

XGC: Gyrokinetic Particle Simulation of Edge Plasma

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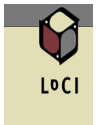
S. Parker



Center for Plasma Edge Simulation

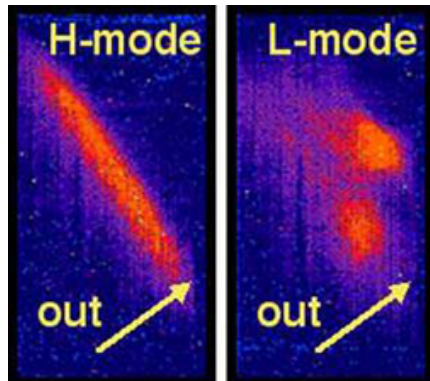


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RUTGERS

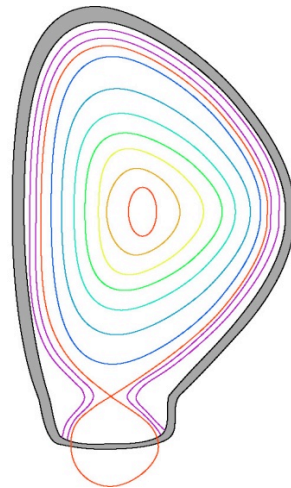


Physics in tokamak plasma edge

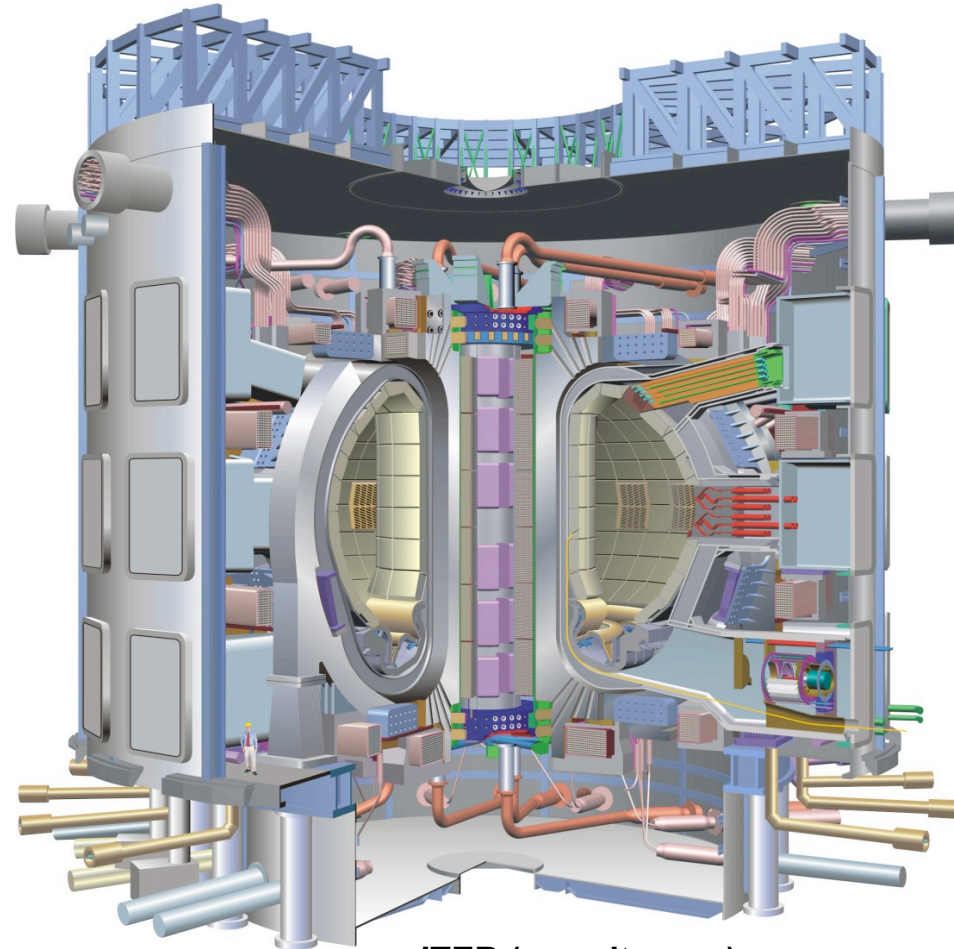
- Plasma turbulence (L-mode)
- Turbulence suppression (H-mode)
- Edge localized mode and its cycle
- Density and temperature pedestal
- Diverter magnetic field geometry
- Plasma rotation
- Neutral recycling



