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Development and In-Flight Testing of an Iodine Ion Thruster

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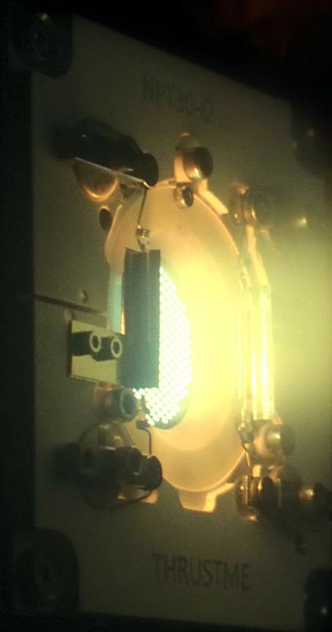
ThrustMe, France

08-2021

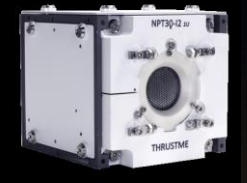
NPT30-I2: First to fly iodine ion thruster

Iodine ion propulsion system

- RF ICP discharge for ionization
- Two-grid ion acceleration
- Waste heat recirculation
- Complete system
- Onboard flight controller
- Built-in self test



NPT30-I2-1U



Specifications

Thrust: 0.4-1.2 mN

Isp: up to 2450 s

Input power (10-36V dc): 35-65 W

Total impulse: up to 5500 Ns

Mass/Volume: 1.2 kg, 1U

Chronology

Development: 2014-2020

Qualifications: (04-06) 2020

Integrated to satellite: 09/2020

Launched: 11/2020

First maneuver: 12/2020

Iodine ion thruster: motivation

Iodine specifics

- Unknown reaction cross-sections
- Surface properties (secondary emission, work function)
- Basic properties (thermal conductivity at high temperatures)
- Corrosion-related data
- General data is very scarce



Reasons for using iodine

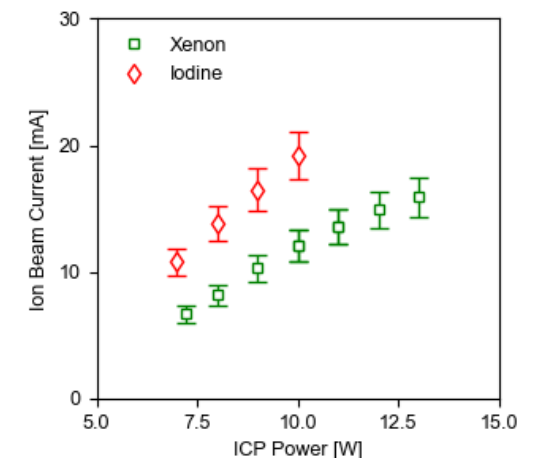
- Same or lower ion energy cost as with Xe
- Pressure $\ll 1$ Bar, solid
- Storage density up to 4.9 g/cm^{-3}
- No chemical energy stored

Problems to keep in mind

- Moderate corrosion and toxicity
- Lack of fundamental data
- Ease of solid-gas phase transition
- Molecular propellant with more requirements for accurate modelling

Starting point of the development

- Heritage with first iodine-based cold gas thruster I2T5 (launched 2019)
- Extensive studies on iodine chemistry and fundamental properties starting from 2014

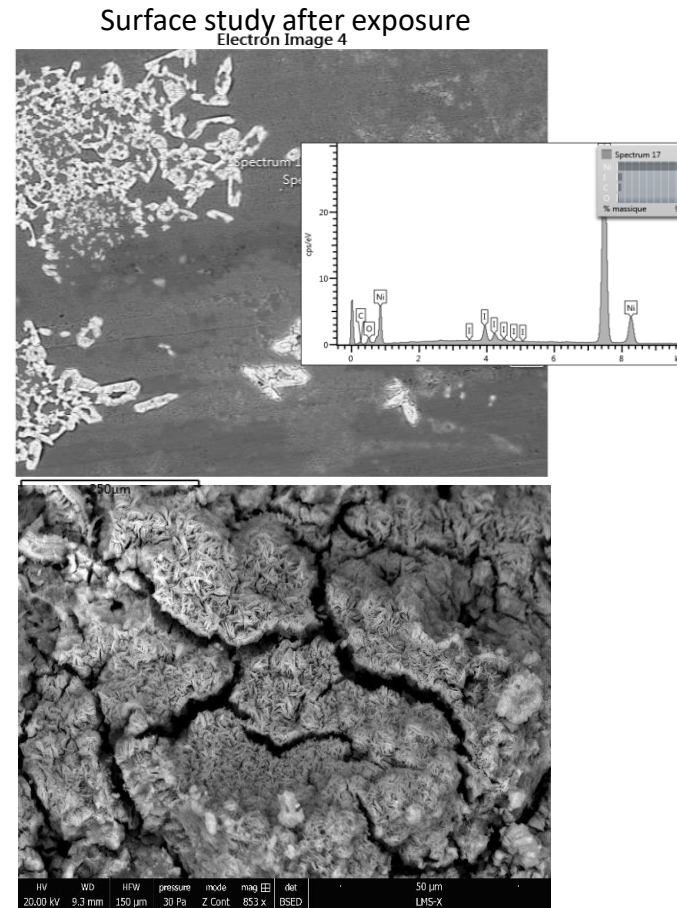


Iodine for EP: challenges

Iodine specific problems

- Lines clogging
- Corrosion
- Scarce data

Corrosion studies:

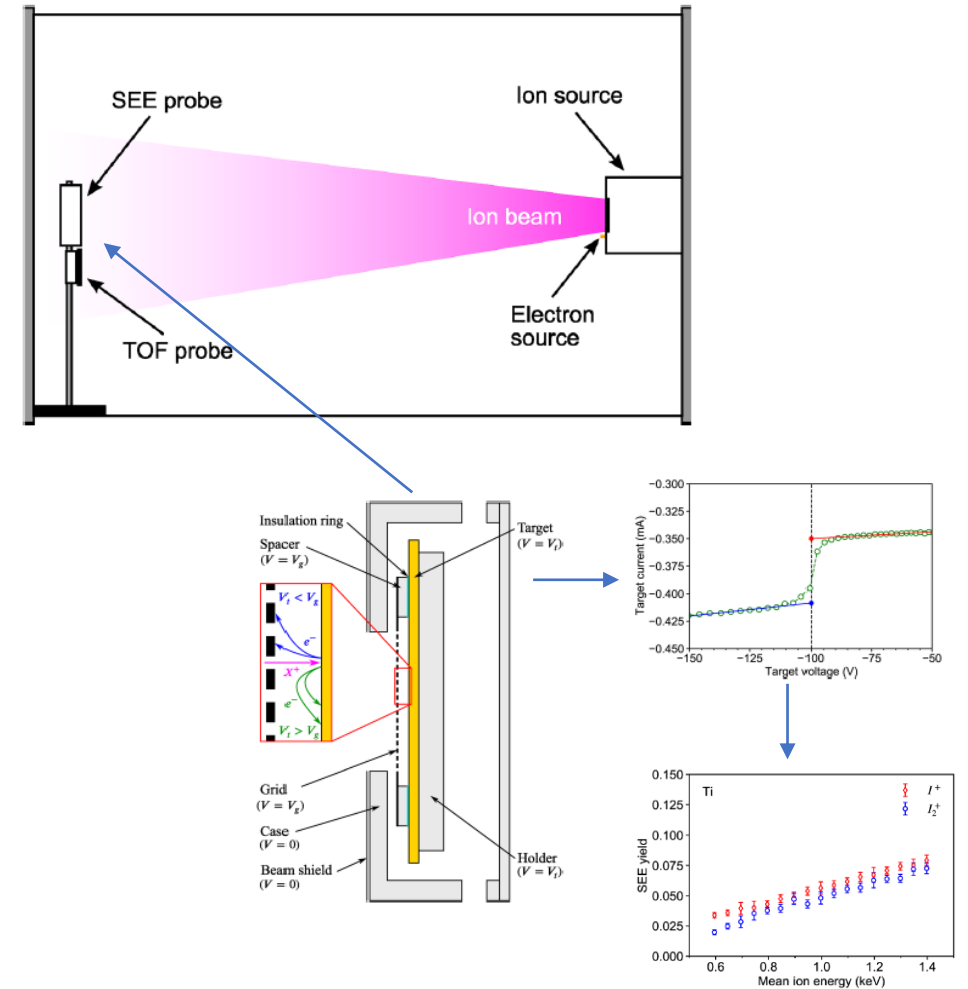


>25 materials studied, including metals and their alloys, ceramics, polymers

Short list of compatible materials identified

Fundamental studies:

First ever measurements of secondary electron emission yields (J. Appl. Phys. **129**, 153302 (2021))



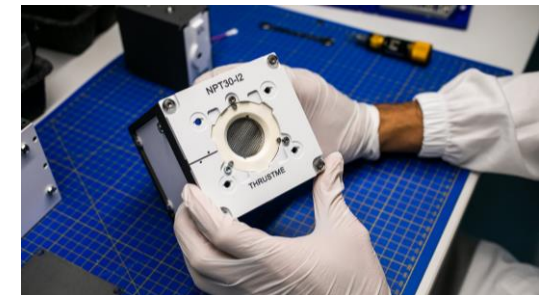
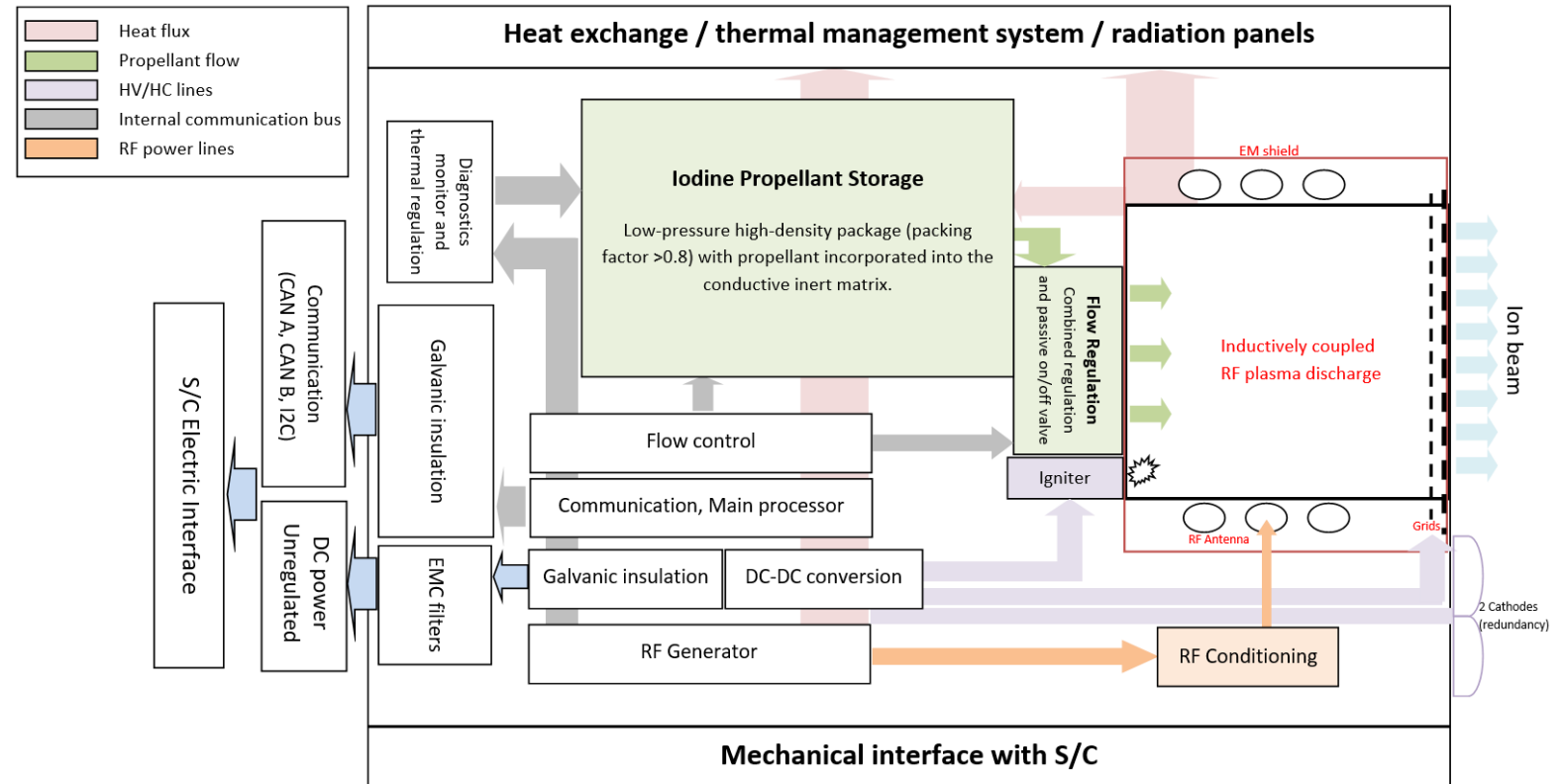
NPT30-I2: System architecture

