

Integrated simulation solutions for the plasma and transversal physics in electric propulsion systems

PlasmaSolve



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Motivation: from plasma coatings to electric propulsion

Plasma simulations computationally difficult (multiphysics, numerically stiff systems, timescales), possibilities?

- In-house codes from scratch** – powerful but difficult to maintain, generalize to other problems or couple to other solvers
- Commercial platforms** (COMSOL, TechX USim) – often expensive, closed-source but usually good user support
- Open-source solutions** – not common in plasma physics. **Is it feasible to build plasma models using open-source frameworks?**

Workflow & Tools

We create a common framework (mostly Python scripts) based on open-source libraries:

1. Geometry pre-processing

- SALOME Platform
- Python API** – programmatic geometry generation

2. Mesh generation

- NETGEN (tetrahedral) or snappyHexMesh (hex) algorithms

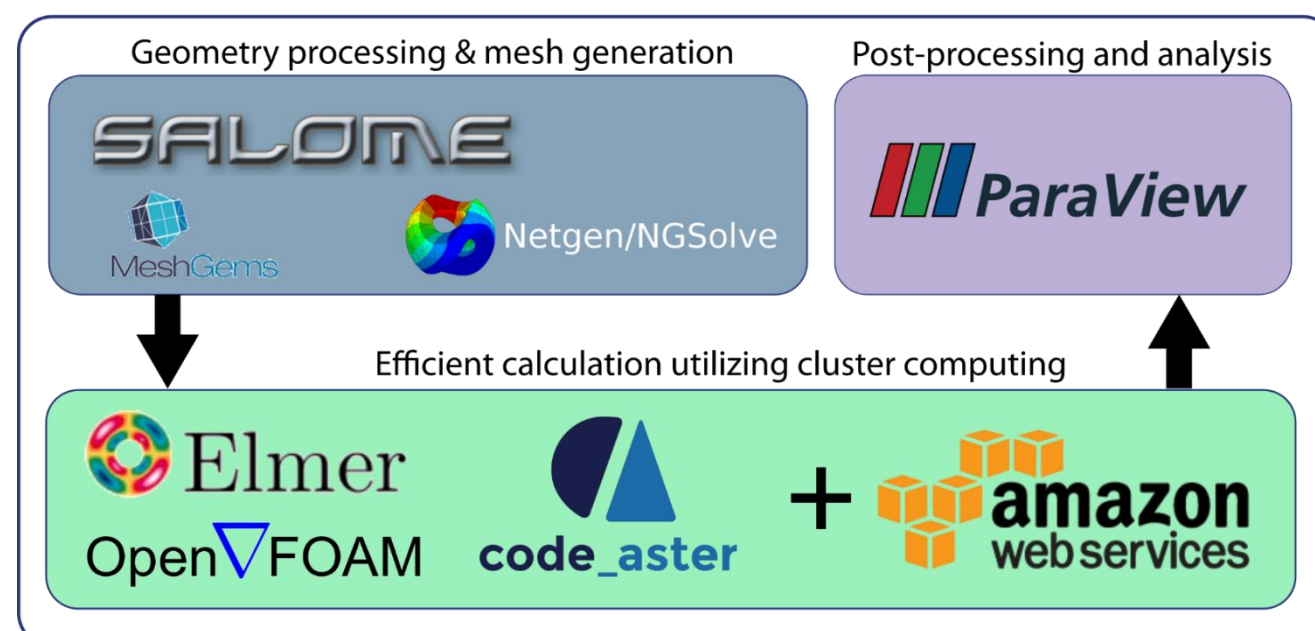
3. Physics solvers

- Elmer FEM** (finite element method)
- OpenFOAM FVM** (finite volume method)
- OpenFOAM-based DSMC solver

