



# Fundamentals of Astrodynamics



A bit of history...



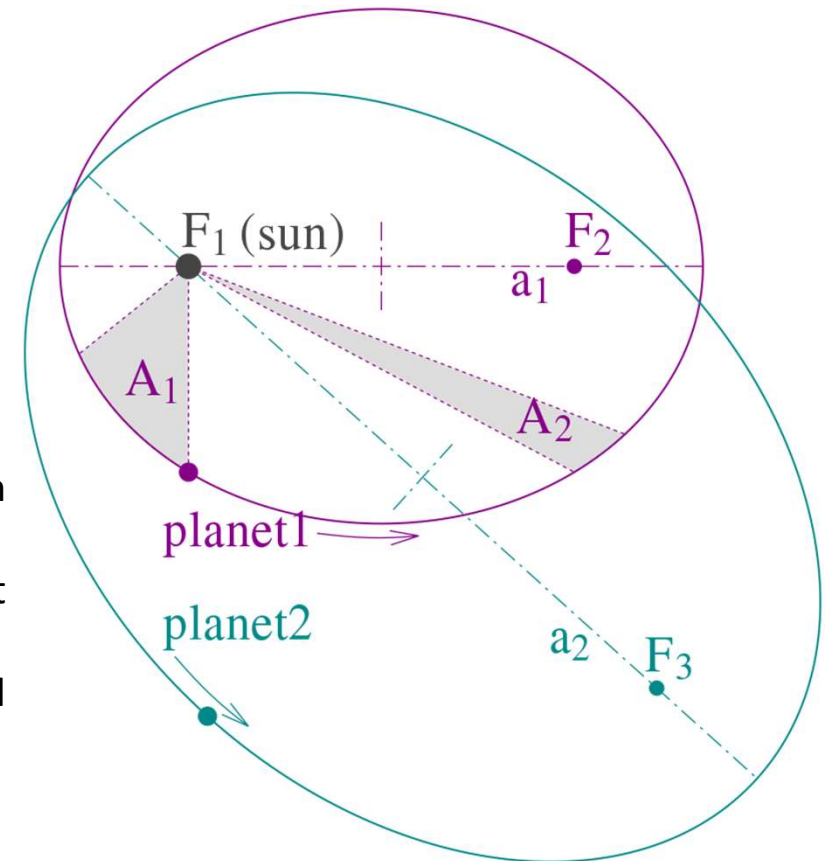
Tycho Brahe and Johannes Kepler, Statue in Prague, Czech Republic



Issac Newton and Edmund Halley

# Rules of thumb

- Newton's laws of motion
- Newton's law of gravitation
- Kepler's laws of planetary motion
  - First Law - The orbit of each planet is an ellipse, with the Sun at a focus
  - Second Law - The line joining the planet to the Sun sweeps out equal areas in equal times.
  - Third Law - The square of the period of a planet is proportional to the cube of its mean distance from the Sun.



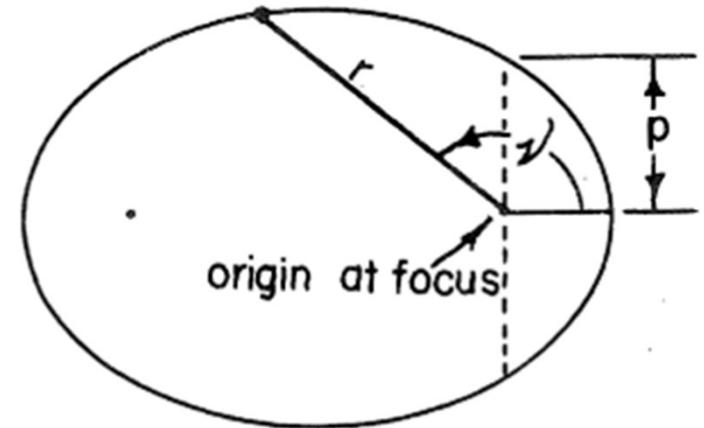
# Mathematical description of orbits

Equations of motion:  $\ddot{\mathbf{r}} + \frac{\mu}{r^3} \mathbf{r} = 0$

Analytical solution:  $r = \frac{h^2/\mu}{1 + (B/\mu)\cos(\nu)}$

General equation of a conic section:

$$r = \frac{p}{1 + e\cos(\nu)}$$



Source: [1]

**All orbits in a two-body system are conic sections!**

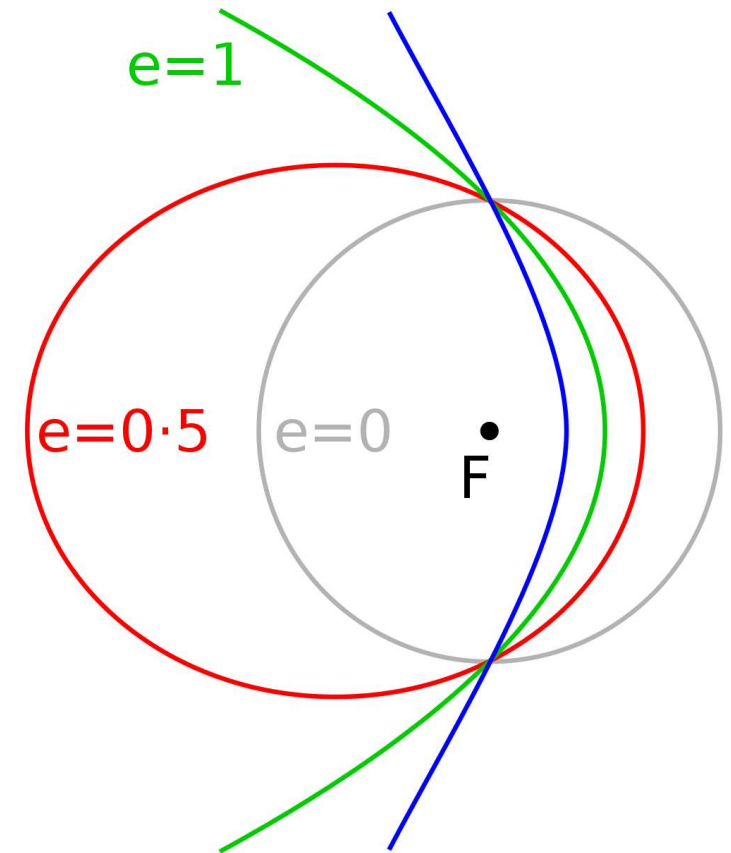
# Geometry of an orbit

Relationship between Energy and geometry of orbit:

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{\mu}{2a}$$
$$e = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2\mathcal{E}h^2}{\mu^2}}$$

