



# RASCAS

(aka MCLya v.2.0)

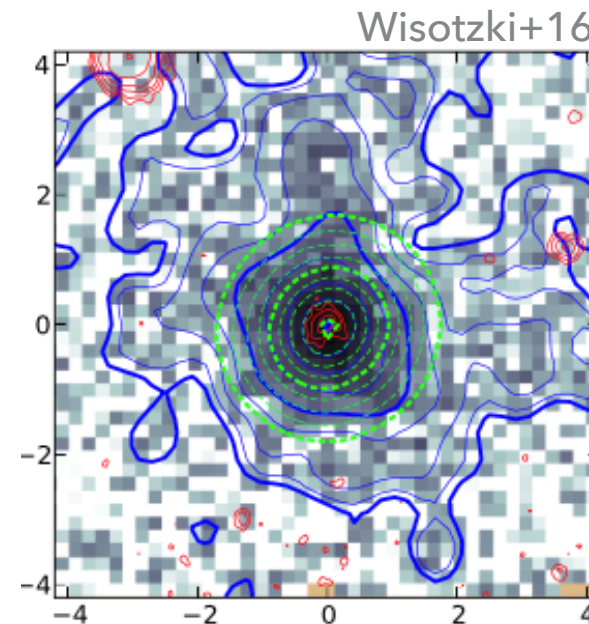
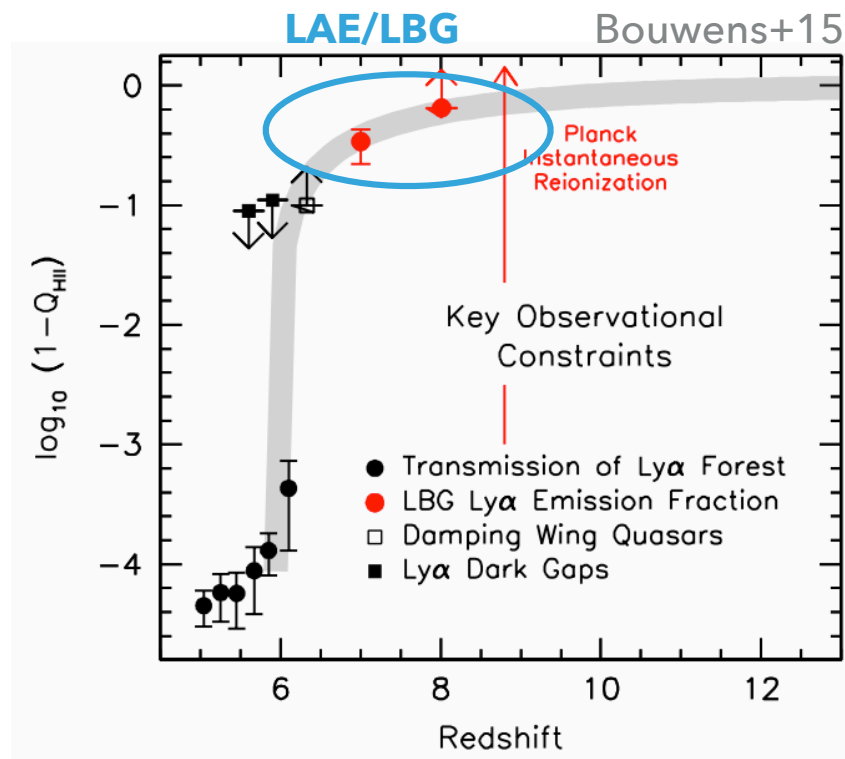
A massively parallel code for line transfer in AMR simulations.

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**LEO MICHEL-DANSAC, JEREMY BLAIZOT,  
THIBAUT GAREL, ANNE VERHAMME**

# SCIENCE MOTIVATIONS

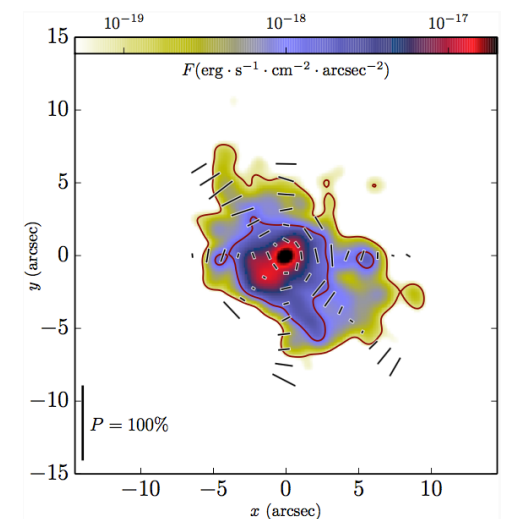
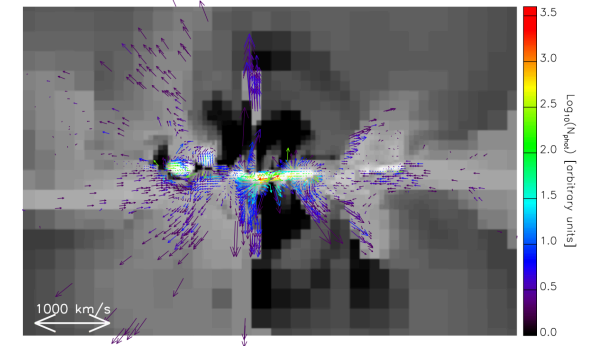
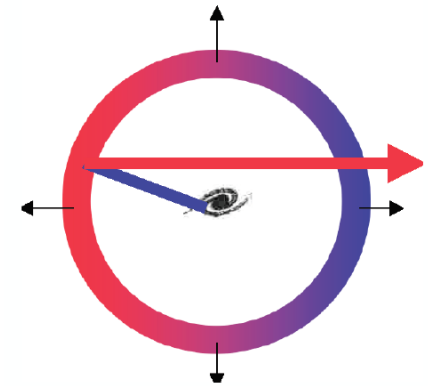
- ▶ LAEs, EoR, LABs, ... (MUSE, JWST, ...)
- ▶ CGM in general (Ly $\alpha$ , metal line absorption, fluorescence, ...)



## MCLYA (VERHAMME+06,+12, TREBITSCH+16)

A Monte Carlo code for resonant line transfer

- ▶ Geneva (Verhamme, Schaerer, Maselli): code development & first application on models of expanding shells (regular mesh)
- ▶ Oxford (Verhamme, Dubois): ability to post-process RAMSES simulations (AMR, some level of MPI)
- ▶ Lyon (Verhamme, Blaizot, Garel, Trebitsch): optimisation, memory cuts, load balancing (MPI queue), polarisation.



## MOTIVATIONS FOR A NEW VERSION

**Memory footprint** : we need to process large, high-resolution volumes (e.g. haloes of LAEs, giant LABs, HII bubbles at reionisation, ...) on numerous cores (little RAM/core) -> domain decomposition & distributed parallelism.

