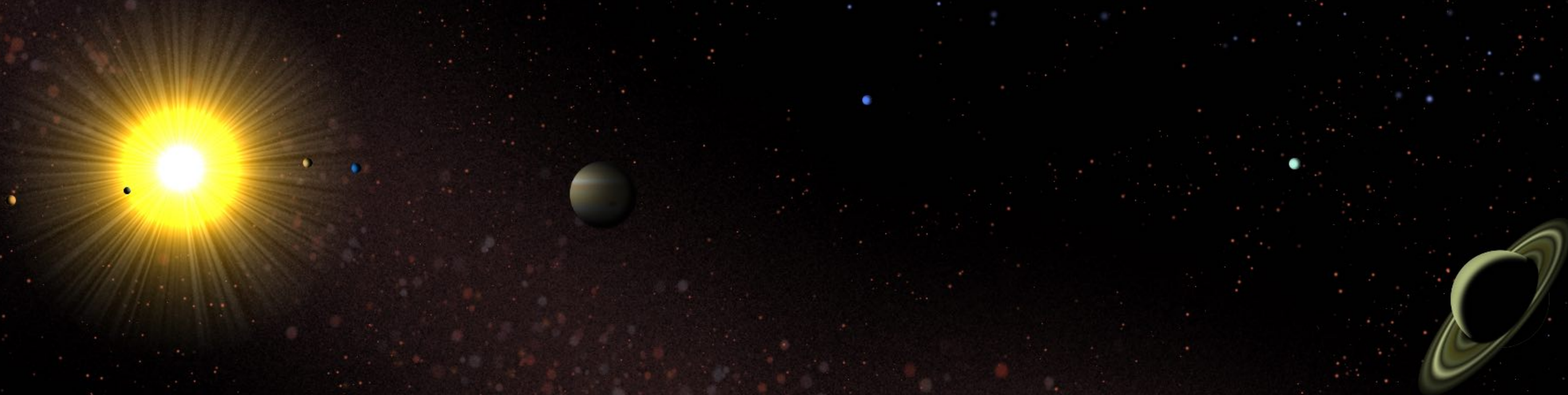
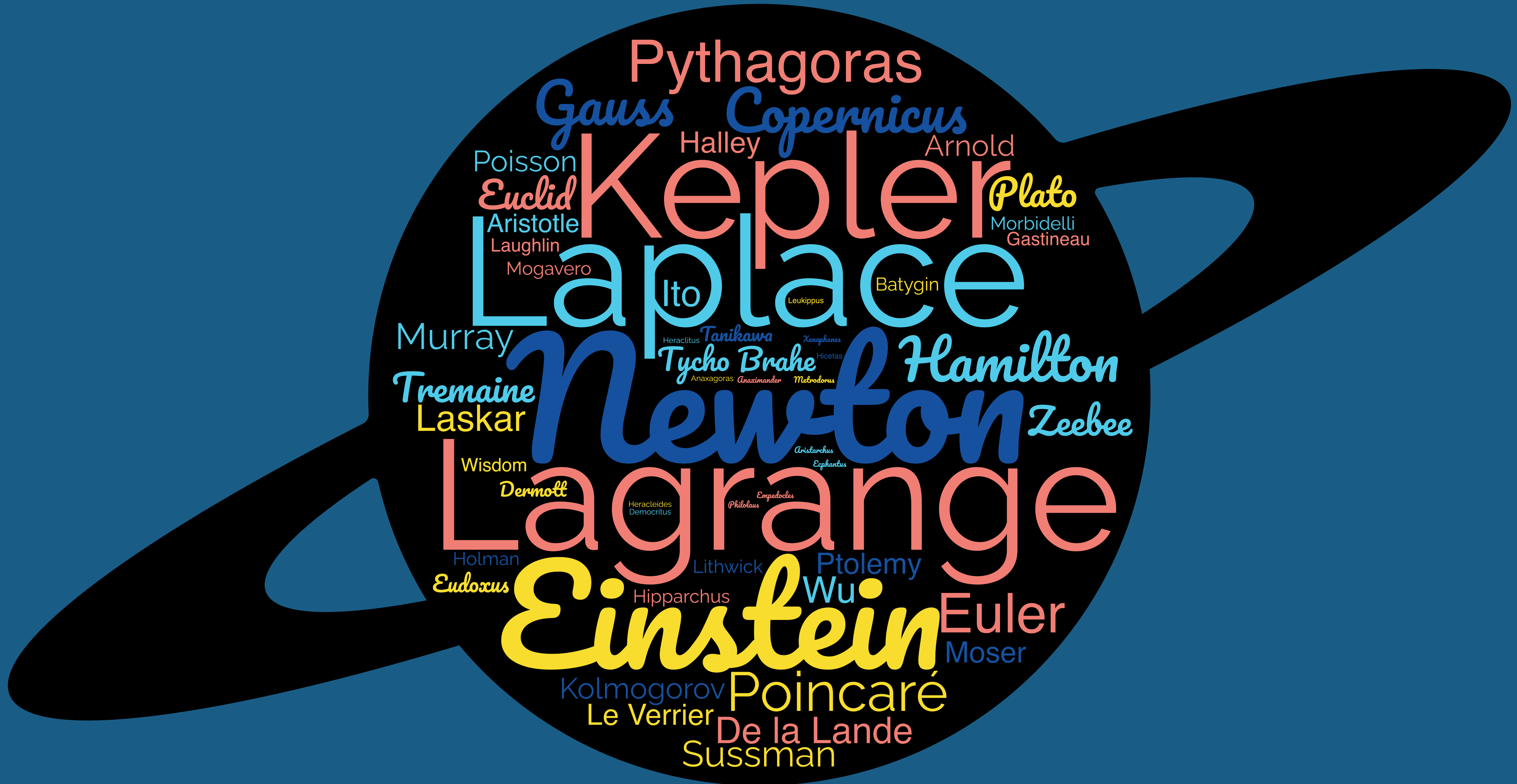




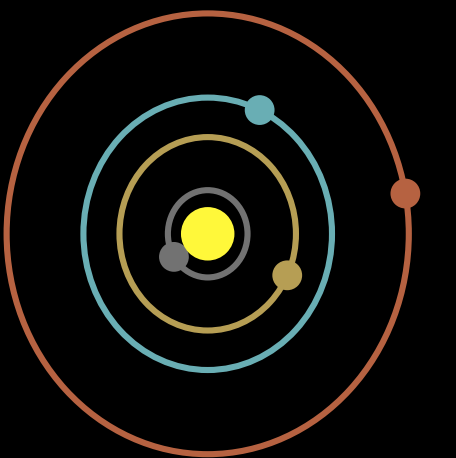
On the Long-term Stability of the Solar System

GARETT BROWN, HANNO REIN



"Those who are interested... must feel some
astonishment at seeing how many times the stability
of the Solar System has been demonstrated..."

H. Poincaré (1897)



The Problem

- Universal Law of Gravitation
- Closed solution for 2-bodies
- No analytical solution for 3+ bodies over infinite time.

