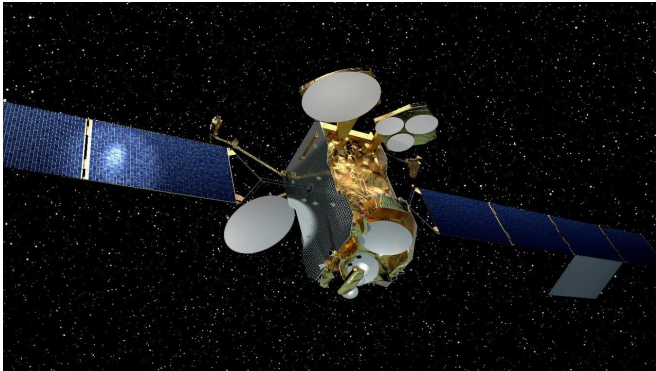


Space weather causes years of radiation damage to satellites using electric propulsion

1 July 2019



EUTELSAT 172B Satellite used electric orbit raising to reach geostationary orbit. Credit: Cesarhenriquebrandao [CC BY-SA 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

The use of electric propulsion for raising satellites into geostationary orbit can result in significant solar cell degradation according to a new study. The extended journey results in greater exposure to the damaging effects of space weather. Understanding the size of this risk is essential for commercial operators to take steps to mitigate the effects and protect their assets.

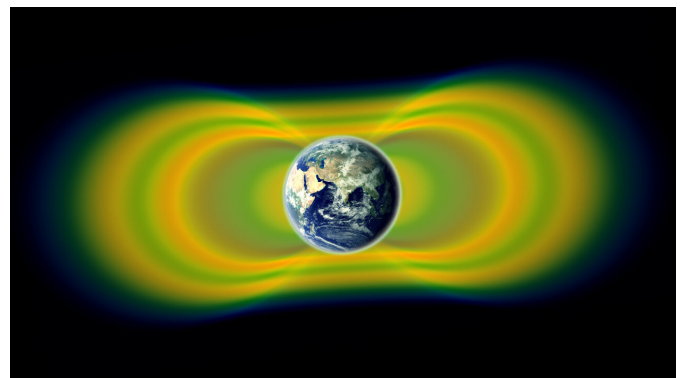
The new research by British Antarctic Survey, University of Cambridge, and DH Consultancy—published this month in the journal *Space Weather*—is being presented at the Royal Astronomical Society's National Astronomy Meeting today (1 July 2019).

The study concludes that after a [radiation storm](#), maximum solar cell output power could be reduced by up to 8 percent by the time satellites reach their target destination using electric orbit raising. This is equivalent to the level of damage that would be expected after spending around 15 years at

[geostationary orbit](#).

During a [radiation](#) storm, charged particles released by the Sun become trapped within Earth's magnetic field, forming the Van Allen radiation belts which encircle Earth, and collisions with these charged particles causes damage to the solar cells. This degradation is up to 8 percent of output power in a [worst-case scenario](#), but even in a quiet environment, the study predicts a 1-3 percent reduction in output.

Lead author Alexander Lozinski, a space weather scientist at the British Antarctic Survey (BAS), comments:



Van Allen Belts Credit: NASA/Van Allen Probes/ Goddard Space Flight Center

"Now we understand the level of damage caused by a slower journey into geostationary orbit, commercial satellite operators can plan optimal routes during the mission design and planning phases to ensure the best lifespan for their products."

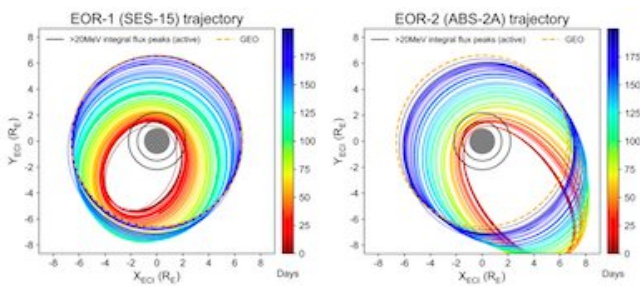
In the last four years commercial satellite missions have begun to employ the use of electric propulsion for orbit raising. Without the need to carry chemical propellant onboard, satellite size and mass can be reduced, resulting in significant cost savings. Reducing the size of satellites could make it possible to launch two spacecraft on the same rocket (almost halving the cost of launch). Alternatively, the savings in mass could be used to accommodate additional/larger payloads, enabling increased revenue or greater technical capability.

In a conventional launch the satellite is placed into a geostationary transfer orbit by the launch vehicle and uses chemical propellants to reach geosynchronous orbit. This orbital transfer manoeuvre typically takes a few days. However, when (solely) electric propulsion is used, it can take up to 200 days to reach the target orbit due to lower thrust. This results in satellites spending a longer in the Van Allen belts, where they are exposed to the harmful effects of space radiation.

"Commercial satellites with all-electric propulsion were first introduced in 2015" says Professor Richard Horne, Head of the Space Weather team at BAS. "We never expected such a large reduction in power from a radiation storm. The good thing is that this study will help the [satellite](#) industry to plan the best [orbit](#) which reduces radiation damage."

More information: Alexander R. Lozinski et al. Solar Cell Degradation due to Proton Belt Enhancements During Electric Orbit Raising to GEO, *Space Weather* (2019). DOI: [10.1029/2019SW002213](https://doi.org/10.1029/2019SW002213)

Provided by Royal Astronomical Society



Trajectories of two satellites (SES-15 and ABS-2A) undergoing electric orbit raising. The colour coding indicates the number of days after launch. Geostationary orbit is indicated by a yellow dashed line. Credit: Lozinski et al., 2019

"We studied three different types of orbit raising and found that although 8 percent degradation is very high, careful choice of orbit and shielding can reduce this to an acceptable level," says Lozinski. "For example, transfer orbits with a high initial apogee (maximum altitude) allow satellites to pass through regions where trapped protons are present, at greater speed, reducing the level of damage from radiation."

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