

Orbital Solver & Visualizer

USER MANUAL, EXAMPLES, AND RESULTS

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Quick Steps

- You will find attached to this manual ten .m files and one .fig file. Eight .m files are functions that are being used in the main code. The main GUI code is “gui_total_2.m” and its .fig file.

- Place all the attached files in the same folder and set it as your path directory in Matlab. Run the “gui_total_2.m” file.

- From the radio button group on the top left corner, you need to choose your preferred input method.

1) For direct r and v vectors, input the vector in this form “rx ry rz” and “vx vy vz” replacing these symbols with your values and discarding the quotation marks of course.

2) For orbital elements input method, you need to input all your elements in the specified boxes, then click “calculate r & v” button.

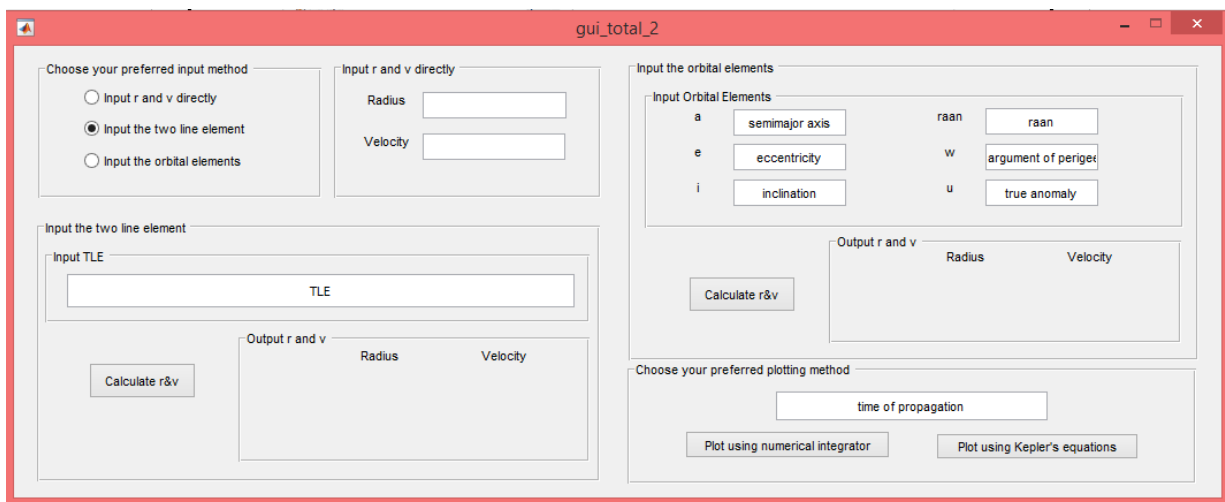
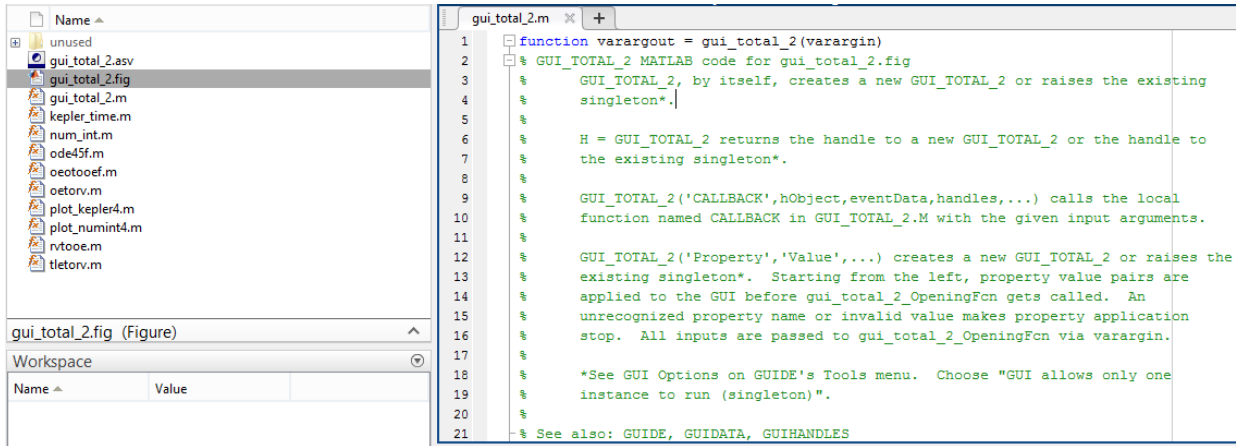
3) For the two line element method, you need to input the two line element set in the text box, then click “calculate r & v” button.

- Then enter the desired time of propagation in the text box on the bottom right corner, and click on the pushbutton that says “Plot using the numerical method” or “Plot using Kepler’s equation” based on your preference.

- The window will close and a new window with the plot will appear. The satellite will propagate for the specified time, then it will stop and the final r and v vectors will appear on the graph.

