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AUTHORITY

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Search Strategies for a Wide-Field Electro-Optic Sensor

R. Lambour, E. Pearce, R. Sayer

MIT Lincoln Laboratory

2001 Space Control Conference

4 April 2001

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14. ABSTRACT
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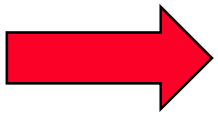
Outline



- **Introduction and Goals**
- **Simulation Design**
- **Simulation Results**
- **Summary and Recommendations**

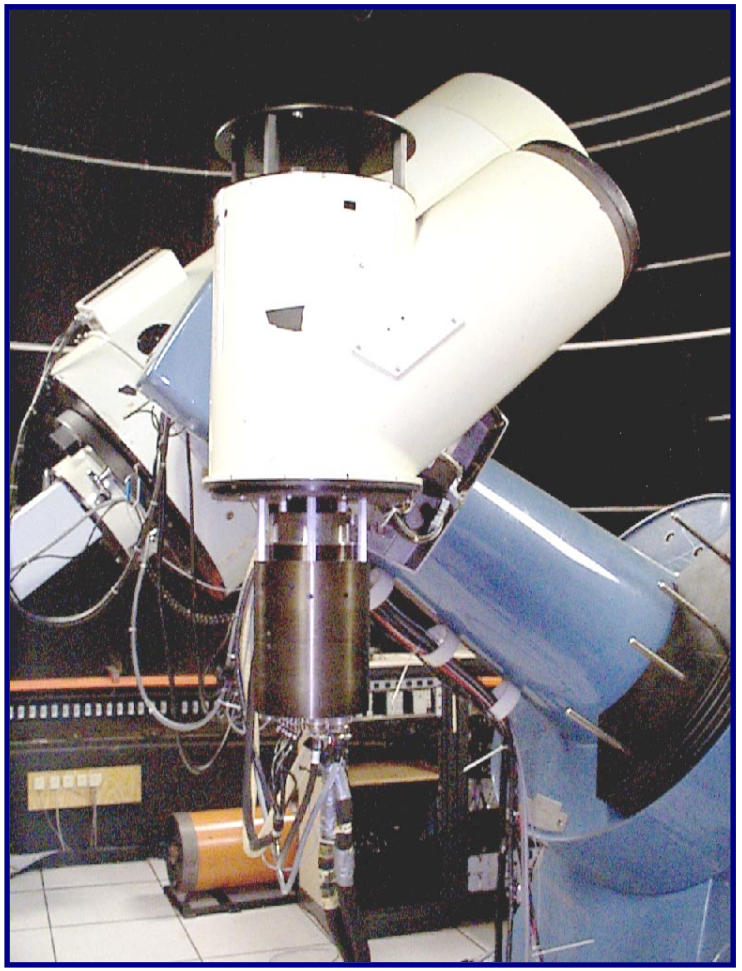
Introduction

- GEODSS augmentation concepts under study
  - Inexpensive low-risk augmentation to deep space capacity
  - Many small tracking systems proposed and demonstrated:

    MOSS, PIMS, Raven (SATA, SOA), ASTA
- Small search systems
  - Support transition of CONOPS from tracking to search
  - MIT/LL CCID-16 imagers enabling technology for use of 40 cm class Schmidt telescopes for deep space search
  - Adequate sensitivity for >90% of current deep space catalog
- Goal
  - Develop strategies for use of 40-cm class Schmidt telescopes for deep space search and GEODSS augmentation

GEODSS Auxiliary Prototype Telescope

- 40 cm f/1.7 folded Schmidt
  - Original GEODSS Aux prototype telescope
- Performance with CCID-16
  - Sensitivity 16.2 m_v
  - 5.92° X 4.54 ° FOV
  - Projected Search Rate >6500 deg^2/hr
- Small Search Telescope Demo



ETS 40 cm f/1.7 Telescope with CCID-16 Camera.

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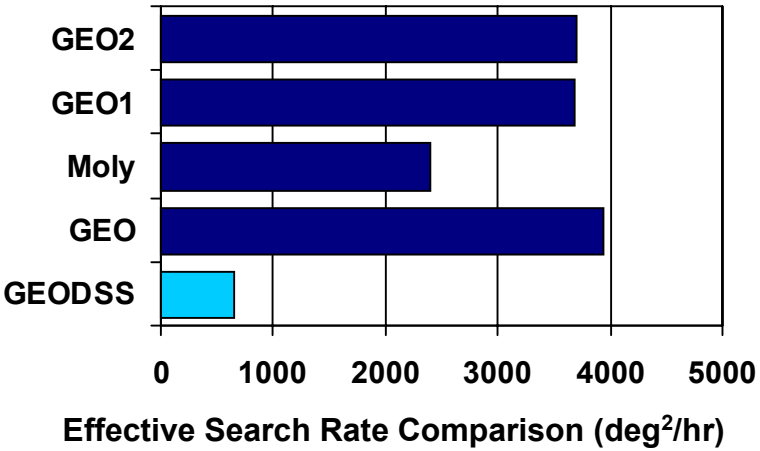
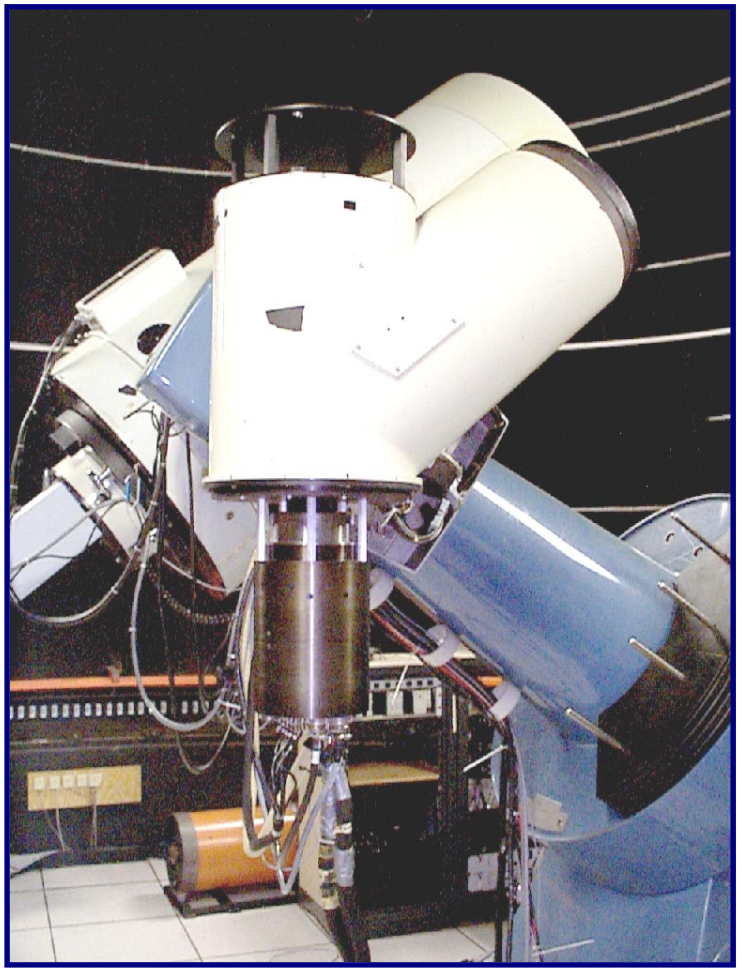


