

Post-Newtonian N-Body Simulations

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Astrophysical Scenarios

Self-Consistent Modelling

Recent Improvements

Some Results

Discussion

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PN Scenarios

Unperturbed binaries BH or NS

Globular clusters BH or NS + N^*

Galactic centres IMBH + BH + N^*

Supermassive systems SMBH + IMBH + N^*

Energy considerations $\frac{m_1 m_2}{2a^*} = \kappa |E_{\text{tot}}|, \quad E_{\text{tot}} = -0.25$

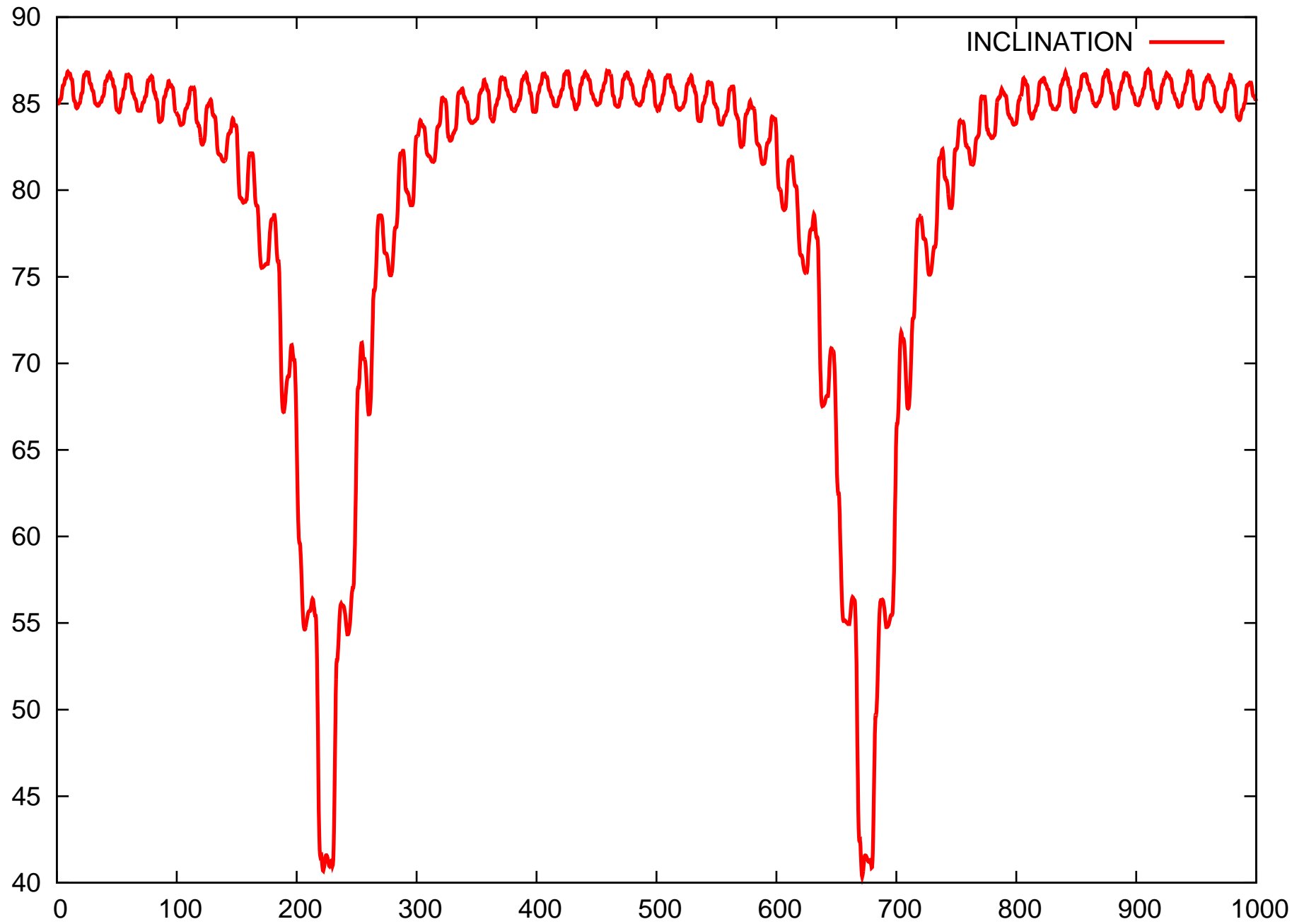
Super-hard binary $m_1 = 10\bar{m}, \quad \kappa = 0.1, \quad a^* = \frac{2000}{N^2}$

Schwarzschild radius $R_{\text{Sch}} = \frac{2M}{c^2} = \frac{4}{9} \times 10^{-10} \kappa V^{*2}$

GR radiation time-scale $t_{\text{GR}} \propto \frac{c^5 a^5}{m_1^2} (1 - e^2)^{7/2}, \quad c = \frac{3 \times 10^5}{V^*}$

Full Simulations

Initial conditions	$N = 1 \times 10^5$, Kroupa IMF in $0.1 - 50 M_\odot$
Plummer & tides	$R_h = 1.0$ pc, $V^* = 16$ km/s
Stellar evolution	BH/NS formation above $20/8 M_\odot$, # 150/680
Velocity kicks	Maxwellian $\sigma = 2V^*$, $v_\infty \simeq (1-2)V^*$
N-body units	$G = 1$, $\bar{m} = 1/N$, $E = -\frac{1}{4}$, $\bar{v}^2 = \frac{1}{2}$, $R_h \simeq 1$
Hard binary	$\frac{m^2}{2a} \simeq \frac{1}{2} \bar{m} \bar{v}^2$, $\Rightarrow a_{\text{hard}} \simeq 2/N$
Hard limit	$-\frac{m^2}{2a} = E$, $\Rightarrow a_0 = 2/N^2$, or 2×10^{-10}
Dynamics	$m_{\text{bh}} \simeq 20 M_\odot$, $E_b = 0.01E$, $a \simeq 2 \times 10^{-5}$
Relativity	$R_{\text{co}} = \frac{8(m_1 + m_2)}{c^2}$, $c = \frac{3 \times 10^5}{V^*}$, $R_{\text{co}} \simeq 2 \times 10^{-11}$
PN condition	$a(1 - e) \simeq 1 \times 10^3 R_{\text{co}}$, $\Rightarrow e > 0.999$
Time-scale	$a = 2 \times 10^{-5}$, $e = 0.999$, $m = 20 M_\odot$, $\tau_{\text{GR}} \simeq 2$ Myr



PN Decision-Making

Equation of motion $\frac{d^2 \mathbf{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{M}{r^2} \left[(-1 + A) \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} + B \mathbf{v} \right]$

GR radiation time-scale $t_{\text{GR}} = \frac{5}{64} \frac{c^5 g(e) a^4}{X(1+X) m_1^3}, \quad c = \frac{3 \times 10^5}{V^*}$

$$g(e) \simeq \frac{(1 - e^2)^{7/2}}{4.35}, \quad X = \frac{m_2}{m_1}$$

Graduated GR effect Blanchet & Iyer 2003

$$t_{\text{GR}} < 500, 50, 1$$

$$\text{IPN} = 1, 2, 3$$

Coalescence $R < 4R_{\text{Sch}} = \frac{8M}{c^2}$

Alternative merging $\text{IPN} = 3, \quad N = 2, \quad N_p = 0$

$$\text{IPN} \geq 2, \quad a(1 - e) < R_{\text{Sch}}$$

$$\text{IPN} = 3, \quad N = 3, \quad a_1(1 - e_1) > 100 a$$

Energy check $E_{\text{tot}} - \int \mathbf{P}_{\text{GR}} \cdot \mathbf{v} dt = \text{const}$