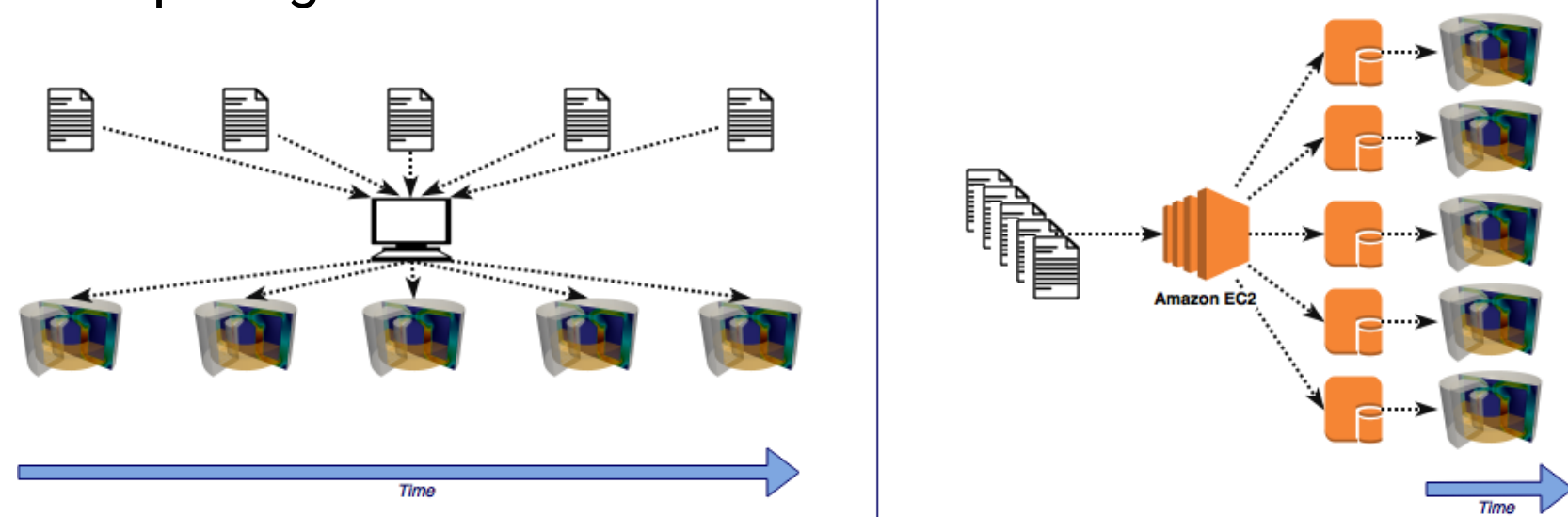
4. Postprocessing

- unified .vtu format readable by ParaView

PlasmaSolve simulation suite



Key enabling technology for complex geometries and large studies: Solvers integration with Amazon cloud computing centres.



Upcoming (2020) support for:



Cutting edge IT makes our software truly multi-platform – supporting Windows 10, Linux and Mac systems

