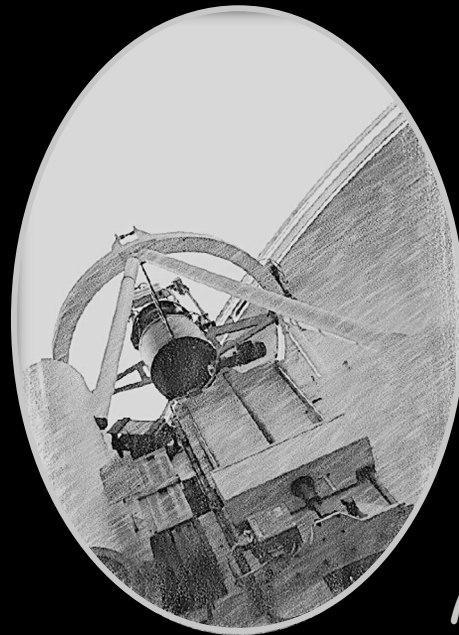


DebrisWatch: on the sky

James Blake*, Paul Chote, Don Pollacco

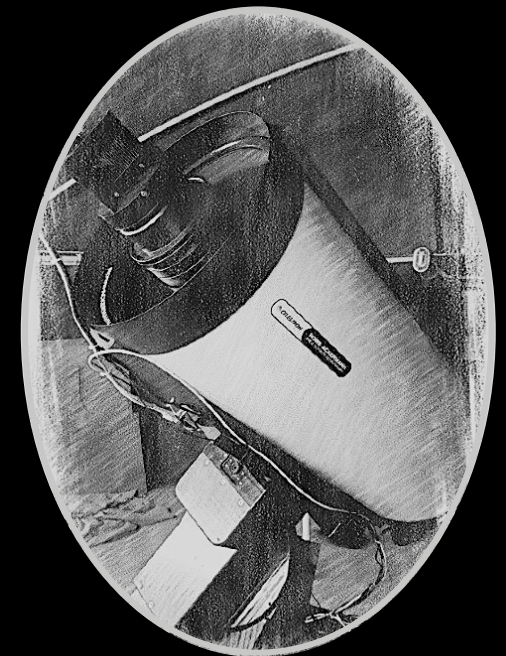
In September 2018, we conducted a survey of the geosynchronous region, located 36000km above the Earth's Equator.

We made use of two telescopes: the Isaac Newton Telescope and a robotic astrograph, both situated in La Palma, Canary Islands.

