

P17101: Prototype Arcjet Satellite Thruster

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Abstract—A tabletop prototype of an arcjet electrothermal propulsion system was developed to supplement ongoing exploratory spacecraft development conducted by RIT Space Exploration (SPEX). The arcjet thruster demonstrates the degree of practicality in implementing electrothermal propulsion systems. The arcjet assembly generates an electrical arc across the thruster nozzle's throat, ionizing argon propellant in order to achieve a greater specific impulse compared to cold gas propulsion.

I. INTRODUCTION

Satellites in Earth orbit for long-duration missions in excess of 5–25 years encounter perturbations to their trajectories over time from residual atmospheric and orbital particles, or from variations in Earth's gravity field. These spacecraft perform short station-keeping maneuvers periodically to compensate for drift and orbital decay.

An electrothermal rocket engine is method of propulsion by which an inert gas stored at ambient temperature (cold gas) is released from a pressurized vessel or driven by a pump and heated electrically before being expelled out of a nozzle. Two proven methods of electrothermal propulsion are *resistojets*, which use conventional heat exchangers to heat the propellant, and *arcjets*, which pass the propellant through an electrical arc to heat the gas.

This type of propulsion system is advantageous for use by long-life satellites since the engines may be small in size, have few moving parts, and do not use combustible fuels. Resistojet and arcjet engines produce less thrust than chemical rocket engines, but are more efficient, do not require ignition, and are easy to store for long periods.

An arcjet, while more technically challenging, offers greater potential gains in efficiency over a resistojet thruster. A tabletop prototype thruster was designed and tested to explore the feasibility of this type of system with less strict requirements compared to the limitations of building a flight-worthy system. A tabletop version does not require integration with a spacecraft, and mass and spatial limitations are relaxed.

RIT Space Exploration (SPEX) provided a hypothetical use-case to serve as the foundation for this exploration into satellite propulsion. SPEX's hypothetical mission objective is to design a communications satellite that is capable of maintaining a polar geostationary orbit for 10 years.

II. NOMENCLATURE

List all symbols and subscripts used for any math equations.

TABLE I. CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS (NEEDS)

Category	Requirement	Description
Performance	CR1	Thruster provides capability for station keeping over 10 year lifespan.
	CR2	Thruster should have a design life of 1000 seconds.
	CR3	Thruster should support continuous firing for an appreciable amount of time.
	CR4	Thruster can operate in continuous or rapidly pulsed mode.
Integration	CR5	Thruster may be controlled from an independent computer module or through the main satellite avionics system.
	CR6	The system should allow for additional thrusters to share a tank.

III. CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

IV. ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

List or explain the engineering requirements.

V. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Describe why an arcjet was selected over a resistojet. Also outline the main system architecture. Justify propellant selection (and explain paschen curve?)

A. Thruster Design

Describe the main components of the thruster and how they interact. Be sure to include material selection justifications. Show some basic analysis and predictions for performance with justification.

B. Power Conditioning Unit

Describe the inputs and desired outputs of the unit. Explain the theoretical justification behind the HV/HC approach. Describe the approach in theoretical terms and list practical limitations.

VI. TESTING

Describe the basic test plan in broad terms and how we approached testing. Describe the setup within the engine test cell and how the user interacts with the system.

A. Test Stand

Explain the physical apparatus that measures the system's outputs. Describe the interactions between the thruster and the test stand. Justify instrumentation selection.

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B. Data Acquisition

Explain the DAQ hookup and justification for the DAQ, and limitations to that choice. Show and describe the VI.

C. Safety Measures

Describe risk management in more detail. Consider omitting this section [1].

VII. RESULTS

Show results and how they compare to our predictions. Describe any failures and the problem solving process that occurred.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Evaluate the success of the project and make recommendations for improving it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks.

REFERENCES

- [1] P. Linden, "My first reference."