






# 1 pyRTX: a Python package high precision computation 2 of non gravitational forces on deep space probes

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## Software

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## 6 Summary

7 With the constant improvement of radiometric tracking systems, inaccuracies in the non-  
8 gravitational force modeling have become one of the limiting factors to precise orbit deter-  
9 mination, and the scientific products that it enables. The main factor impacting the limited  
10 accuracy of non-gravitational force models is the complex 3D shape of the spacecraft. While  
11 fast, reliable, analytical models are available for simple shapes (spheres, cubes, etc), no such  
12 model is generally available for a complex shape. This software package aims to address this  
13 limitation. By leveraging ray-tracing, the interaction of the complex spacecraft shape with the  
14 forcing environment (radiation, atmosphere) can be accounted for.

## 15 Statement of need

16 Gala is an Astropy-affiliated Python package for galactic dynamics. Python enables wrap-  
17 ping low-level languages (e.g., C) for speed without losing flexibility or ease-of-use in the  
18 user-interface. The API for Gala was designed to provide a class-based and user-friendly  
19 interface to fast (C or Cython-optimized) implementations of common operations such as  
20 gravitational potential and force evaluation, orbit integration, dynamical transformations, and  
21 chaos indicators for nonlinear dynamics. Gala also relies heavily on and interfaces well with  
22 the implementations of physical units and astronomical coordinate systems in the Astropy  
23 package ([Astropy Collaboration, 2013](#)) ([astropy.units](#) and [astropy.coordinates](#)).

24 Gala was designed to be used by both astronomical researchers and by students in courses  
25 on gravitational dynamics or astronomy. It has already been used in a number of scientific  
26 publications ([Pearson et al., 2017](#)) and has also been used in graduate courses on Galactic  
27 dynamics to, e.g., provide interactive visualizations of textbook material ([Binney & Tremaine, 2008](#)).  
28 The combination of speed, design, and support for Astropy functionality in Gala will  
29 enable exciting scientific explorations of forthcoming data releases from the *Gaia* mission ([Gaia](#)  
30 [Collaboration, 2016](#)) by students and experts alike.

## 31 Mathematics

32 Single dollars (\$) are required for inline mathematics e.g.  $f(x) = e^{\pi/x}$

33 Double dollars make self-standing equations:

$$\Theta(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

34 You can also use plain  $\LaTeX$  for equations

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{i\omega x} dx \quad (1)$$

35 and refer to [Equation 1](#) from text.

## 36 Citations

37 Citations to entries in paper.bib should be in [rMarkdown](#) format.

38 If you want to cite a software repository URL (e.g. something on GitHub without a preferred  
39 citation) then you can do it with the example BibTeX entry below for Smith et al. ([2020](#)).

40 For a quick reference, the following citation commands can be used: - @author:2001 ->  
41 "Author et al. (2001)" - [@author:2001] -> "(Author et al., 2001)" - [@author1:2001;  
42 @author2:2001] -> "(Author1 et al., 2001; Author2 et al., 2002)"

## 43 Figures

44 Figures can be included like this: Caption for example figure. and referenced from text using  
45 [section](#) .

46 Figure sizes can be customized by adding an optional second parameter: Caption for example  
47 figure.

## 48 Acknowledgements

49 We acknowledge contributions from Brigitta Sipocz, Syrtis Major, and Semyeong Oh, and  
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