Edge turbulence in NSTX
(@ 100,000 frames/s)



Diverted
magnetic field



ITER (www.iter.org)

XGC development roadmap

Full-f PIC 1-D equilibrium code
in 3-D magnetic field (**XGC0**)

Full-f 3-D ion-electron
electrostatic turbulence code
(**XGC1**)

XGC-MHD coupling for pedestal-ELM cycle

Full-f electromagnetic code (XGC2)

1-D neoclassical pedestal buildup
by neutral ionization, with D_{ANOM}

3-D neoclassical solution

Electrostatic turbulence solution

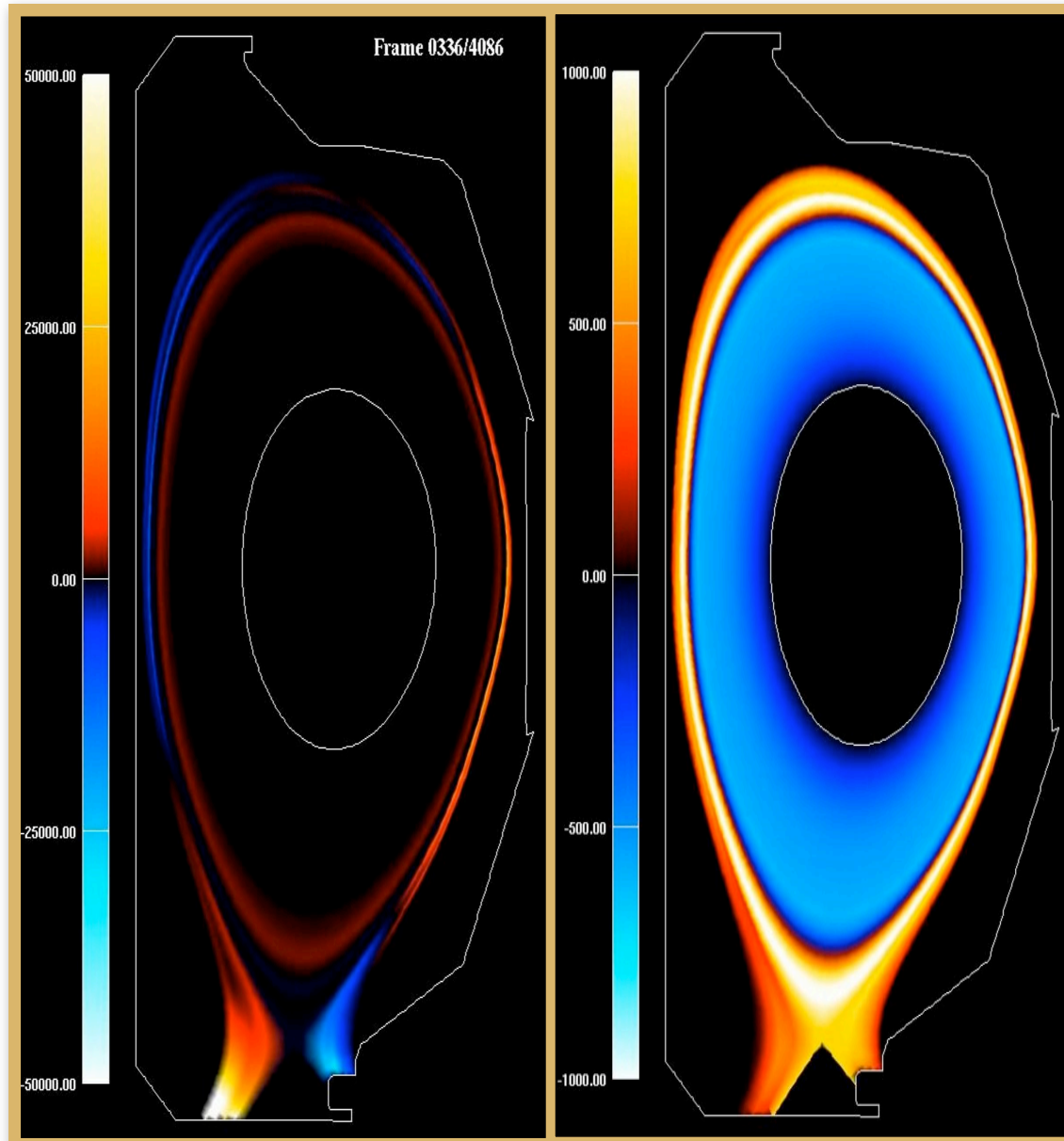
Study L-H transition

Multiscale simulation of
pedestal growth in H-mode

Black: Achieved • **Blue: In progress** • **Red: To be developed**

XGC1 code

- Particle-in-cell code
- 5-dimensional (3-D real space + 2-D velocity space)
- Conserving plasma collisions
- Full-f ions, electrons, and neutrals
- Gyrokinetic Poisson equation for neoclassical and turbulent electric field
- PETSc library for Poisson solver
- MPI for parallelization
- Realistic magnetic geometry containing X-point
- Particle source from neutral recycling



