

Efficient Parallel Numerical Simulations of the Einstein Equations in Spherical Coordinates

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INT Program 23-2



RIT

College of Science

Center for Computational Relativity and Gravitation

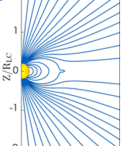
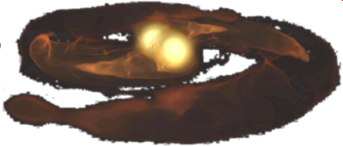
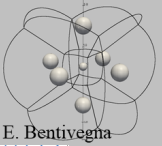
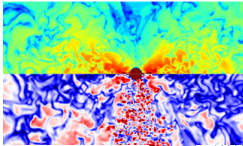
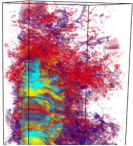
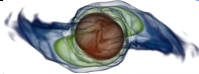
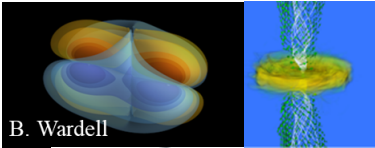
- Collection of scientific software components and tools to simulate and analyze General Relativistic Astrophysical systems
- Freely available as open source at <http://www.einsteintoolkit.org>
- State-of-the-art set of tools for numerical relativity, open source
- Currently 402 members from 282 sites and 49 countries
- > 428 publications, > 57 theses building on these components (as of June 2023)
- Regular, tested releases
- User support through various channels



EINSTEIN TOOLKIT

Science

- Binary Black Hole Mergers
- Neutron Star Mergers
- Supernovae
- Accretion Disks
- Boson Stars
- Hairy Black Holes
- Cosmic Censorship



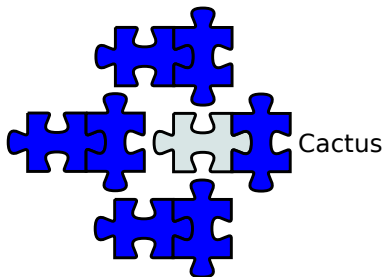
EINSTEIN TOOLKIT as growing project

- Initially: some infrastructure, some application code



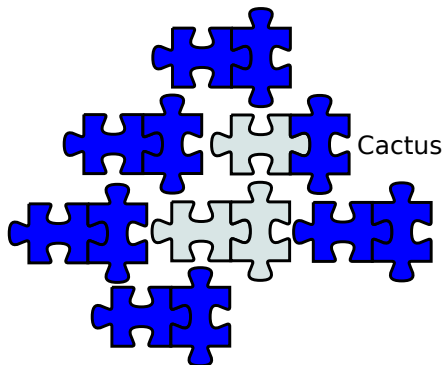
EINSTEIN TOOLKIT as growing project

- Growing application suite



EINSTEIN TOOLKIT as growing project

- Growing infrastructure “return”



Numerical Relativity in Spherical Coordinates

- Spherical coordinates vs Cartesian coordinates.
 - Take advantage of approximate symmetries in a number of astrophysical objects (single stars, black holes, accretion disks, post merger remnant)
 - Lower numerical dissipation in the evolution of fluid angular momentum.

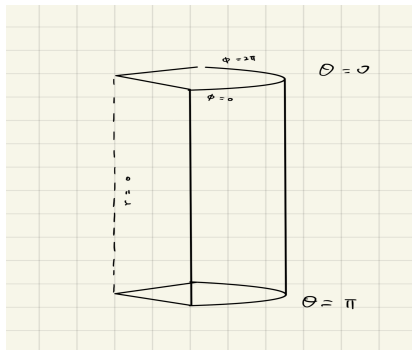
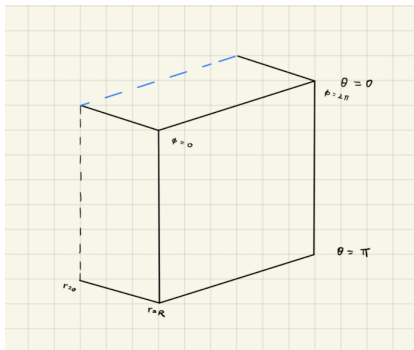
- Implementaion in the EINSTEIN TOOLKIT
 - Identify the (x, y, z) in CARPET with (r, θ, ϕ)
 - Apply internal boundary condition with SPHERICALBC

