

# ***Curso Introdutório em Tecnologia de Satélites***

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## **O Ambiente Espacial**

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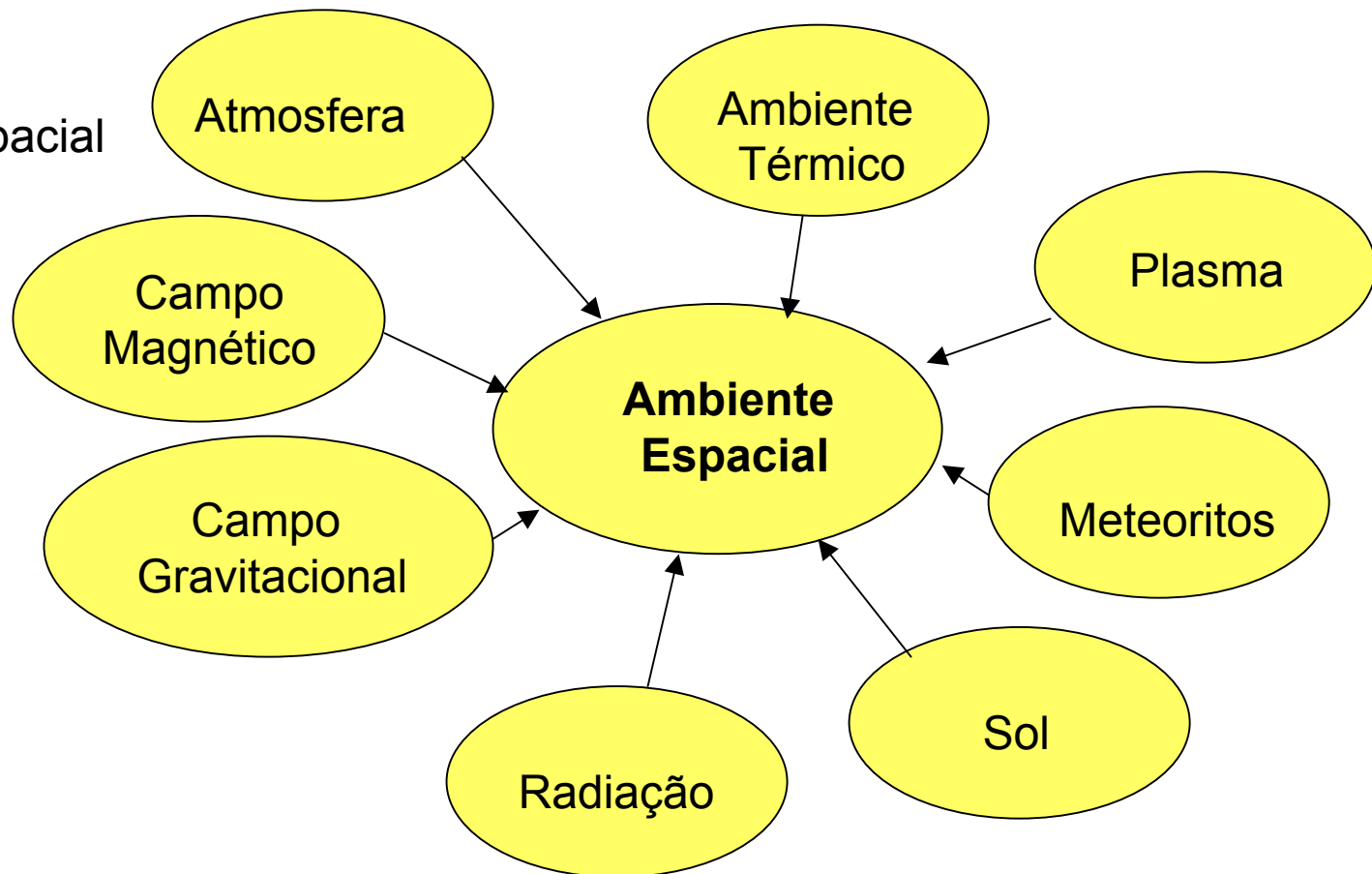
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Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais – INPE  
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**Unidade 2/Parte 2.1.1/Versão 1.0**

## 2.1.1 – O ambiente espacial (\*)

Os estudos do ambiente espacial na vizinhança da Terra mostram que os efeitos geofísicos mais relevantes no projeto de satélites são:

- Gravidade
- Atmosfera/Vácuo
- Radiação
- Micrometeoritos/Lixo Espacial





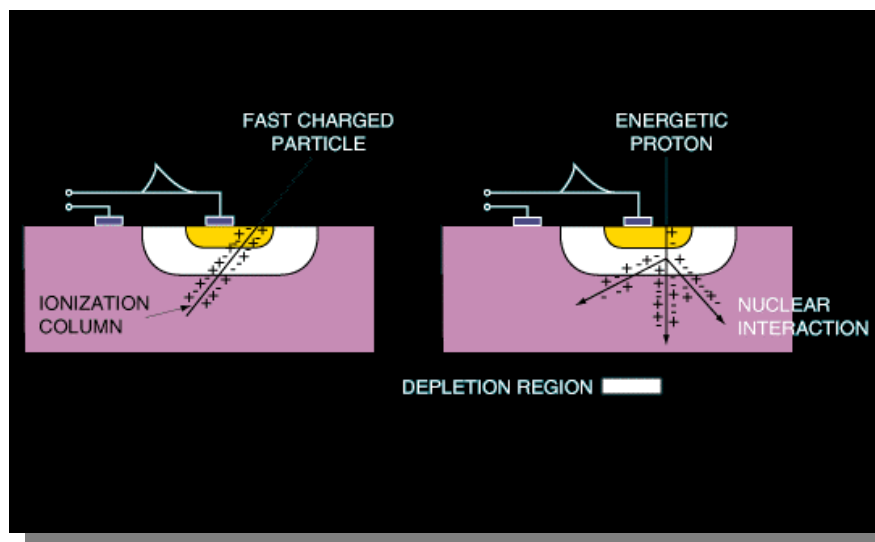
## 2.1.1 – Ambiente Espacial: 2. Atmosfera/Vácuo

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- A **Atmosfera** terrestre é extremamente complexa. Os parâmetros mais importantes são:
  - Densidade e Pressão, que variam com a altitude devido ao efeito gravitacional.
  - Temperatura, que depende da radiação solar e das correntes de convecção atmosféricas.
  - Composição química.
- Os efeitos mais importantes deste ambiente são:
  - Ausência de convecção.
  - Degasagem ou sublimação de substâncias químicas, o que pode levar à contaminação de partes essenciais do satélite.
  - Ressecamento.
  - Micro-soldaduras.
  - Possibilidade de uso de “Multi Layer Insulation” (MLI), pois a isolamento térmica melhora com diminuição de pressão.
  - Corrosão de materiais como Kapton, Teflon e Mylar por “Atomic Oxygen” (AO ou Oxigênio Atômico).
  - Arrasto atmosférico residual.

