

# MolSim WS 23/24

Sheet 5

Membranes, Parallelization, Contest No.2,

Nano-scale flow and Crystallization of Argon

Group C [Manuel, Tobias, Daniel]

02.02.2024



## Simulation of a membrane

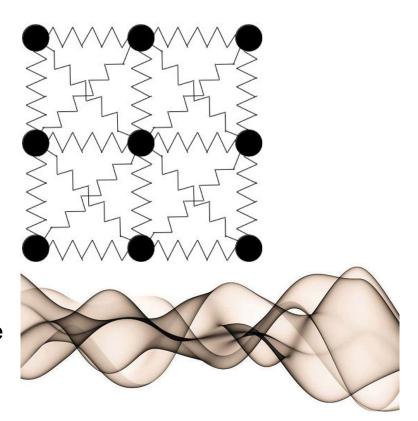
#### Harmonic Force

- ⇒ save neighbors for each particle
- ⇒ save spring constant k

## The temporary force

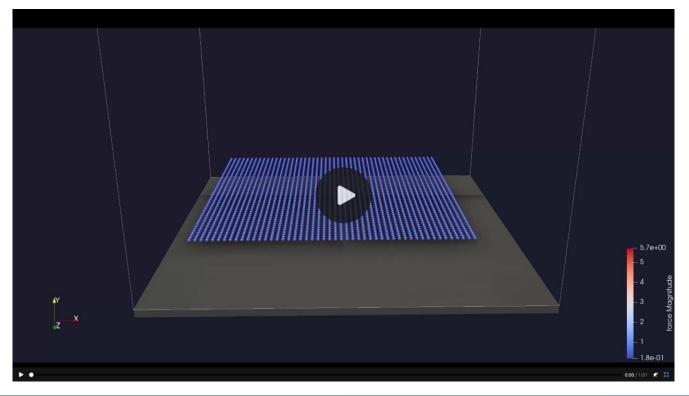
- ⇒ acts on selected set of particles
- ⇒ acts for a specified amount of time

### No Outflow boundaries



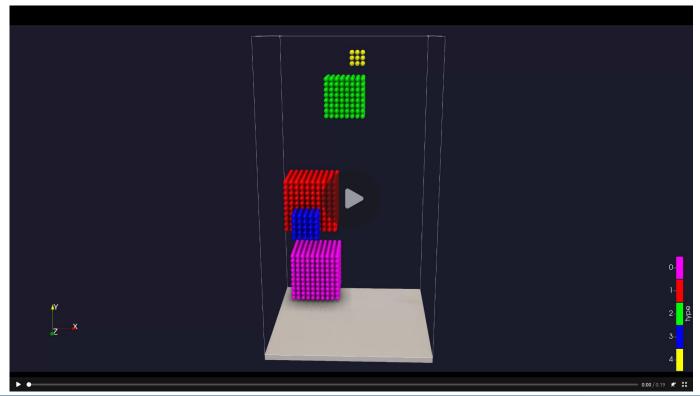


## Simulation of a membrane





## Simulation of a membrane

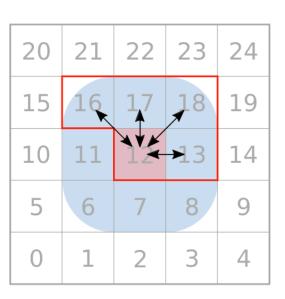




## Domain partitioning:

- Parallelization works on a linearized queue of list of Cells
  - ⇒ this queue differentiates the 2 methods
- All members of 1 list can be worked on in parallel without race conditions
  - ⇒ deterministic result