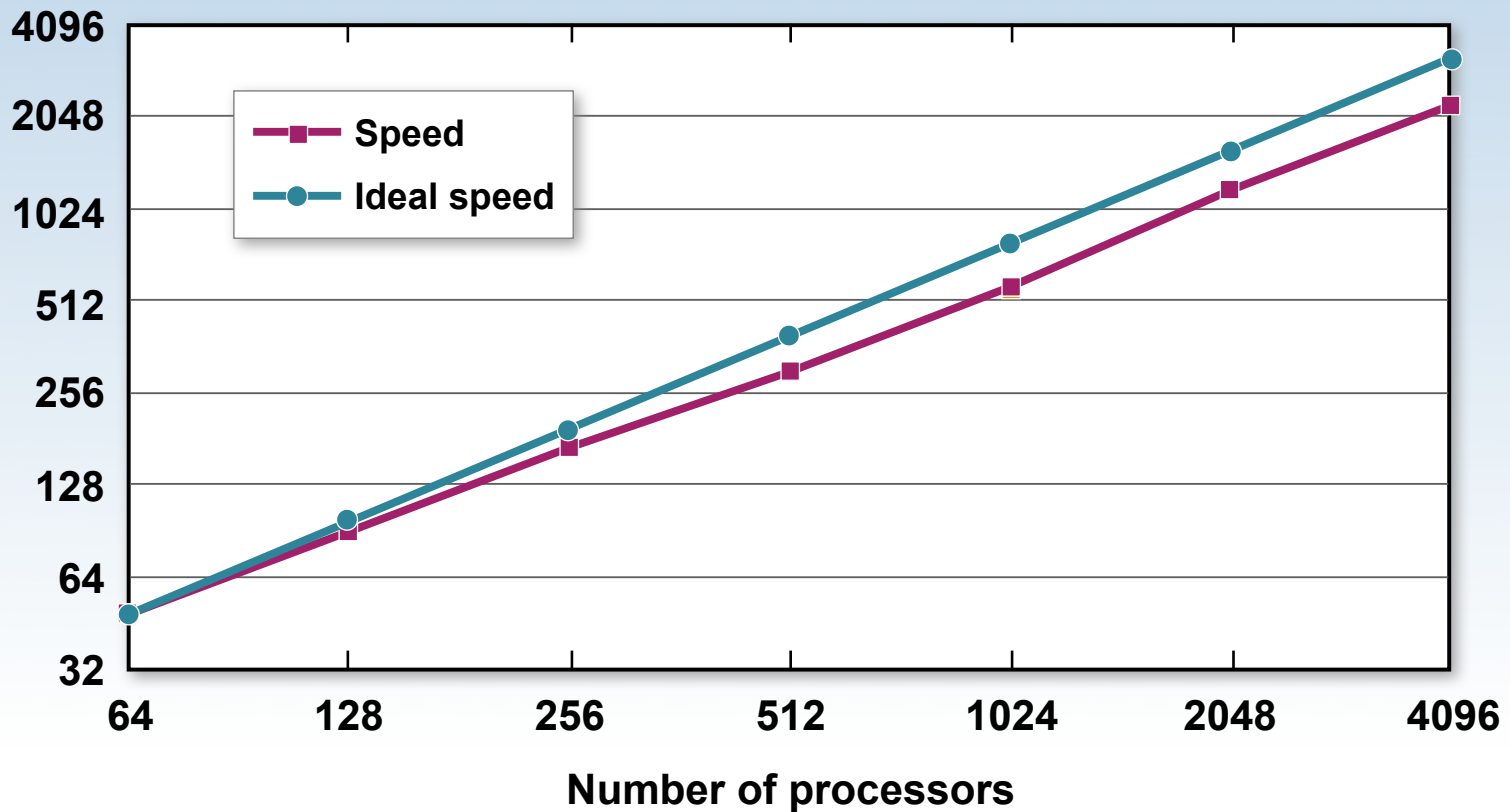
Peak performance of XGC1 on Jaguar

- 131 M ions and 131 M electrons, 200 K nodes
- Peak performance with 2048 cores, using strong scaling results
- Working with team members to increase peak performance to 18%

