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RE-47
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FOR ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES

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July 1968

GPO PRICE \$ _____

CSFTI PRICE(S) \$ _____

Hard copy (HC) _____

Microfiche (MF) _____

ff 653 July 65

FACILITY FORM 602

N 68-34508

(ACCESSION NUMBER)

(THRU)

29

(PAGES)

1

(CODE)

CR-96714

(NASA CR OR TMX OR AD/NUMBER)

30

(CATEGORY)



EXPERIMENTAL ASTRONOMY LABORATORY

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report was prepared under the sponsorship of the Electronics Research Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration through NASA Grant NGR-22-009-262.

The publication of this report does not constitute approval by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the findings or the conclusions contained therein. It is published only for the exchange and stimulation of ideas.

Improvement of the Spheroidal Method for
Artificial Satellites

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ABSTRACT

Objections to applying the spheroidal method to calculate a polar orbit of an artificial satellite are easily overcome.

Previous papers have already treated the behavior in an exactly polar orbit of the right ascension ϕ , the coordinate for which the difficulty supposedly occurs. Just as in the Keplerian problem, it remains constant, except for jumps of 180° at a pole.

There remains the case of an almost polar orbit, for which the calculation of ϕ may be inaccurate near a pole, unless one takes special precautions. The present paper first simplifies the expression for ϕ for all orbits, polar or not, and then shows how to avoid the difficulty altogether, by solving directly for rectangular coordinates and velocities. These considerations apply both to papers by the author and by Izsak on the original spheroidal method and to the author's later papers incorporating the third zonal harmonic into the spheroidal potential.

The present paper simplifies orbital calculations by the spheroidal method for satellite orbits with all inclinations. Its main points are the bypassing of the right ascension and the avoidance of differences of almost equal quantities, so that all calculations become well-conditioned.

1. INTRODUCTION

Objections have sometimes been made to applying the author's spheroidal method to calculate a polar orbit of an artificial satellite. The coordinates that appear are ρ , for which the level surfaces are oblate spheroids, η , for which they are hyperboloids of one sheet, and the right ascension ϕ . The apparent difficulty in a polar orbit arises only in ϕ and then only at a pole.

For an exactly polar orbit I have already shown by limiting processes in V1961a and V1961b⁽¹⁾ that the spheroidal potential leads to $\phi = \text{constant}$, except at a pole, where it jumps by $\pm 180^\circ$, accordingly as we call the orbit direct or retrograde, respectively. This is the expected behavior, just the same as for a Keplerian orbit, so that no real difficulty appears. It holds whether or not the model takes into account the third zonal harmonic, with coefficient J_3 .

Although the difficulty was easily disposed of, without tedious numerical calculations, for an exactly polar orbit, one might still claim that it remains troublesome for an almost polar orbit. For such an orbit the calculation of ϕ involves a small denominator which almost vanishes at a pole. One then may very likely lose accuracy in passing by the pole or have to use special procedures which will increase computer time and storage demands and which will not elsewhere be necessary. The present paper shows how to avoid such difficulties.

2. THE AUTHOR'S SPHEROIDAL SOLUTION; WITHOUT J_3

The notation in this section is that of V1961a, corrections of which are to be found in Walden and Watson 1967, p. 16. The rectangular coordinates X, Y, Z satisfy

$$X + iY = (\rho^2 + c^2)^{1/2} (1 - \eta^2)^{1/2} \exp i\phi \quad (1.1)$$

$$Z = \rho\eta \quad (1.2)$$

Now by (8.50) of V1961a,

$$\phi = \Omega' + F, \quad (2)$$

1. The initial V refers to the author's own papers.

where F is that part of the expression which varies rapidly near a pole. Here Ω' is given by Eq. (9) of the present paper and

$$F = K\chi \quad (3.1)$$

$$K = |K| \operatorname{sgn} \alpha_3, \quad (3.2)$$

where

$$K^2 = \alpha_3^2 \eta_0^2 \eta_2^2 (\alpha_2^2 - \alpha_3^2)^{-1} (\eta_0^2 + \eta_2^2 - 1 - \eta_0^2 \eta_2^2)^{-1} \quad (4)$$

But

$$\eta_0^2 + \eta_2^2 = 1 + \alpha_2^2 (-2\alpha_1 c^2)^{-1} \quad (4.1 \text{ of V 1961a})$$

$$\eta_0^2 \eta_2^2 = (\alpha_2^2 - \alpha_3^2) (-2\alpha_1 c^2)^{-1} \quad (4.2 \text{ of V 1961a})$$

It follows that $K^2 = 1$, so that

$$K = \operatorname{sgn} \alpha_3 = \pm 1 \quad (5)$$

for direct or retrograde orbits, respectively, in order that the right ascension ϕ may correspondingly either increase or always decrease. Then

$$\phi = \Omega' + \chi \operatorname{sgn} \alpha_3 \quad (6)$$

is an exact equation for all orbits, with the spheroidal model. This is in contradistinction to the results of V1961a, where it was only shown to hold for polar orbits. Thus the present work simplifies all calculations with the spheroidal model.

To find the rectangular coordinates X and Y directly, without first calculating ϕ , insert (6) into (1.1), use

$$\exp i\chi = (1 - \eta_0^2 \sin^2 \psi)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\cos \psi + i \sqrt{1 - \eta_0^2} \sin \psi) \quad (7)$$

from the last paragraph of V1961b, and then put $\eta = \eta_0 \sin \psi$ and $(1 - \eta_0^2)^{1/2} = |\cos I|$, from (6.4) and (4.7) of V1961a. The troublesome denominator $(1 - \eta^2)^{1/2}$ then cancels out, with the result

$$X+iY = (\rho^2+c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\cos \psi + i \cos I \sin \psi) \exp i\Omega' \quad (8)$$

for all orbits, direct or retrograde. Here

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega' = & \beta_3 + \alpha_3 (\alpha_2^2 - \alpha_3^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta_0 (B_3 \psi + \frac{3}{32} \eta_0^2 \eta_2^{-4} \sin 2\psi) \\ & - c^2 \alpha_3 (-2\alpha_1)^{-1/2} (A_3 v + \sum_{k=1}^4 A_{3k} \sin k v) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Separately

$$X = (\rho^2+c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\cos \Omega' \cos \psi - \sin \Omega' \cos I \sin \psi) \quad (10.1)$$

$$Y = (\rho^2+c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\sin \Omega' \cos \psi + \cos \Omega' \cos I \sin \psi) \quad (10.2)$$

