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At present, the requirements for increasing spacecraft active life and operational reliability and reducing spacecraft operation costs become more and more stringent. Because of this, on-orbit servicing becomes more and more attractive. One of the most promising ways to increase the efficiency of transport operations in space is to carry out on-orbit servicing using reusable spacecraft with low-thrust solar electrojet engines. The aim of this paper is to develop a mathematical model for the choice of an optimal low near-Earth parking orbit for a reusable service spacecraft. The case of noncoplanar near-circular orbits of spacecraft and a shuttle scenario of their servicing is considered. The solution of the problem of choosing an optimal parking orbit for a reusable service spacecraft involves repeated solutions of the problem of determining the delta-velocity of the service spacecraft's orbital transfers between its parking orbit and the orbits of the serviced spacecraft. In this connection, using the averaging method, a mathematical model is developed for the analytical determination of orbital transfer program controls and trajectories and assessing orbital transfer energy expenditures. With its use, a mathematical model is developed for the choice of a service spacecraft's optimal parking orbit. The objective function is the total delta-velocity of the service spacecraft's orbital transfers from its parking orbit to the orbits of the serviced spacecraft and vice versa with the inclusion of the orbital transfer frequency. The optimizable parameters are the service spacecraft parking orbit parameters. The use of the proposed models is illustrated by an example of service spacecraft parking orbit optimization. What is new is the mathematical models developed. The results obtained may be used in the preliminary planning of on-orbit servicing operations.

Keywords: reusable spacecraft, optimization, parking orbit, on-orbit servicing, low thrust, averaging method.

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[1 - 4].

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[5].

[6 - 11].

[9 - 11].

β

$\gamma -$

β

$u,$

$\gamma \quad \gamma + \pi.$

$$\beta = \begin{cases} -\tilde{\beta} & u \in [\gamma, \gamma + \pi], \\ \tilde{\beta} & u \in [0, \gamma] \cup [\gamma + \pi, 2\pi], \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\tilde{\beta} \in [-\pi, \pi], \gamma \in [0, \pi]$$

(2) – (5) [12].

$$\frac{da}{dt} = 2\sqrt{\frac{a^3}{\mu}} \left[\frac{T}{m} \cos \beta - \frac{3\mu J_2 R_3^2}{a^4} \sin^2 i \sin u \cos u \right], \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} \left[\frac{T}{m} \sin \beta \cos u - \frac{3\mu J_2 R_3^2}{a^4} \sin i \cos i \sin u \cos u \right], \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{d\Omega}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} \left[\frac{T}{m} \sin \beta \frac{\sin u}{\sin i} - \frac{3\mu J_2 R_3^2}{a^4} \cos i \sin^2 u \right], \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^3}} - \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} \left[\frac{T}{m} \sin \beta \frac{\sin u}{\tan i} + \frac{3\mu J_2 R_3^2}{a^4} (4 \cos^2 i - 1) \sin^2 u \right], \quad (5)$$

a – , i – , Ω – ,
 u – , m – , T – ,
 β – , R_3 – , μ –
, J_2 – .

(6)

$$\varepsilon = \frac{T}{m}. \quad (6)$$

[12], (1),
(2) – (5) u .
(7) – (10).

$$\left\langle \frac{da}{dt} \right\rangle = 2\sqrt{\frac{a^3}{\mu}} \varepsilon \cos \tilde{\beta}, \quad (7)$$

$$\left\langle \frac{di}{dt} \right\rangle = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} \varepsilon \sin \tilde{\beta} \sin \gamma, \quad (8)$$

$$\left\langle \frac{d\Omega}{dt} \right\rangle = -\frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} \varepsilon \frac{\sin \tilde{\beta}}{\sin i} \cos \gamma - \frac{3}{2} J_2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^7}} R_3^2 \cos i, \quad (9)$$

$$\left\langle \frac{du}{dt} \right\rangle = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} \varepsilon \frac{1}{\tan i} \sin \tilde{\beta} \cos \gamma + \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^3}} - \frac{3}{2} J_2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^7}} R_3^2 (4 \cos^2 i - 1), \quad (10)$$

$\alpha_0, i_0, \Omega_0, u_0$.

