

. . . , . . . , . . . , . . .

-

. . . - , 15, 49005, , ; e-mail: yu.kuchugurnyi@gmail.com

« »

CubeSat.

« »

-

« »

« ».

»

« »

« ».

« »

CubeSat.

« »

»

« ».

« »

« »

« ».

Based on the results of a series of experimental studies of the interaction of spacecraft models with a hypersonic rarefied plasma flow, this paper demonstrates the possibility of controlling spacecraft motion in the ionosphere with the use of a device of the "magnetic sail" type and proposes an idea of an experiment onboard a CubeSat microsatellite in a near-Earth orbit. If a spacecraft is equipped with a source of a strong magnetic field, then in a hypersonic rarefied plasma flow a nonuniform plasma structure called an artificial mini-magnetosphere, which is similar to a planetary magnetosphere, will form in the vicinity of the spacecraft. In this case, part of the plasma flow momentum will be transferred to the magnetic field source, thus resulting in additional forces acting on the spacecraft. This principle forms the basis for the "magnetic sail" – a jetless magnetohydrodynamic propulsion unit that uses the kinetic energy of the solar wind. Experimental studies of the interaction of spacecraft models with a plasma beam were conducted on a plasmalelectrodynamic setup. The drag and lift acting on the

models were determined as a function of the flow parameters and the magnetic field. It was shown that an artificial mini-magnetosphere may be an effective means of controlling spacecraft motion in the Earth ionosphere. The experiment to be conducted in near-Earth space envisages equipping a microsatellite with permanent magnets encased in a controllable enclosure that shields the magnetic field and determining the satellite orbit variations after removing the shield as a function of the magnetic field parameters. The experiment might be a first verification of the concept of the "magnetic sail" as a spacecraft propulsion unit. Controlling the motion of a "magnetized" body by using the long-term interaction of the body's magnetic field with the ionospheric plasma may be the key component of a radically new technology for space debris removal from the ionosphere.

... , *YuzhSat*, ...

... « ... » [1], ...

... « ... » — ...¹ — ...

... (). 1990- — 2000- ... [3], « ... » (... [4]) « ... » (... [5]).

... « ... », ...

... « ... » ... ;

... « ... » (... [6]).

... (...)

... ;

...

¹ ... « ... » [2]:

4 %), (5 – 10) · 10⁶ · 10⁻³; (300 – 1000) / ; (96 %

« ... » 10⁶ (1 – 6) · 10⁻⁹ / ²;

[6, 7].

«

2.

- /

« »

[8]. «

» - «

(. [9]).

; « » [2]

(400 – 1500)
1200

$$N_n = (10^{13} - 10^{11})^{-3}$$

$$N_i = N_e = (10^{12} - 10^9)^{-3}$$

« »),

« ».

² 2013
ESTCube-1;

() [9–12],

» (. . .)

1000 ,

[13, 14].

« » [15].

$4 \cdot 10^{-3} / ^2;$

$\langle_n \approx 0,6;$

$0,01 \leq ' _i \leq 0,1;$

) $10^{15} \leq N_i \leq 10^{16} ^{-3};$

$7 \leq U_i \leq 28 / ,$

$U_n \approx 0,6 / ;$

2,6 , 0,52 0,18 ,

$1,2 \cdot 10^6 / , 3,3 \cdot 10^3 / 1,9 \cdot 10^3 /$

$r_w = (4 - 5)$

M_d

$2 \cdot ^2 450 \cdot ^2.$

$\mathbf{M} = \{0; 0; M_d\},$

R

$\mathbf{B}_d = \{B_x; B_y; B_z\} = \frac{\sim_0}{4f} \frac{M_d}{R^3} \{3 \sin_n \cos_n; 0; 3 \cos^2_n - 1\},$

$\sim_0 = 4f \cdot 10^{-7} / -$

$B_w .$

$P_{Bw} / P_d -$

$, P_{Bw} = B_w^2 / (2 \sim_0),$

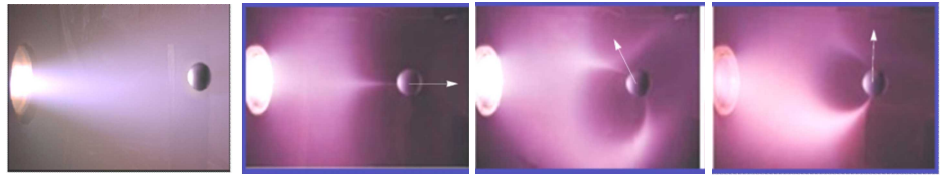
$, P_d = \dots_i U_i^2 / 2, \dots_i = A_i m_p N_i -$

$U_i, A_i -$

$m_p = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} -$

$$1,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \leq P_d \leq 1,1 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ / } ^2.$$

.1
() (,) ,))
(,) ,))



))))
 $U_i = 28,3 \text{ / } , N_i = 9,6 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ }^{-3} , r_W = 5,25 \text{ } , P_{Bw}/P_d = 4,8 \cdot 10^3$
60

.1

(.1,),-))

(.1,))

F_x ;

(.1,)-))

F_y .

