

Do we really do it ?



(comment)

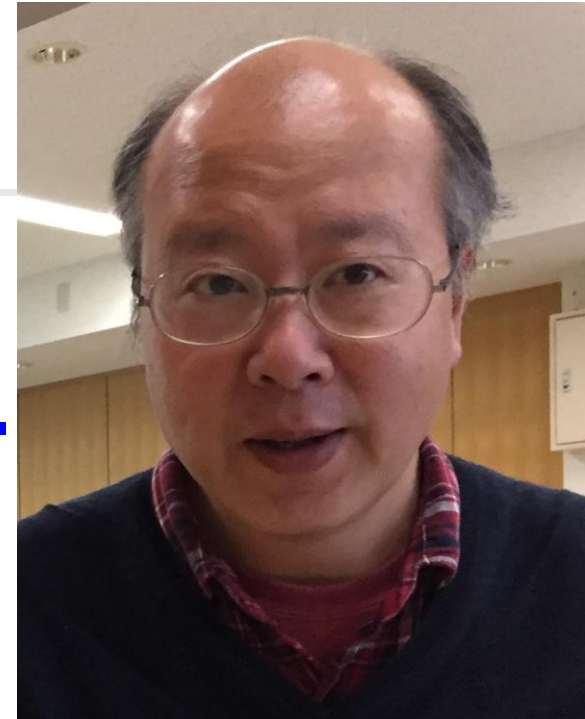
Eccentric Lidov-Kozai effect & planetary orbits

Takashi Ito (CfCA, NAOJ)

- ❖ the Lidov-Kozai effect
- ❖ classic ($e'=0$) L-K
- ❖ eccentric ($e'>0$) L-K
- ❖ summary

(*Not* atmospheric/oceanic science at all)

a strict order from prof. Ishiwatari



“Give a talk! I’ll give you 10 min.
Tell us something about orbital
dynamics.”

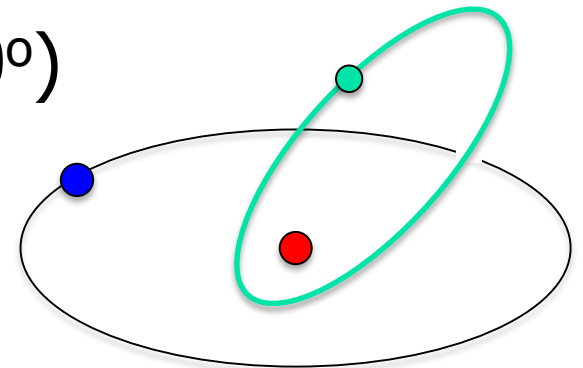
“Is something that has nothing to do with
your meeting subject fine?”

“Very fine, as long as it is interesting.”

“Hmm...” 

the Lidov-Kozai effect

- in hierarchical (restricted) 3-body problems
- when orbital inclination is large
- the perturbed body's eccentricity+inclination can oscillate with a large amplitude
 - with libration of argument of pericenter
- the orbit sometimes flips ($i > 90^\circ$)
 - when perturber's orbit is elliptic

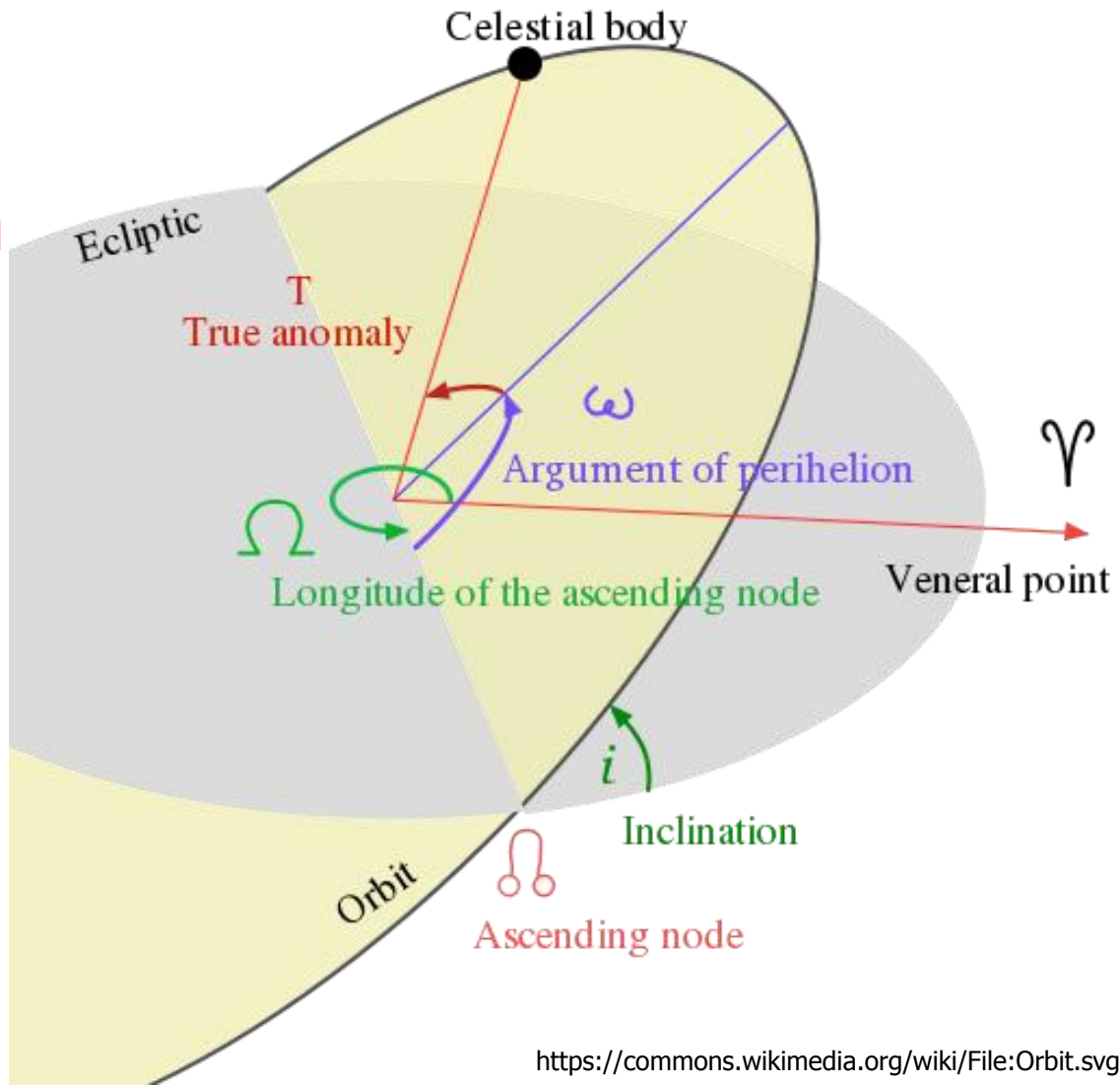


orbital elements

- semimajor axis $\rightarrow a$
- eccentricity $\rightarrow e$
- inclination $\rightarrow i$
- argument of pericenter $\rightarrow g$

