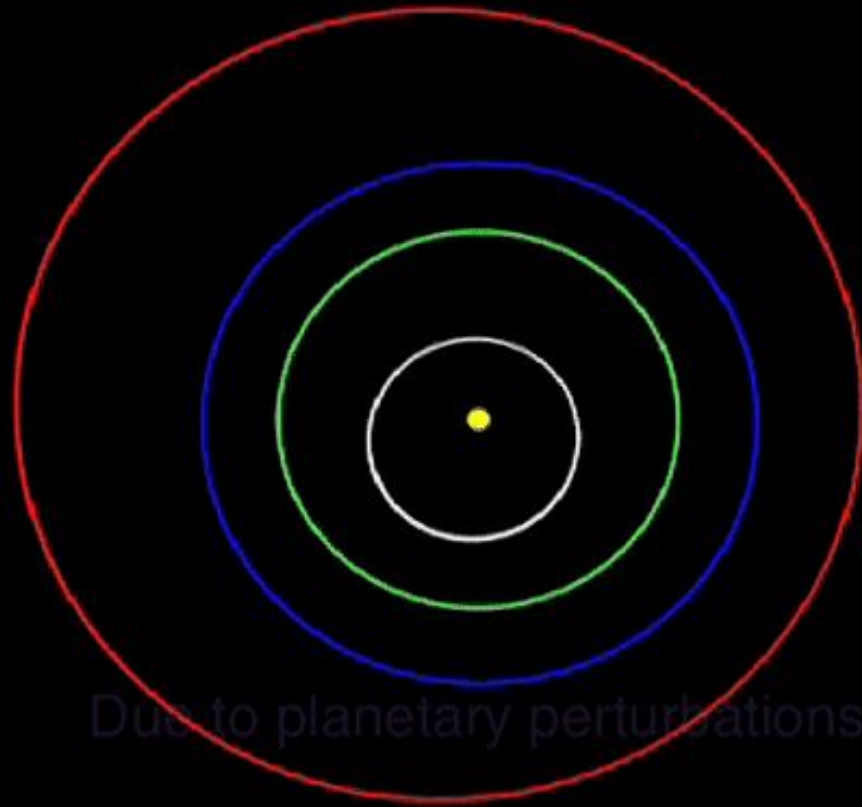


# Chaotic diffusion of fundamental frequencies of the Solar System

Nam Hoang

Supervised by:  
Jacques Laskar and Federico Mogavero  
IMCCE – Observatoire de Paris



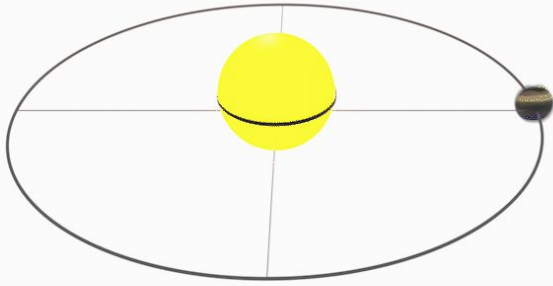
1 kyr

(c) ASD/IMCCE-CNRS

# Milankovitch cycles

## Changes in Eccentricity (Orbit Shape)

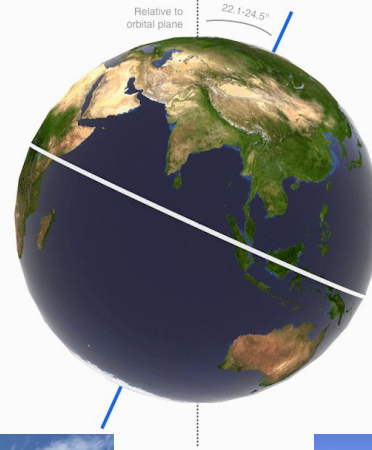
100,000-year cycles



\*Changes in eccentricity exaggerated so the effect can be seen. Earth's orbit shape varies between 0.0034 (almost a perfect circle) to 0.058 (slightly elliptical)

