

... ; e-mail: maslova_anjyta@mail.ru, I_anjyta@bigmir.net

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The aim of this paper is to construct a simplified analytical model of the force action of an ion beam on a sphere. The problem under consideration is topical in connection with the development of a contactless method for deorbiting large space debris objects by acting on them with an ion beam generated onboard a dedicated spacecraft. Assuming the Gaussian distribution of the ion density in the beam, expressions were constructed for determining the force action on the target (solid body) in the general case. For a spherical target, it was shown that the force transmitted by the ion beam to the target lies in the plane formed by the beam symmetry axis and the radius vector of the center of the sphere relative to the beam exit point. Analytical estimates were constructed for the force transmitted to a sphere in the case where the center of the sphere lies on the beam symmetry axis. This simplified analytical model offers a better insight into the features of beam-to-target force transfer and provides conditions for the synthesis of active satellite – target relative motion control laws and for analytical estimation of their efficiency.

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LEOSWEEP [6, 7].
LEOSWEEP, [8]

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α_0 , [11].

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(,)

$d\vec{F}$, ds

$$d\vec{F} = nm\vec{V}(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{e}_{ren})ds = \vec{f}ds, \quad (1)$$

n — ; m — ($n \cdot m$ —); \vec{V} —
— ; \vec{e}_{ren} —
 ds , (« » ds); \vec{f}

\vec{r} ()
[11]

$$n = \frac{n_0 R_0^2}{z^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha_0} \exp\left(-3 \frac{r^2 - z^2}{z^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha_0}\right),$$

$n_0 -$; $R_0 -$; z
 , 95 % ,
 () ; z
 \vec{r} , n -
 , $R_0 / z \ll 1$.
 [11]

$$\vec{V} = u_0 \frac{\vec{r}}{(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{e}_z)},$$

$u_0 -$; $\vec{e}_z -$. -
 , ()

(1)

$$d\vec{F} = \frac{n_0 R_0^2 u_0^2 m}{z^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha_0} \exp\left(-3 \frac{r^2 - z^2}{z^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha_0}\right) \frac{r^2}{z^2} \vec{e}_r (\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_{ren}) ds,$$

$\vec{e}_r - \vec{r}$.

$$F_{dv} = |\vec{F}_{dv}| = n_0 u_0^2 m R_0^2$$

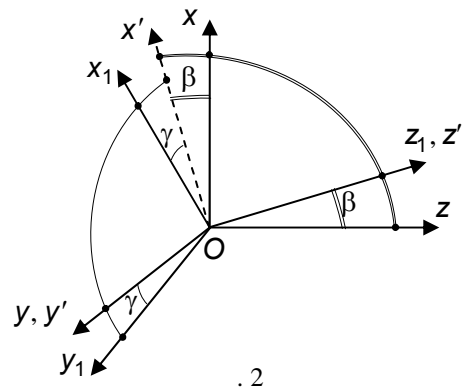
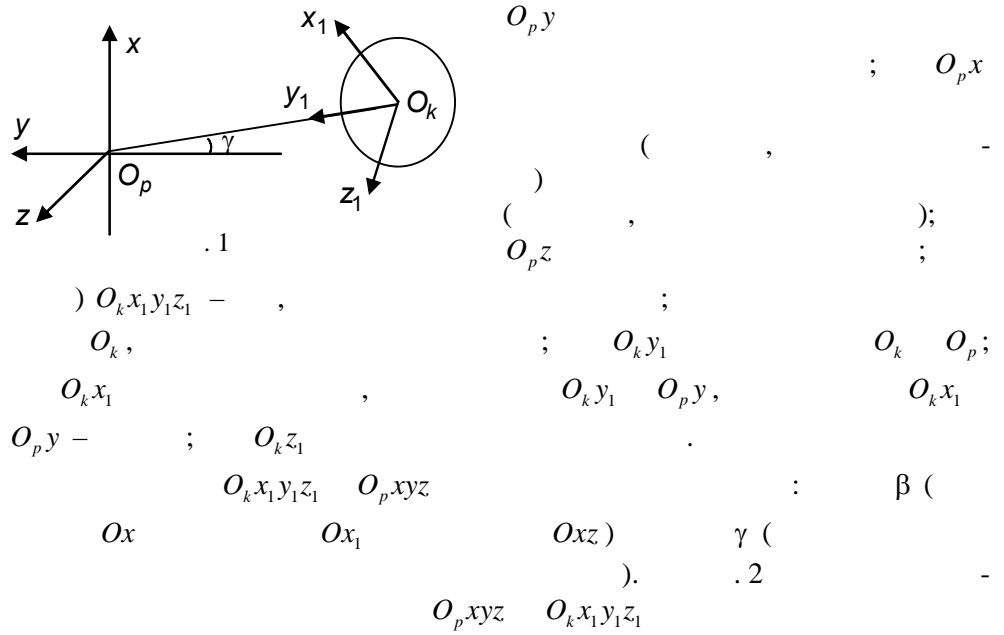
$$\vec{f} = \begin{cases} 0, & (\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_{ren}) < 0; \\ \frac{F_{dv}}{z^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha_0} \exp\left(-3 \frac{r^2 - z^2}{z^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha_0}\right) \frac{r^2}{z^2} \vec{e}_r (\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_{ren}), & (\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_{ren}) > 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

