
Stellar System Creator

Release 0.0.5.1

Selewirre Iskvary

Dec 14, 2021

CONTENTS

1	Introduction	1
2	Quantities	3
2.1	Material	3
2.2	Geometric	3
2.3	Rotational	4
2.4	Life	4
2.5	Surface	4
2.6	Orbital	6
2.7	Children Orbit Limits	6
2.8	Insolation Models	7
2.9	Habitability	7
3	Indices and tables	9

INTRODUCTION

The Solar System Creator is a python package that aims to ease the creation of realistic stellar systems in sci-fi settings. With minimal input, the user is able to create stars, planets, moons, asteroid regions and other celestial bodies, with accurate physical characteristics, declare their habitability, extract physical characteristics and visualize them.

QUANTITIES

Here, we will explore the various physical quantities found in this package.

2.1 Material

2.1.1 Mass

Mass is the quantity of mater in a physical body. In the context of this package, mass determines most of other physical characteristics.

Suggested (approximate) masses:

1. For rocky planets: up to around 5 earth masses (M_e)
2. For ice-giants: between 5 and 100 earth masses
3. For gas-giants: between 100 earth masses and 10 jupiter masses (M_j)
4. For long-lived, red stars: 0.081 and 0.5 solar masses (M_s)
5. For habitable stars: 0.6 to 1.4 solar masses
6. For short-live, big blue stars: 1.4 to 50 solar masses.

2.1.2 Density

2.1.3 Composition Type

2.1.4 Chemical Composition

2.2 Geometric

2.2.1 Radius

Radius is the variable that defines the size of celestial objects. The suggested radius is determined by the mass of the object via various radius models.

Models used:

1. For planetary models, see <https://arxiv.org/pdf/0707.2895.pdf>.
2. For hot gas-giant models, see <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1804.03075.pdf>.

3. For stellar models, see <https://academic.oup.com/mnras/article/479/4/5491/5056185>.

2.2.2 Circumference

2.2.3 Surface Area

2.2.4 Volume

2.3 Rotational

2.3.1 Spin Period

2.3.2 Day Period

2.3.3 Axial Tilt

2.4 Life

2.4.1 Age

2.4.2 Lifetime

2.5 Surface

2.5.1 Emission

Albedo

Emissivity

Heat Distribution

Normalized Greenhouse

Incident Flux

Temperature

Luminosity

Peak Wavelength

2.5.2 Gravity

Surface Gravity

Escape Velocity

2.5.3 Internal Heating

Tectonic Activity

Primordial Heating

Radiogenic Heating

Tidal Heating

2.5.4 Induced Tide

2.5.5 Angular Diameter

2.6 Orbital

2.6.1 Eccentricity

2.6.2 Semi-Major Axis

2.6.3 Semi-Minor Axis

2.6.4 Apoapsis

2.6.5 Periapsis

2.6.6 Lagrange Position

2.6.7 Contact

2.6.8 Roche Lobe

2.6.9 Orbital Period

2.6.10 Orbital Velocity

2.6.11 Orbit Type

2.6.12 Orbit Type Factor

2.6.13 Orbital Stability

2.6.14 Inclination

2.6.15 Argument of Periapsis

2.6.16 Longitude of the Ascending Node

2.7 Children Orbit Limits

2.7.1 Tidal Locking Radius

2.7.2 Dense Roche Limit

2.7.3 P-type binary Critical Orbit

2.7.4 Inner Orbit Limit

6

2.7.5 Hill Sphere

hill sphere or roche lobe

2.7.6 S-type binary Critical Orbit

2.7.7 Outer Orbit Limit

2.7.8 Inner Rock Formation Limit

2.7.9 Outer Rock Formation Limit

2.7.10 Inner Water Frost Limit

2.7.11 Sol-Equivalent Water Frost Limit

2.7.12 Outer Water Frost Limit

2.8 Insolation Models

2.8.1 Kopparapu

2.8.2 Selsis

2.9 Habitability

INDICES AND TABLES

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`