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# ASEN 3200 Orbital Project Part 1

## Table of Contents

Workspace Cleaning .....	1
Preliminary Work .....	1
Constants .....	1
Read in Cities & Coastline .....	1
Part i) .....	2
Call loadConstellation Function .....	2
Part ii) .....	2
Define Mean Solar Day (30s time steps) .....	2
Propagate Constellation with propagateState function .....	2
Part iii) .....	2
Rotate Cities/Coastline in ECI .....	2
Part iv) .....	3
Propagate Final Orbits with ODE45 .....	3
Plotting .....	3
Functions .....	4

Problem Statement:

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## Workspace Cleaning

```
clc
clear
close all;
```

## Preliminary Work

Stuff not specified in any part but required for calculations.

## Constants

```
mu = 3.986e14 * 1e-9; %[km^3/s^2] 1e-9 to convert from m^3 to km^3
Re = 6378.137; %[km]
J2 = 1082.63*10^(-6);
```

## Read in Cities & Coastline

Used for plotting later need conversion to cartesian for 3D

```
cities_data = readtable('worldcities.csv');
cities_ll = [cities_data.lng cities_data.lat];
coastlines_ll = load('world_coastline_low.txt');
```

```
[cities(:,1),cities(:,2),cities(:,3)] =
sph2cart(deg2rad(cities_ll(:,1)),deg2rad(cities_ll(:,2)),Re);

[coastlines(:,1),coastlines(:,2),coastlines(:,3)] =
sph2cart(deg2rad(coastlines_ll(:,1)),deg2rad(coastlines_ll(:,2)),Re);
```

## Part i)

Read in a JSON constellation design file

## Call loadConstellation Function

```
[num_launches, num_spacecraft, satellite_list] =
loadConstellation('example_constellation.json');
```

## Part ii)

Propagate the constellation through time for a full mean solar day (in 30 second time intervals)

## Define Mean Solar Day (30s time steps)

```
MSD = 0:30:24*3600;
```

## Propagate Constellation with propagateState function

```
for i = 1:length(satellite_list)
    x_ = zeros(6,length(MSD));
    for j = 1:length(MSD)
        x_(:,j) =
propagateState(satellite_list(i).oe0,MSD(j),MSD(1),mu,J2,Re);
    end
    satellite_list(i).x = x_;
end
```

## Part iii)

Compute the number of spacecraft in line of site for each city i at each time step

## Rotate Cities/Coastline in ECI

The spacecraft should remain the same, I'm going to do everything in ECI because it's easier testLoS function called at each time, city, and spacecraft

```
% Earth Rotation: Sidereal Time
omega_earth = 2*pi/(23*3600 + 56*60 + 4.1); %[rad/s]
theta_earth = omega_earth * MSD; %[rad]
```

```

% Create num_LoS matrix, rows are times, columns are cities
num_LoS = zeros(length(MSD),length(cities));

% Iterate every time, city, and spacecraft for LoS
for i = 1:length(MSD)
    % Account for rotation of Earth
    cities_ = (angle2dcm(theta_earth(i),0,0,'ZXZ') * cities)';
    for j = 1:length(cities_)
        for k = 1:length(satellite_list)
            num_LoS(i,j) = num_LoS(i,j) +
testLoS(cities_(j,:),satellite_list(k).x(1:3,i),pi/8);
        end
    end
end
end

```

## Part iv)

Plot a 3D render of constellation orbits and the earth (with coastlines and cities) at the final time

## Propagate Final Orbits with ODE45

```

for i = 1:length(satellite_list)

    % Some orbital elements
    a = satellite_list(i).oe0(1);
    P = 2*pi*sqrt(a^3/mu);
    r_0 = satellite_list(i).x(:,end);

    % Propagate exactly one period
    t = [0 P];

    [t,X_i] = ode45(@(t,X_i)
positionfunc(t,X_i,mu),t,r_0,odeset('RelTol',1e-9,'AbsTol',1e-9));

    r = X_i(:,1:3)';
    r_dot = X_i(:,4:6)';

    satellite_list(i).finalorbit = r;
end

```

## Plotting

```

% Account for rotation of Earth
cities_ = (angle2dcm(theta_earth(end),0,0,'ZXZ') * cities)';
coastlines_ = (angle2dcm(theta_earth(end),0,0,'ZXZ') *
coastlines)';

% Unit Sphere
[ex,ey,ez] = sphere;

% Plot:
figure()

