

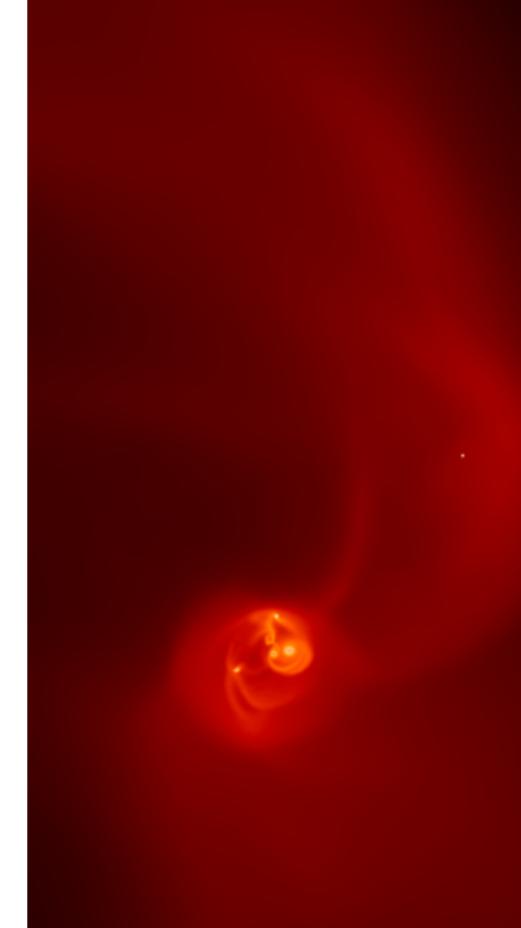


A quick tour of GANDALF

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Welcome to Freising and Thank You for coming



What is GANDALF?

- The Graphical Astrophysics code for N-body Dynamics And Lagrangian Fluids, aka GANDALF, is a new Particle Hydrodynamics code written in C++ written with Star and Planet Formation problems in mind
- As well as the main C++ code, GANDALF contains a python wrapper for easy use in normal python scripts

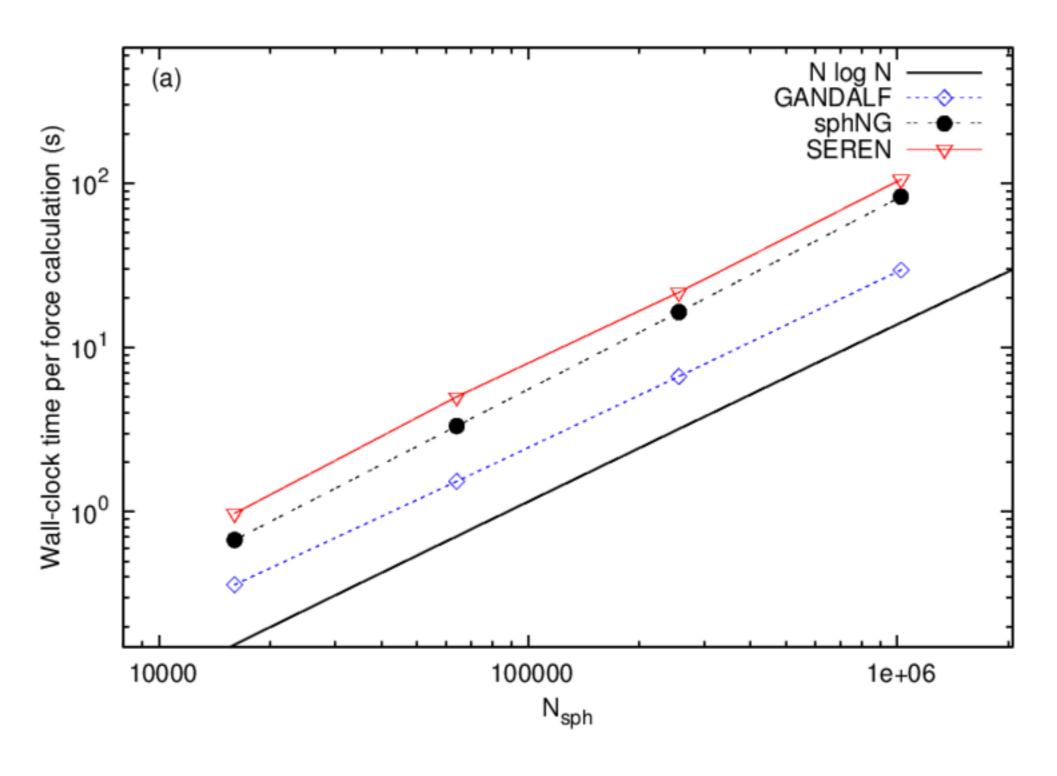
Why bother writing a new code?

