

# INTEGRABILITY STRUCTURES IN THE RELATIVISTIC TWO- BODY PROBLEM

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27. 11. 2025, AI&GW@CZ Workshop, Prague



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Hamiltonian integrable dynamics

Integrability of conservative  
approximations to the two-body  
problem

# HAMILTONIAN INTEGRABLE DYNAMICS



# PROMISE OF INTEGRABILITY

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- A smooth, analytically understandable structure
- Multi-timescale expansions
- Separability of equations of motion
- Closed-form solutions of evolution
- No deterministic chaos – errors grow only polynomially in time

An autonomous Hamiltonian system of  $N$  degrees of freedom Liouville integrable if  $N$  functionally independent constants of motion in involution  $F_1, F_2, \dots, F_N$ . Then:

- Evolution can be solved for by *quadratures*.
- $\exists$  pairs of canonical coordinates  $J_i, \psi^i$  such that  $J_i$  constants of motion, the Hamiltonian becomes  $H(J_i)$ , and

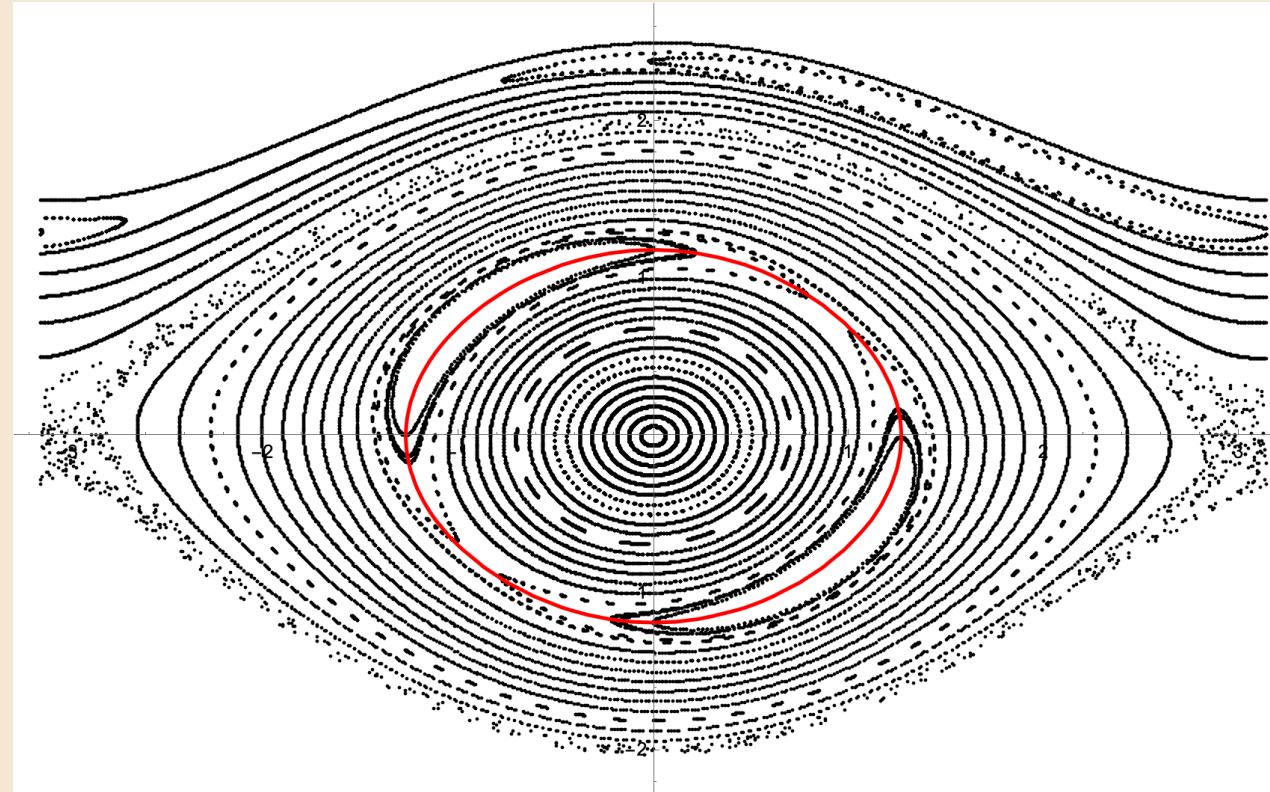
$$\dot{\psi}^i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_i} \equiv \Omega^i(J_j) = \text{const.}$$

These are known as *Action-Angle coordinates*.