## Changes in Obliquity (Tilt)

41,000-year cycles



## Axial Precession (Wobble)

26,000-year cycles

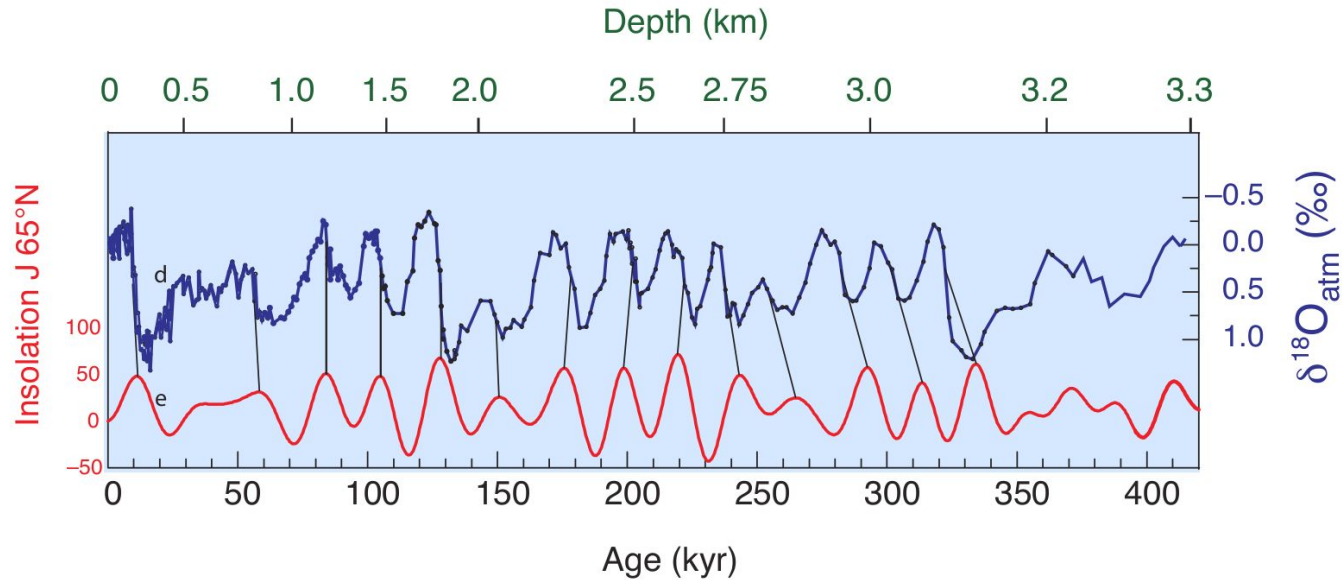


nasa.gov

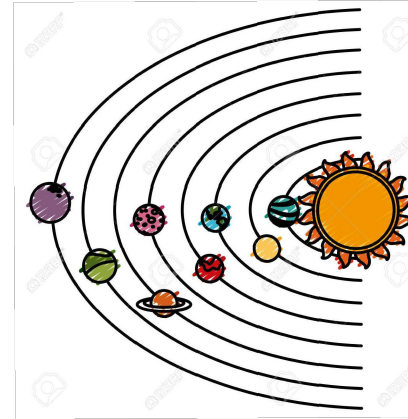


# Milankovitch cycles:

## Ice Archives



Petit, Jouzel, Raynaud et al, Nature, 1999



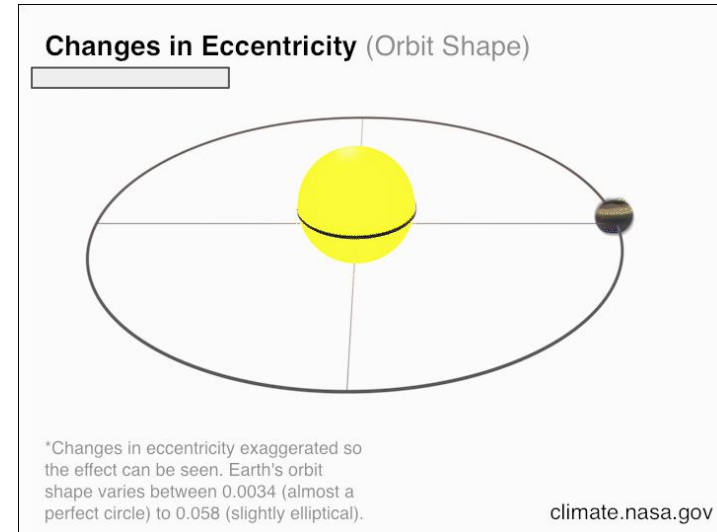
# Fundamental Frequencies

Orbital Variation of the Earth can be approximated by a quasiperiodic series of combinations of frequencies:

- Eccentricity Frequencies  $(g_i)_{i=1,8}$
- Obliquity Frequencies  $(s_i)_{i=1,8}$

Example: Eccentricity Cycles of the Earth:

- 405 kyr:  $g_2 - g_5$
- 100 kyr:  $g_4 - g_5, g_3 - g_2, \dots$

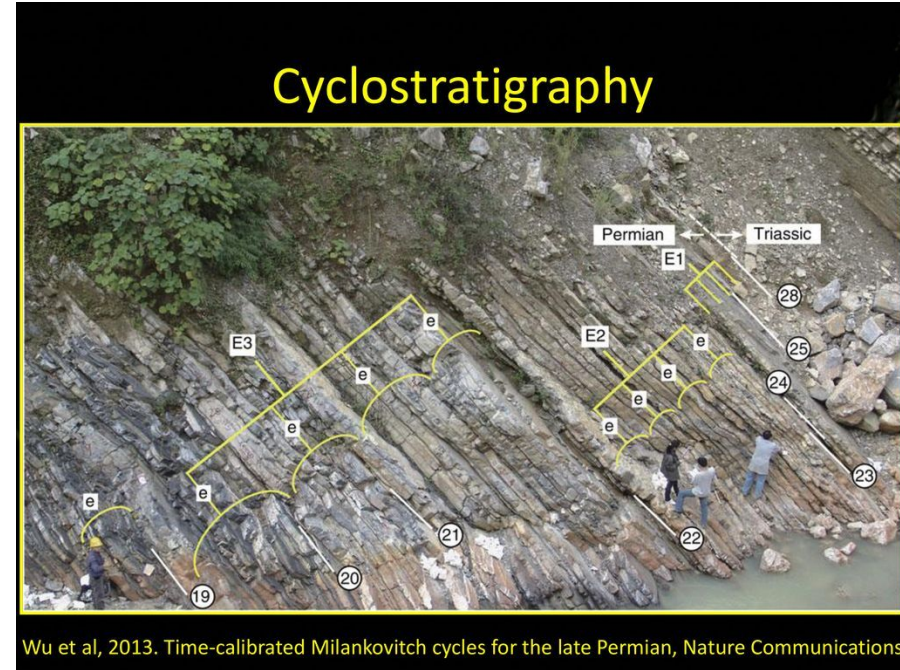




# Milankovitch cycles: Cyclostratigraphy



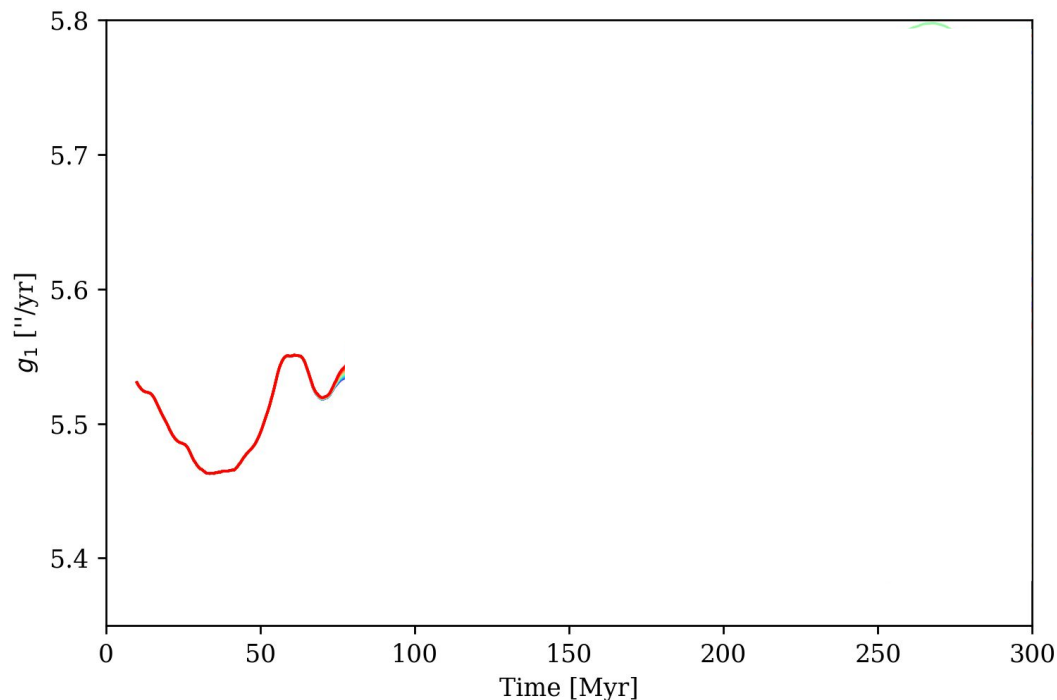
Kuiper et al. 2008 Science



Wu et al, 2013. Time-calibrated Milankovitch cycles for the late Permian, Nature Communications

