SPACE SWEEPERS

Ivan Sorrentino
Angelo Russo
Maria Giovanna
Solimene
Mariavittoria Pisani
Desiré Gregorio
Giovanna Vitale



Economic Impact of Medium-Sized Space Debris (5 cm – 1 m)

Debris Size	Potential Impact	Estimated Economic Damage
5–10 cm	Destruction or serious damage to small/medium satellites	€10–100 million
10–50 cm	Total destruction of medium/large satellites	€100-500 million
50 cm – 1 m	Potential orbital catastrophe (domino effect)	Up to billions of euros (including indirect losses)

PRESENT RESOLUTION

Collision Avoidance Maneuvers

Active satellites perform maneuvers when warned of potential collisions (Conjunction Warnings).

Critical issue: Maneuvers are costly, consume fuel, shorten satellite life, and only work if the debris is tracked.

Mitigation Guidelines

Agencies recommend best practices (e.g., passivation, end-of-life deorbiting) to prevent new debris creation.

Critical issue: These are voluntary, with limited enforcement, and do not address existing debris.

Early-Stage Removal Technologies

Experimental systems (nets, harpoons, robotic arms) are under development (e.g., ESA's ClearSpace-1).

Critical issue: No operational system currently exists for removing debris in this size range.

ADDITIONA L SPACE TUG FUNCTION

Main Functions of Space Tugs

- Orbit transfer of satellites to desired altitudes
- Satellite servicing (life extension, adjustments)
- Debris removal and deorbiting
- End-of-life disposal to graveyard orbits
- Precise deployment of small satellites
- Rescue missions for misdelivered payloads

Market Size and Forecast

- 2024: Estimated at \$1.70 billion.
- 2025: Projected to reach \$1.95 billion.
- 2030: Expected to grow to \$3.98 billion, with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 15.20% from 2024 to 2030.