Perturber's elements

- a', e', \dots



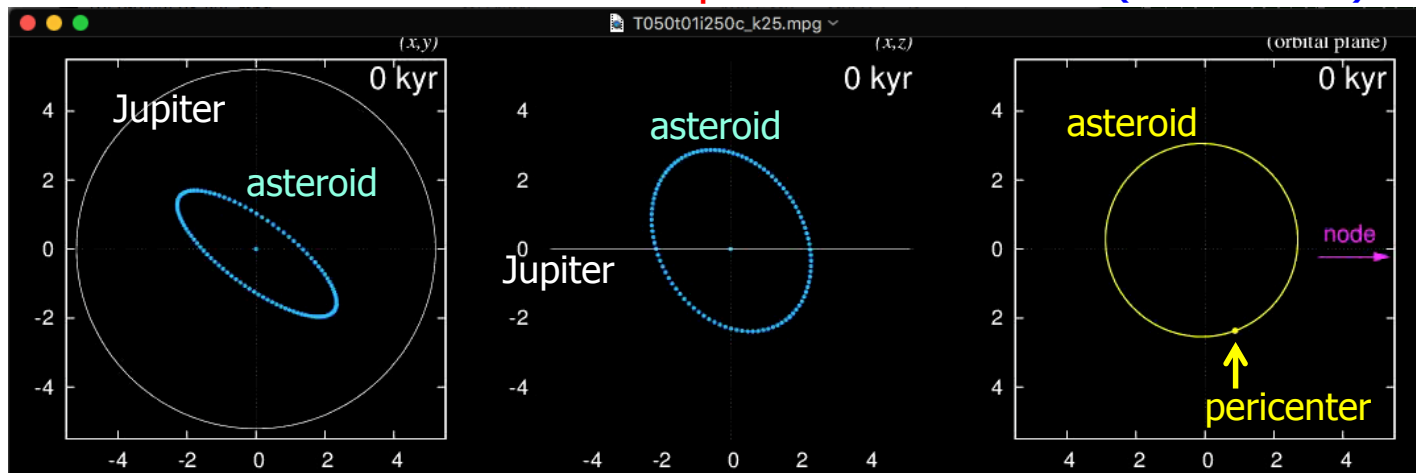
classic L-K ($e'=0$)

on asteroid's orbital plane
(node fixed)

