

Satellite coverage area calculator

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This tutorial demonstrates how to calculate satellite coverage using Python and PySTK. It is inspired by [this training](#).

What is satellite coverage?

Engineers and operators often need to determine the times that a satellite can “access” (or see) another object. Satellite coverage describes which areas of the Earth can access a satellite considering constraints defining what constitutes a valid access, including elevation angle, sun light or umbra restrictions, gimbal speed, range, and more. Satellite coverage can be calculated globally, or over a certain region.

Problem statement

Two satellites present circular orbits. The first satellite has an inclination of 97.3° and an altitude of 400 km. The second satellite has a RAAN of 340° . Calculate the coverage these satellites provide over the tropics region of the Earth, defined as the area between the latitudes of -23.5° and 23.5° . Use a point resolution of 3.0° . Determine which satellite achieves higher coverage of the tropics region and if coverage is better or worse near the Equator. Finally, determine which areas of the tropics region receive coverage from both satellites at the same time.

Launch a new STK instance

Start by launching a new STK instance. In this example, STKEngine is used.

```
from ansys.stk.core.stkengine import STKEngine
```

```
stk = STKEngine.start_application(no_graphics=False)
print(f"Using {stk.version}")
```

Using STK Engine v13.0.0

Create a new scenario

Create a new scenario in STK by running:

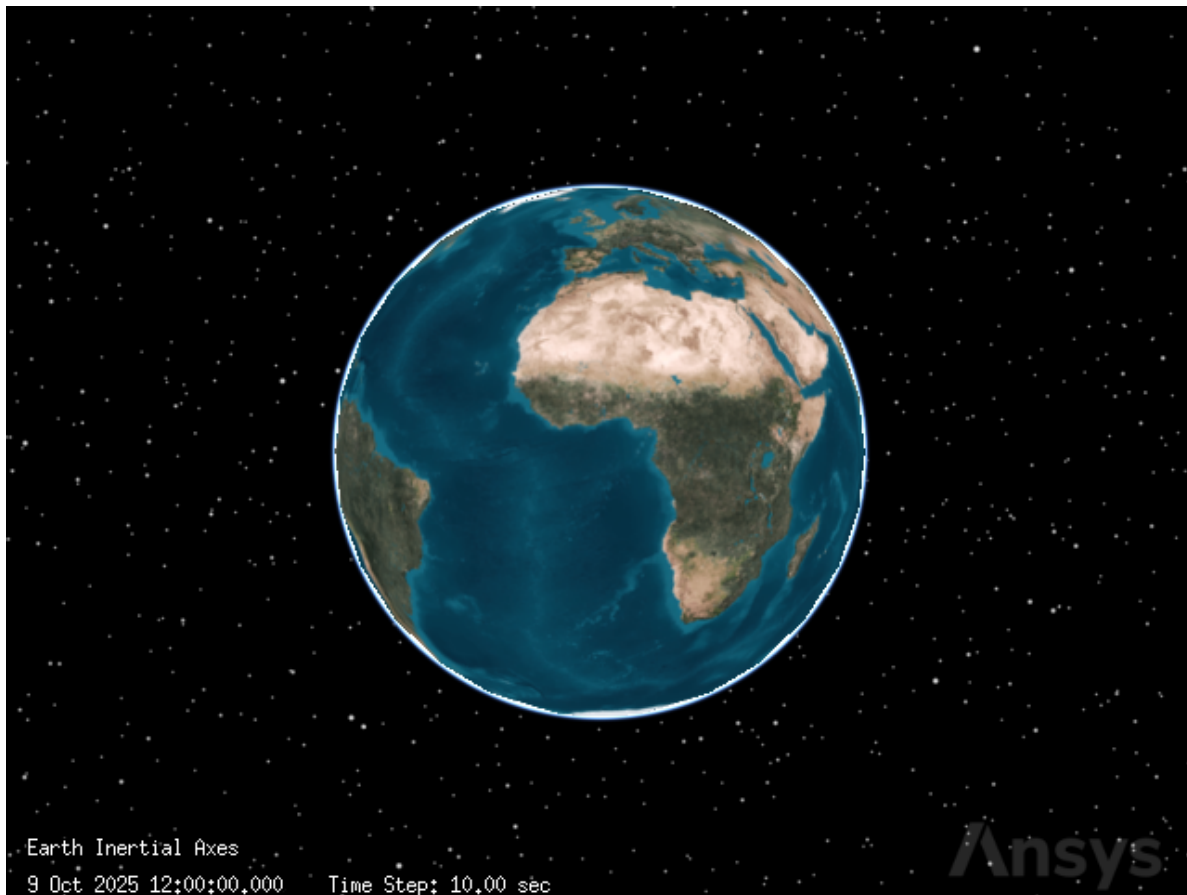
```
root = stk.new_object_root()
root.new_scenario("Coverage")
```

Once the scenario is created, it is possible to show a 3D graphics window by running:

```
from ansys.stk.core.stkengine.experimental.jupyterwidgets import GlobeWidget
```

```
globe_plotter = GlobeWidget(root, 640, 480)
globe_plotter.show()
```

```
RFBOutputContext()
```



A 2D graphics window can be created to better visualize the satellite coverage area:

```
from ansys.stk.core.stkengine.experimental.jupyterwidgets import MapWidget
```

```
map_plotter = MapWidget(root, 640, 480)  
map_plotter.show()
```

```
RFBOutputContext()
```



Set the scenario time period

Using the newly created scenario, set the start and stop times. Rewind the scenario so that the graphics match the start and stop times of the scenario:

```
scenario = root.current_scenario
scenario.set_time_period("1 Jul 2016", "2 Jul 2016")
root.rewind()
```

Add the satellites to the scenario

First, add a satellite in a polar orbit:

```
from ansys.stk.core.stkobjects import STKObjectType
```

```
polar_sat = root.current_scenario.children.new(STKObjectType.SATELLITE, "PolarSat")
```

Then, set the satellite's propagator to J4Perturbation:

```
from ansys.stk.core.stkobjects import PropagatorType
```

```
polar_sat.set_propagator_type(PropagatorType.J4_PERTURBATION)
```

The satellite should have a circular orbit with an inclination of 97.3° and an altitude of 400 km, which translates to an initial state of $r_x = -6374.80$ km, $r_y = -2303.27$ km, $r_z = -0.0000357827$ km, $v_x = -0.499065$ km/s, $v_y = 1.38127$ km/s, and $v_z = 7.6064$ km/s given with respect to J2000 frame:

```
from ansys.stk.core.stkobjects import CoordinateSystem
```

```
polar_sat_propagator = polar_sat.propagator
r_vec = [-6374.8, -2303.27, -0.0000357827]
v_vec = [-0.499065, 1.38127, 7.6064]
polar_sat_propagator.initial_state.representation.assign_cartesian(
    CoordinateSystem.J2000, *r_vec, *v_vec
)
```

Then, insert a satellite named Shuttle:

```
shuttle = root.current_scenario.children.new(STKObjectType.SATELLITE, "Shuttle")
```

Set the satellite's propagator to J4Perturbation:

```
shuttle.set_propagator_type(PropagatorType.J4_PERTURBATION)
```

The satellite should have a circular orbit with a RAAN of 340° , which translates to an initial state of $r_x = -6878.12$ km, $r_y = -16.3051$ km, $r_z = 0.00199559$ km, $v_x = -0.0115701$ km/s, $v_y = -4.88136$ km/s, and $v_z = 5.38292$ km/s with respect to the J2000 frame:

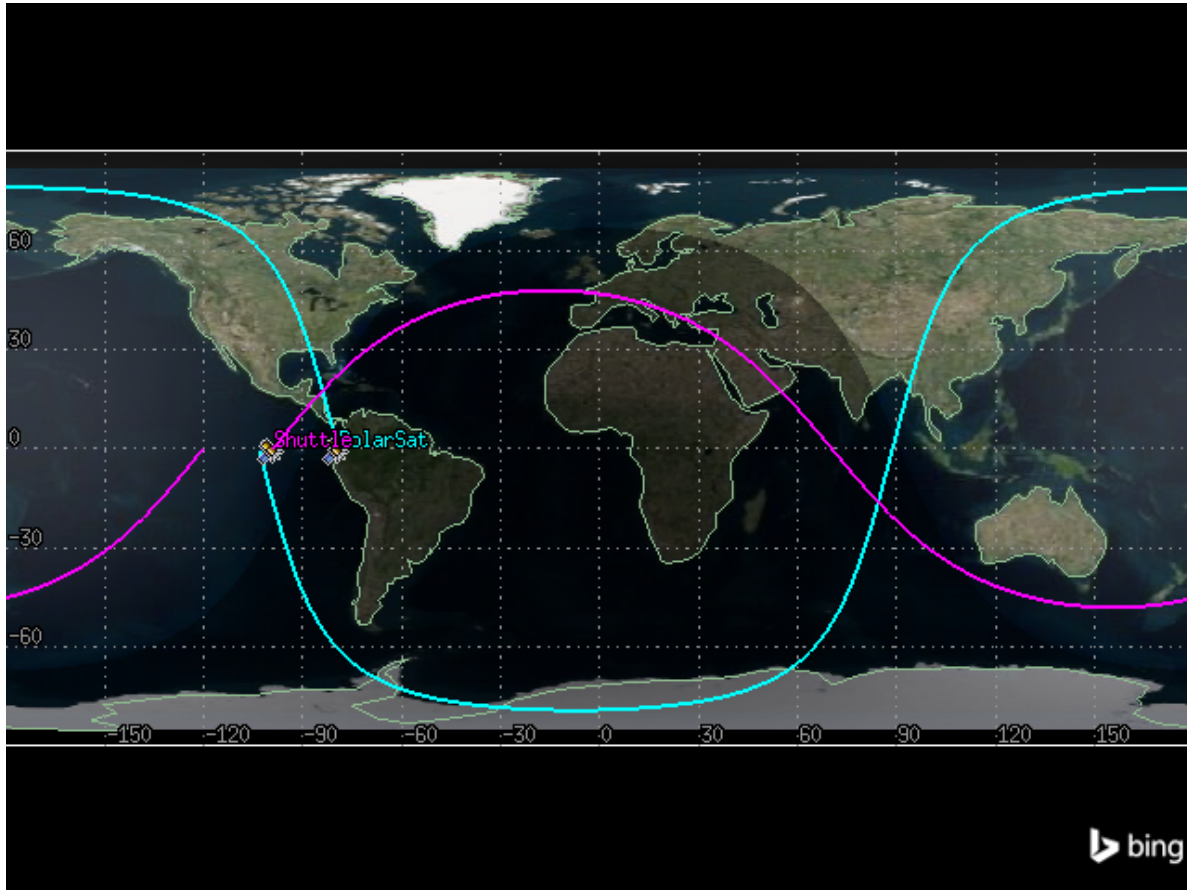
```
shuttle_propagator = shuttle.propagator
r_vec = [-6878.12, -16.3051, 0.00199559]
v_vec = [-0.0115701, -4.88136, 5.38292]
shuttle_propagator.initial_state.representation.assign_cartesian(
    CoordinateSystem.J2000, *r_vec, *v_vec
)
```

Finally, propagate both satellites:

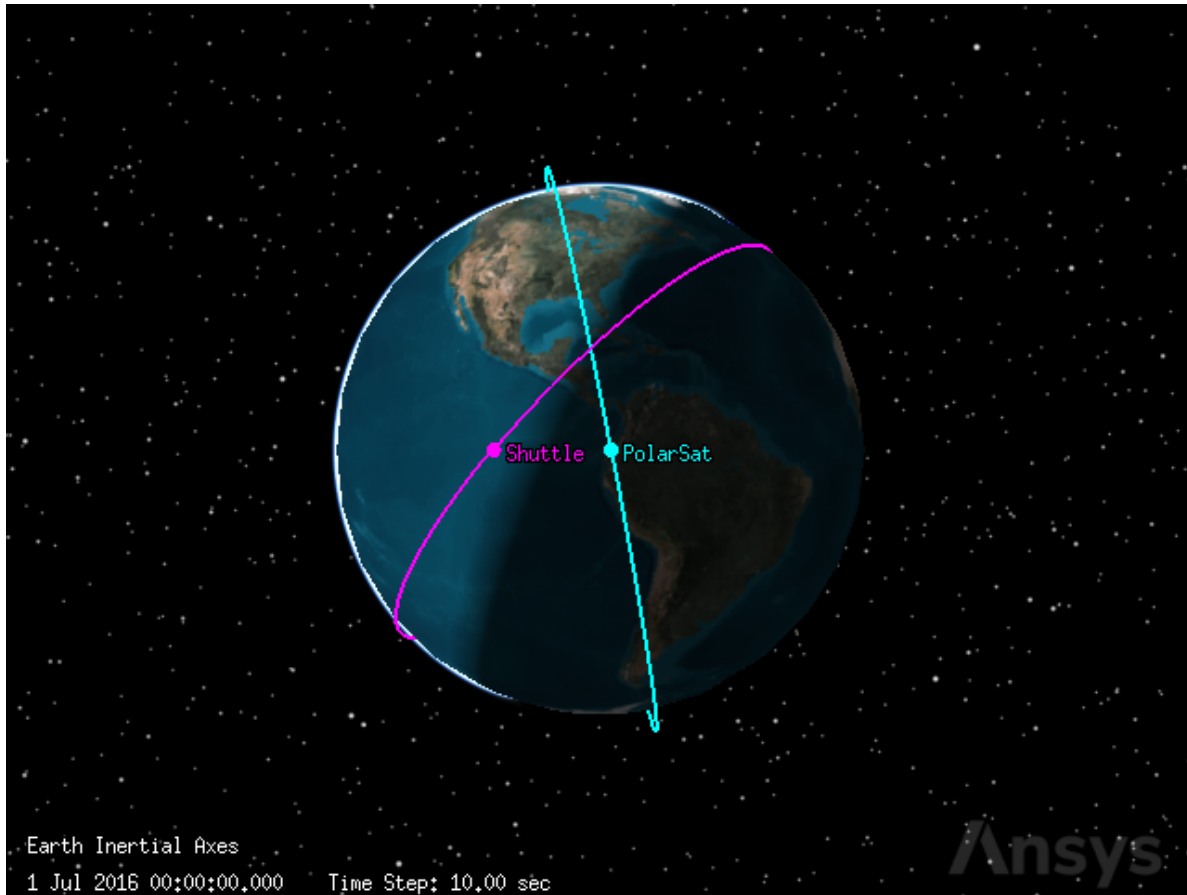
```
polar_sat_propagator.propagate()  
shuttle_propagator.propagate()
```

View their paths in 2D or 3D using the graphics widgets:

```
map_plotter.show()
```



```
globe_plotter.show()
```



Create a coverage definition

Create a coverage definition object modeling the region of Tropics:

```
tropics = root.current_scenario.children.new(  
    STKObjectType.COVERAGE_DEFINITION, "Tropics"  
)
```

Assign the coverage definition a grid of type latitude bounds, with a minimum latitude of -23.5° , a maximum latitude of 23.5° , and point granularity of 3.0° lat/lon:

```
from ansys.stk.core.stkobjects import CoverageBounds
```

```
tropics.grid.bounds_type = CoverageBounds.LATITUDE  
tropics.grid.bounds.minimum_latitude = -23.5
```

```
tropics.grid.bounds.maximum_latitude = 23.5
tropics.grid.resolution.latitude_longitude = 3
```

Assign the assets

Assign the satellites (PolarSat and Shuttle) as assets on the coverage definition. To do so, use a path to the satellites of the form `ItemType/ItemName`.

```
tropics.asset_list.add("Satellite/PolarSat")
tropics.asset_list.add("Satellite/Shuttle")
```

```
<ansys.stk.core.stkobjects.CoverageAssetListElement at 0x7f06ae7e5f90>
```

Configure the 2D graphics

Use the coverage definition's static property (which holds a `ICoverageGraphics2DStatic` object), to set the Show Regions, Show Region Labels, Show Points, and Points - Fill graphics properties.

```
tropics.graphics.static.show_region = True
tropics.graphics.static.show_labels = True
tropics.graphics.static.show_points = True
tropics.graphics.static.fill_points = True
```

To set the visibility for Progress of Computations, use a `CoverageGraphics2DProgress` object, which is available through the `ICoverageGraphics` object's `progress` property.

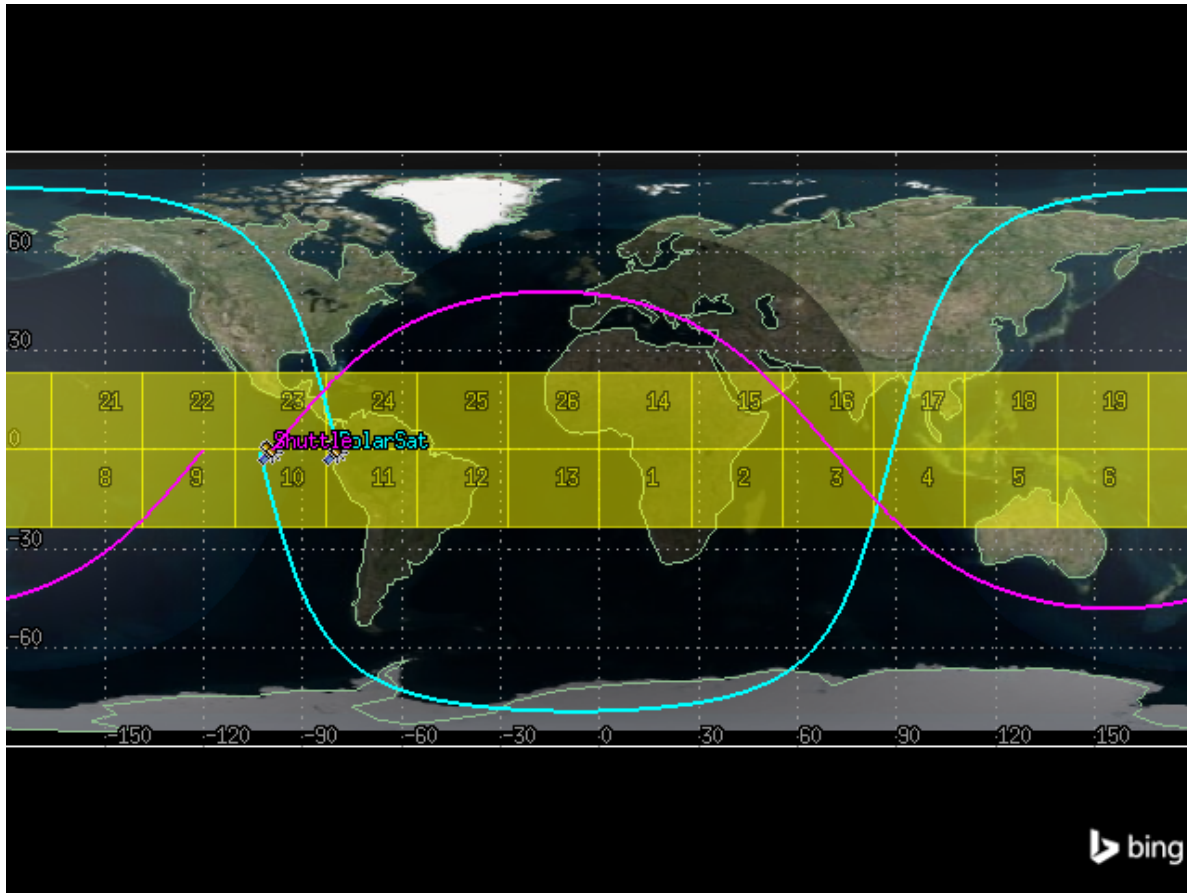
```
tropics.graphics.progress.show_graphics = True
```

To set the satisfaction visibility, use an `ICoverageGraphics2DAnimation` object, which is accessible through the `ICoverageGraphics` object's `animation` property.

```
tropics.graphics.animation_settings.show_satisfaction = False
```

View the coverage definition's graphics using the 2D graphics window:

```
map_plotter.show()
```



Compute coverage and create reports

Use the tropics coverage definition object to compute accesses:

```
tropics.compute_accesses()
```

Create reports

To create reports, access the data providers associated with the coverage object. Then, select the type of report using the `item` method and the name of the report. The Coverage By Asset and Coverage by Latitude reports correspond to `IDataProviderFixed` objects. By using the `exec` method, compute the data needed for these reports. The `exec` method returns an `IDataProviderResult` object, through which it is possible to access an `IDataProviderResultDataSetCollection` through the `data_sets` property. This object corresponds to the desired data.

```

access_by_asset = tropics.data_providers.item("Coverage By Asset")
access_by_latitude = tropics.data_providers.item("Coverage by Latitude")
asset_data_provider_results = access_by_asset.execute()
latitude_data_provider_results = access_by_latitude.execute()

```

Which satellite achieved a higher average coverage of the tropics region?

Converting to a pandas dataframe makes the answer clear:

```
asset_data_provider_results.data_sets.to_pandas_dataframe()
```

	asset name	minimum % coverage	maximum % coverage	average % coverage	accumulated % coverage
0	PolarSat	0.0	12.070150071988149	2.7043421916267647	100.00000000000001
1	Shuttle	0.0	9.339998891577475	1.7469002746042435	100.00000000000001

Answer: the satellite PolarSat achieved higher average coverage of the tropics region with an average coverage percentage of 2.704572194409824.

Note: converting to a numpy array is also possible:

```
asset_data_provider_results.data_sets.to_numpy_array()
```

```

array([[ 'PolarSat', '0.0', '12.070150071988149', '2.7043421916267647',
        '100.00000000000001'],
       [ 'Shuttle', '0.0', '9.339998891577475', '1.7469002746042435',
        '100.00000000000001']], dtype='<U32')

```

Was coverage better or worse near the Equator?

```
latitude_df = latitude_data_provider_results.data_sets.to_pandas_dataframe()
```

```
latitude_df
```

	latitude	percent time covered	total time covered
0	-22.0		

	latitude	percent time covered	total time covered
8	-1.0	4.317899	3730.664740
9	1.0	4.325505	3737.236685
10	4.0	4.339423	3749.261622
11	7.0	4.354871	3762.608183
12	9.0	4.376328	3781.147401
13	12.0	4.400565	3802.087977
14	14.0	4.422870	3821.359875
15	17.0	4.465233	3857.961397
16	20.0	4.505102	3892.408187
17	22.0	4.551807	3932.760967

Answer: coverage was worse near the equator.

It is also possible to visualize the data in graph form:

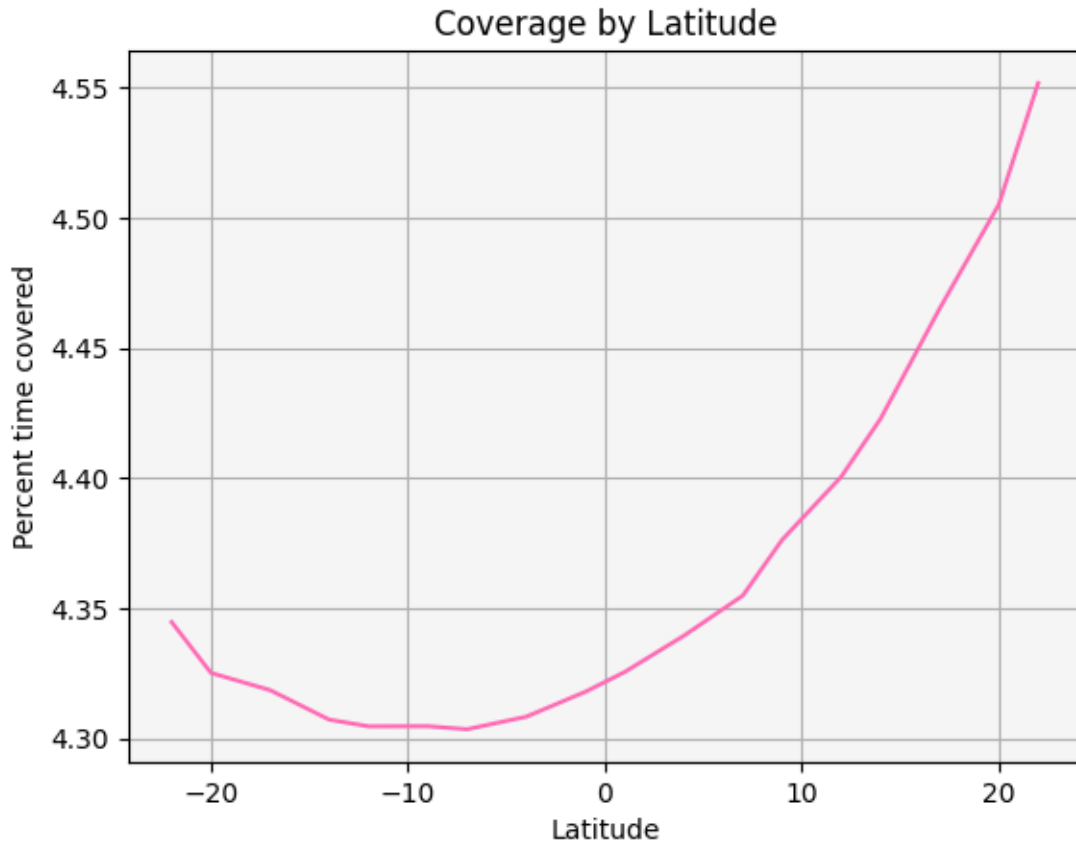
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

ax = latitude_df.plot.line(x="latitude", y="percent time covered", color="hotpink")

# Configure the style of the plot
ax.get_legend().remove()
ax.set_facecolor("whitesmoke")
ax.grid(visible=True, which="both")

# Set title and axes labels
ax.set_title("Coverage by Latitude")
ax.set_xlabel("Latitude")
ax.set_ylabel("Percent time covered")

plt.show()
```



Assess the quality of coverage

Set the graphics

The Figure of Merit object has its own graphics which the Coverage Definition graphics interferes with. Thus, turn off the Show Regions and Show Points options of the Coverage Definition:

```
tropics.graphics.static.show_region = False
tropics.graphics.static.show_points = False
```

Create a Figure of Merit

Create a Figure of Merit:

```
coverage = tropics.children.new(STKObjectType.FIGURE_OF_MERIT, "Coverage")
```

Define the coverage

Set the coverage definition to N Asset Coverage:

```
from ansys.stk.core.stkobjects import FigureOfMeritDefinitionType

coverage.set_definition_type(FigureOfMeritDefinitionType.N_ASSET_COVERAGE)
```

Set the compute type to Maximum:

```
from ansys.stk.core.stkobjects import FigureOfMeritCompute

coverage.definition.set_compute_type(FigureOfMeritCompute.MAXIMUM)
```

Configure the graphics

Set some animation graphics options for the Figure of Merit object:

```
from ansys.stk.core.stkobjects import FigureOfMeritGraphics2DAccumulation

coverage.graphics.animation_settings.show_graphics = True
coverage.graphics.animation_settings.accumulation = (
    FigureOfMeritGraphics2DAccumulation.CURRENT_TIME
)
coverage.graphics.animation_settings.fill_points = False
coverage.graphics.animation_settings.marker_style = "Star"
```

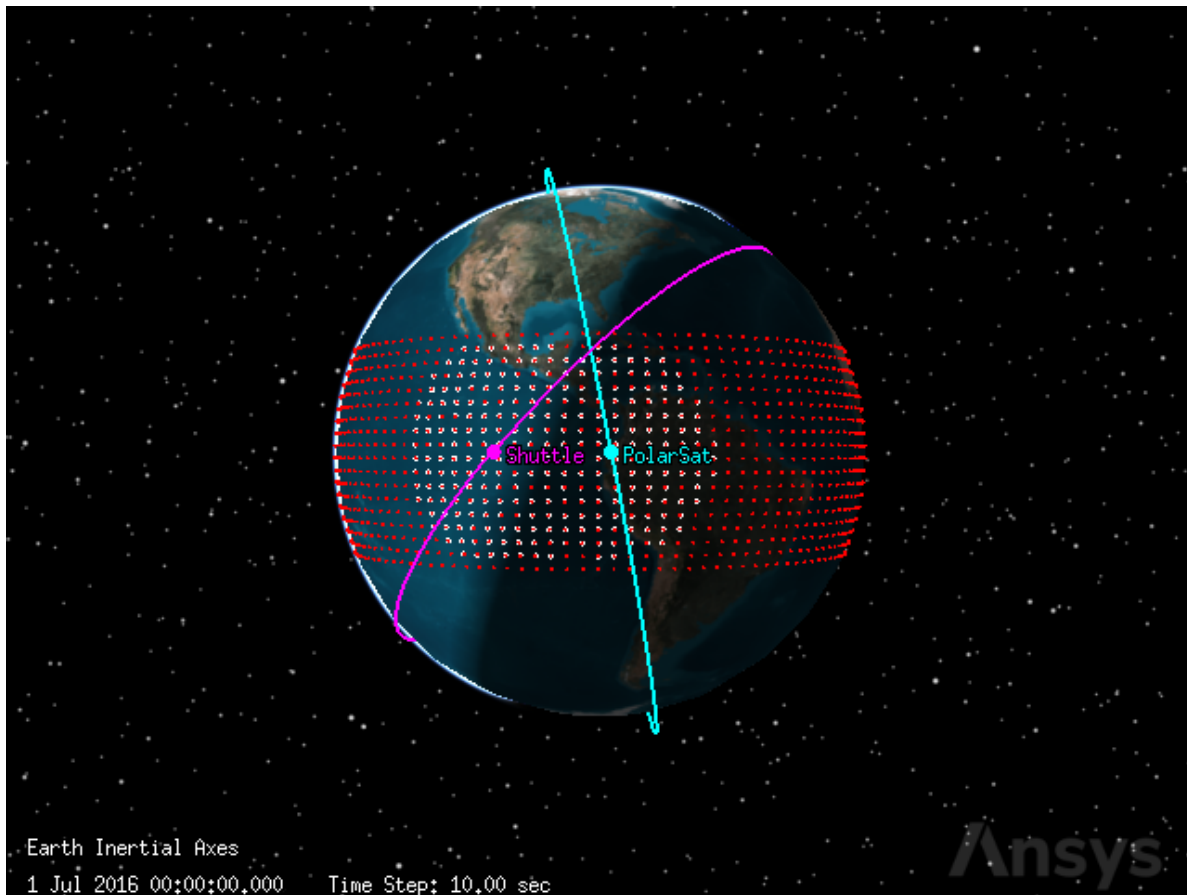
Configure the static graphics

Set some static graphics options:

```
coverage.graphics.static.show_graphics = True
coverage.graphics.static.fill_points = False
coverage.graphics.static.marker_style = "Circle"
```

View the figure of merit using the 3D graphics window:

```
globe_plotter.show()
```



Define the coverage for the Figure of Merit

Adjust the definition of the Figure of Merit's coverage to determine which points have coverage from both satellites at the same time:

```
from ansys.stk.core.stkobjects import FigureOfMeritSatisfactionType
```

```
coverage.definition.satisfaction.enable_satisfaction = True
coverage.definition.satisfaction.satisfaction_type = (
    FigureOfMeritSatisfactionType.AT_LEAST
)
coverage.definition.satisfaction.satisfaction_threshold = 2
```

The 3D Graphics window immediately reflects the reduction in the amount of the coverage region that satisfies the 'at least 2' criterion.

Configure the animation graphics

Set some animation graphics to see when points are covered by neither, one, or both satellites:

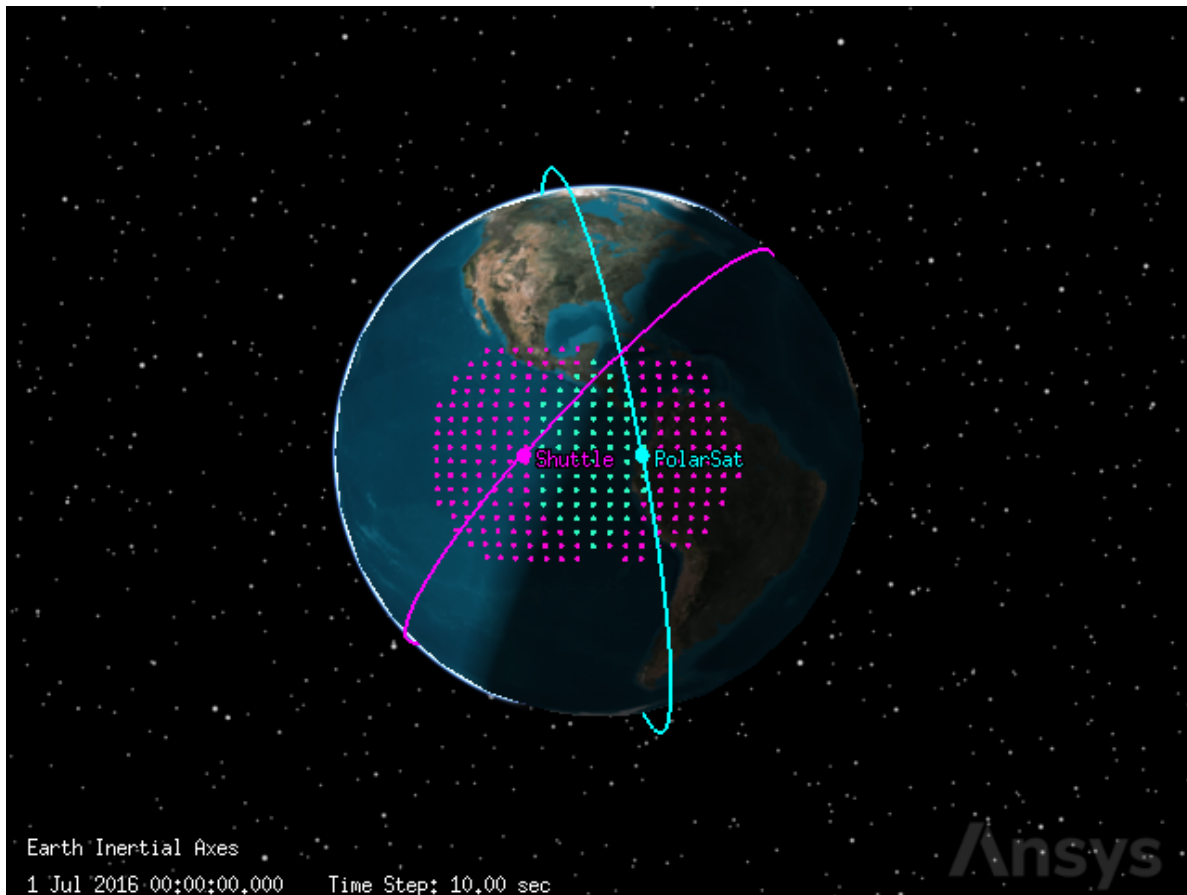
```
from ansys.stk.core.stkobjects import FigureOfMeritGraphics2DColorMethod
from ansys.stk.core.utilities.colors import Color

coverage.graphics.static.show_graphics = False
coverage.graphics.animation_settings.contours.show_graphics = True
coverage.graphics.animation_settings.contours.color_method = (
    FigureOfMeritGraphics2DColorMethod.EXPLICIT
)
level1 = coverage.graphics.animation_settings.contours.level_attributes.add_level(1)
level1.color = Color.from_rgb(250, 7, 214)
level2 = coverage.graphics.animation_settings.contours.level_attributes.add_level(2)
level2.color = Color.from_rgb(45, 250, 195)
```

Animate the scenario:

```
root.rewind()

globe_plotter.camera.position = [-34200, -7780, 340]
globe_plotter.show()
```



```
root.play_forward()
```

Note that points are highlighted in pink when they are covered by only one satellite, and in blue when covered by both satellites.

Create a Satisfied by Time report

The Satisfied by Time report summarizes the percentage and true area of the grid that satisfies the Figure Of Merit at each time step:

```
satisfied_by_time_result = coverage.data_providers.item("Satisfied by Time").execute(
    scenario.start_time, scenario.stop_time, 60.0
)
satisfied_by_time_df = satisfied_by_time_result.data_sets.to_pandas_dataframe()
satisfied_by_time_df
```

	time	percent satisfied	area satisfied	percent accum coverage
0	1 Jul 2016 00:00:00.000000000	3.479722290551911	7090692.232415388	3.479722290551911
1	1 Jul 2016 00:01:00.000000000	4.382031771021817	8929344.369045507	4.572083389543204
2	1 Jul 2016 00:02:00.000000000	4.888604822780123	9961597.320094619	5.365667029969145
3	1 Jul 2016 00:03:00.000000000	5.0628541367691176	10316668.25795659	6.02279444493523
4	1 Jul 2016 00:04:00.000000000	5.233103154517493	10663587.720754664	6.679608856079816
...	...	...	...	...
1436	1 Jul 2016 23:56:00.000000000	0.0	0.0	22.25567711958941
1437	1 Jul 2016 23:57:00.000000000	0.0	0.0	22.25567711958941
1438	1 Jul 2016 23:58:00.000000000	0.0	0.0	22.25567711958941
1439	1 Jul 2016 23:59:00.000000000	0.0	0.0	22.25567711958941
1440	2 Jul 2016 00:00:00.000000000	0.0	0.0	22.25567711958941

Visualize the data with a line chart:

```
import pandas as pd

# convert data to correct types
satisfied_by_time_df["time"] = pd.to_datetime(satisfied_by_time_df["time"])
satisfied_by_time_df.set_index("time
```

```
ax.set_facecolor("whitesmoke")
ax.grid(visible=True, which="both")
ax.legend(shadow=True)
```

```
plt.show()
```

