

# Julia Marín-Yaseli de la Parra

## ESAC Trainee project

1st July – 1st September 2010



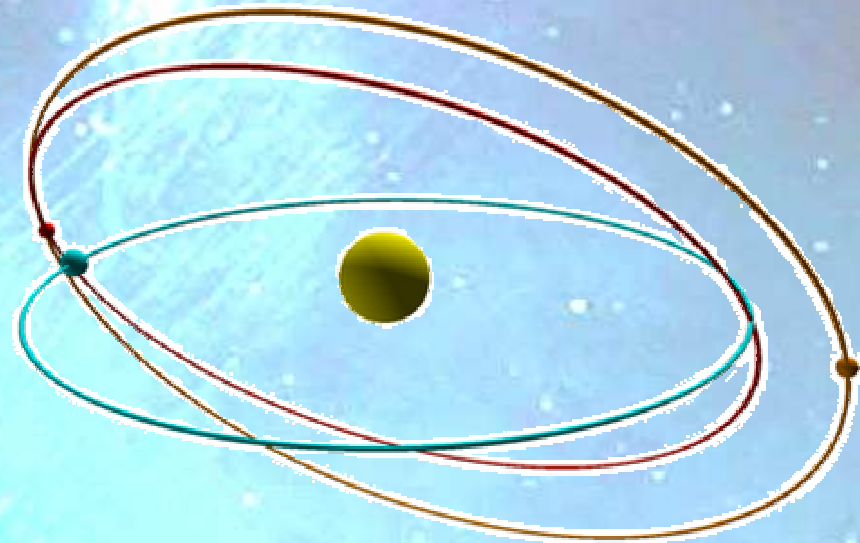


# Trainee Objective:



**Main**; check the Zenithal attraction

- So...Comparing a 2B-simulator with the zenithal attraction approximation
- How to...developing a powerful tool and see the differences



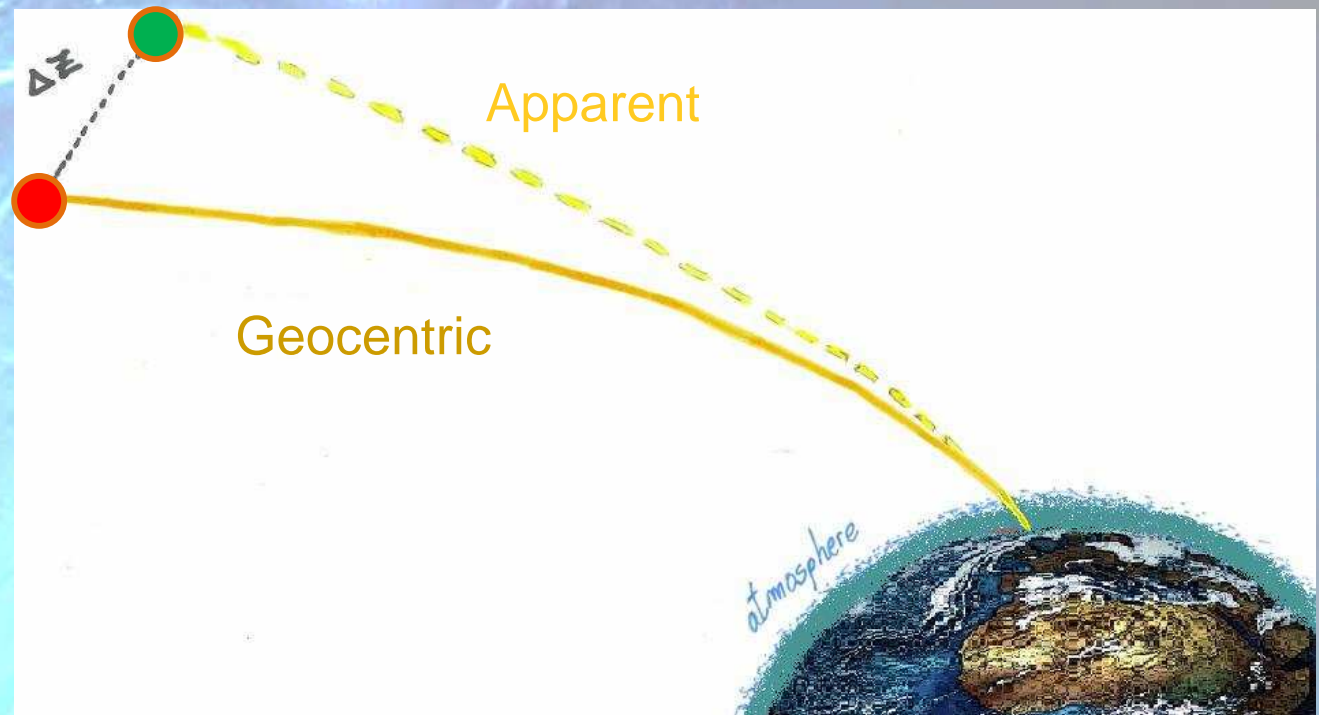
# Introduction:

## Zenithal attraction formula

$$\Delta Z = 2 \arctan \left[ \frac{W - V_g}{W + V_g} \tan \frac{Z_o}{2} \right]$$

## Two body simulator

➤ Kepler





# Previous Analysis:

- Feasibility of the software;

Software	<del>Gravity simulator</del> Tony Dunne	GMAT NASA	STA ESA	<del>JACAR</del> ESA spin off	STK Private (AGI)	Own Me
Assessment	Bad	Good	Good	Regular/Bad	Good	The best
Best points	None	Better integrators	Better interfaces	OP conversions	Very well validated	Most suitable
Worst points	All	No able to introduce automatic inputs 	Only TLE's format available Not completely validated 	Designed to transference orbits	Very expensive licenses... 	 Long time to develop it  Validation

<b>SPIC</b>	Good assesment	Very powerfull tool	Hard to understand
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# Analysis:

## RAdiant N-Body Orbit Tool

 RANBO software 

Julia M. de la Parra



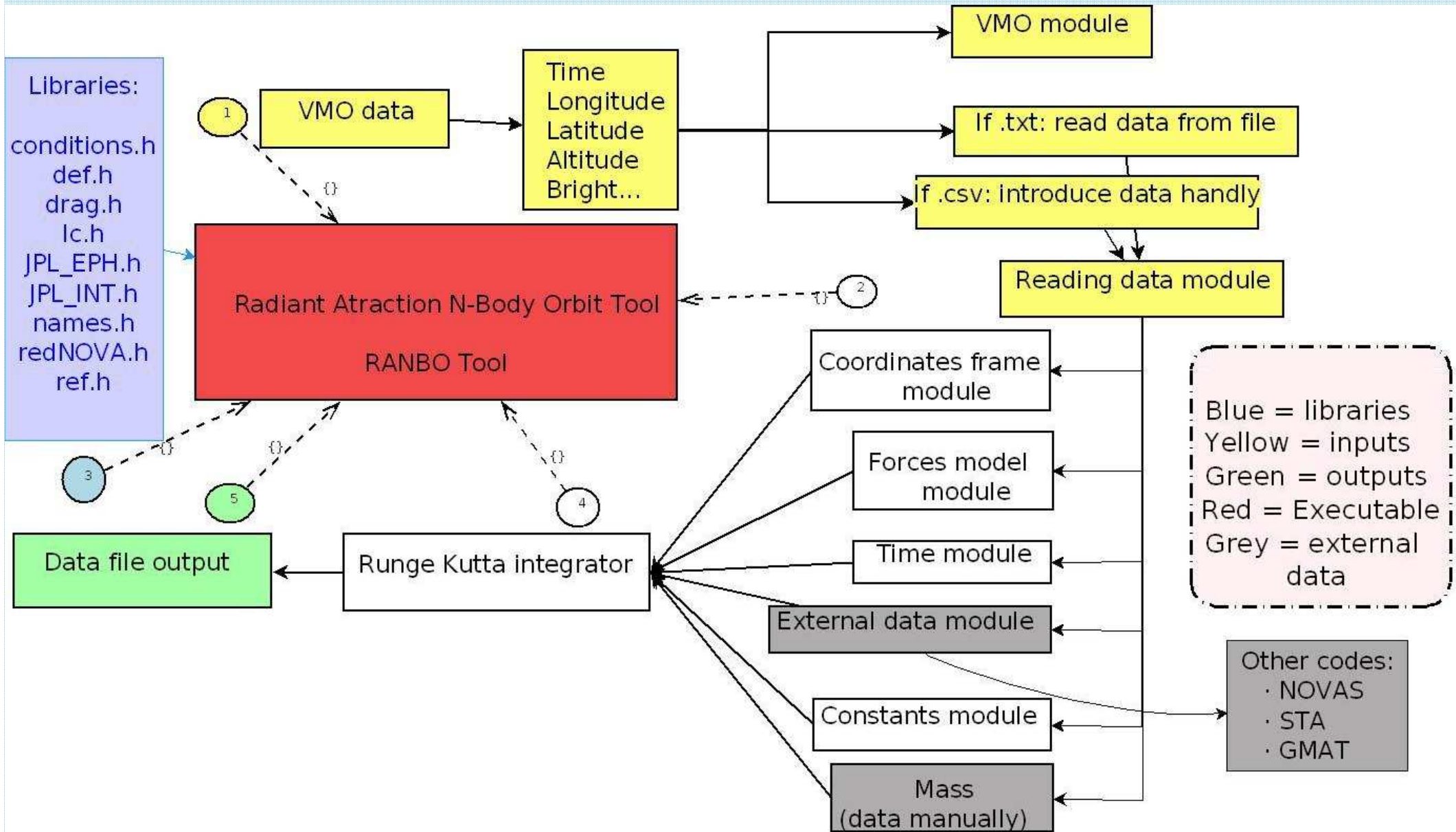
# Ranbo

- Purpose; to create an accurate software, freeware and being able to be integrated as a module into VMO.
  - Code; C++
  - compiler; Dev C++
  - Integrator; Runge Kutta
  - Divided into modules



