



The aim of this work is to analyze the state of the art in the development and use of pollution-free {"green") propellants in low-thrust jet engines used as actuators of spacecraft stabilization and flight control systems and to adapt computational methods to the determination of "green"-propellant engine thrust characteristics. The monopropellant that is now widely used in the above-mentioned engines is hydrazine, whose decomposition produces a jet thrust due to the gaseous reaction products flowing out of a supersonic nozzle. Because of the high toxicity of hydrazine and the complex technology of hydrazine filling, it is important to search for its less toxic substitutes that would compare well with it in energy and mass characteristics. A promising line of this substitution is the use of ion liquids classed with "green" ones. The main components of these propellants are a water solution of an ion liquid and a fuel component. The exothermic thermocatalytic decomposition of a "green" propellant is combined with the combustion of its fuel component and increases the combustion chamber pressure due to the formation of

gaseous products, which produces an engine thrust. It is well known that a "green" propellant itself and the products of its decomposition and combustion are far less toxic that hydrazine and the products of its decomposition, The paper presents data on foreign developments of "green" propellants of different types, which are under test in ground (bench) conditions and on a number of spacecraft. The key parameter that governs the efficiency of the jet propulsion system thrust characteristics is the performance of the decomposition and combustion products, which depends on their temperature and chemical composition. The use of equilibrium high-temperature process calculation methods for this purpose is too idealized and calls for experimental verification. Besides, a substantial contribution to the end effect is made by the design features of propellant feed and flow through a fine-dispersed catalyst layer aimed at maximizing the monopropellant-catalyst contact area. As a result, in addition to the computational determination of the thrust characteristics of a propulsion system under design, its experimental tryout is mandatory. The literature gives information on the performance data of "green"-propellant propulsion systems for single engines. However, in spacecraft control engine systems their number may amount to 8-16; in addition, they operate in different regimes and may differ in thrust/throttling characteristics, which leads to unstable propellant feed to operating engines. To predict these processes, the paper suggests a mathematical model developed at the Institute of Technical Mechanics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the State Space Agency of Ukraine and adapted to "green"-propellant engine systems. The model serves to calculate the operation of lowthrust jet engine systems and describes the propellant flow in propellant feed lines, propellant valves, and combustion chambers. To implement the model, use was made of the results of experimental studies on a prototype "green"-propellant engine developed at Yuzhnoye State Design Office. The analysis of the experimental results made it possible to refine the performance parameters of the monopropellant employed and obtain computational data that may be used in analyzing the operation of a single engine or an engine system on this propellant type in ground and flight conditions,

**Keywords:** "green" rocket propellant, development state, propellant chemical thermodynamics, low-thrust jet engine, rocket propellant performance, mathematical model, experiment, calculation».





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	GR-1		) 0,4 – 1,1	2310	23	/	12	CDIM
Aeroiet	GR-22		8,0 - 25	2480	74	/	28	OKIM
Rock-	MPS-130	AF- M315E	0,25 – 1,0 (4)	/	1,1 – 2,7	1,1 - 2,8	/	/
etayne	MPS-135		0,25 – 1,0 (4)	/	7,3 – 19	3,5 – 14,7	/	/
	0.1-N HPGP	I MD 1028	0,03 - 0,1	1960 - 2090	/	/	6,3 – 8	
	1-N HPGP	LIVIT-1055	0,25 – 1,0	2040 - 2350	/	0,38	8 – 10	-
Durdfrud	1-N GP	LMP- 103S/LT	0,25 – 1,0	1940 - 2270	/	0,38	8-10	-
Bradford- ECAPS	5-N HPGP		1,5 – 5,5	2390 - 2530	/	0,48	15 – 25	-
	22-N HPGP	LMP- 103S	5,5 – 22	2430 - 2550	/	1,1	25 - 50	_
	Skysat 1- N HPGP		1,0 (4)	2000	>17	17	10	Skysat PRISM A
	BGT-X1	AF	0,02 – 0,15	2140	/	/	4,5	_
Busek	BGT-X5	AF- M315E	0,05 - 0,5	2200 - 2250	0,56	/	20	_
	BGT-5	WISTSE	1,0-6,0	>2300	/	/	50	-
	AMAC		0,5 (1)	2250	0,56	1,5	/	-
NanoAv ionics	(C1K)	ADN- blend	0,22 - 1,0 0,22(1), 1,0(1)	2130	>0,4	1,2; 1,0	9,6() 1,7 ()	Litu- anica-2
Plasma Process-	100mN PP3490-B	AF- M315E	0,1-0,17	1950 - 2080	/	0,08	7,5 – 10	Lunar Flash-
es LLC	LFPS	MSISE	0,1 (4)	/	/	/	/	light
Rocket Lab	Curie Engine (Kick Stage)	/	120	/	/	/	/	Electron 'Still testing'
Moog	MP Moule	« » -	0,5 (1)	2240	0,5	1,01	2 x 22,5	_
	Argo- Moon Hybrid MiPS	LMP-103S +	0,1 (1)	1900	1,0	9,0 - 14,7	13,6 – 20,0	Argo- Moon
VACCO	GP Sys- tem (MiPS)	LMP-103S	0,1 (4)	1900	4,5	3 – 5	15 (max)	_
	Integrated PS		1,0 (4)	2000	12,5	9,0 – 14,7	15 – 50 (max)	_
	_		; / -					



