

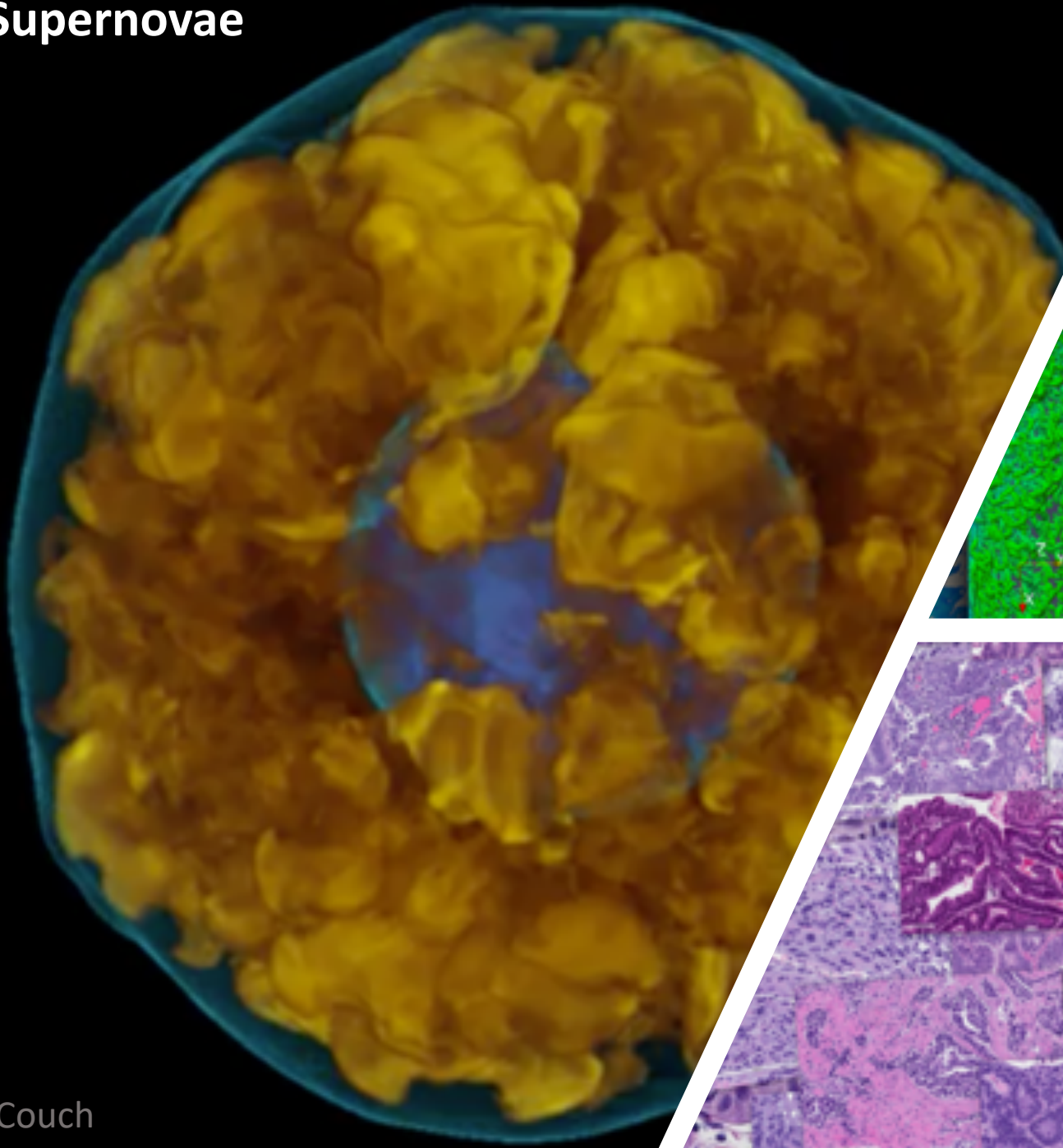
Incorporating Relativistic Features into FLASH

Mike Pajkos, Sean Couch, & Anshu Dubey

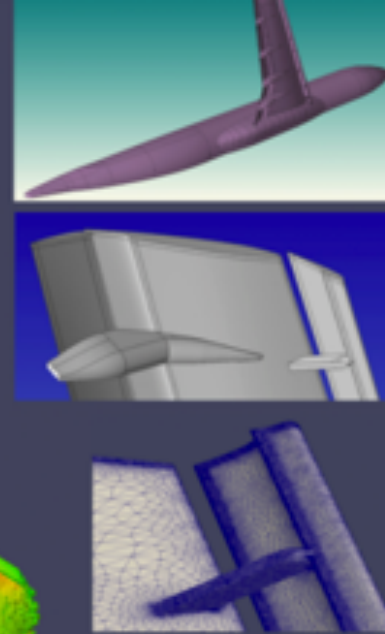
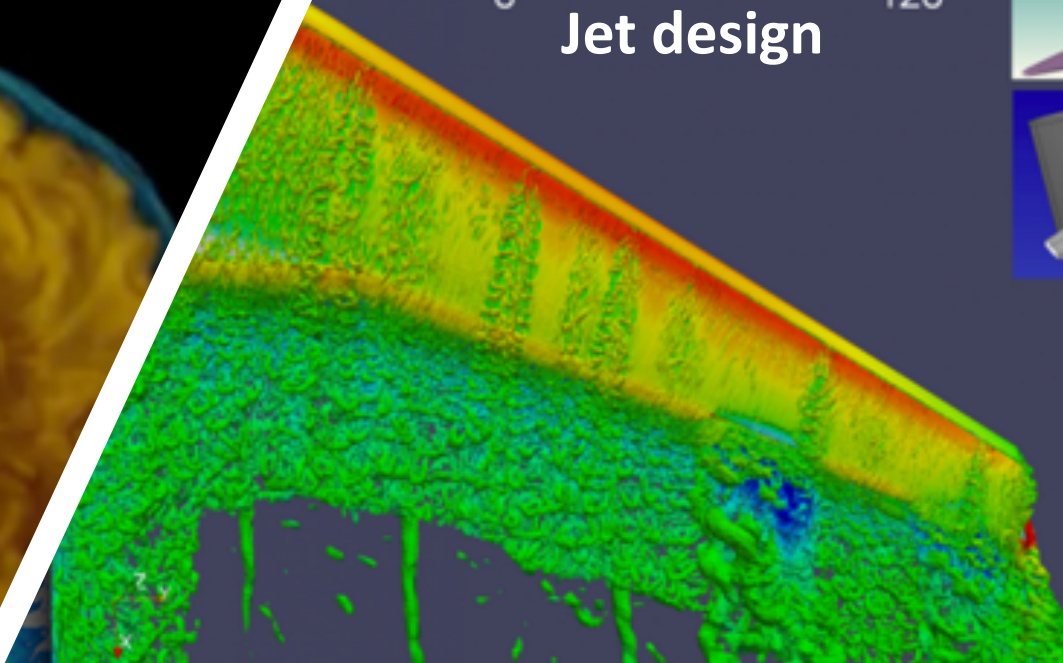
Michigan State University & Argonne National Lab



