

User Manual 4.10 Force models

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Introduction

Scope

The scope of this section is to present the force models available in PATRIUS. Forces models can be added to Patrius Numerical propagator.

Javadoc

Library

Javadoc

Patrius [Package fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.forces](#)

Patrius [Package fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.forces.drag](#)

Patrius [Package fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.forces.gravity](#)

Patrius [Package fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.forces.gravity.potential](#)

Patrius [Package fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.forces.gravity.variations](#)

Patrius [Package fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.forces.gravity.variations.coefficients](#)

Patrius [Package fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.forces.gravity.tides](#)

Patrius [Package fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.forces.radiation](#)

Patrius [Package fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.forces.radiation](#)

Patrius [Package fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.forces](#)

Links

Algorithms used

The algorithms used for the tides (earth and ocean) are taken from the FORTRAN code in ZOOM-see Manuel algorithmique OBELIX below. The routines used as references are given hereunder :

- f_maroce.f90
- fmf_ccadmt.f90
- obelixutil.f90
- mc_argfond.f90

The algorithms used for the rediffused radiation pressure are taken from OBELIX library. The routines used as references are given hereunder :

- fpr_elements
- fai_daccdd

The method used to compute the resulting acceleration is the same as that used in the [Cunningham attraction model](#).

Other Documents

- Manuel algorithmique OBELIX (Obelix-NT-12-1, version 4 révision 0 du 30/03/2012)

Useful Documents

- Cunningham; Leland E., *On the computation of the spherical harmonic terms needed during the numerical integration of the orbital motion of an artificial satellite (Celestial Mechanics 2)*, Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, Sunnyvale and Astronomy Department University of

California, Berkeley), 1970. Available [here](#).

- Drozner; A., *Recurrent calculation of gravitational acceleration of a satellite*, Acta Astronomica, vol. 27, no. 1, 1977, p. 15-22. Available [here](#).

Package Overview

Parameterizable models

Parameterizable models are supported.

A parameter of a model can be defined as Parameter (given its descriptor and value), a constant function, a linear function, a Nth order polynomial function, a piecewise function or an intervals function.

All parameters are handled in a the [Parameterizable](#) class.

In case of a using a function for a model's parameter (Fx), the [Parameter](#) defined are automatically stored in the super class [Parameterizable](#).

Note that in this case, it is not Fx that is stored but ax and bx (with $Fx = ax*t + bx$).

Tides

The architecture of the `fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.forces.gravity.tides` package is given hereunder. The classes [OceanTides](#) and [TerrestrialTides](#) extend [AbstractTides](#).

Please note that not all implementations are present in the following diagram for the sake of clarity.



The architecture of the `fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.forces.gravity.tides.coefficients` package is given hereunder. The user must use the [OceanTidesCoefficientsFactory class](#) to get an instance of the `OceanTidesCoefficientsProvider` interface, and pass it as an argument to the constructor of the [OceanTidesDataProvider class](#).



Features Description

Available force models

The force models implemented are :

- Central gravity force :
 - Normalized attraction model : Balmino
 - Unnormalized attraction models : Cunningham and Droziner
 - Model defined by a grid with interpolated values: GridAttractionModel
- Third body gravity force (including harmonics)
- Atmospheric drag
 - Based on DTM2000, DTM2012, JB2006, US76 and MSIS2000 atmosphere models and solar activity data
- Solar radiation pressure force
- Terrestrial tides: the earth tide is the deformation of the solid earth caused by the gravitational attraction of the Sun and moon. The standard used for constants and Love numbers is IERS 2003. The potential of the earth deformation is composed of 3 terms:
 - the potential of earth tide: the potential is computed for degree 2 and takes into account

complex Love numbers for long period (k20), diurnal (k21) and semi-diurnal (k22) terms. The potential for degree 3 is optional.

- the frequency correction of the Love numbers is also optional. It is applied on diurnal Love number (k21) [see Wahr and Zhu theory].
- the ellipticity correction is also optional. The ellipticity effect involves corrections on terms of degree 4 [see Wahr theory, 1981]
- Ocean Tides
- Solar pressure rediffused by the earth (albedo pressure and infrared emissivity pressure)
- Empirical forces
- Relativistic effects :
 - Schwarzschild effect : the most important effect
 - Coriolis effect (or geodetic precession)
 - Lense-Thirring effect : due to the rotation of central body

The acceleration derivatives implemented are :

