

# An Optical Survey for Space Debris on Highly Eccentric MEO Orbits

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Optical surveys for space debris in high-altitude orbits have been conducted since more than ten years. Originally these efforts concentrated mainly on the geostationary ring (GEO). Corresponding observation strategies, processing techniques and cataloguing approaches have been developed and successfully applied. The ESA GEO surveys, e.g., resulted in the detection of a significant population of small-size debris and later in the discovery of high area-to-mass ratio objects in GEO-like orbits. The observation scenarios were successively adapted to survey the geostationary transfer orbit (GTO) region; and recently surveys to search for debris in the medium Earth orbit (MEO) region of the global navigation satellite constellations were successfully conducted.

Comparably less experience (both, in terms of practical observation and strategy definition) is available for eccentric orbits that (at least partly) are in the MEO region, in particular for the Molniya-type orbits. Several breakup events and deliberate fragmentations are known to have taken place in such orbits.

We present different survey and follow-up strategies for searching space debris objects in highly-eccentric MEO orbits, and to acquire orbits which are sufficiently accurate to catalogue such objects and to maintain their orbits over longer time spans. Simulations were performed to compare the performance of different survey and cataloguing strategies. Eventually, we present the first results from surveys of Molniya-type orbits with the identified strategies, using ESA's 1-meter telescope in Tenerife..

**Key Words:** space debris, optical surveys, debris characterization

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The space debris environment in the MEO region was rarely systematically investigated so far. Recently, an extension of the ongoing space debris surveys to new orbital regions, in particular to the increasingly populated medium Earth orbit (MEO) region was undertaken. In this latter study the work focused on circular MEO orbits including GPS and GLONASS constellations [1], [2].

The highly-eccentric MEO orbits investigated in this work include in particular Molniya orbits with an inclination of about  $63.4^\circ$ , an argument of perigee of about  $-90^\circ$ , and a revolution period of one half of a sidereal day. With an eccentricity around 0.7 and apogee altitudes around 40.000km, the orbits are conceived such that a spacecraft would spend a considerable period of time around apogee over the northern hemisphere. The  $63.4^\circ$  inclination is chosen to minimize the secular perturbation of the argument of perigee caused by the Earth's oblateness.

## 2 POPULATION

In order to the current population in the selected orbital region we used the following limits to select objects from the USSTRAT-

COM catalogue of unclassified objects (January 2012):

$$\begin{aligned} 60^\circ < i < 67^\circ \\ 0.5 < e < 0.8 \\ 20000\text{km} < a < 30000\text{km} \end{aligned}$$

A semi major axis between 20000km and 30000km corresponds to a mean motion of about 2 revolutions per day. We set no limit in right ascension of the ascending node and for the argument of the perigee. Finally 171 objects (Table 1) in the USSTRATCOM catalogue fulfilled the above criteria (also called TLE population).

Table 1: Objects of the the TLE population in Molniya orbit region (USSTRATCOM catalogue January 2012).

Description	Quantity
MOLNIYA satellites	41
Rocket bodies	73
Others	57
Total	171

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the orbital elements of the selected TLE population. The nodes are distributed over the whole range of right ascension with a concentration between  $0^\circ$  and  $200^\circ$ . The inclinations are concentrated around the nominal value of  $63.4^\circ$  (critical inclination).

