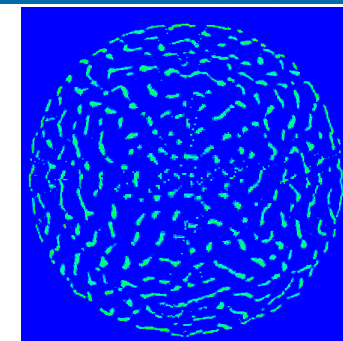
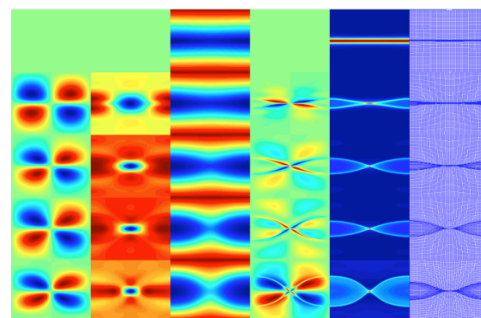
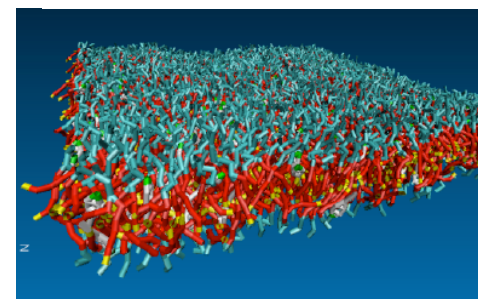
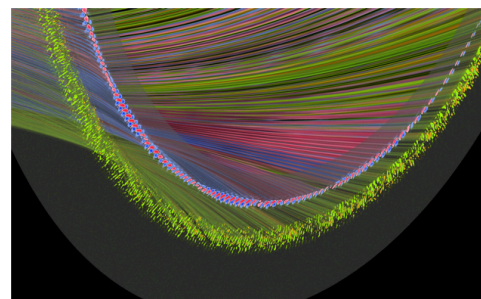
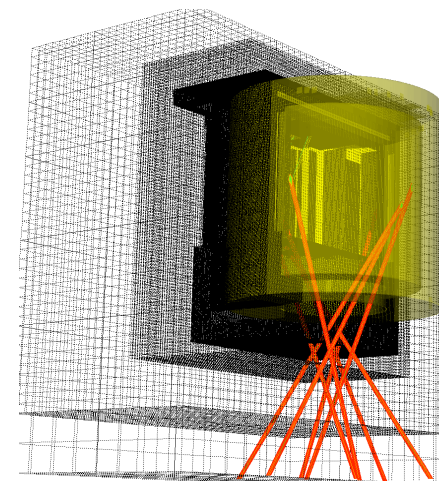
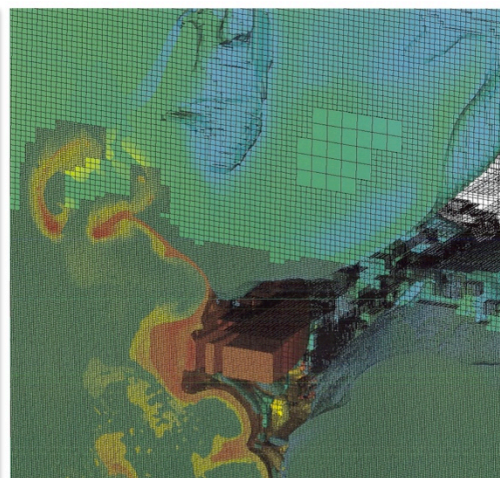


Enabling Physics insight with Multidimensional Computer Simulations

Alice E. Koniges
Berkeley Lab/NERSC

SC14 Panel
November 16, 2014



Mathematics + Algorithms for a new Multiphysics Simulation Code applied to large experiments



Neutralized Drift Compression Experiment (NDCX-II)



CYMER EUV Lithography System



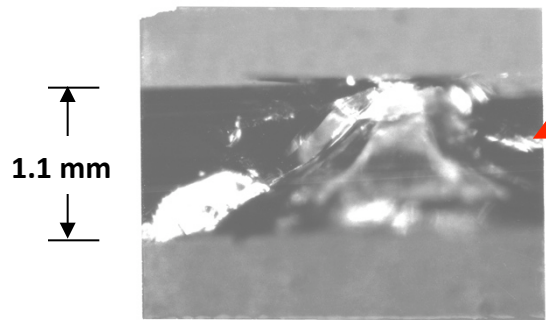
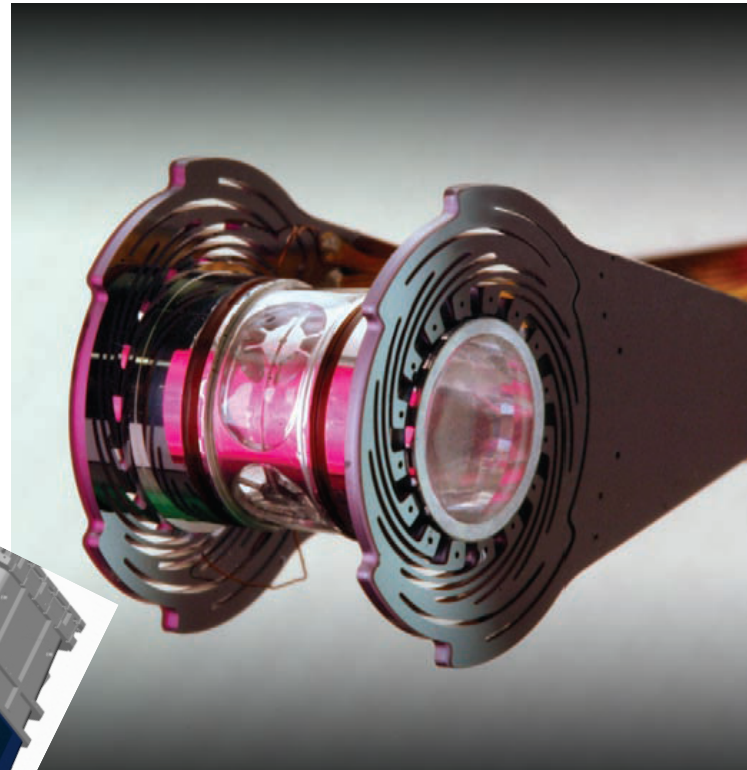
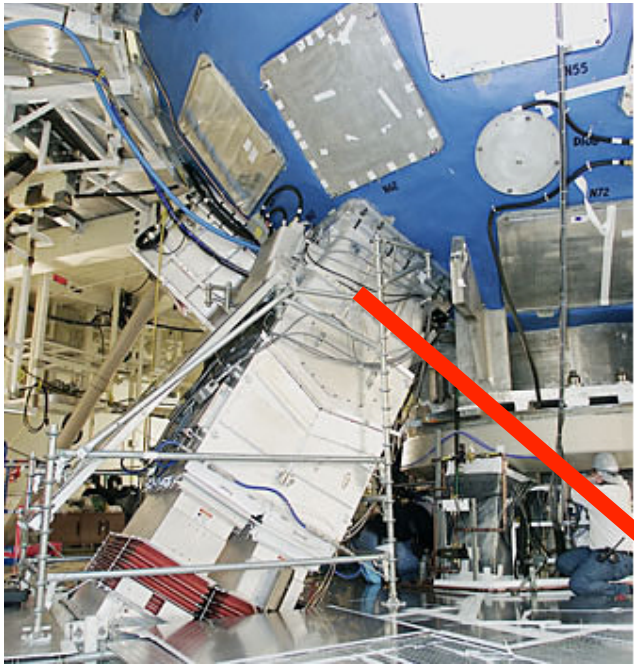
Laser Specifications

