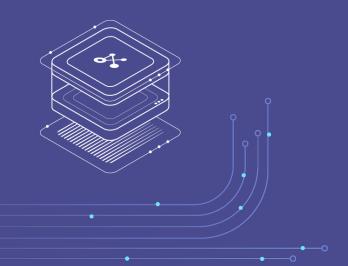


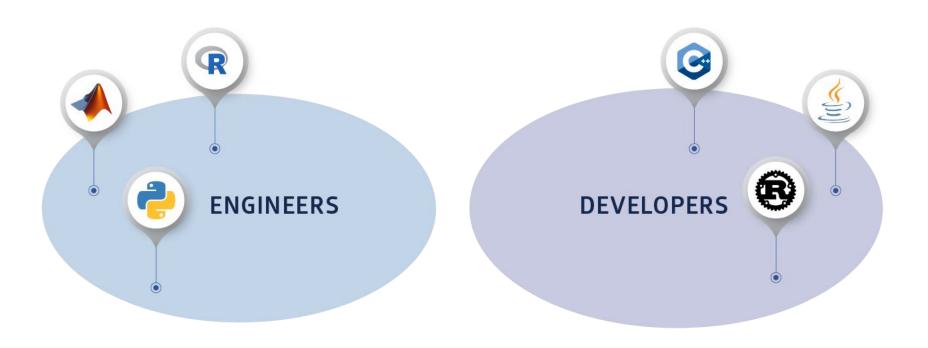
# **Satellite Power Analysis**

A Fast, Composable, Open-Source Approach

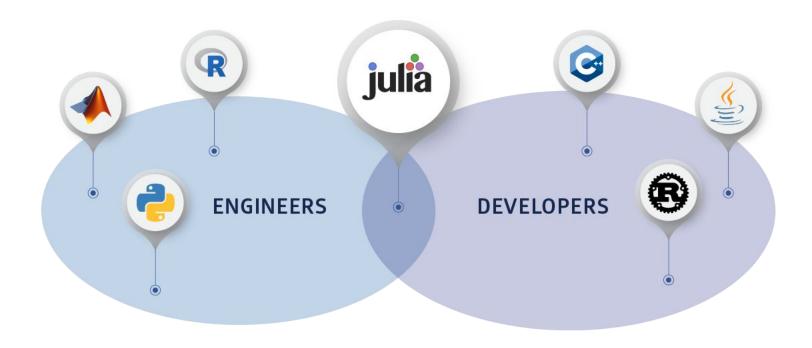


David Dinh Ranjan Anantharaman 30 April 2025

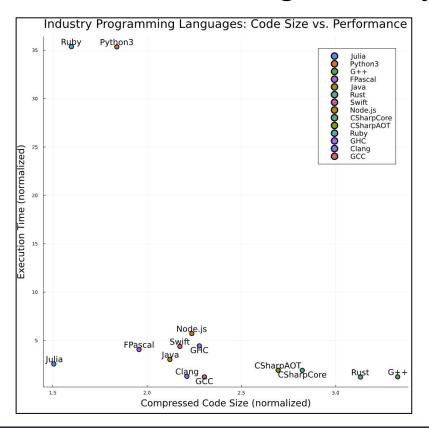
# The **two-culture** problem creates divides



# Julia solves the two-culture problem



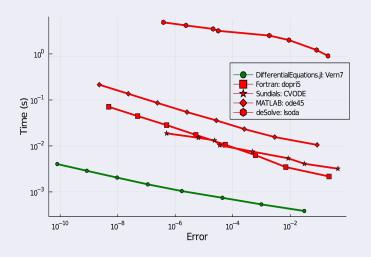
### Performance Enables Higher Fidelity



#### **Benchmarks**

- 50x faster than SciPy
- 50x faster than MATLAB
- 100x faster than deSolve in R

#### Non-Stiff ODE: Rigid Body System



# New Graduates Are Entering the Workforce with Julia Proficiency



















































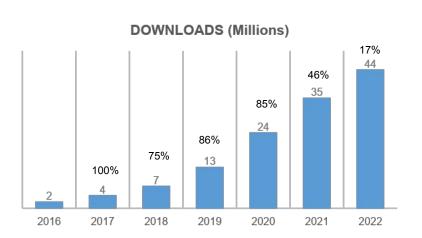


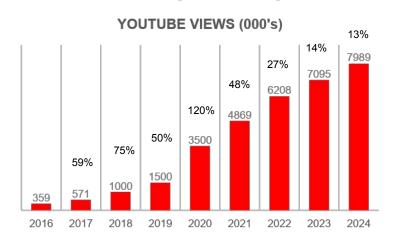


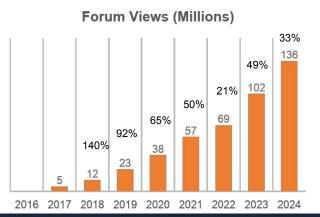


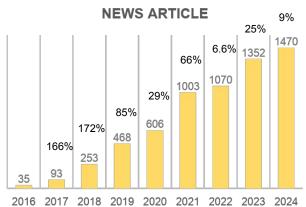


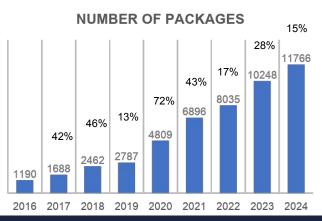
# Estimated 1 Million Users of Julia, and growing!