the "northern" view

the "equatorial" view

Sun
+ Jupiter ($e'=0$)
+ an asteroid

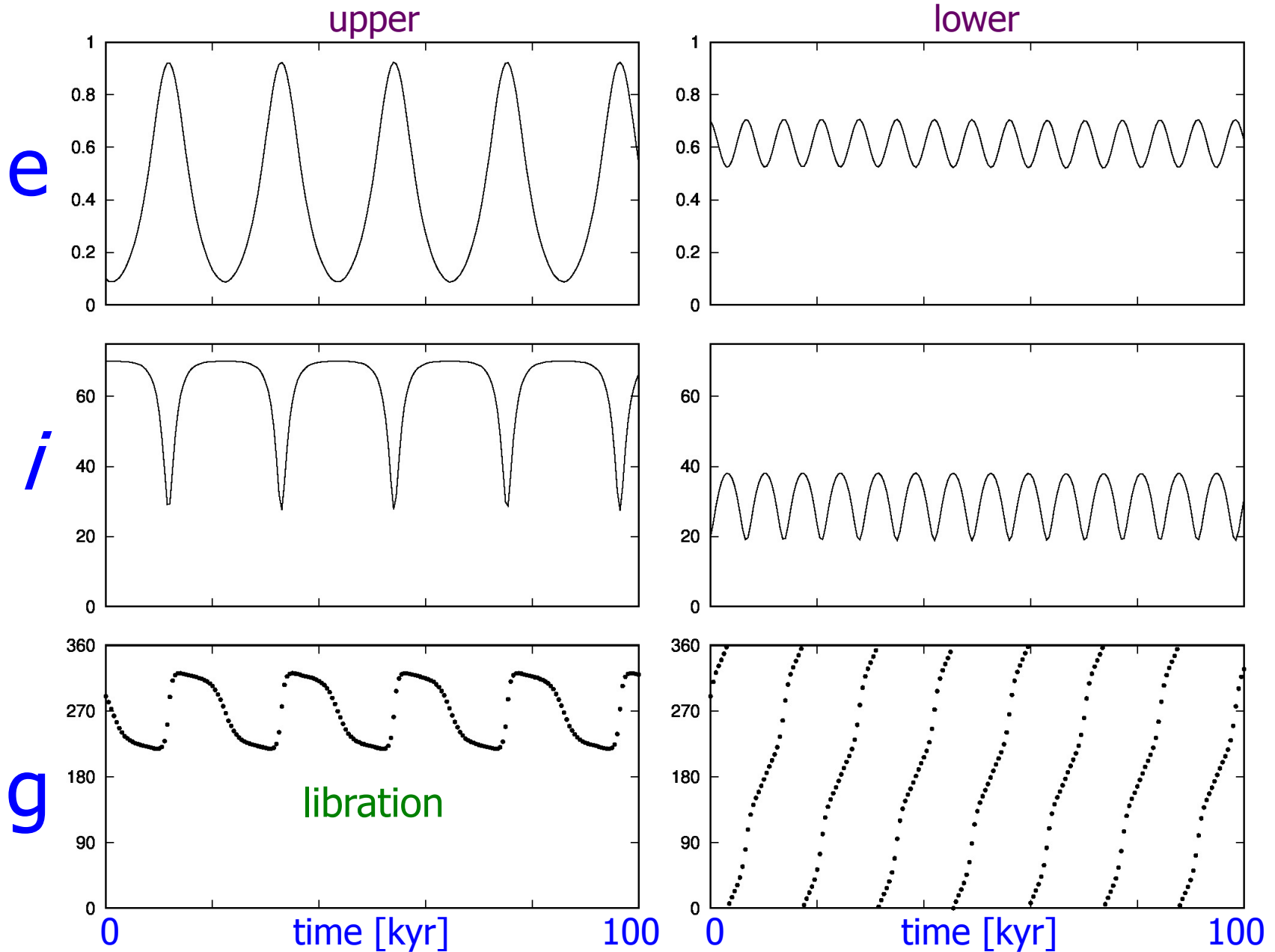


Sun
+ Jupiter ($e'=0$)
+ another
asteroid



ascending node

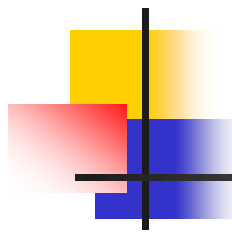
orbital elements



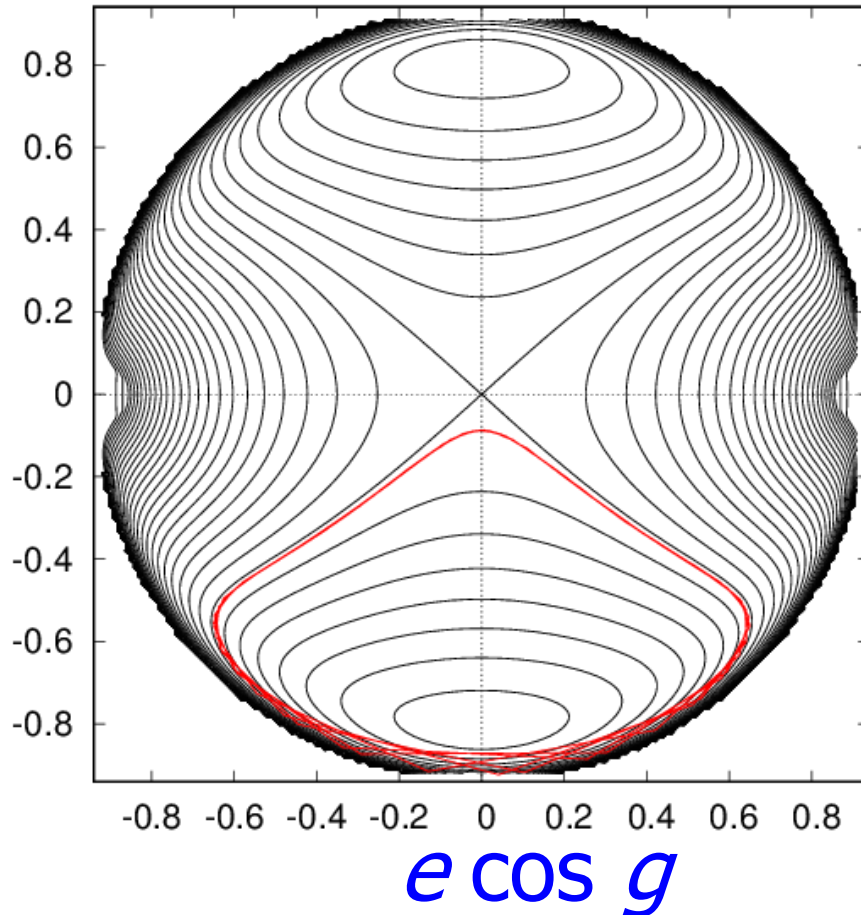
reducing degrees of freedom (standard procedure)

- if $e' = 0$ (circular restricted 3-body system)
 - disturbing potential is axisymmetric
 - $(1-e^2)\cos^2 i = L_z^2$ is conserved
 - fast-moving angles can be averaged out
 - averaged disturbing potential R is conserved
- degrees of freedom $\rightarrow 1$
 - system becomes integrable $R(e, g) = \text{const.}$
 - can draw 2D equi-potential contours

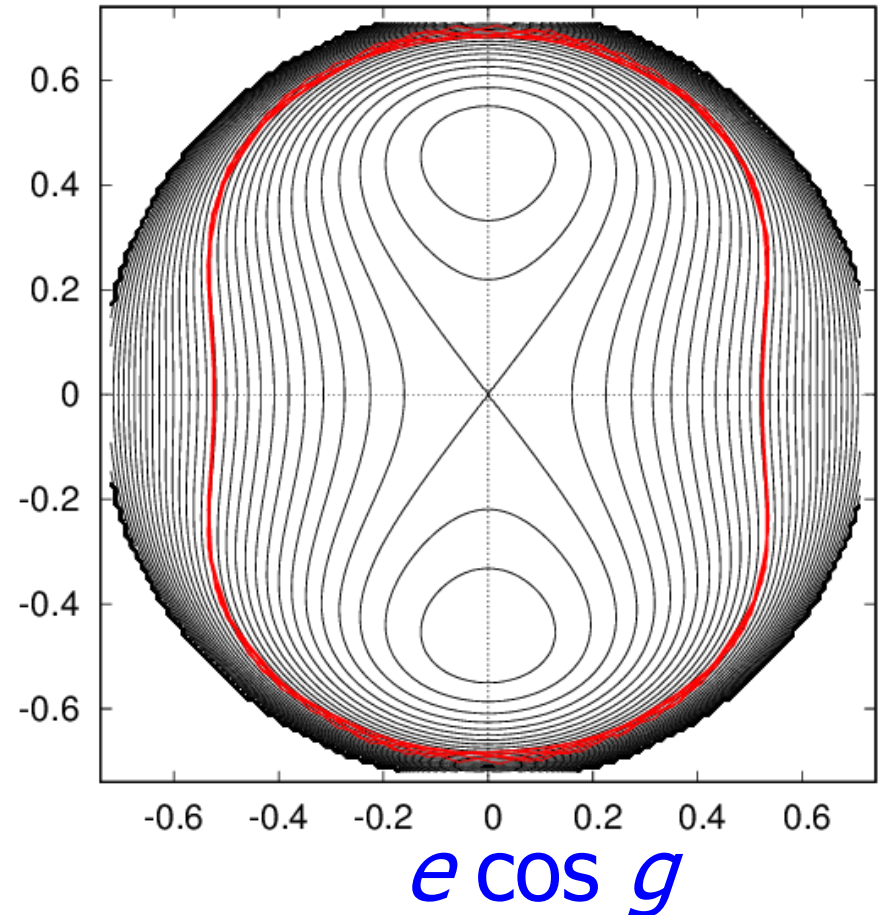
equi-potential contours on the $(e \cos g, e \sin g)$ plane