, $c_a = F_a / (P_d S_g)$ (; a) ,

x y , S_g -

(U_i

N_i),

M

U_i .

B_w ,

.2 .3

.2

P_{Bw}/P_d -

c_x

(2

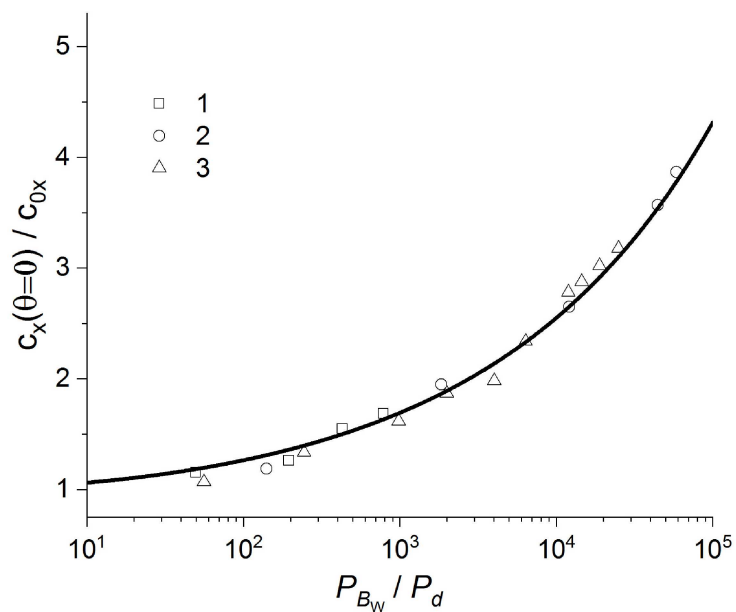
).

«0». .3

c_x, c_y

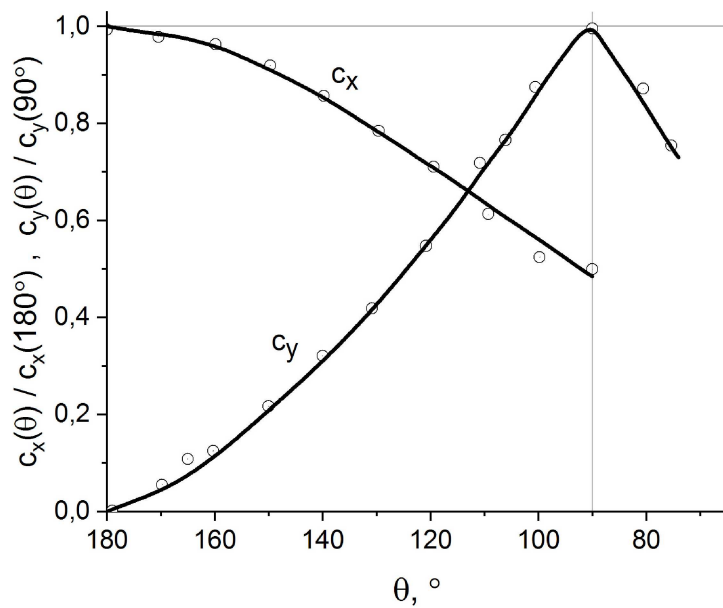
"

3,4 – 3,7



- 1- $r_w = 4,35$, $U_i = 11,5$ / , $N_i = 4 \cdot 10^{15} \cdot 10^{-3}$
- 2- $r_w = 5,25$, $U_i = 15,6$ / , $N_i = 2 \cdot 10^{15} \cdot 10^{-3}$
- 3- $r_w = 5,25$, $U_i = 28,3$ / , $N_i = 9,6 \cdot 10^{15} \cdot 10^{-3}$

