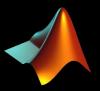
# PYTHON SIMULATION PACKAGE FOR SPACE FLIGHT PROFILES







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## CARACTERÍSTICAS

• Python 3 → Open Source

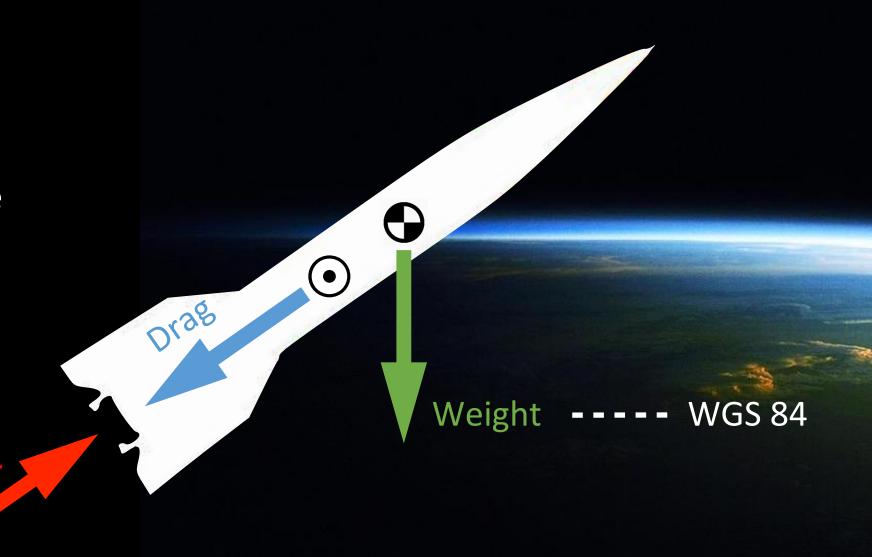


- Licencia GNU 3.0
- Modular
- Perfecto para trabajar en Jupyter Notebooks

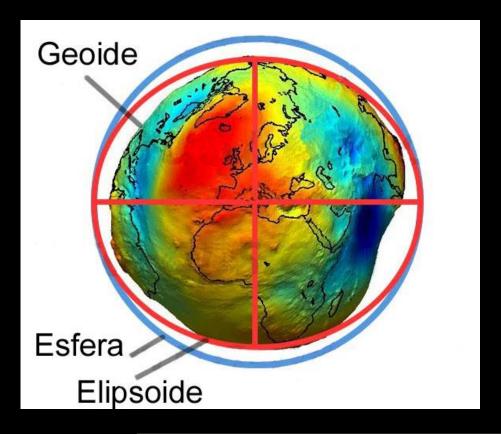


Base de datos → Debrisk

- Vuelo suborbital.
- Trayectoria parabólica determinada por la atracción gravitacional, el empuje y el arrastre aerodinamico.
- Fases: propulsada, balística, reingreso.



#### World Geodetic System (WGS 84)



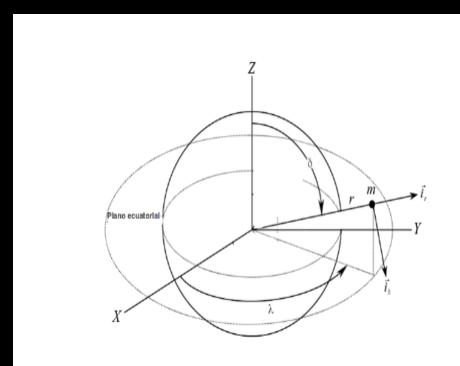
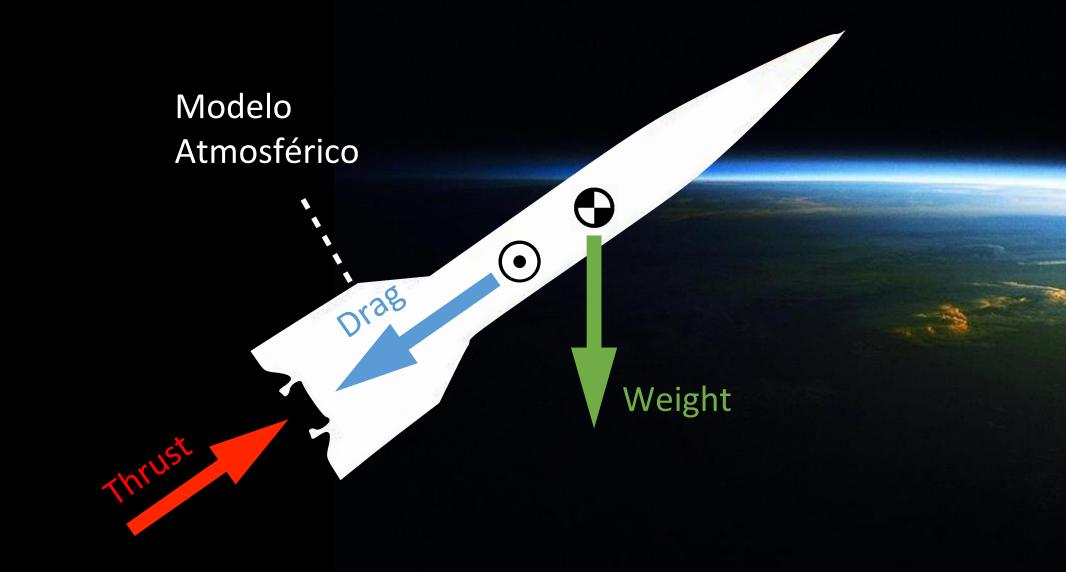