Approaches:

1. Perturbative Expansions
2. Numerical Integrations

$$\mathbf{F}_{21} = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{|\mathbf{r}_{21}|^2} \hat{\mathbf{r}}_{21}$$

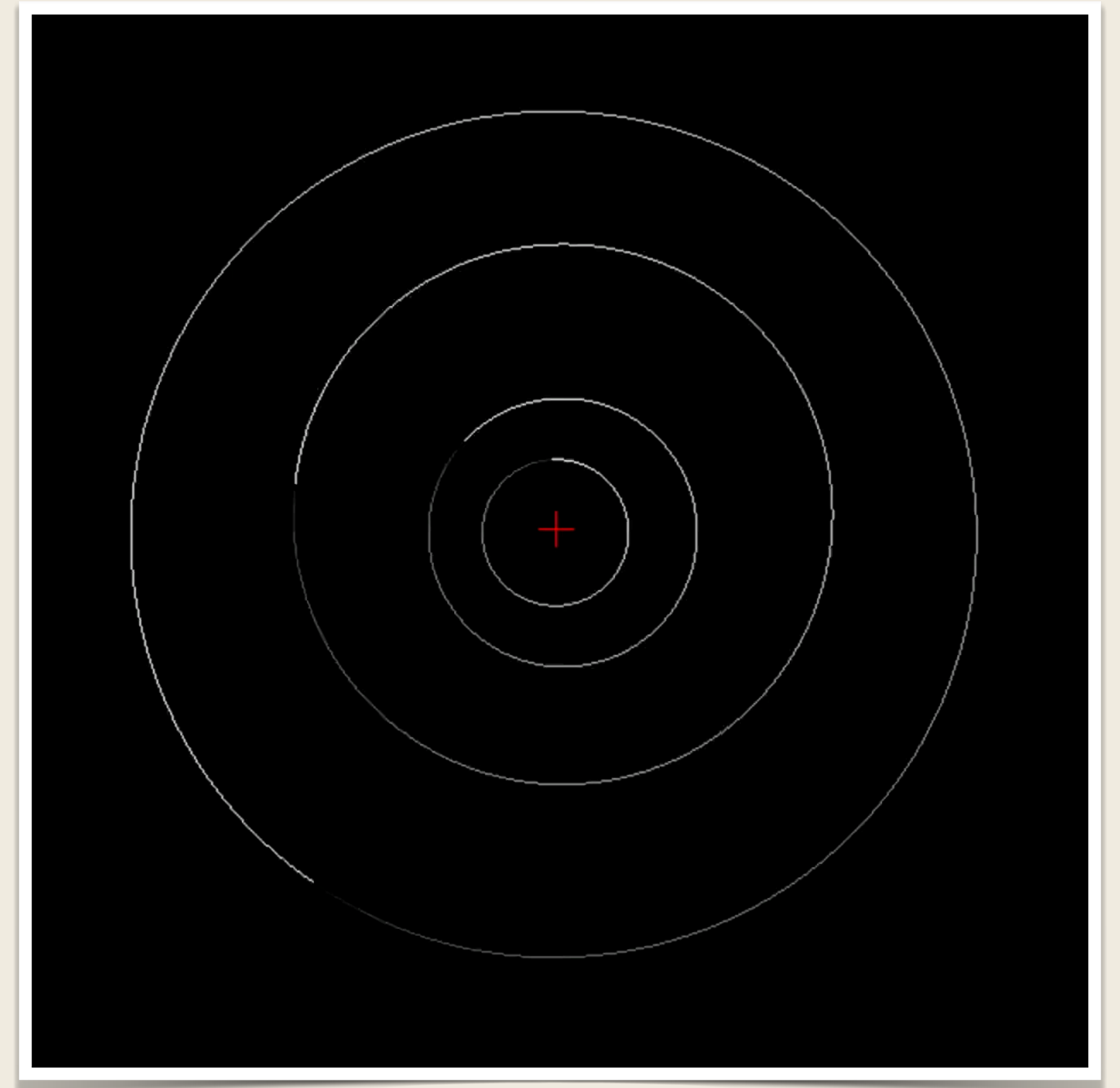
$$\ddot{\mathbf{r}}_i = \sum_{j=1}^N m_j \frac{\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{r}_i}{|\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{r}_i|^3}, \quad j \neq i$$

$$\mathcal{H} = T + U = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \frac{p_i^2}{2m_i} + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{N-1} -\frac{Gm_i m_j}{|r_i - r_j|}$$

1: Perturbative Expansions

Average over the fast timescales and expand with perturbation theory...

- Effectively assume the planets are interacting rings of mass
- Mutual interaction causes the orbits to precess and deform
- Linearized equations $\Rightarrow$ eigenvalues (secular frequencies/modes)
- Quasi-periodic functions



2: Numerical Integrations

- Split Hamiltonian into "drift" Kepler step ($\mathcal{A}$) and "kick" Interaction step ($\mathcal{B}$)

$$\mathcal{H} = T + U = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \frac{p_i^2}{2m_i} + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{N-1} - \frac{Gm_i m_j}{|r_i - r_j|}$$

- Discretize time step, "drift-kick-drift"
- Compute one step at a time
- Time-step needs to be smaller than smallest timescale in the problem
- Need $> 10^{12}$ steps until Sun's red giant phase

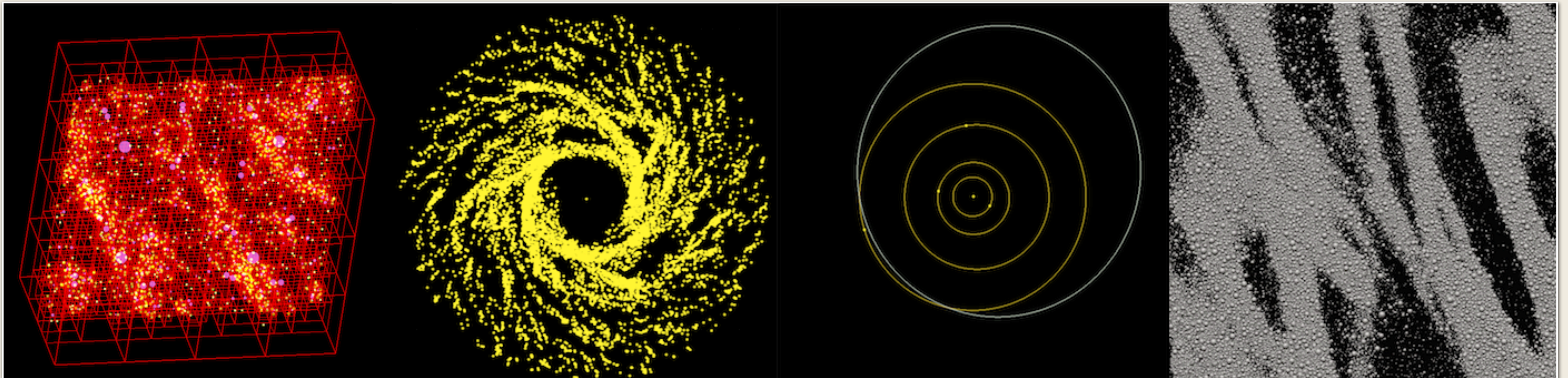
$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A} = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \frac{p_i^2}{2m_i} + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} - \frac{Gm_i m_0}{|r_i - r_0|}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{N-1} - \frac{Gm_i m_j}{|r_i - r_j|}$$

