AE4868_example_notebook_update20201025

November 18, 2020

```
[1]: def addThree(input_nr):
      '''returns the input integer plus 3, used to verify unit test'''
     return input_nr + 3
import os
   import numpy as np
   from tudatpy.kernel import constants
   from tudatpy.kernel.interface import spice_interface
   from tudatpy.kernel.simulation import environment setup
   from tudatpy.kernel.simulation import propagation_setup
   from tudatpy.kernel.astro import conversion
   # Set path to latex image folders for project 3
   if (os.path.abspath('')[-12:]=="project3/src"):
     latex_image_path = '../../latex/project3/Images/'
   else:
     latex_image_path = 'latex/project3/Images/' # when ran as test
   # Load spice kernels.
   spice_interface.load_standard_kernels()
   # Set simulation start and end epochs.
   simulation_start_epoch = 0.0
   simulation_end_epoch = constants.JULIAN_DAY
   # Create default body settings for selected celestial bodies
   bodies_to_create = ["Sun", "Earth", "Moon", "Mars", "Venus"]
```

```
# Create default body settings for bodies to create, with "Earth"/"J2000" as
# global frame origin and orientation. This environment will only be valid
# in the indicated time range
# [simulation_start_epoch --- simulation_end_epoch]
body_settings = environment_setup.get_default_body_settings(
   bodies_to_create,
   simulation_start_epoch,
   simulation_end_epoch,
   "Earth", "J2000")
# Create system of selected celestial bodies
bodies = environment_setup.create_system_of_bodies(body_settings)
# Create vehicle objects.
bodies.create_empty_body( "Delfi-C3" )
bodies.get_body( "Delfi-C3").set_constant_mass(400.0)
# Create aerodynamic coefficient interface settings, and add to vehicle
reference_area = 4.0
drag coefficient = 1.2
aero_coefficient_settings = environment_setup.aerodynamic_coefficients.constant(
   reference area, [drag coefficient, 0, 0]
environment setup.add aerodynamic coefficient interface(
         bodies, "Delfi-C3", aero_coefficient_settings )
# Create radiation pressure settings, and add to vehicle
reference_area_radiation = 4.0
radiation_pressure_coefficient = 1.2
occulting_bodies = ["Earth"]
radiation_pressure_settings = environment_setup.radiation_pressure.cannonball(
   "Sun", reference_area_radiation, radiation_pressure_coefficient, __
→occulting bodies
environment_setup.add_radiation_pressure_interface(
         bodies, "Delfi-C3", radiation_pressure_settings )
# Define bodies that are propagated.
bodies_to_propagate = ["Delfi-C3"]
```

```
# Define central bodies.
central_bodies = ["Earth"]
# Define accelerations acting on Delfi-C3 by Sun and Earth.
accelerations_settings_delfi_c3 = dict(
   Sun=
   propagation setup acceleration cannonball radiation pressure(),
      propagation_setup.acceleration.point_mass_gravity()
   ],
   Earth=
      propagation_setup.acceleration.spherical_harmonic_gravity(5, 5),
      propagation_setup.acceleration.aerodynamic()
   ])
# Define point mass accelerations acting on Delfi-C3 by all other bodies.
for other in set(bodies_to_create).difference({"Sun", "Earth"}):
   accelerations_settings_delfi_c3[other] = [
      propagation_setup.acceleration.point_mass_gravity()]
# Create global accelerations settings dictionary.
acceleration settings = {"Delfi-C3": accelerations settings delfi c3}
# Create acceleration models.
acceleration_models = propagation_setup.create_acceleration_models(
   bodies,
   acceleration_settings,
   bodies_to_propagate,
   central_bodies)