Supernovae

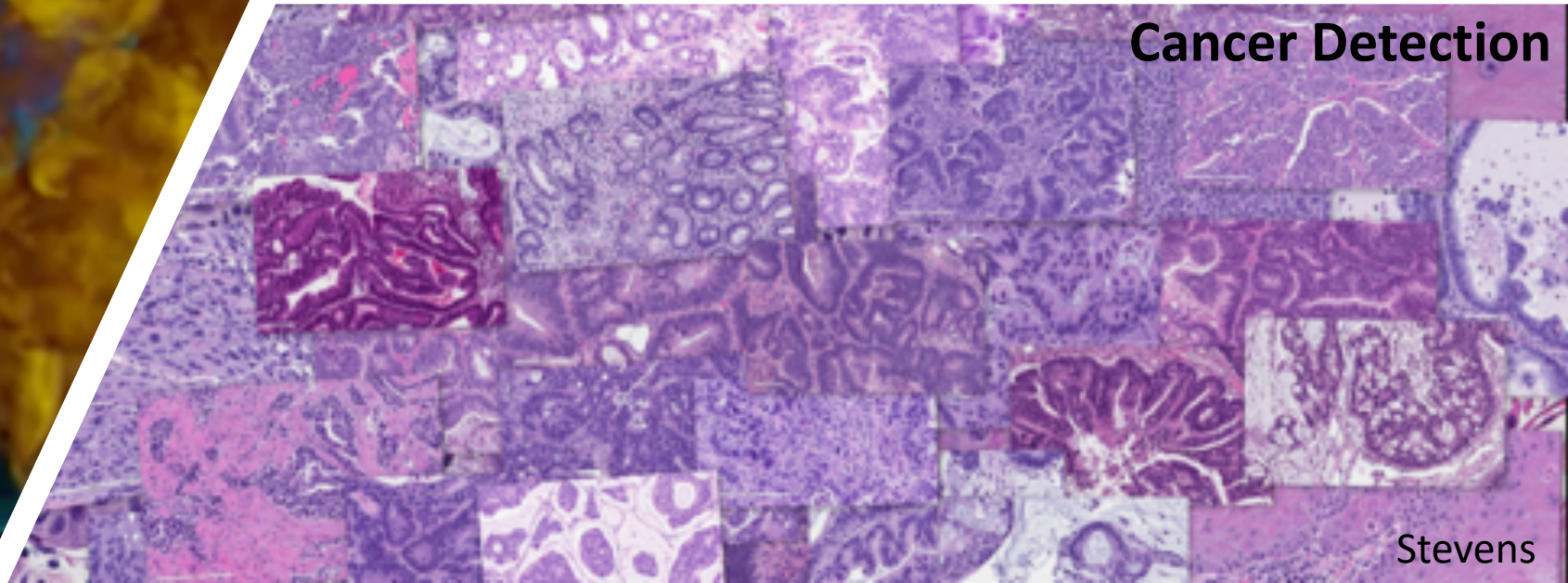


Couch



Jansen

Cancer Detection



Stevens

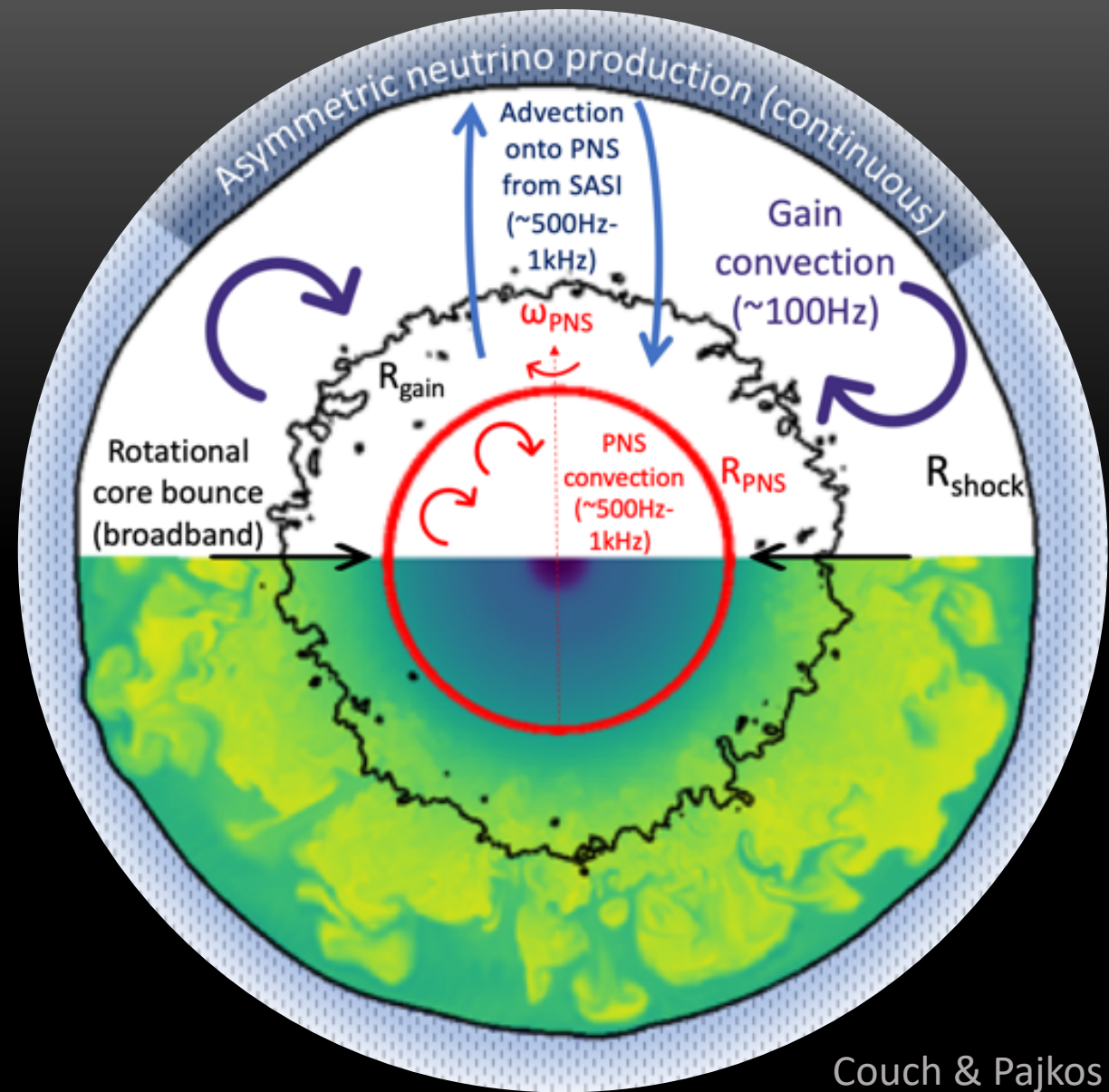
Review

