Diagonalization of Hamiltonian in the photogravitational restricted three body problem with P-R drag

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Abstract

In this paper, restricted, three-body problem (RTBP) is generalised to study the non-linear stability of equilibrium points in the photogravitational RTBP with P-R drag. In the present study, both primaries are considered as a source of radiation and effect of P-R drag. Hence the problem will contain four parameters \( q_1, q_2, W_1 \) and \( W_2 \). At first, the Lagrangian and the Hamiltonian of the problem were computed, then the Lagrangian function is expanded in power series of the coordinates of the triangular equilibrium points \( x \) and \( y \). Lastly, diagonalized the quadratic term of the Hamiltonian of the problem, which is obtained by expanding original Lagrangian or Hamiltonian by Taylor's series about triangular equilibrium point. Finally, the study concluded that the diagonalizable Hamiltonian is \( H_z = a_2(I_1 - I_2)z \).

Keywords: Hamiltonian, Normalization, Photogravitational, P-R drag, RTBP.

1. Introduction

Poynting [8] investigated the effect of radiation pressure on the moving particle in Interplanetary space and stated that the particle such as meteors or cosmic dust are comparably affected by gravitational and light radiation pressure force as they approach unusual Celestial bodies. Robertson [10] modified Poynting theory in keeping with the principle of relativity. He considered only terms of first order in the ratio of velocity of the particle to that of light. The radiation force is given by,

\[
\vec{F} = F_p \left[ \frac{\vec{R}}{r^2} - \frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{R}}{c^2} \right]
\]

where, \( F_p \) denotes the measure of the radiation pressure force, \( \vec{R} \) is the position vector of the particle with respect to the source, \( \vec{V} \) is the velocity vector and \( c \) is the velocity of the light. The first term in the above expression expresses the radiation pressure, the second term expresses Doppler shift due to the motion of the particle and the third term is due to the absorption and subsequent re-emission part of induced radiation. The last two terms constitute Poynting-Robertson (P-R) effect. Chernikov [2] described the photogravitational RTBP and dealt with Sun-planet-particle model and concludes that due to P-R drag triangular equilibrium points are unstable. Schuerman [11] studied classical RTBP by including radiation pressure and P-R effect. Murray [7] discussed the dynamical effect of drag in the planar circular RTBP. Ragos and Zafiropoulos [9] studied the existence and stability of equilibrium points for particle moving in the vicinity of two massive bodies, which exerts light radiation pressure with P-R drag numerically and concludes that none of the equilibrium points is stable. Ishwar [3] analyzed non linear stability in the generalized RTBP. Singh and Ishwar [12] examined the stability of triangular points in the generalised photogravitational RTBP by considering both primaries as oblate spheroid and shown that triangular points are stable. Kushvah et al. [6] investigated non linear stability in the generalised photogravitational RTBP with P-R drag. Vivek Kumar Mishra et al. [13] examined the stability of triangular equilibrium points in photogravitational elliptic RTBP with P-R drag. Jaiyeola Sefinat et al. [4] studied the stability of the photogravitational RTBP, when the primaries are considered to be oblate spheroid as well as sources of radiation. Vivek Kumar Mishra and Ishwar [14] examined the non-linear stability of triangular equilibrium points in the photogravitational elliptic RTBP with P-R drag.

In this paper, the effect of P-R drag in the photogravitational RTBP is studied, when both primaries are intense emitter of radiation. Hence the problem will contain four parameters \( q_1, q_2, W_1 \) and \( W_2 \). Using the method described in Jorba [5], diagonalization of the quadratic part of the Hamiltonian of the photogravitational RTBP with P-R drag is carried out.