## 2.1.1 – Ambiente Espacial: 3. Radiação

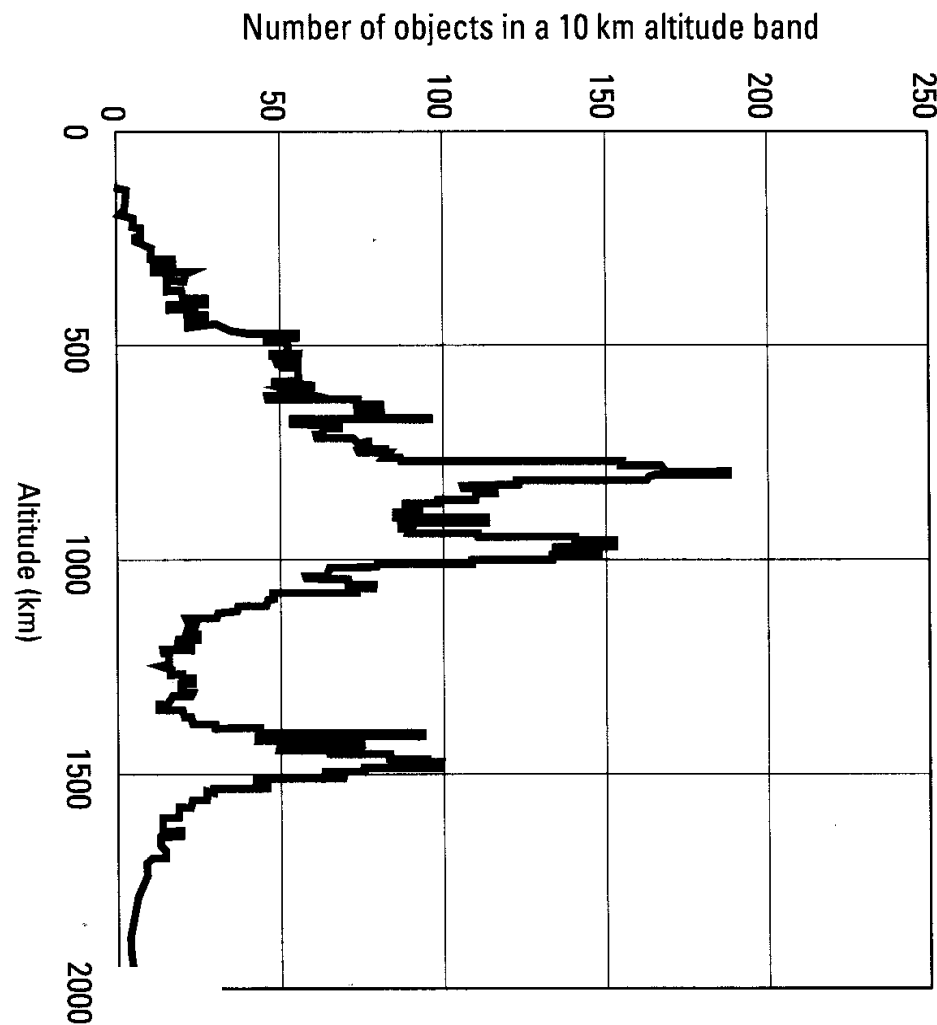
- A **Radiação** resulta da presença no ambiente espacial de elétrons, prótons, íons e Raios Cósmicos.
- A radiação é caracterizada pelas partículas ( $e^-$ ,  $p^+$ , íons) e seus espectros de energia.
- A origem da radiação está em:
  - Partículas aprisionadas.
  - Explosões solares.
  - Raios Cósmicos (íons e elétrons energéticos e radiação gama).
- Os efeitos da radiação são:
  - Degradação das células solares.
  - Indução de mal-funcionamento de componentes eletrônicos, denominados “Single Event Upset” (SEL) ou “Latch-up”.



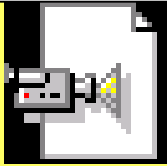
## 2.1.1 – Ambiente Espacial: 4. Lixo Espacial (Debris), [3]

- **Micrometeoritos e Lixo Espacial** estão presentes em quantidade suficiente para que suas dimensões, momentum, frequência e efeitos de penetração sejam considerados.
- Há mais de 9.000 objetos inferiores a 10 mm em órbita da Terra.
- As partículas existentes são lascas de tinta, partes de satélites, partes de estágios superiores de foguetes, etc.
- Para minimizar o risco de acidentes deve-se estimar a probabilidade da ocorrência de choques e incluir medidas preventivas no projeto de satélites e naves espaciais.

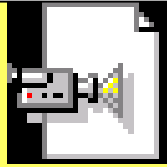
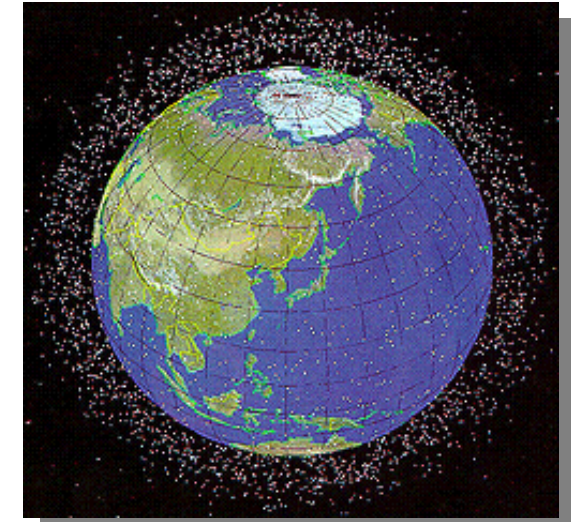
Figure 2-11. Altitude Distribution of Objects in Low Earth Orbit



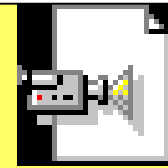
## 2.1.1 – Ambiente Espacial: 4. Lixo Espacial (Debris), (cont.)



