CRETIN

Session 3

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Session topics

- Getting data out of the code
  - edits
  - dumps
- Aliases
- Useful command line options
- Scripting runs

Output options - Edits

Edits are composed of
"plot" command + (optional) title
(optional) edit specifications
1 – 3 xvars : name + 4 indices + (optional) multiplier
1 – n yvars : name + 4 indices + (optional) multiplier

Indices correspond to a "dimension"
1st: element / transition
2nd: node (spatial or logical)
3rd: frequency / isosequence
4th: direction / level

- Snapshots are edits which do not have time / cycle as an xvar
  - *xvar* possibilities are listed in the manual
  - snapshots are produced as the run progresses
  - snapshot intervals controlled by switch(30) and param(40)
- Time edits are produced only when the run finishes
  - time edits include results from every timestep
- Edits may be integrated / averaged / maximum / minimum
  over time / space / mass / frequency
- Spectral simulations are specialized (and expensive) edits
  - separate controls [switch(72), param(91)] allow better time-integrations

Output options – edit examples

```
plot "YISOFRAC vs ISO"
  xvar  iso          1
  yvar  yisofrac   1 1:-1

plot "TE vs TIME"
  xvar  time
  yvar  tev        0 1:N:DN

plot "ZBAR vs R"
  xvar  r
  yvar  zbar

plot "ZBAR(1) vs TE"
  xvar  x2d         0  1
  yvar  zbar        1   1:LMAX

plot "TIME-INTEGRATED SPECTRUM"
time-integrated snapshot
  xvar  sp_energy
  yvar  jsparea    0 -1

plot "INTEGRATED ENERGY vs TIME"
time-integrated
sp-integrated
  xvar  time
  yvar  jsparea    0 -1
```

Charge state distribution snapshot for all nodes
first:last syntax for index
-1 in 2nd index → last node

Time plot of temperature
first:last:stride syntax for index

Snapshot on 2D mesh
"xvar r" expands to "xvar x2d" + "xvar y2d"

Snapshot along K-line on 2D mesh
"xvar x2d" requires L index
yvar requires compatible L index

Time-integrated snapshot
appears at each edit interval
w/o "snapshot" would appear only at conclusion of run

Time- and energy-integrated
"xvar time" → saved for each cycle

Edit example from homework

- Radiative emissivity
  - cemis = $\eta(\nu)$ erg/cm^3/s/Hz/ster
- Radiative power loss (RPL) erg/cm^3/s
  - frequency- and angle-integrated emissivity cemistot = $\int_0^\infty 4\pi\,\eta(\nu)d\nu$

```
plot
 xvar  r
 yvar  cemistot

plot
energy-integrated
 xvar  r
 yvar  cemis     0  0  0  0  CMULT

alias  CMULT   PI*4.

plot
energy-integrated  1800.  4000.
 xvar  r
 yvar  cemis     0  0  0  0  4PI
```

RPL using "cemistot" defined edit quantity

RPL defined using frequency-dependent emissivity "cemis"
integrated over all photon energies
solid angle integration uses multiplier in 5th slot
CMULT defined in "alias" with mathematical expression
PI is a predefined alias

M-band RPL
integrated over photon energies ∈ [1.8, 4.0] keV

Output options – restart dumps

- Restart dumps contain everything needed to continue running the problem
  - atomic data, populations, mesh variables
  - controls and options
  - time-dependent edits
- Turned on by “restart” command in generator or interactively
  - familied with suffixes *.r00, .r01, .r02, …*
  - dump intervals controlled by switch(65) and param(87)
- Problem can be restarted [and modified] with

  cretin *problem.r02 [changes.gen]*
  - modifications can include additional edits
  - most modifications can also be done interactively
- Edits (many, but not all) can be reconstructed with

  cretin *problem.r02* edits

Output options – spectral dumps

- Spectral dumps contain everything needed to construct spectra
  - atomic data, populations, some mesh variables
- Turned on by "sdump" command in generator or interactively
  - familied with suffixes *.s00, .s01, .s02, …*
  - multiple timesteps in each dump
  - dump intervals controlled by switch(73) and param(92)
- Spectral dumps are much smaller than restart dumps
- Spectra for all times can be calculated with

  cretin *problem.s00 spectra.gen spectra*

  with spectral frequency mesh and options contained in *spectra.gen*

Spectral postprocessing can be done from either restart dumps or spectral dumps, and is often done multiple times