# KOLMOGOROV-ARNOLD-MOSER THEOREM

- Given an integrable Hamiltonian  $H_0(J_i)$ , how crazy can the dynamics generated by a close perturbed Hamiltonian  $H = H_0(J_i) + \epsilon H_1(J_i, \psi^j)$  get?
- If the frequencies are non-degenerate (non-constant and functionally independent on  $J_i$ ), then most of the invariant tori survive and smoothly deformed.
- However, an  $O(\sqrt{\epsilon})$  volume of tori where the frequencies are commensurate (resonant)  $k_i \Omega^i = 0$  is replaced by *qualitatively different* structures
- Pragmatically:
  - Width of resonance scales with  $k_i$ -harmonic of perturbing Hamiltonian as  $\sqrt{\epsilon H_{1k}}$ .
  - For smooth functions harmonics go as  $e^{-C|k|}$  for large  $k_i$ .
  - For finite  $\epsilon$ , we can set a  $\propto \epsilon^2$  cut-off of the size of resonances to worry about – only finitely many



# CONSERVATIVE APPROXIMATIONS TO THE TWO-BODY PROBLEM





# INTEGRALS FROM POINCARÉ SYMMETRIES

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- The Hamiltonian of a closed relativistic system must commute with generators of Poincaré group, this implies constants of motion
  - Spatial translations – total momentum  $\vec{P}$
  - Time translations – total energy  $E$  (coordinate-time Hamiltonian)
  - Boosts – center of mass motion  $\vec{K}$  (allows to decouple total momentum from relative momentum)
  - Rotations – total angular momentum  $\vec{J}$
- Not all 10 commute, but we get 6 commuting integrals
  - Energy  $E$ ,
  - Total momentum  $\vec{P}$ ,
  - Magnitude and one component of angular momentum in COM frame  $\vec{j}_{COM}$  (Pauli-Lubanski vector)

2 point particles

=

6 degrees of freedom

=

Automatically integrable

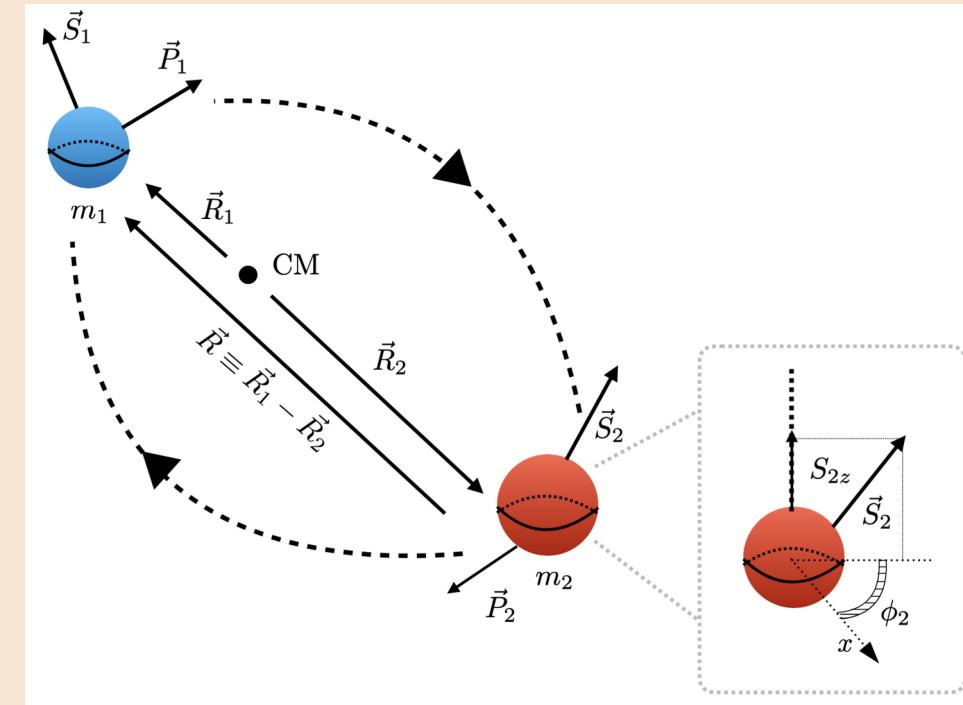


*Any more degrees of freedom "activate"?*

*- Integrability is not guaranteed*

# SPIN HAS ENTERED THE CHAT

- Spin-orbital coupling kicks in at 1.5PN or for rapidly spinning compact objects
- The system contains at least one more degree of freedom per particle – *orientation of the spin vector with respect to other characteristic vectors of the system*
- This picture applies to both PN and large-mass ratio limits
- *Will the system stay integrable? No fundamental symmetries guarantee it*



