

Università degli Studi di Padova – Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Aerospaziale

***Relazione per la prova finale
«Analisi della missione Voyager:
obiettivi della missione e traiettorie
delle sonde»***

Tutor universitario: Prof. Giacomo
Colombatti

Laureando: *Alessio Puglisi*

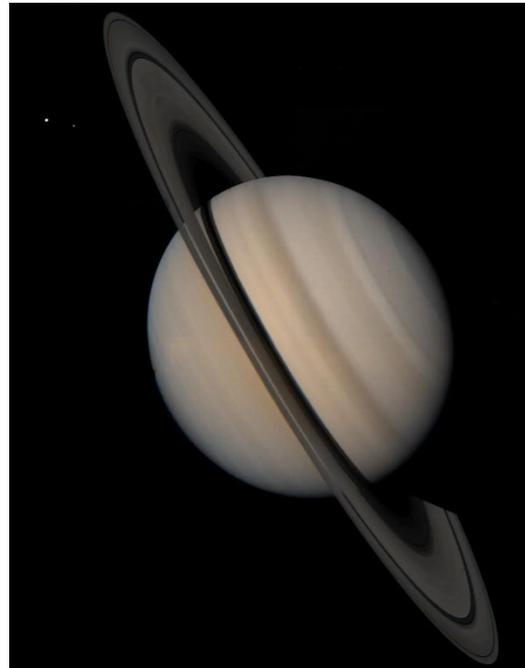
Padova, 12/09/2024

Obiettivo principale della missione: esplorare il sistema solare esterno raccogliendo dati e scattando foto ai pianeti giganti e ai loro relativi satelliti.

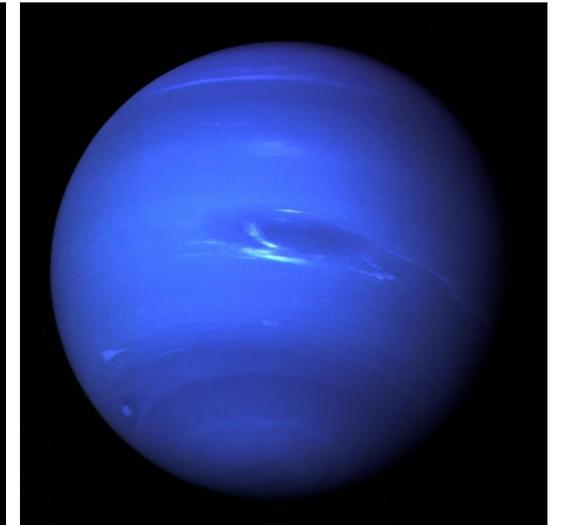
Estensione della missione principale: l'allineamento favorevole dei pianeti ha reso possibile il passaggio per i due giganti ghiacciati.



*Voyager 1:
Giove e i due satelliti Io
(a sinistra) ed Europa*

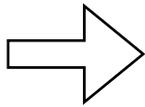


*Voyager 1:
Saturno e le sue lune (in
alto a sinistra)*



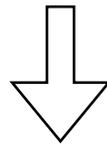
*Voyager 2:
I giganti ghiacciati
Urano (a sinistra) e
Nettuno*

