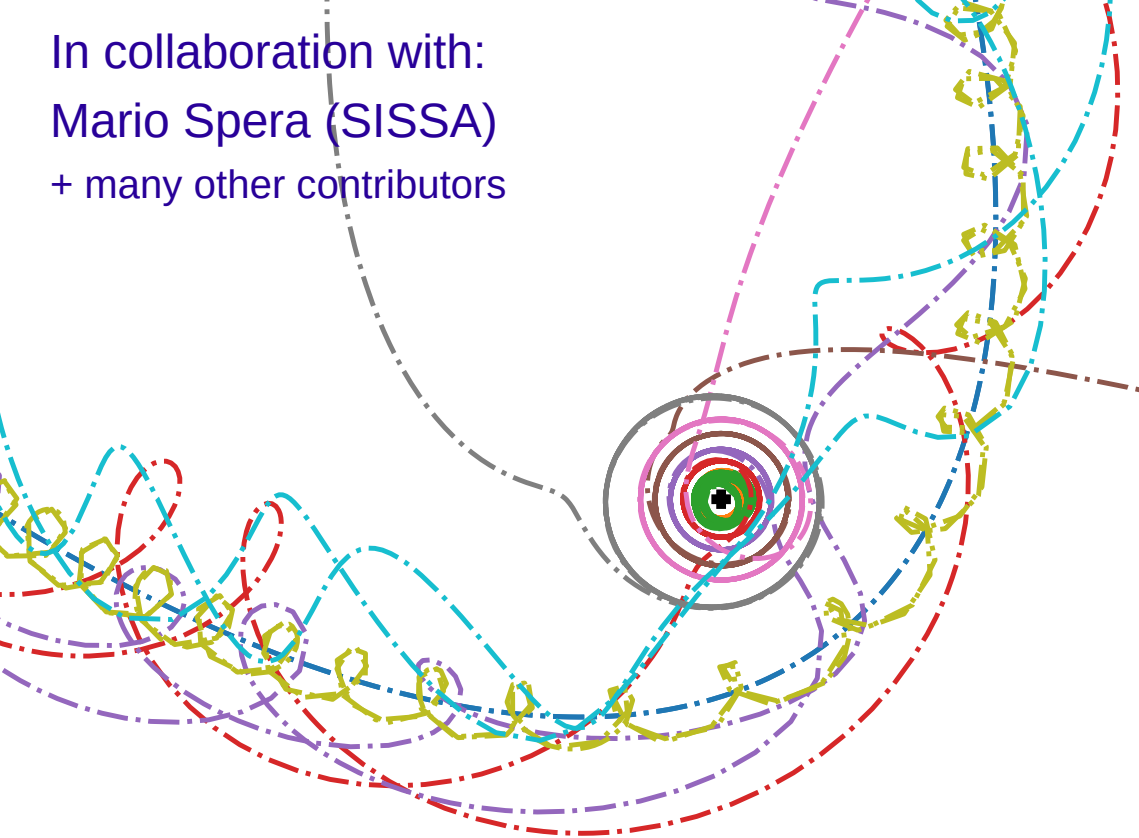


In collaboration with:  
Mario Spera (SISSA)  
+ many other contributors



# TSUNAMI

A modern regularized code for  
planetary and black hole  
dynamics

Alessandro  
Alberto  
Trani

**With applications to:**

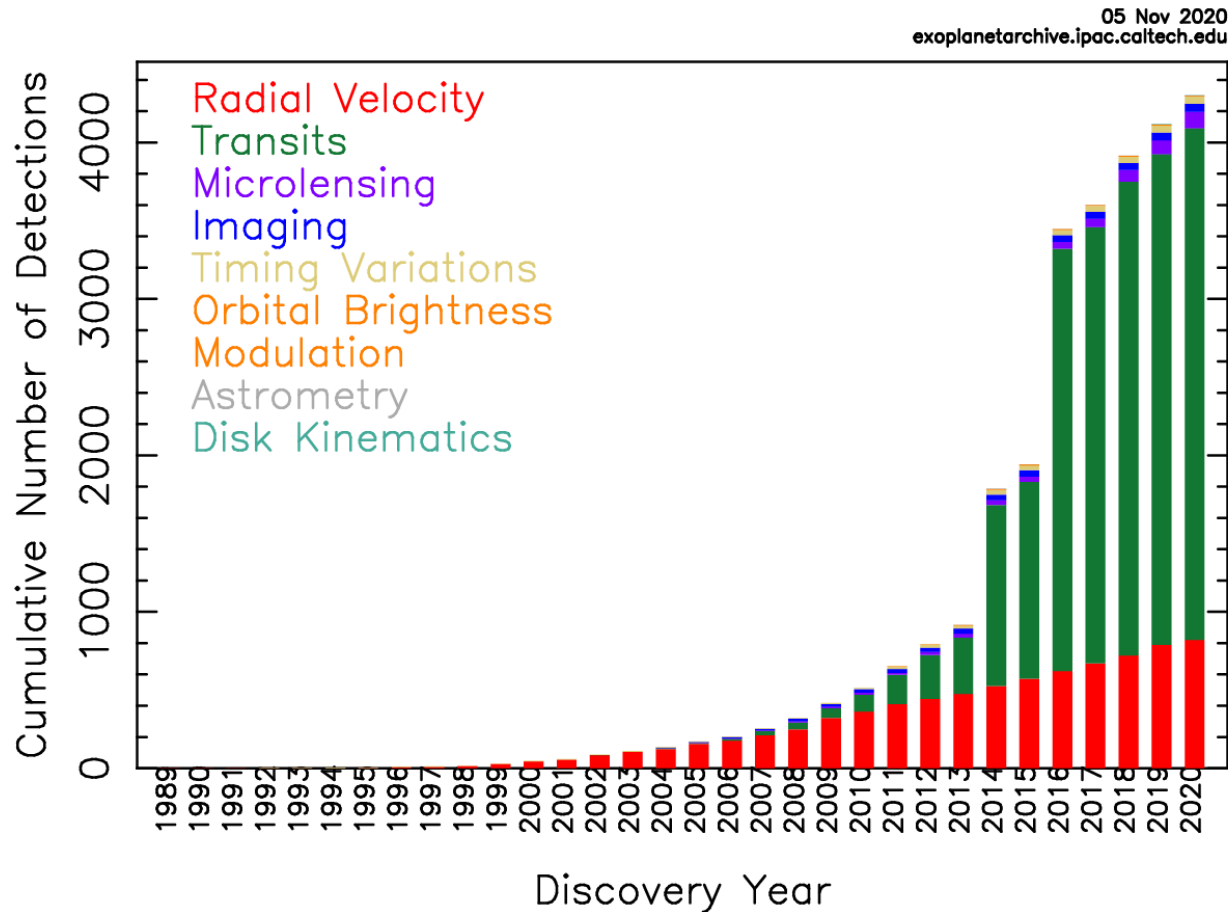
- planetary and stellar scatterings
- hierarchical and multiple systems
- exomoons and black holes



東京大学  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

# We are living a “*Renaissance*” of celestial mechanics

Cumulative Detections Per Year



- **Exponential growth of planet detections**

many exotic systems discovered  
(hot Jupiters, ultra-short period planets, etc)

