the double ring

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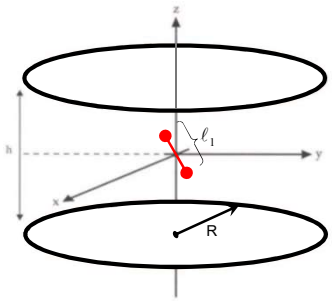
Example: a dumb-bell and a double ring.

total mass of dumbbell: m_1
total mass of double ring: m_2



$\frac{r_1}{r_2} \ll 1$ ⟹ $\frac{l_1}{2} \ll \sqrt{\frac{h^2}{4} + R^2}$

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monopole energy :

$$E_{pot}^{(0)} = V_{sh}^{(0)} \cdot Q_{sh}^{(0)} = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{\sqrt{\frac{h^2}{4} + R^2}}$$

quadrupole moment tensor of dumbbell:

$${}_cQ_{sh}^{(2)} = \frac{3m_1l_1^2}{4} \begin{bmatrix} \sin^2\theta\cos^2\phi - \frac{1}{3} & \sin^2\theta\sin\phi\cos\phi & \sin\theta\cos\theta\cos\phi \\ \sin^2\theta\sin\phi\cos\phi & \sin^2\theta\sin^2\phi - \frac{1}{3} & \sin\theta\cos\theta\sin\phi \\ \sin\theta\cos\theta\cos\phi & \sin\theta\cos\theta\sin\phi & \cos^2\theta - \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

quadrupole field due to double ring:

$${}_cV_{sh}^{(2)} = -\frac{Gm_2(h^2 - 2R^2)}{8R(R^2 + \frac{h^2}{4})^{\frac{5}{2}}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$ (diagonal! ➔ PAS)

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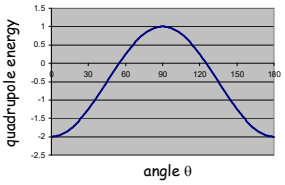
quadrupole energy :

(dot product between tensors = term by term multiplication, no matrix multiplication)

$$\frac{1}{6}Q_{sh}^{(2)} \cdot V_{sh}^{(2)} = \underbrace{-\frac{3Gm_1m_2\,l_1^2\,(h^2-2R^2)}{32R(R^2+\frac{h^2}{4})^{\frac{5}{2}}}}_{\alpha}(2\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta)$$



(picture made for α=1)

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quadrupole energy :

(dot product between tensors = term by term multiplication, no matrix multiplication)

$$\frac{1}{6}Q_{sh}^{(2)} \cdot V_{sh}^{(2)} = \underbrace{-\frac{3Gm_1m_2\,l_1^2\,(h^2-2R^2)}{32R(R^2+\frac{h^2}{4})^{\frac{5}{2}}}}_{\alpha}(2\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta)$$

α > 0 α = 0 α < 0

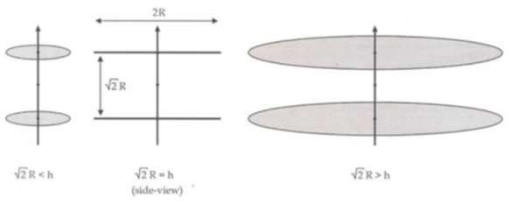

Fig. 2.6. *The three distinct classes of double-ring systems.*

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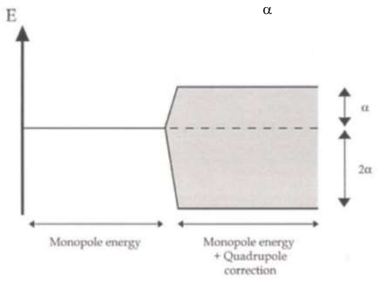
quadrupole energy :

(dot product between tensors = term by term multiplication, no matrix multiplication)

$$\frac{1}{6}Q_{sh}^{(2)} \cdot V_{sh}^{(2)} = \underbrace{-\frac{3Gm_1m_2\,l_1^2\,(h^2-2R^2)}{32R(R^2+\frac{h^2}{4})^{\frac{5}{2}}}}_{\alpha}(2\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta)$$



(picture for α > 0)

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