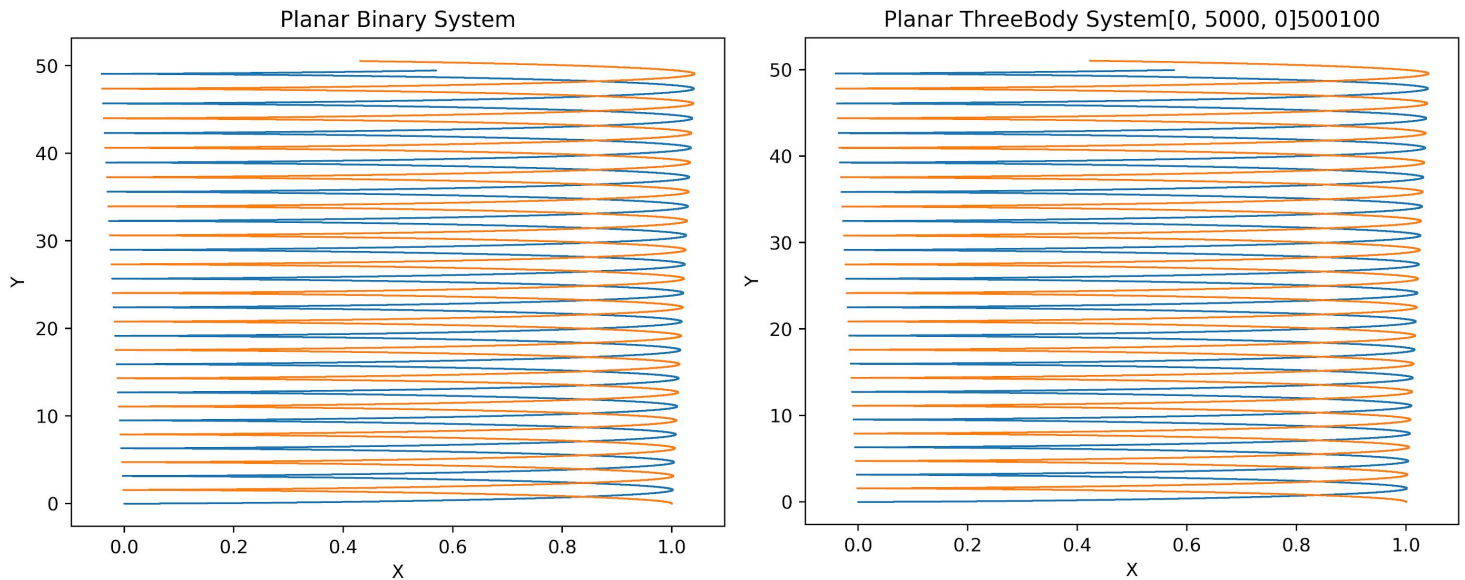
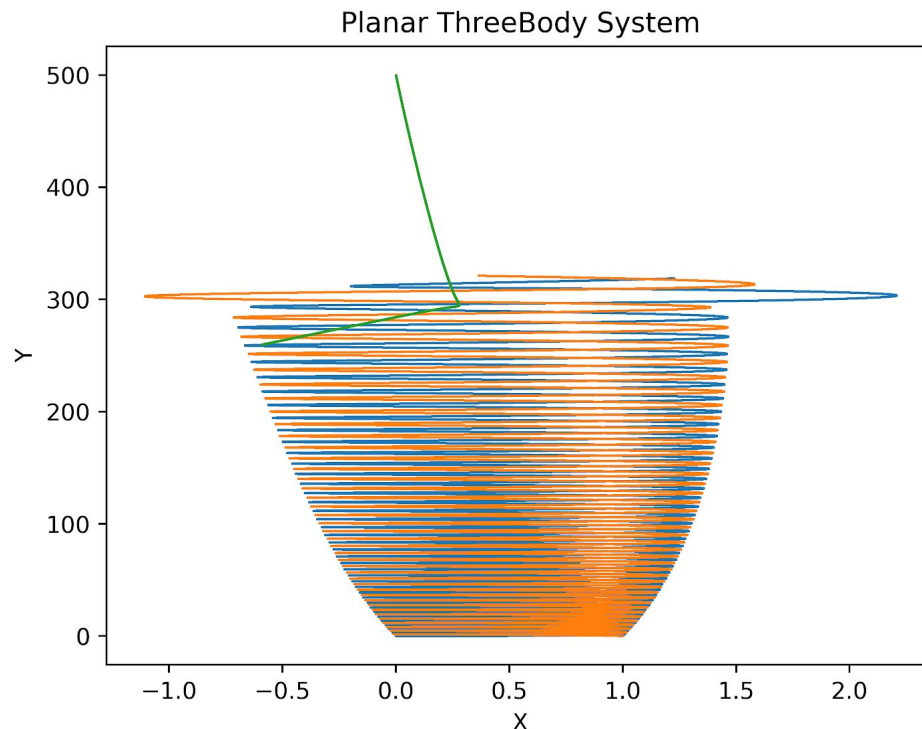


