

Some Methods for Global Trajectory Optimisation

used in the

First ACT Competition on Global Trajectory Optimisation

European Space Agency

TEAM 11: JET PROPULSION LABORATORY

California Institute of Technology

Pasadena, California, USA

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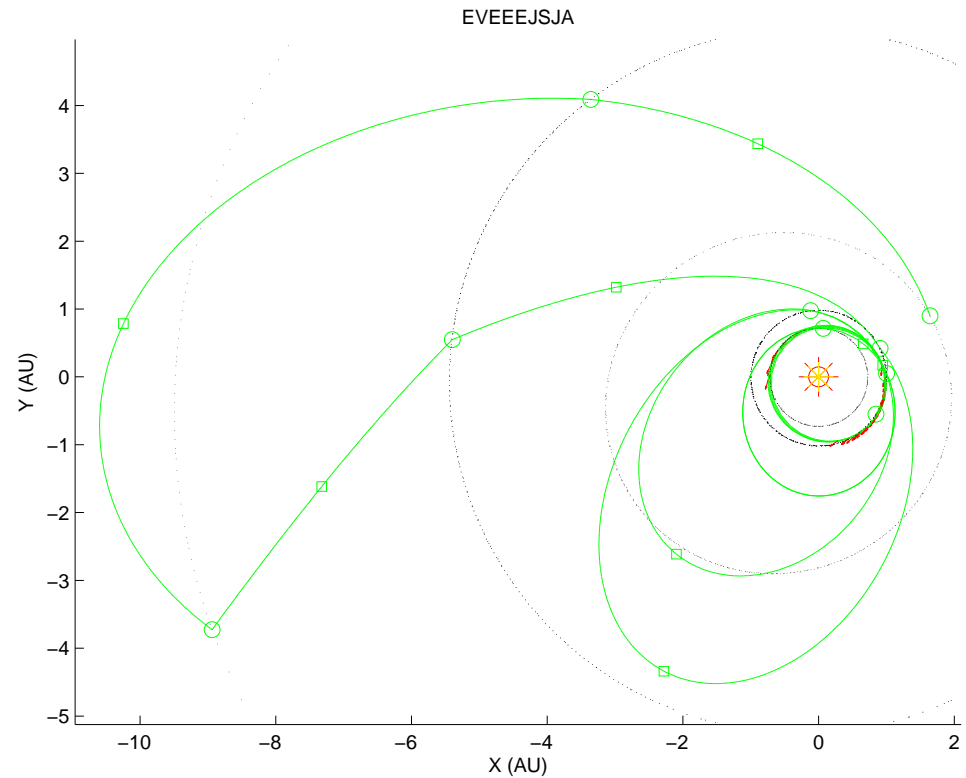
ACT Global Trajectory Optimisation Workshop

Noordwijk, The Netherlands, 02 February 2006

TEAM MEMBERS

- Anastassios Petropoulos ‡
- Theresa Kowalkowski ‡
- Daniel Parcher
- Paul Finlayson
- Ed Rinderle
- Matthew Vavrina ‡
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- Ryan Russell
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- Gregory Whiffen
- Nathan Strange
- Jennie Johannesen
- Chen-Wan Yen
- Carl Sauer
- Seungwon Lee
- Steven Williams

