

# 1 Plummer model

Consider a Plummer model (Dejonghe, H.1987, MNRAS 224, 13) with potential with units  $r_s$  the Plummer scale radius (which sets the size of the cluster core),  $M$  the total mass of the cluster and  $\bar{\tau}$  some unit time. Let  $\psi_s$  be defined by

$$\psi_s = \frac{GM}{r_s},$$

for the central potential

$$\psi(r) = \frac{\psi_s}{\sqrt{1+r^2}}.$$

Let use fix  $G = 1 r_s^3 \cdot M^{-1} \cdot \bar{\tau}^{-2}$  in the new units so that  $\psi_s = 1 r_s^2 \cdot \bar{\tau}^{-2}$ . This fixes the time unit  $\bar{\tau}$ , as we have the relation.

$$G = \tilde{G} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} = \tilde{G} \frac{\text{m}^3}{r_s^3} \frac{\text{kg}^{-1}}{M^{-1}} \frac{\text{s}^{-2}}{\bar{\tau}^{-2}} r_s^3 \cdot M_{\odot}^{-1} \cdot \tau^{-2} = \bar{G} r_s^3 \cdot M^{-1} \cdot \bar{\tau}^{-2},$$

where  $\tilde{G} = 6.67430 \times 10^{-11}$ . Consequently we can deduce from  $1 = \tilde{G} \frac{\text{m}^3}{r_s^3} \frac{M}{\text{kg}} \frac{\bar{\tau}^2}{\text{s}^2}$  that

$$\frac{\bar{\tau}}{s} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\tilde{G}} \frac{r_s^3}{\text{m}^3} \frac{\text{kg}}{M}}.$$

Therefore, in those units the potential (per unit mass) is given by

$$\psi(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^2}}.$$

Furthermore, letting  $\tilde{c} = 299792458$  and  $c = \tilde{c} \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  be the light speed in vacuum, we can express it in the new units by

$$c = \tilde{c} \frac{\text{m}}{r_s} \frac{\bar{\tau}}{s} r_s \cdot \bar{\tau}^{-1} = \bar{c} r_s \cdot \bar{\tau}^{-1}; \quad \bar{c} = \tilde{c} \frac{\text{m}}{r_s} \frac{\bar{\tau}}{s}$$

We use those units from now on. For example, M3 has total mass  $M = 4.5 \cdot 10^5 M_{\odot}$  and radius  $r_s = 90 \text{ ly}$ , hence  $\bar{\tau} = 1.0167 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ s} = 3.2218 \text{ Myr}$ . In those units, and  $c = 36 \cdot 10^3 r_s \cdot \bar{\tau}^{-1}$ .

Define, given a radius  $r$ , the angular momentum  $L(r, v_r, v_t)$  and binding energy per unit mass  $E(r, v_r, v_t)$ , functions of the radial velocity  $v_r$  and the tangential velocity  $v_t \geq 0$  (defined as  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_r + \mathbf{v}_t = v_r \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \mathbf{v}_t$ ), as

$$E(r, v_r, v_t) = \psi(r) - \frac{1}{2} v_r^2 - \frac{1}{2} v_t^2$$

$$L(r, v_r, v_t) = r v_t$$

which is a transformation with Jacobian

$$\text{Jac}_{(r, v_r, v_t) \rightarrow (r, E, L)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial E}{\partial v_r} & \frac{\partial E}{\partial v_t} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_r} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -v_r & -v_t \\ 0 & r \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |\text{Jac}| = r |v_r|$$

To obtain a bijective transformation, we must chose wether to chose  $v_r \geq 0$  or  $v_r \leq 0$ . A priori, this choice might have an impact on the result, but we will should that the local and orbit-averaged diffusion coefficients are not that. The coordinate system is spherical, its origin being at the center of the globular cluster. Finally, we consider the corresponding anisotropic distribution functions of the field stars  $F_q(r, E, L) = F_q(E, L)$  in  $(E, L)$ -space. Since  $(E, L)$  and  $(v_r, v_t)$  are linked, we can make use of the following equalities (for the moment,  $v_r$  is determined modulo the sign)

$$F_q(r, E, L) = f_a(v_r(r, E, L), v_t(r, E, L))$$

and its converse

$$f_a(r, v_r, v_t) = F_q(E(r, v_r, v_t), L(r, v_r, v_t))$$

where  $q$  is an anisotropy parameter:

- $q \in ]0, 2]$ : radially anisotropic
- $q = 0$ : isotropic
- $q \in ]-\infty, 0[$ : tangentially anisotropic.

Note that the DF has spherical symmetry in position. Its expression is (for  $q \neq 0$ ):

$$F_q(E, L) = \frac{3\Gamma(6-q)}{2(2\pi)^{5/2}\Gamma(q/2)} E^{7/2-q} \mathbb{H}\left(0, \frac{q}{2}, \frac{9}{2} - q, 1; \frac{L^2}{2E}\right)$$

$$\mathbb{H}(a, b, c, d; x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(c-a)\Gamma(a+d)} x^a \cdot {}_2F_1(a+b, 1+a-c, a+d; x) & x \leq 1 \\ \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(d-b)\Gamma(b+c)} x^{-b} \cdot {}_2F_1(a+b, 1+b-d, b+c; \frac{1}{x}) & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

which reduces in the isotropic case ( $q = 0$ ) to:

$$F(E) = \frac{3}{7\pi^3} (2E)^{7/2}$$

## 1.1 Determination of the local diffusion coefficients

The local diffusion coefficients are the average velocity changes per unit time. We are interested in computing (bad notation: those are relative to the test star velocity, as opposed to the relative velocity!!!)

$$\langle \Delta v_{||} \rangle(r, v_r, v_t) = \frac{\langle \Delta v_{||} \rangle_{\delta t}}{\delta t}$$

$$\langle (\Delta v_{||})^2 \rangle(r, v_r, v_t) = \frac{\langle (\Delta v_{||})^2 \rangle_{\delta t}}{\delta t}$$

$$\langle (\Delta v_{\perp})^2 \rangle(r, v_r, v_t) = \frac{\langle (\Delta v_{\perp})^2 \rangle_{\delta t}}{\delta t}$$

Consider a test star at position  $r$ , mass  $m$  and initial velocity  $\mathbf{v}$  which interacts with a field star with impact parameter  $b$ , mass  $m_a$  and velocity  $\mathbf{v}$ , Binney et Tremaine (2008, eq. (L.7) page 834) gives , with the convention (here, parallel and perpendicular to relative velocity)

$$\Delta \mathbf{v} = -\Delta v_{||} \mathbf{e}'_1 + \Delta v_{\perp} (-\mathbf{e}'_2 \cos \phi + \mathbf{e}'_3 \sin \phi),$$

where  $\mathbf{e}'_1 \parallel \mathbf{V}_0$  and  $\phi$  is the angle between the plane of the relative orbit and  $\mathbf{e}'_2$ ,

$$\Delta v_{\perp} = \frac{2m_a V_0}{m + m_a} \frac{b/b_{90}}{1 + b^2/b_{90}^2}$$

$$\Delta v_{||} = \frac{2m_a V_0}{m + m_a} \frac{1}{1 + b^2/b_{90}^2}$$

where  $\mathbf{V}_0 = \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a$  and  $b_{90}$  is the 90° deflection radius, given by eq (L.8)

$$b_{90} = \frac{G(m + m_a)}{V_0^2}$$

Remember that in our units,  $G = 1$  and  $m, m_a$  are given in fraction of the total mass  $M$  of the cluster.

Furthermore, after averaging over the equiprobable angles  $\phi$  (test star can be on either “side” of the field star), we obtain

$$\langle \Delta v_i \rangle_{\phi} = -\Delta v_{||} \langle \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{e}'_1 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \Delta v_i \Delta v_j \rangle_\phi &= (\Delta v_\parallel)^2 \langle \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{e}'_1 \rangle \langle \mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{e}'_1 \rangle \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} (\Delta v_\perp)^2 [\langle \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{e}'_2 \rangle \langle \mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{e}'_2 \rangle + \langle \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{e}'_3 \rangle \langle \mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{e}'_3 \rangle]\end{aligned}$$

Here, note that when considering a test star with energy and angular momentum (per unit mass)  $(E, L)$ , using the choice  $v_r \geq 0$  or the choice  $v_r \leq 0$  has an impact on the local change of velocity through  $V_0$ .

