

Current Status and Near Term Needs for Modeling FACET-II

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science

PICKSC

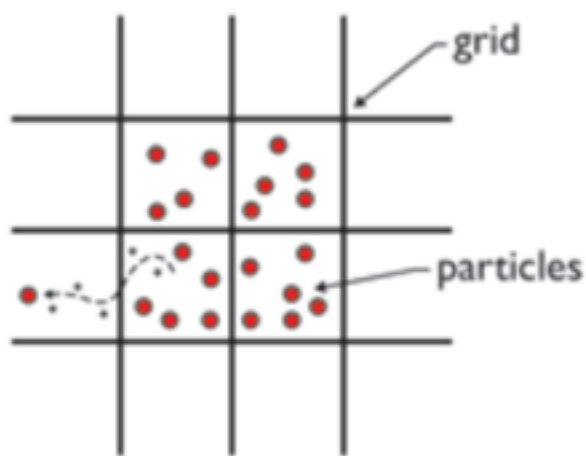
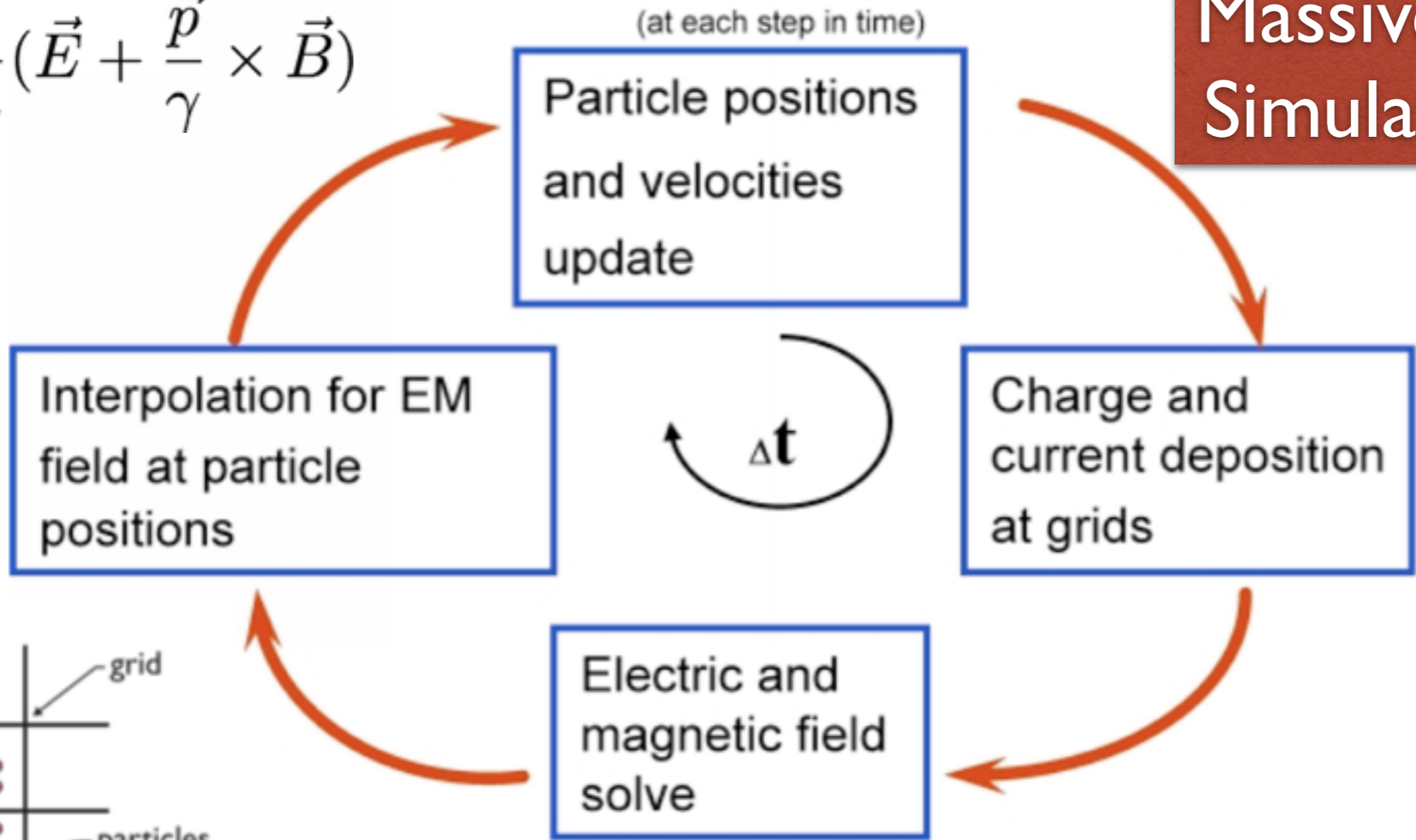
<http://picksc.idre.ucla.edu>

Particle-In-Cell Simulation

Computational cycle

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{q}{m} \left(\vec{E} + \frac{\vec{p}}{\gamma} \times \vec{B} \right)$$

Massively Parallel Simulation Code



Spatial Domain

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \vec{B} = \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \vec{J} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \rho \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \end{cases}$$

* J. Dawson, Review of Modern Physics, Vol. 55, No. 2, April 1983.

* C. K. Birdsall, L.A. Bruce, Plasma physics via computer simulations. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1985.

Beam Particles: $10^8 \sim 10^9$

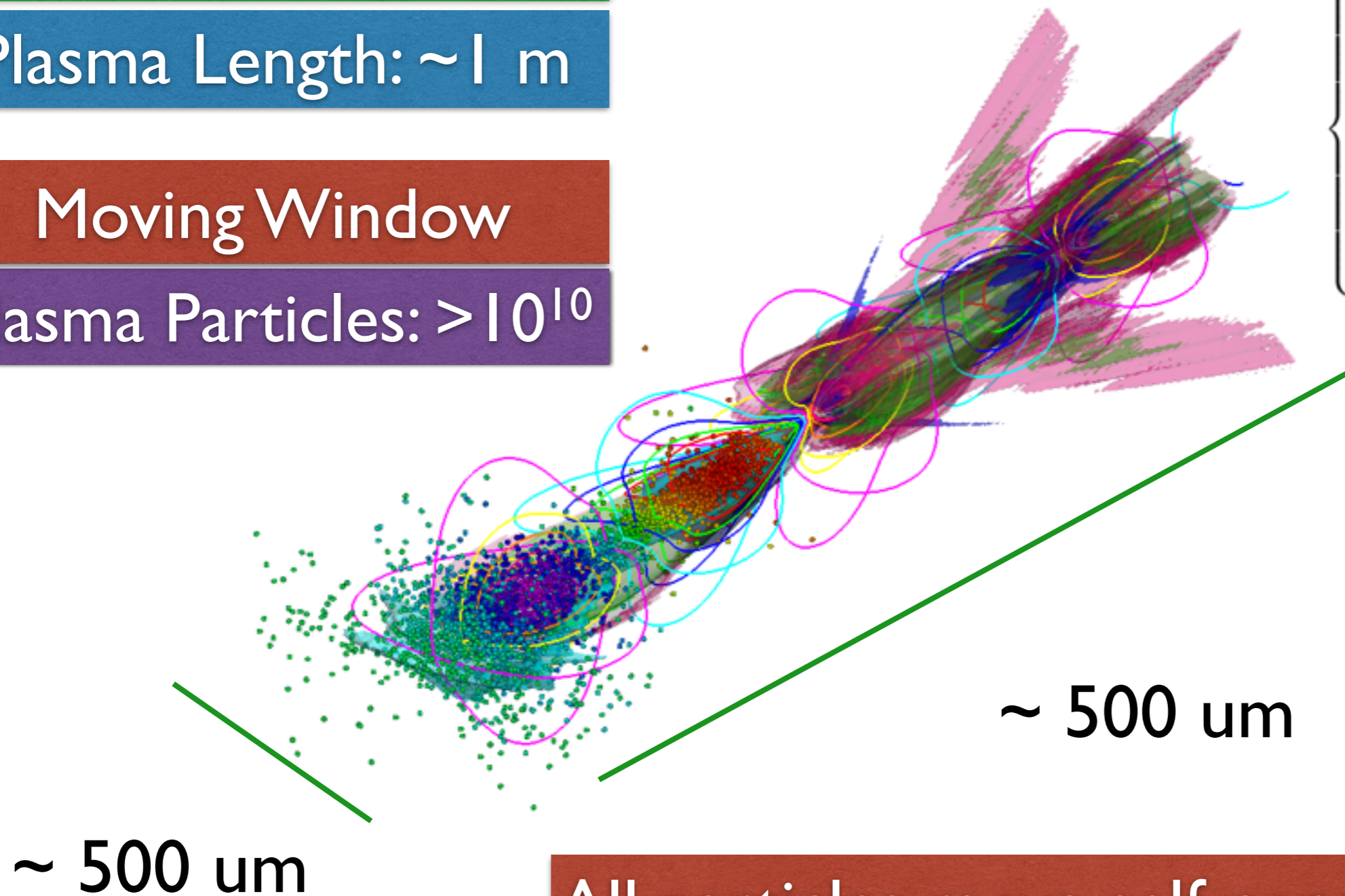
Plasma Length: ~ 1 m

Moving Window

Plasma Particles: $> 10^{10}$

Maxwell's Eqns

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \vec{B} = \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \vec{J} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \rho \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \end{cases}$$



