

PIC simulations in the French community: current status & perspectives

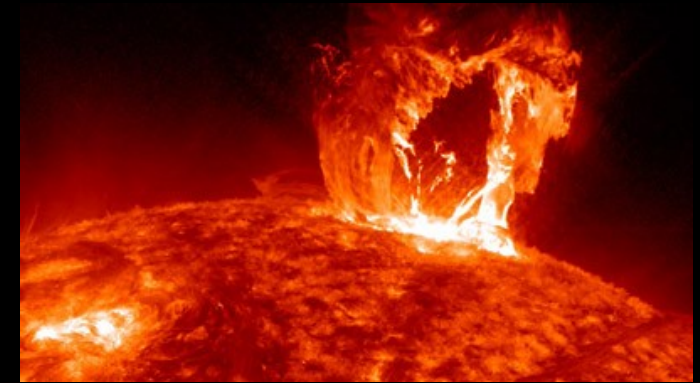
Benoît Cerutti, IPAG

With the help of: Nicolas Aunai (LPP), Fabien Casse (APC), Mickaël Grech (LULI), Martin Lemoine (IAP), Alexandre Marcowith (LUPM), Illya Plotnikov (IRAP), Rolf Walder (CRAL).

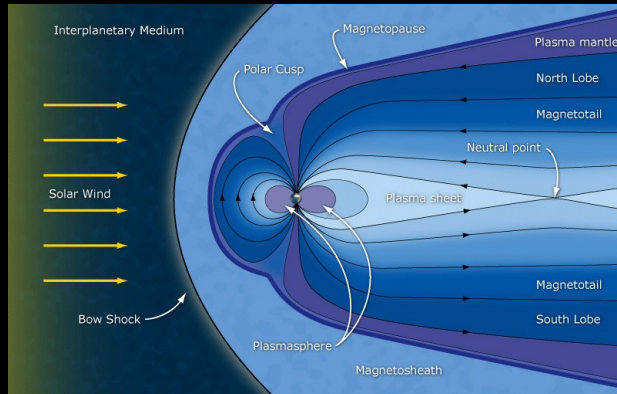
Journées PNHE 2021, 14-16 septembre 2021