```

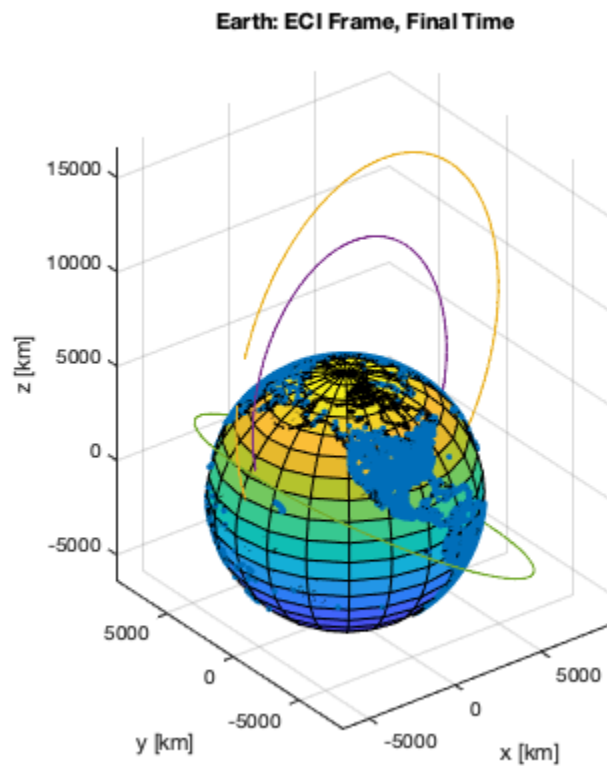
```

% Earth
surf(Re*ex,Re*ey,Re*ez); hold on
% Cities
scatter3(cities_(:,1),cities_(:,2),cities_(:,3),'.')
% Coastlines

plot3(coastlines_(:,1),coastlines_(:,2),coastlines_(:,3),'k','Linewidth',2)
% Spacecraft Orbits
for i = 1:length(satellite_list)

plot3(satellite_list(i).finalorbit(1,:),satellite_list(i).finalorbit(2,:),satelli
end
grid on
xlabel('x [km]')
ylabel('y [km]')
zlabel('z [km]')
title('Earth: ECI Frame, Final Time')
axis equal
hold off

```



## Functions

```

% For ODE45
function drdt = positionfunc(t,r_0,mu)
    r_x = r_0(1);
    r_y = r_0(2);

```

```

r_z = r_0(3);
r_mag = norm(r_0);

v_x = r_0(4);
v_y = r_0(5);
v_z = r_0(6);
a_x = -(mu / (r_mag^3)) * r_x;
a_y = -(mu / (r_mag^3)) * r_y;
a_z = -(mu / (r_mag^3)) * r_z;

drdt = [v_x;v_y;v_z;a_x;a_y;a_z];
end

```

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```

function [num_launches, num_spacecraft, satellite_list] =
    loadConstellation(filename)
%DESCRIPTOIN: Ingests constellation description .json file and parses
    it
%into a list of structs with full initial orbit elements (km, s, rad)
    and
%satellite name.
%
%INPUTS:
% filename      A string indicating the name of the .json file to be
    parsed
%
%OUTPUTS:
% nl            Number of total launches
% ns            Total number of spacecraft between all launches
% satlist       Array of structs with 'name' and 'oe0' properties

%Temporary - just so the function runs the first time you use it.
%You'll need to change all of these!
num_launches = 0;
num_spacecraft = 0;
satellite_list.name = '';
satellite_list.oe0 = NaN(6,1);

%1) extract the constellation structure from the json file

fid = fopen(filename);
raw = fread(fid,inf);
str = char(raw');
fclose(fid);
val = jsondecode(str);

%2) read all of the launches and payloads to understand how many
    launches
% and spacecraft are in the constellation; note, this will be useful
    in
% Part 2!
launches = val.launches;
num_launches = length(launches);
num_spacecraft = 0;
for i = 1:num_launches
    num_spacecraft = num_spacecraft + length(launches(i).payload);
end

%3) RECOMMENDED: Pre-allocate the satellite_list struct
satellite_list(num_spacecraft).name = '';
satellite_list(num_spacecraft).oe0 = NaN(6,1);

%4) Populate each entry in the satellite struct list with its name and
%initial orbit elements [a,e,i,Om,om,f] at time t0

```

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```
icraft = 1;
for i = 1:num_launches
    for j = 1:length(launches(i).payload)
        satellite_list(icraft).name = launches(i).payload(j).name;
        satellite_list(icraft).oe0 = [launches(i).orbit.a ...
            launches(i).orbit.e launches(i).orbit.i ...
            launches(i).orbit.Om launches(i).orbit.om ...
            launches(i).payload(j).f];
        icraft = icraft + 1;
    end
end
```