Force model	wrt		wrt additional parameters		
	Position	Velocity	Parameter	ParamDiffFunction	Parameter or ParamDiffFunction from a model
Cunningham attraction	yes	NA(null derivatives)	no	no	no
Balmino attraction	yes	NA(null derivatives)	no	no	no
Droziner attraction	no	no	no	no	no
Grid attraction model	no	no	no	no	no
Newtonian attraction	yes	NA(null derivatives)	MU	no	no
Variable potential model	yes	NA(null derivatives)	no	no	no
Third body attraction	yes	NA(null derivatives)	no	no	no
Drag force	yes	yes	no	no	DragSensitive(AeroModel: Cx, Cn, Ct)
Direct solar radiation	yes	NA(null derivatives)	Reference flux	no	RadiationSensitive(DirectRadiativeModel : k0, ka, ks, kd)
Rediffused solar radiation	yes	NA(null derivatives)	no	no	RediffusedRadiationSensitive(RediffusedRadiativeModel : k0Ir, k0Al, ka, ks, kd)
Empirical force	NA(null derivatives)	NA(null derivatives)	no	AX_COEFFICIENT, AY_COEFFICIENT, AZ_COEFFICIENT, BX_COEFFICIENT, BY_COEFFICIENT, BZ_COEFFICIENT, CX_COEFFICIENT, CY_COEFFICIENT, CZ_COEFFICIENT	no
Ocean tides	yes	NA(null derivatives)	no	no	no
Terrestrial tides	yes	NA(null derivatives)	no	no	no
Schwarzschild	yes	yes	no	no	no
Coriolis	NA(null derivatives)	yes	no	no	no
Lense-Thirring	yes	yes	no	no	no

Note : The partial derivatives of the Balmino acceleration model are that of the Cunningham attraction model. They are thus limited in degree and order (sum should be lower or equal than

approx. 160).

Gravity potential

Static potential models

The data is read through the Orekit `DataLoader` infrastructure; it provides several ways to load gravitational data. Please see the [Data Management System section](#) for more information.

The user access point is the `GravityFieldFactory` which automatically detects available files and uses the adequate loader. If no file is specified by the user, this factory uses the first available file.

The normalized attraction model is more accurate than the unnormalized attraction models in that it allows computing gravity fields to a much higher degree / order.

Warning : using a 0x0 Earth potential model (Cunningham, Drozyner, Balmino, etc.) is equivalent to a simple Newtonian attraction. However computation times will be much slower since this case is not particularized and hence conversion from body frame (often ITRF) to integration frame is necessary.

Variable potential models

The data is read through the Orekit `DataLoader` infrastructure; it provides several ways to load gravitational data. Please see the [Data Management System section](#) for more information.

The user access point is the `VariableGravityFieldFactory` which automatically detects available files and uses the adequate loader. If no file is specified by the user, this factory uses the first available file.

Regarding the corrections computation, the user has three choices :

- not to take any corrections into account, using the first constructor
(`VariablePotentialAttractionModel(Frame, VariablePotentialCoefficientsProvider, int, int)`)
- compute corrections at instantiation only (see code snippet hereunder),
- compute corrections every time.

The user specifies, with the `computeAtEachCall` boolean set to true, if corrections are to be recomputed each time.

```
// Get the variable potential data provider
final VariablePotentialCoefficientsProvider provider =
VariableGravityFieldFactory.getVariablePotentialProvider();
// Variable potential force model
final int degree = 80;
final int order = 80;
final int degreeOptional = 50;
final int orderOptional = 50;
final boolean computeAtEachCall = true;
final VariablePotentialAttractionModel grav = new
VariablePotentialAttractionModel(FramesFactory.getITRF(),
    provider, degree, order, degreeOptional, orderOptional,
    computeAtEachCall);
```

The grav force model can then be used with the numerical propagator.

Static grid potential model

For small bodies where body cannot be considered as spherical with uniform gravity field, a class `GridAttractionModel` can be used. This class loads a static gravity field and then interpolate potential and attraction data at user required position. This class requires at construction:

- A `GridAttractionProvider`: this is a generic provider providing potential and acceleration at grid points. Currently two implements are available: `CartesianGridAttractionLoader` (for cartesian grids) and `SphericalGridAttractionLoader` (for spherical grids).
- An 3D interpolator `TrivariateGridInterpolator`. Currently two interpolators are available: linear (`TriLinearIntervalsInterpolator`) and Spline (`TricubicSplineInterpolator`).
- A back-up attraction model `ForceModel` which will be used if requested position is out of grid boundaries (for instance Cunnigham, Droziner or event Newtonian model).
- The body Frame

This model then works like any other force model: it can be used in a numerical propagator.

Warning: when using this model, Newtonian attraction included in numerical propagator should be disabled! In order to do so, call the method

```
Numericalpropagator.disableNewtonianAttraction()
```

Tides

In the very same way, the user access point to Ocean Tides Coefficients is the `OceanTidesCoefficientsFactory` which automatically detects available files and uses the adequate loader. If no file is specified by the user, this factory uses the first available file. The loaded data can then be used by the `OceanTides` model.

```
// Directory containing the file fes2004_gr
final File tiDir = new File("/my/data/gravity/tides");
// The directory is given to the data loader
DataProvidersManager.getInstance().addProvider(new DirectoryCrawler(tiDir));
// The FES2004 file is registered in the OceanTidesCoefficientsFactory
OceanTidesCoefficientsFactory.addOceanTidesCoefficientsReader(new
FES2004FormatReader("fes2004_gr"));
// A provider for the FES2004 data is created
final OceanTidesCoefficientsProvider provider =
OceanTidesCoefficientsFactory.getCoefficientsProvider();
// Get the C± and S± coefficients and C± and ε± for a given Doodson number
final double doodson = 65.555;
final int order = 2;
final int degree = 1;
final double[] CS = provider.getCpmSpm(doodson, order, degree);
final double[] CE = provider.getCpmEpm(doodson, order, degree);
```

