

# **New developments in R-matrix (and older schemes revitalised)**

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# Overview

## 1. Adaptive parallelism of the R-matrix suite

- > Beyond the divide and conquer approach
- > Reorganisation of the codes to address the 1000 term/level calculation

## 2. Revitalisation and new features of adas803

( perl scripted Intermediate Coupling Frame Transformation R-matrix calculations )

## 3. Laying the groundwork for Monte-Carlo R-matrix calculations used in the method sensitivity part of error propagation. [Tomorrow]

This represents the current work, that extends beyond naively splitting the serial problem over more processors, to one in which the parallel code adapts to a particular problem

### Hamiltonian formation

1. **Serial** : Each partial wave is calculated consecutively ( 50-100 ) .... a month
2. **Naive parallelism** : each partial wave is carried out concurrently .... 3 days  
(remember a single partial wave > 200 Gbs) .... 100 procs
3. **Adaptive parallelism** : As well as each partial wave being carried out concurrently the target terms are grouped into their L S Pi groups  
(perhaps 20-40 unique groups) .... 2000-4000 procs ... 4hrs

**RESULT** : Hamiltonian formation is reduced scattering from a set of target terms with the same L S Pi values.

### Hamiltonian diagonalisation

1. **Serial** : Impossible ! Every eigenvalue of a 200 K by 200 K Hamiltonian
2. **Naive parallelism** : sequential parallel diagonalisation using Scalapack, possible, but regardless of diagonalisation time, you must read 5 Tb .... 4 days
3. **Adaptive parallelism** : Each Hamiltonian is concurrently diagonalised in parallel , with an  $n^3$  scaling law controlling the distribution of processors ... 5 hrs

## Adaptive parallelism : Formation of the Hamiltonian

-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	1240	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HBB000000	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	0	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HBB000001	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	832	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HBB000002	bound-bound
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	0	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HBB000003	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	19248	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HBC000000	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	0	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HBC000001	bound-continuum
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	7728	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HBC000002	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	0	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HBC000003	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	76972	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HCC000000	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	0	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HCC000001	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	76972	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HCC000002	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	0	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HCC000003	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	115272	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HCC001000	Continuum-continuum
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	0	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HCC001001	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	115272	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HCC001002	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	0	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HCC001003	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	76848	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HCC002000	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	0	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HCC002001	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	76848	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HCC002002	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	0	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2HCC002003	
-rw-r--r--	1	connorb	connorb	5124	2011-04-20	13:34	STG2H.DAT	

Illustrates a simple case of multi-level parallelism, where as well as each partial LSPi partial wave being carried concurrently, there is a further subsequent division into the bound-bound, bound-continuum and continuum-continuum Hamiltonians.

Let us use the high n shell ionisation problem as a representative case:

Consider boron-like system such as B I / C II (results of which M Pindzola will discuss in the next talk)

This will require ionisation from :  $1s^2 2s^2 nl$  (where  $n=2-4, l=0-3$ )  
:  $1s^2 2s 2p^2$   
:  $1s^2 2p^3$  (for C II )

In addition to the above spectroscopic terms, we shall require minimum pseudostate expansions of the form:

1.  $1s^2 2s^2 nl$  (where  $n=5,14, l=0-6$ )
2.  $1s^2 2s 2p nl$  (where  $n=5,14, l=0-6$ )
3.  $1s^2 2p^2 nl$  (where  $n=5,14, l=0-6$ )

If you want to calculate

- a) Direct ionisation of the outer shell electron
- b) Direct ionisation of the 2s electron
- c) All the excitation-autoionisations from every term ie.  $e + 1s^2 2s^2 3s$   
-->  $1s^2 2s2p 3s$

Well, 1444 terms , approximately 4-5000 close-coupled channels and 5 Tb of Hamiltonian matrices requiring diagonalisation poses an *interesting* challenge ...

