

# Wissenschaftliches Rechnen als Anleitung zum wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten

## Laser in der Krebstherapie

Michael Bussmann, Computergestützte Strahlenphysik

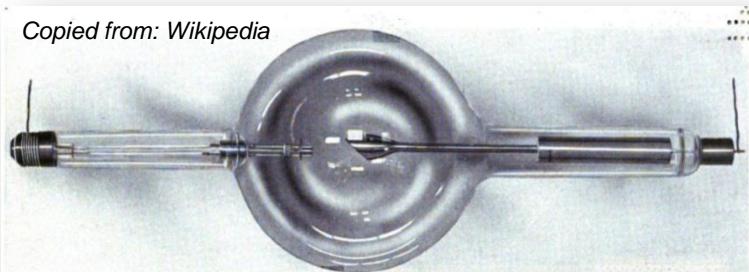


# Teilchen- beschleuniger

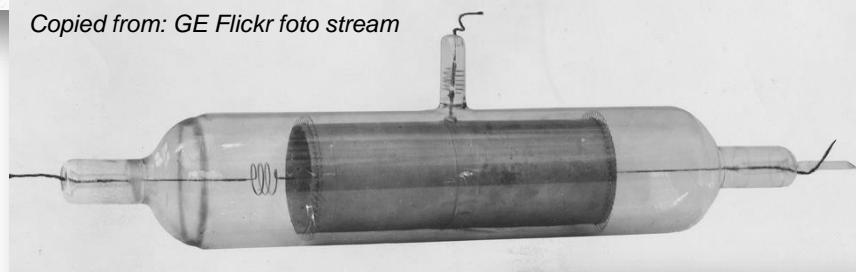


# 100 Jahre Beschleunigerforschung

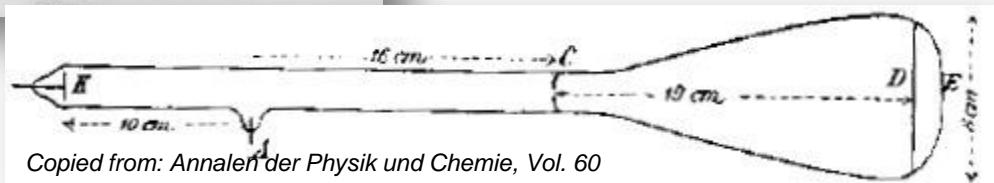
Copied from: Wikipedia



Copied from: GE Flickr foto stream



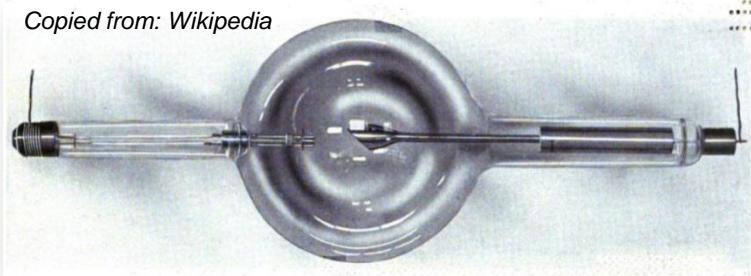
Copied from: Annalen der Physik und Chemie, Vol. 60



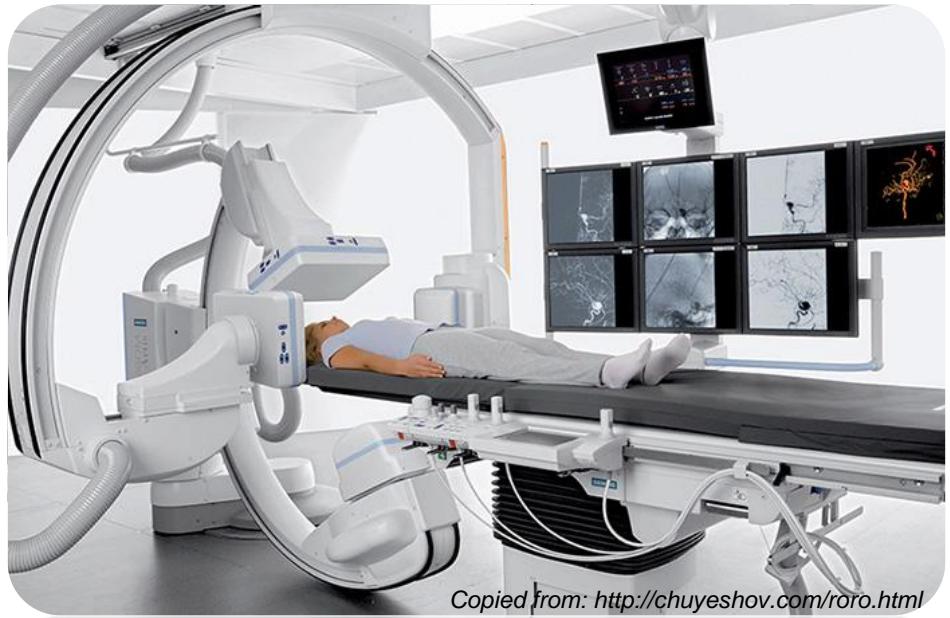
## Elektronenröhren vom Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts

# Medizinische Anwendungen

Copied from: Wikipedia



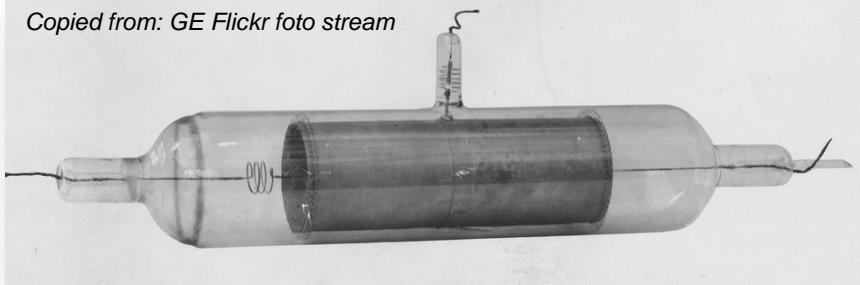
*Coolidge X-Ray Tube*



*Siemens Axiom Artis dBA*

# Haushaltsgeräte

Copied from: GE Flickr foto stream



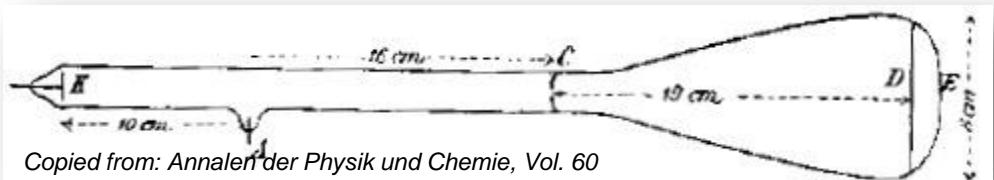
Hull Magnetron

Copied from: Wikipedia



Microwave

# Entertainment



Copied from: Annalen der Physik und Chemie, Vol. 60

## Braun Tube



TV Cathode Ray Tube

# Große Laser für die gute Sache



# Laser- Teilchenbeschleunigung

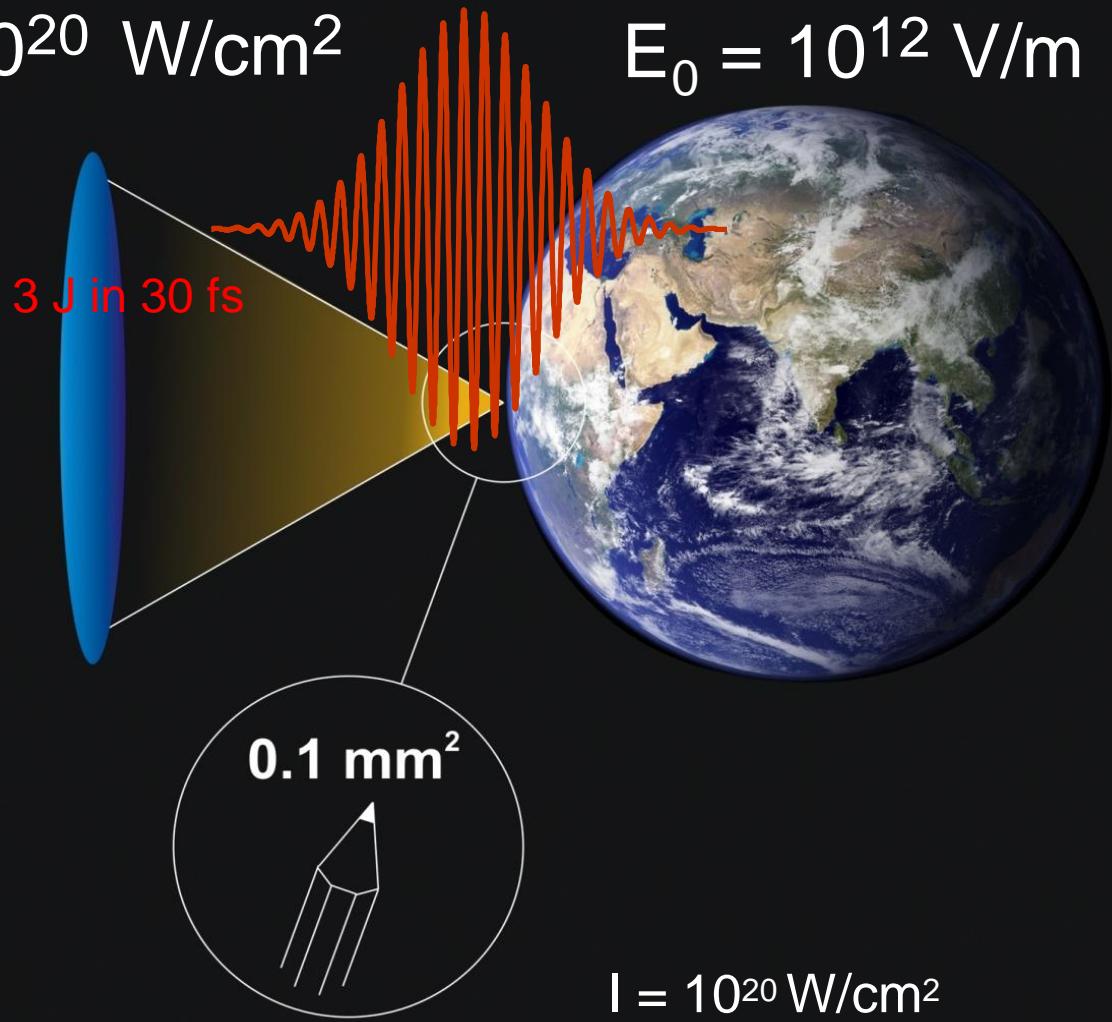


# Laserintensität

100 TW Laser

$$I = 10^{20} \text{ W/cm}^2$$

$$E_0 = 10^{12} \text{ V/m}$$



$$I = 10^{20} \text{ W/cm}^2$$

# Laser charakterisieren

## Pulsdauer

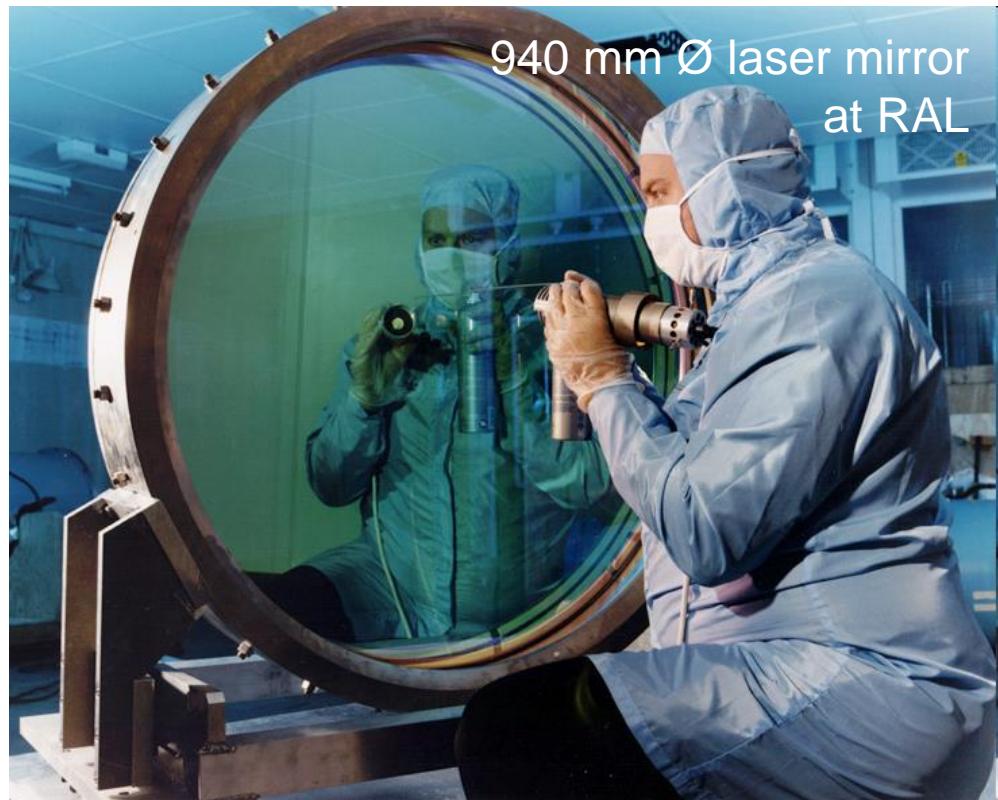
- Ultrakurz (10 fs – 1 fs)
- Kurz (ps - 100 fs)
- Lang (ns)

## Energie im Puls

- mJ
- J
- kJ bis MJ

## Wiederholrate

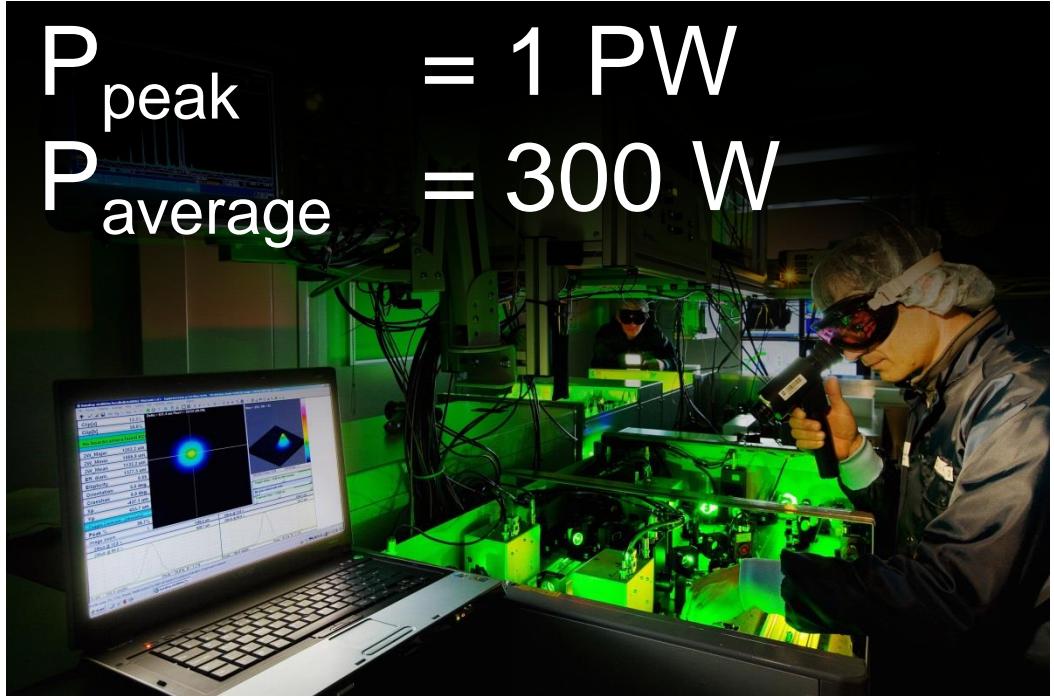
- kHz to MHz
- Hz
- 1/h bis 1/Tag



# Spitzenleistung und Durchschnittsleistung

$$P_{\text{peak}} = \frac{E_{\text{pulse}}}{\tau_{\text{pulse}}}$$

$$P_{\text{average}} = E_{\text{pulse}} f_{\text{repetition}}$$



## DRACO Laser am HZDR

- Wiederholrate
- Pulsennergie
- Pulsdauer

$$\begin{aligned}f_{\text{repetition}} &= 10 \text{ Hz} \\E_{\text{pulse}} &= 30 \text{ J} \\\tau_{\text{pulse}} &= 30 \text{ fs}\end{aligned}$$



# Laserparameter $a_0$ — Relativistische Intensitäten

$$a_0 = \frac{eE_0\lambda_{\text{laser}}}{2\pi m_e c^2} = 0.85 \times 10^{-9} \times \sqrt{I_{\text{laser}} [\text{W/cm}^2]} \times \lambda_{\text{laser}} [\mu\text{m}]$$

$$a_0 = 1 \Rightarrow eE_0\lambda_{\text{laser}} \approx m_e c^2 \quad \lambda_{\text{laser}} = 1 \mu\text{m} \Rightarrow I_0 \approx 1.38 \times 10^{18} \text{ W/cm}^2$$

~ kinetische Energie      Ruheenergie  
im Laserfeld                eines Elektrons

Intensität, bei der Elektronen  
relativistisch werden

$$a_{0,ion} = \frac{m_{ion}}{m_{electron}} a_{0,electron}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{laser}} \approx 1 \mu\text{m}$$

