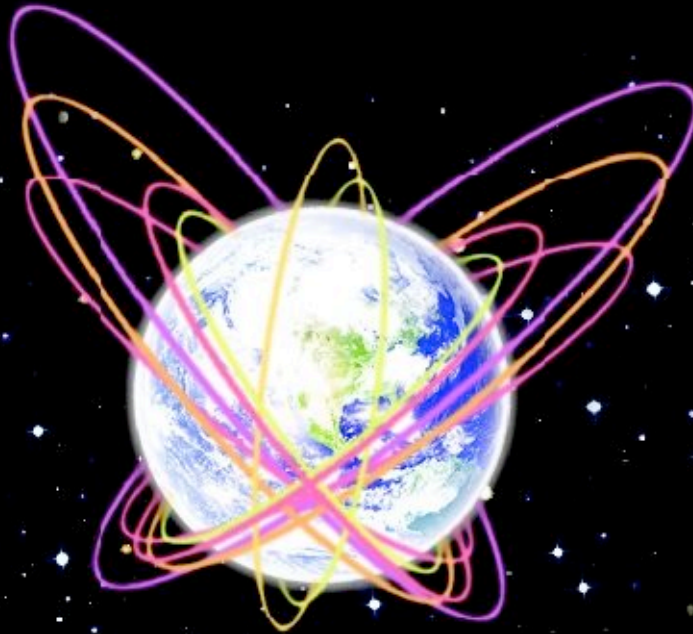


Space Traffic Management



Brian Weeden

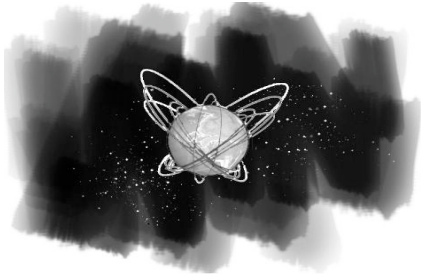


Ben-Baseley Walker



Overview

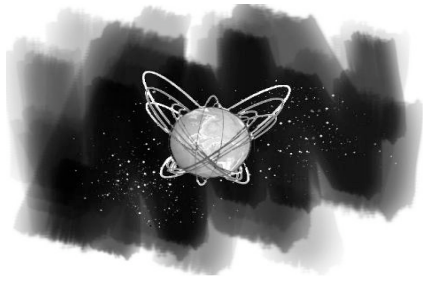
- **ISU Report**
 - **Collision Avoidance**
 - **Human Zone**
 - **Sun Synchronous Zoning**
 - **Geosynchronous Maneuvers**
 - **Legal / Management / Implementation**
- **Our Rationale**
- **Our Next Steps**



ISU Report Findings and Recommendations

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Proposed Solution

- **A set of Space Traffic Management (STM)) rules providing a strong foundation for further research covering four areas of immediate concern.**
 - **Collision avoidance**
 - **Sun-synchronous orbit (SSO) congestion**
 - **Dangers to human-rated craft**
 - **Improved utility of geo-synchronous orbit**

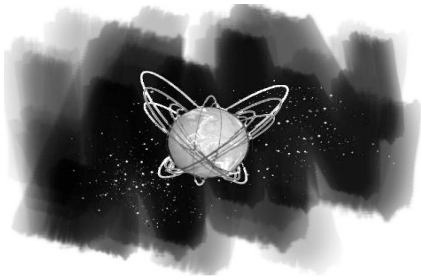
These rules:

- **Are not focused on debris mitigation**
- **Allow more efficient use of crowded orbits**
- **Give owner-operators the tools to protect their spacecraft**



Areas of Focus

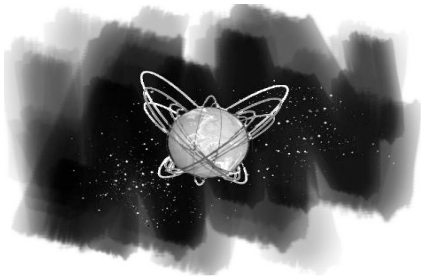
- **Conjunction Assessment / Collision Avoidance**
 - Standardized warnings and maneuver planning to help owner/operators with risk management
- **Human Spaceflight**
 - Created a human-rated zone with more stringent traffic rules
- **Sun-Synchronous Orbit**
 - Developed new slot architecture to eliminate spacecraft-spacecraft conjunctions
- **Geosynchronous Orbit**
 - Proposed voluntary data sharing to enhance maneuver planning



