The development of the Z4c formulation for numerical relativity

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arXiv:{0912.2920, 1010.0523, 1107.5539, 1111.2177, 1212.2901},



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Conclusions



Background

Single compact objects

Compact binary evolutions

Conclusions



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Maxwell I

Maxwell equations:

$$\begin{split} \partial_t A_i &= -\pi_i + \partial_i \phi \,, \\ \partial_t \pi_i &= -\Delta A_i + \partial^j \partial_i A_j \,, \\ M &= \partial^i \pi_i = 0 \,. \end{split}$$



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- Lorentz and other choices?

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Maxwell II

Expanded Maxwell equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t A_i &= -\pi_i + \partial_i \phi \,, \\ \partial_t \pi_i &= -\Delta A_i + \partial^j \partial_i A_j + \partial_i Z \,, \\ \partial_t Z &= M - \kappa Z \,, \\ \partial_t \phi &= \mu_\phi \left[\partial_i A^i + Z \right] , \\ Z &= 0 \,, \quad M = \partial^i \pi_i = 0 \,. \end{aligned}$$



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- $\partial_t M = \Delta Z$.
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- Gauge choice.
- New constraints with equations of motion.

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- New constraints with equations of motion.
- Add constraints to evolution equations.

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What does this look like in GR?

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Analogy with General Relativity

GR qualitatively similar:



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GR qualitatively similar:

• Spatial vector potential $A_i \leftrightarrow \gamma_{ij}$ spatial metric.



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We've summarised the 'type' of equations to solve, but what about the domain?



Boundary conditions in numerical relativity





Boundary conditions in numerical relativity

Applications in numerical relativity use a truncated domain, so boundary conditions needed for evolutions. Desirable properties?



• Well-posedness of the IBVP.



Boundary conditions in numerical relativity



- Well-posedness of the IBVP.
- Constraint preservation.



Boundary conditions in numerical relativity



- Well-posedness of the IBVP.
- Constraint preservation.
- Radiation Control.



Boundary conditions in numerical relativity



- Well-posedness of the IBVP.
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- Radiation Control.
- Implementability.



Current status of formulations and BCs in NR

To what extent is the two-body problem numerically solved? Compare GHG and BSSNOK:



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To what extent is the two-body problem numerically solved? Compare GHG and BSSNOK:

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To what extent is the two-body problem numerically solved? Compare GHG and BSSNOK:

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• 0-speed mode.



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Is there a formulation with the strengths of both?

Conformal decomposition of Z4

A natural choice seems to be a conformal decomposition (Bernuzzi & DH, '09) of the Z4 formulation (Bona et. al. 04).

$$\begin{split} \partial_t \chi &= \frac{2}{3} \chi [\alpha(\hat{K} + 2\Theta) - D_i \beta^i], \\ \partial_t \tilde{\gamma}_{ij} &= -2 \alpha \tilde{A}_{ij} + \beta^k \tilde{\gamma}_{ij,k} + 2 \tilde{\gamma}_{k(i} \beta^k_{,j)} - \frac{2}{3} \tilde{\gamma}_{ij} \beta^k_{,k} , \\ \partial_t \hat{K} &= -D^i D_i \alpha + \alpha [\tilde{A}_{ij} \tilde{A}^{ij} + \frac{1}{3} (\hat{K} + 2\Theta)^2] \\ &+ 4 \pi \alpha [S + \rho_{ADM}] + \alpha \kappa_1 (1 - \kappa_2) \Theta + \beta^i \hat{K}, \\ \partial_t \Theta &= \alpha [\frac{1}{2} R - \frac{1}{2} \tilde{A}_{ij} \tilde{A}^{ij} + \frac{1}{3} (\hat{K} + 2\Theta)^2 \\ &- 8 \pi \rho_{ADM} - \kappa_1 (2 + \kappa_2) \Theta] + \mathcal{L}_\beta \Theta. \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \partial_t \tilde{\lambda}_{ij} = &\chi [-D_i D_j \alpha + \alpha (R_{ij} - 8 \pi S_{ij})]^{\text{tf}} \\ &+ \alpha [(\hat{K} + 2\Theta) \tilde{\lambda}_{ij} - 2 \tilde{\lambda}^k{}_i \tilde{\lambda}_{kj}] \\ &+ \beta^k \tilde{\lambda}_{ij,k} + \tilde{\lambda}_{ik} \beta^k{}_{,j} - \frac{2}{3} \tilde{\lambda}_{ij} \beta^k{}_{,k} \\ \partial_t \tilde{\Gamma}^i = &- 2 \tilde{A}^{ij} \alpha{}_{,j} + 2 \alpha [\tilde{\Gamma}^i_{jk} \tilde{A}^{jk} - \frac{3}{2} \tilde{A}^{ij} \ln(\chi){}_{,j} \\ &- \frac{1}{3} \tilde{\gamma}^{ij} (2 \hat{K} + \Theta){}_{,j} - 8 \pi \tilde{\gamma}^{ij} S_j] + \tilde{\gamma}^{jk} \beta^i{}_{,jk} \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \tilde{\gamma}^{ij} \beta^k{}_{,kj} + \beta^j \tilde{\Gamma}^i{}_{,j} - \tilde{\Gamma}_d{}^j \beta^i{}_{,j} + \frac{2}{3} \tilde{\Gamma}_d{}^i \beta^j{}_{,j} \\ &- 2 \alpha \kappa_1 (\tilde{\Gamma}^i - \tilde{\Gamma}_d{}^i). \end{split}$$

