

# Introduction to the GMAT Software

GMAT Fundamentals  
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# Outline

## **I. Starting GMAT**

## **II. Key Concepts**

- a. Two Parallel Interfaces
- b. Resources and Commands
- c. Fields and Parameters
- d. Execution Model

## **III. Tour of the Graphical User Interface**

- a. GUI Controls
- b. Resources Tree
- c. Mission Tree
- d. Output Tree
- e. OrbitView

## **IV. Tour of the Script Language**

- a. Basic Syntax
- b. Control Structures
- c. Using Math
- d. Using Parameters
- e. Solvers
- f. Script Editor
- g. Best Practices

## **V. Data Files and Configuration**

## **VI. Plugins**

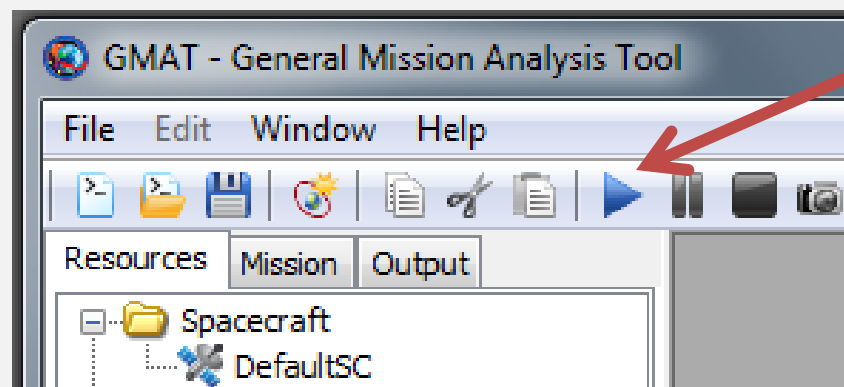
## **VII. Getting Help**

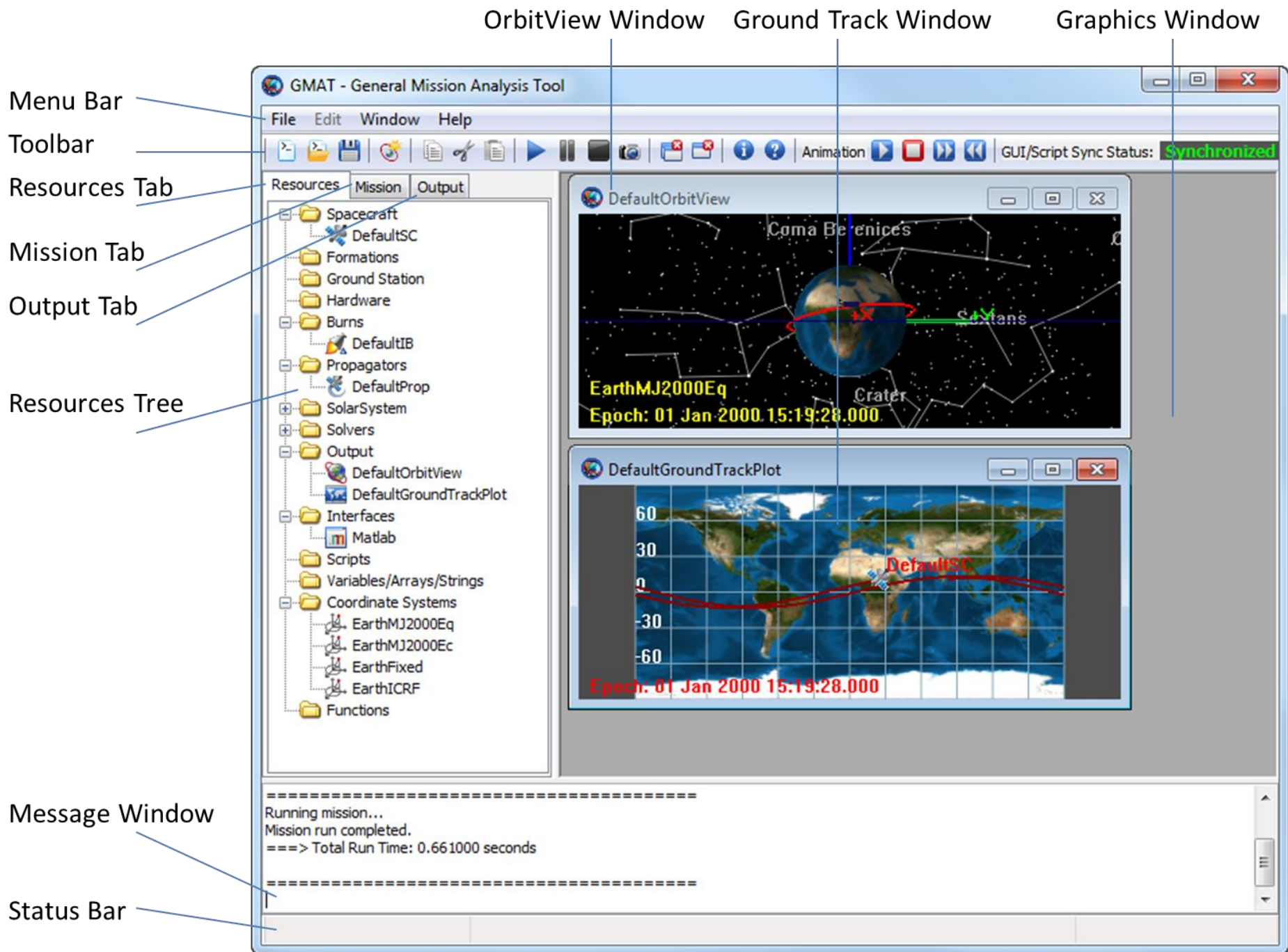
# Starting GMAT

1. Double-click the icon:



2. Click **Run** to run the default mission:







# KEY CONCEPTS

**GMAT**

# Key Concepts

- Execution model  
*Why GMAT is more like MATLAB than Excel.*
- Two parallel interfaces  
*How do they interact?*
- Resources and commands  
*What are they? What types exist?*
- Fields and parameters  
