

Gravitational drag forces – the numerical way

Dina Traykova (AEI, Potsdam)

Based on works with Zipeng Wang, Katy Clough, Rodrigo Vicente, Emanuele Berti, Pedro Ferreira

Thomas Helfer and Lam Hui



Max-Planck-Institut für
Gravitationsphysik
Albert-Einstein-Institut

New horizons for Psi workshop,
Instituto Superior Técnico Lisbon,
5th July 2024

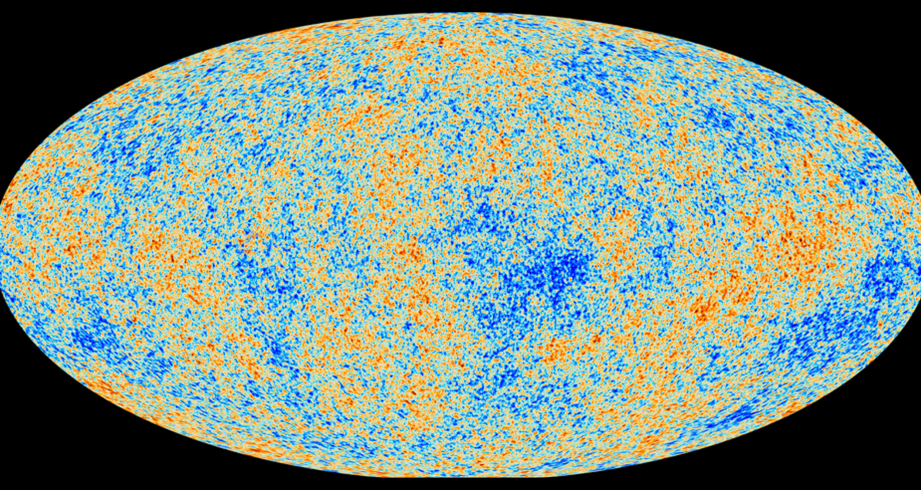
Λ CDM – the standard cosmological model



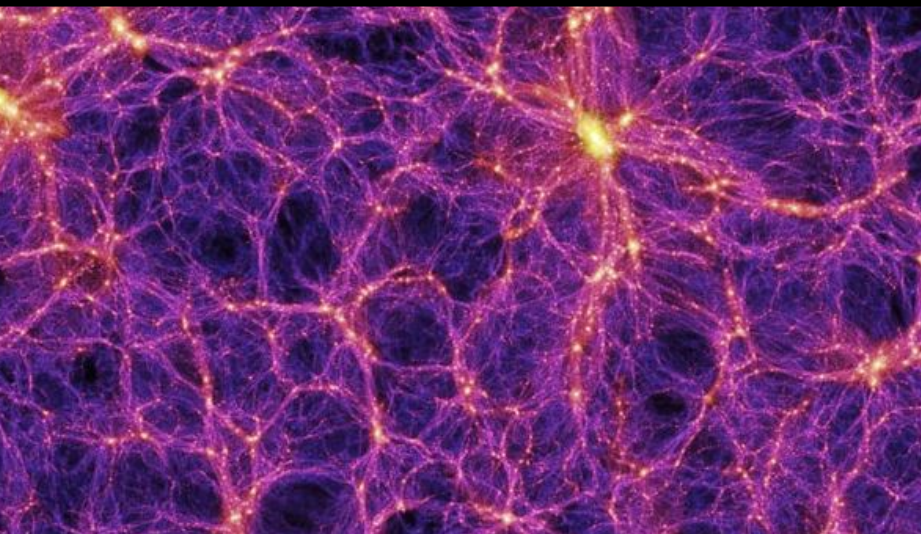
NASA/ESA



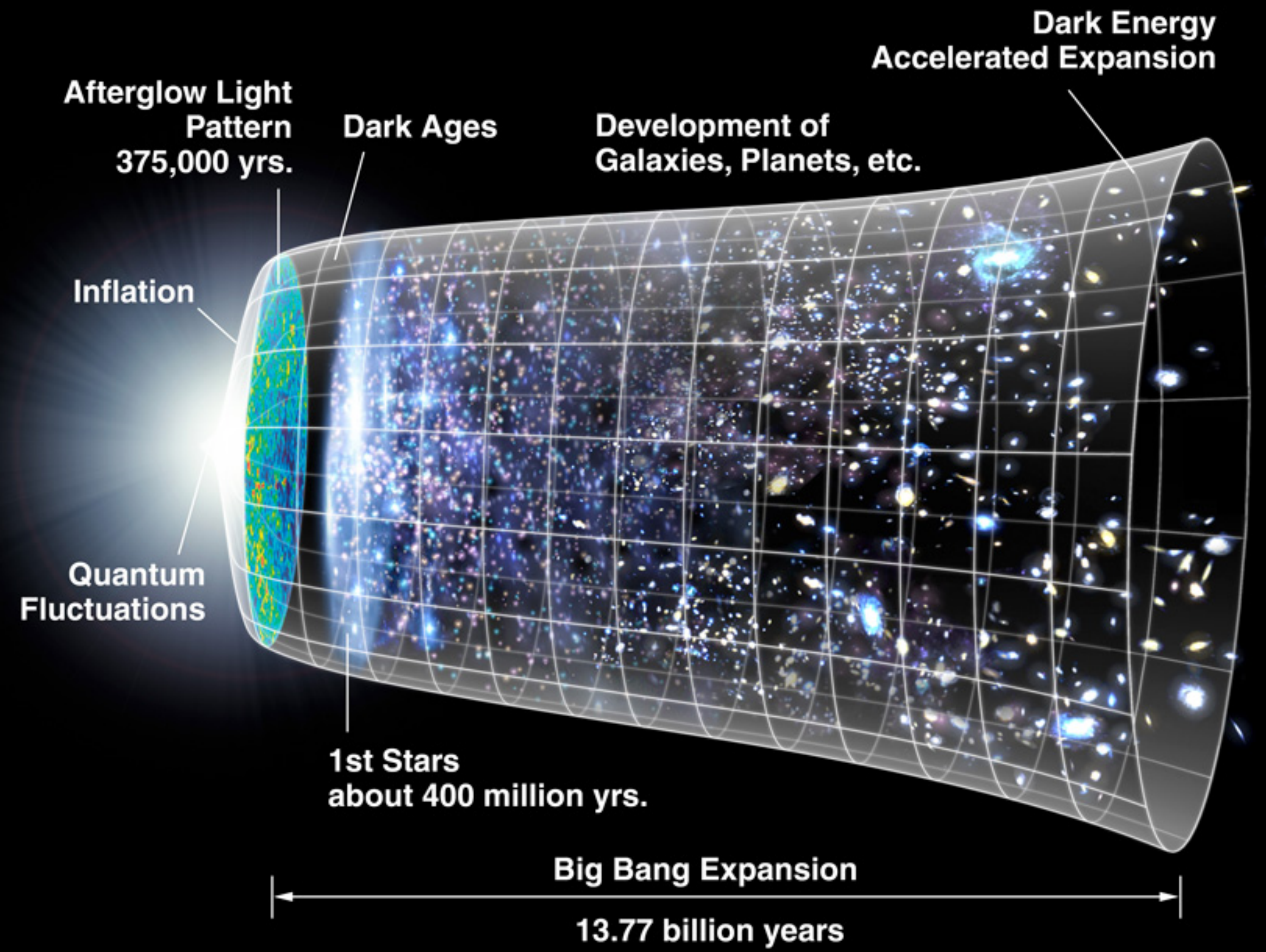
NASA/ESA/JPL



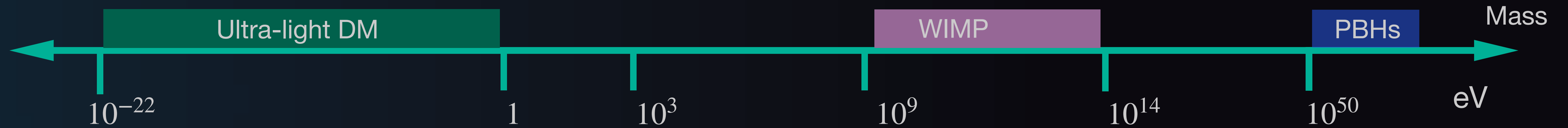
ESA/Planck Collaboration



Dina Traykova



Ultra-light scalar alternative?



