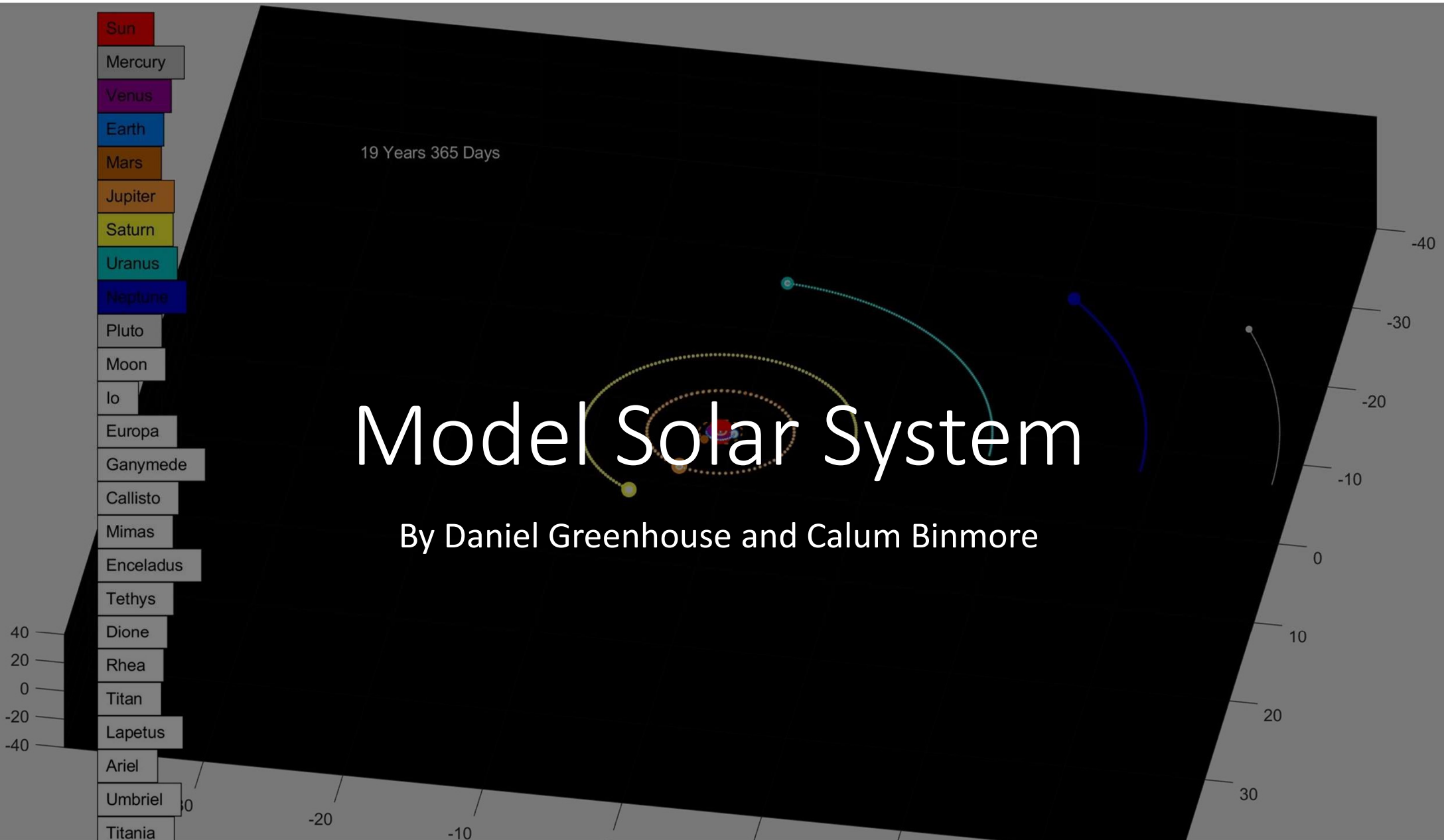


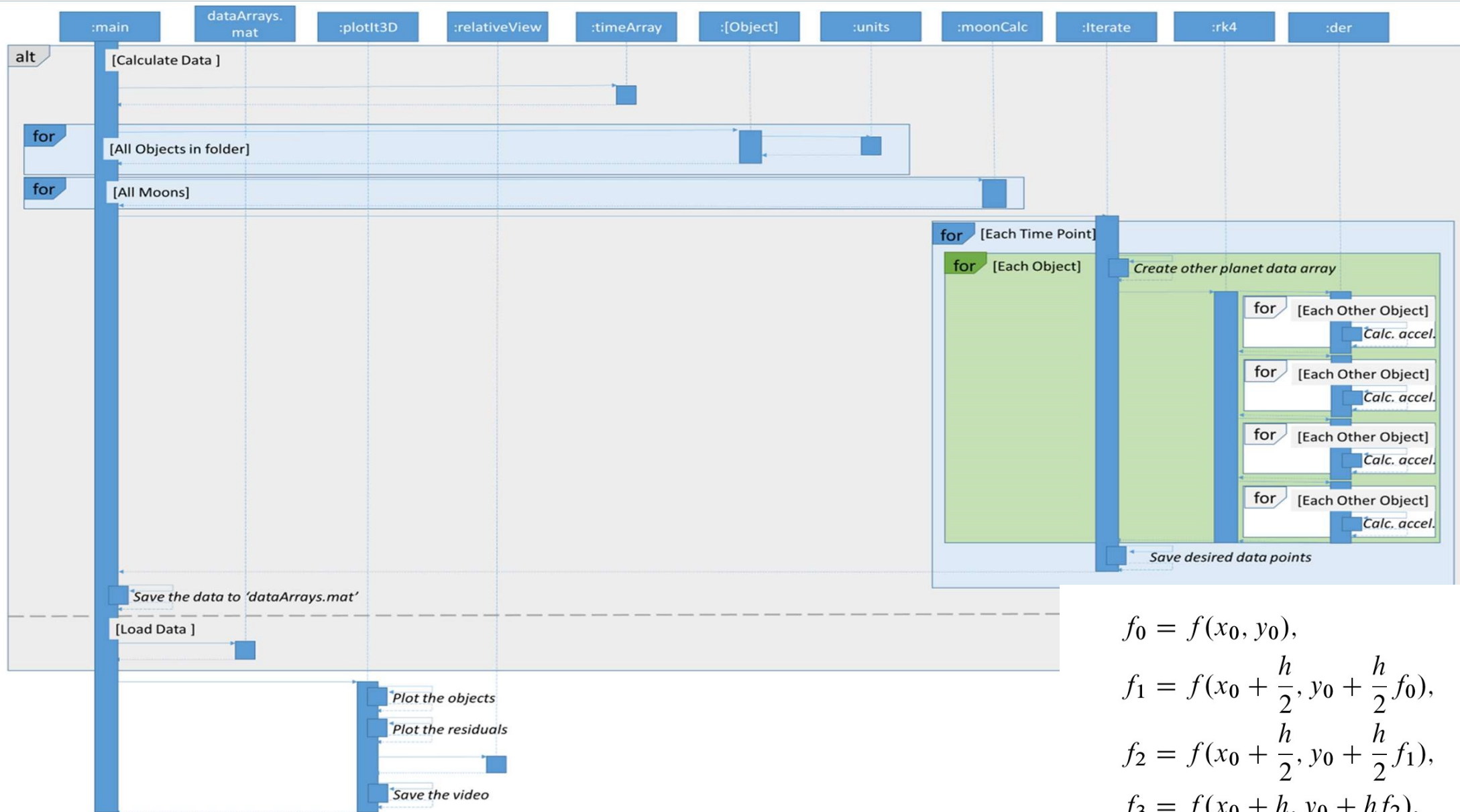
