Home Work #3

Ali BaniAsad 401209244

December 27, 2022

1 Question 1

This homework used the below equation to simulate the position and velocity of the Hubble space telescope.

$$\begin{aligned}
\ddot{x} - 2n\dot{y} - 3n^2x &= f_x \\
\ddot{y} + 2n\dot{x} &= f_y \\
\ddot{z} + n^2z &= f_z
\end{aligned}$$

assumed that:

$$\begin{aligned}
f_x &= 0 \\
f_y &= 0 \\
f_z &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

where:

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{r^3}}, \quad \mu = 398600.4418 \text{ km}^3 \text{ s}^{-2}, \quad r = r_{altitude} + r_{earth} = 590 + 6378 = 6968_{km}$$

and initial conditions:

$$r_{relative} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T, \quad v_{relative} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & -0.04 & -0.02 \end{bmatrix}^T_{m/s}$$

Figure 1: position of the Hubble space telescope

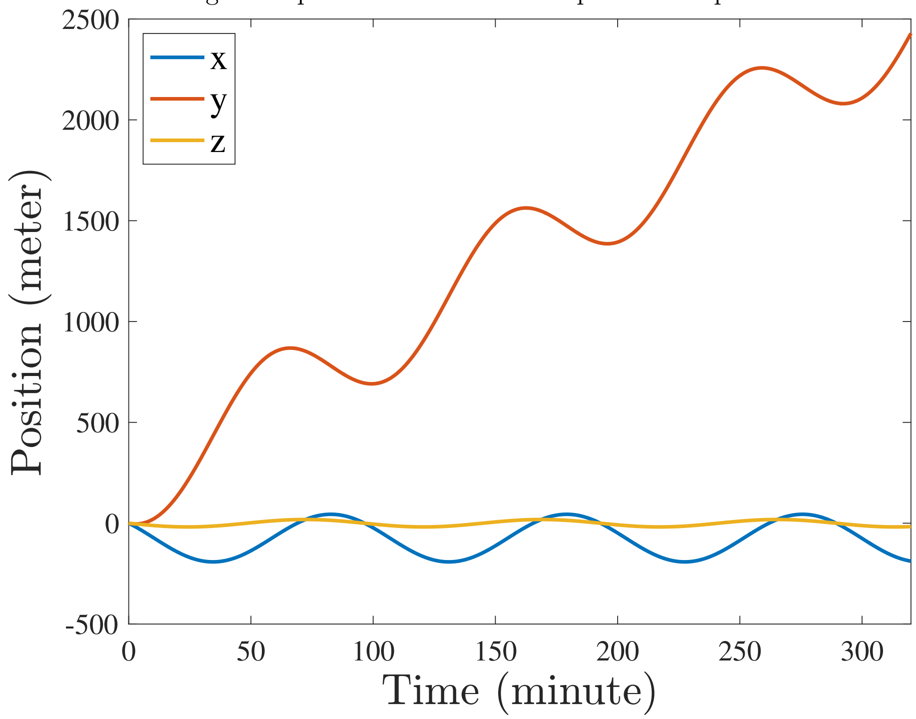
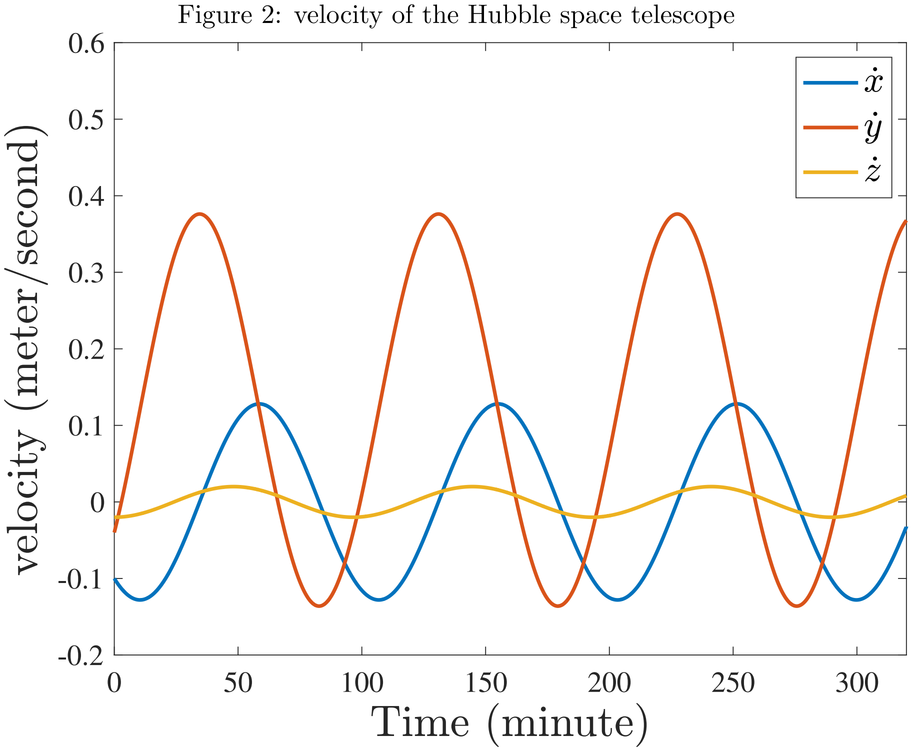