1.

The binary system, with the third body sufficiently far away, should indeed orbit as normal. Below are two images from just the binary system versus the three-body system with the third body very far away (5000 units):

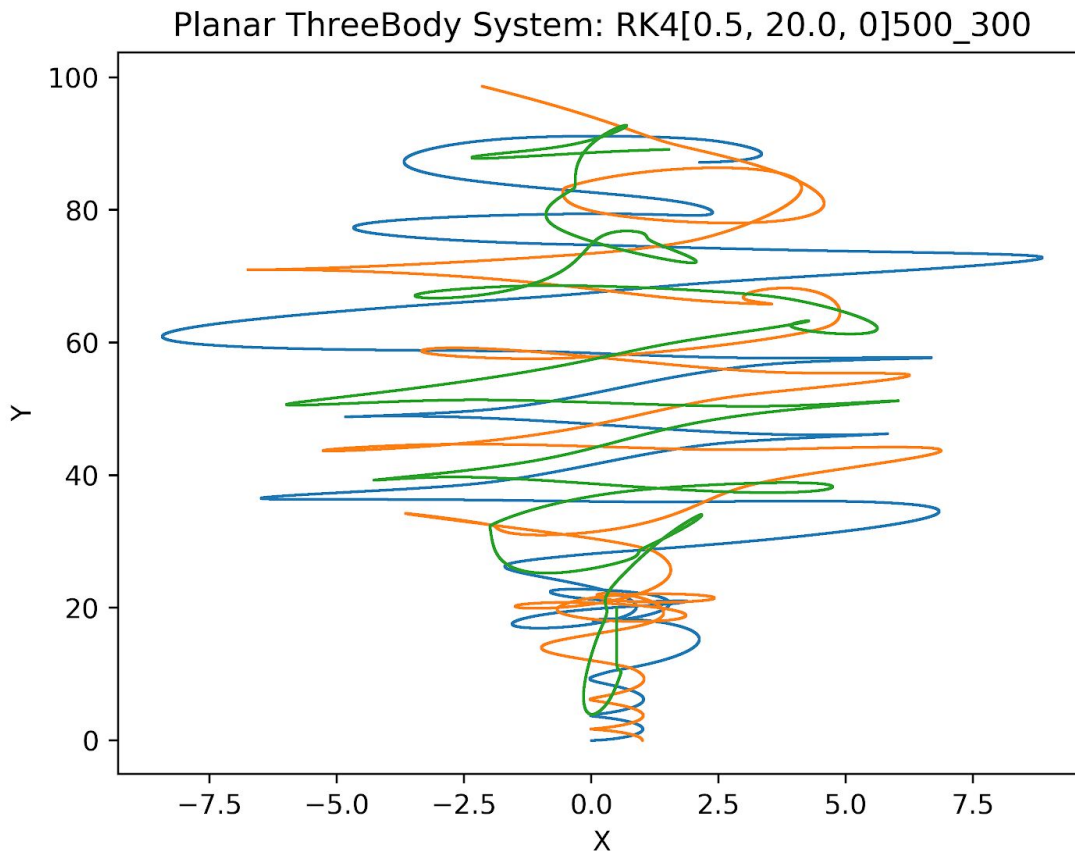


As you can see, the results are almost identical. One note, however, is that the center of mass of the binary system has a x-coordinate of 0.5, **not** 0.0. For all future runs of the three-body system, 0.5 will be used as the I.C. in the x-axis because looking at the image from Hut-Bahcall, the third body seems to be collinear to the COM of the binary. As an example, I don't want the binary system to arch one direction, as was seen in the following scenario:



2.