We sum the effects of all the encounter up. Number density of field stars (at position  $r$ ) within velocity space volume  $d^3 \mathbf{v}_a$  is  $f_a(r, \mathbf{v}_a) d^3 \mathbf{v}_a$  (remember that  $f_a(r, \mathbf{v}_a) = f_a(r, v_{ar}, v_{at})$ ). The number of encounters in a time  $\delta t$  with impact parameters between  $b$  and  $b + db$  is just this density times the volume of an annulus with inner radius  $b$ , outer radius  $b + db$ , and length  $V_0 \delta t$ , that is (eq. L9)

$$2\pi b db V_0 \delta t f_a(r, \mathbf{v}_a) d^3 \mathbf{v}_a$$

We sum up over the velocities and the impact parameters. For the latter, we consider impact parameters between 0 and a cut-off  $b_{\max}$ , traditionally given approximately by the radius of the subject star orbit.

Recall that  $\mathbf{V}_0 = \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a$ . Since we assume that  $\Lambda$  is large, we do not make any significant additional error by replacing the factor  $V_0$  in  $\Lambda$  by some typical stellar speed  $v_{\text{typ}}$ , that is,

$$\Lambda = \frac{b_{\max} v_{\text{typ}}^2}{G(m + m_a)}.$$

This yields (Binney & Tremaine, eq. L14)

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \Delta v_i \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= -4\pi \frac{m_a}{m + m_a} \int d^3 \mathbf{v}_a V_0^2 b_{90}^2 f_a(r, \mathbf{v}_a) \ln \Lambda \langle \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{e}'_1 \rangle \\ \langle \Delta v_i \Delta v_j \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= 4\pi \left( \frac{m_a}{m + m_a} \right)^2 \int d^3 \mathbf{v}_a V_0^3 b_{90}^2 f_a(r, \mathbf{v}_a) \ln \Lambda \\ &\quad \times [\langle \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{e}'_2 \rangle \langle \mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{e}'_2 \rangle + \langle \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{e}'_3 \rangle \langle \mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{e}'_3 \rangle]\end{aligned}$$

where we defined the Coulomb parameter  $\Lambda = b_{\max}/b_{90}$ . Then, using (Binney & Tremaine, eq. L17)

$$\langle \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{e}'_1 \rangle = \frac{V_{0i}}{V_0}; \quad \langle \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{e}'_2 \rangle \langle \mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{e}'_2 \rangle + \langle \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{e}'_3 \rangle \langle \mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{e}'_3 \rangle = \delta_{ij} - \frac{V_{0i} V_{0j}}{V_0^2}$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \Delta v_i \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= -4\pi G^2 m_a (m + m_a) \ln \Lambda \int d^3 \mathbf{v}_a f_a(r, \mathbf{v}_a) \frac{V_{0i}}{V_0^3} \\ \langle \Delta v_i \Delta v_j \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= 4\pi G^2 m_a^2 \ln \Lambda \int d^3 \mathbf{v}_a \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v}_a)}{V_0} \left( \delta_{ij} - \frac{V_{0i} V_{0j}}{V_0^2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

which can be written as (Binney & Tremaine, eq. L18)

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \Delta v_i \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= 4\pi G^2 m_a (m + m_a) \ln \Lambda \frac{\partial h}{\partial v_i}(r, \mathbf{v}) \\ \langle \Delta v_i \Delta v_j \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= 4\pi G^2 m_a^2 \ln \Lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_i \partial v_j}(r, \mathbf{v})\end{aligned}$$

where the Rosenbluth potentials are defined as (Binney & Tremaine, eq. L19)

$$\begin{aligned}h(r, \mathbf{v}) &= \int d^3 \mathbf{v}_a \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v}_a)}{|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a|} \\ g(r, \mathbf{v}) &= \int d^3 \mathbf{v}_a f_a(r, \mathbf{v}_a) |\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a|\end{aligned}$$

Take  $\Lambda = \lambda N$  (Binney et Tremaine, page 581) with  $N \sim 10^5$  and  $\lambda = 0.059$  (Hamilton et al. (2018), eq. (B37)) for a globular cluster.

### 1.1.1 Anisotropic case

Doing all the replacement gives and applying the change of variable  $\mathbf{v}' = \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a = \mathbf{V}_0$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \Delta v_{\parallel} \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= 2\pi \ln(1 + \Lambda^2) G^2 m_a (m_a + m) \int d^3 \mathbf{v}' \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}')}{v'^2} \\ \langle (\Delta v_{\parallel})^2 \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= 4\pi \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \Lambda^2}\right) G^2 m_a^2 \int d^3 \mathbf{v}' \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}')}{v'} \\ \langle (\Delta v_{\perp})^2 \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= 4\pi \left(\ln(1 + \Lambda^2) + \frac{1}{1 + \Lambda^2} - 1\right) G^2 m_a^2 \int d^3 \mathbf{v}' \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}')}{v'}\end{aligned}$$

Since  $\Lambda$  is very large

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \Delta v_{\parallel} \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= 4\pi \ln \Lambda G^2 m_a (m_a + m) \int d^3 \mathbf{v}' \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}')}{v'^2} \\ \langle (\Delta v_{\parallel})^2 \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= 4\pi G^2 m_a^2 \int d^3 \mathbf{v}' \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}')}{v'} \\ \langle (\Delta v_{\perp})^2 \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= 4\pi (2 \ln \Lambda - 1) G^2 m_a^2 \int d^3 \mathbf{v}' \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}')}{v'}\end{aligned}$$

Using spherical coordinates with axis  $(Oz) = \hat{\mathbf{r}}$  the unit radius vector (parallel or antiparallel to the radial component of  $\mathbf{v}$  by definition), we have

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \Delta v_{\parallel} \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= 4\pi \ln \Lambda G^2 m_a (m_a + m) \int_0^\infty dv' \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}') \\ \langle (\Delta v_{\parallel})^2 \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= 4\pi G^2 m_a^2 \int_0^\infty dv' v' \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}') \\ \langle (\Delta v_{\perp})^2 \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) &= 4\pi (2 \ln \Lambda - 1) G^2 m_a^2 \int_0^\infty dv' v' \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}')\end{aligned}$$

where we have

$$f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}') = f_a(r, v_{ar}, v_{at}) = F_q(E(r, v_{ar}, v_{at}), L(r, v_{ar}, v_{at}))$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}E(r, v_{ar}, v_{at}) &= \psi(r) - \frac{1}{2} v_{ar}^2 - \frac{1}{2} v_{at}^2 \\ L(r, v_{ar}, v_{at}) &= r v_{at}\end{aligned}$$

For a given convention  $+$  or  $-$  of the choice of  $v_r$ , and given  $(E, L)$  the parameters of the test star, obtain the vectors  $\mathbf{v}_+ = (|v_r|, \mathbf{v}_t)$  and  $\mathbf{v}_- = (-|v_r|, \mathbf{v}_t)$ , which are symmetric with respect to the tangent plane where  $\mathbf{v}_t$  lives. In terms of spherical coordinates, we have that  $\mathbf{v}_+ = (v, \theta_0, 0)$  and  $\mathbf{v}_- = (v, \pi - \theta_0, 0)$ . Remember that the integration over the velocities  $\mathbf{v}' = \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a = \mathbf{V}_0$  of the field stars cover the whole  $\mathbf{V}_0$ -space. Given a velocity  $\mathbf{V}_0$  corresponds bijectively a field star velocity  $\mathbf{v}_a$ .