Figure 2: velocity of the Hubble space telescope



2 Question 2

Used below equations to find the orbital elements.

$$r = \begin{bmatrix}1600 & 5310 & 3800\end{bmatrix}^T_{km}, \quad v = \begin{bmatrix}-7.35 & 0.46 & 2.47\end{bmatrix}^T_{km/\sec}$$

2.1 part a

$$\boldsymbol{h} = \boldsymbol{r} \times \boldsymbol{v}$$
$$v_r = \frac{\boldsymbol{r}\boldsymbol{v}}{r}$$
$$\boldsymbol{e} = \frac{\boldsymbol{v} \times \boldsymbol{h} - \mu\frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r}}{\mu}$$
$$a = \frac{h^2}{\mu(1-e^2)}$$
$$\boldsymbol{N} = \begin{bmatrix}0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}^T \times \boldsymbol{h}$$
$$\theta = \begin{cases} \arccos\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{e}\cdot\boldsymbol{r}}{er}\right), & v_r >= 0 \\ 2\pi - \arccos\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{e}\cdot\boldsymbol{r}}{er}\right), & v_r < 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\Omega = \begin{cases} \arccos\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{N}(1)}{N}\right), & \boldsymbol{N}(2) >= 0 \\ 2\pi - \arccos\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{N}(1)}{N}\right), & \boldsymbol{N}(2) < 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\omega = \begin{cases} \arccos\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{N}\cdot\boldsymbol{e}}{Ne}\right), & \boldsymbol{e}(3) >= 0 \\ 2\pi - \arccos\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{N}\cdot\boldsymbol{e}}{Ne}\right), & \boldsymbol{e}(3) < 0 \end{cases}$$
$$i = \arccos\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{h}(3)}{h}\right)$$

From the above equations, initial conditions will find. The below equation shows the force of solar radiation.

$$P_{SRP} = \nu\frac{S}{c}C_R\frac{A_s}{m}$$

ν calculates if the satellite is in the earth's shadow or not. Then used the below equations for rate changes.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dh}{dt} &= -p_{SR} r u_s \\
\frac{de}{dt} &= -p_{SR}\left(\frac{h}{\mu}\sin(\theta)u_r + \frac{1}{\mu h}\left((h^2+\mu r)\cos(\theta)\mu e r\right)u_s\right) \\
\frac{d\theta}{dt} &= \frac{h}{r^2} - \frac{p_{SR}}{eh}\left(\frac{h^2}{\mu}\cos(\theta)u_r - \left(r + \frac{h^2}{\mu}\right)\sin(\theta)u_s\right) \\
\frac{d\Omega}{dt} &= -p_{SR}\frac{r}{h\sin(i)}\sin(\omega+\theta)u_w \\
\frac{di}{dt} &= -p_{SR}\frac{r}{h}\cos(\omega+\theta)u_w \\
\frac{d\omega}{dt} &= -p_{SR}\left(\frac{1}{eh}\left(\frac{h^2}{\mu}\cos(\theta)u_r - \left(r+\frac{h^2}{\mu}\right)\sin(\theta)u_s\right) - \frac{r\sin(\omega-\theta)}{h\tan(i)}u_w\right)
\end{aligned}$$

For this purpose, example 10.9 was used, the Gauss planetary equations for solar radiation pressure (Equations 10.106). The script file is Q2.m.