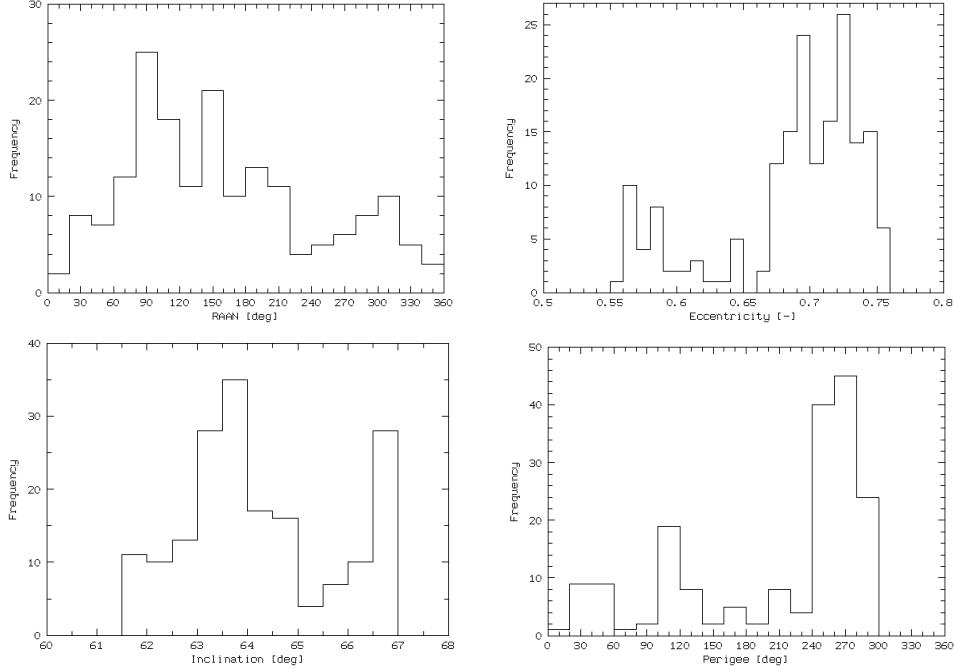


Figure 1: Distribution of four orbital elements of the selected TLE population in January 2012.

Based on the distribution of the eccentricity it was possible to separate a subgroup consisting of 35 objects including rocket bodies (10), debris (20) and OKO satellites (5) with an eccentricity of less than 0.65. These objects form a group with similar orbital elements and launch date.

Objects in Molniya orbits are very difficult to observe optically around the perigee due to visibility constraints and the high angular velocities. The selected TLE population includes 55 objects with a perigee between  $0^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$ , i.e. above the northern hemisphere. About half of them have their perigee around  $90^\circ$ . Objects with a perigee of less than  $180^\circ$  are rocket bodies (16), debris (32) and OKO satellites (7).

Figure 2 shows the geocentric passes in the RA/DE system of the selected TLE population as seen from the OGS during one night in January 2012. There is a region with enhanced apparent density in the declination stripe around  $63^\circ$ . In this culmination region most of the objects, namely the objects whose orbits have an argument of perigee around  $-90^\circ$ , reach their apogee.

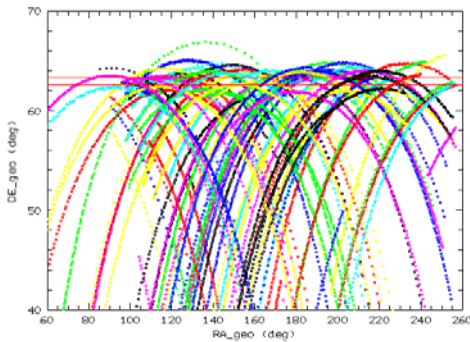


Figure 2: Geocentric passes in the RA/DE system of the selected population seen from the OGS during one night in January 2012.

Since implementing an efficient detection strategy requires the optimization of the tracking rates and the integration time, we look for regions where the changes in apparent velocity are small. Figure 3 shows the topocentric angular velocities in RA/DE system as a function of declination seen from the OGS. The minimal angular velocity is around  $7''/s$  for objects with a declination between  $60^\circ$  and  $70^\circ$ . Objects with a perigee around  $90^\circ$  reach their minimal angular velocity at a declination between  $-30^\circ$  and  $-40^\circ$ .

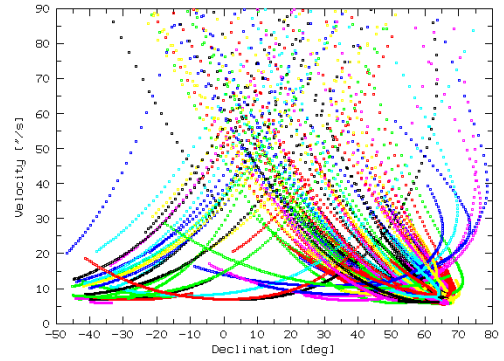


Figure 3: Topocentric angular velocities as a function of DE seen from the OGS.

