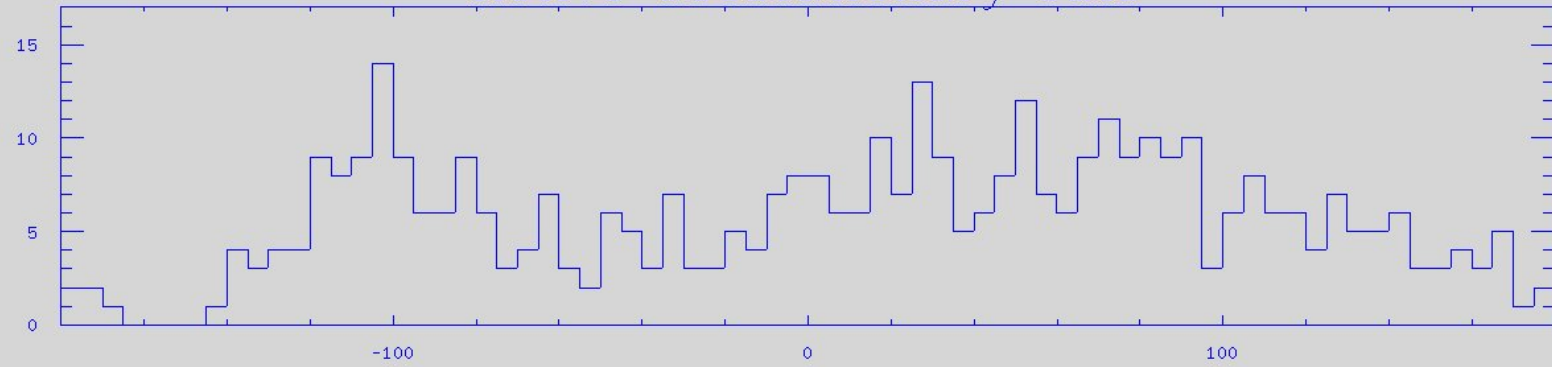
Residual fuel explosions	3826
Antisatellite weapon tests	3247
Accidental collision	1458
Battery explosion	1315
NaK Reactor coolant blobs	53
Insulation, Destruct, Other	518



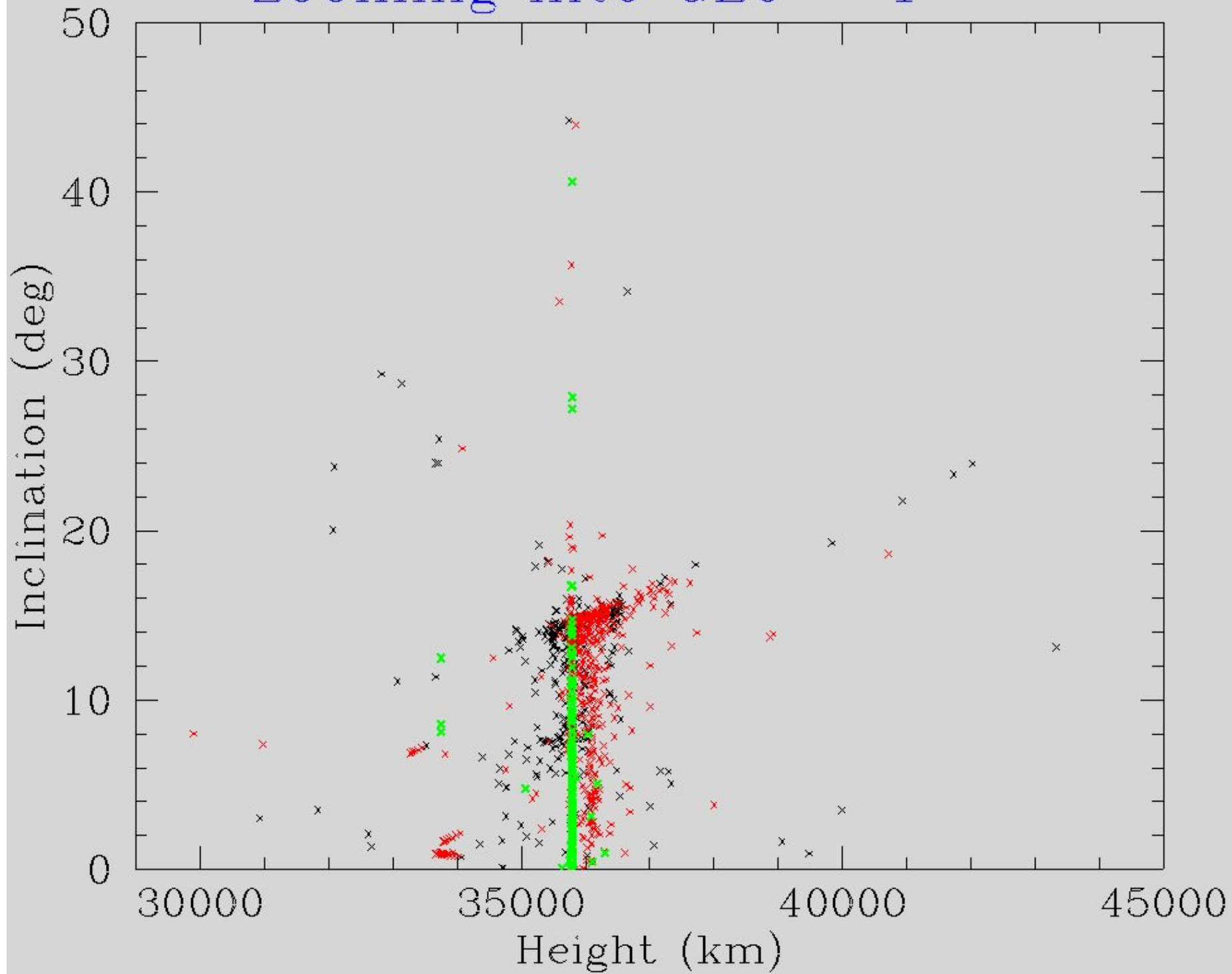
How high are satellites?