Astrophysical relevance & applications

Solar corona & wind, heliosphere



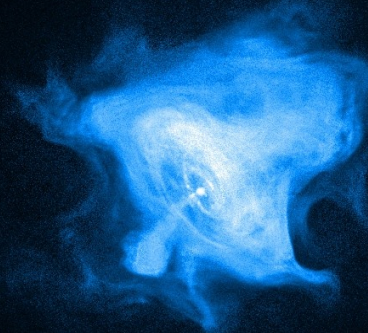
Planetary magnetospheres



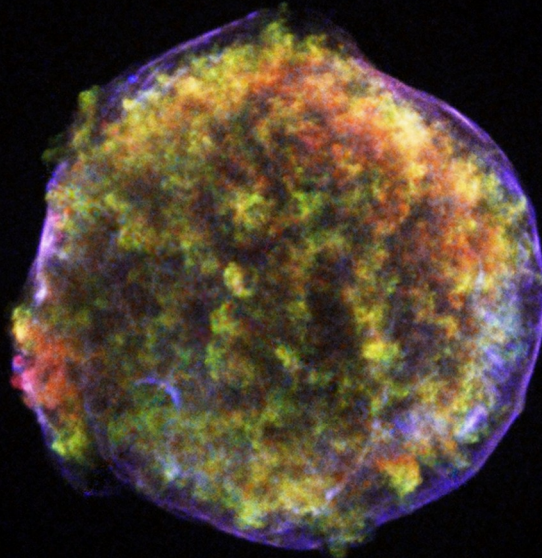
Relativistic magnetospheres



Pulsar Wind Nebulae



Supernova Remnants



Gamma-ray bursts Fast radio bursts

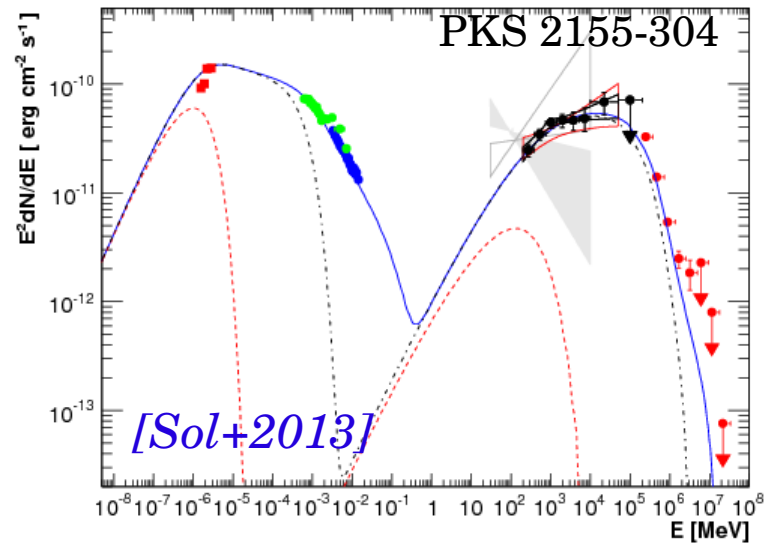


Jets

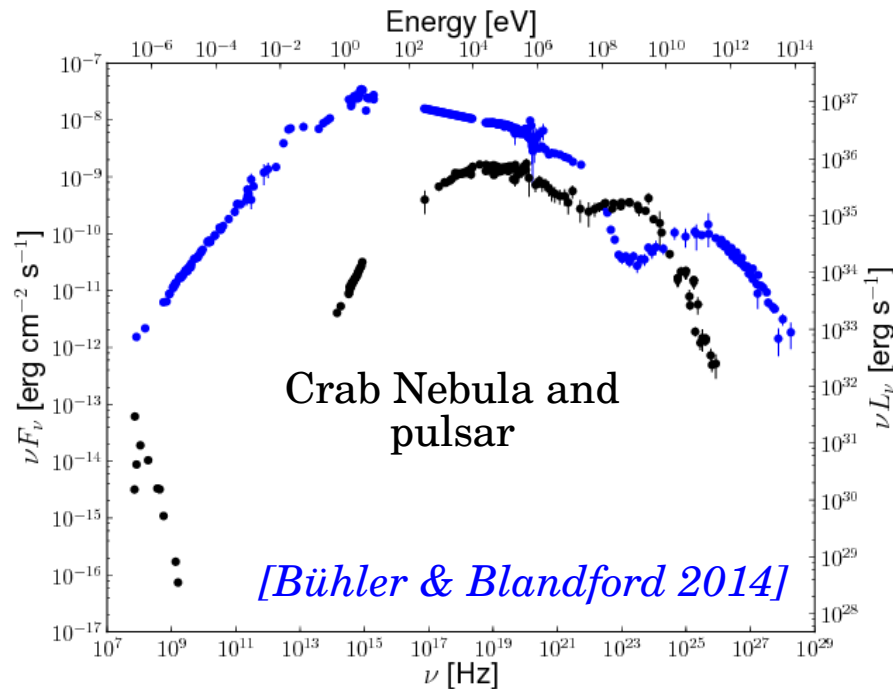


Broad non-thermal distributions

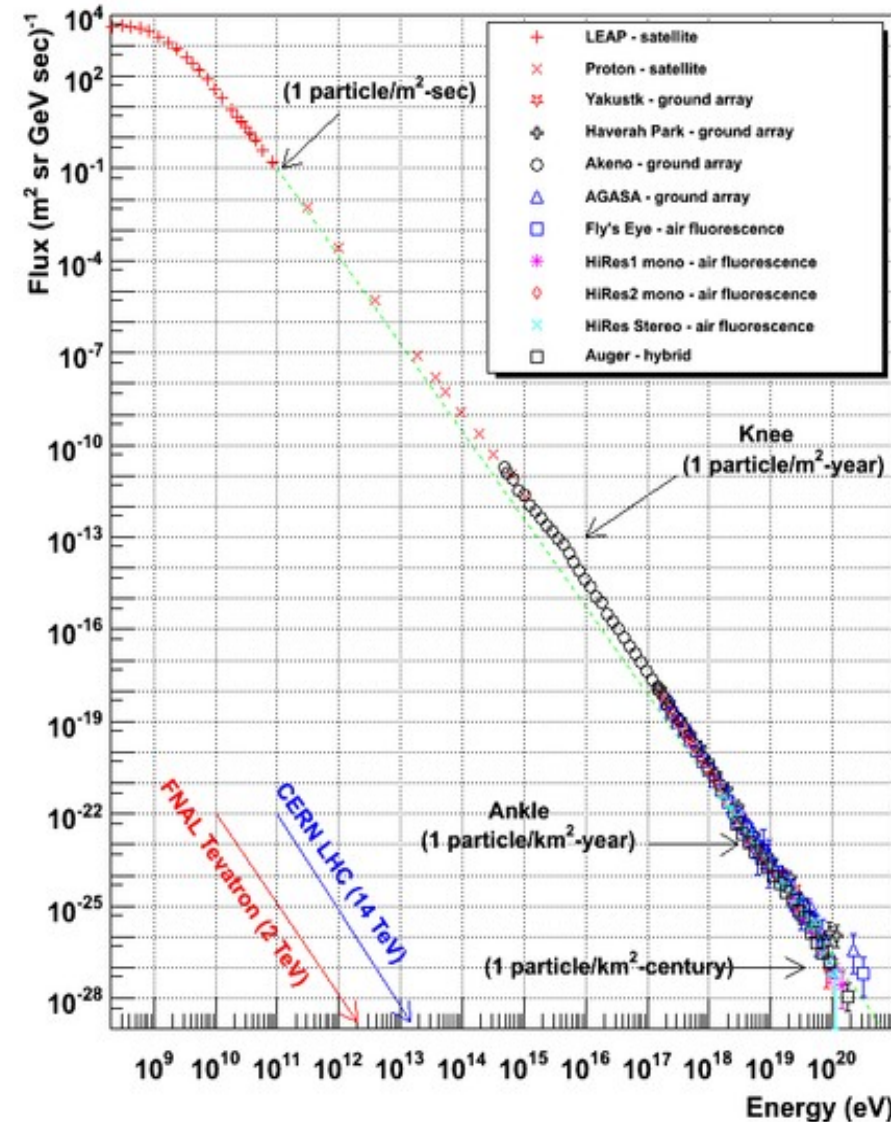
Blazars



Pulsars & Pulsar Wind Nebulae



Cosmic Ray Spectra of Various Experiments



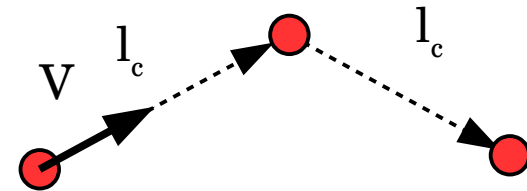
[<http://www.physics.utah.edu/~whanlon/spectrum.html>]

Collisionless plasmas

Collisions thermalizes efficiently the particle distribution, **not good for non-thermal** distributions. In most astrophysical environments, plasmas are **very dilute** so that they are effectively “**collisionless**”.

Coulomb collisions **mean free path**: $l_C = \frac{1}{n \sigma_C}$

Frequency of collisions $\nu = \frac{V}{l_C}$



Collisionless plasma if the plasma frequency $\omega_{pe} \gg \nu$

It also implies that there is a large number of particles per **Debye sphere**:

$$N_D = n \lambda_D^3 \gg 1$$

Particles sensitive to **collective plasma phenomena** over binary collisions, particularly important on the **sub-Debye length** and **plasma frequency scales** (plasma frequency and gyroradius).

These microscopic scales are involved in particle acceleration process. **Need to resolve kinetic scales** ($\neq$ MHD approach), and system size $L \gg \lambda_D$

Two numerical approaches to solve Vlasov

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{\gamma m} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{r}} + q \left(\mathbf{E} + \frac{\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}}{c} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{p}} = 0$$

Ab-initio model, no approximations

Directly with a Vlasov-code

Treat phase space as a continuum fluid

Advantages:

- **No noise**, good if tail of f is important dynamically (steep power-law).
- No issue if plasma very **inhomogeneous**.
- **Weak** phenomena can be captured

Limitations:

- Problem **(6+1)D**, hard to fit in the memory, limited resolution.
- Filamentation of the phase space
But becoming more competitive, new development to come, stay tuned!

Indirectly with a PIC code

Sample phase space with particles

Advantages:

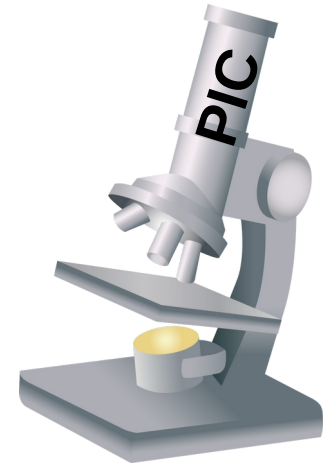
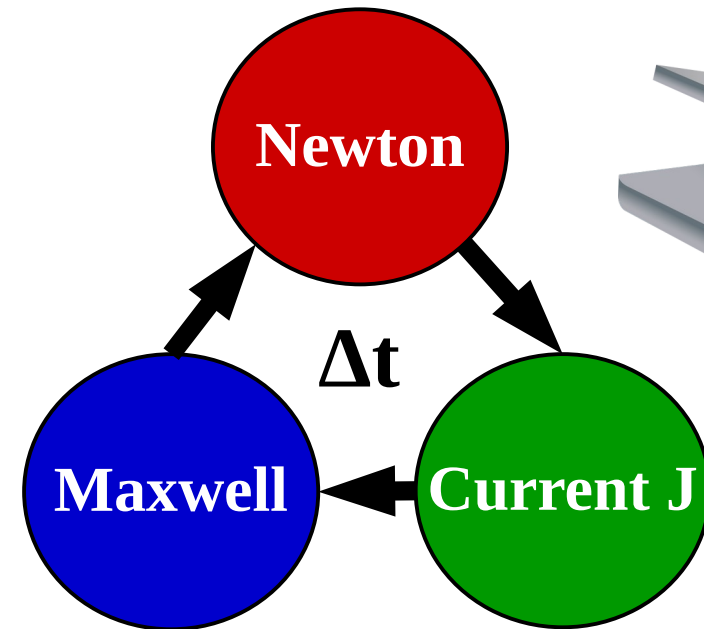
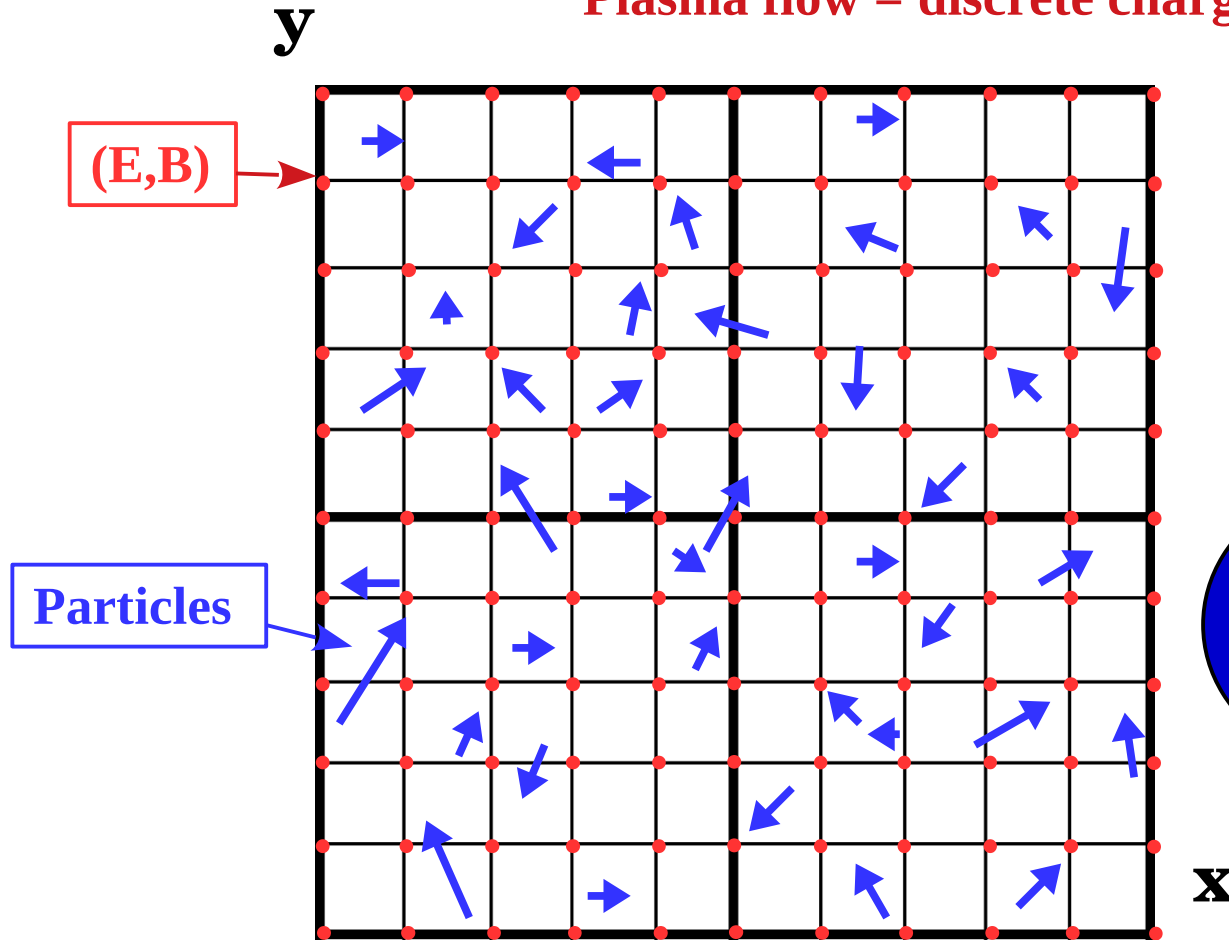
- Conceptually **simple**
- **Robust** and **easy to implement**.
- Easily **scalable** to large number of cores

Limitations:

- **Shot noise**, difficult to sample uniformly f
- Artificial collisions, requires many particles
- Hard to capture weak/subtle phenomenas
- Load-balancing issues

The spirit of the particle-in-cell approach

Plasma flow = discrete charged particles



Ab-initio modeling of plasmas, capture μ -physics



Particle acceleration, radiation, pair creation



Model observables



Computationally expensive strong need of HPC



Short-term evolution, small scale-separation

Study non-thermal particle acceleration from first principles

Numerical observatory => PIC simulations has become a real discovery tool!

The astrophysical PIC community in France

Nicolas Aunai, Roch Smet (LPP)
Carine Briand (LESIA)
Fabien Casse (APC)
Andrea Ciardi (LERMA)
Laurent Gremillet (CEA-DAM)
Bertrand Lembège (LATMOS)
Martin Lemoine (IAP)
Catherine Krafft & Philippe Savoini (LPP)
Anna Grassi & Mickael Grech (LULI)

Codes: Smilei, Calder, MPI-AMRVAC, PHARE

Emmanuel d'Humières (CELIA)
Code: Smilei

Illya Plotnikov (IRAP)
Codes: Shockapic, Smilei

Alexandre Marcowith (LUPM)
Code: MPI-AMRVAC

(Names In red)



Computing time (CT4)
~ **30 Mhrs/year** (~15% CT4)