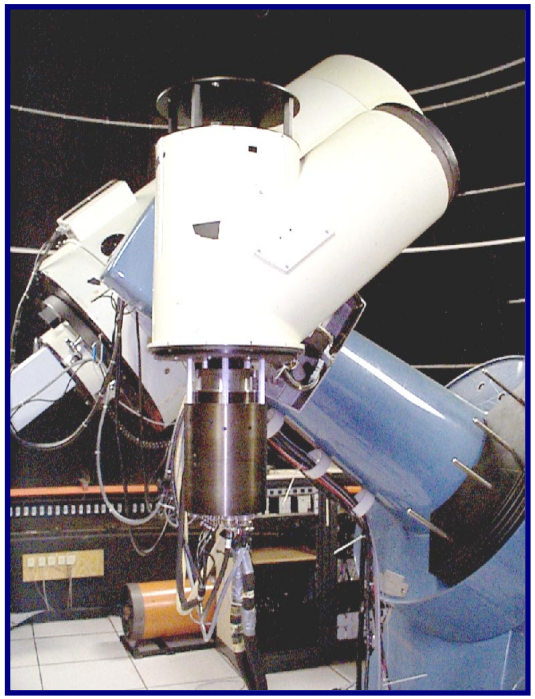
Effective Search Rate Comparison (deg^2/hr)



ETS 40 cm f/1.7 Telescope with CCID-16 Camera.

ETS 40 cm F/1.7 Search Simulation Development

- **Goal:**
  - Develop search strategies to support space situational awareness using data collected during wide-field search operations
  - Cover wide range of orbit classes:
    - Geosynchronous
    - Molniya (near apogee)
    - Semi-synchronous orbits
- **Approach:**
  - Develop search strategies to maximize "leak-proofness"
  - Simulate search strategies and evaluate effectiveness
  - Test useful strategies at ETS



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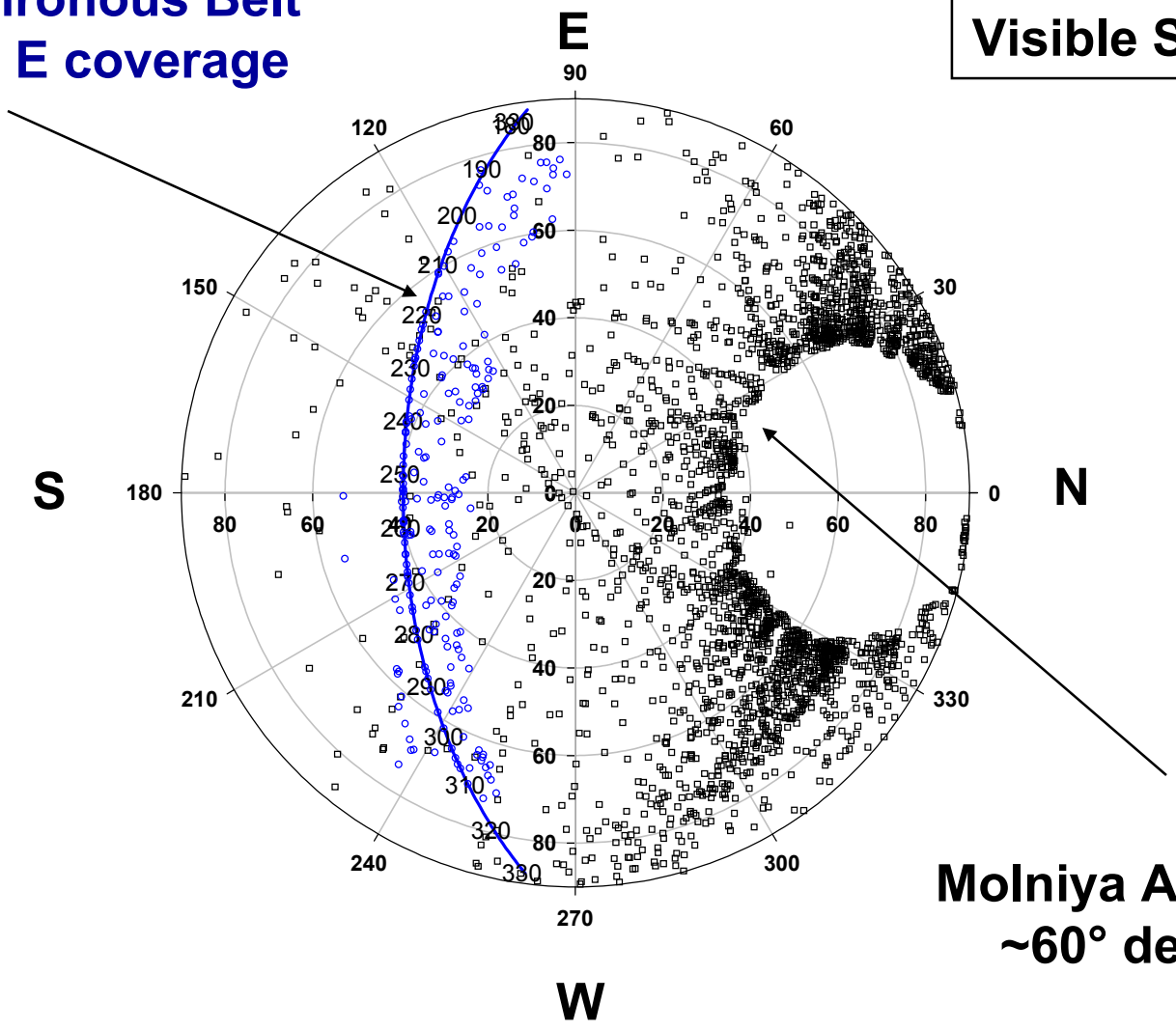
Deep Space Population Snapshot

Geosynchronous Belt
180 -330° E coverage

Visible Sky at ETS



Molniya Apogee Ring
~60° declination

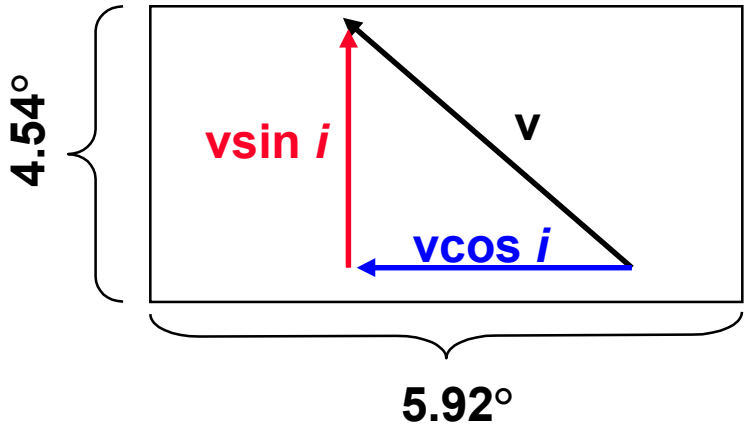
Simulation Design: General Properties

Field of View	5.92° x 4.54°
Data Collection	Five 0.4-sec frames/field
Collection, step and settle time	10.0 sec/field
Sensitivity	15.6 V_m @ 0.4 sec integration

- GEO Belt search:
  - Align long axis of FOV (5.9°) along GEO belt, center short axis (4.5°) on GEO belt
  - Single search "stack" complete in ~4 minutes
- Molniya Ring search:
  - Cover 60° declination ring below Molniya apogee (~63°)
  - Align long axis of FOV along 60° declination line
  - Single search "stack" complete in ~4 minutes