‡ *at workshop*



THE CHALLENGE

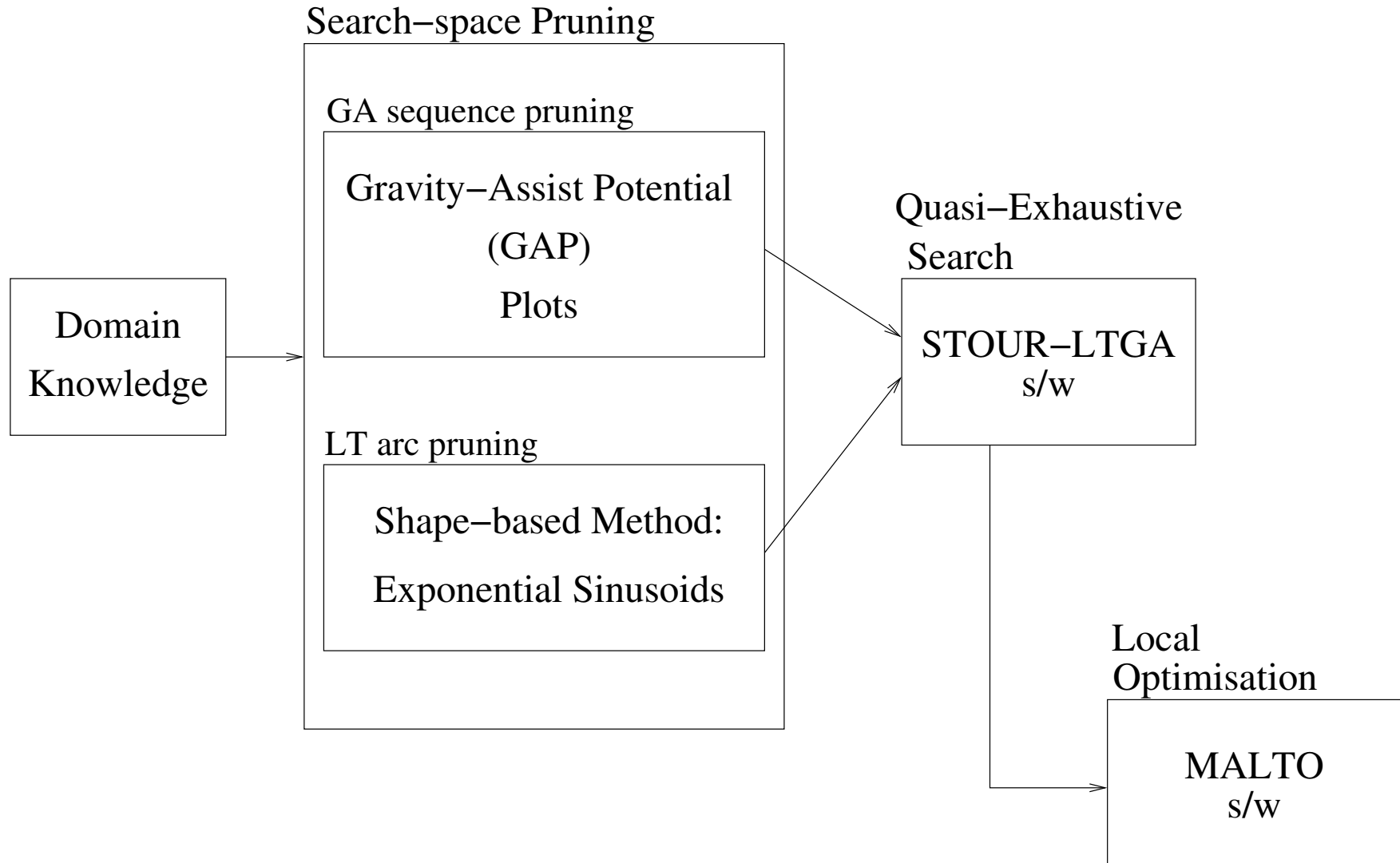
- Large Search Space

- 20-yr launch window
- TOF up to 30 yrs
- 5 reasonable flyby bodies for GA
- Low-thrust arcs

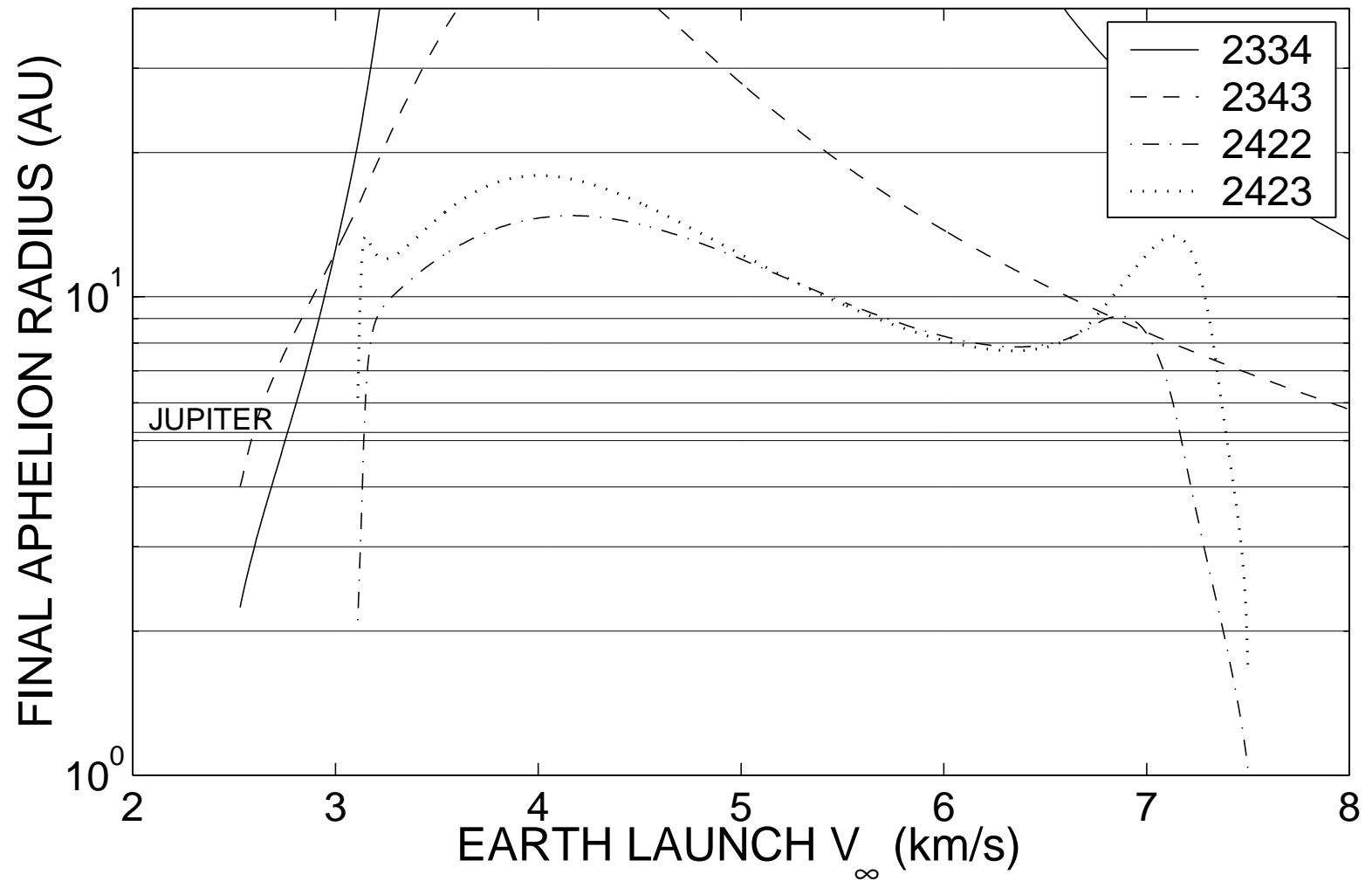
- Many local optima: How many? $10^3?$, $10^6?$, $10^9?$

Domain knowledge essential: Even with “good” initial guess, local optimisation can take seconds/minutes/hours of CPU time.

