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The study focuses on the estimation of the adequacy of mathematical modeling the dynamics of the space tether system (STS) with two end bodies, stabilized by rotation, and formula for calculating the system motion parameters to analyze an orbital relative motion and that of the end bodies in reference to the corresponding coordinate systems. A new approach to the estimation of a mathematical description of the system motion is offered. Practical importance of the work involves a high-quality representation of the dynamics of the rotating STS considering the influence of the end-bodies dynamics that is critical for developing the advanced STS.

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[1].

[2].

[2]

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$O_3 X_u Y_u Z_u -$
 $O_3 \cdot O_3 X_u$

$O_3 Z_u$
 $O_c X_o Y_o Z_o -$
 $O_c,$

$\vec{R},$
 $O_c Y_o -$
 $O_c X_c Y_c Z_c -$
 $()$
 $\vec{r}), O_c Z_c -$
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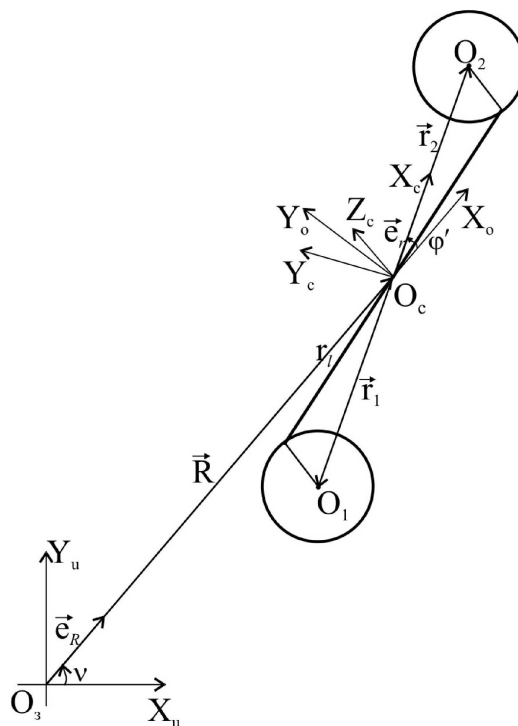
$O_3 X_u Y_u Z_u -$
 $O X_o Y_o Z_o -$

$(. 1): O X_o Y_o Z_o$
 $v); O_c X_c Y_c Z_c$
 (φ') .

$$H = T + \Pi = \text{const},$$

$T =$

$;$ $\Pi =$



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$$- T_C,$$

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$$) - T_{TC} - T_{TB},$$

$$T = T_C + T_{TC} + T_{TB}.$$

$$T_C = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{R}^2 = \frac{1}{2} M (\dot{\vec{R}}, \dot{\vec{R}}), \quad (1)$$

$\dot{\vec{R}} =$

$;$ $M =$

$$, M = m_1 + m_2, m_i = m_i \quad (i=1,2).$$

$$[1], \quad \dot{\vec{R}}$$

$$\dot{\vec{R}} = \bar{\omega}_{ou} \times \vec{R} + \dot{R} \vec{e}_R, \quad (2)$$

$$\bar{\omega}_{ou} = \text{rot } OX_o \quad (1).$$

$;$ $\vec{e}_R =$

$$(2) \quad (1) \quad T_C \quad ,$$

$$T_C = \frac{1}{2} M (\dot{R}^2 + R^2 \dot{\nu}^2), \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{\nu} = \omega_{ou} -$$

$$, \quad (3) \quad ,$$

$$T_T = \sum_{i=1}^2 T_i, \quad i=1,2, \quad (4)$$

$$T_i = \frac{1}{2} m_i (\dot{\bar{R}}_i, \dot{\bar{R}}_i); \quad \dot{\bar{R}}_i - \quad i-$$

$$\dot{\bar{R}}_i \quad (i=1,2) \quad [1]$$

$$\dot{\bar{R}}_1 = \dot{\bar{R}} - \frac{m_2}{M} \dot{\bar{r}}, \quad \dot{\bar{R}}_2 = \dot{\bar{R}} + \frac{m_1}{M} \dot{\bar{r}},$$

$$\dot{\bar{r}} -$$

2-

1-

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \left[(\dot{\bar{R}}, \dot{\bar{R}}) - 2 \frac{m_2}{M} \dot{\bar{r}} \dot{\bar{R}} + \left(\frac{m_2}{M} \right)^2 (\dot{\bar{r}}, \dot{\bar{r}}) \right], \quad (5)$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 \left[(\dot{\bar{R}}, \dot{\bar{R}}) + 2 \frac{m_1}{M} \dot{\bar{r}} \dot{\bar{R}} + \left(\frac{m_1}{M} \right)^2 (\dot{\bar{r}}, \dot{\bar{r}}) \right]. \quad (6)$$

$$(5), (6) \quad (4),$$

$$T_T = \frac{1}{2} M (\dot{\bar{R}}, \dot{\bar{R}}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2}{M} (\dot{\bar{r}}, \dot{\bar{r}}). \quad (7)$$

