

Title: The Einstein Toolkit

Speakers: Steven Brandt

Date: October 15, 2019 - 1:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/19100074>

Abstract: One of the best known open-source tools for studying numerical relativity is the Einstein Toolkit. With it, you can simulate collisions of black holes and neutron stars, and study their horizons and gravitational waves. In this talk we learn more about what the Einstein Toolkit can do, how it works. An introductory, hands-on tutorial will follow.

Introduction to the Einstein Toolkit

Steven R. Brandt, Frank Löffler, Roland Haas, Peter Diener, others

Center for Computation and Technology
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA

Oct 13, 2019



In the beginning...

1.3 Billion Years Ago, two black holes, each with about 30 solar masses, collided. They released three solar masses worth of mass energy as gravitational waves. Earth is in the Proterozoic Eon. Life consists of eukaryotes, including multicellular life forms.



In the beginning...

541 Million Years Ago, Phanerozoic Eon begins, complex life, including vertebrates, appears.



In the beginning...

1 Million Years Ago, Neanderthals appear.



In the beginning...

200 Thousand Years Ago, "Anatomically Modern Humans" appear.



In the beginning...

In 1687, Newton publishes "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica"



In the beginning...

In 1905, Einstein publishes his paper on special relativity.



In the beginning...

In 1914, Einstein publishes his paper on relativity.



In the beginning...

In 1916, Schwarzschild publishes the Schwarzschild black hole solution



In the beginning...

In 1936, Einstein correctly describes gravitational waves



In the beginning...

In 1956, Felix Pirani eliminates coordinate confusion and describes gravitational waves using curvature



In the beginning...

In 1963, Kerr publishes the Kerr black hole solution



In the beginning...

In 1994, The head-on collision of two black holes was simulated, as well as distorted single black holes



In the beginning...

In 1995, Distorted Kerr solutions were simulated by me. :)



In the beginning...

In 1997, Cactus was created by Paul Walker and Joan Masso. It remains as one of the best, completely open source, collaborative frameworks for studying numerical relativity.



In the beginning...

In 2005, Praetorius published his results on evolving binary black hole spacetimes.



In the beginning...

In 2007-2009: LSU/RIT/PennState/Caltech/GeorgiaTech/AEI collaborations



In the beginning...

In 2012: The Einstein Toolkit



Brandt and Others

The Einstein Toolkit

2019-10-13

In the beginning...

In 2015, LIGO detected gravitational waves. The event was called GW150914.

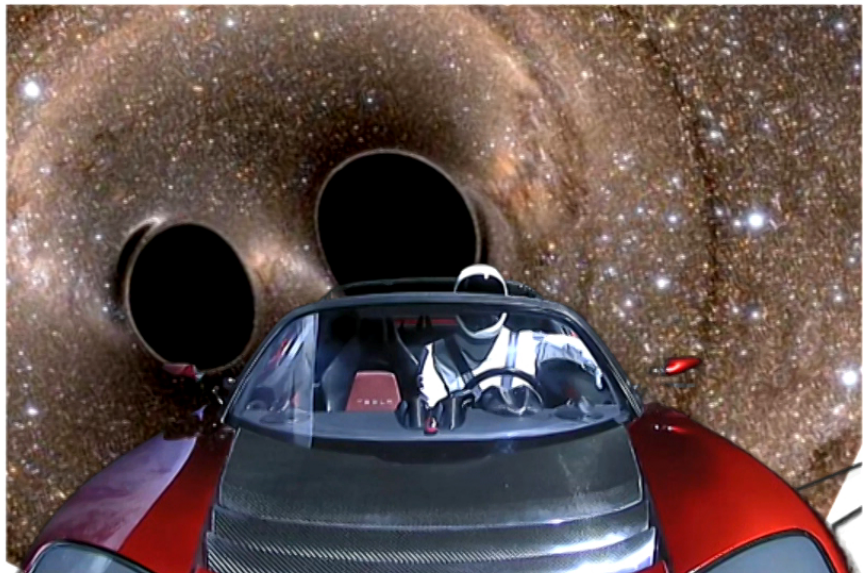


In the beginning...

Oh man, look at those cavemen go...
— David Bowie



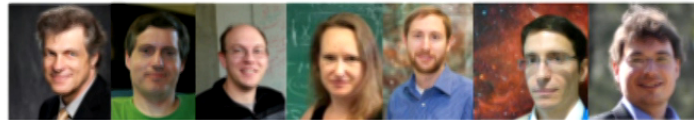
In the beginning...



Einstein Toolkit



- Collection of scientific software components and tools to simulate and analyze general relativistic astrophysical systems
- Freely available as open source at <http://einsteintoolkit.org>
- Supported by NSF 1550551/1550461/1550436/1550514, NSF 1212401/1212426/1212433/1212460, NSF 0903973/0903782/0904015 (CIGR), 0701566/0855892 (XiRel), 0721915 (Alpaca), 0905046/0941653(PetaCactus/PRAC)
- State-of-the-art set of tools for numerical relativity, open source
- Currently 259 members from 172 sites and 39 countries
- > 200 publications, > 30 theses building on these components (as of 2013)
- Regular, tested releases
- User support through various channels



Brandt and Others

The Einstein Toolkit

2019-10-13

Community Effort!

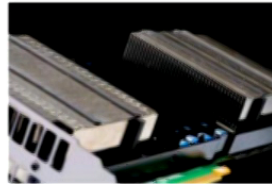


Computational Challenges





More and more diverse hardware





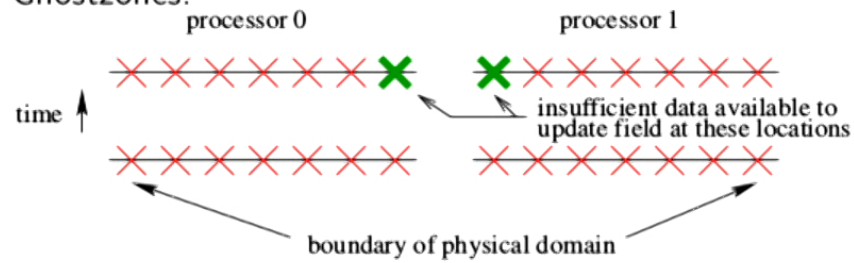
MPI Programming

- Efficient use of all hardware is complex and tedious.
- Requires experts from different disciplines
- Requires good data layouts and APIs
- To ensure correctness, need good modularization on a number of levels and understanding of advanced programming concepts.
- Design and implementation needs to be carefully thought out in order to ensure extensibility and portability.

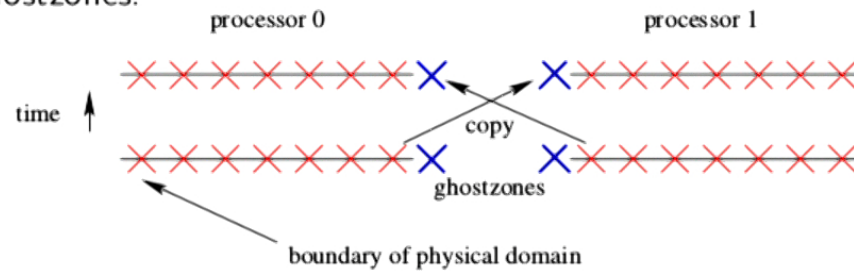


Domain Decomposition

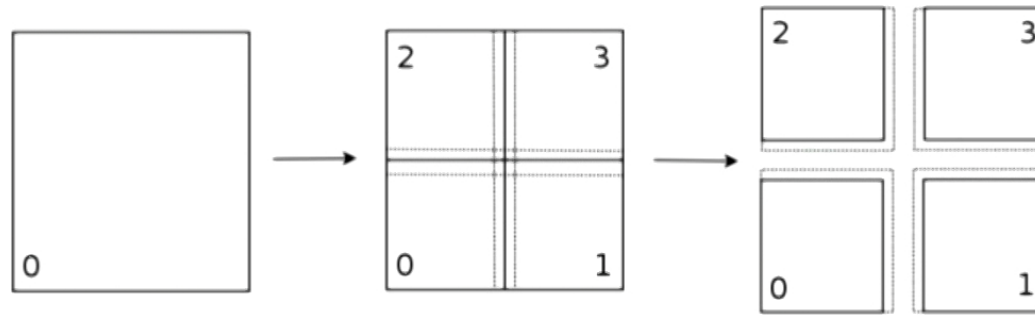
Without Ghostzones:



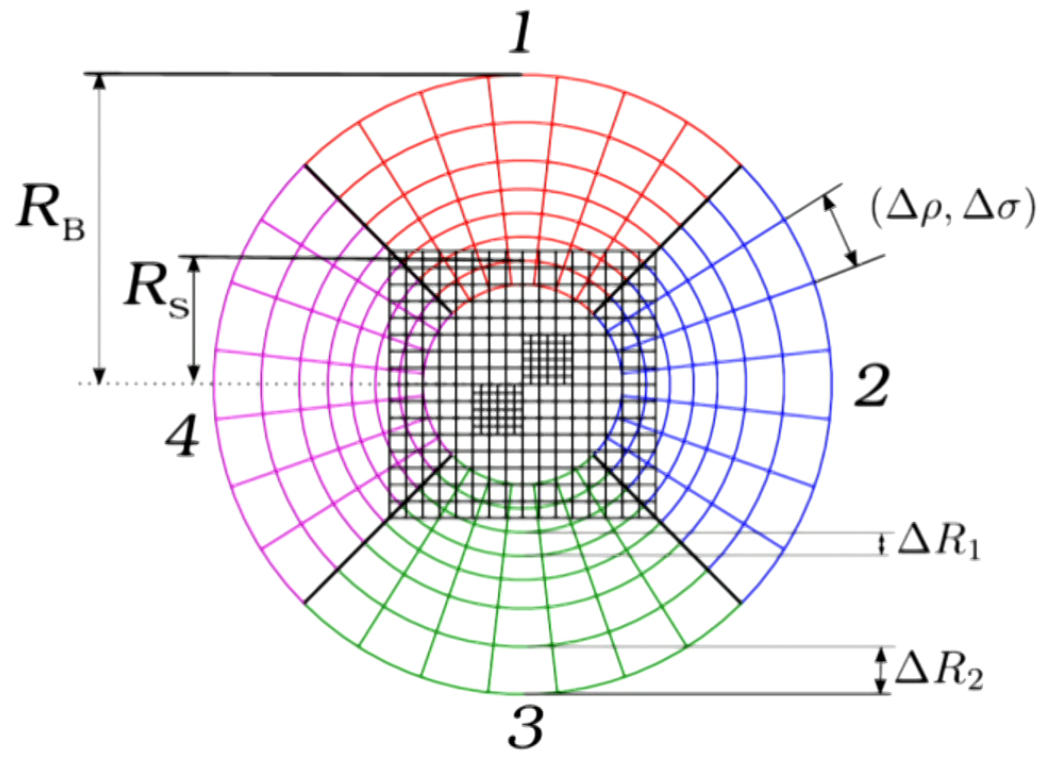
With Ghostzones:



Domain decomposition

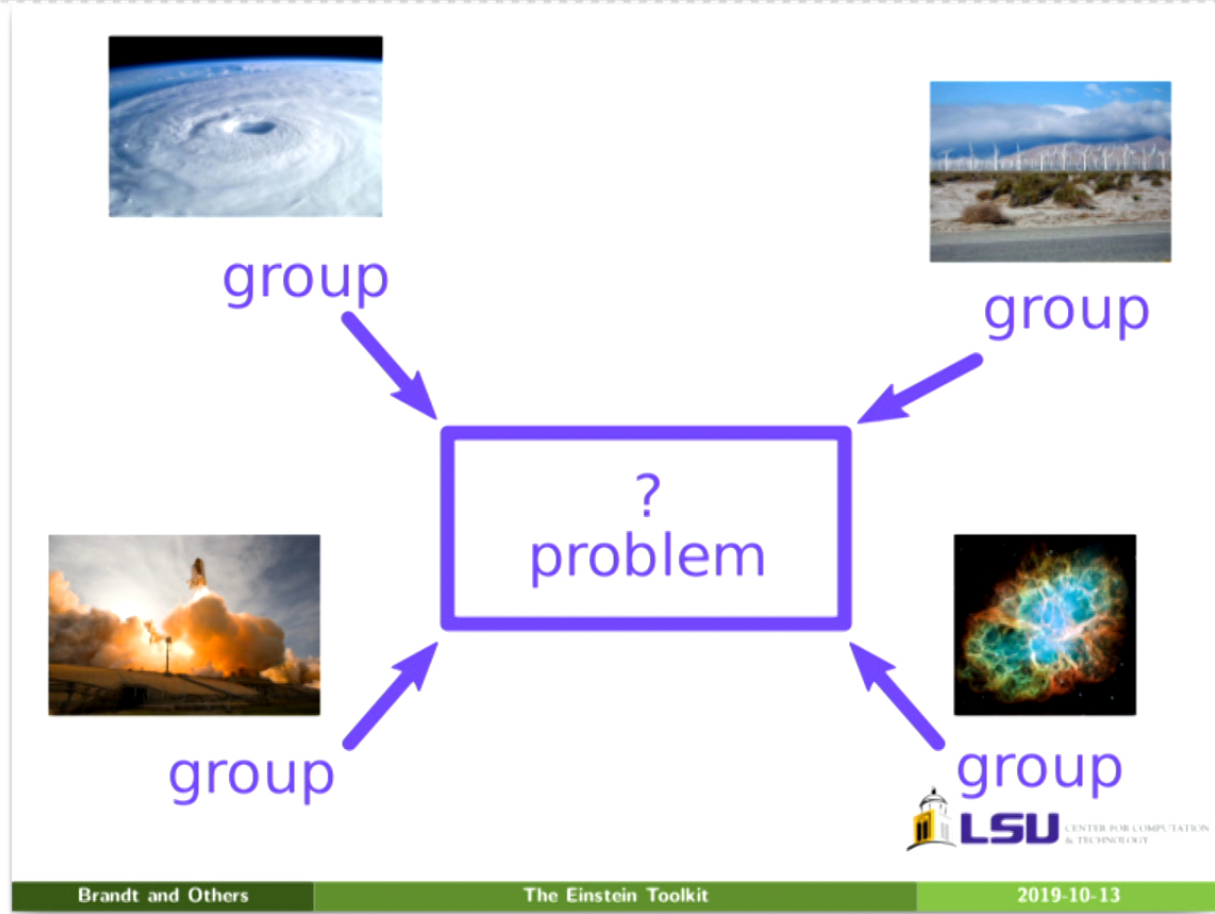


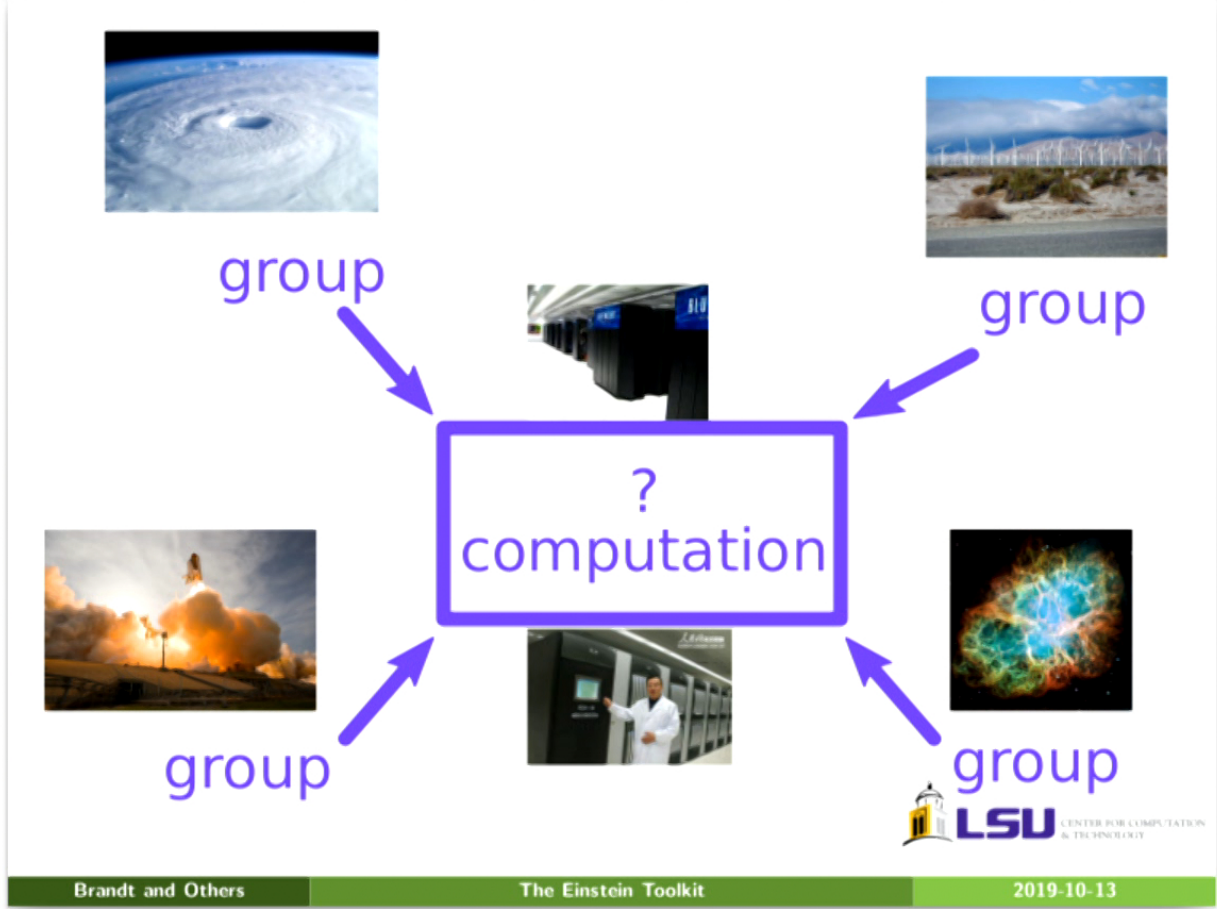
Multiblock and refinement

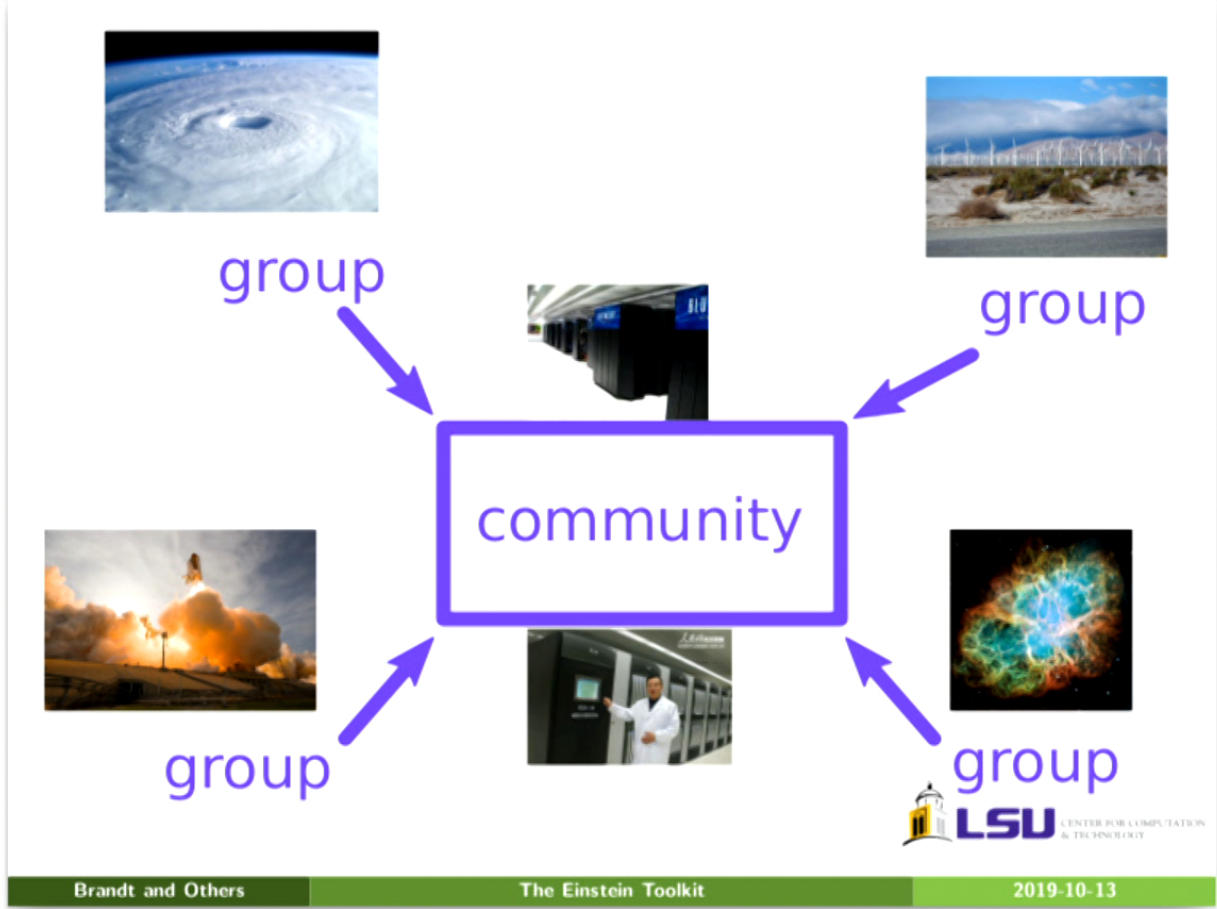


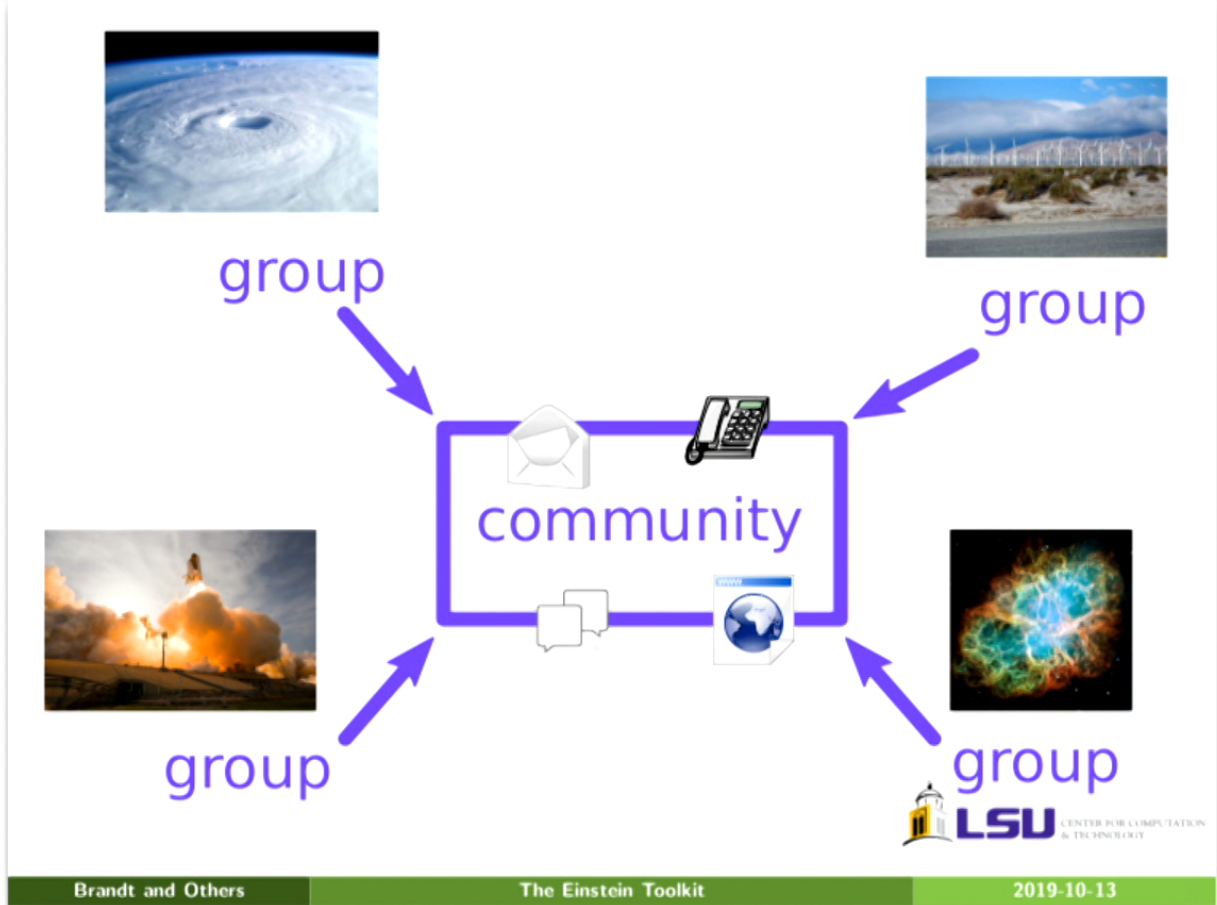
Collaborative Challenges











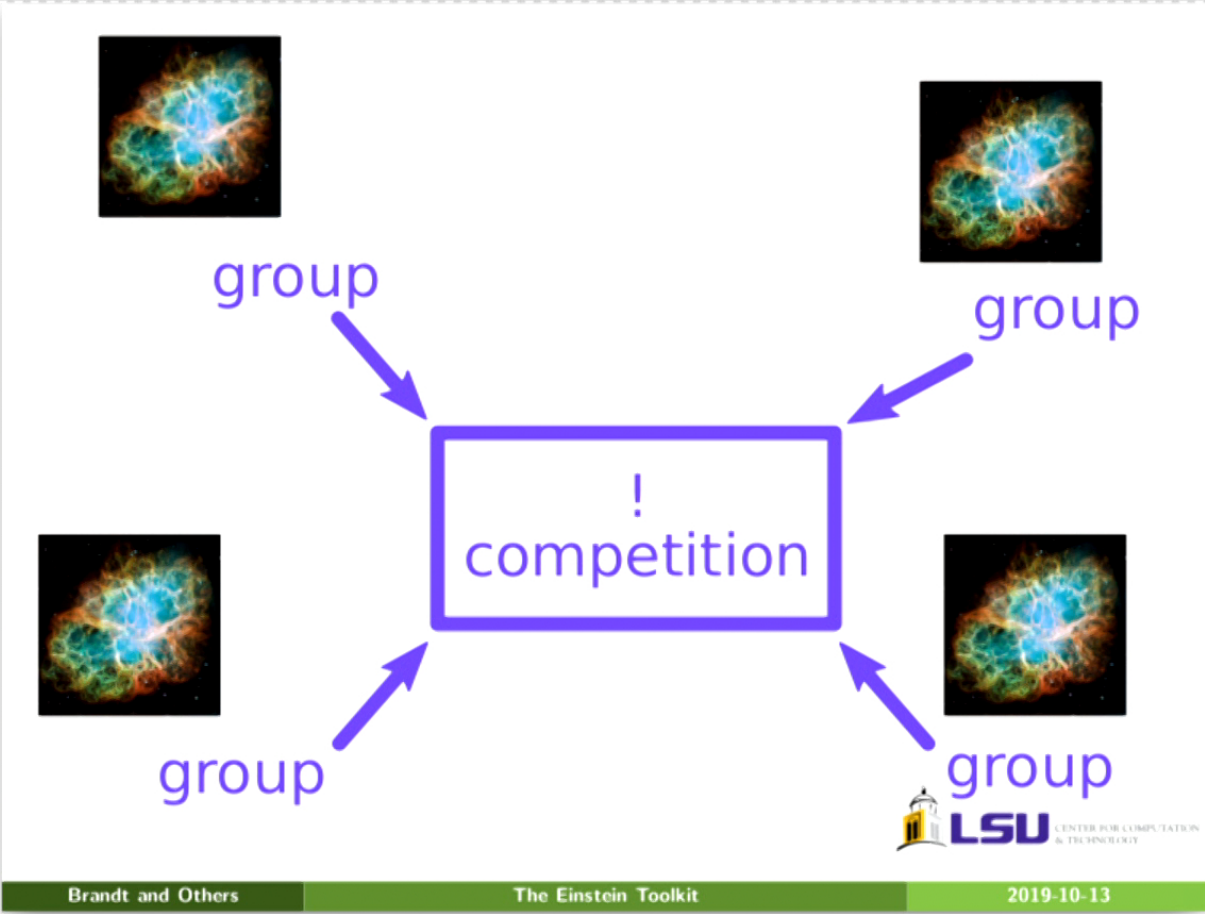
Subversion

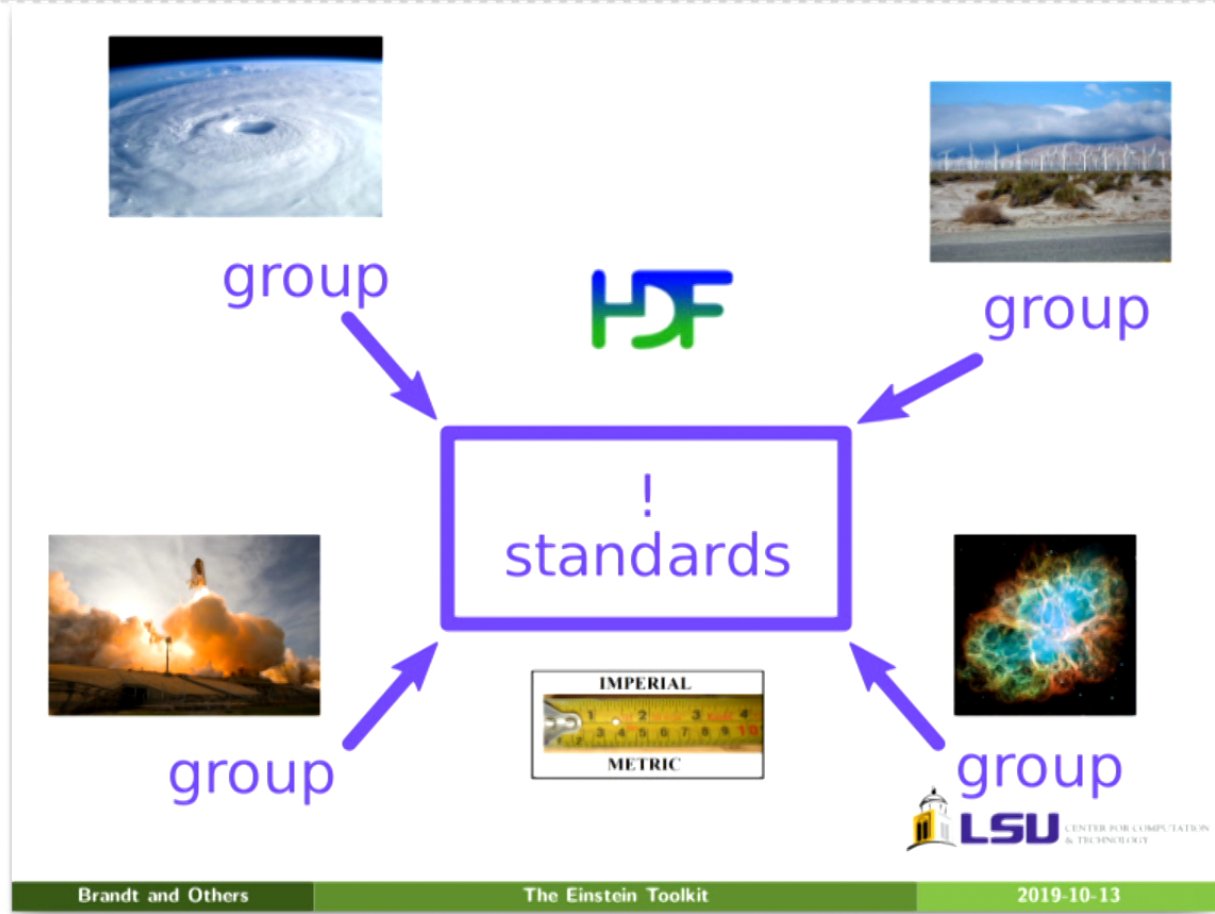
git

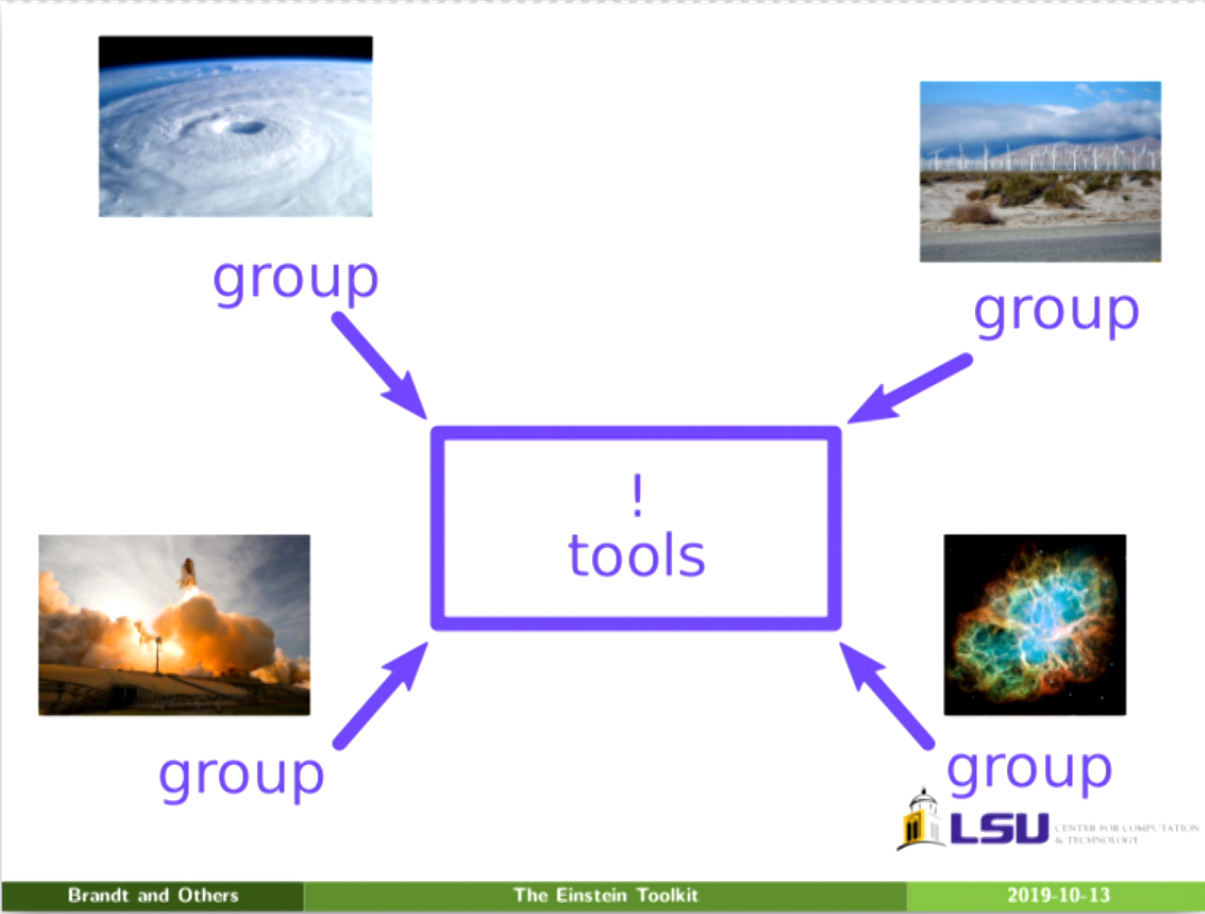
mercurial

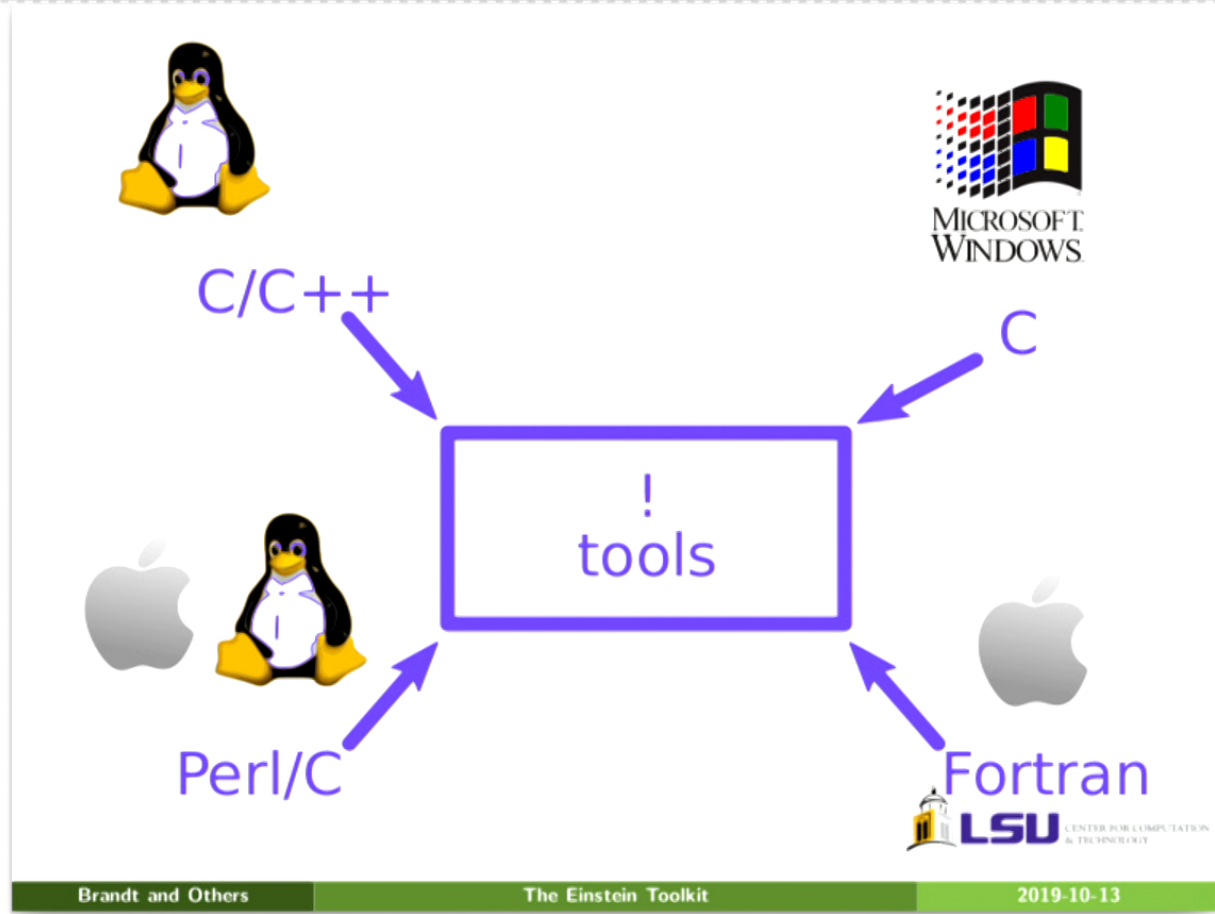
Workshop

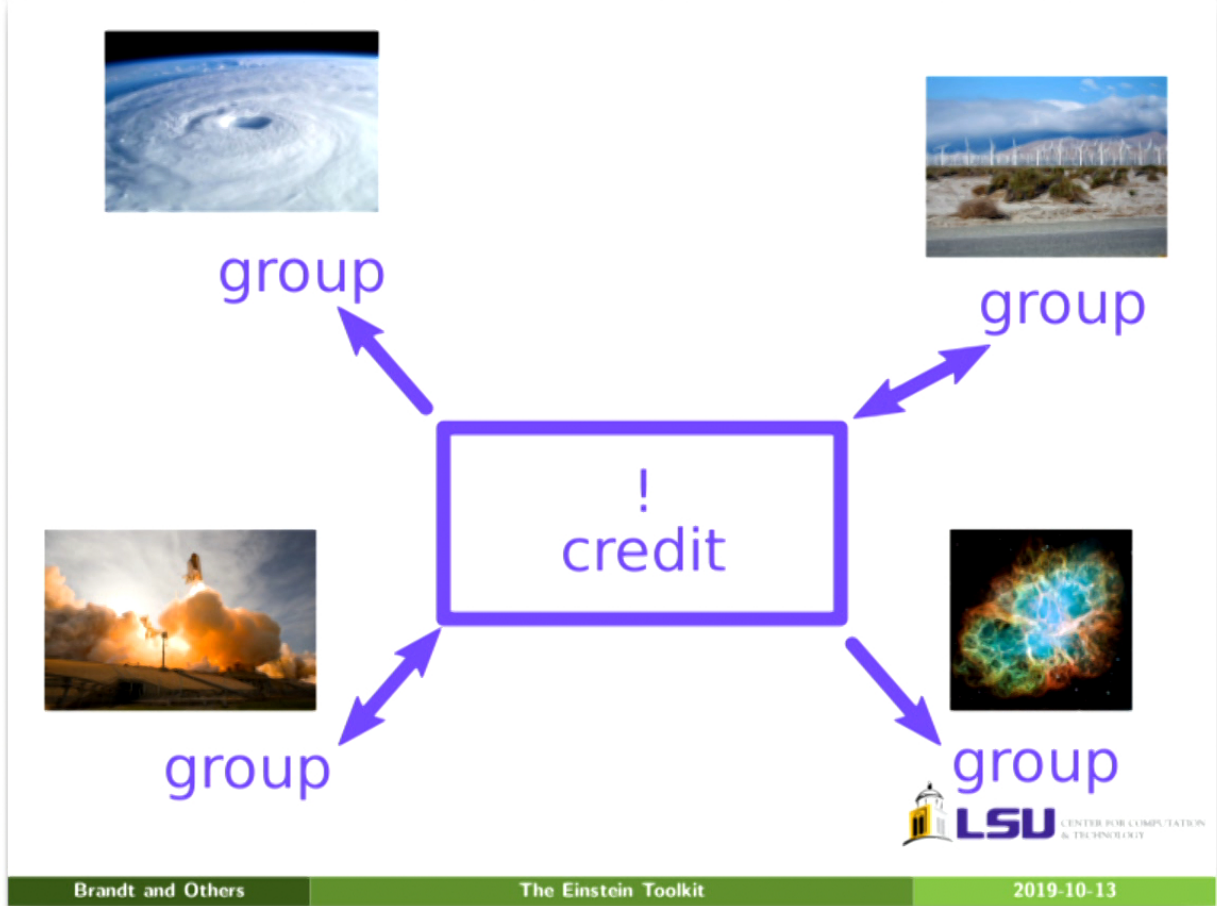
MEDIAWIKI











Collaborative Challenges

How can we work together?

- Researchers in the USA

- Louisiana
- Illinois
- Virginia
- Pennsylvania
- Georgia
- California



- Researchers in Other countries

- Italy
- Spain
- Portugal
- Canada
- Germany









Einstein Toolkit



Goals:

- Community Driven
