China Xi'an Satellite Control Center June, 2022

The rapid development of LEO mega-constellations has brought great convenience to the world, covering the Internet, communications, navigation, remote sensing, etc. It is not only an important symbol of commercial spaceflight, but also a milestone in the history of human space exploration.



However, it also poses great challenges to space activities of the world and is changing the current space order.



Table of Content

- 1. Current Status and Developing Trend of LEO Mega-Constellation
- 2. Influence of LEO Mega-Constellation on Global Space Activities
- 3. Suggestions for LEO Mega-Constellation to Develop Sustainably

1. Current Status and Developing Trend of LEO Mega-Constellation

- In 2015, SpaceX announced its *Starlink* project, which indicates emerging development of LEO (Low earth Orbit) mega-constellations, opening a new era of commercial space.
- Acoording to the US SIA annual report, there were 114 launches worldwide in 2020, where 94 were commercial launches. In 2021, the *Falcon-9* rocket alone had carried out 30 launches.



1. Current Status and Developing Trend of LEO Mega-Constellation

The most typical achievement of commercial spaceflight is the LEO megaconstellation.



7 June 2022

1. Current Status and Developing Trend of LEO Mega-Constellation

Counts of mega-constellation satellites annually



In accordance with the current plan, more than 50,000 LEO mega-constellation satellites will be deployed in the next decade, which will exceed the current number of cataloged space debris published on Space-Track.

This will probably become the biggest factor affecting the spaceflight safety.

> Bring risks to the safety of space stations and astronauts

LEO Mega-Constellations make near-earth orbit crowded, which brings risks to the International Space Station and other countries' manned spacecraft.





China Space Station operates at an altitude of 380 to 400 kilometers, an area in which the satellites of LEO constellations often enter, operate or deorbit, incre asing the risk of collision.



In July and October 2021, the *Starlink* satellites approached China Space Station twice, forcing the space station to perform orbital maneuver, posing a realistic threat to the safety of the space station and astronauts.



Distr.: General 6 December 2021 English Original: Chinese

A/AC.105/1262

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

> Information furnished in conformity with the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

Note verbale dated 3 December 2021 from the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Scretary-General of the United Nations and has the bonour to refer to article V of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Otter Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies' (the Outer Space Treaty), which provides that "States Parties to the Treaty shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the Treaty or the Scretary-General of the United Nations of any phenomena they discover in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, which could constitute a danger to the life or health of astronauts". In accordance with the above-mentioned article, China hereby informs the Scretary-General of the following phenomena which constituted dangers to the life or health of astronauts about the China Space Station.

The China Manned Space Programme completed five launch missions in 2021, with the successful launching into orbit of the Tianhe core module of the China Space Station, the Tianzhou-II and Tianzhou-III arago spacecraft and the Shenzhou-XII and Shenzhou-XIII crewed spacecraft. The China Space Station has travelled stably in a near-circular orbit at an altitude of around 390 km on an orbital inclination of about 41.5 degrees.

During this period, Starlink satellites launched by Space Exploration Technologies Corporation (SpaceX) of the United States of America have had two close encounters with the China Space Station. For safety reasons, the China Space Station implemented preventive collision avoidance control on 1 July and 21 October 2021, respectively.

1. The first collision avoidance

As from 19 April 2020, the Starlink-1095 satellite had been travelling stably in orbit at an average altitude of around 555 km. Between 16 May and 24 June 2021, the Starlink-1095 satellite manoeuvred continuously to an orbit of around 382 km, and

1 General Assembly resolution 2222 (XXI), annex

V.21-09167 (E) 071221 081221

ase recycle

Once the currently planned LEO mega-constellations are deployed, it can be expected that the threat to space stations will further increase, which will seriously affect the safety of astronauts and on-orbit scientific missions.



Pose a realistic threat to the near-earth space satellites

The surging number of LEO objects will increase the risk of on-orbit collision and affect safety of satellites around nearearth space. Existing LEO satellites are mainly distributed in orbits with an altitude between 400 and 1000 kilometers, so they frequently approach megaconstellation satellites, which poses a great threat to the safety of LEO satellites for all space countries.



NASA outlines concerns about Starlink next-generation constellation in FCC letter

by Jeff Foust — February 9, 2022



A set of first-generation Starlink satellites being launched. The proposed second-generation Starlink system, with 30,000 satellites, could raise the risk of collisions and interfere with science missions, NASA says. Credit SpaceX

 $\label{eq:MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. - NASA says that SpaceX's proposal for a second-generation Starlink constellation with 30,000 satellites could lead to a "significant increase" in potential collisions in low Earth orbit and interfere with the agency's launches and scientific activities.$

The five-page letter was submitted to the Federal Communications Commission Feb. 8 on NASA's behalf by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, along with a separate one-page letter from the National Science Foundation. The letter was submitted to the FCC's proceedings on SpaceX's proposal for its Starlink "Gen 2" system with approximately 30,000 satellites in LEO.

