

Utilisation de codes hydrodynamiques pour l'accélération de particules et présentation du code FLASH

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Novembre 2023



Outline of the presentation

- 1 Introduction
 - Different codes
- 2 Hydrodynamic code for plasmas
 - Solved equations
 - Different way to solve equation
- 3 Presentation of FLASH
 - Structure and Physical Modules
- 4 Use of hydrodynamique codes
 - Different use of hydrodynamic codes
 - Know the state of the plasma
 - Preliminary study
- 5 Conclusions





Larger
scale

- $<nm / <10^{-16}s$: Microscopic description \rightarrow Monte-Carlo, Ab Initio \rightarrow Particles
- $>nm / >10^{-16}s <mm / <10^{10}s$: Kinetic description \rightarrow Vlasov code, Particle-In-Cell \rightarrow Distribution fonction
- $>mm / >10^{-10}$: Macroscopic description: Hydrodynamic code, MHD code \rightarrow Averaged quantities



Hydrodynamic equations

- $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{u} = 0$
- $\rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \right) + \nabla p = 0$
- $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\rho \epsilon + \frac{\rho u^2}{2} \right) + \nabla \cdot \left(\rho \mathbf{u} \left(\epsilon + \frac{u^2}{2} \right) + p \mathbf{u} \right) = 0$

Where \mathbf{u} , ρ and p are the velocity, density and pressure and ϵ the specific internal energy.

To complete those equations an equation of state must be chosen, analytically (perfect gas) or tabulated (SESAME for example). Other equations may be necessary, to add MHD or radiative effects



- The system is projected on a mesh
- Equation solved using the finite volume method

Two different approaches

Eulerian

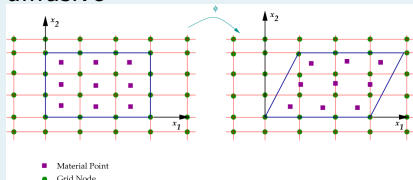
Lagrangian

There are a lot of hydro codes, TROLL, RAMSES, Impact3D, FLASH, GORGON, HYADES, MULTI but only a few are open-access.



Eulerian Code

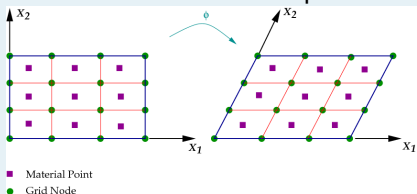
Fixed mesh and the quantities inside change \Rightarrow naturally more diffusive



Problem with gradients \rightarrow
Adaptative Mesh Refinement

Lagrangian Code

Mesh deforms with the quantities



Problem with vorticity \rightarrow
Arbitrary Lagrangian Eulerian \Rightarrow
really expensive and hard to
parallelize

Each method tends to correct these defects by sticking to the other

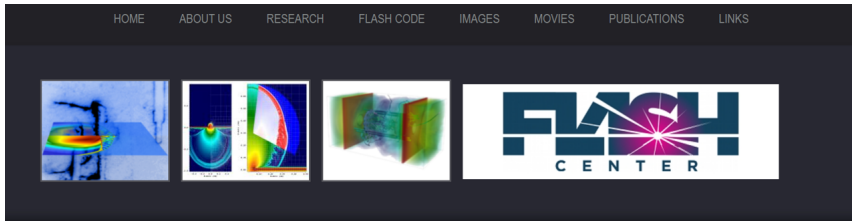
Brief FLASH's History

- Developed in Rochester (previously in Chicago)
- First version in 2000
- Used by more 3500 people in the world
- First purpose was for astrophysical simulation but now a lot of physics can be simulated with FLASH



Download FLASH

- To find FLASH <https://flash.rochester.edu/site/>



THE FLASH CODE

The Flash Center Code Group is pleased to announce the release of an updated version of the FLASH code: FLASH 4.7!

The FLASH code is a publicly available, high performance computing, multi-physics application code. FLASH consists of inter-operable modules that can be combined to generate different applications. The FLASH architecture allows arbitrarily many alternative implementations of its components to co-

DOWNLOADS

→ **Code Request:** If you are an external user and you are interested in using the FLASH code in your project, you can request access to the code.

Download: If you have been through the request process, you can download current and prior versions of the FLASH code here.

QuickFlash-1.0.0.tar.bz2: Data analysis library for FLASH HDF5 files; see <http://quickflash.sourceforge.net/home/index.html> for more information.



