

**Cornell
Engineering**

Optimization of High Inclination Orbits for a Zodiacal Light Imaging Mission

Gabriel Soto

Advisor: Dmitry Savransky (Cornell SIOS Lab)

Project Proposed by James Lloyd (Cornell Department of Astronomy)

Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering

Cornell University

Zodiacal Light

- Caused by interplanetary dust clouds as evidenced from IRAS (1983)
- Second-most luminous source of light
- Lasting structure in our solar system



Photograph by: Damian Peach

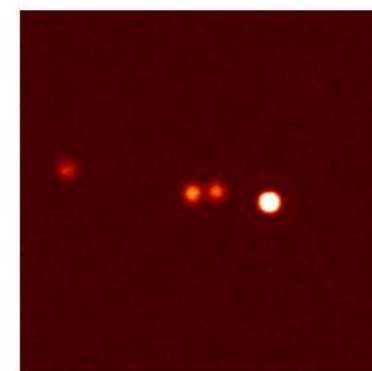
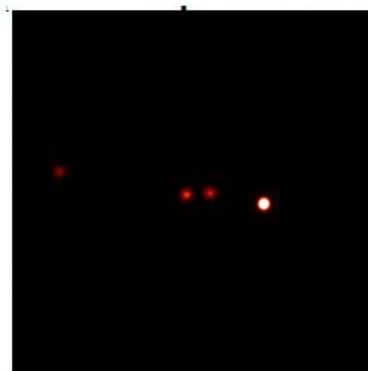
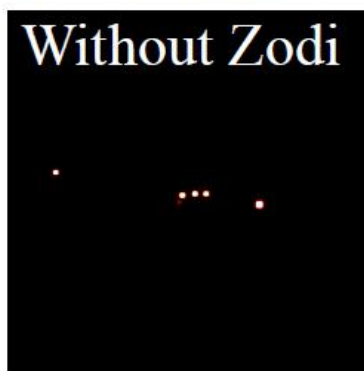
Zodiacal Light

Solar System at 10 pc (Noiseless)

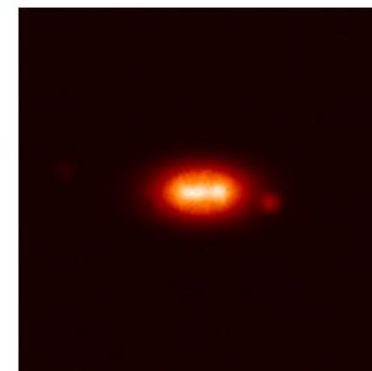
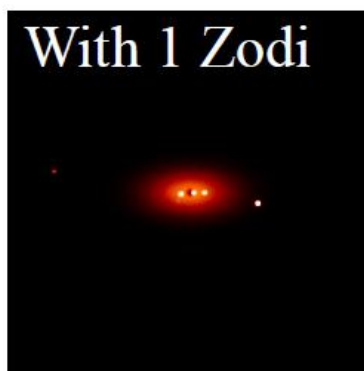
ATLAST 10m