# Set initial conditions for the Asterix satellite that will be
# propagated in this simulation. The initial conditions are given in
# Keplerian elements and later on converted to Cartesian elements.
earth_gravitational_parameter = bodies.get_body( "Earth" ).
⇒gravitational parameter
initial_state = conversion.keplerian_to_cartesian(
   gravitational_parameter=earth_gravitational_parameter,
   semi_major_axis=7500.0E3,
   eccentricity=0.1,
   inclination=np.deg2rad(85.3),
   argument_of_periapsis=np.deg2rad(235.7),
```

```
longitude_of_ascending_node=np.deg2rad(23.4),
    true_anomaly=np.deg2rad(139.87)
)
# Define list of dependent variables to save.
dependent_variables_to_save = [
    propagation setup.dependent variable.total acceleration( "Delfi-C3"),
    propagation_setup.dependent_variable.keplerian_state( "Delfi-C3", "Earth" ),
    propagation setup dependent variable latitude ("Delfi-C3", "Earth"),
    propagation setup.dependent variable.longitude( "Delfi-C3", "Earth"),
    propagation setup.dependent variable.single acceleration norm(
        propagation_setup.acceleration.point_mass_gravity_type, "Delfi-C3", __
 →"Sun"
    ),
    propagation setup.dependent variable single acceleration norm(
        propagation_setup.acceleration.point_mass_gravity_type, "Delfi-C3", u
 \hookrightarrow "Moon"
    ),
    propagation_setup.dependent_variable.single_acceleration_norm(
        propagation_setup.acceleration.point_mass_gravity_type, "Delfi-C3", ___
 ∽"Mars"
    ),
    propagation setup.dependent variable.single acceleration norm(
        propagation_setup.acceleration.point_mass_gravity_type, "Delfi-C3", __
 →"Venus"
    ),
    propagation_setup.dependent_variable.single_acceleration_norm(
        propagation_setup.acceleration.spherical_harmonic_gravity_type,_
 →"Delfi-C3", "Earth"
    ),
    propagation_setup.dependent_variable.single_acceleration_norm(
        propagation_setup.acceleration.aerodynamic_type, "Delfi-C3", "Earth"
    ),
    propagation_setup.dependent_variable.single_acceleration_norm(
        propagation_setup.acceleration.cannonball_radiation_pressure_type,_
 ⇔"Delfi-C3", "Sun"
    )
    1
# Create propagation settings.
propagator_settings = propagation_setup.propagator.translational(
    central bodies,
    acceleration models,
    bodies to propagate,
    initial_state,
```

```
simulation_end_epoch,
   output_variables = dependent_variables_to_save
)
# Create numerical integrator settings.
fixed_step_size = 10.0
integrator_settings = propagation_setup.integrator.runge_kutta_4(
   simulation start epoch,
   fixed_step_size
)
# Create simulation object and propagate dynamics.
dynamics_simulator = propagation_setup.SingleArcDynamicsSimulator(
   bodies, integrator_settings, propagator_settings)
states = dynamics_simulator.state_history
dependent_variables = dynamics_simulator.dependent_variable_history
print(
Single Earth-Orbiting Satellite Example.
The initial position vector of Delfi-C3 is [km]: \n
   states[simulation_start_epoch][:3] / 1E3}
The initial velocity vector of Delfi-C3 is [km/s]: \n
   states[simulation_start_epoch][3:] / 1E3}
After {simulation_end_epoch} seconds the position vector of Delfi-C3 is [km]:
 \n{
   states[simulation end epoch][:3] / 1E3}
And the velocity vector of Delfi-C3 is [km/s]: \n
   states[simulation_end_epoch][3:] / 1E3}
)
Single Earth-Orbiting Satellite Example.
The initial position vector of Delfi-C3 is [km]:
[7037.48400133 3238.05901792 2150.7241875 ]
The initial velocity vector of Delfi-C3 is [km/s]:
```