2. Equations of motion and location of triangular equilibrium points

Equations of motion of infinitesimal mass are given by

\[
\begin{align*}
\dot{x} - 2\dot{y} &= x - \frac{q_1(1-\mu)(x+\mu)}{r_1^2} - \frac{q_2(\mu+1)}{r_2^2} \\
-\frac{W_1}{r_1^2} \left[ (x + \mu)(x + \mu)\dot{x} + y\dot{y} \right] &+ \dot{x} - y \\
-\frac{W_2}{r_2^2} \left[ (x + \mu - 1)(x + \mu - 1)\dot{x} + y\dot{y} \right] &+ \dot{x} - y,
\end{align*}
\]

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\[ \dot{y} - 2\dot{x} = y - \frac{q_1(1-\mu)y}{r_1^2} - \frac{q_2xy}{r_2^2} \]
\[ - \frac{W_1}{r_1^2} \left[ \frac{y((\mu + 1)x + y)}{r_1^2} + \dot{y} + x + \mu \right] \]
\[ - \frac{W_2}{r_2^2} \left[ \frac{y((\mu + 1)x + y)}{r_2^2} + \dot{y} + x + \mu - 1 \right], \]

where,
\[ W_1 = \frac{(1-q_1)(1-\mu)}{c_d}, \quad W_2 = \frac{(1-q_1)\mu}{c_d}, \]
\[ r_1^2 = (x + \mu)^2 + y^2 \quad \text{and} \quad r_2^2 = (x + \mu - 1)^2 + y^2 \]

with \( c_d \) as the dimensionless velocity of light.

The coordinates of the triangular equilibrium points, when the terms up to first order in \( q_1, q_2, W_1 \) and \( W_2 \) are considered,
\[ x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} W_1 \left( 1 + \frac{y}{2} \right) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} W_2 \left( 1 - \frac{y}{2} \right) - \frac{\epsilon_1}{3} + \frac{\epsilon_2}{3}, \]
\[ y = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{1}}{3} + \frac{2}{3} W_1 \left( \frac{y}{2} + 1 \right) + \frac{2}{3} W_2 \left( \frac{y}{2} - 1 \right) - \frac{\epsilon_1}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\epsilon_2}{3\sqrt{3}} \right), \]

where, \( \gamma = 1-2\mu \) and \( \epsilon_i = 1-q_i \), for \( i = 1, 2 \), as in Avdesh Kumar et al. [1].

### 3. Diagonalization of Hamiltonian

The Lagrangian function of the problem is
\[ L = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} + xy - \dot{x}y + q_1 \left( \frac{1-\mu}{r_1} \right) + q_2 \frac{\mu}{r_2} \]
\[ + W_1 \left[ \frac{(x+\mu+1)x+y}{2r_1^2} - tan^{-1} \frac{x}{x+\mu} \right] \]
\[ + W_2 \left[ \frac{(x+\mu-1)x+y}{2r_2^2} - tan^{-1} \frac{x}{x+\mu-1} \right], \]

Now, shift the origin at the triangular equilibrium point \( L_0 \). For that, change \( x \rightarrow x + a(\mu) \) and \( y \rightarrow y+b \), so that
\[ a = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} W_1 \left( 1 + \frac{y}{2} \right) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} W_2 \left( 1 - \frac{y}{2} \right) - \frac{\epsilon_1}{3} + \frac{\epsilon_2}{3}, \]
\[ b = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2} + \frac{2}{3} W_1 \left( \frac{y}{2} + 1 \right) + \frac{2}{3} W_2 \left( \frac{y}{2} - 1 \right) - \frac{\epsilon_1}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\epsilon_2}{3\sqrt{3}} \]

Expanding \( L \) in power series of \( x \) and \( y \), we get
\[ L = L_0 + L_1 + L_2 + \ldots \]

Therefore, Hamiltonian
\[ H = H_0 + H_1 + H_2 + \ldots \]

as \( H = -L \), \( p_x \), \( p_y \),

where \( L_0, L_1, L_2 \) are constant, first order, second order term respectively and \( p_x, p_y \), are momenta coordinates given by
\[ p_x = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}, \quad p_y = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \]

Second order Hamiltonian \( H_2 \) is written as
\[ H_2 = \frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2}{2} + xy \]
\[ + \frac{1}{2} \Psi \Psi + (x \Psi^2 + G) \Psi + F, \quad (1) \]

where,
\[ E = \frac{127}{2} + \frac{76}{\sqrt{3}} \Psi (3\gamma + 1) + \frac{76}{\sqrt{3}} \Psi (3\gamma - 1) \]
\[ - 8 \epsilon_1 (8 + 25\gamma) - 8 \epsilon_2 (8 - 25\gamma), \]
\[ E = \frac{7}{2} + 16\sqrt{3} (\Psi_1 + \Psi_2) - 2 \epsilon_1 (1 - 3\gamma) - 2 \epsilon_2 (1 + 3\gamma), \]
\[ G = -24\sqrt{3} \gamma - \frac{4}{3} \Psi_1 (291 + 104\gamma) - \frac{4}{3} \Psi_2 (291 - 104\gamma) \]
\[ - \frac{52}{\sqrt{3}} \epsilon_1 (3 - \gamma) + \frac{52}{\sqrt{3}} \epsilon_2 (3 + \gamma). \]