Output options – data dumps

- Data dumps contain just requested variables
  - mesh, temperatures, densities, populations, radiation, …
  - selected edits (include “send-to-dump” in edit specification)

- Turned on by “dump” command in generator or interactively
  - familied with suffixes *.d00, .d01, .d02, …*
  - multiple timesteps in each dump
  - Yorick time history structure
  - dump intervals match those of edits [switch(30) and param(40)]

Sending edits to dumps is convenient for Yorick users

“Alias” – a basic macro capability

Syntax: **alias** *word value* - sets *word* to *value*
alias *word expression* - sets *word* to evaluation of *expression*
#define *word* - sets *word* to 1

- *value* is interpreted as both a real number and a character string
- *expression* may include numbers, symbols (defined with *alias*), operators, and parentheses, and is evaluated as a real number

Examples:

```
alias  Te       100.
alias  CMULT    4.*PI
alias  Ri       (4.*PI*Ni/3.)^(-1/3)
alias  ILASER   1.e7*ELASER/(TLASER*PI*RSPOT**2)
```

- Evaluations use normal operator precedence
- The position and ordering of **alias** commands is arbitrary
- A *word* which has <u>not</u> been set by an **alias** command has value 0. (and “ “)

“Alias” – a basic macro capability

Syntax: **echo** *word* - prints numerical value assigned to *word* by an alias
echo all - prints numerical values of all aliases

- Predefined aliases (physical constants and sizes):
  PI AVGD CS KB KBEV HP HPEV EMASS PMASS AMASS QELEC
  ABOHR RYD KMAX LMAX MMAX NT NGP
- Operators: + - * / ** ^ sqrt exp ln log sin cos tan asin acos atan int nint

Using aliases:

- Space-delimiting operators - and / avoids some ambiguities
- Defining *word* also defines *word+* and *word-* with values (*word+1*) and (*word-1*)
- Aliases may be redefined or set from the command line

Check that your aliases have been evaluated correctly!

#define – for setting conditionals

Syntax: **#define** *word* - sets value to 1

- Useful for conditional inclusion of commands via structured clauses

```
#ifdef
   …
#elseif   or   #elif
   …
#else
   …
#endif
```

- Variable is considered defined if value is non-zero

From examples/tests/lasfoam/lasfoam.gen:

```
#ifdef SOURCE1
   source laser 4x rate history 1 1. N0 N1
#elif SOURCE2
   source jnu E1 E2 rate history 1 MULT N0 N1
#elif SOURCE3
   source jbndry 1 E1 E2 rate history 1 MULT
   boundary radiation streaming 1. 0. N1 xfile 1 1.
   switch 36 2                    ! turn on continuum transfer
#elif SOURCE4
   source jbndry 1 E1 E2 rate history 1 MULT
   boundary radiation streaming 1. 0. N1 xfile 1 1.
   switch 100  1                  ! use rad package
#elif SOURCE5
   laser 1 4x rate history 1 1.
     lasray 0.11 1. 0. 1.
   switch 45 1                    ! turn on laser ray trace
#endif
```

Some useful command line options

CRETIN file1 [file2] [**OUT**=file3 | **-o** file3]
[**DEFINE** | **UNDEFINE** word] [**ALIAS** word value]

OUT=file3 or **-o** file3: name output files based on file3

e.g. "cretin ex2.gen –o run5" produces run5.tbl, run5.plt, …

ALIAS word value: same as "alias" command, but may not be reset
i.e. takes precedence over any definition of word in the generator

DEFINE word: same as "#define word", but may not be reset
UNDEFINE word: ensures "word" is not defined in generator

Examples of command line usage

Varying element and/or atomic model:

```
alias   ADF   hydrogenic      ← default atomic model
alias   SYM   kr             ← default element
atoms  ADF   SYM
```

"cretin problem.gen -o problem_kr"
"cretin problem.gen alias ADF dca_54 alias SYM Xe -o problem_xe"

Changing physics options:

```
region   1  N   Te  Ti  Tr
element  1  1.

#ifdef FIXNE
     ne   Ne
     switch 58  -1
#else
     rho  Rho
#endif
```

