

PGF5005 - Mecânica Clássica

O Problema de 3 Corpos

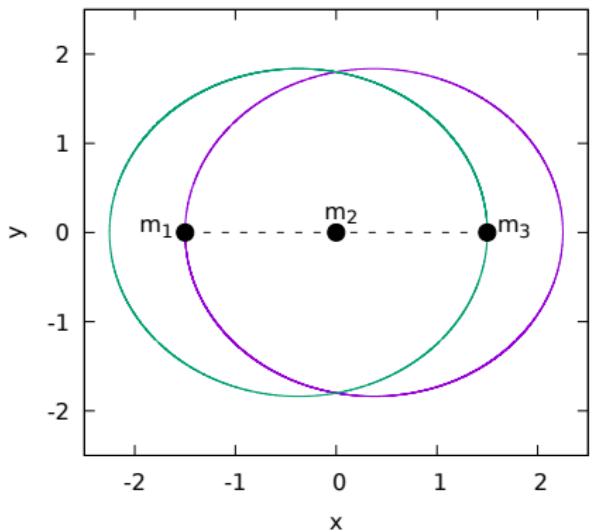
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14 de outubro de 2020

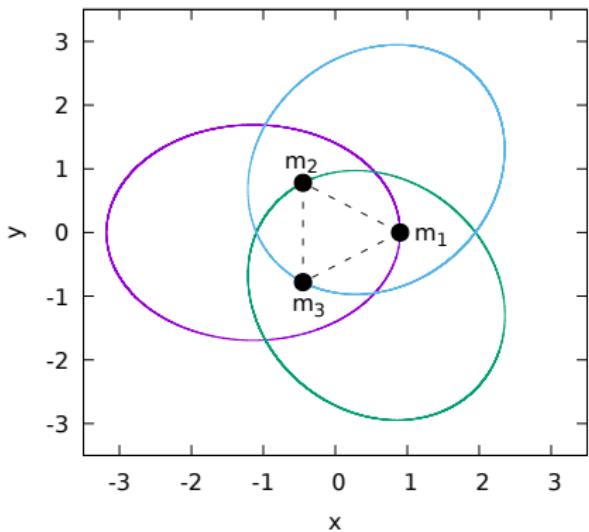
O problema de 3 corpos

- O sistema formado por dois corpos que interagem gravitacionalmente entre si é bem conhecido e estudado (Kepler)
- Pergunta: O que acontece quando introduzimos uma terceira massa no sistema?
- Caso geral: dinâmica referente aos três corpos → 9 graus de liberdade
- Poincaré: O sistema não é integrável
- Casos mais simples: dinâmica apenas do terceiro corpo → ~2 graus de liberdade
- Versão planar, circular e restrita: Sistema hamiltoniano quase integrável → Ferramentas de Mecânica Clássica

Soluções particulares do caso geral

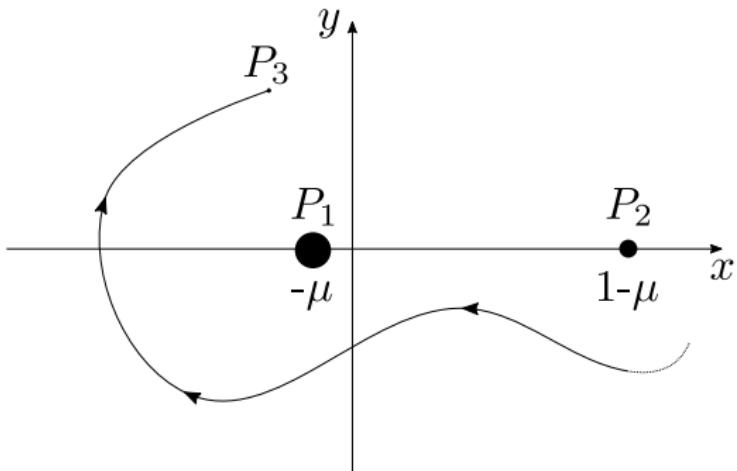


Euler



Lagrange

O problema planar, circular e restrito



Parâmetro de massa

$$\mu = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

Sistema	μ
Terra-Lua	1.215×10^{-2}
Júpiter-Terra	3.136×10^{-3}
Sol-Terra	3.003×10^{-6}
Sol-Júpiter	9.536×10^{-4}

Referencial rotacional

Equações de movimento

$$\ddot{x} - 2\dot{y} = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x}$$

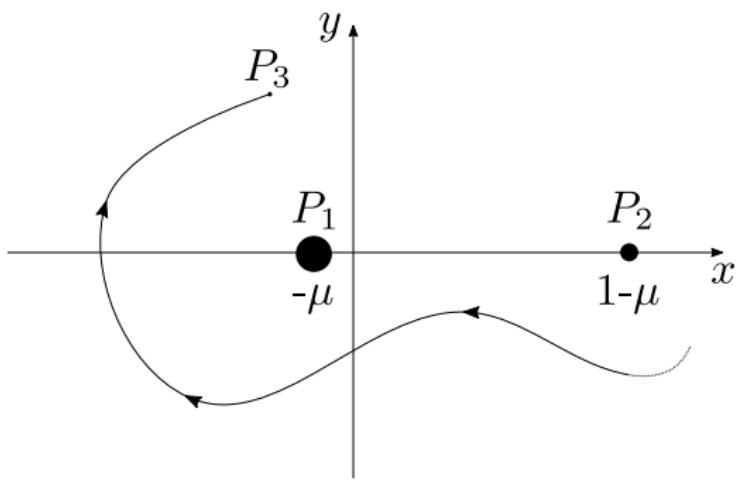
$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{x} = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial y}$$

Pseudo-potencial Ω

$$\Omega = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{1-\mu}{r_1} + \frac{\mu}{r_2}$$

Constante de Jacobi

$$C = 2\Omega - \dot{x}^2 - \dot{y}^2$$



Formalismo Hamiltoniano - 1

Transformação

$$q_1 = x$$

$$q_2 = y$$

$$p_1 = \dot{x} - y$$

$$p_2 = \dot{y} + x$$

$$H = -C(x, y, \dot{x}, \dot{y})/2$$

Equações de Hamilton

$$\dot{q}_k = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k}$$

$$\dot{p}_k = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k}$$

Hamiltoniana

$$H(p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2) = \frac{(p_1 + q_2)^2}{2} + \frac{(p_2 - q_1)^2}{2} - \Omega(q_1, q_2)$$

Formalismo Hamiltoniano - 2

Elementos e definições

a = semieixo maior

e = excentricidade

$\tilde{\mu} = \mathcal{G}(m_1 + m_3)$

$\varepsilon = \mathcal{G}m_2$

Variáveis de Delauney

$$L = \sqrt{\tilde{\mu}a} \quad l = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial L}$$

$$G = L\sqrt{1 - e^2} \quad g = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial G}$$

Função geratriz

$$\Phi(L, G, r, \theta) = \int \sqrt{-\frac{\mu^2}{L^2} + \frac{2\tilde{\mu}}{r} - \frac{G^2}{r^2}} dr + G\theta$$

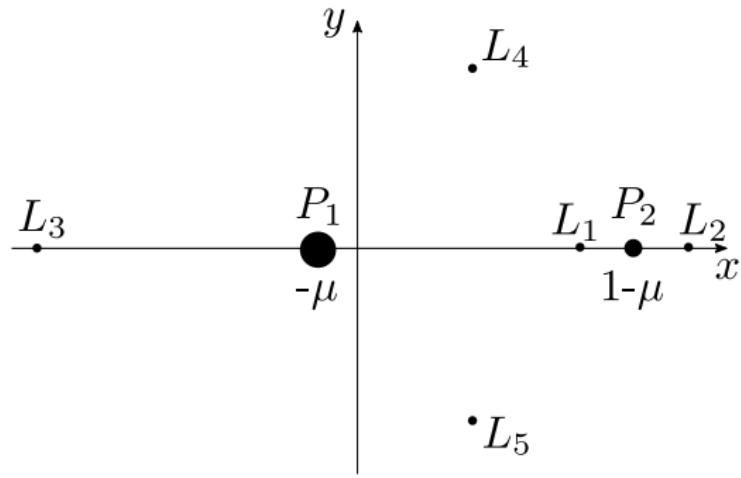
Hamiltoniana

$$\mathcal{H}(L, G, l, g) = -\frac{\tilde{\mu}^2}{2L^2} + \varepsilon R(L, G, l, g)$$

Os pontos Lagrangeanos

Condições de equilíbrio

$$\dot{x} = \dot{y} = \ddot{x} = \ddot{y} = 0 \Rightarrow \Omega_x = \Omega_y = 0$$



Estabilidade dos pontos Lagrangeanos

Matriz Jacobiana

$$D\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \Omega_{xx} & \Omega_{xy} & 0 & 2 \\ \Omega_{xy} & \Omega_{yy} & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left\{ \Omega_{xx} + \Omega_{yy} - 4 - \left[(4 - \Omega_{xx} - \Omega_{yy})^2 - 4(\Omega_{xx}\Omega_{yy} - \Omega_{xy}^2) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lambda_{3,4} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left\{ \Omega_{xx} + \Omega_{yy} - 4 + \left[(4 - \Omega_{xx} - \Omega_{yy})^2 - 4(\Omega_{xx}\Omega_{yy} - \Omega_{xy}^2) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Estabilidade dos pontos Lagrangeanos

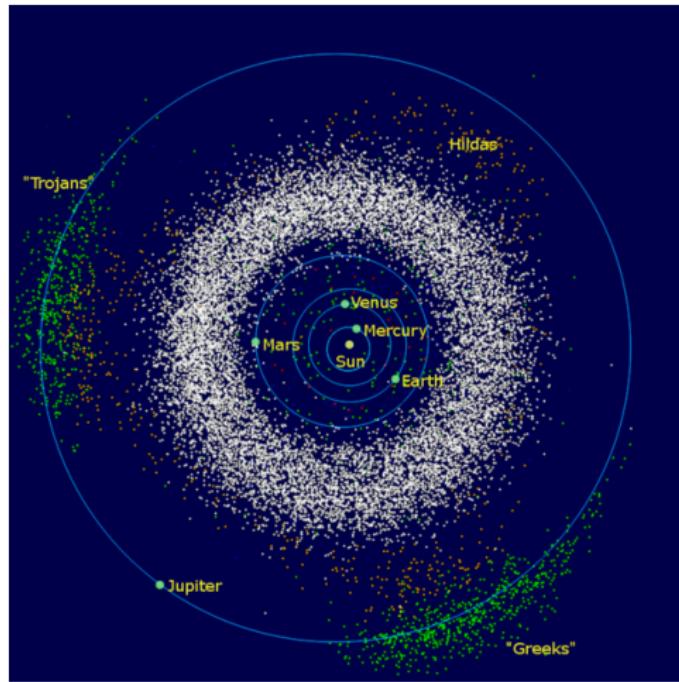
Pontos de equilíbrio colineares

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_{xx} > 0 \\ \Omega_{yy} < 0 \\ \Omega_{xy} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_{1,2} \in \mathbb{C} \\ \lambda_{3,4} \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Instáveis}$$

Pontos de equilíbrio triangulares

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_{xx} = 3/4 \\ \Omega_{yy} = 9/4 \\ \Omega_{xy} = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}(1 - \mu) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2,3,4} \in \mathbb{C} \text{ se } \mu \leq 0.0385$$

Satélites troianos de Júpiter

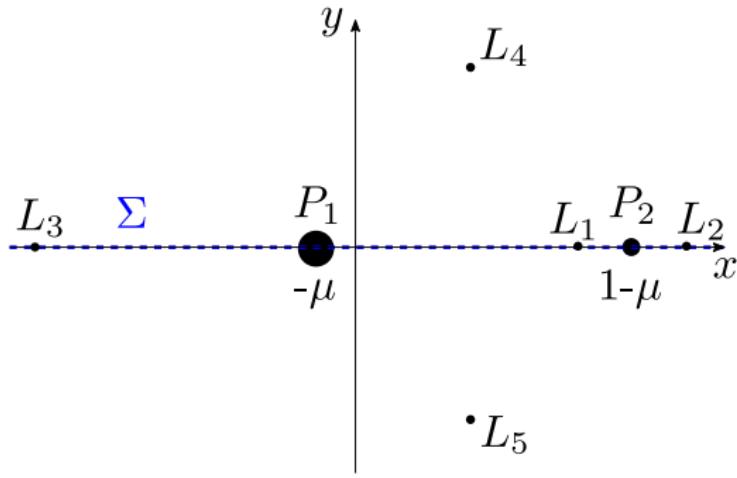


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jupiter_trojan

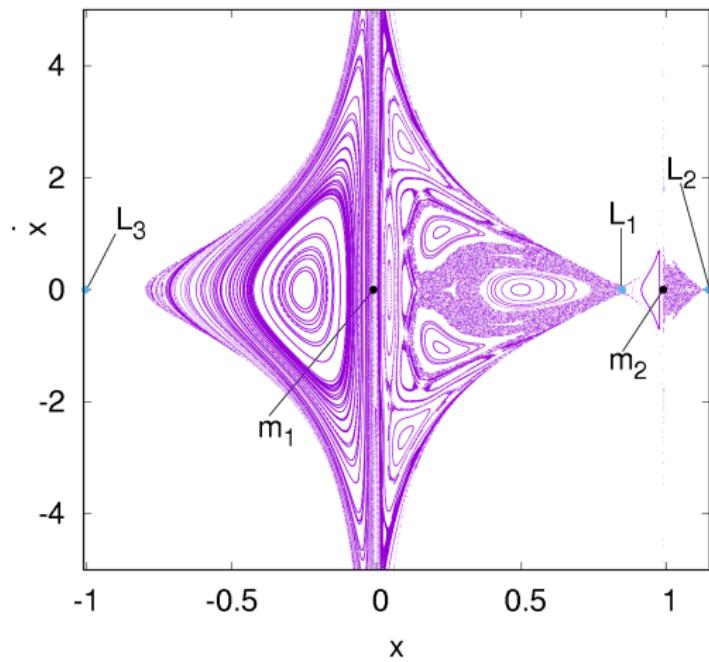
Superfície de Poincaré

Definição

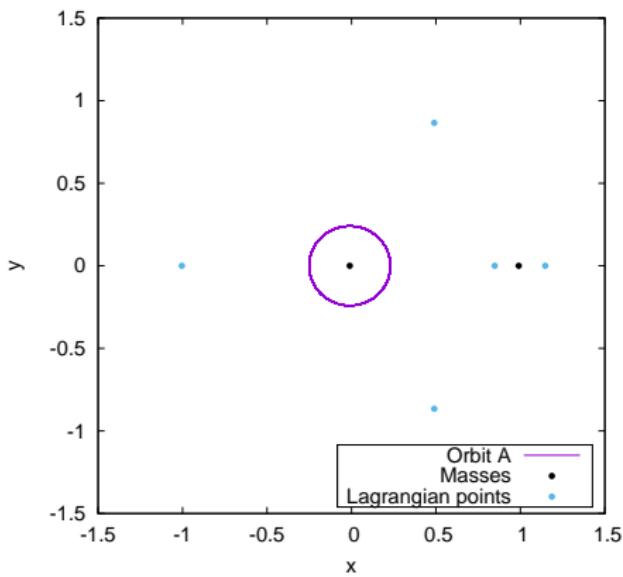
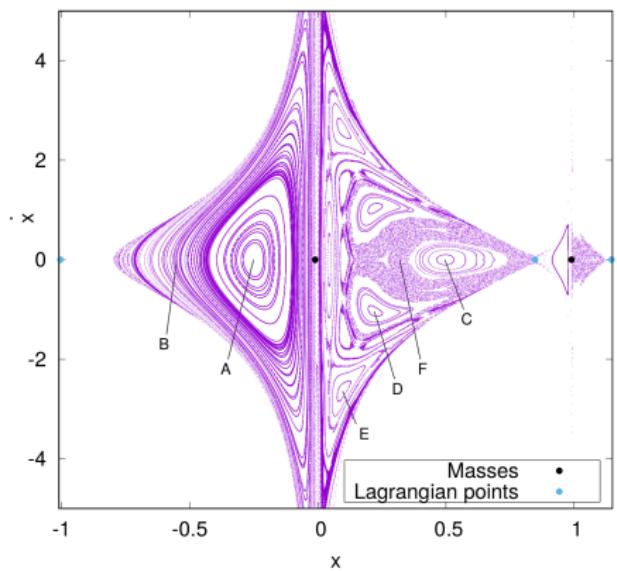
$$\Sigma = \{y = 0, \dot{y} > 0\}$$



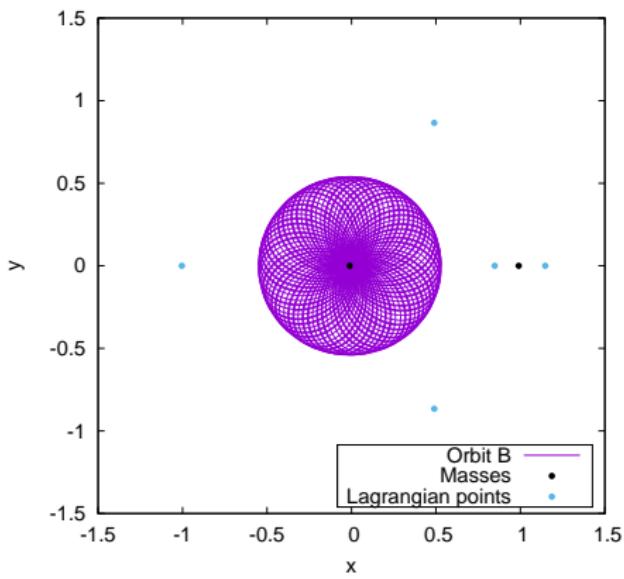
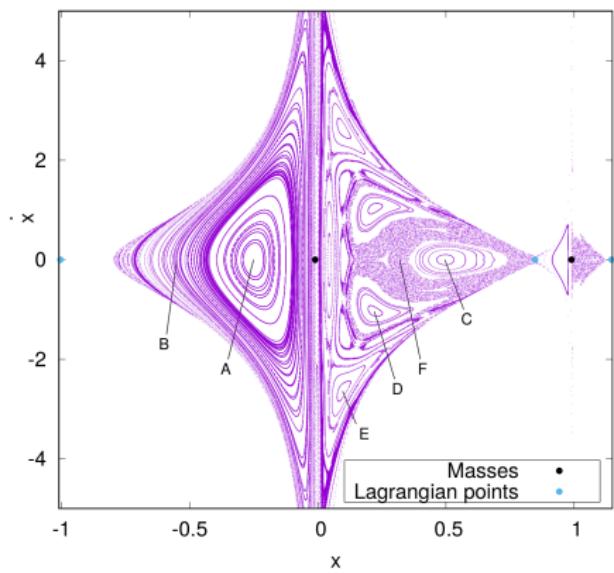
Espaço de fases na superfície de Poincaré para $\mu = 0.01$ e $C \lesssim C_1$



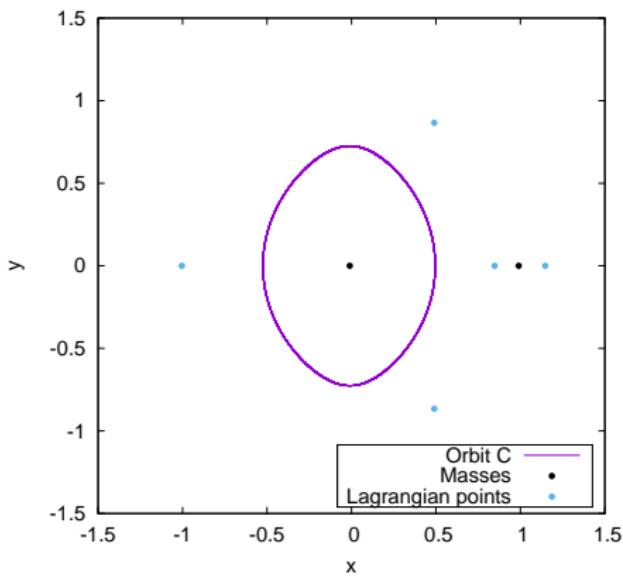
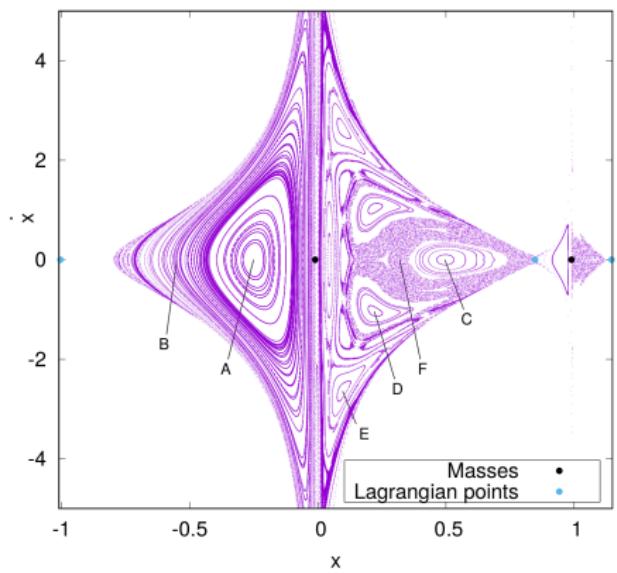
Espaço de fases - órbita A



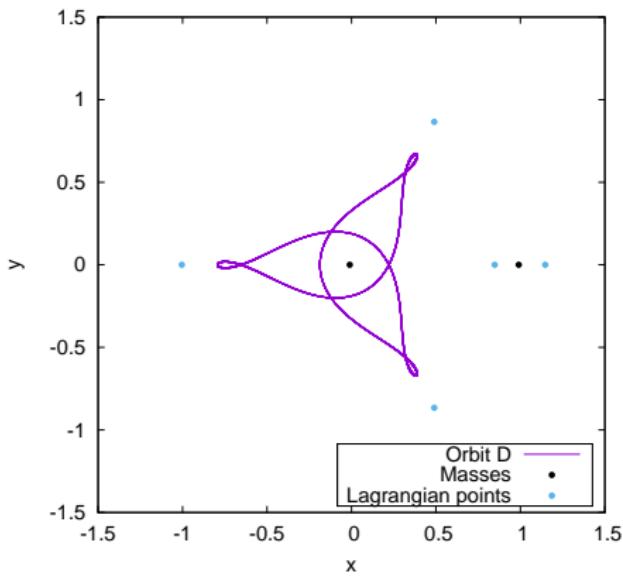
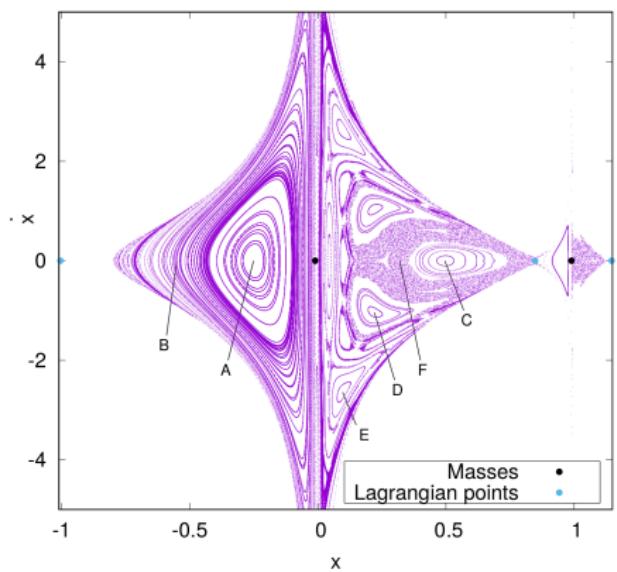
Espaço de fases - órbita B



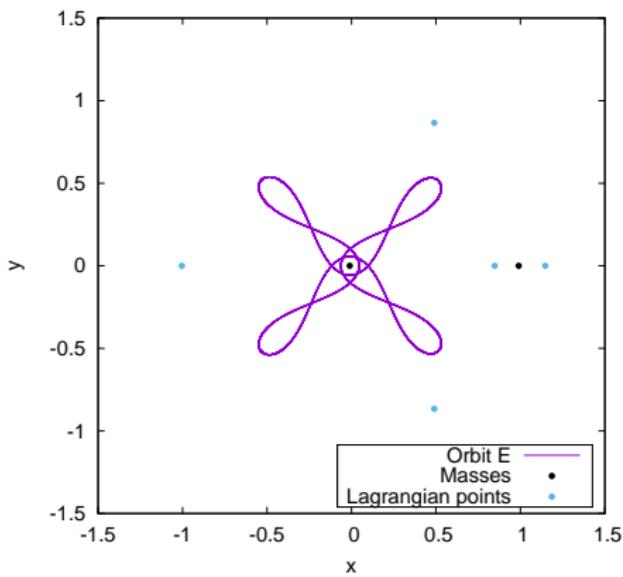
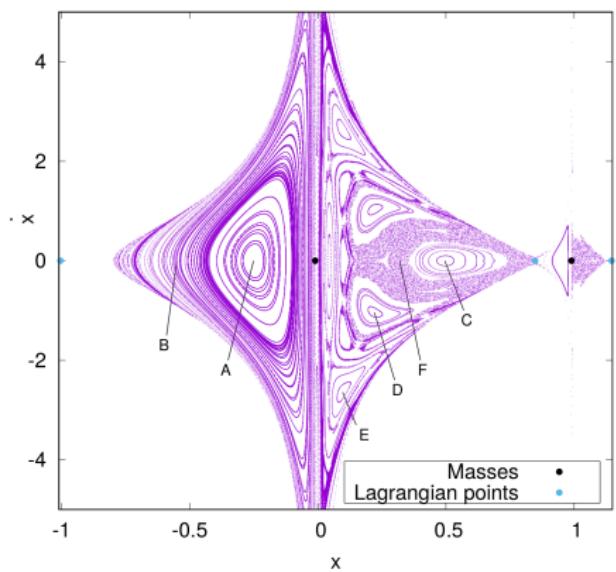
Espaço de fases - órbita C



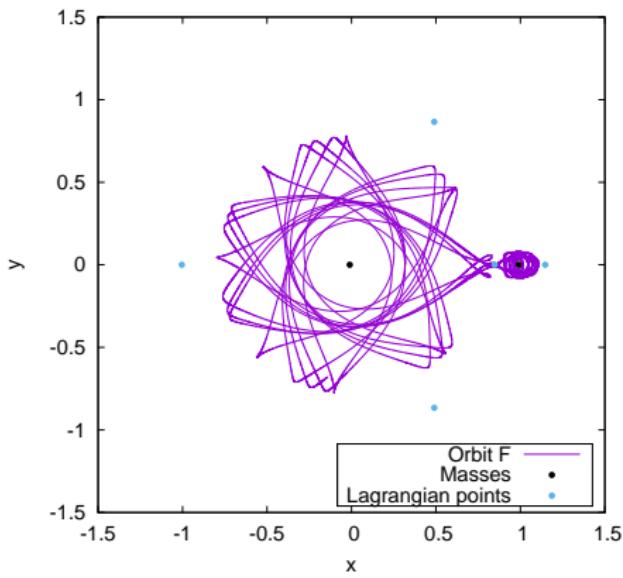
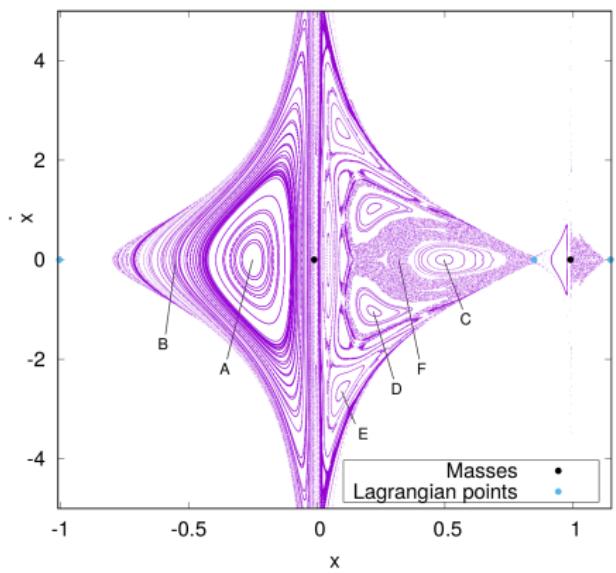
Espaço de fases - órbita D



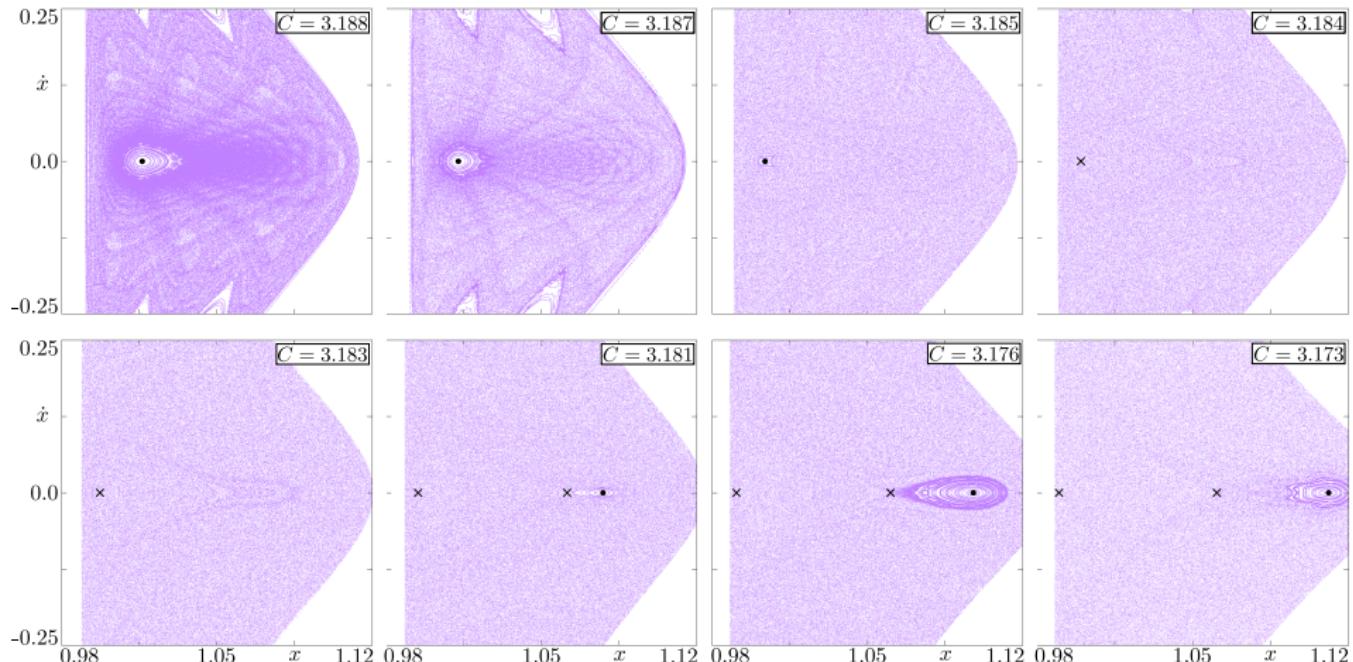
Espaço de fases - órbita E



Espaço de fases - órbita F

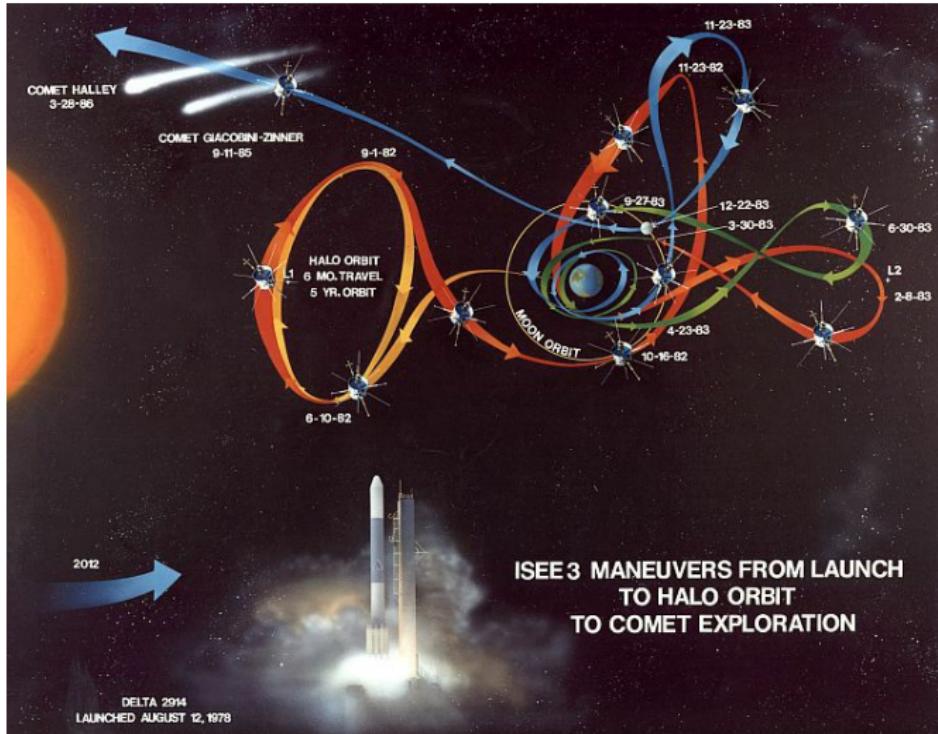


Variando a constante de Jacobi



Fonte: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.13111v2>

Aplicação



https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/image/isee3_traj.jpg

Sugestões de leitura

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- A. Celletti and E. Perozzi, *Celestial mechanics: The Waltz of the planets*. Springer Science & Business Media, 2007.

Dúvidas?