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At present the possibility of using the electrodynamic space tethered systems (EDSTS) for deorbiting space debris is being widely studied. However, a preliminary analysis demonstrated the instability of a radial position of EDSTS due to aerodynamic effects. The work subject is to construct the motion model of a small radial space tethered system (STS) relative to the center of mass, which is suitable for analytical studies of resonant motions of the STS by the action of a variable aerodynamic moment and for the estimation of the effect of system parameters on these oscillations. The system motion near the equilibrium position is examined: a longitudinal axis of the STS moves near a local vertical, amplitudes of the longitudinal axis oscillations are small, the tether is stretched by gravitational forces. The model of a dumbbell is chosen for the estimation of the effect of aerodynamic moment on the STS motion. The model of the aerodynamic moment takes into account the variability of the atmospheric density along orbit and its dependency on the STS orientation to the mainstream. The class under consideration of small STS is distinguished and ranges of variations in model parameters are established for it. The results will be used to study the resonant aerodynamic instability of the radial STS, including EDSTS.

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[1 – 3].

(, , [1, 3, 4]).

[5]

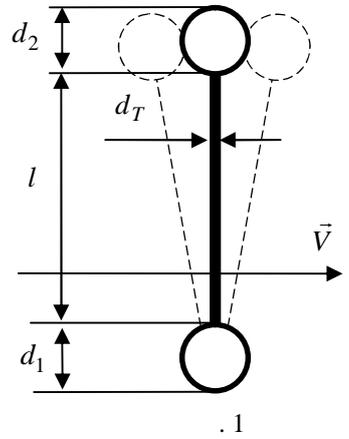
2012-

2016 .

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600 (550 - 750).

(.1):



d_1 d_2 ,
() l

d

()

[6].

« »

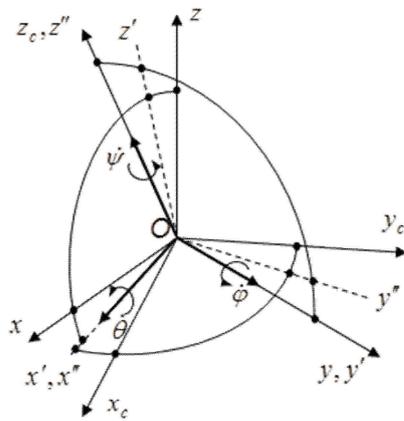
[7].

():

() $OXYZ$ ()
 O), Ox , Oz -
 Oy ;
 Oz () $Oxyz$ (O),
 Ox , Oy -
 ;
 $Ox_c y_c z_c$ (

φ, θ, ψ

(.2));



.2

() $O\xi\eta\zeta$, $O\zeta$
 Oz_c , $O\xi$

$$Ox', \quad O\eta \\ Oy'' \quad (\quad . \quad . \quad 2).$$

$$T_{co} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin \varphi \sin \psi \sin \theta + \cos \varphi \cos \psi & \sin \psi \cos \theta & \cos \varphi \sin \psi \sin \theta - \sin \varphi \cos \psi \\ \sin \varphi \cos \psi \sin \theta - \cos \varphi \sin \psi & \cos \psi \cos \theta & \cos \varphi \cos \psi \sin \theta + \sin \varphi \sin \psi \\ \sin \varphi \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & \cos \varphi \cos \theta \end{vmatrix}.$$

Oz_c .

$$\vec{\omega}_C = \vec{\omega} + \dot{\psi} \vec{k},$$

$\vec{\omega}_{CO}$ -

; $\vec{\omega}$ -
; \vec{k} - Oz_c .
[8]

$$\dot{\vec{L}} = \vec{L}' + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L} = \vec{M}, \quad (1)$$

\vec{L} -

; \vec{M} -

; $\vec{\omega}$ -

$$\vec{L} = A(\omega_\xi \vec{e}_\xi + \omega_\eta \vec{e}_\eta) + C\omega_\zeta \vec{k},$$

A -

$O\xi, O\eta; C$ -

$O\zeta; \omega_\xi, \omega_\eta, \omega_\zeta$ -

$\vec{\omega}$; $\vec{e}_\xi, \vec{e}_\eta, \vec{k}$ -

), $\omega_\zeta = \text{const.}$

$$\omega_\zeta = \text{const} = 0, \quad \vec{L} = A(\omega_\xi \vec{e}_\xi + \omega_\eta \vec{e}_\eta).$$