Rolf Walder (CRAL)
Code: Apart-T

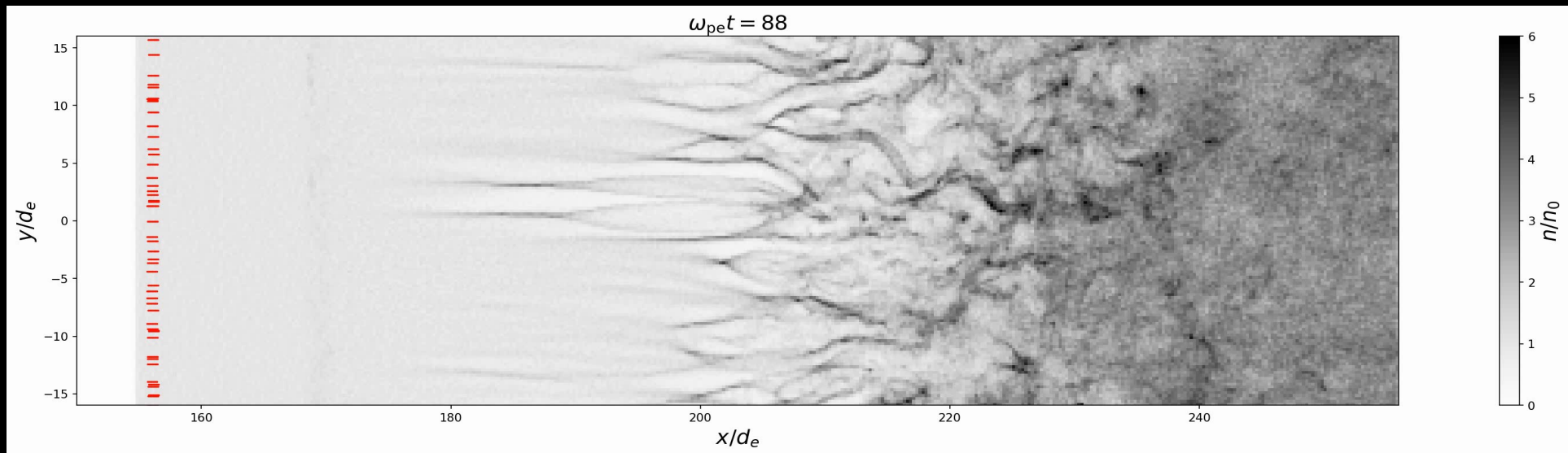
Benoît Cerutti (IPAG)
Code: Zeltron

Pierre Henri (OCA-LPC2E)
Code: Smilei

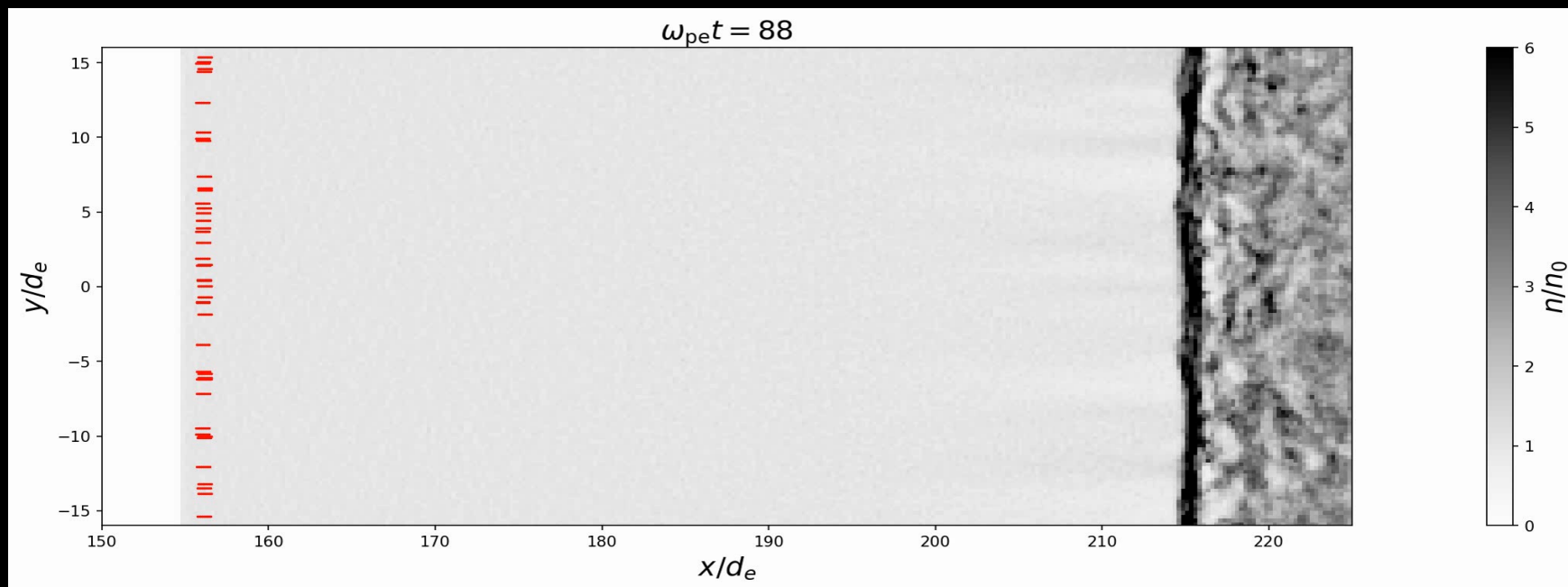
HE astro application: relativistic shocks

Unmagnetized

See Arno's and Virginia's talks



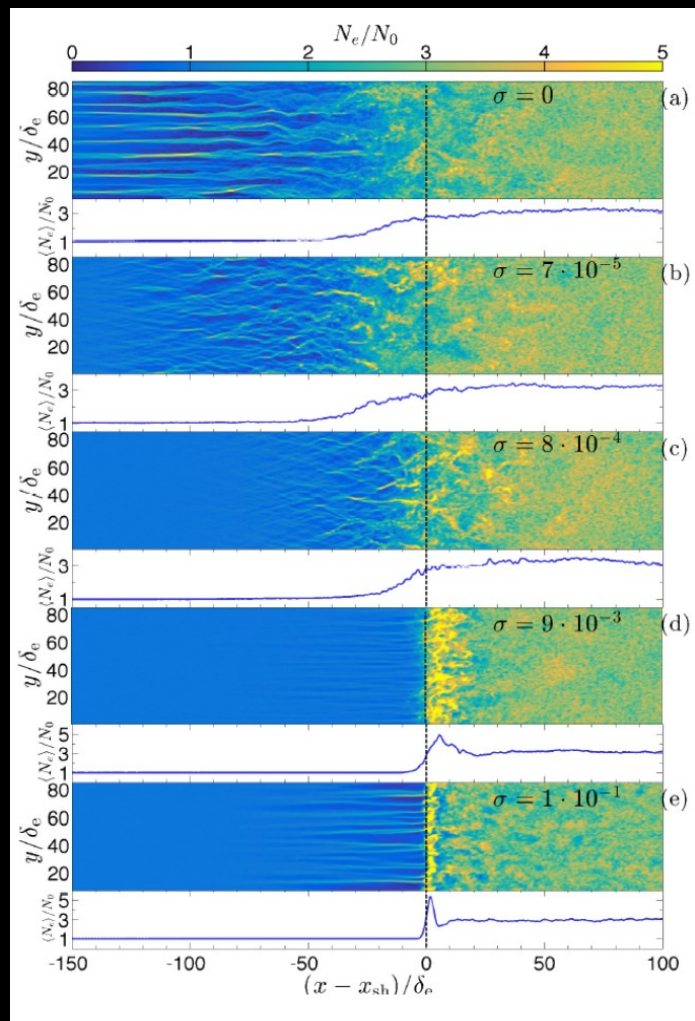
Magnetized



HE astro application: relativistic shocks

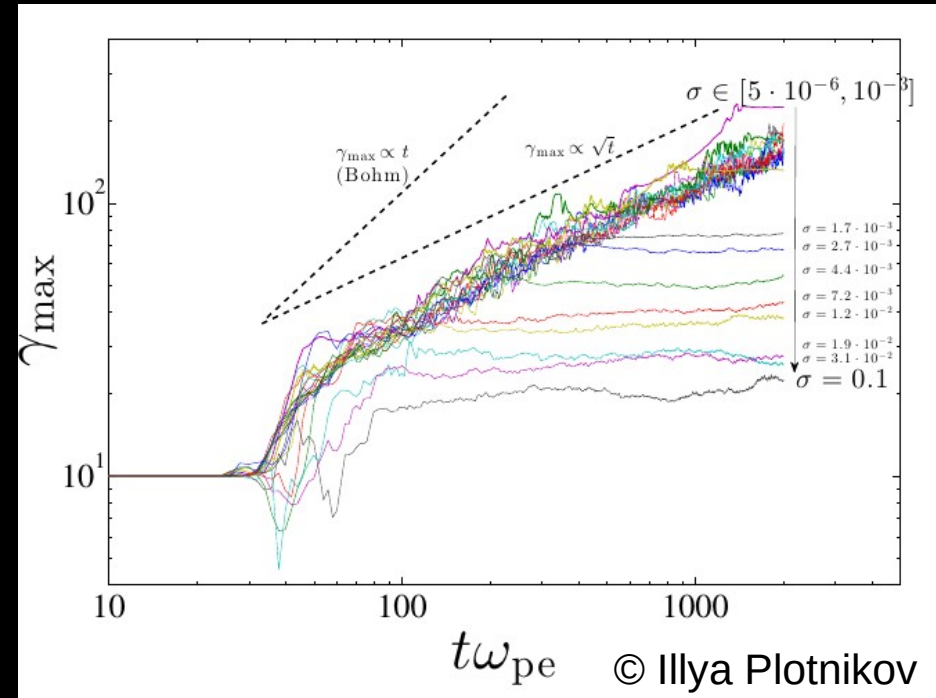
e.g., Plotnikov et al. 2018
Lemoine et al. 2019
Vanthieghem et al. 2020
Cerutti & Giacinti 2020

