Spacecraft Motion with Thrust Normal to Velocity Vector

June 15-29 2021

Weekly Progress

- June 10-15
  - Found expression for $w_1(\phi)$ from $w(r)$ in terms of ϕ and β
  - Found an expression for $y_1(\phi)$ given $y(r)$
  - Found discrepancy between plots of $w(r)$ and $w_1(\phi)$ using Desmos and Octave
- June 15-29
  - Checked work for $w_1(\phi)$ and adjusted expression to account for newly provided definition of β
  - Found an expression for $y_1(\phi)$ given $y(r)$ using new definition
  - Numerically minimized $w_1(\phi)$ after obtaining a complicated relation (simplified to best means)
  - Work was checked thoroughly using Desmos and Octave plots

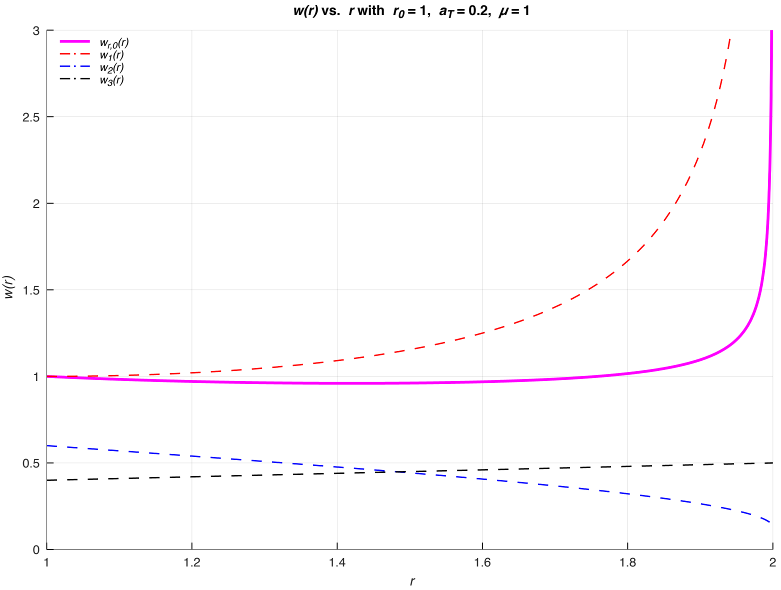
Expressing $w(r)$ in terms of ϕ and β

Approach: reexpress components of $w(r)$ and substitute $r(\phi)$

$$w(r) = \underbrace{\frac{r_0}{\sqrt{r\,(2r_0 - r)}}}_{w_1(r)} \underbrace{\left[1 - \frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}\left(3\sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{r}{2r_0}}\right) - \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\right)\right]}_{w_2(r)} + \underbrace{\frac{a_T r_0}{2\mu}\,(r + 3r_0)}_{w_3(r)}$$

For plots: $r_0 = 1, \mu = 1, a_T = 0.2$
Definitions: $k(\phi) = \phi + \pi/4$, $r(\phi) = 2r_0 \sin^2(k)$, $\beta = \sqrt{\frac{4\mu}{(3\pi+8)a_T r_0^2}}$
Subscript p denotes function of ϕ.

Plotting $w_1(r), w_2(r), w_3(r)$



Reexpressing $w_1(r)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
w_{1p}(\phi) &= \left.\frac{r_0}{\sqrt{r\,(2r_0 - r)}}\right|_{r(\phi)} && (1)\\
&= \frac{r_0}{\sqrt{2r_0 \sin^2(k)(2r_0 - 2r_0 \sin^2(k))}} && (2)\\
&= \frac{r_0}{\sqrt{4r_0^2 \sin^2(k) \cos^2(k)}} && (3)\\
&= \frac{1}{\sin(2k)} && (4)
\end{aligned}
$$

Obtain 3 using $\cos^2(k) = 1 - \sin^2(k)$ and 4 by $\sin(2k) = 2\sin(k)\cos(k)$.

