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The current stage of space development is characterized by an increased interest in the development, deployment and operation of low satellite constellations (LSC) for remote sensing of the earth and near-Earth space for military and civilian purposes and for global and regional satellite communications. Reusable space launch vehicles have significantly reduced the cost of launching satellites into orbit. As a result, satellite operators are developing and deploying large-scale LSC with a diverse orbital structure and a large number of spacecraft (SC). According to current estimates, more than 70% of all operating satellites operate in low Earth orbit (LEO) at altitudes between 160km and 2,000 km. Since LEO satellites are generally much cheaper than satellites in geostationary orbits, they have not been the main focus of research on the possibilities of conducting on-orbit service maintenance (O S). However, the use of LEO OOS has growth prospects. Techniques for ballistic planning of LEO OOS missions have been and are being developed. The disadvantages of approximate techniques include the use of simplified flight dynamics models. Most of the existing exact techniques are based on the use of full mathematical models of flight dynamics and the shooting method to solve the boundary value problem of an interorbital flight. Using the shooting method requires setting a sufficiently accurate initial approximation, which is difficult to determine. To obtain a second approximation, optimization methods are mainly used, which do not always lead to a global minimum. In this regard, there is a need to develop new techniques that are free from the above disadvantages. The purpose of the article is to develop the technique for ballistic planning of low-orbit service missions with low constant thrust propulsion systems. The methodology includes the identification of promising LEO OOS areas, the mathematical model of dynamics of the orbits of disturbed OOS flights in equinoctial orbital elements, and an algorithm for determining the control parameters of the orbits of disturbed OOS flights. The methods used to solve the problem are statistical analysis, flight dynamics, shooting, genetic optimization, and mathematical modeling. The novelty of the obtained results lies in the identification of promising areas of LEO for conducting OOS, the development of a mathematical model of dynamics in equinoctial orbital

elements and an algorithm for determining the control parameters of the orbits of disturbed low-orbit OOS flights. The results of the work can be used in the justification and planning of LEO OOS missions and the formation of requirements for propulsion systems for LEO missions.

Keywords: *equinoctial orbital elements, genetic optimization algorithm, shooting method, on-orbit service, low thrust.*

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Starlink SpaceX, OneWeb, Iridium Next Globalstar. Samsung, Boeing, Telesat Amazon.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The records should be kept up-to-date and should be easily accessible to all relevant parties.

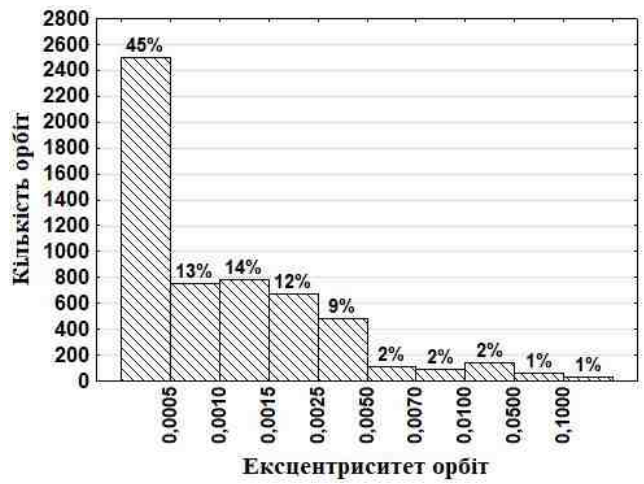
2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include interviews, surveys, and focus groups. Each method has its own strengths and weaknesses, and it is important to choose the most appropriate method for the specific research objectives.

3. The third part of the document describes the process of data analysis. This involves identifying patterns and trends in the data, and then interpreting these findings in the context of the research objectives. It is important to be objective and unbiased in this process, and to avoid drawing conclusions that are not supported by the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communicating the results of the research. This involves writing a clear and concise report that summarizes the findings and provides recommendations for future action. It is important to use plain language and to avoid technical jargon where possible.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ethical considerations in research. This includes obtaining informed consent from participants, protecting their privacy, and ensuring that the research is conducted in a fair and equitable manner. It is important to be transparent about the research process and to disclose any potential conflicts of interest.