Collision Avoidance

- **STM provides standard data set, warnings, and recommendations of avoidance maneuvers to help owner-operators that might not have the tracking or analytical ability in-house**
- **Gives owner/operator flexibility to maneuver based on internal cost/benefit analysis unless inaction could threaten other spacecrafts**

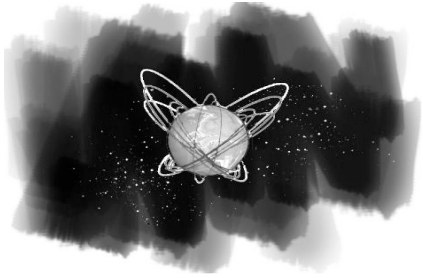
Rules provide the spacecraft owner-operators with the information and tools to help make educated choices and to improve satellite safety



Human Rated Zoning

- **Allows for non-human rated spacecraft to co-exist with human-rated in a safe manner**
- **Improves long-term viability of human orbital zone**
- **Improves tracking ability for small satellites**

Creates a protected zone for human traffic with minimal impact to current and future non-human rated operators



Sun-Synchronous Zoning

- **Designed zoning architecture that creates slots for over 12,000 satellites spaced in altitude, inclination, and true anomaly**
- **No orbits will cross unless an owner-operator loses station keeping**

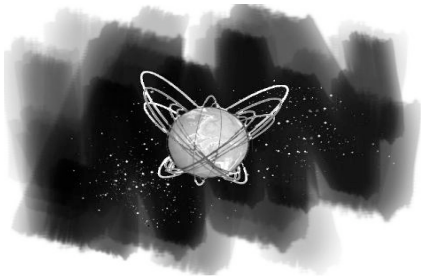
Room for more than an order of magnitude growth over today's SSO population is provided and ensuring minimal collision risk



Geosynchronous Data Sharing

- **More accurate conjunction assessment predictions and more efficient collision avoidance maneuver planning**
 - Public data error: 20-50 km
 - Owner-Operator data error: 7 km
- **Clear separation between station-keeping spacecraft and maneuvering satellites**
- **Allows for more efficient planning for station-keeping maneuvers**

Rules increase efficiency of existing GEO slotting and operations and reduce energy costs



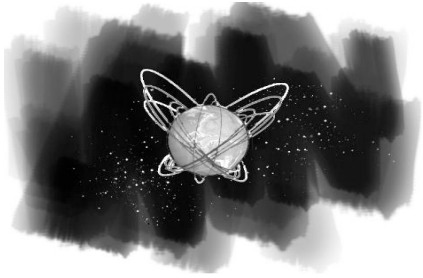
Potential Policy Issues

- **Legitimacy of STM organizational body to implement and enforce rules**
- **Limitations on freedom of action by all actors**
- **Reluctance to share data due to privacy and competitive advantage concerns**
- **Arenas for arbitration and legal recourse**



Next Legal Steps

- **Mandate expansion (ITU or ICAO)**
 - **Amendments and repeals of current laws**



