

New Techniques in NR & BNS Simulations

a discussion

Yosef Zlochower

Zachariah Etienne

New Techniques in Numerical Relativity

Why we need new techniques in numerical relativity

- Current codes don't cover all the physics we need for BNS
 - GR solver
 - Neutrino physics, advanced EOSs, nuclear physics
 - GRMHD
 - EM radiation transport

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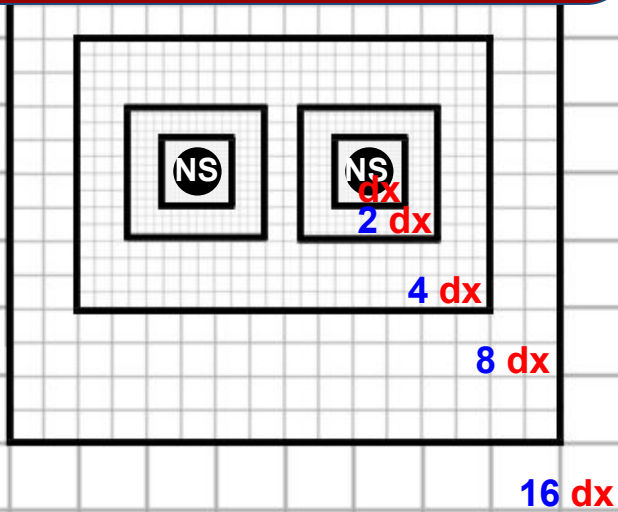
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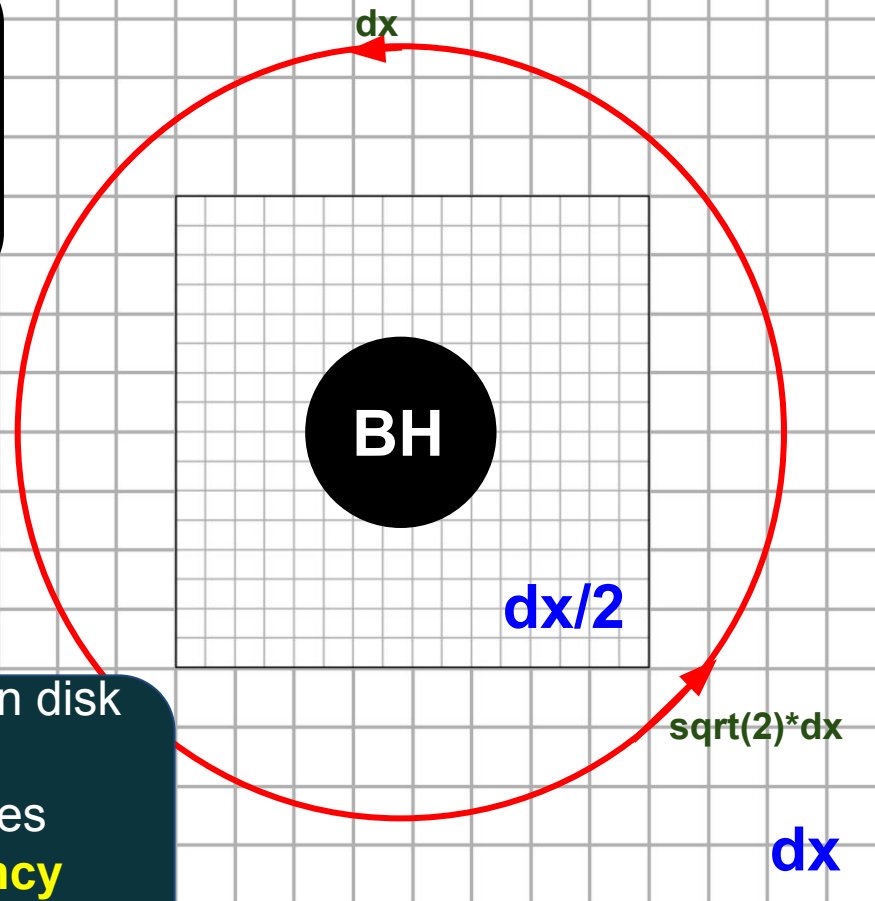
Most NR codes use Cartesian AMR Grids

