

Final images before Aeolus's demise

September 6 2023

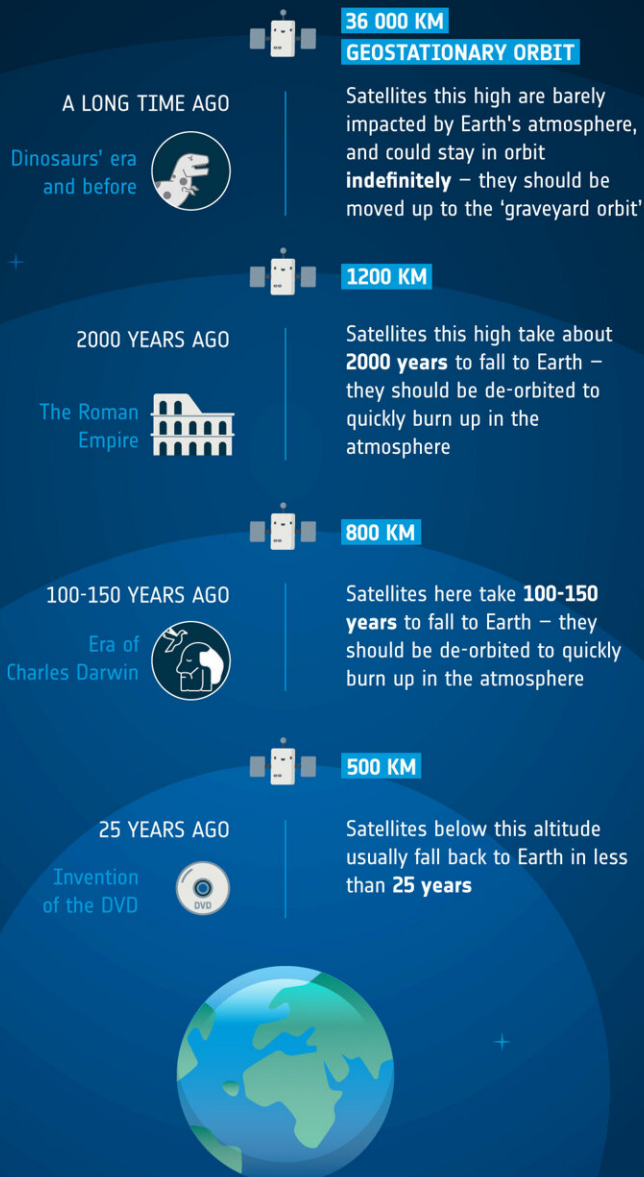


UNITED NATIONS
Office for Outer Space Affairs



FALLING TO EARTH TAKES A LONG TIME

Abandoned satellites are **dragged down to Earth** by the planet's atmosphere, which can take **thousands of years** depending on their altitude. Had the Romans launched a satellite to 1200 km, it would only come back down today. To ensure space isn't full of slowly returning satellites, **operators should move them to safety** at the end of their lives, either **up to the graveyard zone** or **down to burn up in the atmosphere**, according to international guidelines.



