



Orbit optimization for measurements during eclipse and maximization of ground stations visibility

Francesco Dattilo

Thesis supervisor: Professor Mario Bertaina
Company tutors: Daniela Borla Tridon, Ilenya Salvoni

Stage in Altec

Aerospace Logistics Technology
Engineering Company



Purpose

Analysis and optimization of a low Earth orbit (LEO) in order to maximize:

- the eclipse time for night light measurements
- the visibility over a defined ground stations network for data downlink

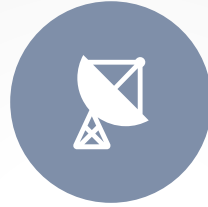
Summary



INTRODUCTION



OREKIT



GROUND STATION
NETWORK



ECLIPSE ANALYSIS



ORBIT
OPTIMIZATION

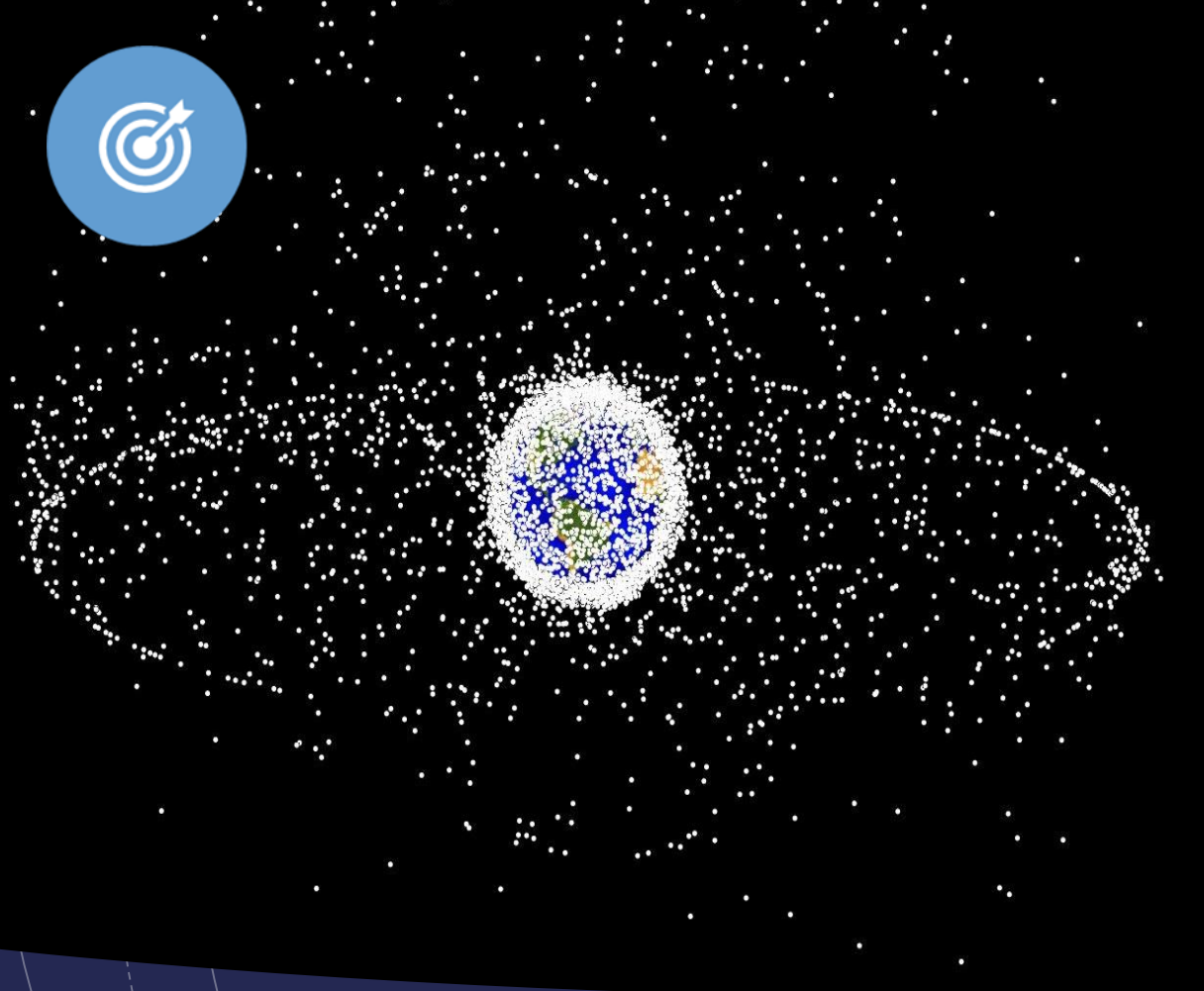


CONCLUSIONS



Introduction

- **The importance of data acquisition in eclipse**
- **The time of transmission with ground stations**



Space debris

Physical interest

Cosmic rays

JEM-EUSO mission (proposed)
to observe ultra-high energy particles

6

© 2008 Google

SNR, GRB, A.G.N., Pulsar, Radio Galaxy Lobe, Gamma-ray X-ray, Meteors, Near UV light, atmosphere, UHE neutrino, Solar wind, TLEs, Nightglow