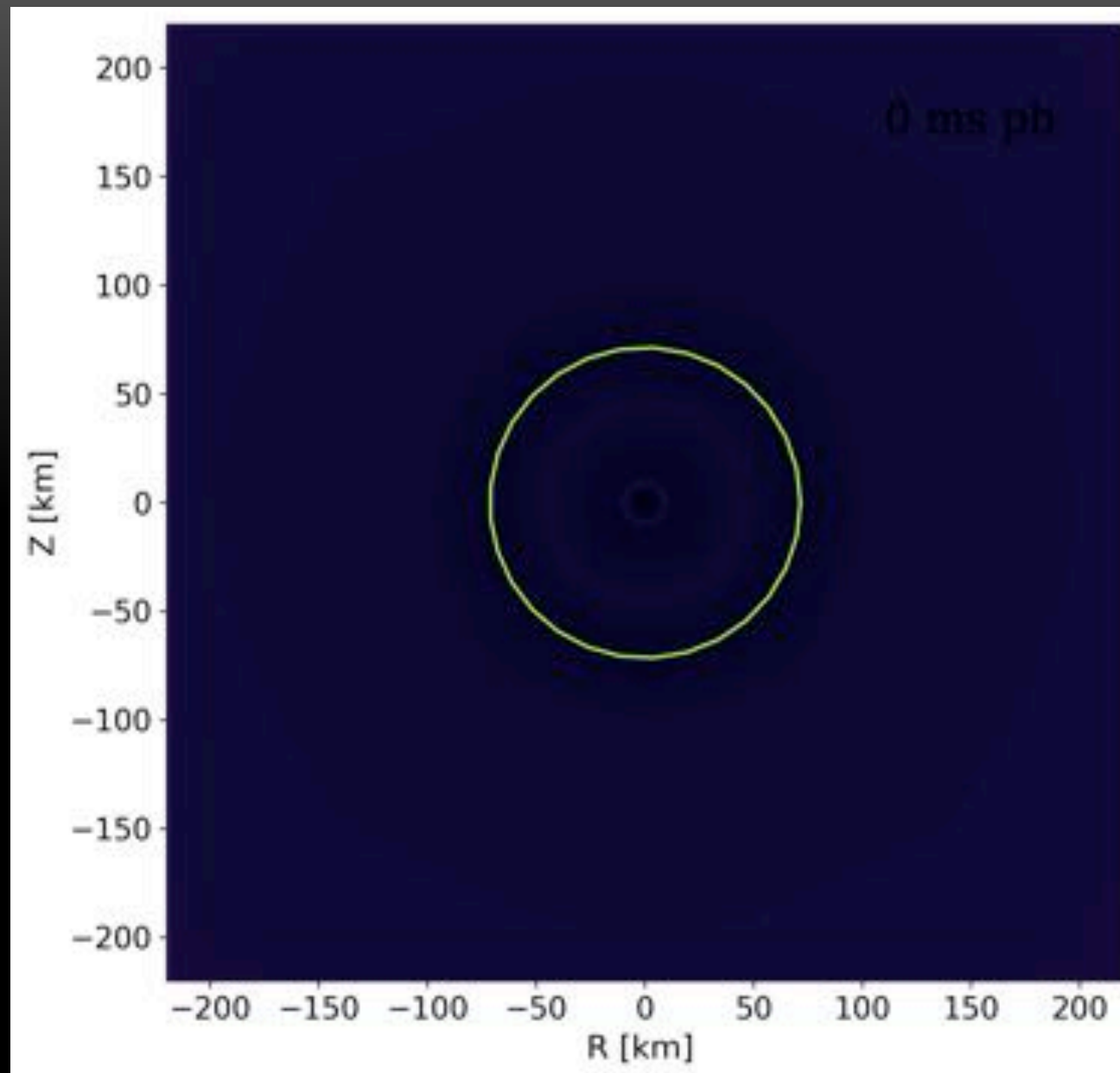
- Gravitational wave (GW) predictions depend on robust hydrodynamics
- Recent features included in FLASH5
- Current developments and future FLASH