Shock structure

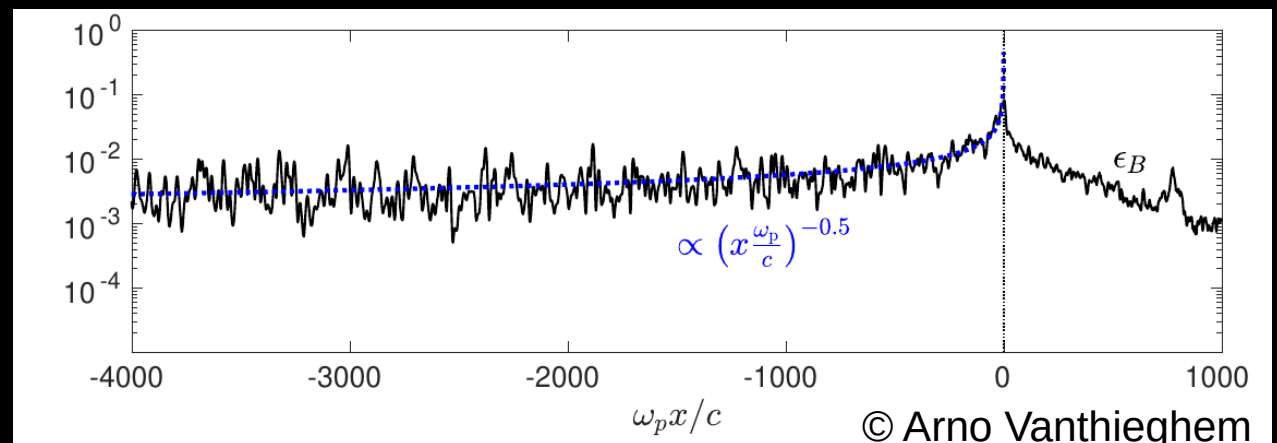


© Illya Plotnikov

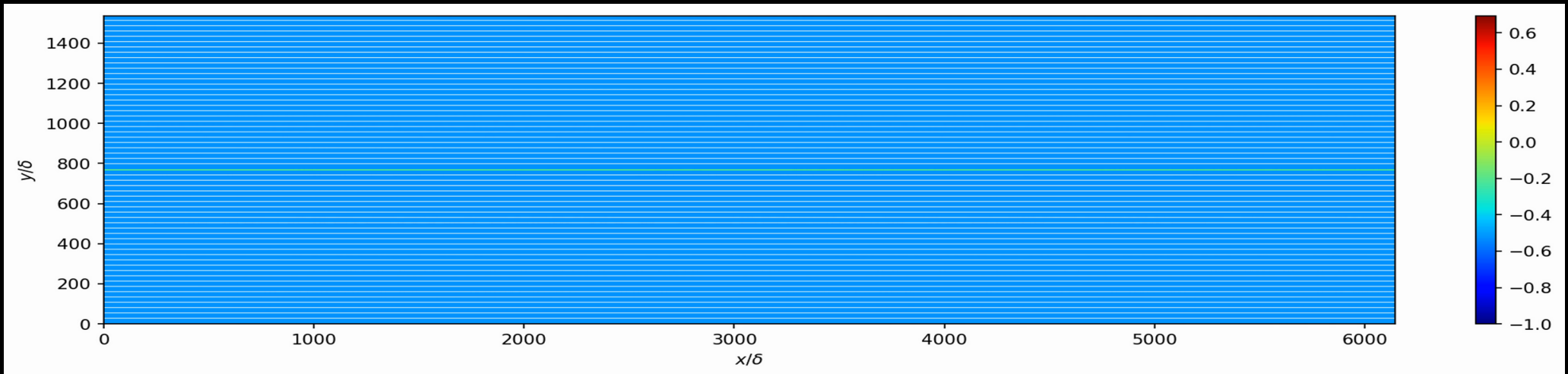
Particle acceleration



Microturbulence



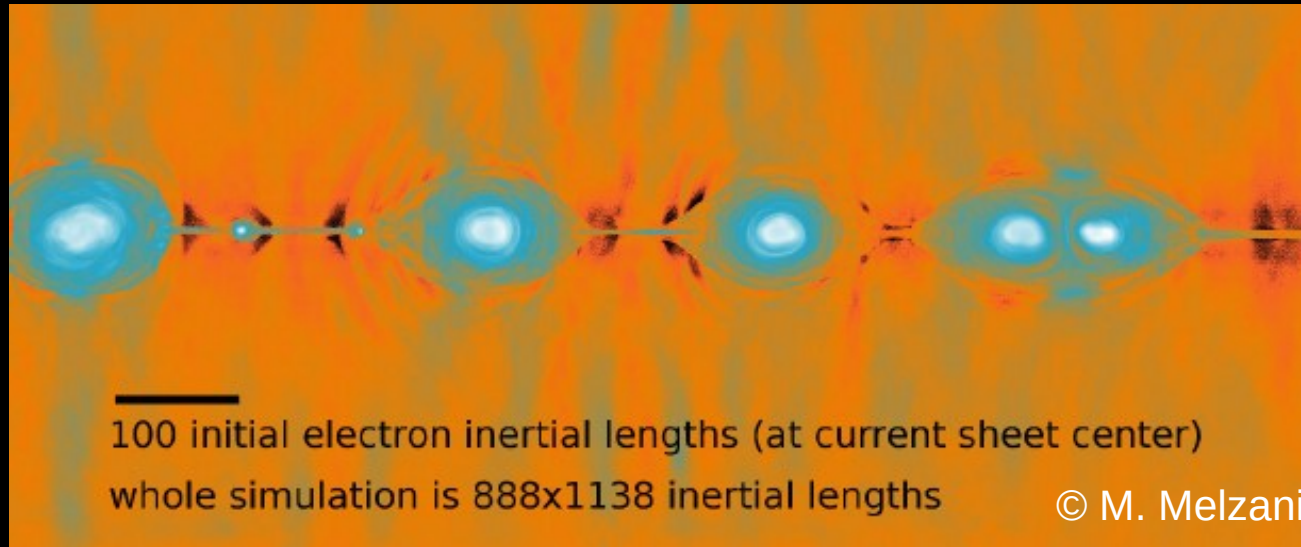
HE astro application: relativistic reconnection



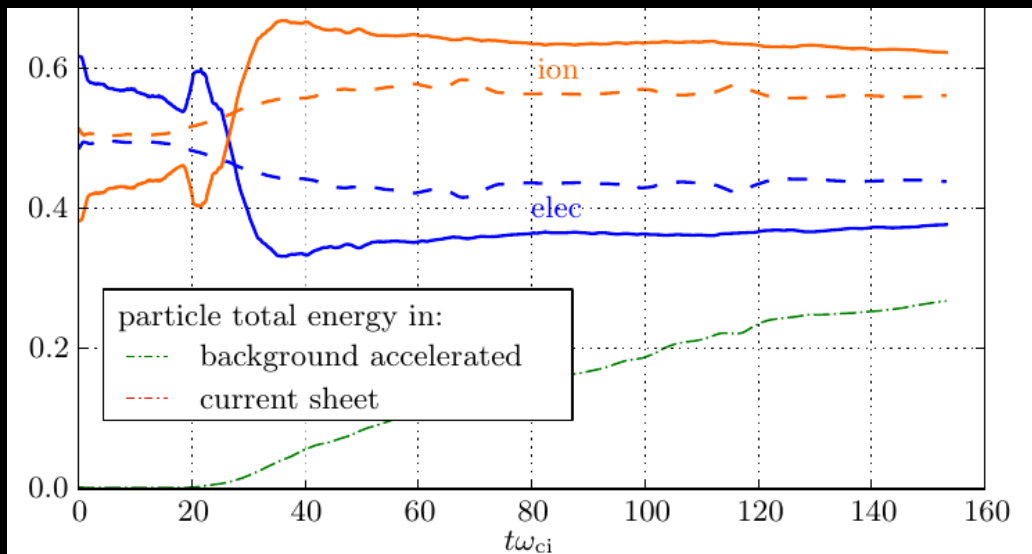
HE astro application: relativistic reconnection