- Originally no intention of writing a new code
- Wanted to add a python wrapper to SEREN (Hubber et al. 2011) and add some additional physics in a more modular way
 - Python is rapidly becoming one of the most used languages in astronomy with packages such as *astropy* and *amuse*.
 - Both (particularly the python wrapper) were proving difficult in Fortran
- So we decided to start a new project in C++ as a successor code to SEREN while easily binding to python with swig

Other motivations

- GANDALF (as well as SEREN) was originally written as a star and planet formation code
- Most particle hydrodynamical codes in astronomy (e.g. GADGET, GIZMO, VINE, GASOLINE, PHANTOM) are NOT developed with star and planet formation in mind
 - In particular, the parallelisation of most of these codes is developed with more large-scale uniform density fields like in Cosmology.
 - Star Formation density fields are more concentrated in a few small regions; simple parallelisation schemes don't work so well
- Such codes also don't contain important physics algorithms that are required for both, such as: Sink/star particles, accretion feedback, feedback from massive stars

Other motivations



"Computational Astrophysics with GANDALF" - Freising, Bavaria, 26th - 30th October 2015

Old and new algorithms

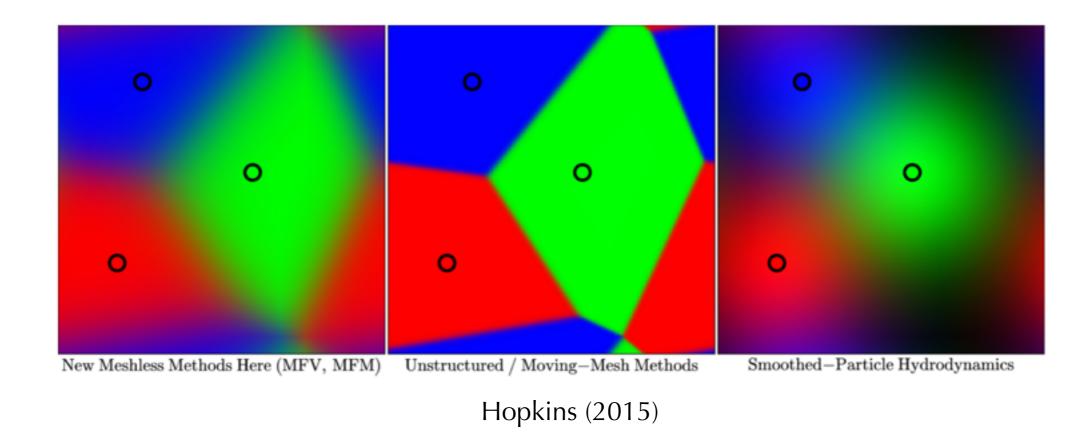
- GANDALF already contains a variety of tried-and-tested algorithms that should be part of any decent star formation code
 - Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics
 - Conservative SPH
 - Various equations of state implemented
 - Can be run in 1D, 2D or 3D (Cartesian)
 - Stars (both N-body and sink accretion)
 - Fully conservative algorithm for integrating motion of gas and stars together with control over errors
 - Trees (for efficient gravity and neighbour searching)
 - Implemented KD-tree and Octal tree
 - Periodic Ewald gravity in 1, 2 and 3 dimensions
 - Simple thermal physics or radiative cooling algorithms

Old and new algorithms

- · Several new developments we have included/planning to include
 - Radiation feedback from stars (accretion luminosity + feedback)
 - TreeRay Reverse ray-tracing to compute radiation field from all sources
 - Dust physics
 - Talk on Thursday (Richard)
 - Ideal MHD
 - New Hydrodynamical algorithms (see next slide)
 - Talk on Wednesday (Judith)

Old and new algorithms

- Two recent methods could solve some of the various problems (affecting both grid and SPH) and become more important in future numerical investigations
 - Voronoi moving-mesh (e.g. AREPO, TESS)
 - Meshless Finite-Volume (e.g. APWHD, GIZMO)



Coding philosophy of GANDALF

- We wished to design a hydrodynamicscode that could easily utilise a chosen algorithm from a selection present
- This functionality is best implemented by using the polymorphic qualities used in object oriented programming
- This is most easily described as having a family of algorithms that all share the same interface and so can be used by the same piece of code. There just needs to be a way of selecting which one to use
- For example, the thermal physics is controlled by a 'EOS' class
- There exist various different particular implementations, which are inherited child classes

