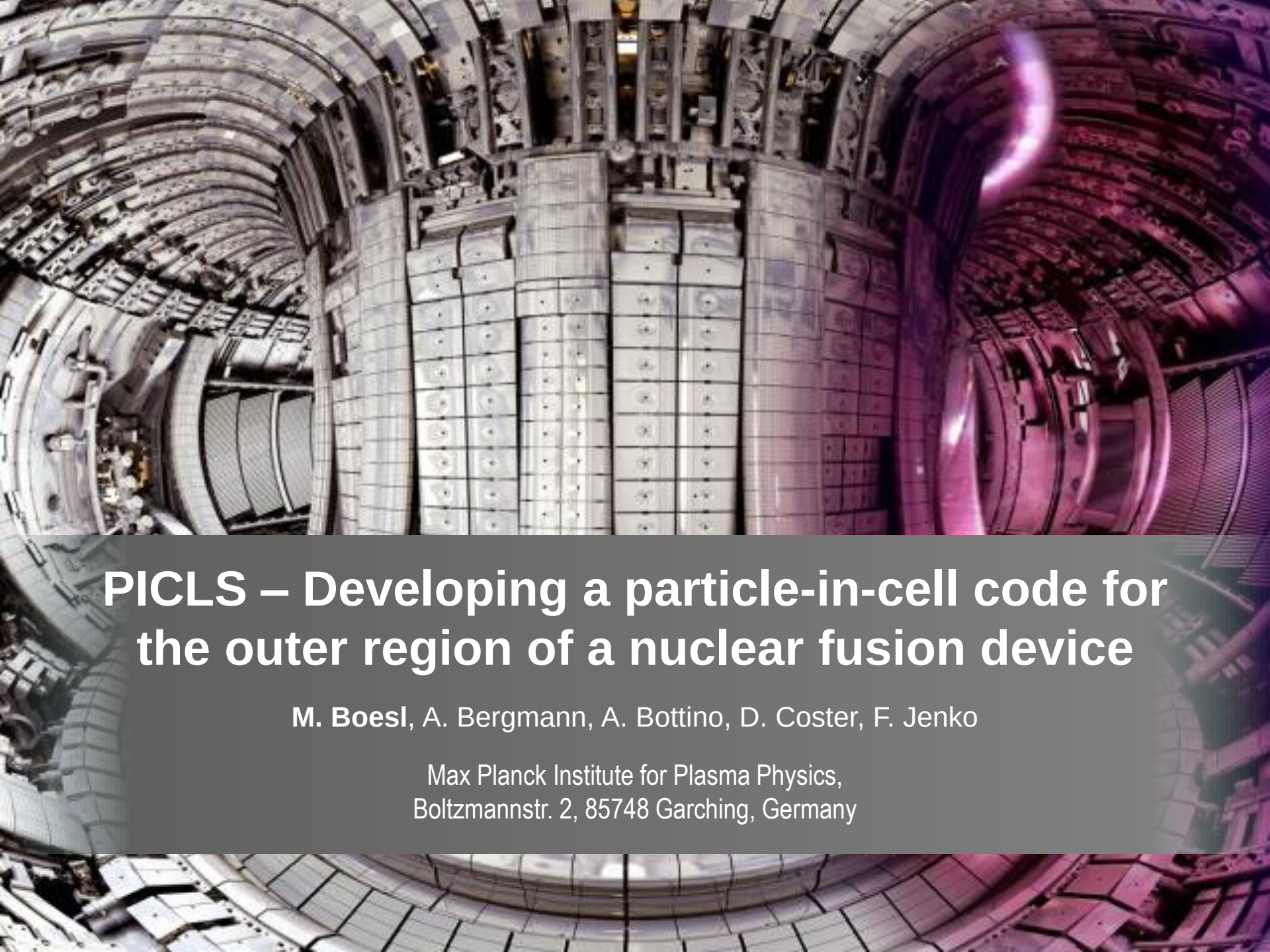


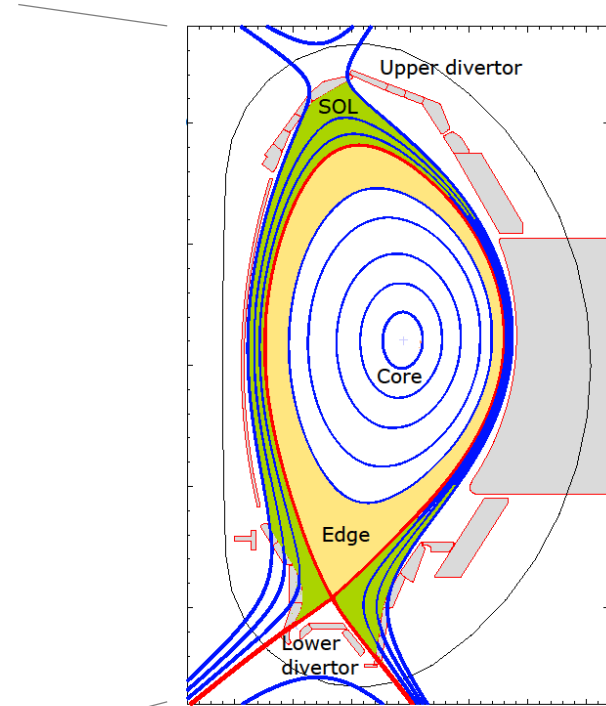
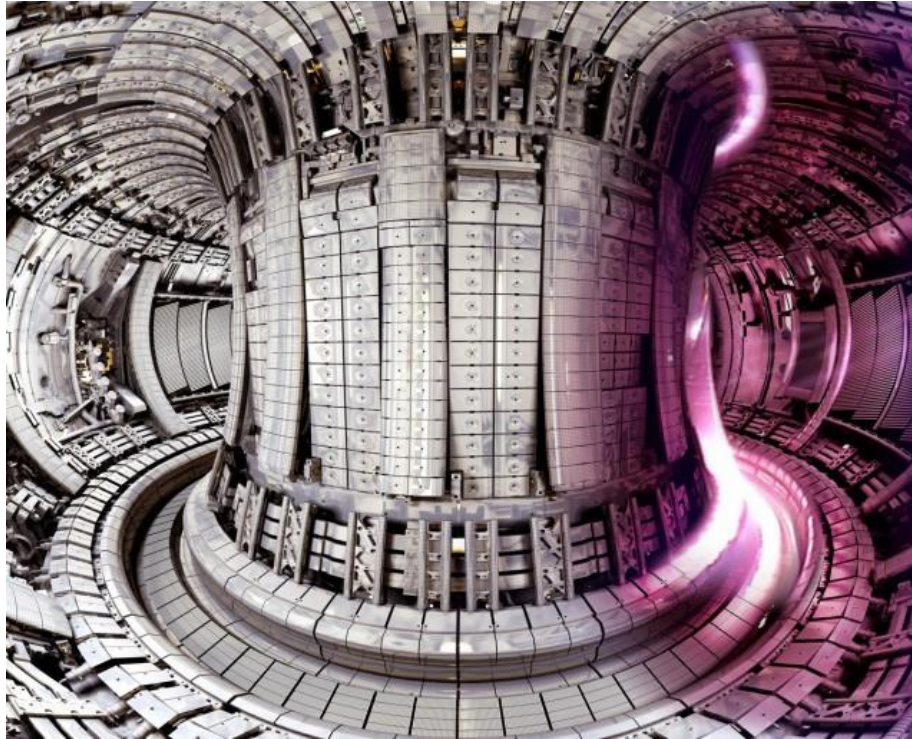


PICLS – Developing a particle-in-cell code for the outer region of a nuclear fusion device