. 2



. 3

$$\begin{aligned}
& \dots \\
& c_x, c_y, \dots \\
& f_{xP}(P_{Bw}/P_d), f_{x_u}(u), f_{y_u}(u), \dots \\
& F_x = S_g P_d c_{0x} f_{xP}(P_{Bw}/P_d) f_{x_u}(u) - \dots, F_y = S_g P_d c_{0y} f_{y_u}(u) - \dots \\
& \dots \\
& \dots \\
& P_d = \dots_i U_i^2 / 2, \dots, P_M = B_{MP}^2 / 2 \sim 0, \\
& B_{MP} - \dots \\
& u_{MP} \approx c / \check{S}_{pe} [17] (\check{S}_{pe} = \sqrt{N_e q_e^2 / m_e v_0} - \dots \\
& v_0 = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} / - \dots, q_e, m_e - \dots, 5,4 - \\
& \dots \\
& \mathbf{M} = \{0; 0; M_d\}, \\
& R^{-3} \dots \\
& [17, 18], \mathbf{B}_{MP} = 2r \mathbf{B}_d(L_{MP}); \dots \\
& \dots \\
& S \dots_i U_i^2; \dots S \dots \\
& \dots, S = 1, \dots S = 0,5. \\
& \dots [17, 18] \\
& (\dots - \dots) L_{MP} = \left(\frac{r^2}{S} \frac{\sim_0 M_d^2}{2f^2 (A_i m_p N_i) U_i^2} \right)^{1/6} \dots \\
& \dots 1 (\dots 50 \dots^2, \dots 28,3 / \dots \\
& \dots 9,6 \cdot 10^{15} \dots^{-3}), \dots \\
& \dots 0,38 \dots \\
& \dots 1. \dots (u = f/2) \\
& B_{MP} = 2r \frac{\sim_0}{4f} \frac{2M}{L_{MP}^3} = 2\sqrt{\sim_0 S P_d} = \sqrt{2 \sim_0 S \dots_i} U_i \dots \\
& B_{MP} \dots
\end{aligned}$$

YuzhSat [19].³, CubeSat, [13];

(1000 – 1200)

($10^9 - 10^{11}$)⁻³;

(-)
(),

(

).

» (NdFeB); 38EN
– 42EN.

70 60 1,7
(0,4 – 0,5)

200 · 2.

),

;

³

YuzhSat.

5

$$(100 - 200) \cdot 2$$

YuzhSat

(600 - 1000)

YuzhSat.

;

[15].

« — ».

« ».

« -

« ».

1. . 1964. . 84, 1. . 169–182.
2. . 2 . . 1 / . . . , 2007. – 872 .
3. *Zubrin R. M. Andrews D. G.* Magnetic Sails and Interplanetary Travel. *Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets*. 1991. V. 28, N. 2. P. 197–203.
4. *Winglee R. M., Slough J., Ziemia T., Goodson A.* Mini-Magnetospheric Plasma Propulsion: Tapping the energy of the solar wind for spacecraft propulsion. *Journal of Geophysical Research*. 2000. V. 105, N. A9. P. 21067–21077.
5. *Janhunen P.* Electric Sail for Spacecraft Propulsion. *Journal of Propulsion and Power*. 2004. V. 20, N. 4. P. 763–764.

6. // , 2016. 672 . C. 383–406.
 7. Bamford R., Gibson K. J., Thornton A. J., Bradford J. et al. The interaction of a flowing plasma with a dipole magnetic field: measurements and modelling of a diamagnetic cavity relevant to spacecraft protection. *Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion*. 2008. V. 50, N. 12. Art. 124025 (11pp).
 8. . 2010. . 48, . 6. . 916–923.
 9. Shuvalov V. A., Tokmak N. A., Pis'mennyi N. I., Kochubei G. S. Control of the Dynamic Interaction of a "Magnetized" Sphere with a Hypersonic Flow of Rarefied Plasma. *High Temperature*. 2015. V. 53, N. 4. . 463–469.
 10. Shuvalov V. A., Tokmak N. A., Pis'mennyi N. I., Kochubei G. S. Dynamic interaction of a magnetized solid body with a rarefied plasma flow. *Journal of Applied Mechanics and Technical Physics*. 2016. V 57, N. 1. P. 145–152.
 11. . 2016. . 57, . 1. . 167–175.
 12. . 2015. . 4. . 117–125.
 13. . 2012. . 50, . 3. . 337–345.
 14. (, 21–25 . 2017 .). : , 2017. 232 . . 223.
 15. . 2018. . 24, . 2. . 43–46.
 16. Fujita K. Particle simulation of moderately-sized magnetic sail. *Journal of Space Technology Science*. 2004. V. 20, N. 2. P. 26–31.
 17. : , 1980. 302 .
 18. . 2 . . 2. : , 1975. 512 .
 19. YuzhSat. YuzhSat. 2017. . 3–5.
- URL: <http://space-conf.ikd.kiev.ua/conference/info> (2).

21.05.2018,
19.06.2018