

1 Abstract

Phenomena such as electromagnetic forces scale with linear dimensions in ways that make small spacecraft qualitatively different from larger ones. Specifically, small scale may be capable of a new kind of mission architecture, inspecting and servicing larger spacecraft in close proximity without mechanical contact. Nearly all current technologies for applying force and torque between two spacecraft share a disadvantage: they require either propellant or mechanical contact. By using the force between a magnetic field and the electric currents it induces in a conductive target, a new technology known as an induction coupler exploits eddy-current effects to control the relative position and orientation between a chaser spacecraft and a target without mechanical contact. The induction coupler does not rely on familiar magnetic attraction and repulsion, which would require ferromagnetic materials on the target. In contrast, an induction coupler is broadly applicable for even uncooperative targets, as long as the target includes conductive materials, as is generally the case for spacecraft. This paper presents an overview of an induction coupler system, outlines design requirements through a case study of an inspection mission relevant to the International Space Station, and establishes the feasibility of flight applications through a description of ongoing experimental work.

2 Introduction

Nearly all current technologies for applying force and torque between two spacecraft share a disadvantage: they require either propellant or mechanical contact. By using the force between a magnetic field and the electric currents it induces in a conductive target, a new technology known as an induction coupler exploits eddy-current effects to control the relative position and orientation between a chaser spacecraft and a target without mechanical contact. The induction coupler does not rely on familiar magnetic attraction and repulsion, which would require ferromagnetic materials on the target. In contrast, an induction coupler is broadly applicable for even uncooperative targets, as long as the target includes conductive materials, as is generally the case for spacecraft.[1]

An induction coupler creates actuation force by producing a time-varying magnetic field that induces eddy-currents through the conductive materials in a target. The coupler's magnetic field then exerts a force on these currents and thus the target. The coupler requires no mechanical contact with a target, nor does it demand cooperation from the target. The coupler operates on electricity alone, enabling close-proximity navigation without propellant. Because most satellites include conductive material in their structure—aluminum honeycomb with aluminum facesheets, aluminum isogrid, and aluminum truss elements—induction couplers may be the closest thing we have to science fiction's tractor beam: a device that can produce contactless force on an uncooperative target. It can also be thought of as a contactless momentum-transfer actuator.

Induction couplers show promise for spaceflight applications, offering three

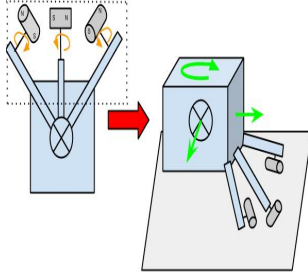


Figure 1: A spacecraft can use an induction coupler with three spinning magnets to create actuation force and torque

major advantages. First, the force associated with magnetic fields across meter-scale distances can dominate gravity, aerodynamic drag, and other effects, which are far less pronounced in orbit than in a terrestrial environment. Second, fully deployed spacecraft are fragile and rarely offer straightforward means for mechanical grapppling; so, the ability to interact without the potential for contact damage is valuable. Third, induction couplers offer the ability to maneuver without propellant, eliminating risks associated with thruster-plume impingement [2] and extending the useable lifetime of the chaser spacecraft. A small spacecraft could use induction couplers to control its motion relative to a much larger target like the International Space Station (ISS), crawling just above the targets surface without ever touching. This on-orbit inspection technique resembles the operations concept for underwater robots that now inspect pipelines and shipwrecks. [14]

Current interest in on-orbit servicing (OOS) is a strong motivation for advancing induction coupler technology. [1] One of the more compelling use cases is that of a small inspection vehicle whose interactions with the target do not produce significant motion in that target for example, an ISS inspection vehicle. Such a vehicle is primarily concerned with regulating planar motion along the surface of the target and stabilization of out-of-plane translation. This paper describes a study of how the in-plane component of that motion can be achieved with induction couplers.