These expressions contain no singularities or rapidly varying quantities, so that there is thus never any difficulty with a polar or almost polar orbit. For a strictly polar orbit $\cos I$ and α_3 both vanish, so that $\Omega' = \beta_3$ and

$$X+iY = (\rho^2+c^2)^{1/2} \cos \psi \exp i\beta_3 \quad (11)$$

3. Izsak's Spheroidal Solution

Although Izsak (1960, 1963) suggested using a slowly rotating reference plane to avoid the polar difficulty, actually the same transformations hold for his solution of the spheroidal problem. For the sake of accessibility, I shall refer to his 1963 paper. In making the comparison, note that my symbols are to be changed as follows: $\phi \rightarrow \alpha$, $\eta \rightarrow \sigma$, $\eta_0 \rightarrow s$, and $\beta_3 \rightarrow \Omega_*$; others remain the same. Then, with use of Izsak's Eqs. (3), (91), (37), and (63), one finds again the equivalent of the present Eqs. (10) for the rectangular coordinates X and Y . Note that Izsak's expression for Ω' contains $(1-s^2)^{1/2}$ in the numerator and $1-e^2$ in the denominator of each term except Ω_* . The $1-e^2$ in such a denominator does not necessarily produce a singularity as $e \rightarrow 1$, since each $(1-e^2)^{-1}$ is multiplied by $v=c/a$ and $p = a(1-e^2)$ is a quantity analogous to the semi-latus rectum in a Keplerian orbit. In such an orbit

$p > 0$ for any orbit that does not intersect the center of the planet, even if $e=1$. Incidentally, the same powers of p occur in coefficients B_3 , A_3 and the A_{3k} 's.

4. Isolation of the Right Ascension

In either solution, the quantity here called χ is the sensitive part of the expression for the right ascension ϕ . If one actually wants values of ϕ near a pole in an almost polar orbit, it is better to rewrite Eq. (7) as

$$\exp i\chi = (\cos^2 \psi + \cos^2 I \sin^2 \psi)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\cos \psi + i |\cos I| \sin \psi) \quad (12)$$

One thus avoids calculating the difference of two almost equal numbers in the denominator. Then ϕ is given by (6) and (12).

5. Velocity Components, with $J_3=0$

On taking the logarithmic derivative of (8) and multiplying the result by $X+iY$, we find

$$\dot{X}+i\dot{Y} = \left(\frac{\rho \dot{\rho}}{\rho^2+c^2} + i\dot{\Omega}' \right) (X+iY) + (\rho^2+c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (-\sin \psi + i \cos I \cos \psi) \dot{\psi} e^{i\Omega'}, \quad (13)$$

so that

$$\dot{X} = \frac{\rho \dot{\rho}}{\rho^2+c^2} X - Y \dot{\Omega}' + (\rho^2+c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (-\sin \psi \cos \Omega' - \cos I \cos \psi \sin \Omega') \dot{\psi} \quad (14.1)$$

$$\dot{Y} = \frac{\rho \dot{\rho}}{\rho^2+c^2} Y + X \dot{\Omega}' + (\rho^2+c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (-\sin \psi \sin \Omega' + \cos I \cos \psi \cos \Omega') \dot{\psi} \quad (14.2)$$

Differentiation of (1.2) gives

$$\dot{Z} = \eta \dot{\rho} + \rho \dot{\eta} = \eta \dot{\rho} + \eta_0 \rho \cos \psi \dot{\psi} \quad (15)$$

These equations contain neither small denominators nor differences of almost equal quantities. Here

$$\dot{\rho} = ae \left(\frac{\mu}{a_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\rho^2 + A\rho + B)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\rho^2 + c^2 \eta^2)^{-1} \sin E \quad (16)$$

from p. 6 of Bonavito 1962, and

$$\dot{\eta} = \eta_0 \cos \psi \quad \dot{\psi} = (\alpha_2^2 - \alpha_3^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - q^2 \sin^2 \psi)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\rho^2 + c^2 \eta^2)^{-1} \cos \psi, \quad (17)$$

from p. 15 of Walden 1967, after a few transformations. Here $q = \eta_0 / \eta_2$. Then

$$\dot{\psi} = \eta_0^{-1} (\alpha_2^2 - \alpha_3^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\rho^2 + c^2 \eta^2)^{-1} (1 - q^2 \sin^2 \psi)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (18)$$

Finally, by Eq. (9) of the present paper,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\Omega}' = & \alpha_3 (\alpha_2^2 - \alpha_3^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta_0 (B_3 + \frac{3}{16} \eta_0^2 \eta_2^{-4} \cos 2\psi) \dot{\psi} \\ & - c^2 \alpha_3 (-2\alpha_1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (A_3 + \sum_{k=1}^4 k A_{3k} \cos kv) \dot{v} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Thus we also need \dot{v} . With

$$\rho = (1 + e \cos v)^{-1} p, \quad (20)$$

from (5.12) of V1961a, where $p = a(1 - e^2)$, we find

$$\dot{\rho} = \frac{e}{p} \rho^2 \sin v \dot{v} \quad (21)$$

Comparison of (16) and (21), with use of the anomaly connection

$$\sin E = \frac{\rho}{p} (1 - e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin v \quad (22)$$

then gives

$$\dot{v} = \frac{a}{\rho} \left[\frac{\mu(1 - e^2)}{a_0} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(\rho^2 + A\rho + B)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\rho^2 + c^2 \eta^2} \quad (23)$$

Eqs. (14), (15), (16), (18), (19), and (23) then give the complete

algorithm for finding the velocity components in the spheroidal model, when J_3 is not included.

