

NOVEL AIR-BREATHING PLASMA JET PROPULSION FOR SOLAR POWERED HIGH-ALTITUDE FLIGHT PLATFORMS

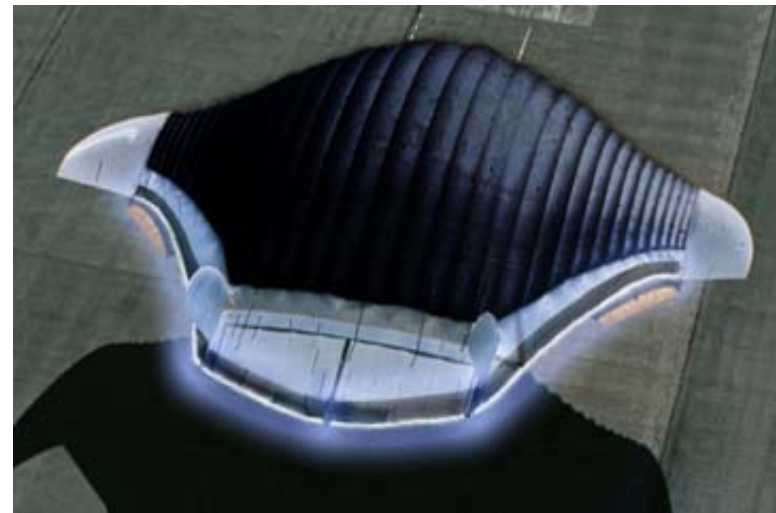
B. Göksel^{1,2}, I. Mashek³, H. Klefenz⁴

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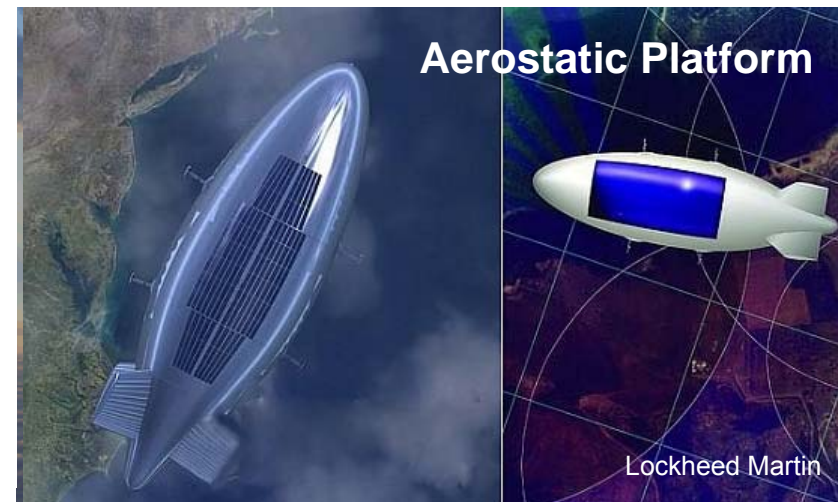
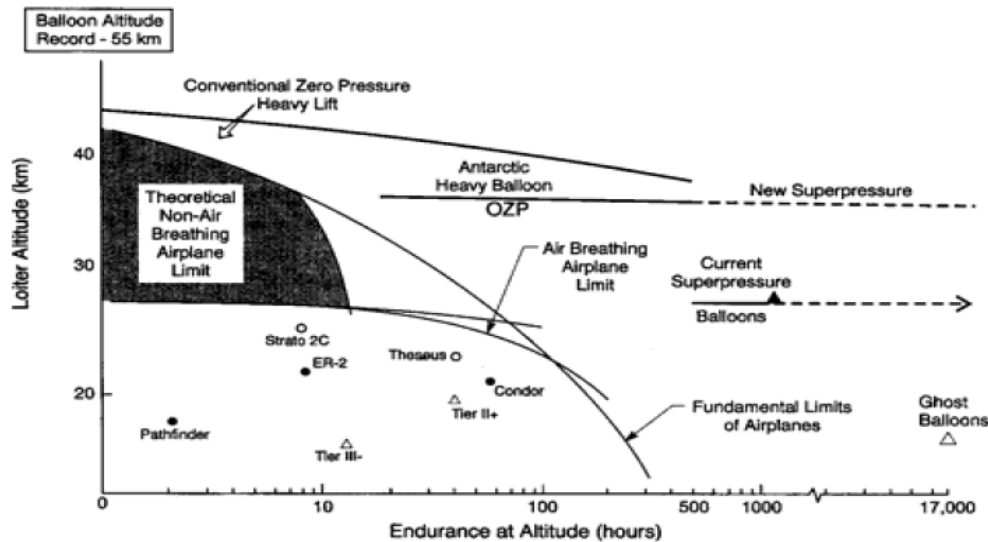
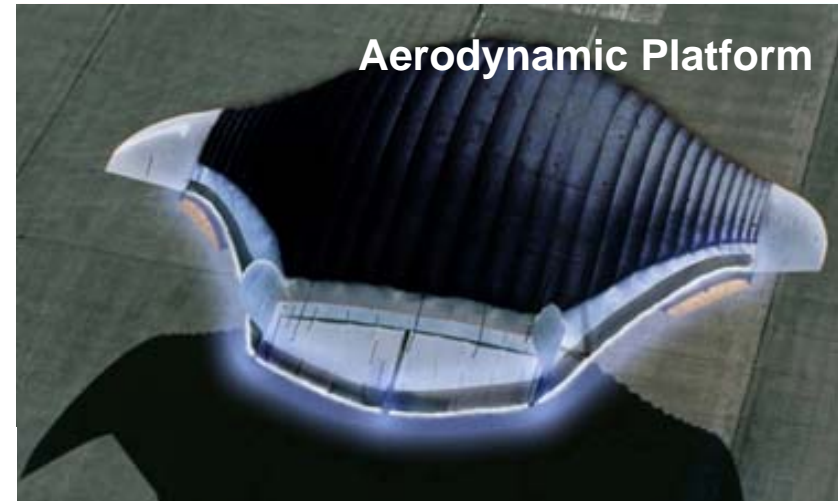
4th EASN Association International
Workshop on Flight Physics &
Aircraft Design
27th – 29th October 2014
RWTH Aachen University

- Motivation
- *Electrohydrodynamic (EHD)* Pulsed Propulsion based on Sliding Corona Discharge with Ferroelectric Field Electron Emission
- *Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD)* Pulsed Propulsion based on Magneto-Plasma Flux Compression
- Combined Distributed *EHD-MHD* Fan Propulsion
- Conclusions and Outlook

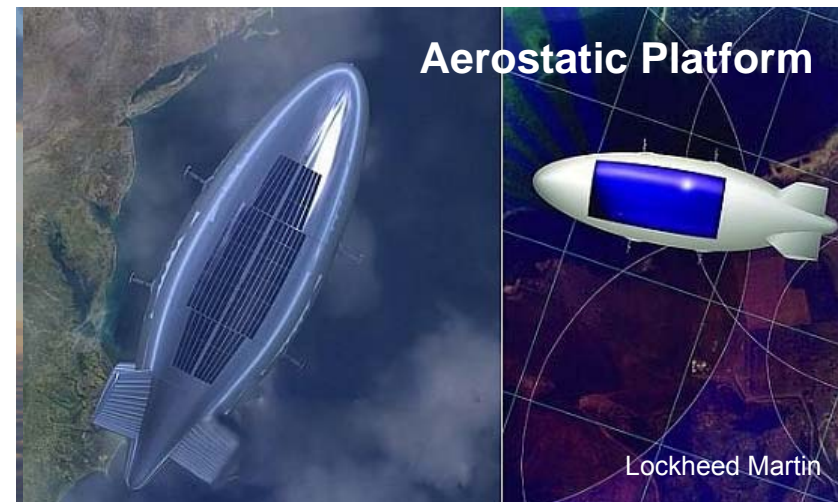
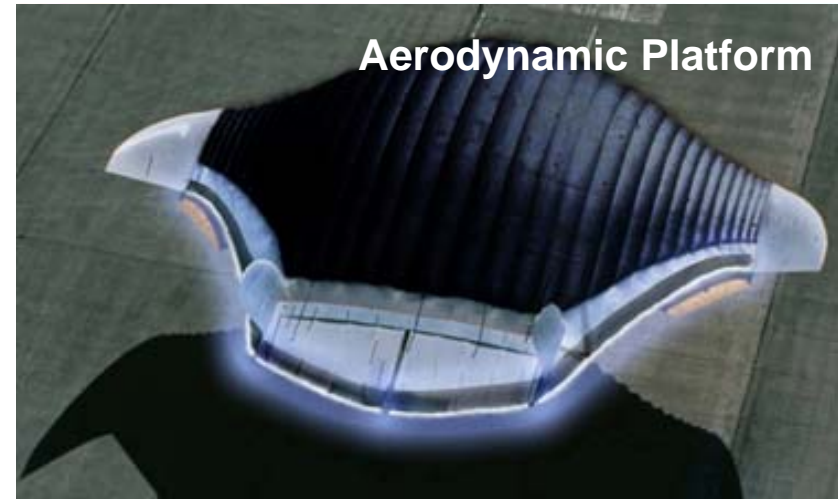
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Motivation

- **Need for High-Altitude Geostationary Airships / Stratospheric Platforms (Stratollites) to Partly Replace Satellites**
- **Conventional Propeller Propulsion Systems Limited to 30 km with Decreasing Aerodynamic Efficiency at High Altitudes**

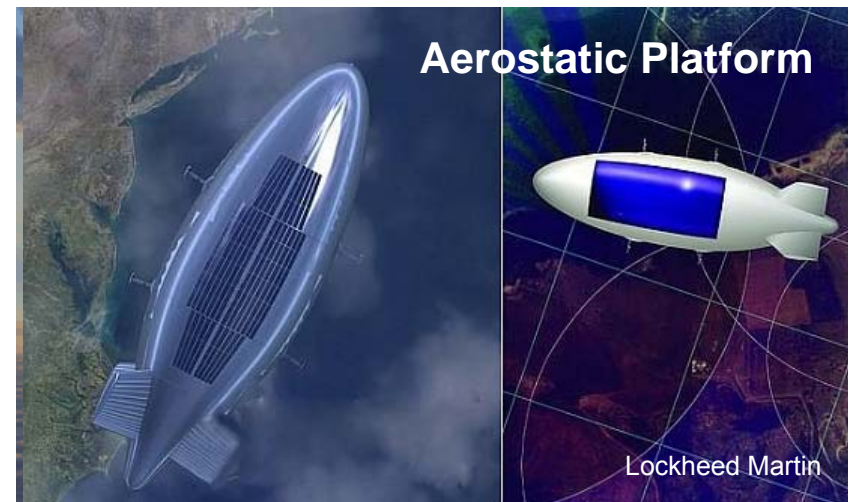
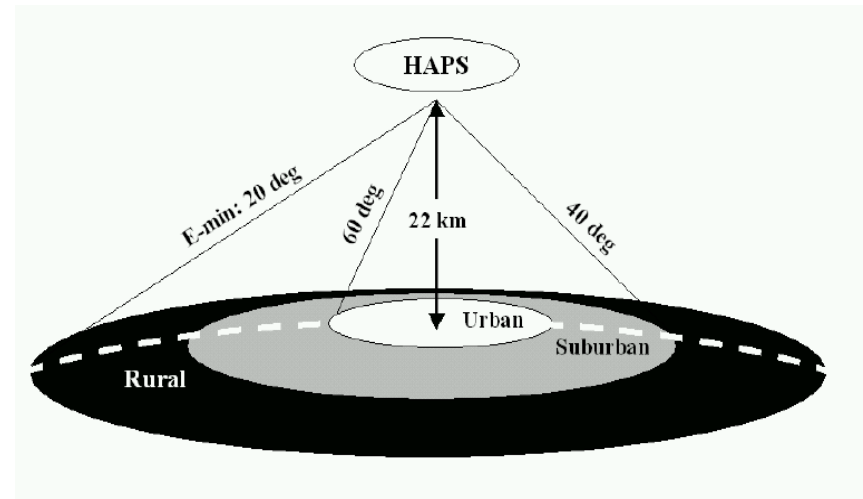


