

EUROPEAN UNION SATELLITE CENTRE Analysis for decision making

## Forging ahead with European Space Security: SatCen views

Pascal Legai, EU SatCen Director

12<sup>th</sup> ESPI Autumn Conference on Security in Outer Space Vienna, 27-28 September 2018

European Union Satellite Centre © 2018

# Current Engagements

#### Implementing the EU Global Strategy

- Operations
- Regional Conflicts
- Piracy
- Migration
- Proliferation WMD
- Disasters humanitarian aid









### A critical aspect

The EU SatCen is fully depending on Space assets, in other words on the « Security IN space ».

**REACTIVITY**: access to <u>relevant</u> space capacities at any moment (EO, secured communications, positioning, weather forecast...)  $\rightarrow$  « integrated services » (easy and fast access)

The EU external action credibility is at stake!



### Who We Are



#### **Civilian agency with dual activities**

collateral data.



### **Our activities**





# EU SST framework programme





## SatCen role in the EU SST support framework



In 2014, the EU adopted a Decision establishing a **SST Support Framework** for the **networking and operations** of SST assets owned by 5 EU Member States, as well as the **SatCen**, in order to provide SST services to EU Member States, EU institutions, spacecraft owners and operators, as well as civil protection authorities.

3 funding lines (Galileo, Copernicus, H2020) 167 M€ in current MFF 2014-2020

54 user accounts, 105 spacecraft registered

- Collision avoidance: 28
- Re-entry analysis: 37
- Fragmentation analysis: 31

>1.5 M products throughout the portal



#### EU SatCen is the EU SST Front Desk, facing users

EUSST Service Provision Portal

EUSST Service Provision Help Desk

https://sst.satcen.europa.eu

sst.helpdesk@satcen.europa.eu



### SatCen role





### Which are the SST services?

	Public	Public	Public	
	Ath Example of CA margaret	f RE reports		
	Conjunction Report		e of FG report	
	UNCLASSIFIED	Re-entry Analysis Report	Fragmentation Analysis Report	
	Collision Avoidance Report 1CA-16099B-16099C-201605030928-002-CRITICAL	Re-entry Analysis Report	agmentation Analysis Report	
Collision	Primary Object Secondary Object	1RE-97067A-EU-1	EXAMPLESAT	
avoidanco	12345 / 2016-099B 67890 / 2016-099C	EXAMPLESAT NORAD ID: 12345	NORAD ID: 12345 Int Designator: 2016-099C	
avoluance	Creation Date: 2016-05-03T09:28:15.123	Int.Designator: 2016-099C	Creation Date: 2016-05-03T09:28:15	
	1 Conjunction Details:	Creation Date, 2010-03-03109.20.13		
Re-entry	CDM Message ID: 12345_conj_67890_2016002024347_093161520236	ents the results of the EXAMPLESAT re-entry analysis in accordance with the latest	es the results of the fragmentation event related to EXAMPLESAT using the latest available	
	Distances [km]: Total: 0,34 In Track: 0,2 Radial: 0,2 Cross Track: 0,2	ation:	ments: 450 detected / 300 catalogued / 150 in orbit	
anaiysis	Collision probability (Alfriend & Akella): 1,24E10-3	Public	I fragmentation PACTSAT (54321, 2016-321IMP)	
	Time of cover approach (res). 2010/01/02/02/02/02/02		116-05-03T09:28:15 agreentation event information	
Fragmontation		Re-entry Analysis Report UNCLASS/FIED	pard Diagram);	
inaginentation				
analysis		d track across the area of interest		
			- June -	
	a successmen. This report contains information that is in parts based on information retrieved from www.space-track.org.	E T	the state of the second second	
	The conjunction warning report has been prepared with due zare. Because various underlying input the result distributed within this report contain uncertainties, which can not be controlled. Therefore no fability for completeness and correctnees of the provided information and data can be given.			
	This activity has received funding from the European Union programmes, notably from the Horison 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreements No 713102 and No 7133102 and the Copencia, and Galleo programme under grant agreement No			$\langle \rangle$
	201/GridRotCORC/SS/PRF.		6 102 164 166 108 116 Orbital Period (min)	$\backslash$
	use that may be made of the information it contains.	Martin and and a second	1/2 699	
		Figure 2: Area of Interest	c.o. 20	$\langle \rangle$
		Message D. Message D+ 3//3 Oration Detr. Oration Detr. Oration Detr.	- ale uncered	$\sim$
			sel joida istere	
			AUS AV aregue 31	. 31
			54 uision crant sist	sis:
			Collis acect allys ally	
			Cos Spend Allen Alle	hour
			10° entry tation	ugn
			Recomente	ro
Initial services started 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2016 through SatCen \				
			Fice	
			N P'	
****			-1.5 "ortal	
***			l'ine pu'	0
SatCen	Europ	ean Union Satellite Centre © 2018	the	9

## **2** Fragmentation examples

#### **Fengyun ASAT** (2007)



2000 > 10 cm trackable debris

#### Iridium33 – Cosmos 2251 collision (2009)



3000 > 10 cm trackable debris

#### More events have happened Statistically, one catastrophic fragmentation is expected every 5-10 years



#### Sentinel 1A event – 2016/08/23



Estimates indicate that the particle was a few millimetres in size...



#### History of space debris population: the evolution phases

Number of Objects in Earth Orbit by Object Type officially cataloged by the U.S. Space Surveillance Network. Typical size > 10 cm

**4 phases:** 1. No regulation 2. Regulation in place 3/."Incidents" 4.Back to initial trend



#### The current regulation: the COPUOS Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines



In December 2007, the General Assembly endorsed these Guidelines and agreed that the voluntary guidelines for the mitigation of space debris reflected the existing practices as developed by a number of national and international organizations, and invited Member States to implement those guidelines through relevant national mechanisms.



#### Three fundamental principles:

- 1. The prevention of in-orbit break-ups;
- 2. The removal of spacecraft and orbital stages that have reached the end of their mission from the useful and densely populated orbit regions no longer than 25 years after completion of mission;
- 3. Limiting the objects released during normal operations.



#### These guidelines are not bidding and 11 years old

### The game changers

#### 1. The explosion of the satellite population

Satellites > 50 kg over 2017-2026



Satellites < 500 kg over 2017-2026



(1187 between 2008 and 2017)

The increase in number of satellites will mainly come from smallsats Greater number of small objects to track (down to 10 cm)



PROSPECTS FOR THE SMALL SATELLITE MARKET // AN EXTRACT © Euroconsult 2018 – Approved for public release



### The game changers

### 2. The increasing position of private companies



Constellations will account for 80% of the future demand in units

Most smallsats will have commercial missions

Private constellations will dominate the smallsat market

#### Debris is thus an important issue for smallsat operators



#### The game changers

#### **3. Propulsion for microsatellites**

Without a propulsion system, satellites cannot manoeuvre; it can neither avoid collisions nor re-enter at the end of its life.



Several companies are **NOW** proposing propulsion systems for smallsats and microsats.



#### The number of customers for collision avoidance analysis will be much bigger



## Conclusion



To overcome the short-term challenges, there is a need to address in parallel the following points:

Upgrade the means and services of detection and collision analysis(MS will);



Update the current COPUOS guidelines (up to space traffic management?);



Make all efforts to make the new regulation binding, or at least better adhered to, in particular by private companies;



Enhance international cooperation in this field.



Engaged for Excellence

#### Thank you for your attention!



Pascal Legai Director pascal.legai@satcen.europa.eu



European Union Satellite Centre © 2018

### Staff, Structure and Budget



