

Introduction

Figure 1: Military Balloon Demonstration During Civil War Recon (Source: Library of Congress, 1861).

Figure 2: Mystic Mountain (Source: ESA/Hubble, 2010).

Figure 3: Protein Crystals Grown in Microgravity (Source: NASA, 2020).

Figure 4: Double-Headed Flatworm From Space (Source: Allen Discovery Center at Tufts University, 2017).

Figure 5: Mars Featuring Olympus Mons and Valles Marineras Canyon (Source: NOAA, 2010).

Figure 6: Mars Curiosity Rover (Source: NASA/JPL-Caltech, 2018).

Figure 7: Color Map of Various Mineral Deposits in Vesta (Source: NASA/JPL-Caltech, 2015).

Video 1: Course Introduction Part 1 -NEEDS CAPTIONS

Figure 8: TDRSS - Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (Source: Northrop Grumman Images, 2007).

Figure 9: MUOS – Multi-User Objective System (Source: Lockheed Martin, 2010).

Figure 10: WGS - Wideband Global Satcom (Source: Boeing, 2016).

Figure 11: Landsat 8 (Source: NASA, 2013).

Figure 12: Aerial View of Brisbane, Australia (Source: Astrium Services, 2012).

Figure 13: Eye of Saturn (Source: NASA/JPL-Caltech/Space Science Institute, 2014).

Video 2: Course Introduction Part 2 -NEEDS CAPTIONS

Figure 14: Astronauts Scott Tingle (left) and Norishige Kanai with SpaceX Dragon (Source: NASA, 2018).

Figure 15: Hohmann Transfer/Combined Plane Change Maneuver.

Figure 16: Geo Satellite Rotation at Perigee and Apogee Points.

Figure 17: Classical Orbital Elements Visualized (Source: Darin Koblick, 2023).

Figure 18: Regular Shaped Ground Track for Satellite 1.

Figure 19: Round Shaped Ground Track for Satellite 3.

Figure 20: Two Types of Kepler's Problems.

Figure 21: Two-Impulse Hohmann Orbital Transfer Maneuver (Source: McZusatz, 2011).

Figure 22: Orbit Plane Changes (Source: Blog Spot, 2013).

Figure 23: Dragon Rendezvous With ISS (Source: NASA, 2012).

Figure 24: Russian MIR Space Station (Source: NASA/Crew of STS-91, 1998).

Video 3: Course Introduction Part 3 -NEED CAPTIONS

CHAPTER 1

Video 1: Math Review. -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 1: Bust of Aristotle (Source: New York Times, 2016).

Figure 2: The Geocentric Theory of the Universe (Source: Scott Powell, 2014).

Figure 3: Bust of Copernicus (Source: Faces of History, 2023).

Figure 4: The Heliocentric Theory of the Universe (Source: Scott Powell, 2014).

Figure 5: Tychonian Model Duel (Source: Lance Cleland, 2023).

Figure 6: Tycho Brahe Featuring His Brass Nose (Source: Getty Images/Erin McCarthy, 2013).

Figure 7: Measurement of One Arcminute (Source: Astrobryguy, 2011).

Figure 8: Kepler's First Law Illustration.

Figure 9: Kepler's Second Law Illustration (Source: LibreTexts, 2023).

Video 2: Early Astronomers and Kepler's Laws. -NEEDS CAPTIONS

Figure 10: Sir Isaac Newton (Source: Naturalis Historia, 2013).

Figure 11: Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica (Source: BEIC Library, 2021).

Figure 12: SpaceX Dragon Launches Atop the Falcon 9 Rocket (Source: SpaceX, 2016).

Figure 13: The Inverse Square Law (Source: The Physics Classroom, 1996).

Video 3: Newton's Laws. -NEEDS CAPTIONS

Figure 14: The Circular Motion of an Object Reveals the Angular Momentum (Source: Krishnavedala, 2012).

Figure 15: A Satellite in Constant Orbit Around the Earth.

