

Space Debris Crisis

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Why in News?

A **500-kg metal object** crashed in **Kenya**, sparking concerns over **space debris** and highlighting the increasing global issues of **accountability and safety measures** for debris reentries.

What is Space Debris?

- About: According to the <u>UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)</u>
 'Space debris is all man-made objects, including fragments and elements thereof, in Earth orbit or re-entering the atmosphere, that are non-functional'.
 - It includes defunct satellites, rocket stages, and fragments from explosions or collisions.
- Origin: Most space debris comes from on-orbit breakups i.e., satellites or rocket stages explode, collide, or fragment in space.
 - NASA estimates **23,000 debris pieces** larger than a baseball, **500,000 marble-sized** scraps, and **100 million fragments** over one millimeter orbiting Earth.
- Space Debris Destruction: Debris loses altitude and burns up on re-entry due to atmospheric drag. It is intensified by the 11-year solar activity cycle that expands the atmosphere, accelerating the decay of low-orbit debris.
- Associated Risks:
 - On-Orbit Risks: Large debris can destroy satellites, while even 1 cm fragments can disable spacecraft. Millimeter-sized particles erode surfaces and damage solar panels.
 - Re-entry Risks: Most debris burns up, but some large fragments may reach Earth, though the risk of injury is very low.
 - Kessler Syndrome: Kessler Syndrome is a chain reaction of debris collisions creating even more debris, potentially making orbits unusable for future space missions.
- International Regulations:
 - Outer Space Treaty (1967): Article VI of the treaty makes states responsible for all national space activities, including private ones, but lacks enforcement mechanisms.
 - Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects
 (1972): It imposes absolute liability for space object damage on Earth, requiring no proof of negligence, but enforcement is weak.
 - Voluntary UN Guidelines on Deorbiting: The UN
 recommends deorbiting satellites within 25 years, but compliance rate is only
 around 30%.
- Initiatives to Remove Space Debris:
 - Global: ClearSpace-1 and Remove DEBRIS (by ESA), OSAM-1 (NASA).
 - India: Debris Free Space Mission (DFSM), <u>Network for Space object TRacking and Analysis (NETRA)</u>.

