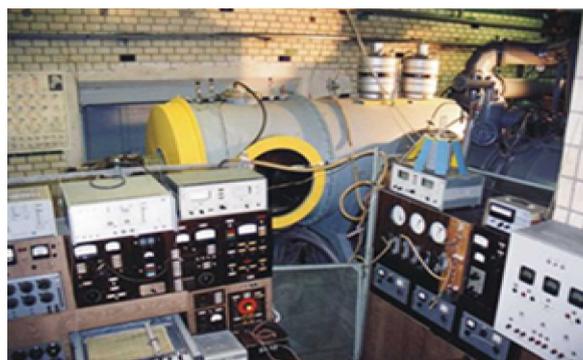


Agency of Ukraine. Physical simulation is an efficient means to reproduce the spectrum of the basic processes and phenomena that accompany the spacecraft operation in orbit and are initiated by exposure to the complex of space factors, especially to hypersonic rarefied plasma and atomic oxygen flows and solar ultraviolet radiation. To simulate the spacecraft operation conditions in the ionosphere at altitudes of 150 km to 40,000 km, a plasmaelectrodynamic setup was developed and made. The setup combines the properties of a plasma wind tunnel and a vacuum anechoic chamber. The setup served to conduct investigations as part of scientific programs and the development and operation of a number of space hardware products. The distortion of radio reflections from spacecraft structural elements by artificial plasma formations was studied. Processes of radiative electrization of spacecraft structural components were studied. Techniques were developed for accelerated life tests of polymer and composite materials under exposure to atomic oxygen flows and vacuum ultraviolet radiation. Physical simulation based on accelerated life tests allows one to reproduce the conditions of a long-term spacecraft operation: the behavior and degradation of the electrophysical, thermo-optical, energy, and mass-and-dimension characteristics of spacecraft structural materials and coatings. Solar battery exposure to the complex of near-satellite environment factors, which results in power loss and a shorter life, was simulated. The resulting spacecraft material property and system operation degradation rate vs. space factor exposure time relationships allow one to predict the spacecraft material, structural component, and technical system state at any time during the spacecraft operation and may be used at the spacecraft design stage.



. 1 –

40000 150

, , , .

, .

(« -1» « -2», « »
« », « », « », « », « » .).

« », « - » . « -2», « », « -2».

, , , ,

, , .

[1].

$$\check{S}_p < \check{S} \left(\check{S}_p - \left(\quad \right), S - \right)$$

; 20 .

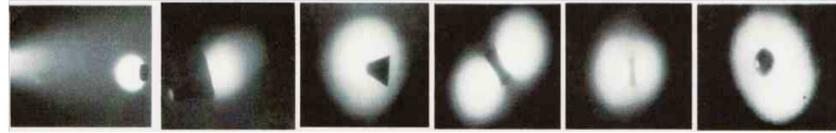
$$\check{S}_p < \check{S} -$$

$$\check{S}_p \quad S$$

$$\left(\quad \right) - , P / , -$$

$$\check{S}_p \leq \check{S}$$

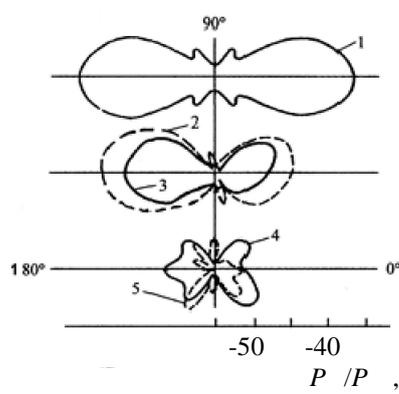
.2



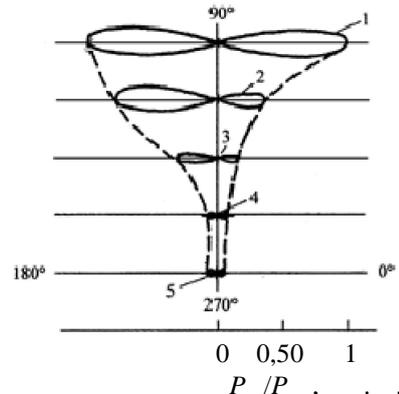
))))))

.2-

.3
 $\tilde{S}_p < \tilde{S}$ ()
 $\} = 3$.3,) $\} = 5,5$
 1 5,5 :
 ; 2 -
 .2,); 3
 .2,); 4 -
 .2,); 5 -
 .2,). 3
 .3,).
 .2,), (5)
 22 $\} = 5,5$ 18 $\} = 3$, . .