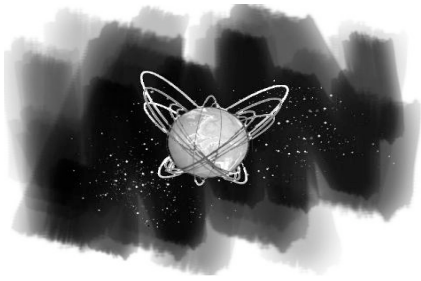
Path to Implementation

Key steps for a STM System

Phase 1: Develop Rules

Phase 2: Build Consensus

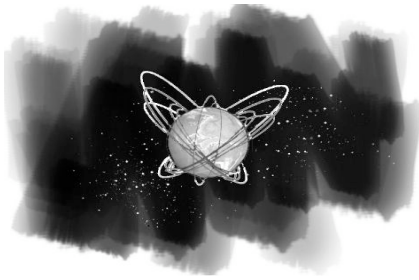
Phase 3: Implement the system



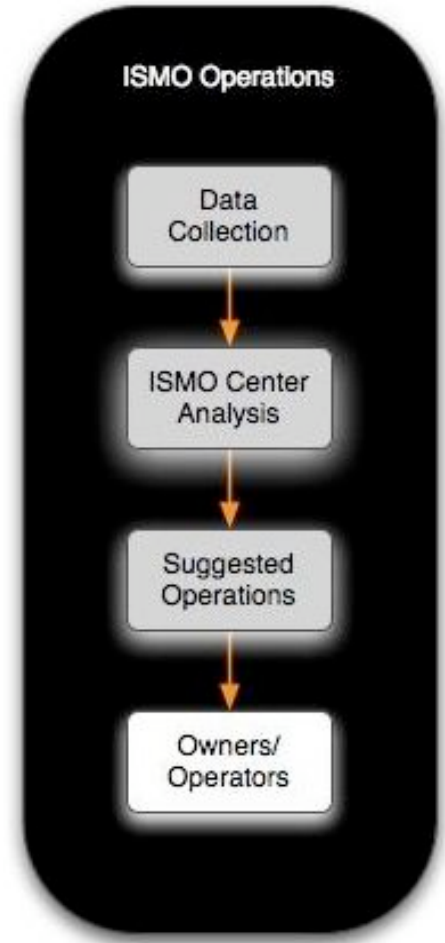
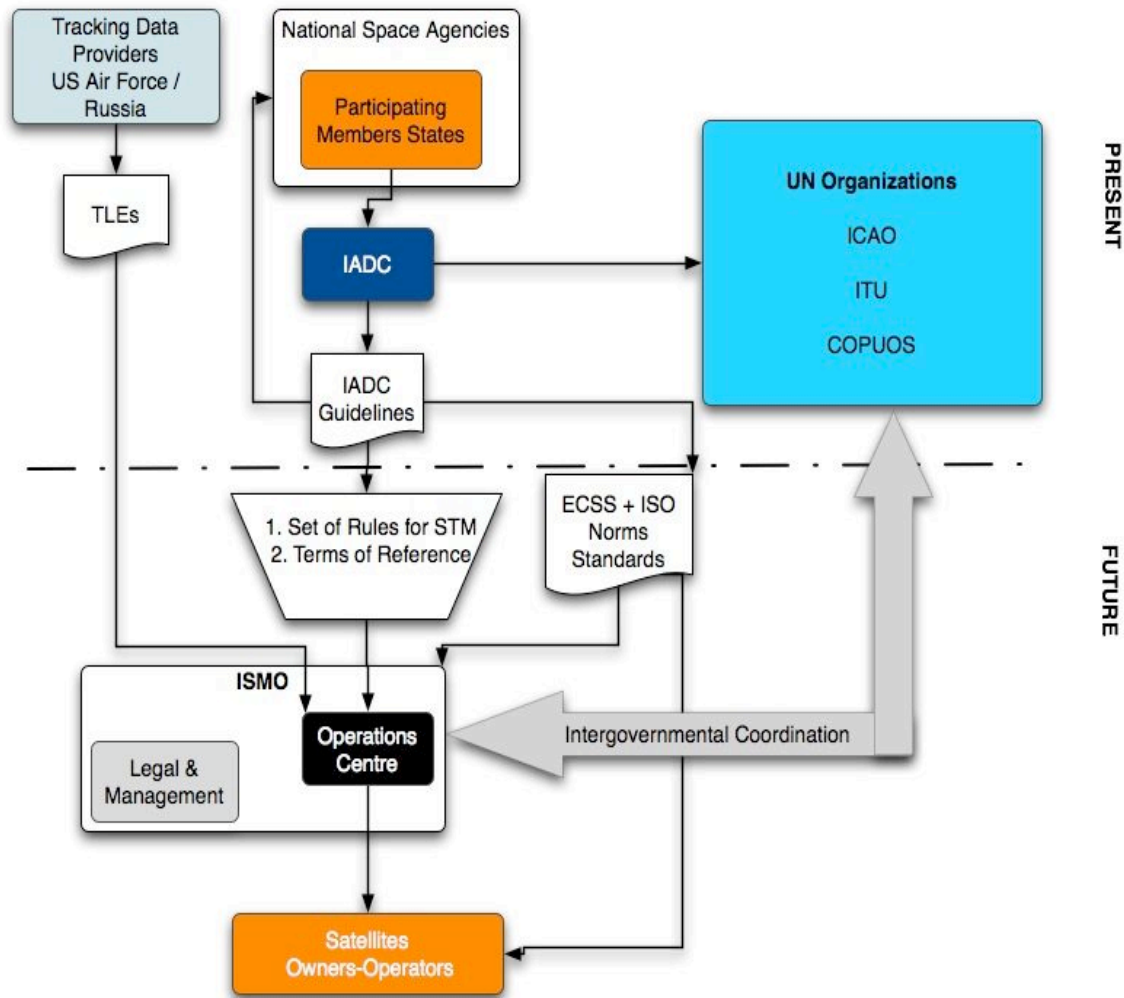
Potential STM Organizations