3 Background

3.1 Other Technologies

There are other technologies that can produce contactless forces between a spacecraft and a target. Coulomb force has been shown to produce useful interactions between two charged spacecraft as long as the distance between them is less than the Debye length. [6] A number of different systems produce contactless forces with magnetic interactions among controlled dipoles on both the

spacecraft and the target.[11] [5] All such approaches place requirements for specific hardware on both the chaser and the target (that is, the target must have launched with certain features already in place.) Implementing these systems is not standard practice, and in fact no spacecraft currently in orbit are known to include components designed for contactless grappling through such techniques.

Laser tweezers can produce contactless force on an uncooperative target. [3] However, the tweezers are best at manipulating micron- scale particles, a size restriction that no spacecraft beyond about TRL 1 can meet. [4] Thruster plumes can also produce forces between a chaser and a target. However, typically the combustion products from thrusters carry significant risk of contaminating optical instruments and solar panels, among other disadvantages. We conclude that current technology is limited to direct mechanical contact as the only general solution for manipulating a target that has not been designed to be cooperative. This limitation motivates the present study.

3.2 Induced Current Force

Eddy-current force starts with a time-varying magnetic field. The field induces an electrical eddy current in any conductive material nearby. In turn, that induced current interacts with the original magnetic field, producing force between the conductive material and the source of the magnetic field.

The currents in the conductor depend on the geometry of the target, its conductivity, σ , the direction and magnitude of both \mathbf{B} and $\frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt}$, and the velocity and position of the induction coupler relative to the target. Compounding the subtlety is the unavoidable coupling between the magnetic field and the kinematics of the magnets in the induction coupler. These interdependencies make the force sensitive to the state of the system. Induction couplers exhibit many nonlinearities, which demand a rigorous and informed approach to implementing the technology.

Eddy-current force is a consequence of Maxwell's equations:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt} \quad (1)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad (3)$$

Any material with finite conductivity experiences a voltage gradient in response to a time-varying magnetic field.

$$\mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E} \quad (4)$$

The voltage difference induces a current in the material that in turn generates its own magnetic field. The resulting field has a vector potential that obeys

$$\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\frac{d\mathbf{A}}{dt} - \nabla V \quad (6)$$

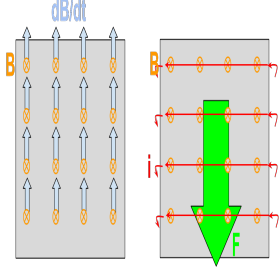


Figure 2: Creating graphical intuition for the problem - a magnetic field directed into the conductor changes in the upward direction. This change induces current loops that interact with the original B field to create a downward force.

If the conductive plate is linear and simply connected, the governing equations can be combined into a partial differential equation describing the propagation of \mathbf{A} through the plate [12]

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = \mu_0 \sigma \frac{d\mathbf{A}}{dt} \quad (7)$$

Once \mathbf{A} is known on the surface of the plate, Maxwell's stress tensor solves for the force between the plate and the magnetic source. Because there is no electric field exterior to the plate, Maxwell's stress tensor reduces to

$$\vec{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \left[\mathbf{B} \otimes \mathbf{B} - \frac{B^2}{2} (\hat{\mathbf{x}} \otimes \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \hat{\mathbf{y}} \otimes \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \hat{\mathbf{z}} \otimes \hat{\mathbf{z}}) \right] \quad (8)$$

There are many ways to find \mathbf{A} and the resultant actuation force, but few of them are suitable for a model that includes feedback control and rigid-body dynamics. [7] Finite element methods are the standard approach to solving this class of problems quasistatically. However, even those few commercially available FEM packages that can account for a moving source field are computationally expensive and require hand-tuning for each new geometries. These drawbacks make them unsuitable for the dynamical simulations necessary for online control.

There are also several analytical models for eddy-current forces, but most are also unsuitable for dynamical systems. Most of these models do not take into account a moving source field, which is an essential part of a dynamic system. All analytical solutions to the partial differential equation describing eddy-current propagation are tied to specific geometries. This is not inherently a problem, but most of the assumptions about the orientation of the field are too restrictive to be useful in a dynamic system that can move in 6 DoF near the conductive surface.