AMR Grids

*Adaptive Mesh Refinement
(Most Popular Method in NR)*

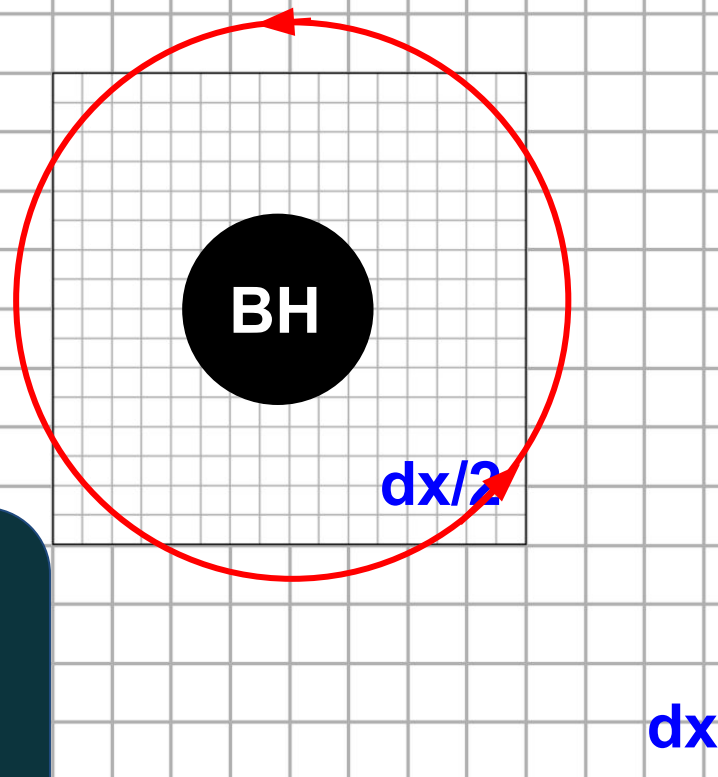


**Most important MMA system:
BH accretion disk in full 3D**
Comparison of Cartesian AMR
vs spherical grids



Red circle: path of fluid element in BH accretion disk
Resolution changes by 1.4x over path
Induces artificial high-order multipole modes
Azimuthal res. also $\sim 1.4x$ lower: **$\sim 2x$ inefficiency
(compared to spherical grids)**
 $\sim 2x$ jumps in dr vs smooth dr: **$\sim 2x$ inefficiency**

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Situation becomes far worse if angular momentum transport causes fluid element to orbit more closely!

Sharp AMR corners *wasted*: **~2x inefficiency**

Coarse grid underneath fine grid: **~1.2x inefficiency**

Fine grids' wide AMR boundary: **~1.5x inefficiency**

Summary:
Cart AMR ~15x inefficient

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 - *All else being the same*, cost \sim # of gridpoints
 - Cartesian AMR: $\sim 15\times$ more gridpoints than needed
 - Next-gen AMR: maybe $\sim 1.5\times$ improvement
 - *"Thinking outside the box"* is probably optimal

New Techniques in Numerical Relativity: Next-Generation NR Codes

Core need for next-gen NR:

*Move beyond proof-of-principle simulations &
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3. Efficiency, so that others can afford using
& connecting to their own codes
 - a. *OSS & good documentation!*

