Introduction to Hydrodynamics

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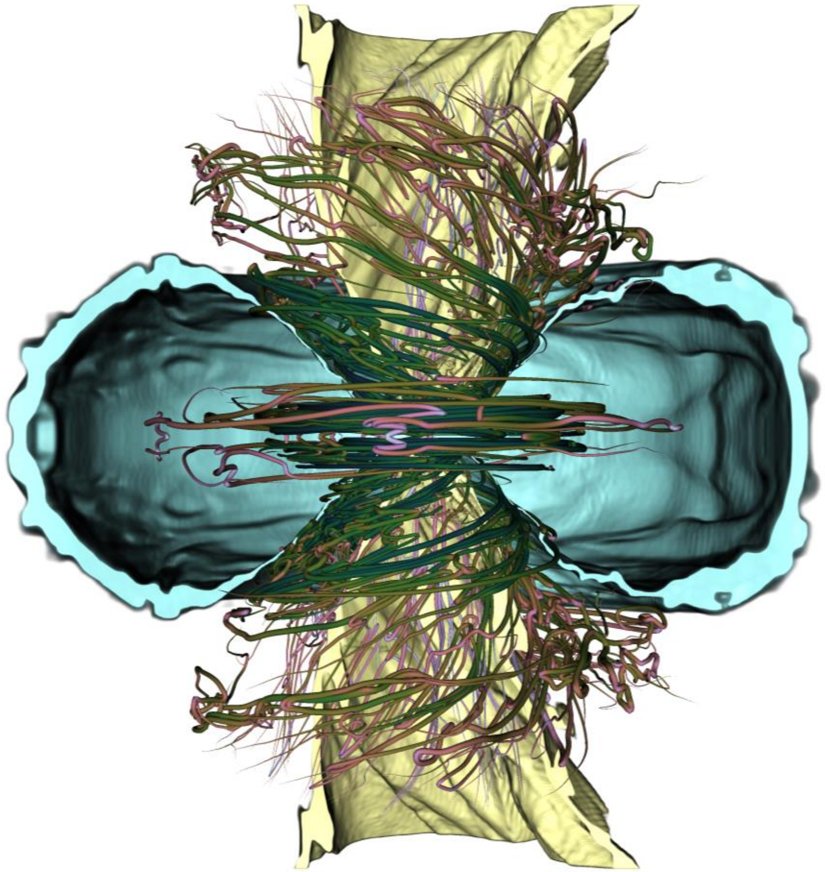
General Relativity and Astrophysics

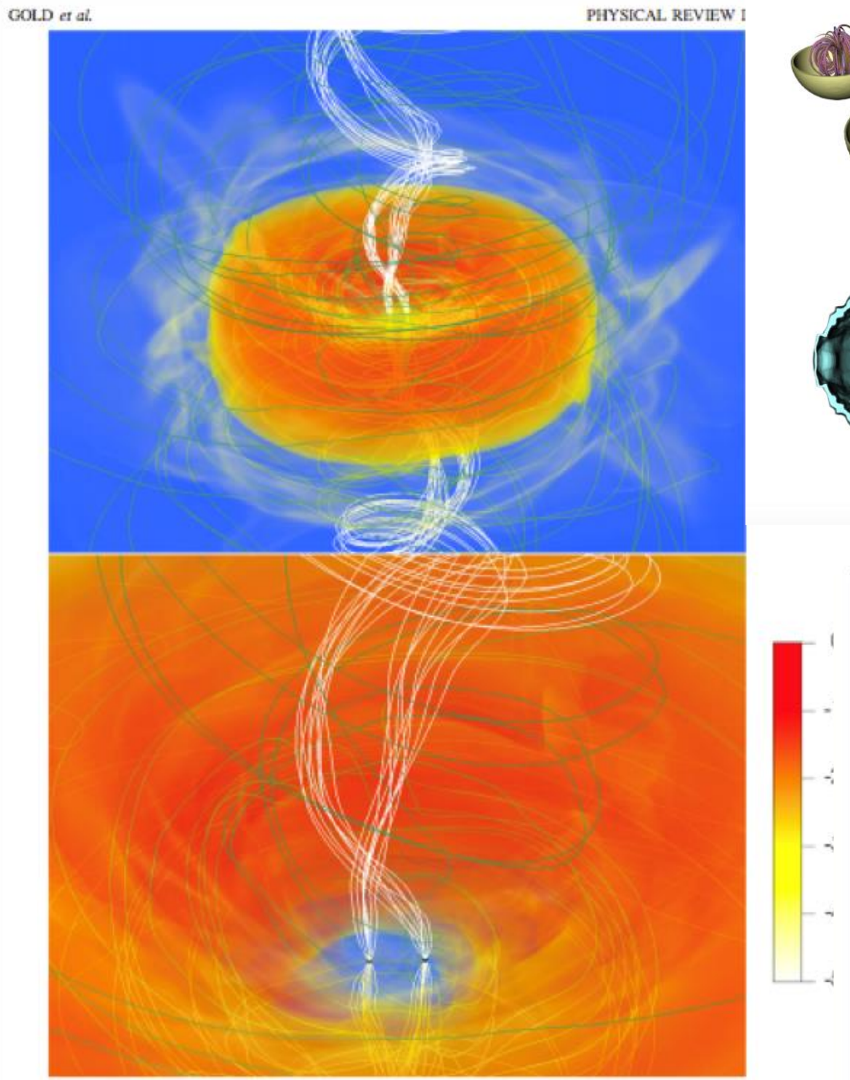
- Binary Black Hole Mergers
- Binary Neutron Star Mergers
- Neutron Star – Black Hole Mergers
- Supernovae
- Accretion Disks
- Cosmology