Simulation Design: Revisit Intervals

- Frequent revisit of fields improves "leak-proofness" of fence
- Revisit interval determined by object rates and sensor FOV
  - Goal: Revisit field before object has time to cross FOV
  - Minimum revisit time determined by short axis of FOV



Object	Rate (arcsec/sec)	Revisit Time (min)
GEO	~15	18
Semi-Synch	~30	9
Molniya	~10	27

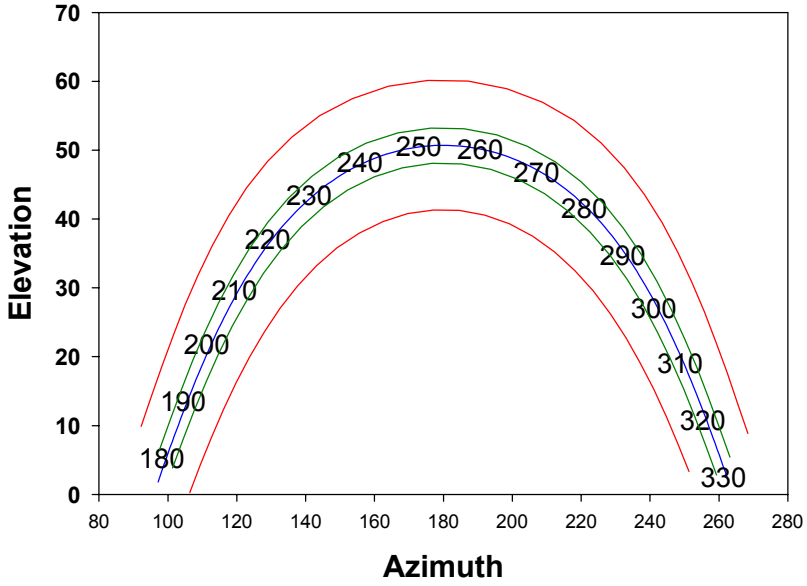
Simulation Design: Other Concerns

- Elevation limit set at 16° – no data collection below "horizon"
- Simulation run from nautical twilight to nautical twilight
  - Simulation run for a summer night (Day 150 of 2000)
  - Weather assumed green for entire night
- Lunar "keep-out" zone in place
  - 5° + (30° * fraction illuminated): 5° at new moon, 35° at full moon
- Simulation makes use of the entire RSO catalog (~9000 objects)
- Simple analytic model used to check for objects in Earth shadow
  - Unilluminated objects considered undetectable
- Object brightness determined from SBV photometric database
  - SBV photometric observations fit to diffuse sphere model to obtain phase angle dependence

Simulation Design: Search Patterns

- Multiple search patterns devised
- GEO belt:
  - "One stack", "Three stack", "Four stack"
    - Center all searches on GEO belt
  - Covers 4.54°, 13.1°, 17.2° latitude
    - Covers 645, 1933, 2575 deg^2
    - Complete in 4, 12, and 16 minutes

GEO 1-stack, 4-stack



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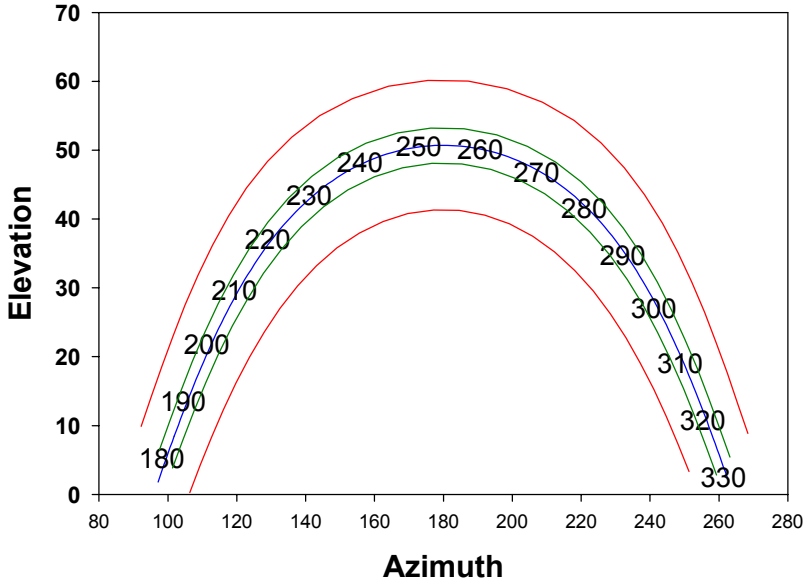
- Molniya Ring
  - "One stack" centered on 60° declination
    - Complete in 4 minutes
  - "Two stack" centered at 60° and 55.7° declination
    - Complete in ~9 minutes

GEO 1-stack, 4-stack



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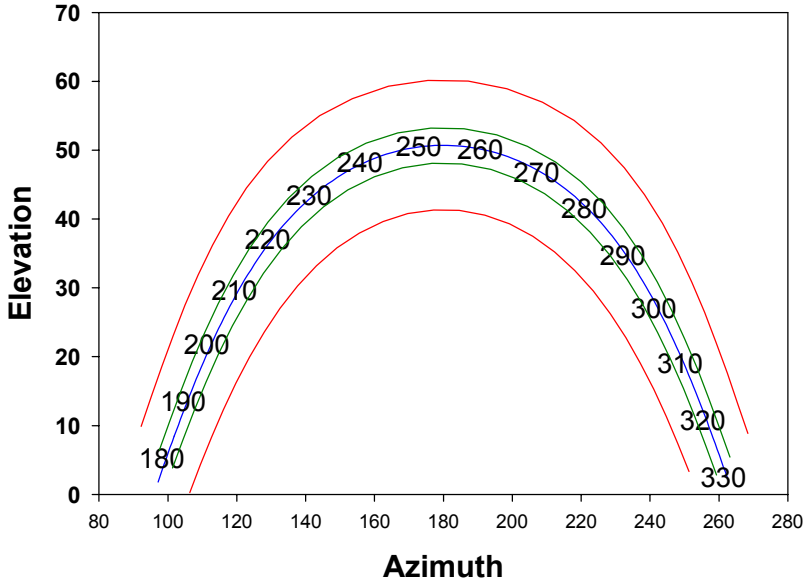

Combinations of these search patterns examined

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Simulation Results: GEO "One-stack" + Molniya Ring

- "One-stack" GEO belt plus "one-stack" Molniya ring
  - Search GEO belt 3 times (~12 minutes) then divert to Molniya Ring (~4 minutes)

