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| SSVG Users Guide |
| Solar System Voyager |

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# What is SSVG?

SSVG (Solar System Voyager) is a simulation software which allows users to fly own spacecrafts in the solar system. Each spacecraft (probe) has three propulsion systems: a chemical propulsion engine, an electric propulsion engine, and solar sail.

## License of SSVG

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The source code of this program can be retrieved from:   
<<https://github.com/whiskie14142/SolarSystemVoyager/>>

SSVG uses following programs and modules:

Numpy: http://www.numpy.org/  
 Copyright (c) 2005-2016, NumPy Developers.  
 All rights reserved.

Scipy: http://scipy.org/  
 Copyright (c) 2001, 2002 Enthought, Inc.  
 All rights reserved.  
 Copyright (c) 2003-2013 SciPy Developers.  
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matplotlib: http://matplotlib.org/  
 Copyright (c) 2012-2013 Matplotlib Development Team;  
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jplephem: https://github.com/brandon-rhodes/python-jplephem/

PyQt4: https://www.riverbankcomputing.com/news/

julian: https://github.com/dannyzed/julian/  
 Copyright (c) 2016 Daniel Zawada

pytwobodyorbit: https://github.com/whiskie14142/pytwobodyorbit/  
 Copyright (c) 2016 Shushi Uetsuki (whiskie14142)

spktype01: https://github.com/whiskie14142/spktype01/  
 Copyright (c) 2016 Shushi Uetsuki (whiskie14142)

PyInstaller: http://www.pyinstaller.org/

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# Get started

## Install SSVG

### Windows executable

Windows executable of SSVG can be retrieved from following address as a compressed file (zip file). Download it and open it with your convenient tool. Copy the SSVG folder (directory) on your PC.  
<<http://yahoo.jp/box/A0fffK>>

PC environment

Windows executable of SSVG has been tested on Windows 8.1 (64bit) and Windows 10 (64bit).

Recommended display sizes are 1024 pixel x 1600 pixel or more.

Get SPK file

Program package does not contain a data file to be used to compute position and velocity of the sun and planets. Get the data file (SPK file, named de430.bsp) from following address, and place it in the "data" directory under the "SSVG" directory.  
<<http://naif.jpl.nasa.gov/pub/naif/generic_kernels/spk/planets/de430.bsp>>

### Python source program

If you have Python 3.5 with Numpy/Scipy/matplotlib/PyQt4, you may run SSVG on your Python environment. You can retrieve Python source program of SSVG from GitHub.   
<<https://github.com/whiskie14142/SolarSystemVoyager/>>

PC environment

Python 3.5

Recommended display sizes are 1024 pixel x 1600 pixel or more.

Packages used and their versions

Numpy 1.10.4, Scipy 0.17.0, matplotlib 1.5.1, pyqt 4.11.4, jplephem 2.5, julian,   
pytwobodyorbit 0.1.0, spktype01 0.1.0

For additional four packages (jplephem, julian, pytwobodyorbit, spktype01), you can install them by pip command.

Get SPK file

Program package does not contain a data file to be used to compute position and velocity of the sun and planets. Get the data file (SPK file, named de430.bsp) from following address, and place it in the "data" directory under the source directory.  
<<http://naif.jpl.nasa.gov/pub/naif/generic_kernels/spk/planets/de430.bsp>>

## Run SSVG

### Windows executable

Double click SSVG.exe which is contained in the SSVG directory.

### Python source program

Run SSVG.py from Python. SSVG.py is contained in the source directory.

## Run a sample of Flight Plan

### Open a Flight Plan

When you run SSVG, two windows will appear: the SSVG window and the 3D Orbit window. Because you have no valid Flight Plan yet, these windows do not display any meaningful information.

On the menu bar of SSVG window, execute File → Open. There is a directory named "sampleplan" in the installed directory, and it contains several samples of Flight Plan. Select "mars01.json" among them and open it.

In this Flight Plan, a probe named "Marsexp" starts from the space base EarthL2, and flies to Mars. SSVG window displays the Flight Plan as a table. Each line of the table contains a maneuver command for the probe (so we call the table as "Maneuver Table"). When you execute each command from top to bottom of the Maneuver Table, the probe flies from the space base to Mars.

### Execute Each Maneuver

The Maneuver Table contains three columns, and they are labeled "Type", "Parameters", and "Exec" respectively. There is one line which shows "Next" in Exec column; it is a flag indicating that next execution of maneuver uses type and parameters of this line. We call this line as "Next Line."

Click the [Exec Next] button of the SSVG window. The maneuver of the Next Line will be executed. SSVG opens a new window named "Show Orbit," and 3D Orbit window displays following information after the execution of the maneuver:

Position of the probe (red X mark)

Orbit of the probe (red line)

Position of the target (green + mark)

Orbit of the target (green line)

Position of the sun (small circle)

Positions and names of major celestial objects in the solar system (+ and name of cyan)

You can manipulate the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window. Please consult [3D Orbit window](#_3D_Orbit_window) and [Show Orbit window](#_Show_Orbit_window).

By clicking the [Exec Next] button, every line of the Maneuver Table will be executed one by one, from top to bottom.

In SSVG, each maneuver has one type out of seven types. This sample uses following three of them:

START: Start the flight. The probe leaves the space base with specified velocity.

FLYTO: Fly until specified time.

CP: Chemical propulsion. Probe gets specified delta-V.