From Tanay+ (2012.06586)

# KNOWN INTEGRABILITY RESULTS

Approximation	References
1.5PN comparable mass	Damour (gr-qc/0103018)
2PN comparable mass, BH induced quadrupole	Tanay+ (2012.06586)
One spin off, or both on, but to linear order, all PN orders	Wu & Xian (1004.4549)
Kerr geodesics (primary spin)	Carter (1968)
Spinning test particle in Kerr	Rüdiger (1981,1983), VW (1903.03651), Skoupy & VW (2411.16855)
Spinning “test black hole” in Kerr to quadrupole	Compère+ (2302.14549), Ramond (2402.02670)

*Takeaway: Non-integrability may appear through  $>2PN$ ,  $\sim vS_1S_2$  terms for BH binaries!  
(earlier for NSs)*



## NEAT USE CASE: ACTIONS AS ROSETTA STONES FOR COMPACT BINARIES ACROSS THE PARAMETER SPACE

From VW, Skoupý, Stein, Tanay,  
2411.09742

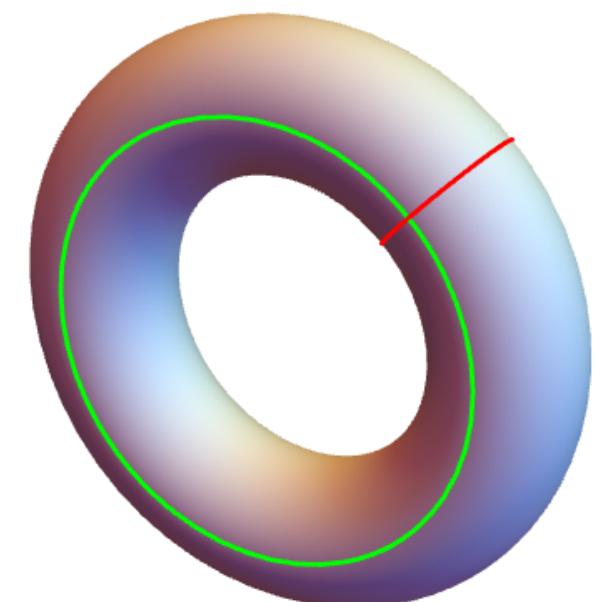
# ACTIONS FOR SPINNING TEST PARTICLES

Take characteristic function fulfilling Hamilton-Jacobi equation from VW ([1903.03651](#))

$$W = -E_{\text{so}}(t - t_0) + L_{\text{so}}(\phi - \phi_0) + (s_{\parallel} - s)(\psi - \psi_0) \\ + \sum_{y=r,z} \int \pm \left( \sqrt{w_y'^2 + e_{0y} e_C^\kappa e_{D\kappa} \tilde{s}^{CD}} - \frac{1}{2} e_A^\kappa_{;\mu} e_{B\kappa} \tilde{s}^{AB} \right) dy$$

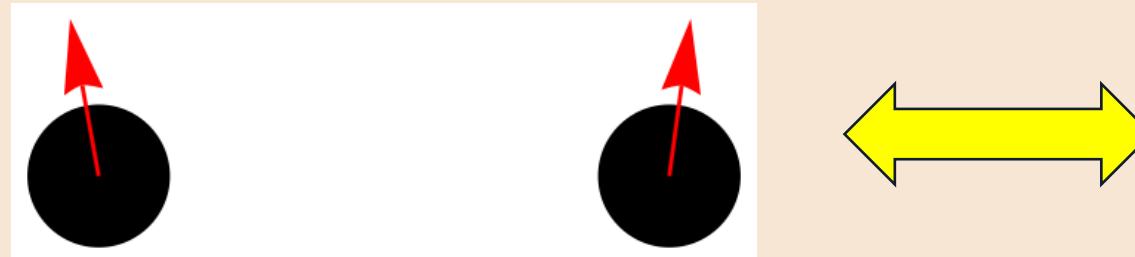
Compute actions over loops in phase space  $J_\gamma = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_\gamma \sum_q \pi_q dq$

- Expand in spin, cure singularities
- Results in Legendre form in VW+ 2411.09742
- Also fundamental frequencies in closed form

