

# **COE CST Fourth Annual Technical Meeting:**

## **Space Environment MMOD Modeling and Prediction**

**Alan Li and Sigrid Close**

*October 29-30, 2014  
Washington, DC*



# Overview

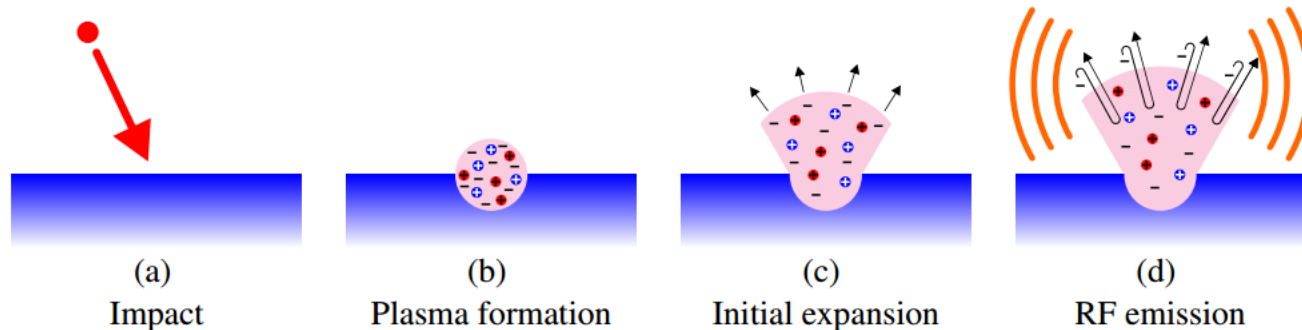
- Team Members
- Task Description
- Goals
- Results
- Conclusions and Future Work

# Team Members

- **Sigrid Close, Stanford University (PI)**
- **Alan Li, Stanford University (graduate student)**
- **Steven Pifko, Ryan Volz and Jonathan Yee, Stanford University (graduate students supported by NSF)**

# Purpose of Task

- **Spacecraft are routinely impacted by space debris and natural impactors**
  - Mechanical damage: “well-known”, larger ( $> 120$  microns), rare
  - Electrical damage: “unknown”, smaller/fast, more numerous



- **Goal: Characterize impactor population and provide predictive threat assessment**

# Impactors

- **Meteoroids**

- **Speeds**

- 11 to 72.8 km/s (interplanetary)
    - 30-60 km/s (average)

- **Densities**

- $\leq 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$  (icy) or  $> 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$  (rocky/stony)

- **Sizes**

- $< 0.3 \text{ m}$  (meteoroid)
    - $< 62 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$  (dust)



- **Space Debris**

- **Speeds in LEO**

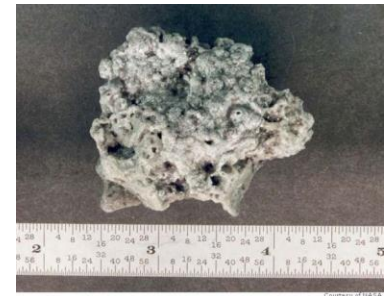
- $< 12 \text{ km/s}$
    - 7-10 km/s (average)

- **Densities**

- $> 2 \text{ g/cm}^3$

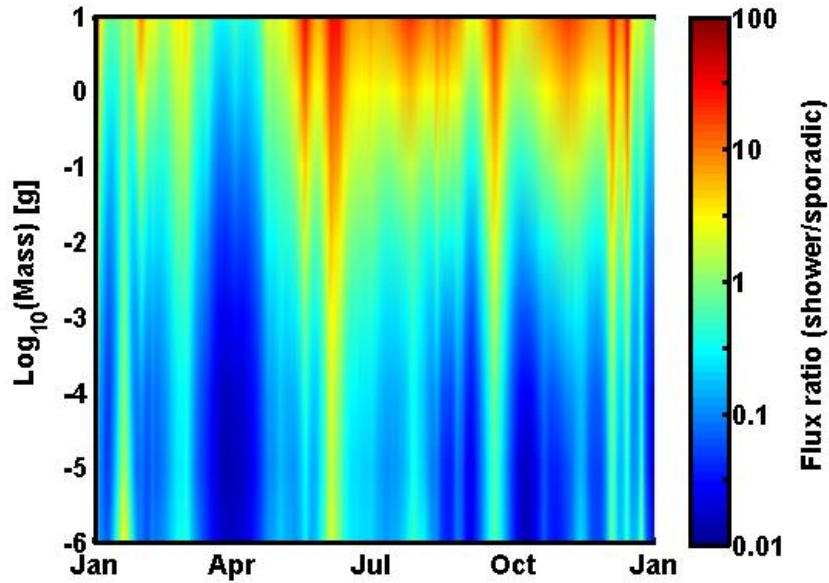
- **Sizes**

- $< 10 \text{ cm}$  (small)

