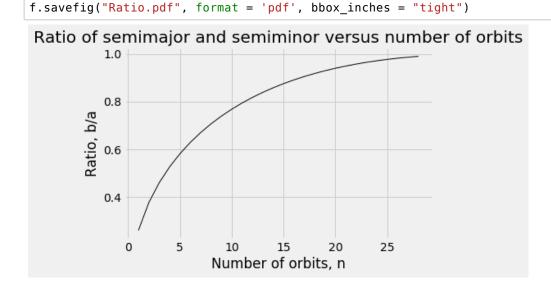
## **Satellite Orbirt**

```
In [1]: # Importing numpy and matplotlib
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [2]: plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
In [3]: | filename = 'Ratio_semi_maj_min.dat'
        all_datar = np.loadtxt(filename, skiprows=0)
        all_datar = all_datar.transpose()
        k = all_datar[0]
        ratio = all_datar[1]
In [4]: # Plot the ratio of semiminor versus semimajor axis versus number of orbit
        f = plt.figure()
        plt.plot(k,ratio, 'black', linewidth = 1.0)
        plt.xlabel('Number of orbits, n')
        plt ylabel('Ratio, b/a')
        plt.title('Ratio of semimajor and semiminor versus number of orbits')
        plt.show()
```



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```
In [5]: # Call Velocity.dat file to plot velocity as a function of orbits
    filename = 'Velocity.dat'

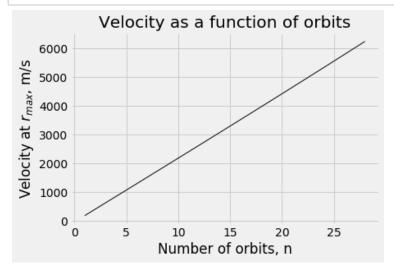
all_datav = np.loadtxt(filename, skiprows=0)
    all_datav = all_datav.transpose()

k = all_datav[0]
    velocity= all_datav[1]
```

```
In [6]: # Plot velocity as a function of orbits at r_max
    f = plt.figure()
    plt.plot(k,velocity, 'black', linewidth = 1.0)

plt.xlabel('Number of orbits, n')
    plt.ylabel('Velocity at $r_{max}$, m/s')
    plt.title('Velocity as a function of orbits')

plt.show()
    f.savefig("Velocity.pdf", format = 'pdf', bbox_inches = "tight")
```



As each successive orbit the speed at  $r_{max}$  is steadily increasing with each orbit. This is because for an ellpitical orbit angular momentum has to be conserved, thus as the orbit shrinks to a smaller circular orbit the speed at  $r_{max}$  has to increase as the reduction of velocity as  $r_{min}$  decreases by a fraction of 0.1.

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