# Celestial Mechanics

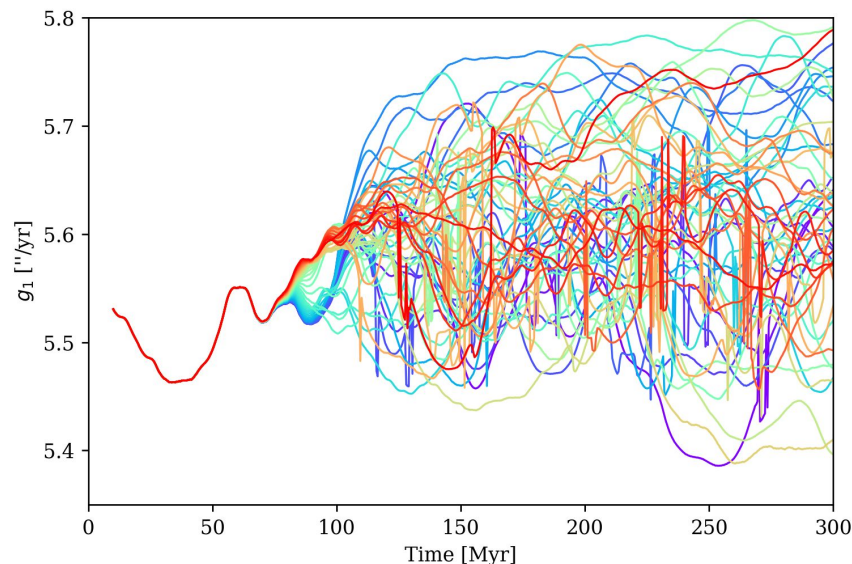
- The Solar System is chaotic with Lyapunov exponent  $\sim 5 \text{ Myr}^{-1}$  (Laskar 1989)
- Fundamental Frequencies change over time
- Fundamental Frequencies can only be precisely determined up to 60 Myr (Laskar et al. 2011)



# Numerical Implementation

- The averaged model of the solar System (Laskar 1990)
  - => Longer time step => 2000 times faster than the complete equations
- PDF is estimated by Kernel Density Estimator
- The PDF uncertainty is estimated by Moving Block Bootstrap (Kuffner et al. 2019)
  - The resampling unit a block of solutions