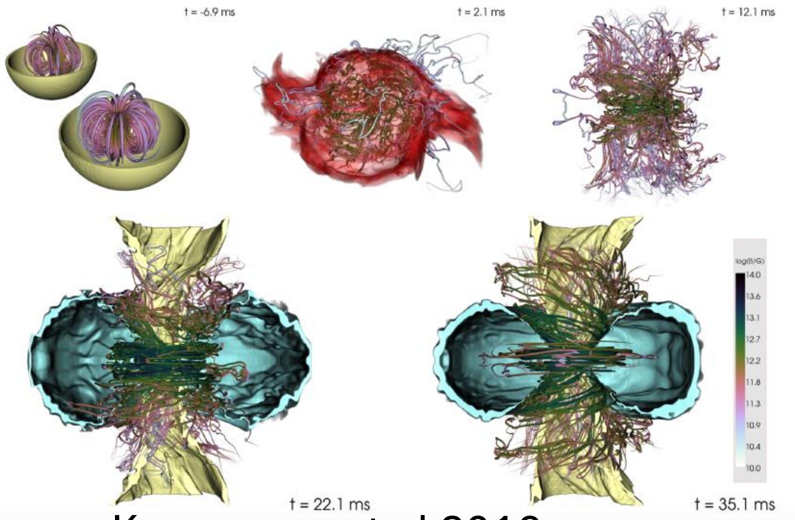
Kawamura et al 2016

In all these scenarios general relativity plays a fundamental role.

