《计算物理》期末作业——利用 Turtle 模拟天体运行

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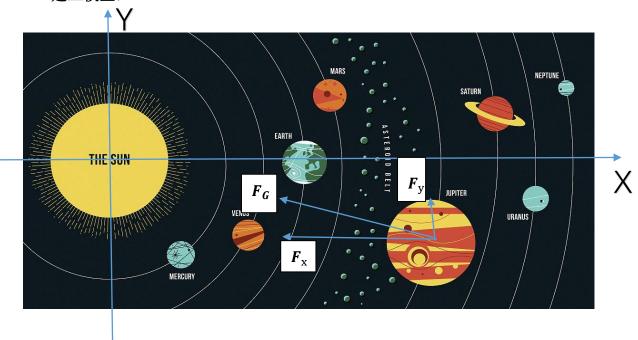
摘要: Turtle 是一个简单的绘图工具,只能听懂简单的画笔控制和运动命令。本文以太阳系为例,结合使用了 Python 中的 turtle 模块与 math 模块,利用基本的万有引力定律和开普勒定律,以 Euler 方法对天体运行二维化的动画模拟。

关键词: Python; turtle graphics; 欧拉法; 天体运行;

1. 导言:

宇宙中力无所不在,四大基本相互作用在各自的领域独领风骚。而在天体运行问题当中,万有引力就是我们最主要的力,把握住万有引力就可以把握住大体的运动规律。本文将通过对行星与中心天体间的万有引力作用的解析来模拟类太阳系的天体系中天体的运动。

2. 建立模型:



如图所示:以其中一个行星为例,根据 Newton 万有引力定律:

$$F_G = \frac{GM_SM_E}{r^2}$$

其中 M_S 为太阳质量, M_E 为行星质量,r 为太阳到行星距离,G 为万有引力常数。 我们假设太阳的质量足够大,近似的认为它的位置不动。 对受力做分解,有:

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{F_{G,x}}{M_E}$$
$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{F_{G,y}}{M_E}$$

这里分别得到了 x 方向上的加速度和 y 方向上的加速度。并且:

$$\frac{F_{G,x}}{M_E} = -\frac{GM_S}{r^2}\cos\theta = -\frac{GM_Sr_x}{r^3}$$
$$\frac{F_{G,y}}{M_E} = -\frac{GM_S}{r^2}\sin\theta = -\frac{GM_Sr_y}{r^3}$$

其中 r_x 和 r_y 分别为 x 方向上和 y 方向上的距离,若设太阳的位置为(x_0 , y_0),行星的位置为(x, y)

则: $r_x = x_0 - x$, $r_y = y_0 - y$ 所以我们可以得到:

$$a_x = \frac{dv_x}{dt} = \frac{F_{G,x}}{M_E} = -\frac{GM_Sr_x}{r^3}$$
$$a_y = \frac{dv_y}{dt} = \frac{F_{G,y}}{M_E} = -\frac{GM_Sr_y}{r^3}$$

故而:

$$v_{x,i+1} = v_{x,i} + a_x * dt$$

$$v_{y,i+1} = v_{y,i} + a_y * dt$$

$$x_{i+1} = x_i + v_{x,i+1} * dt$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + v_{y,i+1} * dt$$

其中, dt 为 time step 由此分析,可设计代码如下:

```
for p in self.planets:
    p.moveTo(p.getXPos() + dt * p.getXVel(), p.getYPos() + dt * p.getYVel())

    rx = self.thesun.getXPos() - p.getXPos()
    ry = self.thesun.getYPos() - p.getYPos()
    r = math.sqrt(rx**2 + ry**2)

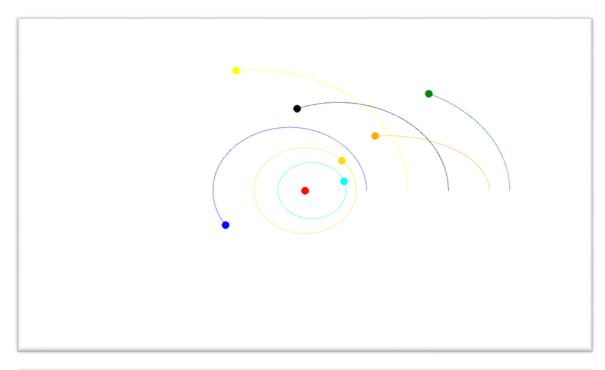
    accx = G * self.thesun.getMass()*rx/r**3
    accy = G * self.thesun.getMass()*ry/r**3

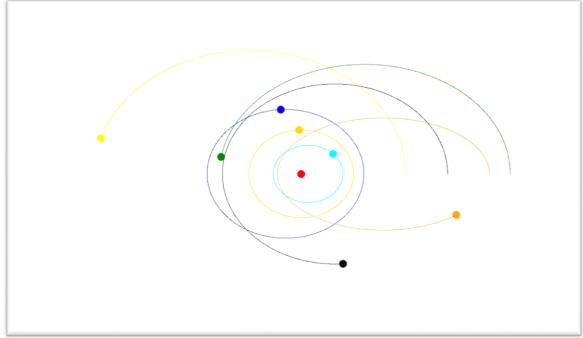
    p.setXVel(p.getXVel() + dt * accx)

    p.setYVel(p.getYVel() + dt * accy)
```