Explanations of all seven types are in [Maneuver Editor window](#_Maneuver_Editor_window).

### Review last flight

Immediately after the execution of a FLYTO maneuver, you can review the fight. Click [Review Recent FLYTO] button of the SSVG window. The Flight Review window will appear, and when you operate buttons of the Review Manipulator of the Flight Review window, you can see progress of that flight on the 3D Orbit window.

When you perform Flight Review immediately after the execution of the last maneuver (FLYTO on line No.9) of the sample Flight Plan (mars01) and close up the target, you can see that the probe is orbiting around the target Mars.

## Compose a Flight Plan

Let's compose a new Flight Plan. In this tutorial, the probe will fly to Venus. The flight plan will make the probe arrive Venus in 2020.

### Generate new Flight Plan

On the menu bar of the SSVG window, execute File → New. The New Flight Plan window will appear.

Specify name and mass of the probe in the "Probe Properties" aria. There is a drop-down list to select a space base, but current version of SSVG supports only one space base named "EarthL2." This space base is placed on the Lagrange point L2 of the Sol-Earth system. It means that the space base is about 1.5 million kilometers from the Earth, opposite to the sun.

Specify the target in the "Target" aria. Select the Planet/Moon radio button, and select Venus on the drop-down list. Click [OK] button. A Flight Plan will be generated.

You have a new Flight Plan, so it is wise to save it. On the menu bar of the SSVG window, execute File → Save as... and save it with a convenient name.

### START

Let's define the first maneuver which instructs the probe to leave the space base. At this point, the Maneuver Table has only one blank line, and it has the Next flag. Click [Edit Next] button to start editing of this maneuver. The Maneuver Editor window will appear.

Specify the Type of maneuver. On the drop-down list of the Maneuver Editor window, select "START" and click adjacent [Apply] button.

For the START maneuver, you need to specify the start time when the probe leaves the space base, and need to specify the velocity of the probe with which it leave the space base. It is required some "Cut and Try" to decide the start time, let's use Optimize Assistant of the SSVG. Click the [Optimize] button of the Maneuver Editor window. The Start Optimize Assistant window will appear.

On the Start Optimize Assistant window, you can select the start time and the length of the flight (flight duration) with sliders and buttons (**<<** and **>>**). Consult [Start Optimize Assistant window](#_Start_Optimize_Assistant) for details of this operation. At first, set the length of the flight (Flight Duration) to 200.0 days with the slider of the Arrange Flight Duration group.

Let's select preferable start time. Move the slider and click buttons (**<<** and **>>**) of the Arrange Start Time group. The start time of the probe will be changed, and following lines and marks will be changed correspond to the start time.

Curved line of cyan: Orbit of the probe (correspond to the start time and the flight duration)

X mark of red: Position of the probe at the start time

+ mark of green: Position of the target Venus at the start time

X mark of blue: Position of the probe when it arrives the target

Curved line of red: Trajectory of the space base

Curved line of green: Orbit of the target Venus

On the lower portion of the Start Optimize Assistant window, following information will be displayed.

Initial Delta-V: The velocity of the probe to leave the space base

Terminal Relative Velocity: Relative velocity of the target when probe arrives

Total DV: Summation of Initial Delta-V and Terminal Relative Velocity

There are many aspects to select preferable orbit, but in this tutorial, let's select an orbit which has minimum Total DV and arrive the target in 2020.

When you find a comfortable start time, let's click the [Finish and Apply] button on the Start Optimize Assistant window. Then the window will be closed, and parameters to start the probe will be applied to the Maneuver Editor.

That's all for this maneuver. When you click [Finish and Exec] button on the Maneuver Editor window, SSVG finishes the editing and executes that maneuver. On the 3D Orbit window, you can see that the probe is now on the orbit which reaches Venus after 200 days journey. Please try some operations about "Prediction Time Manipulator" on the Show Orbit window.

### FLYTO (1)

Because Optimize Assistant only considers gravity attraction of the sun, the trajectory of the probe will gradually deviate from the predicted one with time, particularly when the probe flies near the Earth or other planets. Fly the probe long enough, and then correct the velocity of the probe. In this tutorial, let's fly the probe 150 (one hundred and fifty) days.

Confirm that the second line of the Maneuver Table is a blank line with the Next flag, and click [Edit Next] button. The Maneuver Editor window will appear.

Select "FLYTO" for maneuver type, and click the adjacent [Apply] button on the Maneuver Editor window. With clicking fast forward button [**>>**] several times on the Show Orbit window, set the DT value to 150.0 , then the Flight Duration on the Maneuver Editor window will be the same, and 3D Orbit window displays the probe, the target, and planets at that point.

When you click [Finish and Exec] button of the Maneuver Editor window, SSVG finishes the editing and executes the maneuver.

### CP

To guide the probe to very near region of Venus, add a "CP" maneuver which trims the orbit of the probe with chemical propulsion engine. Confirm that the third line of the Maneuver Table is a blank line with the Next flag, and click [Edit Next] button. The Maneuver Editor window will appear.

Select "CP" for maneuver type, and click the adjacent [Apply] button.

Let's specify delta-V with which the probe trims its orbit. You can use the FTA function of SSVG to compute appropriate delta-V. By clicking fast forward button [**>>**] on the Show Orbit window several times, set the DT to 50.0 and prediction time (labeled as "P. Time") to scheduled arrival time, and click the [FTA] button of the Maneuver Editor window. The FTA Setting window will appear.