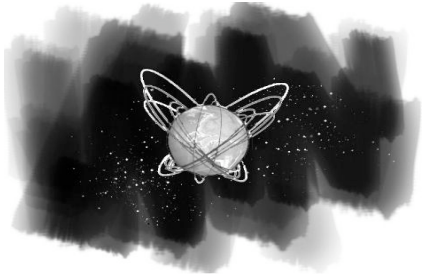
Managing Body	Phase I: Rule Development	Phase II: Consensus	Phase III: Implementation of the System (1)	Phase III: Arbitration Procedures (2)
UNCOPUOS		✓		✓
ITU		✓		
IADC	✓			
ICAO			✓	✓
New Agency	✓		✓	✓

Recommendations



A Road Map to ISMO





Our Rationale and the Way Ahead



Rationale

- **Our approach over the next year is to start assessing in clear practical terms:**
 - **When STM will be needed,**
 - **The effects of varying a timescale of implementation**
 - **Investigating whether it really is beneficial for key actors to engage with STM**
 - **When is it most beneficial for them to do so.**

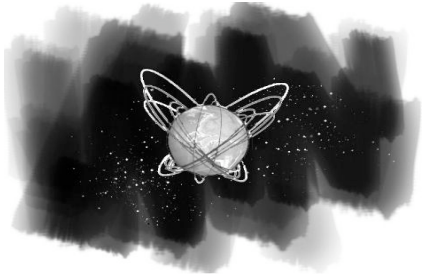
Our Goal: To develop a technically sound and politically viable STM system

- **Acceptable to key stakeholders**
- **Effectively put forward the case for these actors to take part in its implementation**