- Core computational tool for GR
- General purpose tool!

Components:

- Cactus 
- Simulation Factory 
- Kranc 
- NRPy+ 
- Science Modules

Guiding Principles

- Open
- Community Driven
- Good interfaces
- Separation of physics from computational infrastructure
- Code reviews



Einstein Toolkit as growing project

- Initially: some infrastructure, some application code



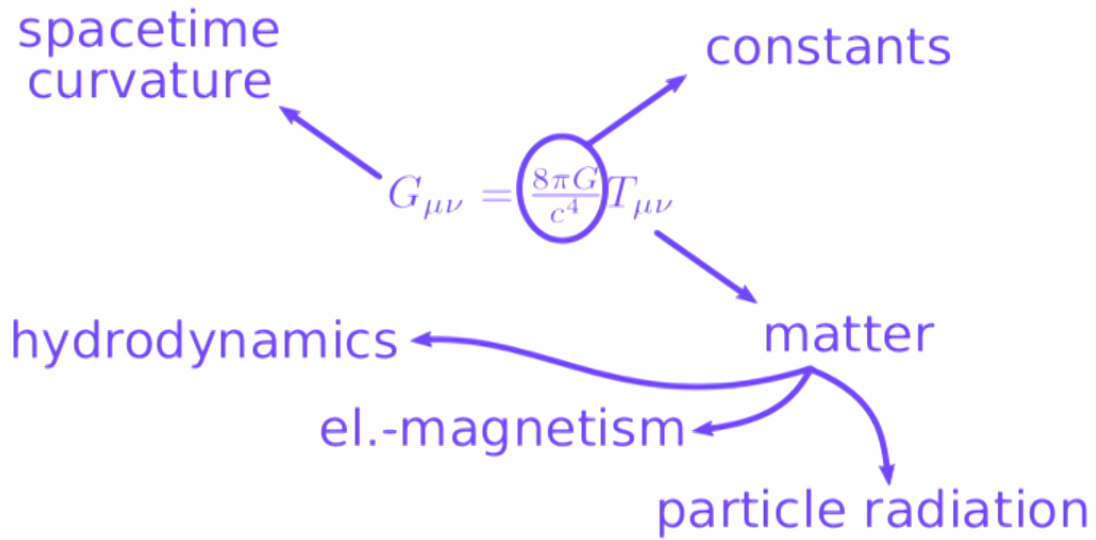
Base Modules

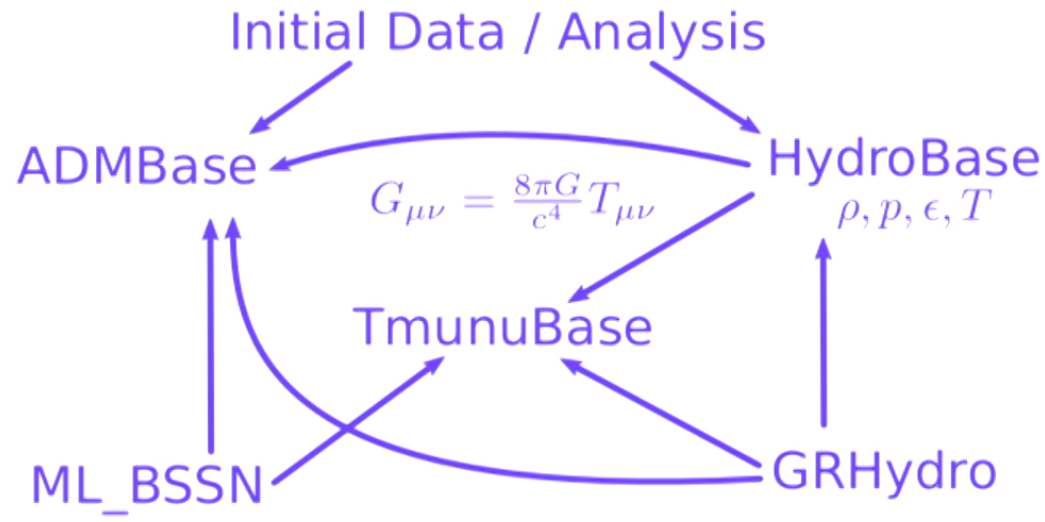


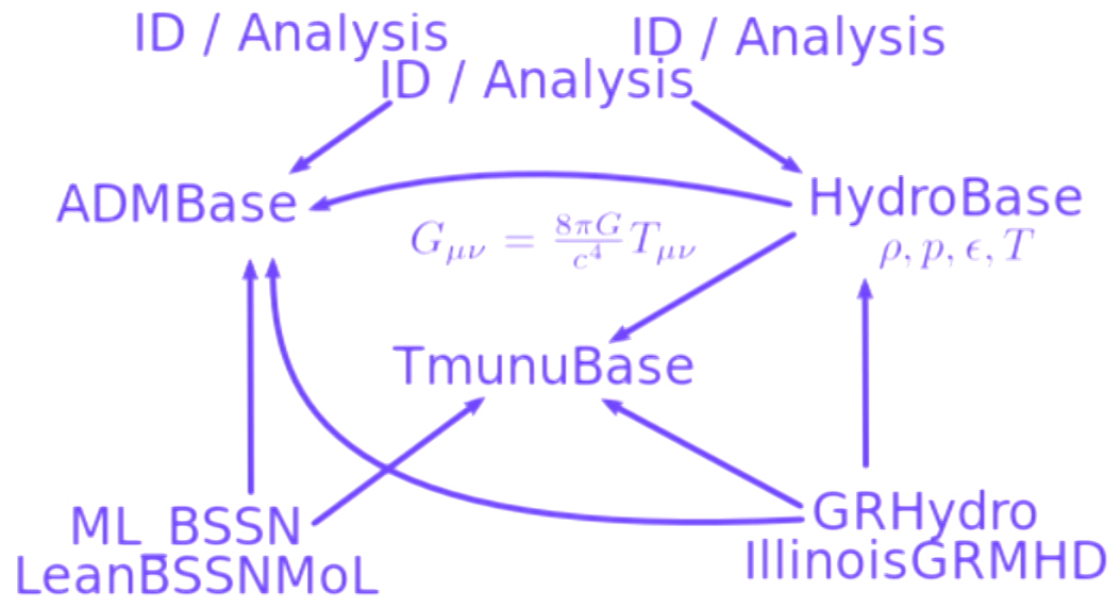
The Einstein Equations

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$









Guiding Principles

- Open, community-driven software development
- Separation of **physics** software and **computational** infrastructure
- Stable interfaces, allowing extensions
- Simplify usage where possible:
 - Doing science >> Running a simulation
 - Students need to know a lot about physics (meaningful initial conditions, numerical stability, accuracy/resolution, have patience, have curiosity, develop a “gut feeling” for what is right ...)
 - Einstein Toolkit **cannot** give that, **however**:
 - Open codes that are easy to use allow to concentrate on these things!



Vision

Future

- New Driver Thorn: AMReX
- New Declarative Synchronization: Presync
- New Spherical Coordinates Thorn (RIT)
- New Python Code Generator: NRPy+



Recent

- Proca Thorns
- LEAN Thorns
- GiRaFFE thorns



Summary



Einstein Toolkit

- <http://einsteintoolkit.org/>
- Tools for high-performance computing in numerical relativity
- Open Source
- World-wide, open Community
- Used in high-end research