Satélites + Lixo  
Espacial, [32]



Satélites em Órbita,  
[32]



Acidente com  
Cerise, [32]

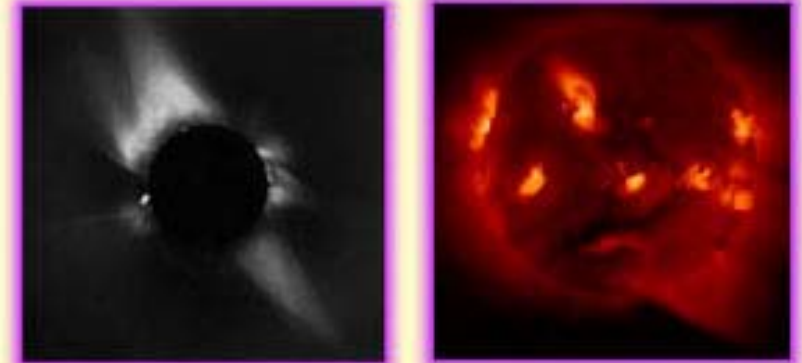
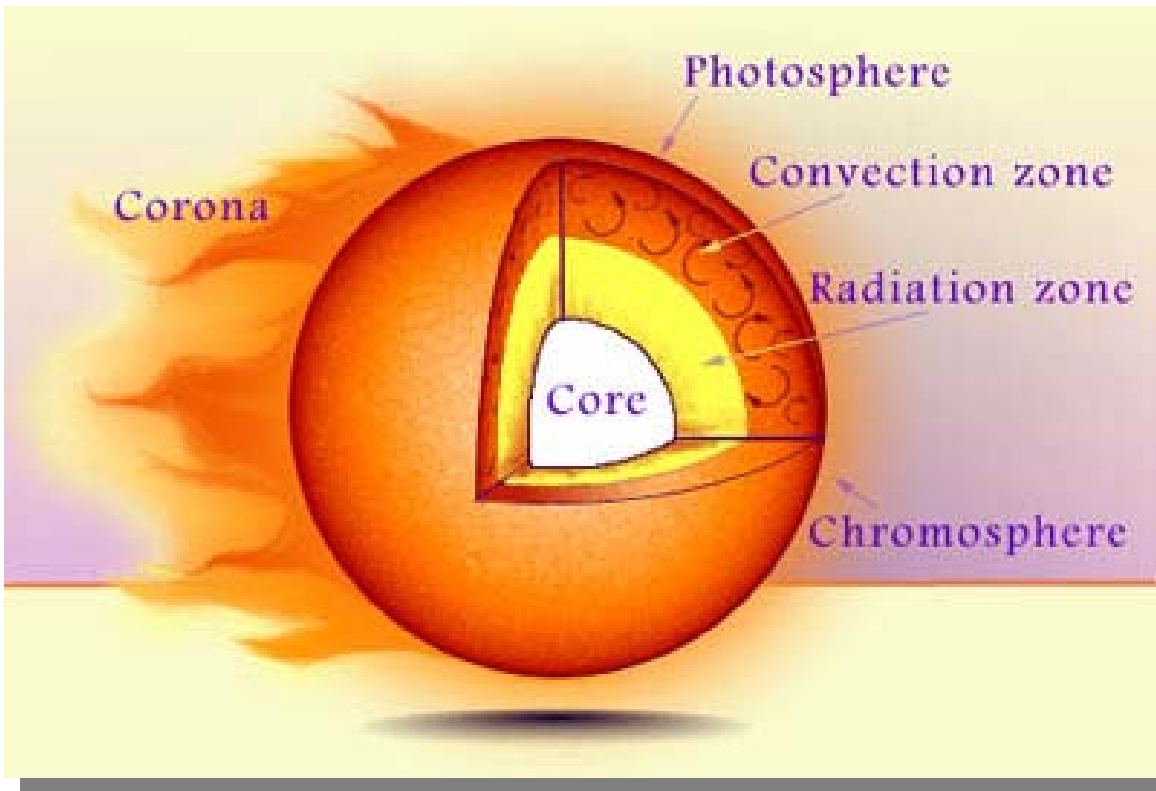
## 2.1.1 – O ambiente espacial – O Sol

Diâmetro: 109,2 ⊕ (\*) (1.392.000 km)

Massa: 332.952 ⊕ (2,19 x 10<sup>27</sup> toneladas)

Temperatura do núcleo: 14.000.000 K

Temperatura da superfície: 5.800 K



Two views of the solar corona -- a ground-based view during a solar eclipse (left) and a space-based view by the Soft X-Ray Telescope aboard the Japanese spacecraft Yohkoh.

(\*) ⊕ significa a medida correspondente à da Terra (diâmetro, massa, etc.)