    Compare GEODSS search times of ~30 min for GEO belt and ~30 min for Moly ring

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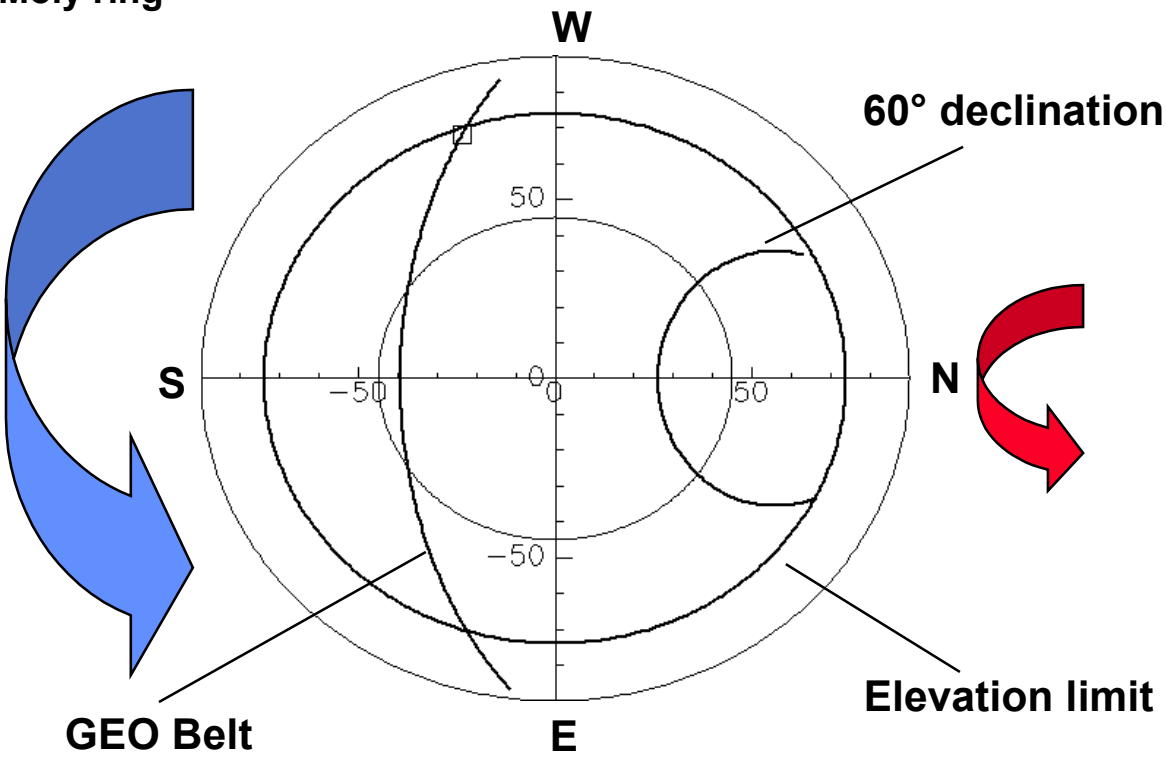

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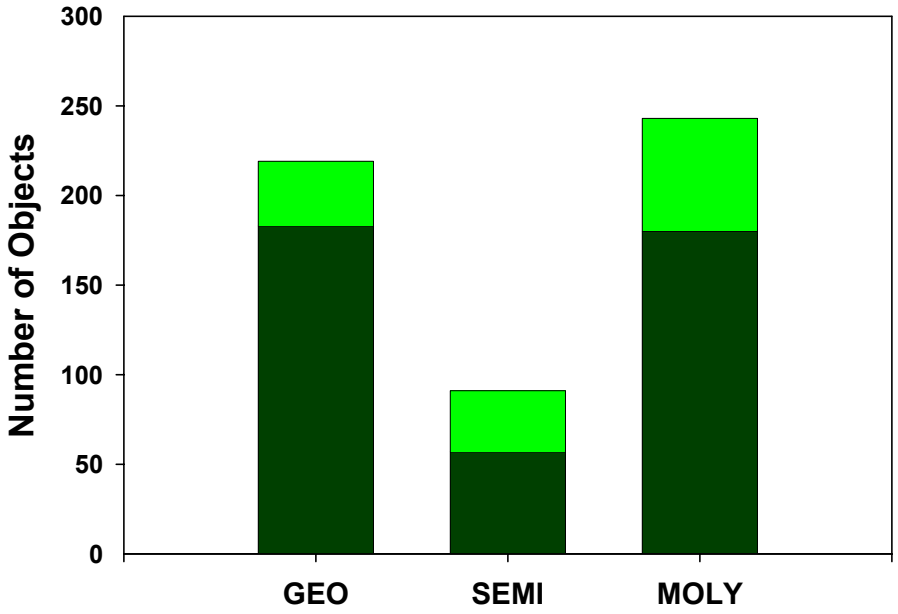
Class	# Detected	# Visible	%
GEO	183	219	83.6
SEMI	57	91	62.6
MOLY	180	243	74.1



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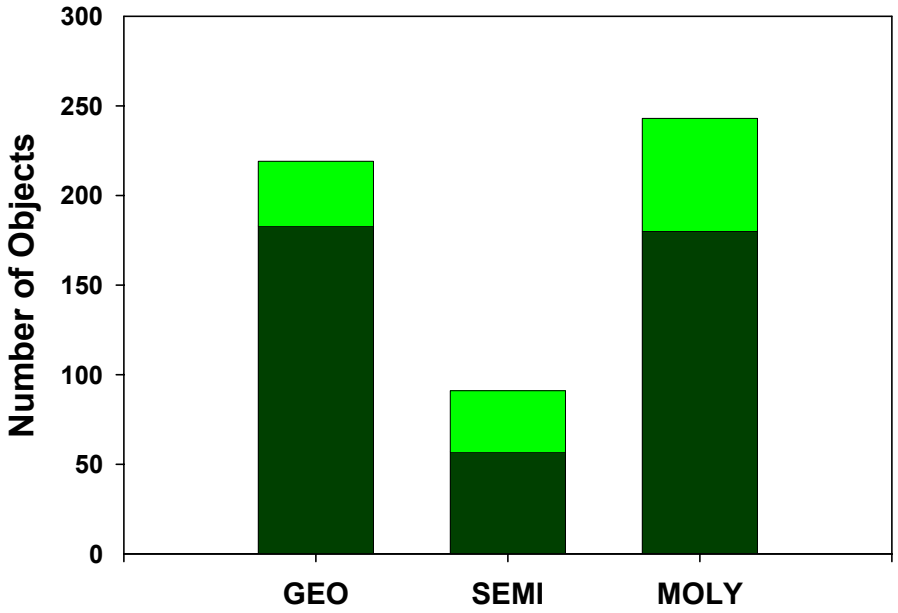