Model Solar System

By Daniel Greenhouse and Calum Binmore

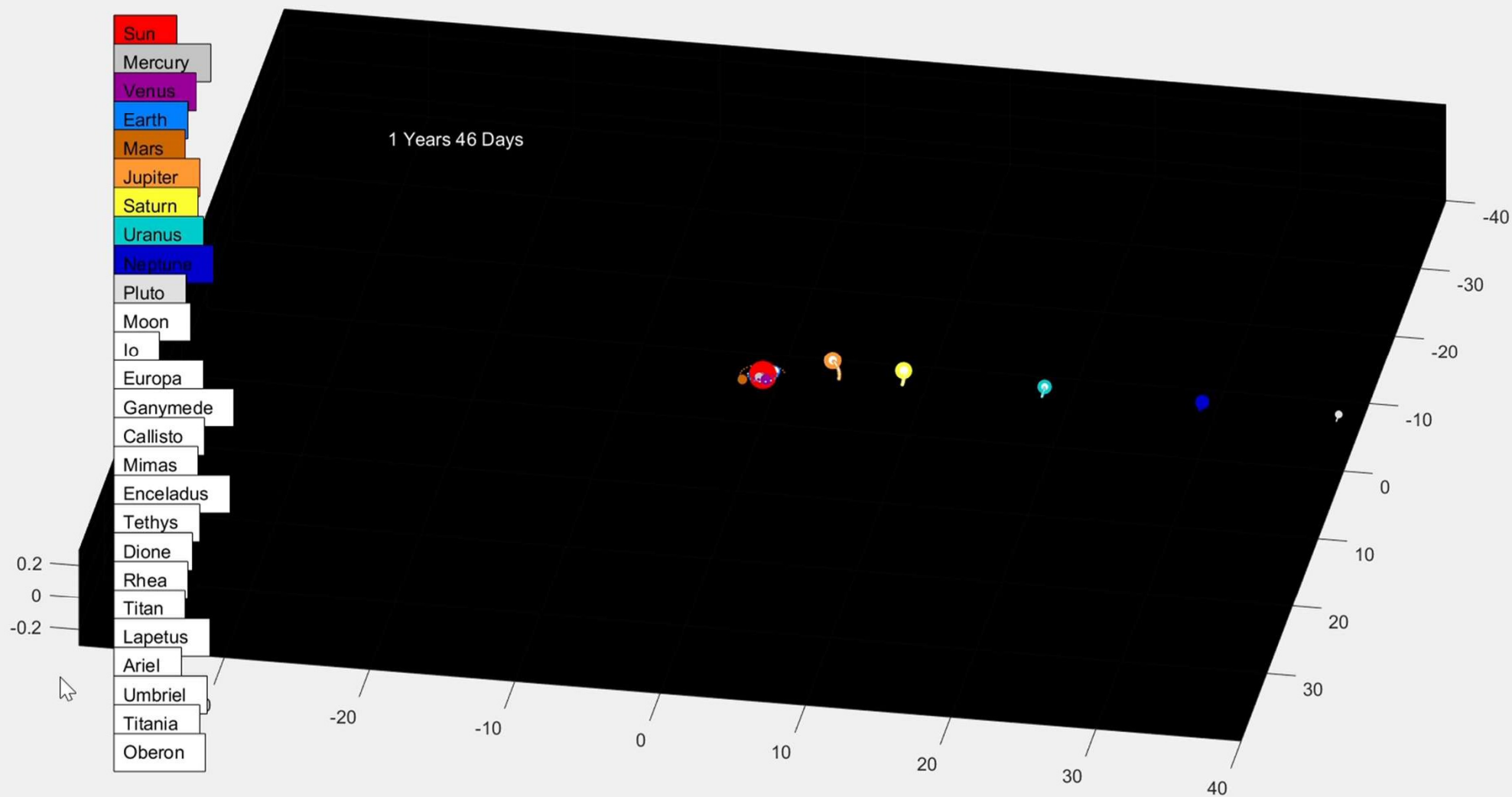


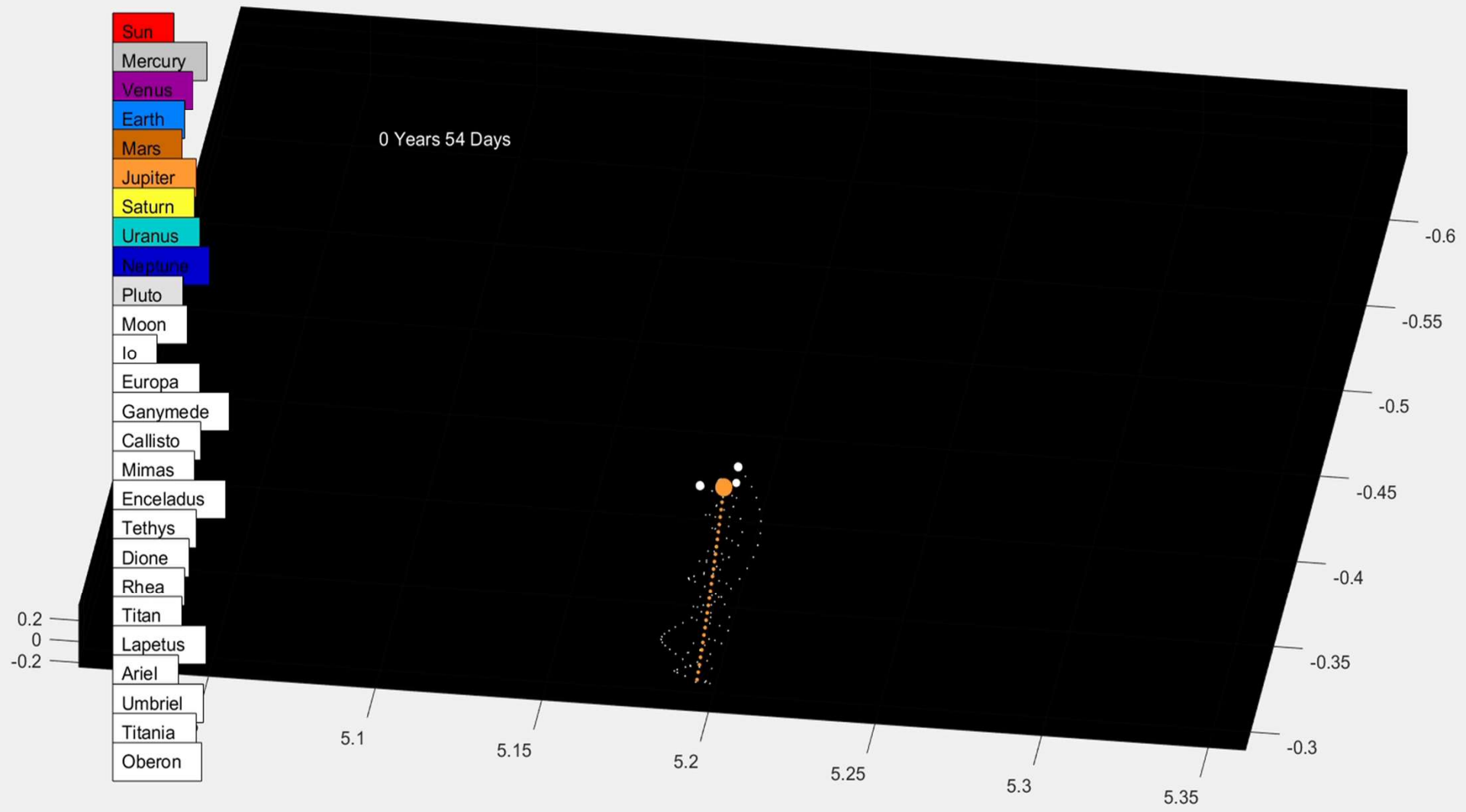