User environment

- User guide
- Mailing list
- A lot of test problems
- Adapted to massively parallel computing

Computational requirement

- Can run on personal laptop and super-computer
- Requires MPI, HDF5, HYPRE library
- VisIt is a usefull tool to analyse the results



Basic physics

- 1D/2D/3D/Axisymmetric
- Adaptive Mesh Refinement (AMR)
- Radiative hydrodynamic/Multi-temperature
- Full Braginskii extended-MHD : Anisotropic conductivity, Hall effect, Nernst effect, Biermann-Battery ...
- Multi-species
- Laser deposition
- ...

Physics not included

- Void medium
- Must add external equation of state/opacity for more realistic physics

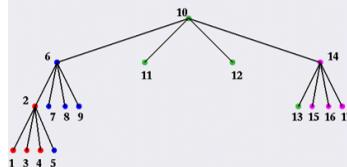
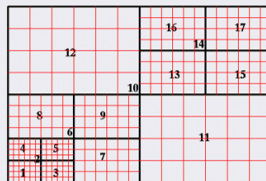


Adaptative Mesh Refinement

- For a better description of sharp gradients some codes use Adaptative Mesh Refinement
- When the gradient is too sharp (determined by the user) the mesh is refined
- No default refinement variables

- Blocks are put in a tree structure: parent at the root and children in the branches
- Three rules govern the establishment of refined child blocks

Helps to reduce simulation time

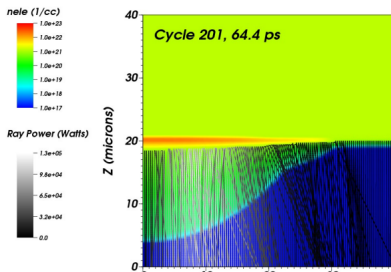


Laser Deposition

- Laser beams are treated in the geometric optics approximation → beams are made of a number of rays
- The refraction can be treated in 2D and 3D
- Laser energy power deposition is calculated by inverse Bremsstrahlung

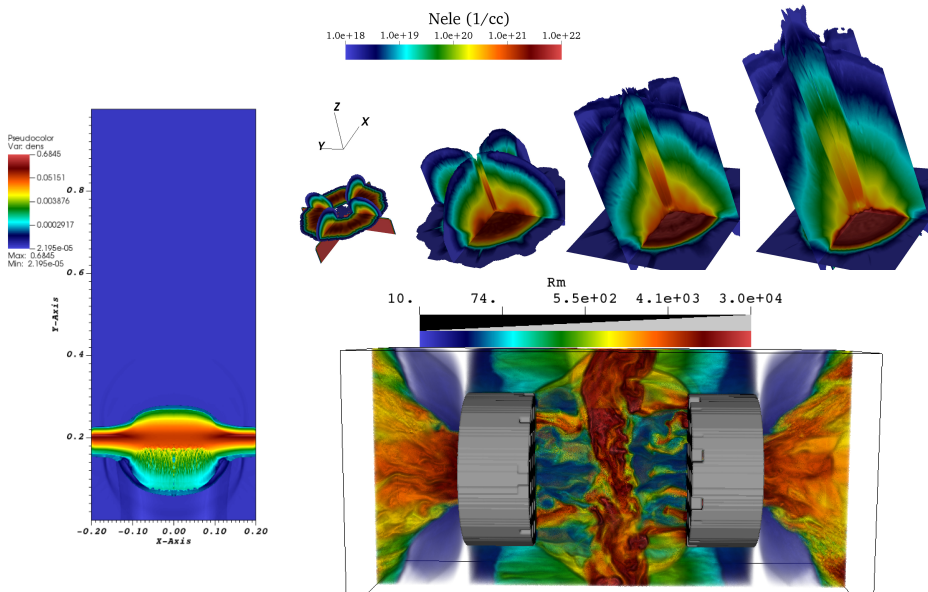
Inverse Bremsstrahlung

Inverse Bremsstrahlung is a collisional absorption mechanism. When a free electron trapped in a laser field collides with an ion, it will gain the photon energy.



