

# Computational Issues in the Continuum Gyrokinetic Code GYRO

presented by:

**Eric Bass**

GSEP SciDAC project  
at General Atomics

CScADS Workshop  
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# About GYRO

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J. Candy, R.E. Waltz, JCP **186** 545 (2003)

<http://fusion.gat.com/THEORY/gyro/>



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**Multiple operating modes:** GYRO can follow the time evolution from initial conditions or find the eigenvalues of the full system (GKEIGEN, SLEPc/PETSc) or the much-reduced Maxwell dispersion matrix (FIELDEIGEN, spatial degrees only).

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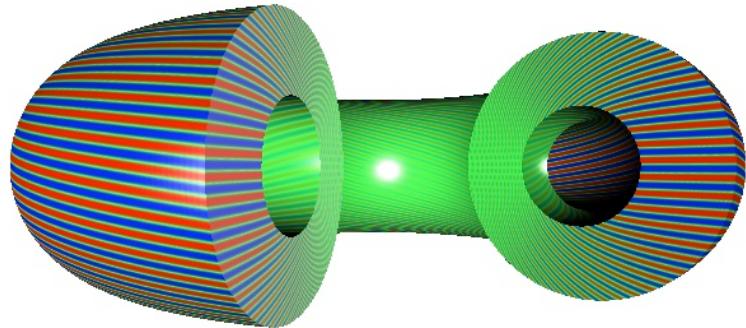
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- Actual time advance operations for one entire spatial cross section (at one or more velocity or spectral grid points) are handled by each processor.

# GYRO is versatile and scalable.

Local, linear simulations quickly give all features of the most-unstable mode even on a desktop machine.