REBOUND & REBOUNDx

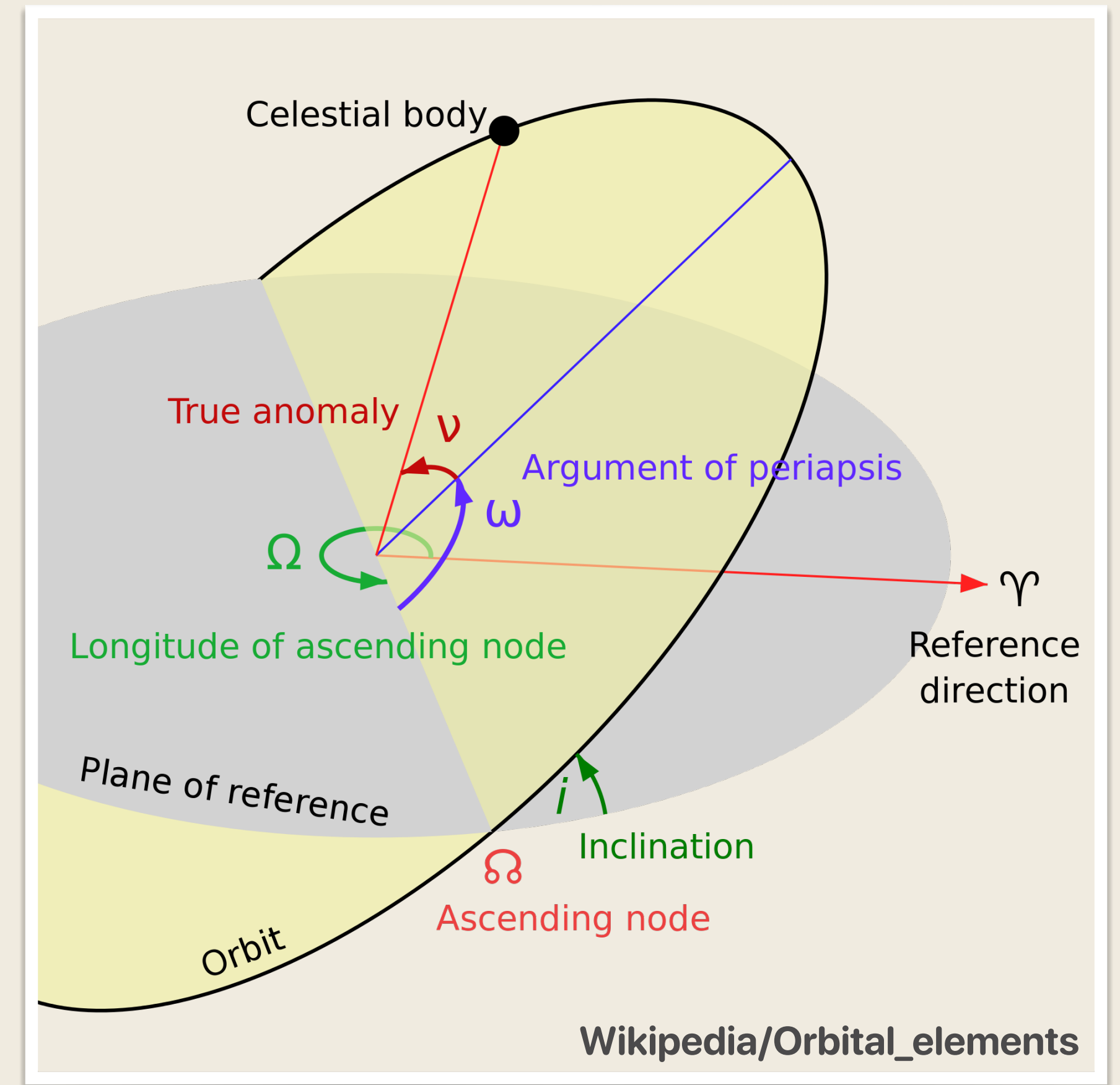
- N-body integrator
- Flexible and customizable
- Easy Python API
- REBOUNDx provides additional effects, like precession from general relativity

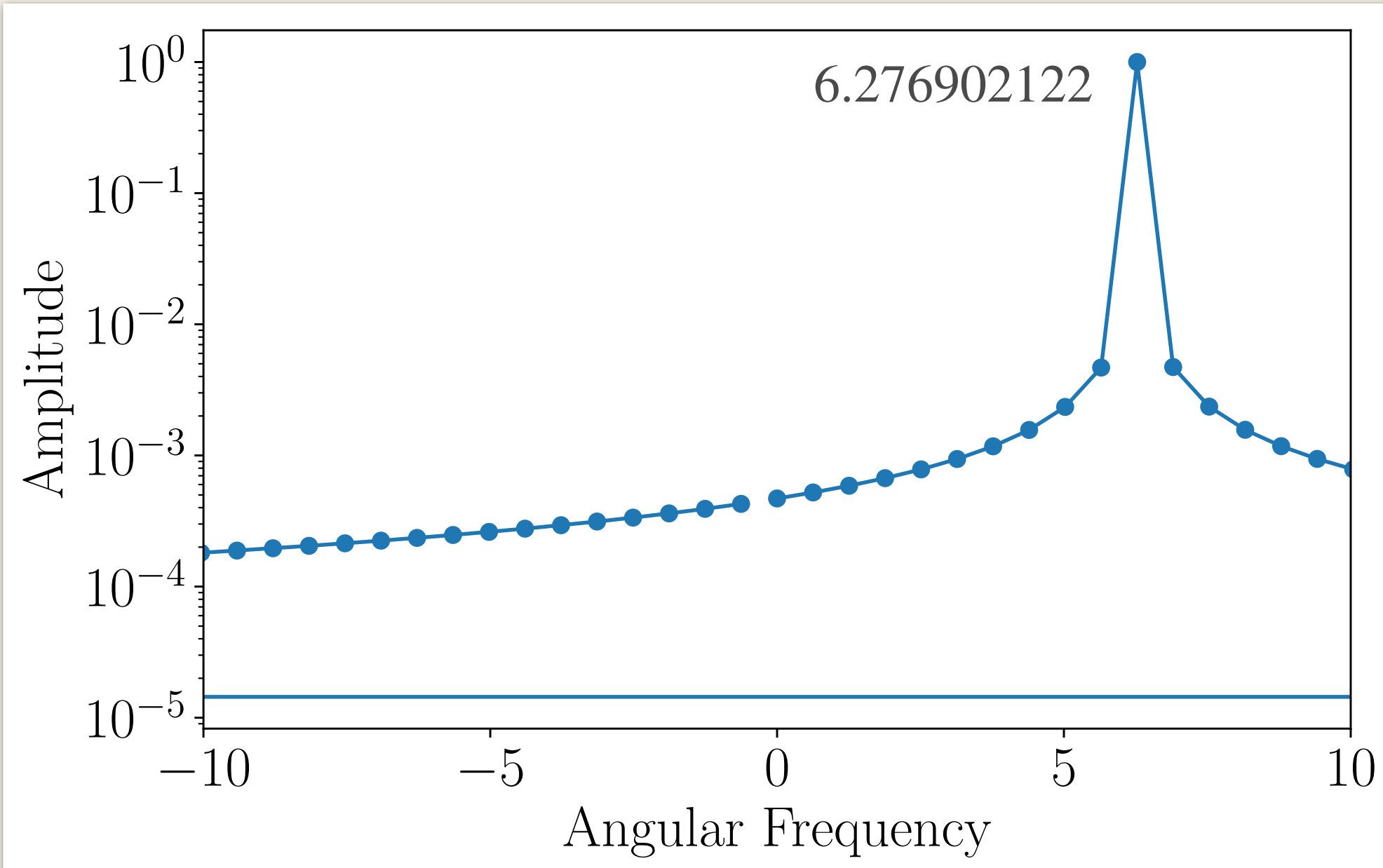


Secular Modes

Integrate over millions of years, then find the modes using Modified Fourier Transform (MFT)

- Numerically integrate
- Sample frequently
- Compute the complex eccentricities and inclinations:
 - $z_j(t) = e_j(t) \exp[i\varpi_j(t)]$
 - $\zeta_j(t) = i_j(t) \exp[i\Omega_j(t)]$
- Compute FMFT of $z_j(t)$ and $\zeta_j(t)$.