Figura 5.1. Dirección de las componentes de la gravedad



### Exosfera

Termosfera

Mesosfera

Estratosfera

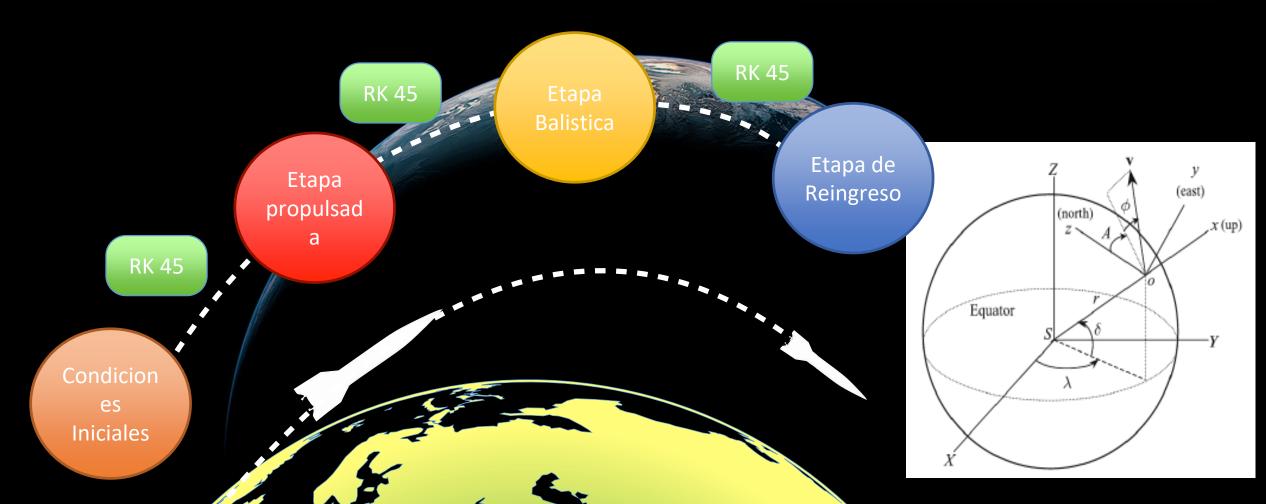
Troposfera

```
Lc = Lc fustrum
               h = r - R
               Y = atmosphere(h,Lc)
               rho = Y[0]
               v sound = Y[1]
               Knudsen = Y[2]
               Ma = v/v sound
               s = Ma*sqrt(gamma/2)
               continuum flow = 0.01
               molecular flow = 10
               if Ma < subs:
                   Cd cont = a
               elif Ma < trans:
                        Cd cont = -b+c*Ma
                   Cd cont = d+e/sqrt(Ma**2-f)
                  Knudsen <= continuum flow:
                   Cd = Cd cont
                   Cd_freemol = 1.75 + sqrt(pi)/(2*s)
                    if Knudsen > molecular flow:
                        Cd = Cd freemol
                        Cd = Cd \cdot cont + (Cd \cdot free mol - Cd \cdot cont) * (0.333*log10(Knudsen/sin(pi/6)) + 0.5113)
500 km = (1/2)*rho*(v**2)*A_fustrum(Cd)
```

#### Runge Kutta 45

(Método de integración para ODE's)

 $[v(t), A(t), \varphi(t), r(t), \lambda(t), \delta(t)]$ 





50 20 100

Latitud= 11.71° Longitud = -72.27°

Latitud = 37.940194° Longitud = -75.466389°

