

A very brief introduction to the Einstein Toolkit

(Open-source codes)

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Outline

- 1 Einstein Toolkit: General information
- 2 Setting up a simulation: Jupyter notebook



Einstein Toolkit: What is it?

Einstein Toolkit, Link: <https://einstein toolkit.org/>

- A three-dimensional code for the dynamical evolution of spacetimes in full General Relativity (BBH, BNS, Isolated stars)
- Open source, community-driven, and freely accessible infrastructure with highly active users
- Consists of diverse software components contributed by many different people and used by many more (210 members from 129 different groups and 36 countries)



The screenshot shows the Einstein Toolkit website. At the top is a navigation bar with links: Home, About, Download, Documentation, Help!, Contribute, and Gallery. The main heading is "The Einstein Toolkit". Below it is a large image of a gravitational wave visualization with the text "Gravitational Waves produced by a binary black hole merger". To the right, there are sections for "New EinsteinToolkit Release" and "EU Einstein Toolkit Workshop in Lisbon". Below the main image is a "Gallery" button. Further down are sections for "About", "Download", and "Documentation", each with a brief description and a button to learn more. The "About" section describes the toolkit as a community-driven software platform. The "Download" section provides a convenient method to get all the toolkit components. The "Documentation" section mentions that documentation is available within the toolkit and on the Einstein Toolkit Wiki.

Einstein Toolkit: Structure

- Highly modular code which supports C, C++, FORTRAN, OpenCL, CUDA.
- Built on the Cactus framework, which provides the basic infrastructure for the numerical simulations (the modules in Einstein Toolkit's language are called Thorns)
- Thorns are developed independently (interchangeable with others)
 - ▶ Usually do not directly interact with each other
 - ▶ Each of them interacts with the Cactus framework
- Documentation is tricky

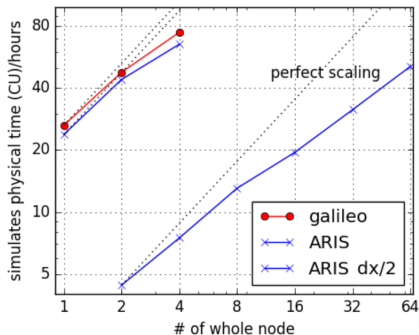


- Carpet is the driver module which is responsible for tasks such as Memory management, parallelization (OpenMP, MPI), input/output (IO)
- Implements an Adaptive Mesh Refinement

Cactus code: <http://cactuscode.org/>



Einstein Toolkit: Structure



- Scalability tested on HPC infrastructure (Galileo, ARIS)

Scalability tests for the Einstein Toolkit



Einstein Toolkit: 3+1 decomposition

- The McLachlan module implements the dynamical evolution of spacetime in the BSSNOK formalism
- The code is auto-generated from tensor equations via Kranc

Definitions

$$\tilde{\gamma}_{ij} = e^{-4\phi} \gamma_{ij}$$

$$e^{4\phi} = \gamma^{1/3}$$

$$A_{ij} = K_{ij} - \frac{1}{3} \gamma_{ij} K$$

$$\tilde{A}_{ij} = e^{-4\phi} A_{ij}$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma}^i = \tilde{\gamma}^{jk} \tilde{\Gamma}^i_{jk} = -\partial_j \tilde{\gamma}^{ij}$$

Time evolution

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{\gamma}_{ij} = -2\tilde{A}_{ij}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \phi = -\frac{1}{6} \alpha K, \quad \frac{d}{dt} = \partial_t - \mathcal{L}_\beta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} K = -\gamma^{ij} D_j D_i \alpha + \alpha (\tilde{A}_{ij} \tilde{A}^{ij} + \frac{1}{3} K^2) + 4\pi \alpha (\rho + S)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{A}_{ij} = e^{-4\phi} \left(-(D_j D_i \alpha)^{TF} + \alpha (R_{ij}^{TF} - 8\pi S_{ij}^{TF}) \right) + \alpha (K \tilde{A}_{ij} - 2\tilde{A}_{il} \tilde{A}^l_j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t \tilde{\Gamma}^i &= -2\tilde{A}^{ij} \partial_j \alpha + 2\alpha \left(\tilde{\Gamma}^i_{jk} \tilde{A}^{kj} - \frac{2}{3} \tilde{\gamma}^{ij} \partial_j K - 8\pi \tilde{\gamma}^{ij} S_j + 6\tilde{A}^{ij} \partial_j \phi \right) \\ &\quad + \beta^k \partial_j \tilde{\Gamma}^i - \tilde{\Gamma}^j \partial_j \beta^i + \frac{2}{3} \tilde{\Gamma}^i \partial_j \beta^j + \frac{1}{3} \tilde{\gamma}^{li} \partial_l \beta_j \beta^j + \tilde{\gamma}^{lj} \partial_j \partial_l \beta^i \end{aligned}$$

"1+log" slicing

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = -2\alpha K$$

Gamma driver

$$\partial_t \beta^i = k \beta^i$$

$$\partial_t B^i = \partial_t \tilde{\Gamma}^i - \eta B^i$$

Einstein Toolkit: Hydrodynamics

- The GRHydro module implements a grid based High Resolution Shock Capturing Scheme (HRSC) for the evolution of matter
 - It supports GRHD, GRMHD (Valencia formulation)
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- The EOS_Omni module provides an interface for all the EOS calls
 - ▶ polytropes, gamma law, piecewise polytropes, hybrid

- Hydro_RNSID generates initial configurations of rapidly (uniformly or differentially) rotating stars for the GRHydro code.
- So far, two kinds of rotation law profiles are available: uniform and differential, described the j-law profile:

$$\Omega_c - \Omega = \frac{1}{A^2 r_e^2} \left[\frac{(\Omega - \omega) r^2 \sin^2 \theta e^{-2\nu}}{1 - (\Omega - \omega)^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta e^{-2\nu}} \right]$$

- Initial data for BNS models are generated externally LORENE, and subsequently imported to the Einstein Toolkit

Jupyter notebook session

Clone the repository containing useful material such as thornlist files, parameter files, configuration files, EOS tables:

```
1 git clone https://thsoulta@bitbucket.org/thsoulta/et_thessaloniki.git
```

- Download and build the Einstein Toolkit
 - ▶ Personal computer
 - ▶ Clusters
- Set up a simulation
 - ▶ Isolated rotating (uniformly, differentially) or non-rotating stars with Hydro_RNSID
 - ▶ Binary neutron star mergers with LORENE



References



Einstein Toolkit, <https://einstein toolkit.org/>



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