

Parallelization and Adaptive Refinement of Velocity Space in Plasma Physics Simulations

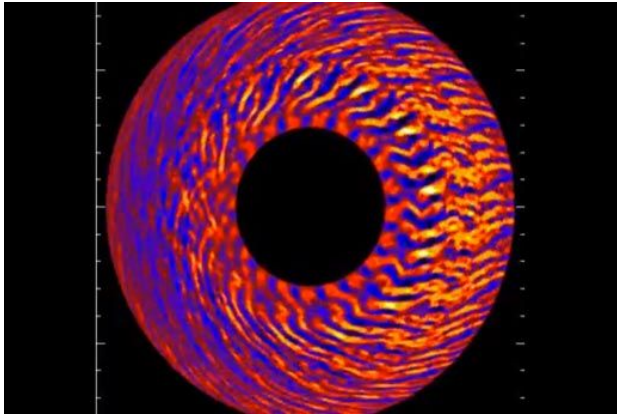
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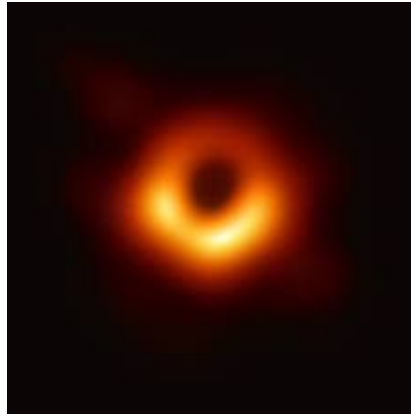


Overview and Motivation

- Plasma simulations: useful in many ways,



Turbulent transport in fusion reactors



Accretion disks



Predicting space weather

Overview and Motivation

- Plasma simulations: useful in many ways, but hard in most practical scales.
 - Many applications: Fusion energy, Astrophysics, space weather
 - Extremely multiscale (in both space and time), nonlinear physics
- Velocity moments approach to solve the Vlasov equations
- Existing code: Viriato, semi-implicit scheme
- Proposed improvements to the code: Further parallelization, reduce FFT calls and adaptive Hermite refinement
 - Adaptive resolution of fine-scale physics in velocity space
- Current state of the implementation: Julia and C++ implementations

Plasma Physics Background

- A first principles description of a plasma requires tracking particles in 3D-3V phase space via the Vlasov-Maxwell system of equations:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla f + q(E + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \nabla_v f = C(f)$$

- For realistically large systems of particles, this presents a significant computational hurdle.
- To reduce dimensionality, a common approach is to take velocity moments of the Vlasov eq

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{v}^m F d\mathbf{v}$$

- In the limit of infinitely many moments, the full physics can be described, but we can truncate the hierarchy by making some physics assumptions
- **By increasing the number of velocity moments used, can achieve better description of kinetic effects**

Plasma Physics Background

- Projecting onto a Hermite polynomial basis allows us to write down generalized equations for the evolution of the m-th moment, while preserving physical properties.

- $\partial_t g_m = f(g_{m-1}, g_m, g_{m+1})$

- Think of higher order Hermite moments as describing the evolution of finer and finer scale structures in velocity space -> “spectral” representation of velocity
- Recent work on plasma turbulence suggests that places where many moments are required to accurately represent physics are highly localized.
 - **May be able to reduce computation by adaptively refining the number of moments**

Existing Code: Viriato

- Fortran code to solve a reduced version of the Vlasov equation by decomposing it in Hermite moments.
- Parallelized by tiling volume (message passing), but not in Hermite moments.
- Pseudospectral: Calculate derivatives in Fourier space for accuracy, but transforms back to real space to avoid convolutions: results in many FFT calls
- Custom semi-implicit time integration scheme

Semi-Implicit Scheme

Predictor Step

$$n_e^{n+1,*} = n_e^n + \Delta t \mathcal{N}(n_e^n, A_{\parallel}^n),$$

$$A_{\parallel}^{n+1,*} = e^{-D_{\eta} \Delta t} A_{\parallel}^n + (1 - e^{-D_{\eta} \Delta t}) A_{\parallel,eq} + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \frac{1 + e^{-D_{\eta} \Delta t}}{1 + k_{\perp}^2 d_e^2} \mathcal{A}(n_e^n, A_{\parallel}^n, g_2^n),$$

$$g_2^{n+1,*} = g_2^n + \Delta t \mathcal{G}_2(n_e^n, A_{\parallel}^n, g_2^n, g_3^n),$$

$$g_m^{n+1,*} = e^{-m v_{ei} \Delta t} g_m^n + \frac{\Delta t}{2} (1 + e^{-m v_{ei} \Delta t}) \mathcal{G}_m(n_e^n, A_{\parallel}^n, g_{m-1}^n, g_m^n, g_{m+1}^n),$$

