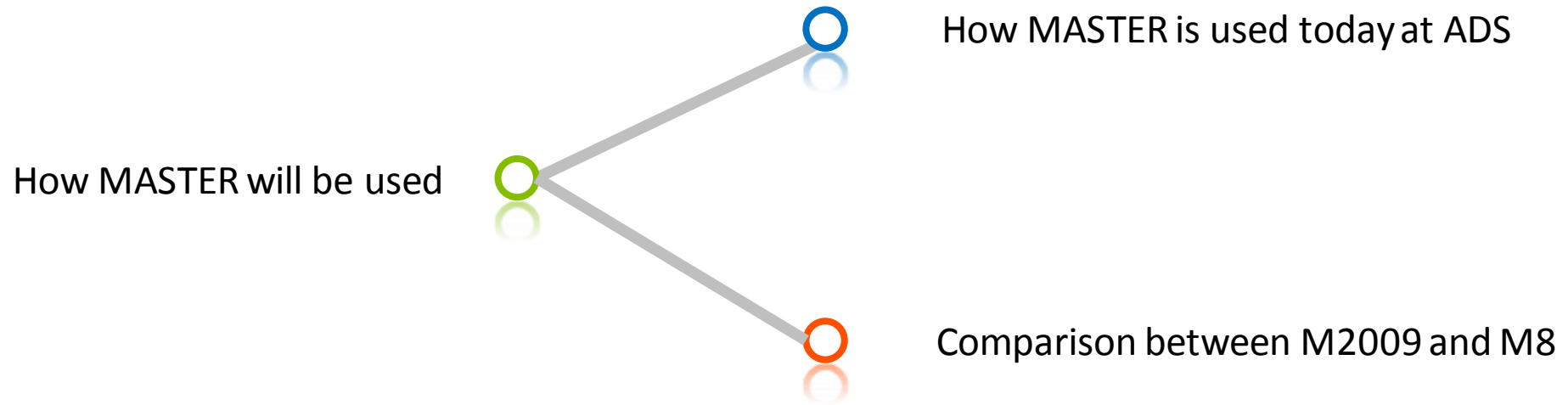


MASTER Modelling Workshop 2021: use of MASTER on the risk assessment process at Airbus

DEFENCE AND SPACE

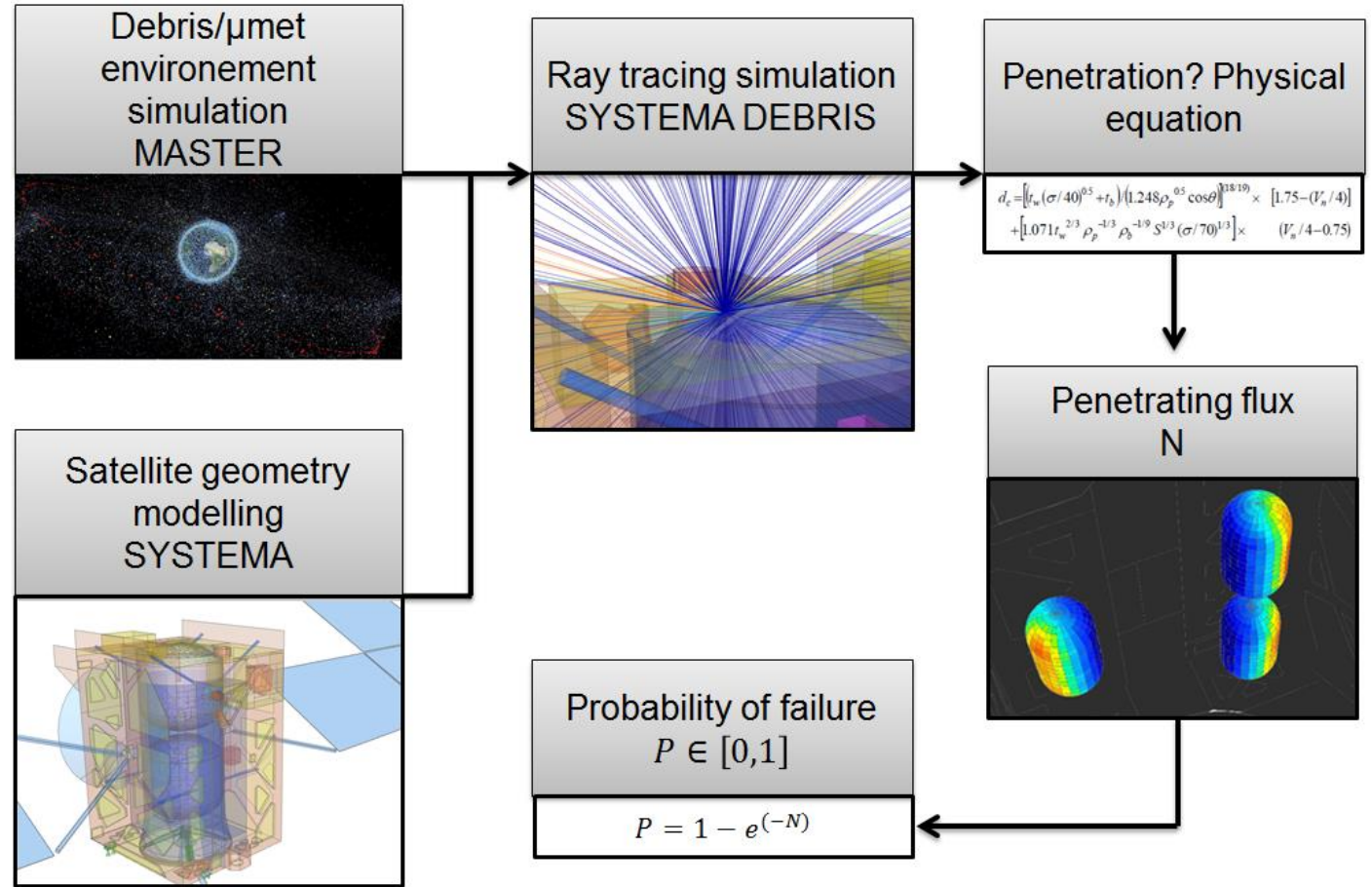
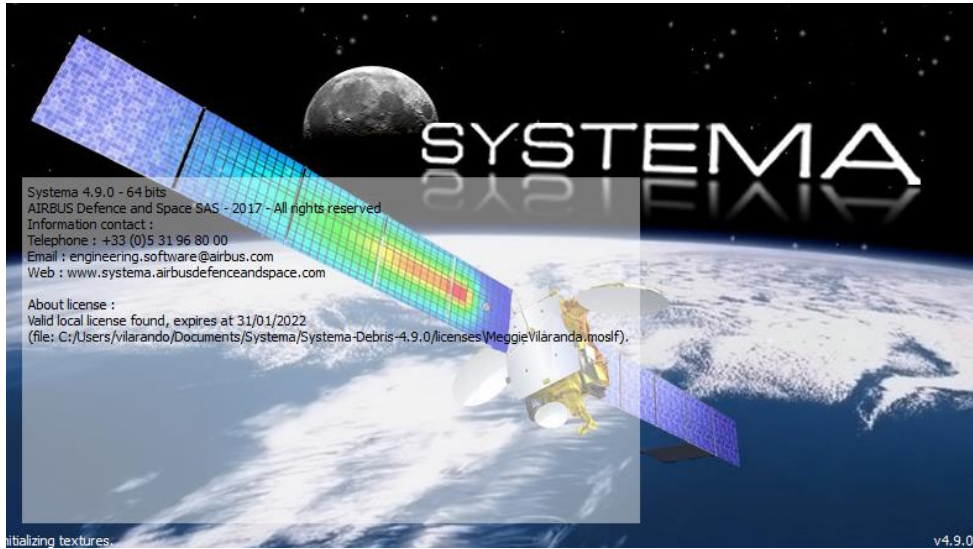
M. Vilaranda, Space Physics Engineer
3rd March 2021

