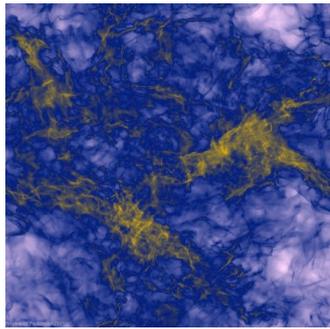


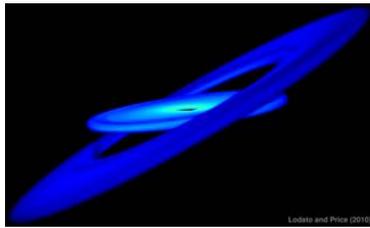
# The Phantom SPH code

Daniel Price<sup>1</sup>, James Wurster<sup>1,2</sup>, Chris Nixon<sup>3</sup>, Terrence Tricco<sup>1,4</sup>, Stéven Toupin<sup>5</sup>, Conrad Chan<sup>1</sup>, Rebecca Nealon<sup>1</sup>, Guillaume Laibe<sup>6</sup>, Alex Pettitt<sup>2,7</sup>, Clare Dobbs<sup>2</sup>, Simon Glover<sup>8</sup>, Hauke Worpel<sup>1,9</sup>, Clément Bonnerot<sup>10</sup>, David Liptai<sup>1</sup>, Giovanni Dipierro<sup>11</sup>, Enrico Ragusa<sup>11</sup>, Duncan Forgan<sup>6</sup>, Roberto Iaconi<sup>12</sup>, Thomas Reichardt<sup>12</sup> and Giuseppe Lodato<sup>11</sup>

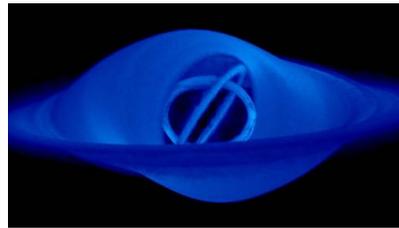
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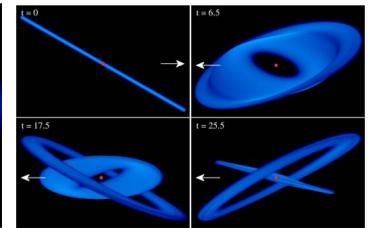
Mach 10 isothermal turbulence at  $512^3$  particles  
Price & Federrath (2010)



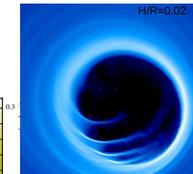
Propagation of warps in thin accretion discs  
Lodato & Price (2010)



Misaligned accretion discs around spinning black holes  
(Nixon, King & Price 2012; Nealon, Price & Nixon 2016)



Tearing up a misaligned accretion disc with a binary companion  
(Doğan, Nixon, King & Price 2015)



Eccentric cavities in thin circumbinary discs  
(Ragusa, Lodato & Price 2016)



PHANTOMSPH

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**PHANTOM: A smoothed particle hydrodynamics and magnetohydrodynamics code for astrophysics**

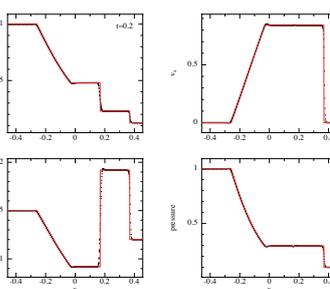
David J. Price<sup>1</sup>, James Wurster<sup>2</sup>, Chris Nixon<sup>3</sup>, Terrence Tricco<sup>1</sup>, Stéven Toupin<sup>5</sup>, Conrad Chan<sup>1</sup>, Rebecca Nealon<sup>1</sup>, Guillaume Laibe<sup>6</sup>, Alex Pettitt<sup>2,7</sup>, Clare Dobbs<sup>2</sup>, Simon Glover<sup>8</sup>, Hauke Worpel<sup>1,9</sup>, Clément Bonnerot<sup>10</sup>, David Liptai<sup>1</sup>, Giovanni Dipierro<sup>11</sup>, Enrico Ragusa<sup>11</sup>, Duncan Forgan<sup>6</sup>, Roberto Iaconi<sup>12</sup>, Thomas Reichardt<sup>12</sup> and Giuseppe Lodato<sup>11</sup>

Abstract: PHANTOM is a free, multi-fluid and multi-species smoothed particle hydrodynamics and magnetohydrodynamics code. It is designed to be used for astrophysical applications to stars, planets, galaxies, and the interstellar medium. It is a multi-fluid code that can handle the physics of neutral gas, ionized gas, and dust. It is a multi-species code that can handle the physics of hydrogen, helium, and various metals. It is a multi-fluid code that can handle the physics of neutral gas, ionized gas, and dust. It is a multi-species code that can handle the physics of hydrogen, helium, and various metals.

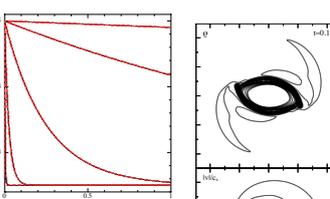
Phantom will be free and open source once this paper is published

Collaborate now!  
daniel.price@monash.edu

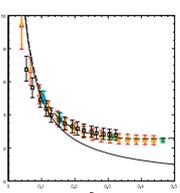
Well-posed Kelvin-Helmholtz instability test from Robertson et al. (2010), performed in 3D



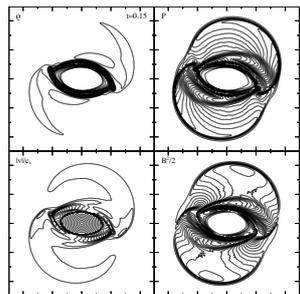
Sod shock tube, performed in 3D with  $256 \times 12 \times 12$  particles initially in  $-0.5 < x < 0$  and  $128 \times 12 \times 12$  particles in  $0 < x < 0.5$ . Exact solution = red line.