192 Laser Beams

Energy \Rightarrow 1.8 MJ

Power \Rightarrow 750 TW

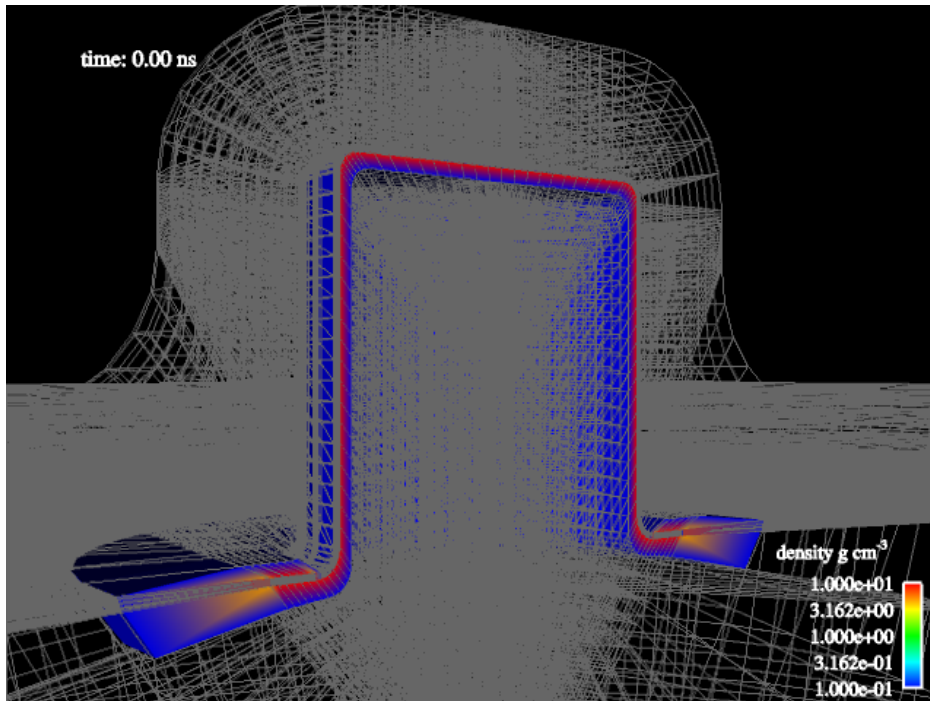
History: Predictive calculations needed for optics and diagnostics protection on NIF



