ESA webinar Unlocking Funding for Zero Debris Innovation & Commercialisation

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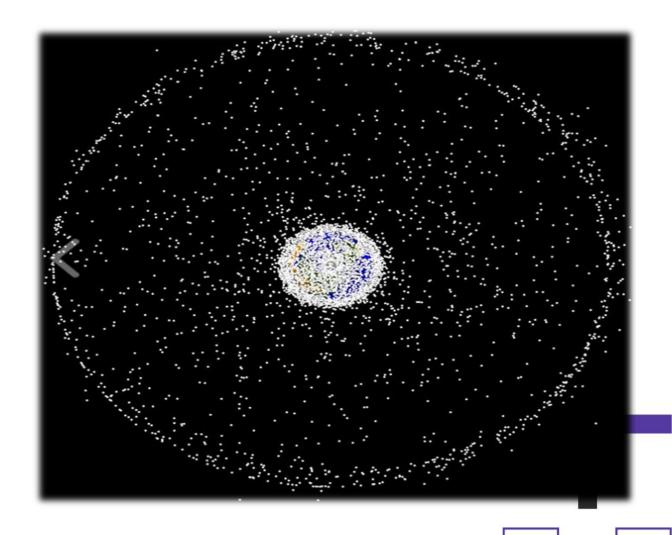


#### Introduction



#### **EIC Introduction**

- EIC role in the space industry
- EIC space portfolio
- EIC space roadmap
- EIC WP2025 Accelerator Innovative inspace servicing, operations, robotics and technologies for resilient EU space infrastructure
- Conclusions

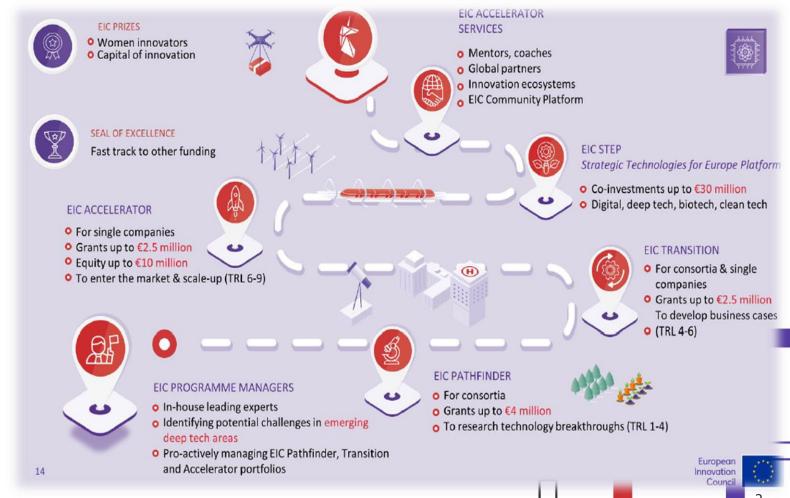


Courtesy: NASA ODOPO, <u>ARES | Orbital Debris Program Office | Photo Gallery (nasa.gov)</u>



## **EIC role in the European Space Industry**

- EIC funds game-changing innovations and high-risk ideas of space SMEs & startups
- EIC funds a diverse space portfolio from low TRL to high
- EIC WP build with opportunities for "top-down" and "bottom-up" projects



### **EIC Space Portfolio**

Courtesy: RePowerSIC - WP23 ISSEH Pathfinder project

- Space Debris Sustainability tethers for debris removal, space debris monitoring, active debris removal, in- orbit satellite servicing, etc.
- Enabling Space Technologies propulsion technologies, in-space manufactured solar arrays, flat panel antennas etc.
- Earth Observation & Meteorology thermal infrared p/l, precision agriculture, predictive monitoring



Courtesy: Ice2Thrust- WP23 **ISSEH Pathfinder project** 







5. Example of application of the RePowerSiC technology



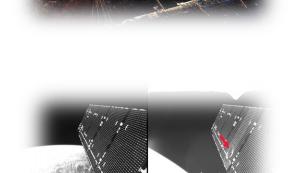
Courtesy: E.T.Pack-F project – EIC Transition

# **EIC space technology challenges**

#### **WP 2023**

# Pathfinder (TRL1-4): In space solar energy

- Collect
- Conversion
- WPT
- In space green propulsion



# Accelerator (TRL6-9): "Customer driven" innovative space applications

- S/C inspection
- Collision avoidance
- Collection, recovery & reuse space debris
- IOS,ADR, EoL
- ISAM
- Militario gravity platforms

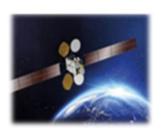
#### **WP 2024**



Pathfinder (TRL1-4):
Strengthening the
sustainability and
resilience of EU space
infrastructure

- Space debris mitigation
- Space debris remediation
- In-space recycling and re-use of orbital assets (ISRROA)

