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function [h_mag,e,RA,incl,w,TA,a] = states2oe(r,v,mu)
%STATES2OE Converts states of satellite to orbital elements
% Inputs are:
% r      :a numeric array of 3x1 current position vector in m
% v      :a numeric array of 3x1 current velocity vector in m/s
% mu     :an optional scalar gravitational parameter in m^3/s^2 (default
%         earth)
%
% Outputs are:
% h_mag  :a scalar specific angular momentum in m^2/s
% e       :a scalar orbital eccentricity
% RA     :a scalar right ascension of the ascending node in rad
% incl   :a scalar orbital inclination
% W      :a scalar argument of perigee in rad
% TA     :a scalar true anomaly in rad
% a      :a scalar semi major axis in m

arguments
    r (3,1) {mustBeNumeric, mustBeReal}
    v (3,1) {mustBeNumeric, mustBeReal}
    mu {mustBeScalarOrEmpty, mustBeNumeric, mustBeReal} = 3.98600442e14
end

% Magnitudes of position and velocity vectors
r_mag = norm(r);
v_mag = norm(v);

% Radial velocity
v_rad = dot(r,v)/r_mag;

% Specific angular momentum
h = cross(r,v);
h_mag = norm(h);

% Inclination
incl = acos(h(3)/h_mag);

% Node line and magnitude of node line
N = cross([0,0,1],h);
N_mag = norm(N);

% Right Ascension
if N(2) >= 0
    RA = acos(N(1)/N_mag);
elseif N(2) < 0
    RA = 2*pi - acos(N(1)/N_mag);
else
    error('Node line undefined')
end

% Eccentricity

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e_vec = (1/mu)*((v_mag^2 - (mu/r_mag))*r - r_mag*v_rad*v);
e = sqrt(dot(e_vec,e_vec));

% Argument of perigee
w = real(acos(dot(N,e_vec)/N_mag/e));
if e_vec(3) < 0
    w = 2*pi - w;
end

% True anomaly
if e > eps
    TA = acos(dot(e_vec,r)/e/r_mag);
    if v_rad < 0
        TA = 2*pi - TA;
    end
else
    cp = cross(N,r);
    if cp(3) >= 0
        TA = acos(dot(N,r)/N_mag/r_mag);
    else
        TA = 2*pi - acos(dot(N,r)/N_mag/r_mag);
    end
end

% Semi-major axis
a = h_mag^2/mu/(1 - e^2);
end
```