Figure 16: A Bouncing Ball Trading Between Kinetic and Potential Energy (Source: GIFER, 2021).

Figure 17: Geo Satellite Showcasing Constant Mechanical Energy in Its Rotation.

Figure 18: Geo Satellite Showcasing Negative Mechanical Energy in Its Rotation.

Figure 19: Determined by Eccentricity (ϵ), the Conic Sections of a Celestial Body (Source: Professor Quibb, 2014).

Video 4: Conservation Laws. -NEED CAPTIONS

Figure 20: The Derivation of Newton's Law.

Figure 21: Associated Geometry for the Two-Body Equation of Motion (Source: Siegenthaler and Saylor, 2017).

Video 5: Two-Body Equation of Motion. -NEED CAPTIONS

Figure 22: Coordinate System Within an Elliptical Orbit.

Figure 23: Associated Geometry for the Two-Body Equation of Motion With Emphasis on Angle Beta (Source: Siegenthaler and Saylor, 2017).

CHAPTER 2

Figure 1: Newton's Cannon Simulator (Source: Fowler and Dolgert, 2023).

Figure 2: Types of Orbits Seen in Newton's Canon Simulation.

Figure 3: A Rocket's Horizontal Gravity Turn (Source: Arjit Raj, 2017).

Figure 5: Earth's Orbit Around the Sun (Source: Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2015).

Figure 6: Molniya Satellite Orbit Around the Earth (Source: GIFER, 2021).

Figure 7: A Schematic of an Orbit (Source: NASA, 2000).

Figure 8: GPS Satellite Constellation (Source: ESA, 2011).

Figure 9: ISS Orbit Visualized on the Flat Earth Map (Source: Janosh Gaia, 2019).

Figure 10: Parabolic Orbit Visualization (Source: Brandir, 2006).

Figure 11: Comet C/2006 P1 McNaught (Source: fir0002, 2007).

Figure 12: Hyperbolic Orbit Visualization (Source: Brandir, 2006).

Figure 13: Hyperbolic Orbit Eccentricities (Source: American Math Society, 2005).

Figure 14: Hyperbolic Departure Visualized.

Figure 15: Comet Swift-Tuttle Snapshot (Source: Takoda Edlund, 2007).

Figure 16: Perseid Meteor Shower Snapshot (Source: University of Nottingham, 2016).

Figure 17: New Horizons Spacecraft Begins First Stages of Pluto Encounter (Source: NASA, 2015).

Figure 18: New Horizons Spacecraft Encounter With 2014 MU69, aka Ultima Thule (Source: NASA/JHUAPL/SwRI).

Figure 19: New Horizons Spacecraft Path Through the Cosmos (Source: NASA/New Horizon, 2015).

CHAPTER 3

Figure 1: Associated Geometry for the Two-Body Equation of Motion (Source: Siegenthaler and Saylor, 2017).

Figure 2: A Right-Handed Coordinate Frame (Source: Nav Ganti, 2020).

Figure 3: The Geocentric Equatorial Coordinate Frame (Source: FAA, 2015).

Figure 4: The Aries Constellation (Source: Jess Waid, 2013).

Figure 5: First Point of Aries on the Vernal Equinox (Source: Kwantus, 2004).

Figure 6: A Quadcopter Moving (a) Longitudinally, Vertically, and Laterally. Among Each Axis, It Can Produce (b) Roll, Pitch, and Yaw Movements (Source: ResearchGate, 2017).

Figure 7: Coordinate System Within an Elliptical Orbit.

Figure 8: Associated Geometry for the Two-Body Equation of Motion With Emphasis on Angle Beta (Source: Siegenthaler and Saylor, 2017).

Figure 9: The Geocentric Equatorial Coordinate Frame Showcasing Orbit Inclination (Source: FAA, 2015).

Figure 10: An Angle Between Vectors A and B.

Figure 11: Types of Orbits and Their Inclination Table (Source: FAA, 2015).