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- **Spin-Off from MHD Fusion Research and Power Electronics to Develop High-Thrust Combined EHD/MHD Propulsion Systems**



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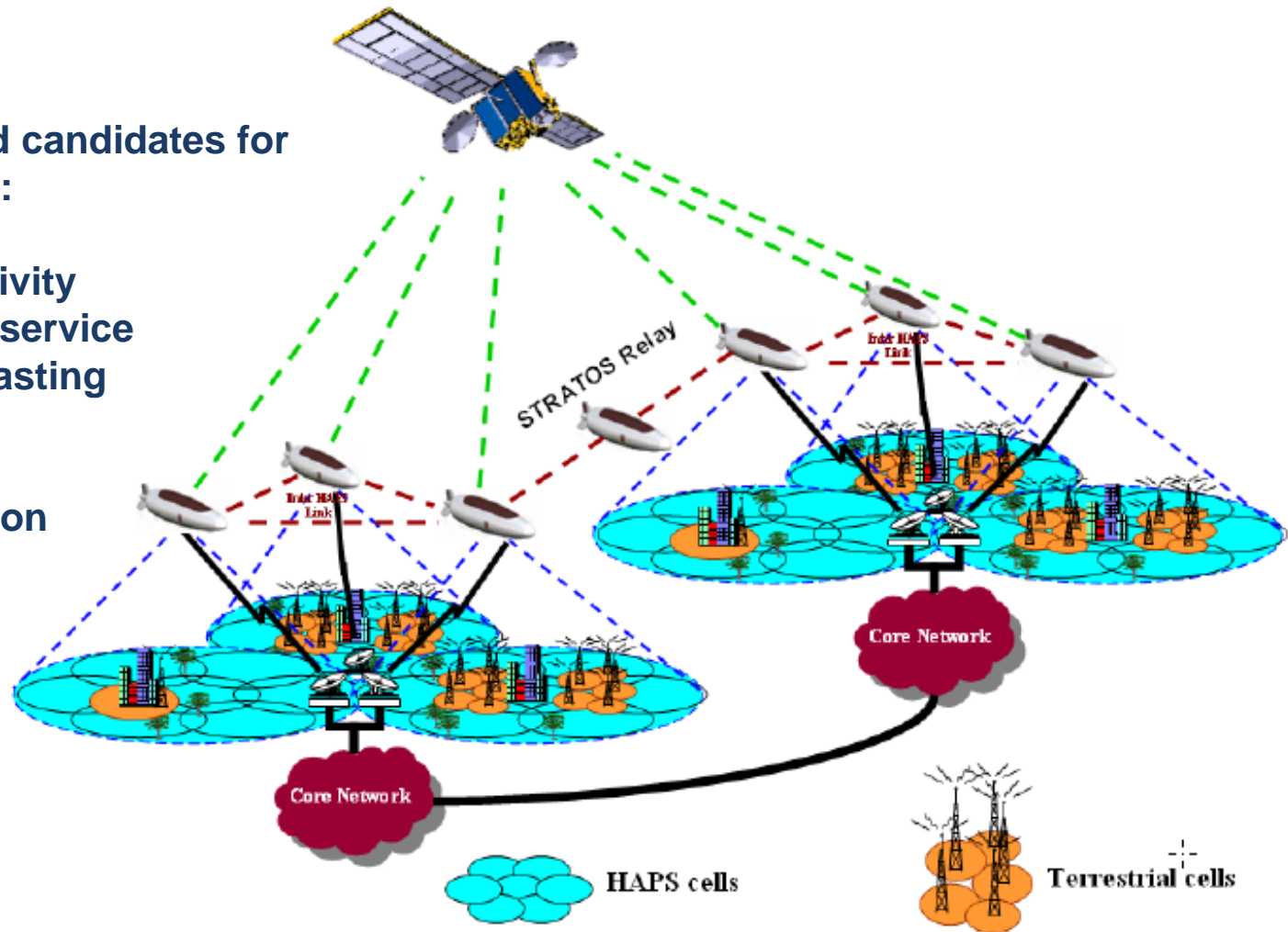
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Regenerative payload candidates for stratospheric service:

- Broadband connectivity
- 3G/4G base-station service
- DAB/DVB-T Broadcasting

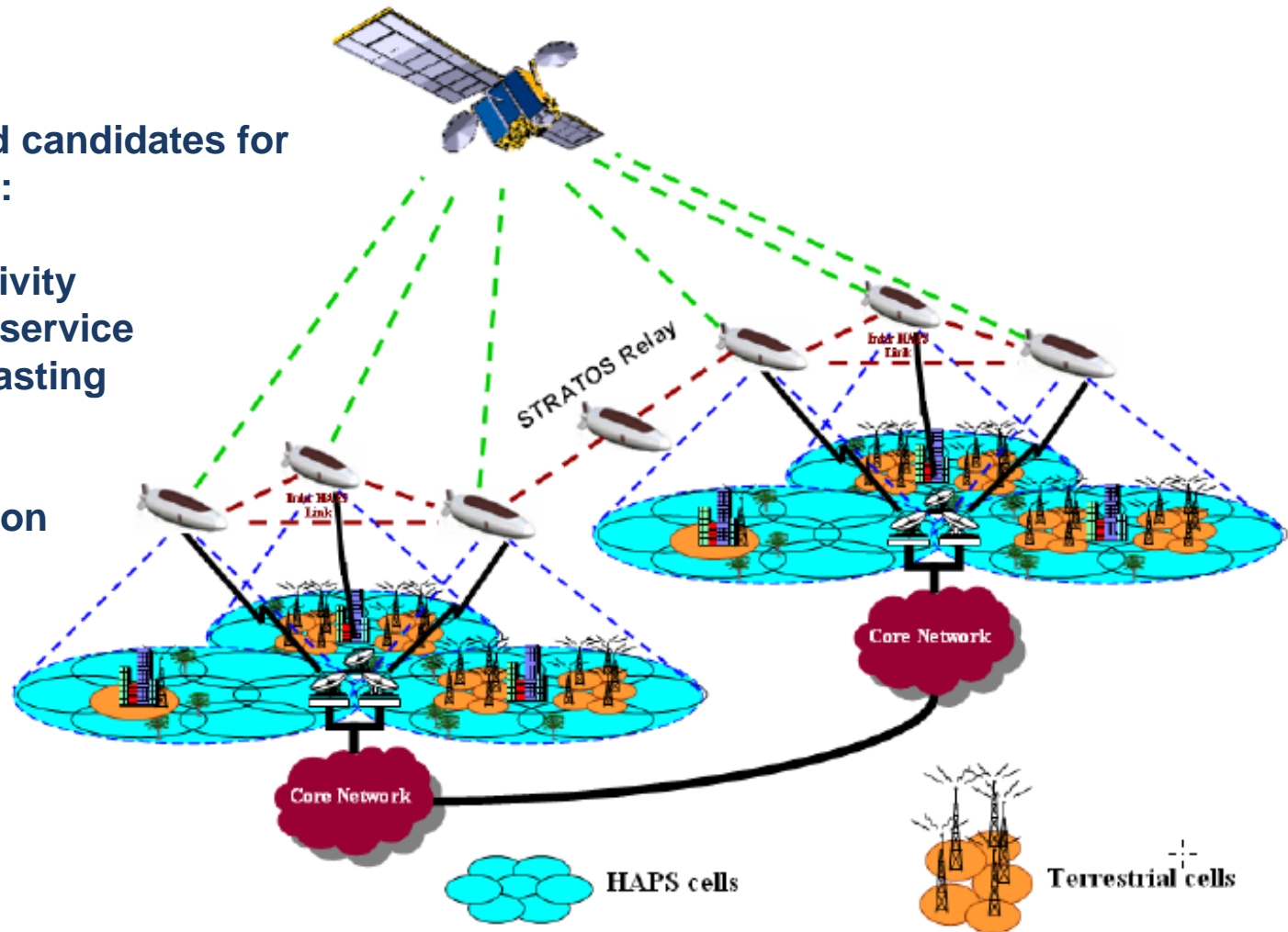
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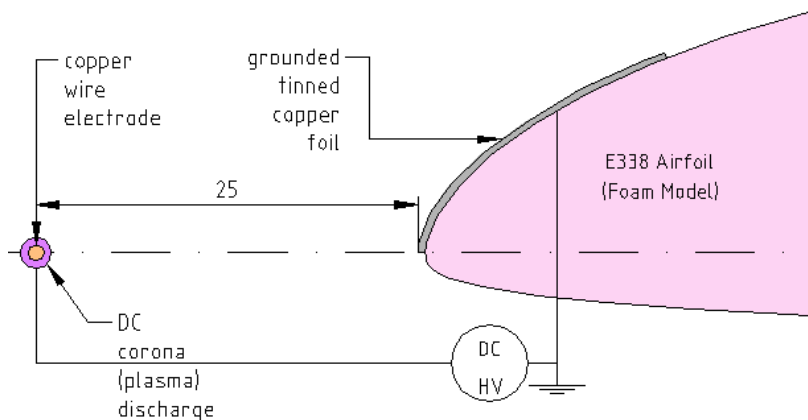


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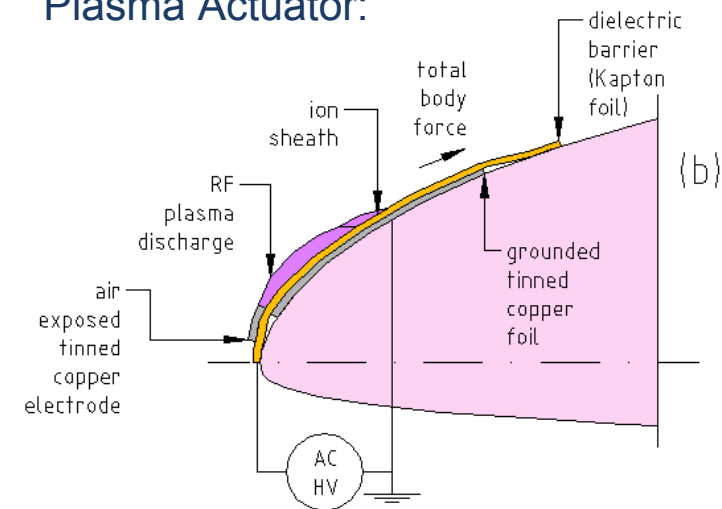
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(a) Corona Discharge Plasma Actuator:



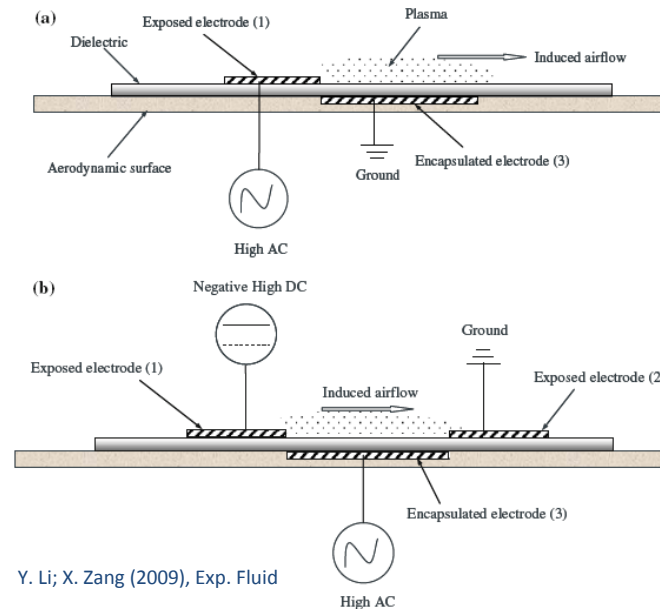
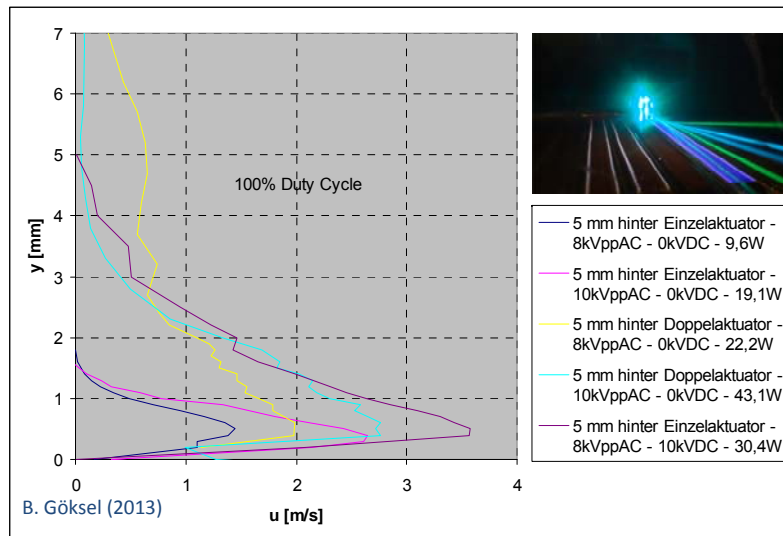
(b) Dielectric Barrier Discharge (DBD) Plasma Actuator:



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(c) Sliding Corona Discharge Plasma Actuator:



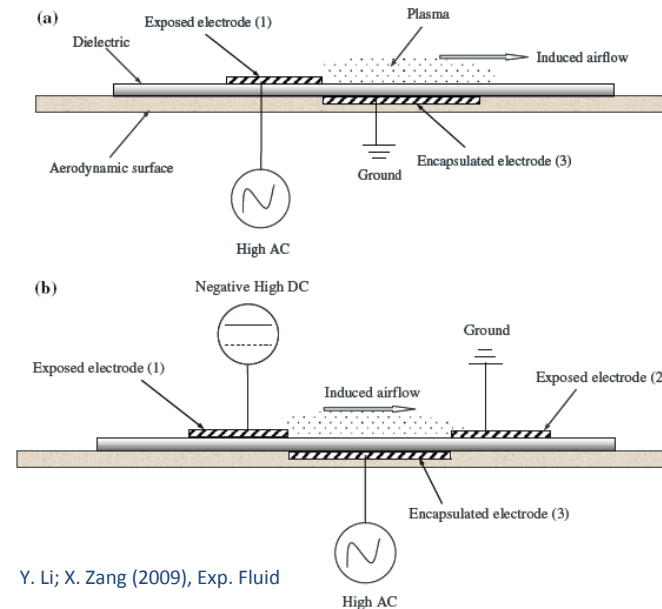
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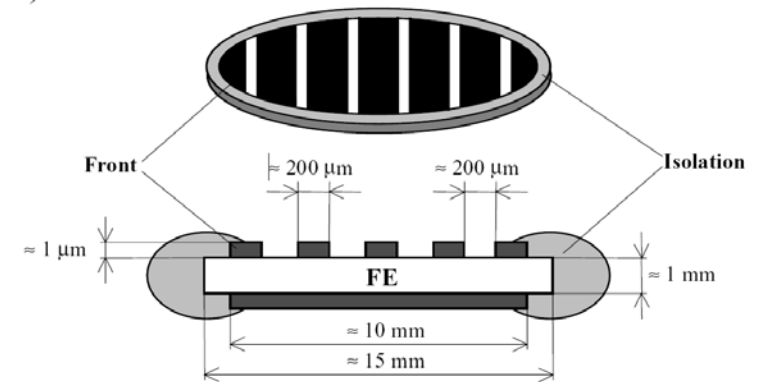
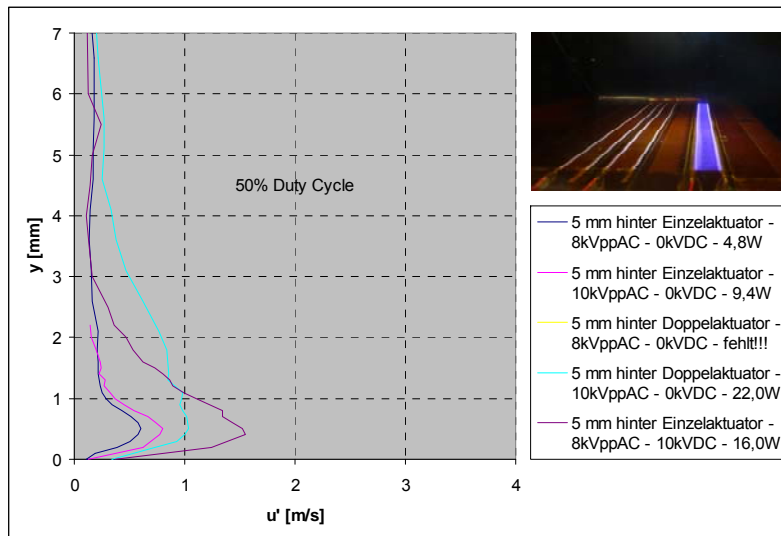
B. Göksel (2013)



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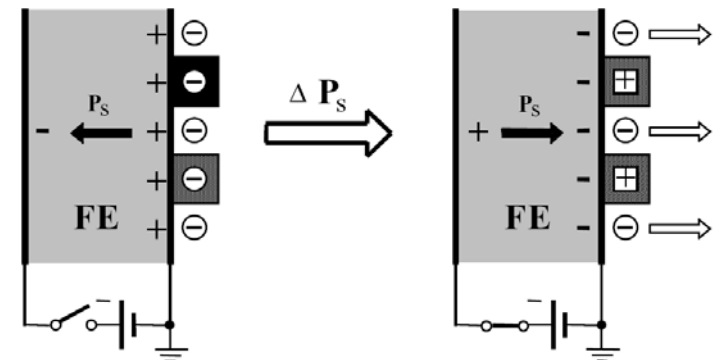
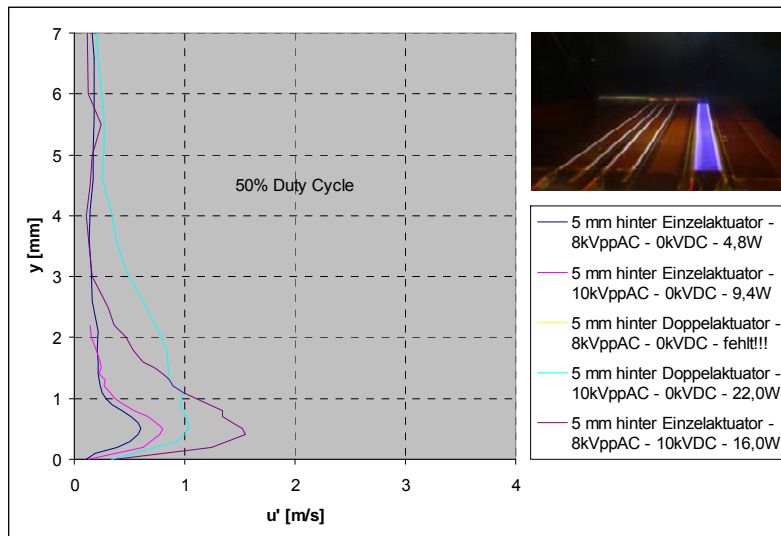
Heydari (1995)
TU Berlin

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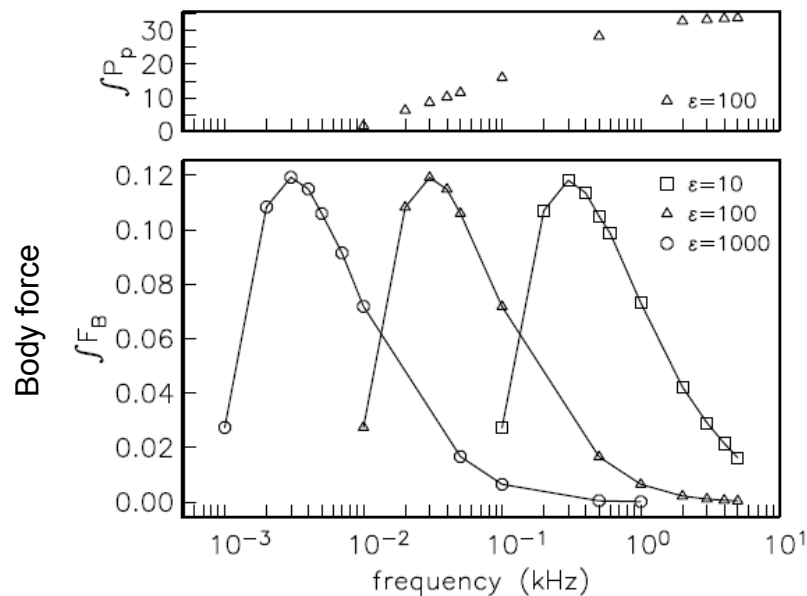


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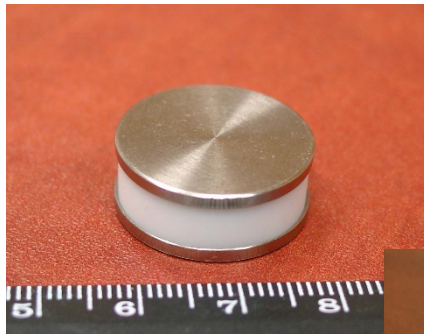


Corke et al. (2007)

Today everybody is working with a dielectric permittivity of 5 - 10 (Teflon, Kapton, Silicon Rubber) and kHz-frequencies. For the use of high-k materials based on ferroelectric dielectrics there is need for low Hz-frequency nanopulse excitation (see left)

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**10 kV 600 A
DSRD**



Megaimpulse Ltd. from St. Petersburg developed highly efficient nanopulse high-voltage generators based on stacks of *Drift Step Recovery Diodes (DSRD)* which are very fast semiconductor opening switches for high-voltage pulses with 10 kV/ns rise rate.