~ 500 μm

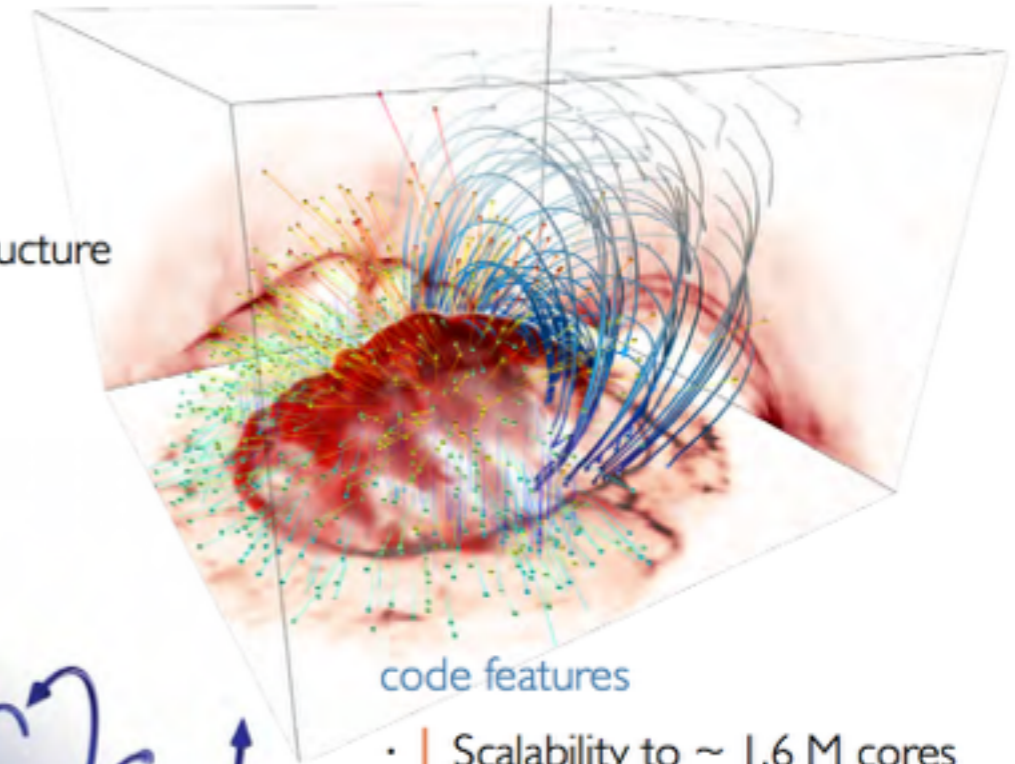
~ 500 μm

All particles move self-consistently



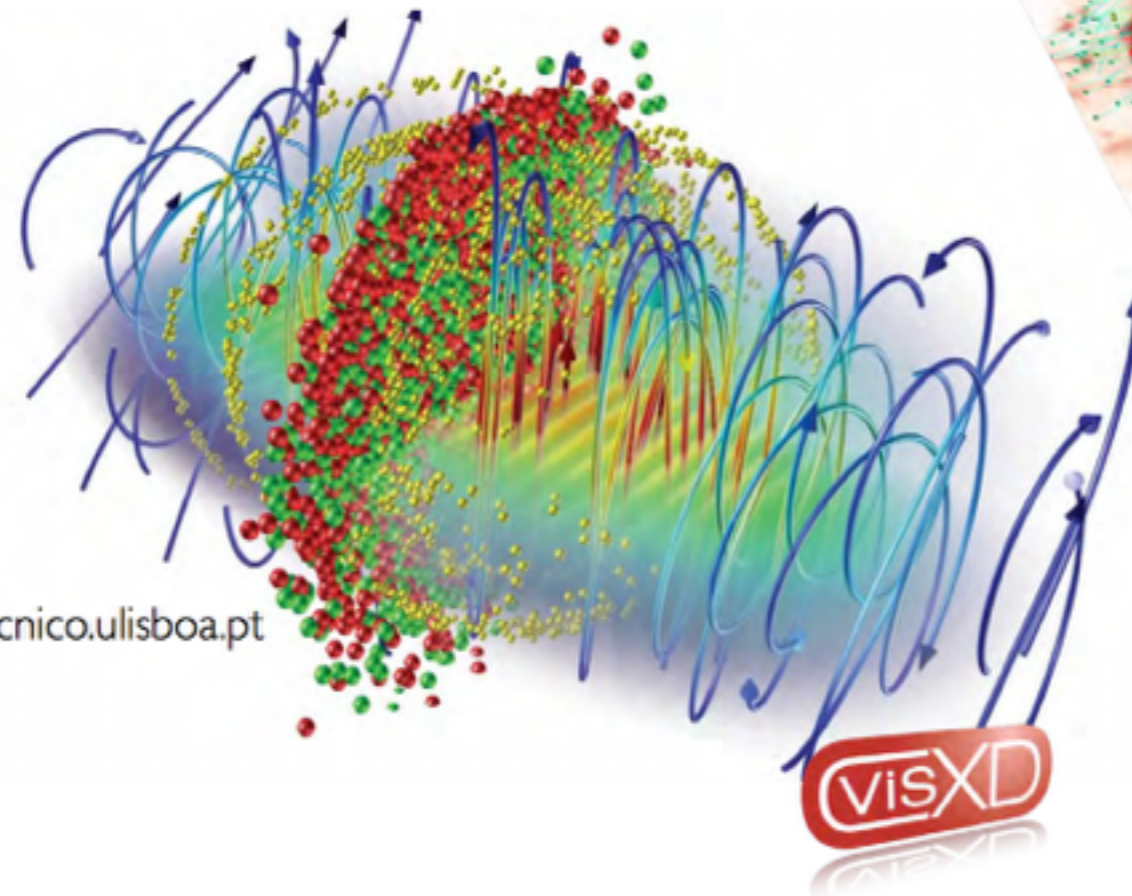
osiris framework

- Massively Parallel, Fully Relativistic Particle-in-Cell (PIC) Code
- Visualization and Data Analysis Infrastructure
- Developed by the osiris.consortium
⇒ UCLA + IST



code features

- Scalability to ~ 1.6 M cores
- **SIMD hardware optimized**
- Parallel I/O
- **Dynamic Load Balancing**
- QED module
- Particle merging
- **GPGPU support**
- **Xeon Phi support**



Ricardo Fonseca: ricardo.fonseca@tecnico.ulisboa.pt

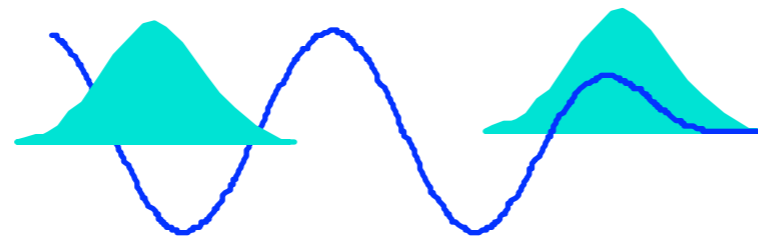
Frank Tsung: tsung@physics.ucla.edu

<http://epp.tecnico.ulisboa.pt/>

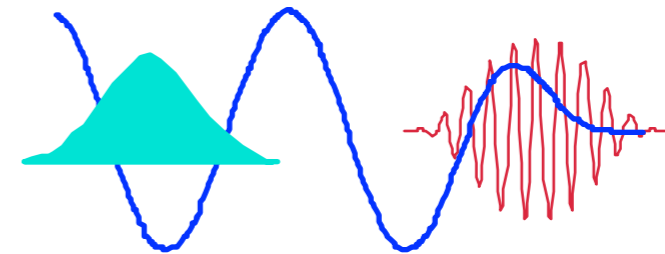
<http://plasm asim.physics.ucla.edu/>

QuickPIC^[1,2] is a 3D parallel Quasi-Static PIC code, which is developed based on the framework UPIC^[3].

Full PIC(Osiris):



$$dt \sim 0.02\omega_p^{-1}$$



Courant Condition

QS PIC(QuickPIC):

$$dt \sim 20.0\omega_p^{-1}$$

$$\sim \sqrt{\gamma \text{ of the beam}}$$

Free of CC!

$$\sim \omega_0/\omega_p$$

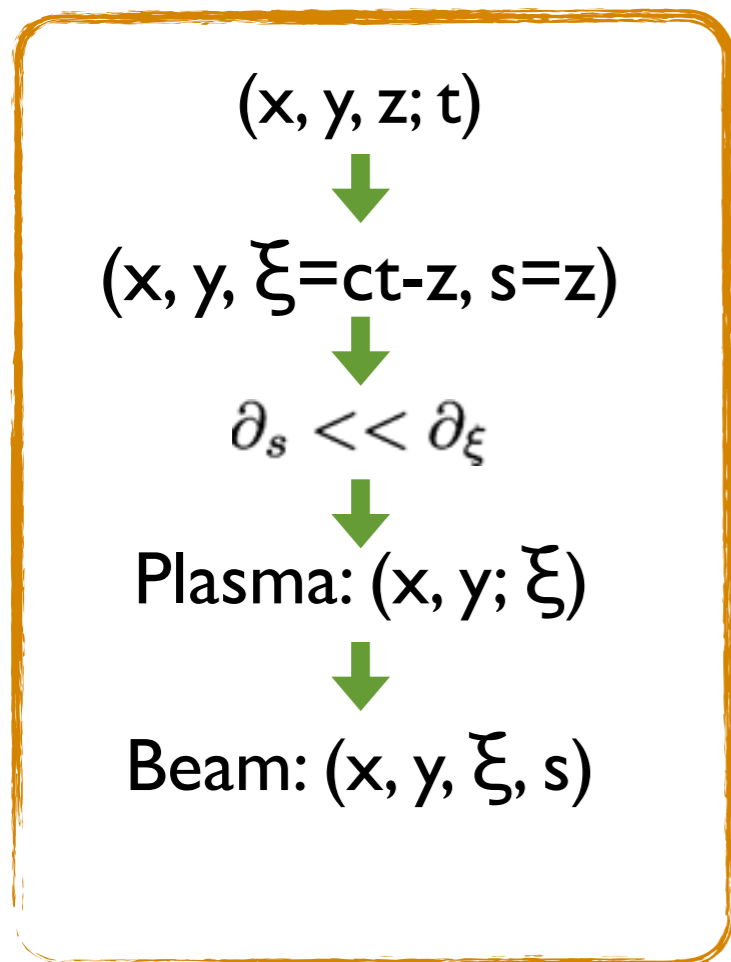
1000 Times Faster

[1] C. Huang et al., J. Comp. Phys. 217, 658 (2006).

[2] W. An et al., J. Comp. Phys. 250, 165 (2013).

[3] V. K. Decyk, Computer Phys. Comm. 177, 95 (2007).