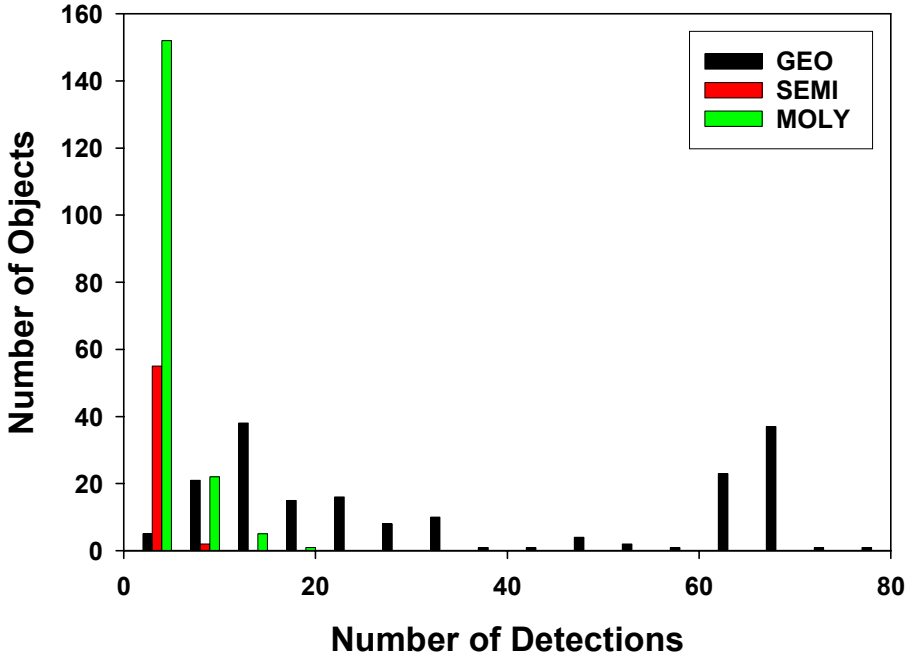

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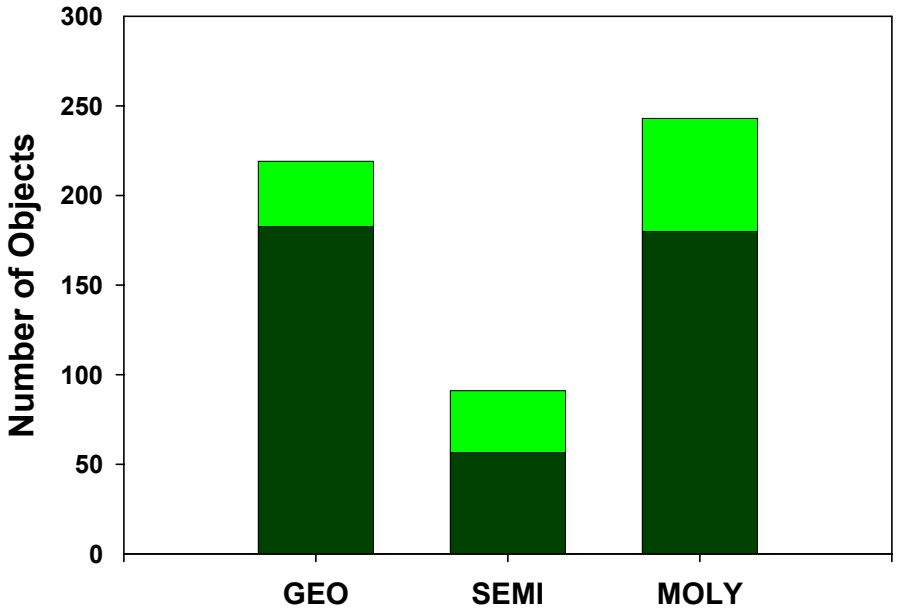
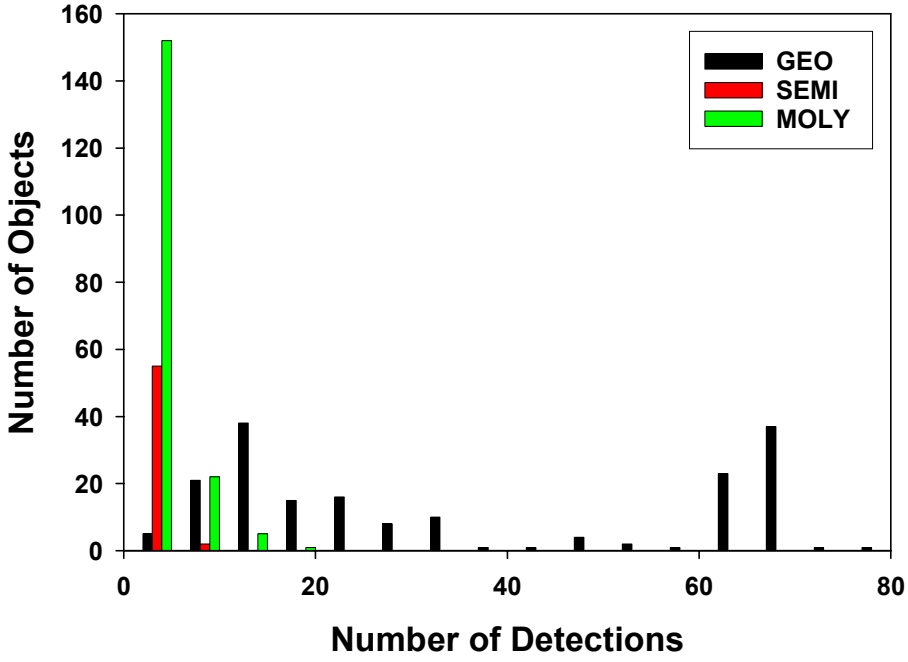
Most visible objects detected in single night's search





Search Strategies: GEO "Three-stack" + Molniya Ring

- Search GEO belt 1 time (~12 minutes) then divert to Molniya Ring (~9 minutes)
  - Compare GEODSS search time of ~1.5 hours for GEO and ~1.1 hours for Moly ring

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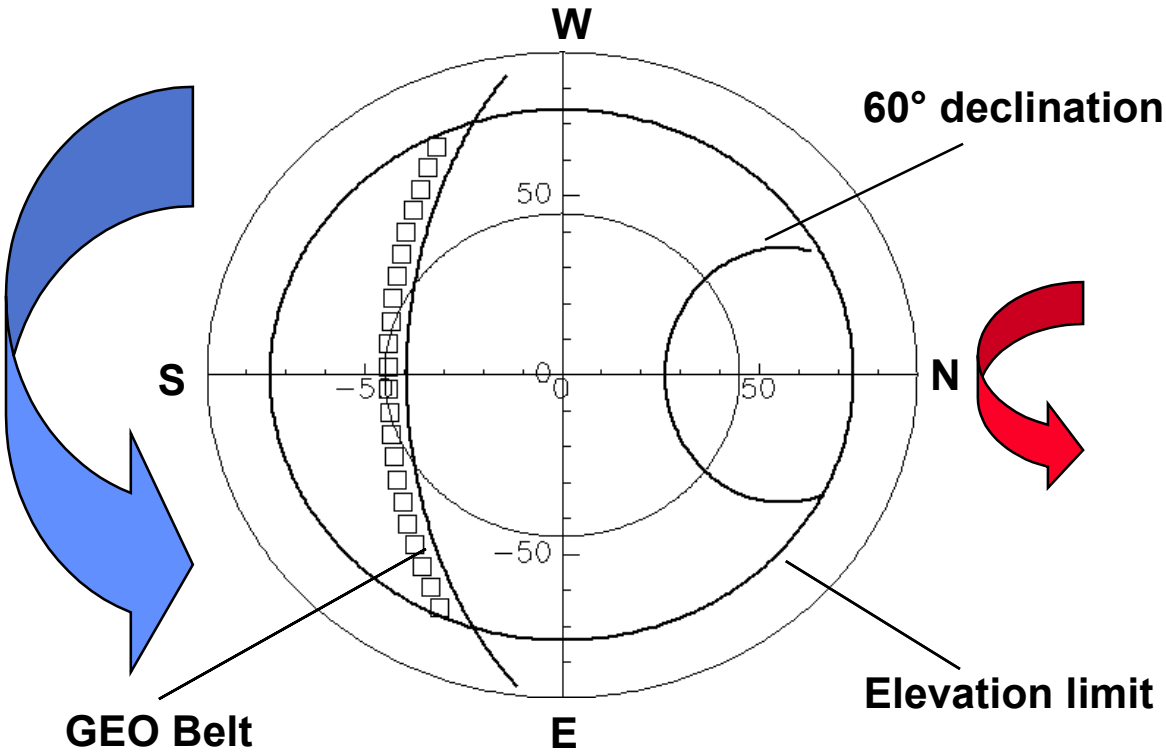

