



Polyhymnia Space Mission

Group E

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Ioana

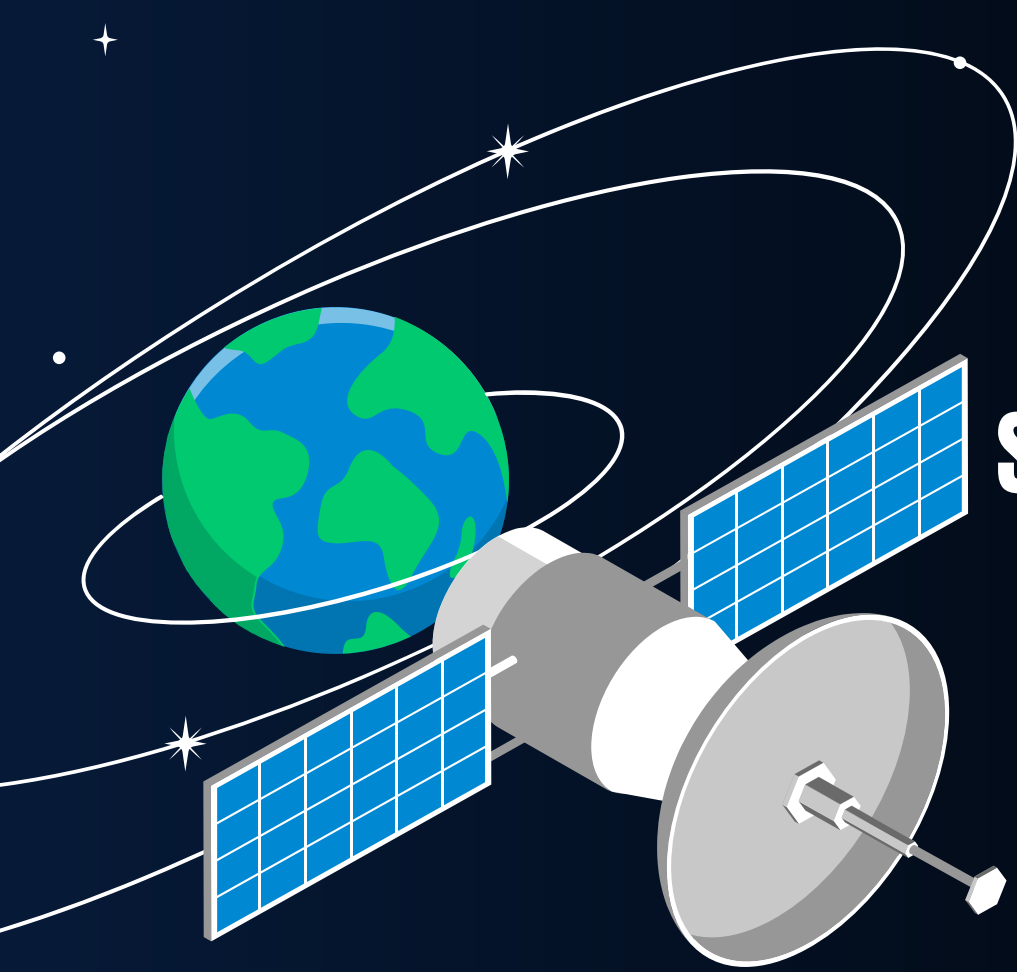
Friday, September 13, 2024

ESA Academy



Summary of our task

1. Space debris mitigation requirements
2. Mission profile
3. Representative model of the satellite
4. Impact risk of micrometeoroids and space debris
5. Collision avoidance strategy
6. Disposal plan
7. Results



01

SPACE DEBRIS MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

Space Debris mitigation requirements 1/2

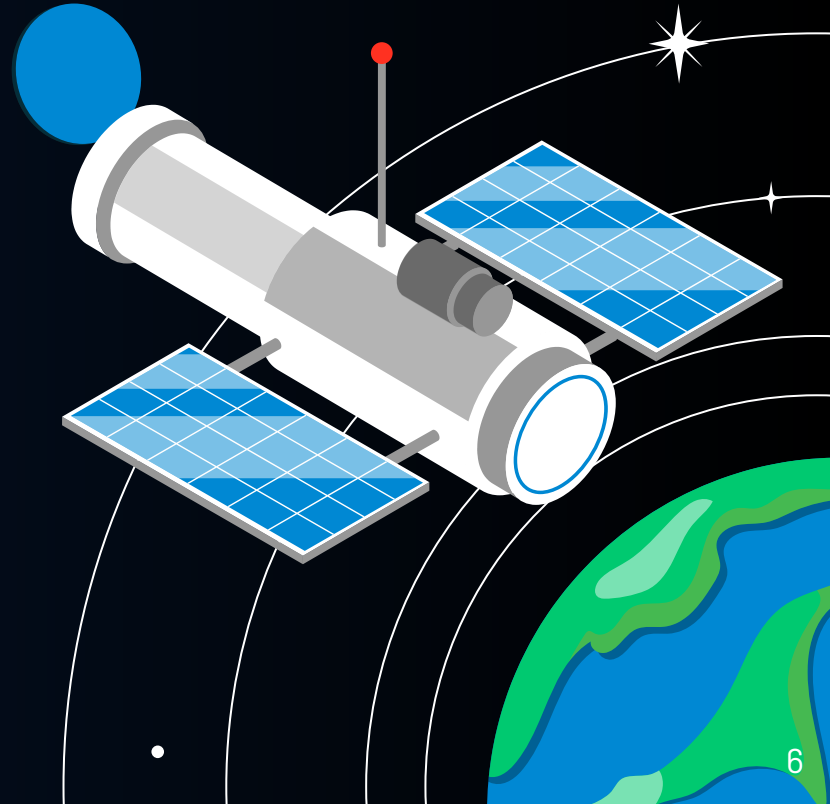
Requirement type	Requirement number	Description
Disposal	REQ-010	The satellite shall clear its orbit in maximum of 5 years after the end of its functional lifetime
Disposal	REQ-020	Probability of successful disposal of at least 90%
Disposal	REQ-070	Propellant residual volume shall be less than 1% of the tank capacity
Disposal	REQ-080	Casualty risk of better than 10^{-4} from uncontrolled entry; can be worse than 10^{-4} for controlled re-entry

Space Debris mitigation requirements 2/2

Requirement type	Requirement number	Description
Design	REQ-050	The spacecraft fuel tank pressurant shall be less than 5 bars
Design	REQ-060	The spacecraft propellant tank pressure shall be less than 5.5 – 6 bar
Collision	REQ-030	Cumulative collision probability better than 10^{-3} for objects that are greater than 1 cm in size
Operations	REQ-040	The mission operations shall ensure the reduction of the risk of accidental break-up and consequent generation of space debris, caused by on-board sources of energy or failure of mechanical parts

02

MISSION PROFILE



Mission timeline

2024



IN-ORBIT

1. the impact risk of micrometeoroids and space debris
2. collision avoidance strategy