upper



lower





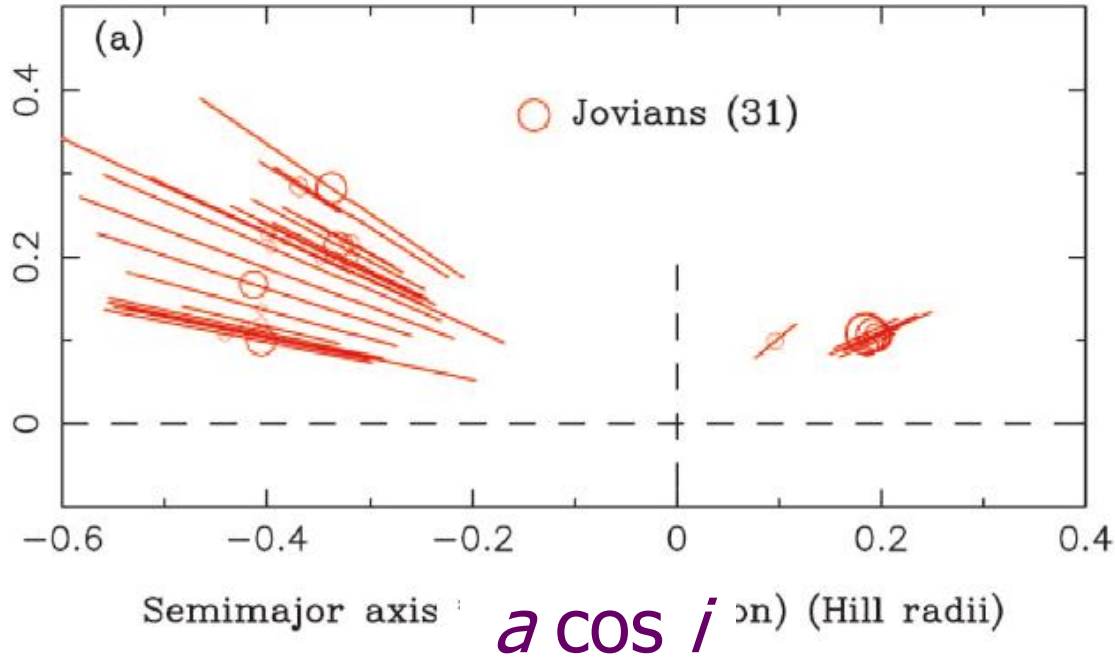
examples in the real world

- near-Earth asteroids
- irregular satellites of jovian planets
- Pluto and TNOs
- Oort cloud comets
- artificial satellites around the Earth
- examples in exoplanetary systems
- examples in stellar dynamics

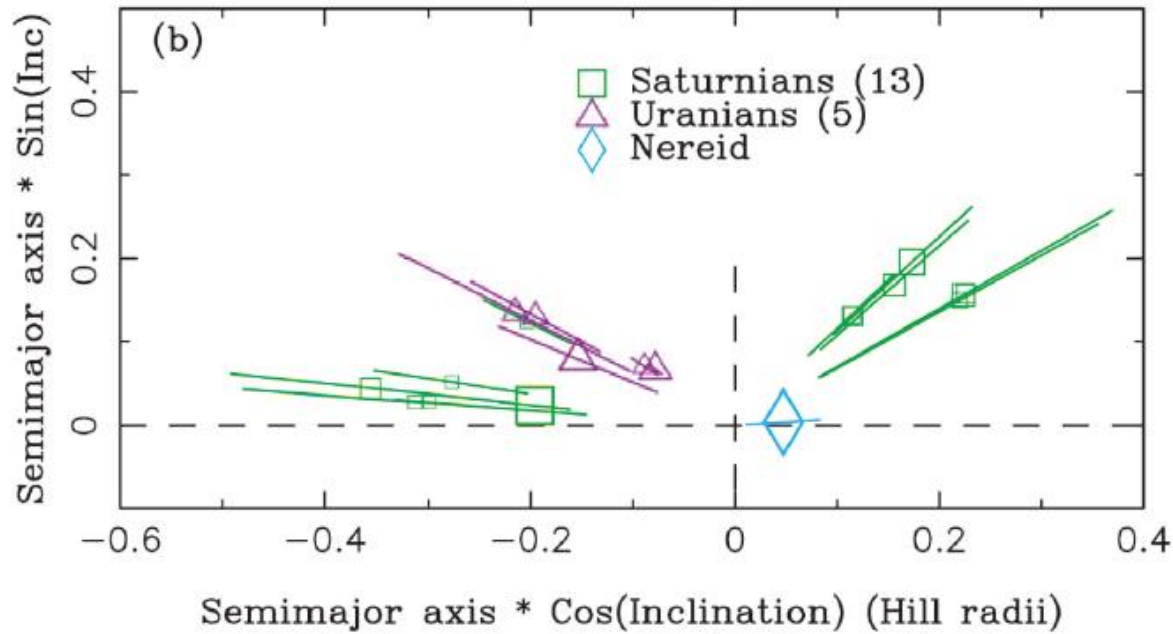
irregular satellites



$a \sin i$



No irregular satellite with large i (their e becomes very large too)



ADS search result 1.

