

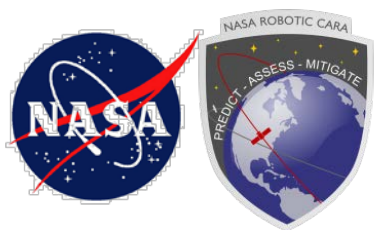
Conjunction Assessment Risk Analysis



Collision Avoidance “Short Course”

Part III: CA in Changing Space Flight Environment

Lauri Newman
NASA CARA

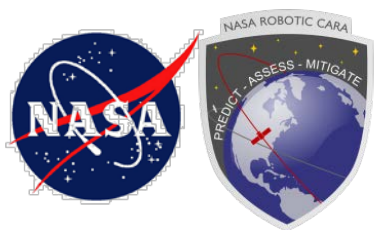


Changing Space Environment

- **Space environment has been changing, and will continue to evolve rapidly over the next few years due to the following drivers:**
 - Space Fence
 - Large constellations
 - Increasing on-board autonomy
 - New space actors
 - Smallsat proliferation

- **CA practices will need to evolve to meet growing needs**
 - New methodologies
 - Best practices
 - Orbital registry
 - Data sharing

- **Space Traffic Management**
 - Recent updates



Space Fence: Problem/Study Definition

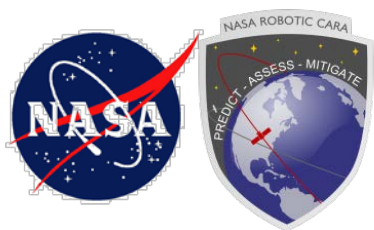
- **New Space Surveillance Network (SSN) sensor expected to increase catalog size significantly**

- Equatorial phased-array S-Band sensor
- Can track to better than 5 cm (SSN capability 10 cm)
- Initial Operations Capability currently planned for late CY 2019



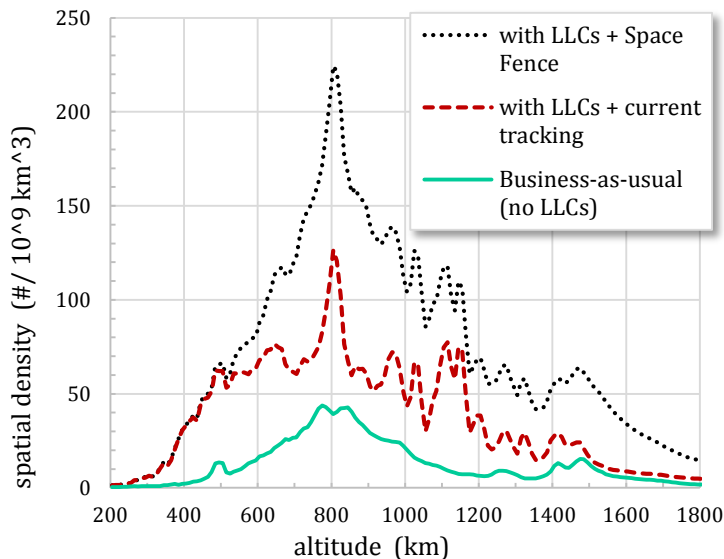
- **Expected issues for CA**

- Substantially increased quantity of new objects
 - Overall CA workload increase estimate: factor of 3 to 3.5
- Quality of maintenance ODs
 - Newly-discovered objects likely to receive light tracking
 - May create additional ops ambiguities and affect event actionability
- Should be addressable by current ops paradigms, but workload increases will be felt both by CA practitioners and individual missions