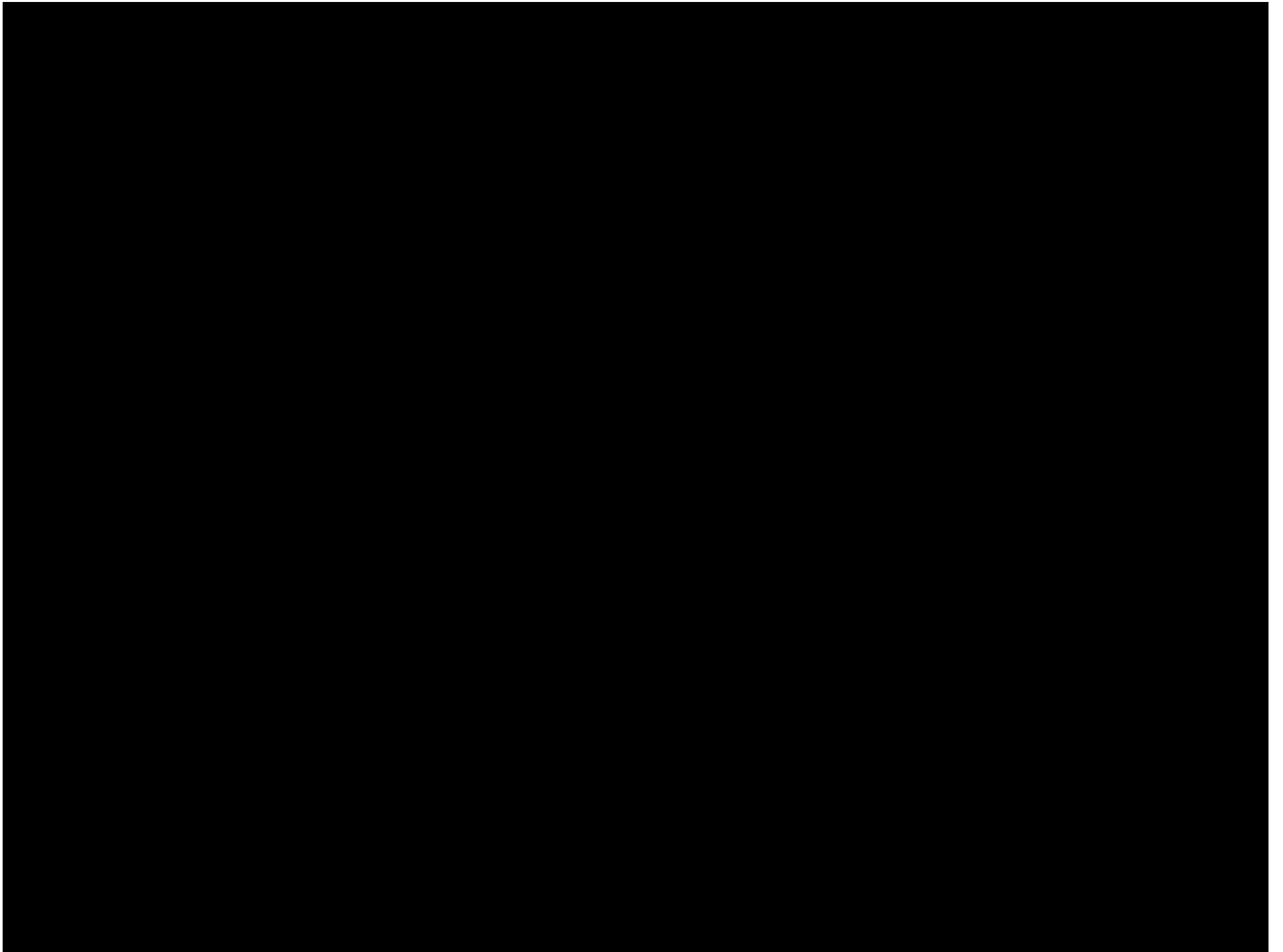


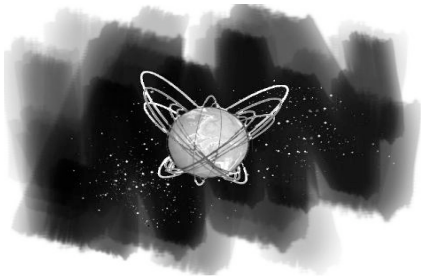
Our Next Steps

- **Secure World Foundation is funding further research and engagement activities with the following goals:**
 - **Rigorous analysis of technical proposals (conjunction assessment, SSO zoning) and legal issues**
 - **Economic analysis and development of policy and industry motivators**
 - **Active engagement with the international community for feedback and involvement in moves towards more effective management of STM**



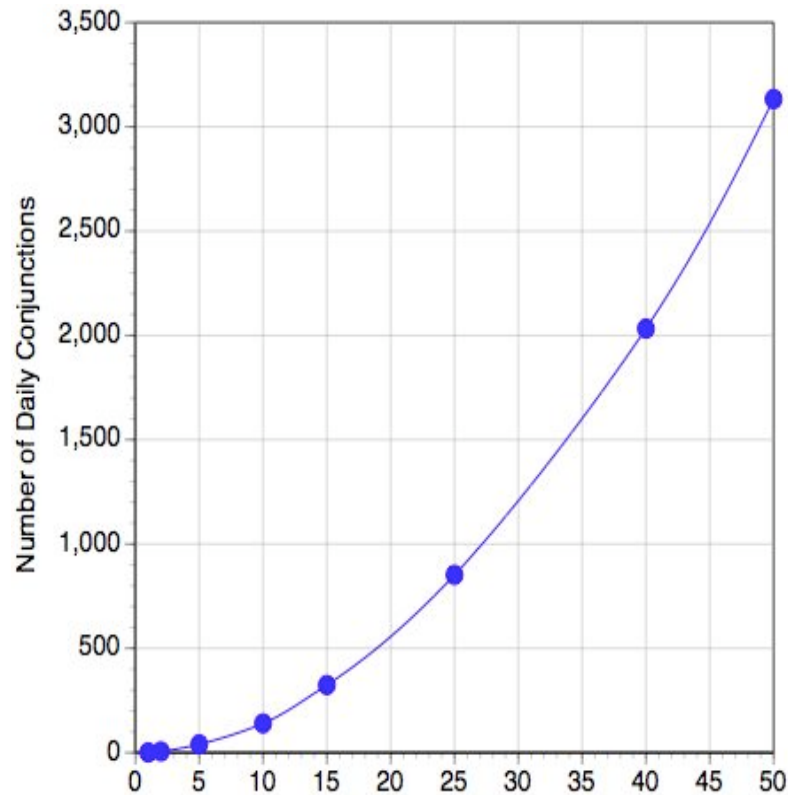
Questions?