Figure 12: RAAN Omega With Ascending Node Vector (Source: FAA, 2015).

Figure 13: RAAN Omega With Ascending Node Vector at 90 Degrees (Source: Orbits and Trajectories, 2005).

Figure 14: RAAN Omega With Ascending Node Vector at 270 Degrees (Source: ResearchGate, 2007).

Figure 15: An Angle, Omega, Between the Ascending Node and Perigee (Source: FAA, 2015).

Figure 16: An Argument of Perigee at 270 Degrees (Source: GlobalSecurity.org, 2003).

Figure 17: Coordinate System Within an Elliptical Orbit.

Figure 18: Half Plane Check for True Anomaly.

Figure 19: An Argument of Latitude (u).

Figure 20: A Longitude of Perigee.

Figure 21: A True Longitude of Perigee.

Figure 22: Orbital Demonstrator in UCCS Classroom.

Figure 23: A 3-D "Whiz Wheel" Orbital Demonstrator.

Figure 24: A Positive Vector With a Positive (K) Component.

Figure 25: A Position Vector With a Magnitude of 10,000 KM.

Figure 26: A Position Vector With a Magnitude of 7,000 KM.

CHAPTER 4

Figure 1: Crews Conduct Critical Upgrades to Deep Space Network Radio Telescope (Source: CSIRO, 2020).

Figure 2: Space Surveillance Network (Source: U.S. Space Command/SpaceNews, 2018).

Figure 3: Preliminary Orbit Determination and Tracking.

Figure 4: South-East-Zenith (SEZ) Coordinate Frame (Source: ResearchGate, 2008).

Figure 5: Coordinate Frames With Attached Vector (R) Components.

Figure 6: IJK and SEZ Longitude Latitude Relationships (Source: Geodetic/ECEF/SceneENU, 2010).

Figure 7: SEZ and IJK Longitude Latitude Relationships With Unknown Quantities (x) and (z) (Source: Geodetic/ECEF/SceneENU, 2010).

Figure 8: Examples of an Oblate (left) and Prolate (right) Ellipsoids (Source: MATH.net, 2021).

Figure 9: Geodetic Versus Geocentric Latitude (Source: Aileen Buckley, 2009).

Figure 10: Plumb Bob Pointed Toward Earth's Center (Geocentric).

Figure 11: Plumb Bob Pointed Perpendicular to the Earth's Surface (Geodetic).

Figure 12: SEZ Topocentric Horizon Coordinate Frame.

Figure 13: Complete Fix (COMFIX) Preliminary Orbit Determination.

Figure 14: A Satellite's Orbit With Three Known Position Vectors (Long).

Figure 15: Position Vectors to Orbital Elements.

Figure 16: A Satellite's Orbit With Three Known Position Vectors (Short).

Figure 17: Position Vectors to Orbital Elements.

Figure 18: A Satellite's Orbit With Two Known Position Vectors and Their Time of Flight.

Figure 19: Position Vectors With TOF to Orbital Elements.

CHAPTER 5

Figure 1: A Sundial With Its Gnomon Marked in Red (Source: Envato Elements, 2023).

Figure 2: Standard Time Zones of the World (Source: CIA, 2015).

Figure 3: Inertial Reference Point Demonstrates Sidereal Time.

Figure 4: Map Illustrating Differences Between LST and GST (Source: NASA, 2016).

Figure 5: Diagram Illustrating Differences Between a Solar and Sidereal Day.

Figure 6: Near Ascending Node.

Figure 7: Near Descending Node.

Figure 8: The Spherical Law of Cosines (Source: Herve1729, 2008).

Figure 9: Triangle Following the Equator.

Figure 10: Launch Azimuth, Beta.

Figure 11: “Flipped” Prograde Orbital Nodes Due to Launch Site Hemisphere.

Figure 12: “Flipped” Retrograde Orbital Nodes Due to Launch Site Hemisphere.