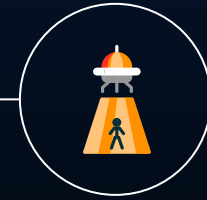
2034



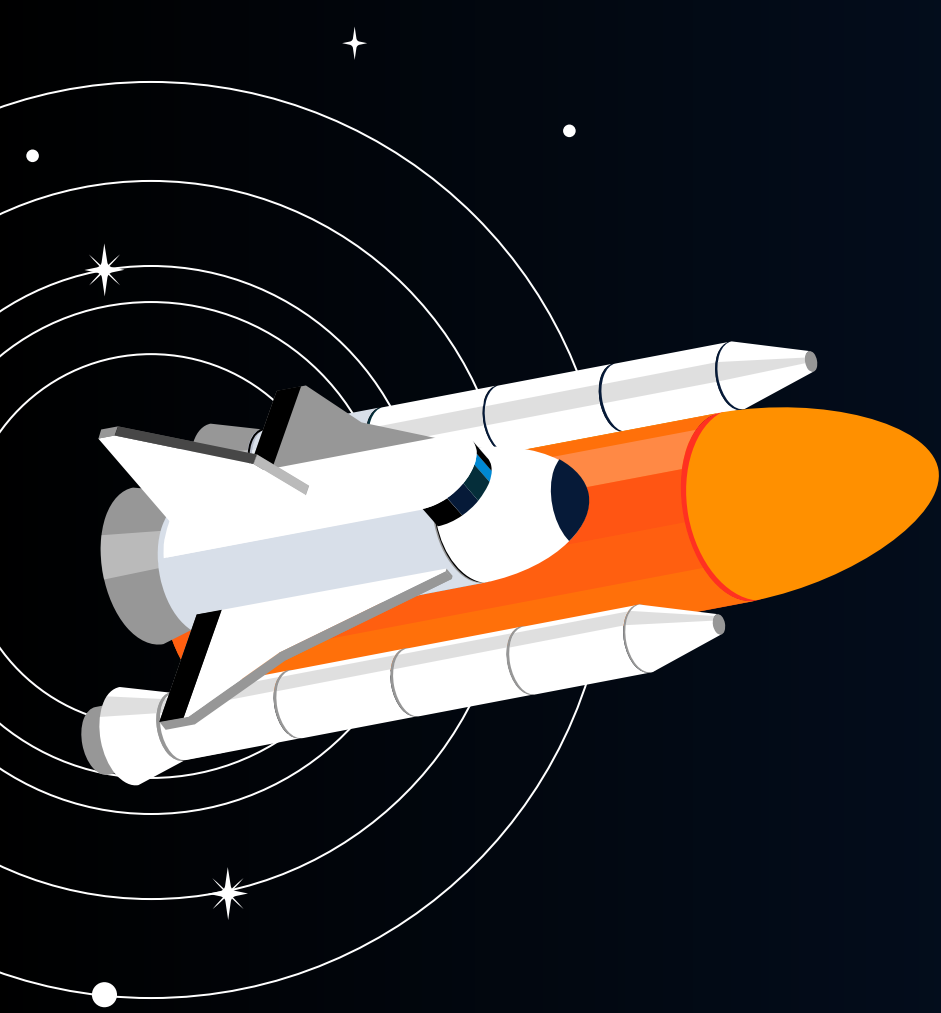
DISPOSAL

- 3 strategies:
1. controlled re-entry
 2. uncontrolled re-entry - 7 year passive
 3. hybrid-controlled re-entry - delayed 2.3 years

2039



GROUND RISK ASSESSMENT



03

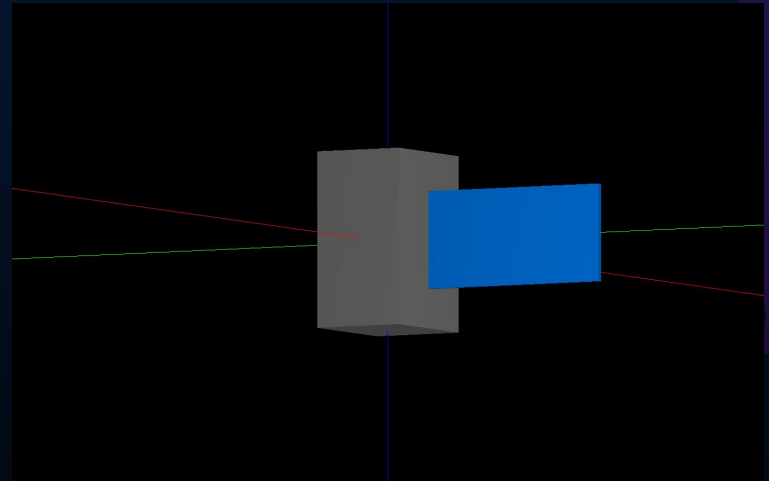
REPRESENTATIVE MODEL

Representative Model - Croc

Parameters used in the DRAMA tools:

- Spacecraft:
 - 3.4 m height, 1.8 m width, 2.35 m depth
 - Solar panels: 1.88 m height, 3.76 m depth (surface area of 7.1 m^2 - Sentinel-2 model)
 - General drag coefficient 2.2 (constant)
 - Operational lifetime 10 years
 - Dry Mass 1000 kg
 - SMA 780 km
- Space Environment
 - LEO environment
- Orbit Parameters

Average Cross Section: 12 m^2



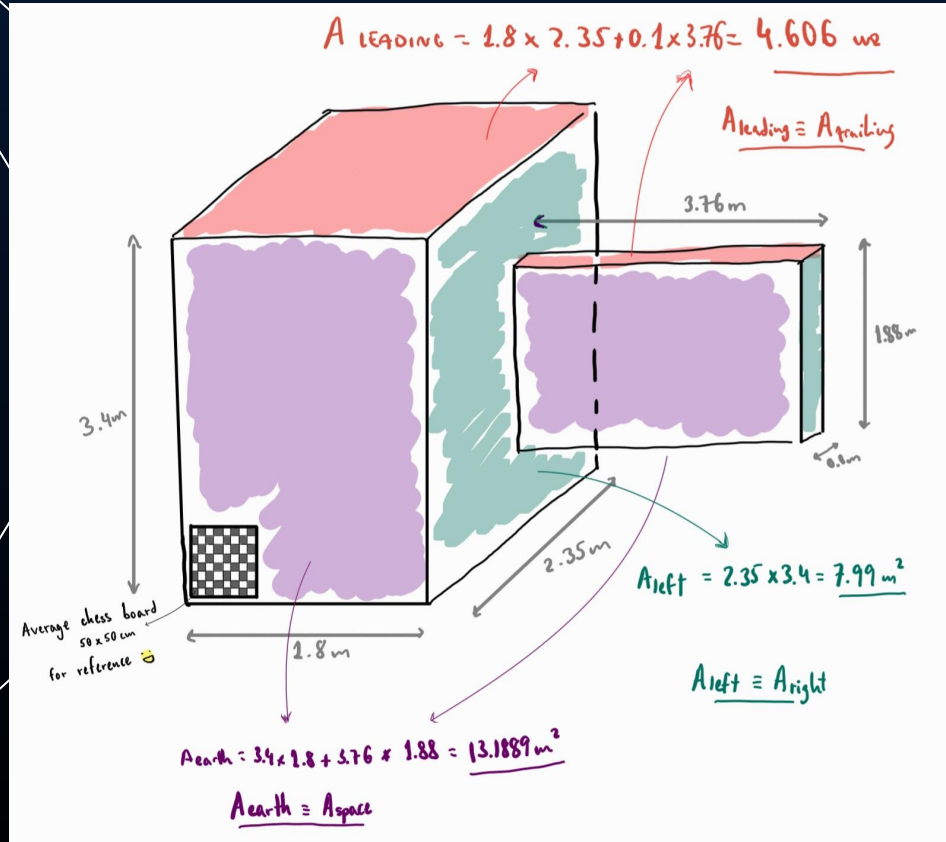
Single Averaged Elements	
Semi-major axis / km	7151.0
Eccentricity / -	8.25E-5
Inclination / deg	98.6
Right asc. of asc. node / deg	60
Argument of perigee / deg	80



