

Effects of Operating Parameters on MMOD Risk NASA Hypervelocity Impact Technology (HVIT) Group

Eric Christiansen/JSC-XI4
Dana Lear/JSC-XI4
Jim Hyde/JSC-XI4 (JETS)

Presentation Overview



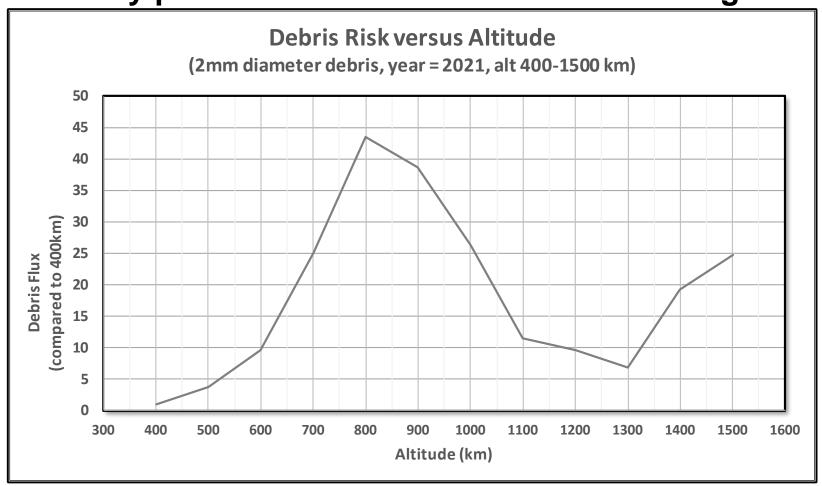
Effects on MMOD Risk:

- Altitude
 - Debris
 - Meteoroid
- Inclination
- Year of Flight
- Spacecraft Orientation
- Mission Duration

Effect of Altitude on MMOD Risk: Debris



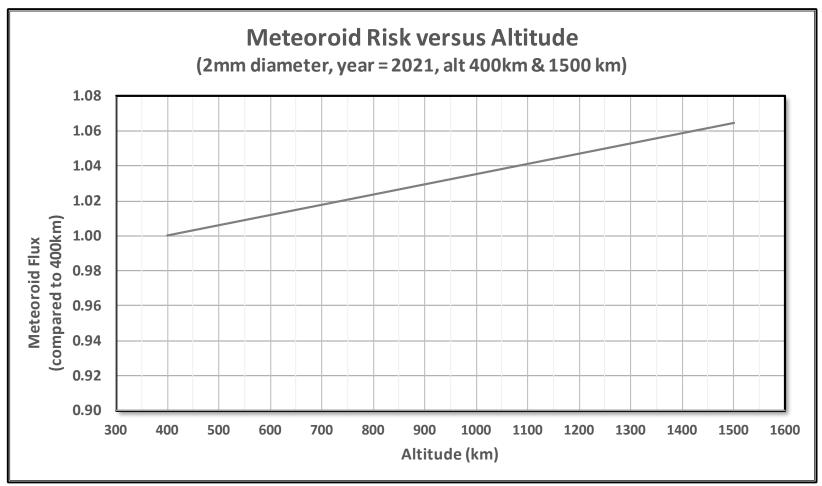
- Debris flux varies significantly with altitude
- Generally peaks in the 800-1000 km altitude range







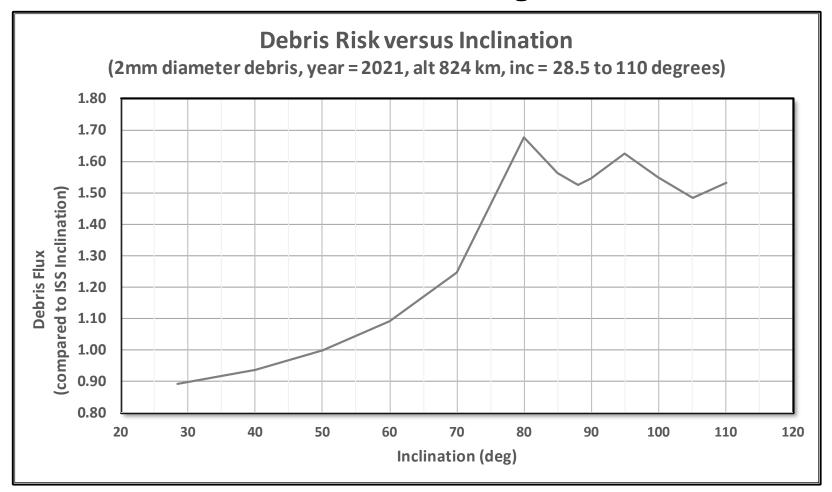
- Meteoroid flux is relatively insensitive to altitude
- Increases about 6% between 400km and 1500km



