

Satellite Collision Avoidance

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Outline

Satellite
Collision
Avoidance

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Armijo

Project Goals

Introduction

Methods

Results

Relevance

Future Work

References

1 Project Goals

2 Introduction

3 Methods

4 Results

5 Relevance

6 Future Work

7 References

Project Goals

Satellite
Collision
Avoidance

Gabriella
Armijo

Project Goals

Introduction

Methods

Results

Relevance

Future Work

References

- Track satellites to see how likely they were collide.
- See how often they got within 100 km of each other.
- Analyze those results to see what satellites showed up the most.

Kessler Syndrome

Satellite
Collision
Avoidance

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Project Goals

Introduction

Methods

Results

Relevance

Future Work

References

A scenario in which the density of objects in Low Earth Orbit (LEO) is high enough that each collision creates debris that increases the likelihood of more collisions.

3D Plot

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Collision
Avoidance

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Project Goals

Introduction

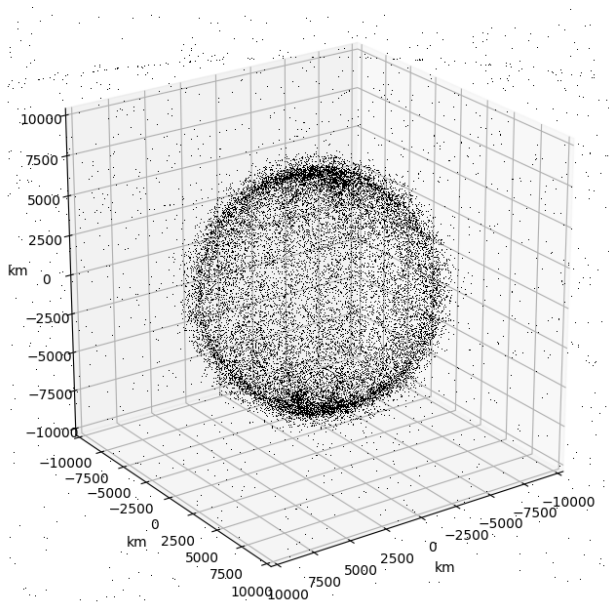
Methods

Results

Relevance

Future Work

References



Conjunction Plots

Satellite
Collision
Avoidance

Gabriella
Armijo

Project Goals

Introduction

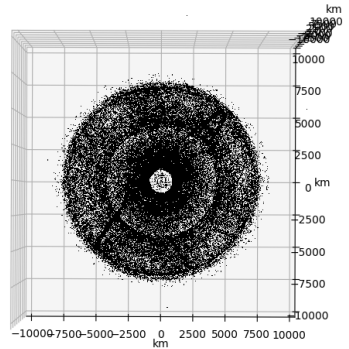
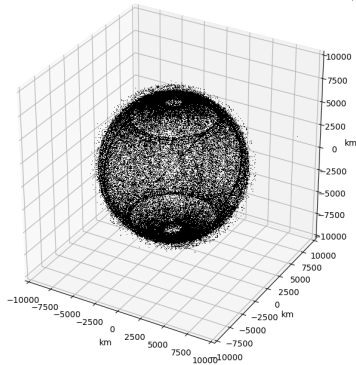
Methods

Results

Relevance

Future Work

References



Satellite Point of View

Satellite
Collision
Avoidance

Gabriella
Armijo

Project Goals

Introduction

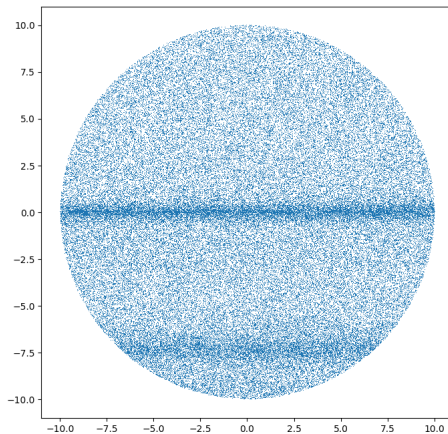
Methods

Results

Relevance

Future Work

References



Dot Product

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Collision
Avoidance

Gabriella
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Project Goals

Introduction

Methods

Results

Relevance

Future Work

References

```
def mindist_and_time(pairpos_vels):  
    deltas = pairpos_vels[:, 1] - pairpos_vels[:, 0]  
    r = deltas[:, 0, :]  
    v = deltas[:, 1, :]  
    rnorm = np.sqrt(np.sum(r ** 2, axis=-1))  
    vnorm = np.sqrt(np.sum(v ** 2, axis=-1))  
    rdotv = np.sum(r * v, axis=-1)  
    costheta = rdotv / (rnorm * vnorm)  
    sintheta = np.sqrt(1 - costheta ** 2)  
    distance = rnorm * sintheta  
    # the distance it has to travel to the minimum distance point  
    travel = -rnorm * costheta  
    time = travel / vnorm  
    return distance, time
```