13 countries, 77 institutions, 254 members



Orbit analysis

OREKIT

- Open source, free, but requires to be implemented

STK

- Intuitive, but close and very expensive



Orbit
extrapolation
kit



Orekit

- **What is orekit?**

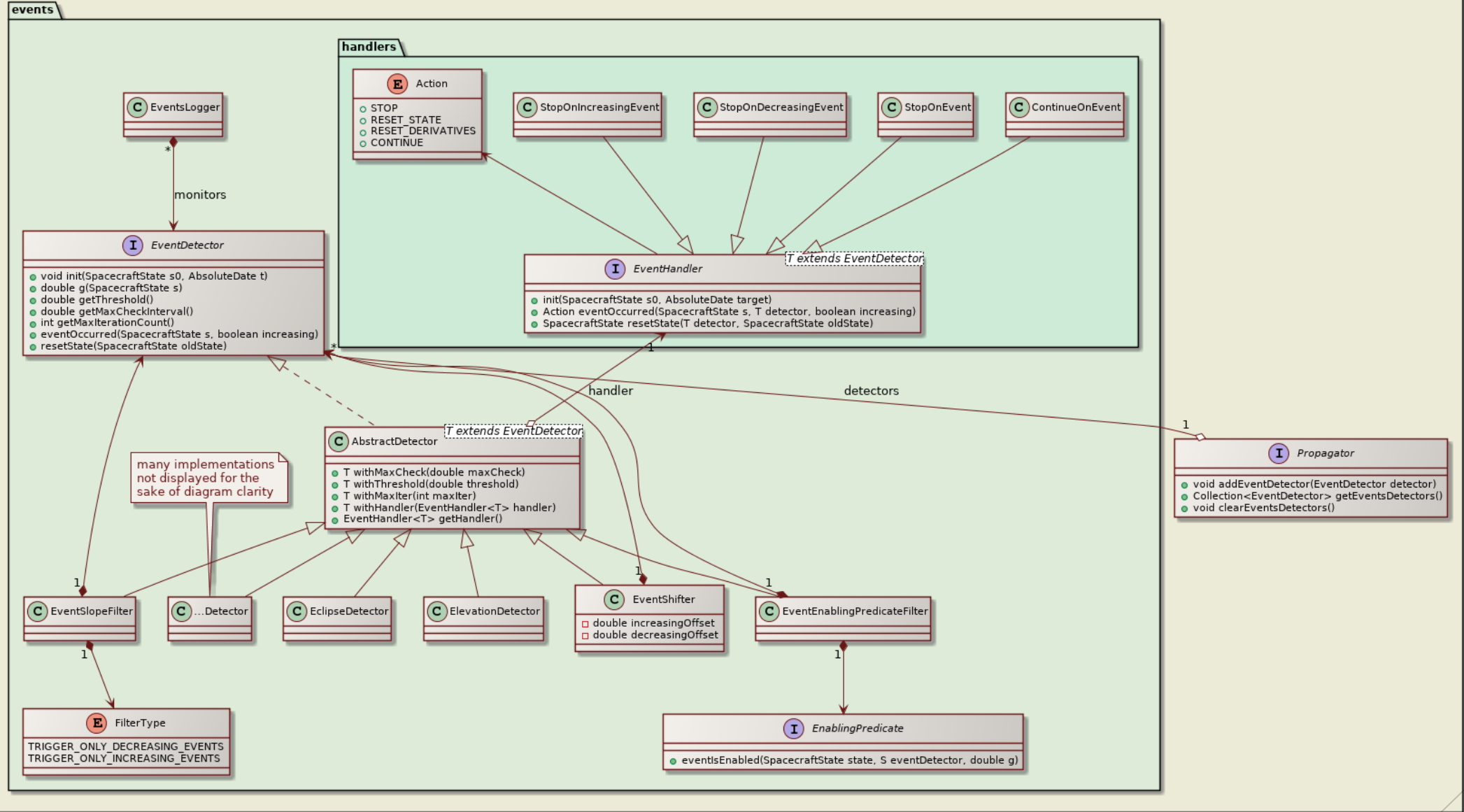
An open source libraries kit

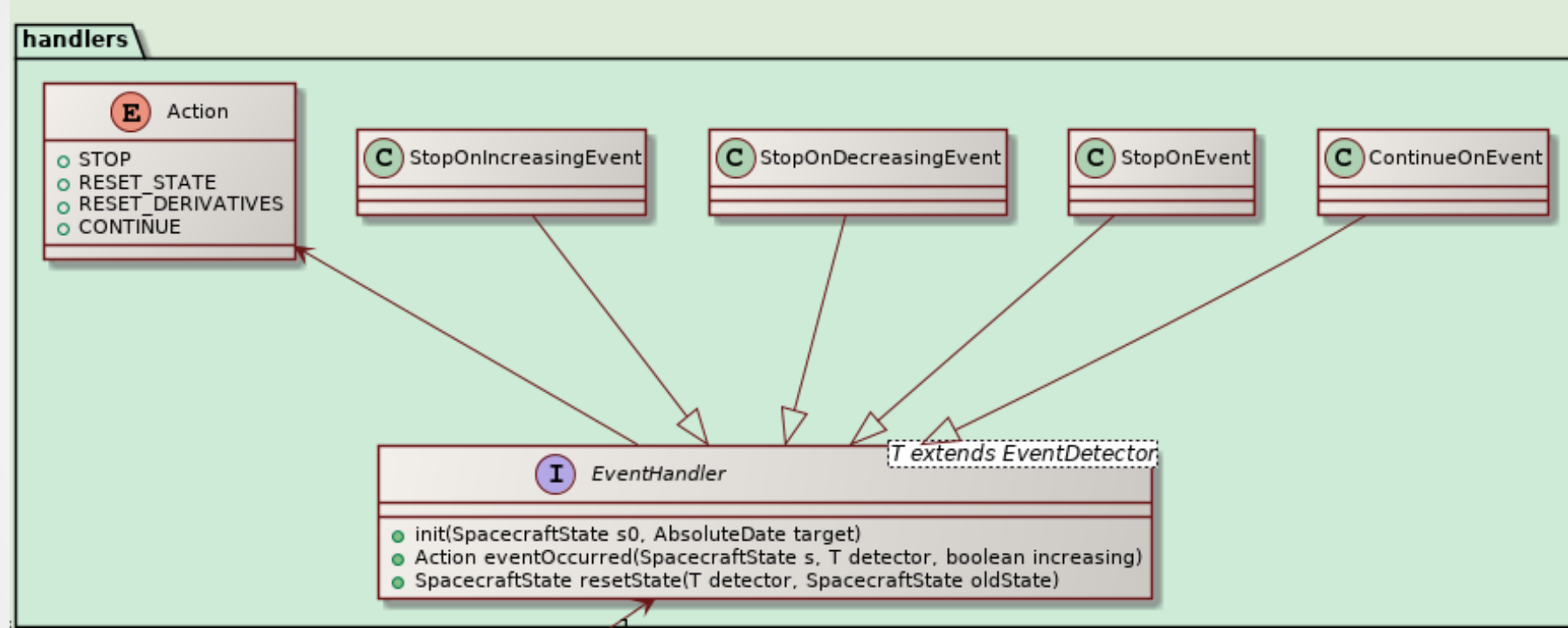
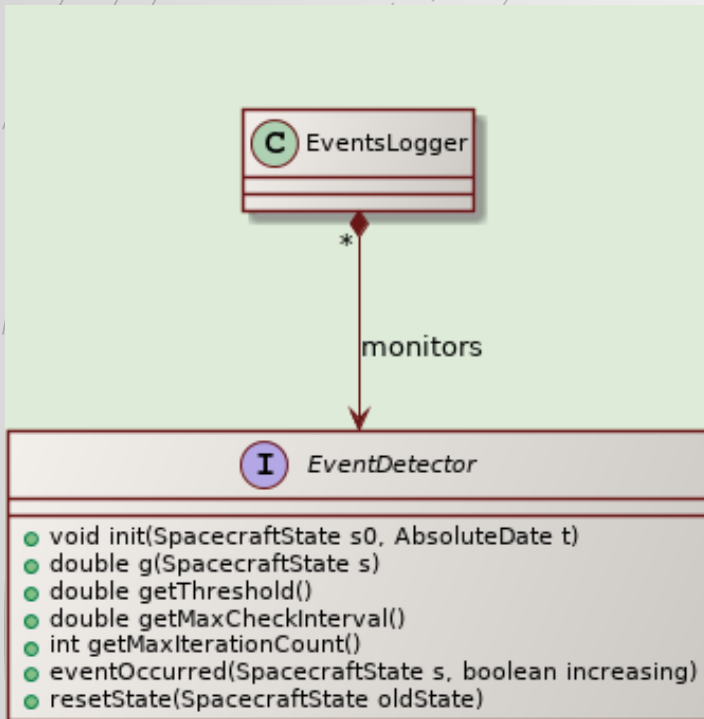
- **How does it work?**

Java language, several packages for each topic



org.orekit.propagation







Rayuela:
a program built with orekit's libraries



■ What Rayuela does

It detects satellite visibility and eclipse events

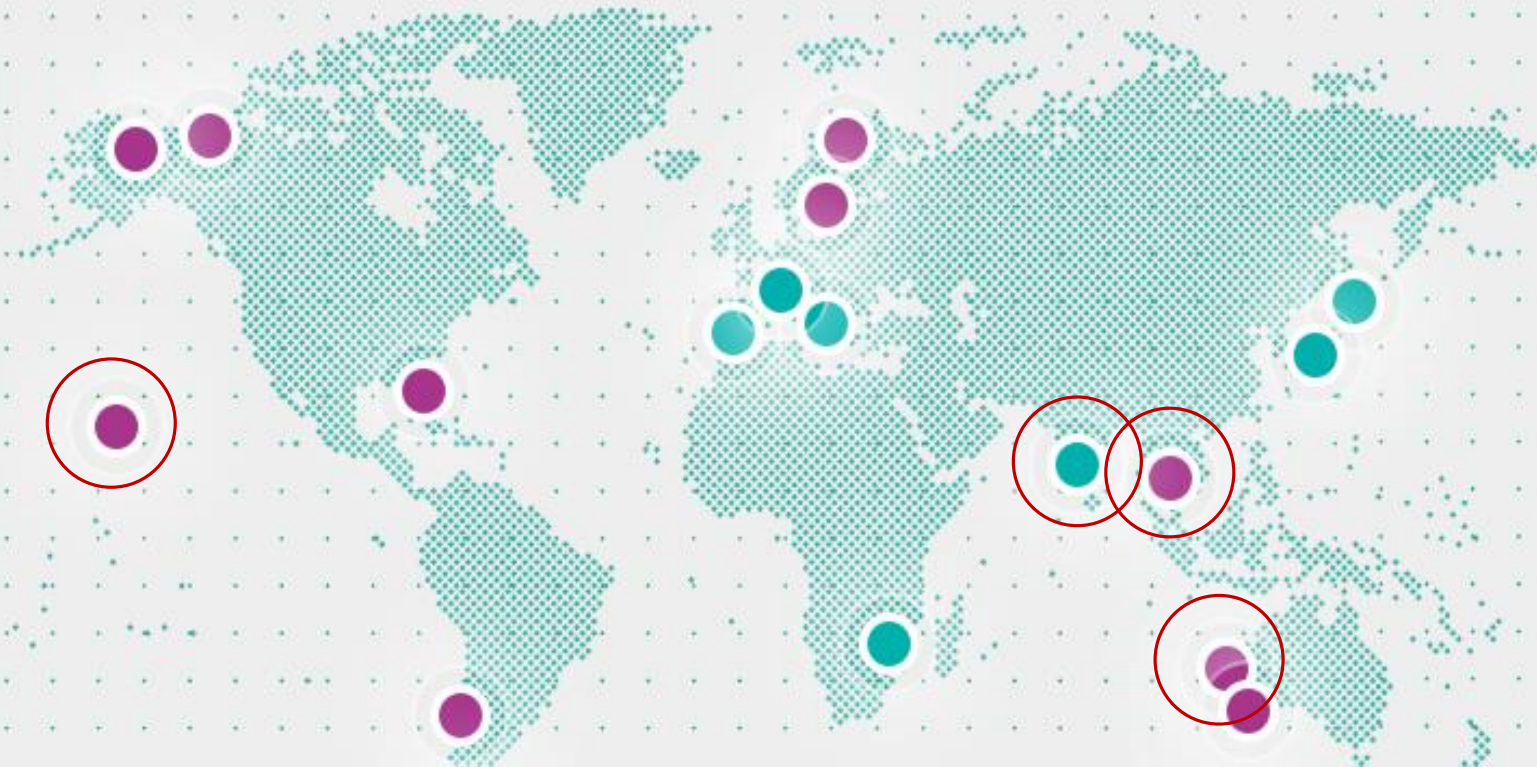
```
137 // Event definition
138 final double maxcheck = 60; /**maximum checking interval (s)*/
139 final double threshold = 0.001; /**maximum divergence threshold (s)*/
140 final double elevation = FastMath.toRadians(5.0); /**constrain angle*/
141
142 final EventDetector sta1Visi =
143     new ElevationDetector(maxcheck, threshold, sta1Frame)
144     .withConstantElevation(elevation).
145     withHandler(new VisibilityHandler())
146     ;
147
148 final EventDetector sta2Visi =
149     new ElevationDetector(maxcheck, threshold, sta2Frame)
150     .withConstantElevation(elevation).
151     withHandler(new VisibilityHandler())
152     ;
153
154 final EventDetector sta3Visi =
155     new ElevationDetector(maxcheck, threshold, sta3Frame).
156     withConstantElevation(elevation).
157     withHandler(new VisibilityHandler());
158
159 final EventDetector sta4Visi =
160     new ElevationDetector(maxcheck, threshold, sta4Frame).
161     withConstantElevation(elevation).
162     withHandler(new VisibilityHandler());
163
164 final EventDetector overLap = BooleanDetector.orCombine(sta1Visi,sta2Visi).withHandler(new MyHandler());
```



■ How it works

Managing events: EventDetector and EventHandler

```
190
191  /** Handler for visibility event. */
192  private static class VisibilityHandler implements EventHandler<ElevationDetector> {
193      private AbsoluteDate start = null;
194      public Action eventOccurred(final SpacecraftState s, final ElevationDetector detector,
195                                final boolean increasing) {
196
197
198          if (increasing) {
199              start = s.getDate();
200
201
202
203
204          } else if(start !=null) {
205              double duration = s.getDate().durationFrom(start);
206              System.out.println(s.getDate()+"      " + duration);
207
208          }
209      return Action.CONTINUE ;
210
211
212      }
213  }
```