The [OceanTides](#) uses a [OceanTidesDataProvider](#) which uses itself a [OceanTidesCoefficientsProvider](#), such as the [FES 2004 format reader class](#), and calls the `getCpmSpm(double, double, double)` methods internally. When the user has created an instance of the [OceanTidesDataProvider](#) class, he can pass it on to the constructor of [OceanTides](#), like so :

```

final Frame earthFrame = FramesFactory.getITRF();
final double earthRadius = 6378136.;
final double mu = Constants.EIGEN5C_EARTH_MU;
final double density = 1025;
final int degree = 10;
final int order = 10;
final boolean ignoreSecondaryWaves = true;

final OceanTidesCoefficientsProvider coefficientsProvider =
OceanTidesCoefficientsFactory.getCoefficientsProvider();
final TidesStandard convention = TidesStandard.GINS2004;
final OceanTidesDataProvider dataProvider = new
OceanTidesDataProvider(coefficientsProvider, convention);

final OceanTides tides = new OceanTides(earthFrame, earthRadius, mu,
density, degree, order, ignoreSecondaryWaves, dataProvider);

```

The [TerrestrialTides](#) uses a [TerrestrialTidesDataProvider](#). When the user has created an instance of the [TerrestrialTidesDataProvider](#) class, he can pass it on to the constructor of [OceanTides](#), like so :

```

final List<CelestialBody> bodies = new ArrayList<CelestialBody>();
bodies.add(CelestialBodyFactory.getSun());
bodies.add(CelestialBodyFactory.getMoon());
final TerrestrialTides terrestrialTides = new TerrestrialTides(earthFrame,
earthRadius, mu, bodies, false, false, false, new
TerrestrialTidesDataProvider());

```

Drag force

Before implementing the drag force, one has to define a vehicle with aerodynamic properties. To do so, it is advised to consult the page about [SPC_FORCES_Home assembly models for force models]. Given an assembly with the right aerodynamic properties, the user can create an instance of [AeroModel](#) or [DragLiftModel](#), and use it to create an instance of DragForce.

The implementation of the DragForce class allows at construction to take in account a multiplicative coefficient on the drag acceleration. Let k be this coefficient, then the attribute k instance of IParamDiffFunction can be instantiated in the following constructors :

```

// Simple constructor with multiplicative factor k = 1.0
public DragForce(final Atmosphere atmosphere, final DragSensitive spacecraft)

// Constructor for k being a double
public DragForce(final double k, final Atmosphere atmosphere, final
DragSensitive spacecraft)

// Constructor for k being a Parameter
public DragForce(final Parameter k, final Atmosphere atmosphere, final
DragSensitive spacecraft)

```

```
// General constructor for k being an IParamDiffFunction
// This constructor is called by the others
public DragForce(final IParamDiffFunction k, final Atmosphere atmosphere,
final DragSensitive spacecraft)
```

In the main constructor, the derivable parameters of function k are stored in the jacobians parameters list via the method `addJacobiansParameter`, the other in the parameters list via `addParameter`.

Partial derivatives

The drag force model allows the user to compute the partial derivatives of the atmospheric drag acceleration, only for a spherical spacecraft; the available derivatives are the following:

- with respect to the spacecraft position in the inertial frame;
- with respect to the spacecraft velocity in the inertial frame;
- with respect to the drag coefficient (Cx);
- with respect to parameters of function k which are derivable.

Partial derivatives with respect to spacecraft position

The derivatives with respect to position require the derivative of the atmospheric density with respect to the altitude $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial h}$, which is computed by finite differences by a method of altitude variation. We present here the case where the `DragSensitive` used is an instance of `AeroModel`.

They are given by Montenbruck, "Satellite Orbit", according the following equation :

$$\frac{\partial^2 \{r\}}{\partial r} = - \frac{1}{2} C_d \frac{S}{m} ||v_r|| v_r \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial^2 \{r\}}{\partial v} X(\omega_{Earth})$$

where v_r is the relative velocity such that $v_r = v - \omega_{Earth} \times r$.

Moreover, we have :

$$X(\omega) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\omega_z & \omega_y \\ \omega_x & 0 & -\omega_z \\ -\omega_y & \omega_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r} = (\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z})$$

The density partial derivatives are computed by considering the variation of density while the altitude varies :

$$\Delta r = r (1 + \frac{step_{alt}}{|r|})$$

$$\Delta \rho = \frac{\rho(r + \Delta r) - \rho(r)}{step_{alt}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r} = (\cos(long) \cos(lat) \Delta \rho, \sin(long) \cos(lat) \Delta \rho, \sin(lat) \Delta \rho)$$

where $step_{alt}$ can be chosen at construction of the `AeroModel` (equal to 10m by default).

Partial derivatives with respect to spacecraft velocity

The partial derivatives of the drag force with respect to the spacecraft velocity in the inertial frame

are computed using the exact equations.

Partial derivatives with respect to the drag coefficient (Cx)

The partial derivatives of the drag force with respect to the drag coefficient are computed using the exact equations.

