The Global Space Situational Awareness Sensors Project

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SPACE SITUATIONAL AWARENESS





Fusing data on the space environment, human activities in space, and their interrelationships to create actionable information

- Metric Data (Catalog)
 - Locations of objects in space and the ability to predict where objects were in the past and will be in the future
- Space Weather
 - Measurement, warning, and forecasting of the effects of Solar activity on objects in orbit
- Object Status
 - Health, telemetry, planned maneuvers (usually provided by owner/operator)
- Intelligence
 - Information about objects in orbit (images, signals, capabilities, behavior)
 collected on objects in orbit



Paradigm shift in space regime...

- SSA was born during the Cold War as part of protecting the US and USSR from nuclear attacks
 - Nuclear threat progressed from airplanes to ballistic missiles (and satellites?)
 - Use of space for warning, intelligence, treaty verification
 - Two super powers controlled virtually all aspects of space
- Today's world is vastly different
 - 10 countries have indigenous space launch capability (Iran is the newest)
 - Over 70 entities operate satellites
 - 21,000+ pieces currently tracked, about 1,000 active payloads
 - Space is "crowded, congested, & contested"



...and its impact on SSA

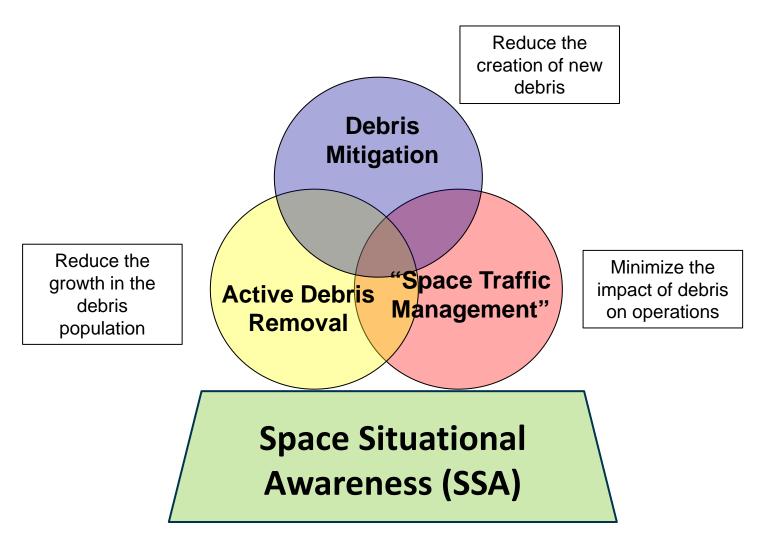
- Although the space regime is much different today, SSA has not kept up
 - Still done primarily for military/national security purposes by the military
 - Bureaucracy/security needs have hampered upgrades and modernization, particularly for computer hardware/software and algorithms
- Certain actions in space can have long-term negative consequences for all
- All space actors (launching/operating satellites) need a basic level of data and analytical tools to operate in a safe & efficient manner
- Most space actors do not have this basic data



SSA is inherently international

- "Good" SSA requires a geographically distributed network of both radar and optical sensors and combining sensor observations with owner-operator data
- Theoretically, building the sensor network can be done unilaterally
 - Large economic cost
 - Need "friends in the right places", basing agreements
 - Long logistical tails
- Every space actor needs a certain level of SSA for safe and efficient space activities, but few have the resources to build a complete network
 - Many actors can make partial contributions

Space Sustainability



THE GLOBAL SSA SENSORS PROJECT



The Global SSA Sensors Project

- Objective: To develop a database of global SSA sensors and networks
 - Based on open source information
 - Publicly accessible
 - Crowdsourced

Rationale

- Increase awareness of global SSA capabilities and highlight opportunities and deficiencies
- Enable analysis of future shared/collaborative/cooperative architectures
- Leverage the "wisdom of the crowd" in compiling the data set



Global SSA Sensors Website

- Initial set of data on sensors around the world published
 - Vallado, David and Griesbach, Jake "Simulating Space Surveillance Networks", AAS 11-580, 2011 AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Specialists Conference, Girdwood, Alaska
- Developing a website to hold the database
 - Mash-up of a wiki and Google Earth
 - Still in beta
 - Hope to roll-out in early 2012
- Will be recruiting a global community of users to help update the website



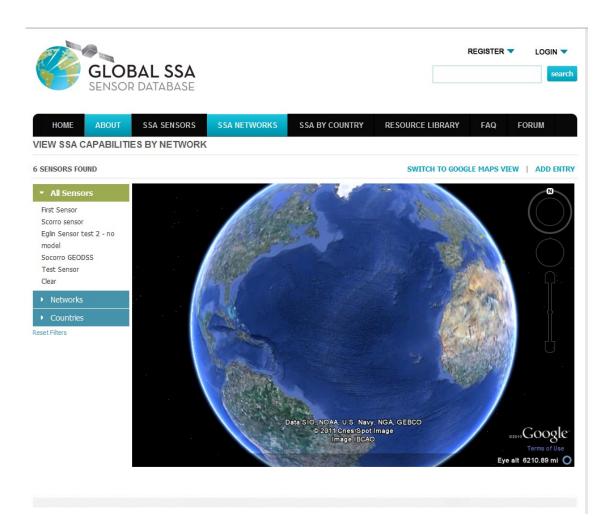
Search/View Sensors







Countries and Networks



CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE WORK

Conclusions



- It is impractical for a single actor to achieve "good" SSA by themselves
- Fundamentally, SSA requires data sharing and cooperation between different actors
 - Networks of telescopes and radars distributed around the globe to track debris
 - Satellite owner/operators with telemetry, health, and planned maneuvers
- Multiple independent sources of SSA data are good
 - Greater accuracy and redundancy
 - Independent monitoring and validation

SECURE WORLD FOUNDATION Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

Conclusions

- There is a global deficit in knowledge about what sensors/networks are available and their capabilities
- There is a lack of technical/political capability to combine or share data between sensors/networks
- There are significant hurdles to overcome with data sharing, but none appear to be insurmountable
- Global SSA Sensor Website/Database is seen as first step to increasing knowledge and awareness

Questions?

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