e.g., Cerutti et al. 2013, Melzani et al. 2014

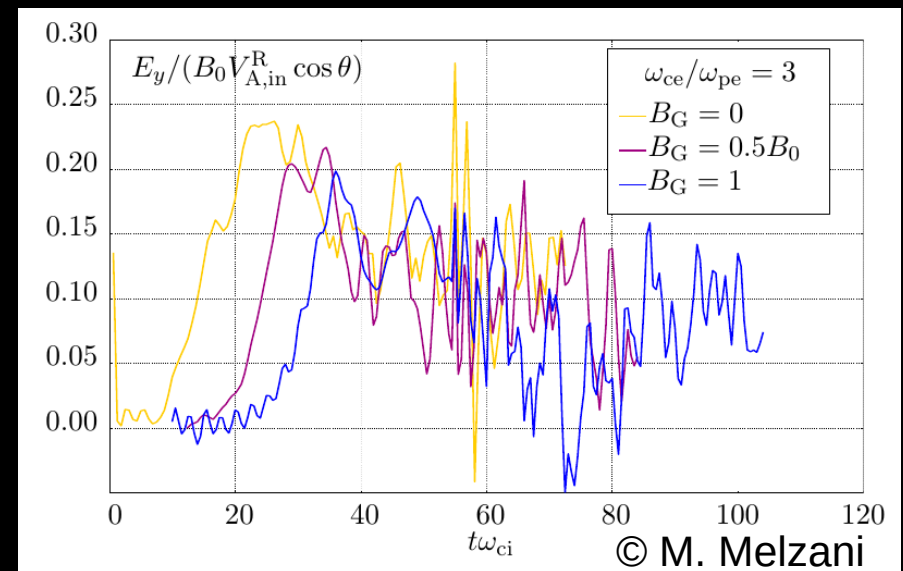
Plasmoid-dominated reconnection



Energy partition ions/electrons



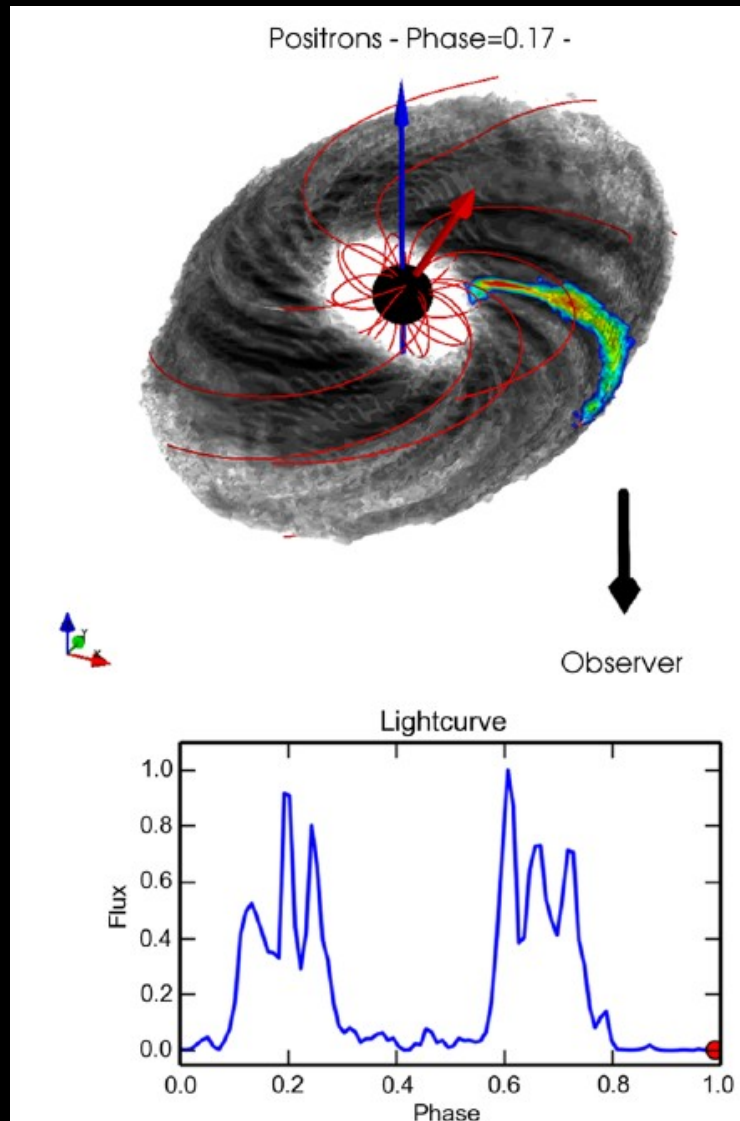
Reconnection rate



HE astro application: relativistic magnetospheres

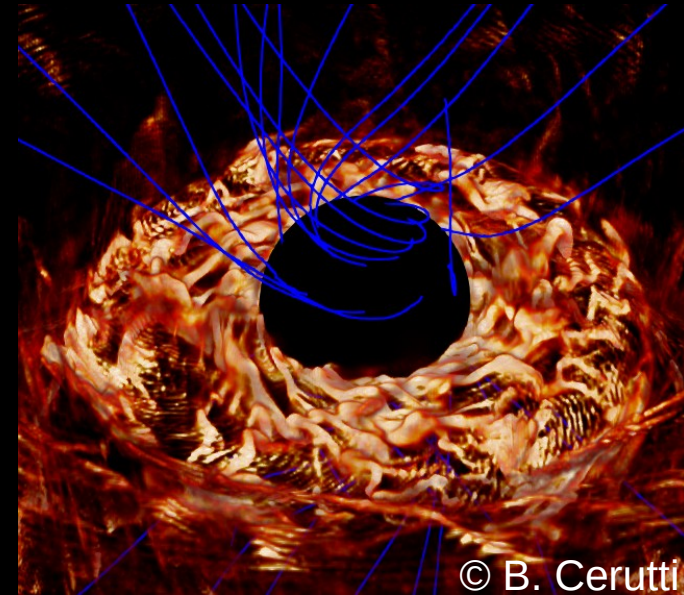
e.g., Cerutti et al. 2016, Guépin et al. 2020, Crinquand et al. 2020

Pulsar magnetospheres, pulse-profiles

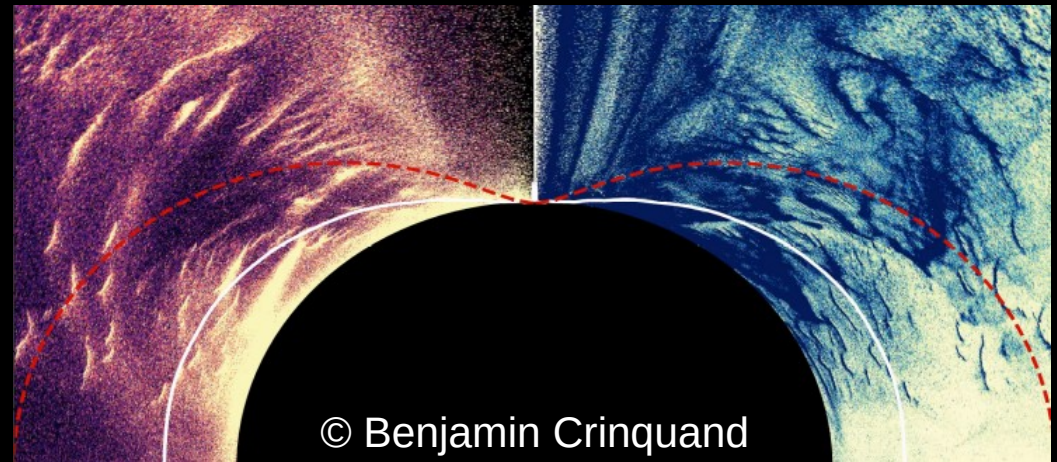


© B. Cerutti

Spinning black-hole magnetospheres



Spark-gap, pair cascades (GR+QED)