Limiti
tecnologici



- Vincoli sulla spinta massima
- Utilizzo di molto propellente

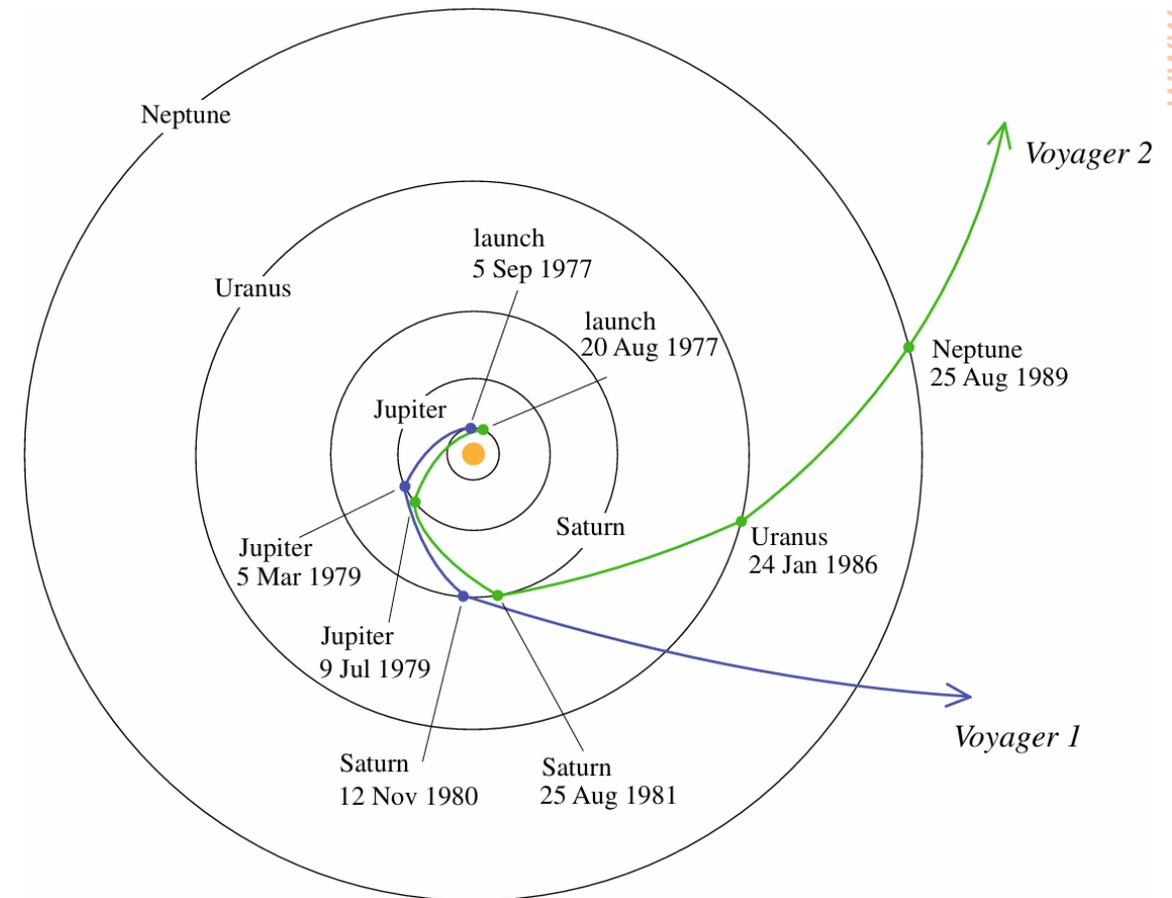
Obiettivo: analizzare la traiettoria delle sonde Voyager 1 e Voyager 2 per capire come sia stato possibile raggiungere i pianeti più esterni del sistema solare.



Gravity assist:

Sfruttare l'attrazione gravitazionale dei pianeti, durante i flyby, per ottenere un incremento di velocità delle sonde

A ONCE-IN-A-LIFETIME ALIGNMENT

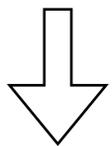


Piano di riferimento: eclittica terrestre del 1950

- Parametri orbitali della sonda *Voyager 1*: (www.nasa.gov)
- a = *semiasse maggiore* [km]
 - e = *eccentricità*
 - i = *inclinazione* [deg]
 - OM = *longit. nodo ascendente* [deg]
 - o = *argomento del perielio* [deg]
 - M = *anomalia media* [deg]

EARTH INJECTION TO JUPITER

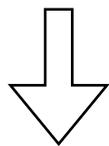
Epoch = 9/8/77 09:08:17 ET
 $a = 745,761,000$
 $e = .797783$
 $i = 1.032182$
 $OM = -17.565509$
 $o = -.767558$
 $M = .304932$



Analisi di un trasferimento
ellittico

JUPITER-CENTERED

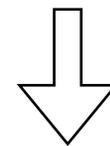
Epoch = 3/5/79 12:05:26
 $a = -1,092,356$
 $e = 1.318976$
 $i = 3.979134$
 $OM = 119.454908$
 $o = -62.062795$



