

Spin-orbit part of the EOB Hamiltonian at the third subleading PN order

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Recap: the Hamiltonian of a spinning particle

Particle \rightarrow mass μ and spin S_* Kerr black hole \rightarrow mass M and spin S

$$
\hat{H}^{K} \equiv \frac{H^{K}}{\mu} = \sqrt{A^{K} \left[1 + p_{\varphi}^{2} (u_{c}^{K})^{2} + \frac{A^{K}}{D^{K}} p_{r}^{2}\right]} + (G_{S}^{K} \hat{a} + G_{S_{*}}^{K} \tilde{a}_{*}) p_{\varphi}
$$
\n
$$
\frac{W}{Q^{K}}
$$

$$
\hat{a} \equiv S/M^2, \quad \tilde{a}_* \equiv S_*/\mu M
$$

$$
\hat{a} \equiv S/M^2, \quad \tilde{a}_* \equiv S_*/\mu M \qquad \qquad u_c^K \equiv 1/r_c^K, \quad \left(r_c^K\right)^2 \equiv r^2 + \hat{a}^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{r}\right)
$$

Orbital and SS part

SO part

$$
A^{K} = (1 - 2u_c^{K}) \frac{1 + 2u_c^{K}}{1 + 2u}
$$

$$
D^{K} = \frac{(u_c^{K})^2}{u^2}
$$

$$
G_{S}^{K} = 2 u (u_{c}^{K})^{2}
$$

\n
$$
G_{S_{*}}^{K} = (u_{c}^{K})^{2} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{A^{K}}}{\sqrt{Q^{K}}} \left[1 - \frac{(u_{c}^{K})' \sqrt{A^{K}}}{(u_{c}^{K})^{2} \sqrt{D^{K}}} \right] + \frac{(A^{K})'}{2u_{c}^{K} \left(1 + \sqrt{Q^{K}} \right) \sqrt{D^{K}}} \right\}
$$

2

Recap: the Hamiltonian of TEOBResumS

Spin-aligned binary system \rightarrow masses $m_{\widetilde l}$ and spins $S_{\widetilde l}, \quad i=1,2$

 u^2

$$
\hat{H}_{EOB} = \frac{1}{\nu} \sqrt{1 + 2\nu \left(\hat{H}_{eff} - 1\right)}
$$
\n
$$
\hat{H}_{eff} = \sqrt{A \left[1 + p_{\varphi}^{2} u_{c}^{2} + 2\nu (4 - 3\nu) p_{r_{s}}^{4} u_{c}^{2}\right] + p_{r_{s}}^{2} + \left(G_{S} \hat{S} + G_{S_{s}} \hat{S}_{s}\right) p_{\varphi}}
$$
\n
$$
\hat{S} = \frac{S_{1} + S_{2}}{M^{2}}, \quad \hat{S}_{s} = \frac{1}{M^{2}} \left(\frac{m_{2}}{m_{1}} S_{1} + \frac{m_{1}}{m_{2}} S_{2}\right), \quad \tilde{a}_{0} = \hat{S} + \hat{S}_{s}
$$
\n
$$
\mu = m_{1} + m_{2},
$$
\n
$$
\mu = m_{1} m_{2}/M,
$$
\n
$$
u_{c} = 1/r_{c}, \quad r_{c}^{2} = r^{2} + \tilde{a}_{0}^{2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{r}\right) + \frac{\delta a^{2} \rightarrow \text{NLO spin-spin term}}{r}
$$
\n
$$
\text{Orbital and SS part}
$$
\n
$$
A = P_{5}^{1} \left[A_{\text{orb}}^{SPN}\right] (u_{c}) \frac{1 + 2u_{c}}{1 + 2u}
$$
\n
$$
G_{S} = G_{S}^{0} \hat{G}_{S}, \quad G_{S}^{0} = 2u u_{c}^{2}, \quad \hat{G}_{S} = \frac{1}{T_{PN} \left[\left(G_{S}/G_{S}^{0}\right)\right]}}
$$
\n
$$
D = P_{3}^{0} \left[D_{\text{orb}}^{3PN}\right] (u_{c}) \frac{u_{c}^{2}}{u_{c}^{2}}
$$
\n
$$
G_{S_{s}} = G_{S_{s}}^{0} \hat{G}_{S_{s}}, \quad G_{S_{s}}^{0} = \frac{3}{2} u_{c}^{3}, \quad \hat{G}_{S_{s}} = \frac{1}{T_{IN} \left[\left(G_{S}/G_{S}^{0}\right)\right]}}
$$

 $\overline{}$

−1

 $T_{\text{PN}}\left| \left(G_{S_*}/G_{S_*}^0\right)\right|$

 $\overline{}$

−1

Recap: more on the SO term in TEOBResumS

$$
G_S = G_S^0 \hat{G}_S
$$

$$
G_{S_*} = G_{S_*}^0
$$

Prefactors:

$$
G_S^0 \equiv 2uu_c^2 = G_S^K(u_c^K \to u_c) \qquad \text{however} \qquad G_{S}^0
$$

$$
G_{S_*}^0 \equiv \frac{3}{2} u_c^3, \quad G_{S_*}^K = \frac{3}{2} u_c^K + \mathcal{O}(1/c^2)
$$