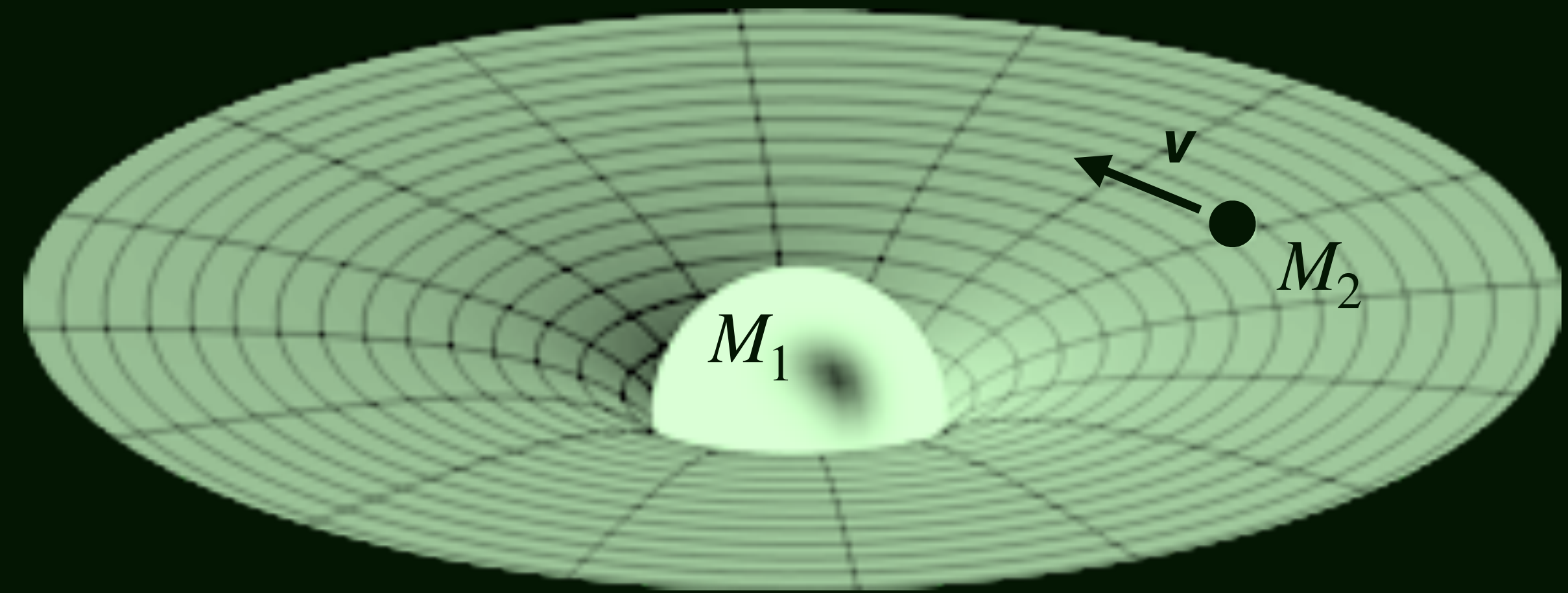
$$\lambda_{\text{dB}} \sim 1/mv \quad \rightarrow \quad m \sim 10^{-22} \text{eV} \rightarrow \lambda_{\text{dB}} \sim 1 \text{ kpc}$$

- $d \gg \lambda_{\text{dB}}$ Large scales — standard particle DM (CDM)
- $d \ll \lambda_{\text{dB}}$ Small scales — ULDM behaves like a wave

→ Can explain challenges on small scales,
but still fits cosmological data

Extreme mass ratio inspirals

- $M_1 \sim 10^4 - 10^6 M_\odot$, $M_2 \sim 1 - 10^2 M_\odot$
- Frequency range $\sim 10^{-4} - 1$ Hz \rightarrow LISA
- Complete $\sim 10^4 - 10^5$ orbits

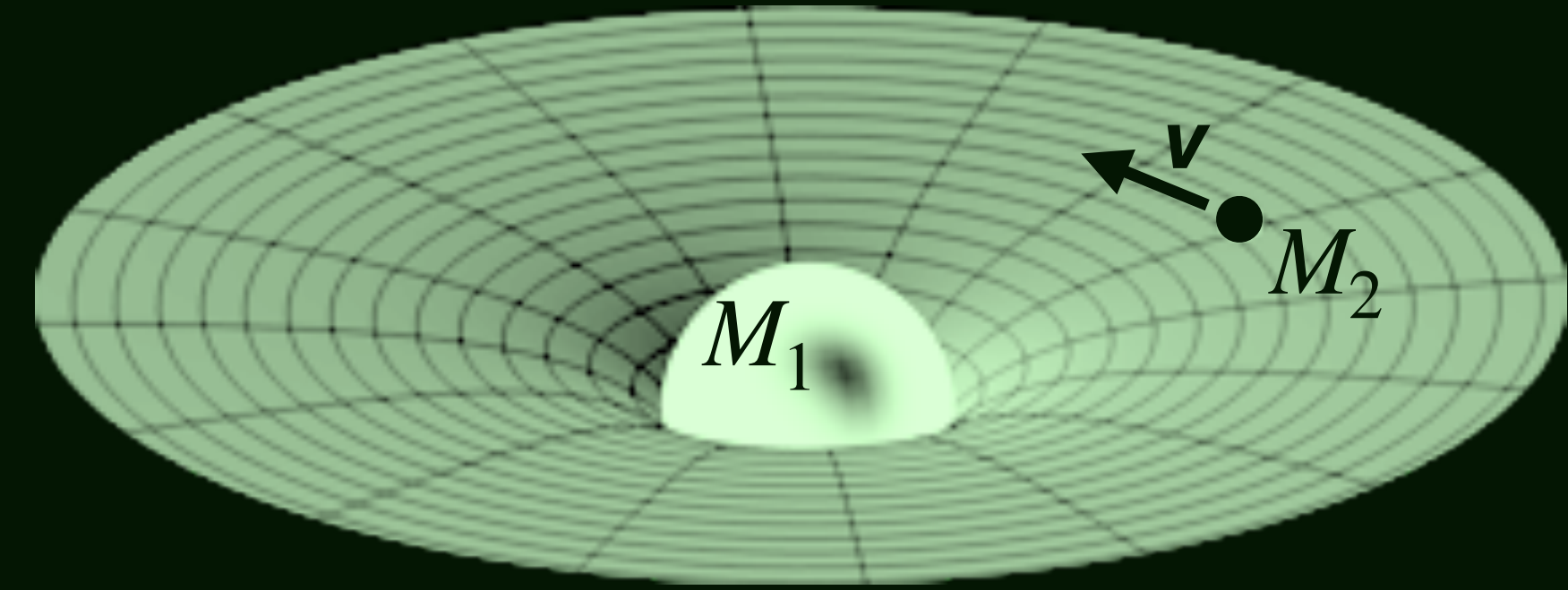


- Advantages of EMRI observations:

Measure source masses and spins to great precision

Longer timescales for dephasing to accumulate

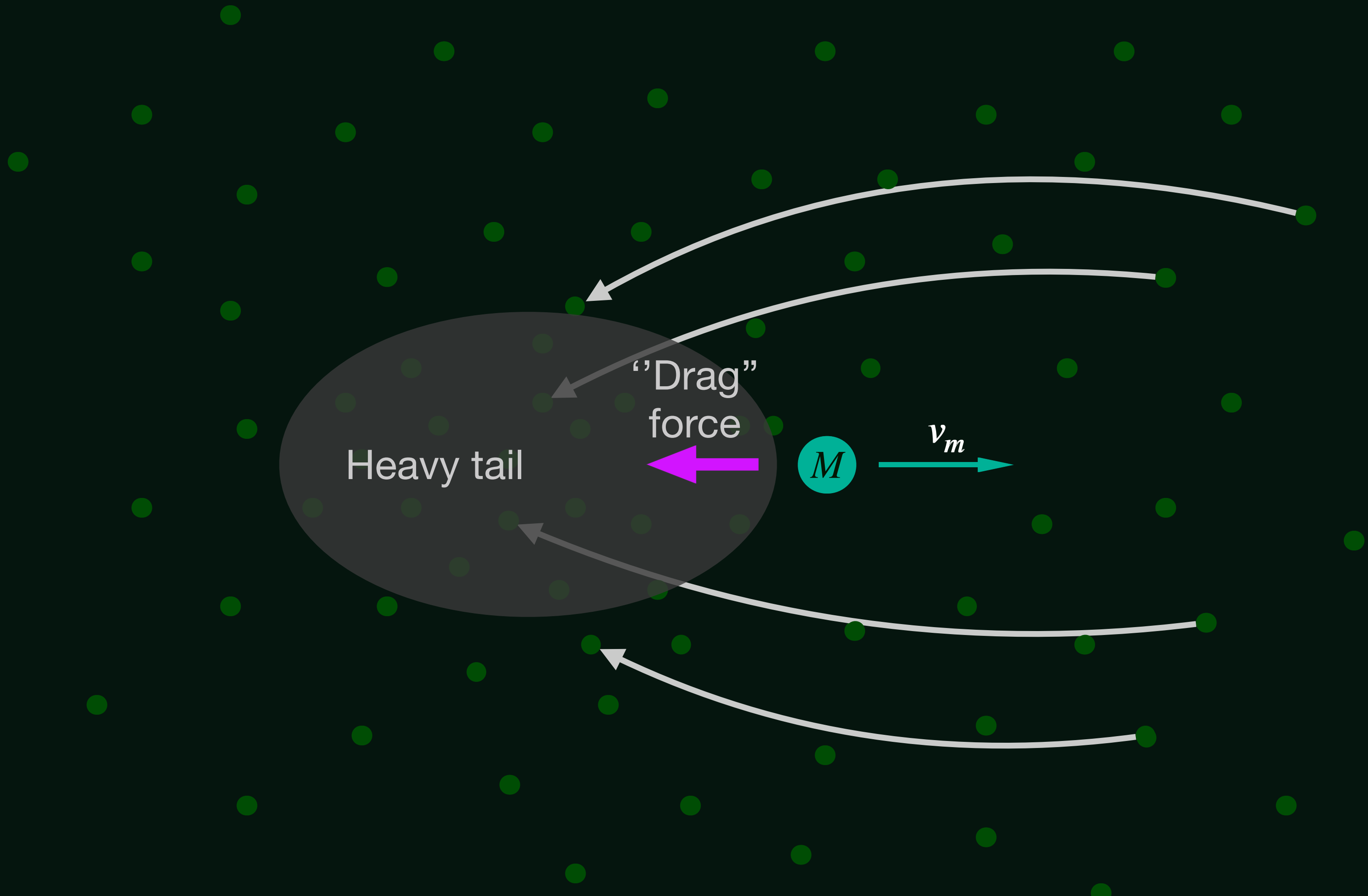
Environmental effects — stronger in more massive BHs