AIRBUS

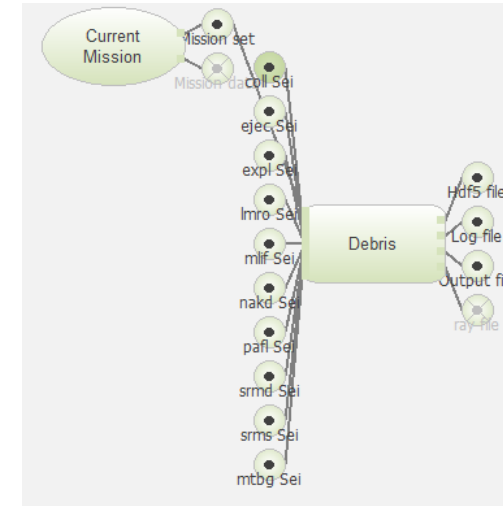
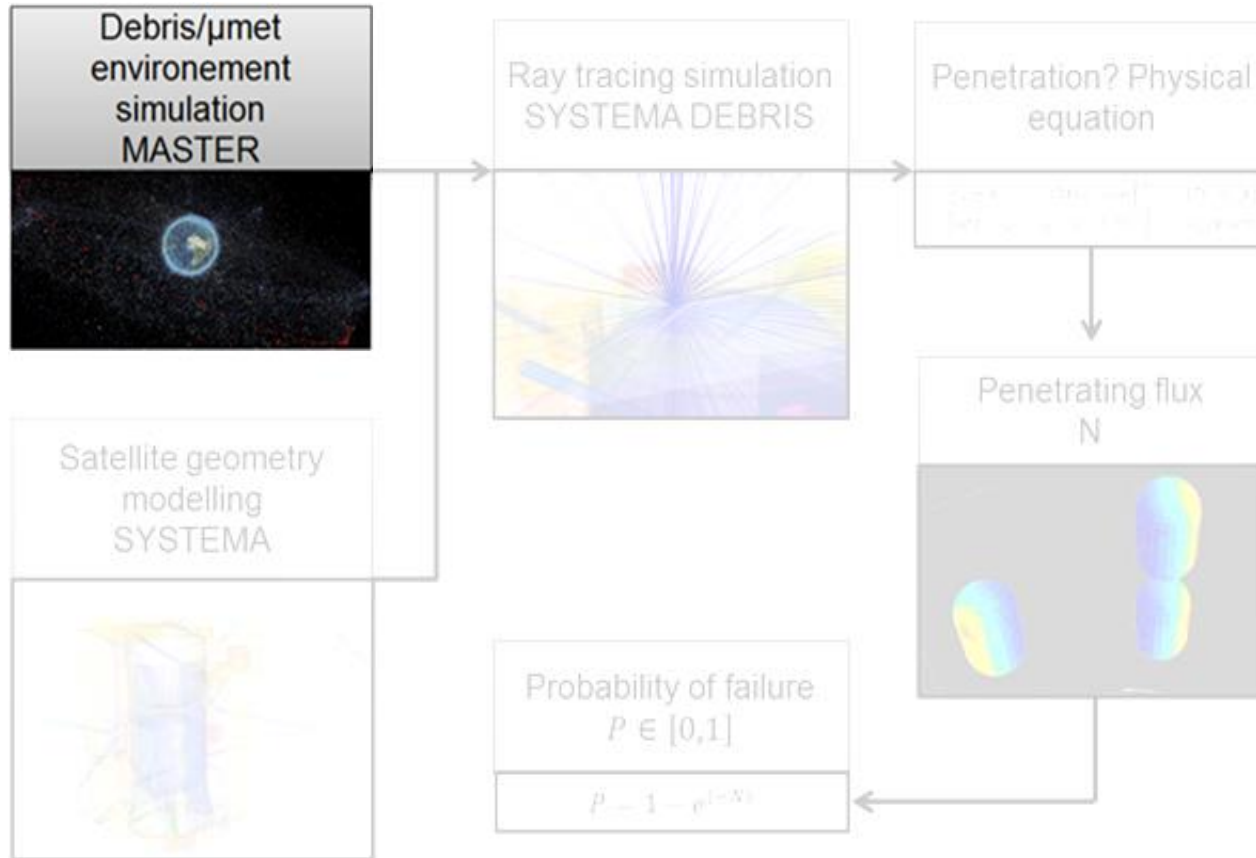


How MASTER is used today

MASTER on the risk assessment process



Environment



STENVI format is the input of Systema-Debris

Various type of environment can be used:

- Detailed environment
- Simplified isotropic environment

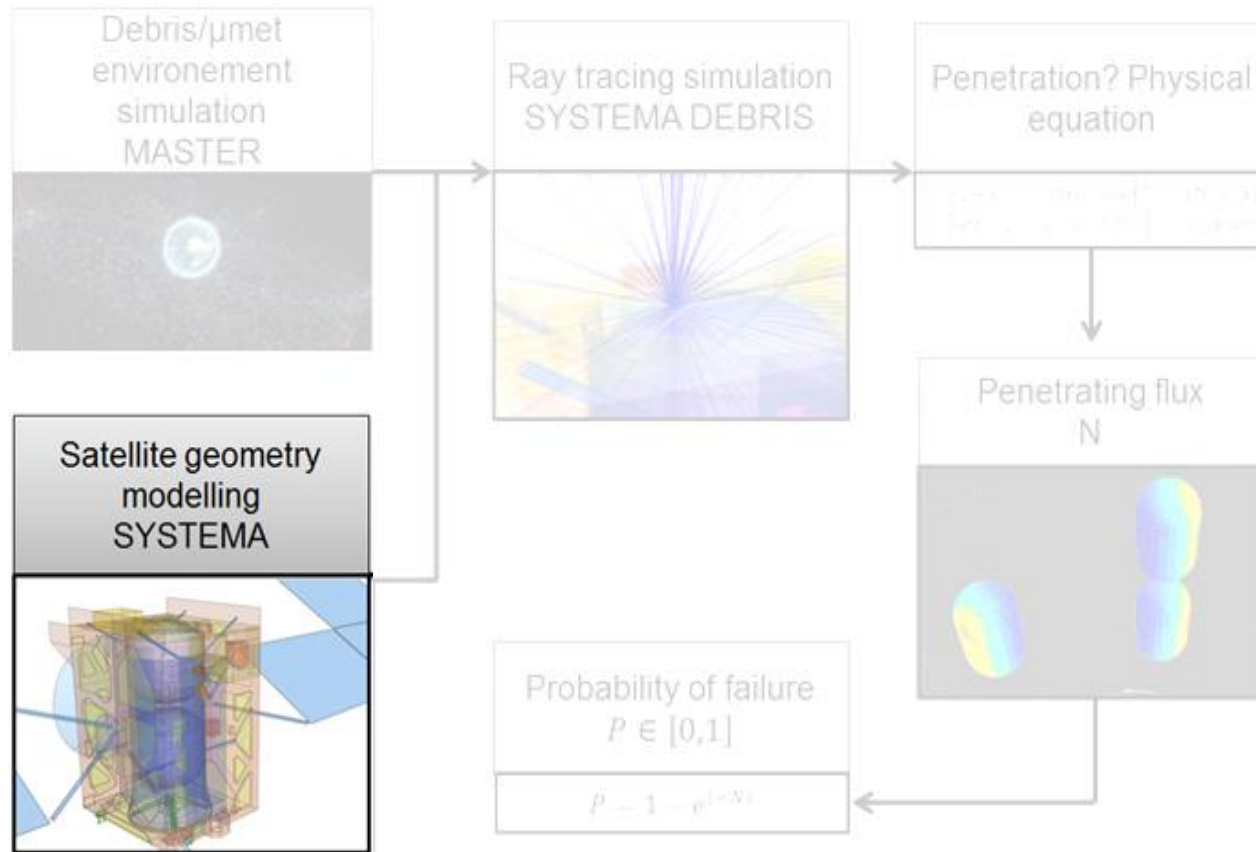
Direct output from MASTER



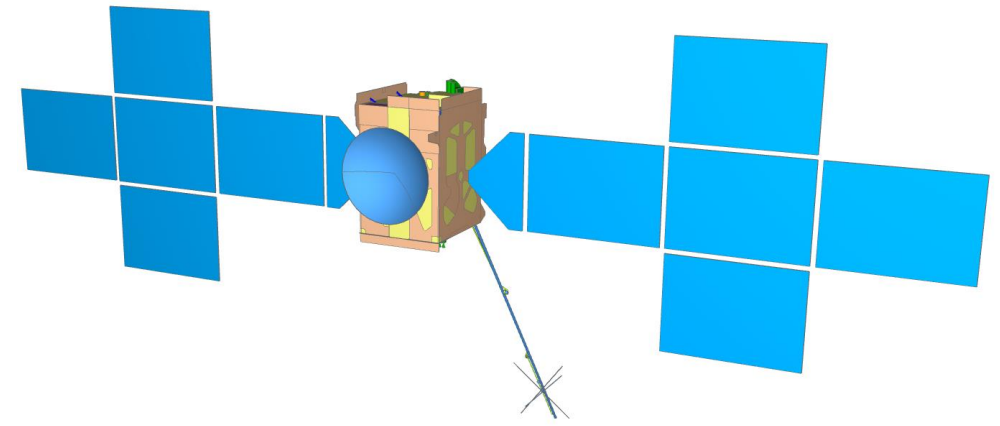
Created from others environment models

Diameter [m]	Fluence [m ⁻²]			TOTAL
	Interplanetary / IMEM	Jovian / JMEM		
1.00E-07	3.44E+05	1.39E+04		3.58E+05
3.00E-07	8.01E+04	9.68E+03		8.98E+04
6.00E-07	3.85E+04	2.79E+03		4.13E+04
1.00E-06	2.18E+04	9.68E+02		2.28E+04
2.00E-06	7.98E+03	2.85E+02		8.26E+03
5.00E-06	2.28E+03	8.25E+01		2.36E+03
1.00E-05	9.10E+02	2.47E+01		9.35E+02
3.00E-05	2.50E+02	1.84E+00		2.52E+02
1.00E-04	1.48E+01	6.01E-02		1.48E+01
3.00E-04	1.37E+00	2.55E-03		1.38E+00
1.00E-03	8.93E-03	1.79E-04		9.11E-03
1.00E-02	1.09E-06	6.22E-06		7.30E-06