$r = 0$	$\theta = 0, \pi$	$\phi = 0, 2\pi$
Parity	Parity	Periodicity

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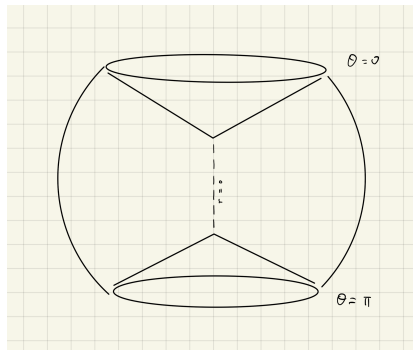
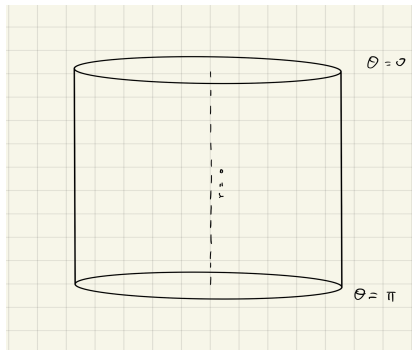
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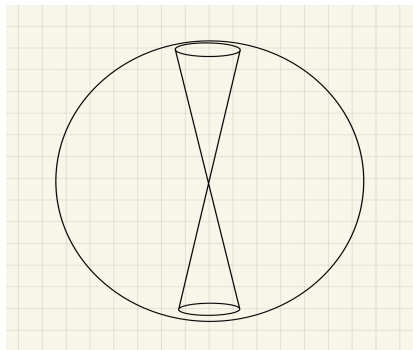
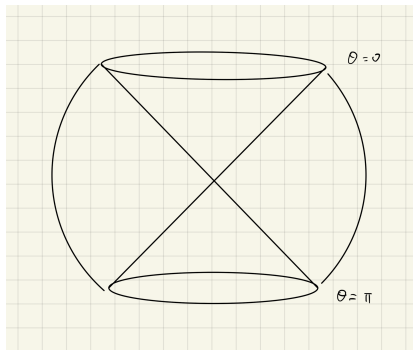
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- Coordinate singularities → handled analytically

[Baumgarte++ PRD 2013, Baumgarte++ PRD 2015, Ruchlin++ PRD 2018]

- Reference-metric version of BSSN/fCCZ4 formulation and GRMHD
- Proper rescaling of tensorial quantities

- Reference Metric Formulation

$$h_{ij} = \hat{\mathbf{e}}_i^{\{l\}} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_j^{\{m\}} h_{\{k\}\{l\}},$$

$$\partial_k h_{ij} = \hat{\mathbf{e}}_i^{\{l\}} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_j^{\{m\}} \partial_k h_{\{l\}\{m\}} + h_{\{l\}\{m\}} \partial_k \left(\hat{\mathbf{e}}_i^{\{l\}} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_j^{\{m\}} \right)$$

- GRMHD

$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial_t D + \partial_k (f_D)^k &= -\hat{\Gamma}^k_{kl} (f_D)^l, \\
 \partial_t S_i + \partial_k (f_S)_i^k &= (S_S)_i - \hat{\Gamma}^k_{kl} (f_S)_i^l + \hat{\Gamma}^l_{ki} (f_S)_l^k, \\
 \partial_t \tau + \partial_k (f_\tau)^k &= s_\tau - \hat{\Gamma}^k_{kl} (f_\tau)^l, \\
 \partial_t A_i &= \alpha \hat{\epsilon}_{ijk} \bar{v}^j B^k - \partial_i (\alpha \Phi - \beta^k A_k), \\
 \partial_t \hat{\Phi} + \partial_k (f_\Phi)^k &= -\zeta \alpha \hat{\Phi} - \hat{\Gamma}^l_{kl} (f_\Phi)^l, \\
 B^i &= \hat{\epsilon}^{ijk} \partial_j A_k.
 \end{aligned}$$