Can treat system as a single BH

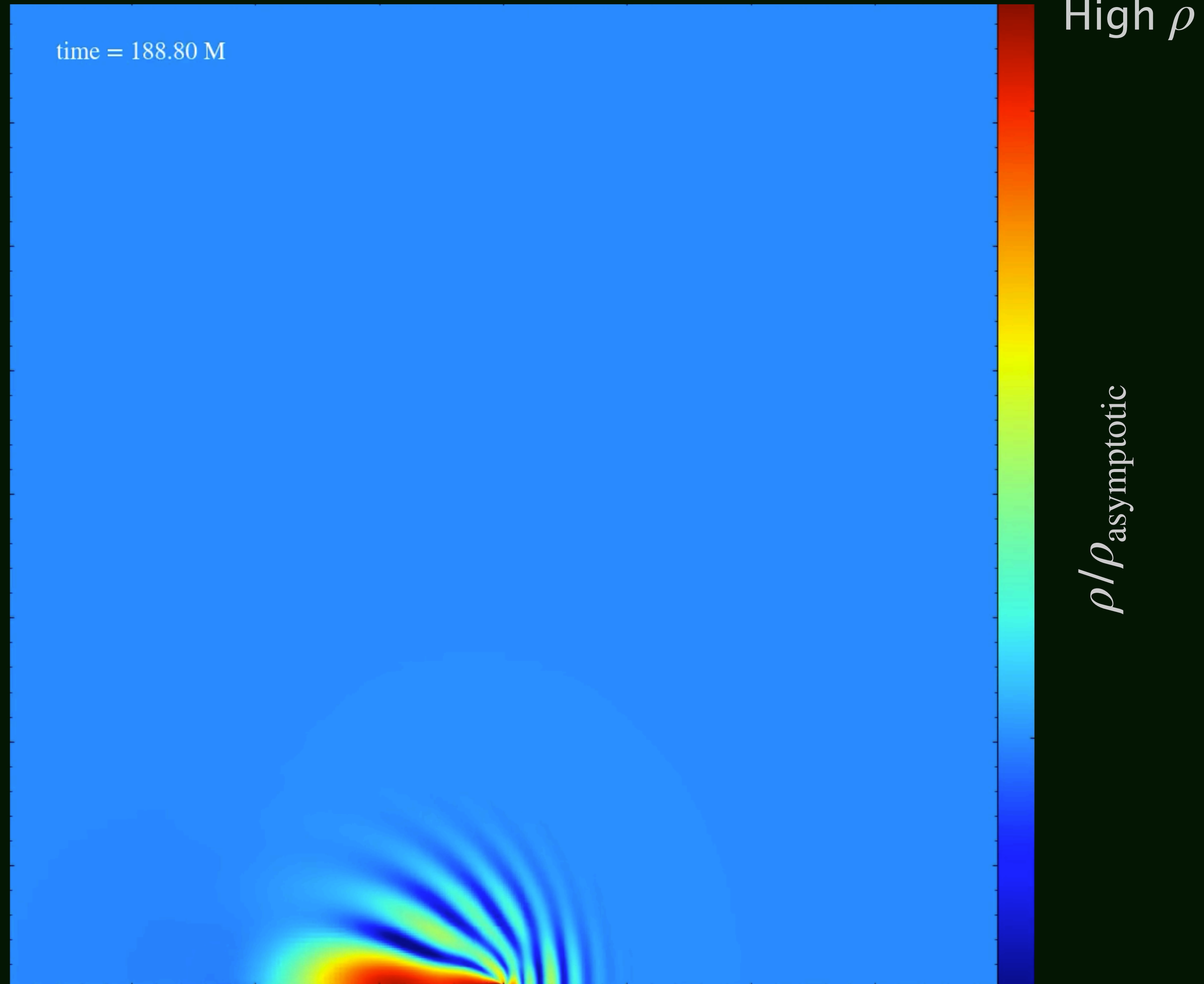
- EMRIs difficult for NR
- $M_1 \gg M_2$:
 - simulate M_1 + a test particle
 - approximate satellite motion (M_2) as straight line
- Calculate accretion rate/drag force on a single object
- Implement expressions as a correction to the flux in a waveform generating code
- Integrate as an ODE

Dynamical friction



Density profile evolution

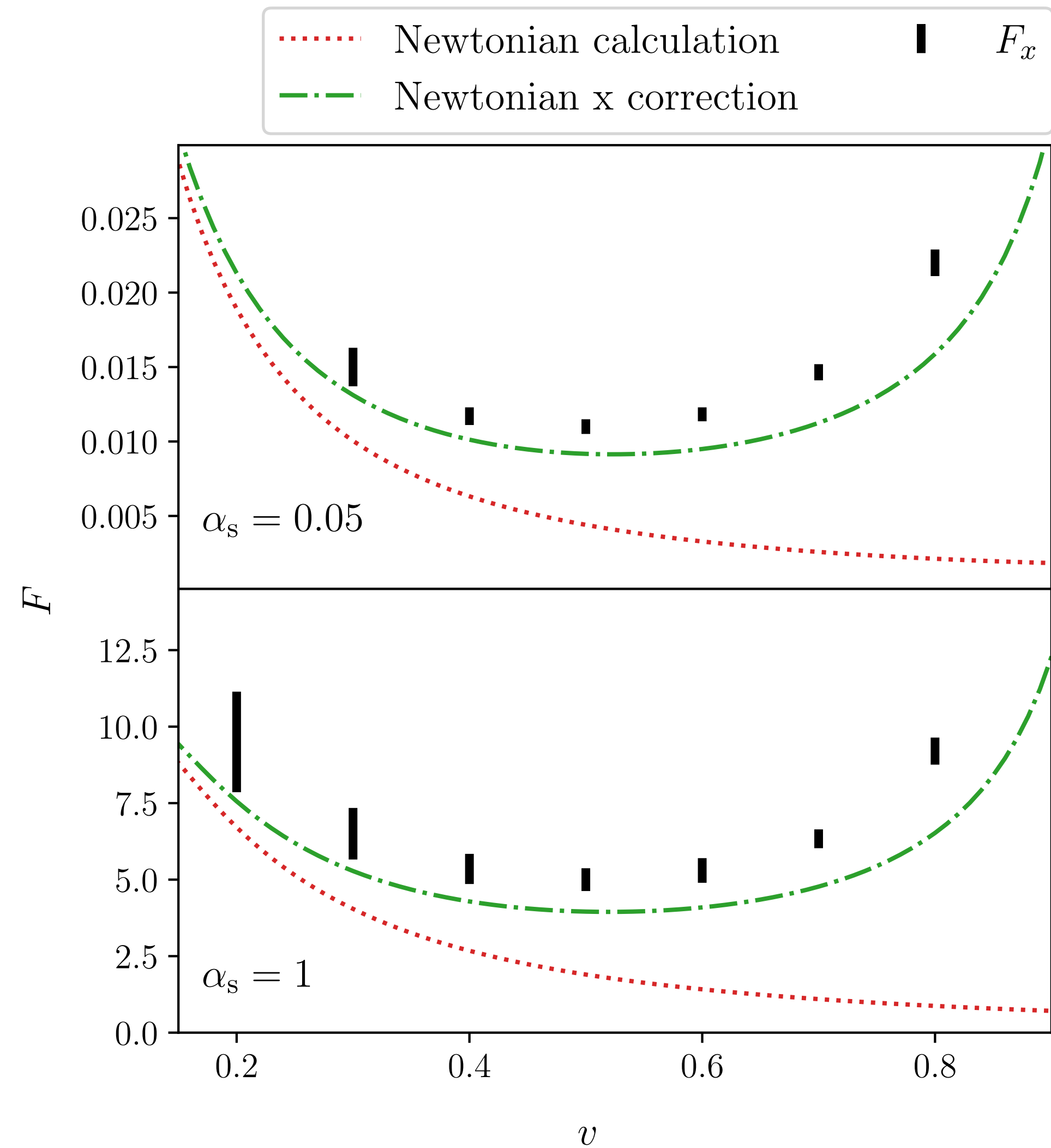
- Motion of satellite BH \sim straight line
- In the rest frame of the field
- Single BH boosted x – dir.
- No backreaction
- Coordinates on BH



(Video here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XUACRBfZX-w>)

Low ρ

Numerical results



DT, K.Clough, T.Helfer, E.Berti, P.Ferreira, L.Hui
PRD 104, 103014 (2021)

- Classical DF:

$$F_{\text{Chandra}} \approx 4\pi\rho \left(\frac{M}{v}\right)^2 \ln\left(\frac{b_{\text{max}}}{b_{\text{min}}}\right)$$

[S.Chandrasekhar, Astrophys. J. 97, 255 (1943)]

- Newtonian light SF:

$$F_x = 4\pi\rho \left(\frac{M}{v}\right)^2 (\ln(2\mu vr) - 1 - \text{Re}[\Psi(1 + i\beta)])$$

[L.Hui, J.Ostriker, S.Tremaine, E.Witten,
PRD 95, 043541 (2017)]

- Relativistic correction for fluids:

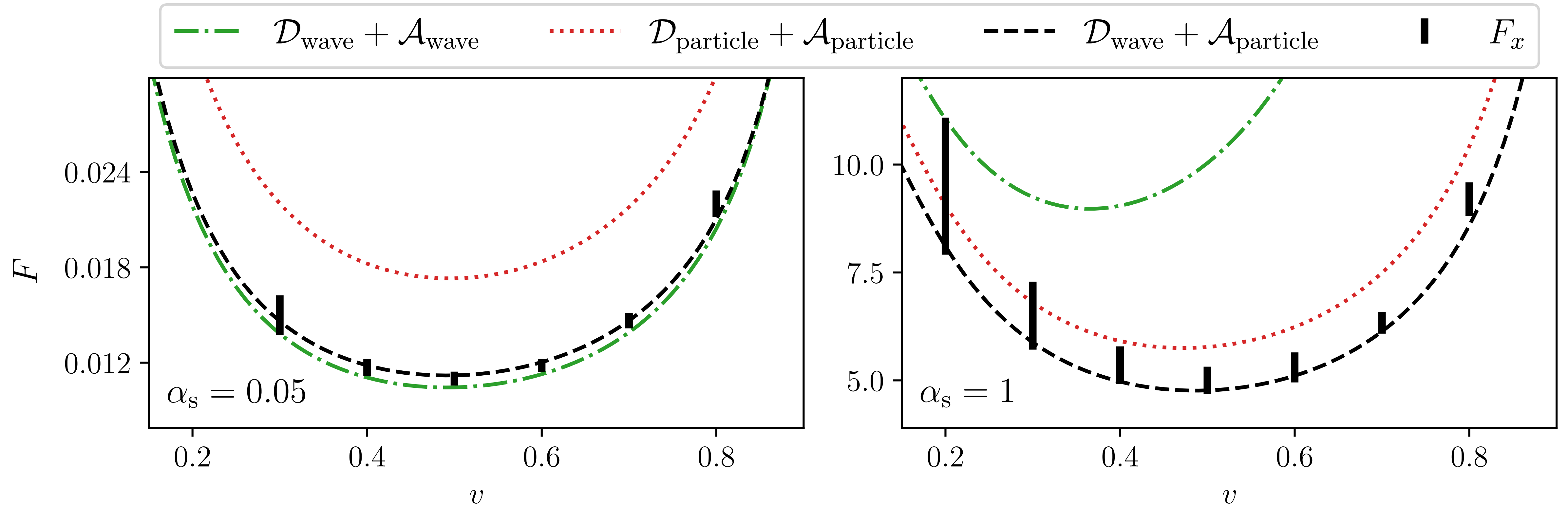
$$\gamma^2(1 + v^2)^2, \quad \gamma = 1/\sqrt{1 - v^2}$$

[L.Petrich, S.Shapiro, R.Stark, S.Teukolsky,
Astrophys. J. 336, 313 (1989)]

[E.Barausse, MNRAS 382, 826 (2007)]

Total drag force

Contributions from dynamical friction, \mathcal{D} + momentum accretion, \mathcal{A}



Low mass

High mass

R.Vicente and V.Cardoso PRD 105, 083008 (2022)

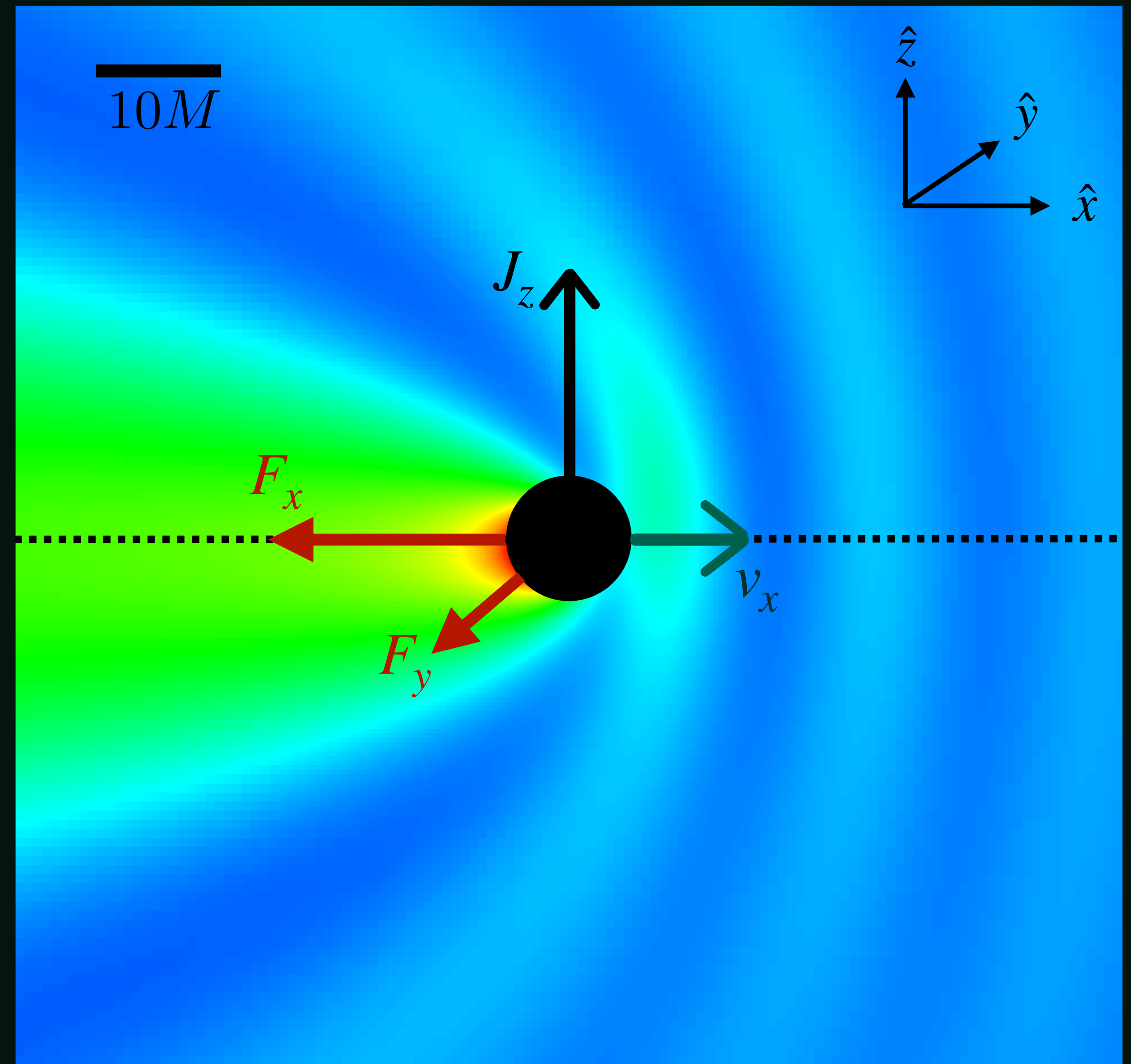
DT, R.Vicente, K.Clough, T.Helfer, E.Berti, P.Ferreira, L.Hui PRD 108, L121502 (2023)

Bend it like dark matter



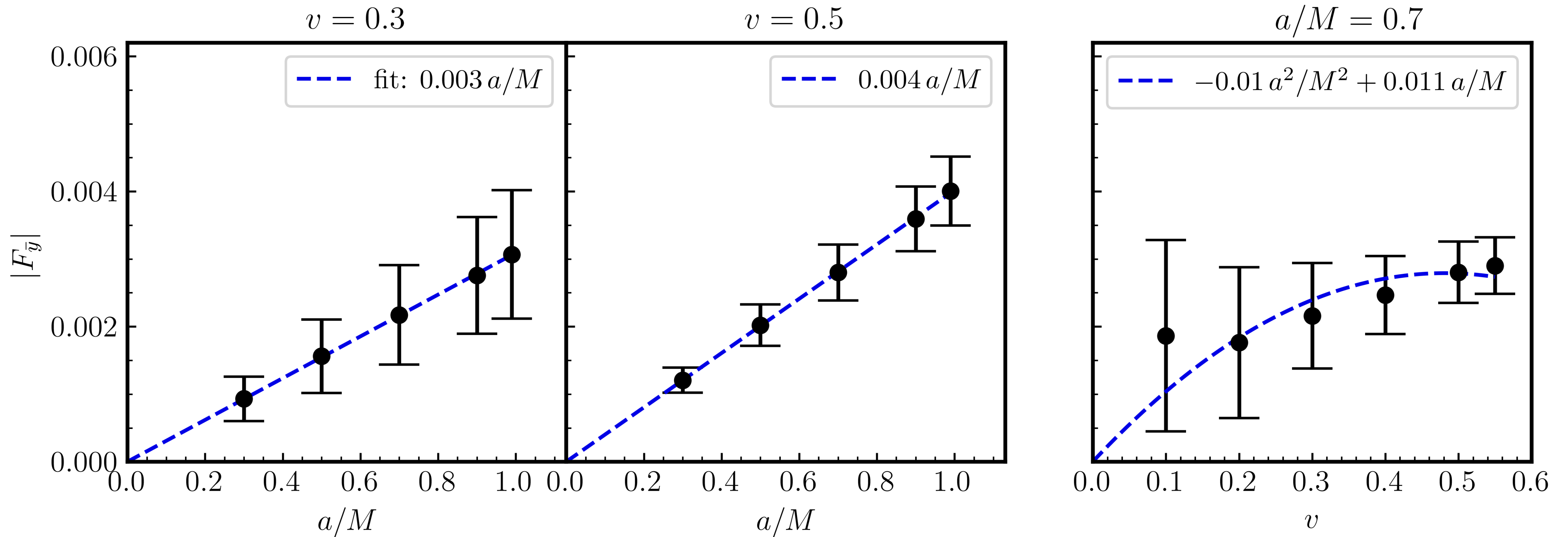
Spin-curvature effect

- Analogous effect for BHs
- Due to gravitational interactions
- Curvature displaces matter
- Asymmetry in flow pattern
- Preferential attraction to one side
- Numerical set-up as before



[Image credit: Zipeng Wang]