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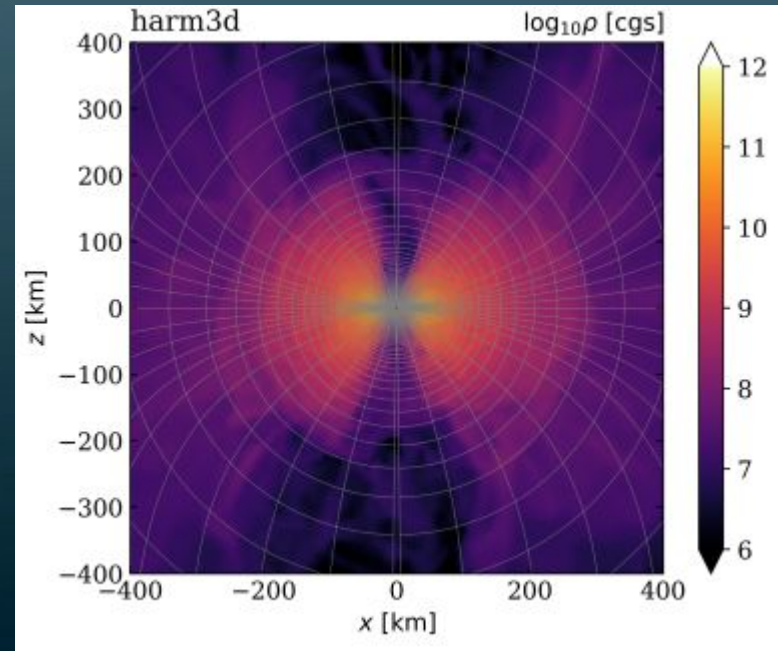
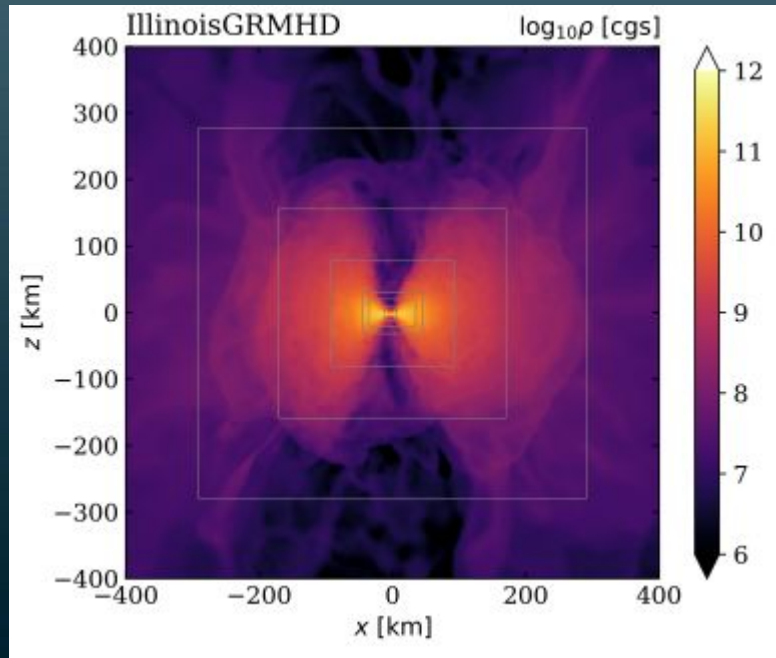
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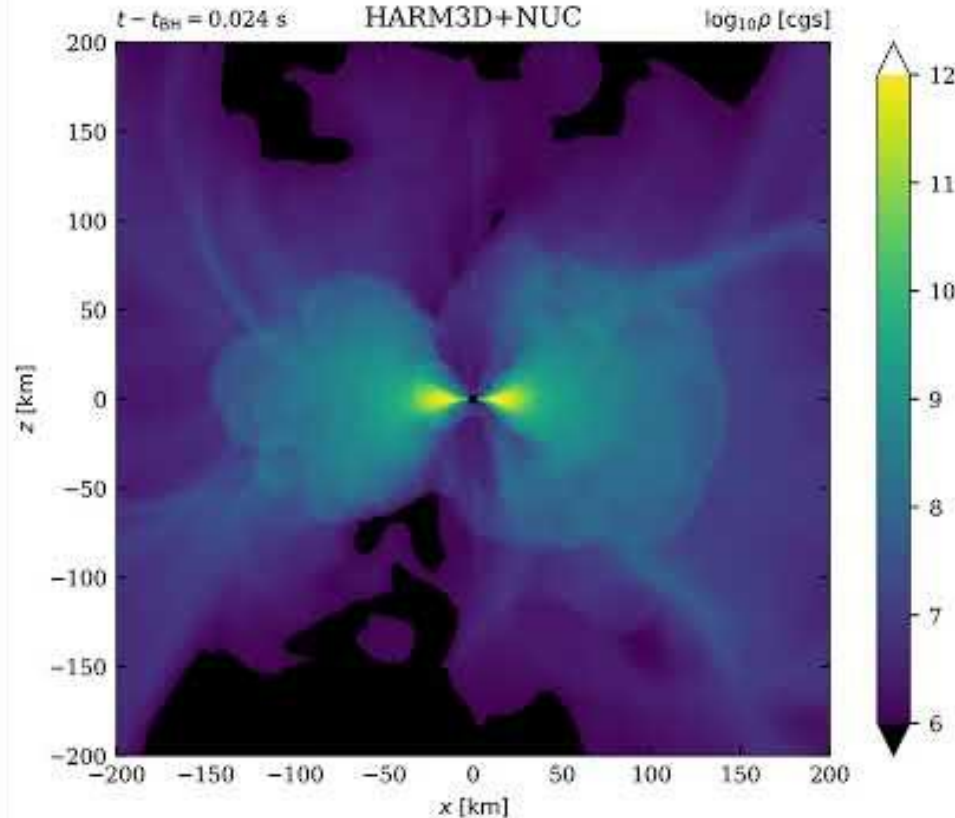
Improved post-merger BNS simulations: Inspiral+merger using Cartesian AMR GRMHD Very long post-merger using spherical GRMHD

