

Optical-Based Space Surveillance & Tracking: Leveraging UNSW Observatory for Research and Education

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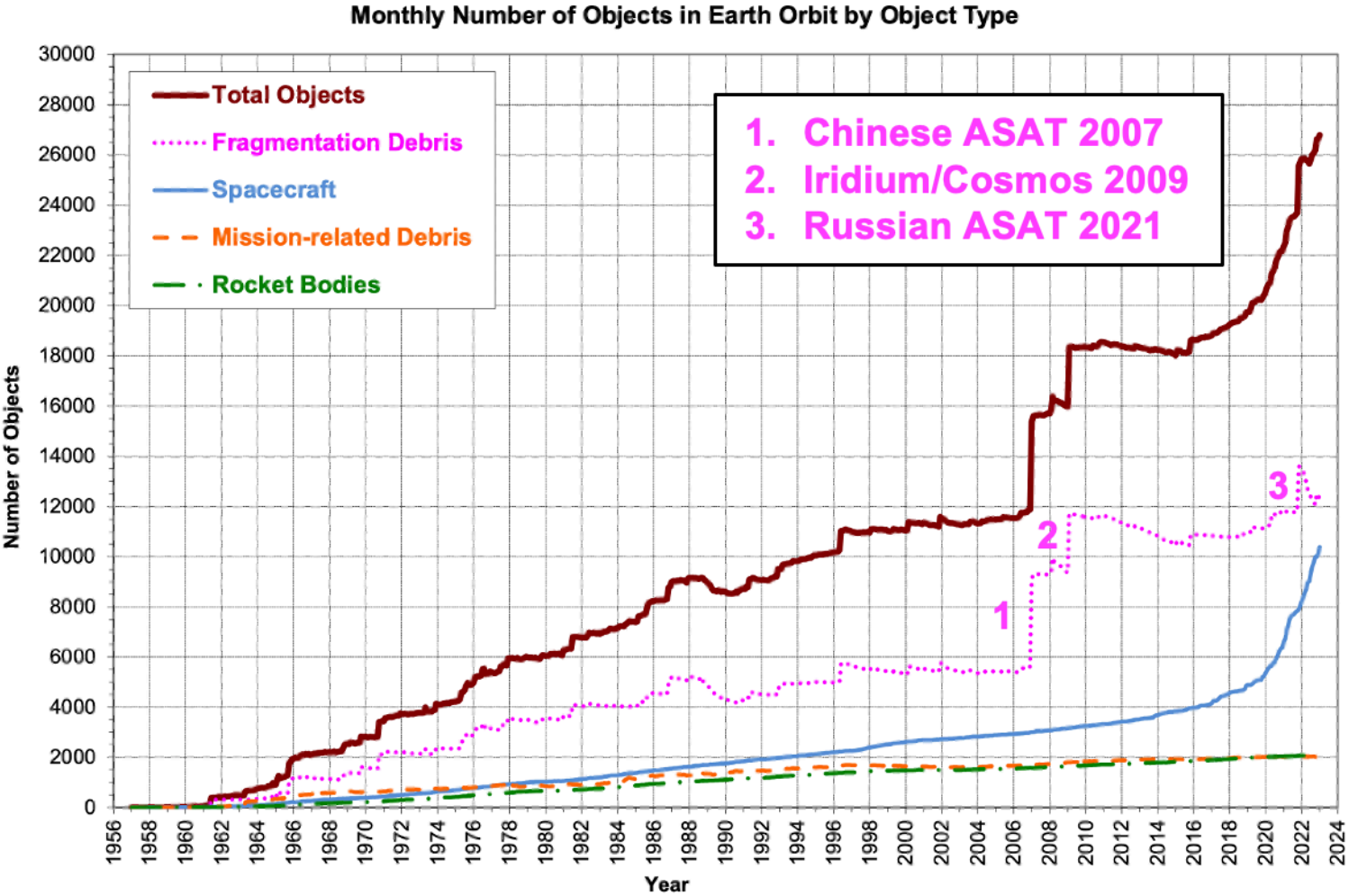
4 December 2024

Space Environment

- ~9,000 operational satellites*
- >365,000 debris >10 cm
- ~1,000,000 debris 1~10 cm
- 130 million particles <1 mm
- Number of spacecraft, objects and debris rising significantly



