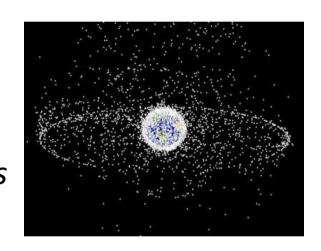
The Contribution of IAA Orbital Debris Initiatives Over the Last Twenty Years



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ABSTRACT



- Orbital debris (OD) is an increasing concern to...
 - Satellite operators, aerospace engineers, space lawyers, insurance underwriters, scientists, and policymakers worldwide.
- Events over the last two decades have amplified concerns that this environmental hazard will become a central issue in the decades to come.
- Published four documents as catalysts for forward-thinking technical and policy constructs to deal with the orbital debris problem.
- Each review provided a quality chronicle of this evolving space environmental hazard
 - Recognition → Characterization → Mitigation → Remediation

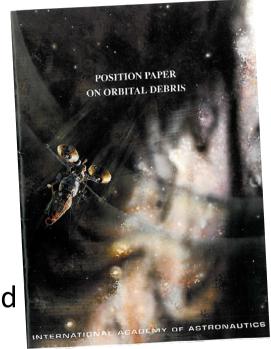


1993 IAA Position Paper



Recognition

- Compiled by the Ad Hoc Expert Group of the IAA
 - Component of IAC Committee on Safety, Rescue, and Quality
- Debris scorecard at time of this report:
 - ~7,700 cataloged objects in orbit
 - ~120 breakups on orbit to date
 - Author statistics: 13 authors from 6 countries
- Precursor to...
 - Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC) formed (1993)
 - NASA Safety Standard 1740.14 Guidelines and Assessment Procedures for Limiting OD (1995)
 - NASDA STD-18, Space Debris Mitigation Standard (1996)
 - CNES Space Debris Mitigation Standard (1999)





1993 IAA Position Paper Recommended Actions



- Three families of options:
 - Category I: should do immediately require minimal technology development or cost
 - Category II: consider later require moderate technology development and/or cost
 - Category III: consider later require significant technology and cost
 - Technical feasibility and cost-effectiveness were unclear.

Category I

Immediate

Low \$/Little Technology Development Needed

- 1.No deliberate breakups
- 2. Minimize operational debris
- 3. Vent LEO rocket bodies (R/B)
- 4. Minimize GTO lifetimes
- 5.Reorbit dead GEO
- payloads (P/L)
- 6.Separate kick motors into super-synchronous orbit (SSO)7.Vent GEO rocket bodies and move to SSO

Category II

Secondary

Mod \$/Some Development Needed

- 1.Removal within 3 months of
- all R/B's and defunct P/L's in LEO
- If lifetime exceeds 10 years
- 1.Removal of all R/B's and P/L's
- in GTO and highly elliptical orbits within 10 years
- 3.Reorbit R/B's and P/L's outside
- of LEO into a disposal orbit
- ♣.Deorbit hardware into
- oceans to reduce ground hazard

Category III

Long-Term

High \$/Significantly
Technology Development
Needed

- 1.Develop propulsive deorbit capability
- 2.Develop drag augmentation systems for removal
- 3.Develop grappling and detumbling devices plus tethers for removal
- 4.Develop laser removal
- 5.Develop effective sweepers that can avoid collisions

ACTIONS



2001 IAA Position Paper

Characterization

- Update of 1993 IAA Position Paper
 - Updated by Space Debris Subcommittee of the IAA
- Debris scorecard at time of this report:
 - ~8,700 cataloged objects in orbit
 - ~160 breakups on orbit to date
 - Author statistics: 26 authors 9 countries
- Update takes into account:
 - New results of space debris research
 - Evolving space debris environment
 - International policy developments

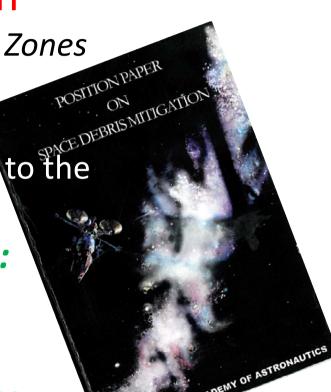




2005 IAA Position Paper SG 5.1 on Space Debris Mitigation

Implementing Zero Debris Creation Zones

- Focus on debris mitigation
 - Aerospace community must stop adding to the existing debris population
- Debris scorecard at time of this report:
 - ~10,300 cataloged objects in orbit
 - ~180 breakups on orbit to date
 - Author statistics: 22 authors 8 countries
- Outline operational procedures for compliance with evolving space debris mitigation guidelines

