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The work aim of the work is to solve the problem of finding an optimal position of a shepherd with respect to a target in terms of forces transmitted by the ion beam. The minimized efficiency function is derived taking into account the effectiveness of the mission to remove actively space debris within the concept of the Ion Beam Shepherd. The information about the contour of the central projection of the target is proposed for determining the efficiency-function vector components of the force transmitted by a plume of the electric thruster. The optimal position of the shepherd for a given attitude position of the target is found numerically using the pattern search method. The results can be used to control the relative motion of the shepherd-target system.

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[1].

[2 – 4]

« ()» (Ion Beam

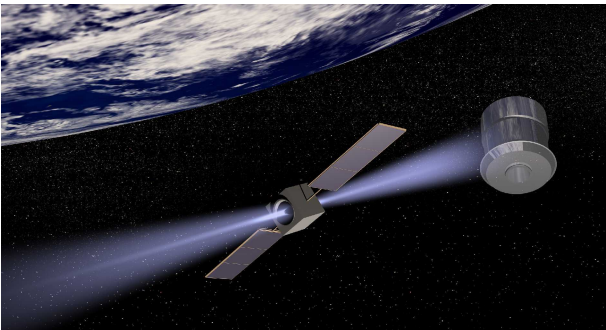
Shepard) [5],

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 1. :
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 2. ,
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 , [6, 7]
 . [8]
 . [9]
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(), $O_T X_T Y_T Z_T$,

« », $O_T Z_T$,

« », $O_T Y_T$,

() $O_M X_M Y_M Z_M$

φ, θ, ψ [10].

[11],

$$P_T^l = T_{MT} P_M^l + B_T, l = 1, \dots, L ;$$

$$B_T = \begin{bmatrix} b_T^x & b_T^y & b_T^z \end{bmatrix}^T ; T_{MT} - ; l -$$

$$F_T = \begin{bmatrix} f_T^x & f_T^y & f_T^z \end{bmatrix}^T = F(\varphi, \vartheta, \psi, B_T). \quad (1)$$

(1) $\vartheta, \psi, B_T, f_T^x, f_T^y, f_T^z$ « »

« » b_T^z, B_T, b_T^x, b_T^y

$$G(b_T^x, b_T^y) = (f_T^x)^2 + (f_T^y)^2 - (f_T^z)^2 \rightarrow \min. \quad (2)$$

[9]:

$$dF = mnU(-V \cdot U)ds, \quad (3)$$

m ; U ; n ; V ; ds

F ; S (3)

$$F = \int_S dF. \quad (4)$$

[9].

(self-similar model)

$h(\bar{z})$

$$r(z) = r_0 h(\tilde{z}), \quad \tilde{z} = z/R_0,$$

r, z –

$$; R_0, r_0 - \\ (z=0). \\ h(\tilde{z})$$

r, z

[9]:

$$n = \frac{n_0}{h^2(\tilde{z})} \exp\left(-C \frac{\tilde{r}^2}{2h^2(\tilde{z})}\right), \quad \tilde{r} = r/R_0, \quad (5)$$

n_0 –

; C –

R_0 (

, $C=3$

95%

).

$M_0 \gg 1,$

$$M_0 \geq 40$$

7

$$h = \tilde{z} \operatorname{tg} \alpha_0,$$

(6)

α_0 –

$$u_z = u_{z0} = \text{const}.$$

(7)

[9]:

$$u_r = u_z \tilde{r} \frac{h'}{h}, \quad (8)$$

h' –

$$h(\tilde{z}) \quad \tilde{z}.$$

(6)

$$u_r = u_{z0} \frac{\tilde{r}}{\tilde{z}}. \quad (9)$$

(9)

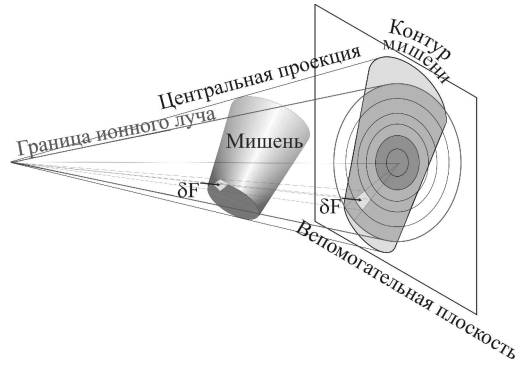
(3)–

[12]

(5),

ds ,

(. 2).



. 2 –

[12]

. 3. φ_1^j –

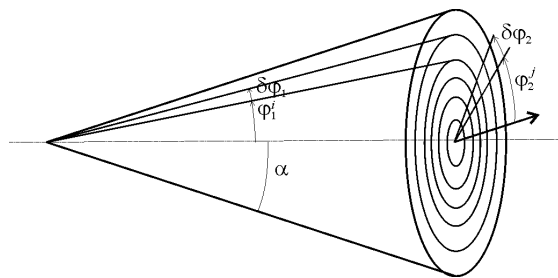
i –

, $\delta\varphi_1$ –

, φ_2^j –

j –

$\delta\varphi_2$ –



. 3 –

$\delta\varphi_1 \times \delta\varphi_2,$

(.2).