04

**IMPACT RISK WITH
MICROMETEORITES AND
SPACE DEBRIS**

MIDAS ANALYSIS



Surface Definition

Switch (On/Off) Earth-oriented

Azimuth [deg] 0.0

Elevation [deg] 90.0

Surface area / m² 13.1889

Surface designation Space

Surface Definition

Switch (On/Off) Earth-oriented

Azimuth [deg] 0.0

Elevation [deg] 0.0

Surface area / m² 4.606

Surface designation Leading

Surface Definition

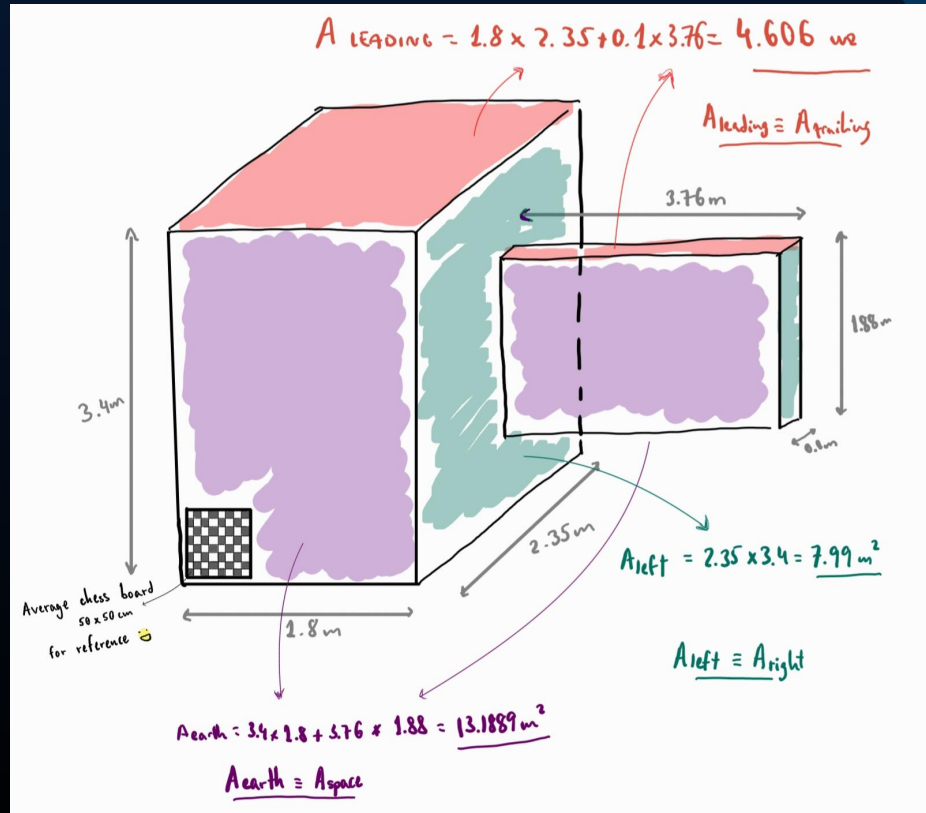
Switch (On/Off) Earth-oriented

Azimuth [deg] -90.0

Elevation [deg] 0.0

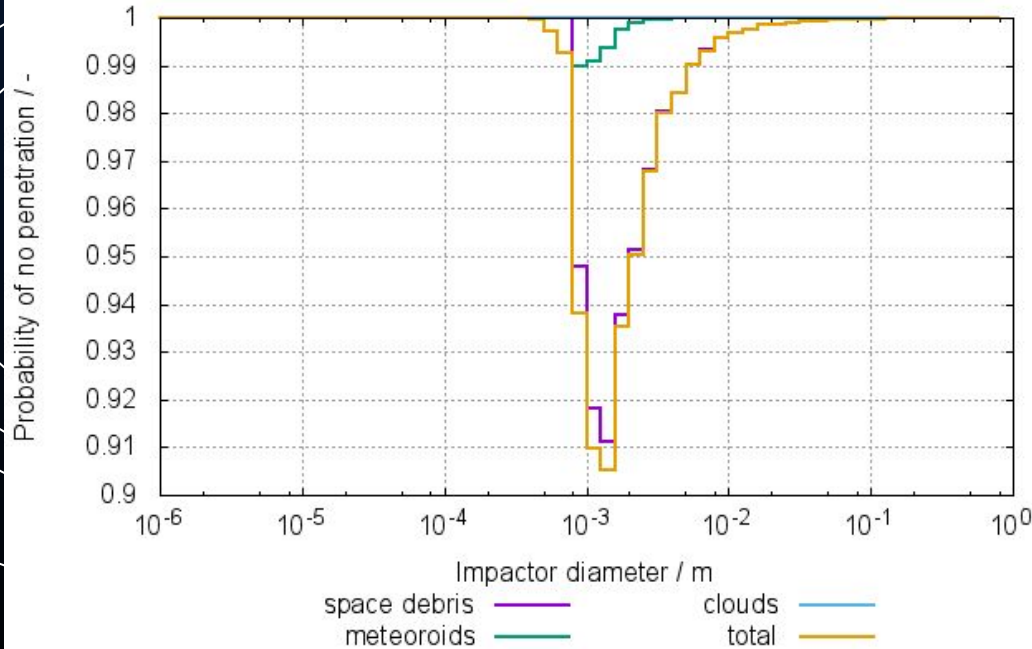
Surface area / m² 7.99

Surface designation Left





DRAMA
MASTER-based Impact Flux and Damage Assessment
Probability of no penetration vs. Impactor diameter



First iteration:

- Full computation of the lifetime (10 years)
- Every object between 10⁻⁶ and 1 m diameter taken into account
- 6 surfaces with equal walls:
 - Aluminium walls (*Cour-Palais thin plate*)
 - 0.5cm thickness

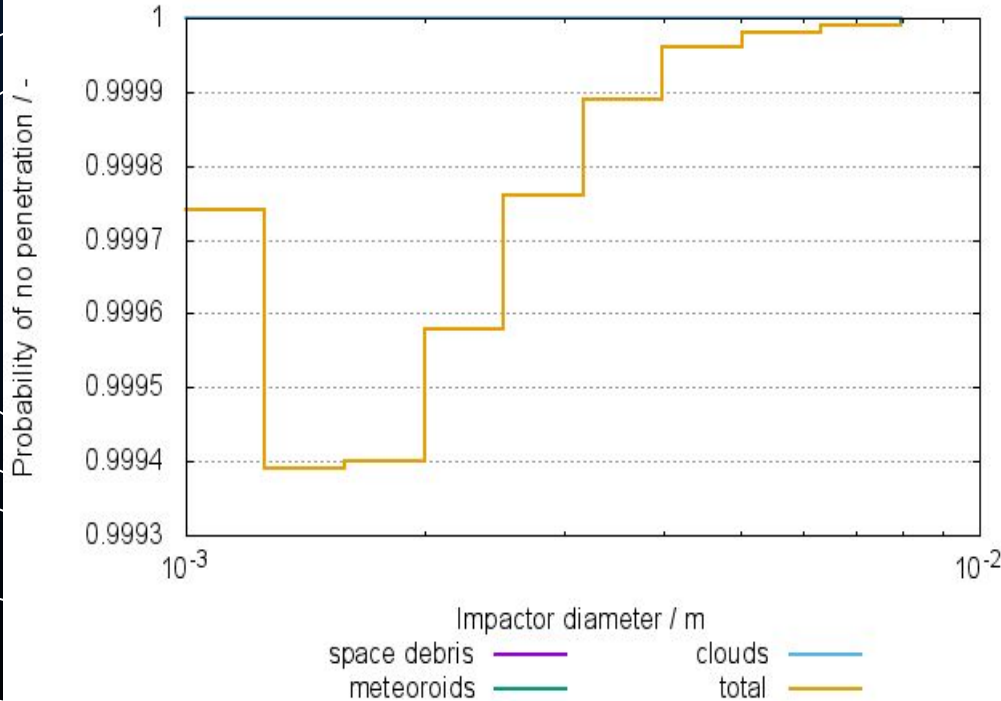
Leading face ~10% penetration

Cross faces (Earth, Space, Left, Right) ~1% penetration

Trailing face ~0.014% penetration



DRAMA
MASTER-based Impact Flux and Damage Assessment
Probability of no penetration vs. Impactor diameter



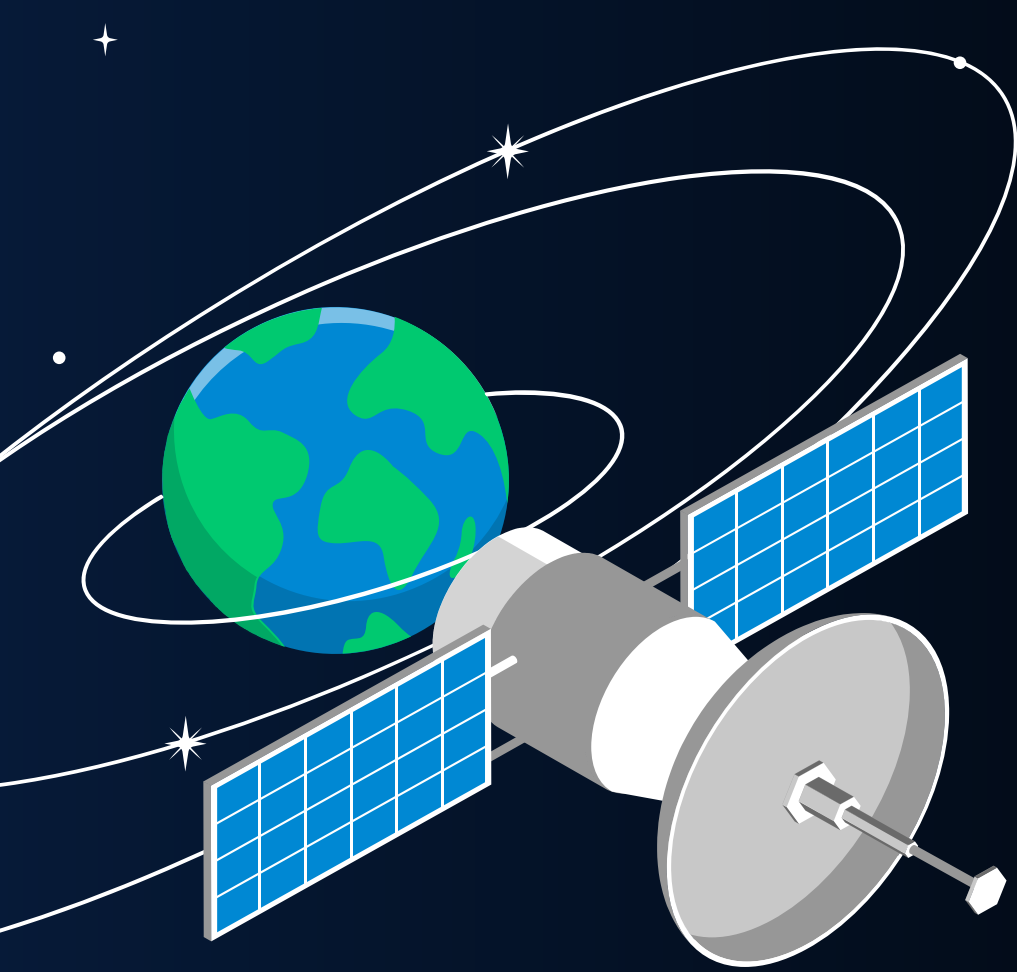
Second Iteration:

- Small computation of the lifetime (1 year)
- Objects between 1 mm and 1 cm
- Slightly different walls:
 - 2 cm thickness for Leading face
 - 1 cm thickness for surrounding cross-faces
 - 0.5 cm thickness for trailing face