# Domain Partitioning



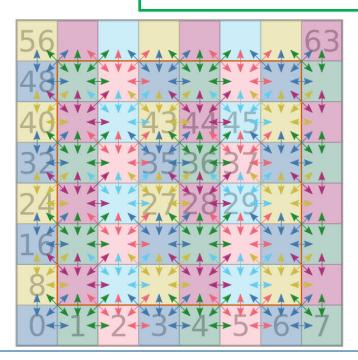
(b) c18 base step



## Domain partitioning:

- Parallelization works on a linearized queue of list of Cells
  - ⇒ this queue differentiates the 2 methods
- All members of 1 list can be worked on in parallel without race conditions
  - ⇒ deterministic result
  - ⇒ faster than second method

# Domain Partitioning

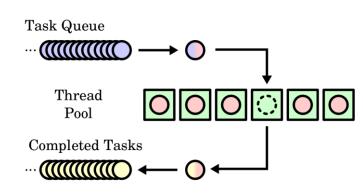




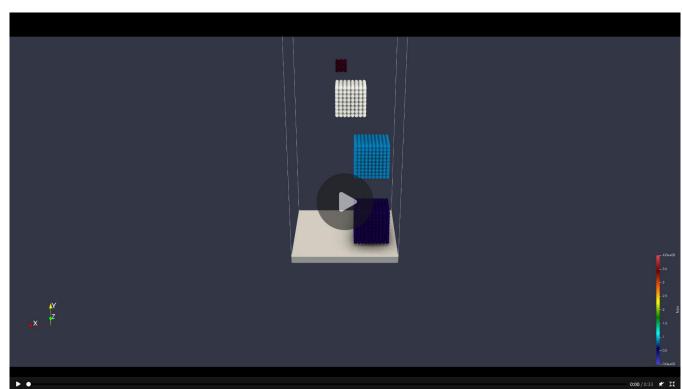
## Particle Locking:

- Mutexes on the level of particles
- The list of cells in our queue is sorted randomly
- → very little idle time in big examples because of randomization
- ⇒ not deterministic
- → order of calculation matters a lot in chaotic systems

# Particle Locking







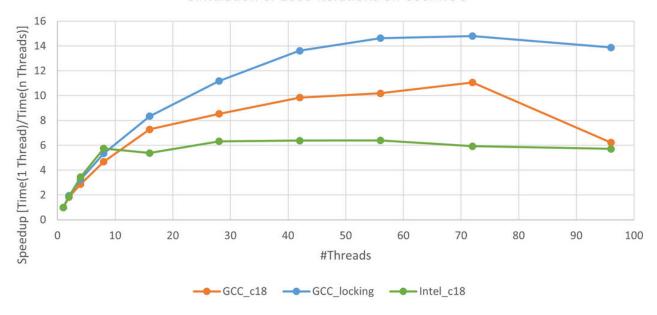
# Particle Locking

Full Video at:



## Performance: Speedup

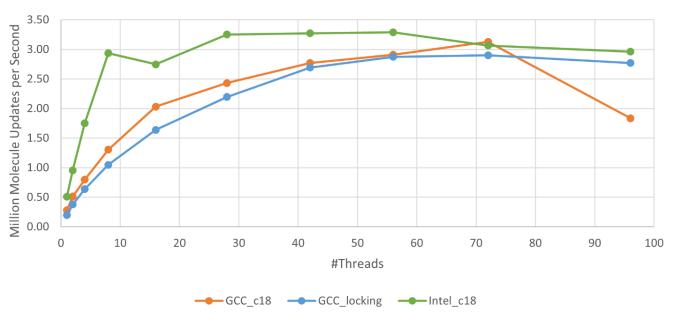
Speedup Comparison: Contest2 / Rayleigh-Taylor-Instability 3D (100,000 Particles, Average of three runs per compiler)
Simulation of 1000 Iterations on CoolMUC





