

# Fluid Closures Workshop

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**Welcome to Oak Ridge National Lab**

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**Goal:**

**Chart a course towards developing a predictive computational model to describe the macroscopic dynamics of burning plasmas.**

**Develop analytic and numerical methodologies for incorporating needed kinetic, source (RF and beams) and microturbulence effects in fluid moment, MHD-type plasma descriptions**

# So how do we go about charting such a course?

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- **Have a broad discussion of different ideas and issues on fluid closure (This is certainly the crowd to do it)**
- **Consider the specific needs for analysis like this:**
  - We have projects with fairly urgent needs – CEMM, SWIM
  - We should also look to the requirements posed by the different phenomena of interest. What specifically do we have to do to advance the understanding of: sawtooth oscillations, neoclassical tearing modes, resistive wall modes, ELMs, fishbones ...

**There is commonality but the requirements are likely different**

- **Identify what might be possible on the time scale of a few years (the horizon of the SciDAC projects), and on a longer time scale (> 10 years)**
- **Write it all down (stay and contribute to the wrap-up discussions on Friday)**

# **We are interested in development for the long term (> 10 yr). So think broadly. But:**

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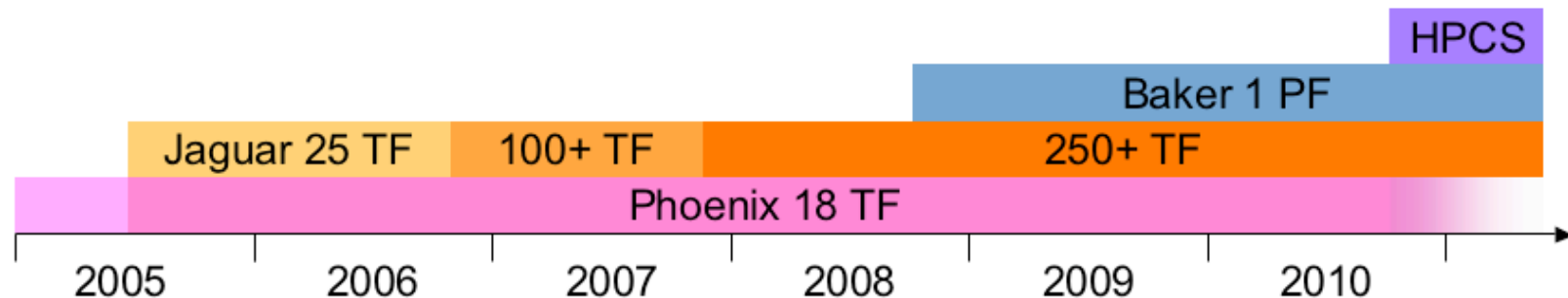
- **We have on-going computational projects (CEMM and SWIM) that need near term, incremental improvements. Think about the characteristics of the existing codes and about interim approaches that can be used with them**
- **In the SWIM project we want not only to understand and predict macro-stability, but also to learn how to control it:**
  - **Need to include effects of sources (RF, beams) in the closure**
  - **Distributions may not be near-Maxwellian**

# Big computers are here – more are coming. We should also take a broad view of what is computable

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## Leadership Computing Facility Schedule for 1 Petaflop

- Deploy sustained-PF Cray Cascade system 2010
- Deploy 1 PF Cray “Baker” late 2008
- Upgrade Jaguar to 250+ TF late 2007
- Upgrade Jaguar to 100+ TF late 2006
- 18 TF Cray X1E (Phoenix) and 25 TF Cray XT3 (Jaguar) currently in production



- The trend is toward greatly increased numbers of processors (10,000 – 100,000) soon
- We should not get embroiled in parallelization issues here