6. The Author's Spheroidal Solution, with J_3

The notation in this section is that of V1966, corrections of which are to be found in Walden and Watson 1967, pp. 19, 20, 22, 27, and 31. With this solution

$$\phi = \Omega' + G \operatorname{sgn} \alpha_3, \quad (24)$$

where Ω' is given in Eq. (41.4) of the present paper and where G is given by Eq. (150) of V1966, viz

$$G = |\alpha_3| \alpha_2^{-1} u^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-S)^{-\frac{1}{2}} [(h_1+h_2) \chi_0 + (h_1-h_2) \chi_1] \quad (25)$$

From Eq. (158) of V1966, we have

$$(h_1+h_2) \chi_0 + (h_1-h_2) \chi_1 = 2^{-1} (1-C_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [(1-C_2)^2 - C_1^2]^{-\frac{1}{2}} (E_2' + E_3') \quad (26)$$

If u is a solution of the cubic equation (27) of V1966, then by (32.1) and (32.2) of that paper

$$C_2 = \frac{c^2 u}{a_0 p_0} \quad (16), \quad C_1 = 2u \delta p_0^{-1} (1-C_2 S)^{-1} (1-C_2), \quad (27)$$

so that

$$\frac{(1-C_2)^2 - C_1^2}{1-C_2} = \frac{u}{1-S} \left[\left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0} \right) (1-S) - R \right], \quad (28.1)$$

where

$$R \equiv \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0} S \right)^{-2} \left(\frac{2\delta}{p_0} \right)^2 (1-S) \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0} \right) \quad (28.2)$$

By (27) of V1966, however,

$$R = \frac{1}{u} - 1 - \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0} (1-S) \quad (29)$$

Insertion of (29) into (28) then shows that

$$(1-C_2)^{-1}[(1-C_2)^2 - C_1^2] = (1-S)^{-1}(u-S) , \quad (30)$$

which, with (26), gives

$$(h_1+h_2)x_0 + (h_1-h_2)x_1 = 2^{-1}(u-S)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1-S)^{\frac{1}{2}}(E_2'+E_3') \quad (31)$$

Now, by Eqs. (21.2), (18), and (26) of V1966, for all orbits, direct or retrograde,

$$|a_3|a_2^{-1}u^{\frac{1}{2}} = (u-S)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (32)$$

Then, from (25), (31), and (32),

$$G = \frac{1}{2} (E_2' + E_3') \quad (33)$$

for all orbits, polar or not, and direct or retrograde. This is the same as the expression given in Eqs.(159) of V1966 for the sensitive part of ϕ in the case of a polar orbit. Here, however, we have shown that it holds for all orbits.

To evaluate G , place $E_2' = E_2'(\psi + \pi/2)$ and $E_3' = E_3'(\psi - \frac{\pi}{2})$ into Eqs.(104) of V1966. The results are

$$\begin{aligned} \cos E_2' &= \frac{e_2 - \sin \psi}{1 - e_2 \sin \psi} & \cos E_3' &= \frac{e_3 + \sin \psi}{1 + e_3 \sin \psi} \\ \sin E_2' &= \frac{(1 - e_2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \psi}{1 - e_2 \sin \psi} & \sin E_3' &= - \frac{(1 - e_3^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \psi}{1 + e_3 \sin \psi} \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

where

$$e_2 = (1-P)^{-1}Q, \quad e_3 = (1+P)^{-1}Q, \quad Q^2 = P^2 + S, \quad (35)$$

with $0 \leq e_3 \leq e_2 \leq 1$, by Eqs. (100) and (47) of V1966. Then, by (33),

$$\cos(E_2' + E_3') = \cos 2G = 2 \cos^2 G - 1 \quad (36)$$

From (34) and (36) it then follows that

$$\cos G = k(\psi) \frac{\left(1 + e_2 e_3 + \sqrt{(1 - e_2^2)(1 - e_3^2)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \psi}{[(1 - e_2 \sin \psi)(1 + e_3 \sin \psi)]^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \quad (37)$$

where $k(\psi) = \pm 1$.

We now show that $k(\psi) = 1$ for all ψ . First note that $E_2'(y)$ is related to y in the same way that an eccentric anomaly is related to a true anomaly. The same holds for $E_3'(y)$. Thus each increases as y increases, by Eq. (160) of V1966, so that $G \equiv 2^{-1} \times [E_2'(\psi + \pi/2) + E_3'(\psi - \pi/2)]$ is a continuous monotonically increasing function of ψ .

Also, from the definitions, $E_2'(y)$ and $E_3'(y)$ are both equal to $n\pi$ for $y = n\pi$. Thus

$$G = \psi \quad \text{for } \psi = (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi, \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (38)$$

so that $\cos \psi$ and $\cos G$ both vanish for $\psi = (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi$. Now consider a small interval $(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi - \epsilon \leq \psi \leq (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi + \epsilon$. Since G always increases with increase in ψ , the corresponding changes $\Delta \cos \psi$ and $\Delta \cos G$ are both negative if n is even and both positive if n is odd. Thus $k(\psi) > 0$ over any such interval. But $k(\psi) = \pm 1$ for all ψ and since $\cos G$ and thus $k(\psi)$ are continuous functions of ψ , it follows that

$$k(\psi) = 1 \quad \text{for all } \psi \quad (39)$$

Before we rewrite (37) with omission of $k(\psi)$, let us first simplify it. To do so, note that by (35) and by (48) of V1966, which is

$$\eta = P + Q \sin \psi, \quad (40)$$

we obtain

$$(1 - e_2 \sin \psi)(1 + e_3 \sin \psi) = (1 - P^2)^{-1} (1 - \eta^2) \quad (41)$$

Now from Eq. (32.3) of V1966

$$2P = r(1 - S)\delta, \quad (42.1)$$

where

$$\delta = \frac{r_e}{2} J_2^{-1} |J_3| \quad (42.2)$$

$$r = 2(1-C_2 S)^{-1} u/p_0 \quad (42.3)$$

Thus $\delta = O(J_2)$ and $r = O(1)$. Eqs. (35) and (42) then show that

$$1+e_2 e_3 + \sqrt{(1-e_2^2)(1-e_3^2)} = (1-P^2)^{-1} (1+S+(1-S)\sqrt{1-r^2 \delta^2}) \quad (43)$$

On inserting (39), (41), and (43) into (37), we find

$$\cos G = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1-\eta^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} [1+S+(1-S)\sqrt{1-r^2 \delta^2}]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \psi \quad (44)$$

We also need $\sin G$ in calculating rectangular coordinates. To evaluate it unambiguously first note that

$$2 \sin G \cos G = \sin (E_2' + E_3') \quad (45)$$

$$= (1-\eta^2)^{-1} (1-P^2) [(e_3 \sqrt{1-e_2^2} - e_2 \sqrt{1-e_3^2}) + (\sqrt{1-e_2^2} + \sqrt{1-e_3^2}) \sin \psi] \cos \psi \quad (46)$$

by (24) and (31). Then from (35), (42), (44), (45), and (46) it follows that

$$\sin G = \frac{2^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1-S)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1-\eta^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\{Q(\sqrt{1-r\delta} - \sqrt{1+r\delta}) + [(1+P)\sqrt{1-r\delta} + (1-P)\sqrt{1+r\delta}] \sin \psi\}}{[1+S+(1-S)\sqrt{1-r^2 \delta^2}]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (47)$$

To check this, note that for $J_3 = 0$ we have $\delta = 0$, $P = 0$, $Q = S^{1/2}$, and $S = \sin^2 I$, so that (47) then reduces to

$$\sin G = (1-\eta^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} |\cos I| \sin \psi, \quad (48)$$

agreeing with (7) for $\sin \chi$.