The Project

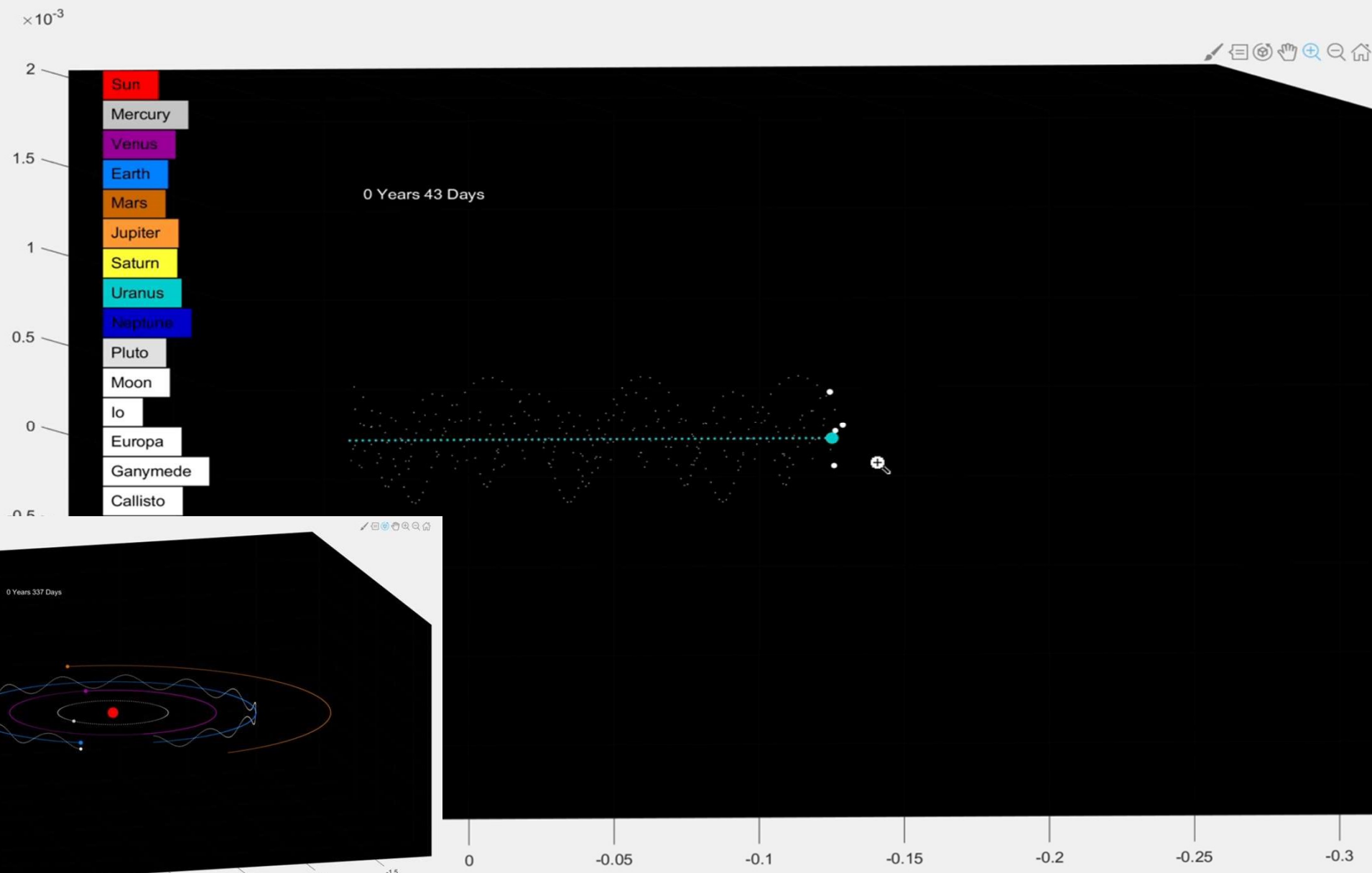
- Model of the solar system.