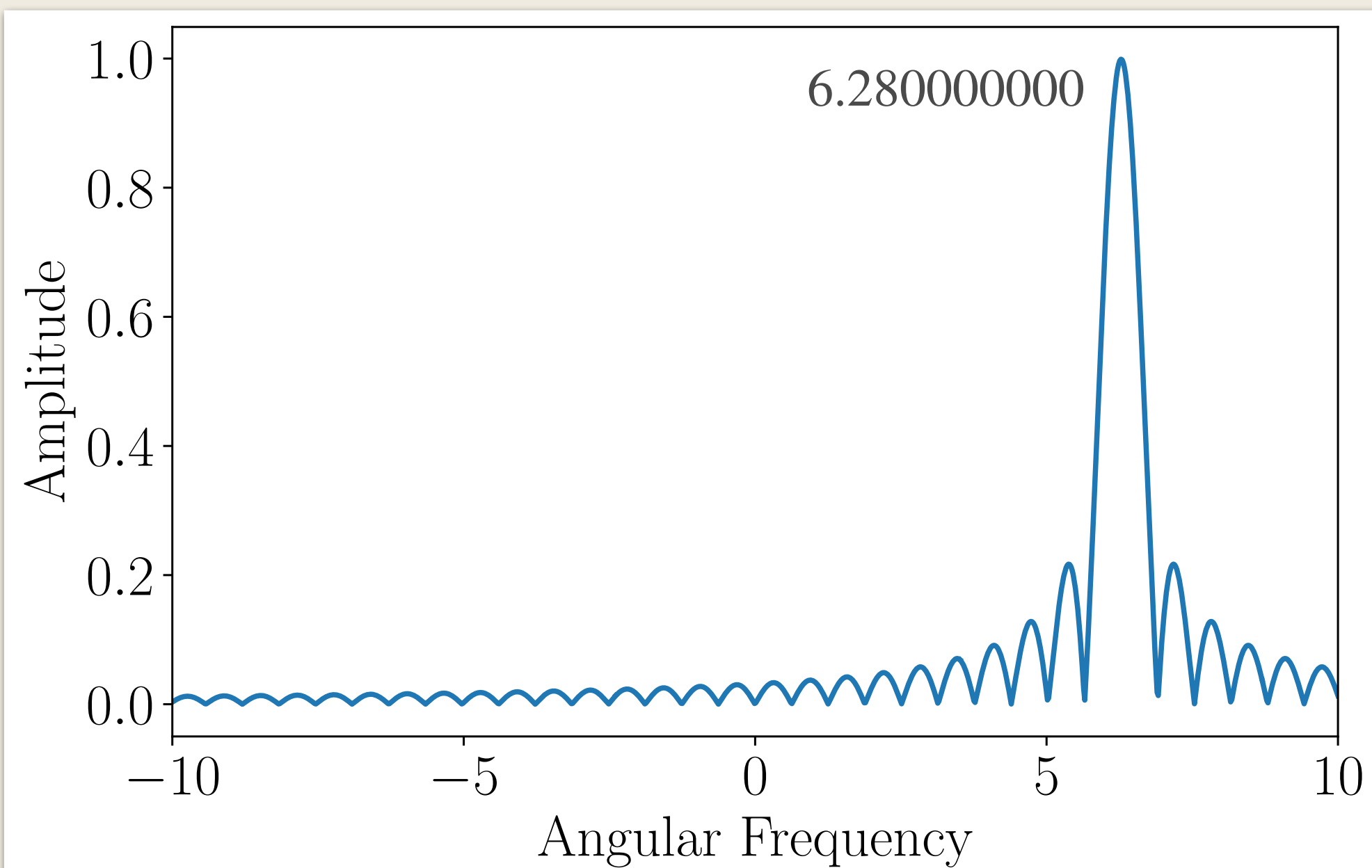




FFT

LASKAR (1990) DOI: 10.1016/0019-1035(90)90084-M
 ŠIDLICHOVSKÝ & NESVORNÝ (1996) DOI: 10.1007/BF00048443

Modified Fourier Transform (MFT)



MFT

- Contrived Example
- $y(t) = \exp(6.28i t)$
- $t \in [0, 10]$, $N = 1000$
- $\phi(\nu) = \langle y(t), \exp(i\nu t) \rangle$
- Maximize $\phi(\nu)$ in the region of ν .

Secular Modes

Integrate over millions of years, then find the modes using Modified Fourier Transform (MFT)

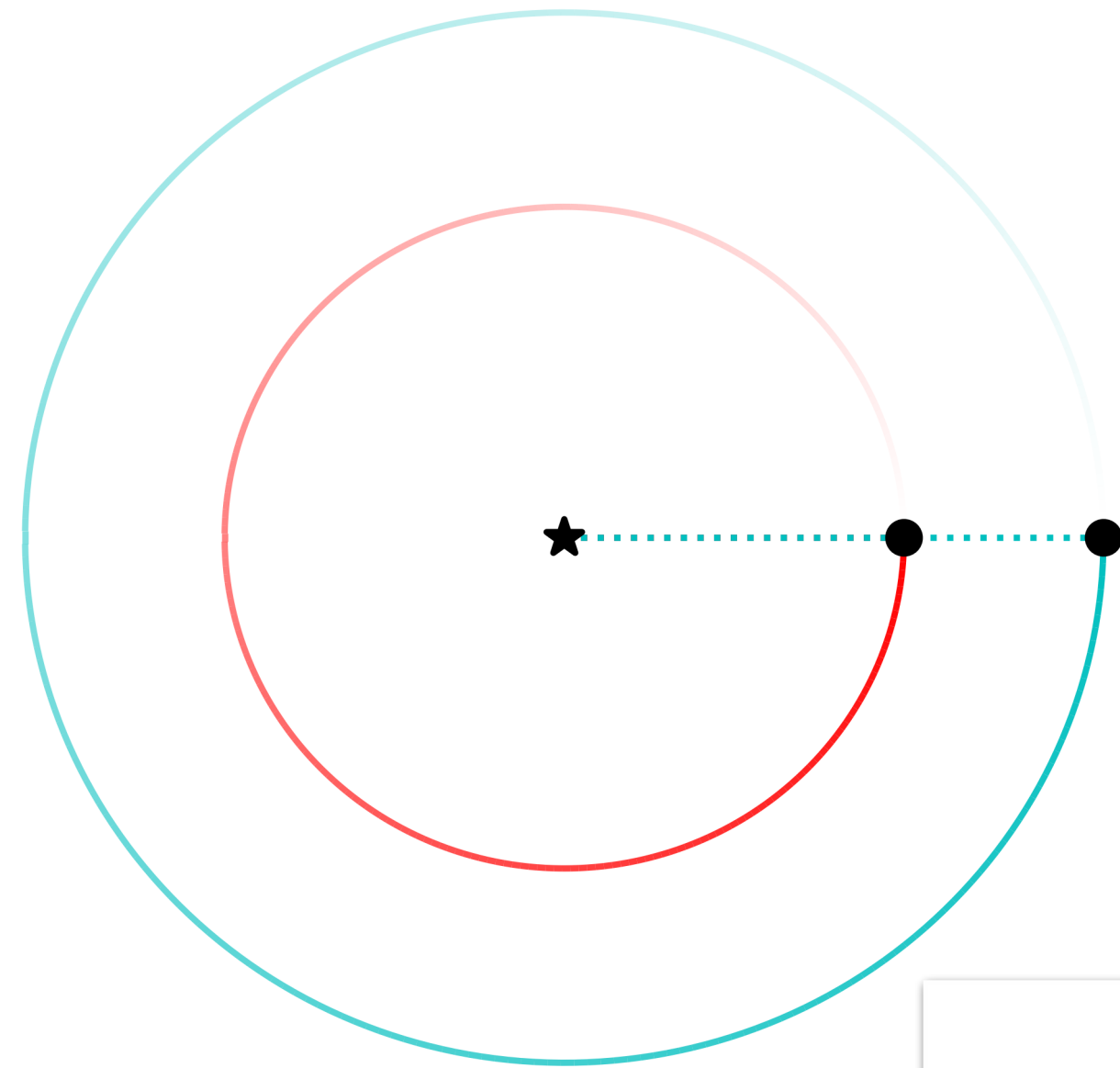
	"/yr	Rein & Brown (2019)	Laplace-Lagrange
• Solar System fundamental frequencies	g1	5.589	5.462
• Obtained with modified Fourier transform (MFT)	g2	7.422	7.347
• 20 Myrs for the inner planets	g3	17.359	17.332
• 50 Myrs for the outer planets	g4	17.914	18.006
	g5	4.258	3.733
	g6	28.246	22.512
	g7	3.088	—
	g8	0.673	—