*S**

 G_{S_*} ̂

We would like $G_{S_*}^0 \equiv G_{S_*}^K(u_c^K \to u_c, A^K \to A, D^K \to D)$ but it is impossible in the *S** $\equiv G^{K}_{S_{*}}$ *S** $(u_c^K \to u_c, A^K \to A, D^K \to D)$

"usual" DJS spin gauge

Inverse-resummed PN residuals:

$$
\hat{G}_{S} = \frac{1}{T_{\text{PN}} \left[\left(G_{S} / G_{S}^{0} \right)^{-1} \right]}, \qquad \hat{G}_{S_{*}} = \frac{1}{T_{\text{PN}} \left[\left(G_{S_{*}} / G_{S_{*}}^{0} \right)^{-1} \right]}
$$

They are both built from PN-expanded results at $\mathrm{N}^2\mathrm{LO}$ but we have now enough analytical information to compute the $\mathrm{N}^3\mathrm{LO}$

We have therefore two possible directions of improvement:

- Change the spin gauge in which the PN expressions of G_{S} and are G_{S_*} obtained
- **• Include the** N3 LO

Computation outline

Source of dynamical information

4PM scattering angle expanded through the third subleading PN order:

$$
\frac{\chi_{PM}}{\Gamma} = \left(\frac{GM}{b\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) 2\frac{1+2\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + \left(\frac{GM}{b\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right)^2 \frac{3\pi}{4} (4+5\varepsilon) \qquad \text{[Antonelli et al. 2020]}
$$
\n
$$
- \left(\frac{GM}{b\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right)^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \left[2\frac{1-12\varepsilon-72\varepsilon^2-64\varepsilon^3}{3\varepsilon} + \nu\left(\frac{8+94\varepsilon+313\varepsilon^2}{12} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^3)\right)\right]
$$
\n
$$
+ \left(\frac{GM}{b\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right)^4 \pi \left[\frac{105}{64} (16+48\varepsilon+33\varepsilon^2) + \nu\left(-\frac{15}{2} + \left(\frac{123}{128}\pi^2 - \frac{557}{8}\right)\varepsilon + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)\right)\right]
$$
\n
$$
- \left(\frac{a_0}{b\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) \left\{\left(\frac{GM}{b\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) 4\gamma\sqrt{\varepsilon} + \left(\frac{GM}{b\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right)^2 2\pi\gamma (2+5\varepsilon) + \left(\frac{GM}{b\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right)^4 \pi\gamma \left[\frac{21}{2}(8+36\varepsilon+33\varepsilon^2) - \nu\left(10\varepsilon+\frac{97}{2}\varepsilon^2+\frac{177}{4}\varepsilon^3 + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^4)\right)\right]
$$
\n
$$
+ \left(\frac{GM}{b\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right)^4 \pi\gamma \left[\frac{21}{6} (8+36\varepsilon+33\varepsilon^2) - \nu\left(2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{495}{4\varepsilon} + \left(\frac{17423}{4\varepsilon^3} - \frac{241\pi^2}{8}\right)\varepsilon^2 + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^3)\right)\right]
$$
\n
$$
+ \left(\frac{G_M}{b\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right)^4 \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \left[8(1+12\varepsilon+16\varepsilon^
$$

Starting ansatz and corresponding Hamiltonian

(p is the dimensionless total momentum, $p^2 = p_r^2 + p_\phi^2 u^2$) We consider the **general ansatz**: $G_S^{\text{gen}} = u^3\left[2 + \frac{1}{c^2}\left(p^2\,g_1^{\text{NLO}} + p_r^2\,g_2^{\text{NLO}} + u\,g_3^{\text{NLO}} \right) + \frac{1}{c^4}\left(p^4\,g_1^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}} + p^2p_r^2\,g_2^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}} + p^2u\,g_3^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}} + p_r^4\,g_4^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}} \right) \right]$ $+p_r^2 u g_5^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}}+u^2 g_6^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}}+\right)+\frac{1}{26}\left(p^6\,g_1^{\text{N}^3\text{LO}}+p^4 p_r^2 g_2^{\text{N}^3\text{LO}}+p^4 u \,g_3^{\text{N}^3\text{LO}}+p^2 p_r^4 g_4^{\text{N}^3\text{LO}}+p^2 p_r^2 u \,g_5^{\text{N}^3\text{LO}}\right)$ $\left. + p^2 u^2\, g_6^{{\rm N}^3{\rm LO}} + p_r^6\, g_7^{{\rm N}^3{\rm LO}} + p_r^4 u\, g_8^{{\rm N}^3{\rm LO}} + p^2 u^2\, g_9^{{\rm N}^3{\rm LO}} + u^3\, g_{10}^{{\rm N}^3{\rm LO}} \right) \right| \,, \label{eq:4.2.1}$