APPROACH USED TO SEARCH FOR GLOBAL OPTIMUM



GRAVITY-ASSIST-POTENTIAL PLOTS



J. Spacecraft and Rockets, v.37, no.6, Nov-Dec 2000, "Trajectories to Jupiter via Gravity Assists from Venus, Earth, and Mars," Petropoulos, Longuski, and Bonfiglio.

GRAVITY-ASSIST SEQUENCES CONSIDERED

- Inner Solar System (Y,V,E,M):
GAP plots and intuition
- Outer Solar System (J,S):
 v_∞ estimates, plots of v_∞ -turning, intuition.

EVEEJSA
EVEEJSJA
EVEESJA
EVEMEJSJA
EVEMEMJSJA
EVEEESA
EVEEEJSA
EVEEESJA
EVEEEJSJA
EVEEJESJA
EVEEJVESA
EVEEJVESJA
EVEMJJA
EVEMJSA
EVEMJSJA

STOUR-LTGA

SATELLITE TOUR DESIGN PROGRAM - LOW THRUST, GRAVITY ASSIST

Two Parts:

1. Conic

- Developed at JPL for Galileo tour of Jovian system
- Automated by Steven Williams (except ΔV capability)
- Exhaustively finds all ballistic trajectories

2. Low-Thrust

- Developed at Purdue University
- Uses the shape method with exponential sinusoids

“Automated Design of Multiple Encounter Gravity-Assist Trajectories,” Steven N. Williams, M.S. Thesis, Purdue Univ., W. Lafayette, IN, USA, Aug 1990.

“A Shape-Based Approach to Automated, Low-Thrust, Gravity-Assist Trajectory Design,” PhD Dissertation, Purdue Univ., W. Lafayette, IN, USA, April 2001.

STOUR-LTGA : CONIC PART

- **Lambert Problem Solver**

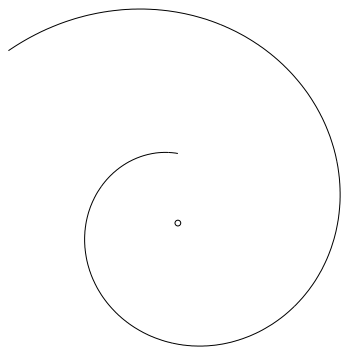
- *E.R. Lancaster, R.C. Blanchard, and R.A. Devaney, “A Note on Lambert’s Theorem,” J Spacecraft and Rockets, v.3, no.9, Sept 1966.*
- *E.R. Lancaster and R.C. Blanchard, “A Unified Form of Lambert’s Theorem,” Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, USA, NASA TN D-5368, 1969.*

- **C_3 -matching algorithm**

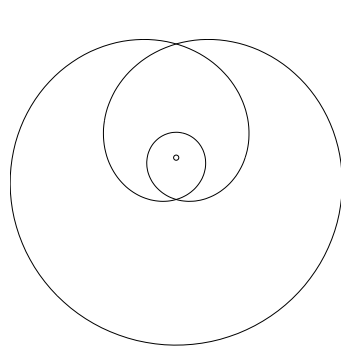
- **Developed at JPL and refined at Purdue by Williams.**

STOUR-LTGA : LOW-THRUST, ASSUMED-SHAPE METHOD

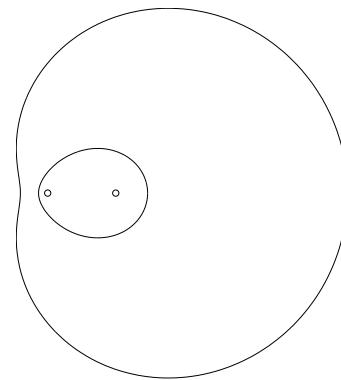
- Trajectory shape assumption efficiently replaces conics



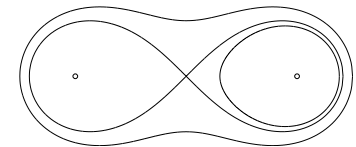
Logarithmic spiral



Exponential sinusoid



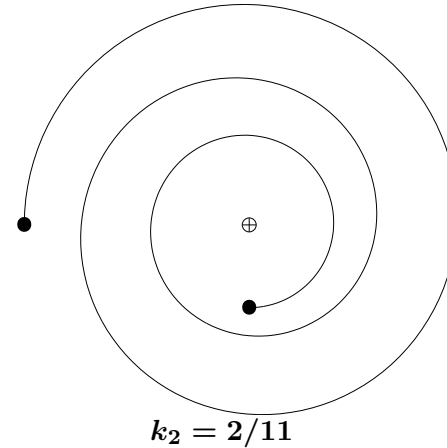
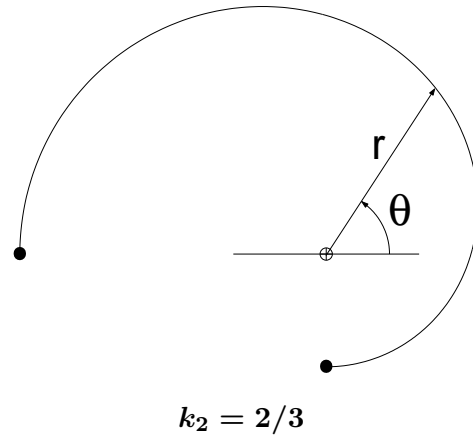
Cartesian Oval