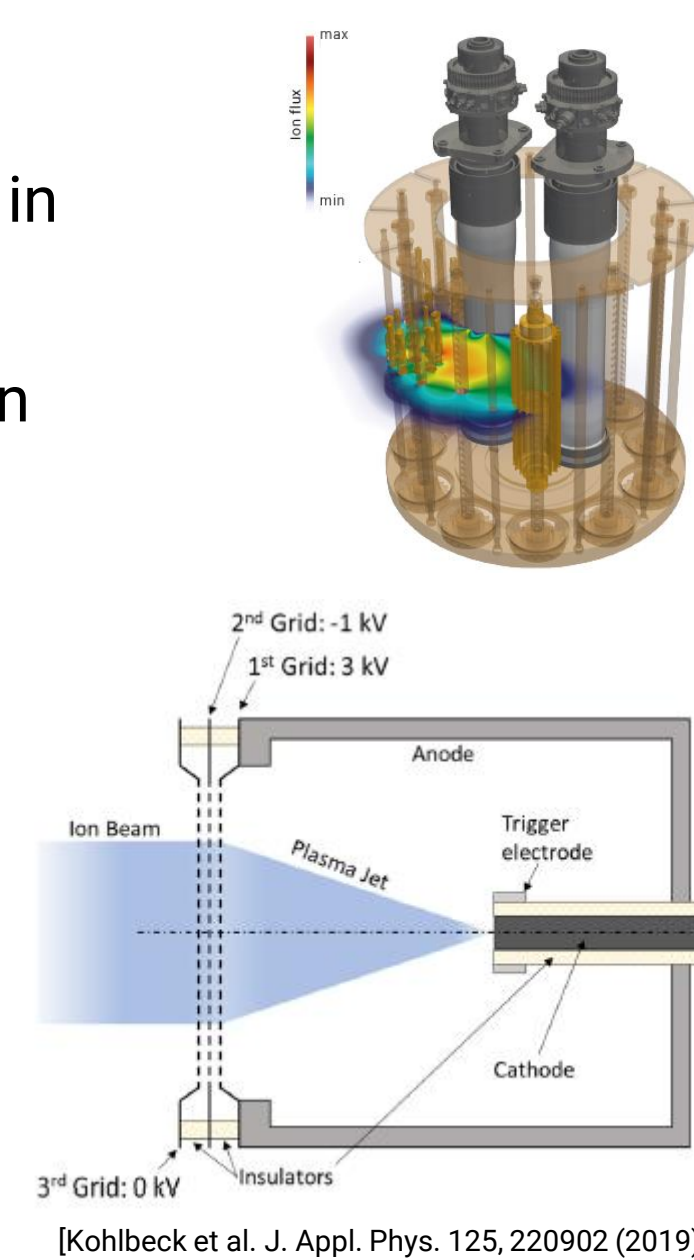
Hydrodynamic plasma models

Laboratory problem

- Plasma discharge propagation in complex discharge chambers
- Vacuum arc, HiPIMS magnetron

Use in electric propulsion

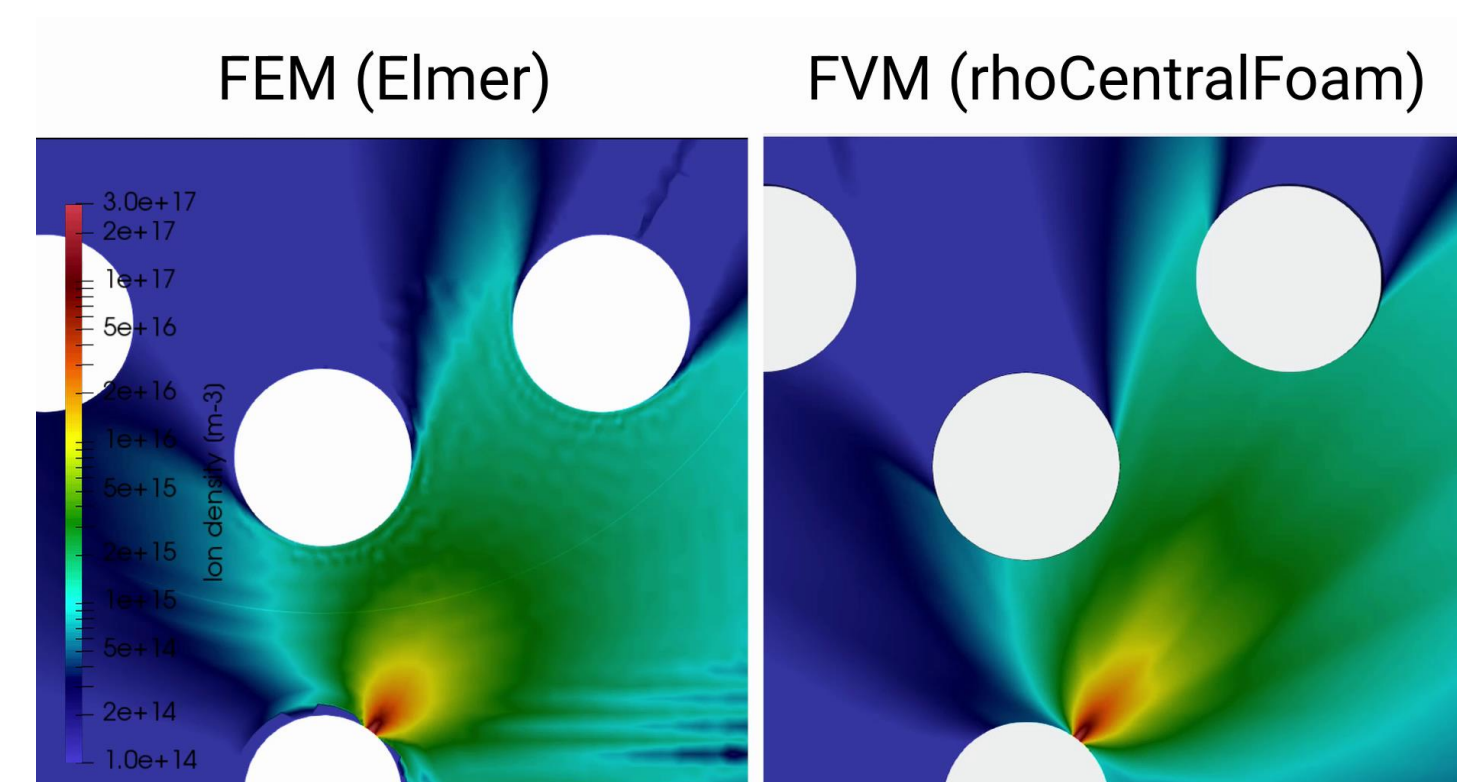
- Simulation of secondary plasma jets in vacuum arc thrusters.
- Interaction of plasma jet with grids and spacecraft