GWs from CCSNe

- PNS convection
- Post shock turbulence
- Can cause PNS oscillations



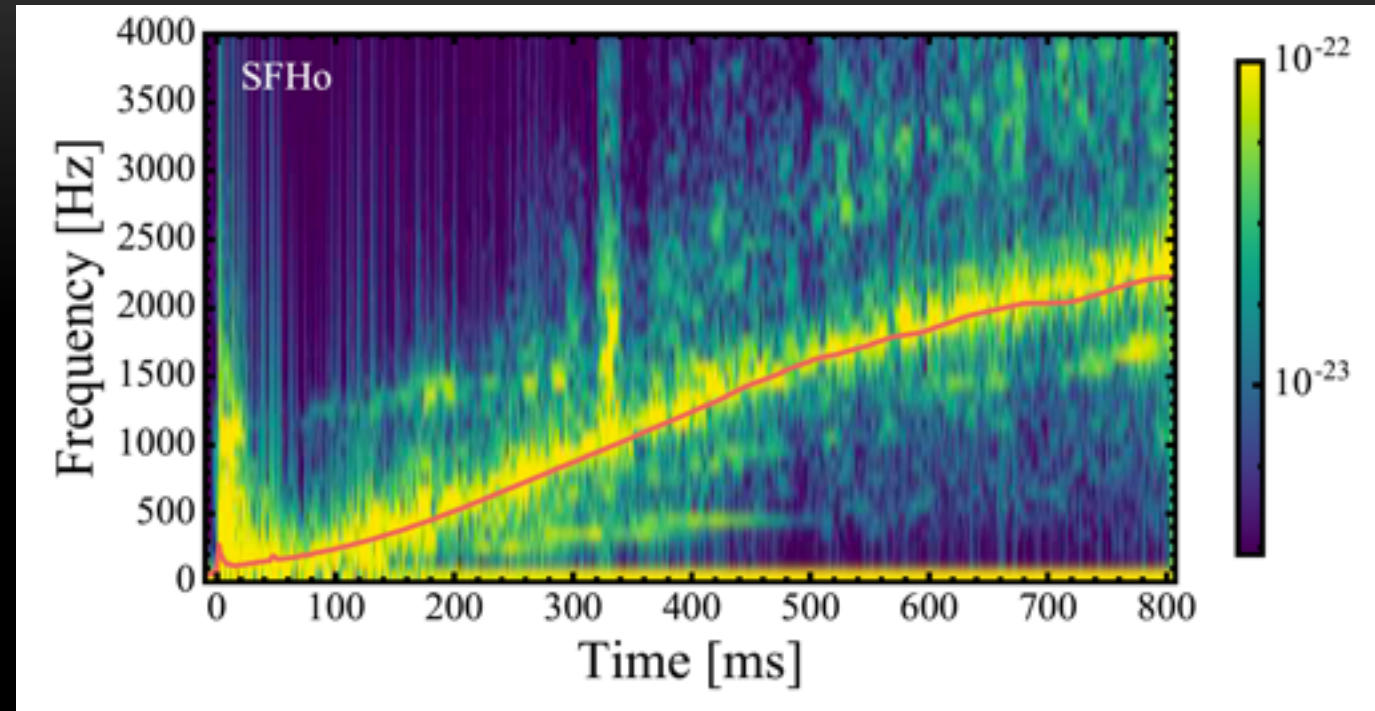


R_{PNS}



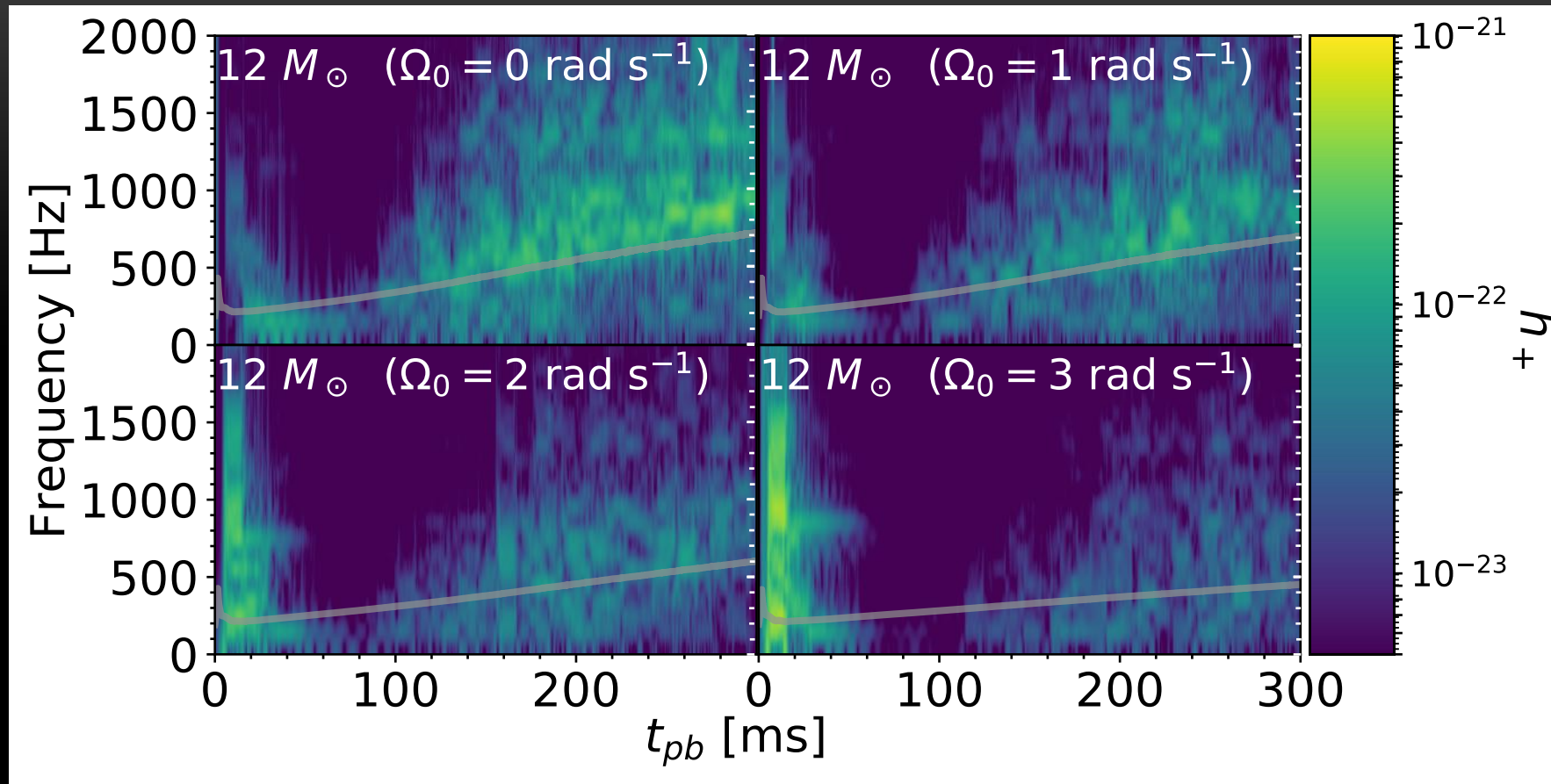
Features of GW Signal

- Mass accretion & neutrino cooling
- PNS radius decreases
- PNS “ramp up”