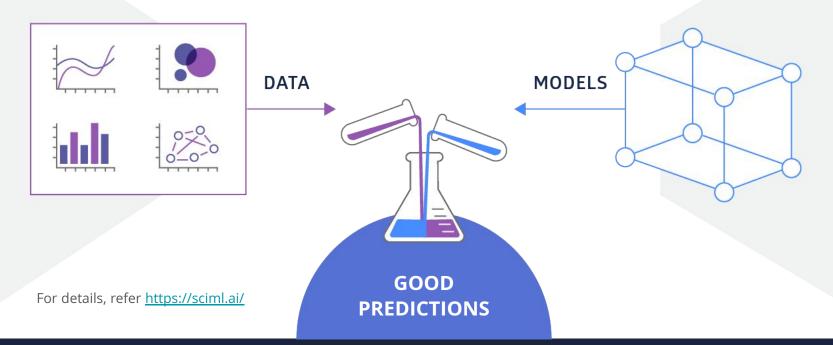




What is SciML?



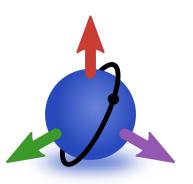
# Open Source Software for Scientific Machine Learning



# SatelliteToolbox.jl

### Open-source Julia package for high-performance space mission analysis

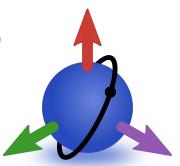
- Development led by Ronan Arraes Jardim Chagas (PhD) at National Institute for Space Research (INPE)
- PhD Research necessitated a simulation of an inertial navigation system consisting of numerous UAVs each with 18 states
- Motivation
  - Underperformance of a well-known software for space mission analysis engineering
    - Would have taken ~6 month to fully simulate his desired configuration
  - Desire to avoid implementation of C features to improve performance
    - High technical burden and also leads to the two-language problem



# SatelliteToolbox.jl

#### **Key Features**

- Open-source, composable with Julia ecosystem
- Satellite orbit propagation
  - o J2, J2 osculating, J4, J4 osculating, SGP4/SDP4, and two-body
- Transformation of reference systems
  - Conventions defined by IAU-76/FK5 and IAU-2006/2010A
  - Geocentric and geodetic coordinates
  - Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed reference frame to local reference frames
- Computation of atmospheric density
  - Exponential, Jacchia-Roberts 1971, Jacchia-Bowman 2008, and NRLMSISE-00)
- Obtain position vectors of Sun and Moon
- Fetch two-line elements (TLE) of catalogued satellite from online sources
  - Read, parse, and generate TLEs
- Convert time between the required time epochs (UTC, UT1, TT)



JuliaSim 🛠

# Satellite Power Analysis



# **Key Insights**

### **Approach**

- SatelliteToolbox.jl
  - Orbital mechanics
  - Sun vector
  - Illumination conditions
  - Solar panel orientation
- Julia
  - Solar panel
  - MPPTracker\*
  - DC-DC Converter\*
  - Battery\*
- Simulation

### **Advantages**

- High performance using a single, expressive language
- Enables high-fidelity component-based modeling and analysis in a single framework
- Fully composable with Julia ecosystem
- Open-source

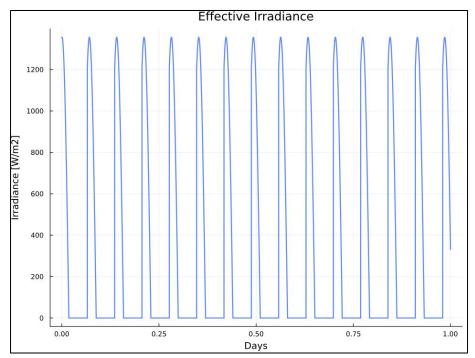
### Orbital Mechanics with SatelliteToolbox.jl

