EMTGv9 Windows Build Guide

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Revision Date	Author	Description of Change
January 10, 2023	Edwin Dove	Created public release version of windows install guide.
January 19, 2023	Noble Hatten	Edits to Edwin Dove's initial draft.
March 8, 2023	Tim Sullivan and Edwin Dove	Added SNOPT compile instructions and image captions.
July 14, 2023	Tim Sullivan	Added updates for SNOPT 7.7.
October 29, 2024	Edwin Dove	Added bundled dependency instructions .

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Contents

List of Acronyms

EMTG Evolutionary Mission Trajectory Generator

GSL GNU Scientific Library

GUI Graphical User Interface

PEATSA Python EMTG Automated Trade Study Application

SNOPT Sparse Nonlinear OPTimizer

NLP Nonlinear Program

SBSI Stanford Business Software, Inc.

1   Introduction

The purpose of this document is to describe:

- How to obtain the Evolutionary Mission Trajectory Generator (EMTG) codebase using the public NASA GitHub Repository (Section 3).

- How to obtain the dependencies of EMTG (Sections 2 and 4).

- How to compile EMTG from source on a Windows system (Section 5).

As may be inferred from the first bullet above, the target audience of this document is the public.

Other notes about the contents of this document:

- When listing Evolutionary Mission Trajectory Generator's (EMTG's) dependencies, specific versions of the dependencies are listed. These dependencies are known to work. The use of other versions of dependencies is not guaranteed to work and is not recommended.

- The instructions in this document are intended to be followed in the order in which they are given.

2 EMTG Prerequisites

The instructions indicate specific versions of the EMTG software and dependencies that have been verified to work. Other variations could work but proceed with caution when deviating from the instructions provided in this install guide.

The instructions in this document are intended for a computer running the following operating systems:

- Windows: Windows 10 64-bit installation.

Prerequisites

- EMTG v9 Public Release download (Section 3)
- External Dependencies (Section 4)
    - Python 3.7
    - Mambaforge
        * 22.9.0-2 Windows x86_64
    - MinGW 7.2.0 (variant: 64-bit, posix (threading), and seh (exception handler))
    - Compiler IDE
        * Microsoft Visual Studio 2022 Community Edition
    - CMake 3.23.1
    - Boost 1.79.0
    - GSL 2.4.0
    - CSPICE 64bit
    - SNOPT 7.7 or 7.6
    - randutils rev 2
    - Python packages
        * spiceypy 5.0.1
        * jplephem 2.17
        * matplotlib 3.5.2
        * numpy 1.21.6
        * scipy 1.7.3
        * wxPython 4.1.1
        * astropy 4.3.1
        * pandas 1.3.5

3   Obtaining the EMTG Git Repository

1. Navigate to `https://github.com/nasa/EMTG/`.

2. Verify that the branch selected is master

Figure 1: GitHub Master Branch Selection

3. Download the zip file by clicking the 'Code' button, select the 'Download Zip' option, and save to your desired location. Note that cloning the git repository is also an option, but this guide focuses on the simpler method of downloading a static copy of the repository using the 'Download Zip' option.
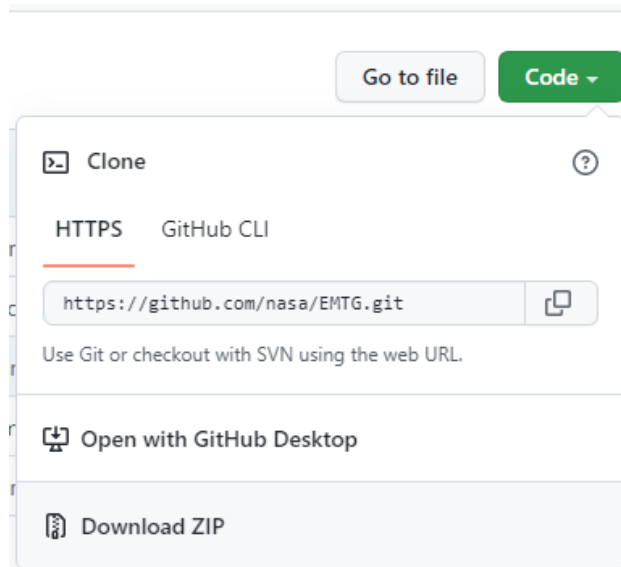
Figure 2: GitHub Download Prompt

   (a) The user should save this directory to their local machine into a destination with no spaces in the file path and record its location for future use (e.g. C:\SW_Installs\EMTG).

4. Locate the folder that contains the 'EMTG-Config-template.cmake' file.
   For the remainder of this document, this folder will be identified as **<EMTG_root_dir>**

4   Configuring Dependencies

As of EMTG v9.02, dependencies have been bundled in with the rest of the EMTG software with the exception of the Visual Studio, CMake, Python, and Sparse Nonlinear OPTimizer (SNOPT), which

needs to be obtained from Stanford Business Software, Inc. (SBSI). The intructions provided in this section will focus on the bundled minimally needed dependencies but also provide the istructions for downloading the dependencies from their website.

4.1 Random-Number Utilities

4.1.1 Purpose

EMTG depends on randutils for random number generation.
EMTG is known to work with <mark>revision 2 of randutils</mark>.

4.1.2 Bundled Installation Instructions

1. Confirm the <EMTG-root>\src\Math\randutils.hpp file exists

2. If the file exists, no further action is needed and you can go to the next dependency section. If for some reason the file does not exist, go to the next sub-section to download it.

4.1.3 Download Location

The main page for the software distributions is in the following website:
`https://gist.github.com/imneme/540829265469e673d045`

The software revision needed for the EMTG version indicated in this guide can be obtained from the following location:
(In the event the url is no longer active, navigate to the aforementioned software website to find the specific version)
`https://gist.github.com/imneme/540829265469e673d045/8486a610a954a8248c12485fb4cfc390a5f5f854`

4.1.4 Dependency Installation Instructions

1. Click the last link in the 'Download Location' section

2. Click the 'Raw' button

3. Save the file to the <EMTG-root>\emtg\src\Math\ directory

4.2   Python

4.2.1   Purpose

EMTG depends on the Python interpreter and several packages to execute the PyEMTG Graphical User Interface (GUI) and other PyEMTG utilities. PyEMTG is known to be compatible with ==Python 3.7==.[1] Therefore, it is strongly recommended that a Python 3.7 environment be created for PyEMTG. There are multiple ways to get Python but we strongly recommend/support Mambaforge/miniforge. The intstructions in this guide will show a user how to install Python, a user with a preexisting Python install and knowledge on using the correct environments can utilize their own Python install.

4.2.2   Download Location

The main page for the software distributions is in the following website:
`https://github.com/conda-forge/miniforge/`

The software package needed for the EMTG version indicated in this guide can be obtained from the following location:
(In the event the url is no longer active, navigate to the aforementioned software website to find the specific version)
`https://github.com/conda-forge/miniforge/releases/tag/22.9.0-2/`

Instructions are given for creating an appropriate Python environment using the Mamba package manager. Information on obtaining and using Mamba is available at `https://mamba.readthedocs.io/en/latest/#`.

4.2.3   Dependency Installation Instructions

1. Download the Mambaforge-22.9.0-2-Windows-x86_64.exe installer and install locally.
   This is the installer with just mamba as the base environment

2. During installation, install mambaforge so it is installed just for the user.
   See the image below for the Windows example of settings to select.

