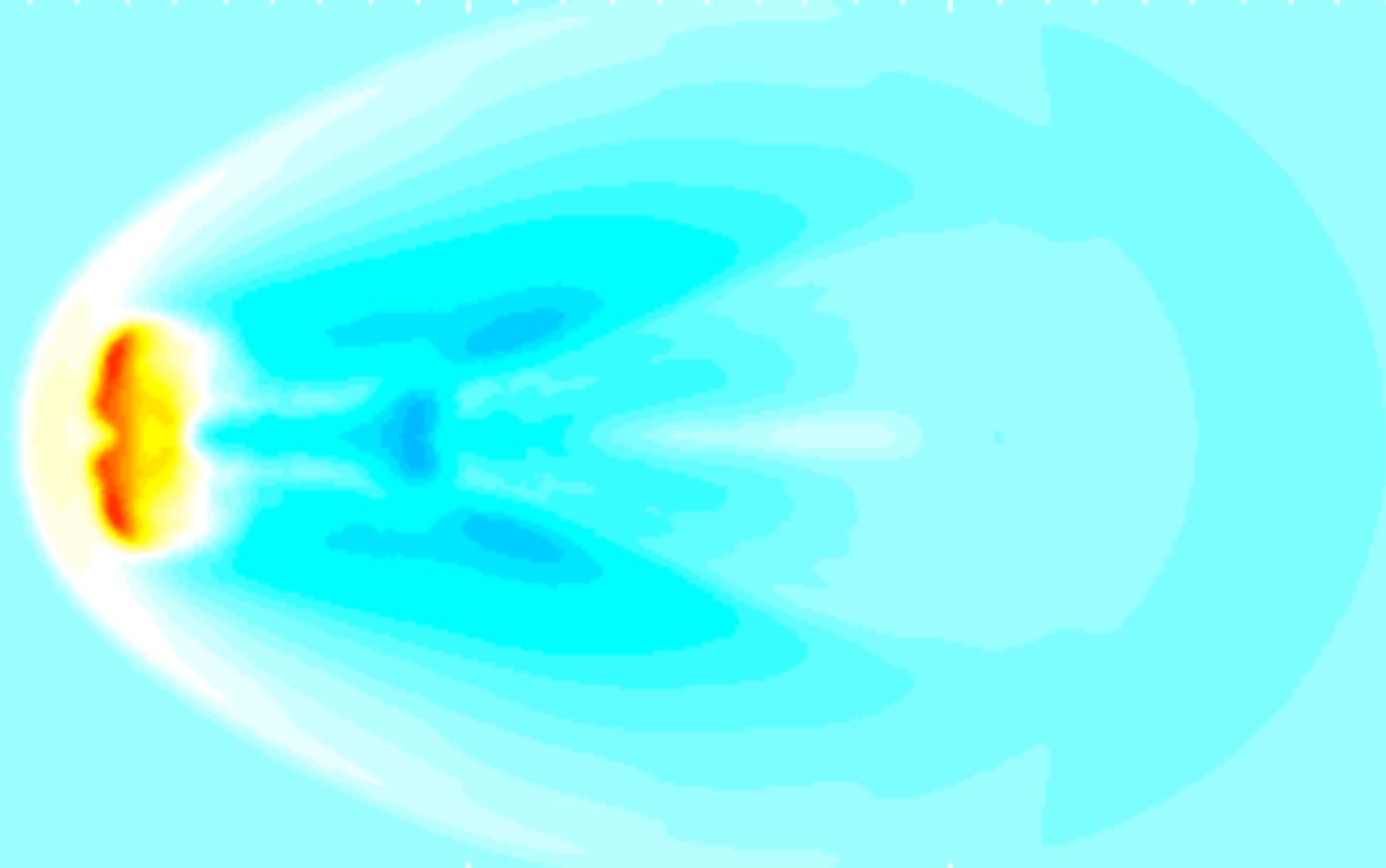
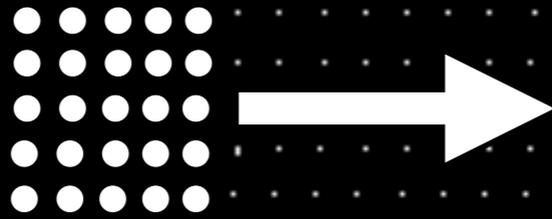


# Galaxy formation in SPHS

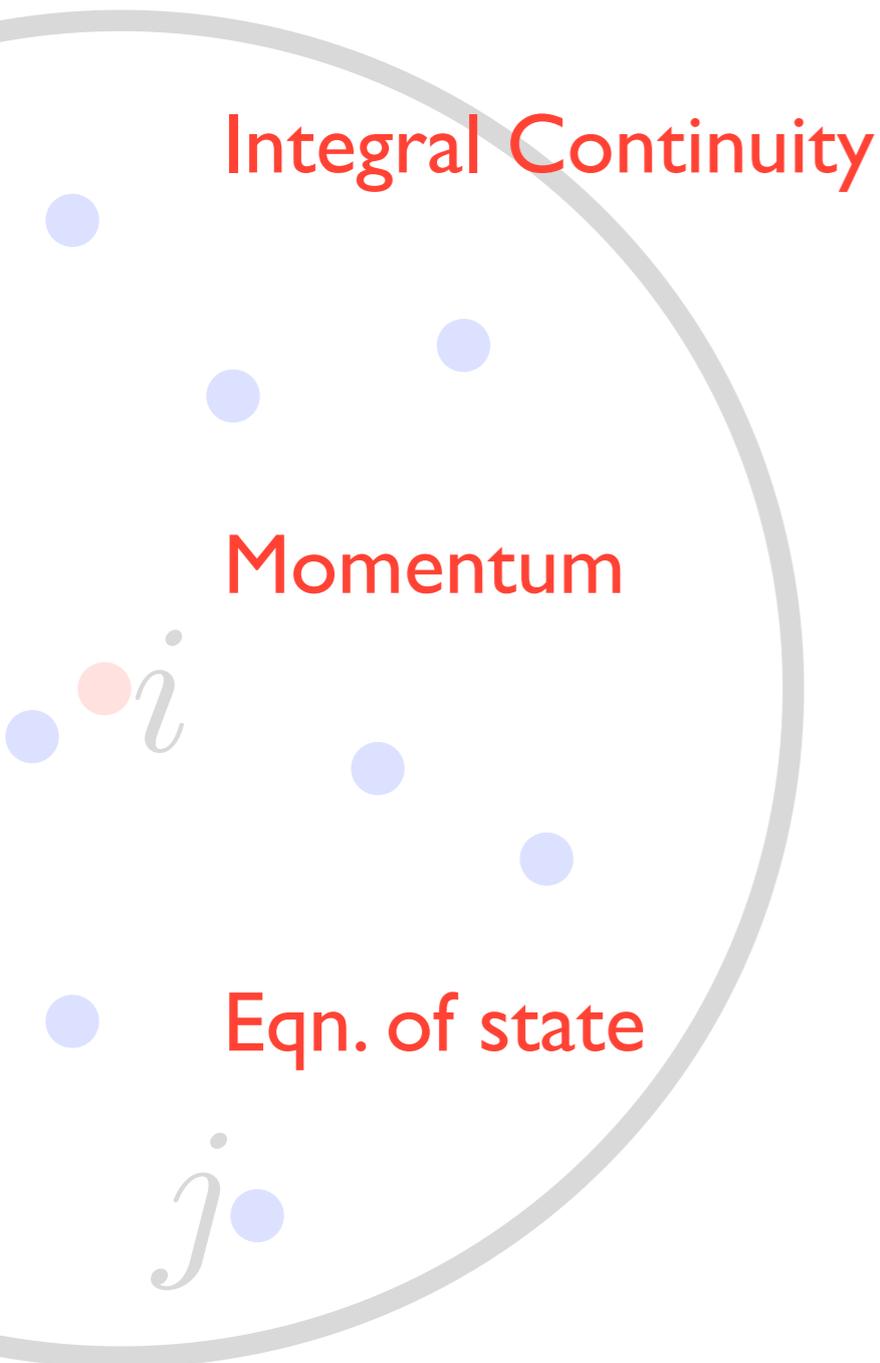


Justin Read  
ETH Zürich | University of Leicester

With: T. Hayfield, A. Hobbs, C. Power



# Background | The Euler equations (Lagrangian 'entropy' form)



$$\rho_i = \sum_j^N m_j W_{ij}(|\mathbf{r}_{ij}|, h_i)$$

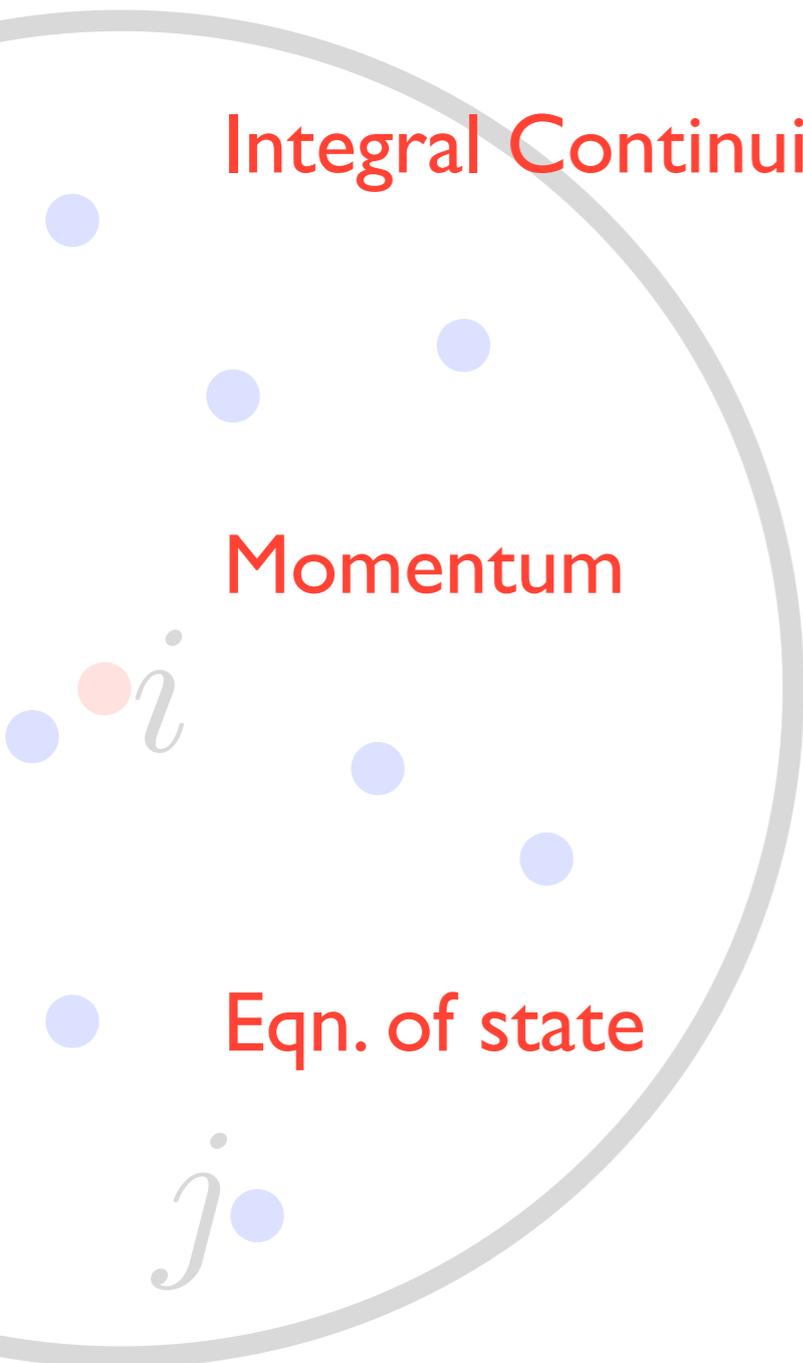
$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}_i}{dt} = \sum_j^N m_j \left( \frac{P_i}{\rho_i^2} + \frac{P_j}{\rho_j^2} \right) \nabla_i \overline{W}_{ij}$$

$$P_i = A_i \rho_i^\gamma \quad ; \quad A_i = \text{const.}$$

**'classic' SPH**

[inc. 'energy' form and similar]

# Background | The Euler equations (Lagrangian 'entropy' form)



$$\rho_i = \sum_j^N m_j W_{ij}(|\mathbf{r}_{ij}|, h_i)$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}_i}{dt} = \sum_j^N \frac{m_j}{\rho_i \rho_j} (P_i + P_j) \nabla_i \overline{W}_{ij}$$

$$P_i = A_i \rho_i^\gamma \quad ; \quad A_i = \text{const.}$$

Improved force error

1. Lagrangian

2. Galilean invariant

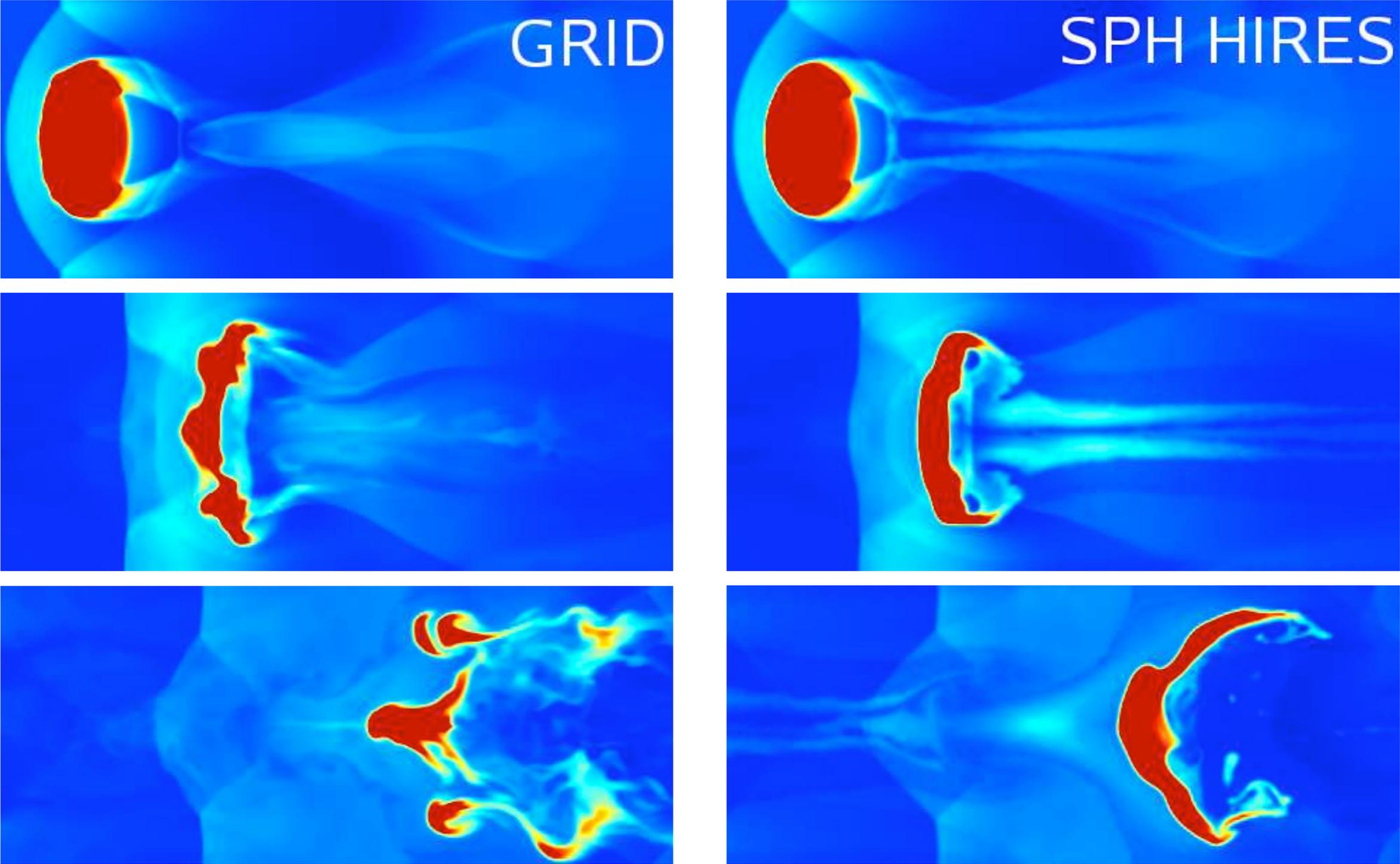
3. Manifestly conservative

4. Easy to implement

5. Couples to  $O(N)$  FMM gravity

# Background | Some problems with 'classic' SPH

## The "blob test"



A 1:10 density ratio gas sphere in a wind tunnel (Mach 2.7), initially in pressure eq.

# Background | Some problems with 'classic' SPH

1. The 'E0' error

2. Multivalued pressures

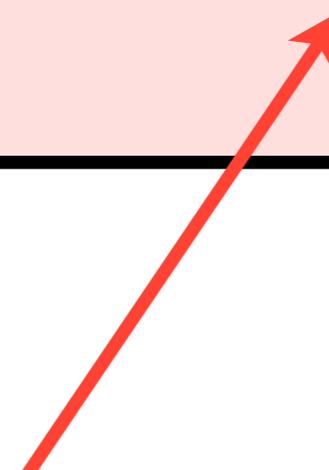
3. Overly viscous

4. Noisy

# I. The 'E0 error' | Taylor expanding the momentum equation

Momentum

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}_i}{dt} = \sum_j^N \frac{m_j}{\rho_i \rho_j} (P_i + P_j) \nabla_i \overline{W}_{ij}$$

$$P_j \simeq P_i + h \underline{x}_{ij} \cdot \underline{\nabla} P_i + O(h^2)$$


# I. The 'E0 error' | Taylor expanding the momentum equation

Momentum

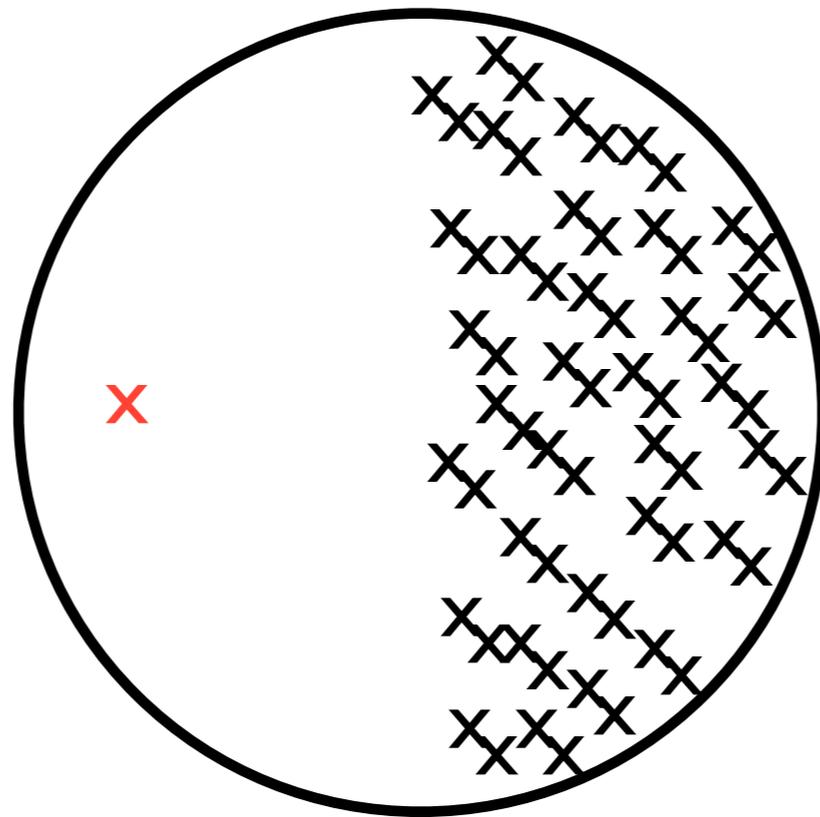
$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}_i}{dt} = \sum_j^N \frac{m_j}{\rho_i \rho_j} (P_i + P_j) \nabla_i \overline{W}_{ij}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}_i}{dt} \simeq -\frac{P_i}{h_i \rho_i} \left[ 2 \sum_j^N \frac{m_j}{\rho_j} \nabla_i^x \overline{W}_{ij} \right] - \frac{\mathbf{M}_i \nabla_i P_i}{\rho_i} + O(h)$$

$E_0$ 
⇒ Euler eqn.