Secular Modes

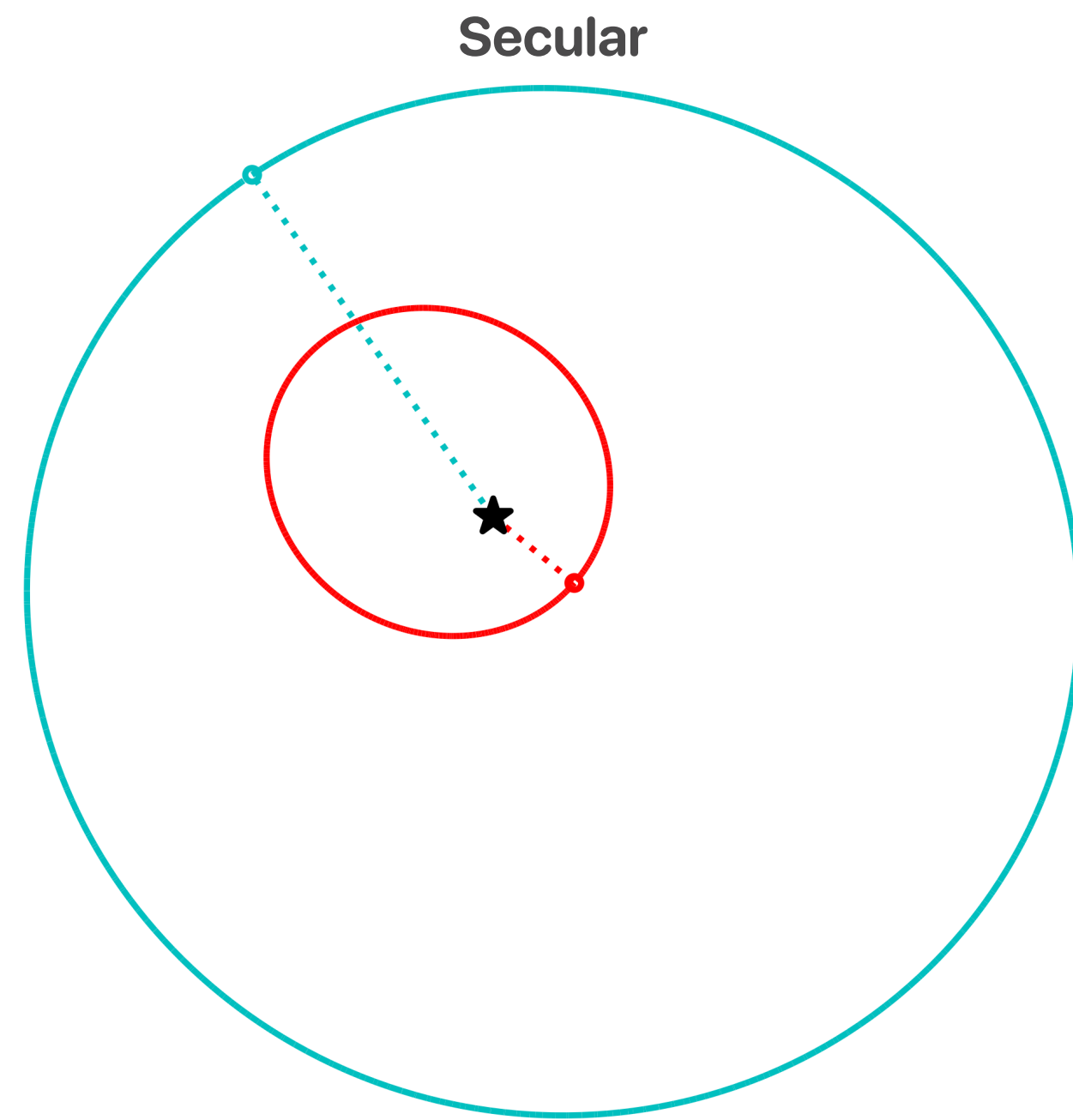
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Mean-Motion



