

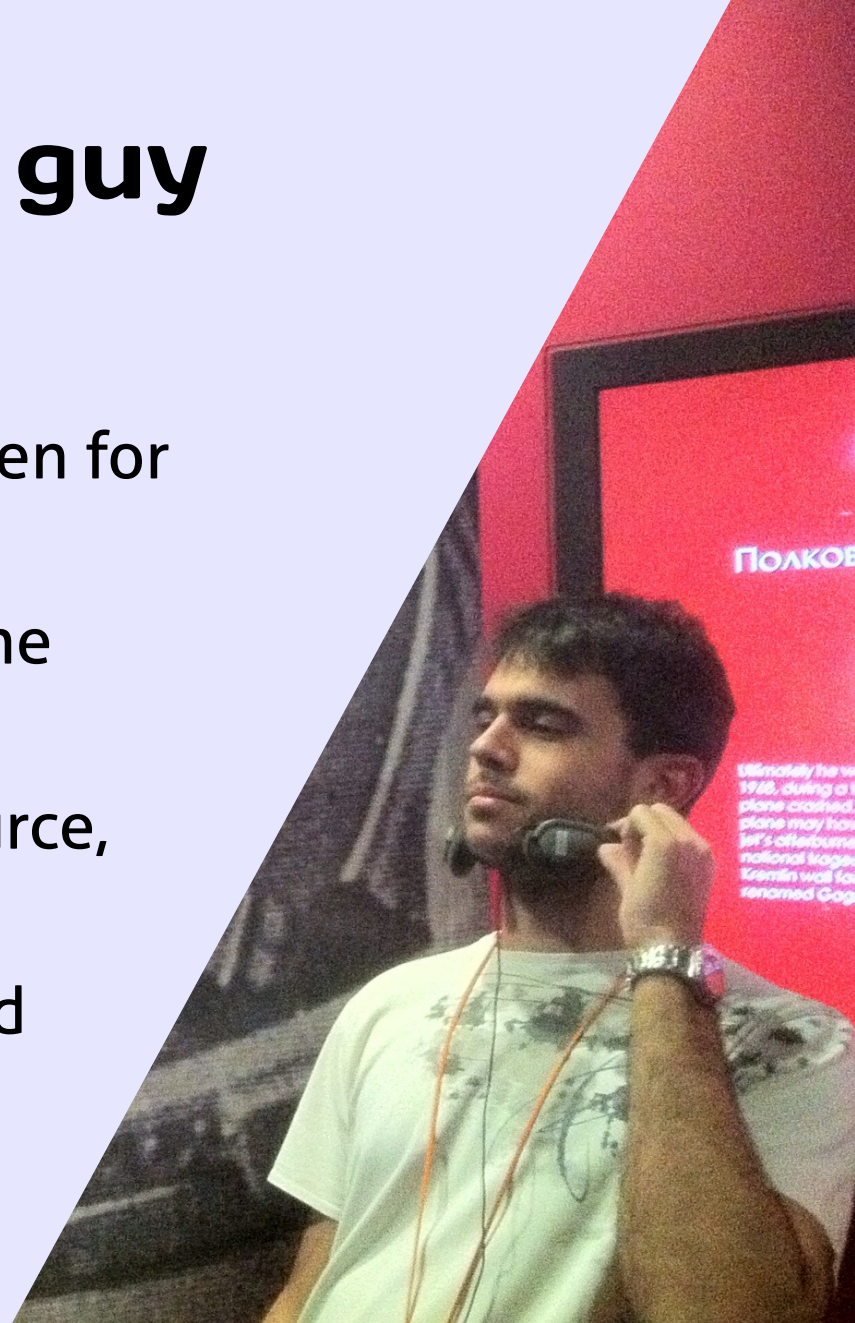
A dramatic photograph of a space shuttle launching, with a massive plume of white smoke and fire trailing behind it against a dark sky. The shuttle is positioned in the upper right corner, angled upwards.