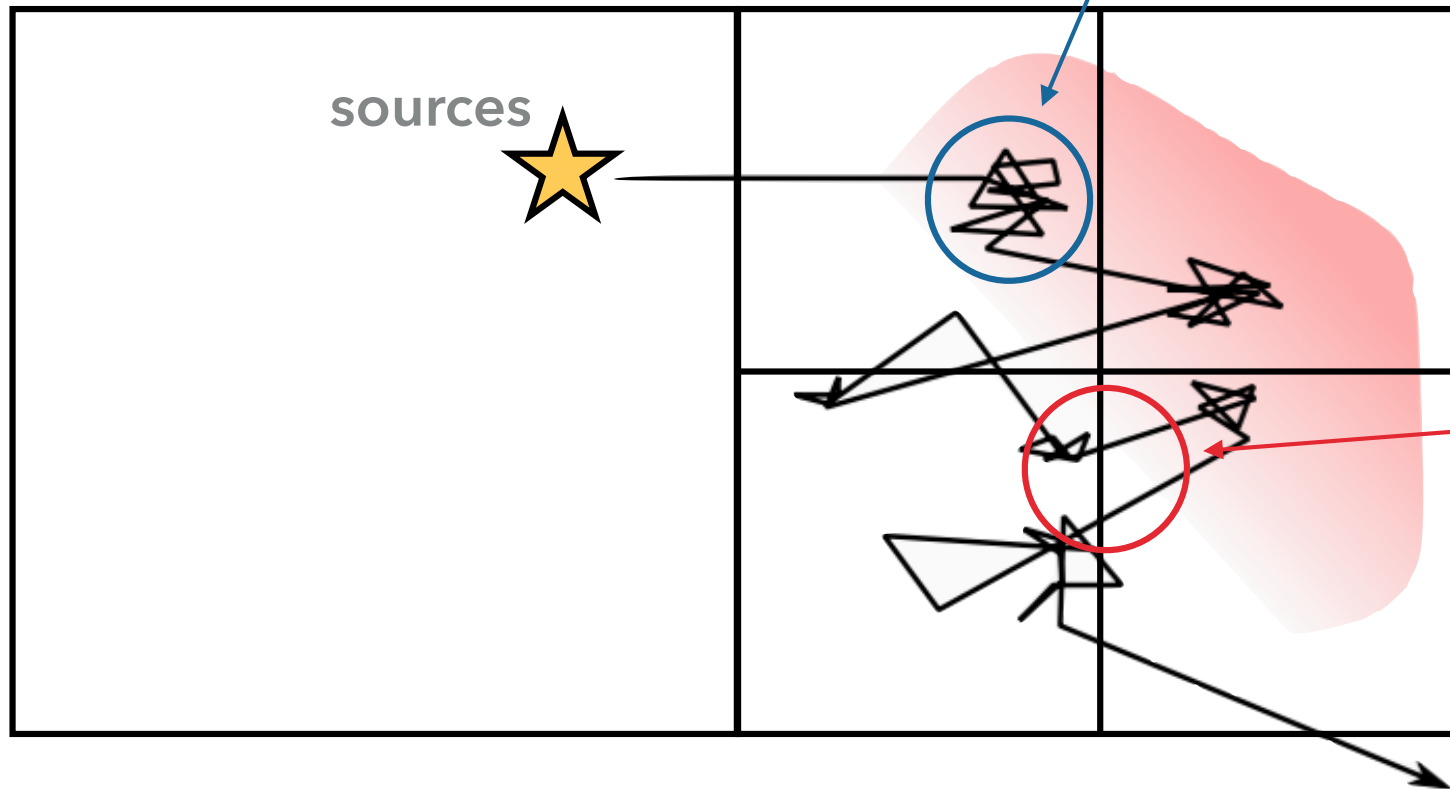
**Load balancing**: manage the huge diversity of photon effective speeds from low-density IGM to high-density ISM regimes. Balance domain loads.

**Modularity/community development**: Simple add-ons should allow transfer of any line, or processing the outputs of any simulation (other than RAMSES) -> some level of object oriented design / encapsulation.

Some elements of RASCAS should be usable as a toolbox to manipulate RAMSES outputs.

