

Consequences of the Collision of Iridium 33 and Cosmos 2251

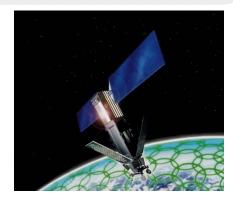
Presentation to the 52nd Session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space United Nations

3-12 June 2009

Collision of Iridium 33 and Cosmos 2251



- The first accidental hypervelocity collision of two intact satellites occurred on 10 February 2009 at an altitude of 790 km.
 - The collision occurred in a region of high spatial density,
 i.e., high concentration of objects.
- Iridium 33 (1997-51C), an operational U.S. communications satellite, collided with Cosmos 2251 (1993-36A), an non-functional Russian communications satellite. The Iridium satellite ceased functioning at the time of the collision.
- The U.S. Space Surveillance Network has tracked more than 1400 new debris in the orbital planes of the two spacecraft.
 - Many more debris smaller than 10 cm have also been detected.



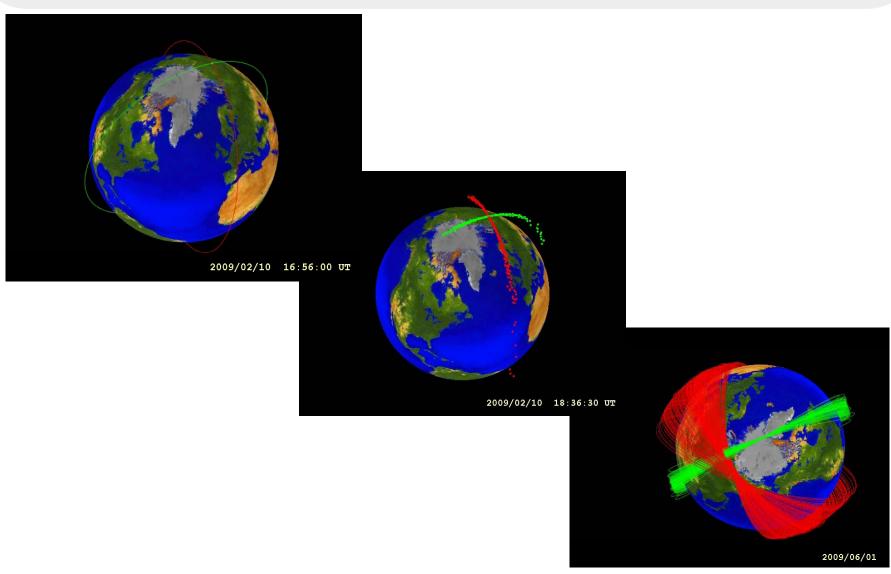
Iridium 33



Cosmos 2251

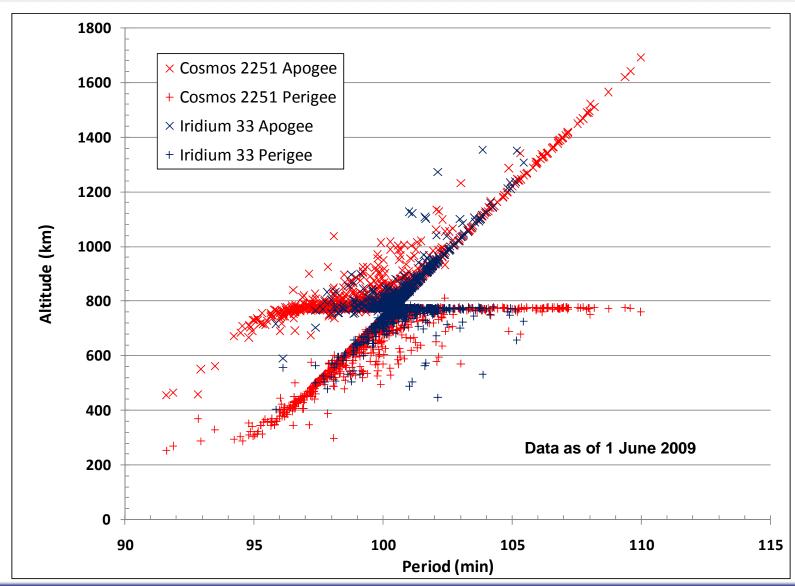
Simulation of Debris Clouds





Composite Debris Tracked by US SSN

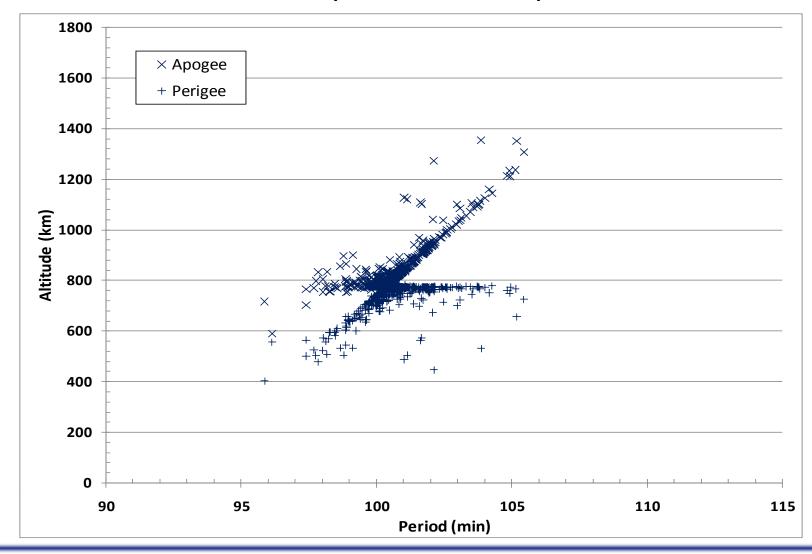






Tracked Debris from Iridium 33

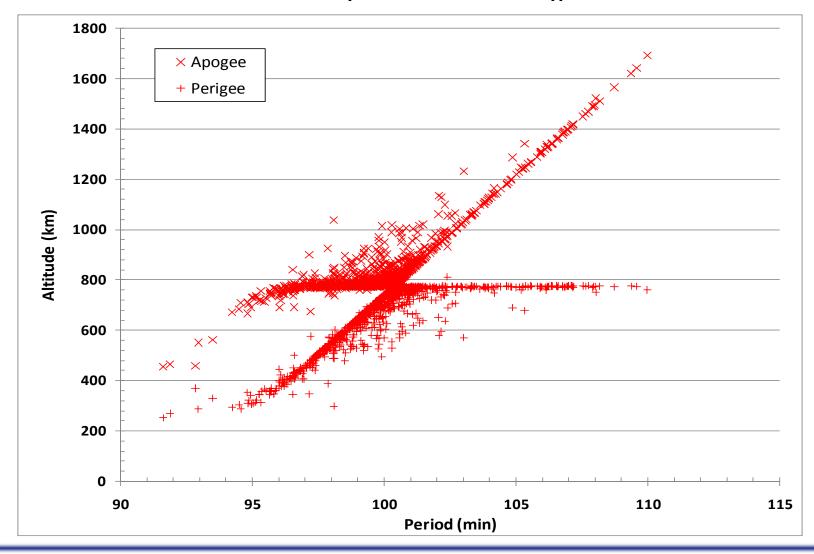
• Total number of debris: 430 (as of 1 June 2009)



NASA

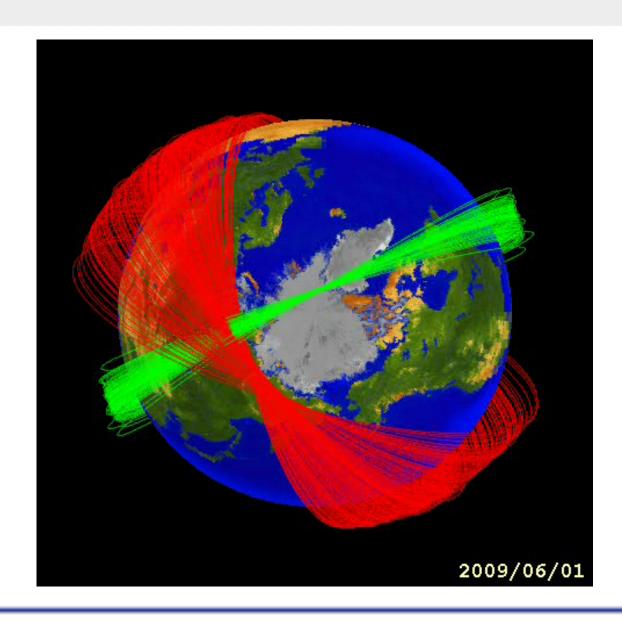
Tracked Debris from Cosmos 2251

Total number of debris: 1009 (as of 1 June 2009))