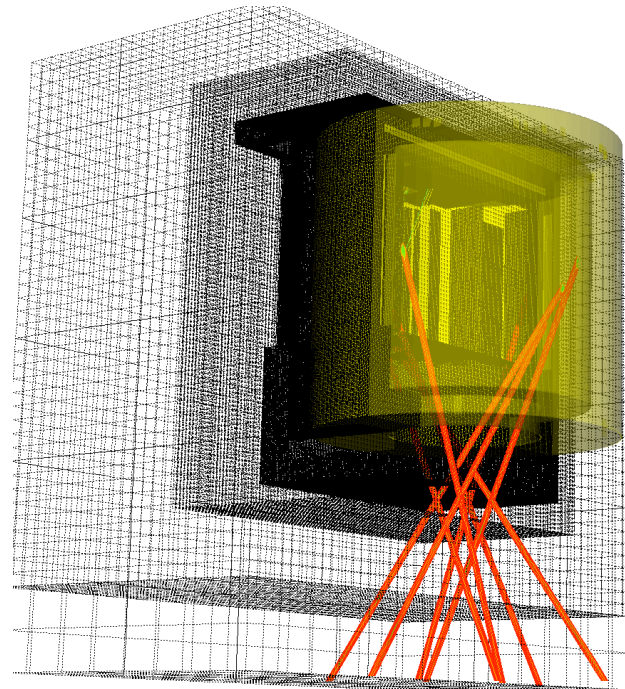
Damage to debris shields

Problem: Traditional ALE codes complicated and crashed for late-time simulations

Traditional ALE

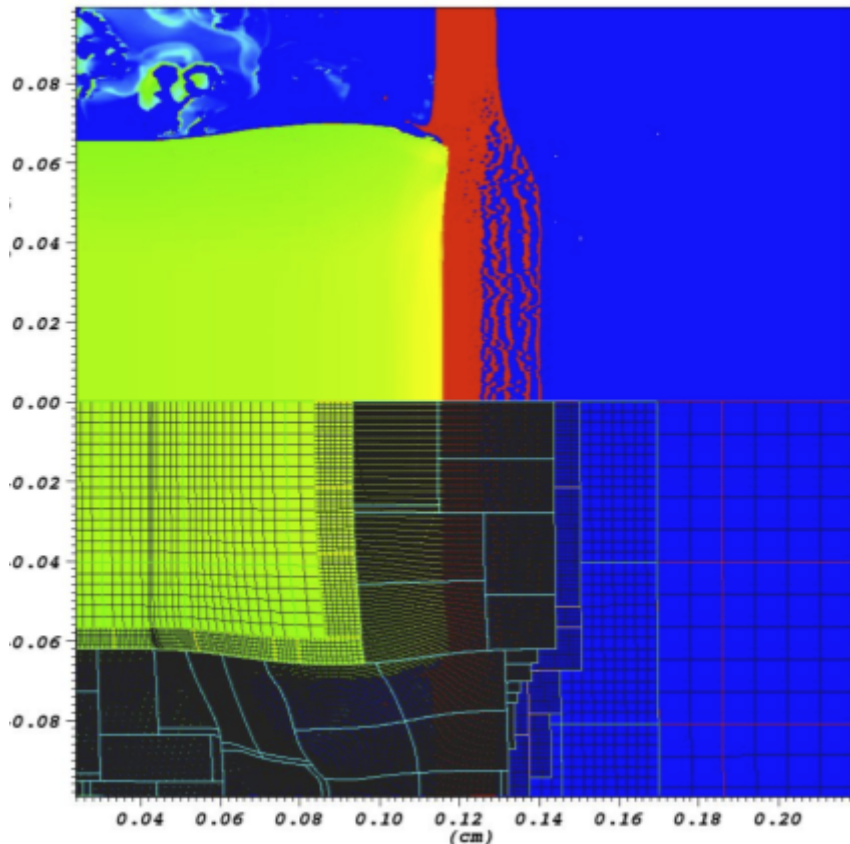


Newly Designed ALE-AMR



Led a project to design a new 3D multimaterial ALE + AMR code including substantial new physics

Simulation of soft x-rays striking foil



ALE-AMR is an open science code that runs at various computing centers including NERSC and has no export control restrictions

- 3D ALE hydrodynamics
- AMR (use 3X refinement)
 - With 6 levels, vol ratio 10^7 to 1
- Multi-Material (interface reconstruction)
- Anisotropic stress tensor
- Tabulated EOS and opacities
- Material failure with history
- Laser ray trace and deposition
- Ion deposition
- Thermal conduction
- Radiation diffusion
- 2D Axisymmetric capability
- AMR with 3X in only 1 direction
- Surface tension

Multimaterial ALE + AMR; including anisotropic stress tensor

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) = 0$$

Continuity equation

$$\rho \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} = \nabla p + \nabla \cdot \Sigma' + \rho \vec{b}$$

Equations of motion

$$\rho \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} + p \nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

PdV work

$$\Sigma^{n+1} = f(\Sigma^n, \rho, e, \vec{v}, p, T, \vec{h})$$

Material Stress Update

$$p = p(\rho, e)$$

- EOS tables

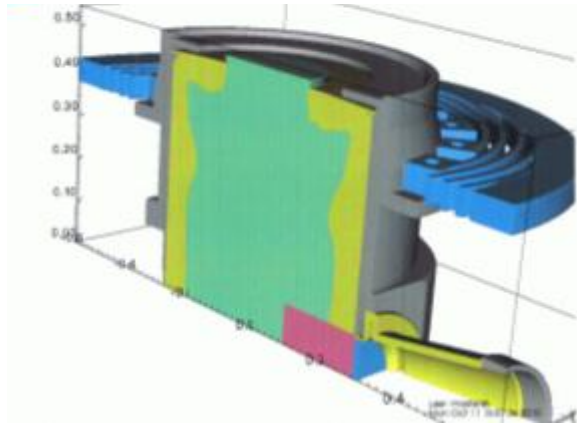
$$T = T(\rho, e)$$

- Various gas laws

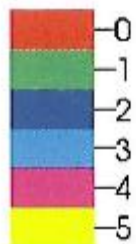
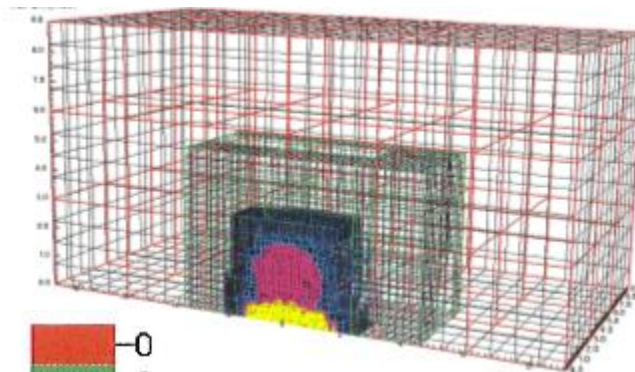
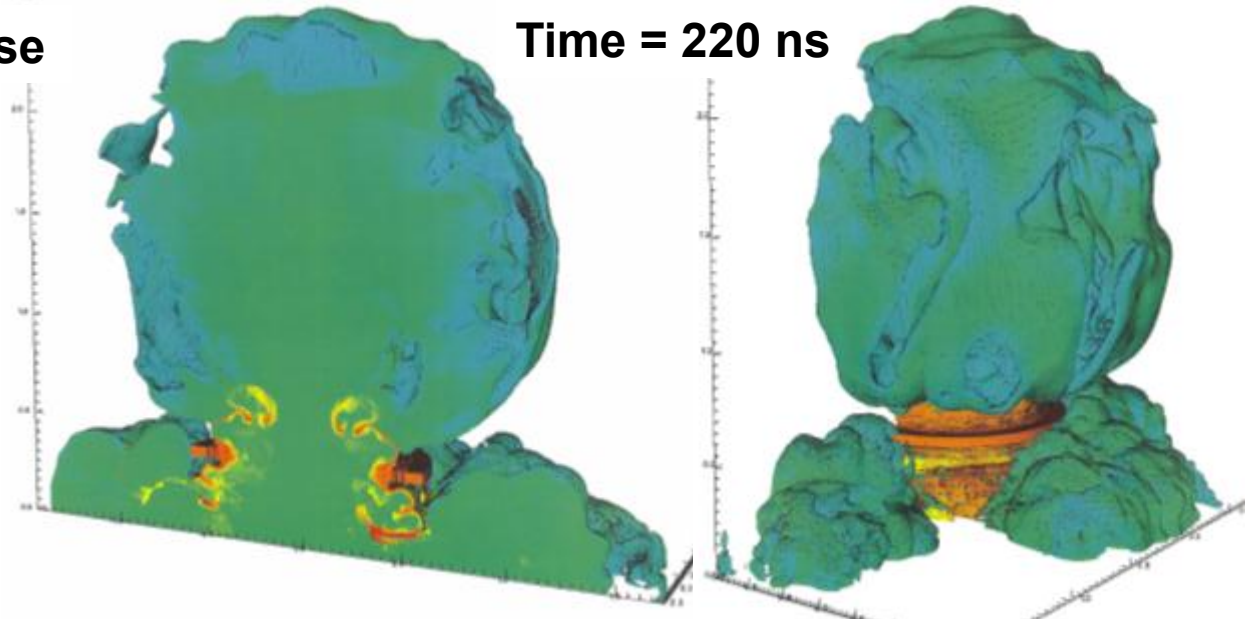
Radiation Diffusion added via an operator splitting method