---

[1]PyEMTG is known to specifically *not* be compatible with Python 3.10 because wxWidgets is not compatible with Python 3.10.
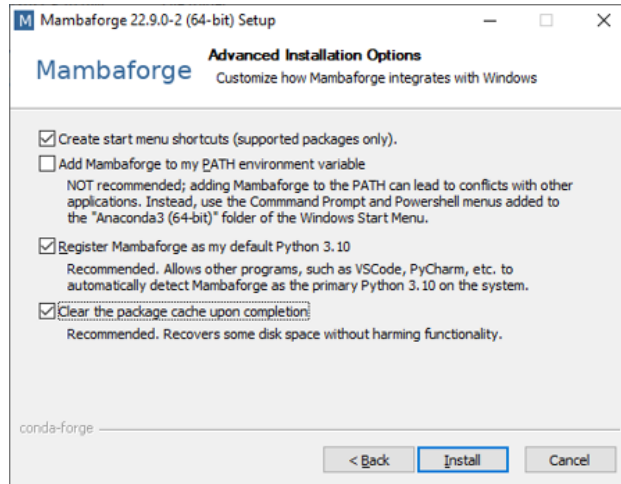
Figure 3: Mambaforge Installation Configuration
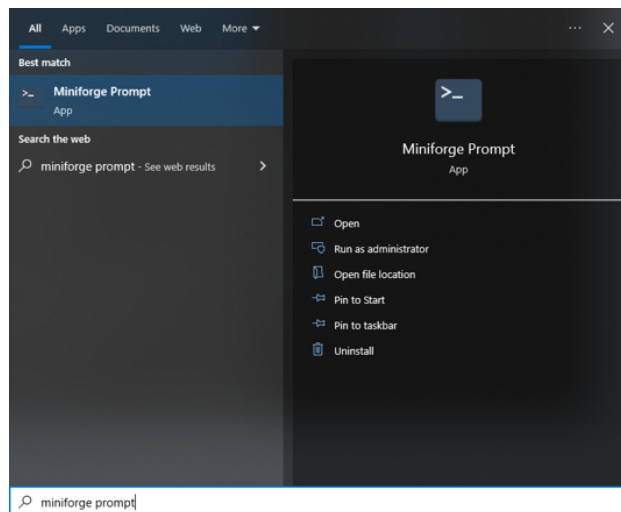
3. Open the MiniForge Prompt

Figure 4: Open Mambaforge Command Prompt

4. Type the following command and press enter to create the specific python environment for EMTG:

```
mamba create -n PyEmtgEnv python=3.7
```

   (a) Accept changes when prompted

5. Type the following command and press enter to switch to the new python environment:

6

```
mamba activate PyEmtgEnv
```

6. Enter the following to confirm the python version selected is active:

```
python --version
```

7. Install the following python packages

- numpy 1.21.6
- spiceypy 5.0.1
- jplephem 2.17
- scipy 1.7.3
- matplotlib 3.5.2
- wxPython 4.1.1
- astropy 4.3.1
- pandas 1.3.5

 (a) The following is the command to use to install the various package versions listed above:

```
pip install packageName==#.#.#
```

 (b) Here is an example of the command for numpy:

```
pip install numpy==1.21.6
```

8. Enter the following to verify the stated versions of the packages were installed:

```
pip list
```

4.3 MinGW

4.3.1 Purpose

EMTG depends on the SNOPT Nonlinear Program (NLP) solver package, which is written in Fortran, and MinGW provides a free Fortran compiler and runtime library for Windows. These instructions assume that MinGW is used to compile the SNOPT library used by EMTG.
EMTG is known to work with MinGW 7.2.0.

4.3.2 Bundled Installation Instructions

1. Open the <EMTG-root>\depend\mingw64\README.txt file.

2. Confirm that the files indicated in the README exist.

3. If the files exist, proceed to Step 2 of Section 4.3.4.
   If for some reason the files do not exist, go to the next sub-section to download it.

4.3.3 Download Location

The main page for the software distributions is in the following website:
`https://sourceforge.net/projects/mingw-w64/files/`

The software package needed for the EMTG version indicated in this guide can be obtained from the following location: *(In the event the url is no longer active, navigate to the aforementioned software website to find the specific version)*
`https://sourceforge.net/projects/mingw-w64/files/Toolchains%20targetting%20Win64/Personal%20Builds/mingw-builds/7.2.0/threads-posix/seh/x86_64-7.2.0-release-posix-seh-rt_v5-rev1.7z/download`

4.3.4 Dependency Installation Instructions

1. Unzip the file downloaded into a desired folder location for later use in an upcoming step.

   (a) Install 7zip if that is not already installed on your machine to extract the *.7z file.

2. Edit the user's Path environment variable to include the bin directory of MinGW so that the EMTG executable can find the Fortran runtime library during execution.

   (a) Press the Windows button.
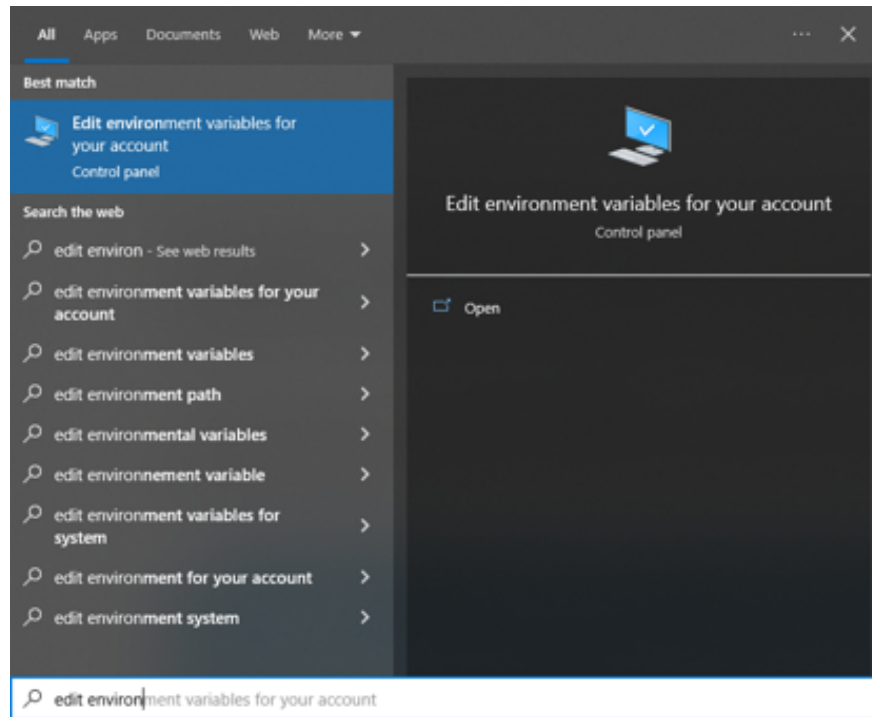   (b) Type "Edit environment variables for your account".

Figure 5: Launching Windows Environment Variables Menu

(c) In the upper block of the new window, labeled "User variables for [User]", click on "Path", then click on the "Edit..." button.
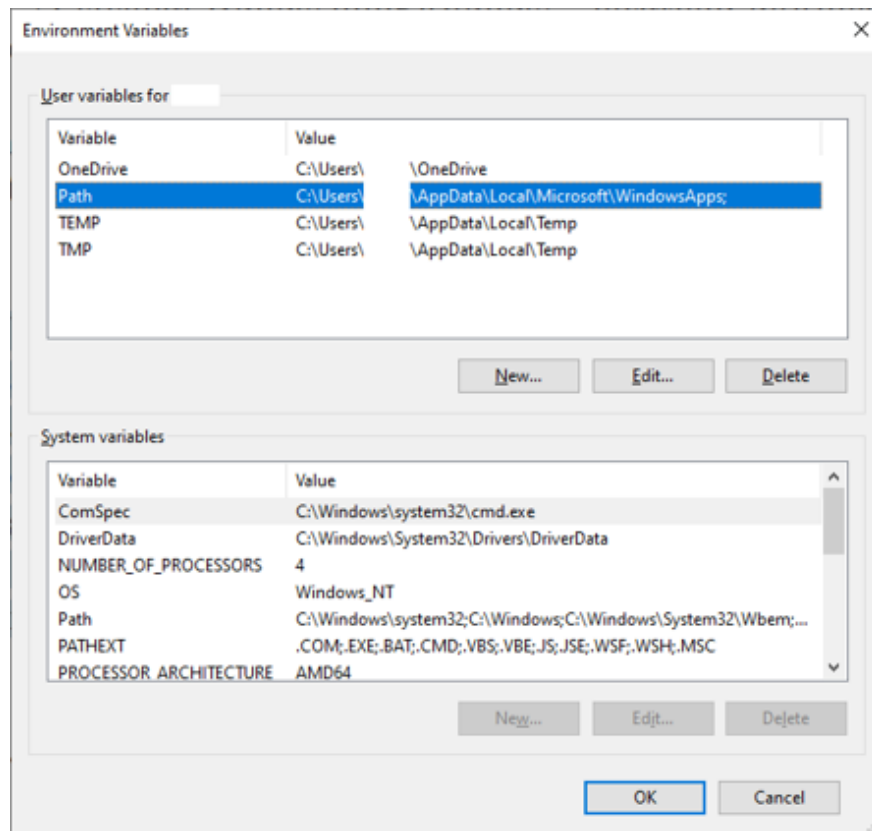
Figure 6: Windows Environment Variables Menu

