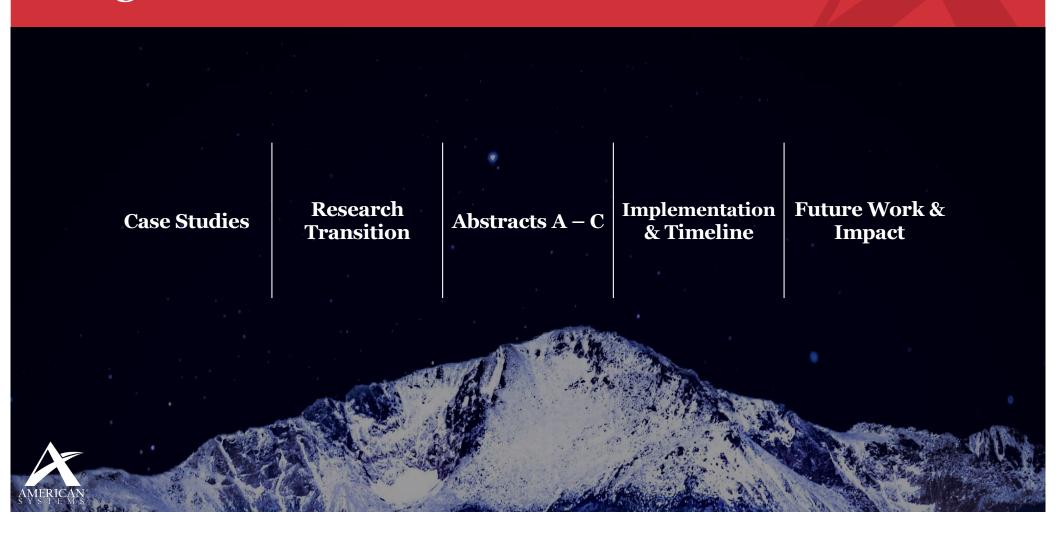
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We know what's at stake.

Space Domain Awareness of Resident Space Objects Bearing Cyber-Suspicious Indicators

Data Mine of the Rockies | American Systems Kinzy Pearson | Junior Systems Engineer

Agenda



Credits & Acknowledgments



Case Studies

Cosmos 2499:

Misclassified satellite performed rendezvous proximity operations on U.S. asset

Shiyan 7:

Robotic arm demonstration, dual use technology risks

ViaSat attack:

Cyber exploitation of space assets

These cases highlight the need for proactive space domain awareness and detection frameworks



Research Transition

Original Focus:

Research on how debris and cyber intersected in LEO

Key Findings:

Space objects can be misclassified, concealing mission intent and anomalous behavior

Gap Identified:

SDA TAP Lab problem statements highlighted absence of standardized framework for cybersuspicious RSOs

DMR Pivot:

Research formalized into 3 main abstracts, expanding and addressing the gap with detection, classification, and operator tools



Abstract A – Detection & Attribution

Identify orbital behaviors in GEO inconsistent with cataloged or declared functions

Calibrate the program by comparing predicted vs observed trajectories using TLEs

Evaluate deviations in stability, maneuvers, and spatial patterns

Distinguish benign anomalies from deliberate deception

SDA TAP Lab Problem Statements: 15, 17, 18, & 47



Abstract A – Technical Approaches

Data:

TLE catalogs, trajectory simulations, & orbital stability metrics

Methods:

Statistical anomaly detection & simulation modeling

Tools:

Python, STK, & MATLAB

Outputs:

Baseline framework for detecting deceptive orbital behavior



Abstract B – Behavioral Classification

Use Multi-Domain Indicators:

Photometry, radio frequency, radar crosssection, & maneuver history Build "pattern-of-life" baselines for RSO activity Assign behavior labels (stable, maneuvering, anomalous, & uncooperative)

Flag deviations from baseline for escalation

SDA TAP Lab Problem Statements: 19, 20, 21, & 22



Abstract B – Technical Approaches

Data:

Multimodal (Photometry, RF, RCS, & maneuver history)

Methods:

Pattern recognition & machine learning classifiers

Tools:

Python & AI/ML pipelines

Outputs:

Cross-domain classification framework with behavioral tags



Abstract C – Threat Scoring & Operator Interface

Develop quantitative risk scoring system from multiple indicators

Provide visualize outputs in operatorfacing UI Ensure automation is transparent and analyst-driven

Integrate detection/classification into actionable SDA intelligence

SDA TAP Lab Problem Statements: 47, 52, & 53



Abstract C – Technical Approaches

Data:

Integrated outputs from Abstracts A & B

Methods:

Scoring logic, confidence levels, & traceable workflows

Tools:

PowerBI & prototype UI frameworks

Outputs:

Operator interface with scoring engine & decision support



Implementation Plan & Timeline

Fall 2025:

Familiarization, tool identification, & prototype concepts

Dec 2025:

First-semester findings & baseline framework presented

Spring 2026:

Refined prototypes & develop operator-facing UI/UX

Long-Term (Future Work):

Modular, multisemester growth into an SDA capability

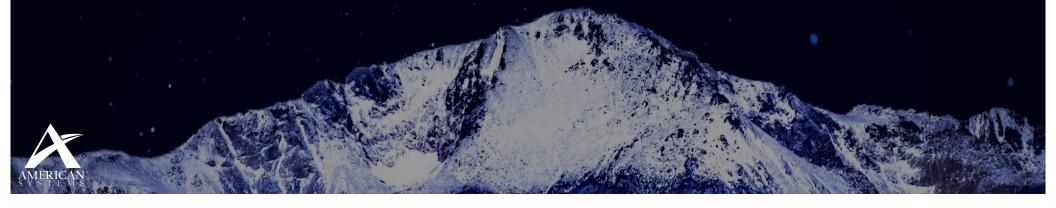


Future Work

Expand data fusion with live feeds and uncorrelated track processing Enhance anomaly detection with autonomous comparison algorithms

Refine UI/UX workflows with operator input

Evolve into a standardized SDA tool for defense and commercial use



Expected Impact

Operational:

Improve anomaly detection for faster escalation of decisions

Academic:

Pioneering SDA classification frameworks for future cohorts

National Security:

Enhances resilience against adversary deception in orbit

Commercial Security:

Protects commercial assets critical to U.S. leadership as a spacefaring nation



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We know what's at stake.

■ Questions?