*What's the difference? How do I use them?*

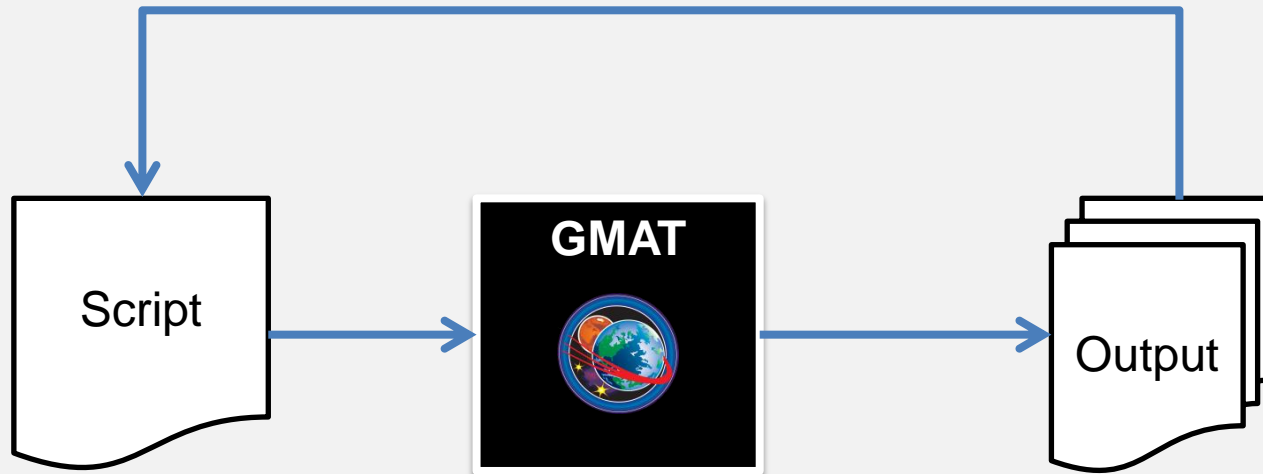
# KC1: Execution Model

- GMAT is like MATLAB:
  - You write a program (a “mission”), then run it to generate output
  - Similar to the FreeFlyer model
- Not like Excel
  - Cannot generate output or manipulate results without rerunning
  - This is the STK model



# KC1: Execution Model

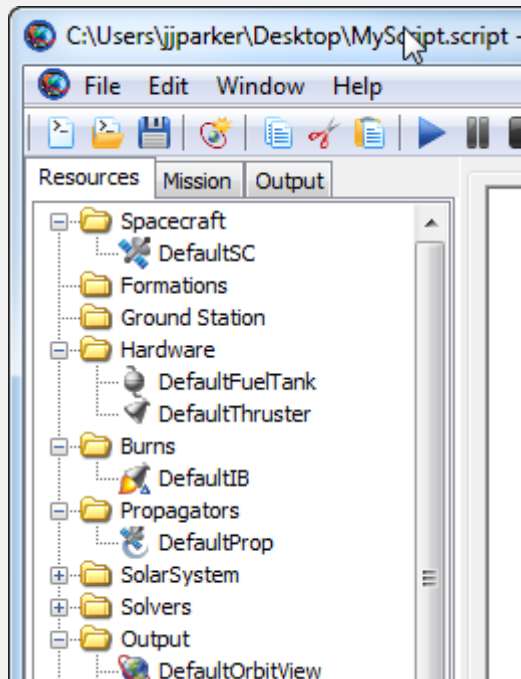
- Batch execution model





# KC2: Two Parallel Interfaces

## GUI



## Script

```
1 %General Mission Analysis Tool (GMAT) Script
2 %Created: 2013-01-23 09:47:07
3
4
5 %-----
6 %----- Spacecraft
7 %-----
8
9 Create Spacecraft DefaultSC;
10 GMAT DefaultSC.DateFormat = TAIModJulian;
11 GMAT DefaultSC.Epoch = '21545';
12 GMAT DefaultSC.CoordinateSystem = EarthMJ2000Eq;
13 GMAT DefaultSC.DisplayStateType = Cartesian;
14 GMAT DefaultSC.X = 7100;
15 GMAT DefaultSC.Y = 0;
16 GMAT DefaultSC.Z = 1300;
17 GMAT DefaultSC.VX = 0;
18 GMAT DefaultSC.VY = 7.35;
19 GMAT DefaultSC.VZ = 1;
20 GMAT DefaultSC.DryMass = 850;
21 GMAT DefaultSC.Cd = 2.2;
```

GUI and script are nearly interchangeable (but not totally).