Cassini Oval

- Shape equation + EOMs \implies one DOF available
- Use DOF to specify, for example, one of:
 - Thrust angle
 - Thrust acceleration
 - Specific angular momentum

REPLACE CONIC WITH EXPONENTIAL SINUSOID SHAPE



- Exponential Sinusoid:

$$r = k_0 \exp(k_1 \sin k_2 \theta)$$

flexibility in geometry with only 3 parameters (k_0, k_1, k_2)

- Conic: $r = a(1 - e^2)/(1 + e \cos \theta)$, has 2 parameters (a, e)

TANGENTIAL THRUST

- Makes v and g tractable, periodic functions of θ :

$$\dot{\theta}^2 = f(\theta; k_0, k_1, k_2)$$

$$g \equiv \frac{F}{\mu/r^2} = g(\theta; k_0, k_1, k_2)$$

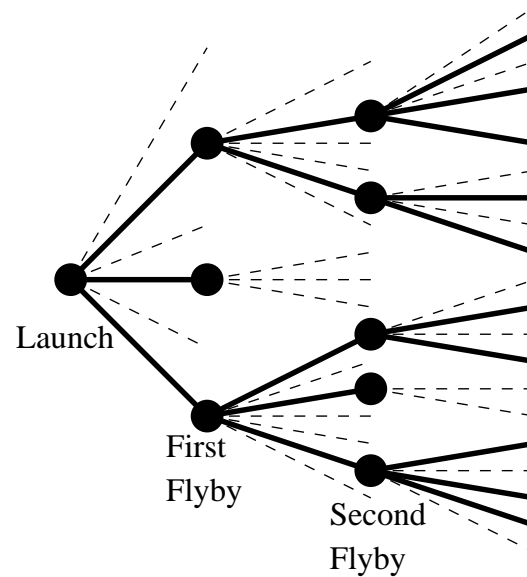
- TOF available through quadrature

$$t = \int f^{-1/2} d\theta$$

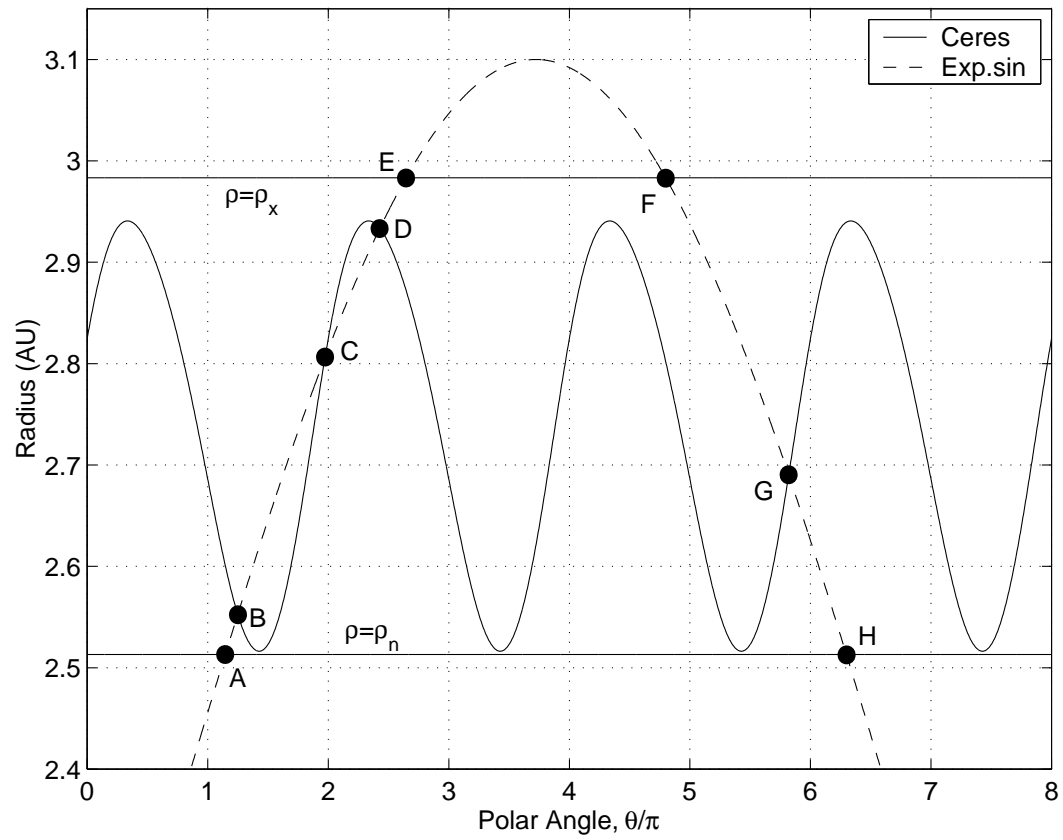
AUTOMATION APPROACH

For each launch v_∞ /date:

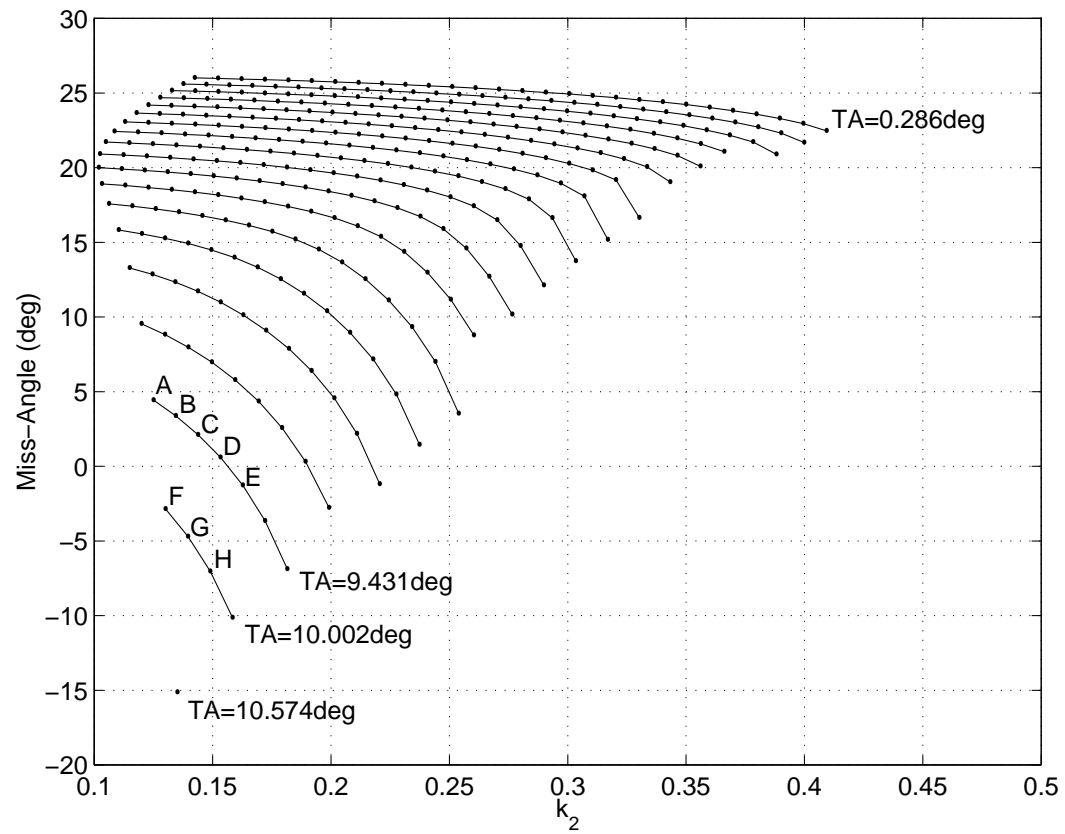
- Compute exp sin options for first leg
- Select options and for each compute options for next leg