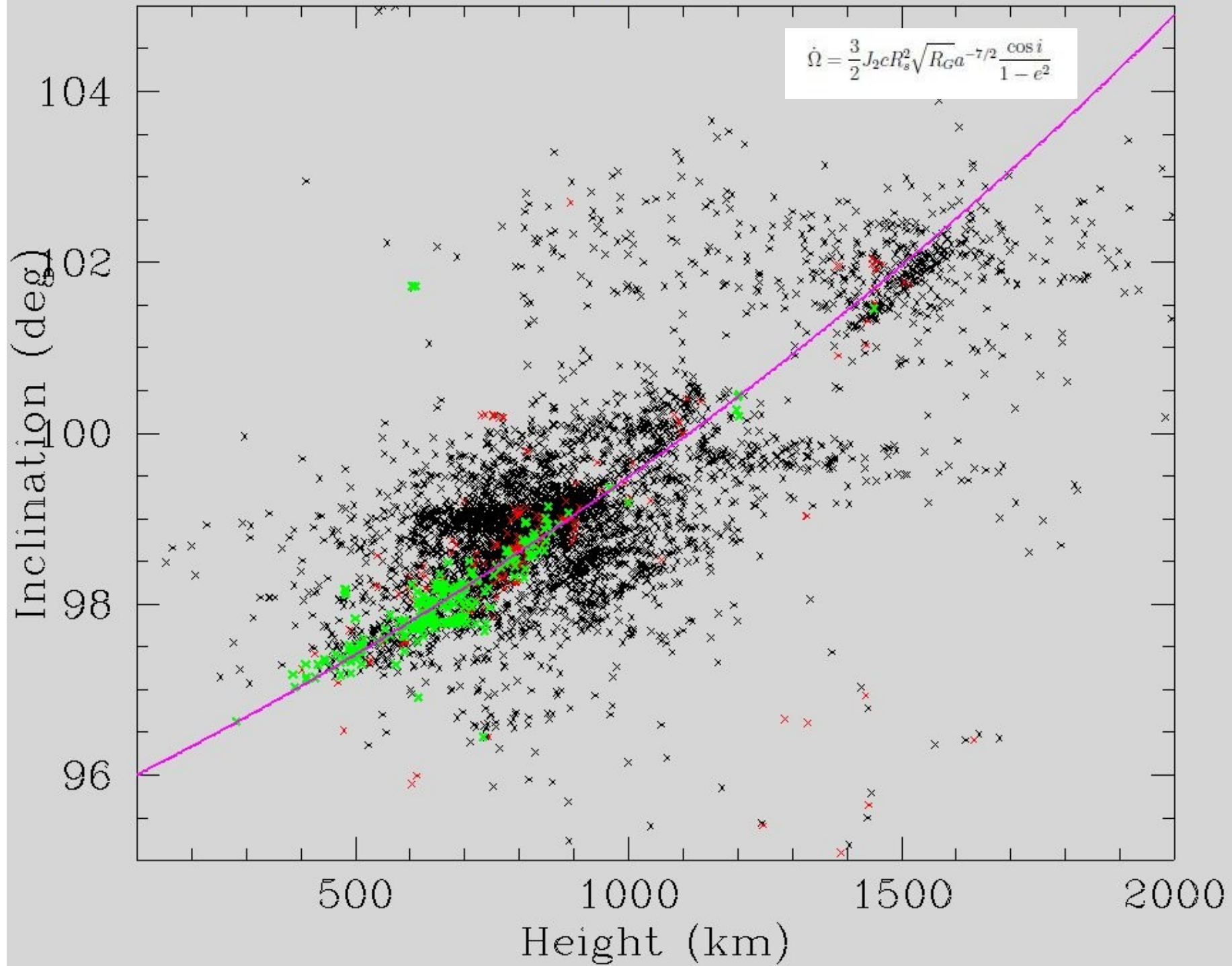
Active Geostationary Sats



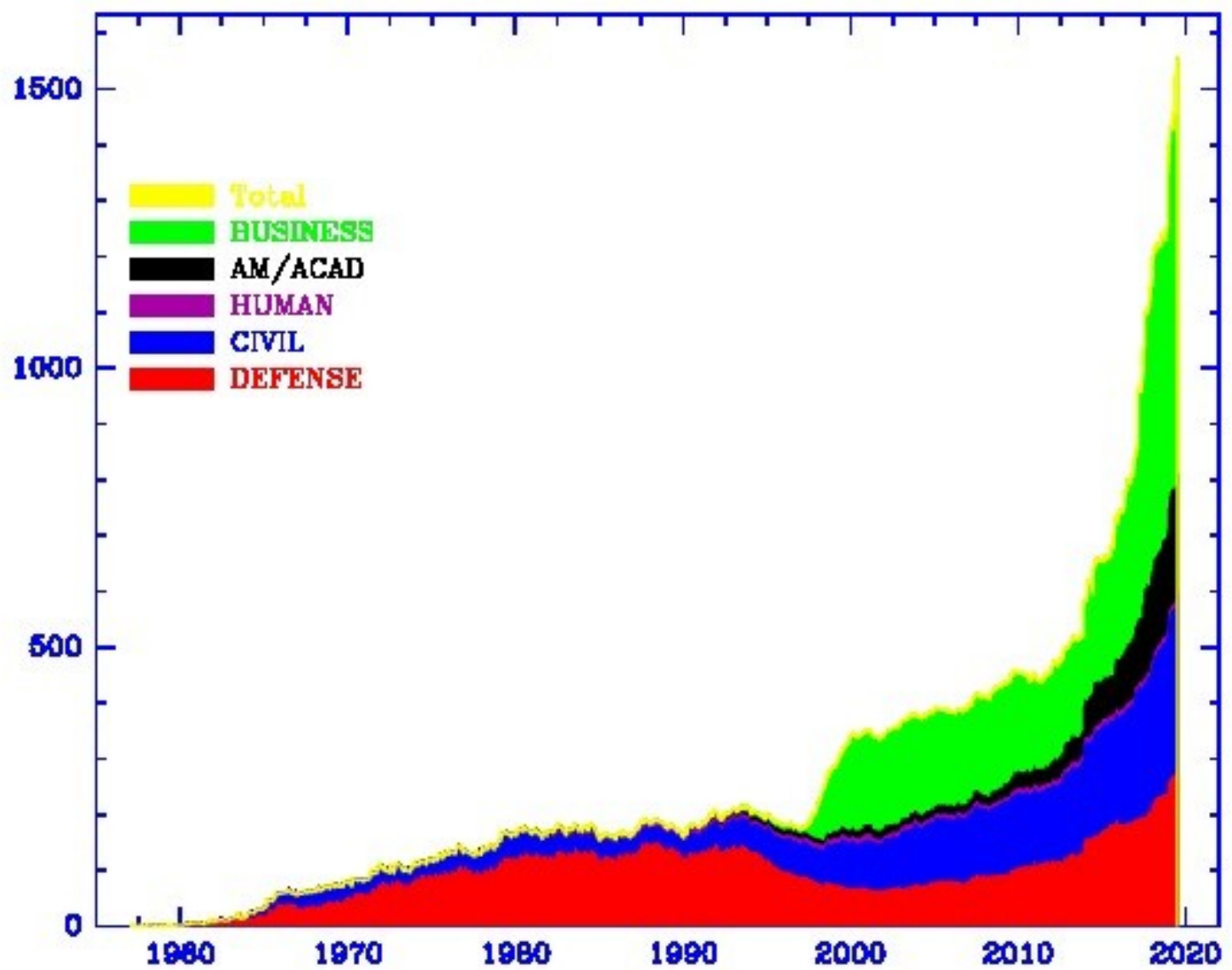
Zooming into GEO - 1



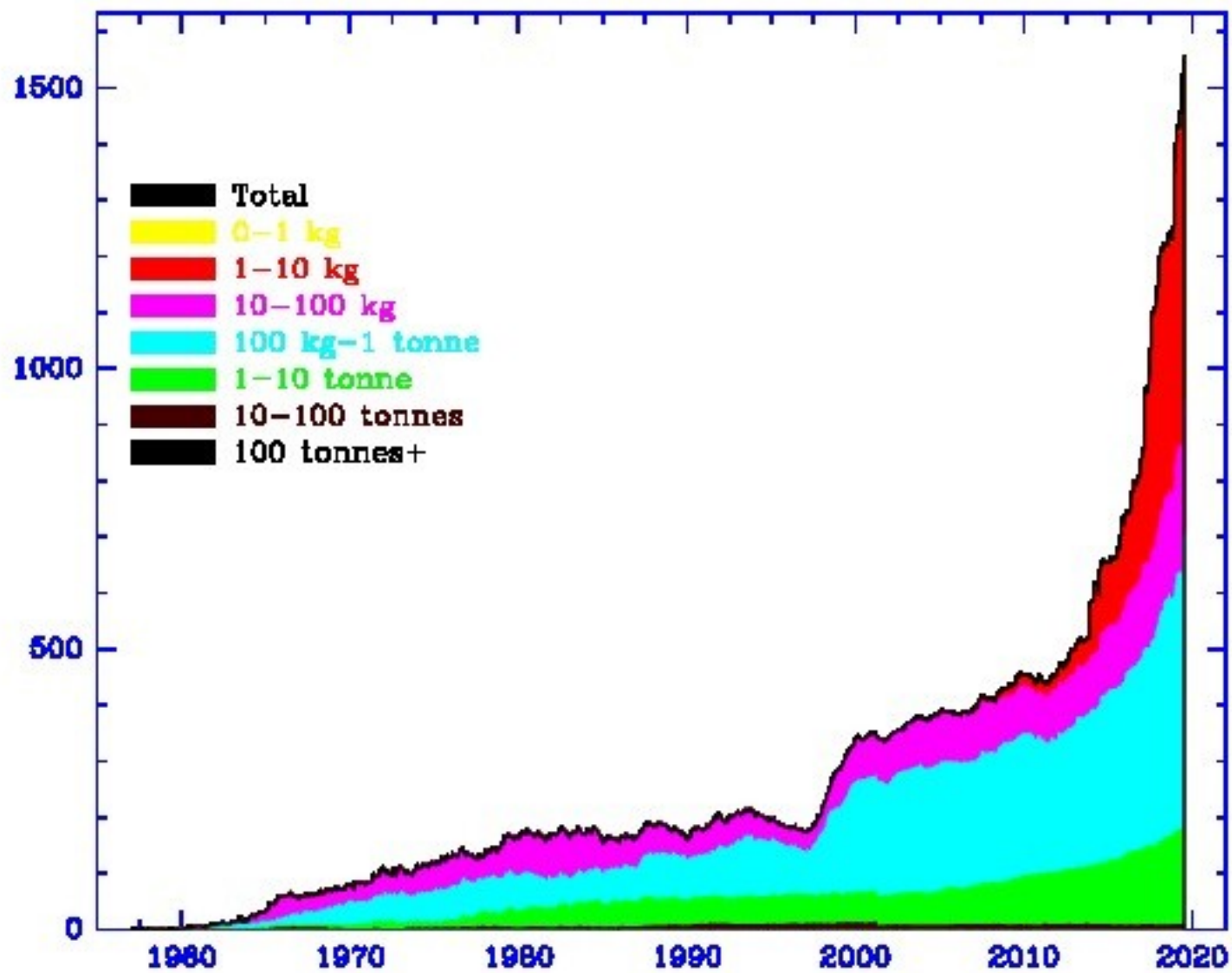
Zooming into SSO



LEO Active satellites



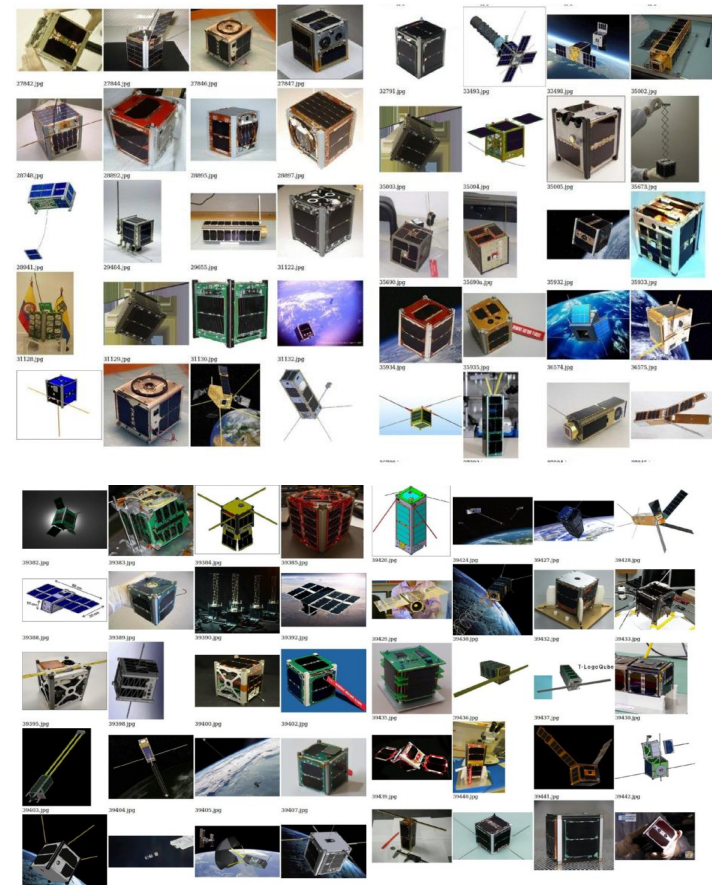
LEO/SSO Active satellites



LEO+SSO

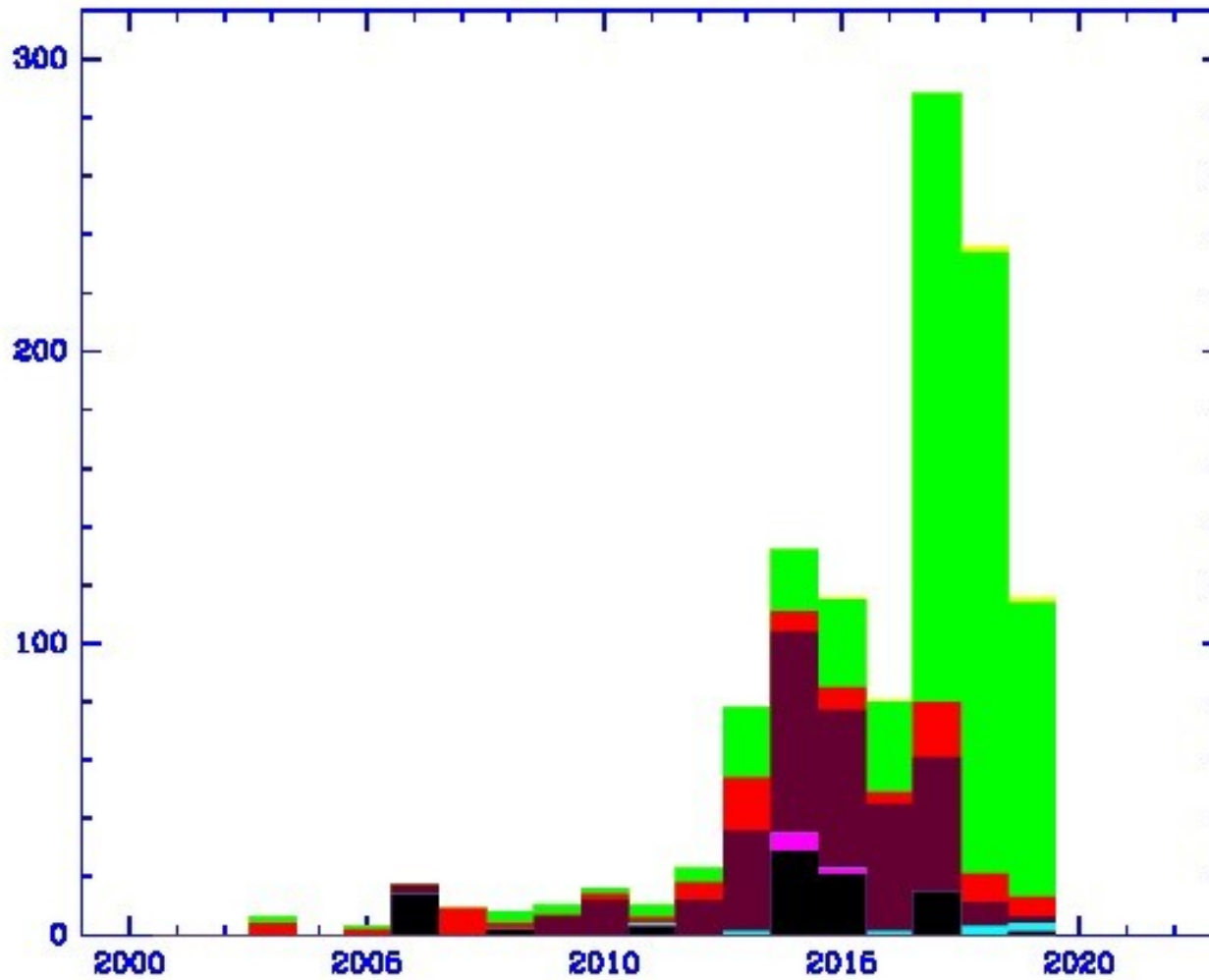
TOTAL 66 COUNTRIES:

USA 816
China 45
Japan 40
Germany 26
S Korea 17
Russia 16
Denmark , UK 12
Australia 10
Spain 9
Singapore, France, Italy 8
Canada, Netherlads 7
India 6
Turkey, Israel 5
,Belgium,Finland,Poland,Switzerland,S Africa, Brazil 4
Norway,Peru,Ecuador,SwedenKazkahstan, Lithuania,
Czechia 3
Vietnam,Greece, UAE, Ukraine, Thailand, Malaysia,
Argentina, Egypt, Colombia, Austria, Estonia 2
Uuruguay, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Jordan, Bhutan,
Bulgaira, Costa Rica, Kenya, Slovakia, Bangladesh,
Mongolia, Ghana, Phillipines, Hungary, Romania,
Chile,Pakistan, Belarus, Mexico, Taiwan, Nigeria, Algeria 1



The Cubesat Explosion: STATISTICS 2019 Oct

<http://planet4589.org>



Space Junk Policy

So we have a traffic problem!

There's a deeper problem: space is intrinsically global.
