University of Karachi

PROFORMA FOR THE SUBMISSION OF RESARCH PROPOSAL TO FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Math/Dean.Grant/2005-7471
December 31, 2005

Name and Address of the Principal Investigator:	Professor Dr. Syed Arif Kamal, Professor, Department of Mathematics, University of Karachi, Karachi 75270
Title of the Project:	The Lambert Scheme for Steering a Satellite-Launch Vehicle
Main Field of Study:	Astrodynamics
Nature of the Project: (i. e., Basic OR Applied)	Applied
Funds Requested:	Rs 77 000/= (Rupees Seventy Seven Thousand Only)
Signatures of the Principal Investigator:	
Endorsement by the Chairman/Director:	

Title	**The Lambert Scheme for Steering a Satellite-Launch Vehicle (SLV)**
Submitted to	Dean, Faculty of Science, University of Karachi
Date of Submission	Saturday, December 31, 2005
Diary Number	Math/Dean.Grant/2005-7471
Principal Investigator	**Dr Syed Arif Kamal** MA (Johns Hopkins, USA); MS (Indiana, Bloomington, USA); PhD Chairman, Department of Mathematics Project Director, the NGDS Pilot Project Program Convener, the Early Talent Research Participation Program UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI Convener, National Curriculum Revision Committee in Mathematics HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION
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Introduction	a) Background of the Problem: A problem famous in astrodynamics, called "the Lambert Problem", is based on the Lambert theorem. According to this theorem the orbital-transfer time depends only upon the semi-major axis, the sum of the distances of the initial and the final points of the arc from the center of force as well as length of the line segment joining these points. Based on this theorem a problem called the Lambert problem is formulated. This problem deals with determination of an orbit having a specified flight-time and connecting the two position vectors. b) Significance of the Problem The Lambert problem is fundamental in developing guidance schemes for SLVs. c) Need for Solution: If the problem is solved Pakistan would be able to develop and deploy its own satellite-launching business. Being near to equator, Pakistan is, ideal for such a venture.
Statement of the Problem	Battin has set up the Lambert problem involving computation of a single hypergeometric function. Since transfer time (time-of-flight) computation is done on-board, it is desirable to use an algorithm involving as few computation steps as possible. The use of polynomials instead of actual expression and reduction of the number of degrees of freedom contribute towards the same goal. The formulation needs to be modified for practical implementation in SLV.

Proposed Solution	Of the many techniques existing for solving this two-body, two-point, time-constrained orbital boundary-value problem, Gauss' and Lagrange's methods shall be combined to obtain an elegant algorithm based on Battin's work. This algorithm shall include detection of cross-range error.

Methodology

a) Modeling of Data

An elegant Lambert algorithm, presented by Battin, is to be scrutinized and omissions/oversights in his calculations pointed out. Battin's formulation, which highlights the main principles involved, is to be developed and expanded to present a set of formulae suitable for coding in the assembly language to be used as a practical scheme outside the atmosphere for steering the satellite-launch vehicle (SLV). These formulae are to be used to compute the velocity and the flight-path angle required at any intermediate time to be compared with the initial velocity and flight-path angle of the spacecraft. A spacecraft cannot reach the desired location if cross-range error is present. Battin's original work does not address this issue. A mathematical formulation is required to detect cross-range error.

b) Simulation of Data

Algorithms are to be developed and tested, which indicate cross-range error and suggest control action to correct it. In order to correct cross-range error velocity vector should be perpendicular to normal to the desired trajectory (*i. e.*, the velocity must lie, entirely, in the desired trajectory plane).

c) Analysis of Results

To verify the Lambert formulation a procedure is outlined, in which the radial coördinates, r_1, and, r_2, as well as the transfer angle are to be computed from the known orbital parameters. Further, the transfer time is to be calculated, directly, from the Kepler equation without using hypergeometric series. These quantities are to be compared with the corresponding quantities used in the Lambert scheme.

Resources

a) Necessary Facilities Required
- *i)* Powerful Computing
- *ii)* Scanning
- *iii)* Image Processing

b) Facilities Available
- *i)* Wordprocessing (secure system without internet connection)
- *ii)* Printing
- *iii)* e-mail
- *iv)* Internet

Schedules

a) Start Date
January 1. 2006
b) Finish Date
December 31, 2006
c) Estimated Number of Hours to be Spent
20 hours (may be modified at the time of submission of Feasibility Report)
d) Submission of Reports

Final Report (upon completion of project)
Audited Statement of Accounts (upon completion of project)

Description	Amount (in Rupees)
Computer Upgrading and Accessories	Rs 20000.00
Image-Recording System	Rs 20000.00
Professional Society Membership	Rs 7000.00
Books/Journals/Literature	Rs 20000.00
Conference Registration/Stationery	Rs 10000.00

Estimated Budget

Total   Rs 77000.00
(Rupees Seventy Seven Thousand Only)

Benefits/Usefulness

i) To develop the skills of trajectory design and satellite-launching technology from our own indigenous resources

ii) To provide assistance and technical expertise to R&D organizations, such as, SUPARCO, PMO, NDC

iii) To give Professional Short Development Courses at Institute of Space Technology, Islamabad, College of Aeronautical Engineering, PAF Academy, Risalpur and Air Weapons Complex, Kamra

iv) To be able to prepare students to do their MPhil/PhD in astrodynamics

v) To be able to prepare students for graduate courses and research at ISPA

References

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