Kessler Syndrome: collisions create more debris leading to a runaway chain reaction of collisions and more debris. [Donald Kessler, 1978]



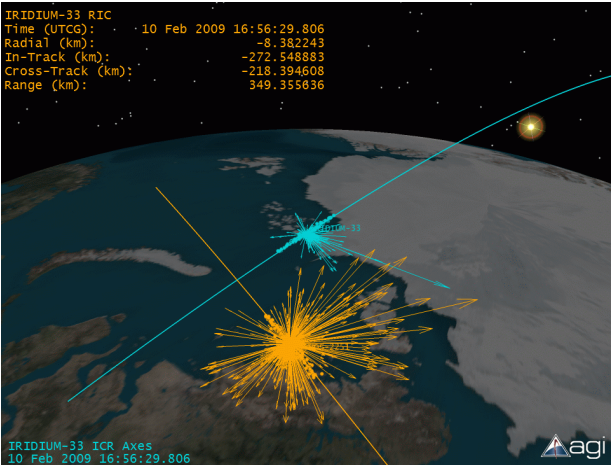
Number of Catalogued Objects In Earth Orbit by Type as of 03 Feb 2023. Credit: NASA Orbital Debris Programme Office

* ESA Space Environment Statistics, <https://sdup.esoc.esa.int/discosweb/statistics/>



Hazards of Space Debris

Satellite Collision in Orbit



Iridium 33/Cosmos 2251
Collision on 10 February, 2009,
Credit: CelesTrak

Risk to Human Spaceflight



ISS Performing Numerous Active
Manoeuvres to Avoid Collision

International Space Station @Space_Station
Shortly after 9 p.m. EDT, @NASA instructed crews aboard the space station to shelter in their respective spacecraft as a standard precautionary measure after it was informed of a satellite break-up at an altitude near the station's earlier Wednesday. Mission Control continued to monitor the path of the debris, and after about an hour, the crew was cleared to exit their spacecraft and the station resumed normal operations.

Unexpected Landing on Earth

Australian Space Agency @AusSpaceAgency
We are currently making enquiries related to this object located on a beach near Jurien Bay in Western Australia.
The object could be from a foreign space launch vehicle and we are liaising with global counterparts who may be able to provide more information.
[More in comments]



Indian Rocket's 3rd Stage Landed
on WA Beach, Australia (Found in
mid-July 2023)



How can we reduce the impact of space debris to promote the long-term sustainability of outer space activities?



Research Roadmap - *Towards Space Sustainability*



Spacecraft Navigation
Single Satellite Single Sensor



Reliable Orbit Determination
Single Space Object Single Sensor

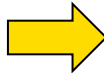


Space Surveillance & Tracking
Multiple Space Objects Multiple Sensors

Spacecraft navigation: Estimating **the three-dimensional position and velocity** of a spacecraft (relative to a frame of reference).

Orbit determination (OD): the same function as spacecraft navigation, **extended to all space objects including space debris**.

- Space surveillance & tracking (SS&T): **a network of sensors**
- capable of **surveying and tracking multiple space objects**,
 - providing data, information and services on space objects to support#
 - **Collision avoidance decision-making**
 - **Active space junk removal**



Estimation/filtering framework

Astrodynamics modelling

Measurement processing

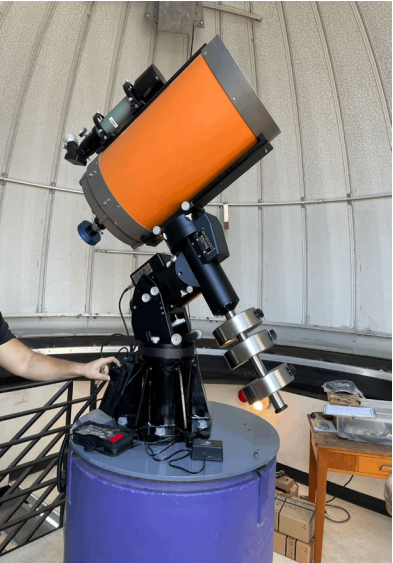
#EU space programme (2021–2027)