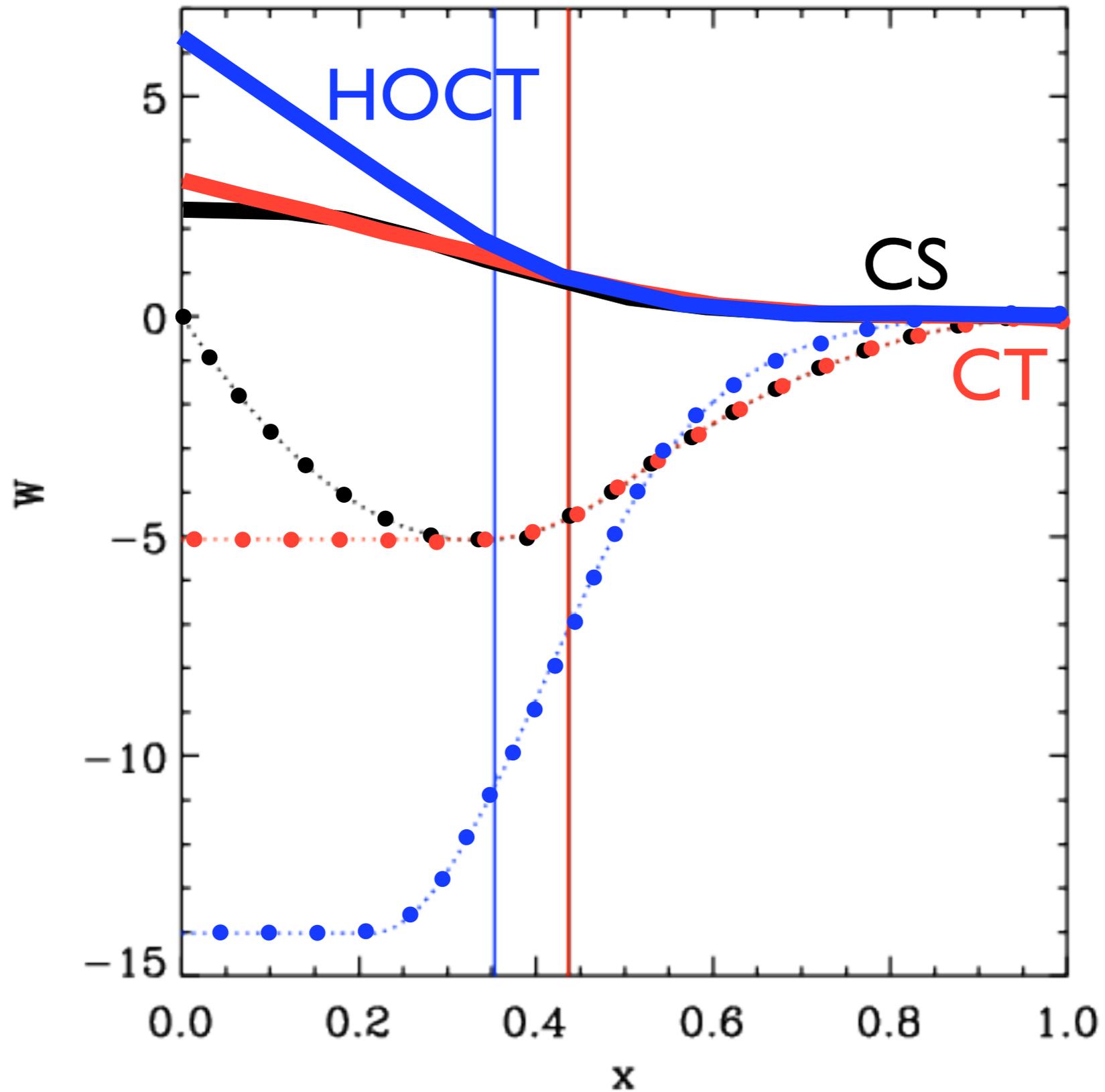
# I. The 'E0 error' | Minimising E0 - raising the kernel sampling

$$\mathbf{E}_0 = 2 \sum_j^N \frac{m_j}{\rho_j} \nabla_i^x \overline{W}_{ij} \simeq 2 \int_V dV \nabla^x W$$

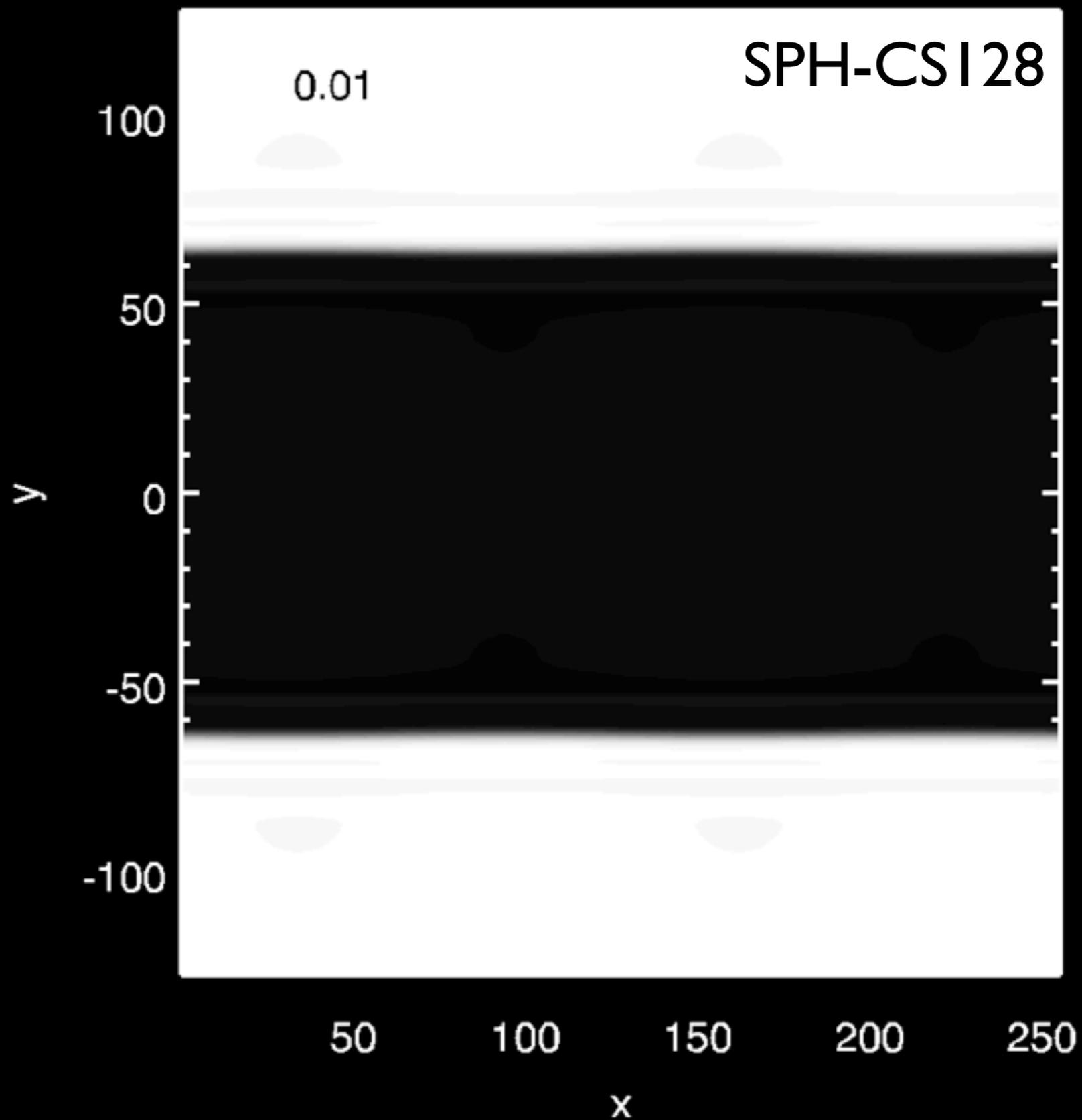


1. Smooth on kernel scale (stable kernel)
2. Larger neighbour number
3. More power in kernel wings

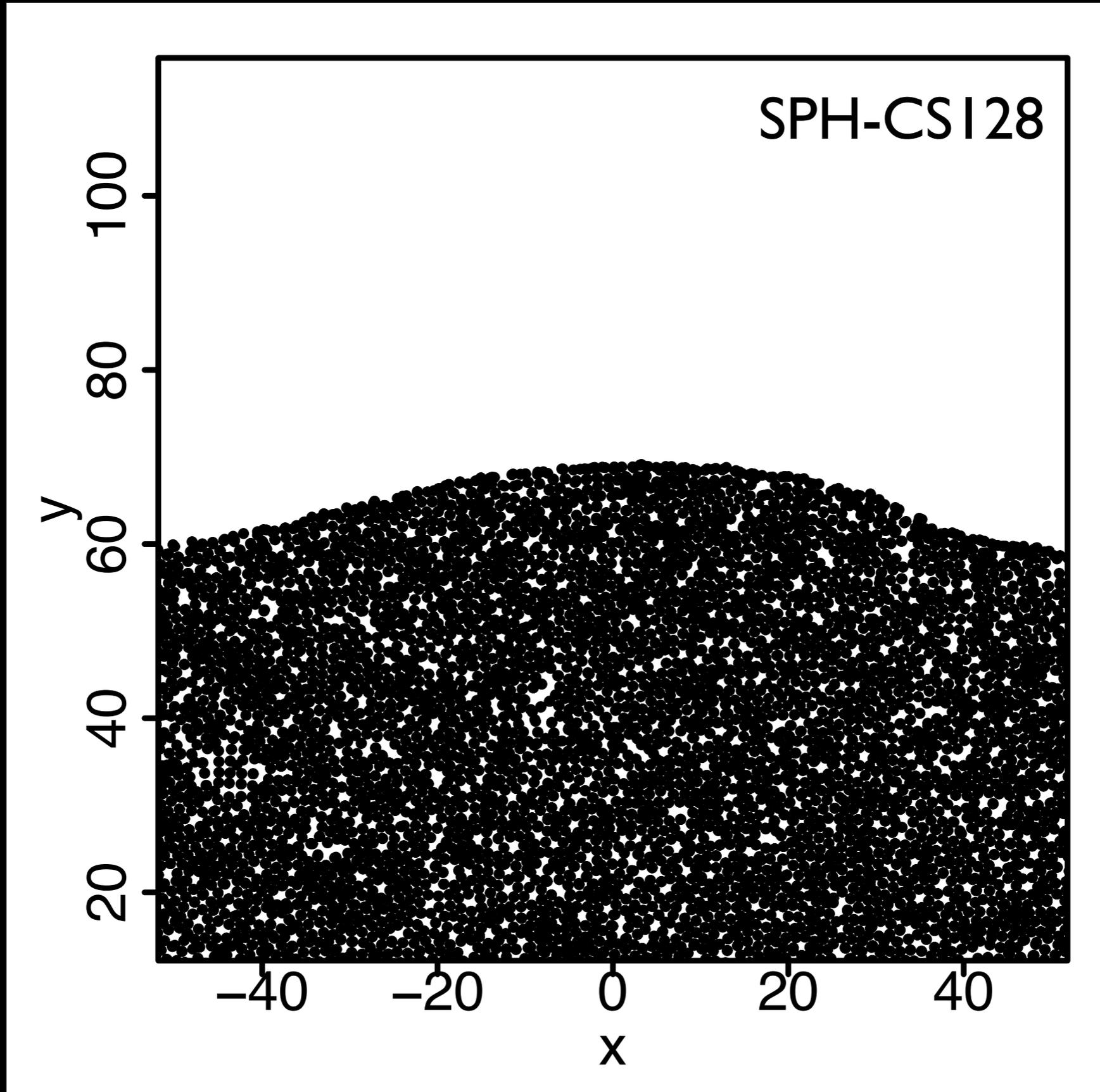
# I. The 'E0 error' | Minimising E0 - raising the kernel sampling



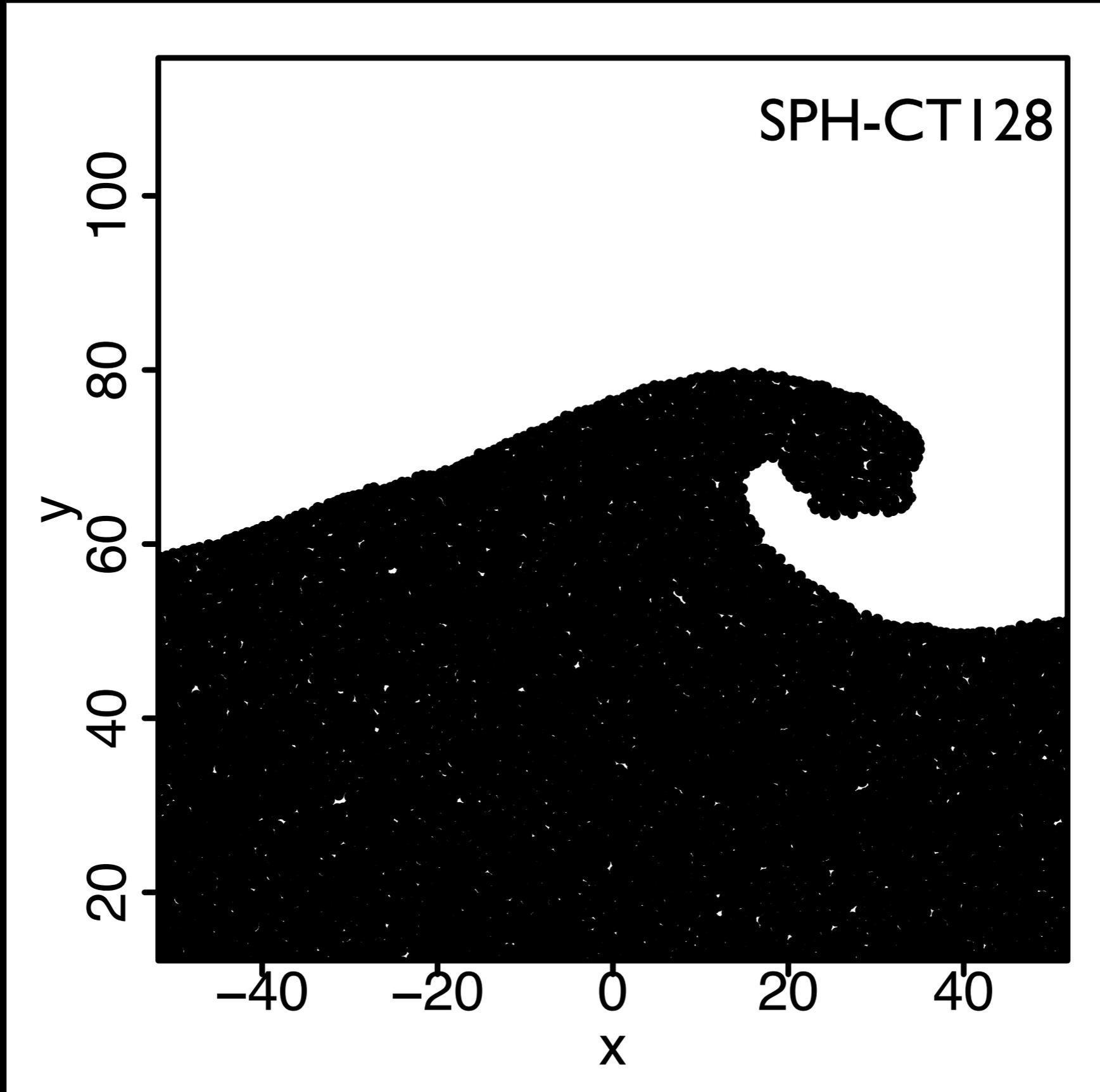
# I. The 'E0 error' | Minimising E0 - raising the kernel sampling



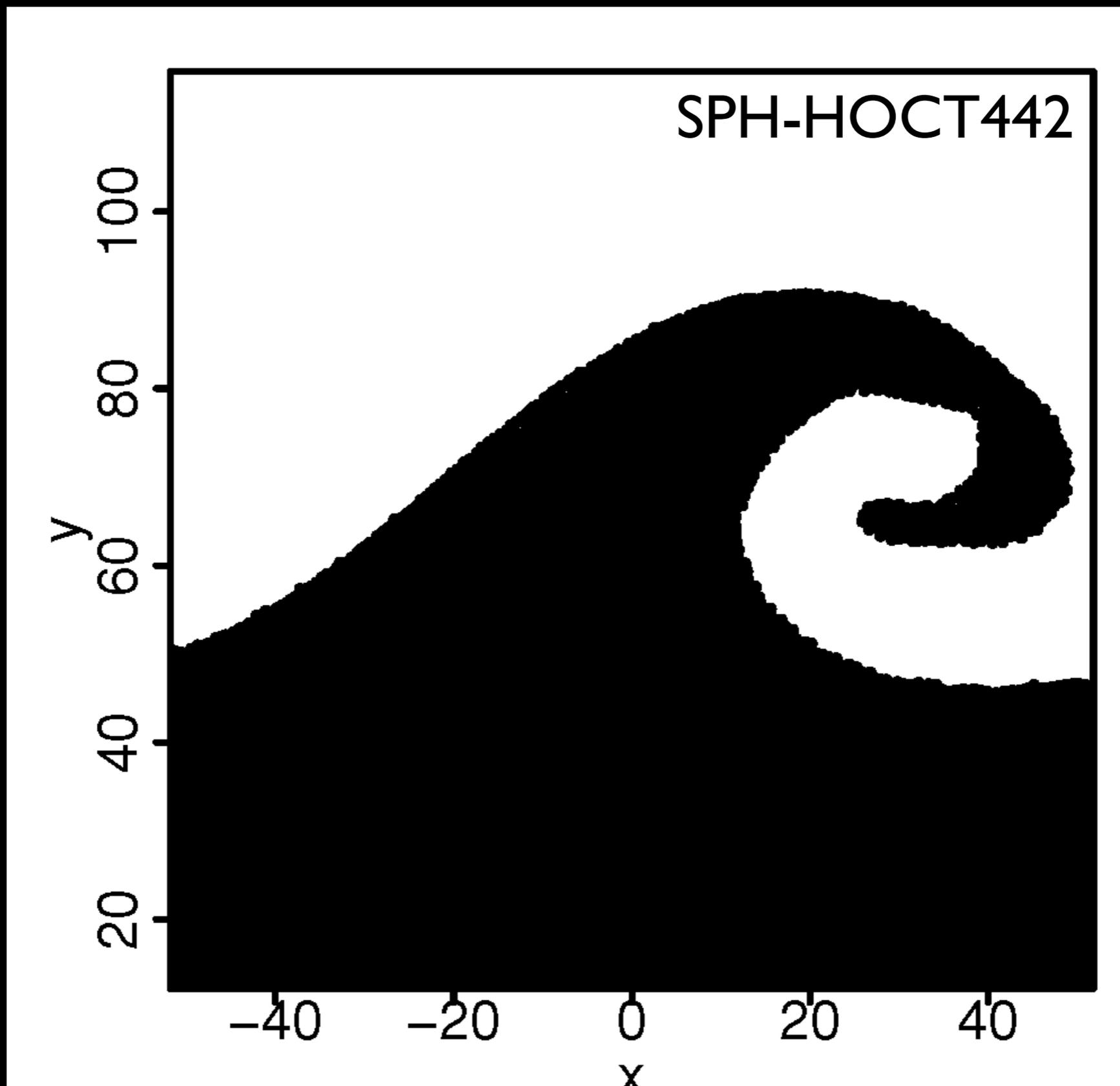
# I. The 'E0 error' | Minimising E0 - raising the kernel sampling



