

e.Deorbit Symposium

WE LOOK AFTER THE EARTH BEAT

6 May 2014



07/05/2014

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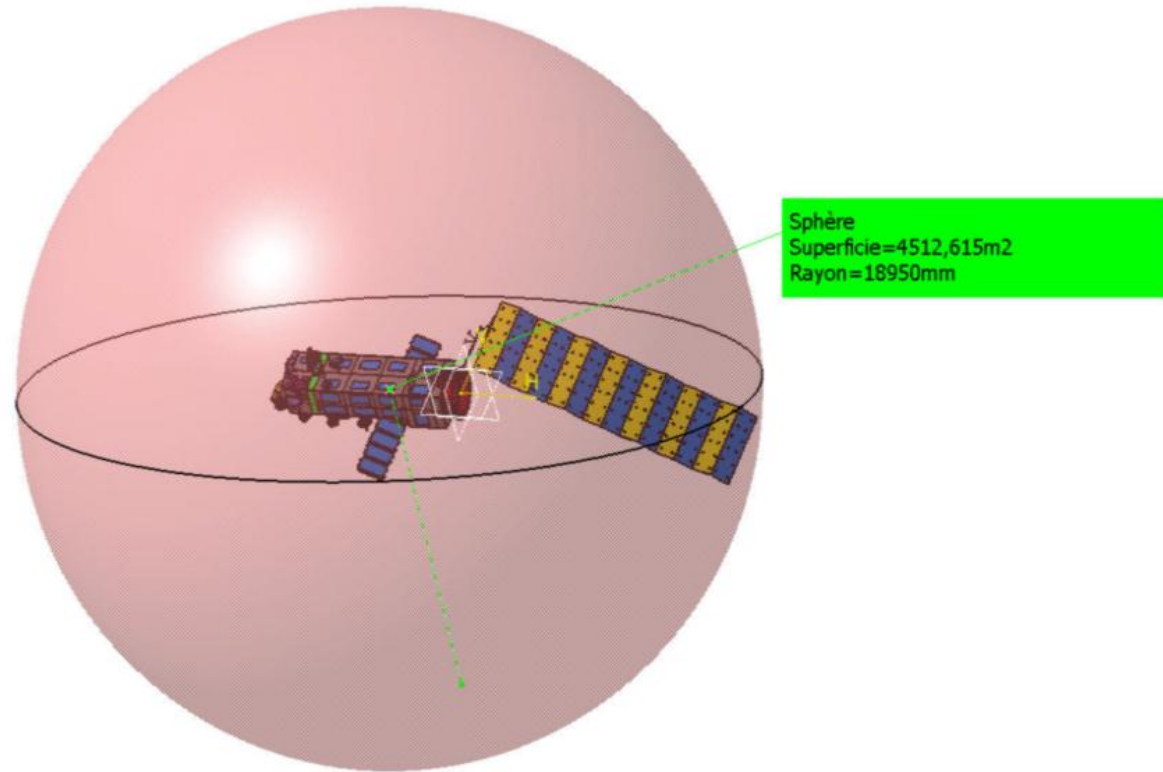
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A Thales / Finmeccanica Company Space

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- Key points & Mission Configurations
- Capture Trade-Off for the 3 scenarios
 - Concept #1 [Flexible Link & direct Re-entry] capture Trade-off
 - Concept #2 [Rigid Link & direct Re-entry] capture Trade-off
 - Concept #3 [Reorbiting to Graveyard orbit] capture Trade-off
- Mission analysis
- Rendez-vous
- Satellite concepts
- ADR Mission technology actions
- Conclusion

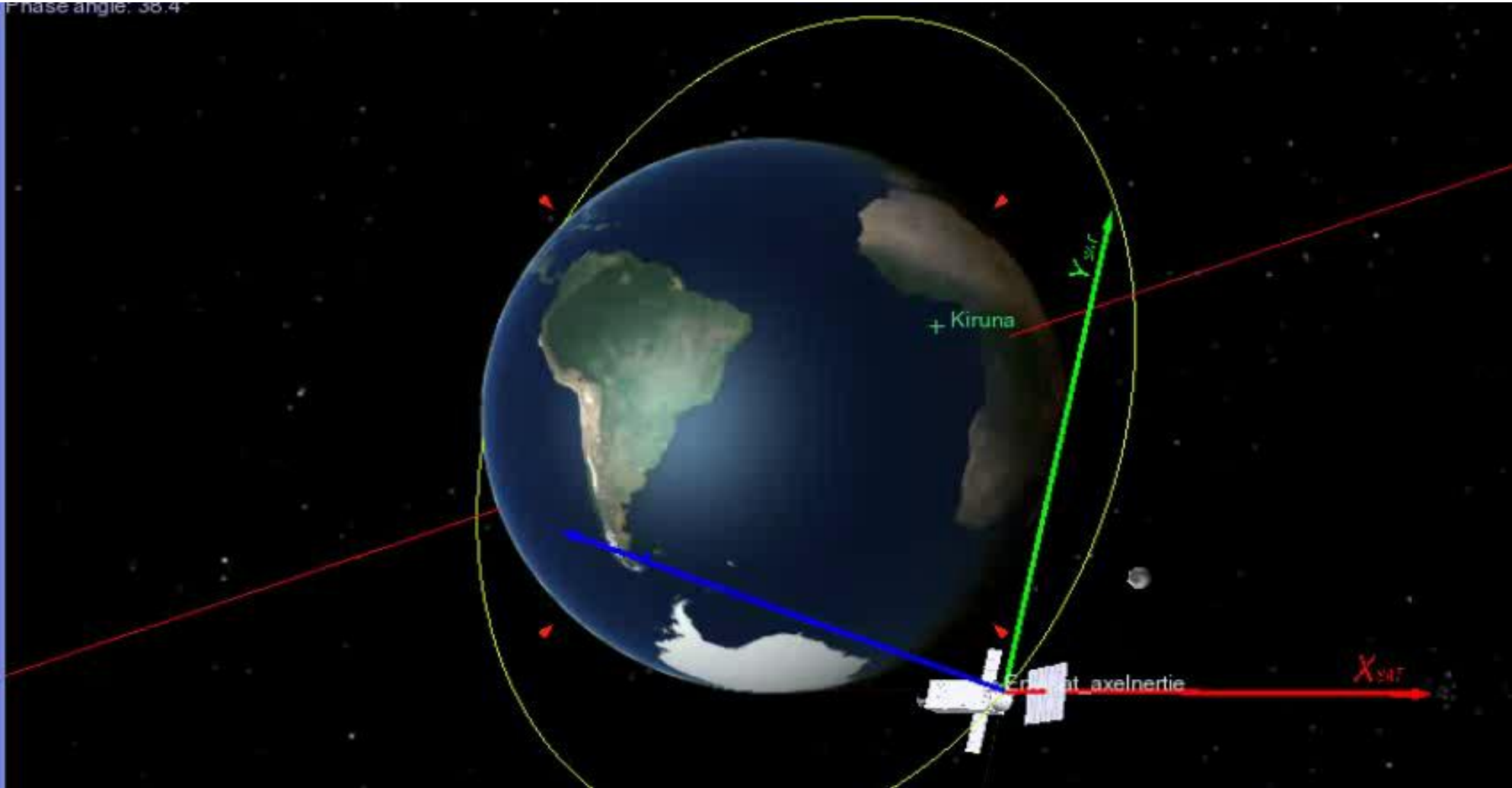
Key points

- Rendezvous strategy
- Capture of a tumbling debris at 3.5°/s
- To ensure compatibility with a VEGA launch of the chaser
 - Providing the ΔV for a direct re-entry
- To control the composite up to re-entry (or re-orbiting)
 - With rigid capture
 - With flexible link



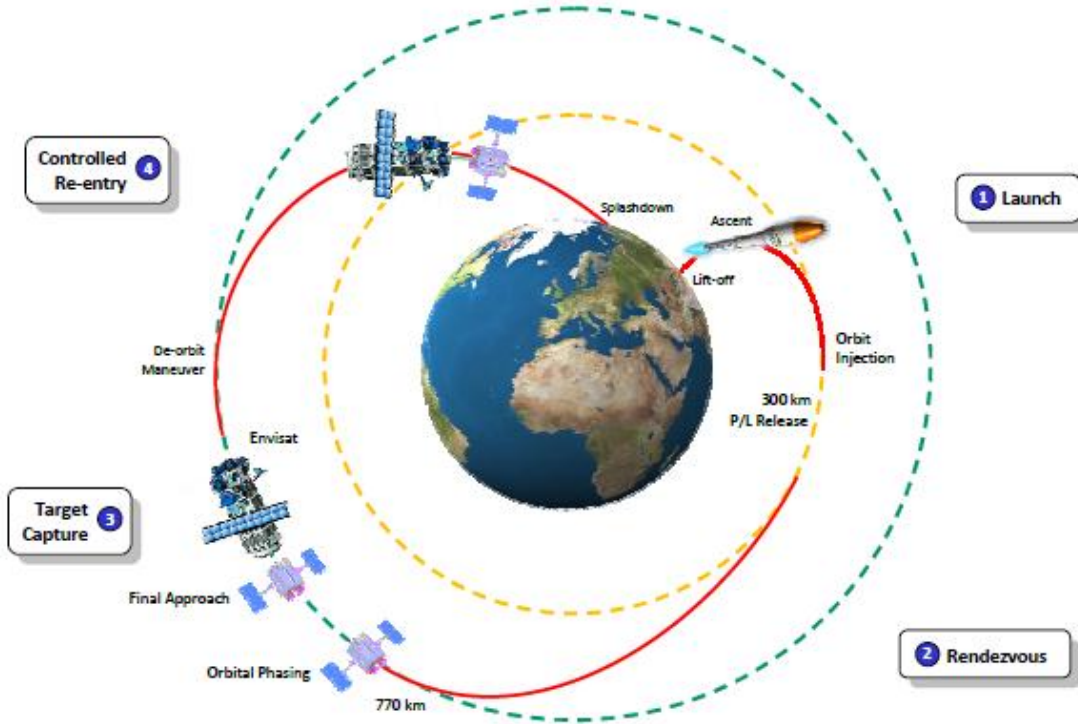
The capture system of the massive & tumbling debris is a major challenge