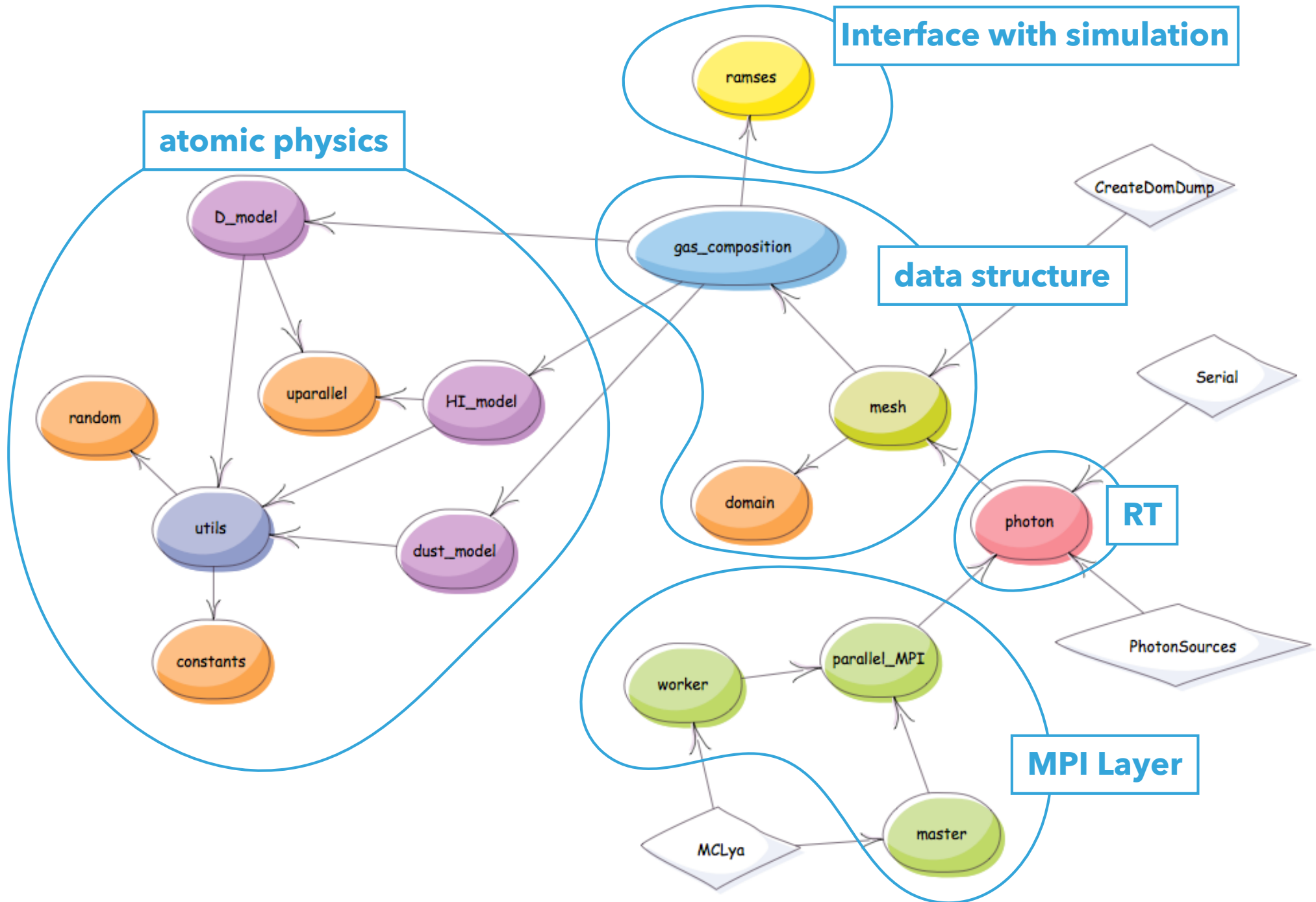
# MC LYA RT, TECHNICALLY

interaction with matter

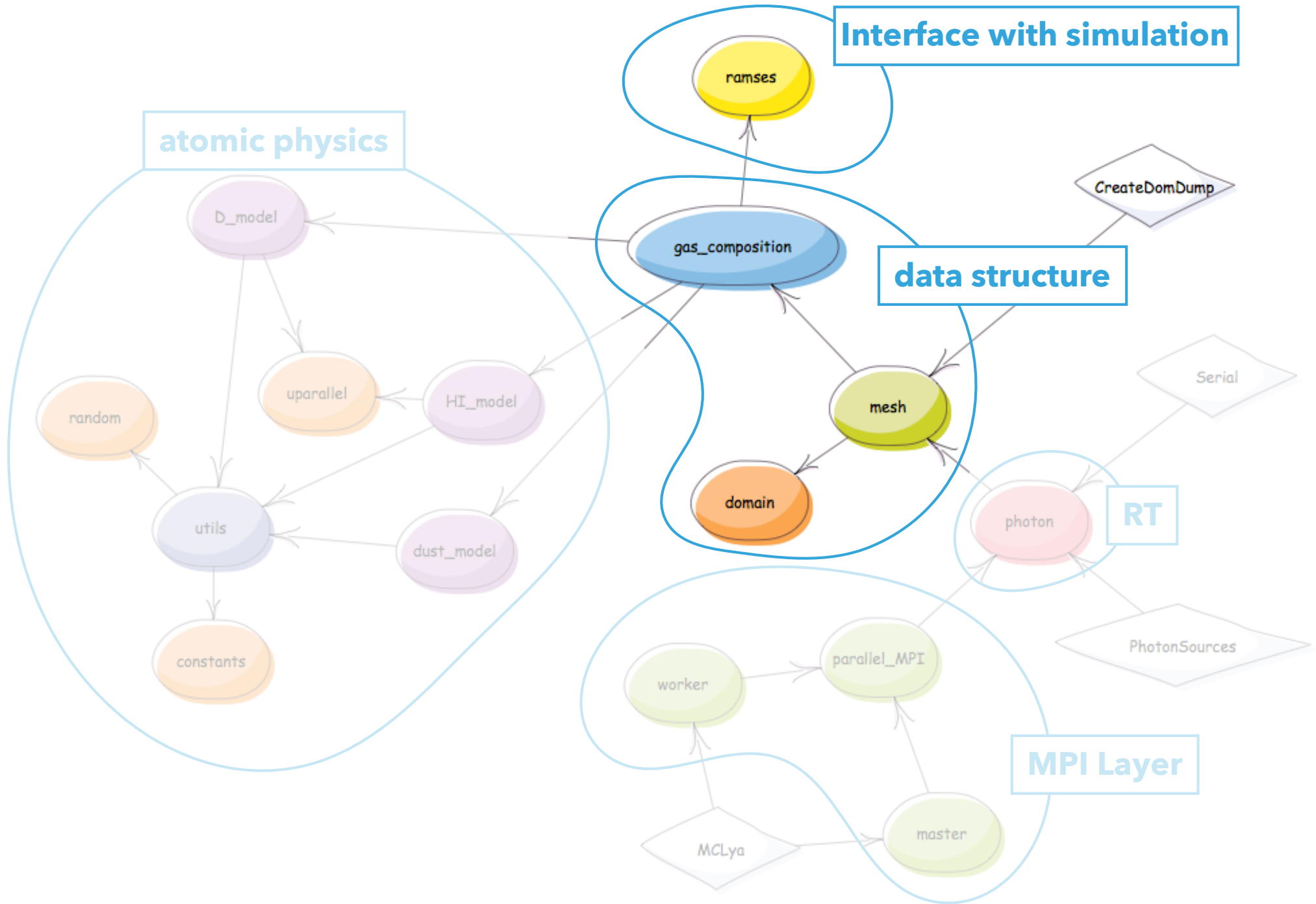


propagation through the adaptive mesh

# INTRO - MODULARITY



# I. DATA STRUCTURE

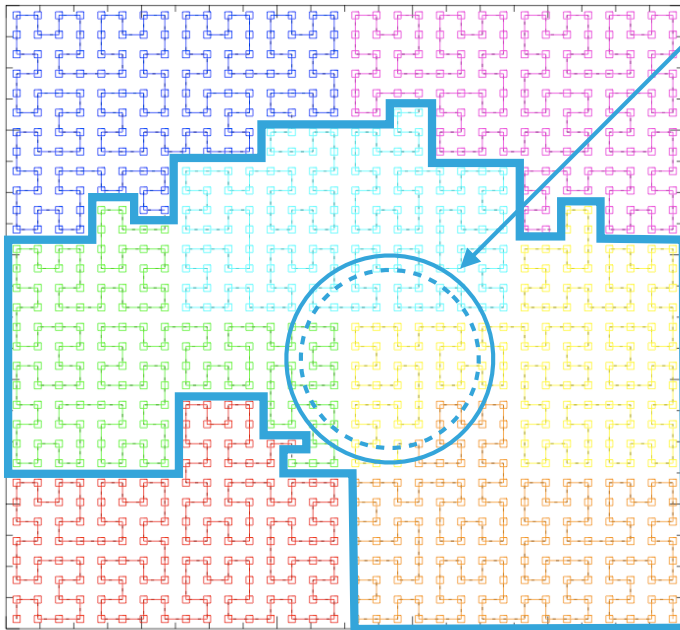


# I. DATA STRUCTURE

## DOMAIN (RE)CONSTRUCTION

RAMSES output

Region for RT



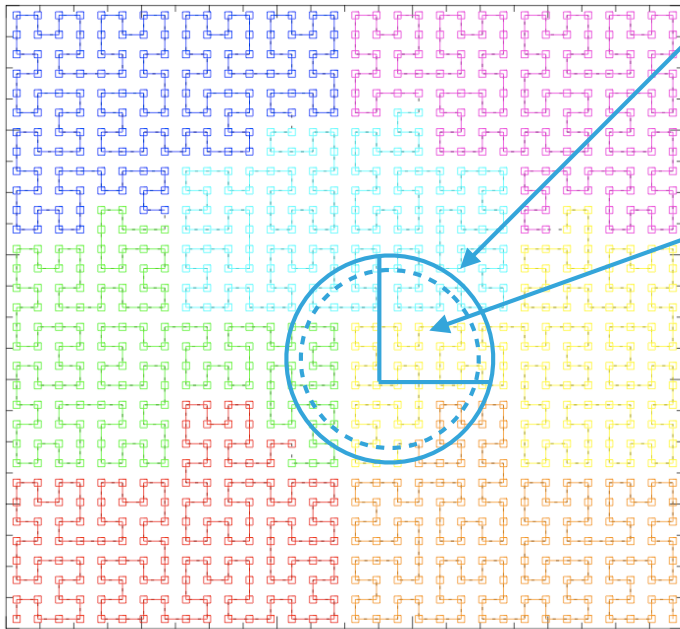
MCLya v1.0 : load all cpu-domains overlapping with zone of interest into memory.

domain-specific indexes  
(oct-cell relation, nbor, son, father)