Lopez Armengol, ZBE, YZ, *et al.* <https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.09817>
Compact-binaries.org



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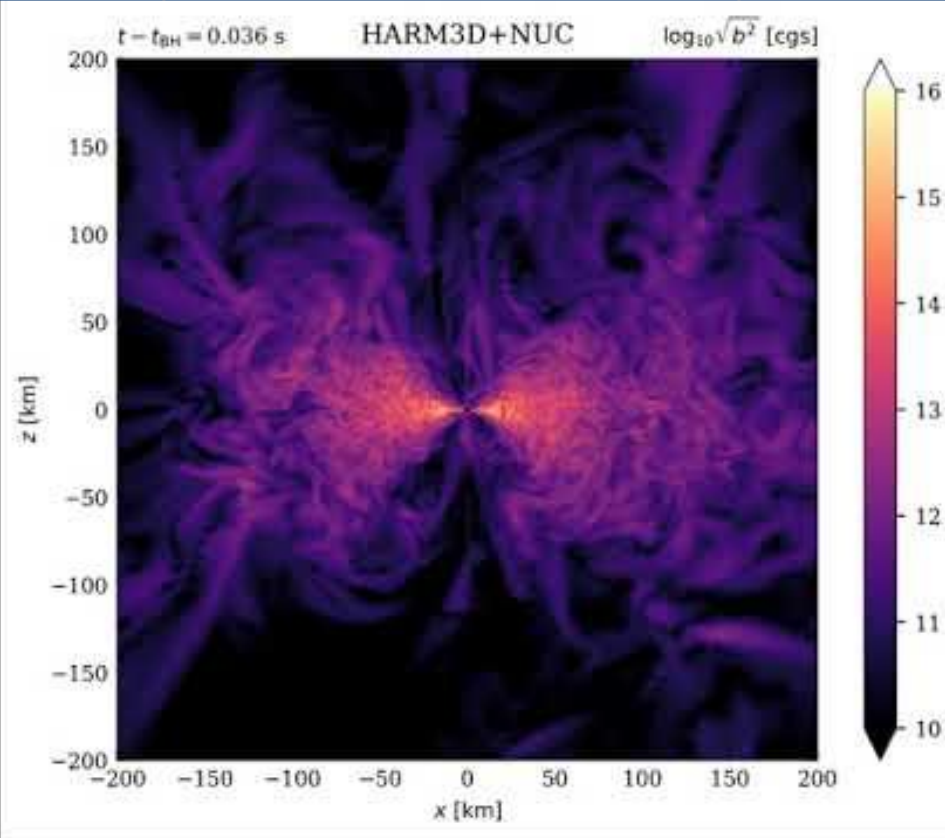
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Trial run:
Magnetized BNS:
q=1
LS220/SLy4 +
postmerger neutrino
leakage