# KC2: Two Parallel Interfaces

## GUI-only features

- Interactive features
- This includes:
  - 3D window manipulation
  - Animation
  - 2D plot editing & export
  - Capturing a screenshot
  - Command summary
  - Solver “Apply Corrections”

## Script-only features

- Advanced functionality
- This includes:
  - Advanced force models
  - Developmental features
  - Additional forces from plugins
- New development happens in script first, then GUI.

# KC3: Resources and Commands

## Resources

- Participants in a GMAT mission
- Represent the “things” that will be manipulated
- Think of them as objects, with properties
- Most are “fixed” when the mission starts

## Commands

- Events in a GMAT mission
- Represent the actions taken on the resources
- Think of them as methods or functions

# KC3: Resources

- **Physical objects**

- Spacecraft, FuelTank, Thruster, Planet, Asteroid

- **Mission objects**

- ImpulsiveBurn, FiniteBurn

- **Analysis objects**

- Propagator, ForceModel, CoordinateSystem, DifferentialCorrector

- **Software objects**

- Variable, Array, String, EphemerisFile, ReportFile

# KC3: Commands

- **Mission events**
  - Propagate, Maneuver, BeginFiniteBurn
- **Analysis statements**
  - Optimize, Target, Minimize, Vary
- **Programming statements**
  - For, While, CallMatlabFunction, Assignment (“=“)
- **Output control**
  - Report, Toggle, ClearPlot, MarkPoint

# KC4: Fields and Parameters

## Fields

- Properties you can set on a resource
- Examples:
  - `Spacecraft.Epoch`
  - `Thruster.DecrementMass`
  - `ReportFile.Filename`

## Parameters

- Properties you can calculate during the mission
- Parameters often have dependencies
- Examples:
  - `Spacecraft.Earth.Altitude`
  - `Spacecraft.EarthMJ2000Eq.BVectorAngle`

- Sometimes a property is both a field and a parameter.
- Examples: `Spacecraft.SMA`, `FuelTank.FuelMass`

# Example: LCROSS

- Mission: Impactor to discover presence of water in permanently-shadowed craters at lunar south pole. Launched with LRO.
- Example Goal: Optimal lunar flyby to perform phasing and plane change resulting in polar lunar impact.
- Ex\_LCROSSTrajectory.script shows recreation of optimal trajectory.
- Highly non-linear regime
- Uses segment-based analysis to mitigate nonlinearity:
  - Segment 1: TOI → 120 days (forward)
  - Segment 2: Lunar crater impact → endpoint matching with Segment 1 (backward)
- Optimization to minimize fuel while eliminating segment boundary mismatch.
- Launch window analysis using GMAT and Copernicus software.