Class AdiabaticEOS float Pressure(SphParticle) float SoundSpeed(SphParticle) float Temperature(SphParticle) Class BarotropicEOS float Pressure(SphParticle) float SoundSpeed(SphParticle) float Temperature(SphParticle)

Class EOS

virtual float Pressure(SphParticle) virtual float SoundSpeed(SphParticle) virtual float Temperature(SphParticle)

Class IsothermalEOS

float Pressure(SphParticle) float SoundSpeed(SphParticle) float Temperature(SphParticle)

Coding philosophy of GANDALF

• The desired implementation to use is chosen in the parameters file

```
gas_eos = isothermal
```

The required codee object is then initialised in the code

```
if (gas_eos == "isothermal")
  eos = new Isothermal();
```

The eos pointer used throughout the code then 'points' to the correct implementation

EOS object 'eos'

float Pressure(SphParticle) float SoundSpeed(SphParticle) float Temperature(SphParticle)

Class AdiabaticEOS

float Pressure(SphParticle) float SoundSpeed(SphParticle) float Temperature(SphParticle)

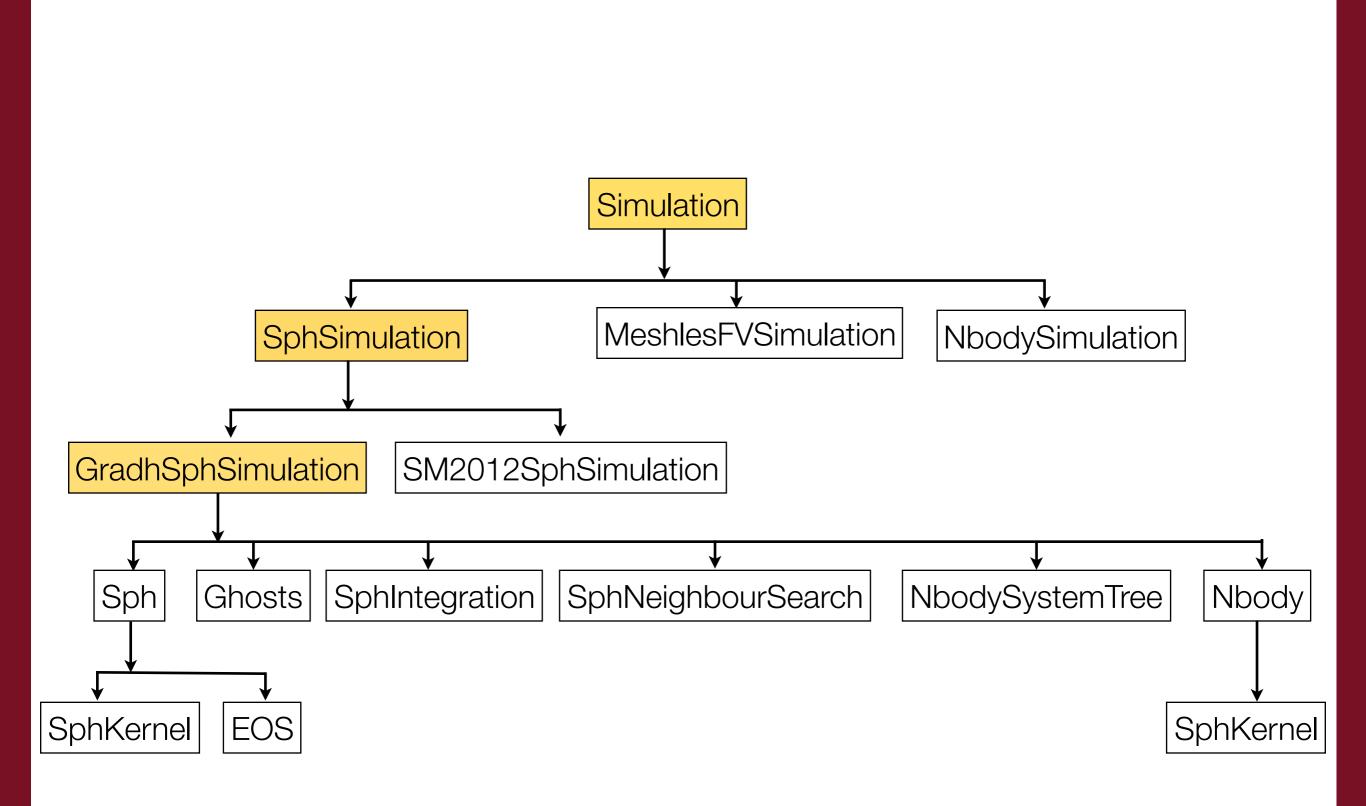
Class BarotropicEOS

float Pressure(SphParticle) float SoundSpeed(SphParticle) float Temperature(SphParticle)