1-32 cores , < 1 hour

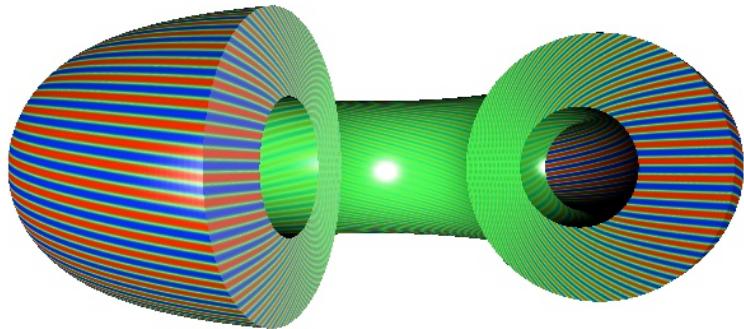


Waltz standard case flux tube

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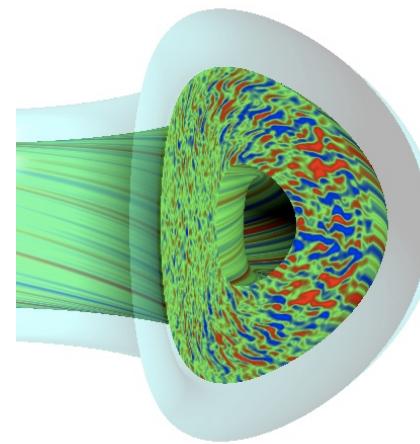
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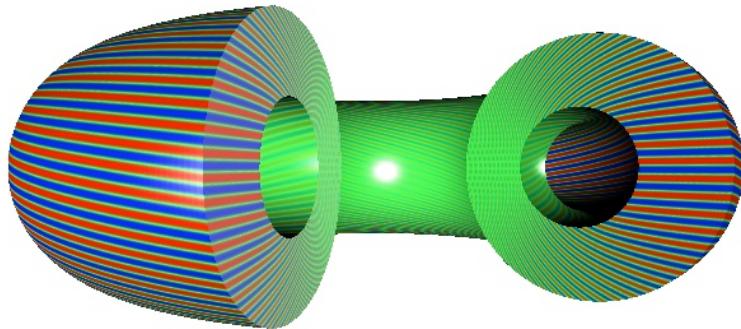
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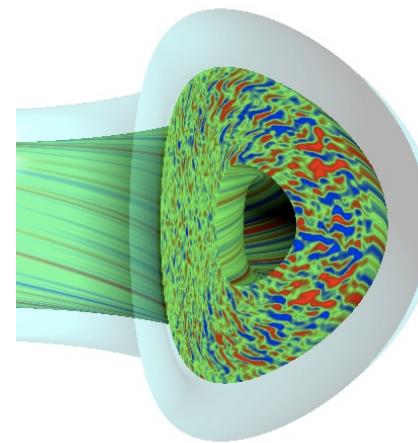
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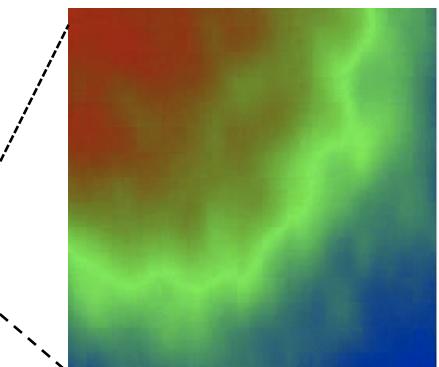
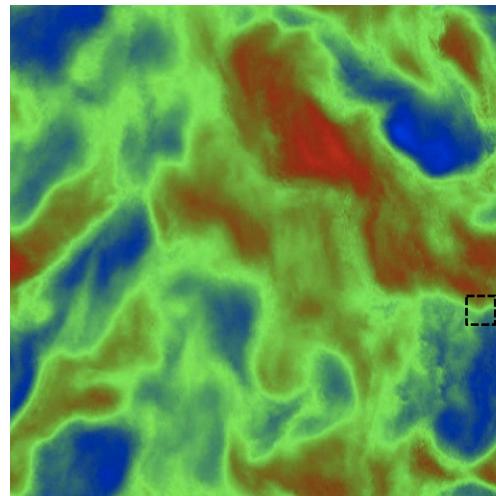


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Massively multi-scale, non-linear simulations have disparate length and time scales and are only practical on terascale+ machines.