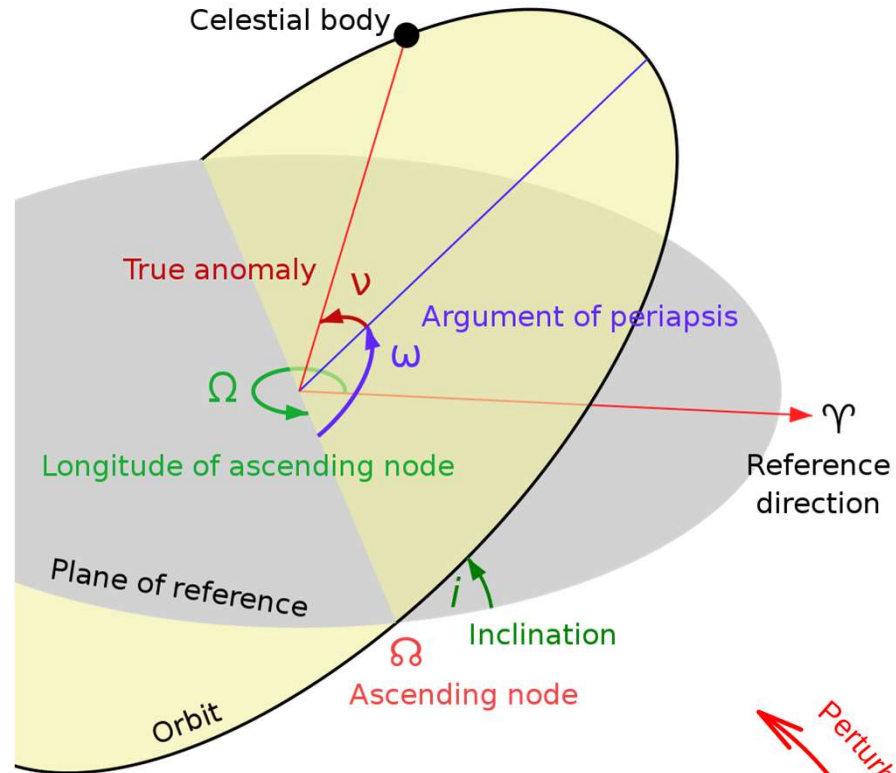
where  $\mathcal{E} = E/\mu$  is specific orbital energy

- Elliptical ( $0 \leq e < 1$ ,  $\mathcal{E} < 0$ )
- Parabolic ( $e = 1$ ,  $\mathcal{E} = 0$ )
- Hyperbolic ( $e > 1$ ,  $\mathcal{E} > 0$ )

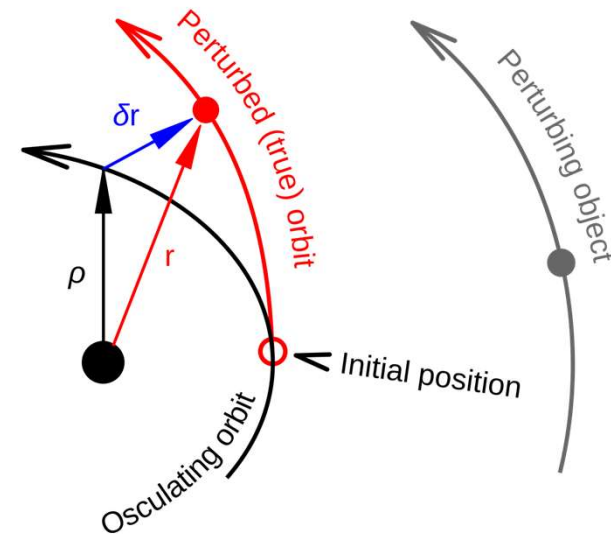


# Orbital elements

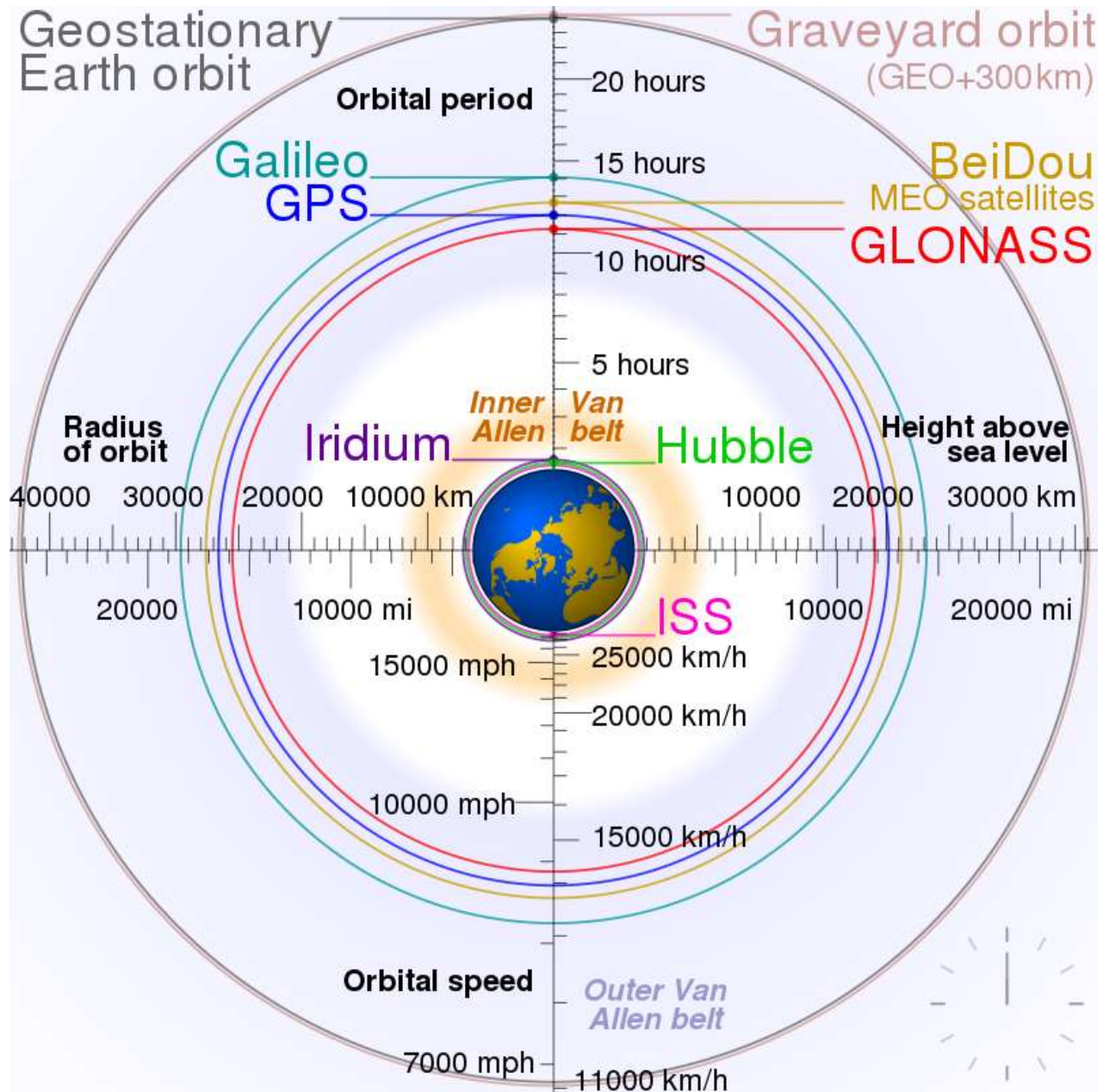
- Semi-major axis ( $a$ )
- Eccentricity ( $e$ )
- Inclination ( $i$ )
- Longitude of the ascending node ( $\Omega$ )
- Argument of periapsis ( $\omega$ )
- True anomaly ( $\nu$ )



