



# **Computing and Waveform models for the Einstein Telescope**

## focus on compact binary coalescence (CBC), but also supernovas, ...

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## **GW** data analysis needs waveform models

#### • Searches -> detection:

what is the statistical evidence of seeing a signal above background, fixed template bank or unmodeled searches (detect coherent excess power, e.g. for supernovae).

- Test pipeline sensitivity with waveform injections -> astrophysical rates
- Bayesian parameter estimation for signals that can be modelled, such as CBCs - based on matched filtering.

vary templates with random walks in parameter space, using MCMC ...



 Identification of sources is limited by detector sensitivity + accuracy of waveforms.

=> need accurate waveform models across astrophysically plausible parameter space.

PE results for GW190412 [Colleoni+, PRD 103, 024029 (2021)]







## **CBC: Need perturbative approaches + numerical relativity**



## Waveform models: synthesised from NR, PN, EOB, GSF...

- 3 main approaches have developed in the LVK context
  - EOB, IMRPhenom, ROM/surrogates
  - Development of main "current" model families has become part of the LVK, need to broaden to ET (and LISA)
- Address trade-offs in different ways 3 main strategies with different emphasis.
- effective one body (EOB) analytical methods to compute waves from dynamics
  - model energy + flux/wave amplitude of a particle in effective metric = integrate ODEs numerically.
  - Slow need a fast model of the phenomenological EOB model, or fast PE, e.g. with ML
- "Surrogate models" algorithms to interpolate large parameter spaces
  - Fast evaluation of EOB or NR data directly.
- phenomenological models model waveform directly
  - piecewise closed form expressions extreme compression of information, fast. used by LIGO-Virgo for all events to date.



## "Holy grail" problem: numerically evolve black holes

$$G_{ab} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{ab} \qquad --- \text{ starting 1950's}$$

#### Choose coordinates for spacetime => ~ 10 coupled nonlinear wave eqs., complex sources.

GR is a gauge theory like E&M, Yang-Mills -> constraints

- First orbit + GWs: **Pretorius 2005**
- Surprise breakthrough after 4 decades of unstable formulations and problems to excise the BH singularity.
- => Gold-rush of improved methods and results
- **Detection of first GW with** inspiral-merger-ringdown waveform models 10 years later.



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## **Extreme matter: Neutron stars in binaries**

### • BNS: Small mass - long waveforms in band

- Need fast and accurate models for thousands of cycles.
- Dynamical tides, EM emissions during/after merger, possibly during inspiral.
- post-merger waveforms are being developed
- **NSBH:** Essential: long and accurate NR simulations, map disruption in parameter space.
  - Latest (SXS): Foucart+, PRD 103, 064007 (2021)

#### Spinning neutron stars emit continuous wave signal

- Once detected, a continuous wave source can be observed for a long term to extract ever more precise information.
- Supernovae: signal catalogs are important for training unmodeled search methods



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#### 17 1372.800 Numerics, Scales & mesh refinement

- Solutions are smooth without matter: high order (6-8) finite differencing or spectral methods.
- Matter: high resolution shock capturing, discontinuous galerkin, neutrino transport, ...
- Several length & time scales:
  - individual compact objects
  - orbital scale
  - wave frequency increases ~ factor of 10
  - causally isolate boundaries
- Need aggressive spatial and temporal mesh refinement -> strong scaling is challenging for Berger-Oliger type algorithms
- BBH simulations ~  $10^5$   $10^6$  core hours, >  $10^9$  core hours in total so far ~ 150 million hours UIB group, currently 30 million/year.
- BBH: ~ 10<sup>4</sup> simulations available for 9-dimensional parameter space < 3 points/dimension</li> (mass ratio, 2 spin vectors, 2 parameters for eccentricity)

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## Are waveforms accurate enough?

### Systematics studies are complicated and expensive ~ effort of improving waveform models

= 1 - cos(angle between waveforms) Mismatch



NR can meet ET accuracy requirements for BHs, but not across entire parameter space (high spins, high mass ratios are more challenging; waveform models still need more work to catch up.





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## **Codes to evolve compact binaries (and more)**

### • Finite difference codes, based on "moving puncture paradigm":

- Temporal excision for black holes, FD order 4-8
- Einstein Toolkit community code various codes within the framework
- BAM (closed source)
- GRChombo based on Chombo AMR library
- BlackHoles@home (BOINC) based on SENR/NRPy code
- GR-Athena++ block based AMR instead of Berger-Oliger variant.
- •

### SXS collaboration: spatial excision of singularity inside BH

- SpEC pseudospectral methods, closed code
- SpECTRE discontinuous Galerkin multi-physics code, open development





## **Computing context**

- Einstein equations are very complex: ~150 grid functions, many operations per grid point
  - High memory/core needs: 2 GByte/core minimum, more is better.
  - Parts of codes are typically generated by computer algebra.
- NR codes run on traditional HPC systems: European Tier-0 and Tier-1 centers. So far based on CPUs.
  - Simple work flows: use slurm or other queuing systems
  - Job-bundling can be used to created big jobs.
  - Long evolutions: jobs can run for several weeks or months with checkpointing.
- Codes mix MPI and OpenMP parallelism.
- Spatial and temporal mesh refinement
  - Hard to get strong scaling across more than a few hundred cores but need large parameter space maps.
  - Drop temporal mesh refinement?
- Use task-based libraries for parallelisation? Charm++ (spectre code), Athena++ ...

## **Opportunistic**



## **NR Computing scenarios for ET and needs**

#### • We are far away from having generic (precession+eccentricity for BHs, accurate extreme matter treatment) waveform models calibrated to NR - need progress along several directions:

- **Development:** Current production codes are rooted in codes developed before 2005. Need more modern open source community codes - requires not only human resources+community building but also computing resources.

  - Development of tools to automatising parameter space maps.

#### Cover parameter space with NR simulations for waveform model development:

- Need to broaden parameter space coverage now hard to fund e.g. at PRACE level.
- Need several hundred million core hours/year?
- Repeat later at higher accuracy with more efficient codes.
- Make NR waveforms accessible to waveform modelling community.
- Follow up, e.g. of golden events
  - boost accuracy.
  - Requires ability to run challenging simulations very fast, with high degree of parallelisation.

• Development of new numerical methods and improvements of the formulation of continuum problems (gauge conditions, ...)

• For highest SNR events, discovery of new phenomena: refine models in patches around estimated parameters of event to