Figure 3: h changes in 5 years

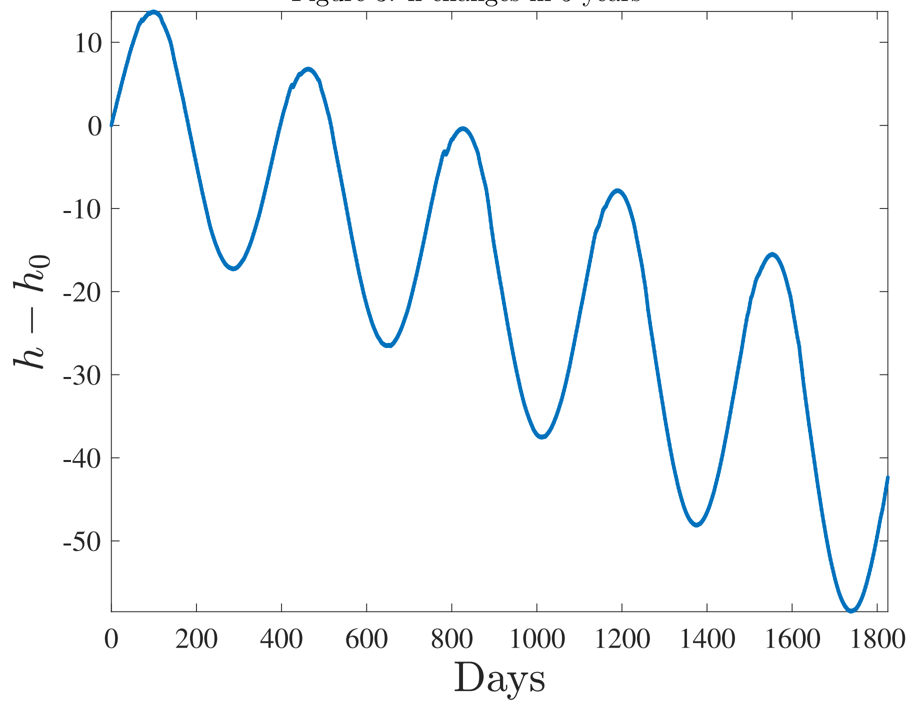


Figure 4: e changes in 5 years

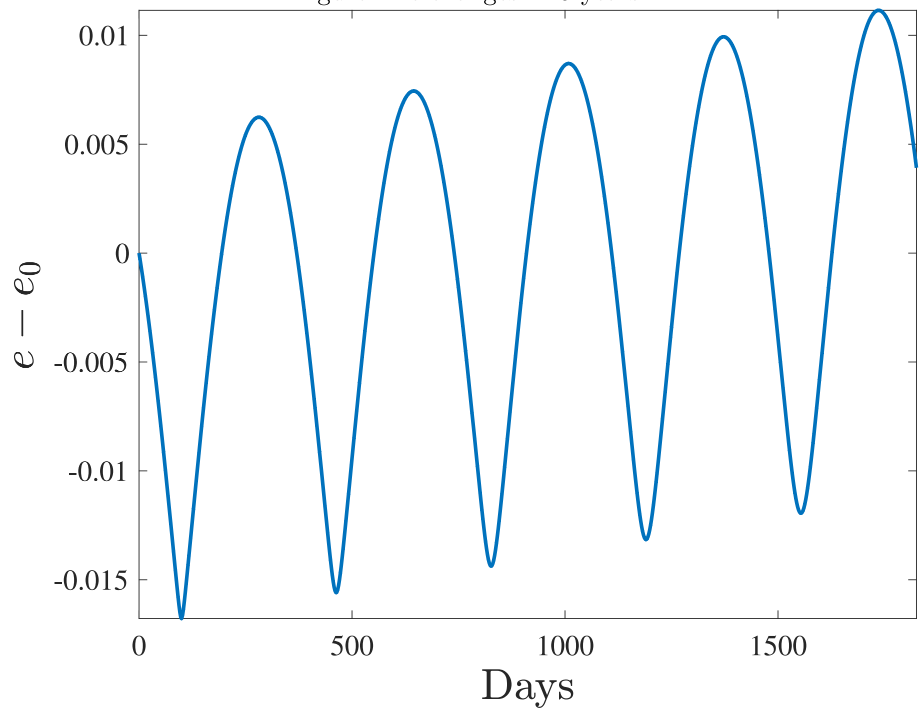


Figure 5: θ changes in 5 years (the satellite has a short period of 5 years of changes)