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- Strongly hyperbolic with puncture gauge.
- Wave-like constraint subsystem.



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- Strongly hyperbolic with puncture gauge.
- Wave-like constraint subsystem.
- Constraint damping scheme.



Radiation controlling CPBCs

The trivial structure of the constraint subsystem was used to construct constraint absorbing preserving boundary conditions (Ruiz et. al. '10).

$$(I^a\partial_a)^L\Theta \stackrel{\circ}{=} 0, \qquad (I^a\partial_a)^L\tilde{Z}^i \stackrel{\circ}{=} 0.$$

With GW controlling condition:

$$(I^a\partial_a)^{L-1}\Psi_0 = \partial_t^2 h_{\Psi_0}.$$

[Recall for incoming GWs, $\Psi_0 \sim \ddot{h}^+ + i \, \ddot{h}^{\times}$.]



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Recipe for BCs implementation

Implementation?



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Implementation?

• Conformal decomposition.

$$\begin{split} \partial_t \Theta &= -\alpha \left(\partial_s \Theta + \frac{1}{r} \Theta \right) + \beta^i \partial_i \Theta \,, \\ \partial_t \tilde{A}_{ss} &= -\alpha \, \chi \, \left\{ 2 \, \tilde{D}^i \tilde{A}_{is} - \frac{2}{3} \, \tilde{D}_s (2 \, \hat{K} + \Theta) - \frac{2}{3} \, R_{ss} \right. \\ &+ \frac{2}{3} \, \chi \, \partial_s \left[\tilde{\Gamma}^s - (\tilde{\Gamma}_d)^s \right] - \frac{1}{3} \, \chi \, \partial_A \left[\tilde{\Gamma}^A - (\tilde{\Gamma}_d)^A \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \, R_{qq} - 3 \, \tilde{D}^i (\ln \chi) \tilde{A}_{is} - \kappa_1 \, \left[\tilde{\Gamma}_s - (\tilde{\Gamma}_d)_s \right] \right\} \\ &+ \alpha \, \left[\tilde{A}_{ss} \left(\hat{K} + 2 \Theta \right) - 2 \, \tilde{A}^i_s \, \tilde{A}_{is} \right] - \frac{2}{3} \, \chi \, D_s D_s \alpha \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \, \chi \, D^A D_A \alpha + \mathcal{L}_\beta \, \tilde{A}_{ss} \,, \\ \partial_t \tilde{A}_{AB}^{TF} &= - \alpha \left[\tilde{D}_s \tilde{A}_{AB} - \tilde{D}_{(A} \tilde{A}_{B)s} + \frac{1}{2} \, \tilde{A}_{s(A} \tilde{D}_B) (\ln \chi) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \, \tilde{A}_{AB} \tilde{D}_s (\ln \chi) + \tilde{A}^i_A \, \tilde{A}_{iB} - \frac{2}{3} \, \tilde{A}_{AB} \left(\hat{K} + 2 \Theta \right) \right]^{TF} \\ &- \chi \, D_A D_B^{TF} \alpha + \mathcal{L}_\beta \, \tilde{A}_{AB}^{TF} \,. \end{split}$$

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Implementation?

