Active Debris Removal and On-orbit Satellite Servicing

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Space and Satellite Regulatory Colloquium Washington, DC, October 22, 2015

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ACTIVE DEBRIS REMOVAL (ADR) AKA "REMEDIATION"



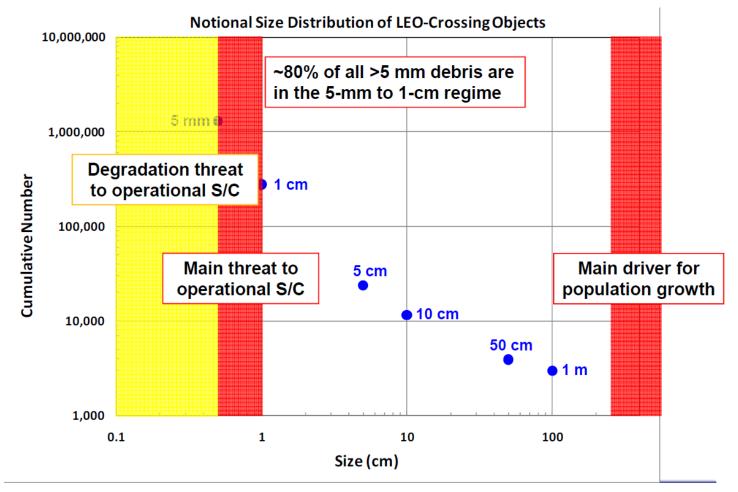
Threat from space debris

- What's in space
 - 1,300 active satellites in orbit (half LEO, half GEO)
 - ~22,000 pieces of *tracked* space debris (bigger than 10 cm)
 - ~500,000 pieces of *untracked* space debris (1-10 cm)
- U.S. military currently provides close approach warnings to all satellite operators
 - Average of 23 "emergency" notifications per day in 2014
 - Operators performed 121 avoidance maneuvers in 2014 to reduce risk of potential collisions

Size of space debris vs threat to spacecraft

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Source: Dr. J.-C. Liou, NASA Johnson Spaceflight Center

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Three main strategies

- Remove the big stuff
 - Reduce the growth in the space debris population over time
 - Will not change the probability of collisions in the near-term
- Remove the little stuff (1-10 cm)
 - Currently not tracked and can't be avoided by active satellites
 - Technically very challenging (~500,000 objects)
- Do "just-in-time" collision avoidance (JCA)
 - Change the orbits of small debris so they don't collide with big debris
 - Delays Kessler Syndrome, but doesn't solve the root causes



Four "mainstream" concepts

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EDDE (ElectroDynamic Debris Eliminator)

- E-tether uses Earth's magnetic field to create propulsive force
- Use force to both rendezvous for grappling and to move derelict
- Some partially successful testing in the past

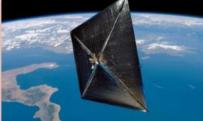
- GOLD (Gossamer Orbit Lowering Device)
- Inflatable
- Simple, effective
- Better long-term collision risk than any ADR system except for propulsive tug





Solar Sail

- Uses solar photon pressure to move derelicts
- Similar systems deployed previously but not for operational ADR applications
- Fragile and slow process

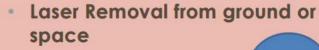


Propulsive Tug

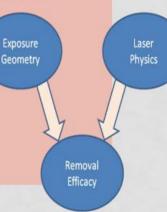
- Traditional propulsion system still the most mature capability
- High impulse and controllability for reentry risk mitigation
- Exemplar for several satellite servicing initiatives

Source: Dr. Darren McKnight, Integrity Applications Inc. http://www.iafastro.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Darren-McKnight-Presentation_11-Feb.-2013.pdf





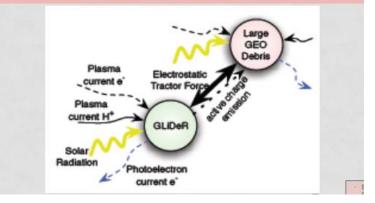
- No need to detumble or even go to space for groundbased version
- Physics of dwell time and laser interaction are unproven
- Feasibility for ADR unclear