Spin-curvature effect

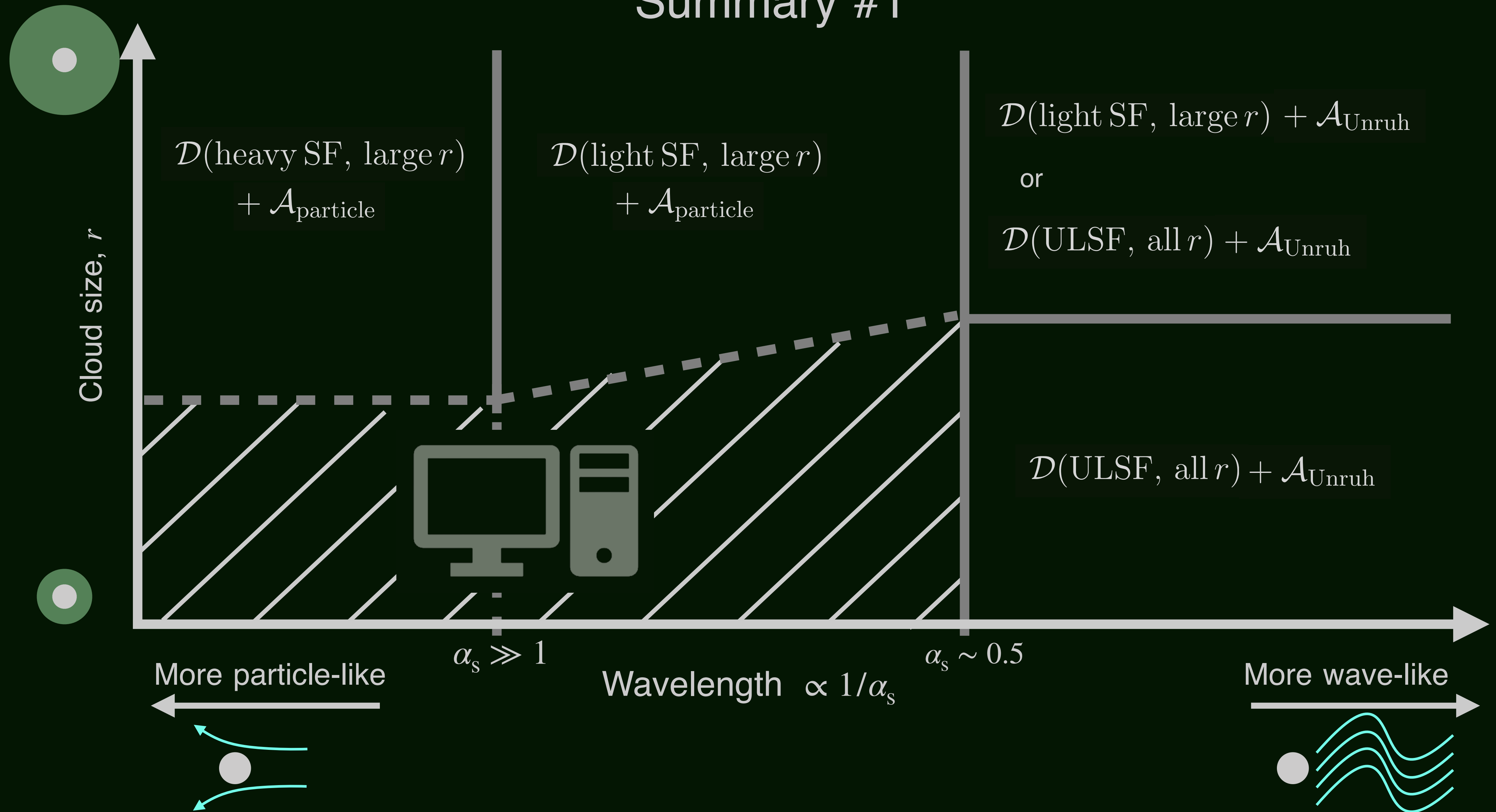


Z.Wang, T.Helfer, **DT**, K.Clough, E.Berti, arXiv: 2402.07977

In agreement with:

C.Dyson, J.Redondo-Yuste, M. van de Meent, V.Cardoso Rev. D 109, 104038 (2024)

Summary #1



DT, R.Vicente, K.Clough, T.Helfer, E.Berti, P.Ferreira, L.Hui PRD 108, L121502 (2023)



GRDzhadzha (aka the code that cannot be named)

J.Aurrekoetxea, J.Bamber, S.Brady, K.Clough, T.Helfer, J.Marsden, M.Radia, DT and Z.Wang JOSS 9, 5956 (2024)

- Get it here! <https://github.com/GRTLCollaboration/GRDzhadzha.git>
- Evolution of a matter field on a static BH background
- Calculates a range of diagnostic quantities for the matter field
 - energy density
 - linear and angular momenta
 - energy and momentum fluxes
- Good for problems with negligible backreaction (e.g. single BHs with matter environments)

Can we ignore back-reaction?

- Typical DM halo densities: $\rho_{\text{DM},0} \sim 1 M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-3}$

- In code units: $\frac{\rho_{\text{DM}}}{R_s^{-2}} \sim 10^{-30} \times \left(\frac{M_{\text{BH}}}{10^6 M_{\odot}} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \right)$

- Ratio $\ll 1$

- With no back-reaction:

- can treat matter field as perturbation on a fixed background
- accretion rates/fluxes calculated to first order in the density



Measuring forces

- Total drag force \equiv change in the total ADM momentum

$$F_x \equiv \partial_t P_x^{ADM} = - \int_{\partial\Sigma_0} \alpha N_j T_x^j dS$$

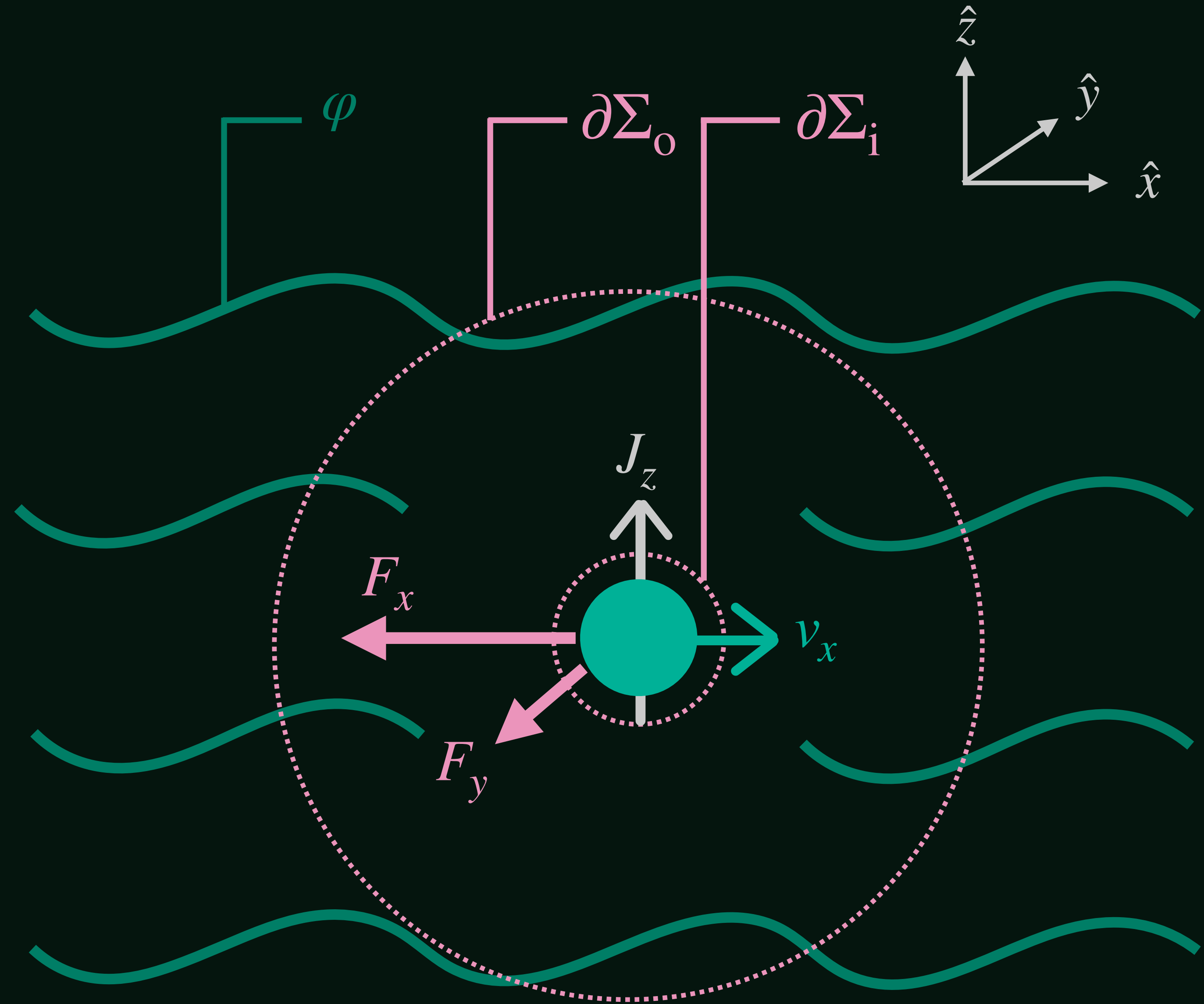
- Dynamical friction

$$F_{DF} \approx \int_{\Sigma_0 - \Sigma_1} d^3x \sqrt{-g} T_\nu^\mu {}^{(4)}\Gamma_{\mu x}^\nu$$