We need to compute

$$\begin{aligned}I_1(r, \mathbf{v}) &= \int_0^\infty dv' \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}') \\ I_2(r, \mathbf{v}) &= \int_0^\infty dv' v' \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}')\end{aligned}$$

where we need to compute the radial and tangential components of the vector  $\mathbf{v}_a = \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}'$ . This is where we need to make sure that the choice of convention for  $v_r$  doesn't change the overall result. The radial component is quite straightforward since

$$v_{ar} = (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}')_r = v_r - v'_r = v_r - v' \cos \theta.$$

On the other hand, the tangential component is a bit more tricky. Let  $\mathbf{v} = (v, \theta_0, 0)$ , where  $v_r = v \cos \theta_0$  and  $v_t = v \sin \theta_0$ , and let  $\mathbf{v}' = (v', \theta, \phi)$ . In cartesian coordinates, setting  $(Ox) = \mathbf{v}_t$ ,  $(Oz) = \mathbf{v}_r$  and  $(Oy)$  such that  $(Oxyz)$  is a direction orthonormal coordinate system, we have

$$v_x = v_t$$

$$v_y = 0$$

$$v_z = v_r$$

and

$$v'_x = v' \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$v'_y = v' \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$v'_z = v' \cos \theta$$

Then

$$v_{ax} = v_t - v' \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$v_{ay} = -v' \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$v_{az} = v_r - v' \cos \theta$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} v_{at}^2 &= v_{ax}^2 + v_{ay}^2 = (v_t - v' \sin \theta \cos \phi)^2 + (v' \sin \theta \sin \phi)^2 \\ v_{at}^2 &= v_t^2 + v'^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi - 2v_r v' \sin \theta \cos \phi + v'^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi \\ v_{at}^2 &= v_t^2 + v'^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2v_t v' \sin \theta \cos \phi \end{aligned}$$

The complete norm of  $\mathbf{v}_a$  is

$$\begin{aligned} v_a^2 &= v_{ar}^2 + v_{at}^2 = (v_r - v' \cos \theta)^2 + v_t^2 + v'^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2v_t v' \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ v_a^2 &= v_r^2 + v'^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2v_r v' \cos \theta + v_t^2 + v'^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2v_t v' \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ v_a^2 &= v^2 + v'^2 - 2v'(v_r \cos \theta + v_t \sin \theta \cos \phi) \end{aligned}$$

which gives the binding energy per unit mass

$$E(r, v', \theta, \phi) = \psi(r) - \frac{1}{2} [v^2 + v'^2 - 2v'(v_r \cos \theta + v_t \sin \theta \cos \phi)]$$

and the angular momentum per unit mass

$$L(r, v', \theta, \phi) = r(v_t^2 + v'^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2v_t v' \sin \theta \cos \phi)$$

Now, remember that  $\mathbf{v}_+ = (|v_r|, \mathbf{v}_t)$  and  $\mathbf{v}_- = (-|v_r|, \mathbf{v}_t)$  in the  $+$  and  $-$  convention. For a given  $\mathbf{v}' = (v', \theta, \phi)$ , the angular momentum doesn't depend on the convention we chose since only  $v_r$  is impacted. On the other hand, for the bunding energy per unit mass, we obtain

$$E_+(r, v', \theta, \phi) = \psi(r) - \frac{1}{2} [v^2 + v'^2 - 2v'(|v_r| \cos \theta + v_t \sin \theta \cos \phi)]$$

$$E_-(r, v', \theta, \phi) = \psi(r) - \frac{1}{2} [v^2 + v'^2 - 2v'(-|v_r| \cos \theta + v_t \sin \theta \cos \phi)]$$

which are different. However, when considering  $\tilde{\mathbf{v}}' = (v', \pi - \theta, \phi)$ , which is another vector used in the integration, we have

$$E_+(r, v', \pi - \theta, \phi) = \psi(r) - \frac{1}{2} [v^2 + v'^2 - 2v'(-|v_r| \cos \theta + v_t \sin \theta \cos \phi)]$$

$$E_-(r, v', \pi - \theta, \phi) = \psi(r) - \frac{1}{2} [v^2 + v'^2 - 2v'(|v_r| \cos \theta + v_t \sin \theta \cos \phi)]$$

meaning that

$$E_+(r, v', \theta, \phi) = E_-(r, v', \pi - \theta, \phi)$$

$$E_-(r, v', \theta, \phi) = E_+(r, v', \pi - \theta, \phi)$$

Furthermore, the prefactor in the integrand  $\sin \theta$  becomes  $\sin(\pi - \theta) = \sin \theta$  through this transformation. Therefore, the convention doesn't change the result of the overall integration, and we may chose to set  $v_r \geq 0$ .

Let  $\theta \in [0, \pi]$  and  $\phi \in [0, 2\pi]$ , and consider

$$g(r, v', \theta, \phi) = v^2 + v'^2 - 2v'(v_r \cos \theta + v_t \sin \theta \cos \phi)$$

Then  $g(r, v', \theta, \phi) \geq v^2 + v'^2 - 2v'(v_t + |v_r|)$  for all  $\theta, \phi$  in range, meaning that  $g(r, v', \theta, \phi) \rightarrow +\infty$  as  $v' \rightarrow \infty$  uniformly in angles. Therefore, there exists an bound  $v'_{\max}$  such that

$$\forall v' > v'_{\max}, \forall \theta \in [0, \pi], \forall \phi \in [0, 2\pi]; g(r, v', \theta, \phi) > 2\psi(r)$$

that is,

$$\forall v' > v'_{\max}, \forall \theta \in [0, \pi], \forall \phi \in [0, 2\pi]; E(r, v', \theta, \phi) < 0$$

Above this bound, as the binding energy par unit mass is negative, the DF of the field stars, evaluated for  $(r, v', \theta, \phi)$ , vanishes. This shows that the  $v'$ -integral is in fact finite. We can obtain this bound by solving the inequation in  $v'$

$$E(r, v', \theta, \phi) < 0 \Leftrightarrow v'^2 - 2v'(v_t + |v_r|) + v^2 - 2\psi(r) > 0$$

The  $v'$  which satisfy this inequation are those which yields  $E(r, v', \theta, \phi) < 0$  (for any angle), hence a vanishing DF. Since the polynomial in  $v'$  has non-negative leading coefficient (it is monic), the polynomial is either always non-negative (negative discriminant) or there is an closed interval over which it is negative (non-negative discriminant). The polynomial's discriminant is

$$\Delta_v = 4(v_t + |v_r|)^2 - 4(v^2 - 2\psi(r)) = 4(v_t^2 + v_r^2 + 2|v_r|v_t) - 4(v^2 - 2\psi(r)) = 8(|v_r|v_t + \psi(r))$$

Since  $|v_r|, v_t \geq 0$ , it is non-negative. In that case, the  $v'$  over which we can integrate are those which are positive ( $v' \geq 0$ ) and between the roots of the polynomial, given by

$$v'_{\pm} = \frac{2(v_t + |v_r|) \pm \sqrt{8(|v_r|v_t + \psi(r))}}{2} = (v_t + |v_r|) \pm \sqrt{2(|v_r|v_t + \psi(r))}.$$

One may ask if  $v'_-$  is positive or negative. To that, recall that  $|v_r| = v \cos \theta_0$  and  $v_t = v \sin \theta_0$  for  $\theta_0 \in [0, \pi/2]$ . Then

$$v'_- = v(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) - \sqrt{2(v^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + \psi(r))}$$

We have that  $v_- \leq 0$  iff  $v(\cos \theta_0 + \sin \theta_0) \leq \sqrt{2(v^2 \cos \theta_0 \sin \theta_0 + \psi(r))}$ . Both sides are positive for  $\theta_0 \in [0, \pi/2]$ , therefore  $v_- \leq 0$  iff

$$v^2(\cos \theta_0 + \sin \theta_0)^2 \leq 2(v^2 \cos \theta_0 \sin \theta_0 + \psi(r))$$

iff  $v^2(1 + 2 \cos \theta_0 \sin \theta_0) \leq 2(v^2 \cos \theta_0 \sin \theta_0 + \psi(r))$  iff  $v^2 \leq 2\psi(r)$ . Since  $E = \psi(r) - \frac{1}{2}v^2$ , this is equivalent to  $2(\psi(r) - E) \leq 2\psi(r)$ , i.e.  $E \geq 0$ . Therefore, since we study systems with  $E \geq 0$ , it follows that we always have  $v_- \leq 0$ , meaning that our integration is over  $[0, v'_+]$ . This upper bound depends on  $E, L, r$  and is given by the formula as long as  $E \leq \psi(r)$  and  $L \leq r\sqrt{2(\psi(r) - E)}$

$$v_+ = \left( \frac{L}{r} + \sqrt{2(\psi(r) - E) - \frac{L^2}{r^2}} \right) + \sqrt{2 \left( \frac{L}{r} \sqrt{2(\psi(r) - E) - \frac{L^2}{r^2}} + \psi(r) \right)}$$

This condition will always be satisfied in a star orbit (see next section). It can be useful to define the effective binding potential

$$\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) = \psi(r) - \frac{L^2}{2r^2},$$

so that we can rewrite the upper bound of the integral as

$$v_{\text{max}} = \frac{L}{r} + \sqrt{2(\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) - E)} + \sqrt{2\left(\frac{L}{r}\sqrt{2(\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) - E)} + \psi(r)\right)}$$

$$K(r, v') = \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi f_a(r, v', \theta, \phi)$$

where

$$f_a(r, v', \theta, \phi) = F_q(E(r, v', \theta, \phi), L(r, v', \theta, \phi))$$

with

$$E(r, v', \theta, \phi) = \psi(r) - \frac{1}{2} [v^2 + v'^2 - 2v'(v_r \cos \theta + v_t \sin \theta \cos \phi)]$$

$$L(r, v', \theta, \phi) = r(v_t^2 + v'^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2v_t v' \sin \theta \cos \phi)$$