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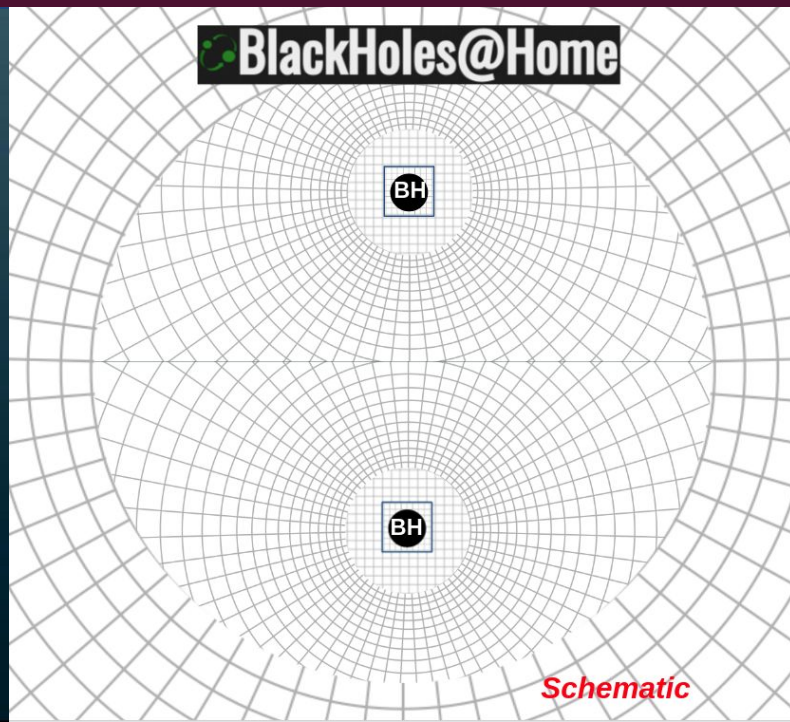


BlackHoles@Home +

MANGA

BlackHoles@Home

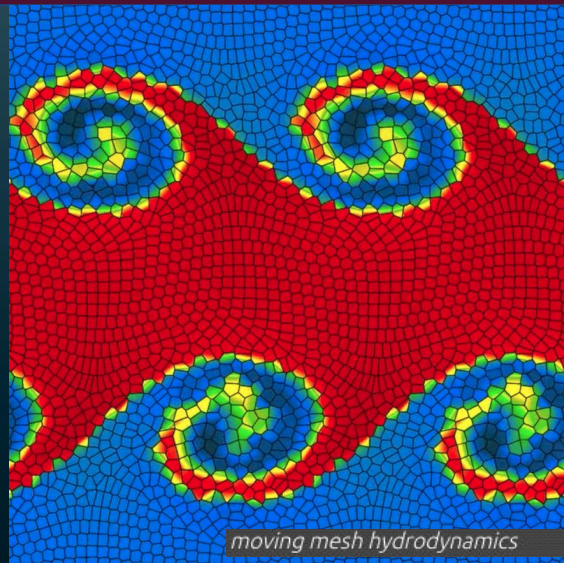
NR code with highly efficient grids
(idea: *NR is the cheap part*)



MANGA

Moving-mesh Voronoi code

- Has been used to study
 - Common envelope evolution
 - Tidal disruptions
- Supports advanced EOSs, radiation hydro, GRHD in progress!