# I. The 'E0 error' | Minimising E0 - raising the kernel sampling

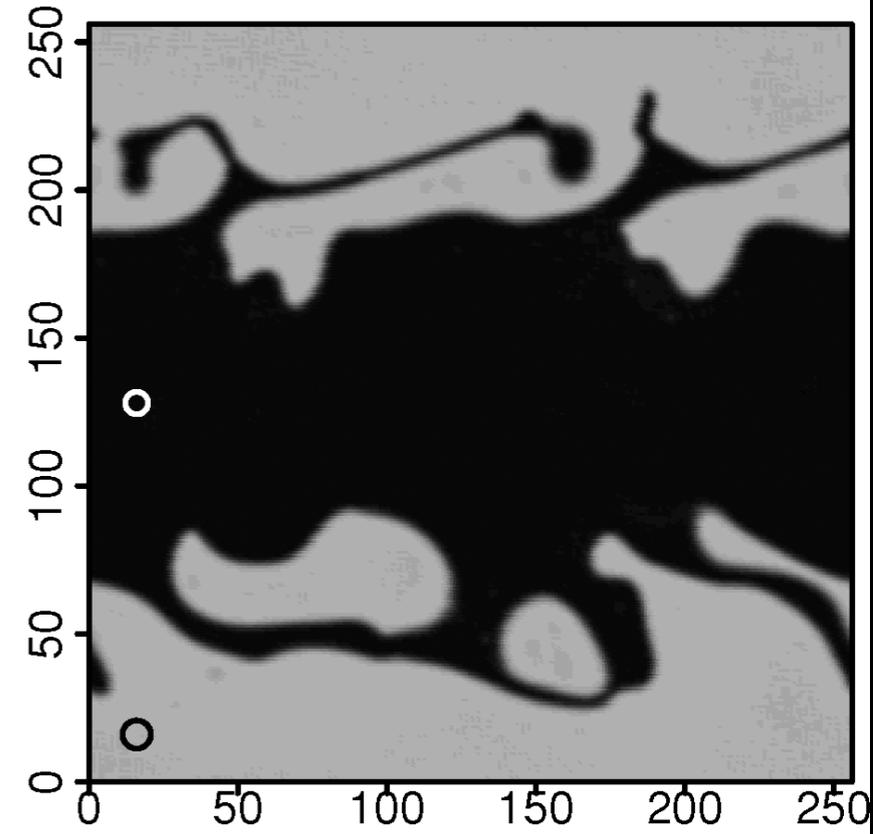
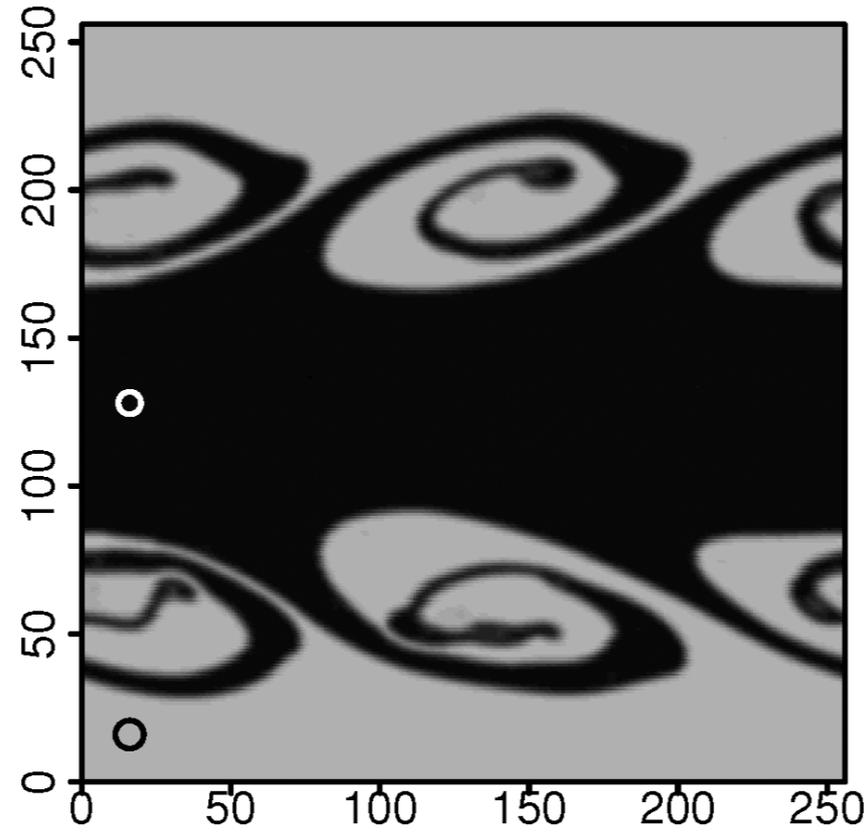
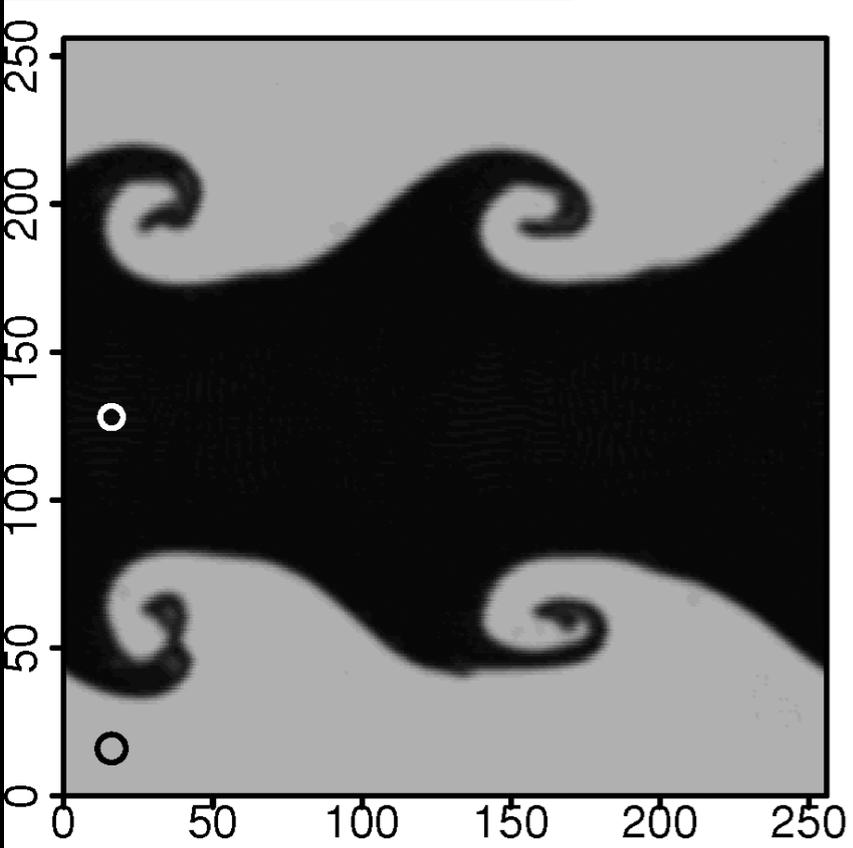


# I. The 'E0 error' | Minimising E0 - raising the kernel sampling

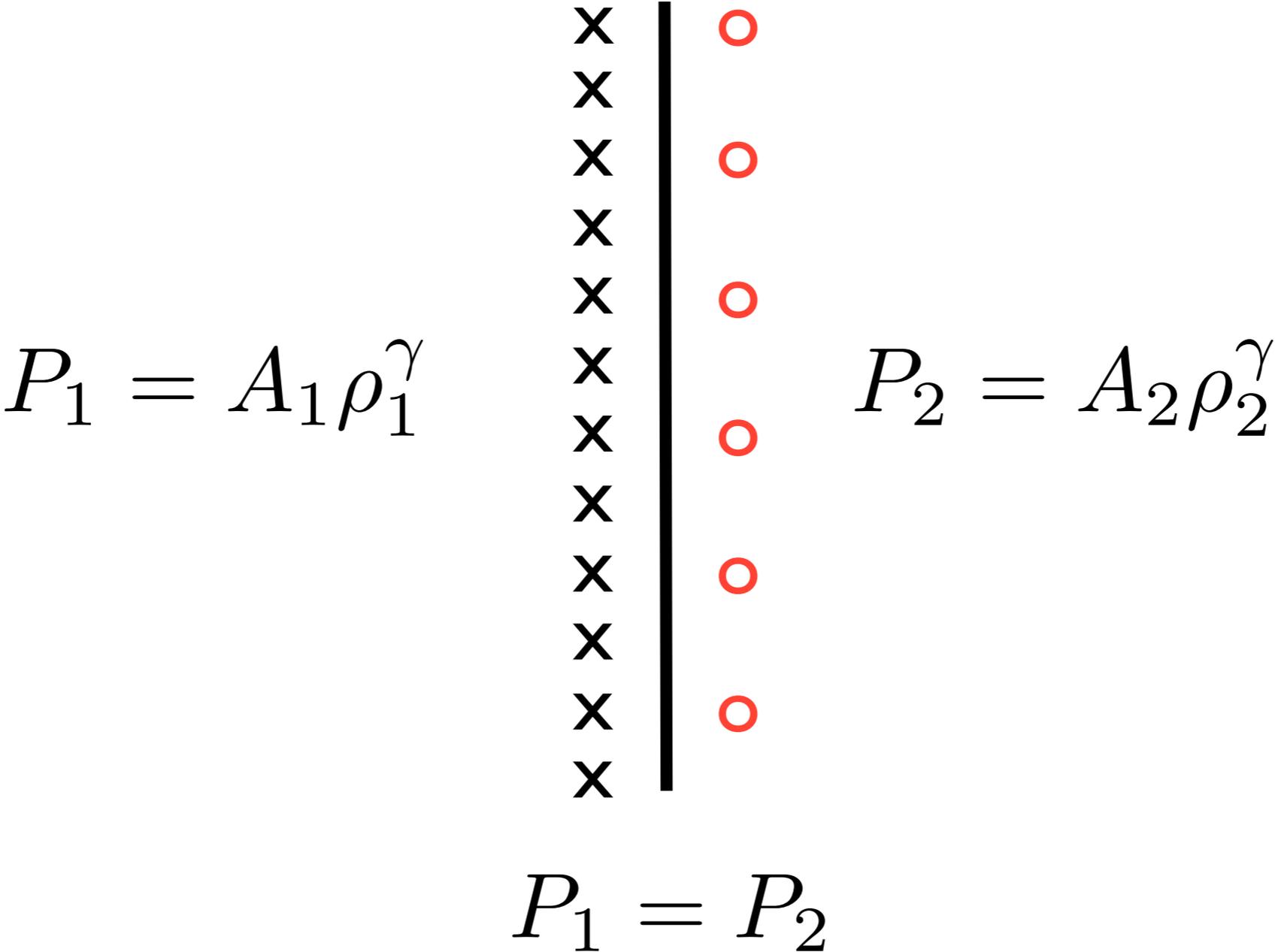


# I. The 'E0 error' | Minimising E0 - raising the kernel sampling

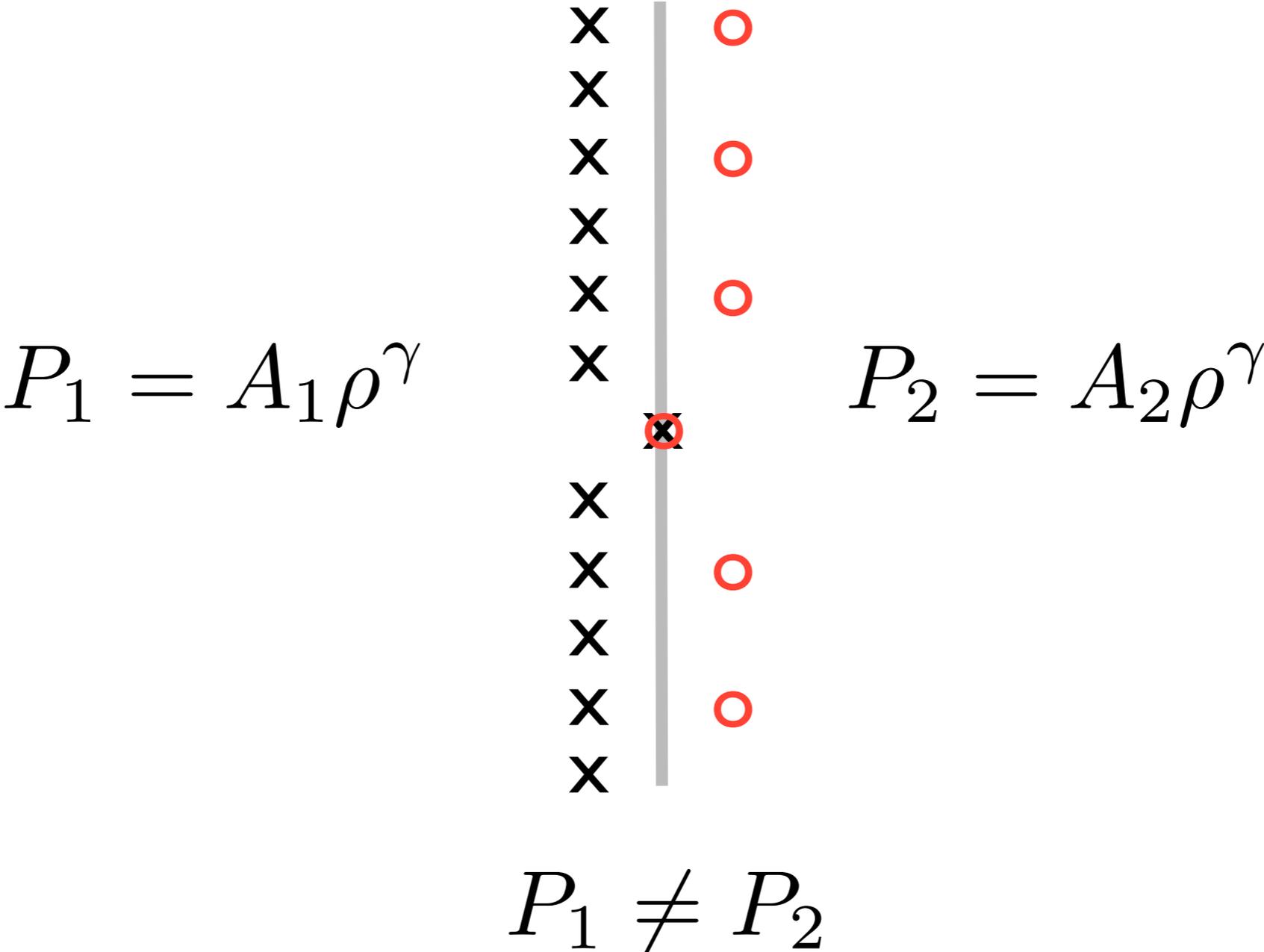
SPH-HOCT442



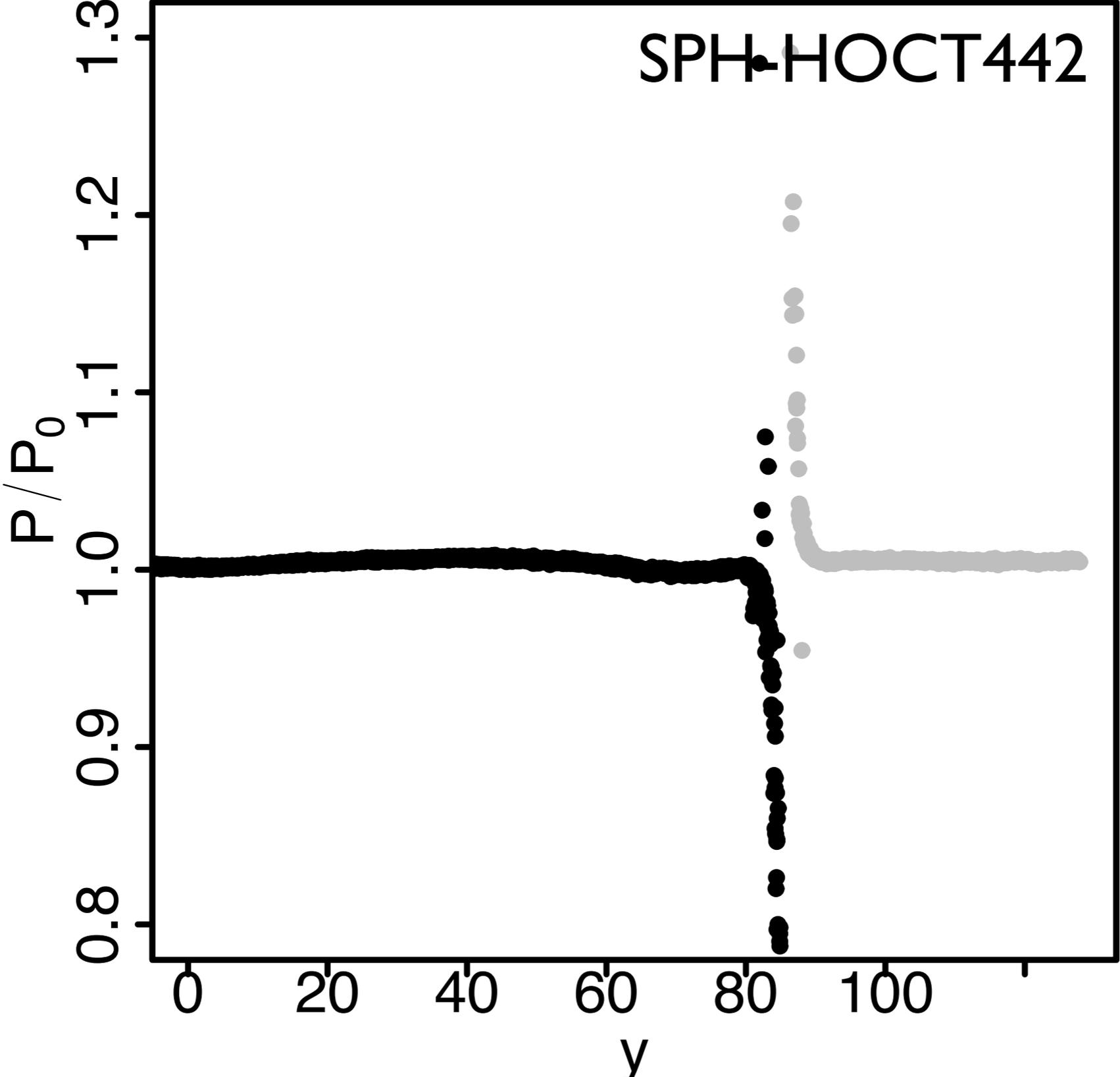
# 2. Multivalued pressures | The problem



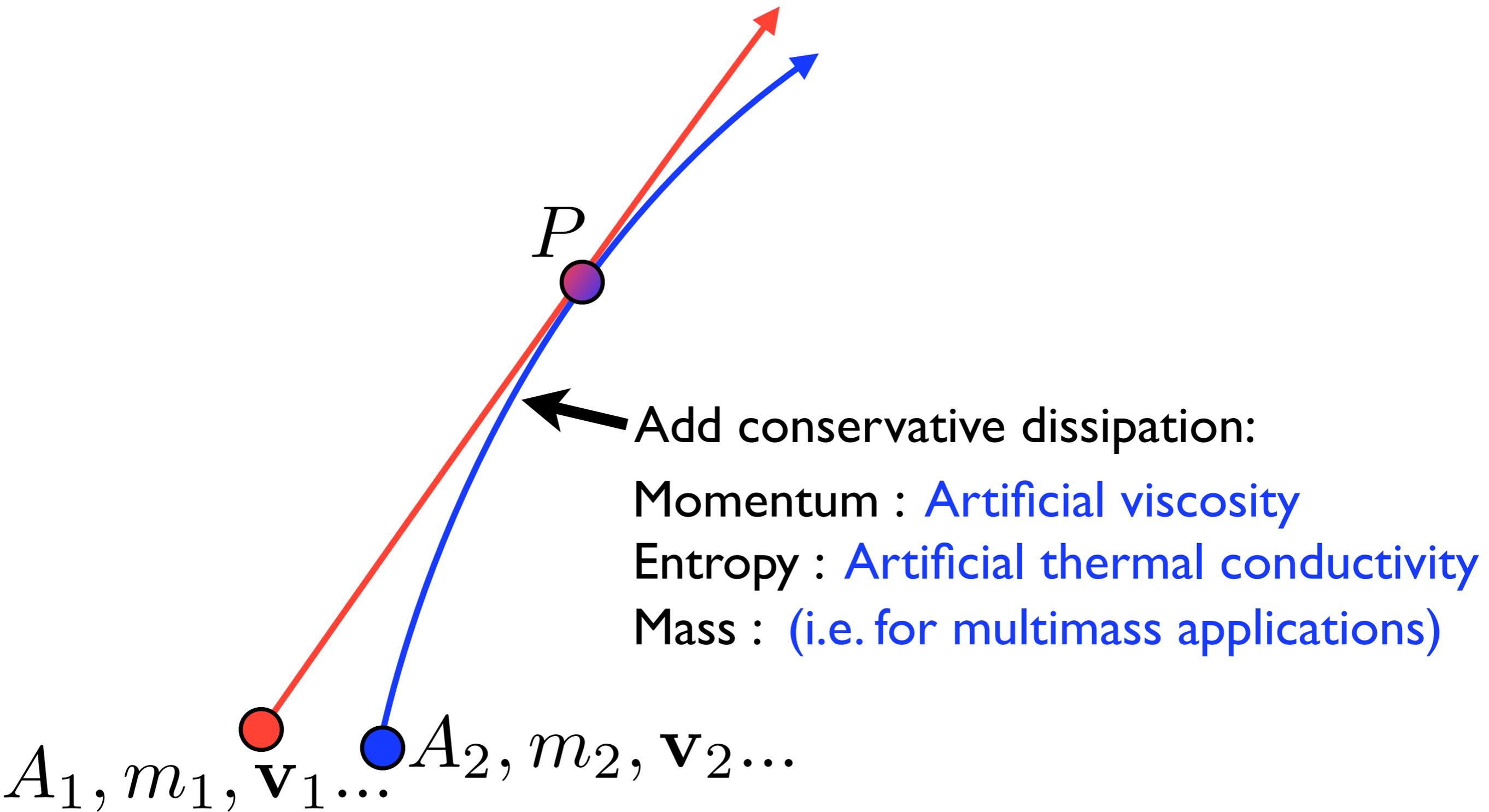
# 2. Multivalued pressures | The problem



# 2. Multivalued pressures | The problem



## 2. Multivalued pressures | An 'early warning' switch



## 2. Multivalued pressures | An 'early warning' switch

$$\alpha_{\text{loc},i} = \begin{cases} \frac{h_i^2 |\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_i)|}{h_i^2 |\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_i)| + h_i |\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_i| + n_s c_s} \alpha_{\text{max}} & \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_i < 0 \\ 0 & \text{[i.e. converging]} \\ & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