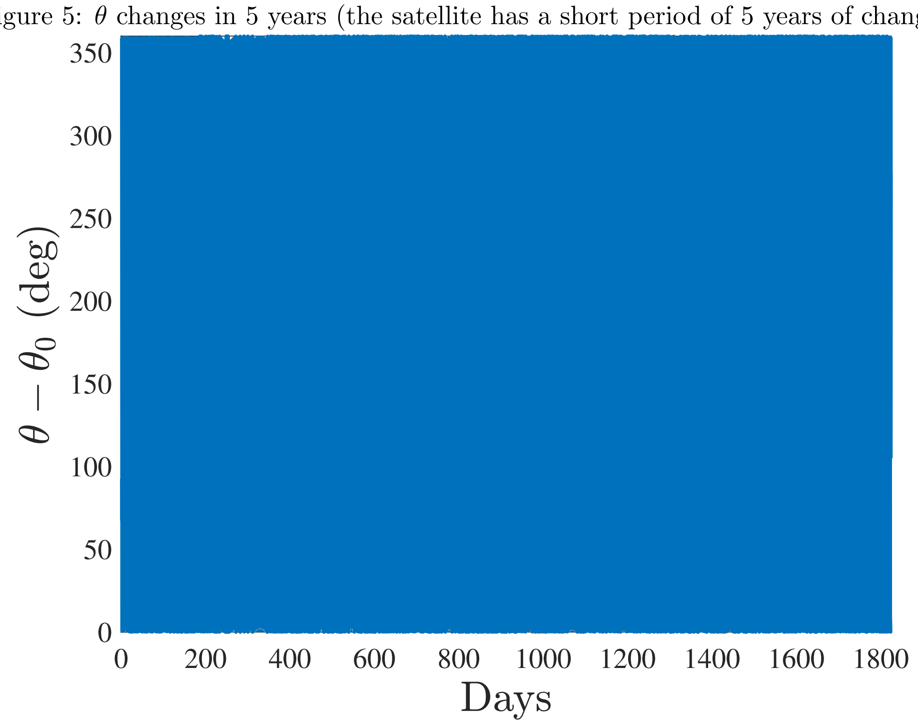


Figure 6: Ω changes in 5 years (the satellite has a short period of 5 years of changes)

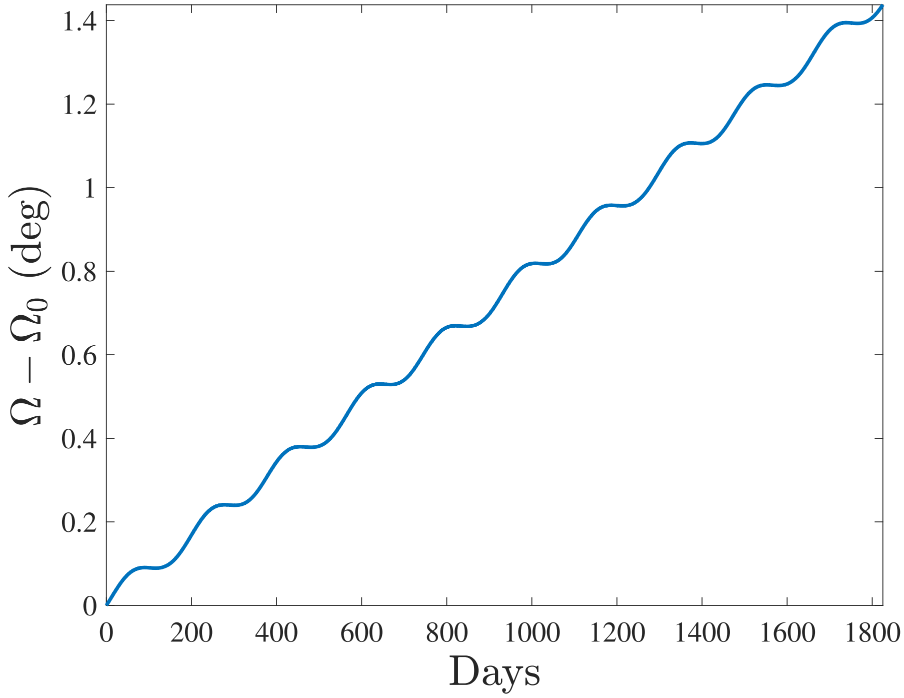


Figure 7: i changes in 5 years (the satellite has a short period of 5 years of changes)