Spread of Debris Orbital Planes

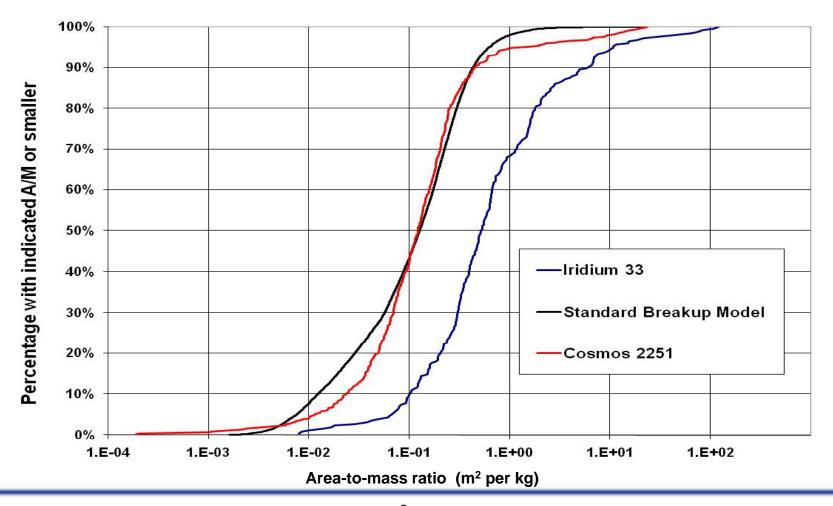




Differences in Debris Characteristics



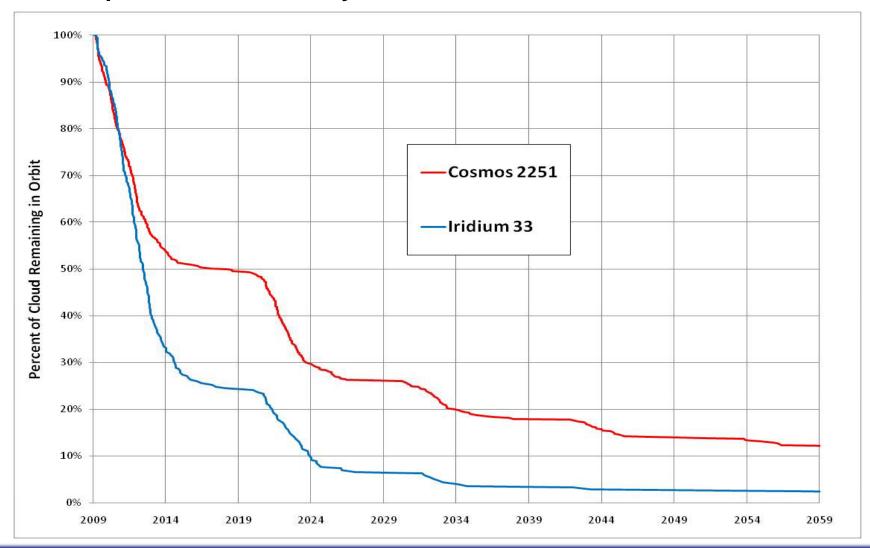
 The debris from Iridium 33 and Cosmos 2251 exhibit markedly different area-to-mass distributions, probably due to the greater use of composite materials in Iridium 33.



Projected Debris Orbital Lifetimes



Based upon standard solar cycles.



Summary



- The collision of Iridium 33 and Cosmos 2251 was the most severe accidental fragmentation on record.
- More than 1400 debris larger than 10 cm were produced.
- If solar activity returns to normal, half of the tracked debris will reenter within five years.
 - Only 35 cataloged debris had reentered by 1 June 2009
- Some debris from both satellites will remain in orbit through the end of the century.