

## TETHERS IN SPACE: DEORBITING AND POWER GENERATION

The Space Tether consists of a complex structure where there are three main parts: 1) the primary satellite; 2) a secondary satellite; 3) a cable (of variable lengths) that is used to join the two spacecraft together. This cable allows the transfer of energy and momentum between the two spacecraft, and this transfer can be present in both directions and, in some cases, can switch direction.

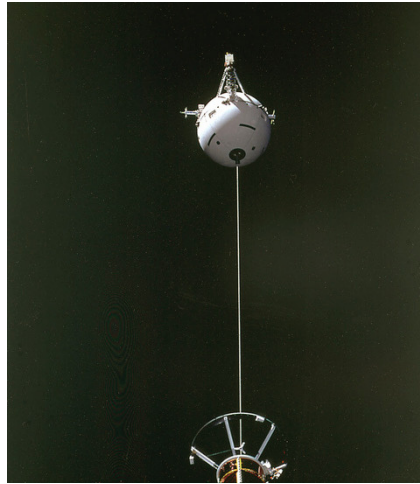
Space tethers can be classified into two different areas: Passive tethers, which are used simply for mechanical connection and mainly transfer momentum from one part to the other; and Electrodynamic tethers, conductive wires or tapes or more complex structures), in which an electric current can flow and pass from one end to the other.

The simplest application involves using the tether system as a de-orbit system; a drag Force is induced on the tether due to its relative motion with respect to the rotating plasma and the satellite.

An opposite application is the injection of electric current from one satellite which has an effect opposite to the de-orbiting; this effect can be used to increase the SMA of the system or produce movements in the orbital plane.

The Electrodynamic tether is a system that can act as an orbital control for small and relatively big structures (depending on the tether length and on the produced current).

Even if the tethers' dynamics (passive or electrodynamic) are complex and not at all completely understood, the current knowledge in materials and technology is bridging the gap between theory and extensive application in current Space missions.



### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Dynamics of tethers; bare and electrodynamic differences; space mission possibilities.

**Target audience:** Doctoral students, non-academic professionals, and undergraduate students.

**Dates and time:** 27-28 September 2022, 10:00-12:00 CEST

### REGISTRATION AND CONTACTS

**Course Code:** 20220927

This course is part of the 2022 institutional activity for AIDAA members. The registration requires the purchase of one of the packages described here <https://www.aidaa.it/package-list/>, and the completion of the online form available on AIDAA webpage.

**Course platform:** Webex, a link will be sent via email as the registration is complete.  
At the end of each course, **attendance certificates** will be sent to participants via email.

For further info, please, contact [academy@aidaa.it](mailto:academy@aidaa.it)



## **SPEAKER**

**Giacomo Colombatti** - Ph.D., CISAS G. Colombo, University of Padova - is an expert in space sensor development (from designing to realization to testing) and in planetary atmospheric data analysis. He was the Lead Col for the MarsTem temperature sensor for the Exomars2016 mission and was involved in testing campaigns conducted in a Mars-like environment, both in a laboratory (Aarhus wind tunnel facility) and on-site (Ibn Battuta Space Center in the Moroccan desert).

He works on data analysis for planetary probe trajectory reconstruction using different techniques; he is also an expert in space tether modeling and in the analysis of the dynamics of the system (particularly on two EU projects: Bets and ETPack, still undergoing).

He also studies the dynamics of lighter-than-air vehicles, both for earth and space applications. He is involved in developing control algorithms and techniques for different types of airships. He is also interested in probes' dynamics in the framework of SLAM (Simultaneous Localisation and Mapping) research.

Recently he is involved in several projects aiming at earth environment analysis using UAV (quad and esicopters) for the analysis of pollution due to different sources (artificial light, air, and soil pollution).