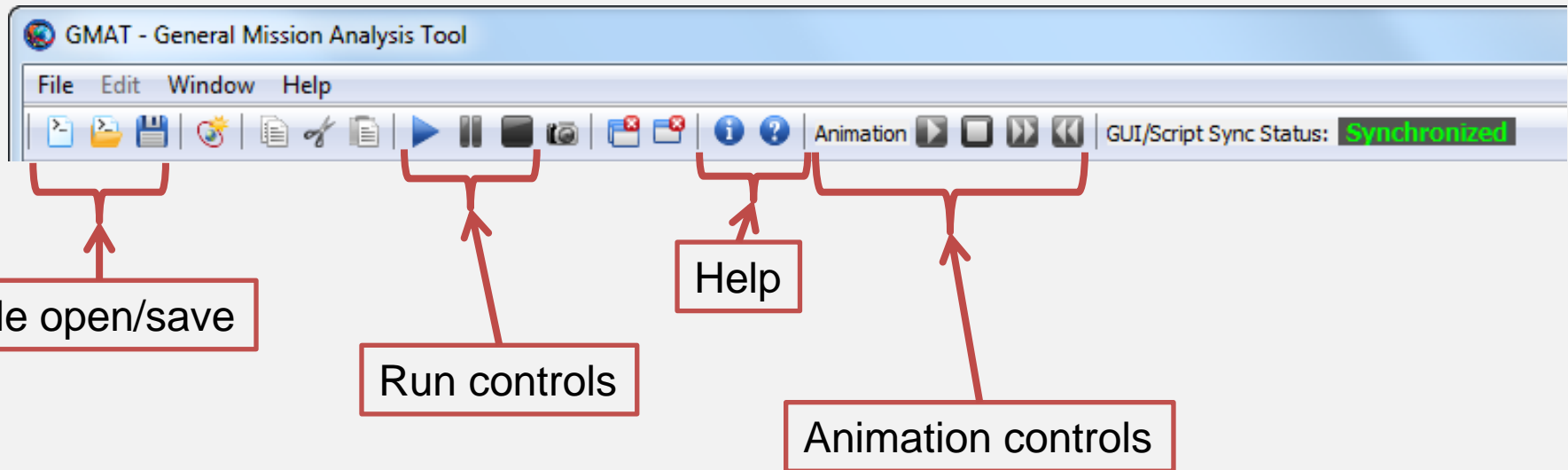




# TOUR OF THE GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

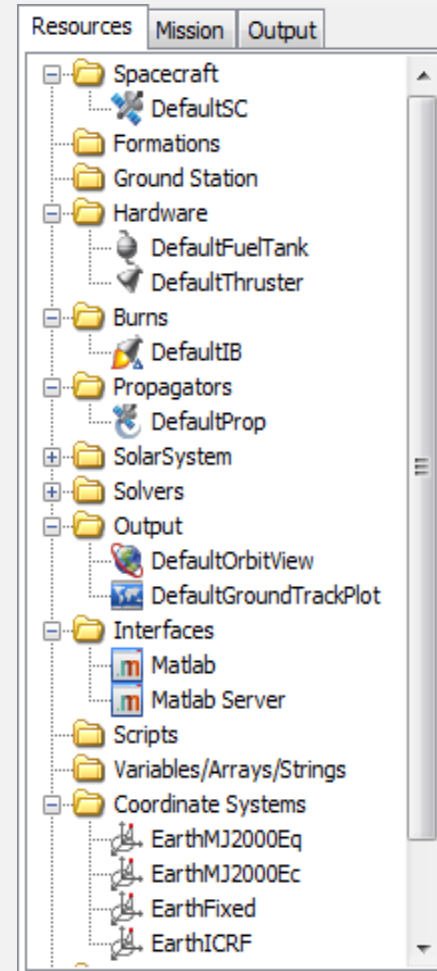
**GMAT**

# Toolbar and Menu Bar



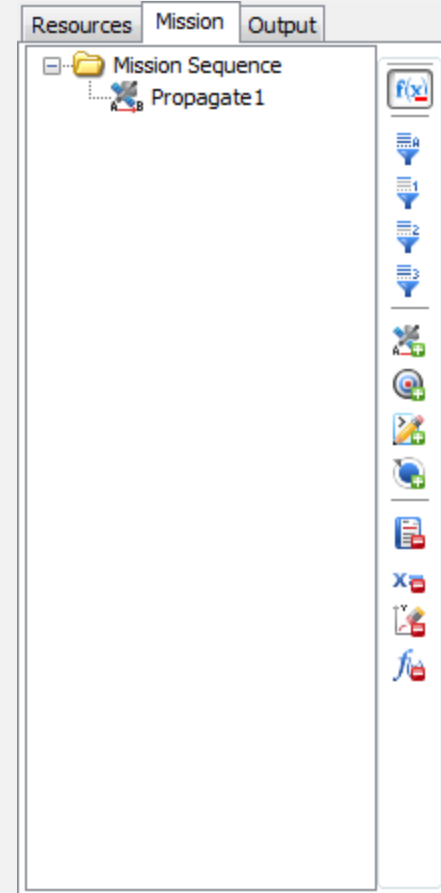
# Resource Tree

- Contains all configured resources in the mission
- Grouped into folders by type:
  - Spacecraft
  - Hardware
  - Burns
  - Output
  - SolarSystem



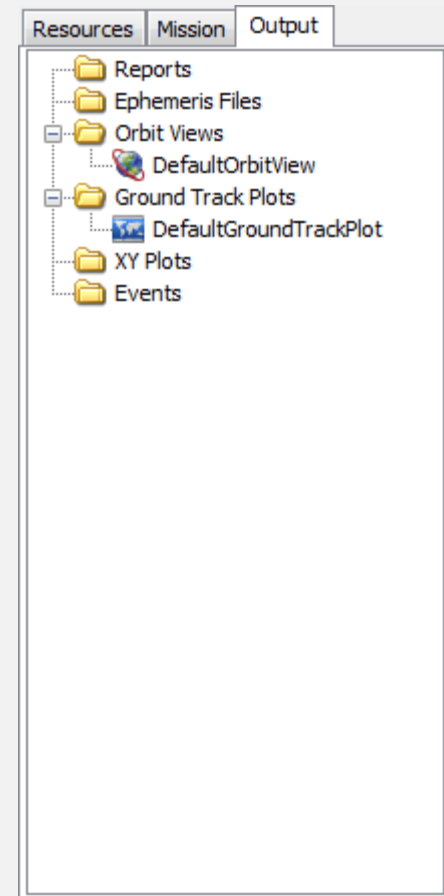
# Mission Tree

- Contains the Mission Sequence—sequence of all configured commands
- Special features:
  - Docking & undocking
  - Filtering controls
  - Command Summary