[Requires high order gradient estimator]

$$\alpha_i = \alpha_{\text{loc},i} \quad \alpha_i < \alpha_{\text{loc},i}$$

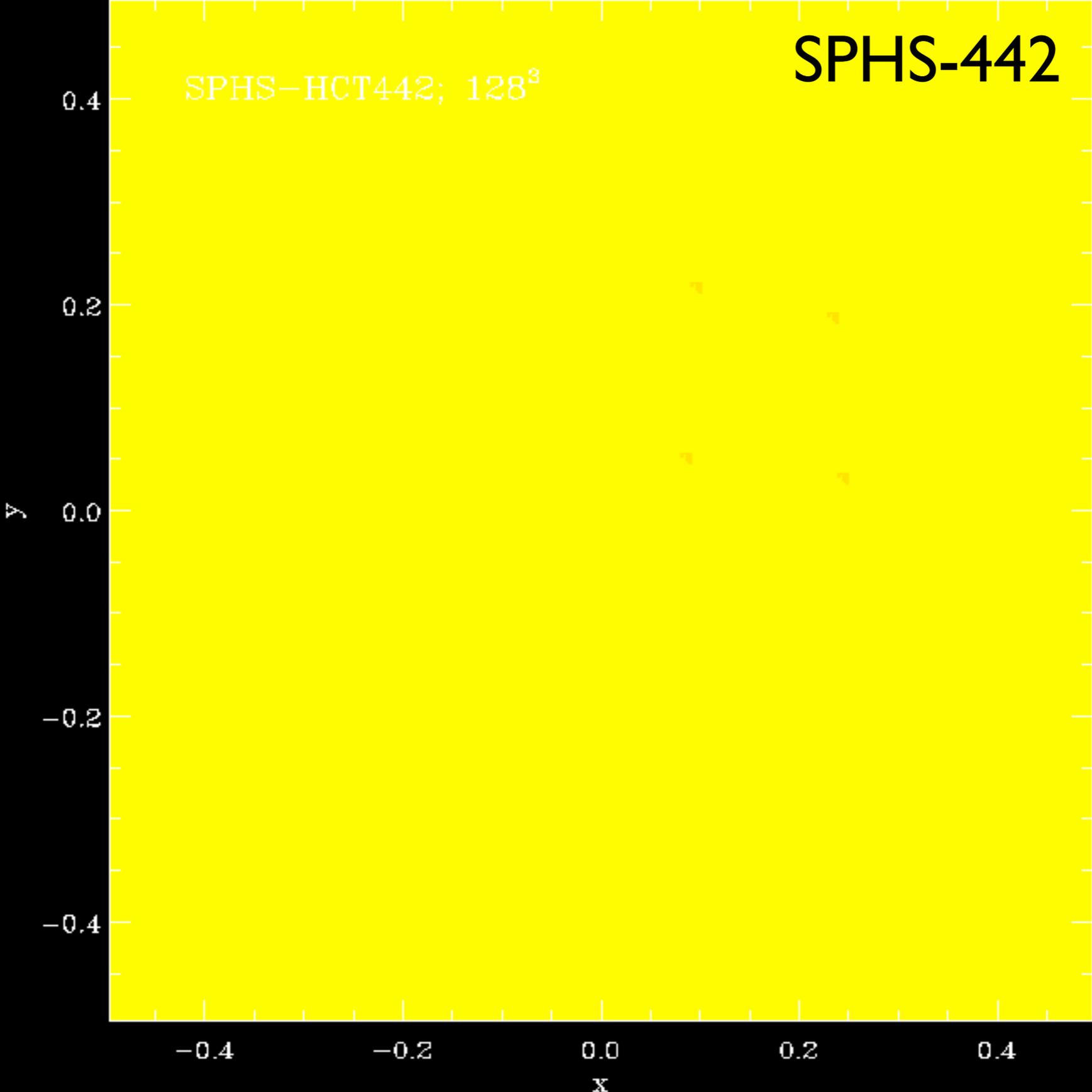
otherwise,  $\alpha_i$  smoothly decays back to zero:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\alpha}_i &= (\alpha_{\text{loc},i} - \alpha_i) / \tau_i & \alpha_{\text{min}} < \alpha_{\text{loc},i} < \alpha_i \\ \dot{\alpha}_i &= (\alpha_{\text{min}} - \alpha_i) / \tau_i & \alpha_{\text{min}} > \alpha_{\text{loc},i} \end{aligned}$$

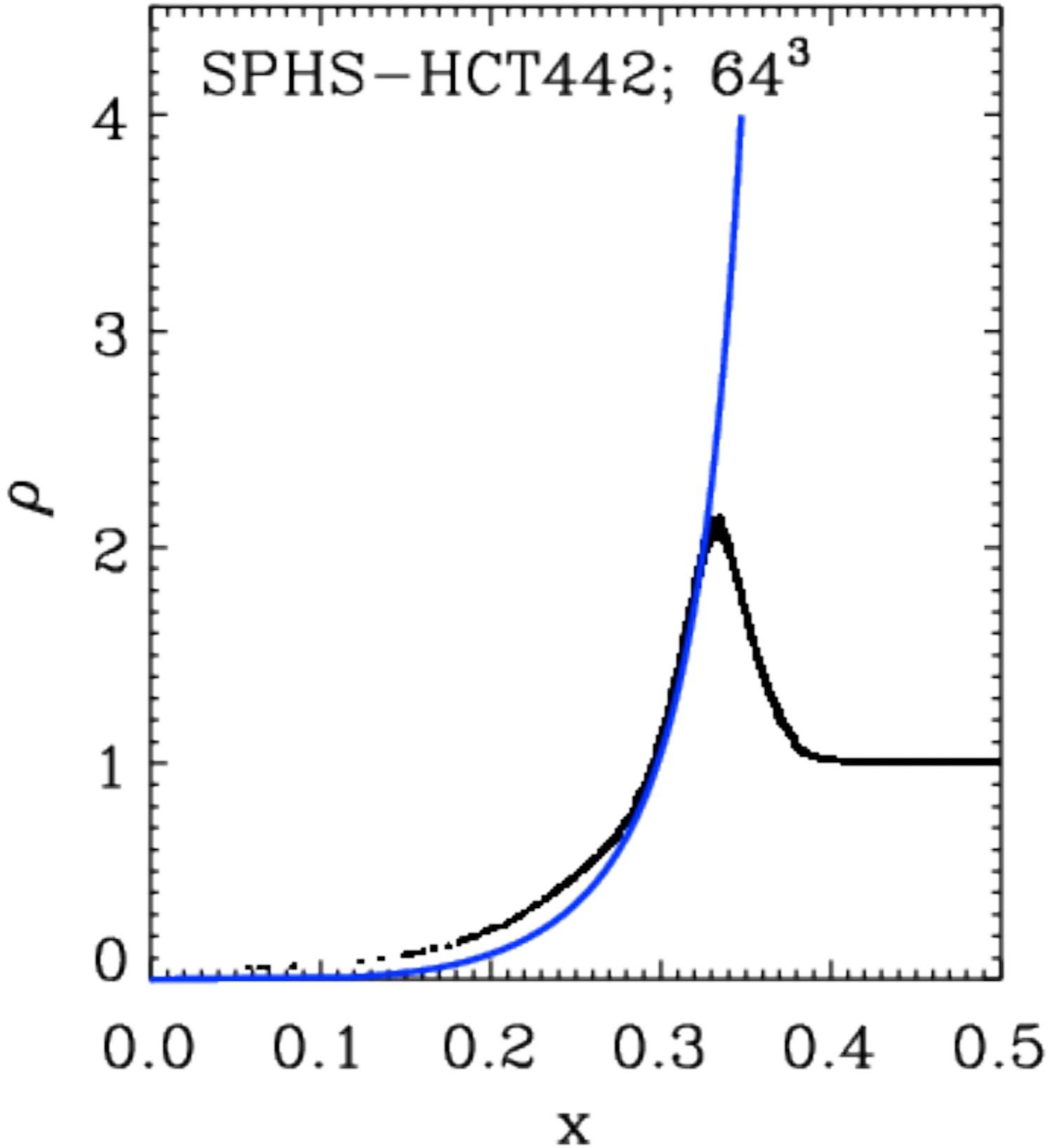
## SPHS | Putting it all together

1. 'E0' error reduced using 442 neighbours and stable higher order HOCT kernel. **Also much lower noise (4).**
2. Multivalued pressures eliminated using advance warning high order switch and conservative dissipation. **Lower viscosity away from shocks (3); multimass particles now possible.**
3. Timestep limiter [Saitoh & Makino 2009] => strong shocks correctly tracked.
4. Implementations in GADGET2 & 3.