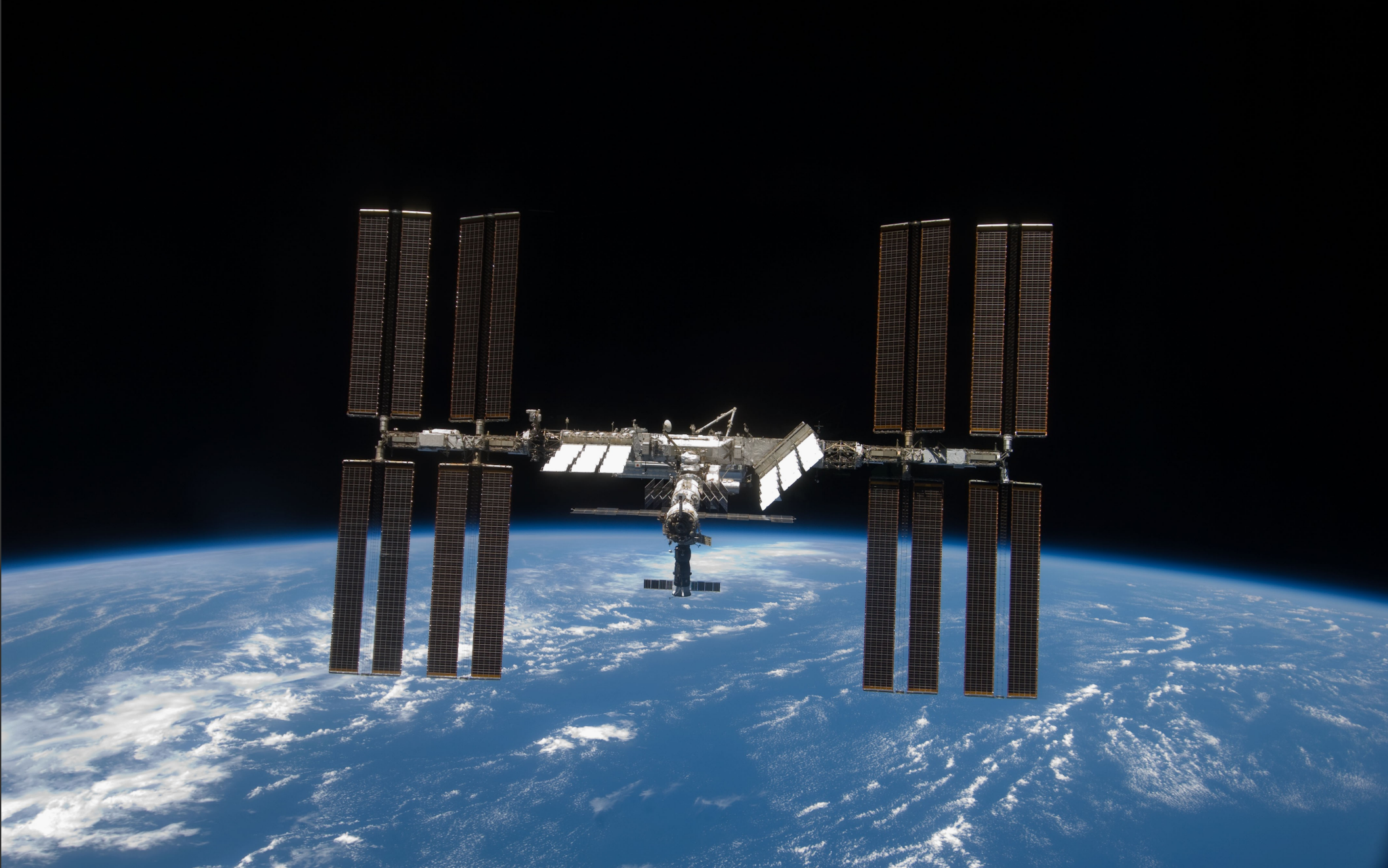
Per Python ad *Astra*

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EuroPython @Bilbao – 2016-07-20

Who is this guy

- *Almost* aerospace engineer
- Python developer in finance at Indizen for BBVA
- Mostly self-taught programmer (some Fortran 90 at the University)
- Passionate about **open culture** – source, hardware, science
- Chair of **Python Spain non-profit** and organizer of Python Madrid monthly meeting