JWST 6.5 m

ACCESS 1.5m



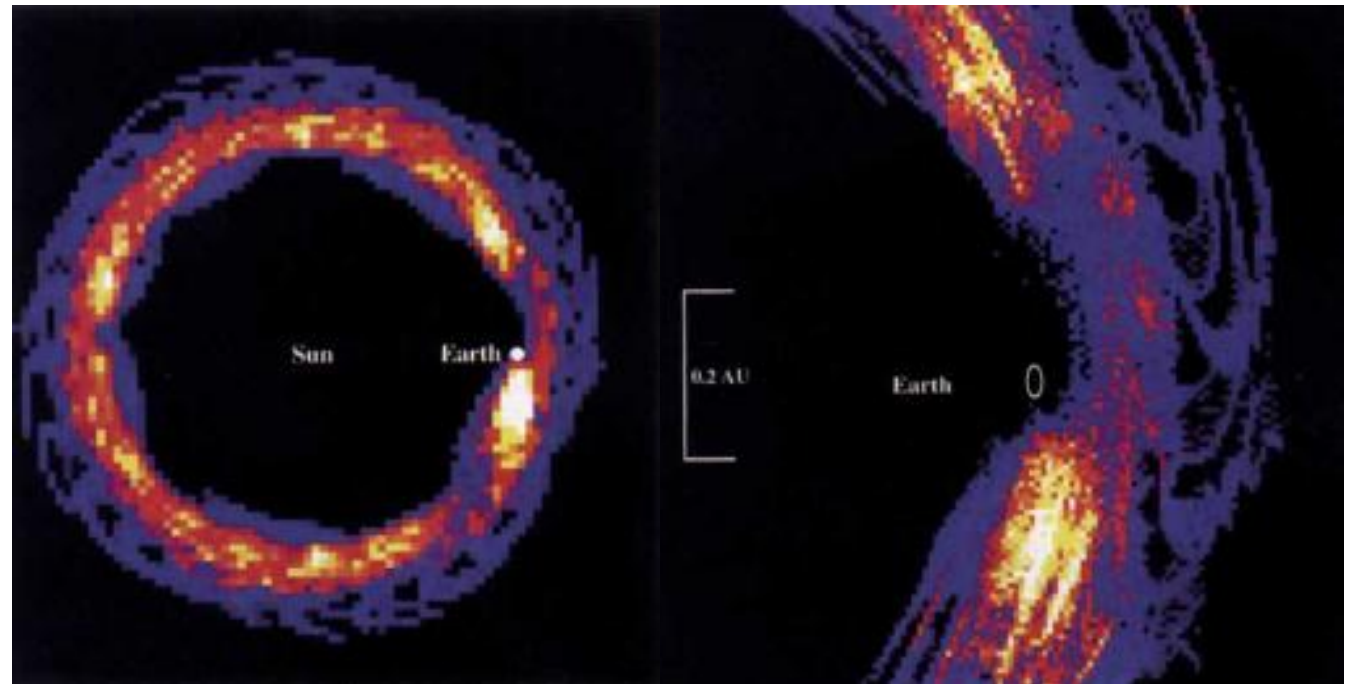
- Spacecraft missions near Earth affected by unknown structure
- Noise from zodiacal light hinders exoplanet searches



Cash, Glassman, Lo & Soummer, SPIE 7731 (2010)