Note that the ballistic coefficient for a spherical spacecraft is equal to $B_c = \frac{S}{C_X M}$, where S is the cross-sectional area of the sphere, C_X is the drag coefficient and M is the mass.

Partial derivatives with respect to k parameters

The partial derivatives of the drag force with respect to k parameters are simply computed by multiplying the drag acceleration by the partial derivative value of k with respect to the considered parameter.

Solar radiation pressure

Before implementing the solar radiation pressure or the rediffused solar radiation pressure, one has to define a vehicle with radiative properties. To do so, it is advised to consult the page about [\[SPC_FORCES_Home forces models using the assembly\]](#).

Direct solar radiation pressure

Direct solar radiation pressure is the force created by Sun photons impacting the spacecraft. The class is `SolarRadiationPressure`. It provides the following features:

- Any occulting body can be provided (Earth, Moon, etc.). Multiple occulting bodies can be added using method `addOccultingBody`. By default, one occulting body is included at construction.
- Eclipses computation can be deactivated through method `setEclipsesComputation`. By default eclipses computation are activated.

Before implementing the solar radiation pressure (that takes into account Earth flattening), one has to define a vehicle with radiative properties. To do so, it is advised to consult the page which describes how to build and use [\[SPC_VEH_Home the Assembly\]](#) ([\[SPC_VBU_Home see also...\]](#)).

The following code snippet allows the user to create an instance of the `ForceModel` class that can be passed to the `NumericalPropagator`. This instance will calculate the SRP by computing penumbra and umbra events for a flattened Earth.

```
// Constants
final double ae = 6.378136000000000E+06;
final double f = 3.3528040724231161E-03;

// ITRF frame
final Frame itrfr = FramesFactory.getITRF();

// Sun and Earth
final CelestialBody sun = CelestialBodyFactory.getSun();
final BodyShape earth = new OneAxisEllipsoid(ae, f, itrfr, "earth");
```

```

// Assembly definition
final AssemblyBuilder builder = new AssemblyBuilder();
final String mainPart = "satellite";
builder.addMainPart(mainPart);
builder.addProperty(new RadiativeProperty(1, 0, 0), mainPart);
builder.addProperty(new MassProperty(mass), mainPart);
builder.addProperty(new RadiativeSphereProperty(1), mainPart);

// The RadiationSensitive instance
final DirectRadiativeModel sc = new
DirectRadiativeModel(builder.returnAssembly());

// SRP
final SolarRadiationPressure srp = new SolarRadiationPressure(sun, earth,
sc);

```

Rediffused solar radiation pressure

Example for the rediffused solar radiation pressure implementation :

```

// sun ephemerides
CelestialBodyFactory.clearCelestialBodyLoaders();
final JPLCelestialBodyLoader loader = new
JPLCelestialBodyLoader("unxp2000.405",
EphemerisType.SUN);
final CelestialBody sun =
loader.loadCelestialBody(CelestialBodyFactory.SUN);

// emissivity model
final IEmissivityModel modelE = new KnockeRiesModel();

// build the assembly
final AssemblyBuilder builder = new AssemblyBuilder();
.
.
.
final Assembly assembly = builder.returnAssembly();

// RSRP model (albedo=true/false, ir=true/false, albedo global
multiplicative factor=1,
//infrared global multiplicative factor=1
final RediffusedRadiativeModel RSRP = new
RediffusedRadiativeModel(albedo, ir, 1, 1, assembly);

// RSRP force, number of corona, number of meridian=10
final RediffusedRadiationPressure f = new
RediffusedRadiationPressure(sun, FramesFactory.getITRF(),
10, 10, modelE, RSRP);

```

It is also possible to compute these forces using assemblies, as seen in the [SPC_VEH_Home spacecraft chapter].

Warning: This model is valid only if the number of corona and the number of meridian are higher than (5,5).

Relativistic Effects

The computation of the relativistic effects is available in PATRIUS, in the force models. The model used to represent these effects is composed of 3 terms :

- the Schwarzschild term, which is the most important
- the Coriolis term, also known as the geodetic precession term
- the Lense-Thirring term, involving the rotation of the considered central body

Three classes (one for each effect) are implemented in the package `fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.forces.relativistic`. The `SchwarzschildRelativisticEffect`, `CoriolisRelativisticEffect`, and `LenseThirringRelativisticEffect` implement the `ForceModel` and `GradientModel` interfaces like all force models classes, and extend `JacobianParameterizable`.

The following sections focus on each relativistic effect.

Implementing the same `ForceModel` interface, the computation of the acceleration is available via the method `computeAcceleration(final SpacecraftState s)`.

Also, the computation of the acceleration partial derivatives with respect to state (position and velocity) is available via `addDAccDState(final SpacecraftState s, final double[][] dAccdPos, final double[][] dAccdVel)`.

The computation of partial derivatives with respect to parameters in `addDAccDParam(final SpacecraftState s, final Parameter param, final double[] dAccdParam)` raise an exception since no parameter is supported by these force models.