Pan+ 2018

Influence of Rotation



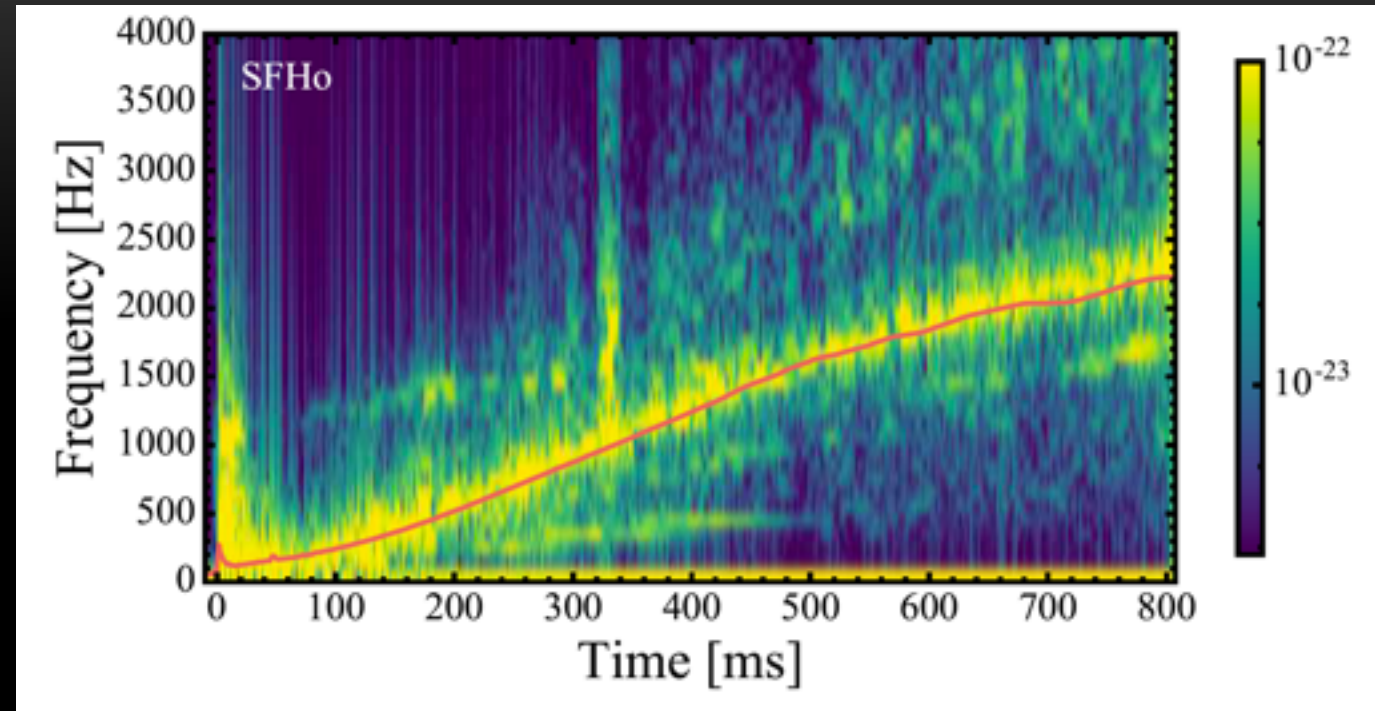
Pajkos+ 2019

[arXiv:1901.09055](https://arxiv.org/abs/1901.09055)



PNS Characteristics from GWs

- Contains mass & radius information
- Depends on $\bar{\nu}_e$ energy (Muller+ 2013)
- Places constraints on nuclear EOS



Pan+ 2018



Importance of GR Hydrodynamics

- PNS compactness \uparrow (Kuroda+ 2012)
 - Mean neutrino energy \uparrow
- GW peak frequencies \uparrow (Muller+ 2013)
- Need GR Hydrodynamics to properly translate GWs to physical information

An Intermediate Solution

- Modified Euler equations (Zha+ 2020)
- Account for time dilation (lapse function)
- Additional momentum source term, relativistic pressure support

