

Space Safety Period 2

ESA S2P Team,
27.10.2022

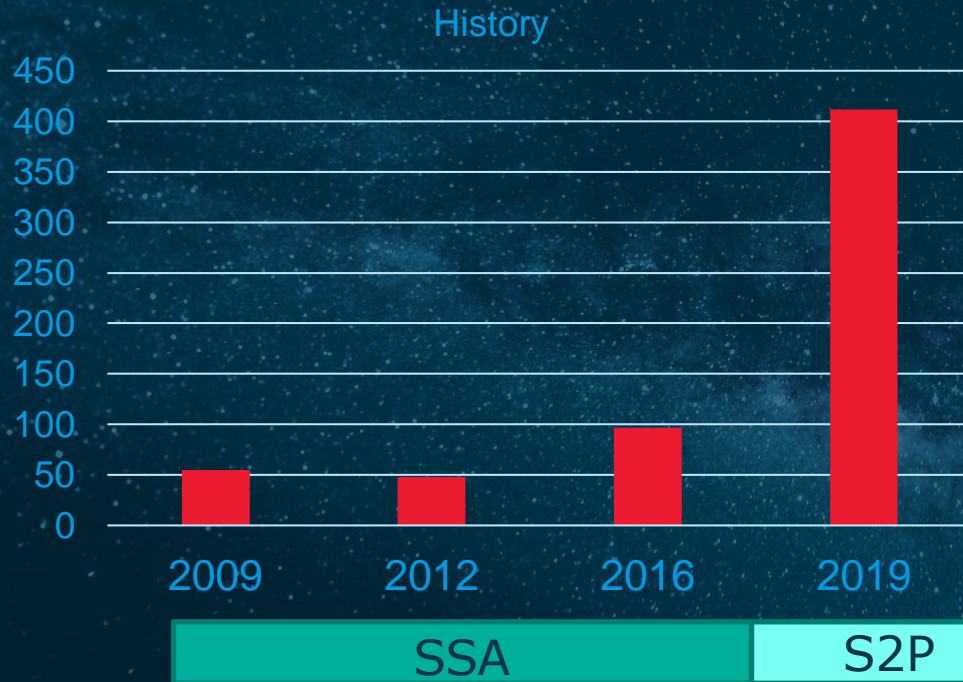


Space Safety Goals

- Space Weather early warning system tailored to European user needs
- Early warnings for asteroids >40 m about three weeks in advance,
- Capability to deflect asteroids smaller than 0.5 km (2 years before)
- Established European players for a growing market of space-traffic technologies and products
- Prepare European industry for a zero-debris policy and a circular economy in space



From SSA to Space Safety



ADRIOS (Active Debris Removal, In-Orbit Servicing)

