

COSC3500 Forum Presentation

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22nd of October

Outline

Description

Demo

Integration

Barnes-Hut

Correctness

Performance Optimizations

Parallelization

Results

???

Description

The task was to create a stock-standard, 2-dimensional gravitational n -body simulator.

All bodies were to be assumed to be point masses. The simulation was to be accurate, maintaining a constant total energy, and exhibiting phenomena such as apsidal precession.

Demo

Integration I

$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$a_i = F(x_i)$$

$$v_{i+1} = v_i + a_i \Delta t$$

Integration II

Dehen and Read note that the Euler method ‘performs very poorly in practice’, further noting that ‘errors are proportional to Δt^2 ’.

They contrast it with the second-order *Leapfrog* symplectic integrator, which is ‘heavily used in collisionless N-body applications’.

$$x_i = x_{i-1} + v_{i-1/2} \Delta t$$

$$a_i = F(x_i)$$

$$v_{i+1/2} = v_{i-1/2} + a_i \Delta t$$

which only requires a single acceleration calculation per every two half timesteps

Integration III

and a 'kick-drift-kick' form

$$v_{i+1/2} = v_i + a_i \frac{\Delta t}{2}$$

$$x_{i+1} = x_i + v_{i+1/2} \Delta t$$

$$v_{i+1} = v_{i+1/2} + a_{i+1} \frac{\Delta t}{2}$$

that is stable with variable timestepping, but incurs an additional acceleration calculation per every two half timesteps.

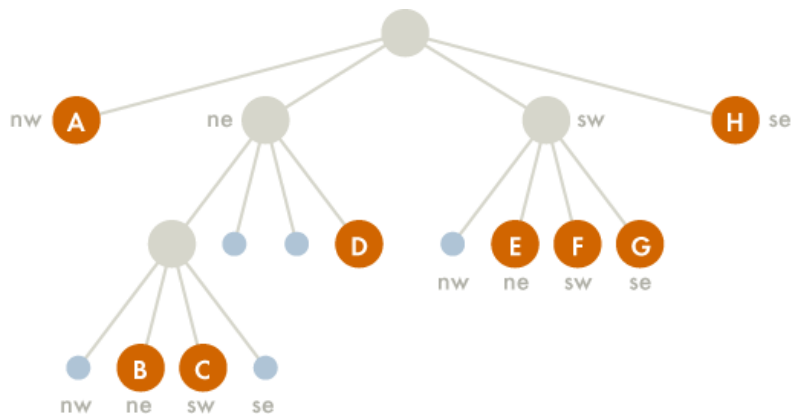
Integration IV

Runge–Kutta

Barnes-Hut I



Barnes-Hut II



Body

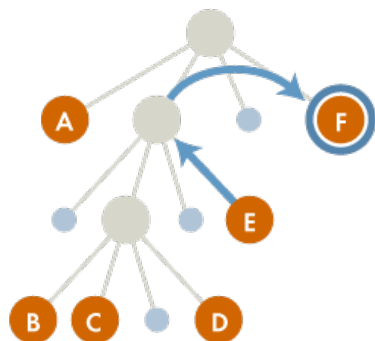
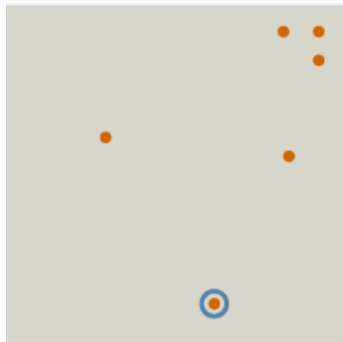