Euler Equations

Mass conservation

Momentum conservation

Energy conservation



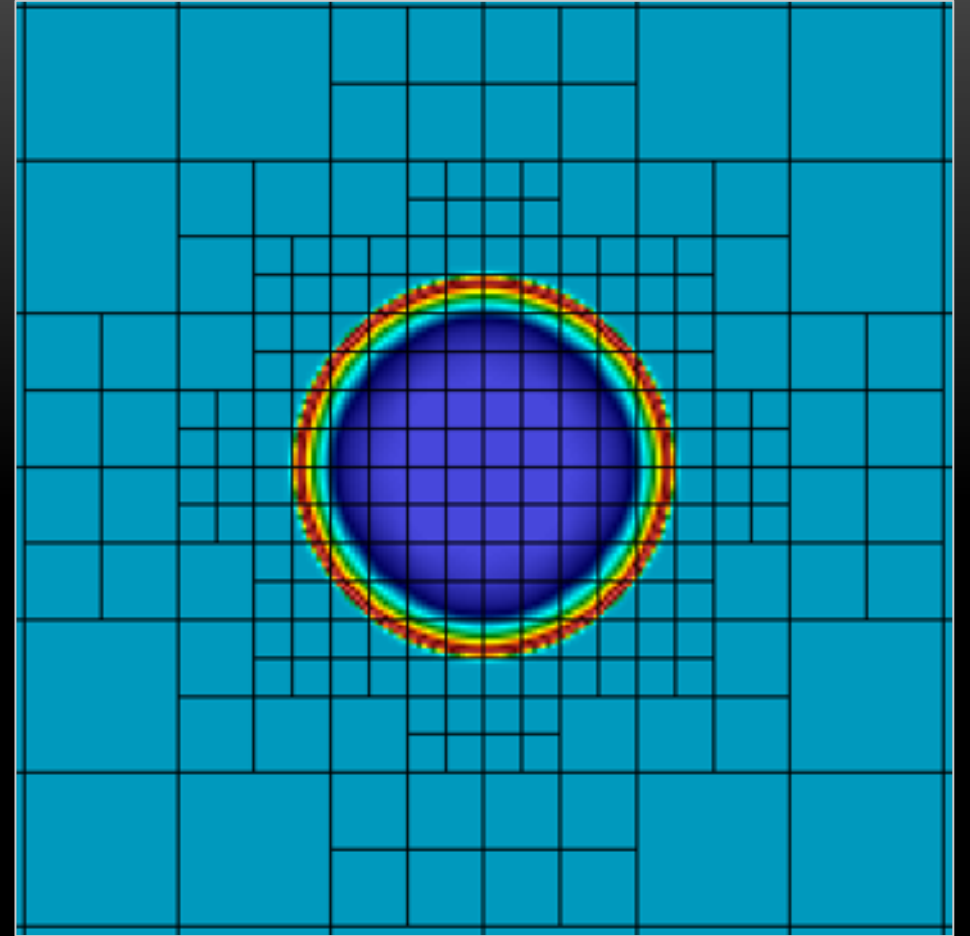
Review

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Increasing Extensibility

- Compatibility with Paramesh & AMReX
- Fixed & varied block size
- Octree AMR structure

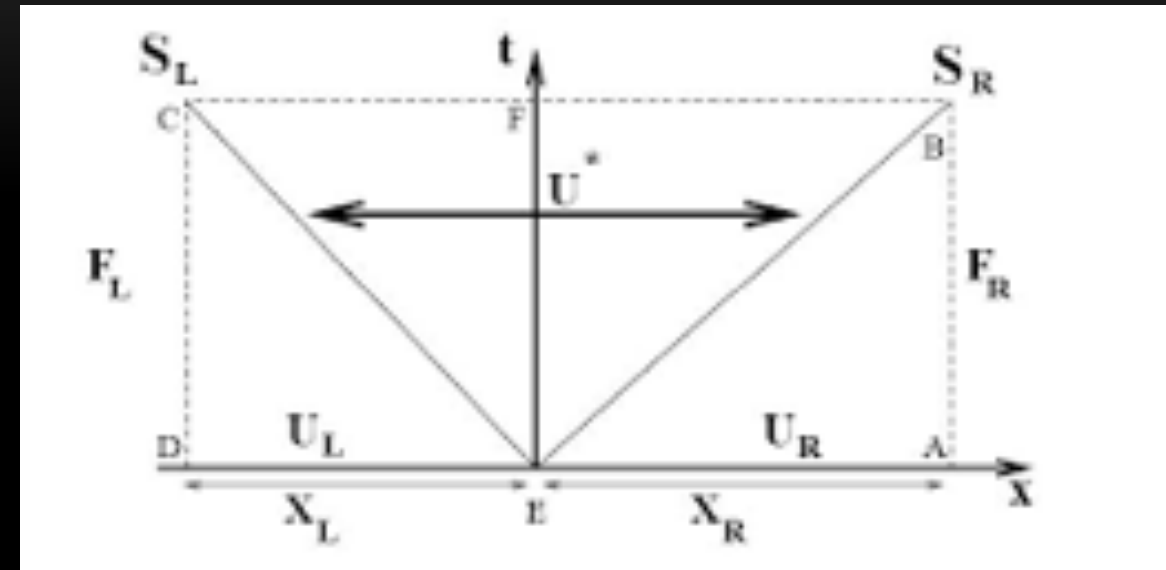


Sedov test problem using AMReX



Relativistic Corrections to Riemann Solver

- Sound speeds depends on thermodynamic derivatives
(Rezzolla & Zanotti 2013)
- Divergence cleaning:
 $V_{\text{hyperbolic}} = C$ (Mosta+ 2013)
- Characteristics nonlinearly depend on sound speeds
(Gammie+ 2003)



Tramel + 2009



Redefining Conserved Quantities & Fluxes

- Relativistic analogues to density, momentum, & energy
- Dependence on *total* pressure, Lorentz factor, & lapse function
- For curved spacetime, new source terms depend on metric & matter

