

# grav\_project Level 0

## My Version of the Program

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# Structure of First Program

- Open files
- Read data into arrays
- Loop through all grid points (force)
- Nested loop through all grid centres (density)
- Calculate formula inside inner loop
- Write force into new file

# Read Files

```
open(unit=8, file='/path/to/r_project.data', status='old',  
      action='read')  
! read radii into 1-D array  
do i = 1, N_r  
    read(8, '(e20.10)') r_i  
    r(i) = r_i  
end do  
close(unit=8)
```

for  $r(N_r)$ ,  $\theta(N_\theta)$ ,  $\sigma(N_r, N_\theta)$ ,  $dr(N_r)$ ,  $d\theta(N_\theta)$

# Simple Implementation

```
! write force components for every corner in grid
do i = 1, N_r
  r_i = r(i) - .5*dr(i) ! shift r to the corners
  do j = 1, N_theta
    theta_j = theta(j) - .5*dtheta(j) ! shift theta to the corners
    ! sum up the forces onto the point (i, j)
    do iprime = 1, N_r
      do jprime = 1, N_theta
        force_point = -sigma(iprime, jprime)*r(iprime)*dr(iprime)*dtheta(jprime)/(r_i**2+r(iprime)
          **2-2.*r_i*r(iprime)*cos(theta_j-theta(jprime)))*(1.5)
        f_r = f_r + force_point * (r_i-r(iprime)*cos(theta_j-theta(jprime)))
        f_theta = f_theta + force_point * r(iprime)*sin(theta_j-theta(jprime))
      end do
    end do
  end do
  write(11, '(e20.10)') f_r
  write(12, '(e20.10)') f_theta
  f_r = 0.
  f_theta = 0.
end do
end do
```

# Optimization Strategy

- Shift operations to outer loops, if possible
- Better programming syntax
- Idea: find faster methods, e.g. `invsqrt` (see later)

# Write cos/sin Lookup Tables

Dimensions of the lookup table adjusted to the angular difference:

```
REAL(8), DIMENSION(1-N_theta:N_theta-1) :: cos_table,  
    sin_table  
! fill the sin/cos table  
do j = 1,N_theta  
    theta_j = theta(j)-.5*dtheta(j)  
    do jprime = 1,N_theta  
        diff_theta = theta_j-theta(jprime)  
        cos_table(j-jprime) = cos(diff_theta)  
        sin_table(j-jprime) = sin(diff_theta)  
    end do  
end do
```

# Write Mass Lookup Tables

```
! fill the mass table
do iprime = 1, N_r
  r_iprime = r(iprime)*dr(iprime) ! multiply dr already
  here to save some operations
  do jprime = 1,N_theta
    mass(iprime,jprime) = -sigma(iprime,jprime)*r_iprime*
      dtheta(jprime)
  end do
end do
```

will change for every timestep

# Current Version

Difference to the first version in capital letters:

```
! write force components for every corner in grid
do i = 1, N_r
  r_i = r(i)-.5*dr(i) ! shift r to the corners
  R_I_SQUARED = R_I*R_I ! better than calculating it in formula
  do j = 1, N_theta
    theta_j = theta(j)-.5*dtheta(j) ! shift theta to the corners
    ! sum up the forces on the point (i, j)
    do iprime = 1, N_r
      R_IPRIME = R(IPRIME) ! slight performance improvement
      R_IPRIME_SQUARED = R_IPRIME*R_IPRIME ! slight performance improvement
      do jprime = 1, N_theta
        ! formula for the gravitational force split into four parts for faster calculation
        R_IPRIME_COS = R_IPRIME*COS_TABLE(J-JPRIME)
        DENOM_POINT = 1./SQRT(R_I_SQUARED+R_IPRIME_SQUARED-2.*R_I*R_IPRIME_COS)
        DENOM_POINT = DENOM_POINT * DENOM_POINT * DENOM_POINT
        force_point = MASS(IPRIME,JPRIME) * DENOM_POINT
        f_r = f_r + force_point * (R_I-R_IPRIME_COS)
        f_theta = f_theta + force_point * R_IPRIME*SIN_TABLE(J-JPRIME)
      end do
    end do
  end do
  write(11, '(e20.10)') f_r
  write(12, '(e20.10)') f_theta
  f_r = 0.
  f_theta = 0.
end do
end do
```



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fast\\_inverse\\_square\\_root](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fast_inverse_square_root)

