

36th Annual Small Satellite Conference

SSC22-X-05

Design and Testing of a 100-mN class
Water Micropropulsion System
using Wire-fed Magnesium Combustion



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The University of Tokyo

36th Annual Small Satellite Conference

Introduction

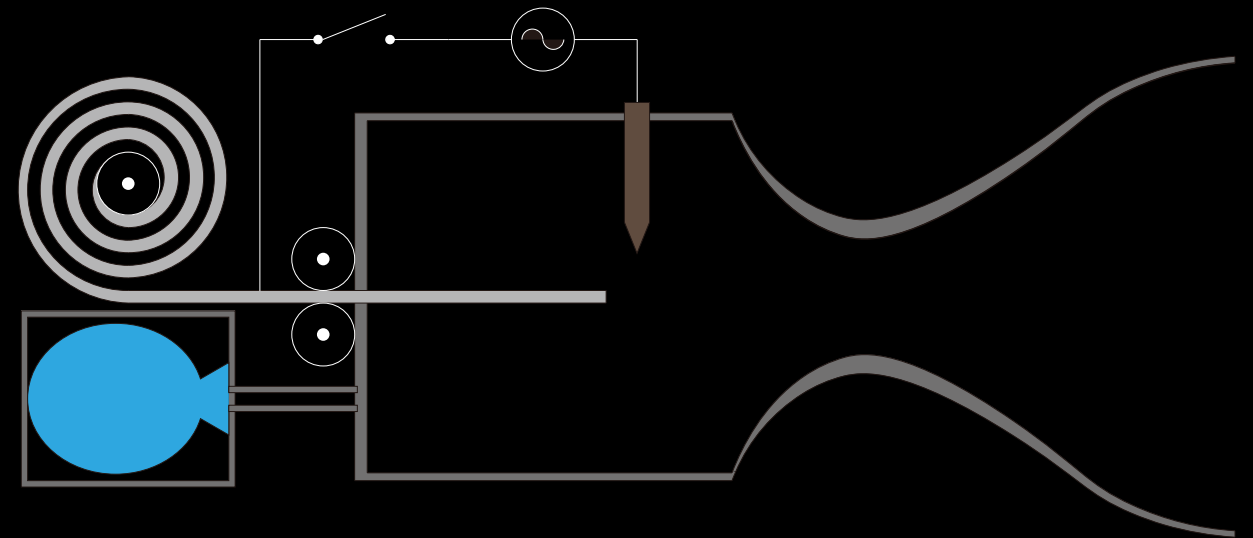
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 - Orbit insertion
 - Reentry
 - Collision avoidance etc.

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- Requirements for **micropropulsion systems and propellants**
 - Safety ----> HAN, ADN based propellants, H₂O₂, ABS-GOX, etc.
 - Availability

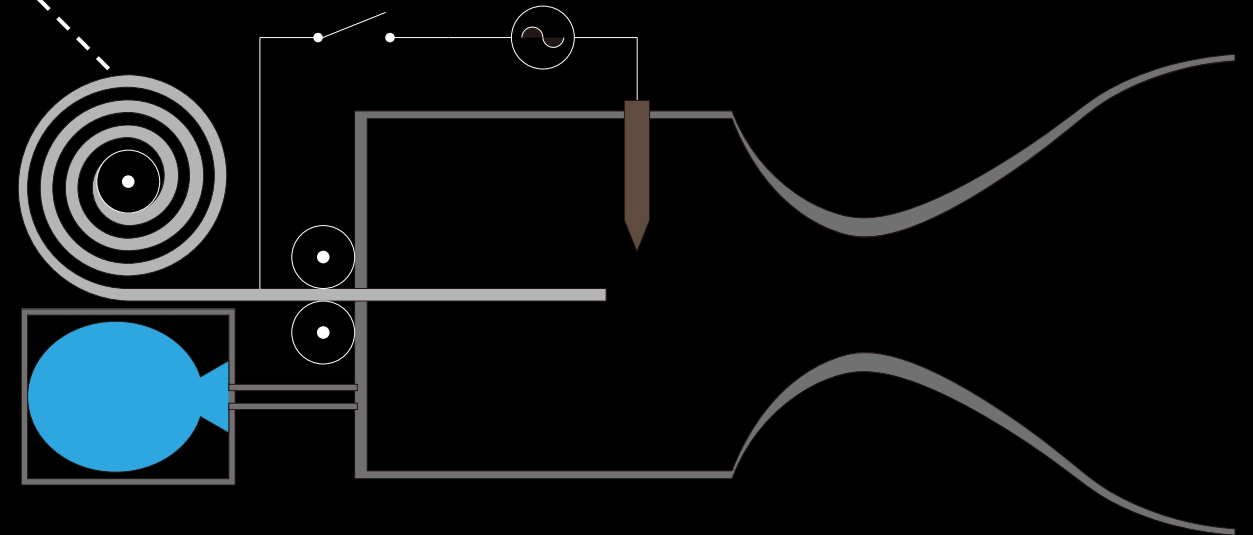
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 - Orbit insertion
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 - Requirements for **micropropulsion systems and propellants**
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 - Availability
- More! → Mg-water micropropulsion system

Concept of Magnesium-Water Micropropulsion System

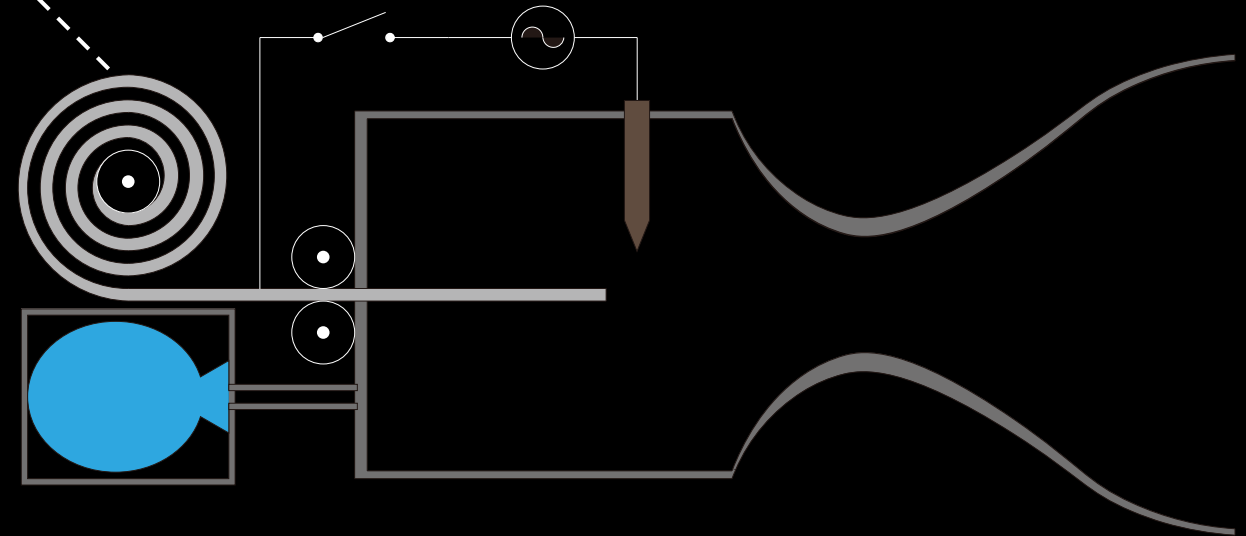


Akiyama, M., et al., *Trans. JSASS*,
2021.

- **Magnesium: Fuel**
 - “Wire shape”: ease of supply
 - Installed as a rolled wire
- **Water: Oxidizer**
 - Installed in a liquid phase

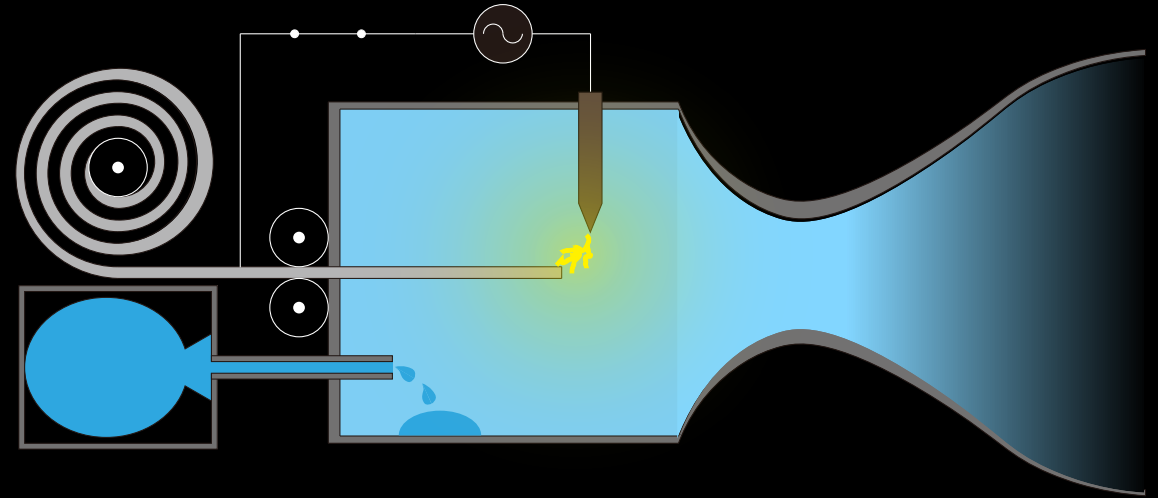


- **Magnesium: Fuel**
 - “Wire shape”: ease of supply
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- **Water: Oxidizer**
 - Installed in a liquid phase
- **Propellant features**
 - High safety and availability
 - Elimination of gas propellants
→ Reduction of system pressure