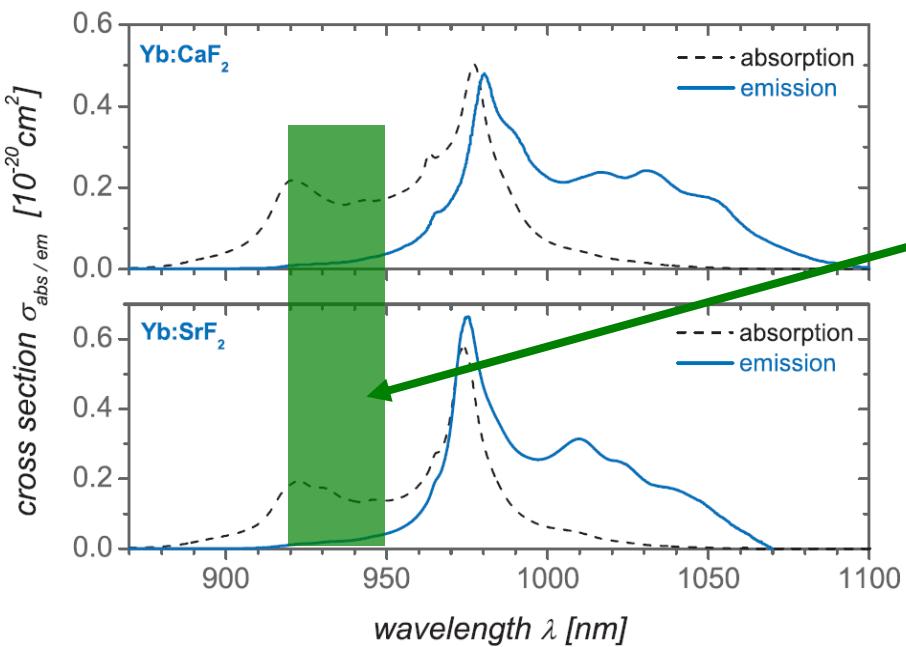
$$I_{\text{DRACO}} = 10^{18} \text{ W/cm}^2 \dots 10^{21} \text{ W/cm}^2$$



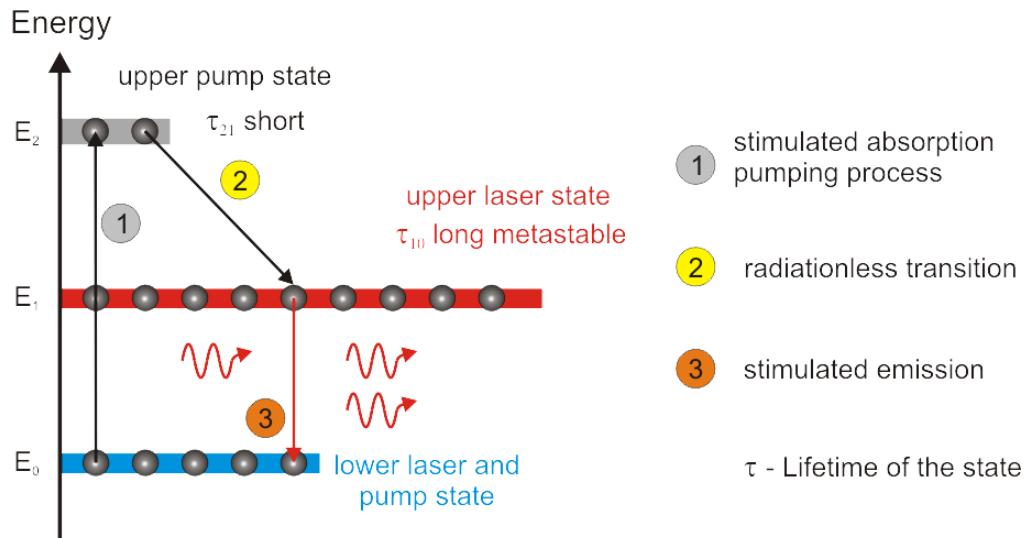
# Laserverstärkung

## Dreilevelsystem

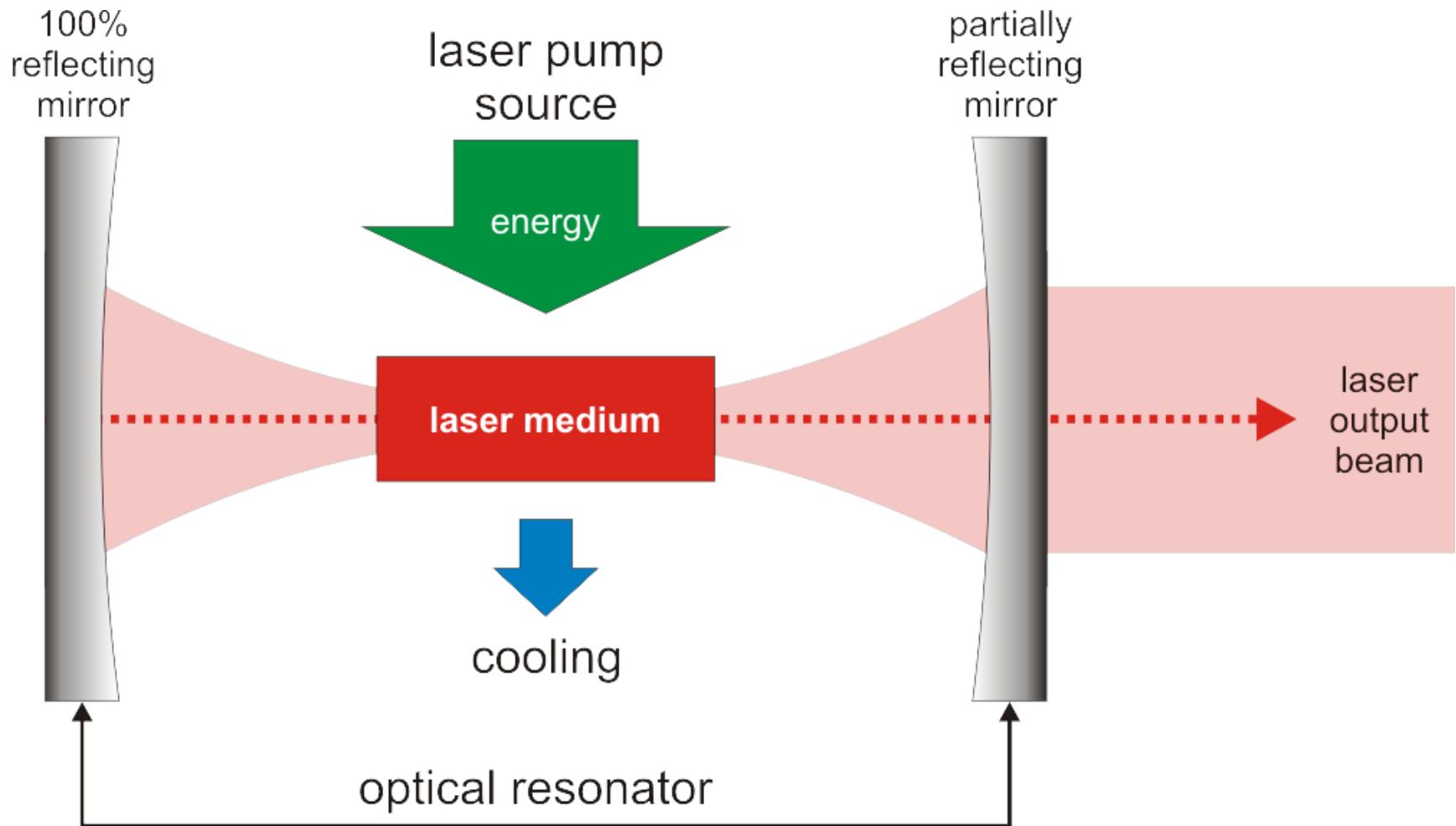
- Pumpwellenlänge (grün)
- Schneller Zerfall in langlebigen Zustand
- Populationsinversion
- Stimulierte Emission (Lasing)



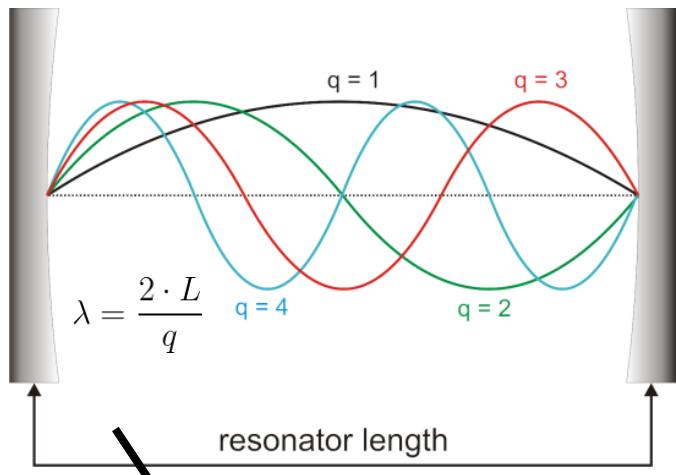
V. Petit et.al., Appl.Phys.B 78, p.681, (2004).  
M. Siebold et. al., Opt.Lett. 32 p.1818 (2007).



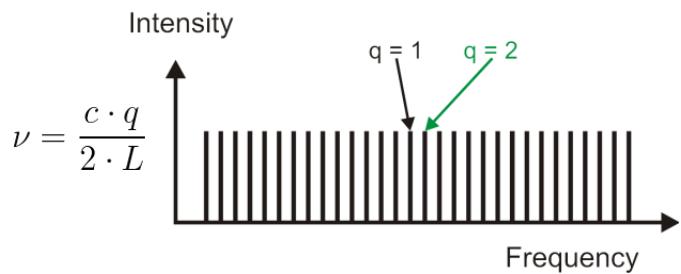
# Laserberstärkung



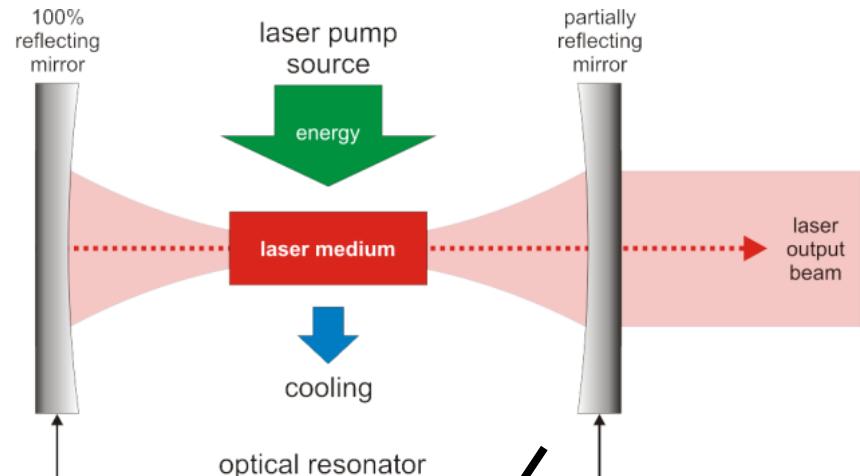
# Kurzpulserzeugung durch Interferenz in Resonator



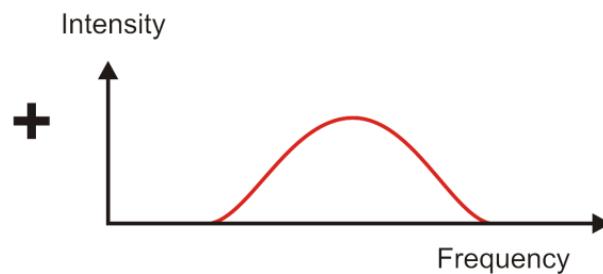
Resonator modes



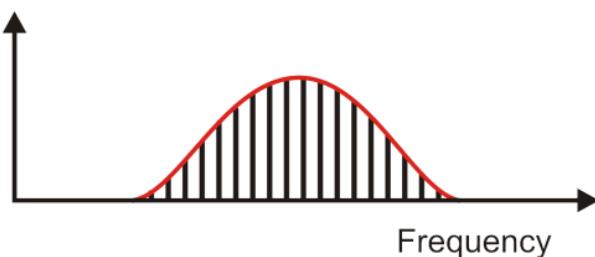
the broader the spectrum  
the shorter the pulse



Gain spectrum

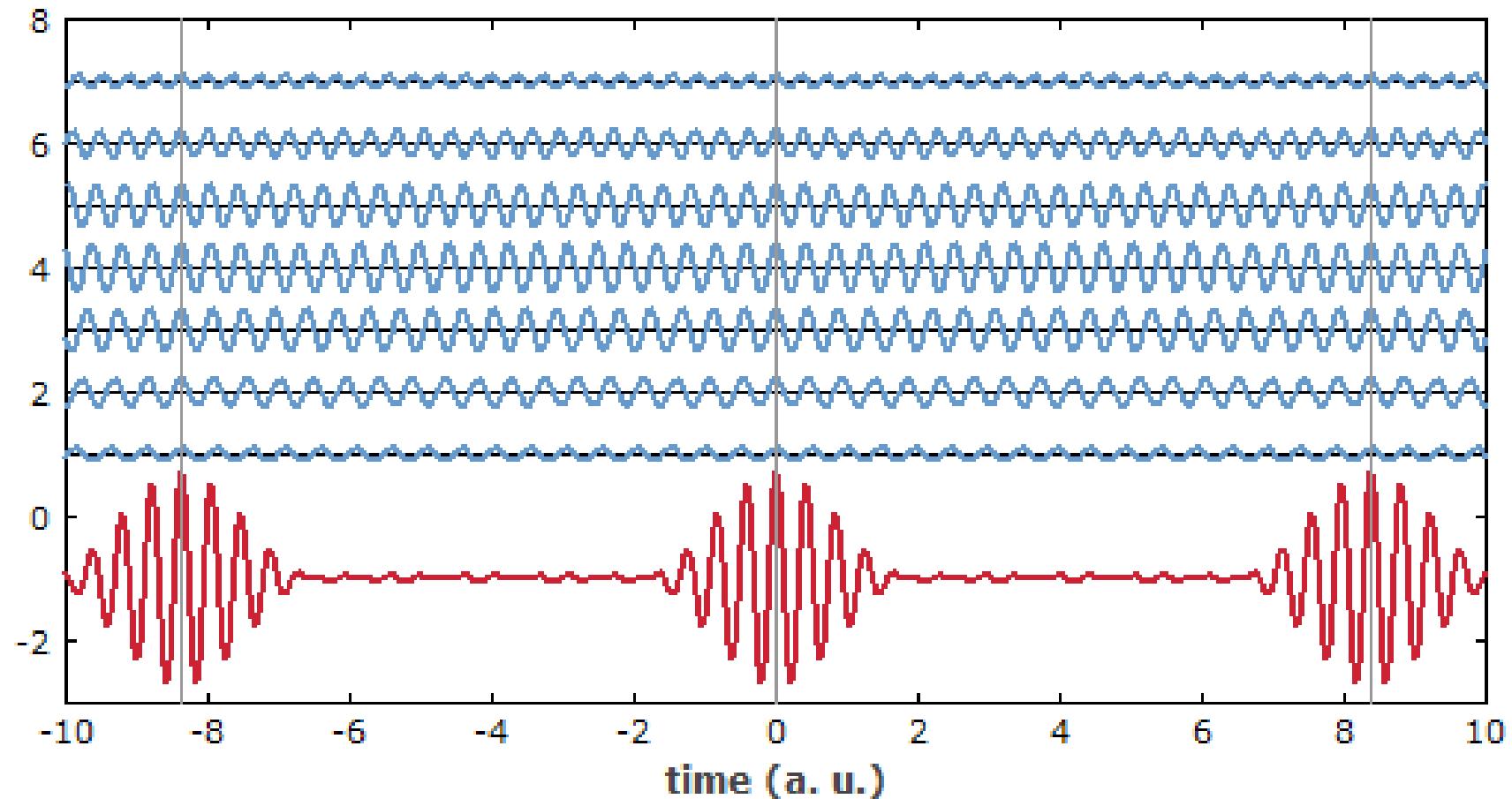


=

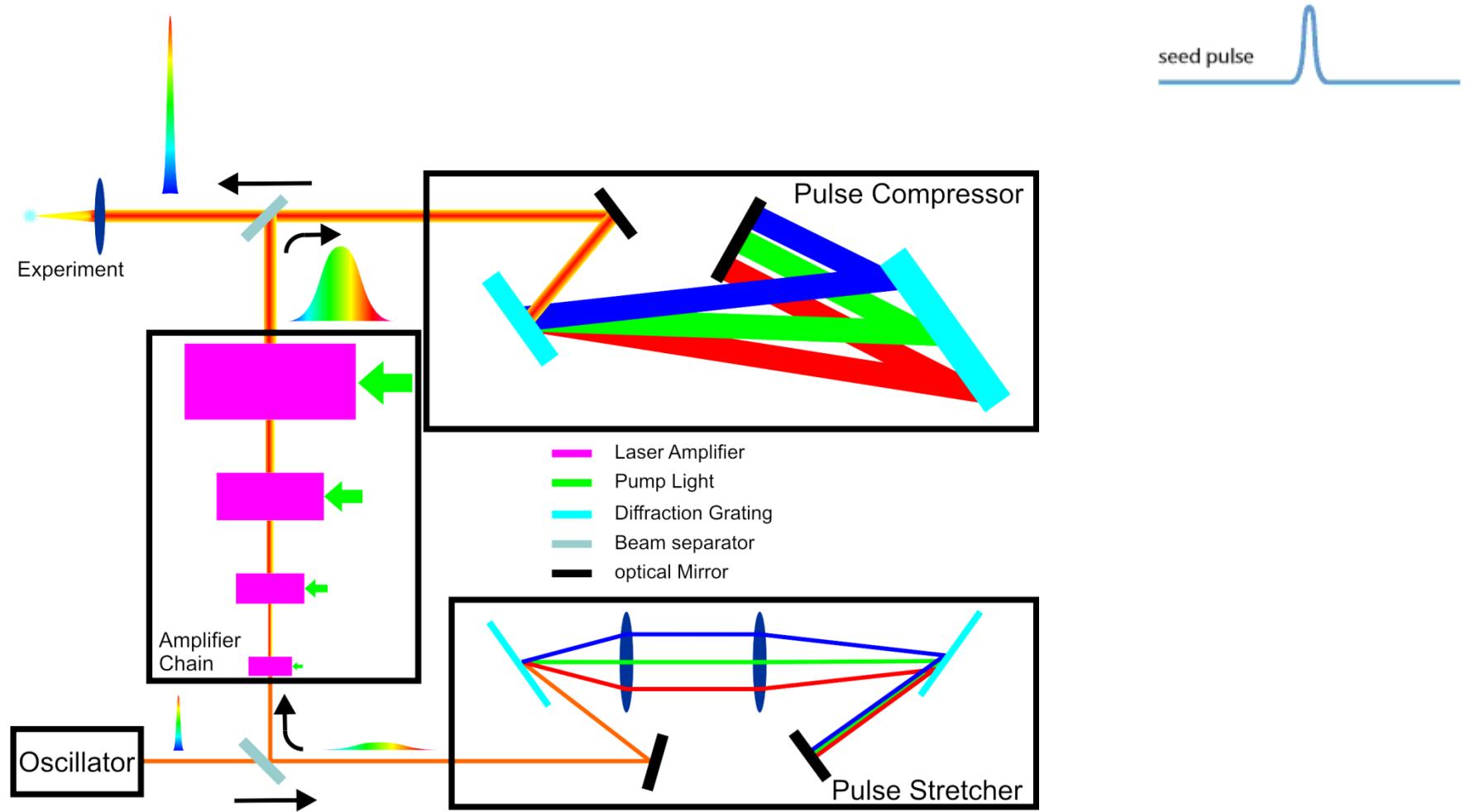


- $c$  speed of light
- $\nu$  frequency
- $\lambda$  wavelength
- $q$  mode number
- $L$  resonator length