- Clearspace-1
- In-Orbit Servicing

Hera – validating asteroid deflection

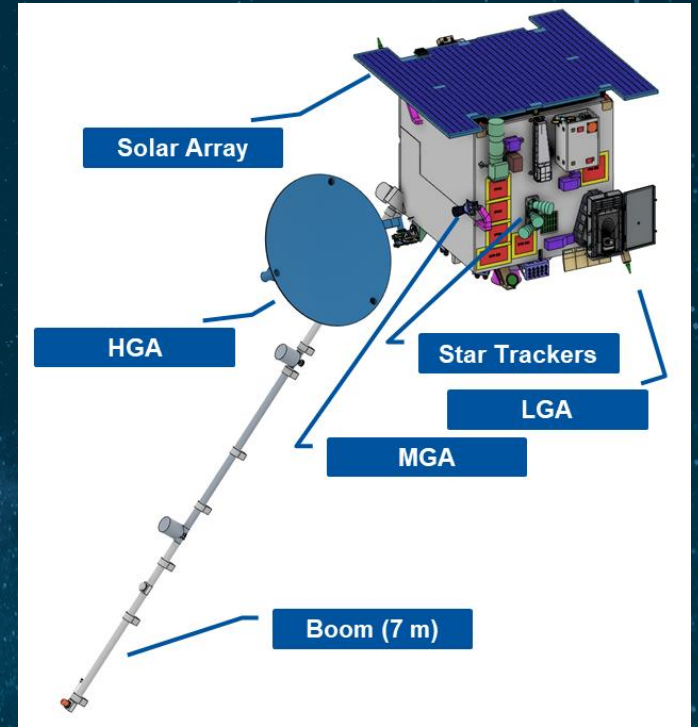
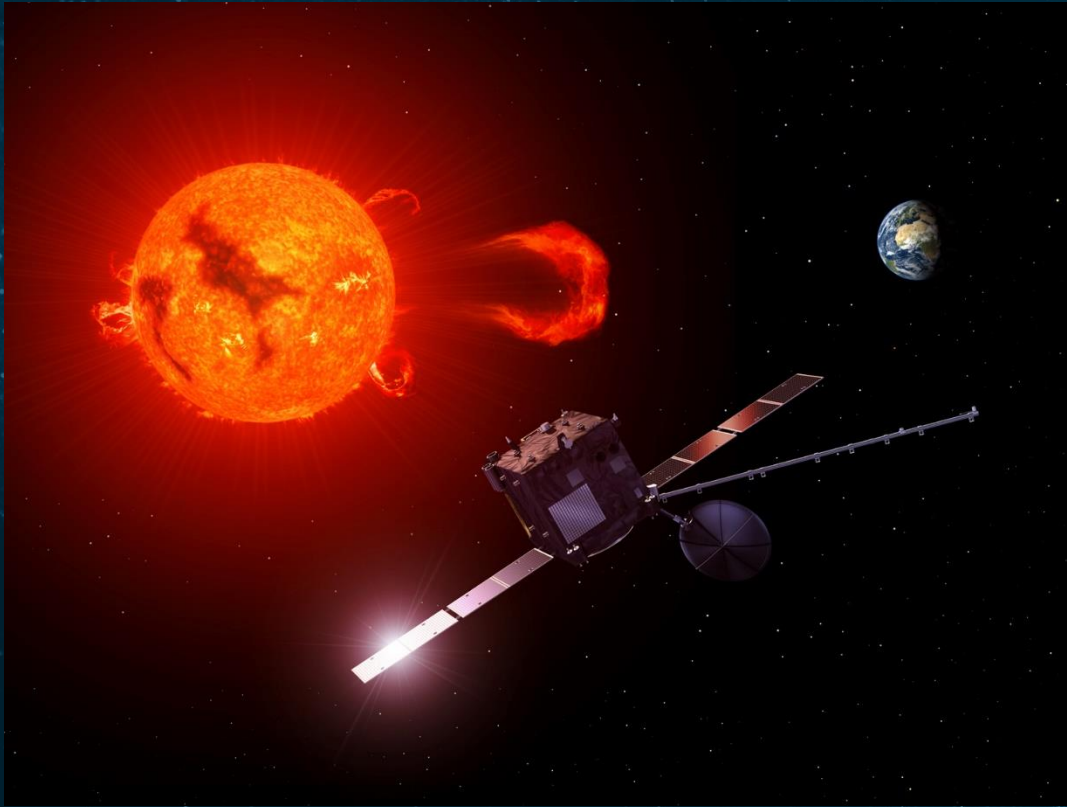
Vigil – monitoring the Sun from a unique perspective

COSMIC (COre, Small Missions Including CREAM and Competitiveness)