- The eight recognized planets and Pluto
- The nineteen largest, roundest moons
- The fourth order Runge-Kutta method used



$$\begin{aligned}
 f_0 &= f(x_0, y_0), \\
 f_1 &= f\left(x_0 + \frac{h}{2}, y_0 + \frac{h}{2} f_0\right), \\
 f_2 &= f\left(x_0 + \frac{h}{2}, y_0 + \frac{h}{2} f_1\right), \\
 f_3 &= f(x_0 + h, y_0 + h f_2).
 \end{aligned}$$







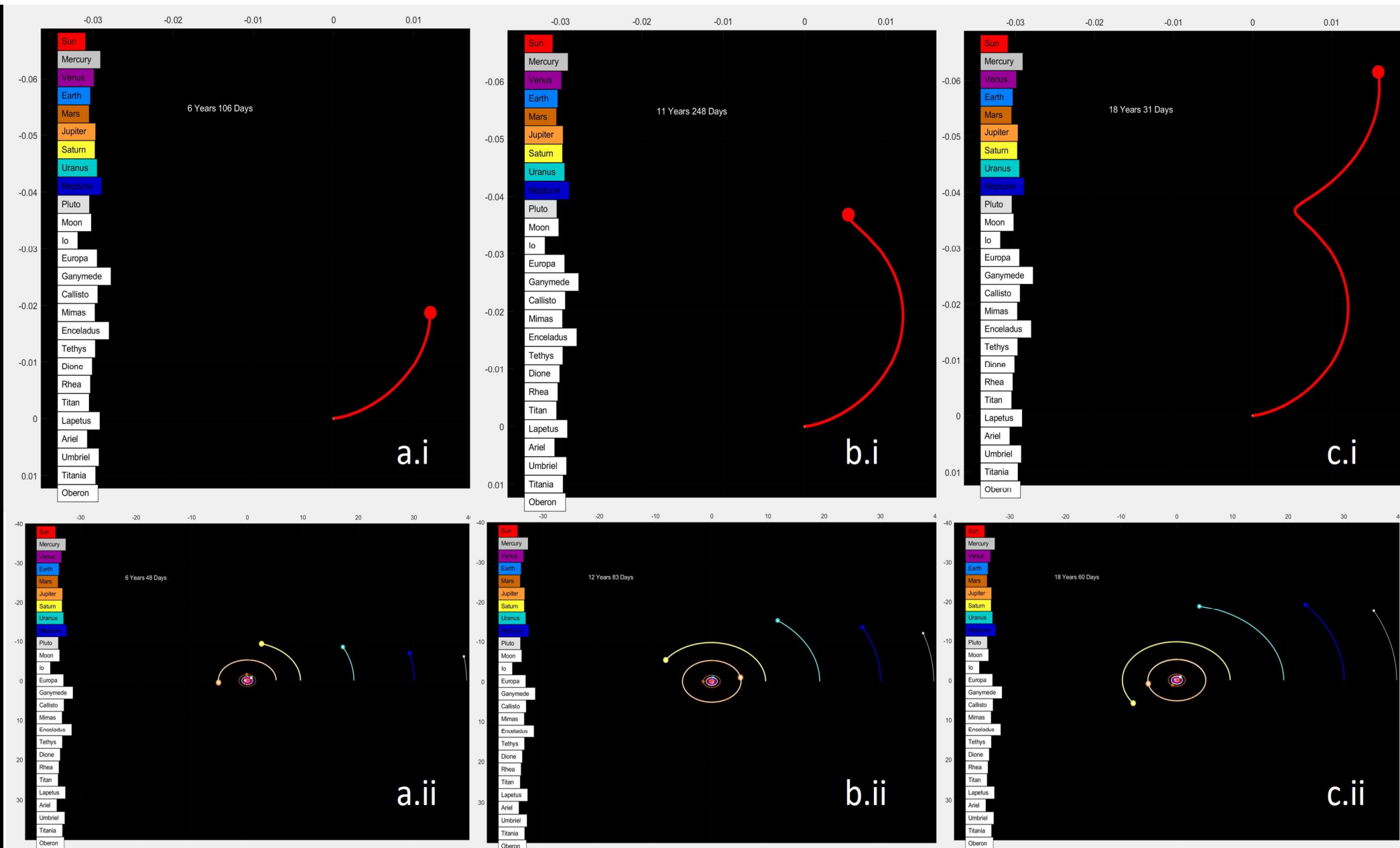