(d) In the popup window, click "New". In the new line, type the full path to the MinGW bin directory.
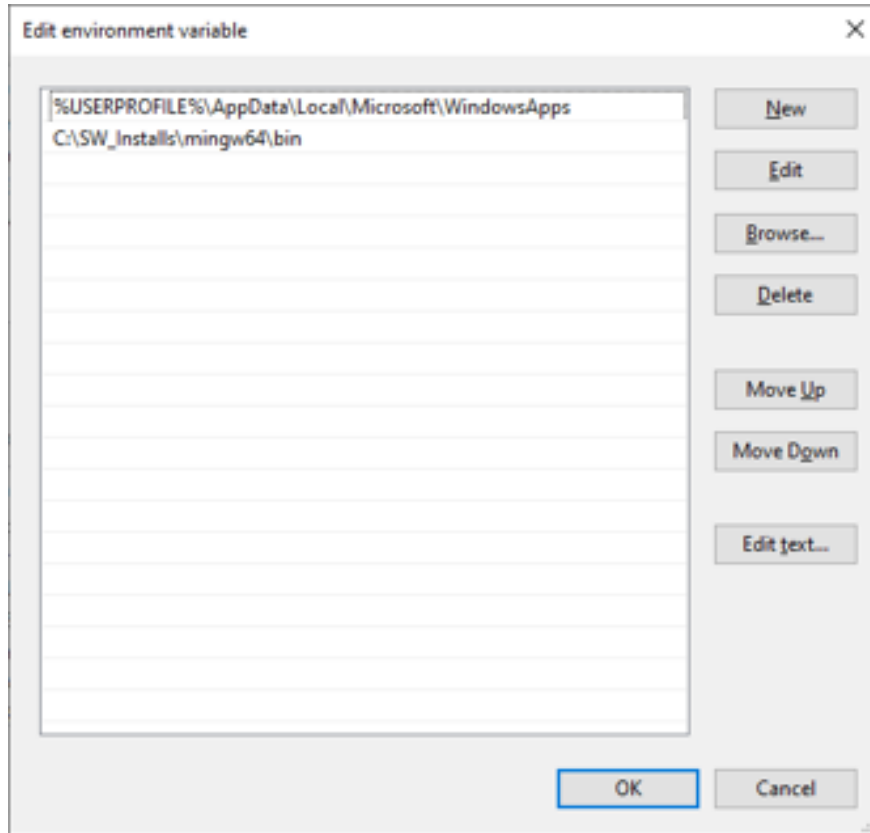
Figure 7: Windows Edit Environment Variable Menu

Examples of the MinGW path are as followed:

```
<EMTG-root>\bin
C:\SW_Installs\mingw64\bin
```

(e) Click the OK button in both dialog windows to save the edit to the Path.

4.4 Microsoft Visual Studio

4.4.1 Purpose

EMTG depends on a compiler to generate an executable from the source code that will function on a user's machine. EMTG is known to work with Microsoft Visual Studio 2022 Community Edition and this will be utilized throughout this guide. Alternative compilers can be used for users skilled enough to adapt the instructions in this guide for their compiler of choice.

4.4.2 Download Location

The main page for the software distributions is in the following website:
`https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/vs/community/`

The software package needed for the EMTG version indicated in this guide can be obtained from the following location:
(In the event the url is no longer active, navigate to the aforementioned software website to find the specific version)
`https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/thank-you-downloading-visual-studio/?sku=Community&`
`channel=Release&version=VS2022&source=VSFeaturesPage&passive=true&tailored=cplus&cid=`
`2031#cplusplus.`

<mark>Executing the Visual Studio installer requires elevated privileges.</mark>

4.4.3 Dependency Installation Instructions

1. Execute the downloaded file and proceed through the install instructions utilizing the defaults unless otherwise indicated in the following steps

2. Open Visual Studio once the installer completes

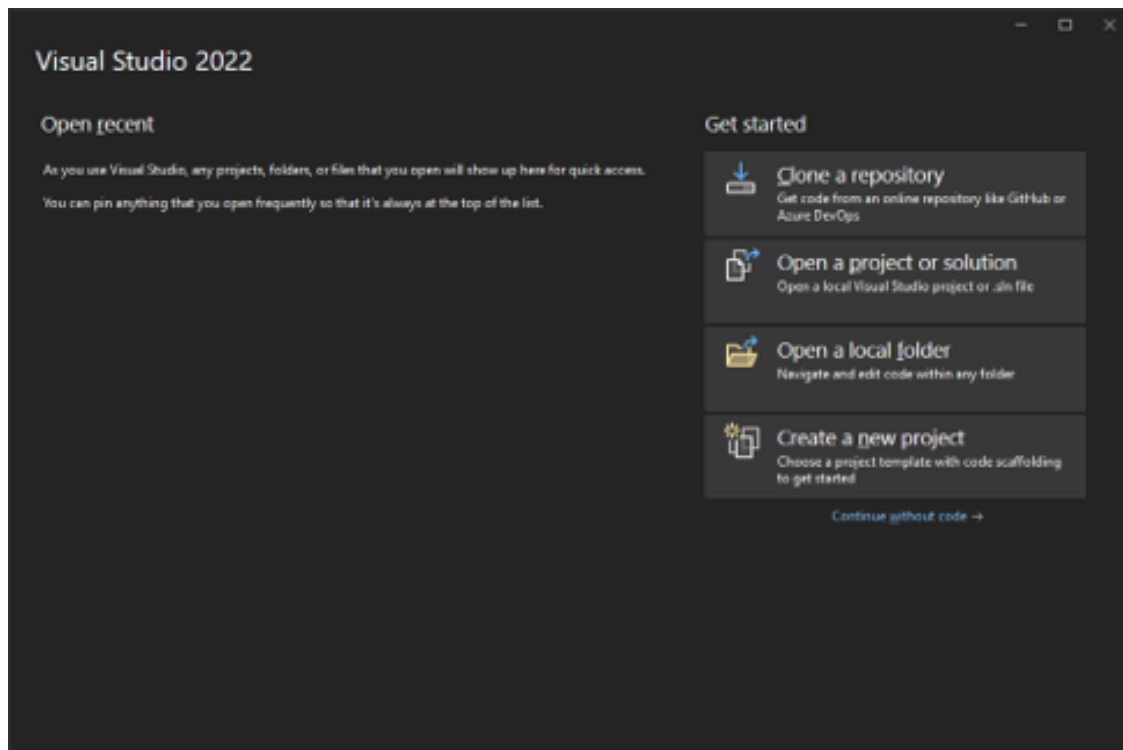3. Follow the prompts until you reach the 'Get started' prompt

Figure 8: Visual Studios Startup Prompt

4. Click the "Continue without code" link

5. Select 'Tools' ->'Get Tools and Features ...' in the tool menu

6. Select the "Desktop development with C++" Workload

   (a) The selection of any other Workload and optional components is at the user's discretion
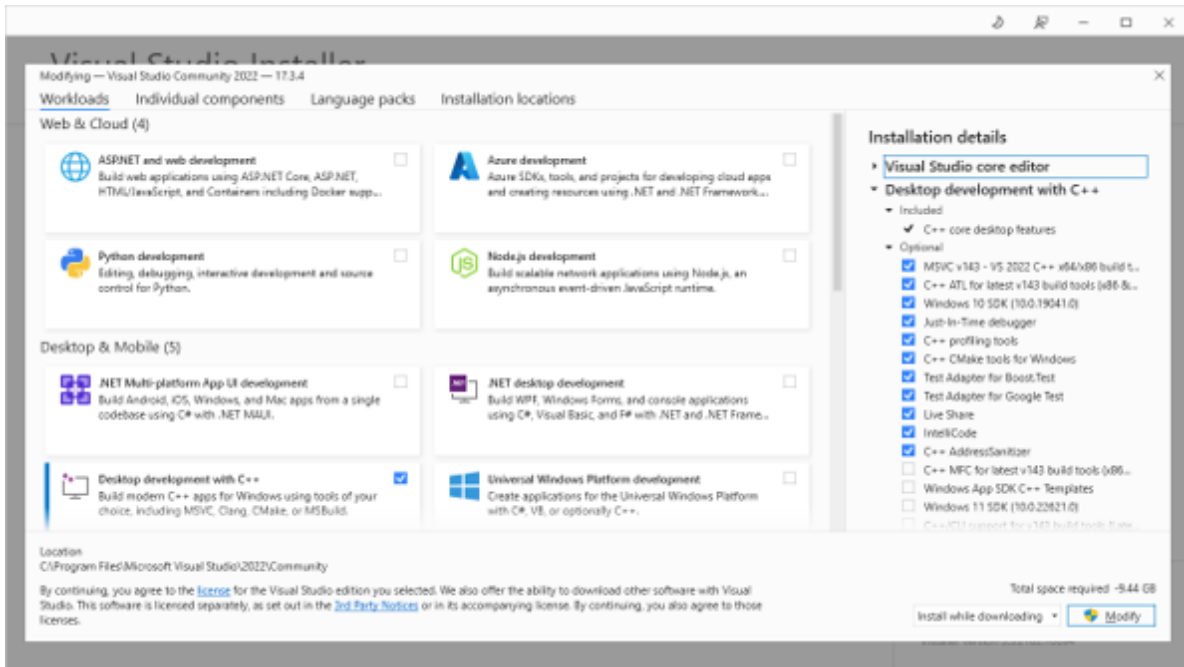

