

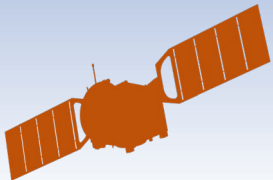
The National Academy of Sciences Space Studies Board (SSB) 22 March 2022

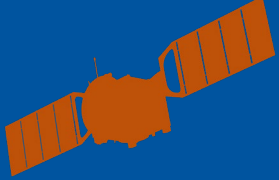
Space Situational Awareness, Orbital Debris Mitigation, and Hazards in the Space Commons

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Advanced Autonomous Multiple Spacecraft

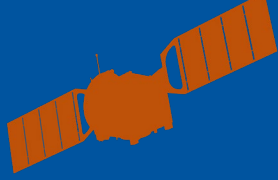




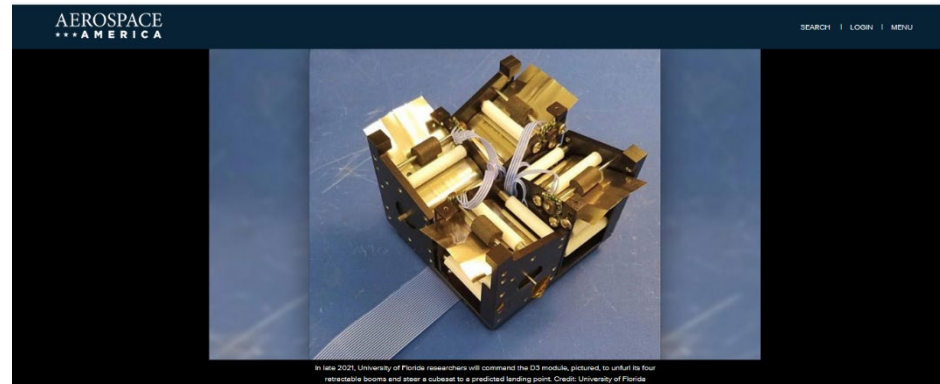
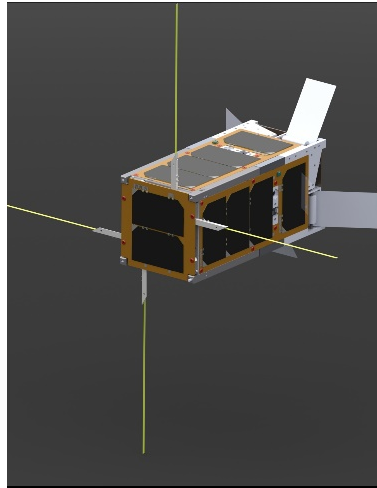
Chosen topics



1. Controlled LEO debris removal
2. Proximity identification of unknown targets
3. Fragment fly-out prediction
4. The ICSSA



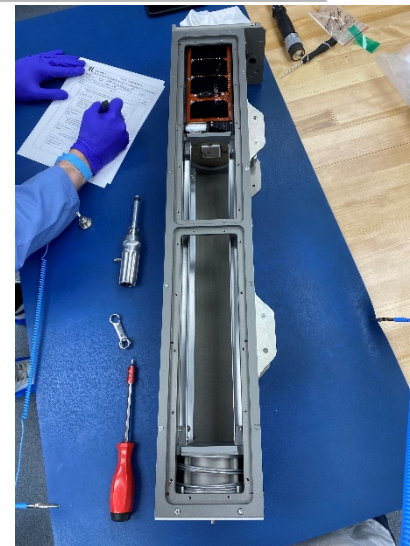
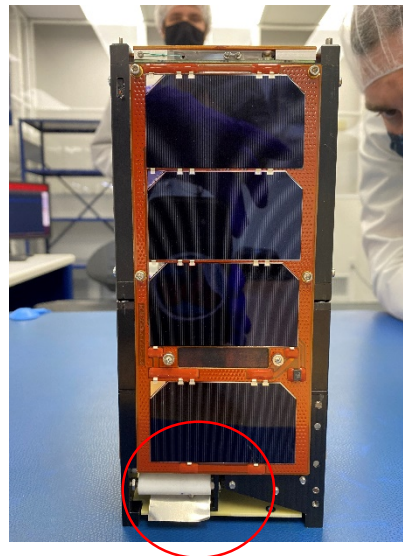
D3 CubeSat : controlled re-entry from LEO and collision avoidance

