Programming Techniques 2024-2025

Course exercise 1: basic dynamical simulation

Hannu Parviainen

Universidad de la Laguna

October 14, 2024



Exercise 1: basic dynamical simulation

Exercise: Direct numerical integration of a system consisting of gravitationally interacting particles using the leapfrog integration method.

► See TAP p. 32-48 and p. 74-85

To do

- 1. Create module geometry stored in geometry.f90 file that contains:
 - types vector3d and point3d, both with (64-bit) real components x, y, and z.
 - functions sumvp, sumpv, subvp, subpv, mulvr, mulvr, divvr for adding and subtracting points and vectors, and for multiplying and dividing vectors with reals.
 - operators matching these functions.
 - function distance that calculates the distance between two 3d points.
 - function angle that calculates the angle between two vectors a and b (in radians).
 - function normalize that takes a vector a and returns it divided by its length.
 - function cross_product that takes two 3d vectors (a and b) and returns their cross product.
 - function orthy that takes two vectors (a and b) and returns a vector orthogonal to them.



Exercise 1: basic dynamical simulation

- 2. Create a module particle stored in particle.f90 that uses the geometry module and contains a type particle. This type should have components: a point3d variable p storing the particle's position, a vector3d variable v storing the particle's velocity, and a real variable m storing the particle's mass.
- 3. Take the code from TAP page 34 and modify it to use the geometry and particle modules. Store the program in ex1.f90 file.
- 4. Write a Makefile
- 5. Create a pull request with your final code.

Note: All the source files should be saved in your ex1 folder. Add and commit your changes often and feel free to try working with different branches. Also feel free to create pull requests as often you like, but remember that other students can see the code you add to the main repository (this is perfectly ok, though).

Note: All the real variables should be 64-bit floats (double precision)!



Exercise 1: basic dynamical simulation

Scoring is based on

- 1. Functionality: the code should work as described.
- 2. Understandability: the code should be clear to read and logical.
- Comments: all the functionality in both the module and the program should be documented using comments.
- 4. Use of guidelines: the code should use the type and method names exactly as written in the exercise.

Bonus points from anything that goes beyond to what I've taught at the classes, frequent push requests, interaction (asking questions, answering questions, and so on). If in doubt, ask!

