

JOONAS NÄTTILÄ

RADIATIVE VLASOV SIMULATIONS

ALEXANDRA VELEDINA

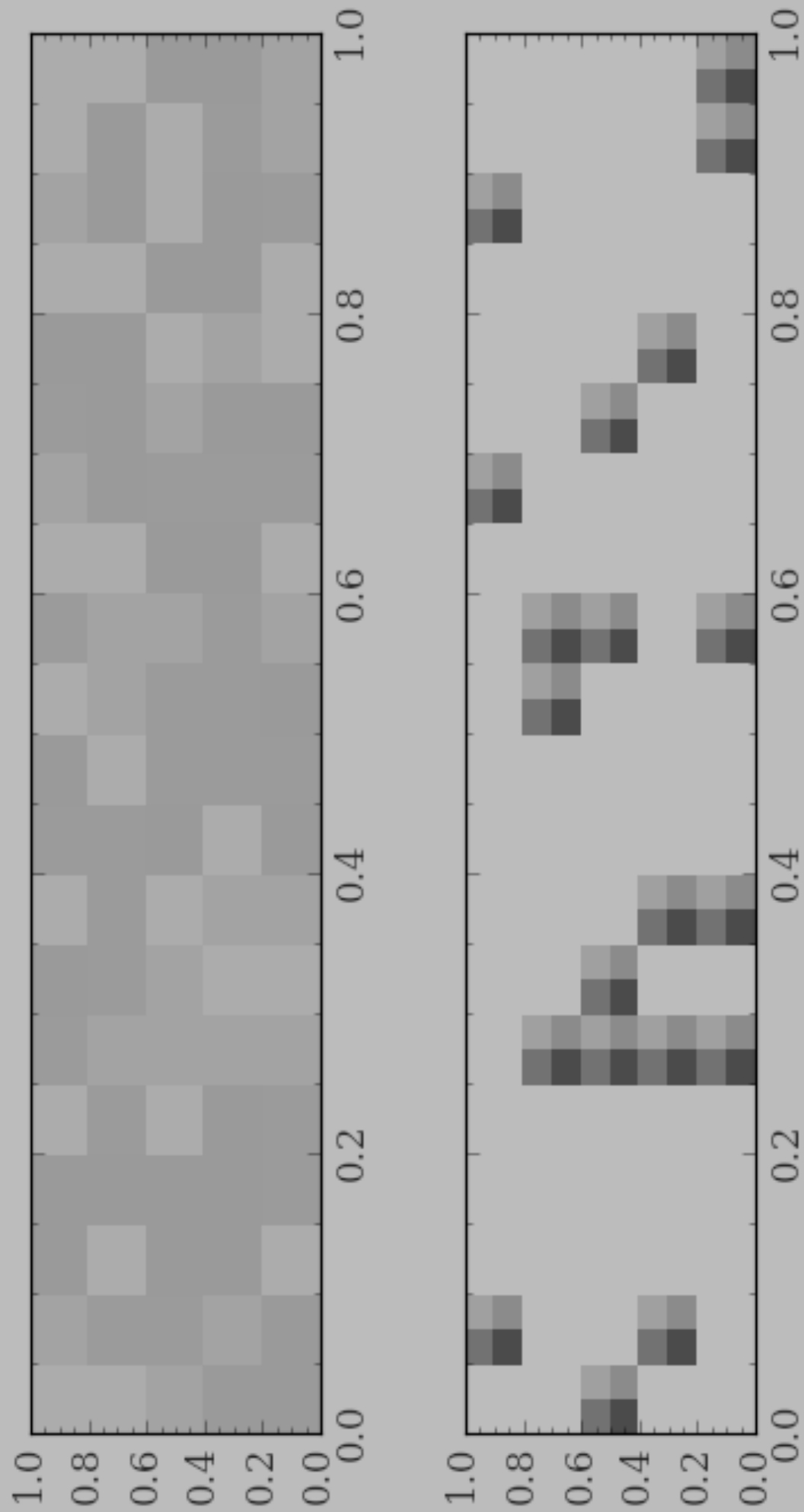
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JURI POUTANEN



PATH TO RADIATIVE RELATIVISTIC BOLTZMANN SIMULATIONS



TOWARDS EXASCALE

TOOLS

EXASCALE ERA

- ▶ Exascale = 100 million cores
 - ▶ We need to rethink parallelization
 - ▶ Minimize communication
 - ▶ Dynamic grids / meshes