# Kurzpulserzeugung durch phasenrichtige Addition



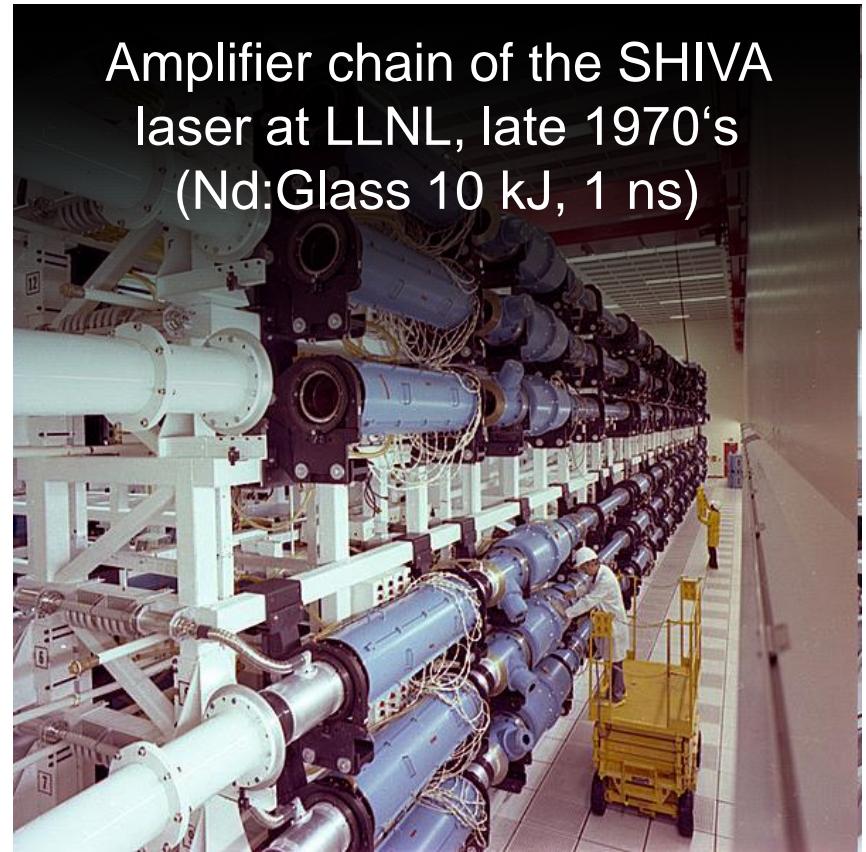
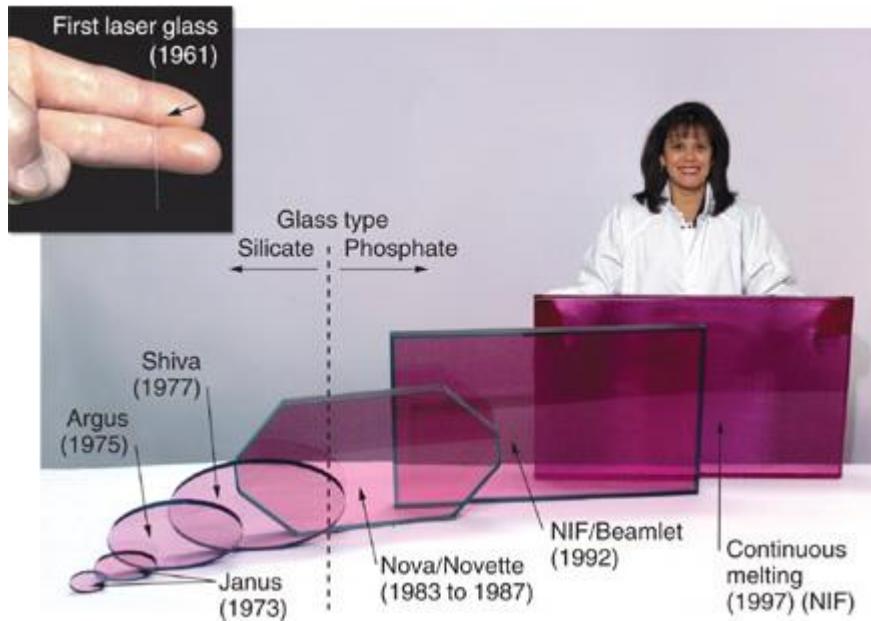
# Chirped Pulse Amplification (CPA)



# Todessternlaser: kJ, ns, wenige Schüsse pro Tag

## Dotiertes Glas als Lasermedium

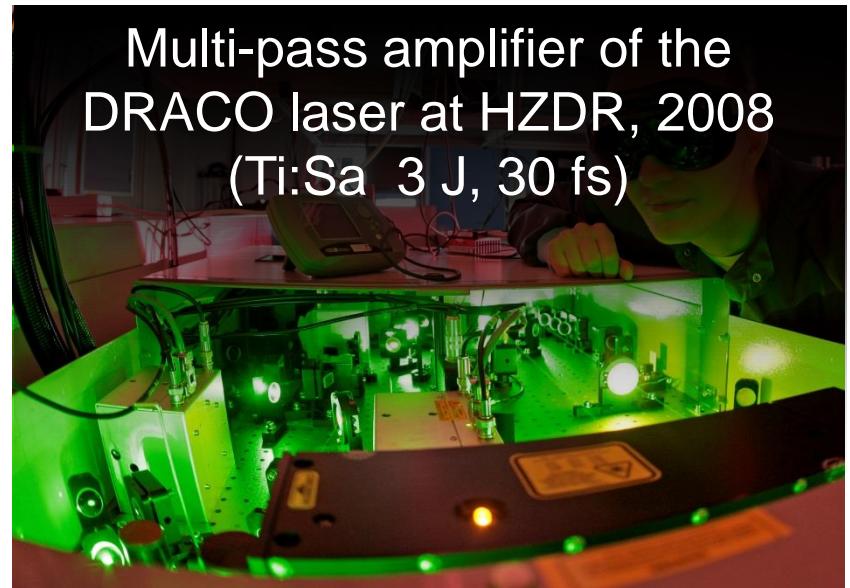
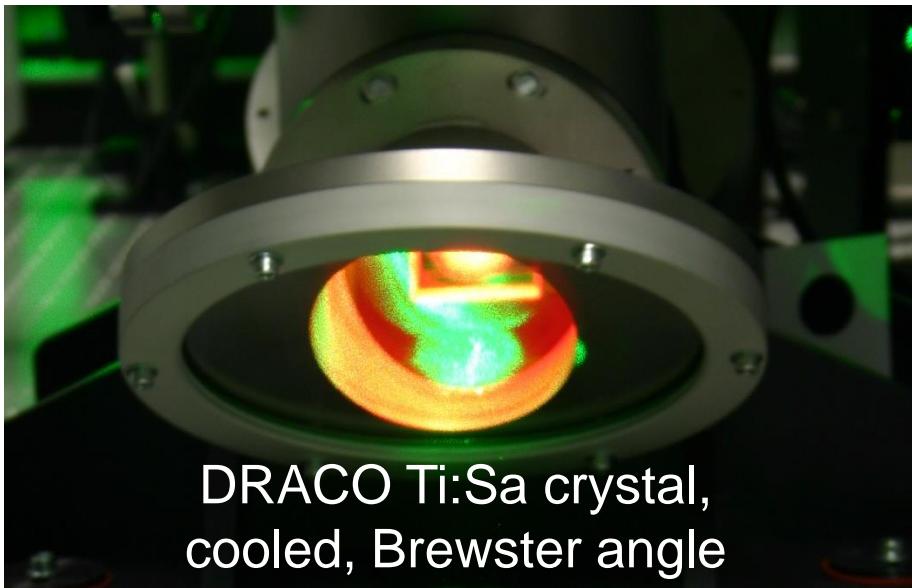
- isotrop
- Geringe Wärmeleitfähigkeit
- Breites Emissionsspektrum

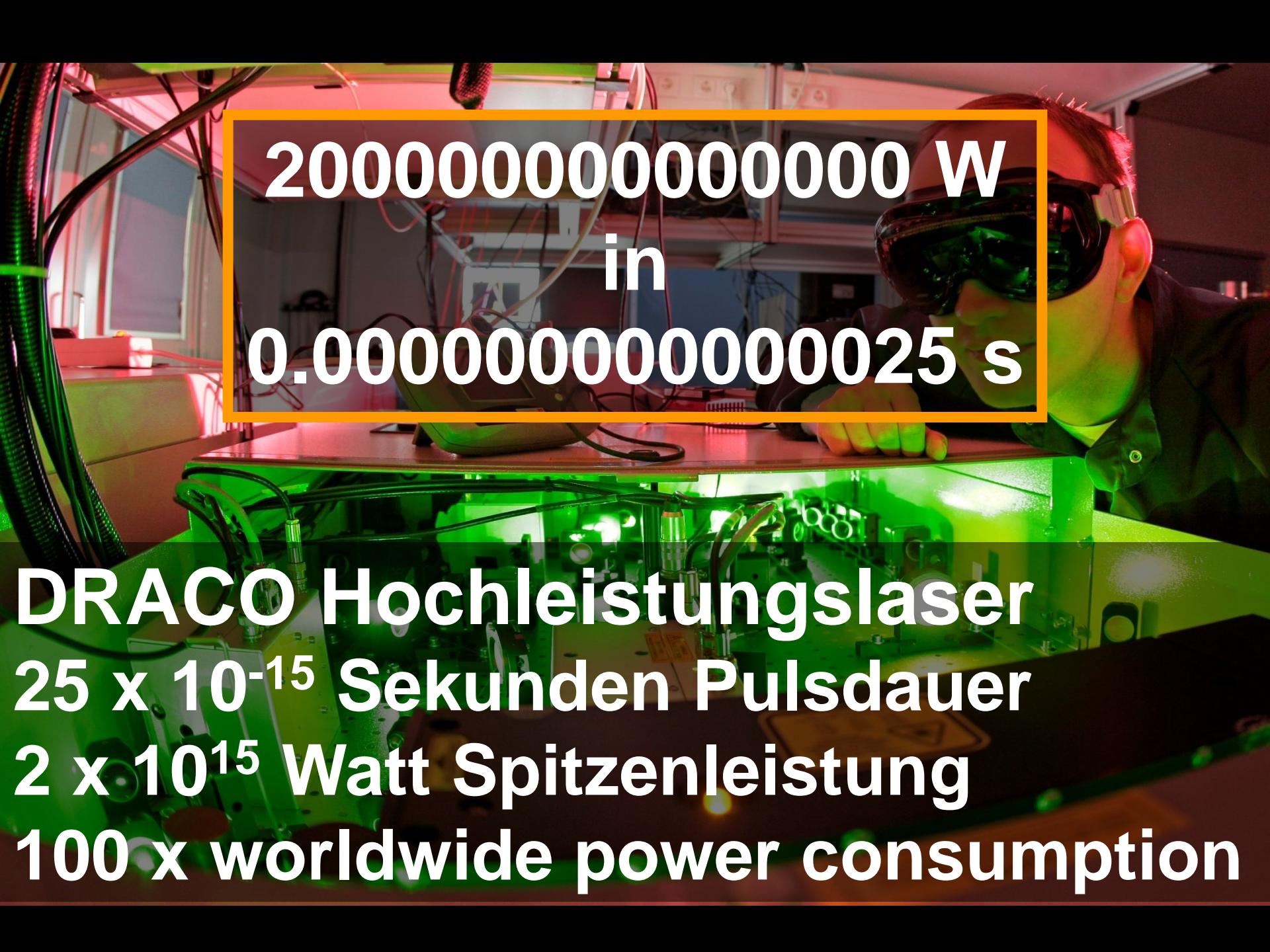


# Ultrakurzpuls laser — mJ to J, fs, Hz to kHz

## Dotierte Kristalle als Lasermedium

- Hohe Verstärkung
- Hohe Wärmeleitfähigkeit
- Geringe optische Qualität





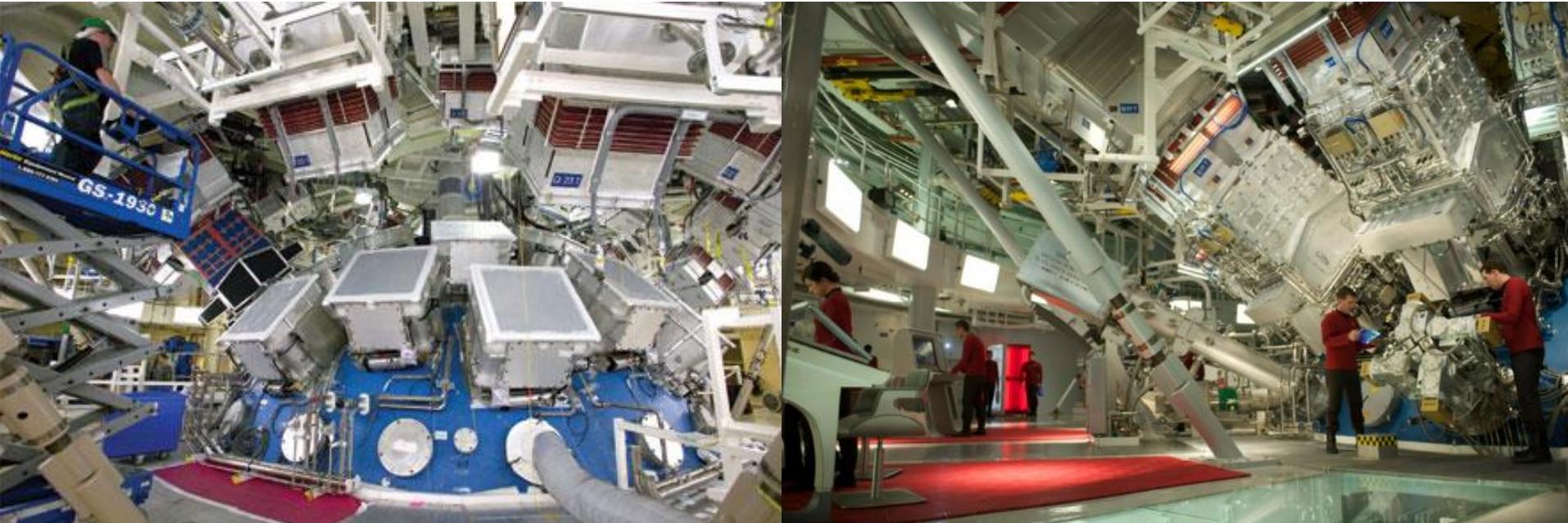
**2000000000000000 W  
in  
0.000000000000025 s**

**DRACO Hochleistungslaser**  
 **$25 \times 10^{-15}$  Sekunden Pulsdauer**  
 **$2 \times 10^{15}$  Watt Spitzenleistung**  
**100x worldwide power consumption**

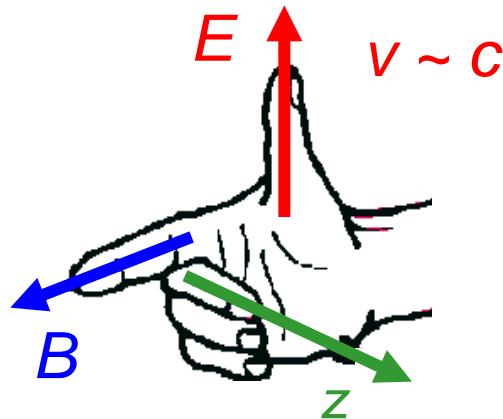
A photograph of a person riding a bicycle on a path through a large field of green, glowing plasma bubbles.