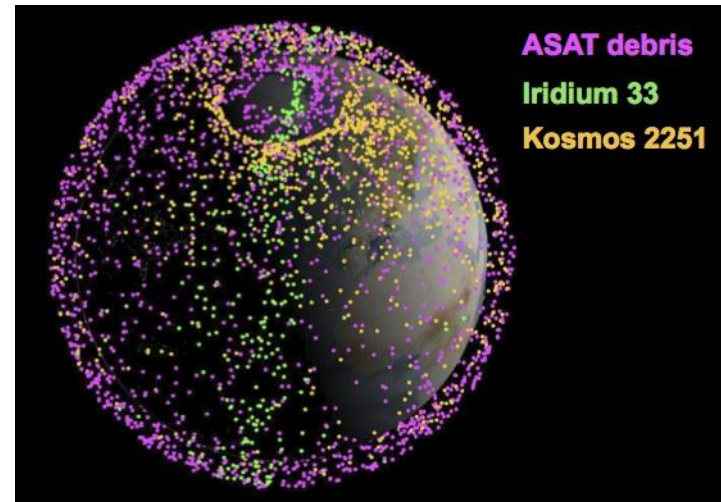
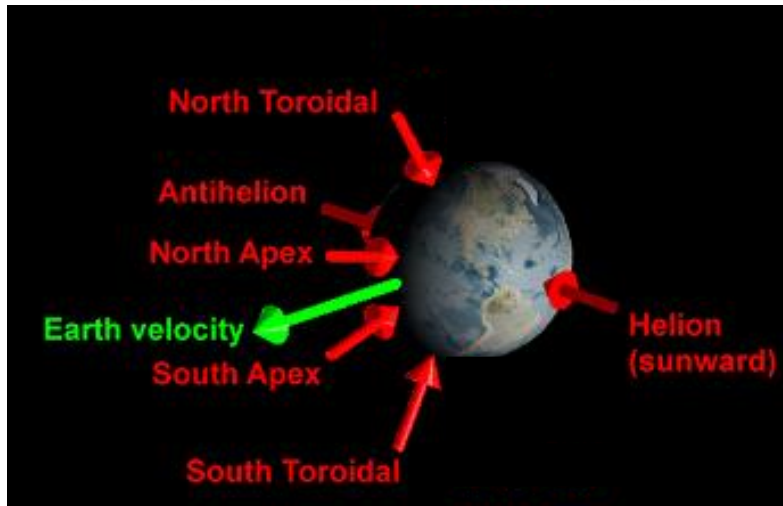
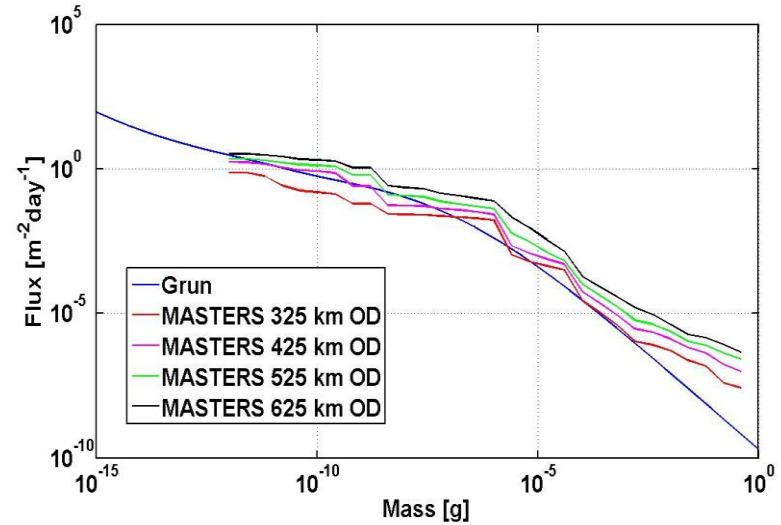


# Flux

## Meteoroids



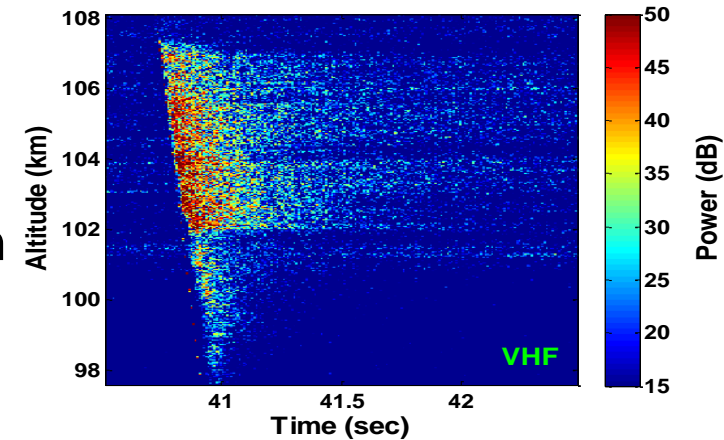
## Meteoroids and Debris



# Methodology: Meteoroids

## • Atmospheric Plasma

- *Data*: ground-based radar
- *Models*: Particle-In-Cell (PIC) for plasma development, Finite Difference Time Domain (FDTD) for EM interaction with plasma
- *Deliverables*: energy flux, mass, bulk density, orbit prediction