If one really wants values of the right ascension near a pole, one can use (24), (44), and (47).

It is then advisable, however, to rewrite the $1-\eta^2$ in the denominator by using (35) and (40). One finds

$$1-\eta^2 = \cos^2 \psi - (P^2 + 2PQ \sin \psi) + (1-S-P^2) \sin^2 \psi, \quad (49)$$

resulting in the same kind of simplification near a pole as does (12).

Near a pole in a nearly polar orbit the term $-(P^2 + 2PQ \sin \psi)$ in (49) is much smaller than the positive term $(1-S-P^2) \sin^2 \psi$. To verify this statement, note that in a nearly polar orbit, $S \approx 1$, $Q \approx 1$, $P \ll 1$, and near a pole $|\sin \psi| \approx 1$. Then from (32.3) of V1966

$$P = (1 - \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0} S u)^{-1} \frac{\delta}{p_0} u(1-S) \approx \frac{7}{6400} (1-S), \quad (49.1)$$

so that

$$|P^2 + 2PQ \sin \psi| \approx \frac{7}{3200} (1-S) \quad (49.2)$$

and

$$(1-S-P^2) \sin^2 \psi \approx 1-S \quad (49.3)$$

Thus Eq. (49) gives no trouble near a pole.

In rectangular coordinates we find from (1), (24), (44), and (47)

$$X = (\rho^2 + c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [H_1 \cos \Omega' \cos \psi - H_1^{-1} \sqrt{1-S} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha_3 \sin \Omega' (H_2 + H_3 \sin \psi)] \quad (50.1)$$

$$Y = (\rho^2 + c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [H_1 \sin \Omega' \cos \psi + H_1^{-1} \sqrt{1-S} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha_3 \cos \Omega' (H_2 + H_3 \sin \psi)] \quad (50.2)$$

and

$$Z = \rho \eta - \delta, \quad (50.3)$$

from (1.2) of V1966. Here

$$H_1 = \frac{1}{2} [1 + S + (1-S) \sqrt{1-r\delta^2}]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (51.1)$$

$$H_2 = \frac{1}{2} Q (\sqrt{1-r\delta} - \sqrt{1-r\delta}) \quad (51.2)$$

$$H_3 = \frac{1}{2} [(1+P) \sqrt{1-r\delta} + (1-P) \sqrt{1+r\delta}] \quad (51.3)$$

and

$$\Omega' = \beta_3 - c^2 \alpha_3 (-2\alpha_1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (A_3 v + \sum_{k=1}^4 A_{3k} \sin kv) + \alpha_3 \alpha_2^{-1} u^{\frac{1}{2}} (B_3 \psi - \frac{3}{4} C_1 C_2 Q \cos \psi + \frac{3}{32} C_2^2 Q^2 \sin 2\psi), \quad (51.4)$$

from Eq.(150) of V1966. Like Eqs.(10) these equations contain no singularities, even for a polar orbit. Moreover they hold for all orbits.

For an exactly polar orbit we have $S=1$, $P=0$, $Q=1$, $\alpha_3=0$, and $\Omega'=\beta_3$. The X and Y equations then become

$$X + iY = (\rho^2 + c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \psi \exp i\beta_3, \quad (52)$$

as for the case $J_3=0$ of Eq. (11). The Z equation, however, is $Z = \rho\eta - \delta$, where $\delta = (r_e/2) J_2^{-1} |J_3|$, so that the orbit is still changed by the J_3 .

7. Velocity Components, with J_3 Accounted for

From Eqs. (50.1) and (50.2)

$$X+iY = (\rho^2 + c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [H_1 \cos \psi + i H_1^{-1} (1-S)^{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha_3 (H_2 + H_3 \sin \psi)] \exp i\Omega' \quad (53)$$

Logarithmic differentiation of (53), with multiplication of the result by $X+iY$, gives

$$\dot{X} + i\dot{Y} = \left(\frac{\rho \dot{\rho}}{\rho^2 + c^2} + i\dot{\Omega}' \right) (X+iY) + (\rho^2 + c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [-H_1 \sin \psi + i H_1^{-1} (1-S)^{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha_3 H_3 \cos \psi] \dot{\psi} \exp i\Omega', \quad (54)$$

so that

$$\dot{X} = \frac{\rho \dot{\rho}}{\rho^2 + c^2} X - Y \dot{\Omega}' + (\rho^2 + c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [-H_1 \sin \psi \cos \Omega' - H_1^{-1} (1-S)^{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha_3 H_3 \cos \psi \sin \Omega'] \dot{\psi} \quad (54.1)$$

$$\dot{Y} = \frac{\rho \dot{\rho}}{\rho^2 + c^2} Y + X \dot{\Omega}' + (\rho^2 + c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [-H_1 \sin \psi \sin \Omega' + H_1^{-1} (1-S)^{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha_3 H_3 \cos \psi \cos \Omega'] \dot{\psi} \quad (54.2)$$

Also

$$\dot{Z} = \eta \dot{p} + p \dot{\eta} \quad (54.3)$$

by (15). Eqs. (16) and (23) still hold, so that the equations for \dot{p} and \dot{v} are as for $J_3=0$.

For $\dot{\Omega}'$ we find from (51.4)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\Omega}' = & -c^2 \alpha_3 (-2\alpha_1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (A_3 + \sum_{k=1}^4 k A_{3k} \cos k\psi) \dot{v} \\ & + \alpha_3 \alpha_2^{-1} u^{\frac{1}{2}} (B_3 + \frac{3}{4} C_1 C_2 Q \sin \psi + \frac{3}{16} C_2^2 Q^2 \cos 2\psi) \dot{\psi} \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

The new expression for $\dot{\psi}$ is still lacking. From p. 14 of Bonavito 1966, we find

$$\eta = Q \cos \psi \quad \dot{\psi} = \frac{Q}{\rho^2 + c^2 \eta^2} \left(\frac{\mu p_0}{u} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 + C_1 \eta - C_2 \eta^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \psi, \quad (56)$$

so that

$$\dot{\psi} = \left(\frac{\mu p_0}{u} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(1 + C_1 \eta - C_2 \eta^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\rho^2 + c^2 \eta^2} \quad (57)$$

Here

$$\frac{1}{u} = 1 + \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0} (1-S) + \frac{\left(\frac{2\delta}{p_0} \right)^2 (1-S) \left(1 - \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0} S \right)}{\left[1 + \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0} (1-2S) \right]^2} + O(J_2^4), \quad (58)$$

$$c^2 = c_0^2 - \delta^2 = r_e^2 J_2 - \frac{1}{4} r_e^2 J_3^2 J_2^{-2} \quad (59)$$

The equations of this section reduce to those of Section 5, if J_3 is equated to zero.