Analisi di un flyby
iperbolico

JUPITER TO SATURN

Epoch = 4/24/79 07:33:03
 $a = -593,237,000$
 $e = 2.302740$
 $i = 2.481580$
 $OM = 112.975465$
 $o = -1.527299$
 $M = 19.156329$



Analisi di un trasferimento
iperbolico

SATURN-CENTERED

Epoch = 11/12/80 23:46:30
 $a = -166,152$
 $e = 2.107561$
 $i = 65.893904$
 $OM = -167.106611$
 $o = -58.836017$



Fuoriuscita dall'eclittica

POST-SATURN

Epoch = 1/1/91 00:00
 $a = -480,926,000$
 $e = 3.724716$
 $i = 35.762854$
 $OM = 178.197845$
 $o = -21.671355$
 $M = 688.967795$

Scripts utilizzati per
l'analisi delle traiettorie:



Fogli di calcolo.zip

EARTH INJECTION TO JUPITER

Epoch = 9/8/77 09:08:17 ET

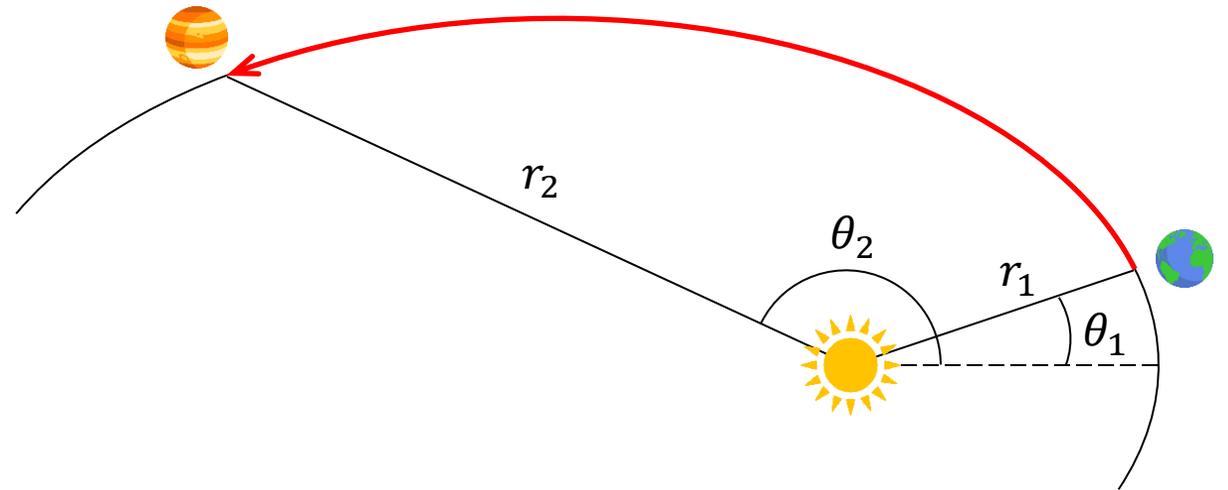
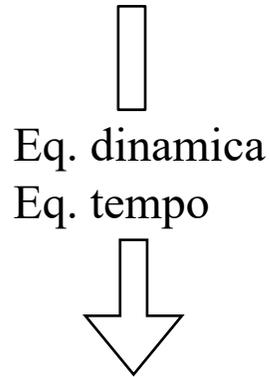
$a = 745,761,000$