- Osculating elements
- Mean elements







# Achieving and Maintaining Orbit



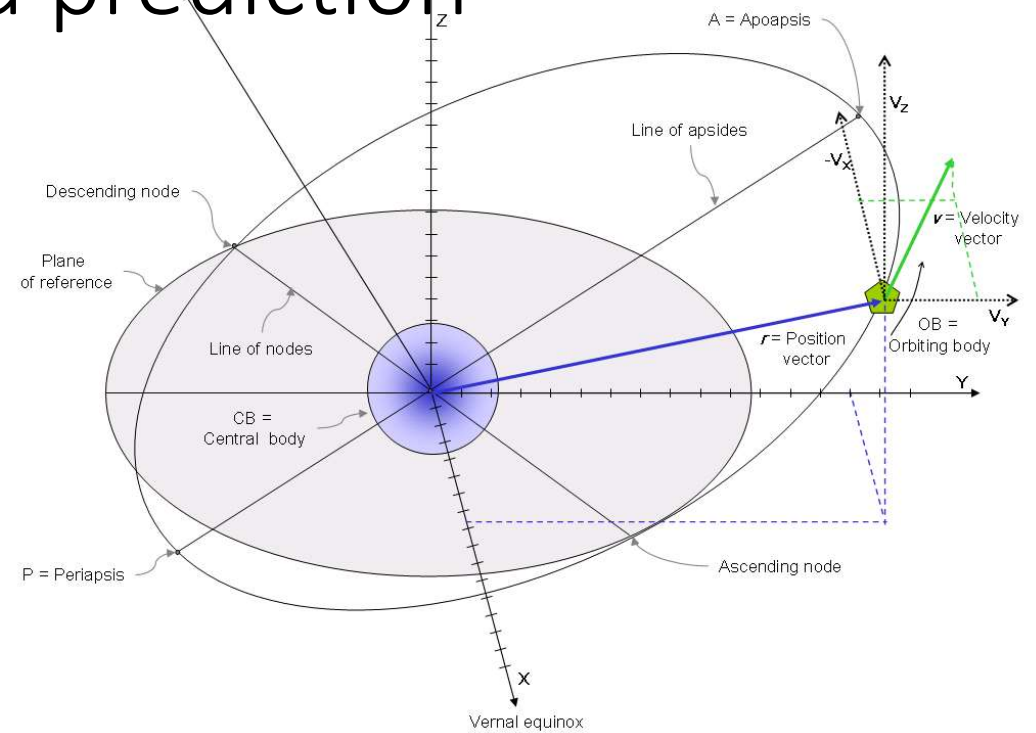
Credits: NASA



# Orbit determination and prediction

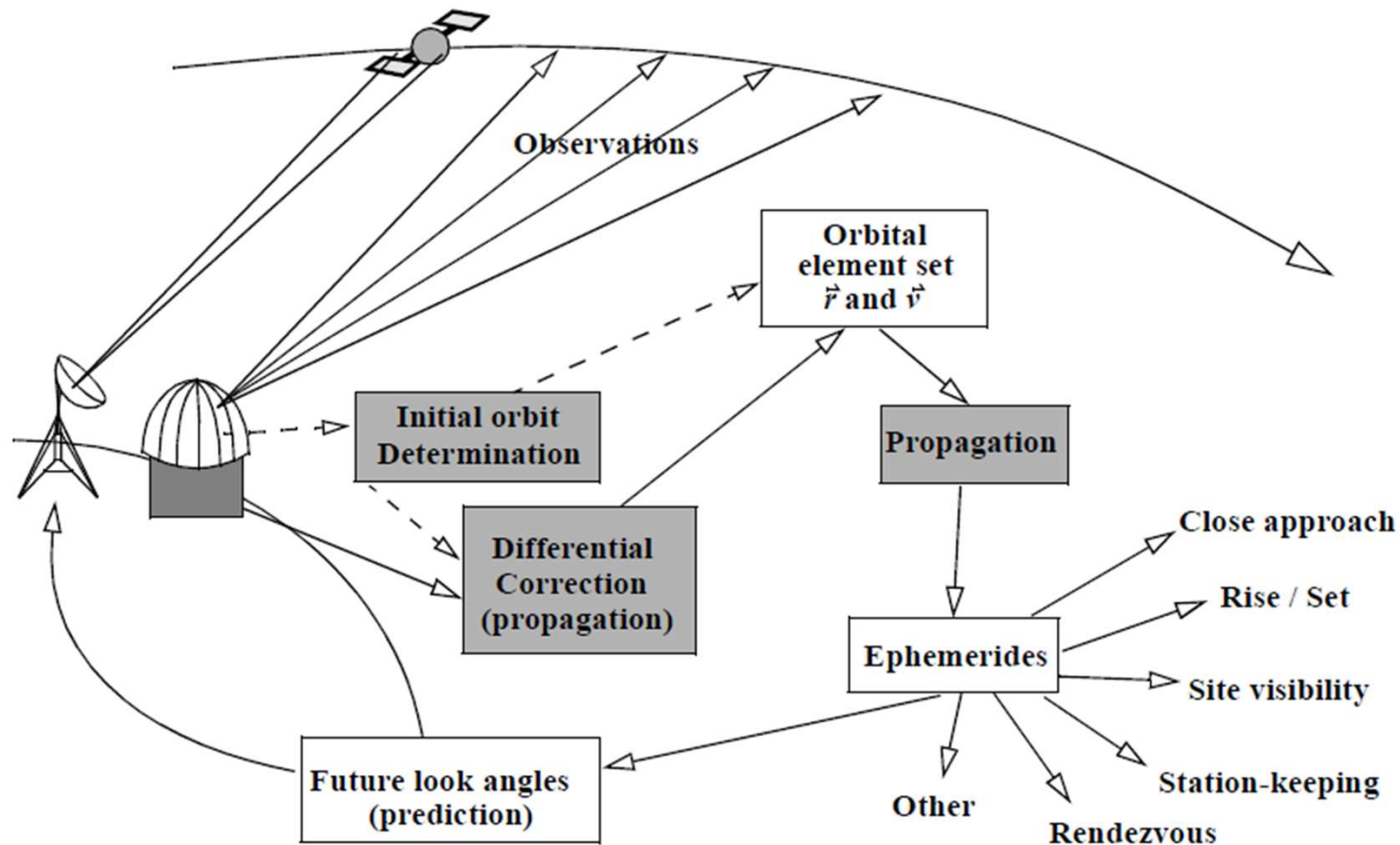


The Raisting Satellite Earth Station, Germany



