## Status of the pulsed micro energy propulsion research for nano satellites orientation

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## Abstract

Axially ejected plasma jets and plasma shocks have been observed in plasma focus devices, leaving the electrodes at high velocity. For instance, in a plasma focus operating at 400] a plasma of ~  $10^{-10}$  kg is ejected with a velocity >  $10^5$  m/s. These plasma conditions appear promising to be used as the base of a pulsed plasma thruster (PPT), particularly to develop a miniaturized propulsion device for orientation, capable of being integrated to a smallstandardized satellite, such as the Cubesat. According to theoretical and scaling estimations, it is expected that for a pulsed plasma thruster operating with a stored energy of 1 J, a bit impulse in the range of fractions of µNs to some µNs per pulse would be obtained. This work presents the status of the pulsed micro energy propulsion research for nano satellites orientation developed by the P<sup>2</sup>mc Research Center of CCHEN and by SPEL of University of Chile. The report includes: a) design, construction and characterization of a miniaturized fast capacitor (2 kV,  $2\mu$ F, ~ 40 nH, ~20 kA), b) design and construction of plasma guns with submillimeter internal and external radius, c) electrical characterization of the miniaturized capacitor connected to the plasma gun operated at 1 to 2 J, d) measurements of the capacitor temperature operating at different repetition rate e) discussion and design of possible experimental arrays to measure the force produced by the miniaturized pulsed plasma thruster: optical measurements of the velocity and mass, torsional pendulum and thrust stand based on a single point load cell. Supported by ANID FONDECYT Regular 1211695.