Class IsothermalEOS

float Pressure(SphParticle) float SoundSpeed(SphParticle) float Temperature(SphParticle)

Coding philosophy of GANDALF



Important classes in GANDALF

- Simulation
- Hydrodynamics
- NeighbourSearch
- Radiation
- EnergyEquation
- Nbody
- Sinks

GANDALF mode 1 : Command-line

Run GANDALF as a typical command-line executable with a parameter file

bin/gandalf adsod.dat > out.txt &

```
# Adiabatic Sod shock tube test
# Creates an adiabatic Sod shocktube test
# Initial conditions variables
Simulation run id string
Select SPH simulation
                                                                : run_id = ADSOD1
Select shocktube initial conditions
1D shocktube test
x-velocity of LHS fluid
x-velocity of DHS fluid
                                                                 : sim = sph
                                                                  : ic = shocktube
                                                                  : ndim = 1
x-velocity of LHS fluid
x-velocity of RHS fluid
                                                                  : vfluid1[0] = 0.0
                                                                  : vfluid2[0] = 0.0
Pressure of LHS fluid
                                                                   : press1 = 1.0
Pressure of RHS fluid : press2 = 0.2

Density of LHS fluid : rhofluid1 = 1.0

Density of RHS fluid : rhofluid2 = 0.5

No. of particles in LHS fluid : Nlattice1[0] = 200

No. of particles in RHS fluid : Nlattice2[0] = 100
Dimensionless units
                                                                   : dimensionless = 1
```

Most useful for running large jobs on large super-computers for maximum performance

GANDALF mode 2 : Python script

Write and run a short python script to perform all tasks

python adsodtest.py

GANDALF mode 2 : Python script

Everything can be done in python (i.e. ICs, run simuation, analysis and plotting)

```
# example08.pv
# Create initial conditions for SPH simulation inside the python script, and
# then run the simulation to completion while plotting results.
from gandalf.analysis.facade import *
import numpy as np
import time
# Set basic parameters for generating initial conditions
Nsph = 200
vfluid = 4.0
xmin = -1.5
\times max = 1.5
# Set uniform line of Nsph particles between the limits of xmin and xmax
# in local numpy arrays
deltax = (xmax - xmin) / Nsph
x = np.linspace(xmin + 0.5*deltax.xmax - 0.5*deltax.num=Nsph)
m = np.ones(Nsph)*(xmax - xmin)/Nsph
# Set velocities of shock-tube so v = vfluid for x < 0 and -vfluid for x > 0
vx = np.ones(Nsph)*vfluid
\forall x[x > 0.0] = -\forall fluid
# Create new 1D simulation object and set parameters
sim = newsim(ndim=1)
sim.SetParam('sim','sph')
sim.SetParam('ic', 'python')
```

```
sim.SetParam('gas_eos','isothermal')
sim.SetParam('Nsph',Nsph)
sim.SetParam('tend',0.2)
sim.SetParam('dt_snap',0.05)
sim.SetParam('dimensionless',1)
sim.SetParam('vfluid1[0]',vfluid)
sim.SetParam('vfluid2[0]',-vfluid)
sim.SetParam('boxmin[0]',xmin)
sim.SetParam('boxmax[0]',xmax)
sim.SetParam('run_id', 'SHOCKTUBE1')
# Call setup routines and import particle data
sim.PreSetupForPython()
sim.ImportArray(x,'x')
sim.ImportArray(vx, 'vx')
sim.ImportArray(m, 'm')
sim.SetupSimulation()
# Plot the density of all particles near the shock
plot("x", "rho")
plotanalytical("x","rho",ic="shocktube")
limit("x",-0.17,0.17,window="all")
limit("rho",0,21.0,window="all")
# Run simulation and save plot to file
run()
savefig("shocktube.png")
block()
```