Up-to-date as of June 2023

#SpaceSustainability

#SpaceCare

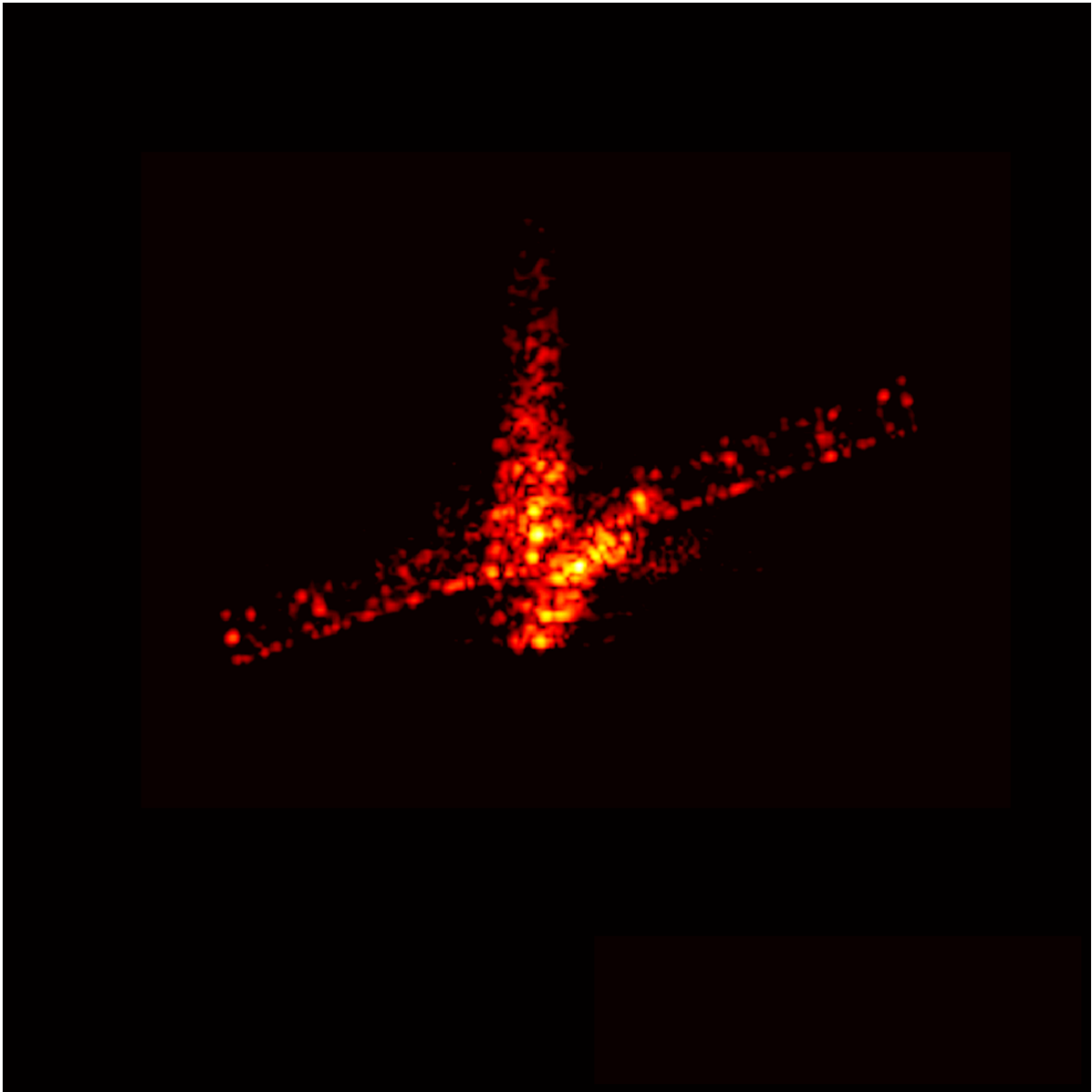
Falling to Earth takes a long time. Credit: ESA / UNOOSA, [CC BY-SA 3.0 IGO](#)

International regulations on space debris mitigation set a limit on how long a satellite should linger in orbit once its mission is complete—it mustn't be longer than 25 years.

For missions flying at low altitudes, their return is made faster as they are grasped by Earth's wispy atmosphere and are quickly brought home.

During Aeolus's first-of-its-kind assisted reentry in July, not only was the (already low) risk from falling debris reduced by a factor of 150, but the time during which Aeolus was left uncontrolled in orbit was shortened by a few weeks, limiting the risk of collision with other satellites in this vital space highway.