Unperturbed GR Orbit

Compact objects $\max (K_1^*, K_2^*) > 12$

Derivatives $\dot{a} = -\frac{64M_1M_2(M_1 + M_2)}{5c^5a^3(1 - e^2)^{7/2}}$

$$\dot{e} = -\frac{304eM_1M_2(M_1 + M_2)}{15c^5a^4(1 - e^2)^{5/2}}g(e)$$

Einstein shift $\Delta\omega = \frac{6\pi(M_1 + M_2)}{ac^2(1 - e^2)}$

Safety condition $\Delta t = \min \left(\frac{0.01a}{\dot{a}}, \Delta t_0 \right)$

KS rotation $\theta = \frac{\Delta\omega\Delta t}{T_K}$, rotate by $\theta/2$

New elements $a_1 = a + \dot{a}\Delta t$, $e_1 = \max (e + \dot{e}\Delta t, 0)$

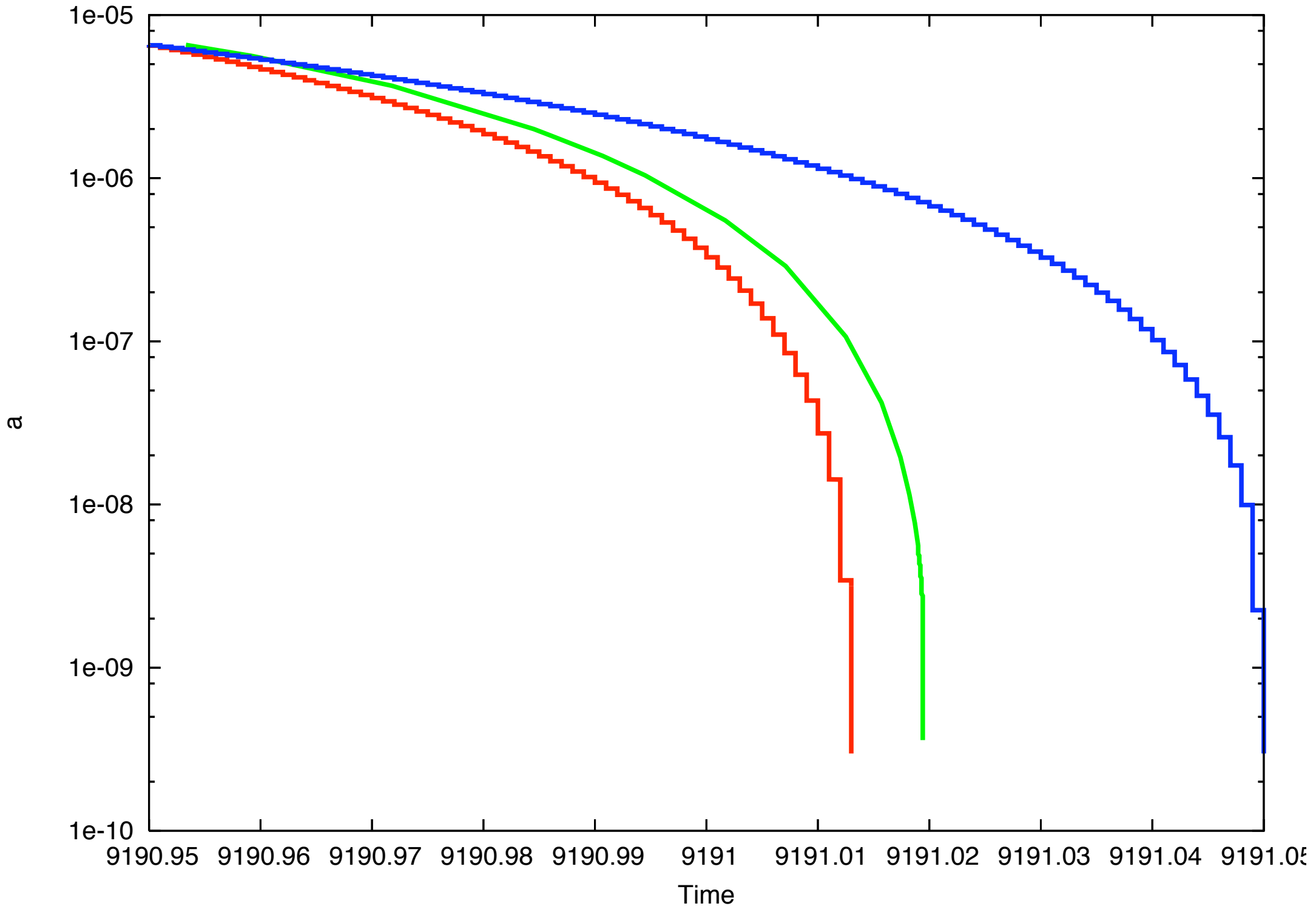
Energy updating $\Delta E = \mu(H_{\text{old}} - H_{\text{new}})$

Modify KS orbit Shrink, $e = \text{const}$; decrease, $H = \text{const}$

Coalescence check $a_1 < \frac{8(M_1 + M_2)}{c^2}$

Unperturbed PN

PN condition	$\max (k^*) \geq 13$
Derivatives	\dot{a}, \dot{e} , Peters 1964
Time-scale check	$t_{\text{GR}} < 500$
Transformation	$\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}' \Rightarrow \text{peri}$
Unperturbed apo	$\mathbf{U}_{\text{apo}} = \mathbf{U}'_{\text{peri}}/\omega, \quad \mathbf{U}'_{\text{apo}} = -\omega\mathbf{U}_{\text{peri}},$ $\omega = (-h/2)^{1/2}$
Rotation of orbit	$\theta = \Delta\omega\Delta t/T_{\text{K}}$
New elements	$a_1 = a + \dot{a}\Delta t, \quad e_1 = e + \dot{e}\Delta t$
KS corrections	(i) $h = \text{const}$, (ii) $e = \text{const}$
Perturbed case	Initialize KS polynomials & time-step
Unperturbed case	Continue with current T_0 & Δt



PN Energy Loss

Equation of motion

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}_N + \mathbf{a}_{\text{pn}} = -\frac{m}{r^3}\mathbf{r} + \frac{m}{r^2 c^5} \left(A \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} + B \mathbf{v} \right)$$

Energy change

$$\Delta E_{\text{GR}} = \mu \left(\mathbf{a}_{\text{pn}} \cdot \mathbf{v} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{a}_{\text{pn}} \cdot \mathbf{a} + \dot{\mathbf{a}}_{\text{pn}} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \Delta t^2 \right)$$