Quasi-Static Approximation*



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \vec{B} = \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \vec{J} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \rho \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla_{\perp} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (\vec{B} - \hat{z} \times \vec{E}) \\ \nabla_{\perp} \times \vec{B} - \vec{J} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (\vec{E} + \hat{z} \times \vec{B}) \\ \nabla_{\perp} \cdot \vec{E} - \rho = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \hat{z} \cdot \vec{E} \\ \nabla_{\perp} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \hat{z} \cdot \vec{B} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial s}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}$$

*P. Sprangle, et al., PRA 41, 4463 (1990)

$$\vec{E}_\perp + \hat{z} \times \vec{B}_\perp = -\nabla_\perp \cdot \psi$$

$$\nabla_\perp^2 \psi = -(\rho - J_z)$$

$$\nabla_\perp^2 \vec{B}_\perp = \hat{z} \times \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \vec{J}_\perp + \nabla_\perp \cdot \vec{J}_z \right)$$

$$\nabla_\perp^2 B_z = -\nabla_\perp \times \vec{J}_\perp$$

$$\nabla_\perp^2 E_z = \nabla_\perp \cdot \vec{J}_\perp$$

plasma: $\frac{d\vec{p}}{d\xi} = \frac{q/m}{1 - v_z} \left[\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \right]$

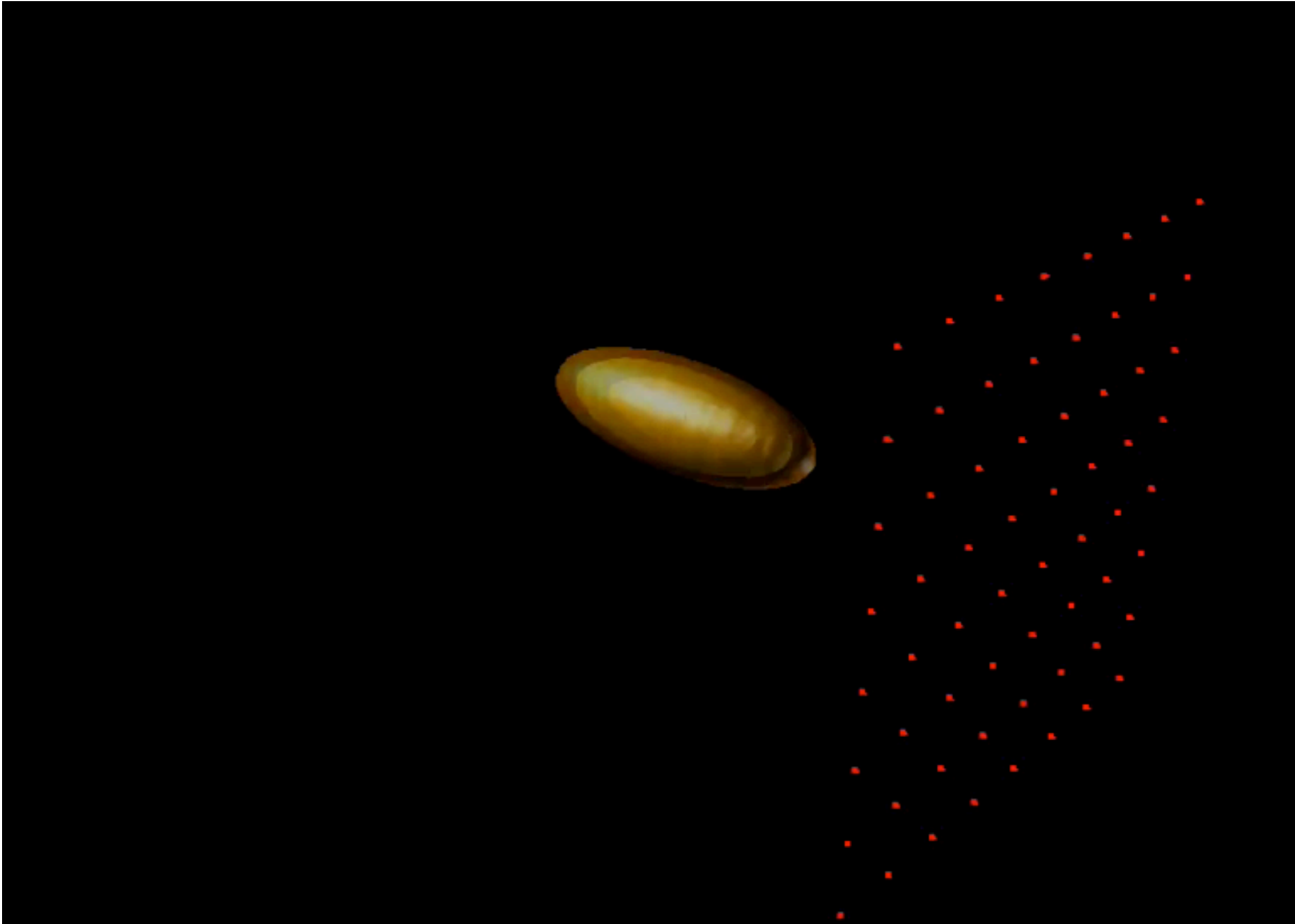
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (\rho - J_z) + \nabla_\perp \cdot \vec{J}_\perp = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} Q(1 - v_z) = 0 \quad *$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \int (\rho - J_z) d\vec{x}_\perp + \int \nabla_\perp \cdot \vec{J}_\perp d\vec{x}_\perp = 0$$

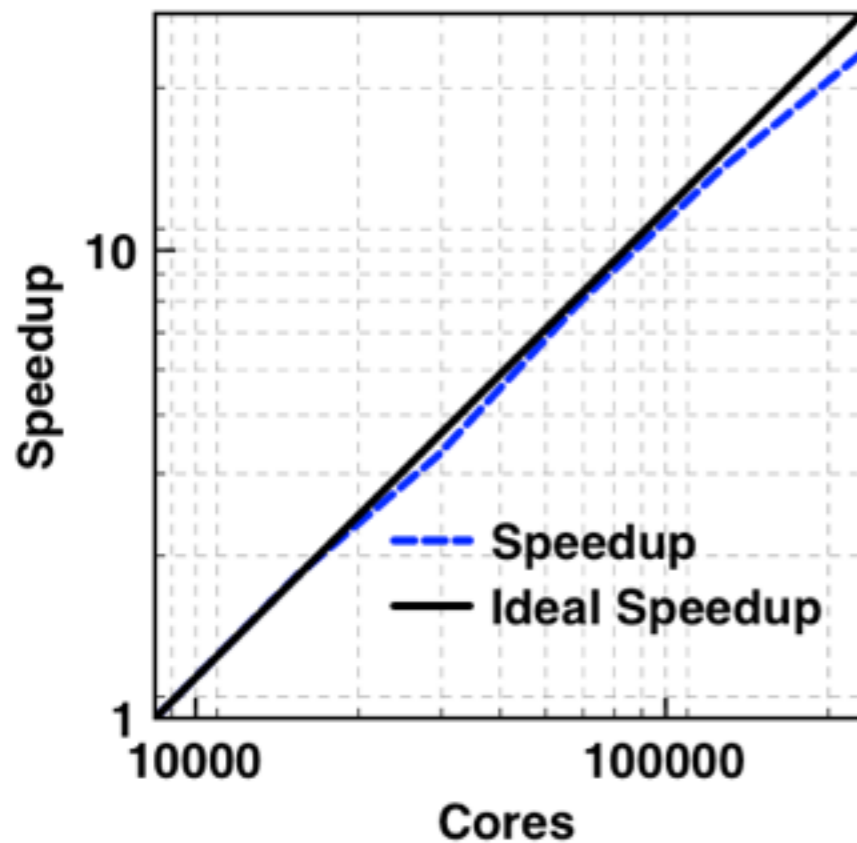
For each plasma particle:
Q varies along ξ
according to its v_z

Iteration Required!
Coupled with
equation of motion.



Embeds a 2D PIC code inside a 3D PIC code based on UPIC Framework.

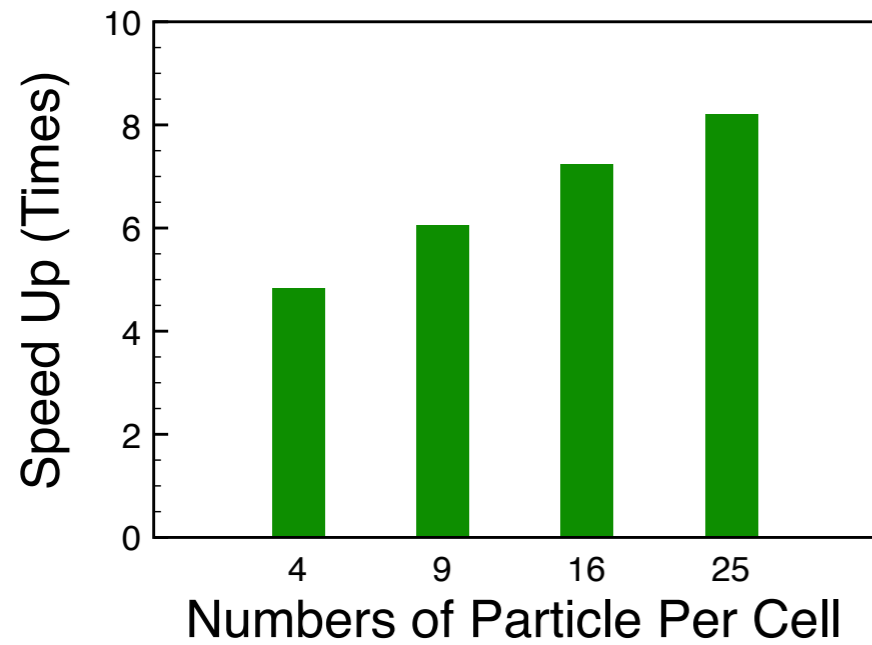
Strong Scaling for QuickPIC



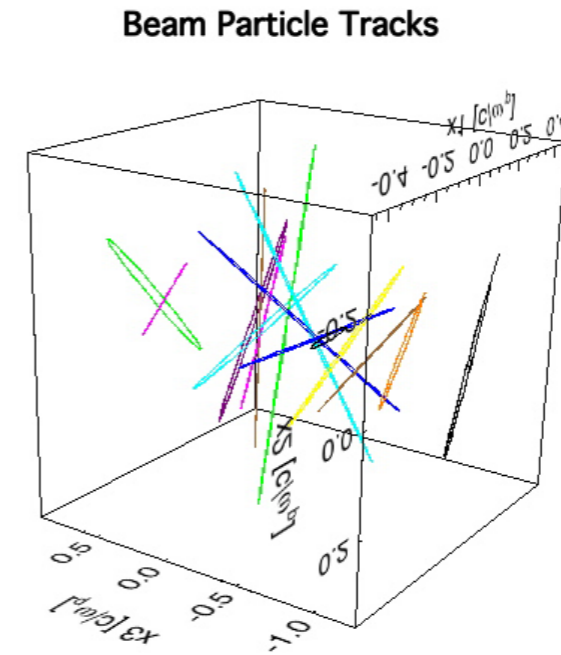
Time for pushing one particle for one step using a single processor (double precision): ~770 ns