Figure 9: Visual Studios C++ Workload Selection

7. Click the 'Modify' button, then continue through the prompts to complete the installation options needed for the remainder of the EMTG install steps

4.5   CMake

4.5.1   Purpose

EMTG depends on a CMake-based build system to support the generation of the executable, in addition to a compiler.
EMTG is known to work with CMake 3.23.1.

4.5.2   Download Location

The main page for the software distributions is in the following website:
https://cmake.org/download/

The software package needed for the EMTG version indicated in this guide can be obtained from the following location:
(In the event the url is no longer active, navigate to the aforementioned software website to find the specific version)
`https://github.com/Kitware/CMake/releases/download/v3.23.1/cmake-3.23.1-windows-x86_64.zip`

4.5.3 Dependency Installation Instructions

1. Extract the zip into a destination with no spaces in the file path and record its location for future use (e.g. C:\SW_Installs\cmake)

2. Navigate to the cmake '/bin/' directory

3. Right click the "cmake-gui.exe" file and select 'Pin to Start' to easily find the application for later use

4.6 Boost

4.6.1 Purpose

EMTG depends on three components of Boost: filesystem, serialization, and system (and their dependencies). In addition, if a user wishes to build the EMTG PyHardware and Propulator components, then the python component of Boost is required.
EMTG is known to work with Boost 1.79.0.

4.6.2 Bundled Installation Instructions

1. Open the <EMTG-root>\depend\boost directory.

2. Confirm that the sub-directories contain files.

3. If the files exist, proceed to Step 2 of Section 4.6.4.
   If for some reason the files do not exist, go to the next sub-section to download it.

4.6.3 Download Location

The main page for the software distributions is in the following website:
`https://www.boost.org/users/download/`

The software package needed for the EMTG version indicated in this guide can be obtained from the following location:
(In the event the url is no longer active, navigate to the aforementioned software website to find

the specific version)
```
https://sourceforge.net/projects/boost/files/boost-binaries/1.79.0/boost_1_79_0-msvc-14.
3-64.exe/download/
```

<mark>Executing the Boost installer requires elevated privileges.</mark>

4.6.4 Dependency Installation Instructions

1. Execute the downloaded file and proceed through the install instructions utilizing the defaults unless otherwise indicated in the following steps

    (a) When prompted for the install location, save to a destination with no spaces in the file path (e.g. C:\SW_Installs\boost_1_79_0) and record its location for future use

2. Creation of a "user-config.jam" file in your home directory

    (a) Navigate to your user directory (e.g. "C:\Users\MyName\")
    (b) Create a "user-config.jam" file
    (c) Copy the following contents to the file:

    ```
    using python : 3.7 ;
    using python : : C:\\Path\\To\\python.exe ;
    ```

    (d) Replace "`C:\Path\To\python.exe`" with the PyEmtgEnv environment that contains the python 3.7 executable then save the file
    (e.g. `C:\Users\MyName\mambaforge\envs\PyEmtgEnv\python.exe`)

    Note that the white space is important!
    For additional information, see the Boost documentation at `https://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_79_0/libs/python/doc/html/building/configuring_boost_build.html`.
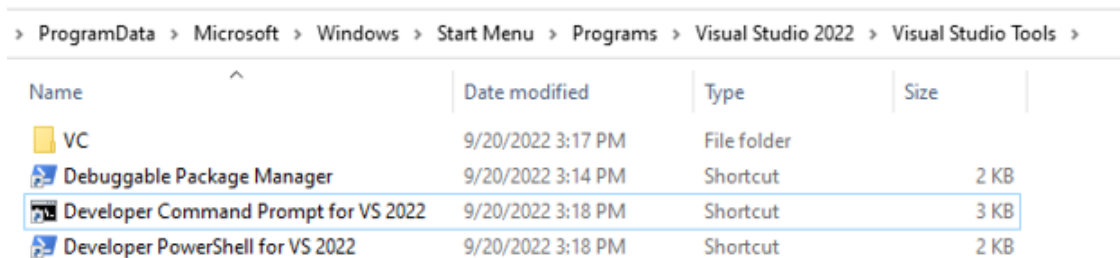
3. Open a Visual Studio Developer Command Prompt

Figure 10: Visual Studio Command Prompt Launch Icon

    (a) Click the Start menu button
    (b) Click on the 'Visual Studio *' folder
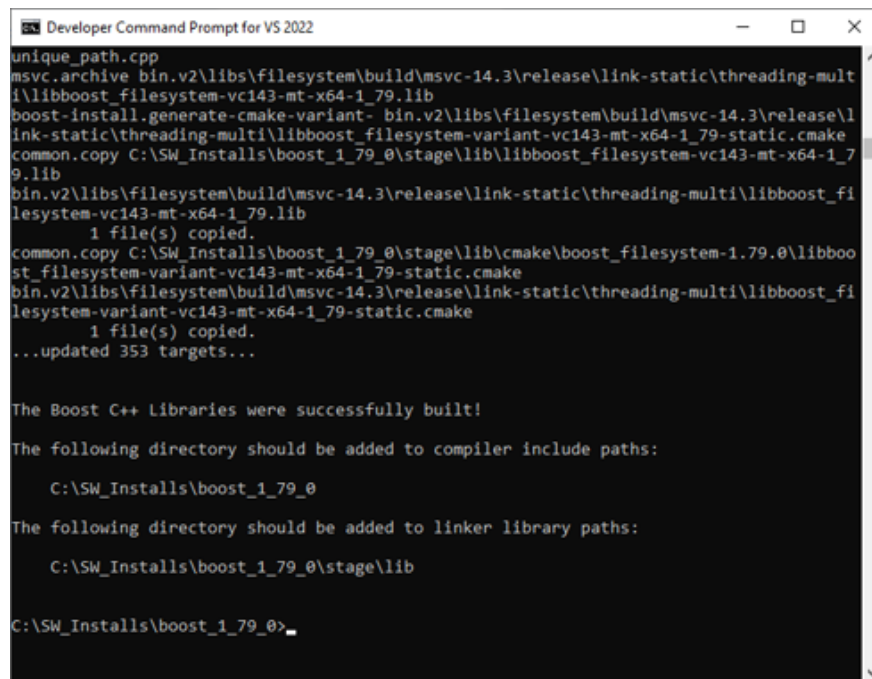
(c) Select the 'Developer Command Prompt *' option

4. Navigate to the root Boost directory (e.g. <EMTG-root>\depend \boost or C:\SW_Installs\boost_1_79_0) in the command window

5. Type the following and hit Enter:

```
bootstrap
```

6. Type the following, all on one line, and hit Enter:

```
.\b2 address-model=64 link=static threading=multi runtime-link=shared

--with-filesystem --with-serialization --with-system --with-python
```

If successful, the Boost root directory should now contain the directory path stage\lib\, and there should be several .lib files there.

Figure 11: Boost Successful Build Output

4.7 GSL

4.7.1 Purpose

EMTG depends on GNU Scientific Library (GSL) for cubic-splining utilities.
EMTG is known to work with GSL 2.4.0.

4.7.2 Bundled Installation Instructions

1. Open the <EMTG-root>\depend\gsl directory.

2. Confirm that the sub-directories contain files.

3. If the files exist, no further action is needed and you can go to the next dependency section. If for some reason the files do not exist, go to the next sub-section to download it.