### Campo Magnético e Vento Solar

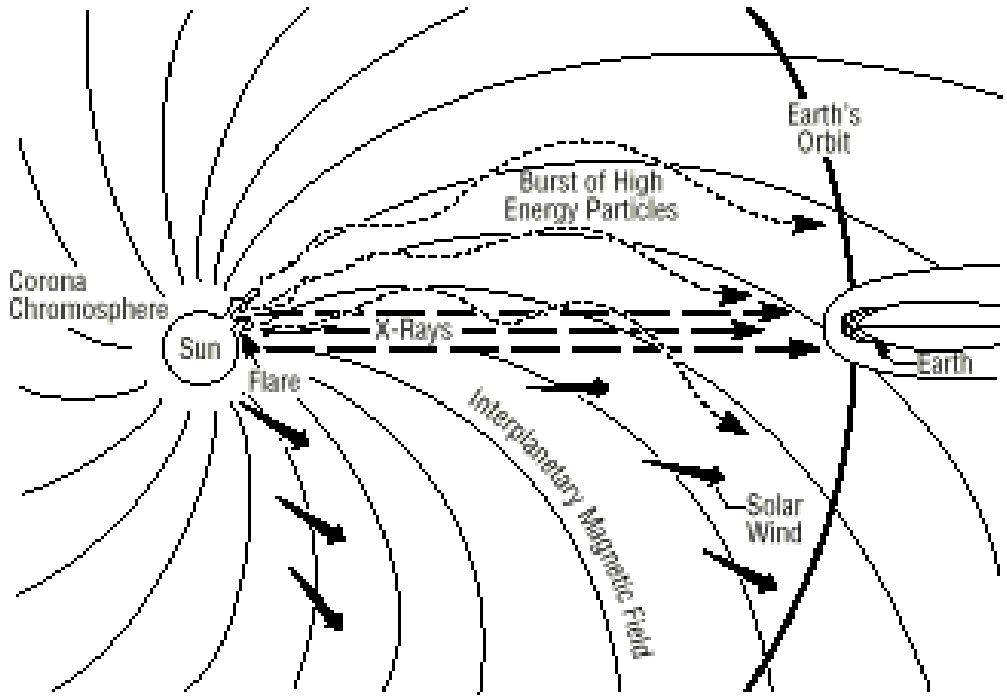
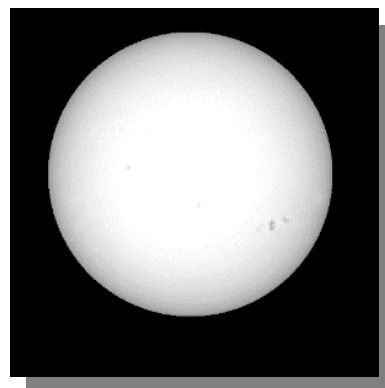
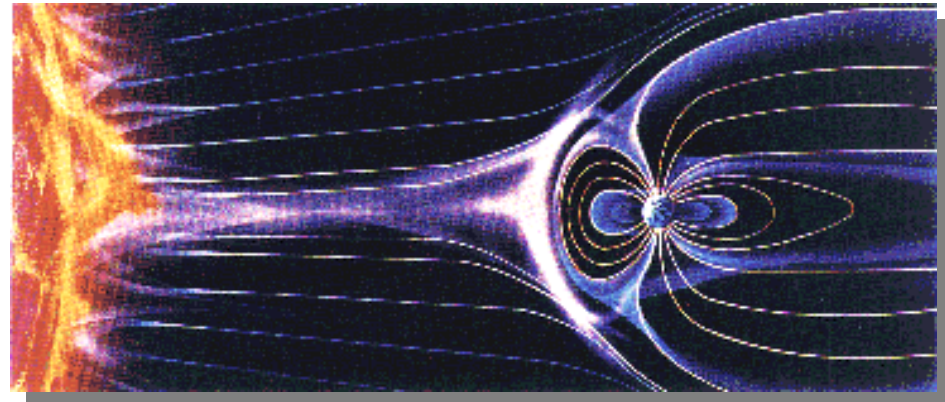
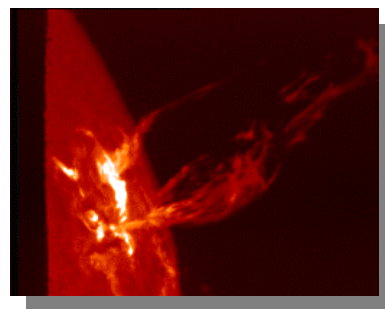