# Output Tree

- Contains all output products
- Populated *after* mission execution

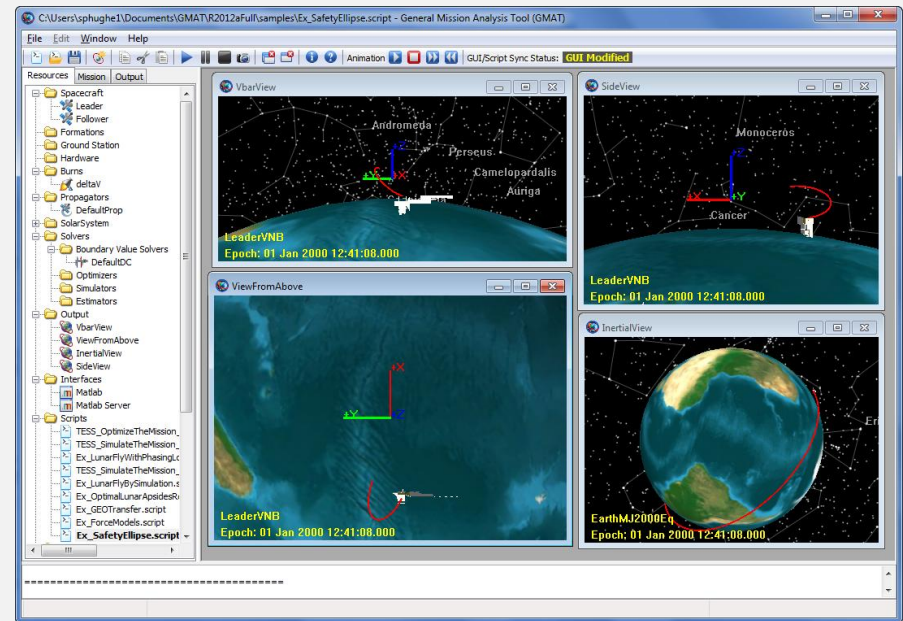


# OrbitView

- 3D graphics window
- Most complex of the graphical output types
  - Others include: XYPlot (2D plotting), GroundTrackPlot (2D mapping)
- Mouse controls:
  - Left button: rotation
  - Right button: zoom (horizontal motion)
  - Middle button: rotation normal to screen
- Configuration includes:
  - Camera controls
  - Resources to draw
  - Visual elements

# Ex: Safety Ellipse Proximity Operations

- Objectives:  
Simulate proximity operations
- Script:
  - Ex\_SafetyEllipse
- Highlighted features:
  - Coordinate Systems
  - Graphics







# TOUR OF THE SCRIPT LANGUAGE

# GMAT

# Basic Syntax

- Syntax is based on MATLAB
- Single-line statements w/ optional line continuations
- Case sensitive
- Loosely typed
- Begin/End block statements
- Resources are created before used (except special defaults like SolarSystem)

# Basic Syntax

- Script is divided into two sections:
  - Initialization (at the top)
  - Mission Sequence (at the bottom)
  - Divided by the BeginMissionSequence command
- Initialization -> Resources Tree
  - Static assignment only
- Mission Sequence -> Mission Tree
  - Manipulation of existing resources, cannot create new ones

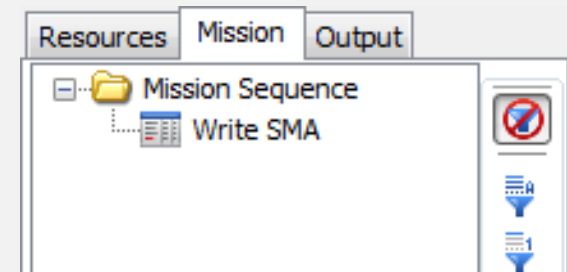
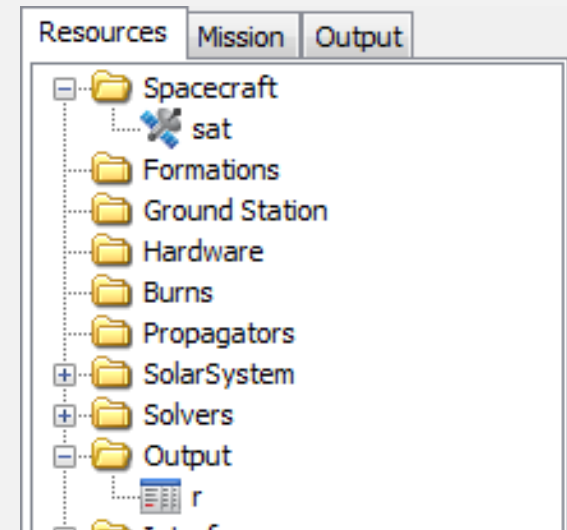
# Basic Syntax

```
Create Spacecraft sat  
sat.SMA = 7000
```

```
Create ReportFile r  
r.FileName = 'MyReport.txt'
```

```
BeginMissionSequence
```

```
Report 'Write SMA' r sat.SMA
```



# Using Math

- Math syntax is based on MATLAB
- Operators are matrix-aware

Operators	
+	add
-	subtract
*	multiply
/	divide
'	transpose
^	power

Built-in Functions	
sin	cos
tan	asin
acos	atan
atan2	log
log10	exp
DegToRad	RadToDeg
abs	sqrt
norm	det
inv	