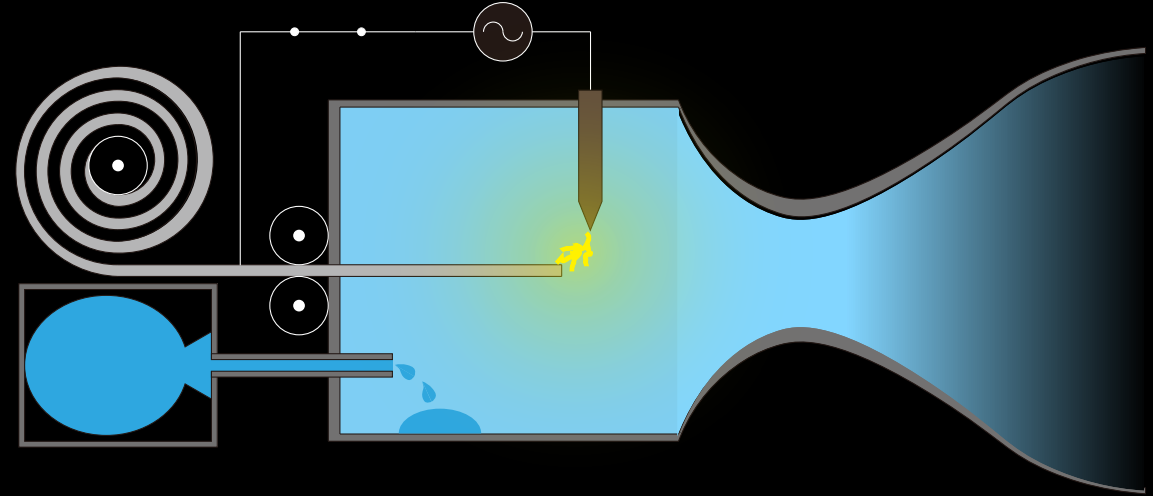
Akiyama, M., et al., *Trans. JSASS*,
2021.