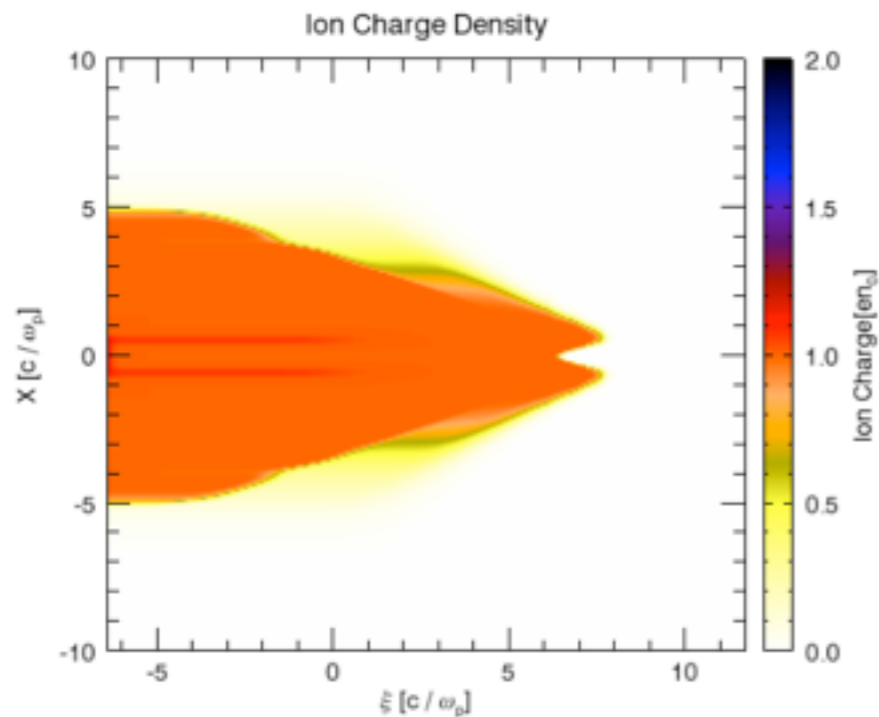
1. Improved Iteration Loop



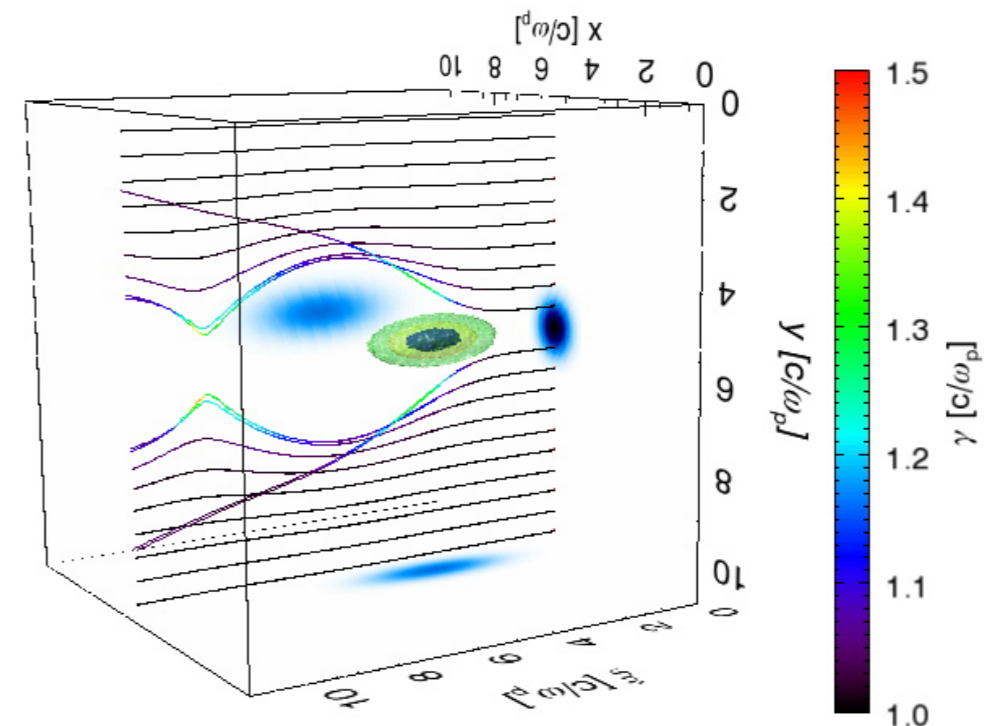
3. Beam Particle Tracking



2. Multiple Field Ionization Module



4. Plasma Particle Tracking





Viktor K. Decyk

UPIC Skeleton: MPI+OpenMP

Open Source



UPIC with wrappers: MPI+OpenMP



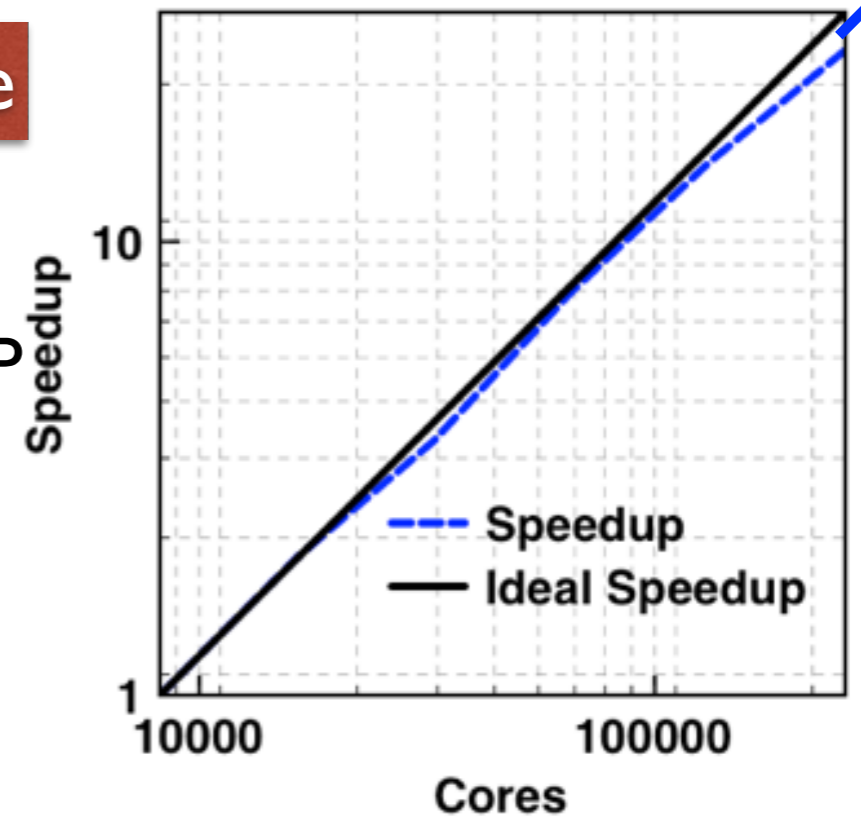
QuickPIC with MPI+OpenMP



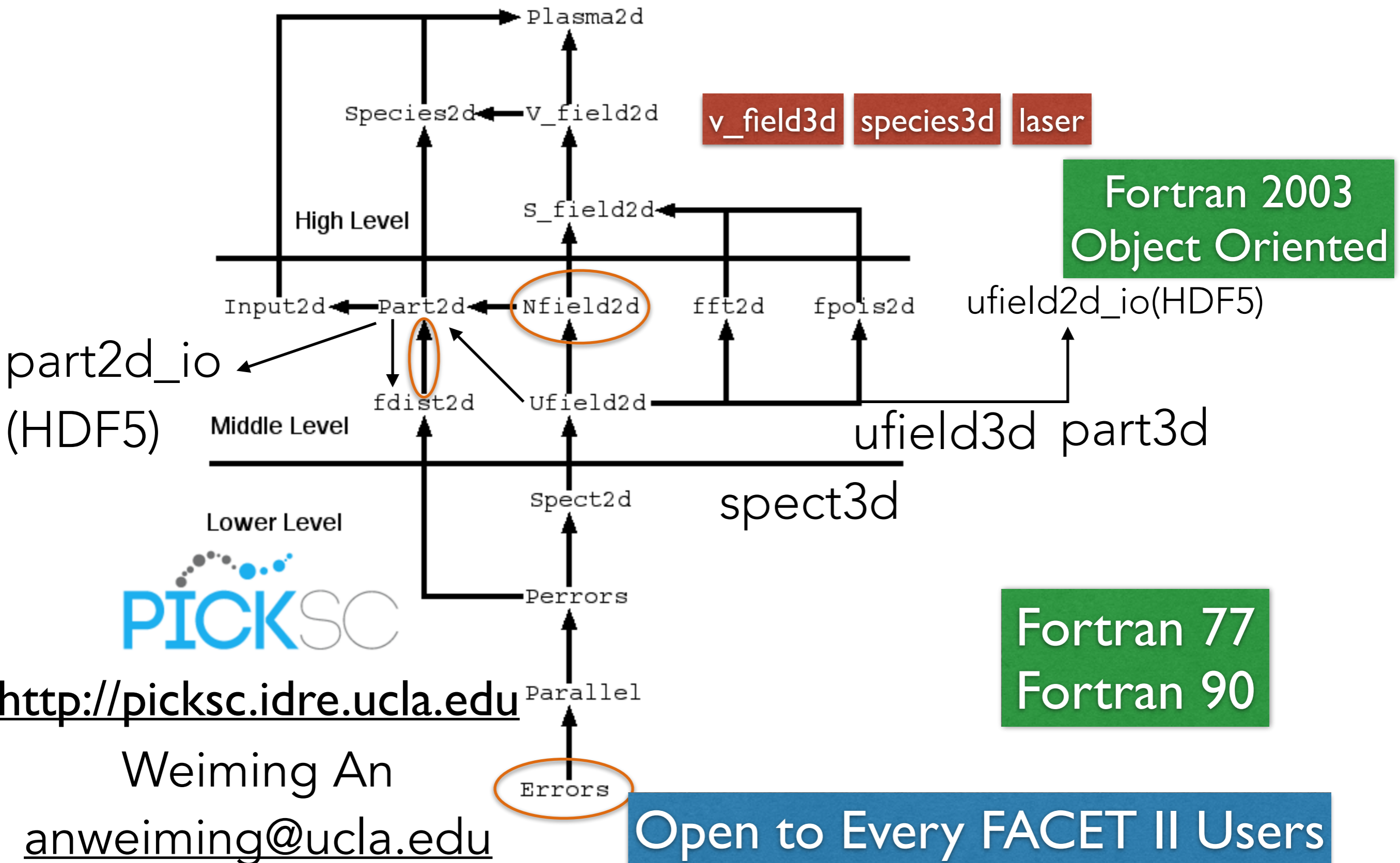
Weiming An

IM Cores

Strong Scaling for QuickPIC



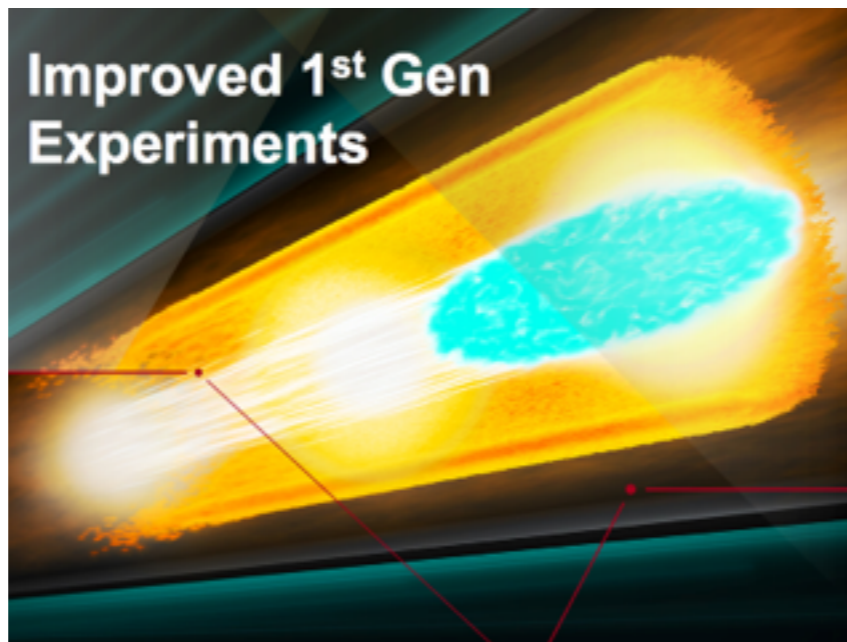
Intel Phi in the future!