## • Impact Plasma

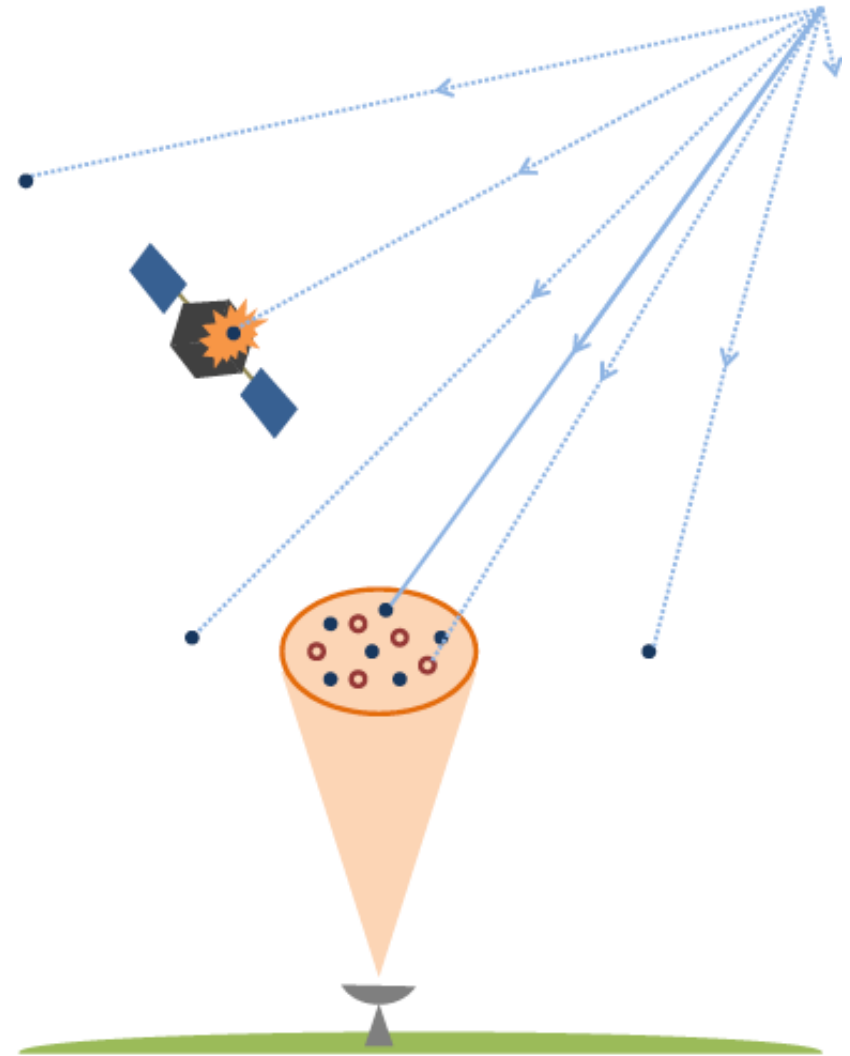
- *Data*: ground-based accelerators
- *Models*: Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) for initial conditions, PIC for plasma development and RF emission
- *Deliverables*: plasma composition, temperature, RF spectra



# Atmospheric Data: Meteors

- **Radars**

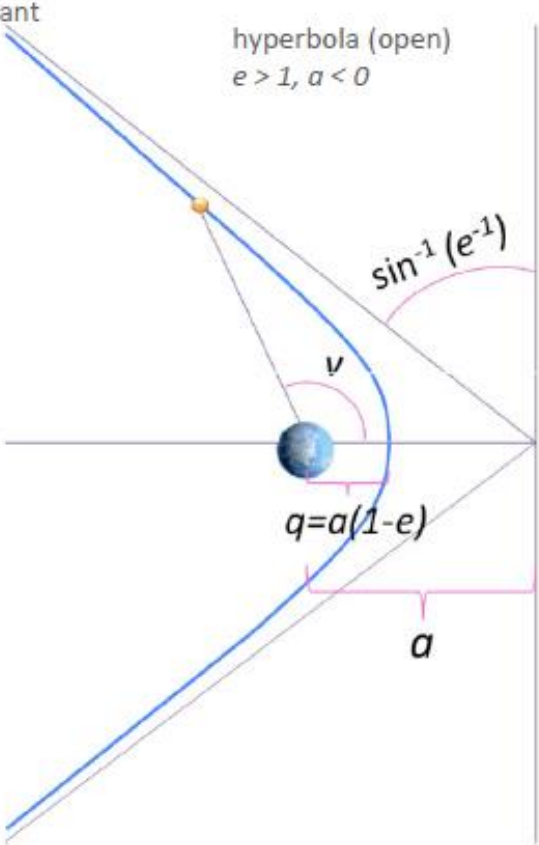
- ALTAIR
- Arecibo Observatory
- MIT Millstone
- MU