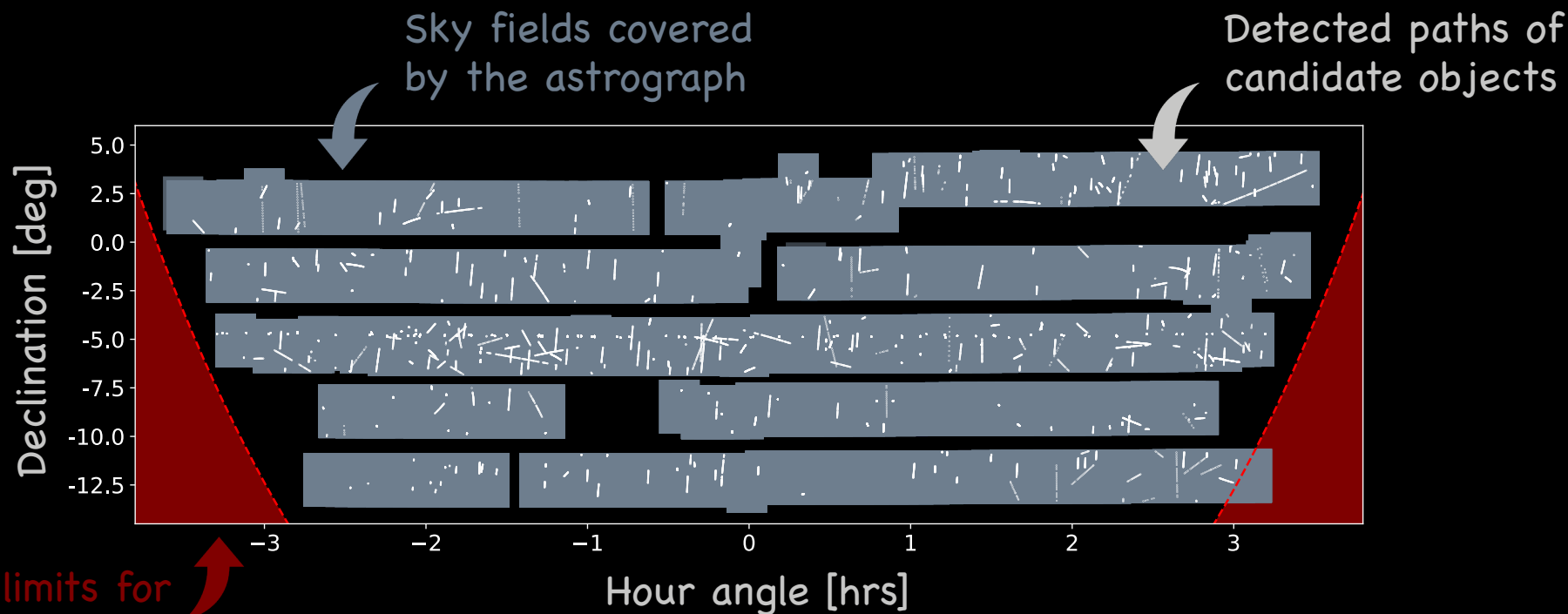


Isaac Newton Telescope
2.54m

Astrograph
0.36m




The two telescopes were synchronized to observe the same sky fields. Geosynchronous satellites have orbital periods that match the Earth's rotation, so they remain fixed or trace localized paths in the sky over the course of a sidereal day. To optimize our search, we disabled tracking so that the target objects would be point-like or short trails in our images, while stars would streak across at the sidereal rate.

