Paper ID: 74132
student

IAF SPACE POWER SYMPOSIUM (C3)
Space Power System for Ambitious Missions (4)

Author: Mr. Riyabrata Mondal
TU Bergakademie Freiberg (TUBAF), Germany

THE NEW CONCEPT OF SOLAR ENERGY SUPPLY SYSTEM APPLIED TO MARS

Abstract

Over time the installment has become cheaper and more efficient but as technology advances the basics remain the same. That is energy production only when there is sunlight. In fact during the daylight hours the rays weaken when they travel in space so why not instead of collecting energy on the surface of the planet and collecting them in the atmosphere. Like Mars, the sun's most intense solar system receives about a third of the world's energy. Many advances have come to the conclusion that the first of these is 24 * 7, the second of which is 11 times that of the sun. The concept of solar power based in space was first introduced by Russian pioneer Konstantin T. (100 years ago). The operating system operates on the basis of geo satellites with large solar panels. These satellites orbits the earth's solar system and then converts it into radio waves or microwaves. The next part is the light energy that is the sender of energy collected in the planetary space. These transmissions are done in stages or laser emitters. Then there is the receiving station that combines photovoltaic cells or horns that convert electrical energy into electricity. This may be one way to collect energy in space and another is exactly the same but here on the geo-satellite we use a large convex lens like the one used in child development glass. This lens can then direct the sun's rays directly to the planet that the recipient might collect. As shown in Fig. the receptive beam of a powerful solar will have three locations. The first is the core where the beam is most powerful. Accuracy should be maintained that this part lies in the receiver circle as it is a high pressure that can cause damage to the area. The second area can be used with solar panels around the receiver channel. The third dimension is less efficient and can be avoided as the third layer contains only the different rays emitted by atmospheric particles.