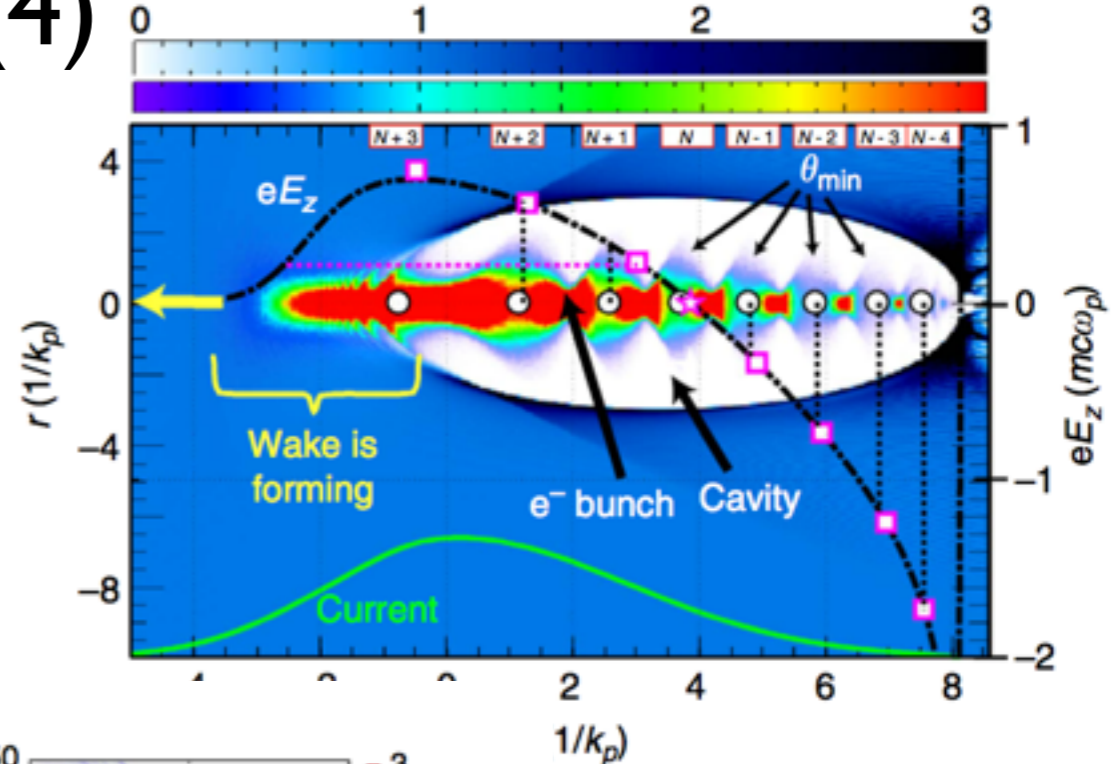
(1)



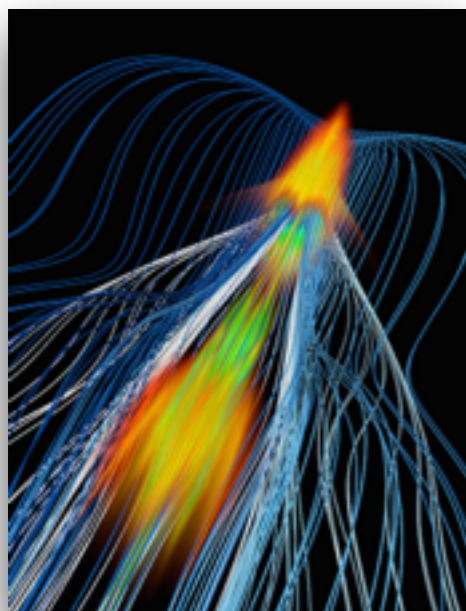
(3)



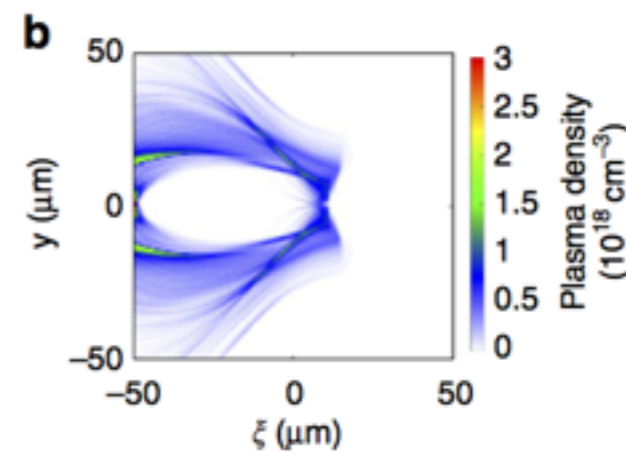
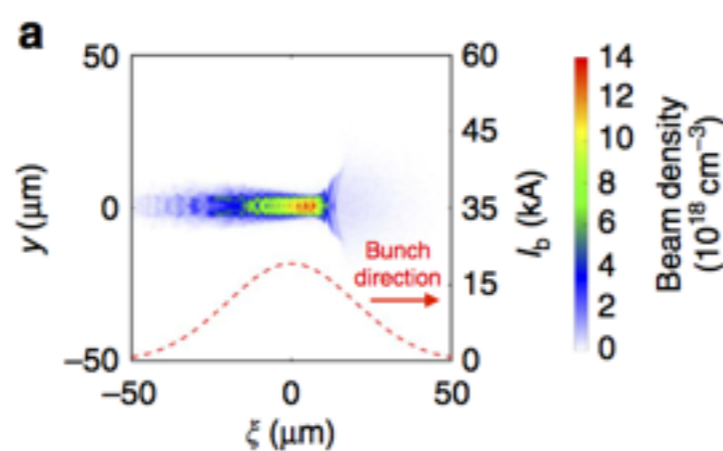
(4)



(2)

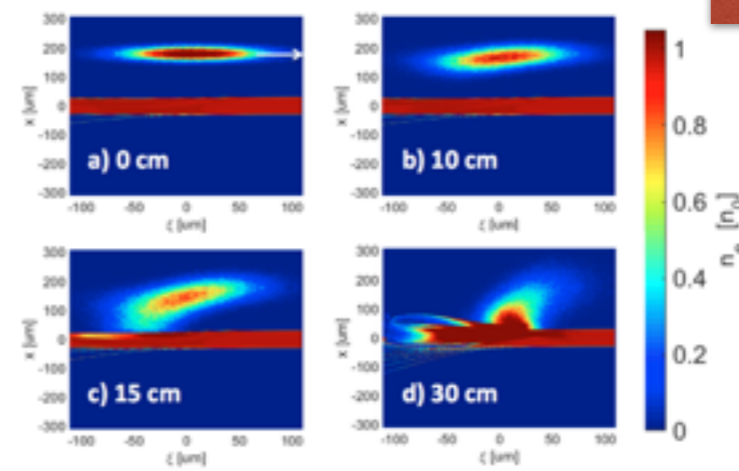
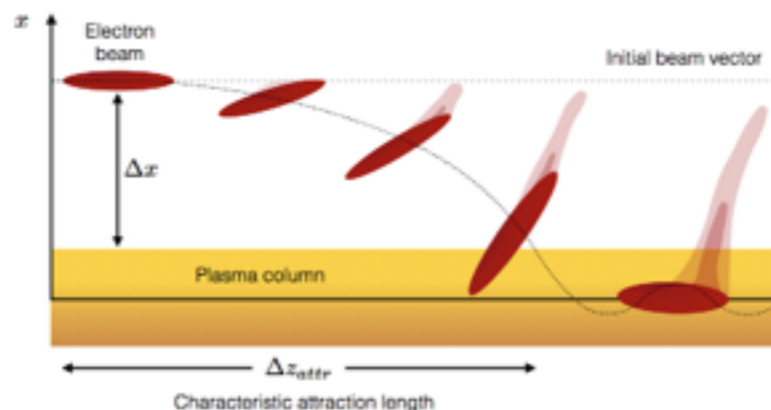


(5)



Highly Nonlinear
Nonuniform
Asymmetric
Field Ionization
Well Agreement

(6)



