Resonance transitions for Oterma comet in Sun-Jupiter system

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Bibliography

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The physical problem and the numerical results from KLMR

Observation: Jupiter comets (*Oterma*, *Gehrels 3*) make rapid transition from heliocentic orbits outside Jupiter to heliocentric orbits inside the Orbit of Jupiter and vice versa.

The interior heliocentric orbit is close to the $3:2$ resonance (three revolutions around the Sun in two Jupiter periods) while the exterior heliocentric one is near $2:3$ resonance.

KLMR: PCR3BP (planar restricted three body problem) as a model for the Sun-Jupiter-comet system.

Methods of dynamical system theory: the transitions are the consequence of the existence of several homo- and heteroclinic orbits between the libration points.

In fact the existence of symbolic dynamics on three symbols was claimed.

Symbolic dynamics - definitions

Bernoulli Shift : $\Sigma_k = \{1, 2, \ldots, k\}^{\mathbf{Z}}$, $\sigma : \Sigma_k \to \Sigma_k$

$$\sigma(c)_i = c_{i+1}$$

Bernoulli shifts are dynamical equivalent to a coin tossing.

Definition. $P : X \to X$ - continuous, $S \subset X$, S-compact, we say that P has *a symbolic dynamics* on k symbols on S, when the following conditions are satisfied

- $P(S) = S$, i.e. S is P-invariant
- there exists a continuous map $\pi : S \to \Sigma_k$, such that $\sigma \circ \pi = \pi \circ P$
- $\pi(S) = \Sigma_k$ (or at least $\pi(S)$ is a large subset of Σ_k)

PCR3BP problem

$$\ddot{x} - 2\dot{y} = \Omega_x(x,y), \qquad \ddot{y} + 2\dot{x} = \Omega_y(x,y), \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(x,y) &= \frac{x^2+y^2}{2} + \frac{1-\mu}{r_1} + \frac{\mu}{r_2} + \frac{\mu(1-\mu)}{2} \\ r_1 &= \sqrt{(x+\mu)^2+y^2} \\ r_2 &= \sqrt{(x-1+\mu)^2+y^2} \end{aligned}$$

Jacobi integral:

$$C(x,y,\dot{x},\dot{y}) = -(\dot{x}^2+\dot{y}^2) + 2\Omega(x,y) = \mathbf{const}.$$

$$\mathcal{M}(\mu,C) = \{(x,y,\dot{x},\dot{y}) \,|\, C(x,y,\dot{x},\dot{y}) = C\},$$

$C = 3.03$, $\mu = 0.0009537$ - *Oterma comet* in Sun-Jupiter system.

Sections and Poincaré maps

Sections: $\Theta = \{(x, y, \dot{x}, \dot{y}) \in \mathcal{M} \mid y = 0\}$, $\Theta_+ = \Theta \cap \{\dot{y} > 0\}$, $\Theta_- = \Theta \cap \{\dot{y} < 0\}$.

Coordinates on $\Theta_\pm$: $T_\pm : U \subset \mathbf{R}^2 \to \Theta_\pm$

$$T_\pm(x, \dot{x}) = (x, 0, \dot{x}, \pm\sqrt{2\Omega(x,0) - \dot{x}^2 - C}\ ) \quad (2)$$

Poincaré maps between sections $\Theta_\pm$

$$\begin{aligned} P_+ &: \Theta_+ \to \Theta_+ \\ P_- &: \Theta_- \to \Theta_- \\ P_{\frac{1}{2},+} &: \Theta_+ \to \Theta_- \\ P_{\frac{1}{2},-} &: \Theta_- \to \Theta_+. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_+(x) &= P_{\frac{1}{2},-} \circ P_{\frac{1}{2},+}(x), \\ P_-(x) &= P_{\frac{1}{2},+} \circ P_{\frac{1}{2},-}(x) \end{aligned}$$

Symmetries in PCR3BP

If $(x(t), y(t))$ is a trajectory for PCR3BP, then $(x(-t), -y(-t))$ is also a trajectory.

Let $R : \Theta_\pm \to \Theta_\pm$ $R(x, \dot{x}) = (x, -\dot{x})$ for $(x, \dot{x}) \in \Theta_\pm$. We have

$$\begin{array}{lcr} \text{if } P_\pm(x_0) = x_1, & \text{then} & P_\pm(R(x_1)) = R(x_0) \\ \text{if } P_{\frac{1}{2},\pm}(x_0) = x_1, & \text{then} & P_{\frac{1}{2},\mp}(R(x_1)) = R(x_0) \end{array}$$

OUR RESULTS FOR PCR3BP

For $C = 3.03$, $\mu = 0.0009537$ - *Oterma* values

0. periodic orbits L_1^* and L_2^* around libration points L_1 and L_2, respectively.

1. topologically transversal heteroclinic orbits connecting L_1^* and L_2^* and vice versa in the Jupiter region.

