

## 27.5: Steady Precession

Under what conditions will a top, spinning under gravity, precess at a steady rate? The constancy of  $L_3$ ,  $L_Z$  mean that  $\Omega_3 = \dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}$ , and  $\Omega_{pr} = \dot{\phi}$  are constants.

The  $\theta$  Lagrange equation is

$$I_1' \ddot{\theta} = I_1' \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - I_3 (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}) \dot{\phi} \sin \theta + Mg\ell \sin \theta \quad (27.5.1)$$

For constant  $\theta$ ,  $\ddot{\theta} = 0$ , so, with  $\Omega_3 = \dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}$ , and  $\Omega_{pr} = \dot{\phi}$ .

$$I_1' \Omega_{pr}^2 \cos \theta - I_3 \Omega_3 \Omega_{pr} + Mg\ell = 0 \quad (27.5.2)$$

Since Equation 27.5.2 is a *quadratic* equation for the precession rate, there are *two* solutions in general: on staring at a precessing top, this is a bit surprising! We know that for the top, when it's precessing nicely, the spin rate  $\Omega_3$  far exceeds the precession rate  $\Omega_{pr}$ . Assuming  $I_1'$ ,  $I_3$  to be of similar size, this means the first term in the quadratic is much smaller than the second. If we just drop the first term, we get the precession rate

$$\Omega_{\text{precess (slow)}} = \frac{Mg\ell}{I_3 \Omega_3}, \quad (\Omega_3 \gg \Omega_{\text{precess}}) \quad (27.5.3)$$

Note that this is independent of angle—the torque varies as  $\sin \theta$ , but so does the horizontal component of the angular momentum, which is what's changing.

This is the familiar solution for a child's fast-spinning top precessing slowly. But this is a quadratic equation, there's another possibility: in this large  $\Omega_3$  limit, this other possibility is that  $\Omega_{pr}$  is itself of order  $\Omega_3$ , so now in the equation the last term, the gravitational one, is negligible, and

$$\Omega_{\text{precess (fast)}} \cong I_3 \Omega_3 / I_1' \cos \theta \quad (27.5.4)$$

This is just the nutation of a *free* top! In fact, of course, both of these are approximate solutions, only exact in the limit of infinite spin (where one goes to zero, the other to infinity), and a more precise treatment will give corrections to each arising from the other. Landau indicates the leading order gravitational correction to the free body nutation mode.

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