$e = .797783$

$M = .304932$

JUPITER-CENTERED

Epoch = 3/5/79 12:05:26 ET



Valori all'arrivo
su Giove:

$$\theta_1 = 4,49^\circ$$

$$r_1 = 1,51 \cdot 10^8 \text{ km}$$

$$v_1 = 39,75 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\theta_2 = 145,27^\circ$$

$$r_2 = 7,87 \cdot 10^8 \text{ km}$$

$$v_2 = 12,62 \text{ km/s}$$

$$v_{voy-in} = v_2 = 12,62 \text{ km/s}$$

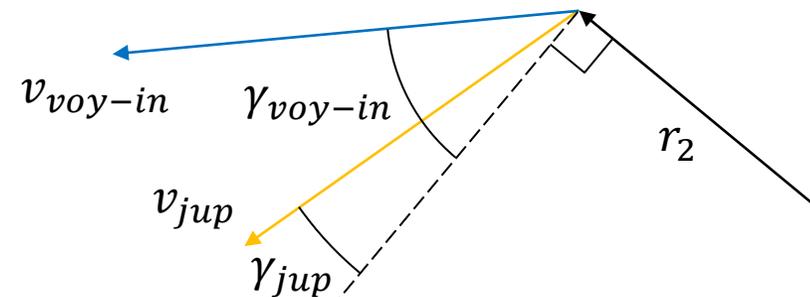
$$v_{jup} = 12,83 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\gamma_{voy-in} = 52,85^\circ$$

$$\gamma_{jup} = 2,58^\circ$$

$$t_2 - t_1 \simeq 543 \text{ d}$$

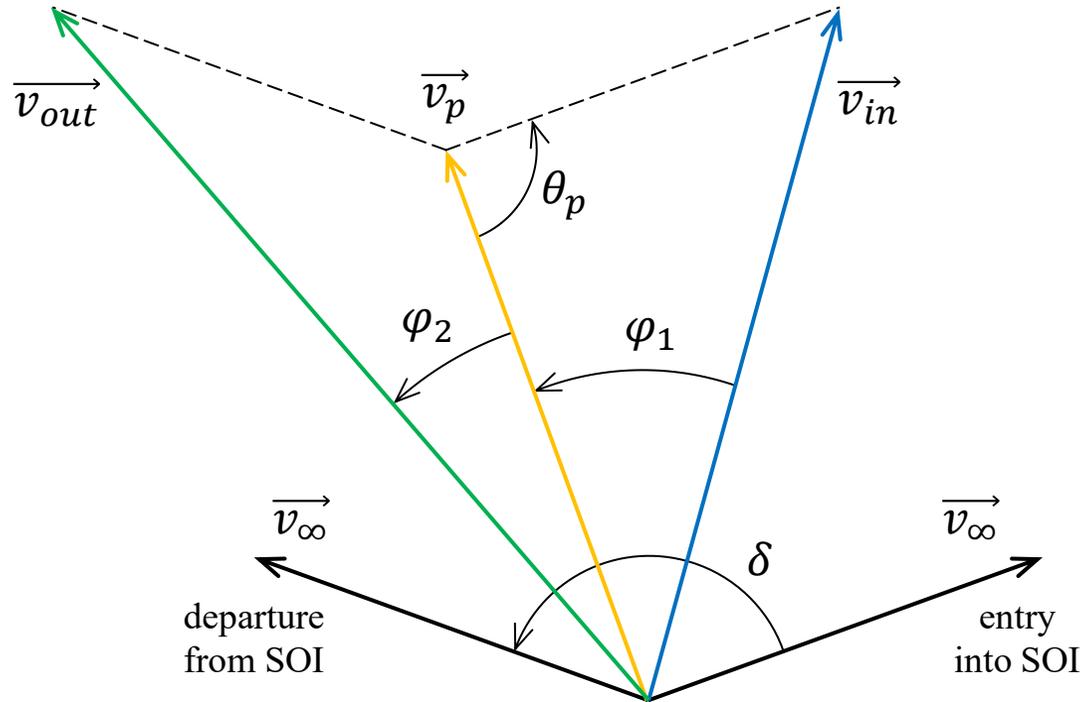
(dal perielio)



