

Cubesat Experiments for Coulomb Drag Propulsion for Interplanetary Missions and Space Debris Mitigation

Petri Toivanen¹, Pekka Janhunen¹, Jarmo Kivekäs¹, Sean Haslam¹, Jouni Polkko¹, Iaroslav Iakubivskyi^{2,3}, and Maria Genzer¹

¹Finnish Meterological Institute ²Tartu Observatory ³Massachusetts Institute of Technology

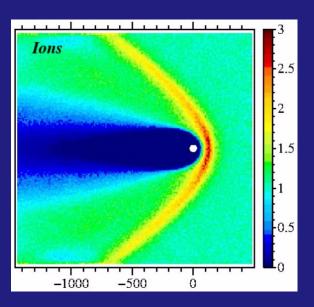


Introduction

- Coulomb drag in space plasmas, analogy of air drag
 - In LEO, RAM pressure and orbital braking
 - Solar wind, dynamic pressure and sailing
- Plasma brake and space debris mitigation
- Fleet of cubesat telescopes to main asteroid belt
- Ongoing cubesat experiments in LEO
 - FORESAIL-1, launched May, 2022
 - EstCube-2, launch February, 2023
- Integration of EstCube-2 Coulomb drag payload
- Conclusions



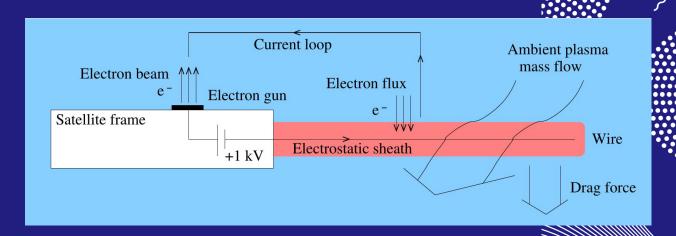
From Coulomb Drag.



- 1. High voltage conducting wire
- 2. Electrostatic sheath (PIC simulation)
- 3. Plasma mass flow distorted
- 4. Drag force

to Propulsion:

- 1. Electrons neutralise the wire
- 2. Maintain the high voltage with an electron gun
- 3. Moderate amount of electric power to run the current loop





Plasma Brake

- Negative tether and electron collecting surface
- ESA CleanSat Building Block 15 (BB15), 2017
 - Tether harmless (MASTER-2009 model by ESA)
 - Reduces AreaxLifetime collision probability
 - Device, 2 kg in 2-unit cubesat spatial scale

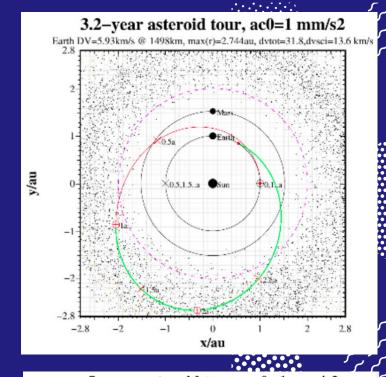
Sat. mass	Init. alt.	One device	Two devices
$200\mathrm{kg}$	$850\mathrm{km}$	2.9 a	1.5 a
$400\mathrm{kg}$	$850\mathrm{km}$	$5.5\mathrm{a}$	$2.9\mathrm{a}$
$600\mathrm{kg}$	$850\mathrm{km}$	$7.9\mathrm{a}$	$4.2\mathrm{a}$
$800\mathrm{kg}$	$850\mathrm{km}$	$10.1\mathrm{a}$	$5.5\mathrm{a}$
$200\mathrm{kg}$	$1000\mathrm{km}$	$5.3\mathrm{a}$	$2.7\mathrm{a}$
$200\mathrm{kg}$	$1100\mathrm{km}$	$7.8\mathrm{a}$	$4.0\mathrm{a}$
$200\mathrm{kg}$	$1200\mathrm{km}$	$11.0\mathrm{a}$	$5.6\mathrm{a}$