Goal: the PDFs of  
the Fundamental  
Frequencies

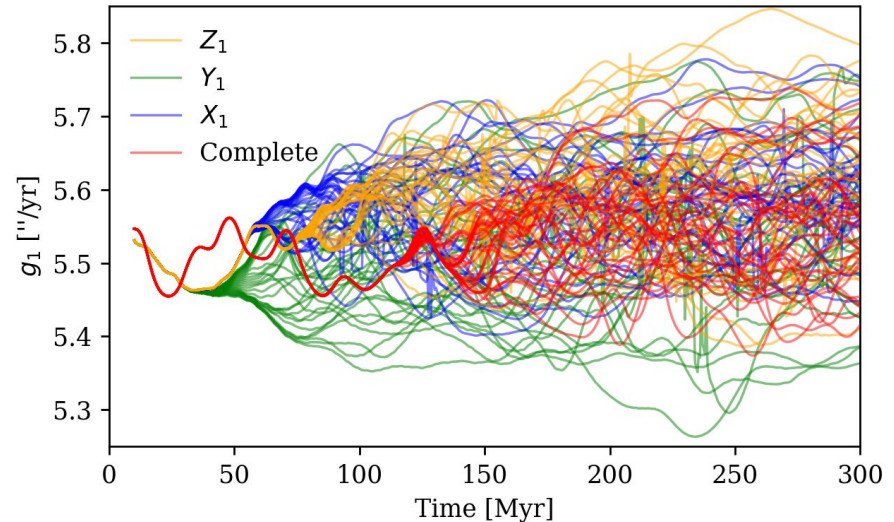




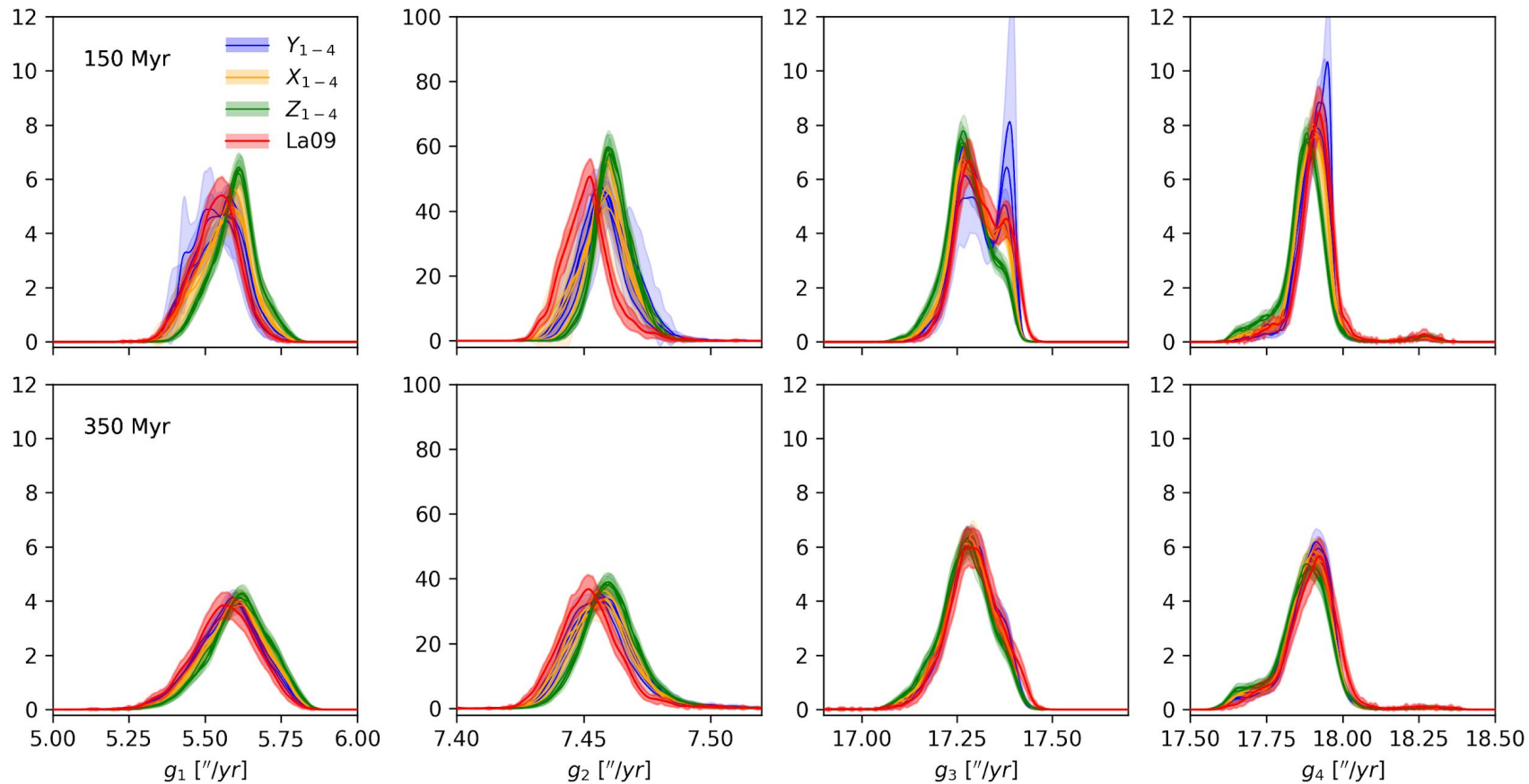
Goal: the PDFs of  
the Fundamental  
Frequencies

Benchmark:

- **Consistency and Robustness** (with respect to sampling of IC)
  - Response: Sample 12 sets of IC differently:  $X_{1-4}$ ,  $Y_{1-4}$ ,  $Z_{1-4}$   
generate 10,000 solutions each, and compare!
- **Accuracy** (with respect to the complete model)
  - Response: Compare with the solutions  
from the complete models  
(2500 complete solutions integrated  
in the future )  
(Laskar and Gastineau 2009 Nature)