CHAPTER 6

Figure 1: Preliminary Orbit Determination and Tracking.

Figure 2: Final Argument of Latitude.

Figure 3: Arguments of Perigee and Apogee in an Elliptical Orbit.

Figure 4: Eccentric Anomaly in an Elliptical Orbit.

Figure 5: Mean Anomaly, Along With True and Eccentric (Source: OrbitNerd, 2013).

Figure 6: TLE's With Labeled Values.

Figure 7: “Outwards-In” Approach to Kepler’s Type 1 Prediction Problem.

Figure 8: Type 1 Algorithm Summary.

Figure 9: “Forward” Approach to Kepler’s Type 2 Prediction Problem.

Figure 10: Function $y(x)$ Illustrating the Newton’s Method.

Figure 11: Type 2 Algorithm Summary.

Figure 12: Definition of the Perifocal Frame (Source: Bryan Weber, 2023).

Figure 13: SEZ Topocentric Horizon Coordinate Frame.

Figure 14: Satellite in the Northern Hemisphere.

CHAPTER 7

Figure 1: Hohmann Transfer Orbit Used to Increase Orbital Altitude (Source: Astronomical Returns, 2023).

Figure 2: Co-apsidal, Defined by Aligned Centers (Circular Orbits) or Aligned Major Axes (Elliptical Orbits).

Figure 3: Not Co-apsidal, Defined by Unaligned Centers (Circular Orbits) or Unaligned Major Axes (Elliptical Orbits).

Figure 4: Tangential Burns in Inefficient (left) and Efficient (right) Velocity Changes.

Figure 5: Smaller to Larger Circular Orbit (C2C) Transfer.

Figure 6: C2C Transfer Table.

Figure 7: Burn Velocity Calculation Visualized.

Video 1: C2C Hohmann Transfer Simulation -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 8: Retro Burn Calculation Visualized.

Video 2: C2C Retrograde Hohmann Transfer Simulation -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 9: Smaller to Larger Elliptical Orbit (E2E) Transfer.

Figure 10: E2E Transfer Table.

Figure 11: Equilateral Triangle Depicting SPC Maneuver.

Video 3: Simple Plane Change Inclination -NO CAPTIONS

Video 4: RAAN Simple Plane Change Rotation -NO CAPTIONS

Video 5: Combined Plane Change -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 12: Vector Triangle Depicting CPC Maneuver.

Figure 13: Vector Triangles Depicting CPC With Hohmann Burn Maneuver.

Figure 14: Vector Triangle Depicting Burn of the CPC Maneuver.

Figure 15: Hohmann Transfer Case One.

Figure 16: Hohmann Transfer Case Two.

Video 6: Bielliptic Orbit Transfer -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 17: Hohmann and Bi-elliptic Transfer Comparison.

Figure 18: Bi-elliptical Transfer.

Figure 19: Bi-elliptical Transfer Table.

Figure 20: One-Tangent Burn Transfer Between Two Circular Orbits.

CHAPTER 8

Figure 1: In the Same Orbit, a Rendezvous' Target and Interceptor Satellites.

Figure 2: In Distinct Co-Planar Orbits, a Rendezvous' Target and Interceptor Satellites.

Figure 3: From a Smaller to Larger Orbit, a Target and an Interceptor Satellite Meet at the Rendezvous Point.

Video 1: Co-Planar Rendezvous Maneuver. -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 4: Using the Rendezvous Point, a Target and an Interceptor Satellite Calculate a Lead Angle.

Figure 5: Using the Rendezvous Point, a Target and an Interceptor Satellite Calculate a Final Phase Angle.

Figure 6: Using the Rendezvous Point, a Target and an Interceptor Satellite Calculate an Initial Phase Angle.

Figure 7: With the Target Ahead, the Interceptor Slows Down to Quickly Rendezvous.

Video 2: Target Ahead of Interceptor. -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 8: With the Interceptor Behind, the Target Uses Its Travel Angle to Quickly Rendezvous.