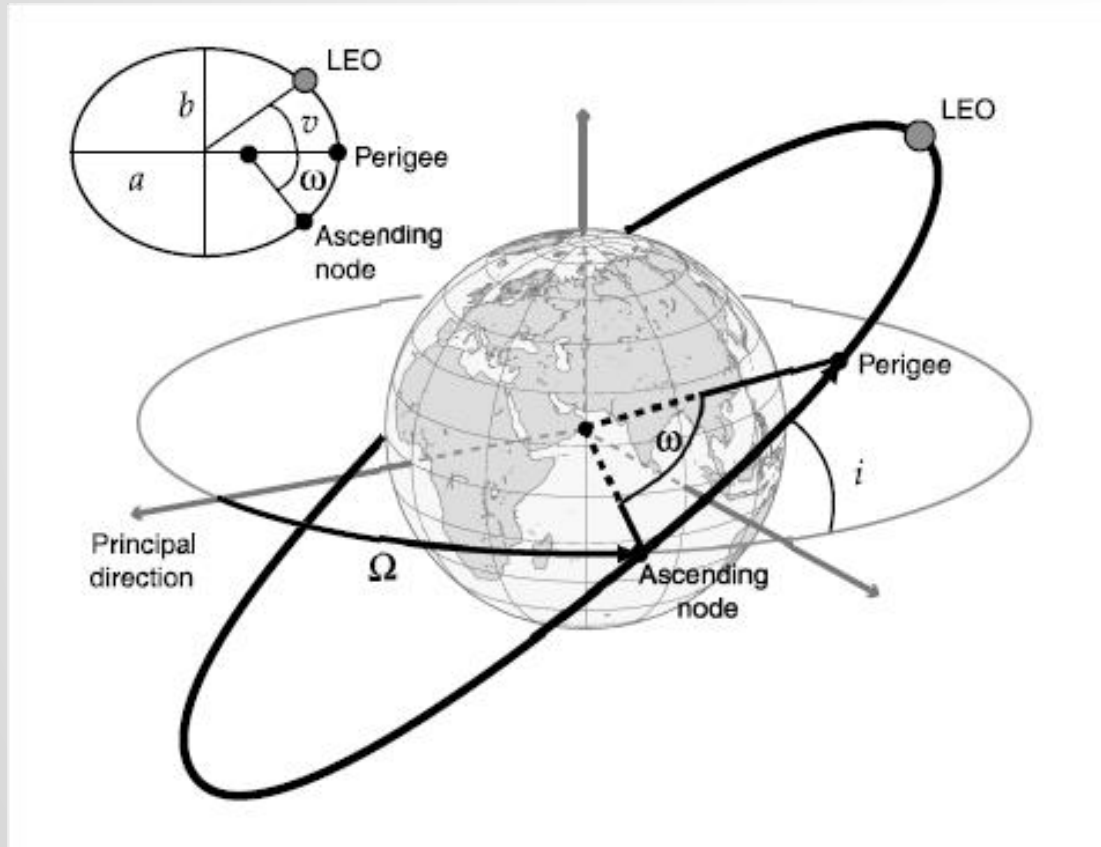
GROUND STATION NETWORK

Very different latitude between Australia's station and the others

Overlap between India and Thailand



Orbit parameters



- **a** = semimajor axis
- **e** = eccentricity
- **i** = inclination
- **v** = true anomaly
- **ω** = argument of perigee
- **RAAN** = right ascension of the ascending node

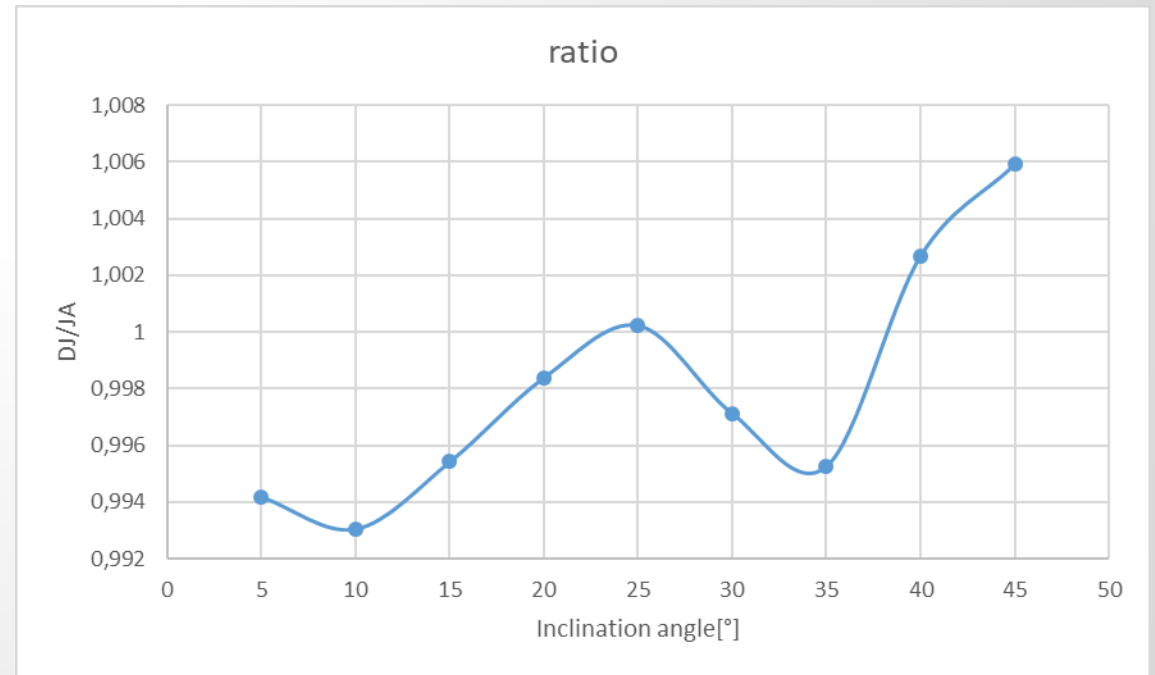
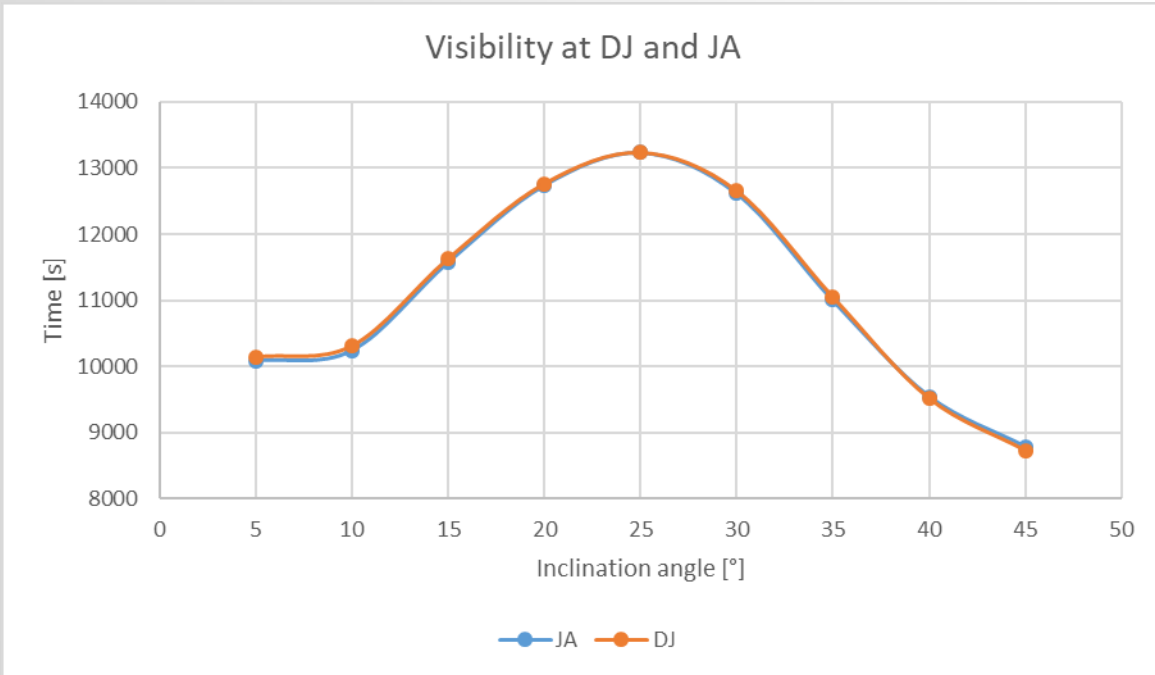
My LEO

