

Three-body Problem

By Runge-Kutta Solver Infrastructure

(Earth, Sun and Jupiter)
(Project 1)

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1. Introduction

- In this project, we develop a simulation of Three Body problem which represents the movement of Earth, Sun and Jupiter. The solution is being done numerically via Runge-Kutta method.
- Results are then represented graphically via Frontend website, which are given by plots and animation.
- Project contains docker compose file, Dockerfile, traefik.yml file, HTML file and requirements text file.
- TLS security is included but without real certificates. Containers are running on every machine. All of our work is spread and done in Backend and Frontend.
- Our codes can be found on GitHub website.

2. Backend

2.1. Dockerfile

- Docker can build images automatically by reading the instructions from a Dockerfile.
- A Dockerfile is a text document that contains all the commands a user could call on the command line to assemble an image.
- We are using 5 main commands in order to use the image, defining working directory, copying code, install libraries and run the script solver.

```
1 FROM python:latest
2
3 WORKDIR /usr/src/app/
4
5 COPY RKmethod.py ./
6 COPY requirements.txt ./
7
8 RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
9 RUN apt update && apt -y install ffmpeg
10
11 CMD ["python" ,"RKmethod.py"]
```

2. Backend

2.2. Main script

- Using Runge-Kutta method of 4th order, we are solving the 3-Body problem in order to simulate the movement of Sun, Earth and Jupiter.
- All the inputs are preset, which are taken from the NASA website.
- Outputs are plots and animation.

```

86 # Differential equation solver
87 # =====
88
89 def RK4Solver(t,r,v,h,planet,ro,vo):
90     k11 = dr_dt(t,r,v,planet,ro,vo)
91     k21 = dv_dt(t,r,v,planet,ro,vo)
92
93     k12 = dr_dt(t + 0.5*h,r + 0.5*h*k11,v + 0.5*h*k21,planet,ro,vo)
94     k22 = dv_dt(t + 0.5*h,r + 0.5*h*k11,v + 0.5*h*k21,planet,ro,vo)
95
96     k13 = dr_dt(t + 0.5*h,r + 0.5*h*k12,v + 0.5*h*k22,planet,ro,vo)
97     k23 = dv_dt(t + 0.5*h,r + 0.5*h*k12,v + 0.5*h*k22,planet,ro,vo)
98
99     k14 = dr_dt(t + h,r + h*k13,v + h*k23,planet,ro,vo)
100    k24 = dv_dt(t + h,r + h*k13,v + h*k23,planet,ro,vo)
101
102    y0 = r + h * (k11 + 2.*k12 + 2.*k13 + k14) / 6.
103    y1 = v + h * (k21 + 2.*k22 + 2.*k23 + k24) / 6.
104
105    z = np.zeros([2,2])
106    z = [y0, y1]
107    return z

```

```

152 Me = 6e24           # Mass of Earth in kg
153 Ms = 2e30           # Mass of Sun in kg
154 Mj = 1.9e27          # Mass of Jupiter
155
156 G = 6.673e-11        # Gravitational Constant
157
158 RR = 1.496e11         # Normalizing distance in km (= 1 AU)
159 MM = 6e24             # Normalizing mass
160 TT = 365*24*60*60.0   # Normalizing time (1 year)

```

2. Backend

2.3. Requirements

- To keep the main Dockerfile simple, a separate file for the libraries is created (requirements.txt).
- In order to be able to run our container in any environment, libraries are mentioned as a prerequisite.
- If any problem occurs while running docker Container, first check on the libraries.

```
1  numpy
2  pylab-sdk
3  requests
4  ffmpeg-python
5  ipython
6  matplotlib
7  moviepy
```

3. Frontend

3.1 Web Server

Why we need a Web server? A web server is computer software and underlying hardware that accepts requests via HTTP or its secure variant HTTPS.

A user agent, commonly a web browser, initiates communication by making a request for a web page or other resource using HTTP, and the server responds with the content of that resource or an error message.