In this case, we specify the passing point of the probe precisely. The passing point is: opposite to the sun from Venus, distant 40,000 kilometers from the center of Venus. Set parameters in the "Set Probe's Sights on" area on the FTA Setting window as follows:

Range from Target Center (km) 40000 (forty thousand)

Angle phi from Target Center (deg) -90 (minus ninety)

Angle elv from Target Center (deg) 0 (zero)

You can find explanations about angle phi and elv in [Orbital local coordinate system](#_Orbital_local_coordinate).

When you click [OK] button on the FTA Setting window, SSVG compute the delta-V. When you confirm the result, they are applied to parameters in the Maneuver Editor window. When you click the [Finish and Exec] button on the Maneuver Editor Windows, SSVG finishes editing and executes the maneuver.

### FLYTO (2)

Fly the probe 45 (forty five) days, until five days before the day of fly-bye. Add a "FLYTO" maneuver, and execute it. At the end of this maneuver, you can find that the voyage is favorable, and orbit of the probe has been changed slightly by the gravitational attraction of Venus.

### FLYTO (3)

Fly the probe 10 (ten) days, until five days after the day of fly-bye. Add a "FLYTO" maneuver, and execute it. Because the probe will pass through near-Venus region and orbit of the probe will change violently, we need shorter integration intervals for numerical integration of probe trajectory. For the parameter labeled "inter : Integration Interval (days)" on the Maneuver Editor window, set a value 0.01 (zero point zero one).

Review the flight immediately after the execution of the maneuver. The probe pass through Venus, and fly-bye time is earlier than the predicted by a half day. When you put a check mark on the "Probe Kepler Orbit" check box on the Flight Review window, you can see Kepler orbit of the probe for each step of numerical integration.

## Flight Plan towards small body

### Get SPK file for the small body

You can choose one of the small bodies of the solar system as a target of the flight. Solar system small bodies are asteroids, comets, and dwarf planets.

For this purpose, you need to get a SPK file for the small body. You can get the SPK file when you request it to HORIZONS system of NASA/JPL. There are several ways for requesting and you can see them on <<http://ssd.jpl.nasa.gov/?horizons>>, this document shows you one of the ways through web-interface.

Open following page with your web browser:   
<<http://ssd.jpl.nasa.gov/x/spk.html>>

Enter the name or designation or asteroid number of the small body into the "Object" field, and click [Look up] button. One or more candidate(s) of the body will appear. Choose correct one and copy its "Primary SPKID." Return to the previous page, paste the SPKID into the "Object" field, and fill other fields. Select "Binary" for the "SPK file format".

Click the [Make SPK] button, and save the SPK file. It is convenient for you to save it in the "data" folder where you placed the "de430.bsp" file.

Please write down the SPKID, we need it later.

### Generate new Flight Plan towards a small body

On the menu bar of the SSVG window, execute File → New. The New Flight Plan window will appear.

Specify name and mass of the probe in the "Probe Properties" aria.

Specify the target in the "Target" aria. Select Small Body radio button. Enter name and SPKID of the small body. For SPK file, click [...] button and select SPK file for the small body.

When you click [OK] button on the New Flight Plan window, the Flight Plan will be generated, and you will able to compose the Flight Plan.

# Reference

## Operations and Information

### SSVG window

Table 1 Buttons on the SSVG window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Face Name | Function |
| Review Throughout | Review throughout all executed maneuvers |
| Review Recent FLYTO | Review the previous FLYTO maneuver |
| Show Orbit | Open the Show Orbit window if not exist, and display information about the probe on the 3D Orbit window |
| Exec Next | Execute the maneuver on the Next Line |
| Exec to \* | Execute maneuvers from the Next Line through the selected line |
| Ex Initialize | Cancel executed all maneuvers and set the Next flag on the first line |
| Edit Next | Edit the maneuver on the Next Line |
| Edit \* | Edit the maneuver on the selected line. When the selected line is not the Next Line, only part of full functions of the Maneuver Editor can be used.  When the maneuver on the selected line had been executed previously, executions of all maneuvers are canceled if the editing were finished |
| Insert \* | Insert a blank line before the selected line |
| Delete \* | Delete the selected line |

Table 2 Manipulate Maneuver Table on the SSVG window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Manipulation | Function |
| Click a line | Select the line |
| Double-click a line | Start Editing of the line. Please consult "Edit \*" in the previous table |

Table 3 Menu items of the SSVG window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Menu item | Function |
| File → Open | Open a saved Flight Plan |
| File → New | Start to generate a new Flight Plan |
| File → Save | Save the Flight Plan to current file |
| File → Save as... | Save the Flight Plan to specified file |
| File → Quit | Quit SSVG |
| Help → about SSVG | Show information about SSVG |

Table 4 Information on the SSVG window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Item name | Content |
| Current status | Current status of the probe immediately after the executed maneuver |
| Selected maneuver | Precise parameters of the maneuver which is selected on the Maneuver Table |

### 3D Orbit window

Table 5 Manipulate figures on the 3D Orbit window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What to do | How to do |
| Rotate the figures | Drag the mouse with the left button |
| Change the magnification | Drag the mouse up or down with the right button |
| Change the pointing place of the figure | You cannot perform this manipulation on this window. On the Show Orbit window, on the Flight Review window, or on the Review Throughout window, select an object to be placed on the center of the figure |