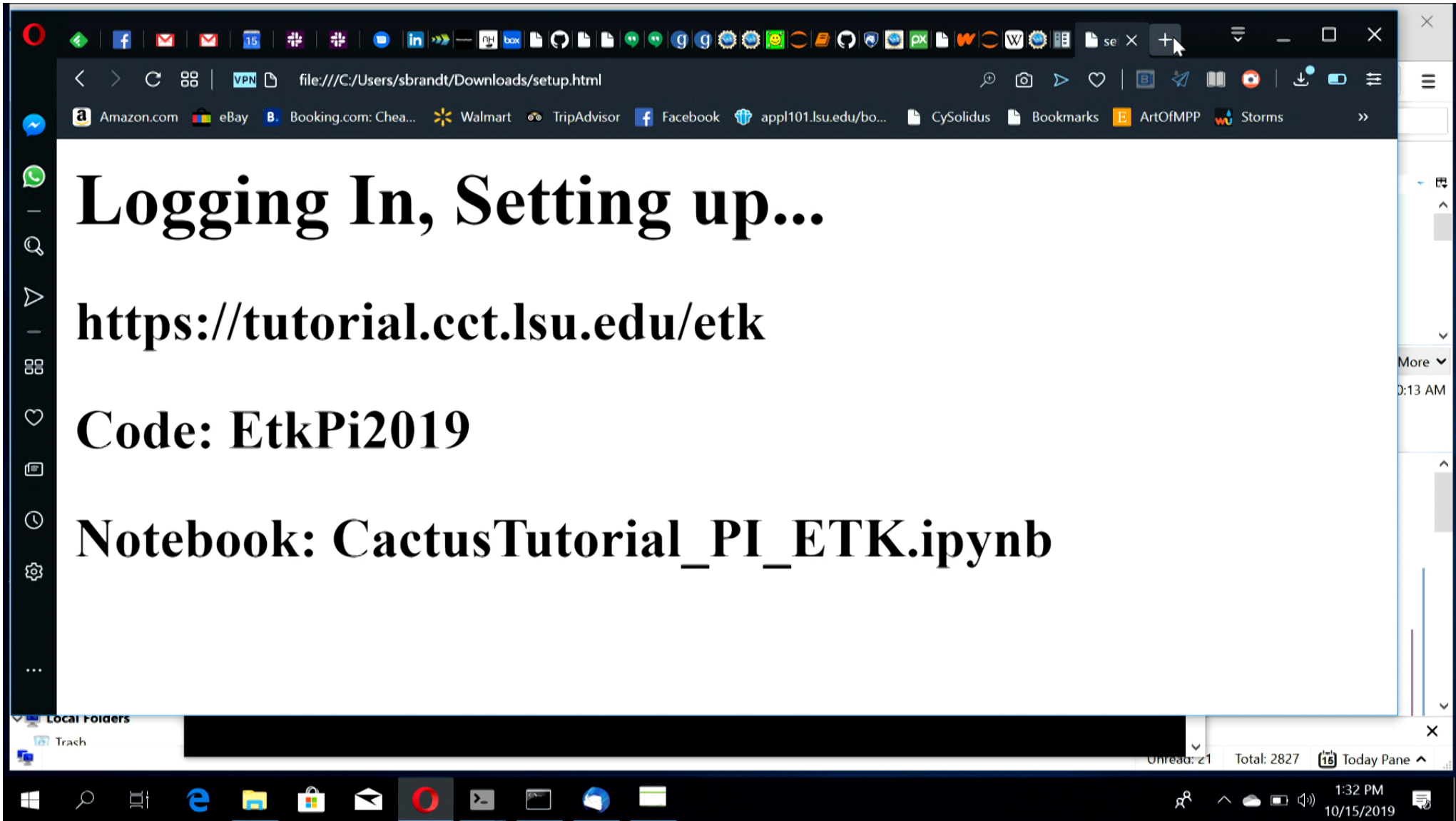


The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. At the top, there is a taskbar with various application icons including a VPN client, social media, and productivity tools. A terminal window is open, displaying a shell session with the following commands and output:

```
hydro-sphericalshock/hydrtoyamrex-flux_y.it000064/Level_0/Cell_D_00006
hydro-sphericalshock/hydrtoyamrex-flux_y.it000064/Level_0/Cell_D_00008
hydro-sphericalshock/hydrtoyamrex-flux_y.it000064/Level_0/Cell_D_00009
hydro-sphericalshock/hydrtoyamrex-flux_y.it000064/Level_0/Cell_D_00001
hydro-sphericalshock/hydrtoyamrex-flux_y.it000064/Level_0/Cell_D_00000
hydro-sphericalshock/hydrtoyamrex-flux_y.it000064/Level_0/Cell_H
[jovyan@5ec3eca10cc6 Cactus]$ ls
CONTRIBUTORS  bin          exe          par          src
COPYRIGHT    cactusjar.git hydro-sphericalshock repos        thornlists
Makefile      configs     lib          shock.tgz    utils
arrangements  doc         manifest     simfactory


[jovyan@5ec3eca10cc6 Cactus]$ pwd
/home/jovyan/cactusamrex/Cactus
[jovyan@5ec3eca10cc6 Cactus]$ ls $PWD/shock.tgz
/home/jovyan/cactusamrex/Cactus/shock.tgz
[jovyan@5ec3eca10cc6 Cactus]$ packet_write_wait: Connection to UNKNOWN port 0: Broken pipe
sbrandt:~/writing/holyman$ cd ~/repos/Workshop_Summer_2013/et_intro
sbrandt:~/repos/Workshop_Summer_2013/et_intro$ any slides.pdf &
[2] 1420
sbrandt:~/repos/Workshop_Summer_2013/et_intro$ a=slides.pdf
arg=evince
arg=slides.pdf
```

Below the terminal, a file explorer window is open, showing the 'Local Folders' section with 'Trash' visible. The system tray at the bottom right shows the date and time as 1:32 PM on 10/15/2019.



tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/tree

Amazon.com eBay Booking.com: Chea... Walmart TripAdvisor Facebook appl101.lsu.edu/bo... CySolidus Bookmarks ArtOfMPP Storms



Sign in

To create a new user, use the same password and password2, fill in the value for 'code' supplied by the tutorial presenter, and click the create button. If it is available, your username will be created.

For subsequent logins, it is not necessary to fill in the password2 field.

Username:

Password:

Sign In

Password2:

Local Folders
Trash
Moved 1 message from inbox to trash

Unread: z1 Total: 2827 Today Pane

1:35 PM
10/15/2019

tutorial.ct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/tree

Amazon.com eBay Booking.com: Chea... Walmart TripAdvisor Facebook appl101.lsu.edu/bo... CySolidus Bookmarks ArtOfMPP Storms

Would you like the password manager to save the password for "https://tutorial.ct.lsu.edu"? Save Never x

jupyter Logout Control Panel

Files Running Clusters

Select items to perform actions on them. View Edit Upload New

Name Last Modified File size

Local Folders
Trash
Moved 1 message from inbox to trash

Unread: z1 Total: 2827 Today Pane

1:35 PM
10/15/2019

Windows taskbar and browser window showing a JupyterLab interface.

Browser address bar: tutorial.ct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/tree

Browser tabs: Amazon.com, eBay, Booking.com: Chea..., Walmart, TripAdvisor, Facebook, appl101.lsu.edu/bo..., CySolidus, Bookmarks, ArtOfMPP, Storms

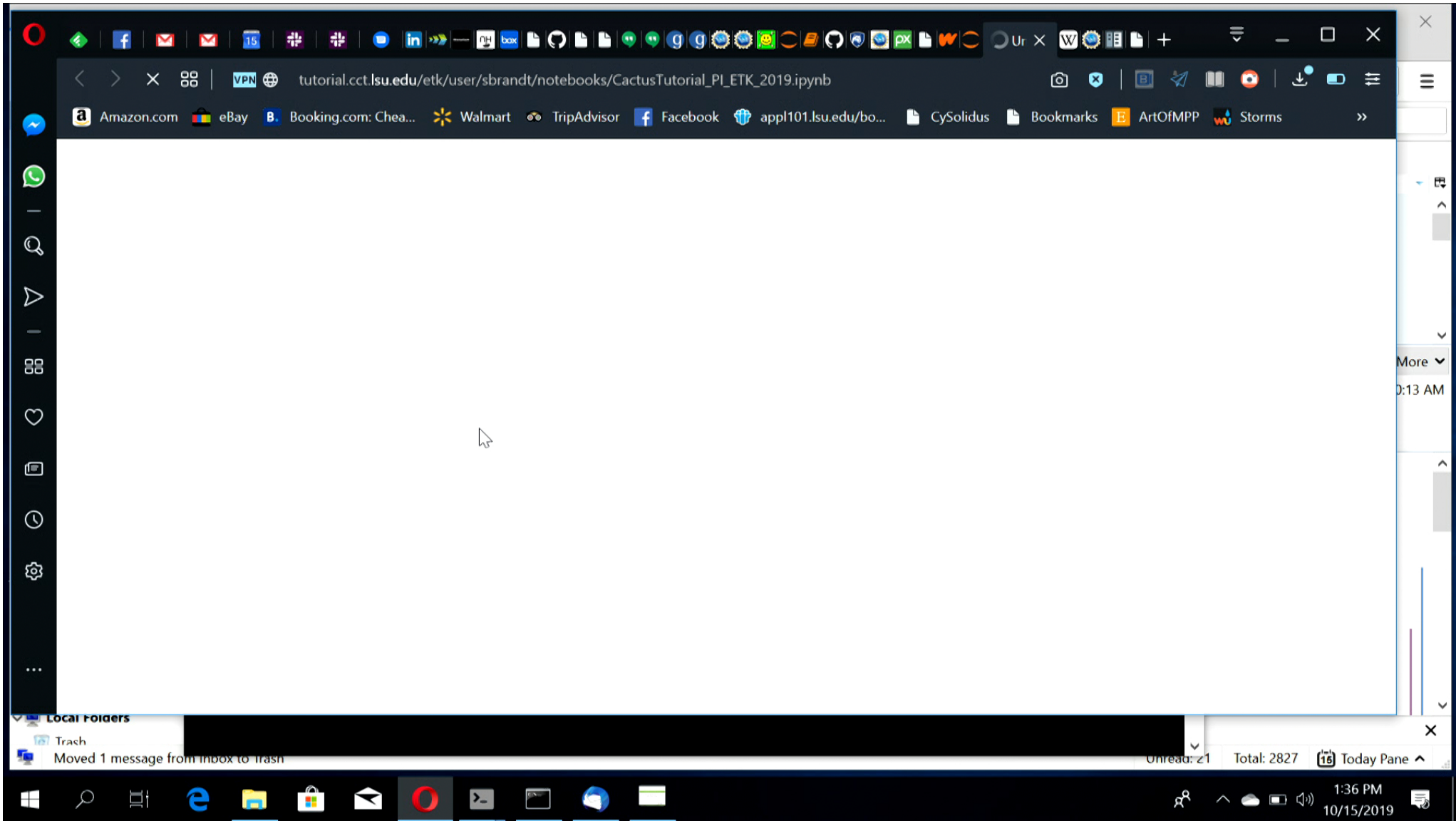
Notification: Would you like the password manager to save the password for "https://tutorial.ct.lsu.edu"?

JupyterLab interface:

- Logout Control Panel
- Files Running Clusters
- Select items to perform actions on them. Upload New ↕ ↻
- 0 /
- Table with columns: Name, Last Modified, File size

	Name	Last Modified	File size
<input type="checkbox"/>	0		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Folder c	a month ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Folder Cactus	a day ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Folder CactusSourceJar.git	4 months ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Folder Einstein_Toolkit_London	2 months ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Folder install	a month ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Folder Python-3.6.7	a month ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Folder Python-3.6.8	a month ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Folder rhaas	2 months ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Folder save	a month ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Folder simulations	a day ago	

Windows taskbar: Local Folders, Trash, Moved 1 message from inbox to trash, Unread: z1, Total: 2827, Today Pane, 1:35 PM 10/15/2019



Introduction

Here you will find a step by step guide to downloading, configuring, and running the Einstein Toolkit. You may use this tutorial on a workstation or laptop, or on a supported cluster. Configuring the Einstein Toolkit on an unsupported cluster is beyond the scope of this tutorial. If you find something that does not work, please feel free to mail users@einstein toolkit.org.

Prerequisites

When using the Einstein Toolkit on a laptop or workstation you will want a number of packages installed in order to download, compile and use the Einstein Toolkit components. If this is a machine which you control (i.e. you have root), you can install using one of the recipes that follow:

On Mac, please first

- Install [Xcode](#) from the Apple [App Store](#). In *addition* agree to Xcode license and install the Xcode Command Line Tools in Terminal

```
sudo xcodebuild -license
sudo xcode-select --install
```
- install MacPorts for your version of the Mac operating system, if you did not already install it (<https://www.macports.org/install.php>).

tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PI_ETK_2019.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Connecting to kernel Trusted Python 3

THIS notebook is intended to be used online on the Einstein Toolkit tutorial server, online as a read-only document, as a jupyter notebook that you can download and also in your own docker container using `ndslabs/jupyter-et`. To make all of these work some setting need to be tweaked, which we do in the next cell.

```
In [ ]: # this allows you to use "cd" in cells to change directories instead of requiring "%cd"
%automagic on

# override IPython's default %%bash to not buffer all output
from IPython.core.magic import register_cell_magic
@register_cell_magic
def bash(line, cell): get_ipython().system(cell)
# Some versions of OpenMPI prevent oversubscribing cpus, which may happen if simfactory's
# number of cores detection is imperfect.
# OpenMPI by default pins MPI ranks to specific cores, which causes issues on shared
# system like the tutorial cluster.
import os
os.environ["OMPI_MCA_rmaps_base_oversubscribe"] = "true"
os.environ["OMPI_MCA_hwloc_base_binding_policy"] = "none"
import scrolldown
```

Download

A script called GetComponents is used to fetch the components of the Einstein Toolkit. GetComponents serves as convenient wrapper around lower level tools like git and svn to download the codes that make up the Einstein toolkit from their individual repositories. You may download and make it executable as follows:

Local Folders
Trash
Moved 1 message from inbox to trash
Unread: 21 Total: 2827 Today Pane

1:37 PM
10/15/2019

THIS notebook is intended to be used online on the Einstein Toolkit tutorial server, online as a read-only document, as a jupyter notebook that you can download and also in your own docker container using `ndslabs/jupyter-etk`. To make all of these work some setting need to be tweaked, which we do in the next cell.

```
In [2]: # this allows you to use "cd" in cells to change directories instead of requiring "%cd"
%automagic on

# override IPython's default %%bash to not buffer all output
from IPython.core.magic import register_cell_magic
@register_cell_magic
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os.environ["OMPI_MCA_hwloc_base_binding_policy"] = "none"
import scrolldown
```

Automagic is ON, % prefix IS NOT needed for line magics.

Download

A script called GetComponents is used to fetch the components of the Einstein Toolkit. GetComponents serves as convenient

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Note: By default, the cells in this notebook are Python 3 commands. However, cells that start with `%%bash` are executed in a bash shell. If you wish to run these commands outside the notebook and in a bash shell, cut and paste only the part after the initial `%%bash`. The next cell tweaks some setting to make it easier to copy and paste commands from this notebook into a shell if you would like to follow along in a terminal instead.

```
In [3]: cd ~/
        /home/sbrandt
```

```
In [ ]: %%bash
        curl -kLO https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gridaphobe/CRL/ET_2019_03/GetComponents
        chmod a+x GetComponents
```

GetComponents accepts a thorn list as an argument. To check out the needed components:

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```
In [3]: cd ~/
/home/sbrandt
```

```
In [4]: %%bash
curl -kLO https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gridaphobe/CRL/ET_2019_03/GetComponents
chmod a+x GetComponents

% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
           Dload  Upload  Total   Spent    Left   Speed
100  99k  100  99k    0     0  382k      0  --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--  382k
```

GetComponents accepts a thorn list as an argument. To check out the needed components:

```
In [ ]: %%bash
#./GetComponents --parallel https://bitbucket.org/einsteintoolkit/manifest/raw/ET_2019_03/einsteintoolkit
./GetComponents --parallel http://einsteintoolkit.org/tutorials/einsteintoolkit_09_2019.th
```


File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

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```
In [3]: cd ~/
```

/home/sbrandt

```
In [4]: %%bash
curl -kLO https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gridaphobe/CRL/ET_2019_03/GetComponents
chmod a+x GetComponents
```

% Total	% Received	% Xferd	Average Speed	Time	Time	Time	Current
			Dload	Upload	Total	Spent	Left
100	99k	100	99k	0	0	382k	0

GetComponents accepts a thorn list as an argument. To check out the needed components:

```
In [*]: %%bash
#./GetComponents --parallel https://bitbucket.org/einsteintoolkit/manifest/raw/ET_2019_03/einsteintoolkit
./GetComponents --parallel http://einsteintoolkit.org/tutorials/einsteintoolkit_09_2019.th
```

```
In [ ]: cd ~/Cactus
```

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

GetComponents accepts a thorn list as an argument. To check out the needed components:

```
In [5]: %%bash
#./GetComponents --parallel https://bitbucket.org/einsteintoolkit/manifest/raw/ET_2019_03/einsteintoolkit
./GetComponents --parallel http://einsteintoolkit.org/tutorials/einsteintoolkit_09_2019.th
```

Not updating existing components. If you want an update, re-run with --update

0 components checked out successfully.
0 components updated successfully.