Leading face ~0.06% penetration

Cross faces (Earth, Space, Left, Right) ~0.05% penetration

Trailing face ~0.014% penetration



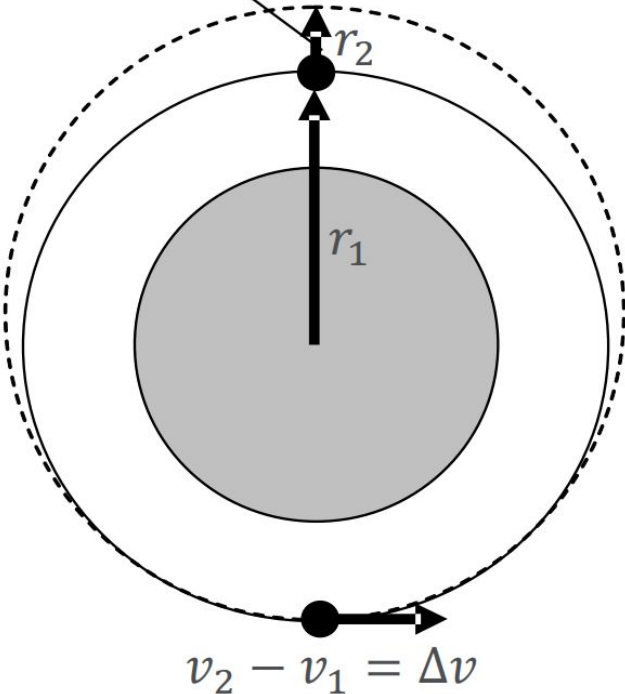
05

COLLISION AVOIDANCE

STRATEGY

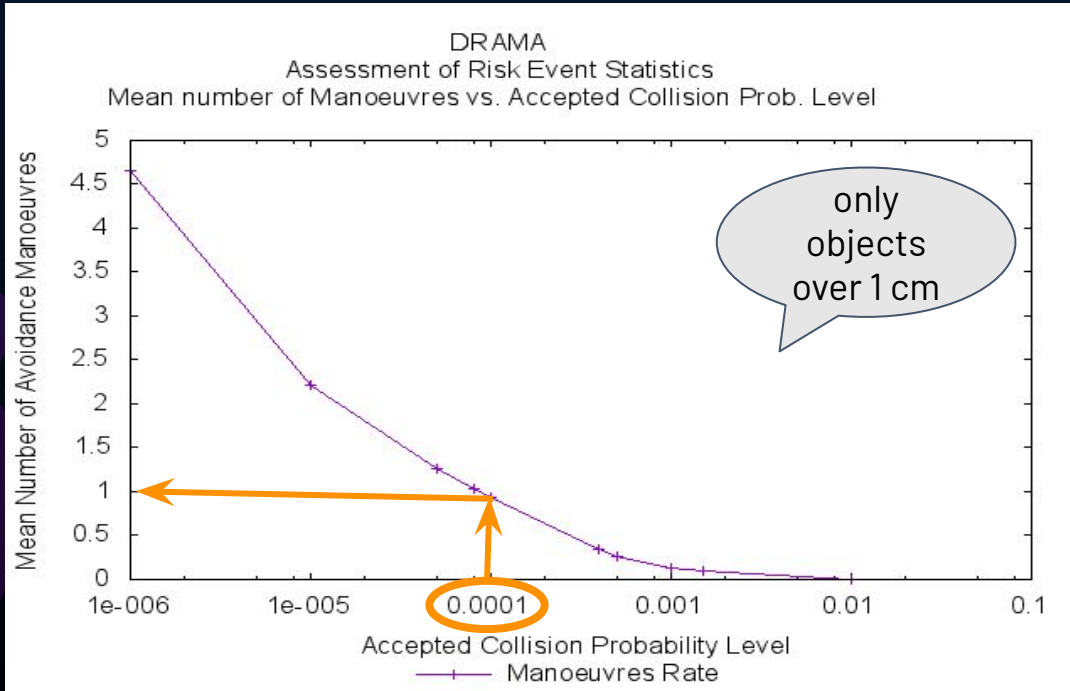


Encounter location



- **Short-term manoeuvre strategy:**
Along track Δv half a revolution before TCA
- REQ-030 cumulative collision probability of **at least 10^{-4}** for objects that are **greater than 1 cm** in size

ARES Analysis

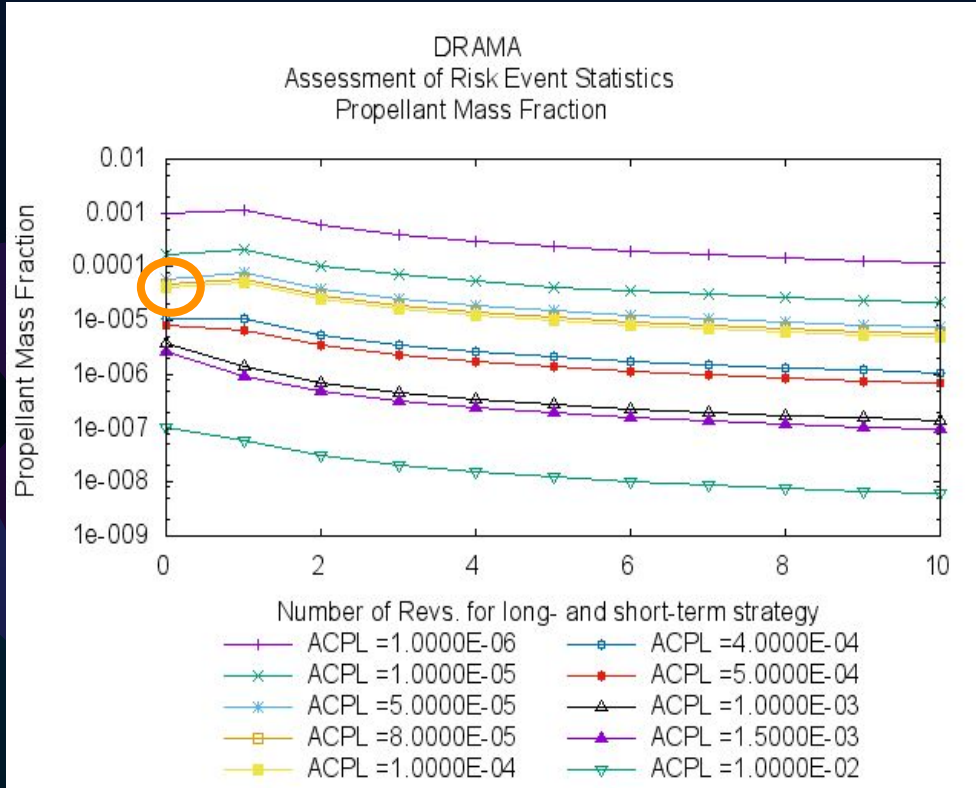


Input assumptions:

- Spacecraft radius : 1.9544 m (CROC)
- Cross-section area: 12 m^2 and using the assumption of a circular area
- Analysis epoch: 2016/11/01 (DRAMA population reference)

⇒ Mean number of Avoidance Manoeuvres = 1 / year

ARES Analysis



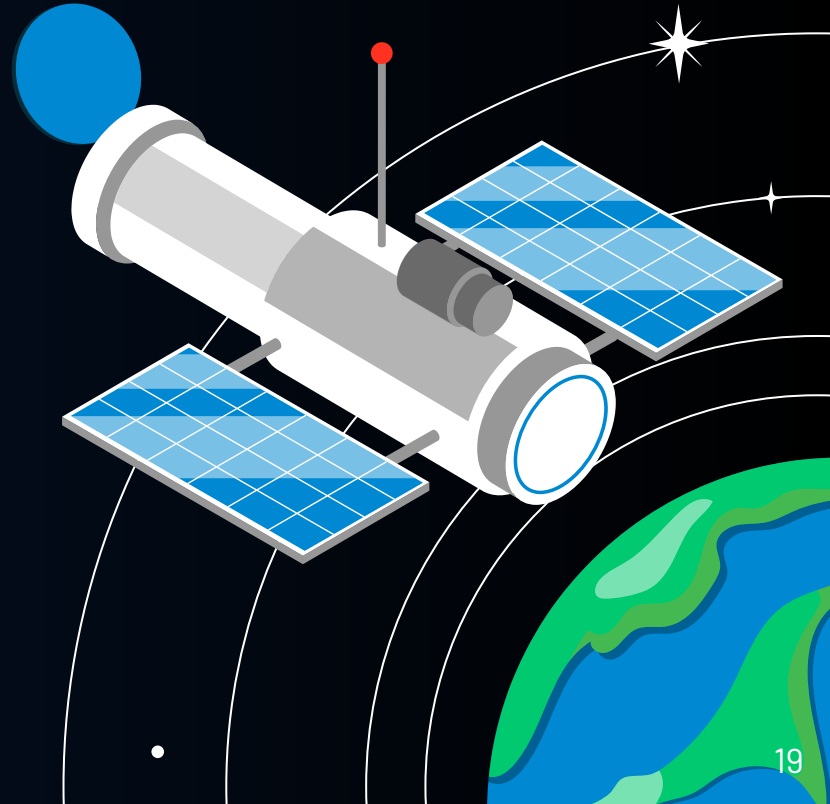
- accepted collision probability = 10^{-4} (yellow line)
- short term strategy - manoeuvre performed $\frac{1}{2}$ revolutions before re-entry \Rightarrow **propellant mass fraction = $0.3989E-04$**
- **propellant mass = 1000 kg ***
 $0.3989E-04 = 39 \text{ g / year}$ to perform 1 avoidance maneuver