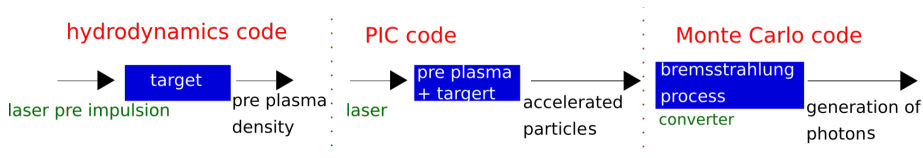
Different use of hydrodynamic codes

[FLASH web site]



Simulation Chain

- Hydrodynamic codes are often the first step of a simulation chain
- This type of chain can be used after the experiments to analyse it or before to prepare it



[F.Brun et al. 2023]



Know the state of the plasma

One of the main uses of the hydrodynamic code is to know the state of the system. Those examples are the hydro situation due to a pre-pulse before a more intense (UHI) pulse.

- PICO2000 laser was incident on a H₂ gas jet
- FLASH was used

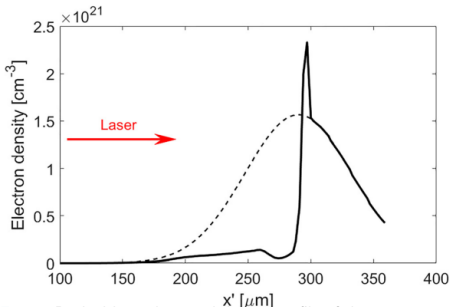


Figure: Dashed line: the initial density profile of the gas jet based on measurements. Solid line: the density profile taking into account the laser ASE [Puyuelo-Valdes et al. 2019]

- TITAN laser was on a hydrogen
- TROLL was used

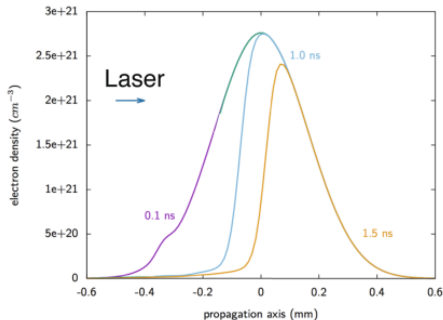


Figure: Hydrodynamic simulation of the spatial profile of the density of the Hydrogen gas jet at various times (as indicated) after the start of its irradiation by the prepulse [Chen et al. 2017]



Preliminary study

- Hydrodynamic codes can also be used for preliminary study before an experiment
- TROLL was used to know the state of two colliding blast wave

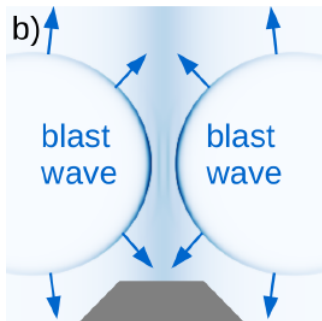


Figure: Principle of the plasma tailoring, side view

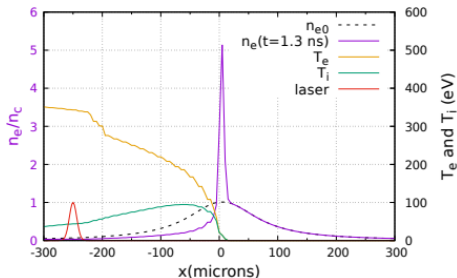


Figure: Profiles of density (n_e/n_c , violet curve) and temperature (T_e : orange curve; T_i : green curve)[Marquès et al. 2020]



- A modified version of FLASH was used to simulate capillary discharges
- Custom boundary conditions were used to capture realistic conductivities and magnetic field evolution
- Simulations in accordance with theory

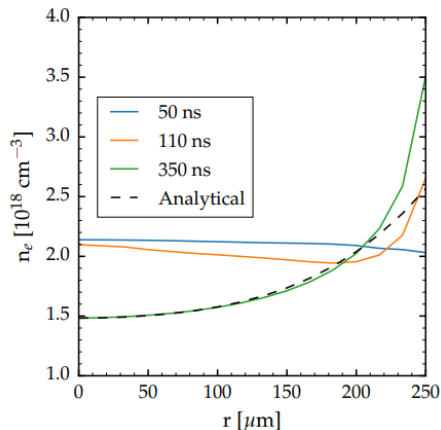


Figure: Temporal evolution of radial density and distributions are plotted above for each of the three phases of capillary evolution, alongside comparisons to the steady-state analytical predictions [Cook et al. 2020]



- Hydro codes are used for large scale simulation and can be put at the beginning of a simulation chain
- There are two families of hydro codes: eulerian and lagrangian
- FLASH is a multi-physics eulerian open-access hydrodynamic code
- Hydro codes can be used in a variety of situations: to know the state of the system or in preliminary studies



Thank You for your attention

My thesis was funded by the GPR LIGHT.