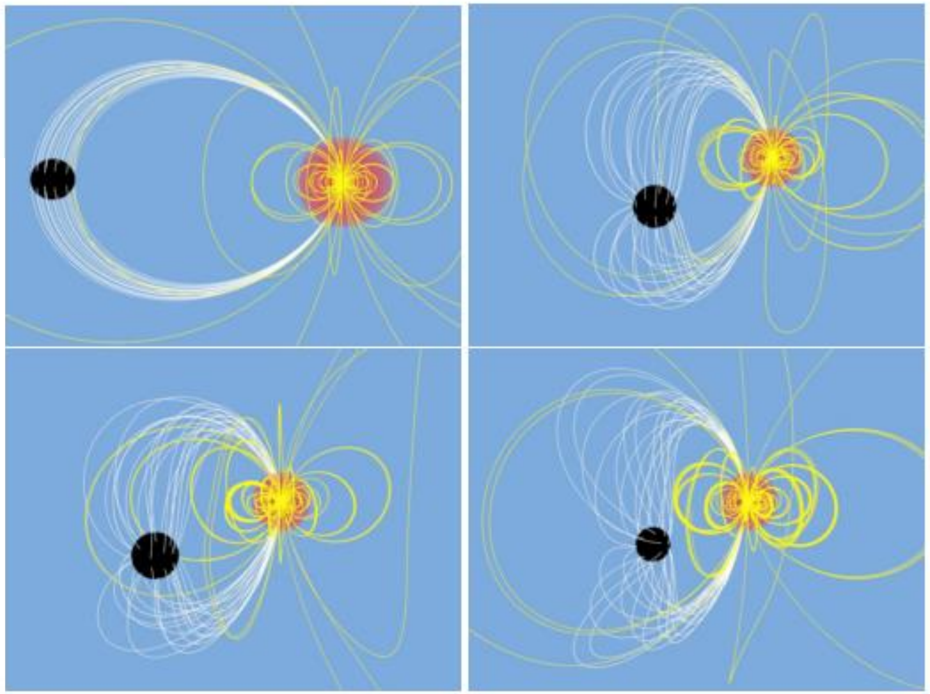
GR(M)HD APPLICATIONS



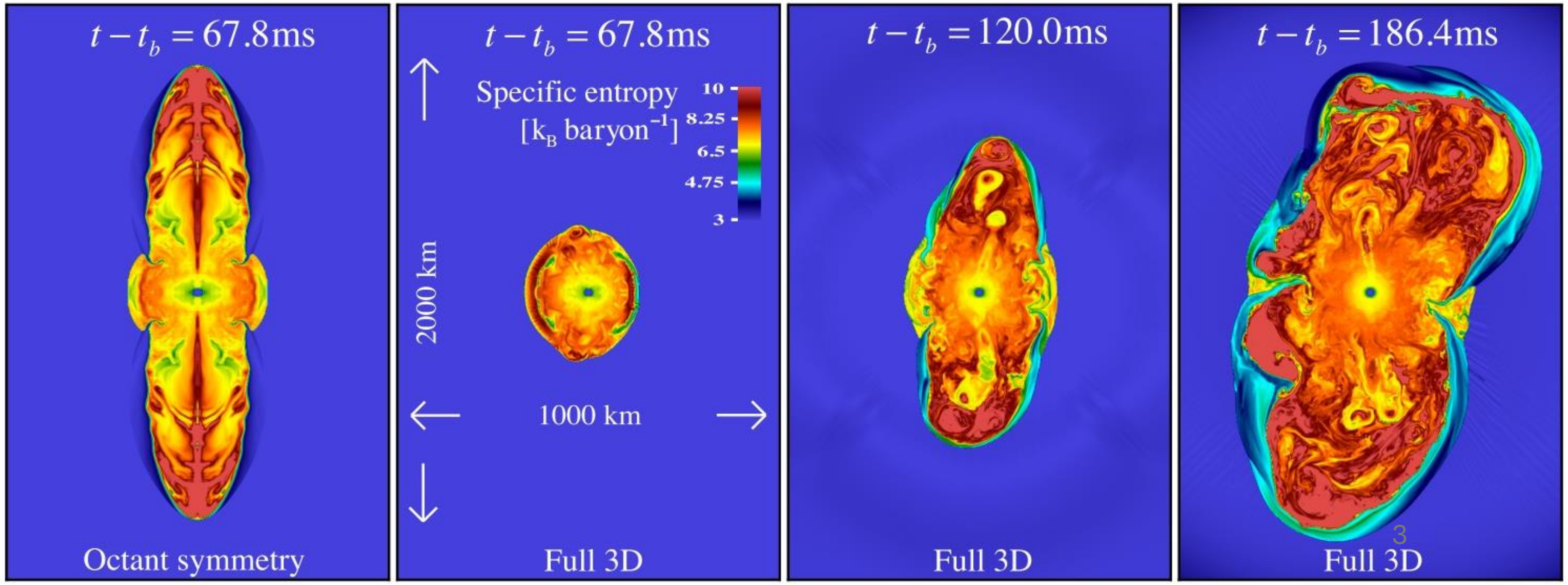
Gold et al 2014



Kawamura et al 2016



Paschalidis et al 2013



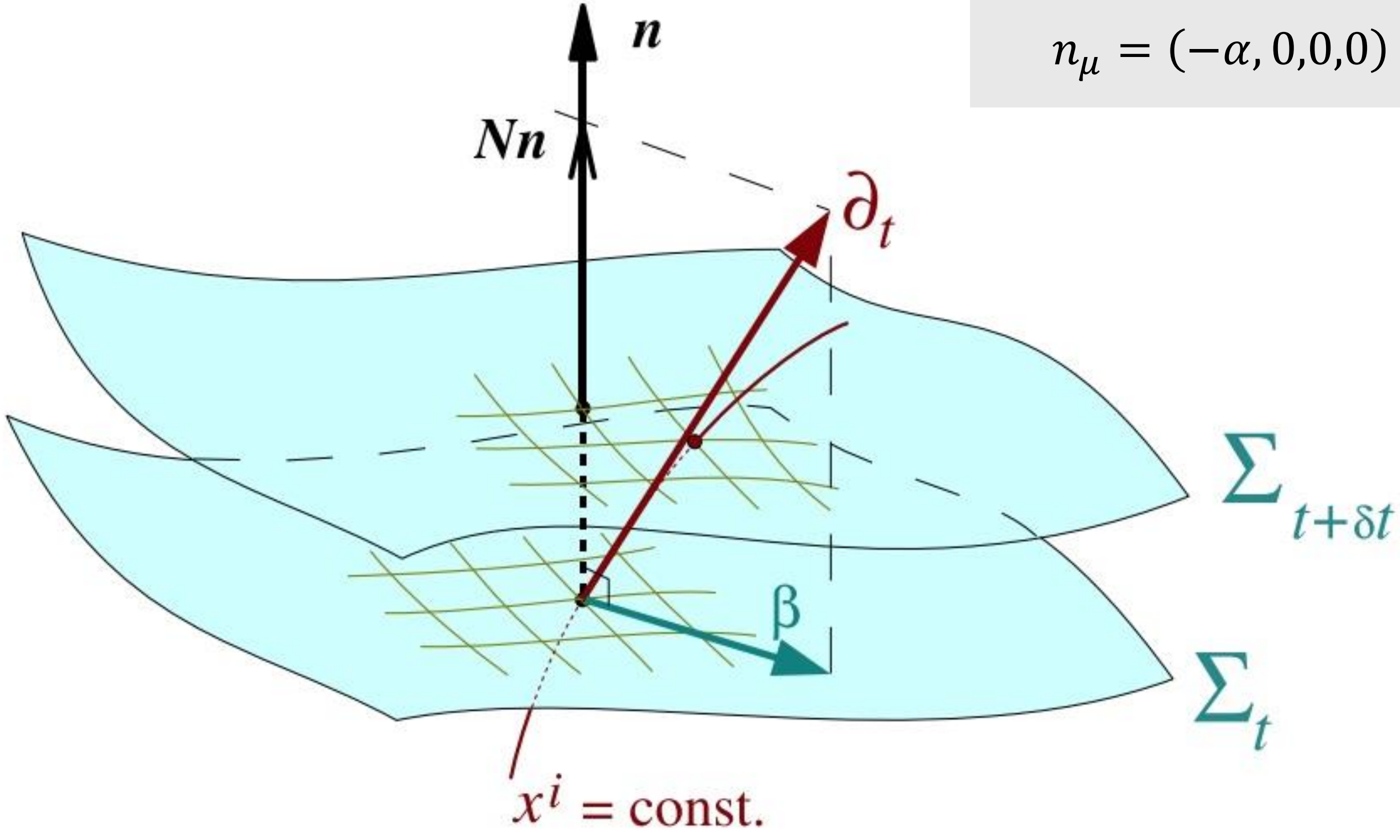
Moesta et al 2014

GRHD equations

The metric in the 3+1 form

$G = c = 1$

$n_\mu = (-\alpha, 0,0,0) \quad n^\mu = \frac{1}{\alpha}\left(1, -\beta^i\right)$



https://arxiv.org/abs/gr-qc/0703035

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu = -\alpha^2 dt^2 + \gamma_{ij}\left(dx^i + \beta^i dt\right)\left(dx^j + \beta^j dt\right)$$

Equations

Einstein Equations

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}$$

Hydro Equations

$$\nabla_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\nabla_\mu J^\mu = 0$$

$$P = P(\rho, \epsilon)$$

$$J^\mu = \rho u^\mu$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \rho h u^\mu u^\nu + p g^{\mu\nu}$$

$$h \equiv 1 + \epsilon + P/\rho$$

Eulerian Observer

- It moves with 4-velocity $\boldsymbol{n}$
- u^{μ} is the four-velocity of the fluid
- $u^{\mu} \equiv \frac{dx^{\mu}}{d\tau}$ and the velocity is $v^{i} = \frac{dx^{i}}{dt} = \frac{dx^{i}}{d\tau}\frac{d\tau}{dt} = \frac{u^{i}}{u^{t}}$

- In 3+1 GR, the Eulerian observer will measure the following velocity:

$$v^{i} \equiv \frac{\gamma_{\mu}^{i} u^{\mu}}{W}$$

$\gamma_{\mu}^{i} \equiv g_{\mu}^{i} + n^{i} n_{\mu}$

where $W = \alpha u^{t}$ is the Lorentz factor, i.e., $W = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^{i} v_{i}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^{2}}}$