Web servers are used to present the results graphically on a website.

e.g. Apache and nginx, etc.,

Why we are using nginx image as webserver?

- Lightweight (low memory usage)
- High performance

```

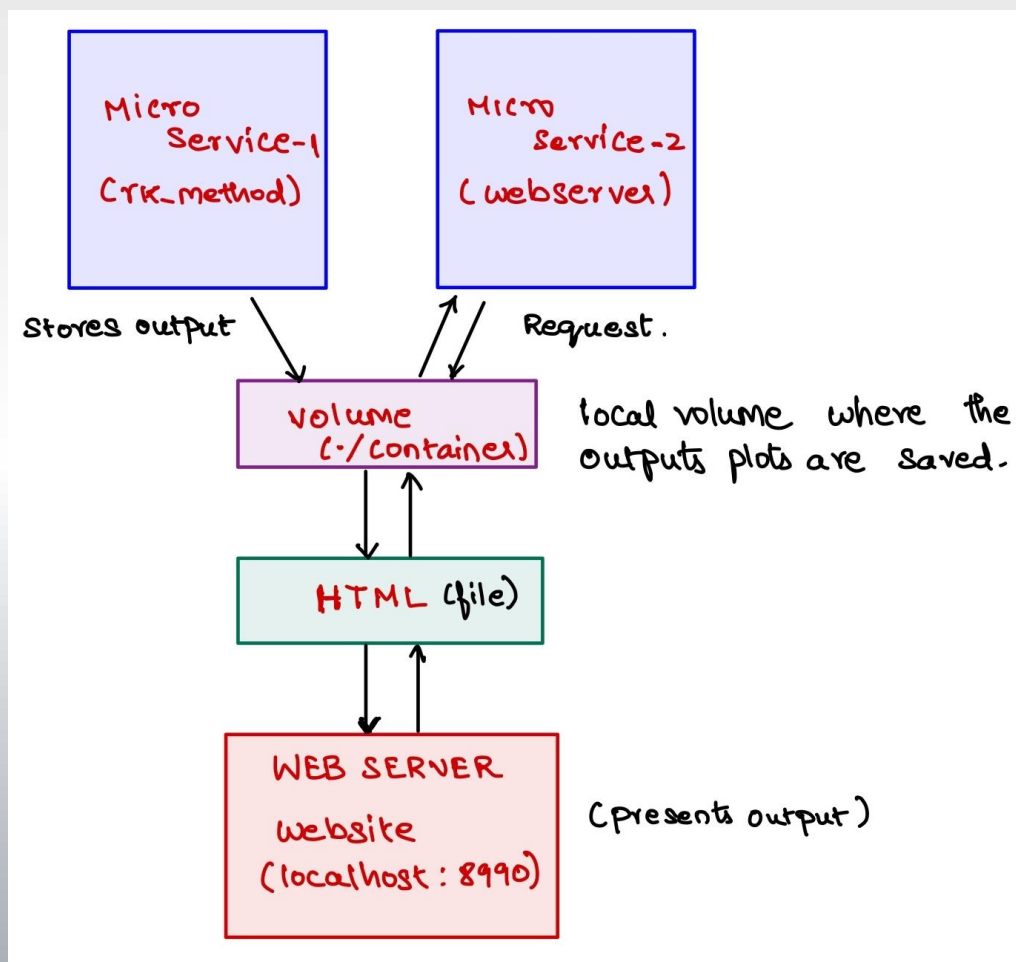
10  webserver:
11      image: nginx
12      restart: always
13  volumes:
14      - ./Container:/usr/share/nginx/html
15  depends_on:
16      - rk_method
17      - traefik
18  labels:
19      - "traefik.enable=true"
20      - "traefik.http.routers.nginxrouter.entrypoints=web,websecure"
21      - "traefik.http.routers.nginxrouter.rule=Host(`localhost`) || Host(`compass27.physik.uni-wuppertal.de`)"
22      - "traefik.http.services.nginxservice.loadbalancer.server.port=80"
23      - "traefik.http.routers.nginxrouter.tls=true"

```

3. Frontend

3.2 HTML

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the code that is used to structure a web page and its content.