## Performance: Speedup

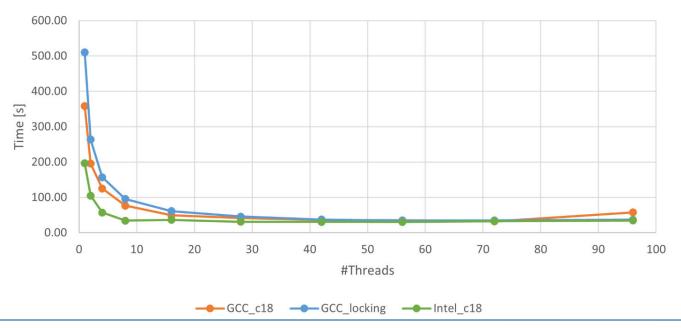
MUP/s Comparison : Contest2 / Rayleigh-Taylor-Instability 3D (100,000 Particles, Average of three runs per compiler)
Simulation of 1000 Iterations on CoolMUC





## Performance: Time

Time Comparison: Contest2 / Rayleigh-Taylor-Instability 3D (100,000 Particles, Average of three runs per compiler)
Simulation of 1000 Iterations on CoolMUC





# Contest 2: Rayleigh-Taylor-Instability

#### · Remarks:

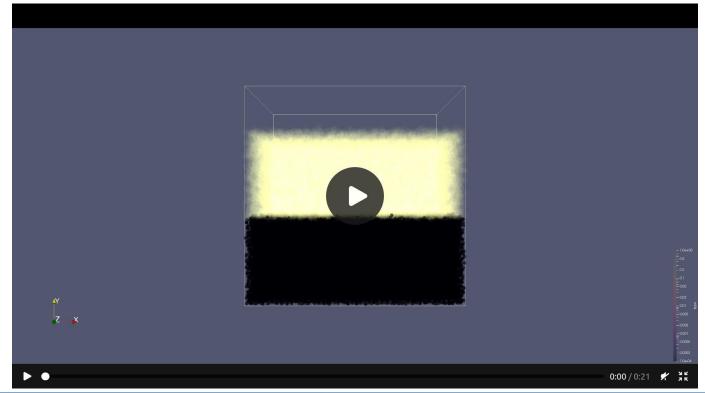
- 42 is the optimal amount of threads (obviously)
- Intel compiler has the best performance

#### • Data:

- 27.323 seconds
- 3 659 920 MUP/s
  - ⇒ 7x Speedup



# Contest 2: Rayleigh-Taylor-Instability





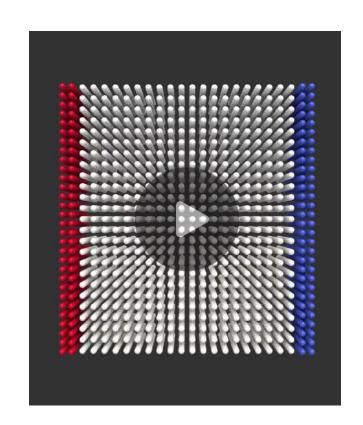
1

## Nano-scale flow simulation

#### New features:

- 1. Fixed flag for particles
- 2. New thermostat interceptor

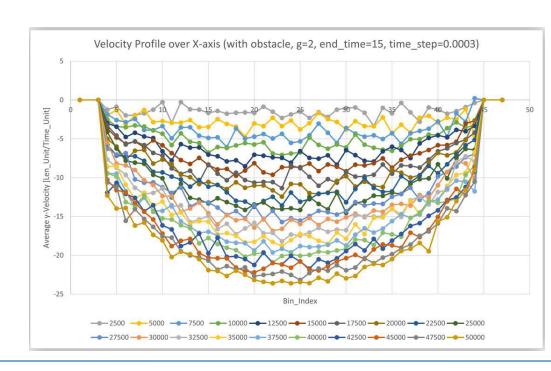
- 1. <u>Unhindered flow</u>
- 2. Cuboid obstacle
- 3. Spherical obstacle
- 4. High velocity



#### New features:

- 1. Fixed flag for particles
- 2. New thermostat interceptor

- 1. Unhindered flow
- 2. Cuboid obstacle
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- 4. High velocity