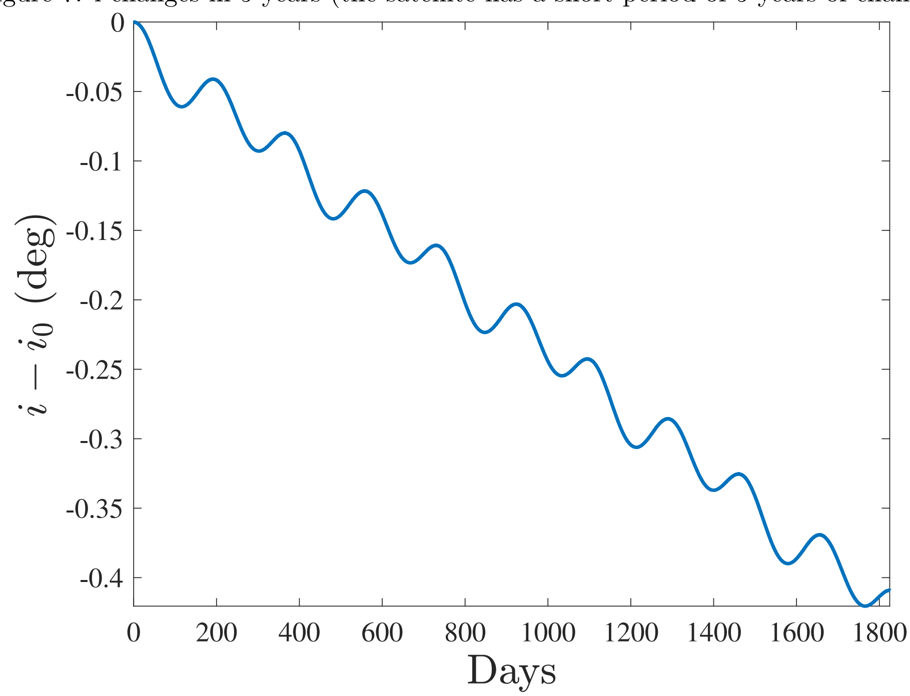
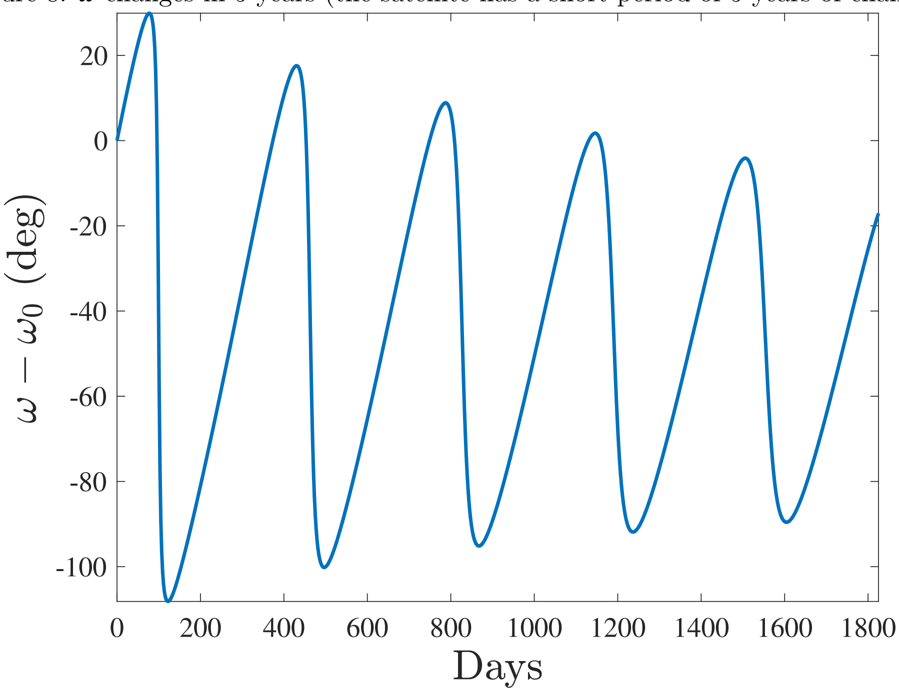