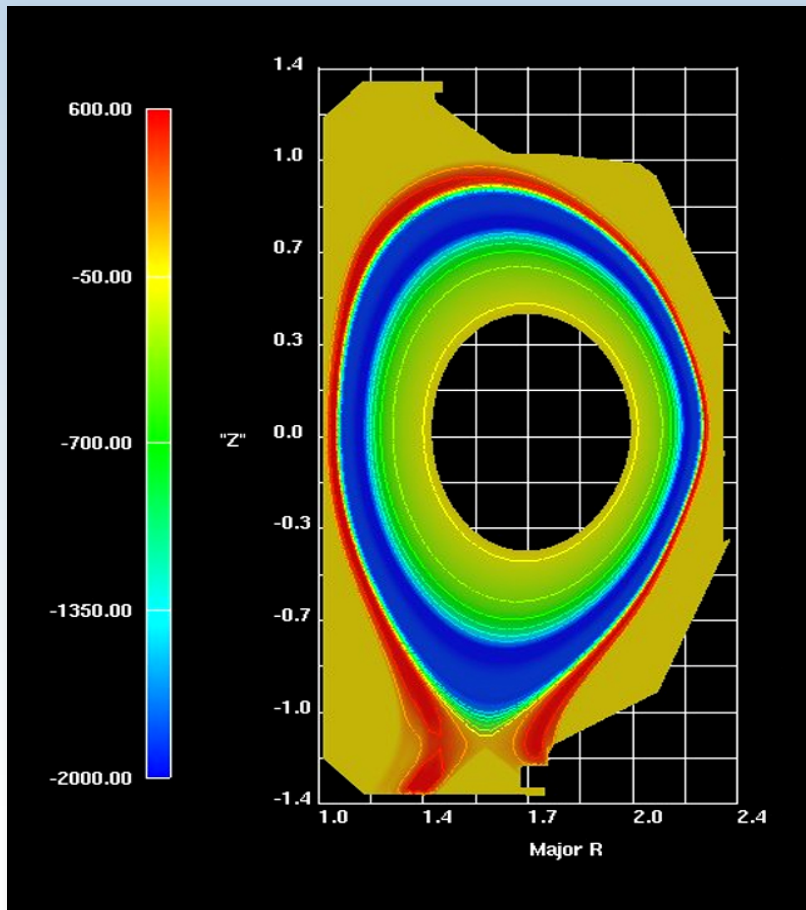
Routine	Time %	Peak performance
Total	100%	6%
Poisson	7%	~1.5%
Pushing	37%	~8%
Charging	50%	~4%