Walkthrough

- Running the gui_total_2.m code



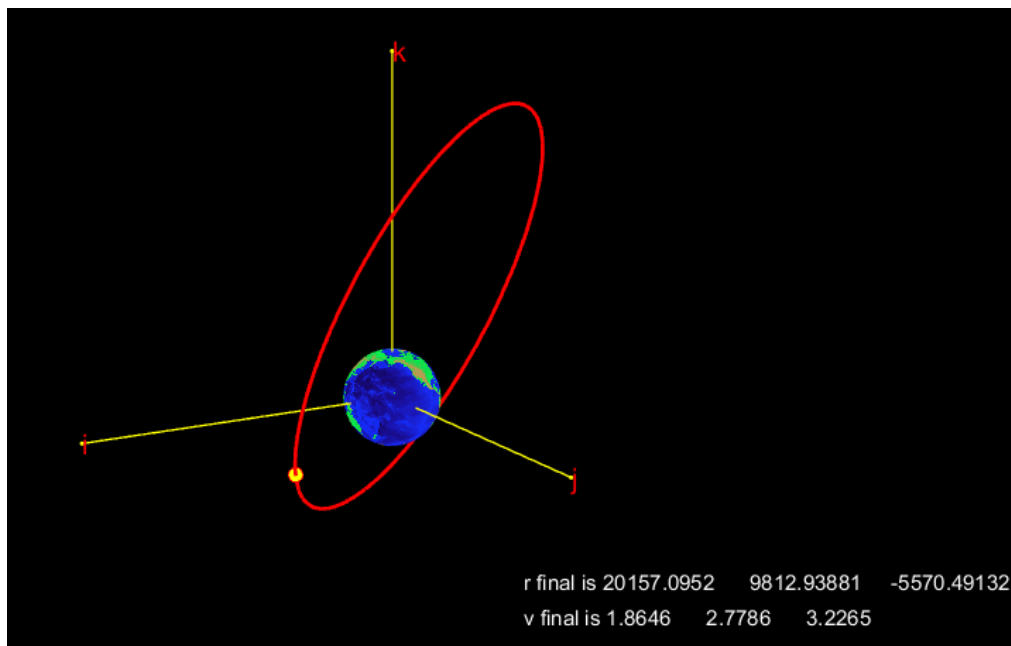
- Select your preferred input method from the radio buttons on the top left corner.

INPUT R AND V DIRECTLY:

- Here we will use a Molniya orbit as an example of $r = [0 \ -7000 \ -14000]$ and $v = [5.39 \ 2.695 \ -1.3475]$. Type r and v vectors in km and km/s respectively in the edit fields as shown, and the time of propagation wanted in seconds (60000).

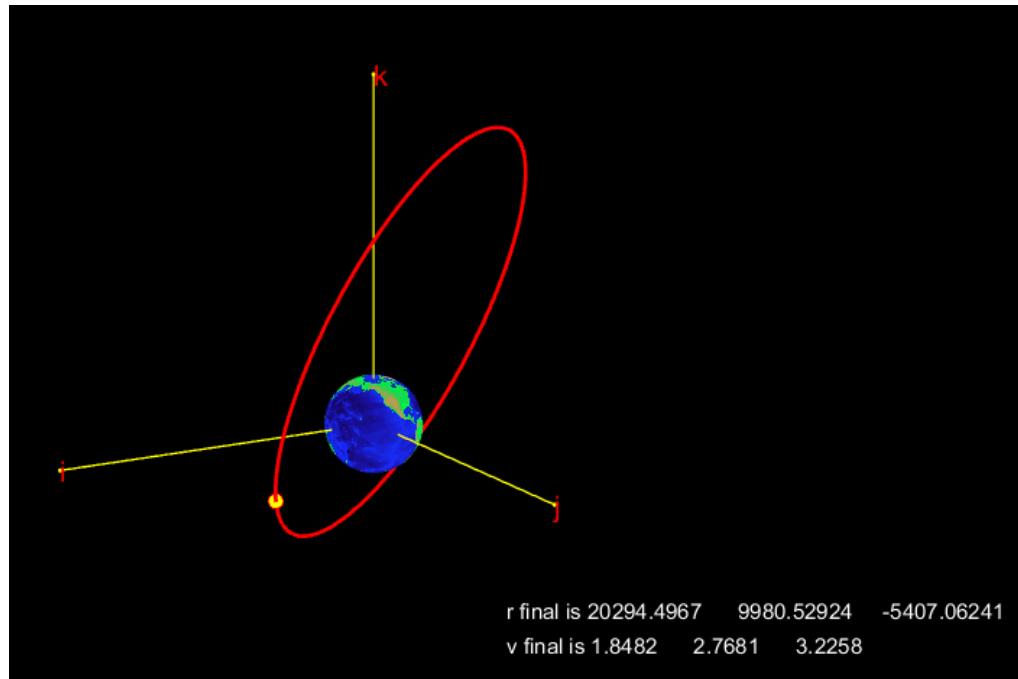
- Click plot using numerical integrator or Kepler's equations based on your preference. The window will close and a new window will open showing your plot. The satellite will orbit Earth for the specified time and will stop showing the final r and v vectors on the graph.