Schwarzschild effect

An instance of the class `SchwarzschildRelativisticEffect` can be created using one of the following constructor:

```
public SchwarzschildRelativisticEffect(final double mu, final boolean
computePartialDerivativesPos, final boolean computePartialDerivativesVel)
```

```
public SchwarzschildRelativisticEffect(final double mu)
```

where `mu` is the central attraction coefficient, the boolean allowing the computation (or not) of the partial derivatives. In the second constructor, booleans are set to true.

The acceleration due to the Schwarzschild effect is analytically computed using the formula:

$$\vec{a}_{\text{sch}} = \frac{\mu}{c^2 r^3} \left(\left(4 \frac{\mu}{r} - v^2 \right) \vec{r} + 4 (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{v} \right)$$

where :

- \vec{r} is the spacecraft position in an inertial centered central body frame
- \vec{v} is the spacecraft velocity in an inertial centered central body frame
- μ is the attraction coefficient of the central body $(m^3 s^{-2})$
- c the constant speed of light

The partial derivatives with respect to state are computed with the following formulae :

$$\left(\frac{\partial a_{i,sch}}{\partial r_j}\right)_{1 \leq i,j \leq 3} = \frac{-3 r_j}{r^2} a_{i,sch} + \frac{\mu}{c^2 r^3} \left(\frac{-4 \mu r_j}{r^3} r_i + (4 \frac{\mu}{r} - v^2) \delta_{ij} + 4 v_j v_i\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial a_{i,sch}}{\partial v_j}\right)_{1 \leq i,j \leq 3} = \frac{\mu}{c^2 r^3} (-2 v_j r_i + 4 r_j v_i + 4 (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{r}) \delta_{ij})$$

δ_{ij} being the Kronecker symbol.

Coriolis effect

An instance of the class CoriolisRelativisticEffect can be created using one of the following constructor:

```
public CoriolisRelativisticEffect(final double muSun, final
PVCoordinatesProvider sun, final boolean computePartialDerivativesVel)
```

```
public CoriolisRelativisticEffect(final double muSun, final
PVCoordinatesProvider sun)
```

where

- muSun is the central attraction coefficient of the Sun
- sun represent the sun PV coordinates in an inertial body centered frame
- axis is an orthogonal axis to the ecliptic plane of the body.

In the second constructor, boolean is set to true.

The acceleration due to the Coriolis effect is analytically computed using the formula:

$$\vec{a}_{cor} = 2 \vec{\Omega}_{cor} \times \vec{v}$$

with :

- μ_{Sun} the attraction coefficient of the Sun
- $r_{body/Sun}$ the distance between Sun and the central body
- $\vec{u}_{z,ecl}$ the normal axis to the ecliptic plane of the body

$$\vec{\Omega}_{cor} = \frac{-3}{2} \frac{\mu_{Sun}}{c^2 r_{Sun}^3} (\vec{v}_{Sun} \times \vec{r}_{Sun})$$

Note that this formula for $\vec{\Omega}_{cor}$ is valid for a IERS2003 model.

with :

- \vec{r}_{Sun} the position of the Sun in an inertial body centered frame
- \vec{v}_{Sun} the velocity of the Sun in an inertial body centered frame

The partial derivatives with respect to velocity are computed with the following formula :

$$\left(\frac{\partial a_{i,\text{cor}}}{\partial v_j}\right)_{1 \leq i,j \leq 3} = 2 \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -\Omega_{\text{cor},3} & \Omega_{\text{cor},2} \\ \Omega_{\text{cor},3} & 0 & -\Omega_{\text{cor},1} \\ -\Omega_{\text{cor},2} & \Omega_{\text{cor},1} & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

if we denote $\vec{\Omega}_{\text{cor}} = (\Omega_{\text{cor},1} \text{ \hspace{0.4cm}} \Omega_{\text{cor},2} \text{ \hspace{0.4cm}} \Omega_{\text{cor},3})^T$. We show easily that the derivatives with respect to the position are null.

Lense-Thirring effect

An instance of the class `LenseThirringRelativisticEffect` can be created using one of the following constructor:

```
public LenseThirringRelativisticEffect(final double mu, final Frame frame,
final boolean computePartialDerivativesPos, final boolean
computePartialDerivativesVel)
```

```
public LenseThirringRelativisticEffect(final double mu, final Frame frame)
```

where

- μ is the central attraction coefficient
- `frame` defines pole of the central body

In the second constructor, boolean are set to true.

The acceleration due to the Lense-Thirring effect is analytically computed using the formula (IERS 20003 standard):

$$\vec{a}_{\text{LT}} = 2 \frac{\mu}{c^2 r^3} \left(\frac{3}{r^2} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{J}) \vec{r} - \vec{J} \right) \times \vec{v}$$

where :

- $\vec{J} = 9.8 \cdot 10^8 \text{ \hspace{0.4cm}} \vec{u}_{z,\text{Earth}}$ is the Earth angular momentum.