Mission Configuration

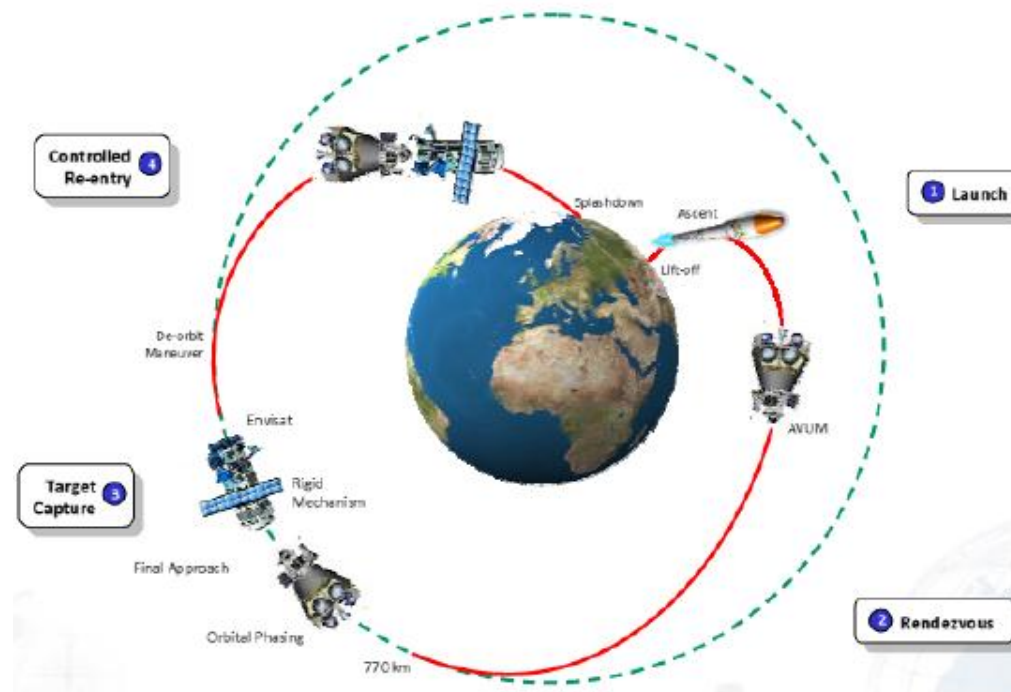


Mission Baselines

- Mission configurations for 3 concepts (1/2):
 - Concept 1 & 2 ensure a direct re-entry



Concept #1 : flexible solution

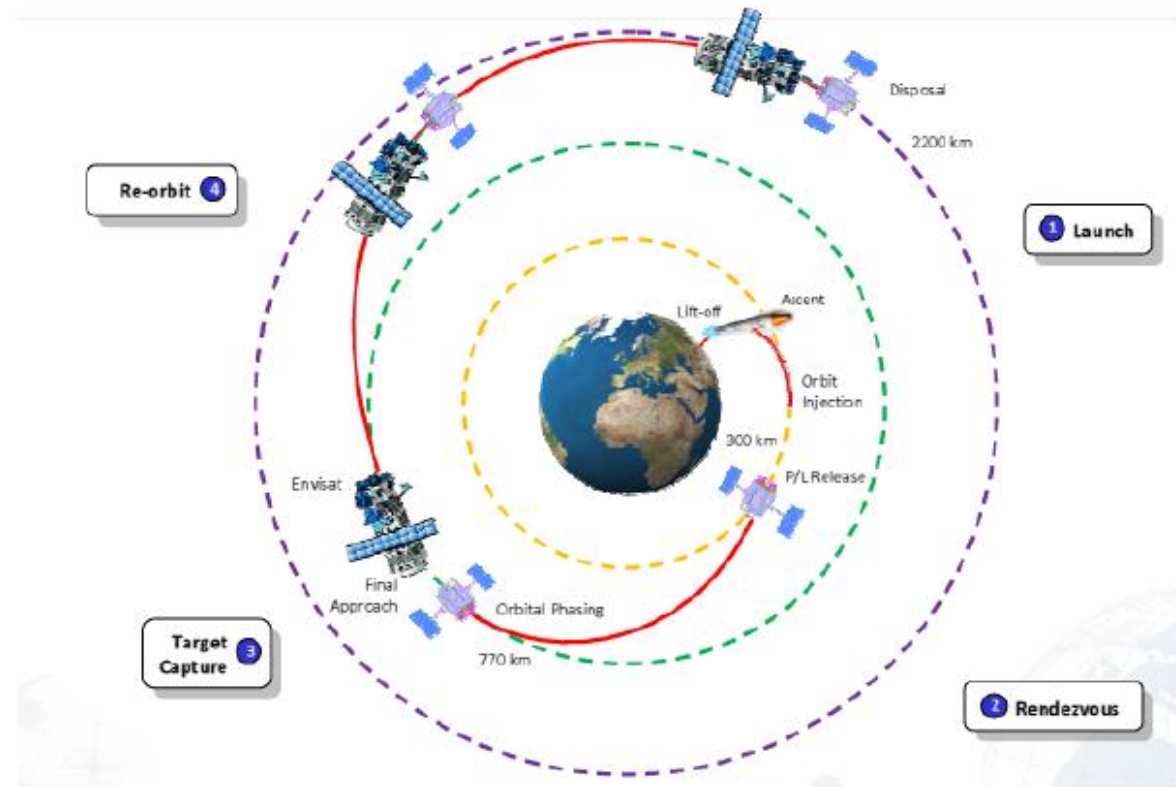


Concept #2 : Rigid solution

Direct Re-Entry lead to a capture / connection system compatible with a high thrust (last burn) and several kN

Mission Baselines

- Mission configurations for 3 concepts (2/2):
 - Re-Orbitation



Concept #3 : Reorbiting strategy - flexible or rigid solution

Re-Orbitation can be performed with a low thrust (but more ΔV). The requirements on the connection are relaxed.

Mission Baselines

➤ Capture trade-off

➤ Major criteria :

- Technical feasibility & TRL
- System performance
- Mission risk
- Cost at completion

Score definition is : 0= unacceptable (fail) 1= critical 2 = acceptable 3 = slight advantage 4 = big advantage

Weight are applied : 1 = low priority 2 = medium priority 3 = high priority
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➤ Flexible Link ➔ 2 main candidates:

➤ Harpoon vs. Net

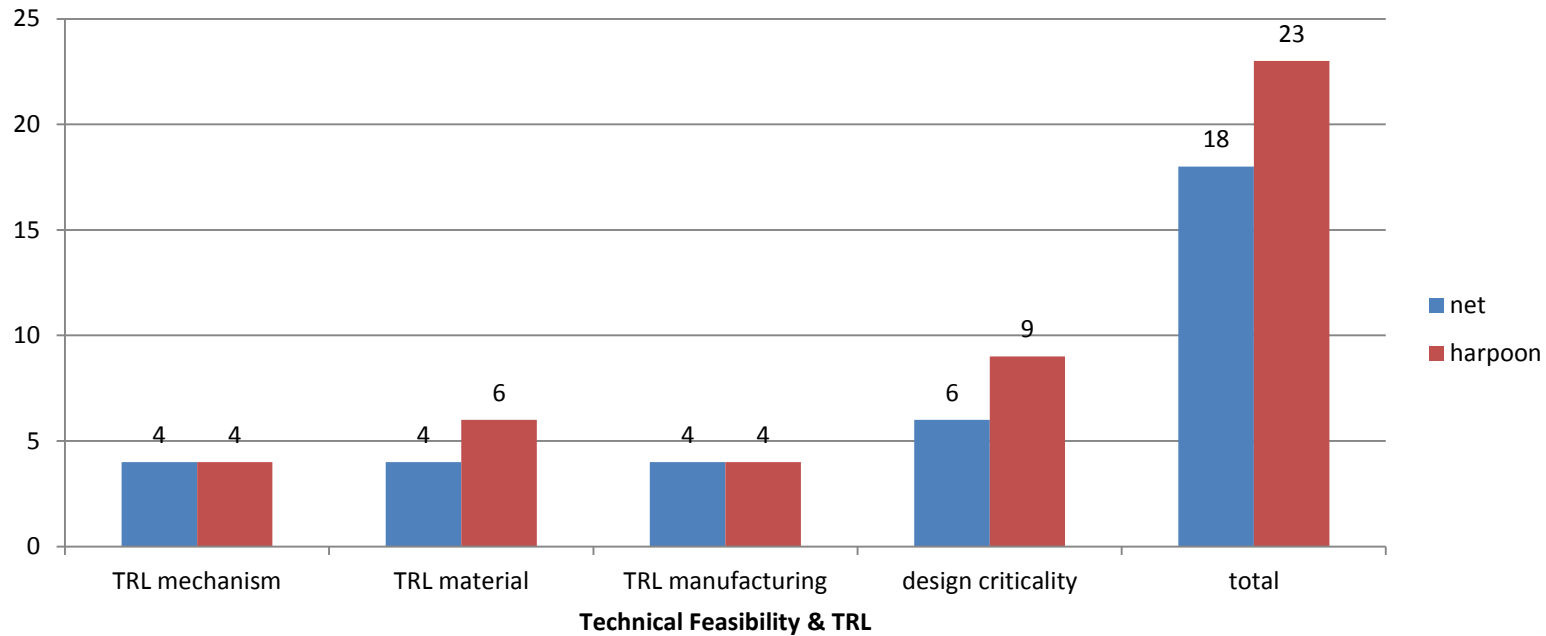
➤ Rigid Link ➔ 3 main candidates

- Tentacles
- Robotic Arm
- Robotic Arm + Clamping Mechanism

Capture technique trade-off impacts satellite design

Concept #1 Flexible Link capture Trade-off

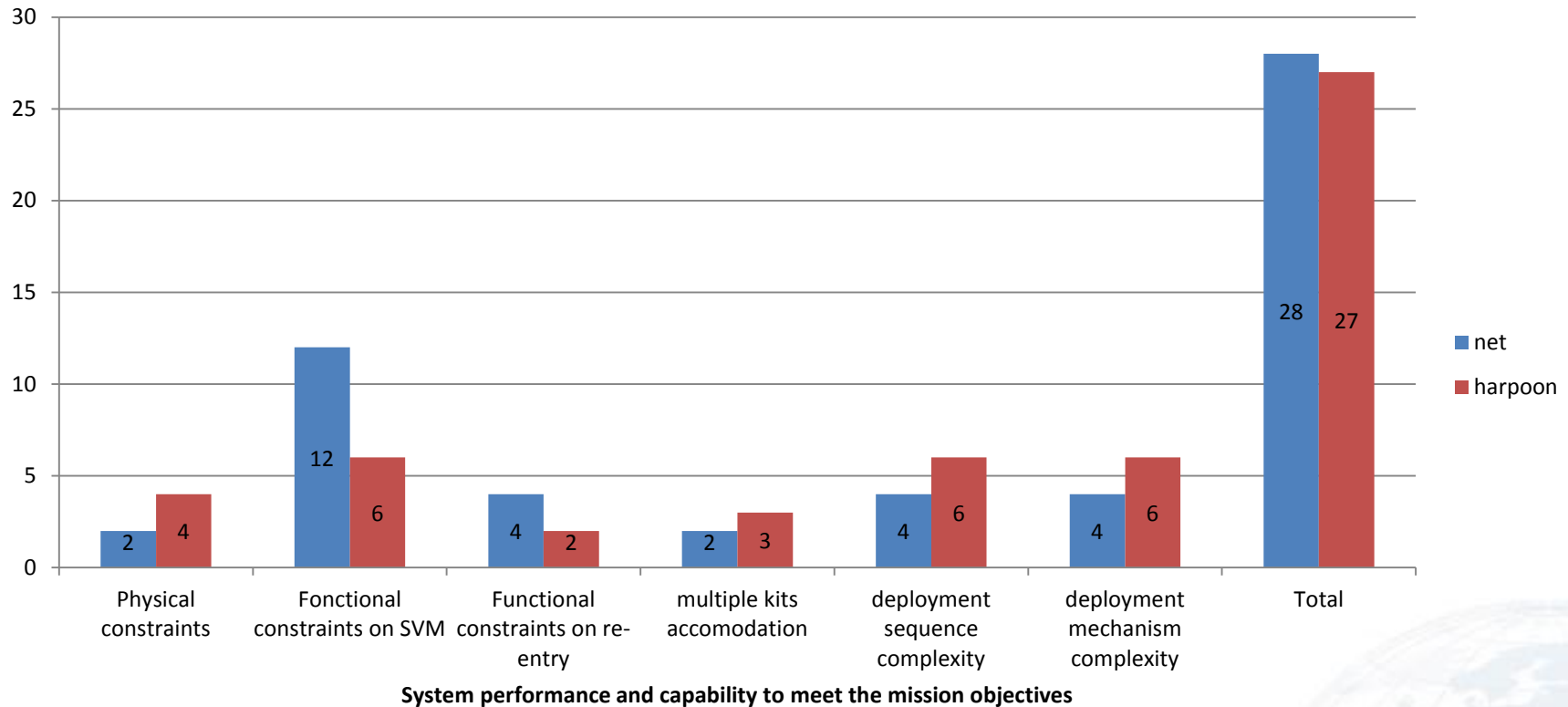
➤ Technical feasibility & TRL



Harpoon is slightly ahead.
Deployment mechanism complexity is lower

Concept #1 Flexible Link capture Trade-off

➤ System performance



Capture distance is higher for Net with less GNC constraint on SVM

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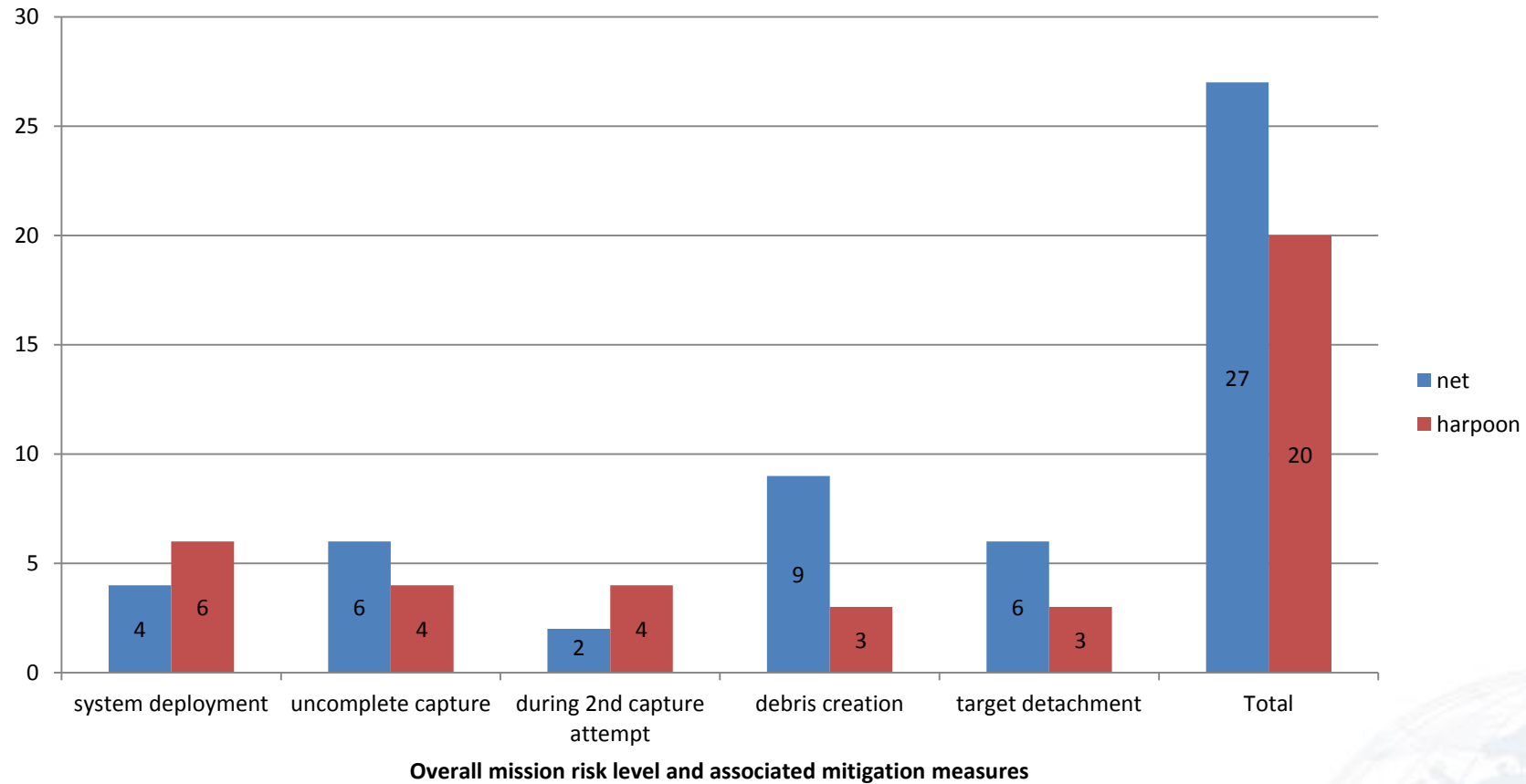
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Concept #1 Flexible Link capture Trade-off

