

15, 49005,

; e-mail: Ernando@i.ua

40) %

(25 – 30) %

(20 –

() .

()

()

(20 – 40) %

(25 – 30) %

() .

()

()

The development of hybrid deorbit means for used spacecraft is a promising line in the elaboration of space debris mitigation technologies. The main objective of this line is a search for optimal solutions in the development of new means for spacecraft removal from near-Earth orbits with account for certain operating limitations on the use of existing deorbit systems. So the advantage of hybrid deorbit means lies in broadening the scope of application of modern deorbit systems by combining certain technical features of each of them when developing a new system.

One of the lines in the development of hybrid means for space debris deorbit is the development of aeromagnetic deorbit systems for removing used spacecraft from low-Earth orbits. This class of systems features the possibility of controlled deorbit when using aerodynamic flat sailing elements. The control objective is the angular stabilization of a flat aerodynamic element perpendicular to the incident atmospheric flow. Studies have shown that this stabilization of a flat sailing element increases the aerodynamic drag by 20–40 % and reduces the deorbit time by 25–30 % as compared to nonoriented deorbit, which broadens the scope of application of aerodynamic sailing deorbit systems. In aeromagnetic deorbit systems, the control actuators are magnetic attitude control systems (MACSs). The main criterion for the MACS effectiveness in a particular mission is a minimum of onboard power consumption. This may be achieved by using permanent-magnet actuators or spacecraft electromagnets (magnetorquers) in the rough stabilization mode. In its turn, in the rough stabilization mode the onboard power consumption is minimized when using time-shared control methods for the magnetorquers and a nonlinear discrete control law for the permanent-magnet actuators.

The aim of this paper is to develop methodological foundations for the use of permanent-magnet actuators and magnetorquers in the attitude control of used spacecraft with aeromagnetic deorbit systems. The paper makes an analytical comparison of the use of permanent-magnet actuators and magnetorquers depending on the spacecraft design features, mass, size, and energy characteristics and presents an algorithm of MACS choice for spacecraft of various classes equipped with aeromagnetic deorbit systems.

Keywords: aeromagnetic deorbit system, magnetic attitude control systems, spacecraft, deorbit.

()					
		2019		()	
				()	
	14598	[1].		[2], [3]	
			[4].	24	2019
	Falcon 9 FT B1049-3		SpaceX		
	440	550	60		«Starlink» [5].
				«Starlink»	
53					
()	51,63		409	418	
					«Starlink»
()					
					[6]
		[7 – 9]		[10 – 12].	

«LEOSWEEP» [13].

()

()

[10, 14, 15].

[14]

(),

(700 – 800)

«LEOSWEEP» [15].

[15],

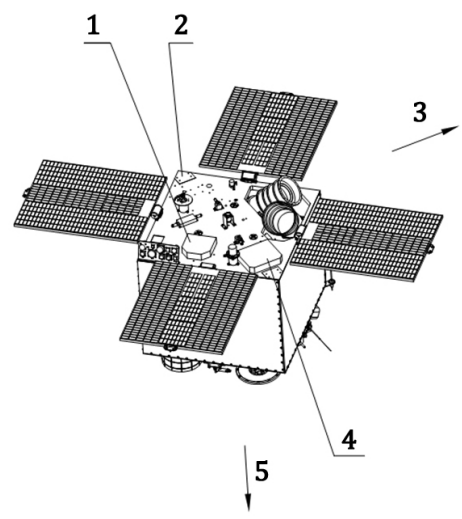
[16].

().

(25 – 30) % [17]. (20 – 40) %

[16], ().

« -2», « -2-1» « » [18] (. 1).



1 – ; 4 – ; 2 – ; 3 – ; 5 – . 1 – « -2-1» « »

« -2-1», ()

[19]

[16],

(),

$y -$

x

z

[19]:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{магн.}x} &= \rho_{my} \cdot B_z - \rho_{mz} \cdot B_y, \\ M_{\text{кер.магн.}y} &= \text{sgn}(\delta_y) \cdot \rho_{mz} \cdot B_x, \\ M_{\text{кер.магн.}z} &= \text{sgn}(\delta_z) \cdot (-\rho_{my} \cdot B_x), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{магн.}x} - & \quad (\quad); \\ M_{\text{кер.магн.}y}, M_{\text{кер.магн.}z} - & \quad ; \\ \rho_{my}, \rho_{mz} - & \quad , \\ z \quad y \quad ; B_x, B_y, B_z - & \quad B_{\text{МПЗ}} \quad ; \\ \delta_y, \delta_z - & \quad (\quad - \\ & \quad 180^\circ). \\ M_{\text{кер.магн.}y}, M_{\text{кер.магн.}z} & \quad - \end{aligned}$$

[16, 20].