Finally, the partial derivatives are computed with the following formulae:

$$\left(\frac{\partial a_{i,\text{LT}}}{\partial r_j}\right)_{1 \leq i,j \leq 3} = \frac{-3 r_j}{r} a_{i,\text{LT}} + \frac{6 \mu}{c^2 r^5} \left(J_j - \frac{2 r_j}{r^2} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{J}) \right) (\vec{r} \times \vec{v})_i + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{J}) \frac{\partial}{\partial r_j} (\vec{r} \times \vec{v})_i$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial a_{i,LT}}{\partial v_j}\right)_{1 \leq i,j \leq 3} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -\Omega_{LT,3} & \Omega_{LT,2} \\ \Omega_{LT,3} & 0 & -\Omega_{LT,1} \\ \Omega_{LT,1} & \Omega_{LT,2} & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

where

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r_j}(\vec{r} \times \vec{v})_i\right)_{1 \leq i,j \leq 3} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & v_3 & -v_2 \\ v_3 & 0 & -v_1 \\ -v_2 & v_1 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\Omega_{LT} = \frac{\mu}{c^2 r^3} (\frac{3}{r^2}(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{J}) \vec{r} - \vec{J})$$

Thrust

Thrust models include:

- Continuous thrust maneuver
- Constant thrust error

Note that impulse thrust are defined as events.

Continuous thrust maneuver

The `ContinuousThrustManeuver` class implements the `ForceModel` interface. Maneuvers can be defined providing values for thrust, ISP fuel tank using `TankProperty` and `PropulsiveProperty` and the acceleration direction and its related frame:

```
ContinuousThrustManeuver(final AbsoluteDate date, final double duration,
final PropulsiveProperty engine,
final Vector3D direction, final MassProvider massProvider, final TankProperty
tank)
```

More information on these properties are available at `[SPC_FORCES_Prop4 TankProperty]` and `[SPC_FORCES_Prop5 PropulsiveProperty]`.

Constant thrust error

The `ConstantThrustError` class implements the `ForceModel` interface like the `ContinuousThrustManeuver` class. The constant thrust error model is a fictitious force model used to compute the difference between the expected maneuver and the actual one. The user defines the three functions representing the three components (x, y, z) of the error as well as the thrust start and end (which can be defined either by its start date and its duration or using event detectors). These functions can depend on parameters. Thrust start and stop criterion can be defined in two different ways (see below). Being a force model, an acceleration value (the error value) can be computed at any date. Moreover, the partial derivatives of the error at any date with respect to the parameters are available via the method **`computeDerivative(SpacecraftState, Parameter)`**.

Maneuver start and stop criterion can either be defined:

- With a start date and a duration (former method)
- With event detectors, first detector for starting the thrust, second detector for stopping the thrust.

Action.STOP is required to trigger (start/stop) the thrust. Any other action will be discarded. When using event detectors, pay attention to events that may occur several times. If you want the thrust to perform only once, the event detectors the event detectors have to be included in a nth occurrence detector or its `shouldBeRemoved()` method have to return `true`. Otherwise the thrust may be performed more than once: if a thrust starts at the perigee (using a perigee detector) and stops at the apogee (using an apogee detector), then the thrust will start at every perigee and stop at every apogee.

Empirical force

The `EmpiricalForce` class provides a model describing a generic empirical force; an empirical force is a "pseudo acceleration" with the same frequency of the spacecraft orbital frequency (or a multiple of this frequency). One or more instances of this force can be added to a propagator in order to represent a more complex empirical force model.

Given a local frame (usually a LOF frame), and three vectors A, B and C defined in this frame, the acceleration in this local frame due to empirical force is the following:

$$\vec{a}_{\text{local}} = \vec{A} \cos(n\omega t) + \vec{B} \sin(n\omega t) + \vec{C}$$

n is the harmonic factor and ω is the orbital period.

As ω is usually unknown, $\cos(n\omega t)$ and $\sin(n\omega t)$ are computed from the orbital position of the spacecraft:

- when the orbit is highly inclined, the orbital position can be computed from the position of the ascending node;
- when the orbit is heliosynchronous, the orbital position can be computed from the projection of the Sun in the orbital plane;

The user is free to choose a reference vector \vec{S} that, once projected in the orbital plane, defines a reference direction used to compute the spacecraft position and then $\cos(n\omega t)$ and $\sin(n\omega t)$.

Components of the vectors A, B and C can be defined as parameter and/or parameterizable functions :

```
final int harmoCoef = 1;
EmpiricalForce f = new EmpiricalForce(harmoCoef, Vector3D.PLUS_K,
    new LinearFunction(new AbsoluteDate(), new Parameter("ax", 1), new
Parameter("bx", 2)),
    new ConstantFunction(new Parameter("ay", 1)),
    new ConstantFunction(new Parameter("az", 0)),
    new LinearFunction(new AbsoluteDate(), new Parameter("by", 1), new
Parameter("b", 2)),
    new ConstantFunction(new Parameter("by", 1)),
    new ConstantFunction(new Parameter("bz", 0)),
    new LinearFunction(new AbsoluteDate(), new Parameter("bz", 1), new
Parameter("b", 2)),
    new ConstantFunction(new Parameter("cy", 1)) ,
    new ConstantFunction(new Parameter("cz", 0)),
    LOFType.TNW);
```

Getting Started

In this section, code samples are given in order to show user how to define some forces and how to correctly set the propagator by passing it these forces.