ALE-AMR was used to model the late time properties of HEDLP targets shot for National Ignition Campaign (450 M\$ per year, 4B\$ to construct)

Materials at end of laser pulse

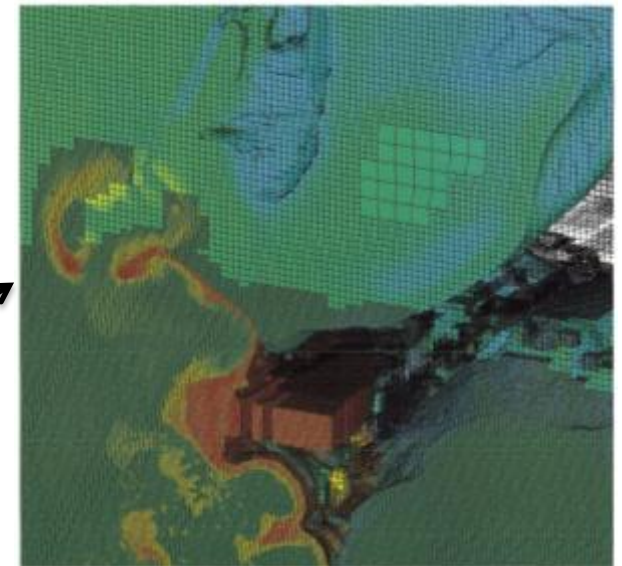
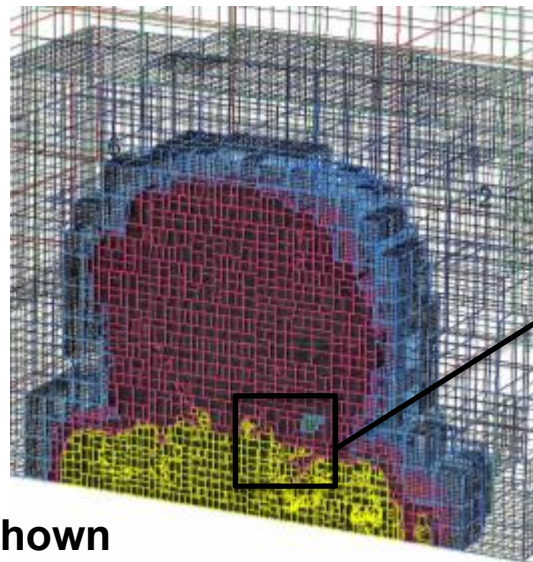