Pros and Cons of Voronoi Hydrodynamics

Pros

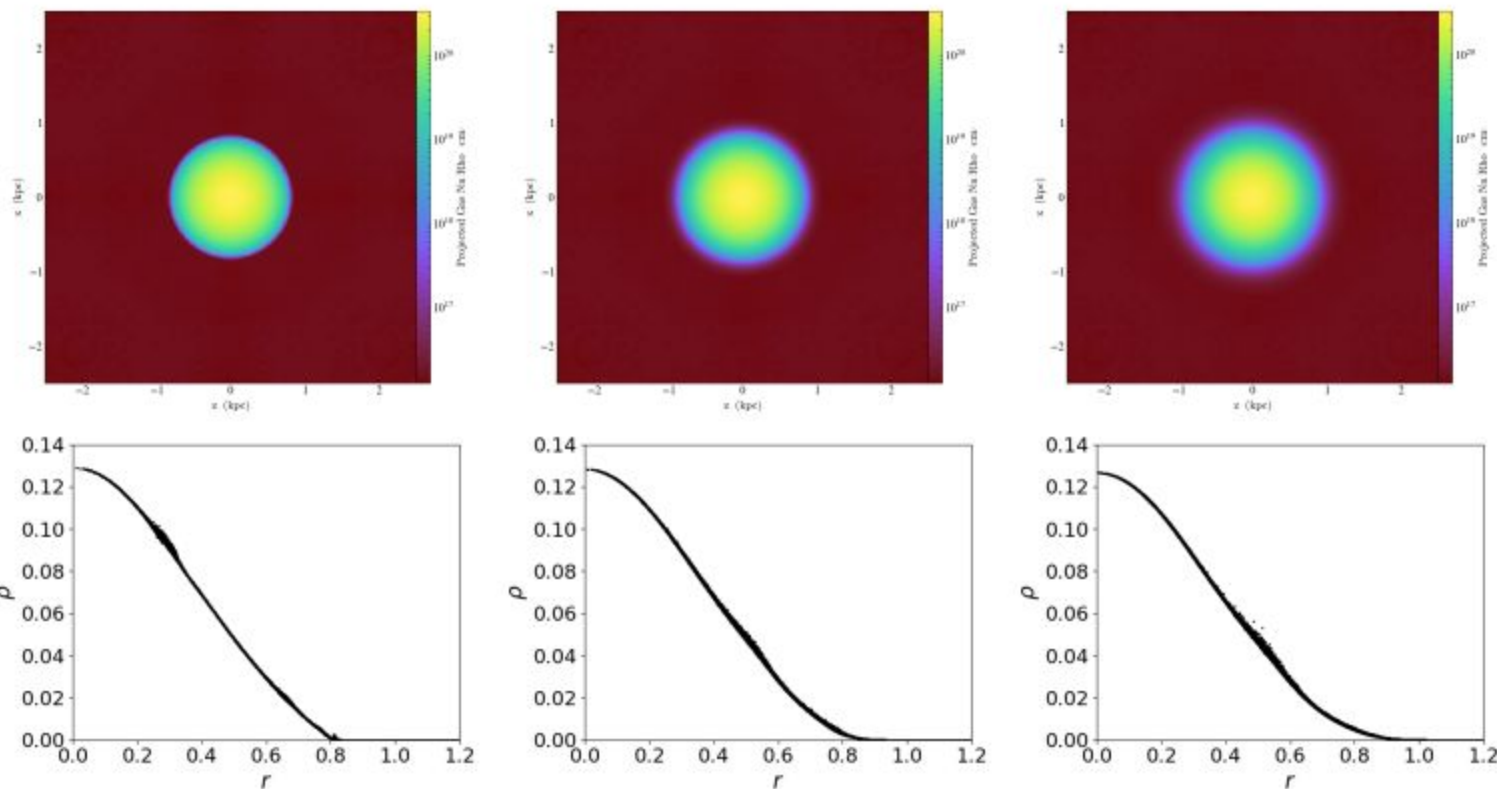
- Far better advection than Eulerian.
- Superior conservation of momentum and angular momentum compared to Eulerian schemes
- Superior shock capturing compared to SPH.
- Better capture of interface instabilities in principle.
- Continuously varying resolution – no factor of 2 or 4 jumps as in AMR.
- Almost anything solvable on Eulerian grids map to Voronoi methods.