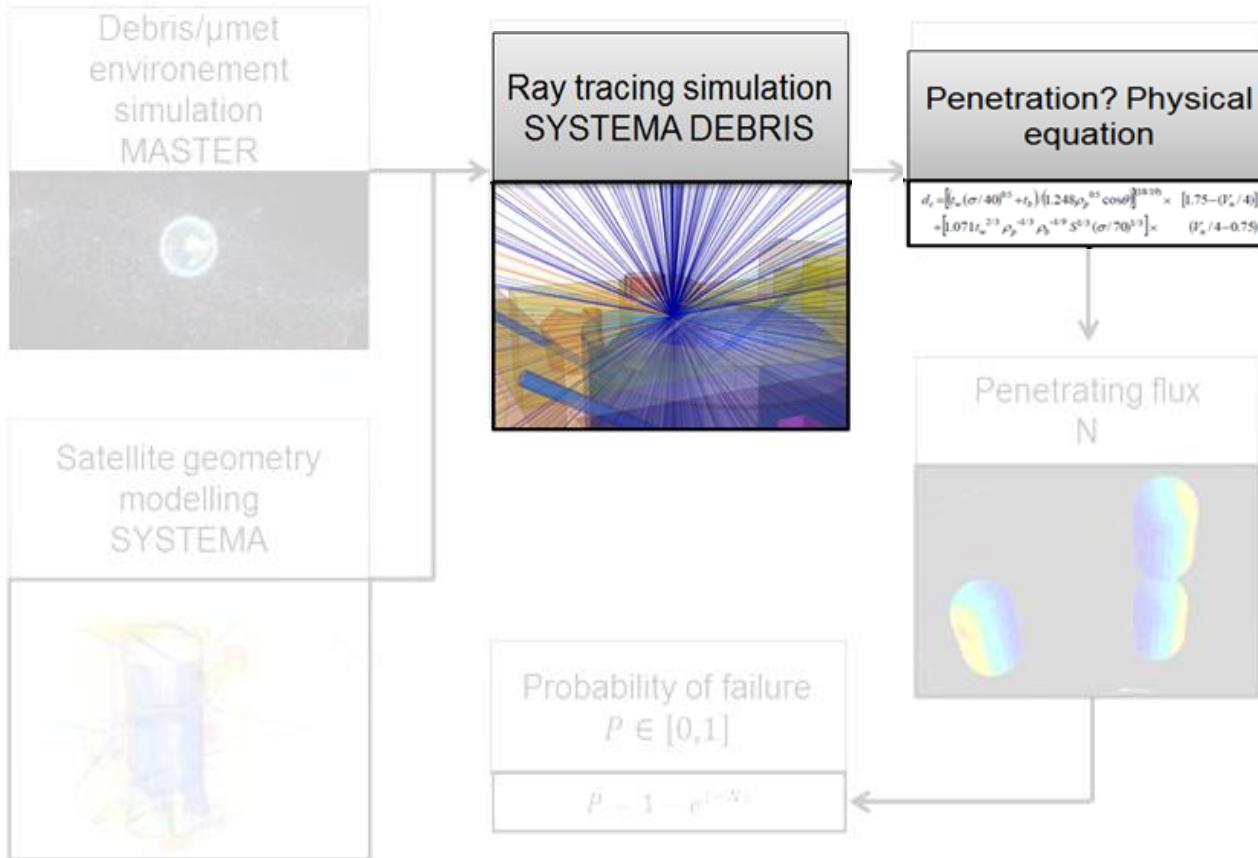
Satellite geometry



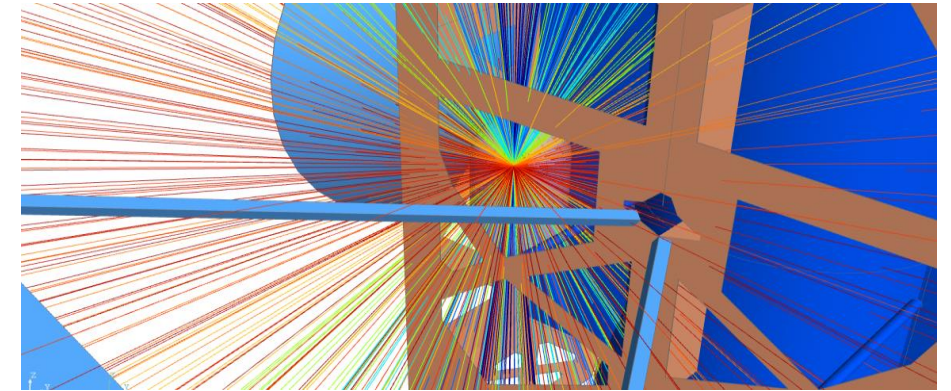
Generation of a realistic satellite model



Ray tracing - Ballistic equations

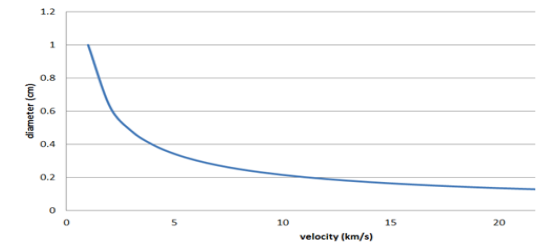
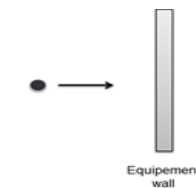


Backward ray tracing as support to physical equation

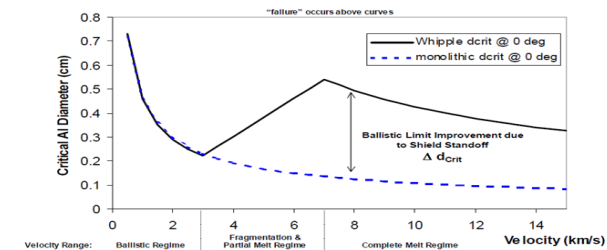
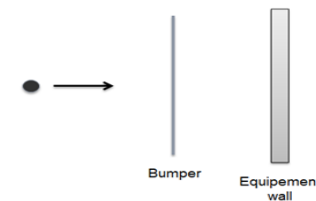