! We must return in our desired orbit after each avoidance maneuver \Rightarrow **78 g propellant / year**

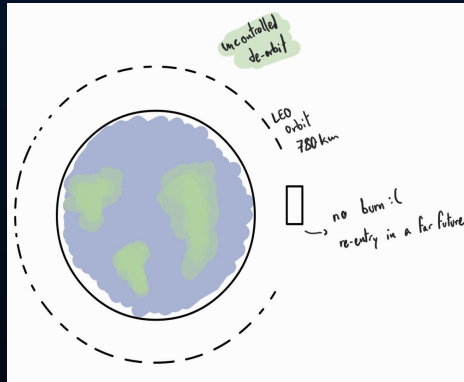
Total: 780 g propellant for collision avoidance in orbit

06

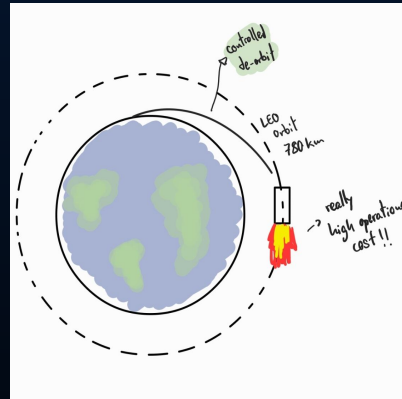
DISPOSAL SCENARIOS



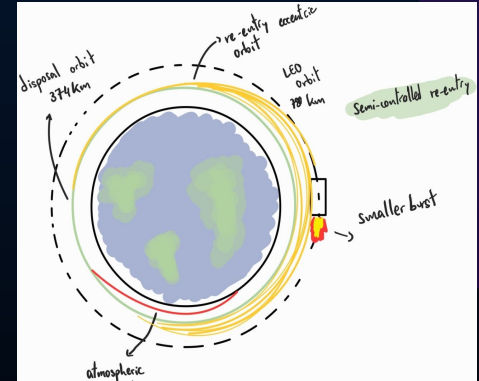
Disposal Scenarios



Scenario 1 - No intervention



Scenario 2 - Direct disposal



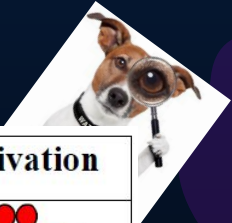
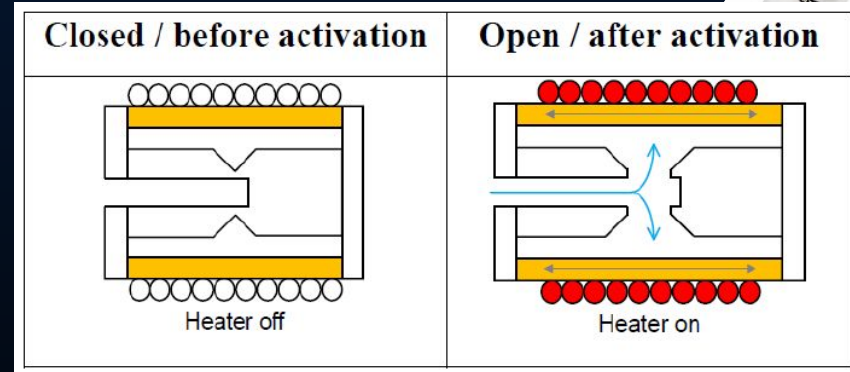
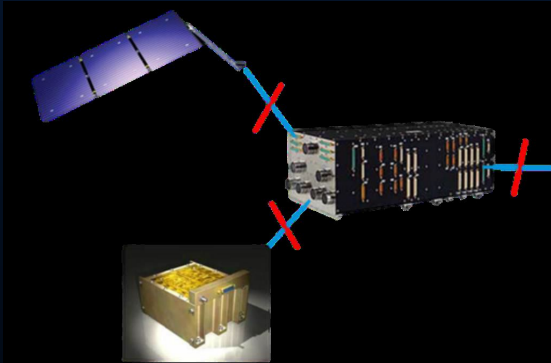
Scenario 3 - Hybrid manoeuver

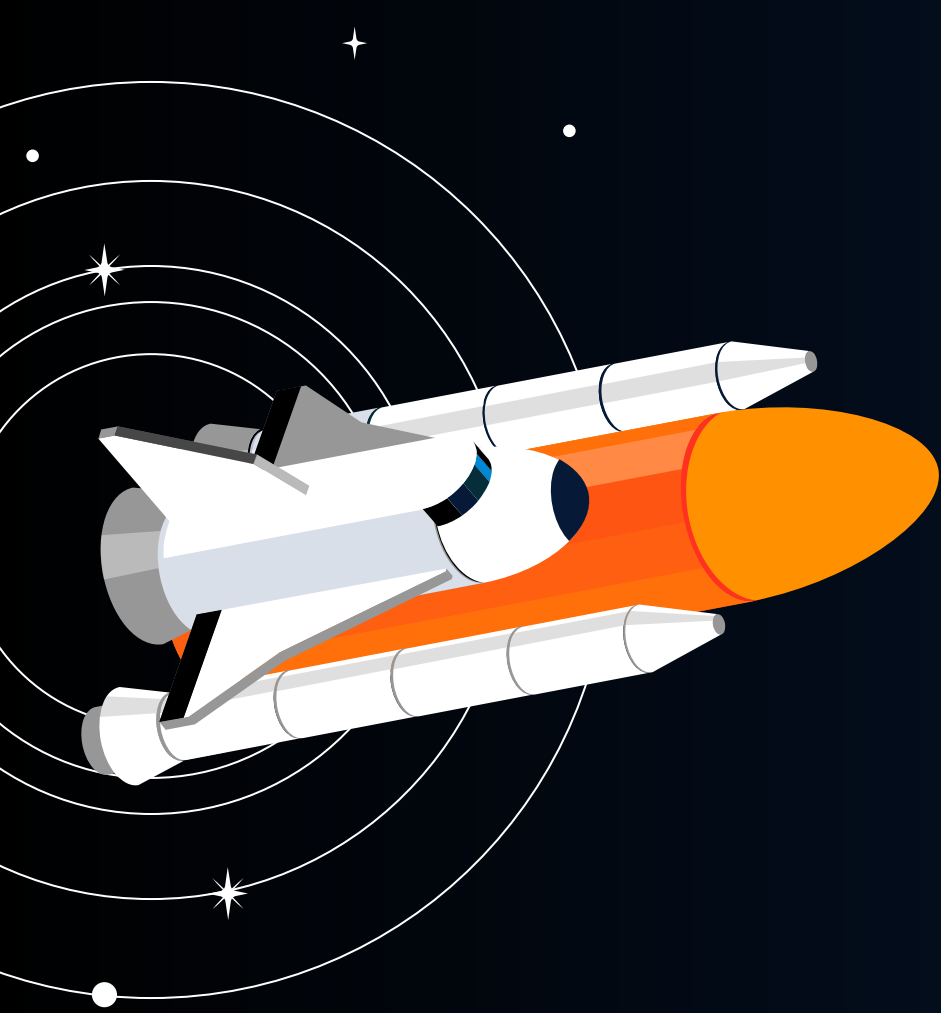
Disposal Scenarios - Oscar



Scenario	Total disposal time	Total Propellant mass (kg)
1 - controlled	45 min	97.17
2 - uncontrolled	>5 years	0.78
3 - hybrid	2.33 years	56.98

Passivation





07

**GROUND RISK
ASSESSMENT**

Ground Risk Assessment



SARA simulation was used to estimate the **ground risk associated with reentry (controlled and uncontrolled).**