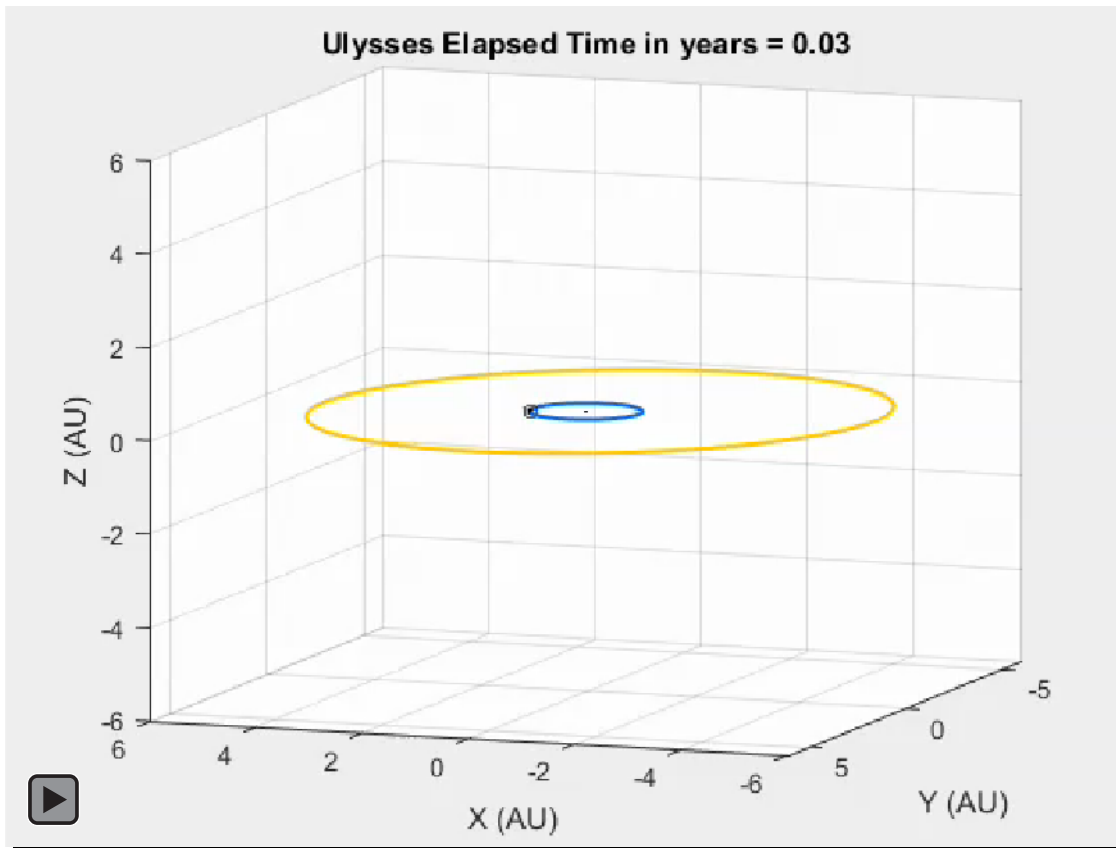
Zodiacal Light

- Dust bands nearly parallel to ecliptic
- Circumsolar rings resonantly locked with Earth



Dermott et al. (1994)

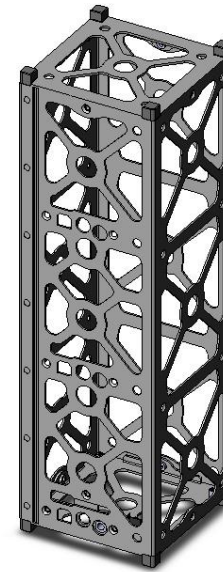
Mission Requirements



- Zodiacal structures observable from above ecliptic
- Ulysses mission originally had equipment to image the zodiacal light
- Need cost-effective spacecraft