Figure: Dot Product


```
def pairs_for_time(satellites, time, search_radius=100, maxdistance=10, timestep=10):  
    pos_vels = satellitepos_vels(satellites, time)  
    if np.any(np.isnan(pos_vels)):  
        print(pos_vels.shape, np.count_nonzero(np.isnan(pos_vels[:, 0, 0])), "invalidpositions")  
        pos_vels = np.nan_to_num(pos_vels)  
    pairs, distances, delta_times = findpairs(pos_vels, search_radius=search_radius,  
                                              maxdistance=maxdistance, timestep=timestep)  
    times = time + delta_times / seconds_per_day  
    pair_type = np.dtype [("time_jd", float), ("sat_names", "U30", 2), ("catnums", int, 2),  
                          ("positions", float, (2, 3)), ("velocities", float, (2, 3)),  
                          ("distance", float), ("extrapolated_distance", float)]  
    result = np.zeros(len(distances), dtype=pair_type)  
    result["extrapolated_distance"] = distances  
    for i in range(len(distances)):  
        result[i]["time_jd"] = times[i].tt  
        for j, satnum in enumerate(pairs[i]):  
            sat = satellites[satnum]  
            geocentric = sat.at(times[i])  
            result[i]["positions"][j] = geocentric.position.km  
            result[i]["velocities"][j] = geocentric.velocity.km_per_s  
            result[i]["sat_names"][j] = sat.name  
            result[i]["catnums"][j] = sat.model.satnum  
  
    delta_pos = np.diff(result["positions"], axis=1)[: , 0, :]  
    new_distance = np.sqrt(np.sum(delta_pos ** 2, axis=-1))  
    result["distance"] = new_distance
```

Results

Satellite
Collision
Avoidance

Gabriella
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Project Goals

Introduction

Methods

Results

Relevance

Future Work

References

```
[(2459793.49996586, [b'STARLINK-2686', b'STARLINK-4016'], [48464, 52603], [
(2459793.49995395, [b'COSMOS 2251 DEB', b'FENGYUN 1C DEB'], [36052, 37578],
(2459793.50000893, [b'STARLINK-1477', b'STARLINK-3763'], [45754, 52556], [
```

```
[-1794.74737479, 4644.46295733, 4803.81598868], [-1796.996286, 4637.41754928, 4798.27287065]], [
], [[-1035.20786393, 1826.2946224, -6772.34418336], [-1035.9581627, 1830.56719824, -6771.60789707]]
[[ 3043.82085744, 3832.24481974, 4890.72523754], [ 3040.55030319, 3828.28038801, 4885.57477159]], [
```

```
[-6.96578649, 0.41137309, -2.99202699], [-4.81553841, -5.02496521, 3.04540734]], 9.24237707, 9.24234973],
[[-4.84987248, -5.65995379, -0.78727613], [ 6.36757837, -3.49630711, -1.91743309]], 4.39999659, 4.40001189],
[-6.81385665, 1.79480535, 2.82645312], [-3.28465361, 6.23568948, -2.83285029]], 7.27602526, 7.27602899),
```

```
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```

Why is this important?

Satellite
Collision
Avoidance

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Project Goals

Introduction

Methods

Results

Relevance

Future Work

References

- Prevents Collisions
- Keeping tabs on growing constellations
- Understanding satellite movement

Future Work

Satellite
Collision
Avoidance

Gabriella
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Project Goals

Introduction

Methods

Results

Relevance

Future Work

References

- Conjunction Plots
- Starlink orbital readjustments
- Future Collisions

Acknowledgments

Satellite
Collision
Avoidance

Gabriella
Armijo

Project Goals

Introduction

Methods

Results

Relevance

Future Work

References

I would like to thank my mentor, David Palmer, for everything he has taught me.

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References

Satellite
Collision
Avoidance

Gabriella
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Project Goals

Introduction

Methods

Results

Relevance

Future Work

References

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