The multi-challenges

Multi-architecture

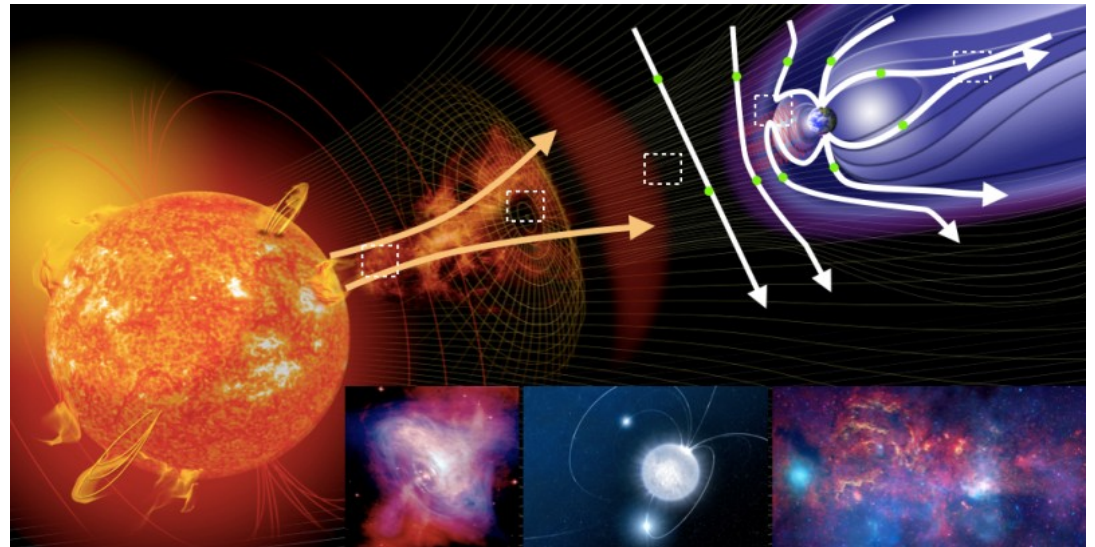
CPU, GPU, ARM
MPI, OpenMP,
Vectorization

Multi-physics

QED, GR, neutrinos

Multi-scales

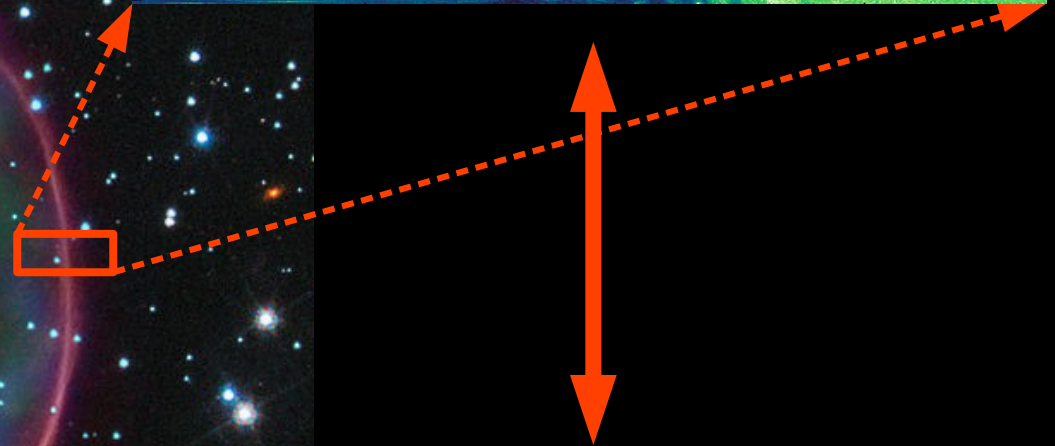
Kinetic $\leftrightarrow$ global
Long integration
Hybrid codes



