

REPORT

Homework IV

Attitude Determination and Control

UZH421E - 21265

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$n = 48$

Earth's Magnetic Field Vector through the Orbit of the Satellite Using Dipole Model

I will explain the required information in the code.

```
n=48; % Student Number
N=540000; % Iteration Number
dt=0.1; % (s) The sample time
t(1)=0; % (s) Initial time
Me=7.943*(10^15); % (Wb*m) The magnetic dipole moment of the Earth
mu=3.98601*(10^14); % (m^3/s^2) The Earth gravitational constant
i=(80+0.5*n)*(pi/180); % (rad) The Orbit inclination (Multiply by
(pi / 180) to convert it to radians)
We=7.29*(10^-5); % (rad/s) The Spin Rate of the Earth
E=(11.7)*(pi/180); % (rad) The Magnetic Dipole Tilt
Ro=(6378.14+500+2*n)*1000; % (m) The distance between the center of
mass of the satellite and the Earth.
Wo=sqrt(mu/Ro^3); % (rad/s) The angular velocity of the orbit with
respect to the inertial frame
```

```
for x=1:N % for loop to perform iteration
```

```
    % Time increases per iteration
```

```
    t(x+1)=t(x)+dt;
```

```
    % Earth's Magnetic Field Vector Components
```

```
    Hx(x)=(Me/Ro^3)*(cos(Wo*t(x))*(cos(E)*sin(i)-sin(E)*cos(i)*
cos(We*t(x)))-sin(Wo*t(x))*sin(E)*sin(We*t(x)));
```

$$H_1(t) = \frac{M_\epsilon}{r_0^3} \left\{ \cos(\omega_0 t) [\cos(\epsilon) \sin(i) - \sin(\epsilon) \cos(i) \cos(\omega_\epsilon t)] - \sin(\omega_0 t) \sin(\epsilon) \sin(\omega_\epsilon t) \right\}$$

```
    Hy(x)=(-Me/Ro^3)*(cos(E)*cos(i)+sin(E)*sin(i)*cos(We*t(x)));
```

$$H_2(t) = -\frac{M_\epsilon}{r_0^3} \left[\cos(\epsilon) \cos(i) + \sin(\epsilon) \sin(i) \cos(\omega_\epsilon t) \right],$$

```
    Hz(x)=2*(Me/Ro^3)*(sin(Wo*t(x))*(cos(E)*sin(i)-sin(E)*cos(i)*
cos(We*t(x)))-2*sin(Wo*t(x))*sin(E)*sin(We*t(x)));
```

$$H_3(t) = \frac{2M_\epsilon}{r_0^3} \left\{ \sin(\omega_0 t) [\cos(\epsilon) \sin(i) - \sin(\epsilon) \cos(i) \cos(\omega_\epsilon t)] - 2 \sin(\omega_0 t) \sin(\epsilon) \sin(\omega_\epsilon t) \right\}$$

% Direction cosine elements of the magnetic field vector

Hx0(x)=(1/sqrt(Hx(x)^2+Hy(x)^2+Hz(x)^2))*Hx(x);

Hy0(x)=(1/sqrt(Hx(x)^2+Hy(x)^2+Hz(x)^2))*Hy(x);

Hz0(x)=(1/sqrt(Hx(x)^2+Hy(x)^2+Hz(x)^2))*Hz(x);

$$H_0 = \begin{bmatrix} H_{x0} \\ H_{y0} \\ H_{z0} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{H_x^2 + H_y^2 + H_z^2}} \begin{bmatrix} H_x \\ H_y \\ H_z \end{bmatrix}$$

end

% Earth's magnetic field vector components graphs

figure

plot(t(1:54000),Hx);

title('X - Vector Magnetic Field Changes (Hx) - time');

xlabel(' (s) Time ');

ylabel('X - (Wb/m^2) Magnetic Field Vector Component');

figure

plot(t(1:54000),Hy);

title('Y - Vector Magnetic Field Changes (Hy) - time');

xlabel(' (s) Time ');

ylabel('Y - (Wb/m^2) Magnetic Field Vector Component');

figure

plot(t(1:54000),Hz);

title('Z - Vector Magnetic Field Changes (Hz) - time');

xlabel(' (s) Time ');

ylabel('Z - (Wb/m^2) Magnetic Field Vector Component ');

% Direction cosine elements of the magnetic field vector graphs

figure

plot(t(1:54000),Hx0);

title('X - Axis Cosine Element Direction Changes (Hx0) - time');

xlabel(' (s) Time ');

ylabel('X - Cosine Element Direction');

figure

plot(t(1:54000),Hy0);

title('Y - Axis Cosine Element Direction Changes (Hy0) - time');

xlabel(' (s) Time ');

ylabel('Y - Cosine Element Direction');

figure

plot(t(1:54000),Hz0);

title('Z - Axis Cosine Element Direction Changes (Hz0) - time');

xlabel(' (s) Time ');

ylabel('Z - Cosine Element Direction');

Graphs