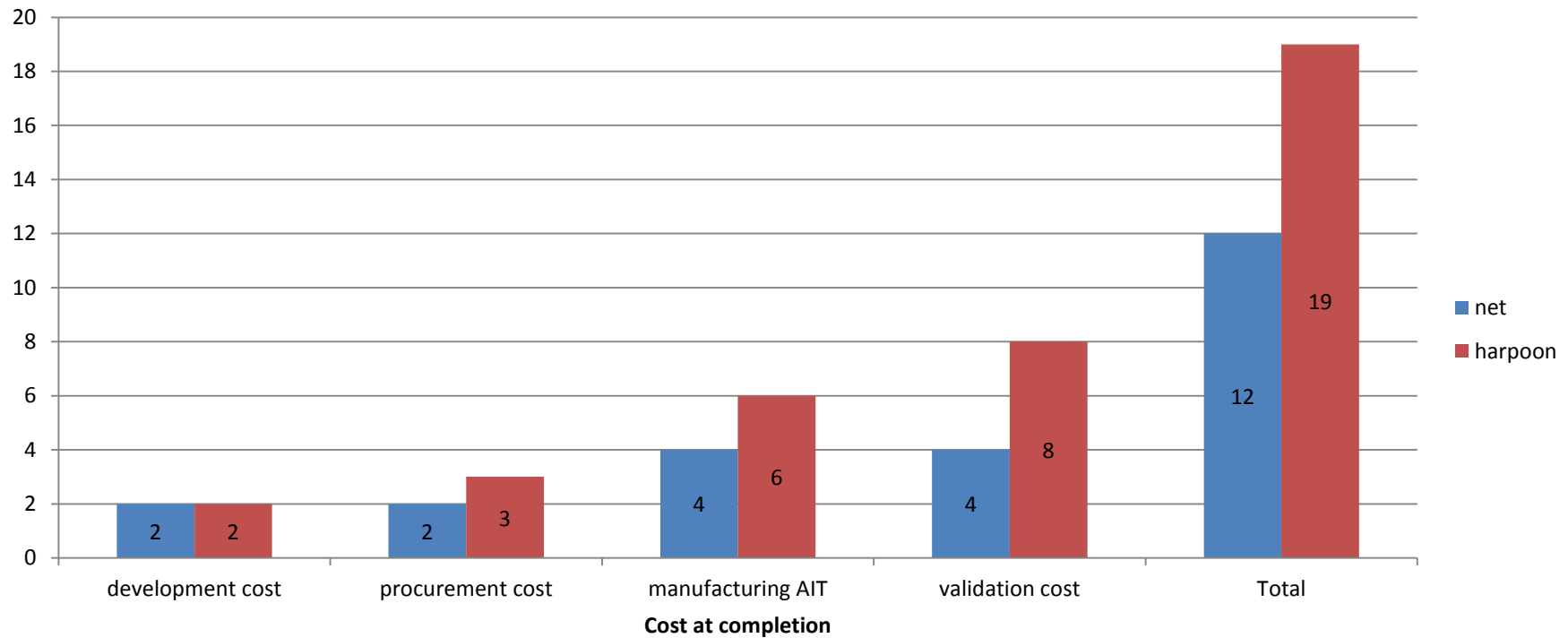
Mission risk



The risks of collision, failed capture have been carefully assessed for options

Concept #1 Flexible Link capture Trade-off

Cost

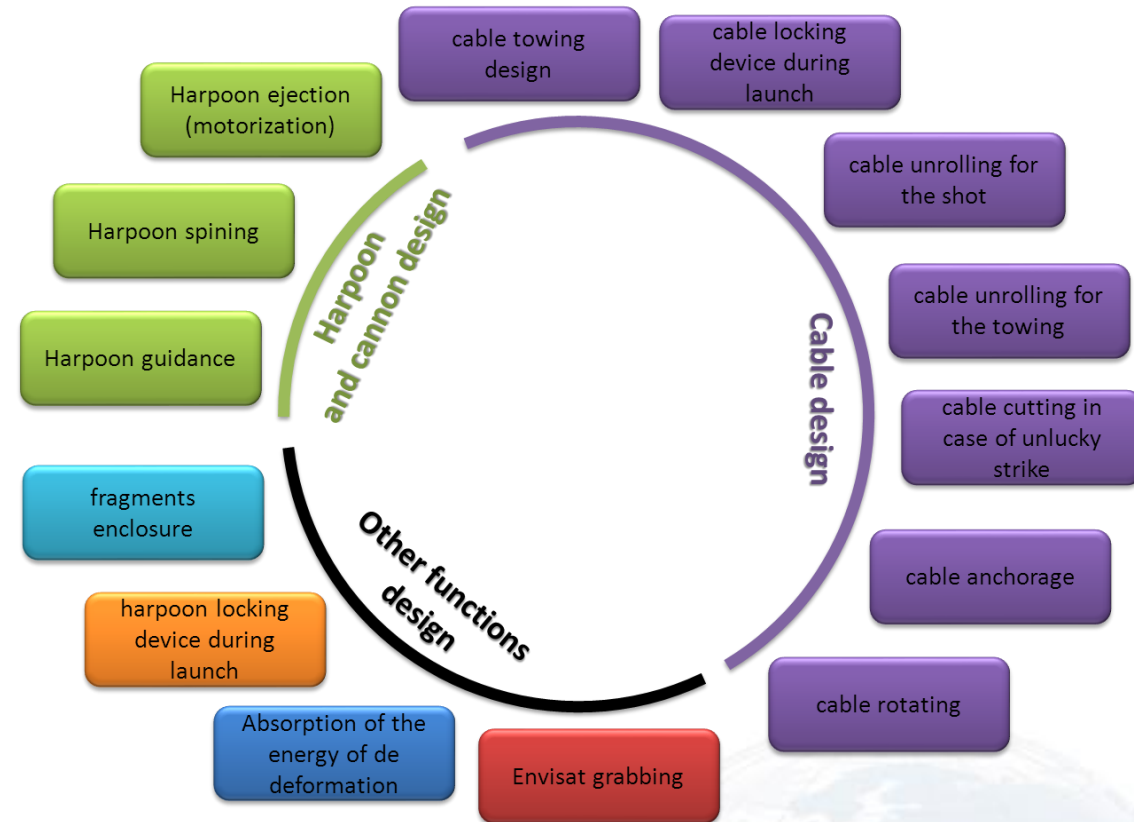
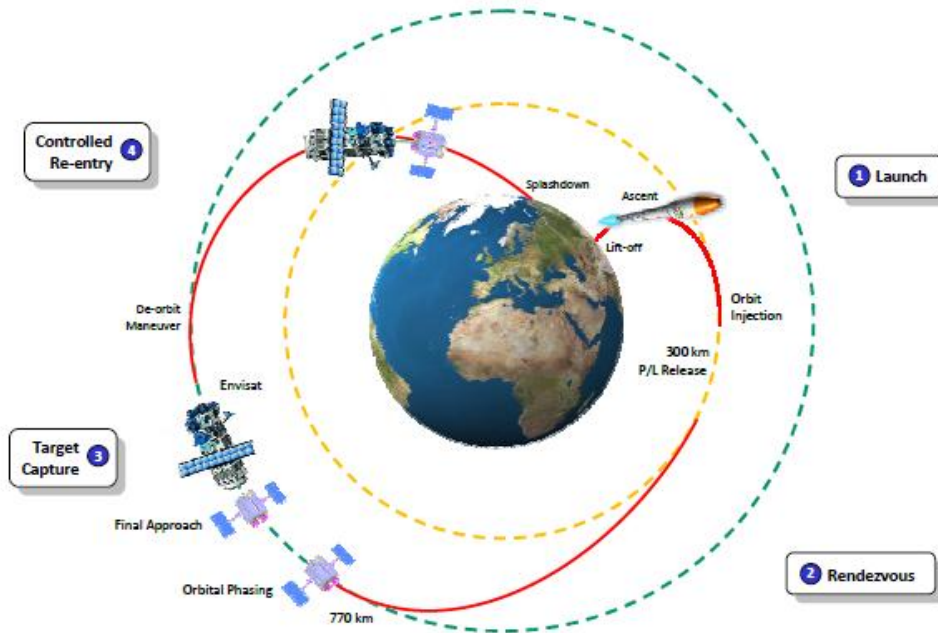


Total		Total weighted score Net	85	Total weighted score Harpoon	89
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The Harpoon testability on ground @ full scale is much higher.