Fig Polar view of interplanetary space.<sup>4</sup>



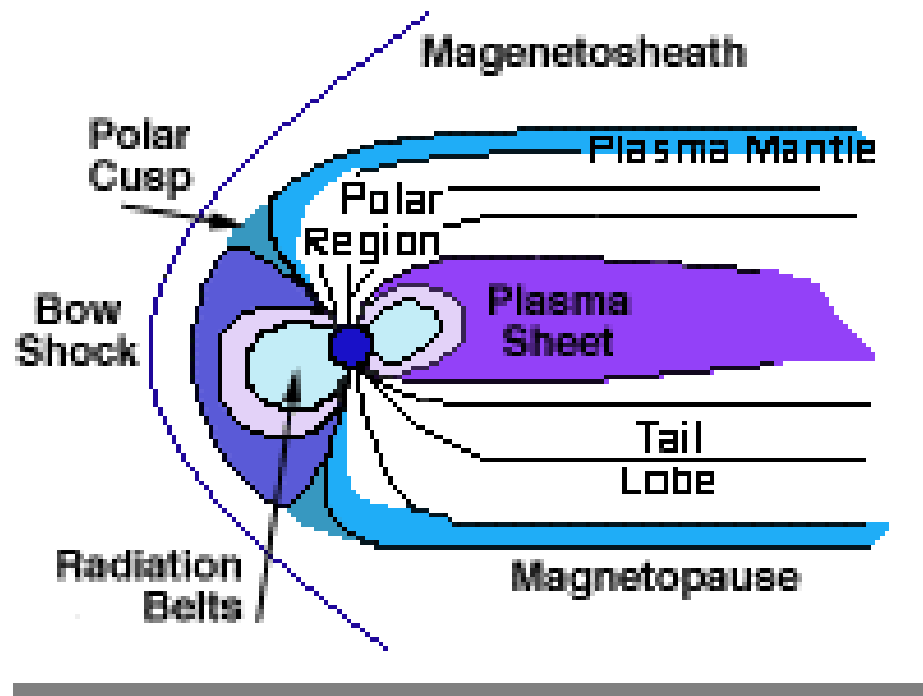
**Manchas Solares**



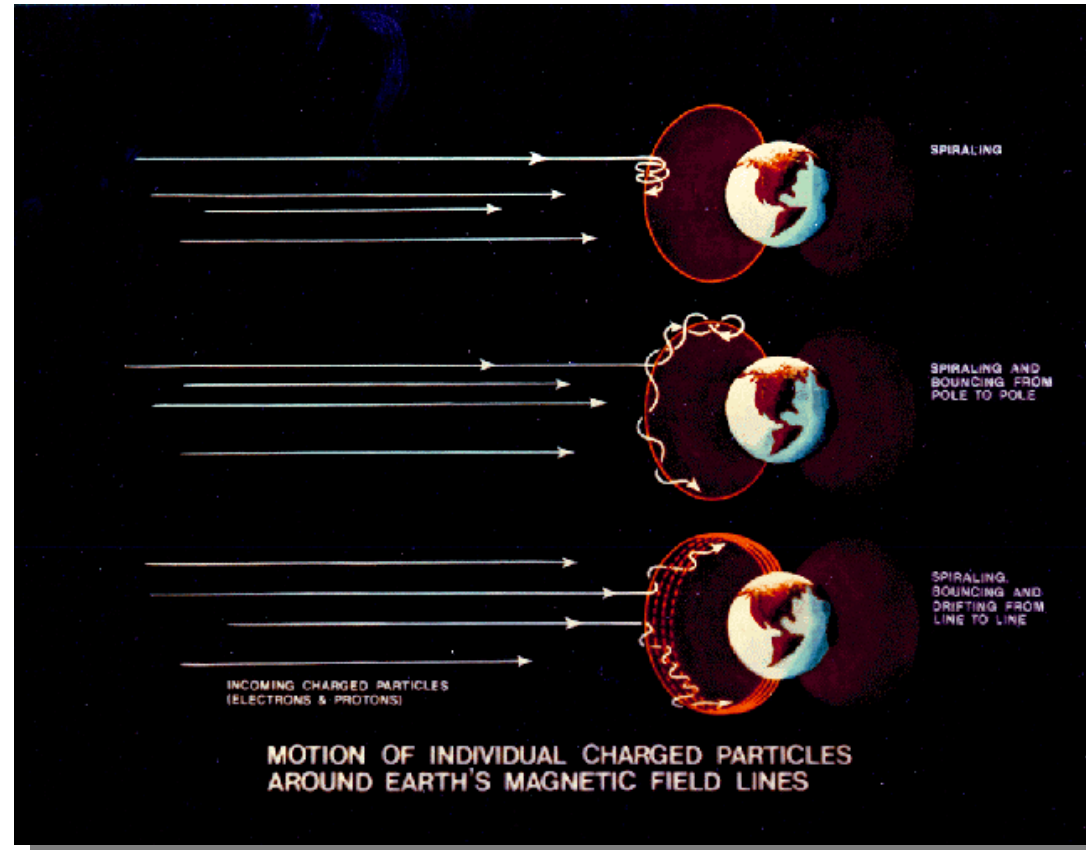
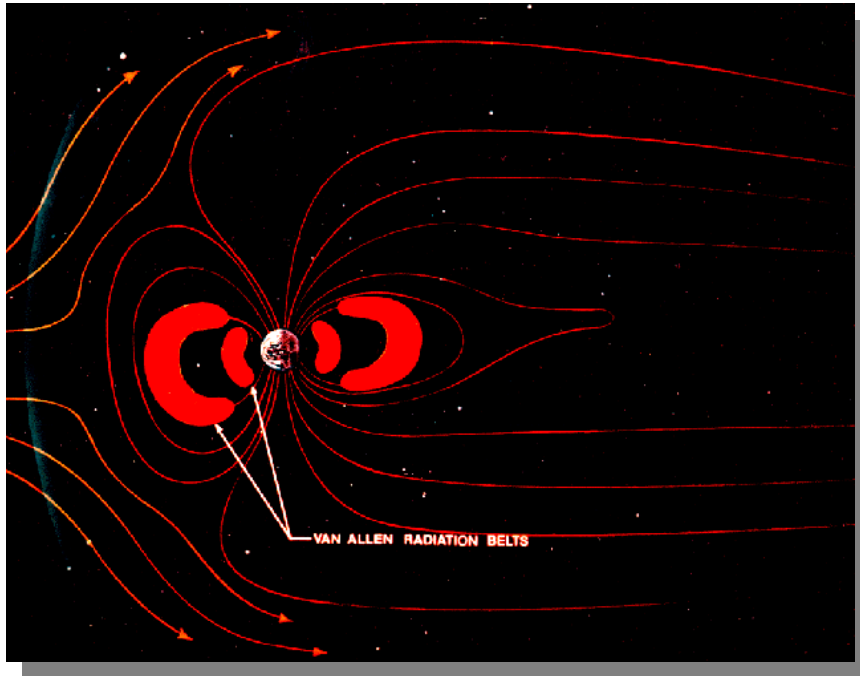
**Erupções Solares**