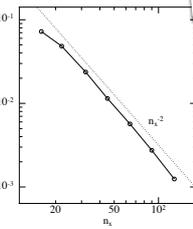
Dustybox test from Laibe & Price (2011)



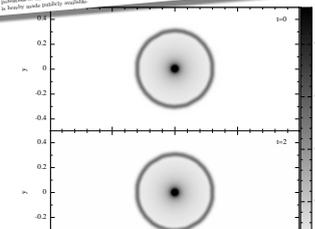
Measured diffusion rate of warps in thin accretion discs, compared to the non-linear analytic theory of Ogilvie (1999; dashed line). From Lodato & Price (2010)



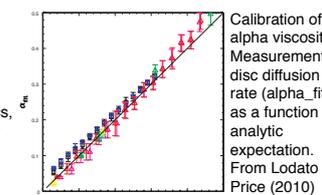
Magnetic rotor test (Balsara & Spicer 1995), performed in 3D using  $256 \times 293 \times 12$  particles



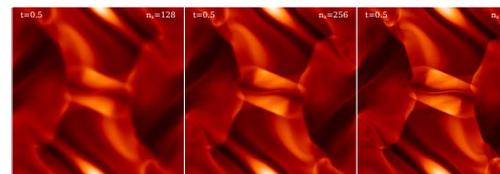
Convergence in 3D circularly polarised Alfvén wave test. Phantom shows 2nd order convergence even with all shock dissipation applied.



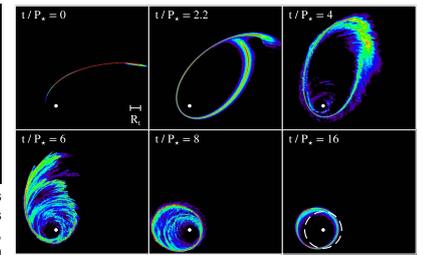
Advection of a current loop (Gardiner & Stone 2005). Performed with all shock dissipation terms switched on.



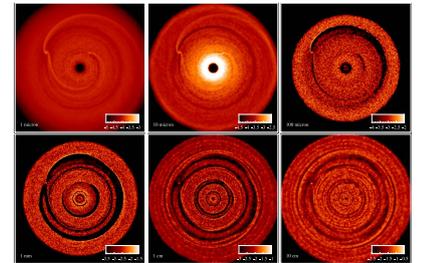
Calibration of alpha viscosity: Measurement of disc diffusion rate (alpha\_fit) as a function of analytic expectation. From Lodato & Price (2010)



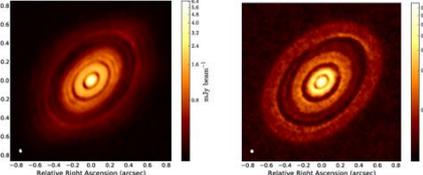
MHD Orszag-Tang vortex test, performed in 3D



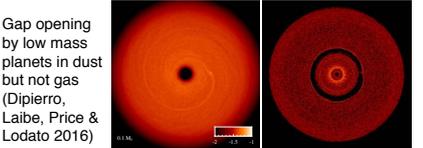
Disc formation from tidal disruptions of stars on eccentric orbits by Schwarzschild black holes (Bonnerot, Rossi, Lodato & Price 2016)



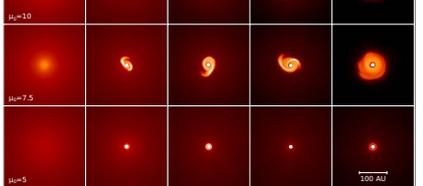
Gap carving by multiple planets in dusty discs, showing dust surface density in grains of different sizes  
Dipierro, Price, Laibe, Hirsh, Cerioli & Lodato (2015)



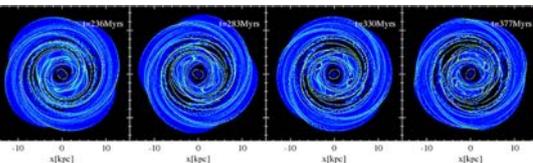
Dipierro et al. (2015), comparison of Phantom simulations (right) with observations of HL Tau (left)



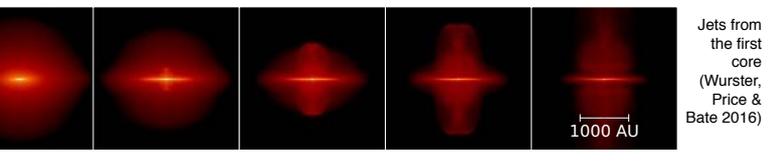
Gap opening by low mass planets in dust but not gas (Dipierro, Laibe, Price & Lodato 2016)



Effect of ambipolar diffusion, resistivity and the Hall effect on protostellar disc formation (Wurster, Price & Bate 2016)



Barred-spiral Milky Way simulation with ISM chemistry (Pettitt, Dobbs, Acreman & Price, 2014)



Jets from the first core (Wurster, Price & Bate 2016)

Hydrodynamics — Accretion discs — Sink particles — Self-gravity  
Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) — Two fluid dust-gas — One fluid dust-gas  
Non-ideal MHD — H<sub>2</sub> and CO interstellar medium chemistry — Wind injection