If we want to use the Cuba.jl package with the Cuhre method (cuhre() in Julia), we want to reduce our integral over an integration over  $[0, 1]^3$ . We must compute the two integrals

$$I_1(r, \mathbf{v}) = \int_0^{v_{\text{max}}} dv' \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi f_a(r, v', \theta, \phi)$$

$$I_2(r, \mathbf{v}) = \int_0^{v_{\text{max}}} dv' v' \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi f_a(r, v', \theta, \phi)$$

Make the change of variable

$$\tilde{v}' = v'/v_{\text{max}}; \quad \tilde{\theta} = \theta/\pi; \quad \tilde{\phi} = \phi/2\pi.$$

Then

$$I_1(r, \mathbf{v}) = 2\pi^2 v_{\text{max}} \int_0^1 d\tilde{v}' \int_0^1 d\tilde{\theta} \sin(\pi\tilde{\theta}) \int_0^1 d\tilde{\phi} f_a(r, v_{\text{max}}\tilde{v}', \pi\tilde{\theta}, 2\pi\tilde{\phi})$$

$$I_2(r, \mathbf{v}) = 2\pi^2 v_{\text{max}}^2 \int_0^1 d\tilde{v}' \tilde{v}' \int_0^1 d\tilde{\theta} \sin(\pi\tilde{\theta}) \int_0^1 d\tilde{\phi} f_a(r, v_{\text{max}}\tilde{v}', \pi\tilde{\theta}, 2\pi\tilde{\phi})$$

Note that the Cuba.jl Julia library calls the Cuba C library. The cuhre function can be found:

- <https://github.com/JohannesBuchner/cuba/blob/master/src/cuhre>

May be interesting to find how to free memory to avoid getting millions (or billions) of allocations. Maybe go to C?

### 1.1.2 Isotropic case

We may want to check that the integrals yield the correct result. To that end, it can be of interest to consider the simple case  $q = 0$ , where  $f(E, L) = f(E)$ , i.e.  $f(r, \mathbf{v}) = f(r, v)$ . Then according Binney & Tremaine, eq. (L26), (using reverse convention for  $v_{||}$ ), we obtain

$$\langle \Delta v_{||} \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) = 4\pi \ln \Lambda G^2 m_a (m_a + m) \int d^3 \mathbf{v}' \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}')}{v'^2}$$

$$\langle (\Delta v_{||})^2 \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) = 4\pi G^2 m_a^2 \int d^3 \mathbf{v}' \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}')}{v'}$$

$$\langle (\Delta v_{\perp})^2 \rangle(r, \mathbf{v}) = 4\pi (2 \ln \Lambda - 1) G^2 m_a^2 \int d^3 \mathbf{v}' \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}')}{v'}$$

$$I_1(r, \mathbf{v}) = \int d^3 \mathbf{v}_a \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v}_a)}{|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a|^2} = \int d^3 \mathbf{v}_a \frac{f_a(r, v_a)}{|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a|^2},$$

$$I_2(r, \mathbf{v}) = \int d^3 \mathbf{v}_a \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v}_a)}{|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a|} = \int d^3 \mathbf{v}_a \frac{f_a(r, v_a)}{|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a|}.$$

Use the Legendre expansion

$$\frac{1}{|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a|} = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{\min(v, v_a)^\ell}{\max(v, v_a)^{\ell+1}} P_\ell(\cos \theta)$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle between  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{v}_a$ . Then  $I_2$  becomes

$$I_2(r, \mathbf{v}) = 2\pi \int_0^\infty dv_a v_a^2 f_a(r, v_a) \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{\min(v, v_a)^\ell}{\max(v, v_a)^{\ell+1}} \underbrace{\int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta P_\ell(\cos \theta)}_{=2\delta_{0\ell}}$$

$$I_2(r, \mathbf{v}) = 4\pi \int_0^\infty dv_a \frac{v_a^2 f_a(r, v_a)}{\max(v, v_a)} = \frac{4\pi}{v} \int_0^v dv_a v_a^2 f_a(r, v_a) + 4\pi \int_v^\infty dv_a v_a f_a(r, v_a)$$

while  $I_1$  becomes

$$I_1(r, \mathbf{v}) = 2\pi \int_0^\infty dv_a v_a^2 f_a(r, v_a) \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\min(v, v_a)^m}{\max(v, v_a)^{m+1}} \right) \left( \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{\min(v, v_a)^\ell}{\max(v, v_a)^{\ell+1}} \right) \underbrace{\int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta P_m(\cos \theta) P_\ell(\cos \theta)}_{=\frac{2}{2m+1} \delta_{m\ell}}$$

Using  $dE_a = -v_a dv_a$  and  $f(E) = 0$  for  $E < 0$ , we obtain

$$I_2(r, \mathbf{v}) = \frac{4\pi}{v(E)} \int_E^{\psi(r)} dE' v_a(r, E') f(E') + 4\pi \int_0^E dE_a f(E_a)$$

### 1.1.3 Local orbital parameter changes

Now, switch to  $(E, L)$  space and using eq. (C15) to (C19) of Bar-Or & Alexander (2016), which doesn't rely on an isotropy assumption, we obtain (evaluate at  $(r, \mathbf{v}(r, E, L))$ ) at first order in  $\Delta v/v$  (with opposite convention for  $\Delta v_{||}$ , as we defined  $\Delta \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}' - \mathbf{v} = -\Delta v_{||} \hat{\mathbf{v}} + \Delta \mathbf{v}_\perp$ ) :

$$\langle \Delta E \rangle(r, E, L) = v \langle \Delta v_{||} \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle (\Delta v_{||})^2 \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle (\Delta v_\perp)^2 \rangle$$

$$\langle (\Delta E)^2 \rangle(r, E, L) = v^2 \langle (\Delta v_{||})^2 \rangle$$

$$\langle \Delta L \rangle(r, E, L) = -\frac{L}{v} \langle \Delta v_{||} \rangle + \frac{r^2}{4L} \langle (\Delta v_\perp)^2 \rangle$$

$$\langle (\Delta L)^2 \rangle(r, E, L) = \frac{L^2}{v^2} \langle (\Delta v_{||})^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \left( r^2 - \frac{L^2}{v^2} \right) \langle (\Delta v_\perp)^2 \rangle$$

$$\langle \Delta E \Delta L \rangle(r, E, L) = -L \langle (\Delta v_{||})^2 \rangle$$

Finally, due to our analysis, those quantities are well defined and we can use the bijective transformation  $(r, E, L) \leftrightarrow (r, v_r, v_t)$ , , through the relations

$$E(r, v_r, v_t) = \psi(r) - \frac{1}{2} v_r^2 - \frac{1}{2} v_t^2$$

$$L(r, v_r, v_t) = r v_t$$

where  $v_r, v_t \geq 0$ , yielding  $E \in ]-\infty, \psi(r)]$  and  $L \in [0, r\sqrt{2(\psi(r) - E)}]$ , while the converse relations are

$$v_t(r, E, L) = \frac{L}{r}$$

$$v_r(r, E, L) = \sqrt{2(\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) - E)}$$

where  $E \in ]-\infty, \psi(r)]$  and  $L \in [0, r\sqrt{2(\psi(r) - E)}]$ , yielding  $v_r, v_t \geq 0$ .