*Not enough input arguments.*

*Error in loadConstellation (line 24)*  
*fid = fopen(filename);*

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```

function x = propagateState(oe0,t,t_0,mu,J2,Re)
%DESCRIPTION: Computes the propagated position and velocity in km, km/
s
%accounting for approximate J2 perturbations
%
%INPUTS:
% oe0      Orbit elements [a,e,i,Om,om,f] at time t0 (km,s,rad)
% t        Current time (s)
% t0       Time at the initial epoch (s)
% MU       Central body's gravitational constant (km^3/s^2)
% J2       Central body's J2 parameter (dimensionless)
% Re       Radius of central body (km)
%
%OUTPUTS:
% x        Position and velocity vectors of the form [r; rdot] (6x1)
%          at
%          time t

%make sure that function has outputs
x = NaN(6,1);

%1) Compute the mean orbit elements oe(t) at time t due to J2
perturbations
a = oe0(1);
e = oe0(2);
i = oe0(3);
Om = oe0(4);
om = oe0(5);
f = oe0(6);
Om_dot = -((3/2)*((sqrt(mu)*J2*Re^2)/(2*(1-e^2)^2*a^(7/2)))) *
cos(i);
om_dot = Om_dot * ((5/2)*sin(i)^2 - 2) / cos(i);

% Effects of perturbations
Om = Om + Om_dot * (t - t_0);
om = om + om_dot * (t - t_0);

% Normalize to domain
Om = Om - 2*pi*(floor(Om/(2*pi)));
om = om - 2*pi*(floor(om/(2*pi)));

%2) Solve the time-of-flight problem to compute the true anomaly at
time t
h = sqrt(mu*a*(1-e^2));
n = sqrt(mu/a^3);
P = 2*pi/n;
M = @(t) 2*pi/P*t;
M_ = M(t-t_0);
tol = 1e-9;

[E_f,f_f] = keptof(2*pi*i/length(t),e,M_,tol);

```

---



---

```

%3) Compute r(t), rdot(t) in the perifocal frame
r = a*(1-e^2) / (1 + e*cos(f));

%Position
r_f = [r*cos(f_f) r*sin(f_f) 0]';

% Velocity
r_dot_f = (mu/h)*[-sin(f_f) e*cos(f_f) 0]';

%4) Compute r(t), rdot(t) in the ECI frame, save into x
PN = angle2dcm(Om,i,om,'ZXZ');

r_ECI = PN' * r_f;
r_dot_ECI = PN * r_dot_f;

x = [r_ECI;r_dot_ECI];

function [E,f] = keptof(E_0,e,M,tol)
f_calc = @(E) 2*atan(sqrt((1+e)/(1-e)) * tan(E/2));
ratio = 1;
E_ = E_0;
%f_ = f_calc(E_0);

%i = 2;
while ratio > tol
    ratio = (E_ - e*sin(E_) - M)/(1 - e*cos(E_));
    E_ = E_ - ratio;
    %f_(i) = f_calc(E_(i));
    %i = i+1;
end
%iteration = 1:i-1;
E = E_;
f = f_calc(E_);
end
end

Not enough input arguments.

Error in propagateState (line 22)
    a = oe0(1);

```

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```
function inLoS = testLoS(r_site,r_sc,elevation_limit)
%DESCRIPTION: Determines whether the spacecraft is within line-of-
sight
%(LoS) of the site given an elevation limit
%
%INPUT:
% r_site           The position vector of the site (km, 3x1)
% r_sc             The position vector of the spacecraft (km, 3x1)
% elevation_limit   Lower elevation limit (above the horizon) (rad)
%
%OUTPUT:
% inLoS            A boolean flag (0 or 1); 1 indicates the
spacecraft and
%                  the site have line-of-sight

%1) Compute whether the site and spacecraft have line of sight (hint,
I
%suggest drawing a picture and writing this constraint as an
inequality
%using a dot product)

angle = pi/2 - acos(dot(r_site,r_sc)/(norm(r_site)*norm(r_sc)));

inLoS = double(angle > elevation_limit);

end

Not enough input arguments.

Error in testLoS (line 18)
angle = pi/2 - acos(dot(r_site,r_sc)/(norm(r_site)*norm(r_sc)));
```

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