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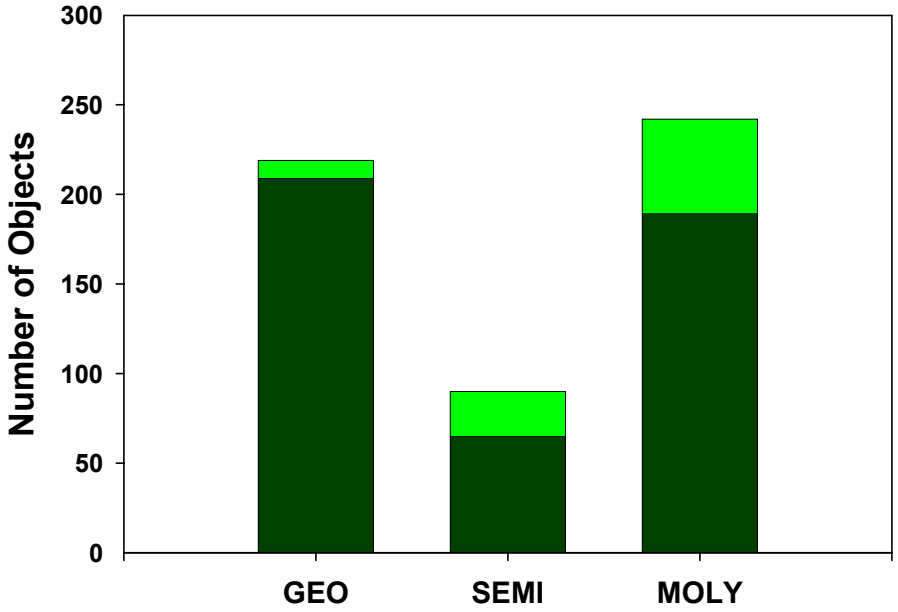

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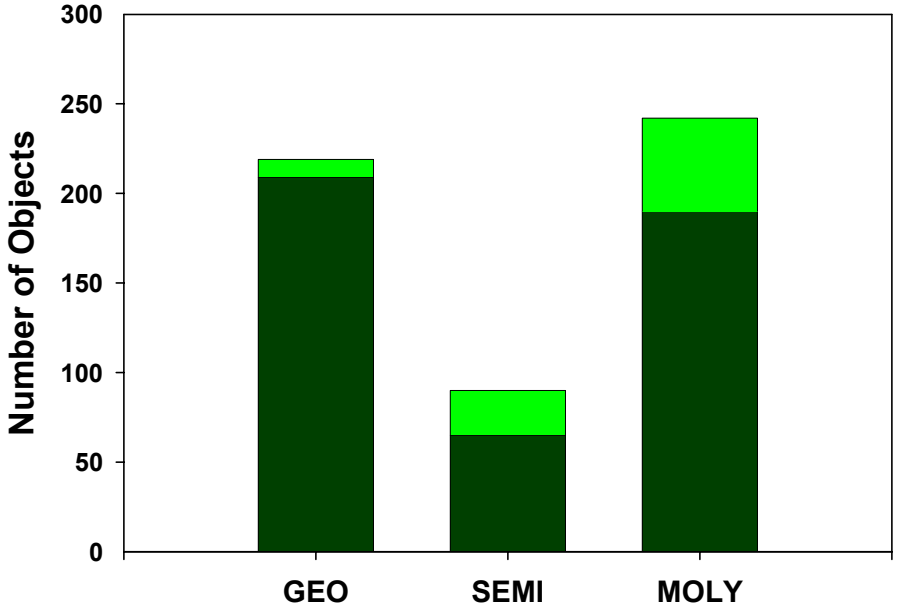