Results

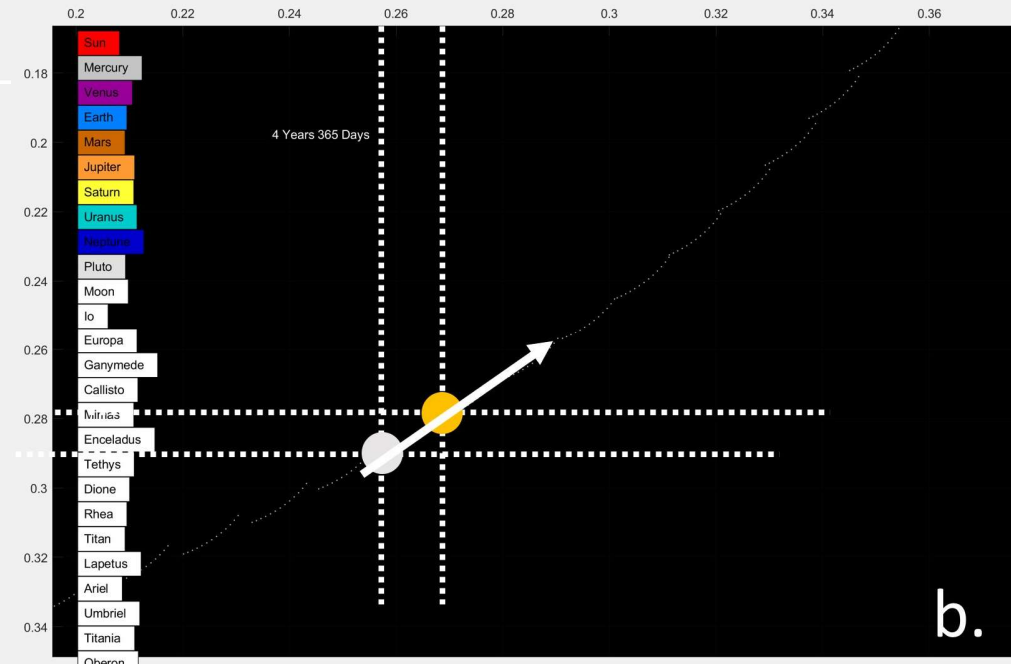
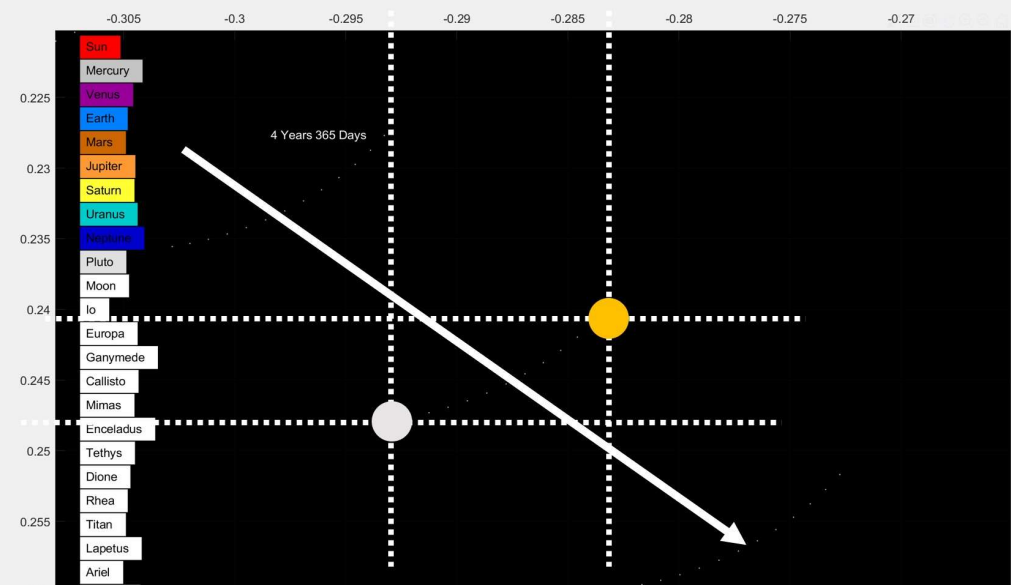
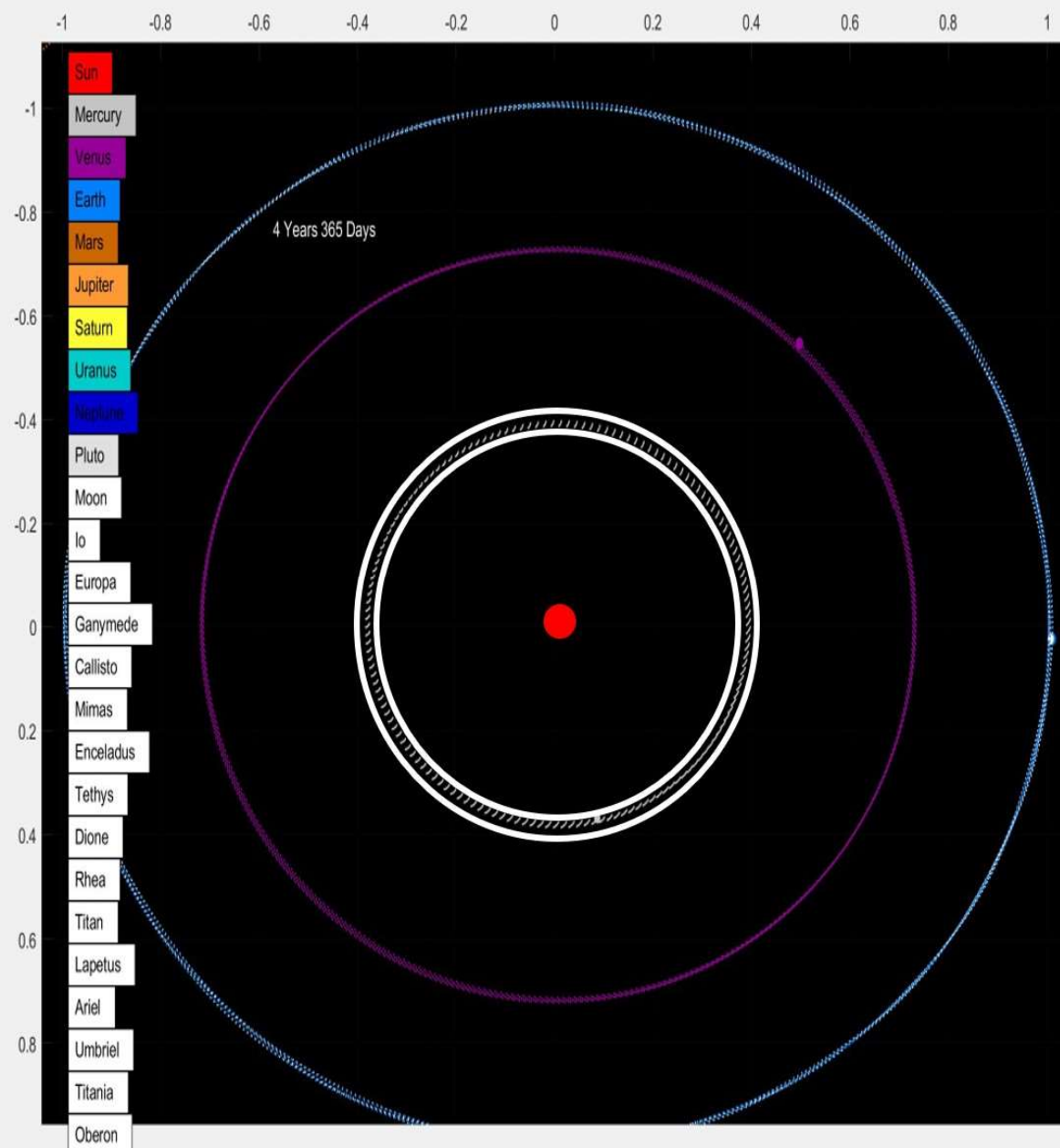
- Over 500, 000 data points calculated, half of this and moons were lost!
