

Title	Novel Space Environment Monitor, Instrument, and Space Mission Concepts
Author(s)	Yamakawa, Hiroshi; Kojima, Hirotsugu; Ueda, Yoshikatsu
Citation	Sustainable humanosphere : bulletin of Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere Kyoto University (2014), 10: 14-14
Issue Date	2014-10-20
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2433/196692
Right	
Type	Departmental Bulletin Paper
Textversion	publisher

RECENT RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Novel Space Environment Monitor, Instrument, and Space Mission Concepts

(Laboratory of Space Systems and Astronautics, RISH, Kyoto University)

Hiroshi Yamakawa, Hirotsugu Kojima, and Yoshikatsu Ueda

Lorentz Force Spacecraft Formation Dynamics

Dynamics and control aspects of a charged satellite using the Lorentz force were investigated. The concept of the Lorentz-augmented charged satellite realizes propellant-less electromagnetic propulsion, using the interaction between an electro-statically charged satellite and the Earth's magnetic field. Charging of satellites can be controlled by devices like ion or electron gun. The devices are smaller and lighter than conventional chemical thrusters and suitable to be carried by small-size satellites. We investigated relative dynamics of two satellites orbiting around the Earth. One is a non-charged satellite called a target satellite, and the other is a charged satellite located near the target satellite on a circular orbit. We studied the effect of the Lorentz force on the relative motion of the chaser satellite with respect to the target satellite on an elliptic orbit or on a circular orbit as a special case.

Magneto-Plasma Sail (MPS) Space Propulsion System

An MPS (Magneto-Plasma Sail) is a unique propulsion system, which travels through interplanetary space by capturing the energy of the solar wind, which inflates a weak original magnetic field made by a super-conducting coil of about 2-10 m in diameter with an assistance of a high-density plasma jet. From our theoretical estimations, momentum transfer from the solar wind to a spacecraft with a coil is large enough if the plasma source is operated to inflate only the magnetic field away from the spacecraft. Our activities in 2006 are as follows: (a) Sizing (mass, dimension, current, etc.) of the super-conducting coil to produce magnetic field around the spacecraft, (b) Preparation of the experiment facility to measure magnetic field, temperature, current etc. around super-conducting coil.

Miniaturization of plasma wave receiver system

To meet the recent requirements on the size, mass and power budgets in constellation missions or planetary missions, the miniaturization of plasma wave receiver is inevitable. The attempt to realize the extremely miniaturized plasma wave receiver have been made using analogue ASIC technology in the lab. The main activity in 2013 is the success in the development of the tiny waveform capture receiver, which is one of the typical types of plasma wave receivers. The size of the developed tiny waveform receiver is about one tenth of the conventional waveform receiver. Moreover, we also succeeded in implementing the preamplifier and the calibration system on the same analogue chip of the waveform receiver.

Quantitative evaluation of electrochemical properties of fine-bubbles in water based on the type of gas

Recently, fine bubble (FB) has found applications in various fields. We have reported the effectiveness of water containing FB water of approximately 100 nm diameter for removal of radioactive cesium from soil and gravel conglomerate and nonwoven cotton. In Fukushima, this method of radioactive contamination removal using FB water is currently under trial. We also investigated the freshness-keeping effect of water containing FB on cut flowers such as a gentian, a lisianthus, and a small chrysanthemum. Although there were statistical dispersions in experimental results, FB was effective in keeping the freshness in the experiments. We focused our attention on the electrochemical properties of pure water (such as pH and electrical conductance) containing FB; we evaluated their correlation with the concentration of FB and investigated their potential for use as parameters for the characterization of FB in water.