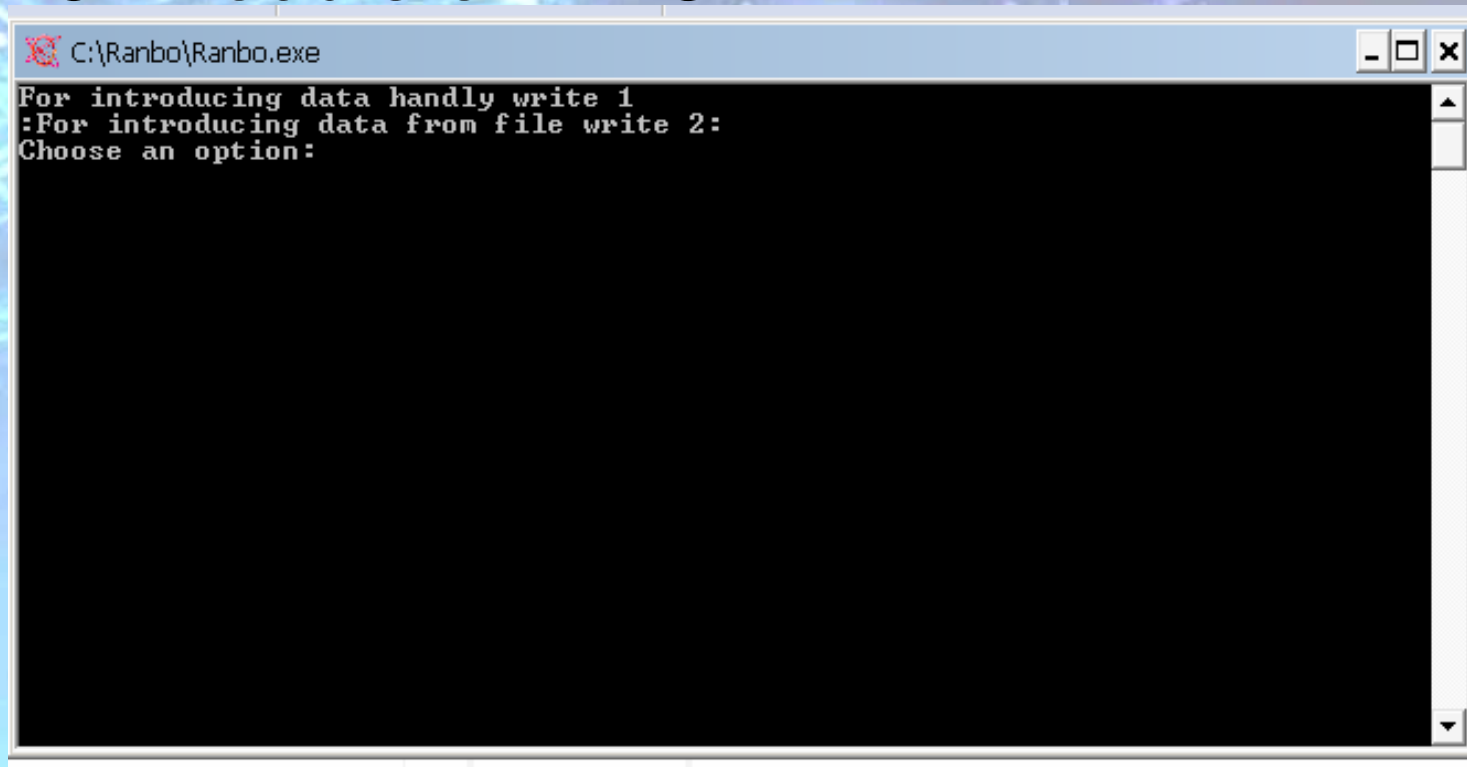


# Ranbo



# Ranbo

- Inputs
  - 1.1 - Reading VMO data file
  - 1.2- Reading data manually
  - 1.3- Module of VMO



```

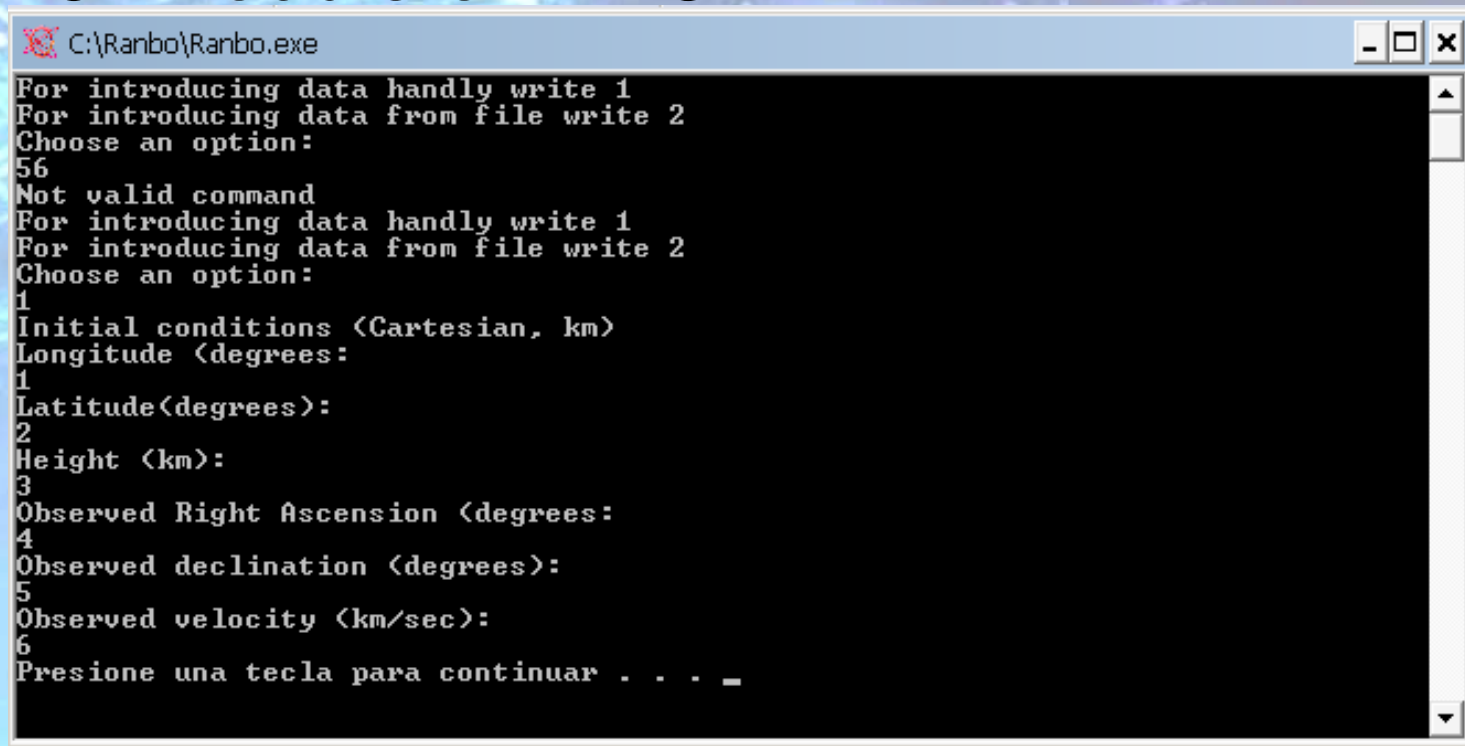
C:\Ranbo\Ranbo.exe
For introducing data handly write 1
:For introducing data from file write 2:
Choose an option:
    
```