UNSW Space Surveillance & Tracking Node

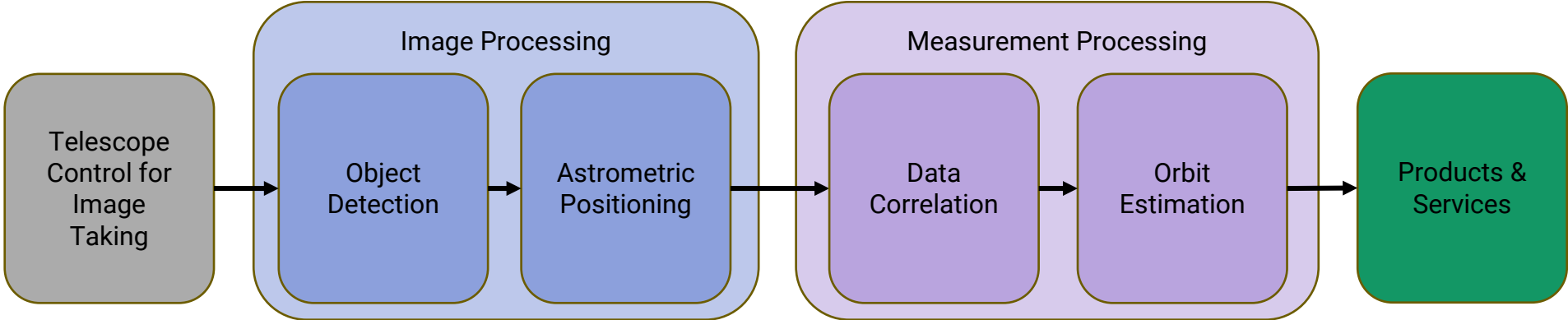


UNSW Observatory

Systems	Component	Specifications
Mount	Mount	10 Microns GM2000II - Combi
	GPS Device	MGBOX V2 GPS USB Weather Station
Telescope	Telescope	14-inch Schmidt-Cassegrain
	Aperture	35cm
	Focal Length	3910mm
	Focal Ratio	f11
Sensor	Camera	ZWO ASI533MM [MONO]
	Field of View	0.17 deg x 0.17 deg