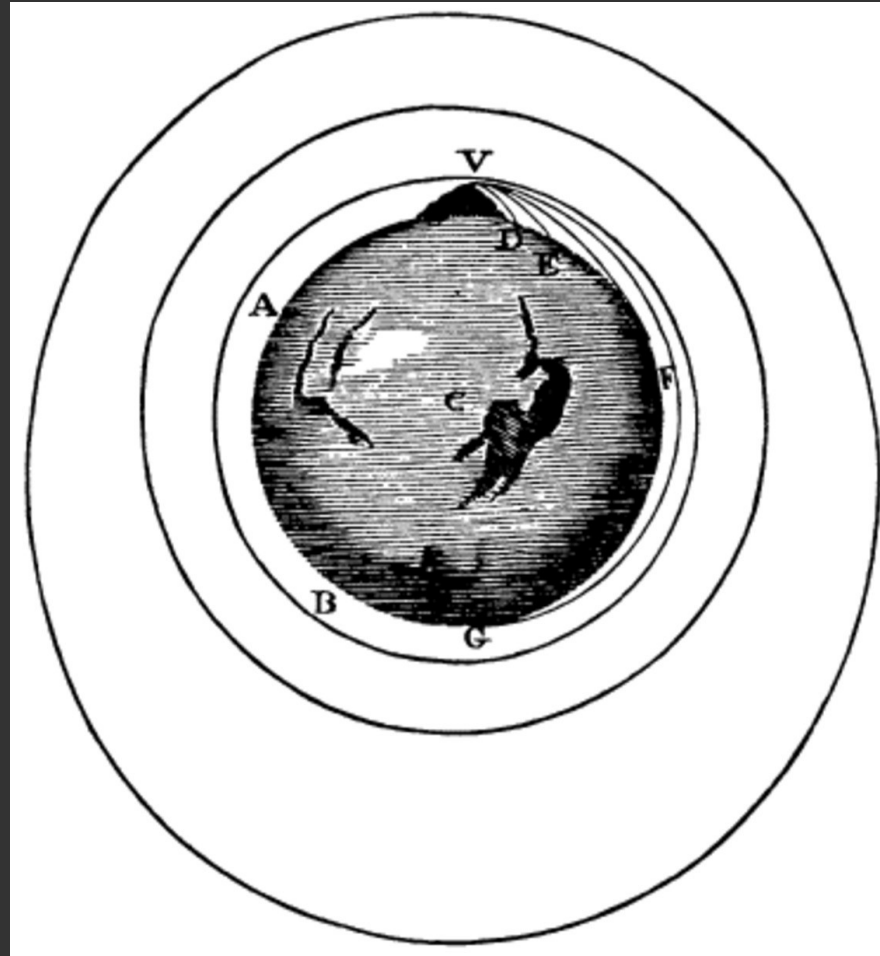




Orbiting baseballs



...and Newton's cannonball



What is *Astro*dynamics then?

Physics > Mechanics > Celestial Mechanics >
Astrodynamics

“A branch of Mechanics (itself a branch of Physics) that studies practical problems concerning the motion of human-made objects through space”

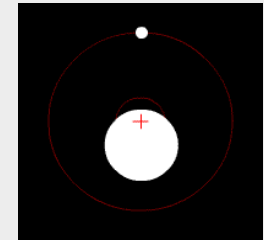
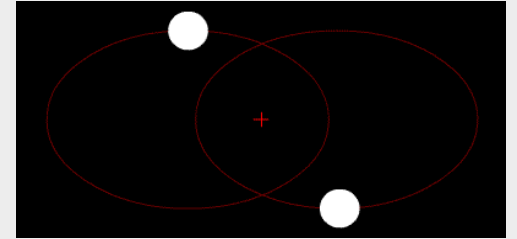


Warning: This *is* rocket science!



Two-body problem

- Main problem in Celestial Mechanics
 - Two **point masses**
 - **Only gravitational force considered**
- The two motions are now decoupled!



$$\ddot{\mathbf{r}} = -\frac{\mu}{r^2}\hat{\mathbf{r}}$$

Kepler problem

- It's the **initial value problem (IVP)** of the two-body problem, also known as **propagation**
- *Statement: determine the position and velocity of a body in a specified moment in time, given its state in a previous moment*
- For elliptic orbits:

$$M = E - e \sin E$$

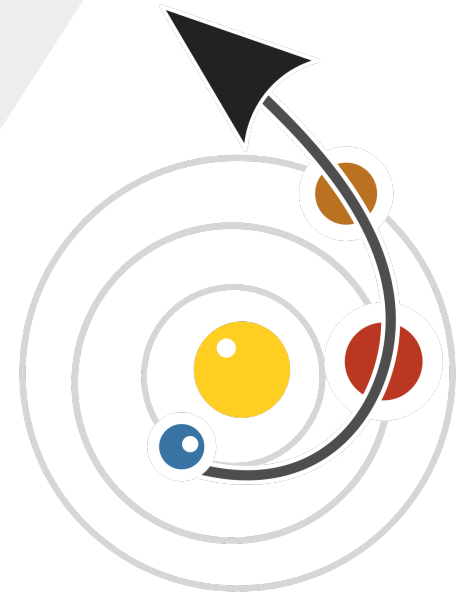
$$M = n(t - t_0)$$

Lambert problem

- It's the **boundary value problem (BVP)** of the two-body problem
- *Statement: determine the trajectory between two positions to be traveled between two moments in time*
- In the earliest phase we can assume that planets are point masses and consider only Sun's gravity ("patched conic approximation")