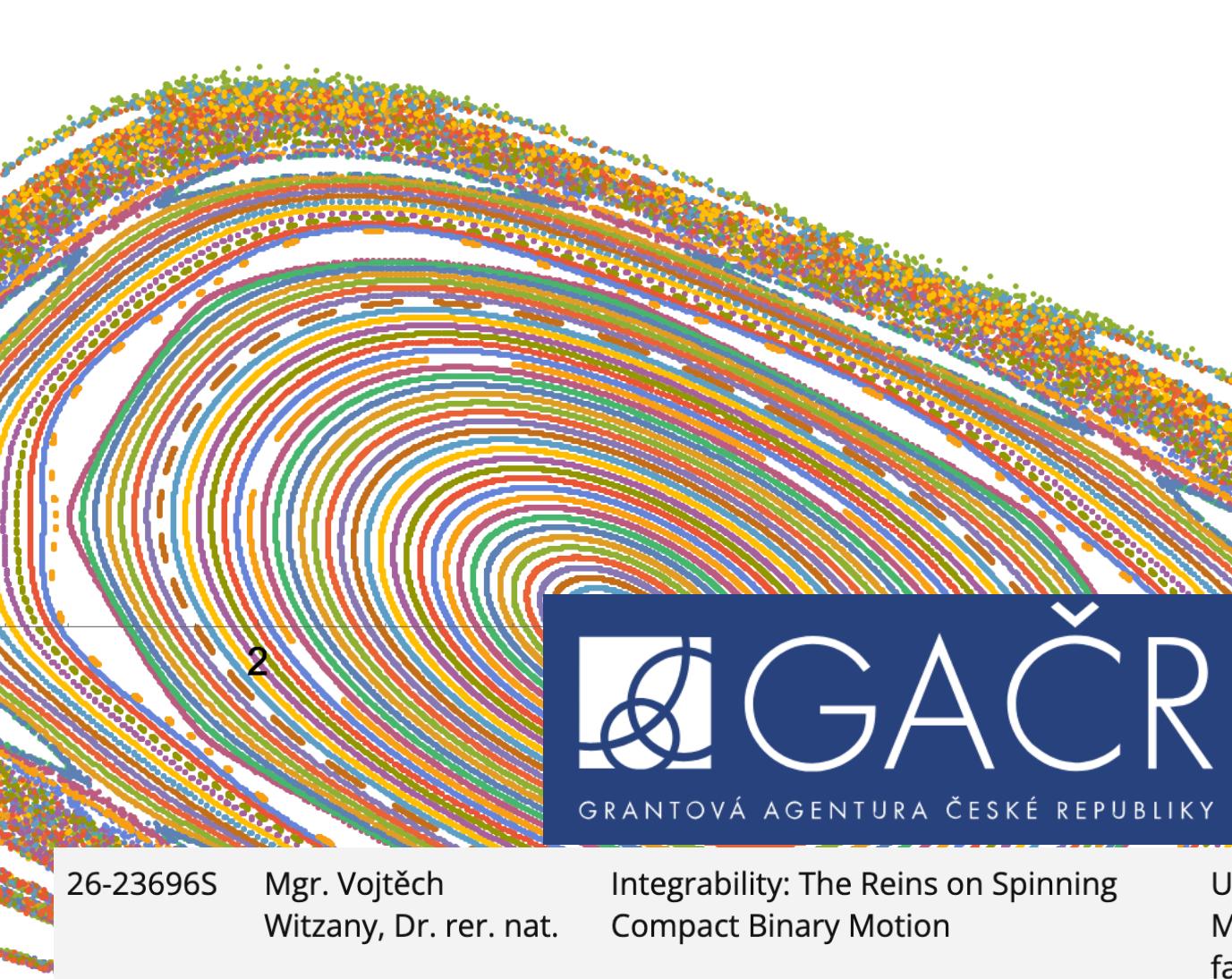


# MATCHING FROM PN TO TEST PARTICLE

- Actions are coordinate-independent, only depend on homotopy class of loops
- Known in 1.5 PN limit from Tanay+ ([2012.06586](#), [2110.15351](#))
- Subject only to  $SL(\mathbb{Z}, n)$  discrete lattice transforms
- The PN and test particle *continuous limits of the same system* (Used in the original EOB model by Buonanno & Damour, [gr-qc/9811091](#))
- *Actions match in overlap up to  $SL(\mathbb{Z}, n)$ , correspondence should hold everywhere*



$$I_r = J_r ,$$
$$I_L = J_z + |J_\phi| - (J_\psi + s) ,$$
$$I_{\Delta J} = J_\phi ,$$
$$I_5 = J_\psi + s .$$