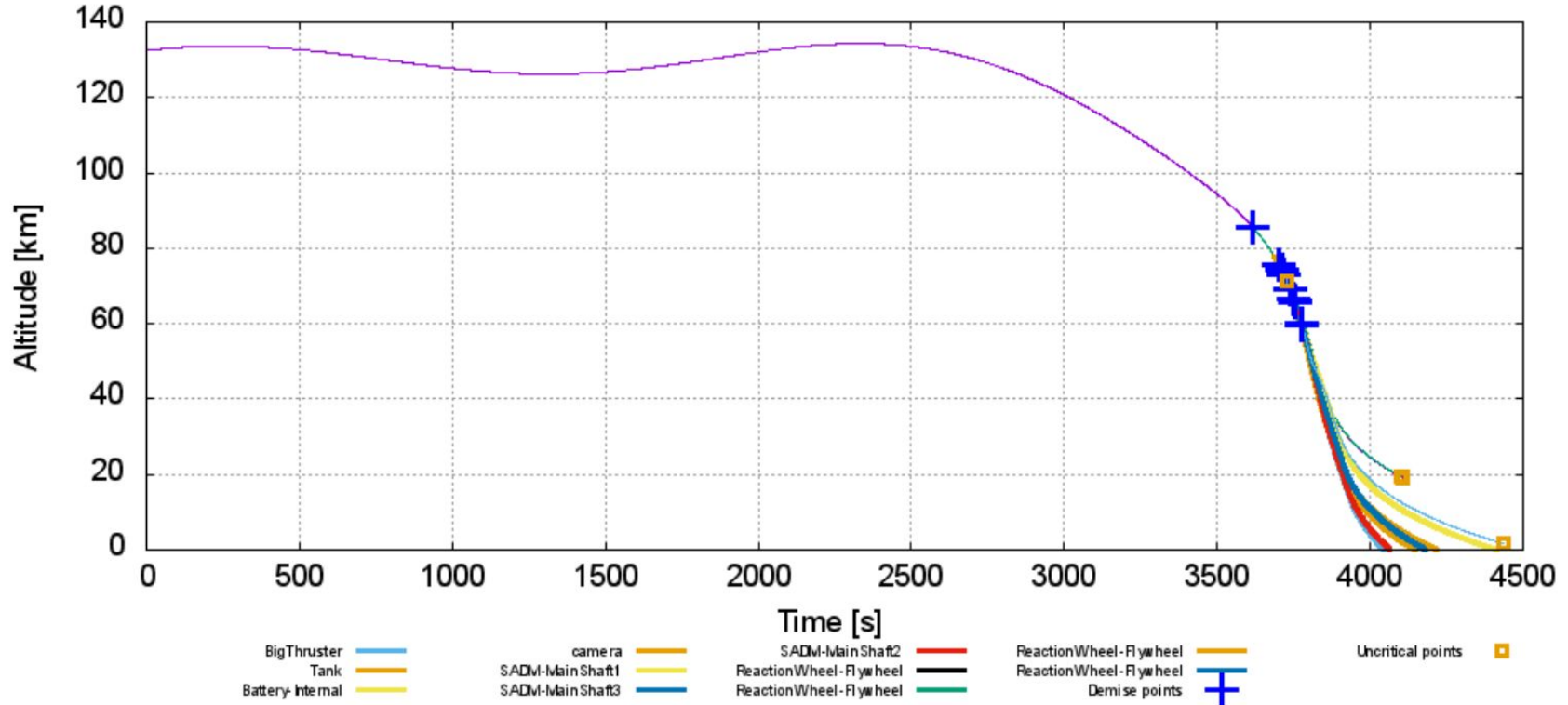
To facilitate reasonable processing times the satellite was deemed to **start at reentry attitude (120 km).**

Component	Material	Mass
Tank	Titanium covered by Carbon Fiber (CFRP)	30 kg
Battery	Bat-Li	20 kg
Power Control Unit	AA7075	10 kg
SADM	AA7075	10 kg
4 Reaction Wheels	AA7075	34.44 kg
Camera	SiC	100 kg
Solar Panel	Solar Panel Material	100 kg
Big Thruster	Inconel 718	245.46 kg
Small Thruster x 8	Inconel 718	4 kg
Frame	AA7075	450 kg

SARA - Altitude vs Time



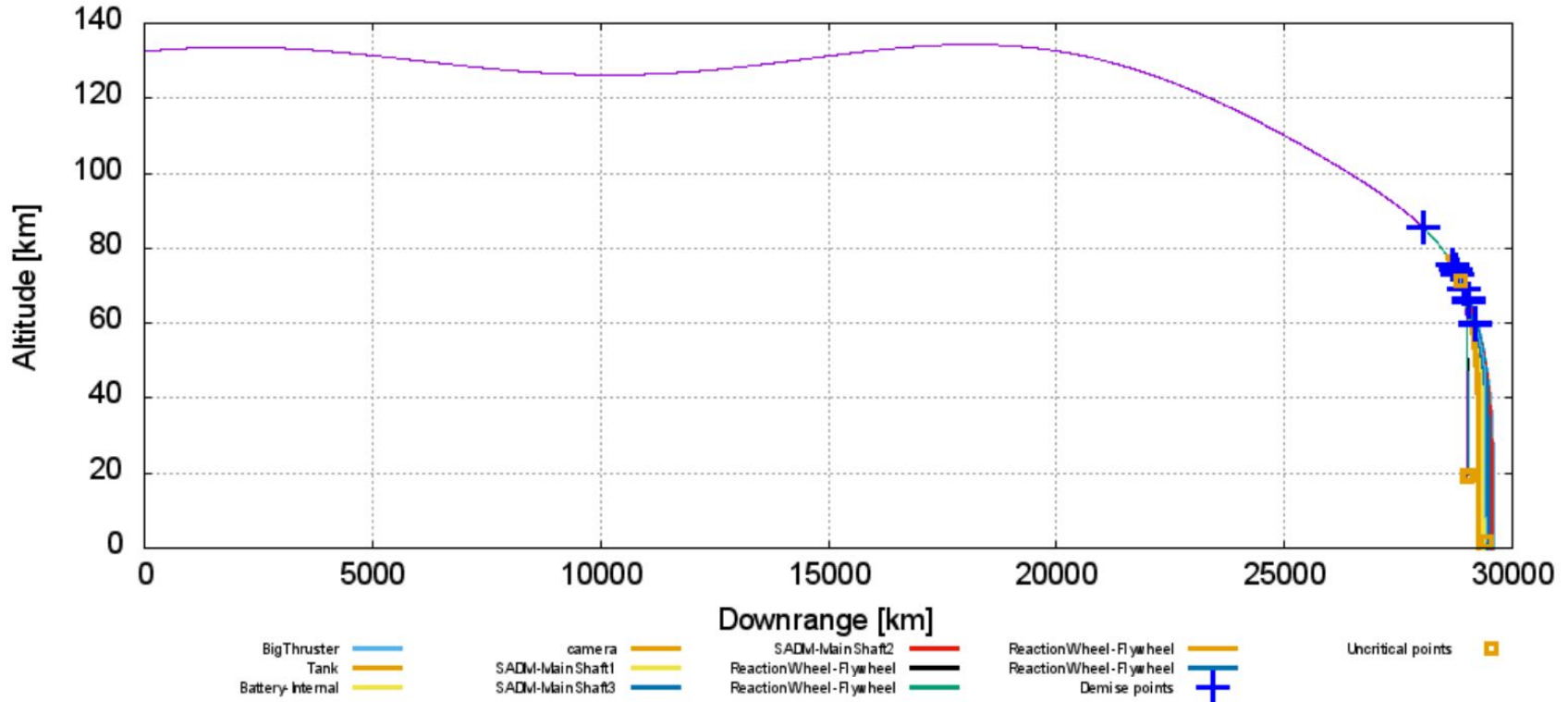
Altitude vs Time of all Objects



SARA - Altitude vs Downrange



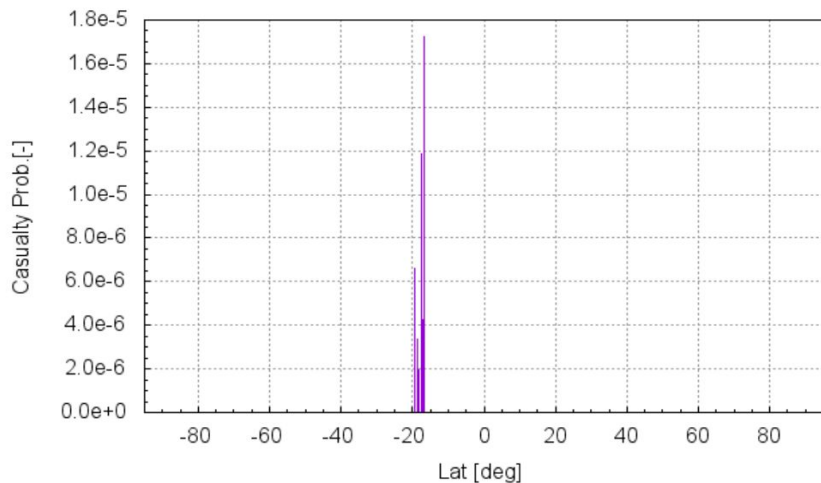
Altitude vs Downrange of all Objects



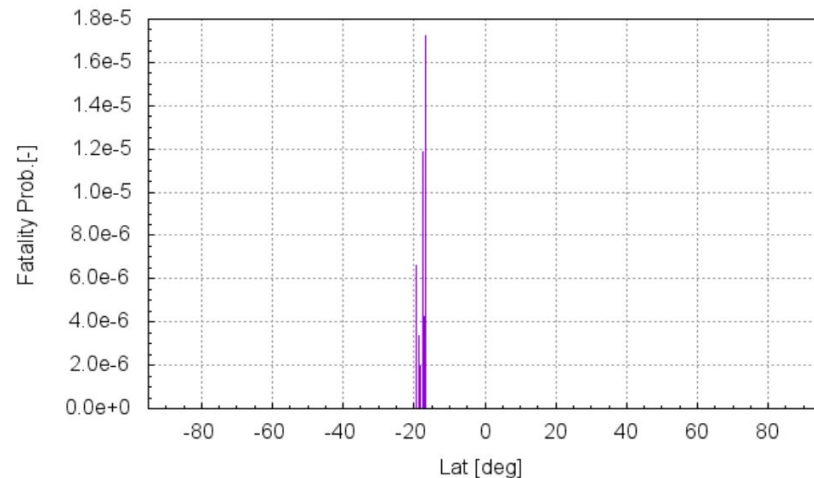
SARA - Casualty & Fatality



DRAMA-SERAM
global casualty prob. for an uncontrolled, latitude-band-limited re-entry
run ID: sara
Results: Total