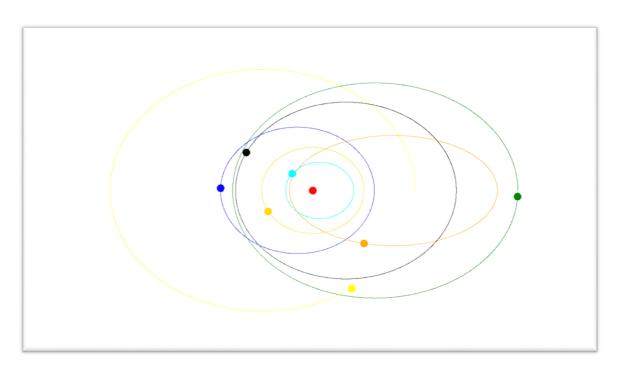
3. 程序结果:

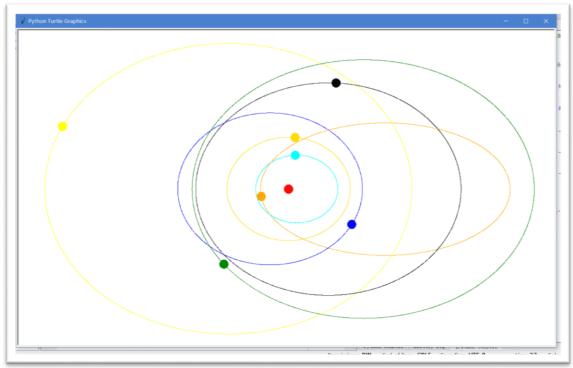
按照上述分析,最终效果如图所示:





中心红色的表示太阳,周围是各大行星围绕太阳运动,并将同时画出运动轨迹





从内到外是不同质量、体积、距离的行星,运行在各自的轨道上

4. 结论:

使用该方法可以简略直观的做出动画模拟类太阳系的行星运动情况,但是 因为对初始条件的忽略和较多的简化,而离真实情况甚远。但本模型所需用到 的模块少,原理简单易懂,有较好的学习意义。

参考文献:

- 1) Allen B. Downey. How to think like a computer scientist[M]
- 2) Nicholas J.Giordano, Hisao Nakanishi. Computation Physics[M], second editon.
- 3) 用 Python 中的 turtle 模块绘图, http://blog.csdn.net/u010541307/article/details/52833510
- 4) https://panda.ime.usp.br/pensepy/static/pensepy/Labs/astronomylab.html

```
鸣谢: How to think like a computer scientist

——Astronomy Animation Object-oriented programming
```

附录:源代码

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""

Created on Sun Dec 31 22:17:55 2017

@author: 涂明升
"""

import turtle
import math

class SolarSystem:

def __init__(self, width, height):
    self.thesun = None
    self.planets = []
    self.ssturtle = turtle.Turtle()
```