- Tungsten Dust
- Remove derelicts by depositing tons of dust in space to "wash out" medium-large debris
- Significant effects on operational spacecraft
- Feasible only for "start over" mode

 Geosynchronous Large Debris Reorbiter (GLiDeR)

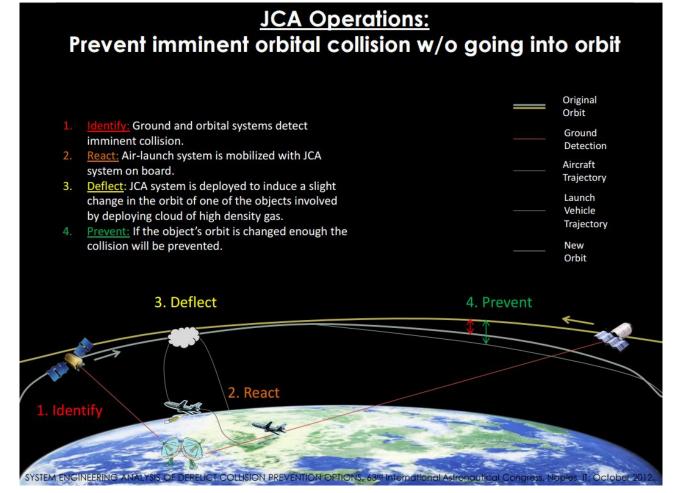
- Contactless-coupling plus ion thrusters in GEO only
- No need to detumble
- Unproven, limited applications
- Deposit in GEO graveyard, not deorbit



Source: Dr. Darren McKnight, Integrity Applications Inc. http://www.iafastro.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Darren-McKnight-Presentation_11-Feb.-2013.pdf

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JCA

ON-ORBIT SATELLITE SERVICING (OOS)



- Shift from viewing satellites as dynamic, instead of static, investments
 - Old: once launched, their capabilities and lifetime were fixed and could only stay same or decline
 - New: satellites re-fueled, repaired, or even upgraded while on orbit
- Quest to improve knowledge about anomalies and failures
 - Old: long-distance detective work to try and figure out what happened (defect, environment, or hostile?)
 - New: up close and personal inspection

Vivisat's Life Extension Vehicle

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Source: Vivisat (Youtube) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n5Ya4-V860k

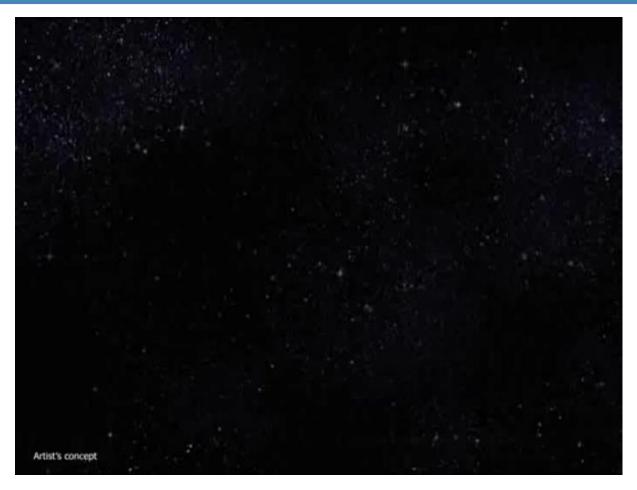
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DARPA Satlet Concept



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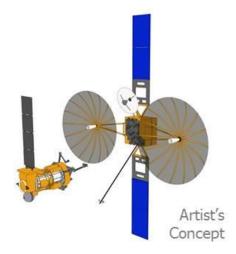
Source: DARPA (Youtube) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OeKzdk0sWjI

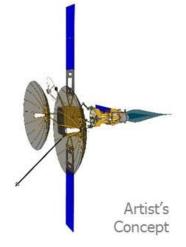
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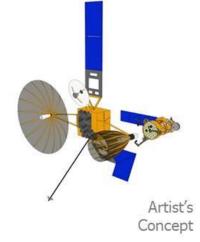