$$M_{\text{кер.магн.}y}, M_{\text{кер.магн.}z} \cdot$$

$$\rho_{my}, \rho_{mz},$$

[21]

$$[16]. \quad \rho_{my}, \rho_{mz}$$

$$[16]$$

$$[16] \quad 0,2$$

$$[19],$$

$$\gg [19].$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{.x} &= \operatorname{sgn}(\delta_y) \cdot \rho_{mye} \cdot B_z \\
 M_{.y} &= -\operatorname{sgn}(\delta_x) \cdot \rho_{mxe} \cdot B_z \\
 M_{.z} &= \operatorname{sgn}(\delta_x) \cdot \rho_{mxe} \cdot B_y - \operatorname{sgn}(\delta_y) \cdot \rho_{mye} \cdot B_x
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} M_{.x} \\ M_{.y} \\ M_{.z} \end{aligned}} \right\} \rightarrow \text{-I}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{.x} &= -\operatorname{sgn}(\delta_z) \cdot \rho_{mze} \cdot B_y \\
 M_{.y} &= \operatorname{sgn}(\delta_z) \cdot \rho_{mze} \cdot B_x - \operatorname{sgn}(\delta_x) \cdot \rho_{mxe} \cdot B_z \\
 M_{.z} &= \operatorname{sgn}(\delta_x) \cdot \rho_{mxe} \cdot B_y
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} M_{.x} \\ M_{.y} \\ M_{.z} \end{aligned}} \right\} \rightarrow \text{-II} , \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{.x} &= \operatorname{sgn}(\delta_y) \cdot \rho_{mye} \cdot B_z - \operatorname{sgn}(\delta_z) \cdot \rho_{mze} \cdot B_y \\
 M_{.y} &= \operatorname{sgn}(\delta_z) \cdot \rho_{mze} \cdot B_x \\
 M_{.z} &= -\operatorname{sgn}(\delta_y) \cdot \rho_{mye} \cdot B_x
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} M_{.x} \\ M_{.y} \\ M_{.z} \end{aligned}} \right\} \rightarrow \text{-III}$$

$\rho_{mxe}, \rho_{mye}, \rho_{mze}$; B_x, B_y, B_z — $B_{МПЗ}$; $\delta_x, \delta_y, \delta_z$ —

M_x, M_y, M_z — , ,
 $p_{mxe}, p_{mye}, p_{mze}$ —
 M_x, M_y, M_z ,

$$p_m = i \cdot S \cdot N, \quad (3)$$

i — ; S — ;
 N —

$p_{mxe}, p_{mye}, p_{mze}$.

$$\text{switch} = \begin{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\phi > \phi_{error.max}), \\ (\theta > \theta_{error.max}), \\ ((\phi > \phi_{error.max}) \quad (\theta > \theta_{error.max})) \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{-III} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\psi > \psi_{error.max}), \\ ((\psi > \psi_{error.max}) \quad (\theta > \theta_{error.max})) \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{-II}, (4) \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\psi > \psi_{error.max}) \quad (\phi > \phi_{error.max}), \\ ((\psi > \psi_{error.max}) \quad (\phi > \phi_{error.max})) \\ (\theta > \theta_{error.max}) \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{-I} \end{cases}$$

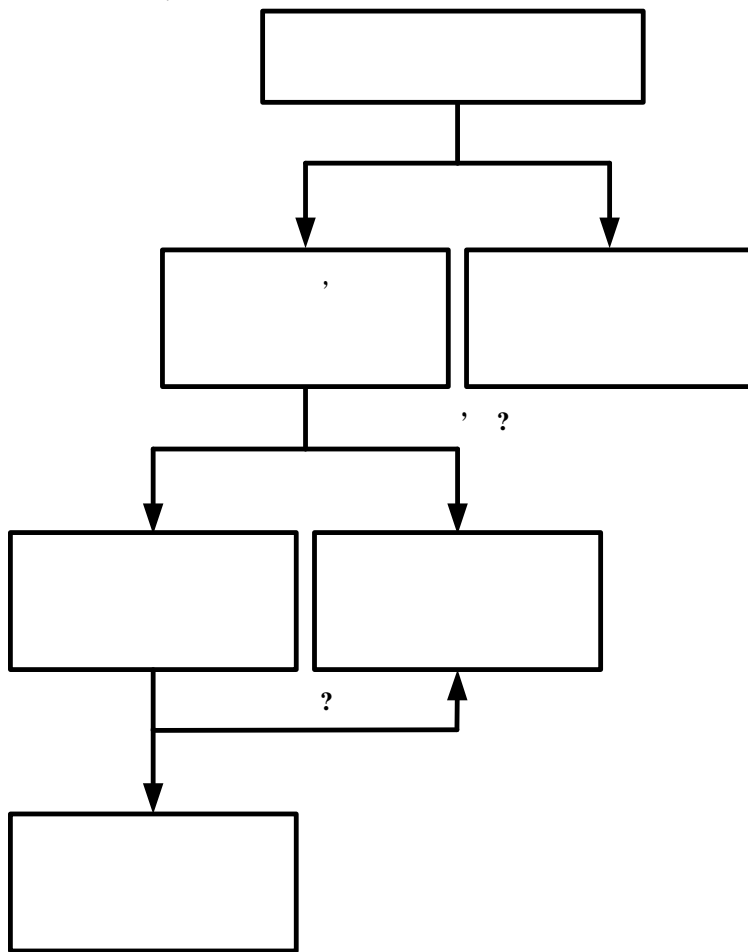
switch — ; ψ, ϕ, θ —
 ; $\psi_{error.max}, \phi_{error.max}, \theta_{error.max}$ —

