

Ejercicio Satelites.

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• Apartado 1.

$$a_2 = 134 a_1$$

$$a_2 = \frac{r_1 + h_{geo} + r_t}{2} \quad \left| \quad r_t = 6378 \text{ y } h_{geo} = 36000 \right.$$

$$10.000 = 6316 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{r_1} - \frac{1}{a_1}}$$

$$216 \cdot 10^{-4} = \frac{2}{r_1} - \frac{1}{a_1} \rightarrow 216 \cdot 10^{-4} = \frac{2a_1 - r_1}{r_1 \cdot a_1} \rightarrow 216 \cdot 10^{-4} r_1 a_1 = 2a_1 - r_1 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow r_1 \cdot (216 \cdot 10^{-4} a_1 + 1) = 2a_1 \rightarrow r_1 = \frac{2a_1}{216 \cdot 10^{-4} a_1 + 1}$$

$$2168 a_1 = r_1 + 42378 \rightarrow 2168 a_1 = \frac{2a_1}{216 \cdot 10^{-4} a_1 + 1} + 42378$$

$$2168 a_1 \cdot (216 \cdot 10^{-4} a_1 + 1) = 2a_1 + 42378 \cdot (216 \cdot 10^{-4} a_1 + 1)$$

$$617 \cdot 10^{-4} a_1^2 - 9191 a_1 - 42378 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a_1 = 18255 \text{ km}$$

$$a_2 = 24462 \text{ km}$$

$$r_1 = 6562,1 \text{ km}$$

$$h_{apb} = r_1 - r_t = 6562,1 - 6378 = 184,1426 \text{ km}$$

• Apartado 2.

$$v_i = 10000 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_f = 6316 \cdot 10^3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{r_2}} = 7796,9 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{inclinación} = 0,166$$

$$i = 0,166 \cdot 25 = 14$$

$$\Delta v = \sqrt{v_i^2 + v_f^2 - 2v_i v_f \cos(i)} = 3079,9 \text{ m/s}$$

• Apartado 3.

$$v_{geo} = 631,6 \cdot 10^3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{R_{geo}}} \quad R_{geo} = 42378 \quad = 30681,1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_f = 631,6 \cdot 10^3 \sqrt{\frac{2}{R_{geo}+1} + \frac{1}{R_{geo}+21}} = 5194 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta v = v_f - v_{geo} = 2126,9.$$

• Apartado 4.

$$T = 9,448 \cdot 10^{-3} \sqrt{a^3}$$

→ Órbita circular baja.

$$a = r_1; T = 5,28812 \text{ segundos}$$

→ Órbita de transferencia 1

$$a = a_1; T = 24637,7 \text{ segundos}$$

→ Órbita de transferencia 2.

$$a = a_2; T = 38061,1 \text{ segundos}$$

→ Órbita geostacionaria.

$$a = R_{geo} = 42378 \text{ km}; T = 86786 \text{ segundos}$$

• Apartado 5.

→ Formulas usadas.

$$\text{Velocidad lineal} = v_{angular} \cdot r \text{ (m)}$$

$$\text{Velocidad angular} = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

→ Órbita circular baja

$$v_{an} = 215607 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_{lineal} = v_{an} \cdot r_1 \cdot 10^3 = 77961,9 \text{ m/s}$$

→ Órbita transferencia 1

$$v_{an} = 116608 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$v_{lineal} = v_{an} \cdot a_1 \cdot 10^3 = 46741,7 \text{ m/s}$$

→ Órbita transferencia 2

$$v_{an} = 116608 \cdot 10^{-4}; v_{lineal} = v_{an} \cdot a_2 \cdot 10^3 = 40381,3 \text{ m/s}$$

→ Órbita geostacionaria

$$v_{an} = 712399 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s}; v_{lineal} = v_{an} \cdot R_{geo} \cdot 10^3 = 30681,1 \text{ m/s}$$

• Apartado 6.

$e_{orbita\ baja} = 0 = e_{orbita\ geo} \rightarrow$ ya que son orbitas circulares.

$$r_{orbita\ geo} = r_1 = 66211 \text{ km}$$

$$r_{perigeo1} = r_{a1} - r_{orbita\ geo} = 29949 \text{ km}$$

$$r_{perigeo2} = r_{a2} - r_{orbita\ geo} = 42362 \text{ km}$$

$$e_{orbita\ trans1} = (r_{perigeo1} - r_1) / (r_{perigeo1} + r_1) = 0.16406$$

$$e_{orbita\ trans2} = (r_{perigeo2} - r_1) / (r_{perigeo2} + r_1) = 0.17317$$

• Apartado 7.