Static potential models

The following code sample shows how to set a gravity potential model (static) :

```
// Directory containing the file grim5_C1.dat
final File potdir = new File("/my/data/gravity/potential");
// The directory is given to the data loader
DataProvidersManager.getInstance().addProvider(new DirectoryCrawler(potdir));
// The GRGS file is registered in the GravityFieldFactory
GravityFieldFactory.addPotentialCoefficientsReader(new
GRGSFormatReader("grim5_C1.dat", true));
// A provider for the GRGS data is created
final PotentialCoefficientsProvider provider =
GravityFieldFactory.getPotentialProvider();

// Get the tesserial-sectorial and zonal coefficients,
// degree 5, order 3, normalized
// normalized Cosine coefficients
final double[][] normalizedC = provider.getC(5, 3, true);
// normalized Sine coefficients
final double[][] normalizedS = provider.getS(5, 3, true);

// degree 5, order 3, normalized
// unnormalized Cosine coefficients
final double[][] unnormalizedC = provider.getC(5, 3, false);
// unnormalized Sine coefficients
final double[][] unnormalizedS = provider.getS(5, 3, false);

// Balmino model : normalized
final Frame itrffFrame = FramesFactory.getITRF();
final double mu = Constants.GRIM5C1_EARTH_MU;
final double ae = Constants.GRIM5C1_EARTH_EQUATORIAL_RADIUS;

final BalminoAttractionModel balmino = new BalminoAttractionModel(itrffFrame,
ae, mu, normalizedC, normalizedS);

// Cunningham model : unnormalized- Same as DrozinerAttractionModel
final CunninghamAttractionModel Cunningham = new
CunninghamAttractionModel(itrffFrame, ae, mu, normalizedC, normalizedS);
```

Drag force

Hereunder the steps to define an instance of DragForce.


```

// sun ephemerides
CelestialBodyFactory.clearCelestialBodyLoaders();
final JPLEphemeridesLoader loader = new JPLEphemeridesLoader("unxp2000.405",
    JPLEphemeridesLoader.EphemerisType.SUN);

final JPLEphemeridesLoader loaderEMB = new
JPLEphemeridesLoader("unxp2000.405",
    JPLEphemeridesLoader.EphemerisType.EARTH_MOON);
final JPLEphemeridesLoader loaderSSB = new
JPLEphemeridesLoader("unxp2000.405",
    JPLEphemeridesLoader.EphemerisType.SOLAR_SYSTEM_BARYCENTER);

CelestialBodyFactory.addCelestialBodyLoader(CelestialBodyFactory.EARTH_MOON,
loaderEMB);
CelestialBodyFactory.addCelestialBodyLoader(CelestialBodyFactory.
SOLAR_SYSTEM_BARYCENTER, loaderSSB);

loader.loadCelestialBody(CelestialBodyFactory.SUN);

final PVCoordinatesProvider sun = CelestialBodyFactory.getSun();

// DTM2000 atmosphere
final Frame itrF = FramesFactory.getITRF();
final OneAxisEllipsoid earth = new OneAxisEllipsoid(6378136.460, 1.0 /
298.257222101, itrF);
SolarActivityDataFactory.addSolarActivityDataReader(new ACSOLFormatReader(
    SolarActivityDataFactory.ACSOL_FILENAME));
final SolarActivityDataProvider data =
SolarActivityDataFactory.getSolarActivityDataProvider();
final DTMSolarData in = new DTMSolarData(data);
earth.setAngularThreshold(1e-10);
final DTM2000 atm = new DTM2000(in, sun, earth);

// aero model of the assembly
final AeroModel model = new AeroModel(createAssemblyWithAeroProperties());

// force
final ForceModel drag = new DragForce(atm, model);

```

The following lines show how to set the proper configuration in order to compute the derivatives defined by given equations (see part [Partial derivatives with respect to spacecraft position](#)) :

```

// create the spherical spacecraft:
final AssemblyBuilder builder = new AssemblyBuilder();
// add main part (one sphere)
builder.addMainPart("MAIN_BODY");
// sphere property
final double radius = 10.;
final double cx = 2.;
final AeroSphereProperty asp = new AeroSphereProperty(radius, cx);

```

```

builder.addProperty(asp, "MAIN_BODY");
// adding aero properties
// one facet
final Vector3D normal = Vector3D.PLUS_J;
final double area = 10.;
final Facet facet = new Facet(normal, area);
// aero facet property
final double cn = 2., ct = 1.;
final IPartProperty aeroFacetProp = new AeroFacetProperty(facet, cn, ct);
builder.addProperty(aeroFacetProp, "MAIN_BODY");
// adding mass properties
final IPartProperty massMainProp = new MassProperty(100.);
builder.addProperty(massMainProp, "MAIN_BODY");
// assembly creation
final Assembly assembly = builder.returnAssembly();

// create the atmosphere:
final double ae = Constants.GRIM5C1_EARTH_EQUATORIAL_RADIUS;
final double f = Constants.GRIM5C1_EARTH_FLATTENING;
final Atmosphere atmosphere = new SimpleExponentialAtmosphere(
    new OneAxisEllipsoid(ae, 1.0 / 298.257222101,
    FramesFactory.getITRF()), 0.0004, 42000.0, 7500.0);

// Build an AeroModel with an atmosphere model and a GeodPosition
//(compulsory for density partial derivatives computation)
final GeodPosition geodPos = new GeodPosition(ae, f)
final AeroModel aeroModel = new AeroModel(assembly, atmosphere, geodPos);

// create the drag force:
final DragForce force = new DragForce(atmosphere, aeroModel);