Table 6 Marks on the 3D Orbit window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mark | What is it? |
| red X mark | Position of the probe |
| red line | Predicted Kepler orbit of the probe. It is a conic section computed as a two-body problem. When using Start Optimize Assistant, it shows trajectory of the space base |
| blue line | Actual trajectory of the probe. It is a result of numerical integration |
| green + mark | Position of the target |
| green line | Kepler orbit of the target. It is a conic section computed as a two-body problem |
| blue X mark | Position where the probe arrives the target. (When using Optimize Assistant) |
| cyan line | Predicted Kepler orbit of the probe. (When using Optimize Assistant) |
| small circle | Position of the sun |
| + mark and name of cyan | Positions and names of major bodies in the solar system. The moon of the Earth is indicated by a mark without name |
| axes | Axes of the ecliptic coordinate system. Origin is the solar system barycenter, and unit of length is a meter |
| time | The time corresponds to the position is displayed upper left corner of the 3D Orbit window |

### Show Orbit window

On the Show Orbit window, you can manipulate the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window. Two major tasks of this window are as follows:

* Select the point which is displayed at the center of the figure
* Manipulate prediction time\* which is used to display positions of the probe, the target, and major bodies of the solar system.

\* About prediction time:

Basically, the 3D Orbit window displays positions at the end of last maneuver. But the Show Orbit window allows you to manipulate the time to be used, and we call it "prediction time." Because SSVG computes position of the probe at the prediction time as a two-body problem, the predicted position of the probe does not contain effects of gravitational attraction of planets including the target, and does not contain acceleration from the electric propulsion engine or the solar sail.

Table 7 Operation of the Show Orbit window

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item group | Item | Operation |
| Look at | SSB | When selected, the SSB, Solar System Barycenter, is placed at the center of the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Probe | When selected, the probe is placed at the center of the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Target | When selected, the target is placed at the center of the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Show | Probe Trajectory | When checked, the trajectory of the probe is displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Probe Kepler Orbit | When checked, the Kepler orbit of the probe is displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Target Kepler Orbit | When checked, the Kepler orbit of the target is displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Planets | When checked, the mark and name of major bodies of the solar system are displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| DT | DT (days) | This field displays elapsed time from current time (C. Time) to prediction time (P. Time). You can type a new value also. |
| [Apply] button | When clicked, the value of DT (days) will be applied to the prediction time (P. Time) |
| Prediction Time Manipulator | [**<<**] button | Fast backward. When clicked, prediction time (P. Time) will go back by a step of ten times of the one specified by the scale |
| [**<**] button | Backward. When clicked, prediction time (P. Time) will go back by a step specified by the scale |
| [**>**] button | Forward. When clicked, prediction time (P. Time) will go forward by a step specified by the scale |
| [**>>**] button | Fast forward. When clicked, prediction time (P. Time) will go forward by a step of ten times of the one specified by the scale |
| Scale (a spinner) | Specify the time step of one operation of the [**<**] button and [**>**] button. The value means an exponent of ten. When the value is 0 (zero), the step is one day, when the value is 1 (one), the step is 10 (ten) days, and so on. |

Table 8 Information displayed on the Show Orbit window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Item group | Explanation |
| Parameters for CP | During the editing of a maneuver of "CP" or "START", specified delta-V is displayed in this area. The values are used to compute orbit and position of the probe to be displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Time | C. Time (current time), P. Time (prediction time), and DT (elapsed time) are displayed in this area. The current time is the end time of the executed last maneuver. The prediction time is the time to be combined to the position of object to be displayed |
| Relative Position of Target | Position of the target relative to the probe. You will find explanations about phi and elv in [Orbital local coordinate system](#_軌道ローカル座標系) |
| Relative Velocity of Target | Velocity of the target relative to the probe. You will find explanations about phi and elv in [Orbital local coordinate system](#_軌道ローカル座標系) |
| Line of Sight Velocity (departing) | Line of sight velocity of the target from the probe. When the value is positive, the target is departing from the probe |

### Flight Review window

On the Flight Review window, you can manipulate the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window when you review the executed last FLYTO maneuver.

Table 9 Operation of the Flight Review window

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item group | Item | Operation |
| Look at | SSB | When selected, the SSB, Solar System Barycenter, is placed at the center of the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Probe | When selected, the probe is placed at the center of the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Target | When selected, the target is placed at the center of the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Show | Probe Trajectory | When checked, the trajectory of the probe is displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Probe Kepler Orbit | When checked, the Kepler orbit of the probe is displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Target Kepler Orbit | When checked, the Kepler orbit of the target is displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Planets | When checked, the mark and name of major bodies of the solar system are displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Review Manipulator | [**<<**] button | Fast backward. When clicked, current time (C. Time) will go back by integration interval multiplied by the "Hopping" |
| [**<**] button | Backward. When clicked, current time (C. Time) will go back by one integration interval. |
| [**>**] button | Forward. When clicked, current time (C. Time) will go forward by one integration interval |
| [**>>**] button | Fast forward. When clicked, current time (C. Time) will go forward by integration interval multiplied by the "Hopping" |
| Hopping  (a spinner) | Specify the count to multiply integration interval when you click the [**<<**] button or the [**>>**] button |