 $G_{\text{S}_n}^{\text{gen}}$ has the same structures, with $2 \rightarrow 3/2$ and *S** $2 \rightarrow 3/2$ and $g_n^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}} \rightarrow g_{*_n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}$

Corresponding 4.5PN-accurate effective Hamiltonian:

$$
\hat{H}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{gen}} \equiv \sqrt{A_{\text{4PN}} \left(1 + p_{\varphi}^2 u^2 + \frac{A_{\text{4PN}}}{D_{\text{4PN}}} p_r^2 + Q_{\text{4PN}} \right) + \left(G_S^{\text{gen}} \hat{S} + G_{S_*}^{\text{gen}} \hat{S}_* \right) p_{\varphi}}
$$
\n
$$
A_{\text{4PN}} = 1 - 2u + 2vu^3 + \nu \left(\frac{94}{3} - \frac{41\pi^2}{32} \right) u^4 + \left(a_{5,c} + \frac{64\nu}{5} \log(u) \right) u^5,
$$
\n
$$
D_{\text{4PN}} = 1 - 6\nu u^2 + 2\nu (-26 + 3\nu) u^3 + \left(d_{4,c} - \frac{592\nu}{15} \log(u) \right) u^4,
$$
\n
$$
Q_{\text{4PN}} = p_r^4 \left(q_{43} u^3 + 2\nu (4 - 3\nu) u^2 \right) + q_{62} u^2 p_r^6
$$

The effective scattering angle

$$
\chi_{\text{eff}}(\varepsilon, p_{\varphi}, g_n^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}, g_{*_n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}) \equiv -\pi - 2 \int_0^{u_{\text{max}}} \frac{du}{u^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{\varphi}} p_r(\varepsilon, p_{\varphi}, u, g_n^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}, g_{*_n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}})
$$

To properly solve the integral: $\qquad \qquad$ Obtained by inverting perturbatively $\varepsilon = (\hat{H}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{gen}})^2 - 1$

- $u \rightarrow$ *ε pφ* • Change of integration variable $u \to \frac{v}{n}x$, $u_{max} \to x_{max} = 1 + \mathcal{O}(G/c^2)$
- From "canonical" to "covariant" angular momentum

$$
p_{\varphi} \to \frac{p_{\varphi}}{\Gamma} + \frac{\Gamma - 1}{2\nu c^2} \left(\hat{S} + \hat{S}_* - \frac{\hat{S} - \hat{S}_*}{\Gamma} \right), \qquad \Gamma = \sqrt{1 + 2\nu \left(\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon} - 1 \right)}
$$

- Expansion of the integrand in $1/p_\varphi$ up to $1/p_\varphi^4$ and in $1/c$ up to $1/c^8$ PM expansion PN expansion
- Hadamard partie finie [∫] $1 + \mathcal{O}(G/c^2)$ 0 $dx \rightarrow Pf$ 1 0 *dx* [Damour-Schafer, 1988]

The effective scattering angle

$$
\chi_{\text{eff}}(\varepsilon, p_{\varphi}, g_n^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}, g_{*_n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}})
$$
 is then given by a series of integrals of the type:
Pf $\int_0^1 dx (1 - x^2)^{-1/2 - n} x^m \to$ Pf of an Euler Beta function $(x \to \sqrt{y})$

We can evaluate them by **analytical continuation**:

$$
Pf\int_0^1 dx (1 - x^2)^{-1/2 - n} x^m = \lim_{z \to 0} \int_0^1 dx (1 - x^2)^{-1/2 + z - n} x^m
$$

The resulting $\chi_{\rm eff}$ has a three-component structure like $\chi_{\rm PM}$:

$$
\chi_{\text{eff}}(\varepsilon, p_{\varphi}, g_{n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}, g_{*_{n}}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}) = \chi_{\text{eff}}^{\text{orb}}(\varepsilon, p_{\varphi}) + \hat{S} \chi_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SO},\text{S}}(\varepsilon, p_{\varphi}, g_{n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}) + \hat{S}_{*} \chi_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SO},\text{S}_{*}}(\varepsilon, p_{\varphi}, g_{*_{n}}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}})
$$

Moreover $\chi_{\rm eff}^{\rm orb}$ coincide with the non-spinning part of $\chi_{\rm PM}$

\mathbf{N}^3 $\mathrm{LO}\text{-}\mathbf{accurate}\left(G_{S},G_{S_{*}}\right)$ in gauge-unfixed form