Remember: for a normal observer $d\tau = \alpha dt$

Eulerian Observer

- Therefore, $v^i = \frac{1}{W}(g^i_\mu + n^i n_\mu)u^\mu = \frac{1}{W}\left(u^i + \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha}\alpha u^t\right) = \frac{u^i}{W} + \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha}$

$$v^i = \frac{u^i}{W} + \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha}$$

$$v_i = \frac{u_i}{W}$$

Remember: $n_\mu = (-\alpha, 0,0,0)$, $n^\mu = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha}, -\frac{\beta^i}{\alpha}\right)$

Conservation of Rest Mass

$$\nabla_\mu J^\mu = 0 \;\rightarrow \nabla_\mu(\rho u^\mu) = 0 \;\rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}}\partial_\mu(\sqrt{-g}\,\rho \mathrm{u}^\mu) = 0$$

$$\partial_t(\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}\rho u^t) + \partial_i\left(\alpha\sqrt{\gamma}\rho u^i\right) = 0$$

$$u^i = \left(v^i - \frac{\beta^i}{\alpha}\right)W$$

$$D \equiv \sqrt{\gamma}\rho\alpha u^t = \sqrt{\gamma}\rho W$$

$$\partial_t(D) + \partial_i\left[\sqrt{\gamma}\left(\alpha v^i - \beta^i\right)W\rho\right] = 0$$

$$\partial_t(D) + \partial_i\left[D\left(\alpha v^i - \beta^i\right)\right] = 0$$

Conservation of Energy and Momentum

$$\nabla_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$g^{\nu\lambda}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}}\partial_\mu\left(\sqrt{-g}T^\mu_\lambda\right) - \frac{1}{2}T^{\alpha\beta}\partial_\lambda g_{\alpha\beta}\right] = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}}\partial_\mu\left(\sqrt{-g}T^\mu_\lambda\right) = \frac{1}{2}T^{\alpha\beta}\partial_\lambda g_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\partial_t\left(\sqrt{\gamma}\alpha T^0_\lambda\right) + \partial_i\left(\sqrt{\gamma}\alpha T^i_\lambda\right) = \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{2}T^{\alpha\beta}\partial_\lambda g_{\alpha\beta}$$

GRHD Equations

The system of equations is now written in a flux-conservative form (**Valencia formulation**, Banyuls et al 1997, Anton et al 2006):

$$\partial_t \boldsymbol{U} + \partial_i \boldsymbol{F}^i = \boldsymbol{S}$$

where $\boldsymbol{U}$ is the vector of conserved variables, $\boldsymbol{F}^i$ the fluxes, and $\boldsymbol{S}$ the source terms.

For example, let's take the conservation of rest mass:

$$\partial_t(D) + \partial_i\left[D\left(\alpha v^i - \beta^i\right)\right] = 0$$

$\tilde{v}^i \equiv v^i - \beta^i/\alpha$

then $U = D = \sqrt{\gamma}\rho W, F^i = D\left(\alpha v^i - \beta^i\right) = \alpha D \tilde{v}^i, S = 0.$

GRHD Equations

$$\boldsymbol{U} = (D, S_j, \tau)$$

$$D = \sqrt{\gamma}\rho W$$
$$S_j = \sqrt{\gamma}\left(\rho h W^2 v_j\right)$$
$$\tau = \sqrt{\gamma}(\rho h W^2 - P) - D$$

In the non-relativistic case, $D \rightarrow \rho, S_j \rightarrow \rho v_j, \tau \rightarrow \rho\epsilon$

GRHD Equations

$$F^i = \alpha \times \begin{bmatrix} D\tilde{v}^i \\ S_j\tilde{v}^i + \sqrt{\gamma}P\delta^i_j \\ \tau\tilde{v}^i + \sqrt{\gamma}Pv^i \end{bmatrix}$$

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

The importance of flux-conservative Form

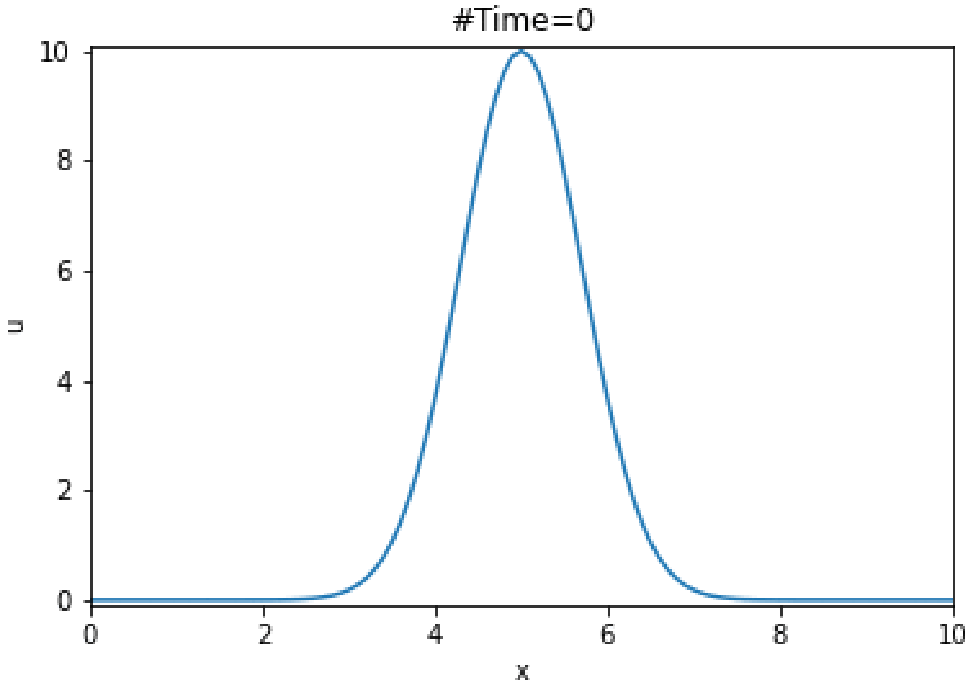
- **Lax-Wendroff Theorem** (1960): If a consistent numerical method written in a flux conservative form converges to a function u(x,t) for dx that goes to zero, then u(x,t) is a solution of the conservation law*.