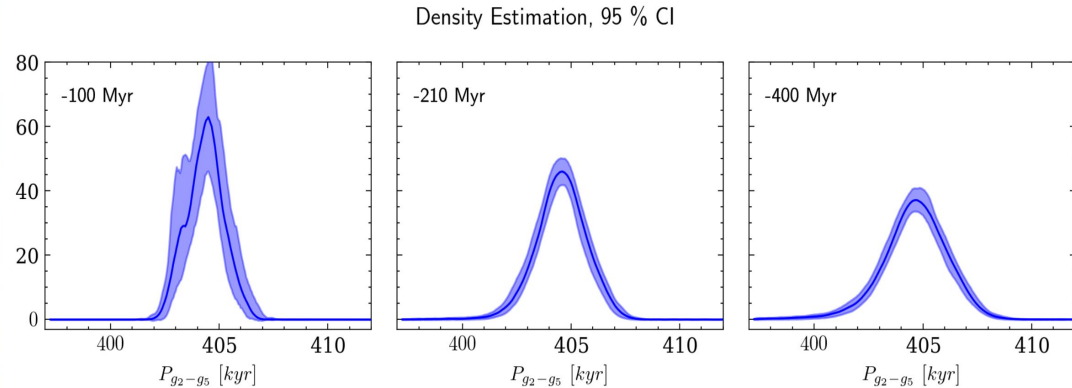


Density Estimation of  $g_{1,2,3,4}$ , 95 % CI



# Geological Application

The uncertainty of any astronomical signal is quantified!

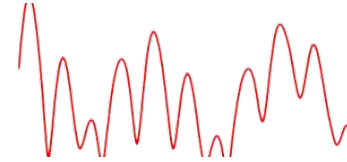
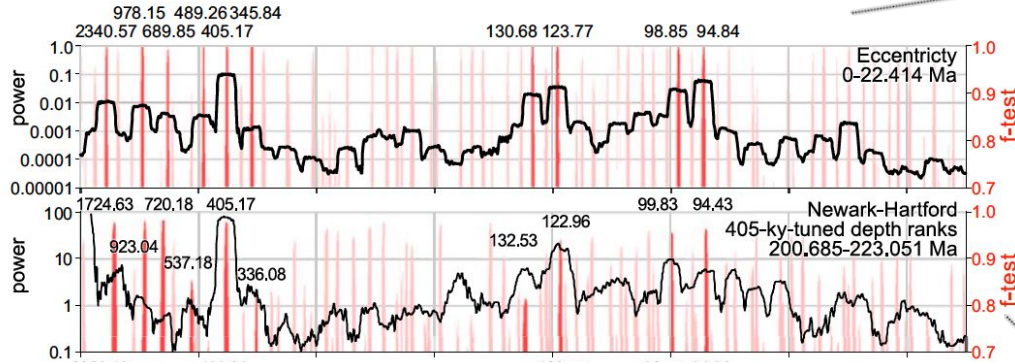


Kuiper et al. 2008 Science

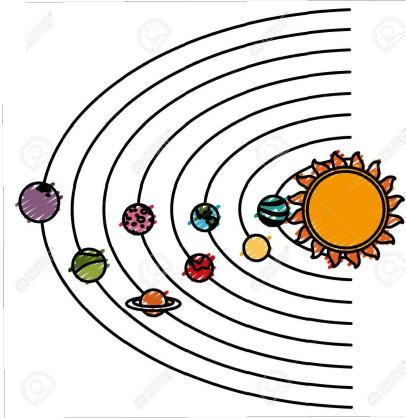
# Next step

- A systematic formalism to combine the uncertainty from the geological records and the uncertainty from the astronomical frequencies:
  - Bayesian approach (Meyers & Malinverno 2018)

