HPC final project: Ewald summation on stokes potential

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Periodic Stokes potentials

Consider a system of N point sources at location \mathbf{x}_n with strength \mathbf{f}_n , in the periodic setting, the velocity field is

$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{\mathbf{p}} \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}} + \mathbf{p}) \mathbf{f}_{n}, \tag{1}$$

with **S** the Oseen-Burgers tensor:

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{xx}{|x|^3}.$$
 (2)

where **p** form the discrete set $\{[iL_x jL_y kL_z] : (i,j,k) \in \mathbb{Z}^3\}$. Warning: Eq.(1) decays as $1/|\mathbf{x}|!$ We need Ewald summation to compute this.

Ewald summation

$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_m) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{\mathbf{p}} \mathbf{A}(\xi, \mathbf{x_m} - \mathbf{x_n} + \mathbf{p}) \mathbf{f}_n - \mathbf{u}_{\text{self}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq 0} \mathbf{B}(\xi, \mathbf{k}) e^{-k^2/4\xi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbf{f}_n e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{x}_m - \mathbf{x}_n)}$$
(3)

By the formulation by Hasimoto [2], we have

$$\mathbf{A}(\xi, \mathbf{x}) = 2\left(\frac{\xi e^{-\xi^2 r^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}r^2} + \frac{\mathsf{erfc}(\xi r)}{2r^3}\right) (r^2 \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}) - \frac{4\xi}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\xi^2 r^2} \mathbf{I}$$
 (4)

$$B(\xi, \mathbf{k}) = 8\pi \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{4\xi^2} \right) \frac{1}{k^4} (k^2 \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{k} \mathbf{k})$$
 (5)

$$\mathbf{u}_{\text{self}}(\mathbf{x}_m) = \frac{4\xi}{\sqrt{\pi}} \mathbf{f}_m \tag{6}$$

 ξ is a positive constant known as the **Ewald parameter**.

Acceleration & parallelization

• Compute u^F (k-space) by FFT

$$\mathbf{u}^{F}(\mathbf{x}_{m}) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq 0} \mathbf{B}(\xi, \mathbf{k}) e^{-k^{2}/4\xi^{2}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbf{f}_{n} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{n}} \right) e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{m}}$$
(7)

is the combination of two steps of NuFFT (Non-uniform FFT). Can be done efficiently by Gaussian Gridding & FFT!

- Gaussian Gridding: Compute $\sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbf{f}_{n} e^{-2\xi^{2} |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{n}|_{*}^{2} / \eta}$ Can be accelerated with Greengard's trick [1] and OpenMP!
- FFT: Can be done efficiently by CuFFT (GPU) / FFTW (CPU)!
- Accelerate u^R (real space) by OpenMP

Free parameters:

- ullet ξ : Ewald parameter
- M: Number of layers of k-space
- p_{∞} : Number of layers of real-space
- P, m: control the error of truncated Gaussian function

Error Bound: Spectral accurate!

$$E = E^F + E^Q + E^R \tag{8}$$

$$E^F \le C_F e^{-\frac{M^2 \pi^2}{4L\xi^2}}$$
 (truncation of k-space) (9)

$$E^{Q} \le 4e^{-\frac{\pi^{2}p^{2}}{2m^{2}L^{2}}} + \operatorname{erfc}(m/\sqrt{2}) \quad \text{(quadrature)}$$
 (10)

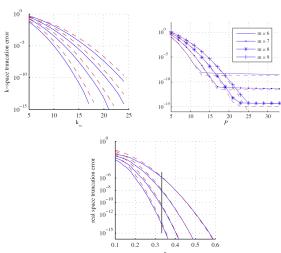
$$E^R \le C_R(\frac{1}{\xi^2} + \frac{p_\infty}{\xi})e^{-p_\infty^2\xi^2}$$
. (truncation of real space) (11)

Ewald parameter ξ trades off between real space and k-space!



Spectral convergence

The three type of error versus the corresponding parameter, all has **spectral convergence**!



Time Complexity & Work load balance

The total computational cost of the method is

$$\underbrace{O(NP^3)}_{\text{Gaussian gridding}} + \underbrace{O(M^3 \log(M^3))}_{\text{FFT} + \text{iFFT}} + \underbrace{O(M^3)}_{\text{Scaling on k-space}} + \underbrace{O(N^2 p_{\infty}^3)}_{\text{Real space}} + \underbrace{O(N)}_{\text{self}}$$

$$(12)$$

if no FFT acceleration, the cost is

$$\underbrace{O(N^2M^3)}_{k-space} + \underbrace{O(N^2p_{\infty}^3)}_{\text{Real space}} + \underbrace{O(N)}_{self}$$
(13)

Ewald parameter ξ trades off between real space and k-space!

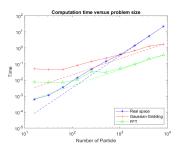
- Larger $\xi \to \text{larger } M$, smaller p_{∞} .
- Smaller $\xi \to \text{smaller } M$, larger p_{∞} .

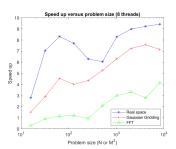
How we choose the parameters:

- Balance the error
- Balance the time



Time Complexity result & Scaling result





References



Hasimoto, Hidenori. "On the periodic fundamental solutions of the Stokes equations and their application to viscous flow past a cubic array of spheres." Journal of Fluid Mechanics 5.2 (1959): 317-328.

Acknowledgments