 \blacksquare

We can now impose the following equivalences:

$$
\chi_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SO},S}(\varepsilon, p_{\varphi}, g_{n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}) = \chi_{\text{PM}}^{\text{SO},S}(\varepsilon, p_{\varphi})
$$
\n
$$
\chi_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SO},S*}(\varepsilon, p_{\varphi}, g_{*n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}) = \chi_{\text{PM}}^{\text{SO},S*}(\varepsilon, p_{\varphi})
$$
\n
$$
\frac{\partial \nu\text{-dependent relations between the coefficients given by } \mathcal{E}_{n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}
$$
\n
$$
\frac{\partial \nu\text{-dependent relations between the coefficients given by } \mathcal{E}_{n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}
$$
\n
$$
\frac{\partial \nu\text{-dependent relations between the coefficients given by } \mathcal{E}_{n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}}{\mathcal{E}_{*n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}-\text{accurate }G_{S*} \text{ with}}}
$$
\n
$$
\frac{\mathbf{N}^3\text{LO-accurate }G_{S*}^{\text{ with}}}{\mathbf{N}^3\text{LO-accurate }G_{S*}^{\text{ with}}}
$$
\n
$$
\frac{\mathbf{N}^3\text{LO-accurate }G_{S*}^{\text{ with}}}{\mathbf{N}^3\text{LO-accurate }G_{S*}^{\text{ with}}}
$$
\n
$$
\frac{\mathbf{N}^3\text{LO-accurate }G_{S*}^{\text{ with}}}{\mathbf{N}^3\text{LO-accurate }G_{S*}^{\text{ with}}}
$$

 $G_{\varsigma}^{\text{gen}}$ *S*

$$
\chi_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SO},\text{S}_{*}}(\varepsilon, p_{\varphi}, g_{*_{n}}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}) = \chi_{\text{PM}}^{\text{SO},\text{S}_{*}}(\varepsilon, p_{\varphi})
$$

9 *ν*-dependent relations between the coefficients $g_{*_n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}}$

10 residual gauge coefficients

Coefficient conditions for G_S

$$
\text{NLO} \quad g_1^{\text{NLO}} \rightarrow -\frac{g_2^{\text{NLO}}}{3} - \frac{9\nu}{8}, \qquad g_3^{\text{NLO}} \rightarrow \frac{g_2^{\text{NLO}}}{3} + \frac{\nu}{2},
$$

$$
\begin{aligned} g_1^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}} &\rightarrow -\frac{g_2^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}}}{3} - \frac{g_4^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}}}{5} + \frac{7\nu^2}{8} + \frac{\nu}{8}, \\ N^2\text{LO} &\quad g_3^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}} &\rightarrow \frac{g_2^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}}}{2} + \frac{g_2^{\text{NLO}}}{4} + \frac{9g_4^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}}}{20} - \frac{g_5^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}}}{4} - \frac{5\nu^2}{4} - \frac{33\nu}{16}, \\ g_6^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}} &\rightarrow -\frac{g_2^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}}}{6} + \frac{3g_2^{\text{NLO}}}{4} - \frac{g_4^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}}}{4} + \frac{g_5^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}}}{4} + \frac{\nu^2}{4} - \frac{119\nu}{16}, \end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{split} g_{1}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}} \rightarrow -\frac{g_{2}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{3} - \frac{g_{1}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{7} - \frac{g_{2}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{7} - \frac{95\nu^{3}}{128} - \frac{9\nu^{2}}{32} + \frac{\nu}{128}, \\ g_{3}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}} \rightarrow \frac{g_{2}^{\mathrm{N}^{2}\mathrm{LO}}{3} + \frac{2g_{2}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{3} + \frac{3g_{4}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{8} - \frac{g_{5}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{4} + \frac{29g_{7}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{6} - \frac{g_{8}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{8} + \frac{31\nu^{3}}{16} + \frac{21\nu^{2}}{8} + \frac{\nu}{2}, \\ g_{6}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}} \rightarrow \frac{2g_{2}^{\mathrm{N}^{2}\mathrm{LO}}}{3} - \frac{7g_{2}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{15} + \frac{2g_{2}^{\mathrm{N}^{1}\mathrm{LO}}{5} + \frac{17g_{2}^{\mathrm{N}^{1}\mathrm{LO}}{30} + \frac{63g_{4}^{\mathrm{N}^{2}\mathrm{LO}}{200} - \frac{3g_{4}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{5} + \frac{g_{5}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{10} + \frac{7g_{5}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{20} - \frac{5g_{7}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{8} + \frac{11g_{8}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{40} - \frac{g_{9}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}{5} - \frac{11\nu^{3}}{8} + \frac{431\nu^{2}}{40} - \frac{1231\nu}{80}, \\ g_{10}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}} \rightarrow -\frac{g_{2}^{\mathrm{N}^{2}\mathrm{LO}}}{2} + \frac{2g_{2}^{\mathrm{N}^{3}\mathrm{LO}}}{15} - \frac
$$

 N^3LO

11

Coefficient conditions for $G_{S_{k}}$

$$
\text{NLO} \qquad g_{*1}^{\text{NLO}} \rightarrow -\frac{g_{*2}^{\text{NLO}}}{3} - \frac{3\nu}{4} - \frac{5}{8}, \qquad g_{*3}^{\text{NLO}} \rightarrow \frac{g_{*2}^{\text{NLO}}}{3} - \frac{1}{2},
$$