"cretin problem.gen -o problem_rho"
"cretin problem.gen define FIXNE -o problem_ne"

Scripting runs

Setting aliases from the command line allows automating parameter variations with shell scripts:

```
cretin problem.gen alias Te 1500. -o problem_1500
                              ↓
foreach  i  (500 1000 1500 2000)
   cretin problem.gen alias Te $i -o problem_$i
end
```

```
cretin problem.gen alias P72 1.0 -o problem_1.0.
   param 72  P72      ! autoionization multiplier
                              ↓
foreach  i  (0.1 0.2 0.5 1.0 2.0 5.0 10.0)
   cretin problem.gen alias P72 $i -o problem_${i}.
end
```

Output filenames are based on characters up to the final .

Homework

- Calculate the average charge state <Z> and radiative power loss for Kr as a function of temperature T_e
  - fixed electron density: n_e = 10^{20} cm^{-3} or 10^{14} cm^{-3}
  - radiation field: $J_\nu = 0$
  - temperature range sufficient to cover <Z> from ~neutral to K-shell
  - radiative power loss = frequency-integrated emissivity: cemistot

Homework generator: physics controls

```
c -------------------------------------------------------
c   Materials
c -------------------------------------------------------

atoms dca_36     kr

region  1 n_Te   1. 1. Tr
  element 1 Ni
  ne        Ne


c -------------------------------------------------------
c   Geometry
c -------------------------------------------------------

geometry none

rlog  1 n_Te   Te_MIN  Te_MAX

scale  te    1 n_Te   0.   1.  0. 1. 1. 0.


c -------------------------------------------------------
c   Radiation
c -------------------------------------------------------

ebins NBINS  E0 E1
```

```
c -------------------------------------------------------
c   Controls
c -------------------------------------------------------

tstart 0.
tquit  0.


c -------------------------------------------------------
c   Switches and Parameters
c -------------------------------------------------------

switch  11  1         ! make .plt file
switch  20  1         ! NLTE
switch  28  1         ! initialize in steady-state
switch  55  1         ! continuum lowering
switch  58 -1         ! constant electron density

switch  44 10         ! number of iterations
switch 111  1         ! converge zones independently
switch 120  1         ! show convergence diagnostics
```

Homework generator: aliases + edits

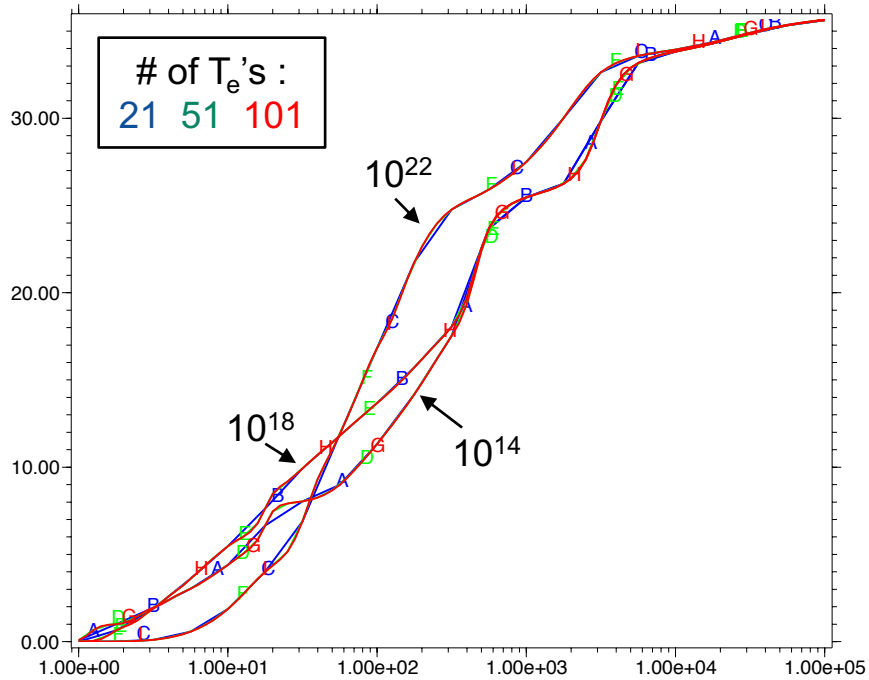
```
c ------------------------------------------------------------
c   Aliases
c ------------------------------------------------------------

alias logNe             20
alias Ne                10.**logNe
alias Ni                Ne / 20.

alias Te_MIN            1.e0
alias Te_MAX            1.e5
alias n_Te              101
alias n_Te5             n_Te-/5

alias E0                1.e0
alias E1                1.e6
alias NBINS             301
```