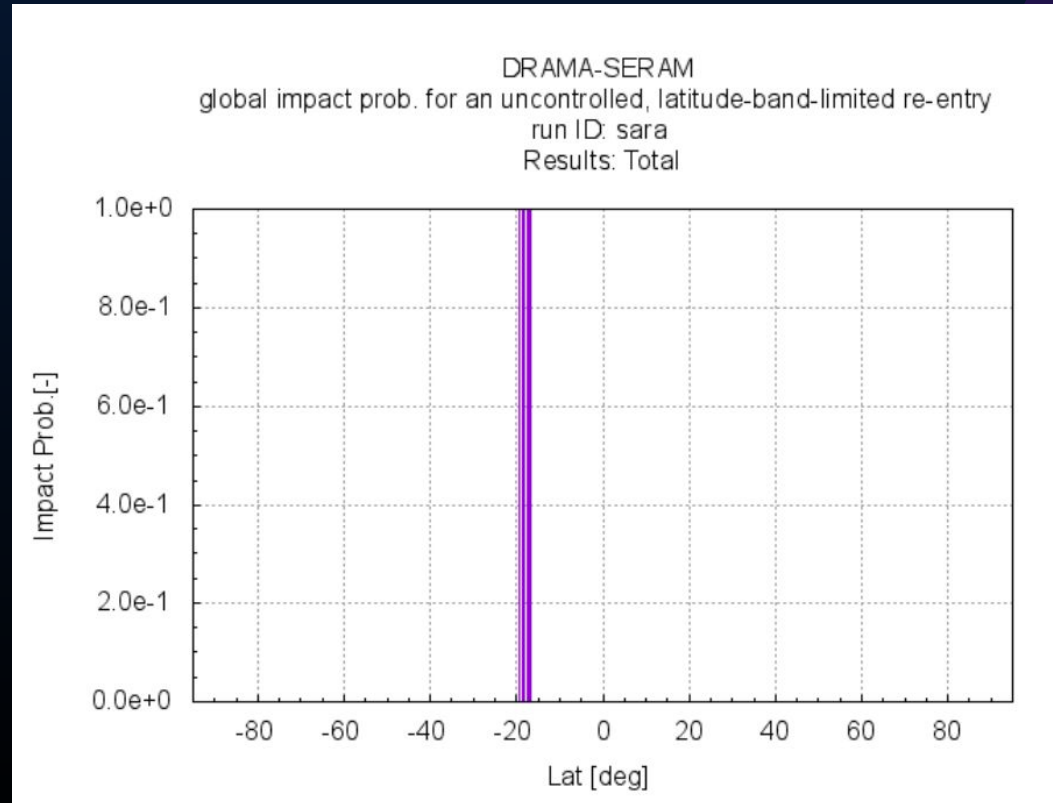
DRAMA-SERAM
global fatality prob. for an uncontrolled, latitude-band-limited re-entry
run ID: sara
Results: Total



SARA - Impact Probability vs Latitude



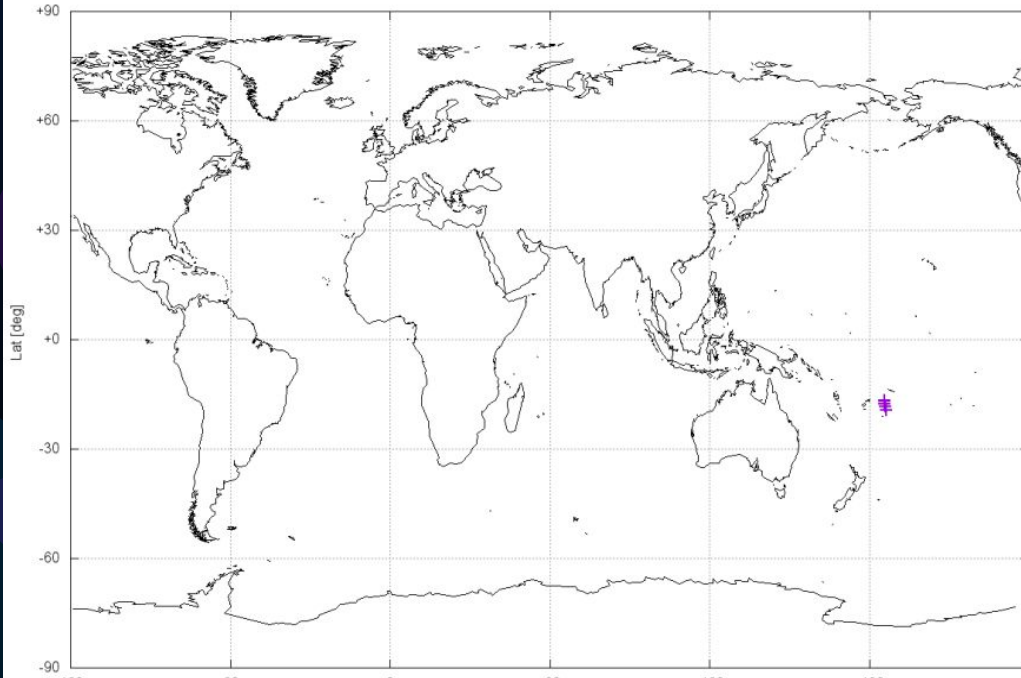
This plot visualizes the **impact probability** against the **latitude** for any debris impacts.



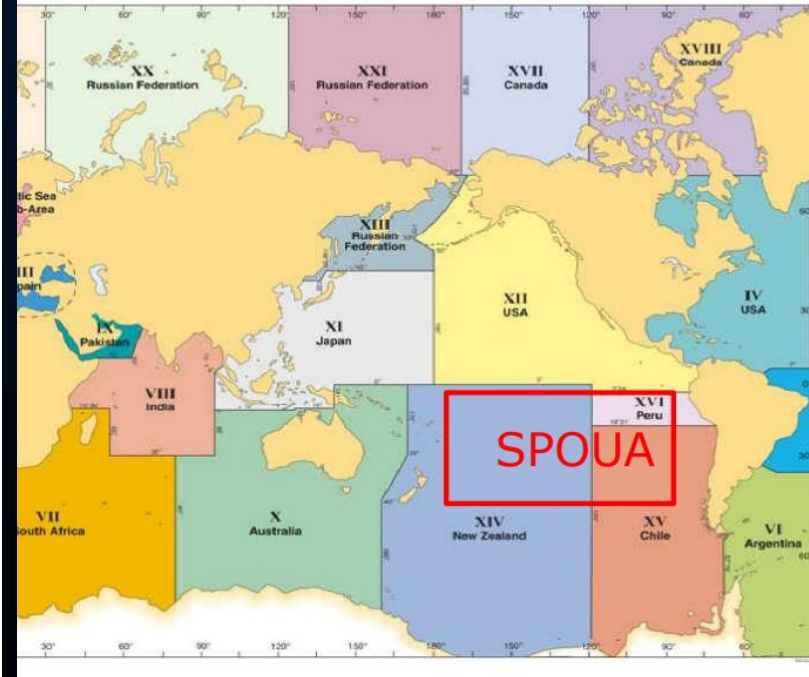
SARA - Impact Location



DRAMA-SERAM
debris impact locations for a known (controlled) re-entry state
run ID: sara