TESS mission + radial velocity follow-ups

More satellites: CHEOPS, PLATO, Jasmine, JWST  
Ground based: ELT, TMT, etc

# We are living a “*Renaissance*” of celestial mechanics

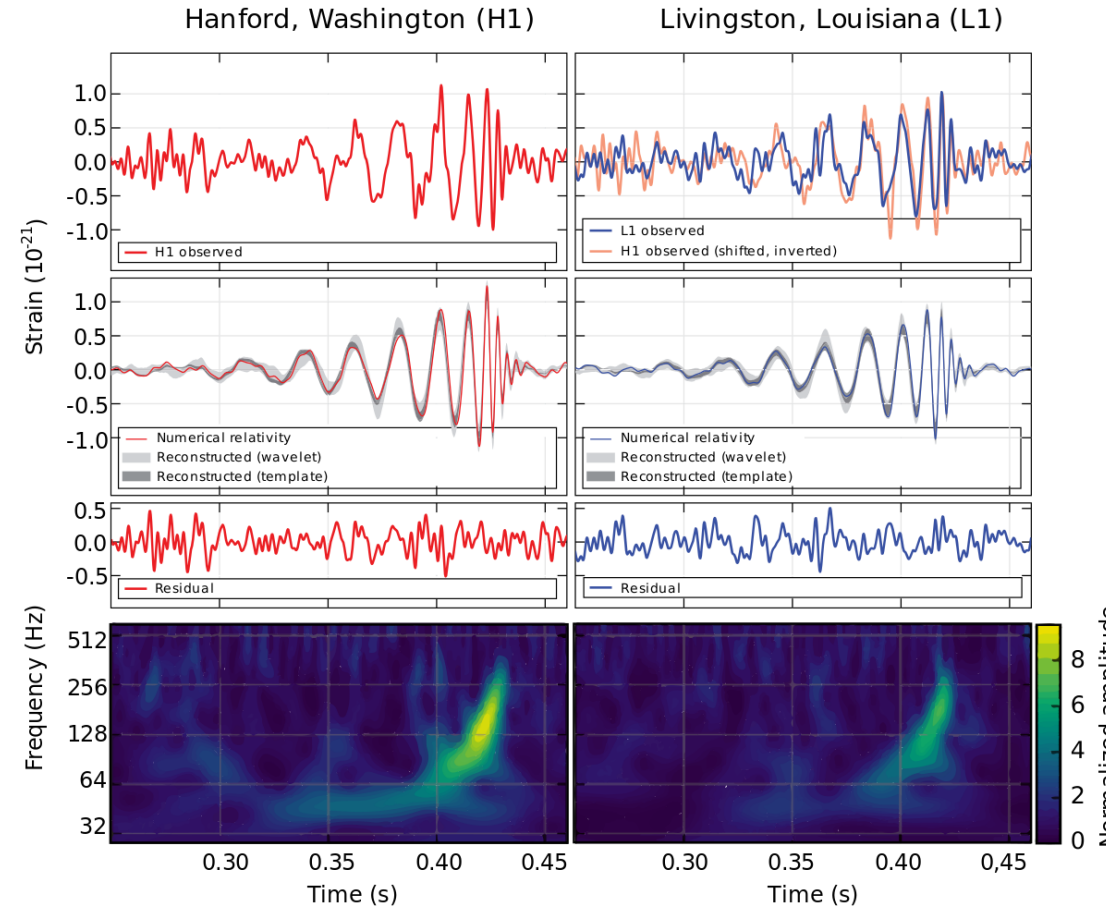
- **Birth of gravitational wave astronomy:**

gravitational waves from coalescing binary black holes and neutron stars

many formation pathways invoke few-body interactions (“scatterings”)

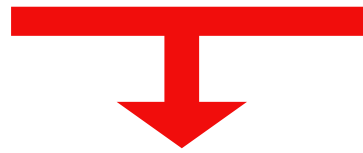
LIGO, VIRGO, KAGRA observatories running, LIGO-India planned

+ 3<sup>rd</sup> generation detectors being considered (*Einstein Telescope, Cosmic explorer*)



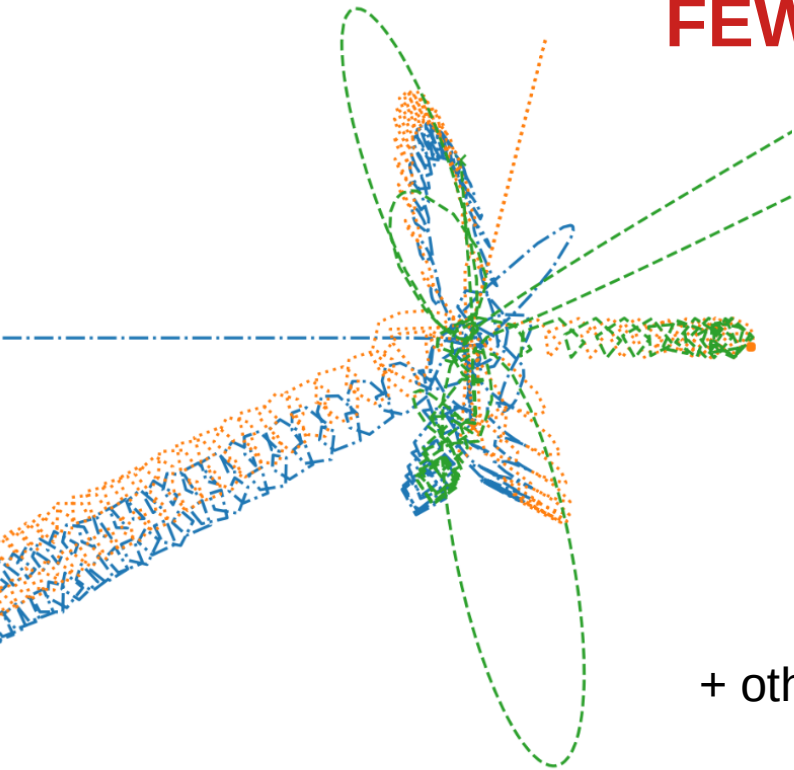
+ *space-based detectors*

- Exponential growth of planet detections



- Birth of gravitational wave astronomy:

## RENEWED INTEREST IN THE GRAVITATIONAL FEW-BODY PROBLEM



We need to solve the Newtonian equations of motion:

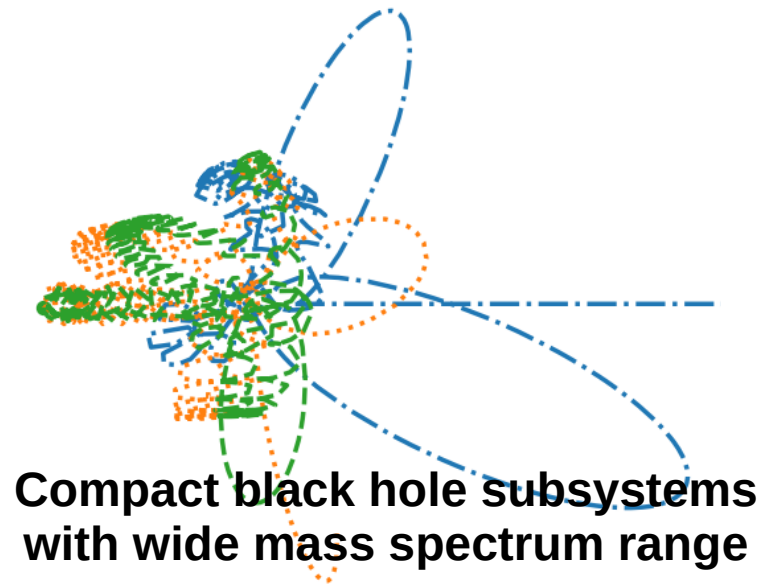
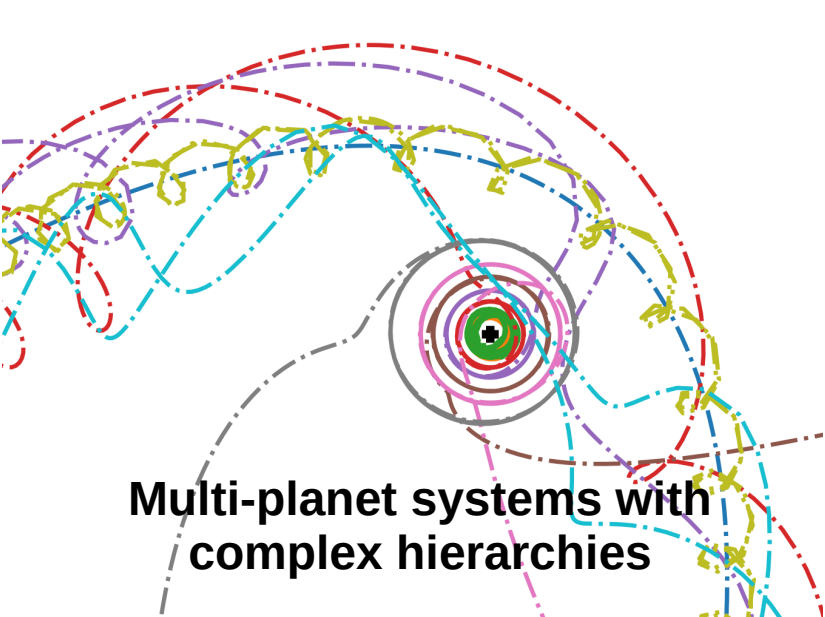
$$\ddot{\mathbf{p}}_j = \sum_{i=0}^N \frac{G m_i}{|\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j|^3} (\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j)$$