Running using the initial conditions as indicated:

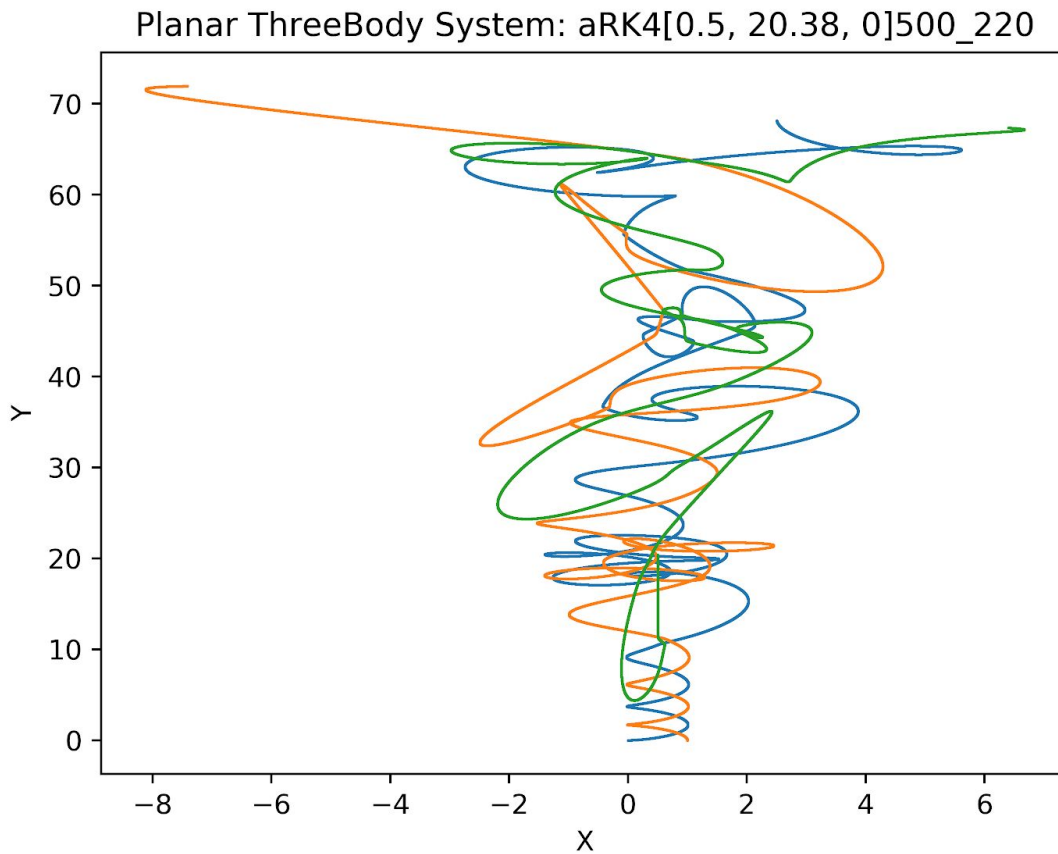


This is not the same as the Hut-Bahcall image, but I suppose getting a picture similar to theirs was nothing but hopeful thinking. Playing around, I never saw the behavior where the system would eject one of the bodies and the remaining two would follow a stable orbit once more.

There are many reasons our pictures might not be the same, since there are so many knobs to turn. I don't know what solver they were using, if it was adaptive or not, what their timestep or tolerance was, duration of run, etc.

What I do see is complex interaction of the three bodies, which is what I wanted (and fun to watch).

3.



This is the closest to ejection and the Hut-Bahcall image I could get: The second and third star orbiting each other while the first star is opposite the other two.

Some other runs are below, but what I saw was unilaterally complex, and very sensitive to initial conditions. A slight change in true anomaly (which is mimicked by starting the third star at a different distance) can have a large effect on the trajectories.

Derek Wright

Note: worked with Keegan McNamara