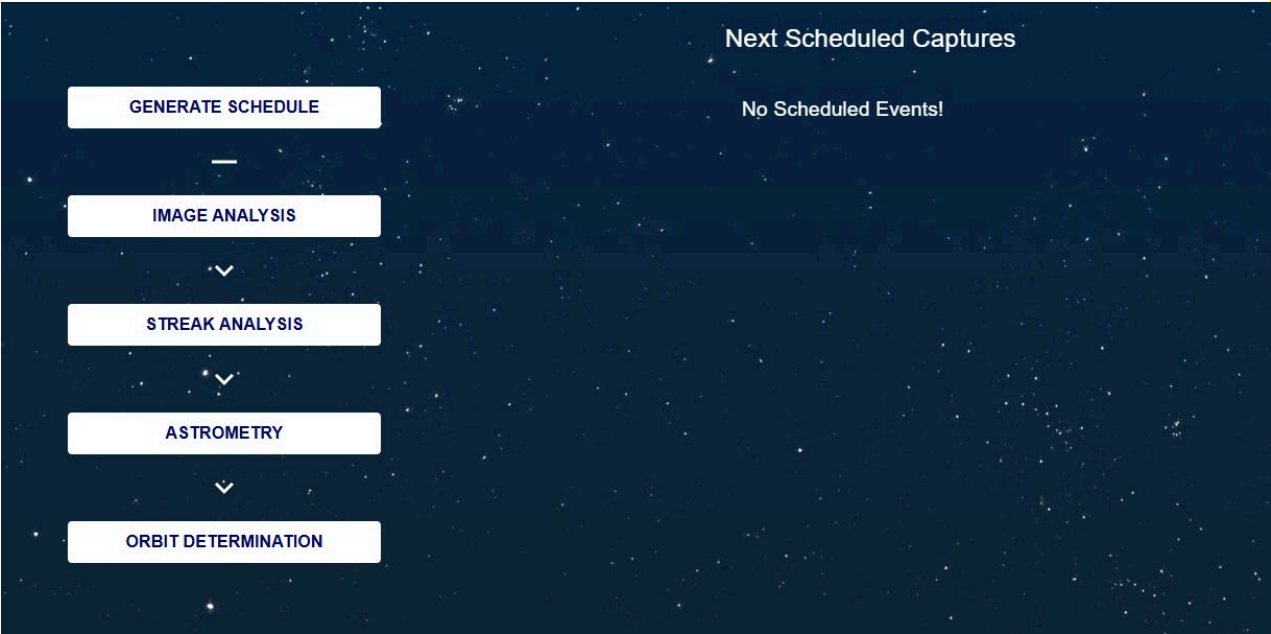
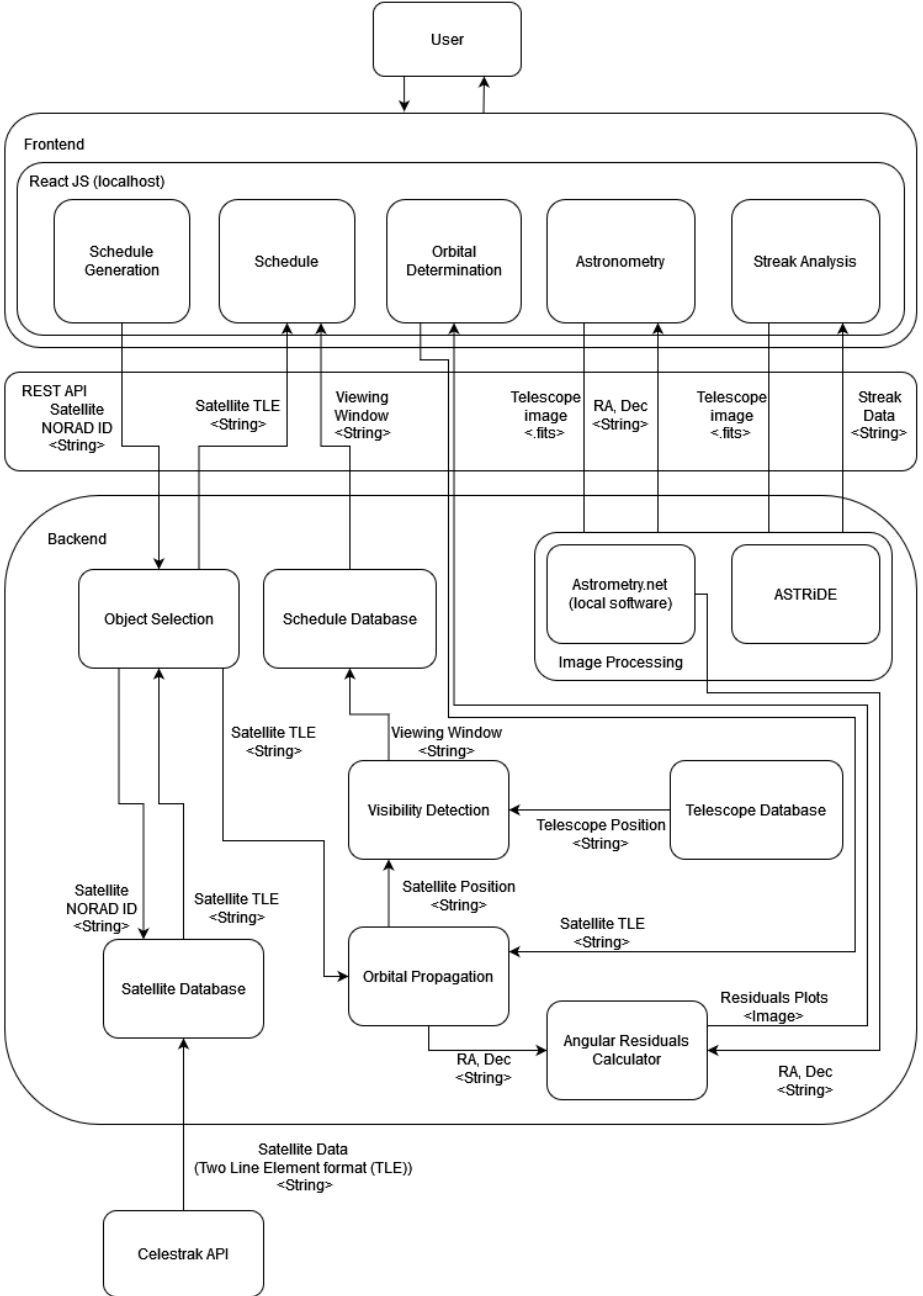
UNSW C14 Telescope