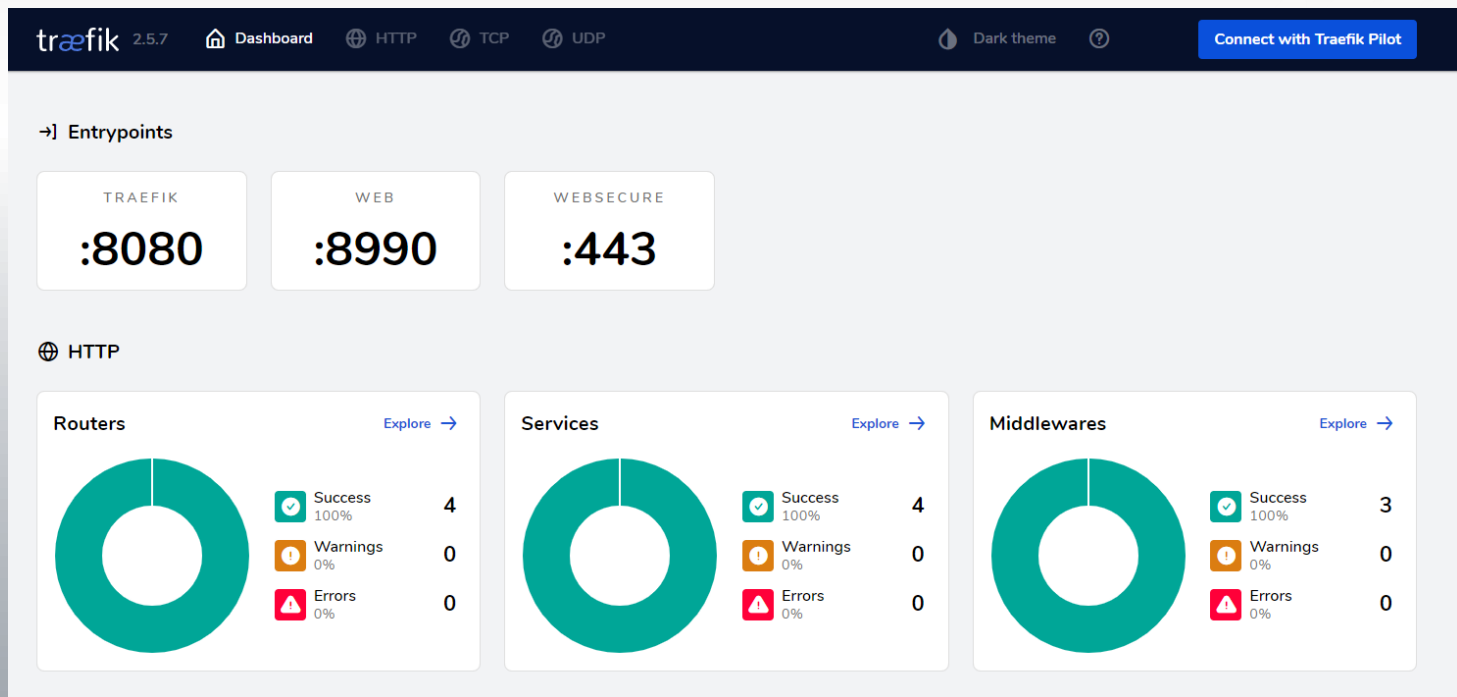


4. Traefik

What traefik is used for?

Traefik is used for:

- Routing
- Load Balancing
- Proxy and Reverse proxy, etc.