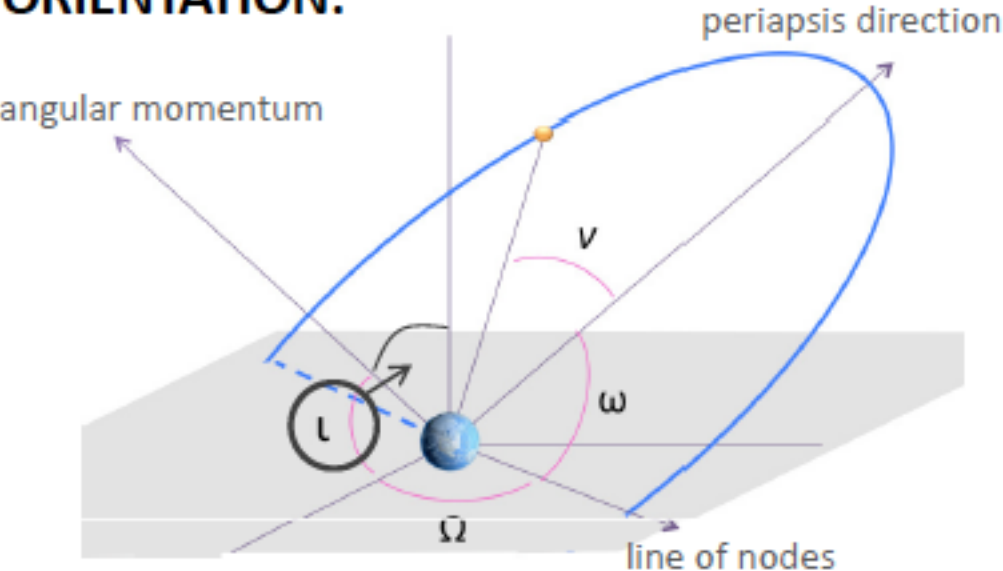


# Orbit Determination

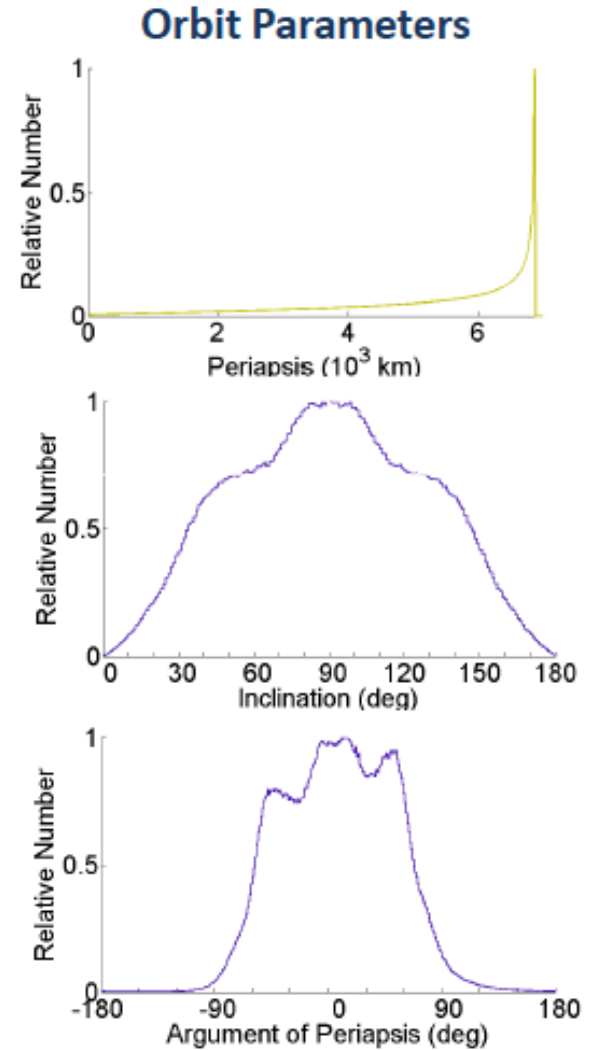
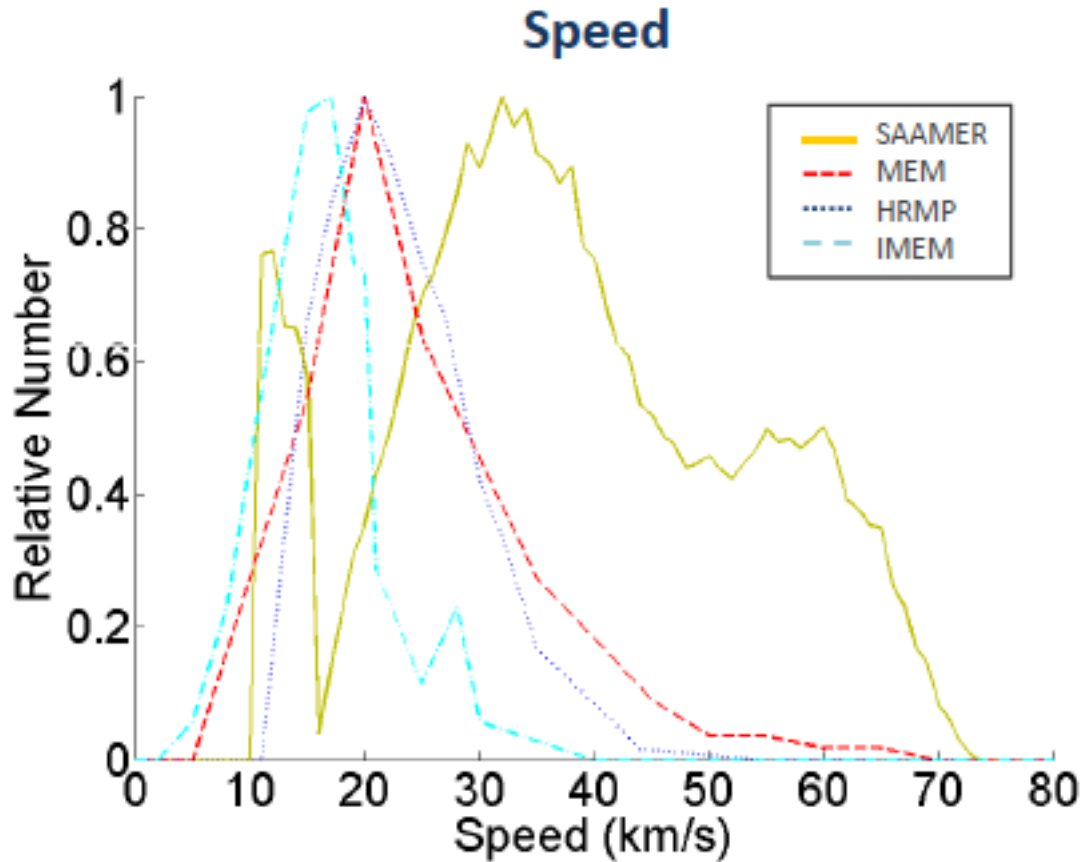
### SHAPE:



### ORIENTATION:



# Meteoroids at LEO



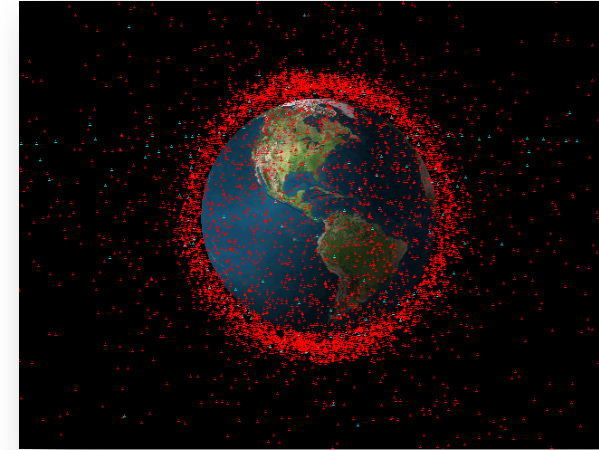
# Methodology: Debris

- **Remote Sensing**

- *Data:* ground-based radar
- *Models:* ORDEM for environment, LEGEND and MASTERS for collision and propagation