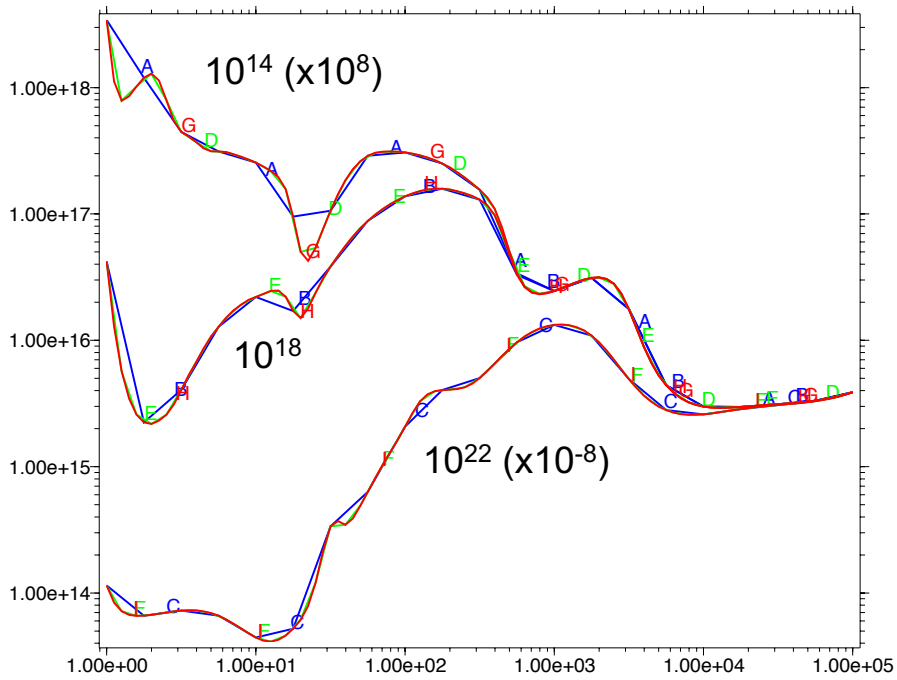
```
c ------------------------------------------------------------
c   Edits
c ------------------------------------------------------------

alias  CMULT  4.*PI

plot "CEMIS"
  xvar  ebins
  yvar  cemis     0 1:-1:n_Te5

plot "RPL vs TE"
energy-integrated
  xvar  r
  yvar  cemis     0 0 0 0 CMULT

plot "RPL vs TE"
  xvar  r
  yvar  cemistot
```

Script for running variations on density + resolution

```
#!/bin/csh -f

foreach  i  (21 51 101)                    ← # of temperatures
  foreach  j  (14 18 22)                   ← log10 electron density
    foreach  k  (61 121 241)               ← # of frequencies

      cretin  hw2.gen  alias  n_Te  $i  alias  logNe  $j  alias  NBINS  $k  -o  hw2_${i}_${j}_${k}

    end
  end
end
```