The velocity decreases with increasing distance. But a bigger distance results in fainter apparent magnitudes. On the other hand the detection limit also depends on the illumination of the observed objects and in particular on the phase angle. Figure 4 shows the phase angle for small angular velocities as a function of the angular velocity. The phase angles range from about  $40^\circ$  to  $100^\circ$ .

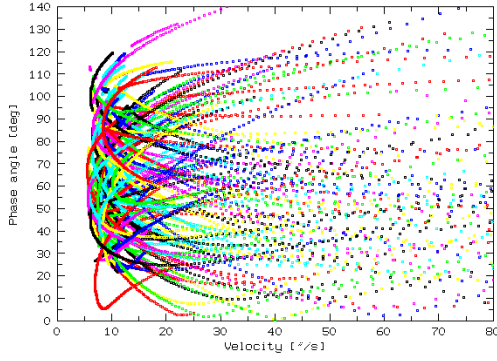


Figure 4: Angular velocity as a function of phase angle.

### 3 EVOLUTION OF THE ORBITAL ELEMENTS

Using the selected TLE population, simulations have been performed to analyze the evolution of the orbital elements. For this propagation a full force model was used including the gravitational attraction of the Sun and the Moon. Further Earth's potential coefficients up to terms of degree and order 12, the perturbations due to the Earth tides, the corrections due to general relativity, and a simple model for the direct radiation pressure including eclipses by the Earth were included [3]. An AMR value of  $0.009 \text{ kg/m}^2$  both, for air drag and radiation pressure, was used. The drag coefficient  $c_D$  was fixed at two.

The daily drift of the nodes for the analyzed TLE population is about  $-0.1^\circ$  to  $-0.2^\circ/\text{day}$  which corresponds to a drift of about  $-35^\circ$  to  $-70^\circ/\text{year}$ . Most of the objects keep their eccen-

tricity and inclination over the simulated time interval whereas objects with an initial eccentricity of less than 0.65 and an inclination of more than  $65^\circ$  change the inclination and the perigee. An inclination of more than  $63.4^\circ$  (critical inclination) caused a negative drift of the perigee. Therefore the perigee of these objects drift to lower values during the simulated 20 years. The eccentricity is slightly increasing. Finally some objects re-entered during the simulated 20 years.

A comparison of the distributions of the orbital elements of the current population with the distributions of the orbital elements 20 years later (Figure 5) shows no fundamental differences. Because of the drift of the nodes the maxima in Figure 5 are shifted. During the simulations more than 40% of the objects were lost because they re-entered in the atmosphere. Taking into account that the oldest objects are in orbit since about 30 years we can expect that the current distribution still essentially represents the initial distribution.

### 4 SURVEY STRATEGY

Using the ESASDT with a Field of View (FOV) of  $0.7 \times 0.7 \text{ deg}^2$  a short FOV crossing time can be expected for objects in Molniya orbits. If the maximum angular velocity is about  $20''/\text{s}$  a minimum FOV crossing time of 126s and six consecutive observations can be expected for sidereal tracking. However, lower angular velocities are reached at the apogee of the orbit. Most of the objects reach angular velocities of less than  $20''/\text{s}$  at declinations higher than  $40^\circ$  (see Figure 3). The minimum angular velocity is about  $7''/\text{s}$ .