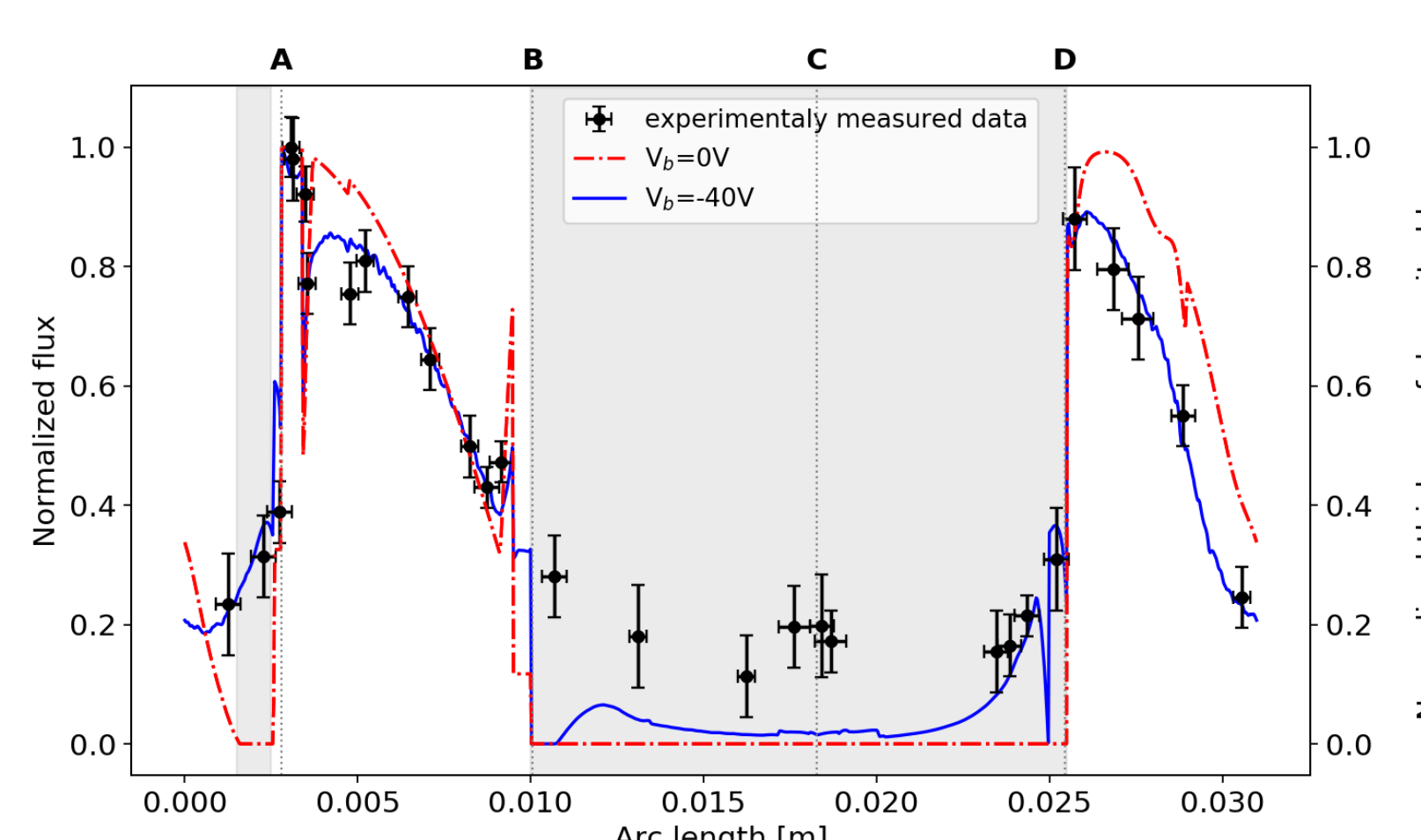