Time = 220 ns

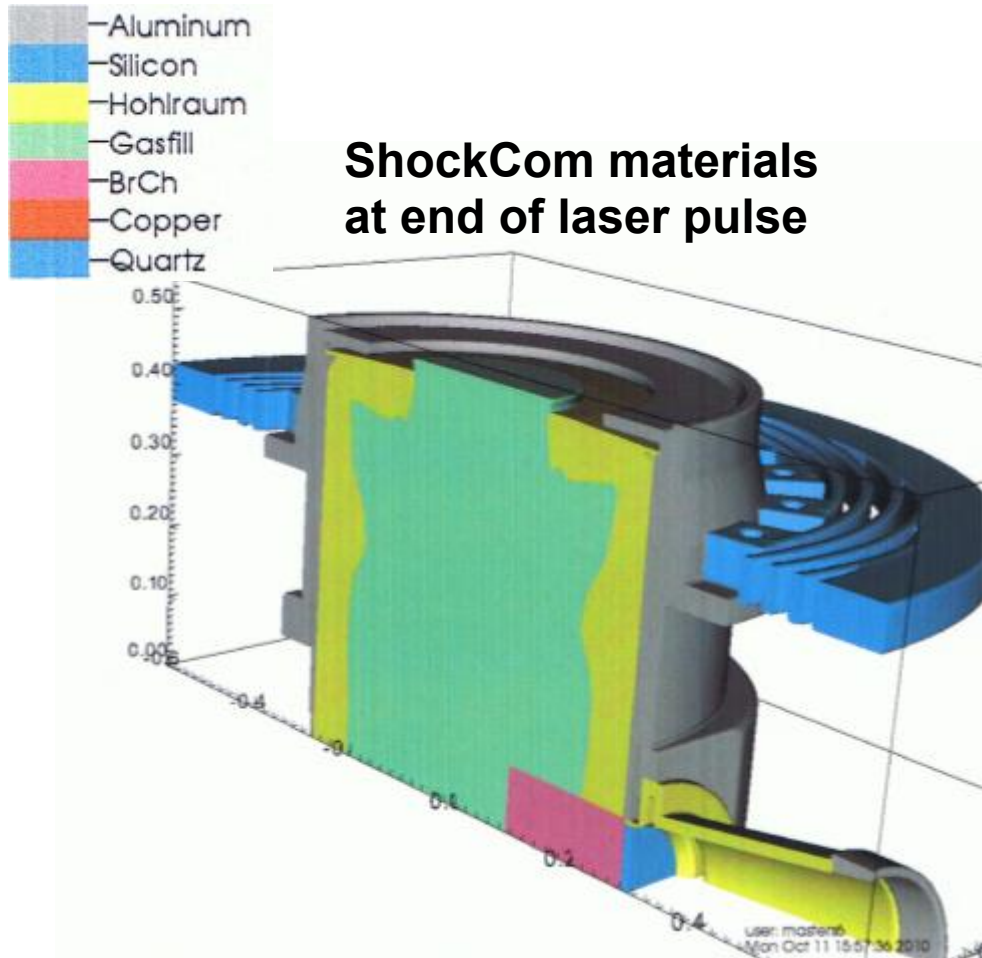


Refinement
Levels

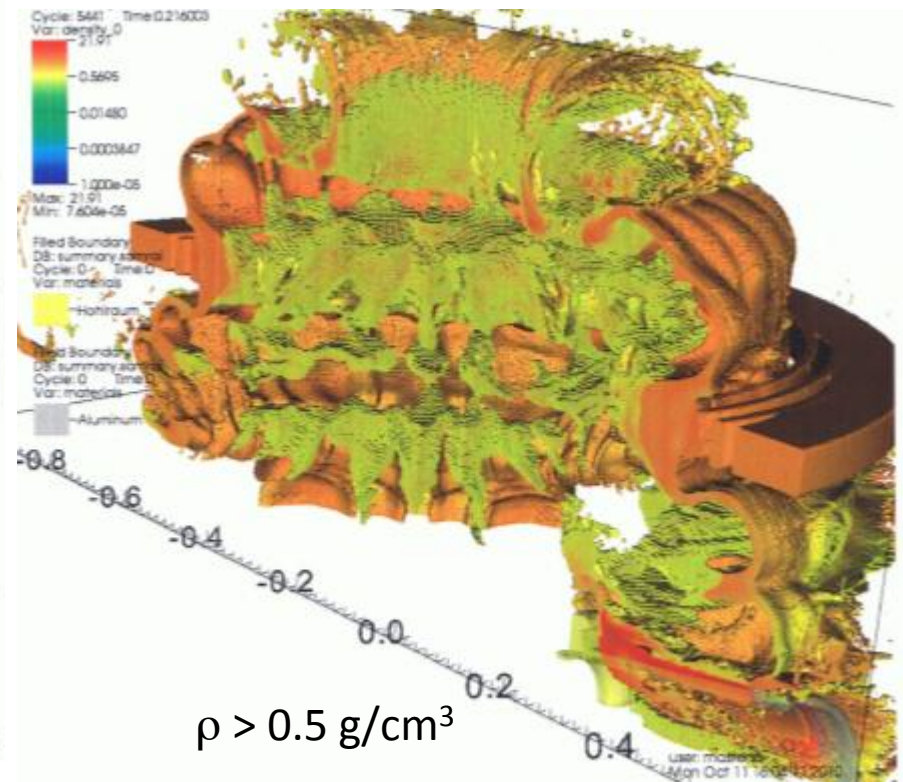
Patch boundaries shown



Multimaterial interface reconstruction + AMR allows fast and accurate modeling of complex targets