Physical equation

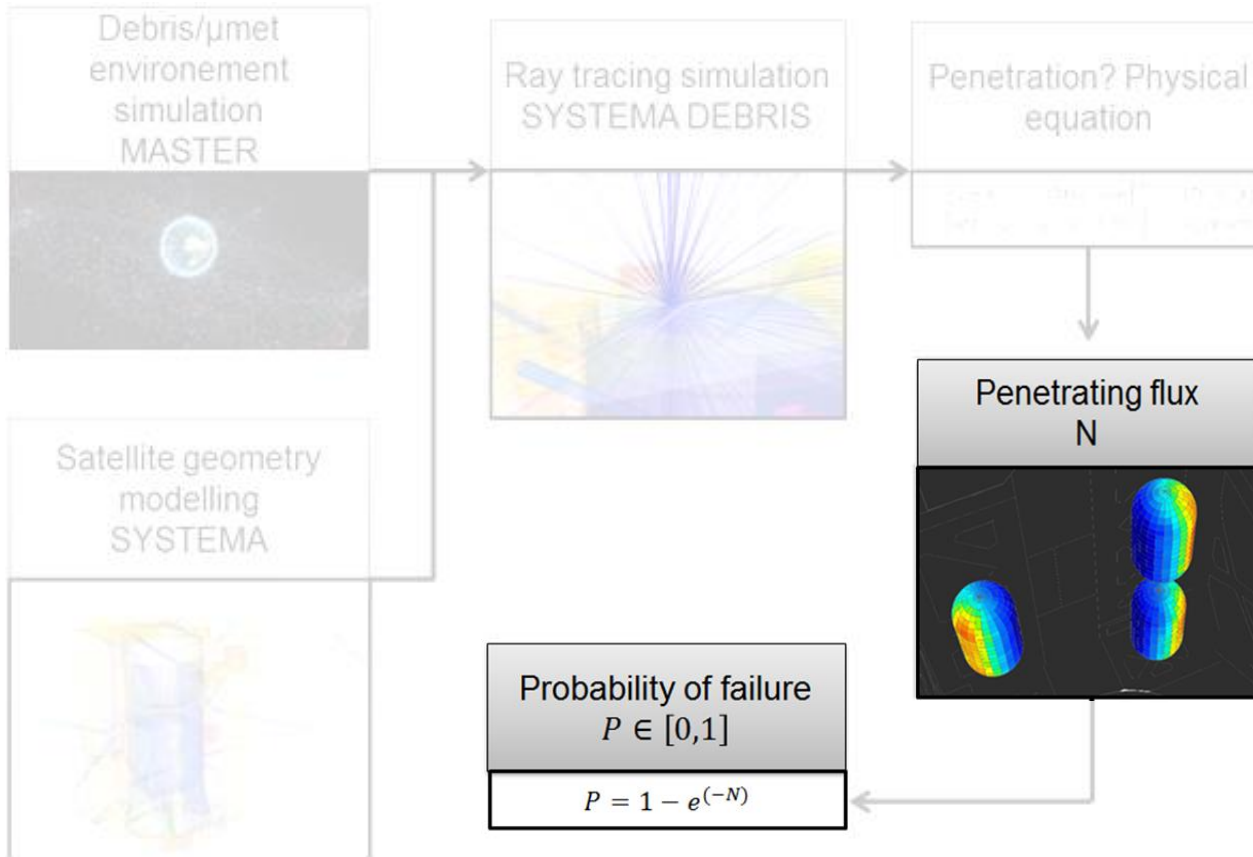
1 wall → Christiansen “single wall equation”



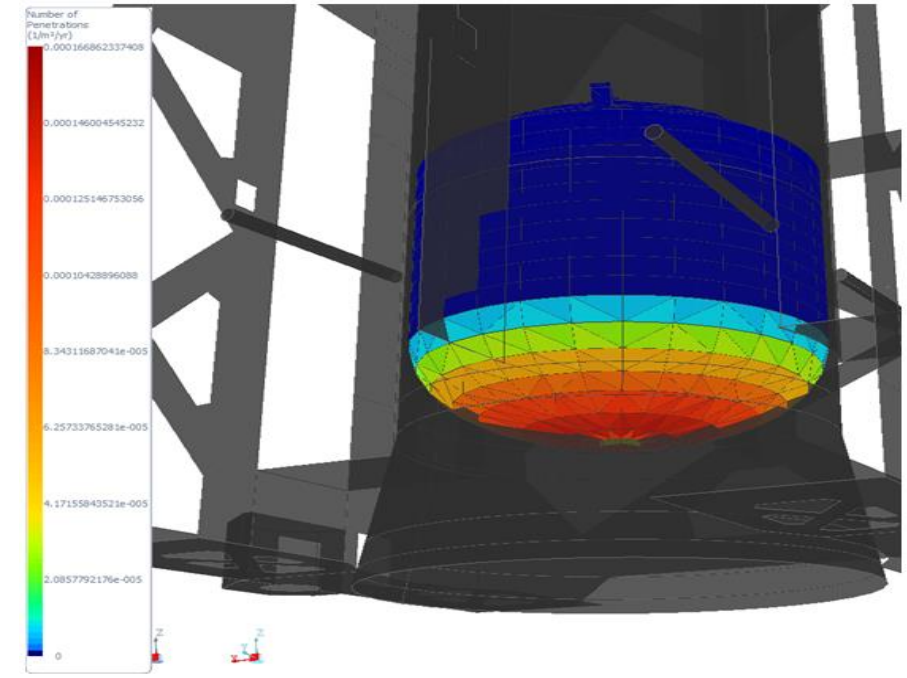
2 wall → Modified Cours-Palais/Christiansen equation