A) Using numerical integrator:



B) Using Kepler equation:

We run the code again and input the same inputs, but now we choose to plot using Kepler's equations. This method is slower, so we will have to wait a while and then the plot will show.



INPUT USING THE SIX ORBITAL ELEMENTS

For the same example using the orbital elements are:

Semimajor axis = 31145, eccentricity = 0.4974, inclination = 67.0231, raan = 32.0054, argument of perigee = 256.2891, true anomaly = 0.

- Input the orbital elements and click “Calculate r & v”, then enter the time of propagation and choose your plotting method.

gui_total_2

Choose your preferred input method

☐ Input r and v directly

☐ Input the two line element

☒ Input the orbital elements

Input r and v directly

Radius

Velocity

Input the two line element

Input TLE

Calculate r&v

Output r and v

Radius

Velocity

Calculate r&v

Output r and v

Radius

Velocity

-0.00173375

5.38975

-7000.45

2.69488

-14000.9

-1.34744

Choose your preferred plotting method

Plot using numerical integrator

Plot using Kepler's equations

Input the orbital elements

Input Orbital Elements

a

e

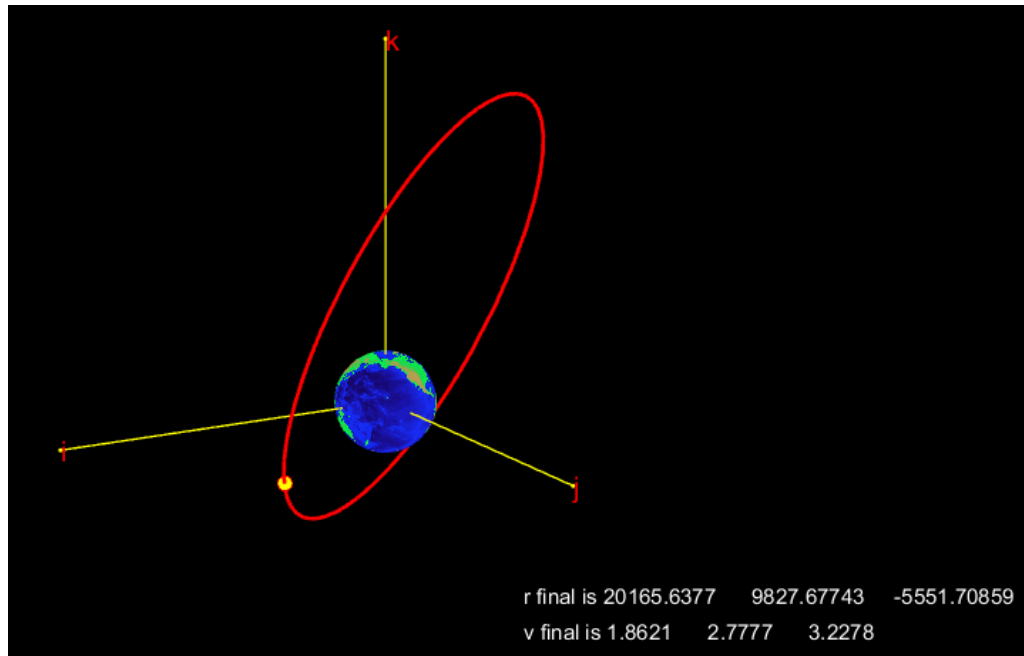
i

raan

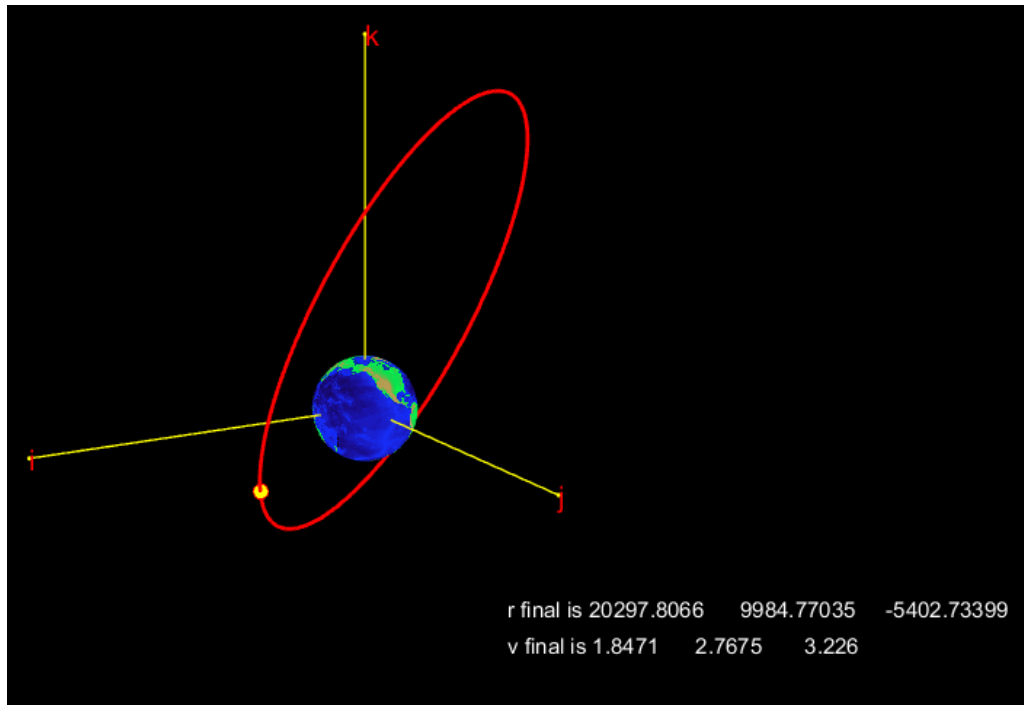
w

u

A) Using the numerical integrator method



B) Using Kepler's Equations



INPUT USING THE TWO LINE ELEMENT SET

Here, we will use a different example as we didn't find the two line element set for the exact same example we were using. The example we will use is "1 25544U 98067A 16364.61781196 .00002076 00000-0 38857-4 0 9999 2 25544 51.6421 163.6170 0006865 30.4055 72.7161 15.53959296 35384".

Input this two line element in the TLE edit box, and click "Calculate r & v". After that, enter the propagation time and plot using your preferred method.

gui_total_2

Choose your preferred input method

☐ Input r and v directly
☒ Input the two line element
☐ Input the orbital elements

Input r and v directly

Radius

Velocity

Input the two line element

Input TLE

857-4 0 9999 2 25544 51.6421 163.6170 0006865 30.4055 72.7161 15.53959296 35384

Calculate r&v

Output r and v

Radius	Velocity
4568.38	-5.40798
2326.2	4.30946
-4448.22	-3.29687

Input the orbital elements

Input Orbital Elements

a semimajor axis raan argument of ascending node
 e eccentricity w argument of perigee
 i inclination u true anomaly