- **Hou-LeFlock Theorem** (1994): non-conservative schemes do not converge to the correct solution if a shock wave is present in the flow.

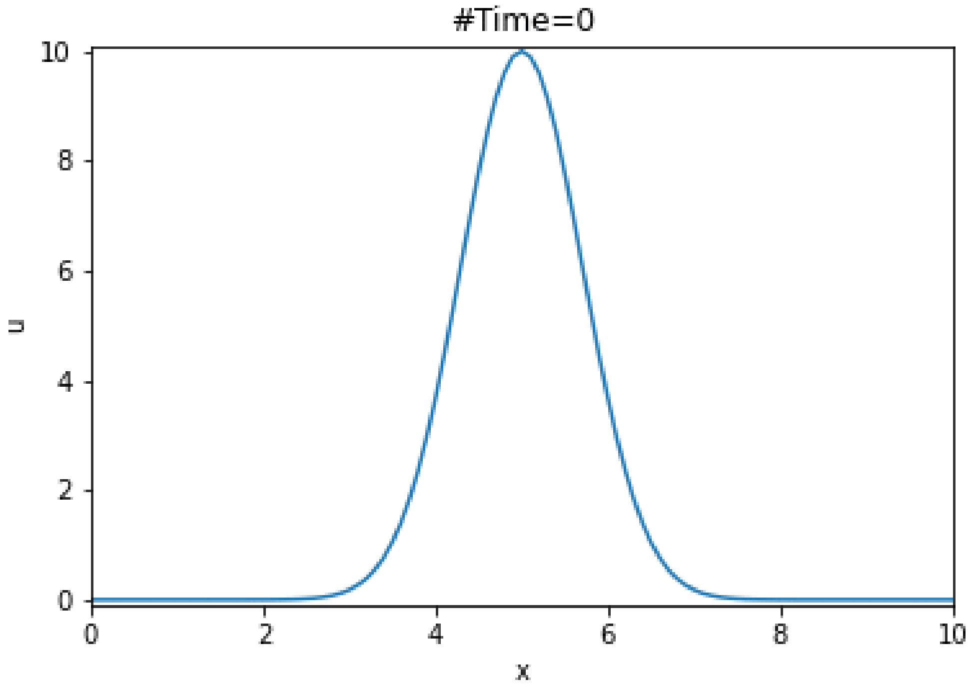
*note that the proper formulation of the Lax-Wendroff theorem is slightly different from what reported here (but for our purposes it is OK).

Burgers' Equation

FC



NFC



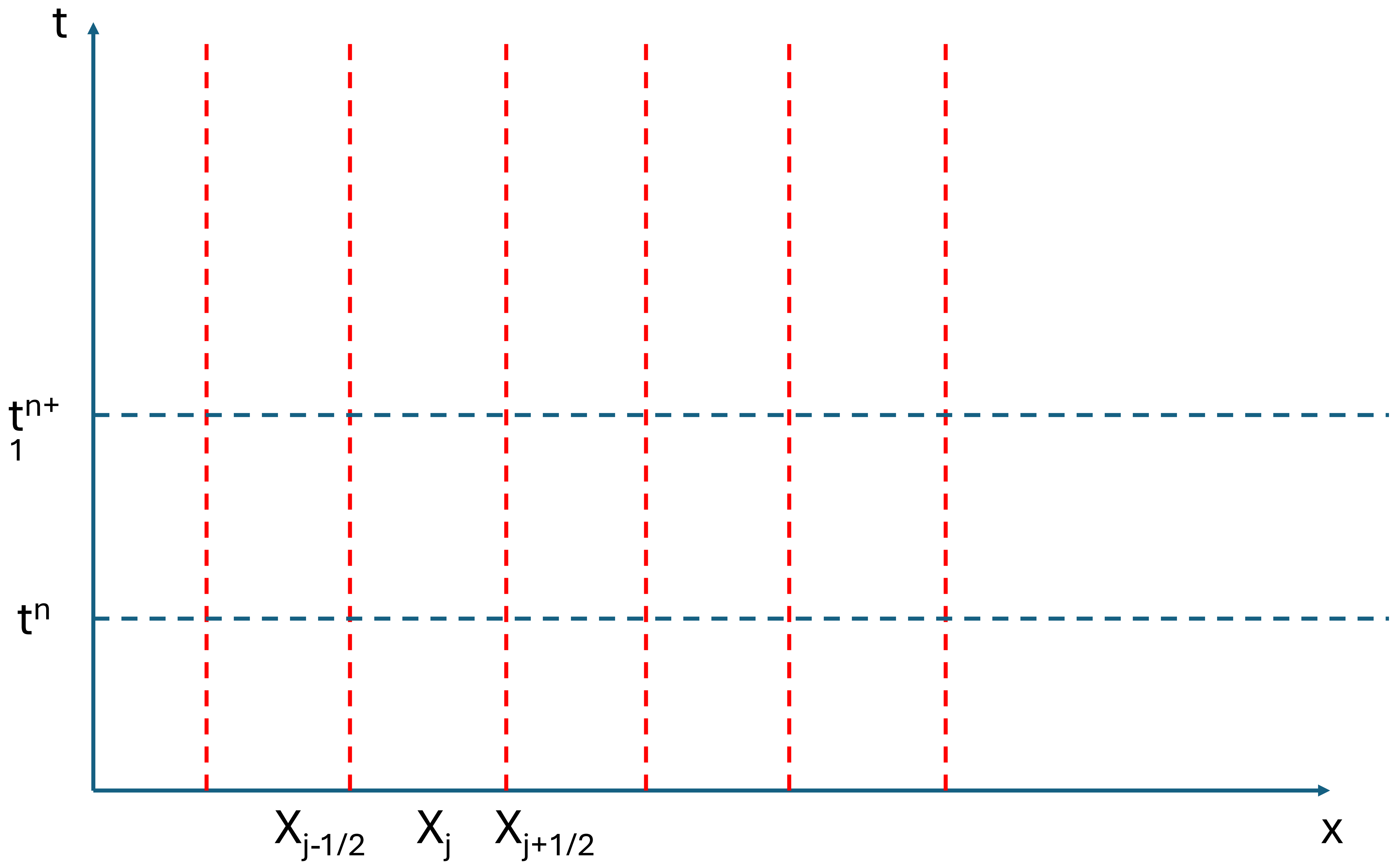
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial\left(\frac{1}{2}u^2\right)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

WHAT IS A FLUX-CONSERVATIVE FORM?