Orbital state vectors of a satellite in orbit around earth

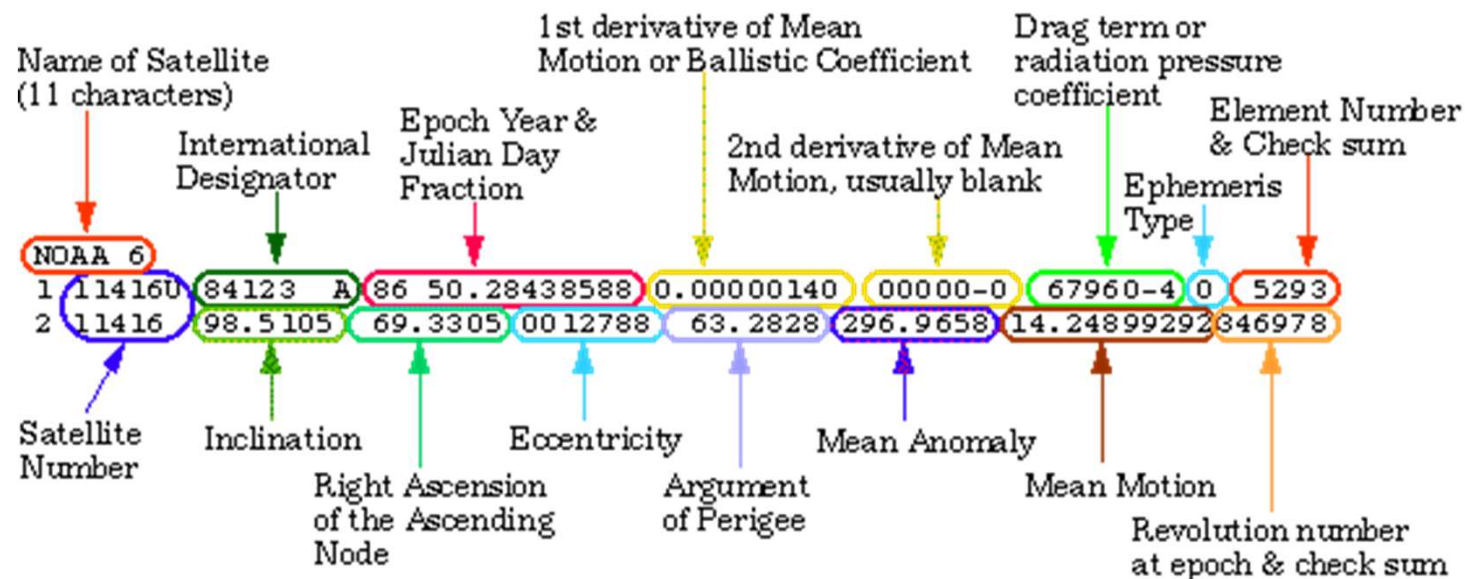
# Orbit determination and prediction



*Credits: David A Vallado*

# Orbit determination and prediction

TLEs along with Simplified General Perturbations models (SGP, SGP4, SDP4, SGP8 and SDP8) are used for orbit prediction