After 86400.0 seconds the position vector of Delfi-C3 is [km]:

[-1.46565763 -0.04095839 6.62279761]

[-4602.79426676 -1421.16740978 5883.69740624]

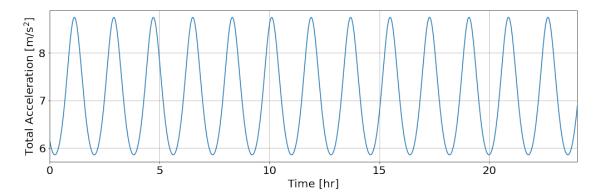
```
And the velocity vector of Delfi-C3 is [km/s]: [-4.53846052 -2.36988263 -5.04163195]
```

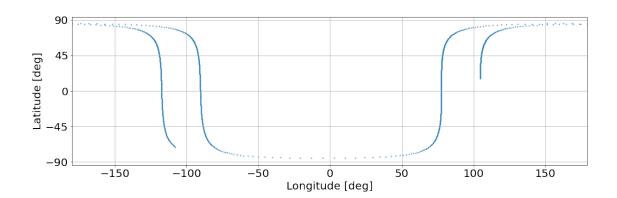
```
[3]: import os
     from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
     time = dependent_variables.keys()
     dependent_variable_list = np.vstack(list(dependent_variables.values()))
     font_size = 20
     plt.rcParams.update({'font.size': font_size})
     # dependent variables
     # 0-2: total acceleration
     # 3-8: Keplerian state
     # 9: latitude
     # 10: longitude
     # 11: Acceleration Norm PM Sun
     # 12: Acceleration Norm PM Moon
     # 13: Acceleration Norm PM Mars
     # 14: Acceleration Norm PM Venus
     # 15: Acceleration Norm SH Earth
     total_acceleration = np.sqrt( dependent_variable_list[:,0] ** 2 +
     →dependent_variable_list[:,1] ** 2 + dependent_variable_list[:,2] ** 2 )
     time hours = [t / 3600 \text{ for t in time}]
     # Total Acceleration
     plt.figure( figsize=(17,5))
     plt.grid()
     plt.plot( time_hours , total_acceleration )
     plt.xlabel('Time [hr]')
     plt.ylabel( 'Total Acceleration [m/s$^2$]')
     plt.xlim( [min(time_hours), max(time_hours)] )
     plt.savefig( fname = f'{latex_image_path}total_acceleration.png',__
     →bbox_inches='tight')
     # Ground Track
     latitude = dependent_variable_list[:,9]
     longitude = dependent_variable_list[:,10]
     part = int(len(time)/24*3)
     latitude = np.rad2deg( latitude[0:part] )
     longitude = np.rad2deg( longitude[0:part] )
```