## 1.2 Orbit of a test star in a globular cluster

We can now compute the local diffusion coefficients  $\langle \Delta E \rangle(r, E, L)$ ,  $\langle (\Delta E)^2 \rangle(r, E, L)$ ,  $\langle \Delta L \rangle(r, E, L)$ ,  $\langle (\Delta L)^2 \rangle(r, E, L)$  and  $\langle \Delta E \Delta L \rangle(r, E, L)$ . Since we are interested in the secular evolution of the system, we can average over the dynamical time and smear out the star along its orbit. This leads us to consider the orbit-average diffusion coefficients

$$\overline{D_X}(E, L) \doteq \langle D_X \rangle_{\odot}(E, L) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \langle \Delta X \rangle(r(t), E, L) dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_{r_{\min}}^{r_{\max}} \langle \Delta X \rangle(r, E, L) \frac{dr}{v_r(r, E, L)}$$

$$\overline{D_{XY}}(E, L) \doteq \langle D_{XY} \rangle_{\odot}(E, L) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \langle \Delta X \Delta Y \rangle(r(t), E, L) dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_{r_{\min}}^{r_{\max}} \langle \Delta X \Delta Y \rangle(r, E, L) \frac{dr}{v_r(r, E, L)}$$

where  $v_r(r)$  is the radial velocity of the orbiting star at  $r$ . However, this suppose that the star follow “nice” trajectories. This is what we will look into in this section. Furthermore, since  $E, L$  are chosen so that the trajectory is a circular orbit with radius  $R$ , then we apply the “time” formula instead of the radial velocity one and obtain

$$\overline{D_X}(E, L) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \langle \Delta X \rangle(R, E, L) dt = \langle \Delta X \rangle(R, E, L)$$

$$\overline{D_{XY}}(E, L) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \langle \Delta X \Delta Y \rangle(R, E, L) dt = \langle \Delta X \Delta Y \rangle(R, E, L)$$

### 1.2.1 Study of an orbit

-> See Kurth (1955), *Astronomische Nachrichten*, volume 282, Issue 6, p.241.

Consider a test star described by its position vector  $\mathbf{r}$ , its binding energy (opposite of its energy)  $E(t)$  and its angular momentum vector  $\mathbf{L}(t)$ , per unit mass. Then

$$E(t) = \psi(r(t)) - \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mathbf{r}}^2(t) = \psi(r(t)) - \frac{1}{2} \dot{r}^2(t) - \frac{1}{2} r^2(t) \dot{\theta}^2(t)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(t) = \mathbf{r}(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t)$$

Differentiating the binding energy and using Newton’s law shows that it is conserved. Let  $E(t) = E$ . On the other hand, differentiating  $\mathbf{L}(t)$  and using the fact that the potential is central shows that this quantity is also conserved. Therefore the star’s orbit is kept within a fixed plane determined by its initial conditions. Let  $L(t) = L$  be its conserved norm. We also have

$$L = r(t) v_t(t) = r(t)^2 \dot{\theta}(t)$$

In our case, consider an orbit with binding energy  $E \geq 0$  and angular momentum  $L \geq 0$ . We can rewriting the energy conservation equation (on one orbit) as

$$E = \psi(r) - \frac{1}{2} \dot{r}^2 - \frac{L^2}{2r^2} \Leftrightarrow \dot{r}^2 = 2(\psi(r) - E) - \frac{L^2}{r^2} = 2(\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) - E)$$

Define

$$v_r(r) \doteq \sqrt{2(\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) - E)} \geq 0$$

Consider starting the motion from a radius with position initial radial velocity. Then as long as the radial velocity is positive, we have

$$\int_0^t \frac{\dot{r}(t) dt}{v_r(r(t))} = t \Leftrightarrow \int_{r_{\min}}^{r(t)} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)} = t.$$

This motion goes on until  $\dot{r}(\tau) = 0$  for some time  $\tau$  defined by

$$\tau = \int_{r_{\min}}^{r_{\max}} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)}$$

where  $r_{\max}$  is the radius reached at  $\tau$ . Then the  $\ddot{r}$  (negative) decreases  $r$  until a radius  $r_{\min}$  which has vanishing radial velocity (but positive  $\ddot{r}$ ), and the process repeats itself (see next section for a proof of those accelerations). Note that the motion from  $r_{\max}$  to  $r_{\min}$  is symmetrical to that from  $r_{\min}$  to  $r_{\max}$ , as it follows the relation

$$\int_{\tau}^t \frac{\dot{r}(t)dt}{-v_r(r(t))} = t - \tau \Leftrightarrow \int_{r_{\max}}^{r(t)} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)} = \tau - t$$

hence

$$\int_{r_{\min}}^{r(t)} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)} - \int_{r_{\min}}^{r_{\max}} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)} = \tau - t \Leftrightarrow \int_{r_{\min}}^{r(t)} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)} = 2\tau - t.$$

Letting the orbit start at  $r_{\min}$  and setting

$$F(r) = \int_{r_{\min}}^r \frac{dx}{v_r(x)},$$

we obtain an expression for the radius of the orbit

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} F^{-1}(t) & t \in [0, \tau] \\ F^{-1}(2\tau - t) & t \in [\tau, 2\tau] \end{cases},$$

with the symmetry  $r(t) = r(2\tau - t)$  and the  $2\tau$ -periodicity of the radius. Furthermore, notice that  $1/v_r(r)$  is integrable at  $r_{\min}$  and  $r_{\max}$ . To show this, consider what happens near  $r_{\max}$ . Let  $\epsilon > 0$ .

$$v_r^2(r_{\max} - \epsilon) = 2(\psi(r_{\max} - \epsilon) - E) - \frac{L^2}{(r_{\max} - \epsilon)^2} = 2(\psi(r_{\max}) - \psi'(r_{\max})\epsilon + o(\epsilon) - E) - \frac{L^2}{r_{\max}^2} \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{r_{\max}})^2}$$

$$v_r^2(r_{\max} - \epsilon) = 2(\psi(r_{\max}) - \psi'(r_{\max})\epsilon + o(\epsilon) - E) - \frac{L^2}{r_{\max}^2} (1 + \frac{2\epsilon}{r_{\max}} + o(\epsilon))$$

$$v_r^2(r_{\max} - \epsilon) = \underbrace{v_r^2(r_{\max})}_{=0} - 2\psi'(r_{\max})\epsilon - \frac{2L^2\epsilon}{r_{\max}^3} + o(\epsilon)$$

$$v_r^2(r_{\max} - \epsilon) = \frac{2r_{\max}}{(1 + r_{\max}^2)^{3/2}}\epsilon - \frac{2L^2\epsilon}{r_{\max}^3} + o(\epsilon)$$

Thus

$$\frac{1}{v_r(r_{\max} - \epsilon)} = \left( \underbrace{\frac{2r_{\max}}{(1 + r_{\max}^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{2L^2}{r_{\max}^3}}_{=-2\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r_{\max}) \geq 0} \right)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} (1 + o(1))$$

A similar calculation yields

$$\frac{1}{v_r(r_{\min} + \epsilon)} = \left( \underbrace{-\frac{2r_{\min}}{(1 + r_{\min}^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{2L^2}{r_{\min}^3}}_{=2\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r_{\min}) \geq 0} \right)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} (1 + o(1))$$

which is integrable since  $1/\sqrt{\epsilon}$  is integrable at  $0^+$  if the  $(\ )^{-1/2}$  term is strictly positive. Once we have shown this, we can conclude that the orbit is “rosette-like”, with periodical radius of periode  $T = 2\tau$  with

$$\tau = \int_{r_{\min}}^{r_{\max}} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)}.$$

Maybe isolate the borders and use change of variable  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) - E = \sin^2(\theta)$ . Then

$$\int_{r_{\min}} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)} = \int_0 \frac{2 \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta}{\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r; L) \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \theta}} = \int_0 \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta}{\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r; L)}$$

with  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) - E = \sin^2(\theta)$ . This change of variable is possible because  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) \geq E$  and  $E > 0$ , hence  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) - E \geq 0$  and  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) - E \leq \psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) \leq 1$ . This transformation is bijective on  $r \in [r_{\min}, r_*^L]$  and  $r \in [r_*^L, r_{\max}]$  where  $\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r_*^L; L) = 0$ . This way we have

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} = \frac{L^2}{2r^2} + E + \sin^2 \theta = \frac{L^2 + 2r^2(E + \sin^2 \theta)}{2r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+r^2} = \frac{(L^2 + 2r^2(E + \sin^2 \theta))^2}{4r^4}$$

Let  $X = r^2$ . Then

$$4X^2 = (1 + X)(L^2 + 2X(E + \sin^2 \theta))^2,$$

degree-3 equation hence with the roots  $X$  with an analytical expression. Two solution between  $r_{\min}$  and  $r_{\max}$ , each separated by  $r_*^L$ . Therefore, letting  $r_{\min} < r_1 < r_*^L$  and  $r_*^L < r_2 < r_{\max}$ , decompose the integral into

$$\int_{r_{\min}}^{r_{\max}} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)} = \int_{r_{\min}}^{r_1} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)} + \int_{r_1}^{r_*^L} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)} + \int_{r_*^L}^{r_2} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)} + \int_{r_2}^{r_{\max}} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)}$$

$$\int_{r_{\min}}^{r_{\max}} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)} = \int_0^{\theta_1} \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta}{\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r(\theta); L)} + \int_{r_1}^{r_*^L} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)} + \int_{r_*^L}^{r_2} \frac{dr}{v_r(r)} + \int_0^{\theta_2} \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta}{|\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r(\theta); L)|}$$

where  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r_1; L) - E = \sin^2(\theta_1)$  and  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r_2; L) - E = \sin^2(\theta_2)$ .