4. Traefik

4.1 Entrypoints

- We used Entrypoint 443 for websecure
- Entrypoint 8080 for dashboard
- Entrypoint 8990 (http) for Frontend webserver, which will redirect to secured website (https-Entrypoint:443)

```

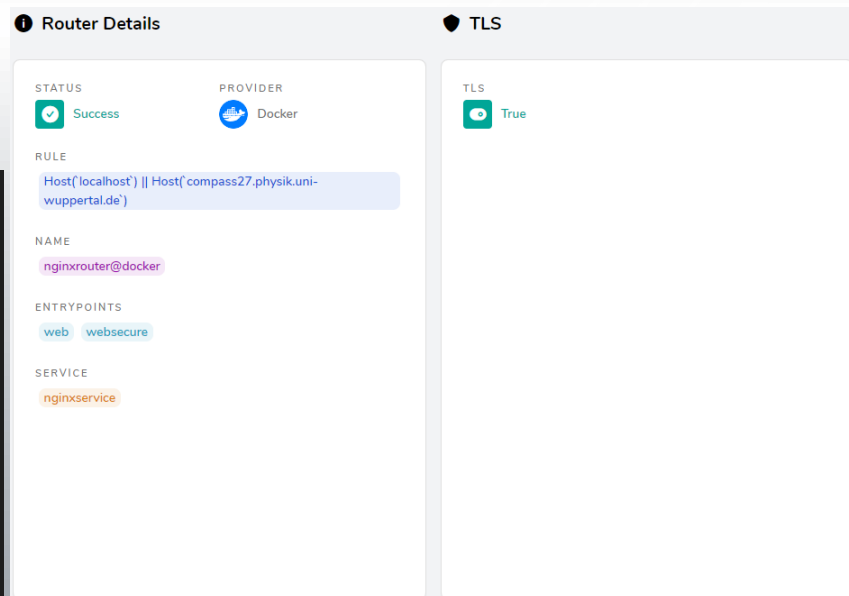
25 traefik:
26   image: "traefik:v2.5"
27   container_name: "traefik"
28   ports:
29     - 8990:8990
30     - 443:443
31     - 8080:8080
32   volumes:
33     - /etc/localtime:/etc/localtime:ro
34     - /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock:ro
35     - /home/jarvis/Virtualization/Three-Body-problem/traefik/data/traefik.yml:/traefik.yml:ro

```

```

26 entryPoints:
27   web:
28     address: :8990
29     # (Optional) Redirect to HTTPS
30     # ---
31     http:
32       redirections:
33         entryPoint:
34           to: websecure
35           scheme: https
36
37   websecure:
38     address: :443

```



5. Docker-Compose

5.1 Docker-compose

Docker-Compose is a tool that was developed to help define and share multi-container applications. With Compose, we can create a YAML file to define the services and with a single command, can spin everything up or tear it all down.

Command: `docker-compose up -d`
`docker-compose down`

For traefik: `docker logs traefik`

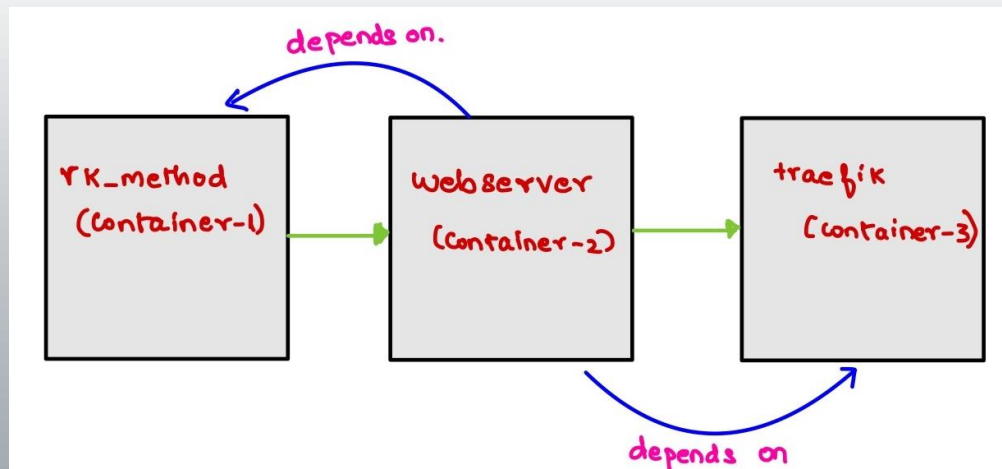
We have 3 microservices running inside docker-compose