0,2

[16].

(15 – 20) %

2.



.2-

« -2-1» (. 1),

1.

1

-		
-	+	-
-	-	
-	+	+
-	+	+ (20 % - 30 %)
	+	+
	-	+

1

(. 2),

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

5 %

1. The Orbital Debris Quarterly News. NASA JSC Houston. 2019. Vol. 23. Iss 4. P. 10.
2. 2017. 2. . 33–40.
<https://doi.org/10.15407/itm2017.02.033>
3. *Alpatov A. P., Holdshstein Yu. M.* On the choice of the ballistic parameters of an on-orbit service spacecraft. *Teh. Meh.* 2019. Vol. 1. P. 25–37. <https://doi.org/10.15407/itm2019.01.025>
4. *Donald J. Kessler, Nicholas L. Johnson, J.-C. Liou, Mark Matney.* The Kessler Syndrome: Implications to Future Space operations. 33-rd Annual AAS guidance and control conference. Breckenridge, Colorado. February 6 – 10, 2010. URL: <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.394.6767&rep=rep1&type=pdf> (20.01.2020)
5. Starlink – . 2019. . 42–45. URL: <https://www.roscosmos.ru/media/img/2019/august/rk2019-07.pdf> (25.01.2020)
6. 2018. 3 (116). . 3–14.
7. International Book Market Service Ltd, member of OmniScriptum Publishing Group, Beau Bassin. 2018. 331 c.
8. *Shan M., Guo J., Gill E.* Review and comparison of active space debris capturing and removal methods. *Progress in Aerospace Sciences.* 2016. vol. 80. P. 18 – 32. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paerosci.2015.11.001>
9. *Pelton J.N.* New solutions for the space debris problem. Springer. 2015. 94 p. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-17151-7>
10. 2019. 2. . 16 –30. <https://doi.org/10.15407/itm2019.02.016>
11. 2018. . 100. URL: http://trudymai.ru/upload/iblock/239/Pikalov_YUdintsev_rus.pdf?lang=ru&issue=100 (20.01.2020).
12. (.) . 2012. 1. . 94–102.
13. " " . 2017. 1. . 26–39. <https://doi.org/10.15407/itm2017.01.026>
14. *Dron' M., Golubek O., Dubovik L., Dreus A., Heti K.* Analysis of the Ballistic Aspects of the Combined Method of Deorbiting Space Objects From the Near-Earth Orbits. *Eastern-European Journal of Enterprise Technologies.* – 2019. – 2/5 (98). P. 49–54. <https://doi.org/10.15587/1729-4061.2019.161778>
15. 2018. 6. . 4–11. <https://doi.org/10.32620/akt.2018.6.01>

16. *Lapkhanov E. Khoroshylov S.* Development of the aeromagnetic space debris deorbiting system. Eastern-European Journal of Enterprise Technologies. 2019. Vol. 5. Iss. 5(101). Pp. 30–37.
<https://doi.org/10.15587/1729-4061.2019.179382>
17. 2015. . 32. 32 .
 URL: <http://library.keldysh.ru/preprint.asp?id=2015-32> (20.01.2020).
18. C « -2». 2015. . 2 (109).
 . 16–24.
19. « »».
 2016. 487 .
20. 2018. 14(4). . 5–8. <https://doi.org/10.15407/scine14.04.005>
21. *Dmitrenko V. V., Phyoo Wai Nyunt, Vlasik K. F., Grachev V. M., Grabchikov S. S., Muravyev-Smirnov S. S., Novikov A. S., Ulin S. E., Uteshev Z. M., Chernysheva I. V., Shustov A. Y.* Electromagnetic Shields Based on Multilayer Film Structures // Bulletin of the Lebedev Physics Institute. 2015. Vol 42. No 2. P. 43–47.
<https://doi.org/10.3103/S1068335615020037>

24.01.2020,
 25.02.2020