4.7.3 Download Location

The main page for the software distributions is in the following website:

- `https://www.gnu.org/software/gsl/#downloading`

- `https://github.com/ampl/gsl/`

The software revision needed for the EMTG version indicated in this guide can be obtained from the following location:
(In the event the url is no longer active, navigate to the aforementioned software website to find the specific version)
`https://github.com/ampl/gsl/tree/v2.4.0`

4.7.4 Dependency Installation Instructions

1. Download the zip file from the GitHub page by clicking the 'Code' button, select the 'Download Zip' option, and save to your desired location.
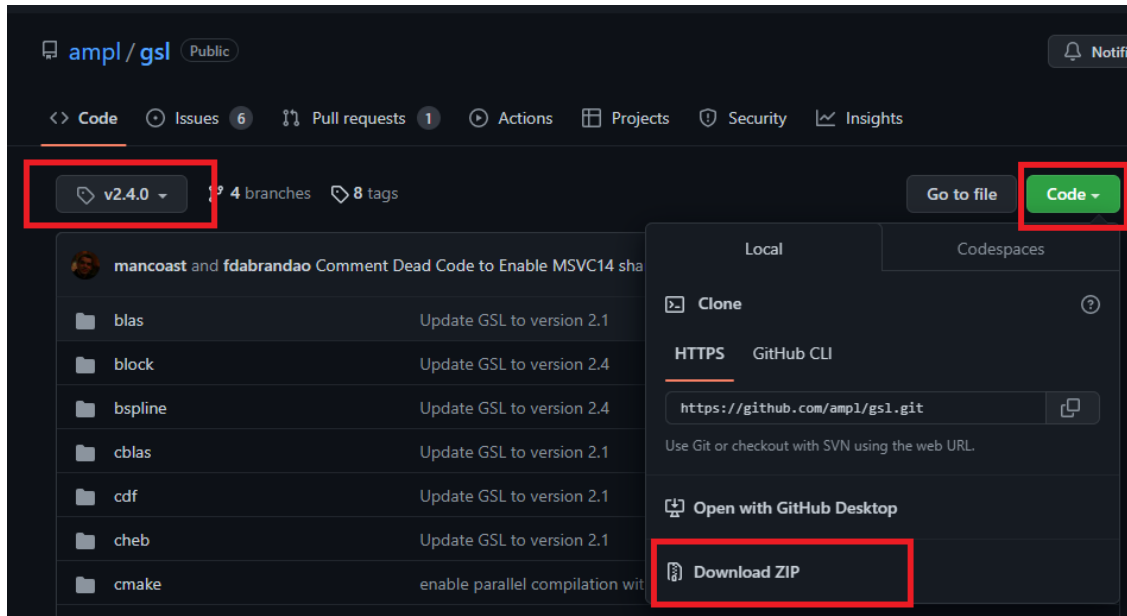
Figure 12: GSL Github

(a) Extract the contents of the zip file into a destination with no spaces in the file path (e.g. C:\SW_Installs\gsl-2.4.0) and record its location for future use.

2. Open the CMake GUI

3. Set the CMake settings

(a) Make sure that the "Advanced" and "Grouped" check boxes are checked.
This makes it easier to see all options

(b) In the "Where to build the binaries:" text box, put Path/To/gsl/build.
It is OK if the "build" directory does not exist yet; CMake will create it.

(c) In the "Where is the source code:" text box, put Path/To/gsl

(d) Click the 'Configure' button and create the build directory if prompted
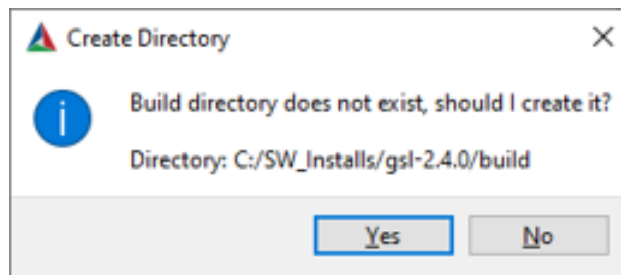
Figure 13: GSL Create New Build Directory
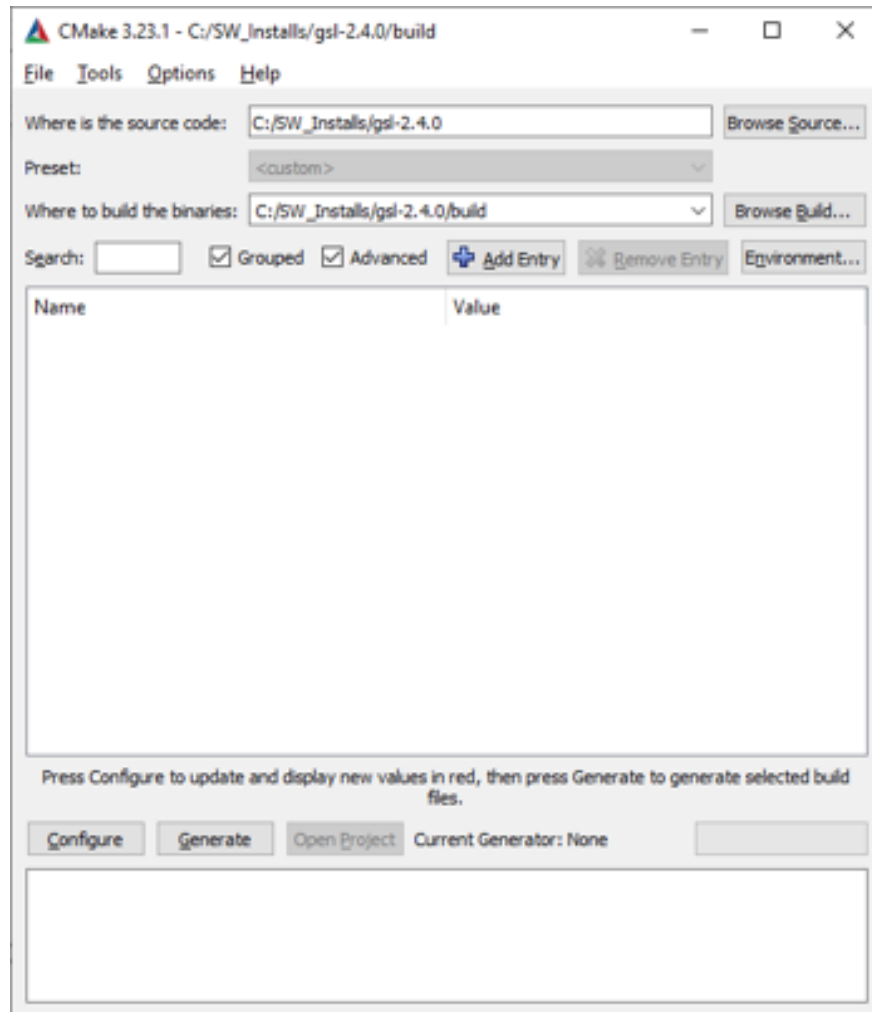
Figure 14: GSL CMake Menu

(e) If this is the first time the 'Configure' button has been clicked since the cache has been cleared, a popup window asking which Toolset to use will appear. Select the correct Visual Studio installation. Make sure that the "x64" toolchain is selected.