Time Elapsed: 0 minutes, 0 seconds

```
In [ ]: cd ~/Cactus
```

Configure and build

The recommended way to compile the Einstein Toolkit is to use the Simulation Factory ("SimFactory").

Configuring SimFactory for your machine

The ET depends on various libraries, and needs to interact with machine-specific queuing systems and MPI implementations. As such, it needs to be configured for a given machine. For this, it uses SimFactory. Generally, configuring

Local Folders
Trash
Moved 1 message from inbox to trash

Unread: z1 Total: 2827 Today Pane

1:40 PM
10/15/2019

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window in a browser. The browser's address bar displays the URL: `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PI_ETK_2019.ipynb`. The notebook's menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Cell', 'Kernel', 'Widgets', and 'Help'. The current environment is 'Python 3'. The terminal output shows a successful checkout and update of components, with a time elapsed of 0 minutes and 0 seconds. Below the terminal, a code cell is active, containing the following text:

```
In [7]: !cat einsteintoolkit_09_2019.th
```

Auto-Scroll-To-Bottom:

```
!URL = https://bitbucket.org/cactuscode/numerical.git
!REPO_PATH= $2
!REPO_BRANCH = $SET_RELEASE
!CHECKOUT =
Numerical/AEILocalInterp

# CactusExamples thorns
!TARGET = $ARR
!TYPE = git
!URL = https://bitbucket.org/cactuscode/cactusexamples.git
!REPO_PATH= $2
!REPO_BRANCH = $SET_RELEASE
!CHECKOUT =
CactusExamples/HelloWorld

# Private thorns
!TARGET = $ARR
!TYPE = ignore
```

The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with the system tray displaying the time as 1:40 PM on 10/15/2019. A notification bubble indicates 'Moved 1 message from inbox to trash'.

tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb

```
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3
```

```
# McLachlan, the spacetime code
!TARGET = $ARR
!TYPE = git
!URL = https://bitbucket.org/einsteintoolkit/mclachlan.git
!DEPO_PATH= $?
```

```
In [ ]: cd ~/Cactus
```

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The recommended way to compile the Einstein Toolkit is to use the Simulation Factory ("SimFactory").

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```
In [ ]: %%bash
        ./simfactory/bin/sim setup-silent
```

After this step is complete you will find your machine's default setup under `./simfactory/mdb/machines/<hostname>.ini` You can edit some of these settings freely, such as "description", "basedir" etc. Some entry edits could result in simulation start-up

Local Folders
Trash
Moved 1 message from inbox to trash

Unread: 21 Total: 2827 Today Pane

1:41 PM
10/15/2019

tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

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The recommended way to compile the Einstein Toolkit is to use the Simulation Factory ("SimFactory").

Configuring SimFactory for your machine

The ET depends on various libraries, and needs to interact with machine-specific queueing systems and MPI implementations. As such, it needs to be configured for a given machine. For this, it uses SimFactory. Generally, configuring SimFactory means providing an optionlist, for specifying library locations and build options, a submit script for using the batch queueing system, and a runscript, for specifying how Cactus should be run, e.g. which mpirun command to use.

```
In [10]: %%bash
         ./simfactory/bin/sim setup-silent
```

Here we will define some necessary Simulation Factory defaults.

```
Determining local machine name: tutorialmachine
-----SUMMARY-----:
[default]
user      = sbrandt
```

Local Folders: Trash, Moved 1 message from inbox to trash, Unread: z1, Total: 2827, Today Pane

1:43 PM 10/15/2019

tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PI_ETK_2019.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

Note that the "cat" command on the end of the line is to prevent problems with the display in Jupyter when output comes from multiple threads.

Note: Using too many threads to compile on the test machine may result in compiler failures.

```
In [ ]: %%bash
# Parallel build are supported by Cactus, just change the value next to j
# to adjust the number of parallel processes make can use.
./simfactory/bin/sim build --mdbkey make 'make -j3' --thornlist ../einsteintoolkit_09_2019.th
```

Running a simple example

You can now run the Einstein Toolkit with a simple test parameter file.

```
In [ ]: %%bash
rm -fr ~/simulations/helloworld
```

```
In [ ]: %%bash
./simfactory/bin/sim create-run helloworld \
--parfile arrangements/CactusExamples/Helloworld/par/Helloworld.par
```

The above command will run the simulation naming it "helloworld" and display its log output to screen.

Local Folders
Trash
Moved 1 message from inbox to trash

Unread: z1 Total: 2827 Today Pane

1:43 PM 10/15/2019

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays the URL: `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PI_ETK_2019.ipynb`. The notebook's menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. The 'Kernel' menu is open, showing options: Interrupt, Restart & Clear Output, Restart & Run All, Reconnect, Shutdown, and Change kernel. The 'Interrupt' option is highlighted, with a tooltip that reads: 'Send Keyboard Interrupt (CTRL-C) to the Kernel'. The code cell contains the following text:

```
In [*]: %%bash
# Parallel build area
# to adjust the number of processors
./simfactory/bin/simfactory --thornlist ..\einsteintoolkit_09_2019.th
```

Below the code cell, the output shows the configuration process:

```
Using configuration: ...
Updated thorn list for configuration sim
Building sim
Cactus - version: 4.2.3
Building configuration sim
Reconfiguring thorns
Reading ThornList...
Parsing configuration files...
  ADMAnalysis
    Requires:      CartGrid3D
  ADMBase
    Requires:      CartGrid3D Boundary
  ADMMacros
    Provides:      ADMMacros
  BLAS
    Provides:      BLAS
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays the URL `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb`. The notebook's menu bar includes `File`, `Edit`, `View`, `Insert`, `Cell`, `Kernel`, `Widgets`, and `Help`. The current kernel is `Python 3`. The main area contains a code cell with the following output:

```
uild/CarpetIOHDF5/hdf5toascii_slicer.o
Creating hdf5tobinary_slicer in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/CarpetIOHDF5/hdf5tobinary_slicer.o
Creating hdf5_slicer in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/CarpetIOHDF5/hdf5_slicer.o
Compiling /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/GRHydro/Riemann1d-main.c
Creating hdf5_merge in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/HDF5/hdf5_merge.o
Creating hdf5_extract in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/HDF5/hdf5_extract.o
Creating hdf5_double_to_single in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/HDF5/hdf5_double_to_single.o
Creating Riemann1d in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/GRHydro/Riemann1d.o
Creating hdf5_recombiner in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/CarpetIOHDF5/hdf5_recombiner.o
Done.
```

Below the code cell is a section titled **Running a simple example** with the text: "You can now run the Einstein Toolkit with a simple test parameter file." This is followed by a code cell containing the following commands:

```
In [ ]: %%bash
rm -fr ~/simulations/helloworld

In [ ]: %%bash
```

The bottom of the image shows the Windows taskbar with the system tray displaying the time `1:45 PM` and date `10/15/2019`.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a code cell. The code cell contains the following text:

```
In [11]: %%bash
# Parallel build are supported by Cactus, just change the value next to j
# to adjust the number of parallel processes make can use.
./simfactory/bin/sim build --mdbkey make 'make -j3' --thornlist ../einsteinoolkit_09_2019.th

Creating carpet2xgraph in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/
CarpetIOASCII/carpet2xgraph.o
Creating hdf5toascii_slicer in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/b
uild/CarpetIOHDF5/hdf5toascii_slicer.o
Creating hdf5tobinary_slicer in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/
build/CarpetIOHDF5/hdf5tobinary_slicer.o
Creating hdf5_slicer in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/Ca
rpetIOHDF5/hdf5_slicer.o
Compiling /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/GRHydro/Riemann1d-main.c
Creating hdf5_merge in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/HDF
5/hdf5_merge.o
Creating hdf5_extract in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/H
DF5/hdf5_extract.o
Creating hdf5_double_to_single in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/si
m/build/HDF5/hdf5_double_to_single.o
Creating Riemann1d in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/GRHy
dro/Riemann1d.o
Creating hdf5_recombiner in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/buil
d/CarpetIOHDF5/hdf5_recombiner.o
Done.
```

Below the code cell, the notebook title "Running a simple example" is visible. The interface includes a top toolbar with icons for file operations, a browser window showing the URL "tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb", and a Windows taskbar at the bottom with the date "10/15/2019" and time "1:48 PM".

Assuming that SimFactory has been successfully set up on your machine, you should be able to build the Einstein Toolkit with the command below. The option "--mdbkey make 'make -j2'" sets the make command that will be used by the script. The number used is the number of processors used when building. Even in parallel, this step may take a while, as it compiles all the thorns specified in manifest/einsteintoolkit.th.

Note that the "cat" command on the end of the line is to prevent problems with the display in Jupyter when output comes from multiple threads.

Note: Using too many threads to compile on the test machine may result in compiler failures.

```
In [11]: %bash
# Parallel build are supported by Cactus, just change the value next to j
# to adjust the number of parallel processes make can use.
./simfactory/bin/sim build --mdbkey make 'make -j3' --thornlist ../einsteintoolkit_09_2019.th
Creating carpet2xgraph in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/
CarpetIOASCII/carpet2xgraph.o
Creating hdf5toascii_slicer in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/b
uild/CarpetIOHDF5/hdf5toascii_slicer.o
Creating hdf5tobinary_slicer in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/
build/CarpetIOHDF5/hdf5tobinary_slicer.o
Creating hdf5_slicer in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/Ca
rpetIOHDF5/hdf5_slicer.o
Compiling /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/GRHydro/Riemann1d-main.c
Creating hdf5_merge in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/HDF
5/hdf5_merge.o
Creating hdf5_extract in /home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/sim from /home/sbrandt/Cactus/configs/sim/build/H
```

tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PI_ETK_2019.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

Running a simple example

You can now run the Einstein Toolkit with a simple test parameter file.

```
In [ ]: %%bash
rm -fr ~/simulations/helloworld
```

```
In [ ]: %%bash
./simfactory/bin/sim create-run helloworld \
  --parfile arrangements/CactusExamples/HelloWorld/par/HelloWorld.par
```

The above command will run the simulation naming it "helloworld" and display its log output to screen.

If you see

```
INFO (HelloWorld): Hello World!
```

anywhere in the above output, then congratulations, you have successfully downloaded, compiled and run the Einstein Toolkit!
You may now want to try some of the other tutorials to explore some interesting physics examples.

Local Folders: Trash

Unread: z3 Total: 2829 Today Pane

1:54 PM 10/15/2019

tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

Running a simple example

You can now run the Einstein Toolkit with a simple test parameter file.

```
In [12]: %%bash
rm -fr ~/simulations/helloworld
```

```
In [ ]: %%bash
./simfactory/bin/sim create-run helloworld \
--parfile arrangements/CactusExamples/HelloWorld/par/HelloWorld.par
```

The above command will run the simulation naming it "helloworld" and display its log output to screen.

If you see

```
INFO (HelloWorld): Hello World!
```

anywhere in the above output, then congratulations, you have successfully downloaded, compiled and run the Einstein Toolkit!
You may now want to try some of the other tutorials to explore some interesting physics examples.

Local Folders: Trash

Unread: z4 Total: 2830 Today Pane

1:55 PM 10/15/2019

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a browser window at the top. The browser address bar shows the URL: `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb`. The notebook has a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help. The current environment is Python 3. The notebook content includes a section titled "Running a simple example" with the following text: "You can now run the Einstein Toolkit with a simple test parameter file."