Optical Tracking Pipeline

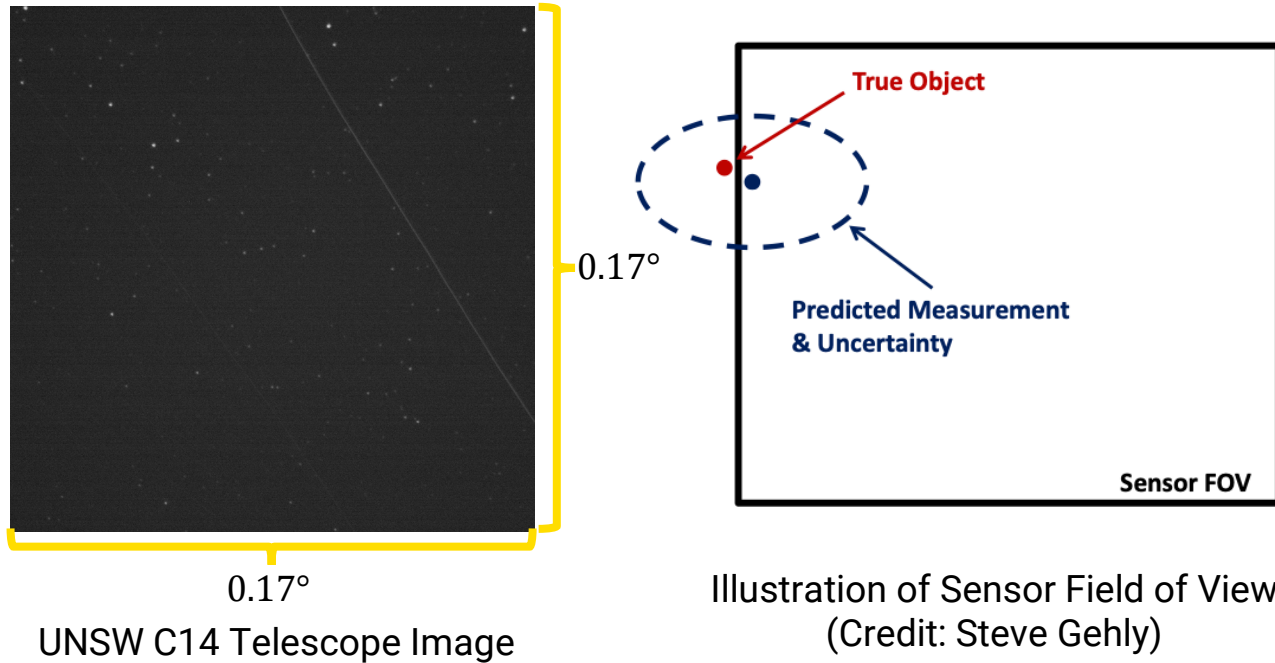
Collaborators: **Prof Michael Ashley** (UNSW Physics) and **A/Prof Lee Spitler** (Macquarie Uni)

CSE UG Capstone Project: Optical Tracking Pipeline UI Design



Screenshot of the pipeline/home screen
Credit: Backend Merchants Team

Honours Project 1: Multiple Satellite Tracking Control System



UG student: Julia Joharis, on-going project

- Leverages an in-house **high-fidelity orbit propagator** for visibility analysis and object selection
- Uses Starlink satellite ephemeris as a case study
- To do: 10 Microns GM2000II mount control

Object Selection

Search for space object.

Search by Identifier

Name	ID
CALSPHERE 1	1964-063C
CALSPHERE 2	1964-063E
LCS 1	1965-034C
TEMPSAT 1	1965-065E
CALSPHERE 4A	1965-065H
OPS 5712 (P/L 160)	1967-053A
LES-5	1967-066E
SURCAL 159	1967-053F
OPS 8712 (P/L 153)	1967-053H
SURCAL 150B	1967-053J
OPS 3811 (DSP 2)	1971-039A
RIGIDSPHERE 2 (LCS 4)	1971-067E
OSCAR 7 (AO-7)	1974-089B
STARLETTE	1975-010A
LAGEOS 1	1976-039A
OPS 8701 (DSP 10)	1982-019A
PHASE 3B (AO-10)	1983-058B
UOSAT 2 (UO-11)	1984-021B
AJISAI (EGS)	1986-061A
TDRS 3	1988-091B
COSMOS 1989 (ETALON 1)	1989-001C
COSMOS 2024 (ETALON 2)	1989-039C
FLTSATCOM 8 (USA 46)	1989-077A
LUSAT (LO-19)	1990-005G
HST	1990-037B
SKYNET 4C	1990-079A
USA 65 (DSP 15)	1990-095A