Penetrating flux - Probability of failure



Penetration flux

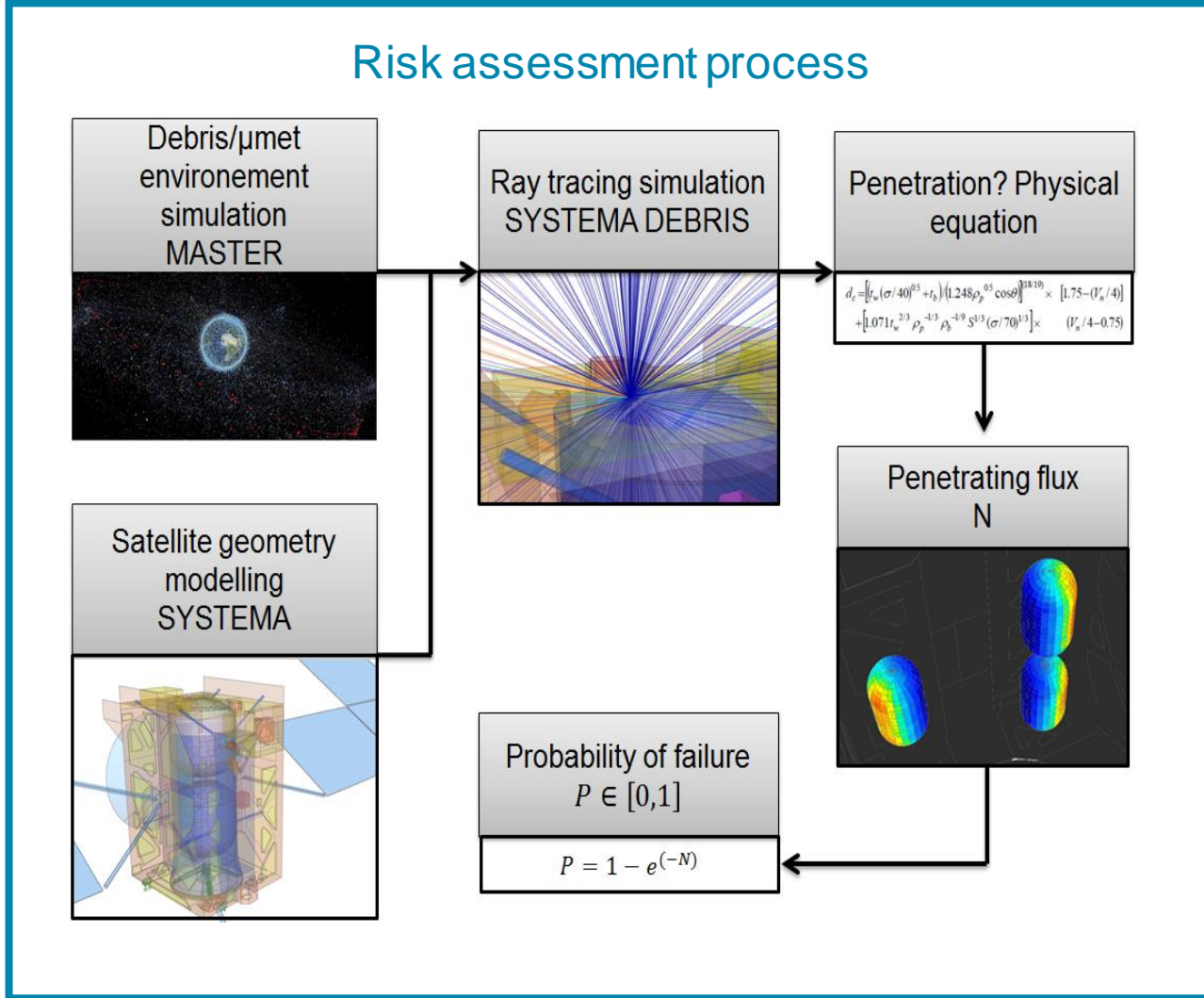


Probability of failure

From the penetrating flux, the probability of (no) penetration can be computed using a Poisson law.

How MASTER will be used

Connexion Systema-Debris/MASTER



× Times

Trajectory:

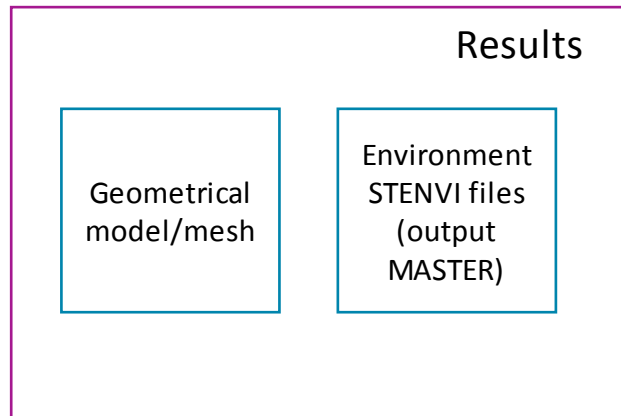
- Mission around Earth: x2**
 - orbit transfer
 - orbit mission
 - Interplanetary mission: x1**
isotropic environment.
- } 2 MASTER outputs

Kinematic:

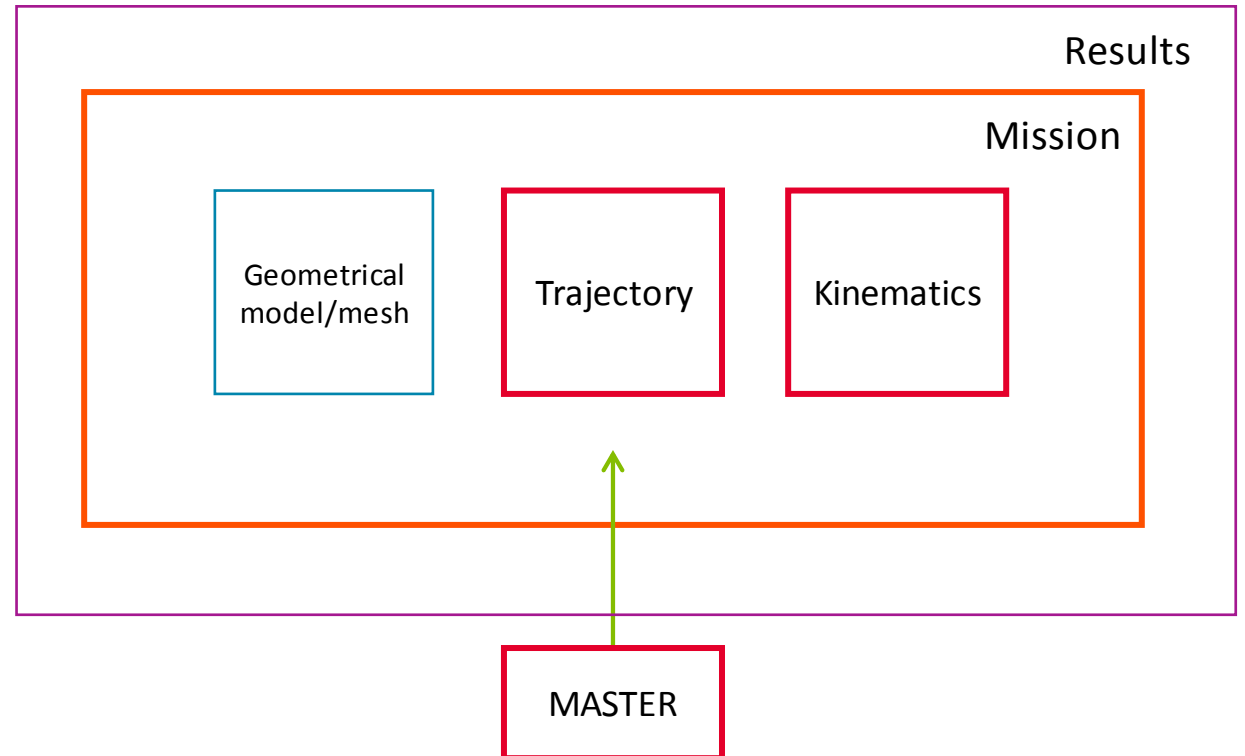
- Geostationary spacecraft: x1**
- Earth observation spacecraft: xN_{pointing}**
Calculation for a set of representative pointing

Connexion Systema-Debris/MASTER

Now



Possible Future



How connect MASTER to Debris?
Call N times MASTER and read N times the STENVI?