- Operation



- Operation

Discharge of Mg wire with an electrode

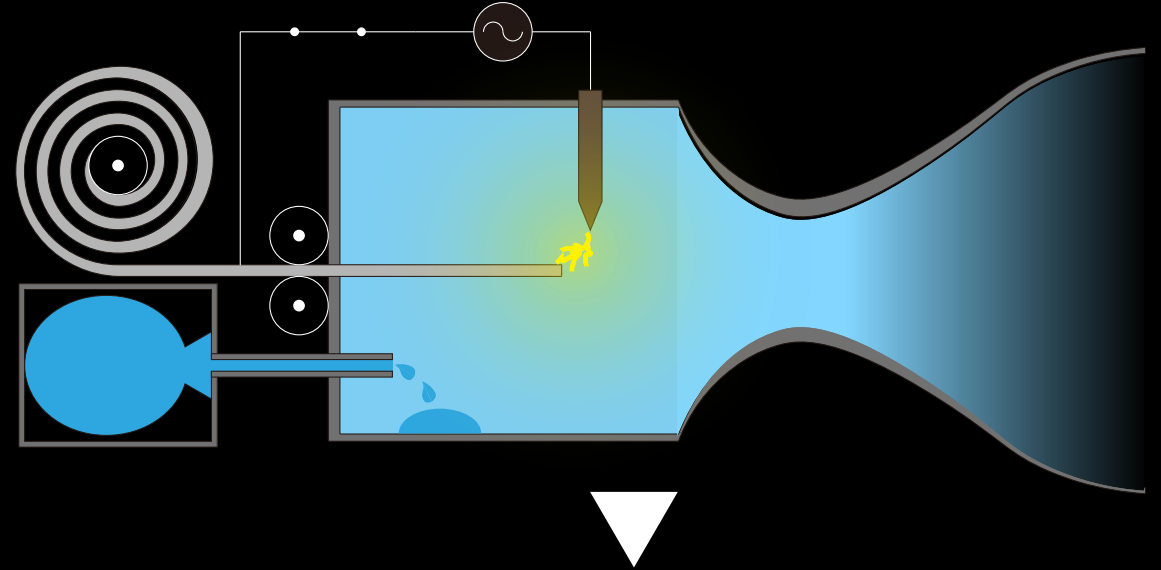


■ Operation

Discharge of Mg wire with an electrode



Ignition of Mg wire → Discharge stop



■ Operation

Discharge of Mg wire with an electrode

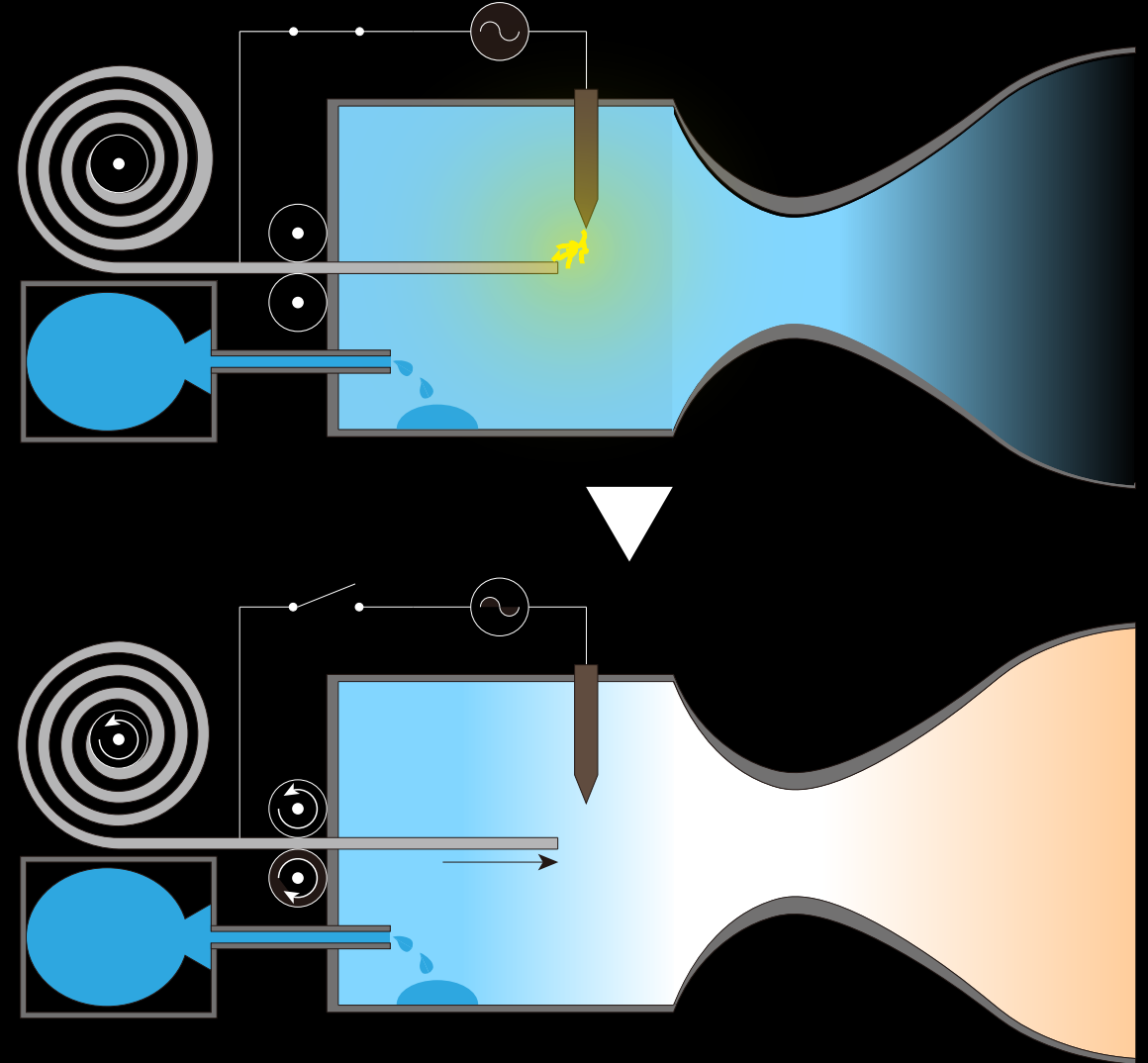


Ignition of Mg wire → Discharge stop



Combustion of Mg wire + Wire supply

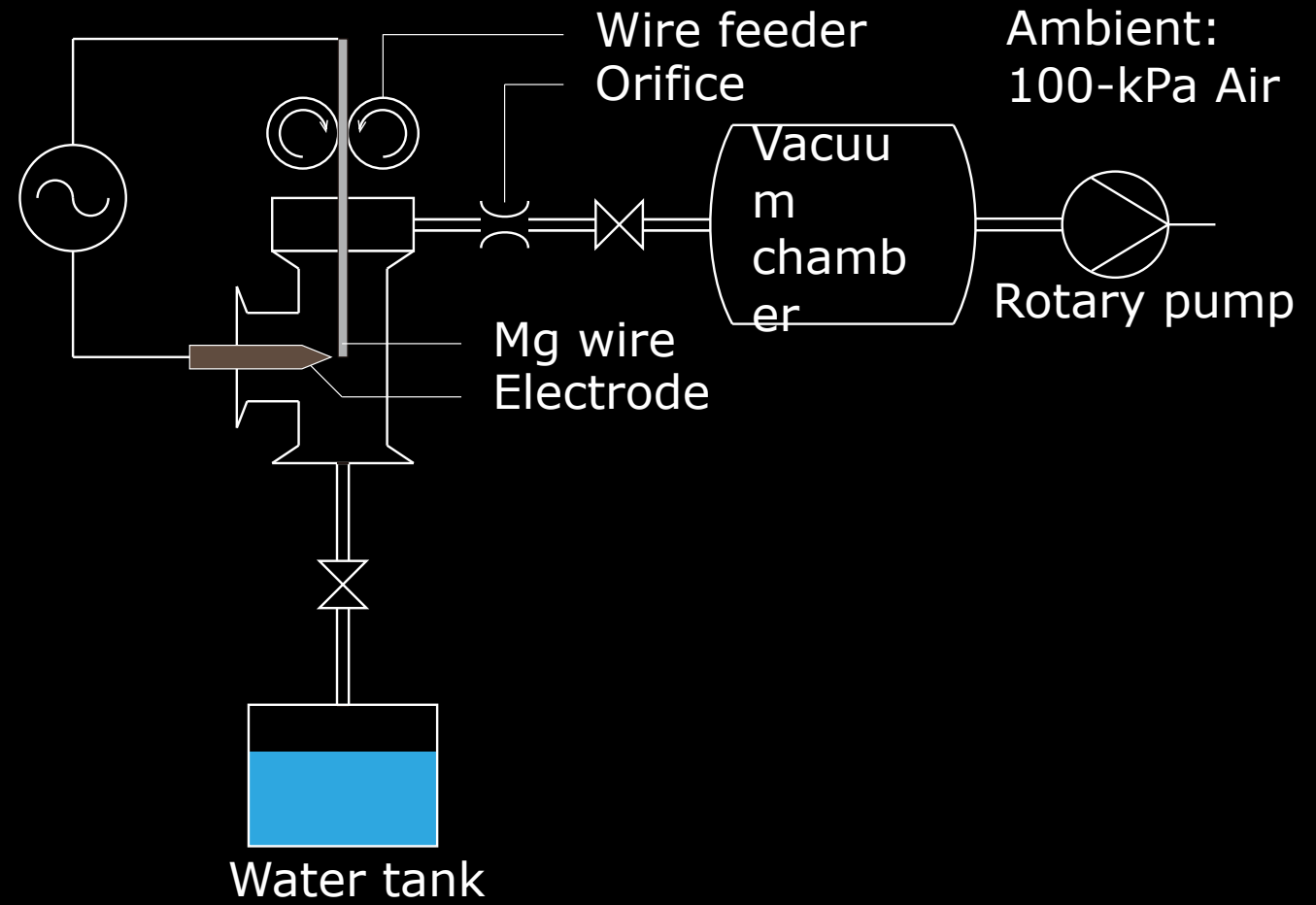
$$\text{Mg(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O(g)} = \text{MgO(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{(g)} + \Delta H_r$$



- Verification of Mg-wire combustion in water vapor flow
- Estimation of the thrust performances of the system