(no analytic solution for  $N > 2$ )

+ other forces (general relativity corrections, tidal forces, etc)

# Plenty of numerical integration techniques:

- Hermite interpolation (e.g. Makino & Aarseth 1992)
  - Runge-Kutta
  - Kepler splitting (e.g. Wisdom & Holman 1991)
  - Higher order symplectic (e.g. Kinoshita, Yoshida & Nakai 1991)
- } ✗ not good for long term integration of planetary systems
- ✗ works only in specific configurations
- ✗ no forces corrections



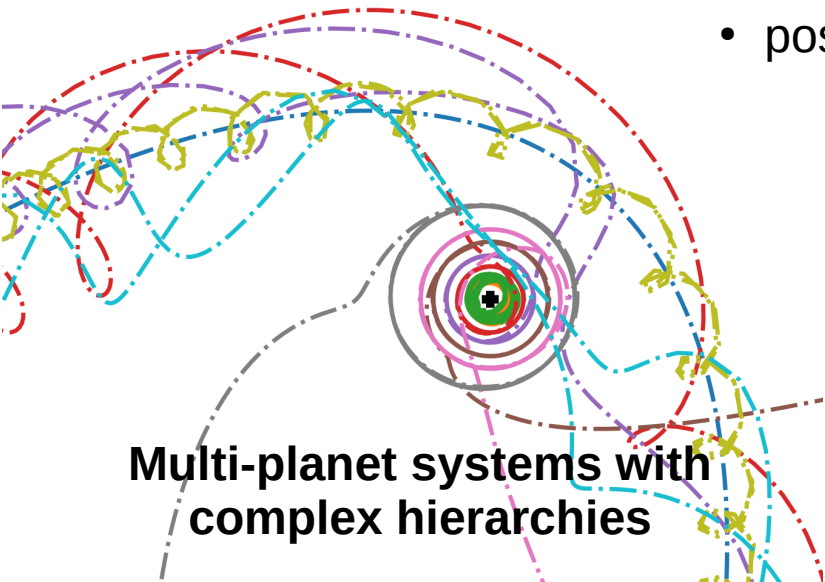
# Main issue of gravity: “ultraviolet divergence”

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} F = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{G M m}{r^2} \rightarrow \infty$$

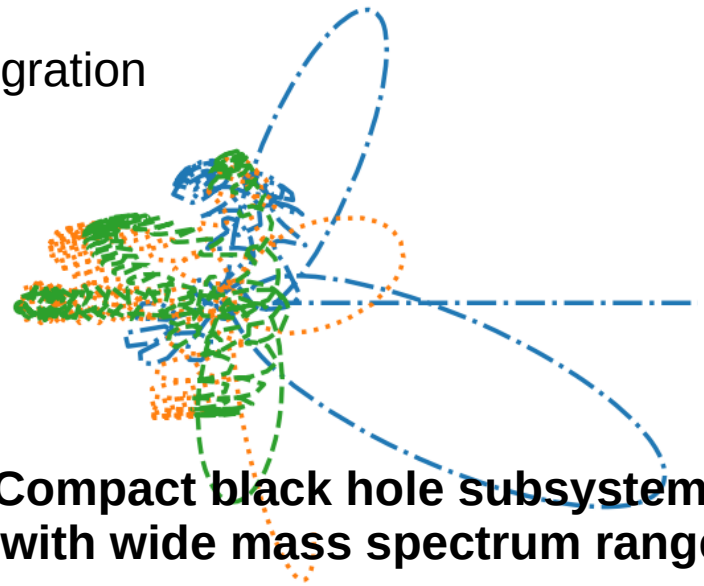
Force explodes when two particles are very close

## Consequences:

- large round-off errors
- slow integration
- possible halt of the integration



Multi-planet systems with complex hierarchies



Compact black hole subsystems with wide mass spectrum range

# TSUNAMI code



TSUNAMI code

Project ID: 2294947 |

- Mikkola&Tanikawa 1999 regularized Leapfrog

No  $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$  for  $a \rightarrow \infty$

Solve equation of motions in a time-transformed Hamiltonian

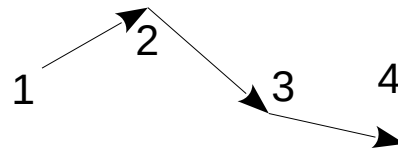
$$dt = g(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}, t) ds \quad g(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}, t) = \frac{1}{U(r_{ij})}$$

- Chain coordinate systems

No round-off errors when

$$\delta r \ll r_{\text{COM}}$$

Chain of interparticle vectors, relative coordinates



$$\mathbf{R}_1 = 0$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 = \mathbf{r}_2 - \mathbf{r}_1$$

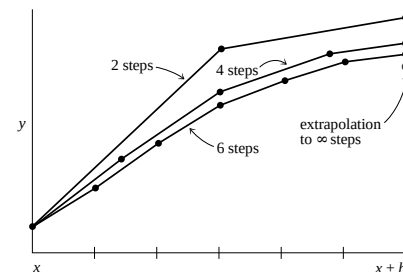
$$\mathbf{R}_3 = \mathbf{r}_3 - \mathbf{r}_2$$