# Geological Application: Newark-Hartford data

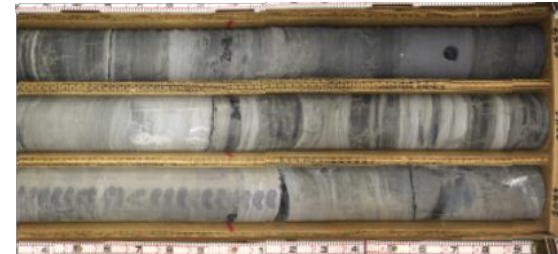


Eccentricity



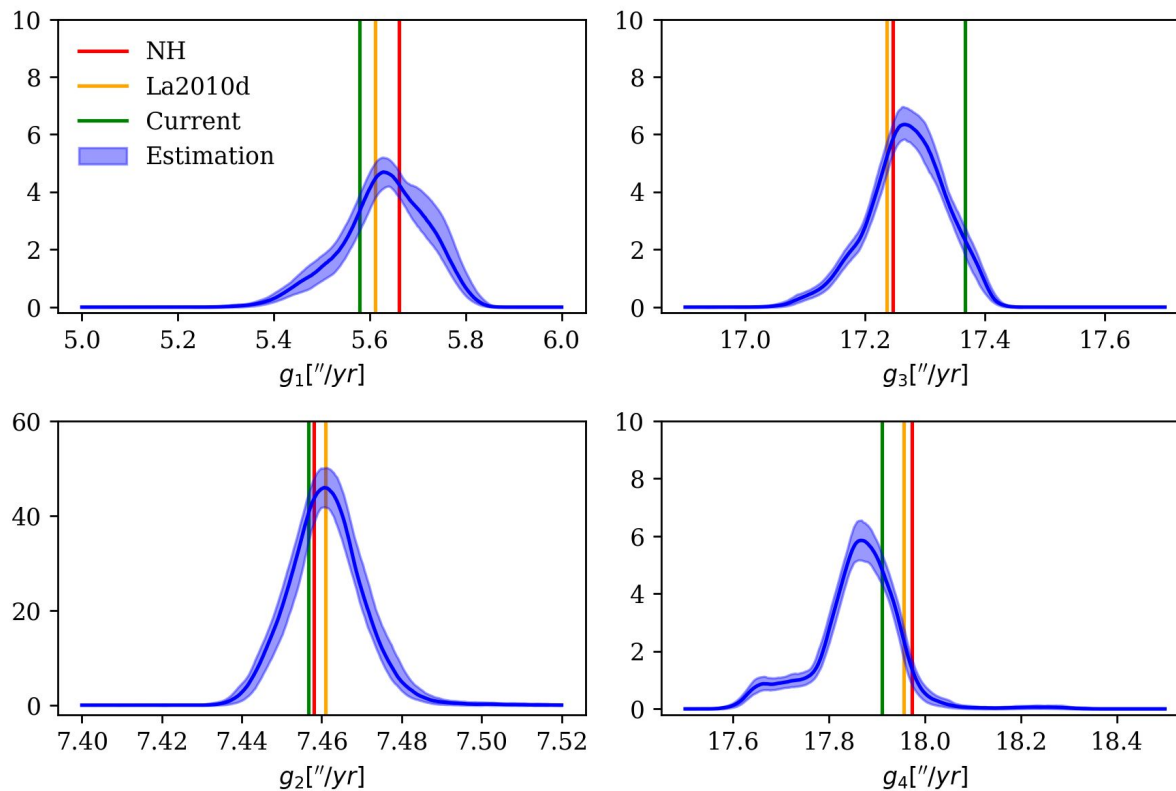
Olsen, Laskar et al. 2019  
PNAS

Newark-Hartford data  
210 Myr ago



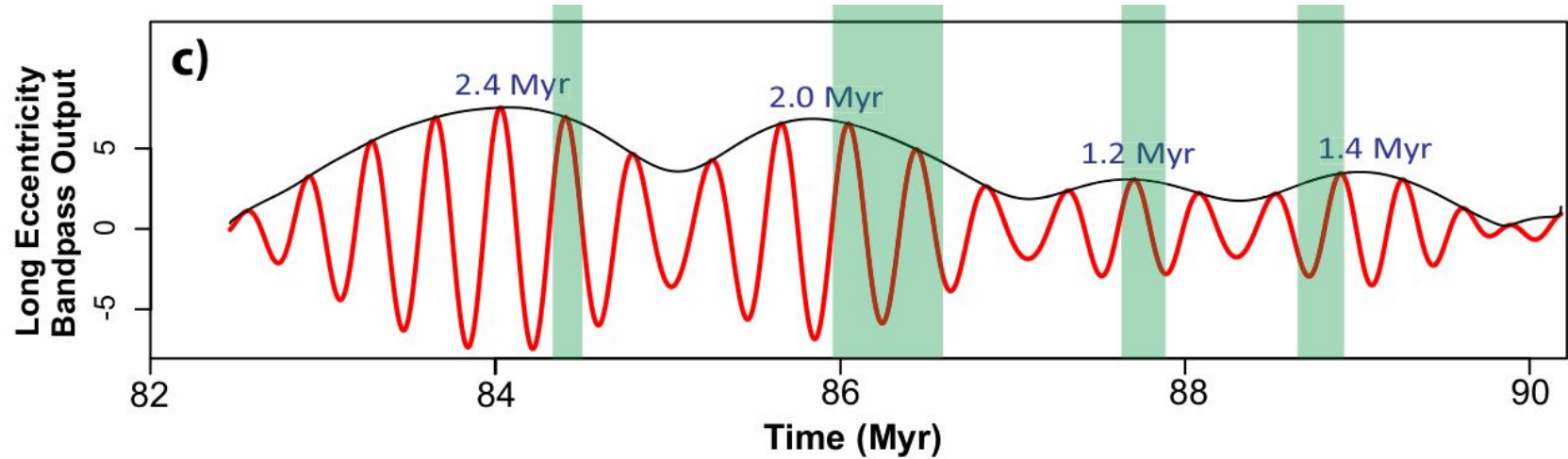
# Geological Application: Newark-Hartford data