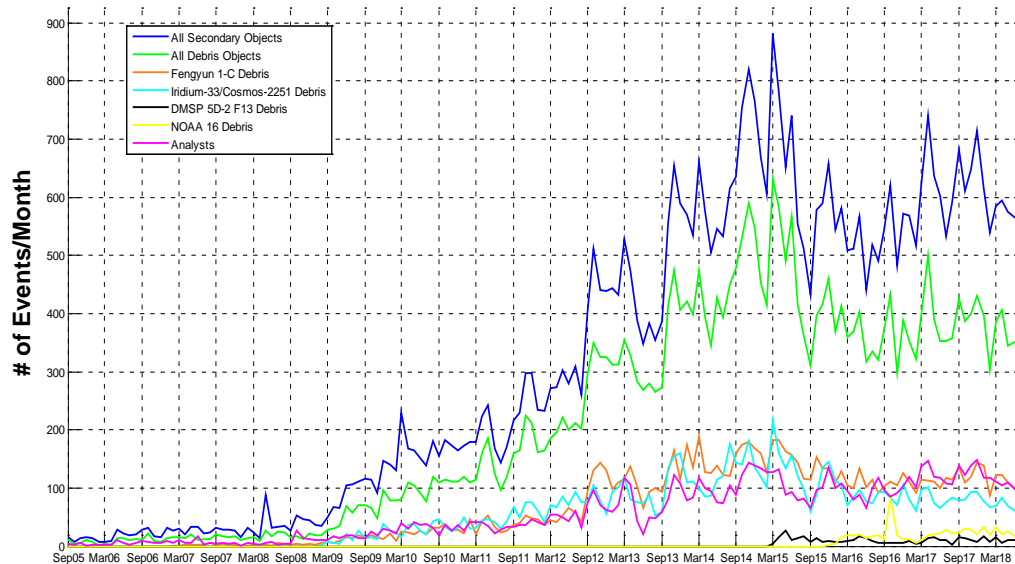


Increasing Workload-Space Fence and Large Constellations

Predicted Tracked Object Density by Altitude in 2030

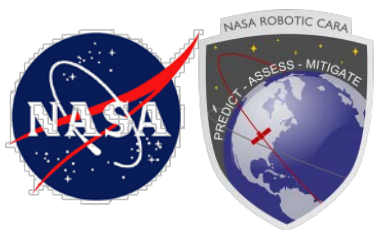


Unique Events within 0.5x5x5-km Volume by Object Type, LEO



- **Current CA workload is large and expected to grow**

- Across the LEO fleet, NASA CARA sees about 700 unique conjunctions each month
- About one conjunction per month per LEO spacecraft requires further analysis and mitigation planning
 - Requires ~1 staff week of work for the CARA team for risk assessment as well as support from the mission flight operations team for maneuver planning
 - Only about 15% of analyzed events result in a maneuver



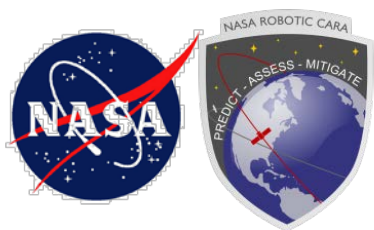
Large Constellations

- **Planned large constellations will add thousands of objects to catalog**
 - Analysis of some proposed constellations has indicated a fresh conjunction event every 3 days vs 1-2 fresh events/month in current operations
- **Operations impact is large**
 - Effort to analyze the data will require more manpower
 - Hopefully the development of robust automated risk assessment tools will follow to reduce operations impact
- **Current constellation information available at <https://www.newspace.im/>**

Table excerpted from Shepperd, Ryan, “How Big is Big? Better Metrics for Defining Constellation Size regarding Space Sustainability,” International CA Workshop, Paris, France, June 2019.

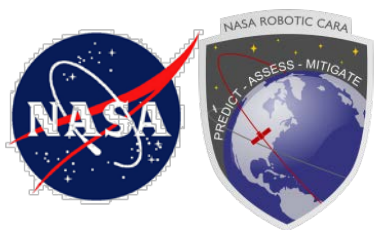
Some Planned LEO Constellations

Name	Number	Altitude (km)	Inclination (deg)
ISS	1	400	51.6
Starlink	1584	550	53
OneWeb	600	1200	88
Hongyan	320	1094	50
Iridium	75	780	86.4
GlobalStar Block 2	30	1410	52
Amazon Kuiper	3236	630, 610, 590	51.9, 42, 33
Telesat Polar	72	1000	99.5
O3B	20	8063	0
Telesat Inclined	45	1248	38
Envisat	1	773	98.4
Hongyun	156	1000	97.4
Synspective	30	600	97.8
Orbcomm Block 2	18	750	47
Flock	217	~489	97
Lemur	76	~496	97



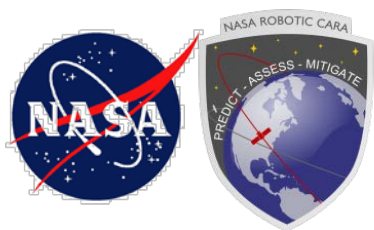
Trending Concern: Excessive CA Streamlining

