



Final Pre-flight Update for the RemoveDebris ADR Mission

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- Mission Introduction, Video and Pre-flight Configuration
- Mission Launch Overview
- Operational Timelines
 - High Level Mission Timing
 - Net Demonstration
- Conclusion and Publications



Project Specification

- A European Commission FP7 project, €15.2 million¹
- 9 Partners, over 60 staff
- Project duration: 4 – 5 years Start: Oct 2013 Launch: Jan – Feb 2018

Technologies and Payloads

- Capture technologies with a net and harpoon
- De-orbiting technologies with a drag augmentation sail
- Proximity rendezvous operation technologies with vision-based navigation and LiDAR

Mission Concept

One chaser (main platform) which holds the payloads. Two targets (CubeSats) which are ejected as “artificial debris” to test the technologies

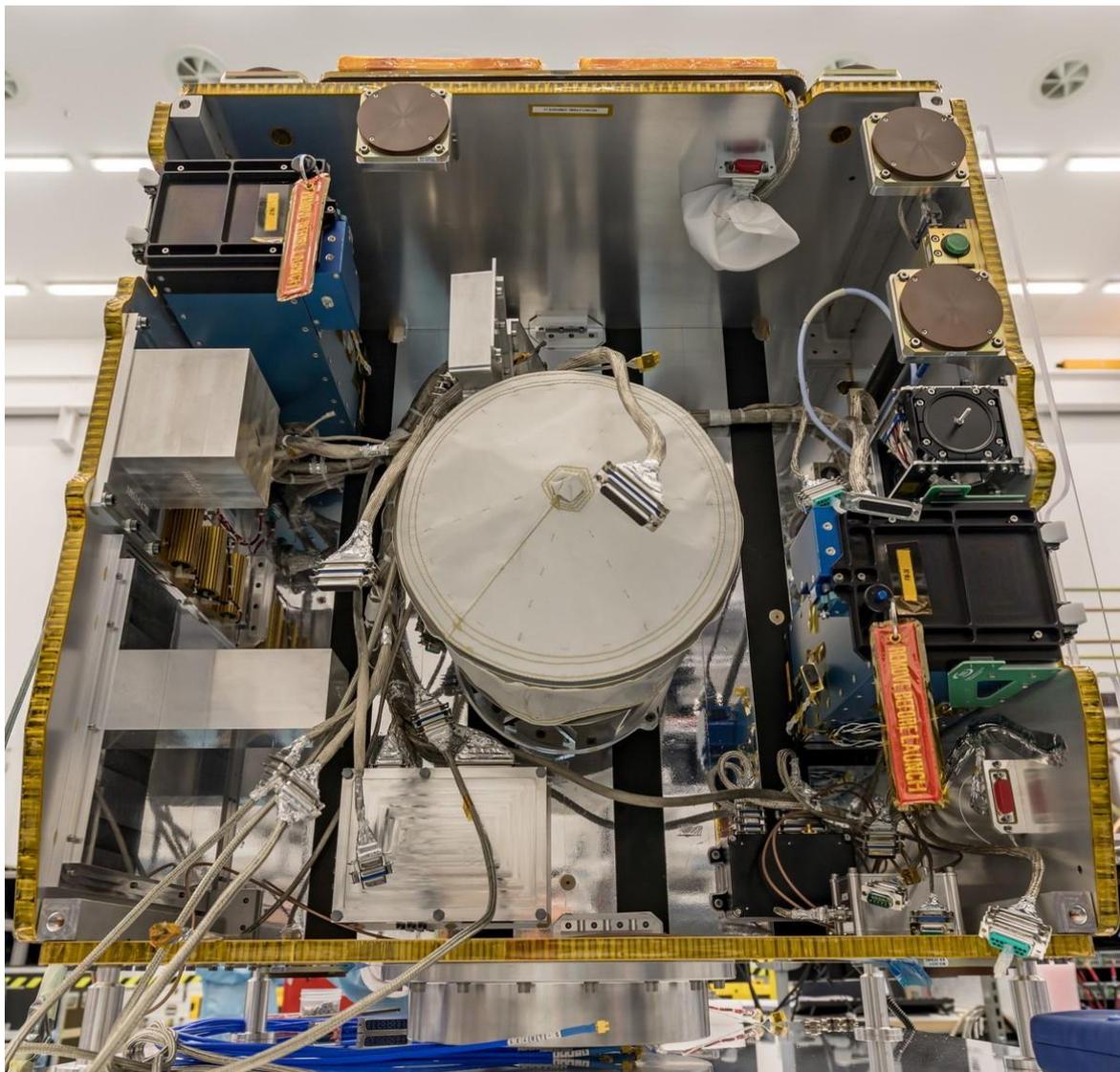
Novelty

A Low cost ADR mission to demonstrate, de-risk and mature key ADR in-orbit technologies