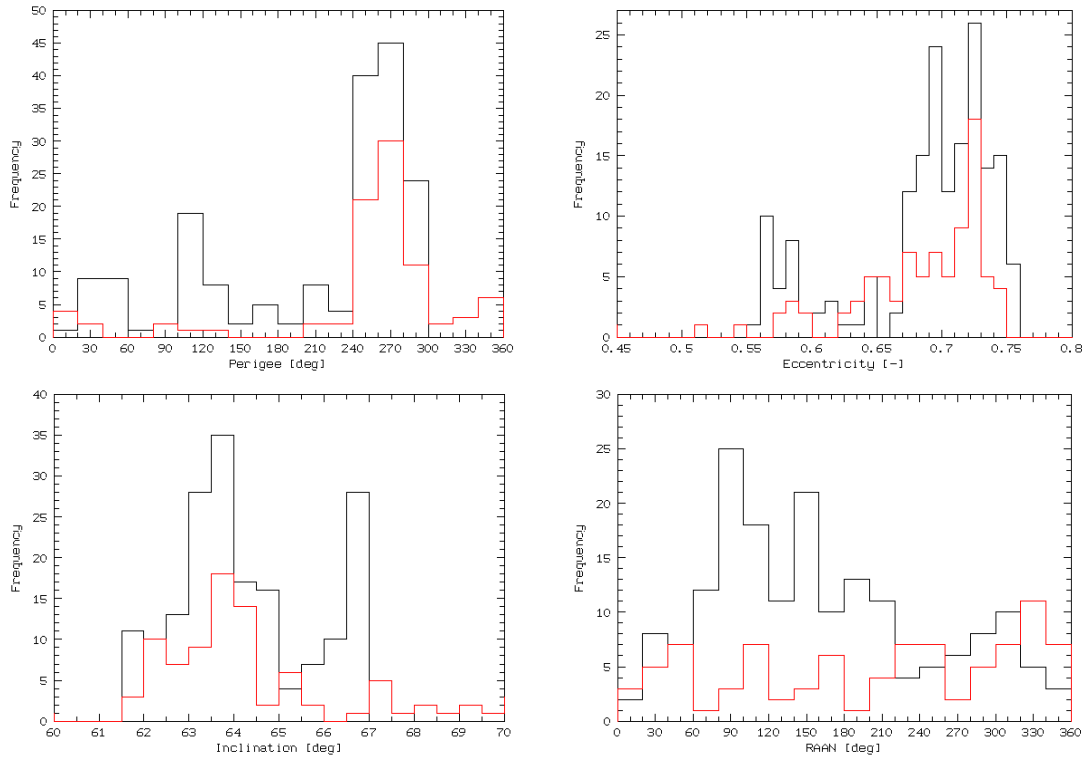


Figure 5: Distributions of four orbital elements of the selected Molniya population in January 2012 (black) and after 20 years (red).

Next to the angular velocity, the phase angle and the related illumination conditions are important to detect an object. An observation field in anti-sun direction would provide the best illumination conditions. Such a field would also be observable during the whole observation night. With a mean motion of about 2 revolutions per day an uninterrupted observation of 12 hours per field would be the optimum. Such a survey strategy would allow to observe each object in a specific Molniya orbital plane once per night.

Survey observations were performed with the ESASDT at three consecutive nights per month. Each night only one field was selected to be observed. These three fields per month were chosen such that the right ascension of the second field was  $180^\circ$  from the right ascension of the sun. The first and the third field had the same declination but were displaced by  $10^\circ$  in right ascension (see Figure 6).

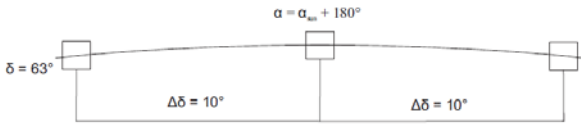


Figure 6: Survey strategy with 3 fields per month displaced by  $10^\circ$  in right ascension.

## 5 OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

Observations were performed between January and April 2013. During these four months survey observations were performed during nine nights and at nine different geocentric fields. During one survey a single geocentric field was observed for 10 minutes. If a faint object was found, follow-up observations were performed during the same night to ensure a save rediscovery during the next nights. All observations performed during a single FoV crossing are called tracklet. If there were three or more tracklets of one object during the discovery night, an orbit was determined and this object was scheduled for further observations during the following nights.

Finally 195 surveys were performed during these nine nights corresponding to about 22 surveys per night. In total 24 uncorrelated faint objects were discovered and all known catalogue objects in the survey fields were detected. On average one uncorrelated object was discovered every 80 minutes.