Approssimazioni

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Durata flyby} \ll \text{Periodo orbitale} \\ \propto 2 \div 4 \text{ mesi} > 12 \text{ anni} \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow \text{Durante il flyby } \vec{v}_p \approx \text{costante} \longrightarrow \text{Sistema di riferimento inerziale}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta i < 1 \div 2 \text{ deg} \\ \longrightarrow \vec{v}_{in}, \vec{v}_p, \vec{v}_{out} \text{ sullo stesso piano} \end{array} \right.$



$$\varphi_1 = \gamma_{in} - \gamma_p$$

$$v_\infty = \sqrt{v_{in}^2 + v_p^2 - 2v_{in}v_p \cos \varphi_1}$$

$$\theta_p = \arccos \left(\frac{v_\infty^2 + v_p^2 - v_{in}^2}{2v_\infty v_p} \right)$$

$$v_{out} = \sqrt{v_\infty^2 + v_p^2 - 2v_\infty v_p \cos(\theta_p + \delta)}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \arccos \left(\frac{v_{out}^2 + v_p^2 - v_\infty^2}{2v_{out}v_p} \right)$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$$

Teorema dei coseni

JUPITER-CENTERED

Epoch = 3/5/79 12:05:26 ET

$a = -1,092,356$

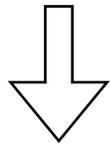
(al perigiovio)

$e = 1.318976$



Eq. dinamica

Eq. tempo

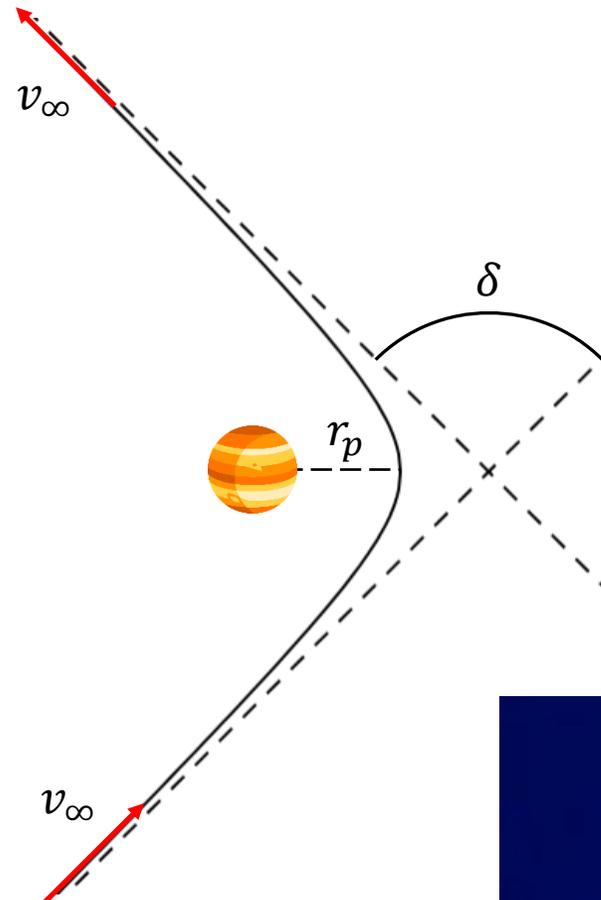


$$(|\vec{v}_{voy-in} - \vec{v}_{jup}| = 10,81 \text{ km/s})$$

$$v_{\infty} = 10,77 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\delta = 98,61^{\circ} \quad t \simeq 99 \text{ d}$$

$$r_p = 348435 \text{ km}$$



Risultati del gravity assist:

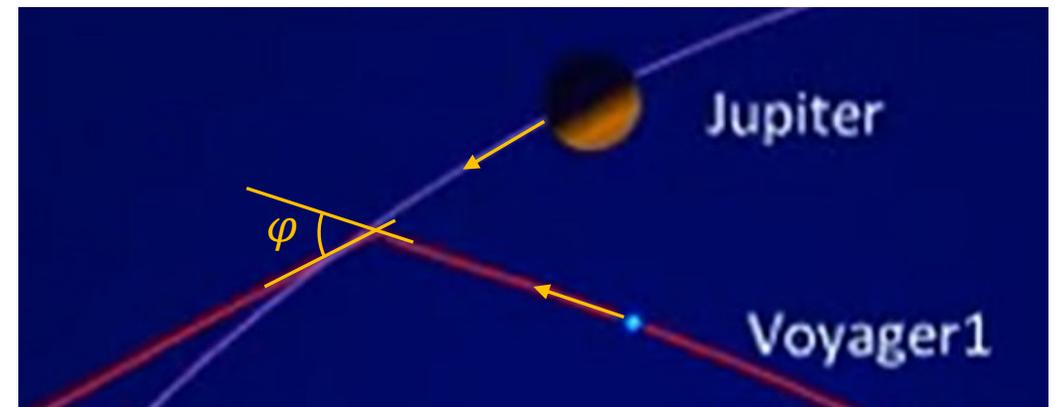
$$\Delta v_{voy} = 10,71 \text{ km/s}$$

$$v_{out} = 23,33 \text{ km/s}$$

$$v_{fuga} = 18,03 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\varphi = 42,27^{\circ}$$

$$\Delta i = 1,45^{\circ}$$



JUPITER TO SATURN

Epoch = 4/24/79 07:33:03 ET

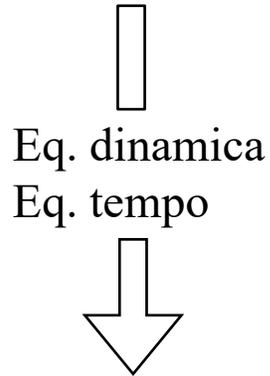
$a = -593,237,000$

$e = 2.302740$

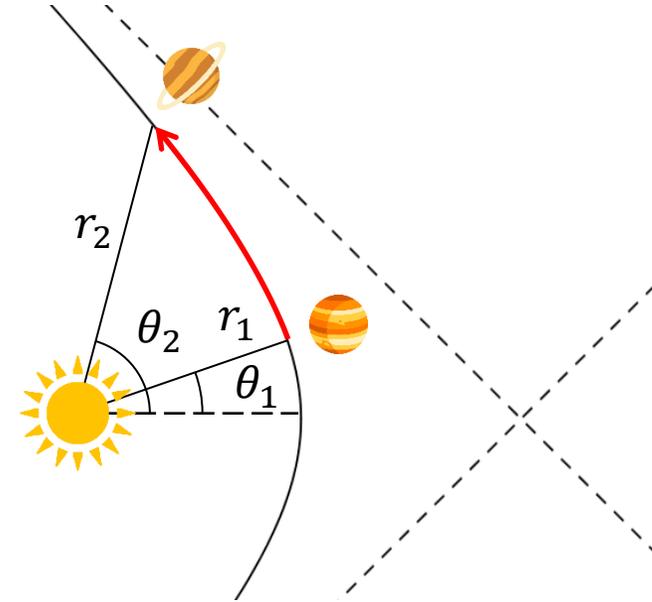
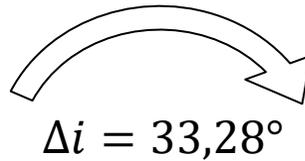
$M = 19.156329$