2. two topologically transversal homoclinic orbit to L_1^* in interior (Sun) region and to L_2^* in exterior region.

3. symbolic dynamics:

$$S \to S, L_1^*, \quad L_1^* \to L_1^*, S, L_2^* \quad L_2^* \to L_1^*, L_2^*, X, \quad X \to X, L_2^*.$$

Symbolic dynamics for PCR3BP

$$
\begin{aligned}
f_{(1,1)} &= P_+ \\
f_{(2,1)} &= P_- \circ P_{1/2,+} \circ (P_{1/2,-} \circ P_{1/2,+})^4 \circ P_+, \\
f_{(1,2)} &= P_+ \circ P_{1/2,-} \circ (P_{1/2,+} \circ P_{1/2,-})^4 \circ P_-, \\
f_{(2,2)} &= P_-.
\end{aligned}
$$

Theorem. For every $\alpha = \{\alpha_i\} \in \{1,2\}^{\mathbf{Z}}$ there exists $x_0 \in H_{\alpha_0}$ (close to $L^*_{\alpha_0}$), such that

- the trajectory of x_0 is defined for $t \in (-\infty, \infty)$ and stays in the Jupiter region
- $x_n = f_{(\alpha_n,\alpha_{n-1})} \circ \ldots \circ f_{(\alpha_2,\alpha_1)} \circ f_{(\alpha_1,\alpha_0)}(x_0) \in H_{\alpha_n}$ for $n > 0$
- $x_n = f^{-1}_{(\alpha_{n+1},\alpha_n)} \circ \ldots \circ f^{-1}_{(\alpha_{-1},\alpha_{-2})} \circ f^{-1}_{(\alpha_0,\alpha_{-1})}(x_0) \in H_{\alpha_n}$ for $n < 0$.

Moreover,

periodic orbits: If α is k-periodic, then x_0 can be chosen so that $x_k = x_0$ (i.e. x_0 is periodic).

homo- and heterclinic orbits: If $\alpha_k = i_-$ for $k \leq k_-$ and $\alpha_k = i_+$ for $k \geq k_+$, where $i_-, i_+ \in \{1, 2\}$, then

$$\lim_{n \to -\infty} x_n = L^*_{i_-}, \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = L^*_{i_+}$$

h-sets on the plane - definition

h-set N on the plane:

- $c, u, s \in \mathbf{R}^2$, u, s - linearly independent

- $|N| = c + [-1, 1]u + [-1, 1]s$ - the support of N

- $N^+ = c + [-1, 1]u + \{-1, 1\}s$ - horizontal edges N

- $N^{le} = c - u + [-1, 1]s$, $N^{re} c + u + [-1, 1]s$ - 'left' and 'right' edfe of N

- $S(N)_l = c + (-\infty, 1)u + (-\infty, \infty)s$, $S(N)_r = c + (1, \infty)u + (-\infty, \infty)s$ - 'left' and 'right' side of N

Covering relation - Definition

N, M - h-sets, $f : |N| \to \mathbf{R}^2$ - continuous

We say, that $N \overset{f}{\Longrightarrow} M$ (N f-covers M) if

- $f(|N|) \subset \text{int}(S(M)_l \cup |M| \cup S(M)_r)$ (I)

- one of the conditions (O) or (R) is satisfied
  (O) $f(N^{le}) \subset S(M)_l$ i $f(N^{re}) \subset S(M)_r$

  (R) $f(N^{le}) \subset S(M)_r$ i $f(N^{re}) \subset S(M)_l$

Main theorem on covering relations

Theorem.(P.Z.)
$N_0, N_1, \ldots, N_k$ - h-sets. $f_i : |N_i| \to \mathbf{R}^2$ -continuous for $i = 0, \ldots, k-1$. Assume, that

$$N_0 \overset{f_0}{\Longrightarrow} N_1 \overset{f_1}{\Longrightarrow} N_2 \ldots \overset{f_{k-1}}{\Longrightarrow} N_k.$$

Then there exists $x \in \mathrm{int}|N_0|$ such that

$$f_i \circ f_{i-1} \circ \ldots \circ f_0(x) \in \mathrm{int}|N_{i+1}|, \quad i = 0, \ldots, k-1.$$

If moreover $N_k = N_0$, then x can be chosen so that

$$f_{k-1} \circ f_{k-2} \circ \ldots \circ f_0(x) = x.$$

Local hyperbolicity - cone conditions

$f : \mathbf{R}^2 \to \mathbf{R}^2$ - $\mathcal{C}^1$ maps. $f(0) = 0$. U - convex, $0 \in U$

$$Df(U) := \left(\begin{array}{cc} \boldsymbol{\lambda_1(\mathrm{U})} & \boldsymbol{\varepsilon_1(\mathrm{U})} \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon_2(\mathrm{U})} & \boldsymbol{\lambda_2(\mathrm{U})} \end{array} \right).$$