Two code cells are shown:

```
In [12]: %%bash
rm -fr ~/simulations/helloworld
```

```
In [13]: %%bash
./simfactory/bin/sim create-run helloworld \
--parfile arrangements/CactusExamples/HelloWorld/par/HelloWorld.par
```

The output of the second cell is as follows:

```
Parameter file: /home/sbrandt/Cactus/arrangements/CactusExamples/HelloWorld/par/HelloWorld.par
Skeleton Created
Job directory: "/home/sbrandt/simulations/helloworld"
Executable: "/home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/cactus_sim"
Option list: "/home/sbrandt/simulations/helloworld/SIMFACTORY/cfg/OptionList"
Submit script: "/home/sbrandt/simulations/helloworld/SIMFACTORY/run/SubmitScript"
Run script: "/home/sbrandt/simulations/helloworld/SIMFACTORY/run/RunScript"
Parameter file: "/home/sbrandt/simulations/helloworld/SIMFACTORY/par/HelloWorld.par"
Simulation name: helloworld
Assigned restart id: 0
Warning: Too many threads per process specified: specified num-threads=20 (ppn-used is 40)
Warning: Total number of threads and number of threads per process are inconsistent: procs=1, num-t
hreads=20 (procs*num-smt must be an integer multiple of num-threads)
```

The bottom of the notebook shows a status bar with "Unreac: z4", "Total: 2830", and "Today Pane". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 1:56 PM on 10/15/2019.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a dark theme. The browser address bar shows the URL `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb`. The notebook has a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help. The current kernel is Python 3. Two input cells are visible:

```
In [12]: %%bash
rm -fr ~/simulations/helloworld
```

```
In [13]: %%bash
./simfactory/bin/sim create-run helloworld \
--parfile arrangements/CactusExamples/HelloWorld/par/HelloWorld.par
```

The output of the second cell is as follows:

```
INFO (HelloWorld): Hello World!
INFO (HelloWorld): Hello World!
INFO (HelloWorld): Hello World!
INFO (HelloWorld): Hello World!
INFO (HelloWorld): Hello World!
INFO (HelloWorld): Hello World!
INFO (HelloWorld): Hello World!
INFO (HelloWorld): Hello World!
INFO (HelloWorld): Hello World!
INFO (HelloWorld): Hello World!
-----
Done.
+ echo Stopping:
Stopping:
+ date
Tue Oct 15 13:49:05 UTC 2019
+ echo Done.
Done.
Tue Oct 15 13:49:05 UTC 2019
```

The bottom status bar shows 'Unread: z4', 'Total: 2830', and 'Today Pane'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 1:56 PM on 10/15/2019.

The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface within a web browser. The browser's address bar shows the URL: `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PI_ETK_2019.ipynb`. The notebook's title is "Tutorial on GRHydro (Bruno Giacomazzo)". Below the title, there is a paragraph of text: "To be completed during Tuesday's session. In case your notebook has been restarted, the next few cells redo some of the setup for the notebook." The main content is a code cell with the following Python code:

```
In [ ]: # this allows you to use "cd" in cells to change directories instead of requiring "%cd"
%automagic on

# override IPython's default %%bash to not buffer ALL output
from IPython.core.magic import register_cell_magic
@register_cell_magic
def bash(line, cell): get_ipython().system(cell)

import os

# OpenMPI in docker containers produces warnings due to the vader Library, this disables them
os.environ["OMPI_MCA_btl_vader_single_copy_mechanism"] = "none"

# Some versions of OpenMPI prevent oversubscribing cpus, which may happen if simfactory's
# number of cores detection is imperfect
os.environ["OMPI_MCA_rmaps_base_oversubscribe"] = "true"

try:
    import scrolldown
except ImportError:
    pass
```

The interface includes a top menu bar with options like File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. The right sidebar shows a "More" dropdown menu and a clock displaying "10:13 AM". The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system tray with the date and time "1:58 PM 10/15/2019".

tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PI_ETK_2019.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

```
# number of cores detection is imperfect
os.environ["OMPI_MCA_rmaps_base_oversubscribe"] = "true"

try:
    import scrolldown
except ImportError:
    pass
```

Automagic is ON, % prefix IS NOT needed for line magics.

In [16]: cd ~/Cactus

/home/sbrandt/Cactus

In []: %rm -fr ~/simulations/tov_ET

Running single star simulation

What follows is the much more computationally intensive example of simulating a static TOV star. Just below this cell you can see the contents of a Cactus parameter file to simulate a single, spherical symmetric star using the Einstein Toolkit. The parameter file has been set up to run to completion in about 10 minutes, making it useful for a tutorial but too coarsely resolved to do science with it.

In []: %%writefile par/tov_ET.par

Local Folders: Trash

Unread: z4 Total: 2830 Today Pane

2:00 PM 10/15/2019

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a code cell containing the following text:

```
In [ ]: %%writefile par/tov_ET.par
# Example parameter file for a static TOV star. Everything is evolved, but
# because this is a solution to the GR and hydro equations, nothing changes
# much. What can be seen is the initial perturbation (due to numerical errors)
# ringing down (Look at the density maximum), and later numerical errors
# governing the solution. Try higher resolutions to decrease this error.

# Some basic stuff
ActiveThorns = "Time Mol"
ActiveThorns = "Coordbase CartGrid3d Boundary StaticConformal"
ActiveThorns = "SymBase ADMBase TmunuBase HydroBase InitBase ADMCoupling ADMMacros"
ActiveThorns = "IOUtil"
ActiveThorns = "Formaline"
ActiveThorns = "SpaceMask CoordGauge Constants LocalReduce aeilocalinterp LoopControl"
ActiveThorns = "Carpet CarpetLib CarpetReduce CarpetRegrid2 CarpetInterp"
ActiveThorns = "CarpetIOASCII CarpetIOScalar CarpetIOHDF5 CarpetIOBasic"

# Finalize
Cactus::terminate = "time"
Cactus::cctk_final_time = 400 #800 # divide by ~203 to get ms

# Termination Trigger
ActiveThorns = "TerminationTrigger"
TerminationTrigger::max_walltime = 24 # hours
TerminationTrigger::on_remaining_walltime = 0 # minutes
TerminationTrigger::check_file_every = 512
TerminationTrigger::file = "TerminationTrigger.txt"
file = "yes"
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window with the following code:

```
ActiveThorns = symbase ADMBase imunubase hydrobase initbase ADMCoupling ADMMacros
ActiveThorns = "IOUtil"
ActiveThorns = "Formaline"
ActiveThorns = "SpaceMask CoordGauge Constants LocalReduce aeilocalinterp LoopControl"
ActiveThorns = "Carpet CarpetLib CarpetReduce CarpetRegrid2 CarpetInterp"
ActiveThorns = "CarpetIOASCII CarpetIOScalar CarpetIOHDF5 CarpetIOBasic"

# Finalize
Cactus::terminate = "time"
Cactus::cctk_final_time = 400 #800 # divide by ~203 to get ms

# Termination Trigger
ActiveThorns = "TerminationTrigger"
TerminationTrigger::max_walltime = 24 # hours
TerminationTrigger::on_remaining_walltime = 0 # minutes
TerminationTrigger::check_file_every = 512
TerminationTrigger::termination_file = "TerminationTrigger.txt"
TerminationTrigger::termination_from_file = "yes"
TerminationTrigger::create_termination_file = "yes"

# grid parameters
Carpet::domain_from_coordbase = "yes"
CartGrid3D::type = "coordbase"
CartGrid3D::domain = "full"
CartGrid3D::avoid_origin = "no"
CoordBase::xmin = 0.0
CoordBase::ymin = 0.0
CoordBase::zmin = 0.0
CoordBase::xmax = 24.0
```

The interface includes a top toolbar with various icons, a browser address bar showing the URL `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb`, and a bottom taskbar with system icons and the date `10/15/2019` at `2:03 PM`.

The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a dark theme. The browser address bar shows the URL: `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PI_ETK_2019.ipynb`. The notebook's menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. The code in the cell is as follows:

```
TerminationTrigger::termination_from_file = "yes"
TerminationTrigger::create_termination_file = "yes"

# grid parameters
Carpet::domain_from_coordbase = "yes"
CartGrid3D::type = "coordbase"
CartGrid3D::domain = "full"
CartGrid3D::avoid_origin = "no"
CoordBase::xmin = 0.0
CoordBase::ymin = 0.0
CoordBase::zmin = 0.0
CoordBase::xmax = 24.0
CoordBase::ymax = 24.0
CoordBase::zmax = 24.0

# Change these parameters to change resolution. The ?max settings above
# have to be multiples of these. 'dx' is the size of one cell in x-direction.
# Making this smaller means using higher resolution, because more points will
# be used to cover the same space.
CoordBase::dx = 2.0
CoordBase::dy = 2.0
CoordBase::dz = 2.0

CarpetRegrid2::regrid_every = 0
CarpetRegrid2::num_centres = 1
CarpetRegrid2::num_levels_1 = 2
CarpetRegrid2::radius_1[1] = 12.0

CoordBase::boundary_size_x_lower = 2
```

The interface also shows a sidebar on the left with navigation icons and a bottom status bar with system information like '2:03 PM 10/15/2019'.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following code:

```
CoordBase::boundary_shiftout_x_upper = 0
CoordBase::boundary_shiftout_y_upper = 0
CoordBase::boundary_shiftout_z_upper = 0

ActiveThorns = "ReflectionSymmetry"

ReflectionSymmetry::reflection_x = "yes"
ReflectionSymmetry::reflection_y = "yes"
ReflectionSymmetry::reflection_z = "yes"
ReflectionSymmetry::avoid_origin_x = "no"
ReflectionSymmetry::avoid_origin_y = "no"
ReflectionSymmetry::avoid_origin_z = "no"

# storage and coupling
TmunuBase::stress_energy_storage = yes
TmunuBase::stress_energy_at_RHS = yes
TmunuBase::timelevels = 1
TmunuBase::prolongation_type = none

HydroBase::timelevels = 3

ADMMacros::spatial_order = 4

SpaceMask::use_mask = "yes"

Carpet::enable_all_storage = no
```

The interface includes a top toolbar with various icons, a browser address bar showing the URL `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb`, and a Windows taskbar at the bottom with the system clock showing 2:04 PM on 10/15/2019.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a dark theme. The browser address bar displays the URL: `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PI_ETK_2019.ipynb`. The notebook's menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. The code cell contains the following configuration parameters:

```
SpaceMask::use_mask      = "yes"

Carpet::enable_all_storage  = no
Carpet::use_buffer_zones   = "yes"

Carpet::poison_new_timelevels = "yes"
Carpet::check_for_poison    = "no"

Carpet::init_3_timelevels  = no
Carpet::init_fill_timelevels = "yes"

CarpetLib::poison_new_memory = "yes"
CarpetLib::poison_value     = 114

# system specific Carpet paramters
Carpet::max_refinement_levels = 10
driver::ghost_size           = 3
Carpet::prolongation_order_space = 3
Carpet::prolongation_order_time = 2

# Time integration
time::dtfac = 0.25

MoL::ODE_Method           = "rk4"
MoL::MoL_Intermediate_Steps = 4
MoL::MoL_Num_Scratch_Levels = 1

# check all physical variables for NaNs
```

The bottom status bar shows "Unread: z4", "Total: 2830", and "Today Pane". The system tray at the bottom right indicates the time is 2:04 PM on 10/15/2019.

tutorial.ct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PI_ETK_2019.ipynb

```
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3
```

```
Mol::Mol_Intermediate_Steps = 4
Mol::Mol_Num_Scratch_Levels = 1

# check all physical variables for NaNs
# This can save you computing time, so it's not a bad idea to do this
# once in a while.
ActiveThorns = "NaNChecker"
NaNChecker::check_every = 16384
NaNChecker::action_if_found = "terminate" #"terminate", "just warn", "abort"
NaNChecker::check_vars = "ADMBase::metric ADMBase::lapse ADMBase::shift HydroBase::rho HydroBase::eps"

# Hydro paramters

ActiveThorns = "EOS_Omni GRHydro"

HydroBase::evolution_method = "GRHydro"

GRHydro::riemann_solver = "HLLE"
GRHydro::GRHydro_eos_type = "General"
GRHydro::GRHydro_eos_table = "Ideal_Fluid"
GRHydro::recon_method = "ppm"
GRHydro::GRHydro_stencil = 3
GRHydro::bound = "none"
GRHydro::rho_abs_min = 1.e-10
GRHydro::GRHydro_atmo_tolerance = 1.e-3
GRHydro::sources_spatial_order = 4

# Curvature evolution parameters
```

Local Folders
Trash

Unread: z4 Total: 2830 Today Pane

2:05 PM
10/15/2019

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook environment with the following code:

```
ActiveThorns = "SphericalSurface Dissipation"
Dissipation::verbose = "no"
Dissipation::epsdis = 0.01
Dissipation::vars = "
    ML_BSSN::ML_log_confac
    ML_BSSN::ML_metric
    ML_BSSN::ML_curv
    ML_BSSN::ML_trace_curv
    ML_BSSN::ML_Gamma
    ML_BSSN::ML_lapse
    ML_BSSN::ML_shift
"

# init parameters
InitBase::initial_data_setup_method = "inst_some_levels"

# Use TOV as initial data
ActiveThorns = "TOVSolver"

HydroBase::initial_hydro = "tov"
ADMBase::initial_data = "tov"
ADMBase::initial_lapse = "tov"
ADMBase::initial_shift = "tov"
ADMBase::initial_dt_lapse = "zero"
ADMBase::initial_dt_shift = "zero"

# Parameters for initial star
```

The interface includes a browser window at the top with the URL `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb`. The menu bar contains `File`, `Edit`, `View`, `Insert`, `Cell`, `Kernel`, `Widgets`, and `Help`. The taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows logo, search icon, and several application icons. The system tray in the bottom right corner displays the time `2:05 PM` and date `10/15/2019`.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a code cell containing the following text:

```
""" 2018-02-20 update write ticks to address https://trac.mcs.anl.gov/trac/2217
#IO::out_mode = "onefile"

# Some screen output
IOBasic::outInfo_every = 512
IOBasic::outInfo_vars = "Carpet::physical_time_per_hour HydroBase::rho(reductions='maximum')"

# Scalar output
IOScalar::outScalar_every = 512
IOScalar::one_file_per_group = "yes"
IOScalar::outScalar_reductions = "norm1 norm2 norm_inf sum maximum minimum"
IOScalar::outScalar_vars = "
HydroBase::rho(reductions='maximum')
HydroBase::press(reductions='maximum')
HydroBase::eps(reductions='minimum maximum')
HydroBase::vel(reductions='minimum maximum')
HydroBase::w_lorentz(reductions='minimum maximum')
ADMBase::lapse(reductions='minimum maximum')
ADMBase::shift(reductions='minimum maximum')
ML_BSSN::ML_Ham(reductions='norm1 norm2 maximum minimum norm_inf')
ML_BSSN::ML_mom(reductions='norm1 norm2 maximum minimum norm_inf')
GRHydro::dens(reductions='minimum maximum sum')
Carpet::timing(reductions='average')
"

# 1D ASCII output. Disable for production runs!
IOASCII::out1D_every = 2048
IOASCII::one_file_per_group = yes
IOASCII::output_symmetry_points = no
```

In [17]: `rm -fr ~/simulations/tov_ET`

Running single star simulation

What follows is the much more computationally intensive example of simulating a static TOV star. Just below this cell you can see the contents of a Cactus parameter file to simulate a single, spherical symmetric star using the Einstein Toolkit. The parameter file has been set up to run to completion in about 10 minutes, making it useful for a tutorial but too coarsely resolved to do science with it.