Osiris 3D is
used for
comparison

Drive Beam: $E = 10$ GeV, $I_{\text{peak}} = 15$ kA

$\beta = 89.61$ cm, $\alpha = 0.0653$,

$\sigma_r = 21.17$ μm , $\sigma_z = 12.77$ μm ,

$N = 1.0 \times 10^{10}$ (1.6 nC),

$\epsilon_N = 10$ μm

Trailing Beam: $E = 10$ GeV, $I_{\text{peak}} = 9$ kA

$\beta = 89.61$ cm, $\alpha = 0.0653$,

$\sigma_r = 21.17$ μm , $\sigma_z = 6.38$ μm ,

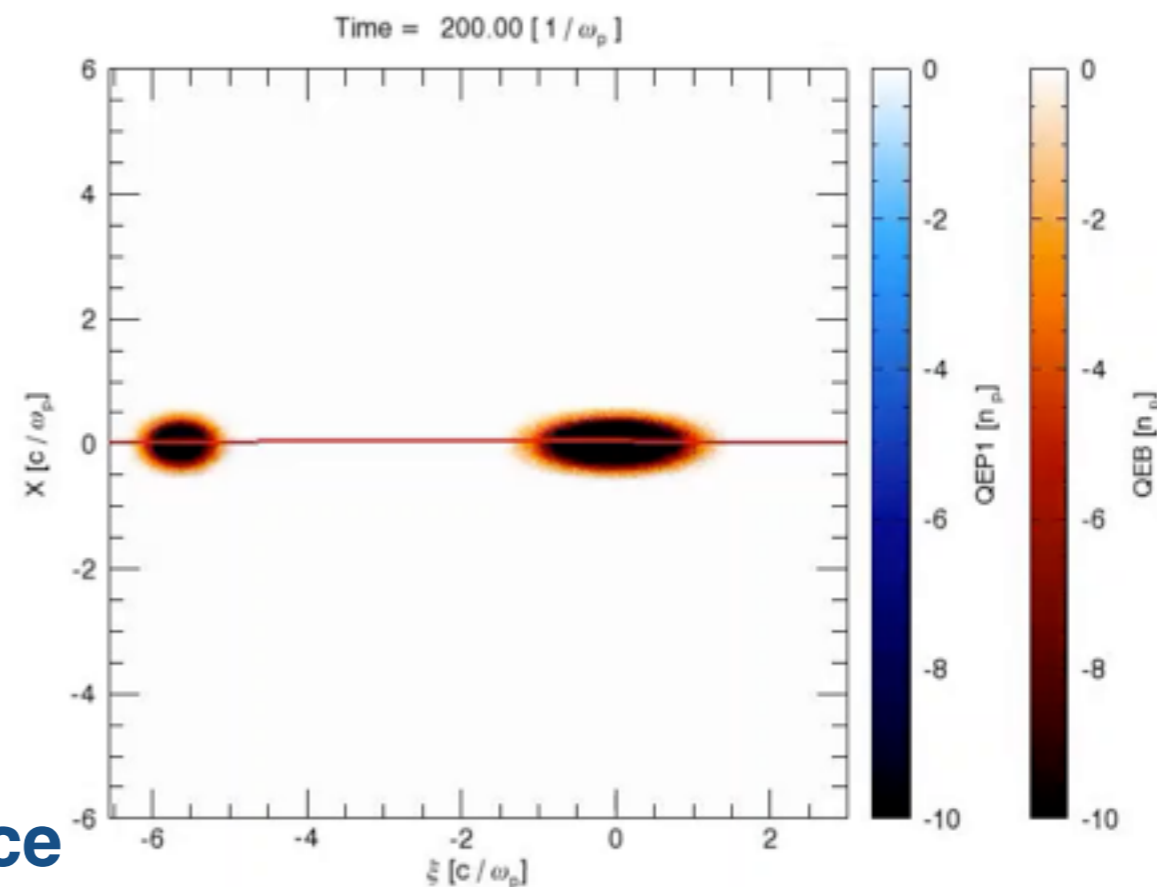
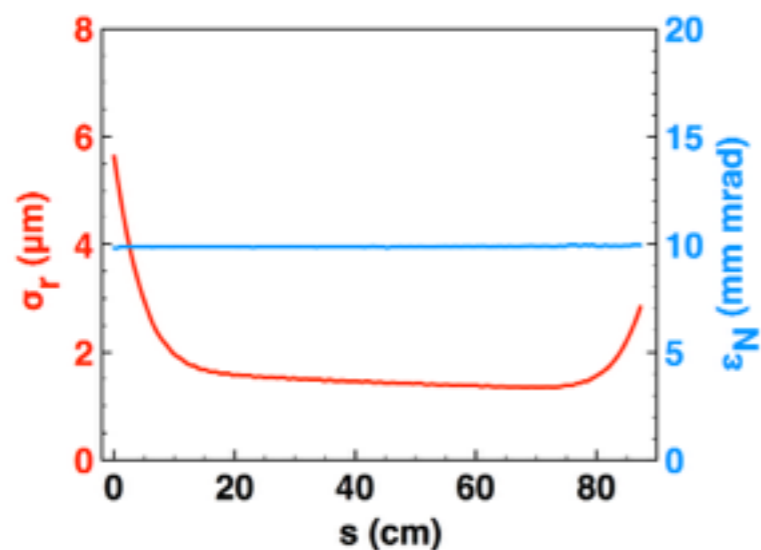
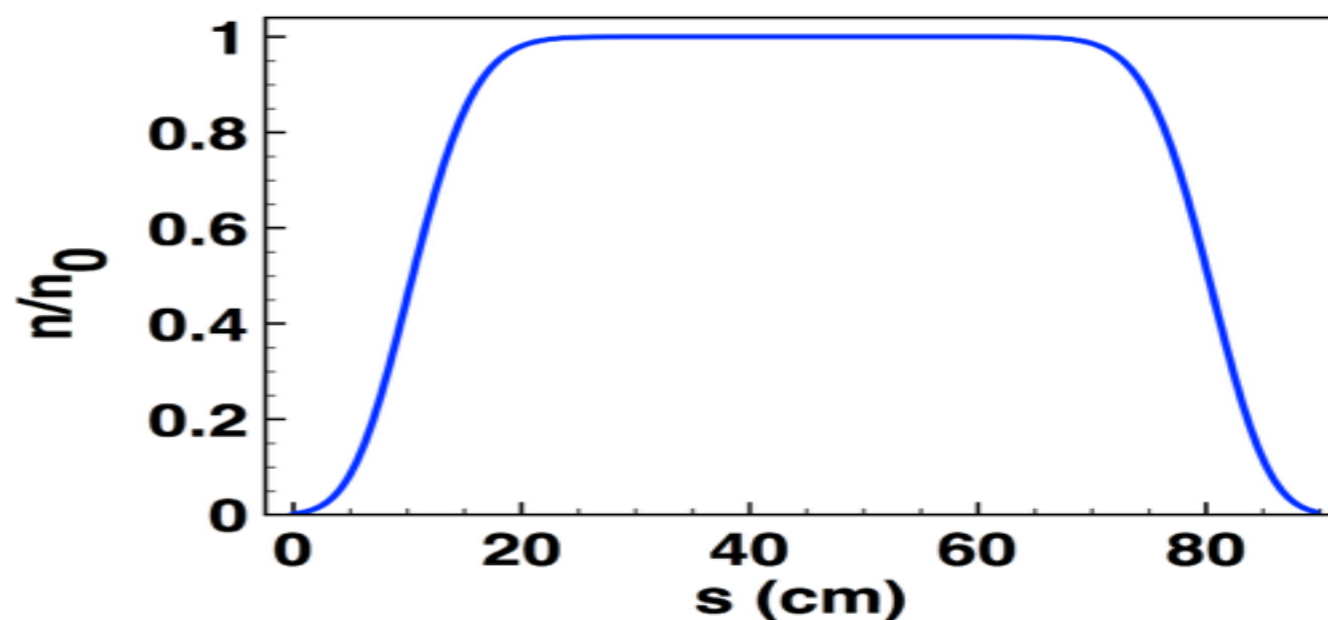
$N = 0.3 \times 10^{10}$ (0.48 nC),

$\epsilon_N = 10$ μm

Distance between two bunches: 150 μm

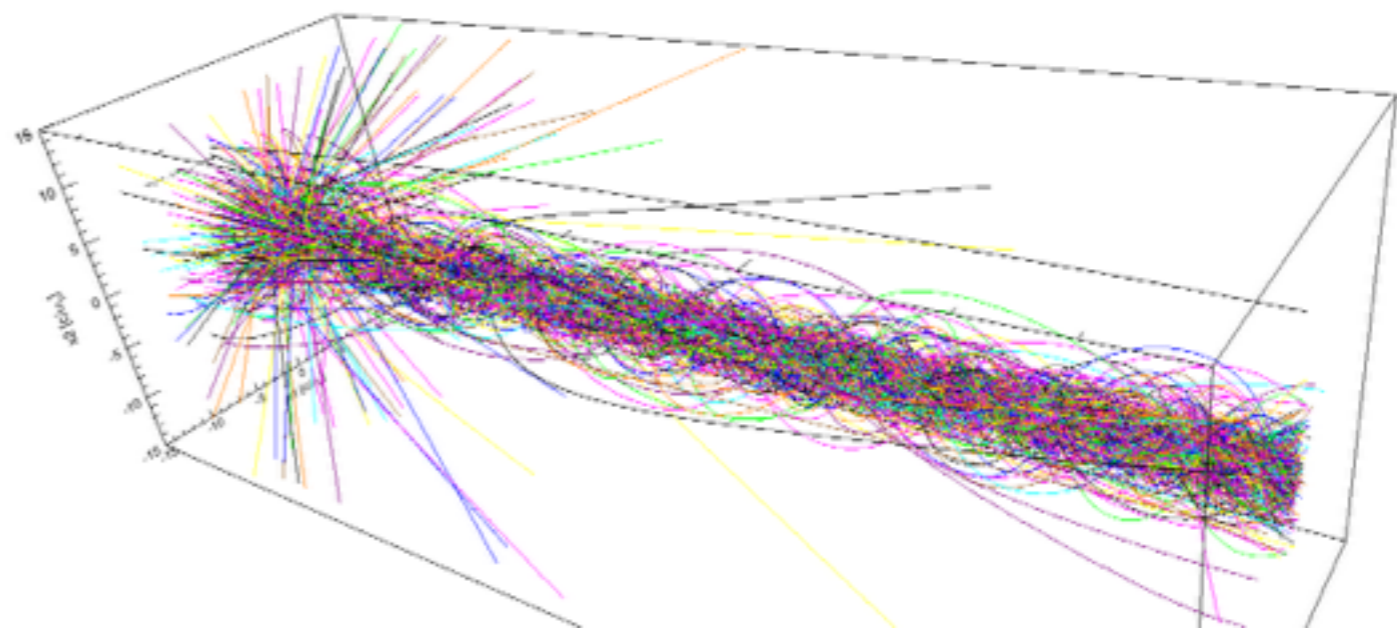
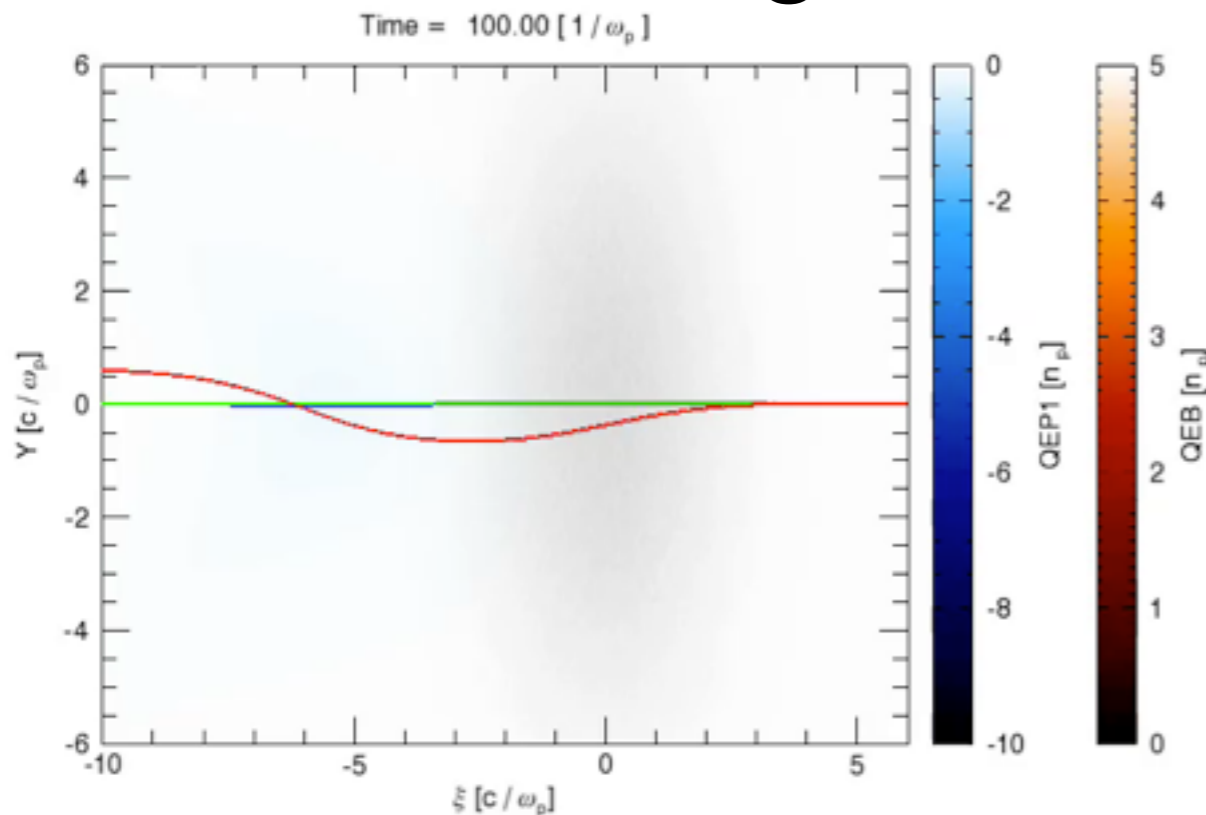
Plasma Density: 4.0×10^{16} cm^{-3}
(with ramps)