$O_P X_P Y_P Z_P,$

(), O_P

$O_P Z_P$

$O_P X_P \quad O_P Y_P$

$P_T^l,$

$$x_P^l = f \frac{x_T^l}{z_T^l}, y_P^l = f \frac{y_T^l}{z_T^l}, \quad (10)$$

$f -$

$; x_T^l, y_T^l, z_T^l -$

$; x_P^l, y_P^l -$

[12]

$K \quad C_P^l (k=1, \dots, K)$

$P_P^l,$

[13].

[14].

[11].

$n \log n, \quad n -$

[15].

(7) (9)

$$U_T^{ij} = \left[u_0 \frac{\hat{x}_T^{ij}}{f}; u_0 \frac{\hat{y}_T^{ij}}{f}; u_0 \right]^T, \quad (11)$$

$\hat{x}_T^{ij}, \hat{y}_T^{ij}$ –

$$dF_T^{ij} = mn^{ij} U_T^{ij} (-V_T^0 \cdot U_T^{ij}) ds^{ij}, \quad (12)$$

$$n^{ij} = \frac{n_0 R_0^2}{f^2 \tan^2 \alpha_0} \exp \left(-C \frac{(\hat{x}_T^{ij})^2 + (\hat{y}_T^{ij})^2}{2f^2 \tan^2 \alpha_0} \right), \quad (13)$$

$$V = [0 \ 0 \ -1]^T$$

$$F_T = \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} dF_T^{ij}, \quad (14)$$

I –

; J –

(2)

(11) – (14).

« »

$$h = 2,6$$

$$d = 2,2$$

$$: [0,55 \ 0,55 \ -0,65]^T$$

$$: \varphi = 0, \ \vartheta = 45, \ \psi = 45$$

$$\langle \quad \rangle \quad b_T^z = 7$$

$$f = 0,2$$

$$: R_0 = 0,1$$

$$(\quad) m = 2,2 \cdot 10^{-25}$$

$$n_0 = 2,6 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ }^{-3};$$

$$u_0 = 38000 \quad / ; \quad M_0 = 50 ;$$

$$\alpha_0 = 15$$

.4

$$b_T^x \quad b_T^y .$$

$$.5 -$$

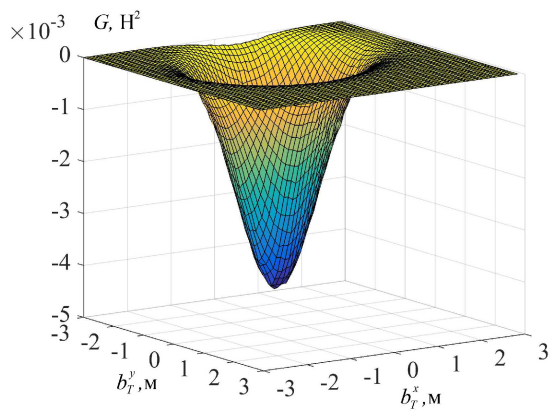
$$b_T^y \quad (b_T^x = 0)$$

$$l = 6$$

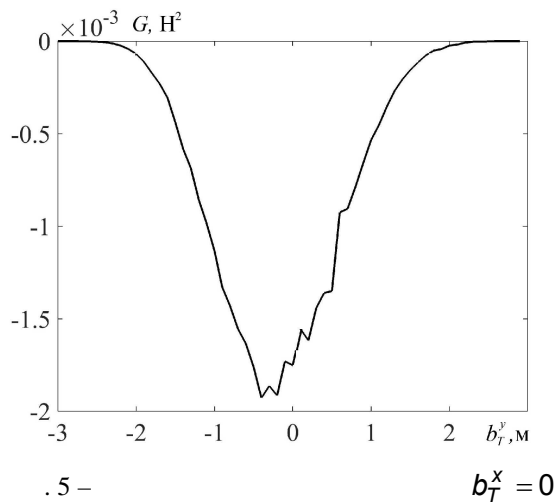
$$J = 6 .$$

[16].

[17],



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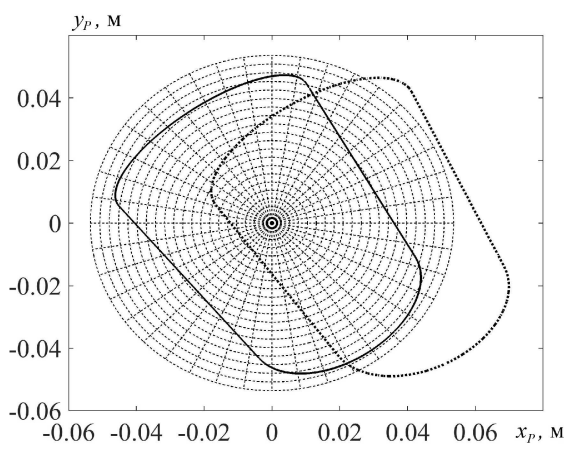
$$G = -0,0048 \text{ H}^2 \qquad b_T^x = -0,953 \qquad b_T^y = 0,029$$

« » (1), 2,
($b_T^x = 0 \quad b_T^y = 0$).

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} 3,077 \cdot 10^{-5} & -1,29 \cdot 10^{-5} & 0,067 \end{bmatrix} \text{ H},$$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} 2,9 \cdot 10^{-3} & 7,247 \cdot 10^{-4} & 0,046 \end{bmatrix} \text{ H}.$$

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LEOSWEEP,
(N.607457).

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