$$\mathbf{R}_i = \mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_{i-1}$$

- Bulirsch–Stoer extrapolation

Excellent accuracy over broad dynamical range

Rational functions extrapolation as a function of timestep



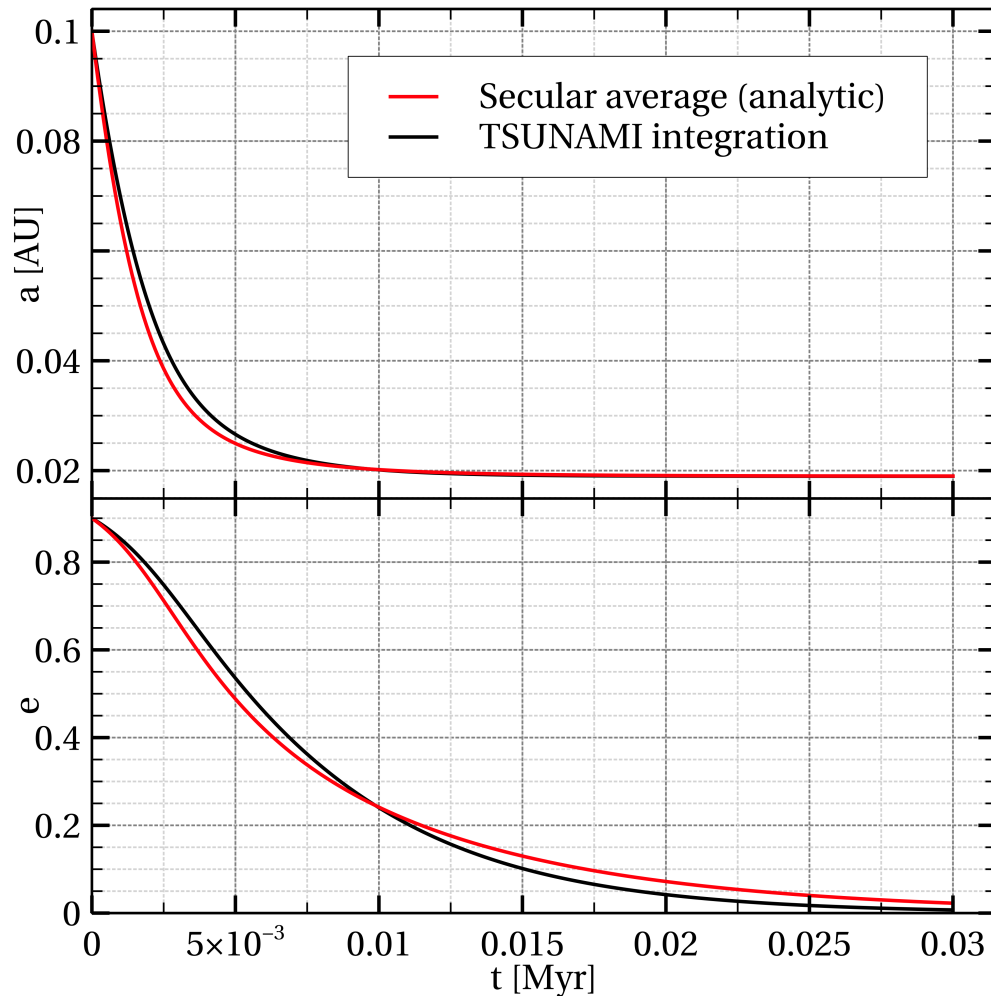
# TSUNAMI code +TIDAL MODELS for stars & planets

- Hut 1981 equilibrium tide model

For more complicated tidal models:

**TIDYMESS** by Tjarda Boekholt

Maxwell viscoelastic rheology

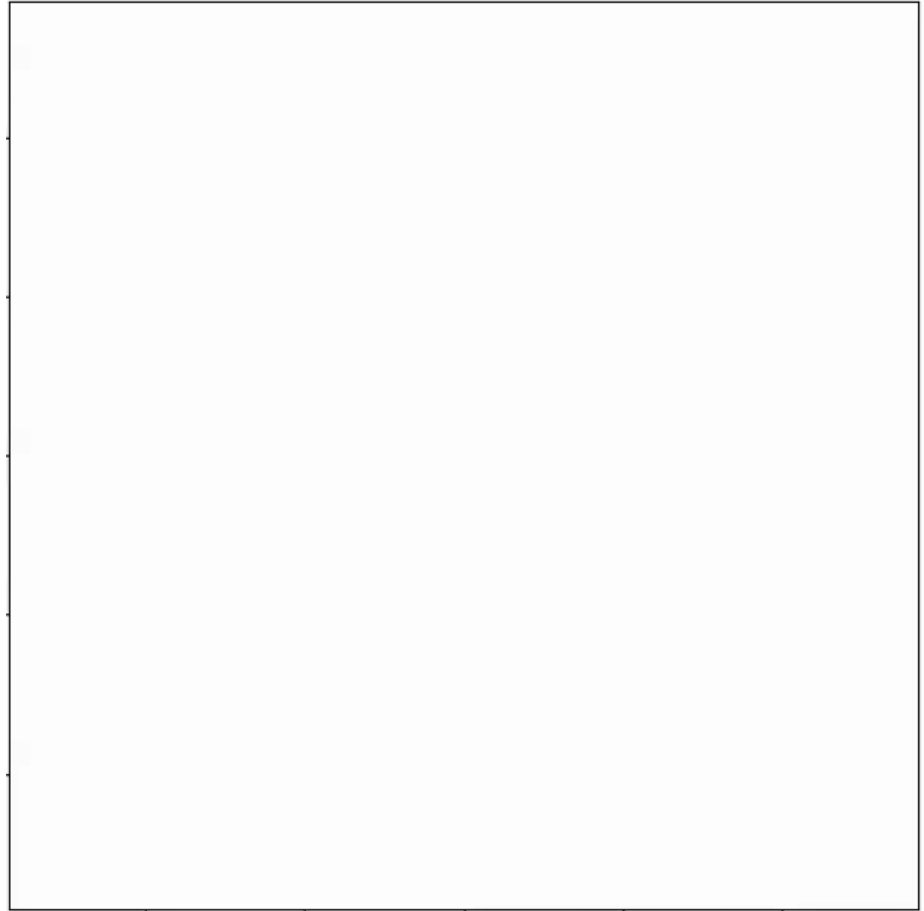




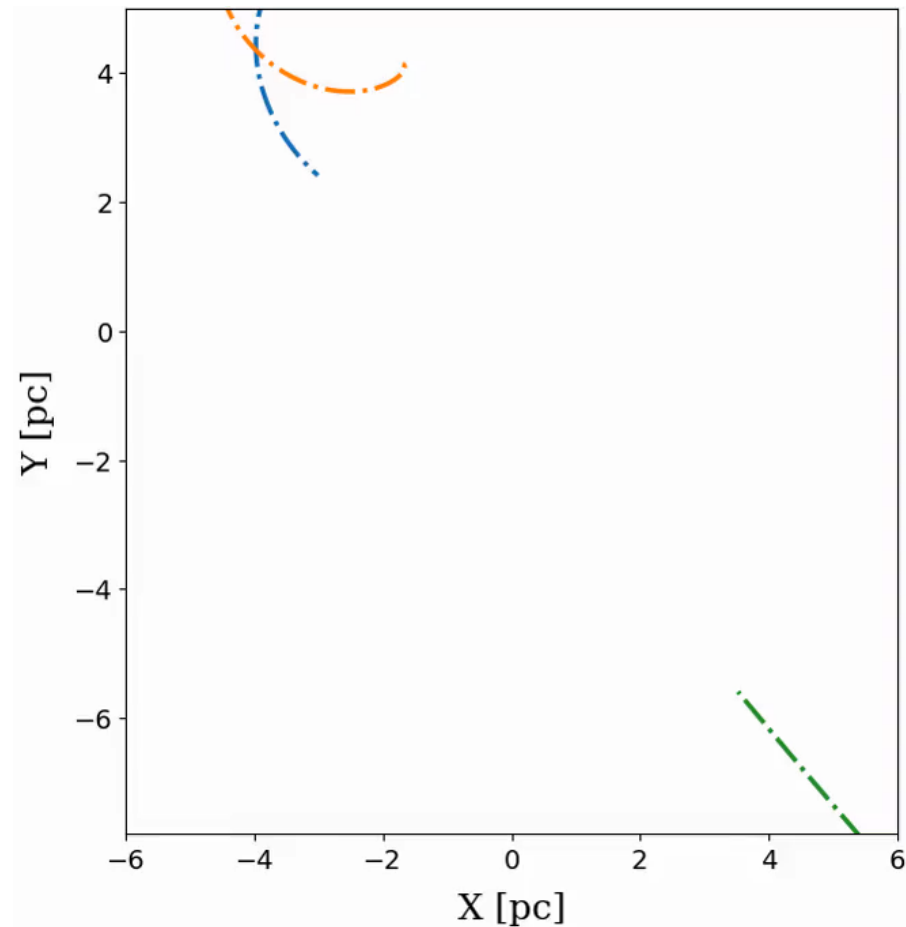
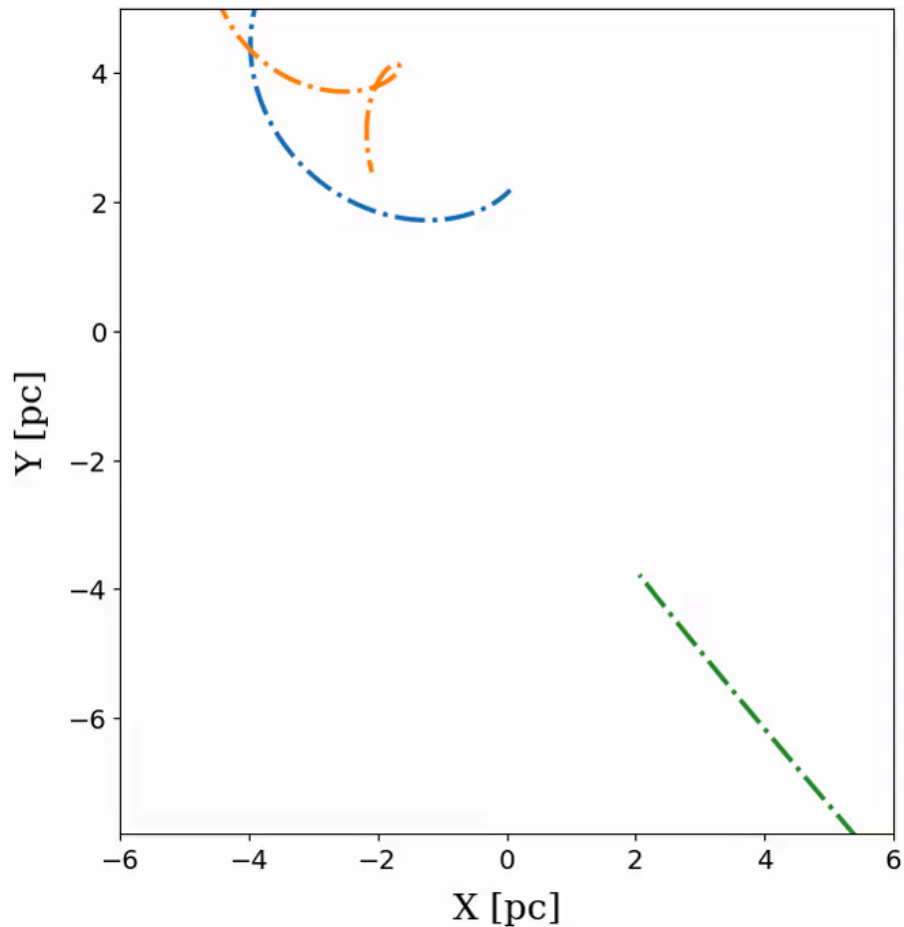
# TSUNAMI code