Paudel and Bird introduced an analytical model that both relaxes the geometry restrictions and accounts for a moving magnetic source. Their method finds

transient force between a time-varying, moving magnetic source field and a large flat conductive plate. [9] This model can also be simplified to a computationally-lightweight steady-state solution that finds the force from a magnetic field with a single frequency component. [8] The steady-state model is a good approximation when

1. There are no interactions between the fields of multiple magnet arrays.
2. The mechanical frequencies are much lower than the propagation speed of the magnetic field through the conductor.
3. The changing magnetic field has only one frequency component.

This paper uses the steady-state Paudel and Bird method to model the force from the spinning magnet arrays in an induction coupler.

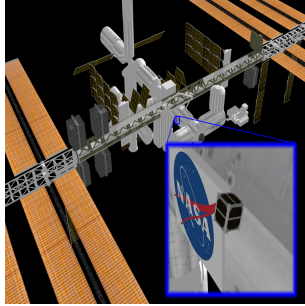
Systems of induction couplers can produce force in any direction relative to the target, for example both tangential and perpendicular to a surface on that target. Therefore, a chaser spacecraft generating a time-varying magnetic field can produce forces in all three translational degrees of freedom. Two induction couplers separated by a moment arm can also produce torques, for complete 6DOF actuation.

There are two ways for an induction coupler to generate its changing magnetic fields and resultant force: permanent magnets that move mechanically and electromagnets driven by time-varying currents. Each type of magnet is especially good at producing forces in different directions. For example, a single electromagnet with a sinusoidal driving current always repels the target. [10]. A rotating permanent magnet is effective in producing a shear force, i.e. a force that lies in the plane of a surface. Replicating the pure repulsive force of an electromagnet with a permanent magnet would require either a linear actuator or a complicated set of linkages. Therefore, a spacecraft that implements induction couplers likely incorporates a combination of permanent magnets and electromagnets.. This paper focuses primarily on a free-flyer inspection vehicle which uses those shear forces to move along its target.

4 Mission Description

An inspector spacecraft with induction couplers can fulfill a number of functions including verifying the state of health, performing mechanical tasks, or providing communications and other logistical support for astronauts during extravehicular activity (EVA). It may be possible for the eddy currents use for locomotion to detect mechanical damage, as is currently done on some aircraft. [15] This paper focuses on the International Space Station (ISS), but a similar inspection spacecraft could enable unique OOS missions to inspect and repair other large satellites.

The inspection spacecraft described here uses induction couplers to pull itself along the aluminum exterior of the ISS, maintaining a separation distance of a few centimeters. In doing so, it acts like a damage-inspection Roomba,[13]



canvassing the surface and automatically detecting damage from micrometeorite strikes. An alternative operations concept is one in which the inspector is controlled directly by an astronaut to evaluate some region of interest and possibly use an attached robotic arm to effect a repair. In yet another concept, the spacecraft acts like an extra pair of hands during an EVA, remaining near an astronaut and holding tools. NASA's Robonaut and the Mobile Servicing System (the Canadian robotic arm on ISS) have demonstrated the value of such a capability but are limited by rails to specific locations. [1] The ability to traverse the exterior of the ISS without being constrained to travel on rails, attach to specific hard points, or manage a finite propellant supply can free up one of the most valuable resources on the ISS, astronaut time, and may augment astronaut safety.

5 Induction Coupler Behaviors

Of particular interest for the case of planar motion are induction couplers that include permanent magnets. Such an induction coupler consists of a mechanism that spins one or more permanent magnets at a variable speed. In its most elementary form, a permanent-magnet induction coupler uses only a single dipole that spins in a plane. However, each mechanism within the induction coupler can include any number of magnets. A large $|\mathbf{B}|$ and $\nabla\mathbf{B}$ maximizes the eddy-current force produced by the array of magnets. These properties can be achieved by using any number of dipoles orthogonal to the spin axis, or a circular Halbach array consisting of dipoles alternating between perpendicular and parallel to the spin axis.

The more magnets in an array, the more uniform the magnetic field becomes, smoothing the spatial variation in the magnetic field that the target sees. This smoothness decreases the change in the magnetic field as the magnets spin, which may be undesirable in an application that requires high eddy-current force. The number of magnets per array is one of the many considerations in the design of an induction coupler.