Need to rethink the entire system for operating with iodine

NPT30-I2 Iodine ion thruster

- Integrated tank
- Direct sublimation control
- Fully autonomous system
- Filament neutralizer

NPT30-I2 architecture: internal schematics (simplified)



NPT30-I2: System development and testing

NPT30-I2 Iodine ion thruster

- Integrated tank
- Direct sublimation control
- Fully autonomous system
- Filament neutralizer

Basic studies (2014-2019)

Re-adaptation of Xe version to I_2 (2019)

- Initially I_2 oriented NPT30-Xe thruster head
- Propellant storage and management from I2T5

Operational testing (2019-2020)

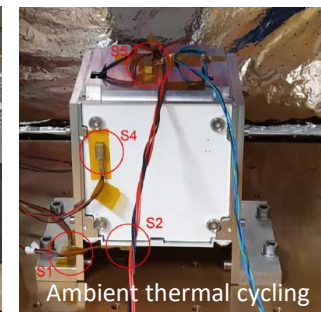
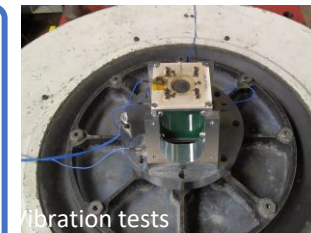
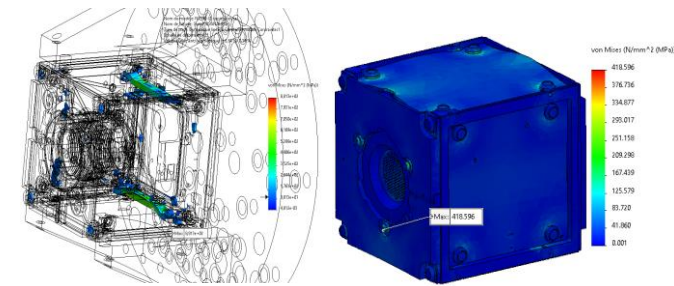
- 2 test units (generic prototype and EQM)
- ~150 hrs of operation, 126 firing cycles
- Lifetime assessment, performance mapping

Launch qualifications and flight testing (2020-2021)

- Vibration, Shock
- Thermal ambient, TVAC cycling
- EMC
- Orbital maneuvers

Industrialization and upscaling (2021)

