Satellite Drag

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Sun Drives Neutral Density Variations

Thermosphere Heat Sources
- Solar EUV
- Auroral (Solar Wind) and Currents
- Upward Propagating Waves
Orbital Drag Effects on Satellite Orbits

\[ a_D = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{C_D A}{m} \right) \rho V^2 \]

\( a_D = \) aerodynamic drag

\( \rho = \) atmospheric density

\( C_D A/m = \) ballistic coeff. (drag coefficient, area, mass)

\( V = \) total atmospheric velocity relative to the satellite velocity

(\( V_{\text{sat}} + V_{\text{wind}} \))

Contributions to Drag variations

- Density is the largest factor – can vary by a factor of 8 and introduce errors by a factor of 3
- Neutral Winds (typically ignored) can introduce error of more than 20%
- Drag Coefficient (typically valued between 2-4) can contribute errors of up to 100%

Orbit decay of Explorer 8
Selected Satellite Drag Impacts

- Precision orbit determination (catalog, Collision avoidance, reentry)
- Space debris issues
- On-board fuel for orbit maintenance
- Lifetime estimates
- Attitude control system design
- Spacecraft design
- Ionosphere: Comm/Nav
Effects of Collisions and Re-entry

Controlled re-entry of an external tank (ET), discarded by space shuttle

IRIDIUM – COSMOS collision: Debris after 9 min, 10 days, and 6 months

IRIDIUM gets 400 notifications per week for approaches closer than 5 km

Space Station Crew In Near Miss With Space Junk
March 12, 2009
The crew of the international space station survived a close call with space junk Thursday.
The three crew members took refuge for 11 minutes in the Soyuz escape capsule and then were told to go back into the space station. Officials were worried about a possible collision with a small piece of an old spacecraft motor.
The debris was about one-third of an inch in width, said NASA spokesman Josh Byerly. It passed within three miles of the space station.
The drama began unfolding with a statement on the NASA Web site expressing concerns about a "minimal" chance that the space station could be hit by debris.
The astronauts aboard the orbiting platform — two Americans and one Russian — retreated to the relative safety of the Soyuz TMA-13 space capsule as a precautionary measure, NASA says.

With reporting from The Associated Press.
Calculate in-track errors due to orbital drag from thermospheric dynamics not captured by the two key empirical models:

HASDM and JB08

HASDM is the operational model at AFSPC updated every 3 hrs by calibration satellites.

JB08 is the most updated neutral density model at AFSPC used to forecast satellite position.
Storm of Aug 24, 2005 drag effects

**TRACKING ERRORS**

HASDM error after 12 hrs

**PREDICTION ERRORS**

JB08 error after 12 hrs

HASDM error after 72 hrs

JB08 error after 72 hrs
CHAMP and GRACE satellite observations of the neutral density show the enhancements above any modeled density during the storm.

During the storm HASDM errors are significant, particularly for objects not tracked regularly.

The errors based on JB08 are significantly greater than those based on the HASDM model.

There are significant errors that would affect both tracking and forecast of a satellite position.
A single passage over the localized density enhancement caused by a moderate substorm can generate measurable in-track error within 24 hrs, particularly for smaller satellites and at lower altitudes.
Initial results from comparisons with physics based models
Newly funded NASA project

Superposed Epoch analysis of CME storms
Superposed Epoch analysis of CIR storms
Summary

• It is useful to look at drag effects with the use of non-orbit averaged density values
• Results from HASDM and JB08 should be tested against physics-based models, like CTIPe or TIEGCM
• Inputs to physics-based models are currently only empirical. That needs to be remedied