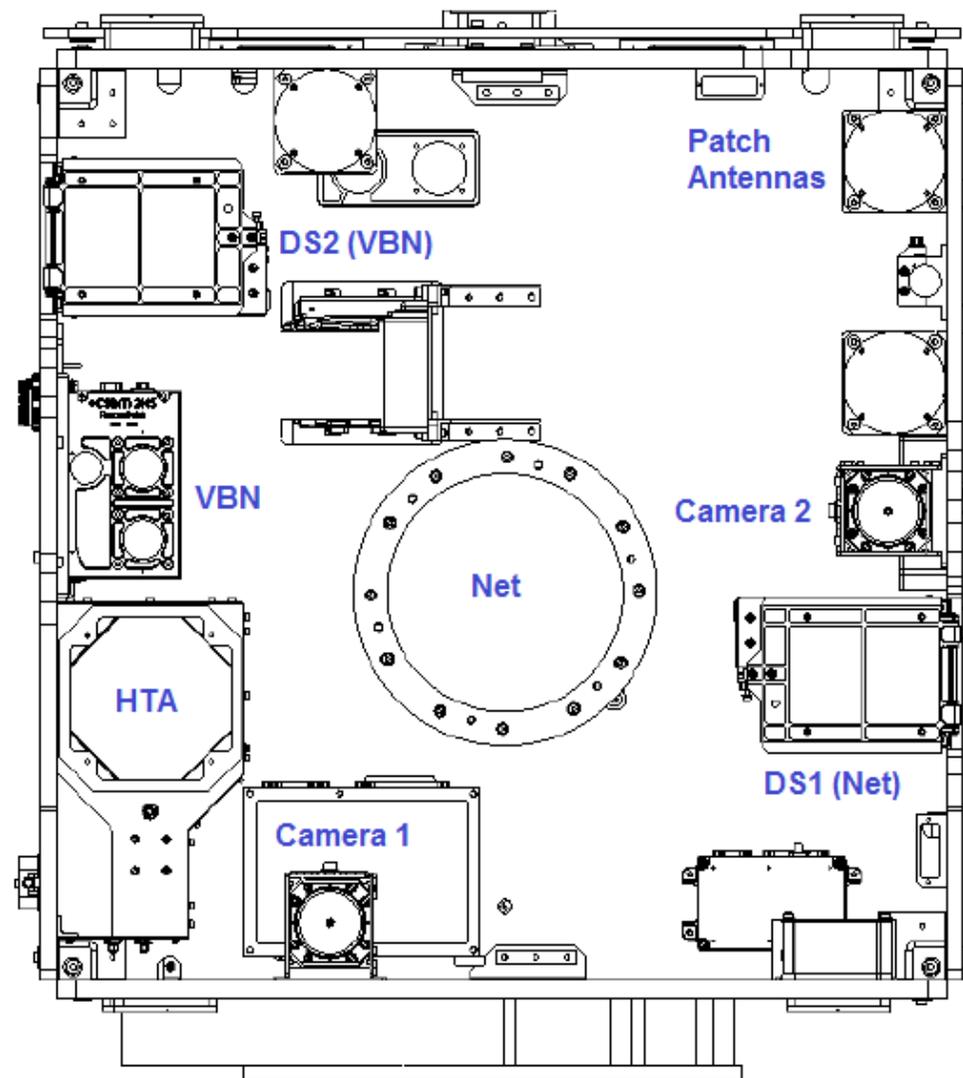


Mission Video