Figure 7 shows the eccentricity as a function of the mean motion for the discovered Molniya objects (green dots).

Figure 8 shows the distribution of perigees as a function of the node for the selected TLE objects (black) and the newly discovered objects (red). Because of the selection of the observations fields, only objects with a right ascension of the ascending node of less than  $100^\circ$  could be seen.

Successful follow-up observations during the night of discovery could be performed for 17 objects. Based on these observations a first orbit was determined and further observations were planned. In the subsequence nights 7 objects could be confirmed by further observations. A distribution of the observed arc length is shown in Figure 10.

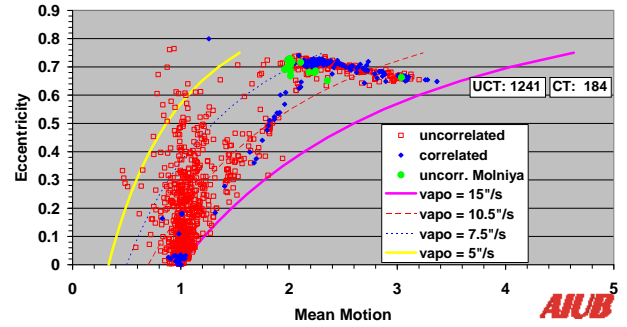


Figure 7: Eccentricity as a function of the mean motion for the discovered Molniya objects (green dots). The red squares show the location of the uncorrelated objects in the AIUB catalogue of high-altitude, high area-to mass ratio objects. Blue diamonds indicate objects which correlated with the ESA DISCOS TLE catalogue.

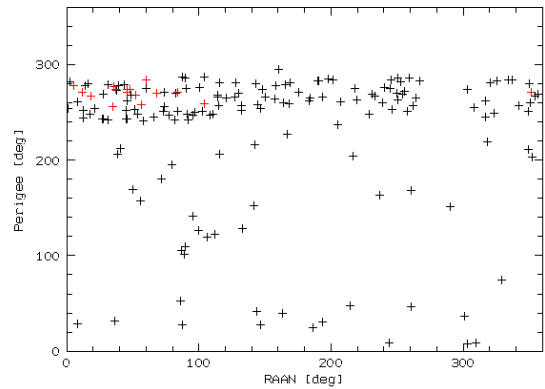


Figure 8: Distribution of perigees as a function of the node for the selected TLE population (black) and the newly discovered objects (red).

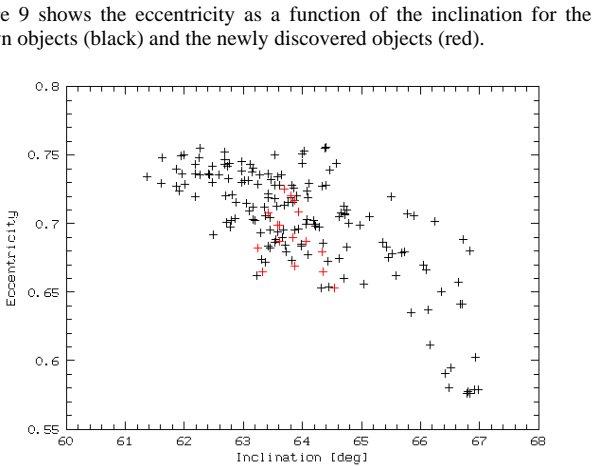


Figure 9: Eccentricity as function of inclination for the selected TLE population (black) and the newly discovered objects (red).

For objects with observation arcs of more than one month it is possible to estimate the Area-to-Mass Ratio (AMR) during the orbit determination. A distribution of the estimated AMR values is shown in Table 2. The estimated AMR of three objects is higher than 0.15 what allows to classify these objects as High-Area-to-Mass objects (HAMR).