DARPA Phoenix

DARPA Goals for GEO Robotics Servicing







Cooperatively inspect spacecraft experiencing anomalies

Cooperatively assist with orbit adjustments

Source: DARPA

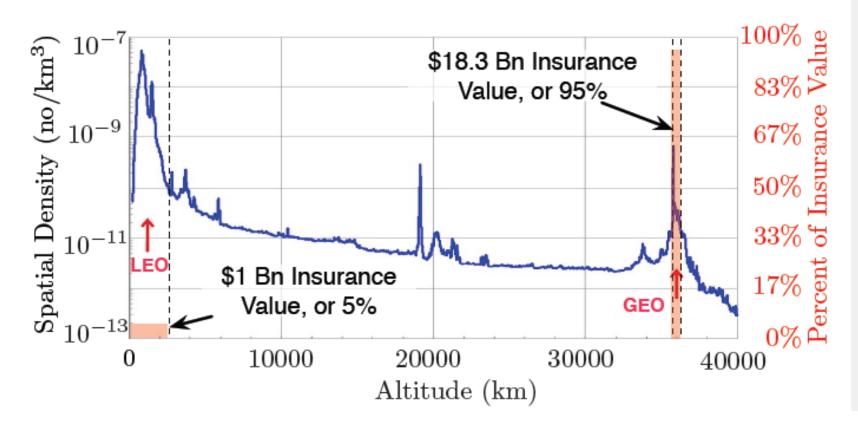
Cooperatively correct mechanical problems

ECONOMIC, LEGAL, POLICY CHALLENGES

Who will pay for debris removal?

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Source: Jasper, Anderson, Schaub, and McKnight (2014) http://hanspeterschaub.info/Papers/Jasper2014c.pdf

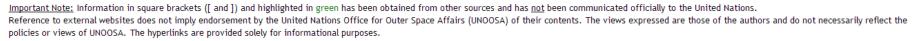
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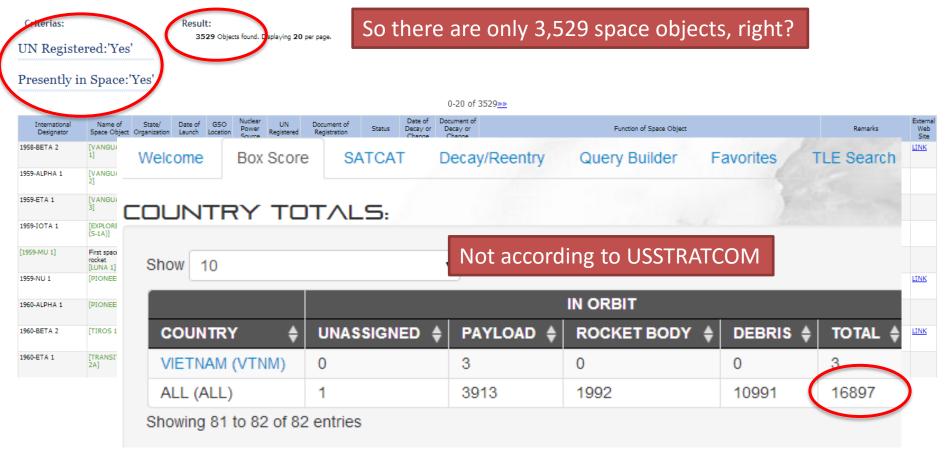


Who do you ask for "permission to touch"?

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Search Results







US federal oversight

- Existing authorities
 - NOAA: Remote sensing licenses
 - FCC: Radiofrequency spectrum licenses
 - FAA: Launch, re-entry, and operation of launch facilities
 - DoD: Space situational awareness and close approach warnings
- Gaps specific to ADR/OOS
 - Specific licensing authority for supervision of ADR/OOS
 - No civil agency with "traffic management" and on-orbit safety responsibility/authority
 - No single entity responsible for cleaning up space debris/managing the environment (if its everyone's job, it's no one's job)

Thank You

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