Table 10 Information displayed on the Flight Review window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Item group | Explanation |
| Time | S. Time (start time), C. Time (current time), and DT (elapsed time) are displayed in this area. The start time is the time last FLYTO maneuver has started, and the current time is the time corresponds to the position of the object to be displayed |
| Relative Position of Target | Position of the target relative to the probe. You will find explanations about phi and elv in [Orbital local coordinate system](#_軌道ローカル座標系) |
| Relative Velocity of Target | Velocity of the target relative to the probe. You will find explanations about phi and elv in [Orbital local coordinate system](#_軌道ローカル座標系) |
| Line of Sight Velocity (departing) | Line of sight velocity of the target from the probe. When the value is positive, the target is departing from the probe |

### Review Throughout window

Table 11 Operation of the Review Throughout window

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item group | Item | Operation |
| Look at | SSB | When selected, the SSB, Solar System Barycenter, is placed at the center of the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Probe | When selected, the probe is placed at the center of the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Target | When selected, the target is placed at the center of the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Show | Probe Trajectory | When checked, the trajectory of the probe is displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Probe Kepler Orbit | When checked, the Kepler orbit of the probe is displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Target Kepler Orbit | When checked, the Kepler orbit of the target is displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Planets | When checked, the mark and name of major bodies of the solar system are displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Review Manipulator | [**|<**] button | Move to the previous maneuver. When reviewing halfway of a FLYTO maneuver, move to the start of that maneuver |
| [**<<**] button | Fast backward. When clicked, current time (C. Time) will go back by integration interval multiplied by the "Hopping" |
| [**<**] button | Backward. When clicked, current time (C. Time) will go back by one integration interval. |
| [**>**] button | Forward. When clicked, current time (C. Time) will go forward by one integration interval |
| [**>>**] button | Fast forward. When clicked, current time (C. Time) will go forward by integration interval multiplied by the "Hopping" |
| [**>|**] button | Move to the next maneuver. When reviewing halfway of a FLYTO maneuver, move to the end of that maneuver |
| Hopping  (a spinner) | Specify the count to multiply integration interval when you click the [**<<**] button or the [**>>**] button |

Table 12 Information displayed on the Review Throughout window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Item group | Explanation |
| Time | S. Time (start time), C. Time (current time), and DT (elapsed time) are displayed in this area. The start time is the time the probe left the space base, and the current time is the time corresponds to the position of the object to be displayed |
| Relative Position of Target | Position of the target relative to the probe. You will find explanations about phi and elv in [Orbital local coordinate system](#_軌道ローカル座標系) |
| Relative Velocity of Target | Velocity of the target relative to the probe. You will find explanations about phi and elv in [Orbital local coordinate system](#_軌道ローカル座標系) |
| Line of Sight Velocity (departing) | Line of sight velocity of the target from the probe. When the value is positive, the target is departing from the probe |

### Maneuver Editor window

On the Maneuver Editor window, you can edit each maneuver of the Flight Plan. The next table shows types of maneuvers in SSVG.

Table 13 Types of maneuvers in SSVG

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type | Explanation |
| START | Make the probe leave the space base. This maneuver specifies start time and velocity relative to the space base |
| CP | Make the probe change the orbit by the chemical propulsion engine. This maneuver specifies delta-V |
| EP\_ON | Make the probe set the status of the electric propulsion engine to ON. This maneuver specifies delta-V per day |
| EP\_OFF | Make the probe set the status of the electric propulsion engine to OFF. |
| SS\_ON | Make the probe set the status of the solar sail to ON. This maneuver specifies area of the sail and orientation of the sail |
| SS\_OFF | Make the probe set the status of the solar sail to OFF. |
| FLYTO | Make the probe fly until specified time. The trajectory of the probe will be computed using gravitational attractions of every planet and accelerations from the electric propulsion engine and the solar sail. This maneuver specifies the time when the flight ends. |

You can use full functions of the Maneuver Editor window only when you edit the Next Line. When you edit the Next Line, the Show Orbit window will appear and you can see predicted orbit and/or predicted position of the probe. Following explanations are for cases when you edit a Next Line.

Table 14 Operations of the Maneuver Editor window

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Relating Maneuver type | Operation |
| Maneuver Type | any type | Change the maneuver type of the maneuver. Select appropriate type on the drop-down list and click adjacent [Apply] button |
| Start Time - ISOT  End Time - ISOT | START  FLYTO | Specify start time in ISOT format (START)  Specify end time of the flight in ISOT format (FLYTO) \* |
| Start Time - JD  End Time - JD | START  FLYTO | Specify start time in Julian date (START)  Specify end time of the flight in Julian date (FLYTO) \* |
| Flight Duration | FLYTO | Specify the flight duration in days. When you click adjacent [Apply] button, the value will be applied to the End Time \* |
| [Show Orbit]  button | any type | When clicked, SSVG computes position and orbit of the probe using specified time and/or delta-V, and displays them on the 3D Orbit window. SSVG perform this computation using a two body model, so the position and orbit do not contain effects of gravitational attraction of planets including the target, and does not contain acceleration from the electric propulsion engine or the solar sail. |
| [FTA] button | START  CP | When clicked, SSVG invokes FTA function, and opens the FTA Setting window. Please consult [FTA Setting window](#_FTA_Setting_window) |
| [Optimize] button | START  CP | When clicked, SSVG invokes Optimize Assistant to assist user to fined preferable start time or maneuver time, and flight duration. Please consult [Start Optimize Assistant window](#_Start_Optimize_Assistant) or [CP Optimize Assistant window](#_CP_Optimize_Assistant) |
| Parameters  (a table) | any type | You need specify parameters of the maneuver on this table. Explanations of parameters are in the next table |
| [Finish and Exec] button | any type | Finish editing of the maneuver and execute it |
| [Finish] button | any type | Finish editing of the maneuver |
| [Cancel] button | any type | Cancel editing of the maneuver |