All satellites in LEO are moving at ~ 18,000 mph

Round the world in 90 minutes – so not over a single country for very long!

All satellites from all countries are mixed together – there are no lanes

So it's not good just trying to set rules on a per-country basis, you have to solve things internationally.

It's hard to get all countries to agree, though :-(

In 1967, the UN agreed the Outer Space Treaty

.... province of all mankind

.... not subject to national appropriation

.... all activities of non-govt orgs regulated by their govts

.... liability

.... due regard to others

... no nukes! (or other WMD).



UNITED NATIONS
Office for Outer Space Affairs



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[Our Work](#) > [Space Law](#) > [Treaties & Principles](#)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2222 (XXI). Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space covering its work during 1966,¹ and in particular the work accomplished by the Legal Subcommittee during its fifth session, held at Geneva from 12 July to 4 August and at New York from 12 September to 16 September,

Noting further the progress achieved through subsequent consultations among States Members of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in the field of activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and the importance of developing the rule of law in this new area of human endeavour,

1. *Commends* the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

3. *Expresses its hope* for the widest possible adherence to this Treaty;



UNITED NATIONS

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space



UNITED NATIONS

Office for Outer Space Affairs

Space debris concerns started in 1980s
- initially about retirement of GEO satellites
... failure to agree on any formal treaty
... informal agreement on best practice 1984
1993: IADC (NASA, Russia, Japan, Europe initially)



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What`s IADC

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Welcome to the **Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee** Website

The Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC) is an international governmental forum for the worldwide coordination of activities related to the issues of man-made and natural debris in space.