Object Name: OPS 8701 (DSP 10)
Object ID: 1982-019A
Epoch: 2024-11-16T15:47:18.659904
Mean Motion: 0.98188538
Eccentricity: 0.0005661
Inclination: 10.4692
RA_OF_ASC_NODE: 313.4305
ARG_OF_PERICENTER: 276.5492
Mean Anomaly: 103.6618
Ephemeris Type: 0
Classification: U
NORAD ID: 13086
Element Set No.: 999
Rev at Epoch: 1998
BStar: 0
Mean_Motion_Dot: -5.8e-7
Mean_Motion_Ddot: 0

Schedule

Predict

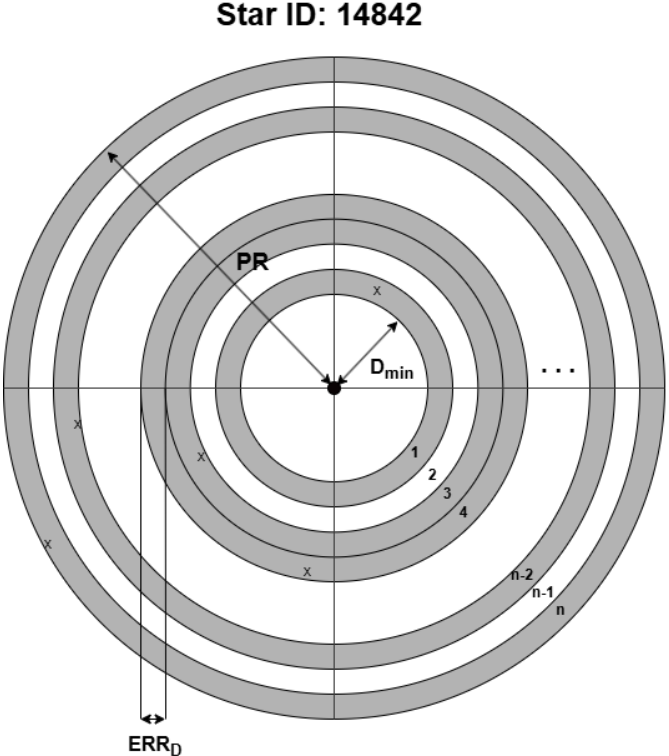
Integrated into the UI
(Credit: Backend Merchants Team)

User story: how can the visibility window and sky position of a given space object be calculated to enable accurate telescope pointing?

Honours Project 2: Star Identification

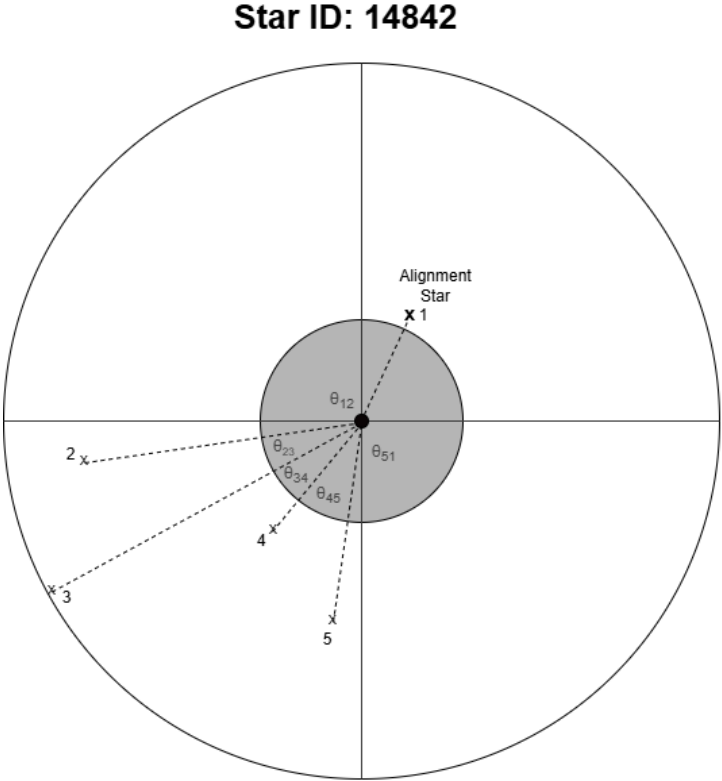
UG student: Joshua Kim, completed project