- Momentum accretion

$$F_{MA} \approx - \int_{\partial\Sigma_1} \alpha N_j T_x^j dS$$

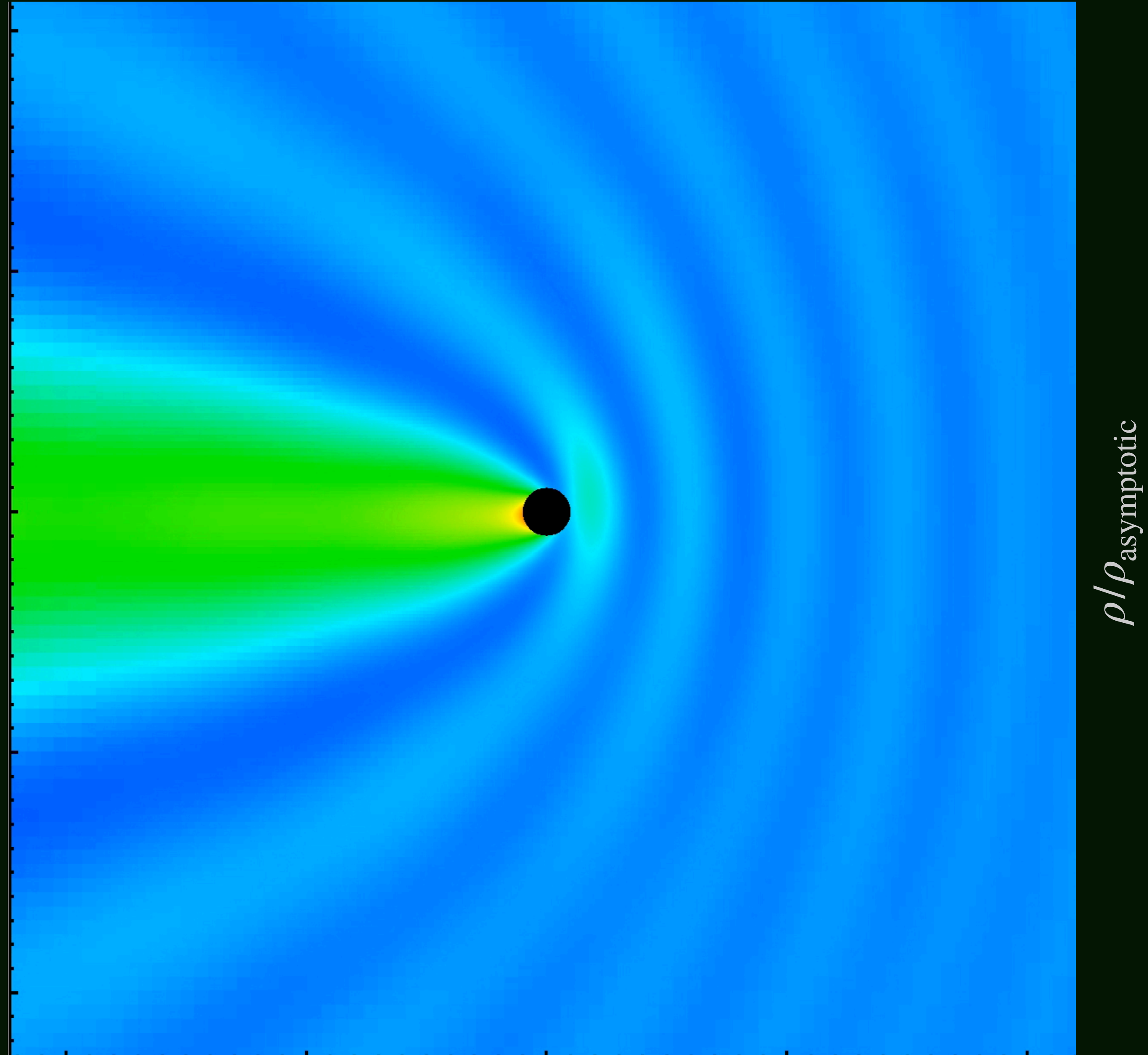
- Spin-curvature force, F_y



[K. Clough CQG 38, 167001 (2021); (case specific: DT+ PRD 108, L121502 (2023), and Z.Wang+, arXiv: 2402.07977)

Advantages of fixed background?

- Can attach coordinates to the BH
- Would need a huge simulation box if BH was moving
- Can do much longer time evolution
- It is many times lighter/faster!



[Movie credit: Zipeng Wang]

Resources - Core hours

CPUh per sim:

```
level 8 at time 19.9813 (304.246 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 8 at time 19.9844 (304.272 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 6 at time 19.9875 (304.297 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 7 at time 19.9875 (304.274 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 8 at time 19.9875 (304.25 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 8 at time 19.9906 (304.275 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 7 at time 19.9938 (304.301 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 8 at time 19.9938 (304.278 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 8 at time 19.9969 (304.303 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
```

Fixed Background

~ 16.4 hrs/sim

```
level 8 at time 19.9813 (18.3777 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 8 at time 19.9844 (18.3798 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 6 at time 19.9875 (18.382 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 7 at time 19.9875 (18.3813 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 8 at time 19.9875 (18.3805 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 8 at time 19.9906 (18.3827 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 7 at time 19.9938 (18.3849 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 8 at time 19.9938 (18.3842 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
level 8 at time 19.9969 (18.3864 M/hr). Boxes on this rank: 1 / 64
```

NR

~ 274 hrs/sim

CO₂ footprint for 1 sim of $T \sim 5000 M$ using GRDzhadhza

<http://www.green-algorithms.org>

Green Algorithms

How green are your computations?

Details about your algorithm

To understand how each parameter impacts your carbon footprint, check out the formula below and the [methods article](#)

Runtime (HH:MM)

16

25

Type of cores

CPU

Number of cores

80

Model

Xeon Gold 6248

Memory available
(in GB)

376



6.87 kg CO₂e

Carbon footprint



20.29 kWh

Energy needed



7.50 tree-months

Carbon sequestration



39.26 km

in a passenger car



1.2%

of a flight NYC-London

[Lanelongue et. al, Advanced science, 8(12), 2100707; arXiv:2007.07610]

CO₂ footprint for 1 sim of $T \sim 5000 M$ using NR

<http://www.green-algorithms.org>

Green Algorithms

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Runtime (HH:MM)

274

Type of cores

CPU

Number of cores

80

Model

Xeon Gold 6248

Memory available
(in GB)