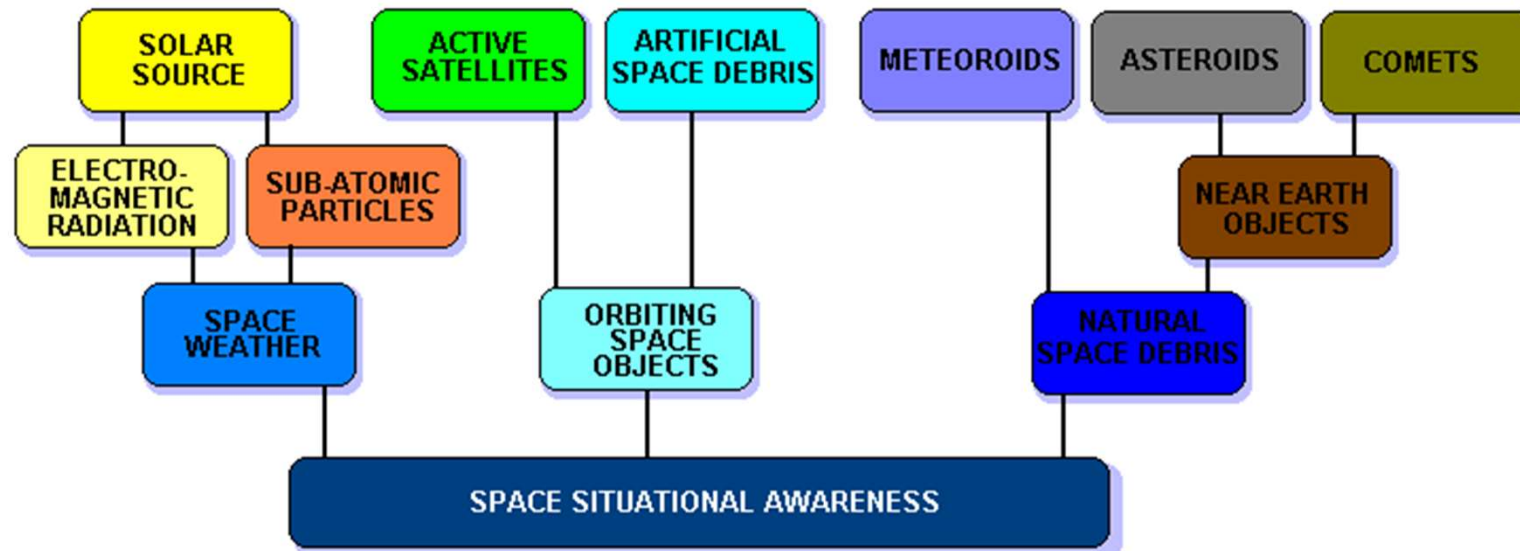


Intermission

# Space Situational Awareness

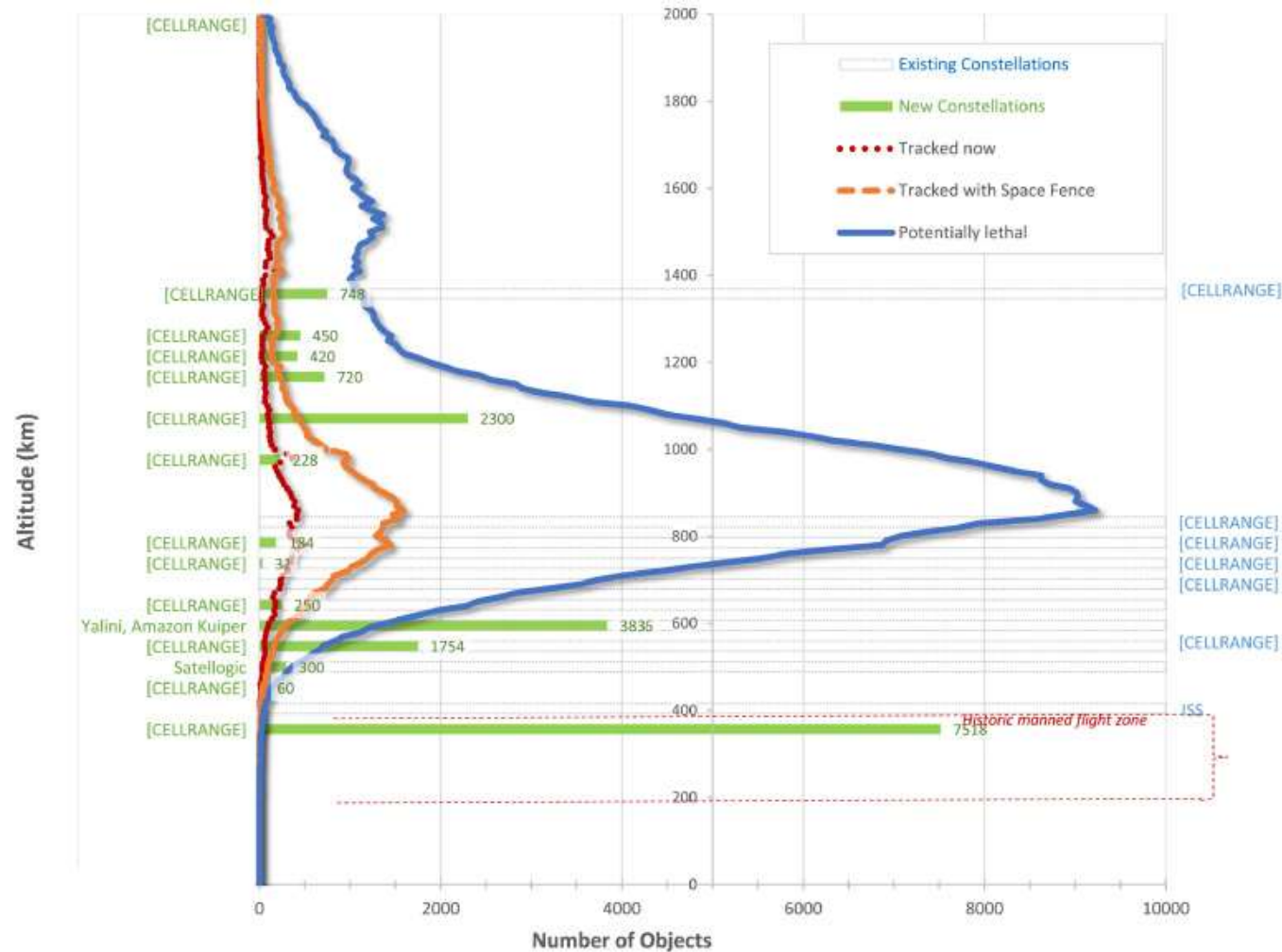