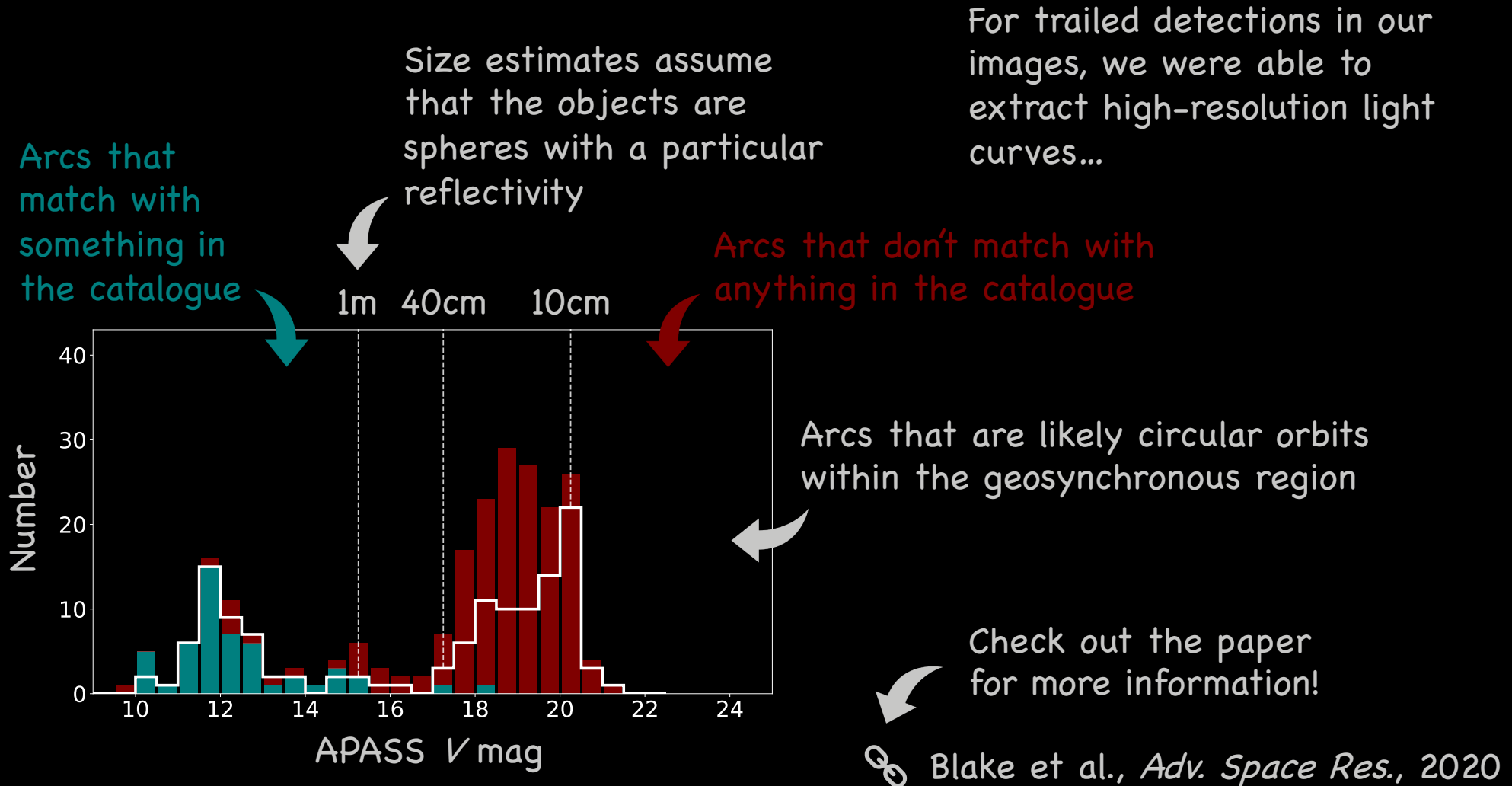


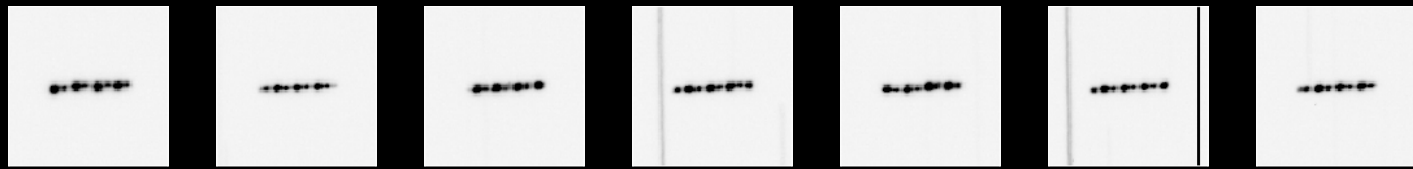
For each telescope pointing, we took several exposures to reveal the paths (or arcs) mapped out by the objects and confirm them to be real.

Paper available here soon!

