

# OVERVIEW ON 2011 SPACE DEBRIS ACTIVITIES IN FRANCE

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Overview on 2011 space debris activities in France, COPUOS STSC- 10 February 2012 - Vienna

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# • End of life operations

- Collision risk monitoring
- Regulatory activities
- Vulnerability studies
- National Register of Space Objects



#### END OF LIFE OPERATIONS DEMETER

- Detection of Electro Magnetic Emissions Transmitted from Earthquake Regions
- Main characteristics:
  - Size: about 1 m x 1 m x 1 m
  - Mass 120 kg
  - Power 190 W at Beginning of Life
- Launched in June 2004
- Initial orbit 700 km SSO, local hour 22h
- Orbit lowered in 2006 following solar panel anomaly



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#### END OF LIFE OPERATIONS DEMETER



- Passivation:
  - Batteries discharged
  - Solar panel power shunted
  - S band transmitters off
- Atmospheric re-entry expected in less than 25 years



#### END OF LIFE OPERATIONS SPIRALE

**Spirale :** Système Préparatoire Infra-Rouge pour l'ALErte

 2 micro satellites launched with Ariane 5 ECA on 12 February 2009

Geostationary Transfer Orbit 600 km x 35720 km

Controlled by ASTRIUM Toulouse

End of life operations in February and March 2011





#### END OF LIFE OPERATIONS SPIRALE

- Perigee altitude lowered to 200 km
- 2 maneuvers per satellite
- No collision risk with GEO satellites and with ISS due to orientation of the orbital plane
- Remaining orbital lifetime estimation very sensitive to:
  - + S/m ratio
  - Sun and Moon attraction
- Simulations show compliance with the 25-year rule



# END OF LIFE OPERATIONS EUTELSAT W75



- EUTELSAT W75 (ex HB3) launched on November 2, 1997
- Thrusters anomaly => satellite disposal decided by Eutelsat
- Nominal strategy: due to reduced efficiency the perigee would have been raised by less than 100 km
- Alternative strategy: reorbiting below GEO arc
- Passivation:
  - Fuel exhausted
  - Batteries configured to permanently discharge.
  - Switch-off on July 5, 2011

#### • Final Orbit:

- Apogee radius: ~41655 km (~508 km below GEO)
- Perigee radius: ~41448 km (~716 km below GEO)





### => 17 LEO satellites and 1 GEO satellite controlled by CNES Elisa (4)

Permanent collision risk monitoring and avoidance maneuvers when necessary:

- Use of Conjunction Summary Messages received from US Joint Space Operations Center (JSpOC)
- Use of the Graves (French radar system) catalogue and measurements

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# **COLLISION RISK MONITORING**



- 122 risks identified by the automated process (probability of collision > 10<sup>-4</sup>)
- 89 risk alerts received from US JSpOC
- 15 requests for radar measurements or support to JSpOC (probability of collision > 10<sup>-3</sup>)
- 5 avoidance maneuvers

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# **REGULATORY ACTIVITIES**

- Space Operations Act voted by the Parliament in June 2008
- Law entered into force on December 10, 2010
- Objectives: protection of people, property, public health and environment (including on orbit)
- Applicable to:
  - Operators carrying out operations from French territory
  - French operators anywhere in the world
- Operators shall demonstrate compliance w.r.t. Technical Regulations
- Authorizations are granted by the Ministry of Research after analysis of technical aspects by CNES





# **REGULATORY ACTIVITIES**

- Conformity verification office has been set up
- Technical compliance is checked by CNES before launch or critical operations
- Methods and tools are proposed to support the implementation of the Technical Regulations:
  - Fragmentation modeling during reentry: DEBRISK
  - Estimation of ground risk in case of reentry: ELECTRA
  - Determination of compliance with the 25-year rule: STELA
  - Long term stability of the GEO graveyard orbit
  - Collision risk during launch phase: ARCL



### STUDIES SATELLITE VULNERABILITY

- Objective: estimation of probability to lose a satellite in case of collision with small size debris
- Main results:
  - Lethal collisions: most of the risk comes from particles < 4 cm</p>
  - + Catastrophic collision: should occur every 5 years in average



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# STUDIES ACTIVE DEBRIS REMOVAL

- Increasing risk to operational satellite
- Mitigation measures will not be sufficient
- Active debris removal will be necessary
- Complex issue: technical, economical and legal difficulties
- Strong cooperation between countries is necessary





# STUDIES ACTIVE DEBRIS REMOVAL

- Several on-going studies at CNES, ASTRIUM, THALES ALENIA SPACE and BERTIN
- •Objective to identify technical difficulties and critical technologies:
  - Rendez-vous with non cooperative target
  - Capture of a tumbling object
  - De-orbiting solutions: propulsion, tethers, inflatable devices,...
- Development of a debris population model to analyze:
  - Future evolution
  - Influence of mitigation options
  - Risk level evaluation
  - Target selection

•2<sup>nd</sup> European workshop on Active Debris Removal: 18-19 June 2012



#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF SPACE OBJECTS

#### •19 French registered satellites launched in 2011

date	Name	Number	Launcher	Launch base
13 July	Globalstar 2	6	Soyuz	Baïkonour
24 September	Atlantic Bird 7 (Eutelsat)	1	Zenit 3SL	Sea launch
7 October	Eutelsat W3C	1	Long March 3B	Xi Chang
17 December	Elisa	4	Soyuz	Kourou
17 December	Pleiades 1	1	Soyuz	Kourou
28 December	Globalstar 2	6	Soyuz	Baïkonour



#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF SPACE OBJECTS

•3 French registered objects reentered into the atmosphere in 2011

Reentry date	Name	Launch date
17 February 2011	Ariane 5 EPS (ATV2)	16 February 2011
21 June 2011	Sylda Ariane 5-ECA	26 November 2010
21 October 2011	Spelda Ariane 4	3 June 1997



# NATIONAL REGISTER OF SPACE OBJECTS

• 290 space objects, beginning 2012, in the French Register

- 181 launcher elements (LEO, MEO, GTO)

#### - 109 satellites:

operational satellites: <u>62</u> LEO : 34 GEO: 28

inactive satellites: **47** LEO : 22 GEO: 21 GTO : 4

• Details will be given at the Legal Sub-Committee (03/2012)