8. The Improved Algorithm for the Spheroidal Model, with J_3

Begin with Section 12 of V1966 and follow it through the third line on p.45, viz, $\eta = P+Q \sin \psi$. Instead of then calculating E_2' and E_3' , however, replace that calculation with Eqs. (42), (50), and (51) of the present paper. This changed procedure not only simplifies the calculation of X, Y, and Z for near-polar orbits but bypasses the right ascension in all cases. To calculate the velocities \dot{X} , \dot{Y} , and \dot{Z} , use Eqs. (54) through (59) of the present paper.

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Appendix I
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Algorithm for Satellite Position Vector and Velocity,
if the Potential $V = -\mu_0(\rho^2 + c^2\eta^2)^{-1} (J_3 = 0)$

Given

$$\mu, r_e, J_2, a, e, I, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$$

Compute once for each orbit:

$$c_0^2 = r_e^2 J_2, \quad \eta_0 = \sin I, \quad p = a(1 - e^2), \quad D = (ap - c_0^2)(ap - c_0^2 \eta_0^2) + 4a^2 c_0^2 \eta_0^2$$

$$D' = D + 4a^2 c_0^2 (1 - \eta_0^2), \quad A = -2ac_0^2 D^{-1} (1 - \eta_0^2) (ap - c_0^2 \eta_0^2) < 0, \quad B = c_0^2 \eta_0^2 D^{-1} D'$$

$$b_1 = -\frac{1}{2}A > 0, \quad b_2 = B^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad a_0 = a + b_1 > a, \quad p_0 = -c_0^2 a_0^{-1} (1 - \eta_0^{-1}) + a a_0^{-1} p D^{-1} D'$$

$$\alpha_2 = (\mu p_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \alpha_3 = \alpha_2 \left(1 - \frac{c_0^2 \eta_0^2}{a_0 p_0} \right) \cos I, \quad \eta_2^{-2} = \frac{c_0^2 D}{a p D'}, \quad q = \eta_0 \eta_2^{-1}$$

$$\alpha_2' = \alpha_2 \left(1 + \frac{c_0^2}{a_0 p_0} \cos^2 I \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Also, with $R_n(x) \equiv x^n P_n(x^{-1})$,

compute

$$A_1 = (1 - e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{b_2}{p} \right)^n P_n \left(\frac{b_1}{b_2} \right) R_{n-2} \left[(1 - e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$A_2 = (1 - e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (b_2/p)^n P_n(b_1/b_2) R_n \left[(1 - e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right], \text{ where}$$

$$D_{2i} = \sum_{n=0}^i (-1)^{i-n} (c_0/p)^{2i-2n} (b_2/p)^{2n} P_{2n}(b_1/b_2)$$

$$D_{2i+1} = \sum_{n=0}^i (-1)^{i-n} (c_0/p)^{2i-2n} (b_2/p)^{2n+1} p_{2n+1} (b_1/b_2)$$

$$A_3 = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-3} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} D_m R_{m+2} [(1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]$$

$$B_1 = 2\pi^{-1} q^{-2} [K(q) - E(q)] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{16} q^2 + \frac{15}{128} q^4 + \frac{175}{2048} q^6 + \dots$$

$$B_2 = 2\pi^{-1} K(q) = 1 + \frac{1}{4} q^2 + \frac{9}{64} q^4 + \frac{25}{256} q^6 + \dots$$

$$a_0' = a_0 + A_1 + c_0^2 \eta_0^2 A_2 B_1 B_2^{-1}$$

$$\gamma_m = \frac{(2m)!}{2^{2m} (m!)^2} \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \frac{(2n)! \eta_0^{2n}}{2^{2n} (n!)^2}$$

$$B_3 = 1 - (1 - \eta_2^{-2})^{\frac{1}{2}} - \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \gamma_m \eta_2^{-2m}$$

$$A_{11} = \frac{3}{4} (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-3} e (-2b_1 b_2^2 p + b_2^4) \quad A_{12} = \frac{3}{32} p^{-3} (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} b_2^4 e^2$$

$$A_{21} = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-1} e [b_1 p^{-1} + (3b_1^2 - b_2^2) p^{-2} - \frac{9}{2} b_1 b_2^2 (1 + \frac{e^2}{4}) p^{-3} + \frac{3}{8} b_2^4 (4 + 3e^2) p^{-4}]$$

$$A_{22} = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-1} [\frac{e^2}{8} (3b_1^2 - b_2^2) p^{-2} - \frac{9e^2}{8} b_1 b_2^2 p^{-3} + \frac{3}{32} b_2^4 (6e^2 + e^4) p^{-4}]$$

$$A_{23} = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-1} \frac{e^3}{8} (-b_1 b_2^2 p^{-3} + b_2^4 p^{-4}), \quad A_{24} = \frac{3}{256} (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-5} b_2^4 e^4$$

$$A_{31} = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-3} e [2 + b_1 p^{-1} (3 + \frac{3}{4} e^2) - p^{-2} (\frac{1}{2} b_2^2 + c_0^2) (4 + 3e^2)]$$

$$A_{32} = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-3} \left[\frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} b_1 p^{-1} e^2 p^{-2} \left(\frac{e^4}{4} + \frac{3}{2} e^2 \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} b_2^2 + c_0^2 \right) \right]$$

$$A_{33} = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^3 e^3 \left[\frac{1}{12} b_1 p^{-1} - \frac{1}{3} p^{-2} \left(\frac{1}{2} b_2^2 + c_0^2 \right) \right], \quad A_{34} = -\frac{1}{32} (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-5} e^4 \left(\frac{1}{2} b_2^2 + c_0^2 \right)$$

$$2\pi v_1 = a_0'^{-1} \left(\frac{\mu}{a_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad 2\pi v_2 = a_0'^{-1} \alpha_2' A_2 B_2^{-1}, \quad e' = a_0'^{-1} a e < e$$

$$\lambda_1 = \beta_1 - c_0^2 \beta_2 \alpha_2^{-1} \eta_0^2 B_1 B_2^{-1}, \quad \lambda_2 = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \alpha_2^{-1} (a_0 + A_1) A_2^{-1}$$

$$\lambda_3 = \left(\frac{\mu}{a_0} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \alpha_2' A_2 B_2^{-1}, \quad \lambda_4 = a_0^{-1} (A_1 + c_0^2 \eta_0^2 A_2 B_1 B_2^{-1})$$

$$\lambda_5 = c_0^2 \left(\frac{\mu}{a_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \alpha_2' \eta_0^4, \quad \lambda_6 = \left(\frac{\mu}{a_0} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \alpha_2' B_2^{-1}, \quad \lambda_7 = \frac{1}{8} q^2 B_2^{-1}$$