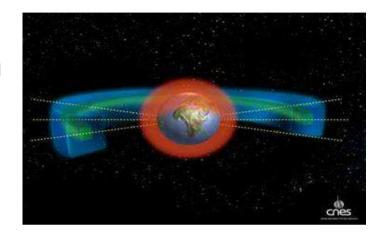




2005 IAA Position Paper

Recommendations

- Proposed two space regimes to protect through zero debris creation mandates
 - LEO: Up to 2000km
 - GEO: ± 200km altitude and ± 15° latitude



Debris Mitigation Guidelines	Hardware Design	Mission Operations
Spacecraft	Minimize debris releases Eliminate energy sources (after use) Remove from orbit	
Launchers		



2013 IAA Cosmic Study SG 5.5 on Space Debris Environment Remediation



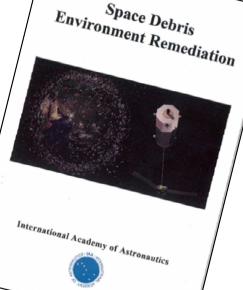
 Debris mitigation guidelines will not be sufficient to control growth of orbital debris

Must actively remove massive derelict objects

Debris scorecard at time of this report:

- ~16,600 cataloged objects in orbit
- ~210 breakups on orbit to date
- Author statistics: 26 authors 11 countries

 Wide variety of technologies are under consideration for the challenging mission of active debris removal (ADR)



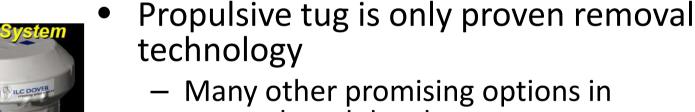


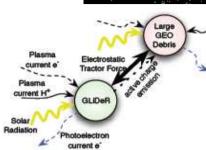
2013 IAA Cosmic Study

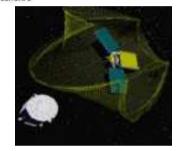
Key Findings

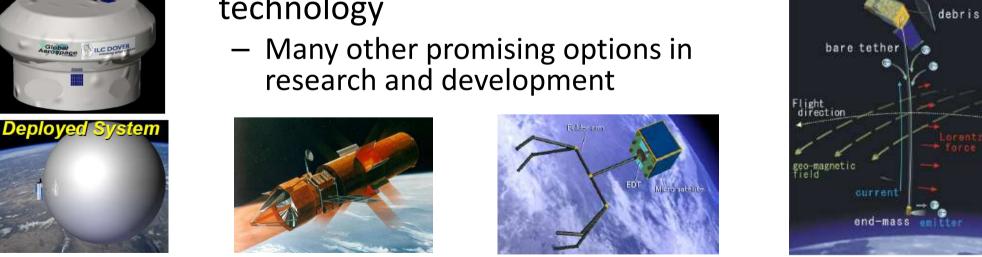


- Remove massive objects in cluttered orbits
- LEO removal; GEO move up
 - Must grapple, (possibly) despin, and move/remove











2014 IAA SG 5.10 on OD Removal: Policy, Legal, and Economic Considerations



- Build upon technical framework of the 2013 IAA Cosmic Study on Space Debris Environment Remediation to determine operational issues to fielding ADR options
 - <u>Policy</u>: Is it a space commons or alternative venue for international politics?
 - <u>Legal</u>: What is debris and who defines remaining utility of an object?
 - Economic: Is active debris removal cost-effective?



IAA Permanent Committee on Space Debris



Scope

- Coordination of all activities related to space debris within the Academy
 - Symposium A6 of IAC has consistently been one of the top three symposia in attendance and papers presented
- Coordination of the Academy participation in conferences dedicated to Space Debris
 - For example, ESA Darmstadt Conference
- Dissemination of information among the members of the Technical Committee
- Membership
 - 43 members from 12 countries