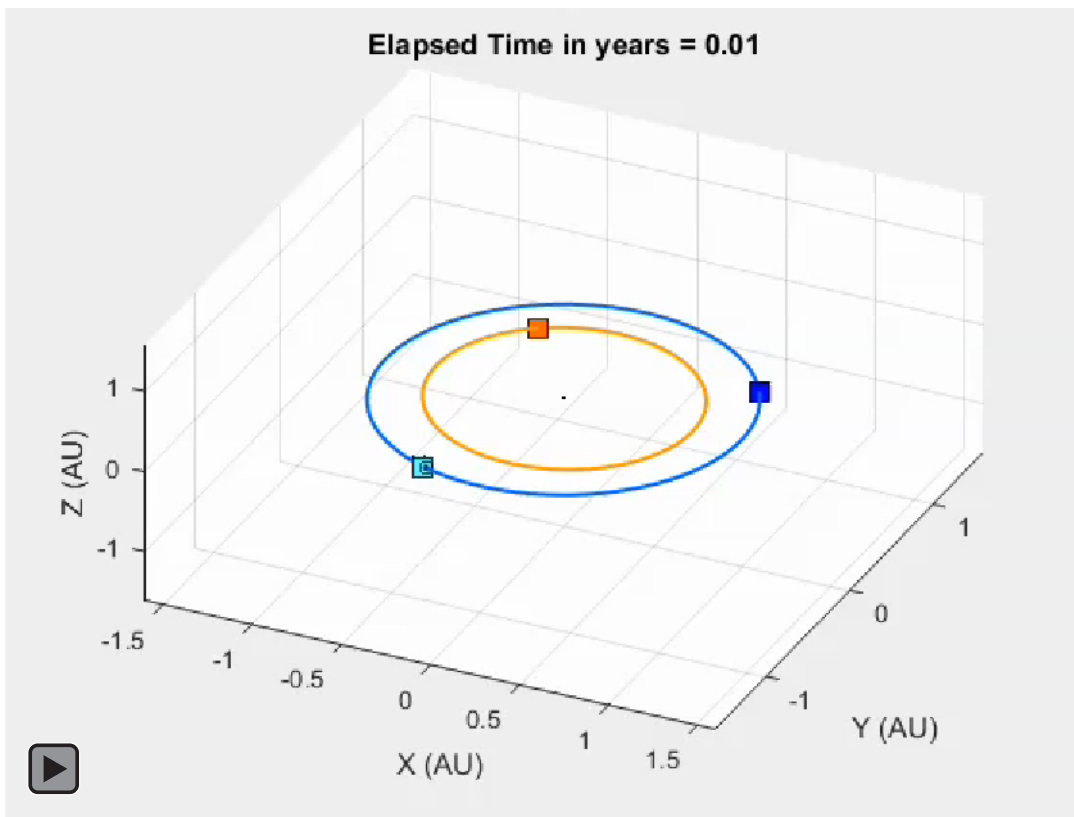
Mission Requirements

- Minimum orbital height of 0.1AU
- IR/visible light ~3cm camera
- Minimize fuel consumption (ΔV) and mass
- CubeSats currently capable of ~200m/s (VACCO Industries)
 - ~500m/s propulsion units in development (Aerojet Rocketdyne)



3U CubeSat Kit from Pumpkin Inc.

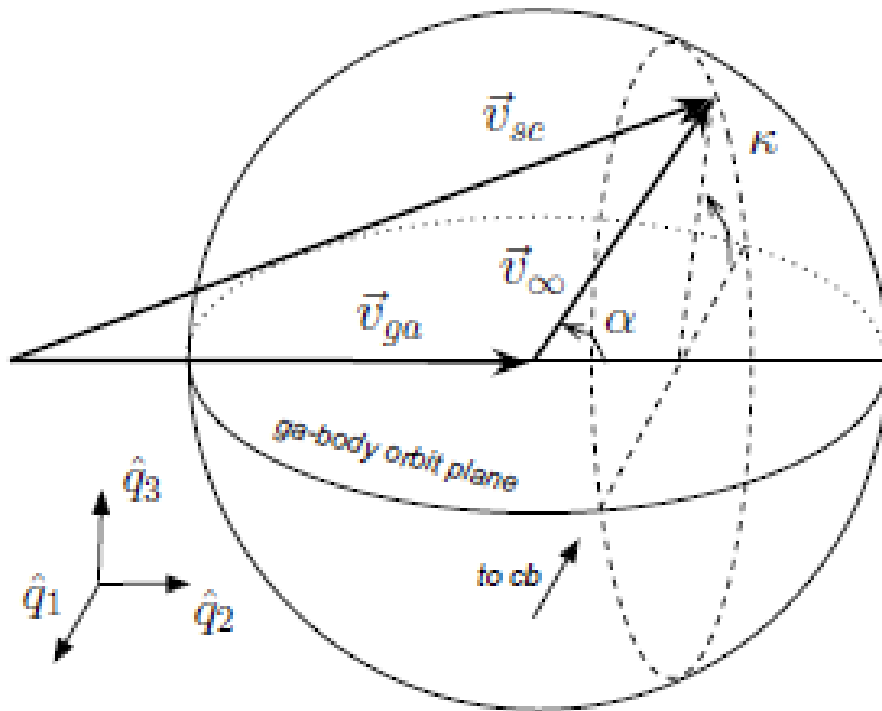
Orbital Considerations



- Potential primary missions to board:
 - Europa Multiple Flyby Mission (2022)
 - Exploration Mission 1 (2018)
- Telecommunications depend on distance from Earth