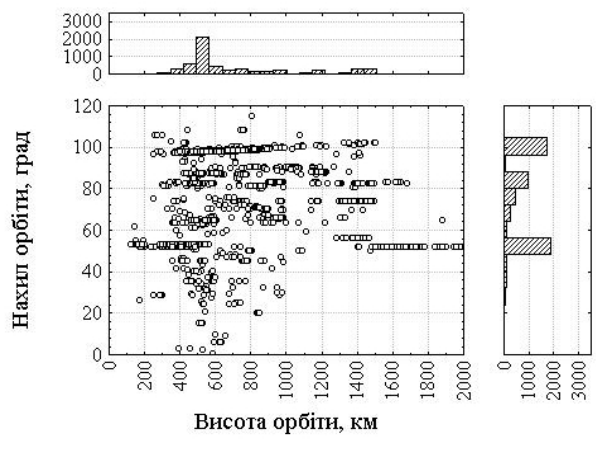
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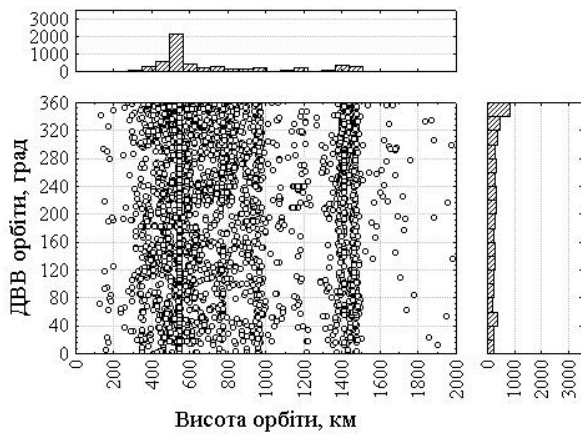
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160 - 200 1600 - 2000
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0 90
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$$p = a(1 - e^2), \quad f = e \cos(\omega + \Omega), \quad g = e \sin(\omega + \Omega),$$

$$h = \tan(i/2) \cos \Omega, \quad k = \tan(i/2) \sin \Omega, \quad L = \Omega + \omega + \theta,$$

$$i - \quad , \quad \omega - \quad , \quad \Omega - \quad , \quad \theta - \quad ,$$

$$, \quad L - \quad .$$

$$a = \frac{p}{1 - f^2 - g^2}, \quad e = \sqrt{f^2 + g^2}, \quad i = 2 \arctan \sqrt{(h^2 + k^2)},$$

$$\omega = \arctan\left(\frac{g}{f}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{k}{h}\right), \quad \Omega = \arctan\left(\frac{k}{h}\right),$$

$$\theta = L - (\Omega + \omega) = L - \arctan\left(\frac{g}{f}\right),$$

$$u = \omega + \theta = \arctan(h \sin L - k \cos L, h \cos L + k \sin L),$$

$$u - \arctan(a, b)$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{2p}{w} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\mu}} \Delta_t,$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{p}{\mu}} \left\{ \Delta_r \sin(L) + [(w+1) \cos L + f] \frac{\Delta_t}{w} - (h \sin L - k \cos L) \frac{g \Delta_n}{w} \right\},$$

$$\frac{dg}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{p}{\mu}} \left\{ -\Delta_r \cos(L) + [(w+1) \sin L + g] \frac{\Delta_t}{w} + (h \sin L - k \cos L) \frac{g \Delta_n}{w} \right\},$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{p}{\mu}} \frac{s^2 \Delta_n}{2w} \cos L,$$

$$\frac{dk}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{p}{\mu}} \frac{s^2 \Delta_n}{2w} \sin L,$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \sqrt{\mu p} \left(\frac{w}{p}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{w} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\mu}} (h \sin L - k \cos L) \Delta_n,$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = -q \delta(t) = -\frac{T}{W} \delta(t),$$

$$s^2 = 1 + h^2 + k^2, \quad w = 1 + f \cos L + g \sin L, \quad \Delta_r, \quad \Delta_t, \quad \Delta_n -$$