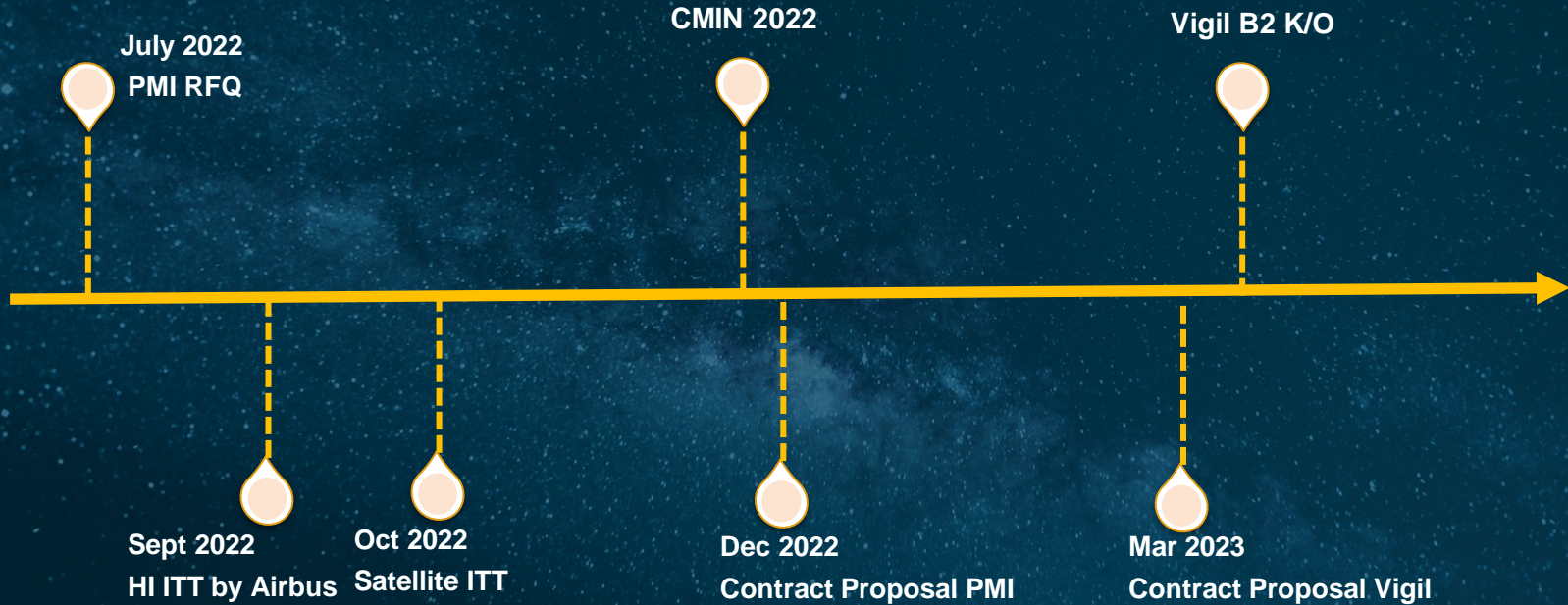
- Core (Space Weather, Planetary Defence, Space Debris, Clean Space)
- Small Missions & Projects (Aurora Monitor, Nanosats, VISDOMS, DRACO, NEOMIR, De-Orbiting Kit, LMT, Apophis, CREAM, NEO Survey System)
- Competitiveness – preparing for S2P markets