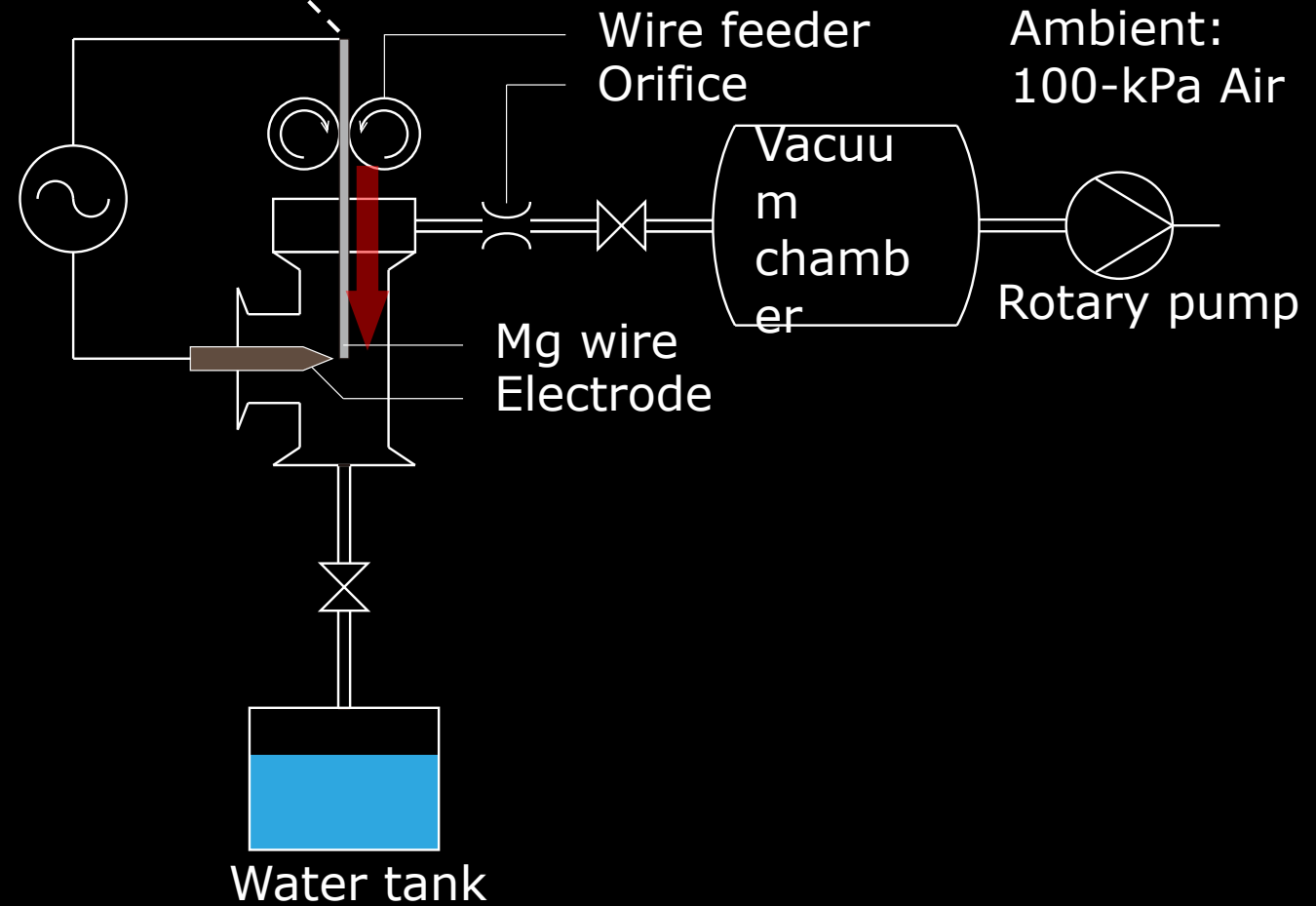
Experiment# 1

- Verification of the combustion



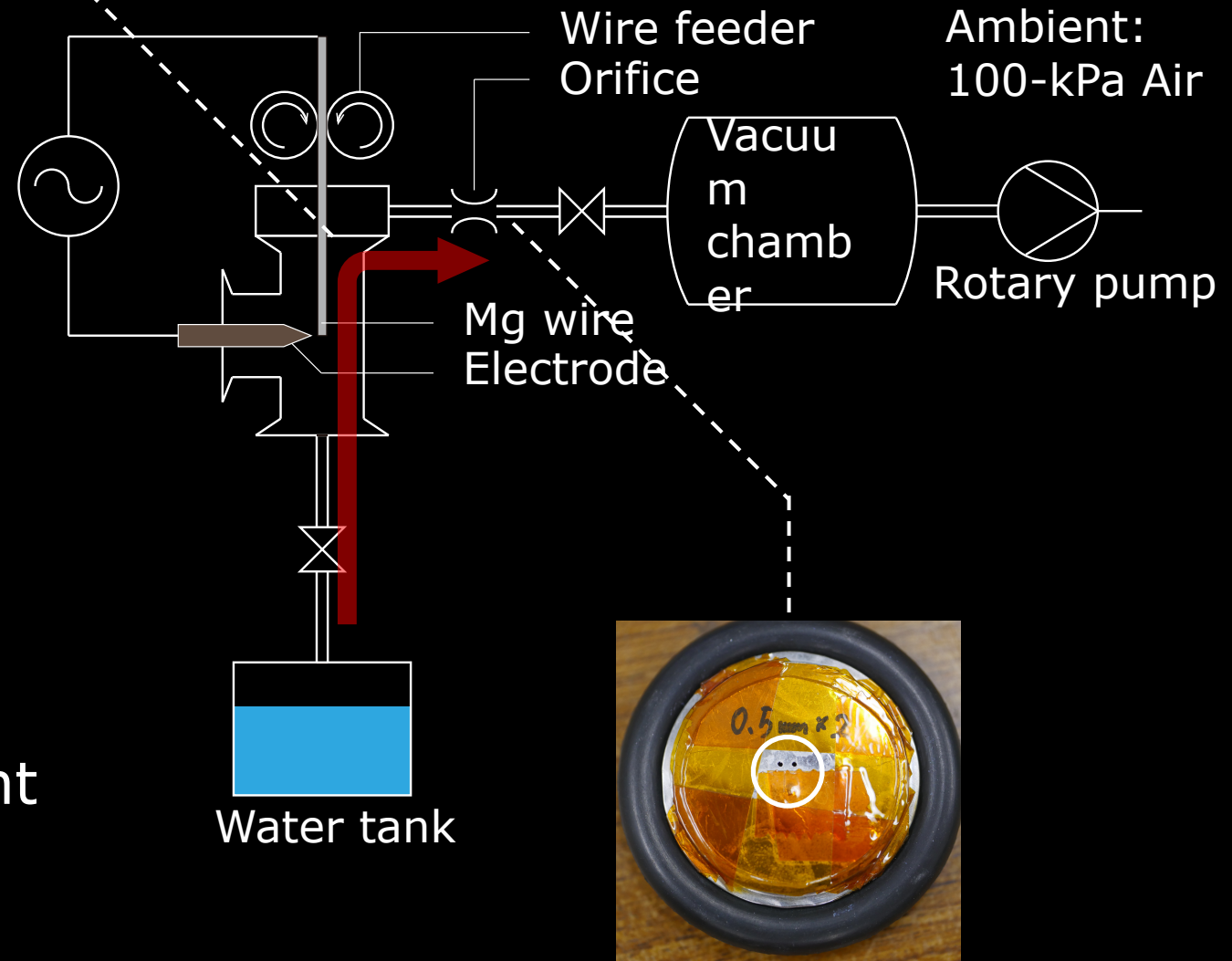
■ Fuel wire

- Made of pure magnesium
- $\Phi 0.8$ mm, L40 mm
- Supplied by wire feeder
- Ignited by AC discharge with the other electrode

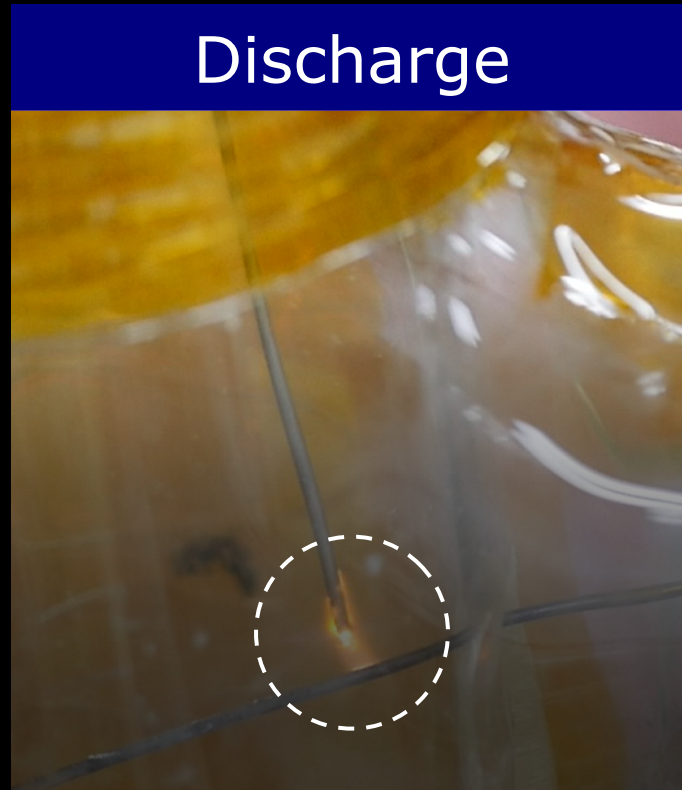


■ Water supply

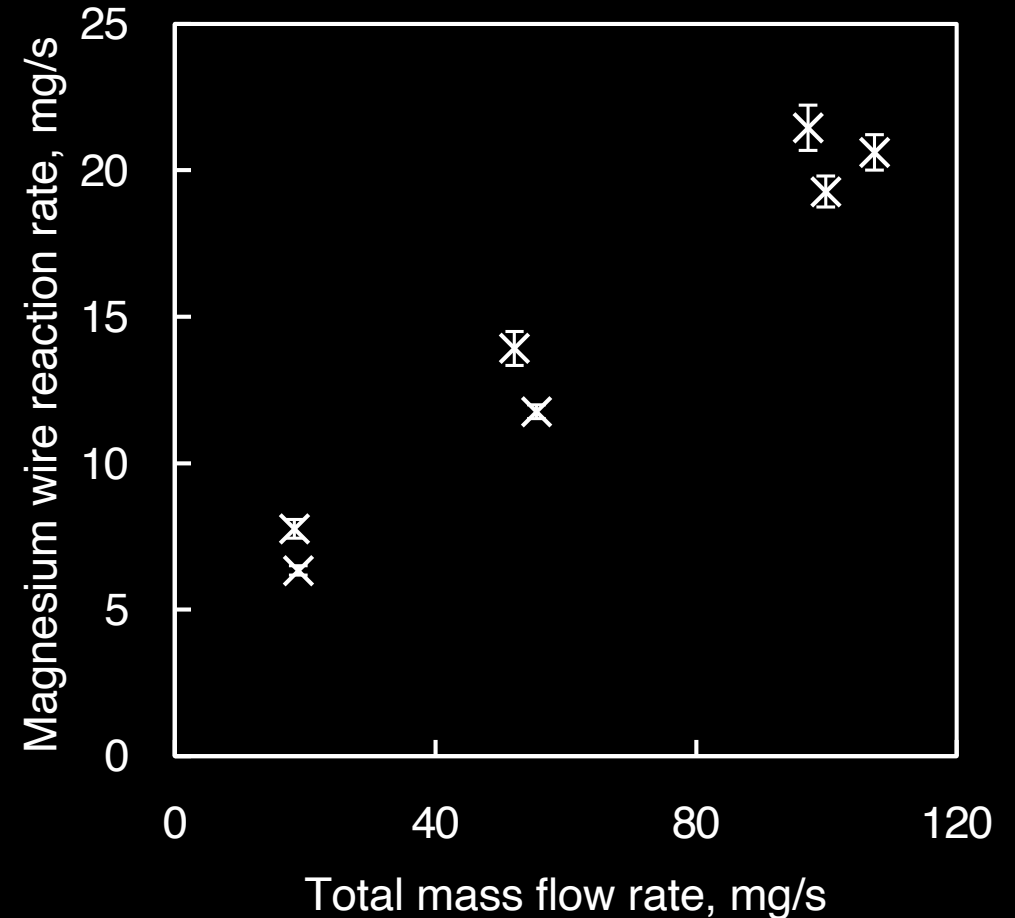
- Using deionized water
- Liquid water heated by a heater
- Separation of liquid and gas water by gravity
- Water vapor mass flow rate controlled by orifice plate
- Combustor and flow path wrapped by heaters to prevent condensation