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x} = 0$$

Let's solve it on a numerical grid

$$x_j = j \times \Delta x \ , j = 0, \cdots , J-1$$
$$t^n = n \times \Delta t \ , n = 0, \cdots , N-1$$


t
t^{n+1}
t^n
$X_{j-1/2}$
X_j
$X_{j+1/2}$
x

We now take the integral in t and x

$$\int_{x_{j-1/2}}^{x_{j+1/2}} \int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dx\, dt + \int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} \int_{x_{j-1/2}}^{x_{j+1/2}} \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x} dx\, dt = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\int_{x_{j-1/2}}^{x_{j+1/2}} \left[u(x, t^{n+1}) - u(x, t^n) \right] dx + \int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} \left[f\left(u(x_{j+1/2}, t) \right) - f\left(u(x_{j-1/2}, t) \right) \right] dt = 0$$

We then divide by Δx

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{\Delta x}\int_{x_{j-1/2}}^{x_{j+1/2}} u(x,t^{n+1})\,dx \quad = \quad & \frac{1}{\Delta x}\int_{x_{j-1/2}}^{x_{j+1/2}} u(x,t^{n})\,dx \\
& -\frac{1}{\Delta x}\left[\int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} f\left(u(x_{j+1/2},t)\right)dt - \int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} f\left(u(x_{j-1/2},t)\right)dt\right] = 0
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta x}\int_{x_{j-1/2}}^{x_{j+1/2}} u(x,t^{n+1})\,dx = \frac{1}{\Delta x}\int_{x_{j-1/2}}^{x_{j+1/2}} u(x,t^{n})\,dx - \frac{1}{\Delta x}\left[\int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} f\left(u(x_{j+1/2},t)\right)dt - \int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} f\left(u(x_{j-1/2},t)\right)dt\right] = 0$$

We now define

$$\tilde{u}_j^n \equiv \frac{1}{\Delta x}\int_{x_{j-1/2}}^{x_{j+1/2}} u(x,t^n)\,dx$$

$$\tilde{u}_j^{n+1} = \tilde{u}_j^n - \frac{1}{\Delta x}\left[\int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} f\left(u(x_{j+1/2}, t)\right) dt - \int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} f\left(u(x_{j-1/2}, t)\right) dt\right]$$

$$\tilde{u}_j^{n+1} = \tilde{u}_j^n - \frac{1}{\Delta x}\left[\int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} f\left(u(x_{j+1/2}, t)\right) dt - \int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} f\left(u(x_{j-1/2}, t)\right) dt\right]$$

Let's also define

$$f_{j+1/2}^n \equiv \frac{1}{\Delta t}\int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} f\left(u(x_{j+1/2}, t)\right) dt$$

And our equation reduces to:

$$\tilde{u}_j^{n+1} = \tilde{u}_j^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x}\left(f_{j+1/2}^n - f_{j-1/2}^n\right)$$

$$\tilde{u}_j^n \equiv \frac{1}{\Delta x}\int_{x_{j-1/2}}^{x_{j+1/2}} u(x, t^n)\, dx$$

$$f_{j+1/2}^n \equiv \frac{1}{\Delta t}\int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} f\left(u(x_{j+1/2}, t)\right) dt$$

a numerical method written in this way is said to be in **flux conservative form**.

Methods written in this form conserve $\tilde{u}$, indeed by summing over j

$$\Delta x \,\Sigma_{j=0}^{J-1}\, \tilde{u}_j^{n+1} = \Delta x \,\Sigma_{j=0}^{J-1}\, \tilde{u}_j^{n} - \Delta t \left(f_{J-1/2}^{n} - f_{-1/2}^{n} \right)$$

so $\tilde{u}$ is conserved except for fluxes at the boundaries of the numerical domain.

How do we compute the flux?