Now, follow the method described in Jorda [5] to find the real symplectic change of real linear form of Hamiltonian (1). For that purpose, find the characteristic vector of matrix \( M \) corresponding to
\[ \dot{X} = MX \]

where,
\[ \dot{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ P_x \\ P_y \end{bmatrix}, \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2E & -G & 0 & 1 \\ -G & -2F & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ p_x \\ p_y \end{bmatrix}. \]

Suppose, \( A = M - \lambda I_4 \), where \( I_4 \) is the identity matrix of order 4. Hence,
\[ A = \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ -2E & -G & -\lambda & 1 \\ -G & -2F & -1 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \]

Clearly \( |A| = 0 \) implies that the characteristic equation corresponding to the Hamiltonian is given by
\[ \lambda^4 + 2(E + F + 1)\lambda^2 + 4EF - G^2 - 2(E + F) + 1 = 0. \]

Discriminant is given by
\[ D = 4(E + F + 1)^2 - 4(4EF - G^2 - 2E - 2F + 1) \]

Stability is assured, when \( D > 0 \) only. When \( D > 0 \), the roots of the characteristic equation \( \pm \omega_1, \pm \omega_2 \) are related to each other as
\[ \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 = 2E + 2F + 2, \]
\[ \omega_1^2 \omega_2^2 = 4EF - G^2 - 2E - 2F + 1 \]

Substituting the values of \( E, F, G \) in equations (4) and (5) we get,
\[ \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 = 136 + \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \Psi_1 (69\gamma + 19) + \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \Psi_2 (69\gamma - 19) \]
\[ - 4\epsilon_1 (33 + 97\gamma) - 4\epsilon_2 (33 - 97\gamma), \]
\[ \omega_1^2 \omega_2^2 = 756 - 304\sqrt{3} \Psi_1 (45\gamma - \gamma) - 304\sqrt{3} \Psi_2 (45\gamma + \gamma) \]
\[ - 24 \epsilon_1 (53 + 349\gamma) - 24 \epsilon_2 (53 - 349\gamma). \]

From the above two equations the values of \( \omega_1 \) and \( \omega_2 \) can be found out.

To obtain the real linear form of the Hamiltonian, find out a real symplectic change of variable. For that purpose, obtain the characteristic vectors of the matrix \( A \) as in Jorda [5].
Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} A'_1 & I'_2 \\ A' & A'_1 \end{bmatrix}$.

where, $I'_2$ is the identity matrix of order 2.

Using (3), we get

$$A'_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ -1 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } A' = \begin{bmatrix} -2E & -G \\ -1 & -2F \end{bmatrix}$$

Since $\lambda$ is the root of the matrix $A$, the Kernel of $A$ is obtained by solving the matrix equation

$$\begin{bmatrix} A'_1 & I'_2 \\ A' & A'_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

with $X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ and $X_2 = \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \end{bmatrix}$.

This gives,

$$A'_1X_1 + I'_2X_2 = 0 \tag{6}$$

$$A'X_1 + A'_1X_2 = 0 \tag{7}$$

From the above equations, we get

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2E + \lambda^2 - 1 \\ 2G \end{bmatrix} X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

which gives either

$$x = 2\lambda G, \quad y = \lambda^2 + 2E - 1 \tag{8}$$

or

$$x = \lambda^2 - 2F, \quad y = 2\lambda + G \tag{9}$$

Now, use any one set of $x$ and $y$ in (8) or (9). Suppose, if we use the second set of $x$ and $y$ given in equation (9) into (7), we get

$$p_x = -\lambda^2 + 2F \lambda + G \tag{10}$$

$$p_y = \lambda^2 + 2F \lambda + 1 \tag{11}$$

From the equations (9) to (11), the characteristic vector of the matrix $A$ is

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ p_x \\ p_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2 - 2F \\ 2\lambda + G \\ -\lambda^2 - 2F - \lambda - G \\ \lambda^2 + \lambda G - 2F + 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{12}$$