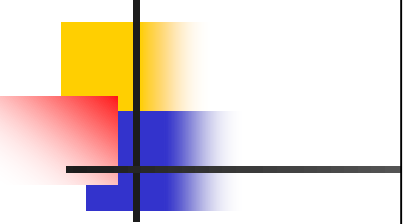
[SAO/NASA ADS Astronomy Abstract Service](#)

- [Find Similar Abstracts](#) (with [default settings below](#))
- [Also-Read Articles](#) ([Reads History](#))
- [Translate This Page](#)

Title: The Influence of Eccentricity Cycles on Exoplanet Habitability
Authors: [Baskin, N. J. K.](#); [Fabrycky, D. C.](#); [Abbot, D. S.](#)
Affiliation: AA(University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, United States nbaskin@uchicago.edu), AB(University States abbot@uchicago.edu)
Publication: American Geophysical Union, Fall Meeting 2015, abstract #P31D-2087
Publication Date: 12/2015
Origin: [AGU](#)
Keywords: 0325 Evolution of the atmosphere, ATMOSPHERIC COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE, 0406 ASTROBIOLOGY, 6296 Extra-solar planets, PLANETARY SCIENCES: SOLAR SYSTEM OBJECTS
Bibliographic Code: [2015AGUFM.P31D2087B](#)

Abs

In our search for habitable exoplanets, it is important to understand how planetary habitability is influenced by observational surveys have revealed the prevalence of planetary systems around binary stars. Within these systems (referred to as [Kozai Cycles](#)) on timescales as short as thousands of years. The resulting fluctuations in stellar flux have implications for the planet's habitability prospects. We investigate this research problem using two steps. First, we model the planet's orbit under the gravitational influence of a stellar companion. Second, we run a coupled Global [Climate Model](#) (GCM) which renders the planet uninhabitable. This work will allow us to better understand how [Kozai](#) cycles influence the bo



keywords:
"climate"
&
"Kozai"
in abstract

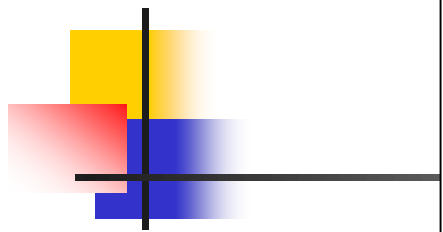
ADS search result 2.

SAO/NASA ADS Astronomy Abstract Service

- [Find Similar Abstracts](#) (with [default settings below](#))
- [Electronic Refereed Journal Article \(HTML\)](#)
- [References in the article](#)
- [Citations to the Article \(12\)](#) ([Citation History](#))
- [Refereed Citations to the Article](#)
- [Also-Read Articles](#) ([Reads History](#))
-
- [Translate This Page](#)

Title: Insolation patterns on synchronous exoplanets with obliquity
Authors: [Dobrovolskis, Anthony R.](#)
Affiliation: AA(Lick Observatory, U. C. Santa Cruz, 245-3 NASA Ames Research C
Publication: Icarus, Volume 204, Issue 1, p. 1-10. ([Icarus Homepage](#))
Publication Date: 11/2009
Origin: [ELSEVIER](#)
Abstract Copyright: (c) 2009 Elsevier Inc.
DOI: [10.1016/j.icarus.2009.06.007](#)
Bibliographic Code: [2009Icar..204....1D](#)

A previous paper [Dobrovolskis, A.R., 2007. Icarus 192, 1-23] showed that eccentricity can have comparable effects. The known exoplanets exhibit a wide range of orbital eccentricities attributed to the dissipation of tides in the planets. Tides in a planet affect its spin even more strongly than their orbital periods. The canonical example of synchronous spin is the way that our Moon's rotation is locked between its spin and orbital angular velocities). However, orbit precession can cause the rotation to acquire an obliquity of about 6.7° with respect to its orbit about the Earth. In comparison, stable Cassini mutual inclinations, such as are produced by scattering or by the [Kozai](#) mechanism. This work focuses on the insolation over the planet's surface, particularly near its poles. For $\beta=0$, one hemisphere bakes in perpetuity.




keywords:
"climate"
&
"Kozai"
in abstract



textbooks

e.g.
Shevchenko (2017)



Ivan I. Shevchenko

The Lidov-Kozai Effect – Applications in Exoplanet Research and Dynamical Astronomy

AS
SL

eccentric L-K ($e' > 0$)

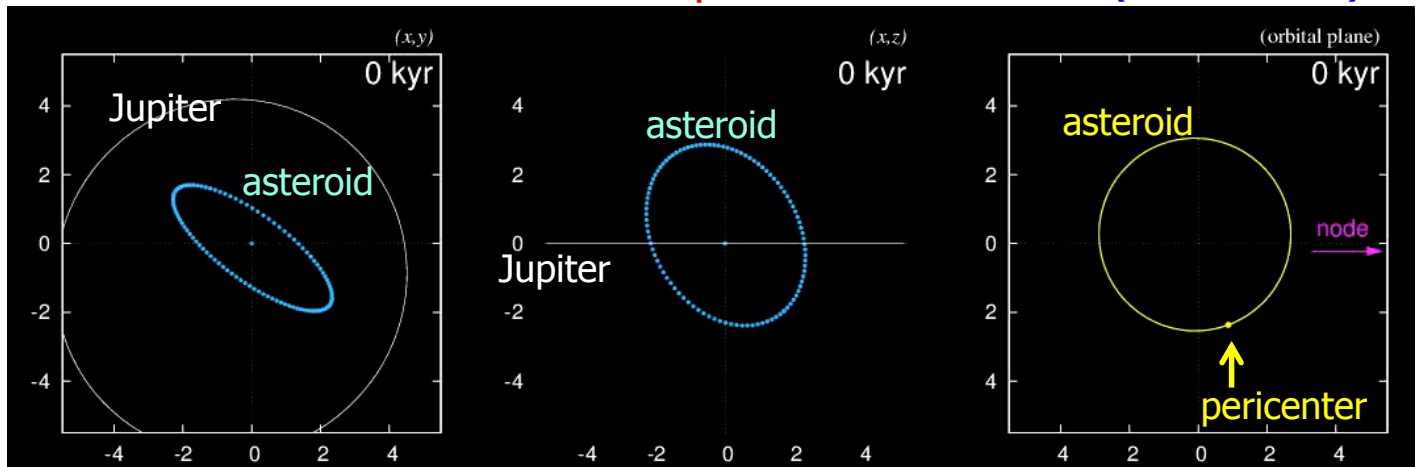
on asteroid's orbital plane
(node fixed)