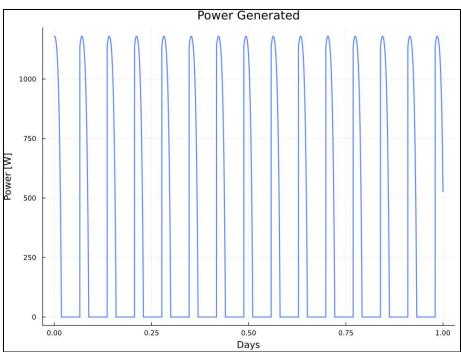
```
jdo = date_to_jd(2025, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0) # start time
days = 30
orb = KeplerianElements(
          jdo,
          7190.982e3,
          0.001111,
                            # small eccentricity
          98.405 |> deg2rad, # inclination [rad]
                > deg2rad, # RAAN [rad]
                > deg2rad, # argument of perigee [rad]
                > deg2rad # true anomaly [rad]
orbp = Propagators.init(Val(:J2), orb)
ret = Propagators.propagate!.(orbp, 0:1:(86400*days)) # propagate for 30 days
sat pos = getindex.(ret,1) # collect the position data
sat_vel = getindex.(ret,2) # collect the velocity data
# Determine where the sun is in relation to the satellite at any given time.
\Delta t = 1.0 # 1-minute time step in seconds
times = collect(jd_0:\Delta t/86400:jd_0 + days) # 86400 = seconds per day
times_adj = times .- jdo # adjusted time array where t=0 corresponds to jdo
end_time = maximum(times_adj)
sun pos = [sun position mod(jd) for jd in times] # vector from Earth center to Sun
sun_vec = sun_pos .- sat_pos # vector from Satellite to Sun
```

### Solar Panel Model with Julia

```
@component function SolarPanelSimple(; name, G=1361, A=5, \eta ref=0.3, T ref=300, \beta=0.004, \alpha=0.9, \epsilon=0.8, \sigma=5.67e-8)
  params = @parameters begin
    (G::Float64 = G)
    (A::Float64 = A)
    (\eta_ref::Float64 = \eta_ref)
    (T ref::Float64 = T ref)
    (\beta::Float64 = \beta)
    (\alpha::Float64 = \alpha)
    (\epsilon::Float64 = \epsilon)
    (\sigma::Float64 = \sigma)
  end
  vars = @variables begin
    \theta(t), [input = true]
   in_sunlight(t), [input = true]
    G eff(t)
    \eta(t)
  defaults = Dict([
  eqs = Equation
   T \sim ((\alpha * G_{eff}) / (\epsilon * \sigma)) ^ (1 / 4)
   G eff ~ max(G * cos(\theta) * in sunlight, 0)
    η \sim η_ref * (1 - β * (T - T_ref))
    P \sim G \text{ eff } * A * \eta
 return ODESystem(eqs, t, vars, params; systems = [], defaults, name)
```

## **Simulation Results**





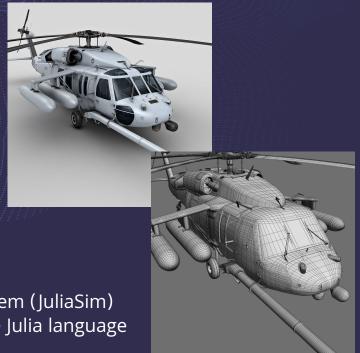
# ·**\$O**·JuliaHub

Julia is the open-source programming language designed for scientific & technical computing

- Julia is widely adopted in the scientific and defense communities for its speed, scalability, and ease of use.
- Strong academic pedigree (MIT) and board (GE and Boeing)

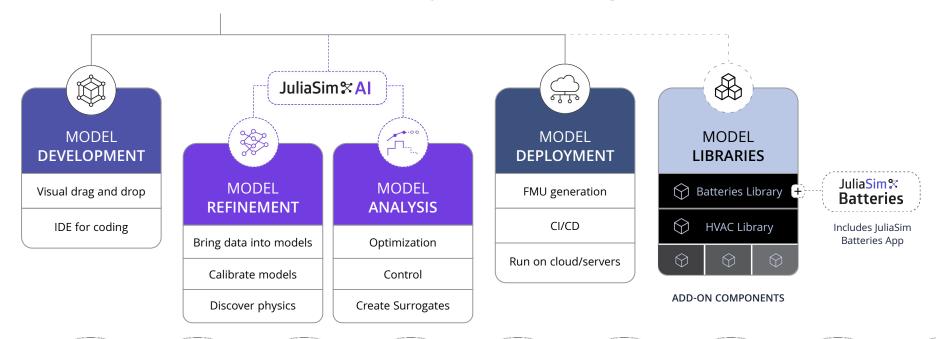
### JuliaHub provides value through

- Software development of Julia based applications
- Enterprise based modeling and simulation ecosystem (JuliaSim)
- Consulting, deployment and mentoring around the Julia language





# Modern Modeling and Simulation Powered by Machine Learning







# **Summary**

- Julia
- Satellite Power Analysis
- JuliaHub + JuliaSim



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