✕	Launch	MAY 29 2022
□	Earth Flyby 1	MAY 31 2022
□	Venus Flyby 1	NOV 24 2023
■	Earth Flyby 2	OCT 21 2024
- - - -	Satellite Trajectory	
—	Earth Orbit	
—	Venus Orbit	

Orbital Techniques



Russell and Strange (2007)

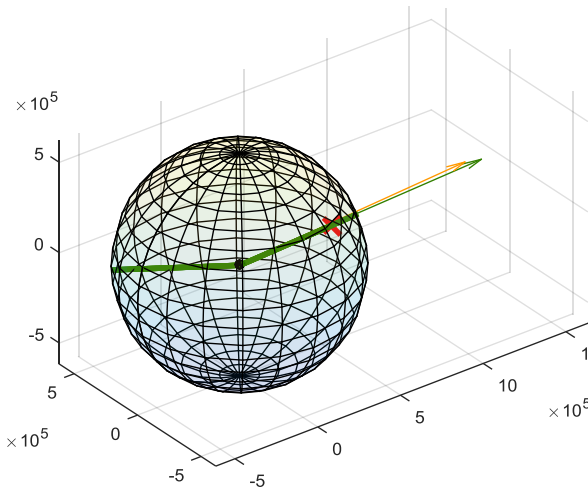
- V-infinity sphere
 - Magnitude determined by orbit before flyby
- Two parameters in a 3-D flyby: pump and crank angles
 - Pump (α) widens orbit
 - Crank (κ) inclines the orbit