SATURN-CENTERED

Epoch = 11/12/80 23:46:30 ET



Flyby su Saturno



$$\theta_1 = 22,57^\circ$$

$$r_1 = 8,16 \cdot 10^8 \text{ km}$$

$$v_1 = 23,43 \text{ km/s} \approx v_{out}$$

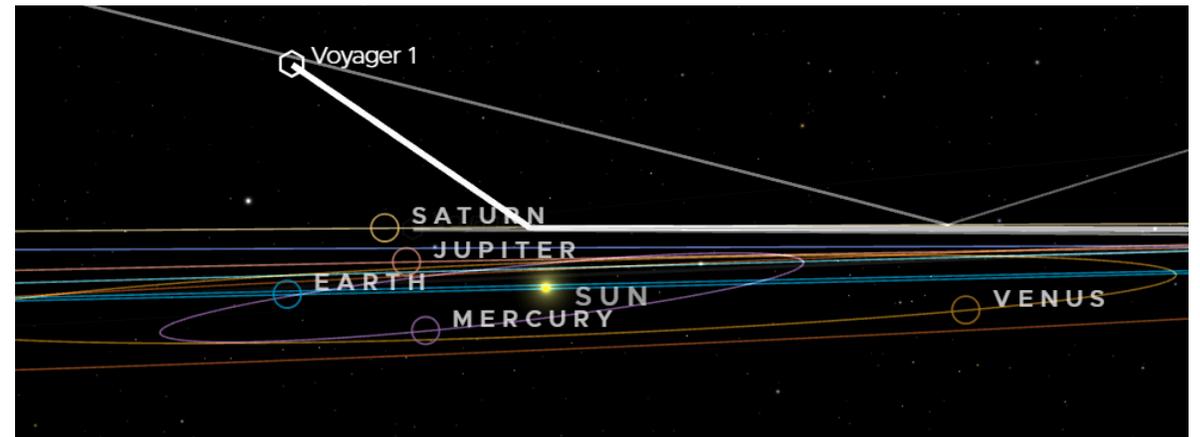
$$\theta_2 = 70,13^\circ$$

$$r_2 = 1,43 \cdot 10^9 \text{ km}$$

$$v_2 = 20,23 \text{ km/s}$$

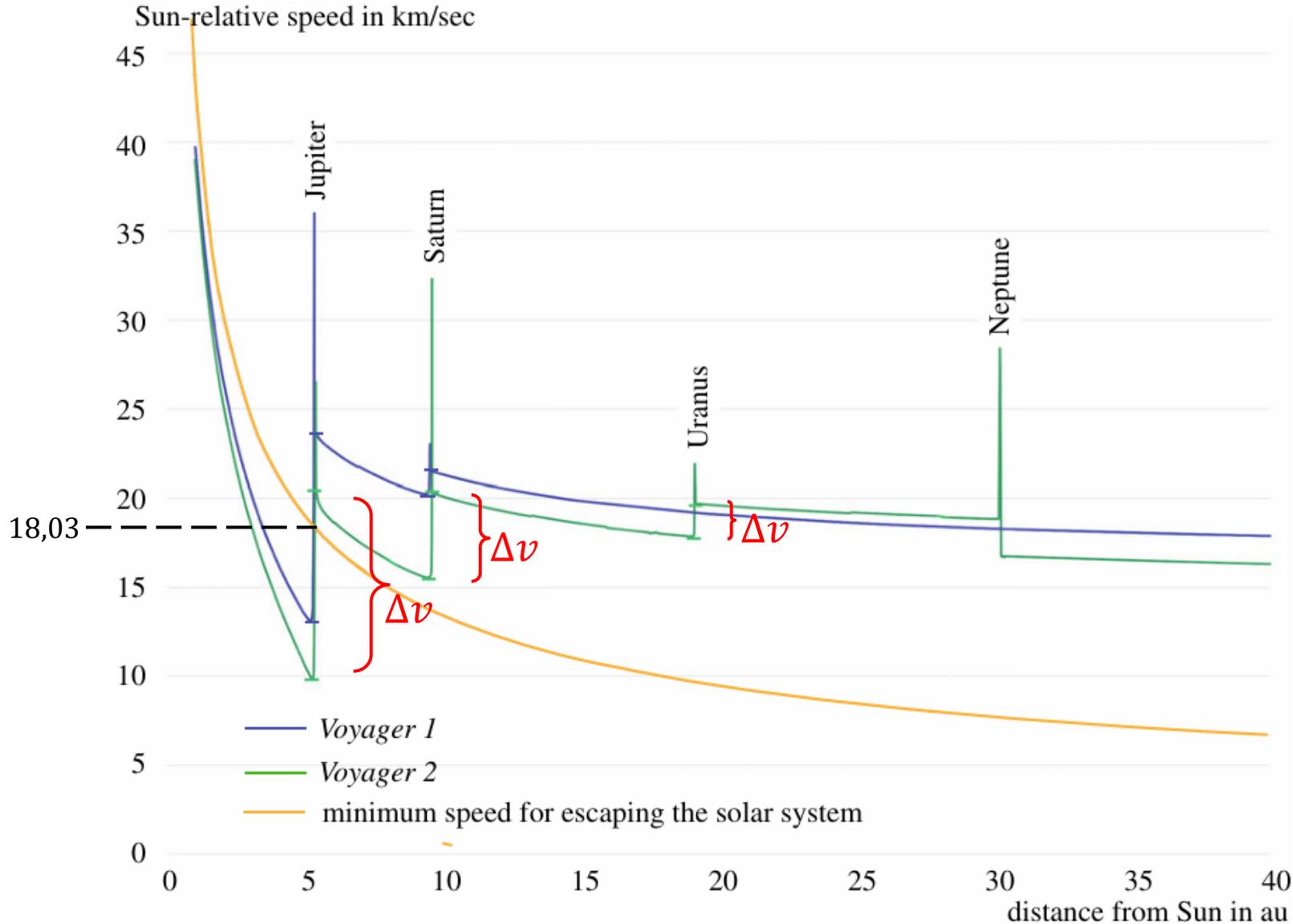
$$t_2 - t_1 \approx 569 \text{ d}$$

(dal perielio)



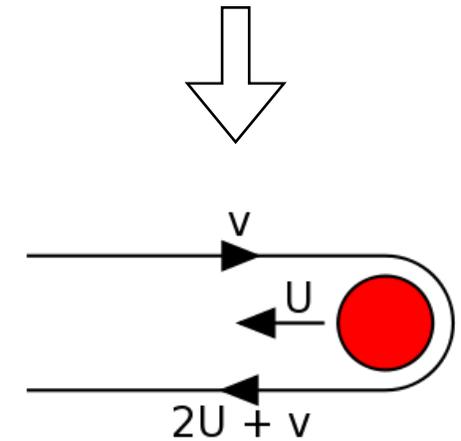
Trasferimenti	Voyager 1		Voyager 2			
	Terra-Giove	Giove-Saturno	Terra-Giove	Giove-Saturno	Saturno-Urano	Urano-Nettuno
Tipologia	Ellittico	Iperbolico	Ellittico	Iperbolico	Iperbolico	Iperbolico
θ_1 [deg]	4,49	22,57	-8,04	34,67	5,59	55,87
θ_2 [deg]	145,27	70,13	158,30	80,96	69,11	67,26
r_1 [km]	$1,51 \cdot 10^8$	$8,16 \cdot 10^8$	$1,51 \cdot 10^8$	$8,36 \cdot 10^8$	$1,44 \cdot 10^9$	$3,44 \cdot 10^9$
r_2 [km]	$7,87 \cdot 10^8$	$1,43 \cdot 10^9$	$7,91 \cdot 10^8$	$1,45 \cdot 10^9$	$2,87 \cdot 10^9$	$4,52 \cdot 10^9$