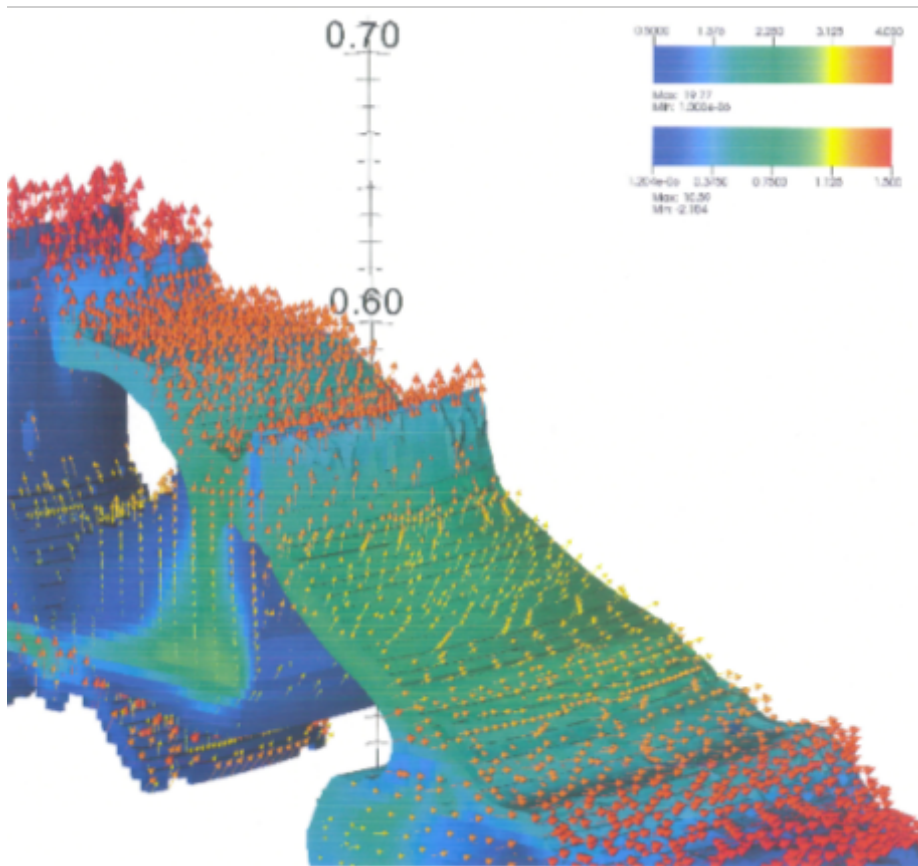


Density 216 ns after end of laser pulse

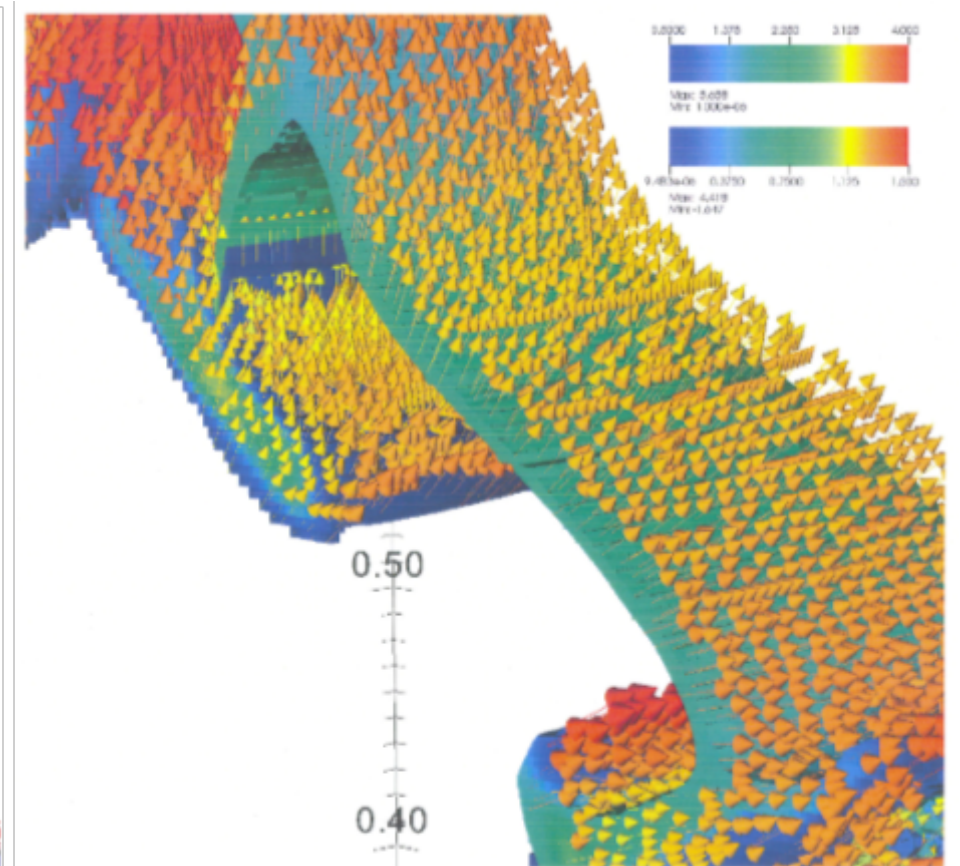


Molten Al in a Keyhole wedge simulation expands and drops in density in a divergent velocity field

$t = 116 \text{ ns}$

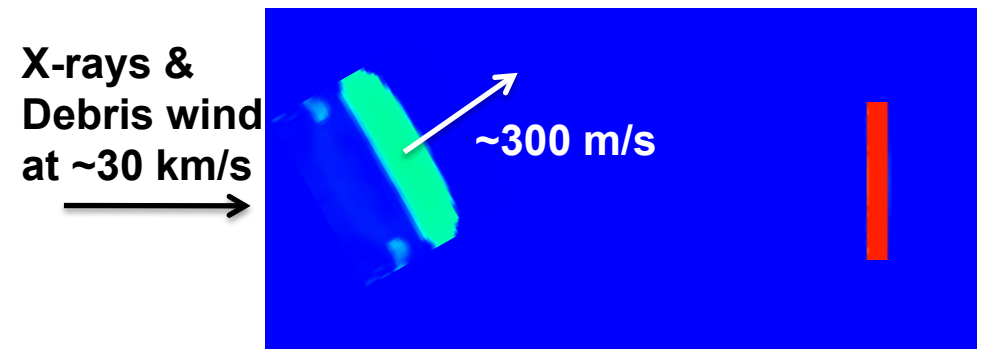
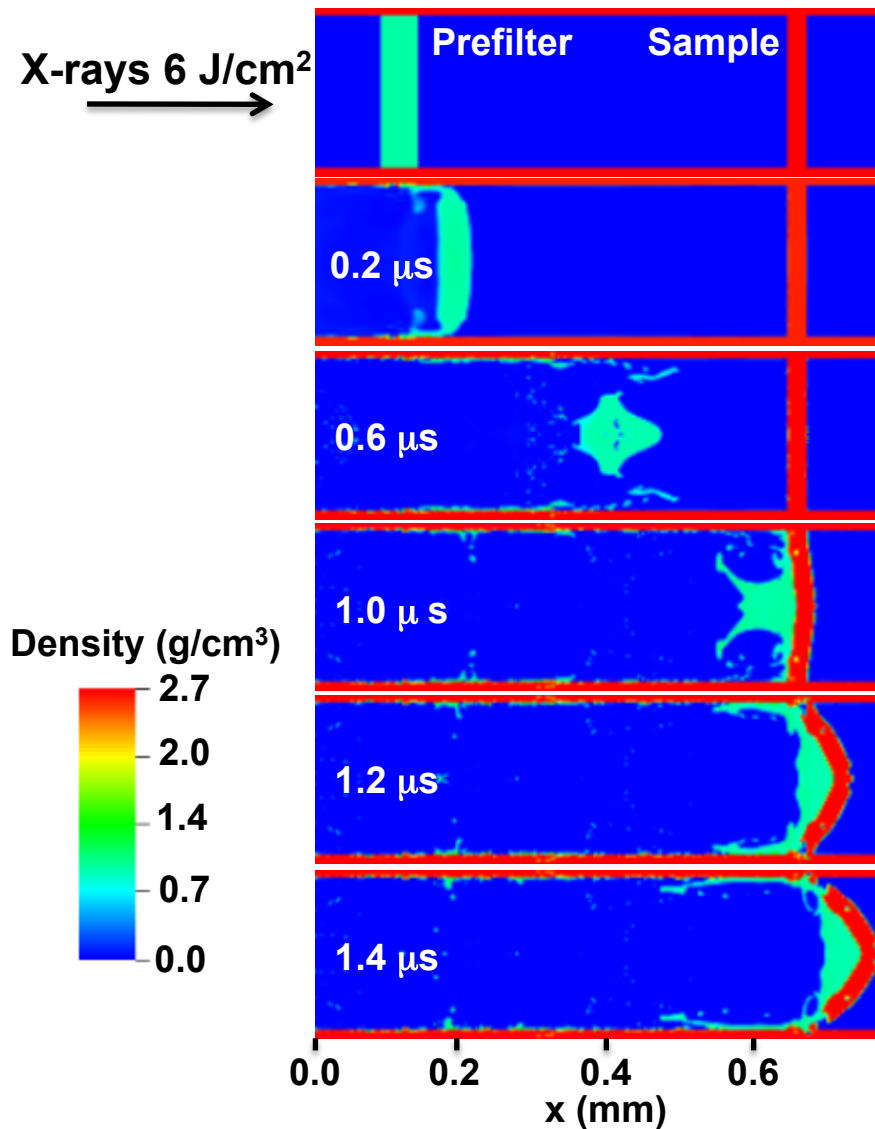