- **Altitude** = 500 km
- **e** = 0



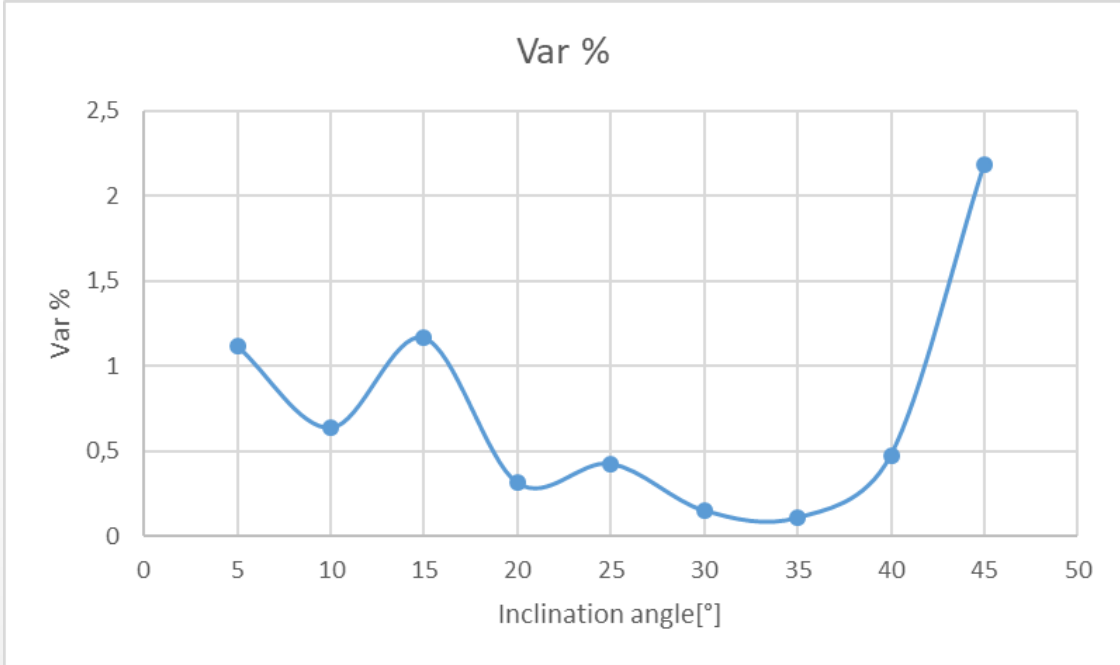
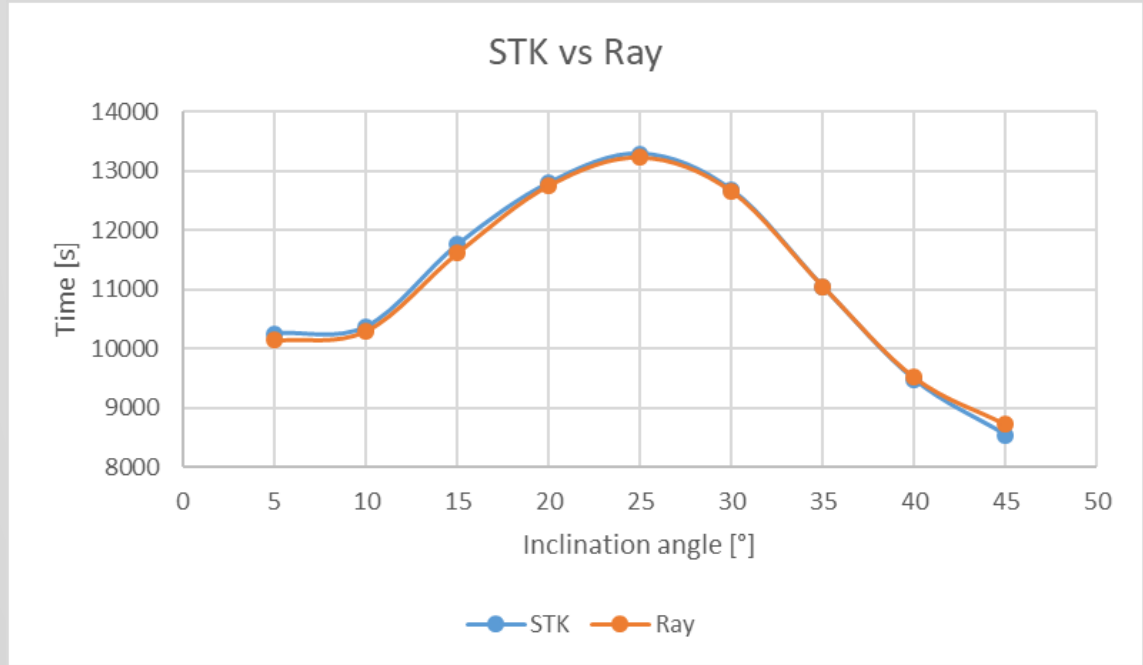
Average time of visibility per day in one month with varying inclination

- DJ = December-January
- JA = July-August





Validation with STK

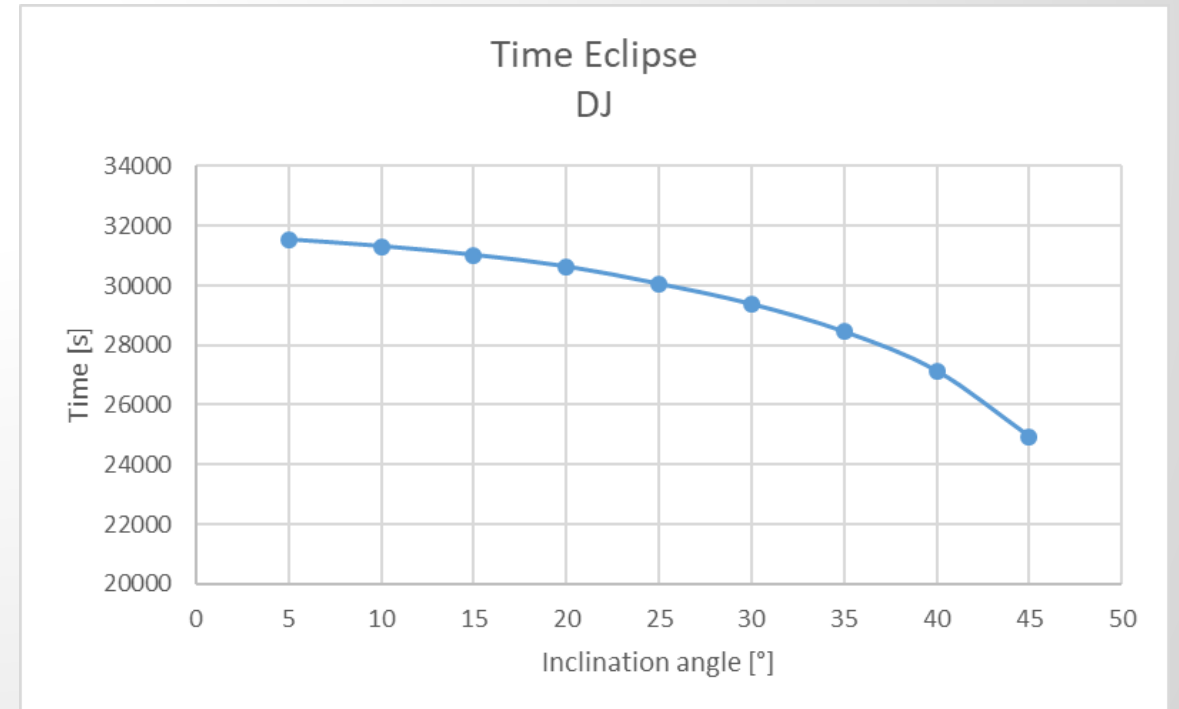
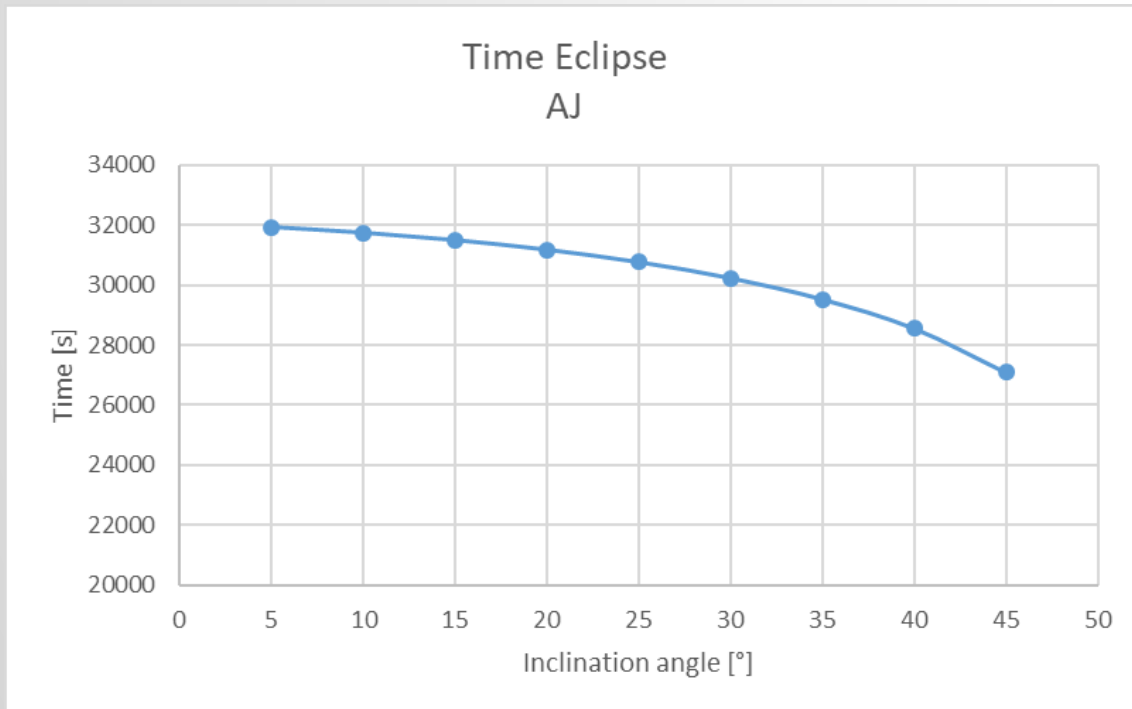