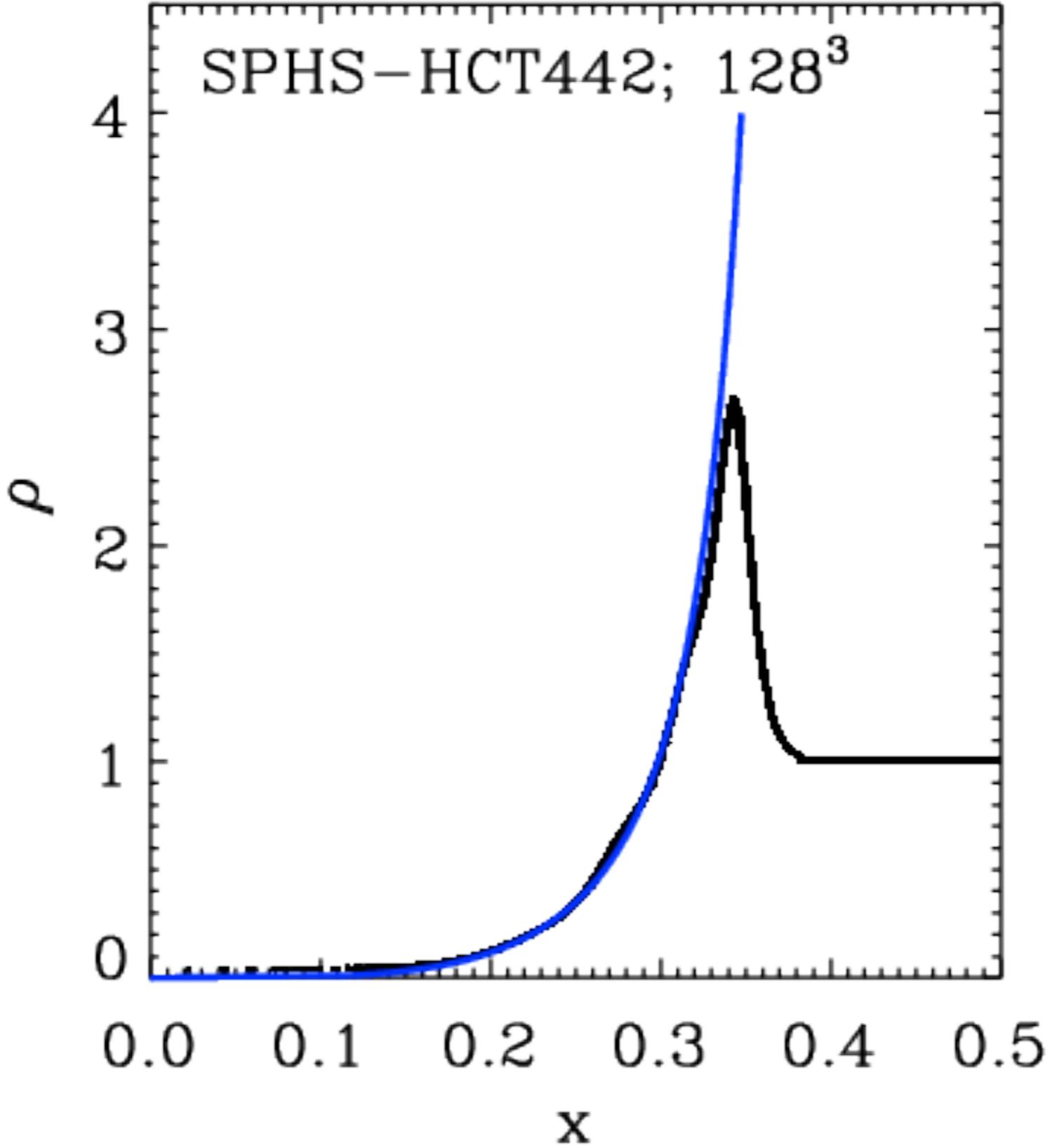
# SPHS tests | Sedov-Taylor blast wave



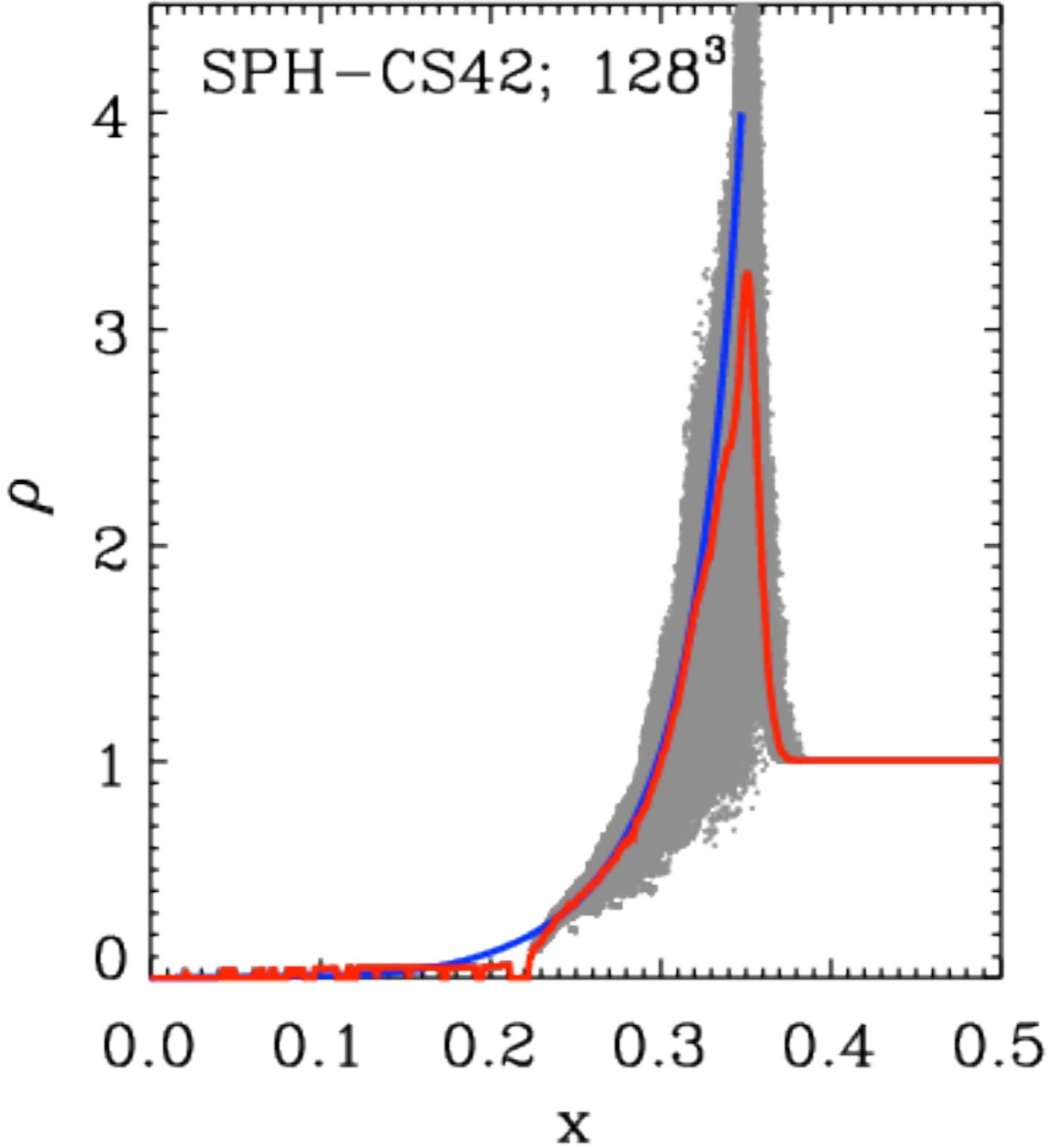
# SPHS tests | Sedov-Taylor blast wave



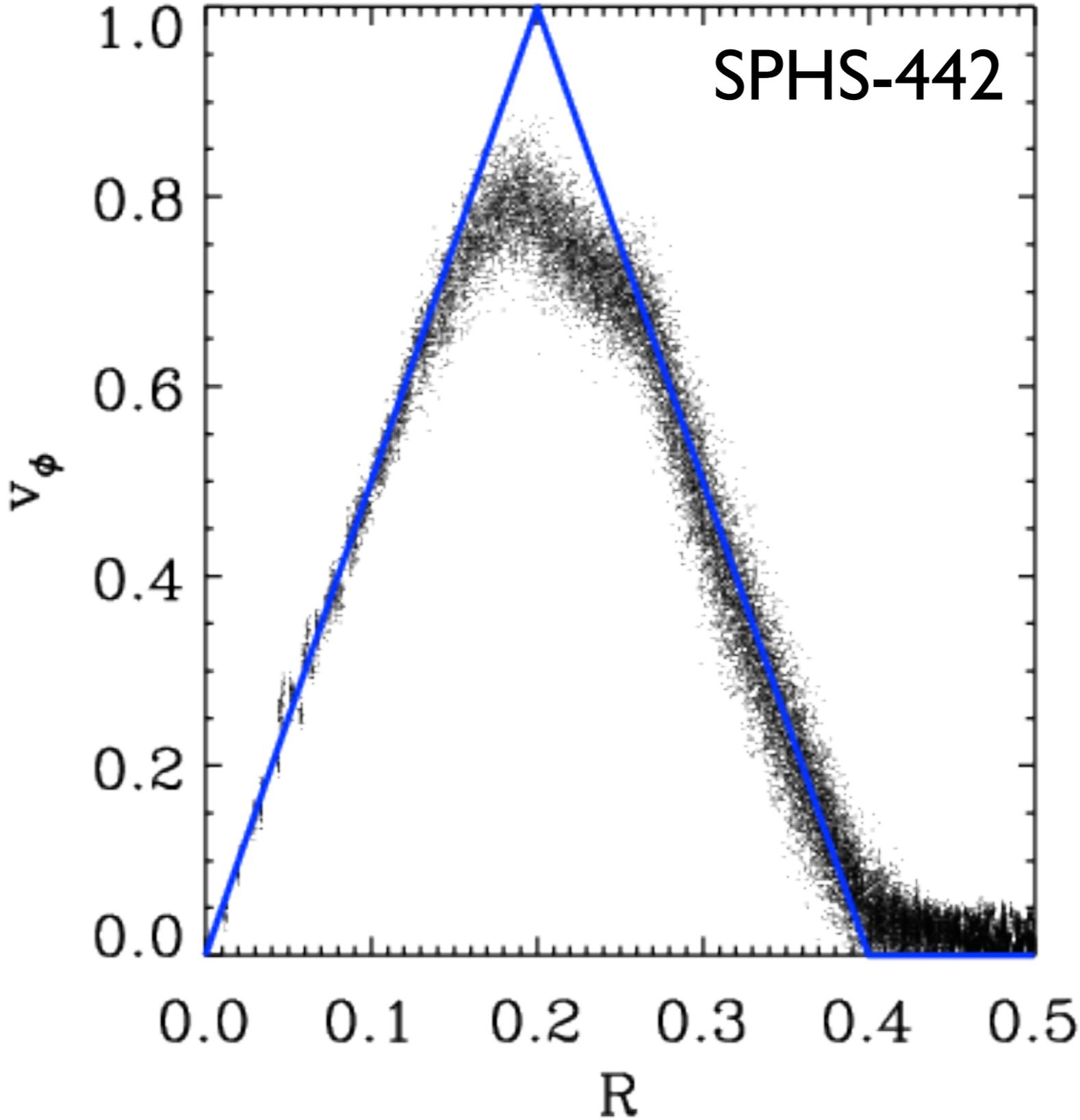
# SPHS tests | Sedov-Taylor blast wave



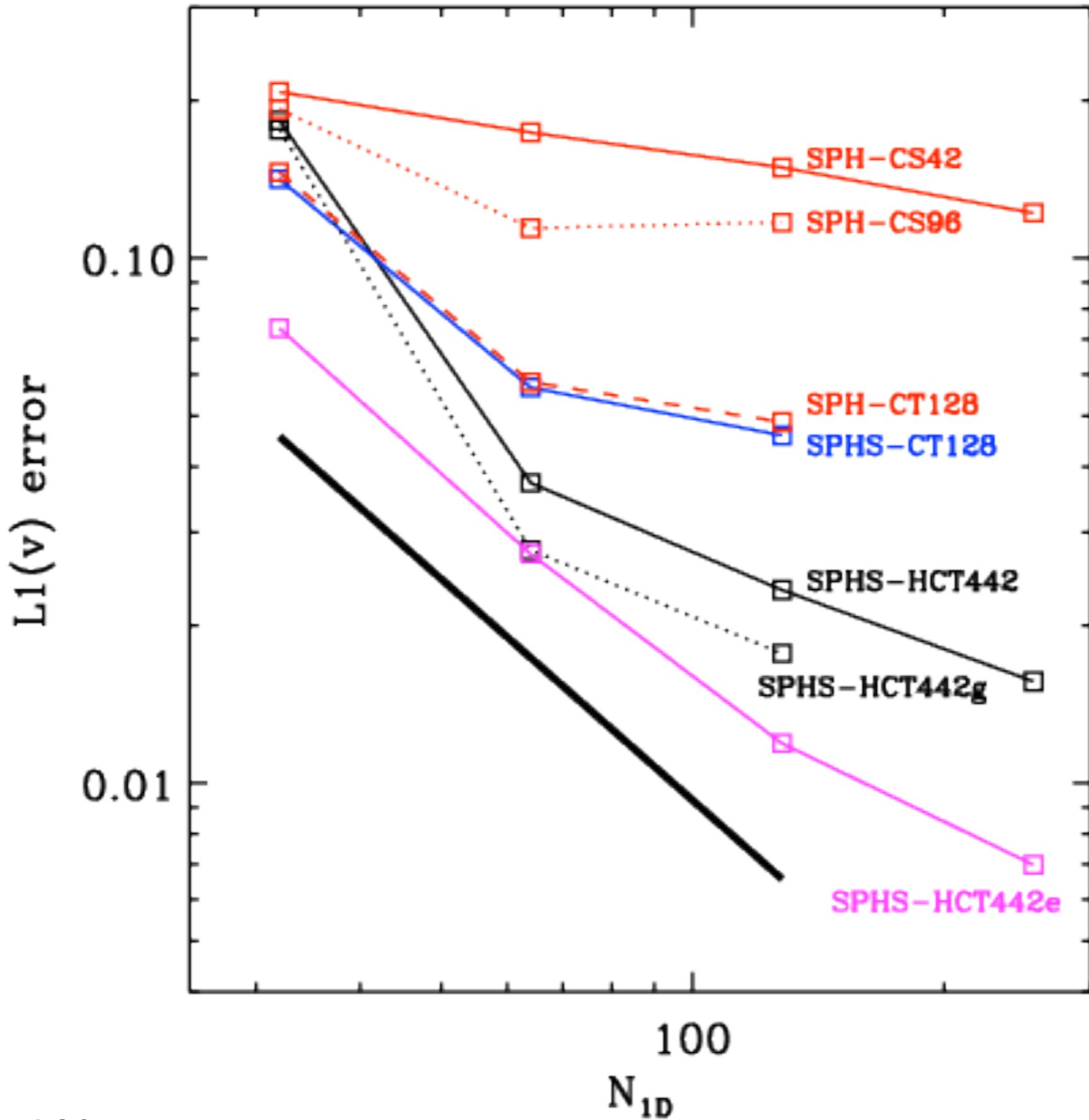
# SPHS tests | Sedov-Taylor blast wave



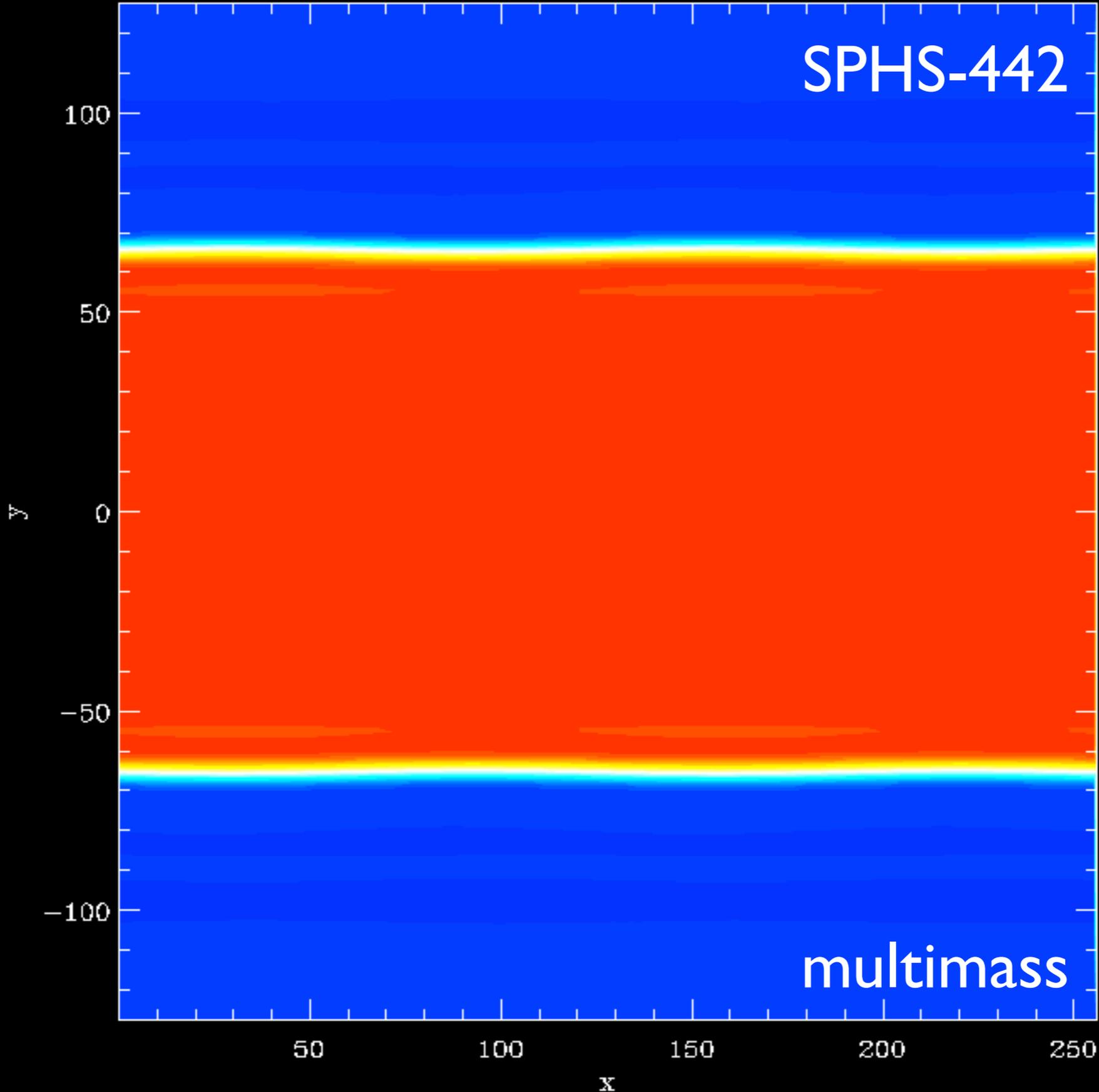
# SPHS tests | Gresho vortex



# SPHS tests | Gresho vortex

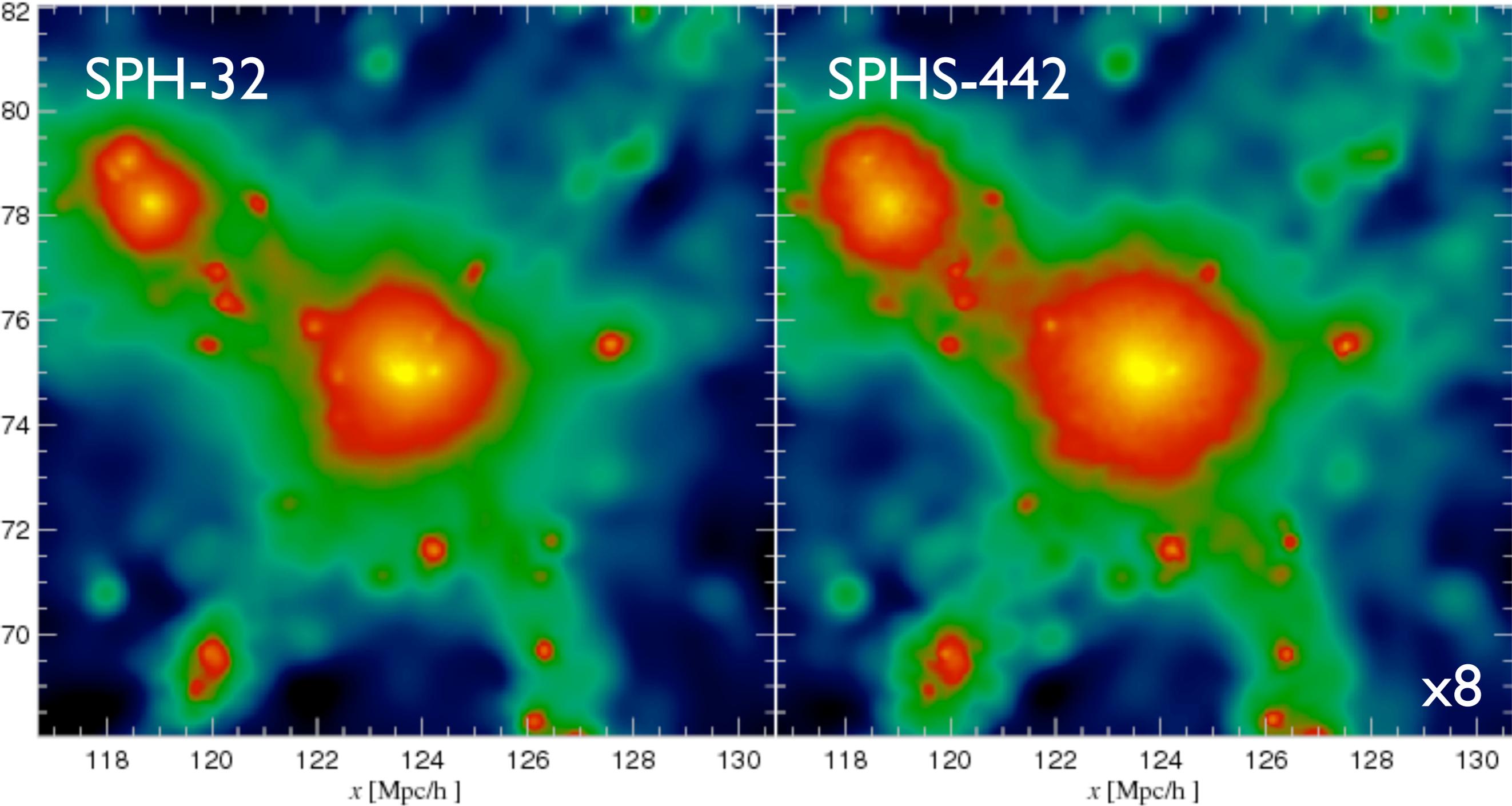