$$f(x) \in Df(U) \cdot x, \quad \text{for } x \in U$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1'(U) &= \sup\{|\varepsilon| : \varepsilon \in \boldsymbol{\varepsilon_1(\mathrm{U})}\}, \\ \varepsilon_2'(U) &= \sup\{|\varepsilon| : \varepsilon \in \boldsymbol{\varepsilon_2(\mathrm{U})}\}, \\ \lambda_1'(U) &= \inf\{|\lambda_1| : \lambda_1 \in \boldsymbol{\lambda_1(\mathrm{U})}\}, \\ \lambda_2'(U) &= \sup\{|\lambda_2| : \lambda_2 \in \boldsymbol{\lambda_2(\mathrm{U})}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Definition Let x_* be a fixed point for f. We say that f is *hyperbolic (satisfies cone conditions)* on $N \ni x_*$, if there exists a local coordinate frame on N, such that (in this new coordinates)

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x_* & = & 0 \\ \varepsilon_1'(N)\varepsilon_2'(N) & < & (1-\lambda_2'(N))(\lambda_1'(N)-1). \\ N & = & [-\alpha_1,\alpha_1]\times[-\alpha_2,\alpha_2], \end{array}$$

where $\alpha_1 > 0$, $\alpha_2 > 0$ are such that the following inequalities are satisfied

$$\frac{\varepsilon_1'(N)}{\lambda_1'(N)-1} < \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} < \frac{1-\lambda_2'(N)}{\epsilon_2'(N)}. \tag{3}$$

Theorem Assume that f is hyperbolic on N.

1. if $f^k(x) \in N$ for $k \geq 0$, then $\lim_{k\to\infty} f^k(x) = x_*$,

2. if $y_k \in N$ and $f(y_{k-1}) = y_k$ for $k \leq 0$, then $\lim_{k\to-\infty} y_k = x_*$.

Theorem. Assume that g is hyperbolic on N_m and f is hiperboliczny na N_0. Let $x_g = g(x_g) \in N_m$ and $x_f = f(x_f) \in N_0$. Assume that

$$N_0 \overset{f}{\Longrightarrow} N_0 \overset{f_0}{\Longrightarrow} N_1 \overset{f_1}{\Longrightarrow} N_2 \overset{f_2}{\Longrightarrow} \dots \overset{f_{m-1}}{\Longrightarrow} N_m \overset{g}{\Longrightarrow} N_m,$$

then there exists a sequence $(x_k)_{k=-\infty}^{0}$ (*this is a backward orbit*), $f(x_k) = x_{k+1}$ for $k < 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} x_k &\in N_0, \quad k \leq 0, \\ f_{i-1} \circ f_{i-2} \circ \dots \circ f_0(x_0) &\in N_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m, \\ g^n \circ f_{m-1} \circ \dots \circ f_0(x_0) &\in N_m \qquad \text{for } n > 0, \\ \lim_{k \to -\infty} x_k &= x_f, \\ \lim_{k \to \infty} g^k \circ f_{m-1} \circ \dots \circ f_0(x_0) &= x_g. \end{aligned}$$

What did we proved with computer assistance

$$
\begin{aligned}
H_1 &\overset{P_+}{\Longrightarrow} H_1 \overset{P_+}{\Longrightarrow} H_1^2 \overset{P_{1/2,+}}{\Longrightarrow} N_0 \\
\overset{P_{1/2,-}}{\Longrightarrow} N_1 &\overset{P_{1/2,+}}{\Longrightarrow} N_2 \overset{P_{1/2,-}}{\Longrightarrow} N_3 \overset{P_{1/2,+}}{\Longrightarrow} N_4 \\
&\overset{P_{1/2,-}}{\Longrightarrow} N_5 \overset{P_{1/2,+}}{\Longrightarrow} N_6 \overset{P_{1/2,-}}{\Longrightarrow} N_7 \\
&\overset{P_{1/2,+}}{\Longrightarrow} H_2^2 \overset{P_-}{\Longrightarrow} H_2 \overset{P_-}{\Longrightarrow} H_2.
\end{aligned}
$$

From symmmetry

$$
\begin{aligned}
H_2 = R(H_2) &\overset{P_-}{\Longrightarrow} R(H_2^2) \overset{P_{1/2,-}}{\Longrightarrow} R(N_7) \\
\overset{P_{1/2,+}}{\Longrightarrow} R(N_6) &\overset{P_{1/2,-}}{\Longrightarrow} R(N_5) \overset{P_{1/2,+}}{\Longrightarrow} R(N_4) \\
\overset{P_{1/2,-}}{\Longrightarrow} R(N_3) &\overset{P_{1/2,+}}{\Longrightarrow} R(N_2) \overset{P_{1/2,-}}{\Longrightarrow} R(N_1) \\
\overset{P_{1/2,+}}{\Longrightarrow} R(N_0) &\overset{P_{1/2,-}}{\Longrightarrow} R(H_1^2) \overset{P_+}{\Longrightarrow} R(H_1) = H_1
\end{aligned}
$$