\vec{F} ,
 S

$$\vec{F} = \int_S \delta \vec{f}(\vec{r}) ds, \quad \delta = \begin{cases} 1, & \operatorname{arctg}(\sqrt{r^2 / z^2 - 1}) \leq \alpha_0, \\ 0, & \operatorname{arctg}(\sqrt{r^2 / z^2 - 1}) > \alpha_0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$\delta -$,
 ; $\vec{f}(\vec{r}) -$, - \vec{r} .

() (. 1):
) $O_{p,xyz} -$;
 O_p , ();



$Oz' = Oz$ $Oy = Oy'$ Oy_1 (. 2).
 O_pxyz $O_kx_1y_1z_1$

$$\vec{e}_{x_1} = \vec{e}_x \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \vec{e}_y \sin \gamma - \vec{e}_z \sin \beta \cos \gamma;$$

$$\vec{e}_{y_1} = -\vec{e}_x \cos \beta \sin \gamma + \vec{e}_y \cos \gamma + \vec{e}_z \sin \beta \sin \gamma;$$

$$\vec{e}_{z_1} = \vec{e}_x \sin \beta + \vec{e}_z \cos \beta;$$

$\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z$ — O_pxyz ; $\vec{e}_{x_1}, \vec{e}_{y_1}, \vec{e}_{z_1}$ — $O_kx_1y_1z_1$.

(2), (3)

$r^2, z, \vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_{ren}, \delta \quad ds$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_1 + \vec{R}, \quad \vec{r}_1 = -r_1 \vec{e}_{y_1},$$

$$O_p, \vec{R} = (R = |\vec{R}|), \quad \vec{r}_1 = O_p O_k = -r_1 \vec{e}_{y_1},$$

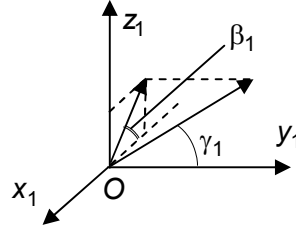
$$r^2 = (\vec{r}_1 + \vec{R})^2 = r_1^2 + 2(\vec{r}_1, \vec{R}) + R^2 = r_1^2 - 2r_1 R \cos \gamma_1 + R^2.$$

$$\vec{R} = O_k x_1 y_1 z_1$$

$$O_k y_1 \quad O_p xyz,$$

$$\beta_1 \quad \gamma_1 \quad (3).$$

$$\vec{e}_R = \vec{R} / R$$



$$\vec{e}_R = -\vec{e}_{x_1} \cos \beta_1 \sin \gamma_1 + \vec{e}_{y_1} \cos \gamma_1 + \vec{e}_{z_1} \sin \gamma_1 \sin \beta_1. \quad .3$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{e}_R = \vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_R + \vec{R} \cdot \vec{e}_R = R - r_1 \cos \gamma_1.$$

