

Space junk: Ideas for cleaning up Earth orbit

July 12 2012, By Jenny Winder



Note: Artist's impression; size of debris exaggerated as compared to the Earth

Artist's impression of debris in low earth orbit Credit: ESA

Space may be big - vastly, hugely, mind-bogglingly big - but the space around Earth is beginning to get cluttered with space junk. This poses a threat, not only to other satellites, space stations and missions, but to us here on Earth as well. While we wrestle with environmental issues posed by human activity on our planet, ESA's new 'Clean Space' initiative aims to address the same issues for its missions, making them greener by

using more more eco-friendly materials and finding ways to cut down levels of space debris.

Last month ESA and Eurospace organized the Clean [Space](#) Eco-design and Green Technologies Workshop 2012 held in the Netherlands. Clean Space is a major objective of Agenda 2015, the Agency's upcoming action plan. The aim was outlined by ESA Director General Jean-Jacques Dordain: "If we are convinced that space infrastructure will become more and more essential, then we must transmit the space environment to future generations as we found it, that is, pristine."

The workshop looked at all aspects of space missions, their total environment impact, from concept development to end of life. The impact of regulations regarding substances such as hydrazine, which is used widely as a propellant in space programs and the development of Green Propulsion with propellants that have a reduced toxicity. Environmental friendliness and sustainability often mean increased efficiency, which ESA hopes will give the industry a competitive advantage, so they are looking at technologies which will consume less energy and produce less waste, therefore cutting costs.

Finally they looked at debris mitigation to minimize the impact to the space environment as well as the debris footprint on Earth using controlled and uncontrolled re-entry events and passive de-orbiting systems along with active de-orbiting and re-orbiting systems. They are even considering tethers or sails to help drag abandoned satellites out of low orbit within 25 years. New 'design for demise' concepts hope to prevent chunks of satellites surviving re-entry and hitting the ground intact. Active removal of existing debris is also needed, including robotic missions to repair or de-orbit satellites.

6,000 satellites have been launched during the Space Age; less than 1000 of these are still in operation. The rest are derelict and liable to fragment

as leftover fuel or batteries explode. Traveling at around 7.5 km/s, a 2 cm screw has a 'lethal diameter' sufficient to take out a satellite. Taking the recent loss of the Envisat satellite as an example, this satellite now poses a considerable threat as [space junk](#). An analysis of space debris at Envisat's orbit suggests there is a 15% to 30% chance of collision with another piece of junk during the 150 years it is thought Envisat could remain in orbit. The satellite's complexity and size means even a small piece of debris could cause a "fragmentation event" producing its own population of space garbage. Envisat is also too big to be allowed to drift back into the Earth's atmosphere. The choices seem to be to raise the satellite to a higher, unused orbit, or guide it back in over the Pacific Ocean.

As ESA Director General Jean-Jacques Dordain says "We will not succeed alone; we will need everyone's help. The entire space sector has to be with us."

Find out more about ESA's Clean Space initiative [here](#)

Source: [Universe Today](#)

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