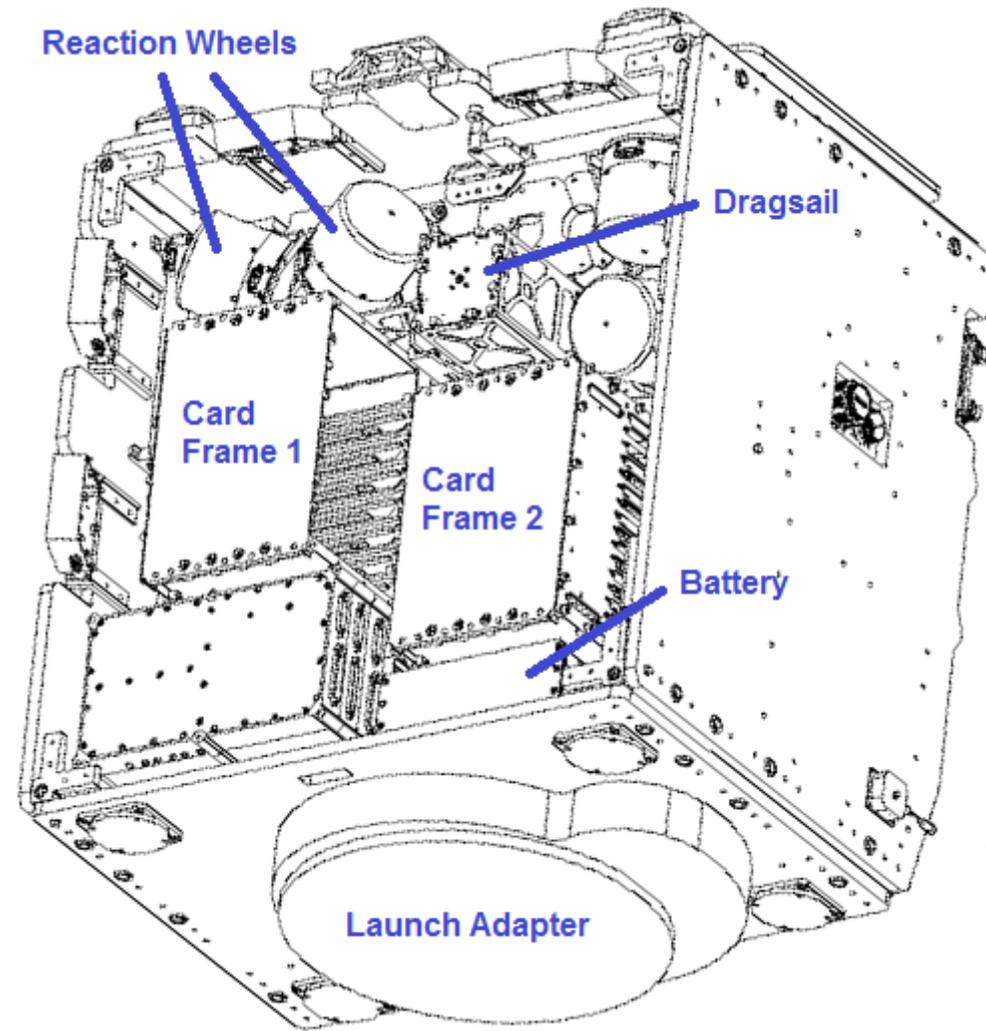
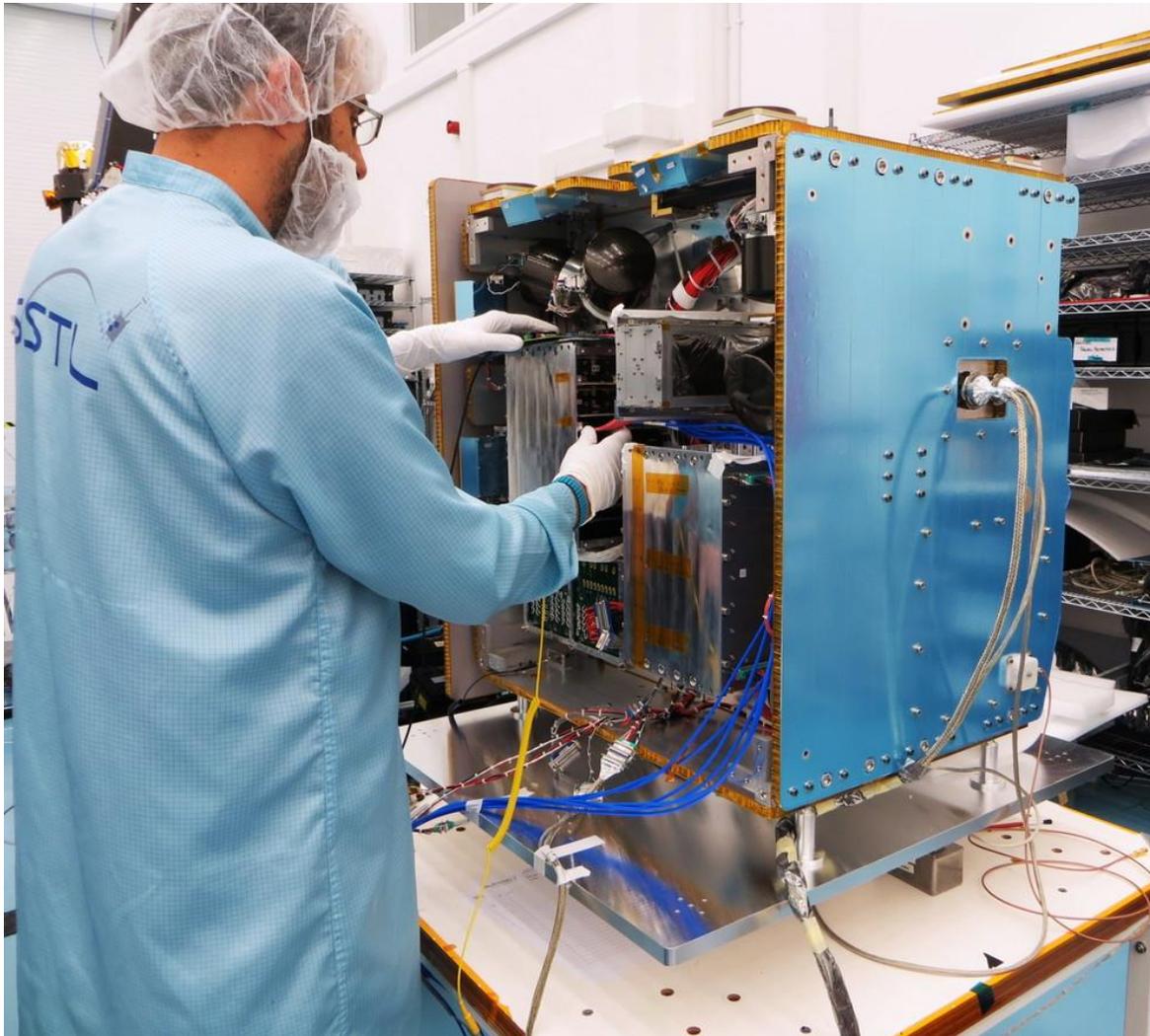
RemoveDEBRIS