# Ranbo

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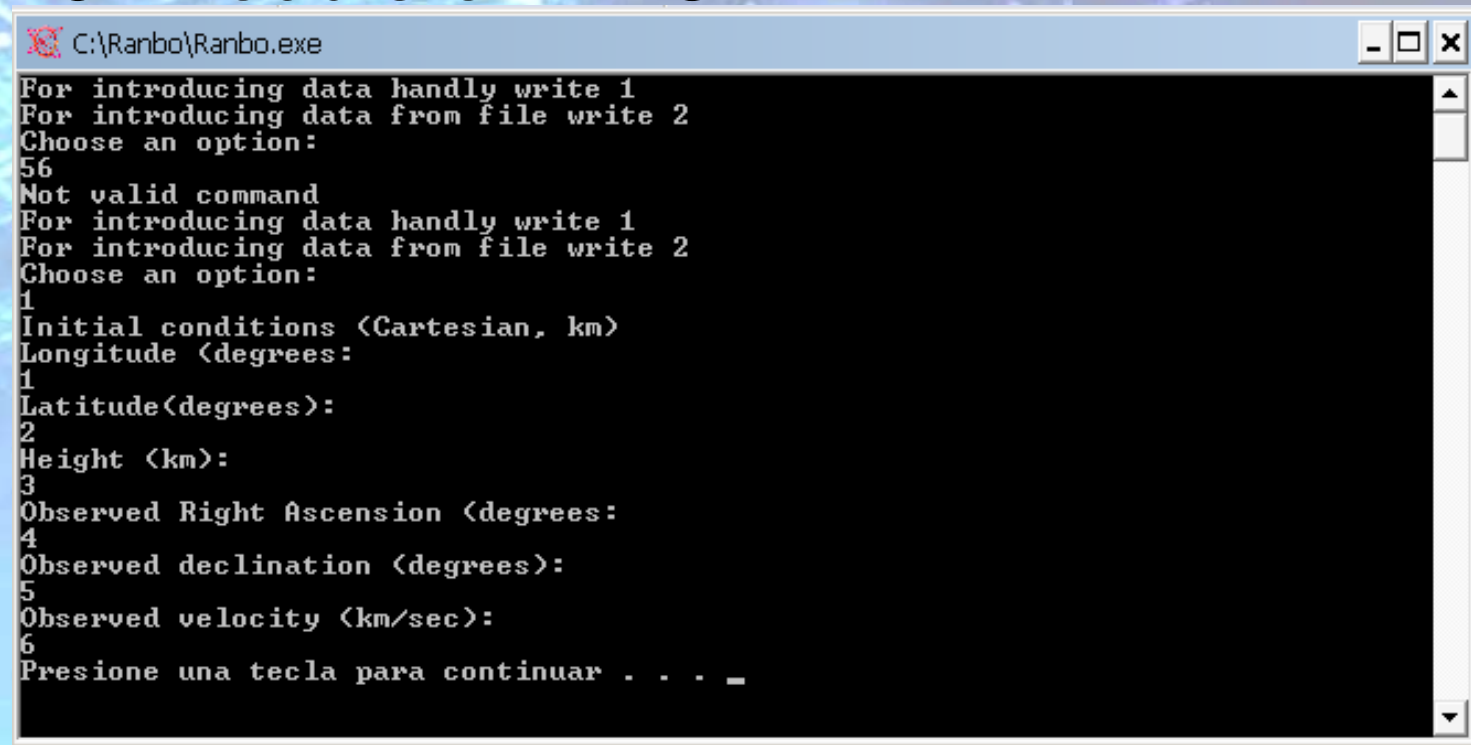
```

C:\Ranbo\Ranbo.exe
For introducing data handly write 1
For introducing data from file write 2
Choose an option:
56
Not valid command
For introducing data handly write 1
For introducing data from file write 2
Choose an option:
1
Initial conditions <Cartesian, km>
Longitude <degrees:
1
Latitude<degrees>:
2
Height <km>:
3
Observed Right Ascension <degrees:
4
Observed declination <degrees>:
5
Observed velocity <km/sec>:
6
Presione una tecla para continuar . . . _
    
```