the "northern" view

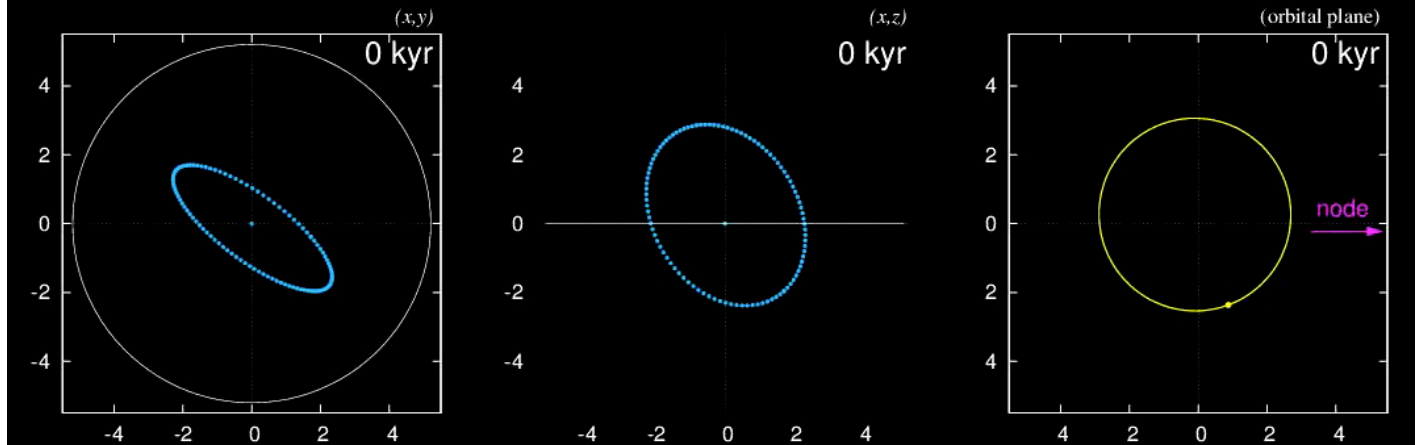
the "equatorial" view

ascending node

Sun
+ Jupiter ($e' = 0.2$)
+ an asteroid



Sun
+ Jupiter ($e' = 0$)
+ the same
asteroid

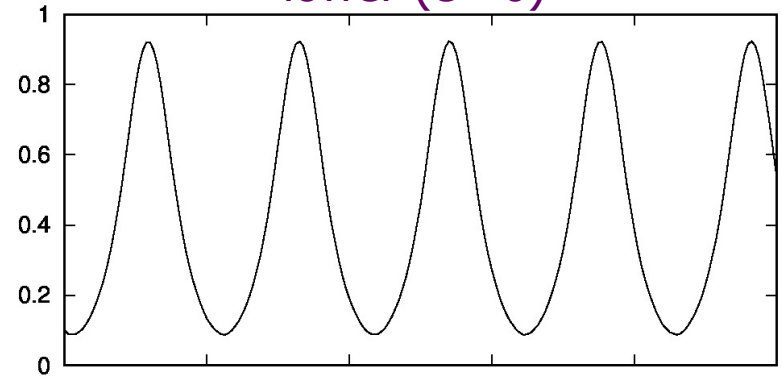
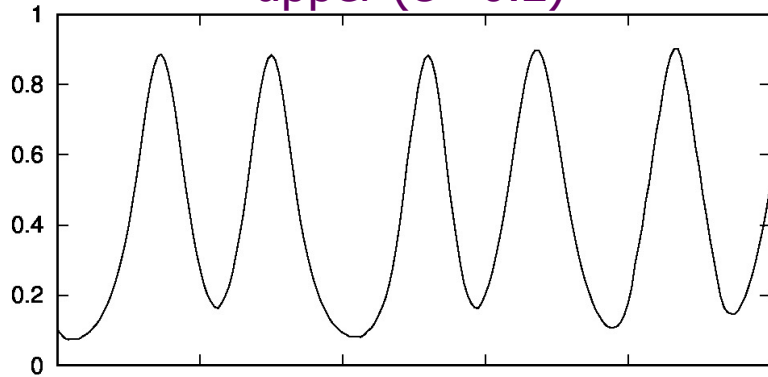


orbital elements

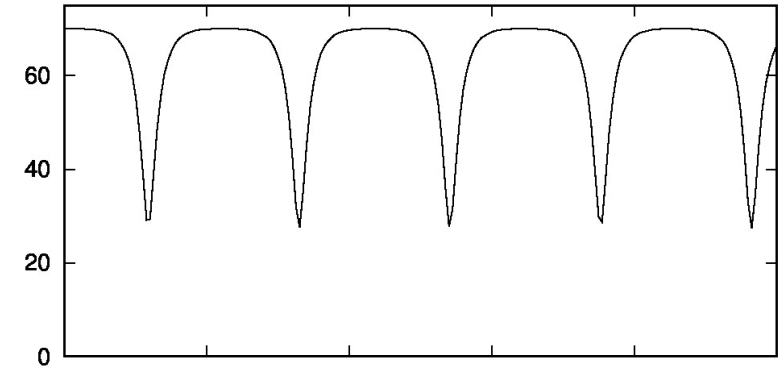
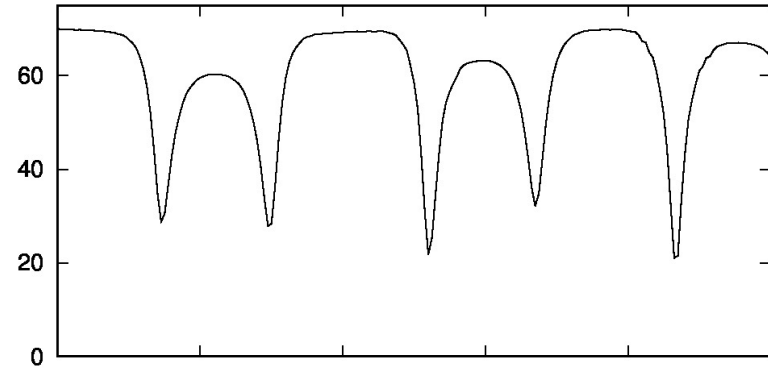
upper ($e'=0.2$)

lower ($e'=0$)