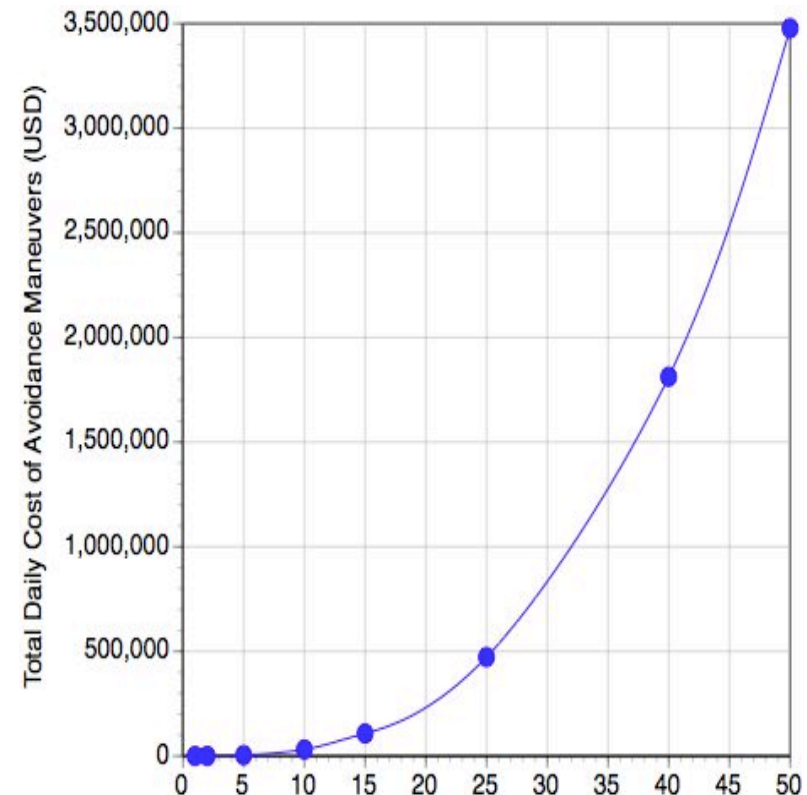
The Effect of Data Accuracy

Number of Conjunctions

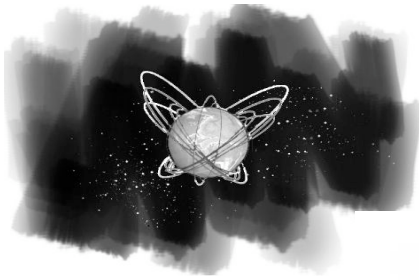


Box Size: Longitudinal Axis (km)
Size of box along other axes
has a scale factor of 0.2

Daily Cost of Maneuvers



Box Size: Longitudinal Axis (km)
Size of box along other axes
has a scale factor of 0.2



