

#### FINAL REVIEW MEETING

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Project ID	De-risking a Novel Electrodeless Propulsion System
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Final Presentation Meeting

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commercial in confidence not for public disclosure

#### INTRODUCTION

Our Goal: "Making VLEO Accesible"





## INTRODUCTION

BC-EP Advanced Helicon Thruster

- De-risking phase led by SSI in collaboration with IRS
- Comprises out of **three** key subsystems:
  - TH based on MRI antenna technology
  - FCU employing novel throttleable piezo actuation
  - **PPU** linear and/or fixed output with high robustness





300 km

200 km

### INTRODUCTION

BC-EP Advanced Helicon Thruster Advantages

- Simplicity small component count, no plasma contact
- No neutralizer reduced development and production cost
- Electrodeless operation increased operational lifetime
- Throttleable optimizing maneuver profiles
- Piezo FCU low mass and negligible power consumption
- Compatible with solid/liquid/gaseous propellants
- Novel ionization methodology using BC antenna
- Enables continuous drag compensation (ABEP)



300 km

200 km



<25 km

#### INTRODUCTION

Compatitor analyses BC-EP as reference



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	SSI BC-EP	Exotrail	Thrustme	BUSEK	DAWN	 300 km
	50-150 W	micro	NPT300	BHT-350	B1 thruster	
Thruster type	НРТ	HET	lon	HET	Chem (bi)	200 km
Throttleable – (multi-purpose: optimized manoeuvres, de-orbiting, collision avoidance)		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	V	 
<b>Drag compensation –</b> (VLEO station keeping without lifetime penalty)	~	~	~	~	X	
<b>Specific impulse –</b> (indication of propellant mass usage efficiency)	~	~	$\checkmark$	~	X	100 km
Electrodeless – (grids and anodes are prone to erosion due to plasma contact imposing mission lifetime constrains)	~	Х	X	X	$\checkmark$	
Multi-propellant – (corrosive/inert fuel compatible, refuelling and ABEP compatible)		Х	Х	Х	Х	<25 km
No neutralizer – (cathodes increase risk, cost, power consumption and lead time)		X	X	X	$\checkmark$	 ((a))

TH primary objectives

- New design for 50-150 W with lab model as reference
- Dowscaling TH to fit low weight satellites
- Optimise for homogeneous resonsance mode
- Reflection coeffcient  $S_{11}$  < -20dB @ 40.68 MHz
- Impedance matched to Z =  $50\pm0i \Omega$







PPU primary objectives

- RF signal output at 40.68 ± 1 MHz
- Variable RF power output 50-100 W ± 5%
- Electrical efficiencies > 50%
- DC/DC converter V<sub>bus</sub> -> V<sub>valve</sub> / V<sub>bias</sub> / V<sub>gate</sub>
- 10K ON/OFF cycling with degredation < 5%





FCU primary objectives

- Develop a minimum of 3 throttleable valve architectures
- Mass flow rate range 0.1 1.0 mg/s
- Minimum mass flow accuracy ±5%
- Internal leakage ≤ 10-3 mg/s
- 10K ON/OFF cycling
  - Mass flow degradation < 5%
  - Leakage degradation < 5%



300 km



BC-EP primary objectives

- Subsystems shall ignite plasma using lab model IPT
  - SSI FCU combined with IRS PPU
  - SSI FCU combined with SSI PPU
- Sustained operation within a mass flow range of 0.1- 1.0 mg/s
- Tests shall be conducted using Argon



300 km

200 km

100 km

TH ESA GSTP De-risking





- First version of a CAB BB TH model produced
  - Quartz plasma ignition tube
  - Permanent neodynium magets
  - Dual use injector
  - Brass Faraday cage
  - Insulation achieved using Ceramic holders for PCBs and antenna legs

TH ESA GSTP De-risking





PPU ESA GSTP De-risking



- Class A linear type
- Class E non linear type
- DC/DC converter manufactered and tested
- Signal generator board for both classes manufactured





FCU ESA GSTP De-risking

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- 4 Throttleable valve architectures realised
  - Valve specific design criticalities identified
  - ~ 20 Mitigation proposed and where applicable implemented
  - Assembly methodology per valve provided
- Mass flow and leakage test campaign conducted















FCU ESA GSTP De-risking



- All valves comply to the Interna leakage requirement
  - SL-BD-TS < 0.1 [μg/s]
  - CM-TR-MS < 0.1 [μg/s]
  - CM-TR-TS < 0.0015 [μg/s]
  - SL-BD-TS < 1.0 [μg/s] 🏼
- Life cycle testing only completed with 2 systems
  - Piezo failure and inconsistent measurements to blame
  - Endurance testing impact not negligible
- 2 Systems identified for follow on phase
  - CM-TR-TS and CM-TR-MS





BC-EP Testing, IRS PPU combined with SSI FCU

- Ignition Conditions (13/04/23, 20:02)
  - Backpressure 0.13 Pa
  - RF input power 65 W (on the readout screen)
  - 0.6 mg/s of gaseous argon
  - FCU voltage 65.0 V
  - FCU input pressure 3.017 Bar
- During operation:
  - Nominal operation power 59 W
  - Power reflection I<sub>solenoid</sub> >9A: 0-15W
  - Power reflection I<sub>solenoid</sub> 3-6A: 20-35W
  - Fluctuations observed ~ 0.25 Hz





BC-EP Testing, SSI Class E PPU combined with SSI FCU

- Ignition Conditions (14/04/23 17:12)
  - Backpressure 0.13 Pa
  - RF input power 60 W (obtained using indirect measurements)
  - 0.6 mg/s of gaseous argon
  - FCU voltage 89.0 V
  - FCU input pressure 2.0227 Bar
- During Operation:
  - Stable operation at flow rate range of 0.08 1.0 mg/s Ar
  - Stable at both high and low solenoid current (3 A & 9 A)
  - RF input power reduced to ~40 W
  - No plume instabilities observed





300 km

200 km



Visual Results





Ignition: 0.60 mg/s Ar @ 60W



Operation: 0.08 mg/s Ar @ 40W





Operation: 0.50 mg/s Ar @ 40W



Operation: 1.00 mg/s Ar @ 40W



## CONCLUSION

BC-EP De-risking phase

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- BB TH dimensional design parameters established
- Preliminary performance BB TH simulated
- Two RF amplifier modules developed and tested
- DC/DC converter developed and tested
- Four throttleable valves developed and tested
- Successful plasma ignition
- Subsystem compatibility demonstrated

#### OUTLOOK

BC-EP De-risking phase

- TH performance measurements within operational regime
- Investigation into alternative propellants
- Thermal effects need to be addressed
- Higher efficiency linear RF amplifier topologies investigated
- Thermal model development of PPU
- Design and develop on-board signal generator for PPU
- Downscale throttleable valves
- Investigate presure regulatory behaviour of the valves

300 km

200 km

100 km

<25 km

OUTLOOK

BC-EP De-risking phase





## LESSONS LEARNT

BC-EP De-risking phase







- Introduce a small breadboard test campaign early on within the product development cycle
- Better definition and descriptions of each subsystems in the test loop
- Pre-testing of each subsystem to avoid any delays during major test campaigns
- Bring plenty spare items and tools/equipment in order to avoid delays or incapability to run tests

#### LET'S BE IN TOUCH





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