

Chapter 5: Mission Analysis

Lecture 12 — Hohmann transfer visualisation activity

Professor Hugh Lewis

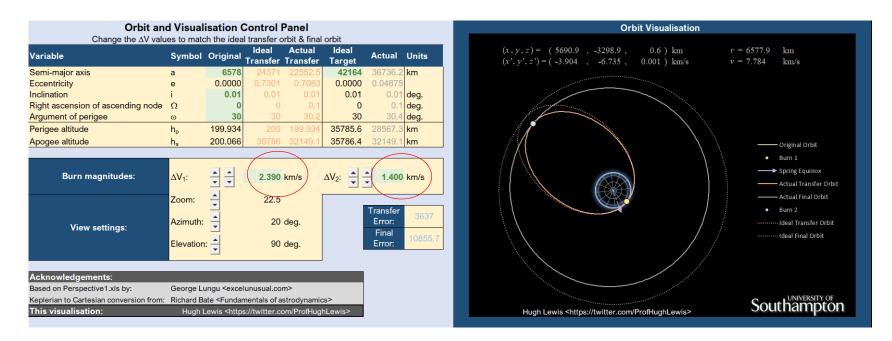


Overview of lecture 12

- This lecture describes an activity you can undertake using the "Hohmann Transfer" version of the orbit visualisation tool to support your understanding of orbital transfers, in particular the Hohmann transfer:
 - This version of the orbit visualisation tool is available to download from the Blackboard site (in the same folder as these lecture slides)
 - The tool is a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which has been tested on PCs and Macs
 - You may need to enable the Macros for the spreadsheet to function correctly (the underlying Visual Basic code is actually very simple; most of the "work" is done in the different worksheets)
 - The 3D rendering is actually achieved using a single 2D scatter plot (the orbital elements are converted to cartesian coordinates, which are subsequently projected onto a 2D "image" plane)

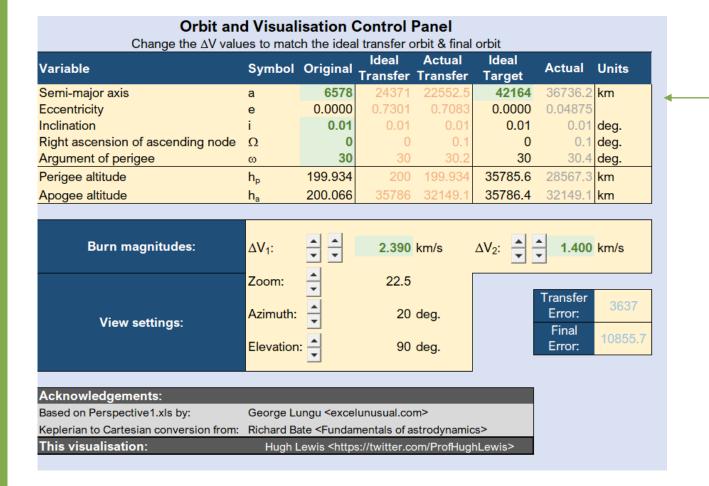


- Activity using the orbit visualisation tool:
 - Use the "Hohmann Transfer" version of the visualisation tool
 - The aim is to adjust the delta-V values for the two burns so that the actual transfer orbit matches the ideal transfer orbit, and the actual final orbit matches the ideal final orbit (with a small margin of error)
 - You can change the initial orbital elements (except the eccentricity) and the final orbit semimajor axis. In the example shown, the transfer is from a 200 km parking orbit to GEO





- Activity using the orbit visualisation tool:
 - <u>Use the "Hohmann Transfer" version of the visualisation tool</u>



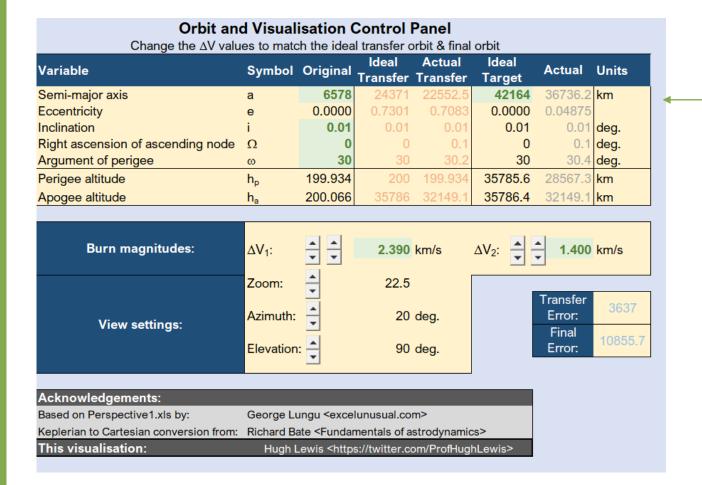
This part of the control panel displays the orbital elements:

- The original/parking orbit
- The ideal transfer orbit (computed using the energy equation)
- The actual transfer orbit (computed using the semi-major axes of the original orbit and the value of ΔV_1)
- The ideal/target orbit
- The actual final orbit (computed using the value of ΔV_2)

You can change the values in green (in this section only) by typing into the cells



- Activity using the orbit visualisation tool:
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Note that it *is* possible to change the eccentricity of the original and ideal target orbits, but you are advised not to do so

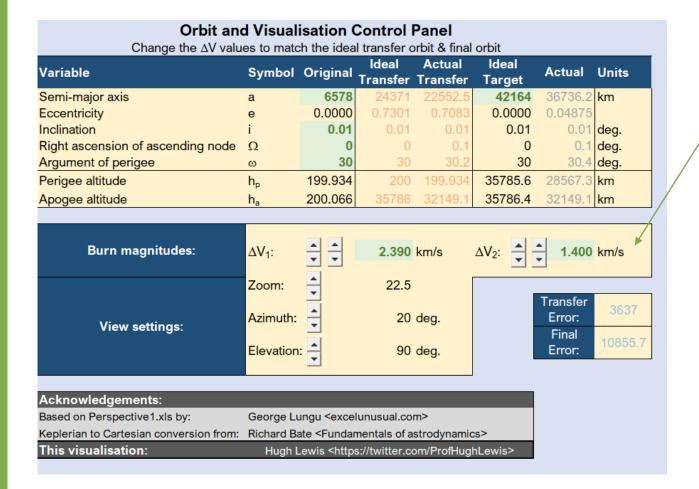
 The Hohmann transfer is used to manoeuvre between two *circular* orbits

It is also possible to enter inclination or right ascension values for the original orbit that are different from those of the final orbit, but you are advised not to do so

The Hohmann transfer is used to manoeuvre between two *coplanar* orbits



- Activity using the orbit visualisation tool:
 - Use the "Hohmann Transfer" version of the visualisation tool



This part of the control panel displays the delta-V values for the two-impulse Hohmann transfer:

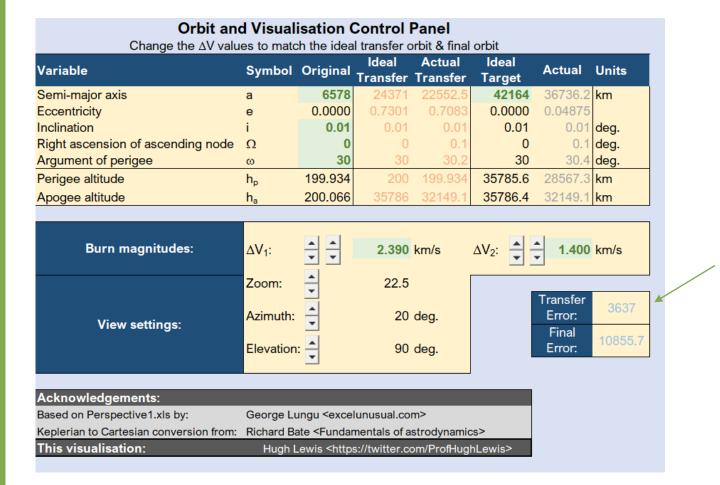
- The value of ΔV_1 for the first burn
- The value of ΔV_2 for the second burn

You can change the values in green (in this section only) by <u>clicking on the</u> arrows to increase of decrease the delta-V

- The buttons on the left increment/decrement the delta-V values by 0.01 km/s (click and hold for rapid change)
- The buttons on the right increment/decrement the delta-V values by 0.001 km/s



- Activity using the orbit visualisation tool:
 - Use the "Hohmann Transfer" version of the visualisation tool