Region with >1 body

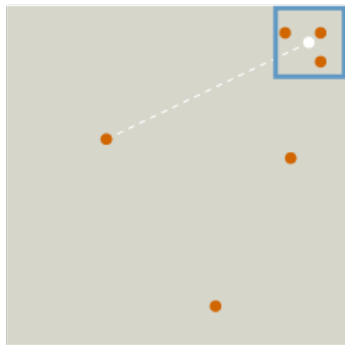


Empty quadrant

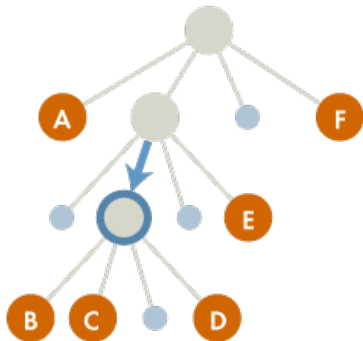
Barnes-Hut III



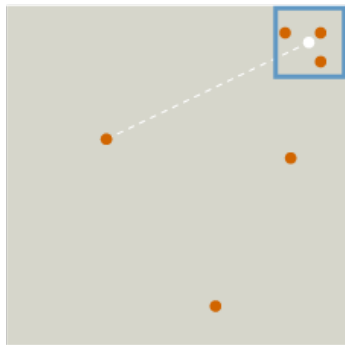
Barnes-Hut IV



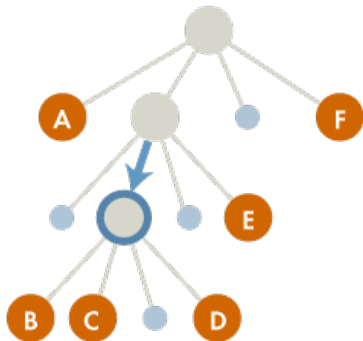
d 66.9
 s — 25
 θ



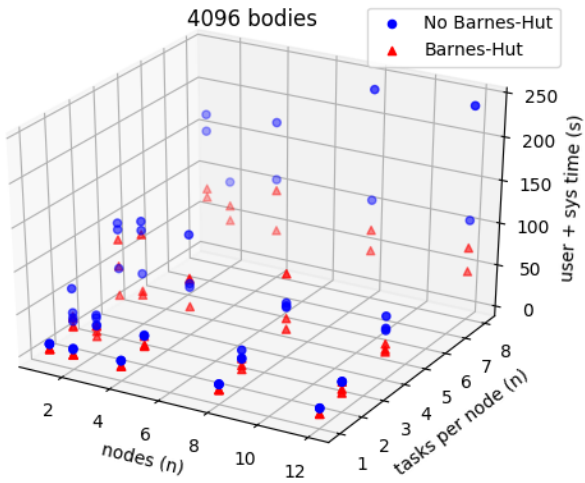
Barnes-Hut V



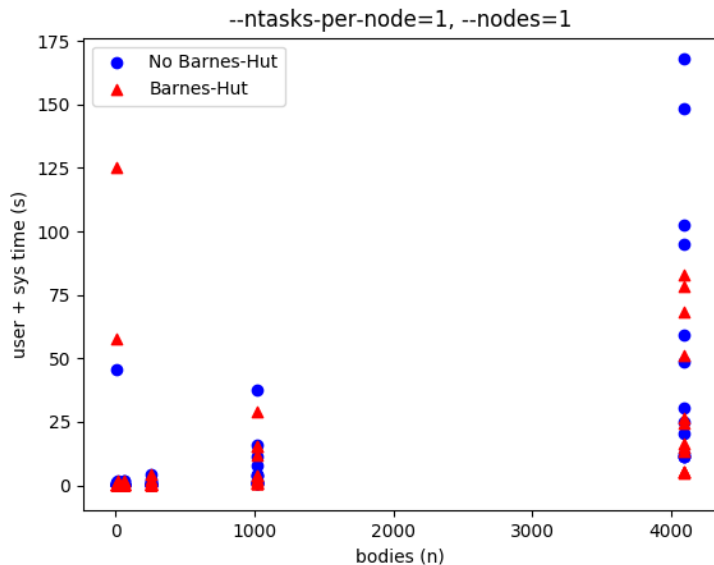
d 66.9
 s — 25
 θ



Barnes-Hut VI



Barnes-Hut VII

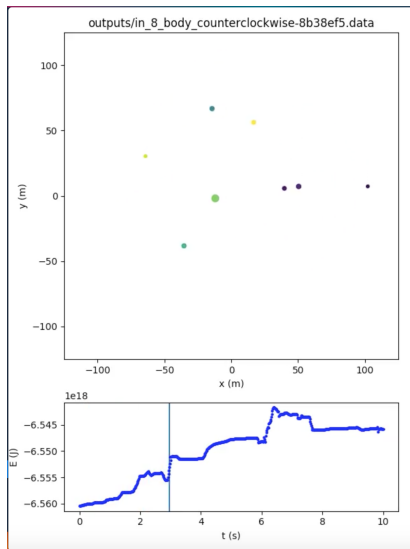


Correctness I

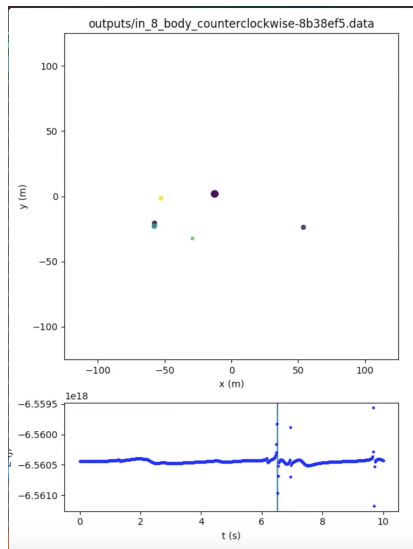
$$U = -G \frac{mM}{R}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