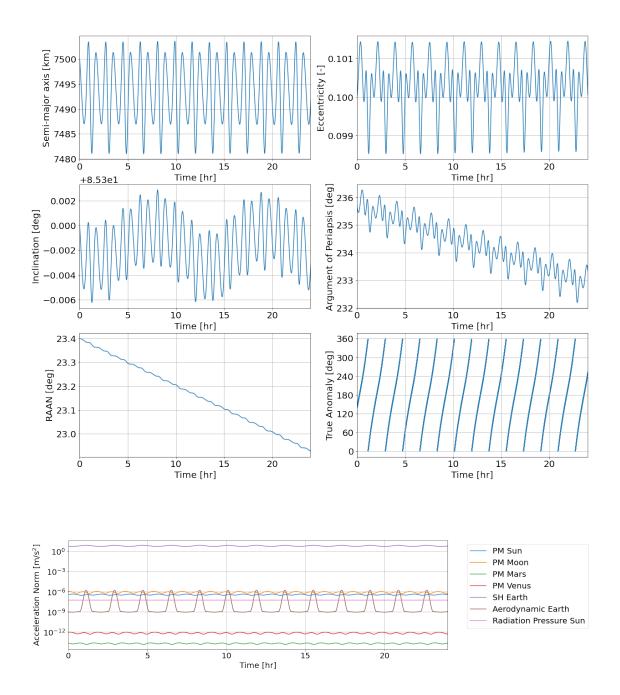
```
plt.figure( figsize=(17,5))
plt.grid()
plt.yticks(np.arange(-90, 91, step=45))
plt.scatter( longitude, latitude, s=1 )
plt.xlabel('Longitude [deg]')
plt.ylabel( 'Latitude [deg]')
plt.xlim( [min(longitude), max(longitude)] )
plt.savefig( fname = f'{latex_image_path}ground_track.png', bbox_inches='tight')
# Kepler Elements
kepler elements = dependent variable list[:,3:9]
fig, ((ax1, ax2), (ax3, ax4), (ax5, ax6)) = plt.subplots(3, 2, figsize =_{\sqcup}
\hookrightarrow (20,17) )
# Semi-major Axis
semi_major_axis = [ element/1000 for element in kepler_elements[:,0] ]
ax1.plot( time_hours, semi_major_axis )
ax1.set_ylabel( 'Semi-major axis [km]' )
# Eccentricity
eccentricity = kepler_elements[:,1]
ax2.plot( time_hours, eccentricity )
ax2.set_ylabel( 'Eccentricity [-]' )
# Inclination
inclination = [ np.rad2deg( element ) for element in kepler_elements[:,2] ]
ax3.plot( time_hours, inclination )
ax3.set_ylabel( 'Inclination [deg]')
# Argument of Periapsis
argument_of_periapsis = [ np.rad2deg( element ) for element in kepler_elements[:
,3] ]
ax4.plot( time hours, argument of periapsis )
ax4.set_ylabel( 'Argument of Periapsis [deg]' )
# Right Ascension of the Ascending Node
raan = [ np.rad2deg( element ) for element in kepler_elements[:,4] ]
ax5.plot( time_hours, raan )
ax5.set_ylabel( 'RAAN [deg]' )
# True Anomaly
true_anomaly = [ np.rad2deg( element ) for element in kepler_elements[:,5] ]
ax6.scatter( time_hours, true_anomaly, s=1 )
ax6.set_ylabel( 'True Anomaly [deg]' )
ax6.set_yticks(np.arange(0, 361, step=60))
```

```
for ax in fig.get_axes():
   ax.set_xlabel('Time [hr]')
   ax.set_xlim( [min(time_hours), max(time_hours)] )
   ax.grid()
plt.savefig( fname = f'{latex_image_path}kepler_elements.png',__
⇔bbox_inches='tight')
plt.figure( figsize=(17,5))
# Point Mass Gravity Acceleration Sun
acceleration_norm_pm_sun = dependent_variable_list[:, 11]
plt.plot( time_hours, acceleration_norm_pm_sun, label='PM Sun')
# Point Mass Gravity Acceleration Moon
acceleration_norm_pm_moon = dependent_variable_list[:, 12]
plt.plot( time_hours, acceleration_norm_pm_moon, label='PM Moon')
# Point Mass Gravity Acceleration Mars
acceleration_norm_pm_mars = dependent_variable_list[:, 13]
plt.plot( time hours, acceleration norm pm mars, label='PM Mars')
# Point Mass Gravity Acceleration Venus
acceleration_norm_pm_venus = dependent_variable_list[:, 14]
plt.plot( time_hours, acceleration_norm_pm_venus, label='PM Venus')
# Spherical Harmonic Gravity Acceleration Earth
acceleration_norm_sh_earth = dependent_variable_list[:, 15]
plt.plot( time_hours, acceleration_norm_sh_earth, label='SH Earth')
# Aerodynamic Acceleration Earth
acceleration norm aero earth = dependent variable list[:, 16]
plt.plot( time_hours, acceleration_norm_aero_earth, label='Aerodynamic Earth')
# Cannonball Radiation Pressure Acceleration Sun
acceleration_norm_rp_sun = dependent_variable_list[:, 17]
plt.plot( time_hours, acceleration_norm_rp_sun, label='Radiation Pressure Sun')
plt.grid()
plt.legend( bbox_to_anchor=(1.04,1) )
plt.xlim( [min(time_hours), max(time_hours)])
plt.yscale('log')
plt.xlabel( 'Time [hr]' )
plt.ylabel( 'Acceleration Norm [m/s$^2$]' )
plt.savefig( fname = f'{latex_image_path}acceleration_norms.png',_
⇒bbox inches='tight')
```

 ${\it \#plt.savefig('acceleration_norms.png', bbox_inches='tight')}$







[]: