

# Assignment 8a–Computation of the equilibrium points of the RTBP

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## 1 Restricted Three-Body Problem

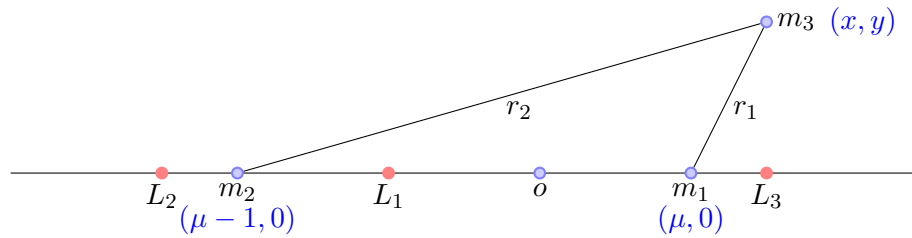


Figure 1: Restricted Three-Body Problem

The equations of motion are:

$$\begin{cases} x'' - 2y' = \Omega_x \\ y'' + 2x' = \Omega_y \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

And,

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

Here:

$$\begin{cases} \mu &= \frac{m_2}{m_1+m_2} \\ r_1 &= \sqrt{(x-\mu)^2+y^2} \\ r_2 &= \sqrt{(x-\mu+1)^2+y^2} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Let:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 &= x \\ x_2 &= y \\ x_3 &= x' \\ x_4 &= y' \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

The RTBP is expressed as:

$$\begin{cases} f_1 &= x'_1 = x_3 \\ f_2 &= x'_2 = x_4 \\ f_3 &= x'_3 = 2x_4 + \Omega_{x_1} \\ f_4 &= x'_4 = -2x_3 + \Omega_{x_2} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Where,

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_{x_1} &= x_1 - \frac{(1-\mu)(x_1-\mu)}{r_1^3} - \frac{\mu(x_1-\mu+1)}{r_2^3} \\ \Omega_{x_2} &= x_2 \left(1 - \frac{1-\mu}{r_1^3} - \frac{\mu}{r_2^3}\right) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

## 2 Equilibrium points— $L_1, L_2, L_3$

The position of  $L_1$  is:

$$x_{L_1} = \mu - 1 + \xi \quad (7)$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} f(\xi) &= \left( \frac{\mu(1-\xi)^2}{3-2\mu-\xi(3-\mu-\xi)} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ \xi_0 &= \left( \frac{\mu}{3(1-\mu)} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ \xi_{n+1} &= f(\xi_n) \end{aligned}$$

The position of  $L_2$  is:

$$x_{L_2} = \mu - 1 - \xi \quad (8)$$

where,

$$f(\xi) = \left( \frac{\mu(1+\xi)^2}{3-2\mu+\xi(3-\mu+\xi)} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\xi_0 = \left( \frac{\mu}{3(1-\mu)} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\xi_{n+1} = f(\xi_n)$$

The position of  $L_3$  is:

$$x_{L_3} = \mu + \xi \tag{9}$$

where,

$$f(\xi) = \left( \frac{(1-\mu)(1+\xi)^2}{1+2\mu+\xi(2+\mu+\xi)} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\xi_0 = 1 - \frac{7}{12}\mu$$

$$\xi_{n+1} = f(\xi_n)$$

### 3 Simplified Jacobi constant

Jacobi integral  $C$  is:

$$C = 2\Omega(x, y) - (x'^2 + y'^2) \tag{10}$$

Here is simplified as:

$$C = 2\Omega(x, 0) = x^2 + \frac{2(1-\mu)}{|x-\mu|} + \frac{2\mu}{|x-\mu+1|} + \mu(1-\mu) \tag{11}$$

### 4 Results

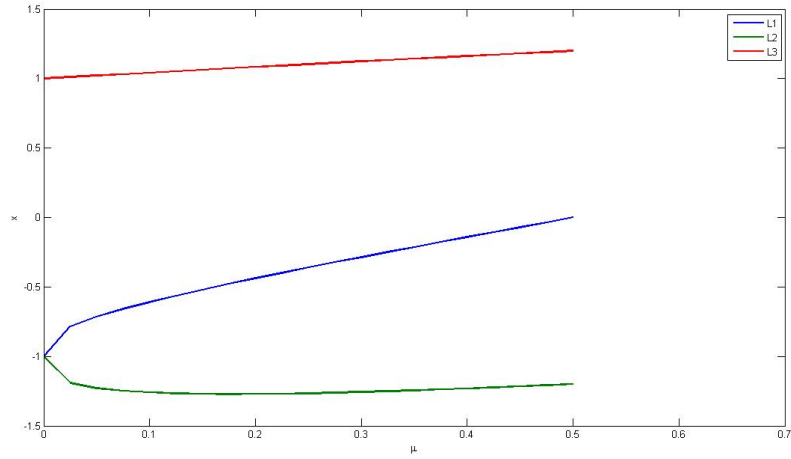


Figure 2:  $\mu$  V.s.  $x$

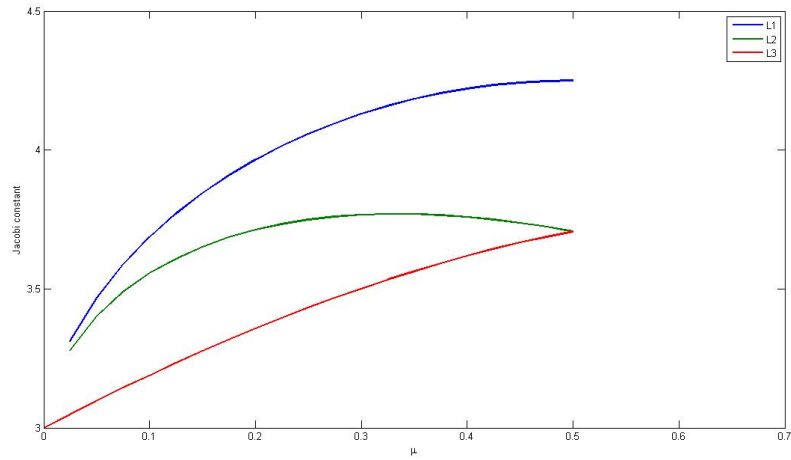


Figure 3:  $\mu$  V.s. Jacobi constant

## 5 Code

Main function:

```

||
||     implicit real*8 (a-h,o-z)
||     parameter (n=3)

```

```

common/param/xmu
dimension xl(n),cl(n)
open(10,file='orbit.d',status='unknown')
np=20
xstep=0.5/np
xmu=0.d0
do j=1,(np+1)
  call peq(xmu,xl1,xl2,xl3,c11,c12,c13)
  xl(1)=xl1
  xl(2)=xl2
  xl(3)=xl3
  cl(1)=c11
  cl(2)=c12
  cl(3)=c13
  write(10,*)xmu,(xl(i),i=1,n),(cl(i),i=1,n)
  xmu=xmu+xstep
enddo
end

```

Sub-function–JacobiSimp:

```

subroutine jacobiSimp(xmu,x,Cja)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
r1=sqrt((x-xmu)**2)
r2=sqrt((x-xmu+1)**2)
omiga=0.5*x**2+(1-xmu)/r1+xmu/r2+0.5*(1-xmu)*xmu
Cja=2*omiga
return
end

```

Sub-function–calc\_eqpoints:

```

subroutine peq(xmu,xl1,xl2,xl3,c11,c12,c13)
implicit real*8(a-h,o-z)

a=1.d0/3.d0
i=0
c to compute L2 (on the left hand side of the small primary)
x=xmu/(3.d0*(1.d0-xmu))
x=x**a
1      den=3.d0-2.d0*xmu+x*(3.d0-xmu+x)
      f=xmu*(1.d0+x)**2/den

```

```

f=f**a
x1=xmu-1.d0-x
if (dabs(x-f).le.1.d-15)then
  x12=x1
  call jacobiSimp(xmu,x12,c12)
  go to 3
endif
i=i+1
x=f
go to 1
2 format(e25.16,' ',e25.16,' ',e25.16)
3 continue

i=0
x=xmu/(3.d0*(1.d0-xmu))
x=x**a
10 den=3.d0-2.d0*xmu-x*(3.d0-xmu-x)
f=xmu*(1.d0-x)**2/den
f=f**a
x1=xmu-1.d0+x
if (dabs(x-f).le.1.d-15)then
  x11=x1
  call jacobiSimp(xmu,x11,c11)
  go to 4
endif
i=i+1
x=f
go to 10
4 continue

c
c L3 (on the right hand side of the big primary)
i=0
x=1.d0-7.d0*xmu/12.d0
5 den=1.d0+2.d0*xmu+x*(2.d0+xmu+x)
f=(1.d0-xmu)*(1.d0+x)**2/den
f=f**a
x1=xmu+x
if (dabs(x-f).le.1.d-15)then
  x13=x1
  call jacobiSimp(xmu,x13,c13)
  go to 6
endif
i=i+1
x=f
go to 5
6 return
end

```