- **In Situ**

- *Data:* CubeSats

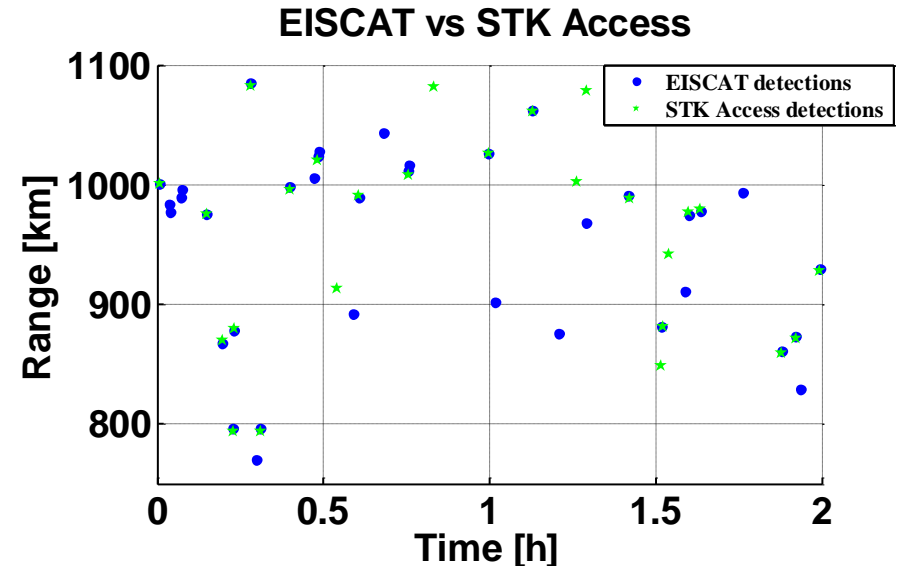
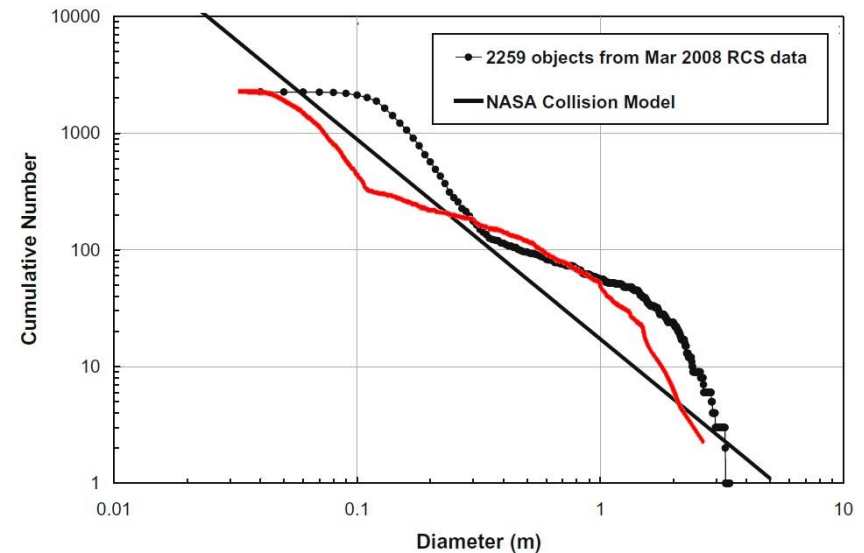


- **Impact Experiments**

- *Data:* future light-gas gun tests
- *Models:* Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) for initial conditions, PIC for plasma development and RF emission

# Debris

- Characterization of debris field during impact
- EISCAT Radar
- Minimum eccentricity solution gives inclination bands
- Cumulative number of debris detected of smaller size than reported by NASA
- Correlation with Spacetrack to see untracked debris
  - 42.4% confirmed detections from ASAT test

