

Experimental Investigation of Space Debris Fragmentation During Re-entry

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Framework

Space debris accumulation

- Environmental & safety problems
- Mitigation strategy → promote reentry & **Design for Demise (D4D)**
- Re-entry is a risk for ground population → to be evaluated

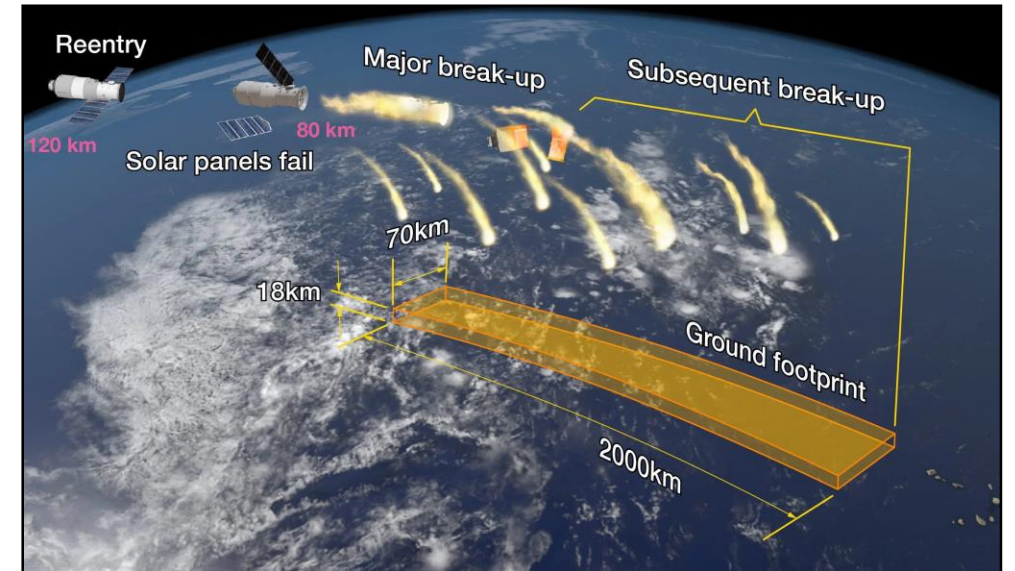
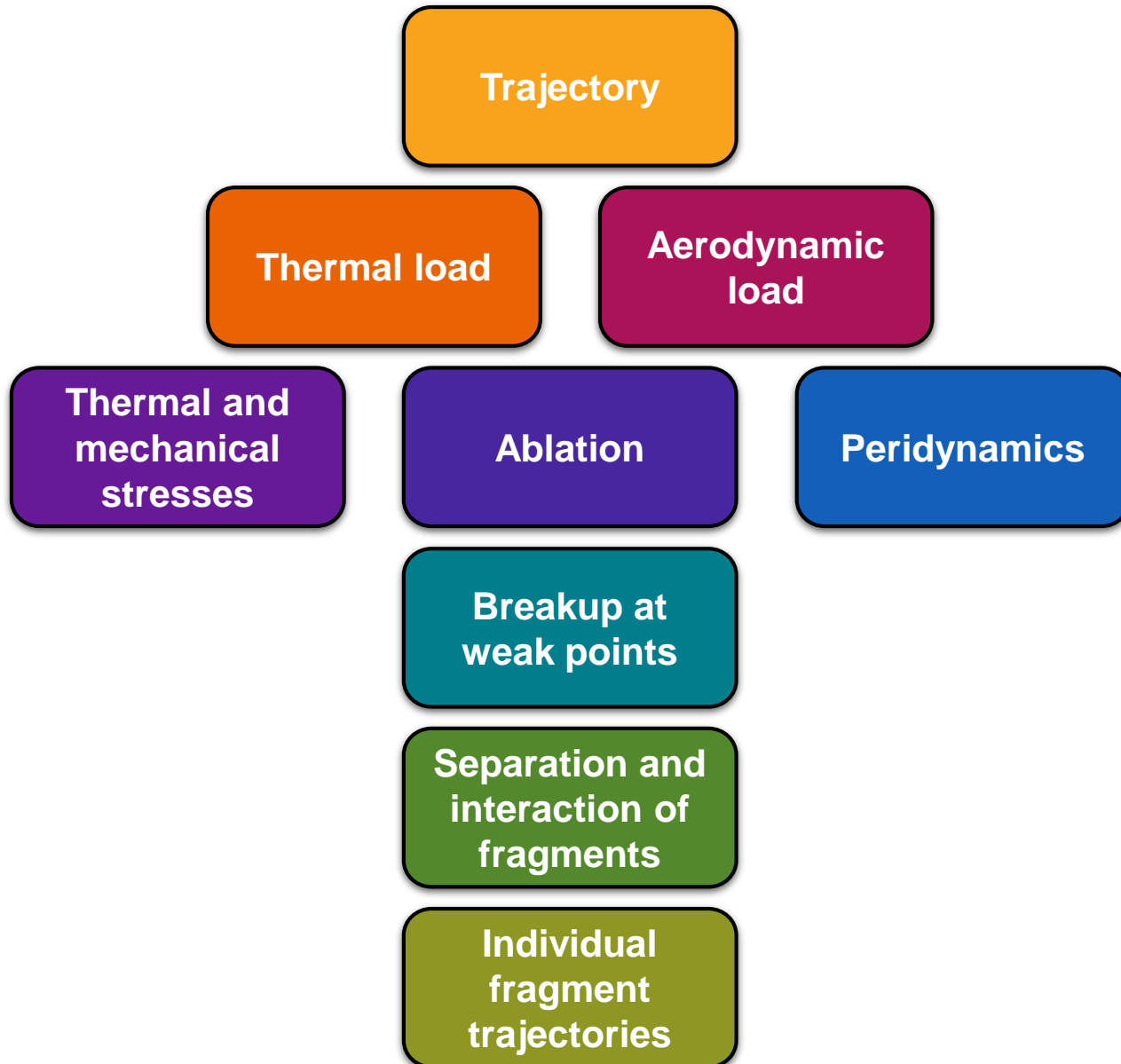