#### **WP 2025**



Accelerator (TRL6-9):
Innovative in-space
servicing, operations,
robotics and
technologies for resilient
EU space infrastructure

- In-Orbit Servicing & Maintenance
- In-space transportation
   & in-space refueling
   and recharging, OTV
- Space-based resilience



# WP2024 EIC Pathfinder (TRL 1-4) - Strengthening the sustainability and resilience of EU space infrastructure



#### Goal

The challenge address the emerging need for green, compact and affordable de-orbiting solutions and inspace recycling of space debris

- Space Debris Mitigation & Remediation using very little propellant
- In Space Recycling and Re-use of Orbital assets (ISRROA)
- Game changing innovations for collision avoidance, SSA, tools, etc.

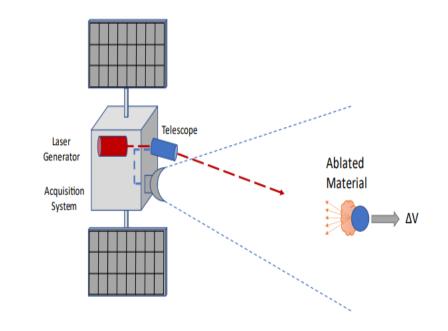


Figure 10. A space-based laser functions similarly to a ground-based laser; however, it requires much less powerful lasers and does not need adaptive optics to correct for atmospheric distortions to the beam.

Courtesy: NASA, L'ADROIT concept





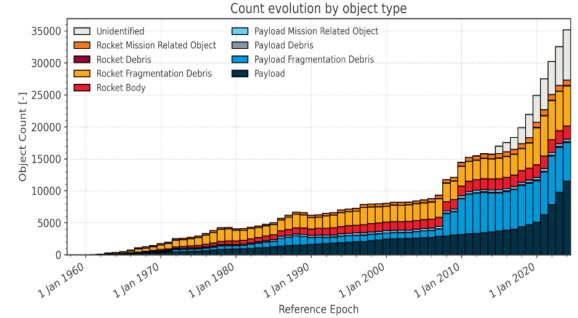
### **Protection of the EU Space Infrastructure**

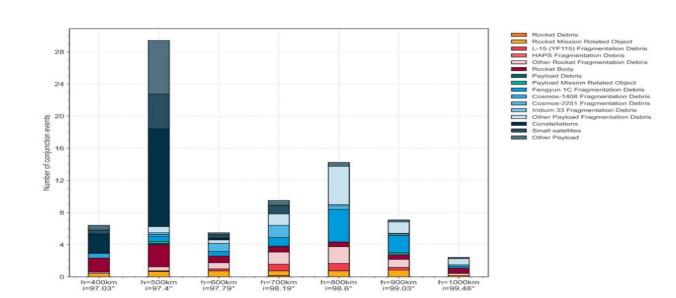


For all debris sizes

In all Orbits

 From cooperative and non-cooperative objects







# **Portfolio Categories**

- Category I Space Debris Mitigation
- Category II Space Debris Remediation
- Category III In-space Recycling and Re-use of Orbital Assets (ISRROA)

SPP1: Mitigation

SPP2: Remediation

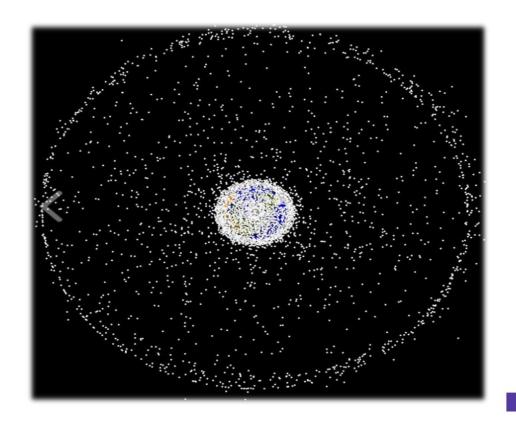
SPP3: ISRROA

Shared components or potential complementarities among projects
On going
Grant Preparation

# WP2024: Strengthening the sustainability and resilience of EU space infrastructure



- Very strong interest Cat.I space debris mitigation
- Strong proposals in Cat.II space debris remediation
- Expressed complementary to the ISOS program and ISAM



Courtesy: NASA ODOPO, <u>ARES | Orbital Debris Program</u> Office | Photo Gallery (nasa.gov)