(7) – (10)

 $\tilde{\beta} \quad \gamma.$

1.

$\gamma = \pi/2$

(7) – (10)

(11) – (14)

$$\left\langle \frac{da}{dt} \right\rangle = 2\sqrt{\frac{a^3}{\mu}} \varepsilon \cos \tilde{\beta}, \quad (11)$$

$$\left\langle \frac{di}{dt} \right\rangle = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} \varepsilon \sin \tilde{\beta}, \quad (12)$$

$$\left\langle \frac{d\Omega}{dt} \right\rangle = -\frac{3}{2} J_2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^7}} R_3^2 \cos i, \quad (13)$$

$$\left\langle \frac{du}{dt} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^3}} - \frac{3}{2} J_2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^7}} R_3^2 (4\cos^2 i - 1). \quad (14)$$

(11) (12)

, (15) (16)

$$a(t) = a_0 \left(1 - \varepsilon \cos \tilde{\beta} \sqrt{\frac{a_0}{\mu}} t \right)^{-2}, \quad (15)$$

$$i(t) = i_0 - \frac{2}{\pi} \tan \tilde{\beta} \log \left(1 - \varepsilon \cos \tilde{\beta} \sqrt{\frac{a_0}{\mu}} t \right). \quad (16)$$

 $\Omega(t) \quad u(t)$

(13) (14).

2.

$\gamma = 0$

 π

$\tilde{\beta} = \pm \pi/2$

(7) – (10)

(17) – (20).

$$\left\langle \frac{da}{dt} \right\rangle = 0, \quad (17)$$

$$\left\langle \frac{di}{dt} \right\rangle = 0, \quad (18)$$

$$\left\langle \frac{d\Omega}{dt} \right\rangle = \mp \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} \varepsilon \frac{1}{\sin i} - \frac{3}{2} J_2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^7}} R_3^2 \cos i, \quad (19)$$

$$\left\langle \frac{du}{dt} \right\rangle = \pm \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} \varepsilon \frac{1}{\tan i} + \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^3}} - \frac{3}{2} J_2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^7}} R_3^2 (4\cos^2 i - 1). \quad (20)$$

(17) (20)

, (21) – (24)

$$a = a_0, \quad (21)$$

$$i = i_0, \quad (22)$$

$$\Omega(t) = \Omega_0 + \left(\mp \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a_0}{\mu}} \varepsilon \frac{1}{\sin i_0} - \frac{3}{2} J_2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a_0^7}} R_3^2 \cos i_0 \right) t, \quad (23)$$

$$u(t) = u_0 + \left(\pm \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a_0}{\mu}} \varepsilon \frac{1}{\tan i_0} + \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a_0^3}} - \frac{3}{2} J_2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a_0^7}} R_3^2 (4\cos^2 i_0 - 1) \right) t. \quad (24)$$

$$\Delta V = \int_{t_H}^{t_H + \Delta t} \varepsilon(t) dt, \quad (25)$$

$$\Delta V = \int_{t_H}^{t_H + \Delta t} \varepsilon(t) dt, \quad (25)$$

$$t_H \quad \Delta t -$$

$$\varepsilon(t) dt, \quad (25)$$

$$\Delta V = \varepsilon \Delta t. \quad (26)$$

$$t_H$$

$$t_H$$

$$\Delta t$$

$$i_H, \Omega_H, u_H$$

$$a_K, i_K, \Omega_\pi, u_\pi.$$

$$a_K, i_K, \Omega_\pi, u_\pi, \Omega_K, u_K.$$

$$a_K, i_K,$$

$$\gamma = \pi/2.$$

$$(15) - (16)$$

$$(27), (28)$$

$$\tilde{\beta}_1$$

$$\Delta t_1$$

$$a_K = a_H \left(1 - \varepsilon \cos \tilde{\beta}_1 \sqrt{\frac{a_H}{\mu}} \Delta t_1 \right)^{-2}. \quad (27)$$