For each point at time t, now compute

$$1) \quad M_s = 2\pi v_1 (t + \lambda_1) \quad \psi_s = 2\pi v_2 (t + \lambda_2)$$

$$2) \quad \text{Solve for } E_0: \quad M_s + E_0 - e' \sin(M_s + E_0) = M_s$$

$$3) \quad \text{To find } v_0: \quad \text{Place } E = M_s + E_0 \text{ in the anomaly connections}$$

$$\cos v = (1 - e \cos E)^{-1} (\cos E - e), \quad \sin v = (1 - e \cos E)^{-1} (1 - e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin E$$

and solve for $v = M_s + v_0$

$$4) \quad \psi_0 = \lambda_3 v_0$$

$$5) \quad \text{Compute } M_1 = -\lambda_4 v_0 + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_5 \sin(2\psi_s + 2\psi_0)$$

6) Then $E_1 = [1 - e' \cos(M_s + E_0)]^{-1} M_1 - \frac{1}{2} e' [1 - e' \cos(M_s + E_0)]^{-3} M_1^2 \sin(M_s + E_0)$

7) Place $E = M_s + E_0 + E_1$ in the anomaly connections and solve for
 $v = M_s + v_0 + v_1$

8) Then $\psi_1 = \lambda_6 [A_2 v_1 + \sum_{k=1}^2 A_{2k} \sin(kM_s + kv_0)] + \lambda_7 \sin(2\psi_s + 2\psi_0)$

9) Compute

$$M_2 = -a_0^{-1} [A_1 v_1 + \sum_{k=1}^2 A_{1k} \sin(kM_s + kv_0) + \lambda_5 \{ B_1 \psi_1 - \frac{1}{2} \psi_1 \cos(2\psi_s + 2\psi_0) - \frac{g}{8} \sin(2\psi_s + 2\psi_0) + \frac{g^4}{64} \sin(4\psi_s + 4\psi_0) \}]$$

10) Then $E_2 = [1 - e' \cos(M_s + E_0 + E_1)]^{-1} M_2$

11) Place $E = M_s + E_0 + E_1 + E_2$ in the anomaly connections to find $v = M_s + v_0 + v_1 + v_2$.

12) Then $\psi_2 = \lambda_6 [A_2 v_2 + A_{21} v_1 \cos(M_s + v_0) + 2A_{22} v_1 \cos(2M_s + 2v_0) + A_{23} \sin(3M_s + 3v_0) + A_{24} \sin(4M_s + 4v_0)] + 2\lambda_7 [\psi_1 \cos(2\psi_s + 2\psi_0) + \frac{3g^2}{8} \sin(2\psi_s + 2\psi_0) - \frac{3g^2}{64} \sin(4\psi_s + 4\psi_0)]$

Then

$$E = M_s + E_0 + E_1 + E_2, \quad v = M_s + v_0 + v_1 + v_2, \quad \psi = \psi_s + \psi_0 + \psi_1 + \psi_2$$

13) $\rho = a(1 - e \cos E) = (1 + e \cos v)^{-1} p, \quad \eta = \eta_0 \sin \psi$

14) $\Omega' = B_3 + \alpha_3 \alpha_2^{-1} (B_3 \psi + \frac{3}{32} \eta_0^2 \eta_2^{-4} \sin 2\psi) - c^2 \alpha_3 \left(\frac{u}{a_0} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (A_3 v + \sum_{k=1}^4 A_{3k} \sin kv)$

Then the rectangular coordinates are given by

15) $X = (\rho^2 + c_0^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\cos \Omega' \cos \psi - \sin \Omega' \cos I \sin \psi)$

$$16) \quad Y = (\rho^2 + c_0^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\sin \Omega' \cos \psi + \cos \Omega' \cos I \sin \psi)$$

$$17) \quad Z = \rho \eta$$

To find the velocity components, compute

$$18) \quad \dot{v} = \frac{a}{\rho} \left[\frac{u(1-e^2)}{a_0} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(\rho^2 + A\rho + B)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\rho^2 + c_0^2 \eta^2}$$

$$19) \quad \dot{\rho} = \frac{e}{p} \rho^2 \sin \nu \dot{\nu}$$

$$20) \quad \dot{\psi} = \frac{\alpha_2' (1 - q^2 \sin^2 \psi)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\rho^2 + c_0^2 \eta^2}$$

$$21) \quad \dot{\Omega}' = \alpha_3 \alpha_2'^{-1} (B_3 + \frac{3}{16} \eta_0^2 \eta_2^{-4} \cos 2\psi) \dot{\psi}$$

$$- c^2 \alpha_3 \left(\frac{\mu}{a_0} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (A_3 + \sum_{k=1}^4 k A_{3k} \cos kv) \dot{\nu}$$

Then

$$22) \quad \dot{X} = \frac{\rho \dot{\rho}}{\rho^2 + c_0^2} X - Y \dot{\Omega}' + (\rho^2 + c_0^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (-\sin \psi \cos \Omega' - \cos I \cos \psi \sin \Omega') \dot{\psi}$$

$$23) \quad \dot{Y} = \frac{\rho \dot{\rho}}{\rho^2 + c_0^2} Y + X \dot{\Omega}' + (\rho^2 + c_0^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (-\sin \psi \sin \Omega' + \cos I \cos \psi \cos \Omega') \dot{\psi}$$

$$24) \quad \dot{Z} = \eta \dot{\rho} + \eta_0 \rho \cos \psi \dot{\psi}$$

Appendix II

Algorithm for Satellite Position Vector and Velocity,
if the Potential $V = -\mu(\rho+\eta\delta)(\rho^2+c^2\eta^2)^{-1}$ ($J_3 \neq 0$)

Given $\mu, r_e, J_2, J_3, a, e, S, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$