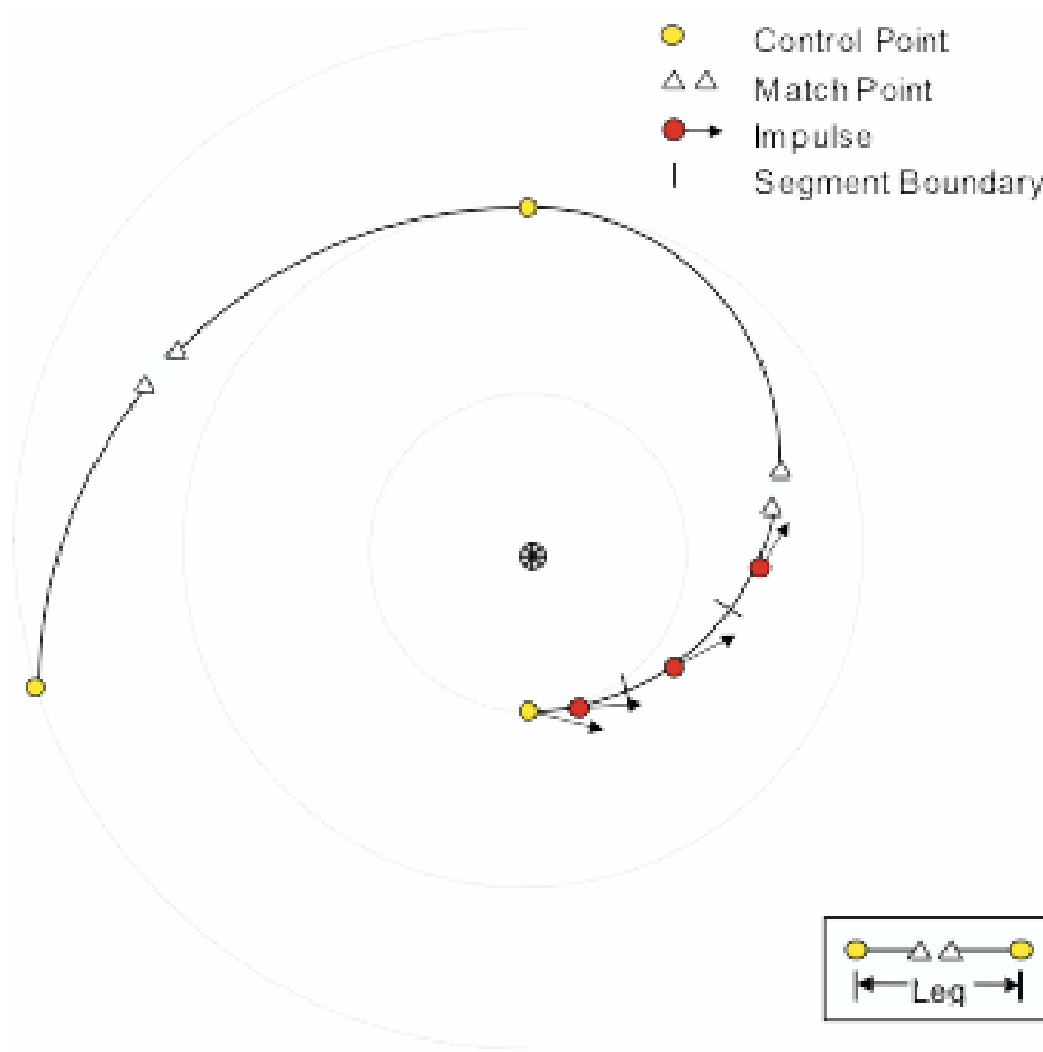
ROOT-FINDING (1) : ORBIT CROSSING



ROOT-FINDING (2) : MISS-ANGLE



LOCAL OPTIMISATION : MALTO s/w



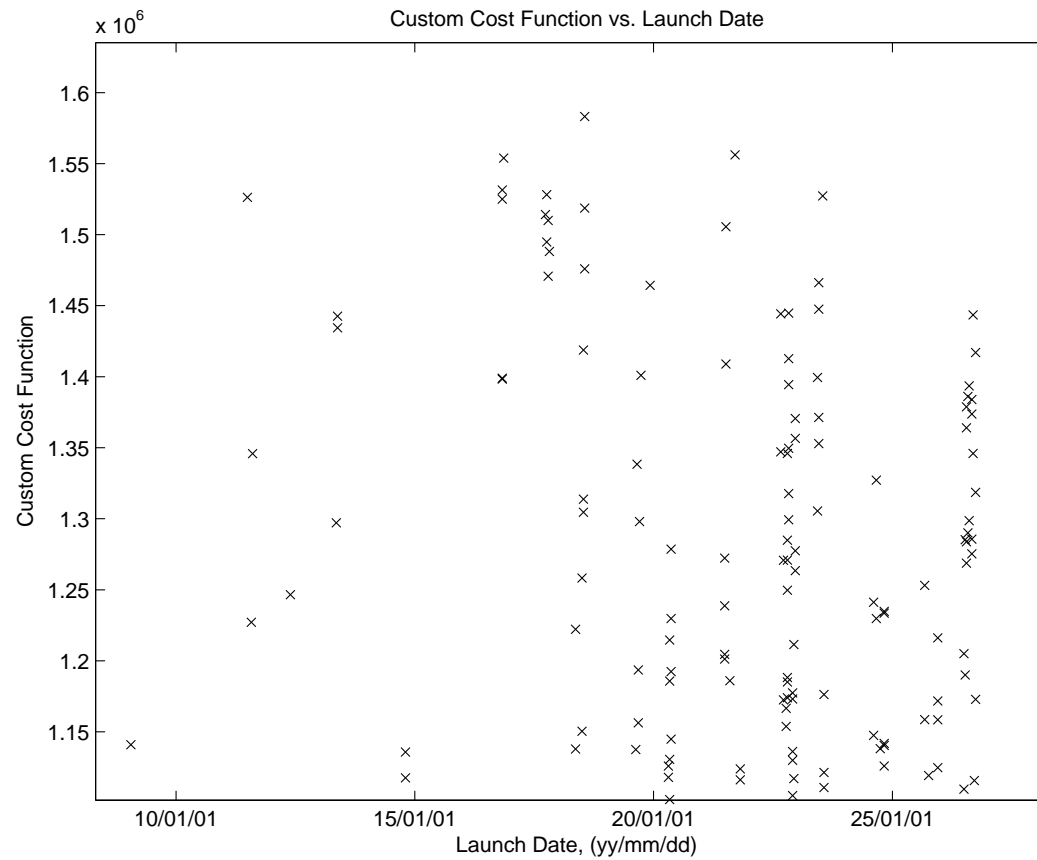
Sims, J. A., and Flanagan, S. N., "Preliminary Design of Low-Thrust Interplanetary Missions," American Astronautical Society, AAS Paper 99-338, AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Specialists Conference, Girdwood, Alaska, USA, Aug 1999.