# Components of SSA



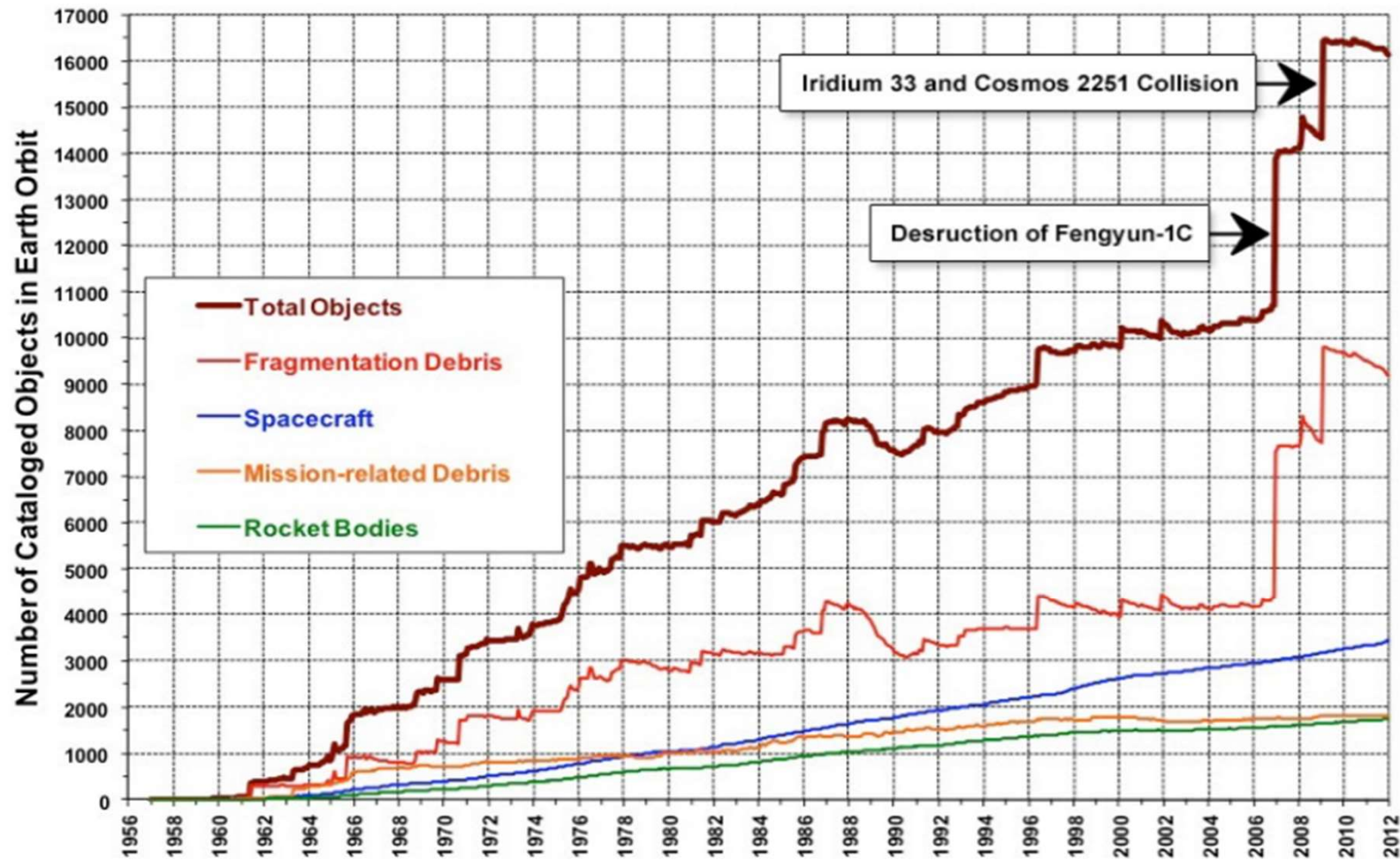


# Why is SSA important?



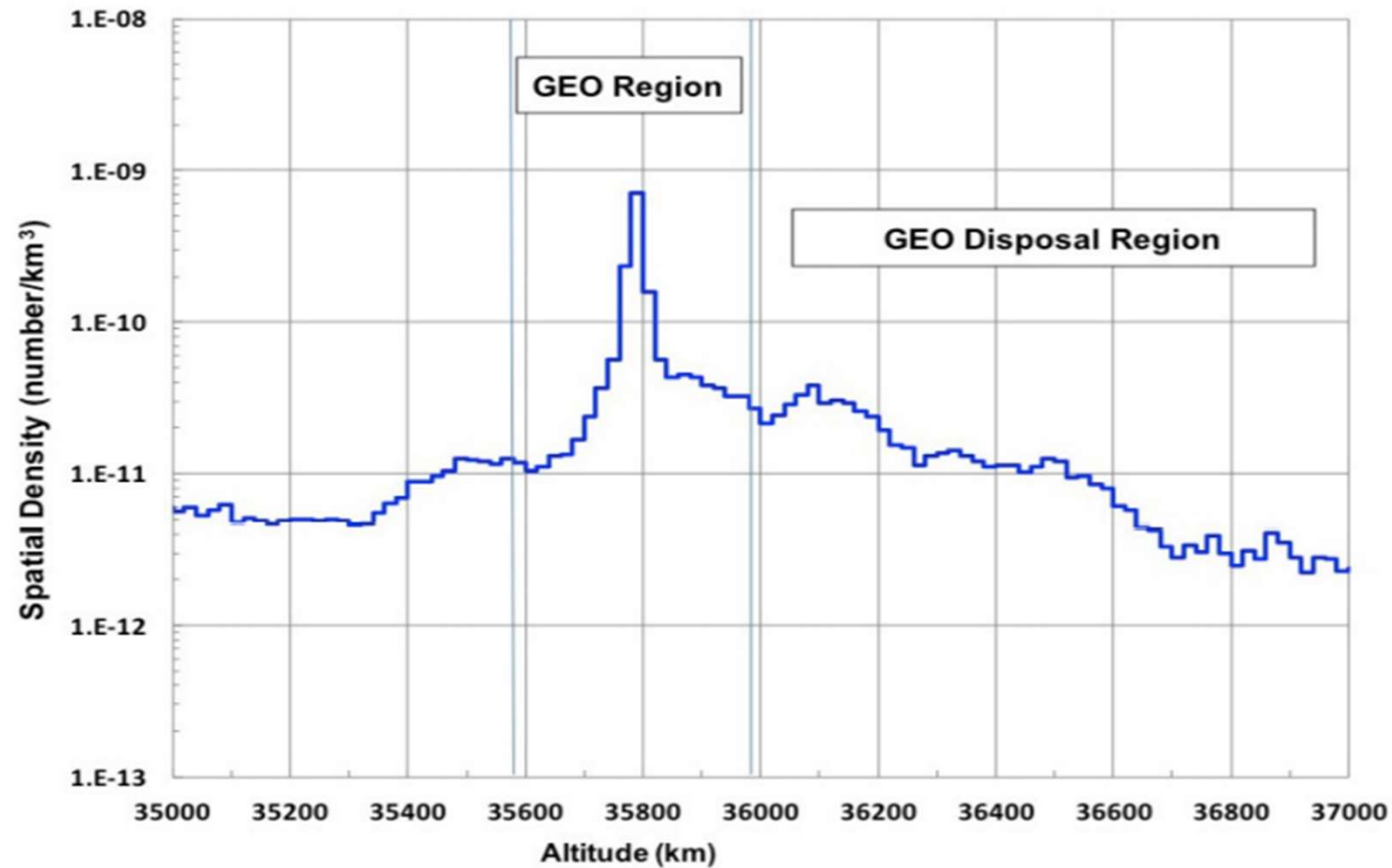
Source: [5]