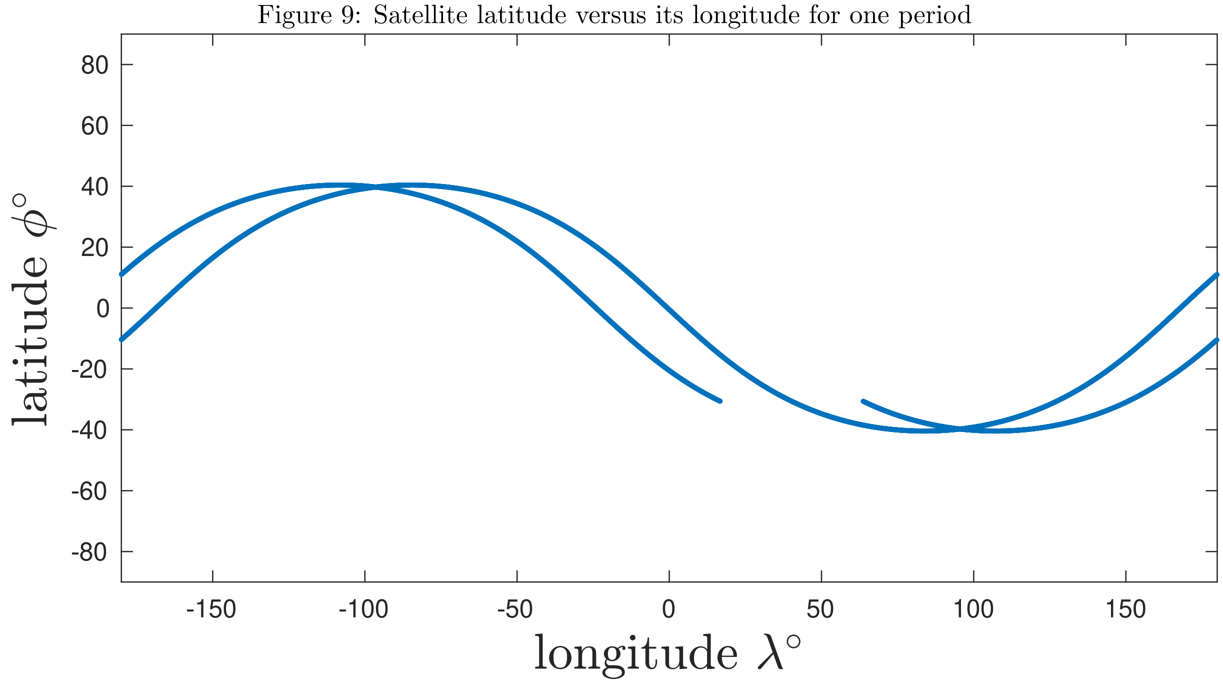
Figure 8: ω changes in 5 years (the satellite has a short period of 5 years of changes)



2.2 part b

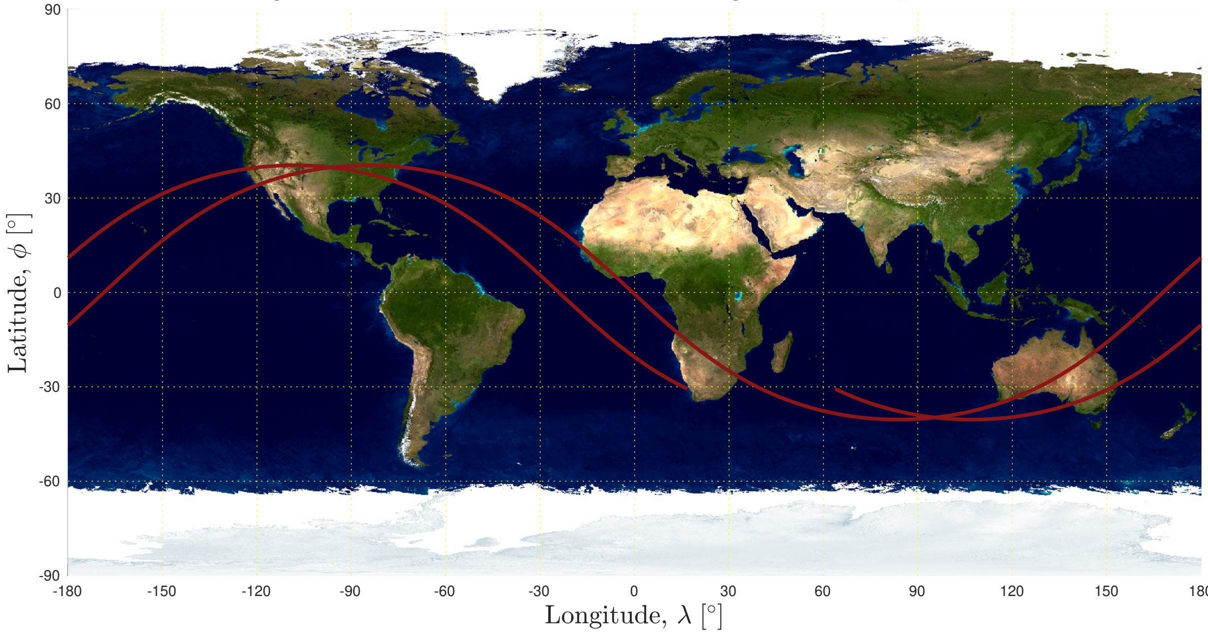
Used orbital elements from above code and sv_from_coe function from Curtis book to get satellite position and used Q1 short project to plot ground track.