- 3 deliveries in 2020
- >20 deliveries in 2021

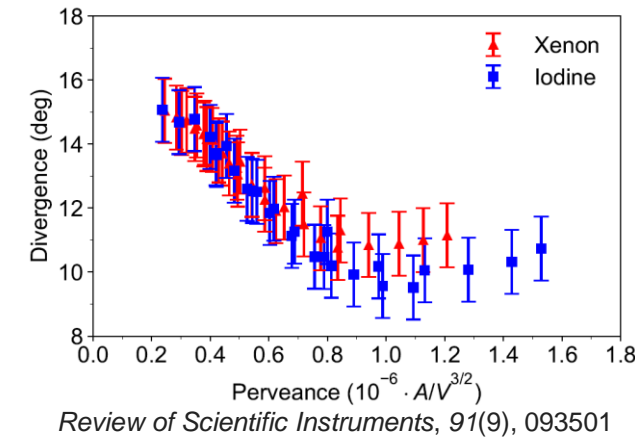
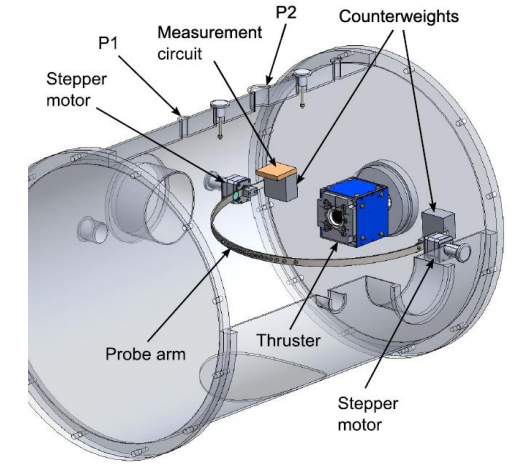
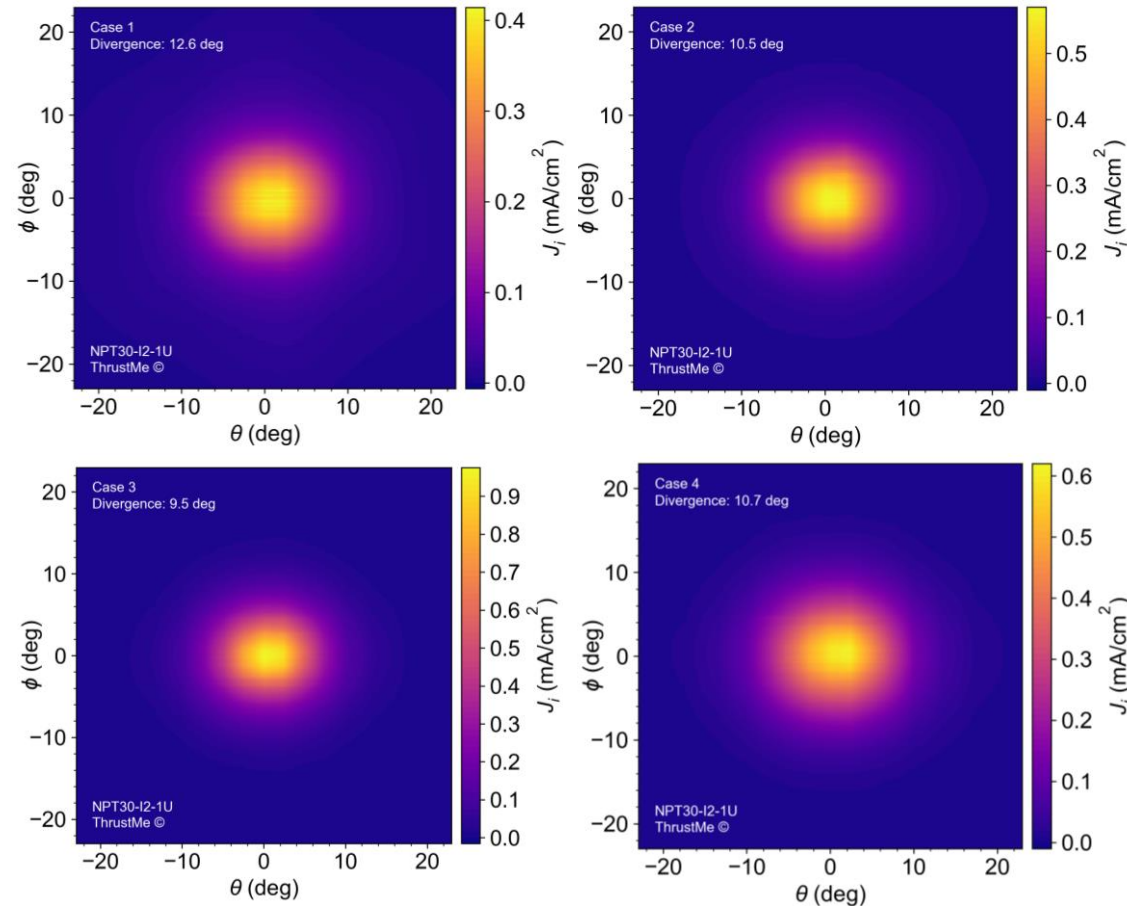


Iodine for EP: system development

Iodine ion thruster characterization:

- Ion beam composition
- Ion beam profiles
- Thrust correction coefficients
- Performance mapping

Ion beam divergence with iodine:



Ion beam divergence is similar to xenon

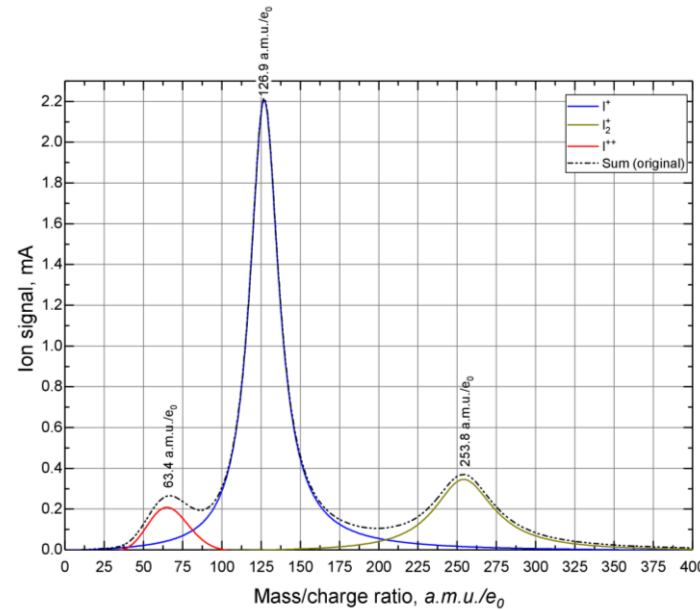
Iodine for EP: Fundamental problems

Dissociation rate may lead to large impact on a thrust:

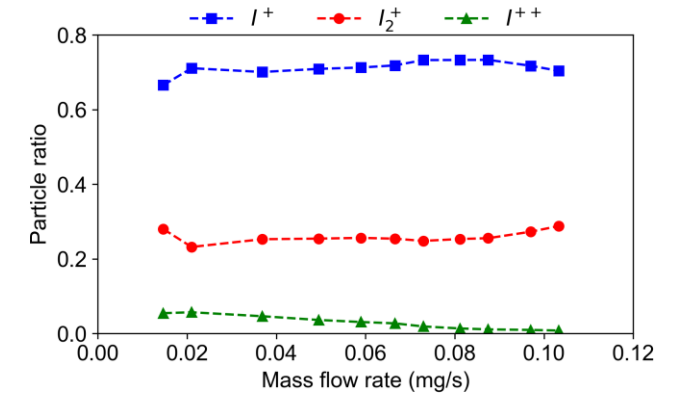
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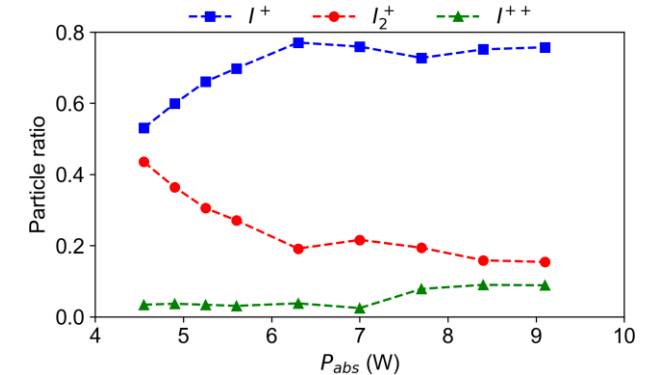
Time-of-flight mass spectrometry:



Dissociation: Evolution with flow rate



Dissociation: Evolution with discharge power



- Xenon ion beam is typically composed of Xe⁺ and small fraction of Xe⁺⁺
- Iodine has complex dissociation processes

Iodine for EP: Fundamental problems

Iodine ion thruster characterization:

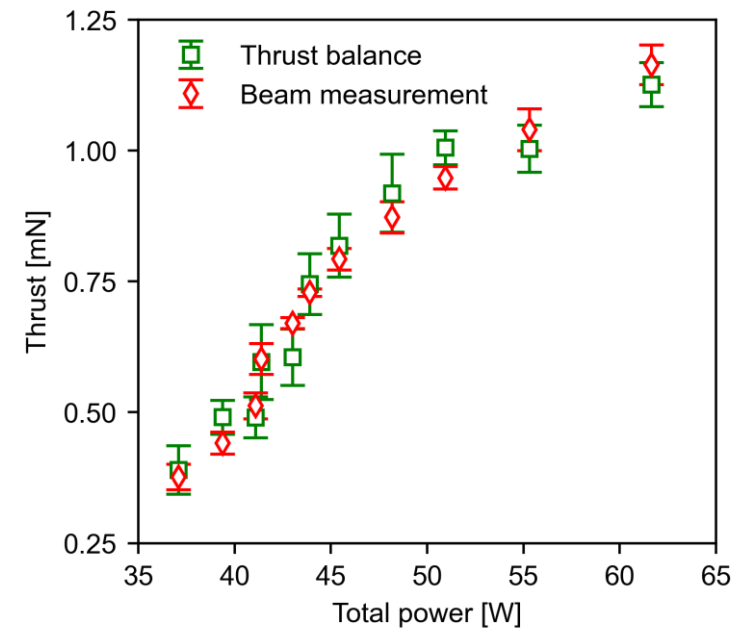
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$$\text{Thrust: } T = \alpha \gamma \sqrt{\frac{2M_i}{e}} I_i \sqrt{V_{acc}}$$

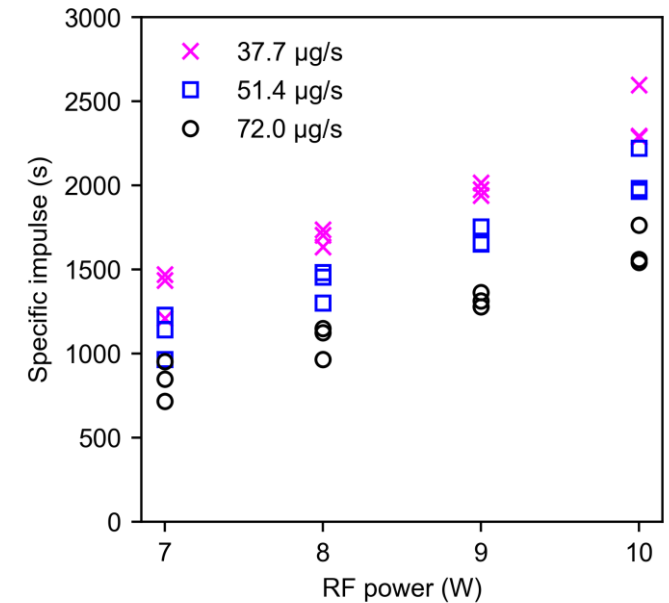
$$\text{Divergence correction: } \gamma = \cos \theta_{div}$$

$$\text{Composition correction: } \alpha = \beta_{I^+} + \sqrt{2} \beta_{I_2^+} + 1/\sqrt{2} \beta_{I^{++}}$$

Thrust with correction coefficients applied:



Isp vs RF power, flow rate and acceleration voltage

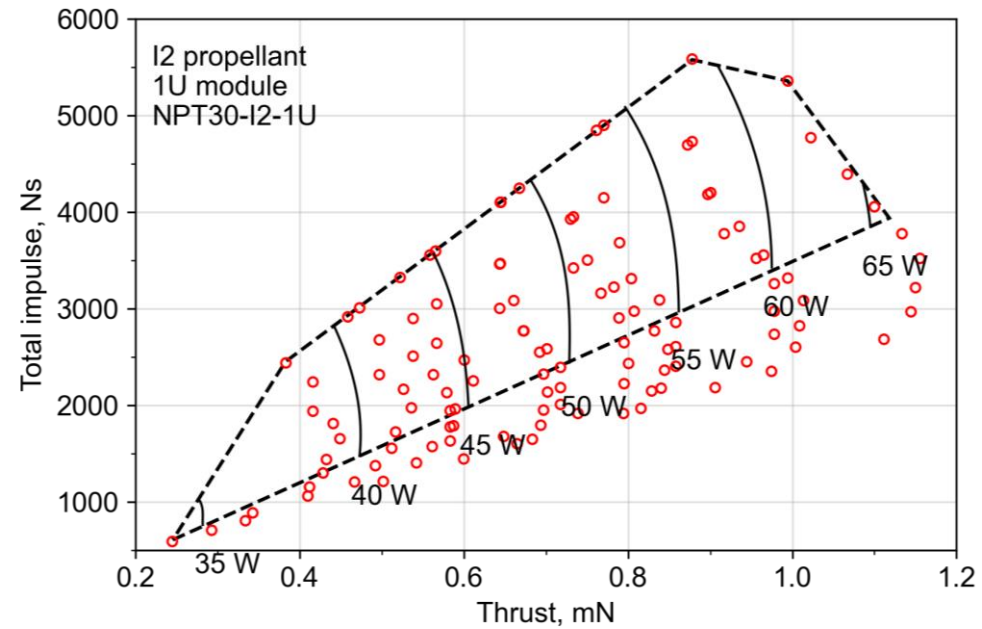


NPT30-I2: performance mapping

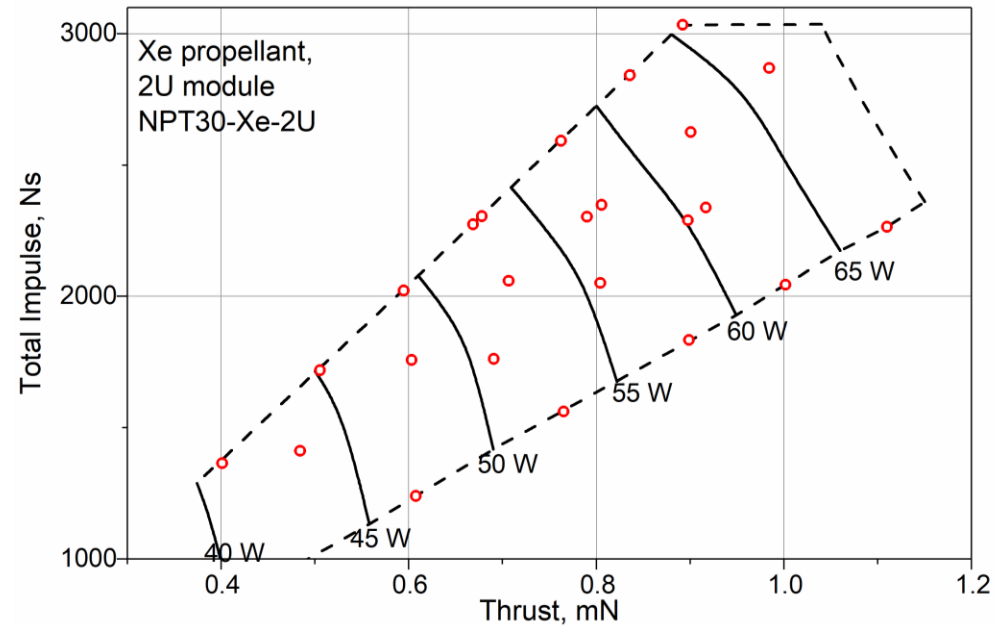
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Iodine:

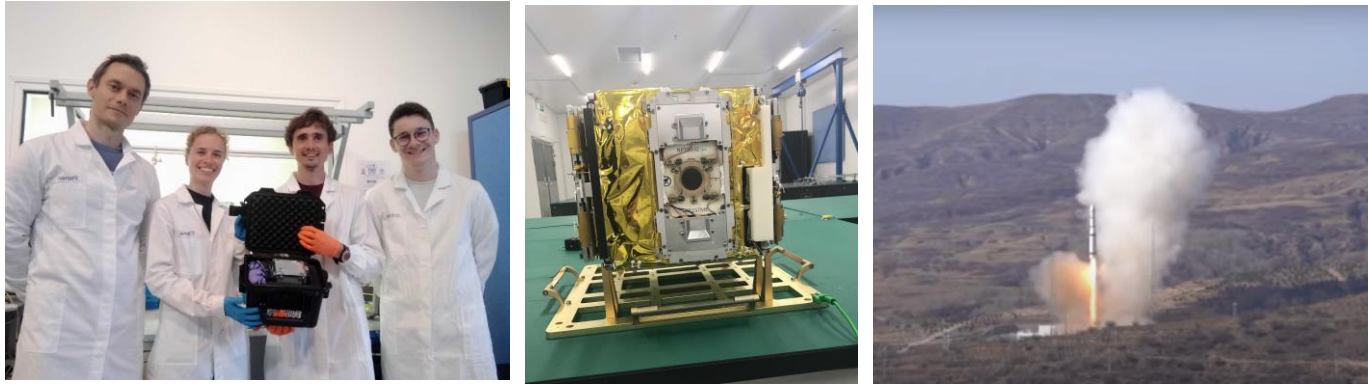


Xenon:

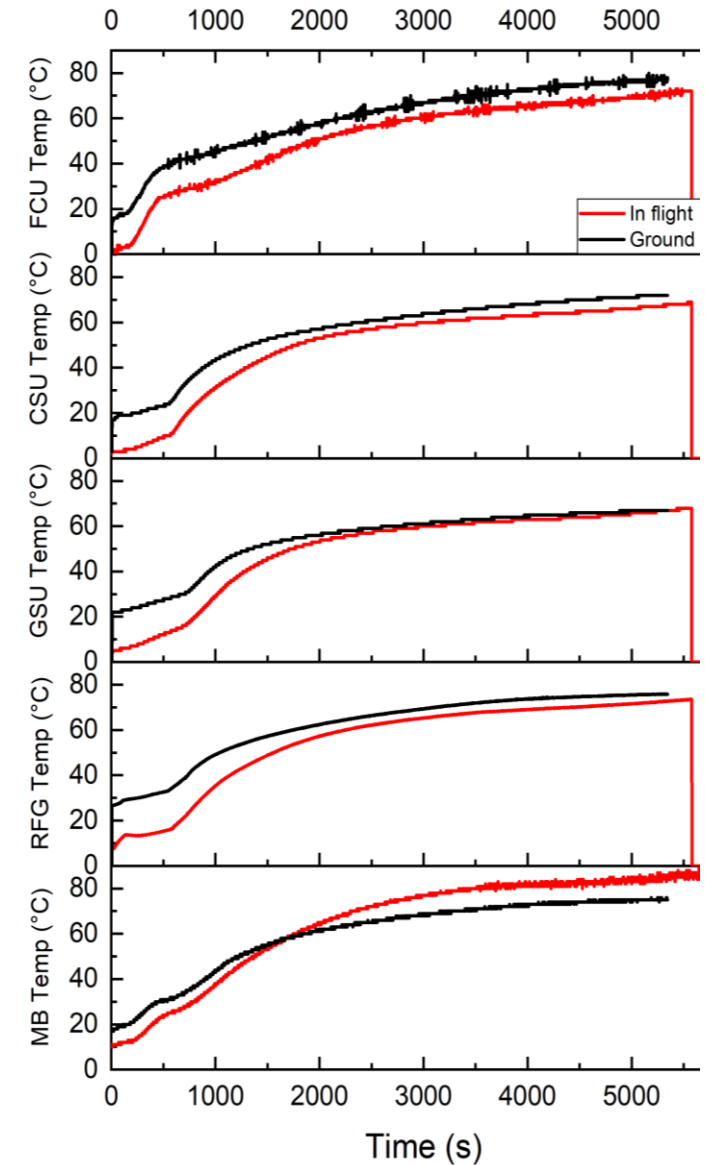


NPT30-I2: Space flight

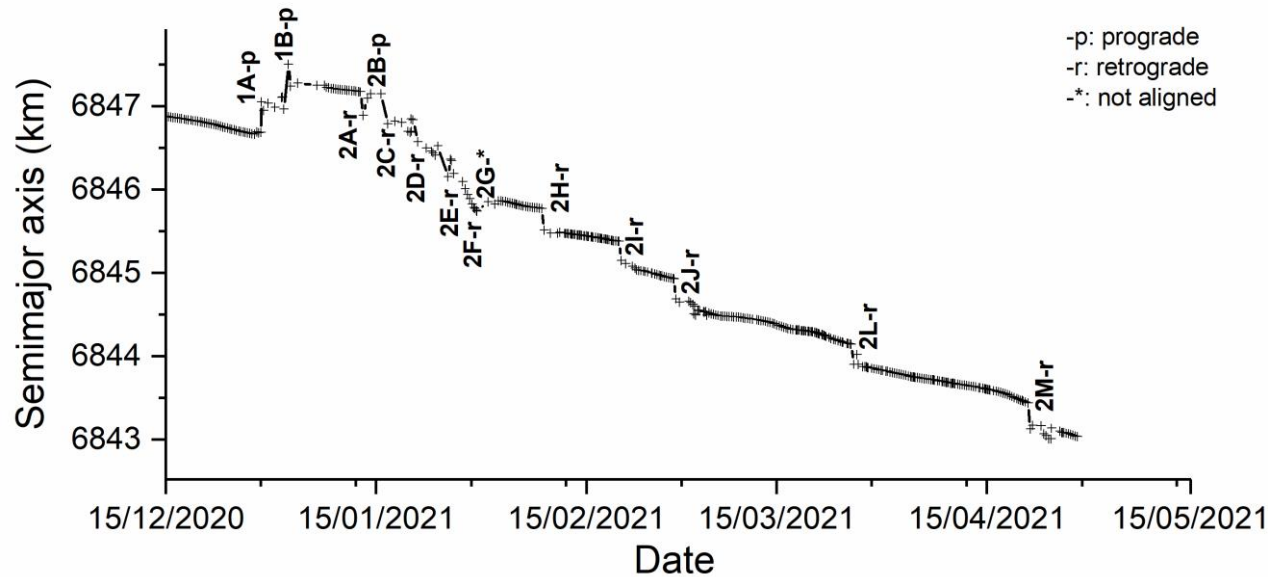
Launch: 6th of November 2020 onboard 12U Beihangkongshi-1 (SpaceTy)