- `rk_method`
- `webserver` (which connects to frontend website)
- `traefik` (which used for routing)

5. Docker-Compose

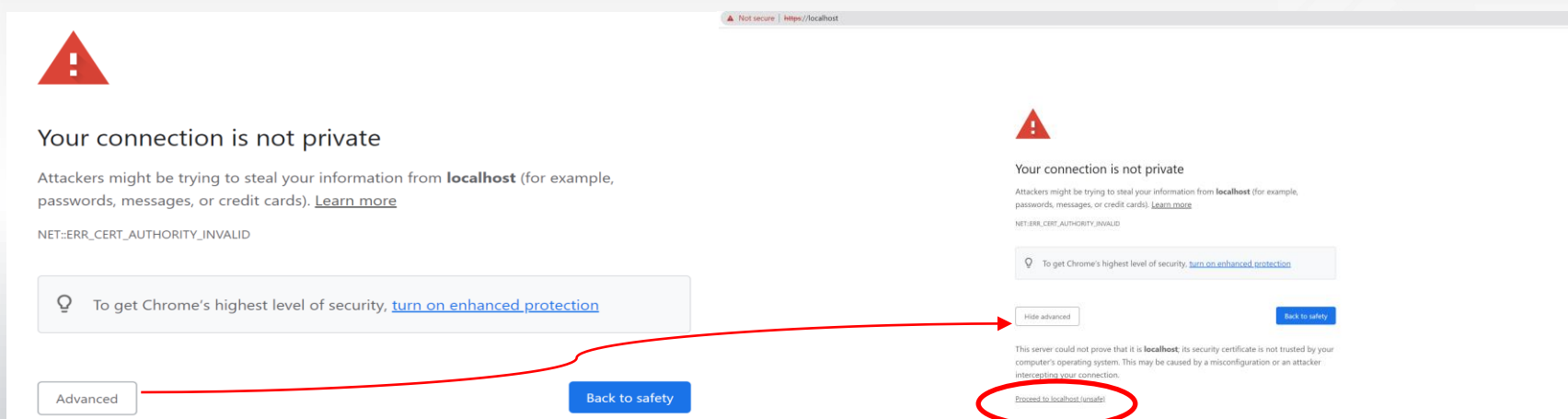
What happens when you run our docker-compose?

- Initially, the first container (rk_method) is executed, which contains a Docker file and a solver. And it stores the outputs in a local volume
- Then the second container (web server) is started, which requests the output to the first container and projects the results to the website via Traefik routing
- Finally, it runs the Third container (traefik) on which webserver (container -2) depends.