A straightforward example of an induction-coupler system is a single array spinning about an axis $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ near conductive surface with a normal vector $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$. In

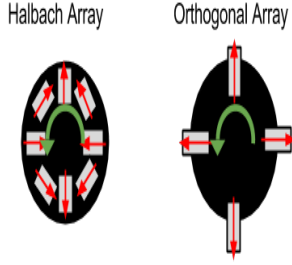


Figure 3: Different arrangement of permanent magnet arrays. Halbach array (left) and dipole array(right)

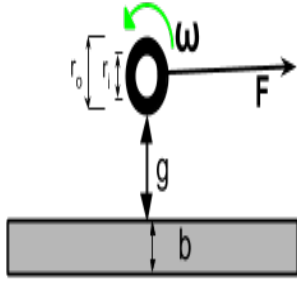


Figure 4: A dipole spinning clockwise with angular velocity (ω) at distance d above a target that extends out of the page generates a force (F) directed to the left.

this example, the force is

$$\mathbf{F} = C [(1 - \beta_N) \mathbf{a}_N \times \hat{\mathbf{n}} + \beta_N \hat{\mathbf{n}}] \omega \quad (9)$$

The factor C scales spin speed of specific magnet arrays to the magnitude of the force they produce. C is a function of the magnet properties, target properties, and \mathbf{x} . β is the thrust ratio between the components of the force perpendicular and tangent to the target's surface. For small ω , β is small - see figure 5, so the force is approximately tangential to the surface.

During in-plane movement, each array is associated with a single control degree of freedom. Its force and torque may project onto any of the six rigid-body degrees of freedom, depending upon geometries: the orientation of the coupler relative to the spacecraft's center of mass, distance between the coupler and the surface, and the topography of the surface. To first order, for a flat plate and a spin axis in a plane perpendicular to the surface normal, the effect is a force only, with no significant moment. The chaser spacecraft can use this force to torque itself if the force acts at a moment arm relative to the chaser's center of mass. Alternatively, two couplers can create a moment through a

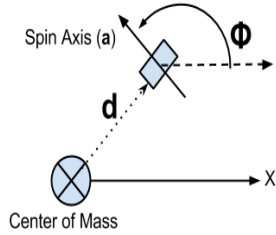


Figure 5: A single-magnet induction coupler.

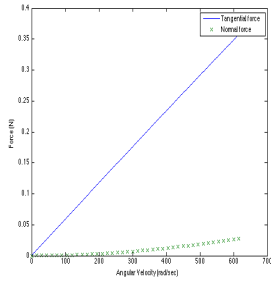


Figure 6: Shear and normal forces on the induction coupler under nominal operating conditions

couple, which is independent of the couplers position relative to the targets mass center.

Experimental development of an induction coupler verifies models showing that this force varies with the magnitude and sign of ω and demonstrates that the couplers can produce milliNewton shear forces perpendicular to a surface for low power. Figure 5 shows this relationship. In the demonstrations described here, force is achieved using small COTS motors and permanent magnets. Figure 5 shows the experiment. Specifically, two small motors (BaneBots MP-36004-540) driven by 12V at a 25% duty cycle while holding two neodymium permanent magnets (with an approximate dipole moment calculated to be $8.5 \cdot 10^4 Am^2$) together generate 5 mN, or 2.5 mN apiece. Spinning at 4200 RPM, each motor draws 0.25 amps of current, dissipating 0.75 W of electrical power. This power consumption corresponds to a power-specific force of 3.33 mN/W. See figure 5

The scaling between force and ω makes two assumptions: that $\frac{1}{\omega}$ is much larger than the characteristic time of the LR circuit approximated by the bulk conductor and that the kinematics of the chaser and target are much slower than the period of rotation of the spinning magnetic fields that act on the target.

There are many other parameters governing induction-coupler force. The

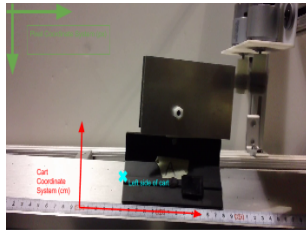


Figure 7: An aluminum target on a low-friction air track (left) is moved by two spinning magnets (upper right.)