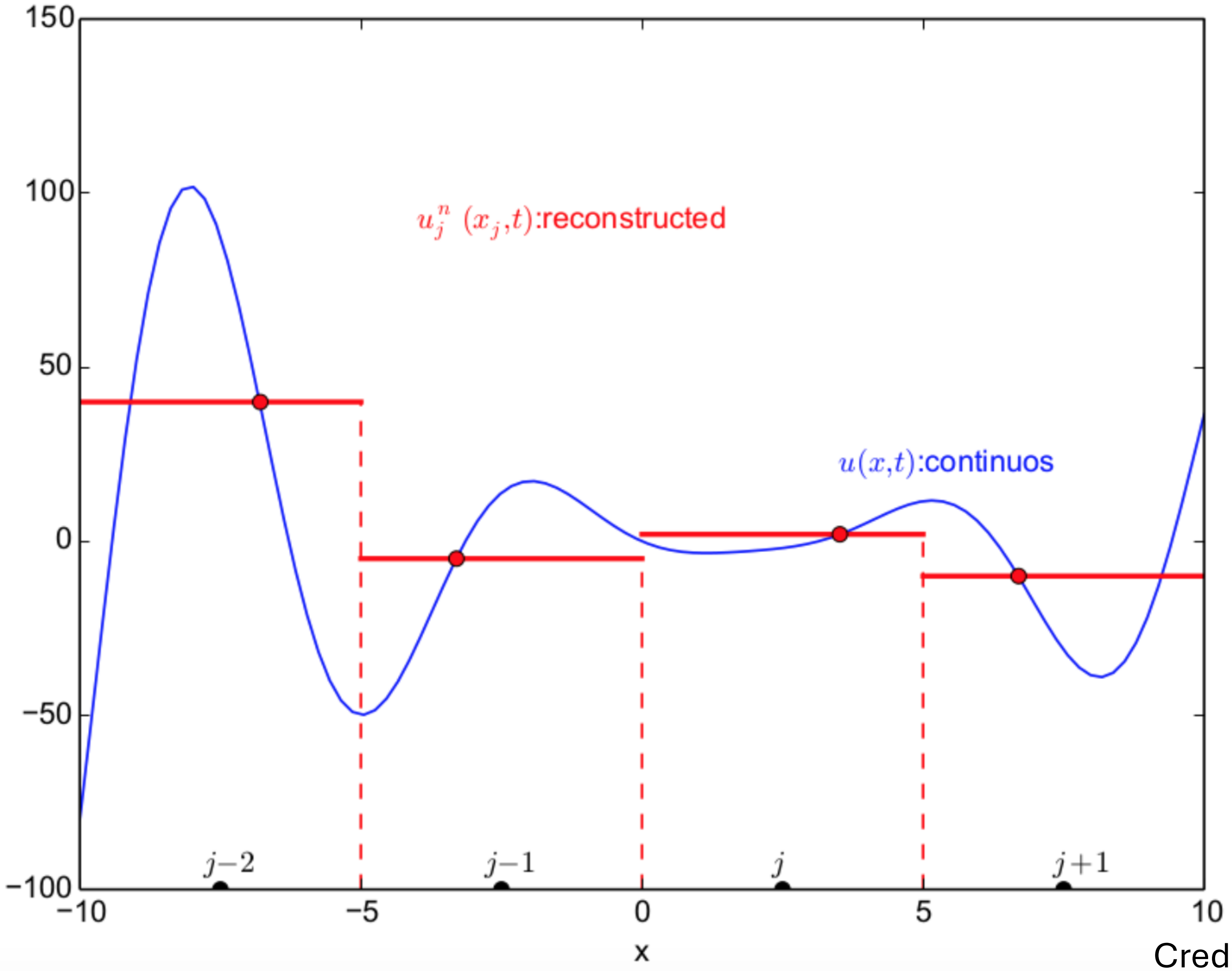
A very simple choice could be

$$f^n_{j+1/2} = \frac{1}{2}\left[f(\tilde{u}^n_j) + f(\tilde{u}^n_{j+1})\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{u}^{n+1}_j &= \tilde{u}^n_j - \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x}\left[f(\tilde{u}^n_j) + f(\tilde{u}^n_{j+1}) - f(\tilde{u}^n_{j-1}) - f(\tilde{u}^n_j)\right] \\ &= \tilde{u}^n_j - \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x}\left[f(\tilde{u}^n_{j+1}) - f(\tilde{u}^n_{j-1})\right]\end{aligned}$$

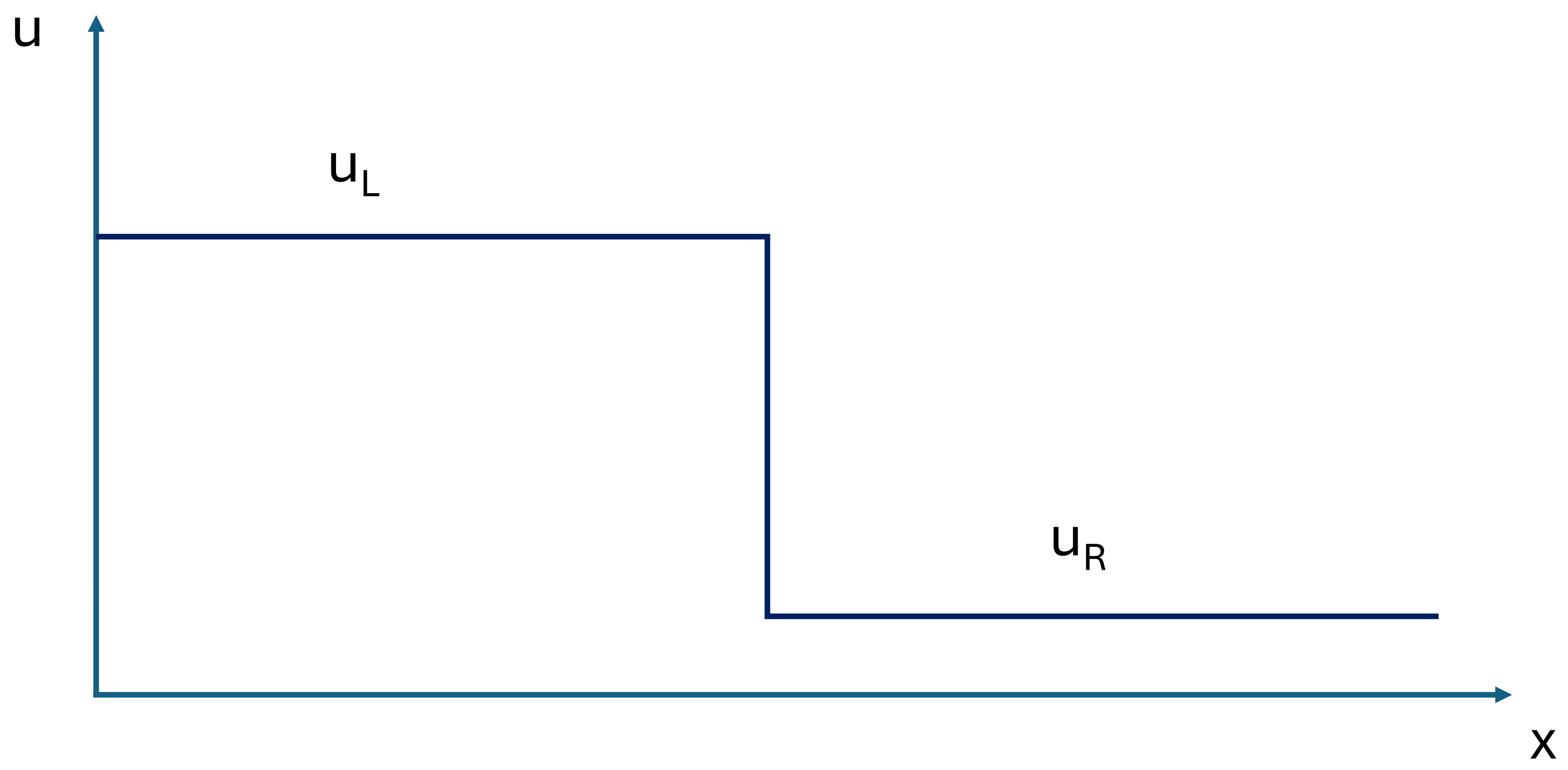
This method is known as FTCS and it is known to be unfortunately unstable...