Figure 9: Satellite latitude versus its longitude for one period



Below the figure drawn provided by tamaskis, please click here to see the source code. Please use mentioned library to run code or skip part on earth fig.

Figure 10: Satellite latitude versus its longitude for one period



3 Question 3

$$\Phi = -\frac{J_3\, R^3\, \mu \left(3\, \cos\left(\phi\right) - 5\cos\left(\phi\right)^3\right)}{2\, r^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = \frac{xz}{r^3 \sin(\phi)}, \quad \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = \frac{yz}{r^3 \sin(\phi)}, \quad \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin(\phi)}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r}\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi}\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r}\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi}\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r}\frac{\partial r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi}\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = \frac{2\, J\, R^3\, \mu\, x \left(3\, \cos\left(\phi\right) - 5\cos\left(\phi\right)^3\right)}{r^6}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = \frac{2\, J\, R^3\, \mu\, y \left(3\, \cos\left(\phi\right) - 5\cos\left(\phi\right)^3\right)}{r^6}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = \frac{2\,J\,R^3\,\mu\,z\left(3\,\cos\left(\phi\right) - 5\cos\left(\phi\right)^3\right)}{r^6}$$

using the fact that $\cos(\phi) = \dfrac{z}{r}$ leads to the following expressions for the gradient of perturbing potential Φ:

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = -\frac{2\,J\,R^3\,\mu\,x\left(\frac{5\,z^3}{r^3} - \frac{3\,z}{r}\right)}{r^6}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = -\frac{2\,J\,R^3\,\mu\,y\left(\frac{5\,z^3}{r^3} - \frac{3\,z}{r}\right)}{r^6}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = -\frac{2\,J\,R^3\,\mu\,z\left(\frac{5\,z^3}{r^3} - \frac{3\,z}{r}\right)}{r^6}$$

$$\left[\mathbf{Q}\right]_{Xr} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(\Omega)\cos(i)\sin(u) + \cos(\Omega)\cos(u) & \cos(\Omega)\cos(i)\sin(u) + \sin(\Omega)\cos(u) & \sin(i)\sin(u) \\ -\sin(\Omega)\cos(i)\sin(u) - \cos(\Omega)\cos(u) & \cos(\Omega)\cos(i)\sin(u) - \sin(\Omega)\cos(u) & \sin(i)\sin(u) \\ \sin(\Omega)\sin(i) & -\cos(\Omega)\sin(i) & \cos(i) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_r \\ p_s \\ p_w \end{bmatrix} = \left[\mathbf{Q}\right]_{Xr} \begin{bmatrix} p_X \\ p_Y \\ p_Z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_r \\ p_s \\ p_w \end{bmatrix} = \left[\mathbf{Q}\right]_{Xr} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2\,J\,R^3\,\mu\,x\left(\frac{5\,z^3}{r^3} - \frac{3\,z}{r}\right)}{r^6} \\ -\frac{2\,J\,R^3\,\mu\,y\left(\frac{5\,z^3}{r^3} - \frac{3\,z}{r}\right)}{r^6} \\ -\frac{2\,J\,R^3\,\mu\,z\left(\frac{5\,z^3}{r^3} - \frac{3\,z}{r}\right)}{r^6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{de}{dt} = \frac{\left(1 - e^2\right)^{1/2}}{na}\left(\sin(\theta)p_r + (\cos(\theta) + \cos(E))p_s\right)$$

where:

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^3}}$$

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