

Characteristic Exponent for the Stability of L_4 in Photo-Gravitational Restricted Problem of 2+2 Bodies

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Abstract

Stability of L_4 has been examined by finding characteristic roots in 2+2 body problem when one of the primaries is a radiating body. It has been found that stability of L_4 depends on the value of ε . L_4 is stable for $\varepsilon < 5.16479 \times 10^{-18}$.

KEYWORDS: Stability, 2+2 body problem, Photo-Gravitation

1. INTRODUCTION

Equilibrium solutions of restricted problem of 2+2 bodies are derived by Whipple (1984) in which M_1 and M_2 are two point masses moving in a circular Keplerian orbit about their centre of mass. He assumed that $M_1 \geq M_2$. Two minor bodies ($m_1, m_2 \ll M_2$) move in the gravitational field of primaries (M_1 and M_2). They attract each other but do not perturb the primaries.

Radzievskii (1950) used the idea of Photo-Gravitation for three specific bodies- the sun, a planet and a dust particle. He showed that an allowance of direct solar radiation pressure results a change in the position of libration point.

Here, we consider that bigger primary is a radiating body. Hence, by applying Photo-Gravitation effect in Whipple's model, we get a new configuration.

2. EQUATION OF MOTION AND EQUILIBRIUM POINT L_4

Whipple's Equations of motion are:

$$\ddot{x}_i - 2\dot{y}_i = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_i}, \quad \ddot{y}_i + 2\dot{x}_i = \frac{\partial T}{\partial y_i} \quad \text{and} \quad \ddot{z}_i = \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_i}, \quad (i = 1, 2) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Where, } T = \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_i \left[\frac{1}{2}(x_i^2 + y_i^2) + \frac{1-\mu}{r_{1i}} + \frac{\mu}{r_{2i}} + \frac{\mu_{\varepsilon-i}}{2r} \right],$$

$$\mu = \frac{M_2}{M_1 + M_2}, \quad \mu_i = \frac{m_i}{M_1 + M_2}, \quad (i = 1, 2), \quad r_{1i}^2 = (x_i - \mu)^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2,$$

$$r_{2i}^2 = (x_i + 1 - \mu)^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2 \quad \text{and} \quad r^2 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2.$$

Here, we consider M_1 to be radiating one and we replace T by U as follow:

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^2 \mu_i \left[\frac{1}{2}(x_i^2 + y_i^2) + \frac{q(1-\mu)}{r_{1i}} + \frac{\mu}{r_{2i}} + \frac{\mu_{\varepsilon-i}}{2r} \right], \quad q = 1 - \varepsilon. \quad (2)$$

Now, equation of motion changes to

$$\ddot{x}_i - 2\dot{y}_i = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_i}, \quad \ddot{y}_i + 2\dot{x}_i = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y_i} \quad \text{and} \quad \ddot{z}_i = \frac{\partial U}{\partial z_i}, \quad (i = 1, 2). \quad (3)$$

Equilibrium points of the system are those points where –

$$\dot{x}_i = \dot{y}_i = \dot{z}_i = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y_i} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial z_i} = 0, (i = 1, 2). \tag{4}$$

Garain (2013) found four values of L_4 in which two values $(x_i, y_i, 0), (i = 1, 2)$ are known as in- line triangular equilibrium points and other two values $(x_i, y_i, 0), (i = 1, 2)$ are known as perpendicular triangular equilibrium points of L_4 .

3. CHARACTERISTIC EXPONENT FOR THE STABILITY OF L_4

Similar to Whipple (1984), the Characteristic equation corresponding to the point $L_4 (x_1, y_1, 0)$ is

$$f(\lambda) = \lambda^4 + \lambda^2 \left[4 - \frac{1}{\mu_1} (U_{x_1 x_1} + U_{y_1 y_1}) \right] + \frac{1}{\mu_1^2} \left[U_{x_1 x_1} U_{y_1 y_1} - (U_{x_1 y_1})^2 \right] = 0. \tag{5}$$

$$\text{Let, } x_1 = P_{11} + \varepsilon Q_{11}, x_2 = P_{21} + \varepsilon Q_{21}, y_1 = R_{11} + \varepsilon S_{11}, y_2 = R_{21} + \varepsilon S_{21} \tag{6}$$

Where, $P_{11}, Q_{11}, R_{11}, S_{11}, P_{21}, Q_{21}, R_{21}$ and S_{21} are known values obtained from Garain (2013).