## 2.1.1 – O ambiente espacial – A Magnetosfera Terrestre

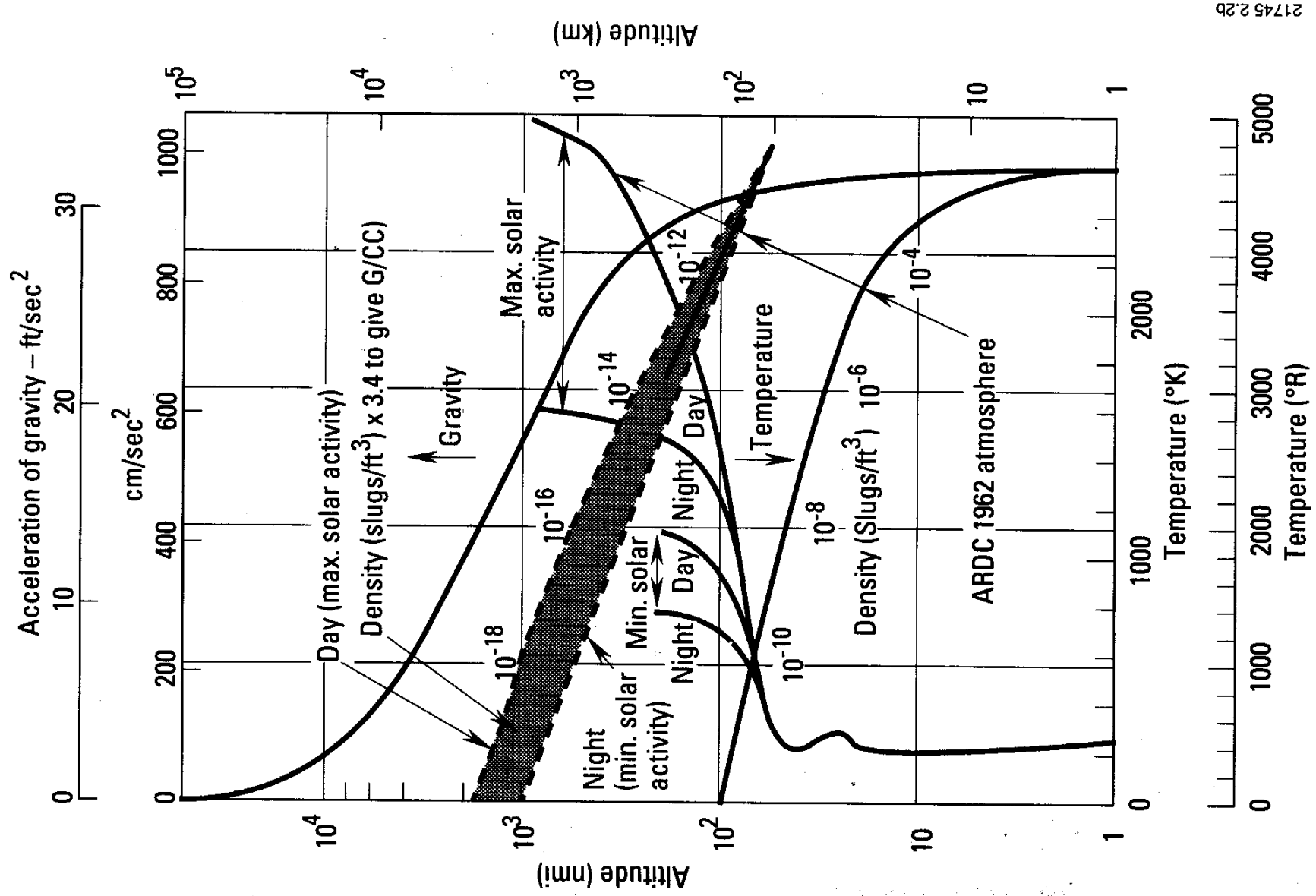
- É a região de atuação do Campo Magnético Terrestre que sofre influência do Vento Solar.
- Ela contém partículas que ficam aprisionadas nos Cinturões de Van Allen (Cinturões de Radiação).



### Partículas aprisionadas nos Cinturões de Van Allen



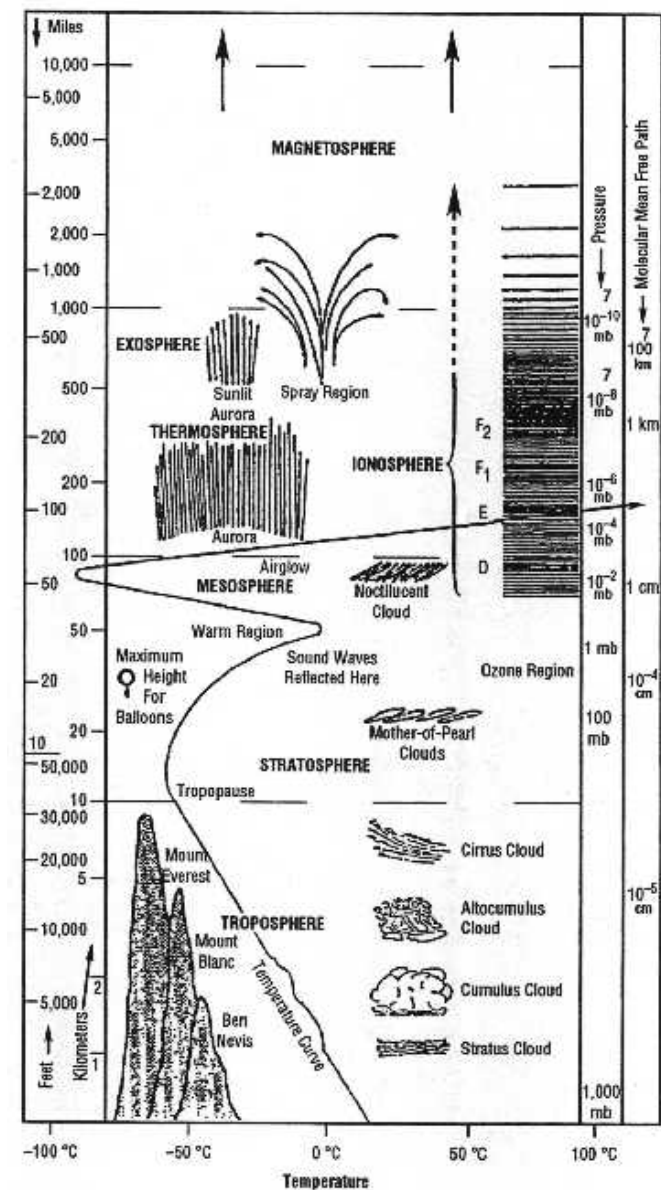
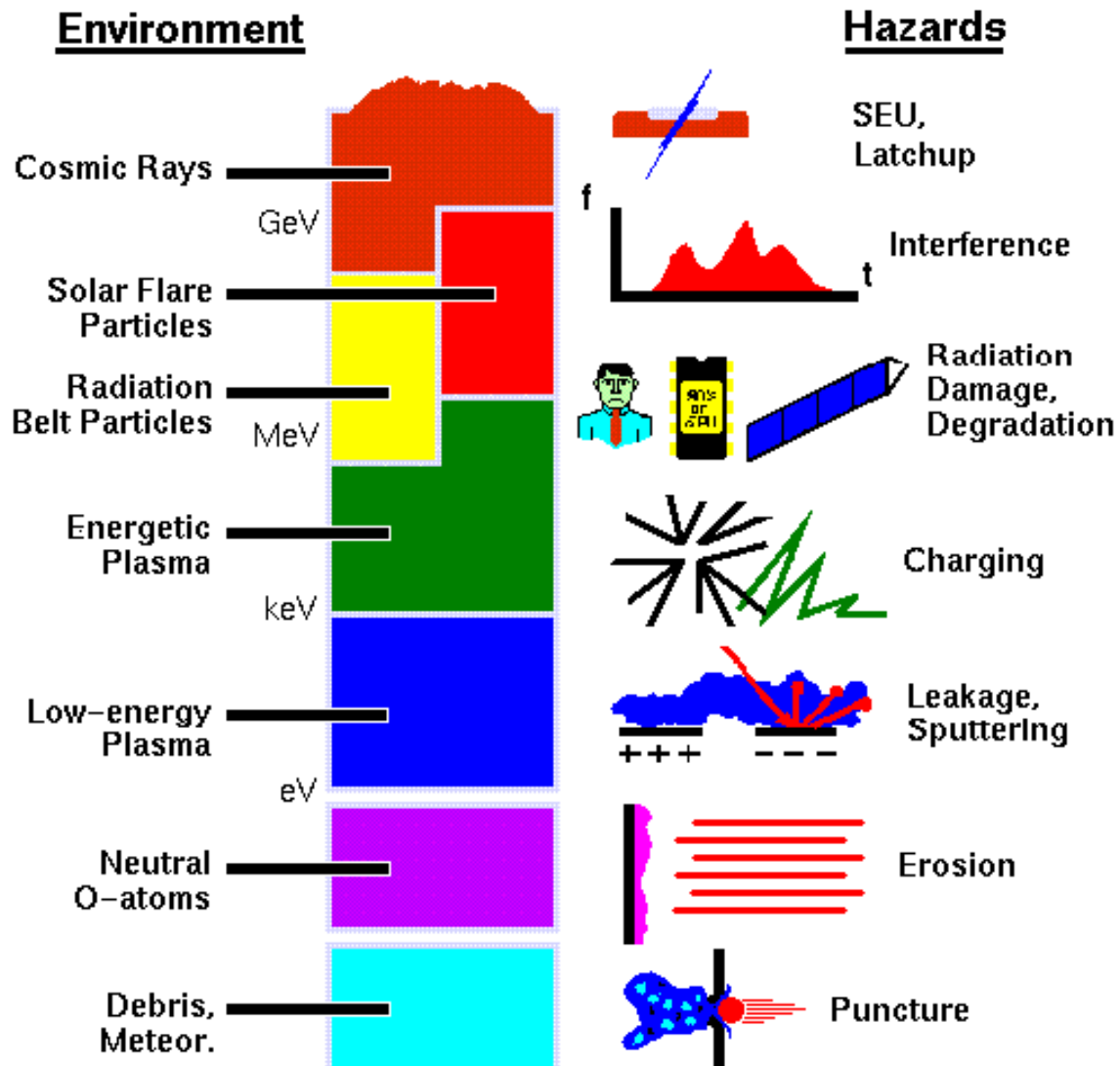
## 2.1.1 – O ambiente espacial, [3]