- **Desire among satellite O/Os to streamline CA process**
 - Understandable, given additional expected CA loading
- **Proposed streamlining: eliminating pre-maneuver screenings**
 - If screening volume large enough, all possible conjunctions, even with primary ephemeris altered due to a maneuver, should be represented by CDMs
 - Can use state and covariance information in current CDM set to perform equivalent of maneuver screening
 - Eliminates need to send maneuver ephemeris to 18 SPCS for screening
- **Fallacy: ignores potential maneuvers of other primary objects**
 - “Regular” screenings consider only the submitted primary ephemeris or DoD primary solution against remainder of catalogue
 - “Ephemeris on ephemeris” screenings are conducted in order to consider potential maneuvers of secondary objects, but only if ephemeris submitted
 - Current streamlining proposal thus leaves category of potential secondary objects (*i.e.*, other primaries) unaddressed



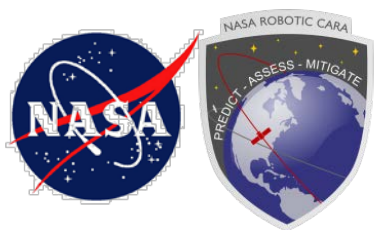
Trending Concern: Autonomous, On-Board CA

- **Some satellite operators have implemented autonomous, on-board CA**
 - 18 SPCS CDMs uploaded at regular intervals
 - On-board algorithms identify and plan needed maneuvers autonomously
 - No notifications to anyone about intended maneuvers in advance
- **Issue 1: cannot know maneuver intentions of other spacecraft**
 - Maneuver plans often changed with little lead time
 - Presently O/Os work together to address such situations; impossible here
- **Issue 2: “Kantian Universality” failure**
 - One must act only in a manner that can become a universal law
 - Cannot have more than one constellation with autonomous CA
 - If two satellites autonomously reacting to avoid collision with each other, and neither knows how the other is planning to react, no way to know whether a collision is being avoided
 - Result might be for both satellites to maneuver into each other



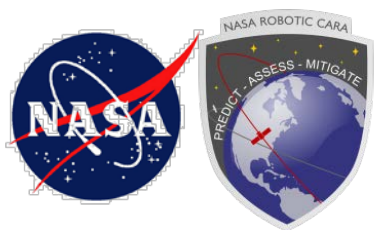
New Space Actors

- **The space environment today is very different from a decade ago and continues to evolve very rapidly**
 - Historically, space operations were domain of large governmental entities.
 - Commercial space operators are becoming commonplace and have different business models than government actors
 - Cubesats are cost effective and accessible for everyone, even down to elementary schools
- **Challenge in educating new space actors on best practices and availability of data and tools**
- **May require space “regionalization” rules**
 - E.g., altitude < 350km a “Wild West” region for cubesats with little flight dynamics experience or orbital control
 - Allows inexperienced actors to access space without threatening high-value assets



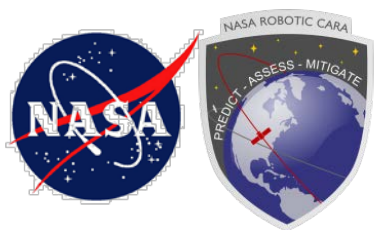
New Methodologies

- **Potential new CA paradigms to handle workload**
 - CA remediation against “grouped” events using an aggregate P_c
 - Station-keeping burn strategy to minimize conjunction risk, without actually remediating individual events unless an extremely high P_c
 - Consideration of consequence in addition to risk to determine which events to remediate—already moving towards implementation at NASA
- **Automation/artificial intelligence**
 - Investigate methods to automate more of the process while retain key safety elements
 - Determine usefulness of machine learning, neural nets, etc. in decision-making



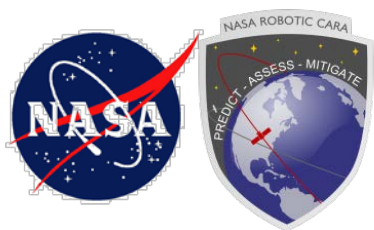
Best Practices

- **CA industry is evolving rapidly**
- **Guidelines/standards are needed to enable healthy growth**
 - Safety of Flight best practices should be adapted universally
 - Best practices are available on Space-Track.org website
 - Secure World Foundation publishes “Handbook for New Actors in Space”
 - Global VSAT Forum (GVF) - commercial communications operators consortium has developed set of best practices that include some for CA
 - CONFERS for Proximity ops
 - NASA CARA to publish CA Handbook as well; focus will be more on technical/scientific foundations of best practices
 - Existing operators can share experience and lessons learned
 - AIAA recently initiated a Space Traffic Management working-group to investigate various topics. One is best practices.
 - Above items and others being collected to be made available on public website
 - For information contact Dan Oltrogge or Moriba Jah