# Laser und Plasmen

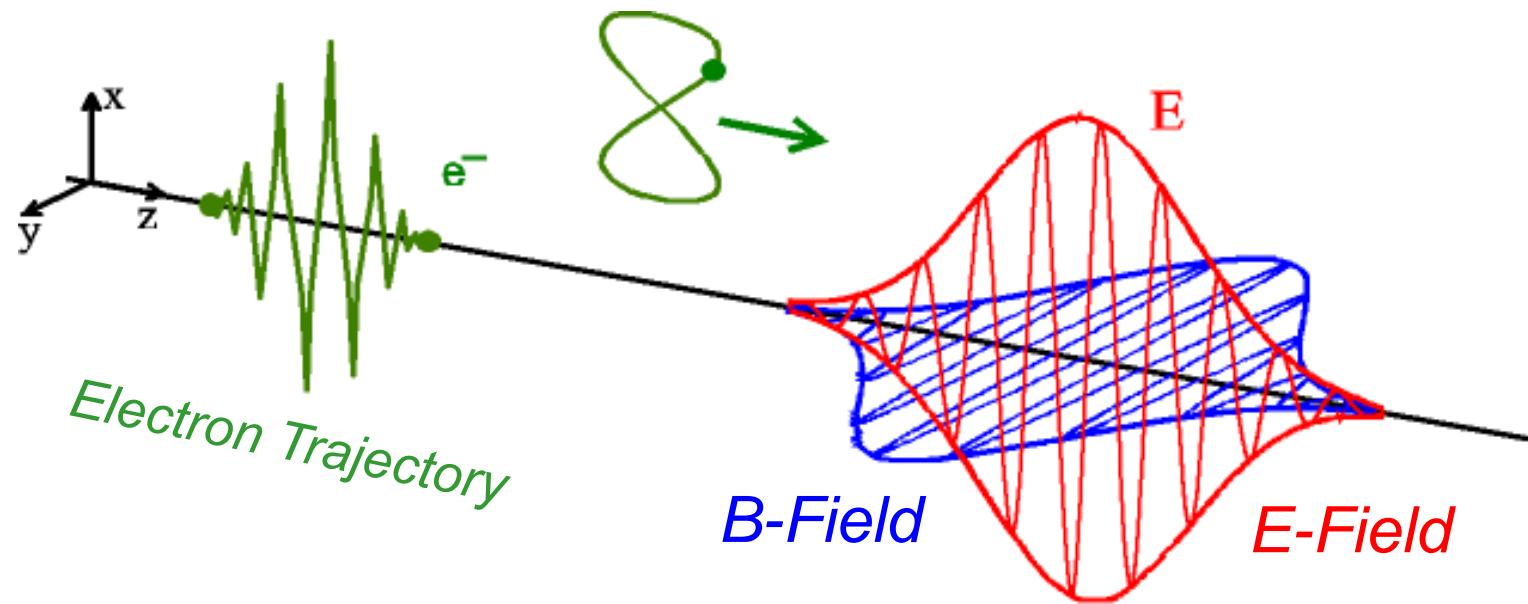
# Star Trek Into Darkness vs. National Ignition Facility



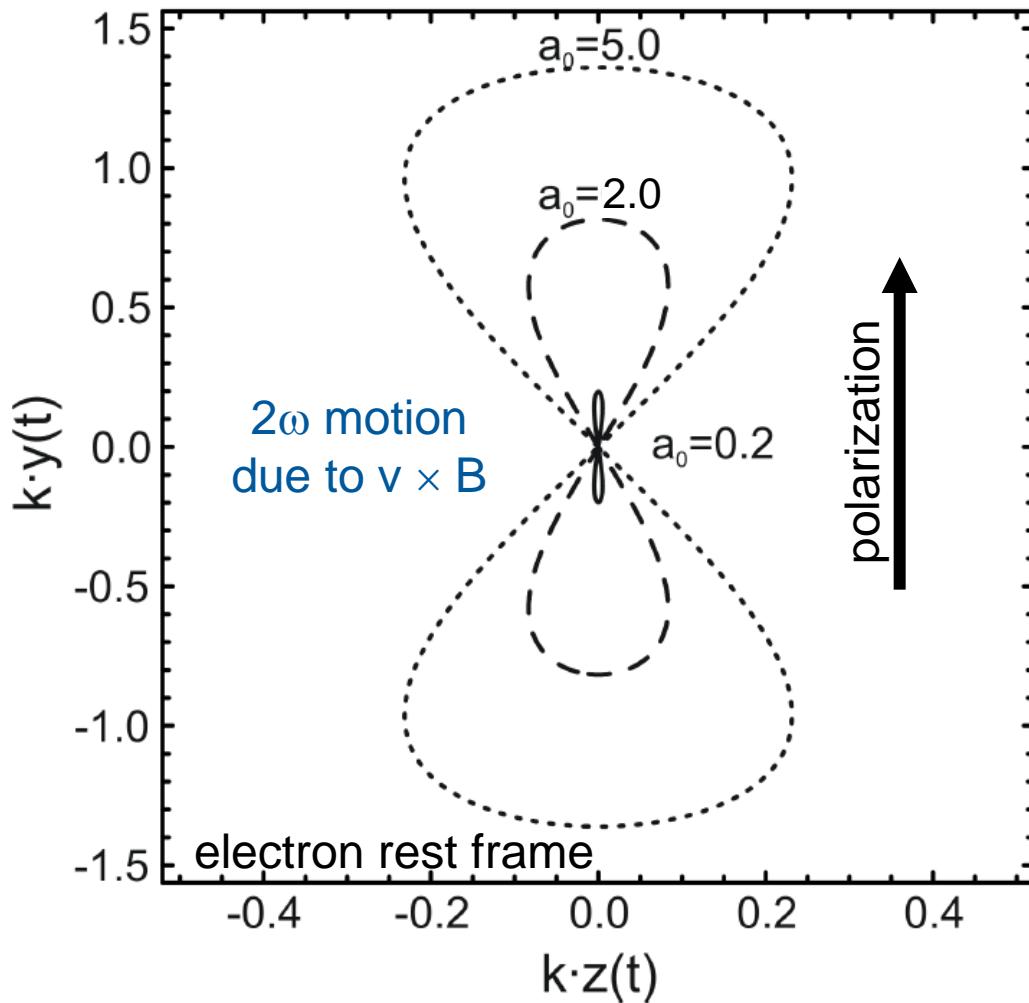
# Die Lorentzkraft



$$\vec{F}_{Lorentz} = e(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \quad (B_0 = E_0/c)$$



# Bei hohen Feldstärken wird das Magnetfeld wichtig



$$\vec{E} = E_0 \sin(\omega t - kz) \vec{e}_y$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{p} = -e (\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

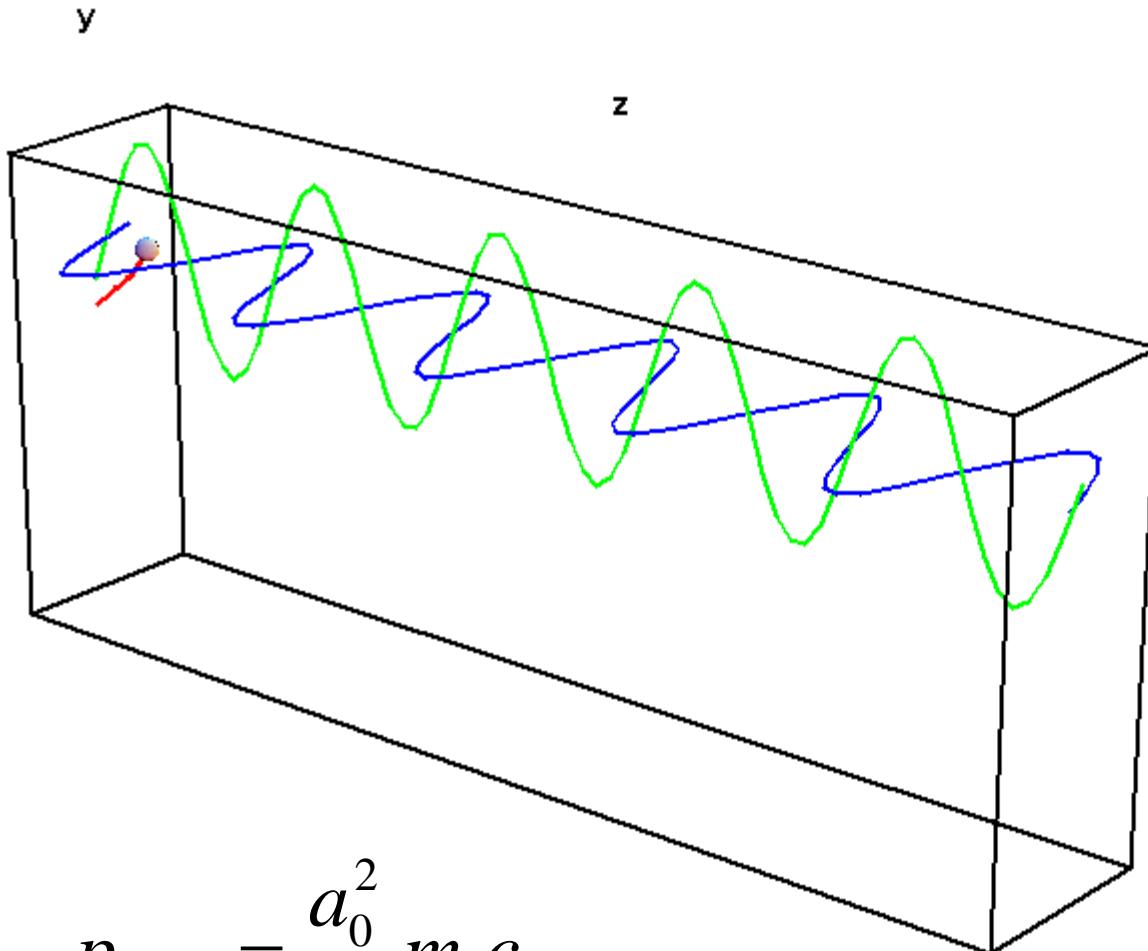
$$k \cdot y(t) = a_0 \sin(\varphi(z, t))$$

$$k \cdot z(t) = \frac{a_0^2}{4} \left[ \varphi(z, t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\varphi(z, t)) \right]$$

$$\varphi(z, t) = \omega t - kz(t)$$

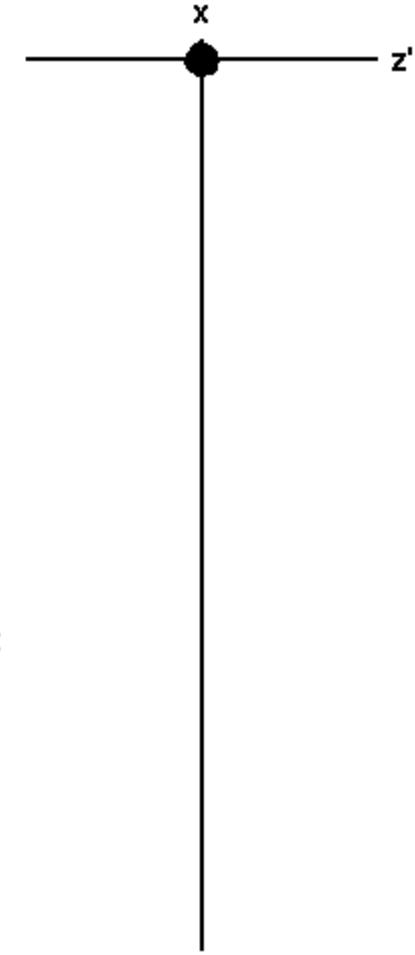
# Relativistische Bewegung

Labor

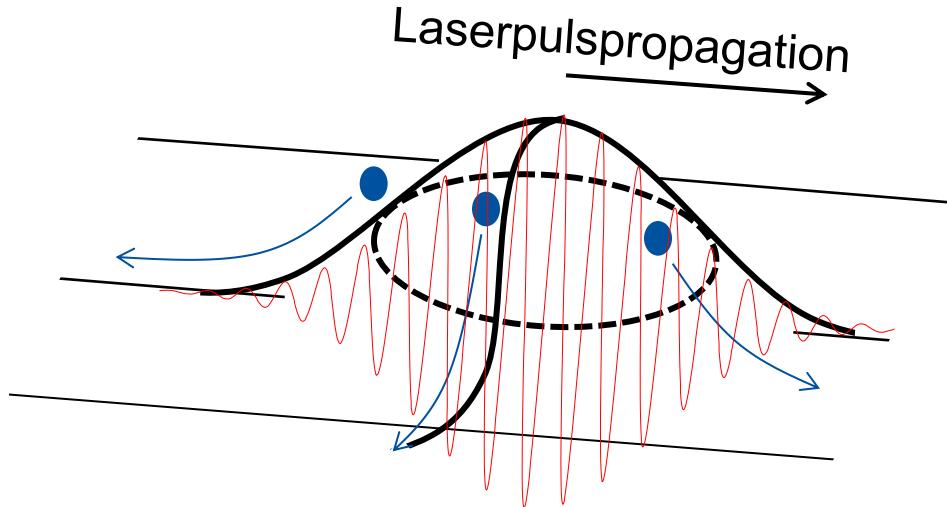


$$p_{Drift} = \frac{a_0^2}{4} m_e c$$

Ruhesystem des Elektrons



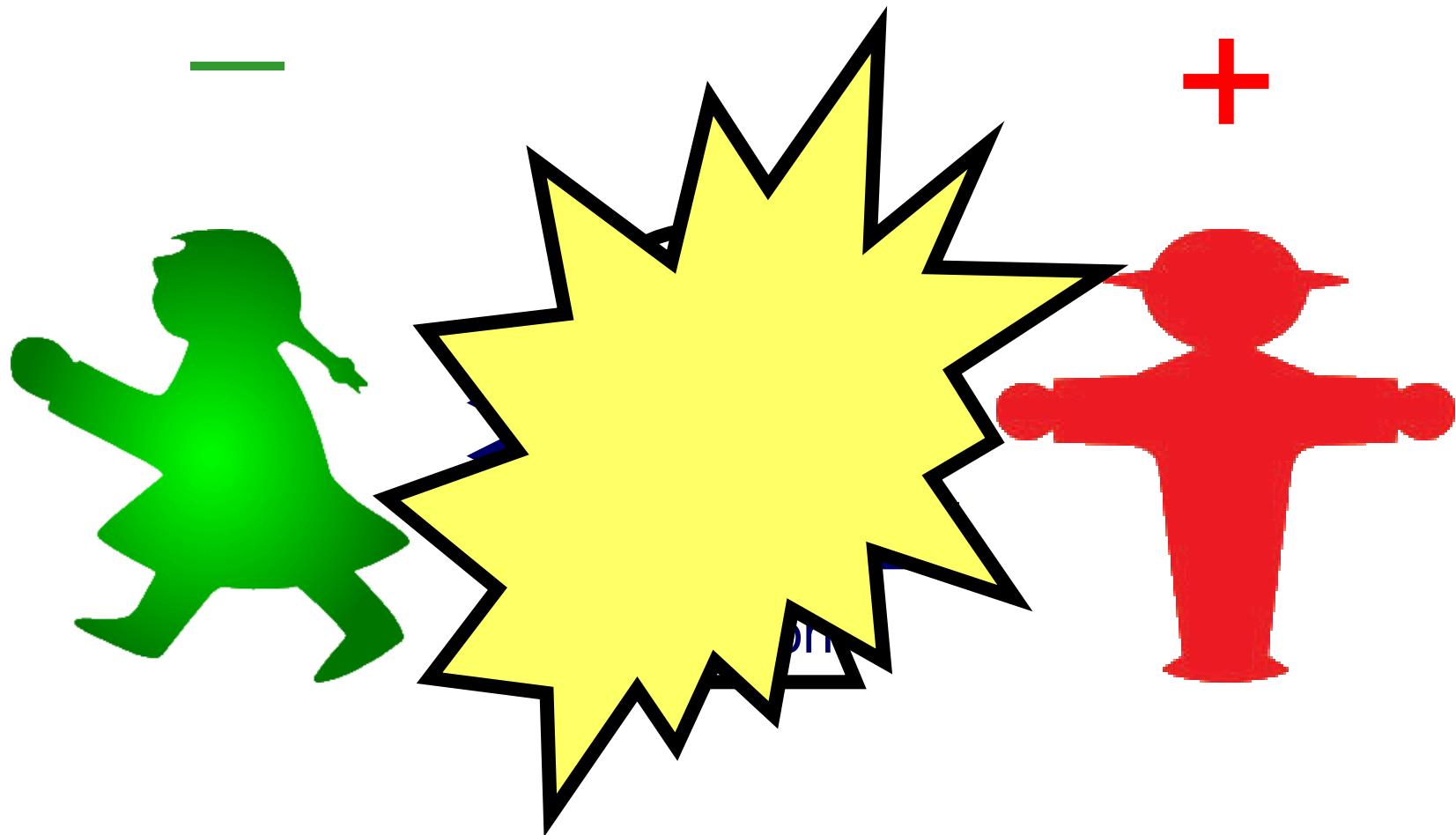
# Ponderomotive (zeitgemittelte) Kräfte



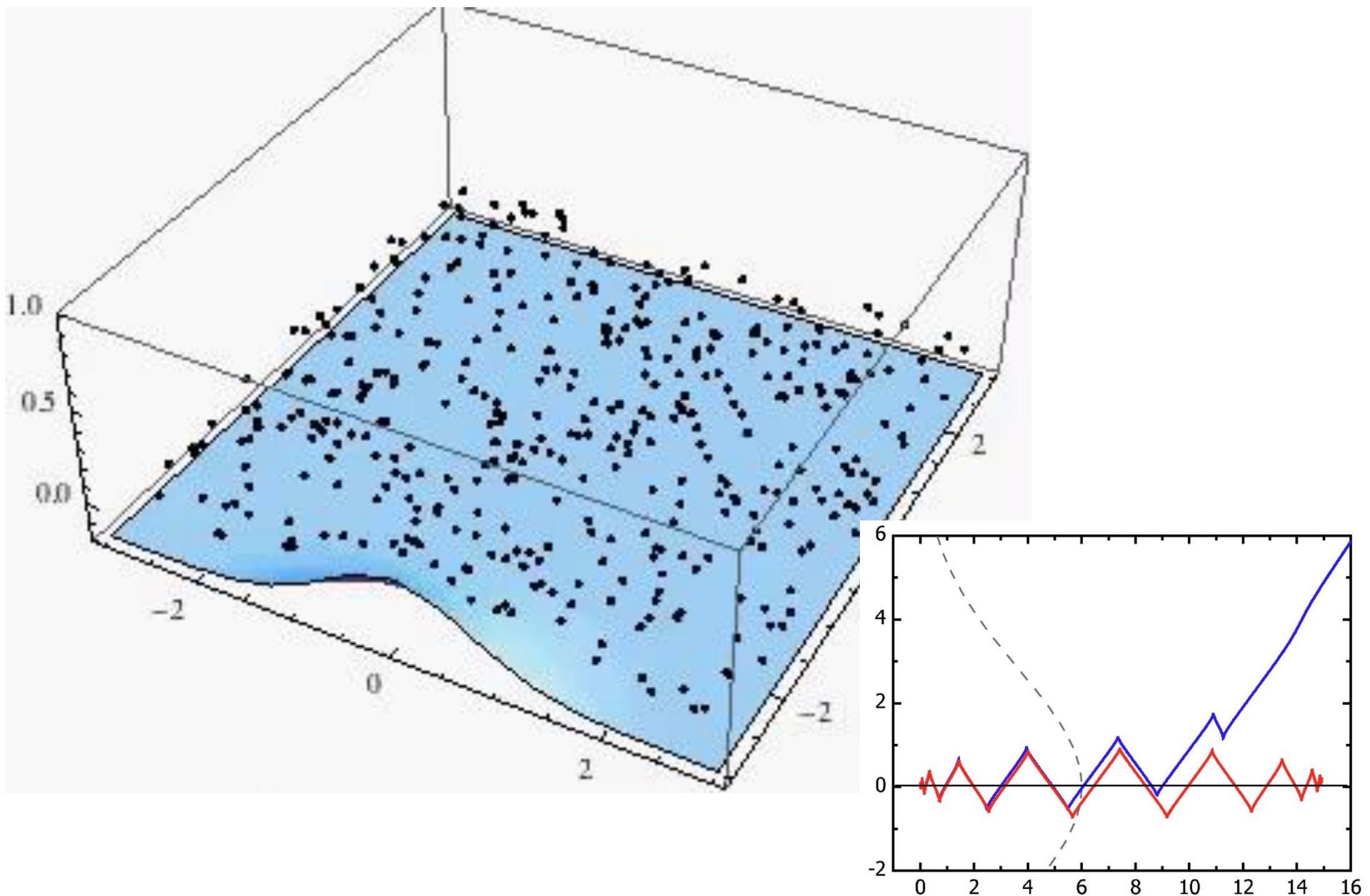
$$\vec{F}_{Ponderomotive} = \frac{d\langle \vec{p} \rangle_{phase, focus}}{dt} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow - \frac{m_e c^2}{4} \nabla \langle a_0 \rangle_{phase, focus}^2 \\ \rightarrow - \frac{m_e c^2}{\sqrt{2}} \nabla \left| \langle a_0 \rangle_{phase, focus} \right| \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} a_0 \rightarrow 0 \\ a_0 \rightarrow \infty \end{array}$$