## DOMAIN (RE)CONSTRUCTION

RAMSES output



Region for RT

RASCAS: Select an arbitrary collection of leaf cells and re-construct all ramses indexes (oct-tree).  
Keep minimal information.

MCLya v1.0 : load all cpu-domains overlapping with zone of interest into memory.

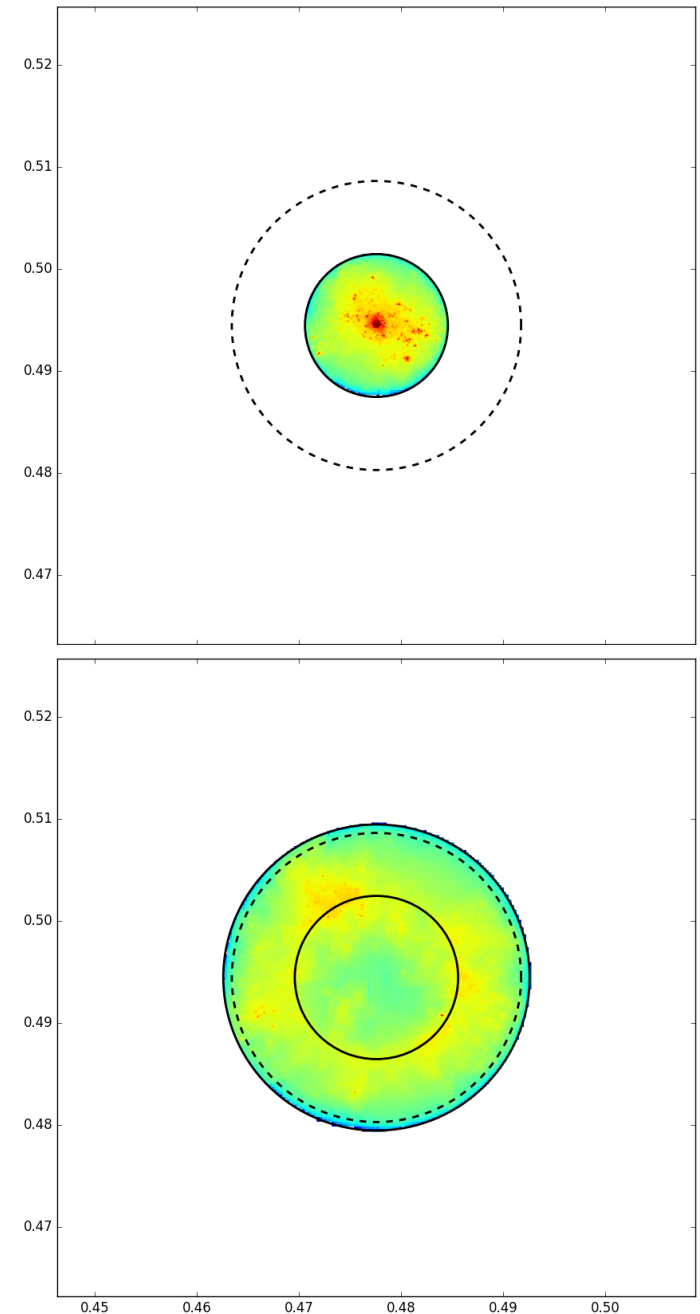
domain-specific indexes  
(oct-cell relation, nbor, son, father)

# I. DATA STRUCTURE

## EXAMPLE

Example on a zoom simulation ( $\sim 14\text{pc}$  resolution,  $1\text{E}11 \text{ Msun}$  halo @  $z=3$ )