Prisma, 2009-11

Sky Box, 2018

ArgoMoon, 2021?

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GRIM, 2019-20

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Lunar Flashlight, 2021



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 $\sigma = R T$ , .

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Марка палива, джерело	Окислю- вач, масова доля, %	Пальне, масова доля, %	Вода, масова доля, %	Стабілізуючі добавки, масова доля, %	Температура перед соплом, (NASA CEA), ACTPA, °C	Питомий імпульс тяги, (NASA CEA), ACTPA, м/c	Працездатність (RT·10 <sup>-3</sup> ), (NASA CEA), ACTPA, кДж/кг	Масовий склад продук- тів згоряння, %
FLP-106, [9]	ADN, 56,2 - 64,6	MMF, 10,0 – 11,5	23,9 - 33,8	I	(1507 – 1904) 1461 – 1854	(2350 – 2580) 2313 – 2557	( - ) 653,9 - 776,4	$\begin{array}{l} H_2O{=}50,9-57,4;\\ CO_2{=}14,6-16,4;\\ N_2{=}27,7-31,9 \end{array}$
LMP-103S, [9]	ADN 57,3 - 63,0	Метанол, 16,7 – 18,4	13,95 - 21,8	Аміак 4,23 – 4,65	(1404 – 1645) 1351 – 1591	(2370 – 2540) 2333 – 2502	( - ) 690,7 - 786,2	$\begin{array}{l} H_2O=46,0-50,0;\\ CO_2=11,1-12,2;\\ N_2=29,2-32,2;\\ CO=6,7-8,9\end{array}$
AF-M315E, AF-M3151, [5]	HAN, 44,5 – 54,1	HEHN, 44,5 – 34,9	11,0	1	(2084)	(2630 – 2720)	I	I
«ЗТ» РНЦ «ПНХ»[14]	HAN, 67,4 - 68,6	Етанол, 14,6 – 15,8	16,3 - 17,5	I	(1801) 1656	(2598) 2501	( – ) 755,8	H <sub>2</sub> O=(59,4), 54,0; CO <sub>2</sub> =(20,8), 19,4; N <sub>2</sub> =(19,8), 19,8; CO=6,1; H <sub>2</sub> =0,7
HM-2, IEOHX im. B.II.Kyxap <sup>9</sup> HAHY	HAN, 69,44	Метанол, 14,76	15,2	Нітрат амонію 0,6	1881	2619	799,5	H <sub>2</sub> O=58; CO <sub>2</sub> =20,1; N <sub>2</sub> =20,4; O <sub>2</sub> =1,2
LGP 1846, [1]	HAN, 60,79	(TEAN, 19,19) Гліцин 19,19	20,02 20,02	11	(1328) 1489	(2529) 2299	_ 538,1	H <sub>2</sub> O=54,3; CO <sub>2</sub> =22,5; N <sub>2</sub> =21,3; O <sub>2</sub> =1,8
Гідразин	Z <sup>-</sup>	<sup>2</sup> H <sub>4</sub> , 00	I	I	596 -1326	2131-2550	675,9 – 726,1	$\begin{array}{l} H_2 = 12, 5 - 0, 8; \\ N_2 = 87, 3 - 32, 8; \\ NH_3 = 0 - 66, 3 \end{array}$
Примітки. ADN гідроксиетилгід	– динітрамід разину; ТЕАІ	ц амонію; НАN N – нітрат триє	– нітрат гідроі таноламіну; Nl	ксиламіну; ММ Н₃ – аміак; NH₄	F – монометил NO <sub>3</sub> – нітрат ам	формамід (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NO) ионію	; метанол; етанол; гл	піцин; НЕНN – нітрат 2-