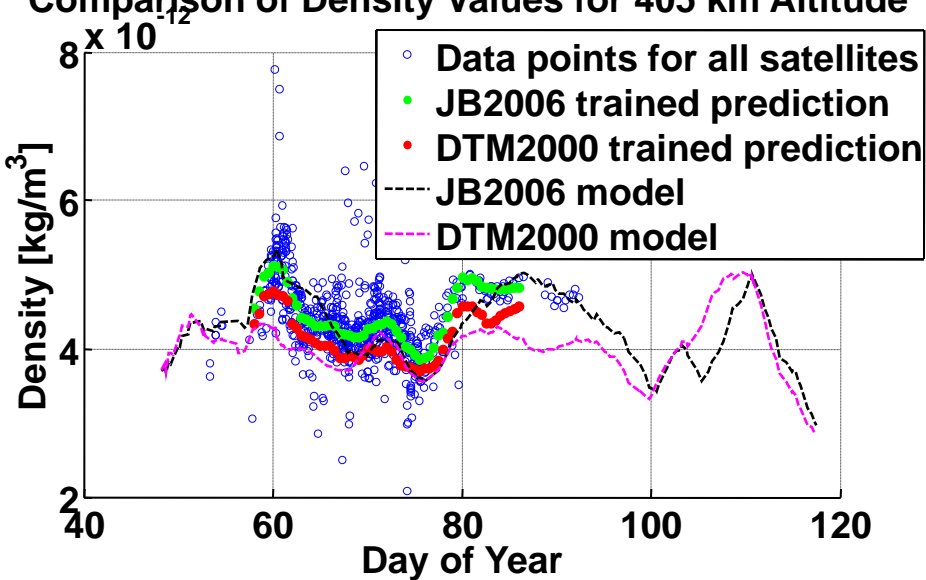


# In Situ Data and Models

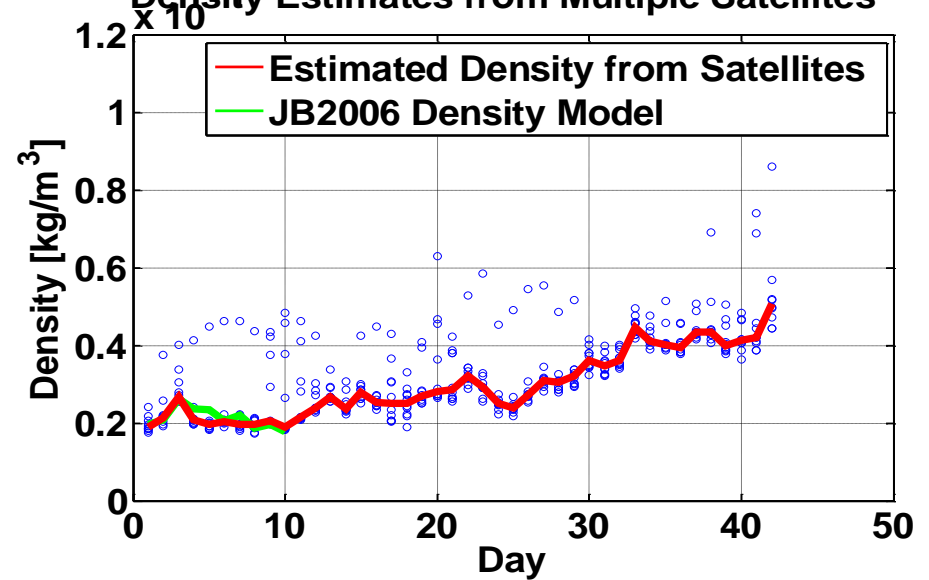
- **Advent of Cubesats**
  - Many Cubesats in orbit, now starting in constellations
  - Known mass & area
  - Low Earth Orbit
  - Commercial Space Flight likely to remain in this region
- Drag in LEO is the predominant force other than gravity
- Models:
  - Jacchia-Bowman (JB)
  - Drag Temperature Model (DTM)
  - High Accuracy Satellite Drag Model (HASDM)
- Issues:
  - Most models have error of 10%-20% depending on solar conditions
  - Specialized drag satellites required

# Neutral Density Estimation

Comparison of Density Values for 405 km Altitude



Density Estimates from Multiple Satellites



- Known minimum ballistic coefficient
- Likelihood of satellite frontal area given ADACS and decay measurements
- Calculate most likely neutral density observed with confidence intervals

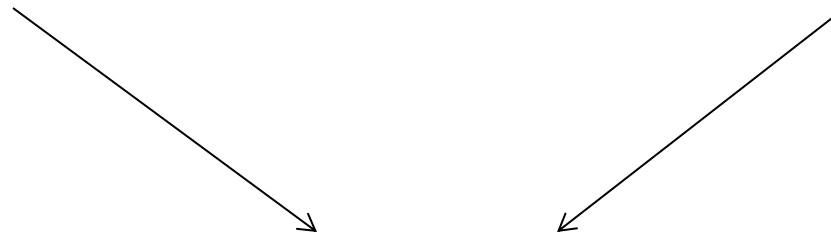
# Conclusions and Future Work

- **Meteoroids**

- Bulk density determination
- FDTD scattering
- Effect of charging on electrical failure mechanism

- **Debris**

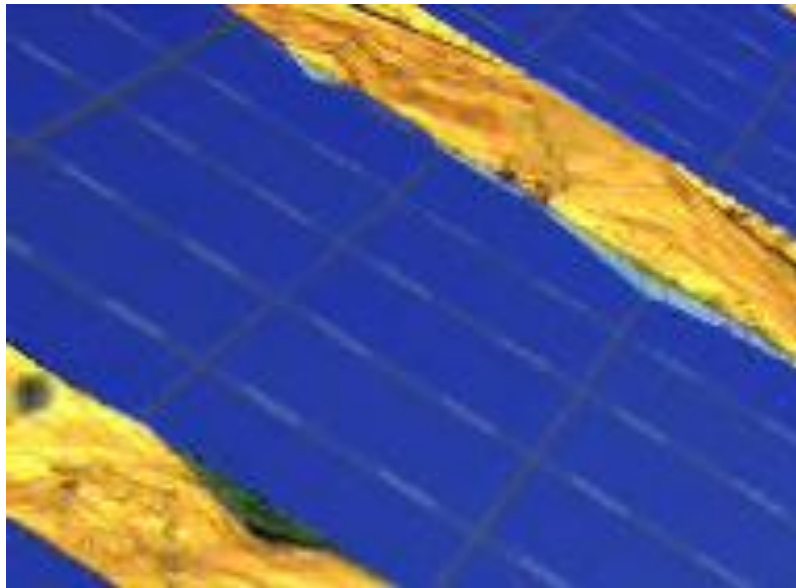
- Filtering methods for larger constellation of satellites
- Propagation of debris using near real time density data



**Initial Threat  
Assessment Model**

# Thank You!

- Alan Li ([alanli@stanford.edu](mailto:alanli@stanford.edu))
- Sigrid Close ([sigridc@stanford.edu](mailto:sigridc@stanford.edu))