Orbital Techniques

- Cassini Example: Inner Planetary Flyby Schedule

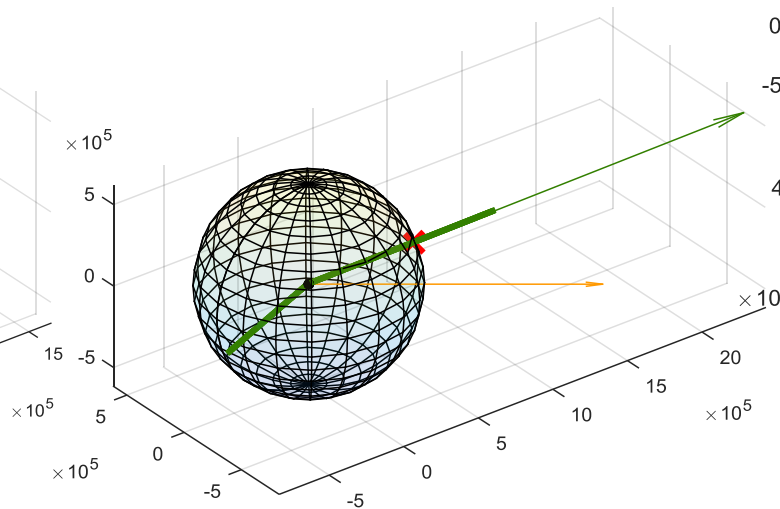
Venus Flyby 1

$\alpha = 1.03$ deg
 $\kappa = 175.06$ deg



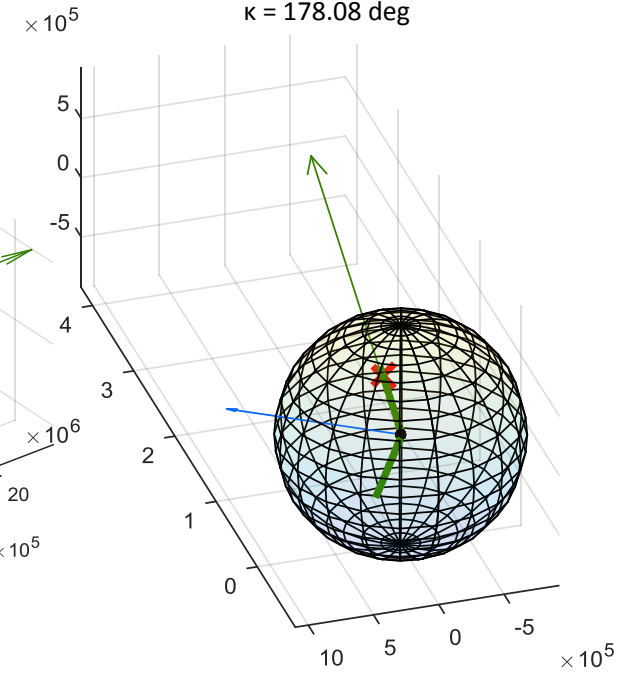
Venus Flyby 2

$\alpha = 22.29$ deg
 $\kappa = 41.56$ deg



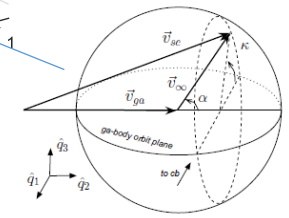
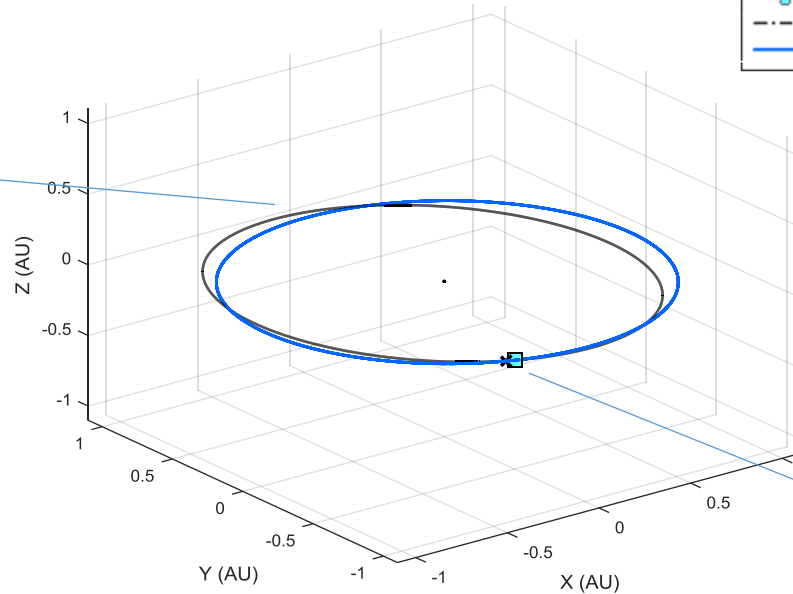
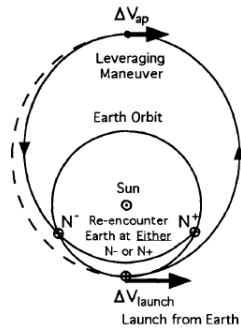
Earth Flyby 1

