

International Civil Space Situational Awareness

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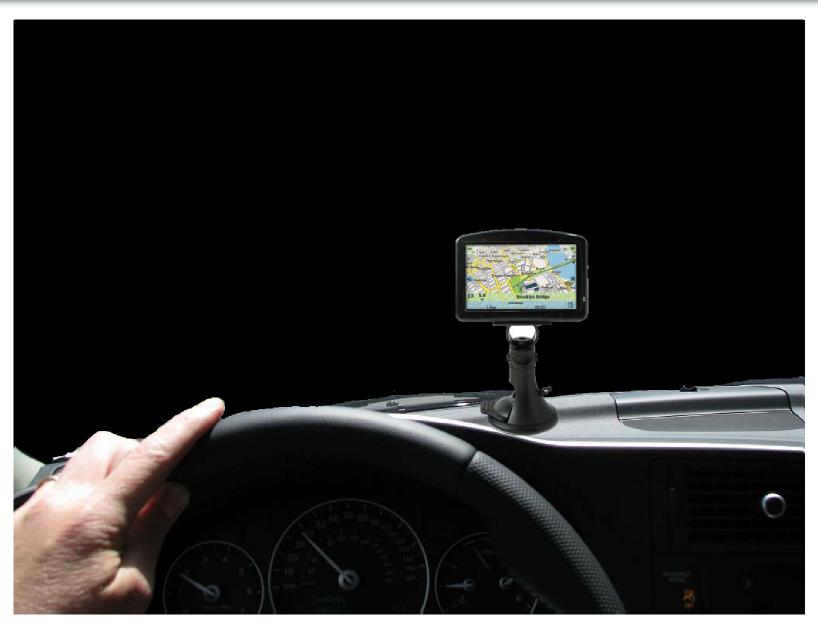




Secure World is dedicated to ...developing and promoting ideas and actions necessary for achieving the secure, sustainable and peaceful use of outer space.