Compute once for each orbit

$$c_0^2 = r_e^2 J_2, \quad \delta = \frac{1}{2} r_e \frac{|J_3|}{J_2}, \quad c^2 = c_0^2 - \delta^2, \quad p = a(1-e^2)$$

$$A = \frac{-2ac^2(ap-c^2S)(1-S) + \frac{8a^2c^2}{p}\delta^2 \left\{ 1 + \frac{c^2}{ap}(3S-2) \right\} S(1-S)}{(ap-c^2)(ap-c^2S) + 4a^2c^2S + \frac{4c^2}{p}\delta^2(3ap-4a^2-c^2)S(1-S)}$$

$$B = c^2 + (2a)^{-1}(ap-c^2)A, \quad b_1 = -\frac{1}{2}A, \quad a_0 = a + b_1, \quad b_2 = B^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$p_0 = a_0^{-1}(B + ap - 2Aa - c^2), \quad \alpha_2 = (\mu p_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad u \text{ from}$$

$$u^{-1} = 1 + \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0}(1-S) + \frac{\left(\frac{2\delta}{p_0}\right)^2(1-S)\left(1 - \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0}S\right)}{\left[1 + \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0}(1-2S)\right]^2}, \quad c_2 = \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0}u, \quad \alpha_3 = \pm \alpha_2(1-Su^{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

+ for direct orbit
- for retrograde

$$c_1 = \left(1 - \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0}Su\right)^{-1} \frac{2\delta}{p_0}u \left(1 - \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0}u\right), \quad P = \left(1 - \frac{c^2}{a_0 p_0}Su\right)^{-1} \frac{\delta}{p_0}u(1-S),$$

With $R_n(x) = x^n P_n(x^{-1})$, compute

$$A_1 = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (b_2/p)^n P_n(b_1/b_2) R_{n-2}[(1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]$$

$$A_2 = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (b_2/p)^n P_n(b_1/b_2) R_n[(1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]$$

$$A_3 = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-3} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} D_m R_{m+2} [(1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}], \text{ where}$$

$$D_{2i} = \sum_{n=0}^i (-1)^{i-n} (c/p)^{2i-2n} (b_2/p)^{2n} p_{2n} (b_1/b_2)$$

$$D_{2i+1} = \sum_{n=0}^i (-1)^{i-n} (c/p)^{2i-2n} (b_2/p)^{2n+1} p_{2n+1} (b_1/b_2)$$

$$A_{11} = \frac{3}{4} (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-3} e (-2b_1 b_2^2 p + b_2^4) \quad A_{12} = \frac{3}{32} p^{-3} (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} b_2^4 e^2$$

$$A_{21} = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-1} e [b_1 p^{-1} + (3b_1^2 - b_2^2) p^{-2} - \frac{9}{2} b_1 b_2^2 (1 + \frac{e^2}{4}) p^{-3} + \frac{3}{8} b_2^4 (4+3e^2) p^{-4}]$$

$$A_{22} = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-1} [\frac{e^2}{8} (3b_1^2 - b_2^2) p^{-2} - \frac{9}{8} e^2 b_1 b_2^2 p^{-3} + \frac{3}{32} b_2^4 (6e^2 + e^4) p^{-4}]$$

$$A_{23} = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-1} \frac{e^3}{8} (-b_1 b_2^2 p^{-3} + b_2^4 p^{-4}), \quad A_{24} = \frac{3}{256} (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-5} b_2^4 e^4$$

$$A_{31} = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-3} e [2 + b_1 p^{-1} (3 + \frac{3}{4} e^2) - p^{-2} (\frac{1}{2} b_2^2 + c^2) (4+3e^2)]$$

$$A_{32} = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-3} [\frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} b_1 p^{-1} e^2 - p^{-2} (\frac{e^4}{4} + \frac{3}{2} e^2) (\frac{1}{2} b_2^2 + c^2)]$$

$$A_{33} = (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-3} e^3 [\frac{1}{12} b_1 p^{-1} - \frac{1}{3} p^{-2} (\frac{1}{2} b_2^2 + c^2)], \quad A_{34} = -\frac{1}{32} (1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} p^{-5} (\frac{1}{2} b_2^2 + c^2) e^4$$

$$Q = (p^2 + s)^{1/2}$$

$$B_2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} C_1 p + (\frac{3}{8} C_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_2) (\frac{1}{2} Q^2) + \frac{9}{64} C_2^2 Q^4 + O(J_2^3)$$

$$B_1' = \frac{1}{2} Q^2 + p^2 - \frac{3}{4} C_1 p Q^2 + \frac{3}{64} (4C_2 + 3C_1^2) Q^4 + \frac{15}{128} C_2^2 Q^6 + O(J_2^3)$$

$$B_3 = -\frac{1}{2}C_2 - \frac{3}{8}C_1^2 - \frac{3}{8}C_2^2(1 + \frac{1}{2}Q^2) + O(J_2^3),$$

$$B_{11} = -2PQ + \frac{3}{8}C_1Q^3, \quad B_{12} = -(\frac{Q^2}{4} + \frac{1}{8}C_2Q^4), \quad B_{13} = -C_1\frac{Q^3}{24}, \quad B_{14} = C_2\frac{Q^4}{64}$$

$$B_{21} = -C_2PQ + \frac{9}{16}C_1C_2Q^3 + \frac{1}{2}C_1Q, \quad B_{22} = -\frac{1}{32}[(4C_2 + 3C_1^2)Q^2 + 3C_2^2Q^4]$$

$$B_{23} = -\frac{1}{16}C_1C_2Q^3, \quad B_{24} = \frac{3}{256}C_2^2Q^4, \quad r = 2(1 - C_2S)^{-1}u_0^{-1}$$

$$a_0' = a_0 + A_1 + c^2 A_2 B_1' B_2^{-1}, \quad 2\pi v_1 = \left(\frac{\mu}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (a_0')^{-1}, \quad 2\pi v_2 = \alpha_2 u^{-\frac{1}{2}} A_2 B_2^{-1} (a_0')^{-1},$$

$$e' = a e a_0^{-1}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \beta_1 - c^2 \beta_2 \alpha_2^{-1} B_1' B_2^{-1}, \quad \lambda_2 = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \alpha_2^{-1} (a_0 + A_1) A_2^{-1}, \quad \lambda_3 = \left(\frac{\mu}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \alpha_2 u^{-\frac{1}{2}} A_2 B_2^{-1}$$

$$\lambda_4 = a_0^{-1} (A_1 + c^2 A_2 B_1' B_2^{-1}), \quad \lambda_5 = \left(\frac{\mu}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} c^2 \alpha_2^{-1} u^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \lambda_6 = \left(\frac{\mu}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \alpha_2 u^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_2^{-1},$$

$$H_1 = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} [1 + S + (1 - S)(1 - r^2 \delta^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad H_2 = \frac{1}{2} Q [(1 - r\delta)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1 + r\delta)^{\frac{1}{2}}],$$

$$H_3 = \frac{1}{2} [(1 + P)(1 - r\delta)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (1 - P)(1 + r\delta)^{\frac{1}{2}}]$$