- GRMHD in Reference Metric Formulation

$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial_t D + \sigma_{\{k\}\{l\}}^m \hat{\mathcal{R}}^{\{k\}} \partial_m (f_D)^{\{l\}} &= \Omega_D, \\
 \partial_t S_{\{i\}} + \sigma_{\{k\}\{l\}}^m \hat{\mathcal{R}}^{\{k\}} \partial_m (f_S)_{\{i\}}^{\{l\}} &= (\Omega_S)_{\{i\}}, \\
 \partial_t \tau + \sigma_{\{k\}\{l\}}^m \hat{\mathcal{R}}^{\{k\}} \partial_m (f_\tau)^{\{l\}} &= (\Omega_\tau), \\
 \partial_t A_{\{i\}} &= (\Omega_A)_{\{i\}}, \\
 \partial_t \hat{\Phi} + \sigma_{\{k\}\{l\}}^m \hat{\mathcal{R}}^{\{k\}} \partial_m (f_\Phi)^{\{k\}} &= \Omega_\Phi, \\
 B^{\{i\}} &= \sigma_l^{\{i\}\{m\}} \hat{\mathcal{R}}_{\{m\}} \hat{\epsilon}^{ljk} \partial_j A_k.
 \end{aligned}$$

- Severe CFL time step restriction

$$dt = C \min \left[dr, \frac{dr}{2} d\theta, \frac{dr}{2} \sin \left(\frac{d\theta}{2} \right) d\phi \right]$$

- Dual-FFT filtering (damping functions suppress CFL unstable modes)

Filtering

- Double covering $\theta \in [0, \pi] \rightarrow \vartheta \in [0, 2\pi]$

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

- Filtering θ first

$$\mathbf{X}(r, \vartheta, \phi) \xrightarrow{\text{FFT}} \tilde{\mathbf{X}}(r, l, \phi) \rightarrow f(l, l_{\max}) \tilde{\mathbf{X}}(r, l, \phi) \xrightarrow{\text{iFFT}} \mathbf{X}(r, \vartheta, \phi)$$

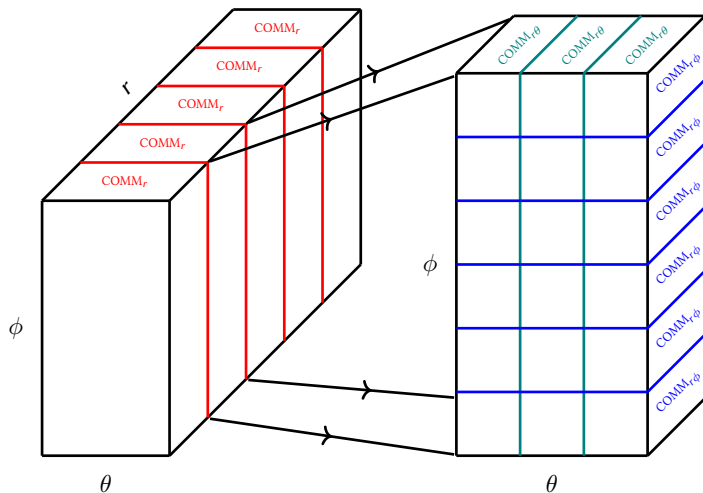
where $l_{\max} = \max\left(2, \frac{2r}{dr} \mathcal{L}\right)$

- Filtering ϕ next

$$\mathbf{X}(r, \theta, \phi) \xrightarrow{\text{FFT}} \tilde{\mathbf{X}}(r, \theta, m) \rightarrow f(m, m_{\max}) \tilde{\mathbf{X}}(r, \theta, m) \xrightarrow{\text{iFFT}} \mathbf{X}(r, \theta, \phi)$$