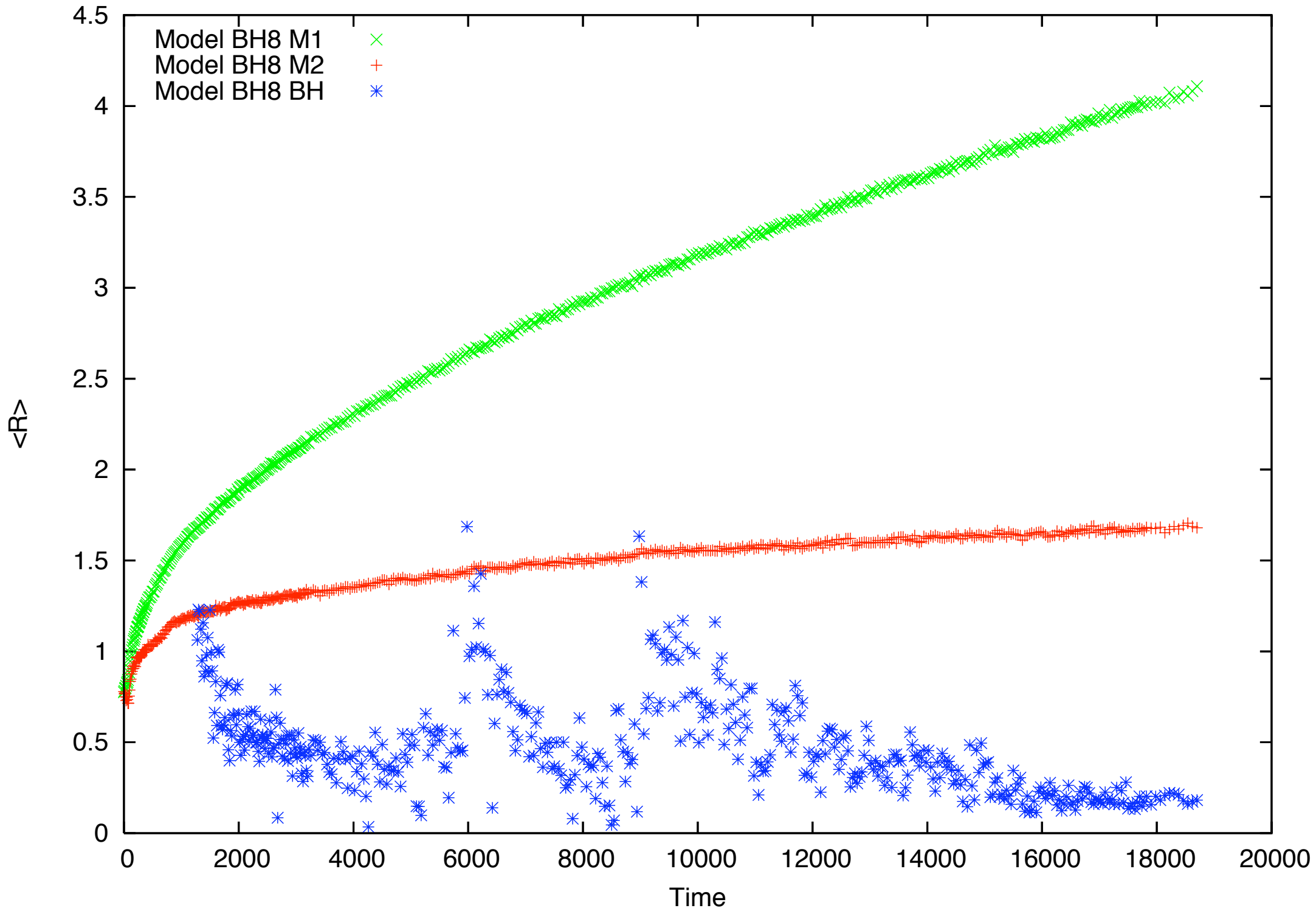
Derivatives \dot{A} , \dot{B} , save $\dot{\epsilon}_0$, $\ddot{\epsilon}_0$

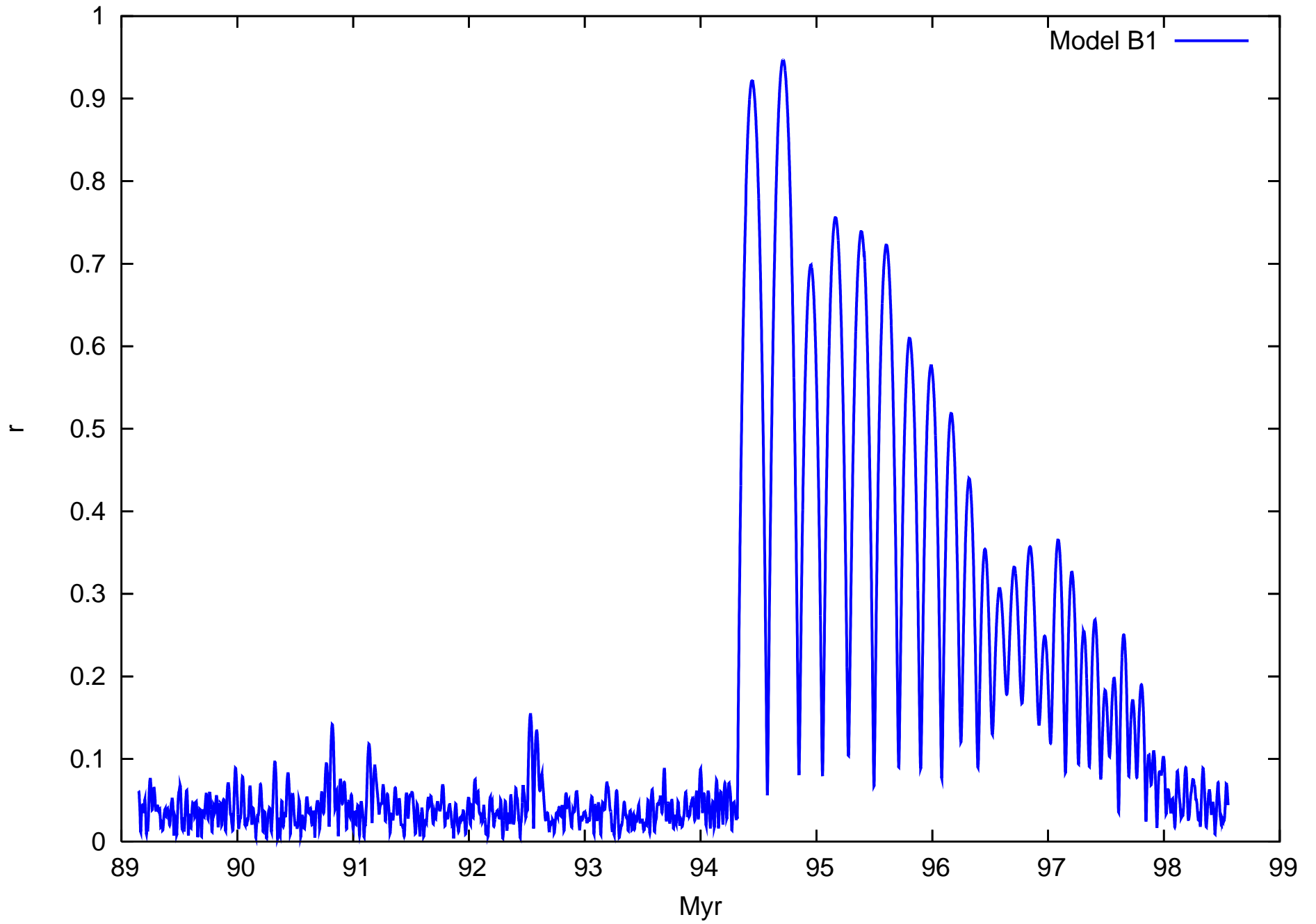
Hermite solution Second term as $\ddot{\epsilon}$