- Conformal decomposition.
- Populate ghostzones.

$$\begin{split} \partial_t \Theta &\doteq -\alpha \left(\partial_s \Theta + \frac{1}{r} \Theta \right) + \beta^i \, \partial_i \Theta \,, \\ \partial_t \tilde{A}_{ss} &\doteq -\alpha \, \chi \, \left\{ 2 \, \tilde{D}^i \tilde{A}_{is} - \frac{2}{3} \, \tilde{D}_s (2 \, \hat{K} + \Theta) - \frac{2}{3} \, R_{ss} \right. \\ &+ \frac{2}{3} \chi \, \partial_s \left[\tilde{\Gamma}^s - (\tilde{\Gamma}_d)^s \right] - \frac{1}{3} \chi \, \partial_A \left[\tilde{\Gamma}^A - (\tilde{\Gamma}_d)^A \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \, R_{qq} - 3 \, \tilde{D}^i (\ln \chi) \tilde{A}_{is} - \kappa_1 \, \left[\tilde{\Gamma}_s - (\tilde{\Gamma}_d)_s \right] \right\} \\ &+ \alpha \, \left[\tilde{A}_{ss} \left(\hat{K} + 2 \Theta \right) - 2 \, \tilde{A}^i_s \, \tilde{A}_{is} \right] - \frac{2}{3} \, \chi \, D_s D_s \alpha \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \, \chi \, D^A D_A \alpha + \mathcal{L}_\beta \, \tilde{A}_{ss} \,, \\ \partial_t \tilde{A}_{AB}^{\mathrm{TF}} &\doteq - \alpha \left[\tilde{D}_s \tilde{A}_{AB} - \tilde{D}_{(A} \tilde{A}_{B)s} + \frac{1}{2} \, \tilde{A}_{s(A} \tilde{D}_B) (\ln \chi) \right. \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \, \tilde{A}_{AB} \tilde{D}_s (\ln \chi) + \tilde{A}^i_A \, \tilde{A}_{iB} - \frac{2}{3} \, \tilde{A}_{AB} \left(\hat{K} + 2 \Theta \right) \right]^{\mathrm{TF}} \\ &- \chi \, D_A D_B^{\mathrm{TF}} \alpha + \mathcal{L}_\beta \, \tilde{A}_{AB}^{\mathrm{TF}} \,. \end{split}$$

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Implementation?

- Conformal decomposition.
- Populate ghostzones.
- Standard bulk FDs at Boundary.

$$\begin{split} \partial_t \Theta &\doteq -\alpha \left(\partial_s \Theta + \frac{1}{r} \Theta \right) + \beta^i \, \partial_i \Theta \,, \\ \partial_t \tilde{A}_{ss} &\doteq -\alpha \, \chi \, \left\{ 2 \, \tilde{D}^i \tilde{A}_{is} - \frac{2}{3} \, \tilde{D}_s (2 \, \hat{K} + \Theta) - \frac{2}{3} \, R_{ss} \right. \\ &+ \frac{2}{3} \chi \, \partial_s \left[\tilde{\Gamma}^s - (\tilde{\Gamma}_d)^s \right] - \frac{1}{3} \chi \, \partial_A \left[\tilde{\Gamma}^A - (\tilde{\Gamma}_d)^A \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \, R_{qq} - 3 \, \tilde{D}^i (\ln \chi) \tilde{A}_{is} - \kappa_1 \, \left[\tilde{\Gamma}_s - (\tilde{\Gamma}_d)_s \right] \right\} \\ &+ \alpha \, \left[\tilde{A}_{ss} \left(\hat{K} + 2 \Theta \right) - 2 \, \tilde{A}^i_s \, \tilde{A}_{is} \right] - \frac{2}{3} \, \chi \, D_s D_s \alpha \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \, \chi \, D^A D_A \alpha + \mathcal{L}_\beta \, \tilde{A}_{ss} \,, \\ \partial_t \tilde{A}_{AB}^{\mathrm{TF}} &\doteq - \alpha \left[\tilde{D}_s \tilde{A}_{AB} - \tilde{D}_{(A} \tilde{A}_{B)s} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{A}_{s(A} \tilde{D}_B) (\ln \chi) \right. \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \, \tilde{A}_{AB} \tilde{D}_s (\ln \chi) + \tilde{A}^i_A \, \tilde{A}_{iB} - \frac{2}{3} \, \tilde{A}_{AB} \left(\hat{K} + 2\Theta \right) \right]^{\mathrm{TF}} \\ &- \chi \, D_A D_B^{\mathrm{TF}} \alpha + \mathcal{L}_\beta \, \tilde{A}_{AB}^{\mathrm{TF}} \,. \end{split}$$

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Implementation?