This pop-up can also appear on clicking the 'Generate' button if the cache has been cleared.

    i. Verify that the "Configuring done" text is displayed in the log window
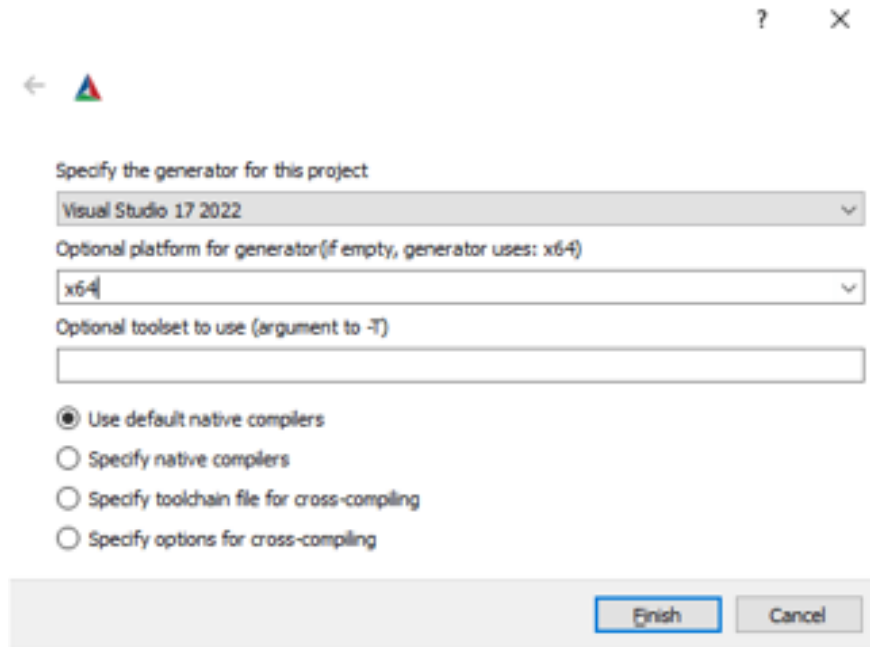
Figure 15: CMake Visual Studio Settings

4. Click the 'Generate' button

    (a) Verify that the "Generating done" text is displayed in the log window

5. Click the 'Open Project' button in the CMake GUI to open the project in Visual Studio.

    (a) Right-click on 'ALL BUILD' in the Solution Explorer pane and select the 'Set As Startup Project' option.
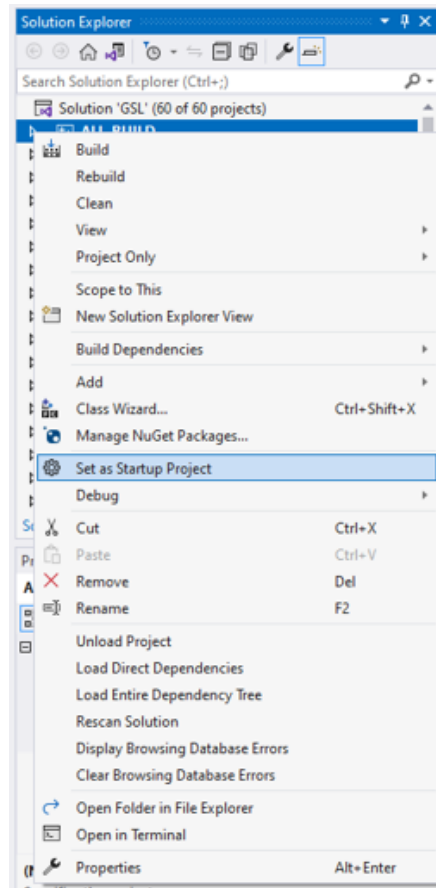
Figure 16: Visual Studio Select Startup Project

(b) In the toolbar, select the 'Release' option from the 'Solution Configurations' dropdown.
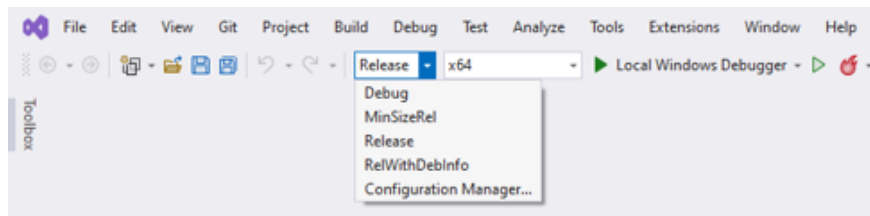
Figure 17: Visual Studio Release Solution Configuration

(c) Right-click on 'ALL BUILD' in the Solution Explorer then select the 'Build' option.

    i. A successful build will result in a message that says, in part, "0 failed" in the Visual Studio output window.
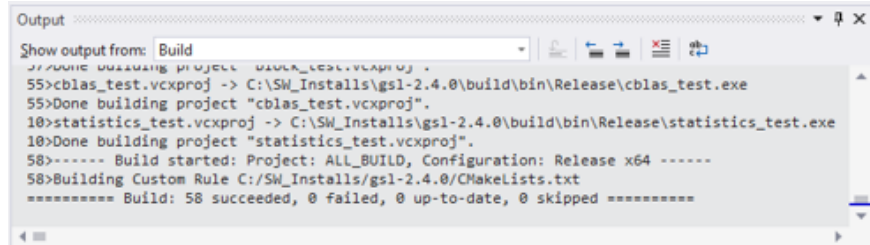
Figure 18: GSL Visual Studio Success Output

ii. The header files will be in Path/To/gsl/build/gsl.

iii. The library files will be in Path/To/gsl/build/Release.

4.8   CSPICE

4.8.1   Purpose

EMTG depends on CSPICE for ephemeris-lookup utilities.
EMTG is known to work with CSPICE N0067.

### 4.8.2   Bundled Installation Instructions

1. Open the <EMTG-root>\depend\cspice directory.

2. Confirm that the sub-directories contain files.

3. If the files exist, no further action is needed and you can go to the next dependency section.
   If for some reason the files do not exist, go to the next sub-section to download it.

4.8.3   Download Location

The main page for the software distributions is in the following website:
https://naif.jpl.nasa.gov/naif/toolkit_C.html

The software revision needed for the EMTG version indicated in this guide can be obtained from
the following location:
*(In the event the url is no longer active, navigate to the aforementioned software website to find
the specific version)*

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4.8.4 Dependency Installation Instructions

1. Once the zip file is downloaded, extract the contents of the zip file to a local folder with no space in the file path (e.g. C:\SW_Installs\cspice) for usage later in these instructions.

2. In addition to the CSPICE toolkit itself, EMTG requires ephemeris files that can be read by CSPICE. In order to get started with EMTG as quickly as possible, it is recommended to download a few commonly required ephemeris files now.

   (a) Navigate to `https://naif.jpl.nasa.gov/pub/naif/generic_kernels/spk/planets/` and download the de430.bsp file to the **<EMTG_root_dir>**\Universe\ephemeris_files\ folder

   (b) Navigate to `https://naif.jpl.nasa.gov/pub/naif/generic_kernels/lsk/` and download the naif0012.tls file to the **<EMTG_root_dir>**\Universe\ephemeris_files\ folder

   (c) Navigate to `https://naif.jpl.nasa.gov/pub/naif/generic_kernels/pck/` and download the pck00010.tpc and pck00011.tpc files to the **<EMTG_root_dir>**\Universe\ephemeris_files\ folder

4.9 SNOPT

4.9.1 Purpose

EMTG depends on the commercial NLP solver package SNOPT to perform gradient-based optimization. EMTG has interfaces known to work for SNOPT versions 7.5, 7.6, and 7.7. These instructions assume that the user uses MinGW and specifically the gfortran module it is bundled with to compile SNOPT.

4.9.2 Download Location

The main page for the software distributions is in the following website:
For more information on obtaining SNOPT, see `http://www.sbsi-sol-optimize.com/asp/sol_product_snopt.htm`.

The SNOPT source code that is obtained from SBSI can be extracted to a folder on your local system. The root directory of this folder will be called **<SNOPT_root_dir>** for future references.

4.9.3 Dependency Installation Instructions

The EMTG repository comes with sets of SNOPT CMake files for compilation of SNOPT in Windows. The following steps walk through the SNOPT compilation process using CMake.

1. Navigate to the **<EMTG_root_dir>**\SNOPT\ directory.

2. Copy the `CMakeLists__SNOPT7-7.txt` file appropriate for your version of SNOPT and paste it into the **<SNOPT_root_dir>** directory changing the name of the file to `CMakeLists.txt`.

3. Navigate to the **<EMTG_root_dir>**\SNOPT\src\ directory.

4. Copy the `CMakeLists_SNOPT7-7.txt` file appropriate for your version of SNOPT and paste it into the **<SNOPT_root_dir>**\src\ directory changing the name of the file to `CMakeLists.txt`.

5. Open the **<SNOPT_root_dir>**\src\sn87sopt.f file in a text editor

   (a) Navigate to approximately line 2791 for SNOPT 7.7 (line 2709 in SNOPT 7.6) and comment (Fortran uses the ! character for comments) out the line that reads

   ```
   primalInf = primalInf/max(xNorm , one)
   ```

   Leaving this line uncommented can incorrectly mark certain solutions as feasible in SNOPT.

   (b) Save and close the file

6. *SKIP THIS STEP FOR SNOPT 7.7. This change is only required for SNOPT 7.6*
   Open the **<SNOPT_root_dir>**\src\sn70nobj.f file in a text editor.