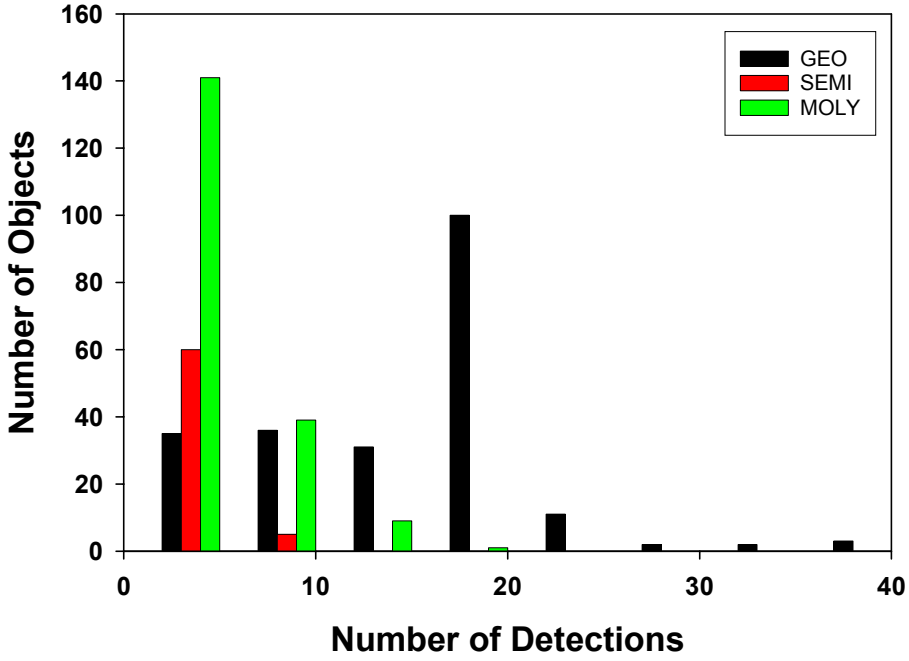

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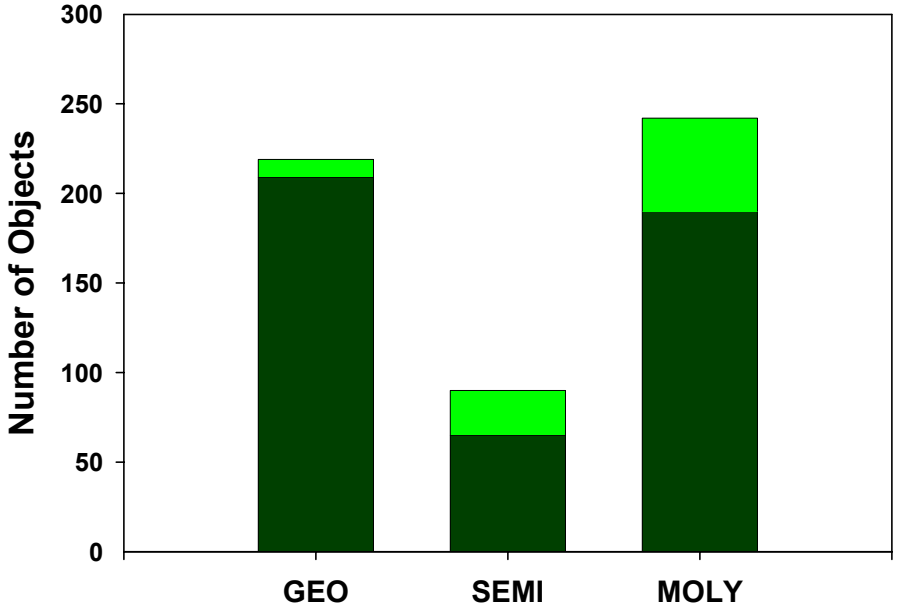
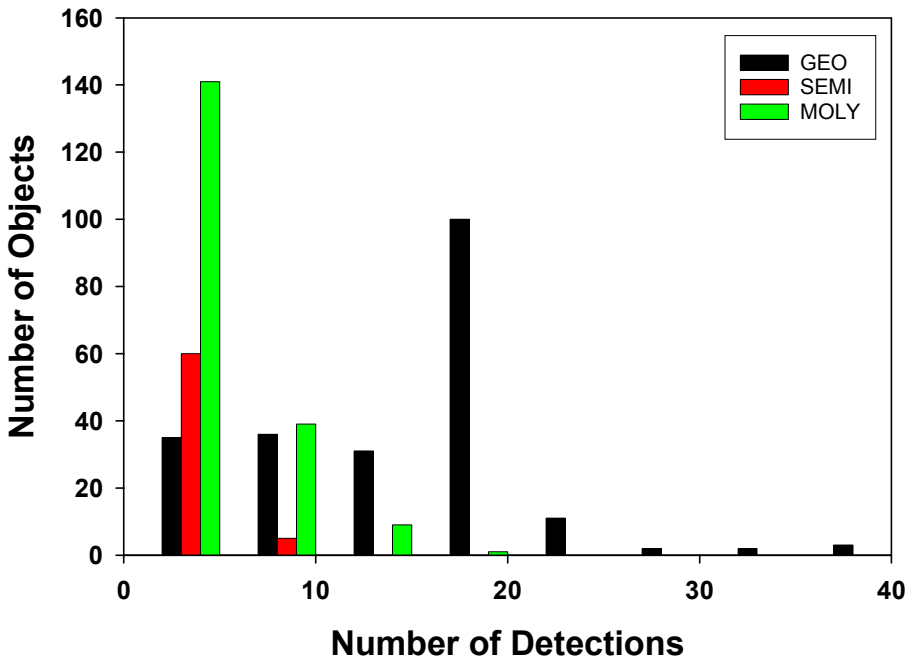
More visible objects detected in single night's search





Search Strategies: GEO "Four-stack" + Molniya Ring

- Search GEO belt 1 time (~16 minutes) then divert to Molniya Ring (~9 minutes)
  - Compare GEODSS search time of ~2 hours for GEO and ~1.1 hours for Moly ring

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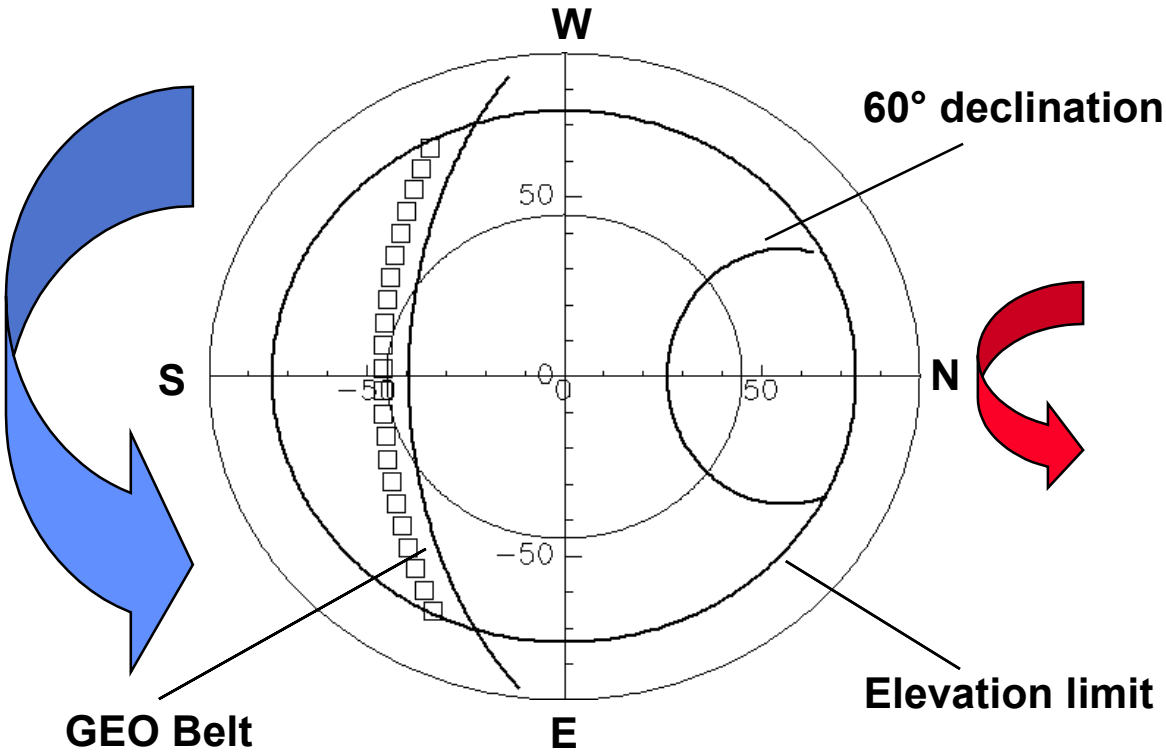

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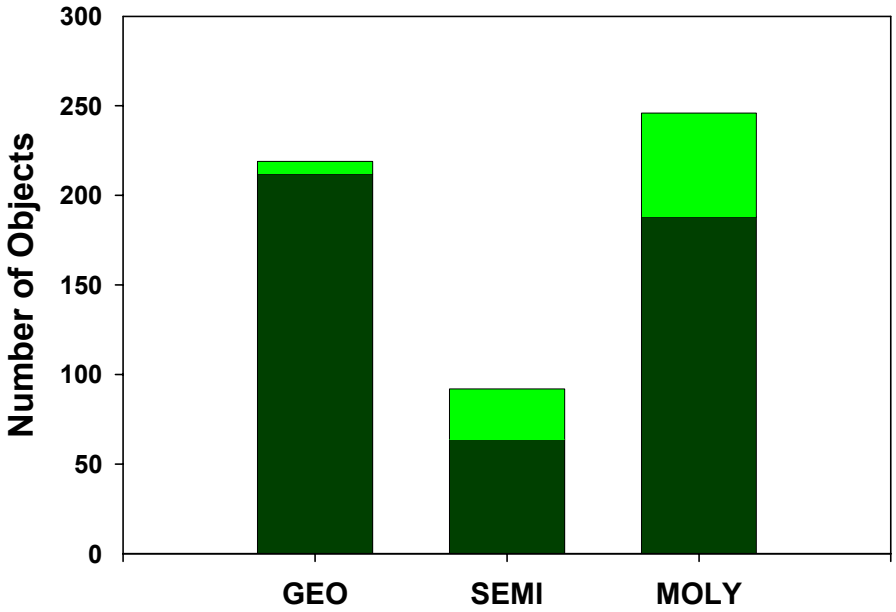