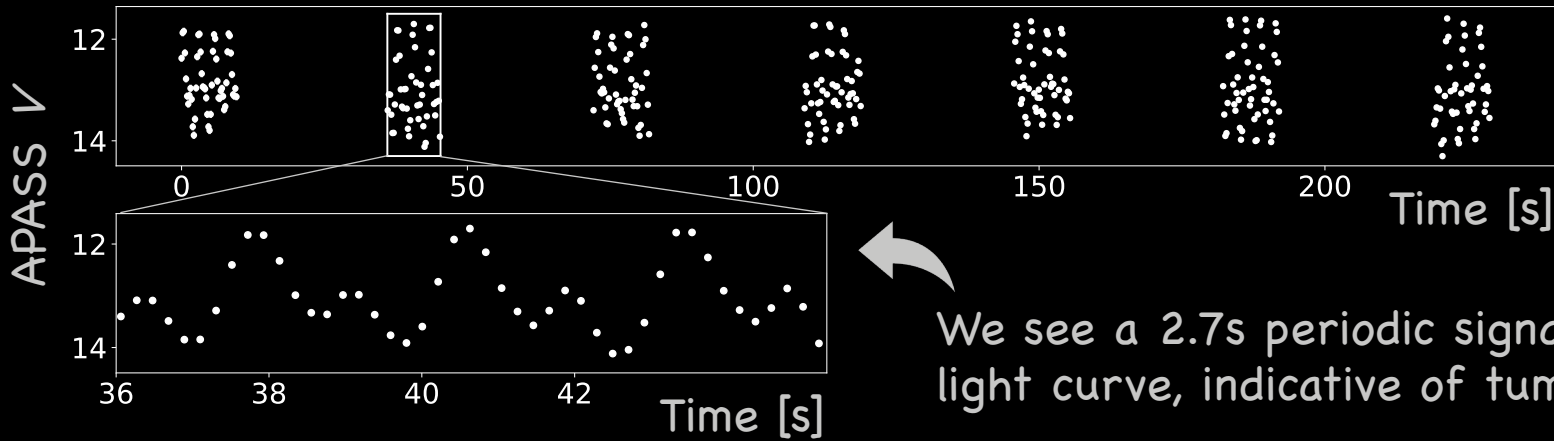
 Blake et al., *AMOSTECH*, 2020

Over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the arcs detected by the large-aperture Isaac Newton Telescope were too faint to be regularly monitored and tracked as part of the public US Strategic Command catalogue, with its cut-off for geosynchronous objects at around 1m. With standard (yet very uncertain!) assumptions in place, we probe to roughly 10cm in size.



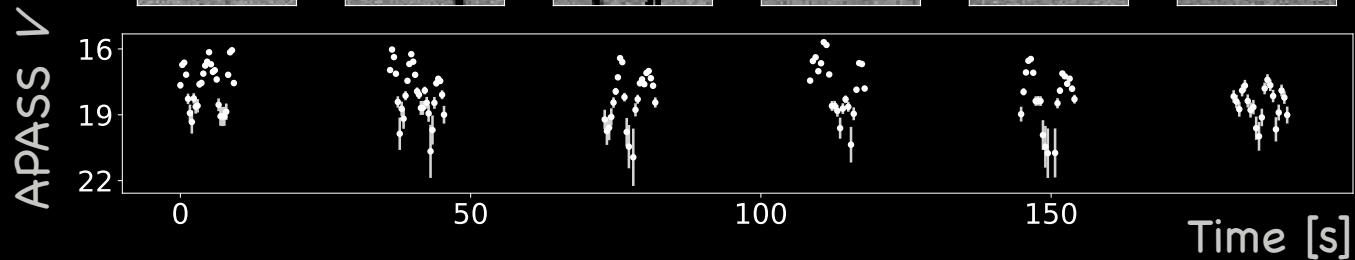
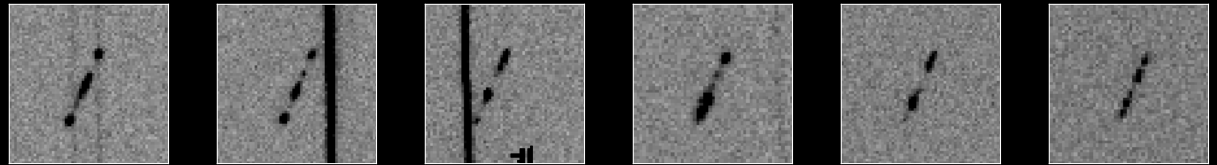


A detected arc that matches with SBS-3, a retired communications satellite.



We see a 2.7s periodic signal in SBS-3's light curve, indicative of tumbling.

A faint, unmatched arc that shows signs of tumbling, possibly a broken piece of solar panel.



Check out my webpage here!



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Check out the paper for more information!



Blake et al., *Adv. Space Res.*, 2020