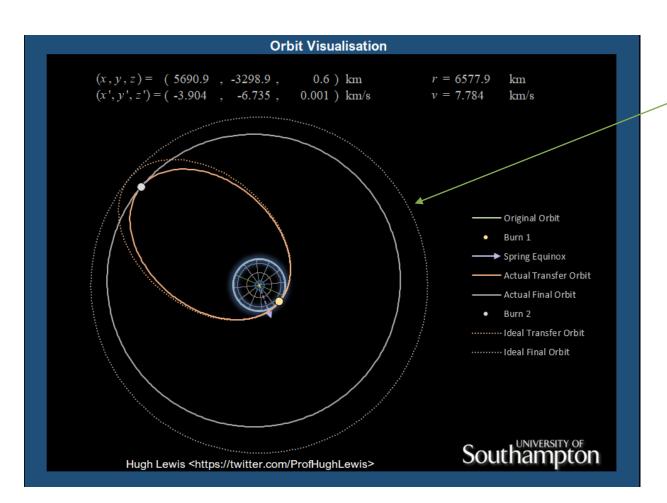


This part of the control panel displays the error between the actual orbits and the target/ideal orbits:

- The value is just the sum of the difference in the perigee altitudes and the apogee altitudes
- You can use these error values to help you to match the actual orbits to the target orbits



- Activity using the orbit visualisation tool:
 - Use the "Hohmann Transfer" version of the visualisation tool

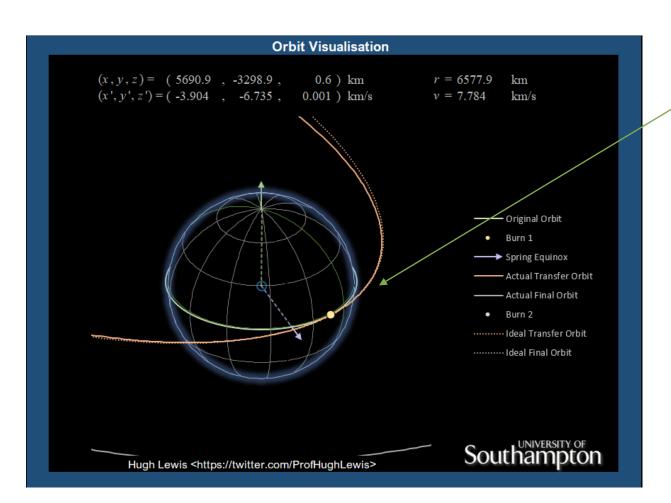


The dashed lines in the orbit visualisation are used to show the target/ideal transfer orbit and the target/ideal final orbit

- By adjusting the delta-V values you can see how the actual orbits change
- You can use this display to help you to match the actual orbits to the target orbits and, hence, find the delta-V values for the two burns



- Activity using the orbit visualisation tool:
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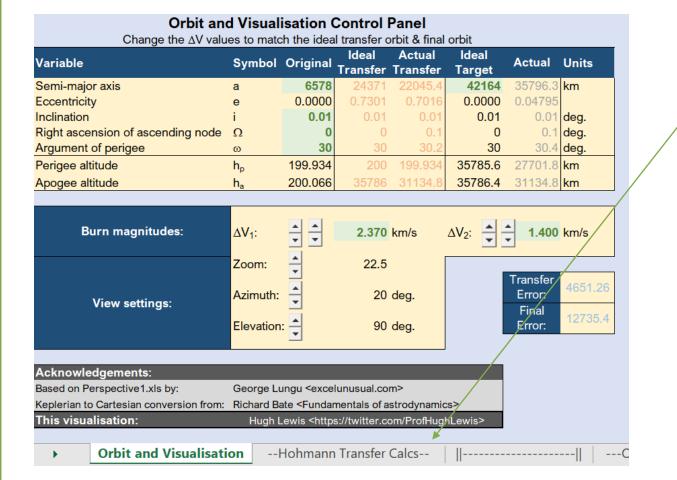


You can use the zoom setting to take a closer look at the initial orbit and the first burn (which, in this example, takes place close to the Earth)

- The position of the first burn is shown using a yellow marker
- The position of the second burn is shown using a grey marker



- Activity using the orbit visualisation tool:
 - Use the "Hohmann Transfer" version of the visualisation tool



The Hohmann transfer calculations can be found in the "—Hohmann Transfer Calcs—" worksheet:

Original orbit		Target orbit		Transfer orbit		Ideal DV1
	6578 km	a	42164 km	a	24371 km	2.45462 km
e	0.00001	e	0.00001	e	0.73009	
						Ideal DV2
Speed	7.78434 km/s	Speed	3.07466 km/s	Speed @ Perigee	10.239 km/s	1.47729 km/s
				Speed @ Apogee	1.59738 km/s	100000
						Total DV
assume original & target orbit are circular with e = 0"						3,93191 km/s