MALTO

- SNOPT optimisation engine
- Analytic derivatives supplied
- Scaling of variables used

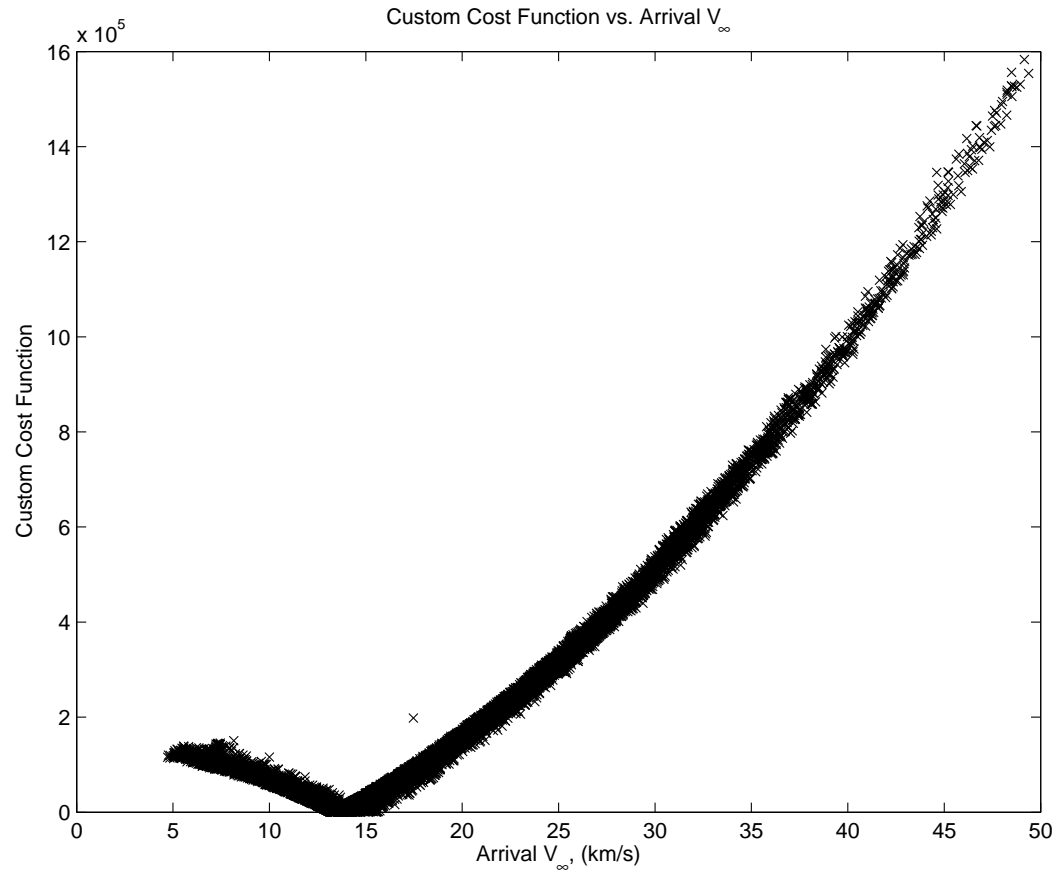
RESULTS : EXAMPLE OF GLOBAL SEARCH (1)

EVEEJSA path : Objective Function vs. Launch Date



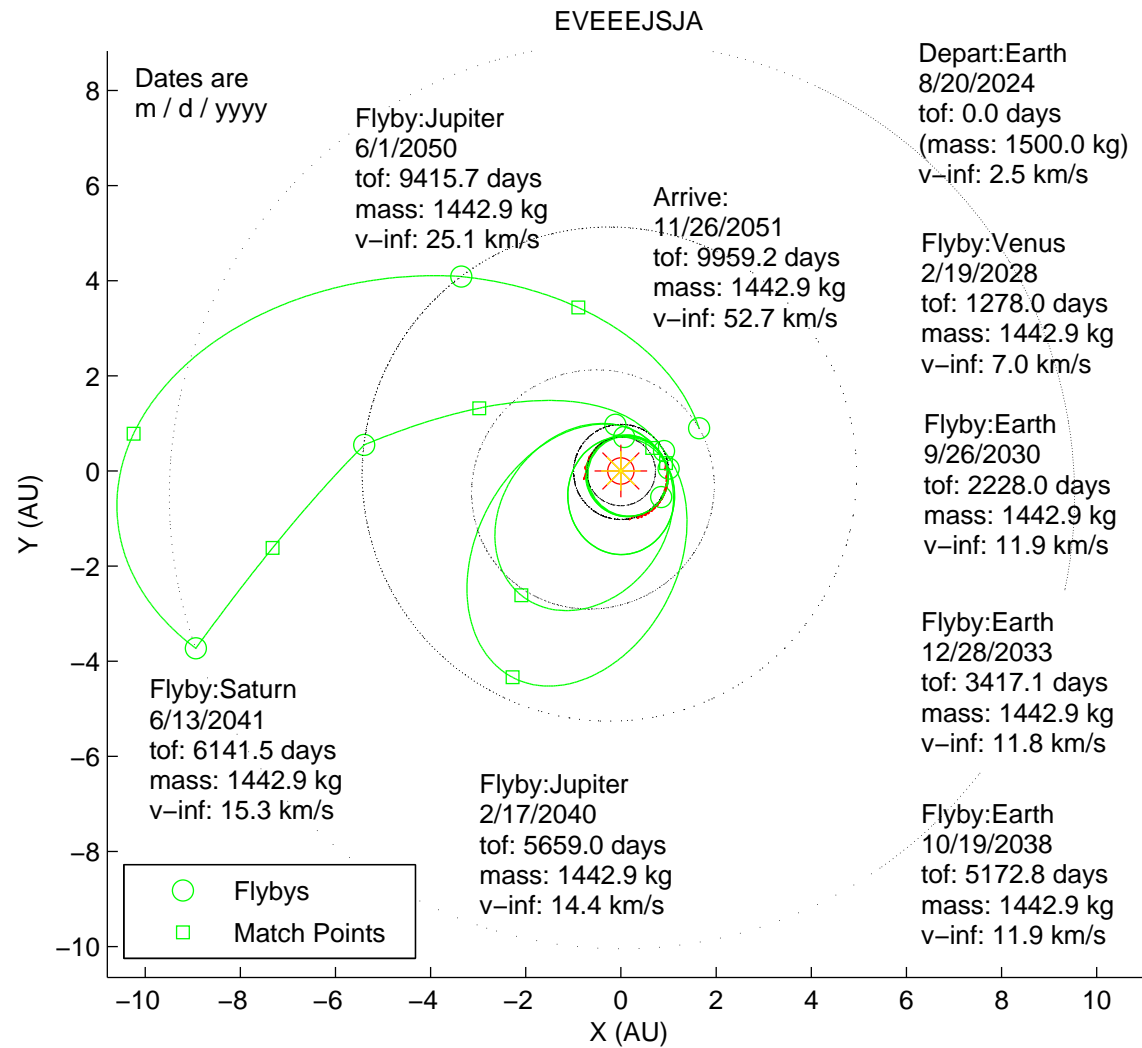
RESULTS : EXAMPLE OF GLOBAL SEARCH (2)