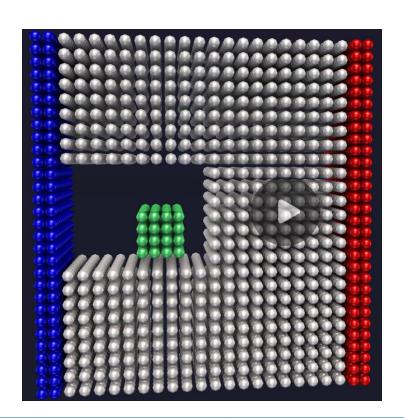
2

## Nano-scale flow simulation

#### New features:

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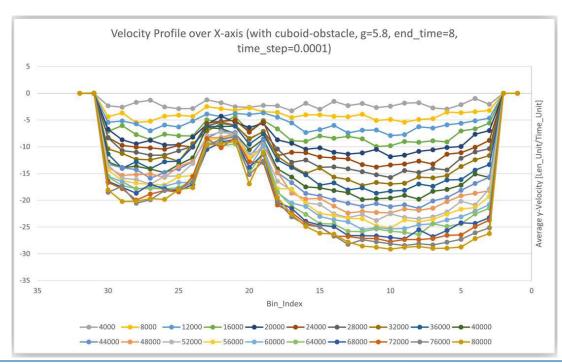
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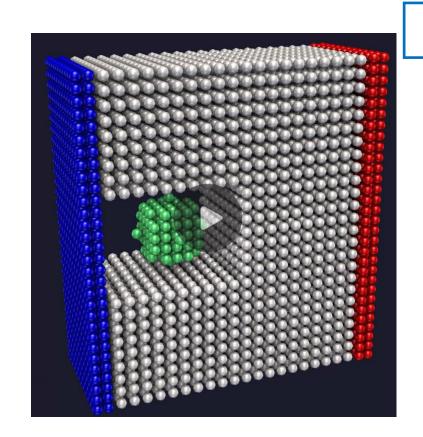




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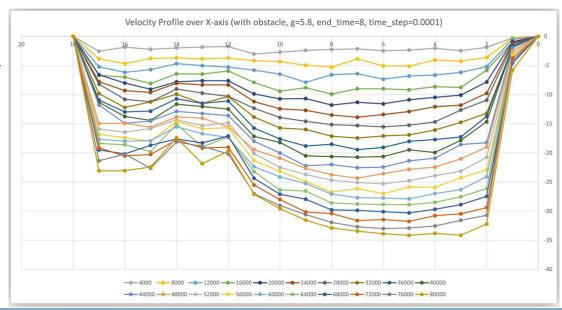
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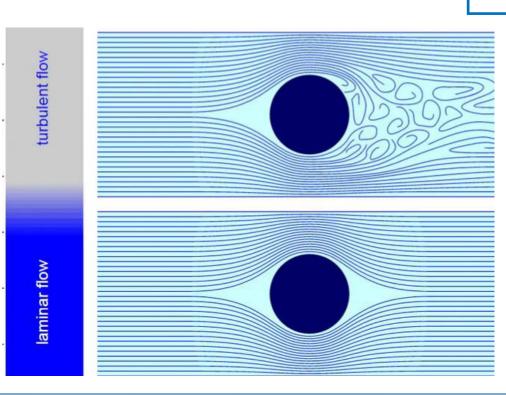


4

#### New features:

- Fixed flag for particles
- New thermostat interceptor

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## Implementation:

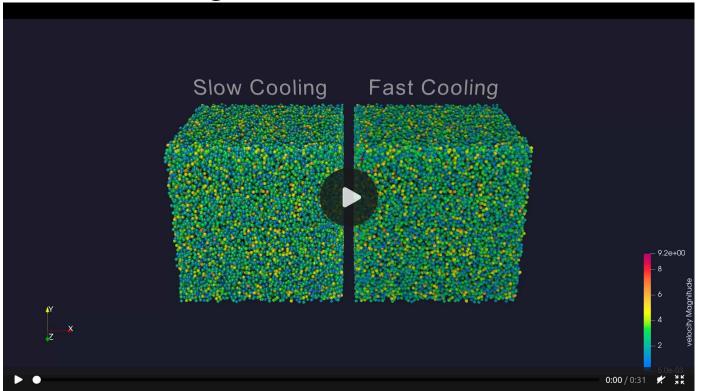
- Smoothed Lennard Jones Potential
- Measurements as Interceptors

## Qualitative Analysis:

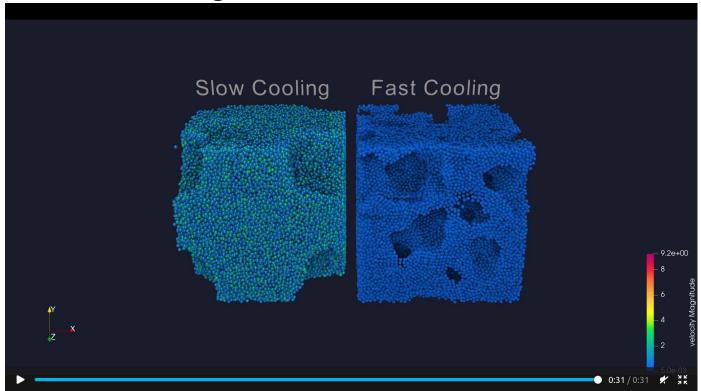
- Energy is taken out of the system until the attractive LJ outweighs Temperature
- Smaller and more holes in supercooled crystal











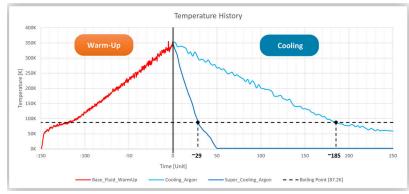


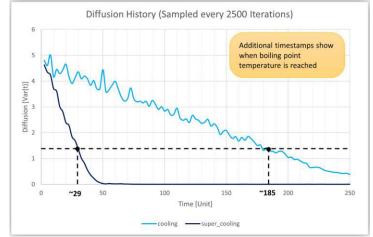
### Quantitative Analysis:

- Diffusion & Temperature History
- Radial Distribution Function

## Explanation:

- Fast nucleation rate
- Less time to distribute in space





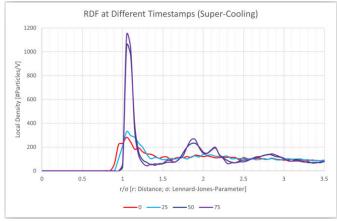


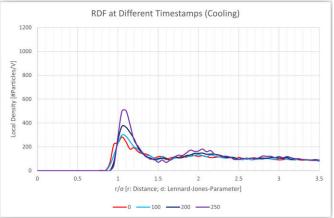
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# Summary of cool things

- We made a satisfying simulation of rubber cubes
- We read a paper by Prof. Bungartz
- We accelerated the simulation by threading
- We observed unstable chaotic system
- We analysed a particle flow on nano-scale
- We ran hours of argon simulation



## References

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Range Particle Systems Automated Algorithm Selection with the Node-Level Library AutoPas/links/649acc9cc41fb852dd355f24/N-Ways to-Simulate-Short-Range-Particle-Systems-Automated-Algorithm-Selection-with-the-Node-Level-Library-AutoPas.pdf

Threads: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thread\_pool

Reynolds number <a href="https://www.nuclear-power.com/nuclear-engineering/fluid-dynamics/reynolds-number/reynolds-number-for-turbulent-flow/">https://www.nuclear-power.com/nuclear-engineering/fluid-dynamics/reynolds-number/reynolds-number-for-turbulent-flow/</a>

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