- Conformal decomposition.
- Populate ghostzones.
- Standard bulk FDs at Boundary.
- Normal EoMs for metric.

$$\begin{split} \partial_t \Theta &\doteq -\alpha \left(\partial_s \Theta + \frac{1}{r} \Theta \right) + \beta^i \, \partial_i \Theta \,, \\ \partial_t \tilde{A}_{ss} &\doteq -\alpha \, \chi \, \left\{ 2 \, \tilde{D}^i \tilde{A}_{is} - \frac{2}{3} \, \tilde{D}_s (2 \, \hat{K} + \Theta) - \frac{2}{3} \, R_{ss} \right. \\ &+ \frac{2}{3} \chi \, \partial_s \left[\tilde{\Gamma}^s - (\tilde{\Gamma}_d)^s \right] - \frac{1}{3} \, \chi \, \partial_A \left[\tilde{\Gamma}^A - (\tilde{\Gamma}_d)^A \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \, R_{qq} - 3 \, \tilde{D}^i (\ln \chi) \tilde{A}_{is} - \kappa_1 \, \left[\tilde{\Gamma}_s - (\tilde{\Gamma}_d)_s \right] \right\} \\ &+ \alpha \, \left[\tilde{A}_{ss} \left(\hat{K} + 2 \Theta \right) - 2 \, \tilde{A}^i_s \, \tilde{A}_{is} \right] - \frac{2}{3} \, \chi \, D_s D_s \alpha \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \, \chi \, D^A D_A \alpha + \mathcal{L}_\beta \, \tilde{A}_{ss} \,, \\ \partial_t \tilde{A}_{AB}^{\mathrm{TF}} &\triangleq - \alpha \left[\tilde{D}_s \tilde{A}_{AB} - \tilde{D}_{(A} \tilde{A}_{B)s} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{A}_{s(A} \tilde{D}_B) (\ln \chi) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \, \tilde{A}_{AB} \tilde{D}_s (\ln \chi) + \tilde{A}^i_A \, \tilde{A}_{iB} - \frac{2}{3} \, \tilde{A}_{AB} \, (\hat{K} + 2\Theta) \right]^{\mathrm{TF}} \\ &- \chi \, D_A D_B^{\mathrm{TF}} \alpha + \mathcal{L}_\beta \, \tilde{A}_{AB}^{\mathrm{TF}} \,. \end{split}$$

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Implementation?

- Conformal decomposition.
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- Standard bulk FDs at Boundary.
- Normal EoMs for metric.

Do they work?

$$\begin{split} \partial_t \Theta &\doteq -\alpha \left(\partial_s \Theta + \frac{1}{r} \Theta \right) + \beta^i \, \partial_i \Theta \,, \\ \partial_t \tilde{A}_{\rm SS} &\doteq -\alpha \, \chi \, \left\{ 2 \, \tilde{D}^i \tilde{A}_{is} - \frac{2}{3} \, \tilde{D}_s (2 \, \hat{K} + \Theta) - \frac{2}{3} \, R_{\rm SS} \right. \\ &+ \frac{2}{3} \chi \, \partial_s \left[\tilde{\Gamma}^s - (\tilde{\Gamma}_{\rm d})^s \right] - \frac{1}{3} \, \chi \, \partial_A \left[\tilde{\Gamma}^A - (\tilde{\Gamma}_{\rm d})^A \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \, R_{qq} - 3 \, \tilde{D}^i (\ln \chi) \tilde{A}_{is} - \kappa_1 \, \left[\tilde{\Gamma}_s - (\tilde{\Gamma}_{\rm d})_s \right] \right\} \\ &+ \alpha \, \left[\tilde{A}_{\rm SS} \left(\hat{K} + 2 \Theta \right) - 2 \, \tilde{A}^i_{\, s} \, \tilde{A}_{is} \right] - \frac{2}{3} \, \chi \, D_s D_s \alpha \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \, \chi \, D^A D_A \alpha + \mathcal{L}_\beta \, \tilde{A}_{\rm SS} \,, \\ \partial_t \tilde{A}_{AB}^{\rm TF} &\triangleq - \alpha \left[\tilde{D}_s \tilde{A}_{AB} - \tilde{D}_{(A} \tilde{A}_{B)s} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{A}_{s(A} \tilde{D}_B) (\ln \chi) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \, \tilde{A}_{AB} \tilde{D}_s (\ln \chi) + \tilde{A}^i_{\, A} \, \tilde{A}_{iB} - \frac{2}{3} \, \tilde{A}_{AB} \, (\hat{K} + 2\Theta) \right]^{\rm TF} \\ &- \chi \, D_A D_B^{\rm TF} \alpha + \mathcal{L}_\beta \, \tilde{A}_{AB}^{\rm TF} \,. \end{split}$$