Plasma Density Profile

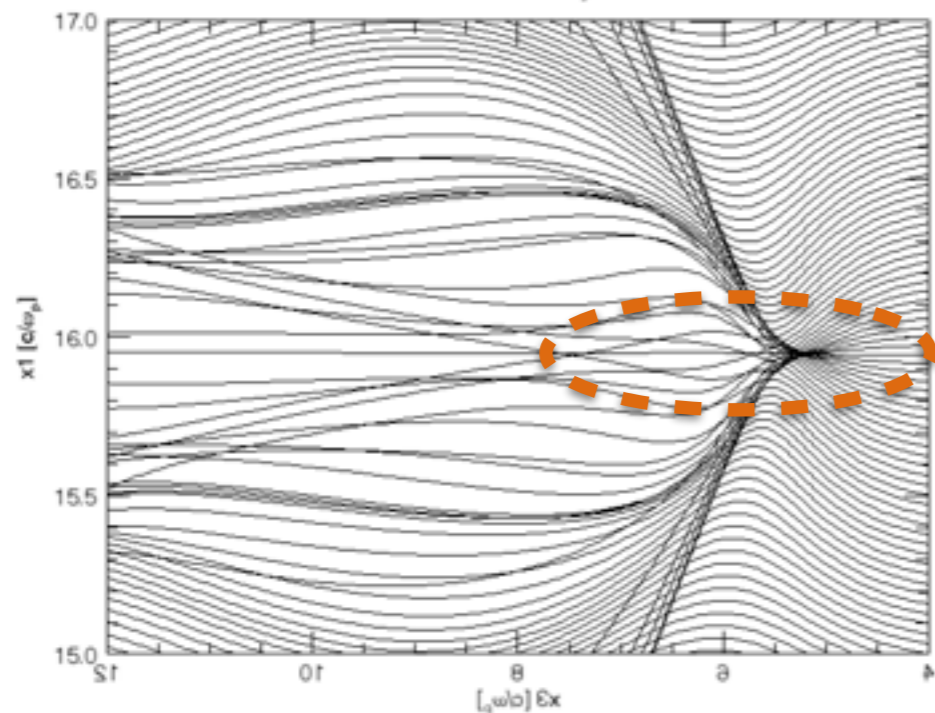


The projected beam spot size and emittance

Particle Tracking for Both plasma and beam particles



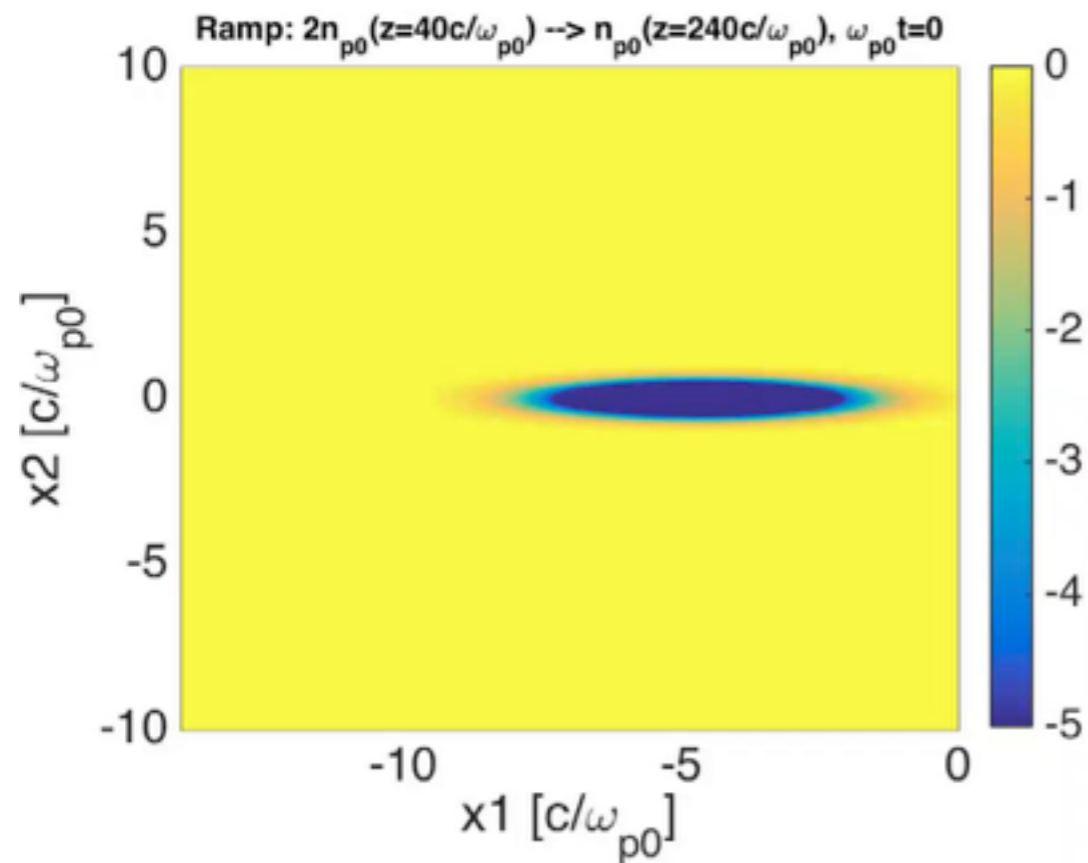
Plasma Electron Trajectories



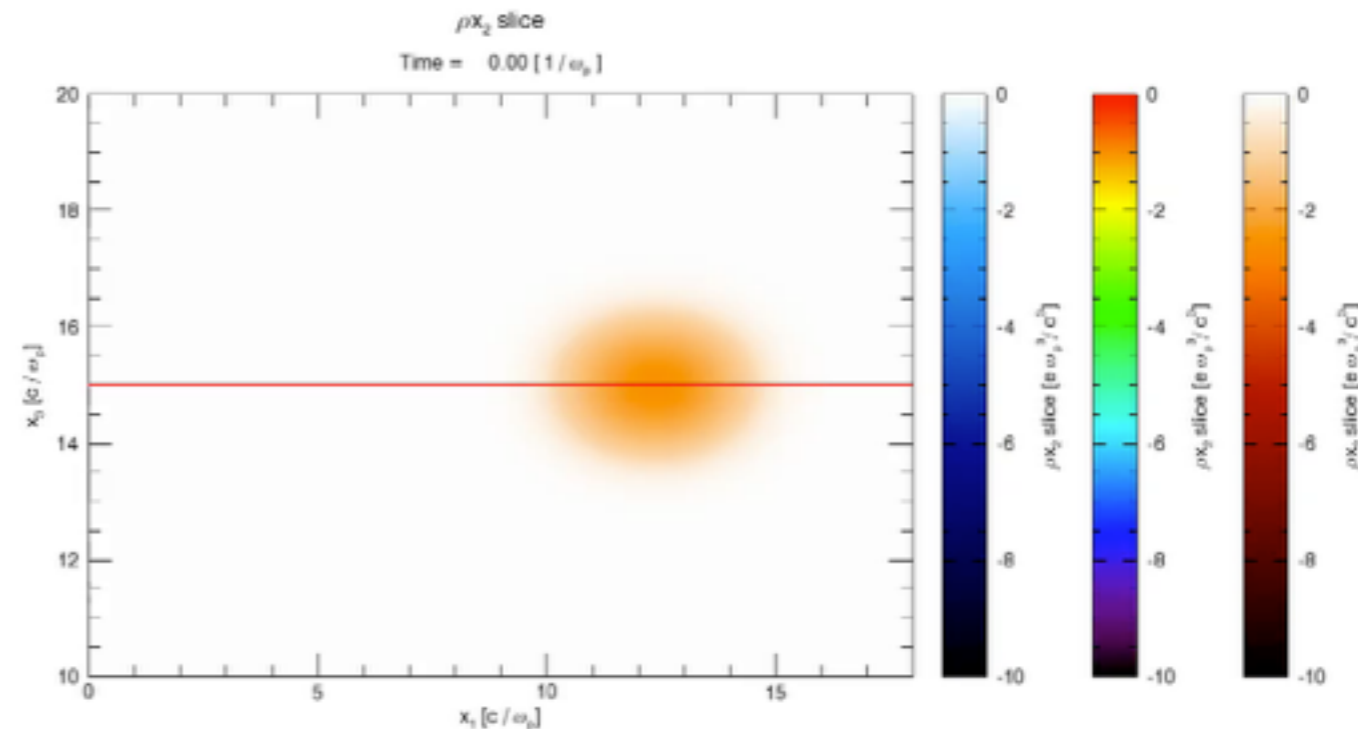
Beam Trajectories can be used for radiation calculation.