Credit: SSTL, 2017



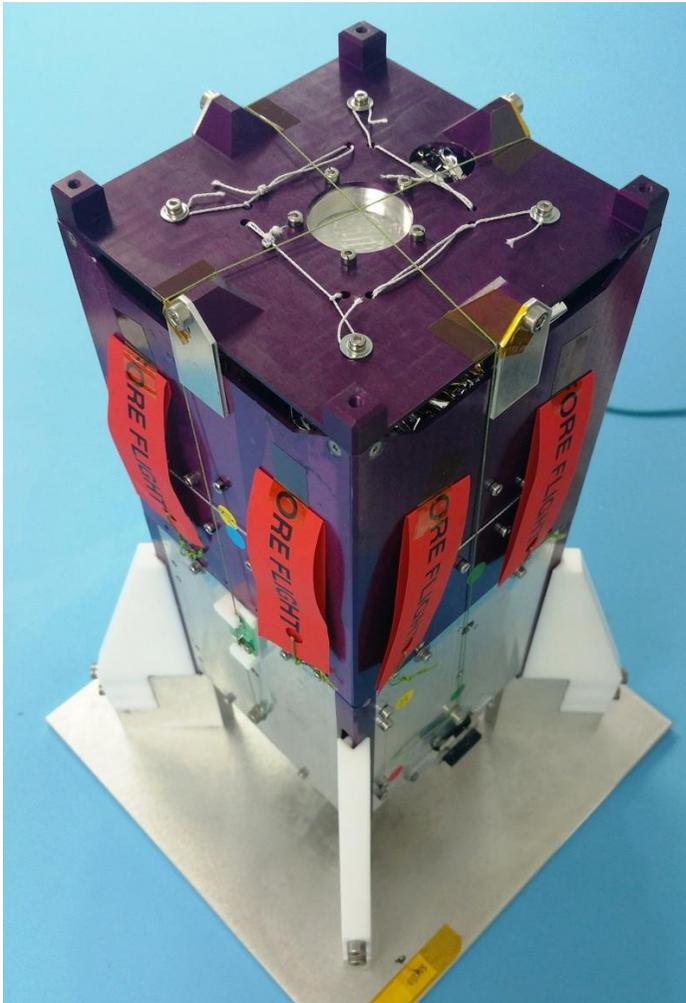
* HTA and VBN mass dummies



Credit: SSTL, 2017

DS-1 and DS-2

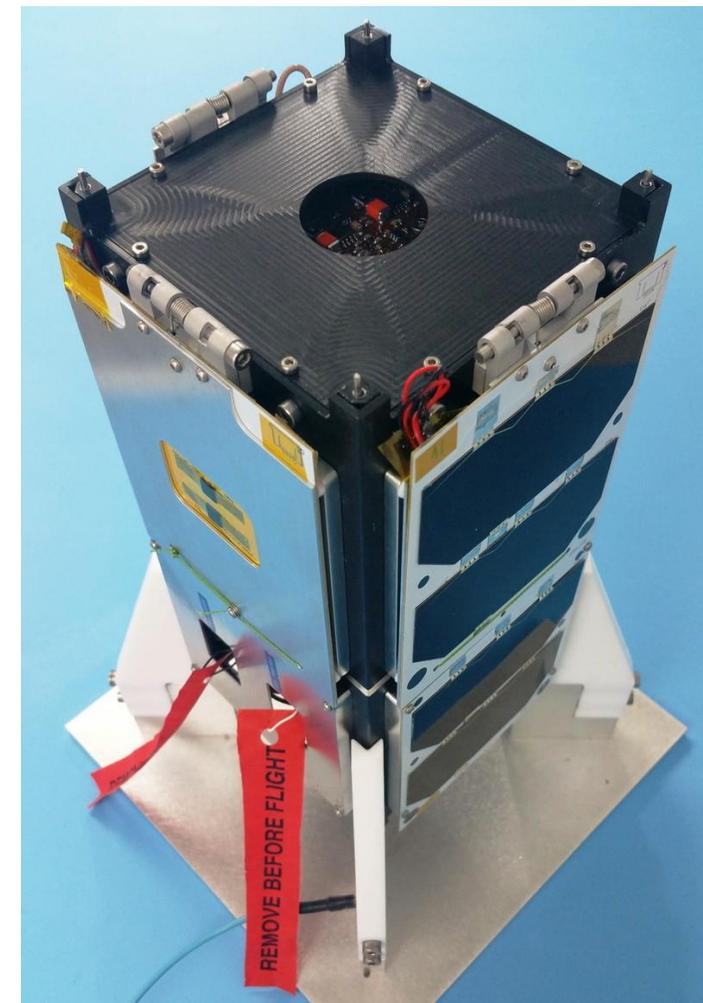
- Final CubeSat FMs inserted into deployer FMs and inserted on to platform.