## +TIDAL MODELS for stars & planets

- Dynamical tide drag model  
(Samsing, Leigh & AAT 2018,  
Press & Teukolsky 1977)



# TSUNAMI code +TIDAL MODELS for stars & planets



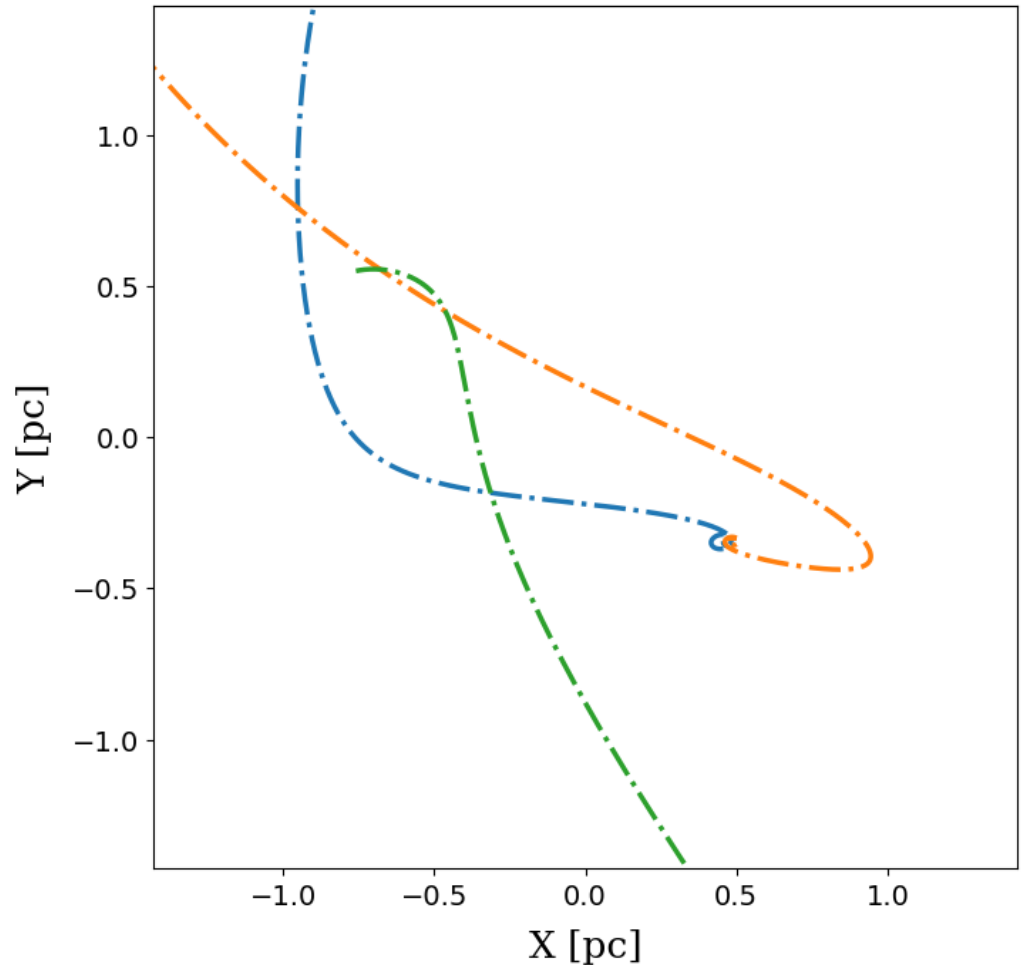
# TSUNAMI code +TIDAL MODELS for stars & planets

## Equilibrium tide:

Evolution of binary stars  
Eccentricity migration  
(Kozai-Lidov, scatterings, etc)