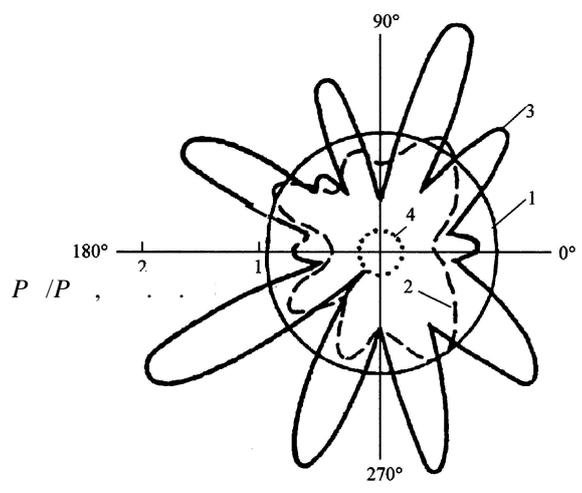


.3-



$\tilde{S}_p \geq \tilde{S}$ $\tilde{S}_p < \tilde{S}$, .4 ($R_1 = 28$,
 $\} = 5,5$). .4 1 -

$N_e \geq 5 \cdot 10^{17-3}$ ($N_e > N_{e\max}$). $N_{e\max} \approx 3,6 \cdot 10^{17-3}$.
 R_2
 R_1



.4-

(), (200 - 800)

() 5 ()

$$(U_M = U_H,$$

$$M_{AK} U_M^2 / 2 = M_{AK} U_H^2 / 2,$$

$$F_{AM}^{(M)} = F_{AM}^{(H)}$$

$$W_{\epsilon M} t_M = W_{\epsilon H} t_H, \quad W_{\epsilon M} - \quad W_{\epsilon H} - \quad t_{M,H} - \quad [2-4].$$

(+) .

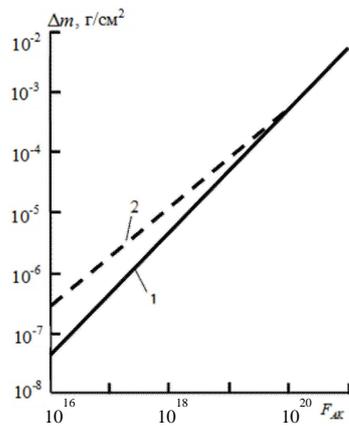
CH_n (-)
 «kapton-H», « -1 »),
 . 5,)) ()
 Δm u x
 F_{AK} t (1)
 + (2) : 1 -

$$Y_{AK} = 4,4 \cdot 10^{-24} / ; \quad 2 - \quad +$$

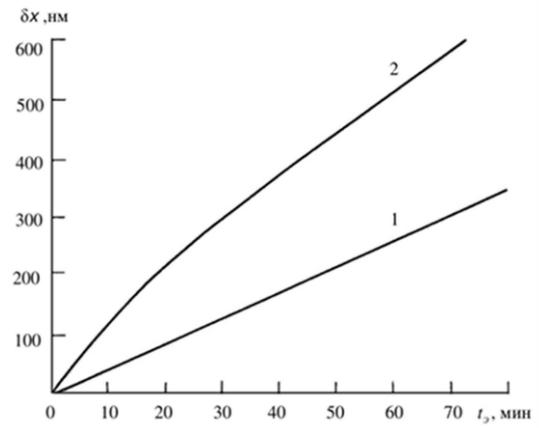
$$\Delta m_{\Sigma} = Y_{\Sigma} \cdot F_{AK}$$

$$Y_{\Sigma} = Y_0 [Y F_{AK}]^{\zeta},$$

$$Y_0 = 5,843 \cdot 10^{-20} / , y = 1^2, \zeta = -0,206 .$$



) . 5 -



+) kapton-H

ΔP_{Σ}

P_0

[5, 6] $\Delta P_{\Sigma}(t)/P_0 = \sum_{i=1}^m k_i \Delta P_i(t)/P_0$, t –

; $\Delta P_i(t)/P_0 = (1 - \Delta P_i(t)/P_0) -$

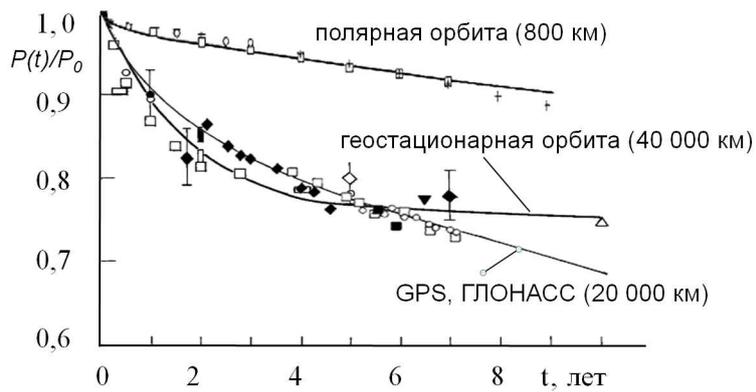
i –

; k_i –

(); m –

.6

[7].