26-23696S Mgr. Vojtěch  
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Integrability: The Reins on Spinning  
Compact Binary Motion

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OK2 – vědy o neživé  
přírodě

# SUMMARY

Integrability is practical and useful in more than one way

Integrability of spinning compact binaries to surprisingly high order, not guaranteed by symmetry!

inherent to environmental, tidal, non-GR effects

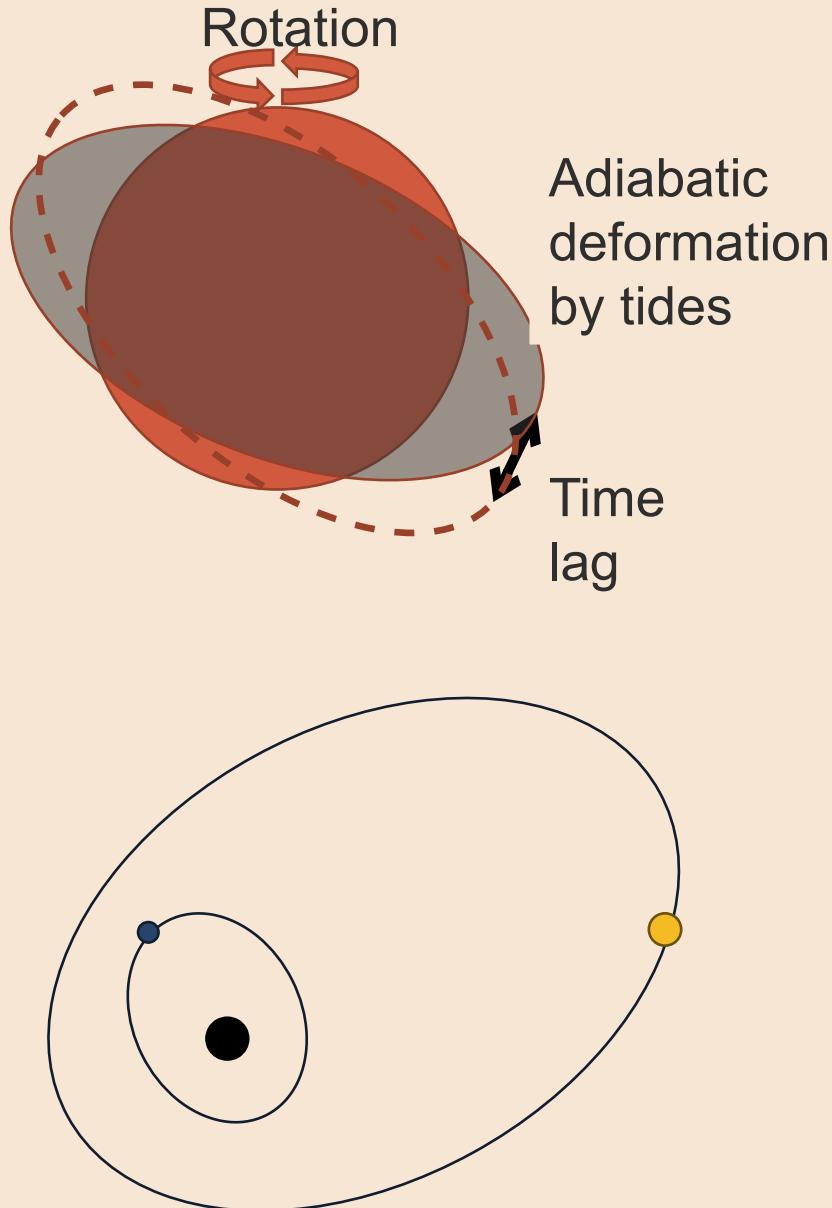
# BACKUP SLIDES

# CONSERVATIVE???

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- Approximations where only finite number of degrees of freedom are needed to describe system and system is closed/autonomous
- Post-Newtonian dynamics to 2PN order on the level of equations of motion
- Higher orders with “standing-wave” boundary conditions up to 5PN (symmetric Green’s function)
- Standing-wave conditions also admissible for first order self-force
- Useful for two-timescale analysis





# OTHER INTEGRABILITY BREAKING?

- Neutron stars, white dwarves have infinite internal degrees of freedom
- Once some internal degrees couple (*f*-modes etc.), this will break integrability at some point (e.g. Steinhoff+, 1608.01907)
- High order both in mass ratio and PN
- Other degrees of freedom are "more stuff" in the system, such as a third body (Bonga+, 1905.00030)
- *Non-integrability is generic, integrability is special, any modification of gravity or environment will generically break it!*