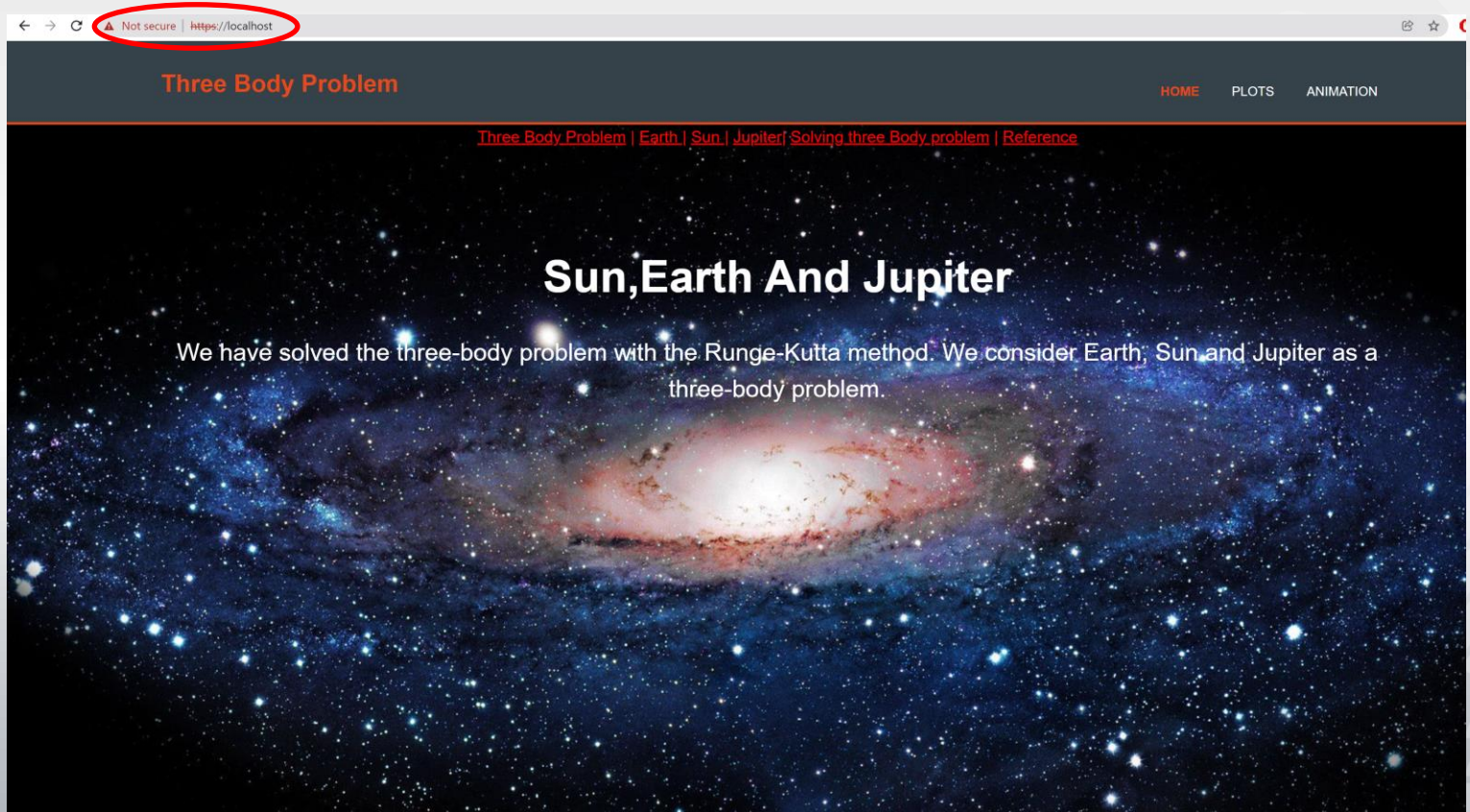
6. Results

Entering localhost:8990 in browser it redirects to secured frontend website with Entrypoint localhost:443



Proceed to localhost(unsafe)

6. Results



Problems we face during project

- **Saving animation** - Library that allows us to save the animation in local volume
- **Allocating Volume** - Same volume for two Containers (to address the graphical results)
- **HTML** - User interface, workflow and design
- **Web server image** - nginx
- **Database** - storing the results
- **Traefik routing** - Entrypoints
- **Labels** - rule=host

References

1. Three-body-problem by Runge-kutta method

<https://www.phas.ubc.ca/~berciu/TEACHING/PHYS349/karla.pdf>

2. Earth fact sheet: <https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/earthfact.html>

3. Jupiter fact sheet: <https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/jupiterfact.html>

4. Sun fact sheet: <https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/sunfact.html>

5. RK method: <https://github.com/zaman13/Three-Body-Problem-Gravitational-System/tree/master/Python%20script>

THANK YOU