$$z = (\vec{r}, \vec{e}_y)$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{e}_y = \vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_y + \vec{R} \cdot \vec{e}_y = -r_1 \cos \gamma + R(\vec{e}_R \cdot \vec{e}_y) =$$

$$= -r_1 \cos \gamma + R(\vec{e}_{x_1} \sin \gamma + \vec{e}_{y_1} \cos \gamma) \vec{e}_R$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{e}_y = -r_1 \cos \gamma + R(-\cos \beta_1 \sin \gamma_1 \sin \gamma + \cos \gamma_1 \cos \gamma).$$

ds

$$ds = R d\gamma_1 \cdot R \sin \gamma_1 d\beta_1, \quad d\gamma_1, d\beta_1$$

$$\gamma_1, \beta_1$$

\vec{e}_{ren}

$$(\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_{ren}) > 0. \quad (4)$$

(4)

$$\vec{e}_{ren} = -\vec{e}_R,$$

(4)

$$\vec{r} \cdot (-\vec{e}_R) > 0.$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_1 + \vec{R},$$

$$r_1 \cdot (\vec{e}_{y_1}, \vec{e}_R) - R > 0 \quad \cos \gamma_1 > R / r_1.$$

$$\gamma_1 \in [0, \gamma_{10}], \quad \gamma_{10} = \arccos(R / r_1) \quad \gamma_1$$

$$0$$

$\vec{f}(\vec{r})$

$$\vec{f} = \begin{cases} 0, & \cos \gamma_1 < b; \\ \frac{r F_{dv} (b - \cos \gamma_1) e^{3 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha_0 \left(1 - \frac{1 - 2b \cos \gamma_1 + b^2}{(1 - b(\cos \gamma_1 - \cos \beta_1 \sin \gamma_1 \operatorname{tg} \gamma))^2 \cos^2 \gamma} \right)}}{r_1^3 \cos^4 \gamma \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha_0 (1 - b(\cos \gamma_1 - \cos \beta_1 \sin \gamma_1 \operatorname{tg} \gamma))^4} \vec{e}_r, & \cos \gamma_1 \geq b, \end{cases}$$

$$b = R / r_1, \quad \vec{e}_r = \frac{r_1}{r} \left(-\vec{e}_{x_1} b \cos \beta_1 \sin \gamma_1 + \vec{e}_{y_1} (b \cos \gamma_1 - 1) + \vec{e}_{z_1} b \sin \gamma_1 \sin \beta_1 \right).$$

(2), (3),

$$\vec{F} = -F_{dv} \left[JJ_x \vec{e}_{x_1} + JJ_y \vec{e}_{y_1} + JJ_z \vec{e}_{z_1} \right], \quad (5)$$

$$JJ_x = -\frac{b^3 J_x}{\cos^4 \gamma \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha_0}; \quad JJ_y = \frac{b^2 J_y}{\cos^4 \gamma \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha_0}; \quad JJ_z = \frac{b^3 J_z}{\cos^4 \gamma \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha_0}; \quad (6)$$

$$J_x = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\gamma_{10}} \delta(b - \cos \gamma_1) \cos \beta_1 \sin^2 \gamma_1 \cdot g(\beta_1, \gamma_1, \gamma) d\gamma_1 d\beta_1;$$

$$J_y = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\gamma_{10}} \delta(b - \cos \gamma_1) (b \cos \gamma_1 - 1) \sin \gamma_1 \cdot g(\beta_1, \gamma_1, \gamma) d\gamma_1 d\beta_1; \quad (7)$$

$$J_z = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\gamma_{10}} \delta(b - \cos \gamma_1) \sin \beta_1 \sin^2 \gamma_1 \cdot g(\beta_1, \gamma_1, \gamma) d\gamma_1 d\beta_1;$$