Eclipse events



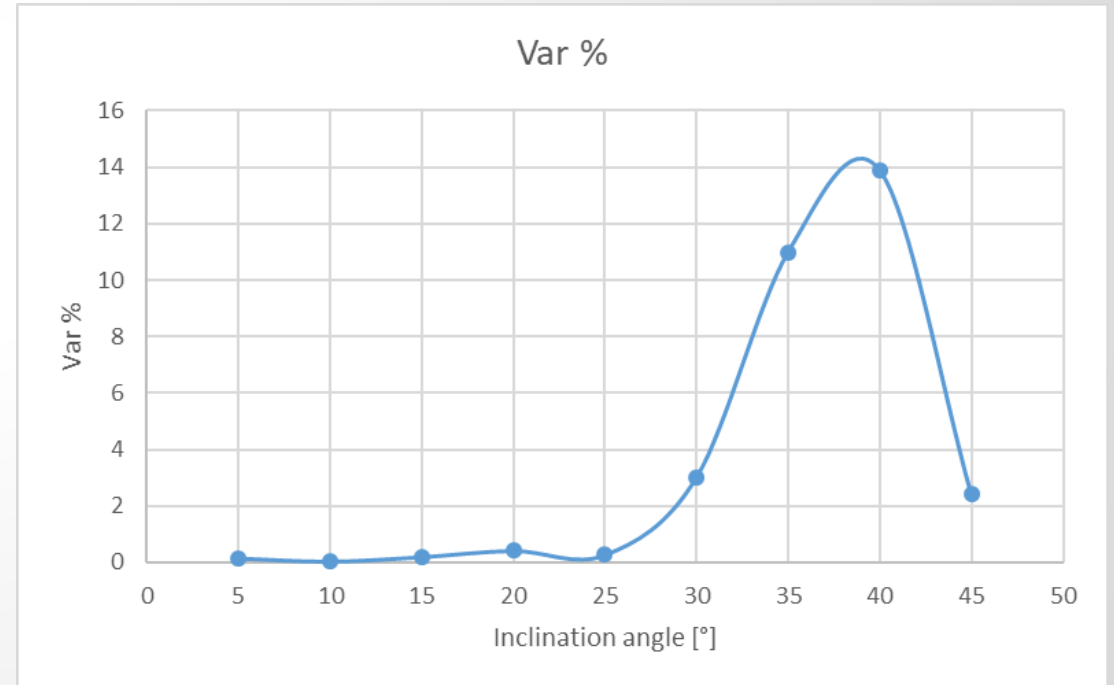
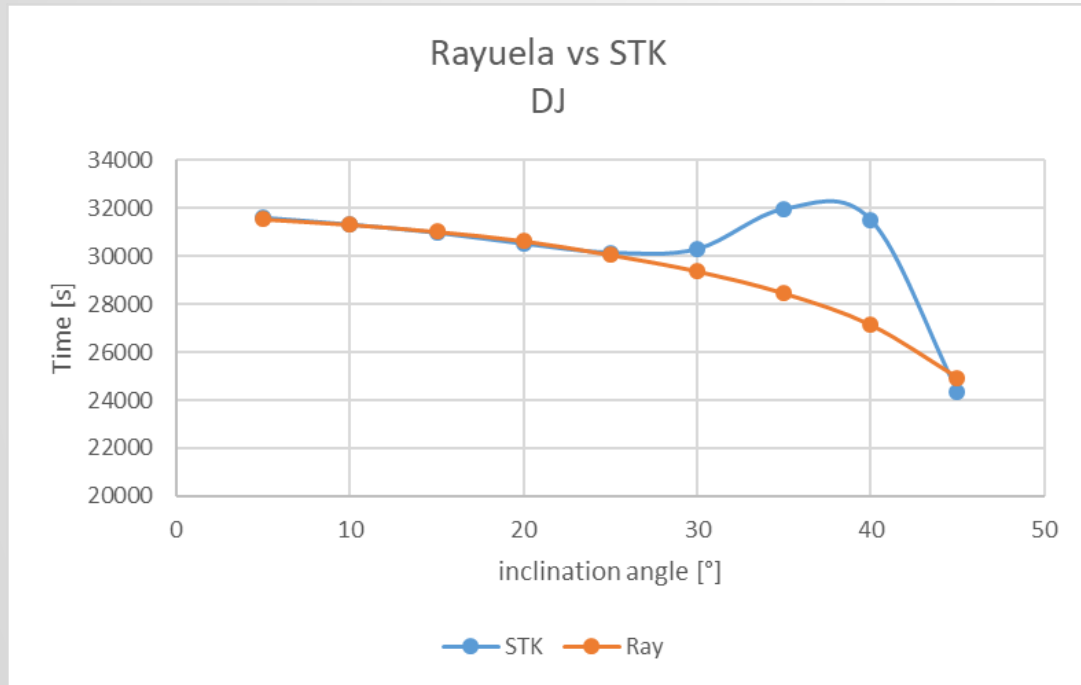
Average time of eclipse during one day, with varying inclination

- DJ = December-January
- JA = July-August



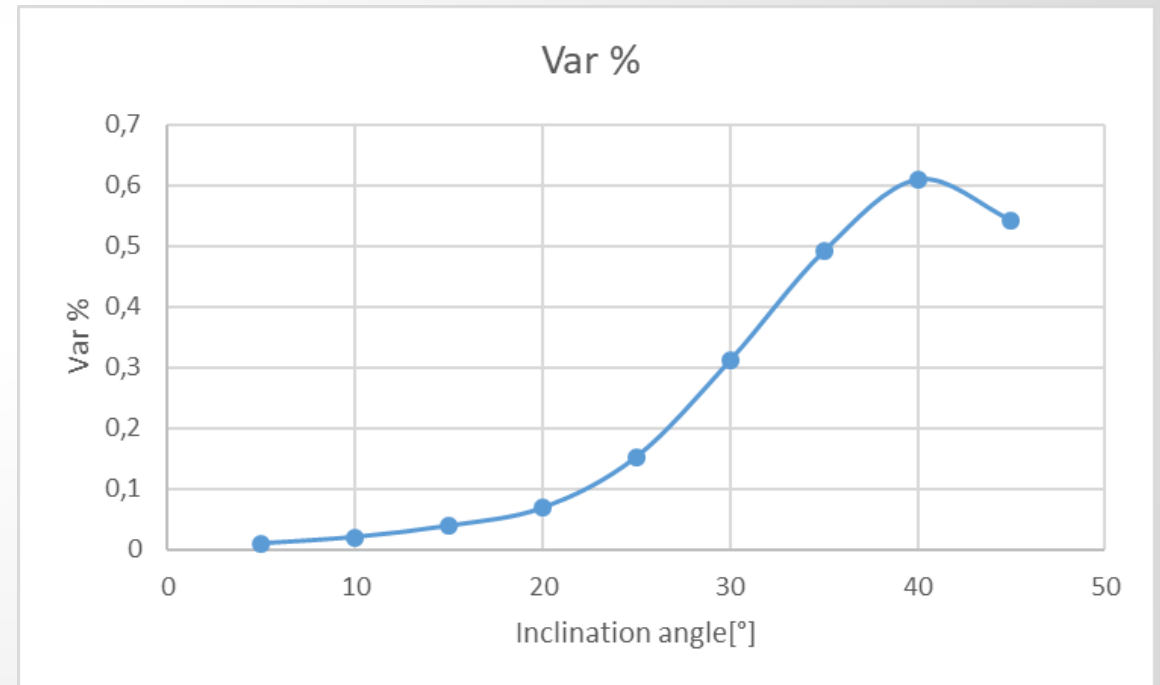
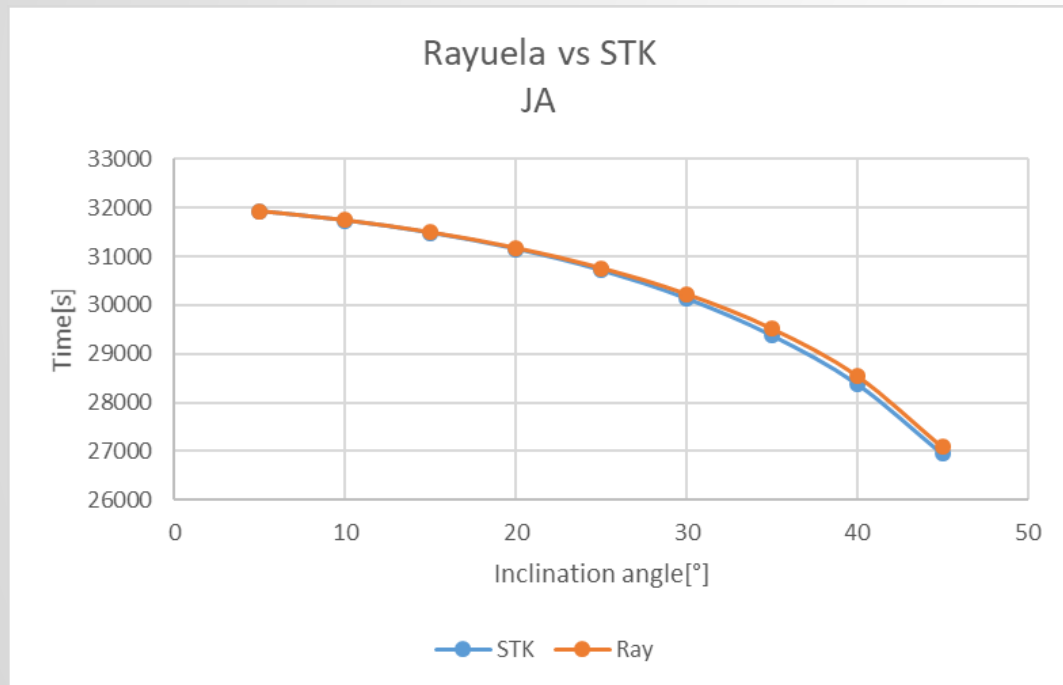