Figure 9: Both Satellites Calculating Their Change in Velocity to Quickly Rendezvous.

Figure 10: With the Target Behind, the Interceptor Speeds Up to Eventually Rendezvous.

Video 3: Target Behind of Interceptor. -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 11: With the Interceptor Ahead, the Target Uses Its Travel Angle to Eventually Rendezvous.

Figure 12: Both Satellites Calculating Their Change in Velocity to Eventually Rendezvous.

Figure 13: A Target and Payload (Interceptor) Satellite Co-Orbiting the Earth.

Video 4: Slow Down to Speed Up. -NO CAPTIONS

Video 5: Speed Up to Slow Down. -NO CAPTIONS

CHAPTER 9

Figure 1: Simple Shaped Ground Track for Satellite 1.

Figure 2: Non-Rotating Earth Alongside Sinusoidal Wave Ground Track.

Figure 3: GAP Square Ground Track for Satellite 1.

Figure 4: Orbit Gaps (A, B, C, D, and E) Resulting From the Earth's Rotation.

Figure 5: Two Ascending Nodes Resulting From the Earth's Rotation.

Figure 6: Longitude Between Ascending Nodes for Satellite 1.

Figure 7: Literal Longitudinal Gap Between the Two Ascending Nodes.

Figure 8: Inclination Derived From Max and Min of Ground Track for Satellite 1.

Video 1: Circular Low Earth Orbit. -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 9: (Motionless) Ground Track for Geostationary Satellite 1.

Figure 10: (Figure-8) Ground Track for Geosynchronous Satellite 1.

Video 2: Circular 24 Hour Orbit. -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 11: Line Symmetric Process.

Figure 12: Hinge Symmetric Process.

Figure 13: Line and Hinge Symmetric Process.

Video 3: Circular 8 Hour Orbit. -NO CAPTIONS

Video 4: Circular 18 Hour Orbit. -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 14: Two Ascending Nodes Resulting From the Earth's Rotation.

Figure 15: Shorter and Faster Sections of Sinusoidal Wave Ground Track.

Figure 16: Argument of Perigee in Sinusoidal Wave Ground Track.

Figure 17: Argument of Perigee Full Calculation Visualization.

Figure 18: Argument of Perigee Ground Track for Satellite 1.

Video 1: Eccentric Low Earth Orbit With Omega Equals 0 Degrees. -NO CAPTIONS

Video 2: Eccentric Medium Earth orbit With omega Equals 90 Degrees. -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 19: Backwards Section of Ground Track for Satellite 1.

Figure 20: Argument of Perigee in a Retrograde Ground Track for Satellite 1.

Video 3: Eccentric Giant Earth Orbit With Omega Equals 180 Degrees. -NO CAPTIONS

Video 4: Eccentric Giant Earth Orbit With Omega Equals 270 Degrees. -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 21: (90 Degrees) Argument of Perigee Ground Track.

Figure 22: (270 Degrees) Argument of Perigee Ground Track.

Video 5: Eccentric Low Earth Orbit. -NO CAPTIONS

Video 6: Eccentric Medium Earth Orbit. -NO CAPTIONS

Video 7: Circular 8 Hour Orbit. -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 23: Solved Ground Track for Satellite 1.

Video 8: Circular 18 Hour Orbit. -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 24: Line and Hinge Symmetric Process for Satellite 1.

Video 9: Eccentric Low Earth Orbit. -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 25: Neither Symmetric Process Seen for Satellite 1.

Figure 26: Neither Symmetric Process Calculation Visualization.

Figure 27: Solved Argument of Perigee for Satellite 1.

Video 10: Eccentric Medium Earth Orbit With Omega Equals 270 Degrees. -NO CAPTIONS

Figure 28: Solved Inclination for Satellite 1.

NOT FINISHED

CHAPTER 10

CHAPTER 11

CHAPTER 12