Reexpressing $w_2(r)$

$$w_{2p}(\phi) = 1 - \frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}\left(3\arcsin(\sqrt{\frac{r}{2r_0}}) - \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\right)\Big|_{r(\phi)} \tag{5}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}\underbrace{\left(3k - \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\right)}_{3\phi+2} \tag{6}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}(3\phi + 2) \tag{7}$$

Reexpressing $w_3(r)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
w_{3p}(\phi) &= \frac{a_T r_0}{2\mu}(r + 3r_0)\Big|_{r(\phi)} && (8)\\
&= \frac{a_T r_0}{2\mu}(r_0(2\sin^2(k) + 3)) && (9)\\
&= \frac{a_T r_0^2}{2\mu}(2\sin^2(k) + 3) && (10)\\
&= \frac{2}{\beta^2(3\pi + 8)}(2\sin^2(k) + 3) && (11)
\end{aligned}
$$

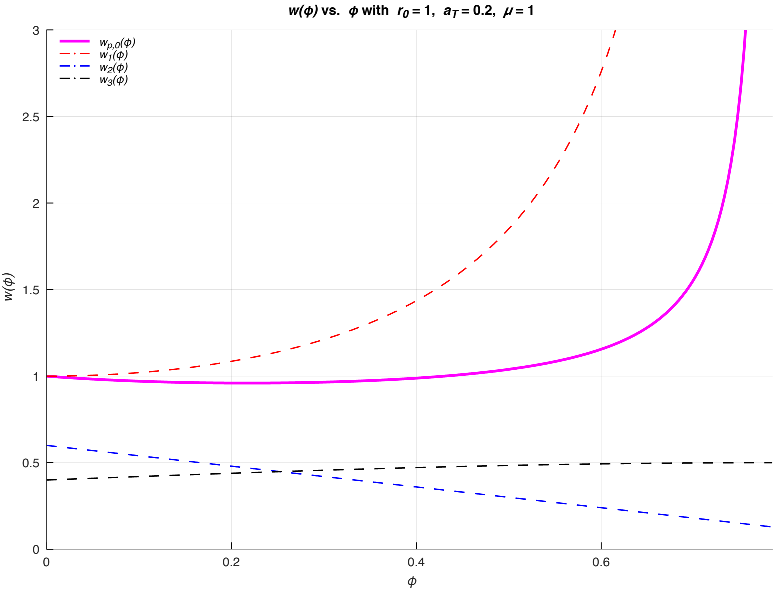
Obtain 11 by $\beta = \sqrt{\frac{4\mu}{(3\pi+8)a_T r_0^2}} \implies \frac{1}{\beta^2} = \frac{(3\pi+8)a_T r_0^2}{4\mu}$

Expression for $w_p(\phi)$

$$w_p(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sin(2k)}\left[1 - \frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}(3\phi + 2)\right]\frac{2}{\beta^2(3\pi + 8)}(2\sin^2(k) + 3) \tag{12}$$

$$= w_{1p}(\phi)w_{2p}(\phi) + w_{3p}(\phi) \tag{13}$$

Checking answer with plots



Expressing $y(r)$ in terms of ϕ and β

Approach similar to $w(r)$:

$$y(r) = \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{\mu(2r_0 - r)}{rr_0}}}_{y_1(r)} \underbrace{\sqrt{1 - w(r)^2}}_{y_2(r)}$$

Reexpressing $y_1(r)$

$$y_{1p}(\phi) = \sqrt{\frac{\mu(2r_0 - r)}{rr_0}}\Bigg|_{r(\phi)} \tag{14}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\mu 2r_0(1 - \cos^2(k))}{2r_0^2 \sin^2(k)}} \tag{15}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\mu 2r_0 \cos^2(k)}{2r_0^2 \sin^2(k)}} \tag{16}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{r_0}} \cot(k) \tag{17}$$

Reexpressing $y_2(r)$

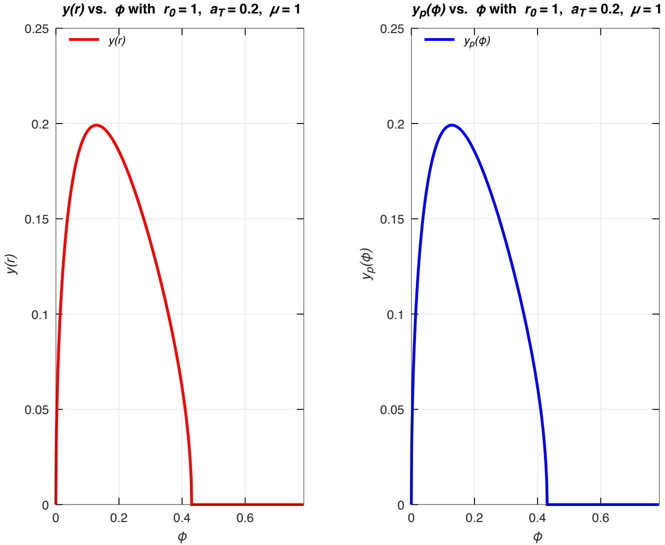
Given $y_{2p}(\phi) = \sqrt{1 - w_p(\phi)^2}$.
Define $\varphi(\phi)$ such that $\frac{\varphi(\phi)}{(3\pi+8)^2\beta^4 \sin^2(2k)} = 1 - w_p(\phi)^2$.
Then, by squaring 12,