The primary purposes of the IADC are to exchange information on space debris research activities between member space agencies, to facilitate opportunities for cooperation in space debris research, to review the progress of ongoing cooperative activities, and to identify debris mitigation options.



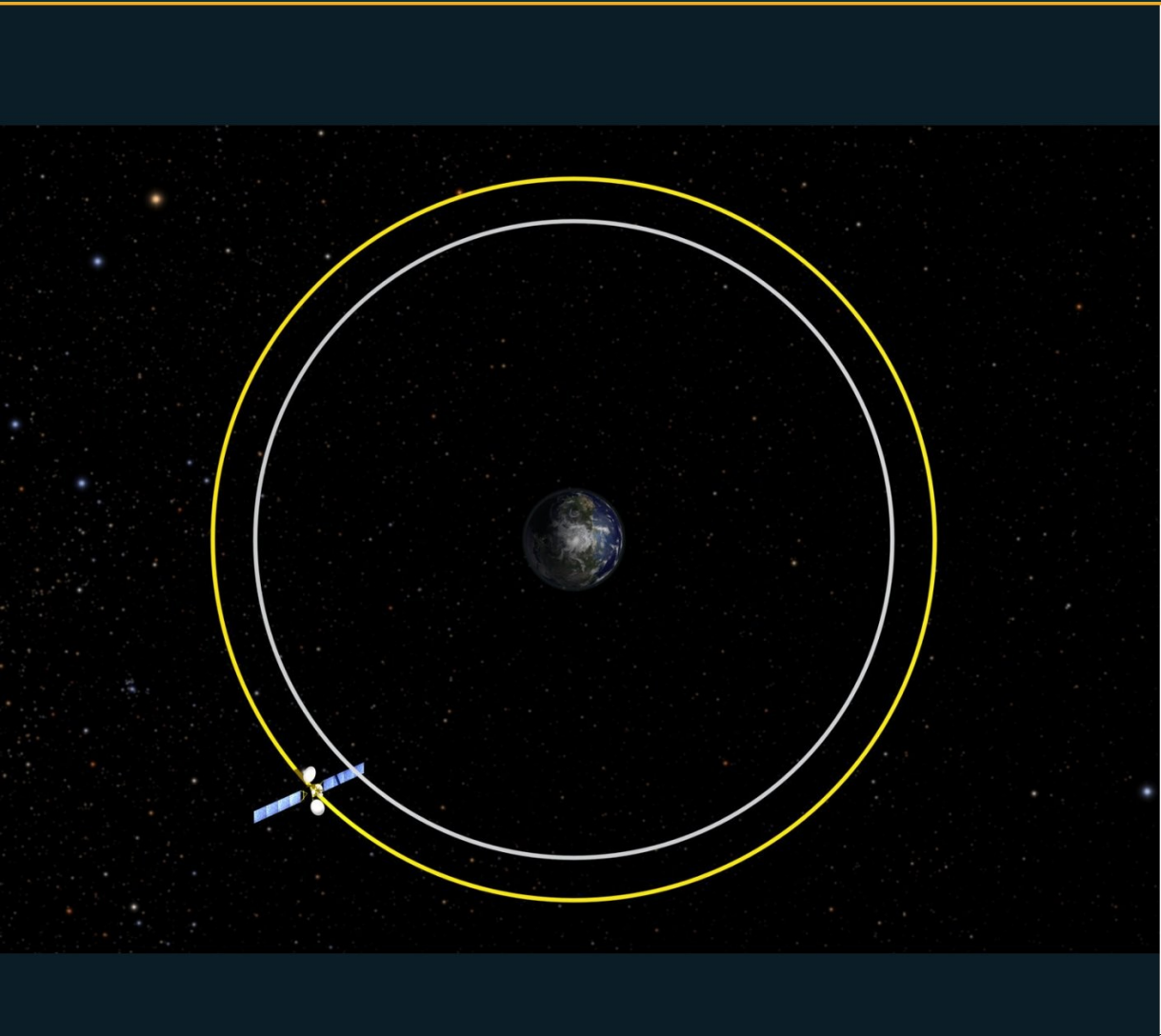
IADC

The IADC member agencies include the following

- ASI (Agenzia Spaziale Italiana)
- CNES (Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales)
- CNSA (China National Space Administration)
- CSA (Canadian Space Agency)
- DLR (German Aerospace Center)
- ESA (European Space Agency)

High orbit recommendations:

Push GEO sats UP by 300 km on retirement



→|

ENABLING & SUPPORT

Mitigation scenarios: Graveyard orbit 300 km above GEO

10/04/2008 1427 VIEWS 7 LIKES 201640 ID

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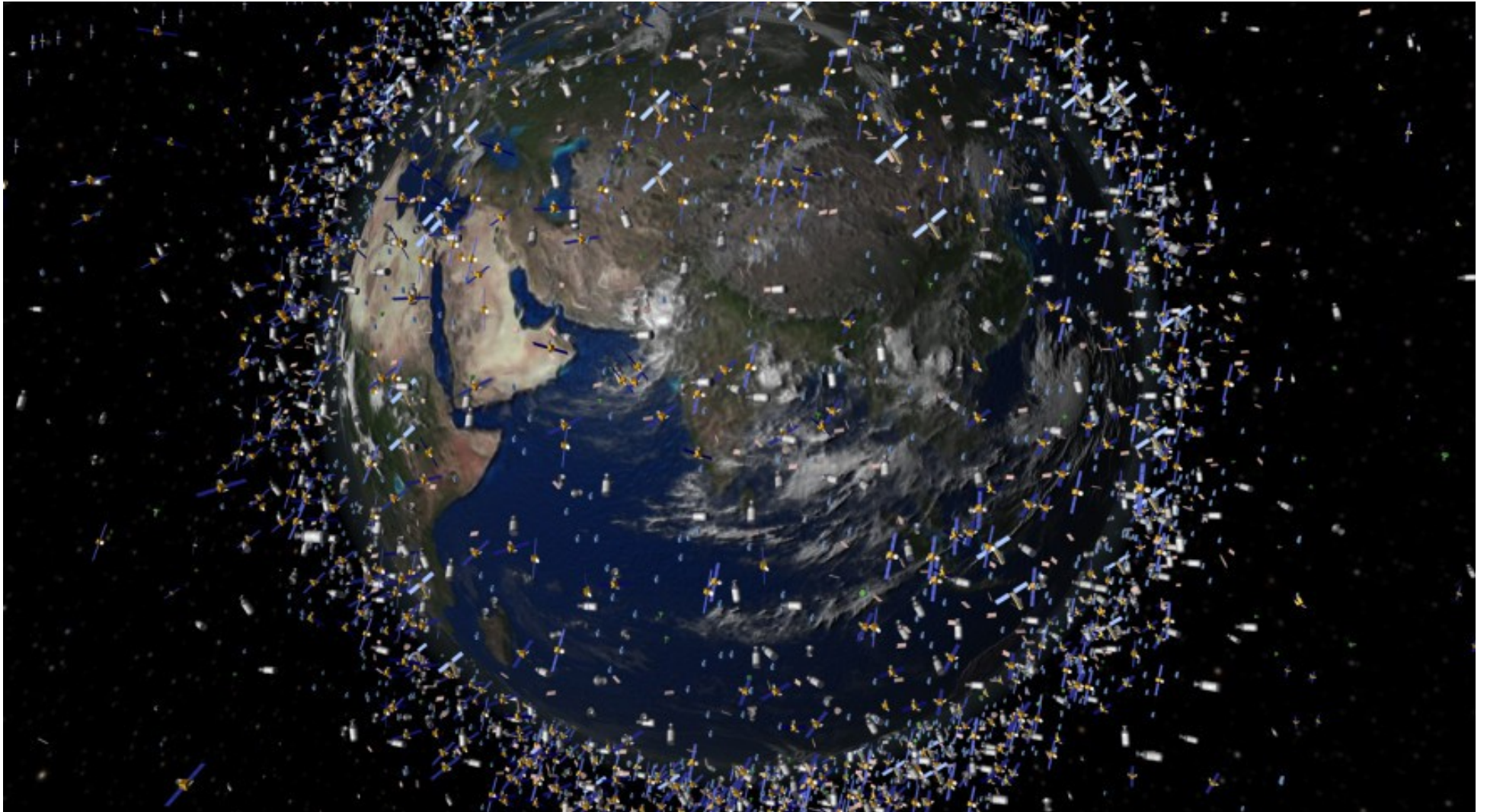
DETAILS RELATED

In order to eliminate collision risk, GEO satellites should be moved out of the geostationary ring at the end of their mission. It is recommended that their orbit should be raised by about 300 km, which is considered a safe distance to avoid future interference with active GEO spacecraft. The change in velocity that is required to raise the orbit altitude by 300 km is 11 meter/sec, and the required propellant corresponds to that necessary for three months of station keeping. This means spacecraft operators have to stop operations three months before the spacecraft runs out of fuel and give up considerable revenue in order to reorbit their spacecraft. However, today, this is the only possibility for preserving the unique resource of the geostationary ring.

© ESA

Low orbit recommendations:

Sats should reenter within 25 years of end of mission



Outer Space Treaty says all space activities managed by governments

UN recommendations → national licensing → constraints on commercial operators
In USA, that's FAA and FCC

The screenshot shows the FAA website's navigation bar with links for 'Aircraft', 'Airports', 'Air Traffic Data & Research', 'Licenses & Certificates', 'Regulations & Policies', and 'Training & Testing'. The main content area is titled 'Office of Commercial Space Transportation' and features a video player showing a rocket launch. A sidebar on the left lists various office functions like 'Licenses, Permits & Approvals' and 'Launch Data and Information'. A mission statement at the bottom states: 'The mission of the Office of Commercial Space Transportation is to ensure protection of the public, property, and the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States during commercial launch or reentry activities, and to encourage, facilitate, and promote U.S.'

Who Needs a License or Permit?

License

- U.S. Companies
 - Launching inside US
 - Launching outside US
- Foreign Companies
 - Launching inside US
- U.S. Commercial Launch or Reentry Sites

Experimental Permit

- Reusable suborbital rockets may obtain a permit for the sole purpose of
 - Research & Development
 - Gathering data for a license
 - Crew Training

• **Amateur Rocketry** activities do not need a license or permit (unmanned, $I_{Tot} < 200 \text{ Klb}_T\text{-sec}$)

Intro to AST & Commercial Space Presentation
August 15, 2011



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The screenshot shows the FCC website's navigation bar with the FCC logo and links for 'About the FCC', 'Proceedings & Actions', 'Licensing & Databases', 'Reports & Research', 'News & Events', and 'For Consumers'. There are also options to 'Browse by CATEGORY' and 'BUREAUS & OFFICES', and a search bar.

Home / EDOCS / Commission Documents /

Guidance On Obtaining Licenses For Small Satellites

Full Title: Guidance On Obtaining Licenses For Small Satellites
Document Type(s): Public Notice
Bureau(s): Engineering & Technology
DA/FCC #: DA-13-445
FCC Record Citation: 28 FCC Rcd 2555 (3)

Files

Public Notice: [Docx](#) [Pdf](#) [Txt](#)

Document Dates

Released On: Mar 15, 2013
Issued On: Mar 15, 2013
Contact: Joseph Hill at (202) 418-2215, email: Joseph.Hill@fcc.gov or Walter Johnston at (202) 418-0807, email: Walter.Johnston@fcc.gov

Tags:
Satellite - Spectrum

WARNING: Your satellite is about to pass close to someone else's satellite. ONE OF YOU might want to move, But it's up to you.