As for the angle, its derivative  $\dot{\theta}$  is  $T$ -periodical since  $L = r^2 \dot{\theta}$  with  $r \geq 0$   $T$ -periodical. Therefore it can be decomposed as

$$\theta(t) = \omega t + p(t)$$

where  $p(t)$  is  $T$ -periodical and  $\omega$  is a real constant. Indeed, let  $\omega = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \dot{\theta}(t) dt$  and  $p(t) = \theta(t) - \omega t$ . Then

$$p(t+T) = \theta(t+T) - \omega(t+T) = \int_0^t \dot{\theta}(t) dt + \int_t^{t+T} \dot{\theta}(t) dt - \omega t - \omega T$$

$$p(t+T) = \left( \int_0^t \dot{\theta}(t) dt - \omega t \right) + \left( \int_0^T \dot{\theta}(t) dt - \int_0^T \dot{\theta}(t) dt \right) = (\theta(t) - \omega t) = p(t)$$

showing that  $p(t)$  is  $T$ -periodical.

Now, to find what  $r_{\max}$  and  $r_{\min}$  are, we need to solve  $v_r(r) = 0$ , i.e.  $\psi(r) - E - \frac{L^2}{2r^2} = 0$ , i.e.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} = \frac{L^2}{2r^2} + E = \frac{2Er^2 + L^2}{2r^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1+r^2} = \frac{(2Er^2 + L^2)^2}{4r^4} \Leftrightarrow 4r^4 = (2Er^2 + L^2)^2(1+r^2)$$

Let  $X = r^2$ . Then

$$4X^2 = (2EX + L^2)^2(1 + X) \Leftrightarrow 4E^2X^3 + 4(E^2 - 1 + EL^2)X^2 + (4EL^2 + L^4)X + L^4 = 0$$

This is a degree-3 polynomial in  $X$ . It has 3 real roots iff its discriminant  $\Delta$  is strictly positive (two real roots, one of which is double, if  $\Delta = 0$ ). Let

$$\alpha = 4E^2; \quad \beta = 4(E^2 - 1 + EL^2); \quad \gamma = 4EL^2 + L^4; \quad \delta = L^4.$$

Then the polynomial has the form  $\alpha X^3 + \beta X^2 + \gamma X + \delta$ . Suppose  $E > 0$ . Setting

$$X = Y - \frac{\beta}{3\alpha}; \quad p = \frac{3\alpha\gamma - \beta^2}{3\alpha^2}; \quad q = \frac{2\beta^3 - 9\alpha\beta\gamma + 27\alpha^2\delta}{27\alpha^3},$$

we have that  $\alpha X^3 + \beta X^2 + \gamma X + \delta = 0$  iff  $Y^3 + pY + q = 0$  where the roots of the two polynomials are linked by the formula  $X_i = Y_i - \frac{\beta}{3\alpha}$ . As for the discriminant of the  $Y$  polynomial, it is

$$\Delta = -(4p^3 + 27q^2).$$

Since only its sign matter on looking for the behavior of the solutions, we may only compute  $\Delta$ .

If  $\Delta < 0$ , i.e.  $4p^3 + 27q^2 > 0$ , then the polynomial has only one real root given by

$$Y = \left(-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{q^2}{4} + \frac{p^3}{27}}\right)^{1/3} + \left(-\frac{q}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{q^2}{4} + \frac{p^3}{27}}\right)^{1/3}$$

If  $\Delta \geq 0$ , i.e.  $4p^3 + 27q^2 \geq 0$ , then there are three real roots given by

$$Y_k = 2\sqrt{-\frac{p}{3}} \cos \left[ \frac{1}{3} \arccos \left( \frac{3q}{2p} \sqrt{-\frac{3}{p}} \right) - \frac{2\pi k}{3} \right], \quad k \in \{0, 1, 2\}.$$

Note that when  $\Delta = 0$ , this reduces to the two roots

$$Y_0 = 2\sqrt{-\frac{p}{3}}, \quad Y_{1,2} = -\sqrt{-\frac{p}{3}}.$$

Recall  $\dot{r}^2/2 = \psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) - E$  ( $\geq 0$  on the orbit).  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L)$  has derivative is

$$\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r; L) = \frac{L^2}{r^3} - \frac{r}{(1+r^2)^{3/2}}$$

with  $\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r; L) \leq 0$  iff  $r^4/L^2 \geq (1+r^2)^{3/2}$ . Left term grows more quickly ( $\sim r^4$ ) than the second term ( $\sim r^3$ ) but starts at 0 whereas second term starts at  $1/2 > 0$ . Therefore the two curves cross at a unique point, and this inequality is satisfied after this point. This shows that  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L)$  is increasing until some point, then decreases. In this maximum is strictly below  $E$ , then there are no solution. If the maximum is exactly  $E$ , then there is only one solution and the orbit is circular. If the maximum is strictly above  $E$ , then there are two solutions which are  $r_{\min}$  and  $r_{\max}$ . The latter is because  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) = 0 < E$ .

If we are in the case of no solution, then  $v_r(r) = 2(\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) - E) < 0$ , which is impossible on an orbit.

If we are in the case with two solutions, then the solution are not the maximum of  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L)$ , meaning that the derivative evaluated at the solutions are non-zero. This completes the proof that  $1/v_r(r)$  is integrable at  $r_{\max}$  and  $r_{\min}$  as the integral of  $1/\sqrt{r - r_{\min}}$ . Furthermore, since  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L)$  must have two positive distinct solutions  $r_{\min}, r_{\max}$ , then the polynomial should also have two distinct positive solutions  $X_{\max} = r_{\max}^2$  and  $X_{\min} = r_{\min}^2$  (and the third one being negative).

One should check whether a given couple  $(E, L)$  allows for bound orbits. That that end, we should find if there exists at least one  $r$  that that  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) \geq E$ , i.e. if there are solution to the polynomial. Equivalently, this reduces to computing the discriminant  $\Delta$  and testing if it is positive.

### 1.2.2 Computing the binding energy of a circular orbit given $L$

We have now access to the NR, orbit-averaged diffusion coefficients in  $(E, L)$ -space for the allowed bound orbits:  $\bar{D}_E, \bar{D}_{EE}, \bar{D}_L, \bar{D}_{LL}$  and  $\bar{D}_{EL}$ , functions of  $(E, L)$ . The allowed region in  $(E, L)$  space is composed of the  $E, L \geq 0$  such that there exists  $r > 0$  verifying the inequality  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) \geq E$ , where we defined the effective potential

$$\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) = \psi(r) - \frac{L^2}{2r^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} - \frac{L^2}{2r^2}.$$

As shown before, for  $L > 0$ , this function has limits  $\lim_0 \psi_{\text{eff}} = -\infty$  and  $\lim_{+\infty} \psi_{\text{eff}} = 0$ , is increasing until a global maximum before decreasing towards 0. Raising the value of  $L$  lowers this maximum value, meaning that there exists a value  $L_c(E)$  such that  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L_c(E)) = E$ . Then, the forbidden angular momenta (for a given  $E$ ) are the  $L > L_c(E)$ . Due to the discussion in the previous section, this couple  $(E, L_c(E))$  determines a circular orbit.