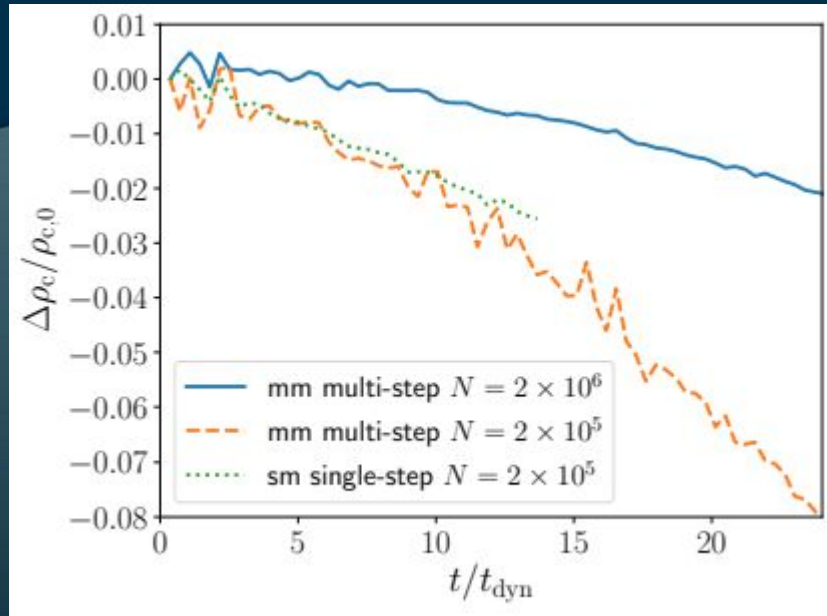
Cons

- Much more complex – combination of SPH and Eulerian + computational geometry
- Have to think about the grid (on top of everything else).
- “slower”
- MHD is divergence cleaning or vector potential based – no “staggered” CT scheme exists.
- Might be overkill for many problems

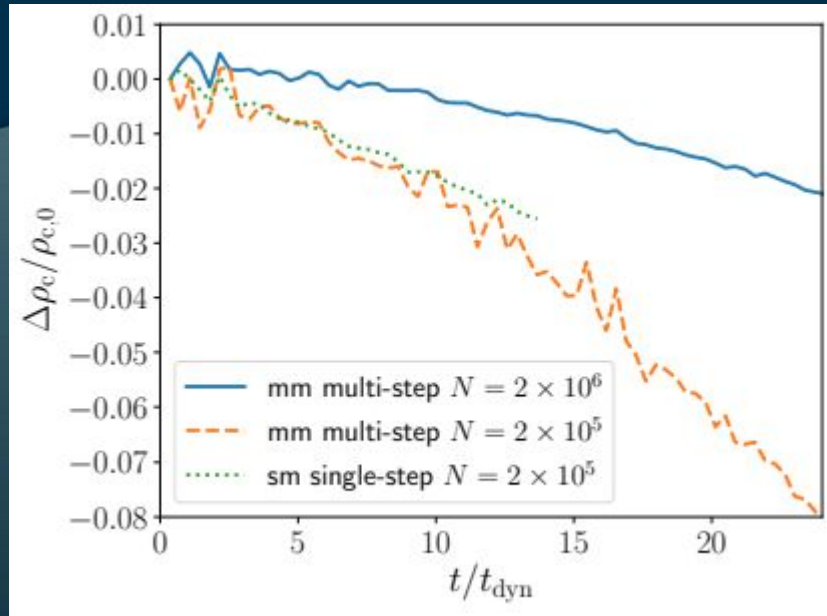
Slide courtesy Phil Chang, lead author of MANGA

General Relativistic Hydrodynamics on a Moving-mesh I: Static Spacetimes





- Code converges as expected with increased number of mesh generating points
 - conv order of ~ 1.75



- **Code converges as expected with increased number of mesh generating points**
 - **conv order of ~ 1.75**

- **Current work:**
 - **Evolve spacetime with NRPy+**
- **Future work:**
 - **Couple to BH@H & perform BNS evolutions on moving mesh!**
 - **BNS with GRMHD, radiation, & advanced EOS**

SphericalNR

- Built on top of SphericalBSSN, GRHydro, Carpet, Cactus, etc.
- NRPy+ used for code generation
- BSSN and ccZ4
- Non-staggered A field with higher-order finite differences
- WENOZ-9 reconstruction techniques
- Generic fisheye coordinates.
- Major Goals: Accuracy and Efficiency. We want the benefits of Spherical Coordinates and higher-order methods with a Courant condition $dt \sim dr$.

Filtering

- Developed a new filtering techniques based on 2D FFTs to suppress Courant unstable modes (V. Mewes et al).
- Fully parallelized this scheme (Liwei Ji).