1,000,000 debris > 1cm by 2021 [1-2].

[1] European Space Agency, "Distribution of space debris around Earth", 2019

[2] European Space Agency, "Space debris by the numbers", 2021.

Fragmentation Phenomena During Re-entry

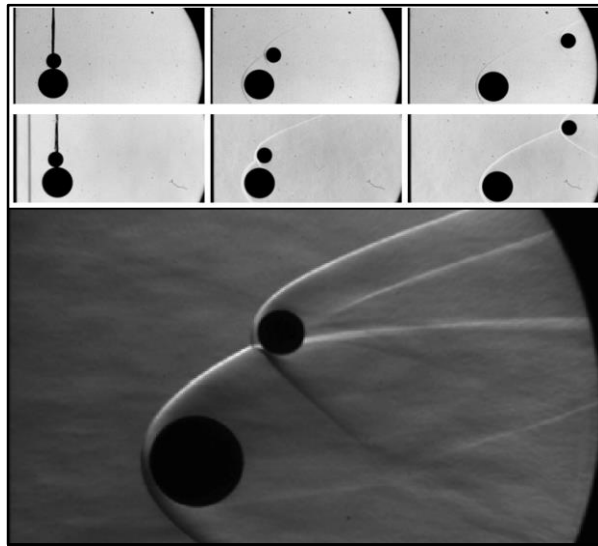


Conceptual illustration of the Tiangong-1 space station's re-entry. [3]

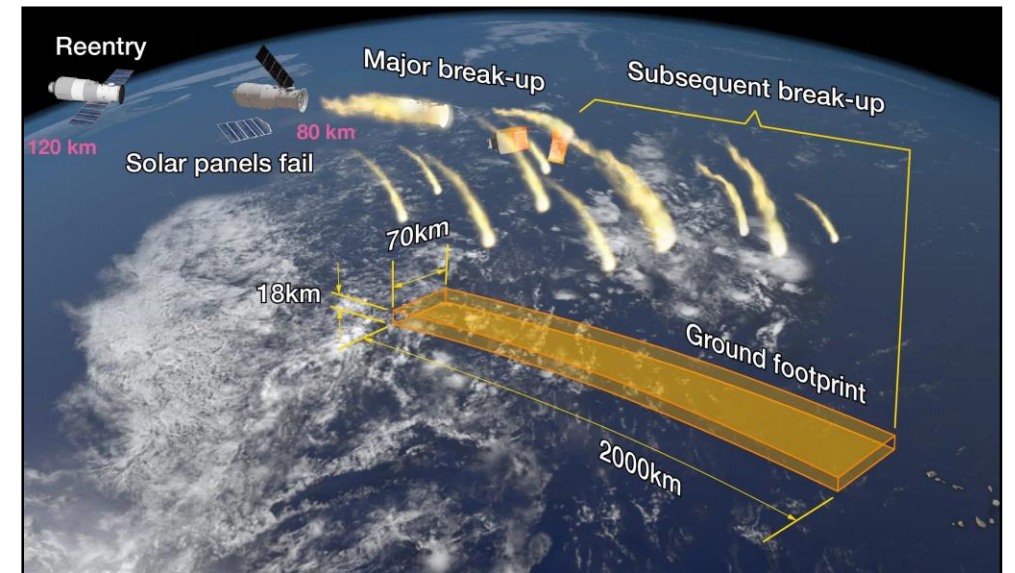
Motivation

Minimize on-ground risk

- Trajectory predictions of enhanced accuracy are required
- Fragmentation impacts the demiseability and on the ground footprint
- Literature of fragmentation is incomplete
- Lack of experimental tools



Free-flight of proximal spheres [4]



Conceptual illustration of the Tiangong-1 space station's re-entry. [3]

[3] The Aerospace Corporation, "Re-entry illustration of the Tiangong-1", 2018

[4] Laurence et al., "Dynamical separation of spherical bodies in supersonic flow", Journal of Fluid Mechanics, 2012

Research Objectives

Process leading to breakup

- Trajectory analysis and wind tunnel tests → aerodynamic and thermal loads

Effects on the structure

- Structural analysis, weak points, mechanical scaling

Breakup dynamics and fragment interactions

- Wind tunnel testing methodology with free-flight and stationary models

Limitation of testing and extrapolation to flight

Improved fragmentation altitude prediction



Illustration of ATV's fragmentation [5]