ω_0 -

, \vec{e}_2 - Oy $\vec{\omega}_O = \omega_0 \vec{e}_2$,

$$\vec{\omega}_{CO} = \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\xi + \dot{\varphi} \cos \theta \vec{e}_\eta - \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \vec{k} + \dot{\psi} \vec{k}.$$

$$\omega_\xi = \dot{\theta}, \quad \omega_\eta = (\dot{\varphi} + \omega_0) \cos \theta, \quad \omega_\zeta = \dot{\psi} - (\dot{\varphi} + \omega_0) \sin \theta.$$

$$\omega_\zeta = 0, \quad \dot{\psi} = (\dot{\varphi} + \omega_0) \sin \theta, \quad \bar{\omega} \quad -$$

$$\bar{\omega} = \dot{\theta} \bar{e}_\xi + (\dot{\varphi} + \omega_0) \cos \theta \bar{e}_\eta - (\dot{\varphi} + \omega_0) \sin \theta \bar{k}.$$

$$\bar{L} \quad \bar{\omega} \quad (1),$$

$$\begin{cases} A\ddot{\theta} + A(\dot{\varphi} + \omega_0)^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = M_1, \\ A[\ddot{\varphi} \cos \theta - 2(\dot{\varphi} + \omega_0)\dot{\theta} \sin \theta] = M_2, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$M_1, M_2 -$$

$$\bar{M}^g, \quad -$$

$$\bar{M}^g = 3\omega_0^2 \bar{e}_R \times (\bar{J} \bar{e}_R),$$

$$\bar{J} -$$

$$; \bar{e}_R = \bar{R}/R, \quad \bar{R} - \quad - \quad (\quad), \quad R = |\bar{R}|.$$

$$M_1^g = 3\omega_0^2 (- A) \cos^2 \varphi \cos \theta \sin \theta, \quad (3)$$

$$M_2^g = 3\omega_0^2 (- A) \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos \theta.$$

[9, 10].

$$(1 - \sigma) - \sigma$$

$$T_r (\quad , \quad , [9]) (\sigma, \quad , \quad).$$

$$\bar{k} \times \bar{e}_V (\bar{e}_V - \quad , \quad \bar{V}) [11].$$

[9, 12]

$$\alpha (\alpha - \quad \bar{e}_V \cdot \bar{k}, \cos \alpha = \bar{e}_V \cdot \bar{k}),$$

$$\bar{M}^a,$$

[11]

$$\vec{M}^a = -(a_0 \sin \alpha + a_1 \sin^2 \alpha) \frac{\rho V^2}{2} \vec{b}_m, \quad (4)$$

$$a_0 = \left(2 + \frac{4\nu}{3}(1-\sigma) \right) (r_1 A_1 - r_2 A_2) - \nu(1-\sigma) \frac{\pi}{2} r_T A_T, \quad a_1 = -2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{3} \right) r_T A_T,$$

$a_0, a_1 -$

$$; \rho - ; V = |\vec{V}|; \vec{b}_m = \frac{\vec{k} \times \vec{e}_V}{\sqrt{1 - (\vec{e} \cdot \vec{k}_3)^2}};$$

$$\nu = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{S} \sqrt{\frac{T_r}{T_\infty}} -$$

$; S -$

$; T_r,$

$T_\infty -$

$; r_1, r_T, r_2 -$

$$A_1 = \pi(d_1/2)^2, A_T = d_T l, A_2 = \pi(d_2/2)^2 -$$

r_1, r_T, r_2

$$r_1 = z, \quad r_T = \frac{d_1}{2} + \frac{l}{2} + \frac{\pi d_T \cos \alpha}{8 \sin \alpha + \pi \nu} - z, \quad r_2 = \frac{d_1}{2} + l + \frac{d_2}{2} - z,$$

$z -$

()

$$z = \frac{m_T \left(\frac{d_1}{2} + \frac{l}{2} \right) + m_2 \left(\frac{d_1}{2} + l + \frac{d_2}{2} \right)}{m_1 + m_T + m_2},$$

$m_1, m_T, m_2 -$

2004 [13].

25645.166-

[14, 15]

$$\rho = b_0 + \sum_{n=1}^3 b_n \cos(n\nu + f_n),$$

$b_0, b_n, f_n -$

[13],

2,5 %.

\vec{V}

[16]

$$V_x = \omega_0 R - \omega R \cos i, \quad V_y = \omega R \sin i \cos u,$$

 ω ; i ; u

$$(\omega / \omega_0 < 0,07),$$

 ω / ω_0

$$V = \omega_0 R \sqrt{1 - 2(\omega / \omega_0) \cos i}, \quad \vec{e}_V = \vec{e}_1 \tilde{V} + \vec{e}_2 \varepsilon_V \cos u,$$