   (a) Navigate to approximately line 235

   (b) Replace the following line ...

   ```
   call dload ( nF, zero, Elem, 1 )
   ```

   ... with ...

   ```
   call iload ( nF, 0, Elem, 1 )
   ```

   The original line could cause an error when attempting to build SNOPT in Windows using the MinGW console as opposed to using the CMake and Visual Studio method.

   (c) Save and close the file

7. Ensure the Windows Path environment variable contains the path to the MinGW bin directory and save changes. *It is recommended that this be placed at or near the top of the list of directories in path. Refer to the MinGW section for additional detail.*

8. Open the CMake GUI

9. Set "Where is the source code" to the **<SNOPT_root_dir>** directory

10. Set "Where to build the binaries" to **<SNOPT_root_dir>**\build\
    It is OK if the "build" directory does not exist yet; CMake will create it.

11. Click "Configure" and make sure you are using Visual Studio 2022 toolchain and x64 which should be the CMake default.
    The MINGW_GFORTRAN CMake variable should be the GFortran executable in your MinGW bin directory. Sometimes the log can say a Fortran compiler was not found but as long as the The MINGW_GFORTRAN CMake variable shows the correct gfortran executable it is

fine. If the Intel Fortran compiler, or something other than GFortran is shown here, the build will likely fail. Windows will often try to default to the Intel Fortran Compiler if installed so ensure MinGW\bin\is the first directory in Path and consider removing the Intel Fortran compiler directories from Path.

12. Click "Generate"

13. Click "Open Project" to open Visual Studio
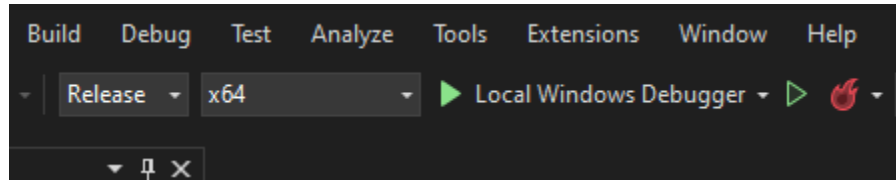
14. Set build mode to Release.

Figure 19: Visual Studio Build Mode

15. Build the projects in the following order:

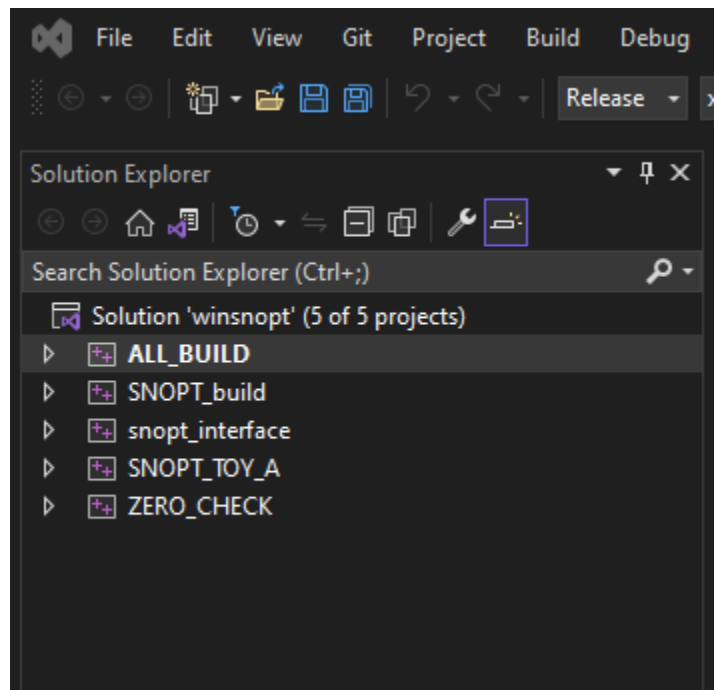- SNOPT_build
- snopt_interface
- ALL_BUILD

Figure 20: Visual Studio SNOPT Solution Explorer

16. Verify the ouput window message says in part, "0 failed, 0 skipped". The `SNOPT\build\Release` directory should now look like the following image:

Figure 21: SNOPT Release Directory Contents

5 Building EMTG

This section describes how to build the EMTG executable after all dependencies have been acquired and set up.

5.1 The EMTG-Config.cmake File

Follow the following instructions:

1. Navigate to the **<EMTG_root_dir>**\directory

2. Copy the 'EMTG-Config-template.cmake' file and rename to 'EMTG-Config.cmake'

3. Open 'EMTG-Config.cmake' in a text editor
   This file is heavily commented with specific instructions. The user must know where they installed CSPICE, SNOPT, Boost, and GSL.

4. Set the CSPICE DIR variable to the full path of the CSPICE root directory.

   (a) If CSPICE were placed in C:\SW_Installs\cspice, then the user would type in the EMTG-Config.cmake file

   ```
   set(CSPICE_DIR C:/SW_Installs/cspice)
   ```

   Note the use of forward slashes in the file path even though the Windows file system uses backslashes.

5. Set the SNOPT_ROOT_DIR variable to the full path of the SNOPT root directory.

   (a) If SNOPT were placed in C:\SW_Installs\SNOPT77, then the user would type in the EMTG-Config.cmake file