\* When the Show Orbit window is active, operations on the Prediction Time Manipulator and/or DT will be applied to End Time and Flight Duration of the Maneuver Editor. On the contrary, operations of End Time and/or Flight Duration of the Maneuver Editor window will be applied to the Show Orbit window and the 3D Orbit window when you click the [Show Orbit] button on the Maneuver Editor window.

Table 15 Parameter items on the Maneuver Editor window

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter item | Relating Maneuver type | Explanation |
| dv | START  CP | Specify absolute value of the delta-V. The value should be in meters per second |
| dvpd | EP\_ON | Specify absolute value of the delta-V for one day operation of the electric propulsion engine. The value should be in meters per second |
| phi | START  CP  EP\_ON | Specify the angle phi (stands for a Greek character) to indicate direction of the delta-V. The value should be in degrees. Consult [Orbital local coordinate system](#_軌道ローカル座標系) for the definition of phi |
| elv | START  CP  EP\_ON  SS\_ON | Specify the angle elv (stands for "elevation") to indicate direction of the delta-V or orientation of the solar sail. The value should be in degrees. Consult [Orbital local coordinate system](#_軌道ローカル座標系) and [Solar sail coordinate system](#_ソーラーセイル座標系) for the definition of elv |
| aria | SS\_ON | Specify area of the solar sail. The value should be in square meters. |
| theta | SS\_ON | Specify the angle theta (stands for a Greek character) to indicate orientation of the solar sail. The value should be in degrees. Consult [Solar sail coordinate system](#_Solar_sail_coordinate) for the definition of theta |
| inter | FLYTO | Specify the length of one step of numerical integration for computation of trajectory of the probe. The value should be in days. |

### New Flight Plan window

On the New Flight Plan window, you can specify properties of the new Flight Plan.

For the new probe, you need to specify name and mass, and need to select a space base from which the probe starts the voyage. This version of SSVG has only one space base named "EarthL2". This space base is placed on the Lagrange point L2 of the Sol-Earth system. It means that the space base is about 1.5 million kilometers from the Earth center, opposite to the sun.

You need to specify a celestial object as a target, the destination of the voyage. When you select one of the planets, dwarf planet Pluto, or the Moon, check the Planet/Moon radio button and you can select the object on the drop-down list.

If you want to fly the probe toward another small body, check the Small Body radio button and enter name and SPKID of the body. For the SPK file, click adjacent [...] button, and select SPK file of the body. If you don't have SPK file and/or SPKID of the body, please consult [Get SPK file for the small body](#_Get_SPK_file) and get them prior to generate the new Flight Plan.

### FTA Setting window

On the FTA Setting window, you can specify parameters for FTA.

FTA stands for Fixed Time Arrival Guidance. In SSVG, it's a function to compute delta-V which makes the probe arrive at the target on the specified time. SSVG assumes the use case of FTA as follows:

* On the Maneuver Editor window which editing a Next Line,
* In case that type of the maneuver is START or CP,
* Specify the arriving time as prediction time of the Show Orbit widow,
* Invoke FTA function by clicking [FTA] button.

If you follow this use case, select "Get Prediction Time from Show Orbit Window" radio button for the "Time to Arrival," but you may select "Specify Time to Arrival" and enter flight duration to the arrival into the "Time to Arrival (days)" field.

Sometimes you want to guide the probe toward an adjacent place of the target, not center of the target. In that case, you can specify the place on the "Set Probe's Sight on" area with three parameters, range, angle phi, and angle elv from the center of the target. Please consult [Orbital local coordinate system](#_軌道ローカル座標系) for definitions of phi and elv.

### Start Optimize Assistant window

This is a window which assists you to select parameters of the START maneuver of the probe.

This window assists you when your probe flies directly from the space base to the target, and assists you selecting preferable start time and length of the flight (flight duration). Start time and flight duration give large effect to the efficiency of the orbit, and there are many aspects to select the best orbit. Start Optimize Assistant window allows you try any start time and flight duration, and show you each orbit graphically, delta-V of the probe to leave the space base, and relative velocity of the target when the probe arrives. You may pick up convenient orbit easily.

Defining the orbit, you can use the arrival time of the probe to the target in replacement of the flight duration.

Because predicted orbit on Optimize Assistant is a Kepler orbit (a conic section computed as a two-body problem), the actual trajectory of the probe will be a little different one.