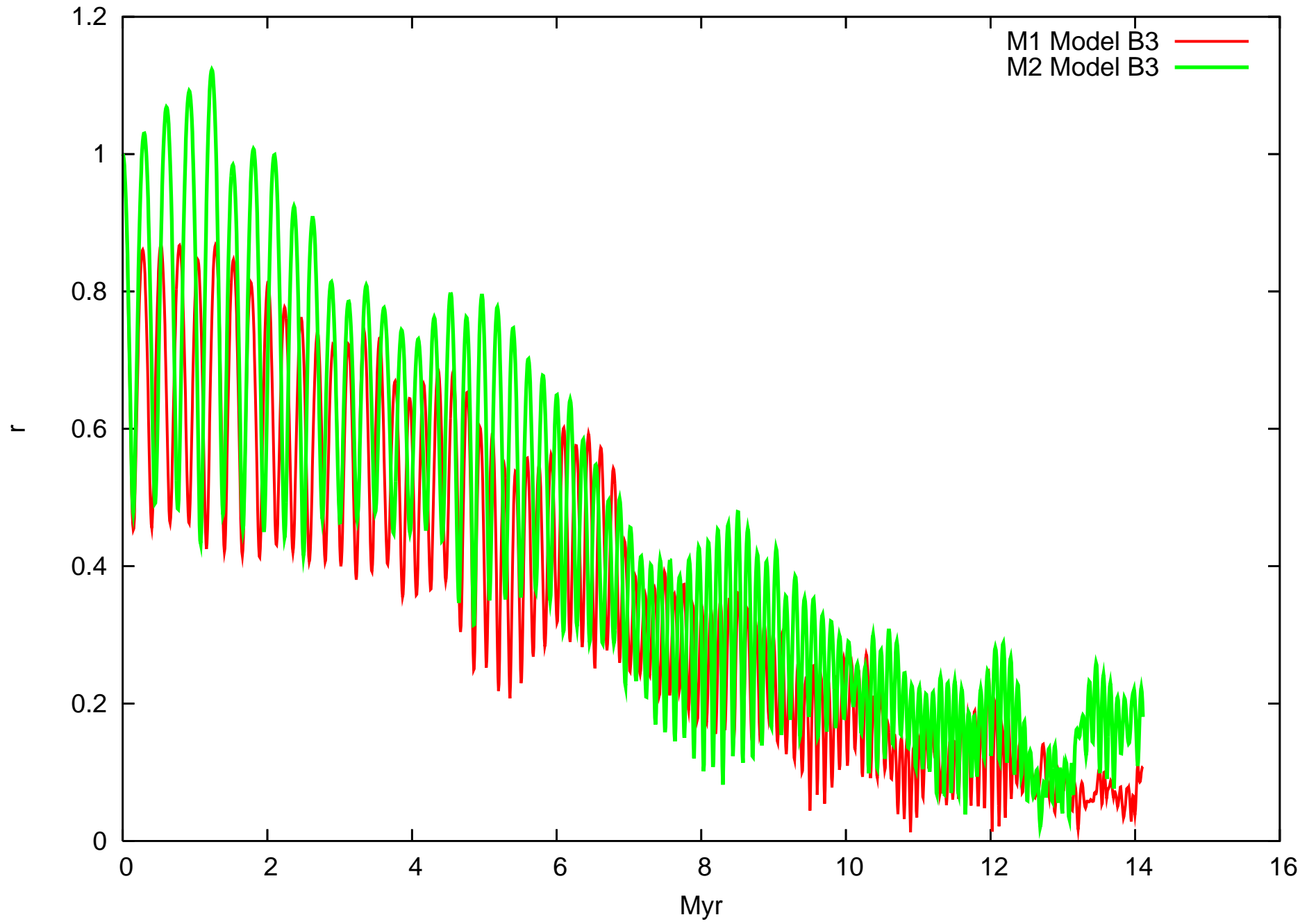
Fourth-order solution

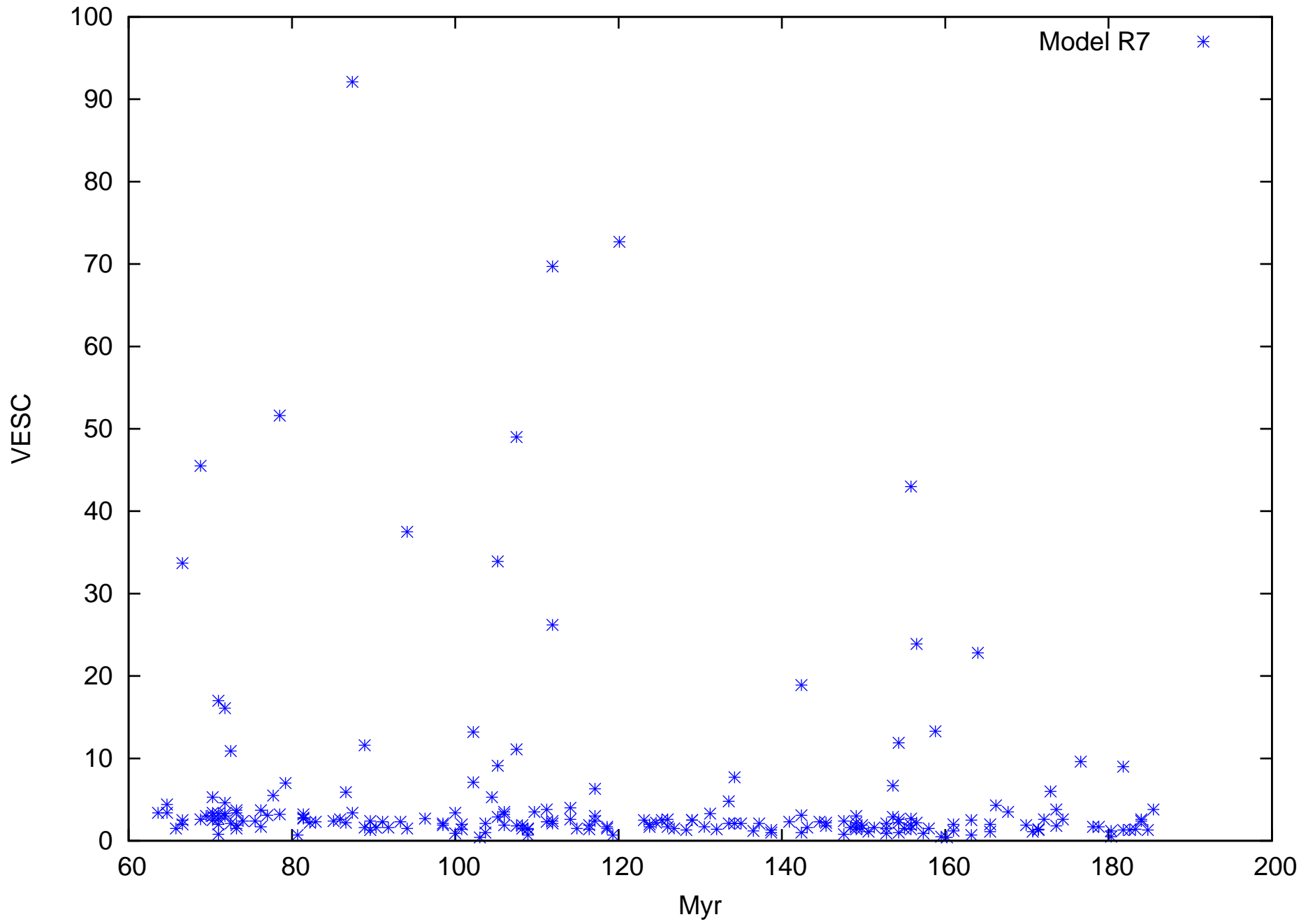
$$\Delta \epsilon = \frac{1}{2} (\dot{\epsilon}_0 + \dot{\epsilon}) \Delta t + \frac{1}{12} (\ddot{\epsilon}_0 - \ddot{\epsilon}) \Delta t^2$$

