

# Home Work #2

Ali BaniAsad 401209244

December 9, 2022

## 1 Question 1

The space shuttle weighs approximately 12.5 tons, whose thrusters can simultaneously produce a total thrust of 53400 Newtons for orbital maneuvers. Assuming that the shuttle is initially in a 300 Km (altitude) circular Earth orbit, it is desired to use a single impulse to transfer the shuttle to a 250x300 Km elliptical orbit.

### 1.1 part a

$$h = \sqrt{2\mu} \sqrt{\frac{r_a r_p}{r_a + r_p}}$$

$$v = \frac{h}{r}$$

First orbit (circular):

$$r = 6678$$

For first circular orbit  $r_a = r_p$ .

$$h = 51593 \rightarrow v = 7.7258_{km/sec}$$

Second orbit (elliptical):

$$r_p = 6628, \quad r_a = 6678$$

$$h = 51496 \rightarrow v_a = 7.7113_{km/sec}$$

$$\Delta v = v_a - v = 0.0145_{km/sec}$$

### 1.2 part b

$$T = \frac{m\Delta v}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{m\Delta v}{T} = 0.0034_{sec}$$

**1.3 part c**

Assuming the velocity is the mean velocity of circular and elliptical velocity.

$$v_{mean} = \frac{v_{circular} + v_{elliptical}}{2} = 7.7186_{km/sec}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{distance} &= v_{mean} \times \Delta t \pm \Delta v \Delta t = 7.7186_{km/sec} \times 0.0034_{sec} \pm 0.0145_{km/sec} \times 0.0034_{sec} \\ &= 0.0268_{km} \pm 4.9415 \times 10^{-5}_{km} \end{aligned}$$

**1.4 part d**

Period of the first Orbit:

$$\tau_1 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{r^3}} = 864.3726_{sec} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta t}{\tau_1} = 3.9347 \times 10^{-6}$$

Period of the second Orbit:

$$\tau_2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^3}} = 859.5233_{sec} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta t}{\tau_1} = 3.9569 \times 10^{-6}$$

**1.5 part e**

Assume:

$$C_1 = C_2 = 2\pi r = 4.1959e + 04 \rightarrow \frac{\Delta d}{C_1} = 1.1777 \times 10^{-9}$$

**2 Question 2**

We know that  $r_1 = r_2$ ,  $\theta_1 = 90^\circ$ ,  $\theta_2 = 0$ , and  $e_1 = e_2 = e$ .

$$r_1 = \frac{h_1^2}{\mu} \frac{1}{1 + e_1 \cos(\theta_1)} = r_2 = \frac{h_2^2}{\mu} \frac{1}{1 + e_1 \cos(\theta_2)} \xrightarrow[\substack{\theta_1=90^\circ, \theta_2=0 \\ e_1=e_2=e}]{\substack{\theta_1=90^\circ, \theta_2=0 \\ e_1=e_2=e}} \frac{h_1^2}{1 + e} = h_2^2 \rightarrow h_2 = \frac{h_1}{\sqrt{1 + e}}$$

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Question 1</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	part a . . . . .	1
1.2	part b . . . . .	1
1.3	part c . . . . .	2
1.4	part d . . . . .	2
1.5	part e . . . . .	2
<b>2</b>	<b>Question 2</b>	<b>2</b>

## List of Figures

## List of Tables