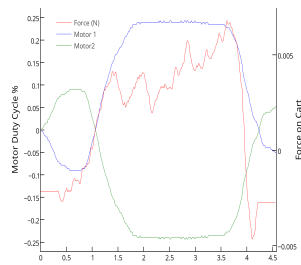


Figure 8: Force on a one-dimensional air-track levitated cart vs. motor speed for a small, two-motor induction coupler. Oscillations in the force reported here are due to a combination of sensor artifacts and the dynamics of the cart.

force magnitude decreases with $\frac{1}{g^4}$. Larger magnets provide stronger fields that increase the force. Greater thickness and conductivity of the target increase the induced current and thereby scale up the force. Spin speed increases the force nonlinearly by increasing the rate of change in the magnetic field. At low speeds this relationship is approximately linear (see fig. 6) but increasing speed past a certain point shows diminishing returns because the penetration depth (or skin depth) of the induced current decreases at high frequencies. [7] The high dimensionality of this system motivates future work to algorithmically find suitable induction coupler design for different applications.

6 The Induction Coupler System

The rotational speed of each array controls the force between that array and the surface of the target. The sum of the forces from all the arrays and their resultant torque can be mapped through the linearized dynamics of the target and chaser to plan control inputs based on a desired maneuver. Nonlinearities are likely best accommodated through gain scheduling, a topic that the authors intend to take up as future work.

With an operating range of a few centimeters, the surface for most of the ISS looks like an infinite plane to the inspection spacecraft. This analysis assumes that the proposed inspection vehicle conforms to the CubeSat standard so the mass of the entire system is not above $m = 4$ kg. It is possible for an induction coupler with only one or two spinning arrays to achieve planar motion. That motion is nonholonomic; i.e. the chasers ability to move in a given direction depends on its orientation.

Three spinning arrays can govern three independent planar degrees of freedom. In practice, more should be used for redundancy and greater control authority. As long as the arrays have sufficient spatial separation their forces simply superimpose without the nonlinear coupling that might arise if one arrays induced currents interact with anothers magnetic field. A separation of 5.5 times the distance to the surface is enough to cause the magnetic field from one coupler to drop by an order of magnitude in the eddy-current region of the other. For a particular application, these principles inform tradeoffs among force, power, mass, and the reliability of moving parts introduced by the additional arrays.

In the induction coupler, each array is located on a vector \mathbf{d} , relative to the spacecraft's center of mass. Each array has a spin axis $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$. See 5 The force generated by each array varies linearly with its angular speed ω_i .

The [14] system kinematics are those of a standard 6 DoF rigid body.

$$\dot{A} = \omega^\times A \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I = \dot{\omega} \\ m\ddot{x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\omega^\times (I\omega) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{bmatrix} Ju \quad (11)$$

where A is the direction-cosine matrix that relates the target coordinate system and the chaser coordinate system. Here, ω and x are the chaser's angular

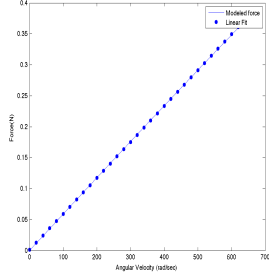


Figure 9: Linear fit between shear force and a magnet array's angular velocity. For the values listed in table 1, the slope is $c = 5.031 * 10^{(-4)} \frac{N}{rad/s}$

velocity and position. Note that the chaser angular velocity (ω) is separate from the input speed of coupler i (ω_i .) I is the chaser's inertia tensor and m is its mass.

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \dots \\ \omega_N \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

The control input \mathbf{u} is a column matrix of N speed commands - one for each coupler.