**Pulse amplitude up to $35 - 50 \text{ kV}$
Pulse front duration less than 4 ns
Pulse width (FWHM) 10 ns
Repetition rate up to 3 kHz**

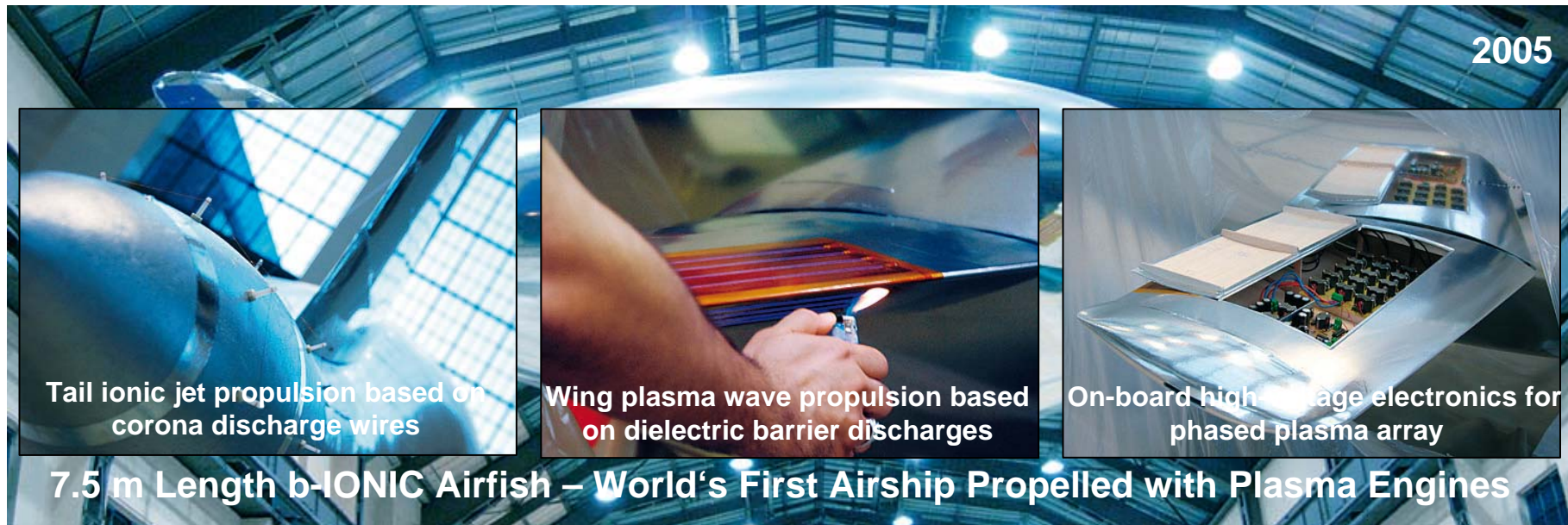
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Second Generation 4.5 m Length b-IONIC Airfish with Thrust-Vectored Ion Propulsion

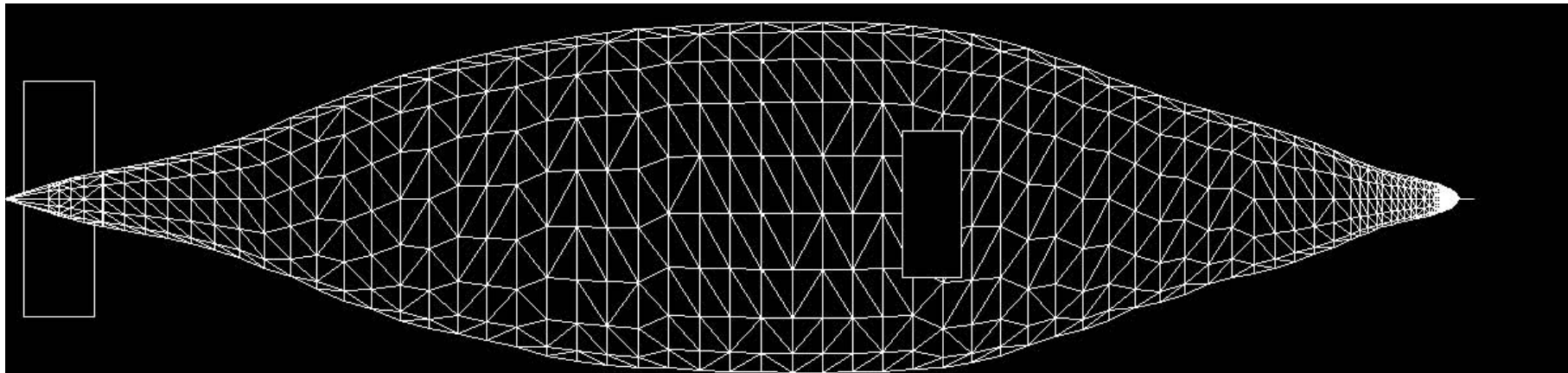


Electrohydrodynamic (EHD) Pulsed Propulsion for High Altitude Solar Flyer based on Corona Discharge and Ferroelectric Field Electron Emission

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Electrohydrodynamic (EHD) Pulsed Propulsion for High Altitude Solar Flyer based on Corona Discharge and Ferroelectric Field Electron Emission



Area for solar cells > 388,6 m²

Minimum solar power: 48 kW
Maximum solar power: 97 kW

Fläche für Rectenna > 300,0 m²

Minimum MW power: 150 kW
Maximum MW power: 300 kW

Altitude: 20 km, Temperature: -56°C, Net buoyancy lift: 200.7 kg

With total pressure = static pressure at ground: 15 m/s (54 km/h) with 120 N

With total pressure = 3 x static pressure at ground: 27.7 m/s (100 km/h) with 407 N

100 kg structural weight (inclusive solar cells and electronics)

100 kg propulsion weight (inclusive thrusters and generators)

mit bis zu 200 N Schub wird eine Geschwindigkeit von 17 m/s (60 km/h) erreicht.

D=12,00 m

L=49,50 m

O=1166 m²

V=2695 m³

EHD-Propulsion system: 1 unit with 8.0 m diameter (50 m²), 2 thrust-vectoring units with 5.0 m diameter (20 m²)

Total propulsion cross section area: 90 m². Using 2 cascade of thrusters, effective area: 180 m² --> today 1 N/m² and 5 N/kW is state-of-the art --> 180 N --> 36 kW --> 18.5 m/s (66.6 km/h)

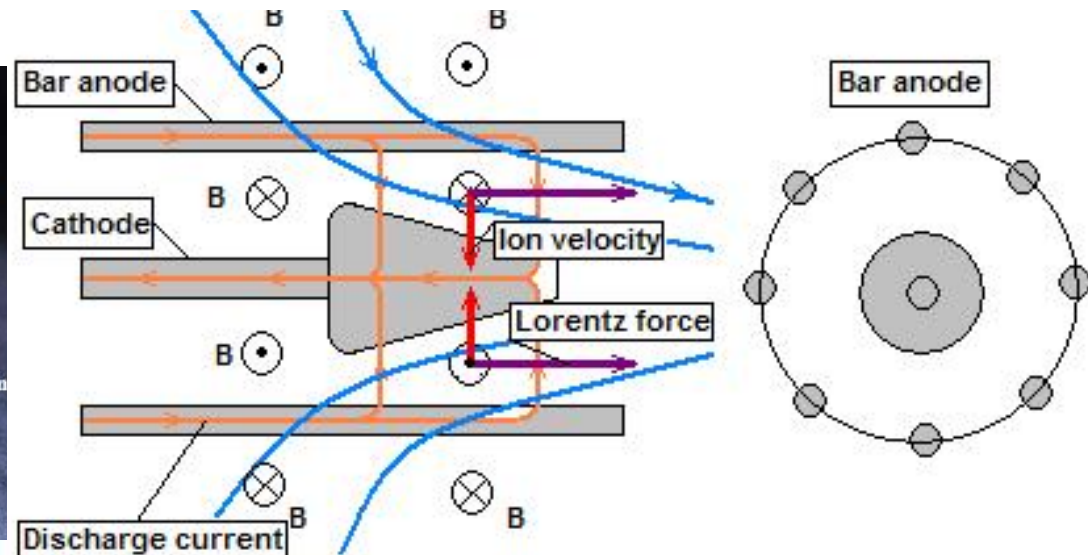
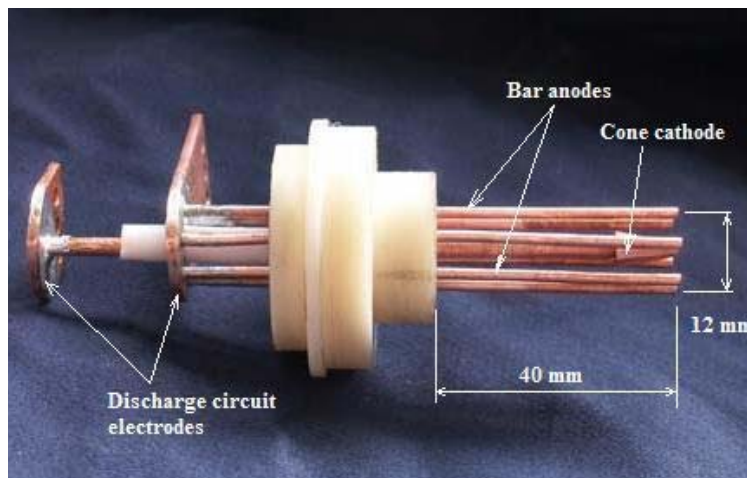
Total propulsion cross section area: 90 m². Using 3 cascade of thrusters, effective area: 270 m² --> today 1 N/m² and 5 N/kW is state-of-the art --> 270 N --> 54 kW --> 22.6 m/s (81.4 km/h)

Total propulsion cross section area: 76 m². Using 4 cascade of thrusters, effective area: 360 m² --> today 1 N/m² and 5 N/kW is state-of-the art --> 360 N --> 72 kW --> 26.1 m/s (94.0 km/h)