$$\begin{aligned}
1 - w_p(\phi)^2 = {} & \frac{(3\pi+8)^2\beta^4\sin^2(2k) - \left[(3\pi+8)^2\beta^4 - 8(3\phi+2)(3\pi+8)\beta^2 + 16(3\phi+2)^2\right]}{(3\pi+8)^2\beta^4\sin^2(2k)} \\
& - \frac{2\sin(2k)(4\sin^2(k)+6)((3\pi+8)\beta^2 - 4(3\phi+2))}{(3\pi+8)^2\beta^4\sin^2(2k)} \\
& - \frac{\sin^2(2k)(16\sin^4(k) + 48\sin^2(k) + 36)}{(3\pi+8)^2\beta^4\sin^2(2k)}
\end{aligned}$$

Extracting the denominator,

$$y_p(\phi) = \frac{\sqrt{\varphi(\phi)}}{\beta^2(3\pi+8)\sin(2k)}\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{r_0}}\cot(k)$$

Plots to verify $y_p(\phi)$



Minimizing $w(r)$ or $w_p(\phi)$

- Began by differentiating $w(r)$ and simplifying
- Substituted $r(\phi)$ to find ${w_p}'(\phi)$
- Solving for ϕ in ${w_p}'(\phi)$ would not be feasible by hand since there were trigonometric and linear terms of ϕ
  - Obtained a greatly simplified expression that was used for minimization
- Used Octave to minimize the expression numerically

First derivative test on $w(r)$

$$w_1{}'(r) = \frac{d}{dr} r_0(2r_0 r - r^2)^{-1/2} \tag{18}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} r_0(2r_0 - 2r)(2r_0 r - r^2)^{-3/2} \tag{19}$$

$$= \frac{-r_0(r_0 - r)}{(2r_0 r - r^2)^{3/2}} \tag{20}$$

$$w_2{}'(r) = \frac{-3a_T r_0^2}{\mu} \frac{d}{dr} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{r}{2r_0}} \tag{21}$$

$$= \frac{-3a_T r_0^2}{\mu} \frac{\frac{1}{4r_0}\left(\frac{r}{2r_0}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{r}{2r_0}}} \tag{22}$$

$$= \frac{-3a_T r_0}{\mu} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\frac{r}{2r_0}\left(\frac{2r_0 - r}{2r_0}\right)}} \tag{23}$$

$$= -\frac{3a_T r_0}{2\mu\sqrt{2r_0 r - r^2}} \tag{24}$$

$$w_3{}'(r) = \frac{d}{dr} \frac{a_T r_0}{2\mu}(r + 3r_0) \tag{25}$$

$$= \frac{a_T r_0}{2\mu} \tag{26}$$

First derivative test on $w(r)$ (continued)

$$w'(r) = \frac{d}{dr}\left[w_1(r)w_2(r) + w_3(r)\right] \tag{27}$$

$$= {w_1}'(r)w_2(r) + w_1(r){w_2}'(r) + {w_3}'(r) \tag{28}$$

Substituting expressions found prior,

$$w'(r) = \underbrace{\frac{-r_0(r_0 - r)}{(2r_0 r - r^2)^{3/2}}}_{{w_1}'(r)} \underbrace{\left[1 - \frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}\left(3\arcsin(\sqrt{\frac{r}{2r_0}}) - \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\right)\right]}_{w_2(r)} \tag{29}$$

$$\underbrace{-\frac{3a_T r_0}{2\mu\,(2r_0 r - r^2)}}_{w_1(r){w_2}'(r)} + \underbrace{\frac{a_T r_0}{2\mu}}_{w_3(r)} \tag{30}$$

Reubstituting with $r(\phi)$ and simplifying

First, $2r_0 r - r^2 = 4r_0^2 \sin^2(k) - 4r_0 sin^4(k) = 4r_0^2 \sin^2(k)\cos^2(k)$.

$$w_{1p}{}'(\phi) = \frac{2r_0^2 \sin^2(k) - r_0^2}{(2r_0 \sin(k)\cos(k))^3} = \frac{2\sin^2(k) - 1}{r_0 \sin^3(2k)} \tag{31}$$

$$w_{2p}(\phi) = 1 - \frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}(3\phi + 2) \tag{32}$$

$$w_1(r) w_2{}'(r) = -\frac{3a_T r_0}{2\mu(4r_0^2 \sin^2(k)\cos^2(k))} = -\frac{3a_T r_0}{2\mu \sin^2(2k)} \tag{33}$$