If we substitute $\lambda = \omega$ into the above characteristic vector (12), and finding out the real and imaginary parts as $u$ and $v$ respectively, we get,

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \omega^2 - 2F \\ \lambda^2 + \lambda G - 2F + 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2\omega \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} 2\omega \\ \omega^2 - 2\omega F - \omega G \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, consider the matrix $C = (v_1, v_2, u_1, u_2)$, where $v_i, u_i$ for $i = 1, 2$ corresponds to $v, u$ for frequencies $\omega_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Hence, it is obvious that the symplectic change satisfy $C^T J AC = I_4$.

Substituting the expressions (2) and (3) in the above matrix equation $C^T J AC = I_4$ and simplifying, we get

$$C^T J AC = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & D \\ -D & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

with $D = \begin{bmatrix} d(\omega_1) & 0 \\ 0 & d(\omega_1) \end{bmatrix}$.

where,

$$d(\omega) = \omega [\omega^4 + (2 - 4F)\omega^2 + G^2 + 4F^2 + 4F - 3] \tag{13}$$

to satisfy the symplectic property $d(\omega) = I$.

If $d(\omega) \neq I$, then scale the column $C$ matrix by $\sqrt{d(\omega_k)}$ for $k = 1, 2$ to obtain the symplectic matrix $C$. Hence,

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{d(\omega_1)}} & \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{d(\omega_1)}} & \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{d(\omega_2)}} & \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{d(\omega_2)}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2\omega_1 & 2\omega_2 \\ 2\omega_1 & 2\omega_2 & \sqrt{d(\omega_1)} & \sqrt{d(\omega_2)} \\ \frac{\omega_1^2 - 2F\omega_1 - \omega_2}{\sqrt{d(\omega_1)}} & \frac{\omega_2^2 - 2F\omega_2 - \omega_1}{\sqrt{d(\omega_2)}} & \sqrt{d(\omega_1)} & \sqrt{d(\omega_2)} \\ \frac{G\omega_1}{\sqrt{d(\omega_1)}} & \frac{G\omega_2}{\sqrt{d(\omega_2)}} & 1 - 2F - \omega_1^2 & 1 - 2F - \omega_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

where, $d(\omega)$ for $i = 1, 2$ can be obtained from equation (13).

Now, the matrix $C$ is symplectic, but $C$ can be real also, ie $d(\omega_i) > 0$, for $i = 1, 2$. This will determine the sign, to be chosen for the frequencies $\omega_i$ for $i = 1, 2$.

Since, $\omega_1^2 < \frac{1}{2}$ and $d(\omega_i) > 0$, it is necessary to take $\omega_1 > 0$ and conversely, as $\omega_2^2 > \lambda$ implies that $\omega_2 > 0$ in order to have $d(\omega_2) > 0$.

Hence the change obtained is real, symplectic and it brings the Hamiltonian (1) in to the normal form as in Jorba [5],

$$H_2 = \omega_1 \left( \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \right) + \omega_2 \left( \frac{y^2 + p_2^2}{2} \right) \tag{14}$$

Since,

$$I_1 = \frac{x^2 + p_2^2}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad I_2 = \frac{y^2 + p_2^2}{2} \quad \text{are action variables, then}$$

Hence, $H_2 = \omega_1 I_1 - \omega_2 I_2$ becomes,

$$H_2 = \omega_1 I_1 - \omega_2 I_2 \tag{15}$$

The Hamiltonian obtained in (15) is diagonalized form of the Hamiltonian (1).

4. Conclusion

The detailed analysis on non linear stability of triangular equilibrium point of the perturbations radiation pressure and P-R drag is performed. Digitalization of second order Hamiltonian is carried out and obtained $H_2 = \omega_1 I_1 - \omega_2 I_2$, which is the required, diagonalizable Hamiltonian.

Acknowledgements

We are thankful to IUCAA Pune for providing local hospitality and facility of library and computer to carry out this research work. We are also thankful to Dr.Ram Kishor and Shri.R.D.Tiwary for their computational assistance. We also thank the editor of the International Journal of Advanced Astronomy for his valuable suggestions, which improved the presentation of the paper.
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