Effect of Inclination on MMOD Risk



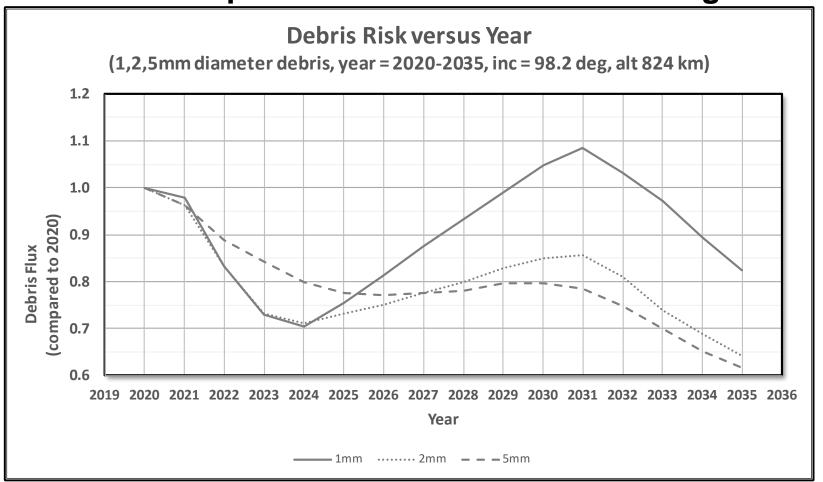
 Debris risk increases with inclination and levels out/decreases between 80-110 degrees



Effect of Year of Flight on MMOD Risk



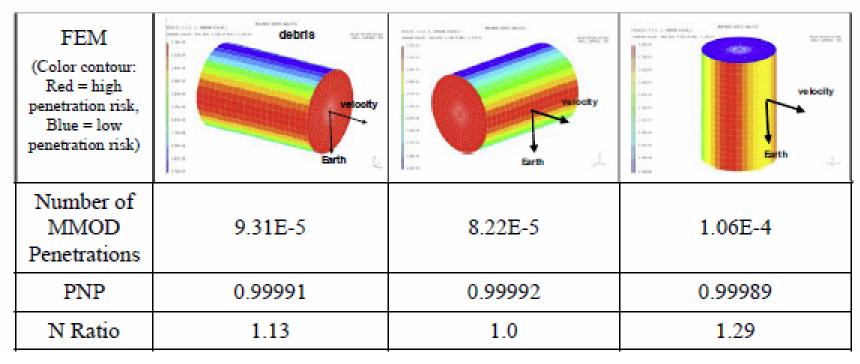
- Debris flux varies each year
- Smaller debris particles affected more than large



Effect of Orientation on MMOD Risk



- Orientation can have large effect on risk
- Applies to debris and meteoroids

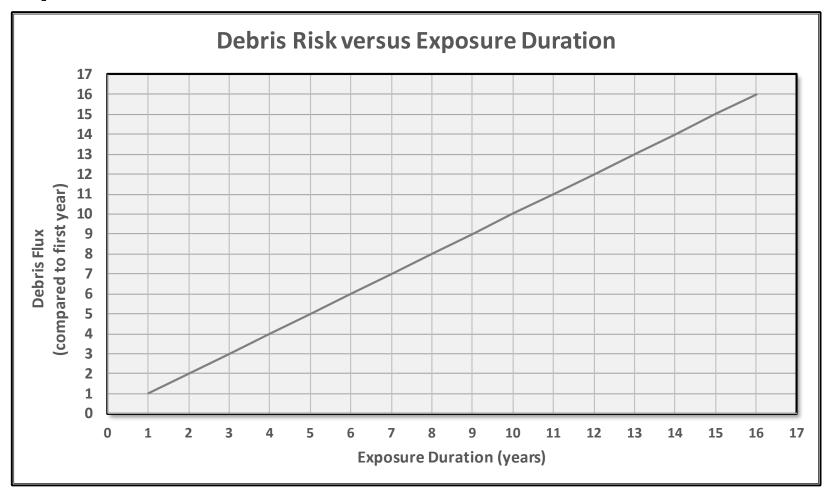


Source: Ref: TM-2009-214785, Section 2.11.5, p25. (1m diameter by 1.5m long cylinder, year 2010, duration 1 year, 400km altitude, 0.13 cm Al 6061-T6 bumper, 10 cm standoff, 0.32 cm Al 2219-T87 rear wall, ORDEM 2k, 91 Meteoroids)

Effect of Mission Duration on MMOD Risk



Debris (and meteoroid) risks increase linearly with exposure duration.



Summary



Effects on MMOD Risk:

- Altitude
 - Debris flux varies considerably with altitude
 - Can be significantly higher than at lower altitudes
 - Meteoroid flux is relatively insensitive to increasing altitude
- Inclination
 - Debris risk generally increases with inclination
 - Decreases and increases between 80-110 degrees
- Year of Flight
 - Debris risk generally decreases from 2020-2024
 - Increases from 2024-2030/2031, then decreases
- Spacecraft Orientation
 - Some orientation have lower risk than others
- Mission Duration
 - Debris and meteoroid risks increase linearly with exposure duration