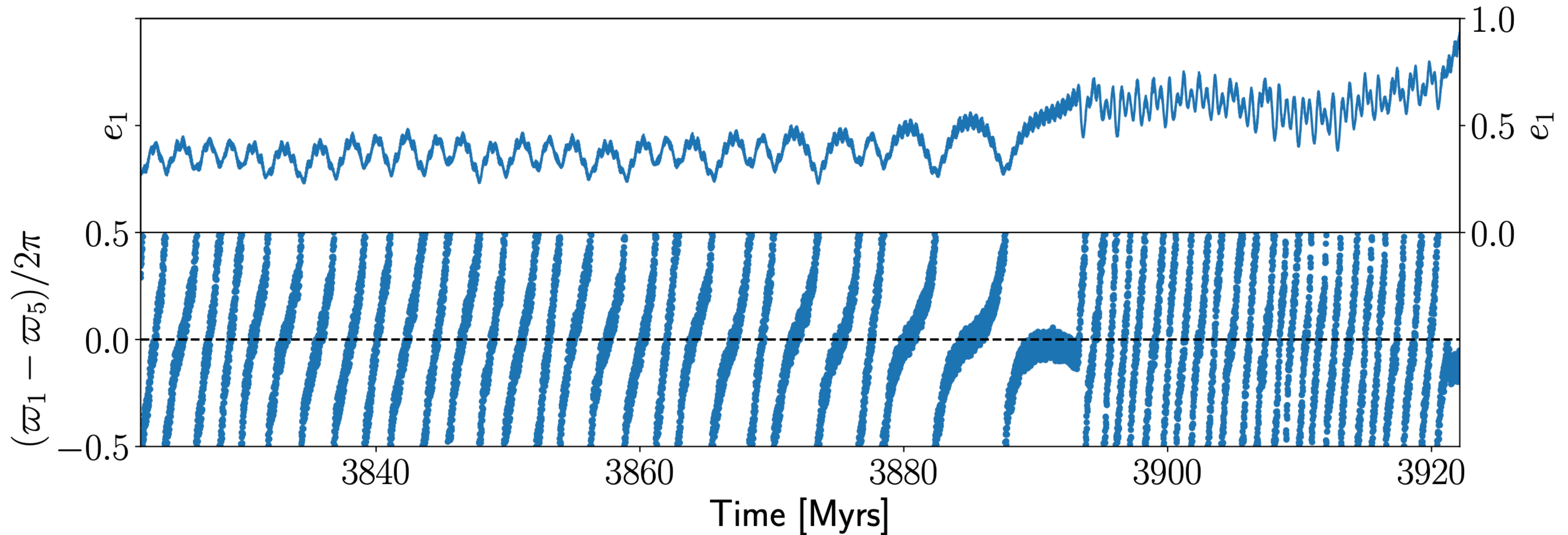
Secular

MURRAY & DERMOTT (1999); TREMAINE (2023)

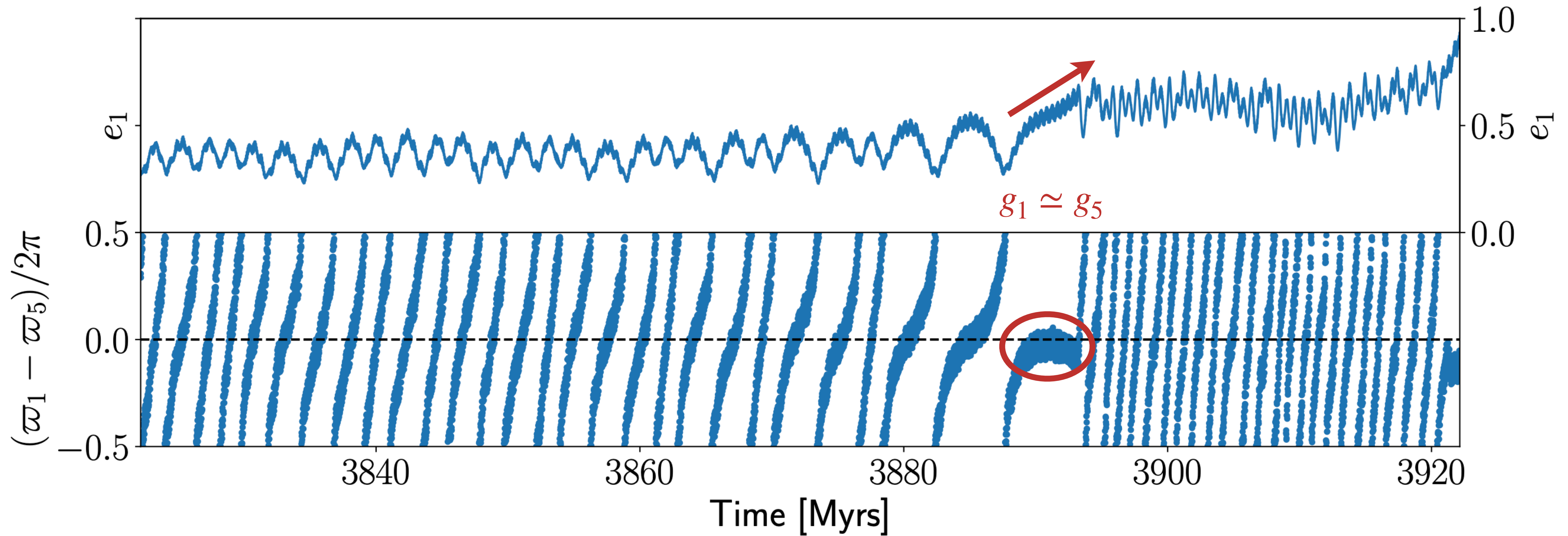
Secular Resonance

- Secular resonances occur when the precessional frequencies of an orbit are similar to another in the system
- Mean-motion resonances occur when the orbital period of one planet is a small integer ratio of another planet's period