Results for $N_e = 10^{14}, 10^{18}, 10^{22}$



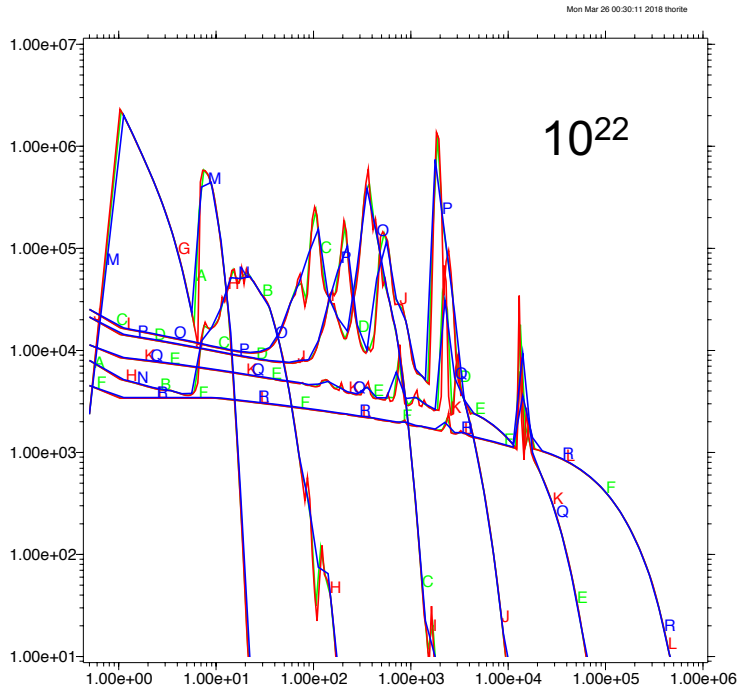


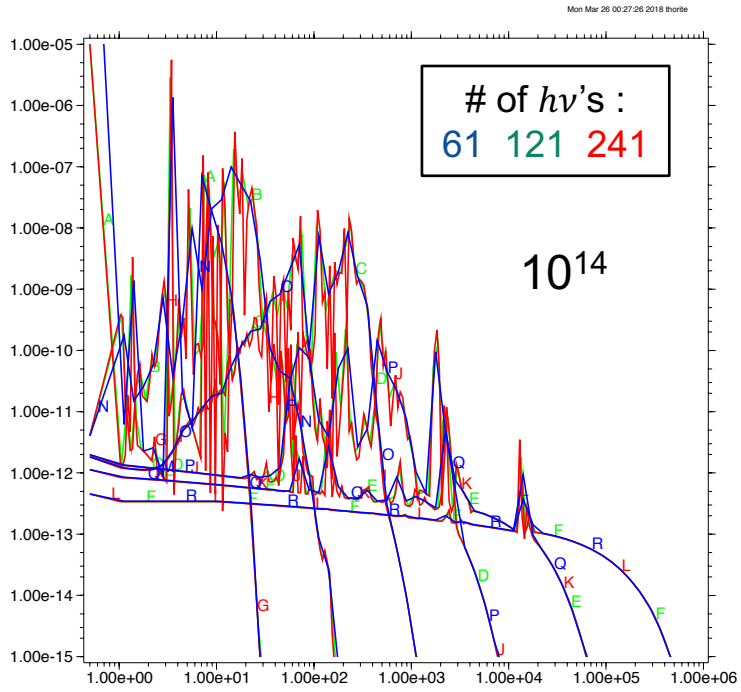
CURVE	LABEL		XMIN	XMAX	YMIN	YMAX	FILE
A	zbar	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	8.17e-02	3.56e+01	hw2_21_14_241.ult
B	zbar	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	1.94e-03	3.56e+01	hw2_21_18_241.ult
C	zbar	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	1.26e-04	3.56e+01	hw2_21_22_241.ult
D	zbar	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	8.17e-02	3.56e+01	hw2_51_14_241.ult
E	zbar	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	1.94e-03	3.56e+01	hw2_51_18_241.ult
F	zbar	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	1.26e-04	3.56e+01	hw2_51_22_241.ult
G	zbar	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	8.17e-02	3.56e+01	hw2_101_14_241.ult
H	zbar	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	1.94e-03	3.56e+01	hw2_101_18_241.ult
I	zbar	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	1.26e-04	3.56e+01	hw2_101_22_241.ult

CURVE	LABEL		XMIN	XMAX	YMIN	YMAX	FILE
A	* cemistot	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	2.97e+15	3.43e+18	hw2_21_14_241.ult
B	cemistot	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	2.24e+15	1.58e+17	hw2_21_18_241.ult
C	* cemistot	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	4.44e+13	1.33e+16	hw2_21_22_241.ult
D	* cemistot	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	2.92e+15	3.43e+18	hw2_51_14_241.ult
E	cemistot	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	2.18e+15	1.58e+17	hw2_51_18_241.ult
F	* cemistot	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	4.12e+13	1.33e+16	hw2_51_22_241.ult
G	* cemistot	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	2.92e+15	3.43e+18	hw2_101_14_241.ult
H	cemistot	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	2.18e+15	1.58e+17	hw2_101_18_241.ult
I	* cemistot	vs	1.00e+00	1.00e+05	4.12e+13	1.34e+16	hw2_101_22_241.ult