DS-1 (FM)



DS-1 (Final SEET Deployment)



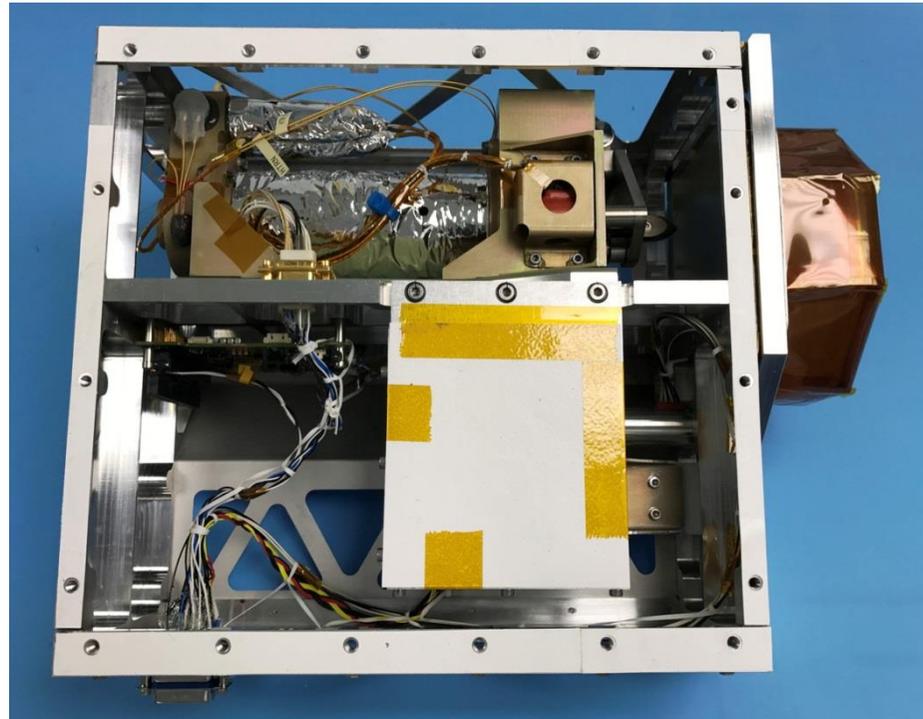
DS-2 (FM)

Net and Harpoon

- Harpoon FM underwent a final firing test and final deployment test.
- The HTA (Harpoon Target Assembly) consists of the FM structure (includes deployable boom, target, processing board, 2 x frangibolts) and FM Harpoon.



Net (FM)



HTA (FM)



HTA (Deployment Test)

VBN

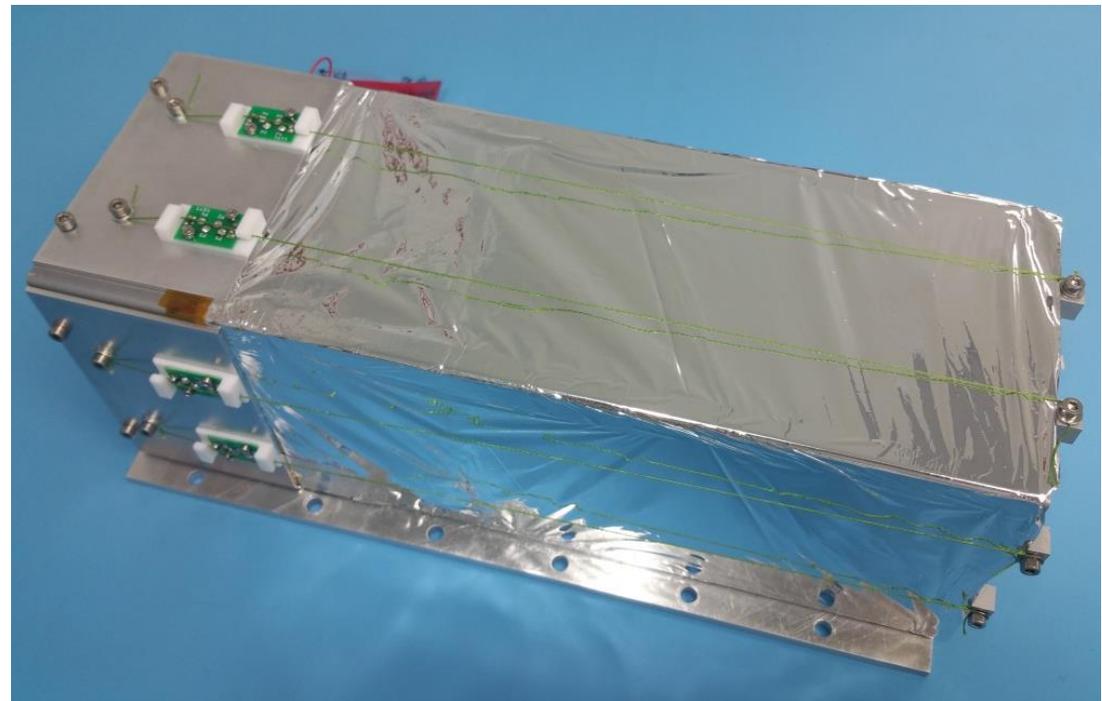
- FM completed with full SEET (data transfer and download).