Concept #1 Flexible Link capture Trade-off

Concept #1 selection after MBR

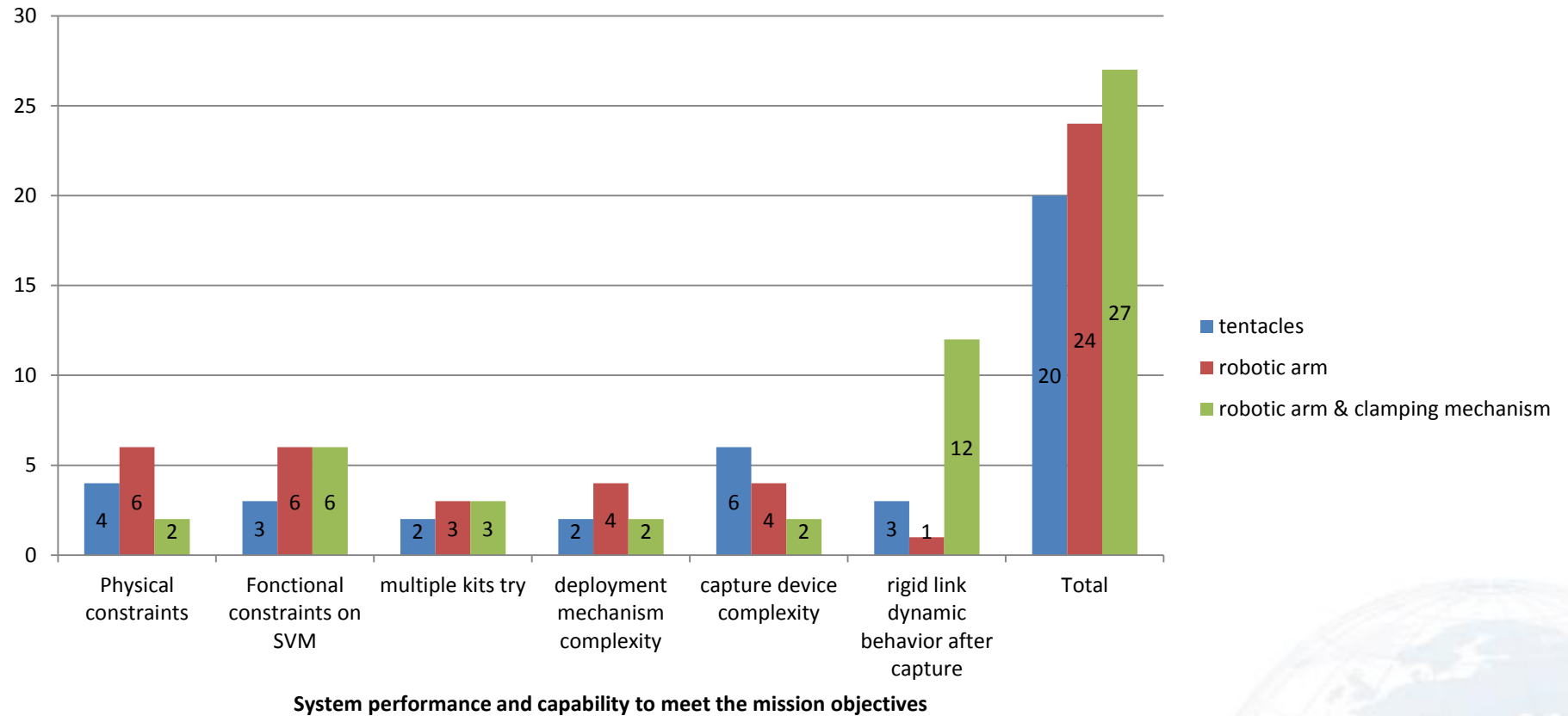


Concept #1 : flexible solution = Harpoon

Harpoon design focuses on risk mitigation

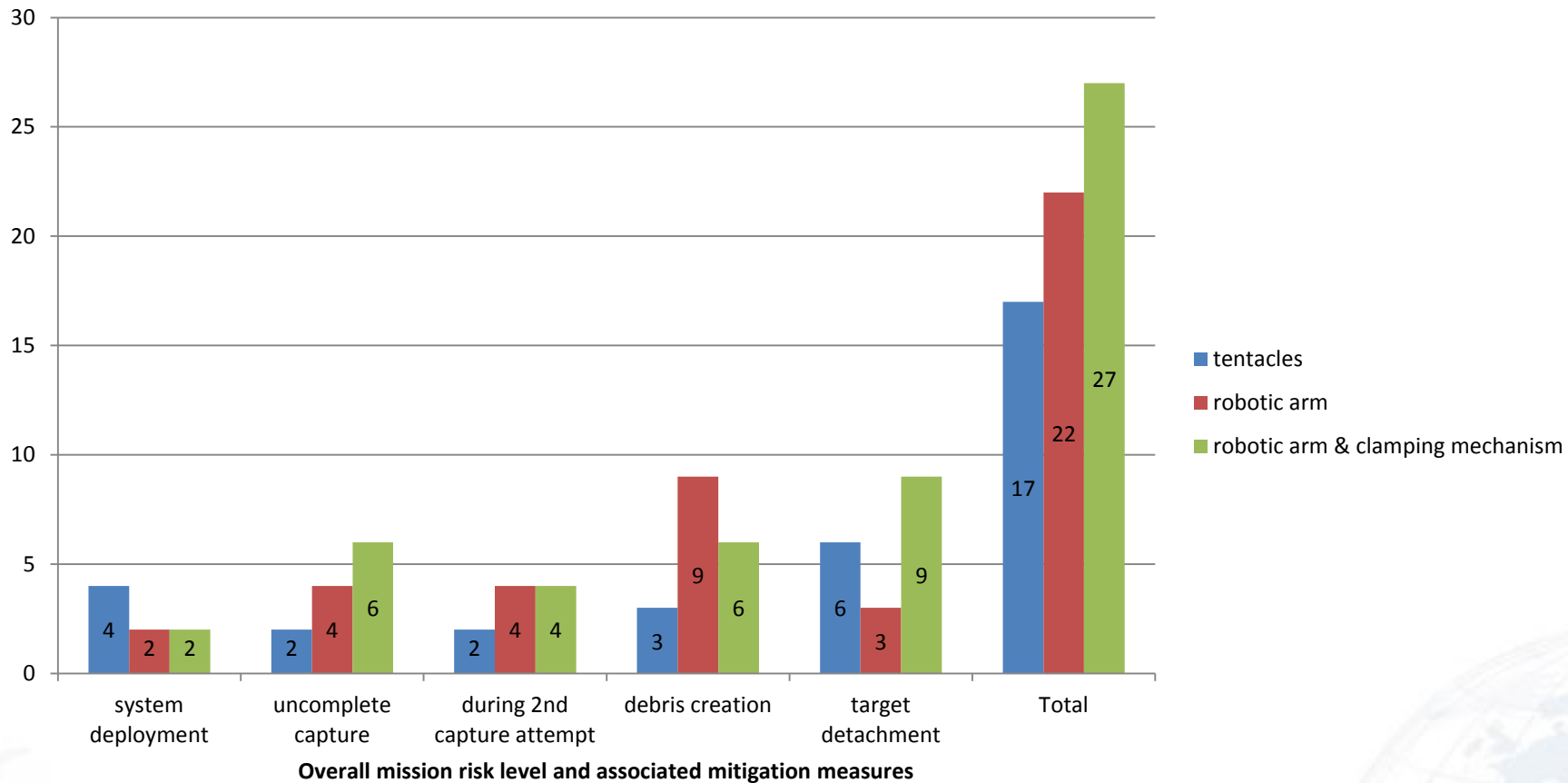
Concept #2 capture Trade-off

- Technical feasibility & TRL → no significant difference
- System performances is the main driver