 $g_{*1}^{\rm N^2LO} \rightarrow -\frac{g_{*2}^{\rm N^2LO}}{3} - \frac{g_{*4}^{\rm N^2LO}}{5} + \frac{9\nu^2}{16} + \frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{7}{16},$ N2 LO $g_{*6}^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}} \rightarrow -\frac{g_{*2}^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}}}{6} + \frac{3g_{*2}^{\text{NLO}}}{4} - \frac{g_{*4}^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}}}{4} + \frac{g_{*5}^{\text{N}^2\text{LO}}}{4} - \frac{3\nu^2}{8} - \frac{55\nu}{8} - \frac{13}{16},$

$$
g_{*1}^{N^3LO} \rightarrow -\frac{g_{*2}^{N^3LO}}{3} - \frac{g_{*4}^{N^3LO}}{5} - \frac{g_{*7}^{N^3LO}}{7} - \frac{15\nu^3}{32} - \frac{33\nu^2}{64} - \frac{25\nu}{64} - \frac{45}{128},
$$
\n
$$
g_{*3}^{N^3LO} \rightarrow \frac{g_{*2}^{N^2LO}}{3} + \frac{2g_{*2}^{N^3LO}}{3} + \frac{3g_{*4}^{N^2LO}}{8} + \frac{3g_{*4}^{N^3LO}}{5} - \frac{g_{*5}^{N^3LO}}{4} + \frac{29g_{*7}^{N^3LO}}{56} - \frac{g_{*8}^{N^3LO}}{8} + \frac{3\nu^3}{4} + \frac{3\nu^2}{2} + \frac{3\nu}{8} - \frac{5}{8},
$$
\n
$$
N^3LO
$$
\n
$$
g_{*6}^{N^3LO} \rightarrow \frac{2g_{*2}^{N^2LO}}{3} - \frac{7g_{*2}^{N^3LO}}{15} + \frac{2g_{*2}^{N^2LO}\nu}{5} + \frac{17g_{*2}^{N^2LO}}{30} + \frac{63g_{*4}^{N^2LO}}{200} - \frac{3g_{*4}^{N^3LO}}{5} + \frac{g_{*5}^{N^2LO}}{10} + \frac{7g_{*5}^{N^3LO}}{20} - \frac{5g_{*7}^{N^3LO}}{8} - \frac{5g_{*7}^{N^3LO}}{8} - \frac{5g_{*7}^{N^3LO}}{8} - \frac{5g_{*7}^{N^3LO}}{40} - \frac{5g_{*8}^{N^3LO}}{5} + \frac{3\nu^3}{8} + \frac{213\nu^2}{20} - \frac{21\nu}{4} + \frac{51}{80},
$$
\n
$$
g_{*10}^{N^3LO} \rightarrow -\frac{g_{*2}^{N^2LO}}{2} + \frac{2g_{*2}^{N^3LO}}{15} - \frac{7g_{*2}^{N^3LO}\nu}{5} + \frac{101g_{*2}^{N^3LO}}{60} -
$$

Fixing the spin gauge: DJS gauge

 (G_S, G_{S_*}) in the **DJS gauge** are obtained by setting to zero each term proportional to p_ϕ in the corresponding gauge-unfixed expressions All the remaining coefficients are fixed and we find:

$$
\frac{G_S^{\text{DJS}}}{u^3} = 2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{27\nu}{8} p_r^2 + \frac{5\nu}{8} u \right) + \frac{1}{c^4} \left[\left(\frac{5\nu}{16} + \frac{35\nu^2}{16} \right) p_r^4 + \left(-\frac{21\nu}{4} + \frac{23\nu^2}{16} \right) p_r^2 u + \left(-\frac{51\nu}{8} - \frac{\nu^2}{16} \right) u^2 \right] \n+ \frac{1}{c^6} \left\{ \left(\frac{7\nu}{128} - \frac{63\nu^2}{32} - \frac{665\nu^3}{128} \right) p_r^6 + \left(\frac{781\nu}{128} + \frac{831\nu^2}{32} - \frac{771\nu^3}{128} \right) p_r^4 u + \left(-\frac{5283\nu}{64} + \frac{1557\nu^2}{16} + \frac{69\nu^3}{64} \right) p_r^2 u^2 \n+ \left[2 \left(-\frac{80399}{2304} + \frac{241\pi^2}{384} \right) \nu + \frac{379\nu^2}{32} - \frac{7\nu^3}{128} \right] u^3 \right\},
$$