$$\tilde{V} = (\omega_0 R - \omega R \cos i) / V$$

$$; \varepsilon_V = (\omega / \omega_0) \sin i$$

$$; \vec{e}_1$$

 Ox \vec{b}_m

$$\vec{e}_V \cdot \vec{k},$$

 α

$$b_{m1} = -\frac{\tilde{V} \sin \varphi \sin \theta + \varepsilon_V \cos \theta \cos u}{\sin \alpha}, \quad b_{m2} = \frac{\tilde{V} \cos \varphi}{\sin \alpha}, \quad (5)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \vec{e}_V \cdot \vec{k} = \tilde{V} \sin \varphi \cos \theta - \varepsilon_V \sin \theta \cos u.$$

$$(5) \quad (4) \quad \sin \alpha,$$

$$M^a_1 = a_1 (\sigma_a + \sin \alpha) (\tilde{V} \sin \varphi \sin \theta + \varepsilon_V \cos \theta \cos u) \frac{\rho V^2}{2}, \quad (6)$$

$$M^a_2 = -a_1 \tilde{V} \cos \varphi (\sigma_a + \sin \alpha) \frac{\rho V^2}{2},$$

$$\sigma_a = a_0 / a_1.$$

$$(3), (6) \quad (2),$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \ddot{\theta} + (\dot{\varphi} + \omega_0)^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta &= -3\omega_0^2 I \cos^2 \varphi \cos \theta \sin \theta + \frac{a_1 \rho V^2}{A} \times \\ &\times (\tilde{V} \sin \varphi \sin \theta + \varepsilon_V \cos \theta \cos u) \left(\sigma_a + \sqrt{1 - (\tilde{V} \sin \varphi \cos \theta - \varepsilon_V \sin \theta \cos u)^2} \right), \\ \ddot{\varphi} \cos \theta - 2(\dot{\varphi} + \omega_0) \dot{\theta} \sin \theta &= -3\omega_0^2 I \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos \theta - \frac{a_1 \rho V^2}{A} \times \\ &\times \tilde{V} \cos \varphi \left(\sigma_a + \sqrt{1 - (\tilde{V} \sin \varphi \cos \theta - \varepsilon_V \sin \theta \cos u)^2} \right). \end{aligned} \right. \quad (7)$$

(7) $(\dot{\psi} = (\dot{\phi} + \omega_0)\sin\theta)$, Ψ

$l = 1$

CubeSat,

$d_1 = d_2 = 0,1$ (CubeSat)

$d_1 = d_2 = 0,1\sqrt{3} \approx 0,17$ (CubeSat);

$m_1 = 1,4$, $m_T = 0,8$, $m_2 = 0,8$. D

1 - 2

$$A = B = m_1 \left(\frac{d_1^2}{10} + z_1^2 \right) + m_T \left(\frac{d_T^2}{16} + \frac{l^2}{12} + z_T^2 \right) + m_2 \left(\frac{d_2^2}{10} + z_2^2 \right),$$

$$C = m_1 \frac{d_1^2}{10} + m_T \frac{d_T^2}{8} + m_2 \frac{d_2^2}{10},$$

z_1, z_T, z_2

$z_1 = r_1, z_2 = r_2$. $() z_T = r_T - \delta_T,$

$$\delta_T = \frac{\pi d_T \cos \alpha}{8 \sin \alpha + \pi v}$$

()

(4) $1,1 \cdot 10^{-8}; z_1 \approx 442, z_T \approx 58, z_2 \approx 558, A \approx 5,9 \cdot 10^5$. $(I \approx 1)$

(v),

(σ)

a_0, a_1

$$v = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{S} \sqrt{\frac{T_r}{T_\infty}}$$

$S = V/C_t$,

$$C_t = \sqrt{2R_g T_\infty}$$

R_g

$T_r = 1000$ 800

$0,18, T_r = 300$ 550 $v \approx 0,097$.

- $(1^{-2} < A < 2^{-2}, 0,0079^{-2} < A_1 < 0,0227^{-2});$
 - $d_T \ll l, \delta_T, r_2 = z_2;$
 - $r_1 A_1 - r_2 A_2$
 $[-2,6332^{-3}; -0,9164^{-3}],$
 $r_T A_T$
 $[58^{-3}; 116^{-3}].$
 a_0, a_1, a_0
 (\dots); a_1
 $a_0,$
 (\dots . 1).

1

	$a_0,^{-3}$		$a_1,^{-3}$	
	$d_1 = 0,1$	$d_1 = 0,17$	$d_T = 1$	$d_T = 2$
$\sigma = 0$	-10,79 ⁻³ ($v \approx 0,097,$ $d_T = 1$)	-38,69 ⁻³ ($v \approx 0,18,$ $d_T = 2$)	-116	-232
$\sigma = 1$	-1,83 ⁻³	-5,27 ⁻³	-154,7	-309,3

$$\sigma_a = \frac{a_0}{a_1} \quad 0,006 < \sigma_a < 0,167, \dots$$

σ_a

0,2.

2012–2016 ..

-16-13-2.

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05.03.15