$\alpha = 64.92$ deg
 $\kappa = 178.08$ deg



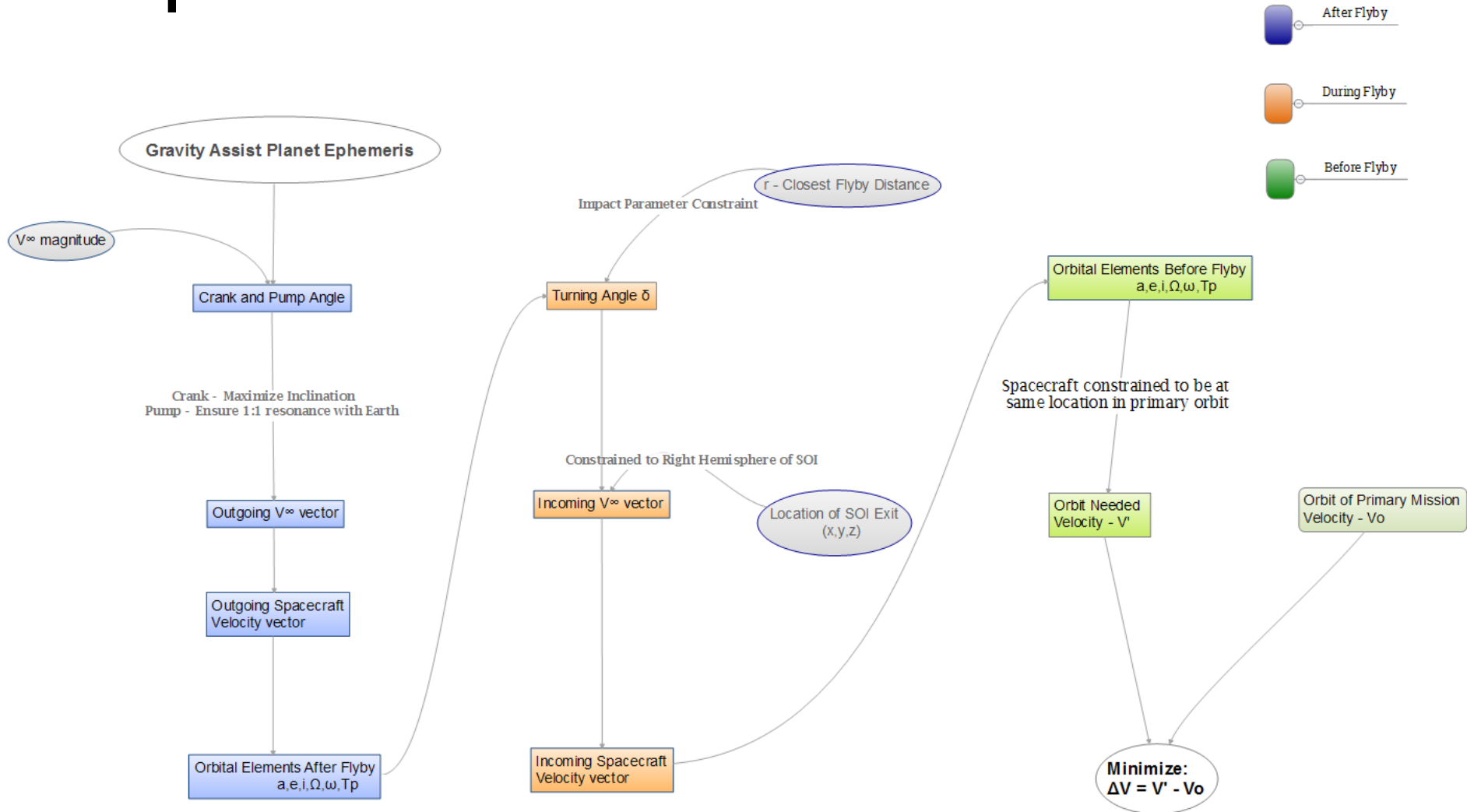
→ Cassini
→ Venus
→ Earth

Optimization Problem



- SNOPT: Sparse Nonlinear Optimizer
- Minimize amount of Δv needed to achieve orbit wanted
 - Maximize inclination with crank angle
 - Maintain resonance with pump angle

Optimization Problem



Future Work

- Apply to 2022 Europa Mission (Atlas V)
 - Determine if one flyby is sufficient
- Test with different planetary flybys
 - Lunar
 - Jupiter
 - Earth-Venus-Earth
- Propulsion and structural design of spacecraft



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References

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- Russell R., Strange N. “Mapping the V-Infinity Globe” AAS 07-277 (2007)
- Sims, J.A., Longuski, J.M., “Analysis of V-Infinity Leveraging for Interplanetary Missions” AIAA (1994)
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