

¹ TidalPy: Software Suite for Solving Problems in Tidal Dynamics

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Software

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⁶ Summary

⁷ TidalPy is an open-source Python package designed to model tidal heating, interior response, and long-term spin-orbit evolution of planets and moons across the Solar System and beyond. ⁸ It combines Love number computation, advanced rheological models, and semi-analytical ⁹ orbital dynamics into a single accessible framework with performance-critical components in ¹⁰ C++ and Cython. The software enables forward modeling of interior structure, dissipation ¹¹ mechanisms, and tidal feedback on rotation and orbits, supporting applications ranging from ¹² Solar System geophysics to exoplanet characterization. TidalPy interfaces with the broader ¹³ Python scientific ecosystem, offers extensive documentation and examples, and has already ¹⁴ been applied in multiple planetary science studies.

Statement of need

¹⁷ TidalPy provides a flexible, accessible, and performant toolkit for solving problems in tides ¹⁸ and tidal dynamics. The same tides that cause Earth's oceans to rise twice each day can ¹⁹ churn the interiors of other planets and moons to the point that significant fractions of their ²⁰ bulk can melt, greatly altering their long-term thermal evolution. The energy that drives this ²¹ heat originates in the orbits and rotations of the world and its host, which are also altered ²² on geologic timescales. TidalPy provides functions and frameworks to apply the latest tidal ²³ modeling theories and methods to a wide variety of Solar System and exoplanetary worlds. ²⁴ Written for the Python ecosystem, TidalPy can easily interface with other popular packages ²⁵ used in planetary science and astronomy. This enables fast production of advanced simulations ²⁶ which can be used directly or as a benchmark against other models and tools.

²⁷ Overview

²⁸ TidalPy is written primarily in Python, with performance-critical components implemented in ²⁹ C++ and Cython ([Behnel et al., 2011](#)). Its API is designed to be intuitive and consistent with ³⁰ modern conventions, enabling both early career and experienced researchers to quickly learn its ³¹ syntax and incorporate it in their scientific projects. TidalPy complements a robust community ³² of other packages that perform similar or parallel calculations ([Barnes et al., 2020; Lu et al., 2023; Martens et al., 2019; Melini et al., 2022; Neveu, 2025; Qin et al., 2014; Rovira-Navarro et al., 2024; Saikiran Tharimena, 2024](#)) and expands on this prior work in three major areas ³⁴ described in the following sections.

³⁶ TidalPy has been vetted and used in investigations of tides on Earth ([Vidal & Cébron, 2025](#)), ³⁷ in our Solar System ([Cascioli et al., 2023; Goossens et al., 2024; Wagner et al., 2024](#)), and ³⁸ beyond ([Fauchez et al., 2025; Joe P. Renaud et al., 2021; Joe P. Renaud & Henning, 2018](#)). ³⁹ Documentation and Jupyter Notebook ([Kluyver et al., 2016](#)) demonstrations are available

40 on the [GitHub repository](#), these are continuously added to and updated as TidalPy evolves.
 41 Future releases will focus on increasing performance, improving usability, and incorporating
 42 more physics. Get started using TidalPy by visiting <https://tidalpy.info>.

43 Love Number Solver (RadialSolver Module)

44 Learn more about TidalPy's *RadialSolver Module* [here](#).

45 **Love Numbers** quantify a planet or moon's ability to respond to tidal or loading forces ([Love](#),
 46 [1911](#); [Shida, 1912](#)). They are dynamic and depend on many physical factors such as a world's
 47 thermal state, physical structures (e.g., a presence of a solid or liquid core), past stress events,
 48 and orbit/spin state. These numbers can be measured, albeit with difficulty particularly if no
 49 spacecraft flyby or orbiter is available. Therefore, it is useful to perform forward modeling
 50 utilizing our best estimates of a world's structure and composition to provide a range of values
 51 to constrain a world's response efficiency.

52 TidalPy provides a Love number solver that uses information about a world's interior structure
 53 and thermal state to find these values. A user can turn on or off a variety of assumptions to
 54 determine their impact. This solver can be used in other modules to, for example, determine
 55 the effect of long-term heating on a world's tidal dissipation or in 3rd party packages such
 56 as [Foreman-Mackey et al. \(2013\)](#)'s Markov Chain Monte-Carlo code to predict a statistically
 57 likely interior.