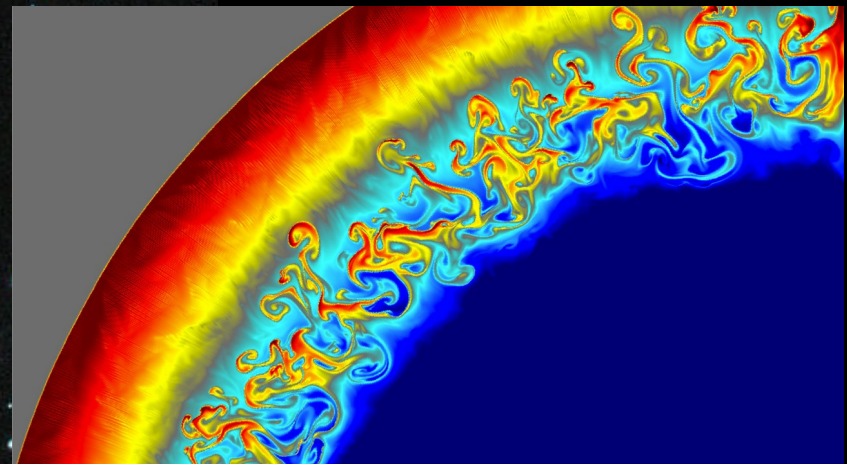
Coupling PIC with MHD: Astro example 1

SNR shock

Local => PIC

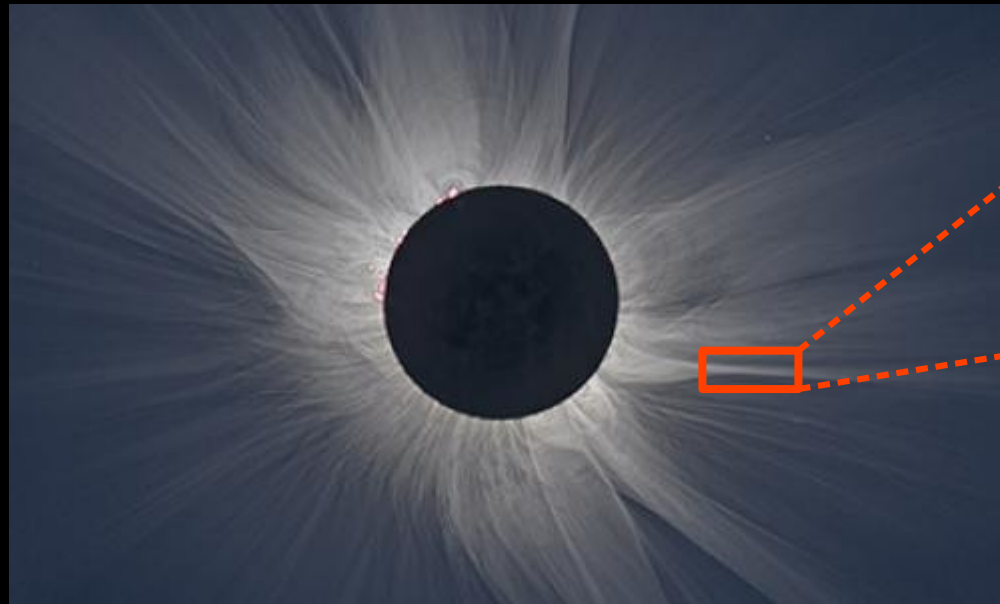


Global => MHD

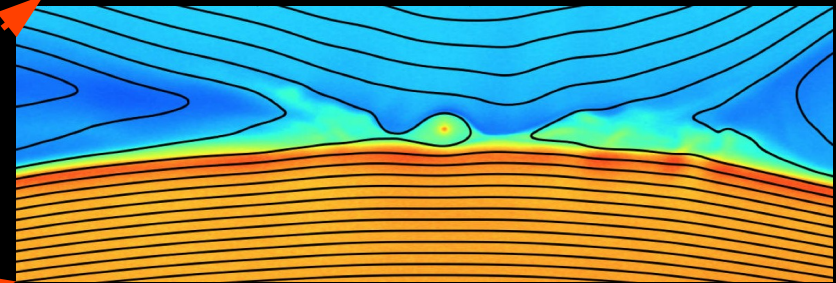


Coupling PIC with MHD: Astro example 2

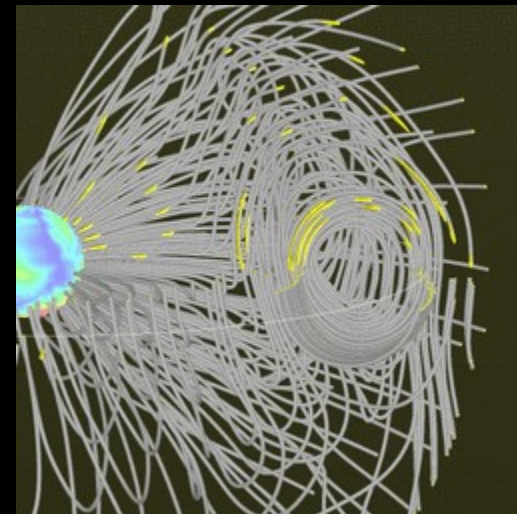
Reconnection



Local => PIC

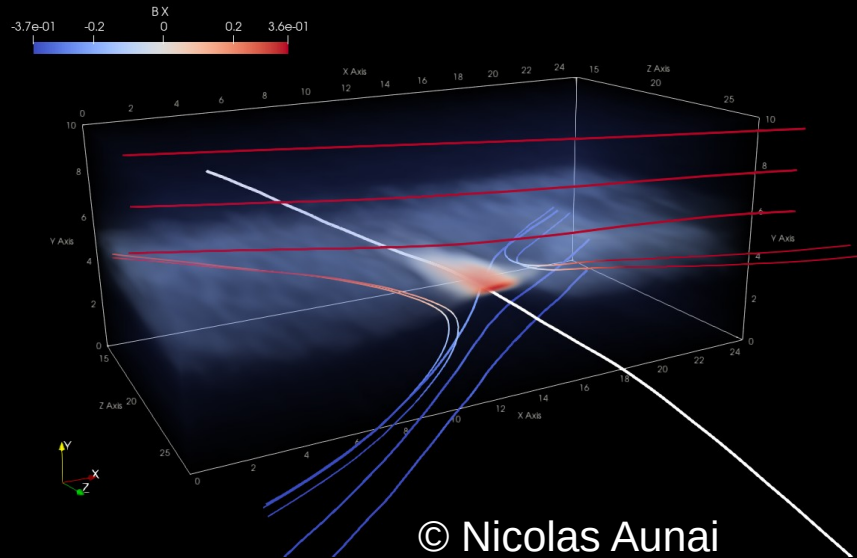


Global => MHD



Beyond the “full” PIC approach: hybrid schemes

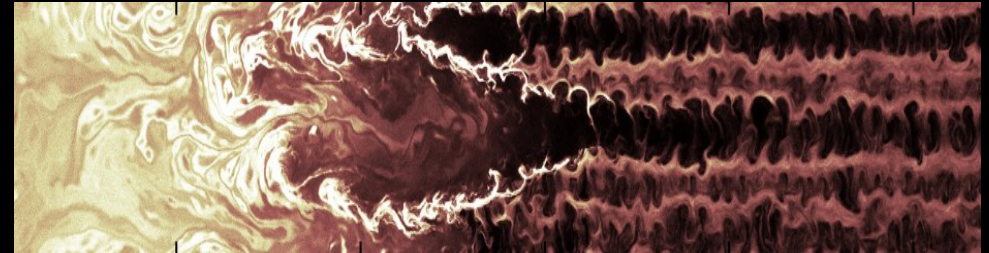
Hybrid: Kinetic ions, fluid electrons (code: PHARE with AMR)



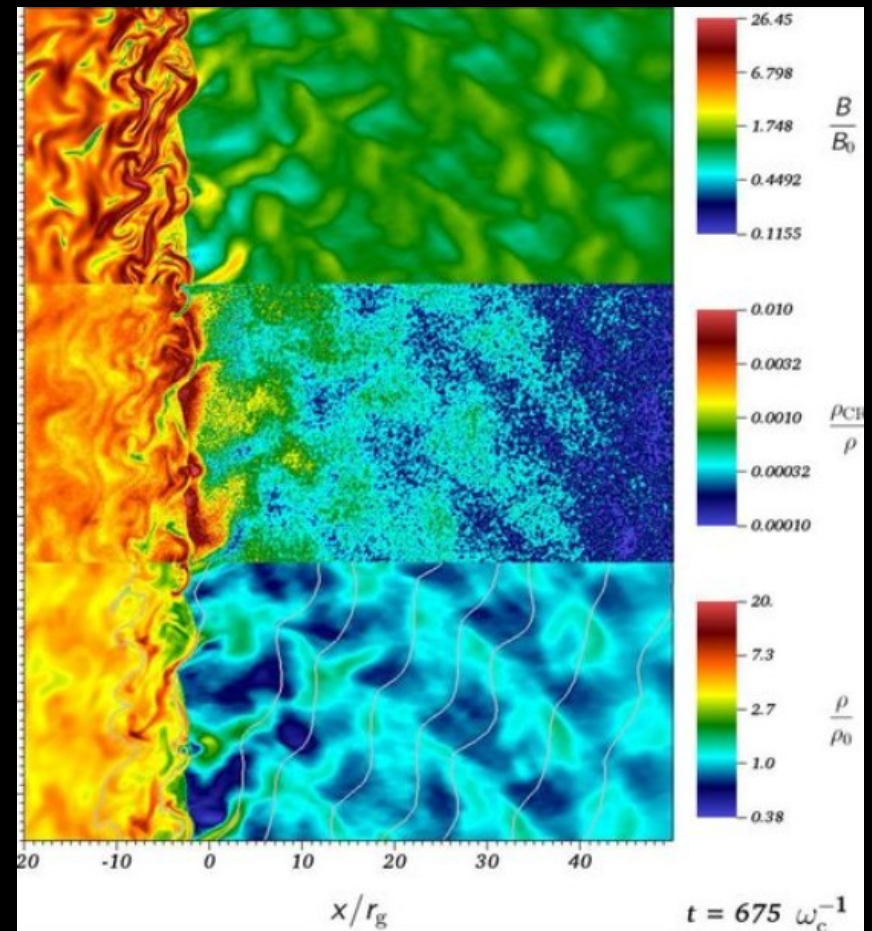
See Alexis Marret's talk

Hybrid: MHD+cosmic rays
(code: MPI-AMRVAC with AMR)

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The need of the community for the coming decade

- Expertise in **Exascale computing**, HPC and GPU specialists. What is the good level: National, OSU, laboratory? Difficulty in being attractive and competitive (high-level expertise required but low salary).
- Address **multi-scale physics**: non-linear feedback between kinetic and the large astrophysical object scales. Numerical stability and convergence at long integration times.
- Develop **hybrid numerical approaches** (MHD, PIC, Vlasov, radiative transfer, Numerical Relativity). Self-consistent and versatile coupling, AMR.
- **Physical processes/effects**: pair creation, radiative transfer, GR, neutrinos.
- Pursue the **training of students** in numerical techniques (e.g., Astrosim school).