$$
\frac{G_{S_*}^{\text{DJS}}}{u^3} = 3/2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left[\left(\frac{15}{8} + \frac{9\nu}{4} \right) p_r^2 + \left(\frac{9}{8} + \frac{3\nu}{4} \right) u \right] + \frac{1}{c^4} \left[\left(\frac{35}{16} + \frac{5\nu}{2} + \frac{45\nu^2}{16} \right) p_r^4 + \left(\frac{69}{16} - \frac{9\nu}{4} + \frac{57\nu^2}{16} \right) p_r^2 u \right. \\
\left. + \left(-\frac{27}{16} - \frac{39\nu}{4} - \frac{3\nu^2}{16} \right) u^2 \right] + \frac{1}{c^6} \left\{ \left(-\frac{315}{128} - \frac{175\nu}{64} - \frac{231\nu^2}{64} - \frac{105\nu^3}{32} \right) p_r^6 \right. \\
\left. + \left(-\frac{1105}{128} - \frac{53\nu}{64} + \frac{351\nu^2}{64} - \frac{243\nu^3}{32} \right) p_r^4 u + \left(-\frac{45}{64} - \frac{837\nu}{32} + \frac{2361\nu^2}{32} + \frac{27\nu^3}{16} \right) p_r^2 u^2 \right. \\
\left. + \left[-\frac{405}{128} + \left(-\frac{7627}{192} + \frac{41\pi^2}{32} \right) \nu + \frac{711\nu^2}{64} - \frac{3\nu^3}{32} \right] u^3 \right\},
$$

Corresponds to the result of [Antonelli et al. 2020]

Fixing the spin gauge: SP gauge

We now want to compute (G_S, G_{S_*}) in the a spin gauge where also G_{S_*} reduces to its spinning particle analog in the limit $\nu \to 0$, at each PN order

This condition turns out to be equivalent to removing all the ν -dependent terms proportional to p_r and defines a new spin gauge, which we dub ${\bf SP}$ gauge In this gauge we find:

$$
\frac{G_S^{SP}}{u^3} = 2 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(-\frac{9\nu}{8} p^2 + \frac{\nu}{2} u \right) + \frac{1}{c^4} \left[\left(\frac{\nu}{8} + \frac{7\nu^2}{8} \right) p^4 + \left(-\frac{33\nu}{16} - \frac{5\nu^2}{4} \right) p^2 u + \left(-\frac{119\nu}{16} + \frac{\nu^2}{4} \right) u^2 \right] \n+ \frac{1}{c^6} \left\{ \left(\frac{\nu}{128} - \frac{9\nu^2}{32} - \frac{95\nu^3}{128} \right) p^6 + \left(\frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{21\nu^2}{8} + \frac{31\nu^3}{16} \right) p^4 u + \left(-\frac{1231\nu}{80} + \frac{431\nu^2}{40} - \frac{11\nu^3}{8} \right) p^2 u^2 \n+ \left(-\frac{28331\nu}{720} - \frac{123\nu^2}{20} + \frac{\nu^3}{8} + \frac{241\nu\pi^2}{192} \right) u^3 \right\},
$$

$$
\frac{G_{S_{*}}^{SP}}{u^{3}} = 3/2 - \frac{1}{c^{2}} \bigg[\bigg(\frac{5}{8} + \frac{3\nu}{4} \bigg) p^{2} + \frac{u}{2} \bigg] + \frac{1}{c^{4}} \bigg[\bigg(\frac{7}{16} + \frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{9\nu^{2}}{16} \bigg) p^{4} + \frac{5p_{r}^{2}u}{4} + \bigg(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{9\nu}{8} - \frac{3\nu^{2}}{8} \bigg) p^{2}u + \bigg(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{55\nu}{8} - \frac{3\nu^{2}}{8} \bigg) u^{2} \bigg] + \frac{1}{c^{6}} \bigg\{ \bigg(-\frac{45}{128} - \frac{25\nu}{64} - \frac{33\nu^{2}}{64} - \frac{15\nu^{3}}{32} \bigg) p^{6} + \bigg(-\frac{3}{16} + \frac{3\nu}{8} + \frac{3\nu^{2}}{2} + \frac{3\nu^{3}}{4} \bigg) p^{4}u - \frac{7}{4} p^{2} p_{r}^{2}u + \bigg(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{21\nu}{4} + \frac{213\nu^{2}}{20} + \frac{3\nu^{3}}{8} \bigg) p^{2} u^{2} - \frac{p_{r}^{2}u^{2}}{2} - \bigg[\frac{5}{8} + \nu \bigg(\frac{701}{24} - \frac{41\pi^{2}}{32} \bigg) + \frac{201\nu^{2}}{40} + \frac{3\nu^{3}}{4} \bigg] u^{3} \bigg\},
$$

Checking the computation: binding energy

We restrict to **circular orbits**:

$$
E_b(x) \equiv \frac{1}{\nu} \left[\sqrt{1 + 2\nu \left(\hat{H}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{circ}}(x) - 1 \right)} - 1 \right], \qquad x \equiv \left(\frac{GM\Omega}{c^2} \right)^{2/3}
$$