RESULT : Adaptive diagonalisation ---> 1 Hamiltonian read, 1 diagonalisation

```
File Edit View Terminal Help
MPI_SUBWORLD          PROCS PER SUBWORLD
icolour= 71 ipwinit= 72 ipwfinal= 72 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 4
icolour= 24 ipwinit= 25 ipwfinal= 25 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 529
icolour= 2 ipwinit= 3 ipwfinal= 3 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 4
icolour= 54 ipwinit= 55 ipwfinal= 55 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 441
icolour= 6 ipwinit= 7 ipwfinal= 7 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 81
icolour= 23 ipwinit= 24 ipwfinal= 24 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 4
icolour= 0 ipwinit= 1 ipwfinal= 1 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 9
icolour= 59 ipwinit= 60 ipwfinal= 60 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 4
icolour= 22 ipwinit= 23 ipwfinal= 23 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 4
icolour= 65 ipwinit= 66 ipwfinal= 66 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 4
icolour= 41 ipwinit= 42 ipwfinal= 42 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 4
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icolour= 70 ipwinit= 71 ipwfinal= 71 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 4
icolour= 57 ipwinit= 58 ipwfinal= 58 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 144
icolour= 30 ipwinit= 31 ipwfinal= 31 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 484
icolour= 47 ipwinit= 48 ipwfinal= 48 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 4
icolour= 16 ipwinit= 17 ipwfinal= 17 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 4
icolour= 18 ipwinit= 19 ipwfinal= 19 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 400
icolour= 35 ipwinit= 36 ipwfinal= 36 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 4
icolour= 69 ipwinit= 70 ipwfinal= 70 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 144
icolour= 58 ipwinit= 59 ipwfinal= 59 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 4
icolour= 26 ipwinit= 27 ipwfinal= 27 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 144
icolour= 51 ipwinit= 52 ipwfinal= 52 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 144
icolour= 67 ipwinit= 68 ipwfinal= 68 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 484
icolour= 4 ipwinit= 5 ipwfinal= 5 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 4
icolour= 12 ipwinit= 13 ipwfinal= 13 npw_per_subworld= 1 nproc= 289
1,1 Top
```

Better load balancing as processing power is distributed to where it is needed

- At the moment the codebase is two-tiered, with the advanced suite catering to a large number of processor supercomputer environment, but with the regular online codebase catering to a small cluster.

History shows , one eventually becomes the other

**adas803.pl : The R-matrix Intermediate Coupling  
Frame Transformation perl script**

# adas803.pl

- In recent years, EIE R-matrix calculations, have moved beyond the isolated, one-off serial calculations to parallel calculations along entire iso-nuclear/iso-electronic sequences

Witthoeft et al 2007 (J. Phys. B Vol 40)

Liang and Badnell 2010 (Astron. Astrophys. Vol 518 A64)

Perl-scripted calculations, **automatically** calculate tabulated **every** effective collision strength for **all** transitions from user given structure.

- This data is stored in a well-prescribed format that includes the atomic configurations, the energy levels, the A-Values for all E1,E2,M1,M2 transitions, Maxwellian averaged collision strengths for a range of temperatures and the Born/Bethe infinite energy limit points.

# adas803.pl

- The goal is to systematically calculate effective collision strengths along iso-electronic sequences, once the user has decided upon an initial set of target configurations.

1. make update\_serial  
make update\_parallel  
make update\_serial

'pulls' the most recent and most stable version of the scripted R-matrix codes from either Strathclyde or my website.

2. make (having specified the local fortran compiler)
3. Minimum : specify choice of orbitals and configurations
- 4 ./adas803.pl input.dat XX (will take the user from a structure calculation through to an effective collision strength file)

Once demanded a small parallel cluster, but now runs efficiently on a multi-core laptop

The minimum the user must supply is a single file : input.dat

```
File Edit Search Preferences Shell
Macro Windows Help
GENERAL
2Jmax_ex = 23
2Jmax_nx = 91
maxc = 55
mesh_fine = 0.0000125
mesh_coarse = 0.01
maxe/ionpot = 4
rdamp = 0
adamp = 0
CONFIGURATION LIST
1s2
1s1 2s1
1s1 2p1
1s1 3s1
1s1 3p1
1s1 3d1
SCALING PARAMETERS
1s = 1.0
2s = 1.00
2p = 1.00
3s = 1.0
3p = 1.0
3d = 1.0
```



Though the user may optimise the structure better with autostructure or indeed use other structure codes such as MCHF and CIV3 (with minor tweaking)