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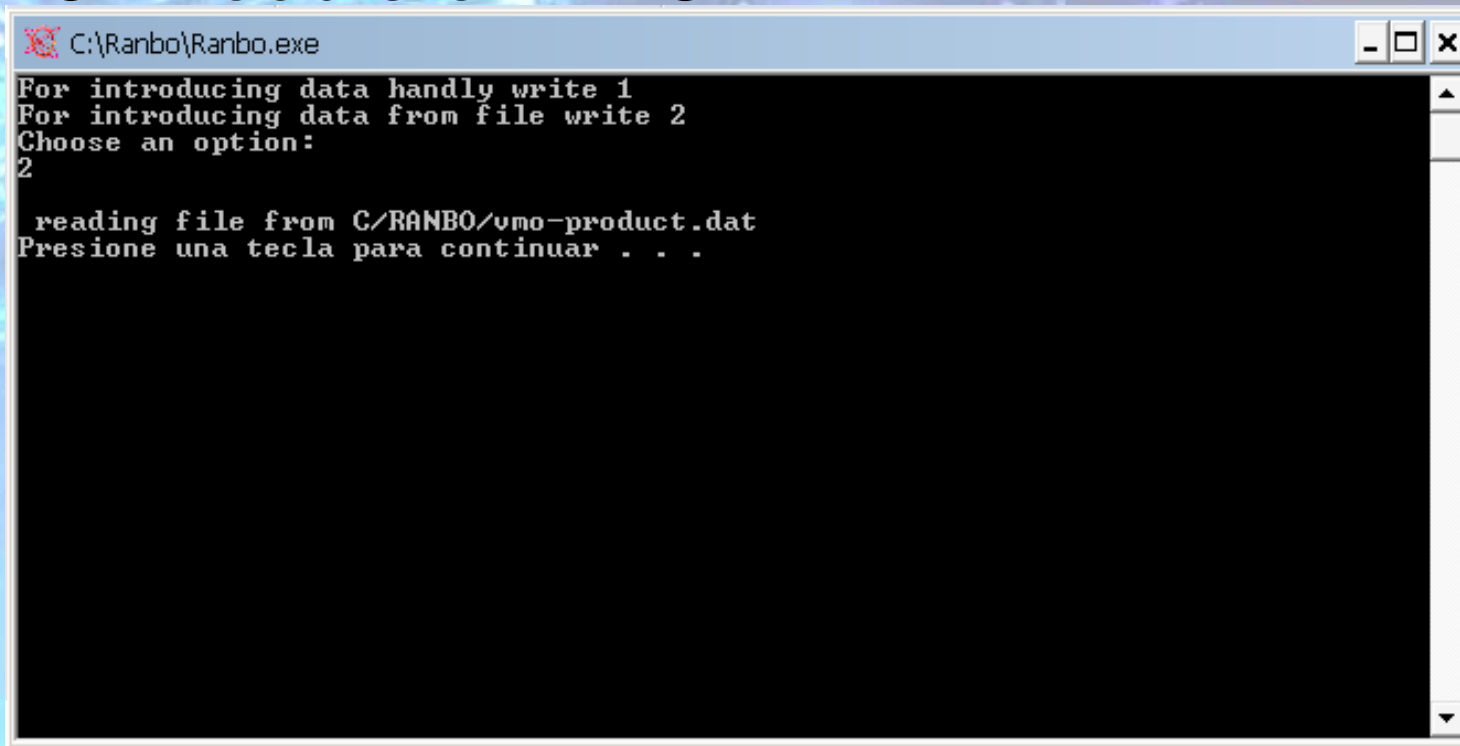
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# Ranbo

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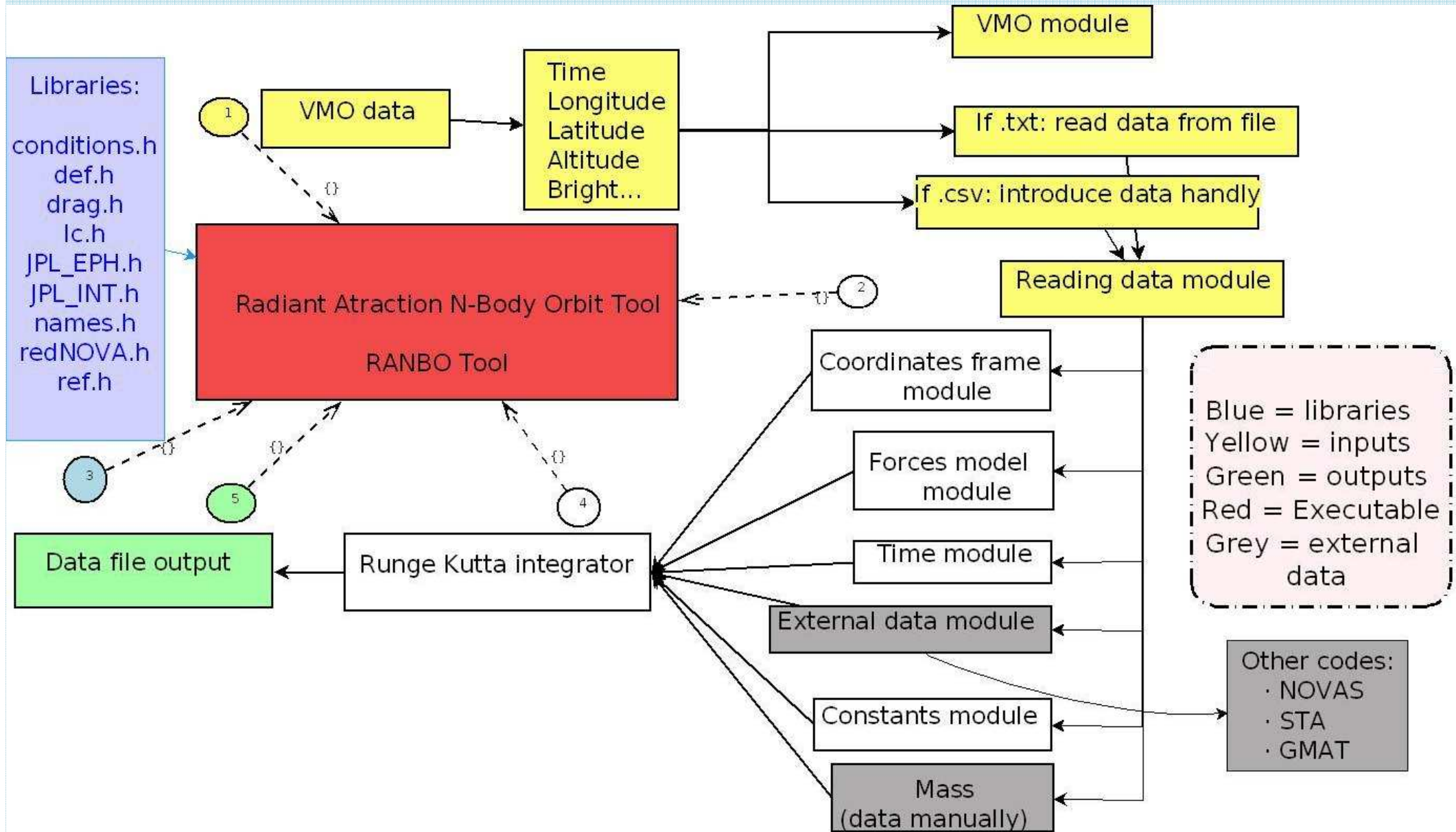
```

C:\Ranbo\Ranbo.exe
For introducing data handly write 1
For introducing data from file write 2
Choose an option:
2

reading file from C/RANBO\vmo-product.dat
Presione una tecla para continuar . . .
    
```