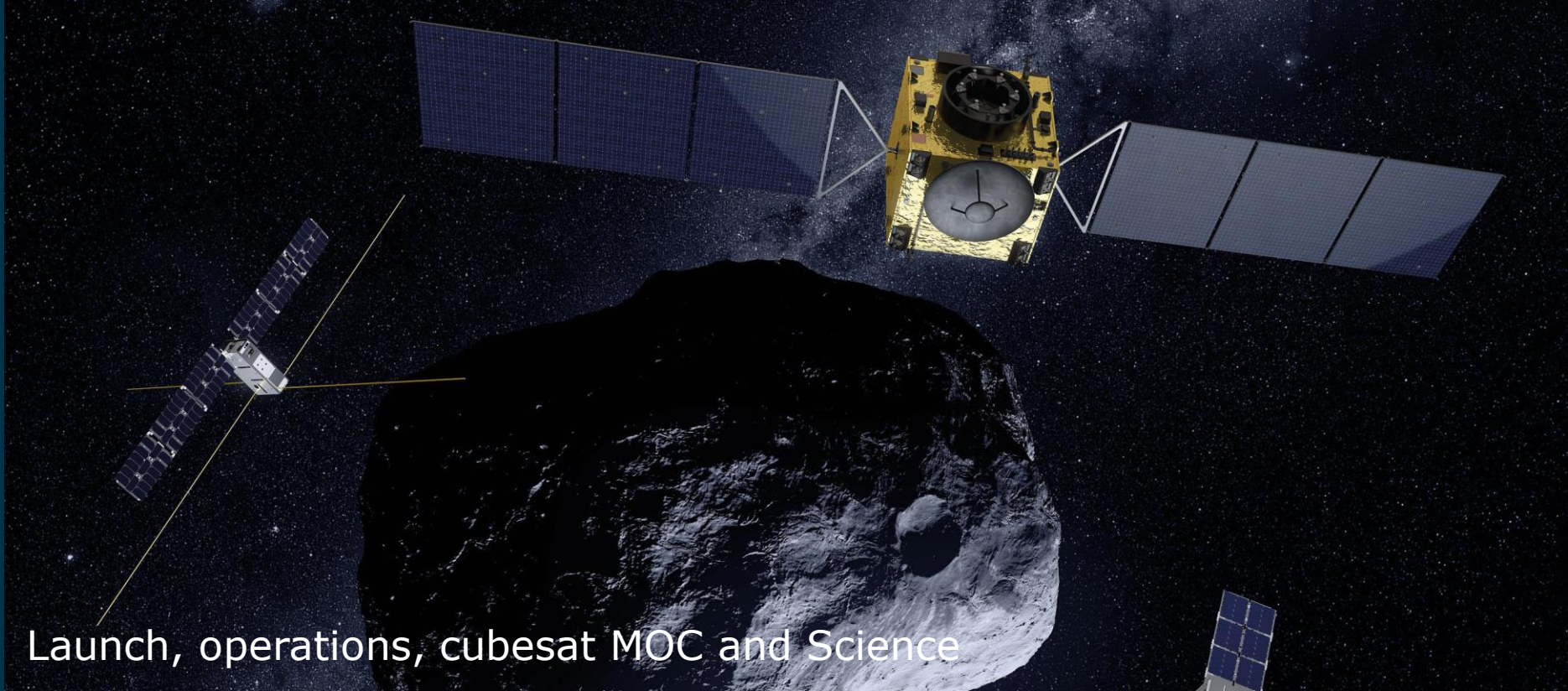
Programme Envelope

Vigil – Space Weather Warnings

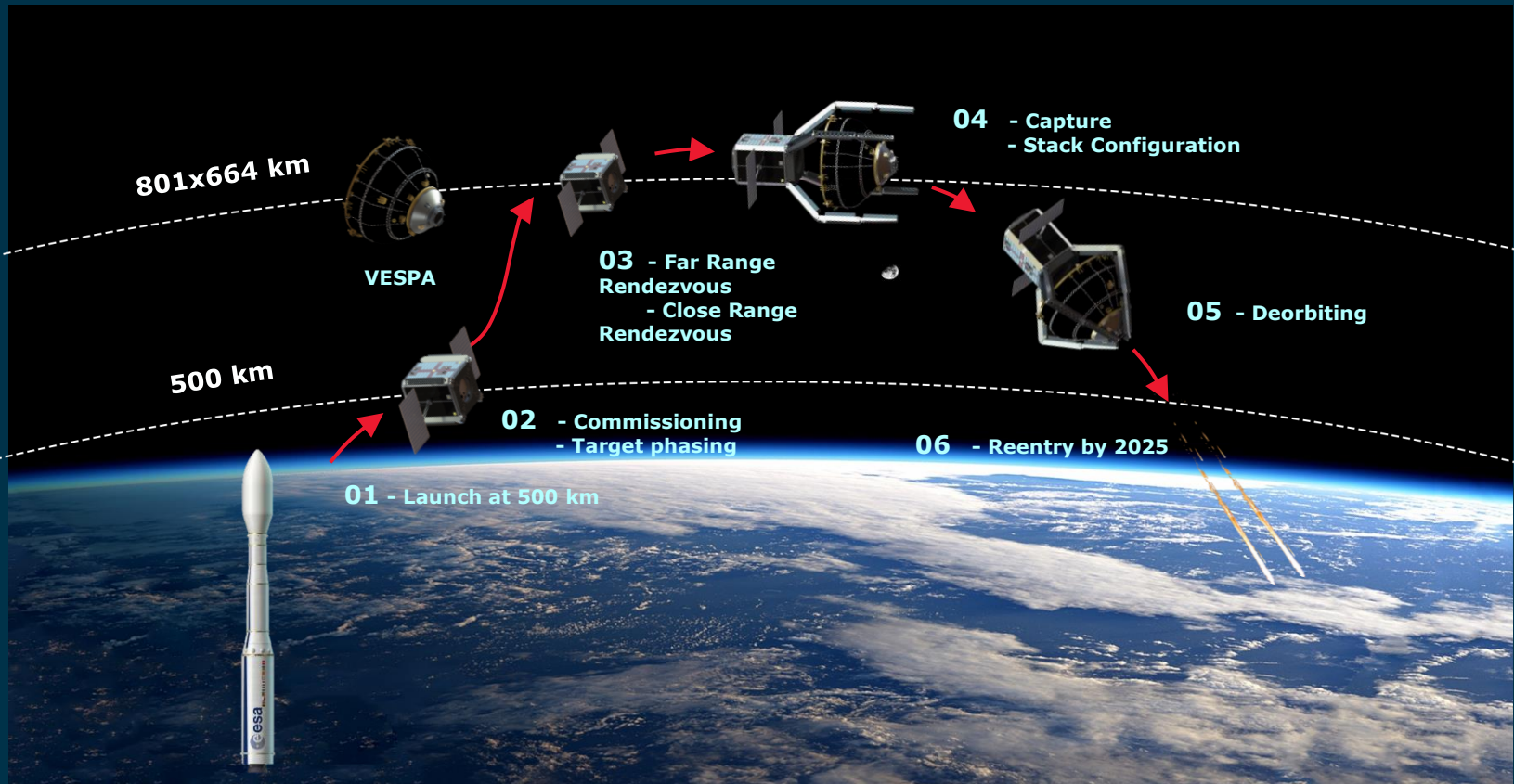


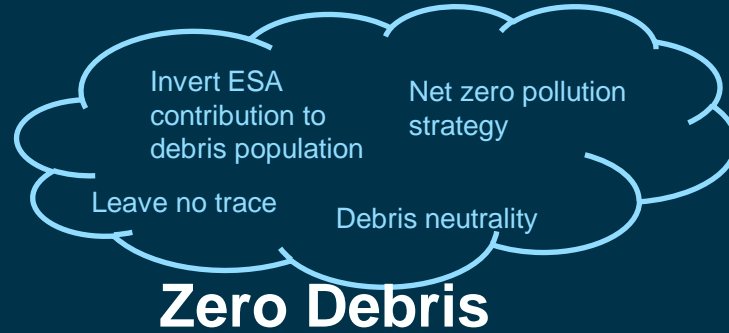
Vigil Period 2 – Procurement Schedule





Launch, operations, cubesat MOC and Science





This approach is inline with the Net Zero Space charter, which was launched Nov. 12 during the Paris Peace Forum in France

By 2030



Design and operate for **probability of successful disposal well above 90%**



Removal services for remaining in-orbit failures

Current focus

By 2050



Circular economy in space: reuse or recycle 50% of the launched mass.