Validation with STK





Validation with STK



Orbit optimization



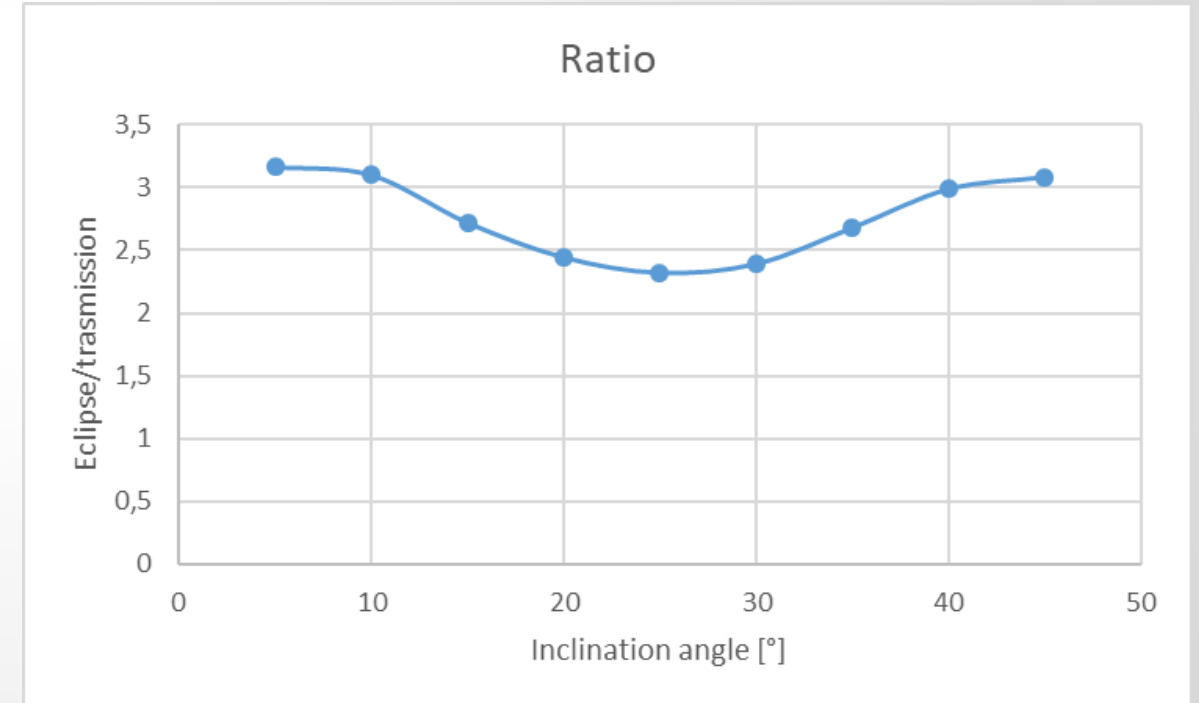
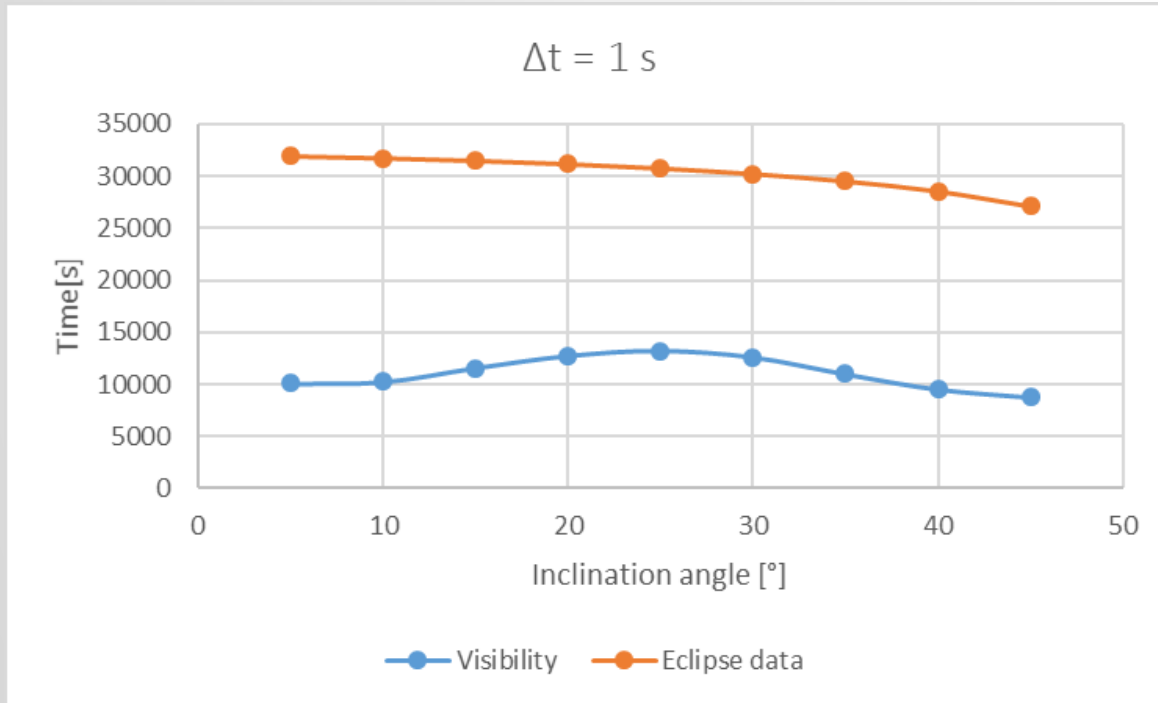
Two paths

- **Maximization of time for data acquisition**
- **Maximization of time to transmission data**



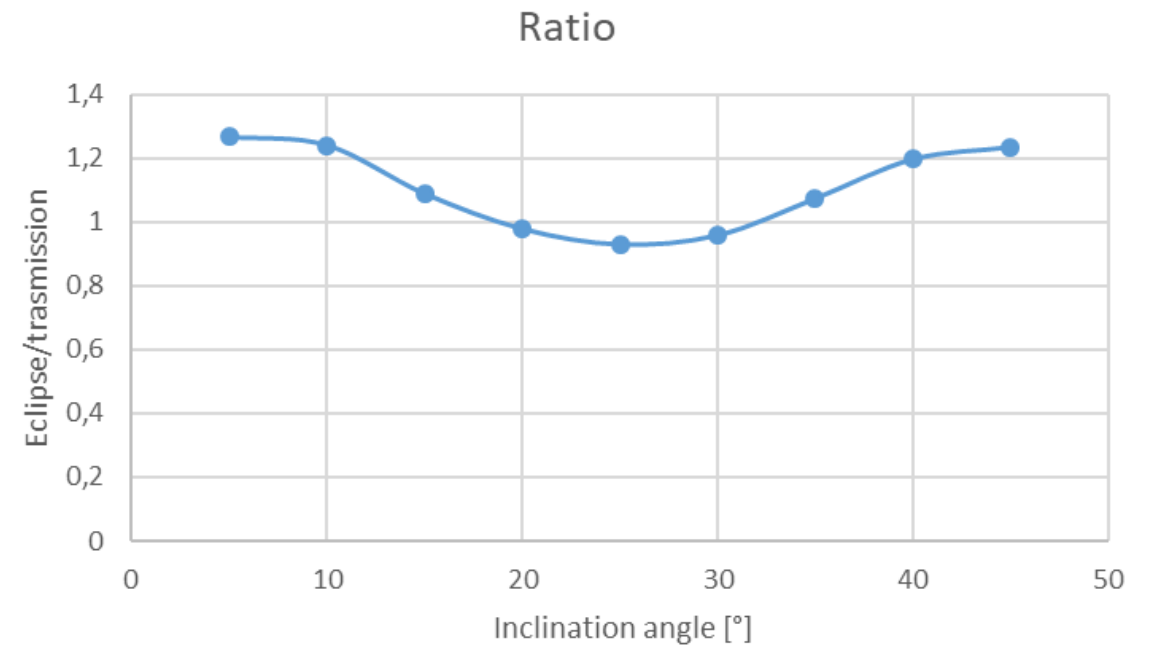
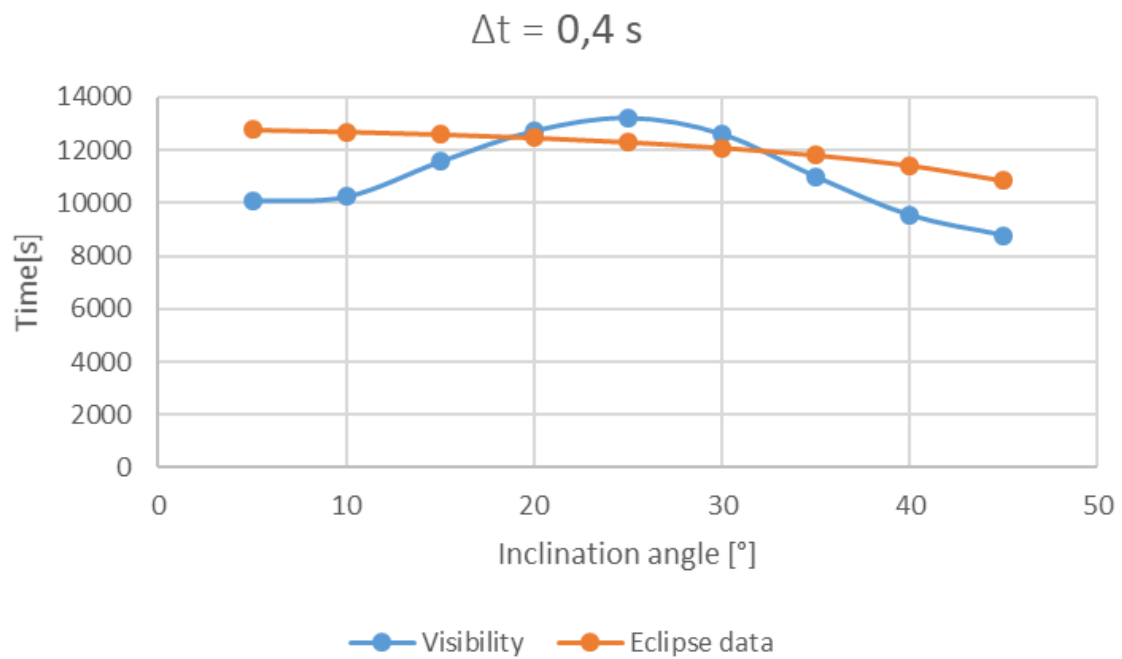
$$T_e \cdot \frac{\Delta t_{TRAS}}{1 s} < T_{VIS}$$

- T_e = Eclipse time
- Δt_{TRAS} = Transmission time for each second
- T_{VIS} = Visibility time