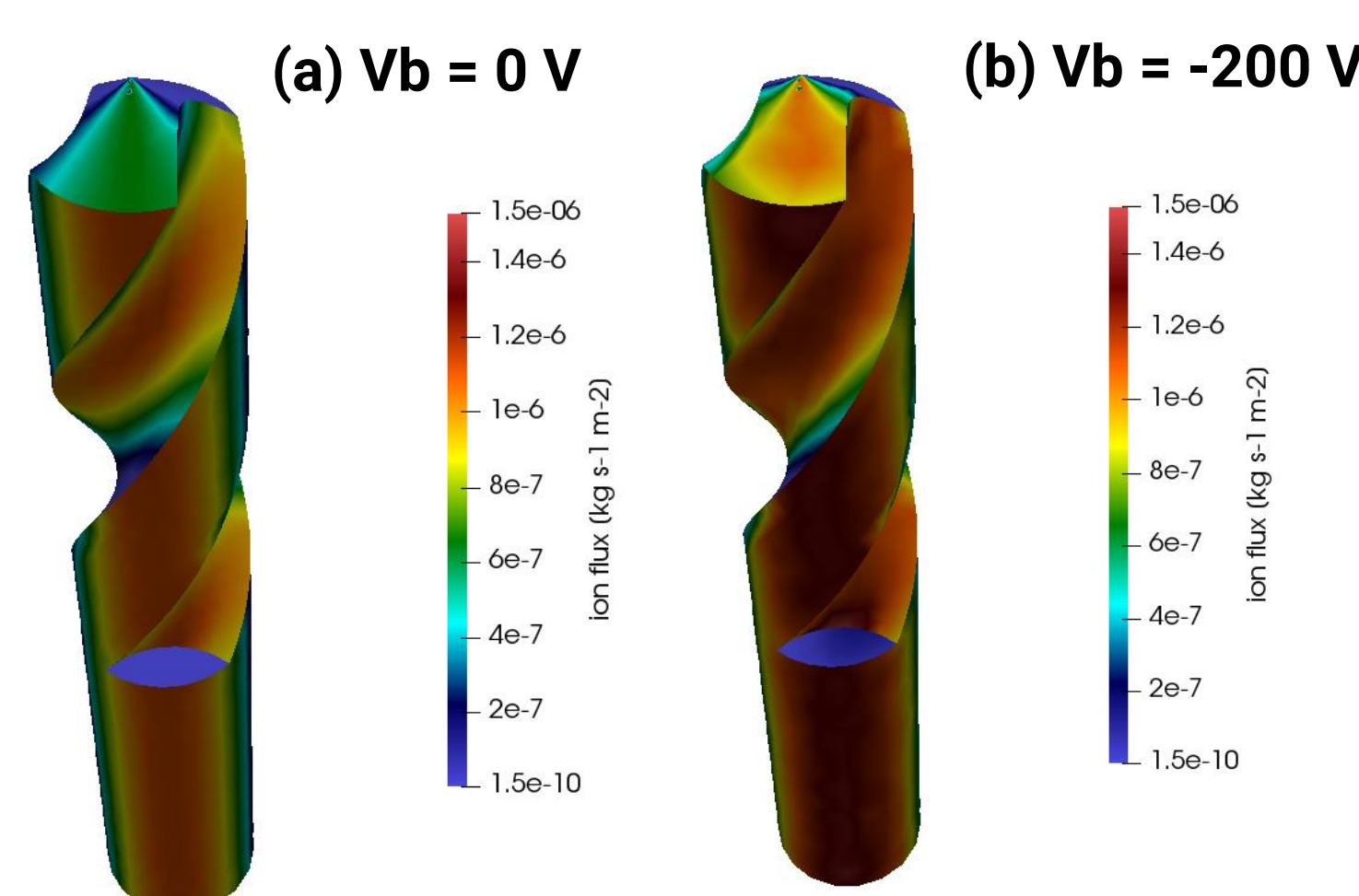
Easily modifiable model equations