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Conclusions



Background

Single compact objects

Compact binary evolutions

Conclusions

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Spherical symmetry I

First applications:



 The zero speed mode in the BSSNOK constraint subsystem (Beyer & Sarbach '02, Gundlach & M Garcia '04) causes Hamiltonian constraint violation. Z4c does not suffer from the problem.



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Spherical symmetry II

CPBCs with Spherical numerics:





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Spherical symmetry II

CPBCs with Spherical numerics:



 A detailed examination of the constraint damping scheme was presented in spherical symmetry (Weyhausen et. al. '11).



Spherical symmetry II

CPBCs with Spherical numerics:



- A detailed examination of the constraint damping scheme was presented in spherical symmetry (Weyhausen et. al. '11).
- Evolutions of binary black holes were presented using a variation of the conformal decomposition called CCZ4 (Alic et. al. '11).



Boundary kick in spherical symmetry

Is it really worth making better boundary conditions?





David Hilditch

Boundary kick in spherical symmetry

Is it really worth making better boundary conditions?



• Consider central density in evolution of single TOV star.



Boundary kick in spherical symmetry

Is it really worth making better boundary conditions?



- Consider central density in evolution of single TOV star.
- Sommerfeld gives perturbation. Does not converge away with resolution. BCs can effect physics.



Boundary kick in spherical symmetry

Is it really worth making better boundary conditions?



- Consider central density in evolution of single TOV star.
- Sommerfeld gives perturbation. Does not converge away with resolution. BCs can effect physics.
- Example maximises effect. Boundaries close.



Single puncture black hole



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Single puncture black hole

• Incoming violation as Sommerfeld boundary causally connected.





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Single puncture black hole

- Incoming violation as Sommerfeld boundary causally connected.
- CPBCs reduce violation.





Single puncture black hole

- Incoming violation as Sommerfeld boundary causally connected.
- CPBCs reduce violation.
- At late times BSSNOK has large violation sitting at boundary.





Boundary kick in 3D



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Boundary kick in 3D

 Incoming violation kicks star like in spherical symmetry.



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Boundary kick in 3D

- Incoming violation kicks star like in spherical symmetry.
- Effect tiny compared to that in spherical symmetry.



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Boundary kick in 3D

- Incoming violation kicks star like in spherical symmetry.
- Effect tiny compared to that in spherical symmetry.
- Does not converge away.



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Conclusions



Background

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Conclusions



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David Hilditch

Binary Neutron Stars I



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Binary Neutron Stars I

Hamiltonian constraint violation reduced in Z4c data.



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Binary Neutron Stars I

- Hamiltonian constraint violation reduced in Z4c data.
- Growth in constraint after merger with either formulation.





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Binary Neutron Stars II

- ADM mass integral BSSNOK.
- Noise after outgoing signal reaches extraction sphere.





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Binary Neutron Stars II





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Binary Neutron Stars III

Angular momentum type integral:



Jump in BSSNOK when extraction sphere causally connected to outer boundary!


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Binary Neutron Stars IV

Accuracy in GW phase



Convergence up to merger with Z4c for bns. Factor of two in amplitude and phase accuracy in bbh.



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Conclusions



Background

Single compact objects

Compact binary evolutions

Conclusions

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Conclusions





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Conclusions



• Z4c constructed to bring the strengths of GHG to moving puncture method.



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- Z4c constructed to bring the strengths of GHG to moving puncture method.
- Large improvement over BSSNOK in terms of Hamiltonian constraint violation.



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- Z4c constructed to bring the strengths of GHG to moving puncture method.
- Large improvement over BSSNOK in terms of Hamiltonian constraint violation.
- CPBCs give improvement over BSSNOK with Sommerfeld in mass and angular momentum conservation.





- Z4c constructed to bring the strengths of GHG to moving puncture method.
- Large improvement over BSSNOK in terms of Hamiltonian constraint violation.
- CPBCs give improvement over BSSNOK with Sommerfeld in mass and angular momentum conservation.
- Improvement in GW error a factor between roughly 2 and 4.



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