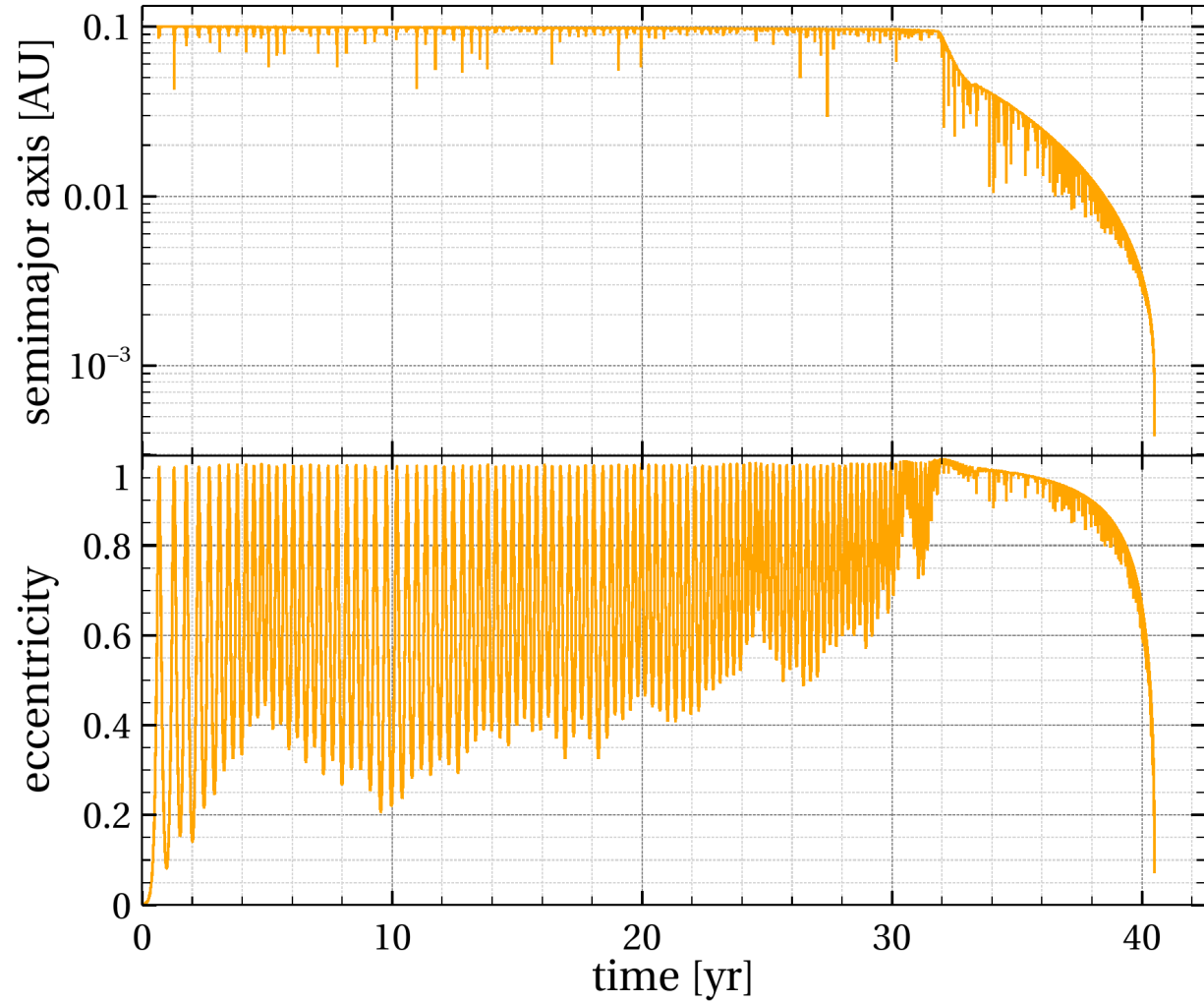
## Dynamical tide:

Ultra-short period planets  
Tidal capture of moons  
Formation of binary planets



# TSUNAMI code +POST NEWTONIANS CORRECTIONS

- 1PN (precession)
- 2PN (precession)
- 2.5PN (gravitational radiation)
  
- WIP spin-orbit coupling terms



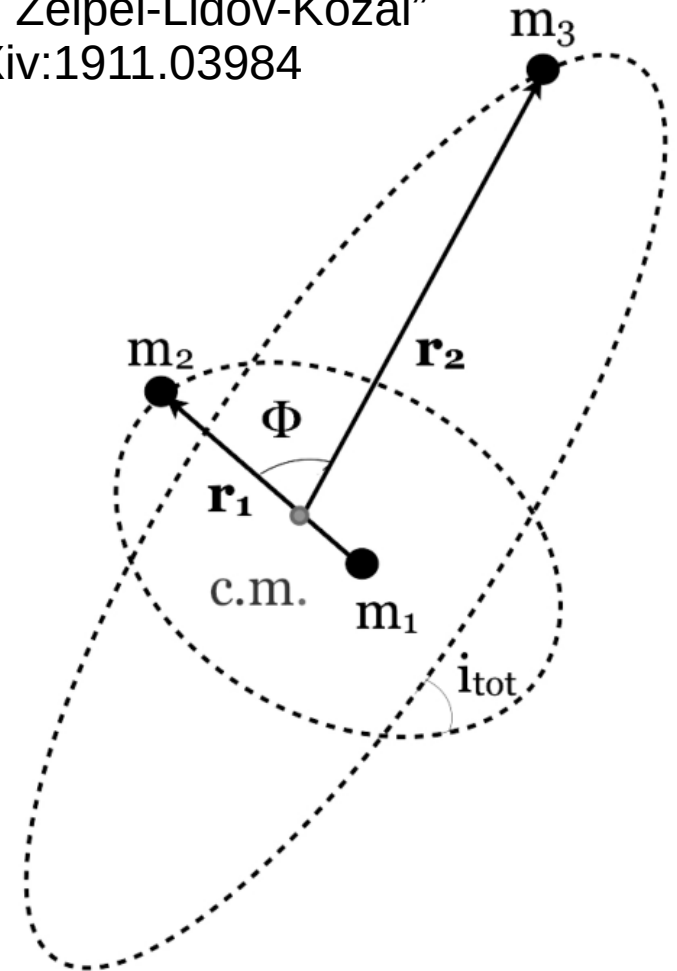
# OKINAMI module for secular Kozai-Lidov evolution

or rather “von Zeipel-Lidov-Kozai”  
see arXiv:1911.03984

Long-term integration of stable triples such as

- 2-planet solar systems
- stellar triples
- planet in binary system
- binaries orbiting supermassive black holes
- moon-planet systems

Extremely fast: orbit averaged approach, evolves  
osculating orbital elements



# OKINAMI module for secular Kozai-Lidov evolution

or rather “von Zeipel-Lidov-Kozai”  
see arXiv:1911.03984

*Oscillations in eccentricity- inclination of planet perturbed by outer brown dwarf*