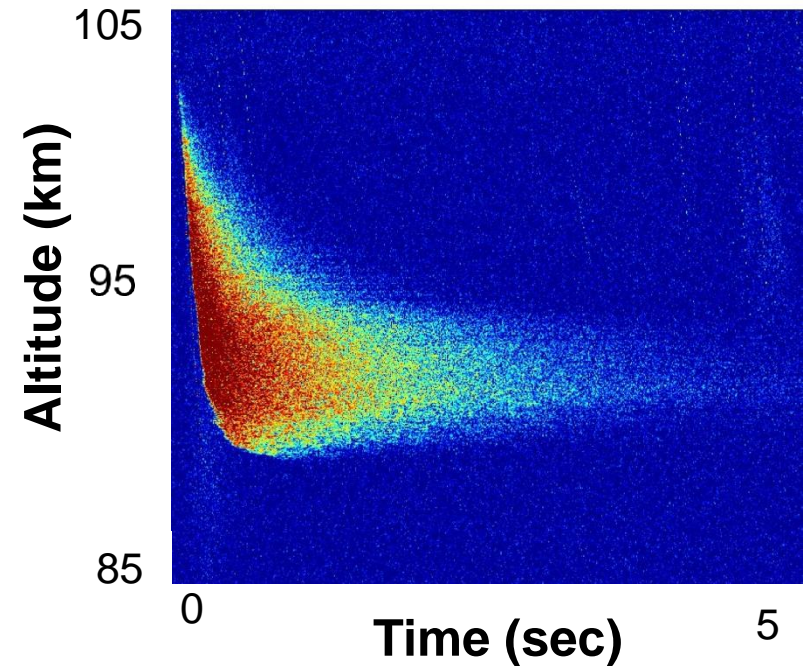
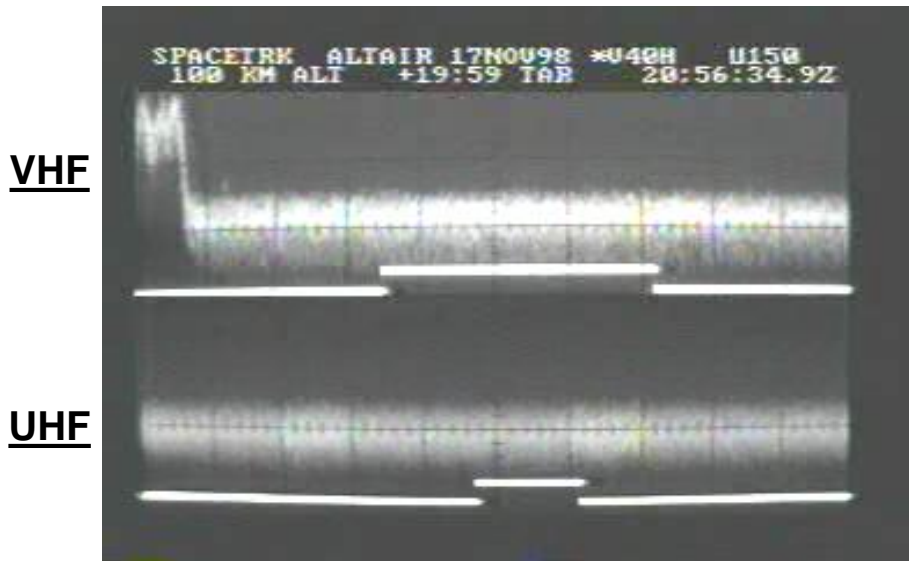


# Backup

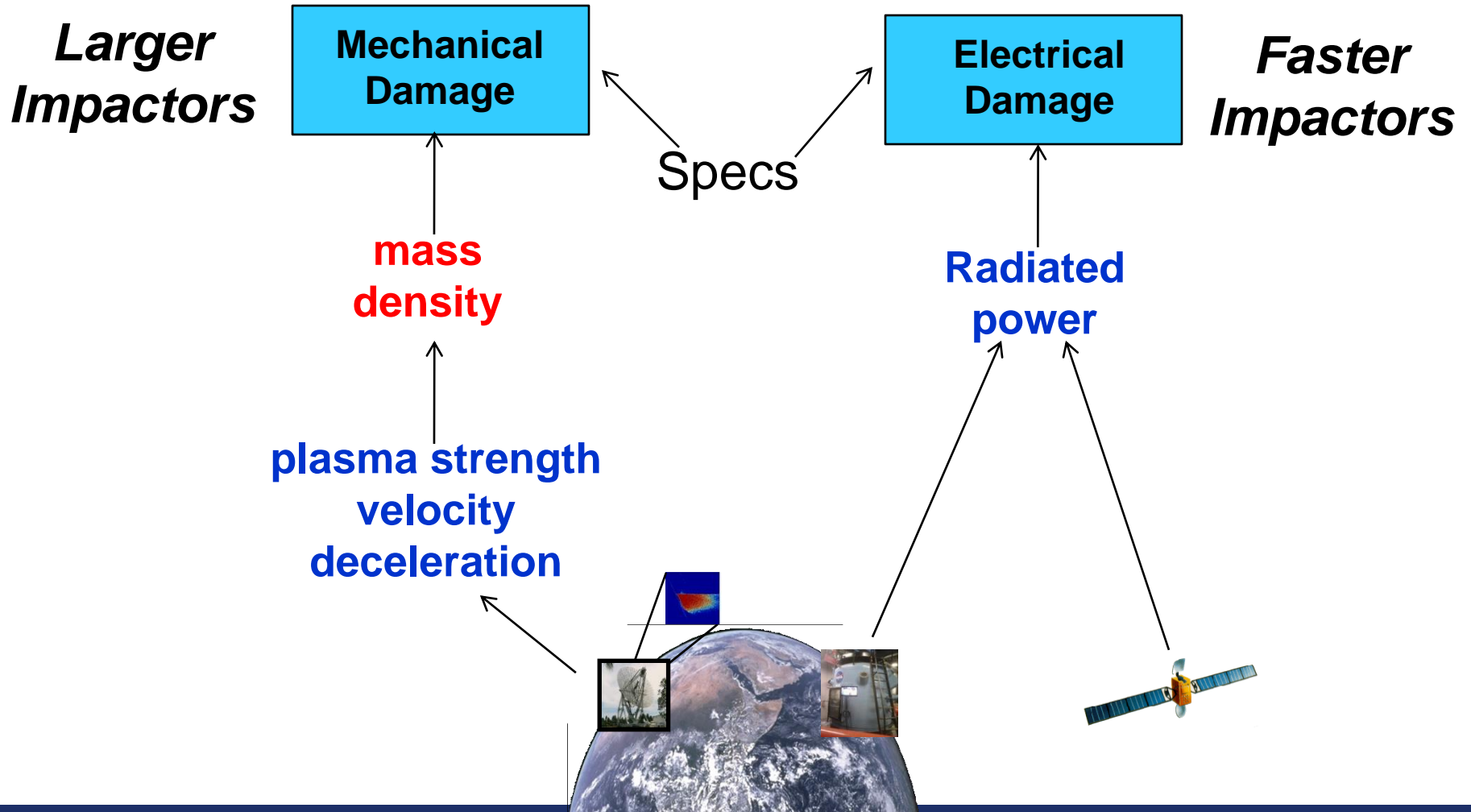
**COE CST Third Annual Technical Meeting (ATM3)**  
**October 28-30, 2013**