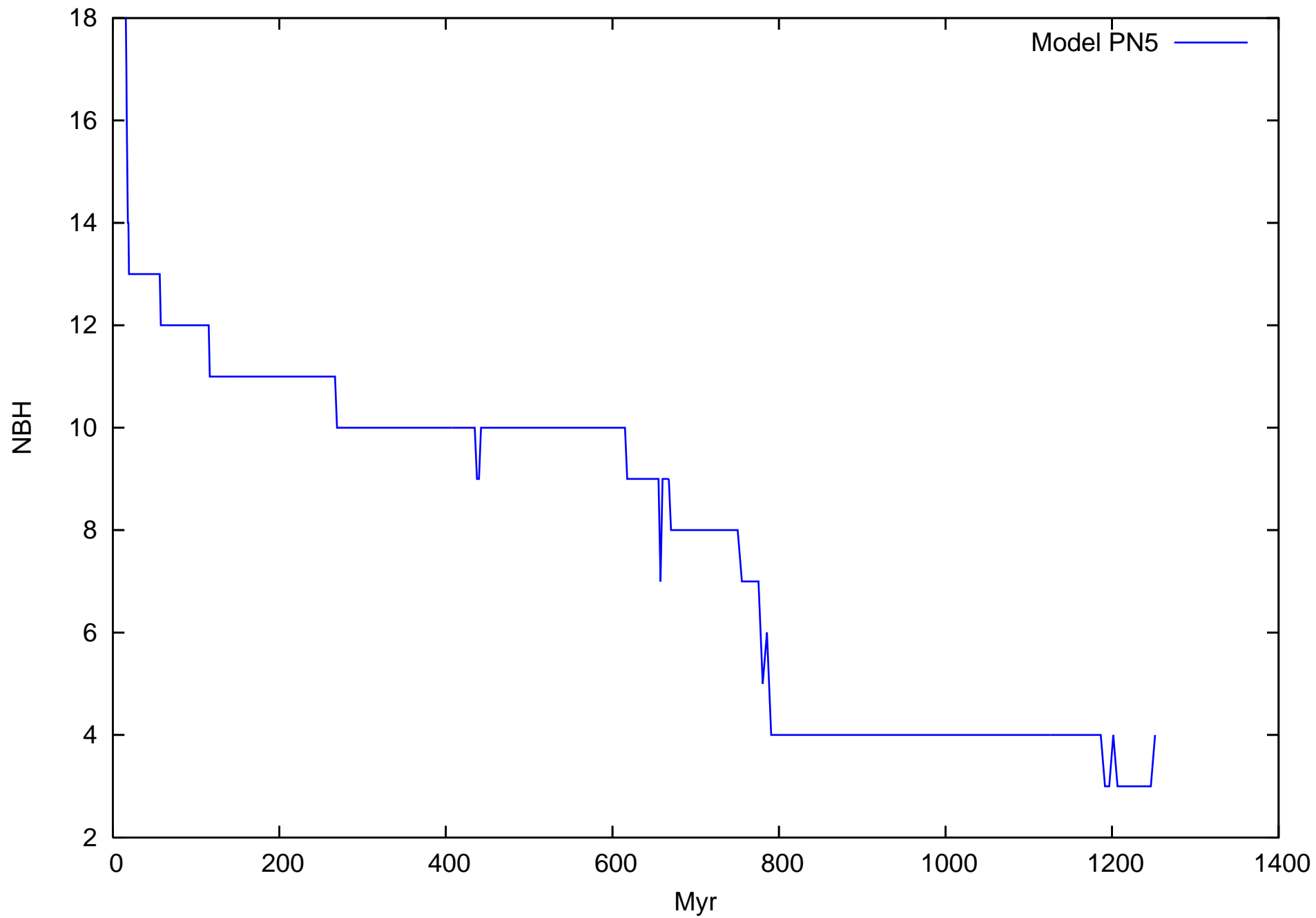
Comparison Agreement with PN 2.5 of Peters 1964