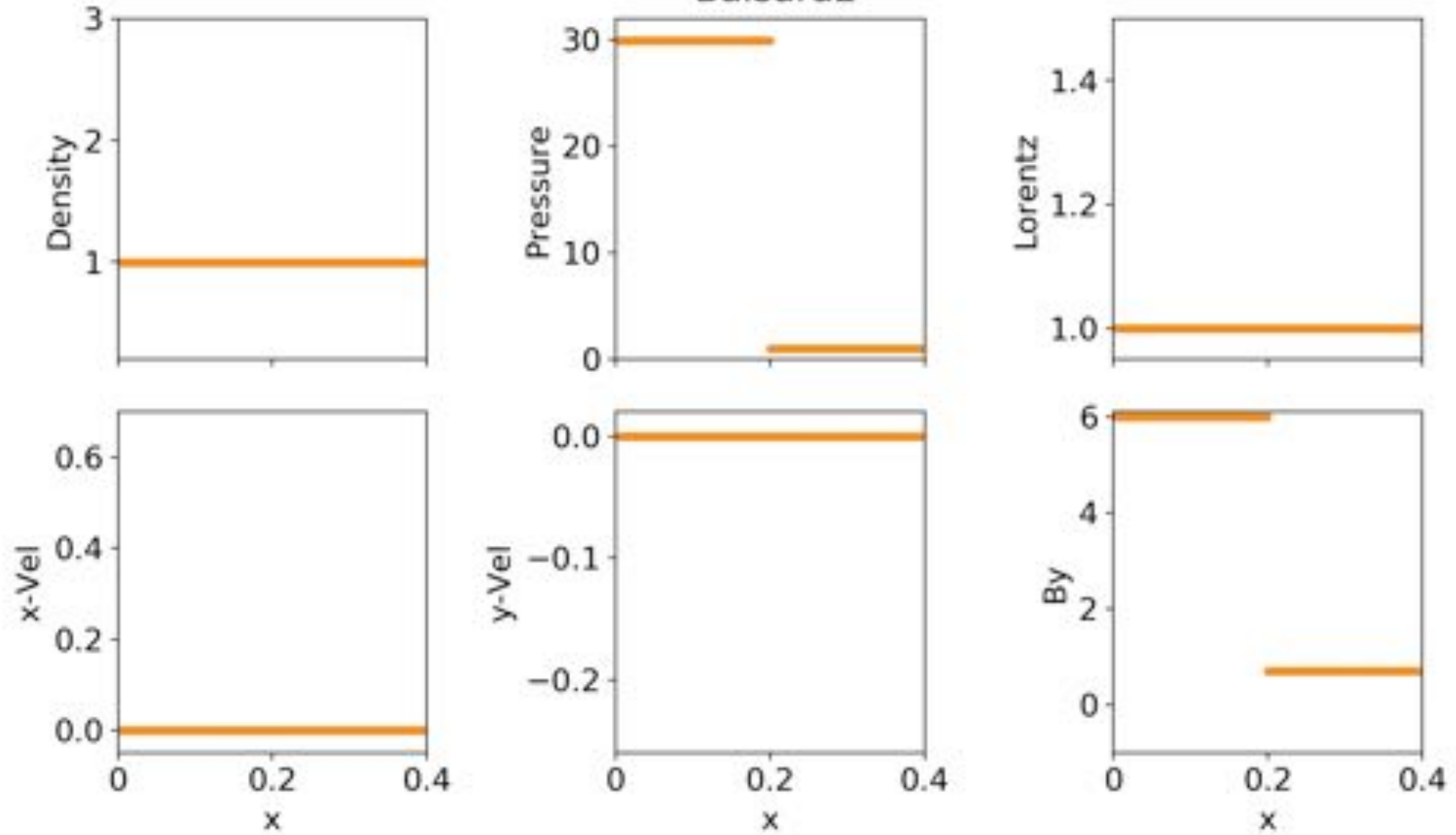


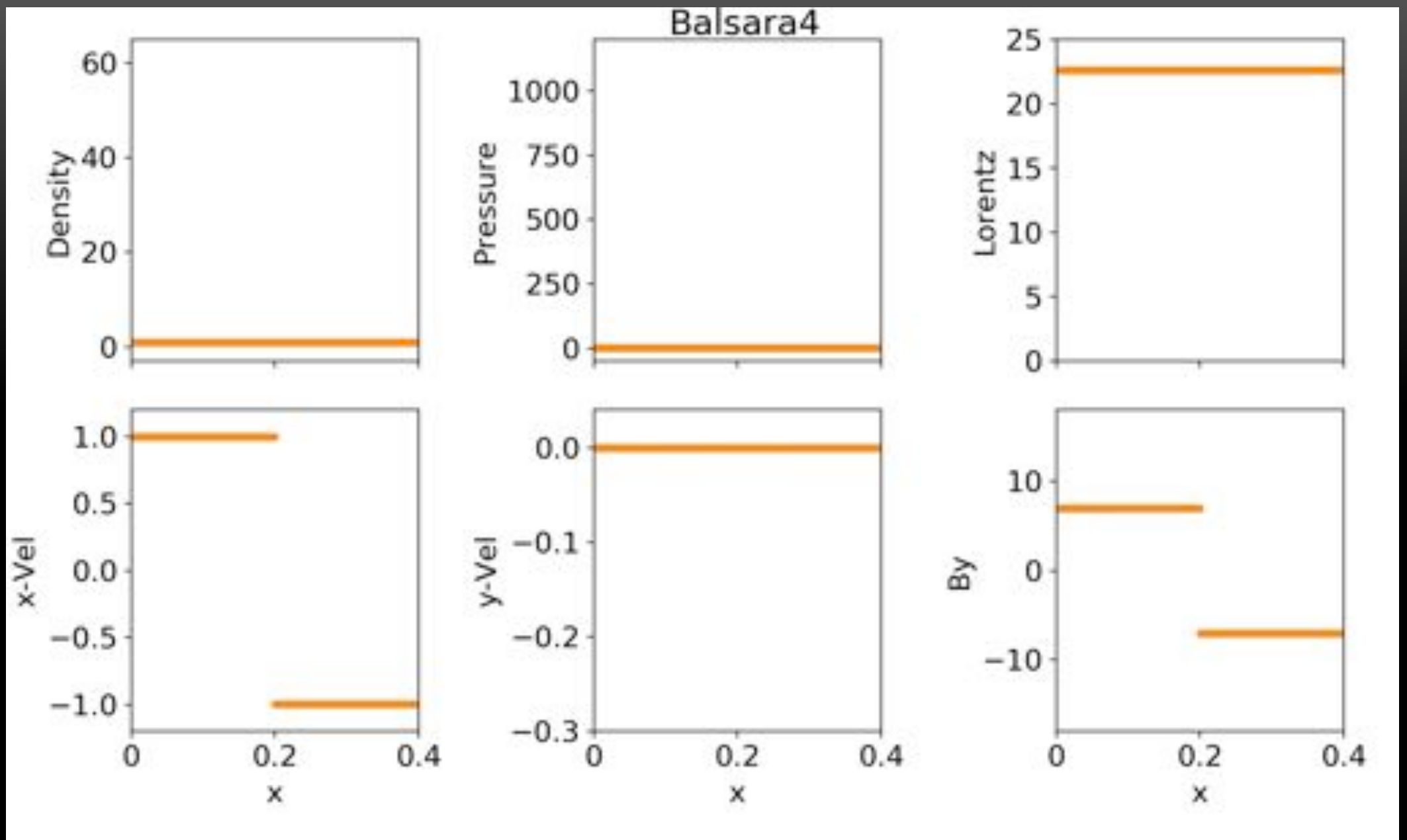
Cost of Conservative to Primitive (con2prim)

- Relativistic con2prim relies on root finding (eg. *1D Brent*, *3D Newton-Raphson*) (Siegel+ 2018)
- Con2prim scheme must balance robustness & efficiency
- Compounds cost with each (tabular) EOS call

