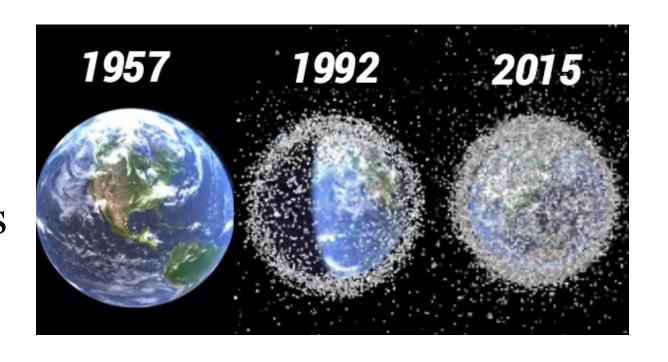


### Problem

Kessler Syndrome:
high density of space
objects →
collisions → space debris

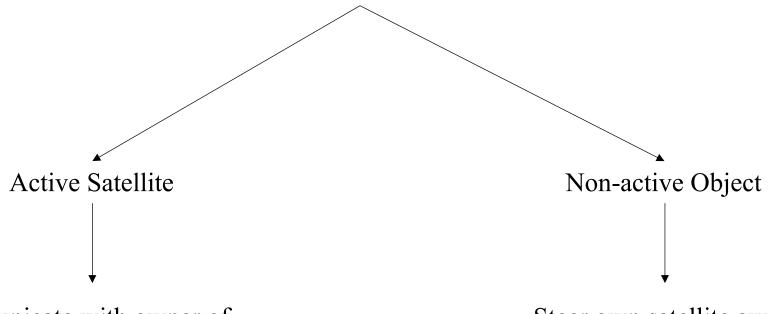




Risk for big loss in space assets for research, telecommunication, business

### Solution

Train a machine learning model to classify unknown objects as either active satellites or non-active objects



Communicate with owner of other satellite to avoid collision

Steer own satellite away from non-active object

### Data Sources

• Dataset with ~2000 active satellites

• Dataset with ~19000 objects in space

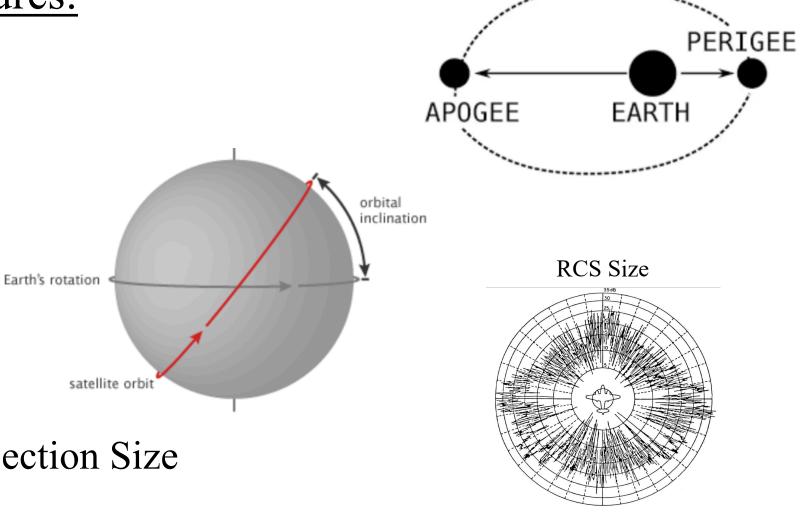


Combined into one dataset

### Data

#### Original Features:

- ID Number
- Country
- Launch Date
- Period
- Inclination
- Apogee
- Perigee
- Radar Cross Section Size



## Choosing the Right Model

Four Machine Learning Models Chosen for Satellite Classification

- 1. Logistic Regression binary classification for 2 targets (active satellites and non-active satellites)
- 2. K-Nearest Neighbors find similarities between active and non-active satellites
- 3. Random Forest ensemble of comprehensible decision trees that consider all features and trace path to most likely class
- 4. XGBoost also an ensemble of decision trees, except trees are shallow and pruned

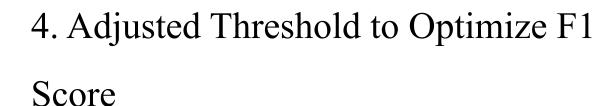
### Modeling with XG-Boost

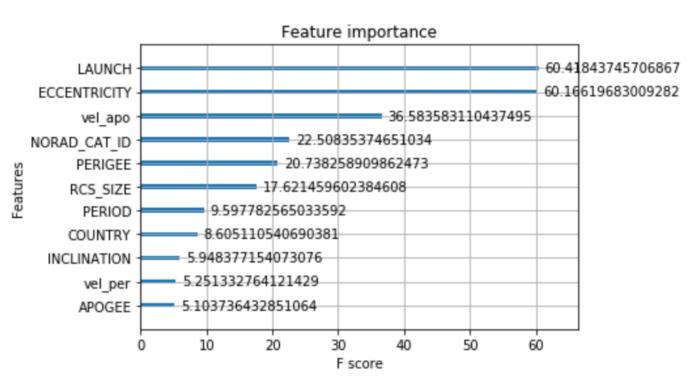
1. Balanced weights of classes (active

and other)

2. Added features: Eccentricity,Velocity at Perigee, Velocity at Apogee







### XGBoost Results

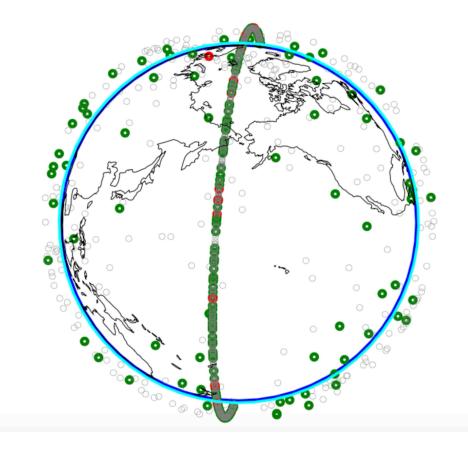
- Original F1 Score on Train Data: 0.820
- F1 Score on Train After Model Tuning: 0.872
- F1 Score on Test Data: 0.871
- AUC score on Test Data: 0.943

# D3 Visualization of Model Predictions on Test Data (354 satellites)

Green → True Positive Active Satellites

Red → False Negative Active Satellite

Gray → Active Satellites from Training Data



### Appendix

D3.js Example Code for Spinning Globe and Point:

https://gist.github.com/franknoirot/896c8f60338d761753dd0ca98f2a629

## Thank you!