Dragsail

- FM completed, integration into platform complete.



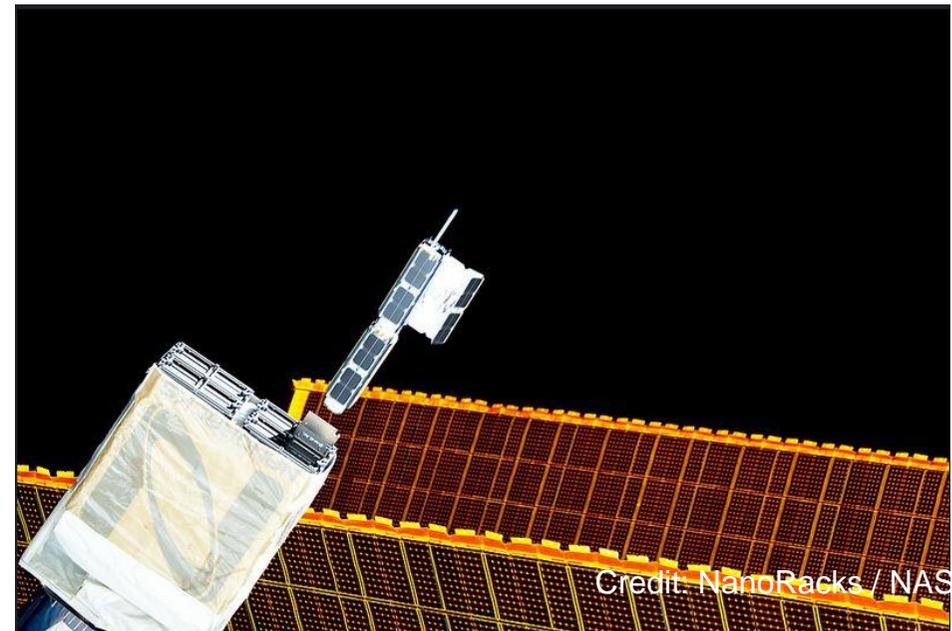
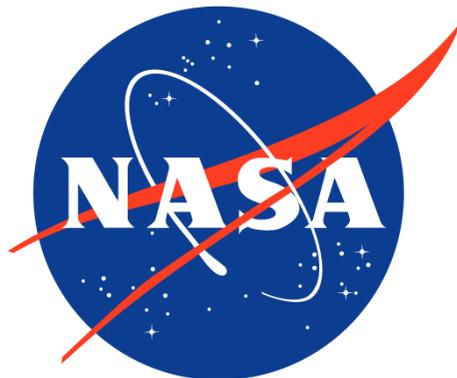
VBN (FM)



Dragsail (FM)

Launch Specification

- Launch agent: NanoRacks (US)
- Launching to: International Space Station (ISS)
- Supply vehicle: SpaceX Falcon 9 & Dragon capsule
- Launch pad: Space Launch Complex 40, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station
- Date: Q1 2018
- Orbital details: ~380 km orbit, 51.6 degrees inclination
- Satellite mass: ~100 kg