Systema-Debris 1D tool

Environments:

- MASTER STENVI outputs → ✓ OK. STENVI compatible with Systema
- Environment from other tools like ORDEM or MEM3 → ✗ STENVI not a standard for all tools → Converter between formats.
- Tables Flux vs diameter/mass from specification document → ✗ → **Converter between table and STENVI.**

Table

Diameter [m]	Fluence [m ⁻²]		
	Interplanetary / IMEM	Jovian / JMEM	TOTAL
1.00E-07	3.44E+05	1.39E+04	3.58E+05
3.00E-07	8.01E+04	9.68E+03	8.98E+04
6.00E-07	3.85E+04	2.79E+03	4.13E+04
1.00E-06	2.18E+04	9.68E+02	2.28E+04
2.00E-06	7.98E+03	2.85E+02	8.26E+03
5.00E-06	2.28E+03	8.25E+01	2.36E+03
1.00E-05	9.10E+02	2.47E+01	9.35E+02
3.00E-05	2.50E+02	1.84E+00	2.52E+02
1.00E-04	1.48E+01	6.01E-02	1.48E+01
3.00E-04	1.37E+00	2.55E-03	1.38E+00
1.00E-03	8.93E-03	1.79E-04	9.11E-03
1.00E-02	1.09E-06	6.22E-06	7.30E-06

Conversion


STENVI format

```

-----
#
# STANDARD ENVIRONMENT INTERFACE
#
#
# Interface Version
STENVI 1.0
#
# Environment Model
MODEL: DEM
#
# Run Comment (2 lines)
COMMENT Standard Environment Interface
COMMENT Version 1.0
#
# -----> Mission Parameters <-----
#
# Begin and end of analysis time (interval)
DETIME01 2029 01 01 01 00 00 Begin (yyyy mm dd hh mm ss)
DETIME02 2030 01 01 01 00 00 End (yyyy mm dd hh mm ss)
#
# Target orbit
#
#-----> Orbital Parameters <-----
#
# Longitude [deg]
LONGITUDE 0.0
#
# Longitude rate [deg/s]
LONGITUDE_RATE 0.0
#
# Orbit inclination [deg]
INCLIN 0.0
#
# Right ascension of ascending node [deg]
RAAN 0.0
#
# Argument of perigee [deg]
ARGPERI 0.0
#
#-----> Detail of the output spectrum <-----
#
# Bin Size [m]
BIN_SIZE 1.0
#
# Diameter [m]
DIAMETER 72 -180.0 180.0 Diameter [deg]
#
# Elevation [deg]
ELEVATION 90 -90.0 90.0 Elevation [deg]
#
# Velocity [km/s]
VELOCITY 1 10.0 10.0 Velocity [km/s]
#
# Diameter [m]
DIAMETER 48 1.00E-07 1.00E-02 Diameter [m]
#
# Longitude [deg]
LONGITUDE 1 0.0 180.0 Argument of True Longitude [deg]
#
# Density [g/cm³]
DENSITY 1 1.0 1.0 Density [g/cm³]
#
#
# Impact Altitude [deg]: Interval
#
# No Lower Bound: Upper Bound:
IMPACT1 1 -1.70E+02 -1.70E+02
IMPACT2 1 -1.70E+02 -1.70E+02
    
```

- Tool to:
- Generate STENVI from a table and vice versa
 - display STENVI
 - Interrogation of STENVI

Comparison between M2009 and M8

Comparison between M2009 and M8

A study has been performed by Airbus DS for CNES in 2020.

The aim of this study was :

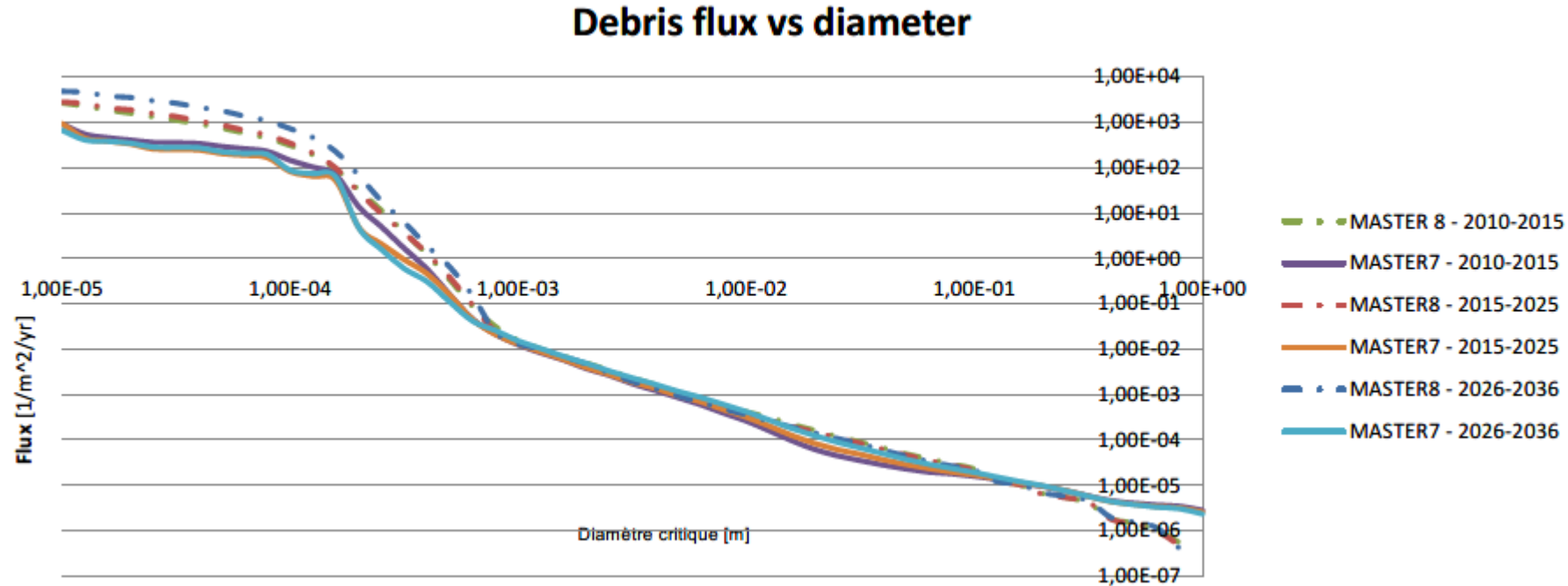
- quantify the impact of the new Debris environment model MASTER-8 on the spacecraft reliability,
- check if current S/C designs are adequate or need to be reinforced (with additional shielding for example).