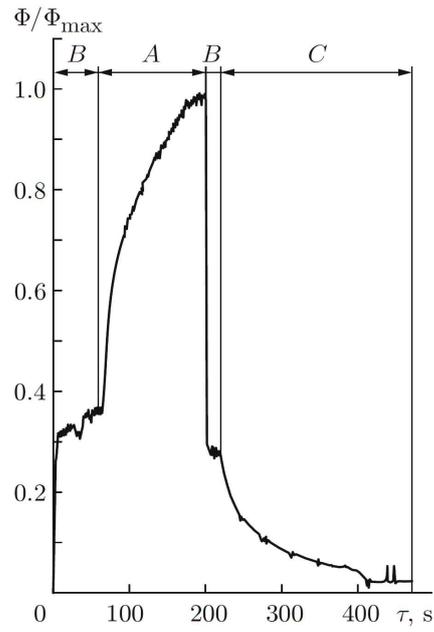
.6–

« »

« – »

« »

[8],



.7

$$\Phi = (\xi_0 - \xi_P) / k_B T_e$$

ξ_0 ξ_P

T_e

k_B

.7-

: A -

, B -

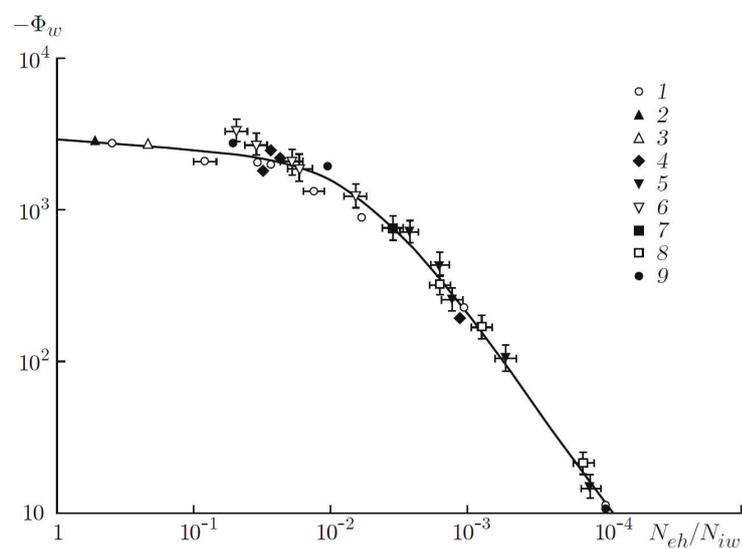
C -

« »

.8

$-W_w$

N_{eh} / N_{iw}



.8-

N_{eh} / N_{iw}

11. () 845672 (). -
 06.03.1981.
12. () 299889.
 01.08.1989.
13. *Shuvalov V. A., Priimak A. I., Churilov L. E., and Reznichenko N. P.* Inverse-Magnetron Converter for the Diagnostics of a Partially Ionized Gas Flow. *Instruments and Experimental Techniques*. 2001. V.44. N.2. P. 229–231. doi: 10.1023/A:10175755322138.
14. *Shuvalov V. A., Priimak A. I., Gubin V. V., Lazuchenkov N. M., Tokmak N. A.* A Gas-Discharge Plasma Source for the Modification of the Potential on Surface of an Insulator. *Instruments and Experimental Techniques*. 2002. V.45. N.2. P. 277–280. doi: 10.1023/A:1015337206427.
15. 2022053. -
 1994, . 20.
16. 103452.
 10.10.2013.
17. *Shuvalov V. A., Lazuchenkov D. N., Gorev V.B., Kochubei G. S.* Identification of seismic activity sources on the subsatellite track by ionospheric plasma disturbances detected with the Sich-2 onboard probes. *Advances in Space Research*. 2018. No. 61. . 355–366. doi: 10.1016/j.asr.2017.08.001.

07.08.2018,
01.10.2018