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{C} \begin{bmatrix} d_1^\times [(1 - \beta_1) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^\times \hat{\mathbf{n}} + \beta_1 \hat{\mathbf{n}}] & d_2^\times [(1 - \beta_2) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_2^\times \hat{\mathbf{n}} + \beta_2 \hat{\mathbf{n}}] & \dots & d_N^\times [(1 - \beta_N) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_N^\times \hat{\mathbf{n}} + \beta_N \hat{\mathbf{n}}] \\ (1 - \beta_1) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^\times \hat{\mathbf{n}} + \beta_1 \hat{\mathbf{n}} & (1 - \beta_2) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_2^\times \hat{\mathbf{n}} + \beta_2 \hat{\mathbf{n}} & \dots & (1 - \beta_N) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_N^\times \hat{\mathbf{n}} + \beta_N \hat{\mathbf{n}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

The Jacobian 13 imposes constraints on the design of the induction coupler and the chaser's mission.

- $\mathbf{d}_i \times \hat{\mathbf{a}}_i$ must be nonzero for at least one array, corresponding to the requirement that all of the spin axes cannot be perpendicular to their moment arms, nor can all \mathbf{d}_i be zero (i.e. some of the arrays cannot be at the unlikely location of the target spacecraft's center of mass).
- Not all of the spin axes $\hat{\mathbf{a}}_i$ can be parallel. If they were, the Jacobian would not be full rank.

An induction coupler of this type on a 4 kg spherical spacecraft of radius 0.1m, can generate a linear acceleration of $a = 2 * 10^{-3} \frac{m}{s^2}$ and an angular acceleration of $\alpha = 9 * 10^{-3} \frac{rad}{s^2}$. These values, while modest, allow an inspection vehicle to overcome typical LEO perturbation forces and move slowly over the surface of the ISS to inspect it. These values are based on the small prototype comprised of COTS components and an induction coupler as described above,

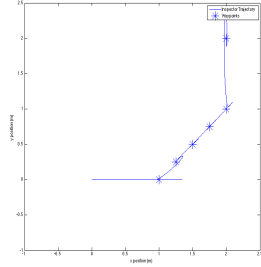


Figure 10: Trajectory for a waypoint following inspection vehicle.

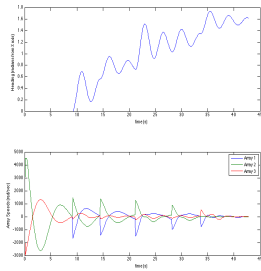


Figure 11: Heading and speed for inspection vehicle.

with only three magnet arrays. Using additional arrays and using more efficient hardware like high-speed brushless motors are two straightforward ways to increase the capabilities in this example.

A three-array inspection spacecraft performing a maneuver near a flat surface illustrates the capabilities of the induction-coupler system.

The present analysis assumes that the inspection spacecraft maintains a small constant distance from the surface. The analysis assumes that the force normal to the surface can be ignored, so all motion remains in the plane parallel to the surface.

The results from a simulation of an inspection vehicle in figures 10 and 11 with the parameters in table 1 demonstrates that a small spacecraft can use induction couplers and PD control to inspect a large area in a reasonable[16] amount of time. [17]

7 Conclusion

This paper presents a starting point for induction coupler technology. It describes the physics of spinning magnet arrays that produce contactless force and torque on any conductive target. Preliminary experiments verified and

Table 1: Model Values		
Variable	Value	Units
r_i	0.0127	m
r_o	0.0191	m
B_r	1.42	T
μ	1.08	
g	0.01	m
σ	$3.53 * 10^5$	$\frac{S}{m}$
b	0.01	m

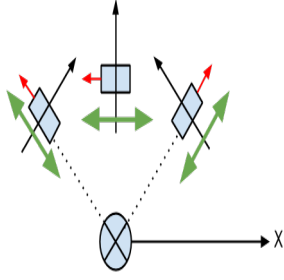


Figure 12: Example induction coupler architecture with three single-magnet arrays.

measured these forces, and simulations have demonstrated how the force can be used to maneuver an inspection vehicle[18].

Induction couplers offer the prospect of inter-body force that enables close-proximity inspection of a larger target vehicle by a smaller chaser spacecraft, all without mechanical contact. There are many paths for future induction coupler research that extends this key conclusion. This analysis included only planar motion. Future work will explore full six-degree-of-freedom maneuverability.

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