Elektronenenergie ~ MeV

# Plasmen



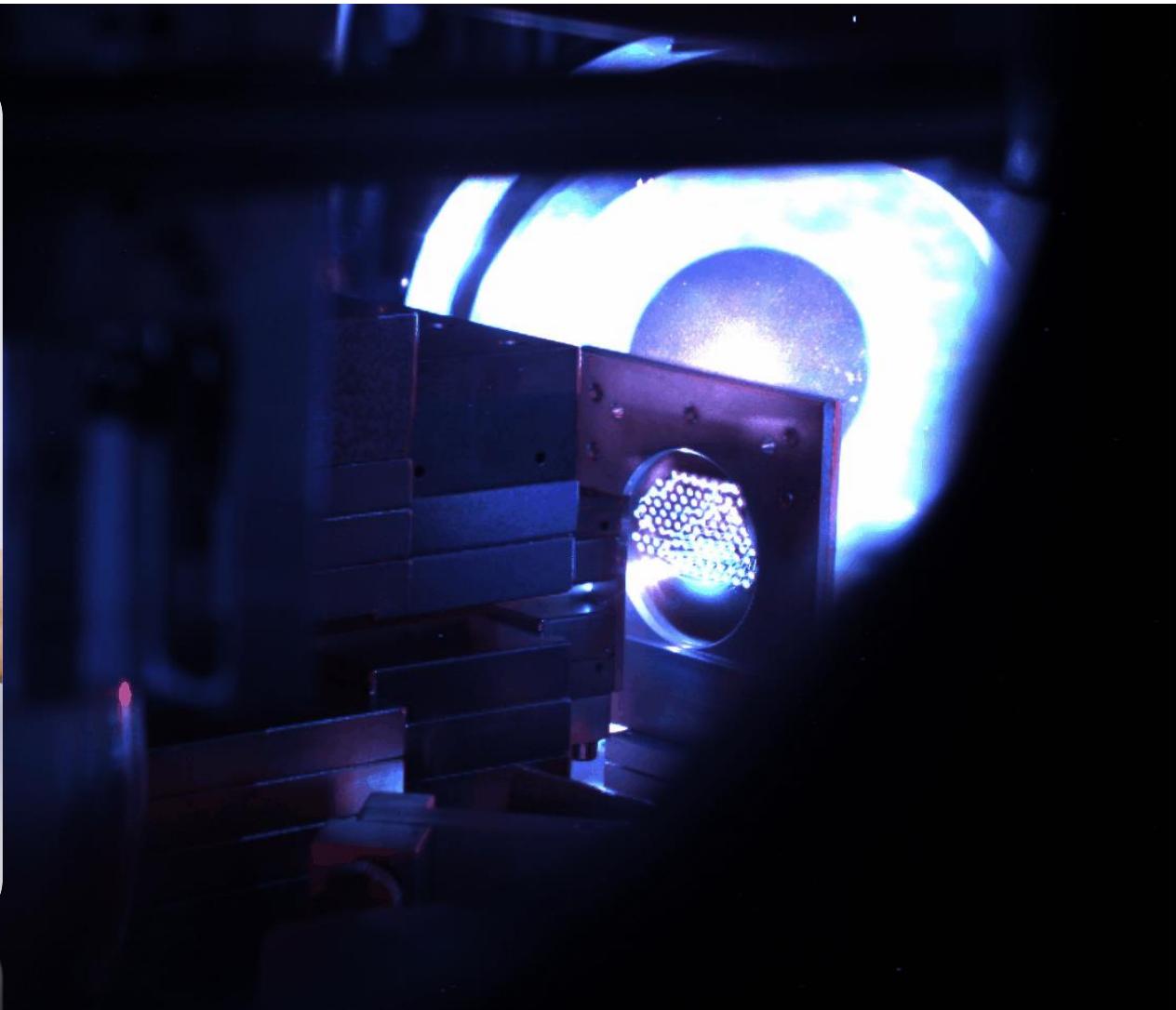
# Ponderomotive Kraft im Plasma



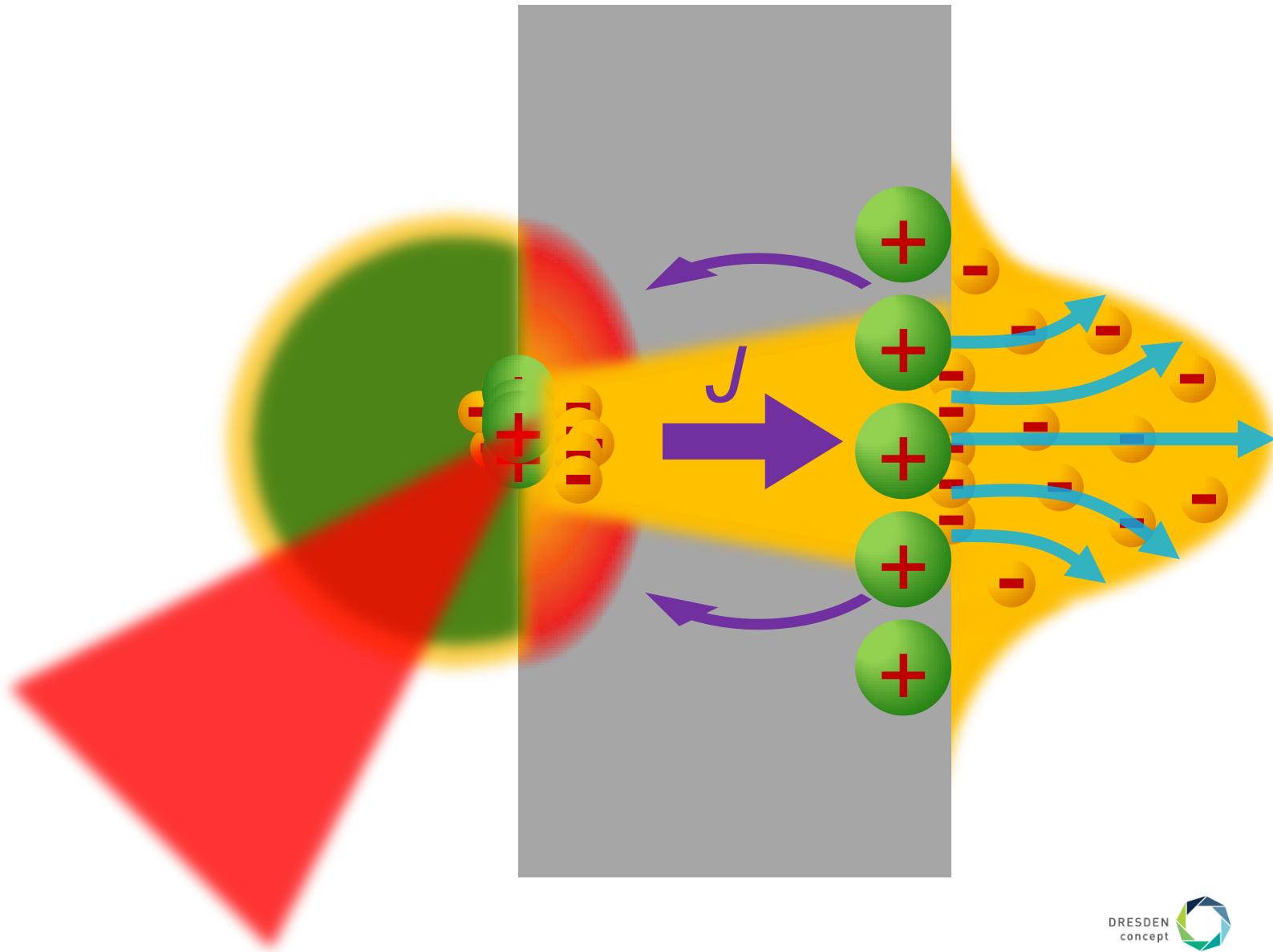
# Laser-Festkörper- wechselwirkung



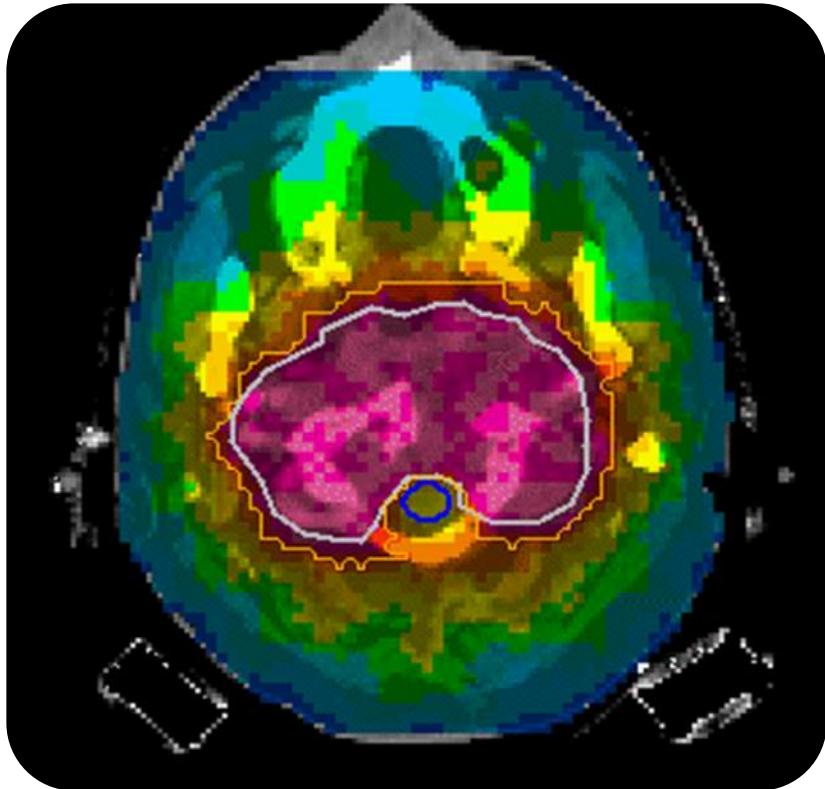
# In Aktion



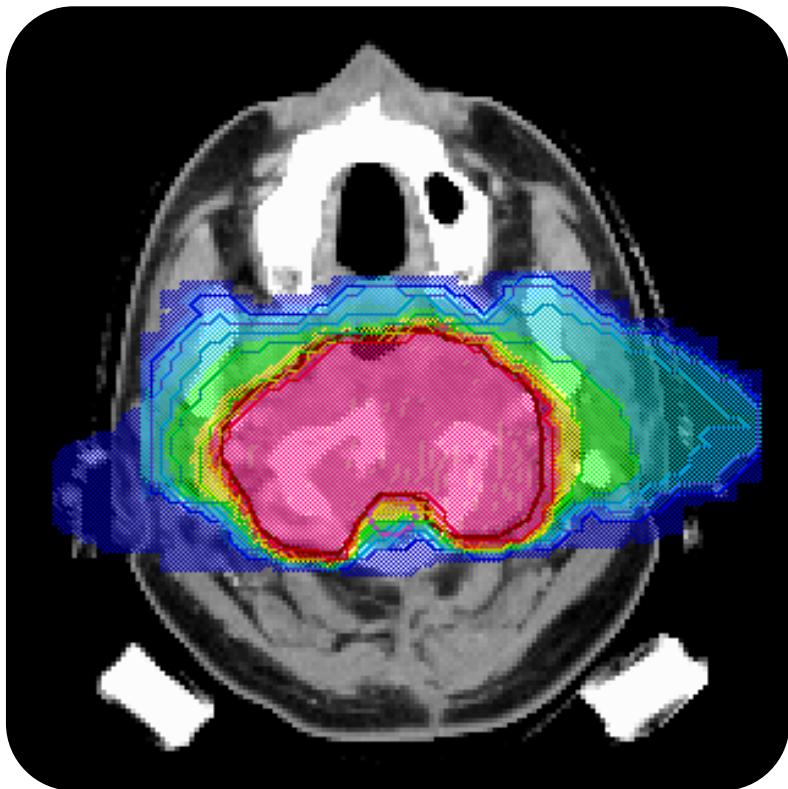
# Target-normal sheath acceleration (TNSA)