OBJECTIVES

1. To enable a **commercial** service involving a **service provider** and **customer**.
2. To **limit further losses** of **potential market share** for European IOS service providers.

**The Customer is fundamental
for In-Orbit Servicing**

Small Missions and Projects

Aurora

SWE Nanosats

Apophis

NEO Survey Systems

NEOMIR

Laser Technology

VIDSOMS

DRACO

Deorbiting Kit

CREAM

ComLINK
ComLINK is a small satellite mission that will demonstrate the use of laser communication technology in space. It will be launched in 2015 and will be the first European satellite to use laser communication. The mission will demonstrate the use of laser communication technology in space, which will allow for much higher data rates than traditional radio frequency communication. The mission will also demonstrate the use of laser communication technology in space, which will allow for much higher data rates than traditional radio frequency communication.

Core

Space Weather

Planetary Defence

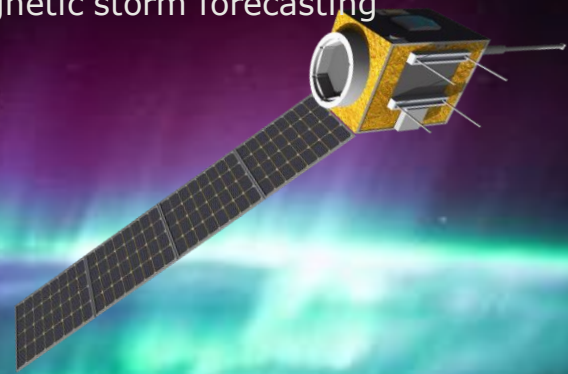
Space Debris

Cleanspace

Competitiveness Segment

COSMIC: Aurora Mission

- Class 100 kg plus payload, robust, agile, reliable
- imaging data of day and night side of the Auroral Oval for geomagnetic storm forecasting (GNSS, communications, tourism...)
- Opportunities for European Micro-launchers
- Demo Mission in Period 2
- Constellation in following periods