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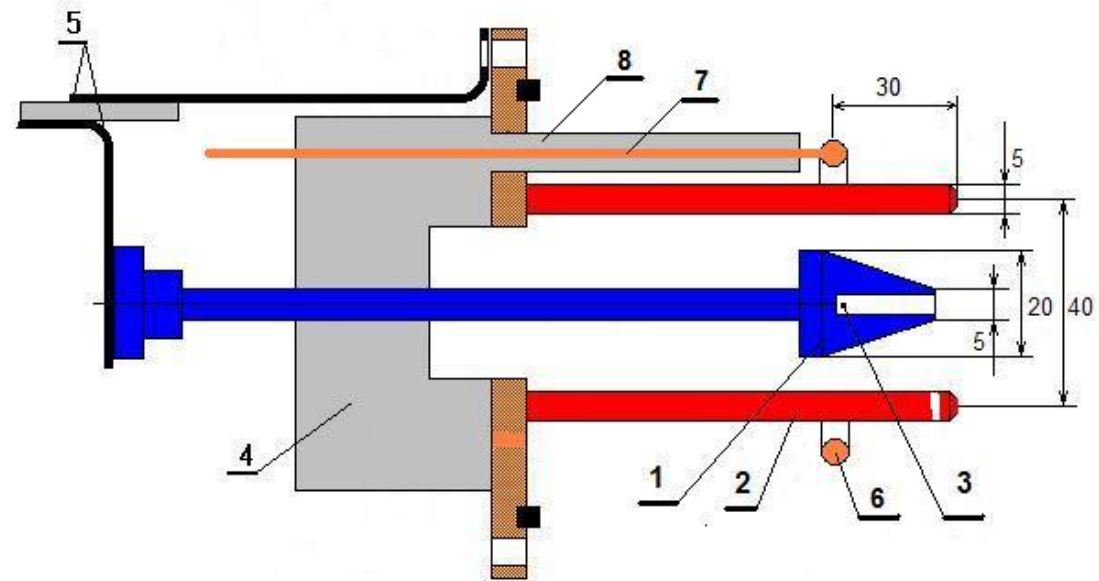
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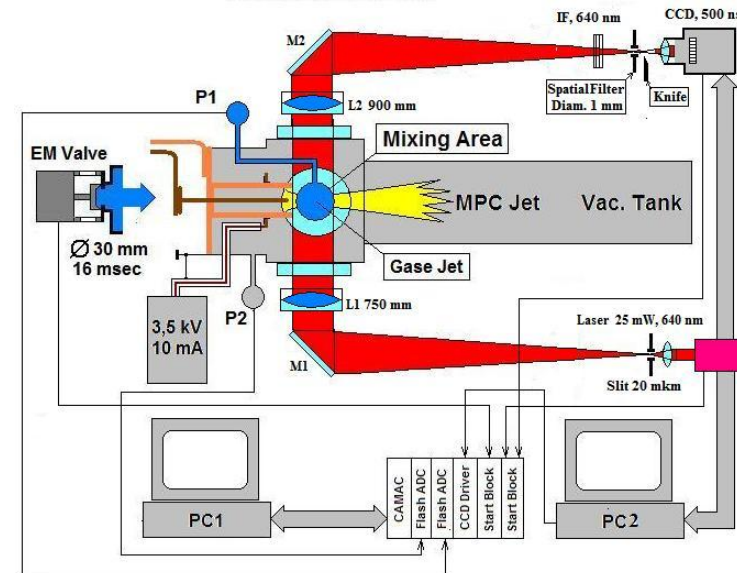
- 1- cone cathode
- 2-bar cylindrical anode
- 3-cathode divertor
- 4-Teflon body of MPC
- 5-copper conductors
- 6-Initiating Ring electrode
- 7-Initiating circuit
- 8-Isolator for eliminating of par discharges



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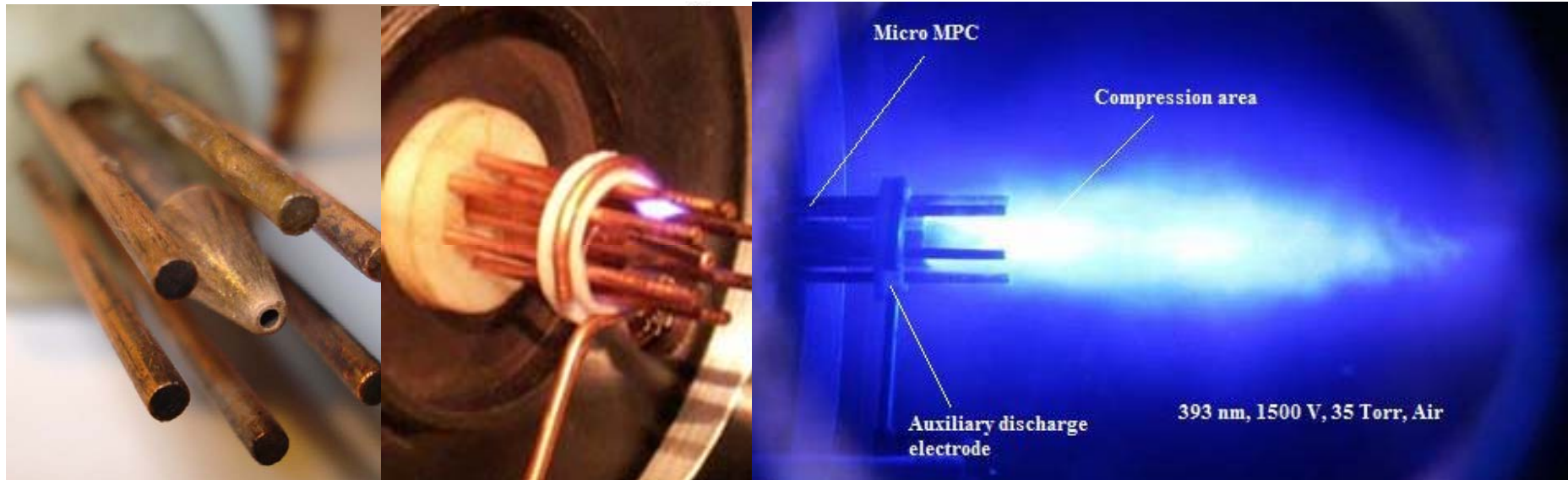
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The scheme of Schlieren system, auxiliary discharge circuit and synchronization circuits for checking of mixing processes between the supersonic flow in impulse wind tunnel and hypersonic plasma jet, created by Magneto-Plasma Compressor.