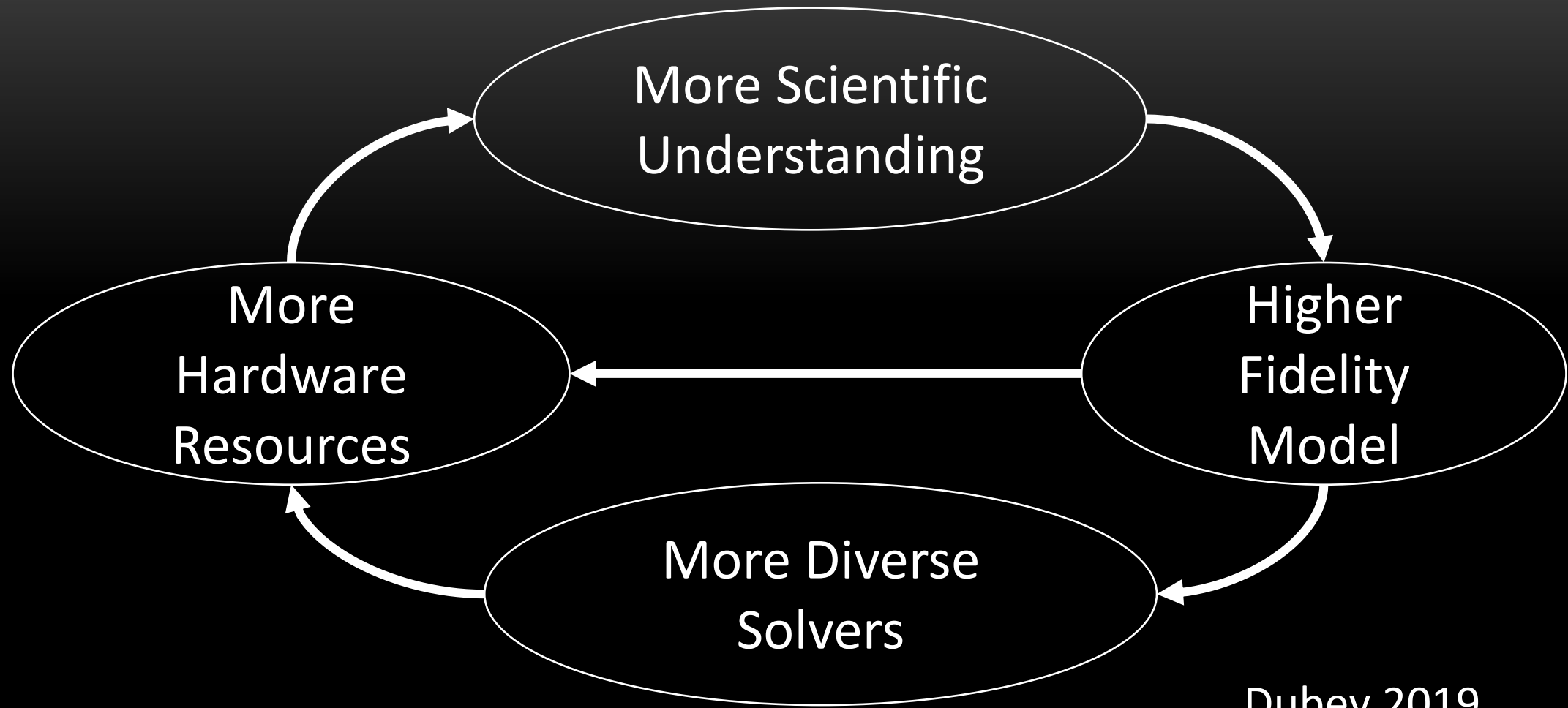


Balsara2





Science-Computation Cycle



Dubey 2019



Review

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Increasing Portability

- Future FLASH—distribute intelligence
- FLASH is composed before runtime
- User provides a ‘recipe’, orchestrator produces executable code

Current Developments

- Incorporating curved (fixed) metric into data structure
- Construction of TOV verification test
- Will examine convergence of central density oscillations



Future Developments

- Dynamically evolving spacetime
- Conformal flatness as possible intermediary
- BSSN or CCZ4 for final spacetime evolution



FLASH5 Overview

- Open-source
- ECP-Astro/FLASH5



Github



Conclusion

- High fidelity GW predictions rely on relativistic terms in MHD
- FLASH5 has recently improved the extensibility & robustness of MHD
- Next steps for FLASH include curved, evolving space-times



Modified Euler Equations

$$\partial_t \rho + \nabla \cdot (\alpha \rho \vec{v}) = 0,$$

$$\partial_t(\rho \vec{v}) + \nabla \cdot [\alpha(\rho \vec{v} \vec{v} + P)] = \alpha(\rho - P/c^2) \nabla \Phi,$$

$$\partial_t \tau + \nabla \cdot [\alpha(\tau + P) \vec{v}] = \alpha \rho \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \Phi,$$

Zha+ 2020



Relativistic Conservative Vars & Fluxes

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}^i}{\partial x^i} = \mathbf{S},$$

$$\mathbf{U} = [D, S_j, \tau, \mathcal{B}^k],$$

$$\mathbf{F}^i = \alpha \times \begin{bmatrix} D\tilde{v}^i \\ S_j\tilde{v}^i + \sqrt{\gamma}P^*\delta_j^i - b_j\mathcal{B}^i/W \\ \tau\tilde{v}^i + \sqrt{\gamma}P^*v^i - \alpha b^0\mathcal{B}^i/W \\ \mathcal{B}^k\tilde{v}^i - \mathcal{B}^i\tilde{v}^k \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \alpha\sqrt{\gamma} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ T^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\mu j}}{\partial x^\nu} - \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda g_{\lambda j} \right) \\ \alpha \left(T^{\mu 0} \frac{\partial \ln \alpha}{\partial x^\nu} - T^{\mu\nu} \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^0 \right) \\ \vec{0} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$S_j = \sqrt{\gamma} \left(\rho h^* W^2 v_j - \alpha b^0 b_j \right),$$

$$\tau = \sqrt{\gamma} \left(\rho h^* W^2 - P^* - (\alpha b^0)^2 \right) - D$$

$$\mathcal{B}^k = \sqrt{\gamma} B^k,$$

Mosta+ 2013



Relativistic Conservative Vars & Fluxes

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Mosta+ 2013