Compute for each point

$$1) \quad M_s = 2\pi v_1(t + \lambda_1), \quad \psi_s = 2\pi v_2(t + \lambda_2)$$

$$2) \quad \text{Solve for } E_0: \quad M_s + E_0 - e' \sin(M_s + E_0) = M_s$$

$$3) \quad \text{To find } v_0: \quad \text{Place } E = M_s + E_0 \text{ in the } \underline{\text{anomaly connections}}$$

$$4) \quad \psi_0 = \lambda_3 v_0$$

5) Compute $M_1 = -\lambda_4 v_0 - \lambda_5 B_{12} \sin(2\psi_s + 2\psi_0)$

6) Then $E_1 = [1 - e' \cos(M_s + E_0)]^{-1} M_1 - \frac{1}{2} e' [1 - e' \cos(M_s + E_0)]^{-3} M_1^2 \sin(M_s + E_0)$

7) Place $E = M_s + E_0 + E_1$ in the anomaly connections and solve for $v = M_s + v_0 + v_1$

8) Then $\psi_1 = \lambda_6 [A_2 v_1 + \sum_{k=1}^2 A_{2k} \sin(kM_s + kv_0)] - B_{21} B_2^{-1} \cos(\psi_s + \psi_0) - B_{22} B_2^{-1} \cdot$

$$\sin(2\psi_s + 2\psi_0)$$

9) Compute $M_2 = -a_0^{-1} [A_1 v_1 + \sum_{k=1}^2 A_{1k} \sin(kM_s + kv_0) + \lambda_5 \{B_{11}' \psi_1 + B_{11} \cos(\psi_s + \psi_0) + 2B_{12} \psi_1 \cos(2\psi_s + 2\psi_0) + B_{13} \cos(3\psi_s + 3\psi_0) + B_{14} \sin(4\psi_s + 4\psi_0)\}]$

10) Then $E_2 = [1 - e' \cos(M_s + E_0 + E_1)]^{-1} M_2$

11) Place $E = M_s + E_0 + E_1 + E_2$ in the anomaly connections to find

$$v = m_s + v_0 + v_1 + v_2$$

12) Then $\psi_2 = \lambda_6 [A_2 v_2 + A_{21} v_1 \cos(M_s + v_0) + 2A_{22} v_1 \cos(2M_s + 2v_0) + A_{23} \sin(3M_s + 3v_0) + A_{24} \sin(4M_s + 4v_0)] - B_2^{-1} [-B_{21} \psi_1 \sin(\psi_s + \psi_0) + 2B_{22} \psi_1 \cos(2\psi_s + 2\psi_0) + B_{23} \cos(3\psi_s + 3\psi_0) + B_{24} \sin(4\psi_s + 4\psi_0)]$

Then $E = M_s + E_0 + E_1 + E_2$, $v = M_s + v_0 + v_1 + v_2$, $\psi = \psi_s + \psi_0 + \psi_1 + \psi_2$

13) $\rho = a(1 - \cos E) = (1 + e \cos v)^{-1} p$, $\eta = P + Q \sin \psi$

14) $\Omega' = \beta_3 - c^2 \alpha_3 \left(\frac{\mu}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (A_3 v + \sum_{k=1}^4 A_{3k} \sin kv) + \alpha_3 \alpha_2^{-1} u^{\frac{1}{2}} (B_3 \psi - \frac{3}{4} C_1 C_2 Q \cos \psi + \frac{3}{32} C_2^2 Q^2 \sin 2\psi)$

Then if $\text{sgn } \alpha_3 = \pm 1$ for direct or retrograde orbits respectively, the rectangular coordinates are

$$15) \quad X = (\rho^2 + c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [H_1 \cos \Omega' \cos \psi - H_1^{-1} (1-S)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{sgn} \alpha_3 (H_2 + H_3 \sin \psi) \sin \Omega']$$

$$16) \quad Y = (\rho^2 + c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [H_1 \sin \Omega' \cos \psi + H_1^{-1} (1-S)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{sgn} \alpha_3 (H_2 + H_3 \sin \psi) \cos \Omega']$$

$$17) \quad Z = \rho \eta - \delta$$

Velocity Components

$$18) \quad \dot{v} = \frac{a}{a_0} \frac{\mu(1-e^2)}{a_0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(\rho^2 + A\rho + B)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\rho^2 + c^2 \eta^2}$$

$$19) \quad \dot{\rho} = \frac{e}{p} \rho^2 \sin \nu \dot{\nu}$$

$$20) \quad \dot{\psi} = \left(\frac{\mu p_0}{u} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\rho^2 + c^2 \eta^2)^{-1} (1 + C_1 \eta - C_2 \eta^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$21) \quad \dot{\Omega}' = -c^2 \alpha_3 \left(\frac{\mu}{a_0} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(A_3 + \sum_{k=1}^4 k A_{3k} \cos k\nu \right) \dot{\nu}$$

$$+ \alpha_3 \alpha_2^{-1} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(B_3 + \frac{3}{4} C_1 C_2 Q \sin \psi + \frac{3}{16} C_2^2 Q^2 \cos 2\psi \right) \dot{\psi}$$

$$22) \quad \dot{X} = \frac{\rho \dot{\rho}}{\rho^2 + c^2} X - Y \dot{\Omega}' + (\rho^2 + c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [-H_1 \sin \psi \cos \Omega' - H_1^{-1} (1-S)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{sgn} \alpha_3 H_3 \cos \psi \sin \Omega'] \dot{\psi}$$

$$23) \quad \dot{Y} = \frac{\rho \dot{\rho}}{\rho^2 + c^2} Y + X \dot{\Omega}' + (\rho^2 + c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [-H_1 \sin \psi \sin \Omega' + H_1^{-1} (1-S)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{sgn} \alpha_3 H_3 \cos \psi \cos \Omega'] \dot{\psi}$$

$$24) \quad \dot{Z} = \eta \dot{\rho} + \rho Q \cos \psi \dot{\psi}$$