Density Estimation, 95 % CI





# Geological Application: Libsack core

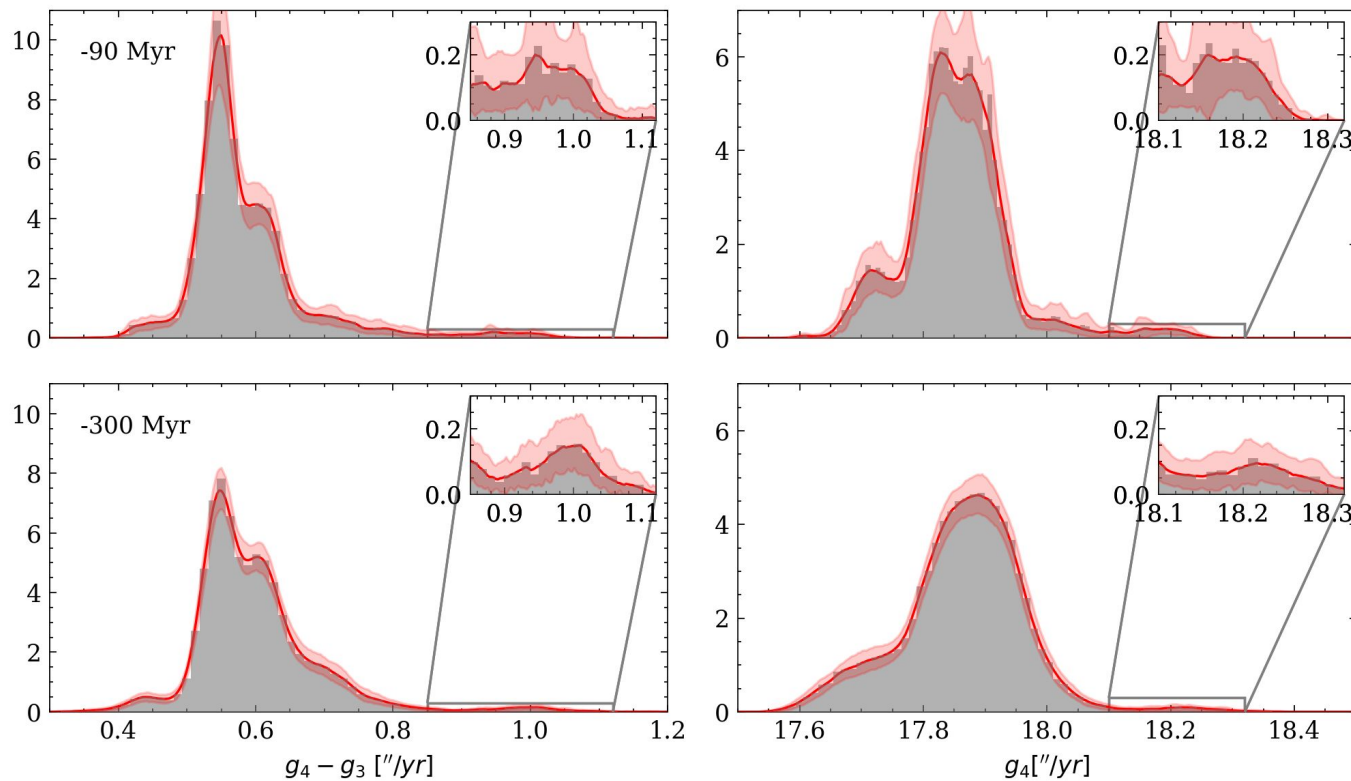


Bandpass filtered Libsack signal with window of [2.6 "/yr, 4.53 "/yr]

Ma et al. 2017, Nature

# Geological Application: Libsack core

Density Estimation, 95 % CI, batch  $\{Z_i\}$



# Geological Application: Libsack core