LOAD BALANCING

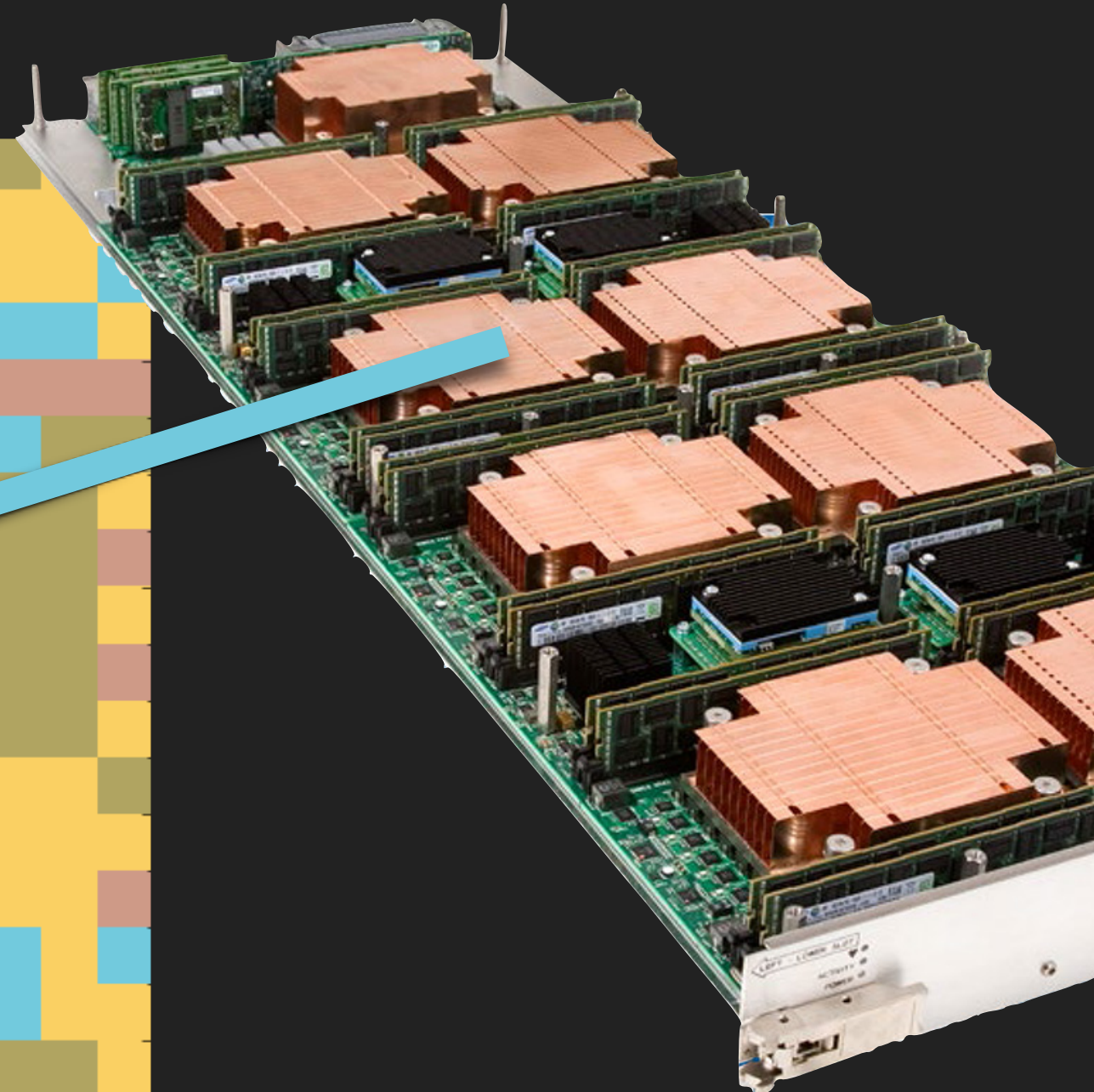
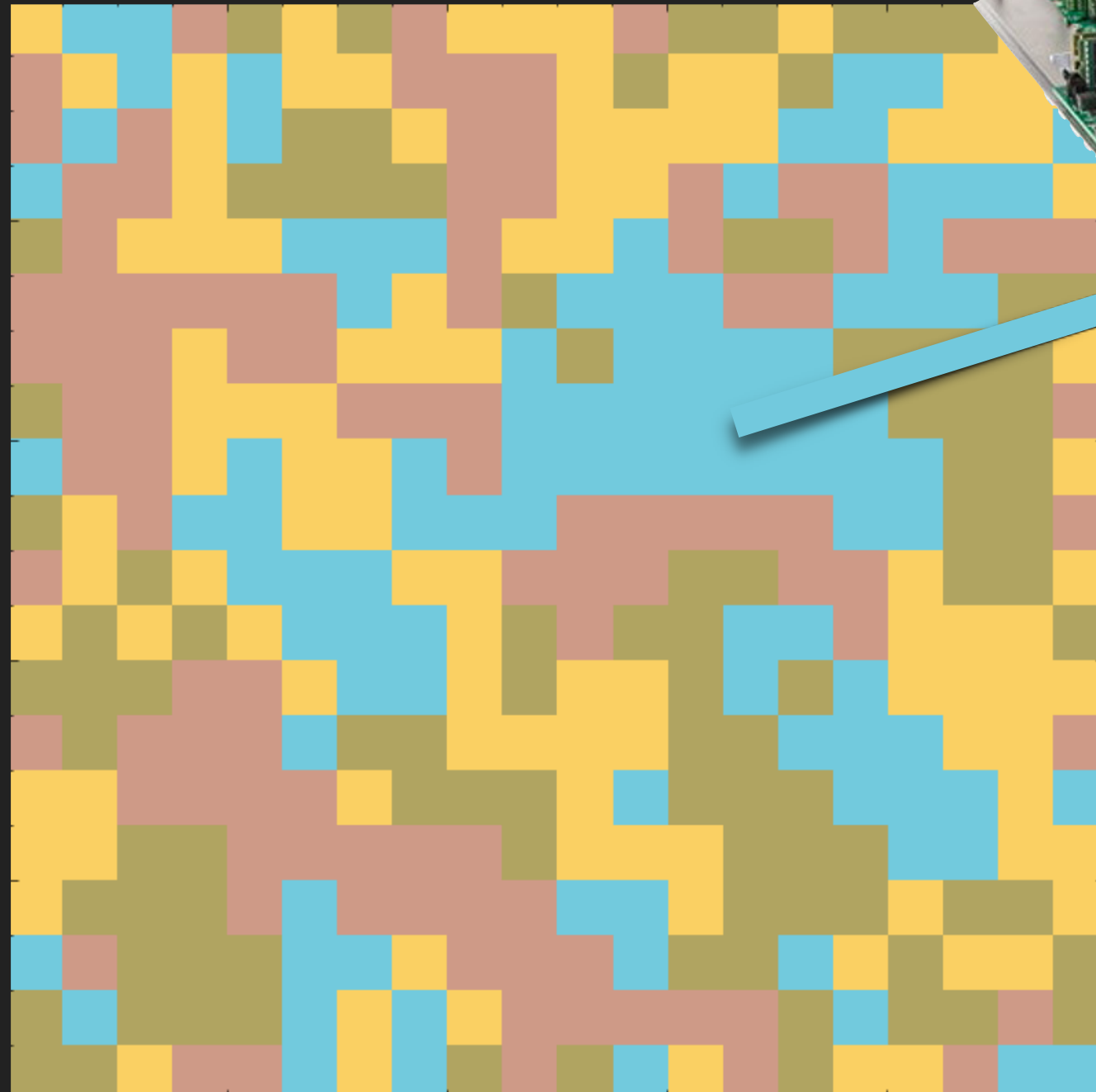
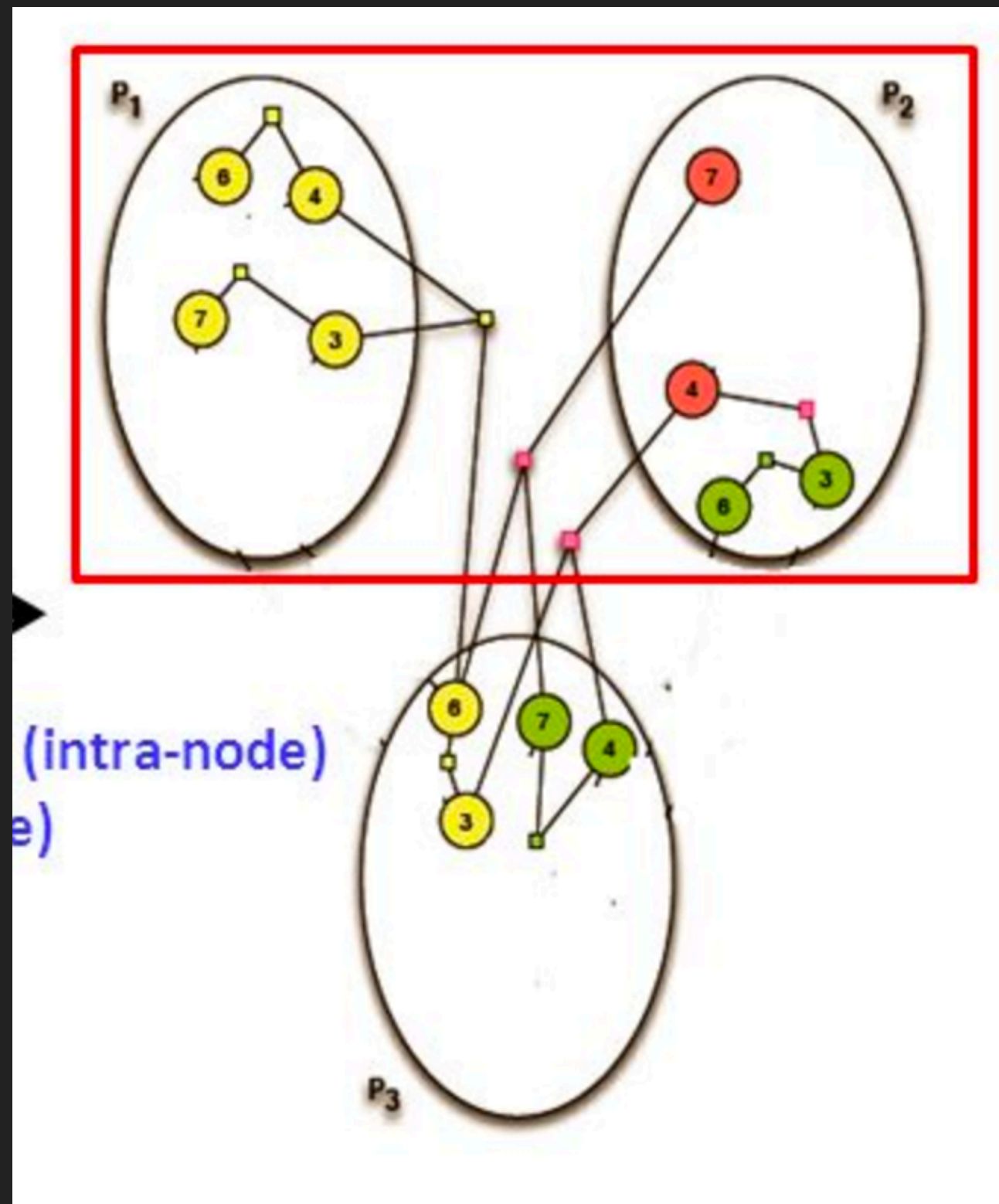
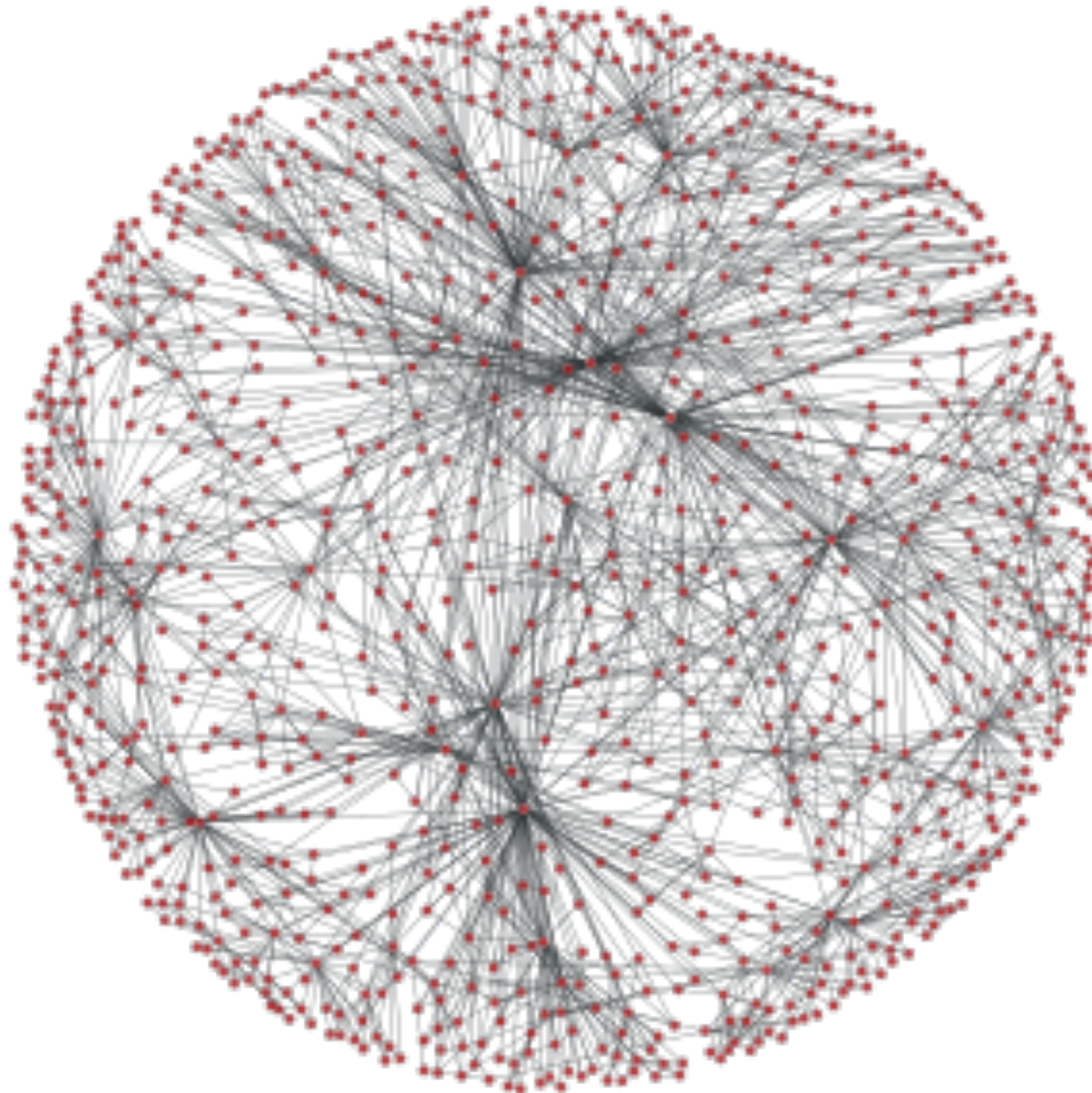