**Atomic Structure to Effective Collision Strength (automatically)**

## New feature within adas803.pl : auger/radiationally damped EIE calculations

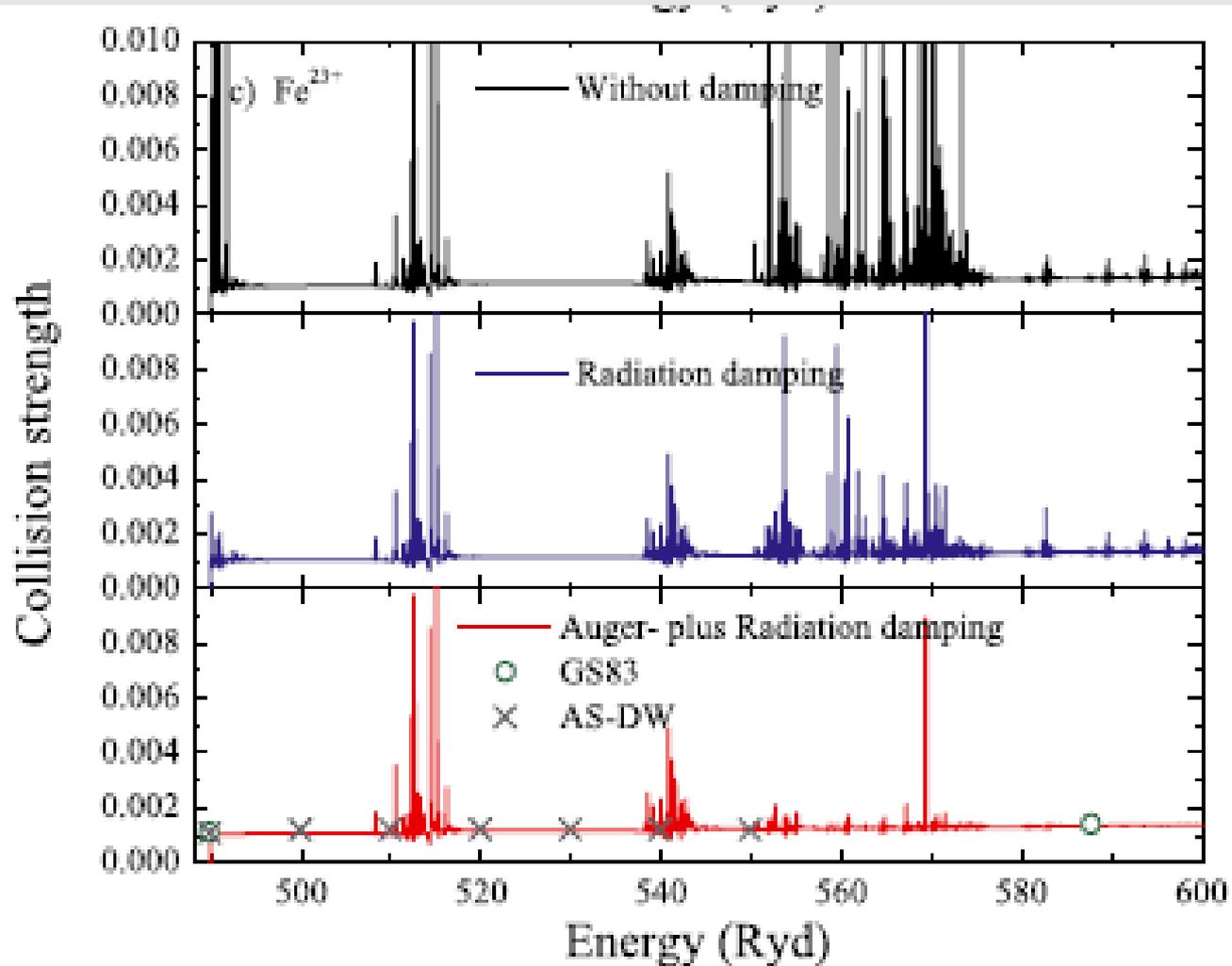
```
./adas803.pl -dip input.dat XX  
./adas803.pl -stgb input.dat
```

Or if rdamp=1 within the input.dat file, this occurs **transparently**.

- It will analyse the target configurations that the user provides, identifying open shells, and internally determine a realistic set of bound states that Rydberg series can radiate to.
- Given this set of target configurations, and a range of angular momenta and spin multiplicities for the partial waves, the script uses dipole selection rules carry every dipole allowed pair of symmetries
- Finally utility codes remove symmetries for which they are no close coupled channels .... ie empty dipole files.
- The presence of bound-free dipole matrix files automatically causes pstgf, pstgicf or pstgfdamp, pstgicfdamp codes to be called in the outer region

Example : Inner shell excitation of Li-like Fe :  $1s^2 2s(^2S\ 1/2) \rightarrow 1s 2s 2p(^2P\ 1/2)$

Ref : G Y Liang and N R Badnell (A & A 528, A68 (2011))



- A little more quality control, collision strength files are parsed for 'overt numerical failure'
- Hopefully over time, as all permutations are tried and tested this will provide better than 'baseline' comprehensive coverage over Plane Wave Born.

## Future

- Having the radiation damping in place .... implementing **photoionisation** fairly straightforward
- `./adas803.pl --archive input XX` (upload final omega files, adf04 files perhaps a tar file of the input decks )
- **Error analysis** (more details from Mike and myself tomorrow) but we must be able to systematically carry out 1000's of R-matrix calculations to build up meaningful statistics.