```
In [ ]: %%writefile par/tov_ET.par
# Example parameter file for a static TOV star. Everything is evolved, but
# because this is a solution to the GR and hydro equations, nothing changes
# much. What can be seen is the initial perturbation (due to numerical errors)
# ringing down (look at the density maximum), and later numerical errors
# governing the solution. Try higher resolutions to decrease this error.

# Some basic stuff
ActiveThorns = "Time MoL"
ActiveThorns = "Coordbase CartGrid3d Boundary StaticConformal"
ActiveThorns = "SymBase ADMBase TmunuBase HydroBase InitBase ADMCoupling ADMMacros"
ActiveThorns = "IOUtil"
ActiveThorns = "Formaline"
ActiveThorns = "SpaceMask CoordGauge Constants LocalReduce aeilocalinterp LoopControl"
ActiveThorns = "Carpet CarpetLib CarpetReduce CarpetRegrid2 CarpetInterp"
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a browser window at the top displaying the URL `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb`. The notebook has a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help. The current cell is a code cell with the following content:

```
Overwriting par/tov_ET.par

In [19]: %%bash
# start simulation
./simfactory/bin/sim create-submit tov_ET \
--parfile=par/tov_ET.par --procs=2 --num-threads=1 --walltime=0:20:0
```

The output of the cell is as follows:

```
Parameter file: /home/sbrandt/Cactus/par/tov_ET.par
Skeleton Created
Job directory: "/home/sbrandt/simulations/tov_ET"
Executable: "/home/sbrandt/Cactus/exe/cactus_sim"
Option list: "/home/sbrandt/simulations/tov_ET/SIMFACTORY/cfg/OptionList"
Submit script: "/home/sbrandt/simulations/tov_ET/SIMFACTORY/run/SubmitScript"
Run script: "/home/sbrandt/simulations/tov_ET/SIMFACTORY/run/RunScript"
Parameter file: "/home/sbrandt/simulations/tov_ET/SIMFACTORY/par/tov_ET.par"
Assigned restart id: 0
Warning: Total number of threads and number of cores per node are inconsistent: procs=2, ppn-used=40
(procs must be an integer multiple of ppn-used)
Executing submit command: exec nohup /home/sbrandt/simulations/tov_ET/output-0000/SIMFACTORY/SubmitSc
ript < /dev/null > /dev/null 2> /dev/null & echo $!
Submit finished, job id is 110127
```

Below the code cell, there is a text box containing the following explanation:

The `submit` command submitted the simulation to the queuing system to run in the background asking for a maximum runtime of 20 minutes. On your laptop it will start right away, on a cluster the queuing system will wait until a sufficient number of nodes is able to start your simulation.

The bottom of the image shows the Windows taskbar with the system tray displaying the time as 2:07 PM on 10/15/2019.

tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

The `submit` command submitted the simulation to the queuing system to run in the background asking for a maximum runtime of 20 minutes. On your laptop it will start right away, on a cluster the queuing system will wait until a sufficient number of nodes is able to start your simulation.

You can check the status of the simulation with the command below. You can run this command repeatedly until the job shows

```
[ACTIVE (FINISHED)...
```

as it's state. Prior to that, it may show up as QUEUED or RUNNING.

In [*]: `%%bash`
`simfactory/bin/sim list-simulations tov_ET`

To watch its output use the `show-output` command of `simfactory`. **Interrupt the kernel** (or press `CTRL-C` if copying & pasting these commands to a terminal) once you wish to stop watching or once the simulation has ended.

In []: `%%bash`
watch log output, following along as new output is produced
Click on Kernel -> Interrupt to stop watching
`./simfactory/bin/sim show-output --follow tov_ET`

You can leave out the `--follow` option if you would like to see all output up to this point.

Local Folders
Trash

Unread: z4 Total: 2830 Today Pane

2:08 PM
10/15/2019

tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Connected Trusted Python 3

```
simfactory/bin/sim stop tov_ET
```

In []: %%bash
simfactory/bin/sim stop tov_ET

after this the simulation changes into the "FINISHED" state indicating it is no longer running.

Plotting the Output

The following commands will generate a simple line plot of the data. They will work in a python script as easily as they do in the notebook (just remove the "%matplotlib inline" directive).

```
# This cell enables inline plotting in the notebook
%matplotlib inline

import matplotlib
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In []: %%bash
find out the directory that Cactus stored its output in
simfactory/bin/sim get-output-dir tov_ET

```
# store output directory location for later use
```

Local Folders
Trash

Unread: z4 Total: 2830 Today Pane

2:10 PM
10/15/2019

To watch its output use the `show-output` command of `simfactory`. **Interrupt the kernel** (or press `CTRL-C` if copying & pasting these commands to a terminal) once you wish to stop watching or once the simulation has ended.

```
In [ ]: %%bash
# watch log output, following along as new output is produced
# Click on Kernel -> Interrupt to stop watching
./simfactory/bin/sim show-output --follow tov_ET
```

Launch mplayer -noaspect -fs -zoom -vo xv ../pics/Einstein_Toolkit.avi

You can leave out the `--follow` option if you would like to see all output up to this point.

Managing submitted simulations

Since the `submit` command was used to start the simulation, it is running in the background and you have to use `simfactory` commands to interact with it. The next two cells show how to list simulations and how you would stop them, though the actual command has been commented out so that it is not executed accidentally.

```
In [ ]: %%bash
simfactory/bin/sim list-simulations
```

```
In [ ]: %%bash
# simfactory/bin/sim stop tov_ET
```

Local Folders: Trash

Unread: z4 Total: 2830 Today Pane

2:11 PM 10/15/2019

The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface within a web browser. The browser's address bar shows the URL: `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PI_ETK_2019.ipynb`. The notebook's menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Cell', 'Kernel', 'Widgets', and 'Help'. The current kernel is 'Python 3'. The notebook content is titled 'Plotting the Output' and includes a paragraph explaining that the following commands will generate a simple line plot. Below this are three code cells:

```
In [ ]: # This cell enables inline plotting in the notebook
%matplotlib inline

import matplotlib
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

In [ ]: %%bash
# find out the directory that Cactus stored its output in
simfactory/bin/sim get-output-dir tov_ET

In [ ]: # store output directory location for later use
# in ipython you can also use this:
# outdir = ! simfactory/bin/sim get-output-dir tov_ET
# outdir = outdir[0]
import os
outdir = os.popen("simfactory/bin/sim get-output-dir tov_ET").read().rstrip("\n")

print ("Output is written to", outdir)
```

The interface also shows a sidebar on the left with various icons and a taskbar at the bottom with system icons and the date/time: 2:14 PM, 10/15/2019.

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

```
import matplotlib
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In []: %%bash
find out the directory that Cactus stored its output in
simfactory/bin/sim get-output-dir tov_ET

In []: # store output directory location for later use
in ipython you can also use this:
outdir = ! simfactory/bin/sim get-output-dir tov_ET
outdir = outdir[0]
import os
outdir = os.popen("simfactory/bin/sim get-output-dir tov_ET").read().rstrip("\n")
print ("Output is written to", outdir)

Numpy has a routine called `genfromtxt()` which is an extremely efficient reader of textual arrays of floating point numbers. This is well-suited to Cactus `.asc` files.

In []: # format of the path: SIMULATION-NAME/output-NNNN/PARFILE-NAME
lin_data = np.genfromtxt(outdir+"/tov_ET/hydrobase-rho.maximum.asc")

This is all you need to do to plot the data once you've loaded it. Note, this uses Python array notation to grab columns 1 and 2 of the data file.

Local Folders
Trash

Unread: 25 Total: 2831 Today Pane

2:15 PM
10/15/2019

Numpy has a routine called `genfromtxt()` which is an extremely efficient reader of textual arrays of floating point numbers. This is well-suited to Cactus `.asc` files.

```
In [ ]: # format of the path: SIMULATION-NAME/output-NNNN/PARFILE-NAME
lin_data = np.genfromtxt(outdir+"/tov_ET/hydrobase-rho.maximum.asc")
```

This is all you need to do to plot the data once you've loaded it. Note, this uses Python array notation to grab columns 1 and 2 of the data file.

```
In [ ]: plt.plot(lin_data[:,1],lin_data[:,2], label="central density")
plt.xlabel(r'$t$ [$M_{\odot}$]');
plt.ylabel(r'$\rho$ [$M_{\odot}^{-2}]$');
plt.legend();
```

```
In [ ]: # create small dataset to show what plot should look like
def sparsify(lin_data, sparsity):
    # drop unwanted datapoints by reducing datapoints by a factor of "sparsity"
    sparse_data = lin_data[:,sparsity,:]

    # compute avg, min, max of dataset then difference to average and quantize to 8 bit precision
    minval = np.amin(sparse_data[:,2])
    maxval = np.amax(sparse_data[:,2])
    diff = sparse_data[:,2] - minval
    # remap the range of the data so that it fits within a byte
```

```
# compute avg, min, max of dataset then difference to average and quantize to 8 bit precision
minval = np.amin(sparse_data[:,2])
maxval = np.amax(sparse_data[:,2])
diff = sparse_data[:,2] - minval
# remap the range of the data so that it fits within a byte
quant_diff = np.minimum(np.maximum(np.round(diff / (maxval - minval) * 255.5), 0), 255).astype('int')

# timesteps are equidistant and start at 0 so we only need the stepsize
delta_t = sparse_data[1,1] - sparse_data[0,1]

# string rep of 8bit differences
quant_diff_s = ""
for i in quant_diff: quant_diff_s += "%02x" % i

return (quant_diff_s, minval, maxval, delta_t)

# create a Low fidelity representation of every 30th datapoint and output all data a string
sdata = sparsify(lin_data, 10)
print(sdata)

In [ ]: def unsparsify(quant_diff_s, minval, maxval, delta_t):
        quant_diff = np.array(bytearray.fromhex(quant_diff_s))
        rec_vals = quant_diff / 255. * (maxval - minval) + minval
        rec_time = np.arange(0, len(quant_diff)) * delta_t
        return [rec_time, rec_vals]
```


The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window with the following code:

```
quant_diff = np.array(bytearray.fromhex(quant_diff_s))
rec_vals = quant_diff / 255. * (maxval - minval) + minval
rec_time = np.arange(0, len(quant_diff)) * delta_t
return [rec_time, rec_vals]

In [ ]: # this cell shows the expected plot using previously stored data

# reconstruct plot data from saved strings
saved = \
    ("ff8db1e3dfc8a878441b050008152025242120242f3e5062727d8384817c756e665f585149423a332d2826272a2f353d45-
    1.234e-03, 1.280e-03, 5.000e+00)
from_saved = unsparisify(*saved)
from_lin = unsparisify(*sdata)

# plot them, including your results if you have them
plt.plot(from_saved[0], from_saved[1],
         label="central density (stored values)")
plt.plot(from_lin[0], from_lin[1],
         label="central density (your results, sparse)")
try: plt.plot(lin_data[:,1], lin_data[:,2], label="central density (your results)")
except: pass
plt.xlabel(r'$t$ [$M_{\odot}$]');
plt.ylabel(r'$\rho$ [$M_{\odot}^{-2}]$');
plt.legend();

In [ ]:
```

The interface includes a top toolbar with various icons, a browser address bar showing the URL `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PI_ETK_2019.ipynb`, and a bottom taskbar with system icons and the date `10/15/2019`.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a browser window at the top displaying the URL `tutorial.cct.lsu.edu/etk/user/sbrandt/notebooks/CactusTutorial_PL_ETK_2019.ipynb`. The notebook contains the following code:

```
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Python 3
# Use TOV as initial data
ActiveThorns = "TOVSolver"

HydroBase::initial_hydro      = "tov"
ADMBase::initial_data        = "tov"
ADMBase::initial_lapse       = "tov"
ADMBase::initial_shift       = "tov"
ADMBase::initial_dtlapse     = "zero"
ADMBase::initial_dtshift     = "zero"

# Parameters for initial star
TOVSolver::TOV_Rho_Central[0] = 1.28e-3
TOVSolver::TOV_Gamma         = 2
TOVSolver::TOV_K              = 100

# Set equation of state for evolution
EOS_Omni::poly_gamma         = 2
EOS_Omni::poly_k             = 100
EOS_Omni::gl_gamma           = 2
EOS_Omni::gl_k               = 100

# I/O
cactus::cctk_timer_output = "full"

# Use (create if necessary) an output directory named like the
# parameter file (minus the .par)
IO::out_dir                   = ${parfile}
```

The interface also shows a taskbar at the bottom with various application icons and a system tray displaying the time as 2:23 PM on 10/15/2019.