Thermal validation



Maneuvers

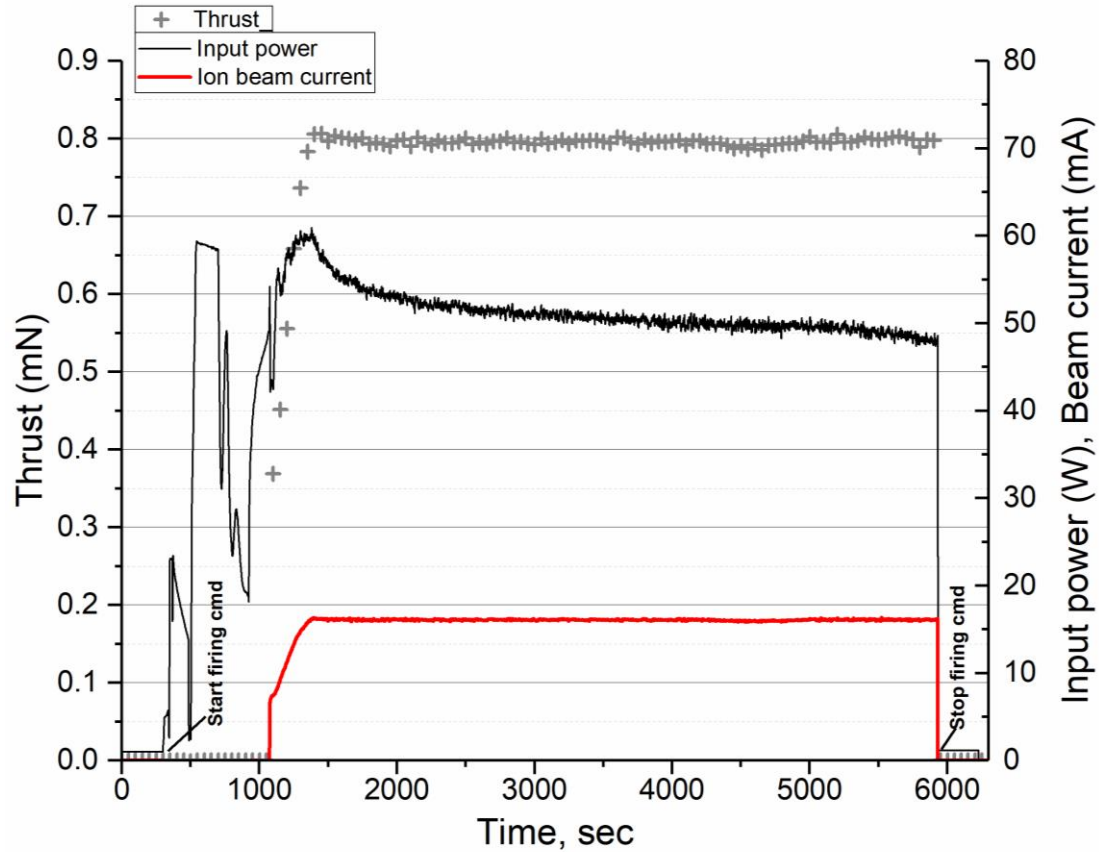


Mean semi-major axis of the Beihangkongshi-1 satellite as a function of time obtained with Space-Track data. The arrows and labels indicate different NPT30-I2 firing tests.

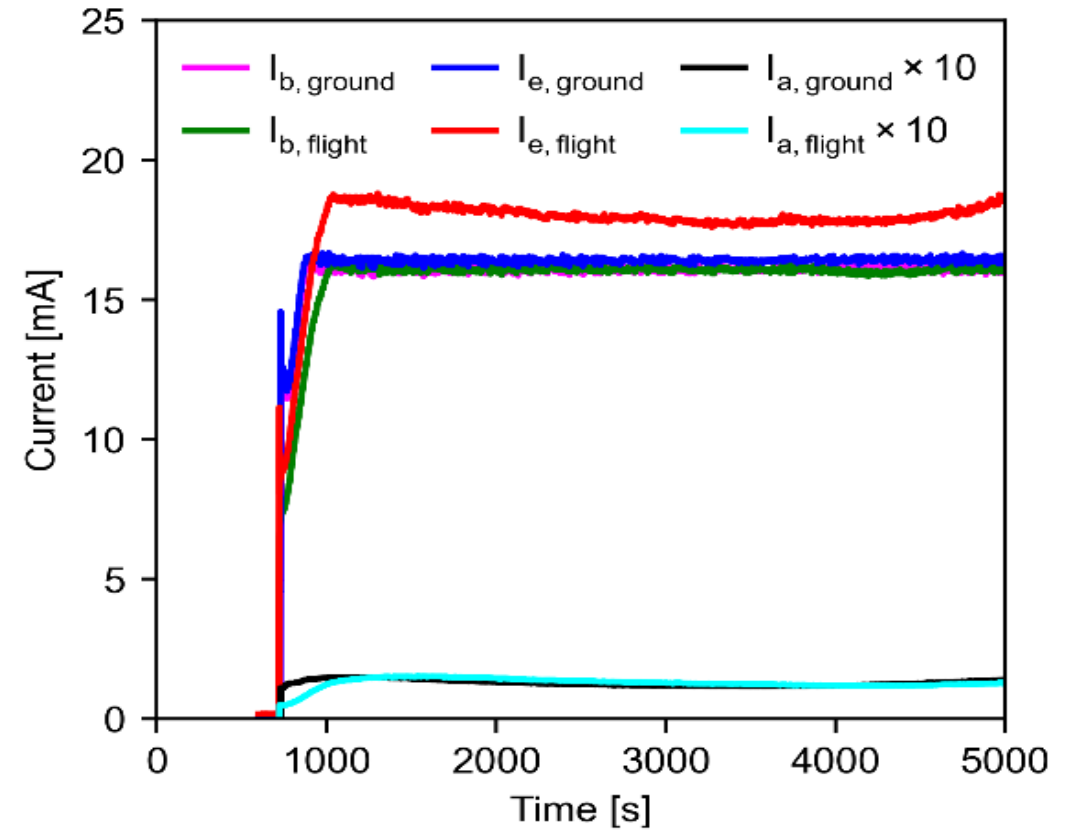
14 firings, about 4 km altitude change (mission success criteria – 1.5 km orbit change)

NPT30-I2: Space flight

Firing cycle example:
thrust, ion beam current and power

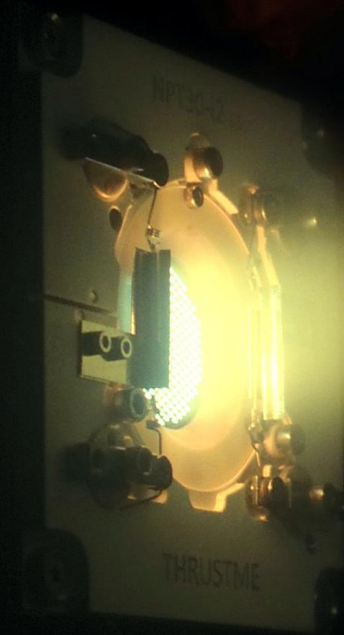


Grids and cathode currents, flight vs ground testing



Further steps

- Alternative solutions for a filament cathode
- Full scale lifetime testing
- Extending radiation range





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Conclusions

- Use of iodine for electric propulsion is successfully demonstrated in space
- 14 maneuvers with about 4 km altitude change
- System behaviour agrees with ground testing data

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SpaceTy: IOD provider