

What is the condition for a Sun-synchronous orbit?

A A nodal regression of $2^\circ/\text{d}$

0 ✕

B Alt $\sim 36\,000\text{ km}$

0 ✕

C A nodal progression of $0.986^\circ/\text{d}$

0 ✓

D An inclination of $< 90^\circ$

0 ✕

As orbital altitude increases, how does the orbital period T and the orbital velocity v behave?

A T is independant of the altitude

0 ✕

B T decreases

0 ✕

C T increases

0 ✓

D v is independant of the altitude

0 ✕

E v decreases

0 ✓

F v increases

0 ✕

How are the burns in a Hohman transfer?

A the 1st prograde, the 2nd retrograde

0 ✕

B both in the same direction

0 ✓

C both always prograde

0 ✕

D both radial

0 ✕

If I conduct a small $dv = 0.1 \text{ m/s}$ (retrograde), how will be my final orbit?

A circular, 0.35 km lower

0

B elliptical, with an apogee 0.35 km higher

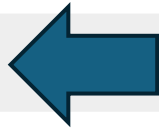
0

C elliptical, with a perigee 0.35 km lower

0

D elliptical, with a perigee 3.5 km lower

0



What is the correct equation of a plane change manoeuvre?

A $\Delta v = 2v \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$.

0 ✓

B $\Delta r \approx 3.5 \Delta v$.

0 ✗

C $\Delta v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu r_2}{r_1(r_1 + r_2)}} - \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{r_1}}$.

0 ✗

D $v = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu}{r} - \frac{\mu}{a}}$.

0 ✗

When should a plane change manoeuvre be done to minimise effects on other parameters and use as little Δv as possible?

A At perigee, when the change in kinetic energy is the greatest

0 ✕

B At apogee, when the velocity is smallest

0 ✓

C At the nodal crossing

0 ✓

D At the highest angle from the equator possible

0 ✕

A posigrade burn ...

A decreases altitude 180° from the burn point

0 ✕

B shifts the semi-major axis by 180°

0 ✕

C increases altitude 180° from the burn point

0 ✓

D changes the inclination of the orbit

0 ✕

I want to change the semi-major axis of the orbit, the RAAN and the inclination. What should I solve?

A A Hohmann tranfert

0 ✕

B A plane change manoeuvre

0 ✕

C A one-tangent burn manoeuvre

0 ✕

D Lambert's problem

0 ✓

At 400 km altitude, what is the size of the Earth out of the ISS' window (i.e. the cupola)?

A 140°

0 ✓

B 17°

0 ✕

C 2°

0 ✕

D 70°

0 ✕

What does orbit determination (OD) mean?

A Finding a description of the orbit

0 ✓

B Solving for Δv

0 ✗

C Designing the orbit pre-flight

0 ✗

D The process of converting a TLE to a state vector

0 ✗