- Radial and dynamic cyclical star identification algorithm
- A final **identification rate of 92%** for real-world satellite tracking images



14842 Radial Pattern								
Ring	1	2	3	4	...	n-2	n-1	n
Bit	1	0	1	1	...	1	0	1

Example of a **radial pattern** being generated



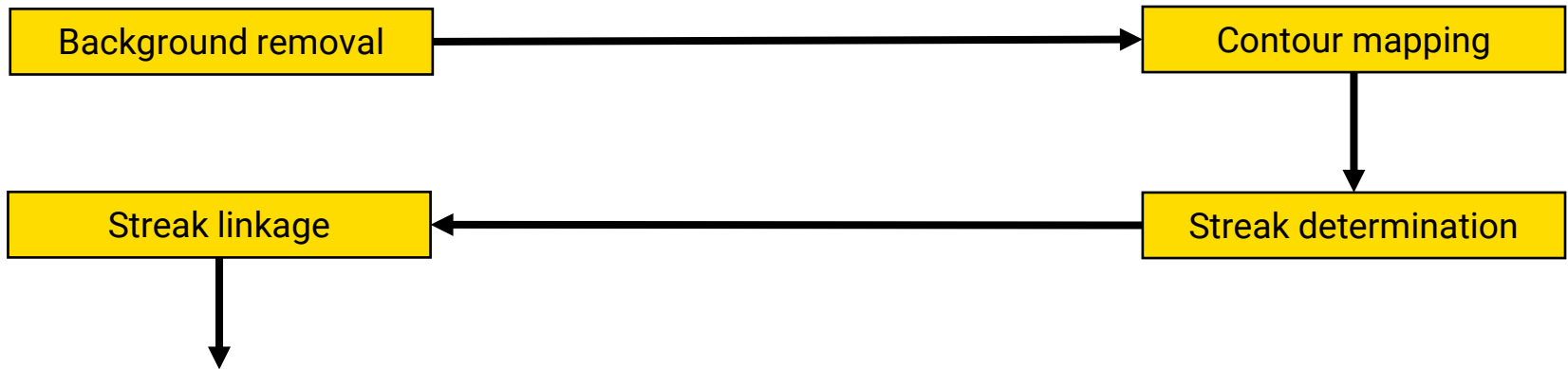
Example of a **cyclical pattern** based on successive stars



Honours Project 3: Streak Detection

UG student: Aisha Kozak, completed project

- Based on the existing **ASTRiDE** (Automated Streak Detection for Astronomical Images)
- Two new features: **discontinuous streaks** merge and **boarder streaks** handling
- **Precision improved by 18.8%** and **recall by 2.9%** for the given ~60 images



```

ASTRiDE > testoutput > 1 > ☰ streaks.txt
1 #ID x_center y_center area perimeter shape_factor radius_deviation slope_angle intercept connectivity
2 1 2807.80 3556.18 2255.3 670.0 0.063 0.57 -81.30 21905.77 -1
3
  