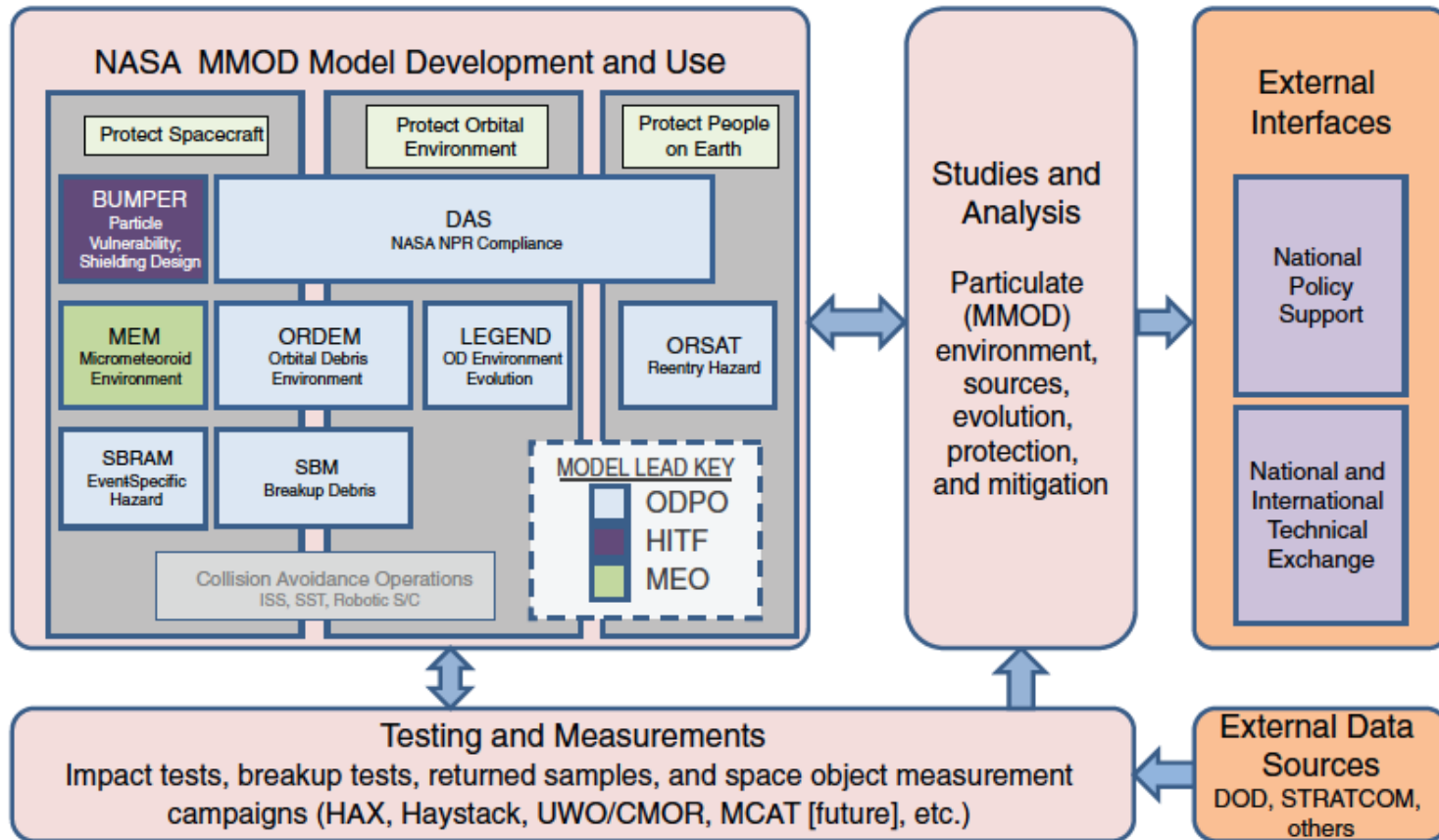
# ALTAIR Radar Data



# Mechanical and Electrical Damage



# NASA Approach



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# Results or Schedule/Milestones

- 1-2 slides

# Next Steps

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# Contact Information

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