# Using Math

- Math is allowed only in the context of assignment statements (“=”) only
- Only in the Mission Sequence
  - Corresponds to Equation command in GUI
- This is allowed: `myVar = 24 * 60^2`
- This isn't: `While x <= y-z`

# Using Math

```
Create Spacecraft SC
```

```
SC.SMA = 7100
```

```
Create Variable period, mu, pi
```

```
mu = 398600.4415
```

```
BeginMissionSequence
```

```
pi = acos(-1)
```

```
period = 2 * pi * sqrt(SC.SMA^3/mu)
```



# Using Parameters

- Parameters can have one of two types of dependencies (or neither):
  - Central body
  - Coordinate system
- They are calculated on the fly when they are used:
  - `Spacecraft.MarsFixed.X`
  - `Spacecraft.Earth.BetaAngle`
- If omitted, default dependency is used

# Using Parameters

```
Create Spacecraft SC
SC.CoordinateSystem = MarsFixed
Create ReportFile r
BeginMissionSequence

% using parameters
Report r SC.X
Report r SC.BetaAngle
```

# Using Parameters

```
Create Spacecraft SC
SC.CoordinateSystem = MarsFixed
Create ReportFile r
BeginMissionSequence

% using parameters
Report r SC.EarthMJ2000Eq.X
Report r SC.Earth.BetaAngle
```

# Using Parameters

```
Create Spacecraft SC
SC.CoordinateSystem = MarsFixed
Create ReportFile r
BeginMissionSequence

% setting fields
SC.RAAN = 90
SC.ECC = 0.2
```

# Using Parameters

```
Create Spacecraft SC
SC.CoordinateSystem = MarsFixed
Create ReportFile r
BeginMissionSequence

% setting fields
SC.MarsFixed.RAAN = 90
SC.Mars.ECC = 0.2
```

# Using Parameters

```
Create Spacecraft SC  
SC.CoordinateSystem = MarsFixed  
Create ReportFile r  
BeginMissionSequence  
  
% set field using parameter  
SC.ECC = 2 * SC.ECC
```

# Using Parameters

```
Create Spacecraft SC
```

```
SC.CoordinateSystem = MarsFixed
```

```
Create ReportFile r
```

```
BeginMissionSequence
```

```
% set field using parameter
```

```
SC.Mars.ECC = 2 * SC.Earth.ECC
```

**DANGER! Always state your dependency.**



# Control Flow

- Three control flow statements:
  - If/Else – execute if a conditional is true
  - While – loop while a condition is true
  - For – loop a certain number of times