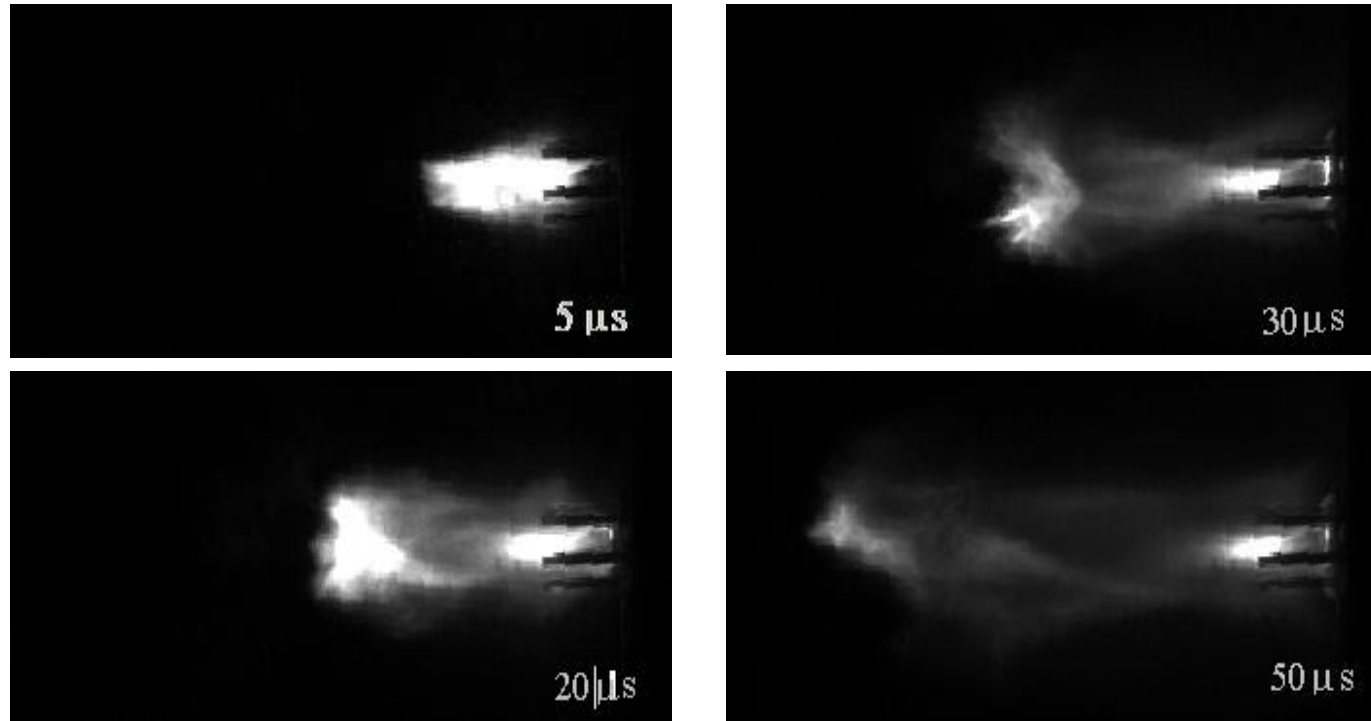
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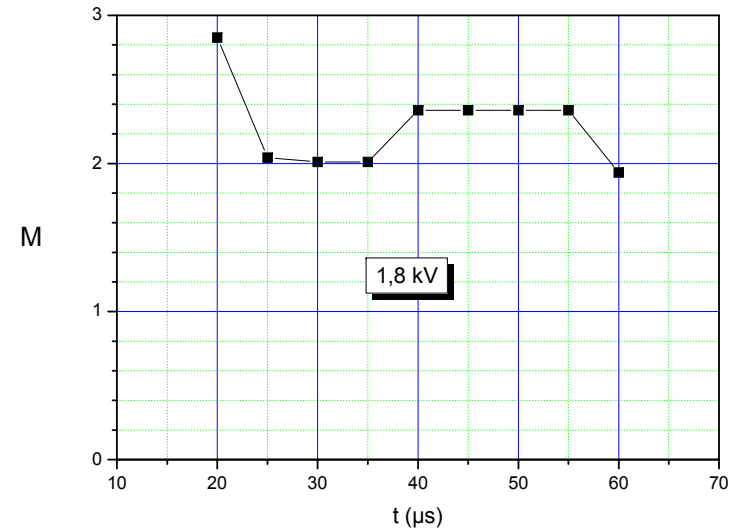
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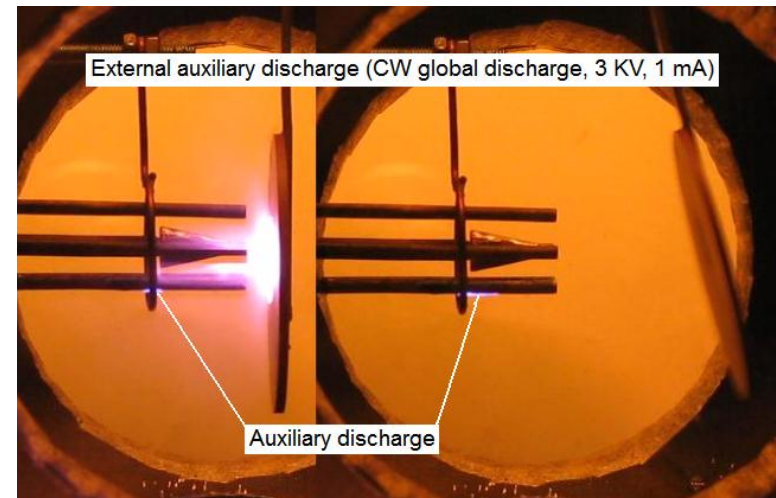
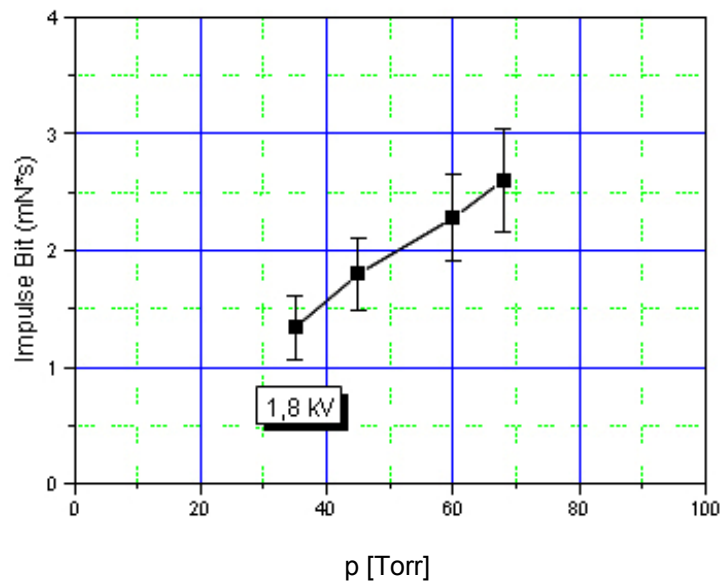
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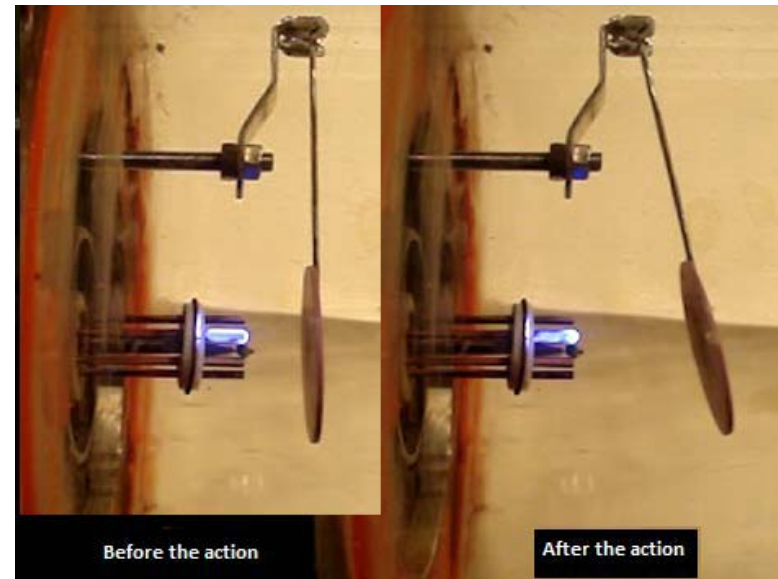
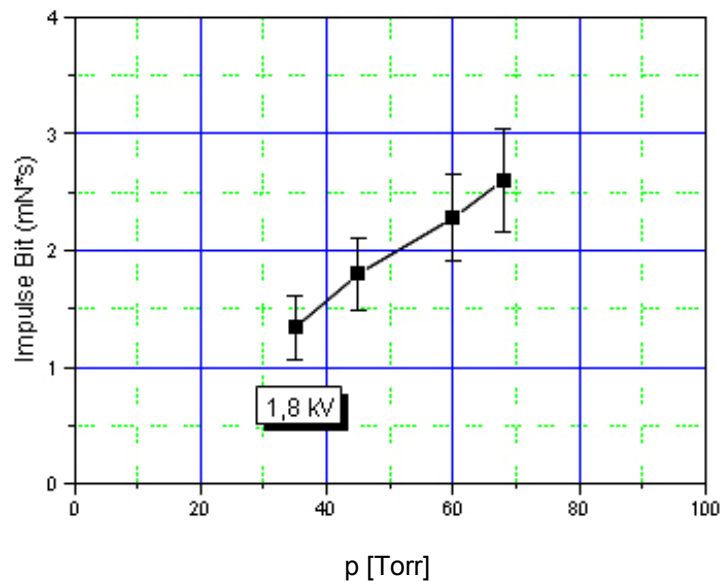
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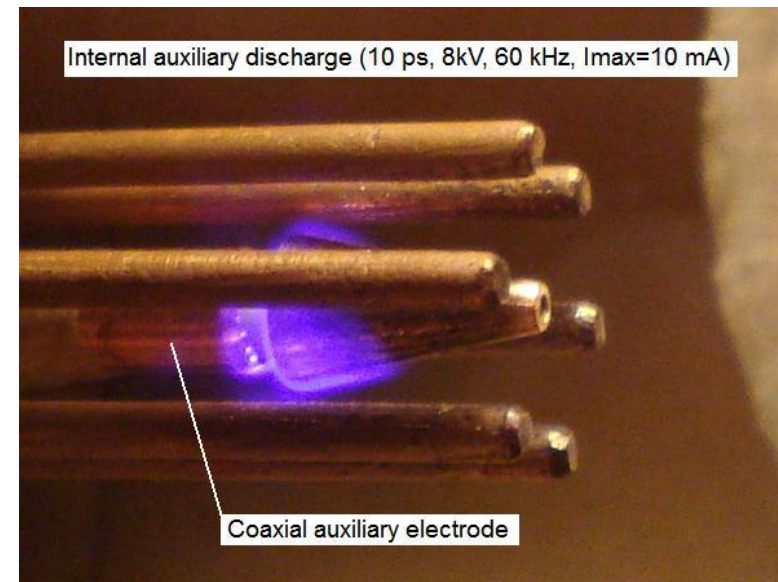
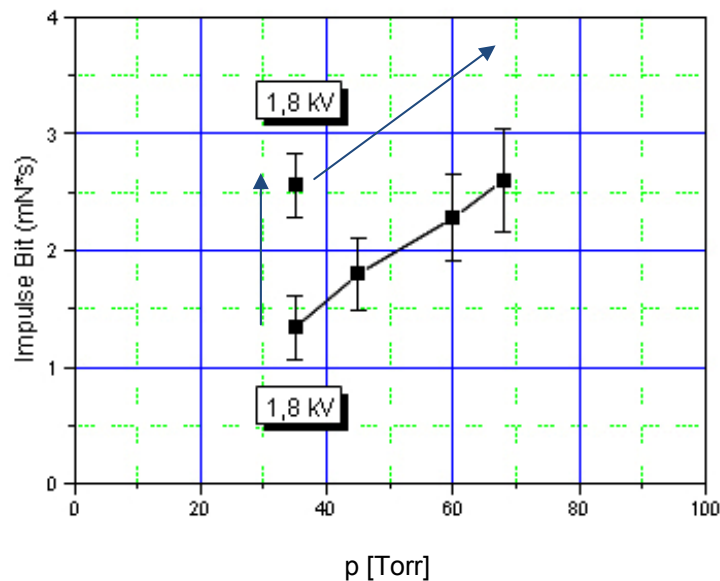
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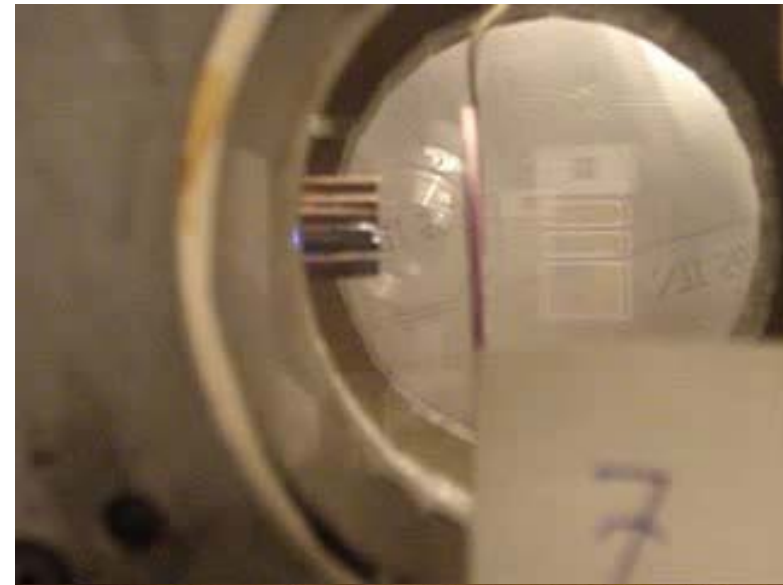
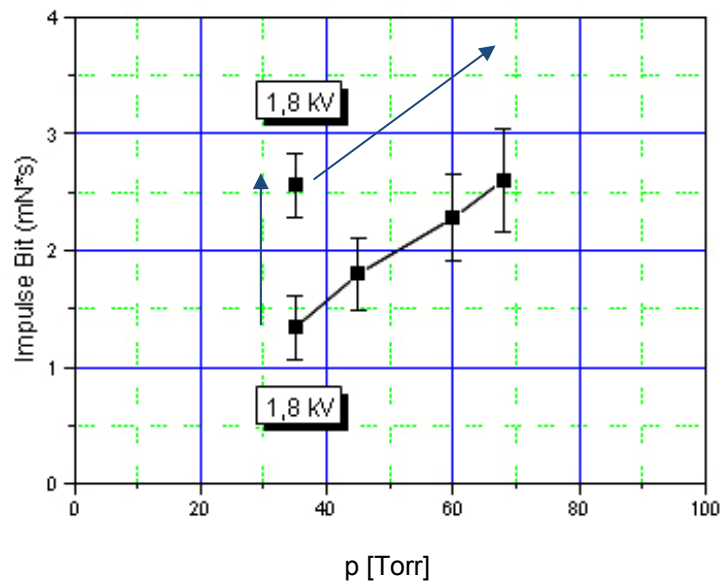
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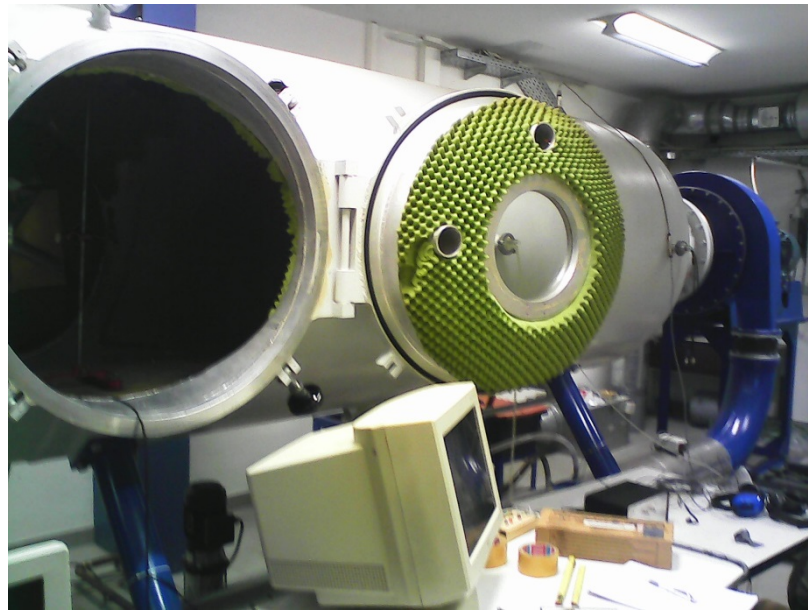
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- State-of-the-Art MHD-Plasma Jet Propulsion based on Miniature MPC Thruster with **35 kN/sqm Thrust to Area** and **2 N/kW Thrust to Power Ratio**
- Pulsing with 1 kHz gives **1 – 3 N Thrust per 12 mm Diameter MPC Unit with Internal Excitation (Preionization)**