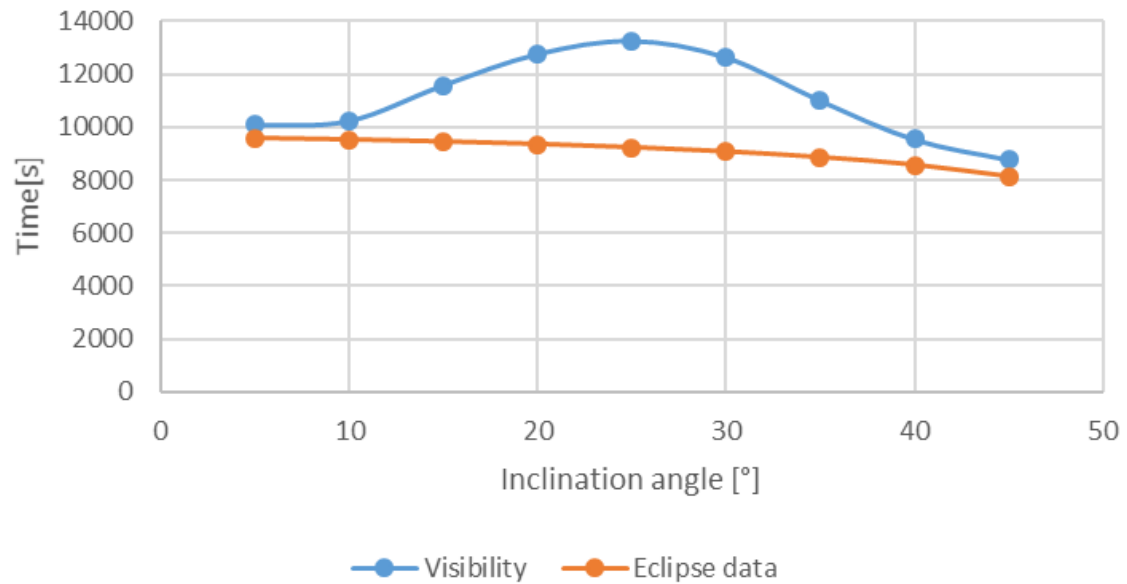
Extreme case



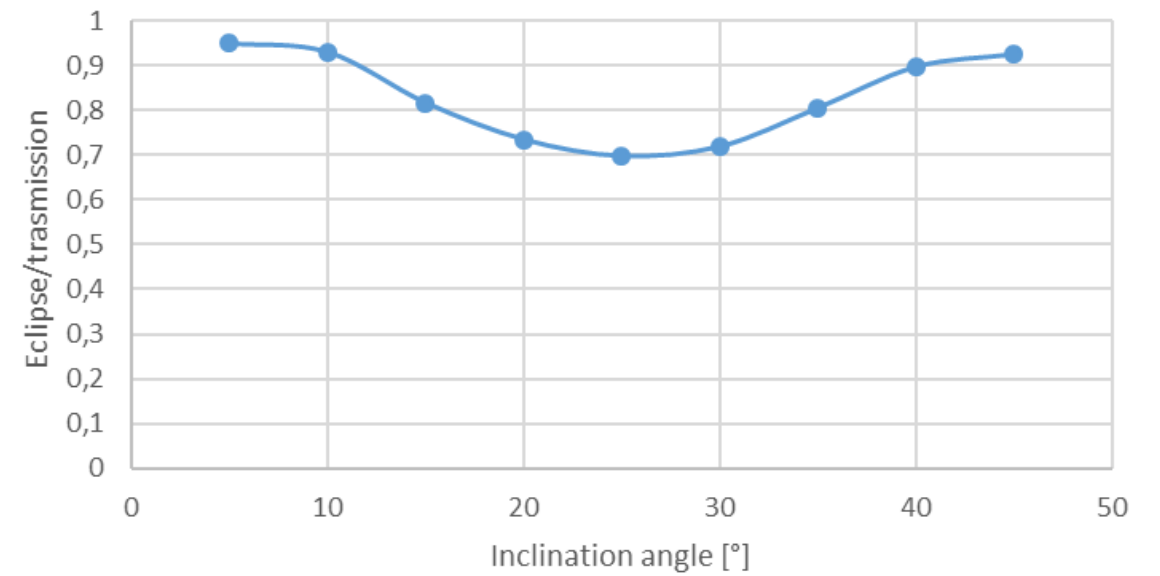


The best configuration

$\Delta t = 0,3 \text{ s}$



Ratio





Final considerations

- Rayuela is comparable with STK
- Eclipse events need a deeper investigation
- At $\Delta t_{TRAS} \leq 0,3 s$ inclinations maximize data acquisition

Special thanks

- Professor Mario Bertaina
- Professoressa Raffaella Bonino
- Daniela Borla Tridon
- Ilenya Salvoni

