HPC final project:
Ewald summation on stokes potential

Zhe Chen, Guanchun Li

Courant Insititute of Mathematical sciences

gl1705@nyu.edu

May 20, 2019

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

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

with $\mathbf{S}$ the Oseen-Burgers tensor:

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

where $\mathbf{p}$ 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

$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_m) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{\mathbf{p}} \mathbf{A}(\xi, \mathbf{x_m} - \mathbf{x_n} + \mathbf{p})\mathbf{f}_n - \mathbf{u}_{\text{self}}$$
$$+ \ \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq 0} \mathbf{B}(\xi, \mathbf{k}) e^{-k^2/4\xi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbf{f}_n e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{x}_m - \mathbf{x}_n)} \quad (3)$$

By the formulation by Hasimoto [2], we have

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

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

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

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

Compute u^F by FFT

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

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) !

Important Parameters & Error bound

Free parameters:

- 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!**

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

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

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

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

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

Time Complexity & Work load balance

The total computational cost of the method is

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

(12)

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

- Larger $\xi \rightarrow$ larger M, smaller p_∞.
- Smaller $\xi \rightarrow$ smaller M, larger p_∞.

How we choose the parameters:

- **Balance the error**
- **Balance the time**

Scalability result

content...

References

📄 Greengard, Leslie, and June-Yub Lee. "Accelerating the nonuniform fast Fourier transform." SIAM review 46.3 (2004): 443-454.

📄 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.