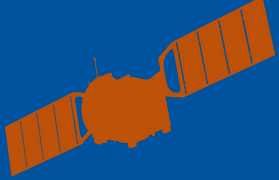


Drag Deorbit Device (D3)
Patented & featured in Aer
America

“Deorbiting plus”:
These University of
Florida researchers
want to predict where
cubesats will land

BY CAT HOFACKER | JANUARY 7, 2021





D3: controlled re-entry from LEO

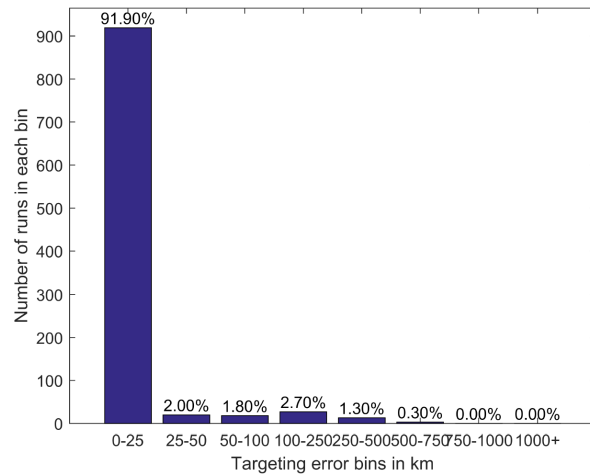
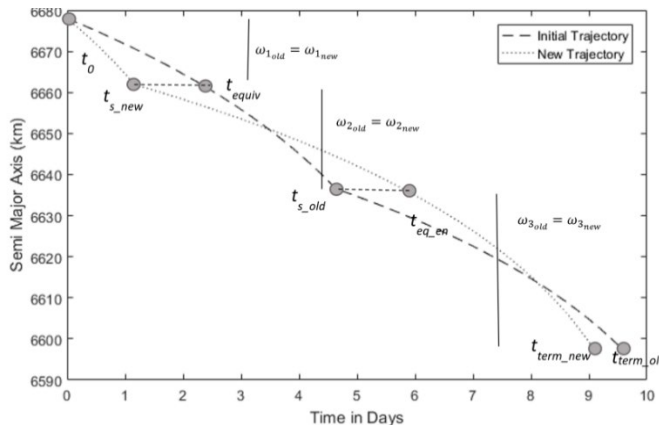


Figure 13: Guidance Errors from Monte Carlo Simulations

According to section 4.7.2.1 of the NASA debris mitigation guidelines¹, a selected trajectory for guided re-entry must ensure that no surviving debris impact with a kinetic energy greater than 15 joules is closer than 370 km from foreign landmasses, or is within 50 km from the continental U.S., territories of the U.S., and the permanent ice pack of Antarctica.

¹“Process for Limiting Orbital Debris,” NASA-STD-8719.14A, May 2012.

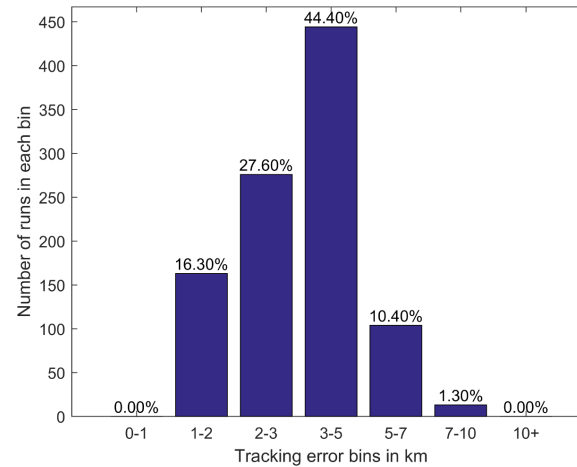
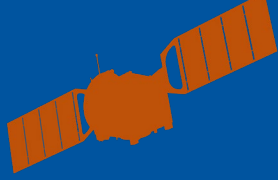
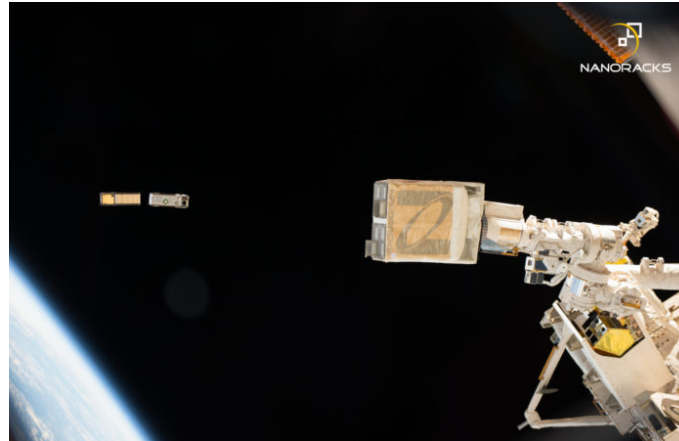