- Water vapor: 68.8 kPa



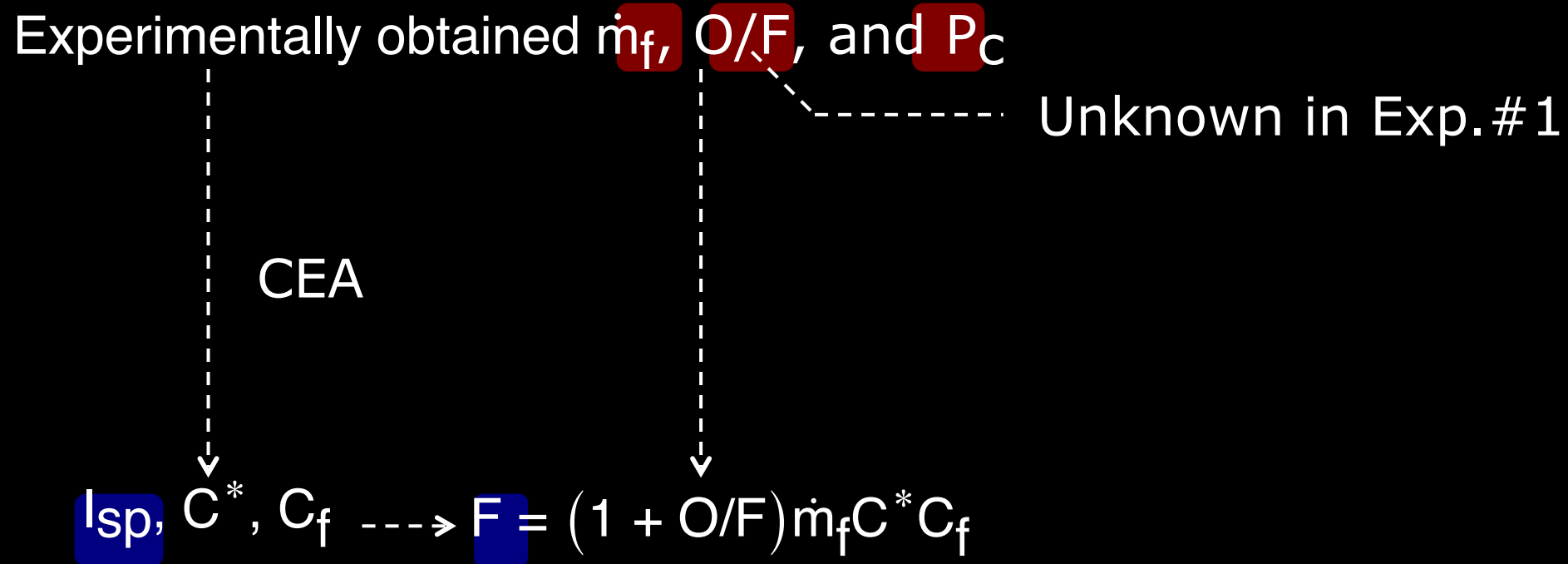
- Bigger reaction rate as the increase of total mass flow rate
 - Almost linear function
- ✓ Verification of combustion
- ✓ Measurement of Mg-wire reaction rate in water-vapor flow



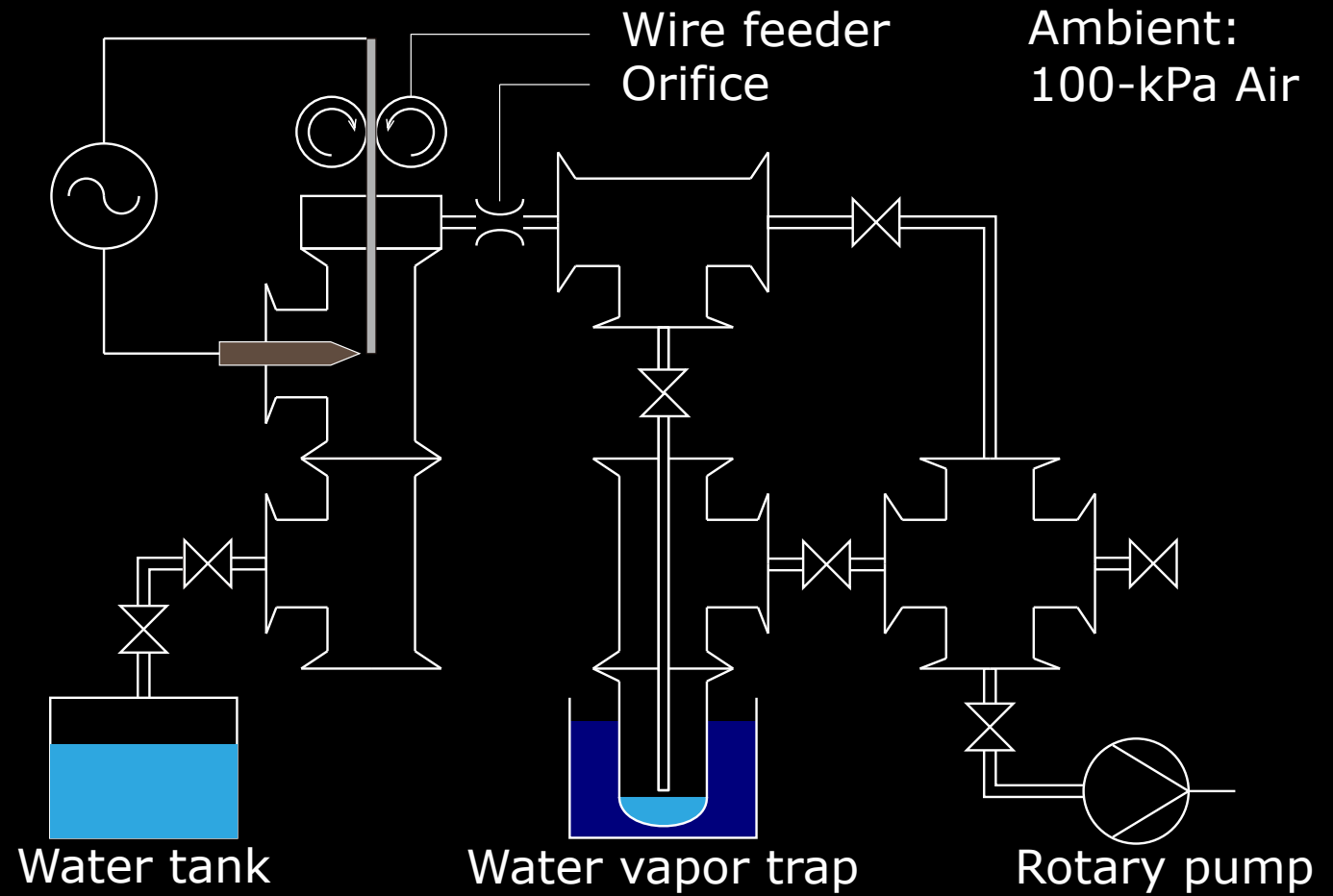
Experiment#2

- Estimation of the thrust performances

- Using NASA CEA*, the thrust performances are estimated.

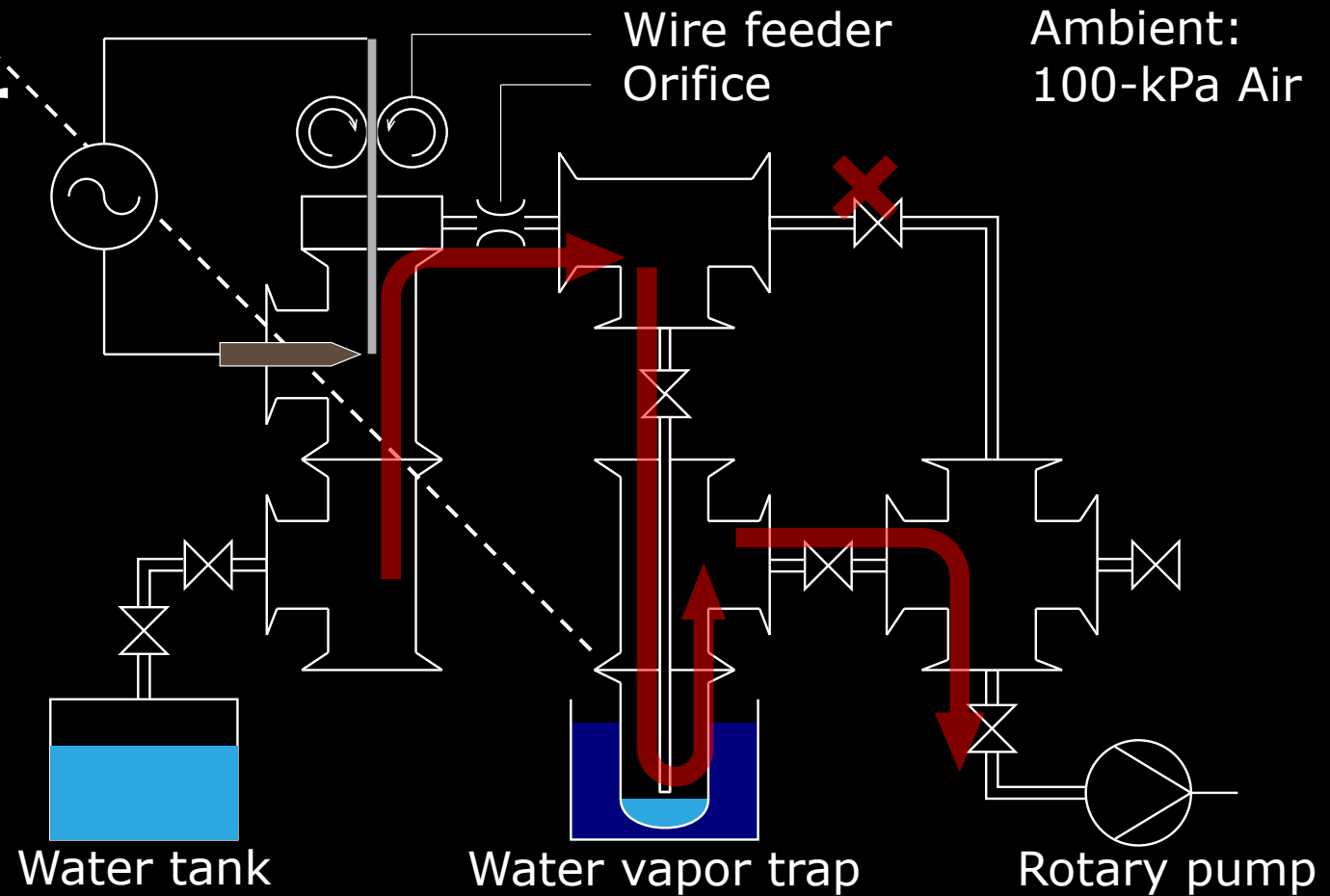


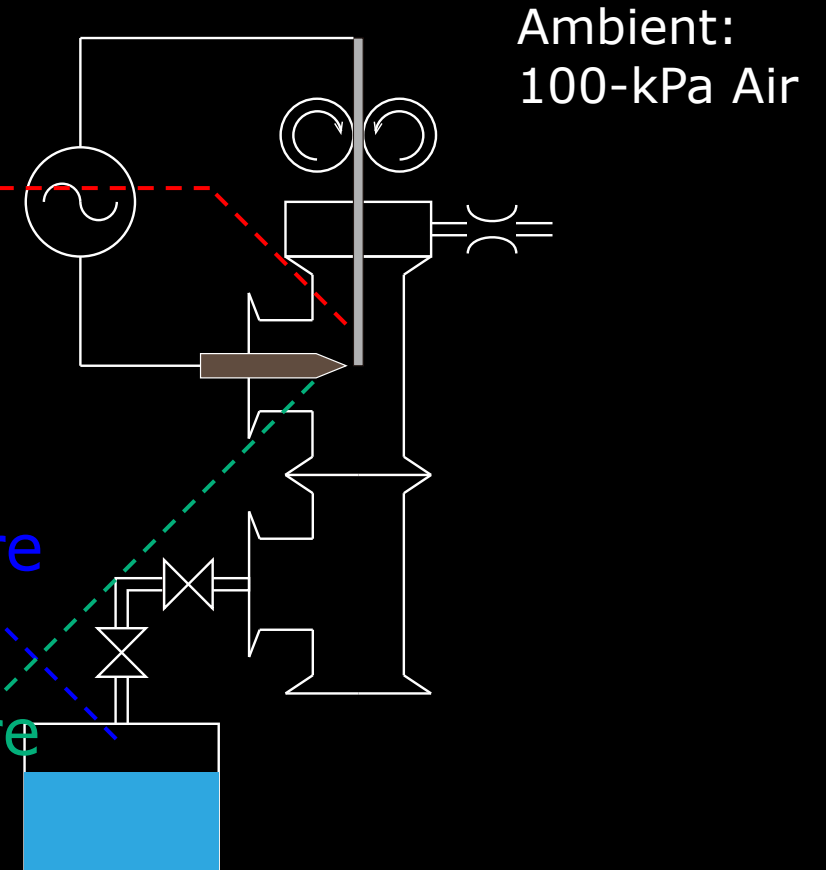
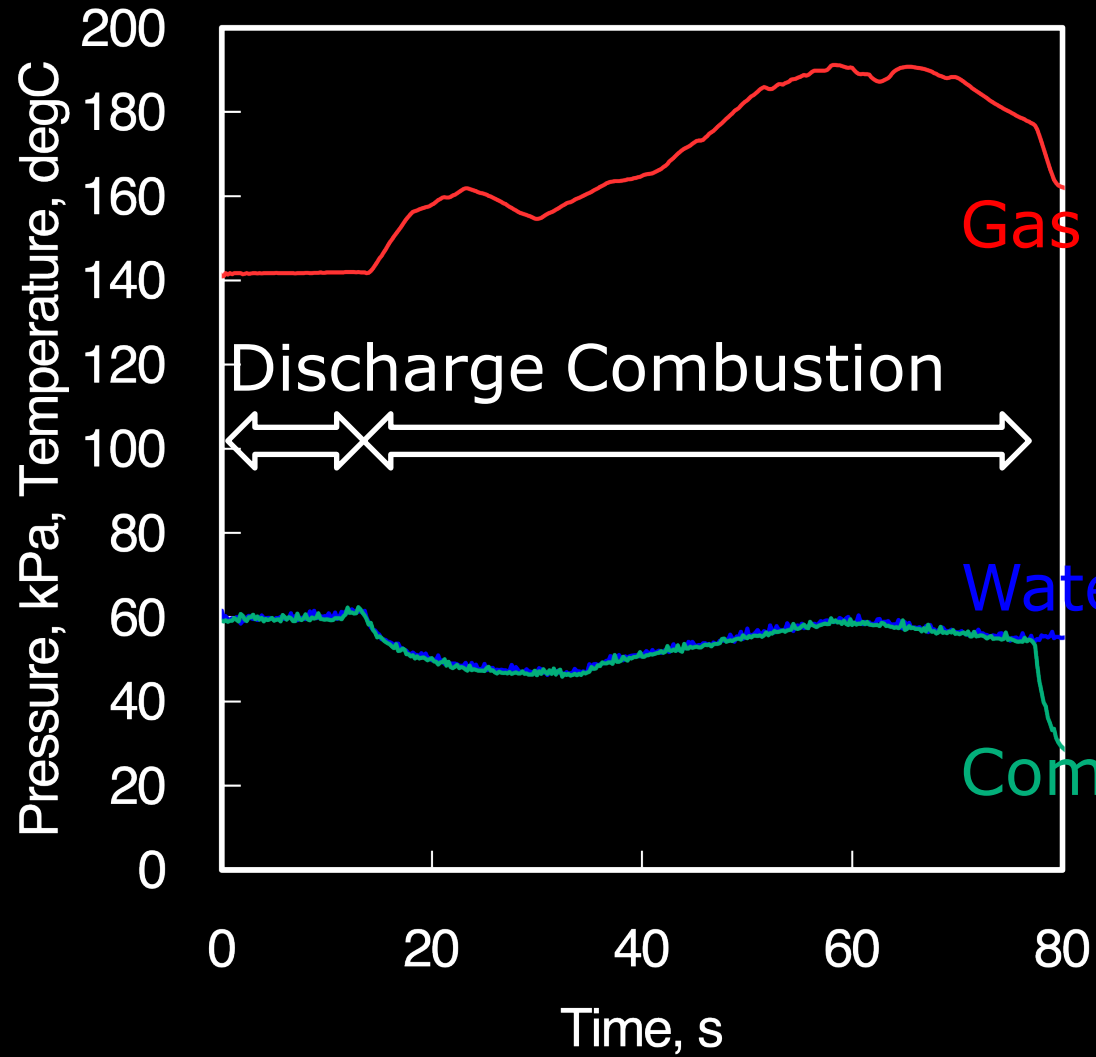
* Gordon, S., et al., NASA-RP-1311,

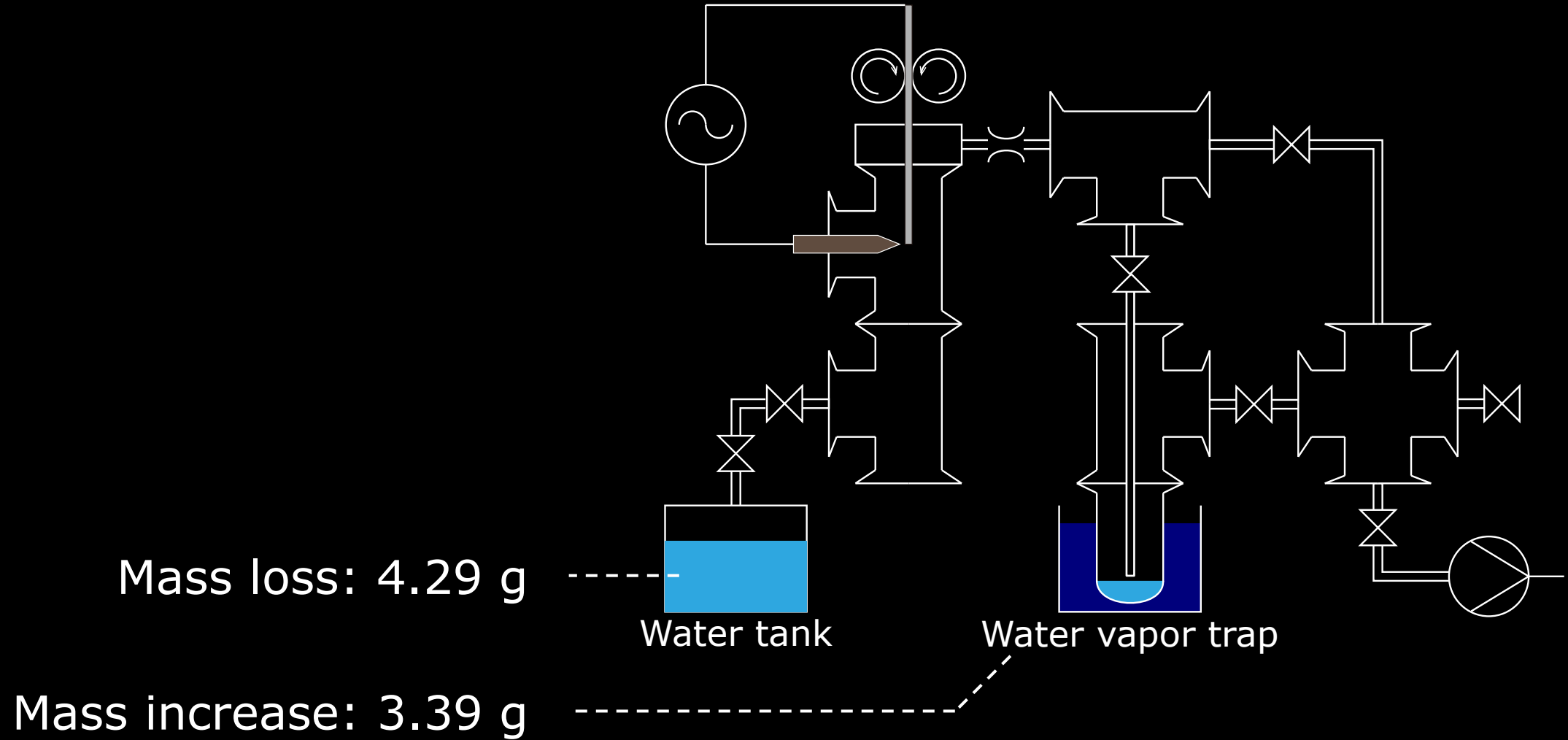


■ Water vapor trap

- Collecting **unreacted water**
- Cooled to around 5 degC



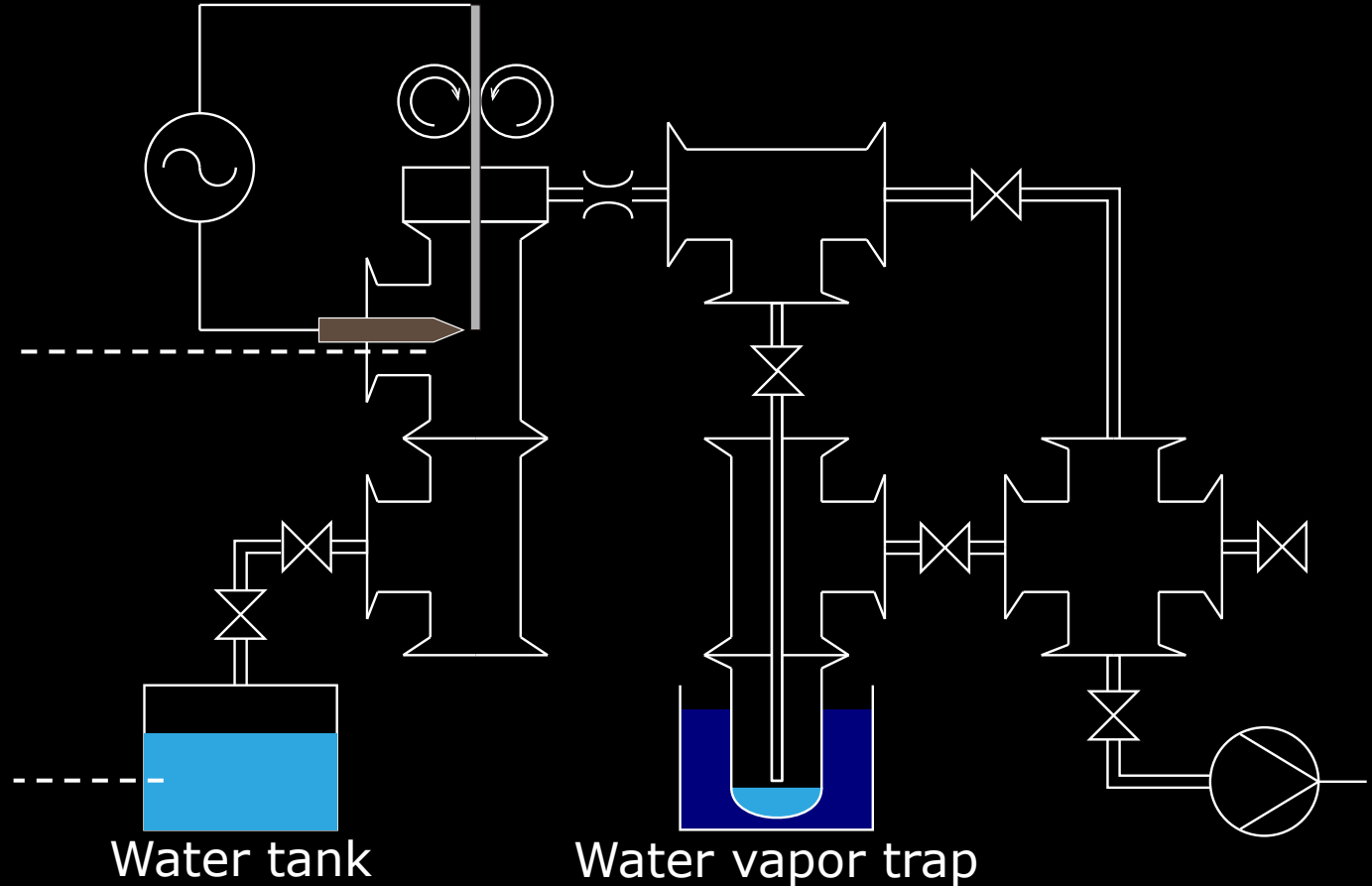




Reacted water: 0.90 g

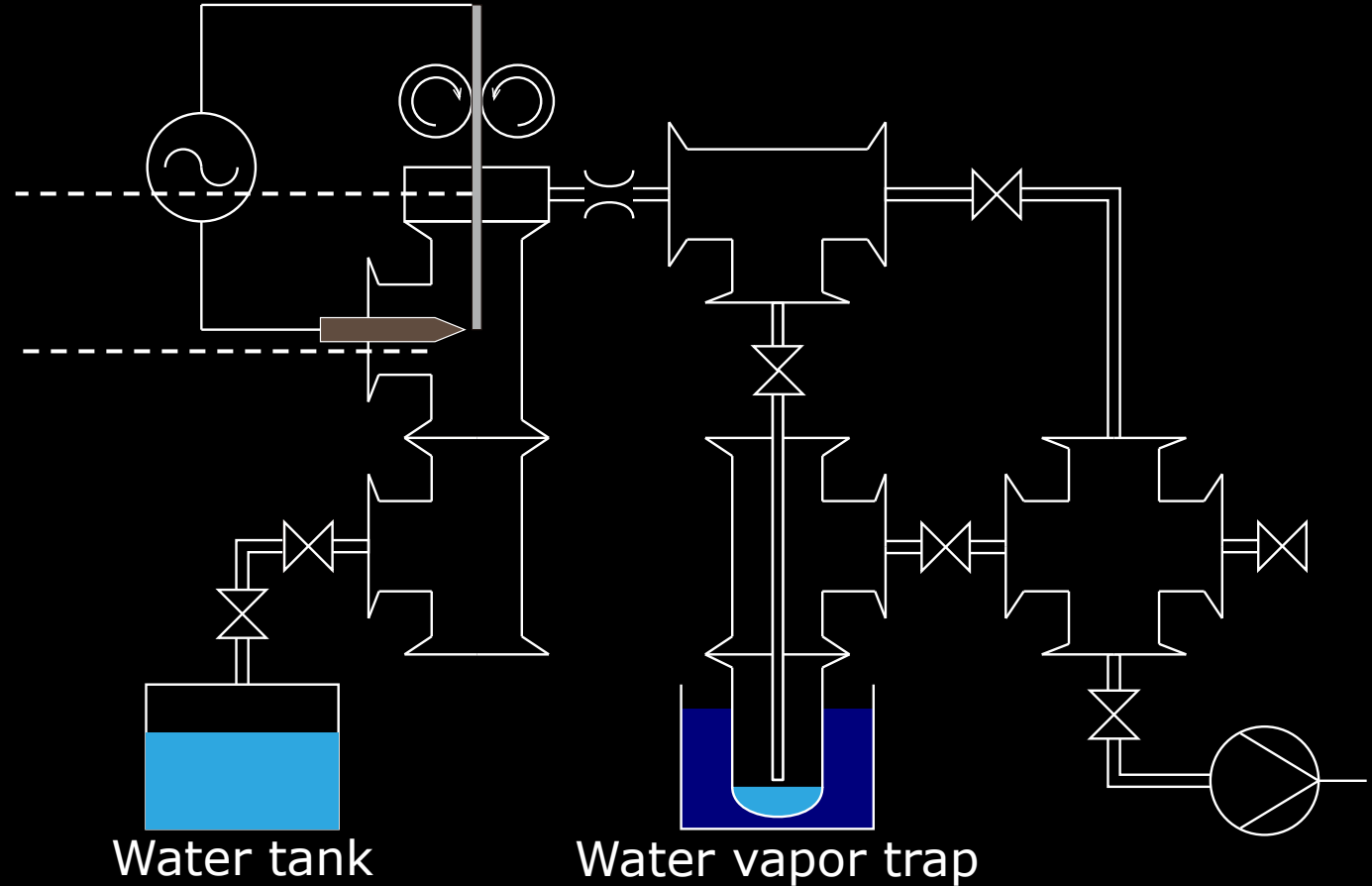
Mass loss: 4.29 g

Mass increase: 3.39 g



Reacted Mg: 0.69 g

Reacted water: 0.90 g

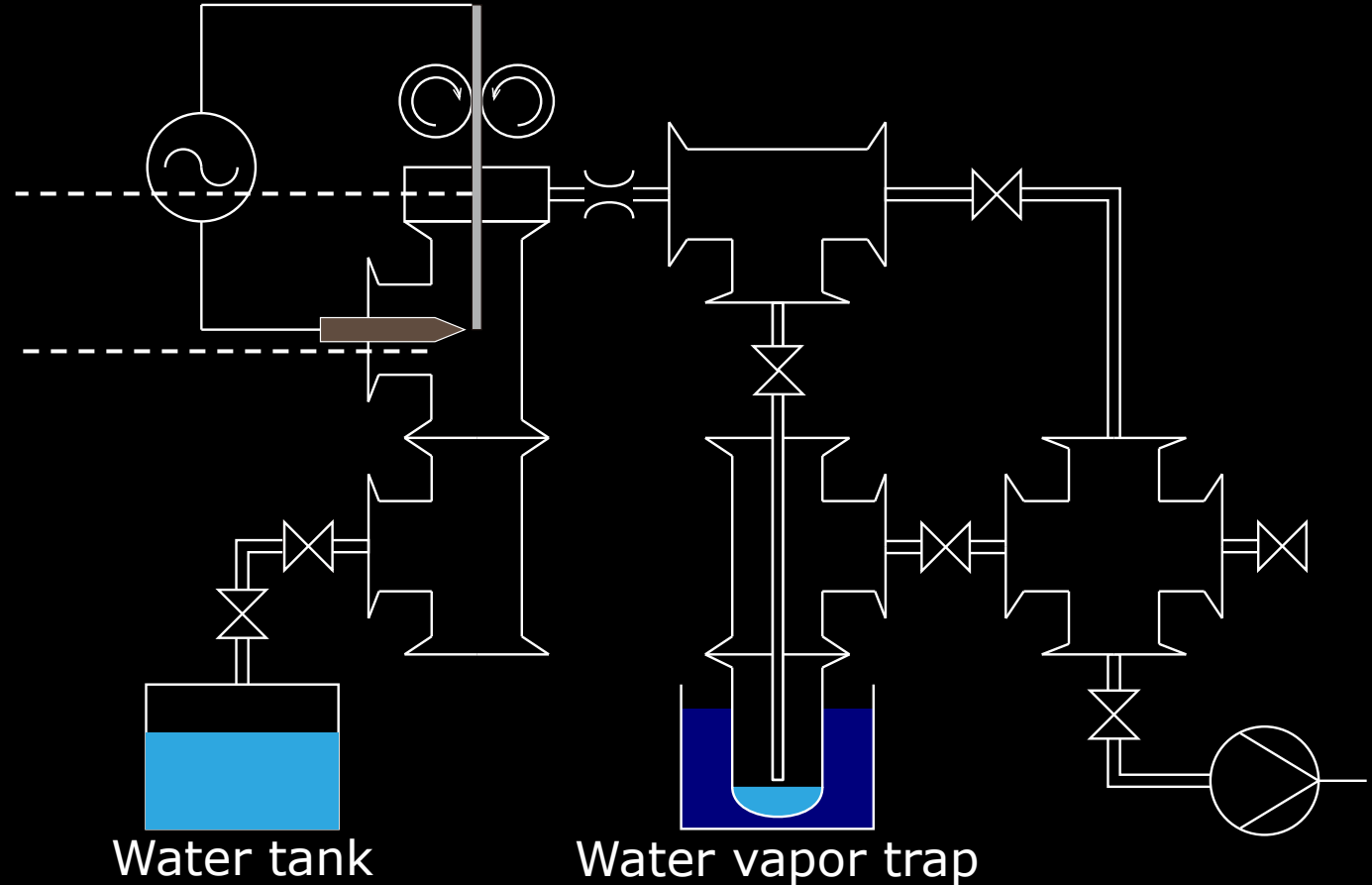


Reacted Mg: 0.69 g

Reacted water: 0.90 g

Combustion period: 62.4 s

$O/F = 1.30$
 $\dot{m}_f = 11.0 \text{ mg/s}$



■ Analysis using NASA CEA*

| Input | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Pressure | 53.1 kPa |
| Fuel | Mg |
| Fuel temp. | 300 K |
| Oxidizer | H ₂ O |
| Oxidizer temp. | 355 K |
| O/F | 1.30 |
| Nozzle expansion ratio | 50 |
| Fuel mass flow rate | 11.0 mg/ s |