Image: Cray

(HYPER)GRAPH SLICING

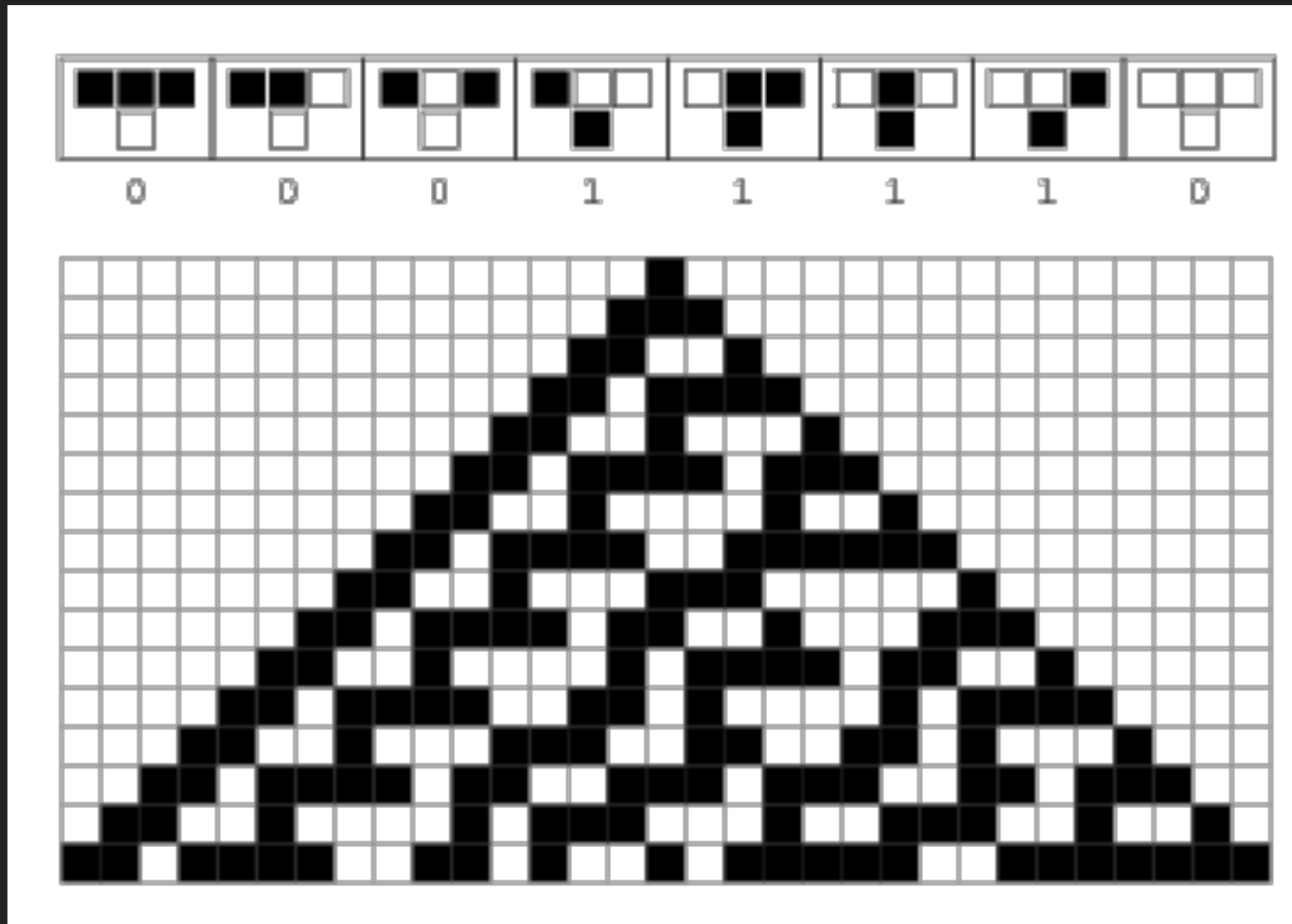


(HYPER)GRAPH SLICING: THE PROBLEM



LOAD BALANCING

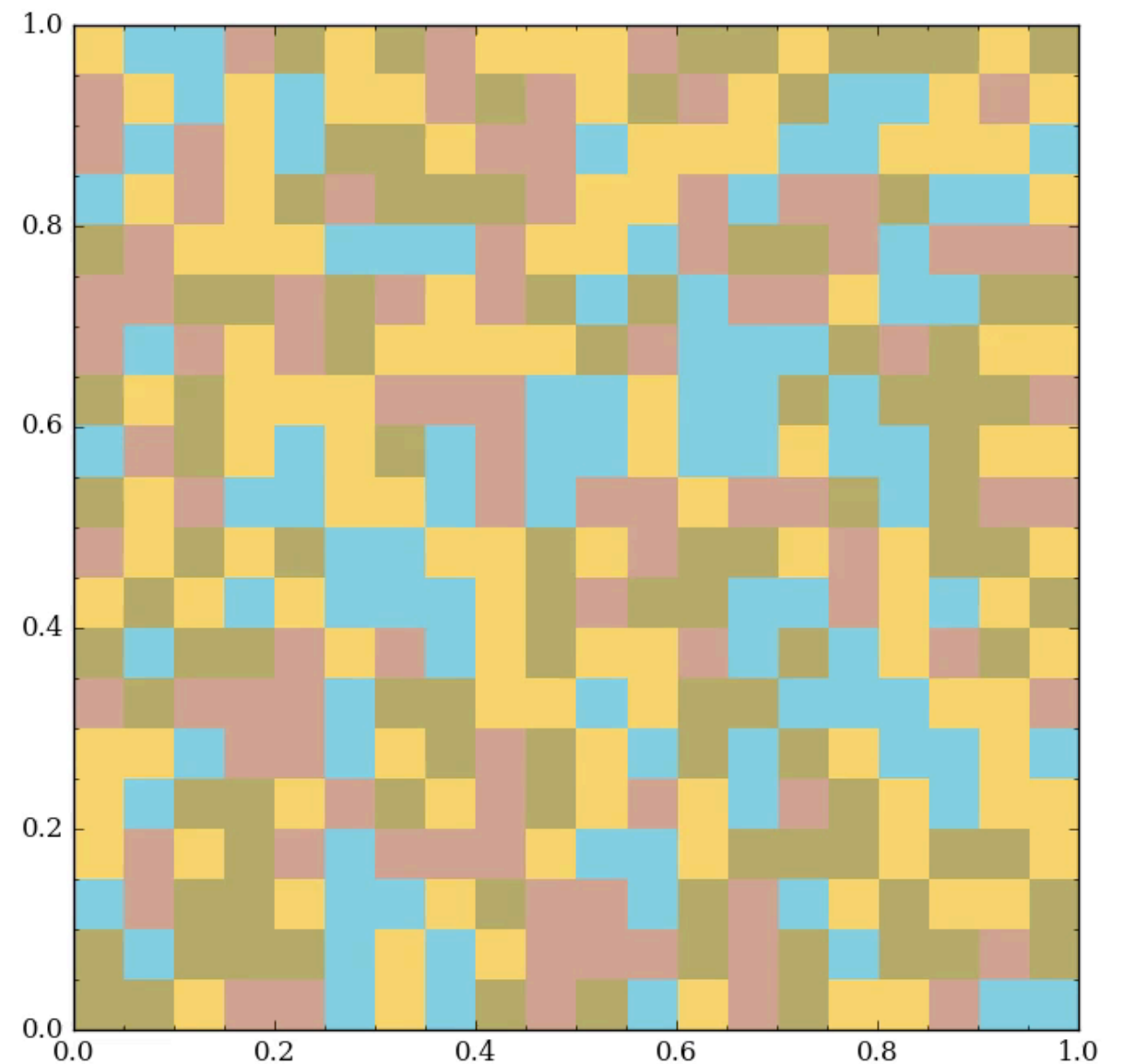
