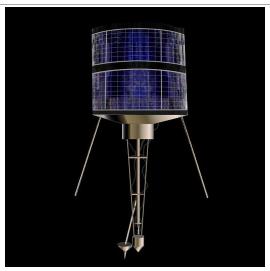


Kosmos 2251

Kosmos 2251



A Strela-2M communication satellite, similar to Kosmos 2251.

Mission type	Military communication	
Operator	<u>VKS</u>	
COSPAR ID	1993-036A (https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/nmc/spacecraft/display.action?id=1993-036A)	
SATCAT no.	22675	
Mission duration	5 years (nominal mission)	
Spacecraft properties		
Spacecraft type	Strela-2M	
Bus	KAUR-1 ^[1]	
Manufacturer	Reshetnev	
Launch mass	900 kg	
Start of mission		
Launch date	16 June 1993, 04:17 UTC	
Rocket	Kosmos-3M	
Launch site	Plesetsk, Site 132/1	
End of mission		
Last contact	1995	
Decay date	10 February 2009 (destroyed in space)	
	Orbital parameters	

Reference system	Geocentric [2]
Regime	Low Earth
Perigee altitude	783 km
Apogee altitude	821 km
Inclination	74.0°
Period	101.0 minutes

Kosmos-2251 (Russian: Kocmoc-2251 meaning *Cosmos 2251*), was a Russian Strela-2M military communications satellite. It was launched into Low Earth orbit from Site 132/1 at the Plesetsk Cosmodrome at 04:17 UTC on 16 June 1993, by a Kosmos-3M carrier rocket. [3].[4] The Strela satellites had a lifespan of 5 years, and the Russian government reported that Kosmos-2251 ceased functioning in 1995. Russia was later criticised by *The Space Review* for leaving a defunct satellite in a congested orbit, rather than deorbiting it. In response, Russia noted that they were (and are)[6] not required to do so under international law. In any case, the KAUR-1 satellites had no propulsion system, which is usually required for deorbiting. [9][10]

Destruction

At 16:56 UTC on 10 February 2009, [11] it collided with Iridium 33 (1997-051C), an Iridium satellite, [12] in the first major collision of two satellites in Earth orbit. The Iridium satellite, which was operational at the time of the collision, was destroyed, as was Kosmos-2251. [13] NASA reported that a large amount of debris was produced by the collision. [14][15]

See also

Kessler Syndrome

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