$$\text{Let, } r_{11}^{-3} = a_1 + \varepsilon b_1 \tag{7}$$

Where,

$$a_1 = (P_{11}^2 + R_{11}^2 - 2 P_{11} \mu + \mu^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, b_1 = -3(P_{11} Q_{11} - Q_{11} \mu + R_{11} S_{11}) (P_{11}^2 + R_{11}^2 - 2 P_{11} \mu + \mu^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}. \tag{8}$$

$$r_{21}^{-3} = a_2 + \varepsilon b_2 \tag{9}$$

Where,

$$a_2 = \{P_{11}^2 + R_{11}^2 - 2 P_{11} (1 - \mu) + (1 - \mu)^2\}^{-\frac{3}{2}}, b_2 = -3\{P_{11} Q_{11} - Q_{11} (1 - \mu) + R_{11} S_{11}\} \{P_{11}^2 + R_{11}^2 - 2 P_{11} (1 - \mu) + (1 - \mu)^2\}^{-\frac{5}{2}}. \tag{10}$$

$$r^{-3} = a_3 + \varepsilon b_3 \tag{11}$$

Where,

$$a_3 = \{(P_{11} - P_{21})^2 + (R_{11} - R_{21})^2\}^{-\frac{3}{2}}, b_3 = -3\{(P_{11} - P_{21})(Q_{11} - Q_{21}) + (R_{11} - R_{21})(S_{11} - S_{21})\} \{(P_{11} - P_{21})^2 + (R_{11} - R_{21})^2\}^{-\frac{5}{2}}. \tag{12}$$

$$r_{11}^{-5} = a_4 + \varepsilon b_4 \tag{13}$$

Where,

$$a_4 = (P_{11}^2 + R_{11}^2 - 2 P_{11} \mu + \mu^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}, b_1 = -5(P_{11} Q_{11} - Q_{11} \mu + R_{11} S_{11}) (P_{11}^2 + R_{11}^2 - 2 P_{11} \mu + \mu^2)^{-\frac{7}{2}}.$$

$$r_{21}^{-5} = a_5 + \varepsilon b_5 \tag{14}$$

$$r_{21}^{-5} = a_5 + \varepsilon b_5 \tag{15}$$

Where,

$$a_5 = \{P_{11}^2 + R_{11}^2 - 2P_{11}(1-\mu) + (1-\mu)^2\}^{-\frac{5}{2}}, b_5 = -5\{P_{11}Q_{11} - Q_{11}(1-\mu) + R_{11}S_{11}\} \\ \{P_{11}^2 + R_{11}^2 - 2P_{11}(1-\mu) + (1-\mu)^2\}^{-\frac{7}{2}}. \tag{16}$$

$$r^{-5} = a_6 + \varepsilon b_6 \tag{17}$$

Where,

$$a_6 = \{(P_{11} - P_{21})^2 + (R_{11} - R_{21})^2\}^{-\frac{5}{2}}, b_6 = -5\{(P_{11} - P_{21})(Q_{11} - Q_{21}) \\ + (R_{11} - R_{21})(S_{11} - S_{21})\} \{(P_{11} - P_{21})^2 + (R_{11} - R_{21})^2\}^{-\frac{7}{2}}. \tag{18}$$

$$U_{x_1x_1} = u_{41} + \varepsilon v_{41} \tag{19}$$

Where,

$$u_{41} = \mu_1[1 - a_1(1-\mu) - \mu a_2 - \mu_2 a_3 + 3a_4(1-\mu)(P_{11}^2 + \mu^2 - 2P_{11}\mu) \\ + 3\mu a_5(P_{11} - \mu + 1)^2 + 3\mu a_6(P_{11} - P_{21})^2], \tag{20}$$

$$v_{41} = \mu_1[(1-\mu)(b_1 - a_1) - \mu b_2 - \mu_2 b_3 + 6a_4Q_{11}(1-\mu)(\mu - P_{11}) + 3(P_{11}^2 + \mu^2 - 2P_{11}\mu) \\ (1-\mu)(b_4 - a_4) + 6a_6\mu_2(P_{11} - P_{21})(Q_{11} - Q_{21}) + 3\mu_2 b_6(P_{11} - P_{21})^2]. \tag{21}$$