From ephemeris on the official website of some mega-constellation companies, we can see that the LEO mega-constellation is not only deployed on a large scale, but also continuously maneuvers when entering orbit and deorbiting, which makes it more difficult to analyze an event of close approach, further increasing the risk of collision.



On September 2, 2019, ESA performed a collision avoidance manoeuvre to protect its scientific spacecraft Aeolus from colliding with a constellation satellite.



ESA spacecraft dodges large constellation

03/09/2019 32263 VIEWS 415 LIKES

ESA / Safety & Security

- For the first time, ESA has performed a 'collision avoidance manoeuvre' to protect one of its spacecraft from colliding with a satellite in a large constellation.
- On Monday morning, the Agency's Aeolus Earth observation satellite fired its thrusters, moving
 it off a potential collision course with a SpaceX satellite in the Starlink constellation.
- Constellations are fleets of hundreds up to thousands of spacecraft working together in orbit. They are expected to become a defining part of Earth's space environment in the next few years.

7 June 2022

> Adverse effects on spacecraft launching

The LEO mega-constellation could form a high-density 'space grid' in the near-earth space, which tightly wraps the Earth in multiple layers. LEO areas become more crowded, which indicates greater collision risks, significantly reducing global safety launch windows.



On February 8th, 2022, NASA sent a letter to the FCC (Federal Communications Commission) arguing that the second generation Starlink constellation would interfere with NASA's normal launch and scientific activities, affecting the transportation of personnel and cargo on the International Space Station, and worrying that the safety launch window would become less available.



Pose a serious challenge to the equal usage of frequency and orbit resources

At present, SpaceX has declared 37 pieces of network material to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), which has occupied the priority of network resource coordination and is actually occupying LEO highquality frequency/orbit resources with rapid deployment.

The Ku-band communication resources from LEO to MEO have basically been occupied by several major constellations, therefore other countries and institutions have less and less opportunities.

Band	Frequency	Usage	Status
С	4-7GHz	Satellite communications	near saturation
Ku	12-18GHz	Satellite communications	near saturation
Ka	27-40GHz	Broadband communication	being widely used

LEO constellations begin to step out of business to get involved in the military field

According to US SpaceNews, after the launch of *Starlink* in 2018, the US Air Force and the US Army successively signed a *Starlink* communication service contract with SpaceX. Up to now, *Starlink* satellites have participated in joint combat exercises of the US military multiple times, such as the 'Advanced Battle Management System ' (ABMS).





The Army is trying to fill a growing demand for connectivity in the field.

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army will experiment using Starlink broadband to move data across military networks. An agreement signed with SpaceX on May 20 gives the Army three years to try out the service.

The Army and SpaceX signed a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement known as a CRADA, an Army source told *SpaceNews*.

The project will be overseen by the Combat Capabilities Development Command's C5ISR Center based at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.



- That's the current situation of constellations and their influence on global space activities.
- It could be said that the development of mega-constellations is out of order to some extent.
- It is very necessary to take some immediate action to make it develop orderly and sustainably.

> Improve information transparency of mega-constellations

Countries should use the UN platform to actively promote the formulation of rules and regulations, encouraging mega-constellation companies to disclose their information to support collision avoidance. In this way, it could help reduce the probability of collision events and ensure space safety.

Meanwhile, countries should construct mechanisms to supervise relevant sections and companies within the nations to enforce transparency in time.



> Be vigilant to militarization of LEO mega-constellations

Some LEO constellations have begun to step out of business circle to get involved in the military field. The militarization of LEO mega-constellations starts to sprout. This must arouse great attention across all countries. People shall unite and act proactively, and take various methods to ensure LEO mega-constellations to be used for commercial purposes in a sustainable manner.



Facilitate the development and application of space debris removal and mitigation technologies

In order to protect the space environment and maintain the sustainability of outer space, all countries should take precautionary measures to strengthen research and cooperation in space debris removal and mitigation technologies, promote the development and application of technologies, and prepare for the 'large-scale debris generation' that may occur in the future.



> Accelerate space environment governance

All countries must unite to make full use of the platform of COPUOS, cooperate closely to accelerate discussion and formulation of outer space environmental governance, and space traffic governance rules and regulations; speed up the integration of laws and technologies, technical standards and mechanisms. Take active actions to make efforts for a Community of Shared Future for Mankind in space.





Thank you for your attention!