v_1 [km/s]	39,75	23,43	38,96	19,42	20,33	19,32
v_2 [km/s]	12,62	20,23	9,57	15,58	17,93	18,84
t [days]	543	569	685	711	1560	808

Flybys	Voyager 1	Voyager 2		
	Giove	Giove	Saturno	Urano
v_{planet} [km/s]	12,83	12,69	9,59	6,71
φ [deg]	42,27	24,56	45,93	17,29
Δv_{voy} [km/s]	10,71	<u>9,92</u>	<u>4,68</u>	<u>1,73</u>



Δv dipende da:

- traiettoria
- $\Delta v_{max} = 2v_{planet}$



- Alexander J. Hahn. *Basic Calculus of Planetary Orbits and Interplanetary Flights. The missions of the Voyagers, Cassini, and Juno*. University of Notre Dame, 2020;
- NASA/JPL, *Voyager, Science Investigations*,
<https://science.nasa.gov/mission/voyager/science/> ;
- NASA/JPL, *Voyager, Hyperbolic Orbital Elements*,
<https://science.nasa.gov/mission/voyager/planetary-voyage#hyperbolic> , agosto 2024;
- R. J. Cesarone. *A Gravity Assist Primer*. AIAA Student Journal, Volume 27, Number 1, 1989;
- NASA Science, *Solar System Exploration*, <https://science.nasa.gov/solar-system/> .