# Number of Cataloged Objects in LEO



Source: NASA

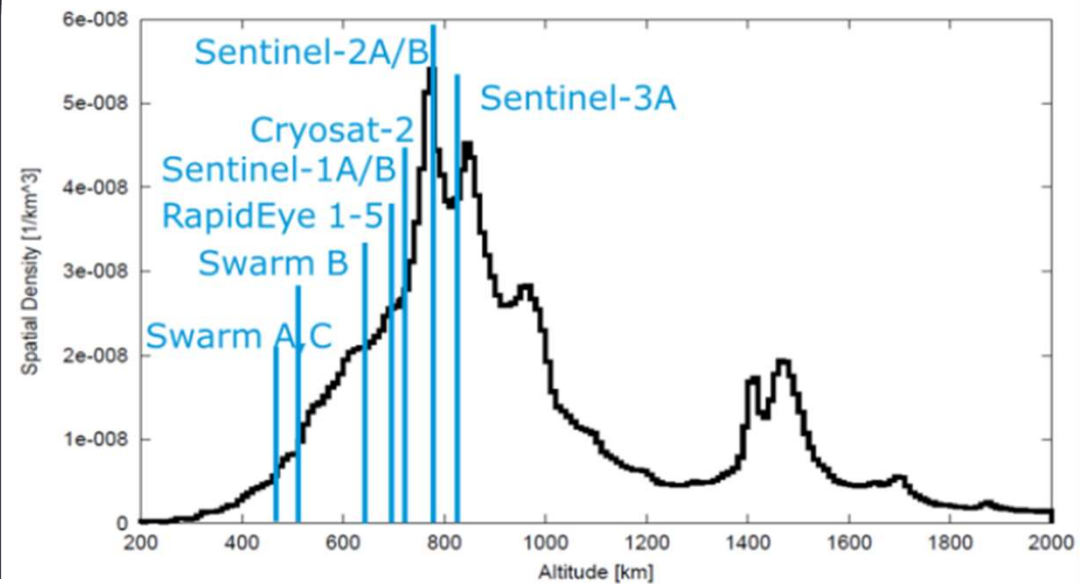
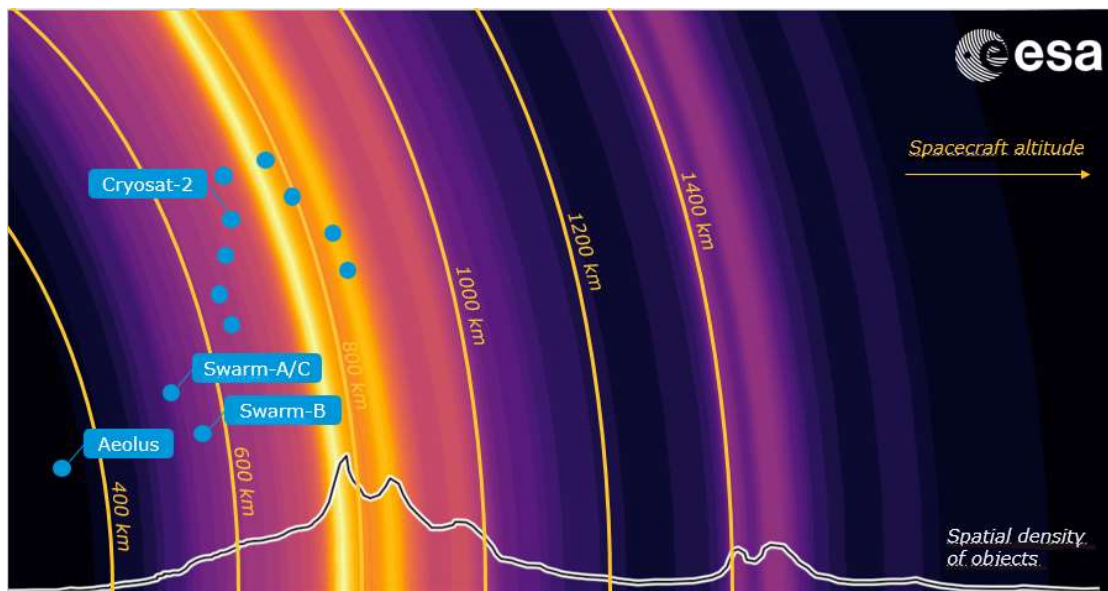
# Number of Cataloged Objects in GEO



Source: NASA



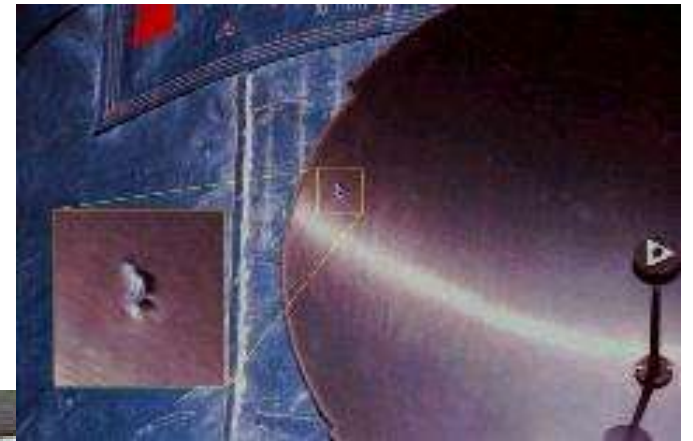
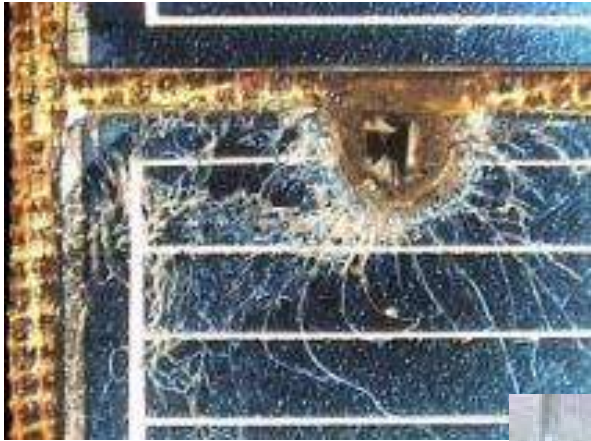
# The threat of orbital space debris



Spatial density of objects > 10 cm

Credits: ESA

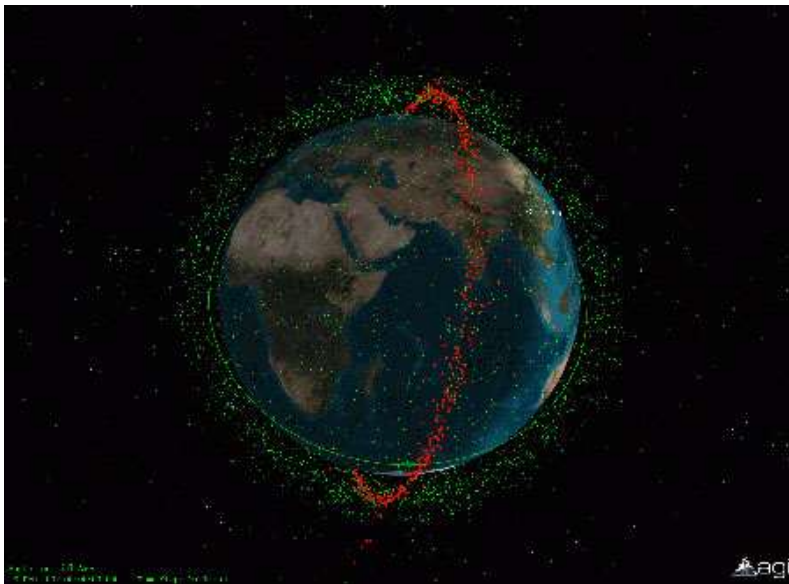
# Debris damage



*Credits:* <https://www.spaceacademy.net.au/watch/debris/gsd/gsd.htm>

# Worst collisions in history

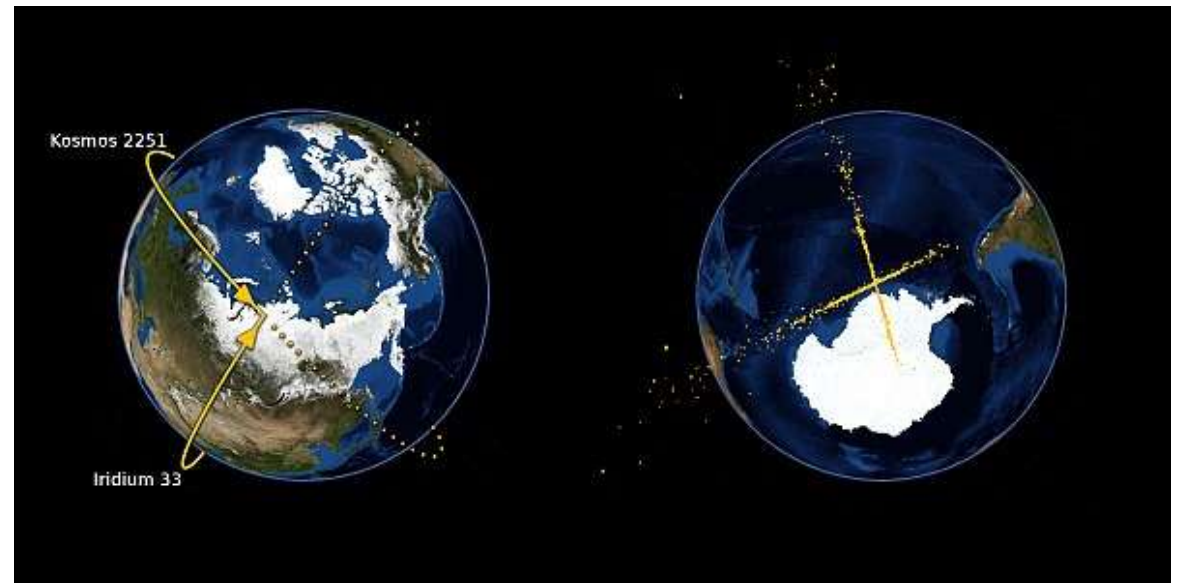
**2007 Chinese anti-satellite missile test**



View of ISS Orbit (green band) and LEO satellites (green dots) along with debris ring (red) from Chinese ASAT Test

*Credit: Dr. Thomas Kelso at CSSI (Center for Space Standards and Innovation)*

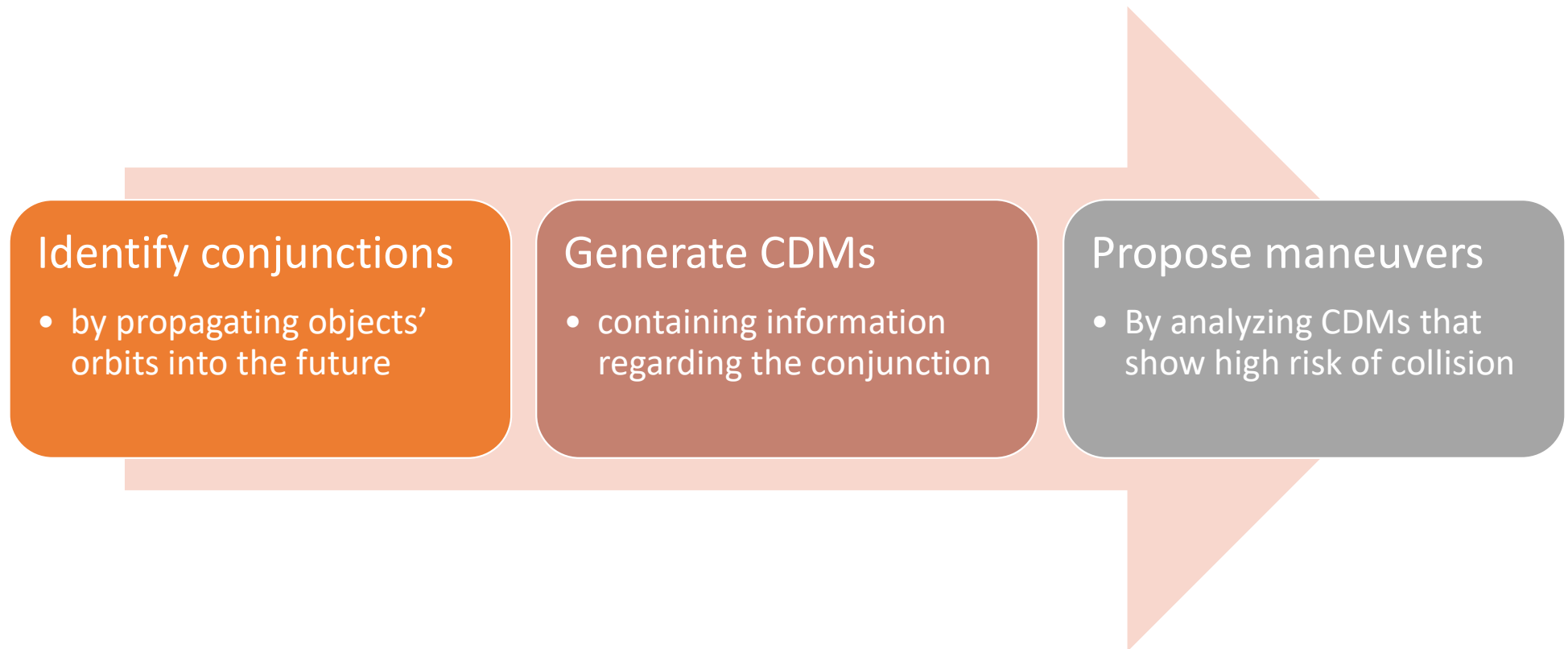
**2009 Iridium – Cosmos collision**



Point of collision between Iridium 33 and Kosmos 2251 alongside the debris field after 50 minutes



# Collision Avoidance



# Sustainability of Space

## Debris Mitigation - Minimize creation of future debris

- Prevent in-orbit explosions and collisions
- Post-mission disposal

## Space Traffic Management - Minimize effect of debris on spacecraft

- Collision avoidance
- Spacecraft shielding

## Debris Removal - Remove existing debris from orbit

- Dedicated space mission

# Further Reading

1. *Fundamentals of Astrodynamics* by Roger R. Bate, Donald D. Mueller and Jerry E. White
2. *Fundamentals of Astrodynamics and Applications* by David A. Vallado
3. *An Overview Of Space Situational Awareness*. <https://www.spaceacademy.net.au/intell/ssa.htm>
4. *SSA Programme Overview*. [https://www.esa.int/Safety\\_Security/SSA\\_Programme\\_overview](https://www.esa.int/Safety_Security/SSA_Programme_overview)
5. *Space traffic management in the new space era*. Muelhaupt et. al. The Journal of Space Safety Engineering (2019)

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