Orbital Lifetime vs Altitude

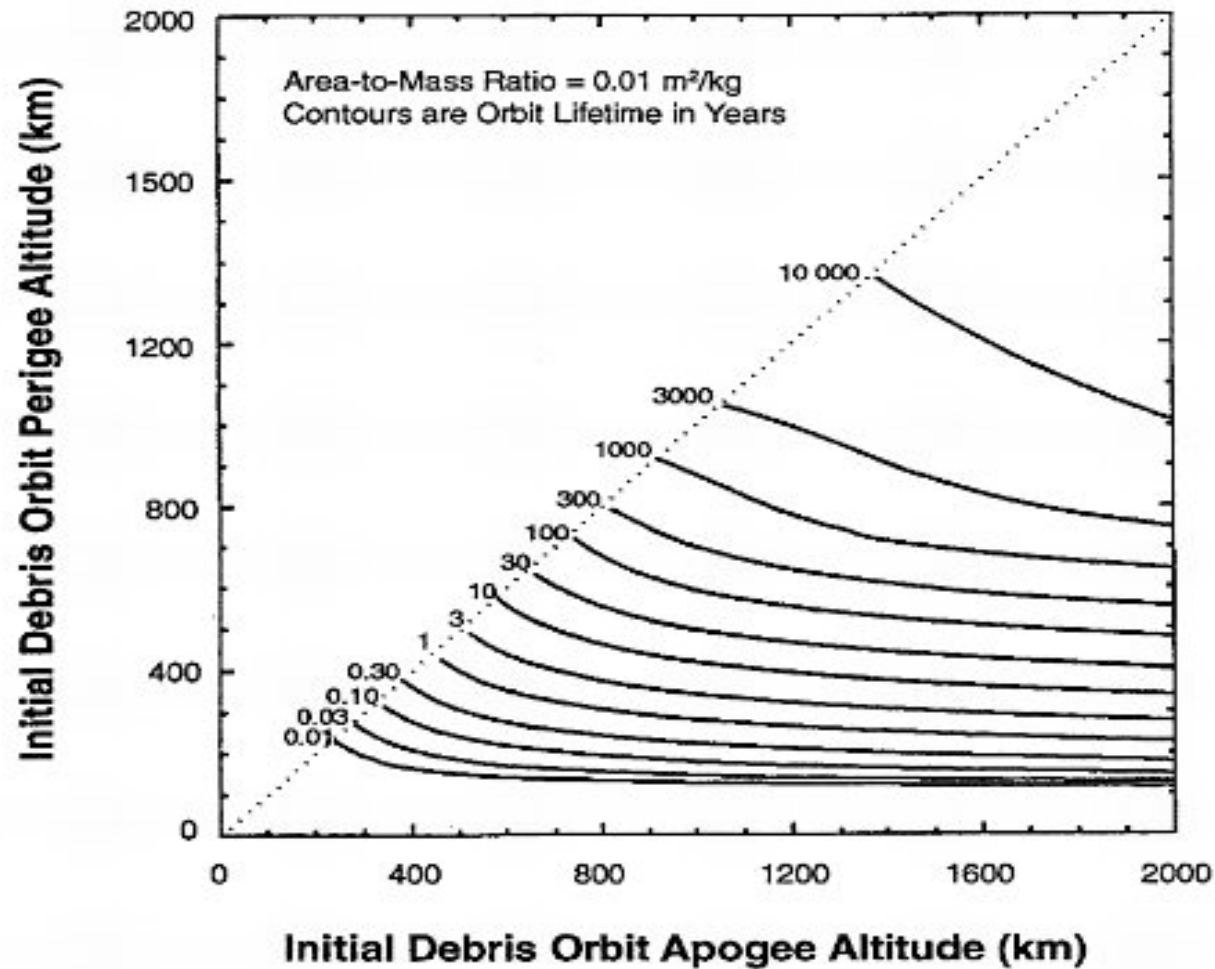
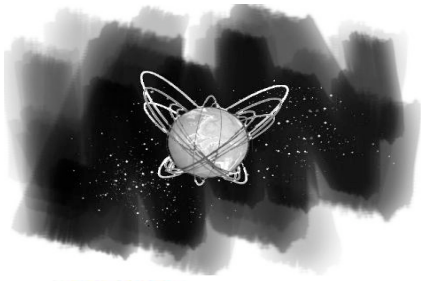
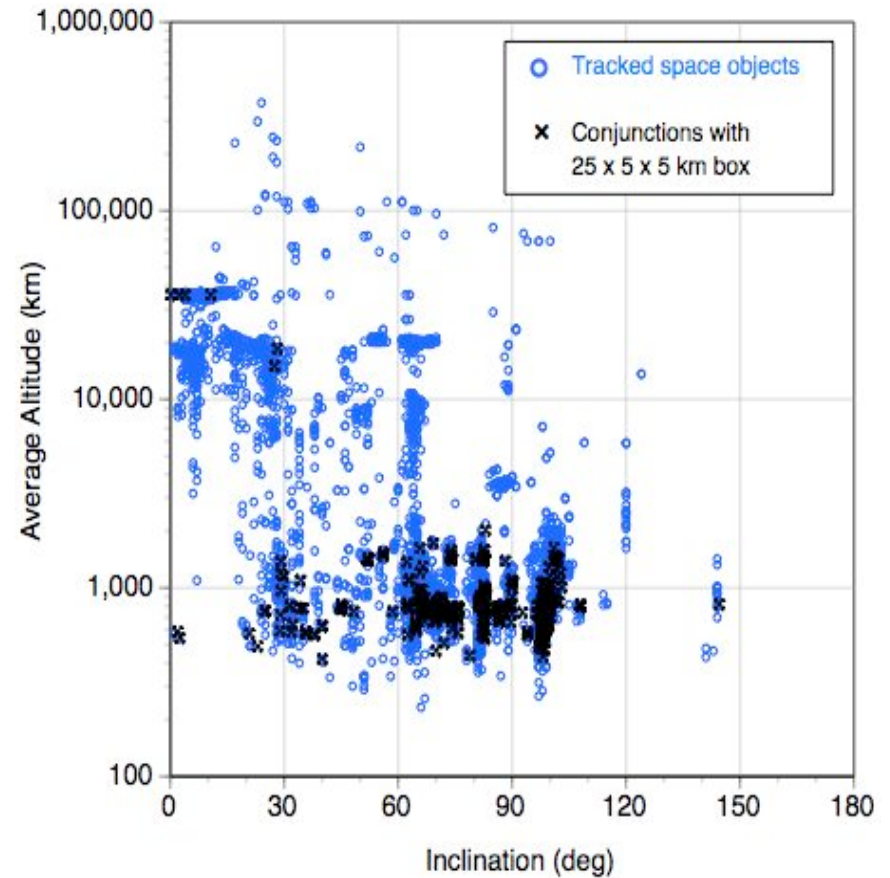
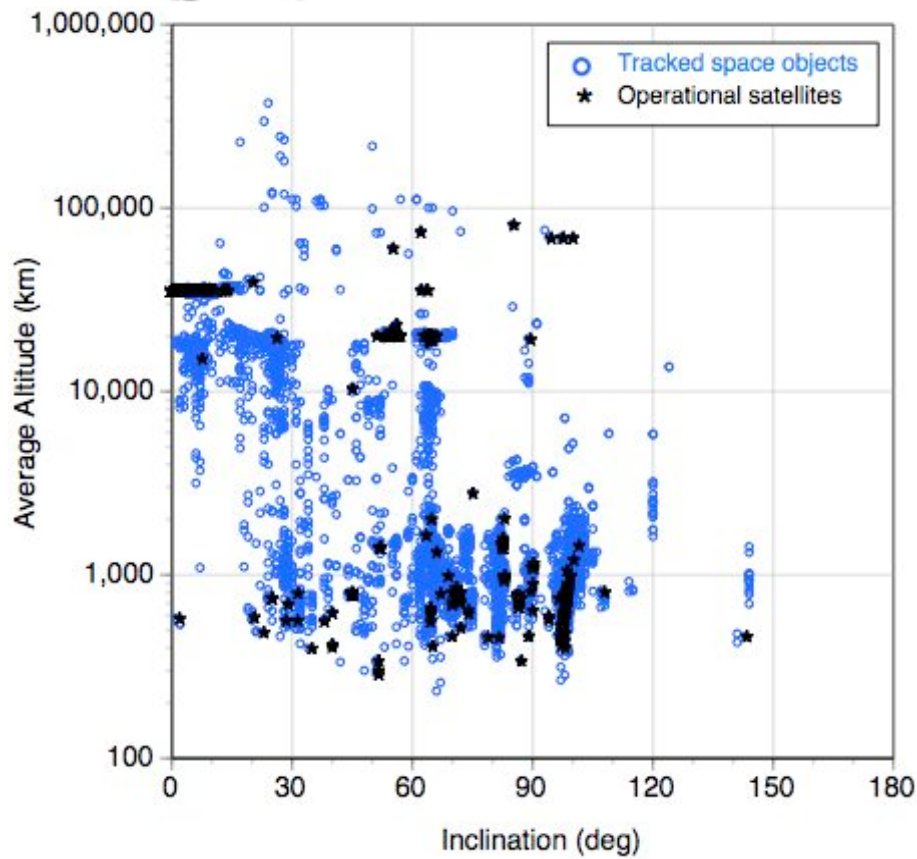


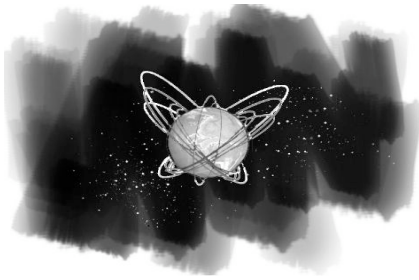
Figure 1-1: Orbital Lifetime as a Function of Altitude (Jehn 2007)



Current On-Orbit Trackable Population (~12,000 Objects)



Key question: at what number of collisions do critical orbits become unusable?



Relative Velocity of Conjunctions