JRAD by Joana Martins @IST

Preliminary Downramp injection Example



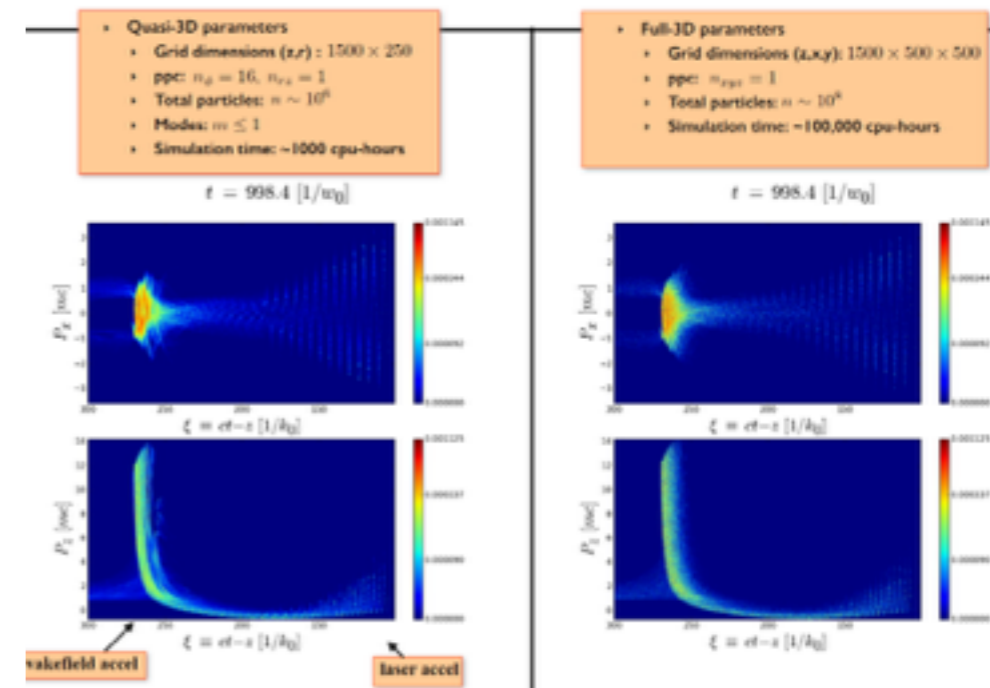
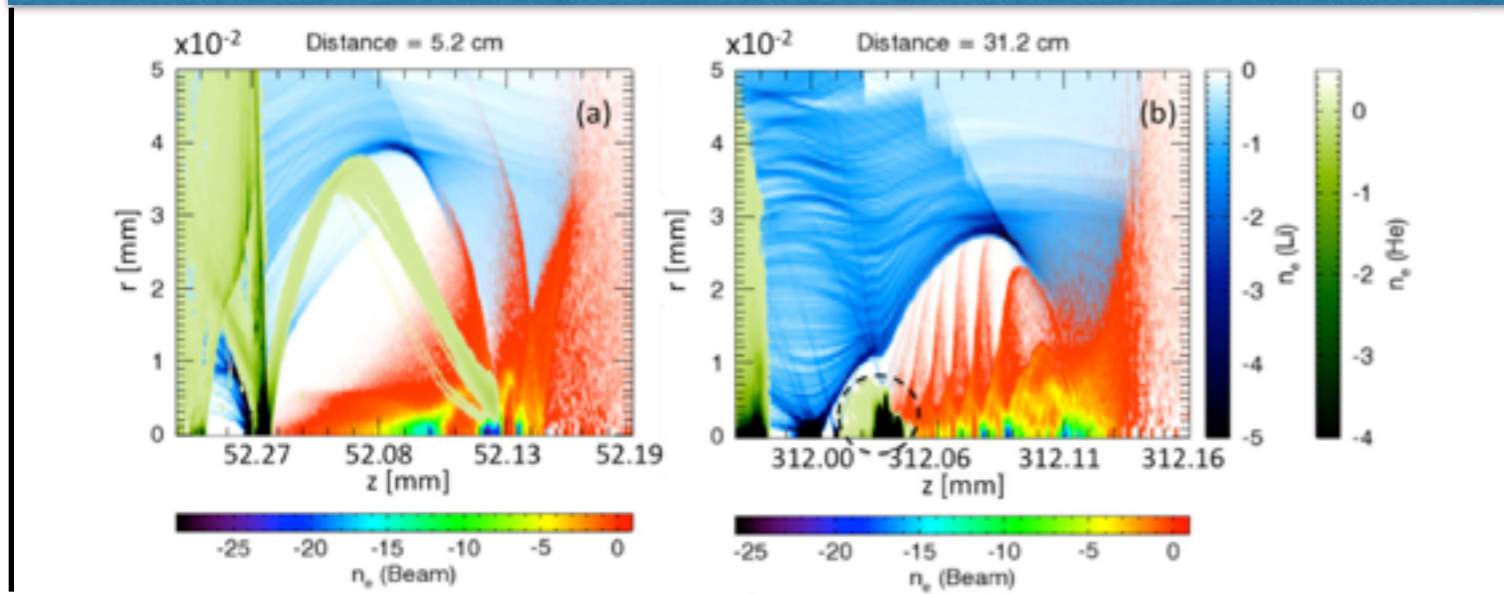
Field Ionized Plasma



Simulated by Xinlu Xu

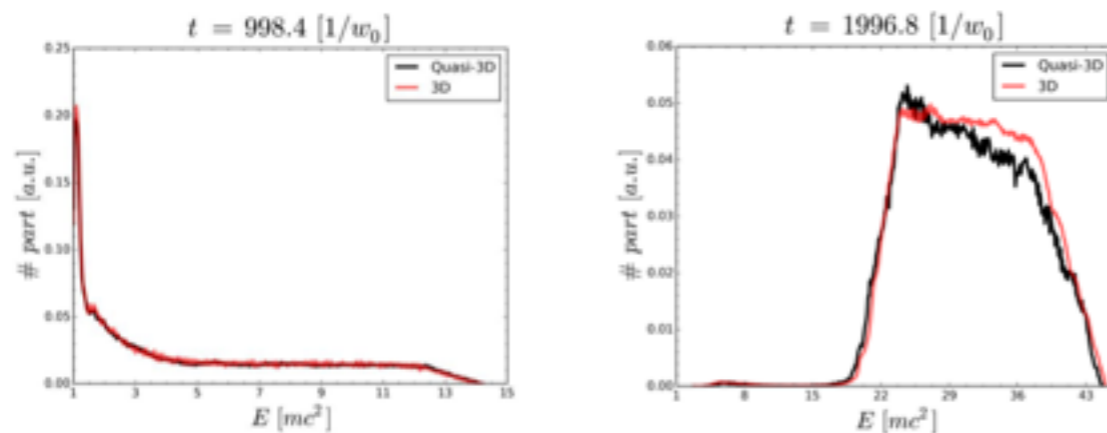
Simulated by Weiming An

Ionization Injection (Osiris 2D r-z)

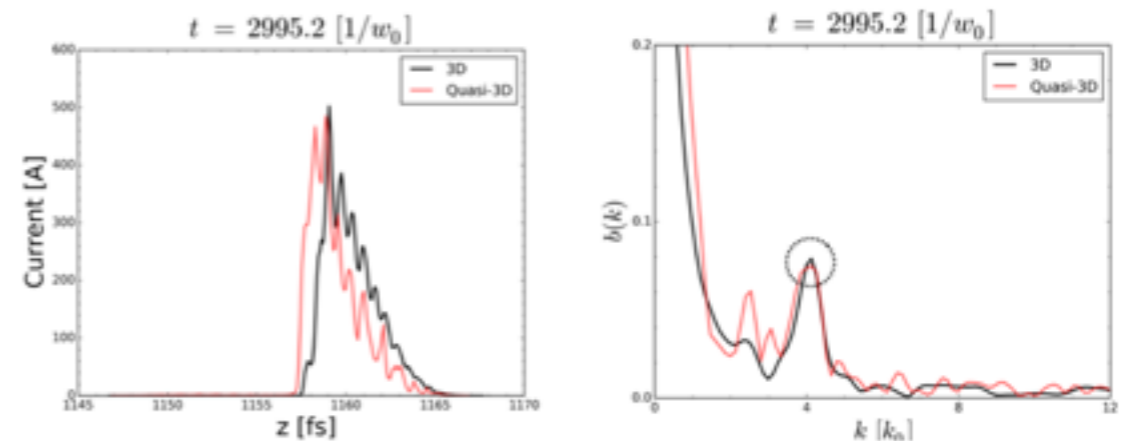


Osiris Quasi - 3D with field ionization

Comparing Energy distributions



Comparisons of charge bunching

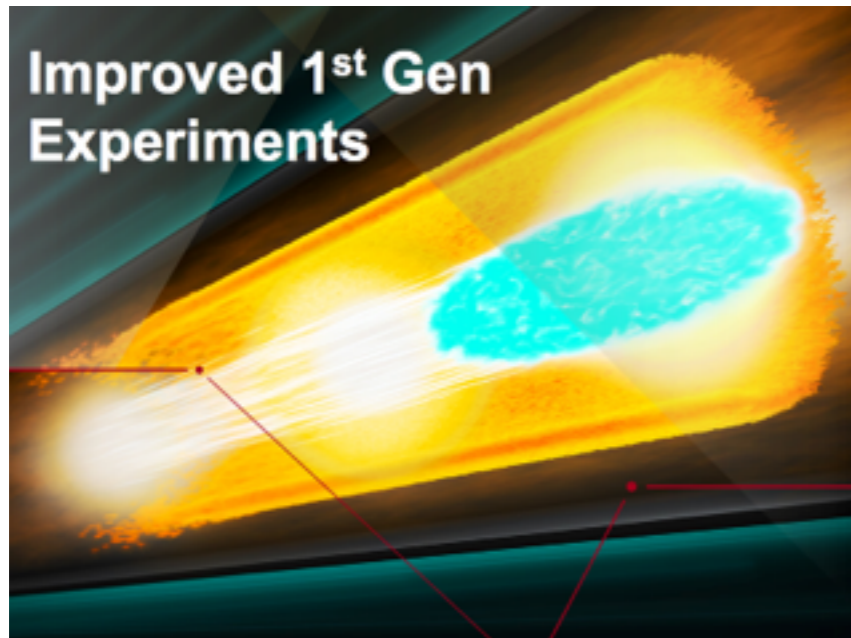


Bunching factor: $b(k) = \int dz: n(z) \exp(ikz)$

Nanoscale bunching at $k = 4k_0$

T.N. Dalichaouch, et al., "Using Quasi-3D OSIRIS Simulations of LWFA to Study Generating High Brightness Electron Beams Using Ionization and Density Downramp Injection" NA-PAC 2016

Soft Boundary for Hollow Channel



Osiris 3D & Quasi 3D

QuickPIC Open Source:
Varying particle Charge

Visualization Tools

Other Requirements:



<http://picksc.idre.ucla.edu>

QuickPIC

Weiming An
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- Dynamic load balancing
- Intel Phi Algorithm
- Adaptive 2d and 3d time steps
- Adaptive particle loading
- Adaptive mesh refinement

In the near term

- QuickPIC and Osiris are well prepared for FACET II simulations.
- We are working on QuickPIC Open Source. And it will be available at the end of this month. All FACET II users are welcome to use it.