Secular Resonance

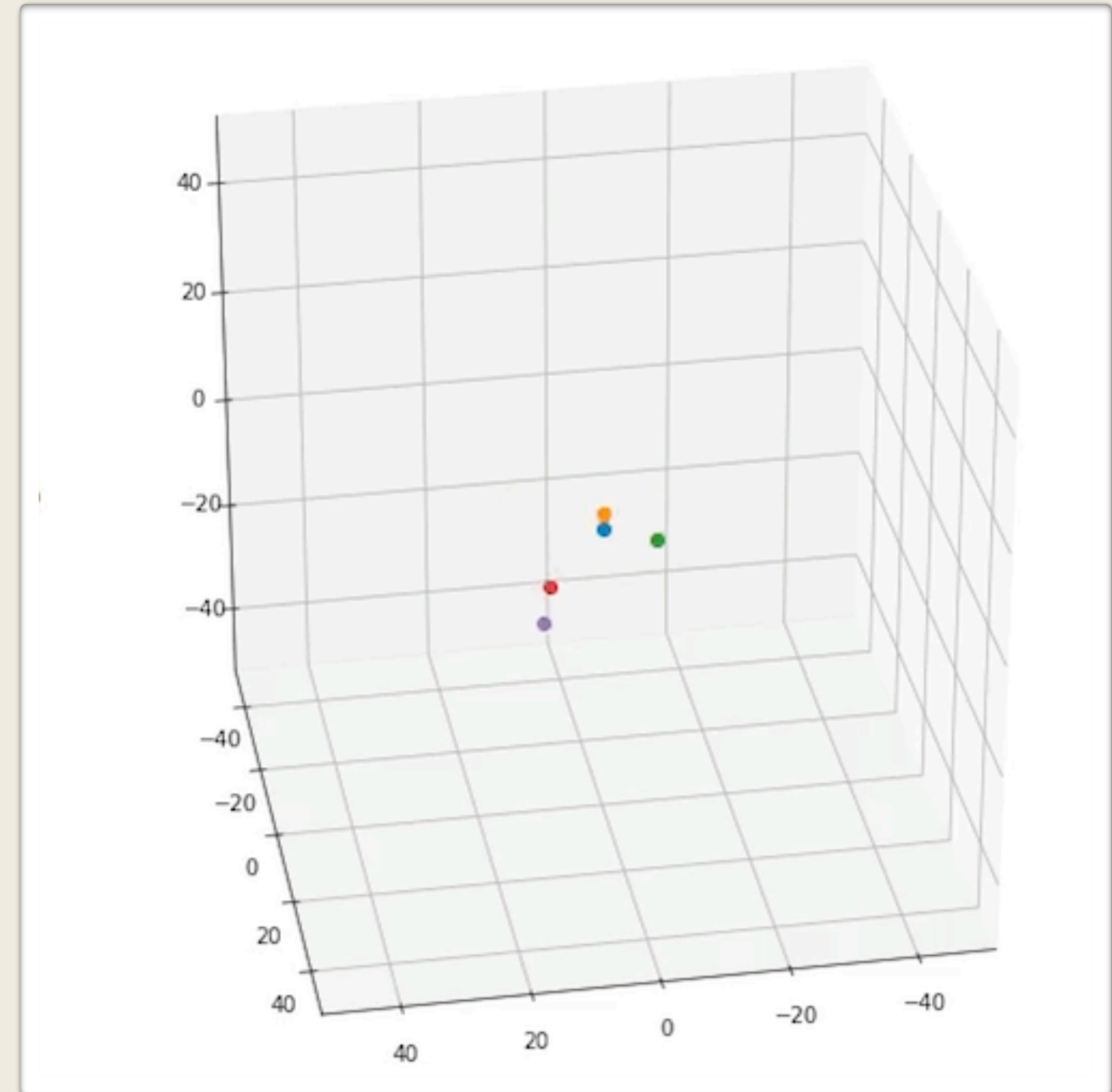


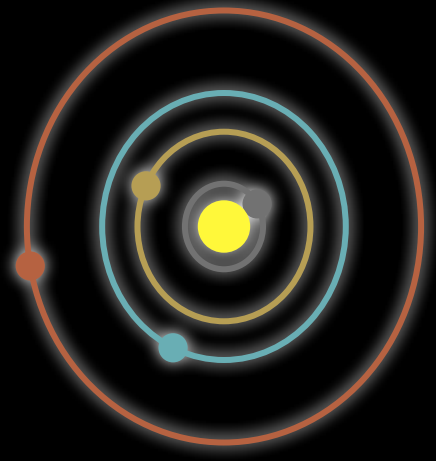
Secular Resonance



Stellar Flybys

- A passing star, external to the system of interest
- Often very distant and unnoticeable
- Can be very violent and destructive
- Is there a middle ground?

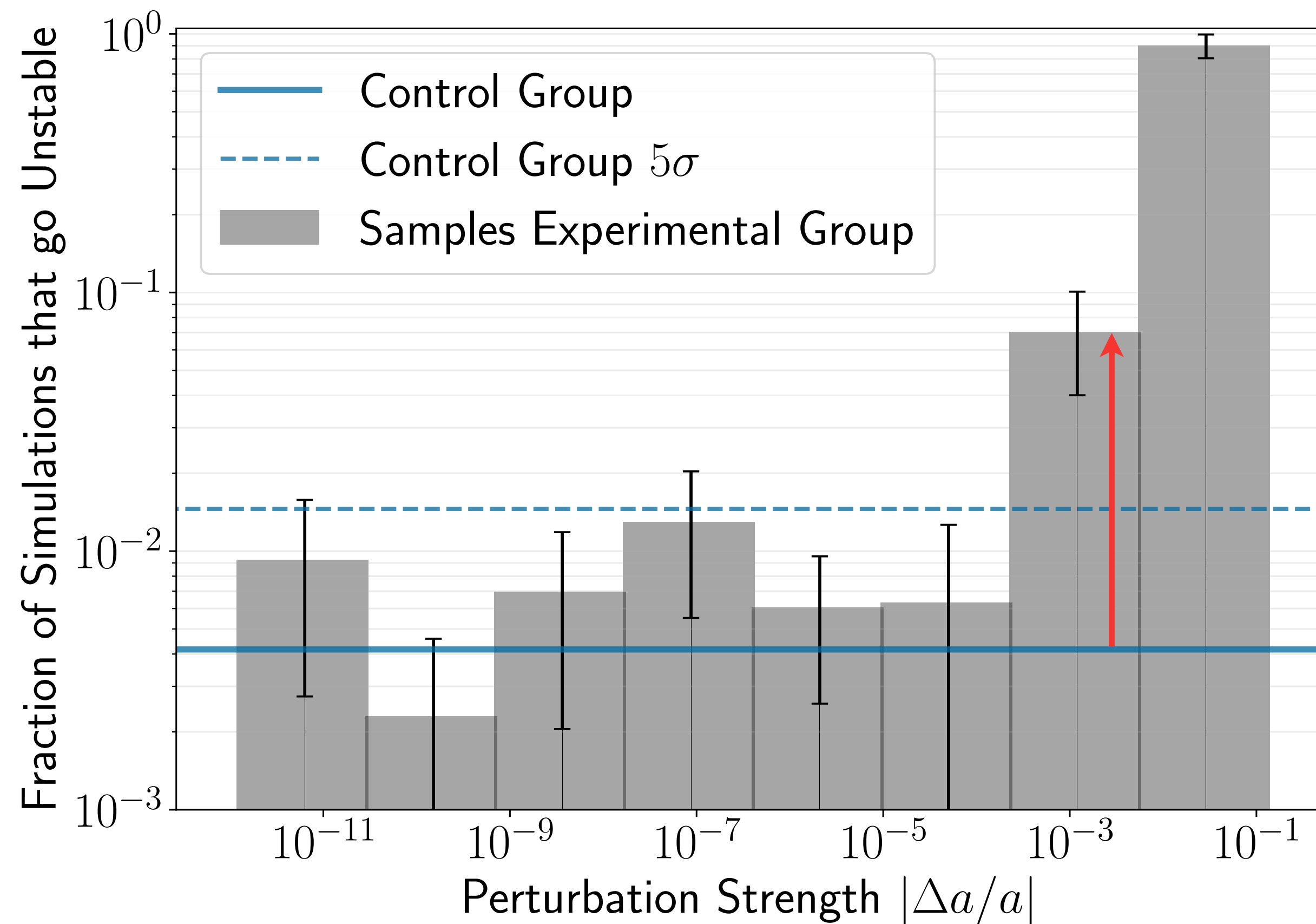




Experimental Setup: Stellar Flybys

- 2,880, 4.8 Gyrs solar system simulations:
 - 960 control sims, 1920 experimental sims
- NASA JPL Horizons, J2000 epoch
- REBOUND N-body integrator
- REBOUNDx with `gr_potential`
- WHCKL integrator
- $dt = 8.062$ days