$$U_{x_1y_1} = u_{42} + \varepsilon v_{42} \tag{22}$$

Where,

$$u_{42} = \mu_1[3(1-\mu)(a_4P_{11}R_{11} - \mu a_4R_{11}) + 3\mu(P_{11} - \mu + 1)a_5R_{11} \\ + 3\mu_2 a_6(P_{11} - P_{21})(R_{11} - R_{21})], \tag{23}$$

$$v_{42} = \mu_1[3(1-\mu)\{a_4Q_{11}R_{11} + a_4P_{11}S_{11} - a_4\mu S_{11} + (b_4 - a_4)(P_{11}R_{11} - \mu R_{11})\} \\ + 3\mu(P_{11} - \mu + 1)(a_5S_{11} + b_5R_{11} + a_5Q_{11}R_{11}) + 3\mu_2\{a_6(P_{11} - P_{21})(S_{11} - S_{21}) \\ + a_6(Q_{11} - Q_{21})(R_{11} - R_{21}) + b_6(P_{11} - P_{21})(R_{11} - R_{21})\}]. \tag{24}$$

$$U_{y_1y_1} = u_{43} + \varepsilon v_{43} \tag{25}$$

Where,

$$u_{43} = \mu_1[1 - (1-\mu)a_1 - \mu a_2 - \mu_2 a_3 + 3(1-\mu)a_4R_{11}^2 + 3\mu a_5R_{11}^2 + 3\mu_2 a_6(R_{11} - R_{21})^2], \tag{26}$$

$$v_{43} = \mu_1[(1-\mu)(b_1 - a_1) - \mu b_2 - \mu_2 b_3 - 6(1-\mu)a_4 R_{11} S_{11} + 3(1-\mu)R_{11}^2(b_4 - a_4) + 6\mu a_5 R_{11} S_{11} + 3\mu b_5 R_{11}^2 + 6\mu_2 a_6 (R_{11} - R_{21})(S_{11} - S_{21}) + 3\mu_2 b_6 (R_{11} - R_{21})^2]. \quad (27)$$

The Characteristic equation $f(\lambda) = 0$ reduces to

$$f(\lambda) = \lambda^4 + A_{41} \lambda^2 + B_{41} = 0 \quad (28)$$

Where, $A_{41} = 4 - \frac{1}{\mu_1}(U_{x_1 x_1} + U_{y_1 y_1}) = a_{41} + \varepsilon b_{41}$ (29)

Here, $a_{41} = 4 - \frac{1}{\mu_1}(u_{41} + u_{43}), b_{41} = \frac{1}{\mu_1}(v_{41} + v_{43}).$ (30)

$$B_{41} = \frac{1}{\mu_1^2}\{U_{x_1 x_1} U_{y_1 y_1} - (U_{x_1 y_1})^2\} = a_{42} + \varepsilon b_{42} \quad (31)$$

Where, $a_{42} = \frac{1}{\mu_1^2}(u_{41} u_{43} - u_{42}^2), b_{42} = \frac{1}{\mu_1^2}(u_{41} v_{43} + u_{43} v_{41} - 2u_{42} v_{42})$ (32)

Since, the equation (28) is quadratic in λ^2 and let, D be its discriminant, then

$$D = A_{41}^2 - 4 B_{41} = C_{41} + D_{41} \quad (33)$$

Where, $C_{41} = a_{41}^2 - 4 a_{42}$ and $D_{41} = 2 a_{41} b_{41} - 4 b_{42}.$ (34)

Let, two roots of λ^2 in equation (28) be e_{41} and e_{42} respectively.

Where, $e_{41} = f_{41} + \varepsilon g_{41},$ (35)

$$f_{41} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{\mu_1}(u_{41} + u_{43}) - 4 + \sqrt{C_{41}}\right], g_{41} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{\mu_1}(v_{41} + v_{43}) + \frac{D_{41}}{2\sqrt{C_{41}}}\right] \quad (36)$$

$$e_{42} = f_{42} + \varepsilon g_{42}, \quad (37)$$

$$f_{42} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{\mu_1}(u_{41} + u_{43}) - 4 - \sqrt{C_{41}}\right], g_{42} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{\mu_1}(v_{41} + v_{43}) - \frac{D_{41}}{2\sqrt{C_{41}}}\right]. \quad (38)$$

We may get the value of λ^2 for given values of μ and μ_i ($i=1, 2$).