Таблиця 2

					3
,( )		-	$\Delta H^{0}_{298},$	$\Delta H^{0}_{298},$ /	
(HAN)	$N_2H_4O_4$	96	-333,06	-3528,13	
(ADN)	$N_4H_4O_4$	124	-134,6	-1085,76	
	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32	-238,57	-7455,31	
	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	42	-276,9	-6592,86	
	$_{2}H_{5}NO_{2}$	75	-528,5	-7046,67	
(MMF)	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NO	59	-247,4	-4193,22	
( ) ( N)	N <sub>2</sub> H <sub>11</sub> C <sub>4</sub> O 4	151	-	_	
2 (HEHN)	N <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	123	-	_	
,	NH <sub>3</sub>	17	-78,37	-4610,0	-
	NH <sub>4</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>	80	-365,7	-4571,25	-
	H <sub>2</sub> O	18	-285,84	-15880,0	
	$N_2H_4$	32	-50,5	-1578,13	











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$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathfrak{D} p_i}{\mathfrak{D} t} + a_i^2 \frac{\mathfrak{D} G_i}{\mathfrak{D} x_i} = 0; \\ \frac{\mathfrak{D} G_i}{\mathfrak{D} t} + \frac{\mathfrak{D} p_i}{\mathfrak{D} x_i} = \mathbb{E}_i(p_i, G_i); \\ i = 1, 2, \dots N, \end{cases}$$
(3)

$$t - ; x_{i} - ; f_{i} - ; G_{i} = \dots_{i} U_{i} - ; \dots_{i}, U_{i} - ; \dots_{i}, U_{i} - ; u_{i} - ; u_{i} - ; \dots_{i}, U_{i} - ; \dots_{i}, U_{i} - ; \dots_{i}, U_{i} - ; \dots_{i} + Q_{i} - ; \dots_{i}, U_{i} - ; \dots_{i} + Q_{i} - ;$$

: 
$$t = 0$$
,  $p_i(0, x_i) = p_{\delta}$ .

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[17].

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$$\frac{dp}{d\tau} + \Psi p = \frac{R_k T_k}{V_k} G, \qquad (4)$$

$$\begin{split} \Psi &= A_n \, \frac{F_{kp}}{V_k} \, ; \, A_n = \sqrt{n \left(\frac{2}{n+1}\right)^{\frac{n+1}{n-1}}} \, ; \, n - \qquad \qquad ; \, p - \qquad \qquad ; \\ & ; \, V_k - \quad ; \qquad \qquad ; \, F - \qquad \qquad ; \, F - \qquad \qquad ; \, G - \qquad \qquad ; \quad G - \qquad \qquad G - \qquad G - \qquad G - \qquad \qquad G - \qquad \qquad G - \qquad G - \qquad \qquad G - \qquad G - \qquad \qquad G - \qquad \qquad G - \qquad G - \qquad \qquad G - \qquad G$$

 $R_k T_k$ 

, , , , . , . (4)

$$p_{\hat{e}_{\varphi}},$$
 (4)  
, (3),

 $R = G \cdot u_a + (p_a - p_h) \cdot F_a, \qquad (5)$ 

$$G$$
 - ;  $u_a$ ,  $p_a$ -  
;  $p_h$  - ;  $F_a$  -

$$( u_a, p_a M_a)$$

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(5)

. 4, 4-1,4 .

M(i,j) . 5.

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0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	(-1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	- 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	0
0	Ŏ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
0	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	- 29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	0
0	- 39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	40	41	42	43	- (1)	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	-54	55	- 56	57	0
0	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 58	0
0	146	145	144	143	142	0	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	0
0	(145)	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	_0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	- 99	100	101	102	0
0	80	79	78	- 77	76	75	- 74	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	103	0
0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	0
0	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	$(\mathbf{J})$	89	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ō	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	0	(140)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 0

. 5

M(i,j) = -1

, M(i,j)=-140

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, 
$$M(i,j) = -145 -$$

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g = 24000 g = 21500.  
, 
$$p = 0,008$$
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,  $V = 5,37 \cdot 10^{-7-3}$ ,  
 $f = 0,95 \cdot 10^{-6-2}$ .  
; ... = 1,36 / <sup>3</sup> [14],  
 $a = 1940$  / [1], ,  $a = 6,33 \cdot 10^{-3}$  · [14], [1].  
 $-2 = \epsilon = 1$ 

$$p = (0,9 - 2,0)$$
  
R = 792,4 / (R = 372 /( · ), T = 2130 ).

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Aerojet Rocketdyne, Bradford-ECAPS, Busek, Rocket Lab -Prisma, Sky Box, Argo Moon, GRIP, RAPIS , , -, -, -, -, -



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