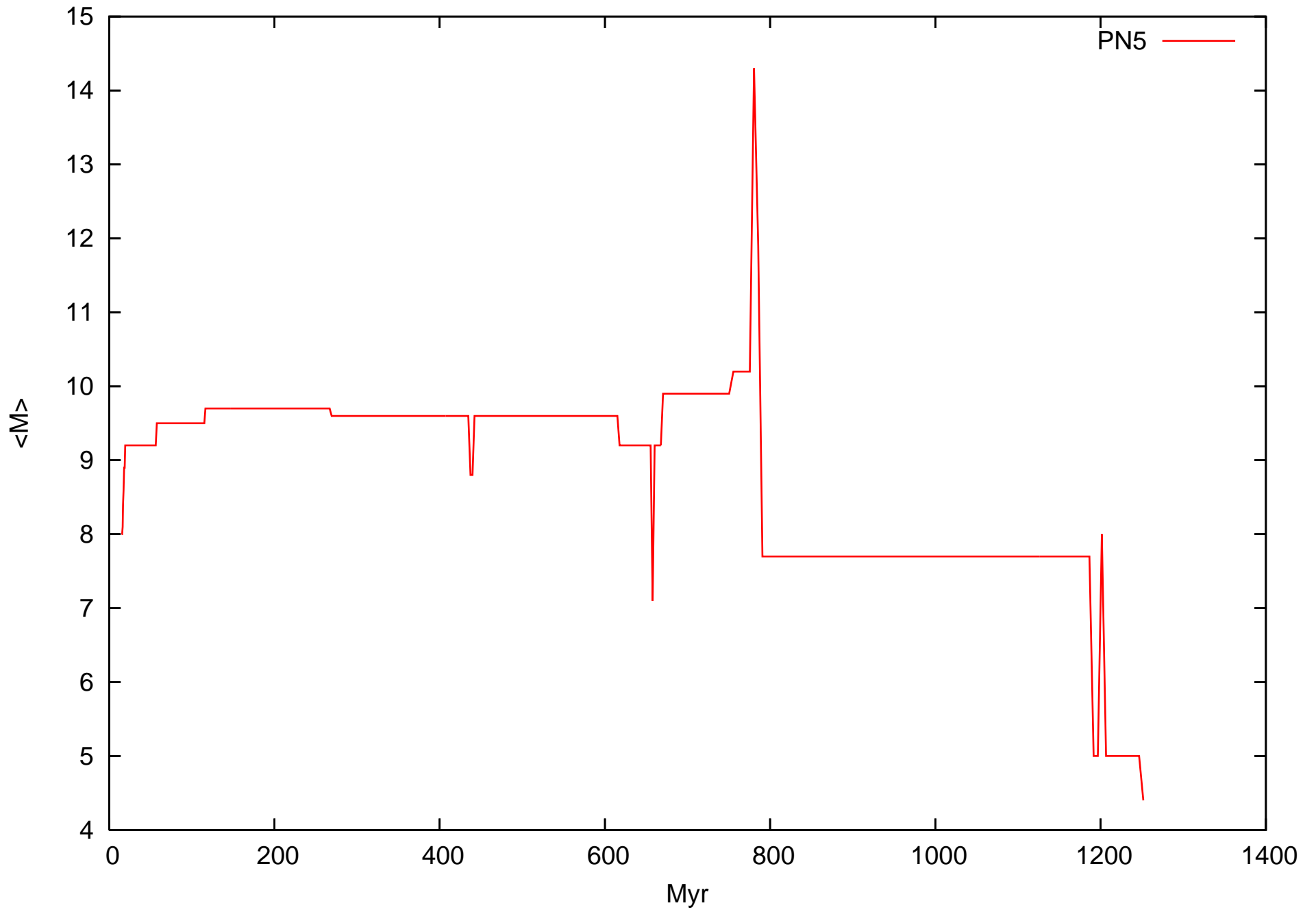


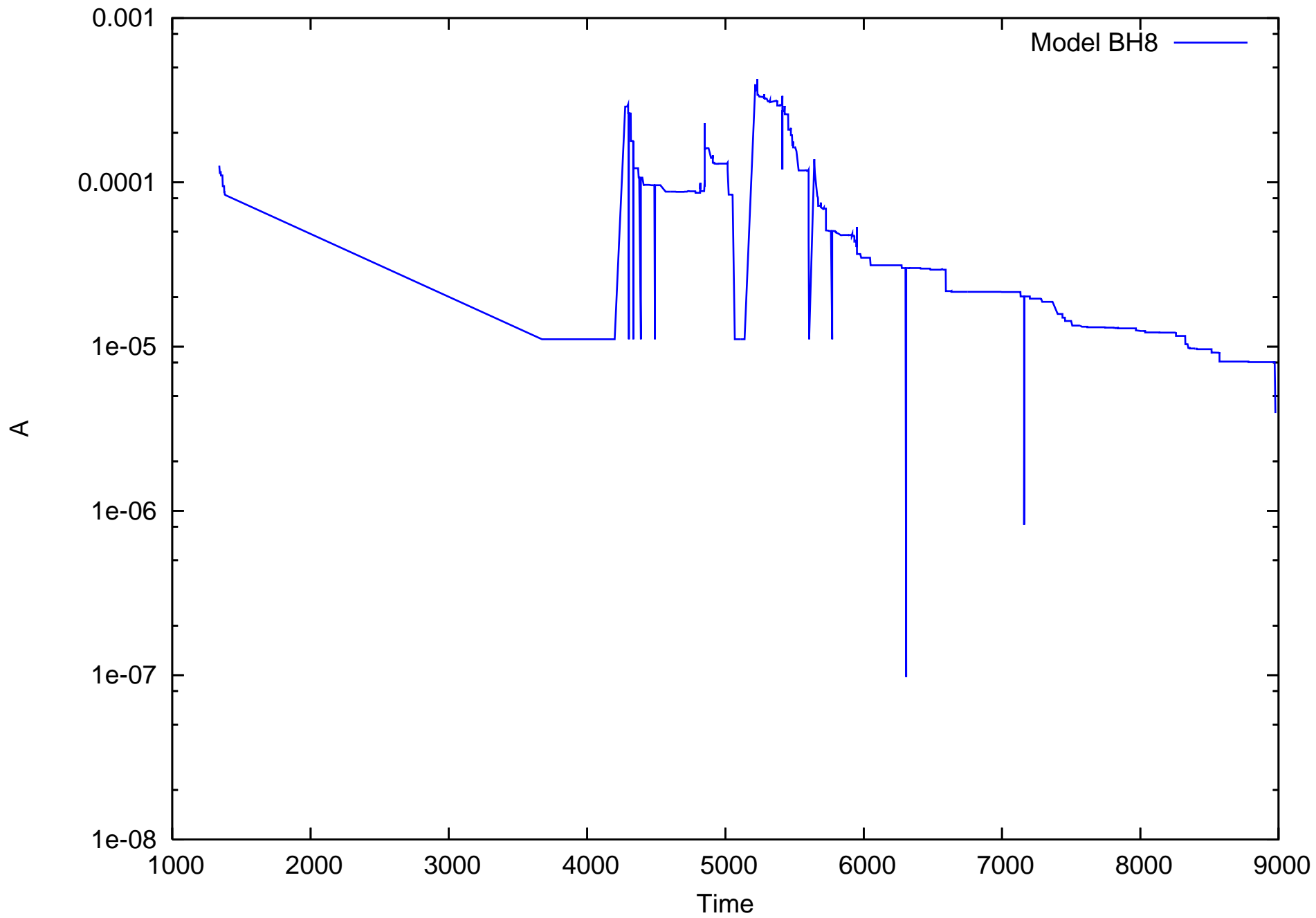


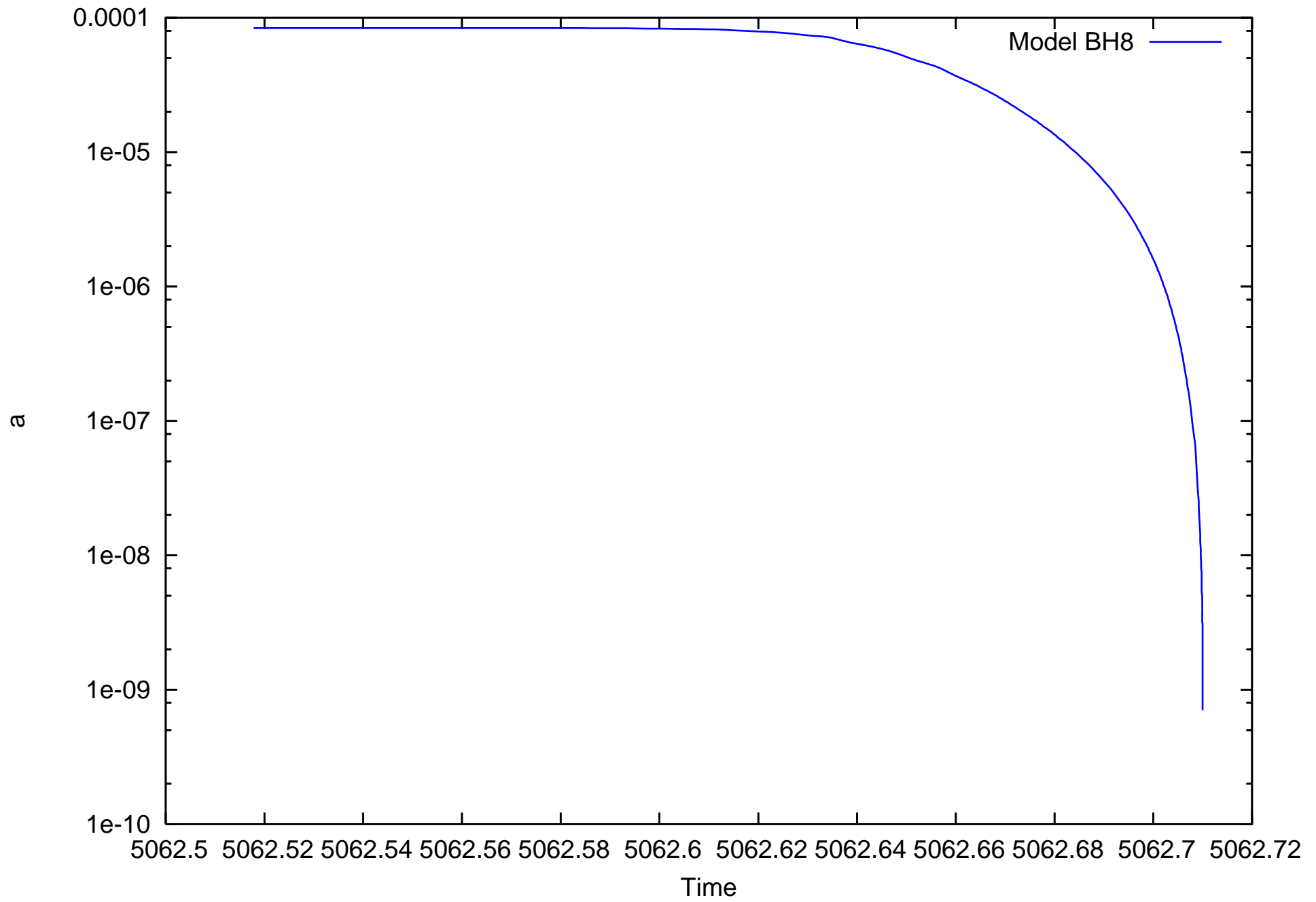


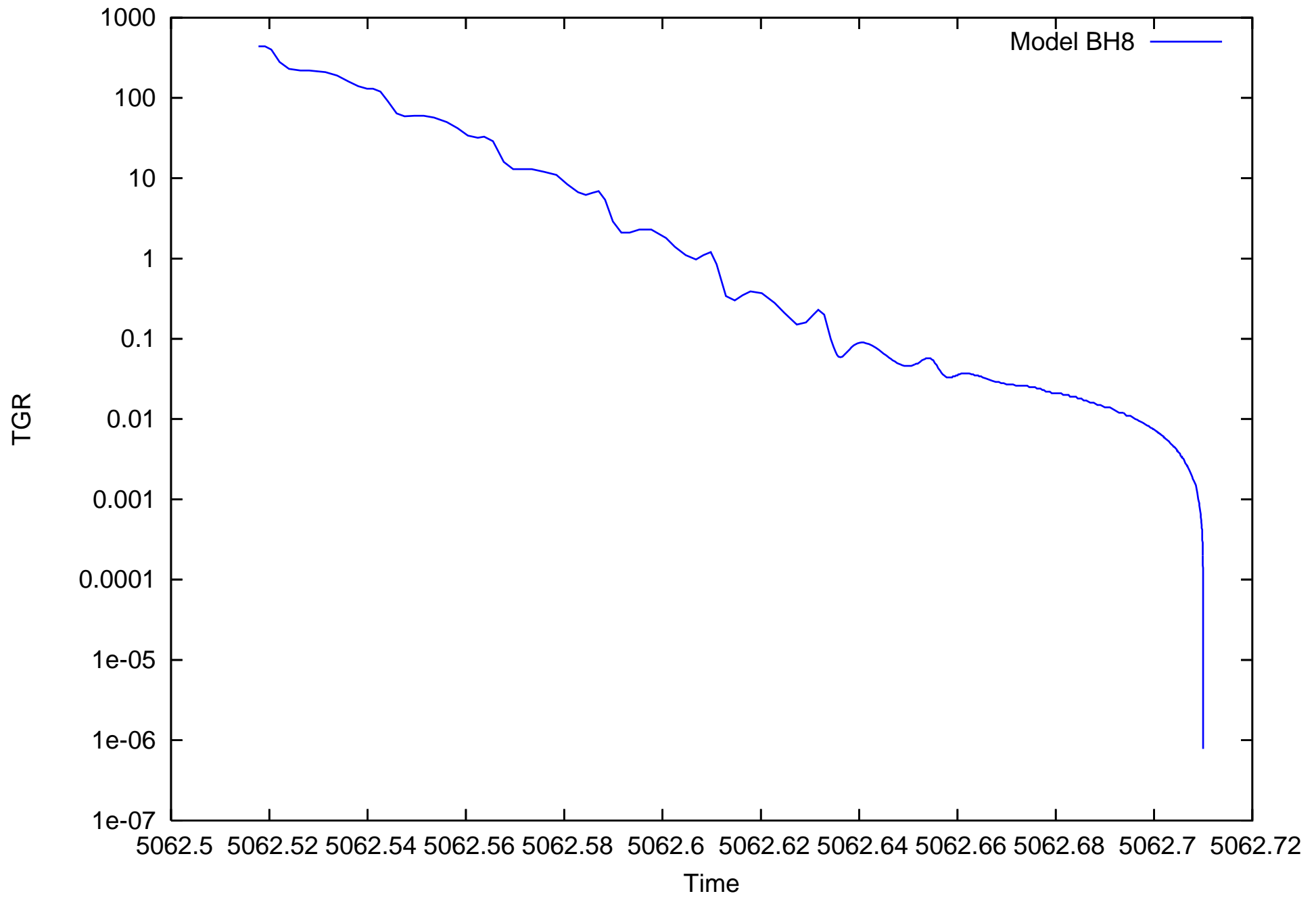


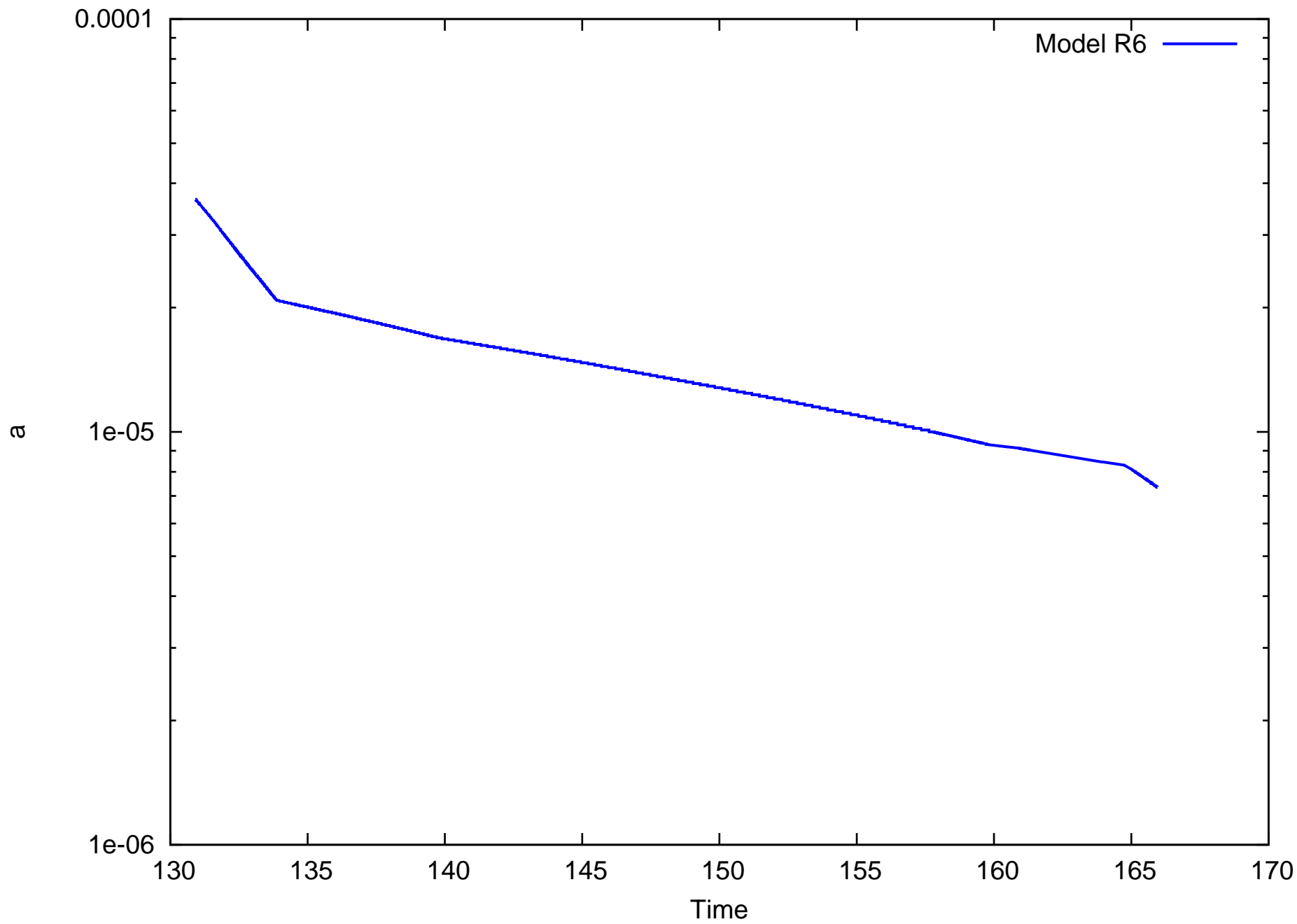