# Protonentherapie von Krebs

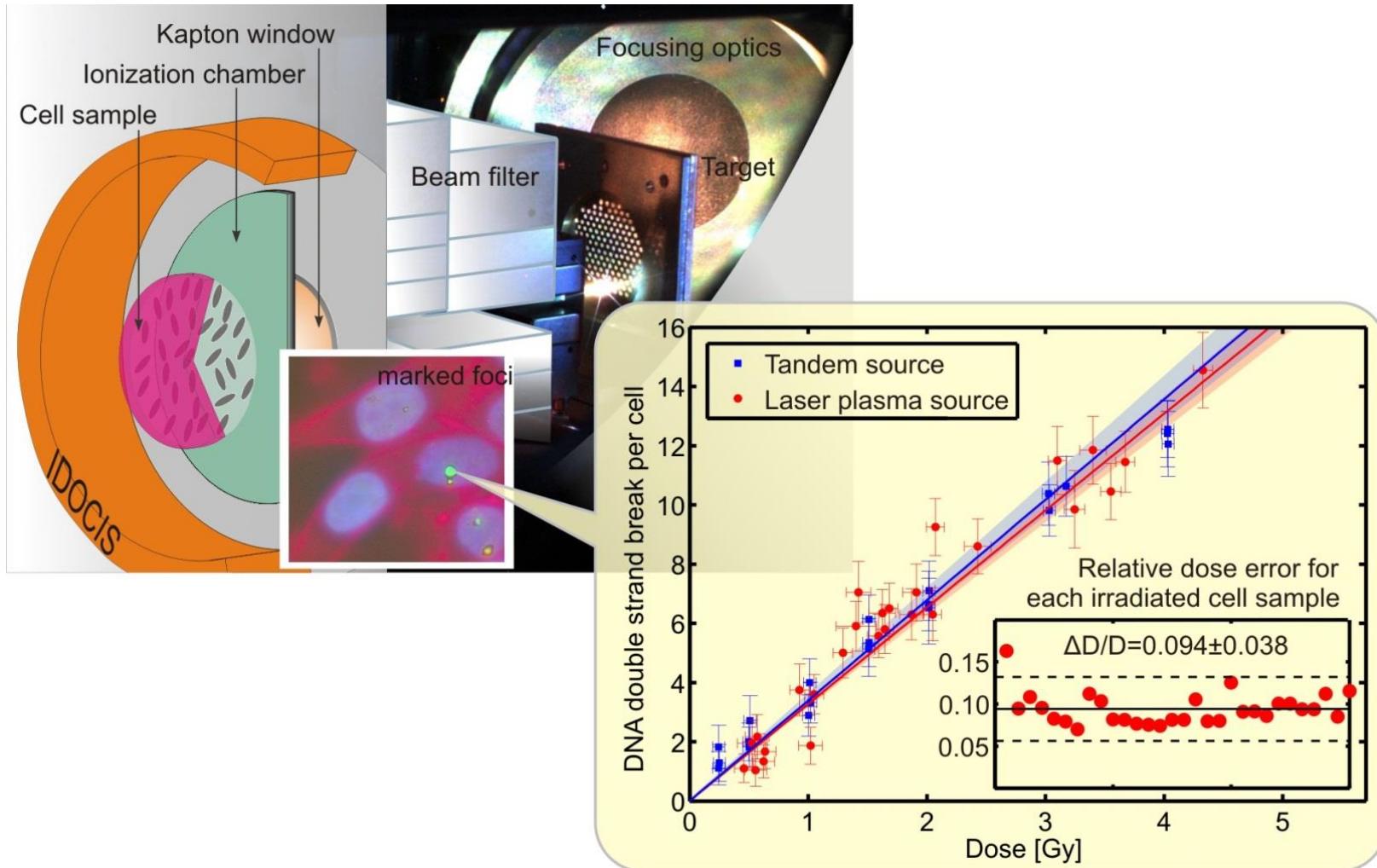


8 Röntgenstrahlen

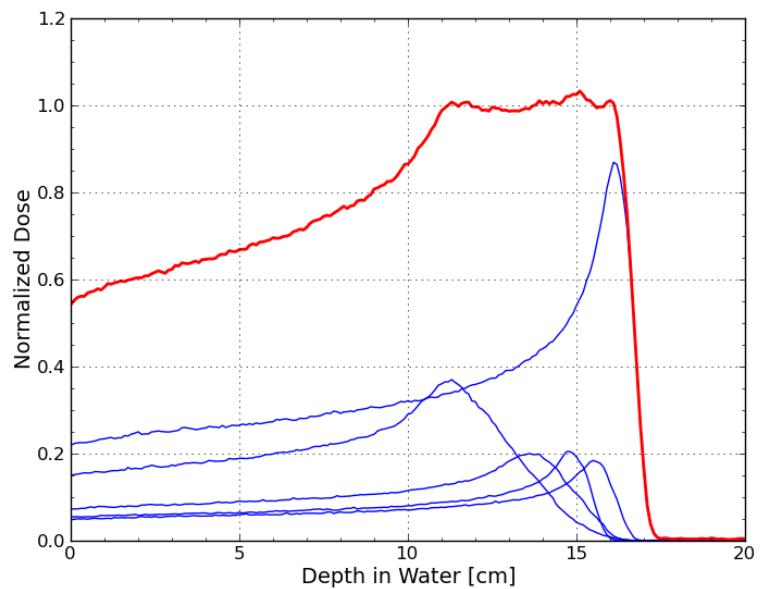
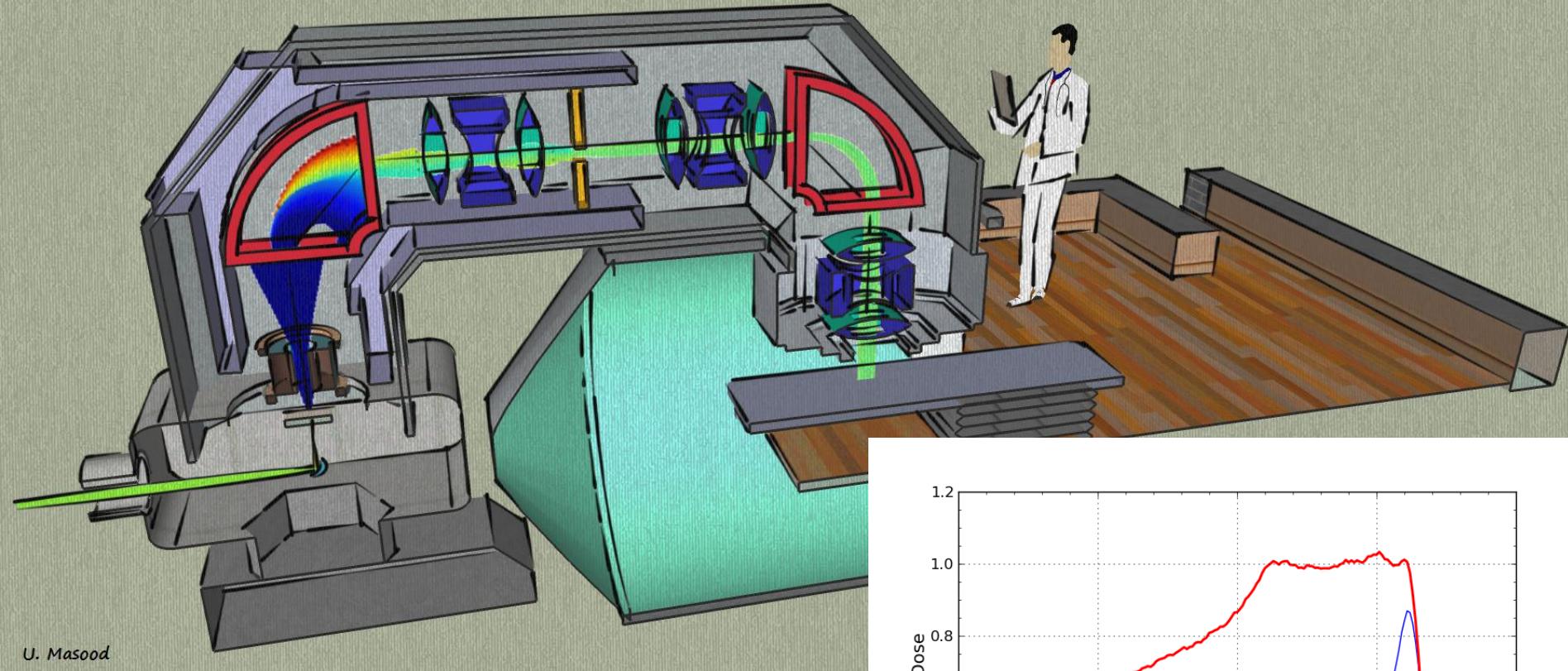