$$\Delta_r = \Delta_{J_{2r}} + \Delta_{D_r} + \Delta_{T_r},$$

$$\Delta_t = \Delta_{J_{2t}} + \Delta_{D_t} + \Delta_{T_t},$$

$$\Delta_n = \Delta_{J_{2n}} + \Delta_{D_n} + \Delta_{T_n},$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta_{J_{2r}}, \Delta_{J_{2t}}, \Delta_{J_{2n}} - \\ & \quad , \Delta_{D_r}, \Delta_{D_t}, \Delta_{D_n} - \\ & \quad , \Delta_{T_r}, \Delta_{T_t}, \Delta_{T_n} - \\ & \quad , q \quad W - \\ \delta(t) - & \quad , \Delta_{J_{2r}}, \Delta_{J_{2t}}, \Delta_{J_{2n}}, \\ & \quad : \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{J_{2r}} &= -\frac{3\mu J_2 R_e^2}{2r^4} \left[1 - \frac{12(h \sin L - k \cos L)^2}{1 + h^2 + k^2} \right], \\ \Delta_{J_{2t}} &= -\frac{12\mu J_2 R_e^2}{r^4} \left[\frac{(h \sin L - k \cos L)(h \cos L + k \sin L)}{1 + h^2 + k^2} \right], \\ \Delta_{J_{2n}} &= -\frac{6\mu J_2 R_e^2}{r^4} \left[\frac{(1 - h^2 - k^2)(h \sin L - k \cos L)}{1 + h^2 + k^2} \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu - & \quad , r - \quad , R_e - \\ & \quad , J_2 - \\ & \quad \Delta_{D_r}, \Delta_{D_t}, \Delta_{D_n} - \\ & \quad : \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{D_r} &= -\frac{1}{2} \rho S C_D v v_r, \\ \Delta_{D_t} &= -\frac{1}{2} \rho S C_D v v_t, \\ \Delta_{D_n} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho - & \quad , S - \quad , C_D - \\ & \quad , v - \end{aligned}$$

$$v_r = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{p}} (f \sin L - g \cos L), \quad v_t = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{p}} (1 + f \cos L + g \sin L).$$

$$\bar{v} -$$

$$\bar{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{s^2} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{p}} (\sin L + a^2 \sin L - 2hk \cos L + g - 2fhk + a^2 g) \\ -\frac{1}{s^2} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{p}} (-\cos L + a^2 \cos L + 2hk \sin L - f + 2ghk + a^2 f) \\ \frac{2}{s^2} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{p}} (h \cos L + k \sin L + fh + gk) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$a^2 = h^2 - k^2, \quad s^2 = 1 + h^2 + k^2, \quad r = \frac{p}{w}, \quad w = 1 + f \cos L + g \sin L.$$

$$\Delta_{T_r}, \Delta_{T_l}, \Delta_{T_n}$$

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$$\Delta_{T_r} = \frac{T}{m} \sin(\theta),$$

$$\Delta_{T_l} = \frac{T}{m} \cos(\theta) \cos(\psi),$$

$$\Delta_{T_n} = \frac{T}{m} \cos(\theta) \sin(\psi).$$

$$T = \dots, m = \dots, C, \theta = \dots, \psi = \dots$$

$$a_{\hat{e}}, i_{\hat{e}}$$

$$a_{\hat{a}}, i_{\hat{a}}$$

$$t_n^{\max}$$

$$t_i$$

$$\psi$$

$$u, \quad \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi,$$

[14,15]:

$$\psi = \begin{cases} -\tilde{\psi} & u \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi \right] \\ \tilde{\psi} & u \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \cup \left[\frac{3}{2}\pi, 2\pi \right] \end{cases},$$

$$\tilde{\psi} \in [-\pi, \pi]. \tilde{\psi}$$

$$t_i, \tilde{\psi}$$

$$t_i^*, \tilde{\psi}^*$$

$$a(0) = a_{\hat{a}}, i(0) = i_{\hat{a}}, a(t_i, \tilde{\psi}) = a_{\hat{e}}, i(t_i, \tilde{\psi}) = i_{\hat{e}}.$$

$$t_i, \tilde{\psi}$$

$$t_i, \tilde{\psi},$$

$$(t_i^*, \tilde{\psi}^*) = \arg \min_{\substack{t \in [0, t_n^{\max}] \\ \tilde{\psi} \in [-\pi, \pi]}} \left(\frac{a_{\tilde{e}} - a_d}{\max(a_{\tilde{e}}, a_d)} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{i_{\tilde{e}} - i_d}{\max(i_{\tilde{e}}, i_d)} \right)^2.$$

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		$\times 10^3$			
-140	290	1770	5	7,5	11000
RIT-22	175	4000	4,4	7	26000
XIPS-25	165	3500	4,215	13,7	16000

$$a_d = 7378.14 \text{ êì}, e_d = 0.001, i_d = 56^\circ, \omega_d = 21^\circ, \Omega_d = 37^\circ, \theta = 25^\circ$$

$$a_{\tilde{e}} = 6978.14 \text{ км}, i_{\tilde{e}} = 57^\circ.$$

1500 .

22, XIPS-25, XIPS-25. -140, -140, RIT-22, RIT-22. 2.

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-140	17.05	24.60	135.37
-140	8.73	25.18	135.5
RIT-22	29.64	11.42	135.74
RIT-22	10.03	11.6	135.84
XIPS-25	30.7235	12.76	135.52
XIPS-25	10.2	12.7	135.46

RIT-22.

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