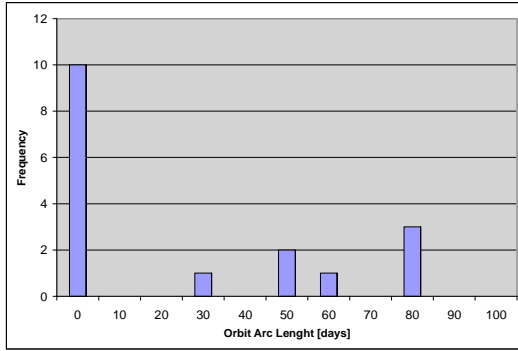


Figure 10: Distribution of the arc length of the observed objects.

Table 2: Estimated AMR values for objects with observed arcs of more than one month.

Objects	AMR [ $\text{m}^2/\text{kg}$ ]
E13009B	0.24
E13010A	3.59
E13010B	0.17
E13010C	0.07
E13039A	0.02
E13039B	0.04
E13040A	0.0076

The surveys were optimized to discover faint objects. Most of the discovered objects are fainter than 16mag. Figure 11 shows the distribution of the magnitudes of the new objects.

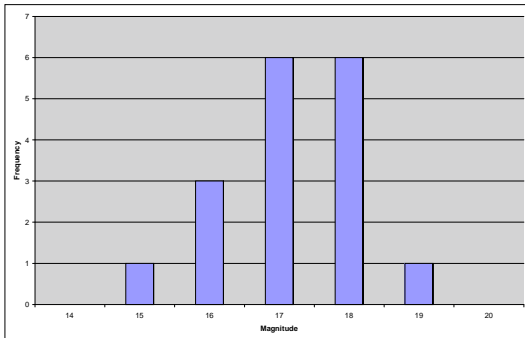


Figure 11: Distribution of magnitudes of the discovered objects.

For catalogue maintenance observations of these newly discovered faint objects were also performed with AIUB's 1m ZIMLAT telescope in Zimmerwald, Switzerland.

All object show large of the brightness over short time scales. An example is given in Figure 12.

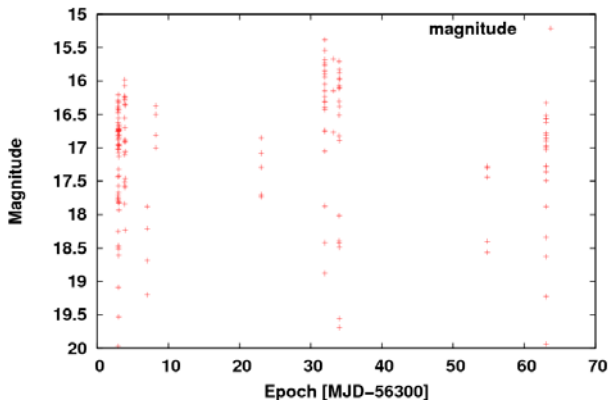


Figure 12: Variation of the magnitude of one discovered object.

In order to analyze the short term variability of these objects light curves were obtained with the ZIMLAT telescope. Figure 13 shows a light curve for the object E13039A.

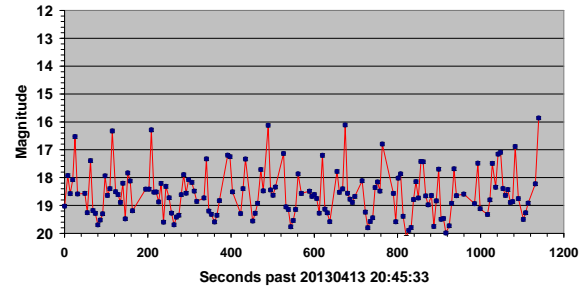


Figure 13: Light curve of object E13039A.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

The MEO region is sparsely populated and the highest probability for detecting space debris is close to the orbital planes of known objects assuming that the orbital planes of most debris objects are similar to the ones of their parent objects. The analysis of the current TLE population of the Molniya orbit region showed that there are only about 171 known objects in this region. The evolution of the orbital elements shows that the distribution of the orbital elements of the current population is most likely very similar to the initial distribution.

During nine nights about 32 hours of survey observations were performed and 25 uncorrelated objects were discovered. Some of these objects show a considerable brightness variation and have a high AMR. Objects where an orbit was determined were inserted into the AIUB internal catalogue and further observations are planned.

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