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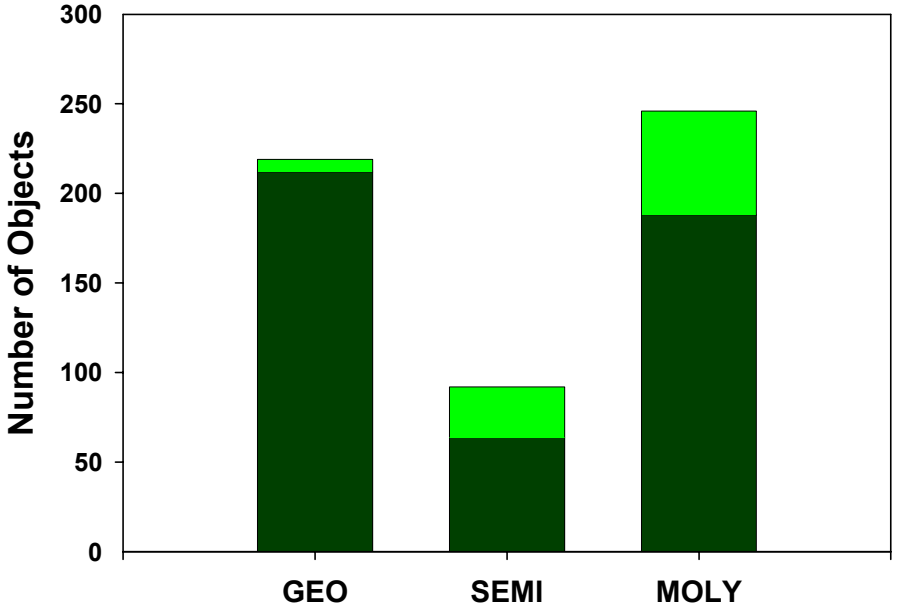

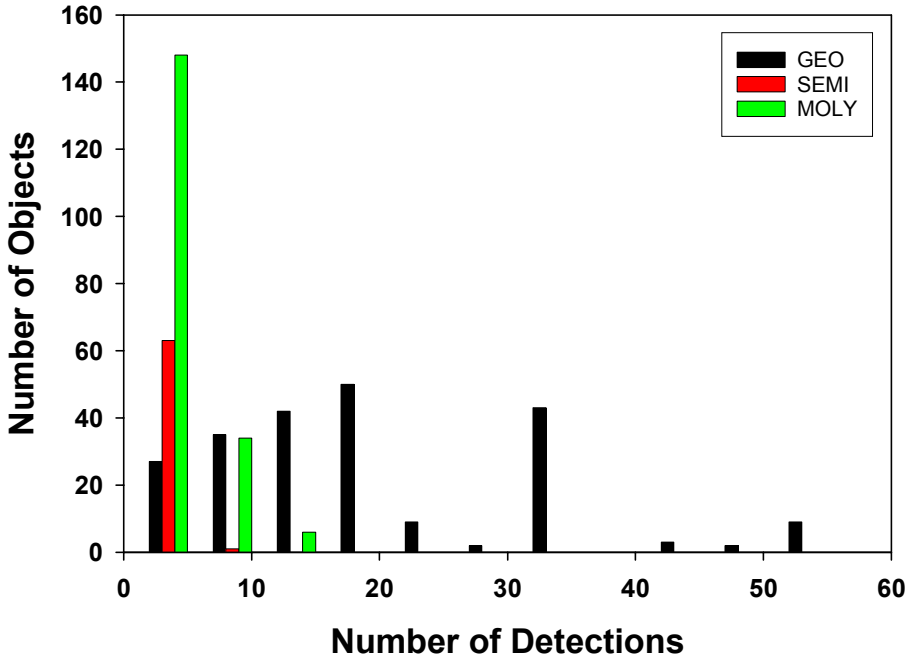

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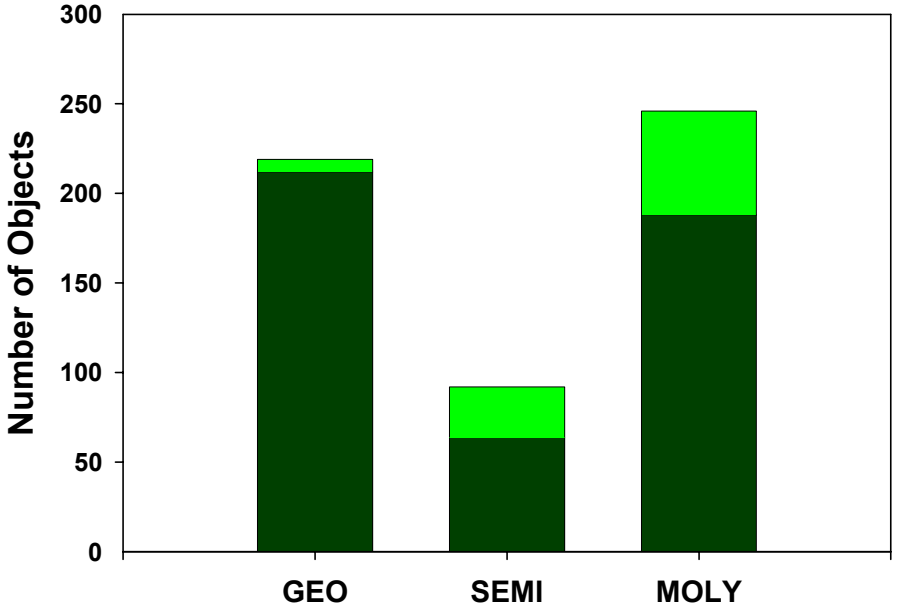

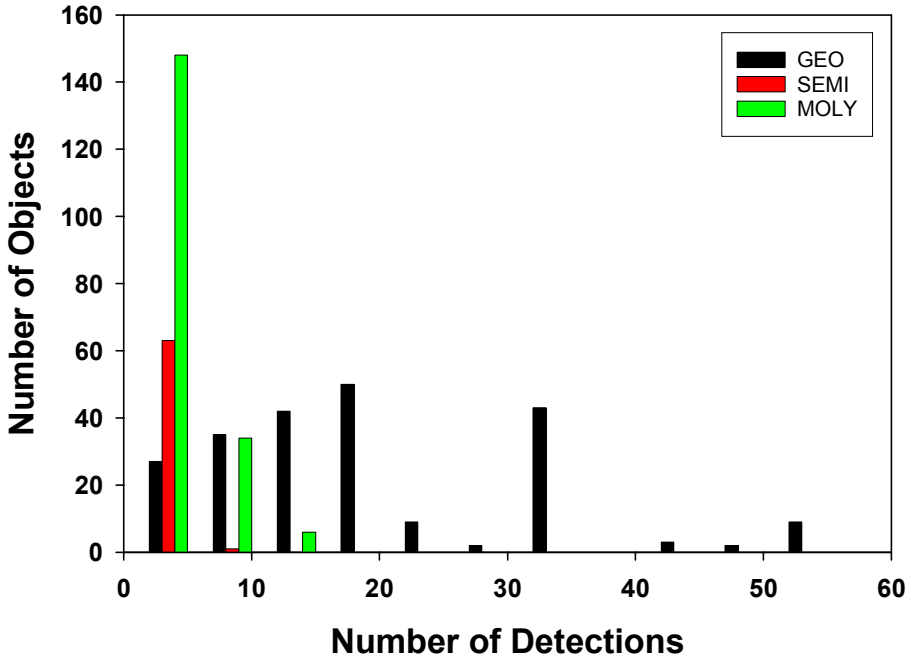

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- Results suggest that most of the visible deep space objects can be detected multiple times in a single night of search operations
- Results suggest significant search capability to augment current GEODSS tasking
  - Low-risk
  - Search rates almost 10 times GEODSS
- Testing of these search strategies planned for April-May 2001