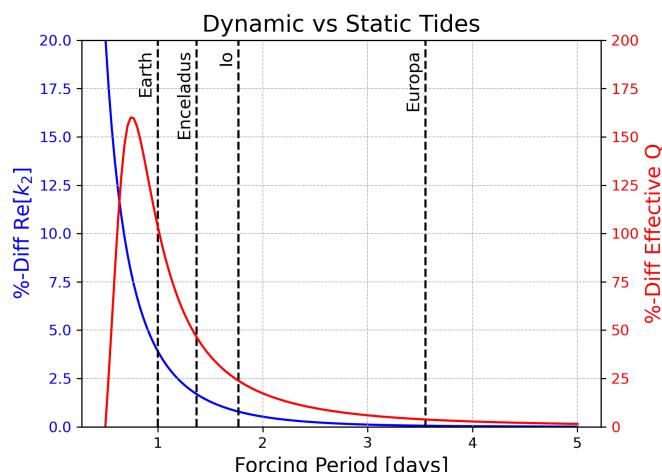


Figure 1: The percent difference between Love number using the dynamic and static assumption is shown for a icy moon with a significant ocean layer as a function of tidal forcing period. Several reference periods are shown to give a sense of when dynamic tides may be important to consider.

58 TidalPy's solver uses a shooting method ([Takeuchi & Saito, 1972](#)) to find tidal and loading
 59 Love numbers. This approach is advantageous as it enables more advanced physics, providing a
 60 more accurate description of a world. Specifically, TidalPy's solver allows for: liquid layers and
 61 oceans, dynamic tides (See [Figure 1](#)), and bulk compressibility (See [Figure 2](#)). This additional
 62 physics has been shown to be important for certain worlds during certain epochs. TidalPy's
 63 Love number solver has been benchmarked against others tools that provide some of the same
 64 functionality including ALMA3 ([Melini et al., 2022](#); [Saikiran Tharimena, 2024](#)) and LoadDef
 65 ([Martens et al., 2019](#)). Other tools exist that, unlike the current version of TidalPy, can
 66 calculate multidimensional Love numbers ([Berne et al., 2023](#); [Qin et al., 2014](#); [Rovira-Navarro
 67 et al., 2024](#)).

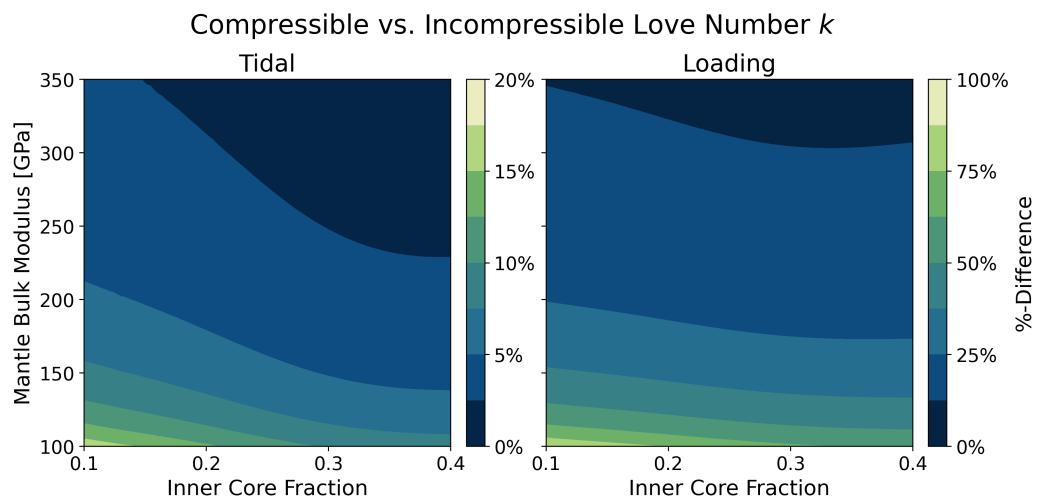


Figure 2: Bulk dissipation can lead to significant differences in both the Tidal (left) and Loading (right) Love numbers in this simplified Venus model.