```

Constant thrust error

Here is an example of how to define a constant thrust error model:

```

AbsoluteDate date = new AbsoluteDate(2005, 03, 01,
TimeScalesFactory.getTAI());
double duration = 360;
Parameter ax = new Parameter("ax", 1.e-12);
Parameter ay = new Parameter("ay", 2.e-12);
Parameter az = new Parameter("az", 3.e-12);
Parameter bx = new Parameter("bx", 4.e-12);
Parameter by = new Parameter("by", 5.e-12);
Parameter bz = new Parameter("bz", 6.e-12);
Parameter cx = new Parameter("cx", 7.e-12);
Parameter cy = new Parameter("cy", 8.e-12);
Parameter cz = new Parameter("cz", 9.e-12);
IParamDiffFunction fx = new QuadraticFunction(date, ax, bx, cx);
IParamDiffFunction fy = new QuadraticFunction(date, ay, by, cy);
IParamDiffFunction fz = new QuadraticFunction(date, az, bz, cz);

```

```
ConstantThrustError error = new ConstantThrustError(date, duration,
LOFType.TNW, fx, fy, fz);
```

Propagator settings : force models and events

Forces implement the `ForceModel` interface (true for all forces except `ImpulseManeuver`). They are intended to be used with the `NumericalPropagator`. The `addForceModel(ForceModel)` will add a `ForceModel` to the list of forces the propagator uses at each step.

The simplest way to include a force in the dynamic model is to make an instance of it and to add it to the propagator. Given a `ForceModel force`, one can use the following code :

```
myPropagator.addForceModel(force);
```

Please refer to the [ORB_PGEN_Home Propagation page] for more information.

Nota : The `ImpulseManeuver` force does not implement the `ForceModel` interface. It implements the `EventDetector` and should be handled as such (see code below). For more information about Events, please refer to the [MIS_EVT_Home Events section].

```
myPropagator.addEventDetector(myImpulse);
```

Important note: forces implement also the `GradientModel` necessary to provide partial derivatives computation information. If creating a force model and wishing to compute partial derivatives, the created force should both inherit `ForceModel` and `GradientModel`.

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Interface	Summary	Javadoc
ForceModel	This interface represents a force modifying spacecraft motion.	...
GradientModel	This interface provides information about partial derivatives computation.	...
AbstractAttractionModel	This abstract class represents a gravitational attraction force model.	...
GridAttractionProvider	Data providers for grid attraction model.	...
RadiationSensitive	This interface is used to provide an direct solar radiative pressure model.	...
RediffusedRadiationSensitive	This interface is used to provide an rediffused radiative pressure model.	...

Classes

Class	Summary	Javadoc
DragForce	Atmospheric drag force model.	...

EarthGravitationalModelFactory	Factory to provide earth gravitational model.	...
CunninghamAttractionModel	This class represents the gravitational field of a celestial body. It uses <u>unnormalized</u> zonal, tesseral and sectorial coefficients.	...
DrozinerAttractionModel	This class represents the gravitational field of a celestial body. It uses <u>unnormalized</u> zonal, tesseral and sectorial coefficients.	...
BalminoAttractionModel	This class represents the Balmino attraction model of a gravitational field of a celestial body. It uses <u>normalized</u> zonal, tesseral and sectorial coefficients.	...
VariablePotentialAttractionModel	This class represents a variable gravity field. It computes a static potential and a time variable potential.	...
NewtonianAttractionModel	Force model for Newtonian central body attraction.	...
GridAttractionModel	Attraction model for small bodies using a precomputed grid and a 3D interpolator.	...
CartesianGridAttractionLoader	Cartesian-based grid for grid attraction model.	...
SphericalGridAttractionLoader	Spherical-based grid for grid attraction model.	...
GridAttractionModel	Attraction model for small bodies using a precomputed grid and a 3D interpolator.	...
AbstractTides	This class implements the methods for perturbing force due to tides.	...
OceanTides	This class implements the perturbing force due to ocean tides.	...
TerrestrialTides	This class implements the perturbing force due to terrestrial tides.	...
PoleTides	This class implements the perturbing force due to solid Earth and oceanic pole tides.	...
ThirdBodyAttraction	Third body attraction force model (including harmonics).	...
SolarRadiationPressure	Direct solar radiation pressure force model.	...
RediffusedRadiationPressure	PATRIUS Rediffused solar pressure force model.	...
EmpiricalForce	Empirical force model.	...
ConstantThrustError	Model of the error of a simple maneuver with constant thrust.	...
SchwarzschildRelativisticEffect	This class computes the relativistic Schwarzschild effect.	...
CoriolisRelativisticEffect	This class computes the relativistic Coriolis effect.	...
LenseThirringRelativisticEffect	This class computes the relativistic Lense-Thirring effect.	...

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