(7)

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T_T

(3)

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$$T_{TC} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2}{M} (\dot{r}, \dot{r}).$$

[1],
 $\dot{\vec{r}}$

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \vec{\omega}_{cu} \times \vec{r} + \dot{r} \vec{e}_r,$$

$\vec{\omega}_{cu} -$
 $O_c X_c$ (. 1).

; $\vec{e}_r -$

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = T_{TC},$$

$$T_{TC} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2}{M} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2), \quad (8)$$

$\dot{\varphi} -$ ($\omega_{cu} = \dot{\varphi}$),

$\varphi = v + \varphi'$ (. 1).

$$T_{TB} = \sum_{i=1}^2 T_{iB}, \quad i=1,2, \quad (9)$$

$$T_{iB} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 J_i \omega_i^2, \quad J_i - \quad i - , \quad \omega_i -$$

$$\Pi_{эрае} [1, 4], \quad \Pi_{mp}, \quad \Pi = \Pi_{эрае} + \Pi_{mp} \quad i- (i=1,2)$$

$$\vec{F}_{эрае,i} = -\frac{\mu m_i}{R_i^2} \vec{e}_{R_i} = -\frac{\mu m_i}{R_i^3} \vec{R}_i, \quad i=1,2,$$

$\mu -$

$$\vec{F}_{эрае,i} \quad \delta \vec{R}_i -$$

$$\delta' A = -\frac{\mu m_i}{R_i^3} \vec{R}_i \delta \vec{R}_i, \quad i=1,2.$$

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A [2].

$$\bar{R}_i \delta \bar{R}_i = \frac{1}{2} \delta (\bar{R}_i \cdot \bar{R}_i) = \frac{1}{2} \delta R_i^2 = R_i \delta R_i \quad (i=1,2),$$

$$\delta' A = -\frac{\mu m_1}{R_1^2} \delta R_1 - \frac{\mu m_2}{R_2^2} \delta R_2 = \mu \delta \left(\frac{m_1}{R_1} + \frac{m_2}{R_2} \right).$$

$$\Pi_{\text{эпас}} = -\mu \left(\frac{m_1}{R_1} + \frac{m_2}{R_2} \right). \quad (10)$$

(1), \bar{R}_i O_c

$$\bar{R}_i = \bar{R} + \bar{r}_i \quad (\bar{r}_i - O_i, i=1,2),$$

$$\bar{R}_i^2 = \bar{R}^2 + 2\bar{R}\bar{r}_i + \bar{r}_i^2, \quad i=1,2,$$

$$\frac{1}{R_i} = \frac{1}{R} \left(1 + \frac{2\bar{R}\bar{r}_i}{R^2} + \frac{\bar{r}_i^2}{R^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad i=1,2. \quad (11)$$

$$(11) \quad \frac{r_i}{R}$$

$$\left(\frac{r_i}{R} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{R_i} = \frac{1}{R} \left(1 - \frac{\bar{R}\bar{r}}{R^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{r_i^2}{R^2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{(\bar{R}\bar{r}_i)^2}{R^4} - \dots \right), \quad i=1,2.$$

$$\bar{r} = \bar{r}_2 - \bar{r}_1 \quad [4],$$

$$\Pi_{\text{эпас}} = -\frac{\mu M}{R} - \frac{1}{2} \mu \frac{m_1 m_2}{M} \frac{r^2}{R^3} (3 \cos^2 \varphi - 1). \quad (12)$$

(12)

$$\frac{1}{2} \mu \frac{m_1 m_2}{M} \frac{r^2}{R^3} (3 \cos^2 \varphi - 1).$$

[1, 4].

$$\Pi_{mp} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{c}{d} (r_l - d)^2, \quad (13)$$

d – , c – , r_l –
 (3), (8), (9), (12), (13)

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \left[M(\dot{R}^2 + R^2 \dot{v}^2) + \frac{m_1 m_2}{M} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2) + \sum_{i=1}^2 J_i \omega_i^2 - 2 \frac{\mu M}{R} - \mu \frac{m_1 m_2}{M} \frac{r^2}{R^3} (3 \cos^2 \varphi - 1) + \frac{c}{d} (r_l - d)^2 \right]. \quad (14)$$

(14)
 $r/R \ll 1$
 [5].