```
self. ssturtle. hideturtle()
        self. ssscreen = turtle. Screen()
        self. ssscreen. setworldcoordinates (-
width/3. 0, -\text{height/3}. 0, width/3. 0, \text{height/3}. 0)
       # self. ssscreen. tracer (50)
    def addPlanet(self, aplanet):
        self. planets. append (aplanet)
    def addSun(self, asun):
        self. the sun = asun
    def showPlanets(self):
        for aplanet in self. planets:
             print(aplanet)
    def freeze (self):
        self. ssscreen. exitonclick()
    def movePlanets(self):
        G = .1
        dt = .001
        for p in self.planets:
            p. moveTo(p. getXPos() + dt * p. getXVel(),
p. getYPos() + dt * p. getYVel())
            rx = self. thesun. getXPos() - p. getXPos()
            ry = self. thesun. getYPos() - p. getYPos()
            r = math. sqrt(rx**2 + ry**2)
            accx = G * self. thesun. getMass()*rx/r**3
            accy = G * self. the sun. getMass()*ry/r**3
            p. setXVel(p. getXVel() + dt * accx)
            p. setYVel(p. getYVel() + dt * accy)
class Sun:
   def __init__(self, iname, irad, im, itemp):
       self.name = iname
       self.radius = irad
       self.mass = im
       self.temp = itemp
```

```
self.x = 0
       self.y = 0
       self. sturtle = turtle. Turtle()
       self. sturtle. shape ("circle")
       self. sturtle. color("red")
   def getName(self):
       return self.name
   def getRadius(self):
       return self. radius
   def getMass(self):
       return self.mass
   def getTemperature(self):
       return self. temp
   def getVolume(self):
       v = 4.0/3 * math.pi * self.radius**3
       return v
   def getSurfaceArea(self):
       sa = 4.0 * math.pi * self.radius**2
       return sa
   def getDensity(self):
       d = self.mass / self.getVolume()
       return d
   def setName(self, newname):
       self.name = newname
   def __str__(self):
       return self.name
   def getXPos(self):
       return self.x
   def getYPos(self):
       return self.y
class Planet:
```

```
def __init__(self, iname, irad, im, idist, ivx, ivy, ic):
       self.name = iname
       self.radius = irad
       self.mass = im
       self.distance = idist
       self.x = idist
       self.y = 0
       self.velx = ivx
       self.vely = ivy
       self.color = ic
       self. pturtle = turtle. Turtle()
       #self. pturtle. speed('fast')
       self.pturtle.up()
       self. pturtle. color (self. color)
       self. pturtle. shape ("circle")
       self. pturtle. goto(self. x, self. y)
       self. pturtle. down()
   def getName(self):
       return self.name
   def getRadius(self):
       return self.radius
   def getMass(self):
       return self.mass
   def getDistance(self):
       return self. distance
   def getVolume(self):
       v = 4.0/3 * math.pi * self.radius**3
       return v
   def getSurfaceArea(self):
       sa = 4.0 * math.pi * self.radius**2
       return sa
   def getDensity(self):
       d = self.mass / self.getVolume()
       return d
   def setName(self, newname):
```

```
self.name = newname
   def show(self):
        print(self.name)
   def __str__(self):
       return self.name
   def moveTo(self, newx, newy):
       self.x = newx
       self.y = newy
       self.pturtle.goto(newx, newy)
   def getXPos(self):
       return self.x
   def getYPos(self):
       return self.y
   def getXVel(self):
       return self.velx
   def getYVel(self):
       return self. vely
   def setXVel(self, newvx):
       self.velx = newvx
   def setYVel(self, newvy):
       self.vely = newvy
def createSSandAnimate():
   ss = SolarSystem(2, 2)
   sun = Sun("SUN", 5000, 10, 5800)
   ss. addSun(sun)
  m = Planet ("MERCURY", 19.5, 1000, .20, 0, 2, "cyan")
   ss.addPlanet(m)
  m = Planet ("VENUS", 35, 1800, .25, 0, 2, "gold")
   ss.addPlanet(m)
```

```
m = Planet("EARTH", 47.5, 5000, 0.3, 0, 2.0, "blue")
    ss.addPlanet(m)

m = Planet("MARS", 50, 9000, 0.5, 0, 1.63, "yellow")
    ss.addPlanet(m)

m = Planet("JUPITER", 100, 49000, 0.7, 0, 1, "black")
    ss.addPlanet(m)

m = Planet("Pluto", 1, 500, 0.9, 0, .5, "orange")
    ss.addPlanet(m)

m = Planet("Asteroid", 1, 500, 1.0, 0, .75, "green")
    ss.addPlanet(m)

numTimePeriods = 10000
    for amove in range(numTimePeriods):
        ss.movePlanets()

ss.freeze()

createSSandAnimate()
```