Clamping mechanism insures rigid link for re-entry with alignment of both Cog

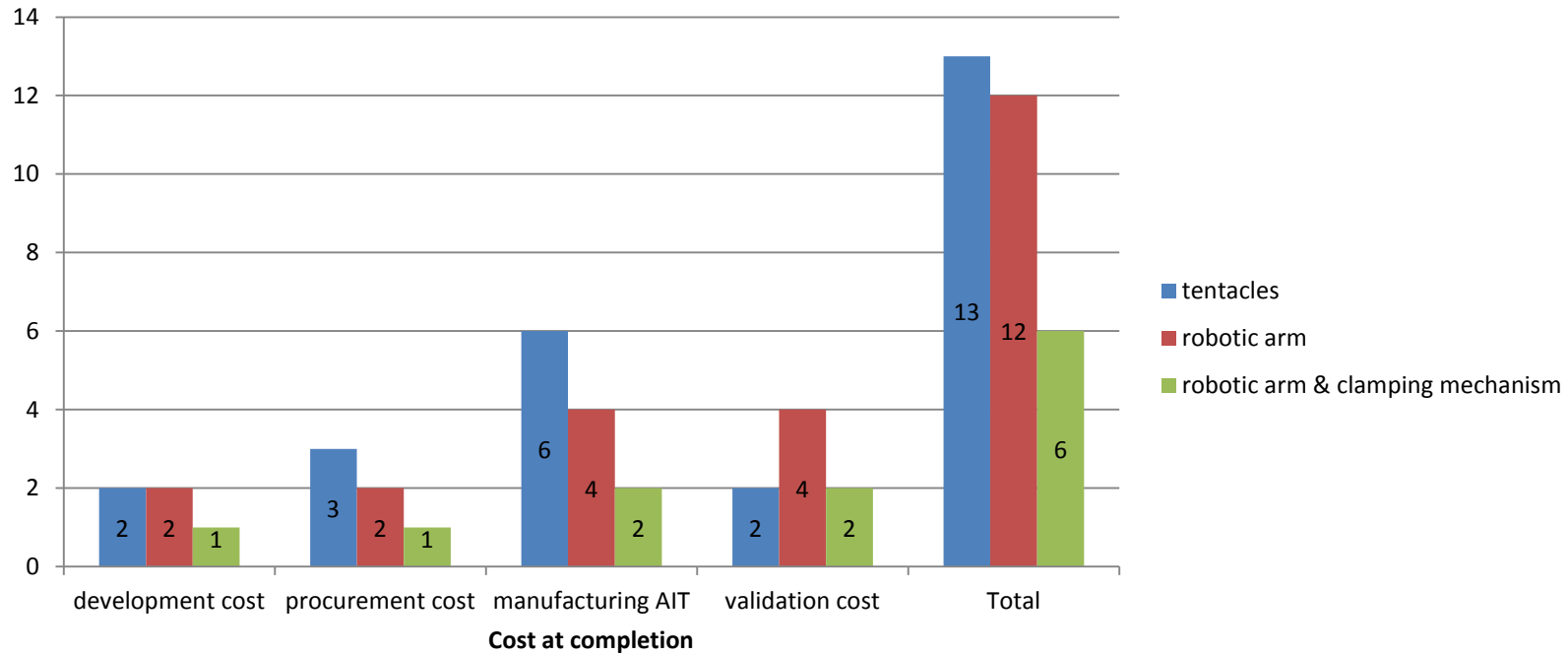
Mission risk



Risk is mitigated by the two capture systems

Concept #2 capture Trade-off

Cost



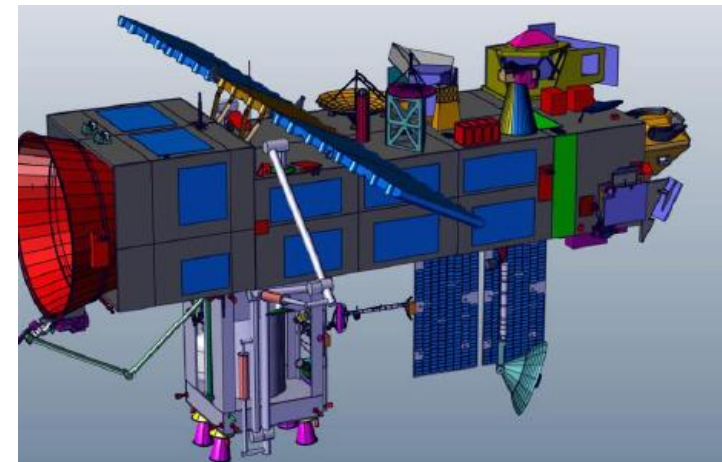
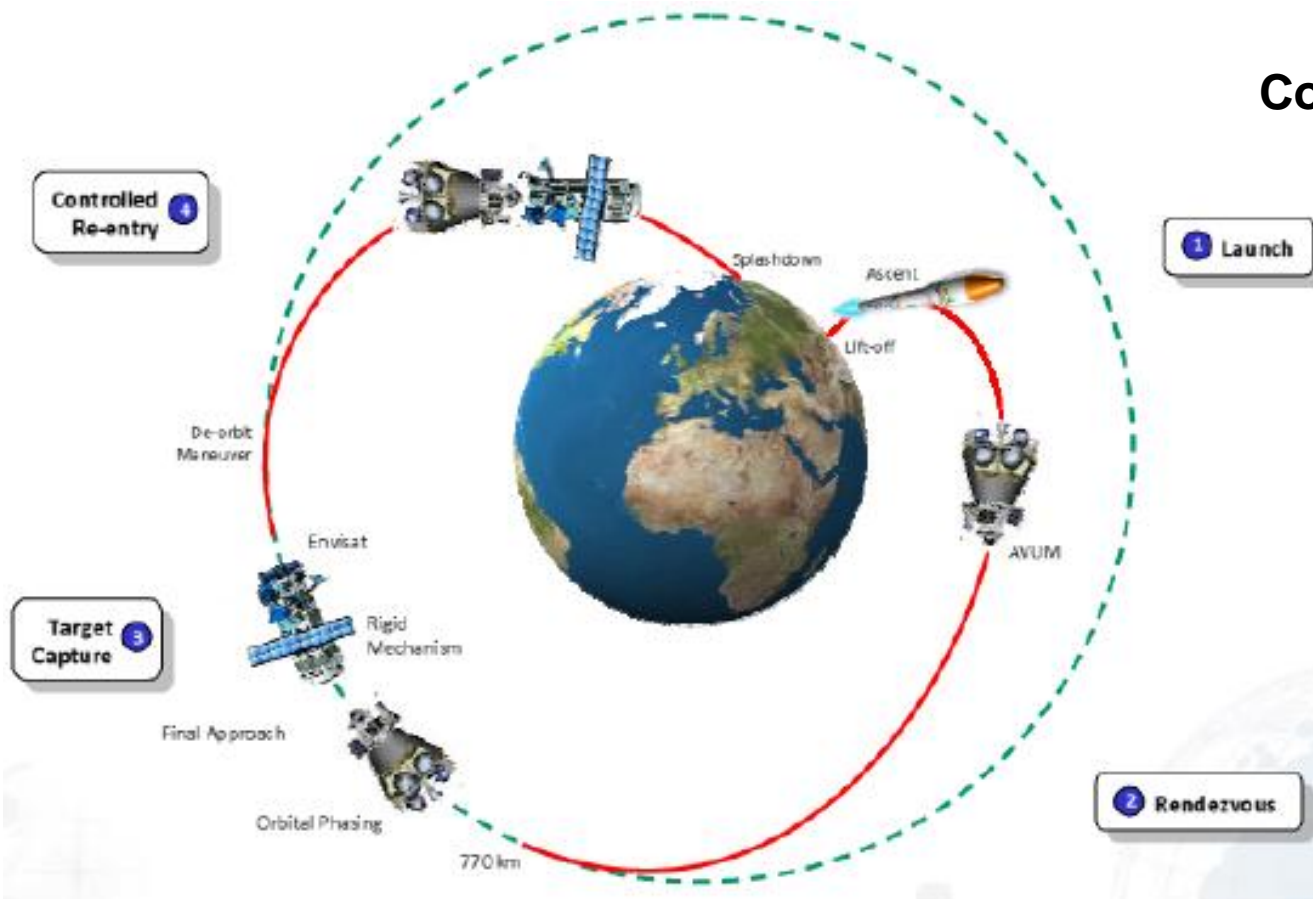
Total	Total weighted score Tentacles	70	Total weighted score Robotic arm	77	Total weighted score Robotic arm + clamping mechanism	80
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Robotic arm & clamping mechanism is necessary to support high thrust controlled re-entry

Concept #2 capture Trade-off

➤ Concept #2 selection after MBR

Concept #2 : Rigid solution = robotic arm + clamping mechanism



Robotic arm will capture the debris. To insure controlled re-entry with high thrust, a clamping mechanism is necessary

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Concept #3 capture Trade-off

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- 3 possible capture techniques
 - Contactless
 - Flexible link
 - Rigid link
- Mission re-orbitation
 - To reach 2100 km
 - Then reach own graveyard orbit

Re-Orbitation requires same mission phases: rendez-vous, capture, controlled of the stack

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Concept #3 capture Trade-off

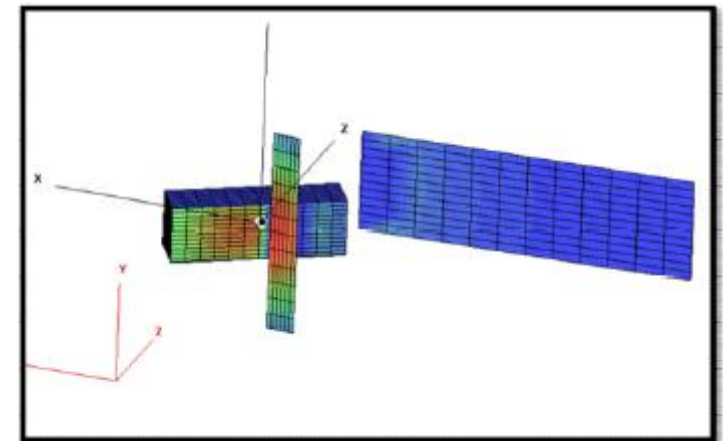
- Electric propulsion is mandatory to reach 2100 km altitude with a VEGA Launch

		M launch		1400 kg			
Isp (s)	ΔV 1	Propellant mass	Mass before deorbiting	ΔV 2	Propellant mass	Total propellant mass	
MON/MMH	320	27	9223	610	1629	1657	
QT6	4120	38	9212	610	138	1224	

- Thrust stop during eclipse

- IBS solution not in line with Vega or Soyuz launch
(IBS = Ion Beam Shepherd)

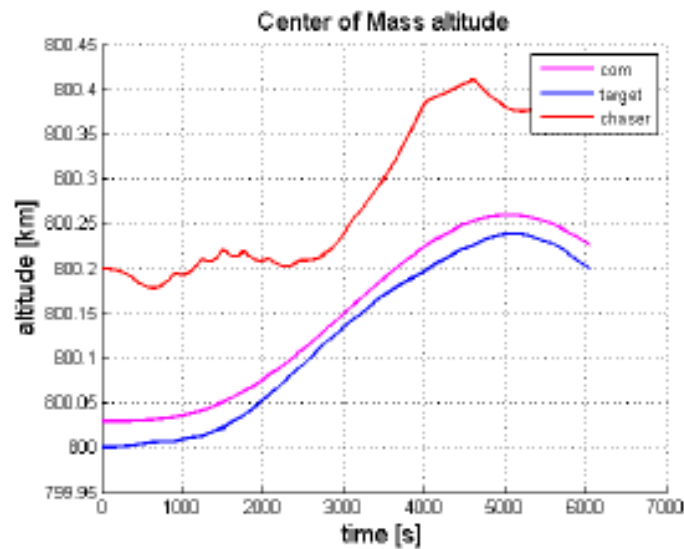
- Required propellant mass > 1800 kg



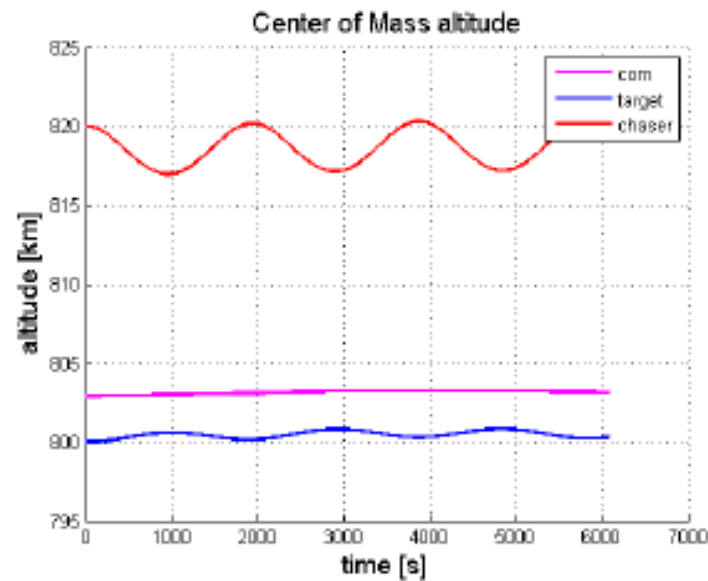
Contactless solution is not possible for eDeorbit