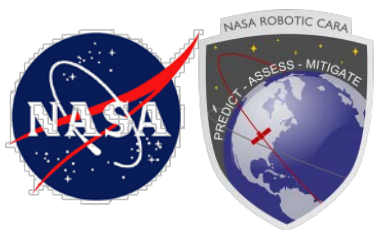
Orbital Registry

- **Propose an “Orbital Registry” service as part of STM that would:**
 - **Deconflict orbital placement:** provide evaluation of mission orbit selection during design phase to determine impact from close approach perspective and offer trade space of alternative orbits
 - Similar to filing flight plans; during license evaluation is too late to change orbit selection – should be during design
 - Tweaking orbits by a few km can make a big difference in reducing the number of close approaches with neighbors
 - Allows for advance notice of potential co-locations so that they can be avoided or managed smartly.
 - **Maintain database of operator contact information**
 - **Enable protected data sharing:** Sharing ephemerides is critical for powered flight/low-thrust modelling. Operators need to be ensured that their sensitive data is protected.
 - Centralized screening service would allow trusted agent to do this screening while keeping data secure
 - **Provide access to best practices/guidelines**
 - Initial best practices available include Space-Track.org, Secure World Foundation Handbook for New Space Actors



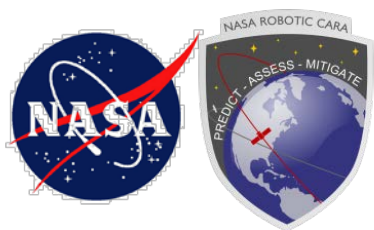
Importance of Data Sharing

- **Many spacecraft now using electric propulsion and/or automated onboard maneuver planning and execution**
 - Currently-maintained RSO catalog will lack up-to-date data on these satellites' locations
- **Missions will need to share powered flight ephemerides to all for CA**
 - Other operators have no way to tell where these assets are without shared data
 - Users would have to change their practice to screen these ephemerides against their own instead of relying solely on CSpOC/18 SPCS
 - Sharing should be through a trusted/protected mechanism, like Space-Track.org or SDA.
 - Missions will have to have mechanism for screening these ephemerides
- **Issue**
 - How does an operator know that another operator exists, or know where to find ephemeris data for other assets?



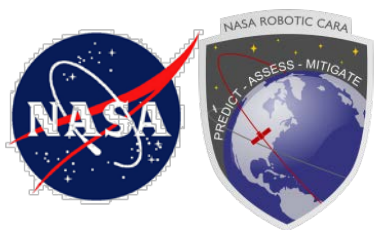
Space Traffic Management [1 of 2]

- **The potential need for a Space Traffic Management Architecture has been the subject of debate internationally for several years.**
 - Need for rules of the road to help operators efficiently use space
- **National Space Council**
 - Re-established in June 2017 by President
 - Created interagency working group to look at STM issue
- **Space Policy Directive-3**
 - Signed June 18, 2018 by President at 3rd NSpC meeting
 - First US Space Traffic Management Policy
 - Department of Commerce will make space safety data and services available to the public
 - Department of Defense will continue to maintain the authoritative catalogue of space objects
 - Implementation plan still being worked



Space Traffic Management [2 of 2]

- **American Space SAFE (Situational Awareness and Facilitation of Entity) Management Act**
 - Approved by U.S. House Science, Space, and Technology Committee on June 27, 2018
 - This bill will establish the Department of Commerce as the civilian agency to provide civil space situational awareness and traffic coordination. Further, the act:
 - Directs NASA to develop a plan for science and technology R&D activities to improve space situational awareness (SSA) and space traffic coordination capabilities
 - Establishes a NASA Center of Civil Space Situational Awareness Science and Technology Excellence
 - Establishes a civilian Space Situational Awareness Program at the Department of Commerce to provide information and services to spacecraft operators
 - Requires a basic set of SSA information and services for no charge and allows fees for additional information and services
 - Promotes opportunities for U.S. private sector SSA data and service providers to participate in and contribute to the Program
 - Establishes an SSA data testbed to provide public access to certain SSA data
 - Provides for NASA technical expertise to be leveraged by the Department of Commerce on a reimbursable basis
 - Directs the Secretary of Commerce to develop voluntary civil space traffic coordination guidelines and facilitate the development of industry standards
 - Creates a five-year space traffic coordination pilot program at the Department of Commerce to facilitate communication, negotiation, and resolution by civil spacecraft operators



Summary

- **Exciting growth offers opportunities that will change society, but needs to be done safely to ensure that we have continued use of the space environment for future generations**

- **References:**

- The Aerospace Corporation, “*Space Traffic Management In The Age of New Space*”
 - https://aerospace.org/sites/default/files/2018-05/SpaceTrafficMgmt_0.pdf