► Cellular Automata rules



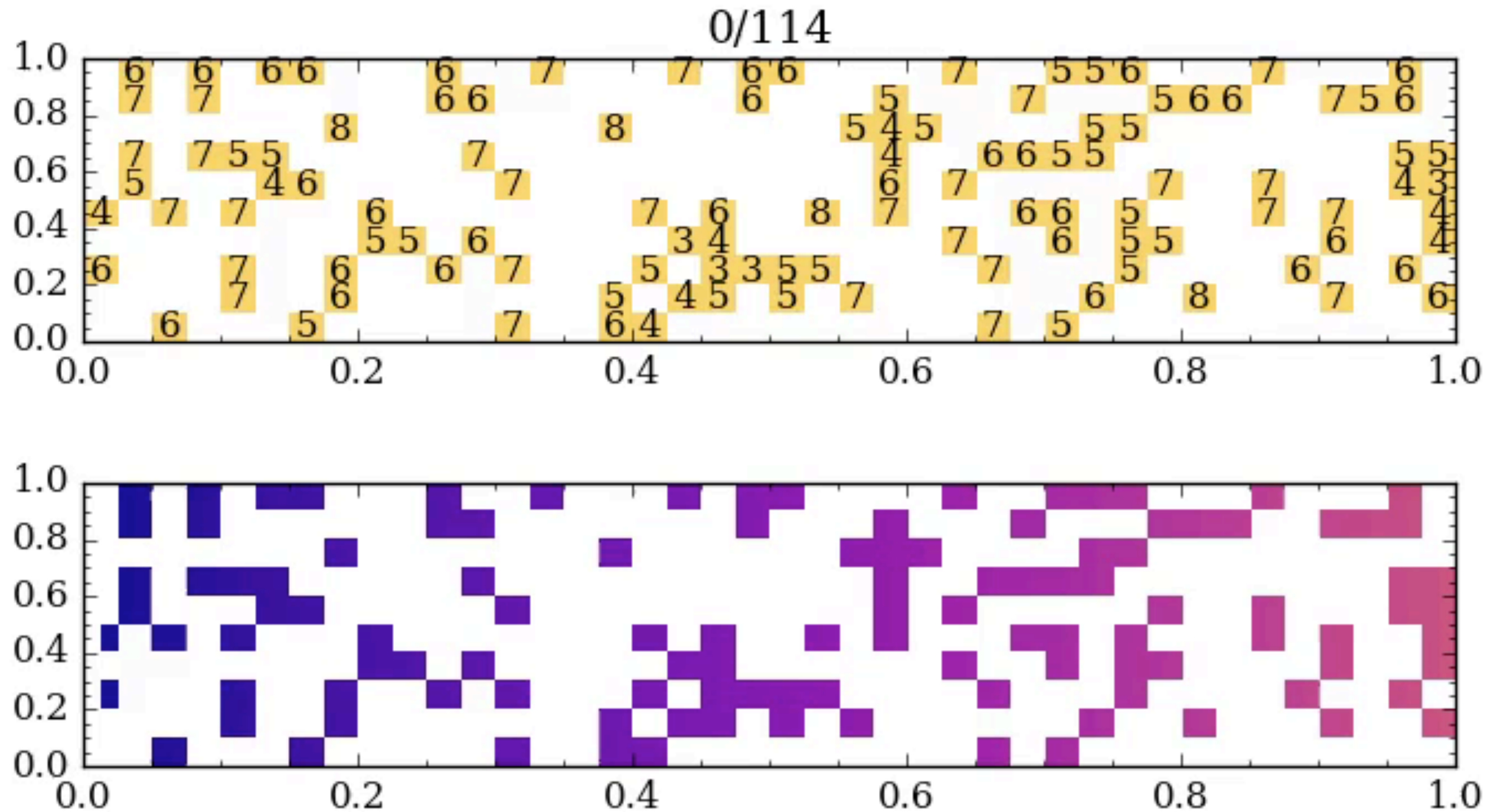
LOAD BALANCING

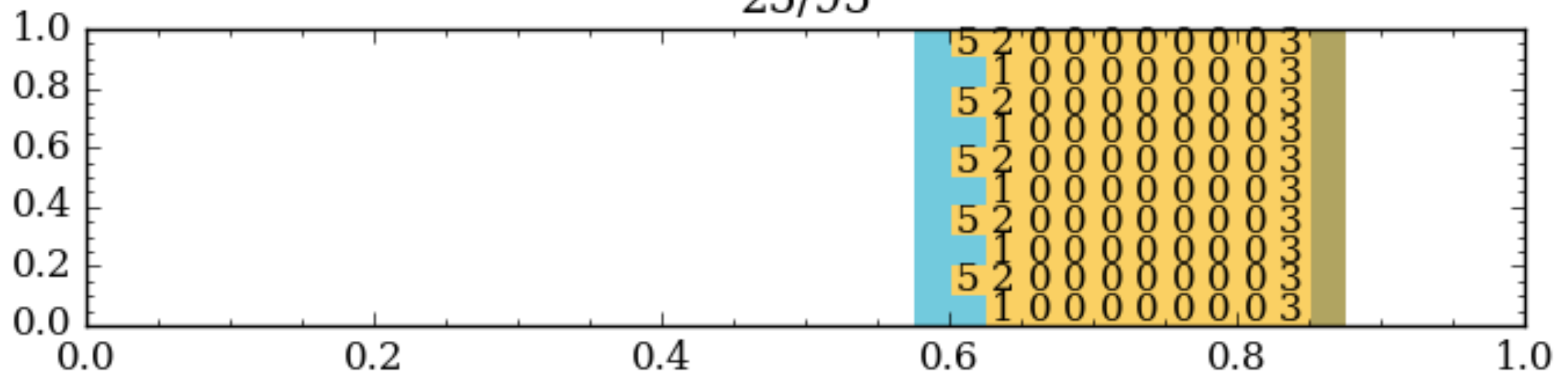
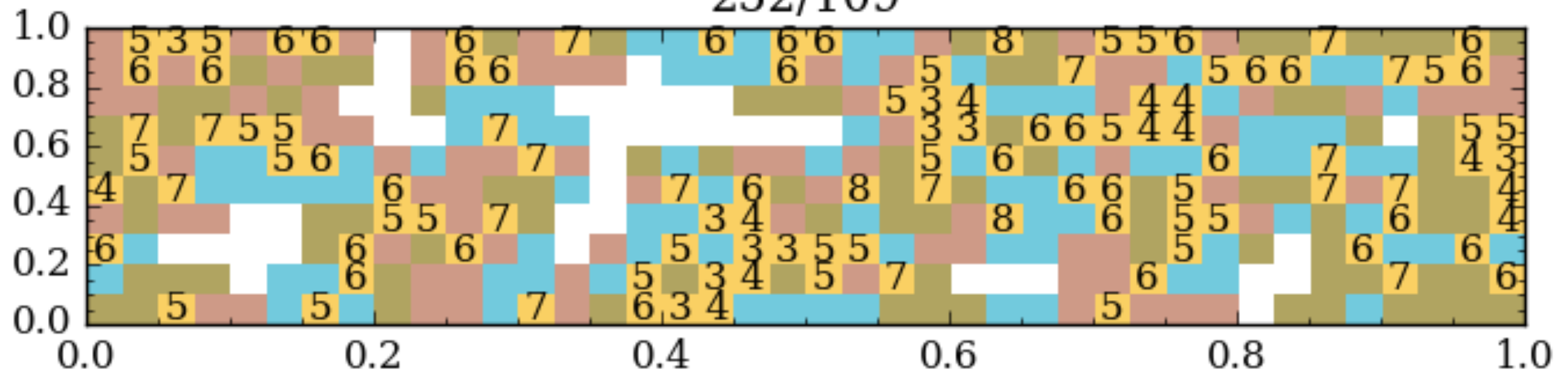
► Rules:

- Kidnap worst cells
- Compete against others



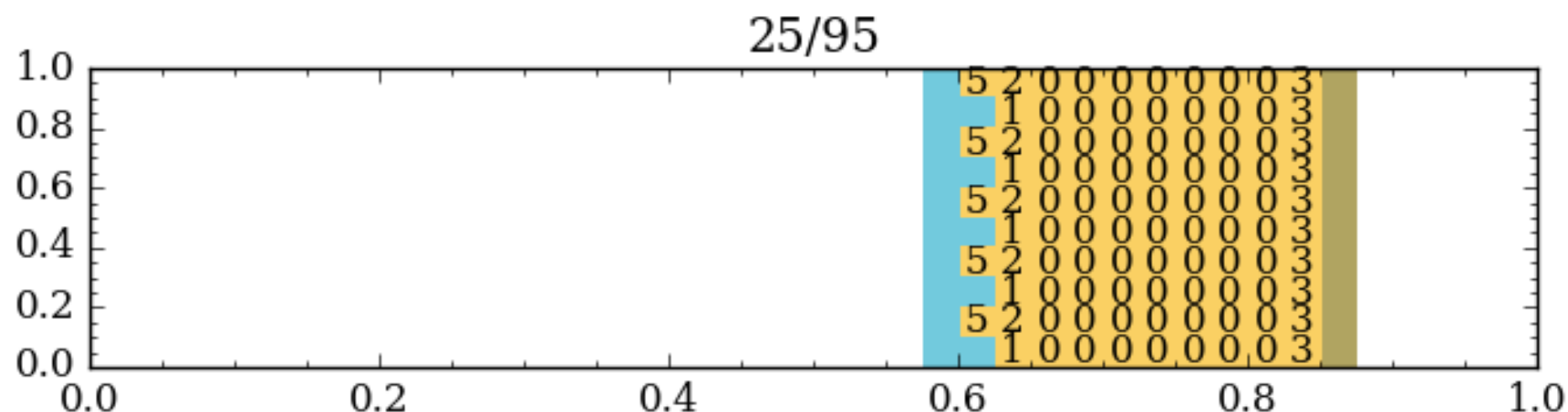
LOAD BALANCING





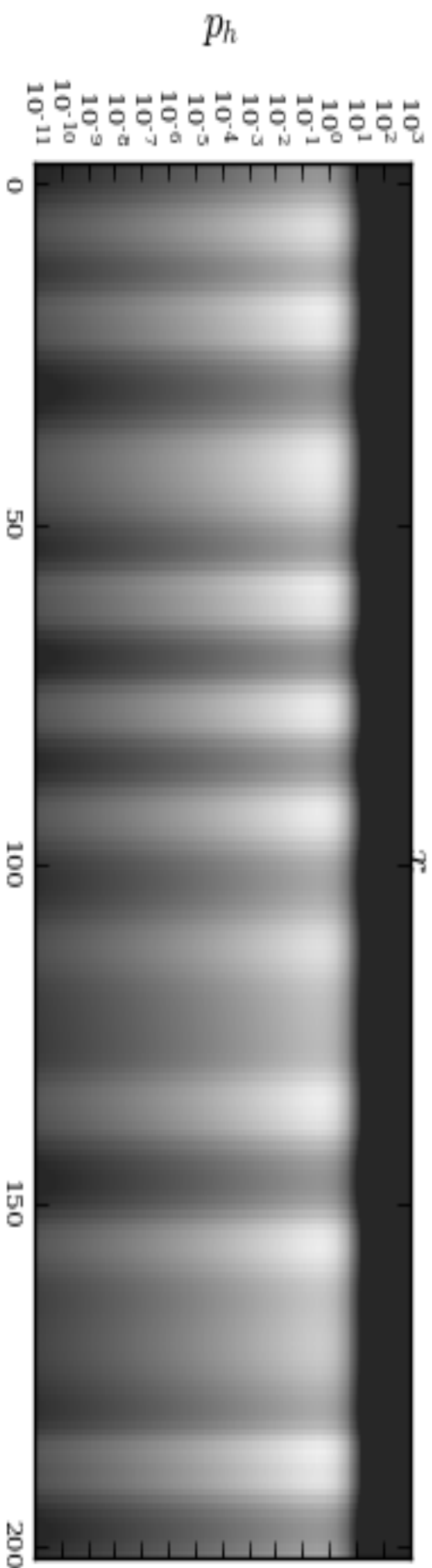
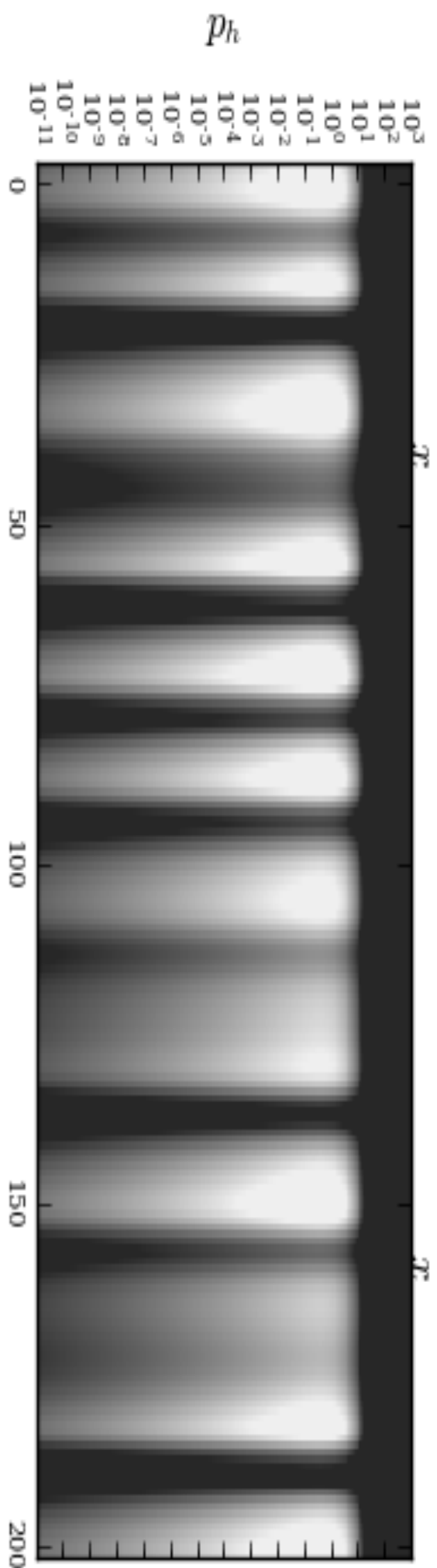
NATURAL PARALLELLIZATION

- ▶ MPI across “colors” i.e., nodes
- ▶ Task-based openMP inside node over each cell/block
- ▶ Vectorization inside block



RADIATIVE VLASOV

SIMULATIONS



SOLVING RELATIVISTIC VLASOV-MAXWELL EQUATIONS

$$\frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \cdot (\mathbf{v} f_s) + \nabla_{\mathbf{u}} \cdot (\mathbf{a}_s f_s) = C,$$

where $C := \partial_t f_s|_{\text{coll}}$ is the collision operator.

$$\mathbf{a}_s = d_t \mathbf{u} = (q_s/m_s)(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}),$$

$$\gamma^2 = 1 + (u/c)^2 = (1 - (v/c)^2)^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{x} := (x, y, z) \qquad \mathbf{v} := d_t \mathbf{x} \qquad \mathbf{u} := d_\tau \mathbf{x} = \gamma \mathbf{v}.$$