• orbita circular baja

$d_{min} = 184.1426 = d_{max}$ ya que es una orbita circular

\rightarrow orbita de transferencia 1.

$$d_{min} = 184.1426 \text{ km}$$

$$d_{max} = a_1 \cdot (1 + e_{orbita\ trans1}) \left| \begin{array}{l} a_1 = 18266 \text{ km} \\ e_{orbita\ trans1} = 0.16406 \end{array} \right. = 29949 \text{ km}$$

\rightarrow orbita de transferencia 2

$$d_{min} = 184.1426 \text{ km}$$

$$d_{max} = a_2 \cdot (1 + e_{orbita\ trans2}) \left| \begin{array}{l} a_2 = 24462 \text{ km} \\ e_{orbita\ trans2} = 0.17317 \end{array} \right. = 42362 \text{ km}$$

\rightarrow orbita geoestacionaria.

$$d_{min} = d_{max} = r_{geo} - r_t = 36000 \text{ km}$$

• Apartado 10.

$$L_{estacion\ tercera} = -46$$

$$L_{sat} = 0$$

$$L_{estacion\ primera} = 28$$

$$L_{osat} = -31$$

$$\cos(\gamma) = \cos(L_{aet}) \cdot \cos(L_{asat}) \cdot \cos(L_{oet} - L_{asat}) + \sin(L_{aet}) \cdot \sin(L_{asat}) \cdot \sin(L_{oet} - L_{asat})$$

$$\sin(L_{aet}) = 0.13642$$

$$\gamma = \arccos(0.13642) = 68.164^\circ$$

$$z_s = \left(\left(\frac{T_{geo}}{9.948 \cdot 10^{-3}} \right)^2 \right)^{1/3} = 42378$$

$$d = z_s \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{R_t + 1} + \left(\frac{R_t}{R_{geo}} \right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{R_t}{R_{geo}} \cos(\gamma)} = 40493 \text{ km}$$

$$\cos(\epsilon) = \frac{z_s \cdot \sin(\gamma)}{d} = 0.9747$$

$$\epsilon = \arccos(0.9747) = 12.9223^\circ$$

→ Calculo acimut.

$$C = \text{abs.}(L_{sat} - L_{et}) = 59.$$

• Como la ET esta situada en el hemisferio sur mas las formulas del hemisferio sur.

$$\tan\left[\frac{1}{2}(\gamma - x)\right] = \frac{\cot\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(|L_{et}| - |L_{sat}|)\right]}{\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(|L_{et}| + |L_{sat}|)\right]} = 0.7321$$

$$\tan\left[\frac{1}{2}(\gamma + x)\right] = \frac{\cot\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) \cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(|L_{et}| - |L_{sat}|)\right]}{\sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(|L_{et}| + |L_{sat}|)\right]} = 4.2671$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\gamma - x) = \arctan(0.7321) = 36.2086^\circ$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\gamma + x) = \arctan(4.2671) = 76.8107^\circ$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2}\gamma - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}\gamma + \frac{1}{2}x = 36.2086 + 76.8107 = 113.0193^\circ$$

$$\text{Acimut} = 180 + \gamma = 293.0193^\circ$$

• Apartado 11

$$d = z_s \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{R_t}{R_{geo}} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{R_t}{R_{geo}} \cos(\gamma)} = 40493 \text{ km.}$$

$$R_{geo} = 42378$$

$$R_t = 6378$$

$$\gamma = 68.64^\circ$$

$$z_s = 42378$$

• Apartado 8.

Fecha de inicio: 10-Julio-2003 10:00h.

Como el satélite da 2 vueltas min en cada órbita la fecha de fin de órbita de transferencia 1 es: $T=2$. $Tot1 = 49074$ segundos = 13 horas, 37 min y 54 seg

Fecha fin: 11-Julio-2003 8:37:54.

• Fecha inicio 2ª órbita de trans: 11-Julio-2003 8:37:54

• $T=216$. $Tot2 = 96162$ segundos = 26 horas, 26 minutos y 52 seg

• Fecha fin 2ª órbita de trans: 12-Julio-2003 11:03:46

Esta fecha corresponde con el instante de inyección en la órbita geo.

• Apartado 9.

El primer motor y el 2º motor se inyectan en $120^\circ E - 31^\circ = 149^\circ$ Este.

• El tercer motor se inyecta en 31° Oeste.

• Apartado 12

Calculo angulo central (gamma)

$$\cos(\gamma) = \cos(L_{\text{aet}}) \cdot \cos(L_{\text{oet}} - L_{\text{osat}}) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} L_{\text{aet}} = -45 \\ L_{\text{osat}} = -31 \\ L_{\text{oet}} = 28 \end{array} \right. = 0.13642$$

$$\gamma = \arccos(0.13642) = 68.164^\circ$$

• Apartado 13.

$$El = 90^\circ$$

$$\cos(El) = \frac{r_s \cdot \sin(\gamma)}{d} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \sin(\gamma) = 0 \\ \cos(90^\circ) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\gamma = \arcsin(0) = 0^\circ$$

$$\cos(\gamma) = \cos(L_{\text{aet}}) \cdot \cos(L_{\text{osat}}) \cdot \cos(L_{\text{oet}} - L_{\text{osat}}) + \sin(L_{\text{aet}}) \cdot \sin(L_{\text{osat}}) \cdot \sin(L_{\text{oet}} - L_{\text{osat}})$$

$$\sin(L_{\text{osat}})^0 = \cos(L_{\text{aet}}) \cdot \cos(L_{\text{oet}} - L_{\text{osat}}) = \cos(\gamma)$$

$$1 = \cos(L_{\text{aet}}) \cdot \cos(L_{\text{oet}} - L_{\text{osat}}) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} L_{\text{aet}} = \arccos(1) = 0 \\ L_{\text{oet}} = \arccos(1) + L_{\text{osat}} = -31^\circ \\ L_{\text{osat}} = -31 \end{array} \right.$$

• Tiene un azimut de 360° .