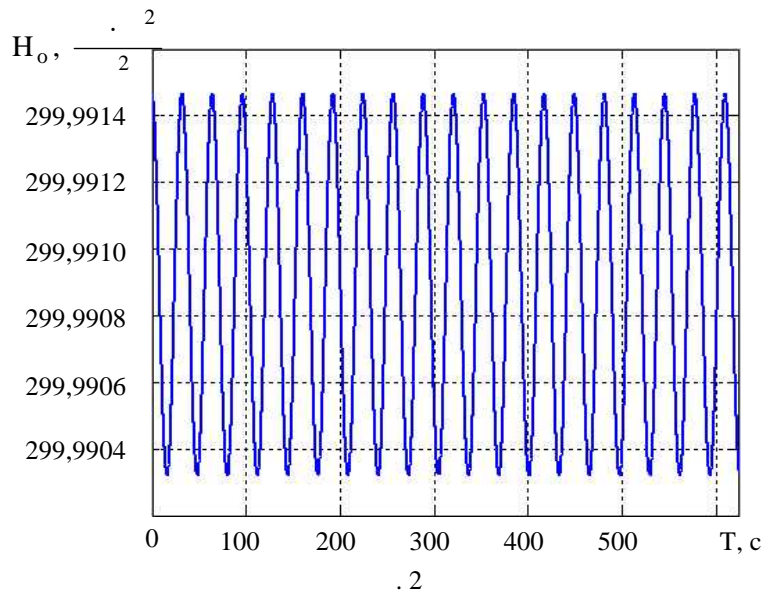
$$H_o = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{m_1 m_2}{M} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 - \mu \frac{r^2}{R^3} (3 \cos^2 \varphi - 1)) + \sum_{i=1}^2 J_i \omega_i^2 + \frac{c}{d} (r_l - d)^2 \right]. \quad (15)$$

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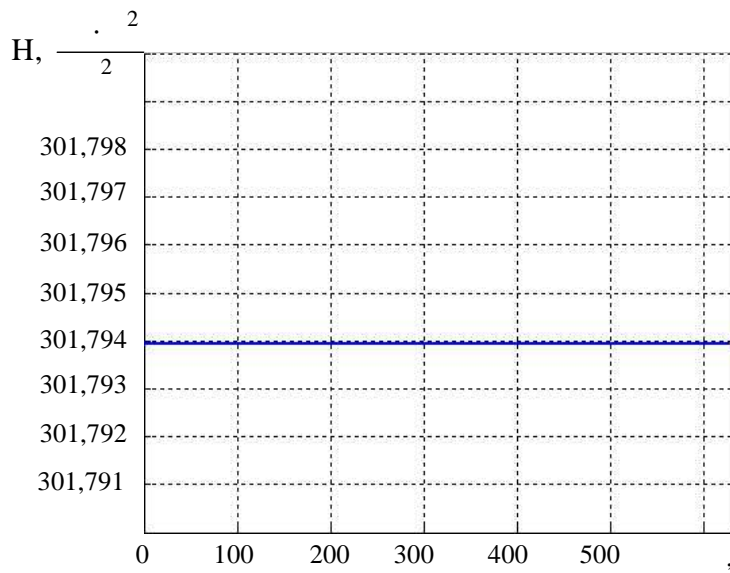
	$p = 7021000$
	$e = 0, R = \frac{p}{1 + e \cos v}, \omega_{ou} = \frac{\sqrt{\mu p}}{p^2}$
	$\Omega = 0^\circ, u = 0^\circ, i = 0^\circ$
	$\psi = 45^\circ, \theta = 30^\circ, \varphi = 0^\circ$
	$\omega_{cu} = 0,1009 \text{ 1/}$
	$d = 100$
	$c = 1160$
	$r_l = 100,01$
	i-
	$J_{il} = 0,135 \cdot \text{ }^2 (l = x, y, z)$

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1. 2004. 2. . 17 – 27. -
2. : -
3. , 2001. 404 . -
4. — , 2007. — 307 . -
5. 12. 2000. 2. . 3 – -
5. 3, , 2009. 432 . -

24.11.2016,
21.12.2016