RELATIVISTIC VLASOV-MAXWELL EQUATIONS

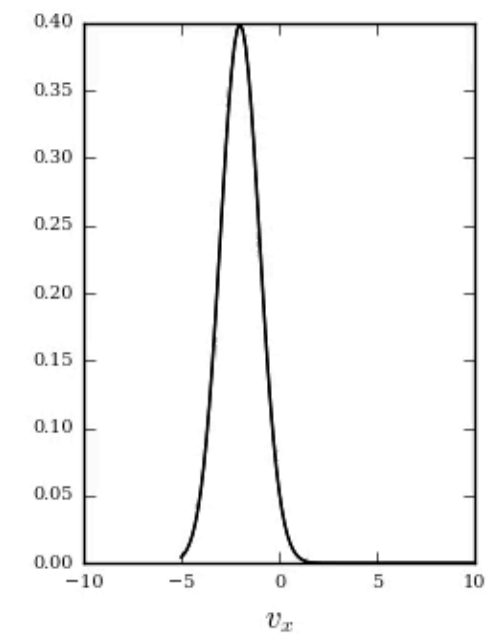
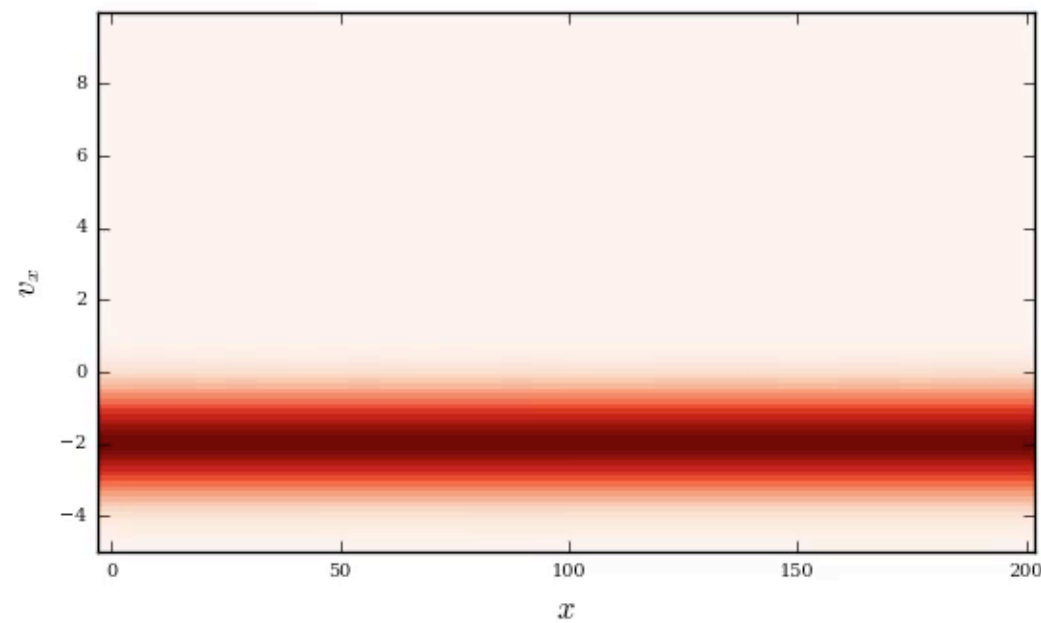
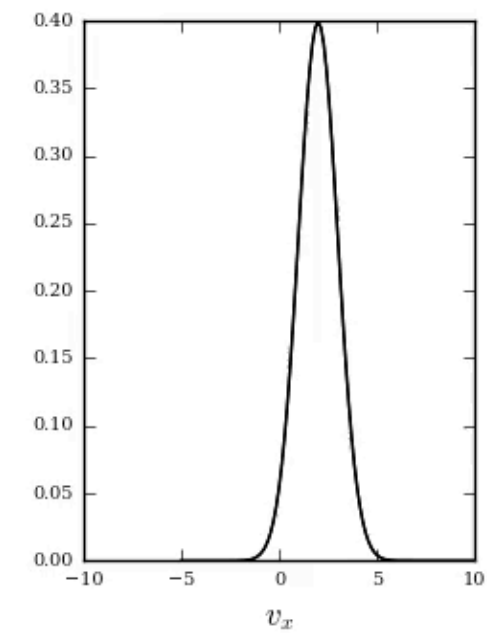
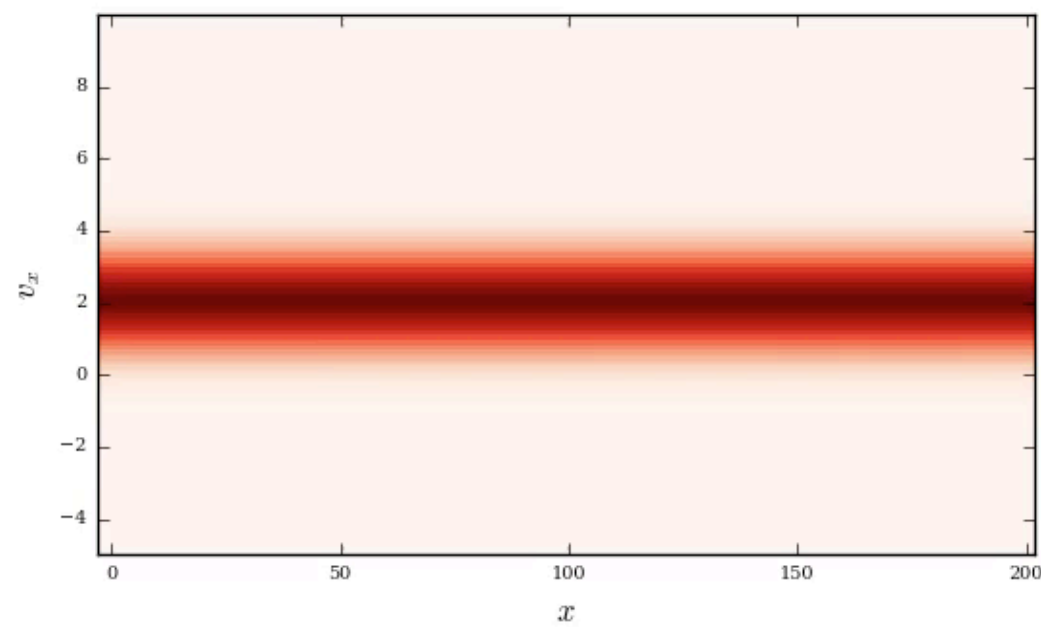
$$\frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t} + \nabla_x \cdot (\mathbf{v} f_s) + \nabla_u \cdot (\mathbf{a}_s f_s) = C,$$

where $C := \partial_t f_s|_{\text{coll}}$ is the collision operator.

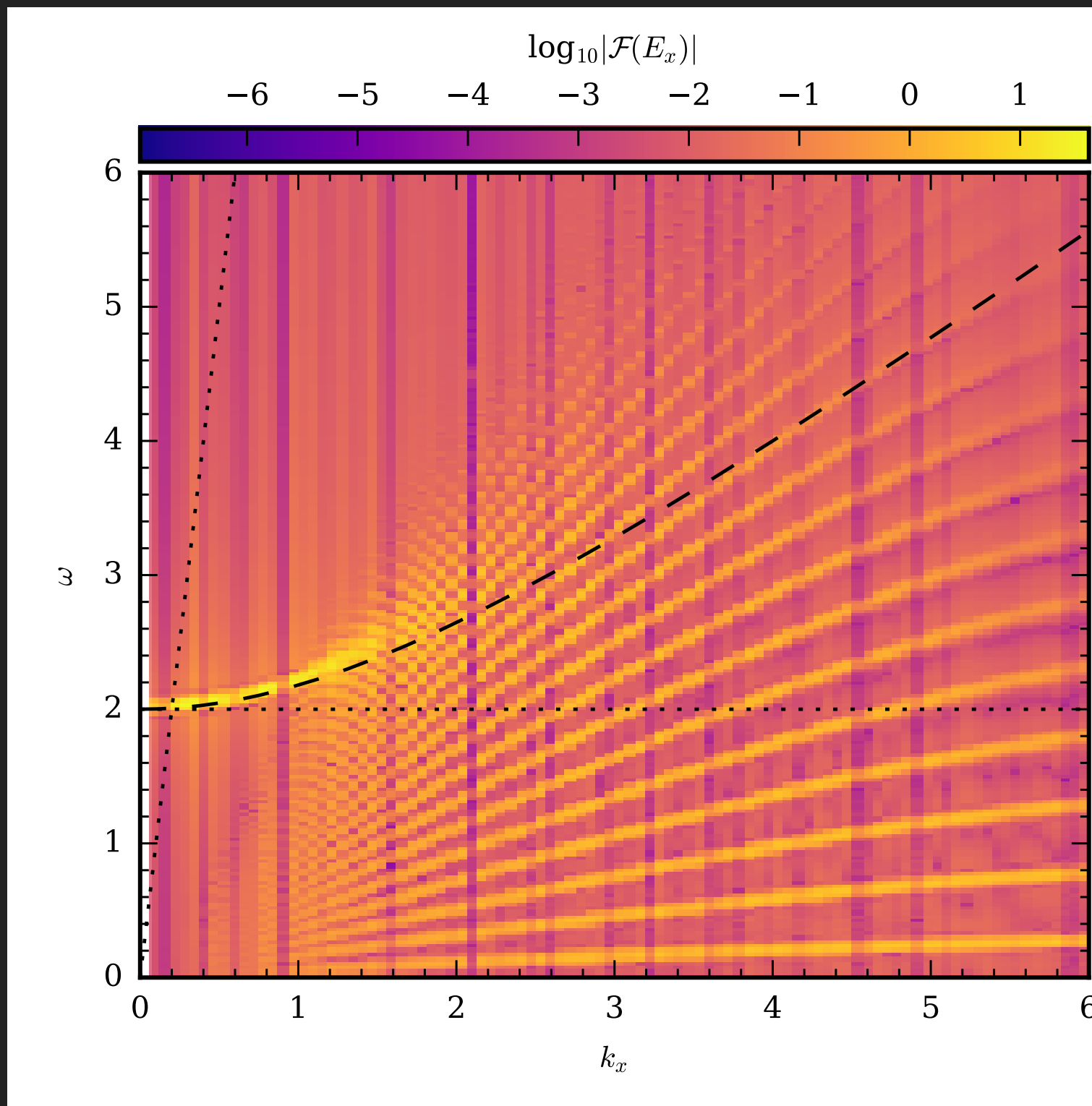
$$\frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t} + \nabla_x \cdot (\mathbf{v} f_s) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t} + \frac{q_s}{m_s} \nabla_a \cdot (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) f_s = 0$$