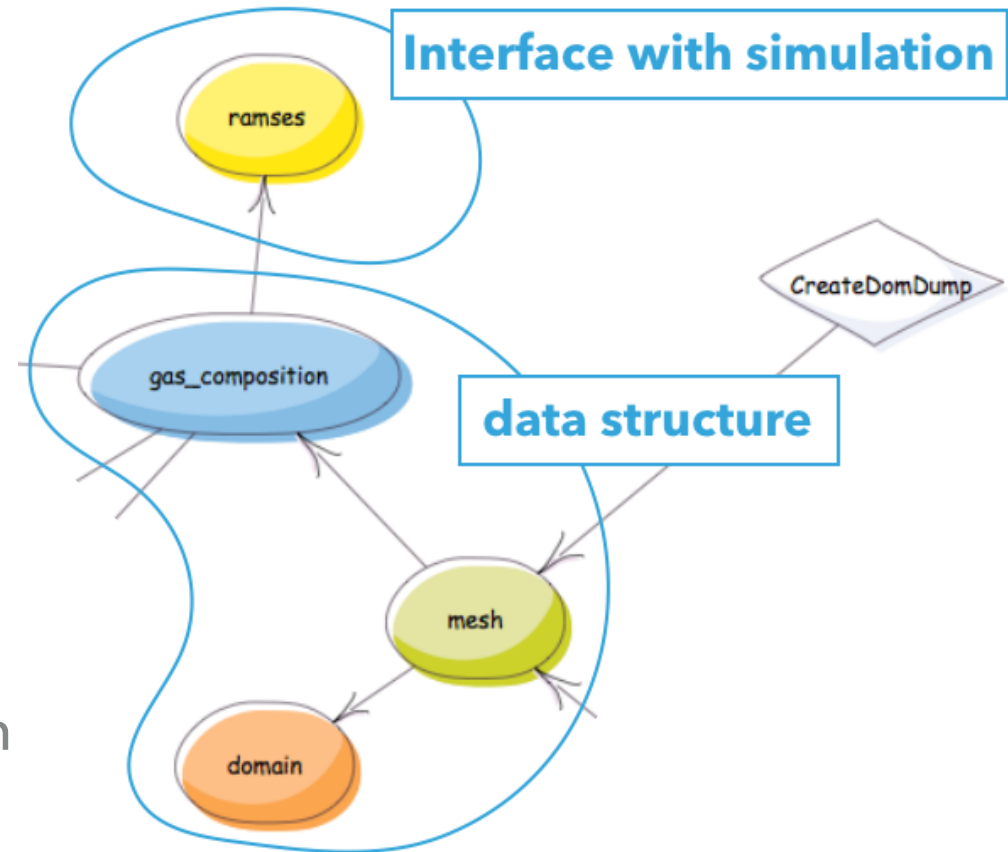
- ▶ RAMSES output = 18GB
- ▶ hydro+AMR data = 9.7GB
- ▶ mesh data rebuilt from cells inside  $R_{\text{vir}}$  = 1.2GB (4.2GB inside  $5 \cdot R_{\text{vir}}$ )
- ▶ Can be split further with custom domain decomposition.
- ▶ Domains should overlap to avoid photons moving back and forth



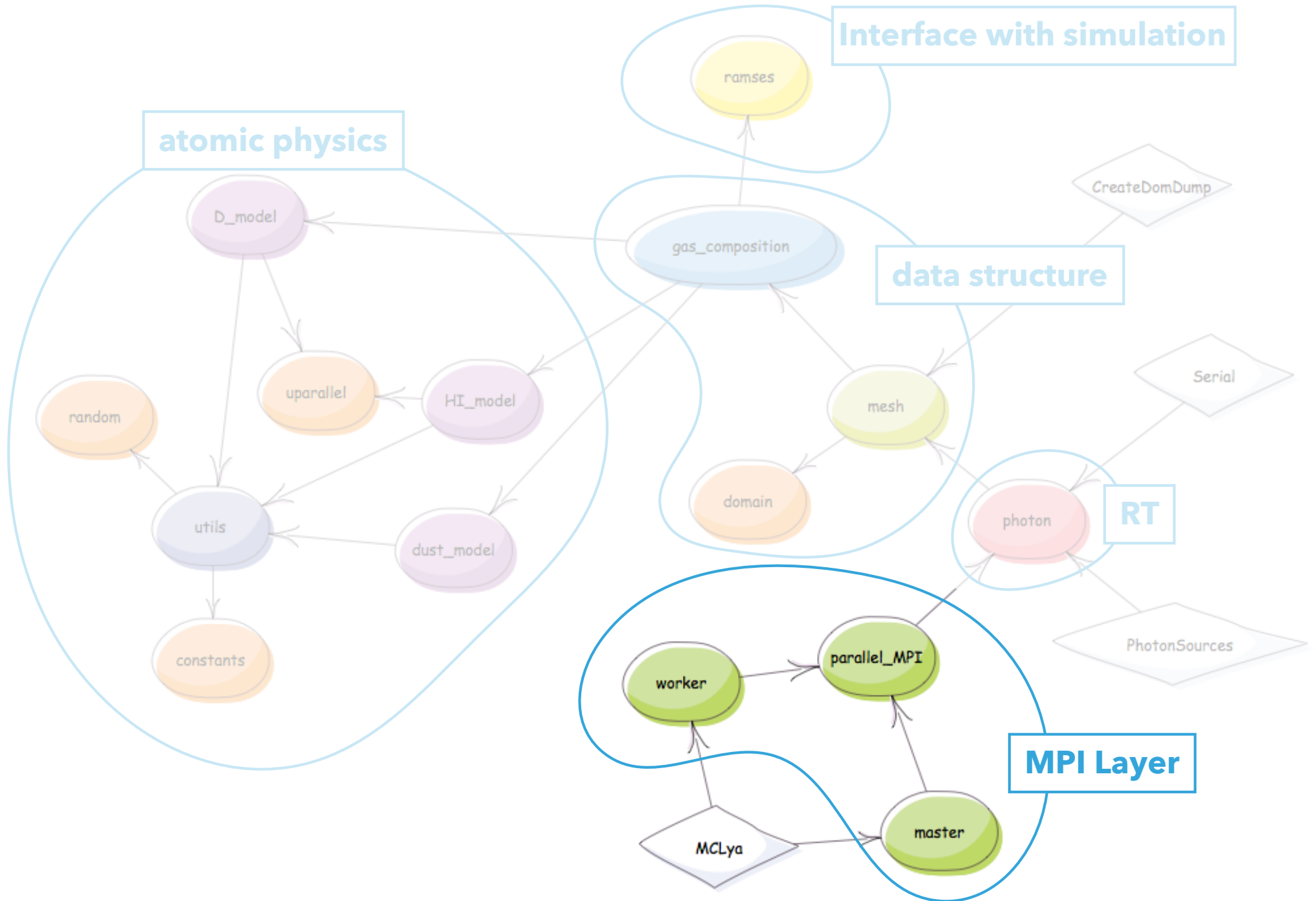
## DOMAIN (RE)CONSTRUCTION

Stand-alone code to build custom domains which contain:

- an AMR mesh with all the oct-tree indexes (son, father, nbor, ...)
- a gas mixture (e.g. H<sub>I</sub>, Deuterium, and dust) with relevant properties (density, velocity dispersion) for each species.