poliastro: *Astro*dynamics in Python

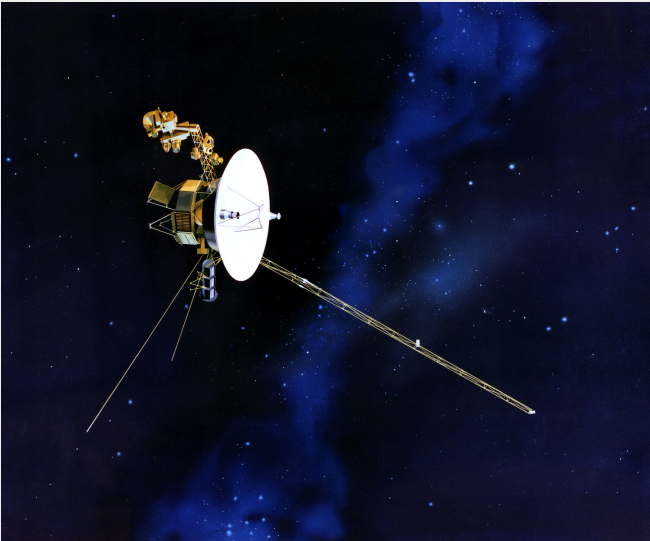
- **Pure Python**, accelerated with **numba**
- **MIT License** (permissive)
- **Physical units handling** (thanks to astropy)
- Analytical and numerical orbit propagation
- Conversion between position/velocity, classical and equinoctial orbital elements
- Simple 2D trajectory plotting (thanks to matplotlib)
- Hohmann and bielliptic maneuvers computation
- Initial orbit determination (Lambert problem)
- Planetary ephemerides through SPK SPICE kernels (thanks to jplephem)



astropy: *Astronomy* in *Python*

- Common library for Astronomy projects in Python
 - **Physical units** (`astropy.units`): static typing for engineers 😊
 - **Dates and times** (`astropy.time`): time vectors, conversion to Julian dates (JD), SOFA routines
 - **Reference systems conversion** (`astropy.coordinates`)
- Other: cosmological computations (`astropy.cosmology`), FITS data (`astropy.io.fits`)

jplephem: planetary ephemerides

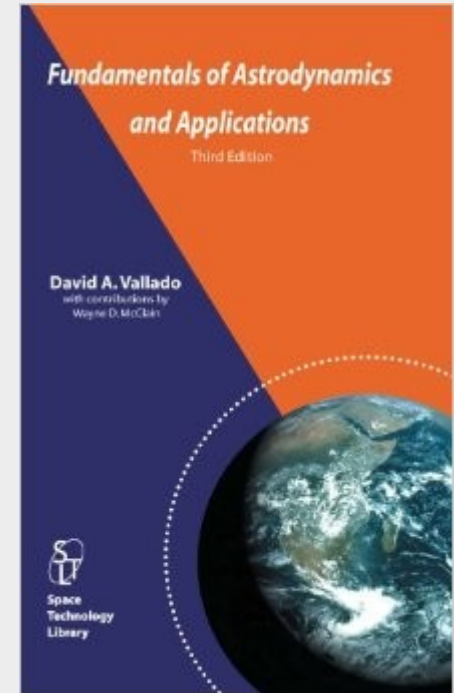


- NASA and JPL provide planetary positions (**ephemerides**) with great accuracy along broad time ranges (100s or 1000s years) in a binary format (SPK kernels)
- jplephem, by Brandon Rhodes♥, reads SPK files

♥Otras bibliotecas: **python-sgp4**, **python-skyfield**

Algorithms in compiled languages

- Most analysis require solving these problems **thousands of times**
 - Orbital groundtracks
 - Launch window opportunities
 - Trajectory optimization
- Online: Fortran, C, MATLAB, Java
 - Pros: Good performance
 - Cons: Poorly written, no testing, works-on-my-computer state, wrapping



numba: JIT for numerical Python

- numba is a BSD licensed, just-in-time compiler for *numerical* Python code
- Optimized to work with NumPy arrays
- Support for a (expanding) subset of the language (highly dynamical features tend to hurt performance)
- **Compiles to LLVM**, hence leveraging its power to this powerful toolset
- Support for GPUs too!

The results against Fortran

Version	Min	Max	Median	Relative
Intel ifort, -O2	594620.8	654121.4	623536.2	1.0
GNU gfortran, -O2	358478.2	505127.0	454613.6	0.729
Python + numba	197610.9	206153.2	203615.8	0.327
pure Python	3502.7	3703.0	3639.6	0.006

Table: Benchmarking results

This is PYTHON!




The journey of Juno



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sYp5p2oL51g>

Conclusions

- Python not only rocks as a language: it can be *fast enough* using some tricks
- The ecosystem of libraries is simply awesome and super high quality
- Several things missing in poliastro: 3D plotting, better APIs
- Open development and good documentation make progress and collaboration accessible to anyone

A photograph of the International Space Station (ISS) in orbit above Earth. The station's complex structure, including its large solar panel arrays, is clearly visible against the black background of space. Below the station, the Earth's surface is shown with blue oceans, white clouds, and a thin layer of atmosphere. The text is overlaid on the upper half of the image.

Gracias a todos
Eskerrik asko
Keep on dreaming

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