$t = 235 \text{ ns}$



Need to estimate droplet sizes in divergent velocity fields motivated effort on surface tension

Simulations showed that x-ray loading in initial design damaged thin samples and tilted redesign protects samples from x-rays and fast debris wind from target

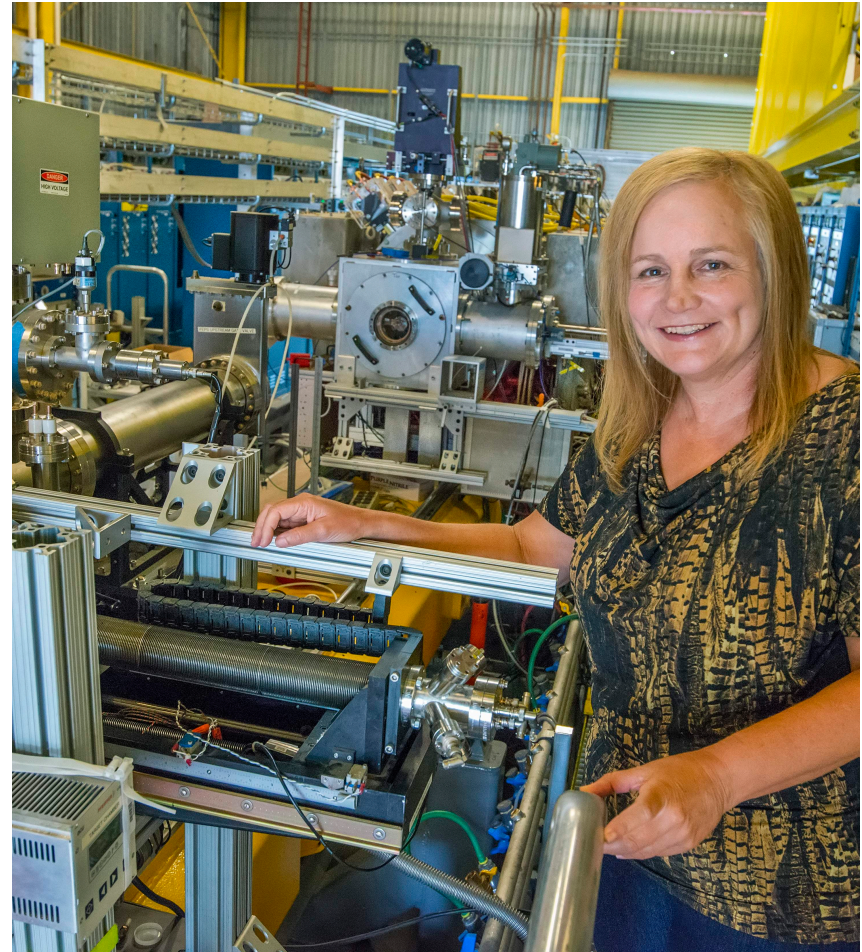


Redesigned Sample Holder

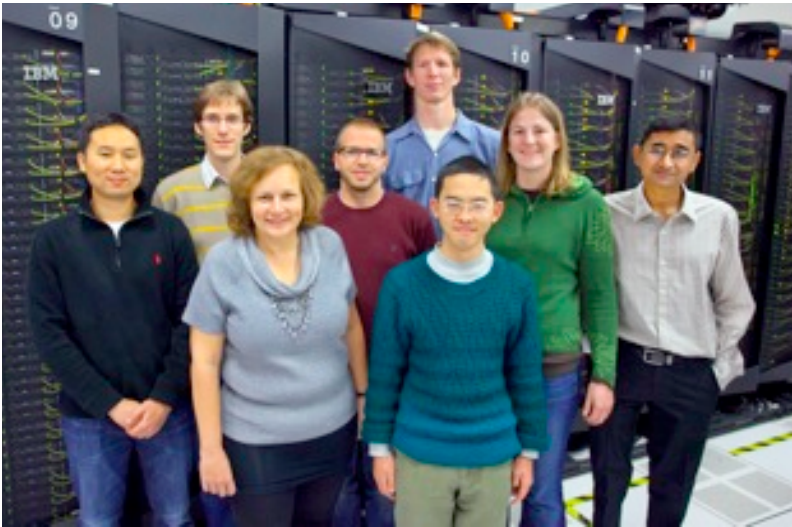


Some stuff about me

- **1st Woman to get a PhD in Applied Mathematics at Princeton**
- **Approximately 100 Papers and 1000 Citations**
- **PI on a few million dollars of research grants**
- **Raised 3 Kids, have a physicist spouse (34 years)**
- **Worked part time a bit – but don't tell anyone 😊**
- **Had 9 post-docs in last 6 years**
- **Try to make time to – ride my horse, do an occasional sprint triathlon, play piccolo**