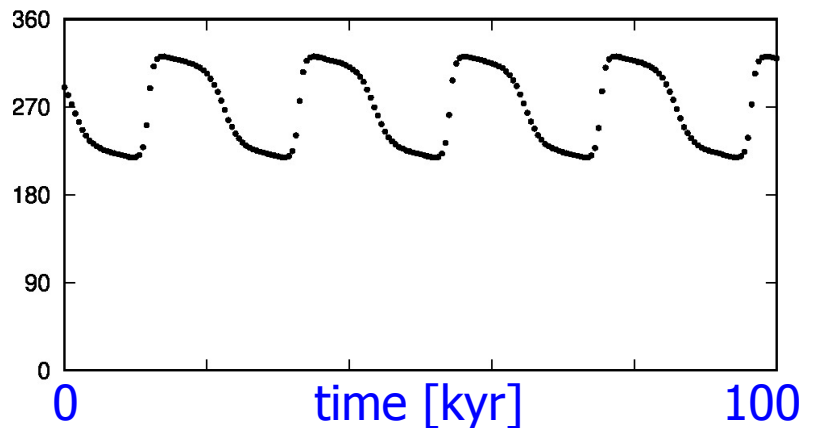
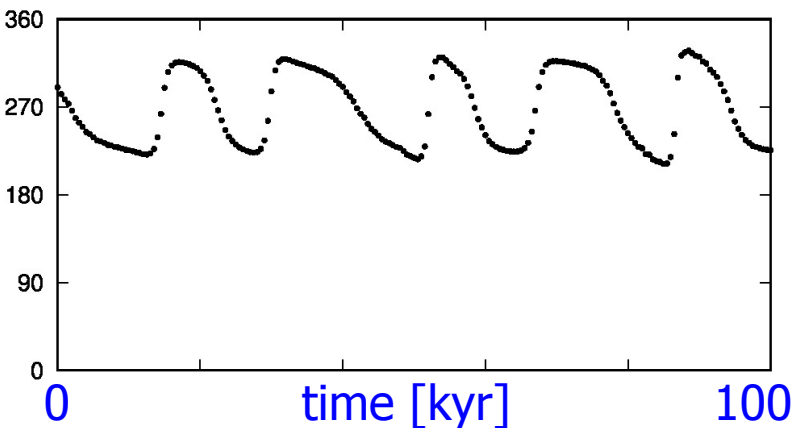
e



i



g

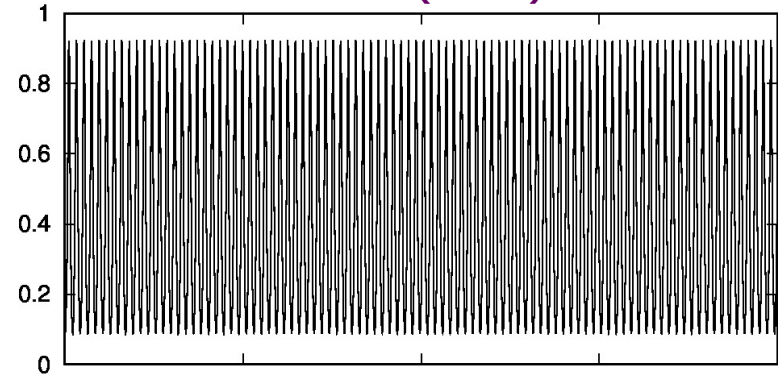
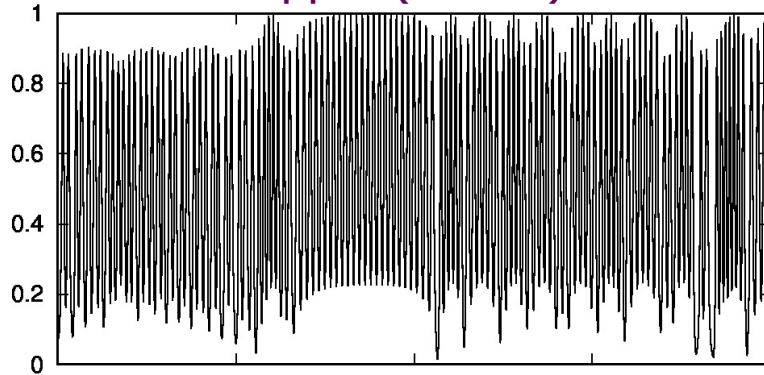


orbital elements (zoom out x 20)

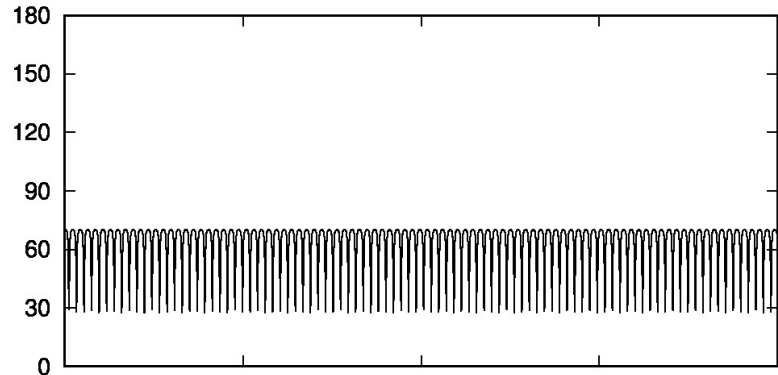
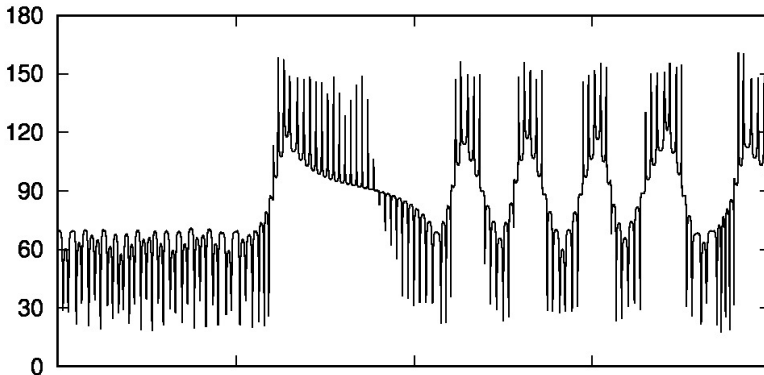
upper ($e'=0.2$)

lower ($e'=0$)