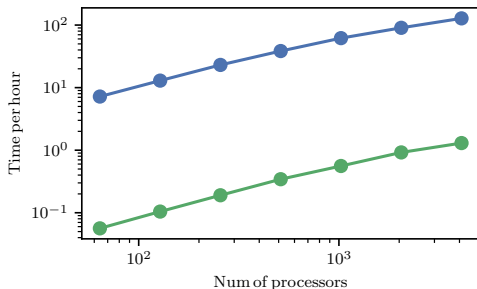
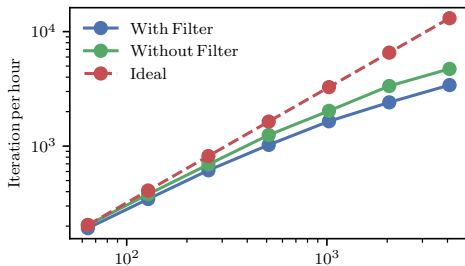
where $m_{\max} = \max\left(2, \frac{2r}{dr} \mathcal{L} \sin \theta\right)$

Parallelization



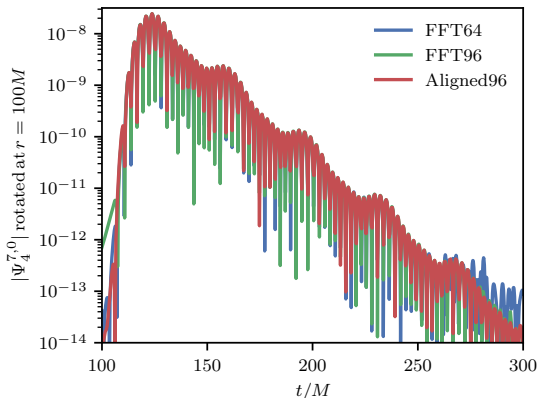
Strong Scaling Test of SPHERICALNR on Frontera

- Grid $n_r \times n_\theta \times n_\phi = 256 \times 128 \times 256$
- Non-filtered algorithm is 1.38 faster in iteration per hour at 4096 cores
- Filtered algorithm is roughly 100 times faster in time per hour at 4096 cores



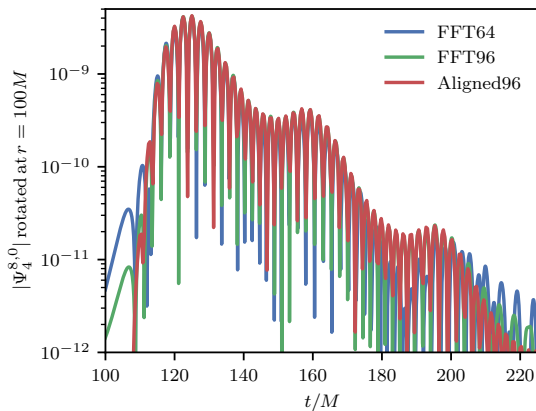
Spinning Bowen-York BH

- Contains radiation due to the initial data being conformally flat
- Aligned with the polar z-axis vs y-axis



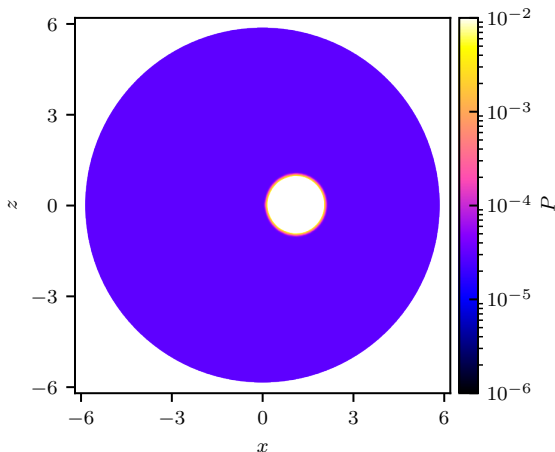
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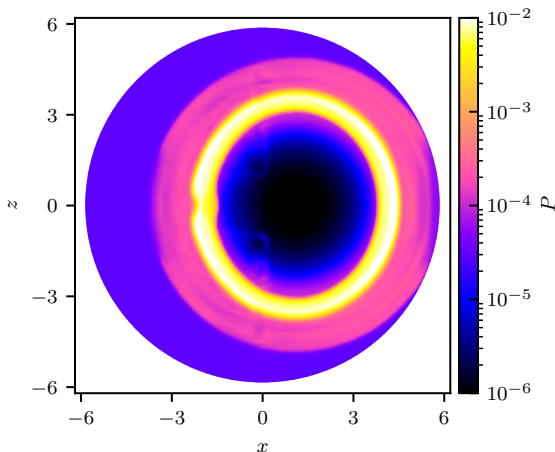
Off-Center Spherical Explosion