## II. DYNAMICAL LOAD-BALANCING

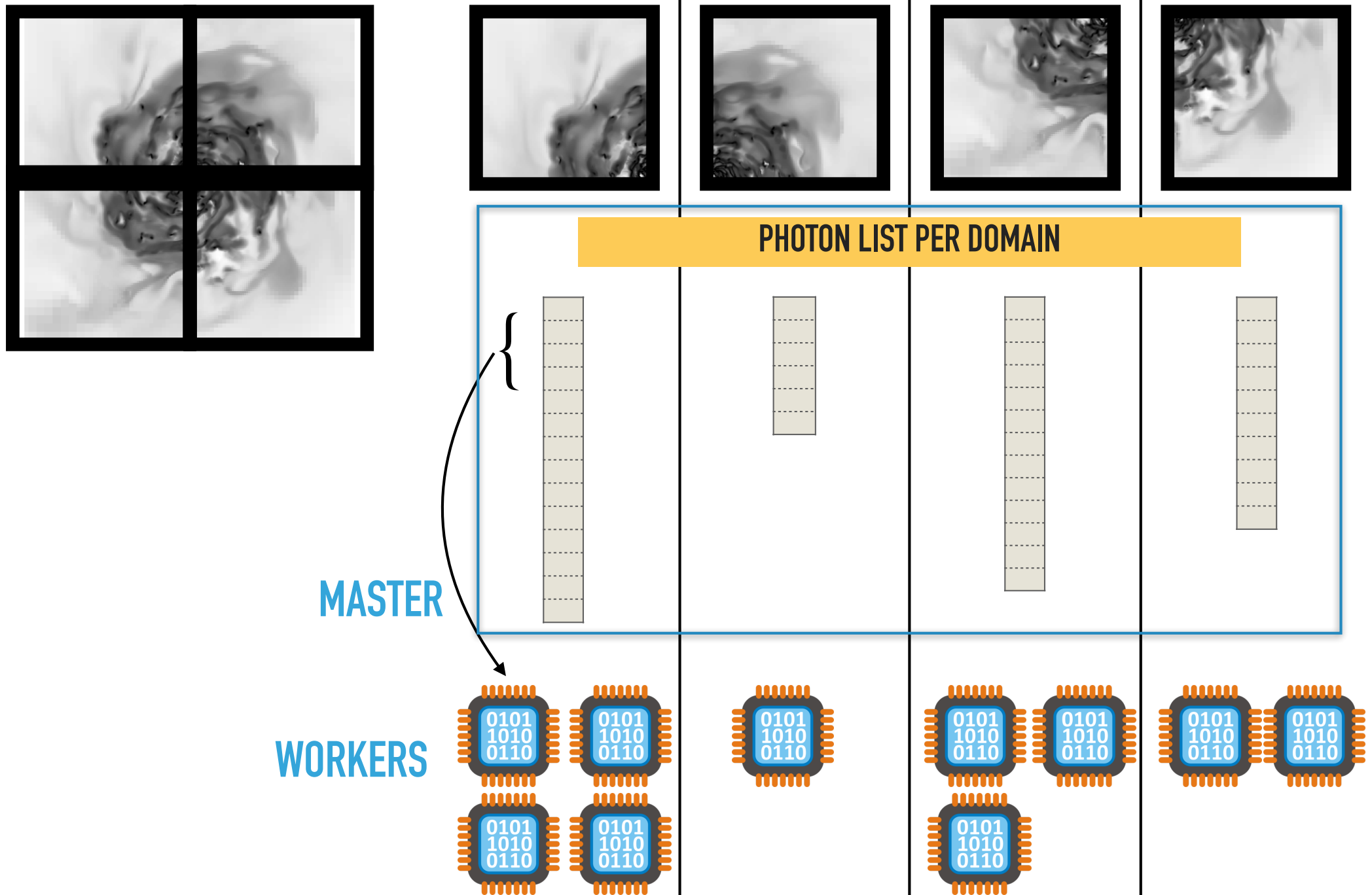


# PARALLELISM STRATEGY

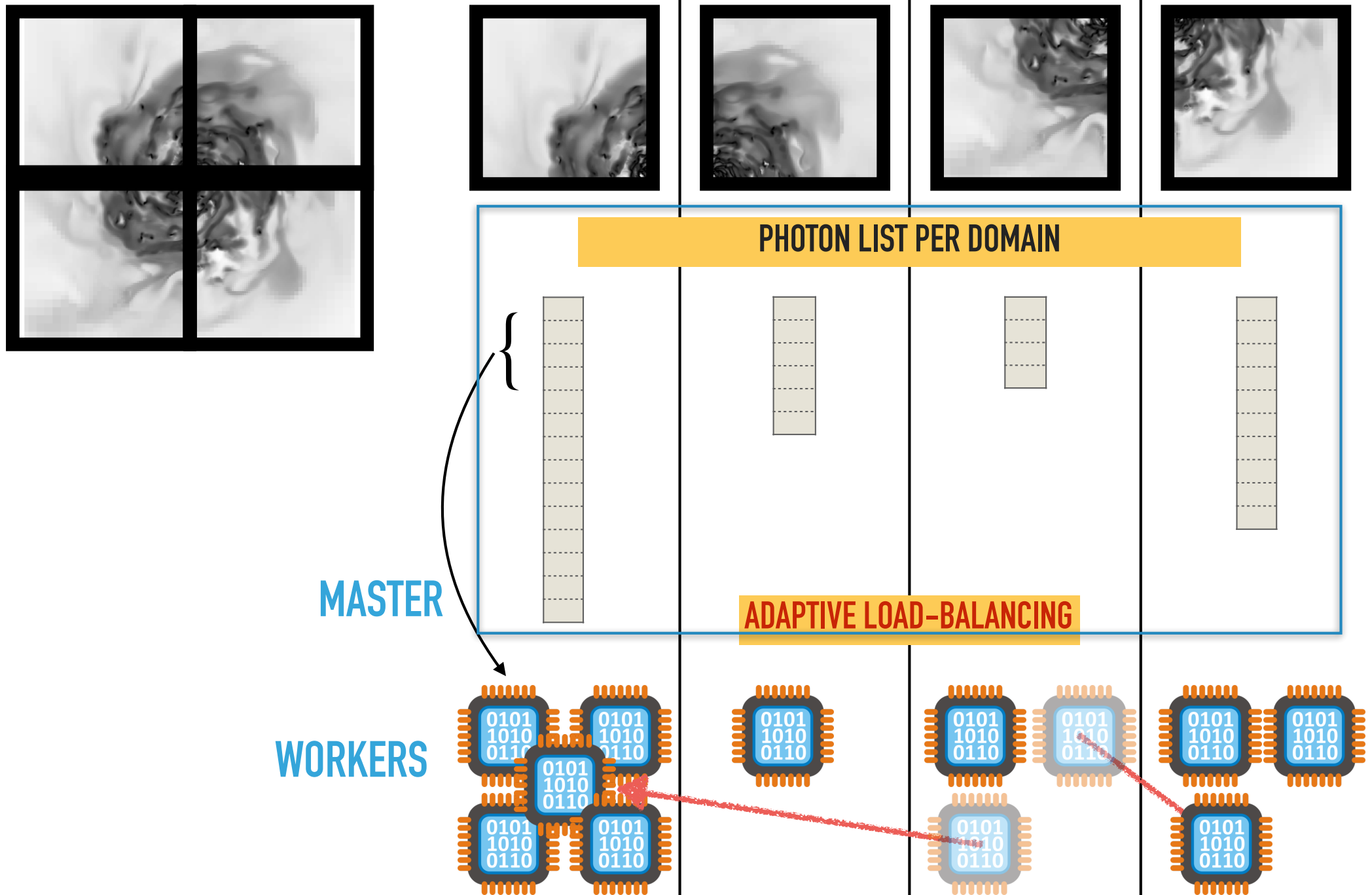
Master-slaves scheme, where :

- A slave CPU receives photons from the master, propagates photons through a given domain, and sends them back (when they escape the domain, when they are absorbed, or when they escape the computational volume boundary).
- The master manages **photon queues** (dynamically) and adjusts the *load per domain* by assigning more or less CPUs to a given domain.