TWO-STREAM INSTABILITY



WARM PLASMA DISPERSION RELATION + MY NOISE!



RADIATIVE VLASOV

$$\frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t} + \nabla_x \cdot (\mathbf{v} f_s) + \nabla_u \cdot (\mathbf{a}_s f_s) = C,$$

where $C := \partial_t f_s|_{\text{coll}}$ is the collision operator.

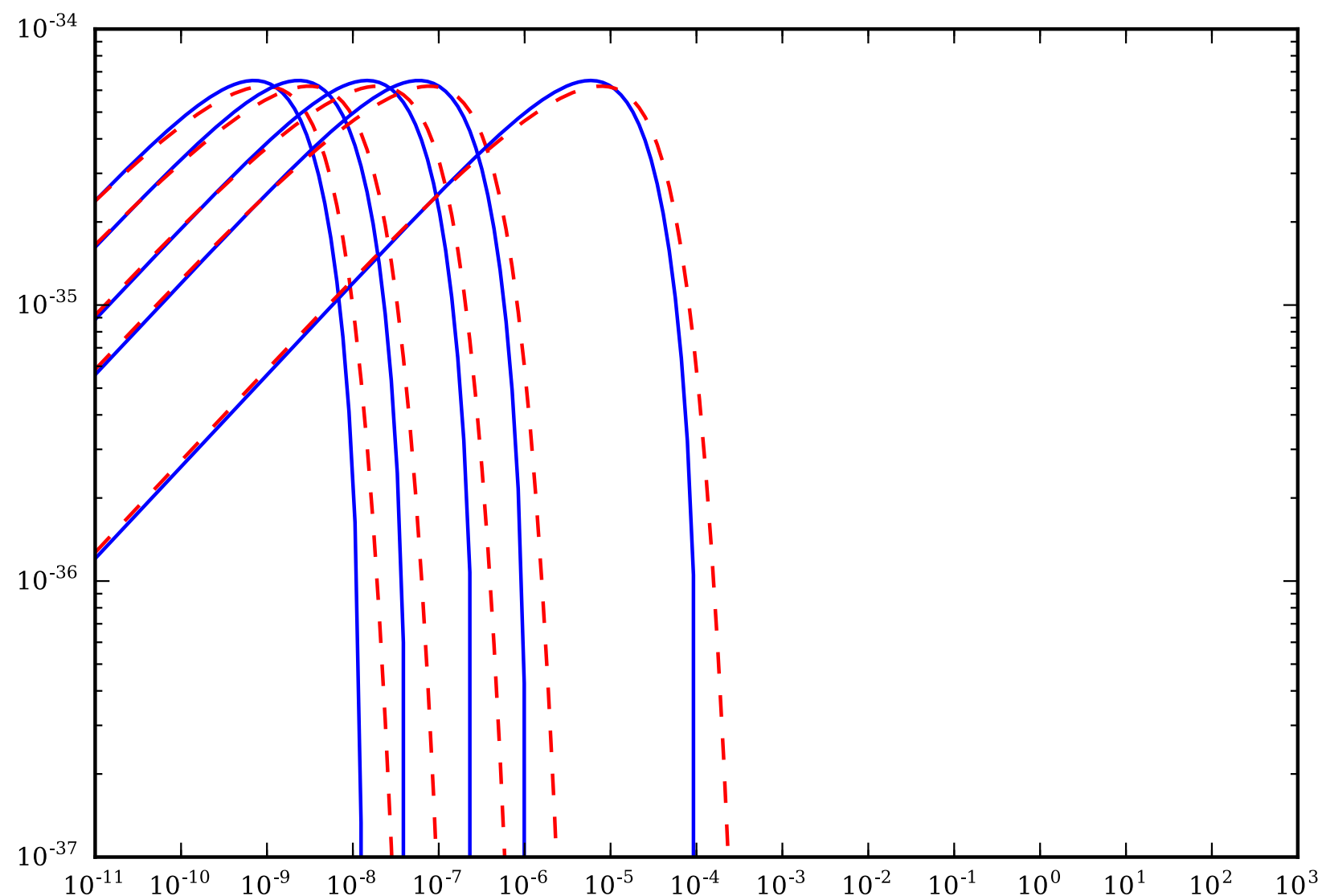
$$\frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t} + \nabla_x \cdot (\mathbf{v} f_s) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t} + \frac{q_s}{m_s} \nabla_a \cdot (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) f_s = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t} = C$$