$$\delta = \begin{cases} 1, & 1 - 2b \cos \gamma_1 + b^2 - (1 - b(\cos \gamma_1 - \cos \beta_1 \sin \gamma_1 \operatorname{tg} \gamma))^2 \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{\cos^2 \alpha_0} \leq 0; \\ 0, & 1 - 2b \cos \gamma_1 + b^2 - (1 - b(\cos \gamma_1 - \cos \beta_1 \sin \gamma_1 \operatorname{tg} \gamma))^2 \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{\cos^2 \alpha_0} > 0; \end{cases}$$

$$g(\beta_1, \gamma_1, \gamma) = \frac{e^{3 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha_0 \left(1 - \frac{(1 + b^2 - 2b \cos \gamma_1)}{(1 - b(\cos \gamma_1 - \cos \beta_1 \sin \gamma_1 \operatorname{tg} \gamma))^2 \cos^2 \gamma} \right)}}{(1 - b(\cos \gamma_1 - \cos \beta_1 \sin \gamma_1 \operatorname{tg} \gamma))^4}.$$

$$J_z \equiv 0, \quad \beta_1 \quad 0 \quad 2, \quad , \quad ,$$

$$\beta_1 \quad (\delta \cdot g(\beta_1, \gamma_1, \gamma)) \quad \delta \cdot g(\beta_1, \gamma_1, \gamma) \quad - \quad -$$

$$\beta_1 \quad (\delta \cdot g(\beta_1, \gamma_1, \gamma)) \quad \cos \beta_1),$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} g(\beta_1, \gamma_1, \gamma) \sin \beta_1 d\beta_1 \equiv 0.$$

$O_k x_1 y_1 z_1$

$$\vec{F} = -F_{dv} \left[JJ_x \vec{e}_{x_1} + JJ_y \vec{e}_{y_1} \right].$$

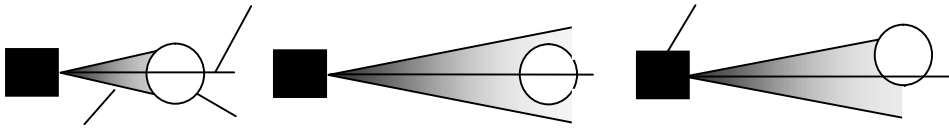
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α_0^{\min}

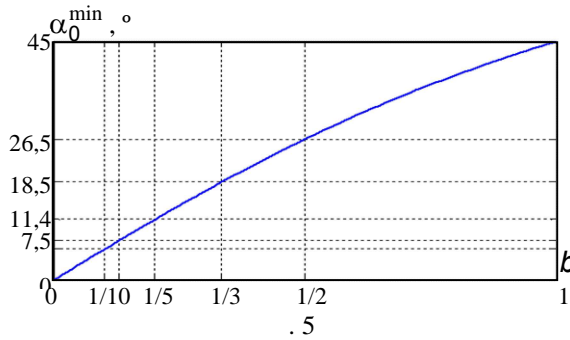
$$b = R/r_1,$$

$$\gamma = 0,$$

.5.

$\alpha_0 = 7,5^\circ$ (LEOSWEEP)

$$r_1 = 7,7R,$$



($\gamma = 0$).

$$JJ_y \quad JJ_x, JJ_y \quad -F_{dv}.$$

« » - JJ_x,

($\gamma = 0$), (7)

$$J_x^0 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\gamma_{10}} \frac{\delta (b - \cos \gamma_1) \cos \beta_1 \sin^2 \gamma_1 \cdot e^{3 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha_0 \left(1 - \frac{(1+b^2-2b \cos \gamma_1)}{(1-b \cos \gamma_1)^2} \right)}}{(1-b \cos \gamma_1)^4} d\gamma_1 d\beta_1; \quad (8)$$

$$J_y^0 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\gamma_{10}} \frac{(b - \cos \gamma_1)(b \cos \gamma_1 - 1) \sin \gamma_1 \cdot e^{3 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha_0 \left(1 - \frac{(1+b^2-2b \cos \gamma_1)}{(1-b \cos \gamma_1)^2} \right)}}{(1-b \cos \gamma_1)^4} d\gamma_1 d\beta_1;$$