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```
set(SNOPT_ROOT_DIR C:/SW_Installs/SNOPT77)
```

Note the use of forward slashes in the file path even though the Windows file system uses backslashes.

6. Set the BOOST_ROOT, BOOST_INCLUDE_DIR, and BOOST_LIBRARY_DIRS variables.

   (a) BOOST_ROOT is the full path to the root directory of Boost.
   (b) BOOST_INCLUDE_DIR is the full path to the directory that contains the Boost header files. For Boost 1.79.0, this is a subdirectory in the Boost root directory called Boost.
   (c) BOOST_LIBRARY_DIRS is the full path to the directory that holds the Boost libraries after they are built. For Boost 1.79.0, this is a subdirectory in the Boost root directory called stage\lib.

   If Boost were placed in C:\SW_Installs\boost_1_79_0, then the user would type in the EMTG-Config.cmake file

   ```
   set(BOOST_ROOT C:/SW_Installs/boost_1_79_0)
   set(BOOST_INCLUDE_DIR ${BOOST_ROOT}/boost)
   set(BOOST_LIBRARY_DIRS ${BOOST_ROOT}/stage/lib)
   ```

   Note the use of forward slashes in the file path even though the Windows file system uses backslashes.

7. Set the GSL_PATH variable to the full path to the GSL build directory (where the libraries are located). For example, if GSL were placed in C:\SW_Installs\gsl-2.4.0, then the user would type in the EMTG-Config.cmake file

   ```
   set(GSL_PATH C:/SW_Installs/gsl-2.4.0/build)
   ```

   Note the use of forward slashes in the file path even though the Windows file system uses backslashes.

8. Save the changes made to the EMTG-Config.cmake file

5.2   Setting CMake Options

The CMake program is used to set additional options for the EMTG build.

1. Open the CMake GUI.

2. Make sure that the "Advanced" and "Grouped" check boxes are checked.
   This makes it easier to see all options.

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3. In the "Where to build the binaries:" text box, put **<EMTG_root_dir>**/build.
   It is OK if the "build" directory does not exist yet; CMake will create it.

4. In the "Where is the source code:" text box, put **<EMTG_root_dir>**.

5. Click "Configure" button.

6. Select the options you want for each "Name" in the "Value" column.

   (a) Select and confirm the appropriate SNOPT settings by following the steps below:
       i. Expand the 'Ungrouped Entries' section
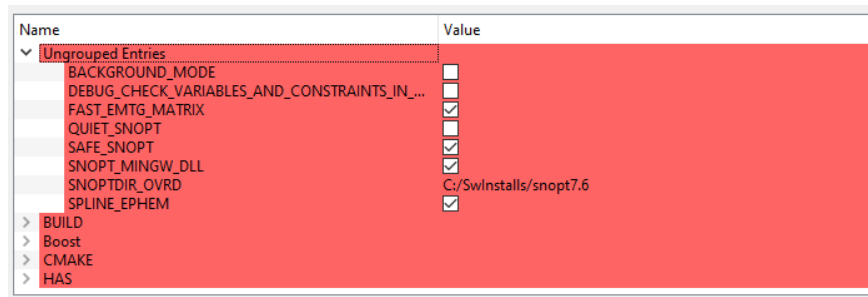   ii. Ensure SNOPT_MINGW_DLL is checked

Figure 22: EMTG CMAKE Ungrouped Entries Selection

   (b) Ensure all the options under "HAS" are checked:
       Note that for the current public release these options are not fully functional
       i. Expand the "HAS" section
       ii. Check the HAS_BUILT_IN_THRUSTERS option
       iii. Check the HAS_PROBEENTRYPHASE option
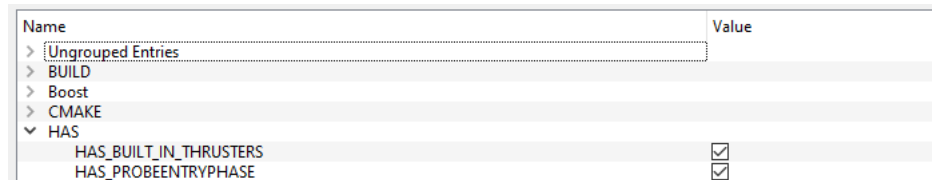
Figure 23: EMTG CMAKE Has Selection

   (c) Ensure Boost was detected by following the steps below:
       i. Expand the "Boost" section
       ii. Verify the directories have autopopulated to the correct location in which Boost is installed

   (d) Enable the pyhardware and propulator utility by following the steps below:
       i. Expand the "BUILD" section
       ii. Check the "BUILD PROPULATOR" option
       iii. Check the "BUILD PYHARDWARE" option

7. Click "Configure"

8. Configure the Python settings to point to the appropriate PyEMTGEnv paths:

   (a) Expand the "PYTHON" section

       i. Sometimes the "PYTHON" section is not populated when Python is not found. You may need to update the "Ungrouped Entries" and populate the PYTHON_EXECUTABLE as indicated in the next step then click "Configure" to see the other parameters mentioned in the next step.

   (b) Replace the Python paths in the PYTHON_EXECUTABLE, PYTHON_INCLUDE_DIR, and PYTHON_LIBRARY values to point to where your PyEMTGEnv is located (e.g. `C:/Users/YourName/AppData/Local/mambaforge/envs/PyEmtgEnv/*`)

9. Click "Configure"

10. Click "Generate"

11. Click the "Open Project" button
    This will launch the Visual Studio application

5.3   Building EMTG in Visual Studio

Following the CMake configure-and-generate steps (Section 5.2), open the project in Visual Studio. This can be done by clicking the "Open Project" button in the CMake GUI. Then, perform the following actions:

1. Right-click on "EMTGv9" in the Solution Explorer then click "Set As Startup Project".
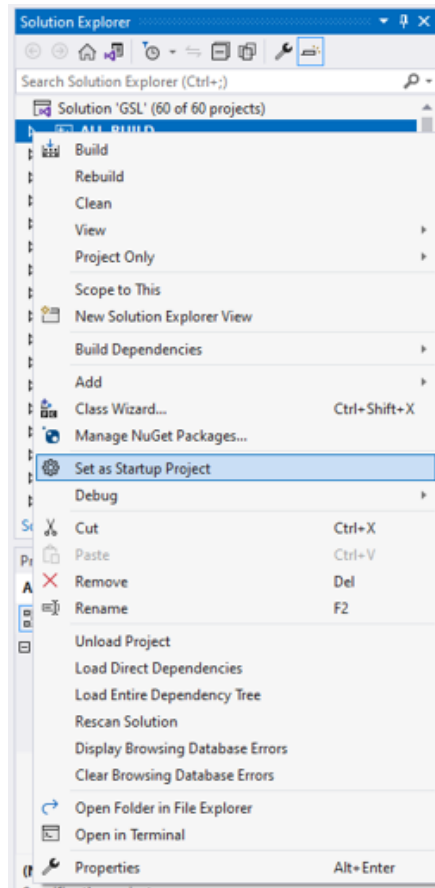
Figure 24: Visual Studio Select Startup Project

2. In the toolbar, select the "Release" option from the "Solution Configurations" dropdown.

Figure 25: Visual Studio Release Solution Configuration

Do not select "Debug" unless you actually want to debug EMTG!

3. Right-click on "EMTGv9" in the Solution Explorer then click "Build".

4. Verify the build is successful.
   The log output will result in a message that says, in part, "0 failed" in the Visual Studio output window. In addition, Path/To/EMTG/Repo/bin will contain EMTGv9.exe and libsnopt.dll.

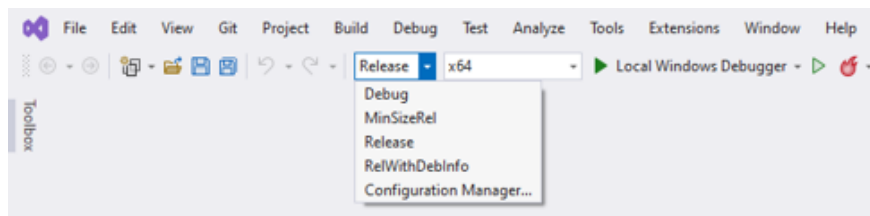# 6 Executing EMTG

6.1 Using PyEMTG GUI

PyEMTG is a set of Python scripts that provide capabilities such as a GUI for EMTG and auto-mated trade study utilities (i.e., Python EMTG Automated Trade Study Application (PEATSA)). Full PyEMTG documentation is contained in the EMTG repository's /PyEMTG/docs/ directory. In that directory, see PyEMTG_docs_readme.pdf for an overview of available PyEMTG documen-tation, which includes a reference to the PyEMTG User's Guide.

The following actions are instructions on executing PyEMTG on Windows and running the default mission:

1. Navigate to the **<EMTG_root_dir>**\PyEMTG\ folder

2. Copy the PyEMTG-template.options file to a new file called PyEMTG.options

3. Open the newly copied PyEMTG.options file in a text editor

4. Replace the 'EMTG_path' value with the **<EMTG_root_dir>**/bin/EMTGv9.exe path
   This path needs to have forward slashes (/)

5. Replace the 'default_universe_path' value with the **<EMTG_root_dir>**/Universe path
   This path needs to have forward slashes (/) and do not have a trailing forward slash

6. Save the PyEMTG.options file and close the text editor

7. Navigate to the 'Miniforge Prompt' window where the PyEmtgEnv environment is active

8. Type the following in the prompt, replacing **<EMTG_root_dir>** with your EMTG directory path, and press enter:

   ```
   cd <EMTG_root_dir>\PyEMTG\
   ```

9. Type the following in the prompt and press enter to Launch PyEMTG:

   ```
   python PyEMTG.py
   ```

10. Click File ->New ->Mission option
    The default Mission values will be loaded.

11. Click on the 'Spacecraft Options' tab

12. Click the 'ellipsis' button associated with the 'Hardware library path' field and select the **<EMTG_root_dir>**\HardwareModels\ folder and click 'Select Folder'

13. Add a '\' to the end of the string in the 'Hardware library path' field if one is not already there

14. Click the 'ellipsis' button associated with the 'Launch vehicle library file' field and select the default.emtg_launchvehicleopt file and click 'Open'

15. Click the 'Launch vehicle' dropdown and select 'Falcon_Heavy_(Expendable)'

16. Click on the 'Physics Options' tab

17. Click the 'Default' button associated with the 'Universe folder' field
    This will populate the field with the value from the PyEMTG.options file.

18. Verify the 'Leap seconds kernal' and 'Frame kernel' filenames are the latest .tls and .tpc files, respectively available, in the **<EMTG_root_dir>**\Universe\ephemeris_files\ folder

19. Click on the 'Journey Options' tab

20. Click the 'ellipsis' button associated with the 'Central body' field

21. Select the Sun_barycenters.emtg_universe and click the 'Open' button

22. Click File ->Run option

23. Rename the mission file to the name of your choosing and click the 'Save' button
    At this point, PyEMTG will execute EMTG and a new command window will open that will display the output generated from EMTG

6.2   Using Command Line

On a local Windows machine, EMTG is most often executed via the PyEMTG GUI. However, it may also be executed from the command line, from a script, or using the Windows Explorer. In the first two instances, EMTG is executed by invoking the EMTGv9.exe command with the name of an EMTG options file ("*.emtgopt") as the only command-line argument. To execute via Windows Explorer, open two Windows Explorer windows. In one, navigate to Path/To/EMTG/Repo/bin. In the other, navigate to the location of the EMTG options file to be executed. Drag and drop the EMTG options file onto EMTGv9.exe to execute.