# SPHS tests | KH instability 1:8 density contrast ... multimass

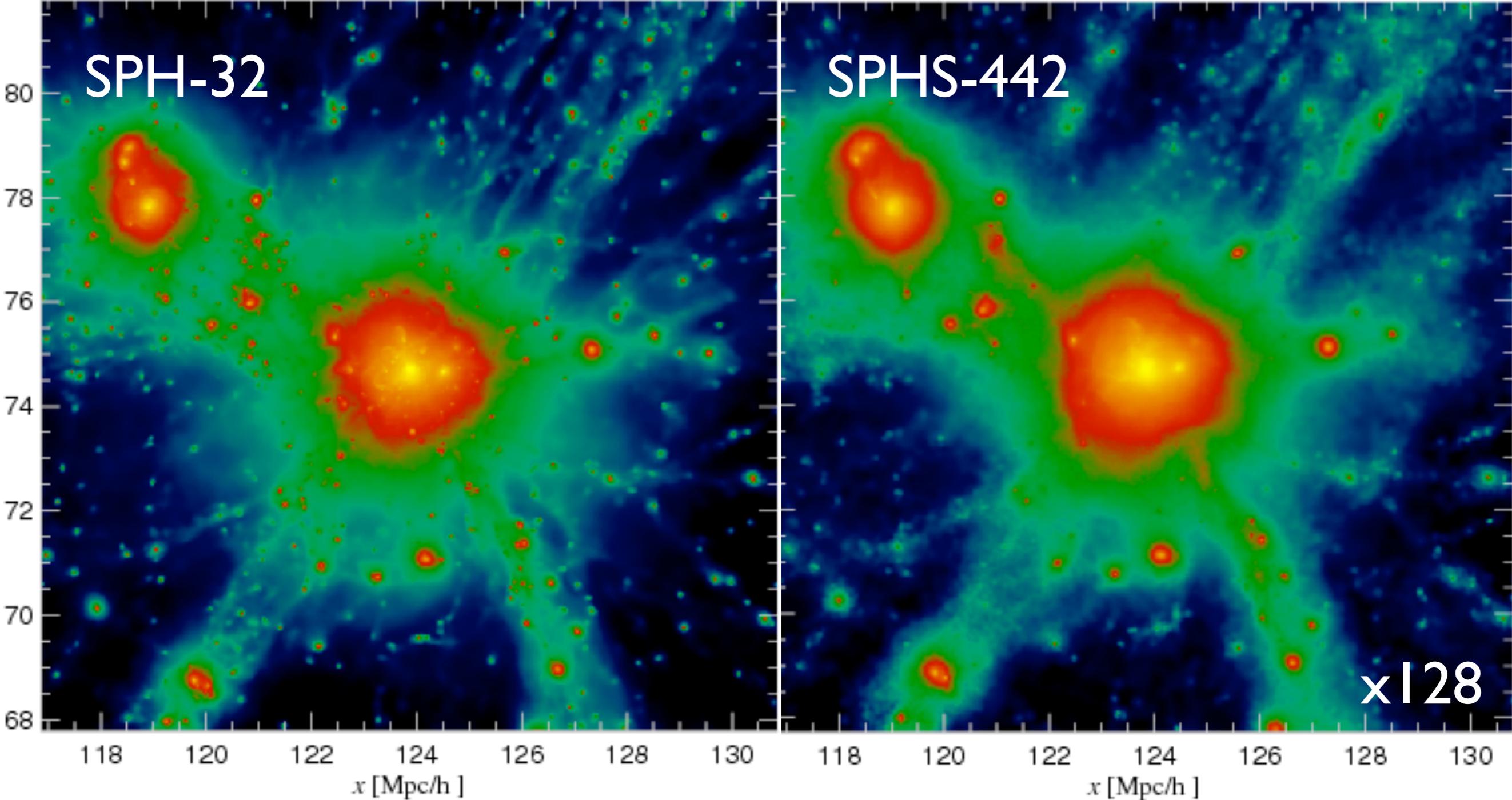




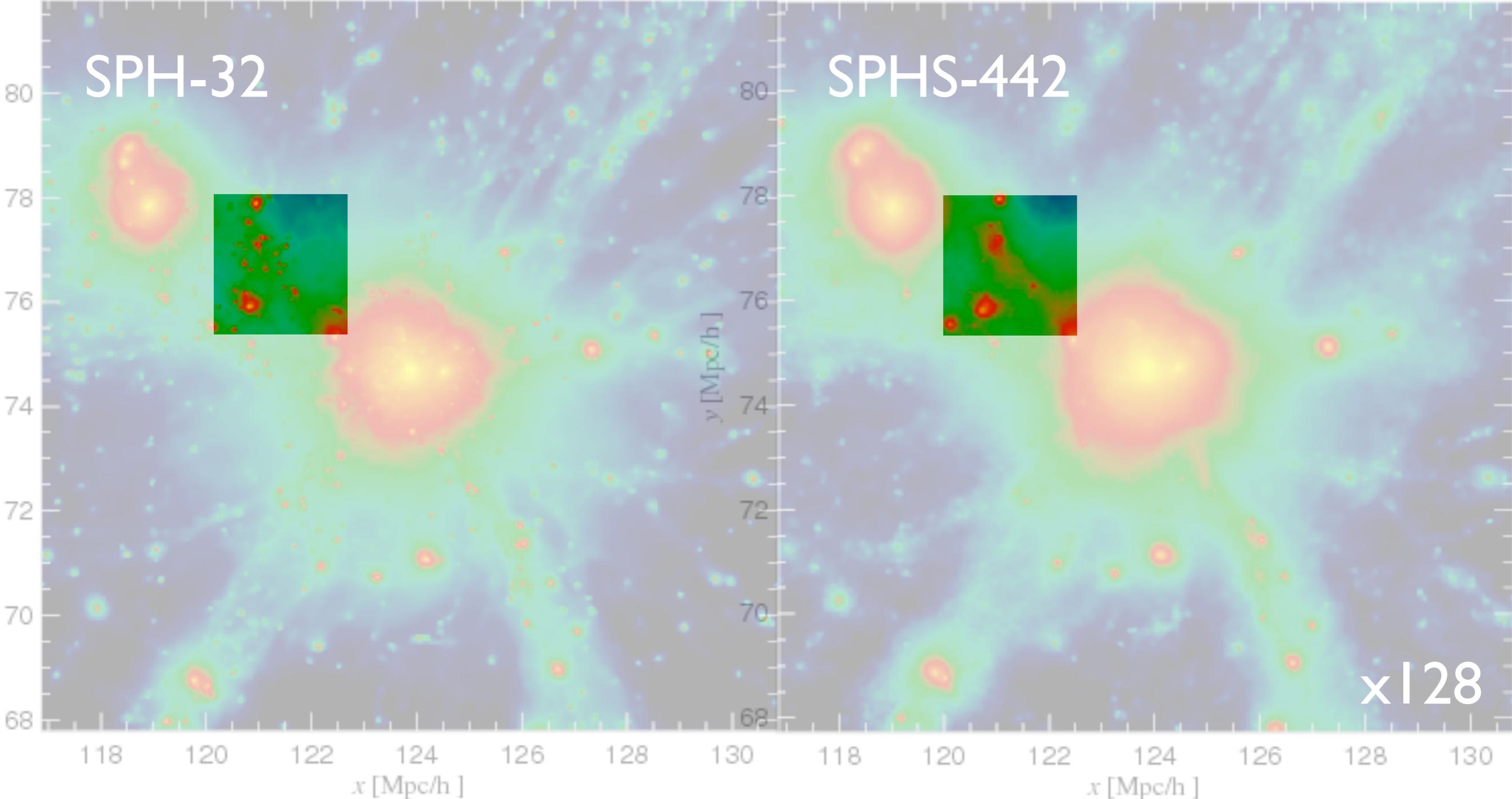
# SPHS tests | Santa Barbara test



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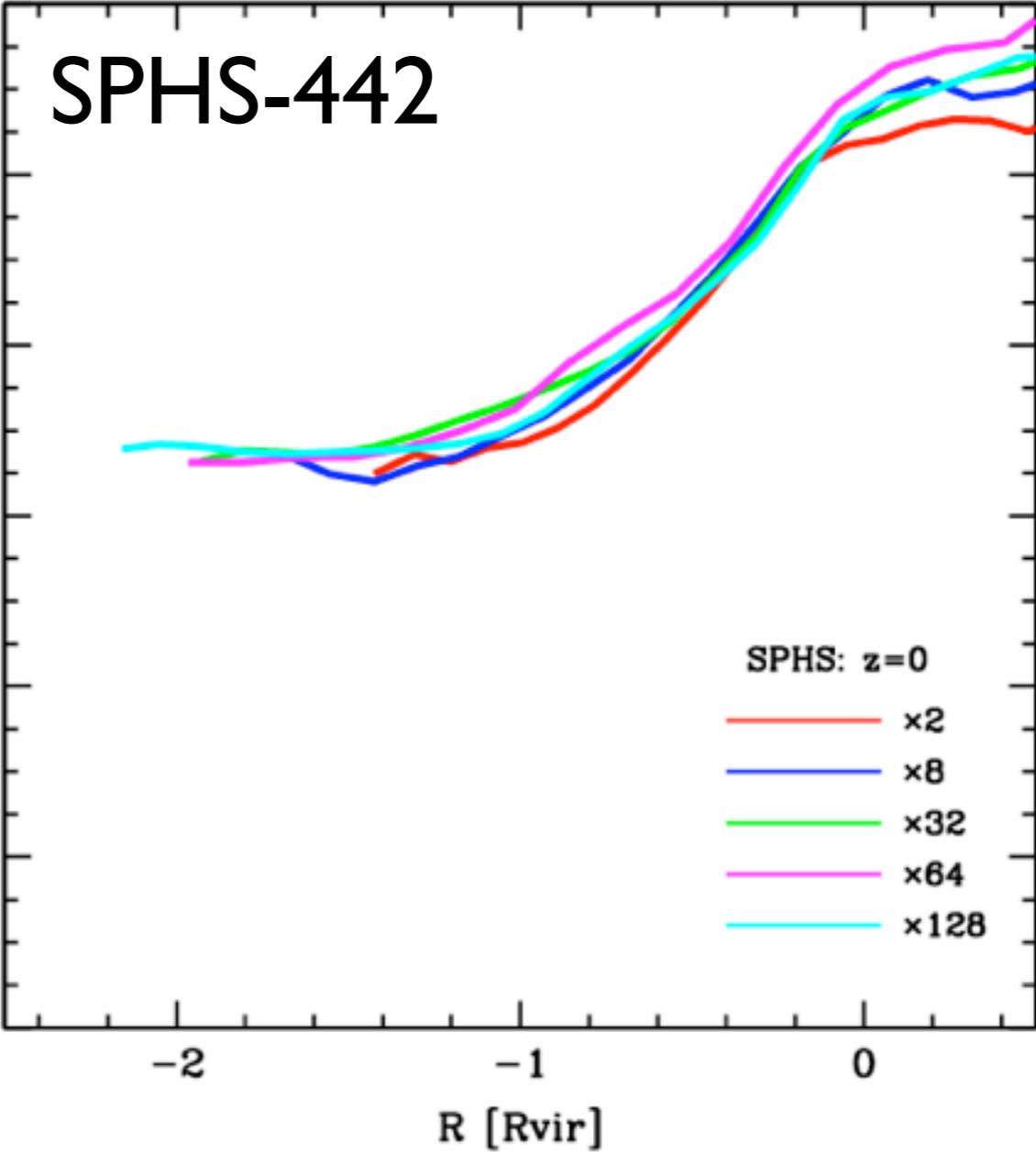
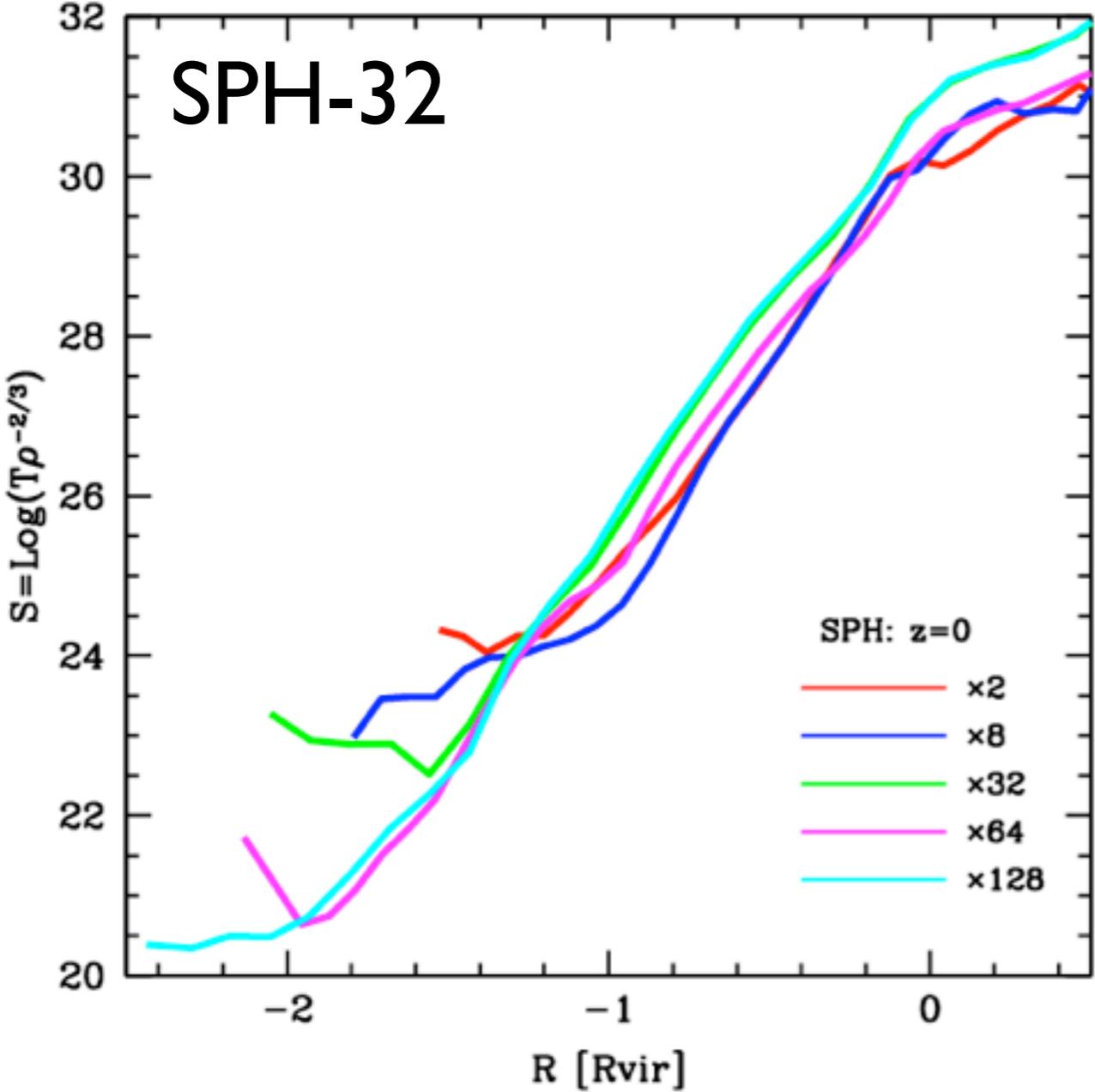


# SPHS tests | Santa Barbara test



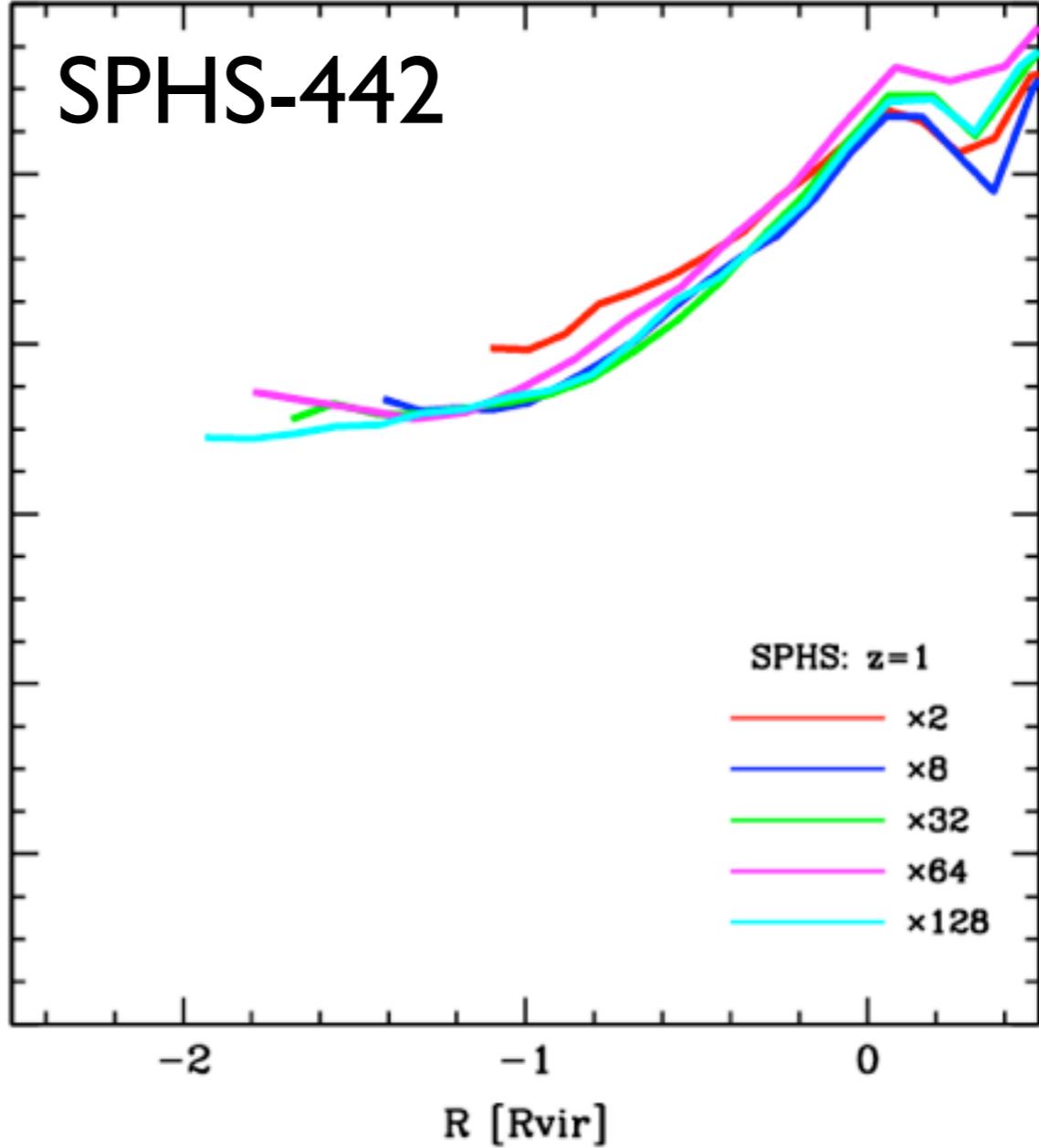
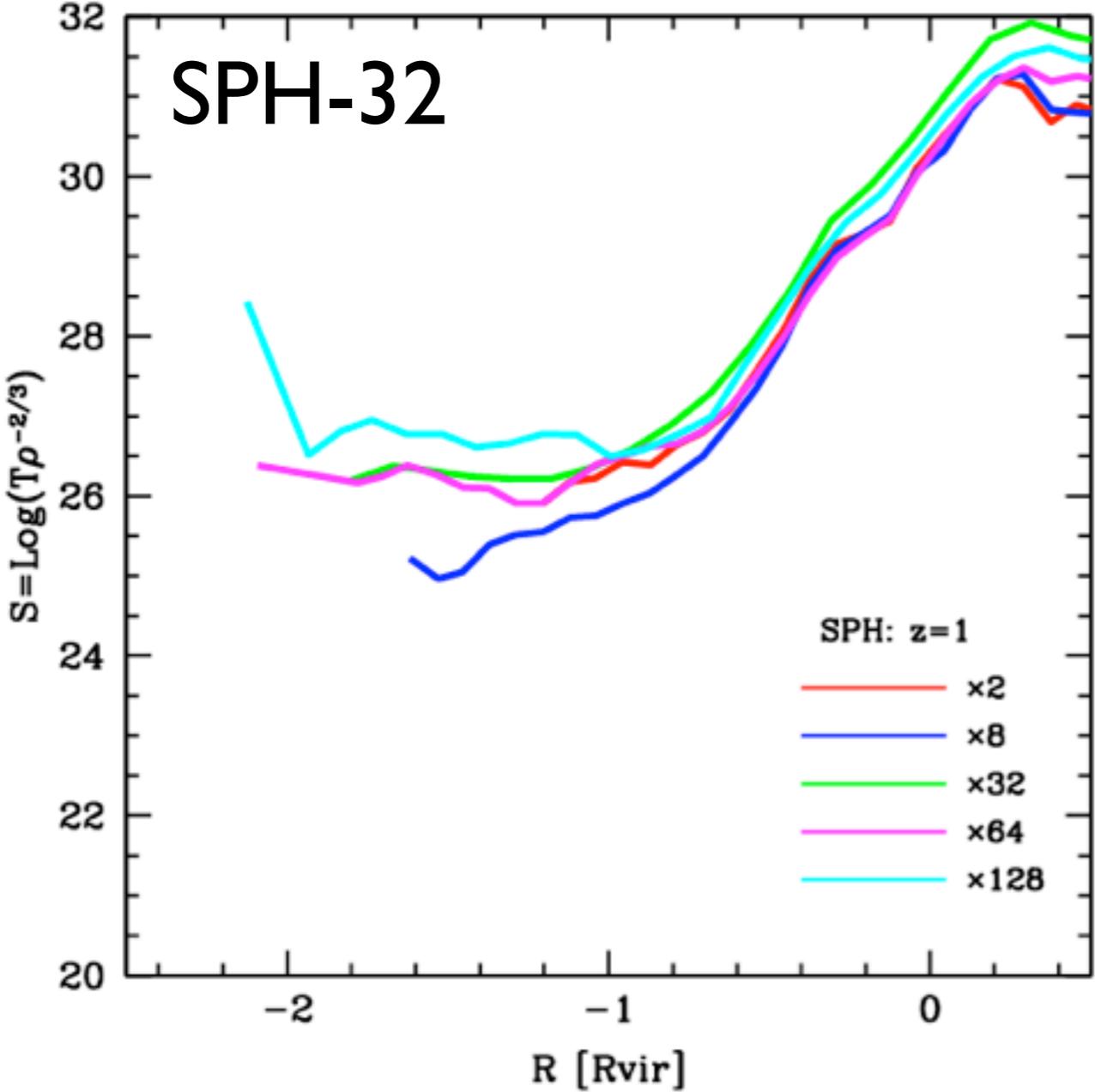
# SPHS tests | Santa Barbara test

$z = 0$

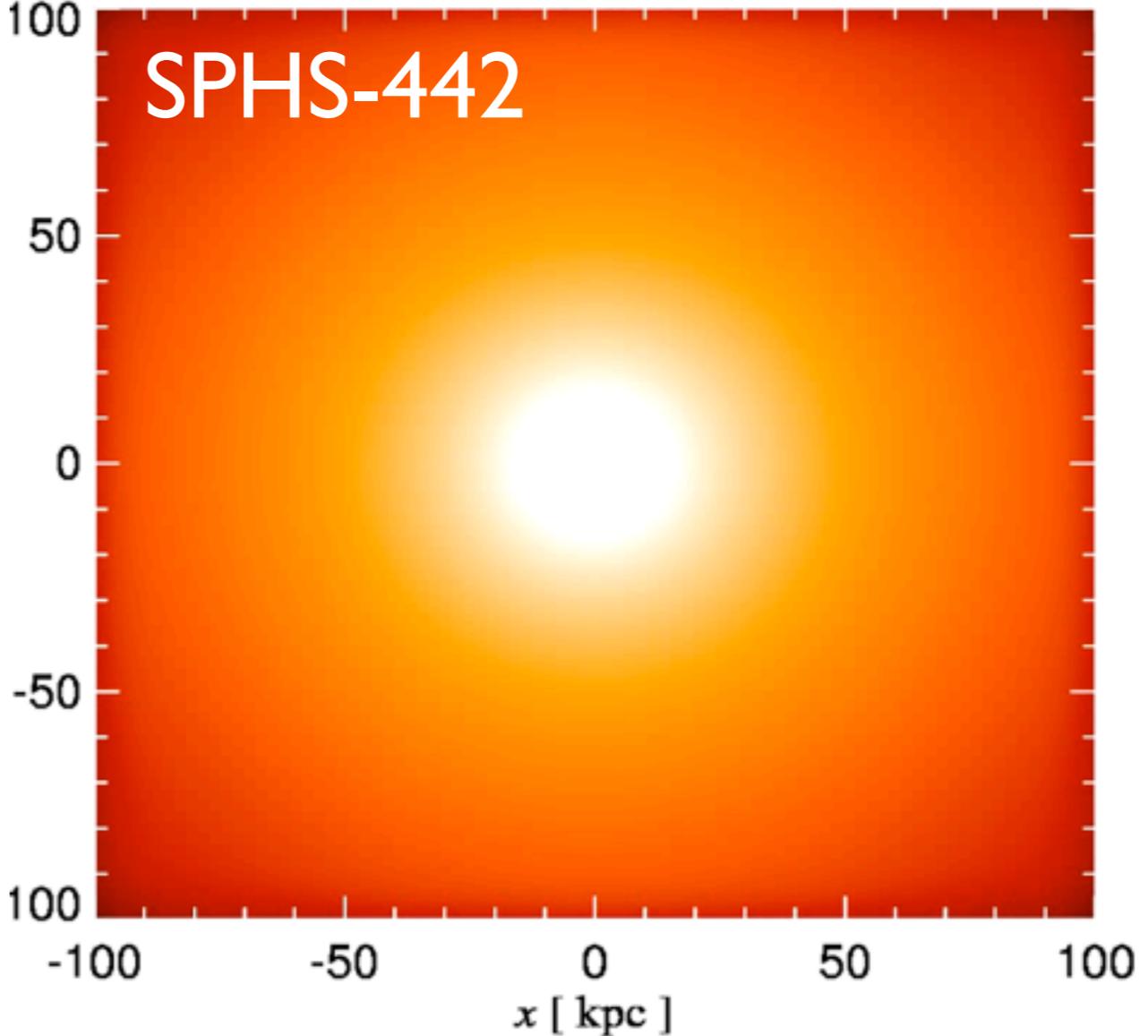
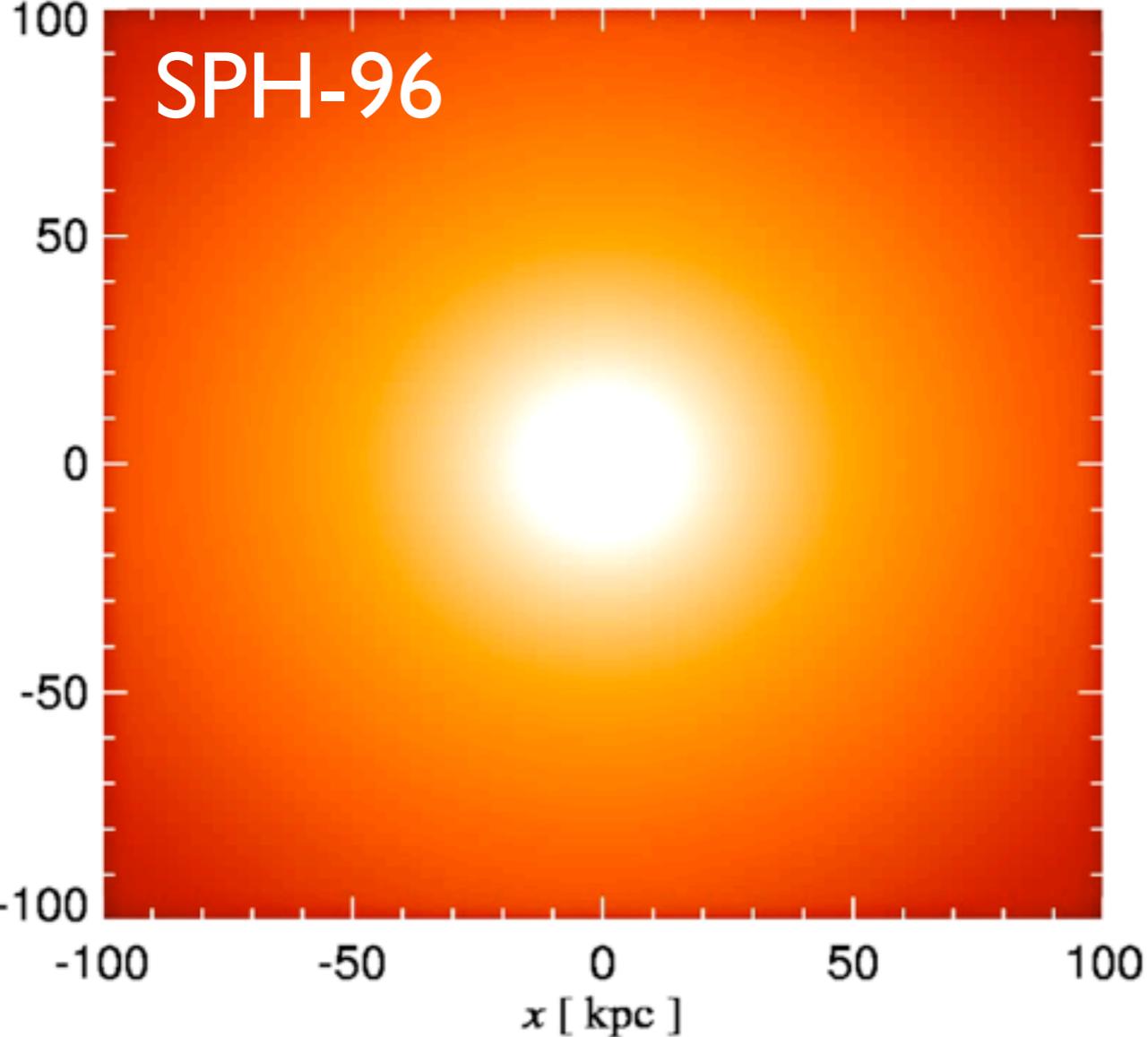