Integrated quantities like <Z> and RPL are insensitive to resolution

Results for $N_e = 10^{14}, 10^{22}$





CURVE	LABEL		XMIN	XMAX	YMIN	YMAX	FILE
A	cemis	(0,1) vs	5.00e-01	9.44e+05	0.00e+00	2.21e+06	hw2_101_22_121.ult
B	cemis	(0,21) vs	5.00e-01	9.44e+05	0.00e+00	6.17e+04	hw2_101_22_121.ult
C	cemis	(0,41) vs	5.00e-01	9.44e+05	0.00e+00	4.25e+05	hw2_101_22_121.ult
D	cemis	(0,61) vs	5.00e-01	9.44e+05	0.00e+00	1.28e+06	hw2_101_22_121.ult
E	cemis	(0,81) vs	5.00e-01	9.44e+05	0.00e+00	3.69e+04	hw2_101_22_121.ult
F	cemis	(0,101) vs	5.00e-01	9.44e+05	6.42e-02	6.25e+03	hw2_101_22_121.ult
G	cemis	(0,1) vs	5.00e-01	9.72e+05	0.00e+00	2.31e+06	hw2_101_22_241.ult
H	cemis	(0,21) vs	5.00e-01	9.72e+05	0.00e+00	6.47e+04	hw2_101_22_241.ult
I	cemis	(0,41) vs	5.00e-01	9.72e+05	0.00e+00	5.95e+05	hw2_101_22_241.ult
J	cemis	(0,61) vs	5.00e-01	9.72e+05	0.00e+00	1.37e+06	hw2_101_22_241.ult
K	cemis	(0,81) vs	5.00e-01	9.72e+05	0.00e+00	6.83e+04	hw2_101_22_241.ult
L	cemis	(0,101) vs	5.00e-01	9.72e+05	4.80e-02	8.47e+03	hw2_101_22_241.ult
M	cemis	(0,1) vs	5.00e-01	8.91e+05	0.00e+00	2.02e+06	hw2_101_22_61.ult
N	cemis	(0,21) vs	5.00e-01	8.91e+05	0.00e+00	5.30e+04	hw2_101_22_61.ult

CURVE	LABEL		XMIN	XMAX	YMIN	YMAX	FILE
A	cemis	(0,1) vs	5.00e-01	9.44e+05	0.00e+00	9.86e-06	hw2_101_14_121.ult
B	cemis	(0,21) vs	5.00e-01	9.44e+05	0.00e+00	1.91e-07	hw2_101_14_121.ult
C	cemis	(0,41) vs	5.00e-01	9.44e+05	0.00e+00	1.15e-08	hw2_101_14_121.ult
D	cemis	(0,61) vs	5.00e-01	9.44e+05	0.00e+00	2.64e-10	hw2_101_14_121.ult
E	cemis	(0,81) vs	5.00e-01	9.44e+05	0.00e+00	6.72e-12	hw2_101_14_121.ult
F	cemis	(0,101) vs	5.00e-01	9.44e+05	6.41e-18	6.47e-13	hw2_101_14_121.ult
G	cemis	(0,1) vs	5.00e-01	9.72e+05	0.00e+00	1.01e-05	hw2_101_14_241.ult
H	cemis	(0,21) vs	5.00e-01	9.72e+05	0.00e+00	3.72e-07	hw2_101_14_241.ult
I	cemis	(0,41) vs	5.00e-01	9.72e+05	0.00e+00	1.97e-08	hw2_101_14_241.ult
J	cemis	(0,61) vs	5.00e-01	9.72e+05	0.00e+00	3.72e-10	hw2_101_14_241.ult
K	cemis	(0,81) vs	5.00e-01	9.72e+05	0.00e+00	1.26e-11	hw2_101_14_241.ult
L	cemis	(0,101) vs	5.00e-01	9.72e+05	4.79e-18	8.68e-13	hw2_101_14_241.ult
M	cemis	(0,1) vs	5.00e-01	8.91e+05	0.00e+00	1.83e-05	hw2_101_14_61.ult
N	cemis	(0,21) vs	5.00e-01	8.91e+05	0.00e+00	9.97e-08	hw2_101_14_61.ult

Detailed quantities are sensitive to resolution