• The 3PN accurate **'Kepler equation'**, which connects the eccentric anomaly to the coordinate time reads

$$l \equiv n(t-t_0) = u - e_t \sin u + \left(\frac{g_{4t}}{c^4} + \frac{g_{6t}}{c^6}\right)(v-u) + \left(\frac{f_{4t}}{c^4} + \frac{f_{6t}}{c^6}\right)\sin v + \frac{i_{6t}}{c^6}\sin 2v + \frac{h_{6t}}{c^6}\sin 3v$$

⋆ l is the mean anomaly, n the mean motion & e_t the 'time eccentricity'

⋆ g_{4t}, g_{6t}, f_{4t}, f_{6t}, i_{6t} & h_{6t} are 2PN & 3PN order orbital functions expressible in terms of E, L, m_1 and m_2