

### Example: Free-Return Trajectories

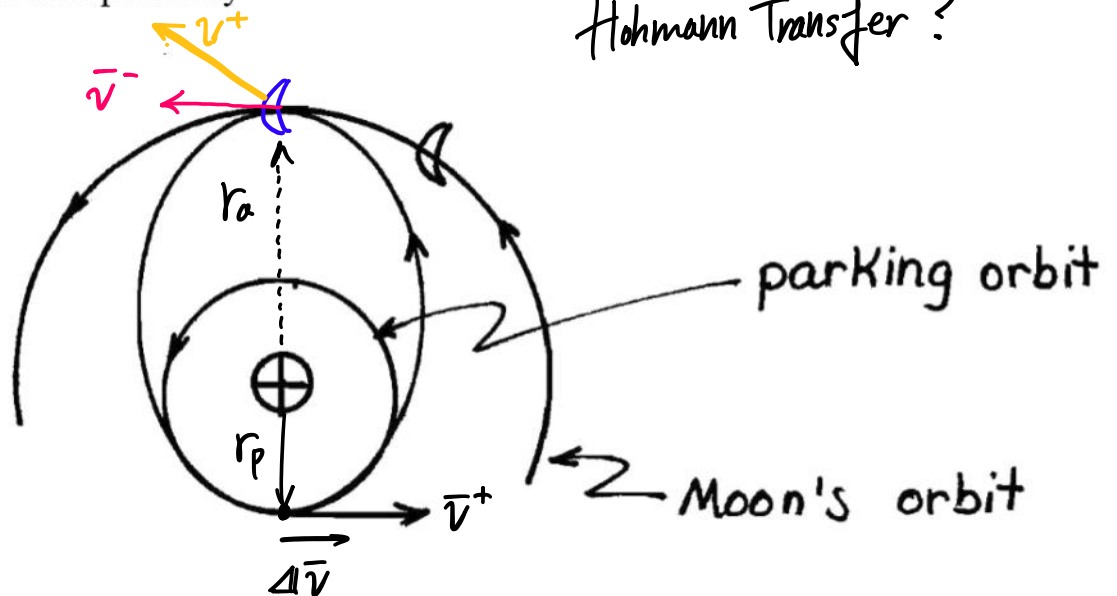
Consider circumlunar trajectories

Assume  $\rightarrow$

- Coplanar orbits
- Moon's orbit circular
- Sun is off

Note: patched-conic approach less accurate in this problem than for interplanetary

Hohmann Transfer?



If  $\mathbb{C}$  has no gravity

1. Jump to ellipse from parking orbit
2. At  $\mathbb{C}$ , with no  $\Delta \bar{v}$ , remains on transfer ellipse
3. Returns to  $\oplus$  at radius of parking orbit

$\mathbb{C}$  does possess gravity

1. Pass through local field of  $\mathbb{C}$

change vel mag. & vel dir.  $\rightarrow$  w.r.t Earth  $\} \bar{v}^+$

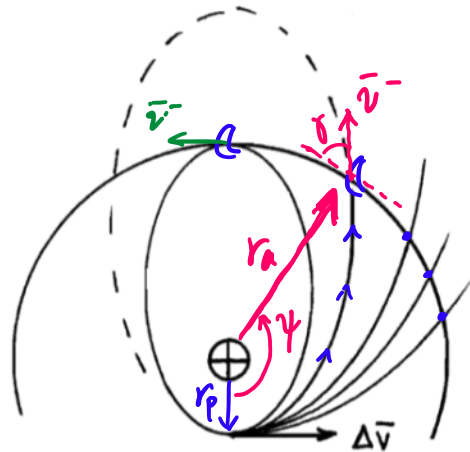
dominant grav. field



... (not enough) ...  $\vec{v} \rightarrow \vec{v}^+$   
change vel mag. & vel dir.  $\rightarrow$  w.r.t Earth  $\} \vec{v}^+$

2. No return to  $\oplus$  unless introduce  $\Delta v$  to transfer ellipse

3. Can s/c pass  $\mathbb{C}$  such that no  $\Delta v$ ?

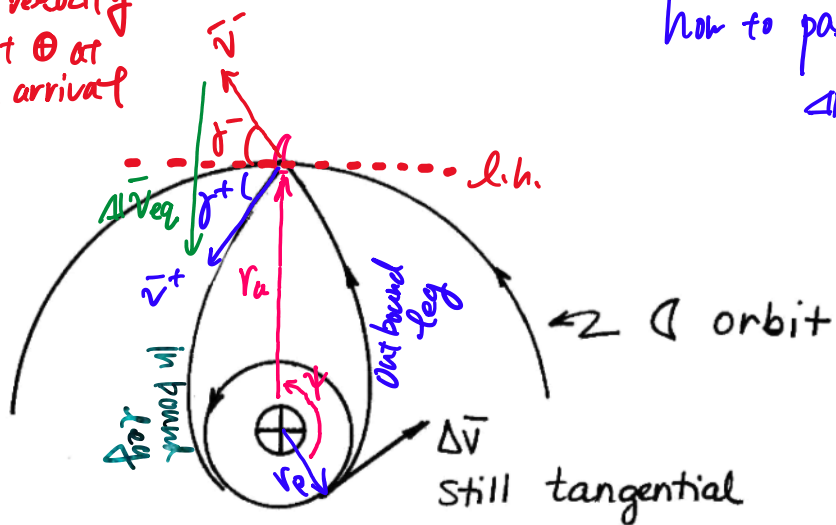


Consider:

1. make transfer ellipse larger
2.  $\Delta \bar{v}$  still tangential (most efficient)
3. apogee  $\geq r_c$
4. reach  $\mathbb{C}$  sooner at different angle

velocity  
wrt  $\oplus$  at  
 $\mathbb{C}$  arrival

how to pass  $\mathbb{C}$  to get  
 $\Delta v_{eq}$ ?



If pass  $\mathbb{C}$  such that

$$v_r^+ = -v_r^-$$

$$v_\theta^+ = +v_\theta^-$$

→ end up on same trajectory for  $\oplus$  return



Notes:

1. Early Apollo flights → free-return  
 Typical 3-day outbound leg  
 Pass ahead of  $\mathbb{C}$  so s/c could enter 3-day return leg if failure occurs  
 Apollo 11 (for landing) 3 day out; 2.5 day return (if insertion did not occur would not return to vicinity of Earth)
  
2. Apollo 17 altered its initial free-return translunar trajectory to get a more precise landing  
 $r_{p/\mathbb{C}} = 1849$  (111 altitude) / passed ahead  
  
 Entered lunar orbit
  
3. Apollo 13  
 Had made a mid-course correction to leave free-return path before experiencing failure that aborted  $\mathbb{C}$  landing  
 Lunar module engines used after explosion to modify trajectory and return to  $\oplus$   
  
 Apollo 13 → same trajectory / failure enroute to  $\mathbb{C}$  / lunar module descent engines did fire  
 Lunar approach:  $v_r = +.244$   $v_\theta = 0$