«0» $J_x \quad J_y \quad \gamma = 0.$

$$(6) \quad (8), \quad \beta_1 = 0, \quad \gamma_1 = 2, \quad J_x^0 = 0.$$

$$JJ_y^0 = -2\pi b^2 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha_0 \int_0^{\gamma_{10}} \delta \frac{(b - \cos \gamma_1) \sin \gamma_1 \cdot e^{-3 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha_0 \frac{b^2 \sin^2 \gamma_1}{(1-b \cos \gamma_1)^2}}}{(1 - b \cos \gamma_1)^3} d\gamma_1. \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{de^{y(x)}}{dx} = e^{y(x)} \frac{dy(x)}{dx} \quad (y(x) = x), \quad (9)$$

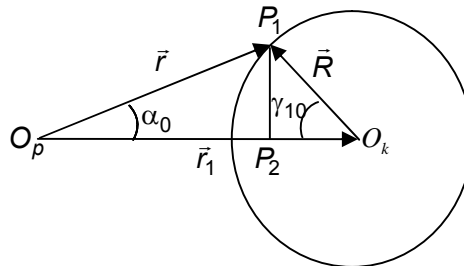
$$JJ_y^0 = -\frac{\pi}{3} \int_0^{\gamma_{10}} \delta \frac{d \left(e^{-3 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha_0 \frac{b^2 \sin^2 \gamma_1}{(1-b \cos \gamma_1)^2}} \right)}{d\gamma_1}.$$

$$\gamma_{10} = \arccos b,$$

$$JJ_y^0 = -\frac{\pi}{3} e^{-3 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha_0 \frac{b^2 \sin^2 \gamma_1}{(1-b \cos \gamma_1)^2}} \Big|_0^{\arccos b} = -\frac{\pi}{3} \left(e^{-3 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha_0 \frac{b^2}{(1-b^2)}} - 1 \right).$$

$$\alpha_0 \quad (6), \quad JJ_y^0$$

$$JJ_y^0 = -\frac{\pi}{3} \left(e^{-3 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha_0 \frac{b^2 \sin^2 \gamma_{10}}{(1-b \cos \gamma_{10})^2}} - 1 \right).$$



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$$O_p P_1 O_k, \quad b \sin \gamma_{10} = \frac{P_1 P_2}{r_1},$$

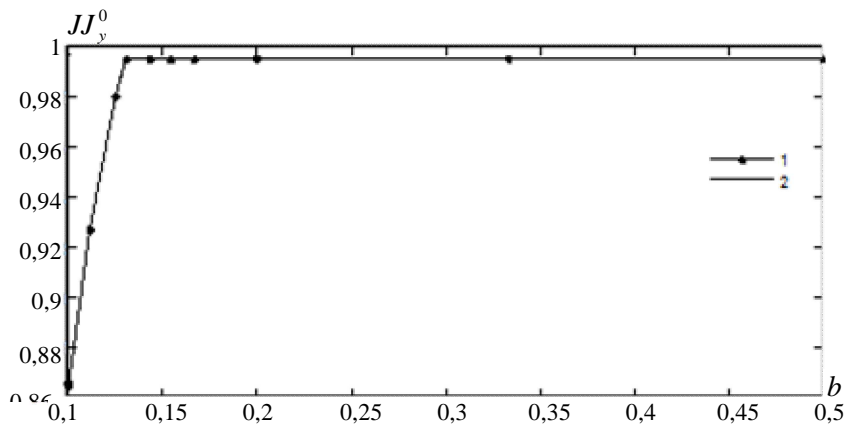
$$-3 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha_0 \frac{b^2 \sin^2 \gamma_{10}}{(1-b \cos \gamma_{10})^2} = -3. \quad \dots \ll \gg$$

$$JJ_y^0,$$

$$JJ_y^0 = -\frac{\pi}{3}(e^{-3} - 1).$$

$$JJ_y^0 = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{3} \left(e^{-3 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha_0 \frac{b^2}{1-b^2}} - 1 \right), \\ -\frac{\pi}{3} (e^{-3} - 1) \approx 0,995, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

.7 JJ_y^0 $\alpha_0 = 7,5^\circ$ -
 (6), (7) -
 (10).



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