21745 2.2b

Fig.: Altitude Variations of Density, Temperature and Gravity

## 2.1.1 – O ambiente espacial, [8]



# NATURAL SPACE ENVIRONMENTS

	DEFINITION	PROGRAMMATIC ISSUES	MODELS/DATABASES
<b>NEUTRAL THERMOSPHERE</b>	Atmospheric density, Density variations, Atmospheric composition (Atomic Oxygen), Winds	GN&C system design, Materials degradation/surface erosion (atomic oxygen fluences), Drag/decay, S/C lifetime, Collision avoidance, Sensor pointing, Experiment design, Orbital positional errors, Tracking loss	Jacchia/MET, MSIS, LIFTIM, upper atmospheric wind models
<b>THERMAL ENVIRONMENT</b>	Solar radiation (albedo and OLR variations), Radiative transfer, Atmospheric transmittance	Passive & active thermal control system design, Radiator sizing/ material selection, Power allocation, Solar array design	ERBE database, ERB database, NIMBUS database, ISSCP database, Climate models, General Circulation Models (GCMs)
<b>PLASMA</b>	Ionospheric plasma, Auroral plasma, Magnetospheric plasma	EMI, S/C power systems design, material determination, S/C heating, S/C charging/arcing	International Reference Ionosphere Models, NASCAP/LEO, NASCAP/GEO, POLAR
<b>METEOROIDS AND ORBITAL DEBRIS</b>	M/OD flux, Size distribution, Mass distribution, Velocity distribution, Directionality	Collision avoidance, Crew survivability, Secondary ejecta effects, Structural design/shielding, Materials/solar panel deterioration	Flux models
<b>SOLAR ENVIRONMENT</b>	Solar physics and dynamics, Geomagnetic storms, Solar activity predictions, Solar/geomagnetic indices, Solar constant, Solar spectrum	Solar prediction, Lifetime/drag assessments, Reentry loads/heating, Input for other models, Contingency operations	EL Laboratory model, NOAA prediction data, Statistical models, Solar database
<b>IONIZING RADIATION</b>	Trapped proton/electron radiation, Galactic cosmic rays (GCRs), Solar particle events	Radiation levels, Electronics/parts dose, Electronics/ single event upset, Materials dose levels, Human dose levels	CREME, AE-8MIN, AE-8MAX, AP-8MIN, AP-8MAX, Radbelt, Solpro, SHIELDOSE
<b>MAGNETIC FIELD</b>	Natural magnetic field	Induced currents in large structures, Locating South Atlantic Anomaly, Location of radiation belts	IGRF85, IGRF91
<b>GRAVITATIONAL FIELD</b>	Natural gravitational field	Orbital mechanics/tracking	GEM-T1, GEM-T2
<b>MESOSPHERE</b>	Atmospheric density, Density variations, Winds	Re-entry, Materials selection, Tether experiment design	Earth-GRAM 90, UARS database, "science" GRAM