 $\hat{H}^{\text{circ}}_{\text{eff}}(x)$ is obtained from $\hat{H}_{\text{eff}}(u,p_r,p_{\varphi})$ by taking the limit $p_r\to 0$ and replacing p_{φ} and u with their circular expansion in terms of x ̂ ̂

Repeating this computation with (G_S, G_{S_*}) in DJS gauge, SP gauge, and even gauge-unfixed form, the SO part of E_b is the same and reads:

$$
E_b = -x^{5/2} \left(\frac{4}{3} \hat{S} + \hat{S}_* \right) + x^{7/2} \left[\left(-4 + \frac{31\nu}{18} \right) \hat{S} + \left(-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5\nu}{3} \right) \hat{S}_* \right] + x^{9/2} \left[\left(-\frac{27}{2} + \frac{211\nu}{8} - \frac{7\nu^2}{12} \right) \hat{S} \right]
$$

+
$$
\left(-\frac{27}{8} + \frac{39\nu}{2} - \frac{5\nu^2}{8} \right) \hat{S}_* \right] + x^{11/2} \left[\left(-45 + \frac{19679\nu}{144} + \frac{29\pi^2\nu}{24} - \frac{1979\nu^2}{36} - \frac{265\nu^3}{3888} \right) \hat{S} \right]
$$

+
$$
\left(-\frac{135}{16} + \frac{565\nu}{8} - \frac{1109\nu^2}{24} - \frac{25\nu^3}{324} \right) \hat{S}_* \right]
$$

Corresponds to the result of [Antonelli et al. 2020]

Checking the computation: periastron advance

Fractional advance of the periastron per radial period in the **quasi-circular limit**:

$$
\frac{\Delta \Phi}{2\pi} = K - 1, \qquad K \equiv \frac{\Omega_{\varphi}}{\Omega_r} \bigg|_{p_r \to 0} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 \hat{H}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{H}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial p_r^2} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial \hat{H}_{\text{eff}}}{\partial p_{\varphi}} \bigg|_{p_r \to 0}
$$

Again, expressing p_{φ} and u in x we find the same result regardless of the spin gauge used for (G_S, G_{S_*}) :) Gives back the 3PN non-spinning result of [Le Tiec et al. 2011]

$$
K = \left| 1 + 3x + x^2 \left(\frac{27}{2} - 7\nu \right) + x^3 \left[\frac{135}{2} + \left(-\frac{649}{4} + \frac{123\pi^2}{32} \right) \nu + 7\nu^2 \right] \right| + x^4 \left[\frac{2835}{8} + \nu \left(-\frac{275941}{360} - \frac{2512\gamma}{15} \right) \right] + \frac{48007\pi^2}{3072} - \frac{592 \log 2}{15} - \frac{1458 \log 3}{5} - \frac{1256 \log x}{15} \right) + \left(\frac{5861}{12} - \frac{451\pi^2}{32} \right) \nu^2 - \frac{98 \nu^3}{27} \right] + x^{3/2} \left(-4\hat{S} - 3\hat{S}_* \right) + x^{5/2} \left[\left(-34 + \frac{17\nu}{2} \right) \hat{S} + \left(-18 + \frac{15\nu}{2} \right) \hat{S}_* \right] + x^{7/2} \left[\left(-252 + \frac{5317\nu}{24} - \frac{22\nu^2}{3} \right) \hat{S} \right] + \left(-\frac{243}{2} + \frac{1313\nu}{8} - 7\nu^2 \right) \hat{S}_* \right] + x^{9/2} \left\{ \left[-1755 + \left(\frac{504173}{144} - \frac{3655\pi^2}{96} \right) \nu - \frac{4419\nu^2}{8} + 3\nu^3 \right] \hat{S} \right.
$$

+
$$
\left[-810 + \left(\frac{111401}{48} - \frac{533\pi^2}{16} \right) \nu - \frac{3661\nu^2}{8} + 3\nu^3 \right] \hat{S}_* \right\}
$$

Factorization and final results

$$
G_S = G_S^0 \hat{G}_S
$$

$$
G_{S_*}=G_{S_*}^0\hat{G}_{S_*}
$$

In the **SP gauge** the prefactors are:

$$
G_S^0 = 2uu_c^2, \qquad G_{S_*}^0 = u_c^2 \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{A}}{\sqrt{Q}} \left[1 - \frac{u_c' \sqrt{A}}{u_c^2 \sqrt{D}} \right] + \frac{(A)'}{2u_c \left(1 + \sqrt{Q} \right) \sqrt{D}} \right\}
$$
 $Q = 1 + p_{\varphi}^2 u_c^2 + \frac{A}{D} p_r^2$