• Let $\mathbf{Y}(r, \theta, \phi)$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$, $0 \leq \phi < 2\pi$ be some evolved field

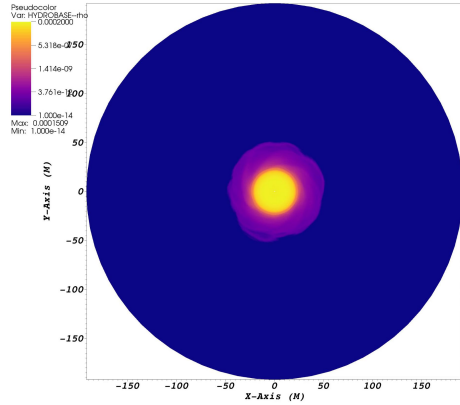
$$\mathbf{X}(r, \theta, \phi) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{Y}(r, \theta, \phi) & \theta \in [0, \pi] \\ (-1)^a \mathbf{Y}(r, \pi - \theta, \pi + \phi) & \theta \in (\pi, 2\pi] \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{X}}(r, l, \phi) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{X}}(r, l, \phi) L_{\text{damp}}(l),$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{X}}(r, \theta, m) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{X}}(r, \theta, m) M_{\text{damp}}(m),$$

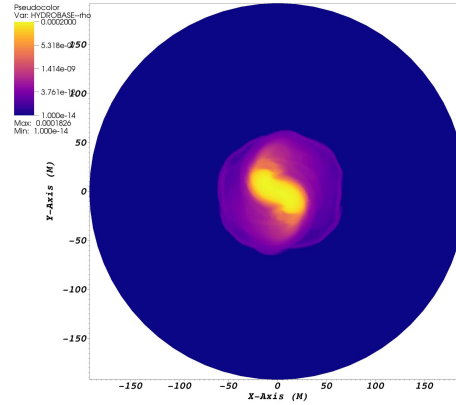
- Damping functions suppress CFL unstable modes, and don't suppress physical modes in the continuum limit.

DB: hydrobase-rho.file_0.h5
Cycle: 42000 Time:1050



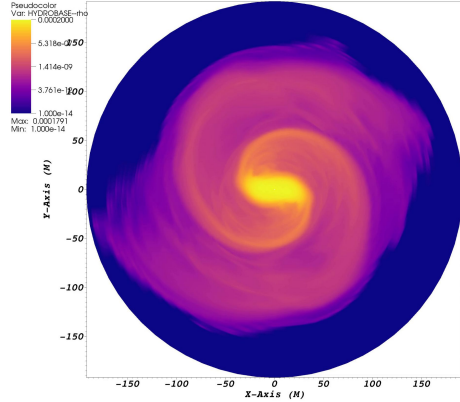
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Mon Jul 27 09:13:10 2020

DB: hydrobase-rho.file_0.h5
Cycle: 85500 Time:2137.5



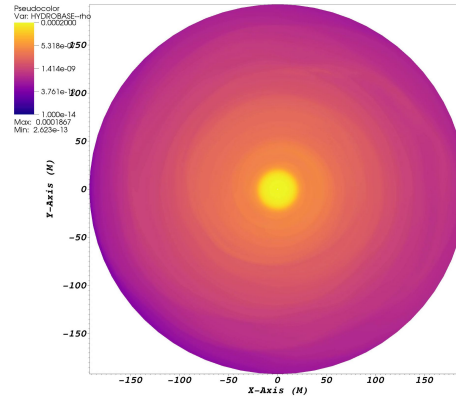
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DB: hydrobase-rho.file_0.h5
Cycle: 120000 Time:3000



user: vassil
Mon Jul 27 09:18:00 2020

DB: hydrobase-rho.file_0.h5
Cycle: 636000 Time:15900



user: vassil
Mon Jul 27 09:48:27 2020

Bar-mode unstable magnetized NS
simulations (Mewes ++).
U11 from Franci et al. PRD 88 (2013) 104028
(Simulation: V. Mewes)

Open Questions

What are we missing?

How else can we address existing shortcomings?

Additional ideas

- Codes: documentation/CI standards
 - “Apples-with-apples” for BNS
- Algorithms: community library of routines

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