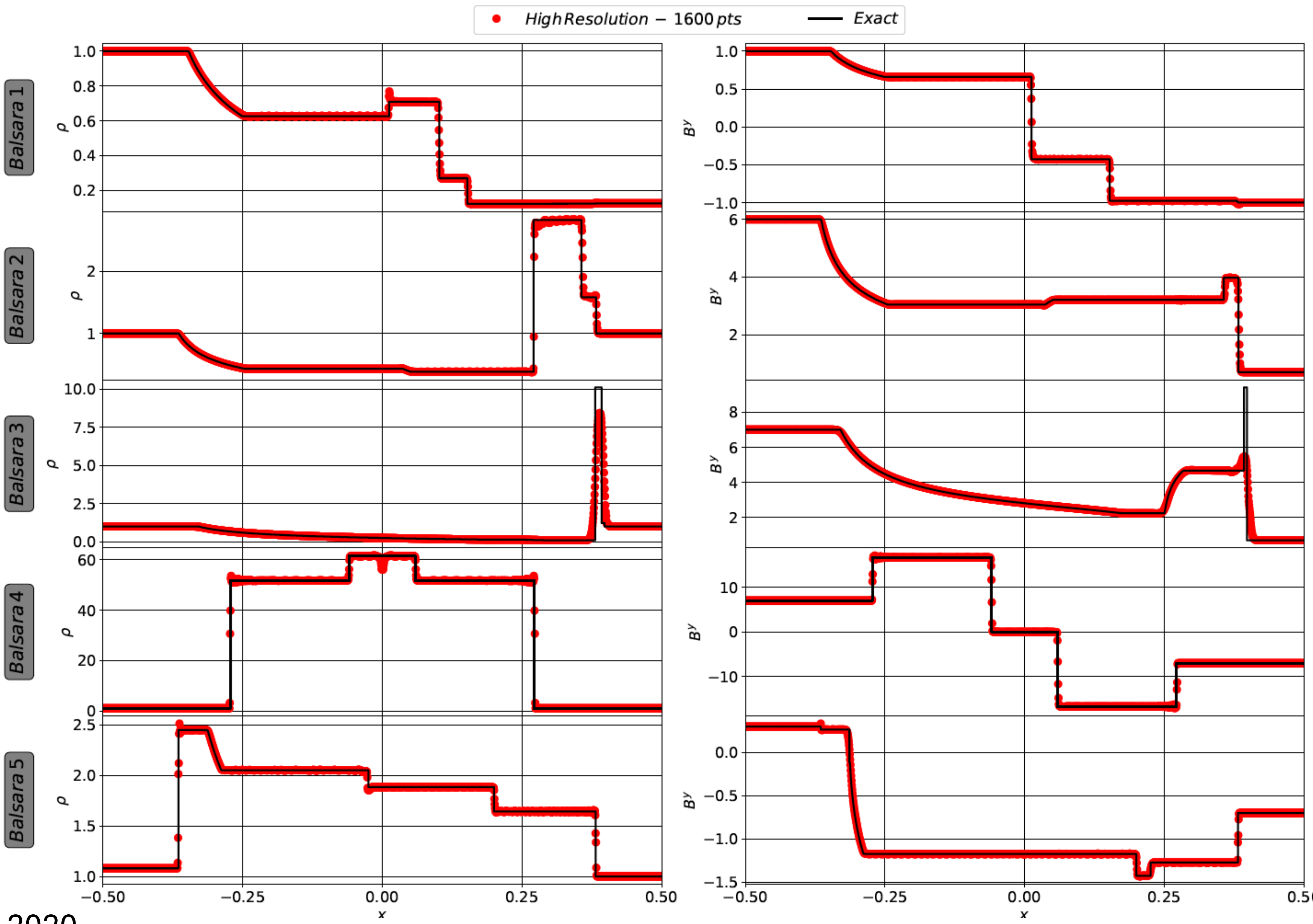
Godunov Method



Credit: A. Endrizzi

RIEMANN PROBLEM





Cipolletta et al 2020

RIEMANN PROBLEM

- By solving the Riemann problem one can compute

$$f^n_{j+1/2} \equiv \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} f\left(u(x_{j+1/2}, t)\right) dt$$

- My open-source exact RMHD Riemann solver can be downloaded here: https://github.com/bgiacoma/Exact_Riemann_Solver

- More computationally convenient to use approximate Riemann solvers, e.g., HLLE

HIGH RESOLUTION SHOCK-CAPTURING METHODS

- To increase the order, instead of assuming a step function one could use a piecewise linear function:

$$\tilde{u}(x,t^n) = \tilde{u}_j^n + \sigma_j^n\,(x - x_j) \quad \text{for} \;\; x_{j-1/2} < x < x_{j+1/2}$$

$$\sigma_j^n = \text{minmod}\left(\frac{\tilde{u}_j^n - \tilde{u}_{j-1}^n}{\Delta x}, \frac{\tilde{u}_{j+1}^n - \tilde{u}_j^n}{\Delta x}\right)$$

$$\text{minmod}(a,b) \equiv \begin{cases} a \text{ if } |a|<|b| \text{ and } ab>0 \\ b \text{ if } |b|<|a| \text{ and } ab>0 \\ 0 \text{ if } ab<0 \end{cases}$$

or higher orders functions (e.g., PPM).

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