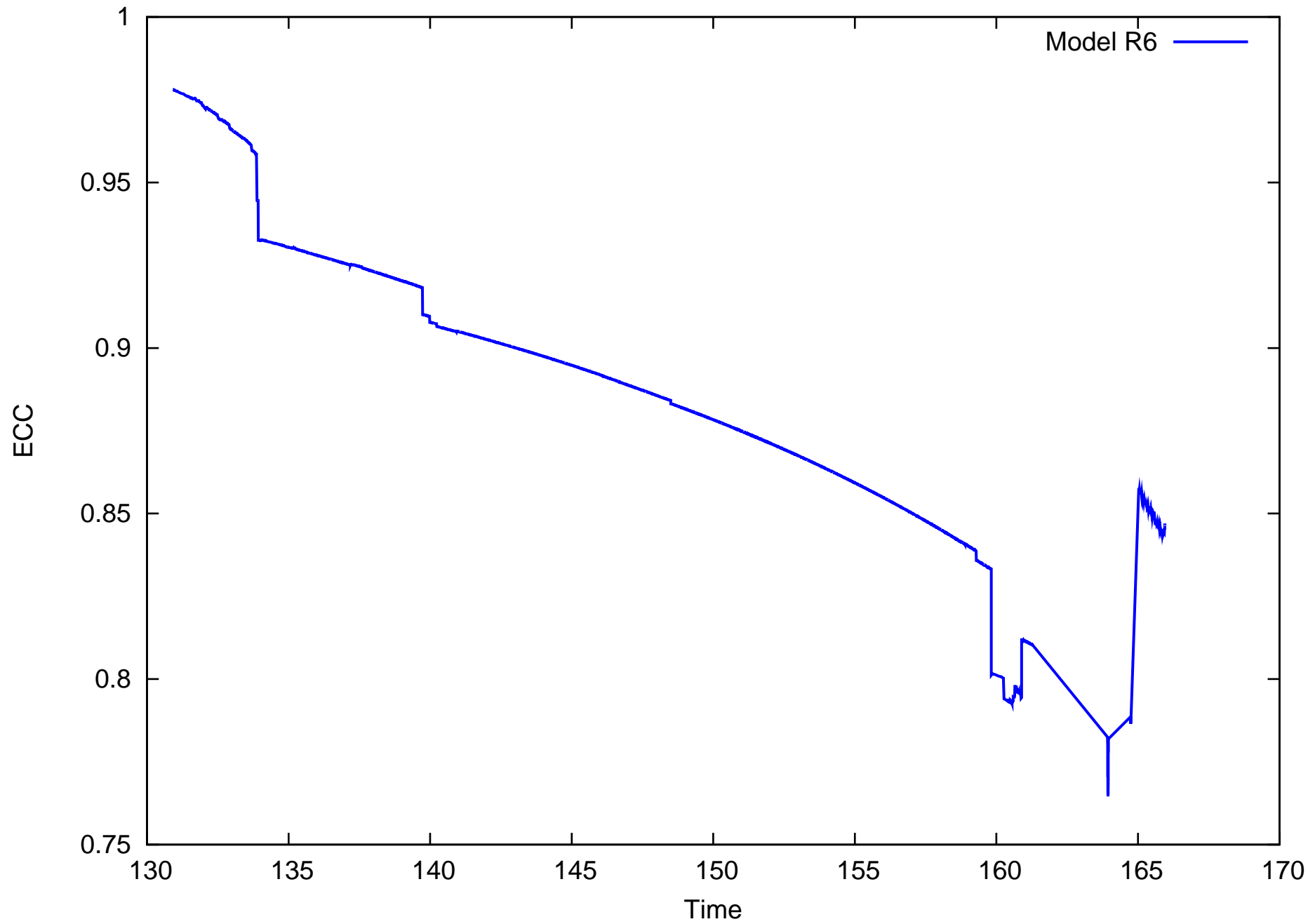












Outcome 1

Initial conditions	$N = 10\,000$, Kroupa IMF in $0.2\text{--}12 M_{\odot}$ $NBH = 2$, $m_1 = m_2 = 15$, $R_{\text{Sch}} = 4 \times 10^{-9}$
Binary with ARC	$t_0 = 16$, $t_f = 52$ Myr
PN shrinkage	$t_{PN} = 30$, $a = 7 \times 10^{-6}$, $e = 0.85$
Strong interaction	$t_f = 52$, $a_f = 5 \times 10^{-6}$, $e = 0.40$
Final escape	$m_1 = 4$, $m_b = 30$, $v_{\text{esc}} = 100, 12$, $t_{\text{GR}} = 60$ Myr