- Over-dense
($\rho = 1 \times 10^{-2}$, $p = 1.0$)
ball of radius 1.0
- Constant magnitude
magnetic field
($B^z = 0.1$), rotate by
 45° about x-axis
- The center of the
over-dense region has
been moved to
($x = 1.1$, $y = z = 0$)



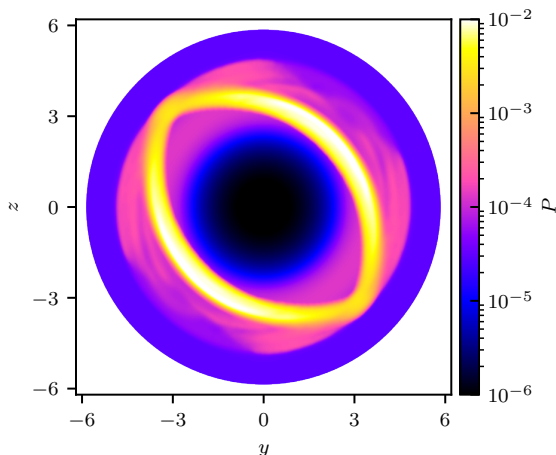
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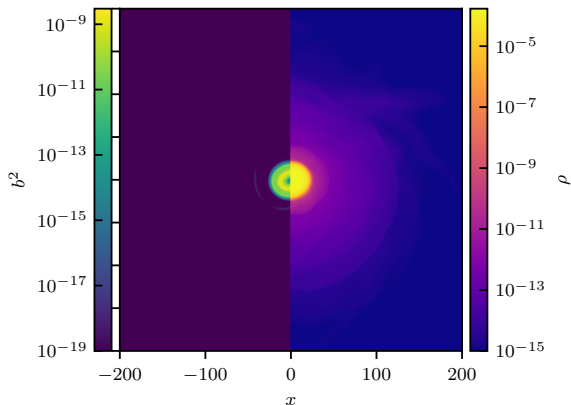
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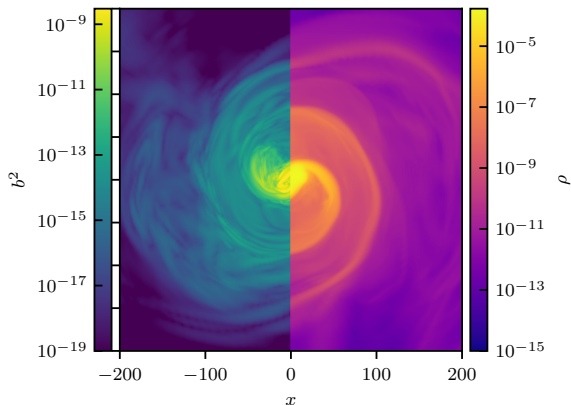
Bar-Mode Unstable Magnetized NS

- Proxy for the post merger remnant of BNS merger
- U11 model, perturb the pressure by 5% with random noise
- Initial poloidal magnetic field ($b^2 \sim 10^{-5} G$)