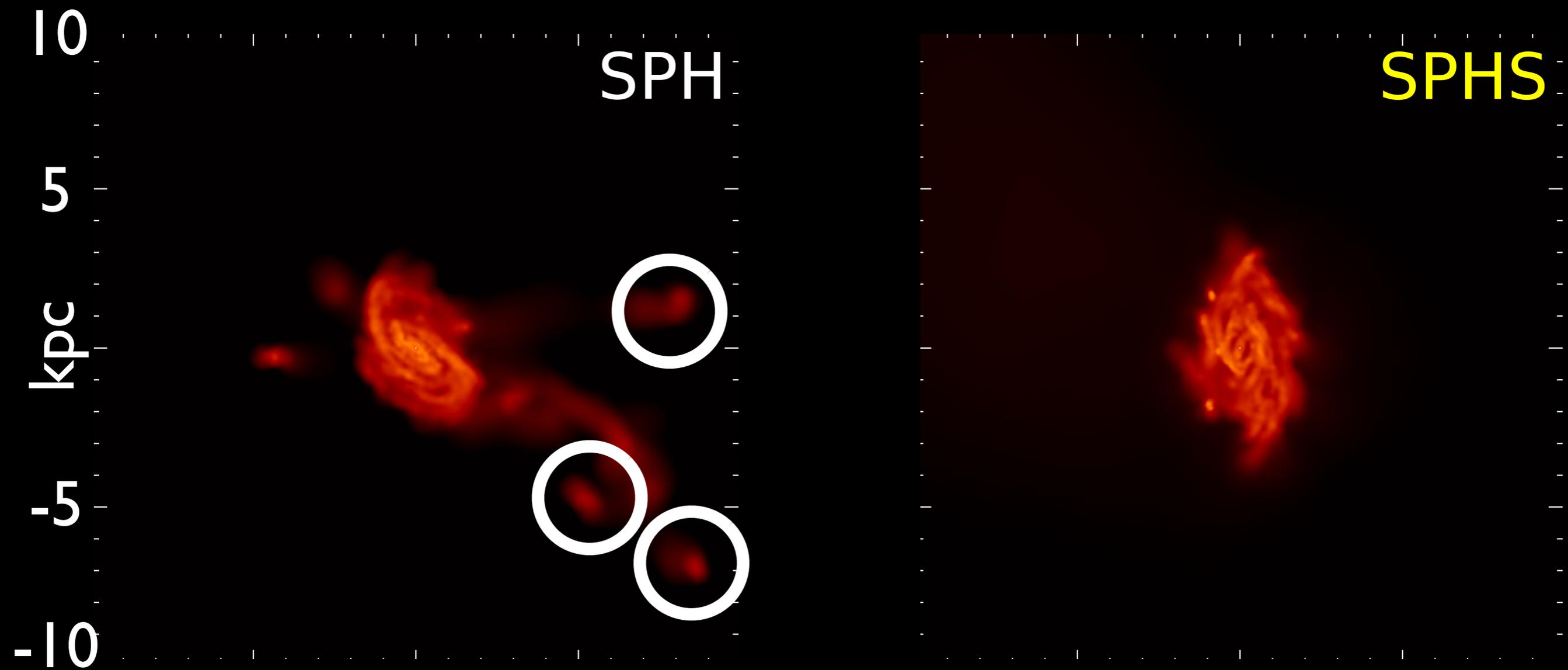
# SPHS tests | Santa Barbara test

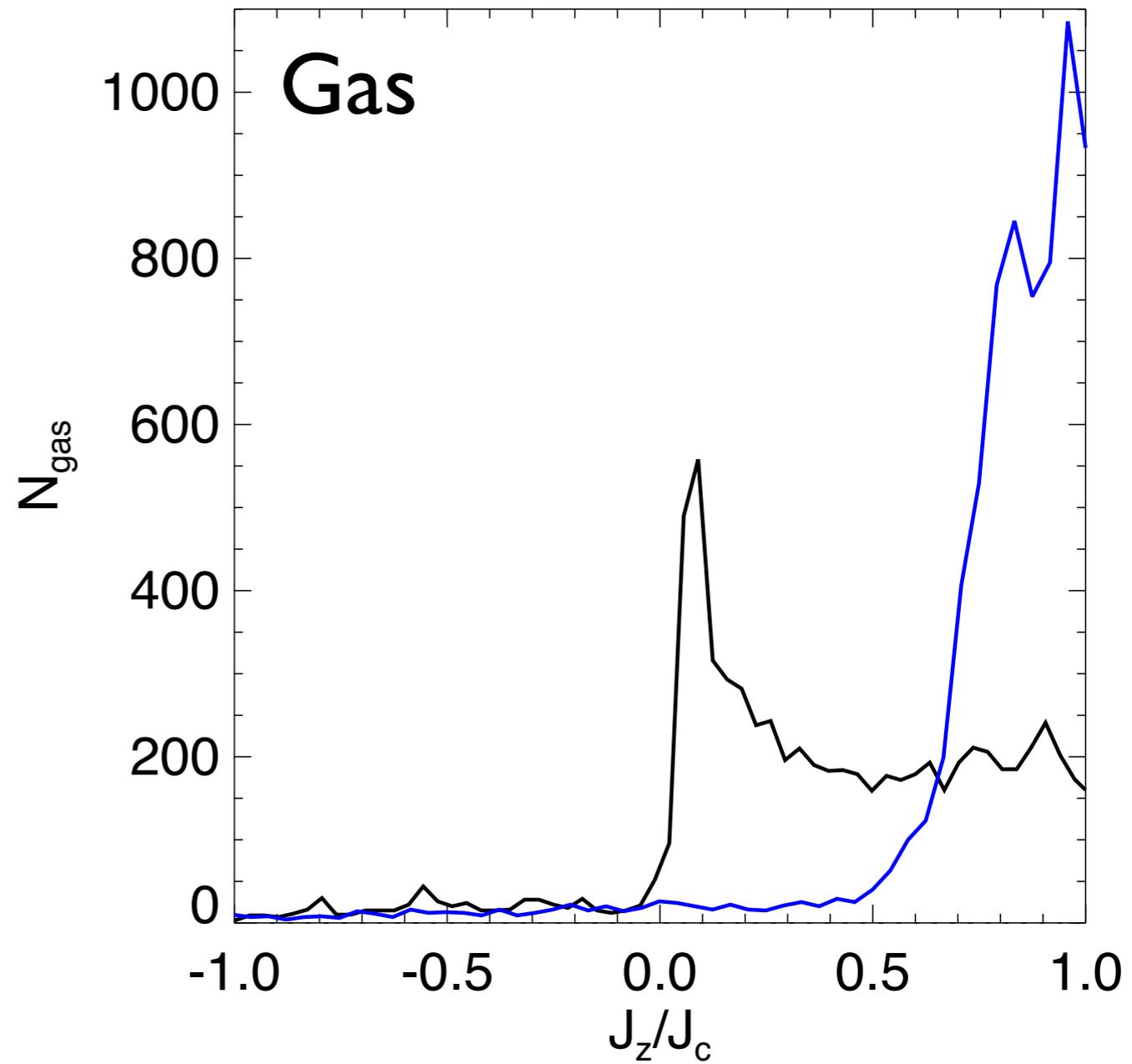
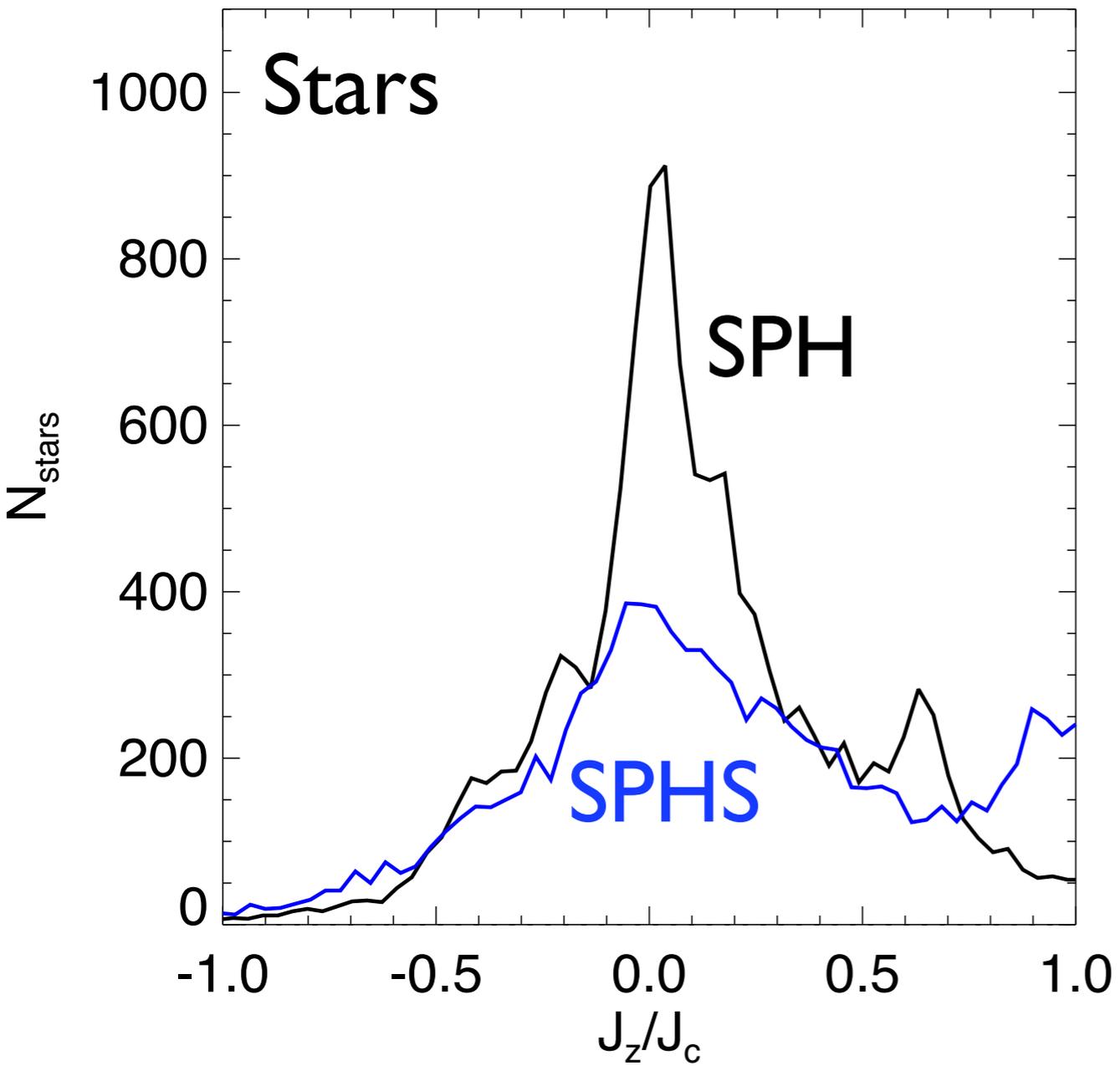
$z = 1$

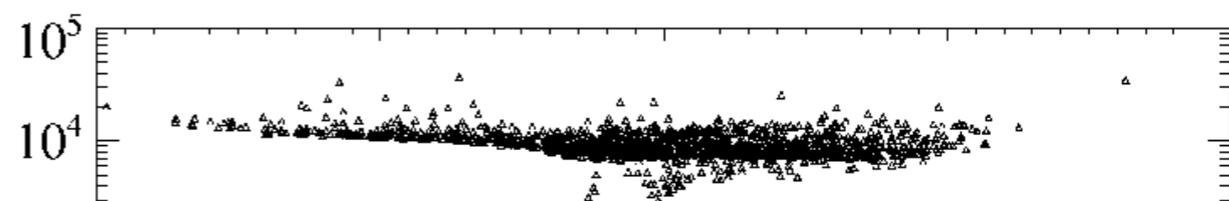
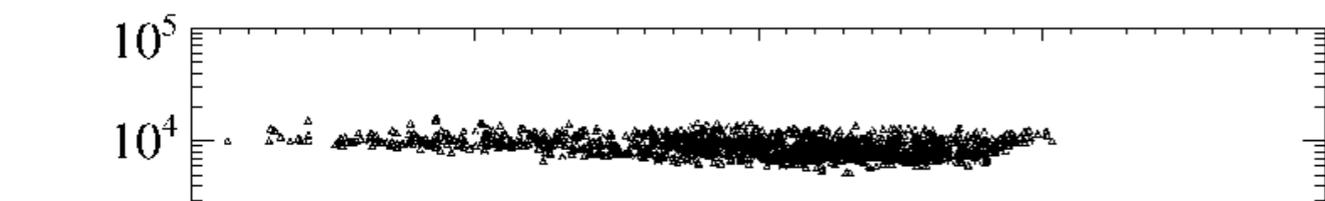
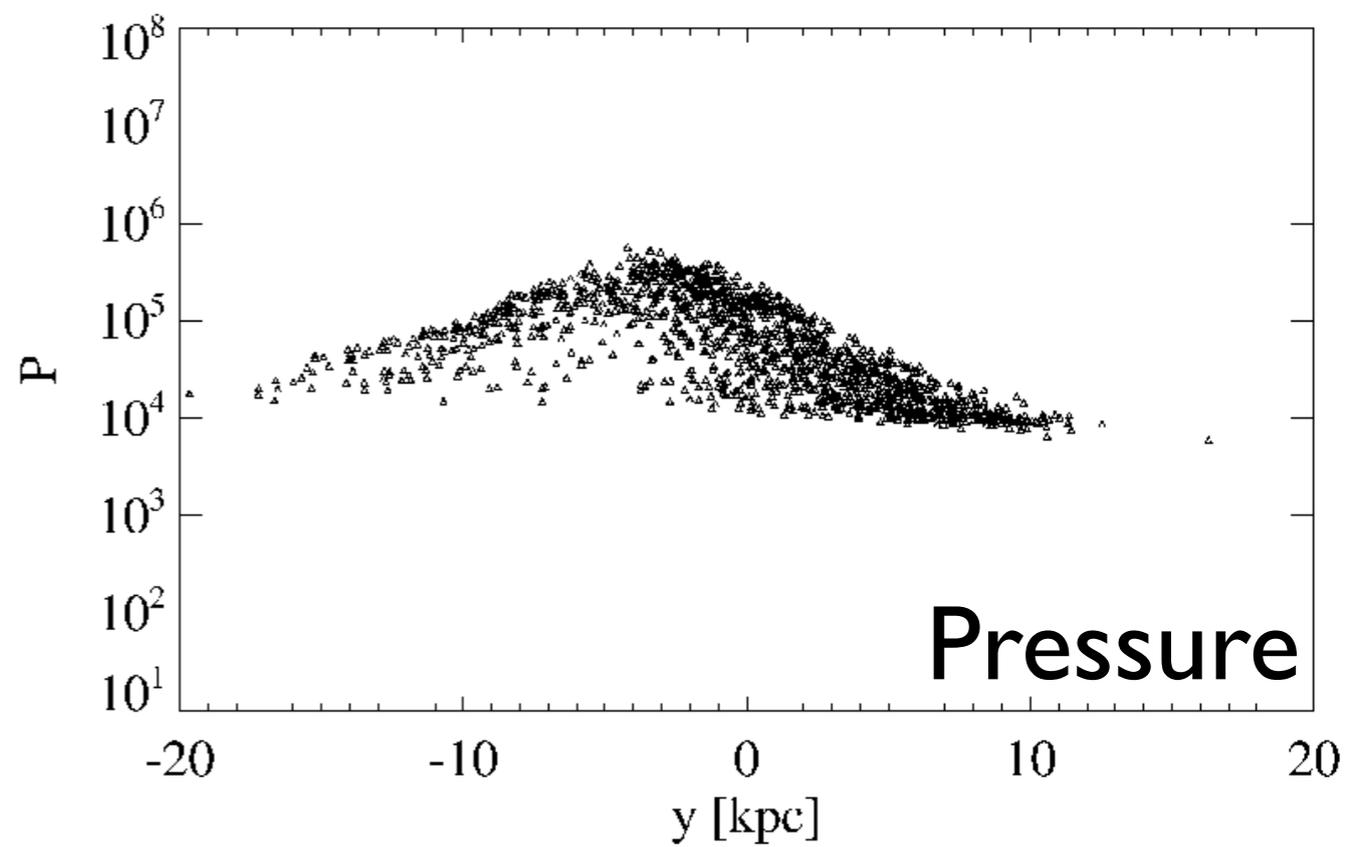
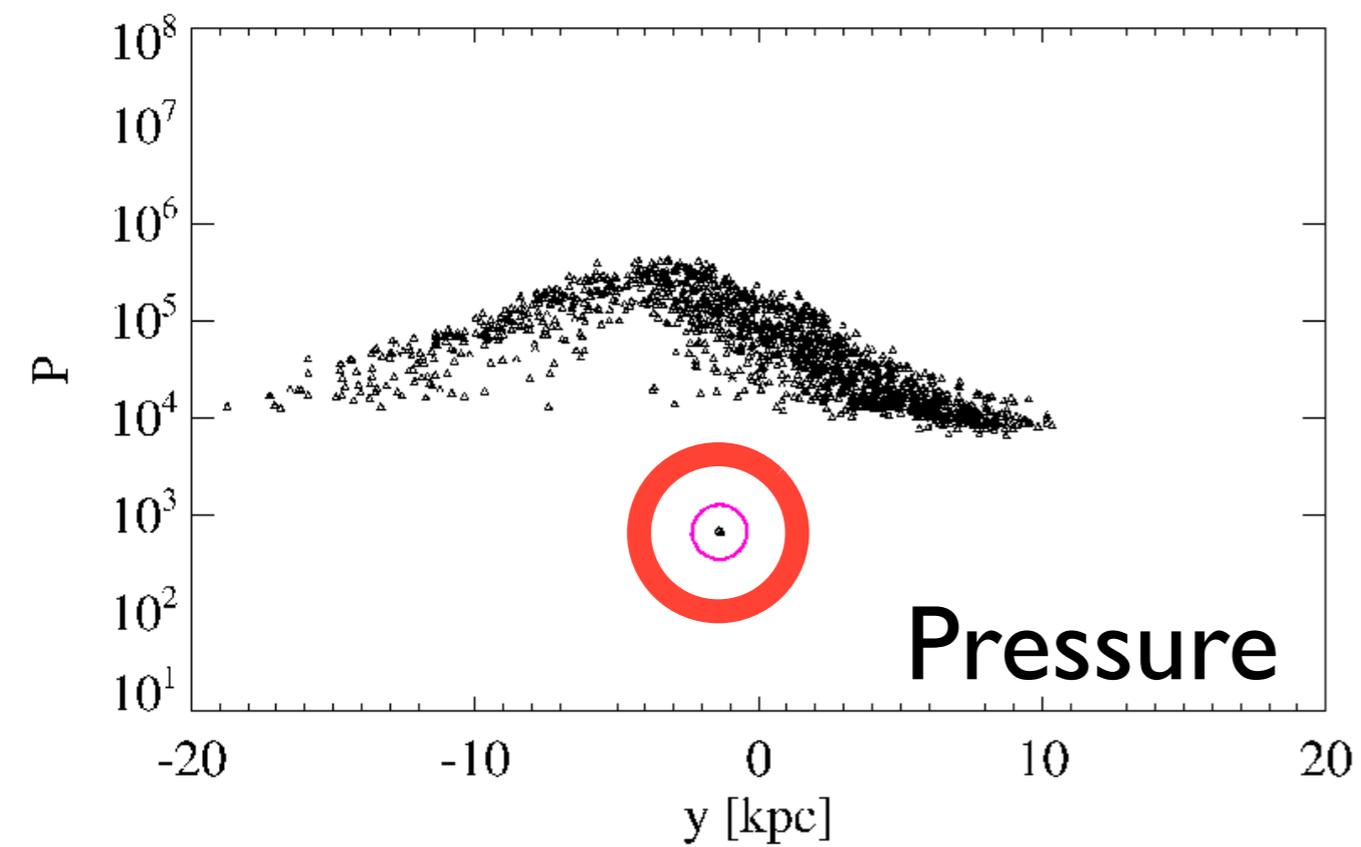
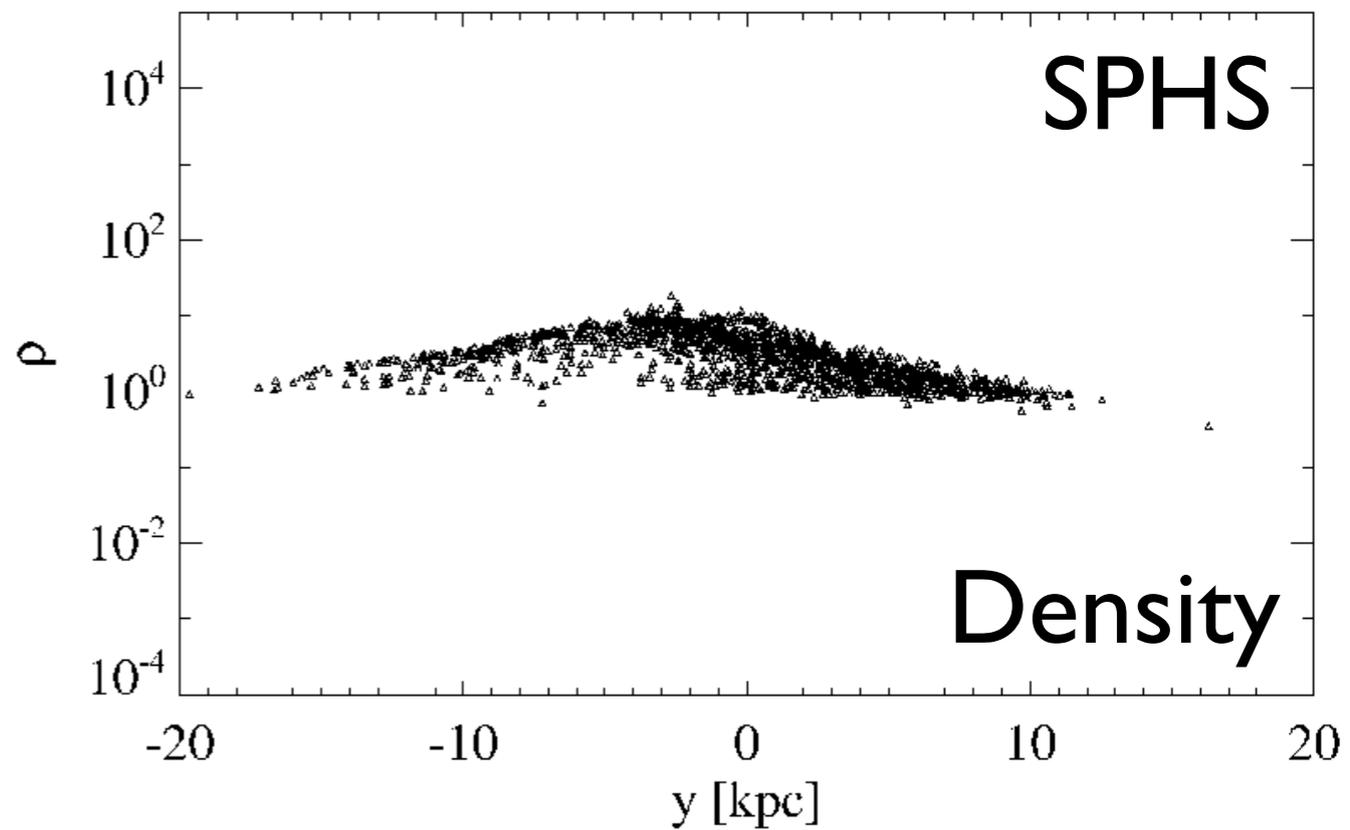
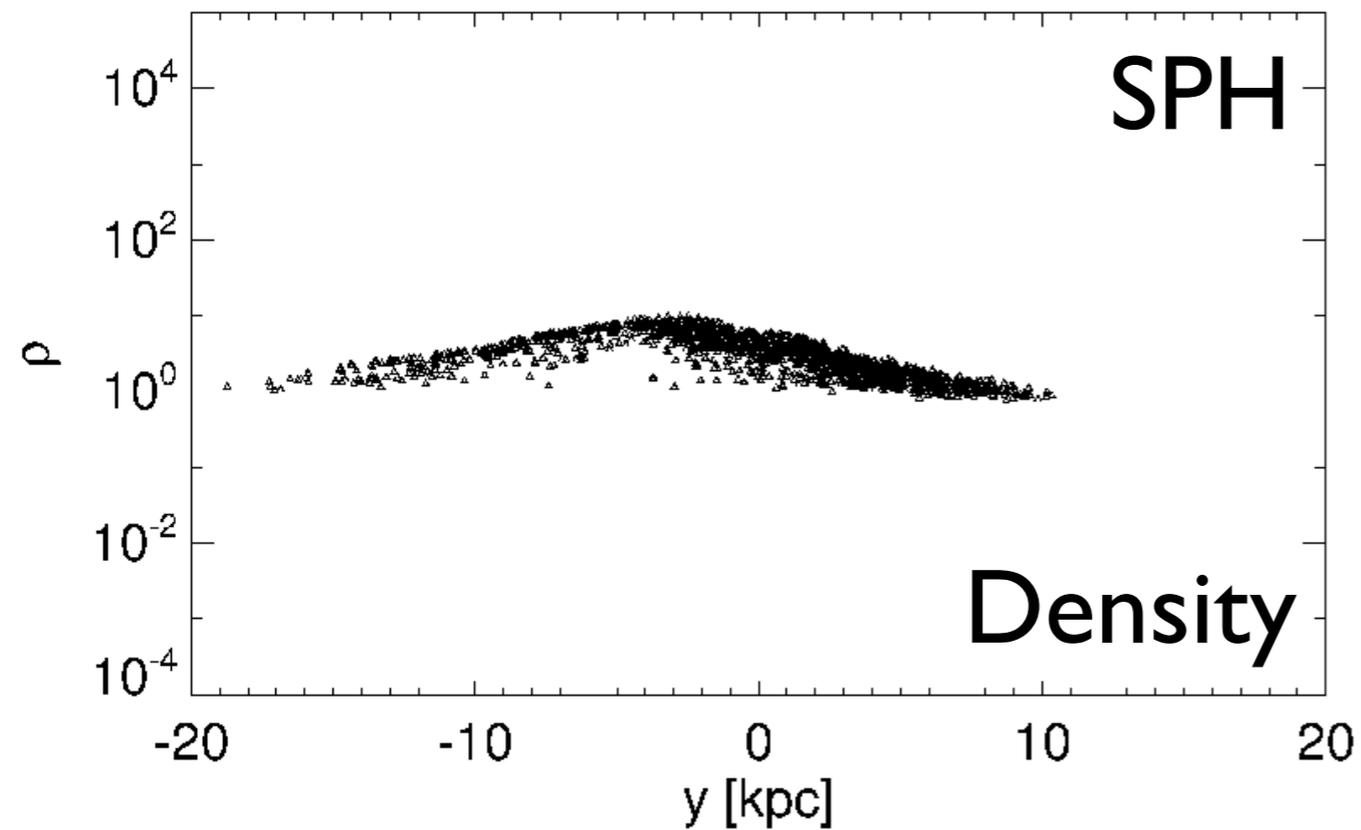