Figure 14: Maximum Guidance Tracking Errors from Monte Carlo Simulations



Deployment from ISS via NanoRacks in July (tentative) and references



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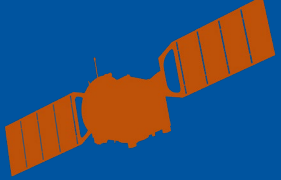
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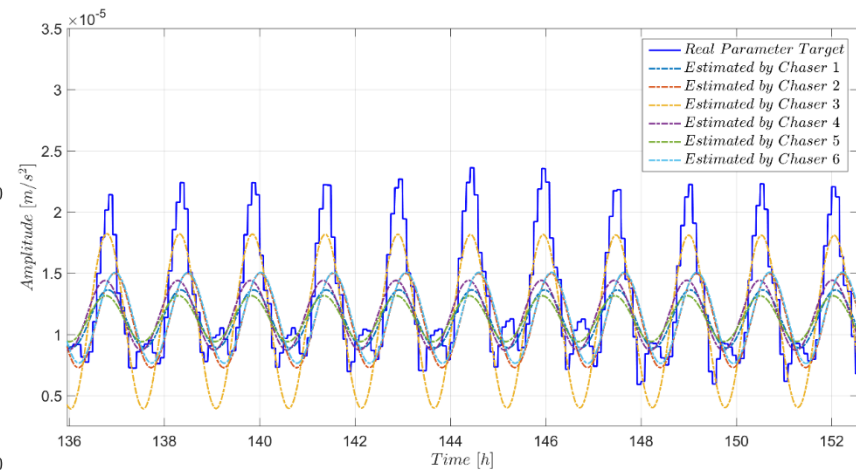
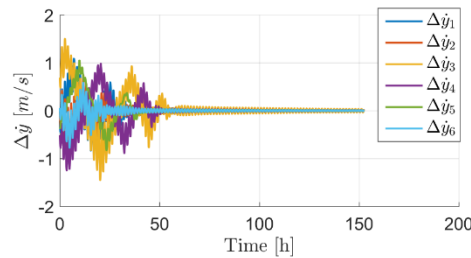
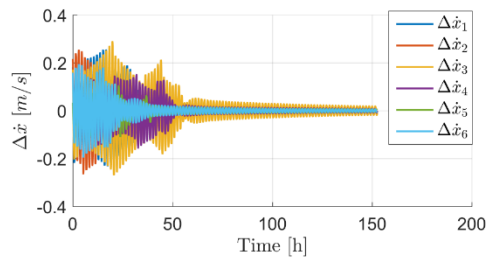