68 Advanced Rheological Modeling (Rheology Module)

69 Learn more about TidalPy's Rheology Module [here](#).

70 The calculation of tidal Love numbers requires knowing the viscoelastic state of a planet.
 71 This can be described through the shear and bulk modulus as well as the shear and bulk
 72 viscosity. The former describe how sound waves travel through a planet's bulk; the latter
 73 describe how material flows on long timescales. Linking these properties to tides requires
 74 making assumptions about the dominant mechanism driving dissipation in the rocks and ices
 75 ([Bagheri et al., 2022](#); [Joe P. Renaud & Henning, 2018](#)). For example, microscopic grains
 76 of ice will tend to move more freely than larger solid crystalline chunks. Likewise, rock that
 77 has experienced significant fracturing or is porous tends to have more opportunity to create
 78 frictional heat than it would otherwise. The choice of **Rheology** determines which dissipation
 79 mechanism is dominant within a world.

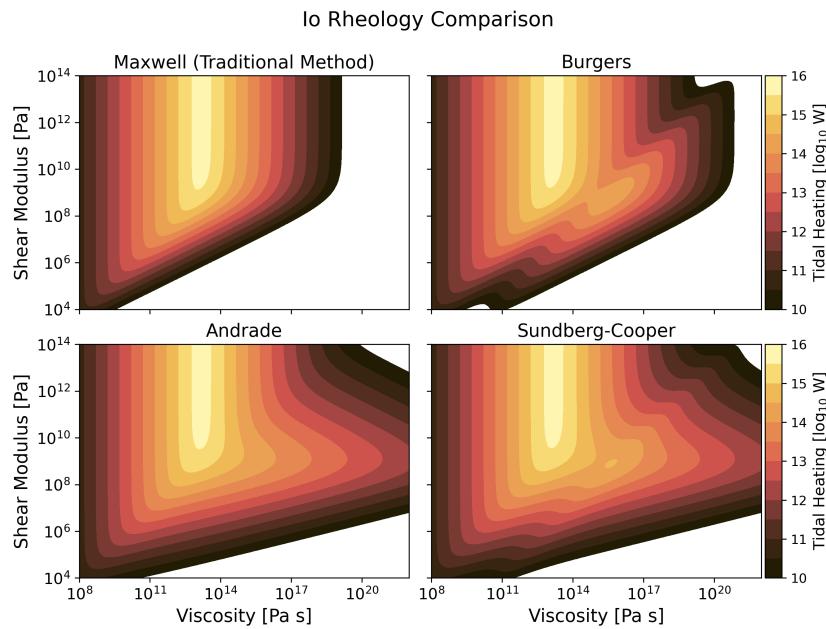


Figure 3: Tidal heating is shown for four different rheology models for a model of Jupiter's moon Io. Heating in certain viscoelastic phase spaces can be orders of magnitude different depending on your choice in rheology.

80 TidalPy provides several different rheological models in its Rheology Module (See a subset in
 81 [Figure 3](#)). Most rheologies have empirical parameters which are relatively unknown for rocks
 82 and ices at planetary temperatures and pressures. TidalPy suggests typical values used in the
 83 literature but allows you to vary them. These efficient rheological functions can be used with
 84 other TidalPy methods, like the Love number solver, or in your own scripts alongside other
 85 tools.

86 Spin and Orbital Evolution (Dynamics Module)

87 Learn more about TidalPy's Dynamics Module [here](#).

88 The energy released as heat in a tidally active world originates in its orbit or in the rotation
 89 of it or its tidal host (which could be Jupiter in the case of Io, or a star in the case of a
 90 short-period exoplanet). Energy can be exchanged between adjacent planets and moons,
 91 further increasing the complexity of the problem (e.g., [Hussmann & Spohn, 2004](#)). Different
 92 orbit and spin configurations will have a variety of forcing frequencies which can act like a
 93 tuning fork, dramatically increasing dissipation in narrow frequency bands ([Bagheri et al.,](#)
 94 [2022](#); [Joe P. Renaud & Henning, 2018](#)). Likewise, troughs in dissipation can slow or stop
 95 the evolution of a world for millions of years. These “Spin-Orbit Resonances” are what drive
 96 Mercury’s 3:2 Spin to Orbit ratio and what leads to systems like Pluto-Charon which are in a
 97 “dual-synchronous” configuration, the ultimate end state of tidal evolution.

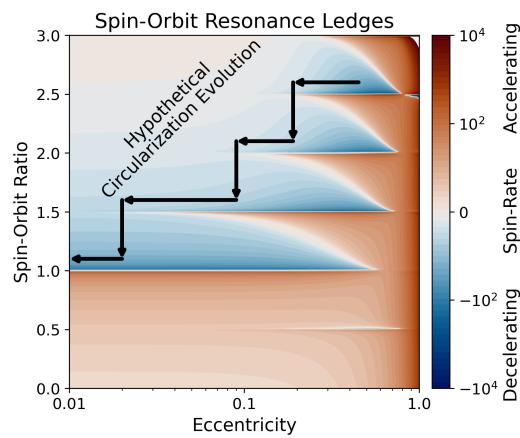


Figure 4: Spin-Orbit Resonance “ledges” calculated with TidalPy. A planet can become trapped on a ledge (stuck at a certain spin rate) for millions of years depending on its interior structure and thermal state.