```

ASTRiDE working flowchart

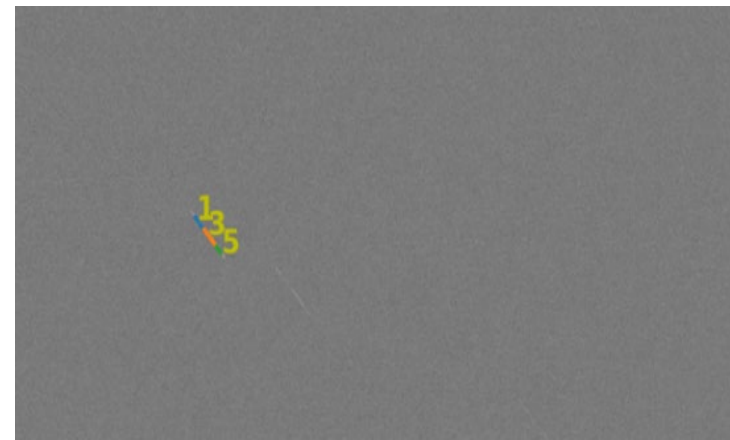


Illustration of discontinuous streaks

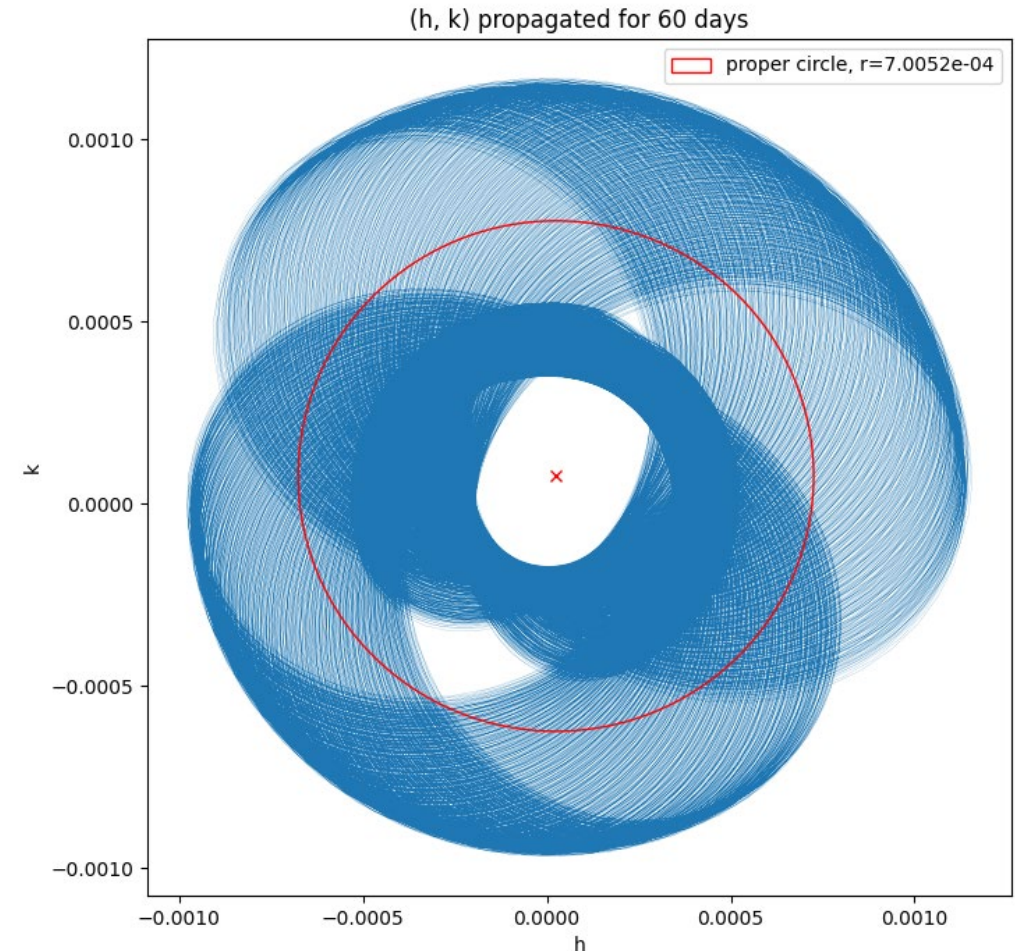
Honours Project 4: Supervised Clustering of Break-up Fragments

Modified equinoctial elements:

$$p = a(1 - e^2)$$
$$f = \tan\left(\frac{i}{2}\right) \cos(\Omega)$$
$$g = \tan\left(\frac{i}{2}\right) \sin(\Omega)$$
$$h = e \cdot \sin(\omega + \Omega)$$
$$k = e \cdot \cos(\omega + \Omega)$$
$$L = \omega + \Omega + \theta$$

UG student: Michael Ling, on-going project

- Leverage the in-house **high-fidelity orbit propagator** rather than the TLE/SGP4
- Circle fitting for **proper elements extraction**
- Use a **breakup model** to generate synthetic orbit
- To do: Density Based Spatial Clustering for Applications with Noise (**DBSCAN**) for clustering



Concluding Remarks

- **UNSW Observatory:** A premier platform for research and education.
- **Research Focus:** Advancing technologies to manage small field-of-view challenges in visibility prediction and image processing.
- **Education Endeavours:** Offering robust topics for engineering students across various disciplines.
- **Future Goal:** Establishing an automated space tracking facility.



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Any questions?

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