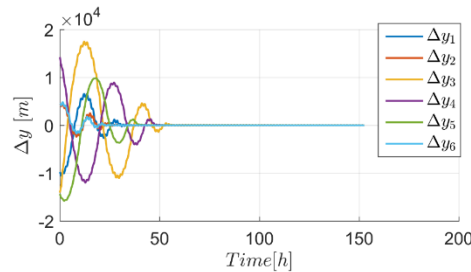
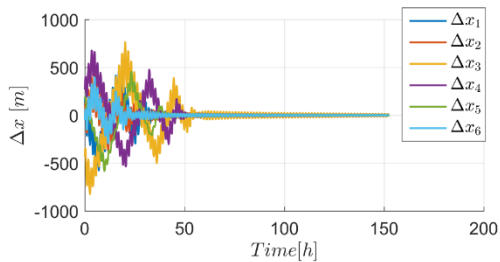
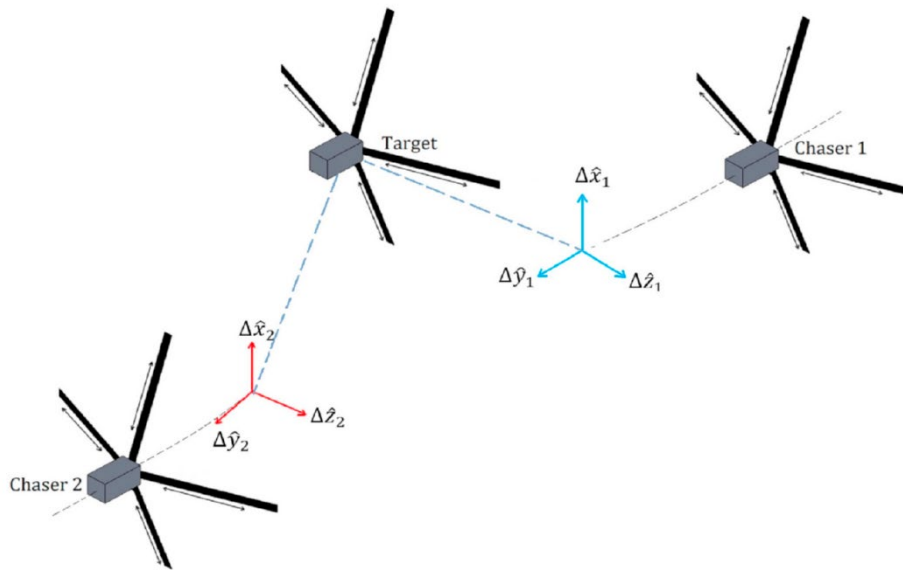
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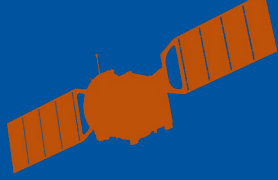
D. Guglielmo, S. Omar, R. Bevilacqua, et al., "Drag De-Orbit Device - A New Standard Re-Entry Actuator for CubeSats", *Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets*, Vol. 56, No. 1 (2019), pp. 129-145.