## II. DYNAMICAL LOAD-BALANCING



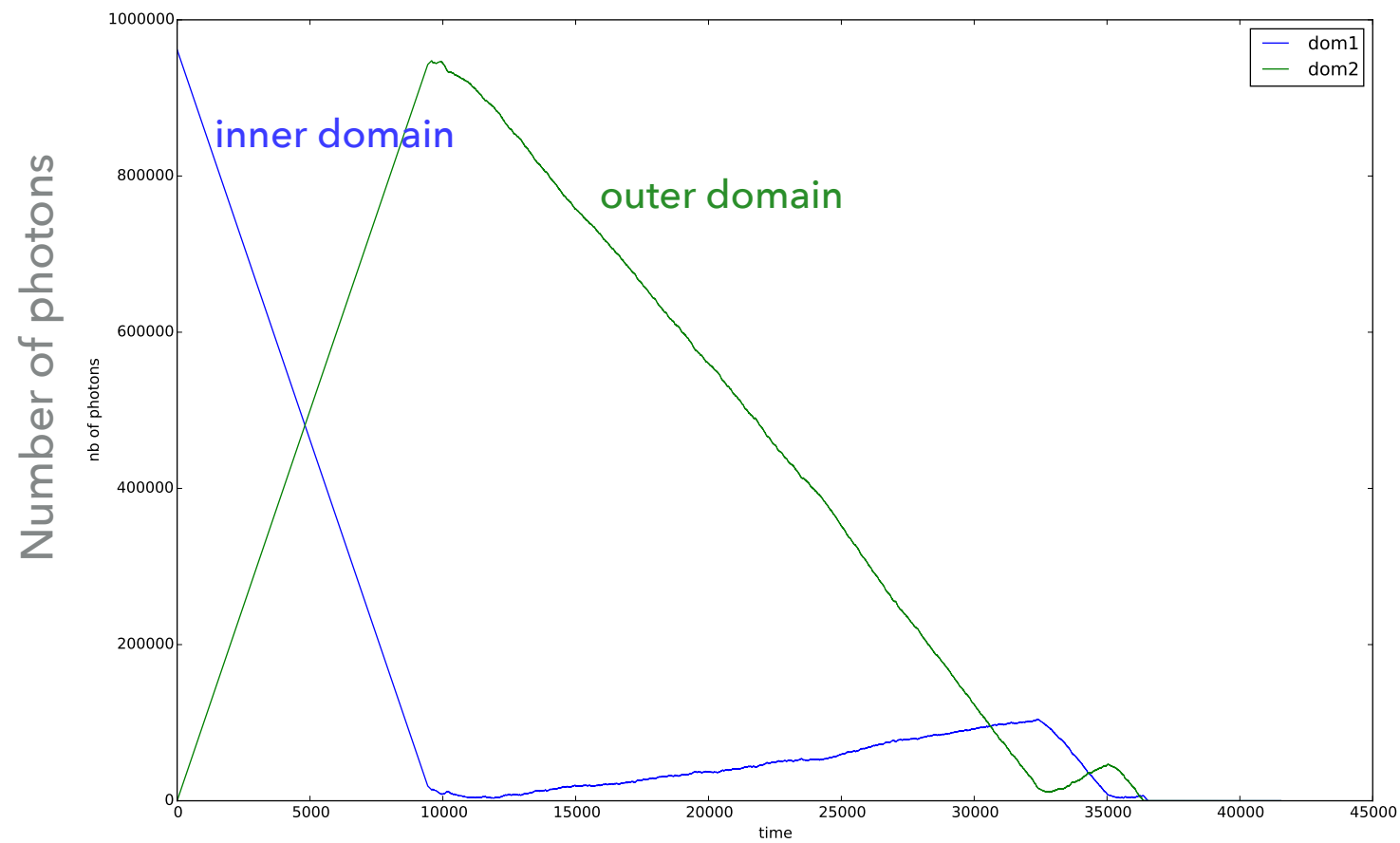
## II. DYNAMICAL LOAD-BALANCING



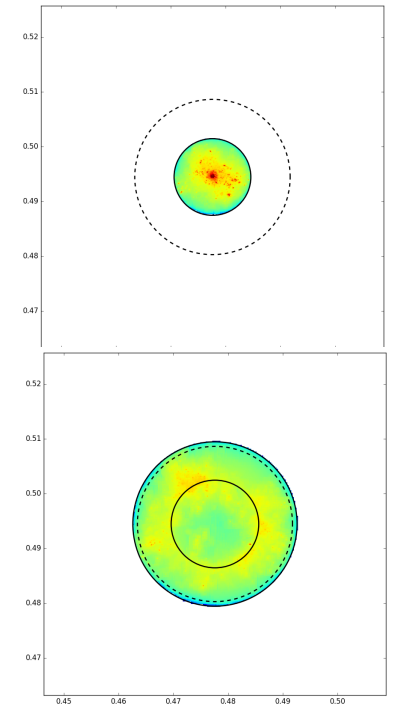
## II. DYNAMICAL LOAD-BALANCING

# EXAMPLE WITH 2 DOMAINS

CPU's start switching to domain #2



All CPU's on domain #1

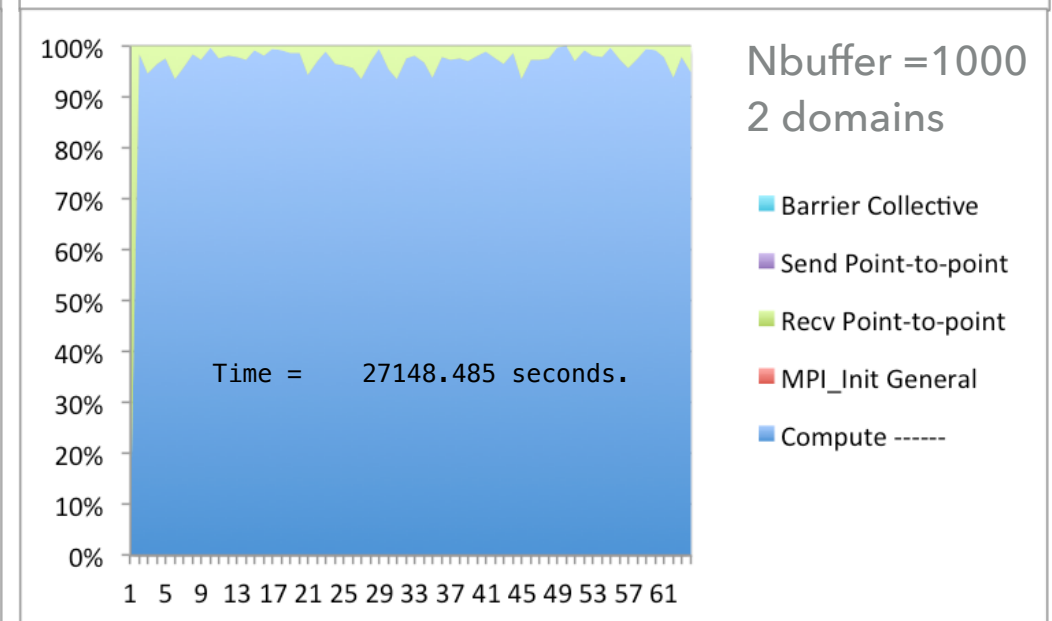
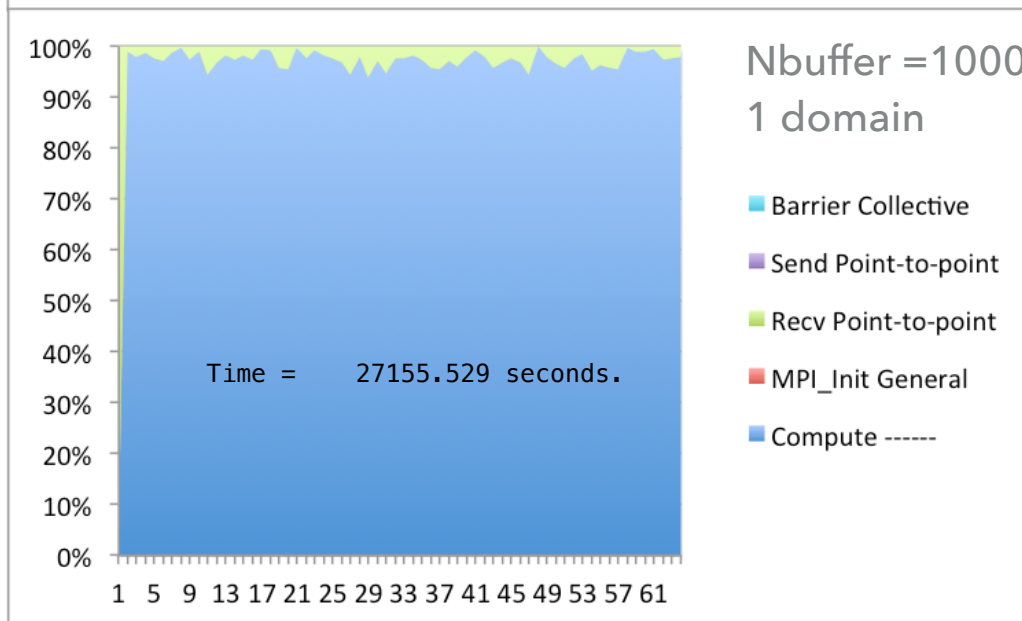
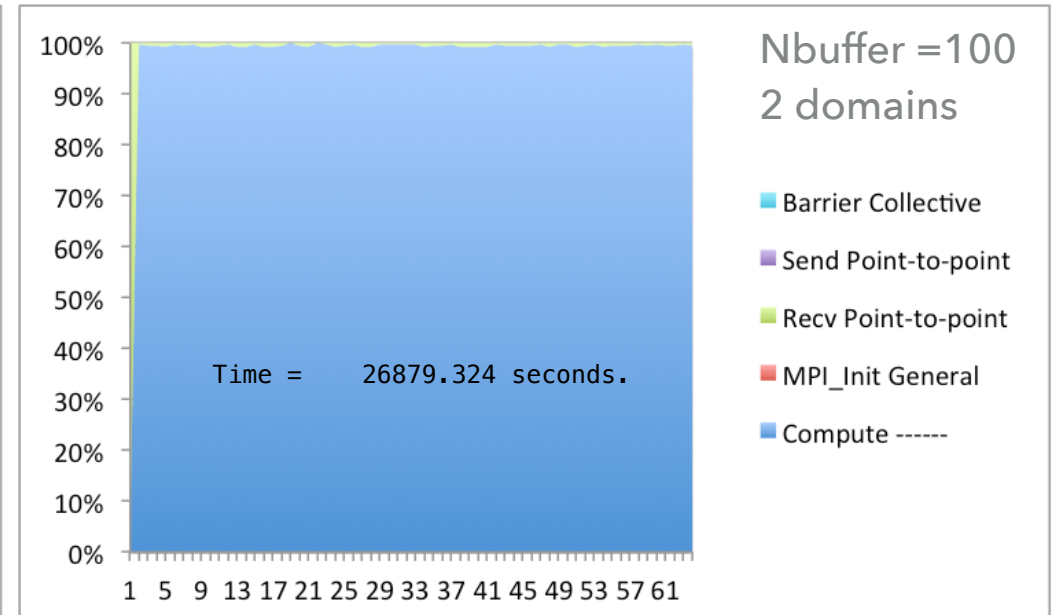
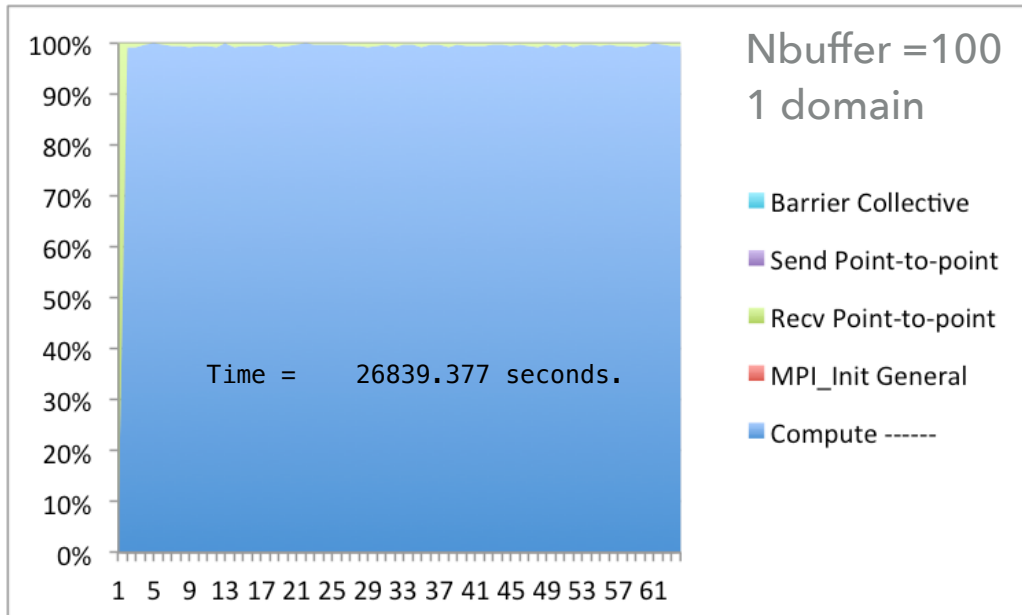