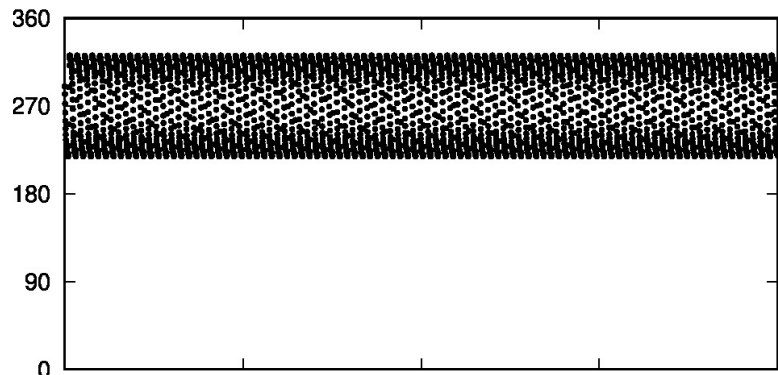
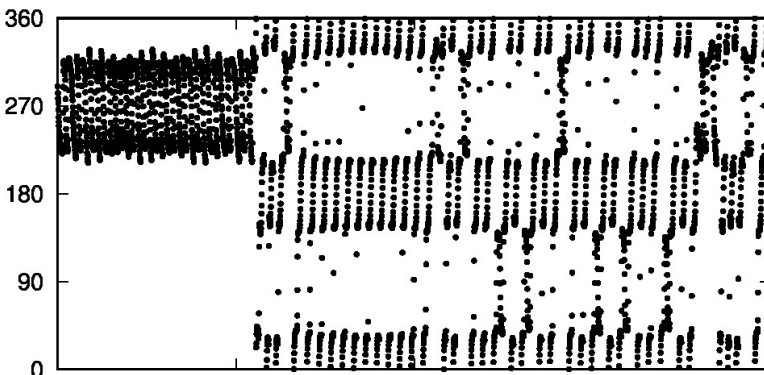
e



i



g



0

time [kyr]

2000

0

time [kyr]

2000



not integrable anymore

- disturbing potential is not axisymmetric
 - $(1-e^2)\cos^2 i = L_z^2$ is **not** conserved
- cannot draw 2D equi-potential contours
- things happen stochastically
- orbits sometimes flip ($i > 90^\circ$), and flip back
- e closely approaches 1
- **theory is not established yet (2011-)**

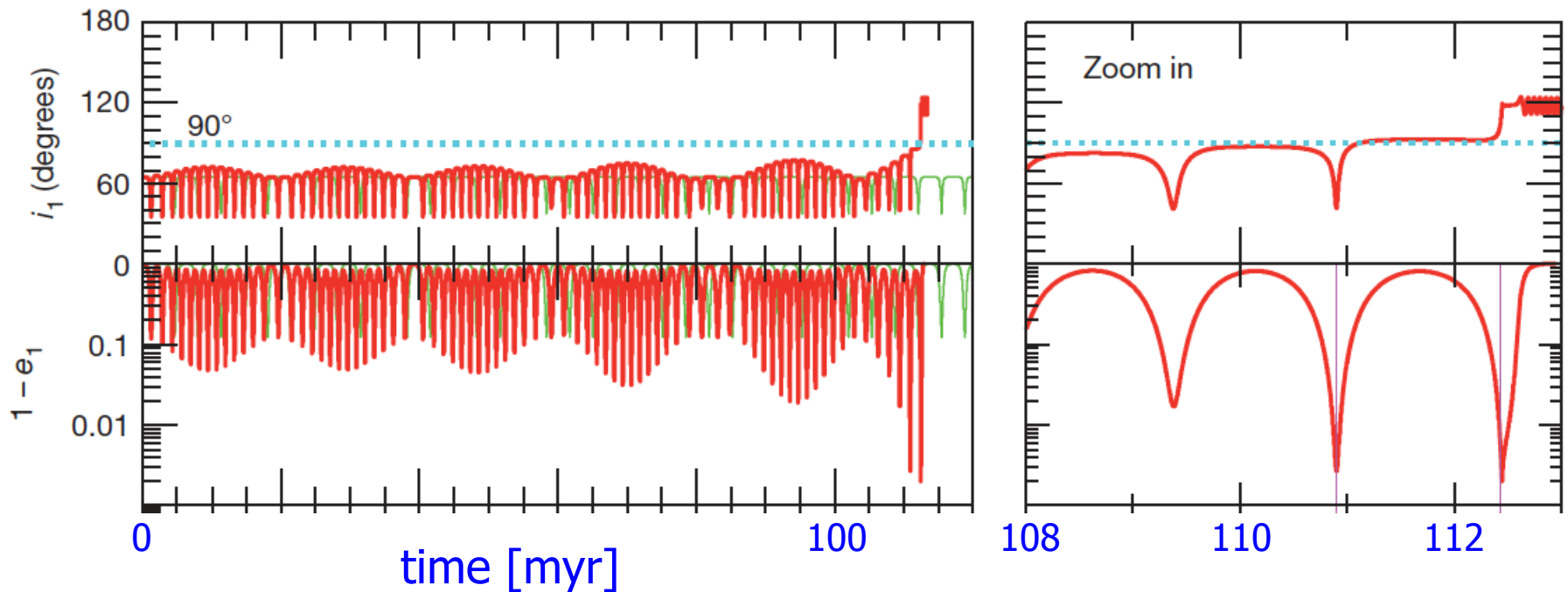


examples in the real world

- retrograde SSSBs (NEAs, comets, ...)
- irregular satellites of jovian planets
- retrograde hot jupiters
- many other examples in
 - exoplanetary systems
 - stellar dynamics
 - compact object dynamics (white dwarfs, neutron stars, black holes, ...)

retrograde hot jupiters

- orbit flip by eLK → tidal circularization
 - origin of retrograde hot jupiters ($\sim 25\%$)





a review article

Naoz (2016, ARAA)



ANNUAL
REVIEWS **Further**

Click here to view this article's
online features:

- Download figures as PPT slides
- Navigate linked references
- Download citations
- Explore related articles
- Search keywords

The Eccentric Kozai-Lidov Effect and Its Applications

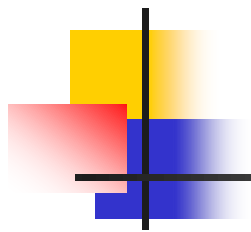
Smadar Naoz

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California, Los Angeles,
California 90095; email: snaoz@astro.ucla.edu

comments for meteorologists in the real world



- the L-K effect often causes instability
 - your planets may not survive for a long time
- usually there are more than 3 bodies
 - real dynamics is more complicated
 - but the 3-body approx. works out in most cases
- no discussion on rotational dynamics, but
 - it is more significant than orbital dynamics
 - you must assume/calculate it separately
 - resonance, precession/nutation, tide, whatever
 - the calculation would be far more complicated



done

thank you