Table 16 Operations of the Start Optimize Assistant window

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item group | Item | Operation |
| Look at | SSB | The SSB, Solar System Barycenter, is placed at the center of the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Probe | N/A |
| Target | N/A |
| Show Orbit | Space Base | When checked, the trajectory of the space base is displayed on the 3D Orbit window as a red curved line |
| Target | When checked, the Kepler orbit of the target is displayed on the 3D Orbit window as a green curved line |
| Probe Predicted | When checked, the predicted orbit of the probe is displayed on the 3D Orbit window as a cyan curved line |
| Flight Duration is Arranged by | Flight Duration | When checked, you can directly define flight duration |
| Arrival Time | When checked, you can define arrival time of the probe to the target in replacement of the flight duration |
| Arrange Start Time | [**<<**] button | Move the center time of the slider with one step (\*1) to past |
| [**>>**] button | Move the center time of the slider with one step (\*1) to future |
| Wide | When checked, the range of the slider is ±250 days |
| Narrow | When checked, the range of the slider is ±50 days |
| slider | When moved, the Start Time will change. You can move it with arrow keys or wheel of mouse |
| Deviation | The deviation of the slider from center |
| Start Time | The time when the probe leaves the space base |
| Arrange Flight Duration (\*2) | [**<<**] button | Change the center value of the slider with one step (\*1) to lower |
| [**>>**] button | Change the center value of the slider with one step (\*1) to higher |
| Wide | When checked, the range of the slider is ±250 days |
| Narrow | When checked, the range of the slider is ±50 days |
| slider | When moved, the Flight Duration will change. You can move it with arrow keys or wheel of mouse |
| Flight Duration | The length of the flight in days |
| Arrival Time | The time when the probe arrives the target |
| other buttons | Clear Statistics | Clear minimum value (Min.) and maximum value (Max.) |
| Finish and Apply | Apply current start time and delta-V to the Maneuver Editor, and close Optimize Assistant |
| Cancel | Discard current parameters and close Optimize Assistant |

(\*1) One step is 250 days (when Wide) or 50 days (when Narrow).

(\*2) This portion of the table shows operations when you select "Flight Duration" for "Flight Duration is Arranged by." For operations when you select "Arrival Time," please consult the portion for Arrange Start Time.

Table 17 Information displayed on the Start Optimize Assistant window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Item group | Explanation |
| Initial Delta-V (m/s) | Delta-V to start the probe. The absolute value of current delta-V, its minimum, and its maximum value\* are displayed. For current delta-V, parameters phi and elv are displayed also. About phi and elv, please consult [Orbital local coordinate system](#_軌道ローカル座標系) |
| Terminal Relative Velocity (m/s) | Relative velocity of the target when probe arrives. The absolute value of current relative velocity, its minimum, and its maximum value\* are displayed |
| Total DV (IDV + TRV) | The summation of delta-V to start the probe and relative velocity of the target when probe arrives. The current value, its minimum, and its maximum value\* are displayed |

\* You can clear the minimum and the maximum value by clicking [Clear Statistics] button.

### CP Optimize Assistant window

This is a window which assists you to select parameters of the CP maneuver (changing the orbit by chemical propulsion engine) of the probe.

This window assists you when your probe is on flight and you want to change the orbit to the one which guide the probe to the target. It assists you to select preferable maneuver time and length of the flight (flight duration) after the maneuver. Maneuver time and flight duration give large effect to the efficiency of the orbit, and there are many aspects to select the best orbit. CP Optimize Assistant window allows you try any maneuver time and flight duration, and show you each orbit graphically, delta-V of the CP maneuver, and relative velocity of the target when the probe arrives. You may pick up convenient orbit easily.

Defining the orbit, you can use the arrival time of the probe to the target in replacement of the flight duration.

Because predicted orbit on Optimize Assistant is a Kepler orbit (a conic section computed as a two-body problem), the actual trajectory of the probe will be a little different one.

Table 18 Operations of the CP Optimize Assistant window

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item group | Item | Operation |
| Look at | SSB | The SSB, Solar System Barycenter, is placed at the center of the figure displayed on the 3D Orbit window |
| Probe | N/A |
| Target | N/A |
| Show Orbit | Space Base | When checked, the trajectory of the space base is displayed on the 3D Orbit window as a red curved line |
| Target | When checked, the Kepler orbit of the target is displayed on the 3D Orbit window as a green curved line |
| Probe Predicted | When checked, the predicted orbit of the probe is displayed on the 3D Orbit window as a cyan curved line |
| Probe Trajectory | When checked, the trajectory of the probe is displayed on the 3D Orbit window as a blue curved line |
| Flight Duration is Arranged by | Flight Duration | When checked, you can directly define flight duration |
| Arrival Time | When checked, you can define arrival time of the probe to the target in replacement of the flight duration |
| Maneuver Time is | Fixed to Current Time | When checked, the maneuver time is fixed to the current time (end time of the preceding maneuver). |
| Arrange Start Time | [**<<**] button | Move the center time of the slider with one step (\*1) to past |
| [**>>**] button | Move the center time of the slider with one step (\*1) to future |
| Wide | When checked, the range of the slider is ±250 days |
| Narrow | When checked, the range of the slider is ±50 days |
| slider | When moved, the Start Time will change. You can move it with arrow keys or wheel of the mouse |
| Deviation | The deviation of the slider from center |
| Start Time | The time when the probe leaves the space base |
| Arrange Flight Duration (\*2) | [**<<**] button | Change the center value of the slider with one step (\*1) to higher |
| [**>>**] button | Change the center value of the slider with one step (\*1) to lower |
| Wide | When checked, the range of the slider is ±250 days |
| Narrow | When checked, the range of the slider is ±50 days |
| slider | When moved, the Flight Duration will change. You can move it with arrow keys or wheel of the mouse |
| Flight Duration | The length of the flight in days |
| Arrival Time | The time when the probe arrives the target |
| other buttons | Clear Statistics | Clear minimum value (Min.) and maximum value (Max.) |
| Finish and Apply | Apply delta-V to the Maneuver Editor, and close Optimize Assistant (\*3: Important) |
| Cancel | Discard current parameters and close Optimize Assistant |

(\*1) One step is 250 days (when Wide) or 50 days (when Narrow).