Corrector Step

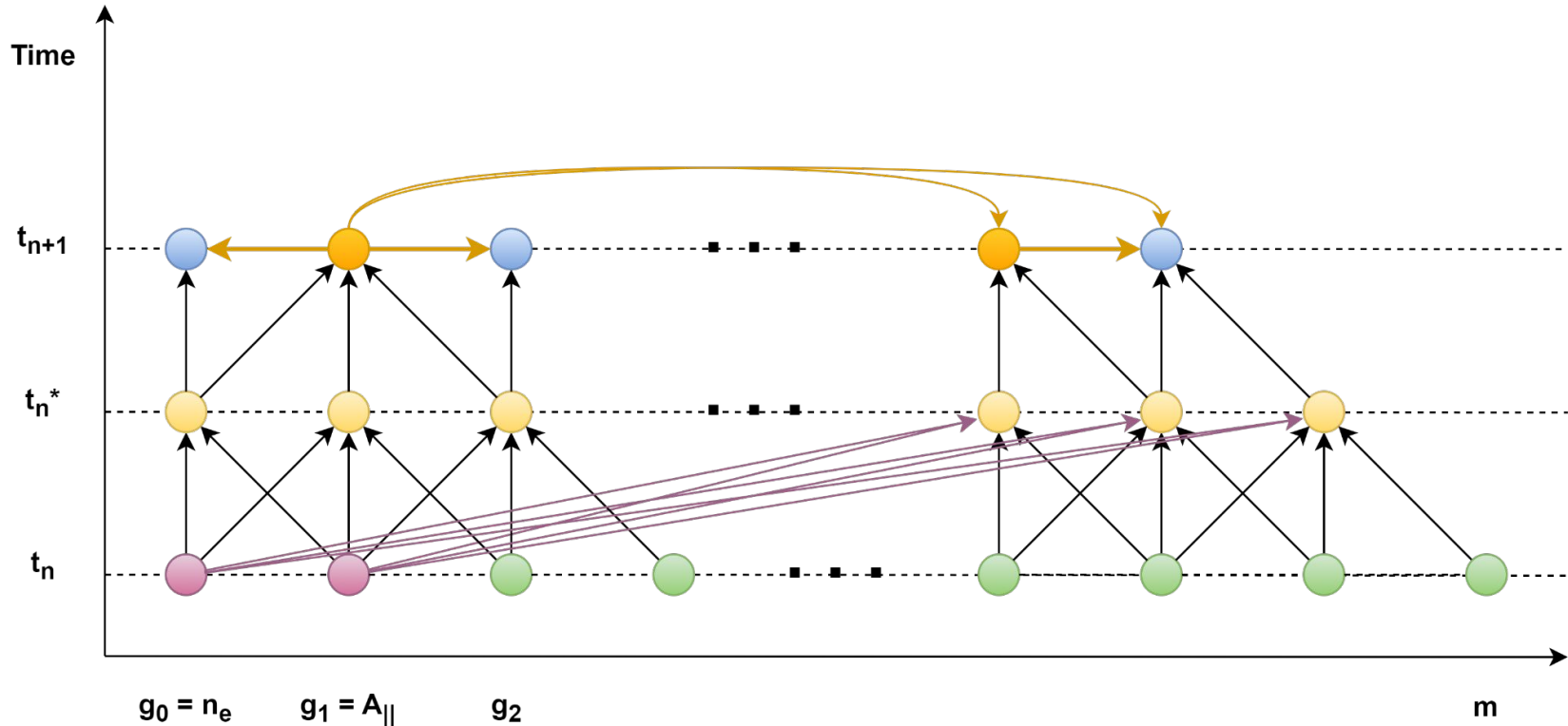
$$A_{\parallel}^{n+1,p+1} = e^{-D_{\eta} \Delta t} A_{\parallel}^n + (1 - e^{-D_{\eta} \Delta t}) A_{\parallel,eq} + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \frac{e^{-D_{\eta} \Delta t}}{1 + k_{\perp}^2 d_e^2} \mathcal{A}(n_e^n, A_{\parallel}^n, g_2^n) + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \frac{1}{1 + k_{\perp}^2 d_e^2} \mathcal{A}(n_e^{n+1,p}, A_{\parallel}^{n+1,p}, g_2^{n+1,p}), \quad (52)$$