Resulting inverse-resummed PN residuals:

$$
\begin{split} \hat{G}_{S}^{-1} &= 1 + \left(\frac{9\nu}{16}p^2 - \frac{\nu}{4}u_c\right) + \frac{1}{c^4} \bigg[\bigg(-\frac{\nu}{16} - \frac{31\nu^2}{256}\bigg)p^4 + \bigg(\frac{33\nu}{32} + \frac{11\nu^2}{32}\bigg)p^2u_c + \bigg(\frac{119\nu}{32} - \frac{\nu^2}{16}\bigg)u_c^2 \bigg] \\ &+ \frac{1}{c^6} \bigg\{ \bigg(-\frac{\nu}{256} + \frac{9\nu^2}{128} + \frac{233\nu^3}{4096}\bigg)p^6 + \bigg(-\frac{\nu}{4} - \frac{31\nu^2}{256} - \frac{291\nu^3}{1024}\bigg)p^4u_c + \bigg(\frac{1231\nu}{160} - \frac{2201\nu^2}{1280} + \frac{87\nu^3}{256}\bigg)p^2u_c^2 \\ &+ \bigg[\nu\bigg(\frac{28331}{1440} - \frac{241\pi^2}{384}\bigg) + \frac{389\nu^2}{320} - \frac{\nu^3}{64}\bigg]u_c^3 \bigg\}, \end{split}
$$

$$
\hat{G}_{S_{*}}^{-1} = 1 + \left(\frac{\nu}{2}p^{2} - 2\nu u_{c}\right) + \frac{1}{c^{4}}\left[\left(-\frac{\nu}{8} - \frac{\nu^{2}}{8}\right)p^{4} + \left(\frac{13\nu}{12} - \frac{3\nu^{2}}{4}\right)p^{2}u_{c} + \left(-\frac{121\nu}{12} + \frac{9\nu^{2}}{4}\right)u_{c}^{2}\right] \n+ \frac{1}{c^{6}}\left{\left(\frac{\nu}{16} + \frac{\nu^{2}}{16} + \frac{\nu^{3}}{16}\right)p^{6} + \left(-\frac{13\nu}{144} + \frac{11\nu^{2}}{48}\right)p^{4}u_{c} - \frac{5\nu}{12}p^{2}p_{r}^{2}u_{c} + \left(\frac{1031\nu}{144} - \frac{933\nu^{2}}{80} + \frac{\nu^{3}}{2}\right)p^{2}u_{c}^{2} - \frac{17\nu}{6}p_{r}^{2}u_{c}^{2} \n+ \left[\nu^{2}\left(\frac{398}{5} - \frac{41\pi^{2}}{16}\right) + \nu\left(\frac{4328}{135} - \frac{1184\gamma}{45} + \frac{25729\pi^{2}}{4608} + \frac{6496\log 2}{45} - \frac{972\log 3}{5} - \frac{592\log u_{c}}{45}\right)\right]u_{c}^{3}\right}
$$

BONUS SLIDES

 $\chi_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SO},\text{S}}(\varepsilon,p_{\varphi},g_{n}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}})$

 χ SoS

invj $\equiv 1/p_{\varphi}$

$$
\begin{split} &\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\pi}+\varepsilon^{3/2}\left[-2\textrm{ g1NLO}-\frac{2\textrm{ g2NLO}}{3}-\frac{9\textrm{ v}}{4}\right]+\varepsilon^{3/2}\left[-2\textrm{ g1NLO}-\frac{2\textrm{ g2NLO}}{3}-\frac{2\textrm{ g1NLO}}{3}-\frac{2\textrm{ g1NLO}}{3}-\frac{2\textrm{ g1NLO}}{3}-\frac{2\textrm{ g1NLO}}{3}-\frac{2\textrm{ g1NLO}}{4}-\frac{2\textrm{ g2NLO}}{3}+\left(\frac{1}{64}-\frac{2\textrm{ NLO}}{3}-\frac{2\textrm{ g2NLO}}{3}-\frac{2\textrm{ g2NLO}}{3}\right)\nu+\left[-\frac{5}{32}+\frac{4\textrm{ NLO}}{4}-\frac{2\textrm{ NLO}}{3}-\frac{2\textrm{ g2NLO}}{5}\right]\nu+\left[-\frac{5}{32}+\frac{4\textrm{ NLO}}{12}-\frac{2\textrm{ g2NLO}}{2}-\frac{2\textrm{ g2NLO}}{2}-\frac{2\textrm{ g2NLO}}{2}-\frac{2\textrm{ g2NLO}}{2}-\frac{2\textrm{ g2NLO}}{4}-\frac{2\textrm{ g2NLO}}{4}-
$$

 $\chi_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SO},\text{S}_{*}}(\varepsilon,p_{\varphi},g_{*_{n}}^{\text{N}^m\text{LO}})$

 χ SoSstar

invj $\equiv 1/p_{\varphi}$

20

$$
\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\pi} + e^{3/2} \left[\frac{3}{8} - 2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta - \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{3} - \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{3} + \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{3} - \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{3} + \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{3} - \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{3} + \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{3} - \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{3} - \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{12} - \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{12} - \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{12} + \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{3} + \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{12} - \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{9} \ar x \sin \theta}{2} - \
$$