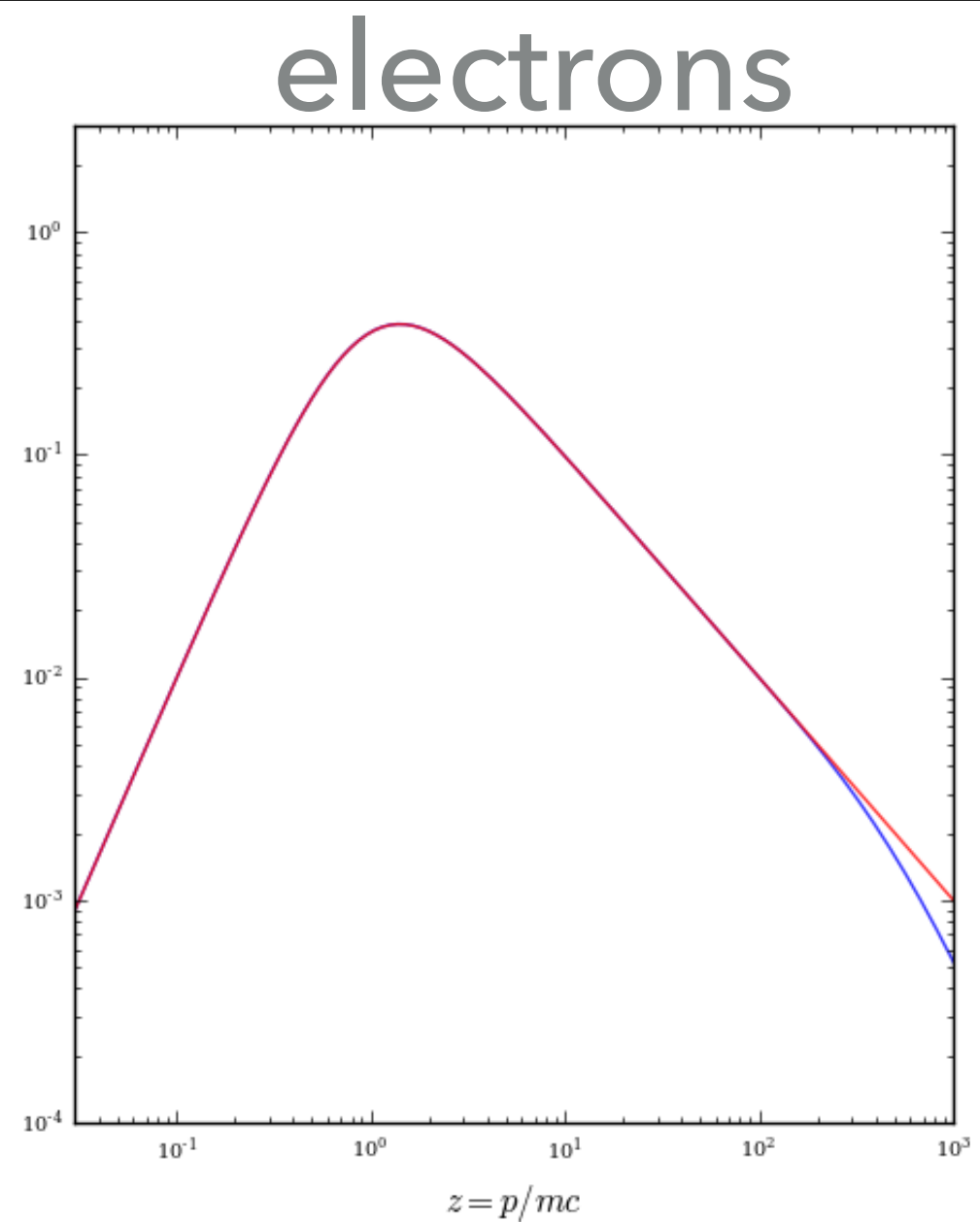
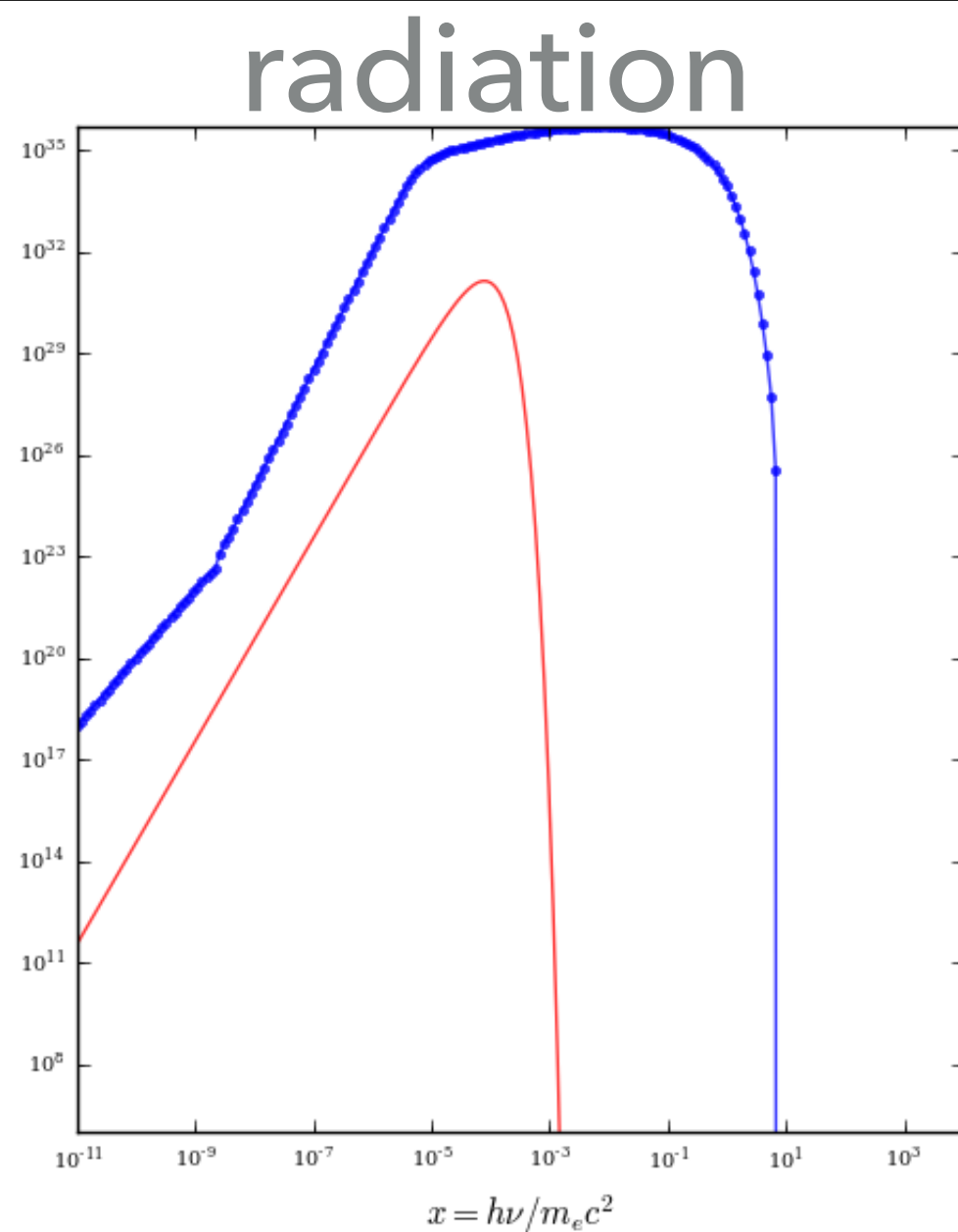
COUPLING COLLISION OPERATOR WITH RADIATION

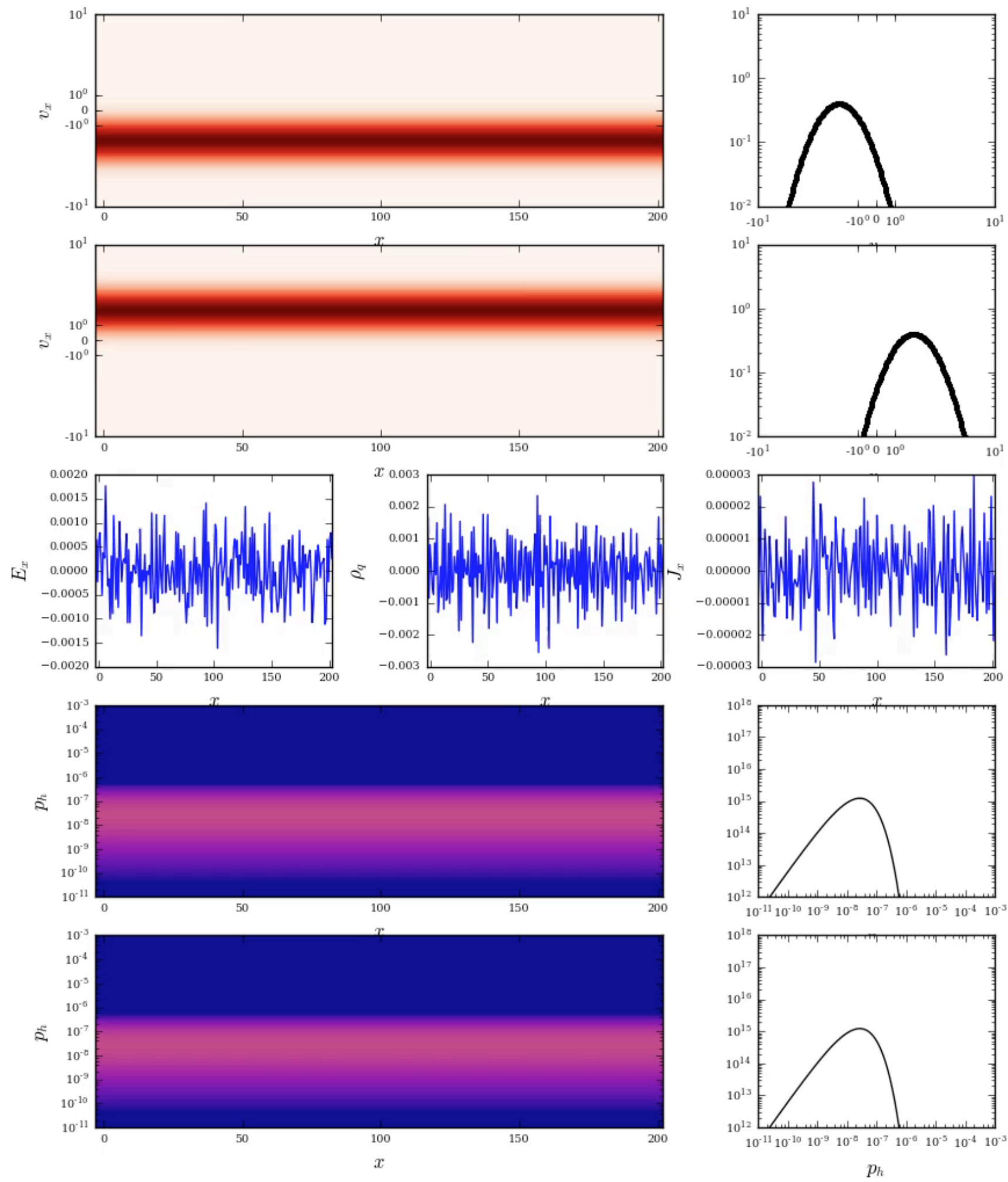
- Synchrotron response to delta-injection



COUPLING COLLISION OPERATOR WITH RADIATION

- Synchrotron response to powerlaw





SUMMARY

- ▶ We are moving to the exascale era,
are we really ready?
 - ▶ Tools?
 - ▶ Simulations/Physics?
- ▶ What can we learn from the current
rescale era?