$$i_K = i_H - \frac{2}{\pi} \tan \tilde{\beta}_1 \log \left(1 - \varepsilon \cos \tilde{\beta}_1 \sqrt{\frac{a_H}{\mu}} \Delta t_1 \right). \quad (28)$$

$$a_H \neq a_K \quad (27), (28) \quad -$$

$$(29), (30).$$

$$\tilde{\beta}_1 = \begin{cases} \beta^* \text{ якщо } a_H < a_K \\ \pi + \beta^* \text{ якщо } a_H > a_K \text{ та } i_H < i_K, \\ -\pi + \beta^* \text{ якщо } a_H > a_K \text{ та } i_H > i_K \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

$$\beta^* = \arctan \left[\frac{\pi(i_H - i_K)}{2} \left[\log \left(\sqrt{\frac{a_H}{a_K}} \right) \right]^{-1} \right],$$

$$\Delta t_1 = \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{a_H}{a_K}} \right) / \left(\varepsilon \cos \tilde{\beta}_1 \sqrt{\frac{a_H}{\mu}} \right). \quad (30)$$

$$a_H = a_K, \quad \tilde{\beta}_1 \quad \Delta t_1 \quad (31) \quad (32)$$

$$\tilde{\beta}_1 = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (31)$$

$$\Delta t_1 = \frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a_H}} |i_K - i_H|. \quad (32)$$

$$(33), (34)$$

$$\Omega_n = \Omega_H - \frac{3}{2} J_2 \sqrt{\mu} R_3^2 \int_0^{\Delta t_1} a(t)^{-7/2} \cos i(t) dt, \quad (33)$$

$$u_n = u_H + \int_0^{\Delta t_1} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a(t)^3}} dt - \frac{3}{2} J_2 \sqrt{\mu} R_3^2 \int_0^{\Delta t_1} a(t)^{-7/2} (4 \cos^2 i(t) - 1) dt, \quad (34)$$

$$a(t), i(t) \quad (15), (16).$$

$$\gamma \quad 0 \quad \pi, \quad \tilde{\beta}_2 \quad \pm \pi/2.$$

$$\Delta t_2 \quad (35) \quad (36)$$

$$\Omega_K = \Omega_n + \left(\mp \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a_K}{\mu}} \varepsilon \frac{1}{\sin i_K} - \frac{3}{2} J_2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a_K^7}} R_3^2 \cos i_K \right) \Delta t_2. \quad (35)$$

$$\Delta t_2 = \left| (\Omega_K - \Omega_n) \left(\mp \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a_K}{\mu}} \varepsilon \frac{1}{\sin i_K} - \frac{3}{2} J_2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a_K^7}} R_3^2 \cos i_K \right)^{-1} \right|. \quad (36)$$

$$z = (\bar{k} \Delta \bar{V}(\bar{x})) \rightarrow \min, \quad (39)$$

$$\bar{k} - , \quad \bar{x} = (a_H, j_H, \Omega_H) - , \quad \Delta \bar{V}(\bar{x}) - - (39)$$

$$(40).$$

$$x^* = \arg \min_x (\bar{k} \Delta V(x)), \quad (40)$$

$$x_{\min} \leq x^* \leq x_{\max} ,$$

$$x^* = (a_H^*, j_H^*, \Omega_H^*) - , \quad x_{\min} \quad x_{\max} - -$$

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1500 . 1 -140 [5].

1 - -140

	-140
,	300
,	2000
,	5
,	10000
,	7,5

2.

2-

1	500,00	67,00	17,00	1	600,00
2	700,00	62,00	22,00	1	570,00
3	900,00	63,00	23,00	2	530,00
4	650,00	58,00	18,00	1	450,00
5	800,00	56,00	21,00	2	430,00

$$: 500 \text{ km} \leq h_H^* \leq 700 \text{ km} ,$$

$$59^\circ \leq i_H^* \leq 61^\circ , 16^\circ \leq \Omega_H^* \leq 20^\circ .$$

$$h_H^* = 700 , i_H^* = 61^\circ , \Omega_H^* = 20^\circ .$$

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