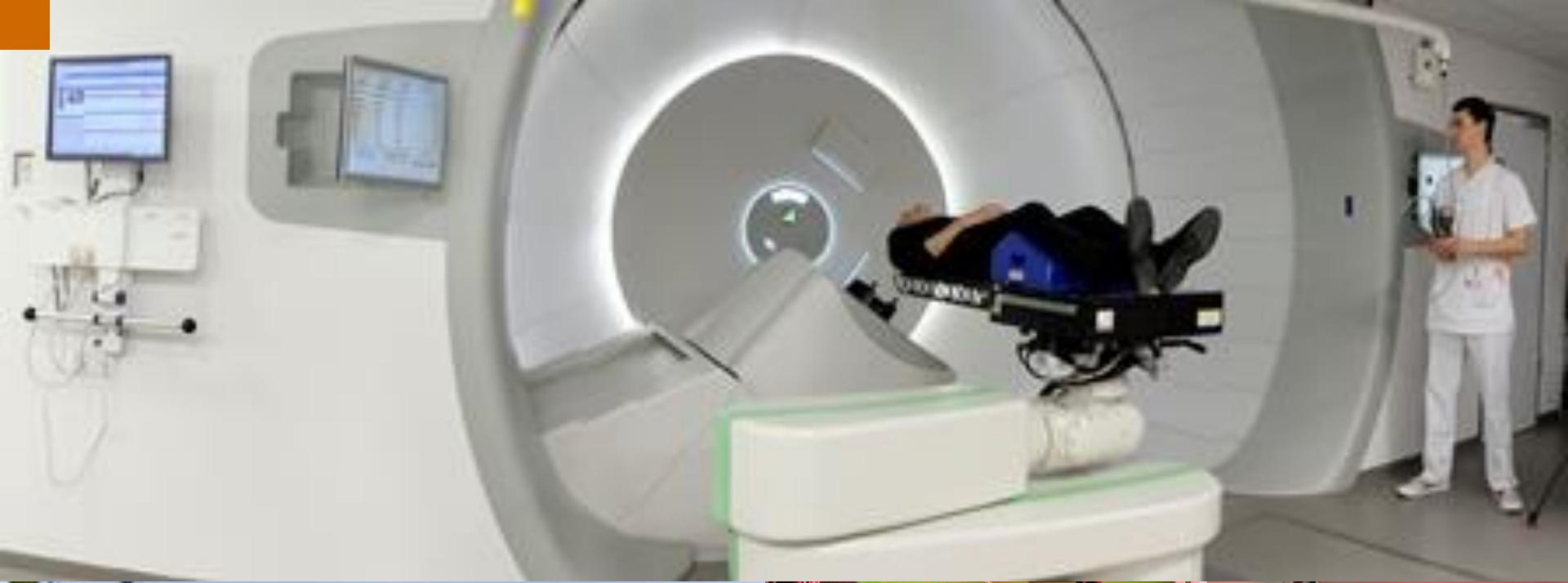
2 Ionenstrahlen

# Damaging living Cells by laser-driven Proton Beams

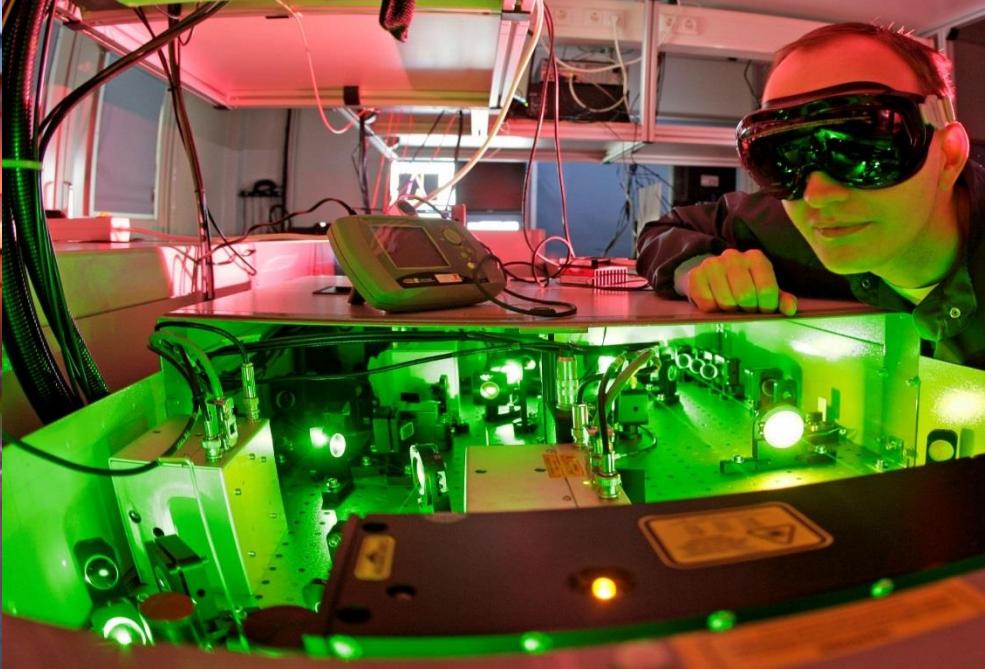


# Kompakt = Preiswerter



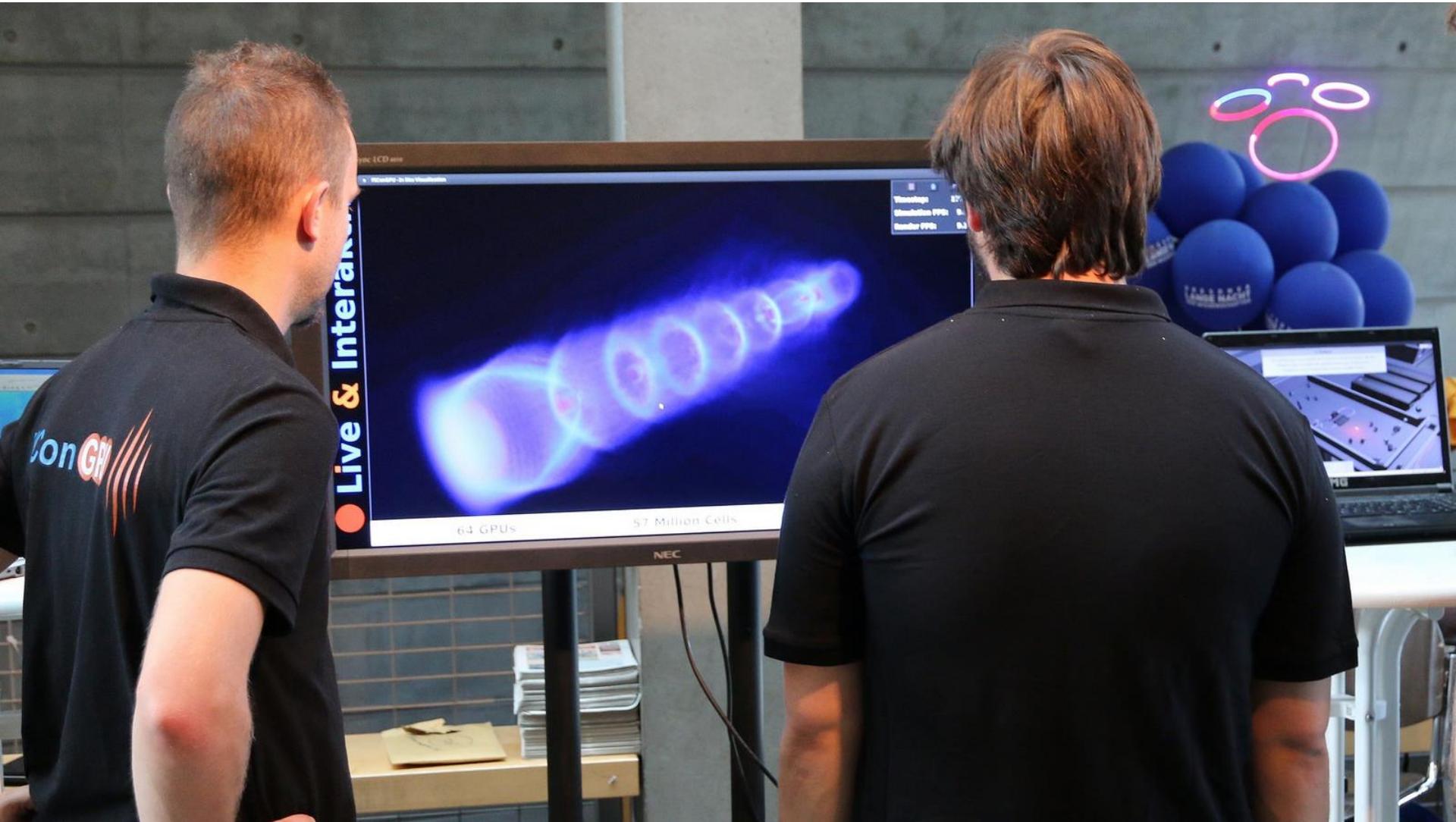


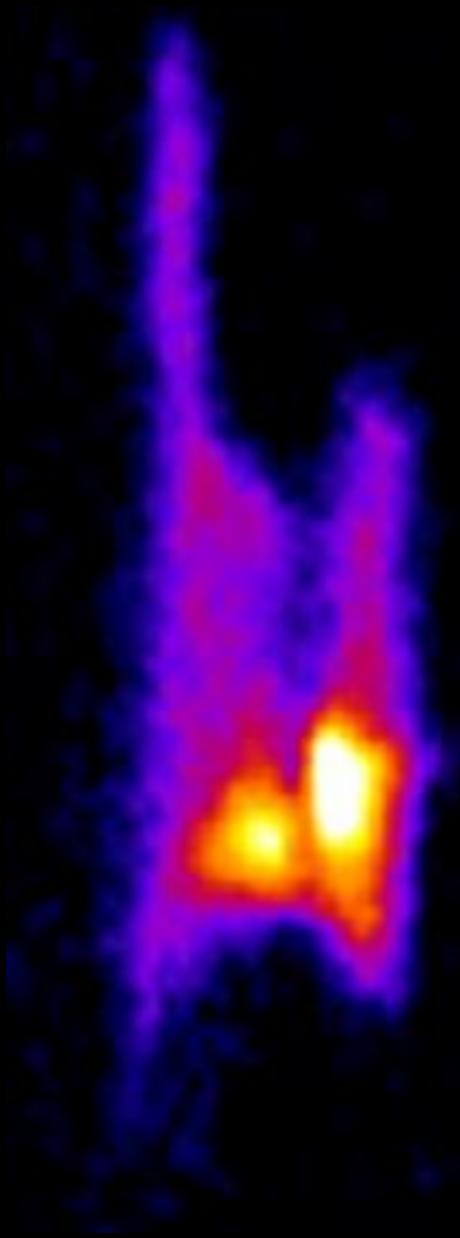
**www.oncoray.de**

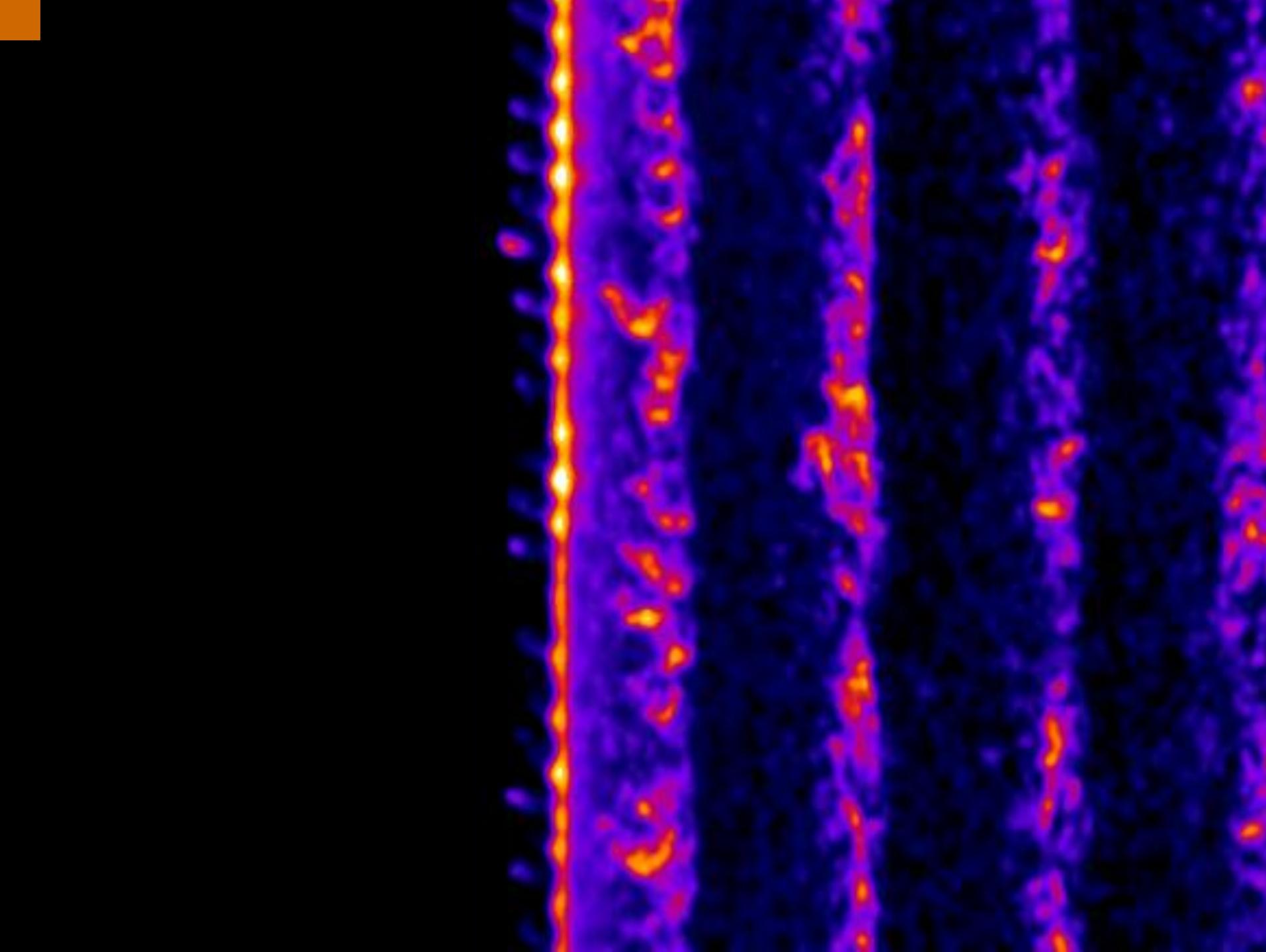


# Simulationen

# Dresdner Nacht der Wissenschaften

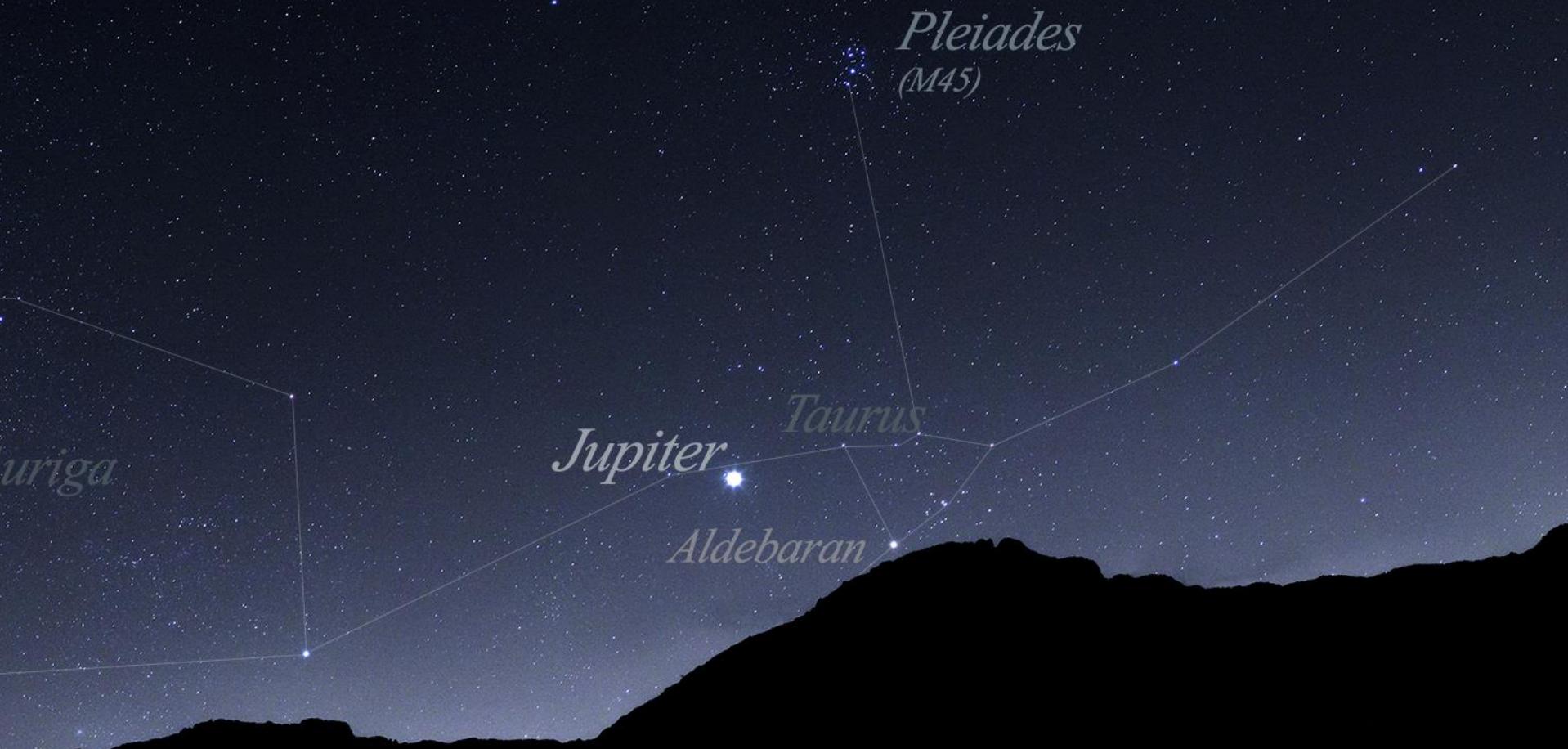


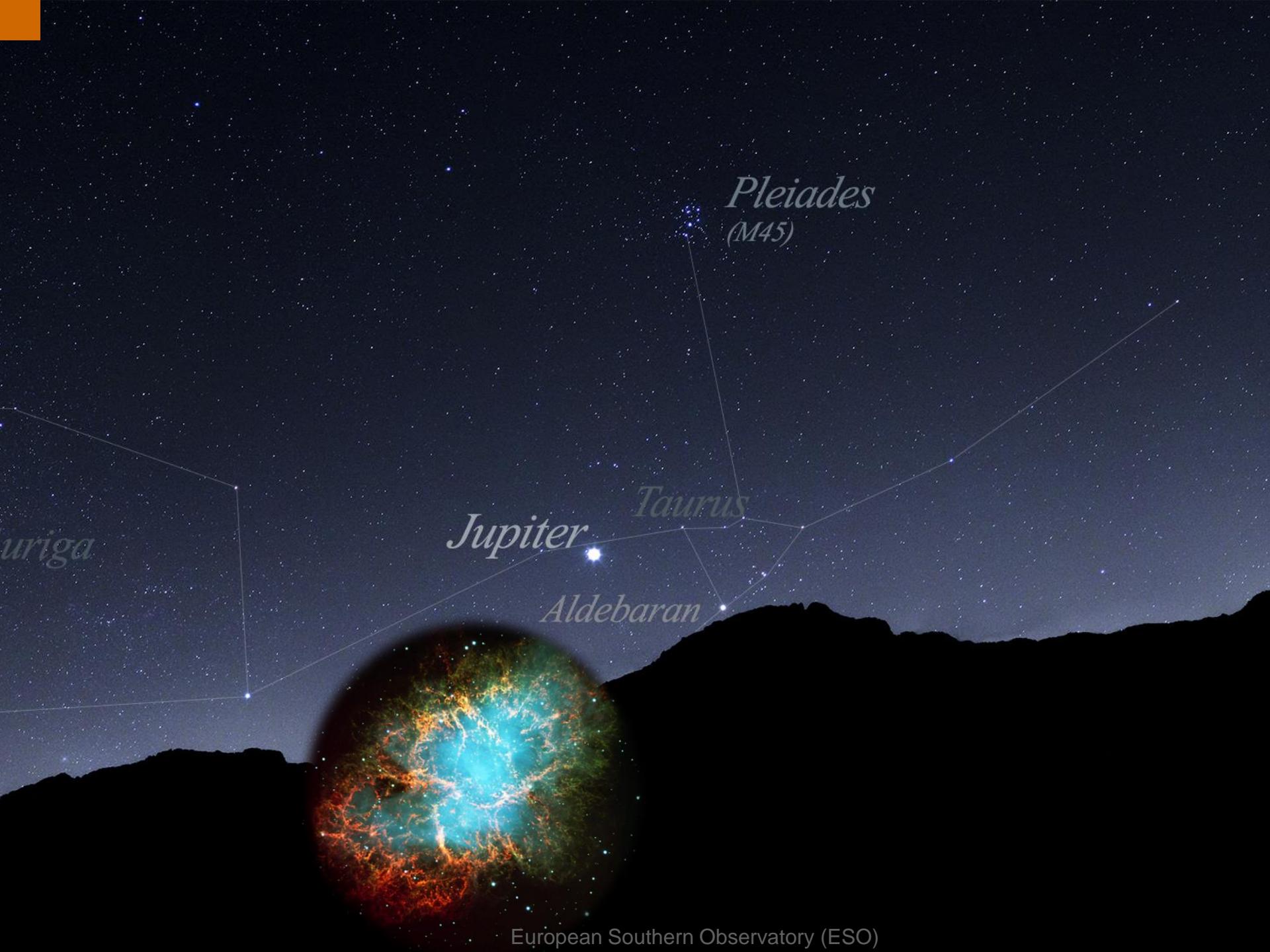




# Astrophysik mit Computern

Wir sehen nur das Licht der Sterne



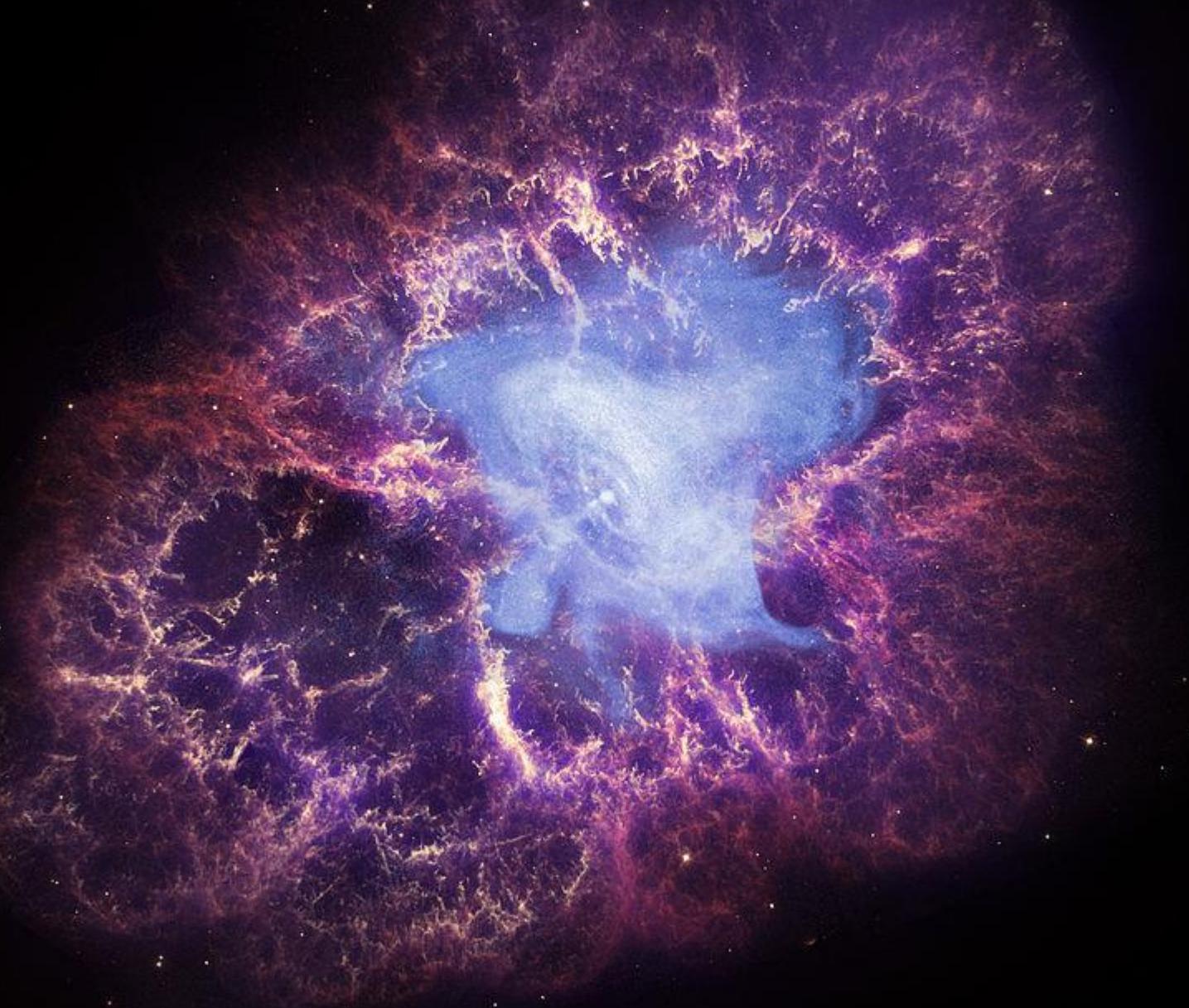


Pleiades  
(M45)

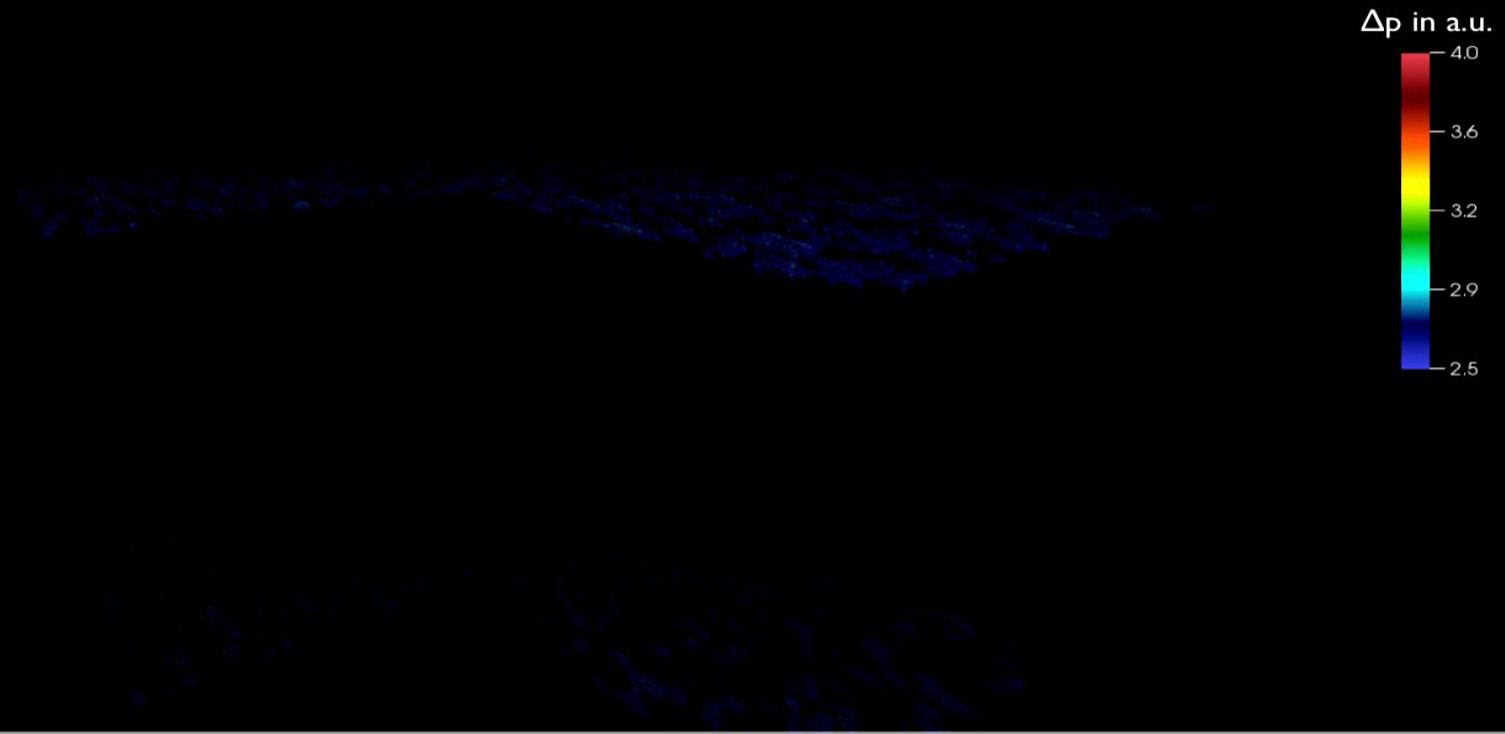
Jupiter      Taurus  
Aldebaran

天津四

Aber unsere Teleskope werden immer besser

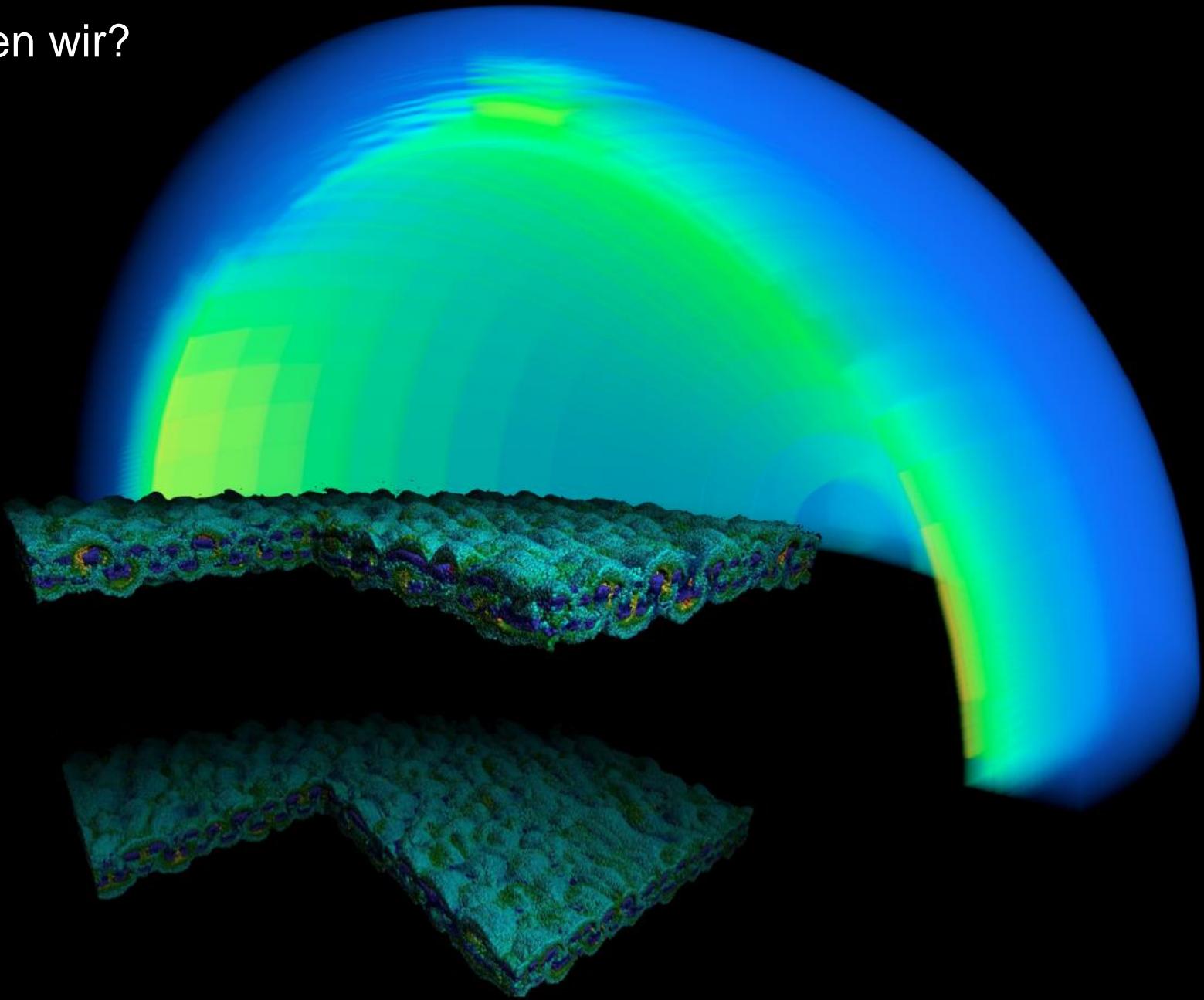


Time:  $21 \omega^{-1}_{pe}$



75 Milliarden Teilchen  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Was sehen wir?



# Freie Software



# GPL Open Source Entwicklung (picongpu.hzdr.de)

This repository

ComputationalRadiationPhysics / picongpu

PICConGPU - A particle-in-cell code for GPGPUs: <http://picongpu.hzdr.de> — Edit

Issues

Releases

Commits

Code

Pull requests

Issues

Labels

Milestones

Filters

New issue

Clear current search query, filters, and sorts

178 Open ✓ 212 Closed

cuSTL gather assumes same size buffers on all ranks #1195 opened 2 days ago by Flamefire

