

What is a space solar power station called Omega?

The space solar power station (SSPS) capable of providing earth with primary power has been researched for 50 years. The SSPS is a tremendous design involving optics, mechanics, electromagnetism, thermology, control, and other disciplines. This paper presents a novel design project for SSPS named OMEGA.

What is SSPs-Omega solar power station?

The SSPS-OMEGA (Space Solar Power Station via Orb-shape Membrane Energy Gathering Array) concept can be described as a modular, spherical system concept in which sunlight is collected with the main reflector and power is generated in a series of PV cell array.

Can SSPs supply energy by solar array?

Supplying energy by PV array to the robots would bring lots of problems. The SSPS is such a large energy generator itself, so we considered supplying energy to the fleet by the solar array modules. The energy will be supplied by storage battery and PV cells on body in addition instead of solar wings.

Can SSPs assemble a 100-meter-scale space structure in orbit?

As a first step, we have been researching a robotic assembly technology capable of assembling a 100-meter-scale space structure in orbit. Many studies have been conducted on SSPS concepts and technologies in Japan and overseas. The section summarizes the history, advantage, and challenges of the SSPS.

Is SSPs a complex space system?

Conclusions The SSPS is an extremely complex space system. There are various difficulties in assembly technology. Aiming at different demands in each subsystem, specific docking procedures are designed to satisfy the mechanical and docking interface requirements.

How much energy does it take to assemble SSPs?

The antenna structure costs the most time and energy to assemble, requiring almost 400 h and 8600 kW h. The main truss costs 400 h to assemble, while the solar array system costs more energy than the main truss system. The entire assembly mission for the symmetric platform SSPS costs 1153 h of time and 18.467 MW h of energy. 5. Conclusions

Space solar power satellites require innovative concepts in order to achieve economically and technically feasible designs. The mass and volume constraints of current and planned launch vehicles necessitate highly efficient structural systems be developed. In addition, modularity and in-space deployment will be enabling design attributes.

Practical space-based energy harvesting requires a large structure to make the microwave power transferring