Credit: NanoRacks / NASA



1



2



3



4



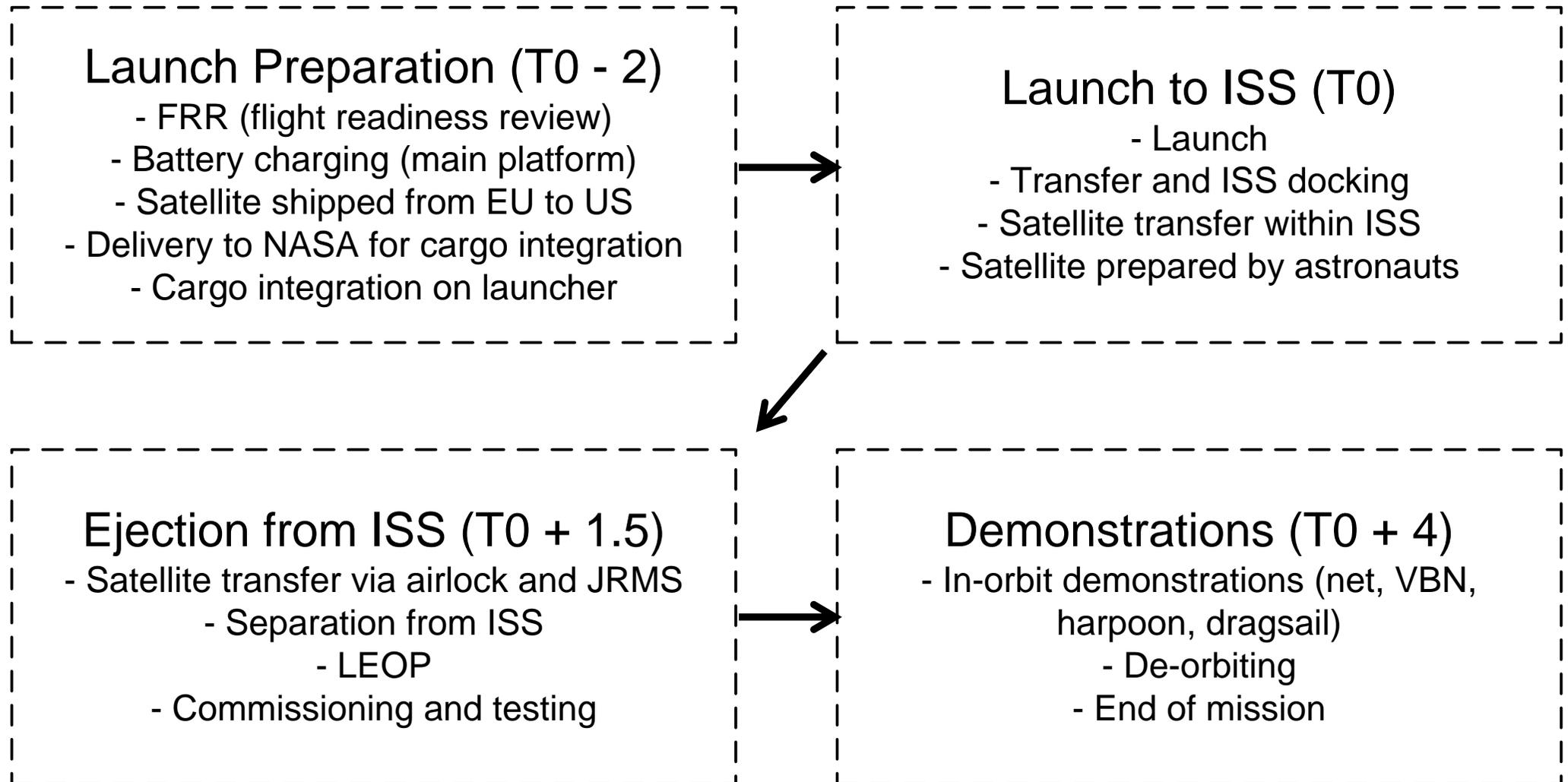
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Launch Process

1. Platform is packaged into a crew or cargo transfer bag (CTB) within a “clam shell” which protects it.
2. After the bag is launched to the ISS, the bag is unpacked by astronauts and both clam shell and protective side panels are removed.
3. Astronauts install the platform on to the Japanese experiment module (JEM) air lock. The air lock then depresses and the slide table extends.
4. The platform is grappled by the JRMS, a robotic arm system.
5. The robotic arm positions and releases the platform into space, where commissioning and main operations of the mission can commence.

High Level Mission Timing

Time in Months



Net Demonstration Sequence

Demo Opening

- Query platform status and whether to start experiment (T0 - 42 hr)
- Start charging DS-1 and net capacitors
- Point platform to nadir
- Turn on platform services (2 x PIUs, 3 x supervision cameras, 2 x VBN cameras) (T0 - 21 hr)



VBN Test Phase

- Record images from VBN, transfer to PIU and download to Earth (T0 - 18 hr)
- Ensure good images and fully charged devices
- Upload camera parameters (T0 - 6 hr)

Demo Closing

- Stop supervision cameras & VBN recording (T0 + 400 s)
- Terminate net devices (T0 + 500 s)
- Transfer VBN data to PIU and download to Earth (T0 + 3 days)
- End demonstration (T0 + 20 days)



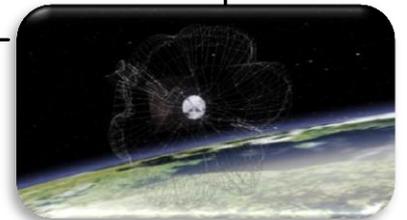
CubeSat Ejection

- Point platform to start attitude (T0 - 1 hr)
- Start cameras & VBN recording (T0 - 5 s)
- Activate ISIPOD and net timer (T0)
- CRS cuts, releases DS-1 (T0 + 65 s)