$$\frac{\partial \rho_i}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_i \mathbf{u}) = 0 \quad \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_i - \mathbf{u}_e$$
$$\rho_i \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} \right) = -\nabla(P_i + P_e) + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + en_i \left(1 - \exp\left(\frac{eV}{kT_e}\right) \right) \mathbf{E}$$
$$\Delta V = \frac{n_i}{\varepsilon_0} \left(1 - \exp\left(\frac{eV}{kT_e}\right) \right) \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{j}$$
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

- Numerically **stiff Euler equation** difficult to solve using FEM, **Maxwell equations** difficult to solve with FVM => **effective MPI-level solver coupling**



- 3D real-geometry simulations** are possible



Advanced thermal balance models

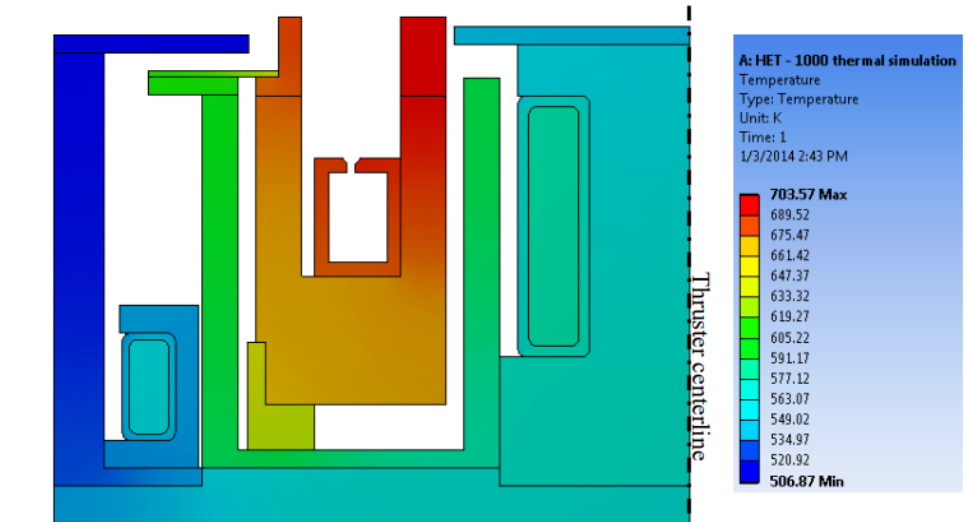
Laboratory problem:

- Thermal balance in ion sources, plasma lamps and other plasma-based devices.

