Astrodynamics: Natural Orbits from Epicycles to Chaos

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## Celestial Mechanics and Astrodynamics



## Formal Astronomy

Phenomena apart from causes:
$\rightarrow$ Divisions of time
$\rightarrow$ Constellations
$\rightarrow$ Planets

## Dynamical Astronomy

Physical aspects $\rightarrow$ natural phenomena Fundamental properties $\rightarrow$ force, matter, space, time



240 BC

## Ancient Astronomers

Chinese astronomers $\rightarrow$ first confirmed perihelion passage of Halley's comet

Ancient map of the stars - appear as flat


Retrograde motions of Mars during Babylonian times.


The 7 Planets of the Ancients



## Celestial Sphere




Aristole (384-322 BC)

## Aristole's Universe

- 55 concentric, crystalline spheres
- Rotate at different velocities
- Angular velocity constant for given sphere
- Earth at center


Ahstoftes linforse


## Motions of the "Wanderers" - The Planets <br> -

- 



## Epicycles



Planets $\rightarrow$ "Epicycles"
Concentric spheres $\rightarrow$ "Deferents"
Centers of epicycles $\rightarrow$ uniform circular motion
Epicylces $\rightarrow$ own uniform circular motion

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Play \#1

## Heliocentric Theory?


-Relative sizes of Sun, Earth, Moon -Earth rotates in circle


-Parallax - stars far away
-Planetary predictions poor

Earth-Centered!

Hipparchus (190-120 BC)


## Ptolemy's Universe

## Required refinements:

$\rightarrow$ epicycles on epicycles
$\rightarrow$ center of the epicycle uniform motion about offset point

uniform circular motion" :

1. All motion in the heavens $\rightarrow$ uniform circular
2. Objects in heavens from perfect material $\rightarrow$ cannot change intrinsic properties (e.g. brightness)
3. Earth at center of Universe
4. VERY GOOD predictions
Ideas catalogued by Ptolemy in Book:
"Almagest" (i.e., "The Greatest) 150 AD
"Ptolemaic Universe"


## Copernicus: Heliocentric Model




Ptolemaic View of Venus


Earth

Copernicus' Universe

## What combination of circles?



Copernican View of Venus


## The Heleocentric Explanation



First proposed by Copernicus: ~1505 not published till De Revolutionibus: 1543


Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)

## What do paths actually look like?


$a=$ semi-major axis

(a) Dírections recorded
 Mars must be in same fosition


## Newton $\rightarrow$ Law of Universal Gravitation

## Dynamics of Celestial Bodies



## Newton + Two-Body Problem



Gravitational interaction of 2 bodies Planetary motion $\rightarrow$ 2BP

## SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE

Pre-Newton: • every orbit $\rightarrow$ combine circles

- correct because it works
- no basis: total solar system motion relies on mutual interactions

With Newton: • each orbit can be exact

- incorporate ALL gravitational bodies $\longrightarrow \mathrm{N}$-Body Problem!



## Laplace Universe


where $\mathrm{i}=1,2,3,4,5$ and
Plane

## Universe is gigantic and perfect watch!

## Problem = Conics + small disturbances



Known

Z
Wonderful Math Tools


## Trajectory Design

Combine arcs of 3 shapes: $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { ellipses } \\ \text { parabolas } \\ \text { hyperkolas }\end{array}\right] \begin{gathered}\text { Different } \\ \text { Energy Levels } \\ \text { 'Stable' }\end{gathered}$
Maneuver




Cassini

## Spacecraft

Saturn Arrival
July 1, 2004

Jupiter Swingby
December 30, 2000

First Venus Swingby
April 26, 1998
$\qquad$
Launch to 1st Venus Swingby
1st Venus Swingby to 2nd Venus Swingby
2nd Venus Swingby to Earth Swingby, Past Jupiter to Saturn

Jupiter Flyby Trajectory

Distance from Sun (AU): 5.27 Heliocentric Velocity (km/s): 19.57

## Yet, demands for space vehicles increasingly complex

$\rightarrow$ our understanding of motion in the solar system is actually incomplete


Poincaré (1854-1912)


## Dynamical Chaos

Poincaré first glimpsed chaos in the gravitational problem in mid-1880's

Contest: Solve for motion of N Bodies


Poincaré did not solve (not even $\mathrm{N}=3$ )
Prize for understanding + many new ideas
Three-volume memoir

- foundation for several branches of math
- new approach

New era in celestial mechanics
Poincaré as visionary: sensitive dependence on initial conditions

## Deterministic Chaos

Contradiction in terms? Wild, unpredictable behavior?

Dynamical systems theory and chaos
$\rightarrow$ long-term behavior typically quite complicated

Properties:

1. Sensitive to initial conditions Minor changes cause huge fluctuations
2. Many frequencies are excited
3. Periodic orbits must be dense System appears unpredictable
4. Behavior must be locally unstable; global stability

Goal: fixed points periodic points attractive


Both can be



## Earth-Moon Distance: 384,000 km

Earth Scale: 3x
Moon Scale: 5x



Mathematics

Celestial Mechanics


## Stellar Dynamics

Mathematicians interested forever
Renewed interest: celestial mechanics and stellar dynamics

Few bodies $\longmapsto$ Computers $\longleftrightarrow$ Statistical Compute each orbit


## Astrodynamics: N-Body Problem

## Where are we?

- Simplest system can have both regular and chaotic behavior
-Laplace Universe - gigantic and perfect watch - has disappeared
-Poincaré - Dynamical Systems + ‘chaos’
-Opened new opportunities
- Examples of natural motion modeled in terms of multiple bodies



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## Genesis Trajectory Design



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Phenomena that affects Earth


## Artemis

Physics of Northern Lights to Lunar Wake


## Artemis P1 /P2 Baseline Trajectory



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Knowledge of our Earth

+ solar system



Multple fly-by trajectories are shown near Enceladus
in the Saturnian system


## Titan 66 Flyby

A Long Look at Titan

## Enceladus Flyby

Jan. 28, 2010


The Plume's the Thing

## Astrodynamics: N-Body Problem

- Poincaré: "real aim of celestial mechanics is not to calculate the ephemerides but to recognize if Newton's law is sufficient to explain the phenomena"
- You can agree or not $\rightarrow$ But, although land spectacularly on Titan $\rightarrow$ still cannot foresee if one of a thousand
 asteroids will someday end up hitting the Earth!

Titan Ballute
Terrestrial Planet Finder



## Space Tourism and Hotels




## EFICE TOUREM EG VEU WANT TE EEP



JOHN SPENCER WITM KAREN L RUEC