- Checked accuracy through time periods of moons.
- Every planet and moon remained in orbit for the duration of the



Observations

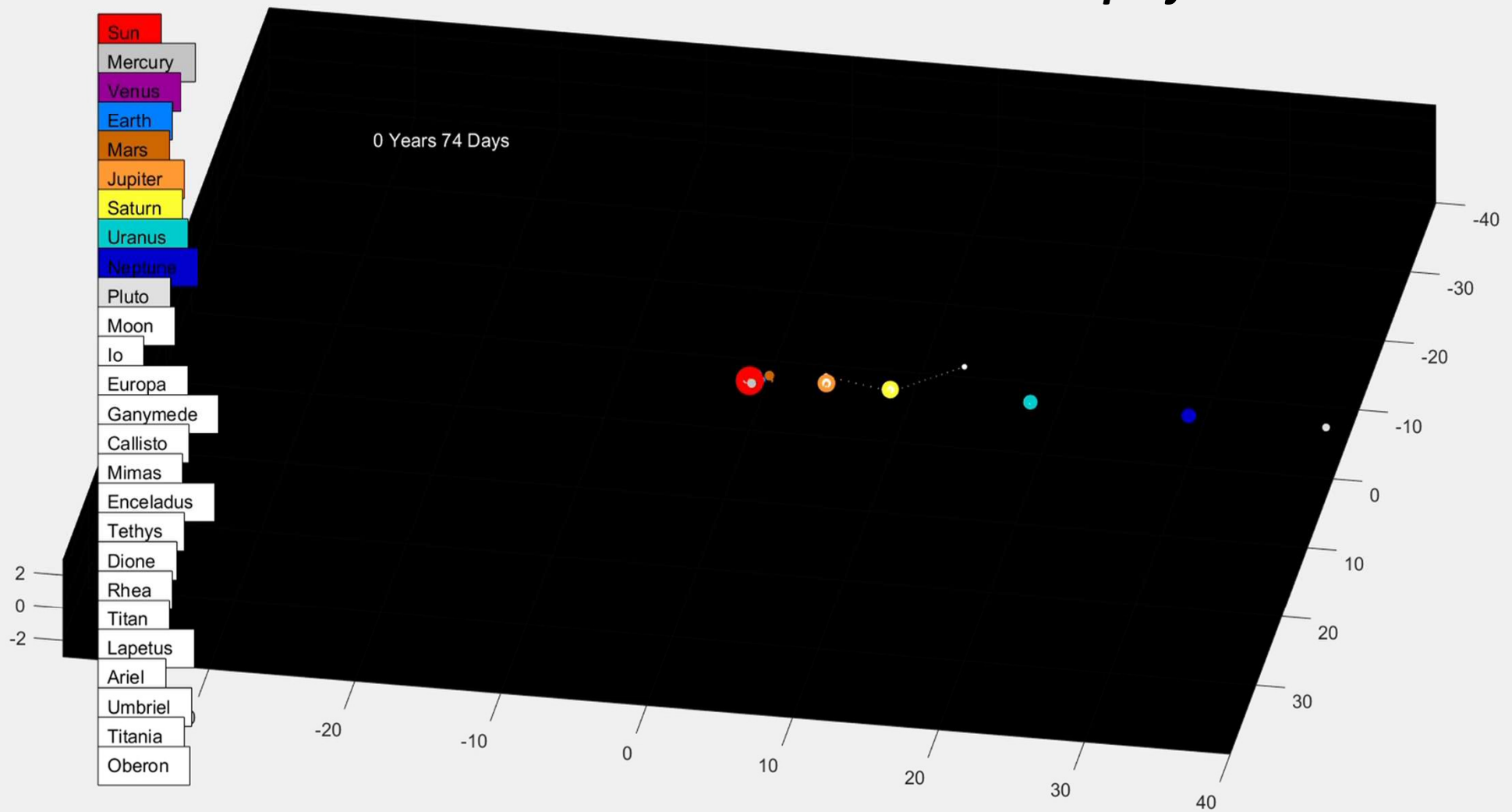
- Correctly predicted the Barycenter phenomenon between the heavier planets and the Sun.
- Planets will begin to move in elliptical orbits instead of the perfectly circular ones which were modelled.
- Too small a time step lead to moons leaving their orbits.







Time step of 2 hours



Discussion

- Problems in our project arose from the step size used.
- For the complete set of data it took 15 minutes to calculate 500,000 data points.
- Must work for Runge-Kutta method yet be appropriate for long time scales.
- When correctly scaled, all planets and moons were maintained in a stable orbit indefinitely.