Calculate r&v

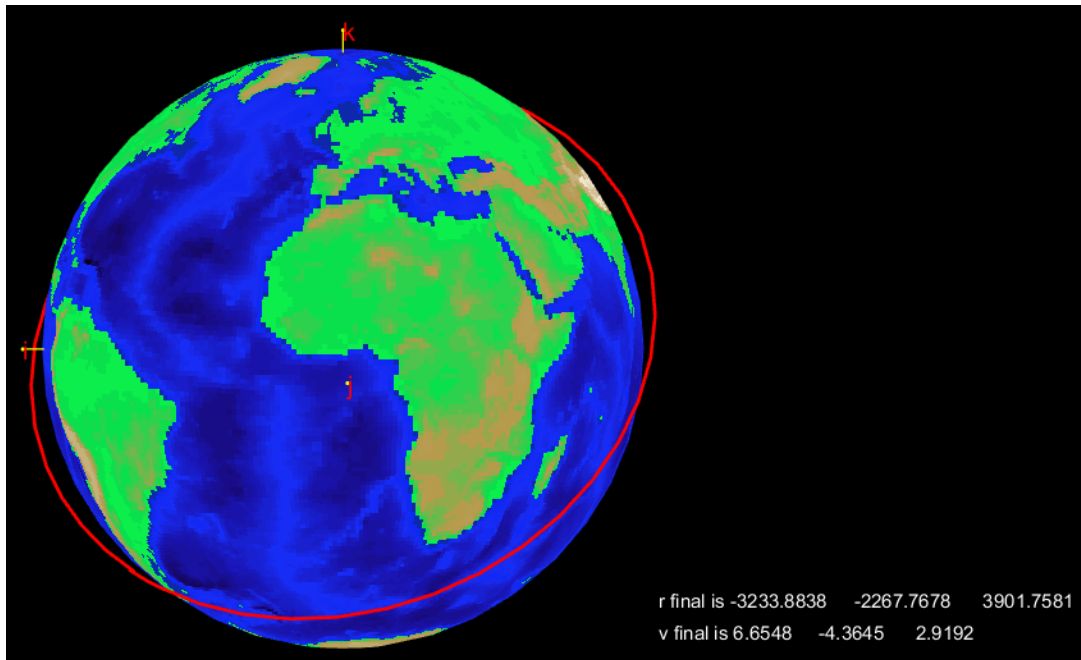
Output r and v

Radius Velocity

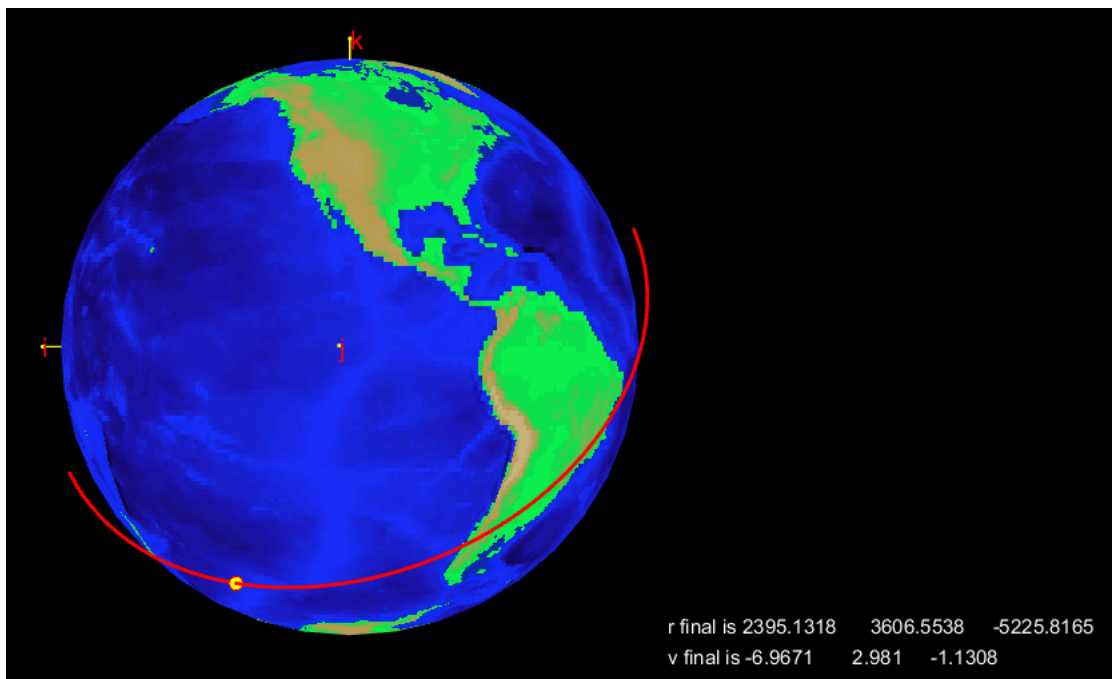