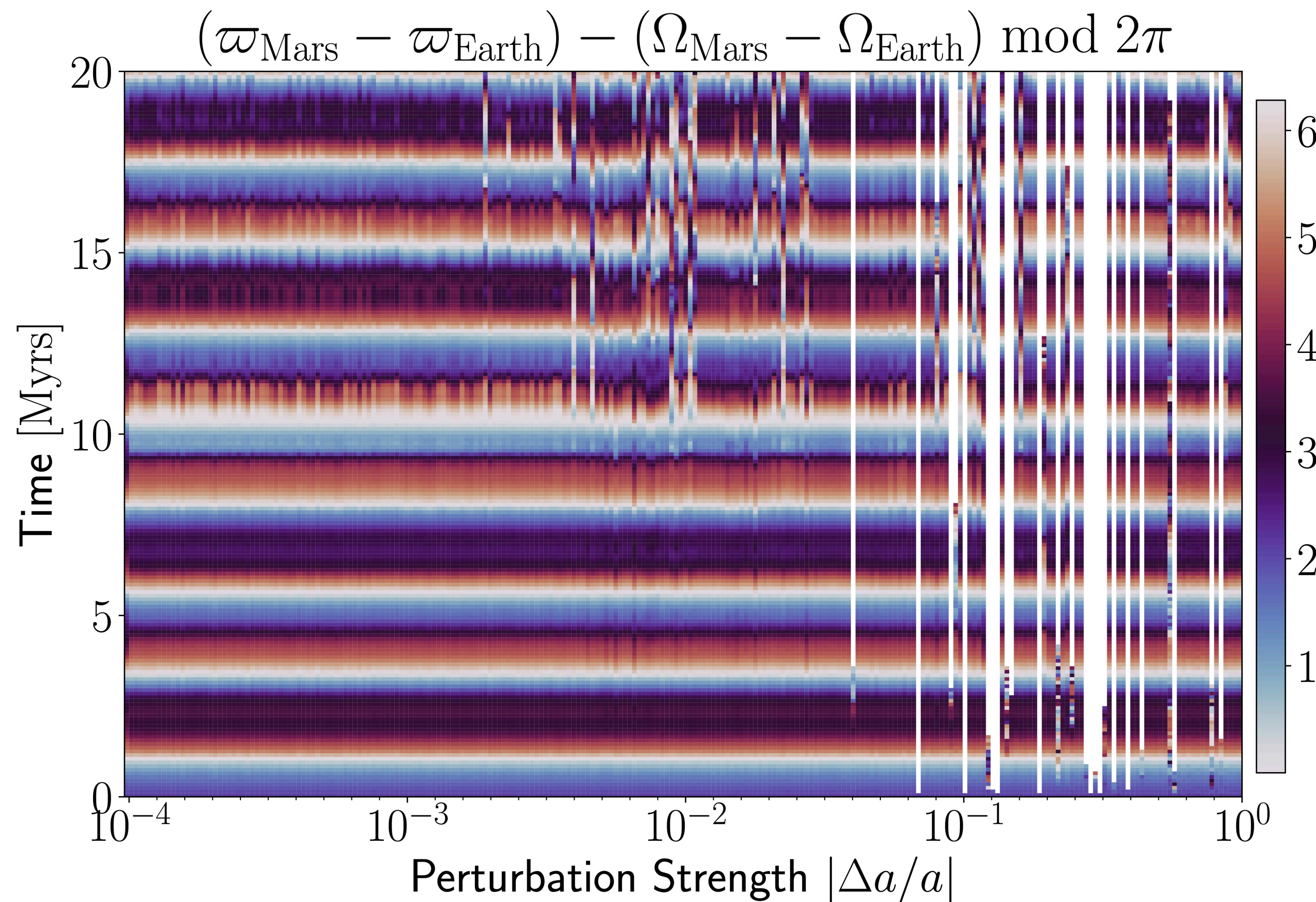
Stellar flybys affect Neptune's orbit more than the other planets



BROWN & REIN (2022) DOI: 10.1093/MNRAS/STAC1763

Stellar Flybys and stability

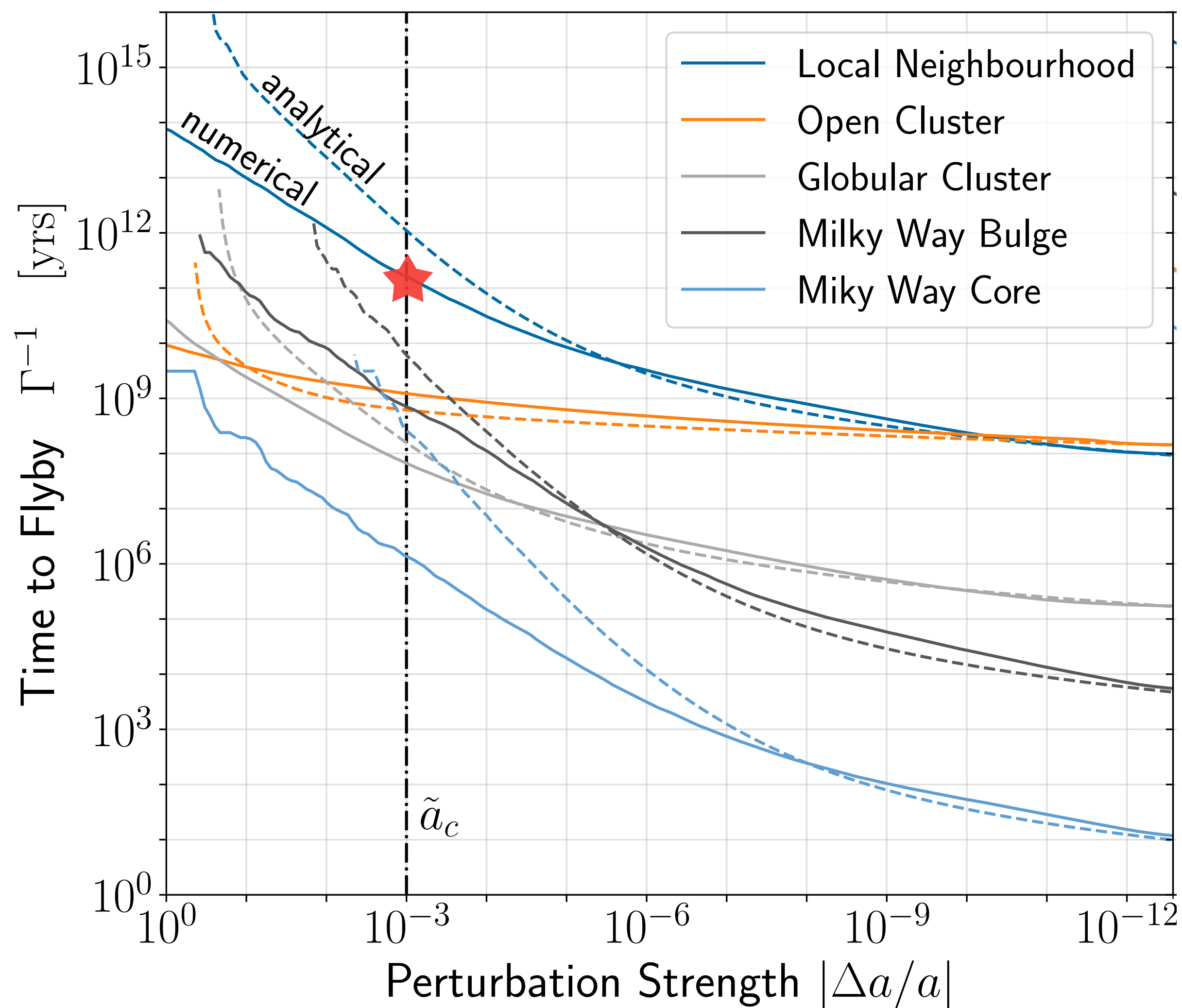
- 0.1% relative change to Neptune's semi-major axis increases instability within 5 billion years by one order of magnitude.



BROWN & REIN (2022) DOI: 10.1093/MNRAS/STAC1763

Stellar Flybys and stability

- Changes to Neptune's orbit effect the inner solar system secular state
- Angular momentum is exchanged between the planets on secular timescales



BROWN & REIN (2022) DOI: 10.1093/MNRAS/STAC1763

Stellar Flybys and stability

- A flyby of this magnitude is not likely to pass the solar system for 100 billion years

Summary

- Modern computation provides insights into Newton's centuries old problem.
- The secular diffusion of Mercury through phase space leads to instability when Mercury enters a linear secular resonance with Jupiter.
- Even weak stellar flybys can increase the chance of solar system instability, over the subsequent 5 billion years.