Moving moments

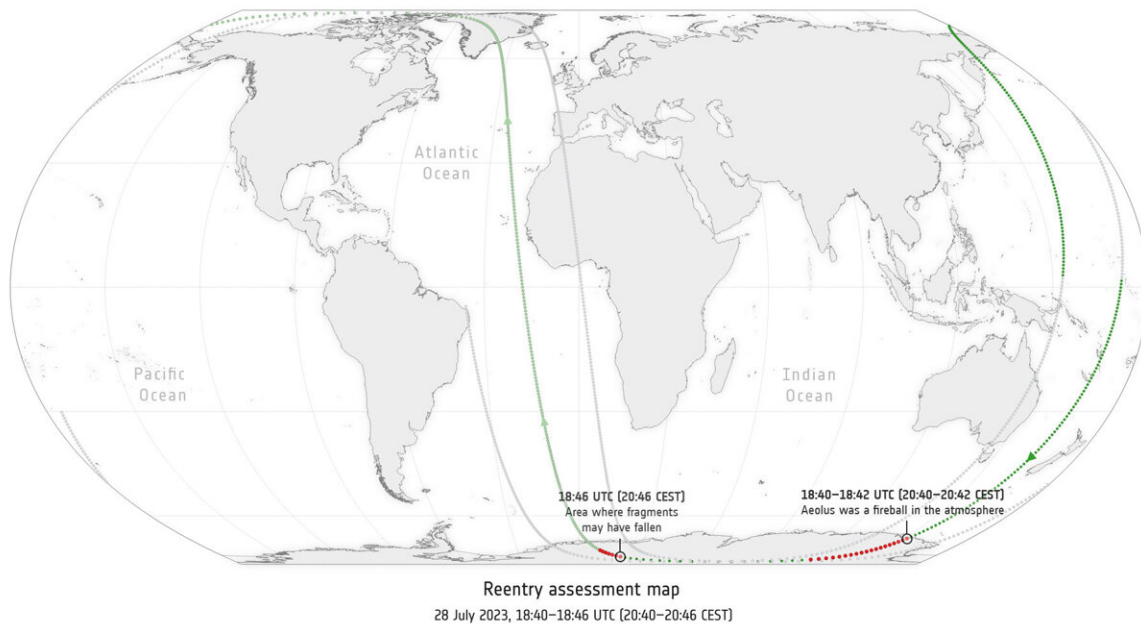


Aeolus was in orbit around Earth for four years, eleven months and six days. For three hours at the very end, it was space debris. This new animation is made from the last eight images ever taken of ESA's wind-profiling mission, showing it beginning to tumble as it was buffeted by Earth's atmosphere, during its very brief "junk" phase. Aeolus became debris after the last command was executed at 17:43 CEST on 28 July 2023, after which the Flight Control Team could no longer speak to, hear from, or influence the satellite. After months of preparation and a week of intense and critical operations, the team had done everything they could, the satellite was passivated—turned off—and 'handed

over' to ESA's Space Debris Office which tracked its final descent. Looking at the ground track, the path on Earth that Aeolus was likely to fly over, it was clear that the Fraunhofer Institute in Germany would get a good view. Using their 34-m TIRA radar antenna, they tracked Aeolus at around 18:20 CEST for about four minutes. The color in these final images represents the radar echo intensity and not temperature. Credit: Fraunhofer FHR

Aeolus became debris after the last command was executed at 17:43 CEST on 28 July 2023, after which the Flight Control Team could no longer speak to, hear from, or influence the [satellite](#). After months of preparation and a week of intense and critical operations, the team had done everything they could, the satellite was passivated—turned off—and "handed over" to ESA's Space Debris Office which tracked its final descent.

Looking at the ground track, the path on Earth that Aeolus was likely to fly over, it was clear that the Fraunhofer Institute in Germany would get a good view. Using their 34-m TIRA radar antenna, they tracked Aeolus at around 18:20 CEST for about four minutes.



Right on track: Aeolus reentry map. Credit: ESA

"Spacecraft operators are used to being in a dialog with their missions, but [debris](#) can't talk. These final observations confirmed that Aeolus's final burn had gone well and that the now "dead" satellite had gotten into the expected elliptical orbit, with a minimum altitude of 120km," explains Benjamin Bastida Virgili, expert in ESA's Space Debris Office.

"If you think of Aeolus's path as a slightly squashed circle, rather than a line, that circle was getting smaller and more circular as it returned, but its altitude would still go up and down. We used this [orbit](#) information to compute a new estimate of Aeolus's reentry time, which occurred just over two hours later and on our planned ground track."

This was the last time the mission teams saw Aeolus. Still whole, it was just two hours from falling to pieces in Earth's atmosphere over

Antarctica, far from inhabited regions. At around 20:40 CEST for about two minutes, Aeolus became a fireball—a temporary shooting star in the atmosphere.

"Normally, once a mission goes into the nose of its rocket and the fairing closes around it, that's the last time we expect to ever see it," says Aeolus Mission Manager Tommaso Parrinello.

"With Aeolus, in a remarkable example of sustainable spaceflight and responsible operations, we stayed with the mission for as long as we could, guiding its return as much as it was possible to do, and these images are our final farewell to the [mission](#) we all miss, but whose legacy lives on."

Provided by European Space Agency

Citation: Final images before Aeolus's demise (2023, September 6) retrieved 22 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2023-09-images-aeolus-demise.html>

| |
|--|
| <p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p> |
|--|