## 2.1.1 – O ambiente espacial (cont.)

# SPACE ENVIRONMENT EFFECTS

	SPACE ENVIRONMENTS			
SPACECRAFT SUBSYSTEMS	Neutral Thermosphere	Thermal Environment	Plasma	Meteoroids/Orbital Debris
Avionics		Thermal Design	Upsets due to EMI from Arcing, S/C Charging	EMI Due to Impacts
Electrical Power	Degradation of Solar Array Performance	Solar Array Designs, Power Allocations, Power System Performance	Shift in Floating Potential, Current Losses, Reattraction of Contaminants	Damage to Solar Cells
GN&C/ Pointing	Overall GN&C/Pointing System Design		Torques due to Induced Potential	Collision Avoidance
Materials	Material Selection, Material Degradation	Material Selection	Arcing, Sputtering, Contamination Effects on Surface Properties	Degradation of Surface Optical Properties
Optics	S/C Glow, Interference with Sensors	Influences Optical Design	Reattraction of Contaminants, Change in Surface Optical Properties	Degradation of Surface Optical Properties
Propulsion	Drag Makeup/Fuel Requirement		Shift in Floating Potential Due to Thruster Firings Making Contact with the Plasma	Collision Avoidance, Additional Shielding Increases Fuel Requirement, Rupture of Pressurized Tanks
Structures		Influences Placement of Thermally Sensitive Surfaces, Fatigue, Thermally Induced Vibrations	Mass Loss From Arcing and Sputtering, Structural Size Influences S/C Charging Effects	Structural Damage, Shielding Designs, Overall S/C Weight, Crew Survivability
Telemetry, Tracking, & Communications	Possible Tracking Errors, Possible Tracking Loss		EMI Due to Arcing	EMI Due to Impacts
Thermal Control	Reentry Loads/ Heating, Surface Degradation due to Atomic Oxygen	Passive and Active Thermal Control System Design, Radiator Sizing, Freezing Points	Reattraction of Contaminants, Change in absorptance/ emittance properties	Change in Thermal/ Optical Properties
Mission Operations	Reboost Timelines, S/C Lifetime Assessment	Influences Mission Planning/ Sequencing	Servicing (EVA) Timelines	Crew Survivability

## 2.1.1 – O ambiente espacial (cont.)

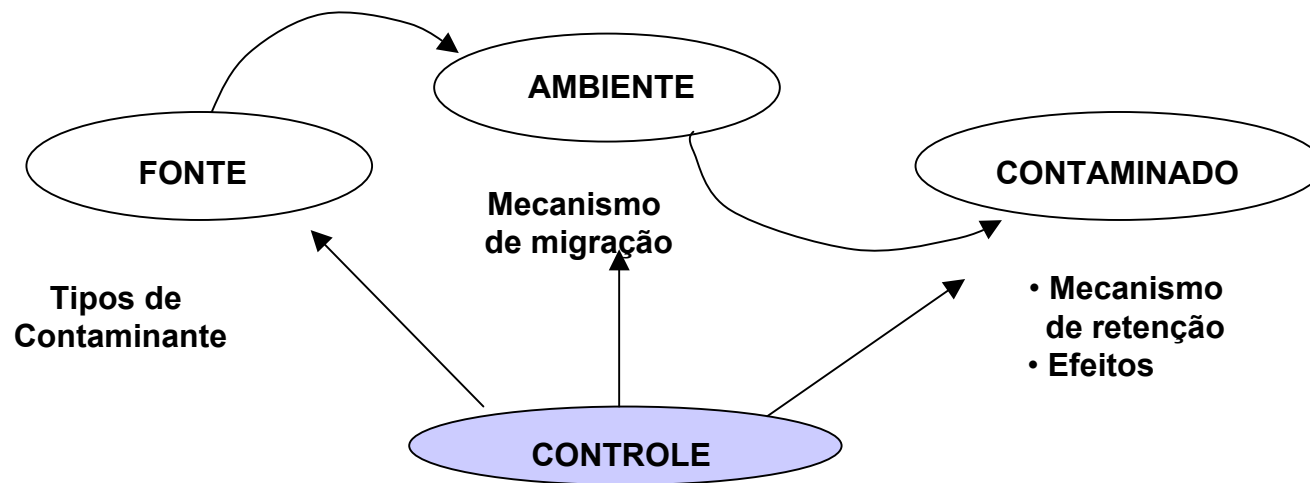
# SPACE ENVIRONMENT EFFECTS

	SPACE ENVIRONMENTS				
SPACECRAFT SUBSYSTEMS	Solar Environment	Ionizing Radiation	Magnetic Field	Gravitational Field	Mesosphere
Avionics	Thermal Design	Degradation: SEUs, Bit Errors, Bit Switching	Induced Potential Effects		
Electrical Power	Solar Array Designs, Power Allocations	Decrease in Solar Cell Output	Induced Potential Effects		
GN&C / Pointing	Influences Density and Drag, Drives Neutrals, Induces Gravity Gradient Torques		Sizing of Magnetic Torquers	Stability & Control, Gravitational Torques	Effect on GN&C for Re-entry
Materials	Solar UV Exposure Needed for Material Selection	Degradation of Materials			Degradation of Materials Due to Atmospheric Interactions
Optics	Necessary Data for Optical Designs	Darkening of Windows and Fiber Optics			
Propulsion	Influences Density and Drag			Influences Fuel Consumption Rates	
Structures	Influences Placement of Thermal Sensitive Structures		Induces Currents in Large Structures	Propellant Budget	Tether Structural Design
Telemetry, Tracking & Communication	Tracking Accuracy, Influences Density and Drag		Locating South Atlantic Anomaly	May Induce Tracking Errors	
Thermal Control	Influences Reentry Thermal Loads / Heating				
Mission Operations	Mission Timelines, Mission Planning	Crew Replacement Timelines			



## 2.1.1 – Contaminação

- A **Contaminação** de partes de um satélite pode ocorrer tanto no solo quanto no espaço.
- No solo a contaminação ocorre devido ao manuseio e contato com os equipamentos de montagem.
- No espaço a razão está normalmente ligada à degaseificação de materiais, a vazamentos de tanques pressurizados e a produtos da combustão.
- O processo de contaminação pode ser descrito como:



- Os maiores efeitos da contaminação são os seguintes:
  - Modificação do ambiente em torno do satélite.
  - Deposição sobre a óptica de instrumentos.
  - Deposição sobre revestimentos térmicos.
  - Deposição sobre circuitos eletrônicos.