~1000 cores , 10 hours-7 days



ITG-ETG flux tube

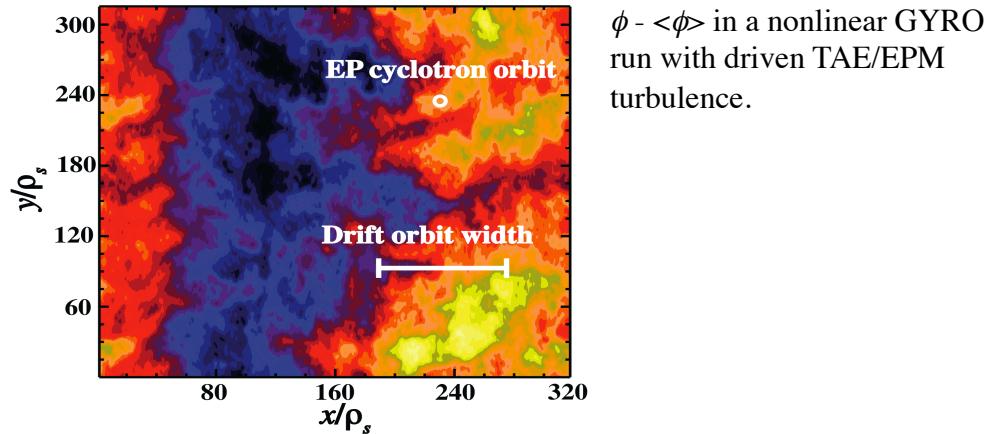
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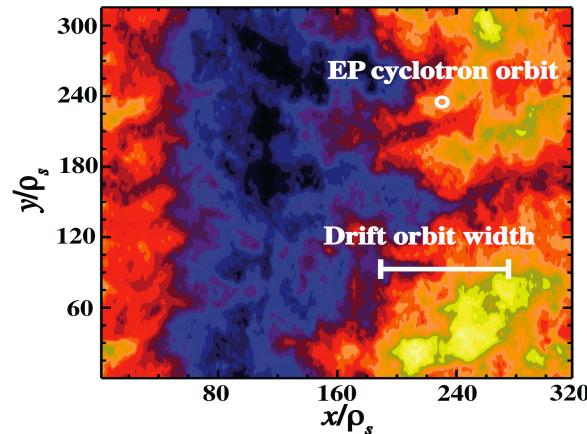
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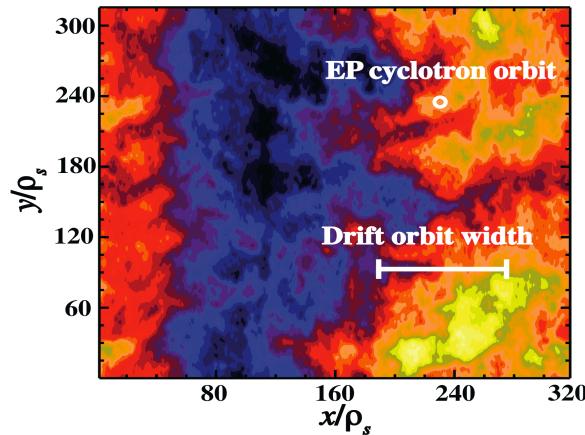
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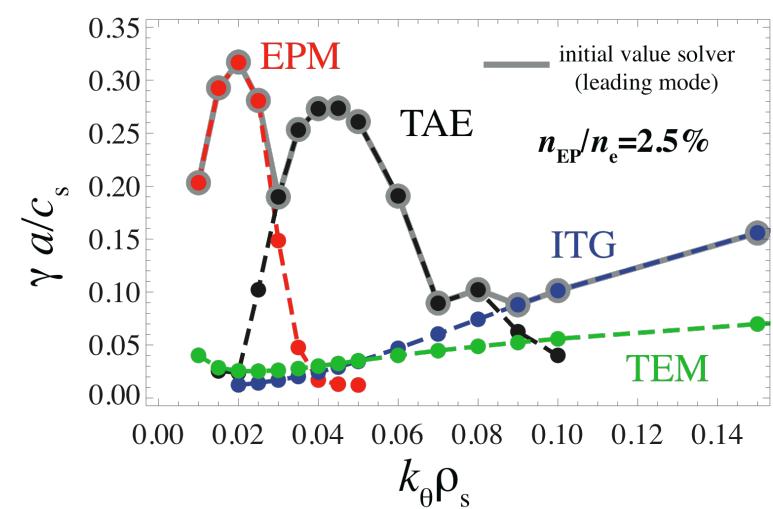
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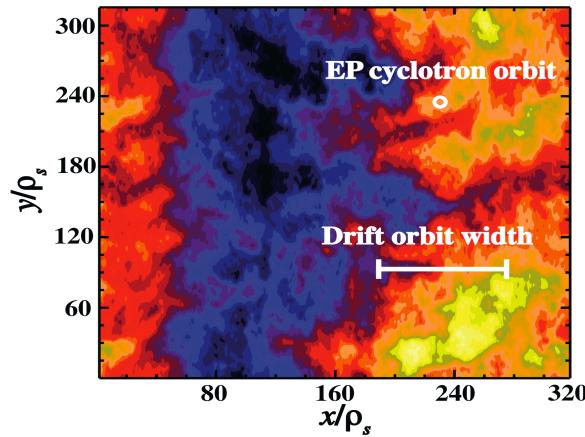
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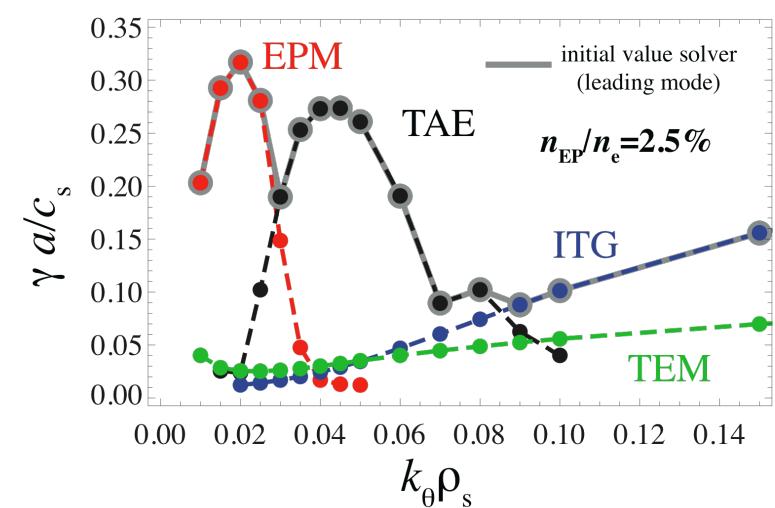
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...but GKEIGEN cases are implemented now with GYRO's parallelization scheme. Total cores  $\leq 64$ .

