

# Optimization of a 50 W Helicon Plasma Thruster

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Helicon  
Plasma  
Thruster

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Fede

Framework  
& Statement  
of the  
Problem

Innovation &  
Methodology

Main  
Expected  
Results

- 1 Framework & Statement of the Problem
- 2 Innovation & Methodology
- 3 Main Expected Results

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## Advantages

- high specific impulse
- high thrust efficiency

## State of the Art

- ion thruster
- Hall-effect thruster



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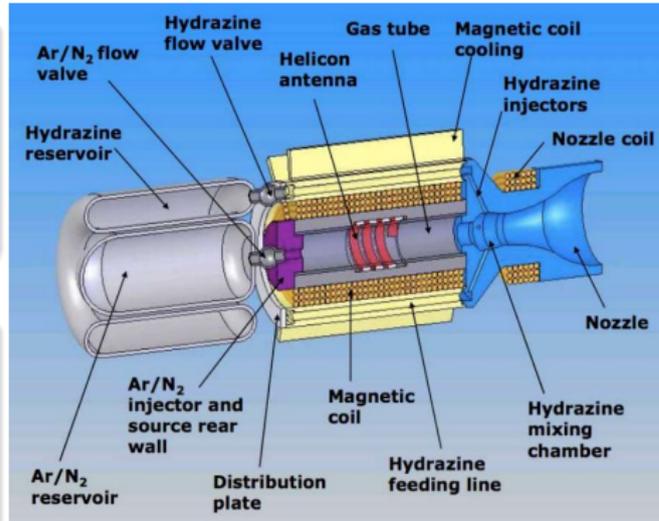
# Helicon Plasma Thruster

## Main components

- cold gas tank
- plasma source
- magnetic nozzle

## Advantages

- long life (no electrodes)
- higher specific thrust



## Numerical-experimental approach

- numerical approach: different numerical strategies to study the different components of the thruster
- experimental approach: experimental setups to evaluate the propulsive performances and plasma properties

## Helicon Plasma Source optimization

- 1 3D-VIRTUS, a code based on a fluid strategy, is used to simulate the Helicon Plasma Source
- 2 the fluid model has been adapted to new specifications (chemical model for Xe)
- 3 the experimental validation of the code against experiments is ongoing



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## Helicon Plasma Source optimization

- ④ experimental-numerical optimization of the source is ongoing



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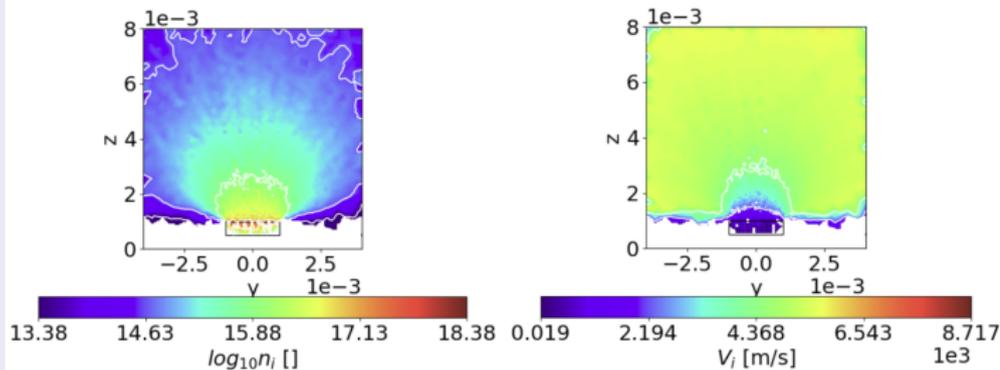
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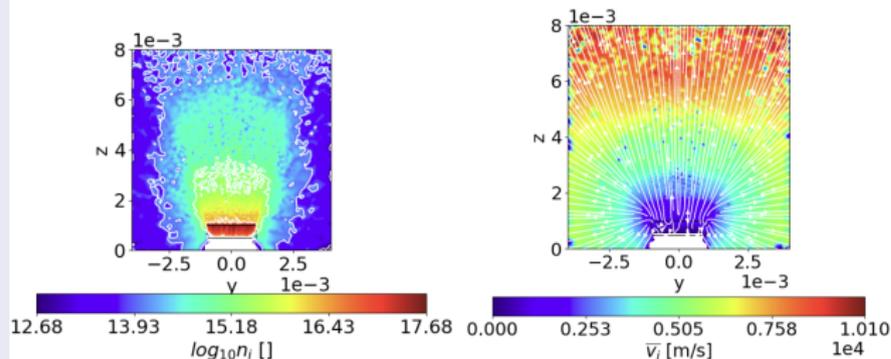
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## Magnetic nozzle optimization

- 1 after a literature review, we decide to resort on a three-dimensional Particle In Cell (PIC) simulation strategy
- 2 the source code of the open-source software Spis has been modified in order to simulate the magnetic nozzle and the plume



## Magnetic nozzle optimization



- 3 the identification of appropriate boundary condition is ongoing
- 4 the code will be validated against experimental data
- 5 experimental-numerical optimization of the magnetic nozzle

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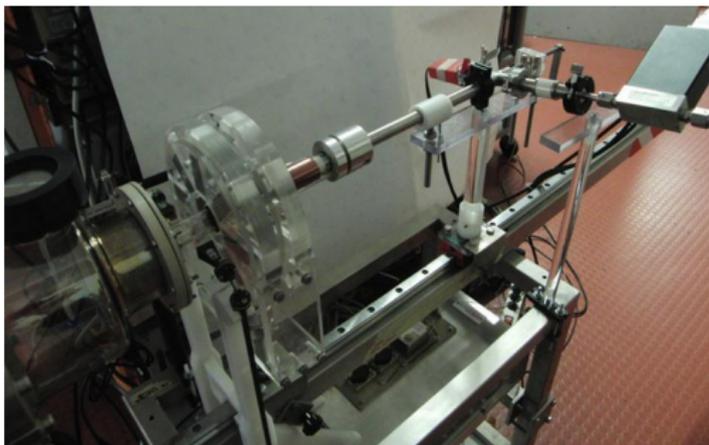
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## Diagnostic System

An optical spectrometer, a microwave interferometer and a Langmuir probe to characterize the plasma source



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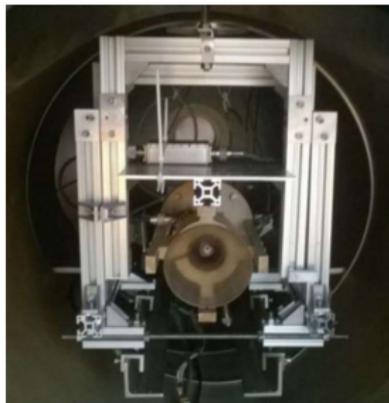
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## Diagnostic System

- 1 a Faraday probe and a Retarding Potential Analyzer for plume characterization
- 2 a counter balanced pendulum to characterize the thrust



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## Results

- 1 50 W HPT optimization, characterization and testing by means of a combined numerical-experimental approach
- 2 physical investigation and identification of the driving parameters for the plasma source and magnetic nozzle design
- 3 detailed numerical simulations of the two main components of a HPT
- 4 technology exploitation