Then,

$$w_p{}'(\phi) = \frac{2\sin^2(k) - 1}{r_0 \sin^3(2k)}\left(1 - \frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}(3\phi + 2)\right) - \frac{3a_T r_0}{2\mu \sin^2(2k)} + \frac{a_T r_0}{2\mu} \tag{34}$$

Reubstituting with $r(\phi)$ and simplifying (continued)

$$w_p{}'(\phi) = \underbrace{\frac{2\sin^2(k) - 1}{r_0 \sin^3(2k)}\left(1 - \frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}(3\phi + 2)\right)}_{\frac{-2\mu\cos(2k)\left(1-\frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}(3\phi+2)\right)}{2\mu r_0 \sin^3(2k)}} \underbrace{- \frac{3a_T r_0}{2\mu\sin^2(2k)} + \frac{a_T r_0}{2\mu}}_{\frac{a_T r_0^2 \sin^3(2k) - 3a_T r_0^2 \sin(2k)}{2\mu r_0 \sin^3(2k)}} \tag{35}$$

$$= \frac{a_T r_0^2 \left(\sin^3(2k) - 3\right)\sin(2k) - 2\mu\cos(2k)\left(1 - \frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}(3\phi + 2)\right)}{2\mu r_0 \sin^3(2k)} \tag{36}$$

Minimization of $w_p(\phi)$

Note that $2\mu r_0 \sin^3(2k) \neq 0 \implies \sin(2k) \neq 0$. So $2(\phi + \pi/4) \notin \{0, \pi\}$ means $\phi \neq \pi/4$ since $\phi \in [0, \pi/4)$.

$$w_p{}'(\phi) = \frac{a_T r_0^2 \left(\sin^3(2k) - 3\right) \sin(2k) - 2\mu \cos(2k) \left(1 - \frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}(3\phi + 2)\right)}{2\mu r_0 \sin^3(2k)} = 0 \quad (37)$$

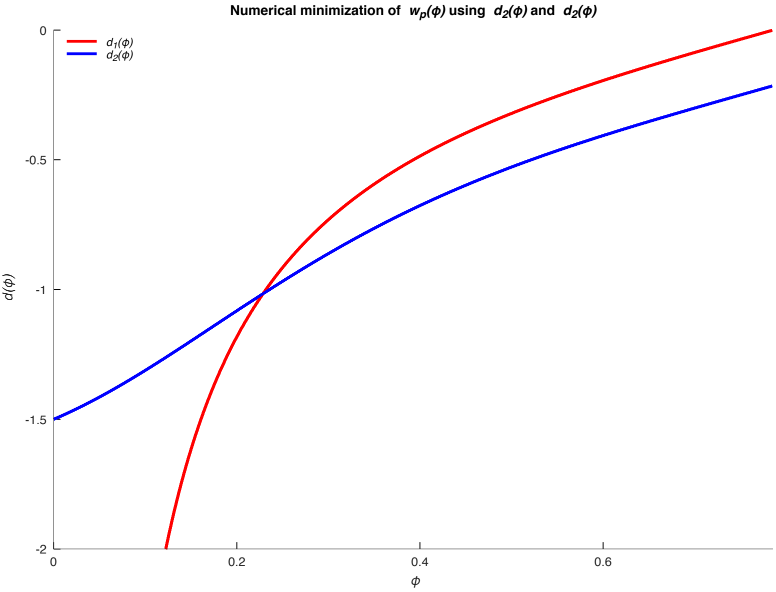
$$\implies a_T r_0^2 \left(\sin^3(2k) - 3\right) \sin(2k) - 2\mu \cos(2k) \left(1 - \frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}(3\phi + 2)\right) = 0 \quad (38)$$

$$\frac{\sin(2k)}{2\mu \cos(2k)} = \underbrace{\frac{\tan(2k)}{2\mu}}_{d_1(\phi)} = \underbrace{\frac{1 - \frac{a_T r_0^2}{\mu}(3\phi + 2)}{a_T r_0^2 (\sin^3(2k) - 3)}}_{d_2(\phi)} \quad (39)$$

Numerically finding the intersection of $d_1(\phi)$ and $d_2(\phi)$ yields the value of ϕ at $\min(w_p(\phi))$, which can then be used to find r for $\min(w(r))$.

Numerical minimization of $w_p(\phi)$

Intersection of $d_1(\phi)$ and $d_2(\phi)$



Visual of $\min(w_p(\phi))$