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Localized SSA focusing on system ID of deorbiting S/C (target unknown)





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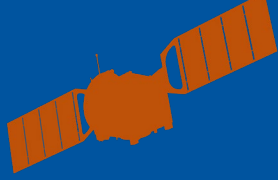


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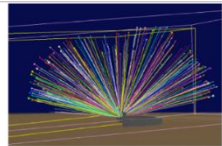
Camilo Riano-Rios, Riccardo Bevilacqua, Warren E. Dixon, "Adaptive Control for Differential Drag-Based Rendezvous Maneuvers with an Unknown Target", Invited for an *Acta Astronautica* Special Issue associated with the 2nd International Academy of Astronautics Conference on Space Situational Awareness. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0094576520301399>



Warhead fragment fly-out predictions using AI (potential extension to space debris modeling)



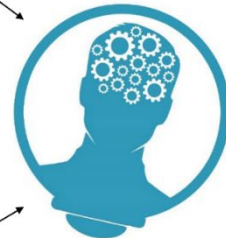
The main question: can we create a transfer function from static arena tests to in-flight conditions?



Static arena test data
(frags' IDs, trajectories, masses, betas [m/A/Cd], projected areas)

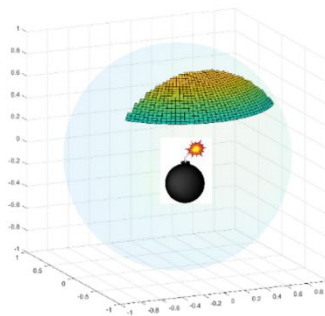


Type of weapon
(currently from fragmentation in arena test:
statistics on frags)

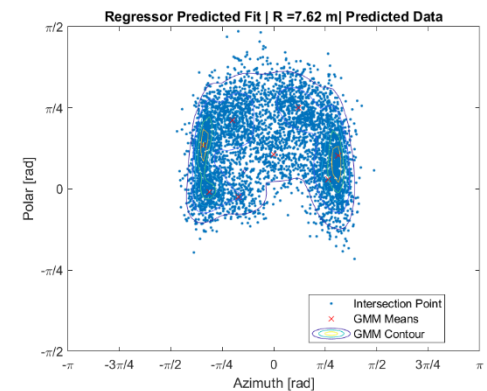
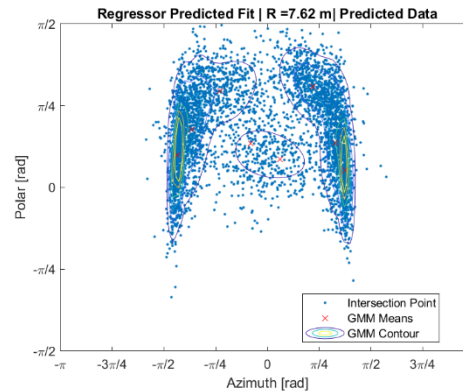
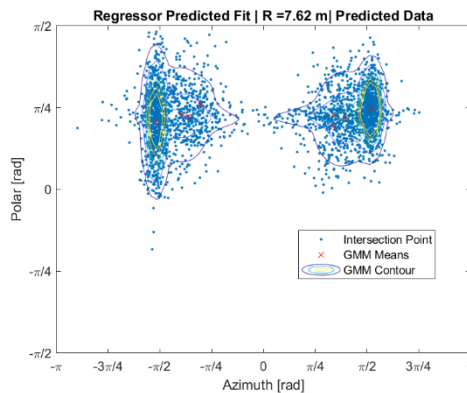


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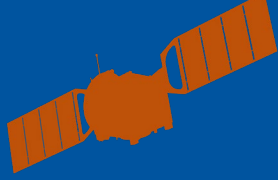
#, total mass and average velocity
of frags through surface of interest



Omkar Mulekar, Riccardo Bevilacqua,
Elisabetta Jerome, Thomas Hatch,
"Transfer Function to Predict Warhead
Fragmentation In-Flight Behavior from
Static Data", AIAA Journal,
<https://doi.org/10.2514/1.J060226>.



Space collisions and explosions connections? Not really...the "Examples of Technology Transfer from the SDIO Kinetic Energy Weapon Lethality Program to Orbital Debris Modeling" **does not show a single equation. It is all descriptive, not quantitative.**



International Academy of Astronautics Conference on Space Situational Awareness



1st IAA Conference on Space Situational Awareness (ICSSA) Orlando, FL, USA, Nov. 13-15, 2017



The ozone hole is in recovery thanks to the Montreal agreement. Unlike the ozone problem, Earth orbits congestion and collisions in space will not solve themselves by simply stopping orbital injections. "We need to fix this plane while it is flying". And we have to do it yesterday.



2nd IAA Conference on Space Situational Awareness (ICSSA) Washington DC, USA, Jan 14-16, 2020



The ozone hole is in recovery thanks to the Montreal agreement. Unlike the ozone problem, Earth orbits congestion and collisions in space will not solve themselves by simply stopping orbital injections. "We need to fix this plane while it is flying". And we have to do it yesterday.



MANUSCRIPTS ARE SOLICITED ON
TOPICS RELATED TO
SPACE SITUATIONAL AWARENESS
INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

- alternative (non-propulsive) deorbiting technologies
- association
- cybersecurity in space
- debris removal
- drag-controlled re-entry
- forecasting
- identification
- information & communication
- liability & insurance issues
- proximity operations
- risk assessment
- resource allocation
- RSO/NEO sensing
- RSO/NEO identification
- space weather
- space policy
- spacecraft control
- testing of debris removal systems (e.g. via CubeSats)
- tracking