Concept #3 capture Trade-off

Flexible link needs long cable to insure stability



Cable length 200 m



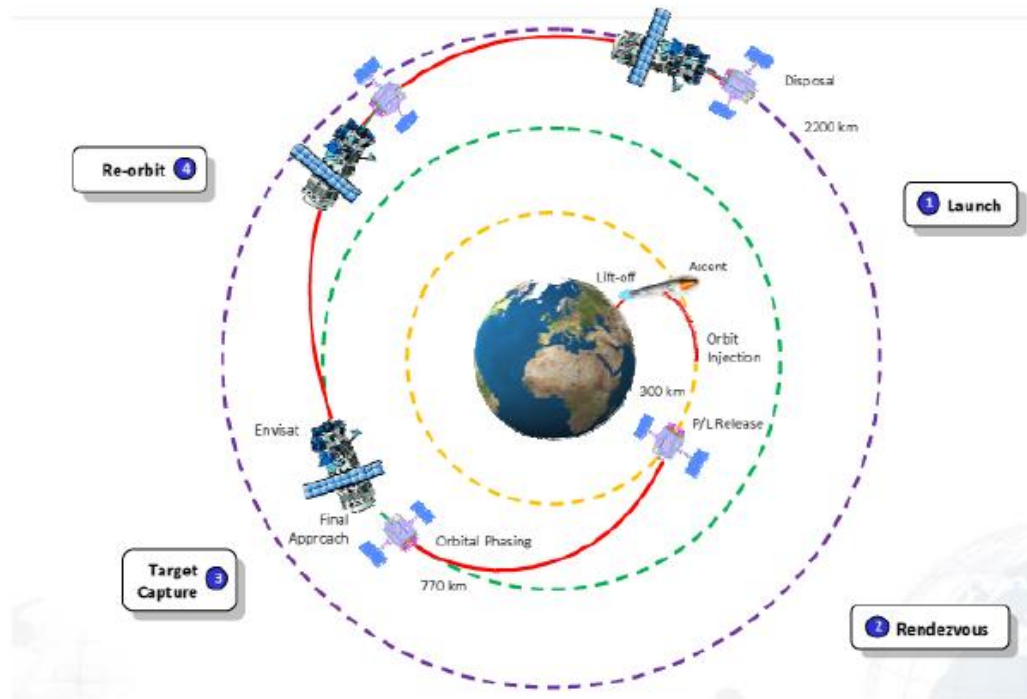
Cable length 20 km

330 days versus 4,7 years in high debris populated region

Mission duration is a key factor wrt collision risk during re-orbitation

Concept #3 capture Trade-off

➤ Concept #3 selection after MBR



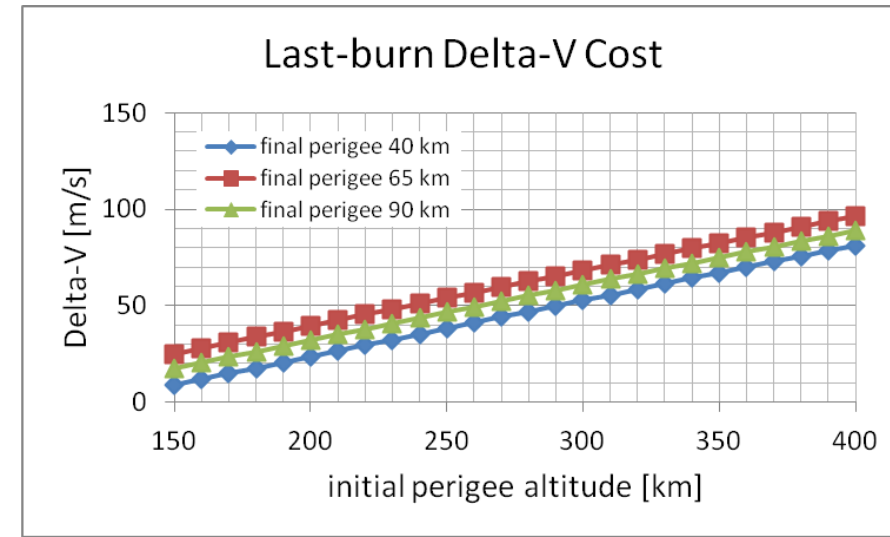
Concept #3 : Rigid solution = robotic arm + clamping mechanism

Rigid Solution is selected for re-orbitation. Design will benefit from low thrust solution.

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Mission analysis

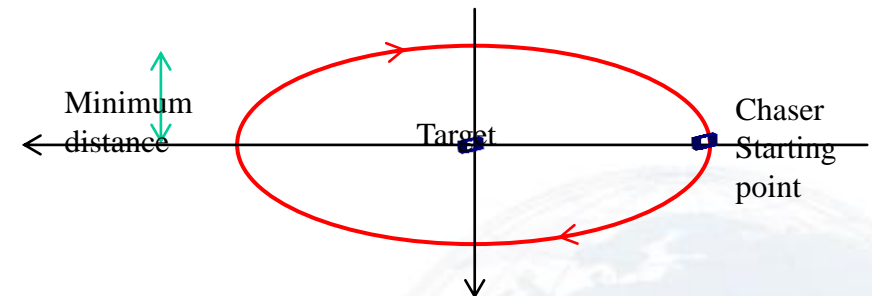
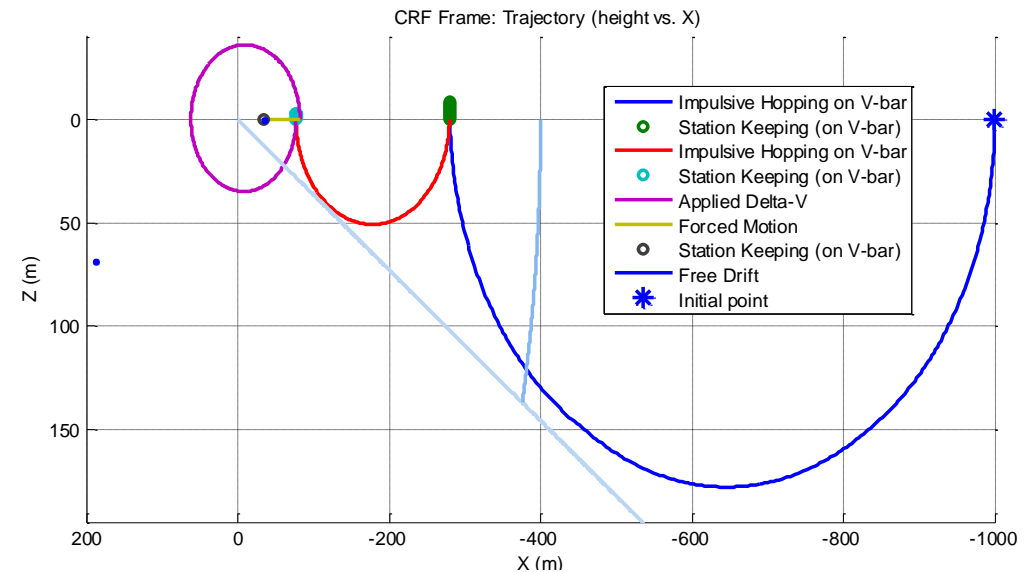
- Optimal injection orbit Vega
 - Low Z_p
- Soyuz only as back-up
- multiple burn strategy
 - Performance optimization*
 - re-entry slope for footprint area*



High thrust for last burn insures debris footprint into SPOUA

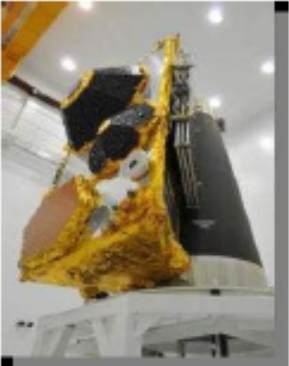
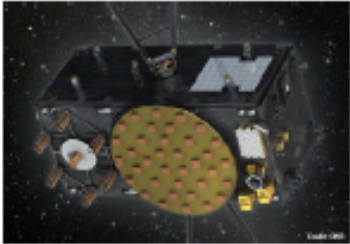
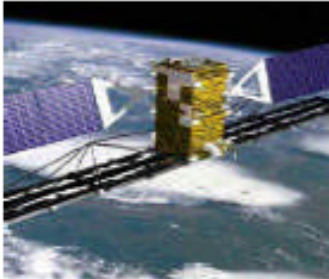

- RdV strategy
 - V-bar impulsive hopping radial
 - Fly around
 - With target in FOV sensor
 - Restitution phase
 - Force motion

- Autonomous rendezvous strategy with non collaborative targets has a good TRL thanks to comprehensive R&D & testing



ADR specificity is to operate a large target

Satellite concept

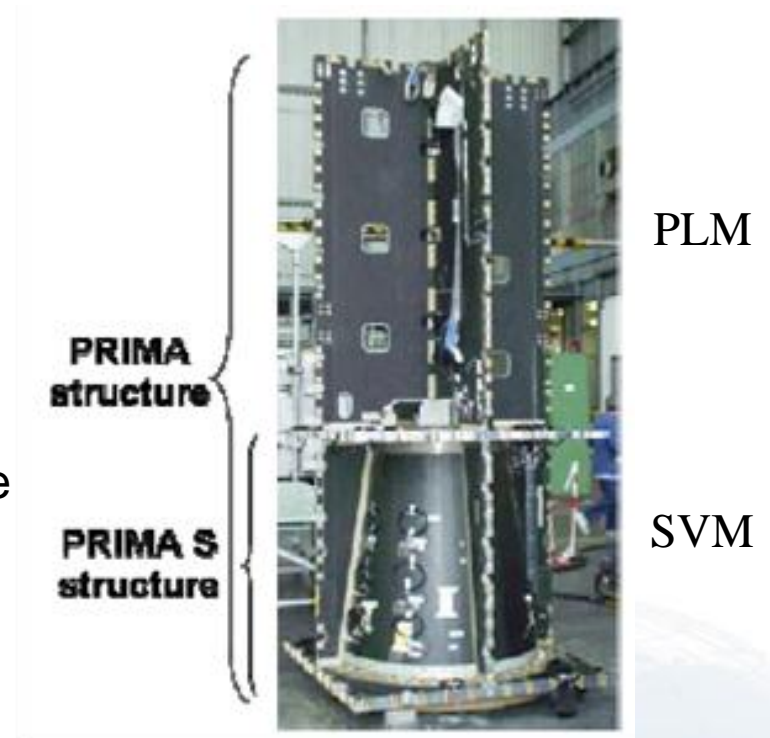
<p>ELiTe (Constellation)</p> <p>PL <270 kg SC <750 kg</p>	<p>Galileo IOV</p> <p>PL <300 kg SC <700 kg</p>	<p>PRIMA</p> <p>PL < 1200 kg SC <2000 kg</p>	<p>SPACEBUS</p> <p>PL < 1500 kg SC <3000 kg</p> <p>SB 3000B2</p>
			
<p>GBS-2 (2010) [Telecom, 24 SC]</p> <p>O3B (2013) [Telecom MEO – 8000km, 16 SC]</p> <p>IRIDIUM (2014) [Telecom LEO – 80 SC]</p>	<p>GALILEO PFM, FM2 2011, (ESA, EC)</p> <p>GALILEO FM3,FM4 2012 (ESA, EC)</p>	<p>RADARSAT-2(2008) [SAR, Canada CSA]</p> <p>Cosmo Sky Med (2010, 4 SC) [SAR, Italian MoD]</p> <p>SENTINEL1 (2013) (SAR Land Environment, ESA) Cosmo Sky Med 2nd G (2017/18) [SAR, Italian MoD]</p>	<p>Arabsat 3A, AB2, Eurobird, Eutelsat W2, W3, W4, W5, Hispasat 1C, 1D, Sirius 2</p>
<p>Hydrazine propulsion</p>	<p>Hydrazine propulsion</p>	<p>Hydrazine propulsion</p>	<p>Bi-propellant</p>

Satellite concept

- SVM can rely on TAS LEO Platform product lines for
 - Avionics
 - Power subsystems
- Synergy with Spacebus propulsion
 - Bi-propellant & electric
- Derived from PRIMA platform:
 - Composed of PRIMA-S (SVM) structure & PLM structure
 - Central cone to guarantee the structural integrity of the central tube
 - PLM will support main propulsion