[cuSTL] Assignment of Buffers ignores sizes/pitches... #1194 opened 2 days ago by Flamefire

cuSTL not throw exception on cuda errors libPMacc #1192 opened 5 days ago by psychocoderHPC ↗ Open Beta

Make getEmptyFrame return a pointer libPMacc refactoring #1191 opened 6 days ago by Flamefire ↗ Open Beta

Any reason for choosing the cudaEvent\_t pool to be of size 300? question #1189 opened 7 days ago by anshumang ↗ Open Beta

Magnetic field strength - SingleParticleTest examples question #1186 opened 7 days ago by PrometheusPi ↗ Open Beta

Is sm\_20 as the default in cmakeFlags of KHI necessary? #1185 opened 8 days ago by anshumang ↗ Future

C++11: Remove own Limits trait C++11 feature #1183 opened 8 days ago by Flamefire ↗ Future

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C++11: Remove own Limits trait C++11 feature #1183 opened 8 days ago by Flamefire ↗ Future

## PICConGPU - A Many GPGPU PIC Code

### Open Alpha

Please note that this is an Open Alpha release for developers and power users only.  
Users should wait for our Open Beta release!



### Introduction

PICConGPU is a fully relativistic, many GPGPU, SIMD particle-in-cell (PIC) code. The Particle-in-Cell algorithm is a central tool in plasma physics. It describes the dynamics of plasma by computing the motion of electrons and ions in the plasma based on Maxwell's equations.

PICConGPU implements various numerical schemes to solve the PIC cycle. Its features include:

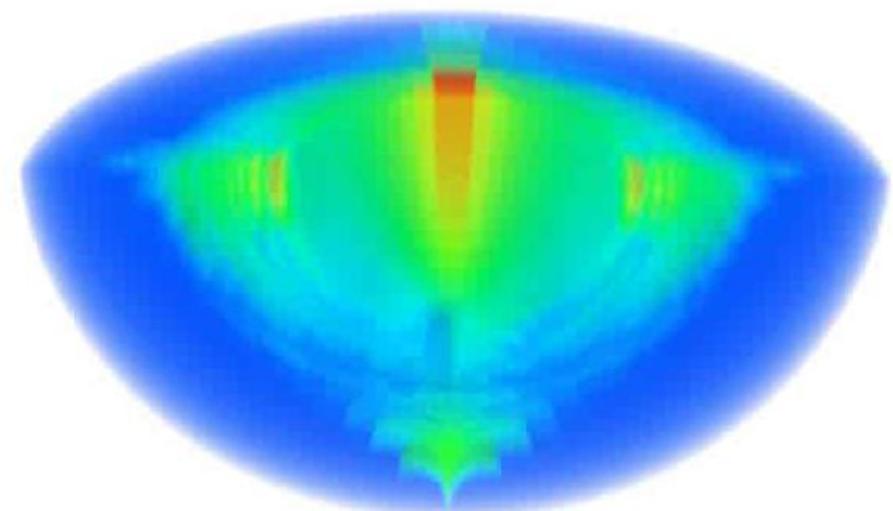
- + a Yee-lattice like grid structure
- + particle pushers that solve the equation of motion for charged particles, e.g. the Boris- and the leap-frogger
- + Maxwell field solvers, e.g. WENO and Lekha's scheme
- + rigorously charge conserving current/diagonoal schemes, proposed by Villanueva-Bonner and de la Vega
- + macro-particle form factors ranging from NGP (0th order), CIC (1st), TIG (2nd) to P3D (3rd)



# Physiker und Informatiker arbeiten zusammen

Alexander Debus	Postdoc
Thomas Kluge	Postdoc
Jan Vorberger	Postdoc
Axel Hübl	PHD Student
Marco Garten	PHD Student
Richard Pausch	PHD Student
Klaus Steiniger	PHD Student
Erik Zenker	PHD Student
Heiko Burau	Master Student
Carlchristian Eckert	Master Student
Alexander Grund	Master Student
Alexander Matthes	Master Student

René Widera	Programmer
Sven Brieden	Bachelor Student
Maximilian Böhme	Student Intern
Daniel Gräveling	Student Intern
Fabian Jung	Student Intern
Malte Zacharias	Student Intern

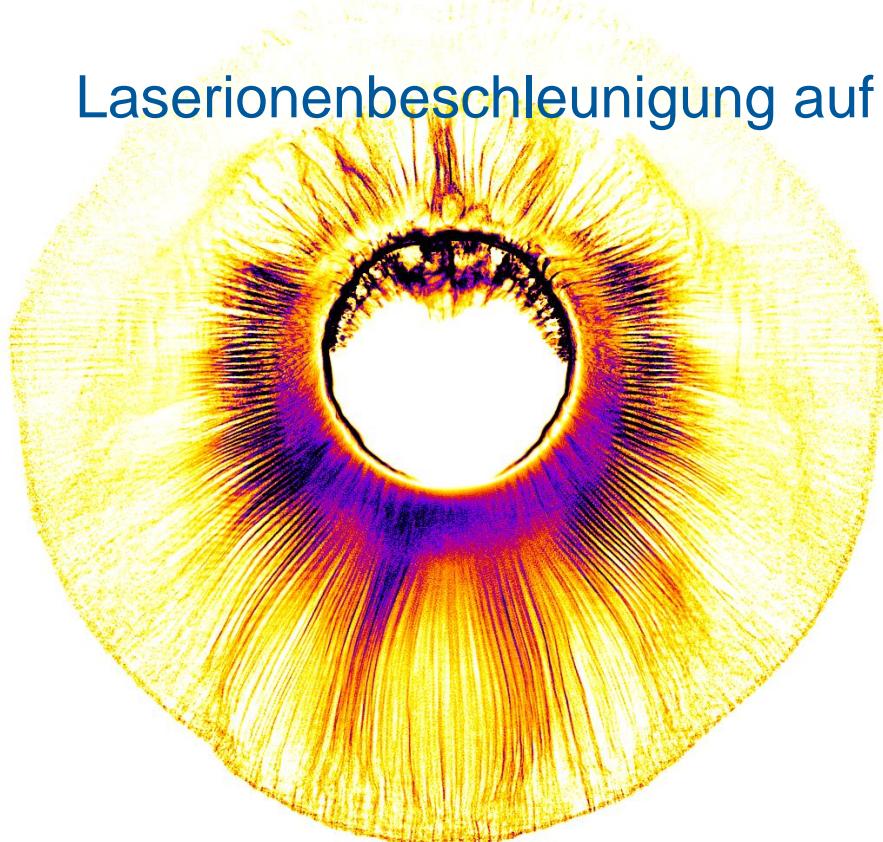


# Wenn Menschen zusammenarbeiten

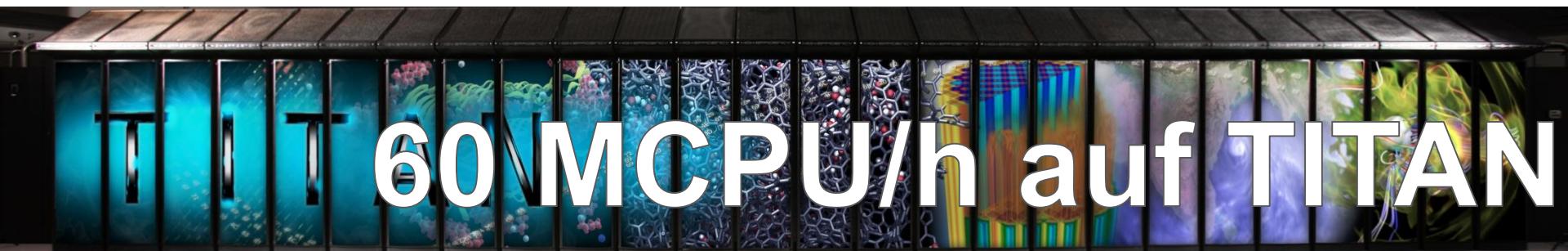
Reading Log...



# Laserionenbeschleunigung auf Supercomputern



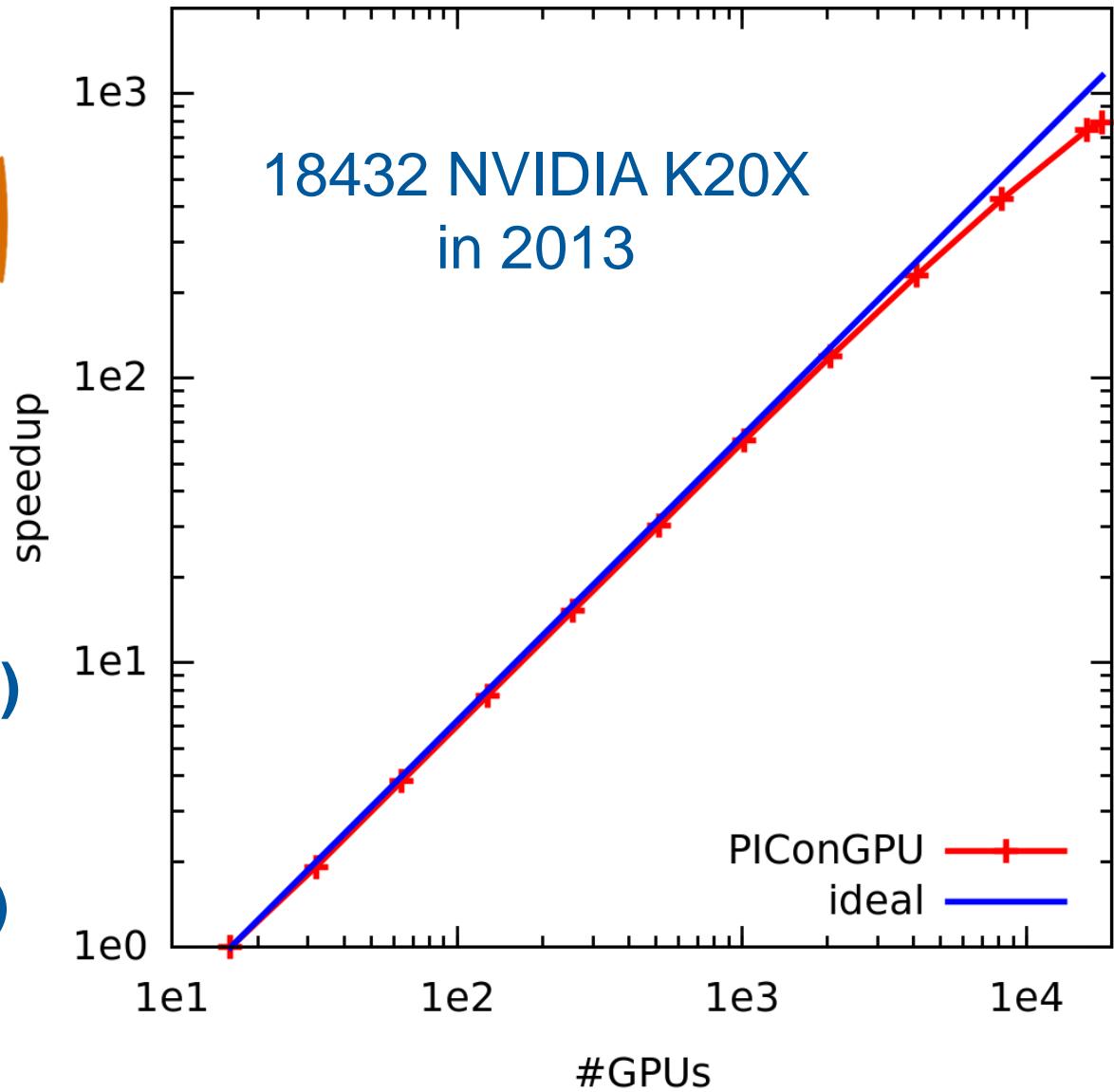
- Fünf 3D Simulationen
- $100 n_c, \lambda_{\text{plasma}}$  Auflösung
- 1 ps Dauer @ as Auflösung



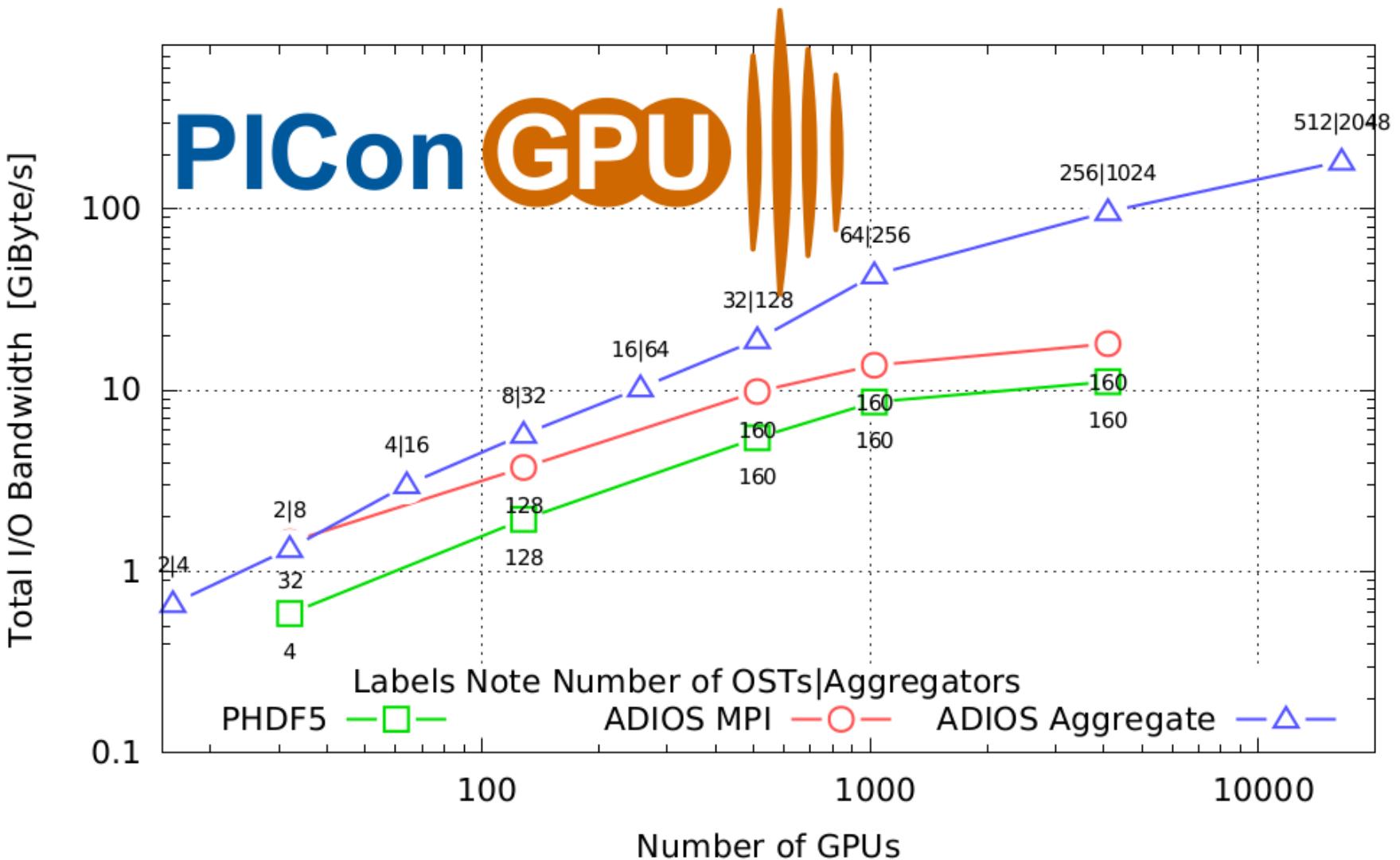
# Parallele Skalierung



**7.176 PFLOPs/s  
(double-precision)  
plus  
1.449 PFLOPs/s  
(single-precision)**



# Dateien schreiben und lesen wird zum Problem



PICon GPU