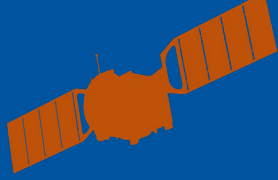
ABSTRACTS DEADLINE
January 27, 2022

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APRIL 4-6, 2022



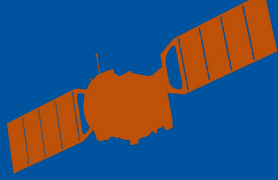


2017:

1. 91 attendees
2. 16 countries (including Brazil, Canada, China, European Union (ESA), France, Italy, Germany, Spain, Hong Kong, Korea, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and the United States).
3. 15 US States (Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, New Mexico, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington State).
4. U.S. Government Involvement from AFOSR/EOARD, NASA, Lockheed Martin Corporation, and the U.S. Air Force.
5. 4 keynote speakers.

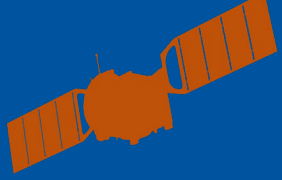
2020:

1. 62 attendees
2. 10 countries (including Egypt, France, Italy, India, Republic of Korea, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States).
3. 12 US States (Alabama, Colorado, Washington DC, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia).
4. 3 keynote speakers.
5. 1 Workshop on Engineering to Speak
6. Special Presentation on Implementing SPD-3: The Dynamic Roles of Industry & Interagency from Dr. Diane Howard, U.S. Department of Commerce



2022:

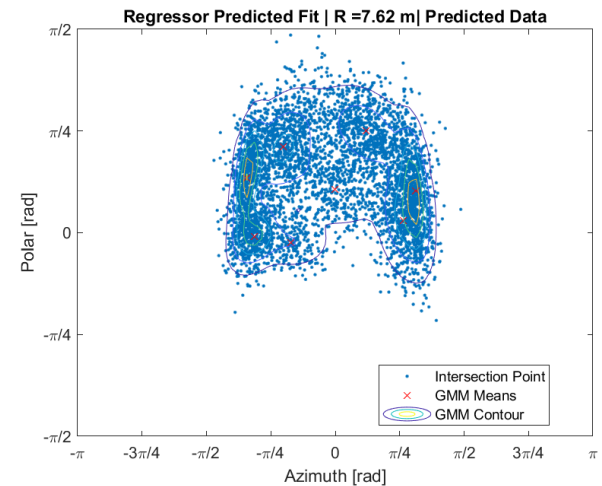
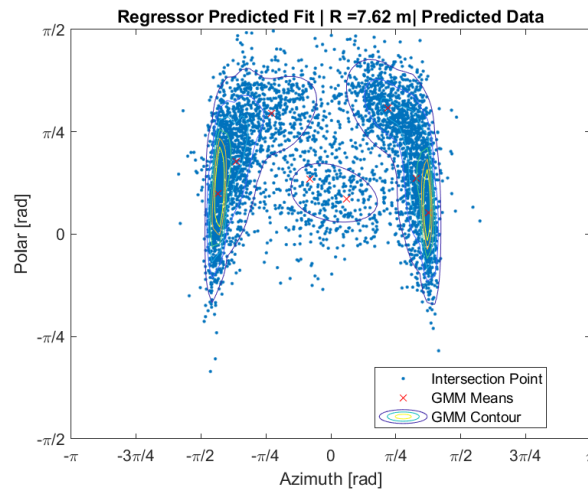
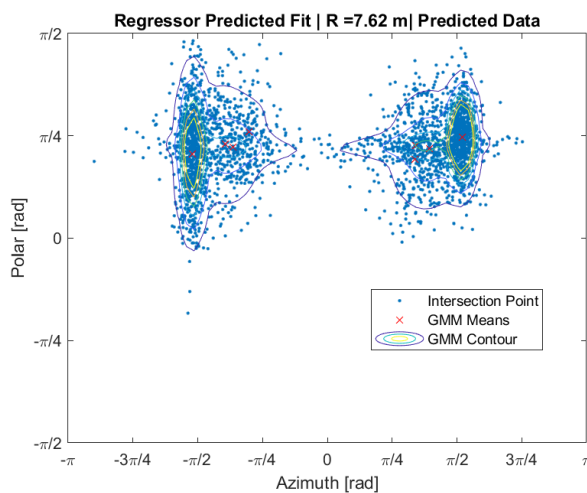
1. 77 Attendees
2. 18 Countries (Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, Slovak Republic, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States)
3. 9 US States (Colorado, Florida, Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia)
4. 5 Keynote Speakers
5. 58 Papers