Net Ejection

- DS-1 inflatable deploys (T0 + 100 s)
- Net switches 1 and 2 activate (T0 + 191 s)
- Platform AOCS activated for attitude disturbance (T0 + 192 s)



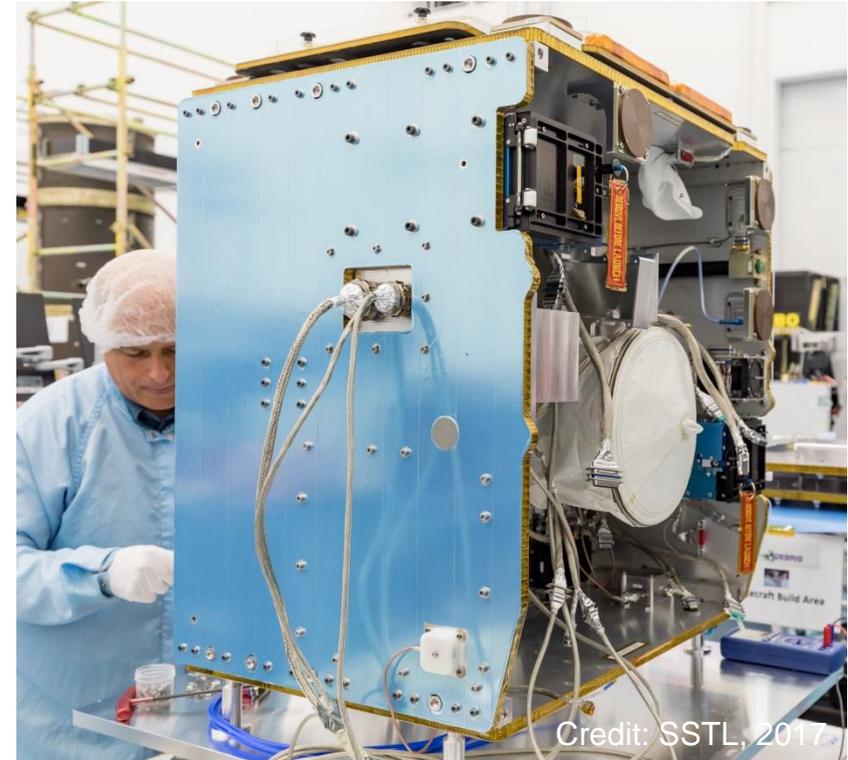
Progress

- Presentation (and corresponding paper) has examined the final mission configuration, the mission timing and payload demonstration sequences as part of the operations planning.
- Early next year mission to launch.

Novelty

A low cost mission to demonstrate, de-risk and mature key ADR in-orbit technologies, aiming to be:

- One of the world's first Active Debris Removal in-orbit demonstration missions.
- The first use of a harpoon or net in space for debris capture.
- The first 100 kg satellite to be launched from the ISS.
- The first use of CubeSats as “artificial debris”.



Publications (last 2 years)

- Forshaw, J. L., Aglietti, G., Salmon, T., Retat, I., Hall, A., Chabot, T., Pisseloup, A., Tye, D., Bernal, C., Chaumette, F., Pollini, A. and Steyn, W. H. (2017), “The RemoveDebris ADR Mission: Launch from the ISS, Operations and Experimental Timelines”, 68th IAC, Adelaide, Australia.
- Forshaw, J. L., Aglietti, G., Salmon, T., Retat, I., Roe, M., Burgess, C., Chabot, T., Pisseloup, A., Phipps, A., Bernal, C., Chaumette, F., Pollini, A. and Steyn, W. H. (2017), “Review of Final Payload Test Results for the RemoveDebris Active Debris Removal Mission”, *Acta Astronautica*, doi:10.1016/j.actaastro.2017.06.003.
- Forshaw, J. L., Aglietti, G. S., Salmon, T., Retat, I., Burgess, C. , Chabot, T., Pisseloup, A., Phipps, A., Bernal, C., Chaumette, F., Pollini, A. and Steyn, W. H (2017), “The RemoveDebris ADR Mission: Preparing for an International Space Station Launch”, *7th European Conference on Space Debris*, ESA ESOC, Germany.
- Massimiani, C., Forshaw, J. L., Aglietti, G. (2016), “CubeSats as Artificial Debris Targets for Active Debris Removal Missions”, Final Stardust Conference, ESA ESTEC, Noordwijk, Netherlands.
- Forshaw, J. L. (2016), “The RemoveDebris ADR Mission: Overview of CubeSat “Artificial Debris” Targets”, CNES 4th European Workshop on Space Debris Modeling and Remediation, Paris, France.
- Forshaw, J. L. (2016), “RemoveDEBRIS: An EU Low Cost Demonstration Mission to Test ADR Technologies”, ESA Clean Space Industrial Days, ESA ESTEC, Noordwijk, Netherlands