# Ranbo





# Ranbo

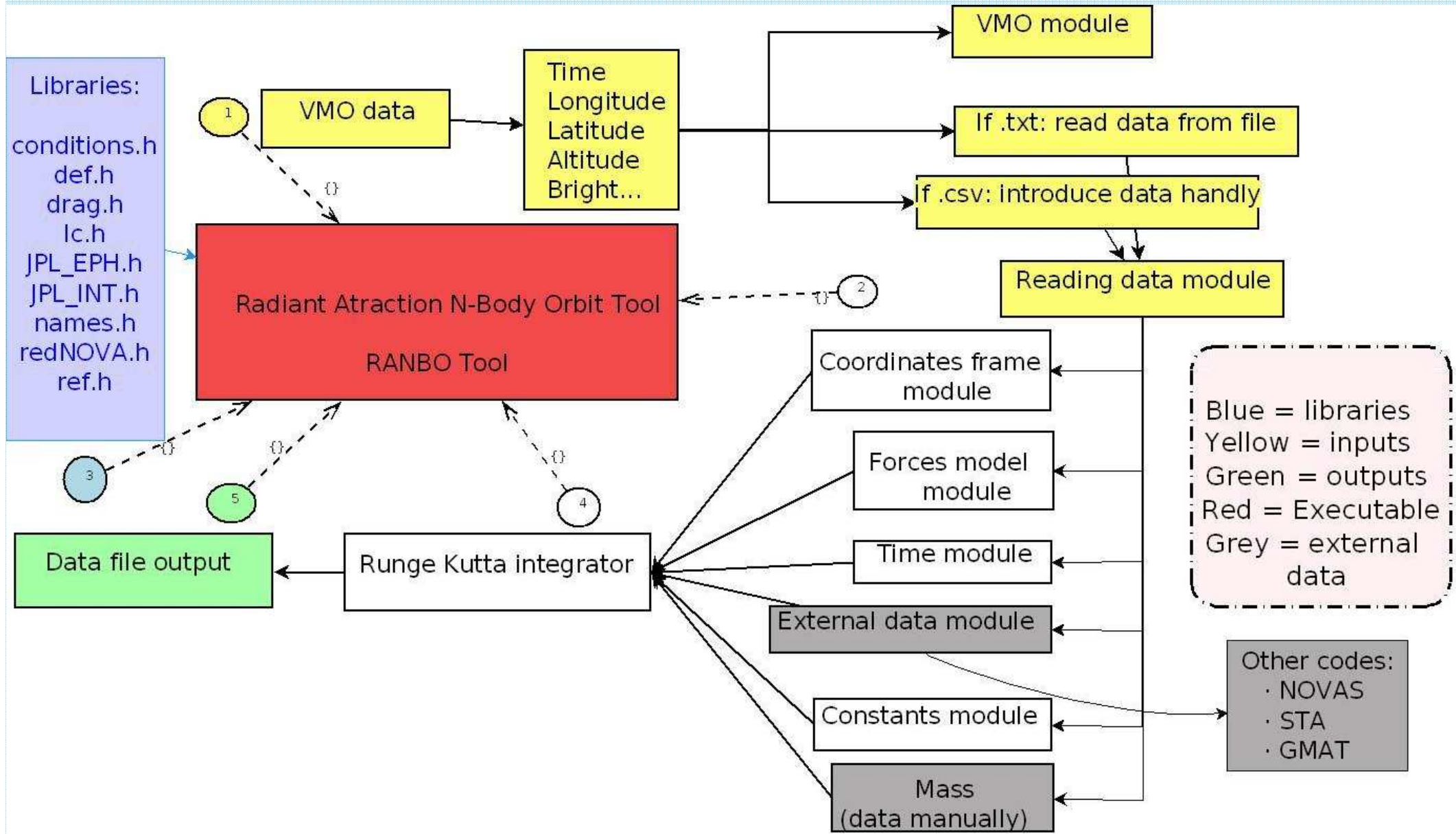
- Integrator

- **Runge–Kutta–Fehlberg method**; algorithm of numerical analysis

- Error; Can be **estimated and controlled** and an appropriate step size can be determined automatically.
- **Efficient** for ordinary problems of automated numerical integration

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_1 &= h \cdot f(x_k) \\
 k_2 &= h \cdot f(x_k + \frac{1}{4}k_1) \\
 k_3 &= h \cdot f(x_k + \frac{3}{32}k_1 + \frac{9}{32}k_2) \\
 k_4 &= h \cdot f(x_k + \frac{1932}{2197}k_1 - \frac{7200}{2197}k_2 + \frac{7296}{2197}k_3) \\
 k_5 &= h \cdot f(x_k + \frac{439}{216}k_1 - 8k_2 + \frac{3680}{513}k_3 - \frac{845}{4104}k_4) \\
 k_6 &= h \cdot f(x_k - \frac{8}{27}k_1 + 2k_2 - \frac{3544}{2565}k_3 + \frac{1859}{4104}k_4 - \frac{11}{40}k_5) \\