Scalability of XGC1 on Jaguar: Near linear scaling for weak scaling

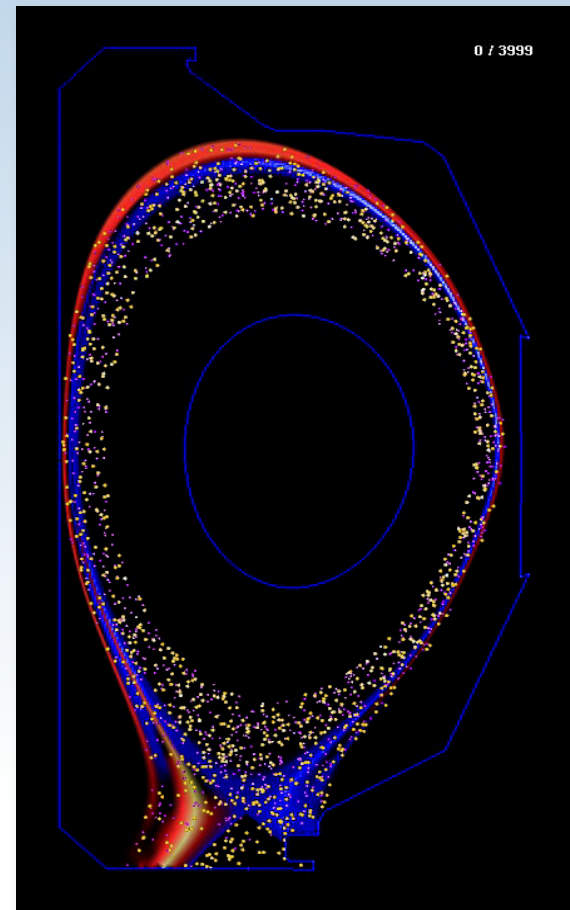
XGC1—30 K ions and electrons/core



Neoclassical potential and flow of edge plasma from XGC1

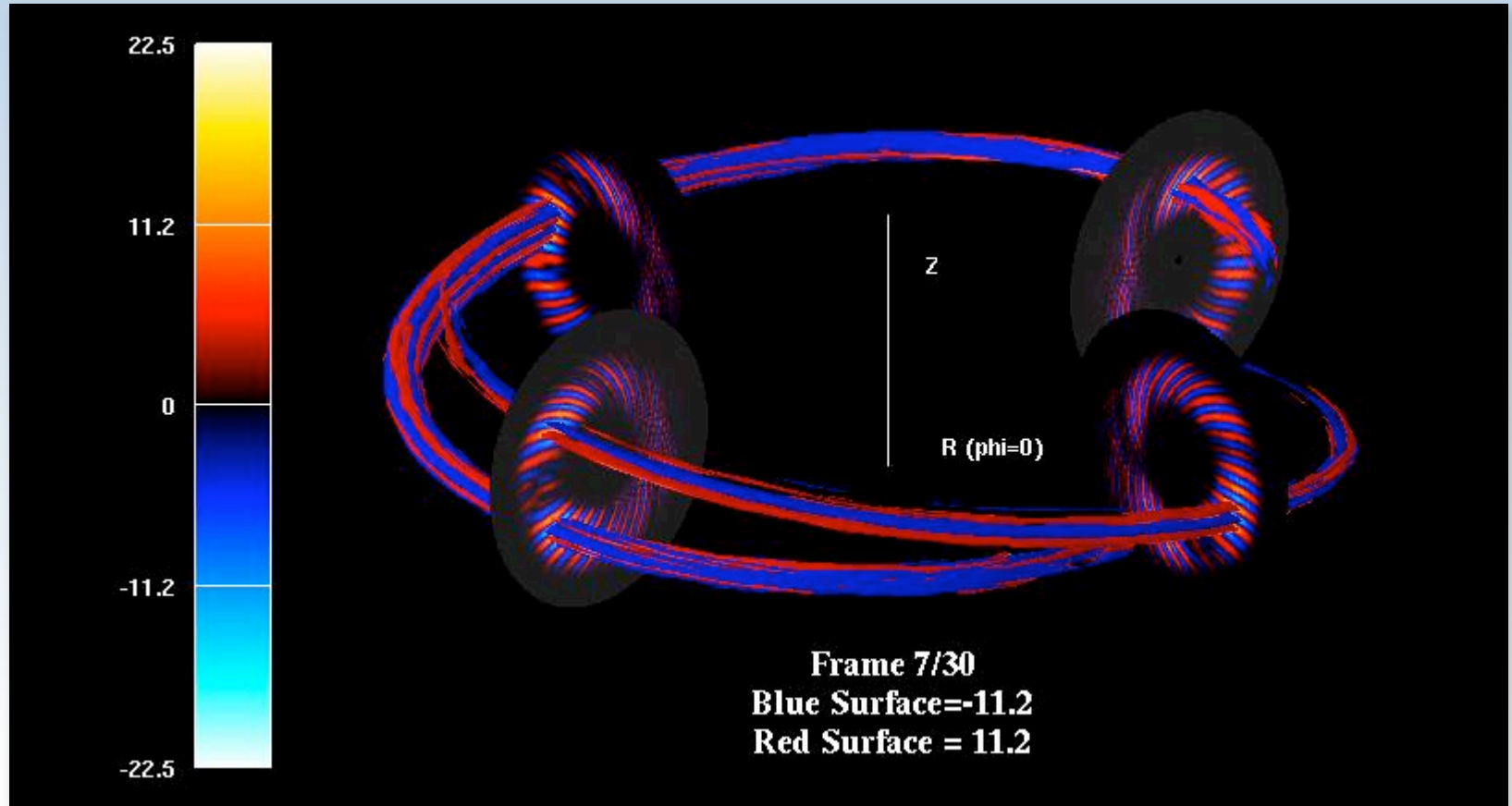


Electric potential



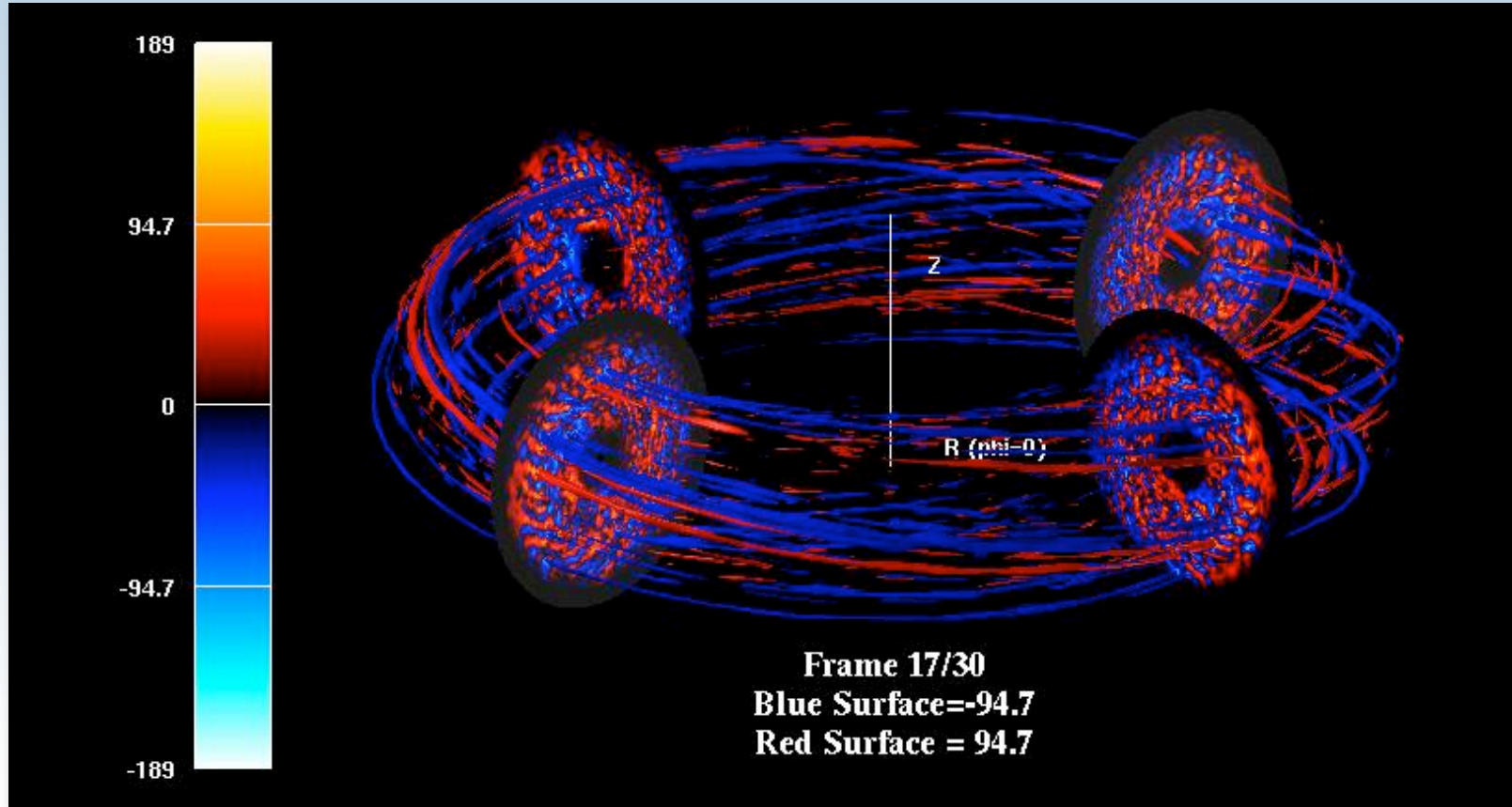
Parallel flow and particle positions

ITG turbulence simulation in concentric circular geometry



3-D electric potential of linear growth phase

ITG turbulence simulation in concentric circular geometry



3-D electric potential of turbulent phase

XGC-MHD coupling plan

Phs-0:
Simple coupling:
with M3D and **NIMROD**

XGC-0 grows pedestal along
neoclassical+anomalous diff root
MHD checks instability and
crashes the pedestal