There are a priori no analytical formula composed only of basic operations and radical for  $L_c(E)$ . Indeed, we noted that an orbit with  $(E, L)$  was circular if the discriminant  $\Delta = 18\alpha\beta\gamma\delta - 4\beta^3\delta + \beta^2\gamma^2 - 4\alpha\gamma^3 - 27\alpha^2\delta^2$ , where  $\alpha = 4E^2$ ;  $\beta = 4(E^2 - 1 + EL^2)$ ;  $\gamma = 4EL^2 + L^4$ ;  $\delta = L^4$ , was zero. This is a degree-6 polynomial equation in the variable  $L^2$ , which has no such formula for its solutions (Abel, 1826). However, we may approximate it. For simplicity's sake, look for  $E_c(L)$  at a given  $L$ . It is given by  $E_c(L) = \max_{r>0} \psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L) = \psi_{\text{eff}}(r_*^L; L)$ . To approximate this  $r_*^L$ , we may look for it using Newton's method applied to  $\psi'_{\text{eff}}$ , since  $\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r_*^L; L) = 0$ . Start at  $r_0^L = L^{2/3}$ , where the evaluation yields

$$\psi'_{\text{eff}}(L^{2/3}; L) = 1 - \frac{L^{2/3}}{(1 + L^{4/3})^{3/2}} \in [1 - \sqrt{4/27}, 1] \simeq [0.615, 1]$$

in order not to be too far away from  $\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r_*^L; L) = 0$ , and apply the recursion

$$r_{n+1}^L = r_n^L - \frac{\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r_n; L)}{\psi''_{\text{eff}}(r_n; L)},$$

where

$$\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r; L) = -\frac{r}{(1 + r^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{L^2}{r^3}; \quad \psi''_{\text{eff}}(r_n; L) = -\frac{(1 + r^2)^{3/2} - 3r^2\sqrt{1 + r^2}}{(1 + r^2)^3} - 3\frac{L^2}{r^4}.$$

Then  $r_n^L \rightarrow r_*^L$ . We can show that  $(r_n^L)$  is increasing since  $\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r_n^L; L) > 0$  and  $\psi''_{\text{eff}}(r_n^L; L) < 0$  (and convexity of  $\psi'_{\text{eff}}$  where it matters). Therefore a good stopping condition is to get the lowest  $N$  such that  $\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r_N^L + \epsilon) < 0$  for some precision  $\epsilon > 0$ . Then, taking  $\tilde{r}_*^L = (r_N^L + r_N^L + \epsilon)/2 = r_N^L + \epsilon/2$  we will have  $E_c(L) \simeq \psi_{\text{eff}}(\tilde{r}_*^L; L)$ , with precision

$$\delta E_c(L) \simeq |\psi_{\text{eff}}(r_*^L; L) - \psi_{\text{eff}}(\tilde{r}_*^L; L)| \simeq \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{|\psi_{\text{eff}}^{(2)}(r_*^L)|}_{<0} \cdot |r_*^L - \tilde{r}_*^L|^2 \simeq |\psi_{\text{eff}}^{(2)}(r_*^L)| \frac{\epsilon^2}{8}$$

### 1.2.3 Study of the radiux acceleration $\ddot{r}$ for non-circular orbits

A condition to the periodicity of  $r(t)$  is that  $\ddot{r}(t)$  should be strictly negative when reaching  $r_{\text{max}}$  and strictly positive when reaching  $r_{\text{min}}$ , so that for small  $\epsilon > 0$  (time just after  $t_{\text{max}}$  and  $t_{\text{min}}$ )

$$r(t_{\text{max}} + \epsilon) = r(t_{\text{max}}) + \dot{r}(t_{\text{max}})\epsilon + \ddot{r}(t_{\text{max}})\frac{\epsilon^2}{2} + o(\epsilon^2) = r_{\text{max}} + \ddot{r}_{\text{max}}\frac{\epsilon^2}{2} + o(\epsilon^2) < r_{\text{max}},$$

$$r(t_{\text{min}} + \epsilon) = r(t_{\text{min}}) + \dot{r}(t_{\text{min}})\epsilon + \ddot{r}(t_{\text{min}})\frac{\epsilon^2}{2} + o(\epsilon^2) = r_{\text{min}} + \ddot{r}_{\text{min}}\frac{\epsilon^2}{2} + o(\epsilon^2) > r_{\text{min}}.$$

Newton's law asserts that  $a_r = \ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2 = \psi'(r)$ , where  $L = r^2\dot{\theta}$ , hence  $\ddot{r} = \psi'(r) + \frac{L^2}{r^3} = \psi'_{\text{eff}}(r; L)$ . In the case of a non-circular orbits,  $r_{\text{max}}$  and  $r_{\text{min}}$  don't correspond to maxima of  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L)$ , therefore  $\psi'_{\text{eff}}(r; L)$  doesn't vanish at those points. Furthermore, we showed that  $\psi_{\text{eff}}(r; L)$  was strictly increasing until its maximum, then was strictly decreasing. This proves that  $\ddot{r}_{\text{min}} > 0$  and that  $\ddot{r}_{\text{max}} < 0$ .

## 1.3 Diffusion equation and change of variables

All in all, those coefficients appear in the Fokker-Planck diffusion equation

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}(E, L, t) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial E} [\bar{D}_E P] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial E^2} [\bar{D}_{EE} P] - \frac{\partial}{\partial L} [\bar{D}_L P] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial L^2} [\bar{D}_{LL} P] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial E \partial L} [\bar{D}_{EL} P]$$

If we want to change coordinates  $\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}'(\mathbf{x})$ , we may use the formulae (C.52) and (C.53) p.25 from Bar-Or & Alexander (2016)

$$D'_l = \frac{\partial x'_l}{\partial x_k} D_k + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 x'_l}{\partial x_r \partial x_k} D_{rk},$$

(error on the sign? should be

$$D'_l = \frac{\partial x'_l}{\partial x_k} D_k - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 x'_l}{\partial x_r \partial x_k} D_{rk} \quad ?)$$

$$D'_{lm} = \frac{\partial x'_l}{\partial x_r} \frac{\partial x'_m}{\partial x_k} D_{rk}.$$

We might be interested in the change of variable  $(E, L) \rightarrow (E, \ell)$  where  $\ell(E, L) = L/L_c(E)$ . We have

$(E, L)$	$(E, \ell)$
$(0, 0)$	$(0, 0)$
$(E, 0)$	$(E, 0)$
$(1 - \epsilon, \alpha)$	$(1 - \epsilon, \alpha/L_c(1 - \epsilon))$
$(E, L_c(E))$	$(E, 1)$
$(0, L > 0)$	$(0, 1)$
$(0, +\infty)$	$(0, 1)$

For  $(E, L) = (1 - \epsilon, \alpha)$  with  $\epsilon, \alpha > 0$  small, letting  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$  more quickly than  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$  corresponds to taking an arbitrary limit in the authorized  $(E, L)$ -space towards  $(E, L) = (1, 0)$ . Then  $L_c(1 - \epsilon) \sim |L_c(1)|\epsilon$  and  $(E, \ell) \rightarrow (1, 0)$ , meaning that we have

$(E, L)$	$(E, \ell)$
$(0, 0)$	$(0, 0)$
$(E, 0)$	$(E, 0)$
$(1, 0)$	$(1, 0)$
$(E, L_c(E))$	$(E, 1)$
$(0, L)$	$(0, \ell)$
$(0, +\infty)$	$(0, 1)$

We have thus transformed the  $(E, L)$ -space to a square  $(E, \ell)$ -space, were:

- the side  $\ell = 0$  is a degenerated bound orbit (straight line through the center with  $r_{\max} = \sqrt{1/E^2 - 1}$ . Because of the definition, its period is  $4 \int_0^{r_{\max}} dr / \sqrt{2(\psi_{\text{eff}}(r) - E)}$  ( $r_{\max} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow r_{\max} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow r_{\max}$  instead of  $r_{\max} \rightarrow r_{\min} \rightarrow r_{\max}$ ).
- the side  $\ell = 1$  is the limit of circular orbits.
- the side  $E = 0$  is the limit of unbounded orbits.
- the side  $E = 1$  is the limit of forbidden parameters.

Then we obtain the transformed Fokker-Planck equation

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}(E, \ell, t) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial E} [\bar{D}_E P] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial E^2} [\bar{D}_{EE} P] - \frac{\partial}{\partial \ell} [\bar{D}_\ell P] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \ell^2} [\bar{D}_{\ell\ell} P] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial E \partial \ell} [\bar{D}_{E\ell} P]$$

## 1.4 Useful Julia packages

- HCuba, with its function `cuhre((x,f)->f[1] = integrand, 3, 1)`, to integrable multidimensional integrals (here 3D) over the unit hypercube. May be useful to compute the local diffusion coefficients since all integration bounds are finite. The `cuhre()` function is deterministic, fast and globally adaptive.