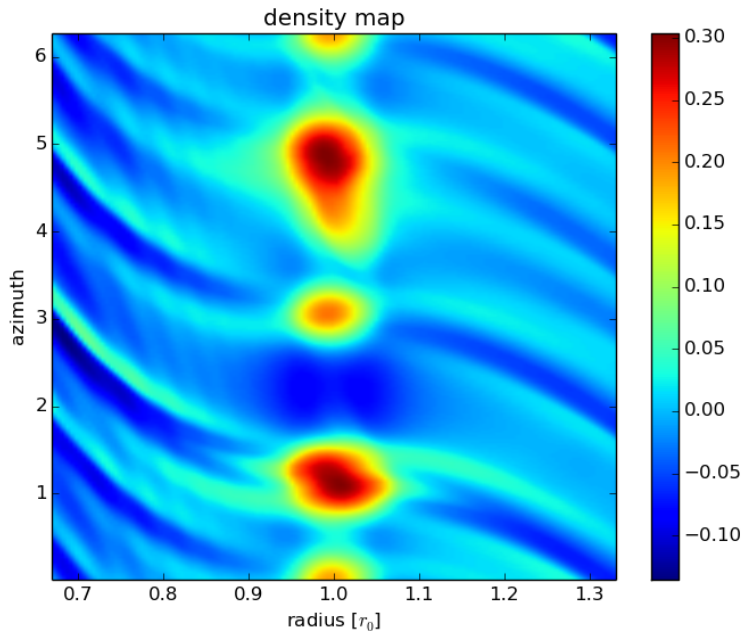
# Custom InvSqrt

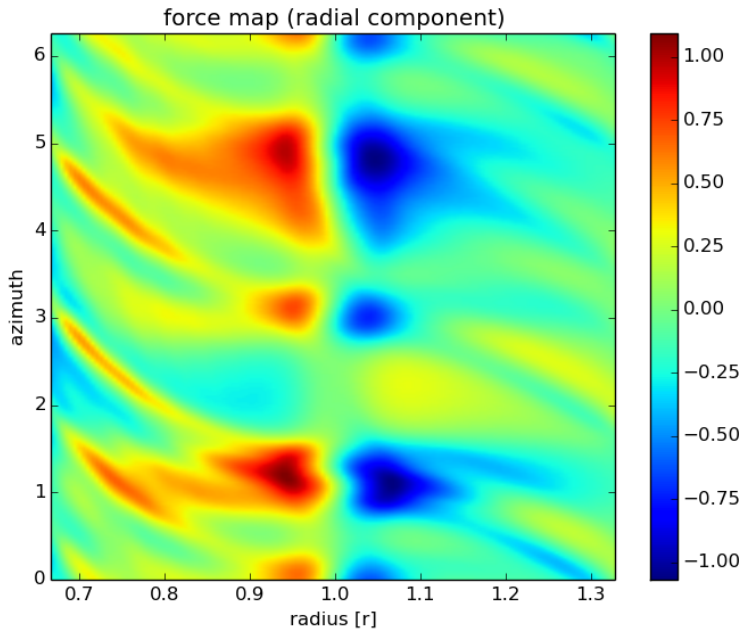
```
REAL(8) FUNCTION InvSqrt (x)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  TYPE casting
    REAL(8) :: x
  END TYPE casting
  REAL(8), INTENT(in) :: x
  ! casting
  TYPE(casting), TARGET :: pointerTo
  ! Encode data as an array of integers
  INTEGER(8), DIMENSION(:), ALLOCATABLE :: enc
  INTEGER(8) :: length
  INTEGER(8) :: magic_number = 6910469410427058089
  REAL(8) :: xhalf
  xhalf = .5*x
  ! transfer to heap
  pointerTo%x = x
  ! encode a memory section from a type to other
  length = size(transfer(pointerTo, enc))
  allocate(enc(length))
  ! encoded to integer
  enc = transfer(pointerTo, enc) ! evil floating point bit level hacking
  enc(1) = magic_number - rshift(enc(1),1) ! wtf! (for int64: 0x5fe6eb50c7b537a9 = 6910469410427058089)
  ! decode
  pointerTo = transfer(enc, pointerTo)
  ! dealloc
  deallocate(enc)

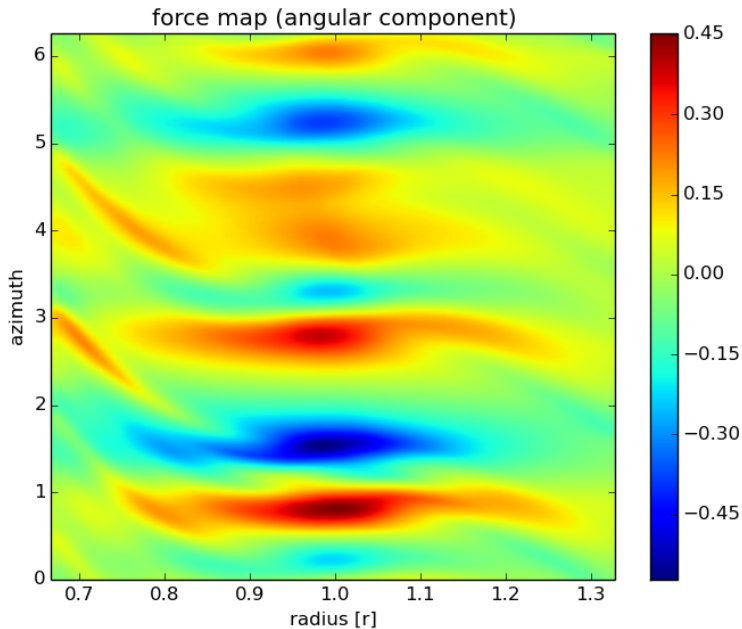
  InvSqrt = pointerTo%x*(1.5 - xhalf*pointerTo%x*pointerTo%x)
END FUNCTION InvSqrt
```

# Alternative

Intel Programming Environment: SSE instructions rsqrtss/rsqrtps







# Timings

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OPTIMAL TIME STANDS AT: 10.2038803 sec -> current standard

without mass array	255.950150	
with mass array	152.530518	(slight performance improvements by avoiding too many array calls)
sin/cos inside loop	119.338303	(half mass calc operations; inner loop)
with denominator	57.8149910	(one cos calculation eliminated; inner loop)
with sin/cos tables	17.7189388	(denominator using sqrt*sqrt*sqrt instead **1.5)
mass table	15.7216377	(calculating cos/sin in external loop)
with r_iprime_cos	14.8603277	(calculating the mass in external loop)
optimizer flag -O1	10.2038803	(saves a few calculations in the inner loop since it appears twice there)
custom invsqrt	84.1394730	(remembered that gnu compilers have no optimization default)
		(sadly much slower than intrinsic 1./sqrt, but the error is actually not that bad)

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