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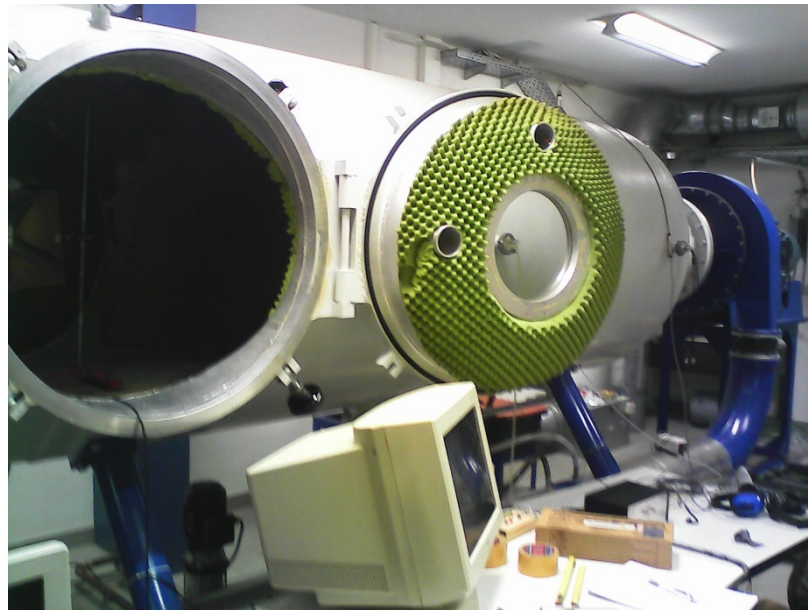
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The parameters of generators necessary for the MHD plasma jet propulsion system are:

- Peak current up to 20kA
- Pulse voltage up to 1 - 5 kV
- Pulse duration 50 – 100 μ s
- Repetition rate up to 1 kHz

Such a generator will be made based on of Reversely Switch on Dynistor (RSD). RSD is a four layer thyristor like power semiconductor device. The switching capabilities of RSD are in few times higher than these of the best modern pulse power thyristors. For example 76mm wafer diameter RSD has more than 2kV blocking voltage and can commute up to 300kA peak current with up to 50 kA/ μ s current rise rate. RSD has been designed for microsecond range power pulse application.



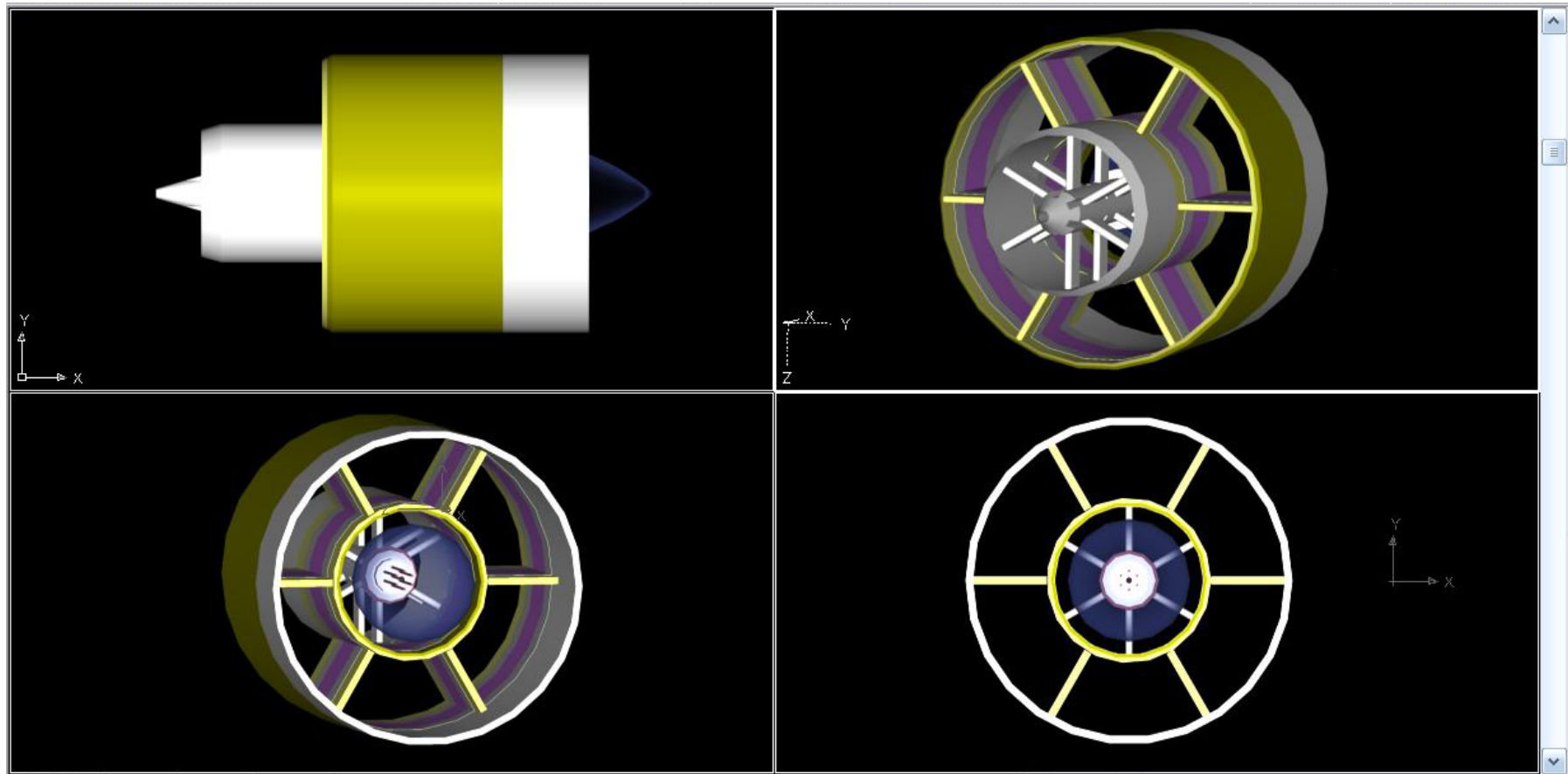
Megaimpulse Ltd.

- Motivation
- *Electrohydrodynamic (EHD) Pulsed Propulsion* based on Sliding Corona Discharge with Ferroelectric Field Electron Emission
- *Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) Pulsed Propulsion* based on Magneto-Plasma Flux Compression
- **Combined Distributed EHD-MHD Fan Propulsion**
- Conclusions and Outlook

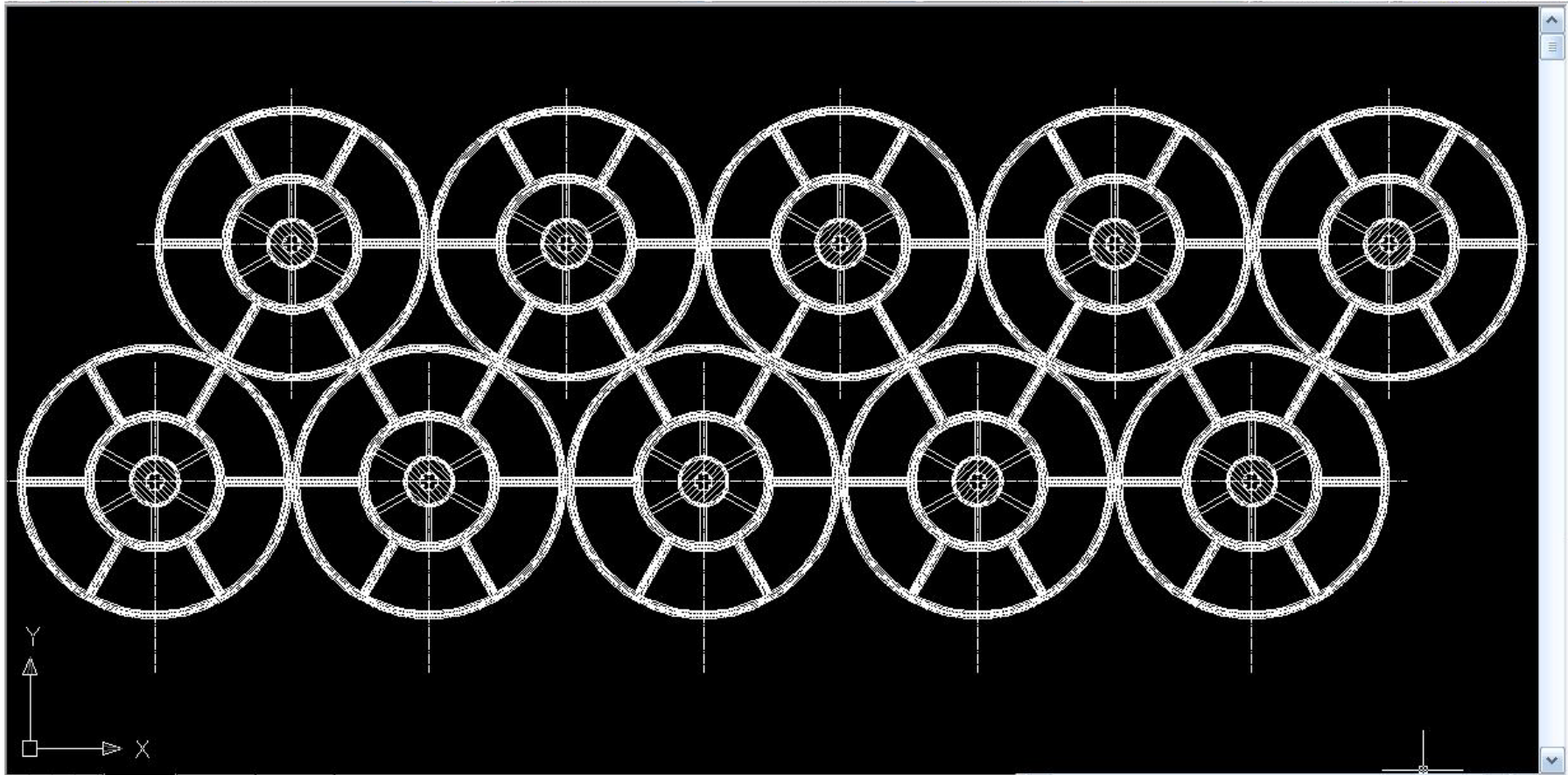
Combined Distributed EHD/MHD Fan Propulsion for Higher Efficiency