Leader/PI, Petascale Initiative in Computational Science and Engineering



Project:	Post Doc	Start Date	Education (PhD)
EFRC: Q-Chem parallelization and GPU Optimization	J Kim	Oct-09	Univ. IL Urbana-Champaign
Fusion: GTS for ITER-Scale; Programming Models	R Preissl	Feb-10	J. Kepler Univ. (Austria)
Multiphase Flow in Porous Media for Carbon Sequestration	K Fagnan	Mar-10	Univ. of Washington
Modeling for Next Generation Advanced Light Source	B Austin	Jun-10	UC Berkeley
Advanced Light Source and Geophysical Imaging with GPU's	F Maia	Jul-10	Uppsala Univ. (Sweden)
Benchmarking and Optimization of Energy-Related Applications	P Narayanan	Sep-10	Univ. of Maryland
ARRA-funded LBL NDCX-II modeling with ALE-AMR	W Liu	Jan-11	UC Los Angeles
Linear Solvers and Hybrid Programming	X Yuan	Mar-11	Columbia University
Poisson Solver for Nano-Control EFRC	C Kavouklis	Jun-11	Univ. of Texas Austin

Teaching, mentoring, recruiting and public outreach



Program Committees



IEEE Cluster 2015

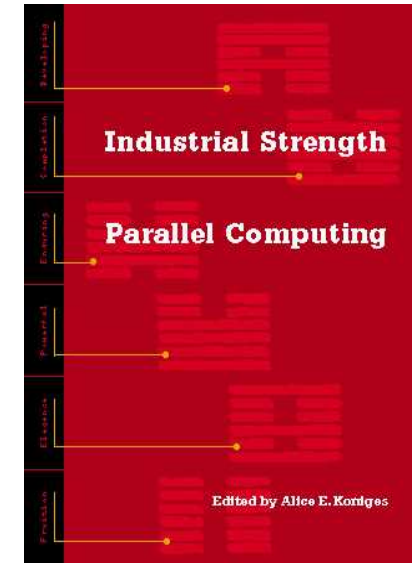
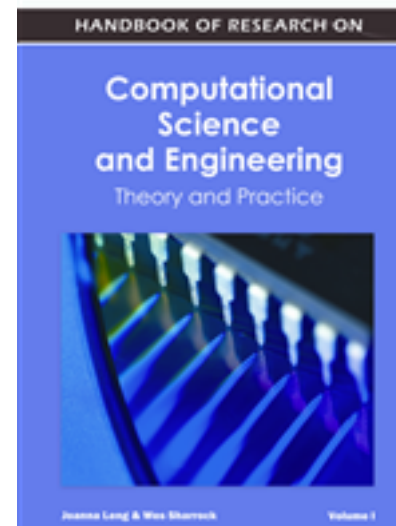
Sep. 8-11, Chicago, IL, USA

GRACE HOPPER
CELEBRATION of **WOMENⁱⁿ COMPUTING**



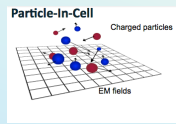
Working in the community

- Scientific Programming
 - Guest Editor
- Computational Science and Engineering
 - Invited Lead-off chapter
- International Journal of High Performance Computing
 - Associate Editor



SUMMARY: While pseudo-spectral methods have been popular in the early PIC codes, the finite-difference time-domain method has become dominant with the rise of massively parallel computing owing to its locality advantage that lends to message passing that is limited to neighboring processors. Recently, a novel parallelization strategy was proposed [1] that takes advantage of the local nature of Maxwell equations that has the potential to combine pseudo-spectral accuracy with finite-difference favorable parallel scaling. In this talk, we will present the latest developments in the implementation of spectral-based solvers in Warp and discuss our latest findings.

Context



Method of choice for modeling of plasmas:
 - based on first principles:
 → includes nonlinear, 3D, kinetic effects,
 - particle push and EM solver are local:
 → scales well to >100ks cores,
 - subject to instabilities (talk by B. Godfrey):
 → analyze and revisit methods.

But spectral solvers involve global operations:
 → harder to scale to large # of cores

$$\text{Finite-Difference Time-Domain (FDTD)} \quad B_z^{n+1/2} = B_z^n + \Delta t \left(\frac{\Delta E_x}{\Delta y} - \frac{\Delta E_y}{\Delta x} \right)$$

$$\text{Pseudo-Spectral Time-Domain (PSTD)} \quad B_z^{n+1/2} = B_z^n + \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(ik_x \mathcal{F}(E_x) - ik_y \mathcal{F}(E_y) \right) \mathcal{F}^T$$

Finite Difference (FDTD)

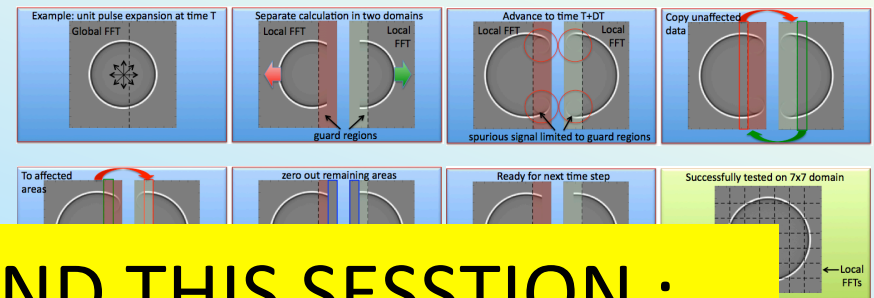


Spectral



Novel Parallelization Concept

Explanation on single Kronecker pulse



**SOLVERS (see Poster) AND THIS SESSION :
 THANKS TONY DRUMMOND**

FDTD converges to PSTD when order goes to infinity and PSATD when time step goes to zero.