And also

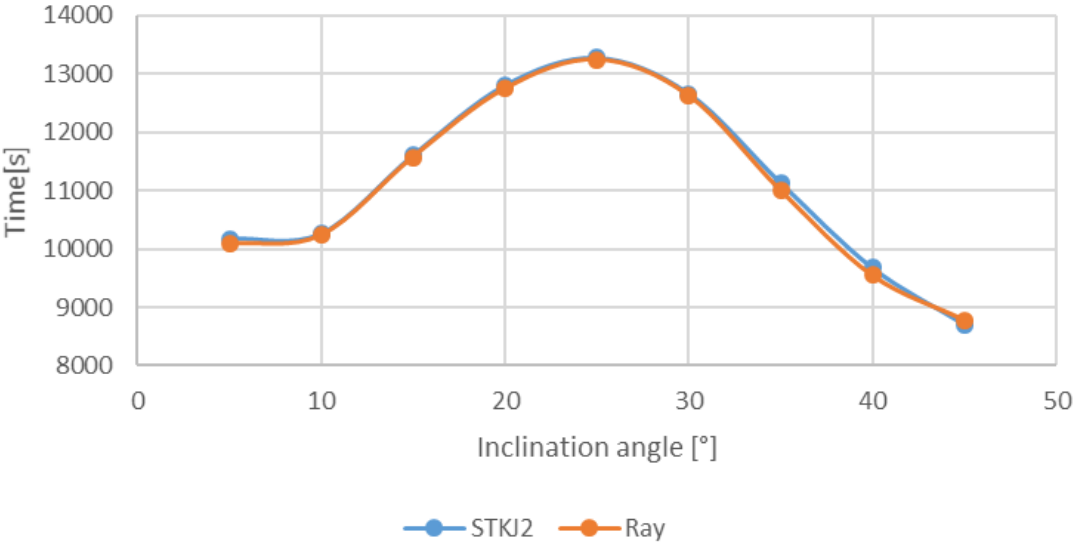
- Roberto Belcastro Marasco

Backup

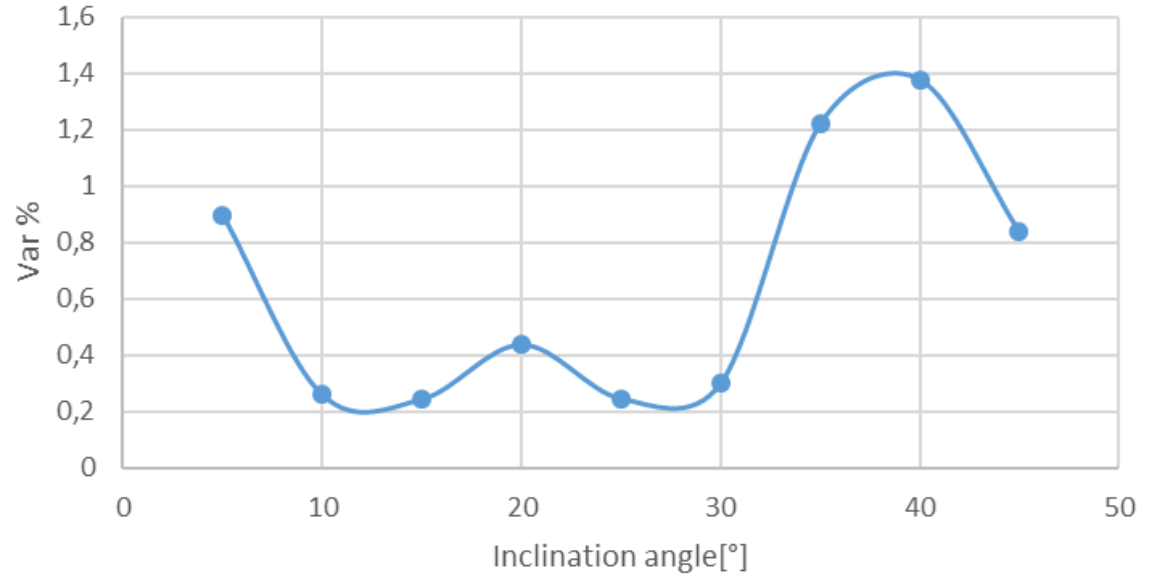


Validation with STK

Rayela vs STK
summer

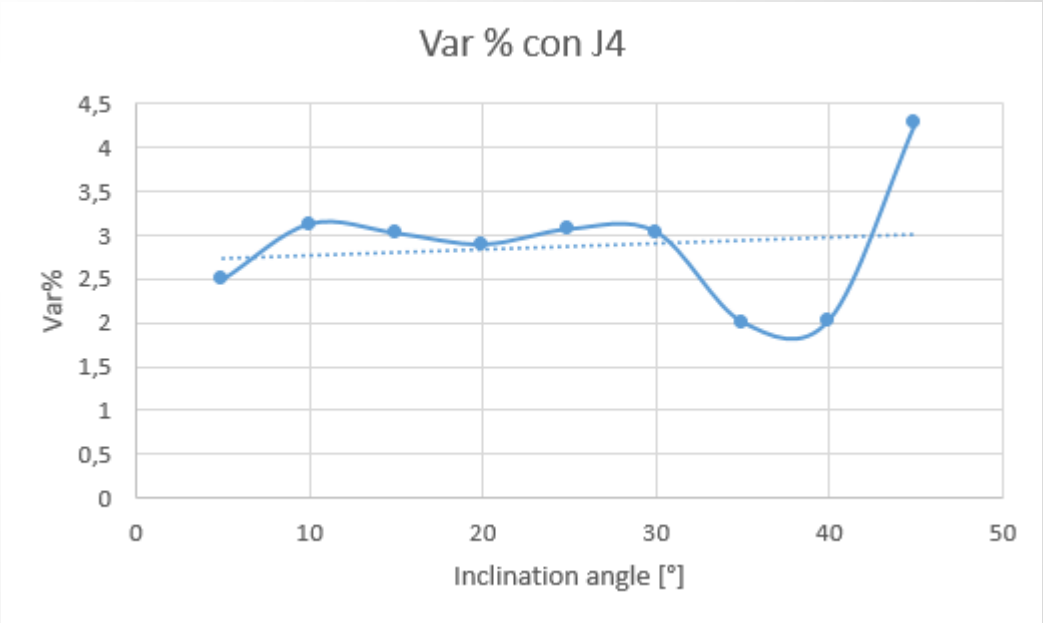
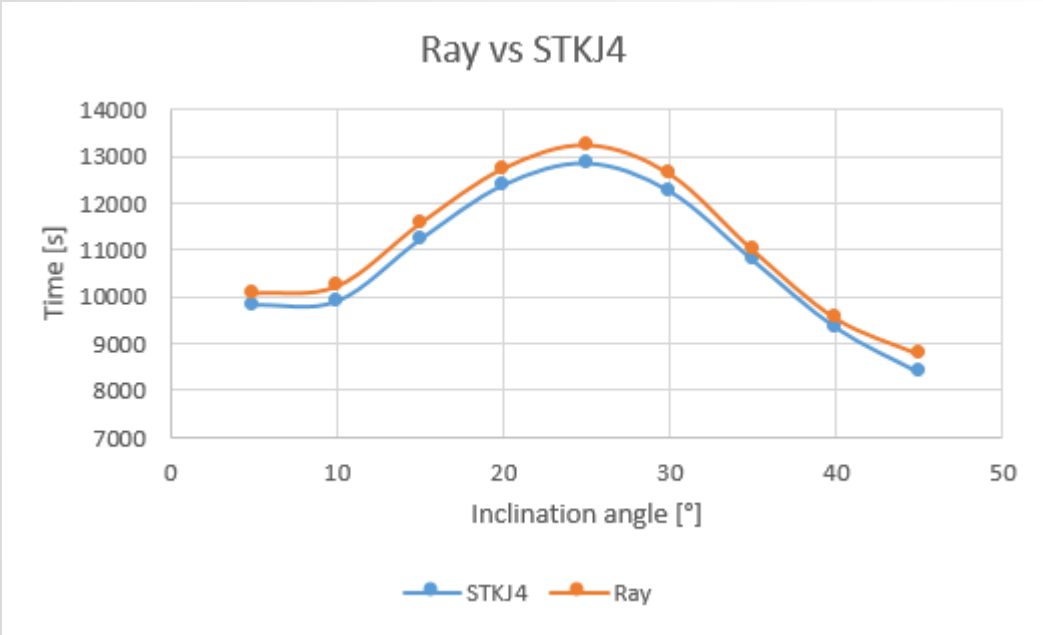


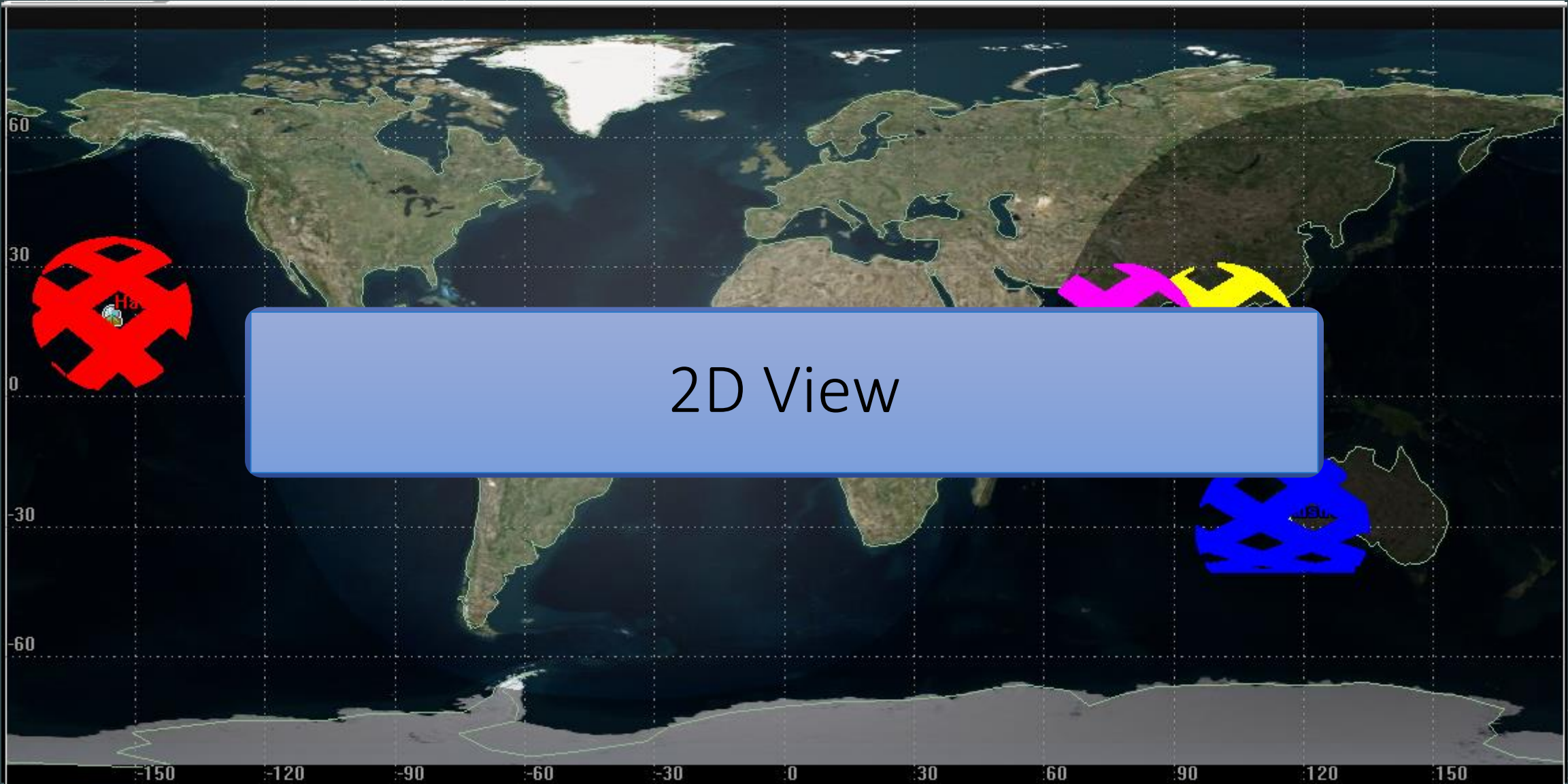
Var %





With another propagator (STKJ4)



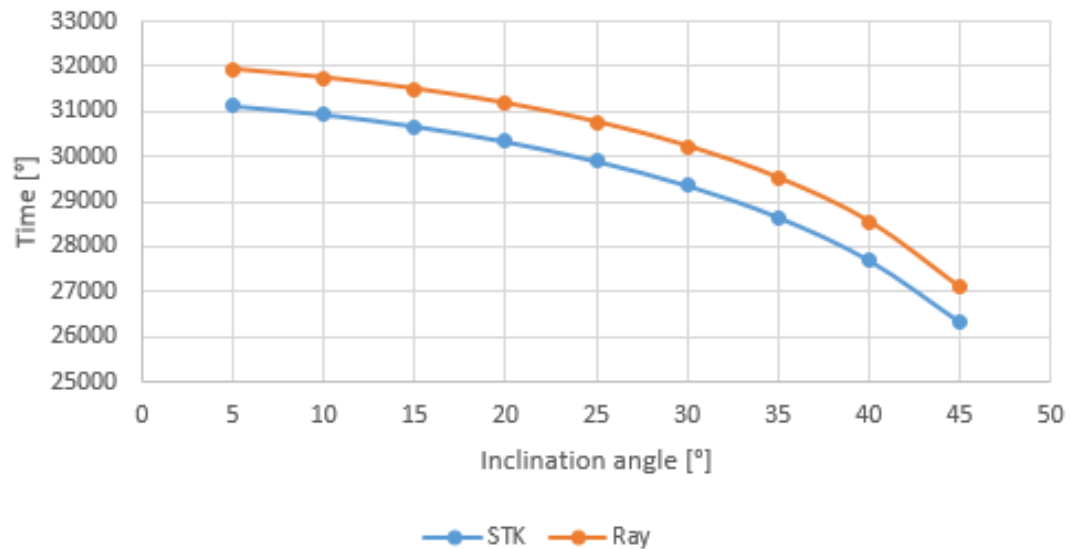


2D View

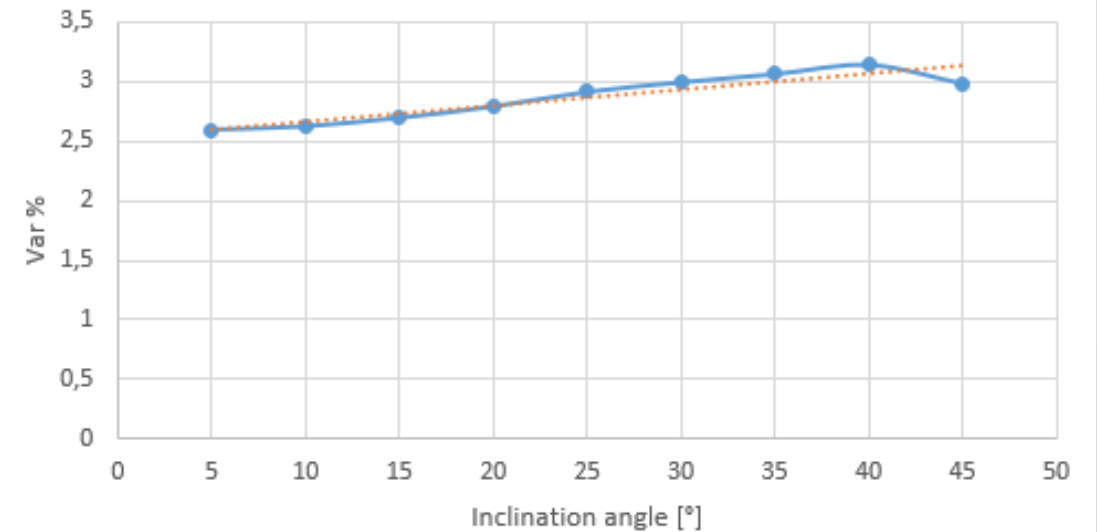


With another propagator (STKJ4)

Rayuela vs STK



Var %





Critical issues

Overlap between India and Thailand

Very different latitude between Australia's station and the others