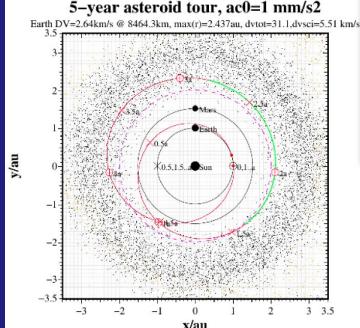




Multi-Asteroid Touring

- ESA Call for new science ideas 2016
- +50 identical 3-unit cubesats
 - Optical & near infrared imager
 - Coulomb drag propulsion, a_c= 1mm/s², year of acceleration ⇒ ∆v = 31.5 km/s
- Autonomous flybys and rendezvous
- Data down during an Earth flyby
- Freedom of selecting targets
 - Main belt object flyby (3.2 a)
 - Inner belt rendezvous (5.0 a)
 - Trojan (8.3 a) https://www.electric-sailing.fi/





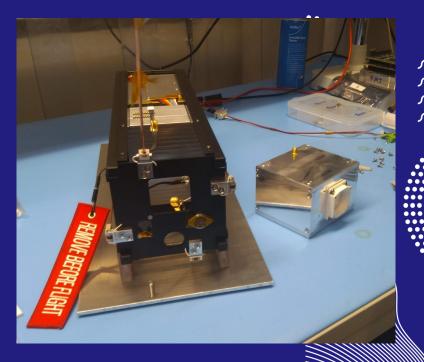


FORESAIL-1

- 3-unit cubesat (Aalto University)
- Successful launch and commission May, 2022
- Centre of Excellence, Academy of Finland
- Payloads
 - Plasma Brake (FMI)
 - Particle Telescope (Univ. of Turku)
- Plasma Brake
 - - 1 kV
 - 50-m tether
- Presently, communication problems









EstCube-2

- 3-unit cubesat (University of Tartu)
- Launch in Feb, 2023.
- Student satellite, EstCube Foundation
- Payloads
 - Plasma Brake (FMI)
 - Camera (Tartu Observatory)
 - Cold gas thruster (GOMspace, Sweden)
- Plasma Brake
 - Positive and negative HV
 - Electron guns (Univ. of Dresden)



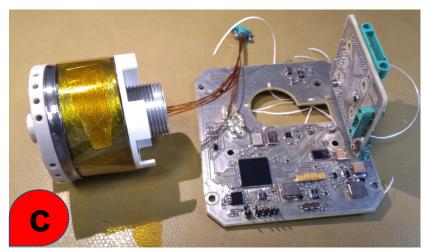




Integration of EstCube-2 Coulomb Drag Payload







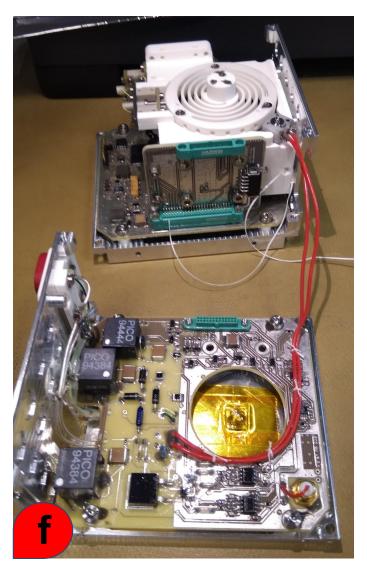




https://www.electric-sailing.fi

Integration of EstCube-2 Coulomb Drag Payload











Conclusions

- Continuous Coulomb drag low-thrust propulsion system ready for experiments and evaluation in cubesat scale in LEO
- μ-meteoroid resistant tether, woven from 4 wires (AI, Ø50 μm)
- Applications in
 - Space debris mitigation
 - Interplanetary exploration
 - Space weather and planetary defence
 - Please, see https://www.electric-sailing.fi/ for further details
- Expecting results from FORESAIL-1 and EstCube-2

Thank you and have a nice dinner!