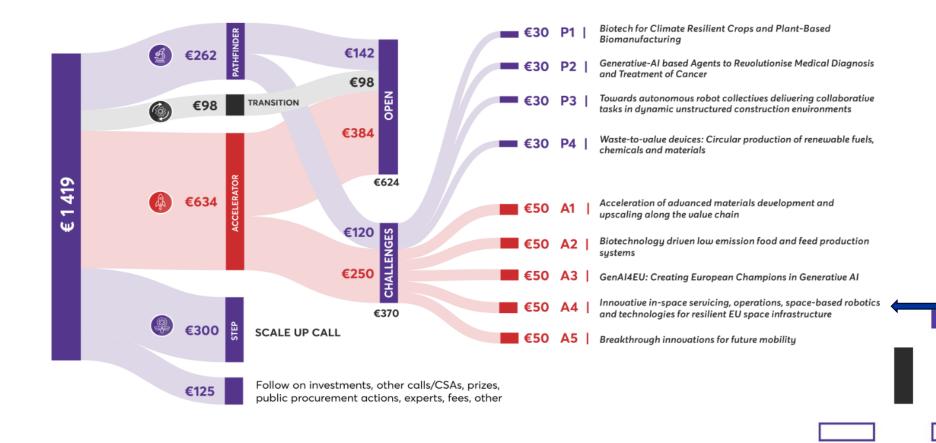
# WP2025 Innovative in-space servicing, operations, space-based robotics and technologies for resilient EU space infrastructure

#### **Indicative Budget**

EUR 50 Million

#### **Deadlines**

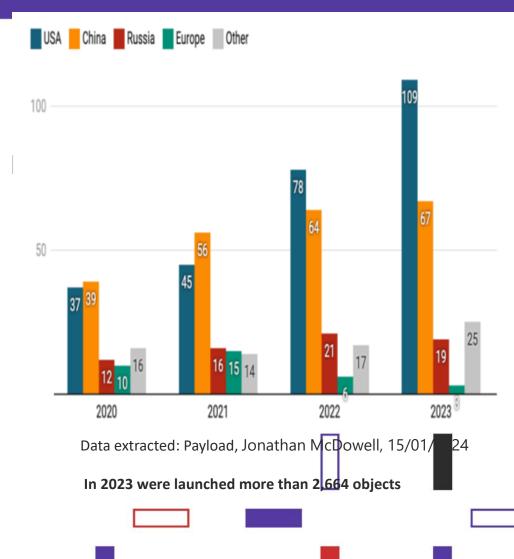
1st October 2025



# Background



- Current satellites are designed, build and launched in space, not to be serviced, repaired, upgraded or refuelled in space
- Satellites are discarded only due to the depletion of fuel
- Launch anomalies, deployment failures, fuel leaks
- Increased need to keep orbital slots and extend lifetime of satellites
- Threats- signal spoofing, jamming, RF interferences, space debris collision, denial of service, intrusion, radiation, data interception
- Capabilities emerging in non-EU countries with flight proven life extension missions (MEV-1, MEV-2, etc.) for GEO satellites



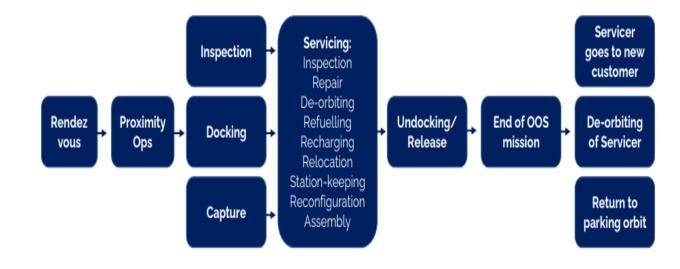
# WP2025 Innovative in-space servicing, operations, space based robotics and technologies for resilient EU space infrastructure



In-Orbit Servicing & Maintenance Proximity Ops, Rendezvous, capturing, in space robotic manipulations,
 maintenance, in-space assembly and
 operations

 In-space transportation & in-space refueling/recharging, Orbital Transfer Vehicles (OTV), etc.

 Space-based resilience – space-based cybersecurity for satcom, navigation, Earth Observation and In Orbit servicing missions.



Courtesy: ESPI, OSAM State of Play and Perspectives on Future Evolutions, 2023

### **EIC WP2025 information**



- WP 2025 EIC 2025 work programme European Commission
- Short intro to the challenge <u>Innovative in-</u> space servicing, operations, robotics and technologies for resilient <u>EU space infrastructure - European Commission</u>
- Accelerator Deadline 1st October 2025



Courtesy: ESA image Copernicus Sentinel-3A satellite in 2017

#### **Conclusions**

- "Bottom-up" projects for space debris mitigation, space based SSA,
- AI/ML algorithms considered in most of the proposals in Cat.I
- Active debris removal robotic arms, grippers, laser ablation technologies
- Limited number of proposals for In Space Recycling of Space Debris



Courtesy: NASA Orion image taken the 28/11/2022, imagery of the Earth and Moon together from its distant lunar orbit, including this image on Nov. 28, 2022, taken from camera on one of the spacecraft's solar array wings.