Assumption

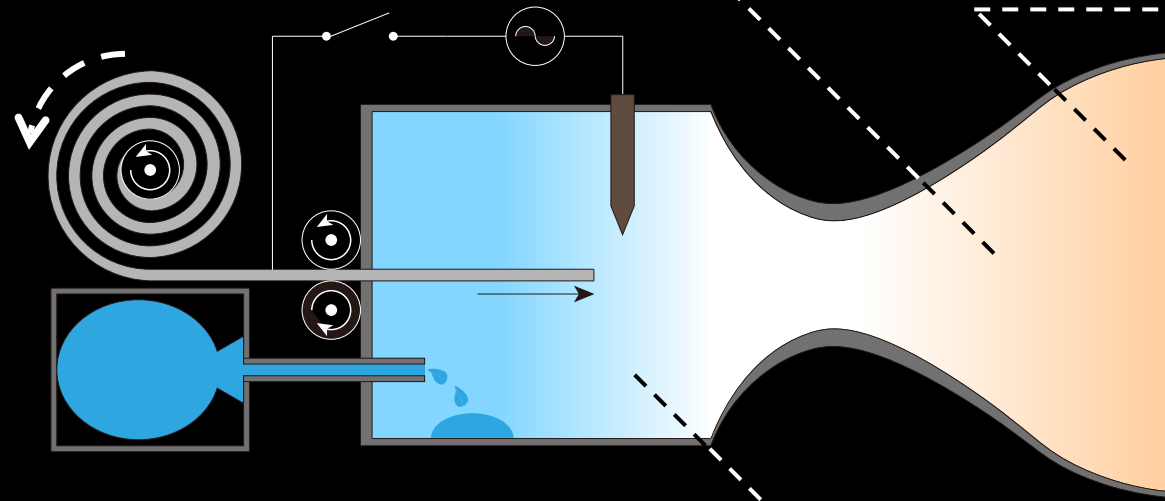
Experimental results

* Gordon, S., et al., NASA-RP-1311,

Feeding speed: 12.6 mm/s

Thrust coefficient: 1.93

Specific impulse: 322 s



Characteristic velocity: 1530 m/s

Thrust: 75.1 mN

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Conclusion

- Suggestion of Mg-water micropropulsion system
- Verification of combustion, and successful measurement of Mg-wire reaction rate in water-vapor flow
- Obtainment of O/F, and estimation of thrust performances

Thank you!

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See also...

Water resistojet
thruster

P4-14
Air-water micropropulsion
system

P4-15
(Water) hall
thruster

P4-19, P4-21
6DOF thrust measurement
system

P4-23