# If/Else

```
If SC.Earth.Altitude < 300
    % do a maneuver
Else
    % continue
EndIf
```

# While

```
While SC.Tank1.FuelMass > 5  
    % continue burning  
EndWhile
```

# For

```
For i = 1:1:50  
    % do something 50 times  
EndFor
```

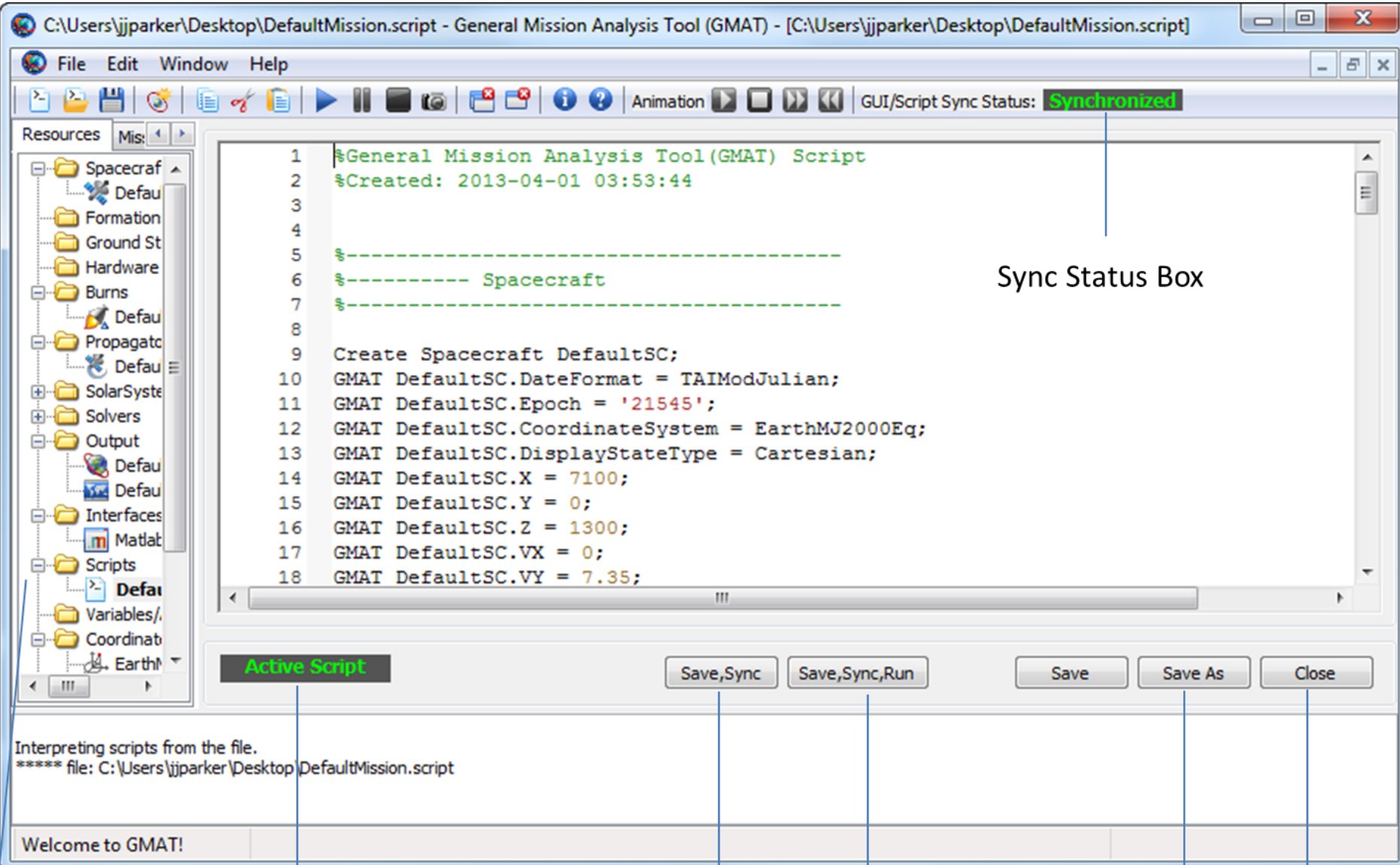
# Solvers

- Two types of solvers:
  - Target (using `DifferentialCorrector`)
  - Optimize (using either optimizer)
- Similar to loops, with specific nested commands:
  - Target: Vary, Achieve
  - Optimize: Vary, NonlinearConstraint, Minimize
- See the tutorials for examples

# Script Editor

- Built-in editing control
- Includes code folding, syntax highlighting
- GUI/script synchronization indicators:

Status	Meaning
<b>Synchronized</b>	GUI and script are identical
<b>GUI Modified</b> <b>Script Modified</b>	GUI or script has modifications
<b>Unsynchronized</b>	GUI AND script have modifications – fix manually
<b>Script Error</b>	Script couldn't be loaded



Script  
Folder

Script Status Box

Save, Sync  
Button

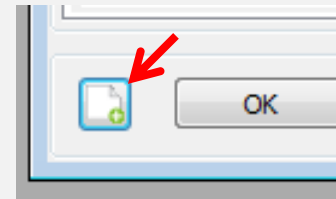
Save, Sync, Run  
Button

Save As  
Button

Close  
Button

# Best Practices

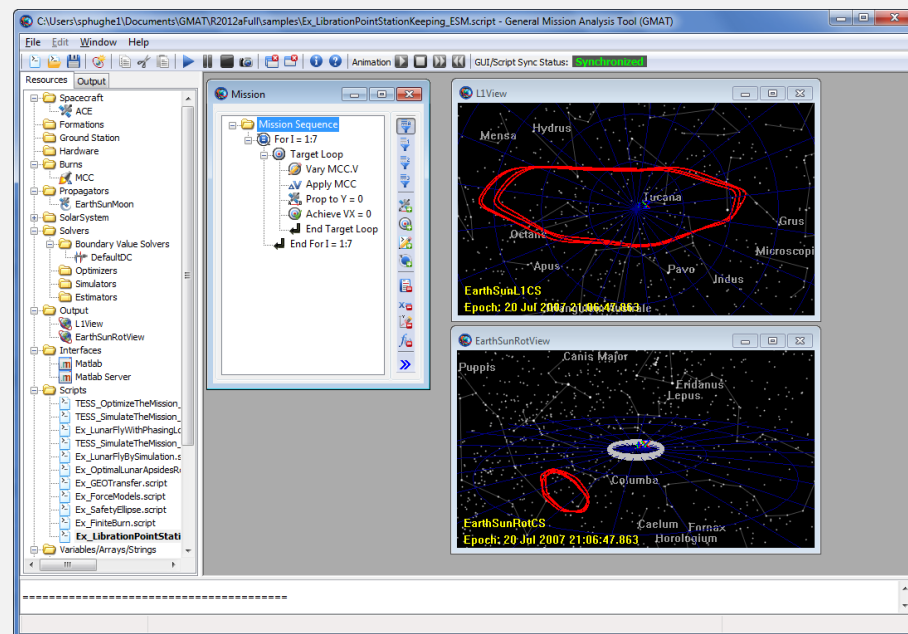
1. Keep script minimal
  - Missing field settings will remain at default values
2. Use the “Show Script” button on each GUI panel
3. Always explicitly state parameter dependencies
  - (Do as I say, not as I do—examples compressed.)
4. Use ScriptEvent to encapsulate complex algorithms
5. Label your commands:  
Report 'Write SMA' r SC.SMA



