

# <sup>1</sup> pyRTX: a Python package high precision computation of non gravitational forces on deep space probes

<sup>3</sup> **Gael Cascioli**  <sup>1,2\*</sup>, **Arielle Zurria**  <sup>3\*</sup>, and **Erwan M. Mazarico**  <sup>2</sup>

<sup>4</sup> **1** University of Maryland Baltimore County, United States  <sup>2</sup> NASA Goddard Space Flight Center,  
<sup>5</sup> United States **3** Sapienza University, Italy  Corresponding author \* These authors contributed equally.

**DOI:** [10.xxxxxx/draft](https://doi.org/10.xxxxxx/draft)

## Software

- [Review](#) 
- [Repository](#) 
- [Archive](#) 

**Editor:** [Open Journals](#) 

**Reviewers:**

- [@openjournals](#)

**Submitted:** 01 January 1970

**Published:** unpublished

## License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License ([CC BY 4.0](#))

## In partnership with



This article and software are linked with research article DOI [<- update this with the DOI from AAS once you know it.](https://doi.org/10.3847/xxxxx), published in the The Planetary Science Journal <- The name of the AAS journal..

## <sup>6</sup> Summary

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

## <sup>15</sup> Statement of need

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

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

## <sup>31</sup> Mathematics

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

<sup>33</sup> Double dollars make self-standing equations:

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

<sup>34</sup> You can also use plain L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X for equations

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

<sup>35</sup> and refer to [Equation 1](#) from text.

## <sup>36</sup> Citations

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

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

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

## <sup>43</sup> Figures

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

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

## <sup>48</sup> Acknowledgements

<sup>49</sup> We acknowledge contributions from Brigitta Sipocz, Syrtis Major, and Semyeong Oh, and  
<sup>50</sup> support from Kathryn Johnston during the genesis of this project.

## <sup>51</sup> References

- <sup>52</sup> Astropy Collaboration. (2013). Astropy: A community Python package for astronomy. *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, 558. <https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201322068>
- <sup>54</sup> Binney, J., & Tremaine, S. (2008). *Galactic Dynamics: Second Edition*. Princeton University  
<sup>55</sup> Press. <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2008gady.book....B>
- <sup>56</sup> Gaia Collaboration. (2016). The Gaia mission. *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, 595. <https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201629272>
- <sup>58</sup> Pearson, S., Price-Whelan, A. M., & Johnston, K. V. (2017). Gaps in Globular Cluster  
<sup>59</sup> Streams: Pal 5 and the Galactic Bar. *ArXiv e-Prints*. <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2017arXiv170304627P>
- <sup>61</sup> Smith, A. M., Thaney, K., & Hahnel, M. (2020). Fidgit: An ungodly union of GitHub and  
<sup>62</sup> figshare. In *GitHub repository*. GitHub. <https://github.com/afon/fidgit>