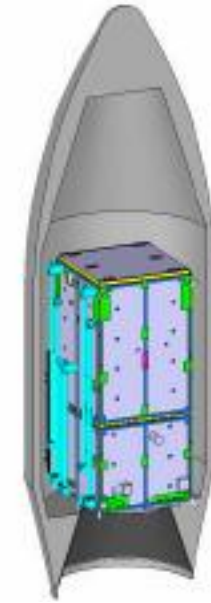
➤ Fits into Vega launcher

Building block from LEO platform product line enables to reduce risks & cost

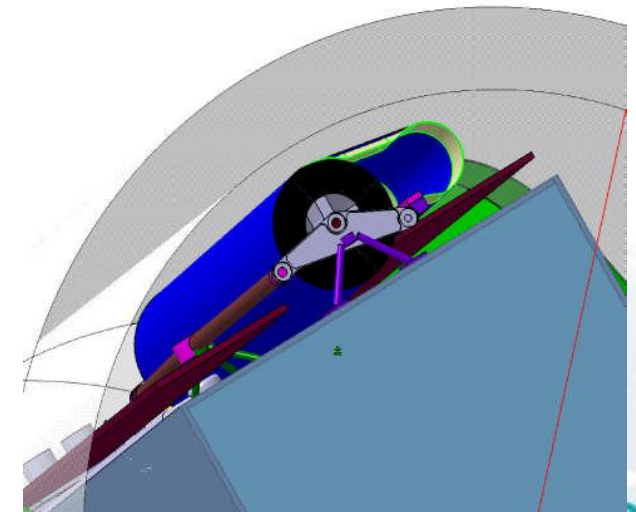
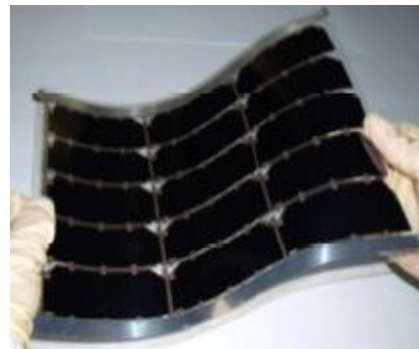


Satellite concept

- Concept 3 with electric propulsion
 - Composed of PRIMA-S (SVM) structure & PLM structure
 - High power need ~5 kW
 - Flexible solar array ease capture
- Fits into Vega launcher
- In line with the current development road map
 - Neosat 1st application



Flexible SA accommodated for low thrust propulsion

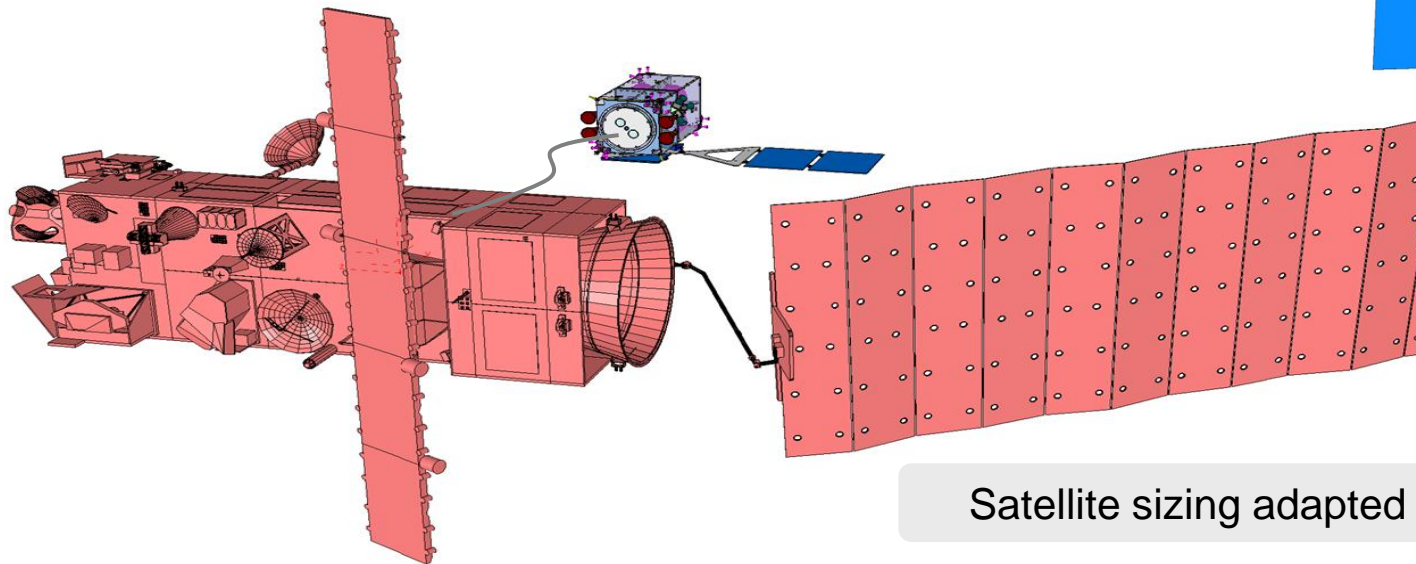
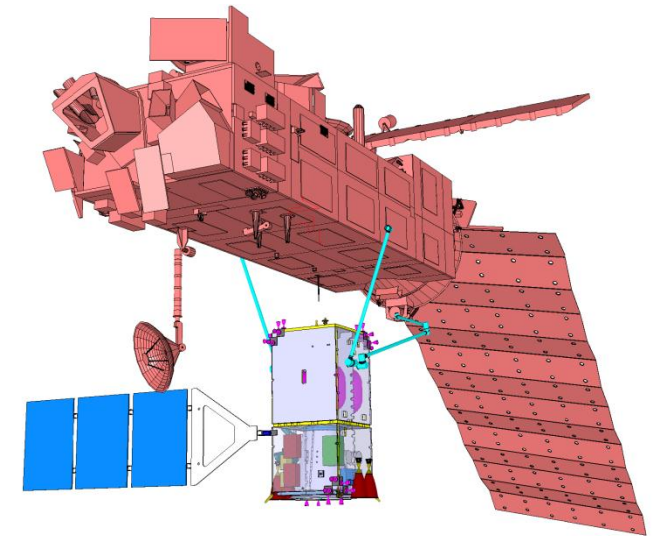


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Satellite concept

Adaptation of Prima Platform for each concept

- Harpoon
- Tentacles & robotic arm
- Electric propulsion



Satellite sizing adapted to each concept

➤ Challenging mission

- *RdV with non-collaborative target*
 - *Support also interplanetary mission with autonomous RdV*

- *Technologies TRL are reasonable, step to reach TRL6 is needed*
 - *Flexible link controllability*
 - *Harpoon/net deployment & capture*
 - *Final approach & sensor processing*
 - *Control of the connected system, algorithms, FDIR*
 - *Tumbling reduction capacity*

R&T needed to mature efficient technologies

Thales Alenia Space Technology Readiness

Rendez-Vous GNC is a major development axis

- Rendez-vous for non collaborative mission (with partners)
- Robotic RdV Test Facilities
- Optical sensor processing with large target.
- Terminal Rendez-Vous Control with tumbling target

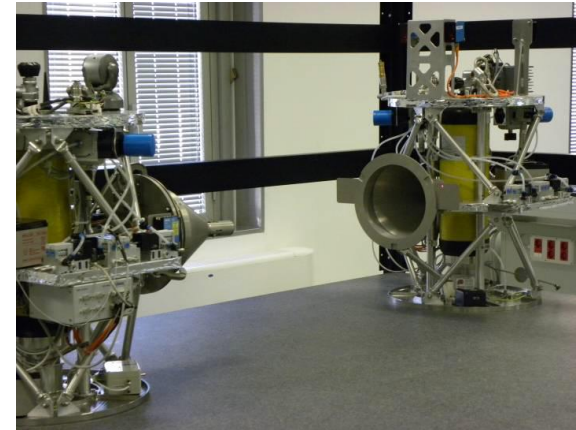
RdV & FF Test Bed
TAS-F



Robotics

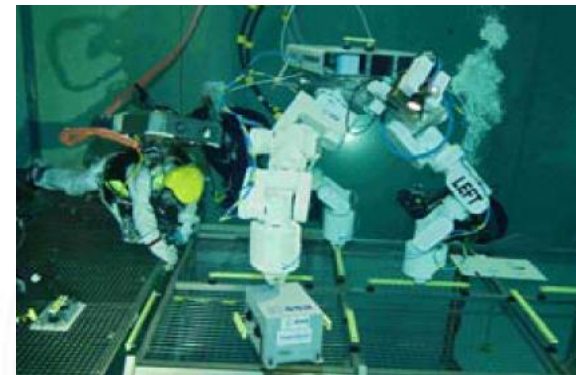
- Technology Demonstrator
- Control & Dynamics

RdV & FF Test Bed
TAS-I



Tether cables & Flexible system dynamics

Eurobot Demonstrator
TAS-I



Mechanisms

TAS is preparing key technologies to enable ADR: Rendez-Vous, Robotics, Control, Mechanisms ... also involving key partners

Conclusion

- The ADR of a large spacecraft is a challenge:
 - Increasing with the tumbling rate,
 - But can be foreseen with solutions with a reasonable TRL.

- Rigid connection with a robotic system has the higher maturity
 - As it takes benefit of development for exploration & manned flight.

- Flexible links are promising and will require technology & system development effort to achieve robustness, reduced risks and qualification:
 - Harpoon or net system (ejection, capture, failure management)
 - Control and FDIR of the system (controllability, anti-collision)

- The Service Module can rely on LEO platform product lines to optimises its cost completed with propulsive elements mostly used in GEO.

- THALES ALENIA SPACE is preparing the ADR solution:
 - Using synergies with exploration & Manflight technologies: RdV, Tethered, Robotics ...
 - And system study at European and national level.

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