Choose your preferred plotting method

60000

A) Using the numerical integrator

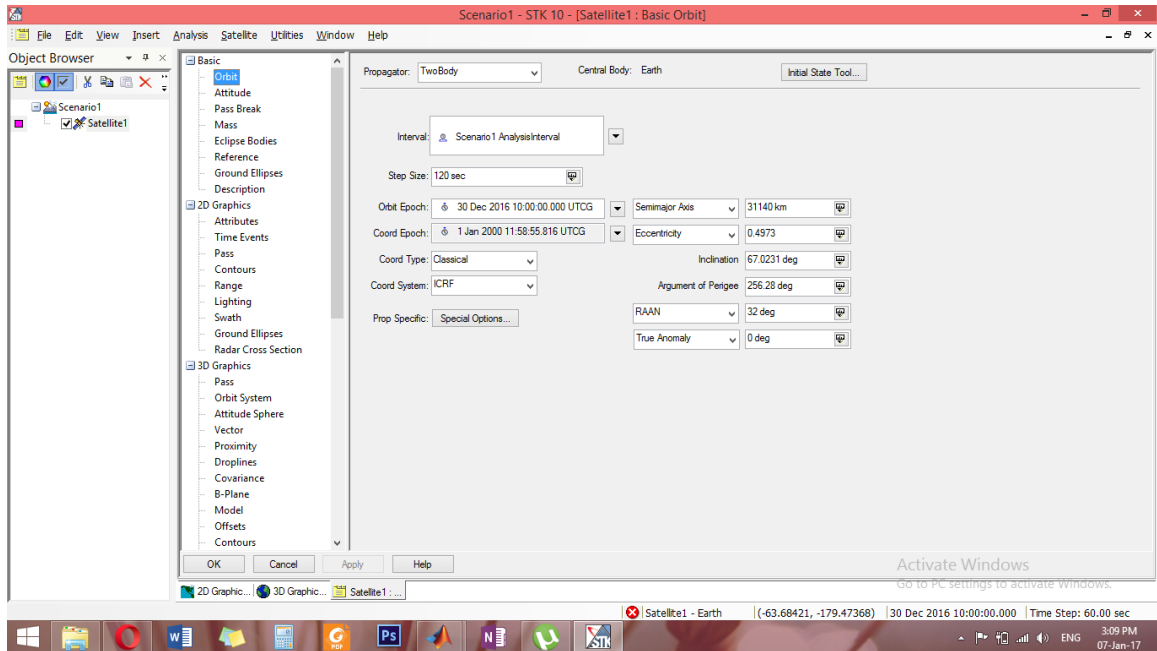


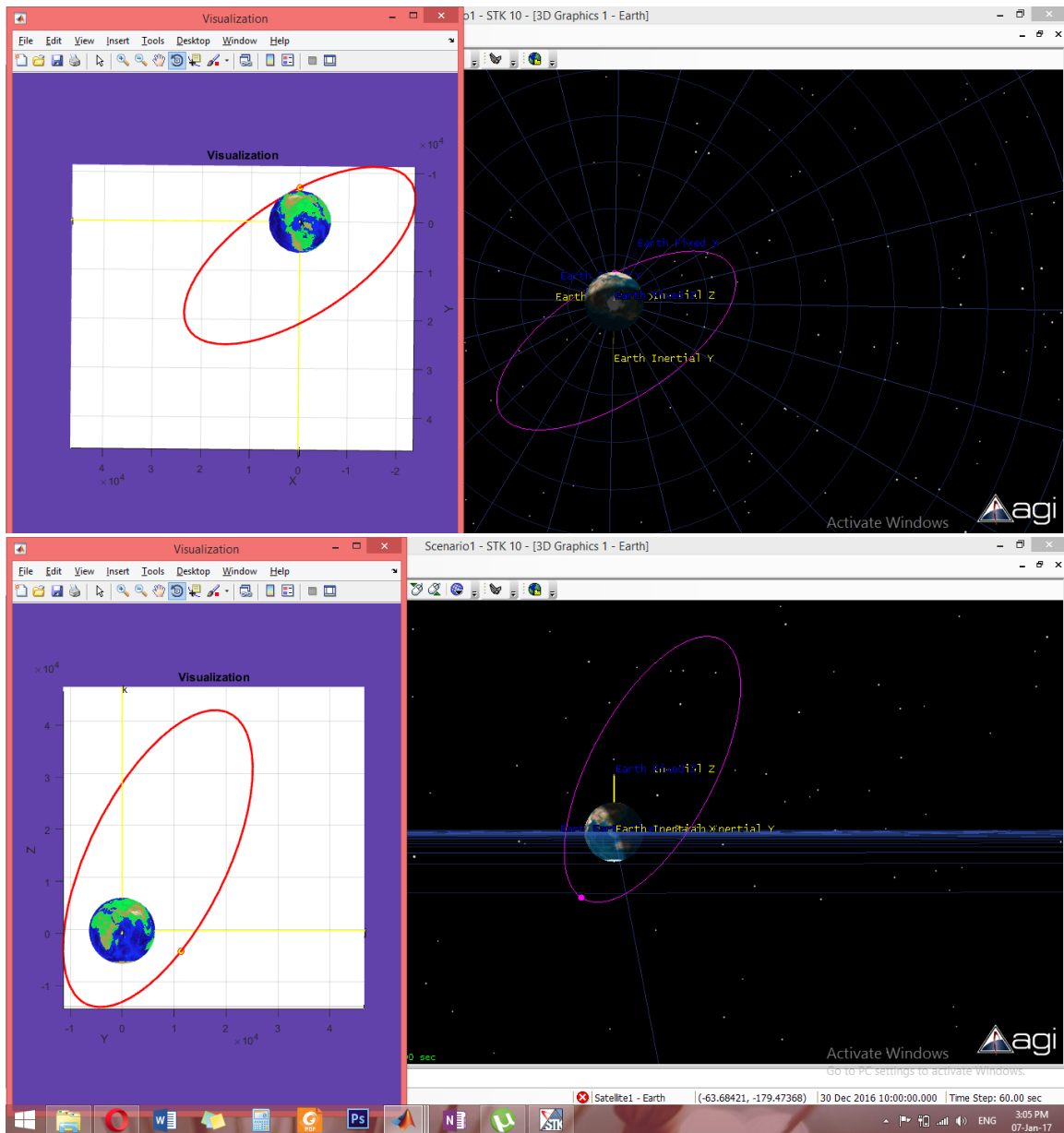
B) Using Kepler's equation