 x_{k+1} &= x_k + \frac{16}{135}k_1 + \frac{6656}{12825}k_3 + \frac{28561}{56430}k_4 - \frac{9}{50}k_5 + \frac{2}{55}k_6
 \end{aligned}$$

# Ranbo

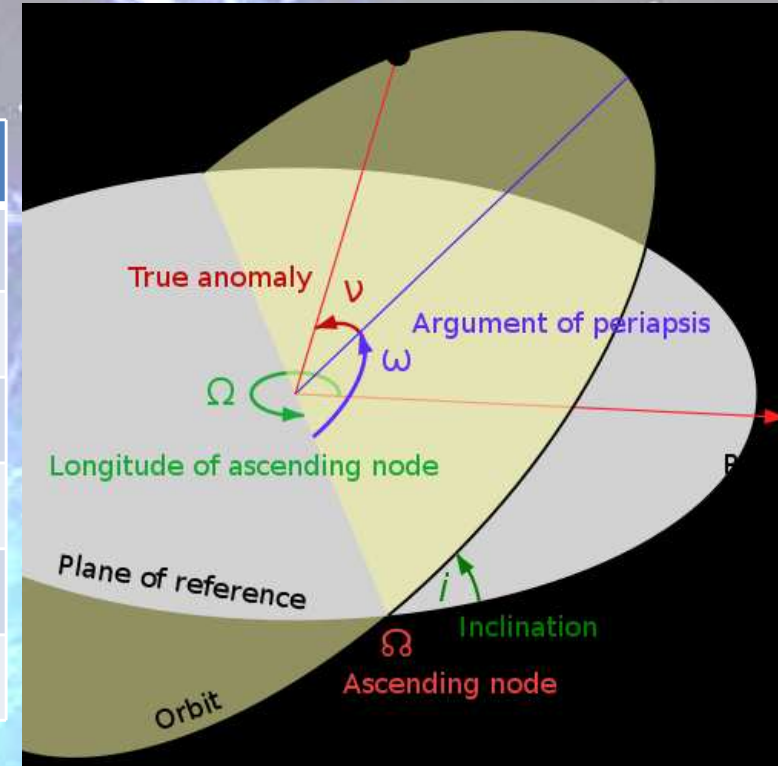




# Ranbo

- Results

Paramete	Zenital Attr.	2-Body	N-Body
a (AU)	6.207	6.438	?
e	0.848	0.853	?
i (deg)	113.01	113.45	?
$\omega$ (deg)	148.20	147.89	?
$\Omega$ (deg)	139.79	139.79	?
v (deg)	/	/	?



❖ Data from: ORB-BARGE-PER2007\_100-M007 Comparing MOTS 2.0 with FirBal (Ceplecha 1987) D. Koschny, J. Borovicka



# Ranbo

- Test plan (TBD)
- Last, but not least... User Manual

➤ Make it simple!!





- Next steps;
  - Software improvements
  - Software validation
  - Documentation :S
  - Comparison btw methods



# Ranbo

Thank you very much !



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