Correctness II



Correctness III



Performance Optimizations I

Structure of vectors of properties VS vectors of structures as properties

Performance Optimizations II

$$a_i = F(x_i)$$
$$v_{i+1} = v_i + a_i \Delta t$$

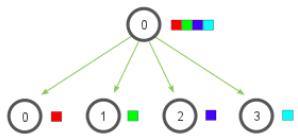
Parallelization I



Parallelization II

```
while (True) {  
    quadtree = QuadTree(bodies);  
  
    #pragma omp parallel for shared(bodies)  
    for (size_t i = 0; i < bodies.size(); i++) {  
        auto& body = sbodies[i];  
        quadtree.calculate_force(body);  
    }  
}
```

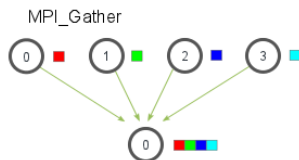
MPI_Scatter



Parallelization III

```
#pragma omp parallel for shared(bodies)
for (size_t i = 0; i < sbodies.size(); i++) {
    auto& body = sbodies[i];

    if (step % 2 == LEAP) {
        body.leap(timestep);
    }
    else {
        body.frog(timestep);
    }
}
```



Parallelization IV

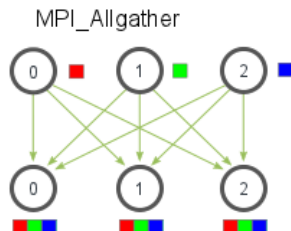
Total CPU time on rank 0 was 89.820000

Total CPU time on rank 1 was 37.040000

Total CPU time on rank 2 was 36.750000

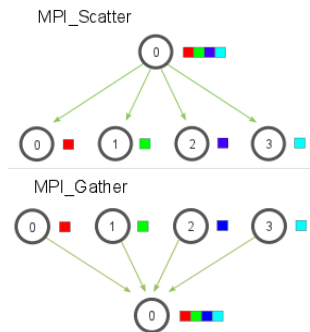
Total CPU time on rank 3 was 36.960000

Parallelization V



$$(b/n)n^2 = bn$$

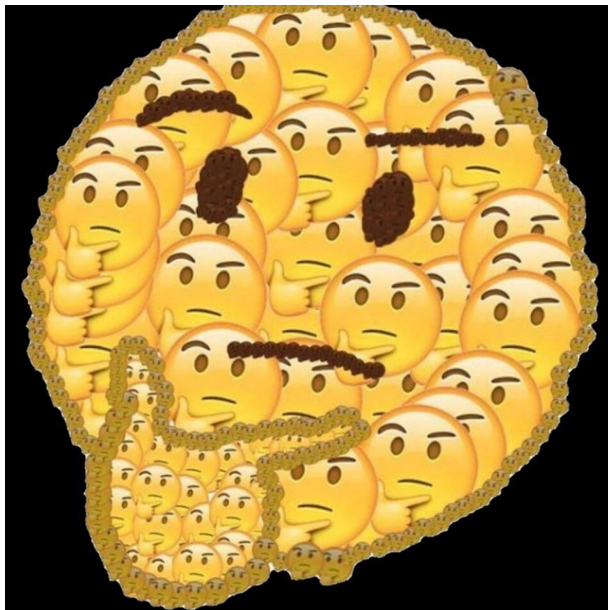
Parallelization VI



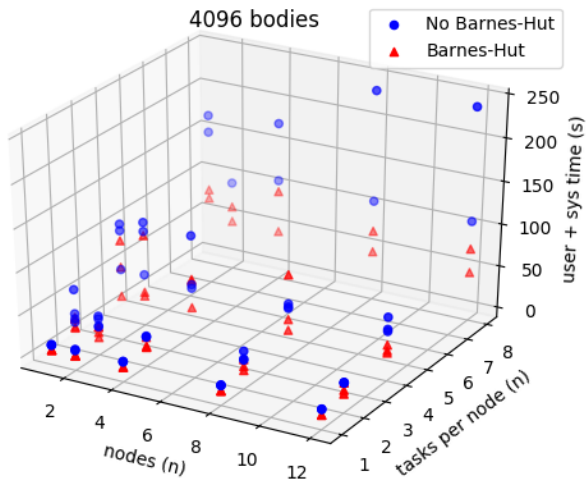
$$2\frac{b}{n}n = 2b$$

Results I

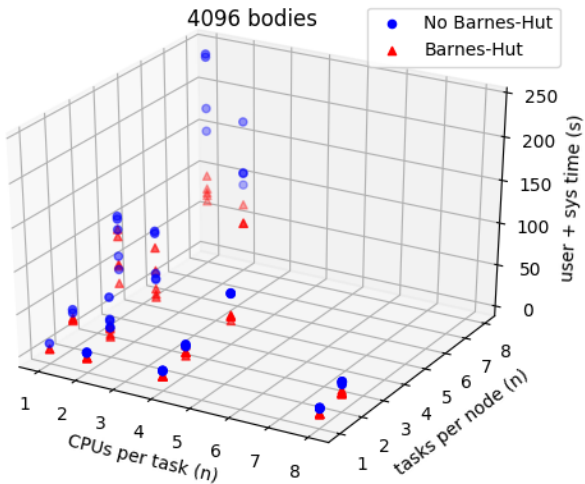
??? |



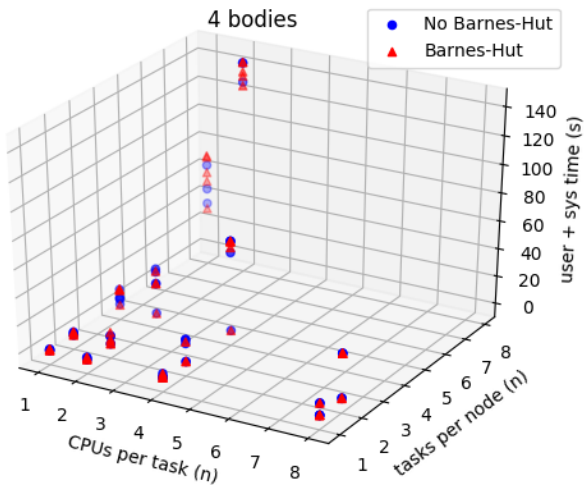
??? II



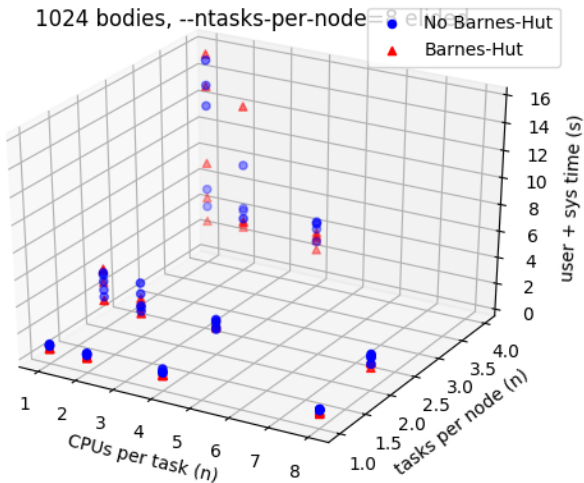
??? III



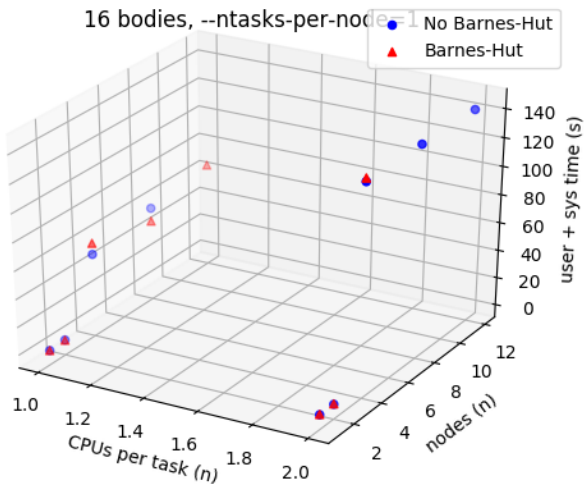
??? IV



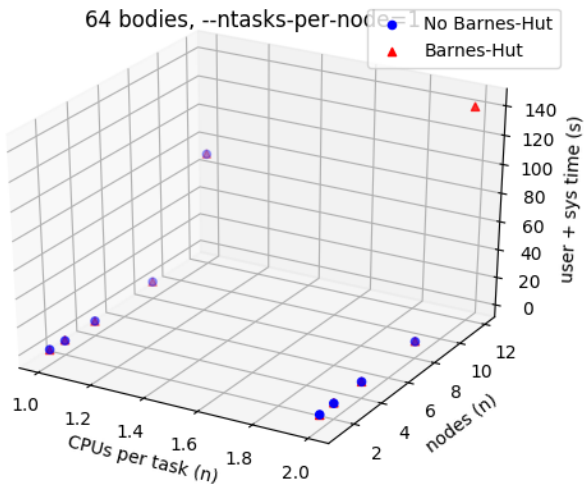
??? V



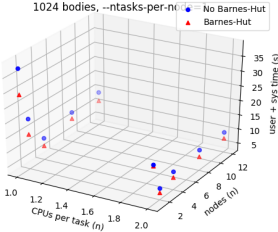
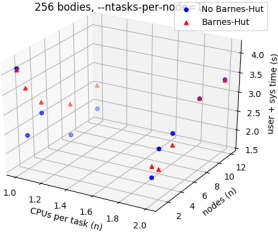
??? VI



??? VII



??? VIII



??? IX