Table-1
Values of square of Characteristic roots
 $(\mu_1 = \mu_2 = 10^{-12}, e_{41} = f_{41} + \varepsilon g_{41}, e_{42} = f_{42} + \varepsilon g_{42})$

μ	f_{41}	g_{41}	f_{42}	g_{42}
0.00001	-1312238.02	-254961986175521000000000	-1316824.14	254961986175521000000000
0.00002	-2625818.26	-180281386654275000000000	-2632304.01	180281386654275000000000
0.00003	-3939618.78	-147195900686067000000000	-3947562.17	147195900686067000000000
0.00004	-5253532.98	-127472587848519000000000	-5262705.22	127472587848519000000000
0.00005	-6567519.58	-114012443097781000000000	-6577774.45	114012443097781000000000
0.00006	-7881557.38	-104076357790067000000000	-7892791.03	104076357790067000000000
0.00007	-9195633.82	-96353866609651200000000	-9207767.54	96353866609651200000000
0.00008	-10509740.69	-90128808749703100000000	-10522712.18	90128808749703100000000
0.00009	-11823872.32	-84972388680656200000000	-11837630.65	84972388680656200000000
0.0001	-13138024.52	-80610113828439900000000	-13152527.09	80610113828439900000000
0.0002	-26280224.78	-56987438183446900000000	-26300734.47	56987438183446900000000
0.0003	-39423052.20	-46519831940258700000000	-26300734.47	56987438183446900000000
0.0004	-52566169.68	-40278513634762300000000	-52595174.69	40278513634762300000000
0.0005	-65709446.63	-36018293458537900000000	-65741875.18	36018293458537900000000
0.0006	-78852816.08	-32872841484624600000000	-78888339.72	32872841484624600000000
0.0007	-91996238.25	-30427664879063000000000	-92034608.12	30427664879063000000000
0.0008	-105129687.20	-28456236305123800000000	-105180706.25	28456236305123800000000
0.0009	-118283144.91	-26822918991930200000000	-118326652.13	26822918991930200000000
0.001	-131426598.27	-25440879443428000000000	-131472458.85	25440879443428000000000
0.002	-262859452.80	-17950138052305800000000	-262924308.56	17950138052305800000000
0.003	-394287332.53	-14624339737988700000000	-394366763.20	14624339737988700000000
0.004	-525709162.68	-12637593937608300000000	-525800880.07	12637593937608300000000
0.005	-657124521.58	-11278990828723900000000	-657227063.33	11278990828723900000000
0.006	-788533188.70	-10274100178670700000000	-788645516.02	10274100178670700000000
0.007	-919935029.48	-9491565056492650000000	-920056355.20	9491565056492650000000
0.008	-1051329953.23	-8859567502994660000000	-1051459654.10	8859567502994660000000
0.009	-1182717894.28	-8335086626880370000000	-1182855460.94	8335086626880370000000
0.01	-1314098802.46	-7890561098240480000000	-1314243808.46	7890561098240480000000
0.02	-2627514614.47	-5464191614204320000000	-2627719655.61	5464191614204320000000
0.03	-3940203269.81	-4371964830281230000000	-3940454357.98	4371964830281230000000
0.04	-5252152790.03	-3712069109326960000000	-5252442680.92	3712069109326960000000
0.05	-6563353331.05	-3256315744654180000000	-6563677393.12	3256315744654180000000
0.06	-7873795754.20	-2916074885793880000000	-7874150695.96	2916074885793880000000
0.07	-9183471262.23	-2648640419934860000000	-9183854587.85	2648640419934860000000
0.08	-10492371265.4	-2430484220254570000000	-10492780998.5	2430484220254570000000
0.09	-11800487323.5	-2247408830822370000000	-11800921847.6	2247408830822370000000
0.1	-13107811114.6	-2090221378328930000000	-13108269075.9	2090221378328930000000
0.2	-26135708142.4	-1140076347403750000000	-26136354807.9	1140076347403750000000
0.3	-39075845354.7	-546339286362222000000	-39076636063.7	546339286362222000000

It is clear from Table (1) that e_{41} is negative and the sign of e_{42} depends on the value of ε .

For, $e_{42} < 0$, we must have $\varepsilon < \frac{|f_{42}|}{g_{42}}$.

4. CONCLUSION

In Table-1 we get that for $\varepsilon < 5.16479 \times 10^{-18}$, the value of λ^2 is negative. So the value of each of the characteristic root will be purely imaginary and in this case L_4 is stable.

References

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