$$n_e^{n+1,p+1} = n_e^n + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \mathcal{N}(n_e^n, A_{\parallel}^n) + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \mathcal{N}(n_e^{n+1,p}, A_{\parallel}^{n+1,p+1}), \quad (53)$$

$$g_2^{n+1,p+1} = g_2^n + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \mathcal{G}_2(n_e^n, A_{\parallel}^n, g_2^n, g_3^n) + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \mathcal{G}_2(n_e^{n+1,p+1}, A_{\parallel}^{n+1,p+1}, g_2^{n+1,p}, g_3^{n+1,p}), \quad (54)$$

$$g_m^{n+1,p+1} = e^{-m v_{ei} \Delta t} g_m^n + \frac{\Delta t}{2} e^{-m v_{ei} \Delta t} \mathcal{G}_m(n_e^n, A_{\parallel}^n, g_{m-1}^n, g_m^n, g_{m+1}^n) + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \mathcal{G}_m(n_e^{n+1,p+1}, A_{\parallel}^{n+1,p+1}, g_{m-1}^{n+1,p+1}, g_m^{n+1,p}, g_{m+1}^{n+1,p}). \quad (55)$$

Semi-Implicit Scheme Dependencies

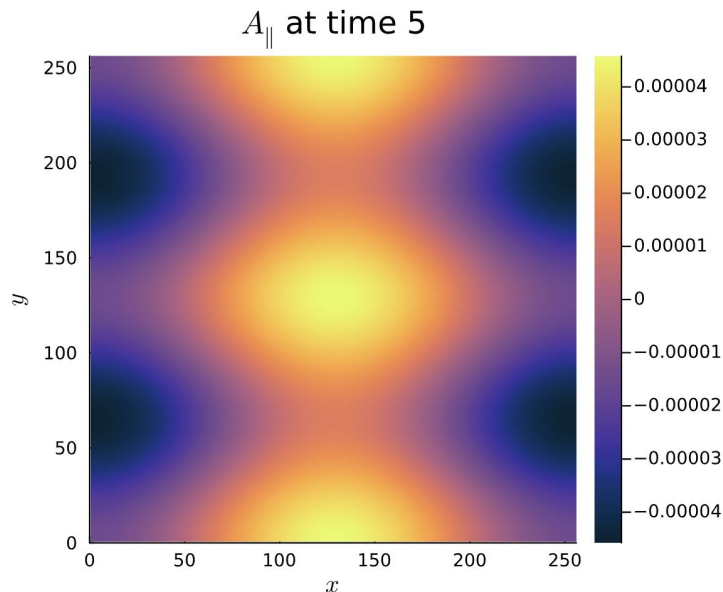


Proposed Improvements

- Most of the time spent performing FFT and inverse FFT operations
 - Reducing the number of FFTs should yield the most significant performance gains
 - Proposed improvement : reduce number of FFT calls by avoiding recomputing iFFTs by reusing subexpressions
- Viriato is parallelized using MPI by tiling the physical volume, but there is no parallelization in velocity space
 - Introduce fork-join shared-memory parallelism for better scalability (improvement on MPI)
 - Leverage sparse dependency graph to parallelize in velocity space
 - Leverage locality of moment equations to improve cache locality
- Adaptive moment scheme
 - Reduce computation by only computing high number of moments in real-space locations where higher physics fidelity is strictly necessary

Current state of project

- 2D implementation of Viriato in Julia from scratch completed
 - Code runs, and produces sensible but incorrect output.
 - Debugging in progress...
- C++ implementation
 - Use efficient work-stealing from OpenCilk
 - Improve cache-locality
- Next Steps
 - Benchmark against Viriato.F90
 - Profile
 - Implement optimizations



References

N. F. Loureiro *et al.*, “Viriato: a Fourier-Hermite spectral code for strongly magnetised fluid-kinetic plasma dynamics,” *Computer Physics Communications*, vol. 206, pp. 45–63, Sep. 2016, doi: [10.1016/j.cpc.2016.05.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2016.05.004).

Zhou et al, 2022, arXiv:2208.02441