(\*2) This portion of the table shows operations when you select "Flight Duration" for "Flight Duration is Arranged by." For operations when you select "Arrival Time," please consult the portion for Arrange Start Time.

(\*3: Important) The maneuver time is not applied to the Maneuver Editor or other maneuver(s). When you applied parameters with arranged maneuver time, you should adjust preceding maneuver(s) before execution of this maneuver. This maneuver (which is applied parameters) should be executed at the arranged maneuver time. You can use current maneuver time which is saved to system clipboard.

Table 19 Information displayed on the CP Optimize Assistant window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Item group | Explanation |
| Initial Delta-V (m/s) | Delta-V to start the probe. The absolute value of current delta-V, its minimum, and its maximum value\* are displayed. For current delta-V, parameters phi and elv are displayed also. About phi and elv, please consult [Orbital local coordinate system](#_軌道ローカル座標系) |
| Terminal Relative Velocity (m/s) | Relative velocity of the target when probe arrives. The absolute value of current relative velocity, its minimum, and its maximum value\* are displayed |
| Total DV (IDV + TRV) | The summation of delta-V to start the probe and relative velocity of the target when probe arrives. The current value, its minimum, and its maximum value\* are displayed |

\* You can clear the minimum and the maximum value by clicking [Clear Statistics] button.

## Coordinate systems

### Ecliptic coordinate system

Ecliptic coordinate system uses the ecliptic plane and the orbital plane of the Earth as the fundamental plane. The X axis direct to the vernal equinox, the Z axis is perpendicular to the ecliptic plane and direct northward, and the Y axis completes the right-handed rectangular system with X and Z axes. SSVG uses J2000 system for the ecliptic plane and the vernal equinox.

### Orbital local coordinate system

This is a coordinate system based on orbit of the object which revolves around the sun. It uses the orbital plane of the object as the fundamental plane, the X axis is parallel to the relative velocity vector of the object for the sun, the Z axis is parallel to the angular momentum vector of the object, which is perpendicular to the orbital plane of the object, the Y axis completes the right-handed rectangular system with X and Z axes.

X axis: parallel to the velocity vector of the object

Y axis: perpendicular to X axis and Z axis

Z axis: parallel to the angular momentum vector of the object

Figure 1 Orbital local coordinate system

#### Polar coordinate representations on the orbital local coordinate system

X axis

Y axis

Z axis

phi

elv

(r, phi, elv)

r

Figure 2 Polar coordinate representations on the orbital local coordinate system

### Solar sail coordinate system

This is a coordinate system based on orbit of the object which revolves around the sun, and it is used to specify the direction (orientation) of the solar sail in SSVG. It uses the orbital plane of the object as the fundamental plane, the X axis is parallel to the position vector of the object from the sun, the Z axis is parallel to the angular momentum vector of the object, which is perpendicular to the orbital plane of the object, the Y axis completes the right-handed rectangular system with X and Z axes.

Figure 3 Solar sail coordinate system

X axis: parallel to the position vector of the probe

Y axis: perpendicular to X axis and Z axis

Z axis: parallel to the angular momentum vector of the probe

#### Polar coordinate representations on the solar sail coordinate system

X axis

Y axis

Z axis

theta

elv

(theta, elv)

Figure 4 Polar coordinate representations on the solar sail coordinate system

In SSVG, we specify the orientation of the solar sail by these theta and elv of the normal vector of the sail plane. The sail plane has two normal vectors opposite to each other; we use the one departing from the sun.

## Time

In SSVG the time is represented by Barycentric Dynamical Time (TDB).

## Chemical propulsion engine

We made some simplifications about chemical propulsion engine. In SSVG, chemical propulsion engine changes the velocity of the probe at an instant; it requires no time to operate. SSVG does not consider about the consumption of the fuel and/or oxidizer. SSVG does not consider errors correspond to the propulsion; errors about absolute delta-V and/or errors about direction of delta-V.

## Electric propulsion engine

Electric propulsion engine in SSVG accelerate the probe continuously with specified rate during a FLYTO maneuver when the status is on. We made some simplifications about it also. SSVG does not consider about the consumption of the propellant. SSVG does not consider the limitation of the electric power which can be used to accelerate the probe. SSVG does not consider errors correspond to the propulsion; errors about absolute delta-V rate and/or errors about direction of delta-V.

## Solar sail

Solar sail is modeled as a perfect plane mirror in SSVG. The area can be specified freely, and the sail can be moved to any orientation instantly. SSVG does not consider errors correspond to the propulsion; errors about area of the sail and/or errors about orientation of the sail.

## Numerical integration of position and velocity of the probe

During a FLYTO maneuver, SSVG computes trajectory of the probe using numerical integration of forces which affects motion of the probe. SSVG considers following forces and neglects others:

Gravitational attraction of the sun

Gravitational attraction of the eight planets and the Moon

Propulsive force of the electric propulsion engine and the solar sail