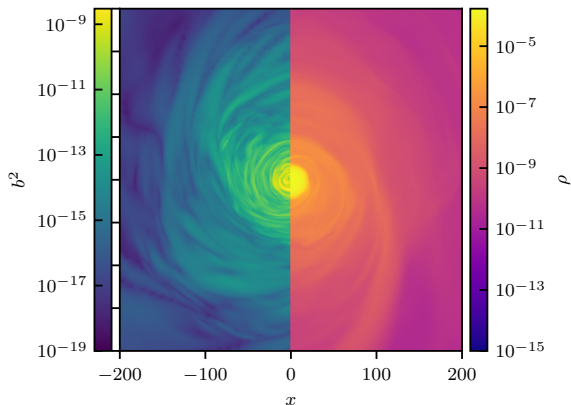
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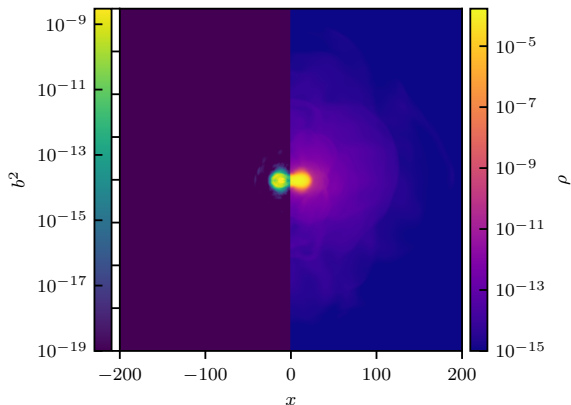
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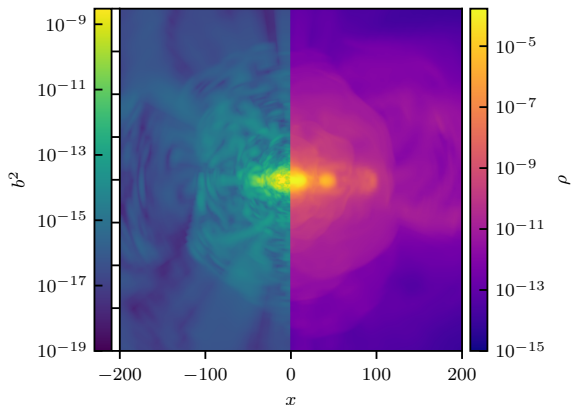
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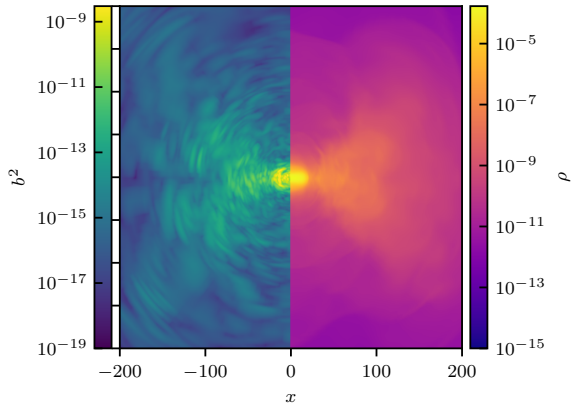
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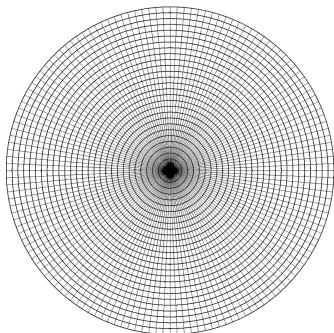
- SphThetaPhiRIndexMapping index_mapping (domain)

SphericalNReX

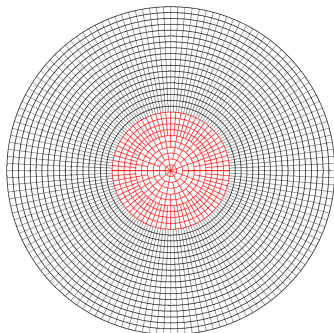
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- AMR in Φ (Dang++ 2021) + Squish θ

(a) Original Polar Grid



(b) Effective Grid

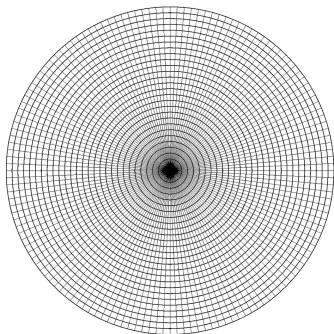


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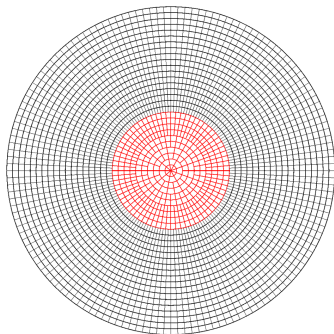
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- Neutrino transport ...