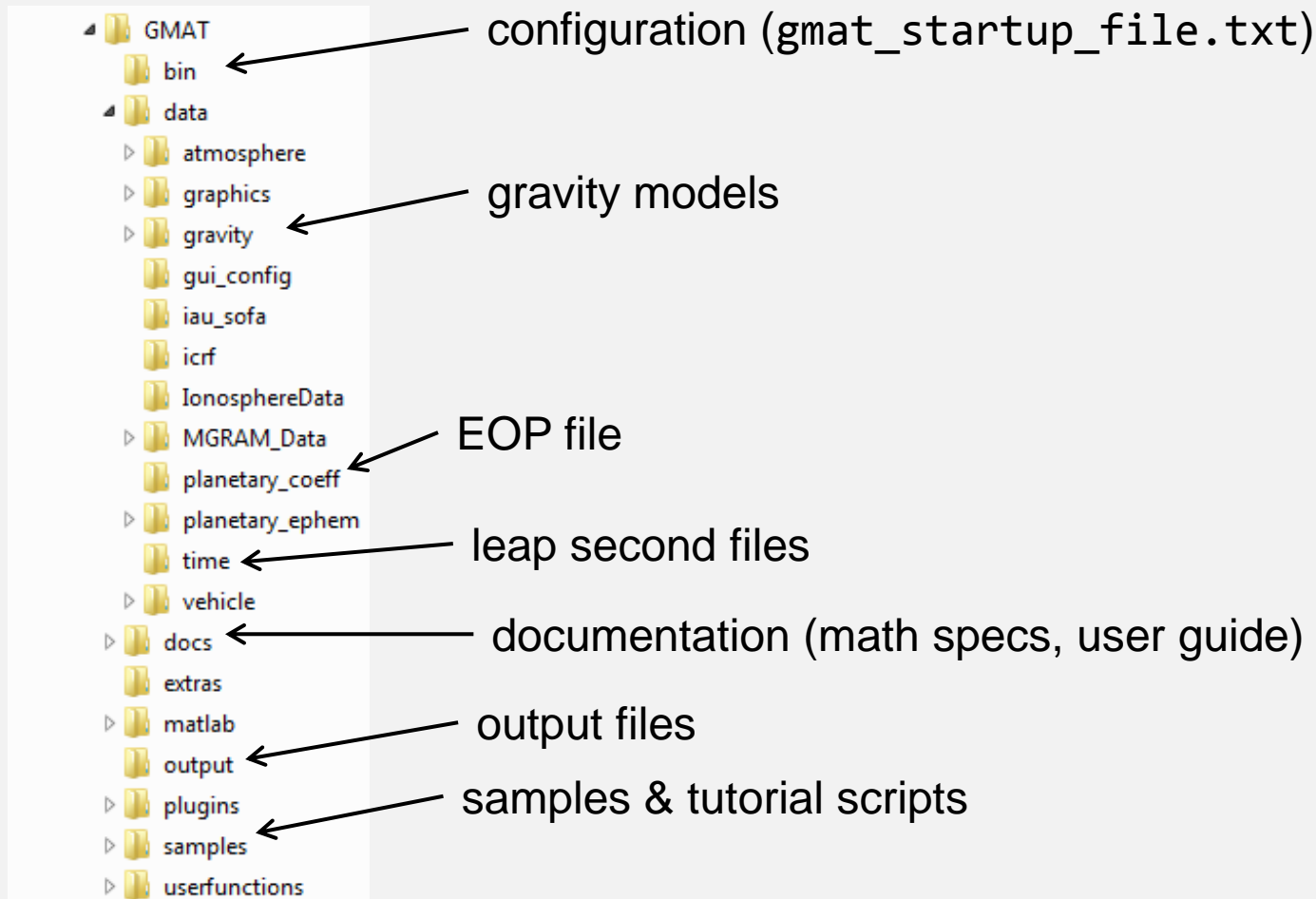


# Ex: Libration Point Station-Keeping

- Objective: Maintain a libration point orbit
- Script
  - Ex\_LibrationPointStationKeeping\_ESM .script
- Highlighted Features
  - Coordinate Systems
  - Graphics
  - Control Flow
  - Targeting



# Data Files and Configuration



# Plugins

- GMAT ships with several default plugins.
- Two require user configuration:

Plugin	Description
libFminconOptimizer	MATLAB fmincon optimizer interface
libMatlabInterface	Run MATLAB functions

- Enable or disable them through PLUGIN lines in `bin\gmat_startup_file.txt`
- Also, several alpha-level plugins are available. Ask for details.
  - C interface, estimation, script functions, alpha integrators, Mars-GRAM 2005 density model, object serialization

# Getting Help

- For feature-specific information:
  - Help button on feature panel
- For scripting help:
  - “Show Script” button on feature panel
- Overall information:
  - GMAT User Guide (Help > Contents)
  - Updated copy: <http://gmat.sf.net/docs/nightly>

# Getting Help

- GMAT Wiki:
  - <http://gmatcentral.org/>
- User Forum
  - <http://forums.gmatcentral.org/>
- Mailing lists:
  - [gmat-users@lists.sourceforge.net](mailto:gmat-users@lists.sourceforge.net)
  - [gmat-developers@lists.sourceforge.net](mailto:gmat-developers@lists.sourceforge.net)
  - Subscribe at <http://sf.net/projects/gmat>