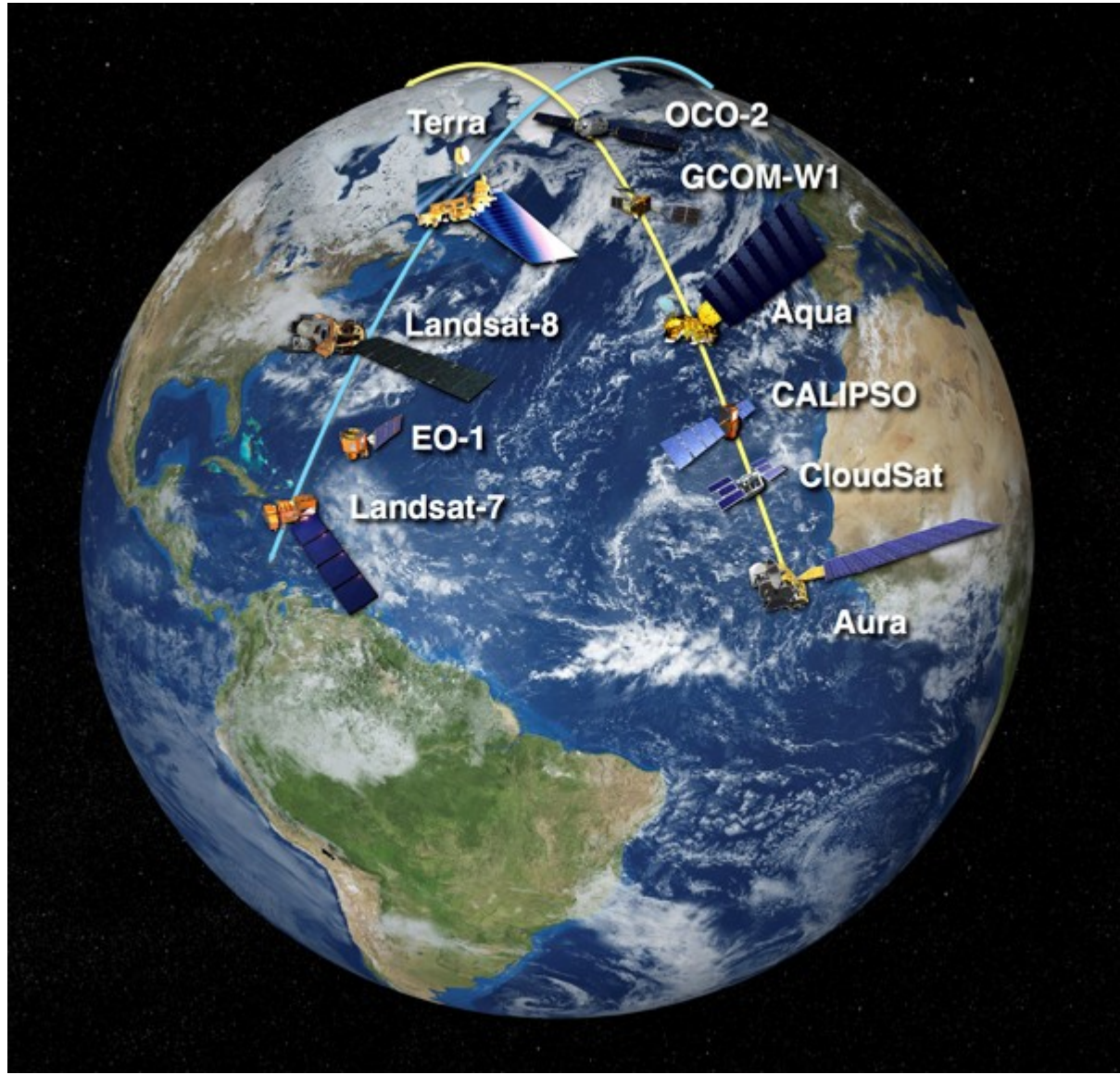
```
UNCLAS
QQQQ
<> CONJUNCTION SUMMARY MESSAGE FOR: SATELLITE A
<> REAL
<> MESSAGE CREATION TIME: 2010 071 (12 MAR) 22:31:12.000 CENTER: JSPOC
<> MESSAGE VERSION: V2.0
<>
<> *****
<> RELATIVE DATA:
<> TIME OF CLOSEST APPROACH (UTC): 2010 072 (13 MAR) 22:37:52.618
<> MISS DISTANCE (M): 715
<> RELATIVE SPEED (M/S): 14762
<> CLOSEST APP. REL. POSITION (M): 27.4 -70.2 711.8
<> CLOSEST APP. REL. VELOCITY (M/S): -7.2 -14692.0 -1437.2
<>
<> *****
<> ASSET: 12345 INT. DES.: 1997-030E
<> COMMON NAME: SATELLITE A
<> TIME OF LAST ACCEPTED OB: <6 HOURS FROM MESSAGE CREATION TIME
<> LUPI/DC SPAN USED (DAYS): 7.88/ 5.50 RESIDUAL ACPT: 97.8 %
<> NUM OBS AVAIL/USED: 592/ 418
<> APOGEE (KM): 779 PERIGEE (KM): 765 INCLINATION (DEG): 86.4
<> RADAR CROSS SECTION (SCALED): LARGE (>1m sq) WEIGHTED RMS: 0.864
<> BALLISTIC COEFFICIENT (M2/KG): 0.048663
<> SOLAR RADIATION PRESSURE COEFFICIENT (M2/KG): 0.000000
<> ENERGY DISSIPATION RATE (W/KG): 4.54870E-05
<> GEOPOTENTIAL: EGM-96 362,36T DRAG: JACCHIA70DCA LUNAR/SOLAR: ON
<> SOLAR RAD PRESS: OFF SOLID EARTH TIDES: OFF IN-TRACK THRUST: OFF
<>
<> -----
<> ASSET TDR POSITION (M): 2570098.594 2244663.456 6281494.300
<> ASSET TDR VELOCITY (M/S): 4418.768701 4833.542969 -3526.781960
<> -----
<>
<> *****
```



A 3D simulation showing two spacecraft in orbit around Earth. The spacecraft are represented by white cylindrical bodies with various instruments. They are surrounded by green wireframe ellipsoids representing their fields of view or sensor beams. The background is a starry space with many small, multi-colored dots. The Earth's horizon is visible at the bottom, showing blue oceans and white clouds. A red vertical bar is on the left side of the text.