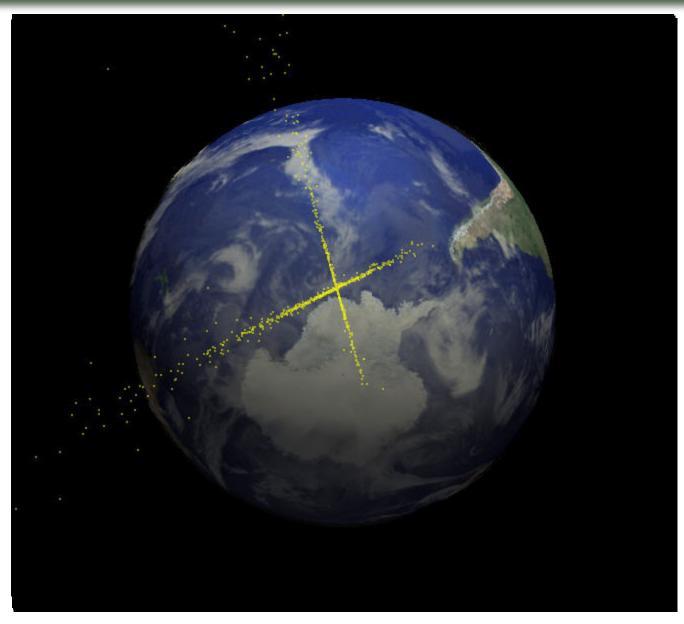






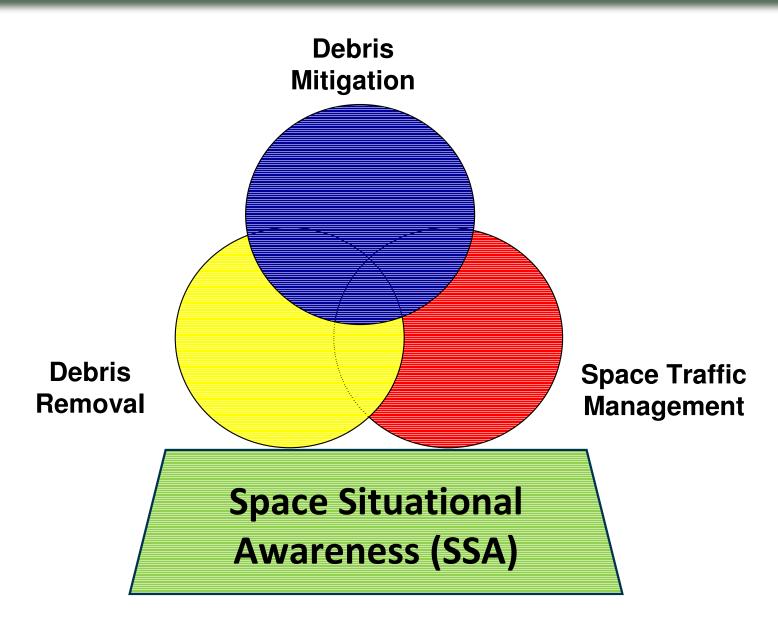


Collision of Iridium 33 and Cosmos 2251





Space Sustainability





The Problem of Space Sustainability

- All actors in space have a responsibility to operate in a safe and secure manner
- Certain actions in space can have severe long term consequences
- The actions of one or two actors in space can potentially affect all actors
- Most actors in space have the resources to provide indigenous SSA capabilities
- States that do have resources to provide SSA are often limited by national security and military restrictions from sharing it



The Goal of International Civil SSA

- To provide all space actors access to the tools needed for safe and sustainable activity in Earth orbit
 - Sensor Data
 - Orbits and locations of objects
 - Solar activity
 - Atmospheric density
 - Analytical capacity
 - Conjunction Assessment (predicted close approach between two objects)
 - Collision Avoidance (maneuvering to mitigate high risk conjunctions)
 - Space weather predictions
 - Anomaly resolution



Difference Between Civil and Military SSA

- Civil SSA is interested in the following:
 - Location of an object in Earth orbit
 - Point of contact for that object
 - Space Weather
- Military SSA is interested in these additional data points:
 - What the function of an object is
 - What the intention of an object is
 - Capabilities and limitations of an object

Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Security

- SSA requires a geographically distributed network for sensors to track satellites
- Building a geographically distributed network is expensive
- Owner-operator positional data is a critical supplement to third-party sensing

Many States working together can provide sensor coverage over the entire Earth for little cost to each



Potential data sharing model

Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Security

- Each participant in the system chooses which data they provide
- All participants have access to all the shared data
- Each participant is able to use the data in their own analysis
- All participants have access to analytical support from data clearing house

Balance of data security and dissemination



Potential benefits to the international community

- Provide the basic data necessary for all space actors to make educated, safe, and efficient decisions
- Increase the international awareness and understanding of space sustainability
- Increase cooperation and transparency between States on space activities
- Potential verification mechanism for "code of conduct" / "rules of the road"

Current SWF Efforts

- Organized panel session at 3rd International Association for the Advancement of Space Safety (IAASS) Conference
 - Focused on technical requirements and feasibility of international civil
 SSA
 - Involved technical experts from US, Europe, Russia, China
- Working with Center for Space Standards and Innovation (CSSI) on their SOCRATES-GEO project
 - Partnership between CSSI and several commercial GEO operators to pool data and provide analytical services
 - SWF helping to integrate additional SSA sensors and raise awareness of the issue with policymakers and space users



SOCRATES-GEO Success Story

- Defunct INSAT-1B satellite was predicted to pass within 100 meters of ASTRA 1F on 4 February using publicly available data on INSAT-1B
- An international network of scientific telescopes was able to provide more accurate data to CSSI who confirmed a close approach within 3 kilometers but still with significant risk
- SES-ASTRA was able to use the data and analysis to perform a collision avoidance maneuver to increase miss distance to just over 14 kilometers

Summar



- Many satellites are operated in a vacuum of information about the objects around them and thus possible collisions
- Those States that have the information to prevent collisions do not have the immediate resources to screen all objects for possible collisions
- Many States, working together in a voluntary partnership with commercial partners, could provide the necessary data to all actors
- This information could not only mitigate future collisions but enhance cooperation, transparency and for future space governance issues



Thank you for your time.

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