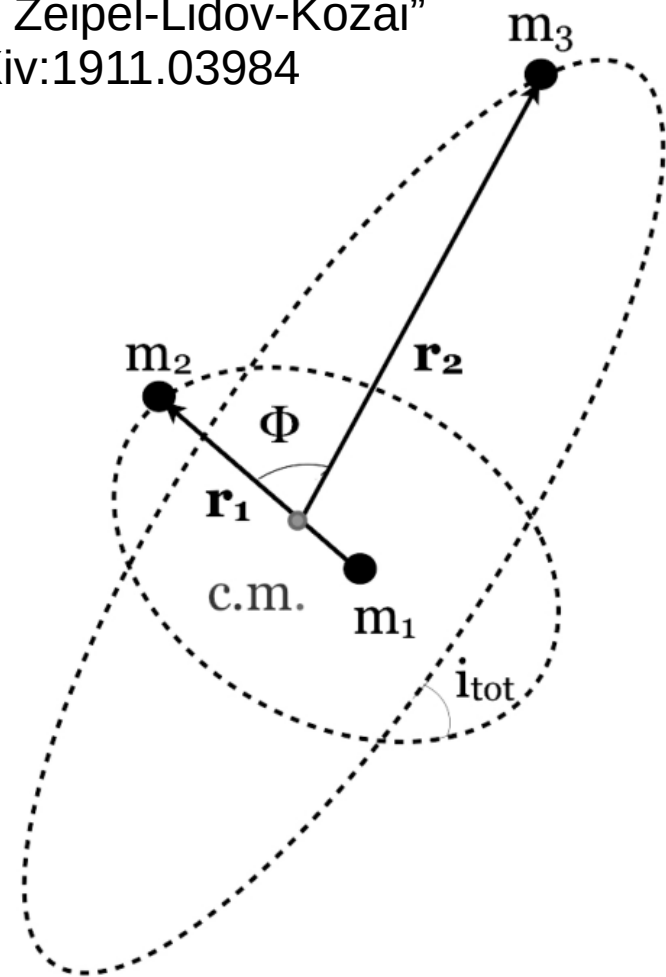
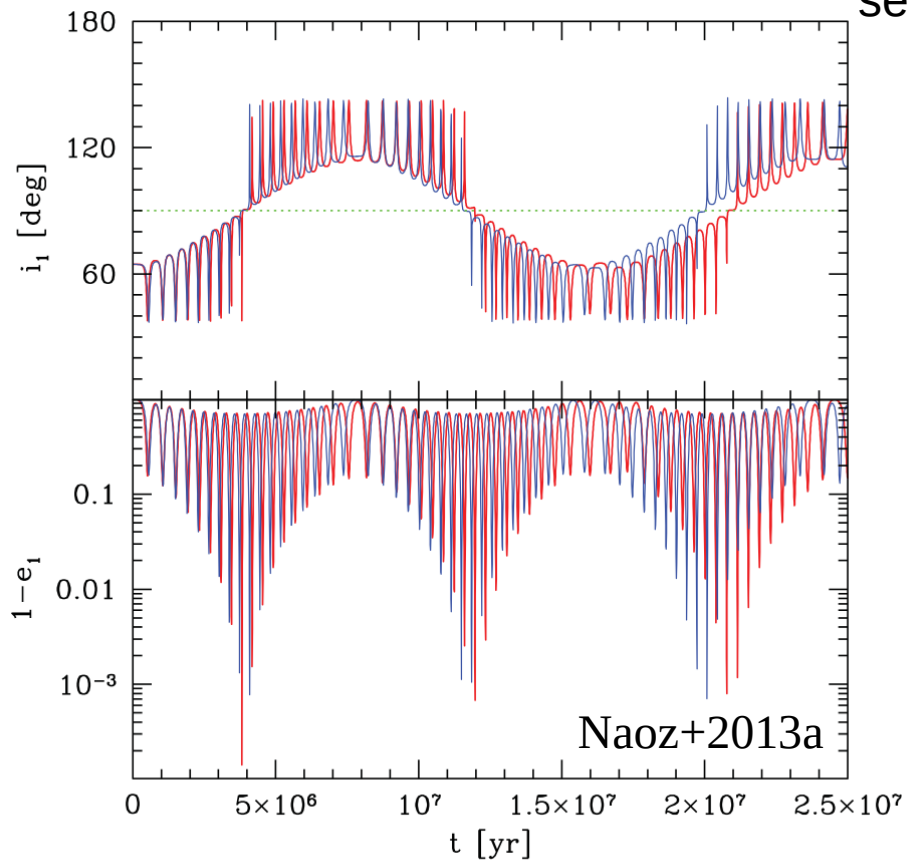
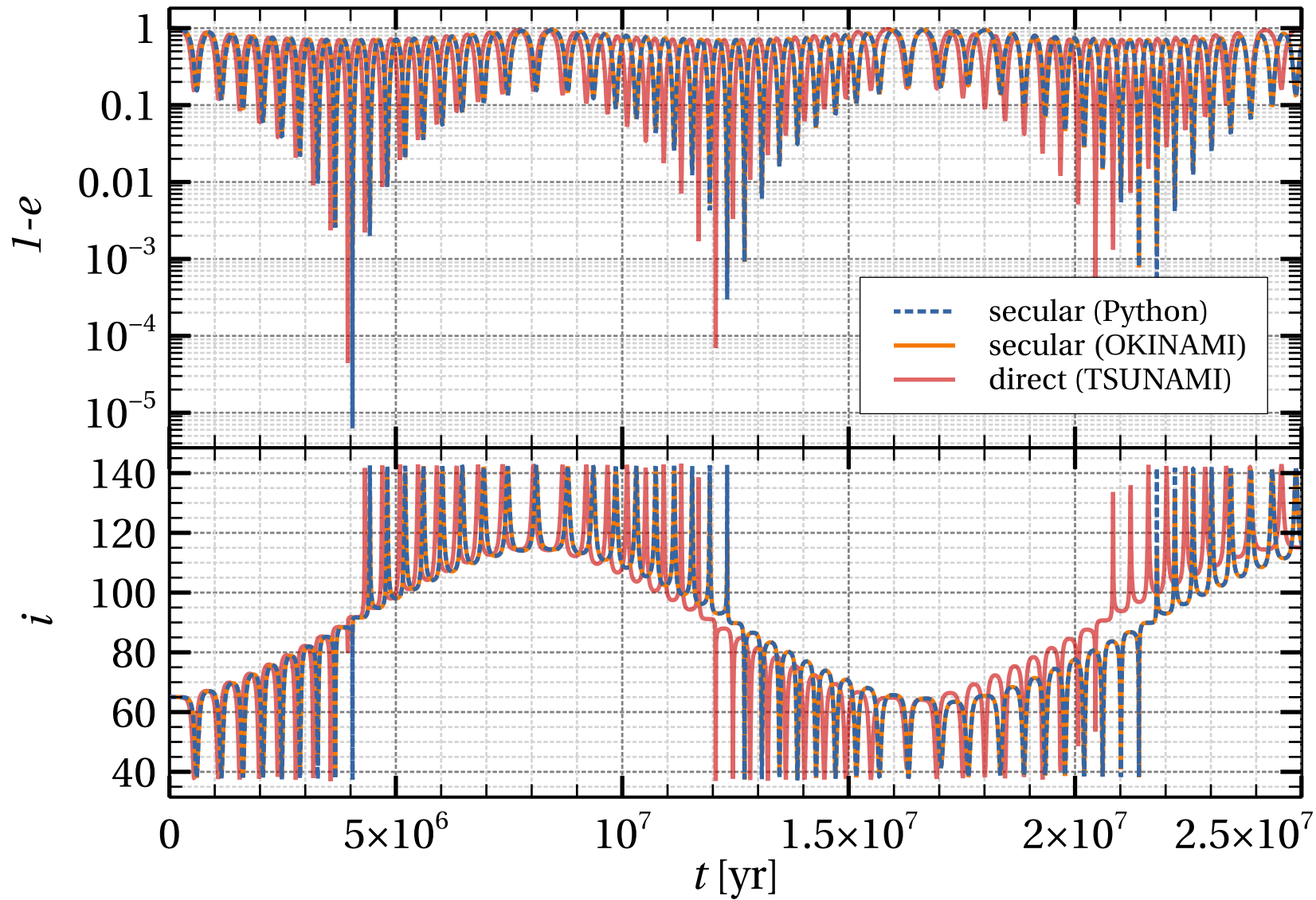


Figure 3. Comparison between a direct integration (using a B-S integrator)

oscillations in eccentricity- inclination of planet perturbed by outer brown dwarf



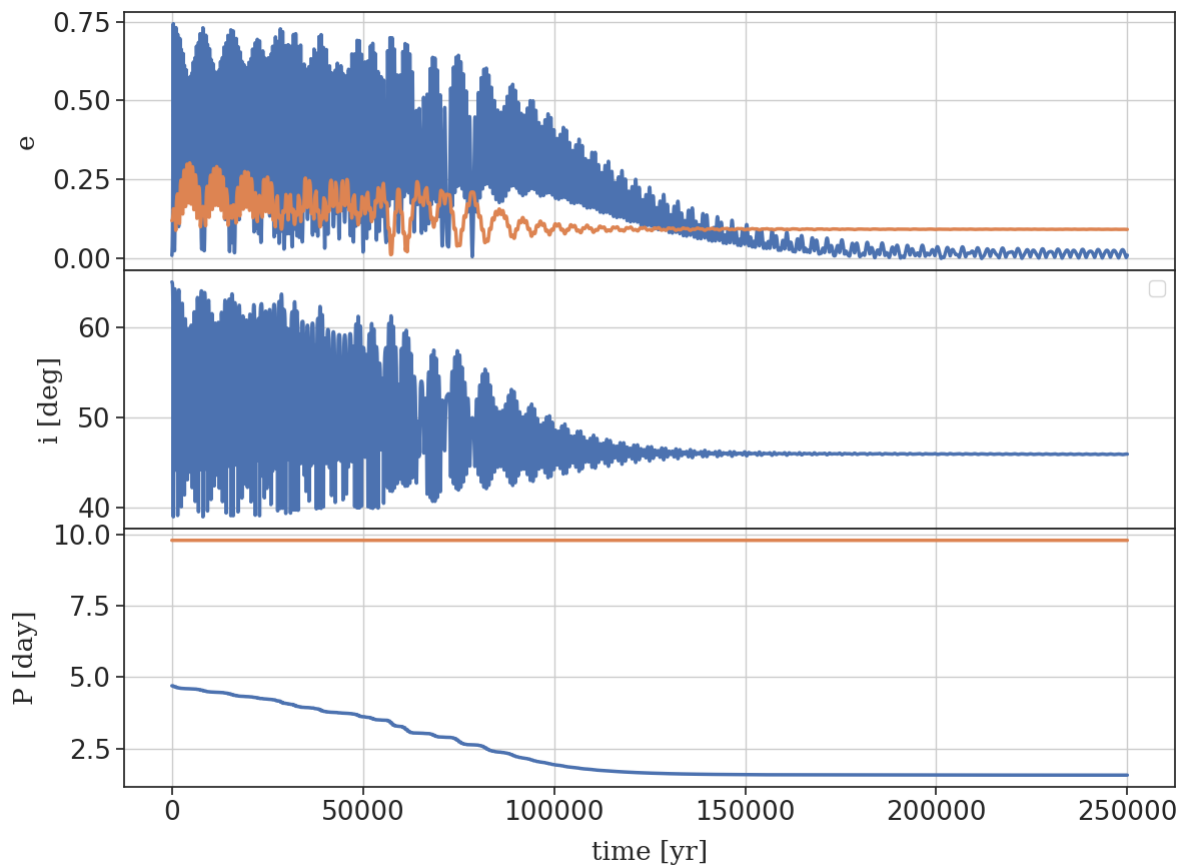
# OKINAMI module for secular Kozai-Lidov