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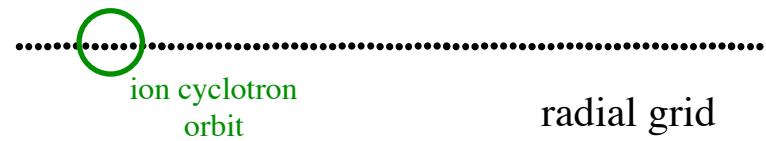
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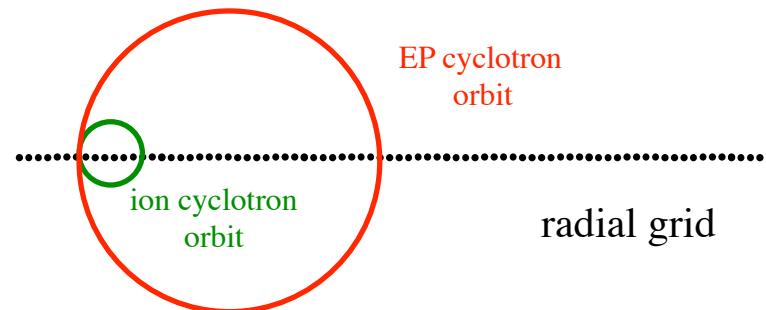
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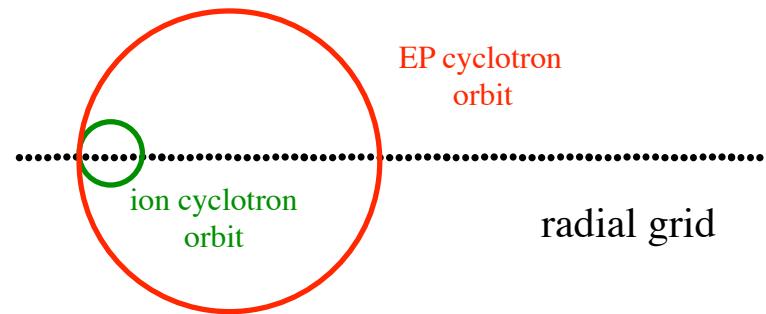
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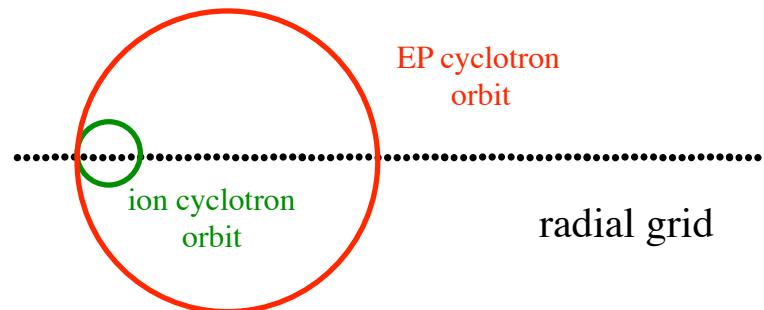
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Dense field-solve linear algebra also occurs in multi-scale turbulence cases with a dense radial grid.

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Increase parallelizability:

- Consider strategies to distribute the spatial grid (particularly the radial grid) or the separate kinetic species.
- For eigenvalue-solving mode, distribute the time-evolution matrix over a greater number of processors (for use by SLEPc) than that suggested by the existing gyro parallelization scheme.