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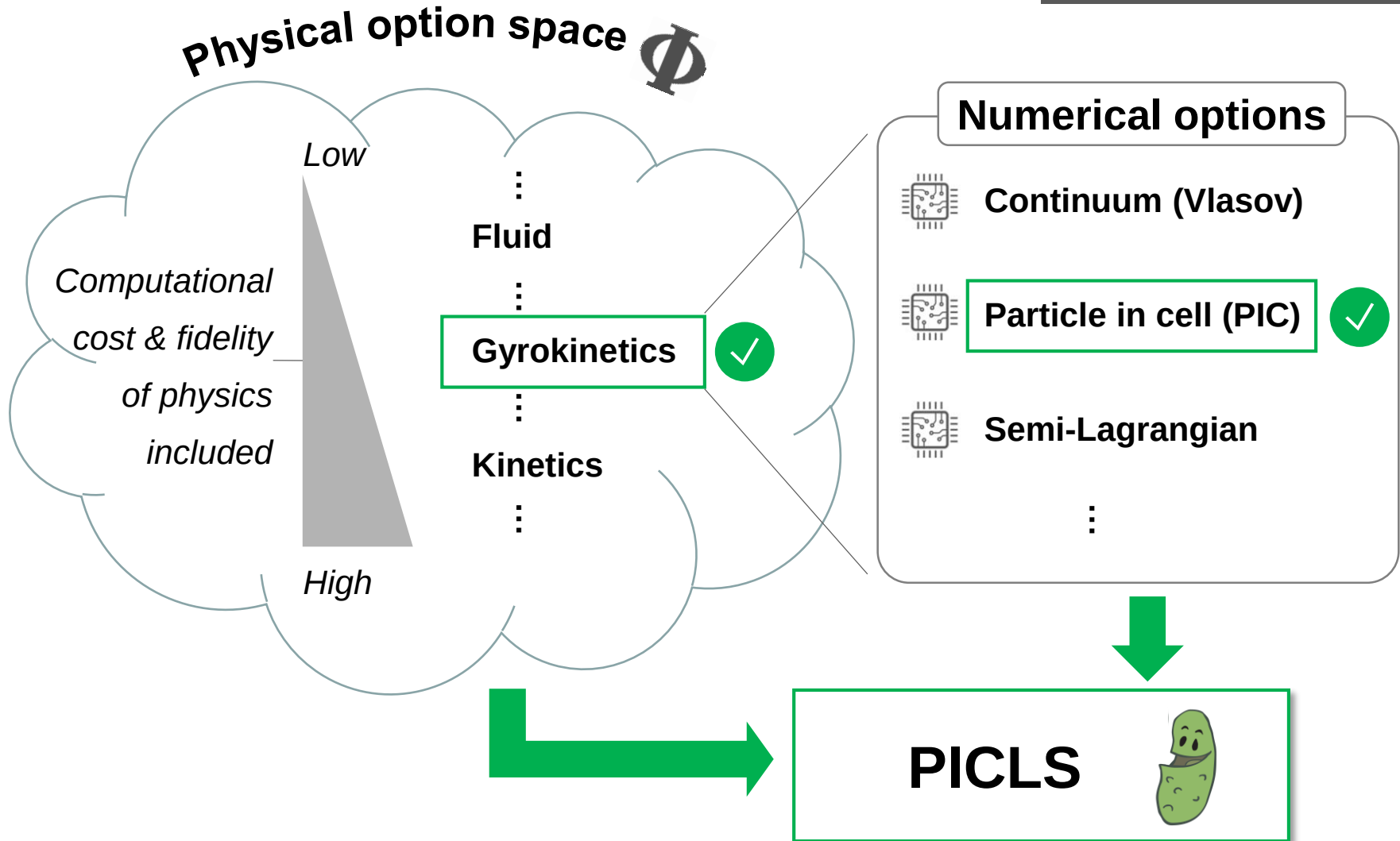
To make fusion work, simulations in the outer plasma region are key



- Construction of fusion devices very costly – risk mitigation via simulation
- Goal of "virtual Tokamak" requires realistic edge/SOL models
- Complex outer plasma region significantly influences plasma confinement

PICLS code framework thoroughly chosen in wide option space

Non-exhaustive¹



1. Options only subset of most well-known approaches

Gyrokinetics and PIC for dummies

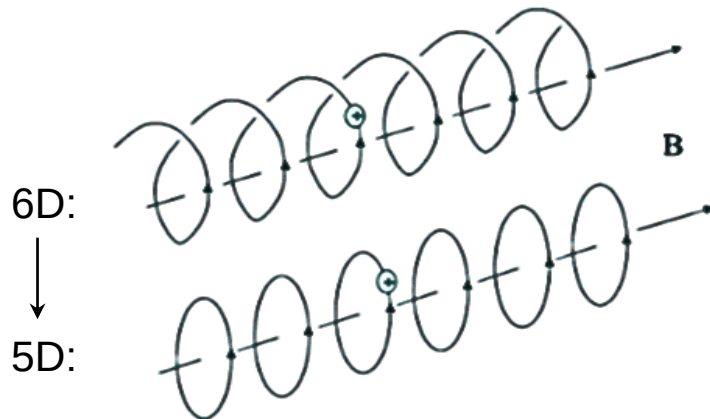


Schematic explanation

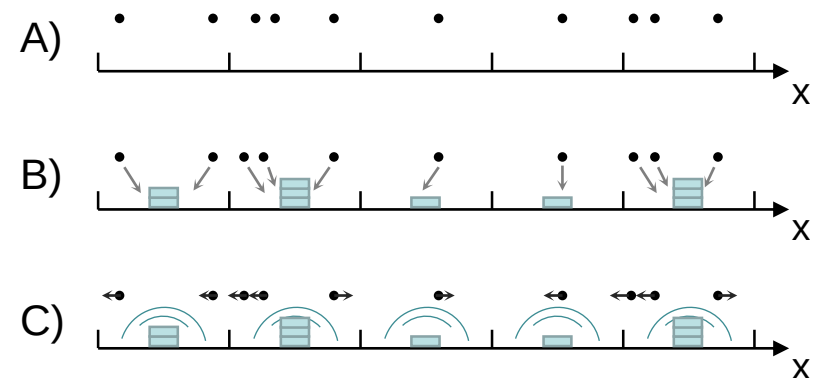
Physics: Gyrokinetic model Φ

By de-coupling fast gyro motion, significant speed up can be gained

- Larger time steps possible
- Reduction from 6D ($\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}$) to 5D($\mathbf{x}, v_{\parallel}, \mu$)