- **EHD Drive with 1 – 10 N/sqm as Low-Speed Fan of the High-Speed MHD Core Propulsion with 10 – 50 kN/sqm**
- **EHD Drive's Electrostatic Oscillations or Pulses are used for MHD Preionization to Increase Core Propulsion Efficiency**
- **MHD Core with Diameter between 10 – 40 mm, EHD Fan with Diameter 80 - 120 mm**
- **Distributed Plasma Jet Propulsion with 100 Thruster Units on Trailing Edge of Aerodynamic / Aerostatic Platforms
→ Total Thrust of 500 N and More Upscaling**

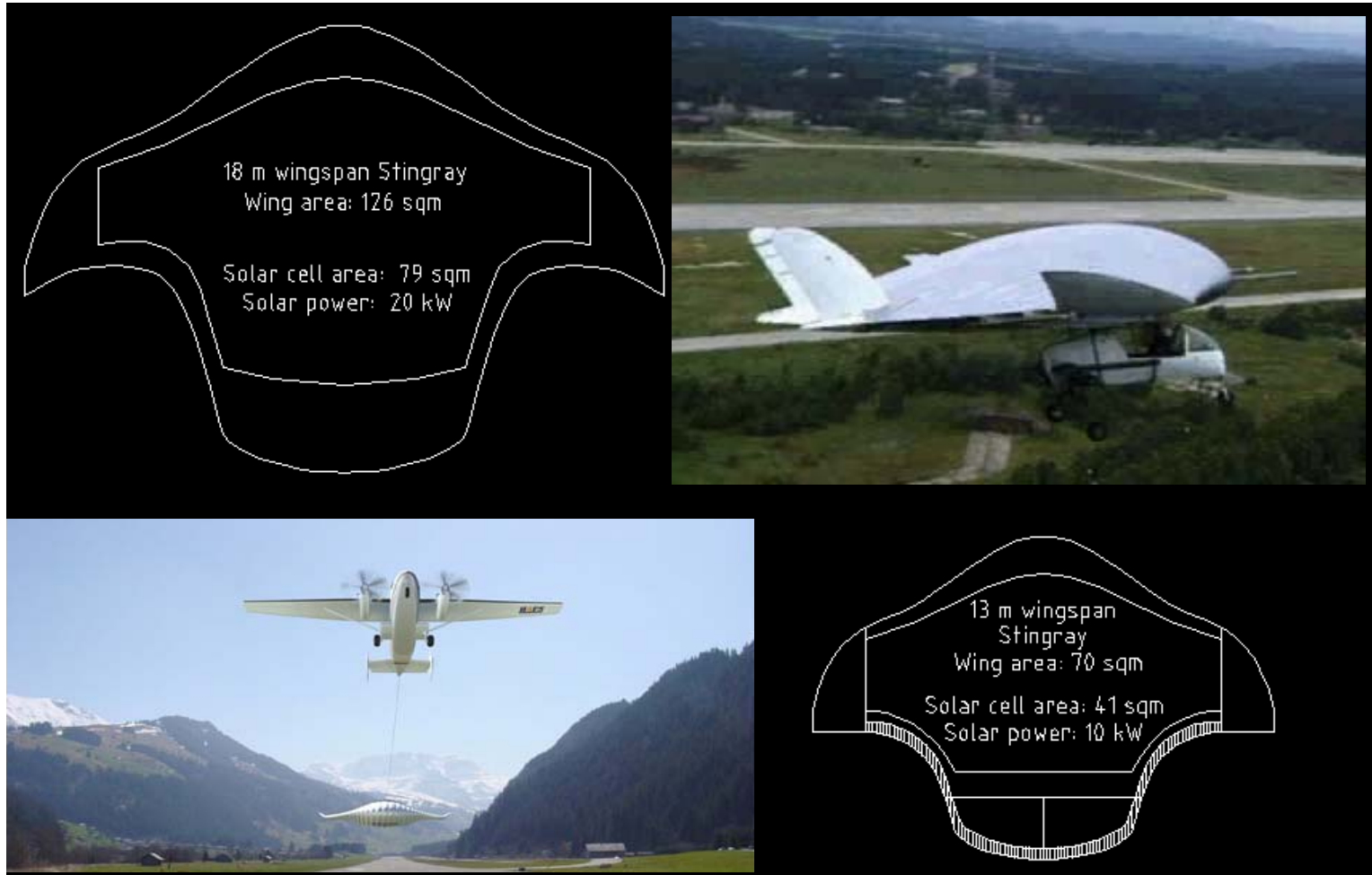
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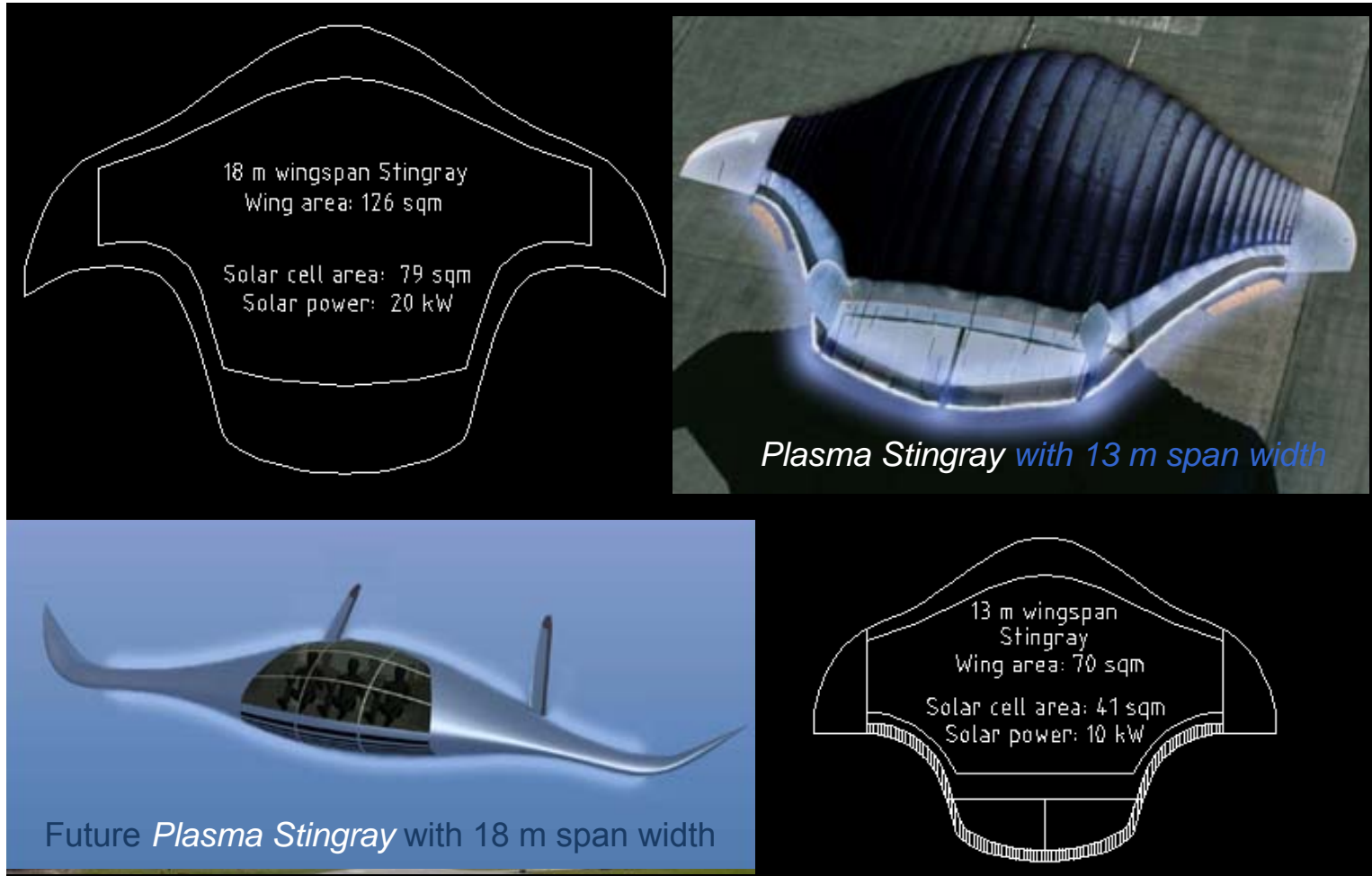
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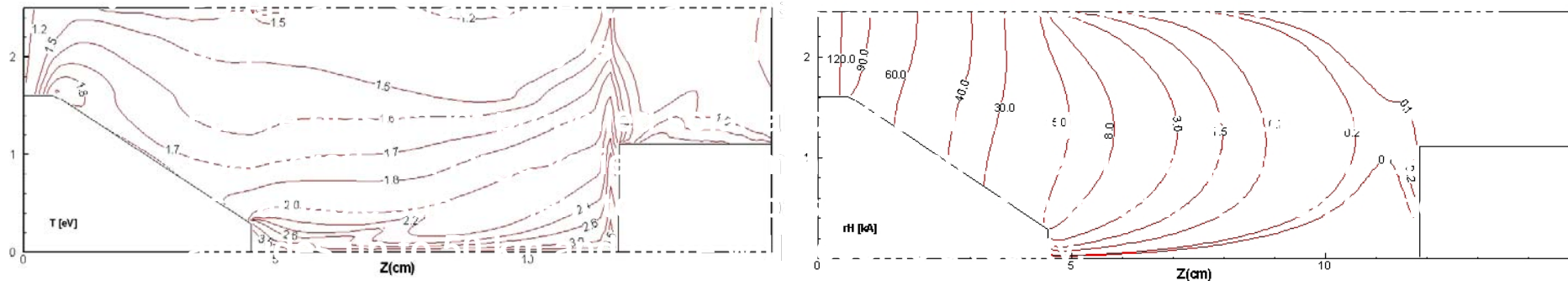
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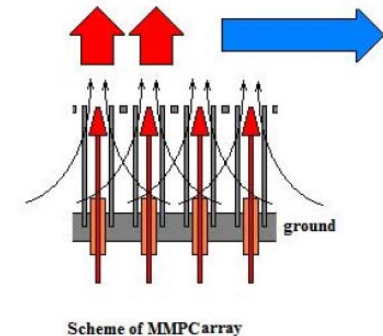
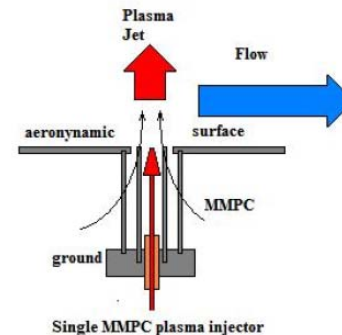
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- **Conclusions and Outlook**



- **Based on the state-of-the-art, different plasma jet propulsion types using ferroelectric field electron emission and magneto-plasma flux compression will be developed for high-altitude solar aircraft**
- **Before, however, plasma jets can be successfully employed on future solar flyers, the thrust-to-power and thrust-to-area ratios have to be optimized using *numerical tools*, vacuum test chambers simulating high-altitude flight conditions and new lightweight solid-state high-voltage power supplies.**
- **MPC technology can be also used as aerodynamic flow control devices**



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Thank You for Your Attention