+ Tidal decay for inner and outer orbit

+ Post-Newtonian precession  
and gravitational wave decay

+Inject external derivatives:  
coupled evolution with binary  
and single stellar evolution

e.g. BSE with Kozai-Lidov  
oscillations via Python  
interface / AMUSE





# TSUNAMI Python interface

```
import tsunami
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Initialize units
```

```
code = tsunami.Tsunami()
```

```
# Initial conditions - pythagorean problem
```

```
mass = np.array([3., 4., 5.])
```

```
print("m", mass)
```

```
pos = np.array([[1.,3.,0.], [-2.,-1.,0.], [1.,-1.,0.]])
```

```
print("p", pos)
```

```
vel = np.array([[0.,0.,0.], [0.,0.,0.], [0.,0.,0.]])
```

```
print("v", vel)
```

```
radius = np.array([0., 0., 0.])
```

```
pctype = np.array([-1, -1, -1])
```

```
code.add_particle_set(pos, vel, mass, radius, pctype)
```

```
code.sync_position_and_velocities(pos, vel)
```

```
totpos = pos
```

```
dt = 0.1
```

```
ftime = 70
```

```
ctime = 0
```

```
while(ctime < ftime):
```

```
    ctime += dt
```

```
    code.evolve_system(ctime)
```

```
    ctime = code.ctime
```

```
    code.sync_position_and_velocities(pos, vel)
```

```
    totp = np.vstack((totpos, pos))
```

```
fig = plt.figure()
```

```
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
```

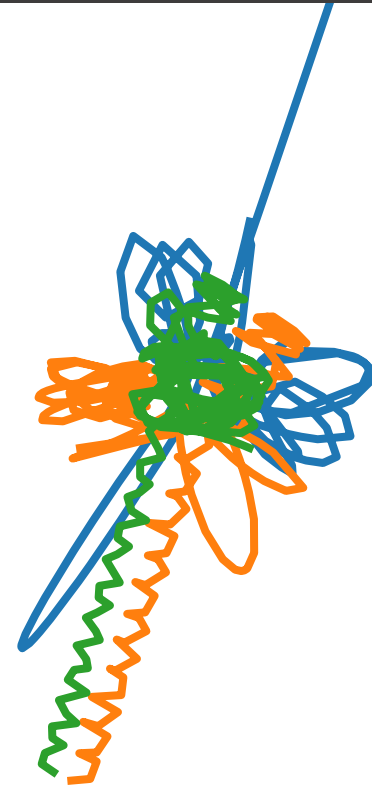
```
ax.set_aspect('equal')
```

```
ax.plot(totp[:,0], totp[:,1], lw=2.5)
```

```
ax.plot(totp[1::3,0], totp[1::3,1], lw=2.5)
```

```
ax.plot(totp[2::3,0], totp[2::3,1], lw=2.5)
```

```
plt.show()
```



# PYTHON INTERFACE (both native and through AMUSE):

Can be used as a “building block”, embedded in more complicated simulation framework

## 1. PROMENADE:

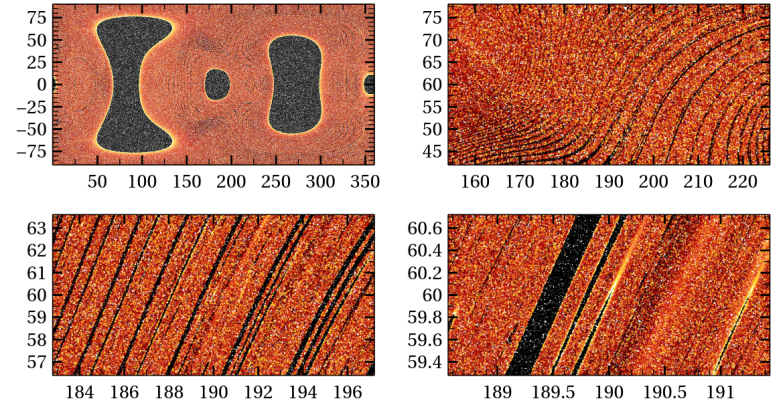
Monte-Carlo code for the evolution of compact binaries around supermassive black holes (**AAT**, in prep)

## 2. CuspBuild:

Monte-Carlo code for the repeated black hole scatterings in stellar clusters (Atallah, in prep.)

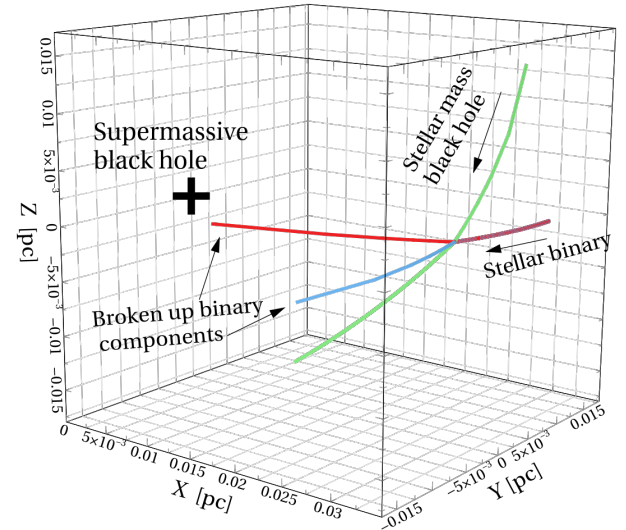
# Possible applications:

- *Exomoon Fates around Migrating Hot Jupiters* (**AAT**, Hamers, Geller & Spera, 2020)
- *Understanding Chaos in the Three-Body Problem* (Manwadkar, **AAT** & Leigh, 2020)



- *Black Hole Dynamics close to Supermassive Black Holes* (**AAT**, et al. 2019)
- *Explaining the Origin of S-Stars in the Galactic Center* (**AAT**, Fujii & Spera 2019)

+ many ongoing works from me and collaborators



# TSUNAMI is a modern, user friendly, regularized code for few-body dynamics

## Ideally suited for

- Scatterings simulations
- Unstable planetary systems
- Complex hierarchical systems with high mass ratios
- Tidally evolving stellar/planetary systems
- Black hole dynamics

+OKINAMI  
its secular counterpart for  
hierarchical triples



**TSUNAMI code**

Project ID: 2294947 |

*“There is no ‘best’ integrator: only the most suitable for your physical problem” – generic quote*

**Ask access to our GitLab repository**