## 2 Brouillon

Axe  $e_1 = (Oz)$ ,  $e_2, e_3$ . Vecteur  $\mathbf{r} = (r, \theta, \phi)$ , fixé.

$$r_1 = r \cos \theta$$

$$r_2 = r \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$r_3 = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

Vecteur vitesse de la particule test  $\mathbf{v}$

$$v_1 = v \cos \theta_v$$

$$v_2 = v \sin \theta_v \cos \phi_v$$

$$v_3 = v \sin \theta_v \sin \phi_v$$

en cylindrique avec  $\theta_v$  l'angle entre  $\hat{e}_1$  et  $\mathbf{v}$ , et  $\phi_v$  l'angle entre  $\hat{e}_2$  et le projeté de  $\mathbf{v}$  sur le plan equatorial. On a  $\mathbf{v} = v_r \hat{r} + \mathbf{v}_t = \mathbf{v}_r + \mathbf{v}_t$ .

$$v_r = \mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{r} = v_1 \hat{r}_1 + v_2 \hat{r}_2 + v_3 \hat{r}_3 = v_1 \cos \theta + v_2 \sin \theta \cos \phi + v_3 \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_t^2 &= v^2 - (v_1 \cos \theta + v_2 \sin \theta \cos \phi + v_3 \sin \theta \sin \phi) \\ v_t^2 &= v^2 - v_r^2 = \underbrace{(v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2)}_{=v^2} - \underbrace{(v_1 \cos \theta + v_2 \sin \theta \cos \phi + v_3 \sin \theta \sin \phi)^2}_{=v_r^2} \end{aligned}$$

Fixed  $\mathbf{r}$  mean fixed  $r, \theta, \phi$ . Let  $h(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}) = h(\mathbf{r}, v_r, v_t)$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial v_1} = \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} \frac{\partial h}{\partial v_r} + \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} \frac{\partial h}{\partial v_t}$$

We have, (at fixed  $\mathbf{r}$ )

$$\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} = \cos \theta$$

and

$$\frac{\partial(v_t^2)}{\partial v_1} = 2v_t \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} = \frac{\partial(v^2)}{\partial v_1} - \frac{\partial(v_r^2)}{\partial v_1} = 2v_1 - 2v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} = 2v_1 - 2v_r \cos \theta$$

hence

$$\frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} = \frac{v_1 - v_r \cos \theta}{v_t}$$

In the coordinate system where  $\hat{e}_1 = \hat{v}$  and  $\hat{e}_2$  is the projection of  $\hat{r}$  on the equatorial plane ( $\phi = 0$ ), we have that  $\Delta v_1 = \Delta v_{||}$  and  $\Delta v_2^2 + \Delta v_3^2 = \Delta v_{\perp}^2$ , meaning that

$$\langle \Delta v_{||} \rangle = \langle \Delta v_1 \rangle$$

$$\langle (\Delta v_{||})^2 \rangle = \langle (\Delta v_1)^2 \rangle$$

$$\langle (\Delta v_{\perp})^2 \rangle = \langle (\Delta v_2)^2 \rangle + \langle (\Delta v_3)^2 \rangle$$

In that system, we have that  $\theta_v = 0$ ,  $v_1 = v$  and  $\phi$ . We also have that  $\cos \theta = v_r/v$  because  $\theta$  is the angle between  $\hat{r}$  and  $(Oz) = \hat{e}_1 = \hat{v}$ , and  $v_r$  is the orthogonal projection of  $\mathbf{v}$  on  $\hat{r}$ . For the same reason,  $\sin \theta = v_t/v$ . Therefore, in that coordinate system:

$$\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} = \frac{v_r}{v}; \quad \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} = \frac{v - v_r^2/v}{v_t}$$

and we have

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial v_1} = \frac{v_r}{v} \frac{\partial h}{\partial v_r} + \frac{v - v_r^2/v}{v_t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial v_t}$$

As for second order:

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_1^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_1} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_r} + \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_t} \right)$$

with  $\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} = \cos \theta$  and  $\frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} = \frac{v_1 - v_r \cos \theta}{v_t}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_1^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_r} + \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_r^2} + \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} \right) \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_t \partial v_r} \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \left( \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_t} + \left( \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_t^2} + \left( \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} \right) \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_t \partial v_r} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_r} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} (\cos \theta) \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_r} = 0 \\ \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_r^2} &= \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_r^2} \\ \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} \right) \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_t \partial v_r} &= \left( \cos \theta \frac{v_1 - v_r \cos \theta}{v_t} \right) \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_t \partial v_r} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \left( \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_t} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \left( \cos \theta \frac{v_1 - v_r \cos \theta}{v_t} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_t} = \cos \theta \left( \frac{(1 - \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} \cos \theta) v_t - (v_1 - v_r \cos \theta) \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1}}{v_t^2} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_t} \\ &= \cos \theta \left( \frac{(1 - \cos^2 \theta) v_t - (v_1 - v_r \cos \theta) \frac{v_1 - v_r \cos \theta}{v_t}}{v_t^2} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_t} \\ &= \cos \theta \left( \frac{\sin^2 \theta v_t - (v_1 - v_r \cos \theta) \frac{v_1 - v_r \cos \theta}{v_t}}{v_t^2} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_t} \\ \left( \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_t^2} &= \left( \frac{v_1 - v_r \cos \theta}{v_t} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_t^2} \end{aligned}$$

Which in the special coordinate system gives

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_r} &= 0 \\ \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_r^2} &= \frac{v_r^2}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_r^2} \\ \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_1} \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} \right) \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_t \partial v_r} &= \left( \frac{v_r}{v} \frac{v - v_r^2/v}{v_t} \right) \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_t \partial v_r} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \left( \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_t} &= \frac{v_r}{v} \left( \frac{v_t^3/v^2 - (v - v_r^2/v) \frac{v - v_r^2/v}{v_t}}{v_t^2} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_t} \\ \left( \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_1} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_t^2} &= \left( \frac{v - v_r^2/v}{v_t} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_t^2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_2^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v_2} \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial v_2} \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_2} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_r} + \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_2} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v_t} \right)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_2} &= \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ \frac{\partial(v_t^2)}{\partial v_2} &= 2v_t \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_2} = \frac{\partial(v^2)}{\partial v_2} - \frac{\partial(v_r^2)}{\partial v_2} = 2v_2 - 2v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial v_2} = 2v_2 - 2v_r \sin \theta \cos \phi \end{aligned}$$

thus

$$\frac{\partial v_t}{\partial v_2} = \frac{v_2 - v_r \sin \theta \cos \phi}{v_t}$$

A la fin, on a bien

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Delta v_{||} \rangle &= \langle \Delta v_1 \rangle \\ \langle (\Delta v_{||})^2 \rangle &= \langle (\Delta v_1)^2 \rangle \\ \langle (\Delta v_{\perp})^2 \rangle &= \langle (\Delta v_2)^2 \rangle + \langle (\Delta v_3)^2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

which can be expressed as functions of  $h(v_r, v_t)$ ,  $g(v_r, v_t)$ ,  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial v_r}$ ,  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial v_t}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_r^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_t^2}$  and  $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v_r \partial v_t}$ . Consider

$$\begin{aligned} h(r, v_r, v_t) &= \int d^3 \mathbf{v}_a \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v}_a)}{|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a|} = \int d^3 \mathbf{v}' \frac{f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}')}{v'} = \int_0^\infty dv' v' \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}') \\ h(r, v_r, v_t) &= \int d^3 \mathbf{v}_a f_a(r, \mathbf{v}_a) |\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_a| = \int d^3 \mathbf{v}' f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}') v' = \int_0^\infty dv' v'^3 \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi f_a(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}') \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial h}{\partial v_r}(r, v_r, v_t) &= \int_0^\infty dv' v' \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \frac{\partial f_a}{\partial v_r}(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}') \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial v_t}(r, v_r, v_t) &= \int_0^\infty dv' v' \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \frac{\partial f_a}{\partial v_t}(r, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}') \end{aligned}$$

where (at fixed  $r$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f_a}{\partial v_r} &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial v_r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial E} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial L} = -v_r \frac{\partial f}{\partial E} \\ \frac{\partial f_a}{\partial v_t} &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial v_t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial E} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial L} = -v_t \frac{\partial f}{\partial E} + r \frac{\partial f}{\partial L} \end{aligned}$$

More generally, consider the derivative of  $f_E(E, L)$ . Note that

$$f_E(E, L) = 0 \forall E, L < 0$$

hence its partial derivatives also vanish for  $E, L < 0$ . Do the same analysis as before to bound the integral.