The study was made:

- At 800km.
- Only on the debris population.
- For 3 epoch to catch the evolution of the time → 2010-2015 (the referent epoch)
 - 2015-2025
 - 2026-2036

The first step was to compare the two environment predicted by MASTER 2009 and MASTER8, than to see the impact on the S/C critical impacts and the mission reliability.

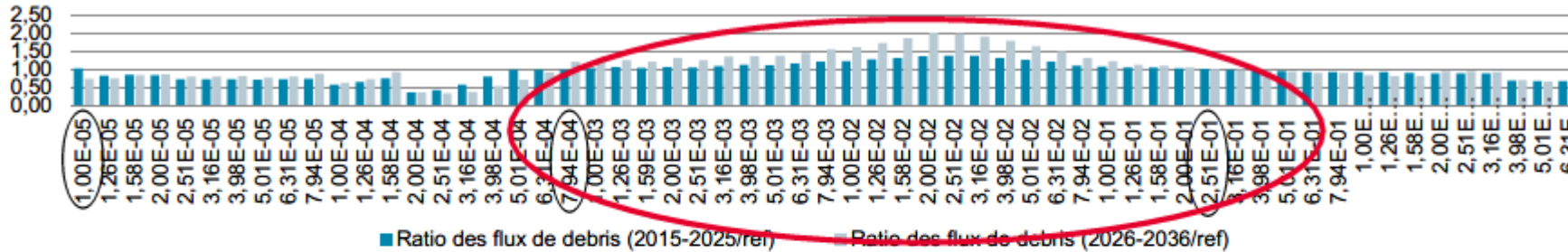
Comparison between M2009 and M8



→ At 800km, for the small particles under 0.6mm, the number of particles predicted by M8 are superior of the M2009 flux over the time.

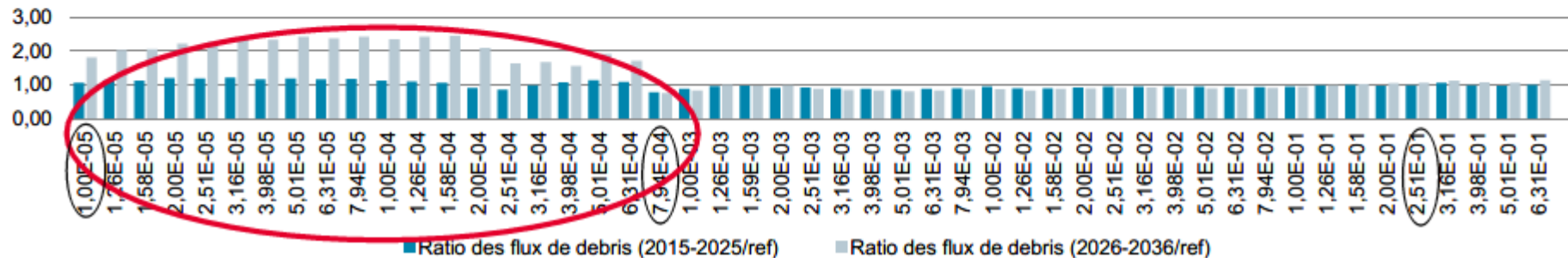
Comparison between M2009 and M8

Debris ratio flux vs critical diameter – M2009



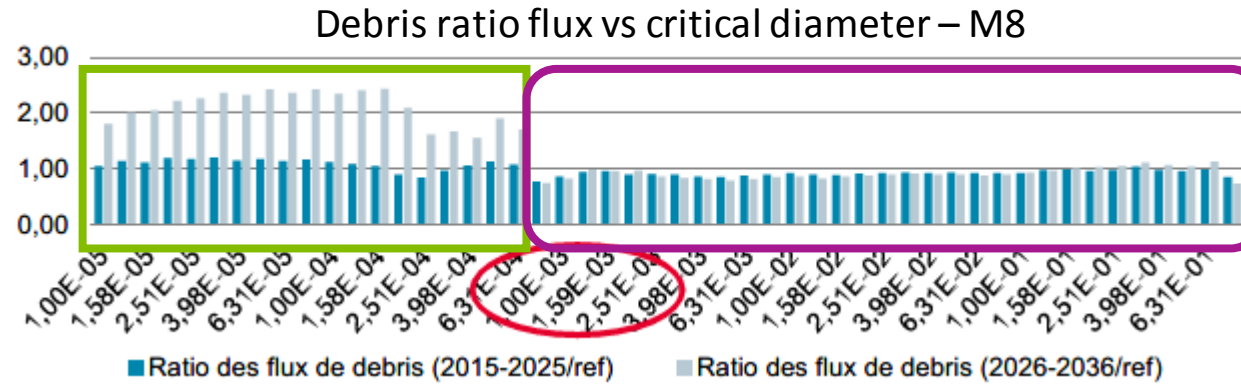
→ M2009: Increase over time of the flux between 0.8mm and 0.25m.

Debris ratio flux vs critical diameter – M8



→ M8: Increase over time of the flux for particles below 0.8mm.

Comparison between M2009 and M8



- On M8, the particles that increase over time are most of the time not critical for the sensitive part of the S/C.
- On M8, the number of critical particles for the sensitive part of a S/C stay **stable or reduce** over time.

→ Impact on the number of penetrations on two S/C of the study: reduction of the number of penetration over time.

Comparison between M2009 and M8

- At 800km, the number of small particles predicted by M8 are superior of the M2009 flux over the time.
- The range where the number of particles increase over time is not the same for M2009 and M8.
- The number of no critical particles for a S/C **increase** over time.
- the number of critical particles for a S/C stay **stable or reduce** over time.

This led to a surprising stability of S/C critical impacts in the future with M8 at **800km**. This stability is not consistent with the current trend for constant and strong increase of the space traffic.

Summary

- Today, the STENVI files are the input of Systema-Debris.
- Tomorrow, we would like to connect MASTER to Systema-Debris.
- Some points on the connection between MASTER and Systema-Debris are still open.
- Systema-Debris is flexible, it can adapt its STENVI reader to be in line with a possible evolution of a new STENVI format (inclusion of uncertainty, binning...).
- A more exhaustive investigation on the debris M8 model need to be performed at other orbits.

Thank you

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