EVEEJSA path : Objective Function vs. Arrival v_∞



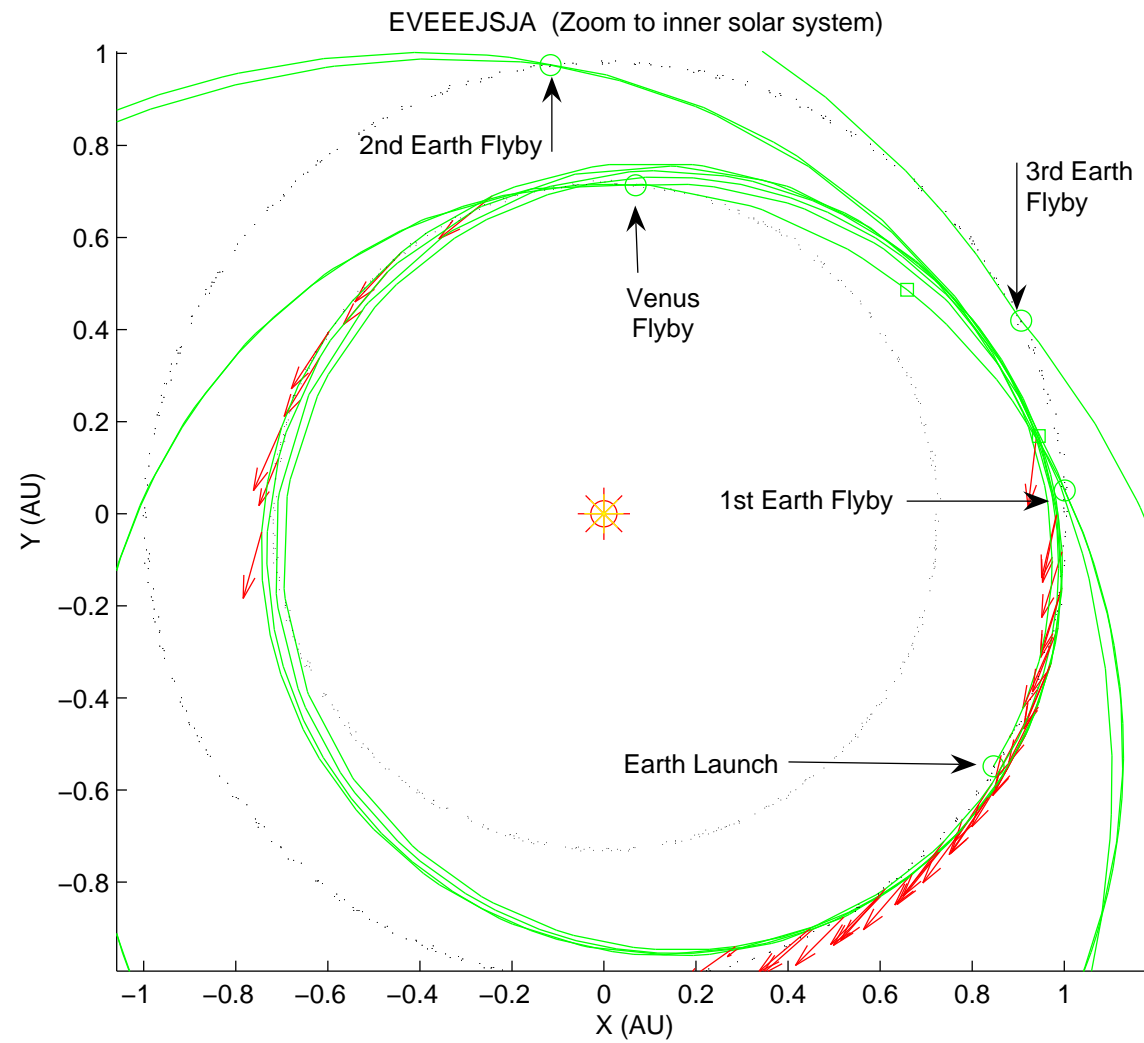
RESULTS : BEST TRAJECTORY FOUND

EVEEEJSJA path



RESULTS : BEST TRAJECTORY FOUND (ZOOM)

EVEEEJSJA path



**THANK YOU to the competition organisers
for the intellectual challenge and
for the invitation to the Workshop!**