To calculate these effects, TidalPy uses a semi-analytical Fourier decomposition model that has a long history of use in the field (e.g., Kaula, 1964) and recently expanded by (Boué & Efroimsky, 2019). In this framework, TidalPy can track dissipation within both the target planet and host (dual body dissipation) and can be integrated with semi-analytical models to capture multi-body systems, like the Laplace Resonance found in the Galilean moons (Hussmann & Spohn, 2004). The rotation rate of all targets is tracked such that spin-orbit resonance capture potential can be determined (See Figure 4). TidalPy can also generate 3-dimensional stress and heating maps which can be used to determine locations where tidal heating is maximum (See Figure 5).

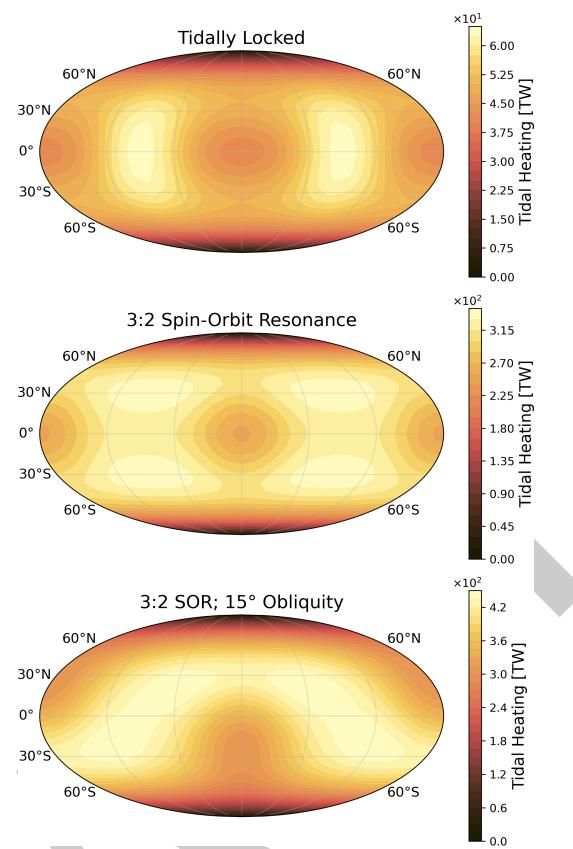


Figure 5: Tidal heating for a short-period exoplanet in three different spin configurations. Non-synchronous spin and a non-zero obliquity can lead to large differences in the magnitude and location of maximum heating.

Availability

107 TidalPy's source code is available and kept up to date on its [GitHub Repository](#). All versions
 108 are released on GitHub as well as on [PyPI](#) and [Conda-Forge](#). Major versions are also released
 109 with dedicated DOIs on TidalPy's [Zenodo page](#). Anyone is welcome to open pull requests,
 110 create forks, or issue bug reports, suggestions, and questions. The latter can be made on the
 111 [GitHub issue tracker](#). TidalPy can also be found on NASA's [Exoplanet Modeling and Analysis](#)
 112 [Center](#) ([Joe P. Renaud et al., 2022](#)).

113
 114 All figures made for this paper were done using TidalPy and other packages listed in the
 115 acknowledgements. The scripts used to make these figures can be found on TidalPy's [GitHub](#)
 116 [repository](#).

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129 TidalPy makes extensive use of the following software: [CyRK](#) (J. P. Renaud, 2022), [BurnMan](#)
130 ([Myhill et al., 2023](#)), [NumPy](#) ([Harris et al., 2020](#)), [SciPy](#) ([Virtanen et al., 2020](#)), [Numba](#) ([Lam
131 et al., 2015](#)), [Cython](#) ([Behnel et al., 2011](#)), [Matplotlib](#) ([Hunter, 2007](#)), [SymPy](#) ([Meurer et al.,
132 2017](#)), [Jupyter](#) ([Kluyver et al., 2016](#)), and [cmcrameri](#) ([Crameri, 2023; Rollo, 2020](#)).

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