

## 12.4. Sensitivity Analysis

What effects do small errors in position and velocity of the vehicle at the departure point have on the trajectory?

Specifically, for the earth-Venus transfer trajectory considered in the previous example, what change in the arrival position at Venus  $r_{SV}$  will be produced by small changes in the departure position and velocity from earth,  $r_{PE}$  and  $V_{PE}$ ?

Upon arrival at Venus, the distance of the spacecraft from the sun is

$$r_{SV} = \frac{h^2 / \mu_{\text{sun}}}{1 + e} \quad (12.10)$$

where

$$h = V_{SE} V_{SK}^D \quad (12.11)$$

$\hat{V}_{SK}$  departure velocity of spacecraft relative to the sun

and

$$e = \frac{V_{SE} - V_{SV}}{V_{SE} + V_{SV}} \quad (12.12)$$

Substitute (12.11) and (12.12) into (12.10) and solve for  $V_{SV}$

$$V_{SV} = \frac{V_{SE}^2 V_{SK}^D}{2\mu_{sun} - V_{SE} V_{SK}^D} \quad (12.13)$$

The change  $\Delta V_{SV}$  in  $V_{SV}$  due to a small variation  $\Delta V_{SK}^D$  of  $V_{SK}^D$  is

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_{SV} &= \frac{dV_{SV}}{dV_{SK}^D} \Delta V_{SK}^D \\ &= \frac{4 V_{SE}^2 \mu_{sun} V_{SK}^D}{[2\mu_{sun} - V_{SE} V_{SK}^D]^2} \Delta V_{SK}^D \end{aligned} \quad (12.14)$$

Divide (12.14) by (12.13)

$$\frac{\Delta V_{SV}}{V_{SV}} = \frac{2}{1 - \frac{V_{SE} V_{SK}^D}{2\mu_{sun}}} \frac{\Delta V_{SK}^D}{V_{SK}^D} \quad (12.15)$$

The departure speed of the spacecraft relative to the sun is

$$V_{SK}^D = V_{SE} - |V_{EK}| = V_{SE} - \Delta V_E = V_{SE} - V_{\infty E}$$

Using the energy equation for a hyperbola

$$\frac{V_{PE}^2}{2} - \frac{\mu_E}{r_{PE}} = \frac{\mu}{2a} = \frac{V_{\infty E}^2}{2}$$

from which

$$V_{\infty E} = \sqrt{V_{PE}^2 - \frac{2\mu_E}{r_{PE}}}$$

Therefore

$$V_{SK}^D = V_{SE} - \sqrt{V_{PE}^2 - \frac{2\mu_E}{r_{PE}}} \quad (12.16)$$

The change in  $V_{SK}^D$  due to variations  $\delta r_{PE}$  and  $\delta V_{PE}$  of the departure position  $r_{PE}$  and  $V_{PE}$  is given by

$$\partial V_{SK}^D = \frac{\partial V_{SK}^D}{\partial r_{PE}} \partial r_{PE} + \frac{\partial V_{SK}^D}{\partial V_{PE}} \partial V_{PE} \quad (12.17)$$

The partial derivatives are obtained from (12.16)

$$\frac{\partial V_{SK}^D}{\partial r_{PE}} = - \frac{\mu_E}{V_{\infty E} r_{PE}^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial V_{SK}^D}{\partial V_{PE}} = - \frac{V_{PE}}{V_{\infty E}}$$

Therefore

$$\partial V_{SK}^D = - \frac{\mu_E}{V_{\infty E} r_{PE}^2} \partial r_{PE} - \frac{V_{PE}}{V_{\infty E}} \partial V_{PE} \quad (12.18)$$

Divide by  $V_{SK}^D$  and again use energy equation for a hyperbola

$$\frac{\partial V_{SK}^D}{V_{SK}^D} = - \frac{\mu_E}{V_{SK}^D V} \frac{\partial r_{PE}}{r_{PE}} - \frac{V_{\infty E} + \frac{2\mu_E}{V_{PE} V_{\infty E}}}{V_{SK}^D} \frac{\partial V_{PE}}{V_{PE}} \quad (12.19)$$

Substituting (12.19) into (12.15) gives

$$\frac{dV_{SV}}{V_{SV}} = - \frac{2}{1 - \frac{V_{SE} V_{SK}^D}{2\mu_{sun}}} \left[ \frac{\mu_E}{V_{SK}^D V_{PE} V_{PE}} \frac{dV_{PE}}{V_{PE}} + \frac{\left( V_{PE} + \frac{2\mu_E}{V_{PE} V_{PE}} \right)}{V_{SK}^D} \frac{dV_{PE}}{V_{PE}} \right] \quad (12.20)$$

Eq (12.20) gives the variation of  $V_{SV}$  due to variations in  $V_{PE}$  and  $V_{PE}$ .

For the earth-Venus mission considered in the previous example

$$\mu_{sun} = 1.327 \times 10^{11} \text{ km}^3/\text{sec}^2$$

$$\mu_E = 3.986 \times 10^5 \text{ km}^3/\text{sec}^2$$

$$V_{SE} = 1 \text{ au} = 1.496 \times 10^8 \text{ km}$$

$$V_{SV} = 0.7233 \text{ au} = 1.082 \times 10^8 \text{ km}$$

$$V_{PE} = 6378 + 200 = 6578 \text{ km}$$

$$V_{SE} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{sun}}{V_{SE}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1.327 \times 10^{11}}{1.496 \times 10^8}} = 29.783 \text{ km/sec}$$

$$V_{SIC}^D = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu_{Sun} V_{SV}}{(V_{SE} + V_{SV})V_{SE}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(1.327 \times 10^{11})(1.082 \times 10^8)}{(1.496 \times 10^8 + 1.082 \times 10^8)(1.496 \times 10^8)}} \\ = 27.287 \text{ km/sec}$$

$$V_{DE} = V_{SE} - V_{SIC}^D = 29.783 - 27.287 = 2.496 \text{ km/sec}$$

$$V_{PE} = \sqrt{V_{DE}^2 + \frac{2\mu_E}{r_{PE}}} = \sqrt{(2.496)^2 + \frac{2(3.986 \times 10^5)}{6578}} = 11.288 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{sec}}$$

Substituting the numerical values into (12.20)

$$\frac{dV_{SV}}{V_{SV}} = -3.066 \frac{dV_{PE}}{V_{PE}} - 6.448 \frac{dV_{PE}}{V_{PE}}$$

A 0.01% variation (0.1 m/sec) in the departure speed  $V_{PE}$  changes the target radius  $r_{SV}$  by 0.064 percent or 69,250 km.

An error of 0.01% (0.66 km) in departure radius  $V_{PE}$  changes  $r_{SV}$  by over 33,000 km.

Such errors which are likely to occur during launch must be corrected by midcourse maneuvers.