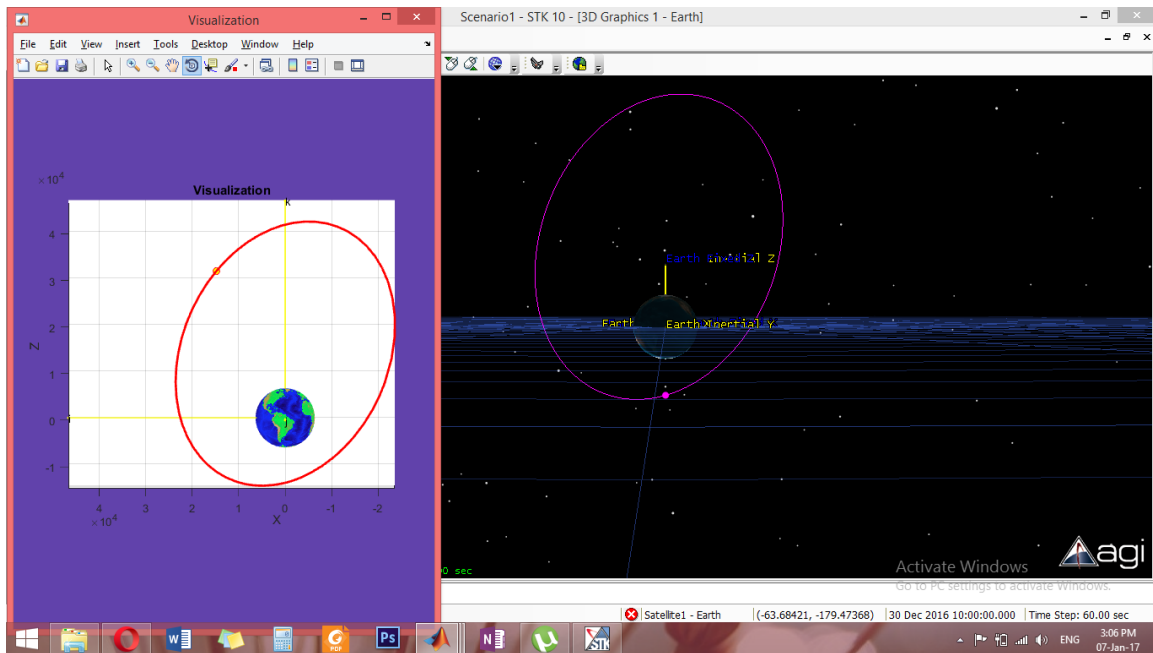


Comparing results to STK

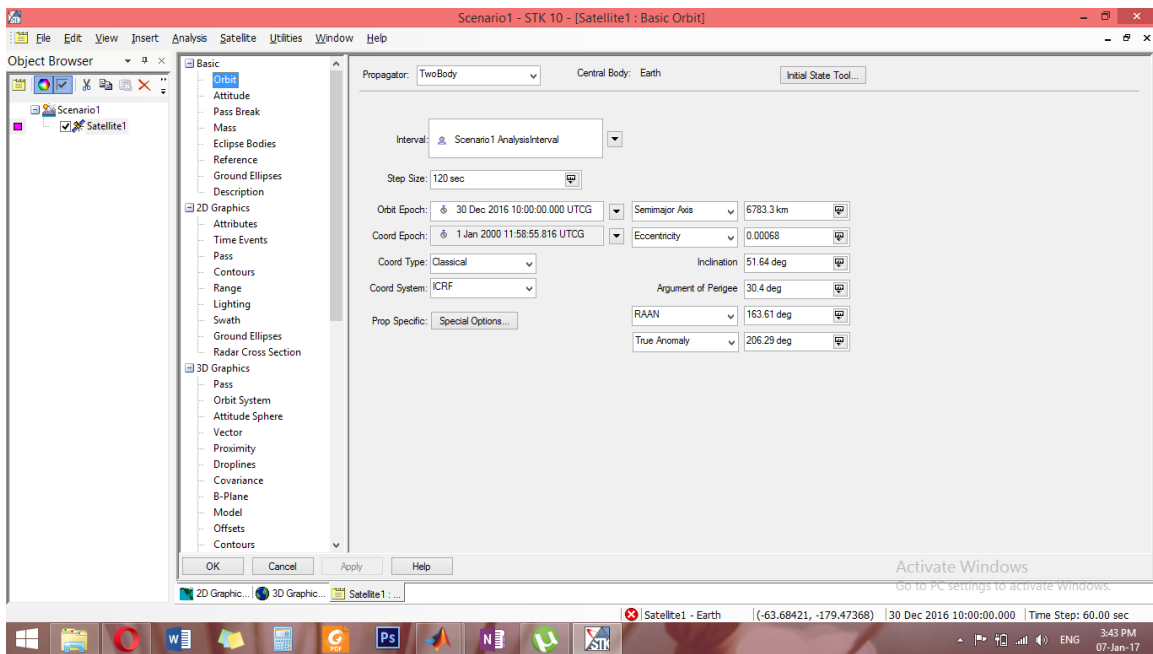
EXAMPLE 1