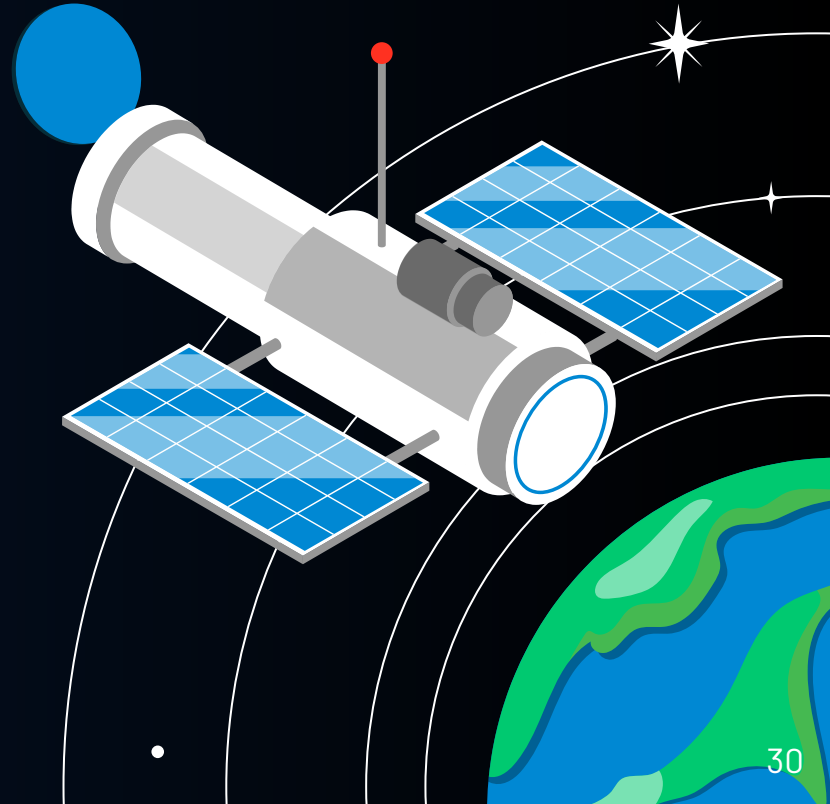
WORLD-WIDE NAVIGATIONAL WARNING SERVICE - NAVAREAS*



Wide national warning service map [1]

08

CONCLUSIONS



Mission results



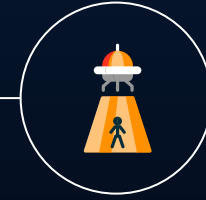
IN-ORBIT

1. Impact risk of micrometeoroids and space debris **minimized** through **shielding-material analysis**
2. Collision avoidance strategy - fulfill requirement through **1 maneuver / year** with **78 g of propellant**



DISPOSAL

Best strategy:
hybrid-controlled re-entry



GROUND RISK ASSESSMENT

Impact site on the border of SPOUA - **compliance** with requirements about **casualty risks**



Joost Hubbard



Melina Kübler



Iona Popa



Marta Scherillo



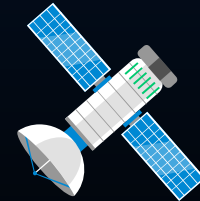
Gurpreet Singh



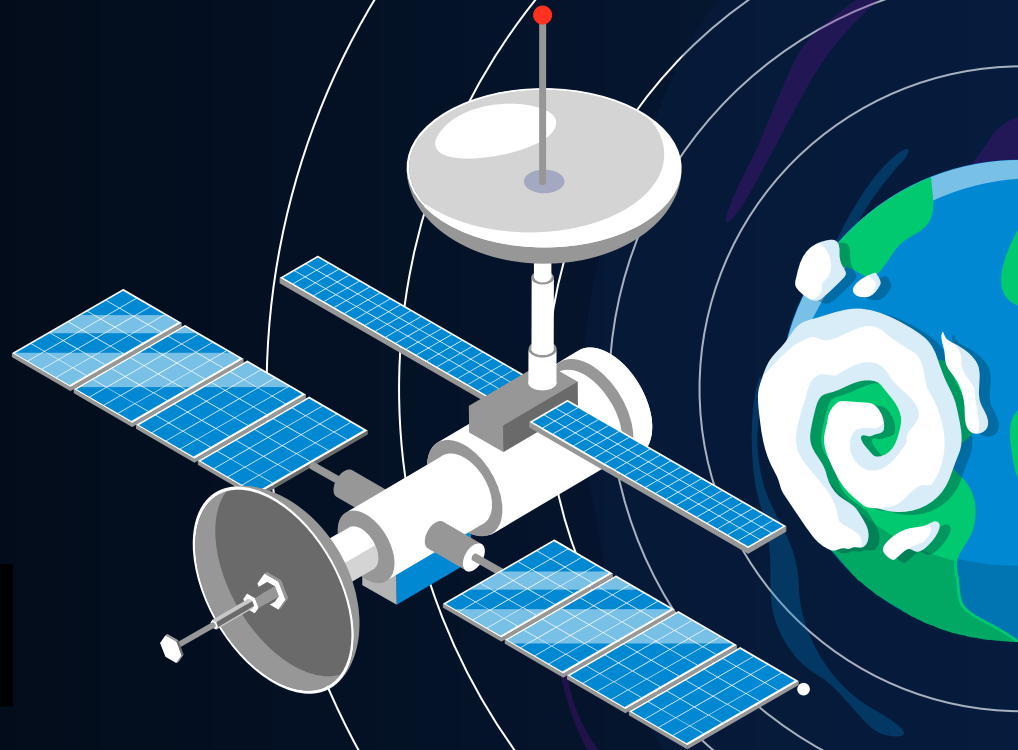
Jose Triviño

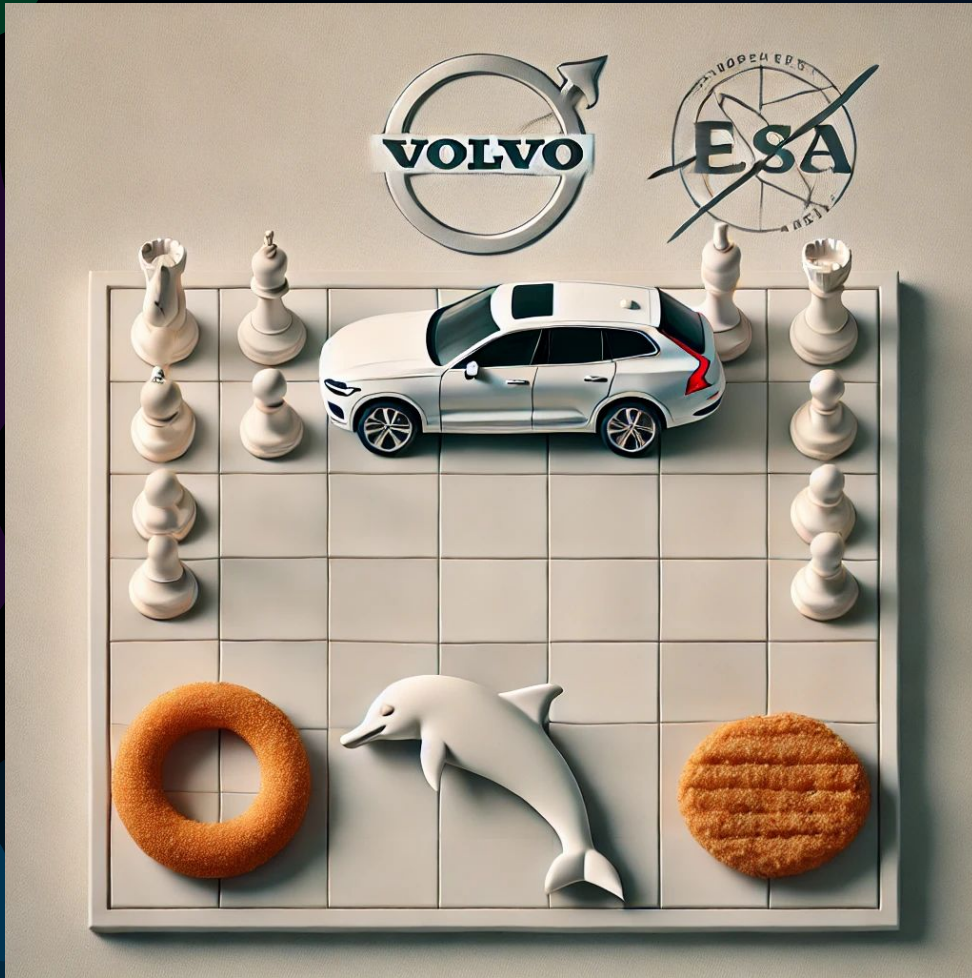


OUR TEAM



**THANK
YOU FOR
ATTENTION!**



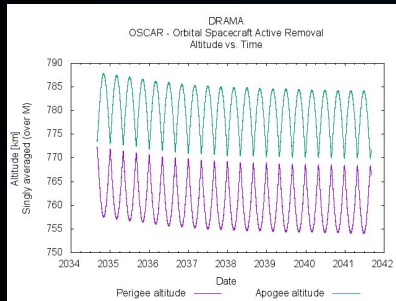


As requested by
the esteemed
judging
department

Backup - Disposal

Scenario 1 - No intervention

CROC



Scenario 2 - Direct disposal

Scenario 3 - Hybrid manoeuver