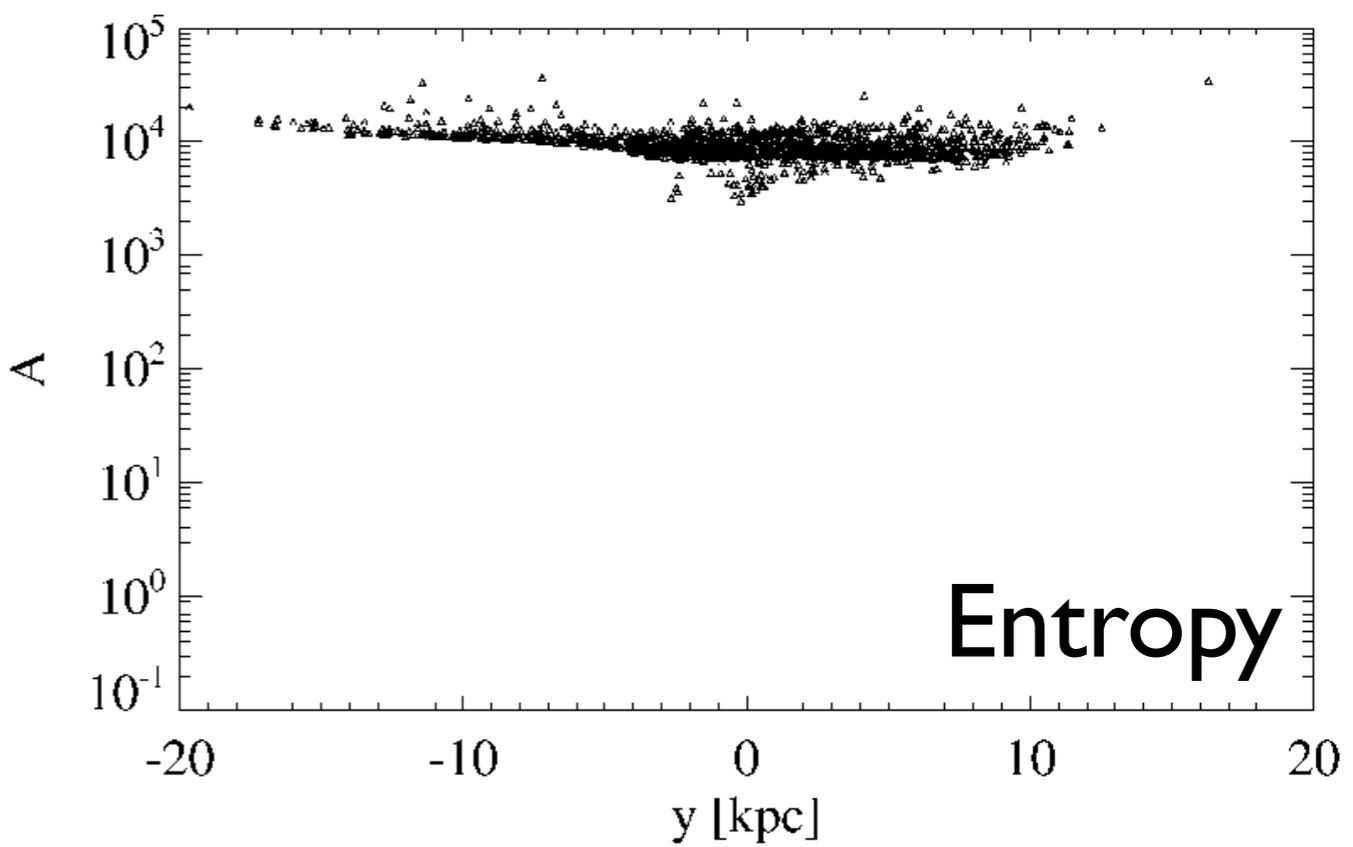
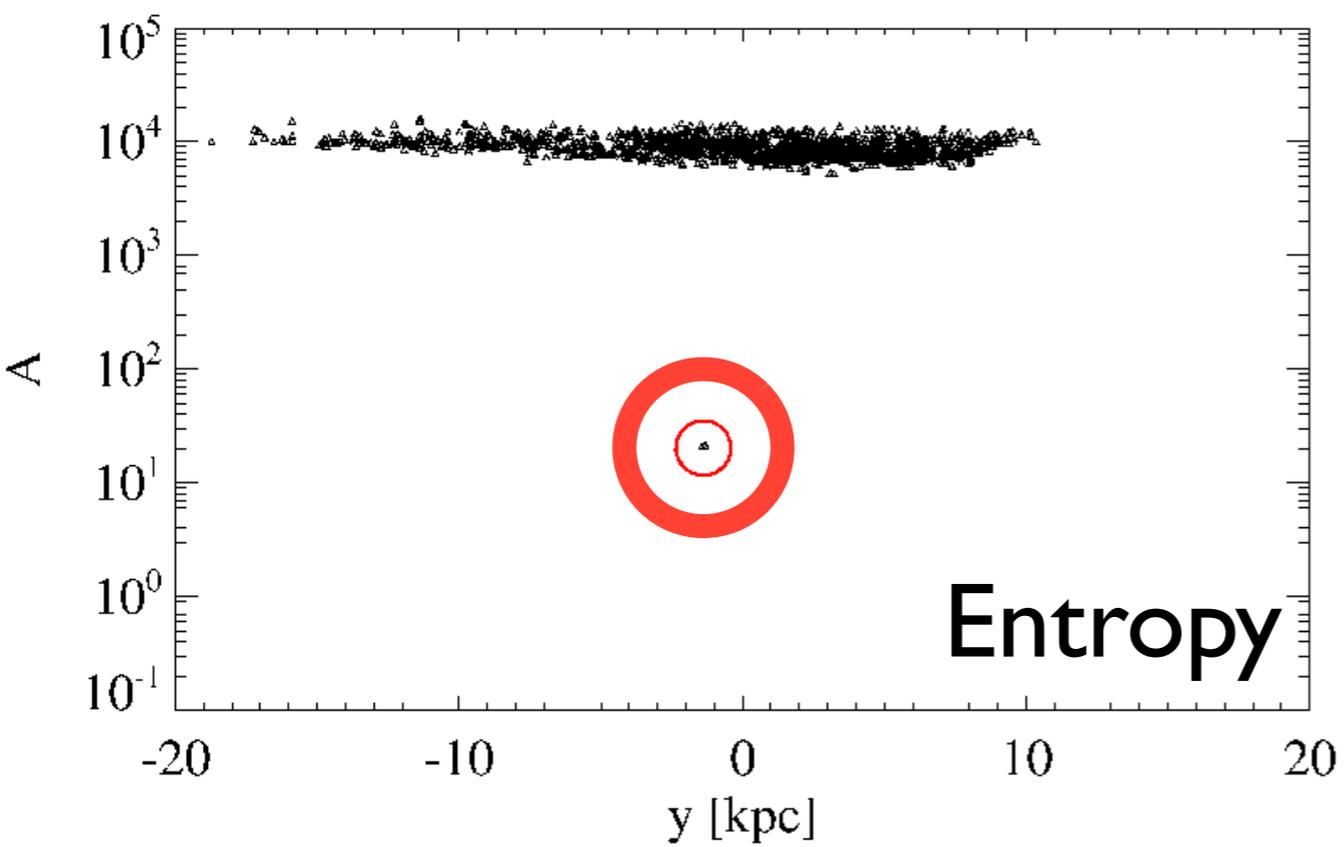
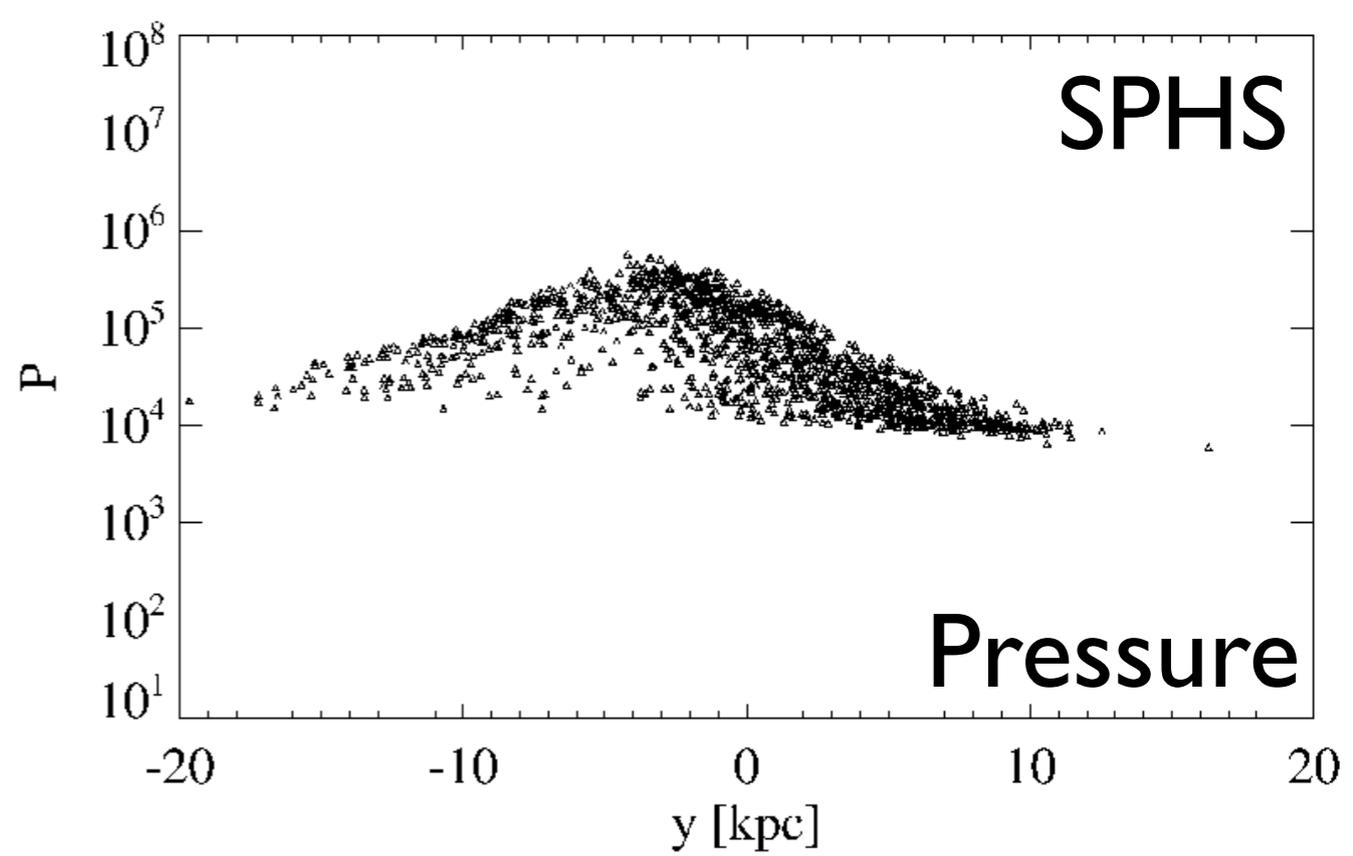
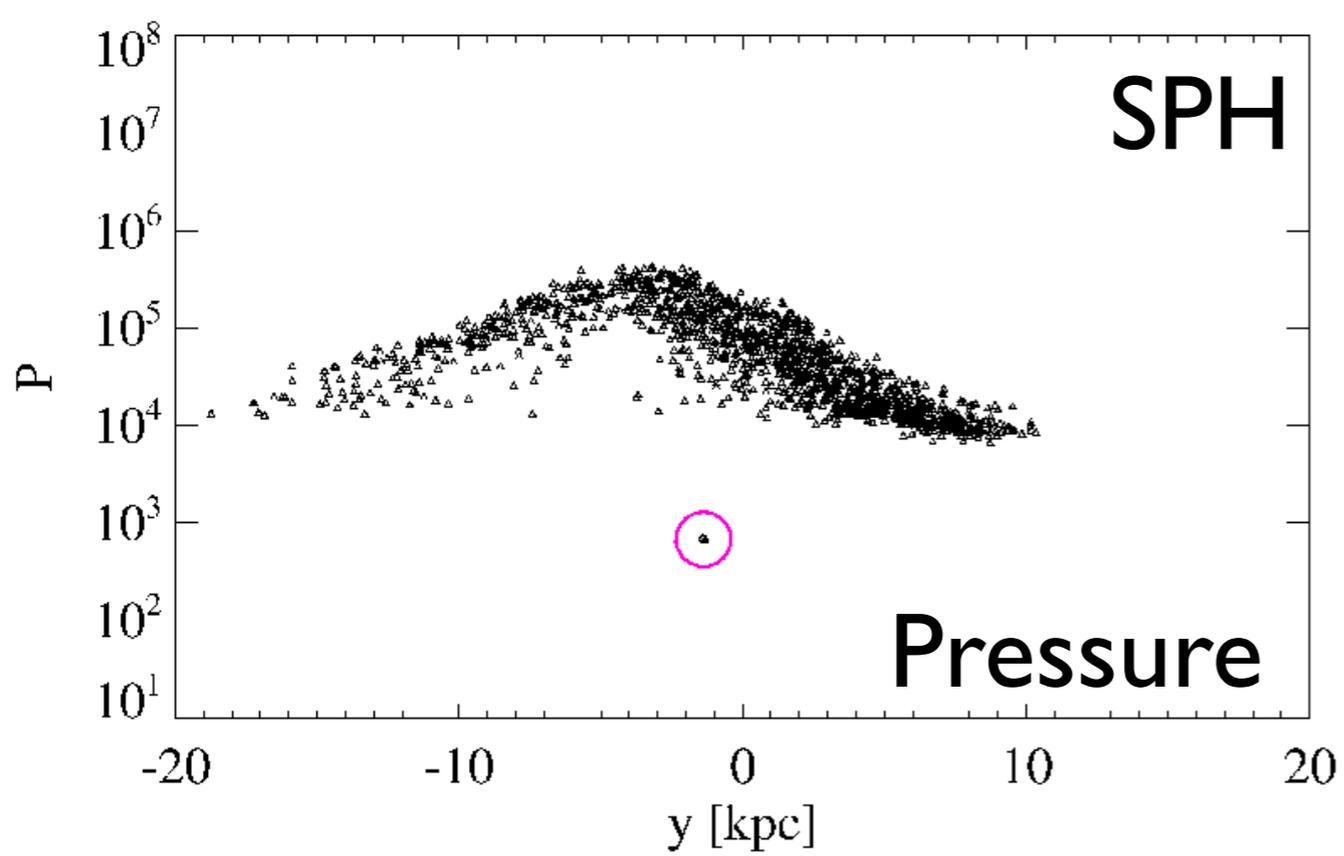
# SPHS | Cooling halos











SPHS-442 | 5M

## SPHS | Conclusions

- 'E0' error reduced using 442 neighbours and stable higher order HOCT kernel. **Much lower noise.**
- Multivalued pressures eliminated using advance warning high order switch and conservative dissipation. **Lower viscosity away from shocks; multimass particles now possible.**
- Timestep limiter => strong shocks correctly tracked.
- Good performance and convergence to >1% accuracy on a wide range of test problems.
- Santa Barbara test => **entropy profile core**
- Cooling halos => **no SPH blobs**