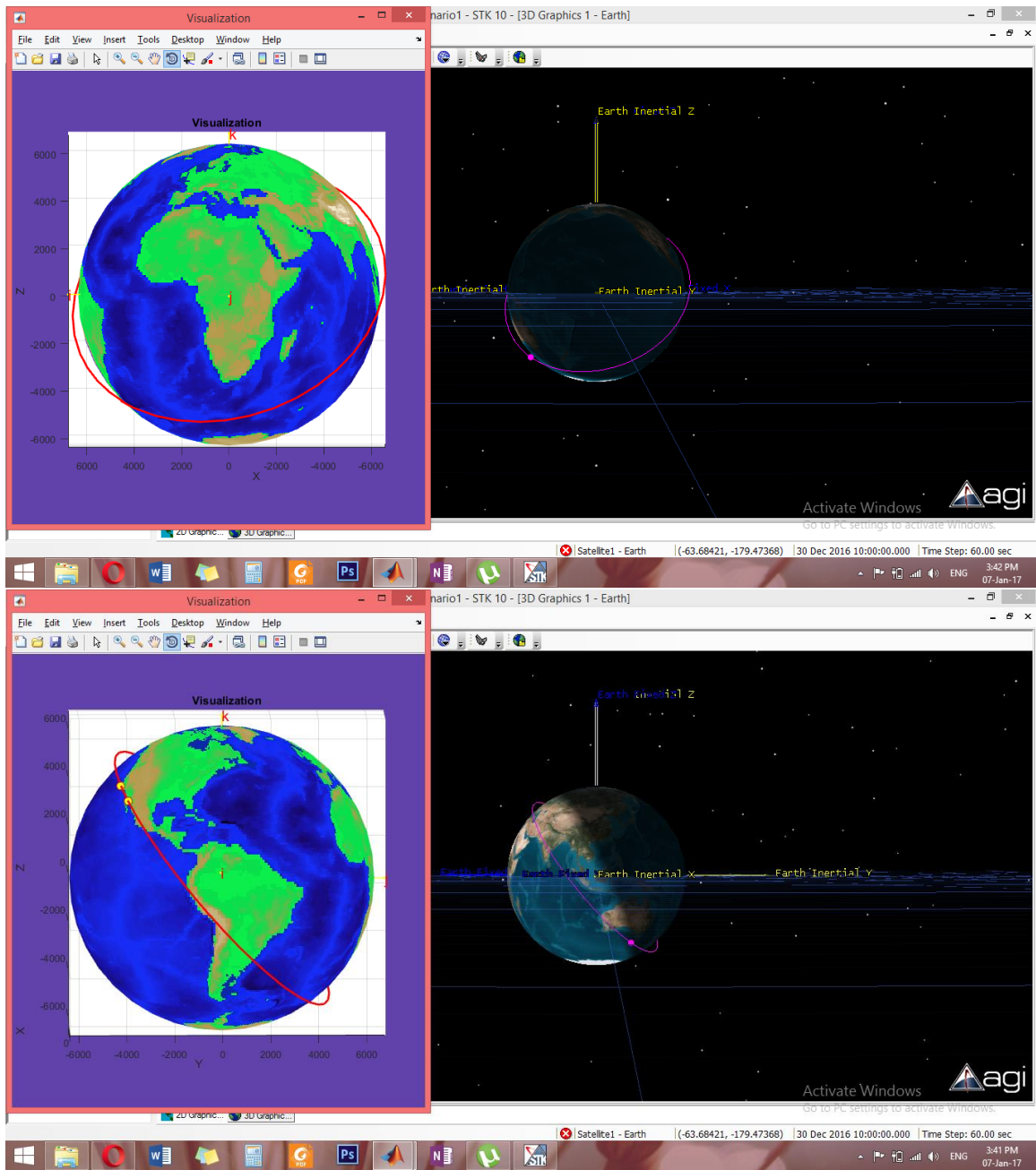


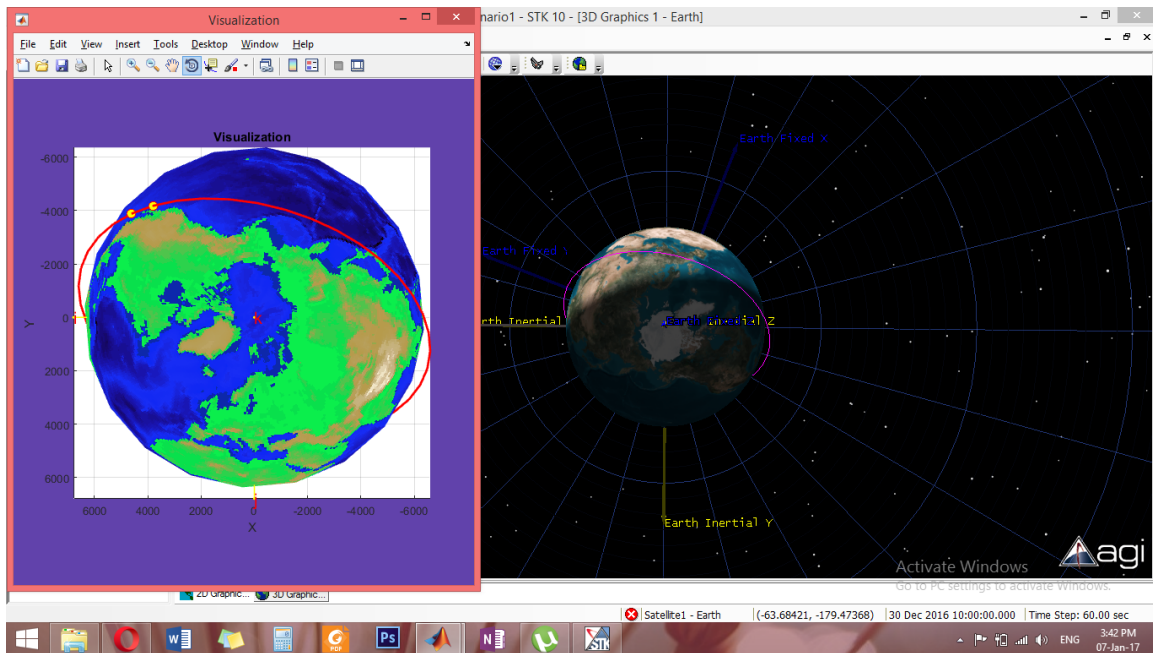




EXAMPLE 2







EXAMPLE 3