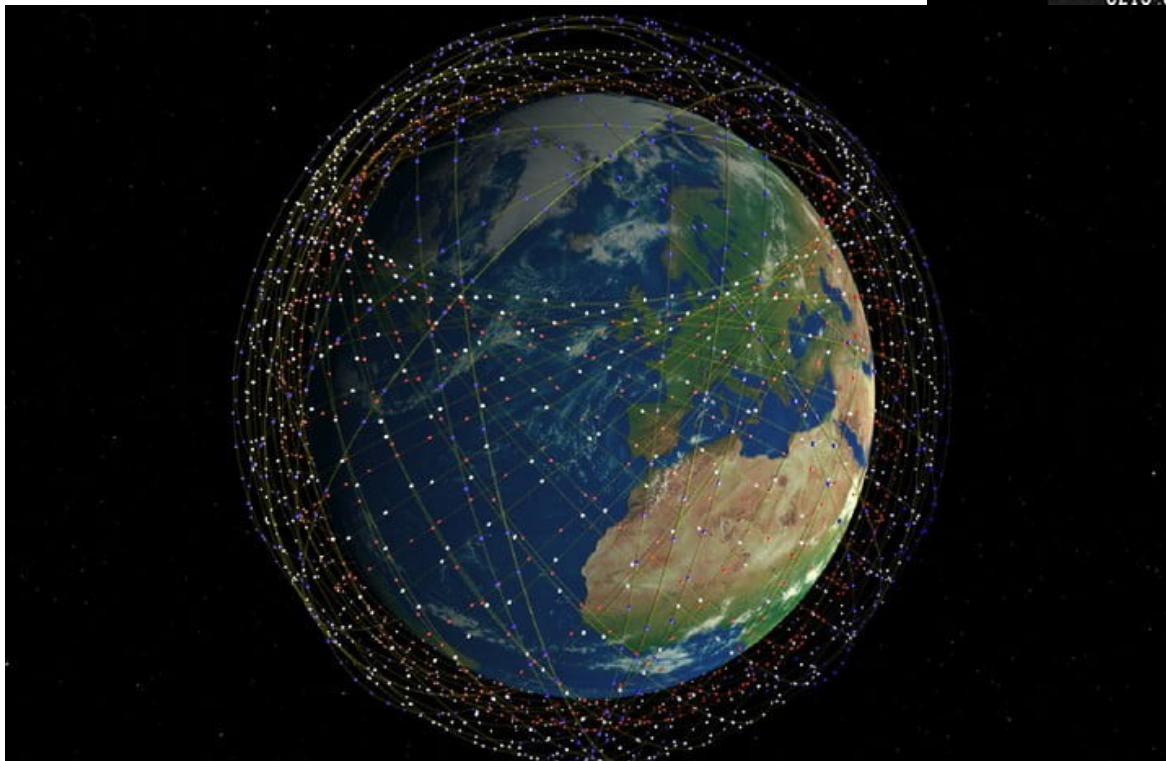
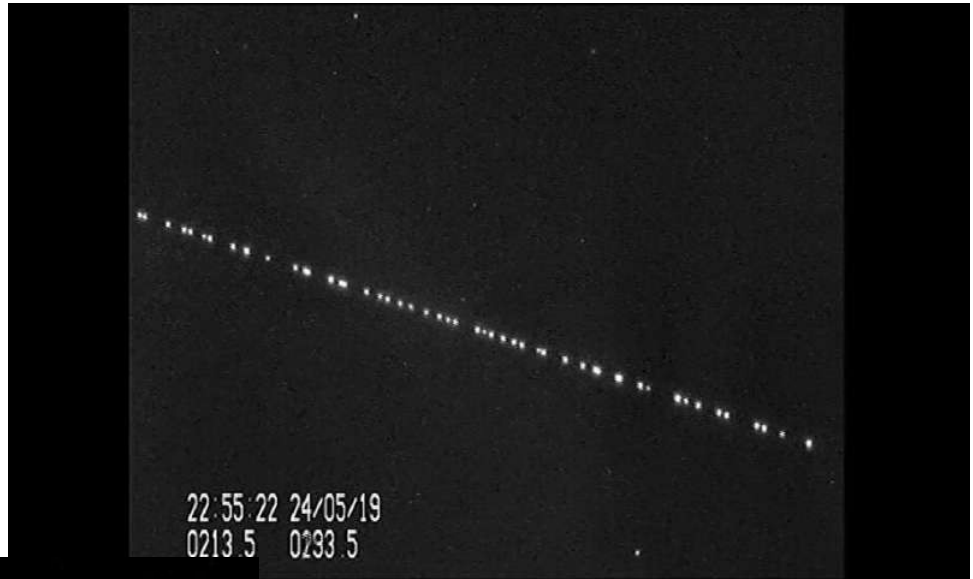
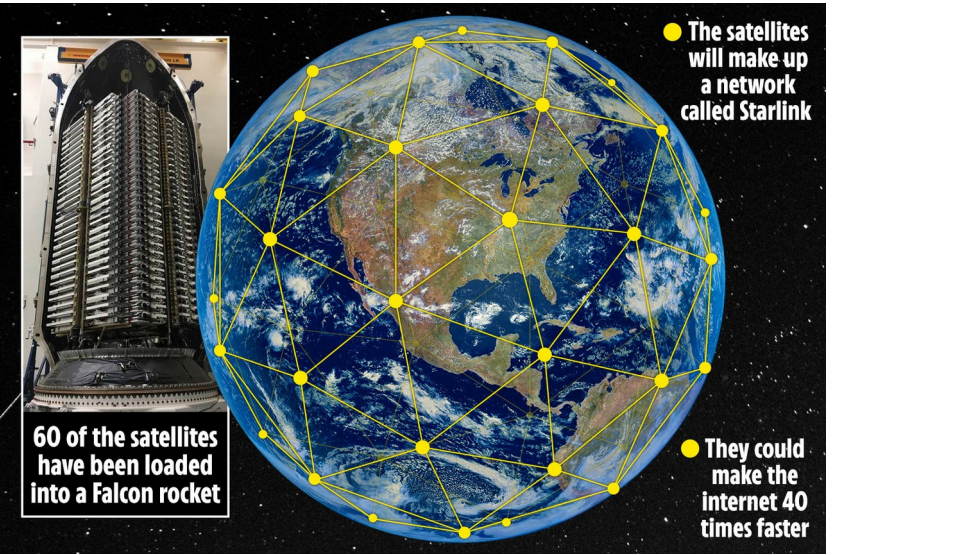
FreeFlyer[®] simulation of two spacecraft
at a possible conjunction event.





BUT WAIT, THERE'S MORE....

WELCOME TO THE ERA OF LEO MEGACONSTELLATIONS



60 SPACEX Starlink sats up so far
30,000 planned!!

How's that going to work?

SUMMARY:

Earth orbit is filled with lots of satellites
And even more space junk

Satellites travelling at 18000 mph and going in different directions
What could possibly go wrong?

Attempts to regulate based largely on gentleman's agreements rather than international law

Policy and regulation moves slowly
The explosion in the use of commercial space is happening faster than the rate at which regulators can adapt.

Collisions are an 'n squared' problem:
10 x the population => 100 x the number of collisions.