Numerics: Particle-in-cell (PIC)

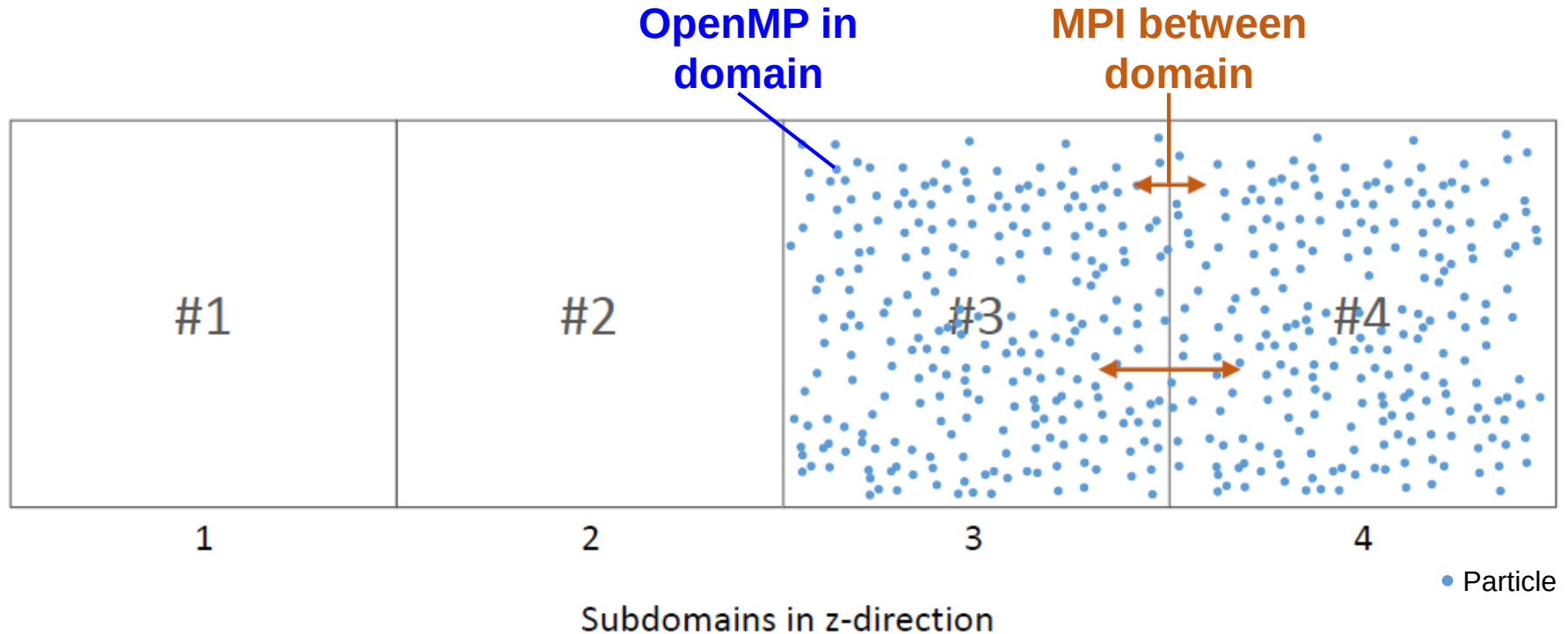


Main principle of PIC:

- A) Calculate particle¹ position
- B) Deposit charges on grid
- C) Let fields act on "particle" motions

1. Only simplistic view; in reality one randomly pulls from the distribution function f via a Monte Carlo method

We use a hybrid OpenMP/MPI parallelization



- ? Suggestions for optimization of parallelization scheme?
- ? What about porting to GPUs (effort, performances, etc.)?



What's the status and what's next?

Current status: 3D implementation

0. Code development



1. 1D1V simulations



2. 3D2V simulations

- Derive and implement physical model (linearized field equations)
- Develop basic numerical code features
- Check validity
- Proof of principle: apply concept on simplified 1D1V problem*
- Benchmark with results from other codes (GENE, Gkeyll)
- Implement collision operator (Lenard-Bernstein)
- Conduct 3D2V simulations (code already mostly 3D capable) in Slab geometry
- ...