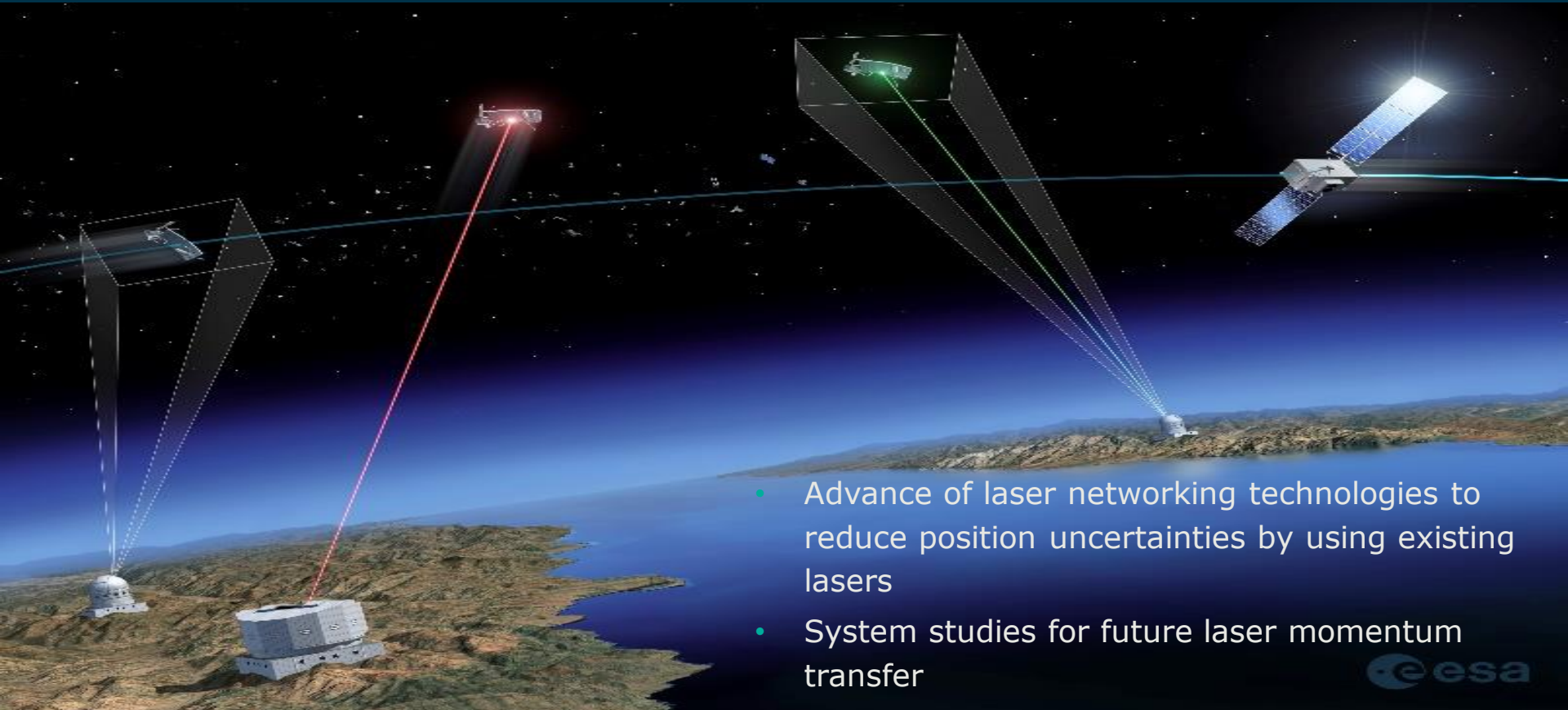


- Use of nanosatellites for SWE monitoring for operational applications
- Following New Space approach, greater flexibility miniaturised instruments and dynamics, cost-effectiveness
- First mission(s) to be implemented in Period 2

- Flyeye-2 telescope, featuring a fully revised design.



- Telescope Array, scalable architecture to perform surveys and follow-ups, open commercialisation options.



- Advance of laser networking technologies to reduce position uncertainties by using existing lasers
- System studies for future laser momentum transfer

COSMIC VISDOMS (Verification of In-Situ Debris Optical Monitoring from Space)

- Enhance statistical knowledge about LEO debris by detecting and characterising objects with a diameter of 1 mm or larger.
- Period 2: hosted payload mission and preparation of a dedicated small satellite mission.
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- In-flight demonstration of kit for direct reentry of spacecraft and launcher adaptors
- important building block to the envisaged "zero-debris approach"

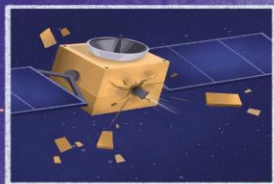
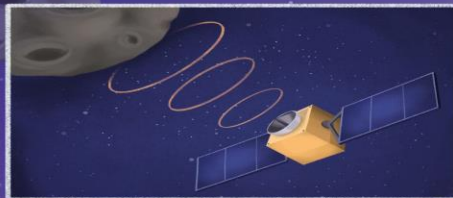
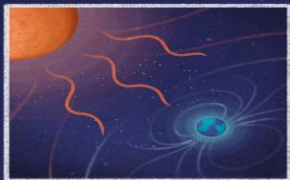
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Space Debris (Core)

34 000 objects
900 000 objects
128 million objects
2000 billion objects

- Finalising and demonstrating the Core software.
- Addressing risk and safety models (on-orbit, on-ground)
- Small particle sensors (DISCO)





- Development of a market for space safety products and services.
- ESA will act as a trial user and early adopter of the industry's products/services to reduce business risks.

Thank You !