376



114.68 kg CO₂e

Carbon footprint



338.64 kWh

Energy needed



10.43 tree-years

Carbon sequestration



655.33 km

in a passenger car

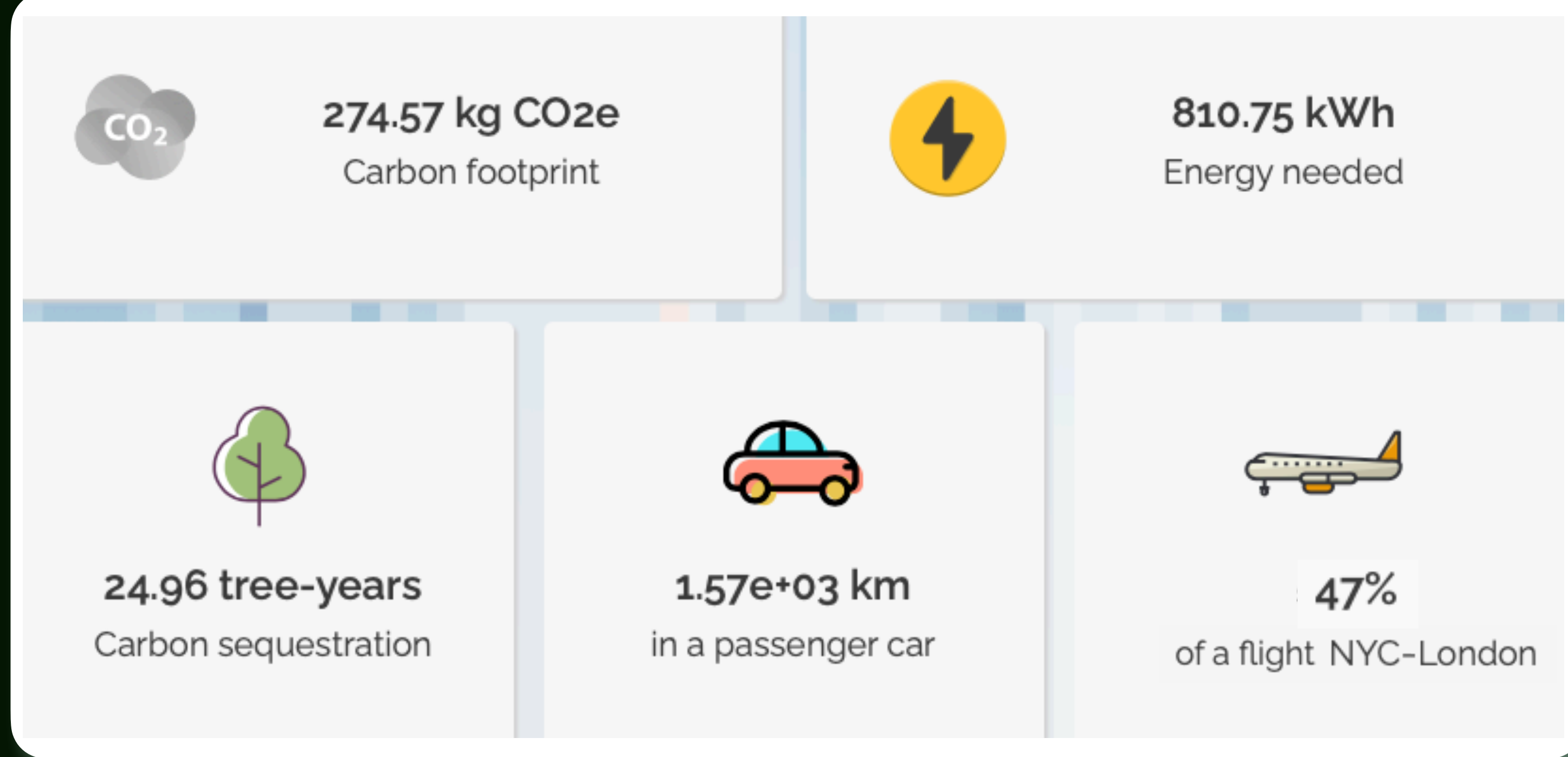


20%

of a flight NYC-London

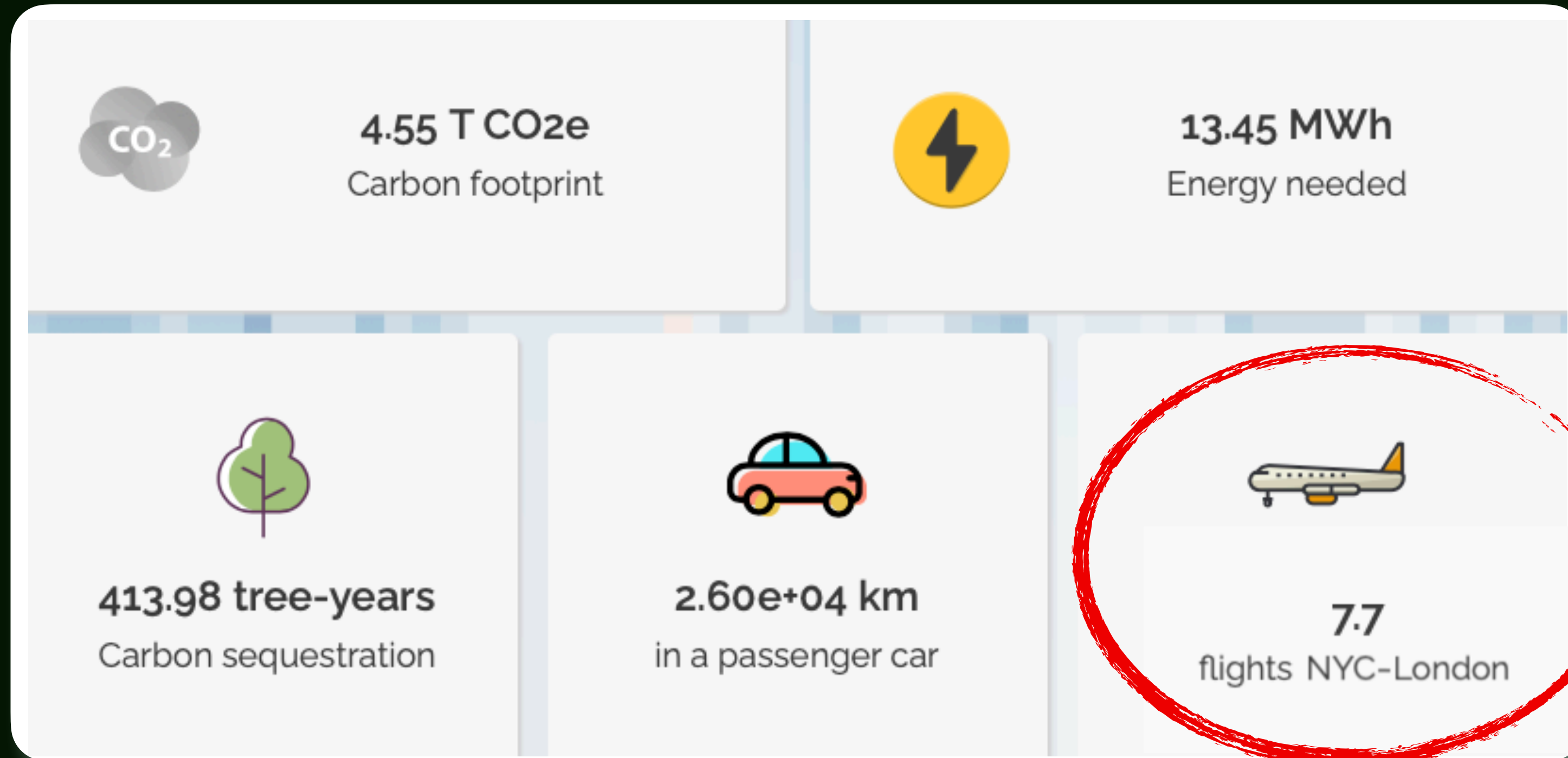
[Lannelongue et. al, Advanced science, 8(12), 2100707; arXiv:2007.07610]

Dynamical friction work
with



If instead I used NR

~ 16 x more emissions!!



Summary #2

Numerically calculating drag forces

- Can be a useful tool for validating analytic approximations
- Covering regions of parameter space inaccessible to analytics
- Can make nice videos!

Use fixed background (e.g. GRDzhadzha) when possible

- Faster
- Cheaper
- Less harm to the planet?

Some other things to keep in mind

- \gtrsim 40 simulations - inc double/half resolution
- Mb/Gb per checkpoint file:

- Storage

Fixed Background

```
dtraykova@sakura01:~/test_NR-vs-Fixed> du -sh Fixed/  
209M    Fixed/hdf5/FixedBG_ScalarField_000000.3d.hdf  
209M    Fixed/hdf5/FixedBG_ScalarField_000007.3d.hdf
```

NR

```
dtraykova@sakura01:~/test_NR-vs-Fixed> du -sh NR/hdf  
2.8G    NR/hdf5/ScalarField_000000.3d.hdf5  
2.8G    NR/hdf5/ScalarField_000007.3d.hdf5
```

- ~50 checkpoints + ~300 plot files per sim:

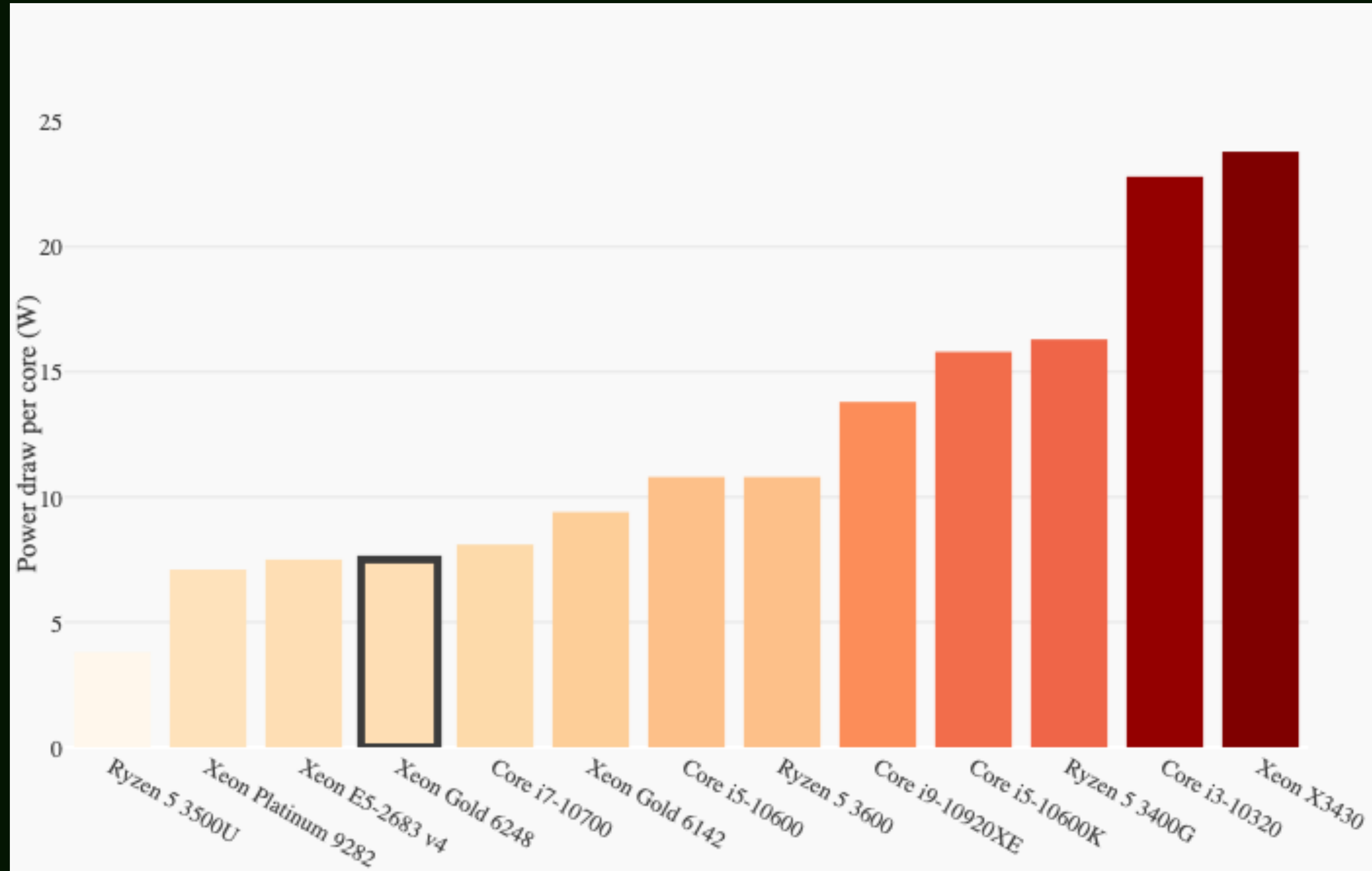
2.7 TB for fixed background

vs

7.8 TB for NR

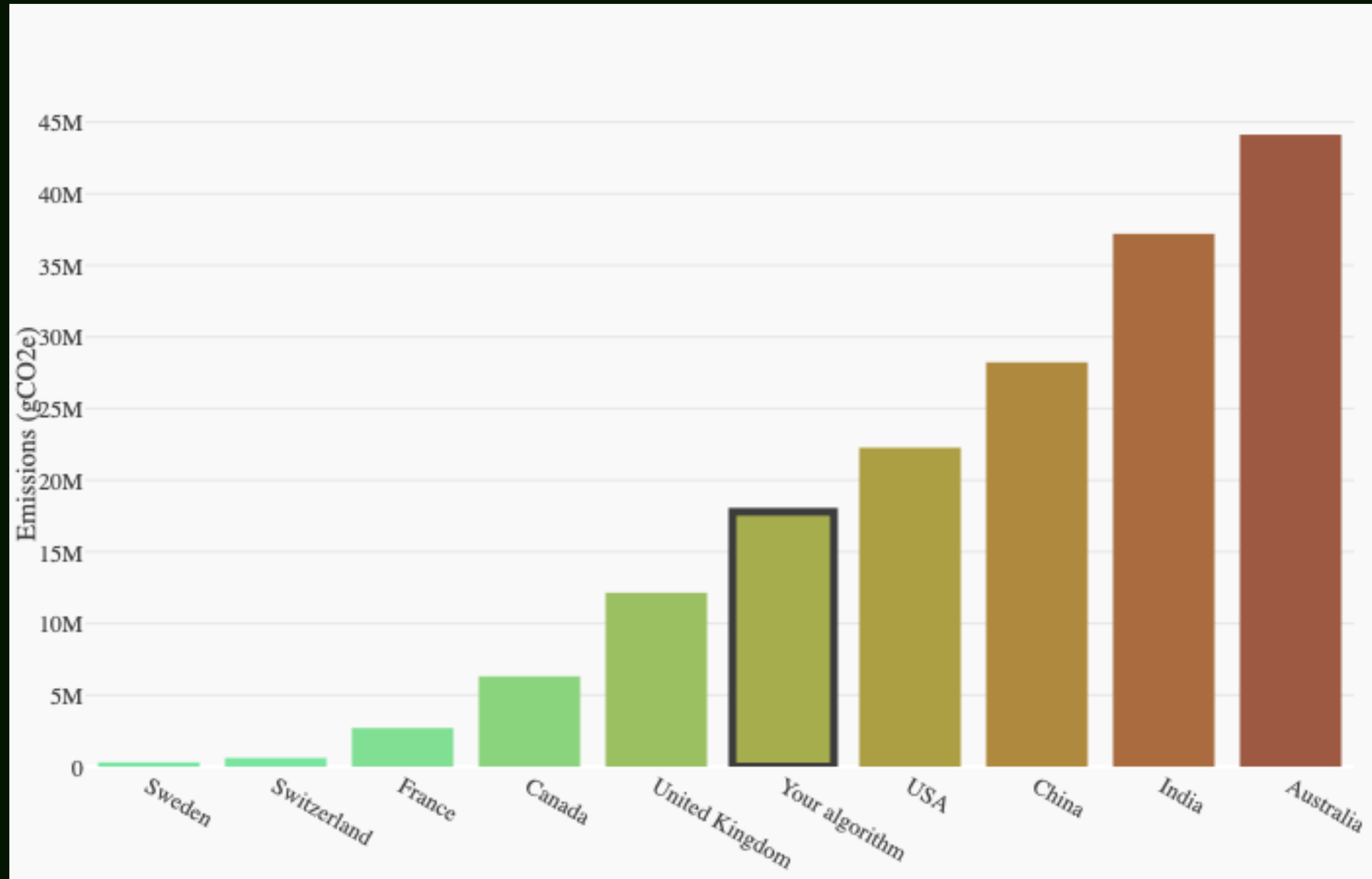
Some other things to keep in mind

- Storage
- CPU efficiency



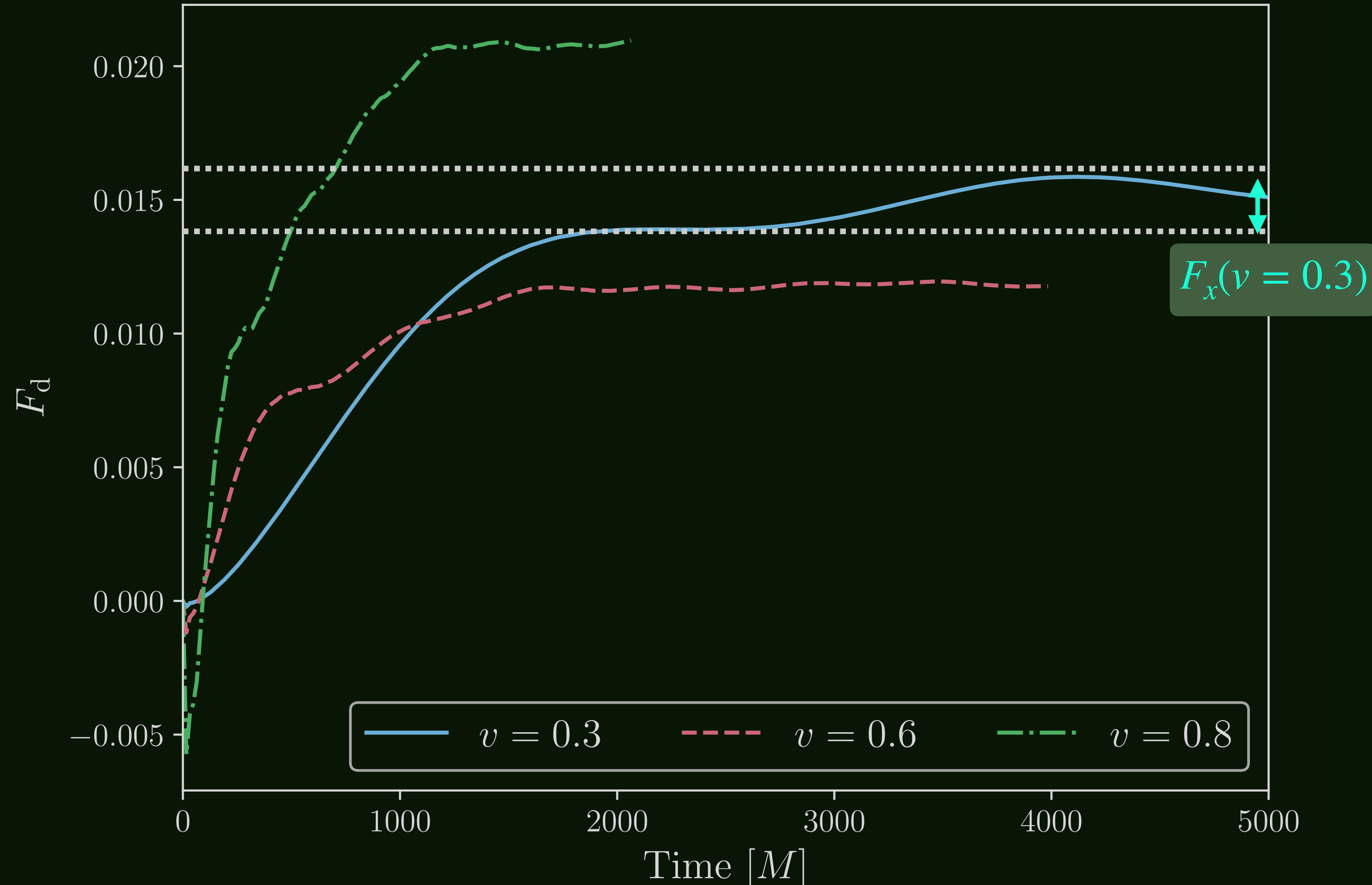
Some other things to keep in mind

- Storage
- CPU efficiency
- Cluster location



Estimating the numerical force

- Oscillations due to matter being wave-like
- Oscillation amplitude and error bars (\downarrow with time)
- Amplitude - larger and longer to settle at small ν and μ
- \rightarrow avg. run time $t \sim 5000 M$





Background

- The metric in 3+1: $ds^2 = -\alpha^2 dt^2 + \gamma_{ij}(dx^i + \beta^i dt)(dx^j + \beta^j dt)$
- α , β^i and γ_{ij} - fixed; diff. depending on form of the metric, implemented:
 - Boosted isotropic Schwarzschild
 - Kerr-Schild
 - Boosted Kerr
- Components calculated analytically at each point -> no need for them or their derivatives to be stored on the grid!



Field evolution

- E.g. single scalar field:
 - Only 2 evolution parameters (rather than 10+)

$$\partial_t \varphi = \alpha \Pi + \beta^i \partial_i \varphi$$

$$\partial_t \Pi = \alpha \gamma^{ij} \partial_i \partial_j \varphi + \alpha \left(K \Pi - \gamma^{ij} \Gamma_{ij}^k \partial_k \varphi - m^2 \varphi \right) + \partial_i \varphi \partial^i \alpha + \beta^i \partial_i \Pi$$

$$K_{ij} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left(-\partial_t \gamma_{ij} + D_i \beta_j + D_j \beta_i \right), \text{ as background fixed } \partial_t \gamma_{ij} = 0$$

- Available matter fields:
 - real/complex scalar field with quadratic and self-interacting potential
 - real/complex vector field
 - classical fluid (in progress)



Diagnostics

- Energy density
- Angular momentum
- Linear momentum
- Energy and momentum flux
- Can extract their integrals over a surface/volume