Use in electric propulsion

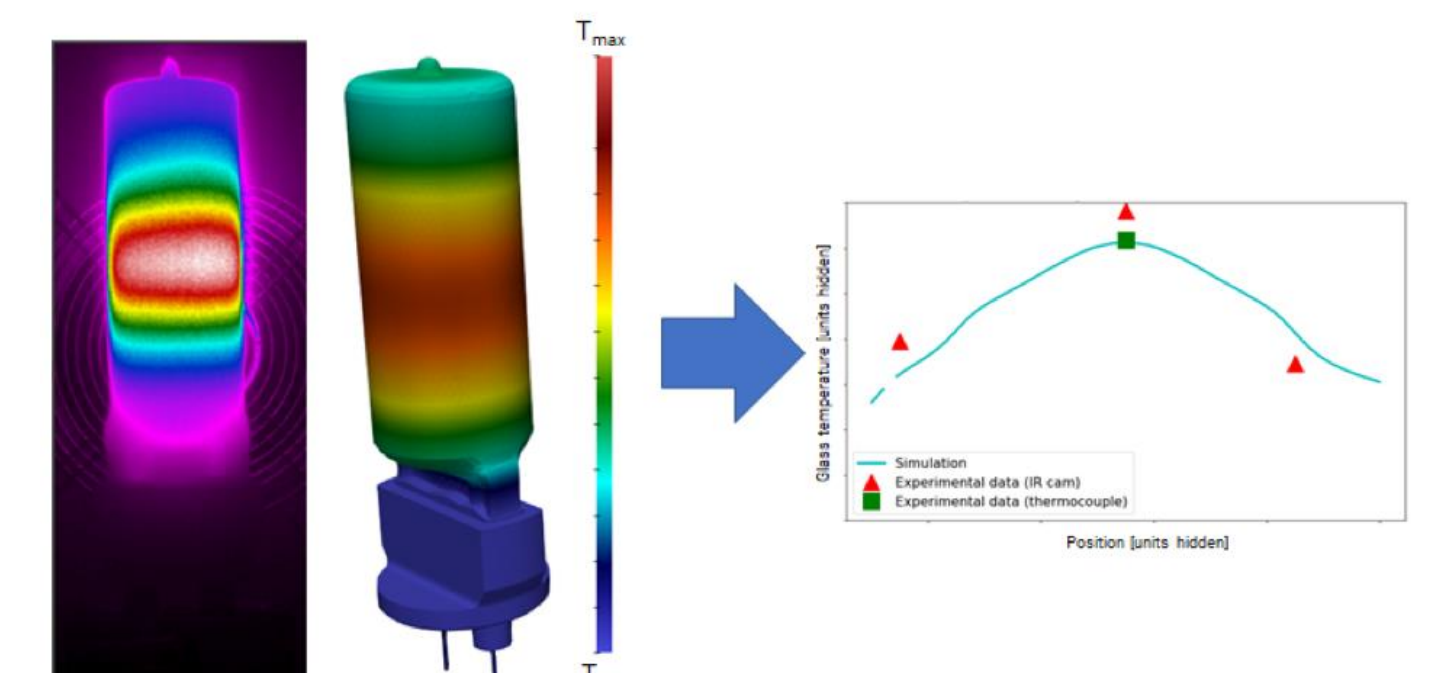
- Thermal balance in thrusters and ion engines

HET-1000 Thruster thermal simulation from Potrivu, G-C et al. [DOI: 10.1109/ICATE.2014.6972683]



Thermal balance model

- Radiation through optically thin media (vacuum) and thick media (plasma)
- Coupling to plasma simulation interfaces**
- CAD-to-simulation** approach (STEP files as input), **3D simulations easy**