GANDALF mode 3: Interactive python

Run python library as interactive shell

python analysis/gandalf_interpreter.py

```
☐ gandalf — python2.7 — 107×24

Last login: Mon Jan 6 18:28:28 on ttys003

David-Hubbers-MacBook-Pro:~ davidhubber$ cd astro/code/gandalf/

David-Hubbers-MacBook-Pro:gandalf davidhubber$ python2.7 analysis/gandalf_interpreter.py

gandalf > loadsim KHI1

Found 100 snapshot file(s)

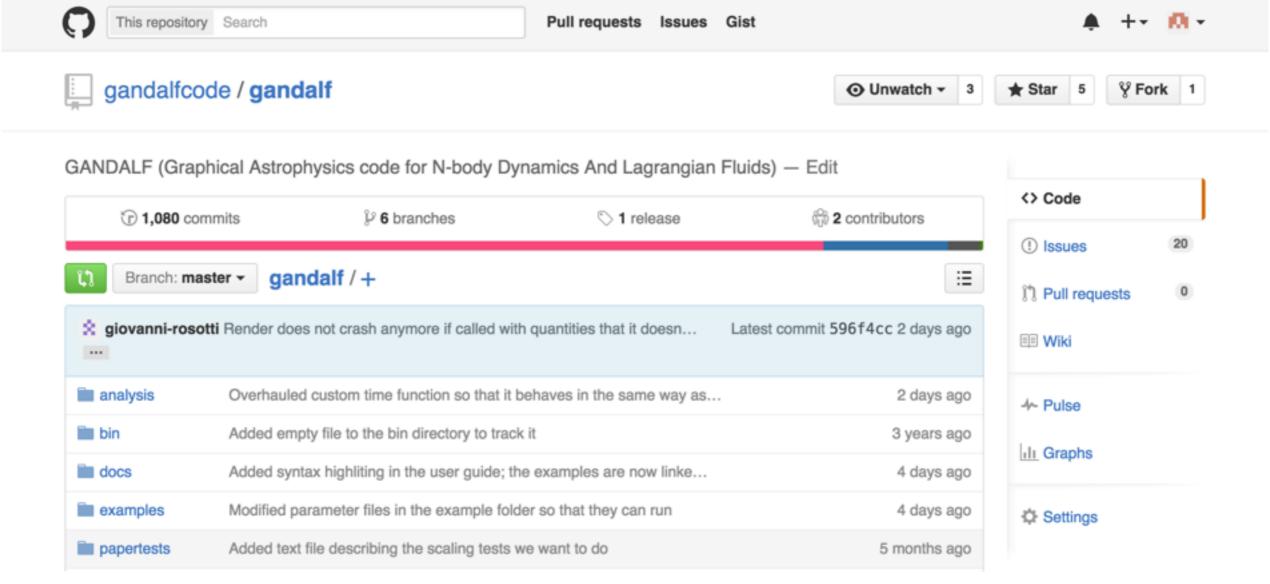
Reading snapshot: /Users/davidhubber/astro/code/gandalf/KHI1.column.00001 format: column

gandalf > plot x y

gandalf > □
```

Git and Github

- We have used the 'git' version control software in developing and distributing the code online
- There'll be a short tutorial on using git later



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Git and Github

- Different development versions of the code are held on different git branches
 - master branch (main version of the code)
 - development_mpi
 - multispecies
- New branches may appear for developing new features before being merged into the master branch and deleted
- You'll be encouraged to create your own branches locally when adding your own new features to the code
- Makes it much easier to not mix up the main working version of the code with your own changes

Contributions to the code

- If you'd like to 'donate' any features to the publicly available version of the code on github, then a few important things:
- GANDALF has been released on the Gnu Public Licence version 2 (GPL v2)
 - This means the code is available for anyone to take, modify and distribute themselves
 - However, any project using GPL v2 code must ALSO be GPL v2
- If you'd like to contribute, then please e-mail either the code e-mail address (gandalfcode@gmail.com), myself (david.hubber@googlemail.com) or Giovanni (rosotti@ast.cam.ac.uk)
- Also, we hope you would please cite the GANDALF paper (when it is finally actually published!)

Structure of this meeting

- Contributed talks, talks about physics and algorithms are mainly concentrated in the morning sessions
- Tutorials and practicals are mainly concentrated in the afternoon sessions
- Tea/coffee breaks are 30 40 minutes long, giving plenty of time to
 - finish off any practicals from the previous session ready for the next one
 - looking at the posters
 - ask any additional questions
 - chatting amongst yourselves

Practical sessions

- The tutorials/practicals will usually consist of a short talk followed by a series of small practical 'tasks' which you can do on your laptop with the assistance of the LOC members
- Please ask for help from any of the LOC members at any time
- And please feel free to ask questions during the talks