The same with XGC-1 and 2

Phs-2: Kinetic coupling:
MHD performs the crash

**XGC supplies closure information
to MHD during crash**

Phs-3: Advanced coupling:
XGC performs the crash

**M3D supplies the B crash
information to XGC during the
crash**

Black: Developed • Red: To be developed

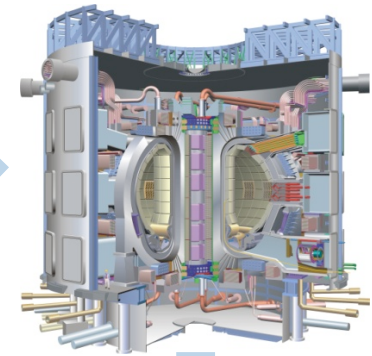
XGC-M3D code coupling

Code coupling framework with Kepler-HPC

XGC on Cray XT3

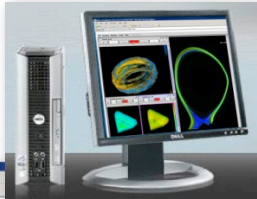


End-to-end system 160p, M3D runs on 64P
Monitoring routines here



40 Gb/s

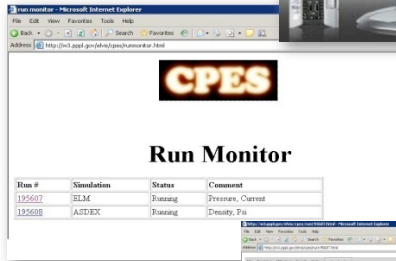
User monitoring



Data replication



Data archiving



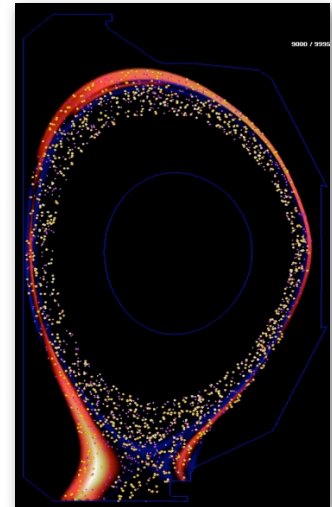
Data replication



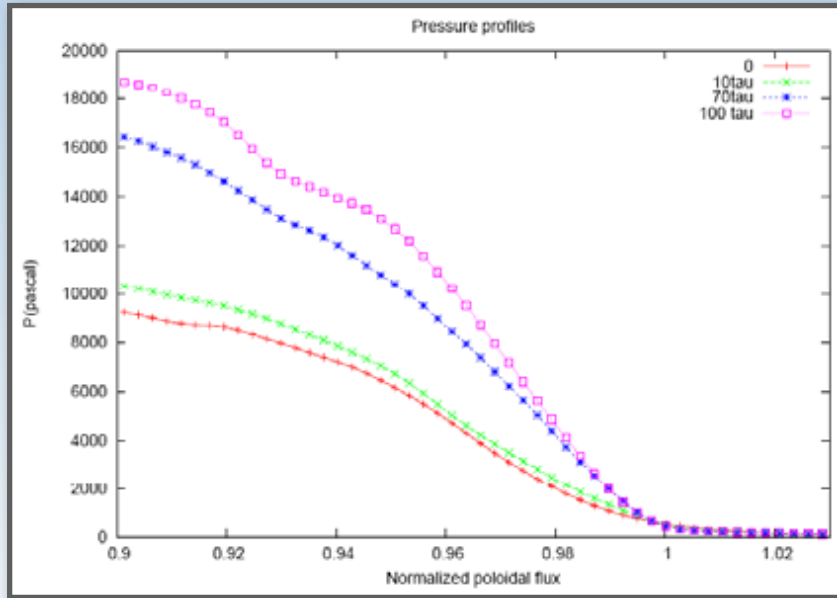
Post-processing



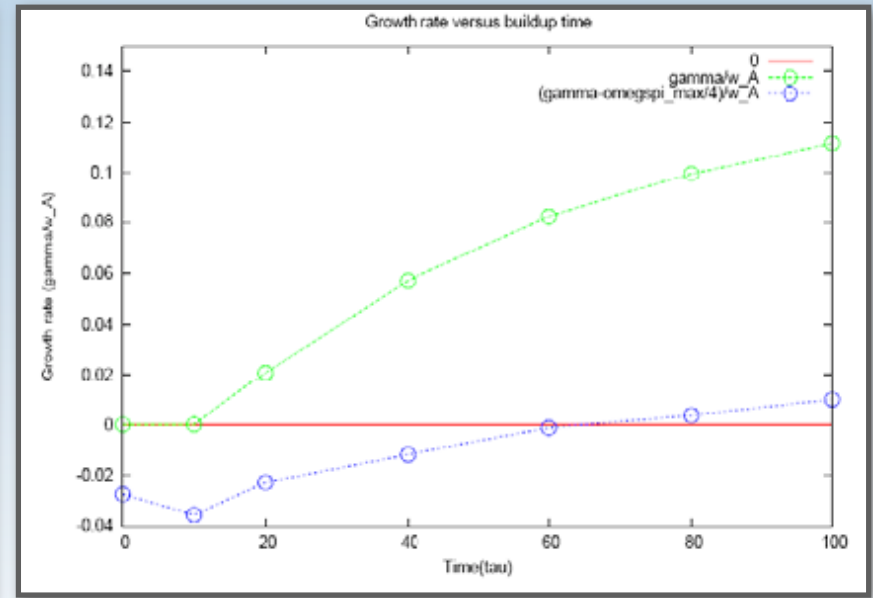
Ubiquitous and transparent data access via logistical networking