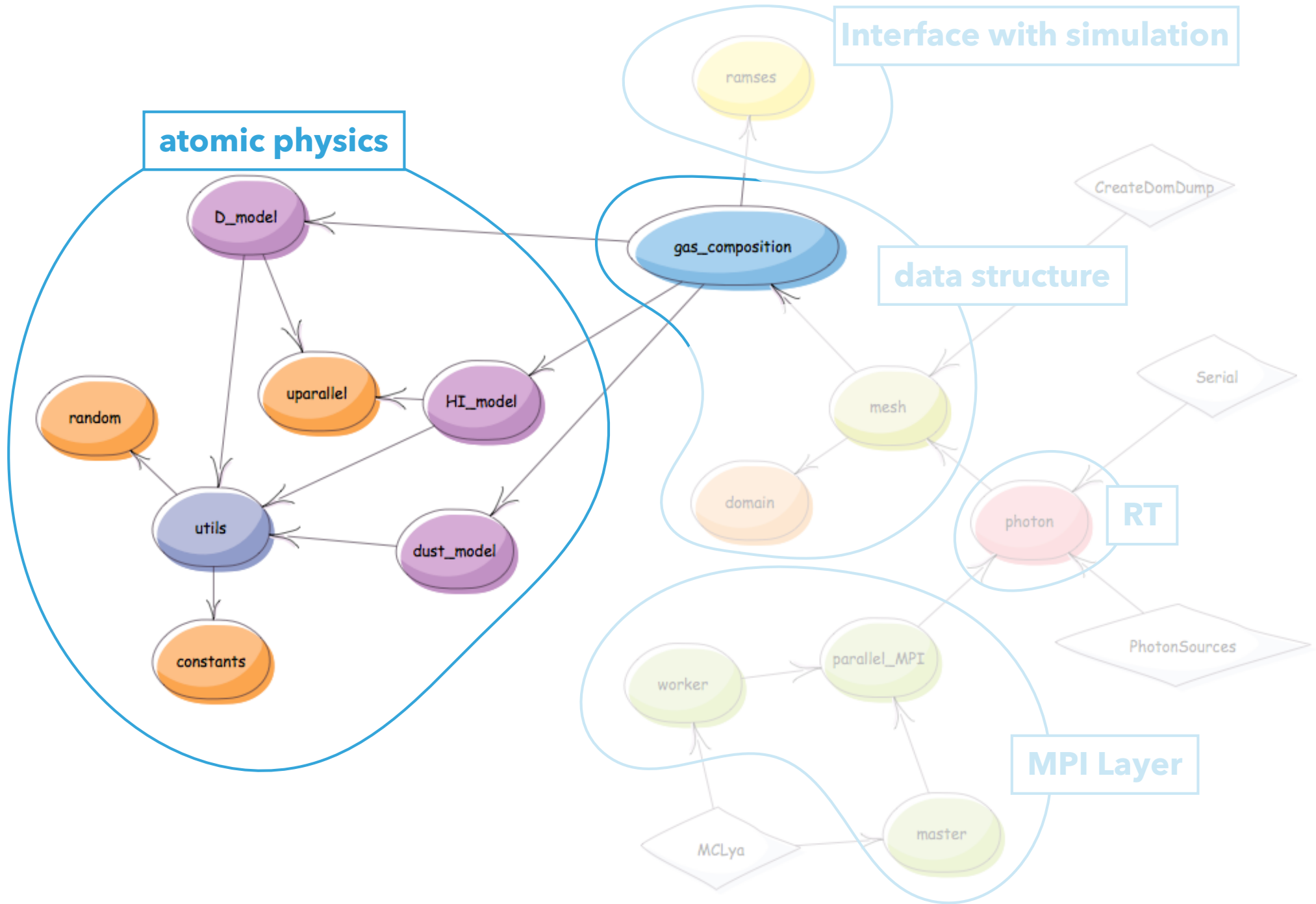
## II. DYNAMICAL LOAD-BALANCING

# PROFILING MPI

10<sup>6</sup> photons  
64 threads MPI



### III. RADIATIVE TRANSFER



## ATOMIC PHYSICS

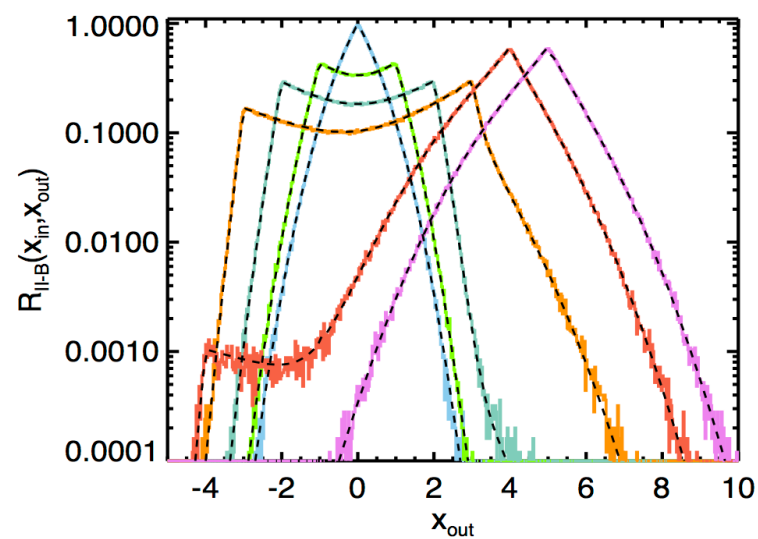
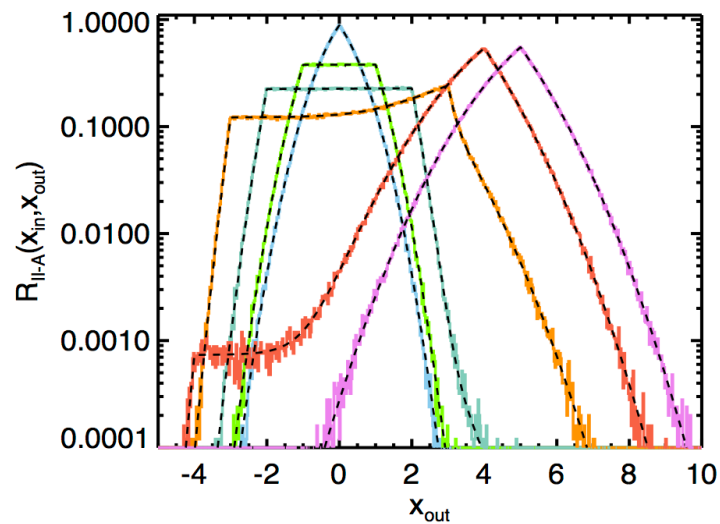
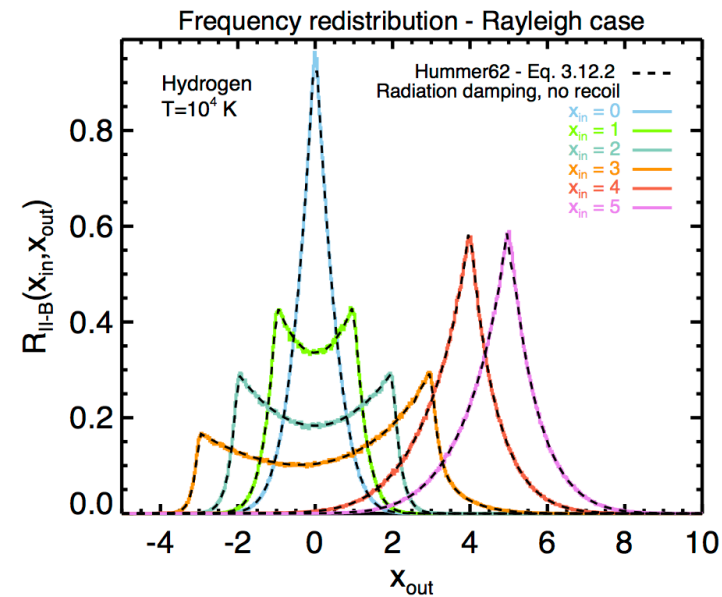
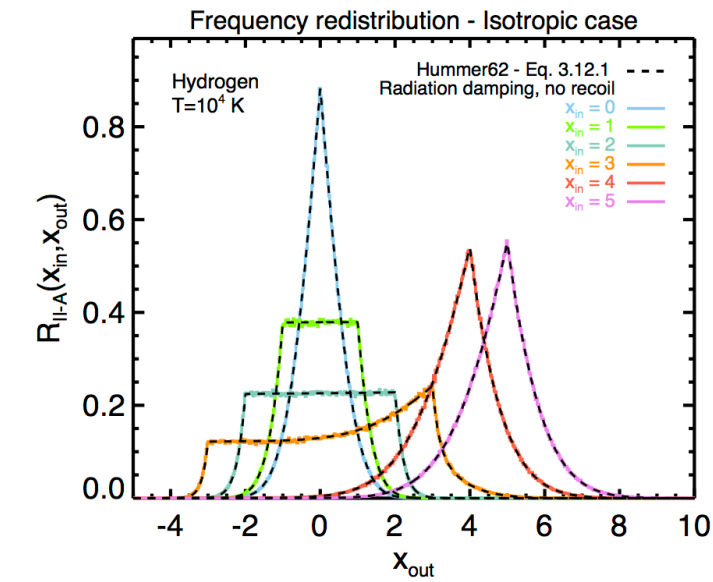
Module “gas composition” asks each scatterer’s module for optical depth and outcome of an interaction.

Scatterer modules (e.g. HI) contain all the atomic physics.

-> easy to add new species/lines (no modification beyond gas composition module).

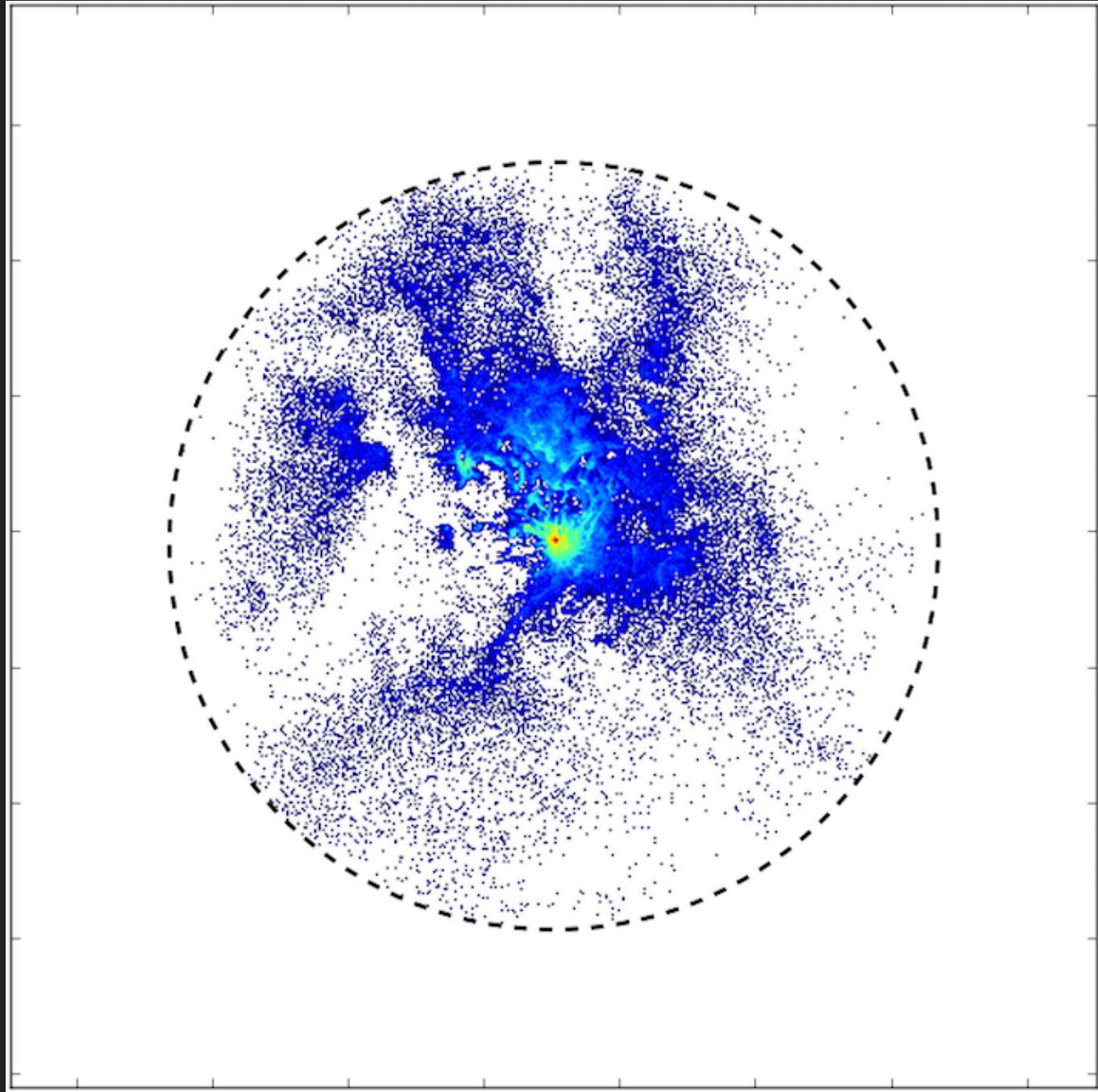
-> allows to robust testing of each element.

# REDISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS



### III. RADIATIVE TRANSFER - EXAMPLE RUN ON A ZOOM SIMULATION

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## FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- ▶ Use for science ! (LAEs, LABs, EoR, ...)
- ▶ Add more physics (more lines, e.g. SiII, MgII, etc.) to probe CGM.
- ▶ Polish some functionalities (restart, random number, ...) and explore MPI parameters to get optimal perf.
- ▶ Implement some optimisations for Lya.
- ▶ Develop interface(s) with other codes ?
- ▶ Try GPUs ?



THANK YOU

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