• Apartado 14.

$$El = 14$$

$$Loet = 28$$

$$Losat = -31.$$

$$\cos(\gamma) = 0.15160 \cdot \cos(Loet).$$

$$\sin(\gamma) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\gamma)}$$

$$(0.19703)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\gamma)}}{\sqrt{1.10227 - 0.1301 \cos \gamma}} \right)^2 \rightarrow 0.194148 = \frac{1 - \cos^2(\gamma)}{1.10227 - 0.1301 \cos(\gamma)} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \cos^2(\gamma) - 0.12833 \cos(\gamma) - 0.1037 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(\gamma) = 0.13805$$

$$\gamma = \arccos(0.13805) = 67.163^\circ$$

$$\cos(Loet) = \frac{0.13805}{0.15160} = 0.910389 \rightarrow Loet = \arccos(0.910389) = 42.16^\circ$$

• Apartado 16

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Lat} = -1 \\ \text{Lat} = 2 \\ \text{Lat} = 36 \\ \text{Lat} = 26 \end{array} \right\}$ Utilizo estas latitudes ya que el enunciado nos da una latitud de 46.1° y la latitud va de 0 a 90° .

→ Calculo elevacion y azimut de ET2

$$\cos(\gamma) = \cos(\text{Lat}_2) \cdot \cos(\text{Lat}_1) \cdot \cos(\text{Lat}_2 - \text{Lat}_1) + \sin(\text{Lat}_2) \cdot \sin(\text{Lat}_1)$$

$$\sin(\text{Lat}_1) = 0.13907$$

$$\gamma = \arccos(0.13907) = 67.10037^\circ$$

$$R_s = 42378 \text{ km}$$

$$d = R_s \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{R_L}{R_s}\right)^2 - 2 \frac{R_L}{R_s} \cdot \cos(\gamma)} = 40.316 \text{ km}$$

$$\cos(\text{El}) = \frac{R_s \cdot \sin(\gamma)}{d} = 0.19676$$

$$\text{El} = \arccos(0.19676) = 14.6227^\circ$$

• Calculo azimut

$$\Delta = \text{abs}(\text{Lat}_2 - \text{Lat}_1) = 67$$

• Como la ET está en hemisferio sur:

$$\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}(\gamma - x)\right) = \frac{\cot\left(\frac{\Delta}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}(|\text{Lat}_2| - |\text{Lat}_1|)\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}(|\text{Lat}_2| + |\text{Lat}_1|)\right)} = 0.10132$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}(\gamma + x)\right) = \frac{\cot\left(\frac{\Delta}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}(|\text{Lat}_2| - |\text{Lat}_1|)\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}(|\text{Lat}_2| + |\text{Lat}_1|)\right)} = 173.1246$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}(\gamma - x)\right) = \arctan(0.10132) = 0.17554^\circ$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}(\gamma + x)\right) = \arctan(173.1246) = 89.6691^\circ$$

$$\gamma = \left(\frac{1}{2}(\gamma - x)\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}(\gamma + x)\right) = 90.4244^\circ$$

$$\text{Azimut} = 180 + \gamma = 293.10193^\circ$$

→ Cálculo elevación y acimut ET3.

$$\cos(L) = \cos(L_{\text{et3}}) \cdot \cos(L_{\text{et3}} - L_{\text{sat}}) = 0.15446$$

$$L = \arccos(0.15446) = 57.10057^\circ$$

$$R_s = 42378 \text{ km}$$

$$d = 39271 \text{ km}$$

$$\cos(El) = \frac{R_s \cdot \sin(L)}{d} = 0.18816$$

$$El = \arccos(0.18816) = 28.1616^\circ$$

• Cálculo acimut.

Usamos formulas del hemisferio norte ya que la ET3 está en el hemisferio norte.

$$C = |L_{\text{sat}} - L_{\text{et3}}| = 57$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}(y-x) \right) = \frac{\cot\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}(L_{\text{et3}} - L_{\text{sat}})\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}(L_{\text{et3}} - L_{\text{sat}})\right)} = 0.10161$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}(y+x) \right) = \frac{\cot\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}(L_{\text{et3}} - L_{\text{sat}})\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}(L_{\text{et3}} - L_{\text{sat}})\right)} = 2.110460$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}(y-x) \right) = \arctan(0.10161) = 0.10208^\circ$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}(y+x) \right) = \arctan(2.110460) = 89.4286^\circ$$

$$Y = \left(\frac{1}{2}(y-x) \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}(y+x) \right) = 90.16493^\circ$$

$$\text{Acimut} = 360 - Y = 246.19207^\circ$$