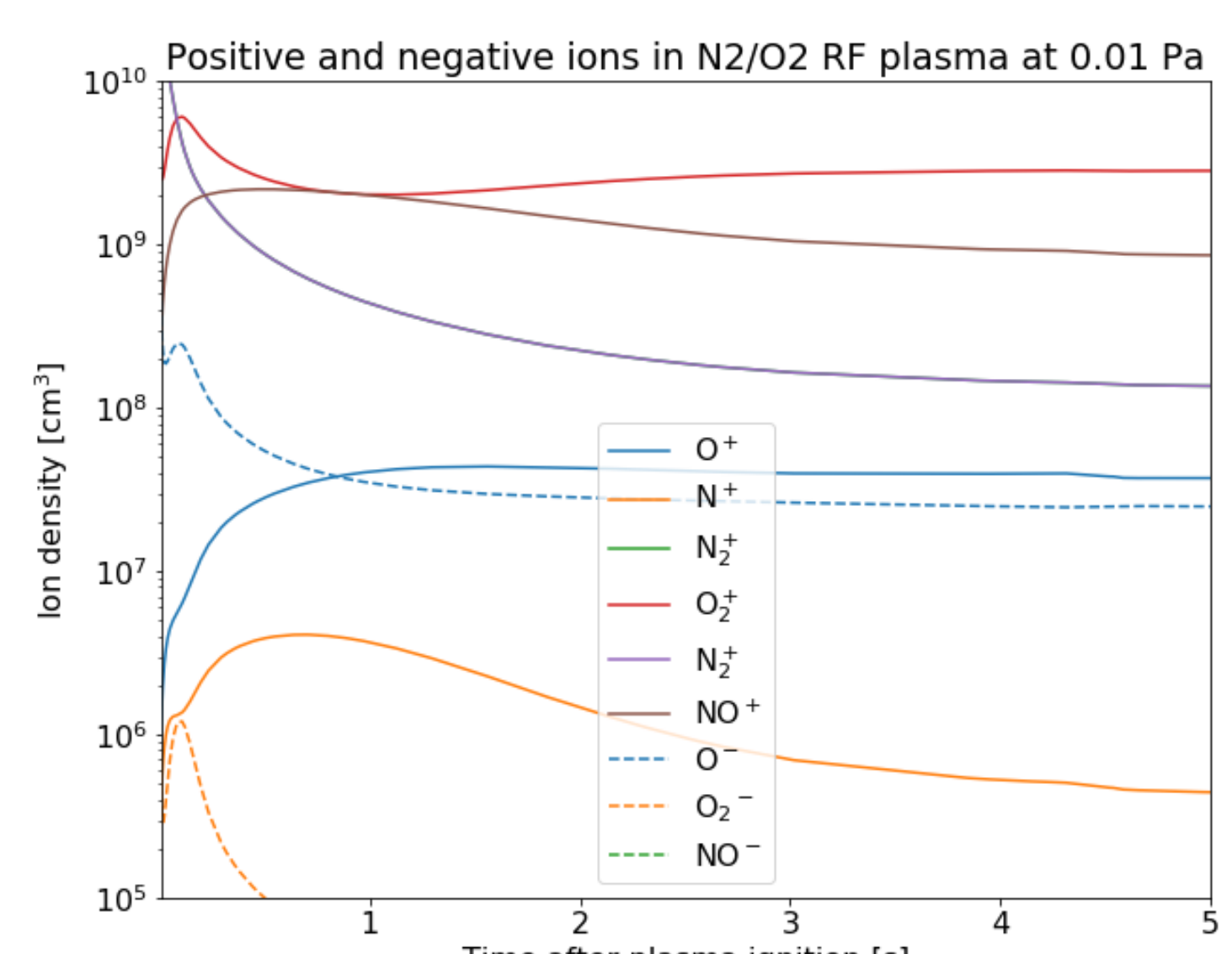
Global plasma models for alternative fuels

Laboratory problem

- Predicting plasma kinetics in various mixtures – N₂, O₂, H₂O, Ar, Xe, Kr, H₂, ...
- Global model with user-friendly editing of model equations and coefficients

Use in electric propulsion

- Global modeling of electric propulsion ionizers with alternative fuels, **including air-breathing thruster or CO₂ thruster kinetics simulation**



Bottomline

What are the **pros and cons** of building a plasma model code **on open-source**?

- Superior performance and scaling**
- Provide a framework for implementing any PDE or Lagrangian solver**
- No node/core license locking**
- Possible to couple different codes seamlessly**

- Very poor documentation - the source code is your only reference**
- Steeper learning curve**

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