XGC0-Elite coupling: Pressure profile hits the linear stability boundary

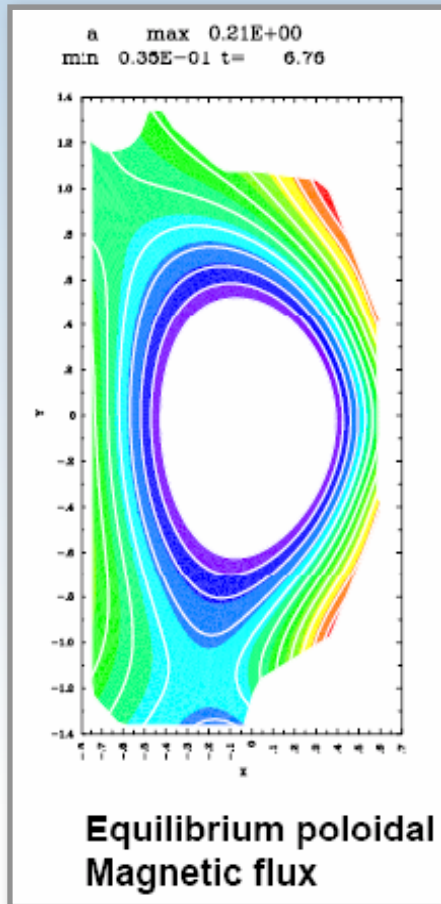


Pressure profile development from XGC0 at 0, 10, 70, and 100 toroidal transit times

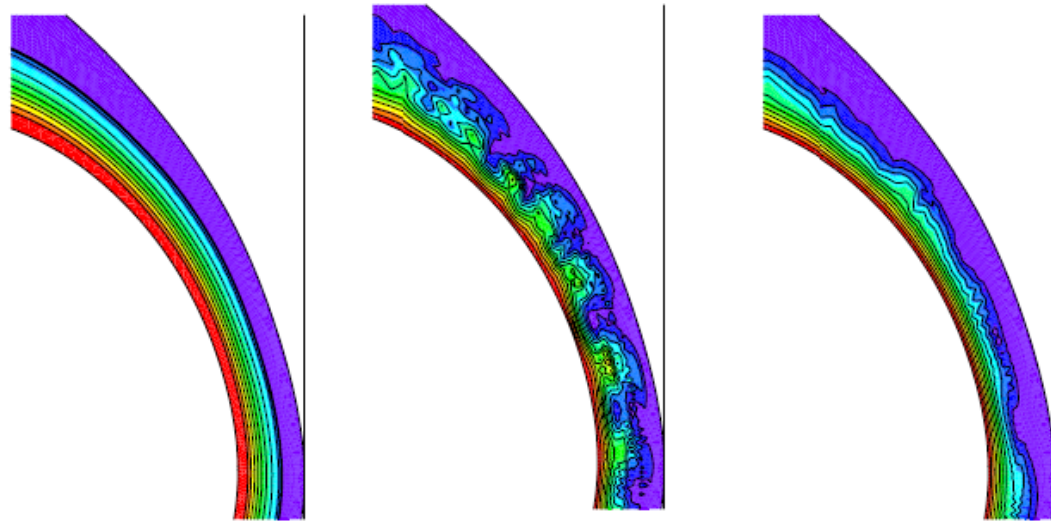


Elite growth rates showing an approximate stability boundary near 65 τ after the diamagnetic ω^* stabilization

M3D simulation : Time development of ELM crash



time development of ELM
after saturation pressure smooths out



t = 27

Initial p

t = 67

ELM

t = 106

relaxation

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