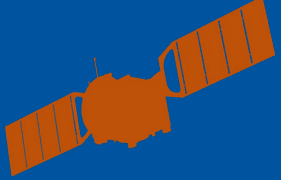


Fragment fly-out predictions: results so far



- Given detonation state and radius, predict GMM and Total Number of Fragments N_{total}
 - Randomly generate from GMM distribution N_{total} intersection points
- Case: Pitch, Yaw, Roll 0 deg
 - Speeds 0 m/s, 305 m/s, 610 m/s
 - Radius 7.6 m

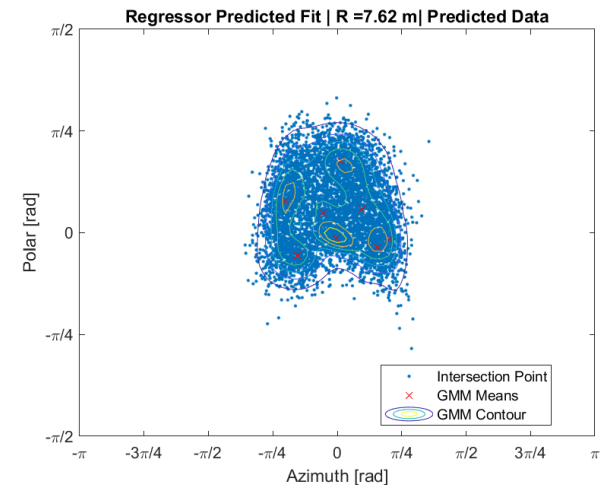
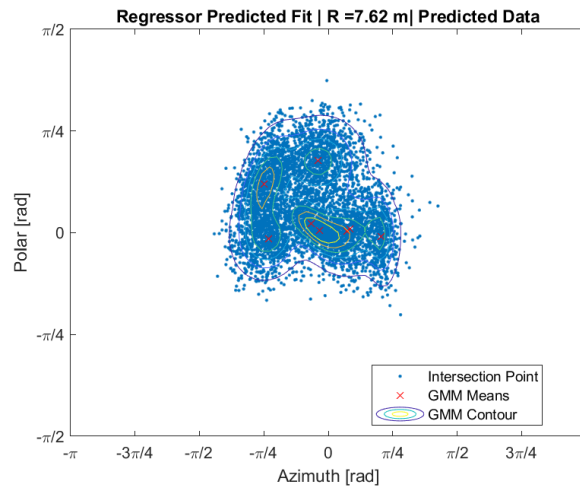
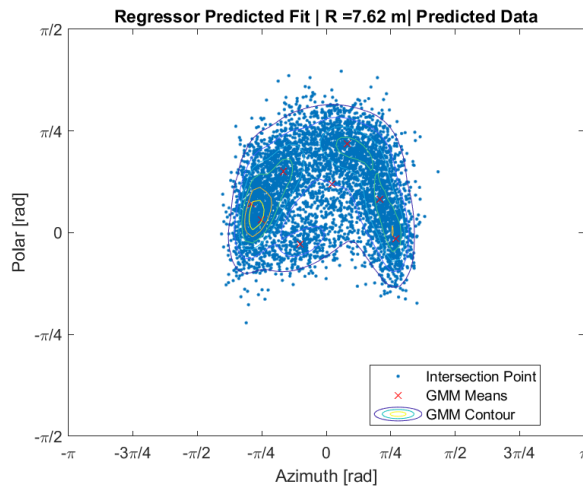




Increasing velocity



- Case: Pitch, Yaw, Roll 0 deg
 - Speeds 915 m/s, 1220 m/s, 1525 m/s
 - Radius 7.6 m



Omkar Mulekar, Riccardo Bevilacqua, Elisabetta Jerome, Thomas Hatch, "Transfer Function to Predict Warhead Fragmentation In-Flight Behavior from Static Data", AIAA Journal, <https://doi.org/10.2514/1.J060226>.