# 基于 cuda 编程的等离子体数值模拟

#### 一. 前言:

在等离子体模拟中,需要有大规模的计算,特别是计算磁流体力学方程组,需要在空间上进行取点,并进行计算,其相应的算法,很适合进行并行计算,因此采用 gpu 编程可以大大提高程序的运行速度,同时也提高了程序运行的效率。大大降低了等待的时间。

## 二. 原理介绍:

#### 1.磁流体力学方程组

在等离子体中,需要研究磁流体物理方程,磁流体方程如下:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\nabla(\rho \mathbf{u})$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = -\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} - \rho^{-1} [\nabla p - (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B}]$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = -\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla p - \gamma p \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{B})$$

假设在绝热情况下:

$$p\rho^{-\gamma} = C$$

则方程可以简化为:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\nabla(\rho \mathbf{u})$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = -\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} - \rho^{-1} [v_s^2 \nabla \rho - (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B}]$$

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{B})$$

其中 
$$\mathbf{v}_s^2 = \frac{p\gamma}{\rho^2}$$

并假设为平板位形,在 x 方向上为长为 a 周期边界,宽为 2b,边界为理想导体边界,存在 沿 y 轴方向的固定磁场 B0。

设磁场可以改写成为:  $B = B_0 + \nabla \times A_z$ 

忽略二阶小量,得到的公式如下:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\rho_0 \left( \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} = -\frac{v_s^2}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial y^2} \right) \cdot B_0$$

$$\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial t} = -\frac{v_s^2}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = -B_0 \cdot v_x$$

在边界条件,上满足

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\big|_{x=0,l} = 0, \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial v}\big|_{y=0,l} = 0, v_x\big|_{x=0,l} = 0, v_y\big|_{y=0,l} = 0$$

### 2.计算模型建立:

假设任何小量 h(x,v), 我们在时间和空间上进行取点操作,对于导数可以写成:

$$\frac{\partial f(i,j)}{\partial x} = \frac{f(i,j) - f(i-1,j)}{2dx}$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 f(i,j)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{f(i+1,j) + f(i-1,j) - 2f(i,j)}{dx^2}$$

故将上述式子带入方程 得到:

$$\frac{\rho^{n+1}(i,j) - \rho^{n-1}(i,j)}{dt} = -\rho_0 \left( \frac{v_x^n(i+1,j) - v_x^n(i-1,j)}{dx} + \frac{v_y^n(i,j+1) - v_y^n(i,j-1)}{dx} \right)$$

$$\frac{v_x^{n+1}(i,j) - v_x^{n-1}(i,j)}{dt} = -\frac{v_s^2}{\rho_0} \frac{\rho^n(i+1,j) - \rho^n(i-1,j)}{dx} +$$

$$2\left( \frac{2A^n(i,j) - A^n(i+1,j) - A^n(i-1,j)}{dx^2} + \frac{2A^n(i,j) - A^n(i,j+1) - A^n(i,j-1)}{dy^2} \right) \cdot B_0$$

$$\frac{v_y^{n+1}(i,j) - v_y^{n-1}(i,j)}{dt} = -\frac{v_s^2}{\rho_0} \frac{\rho^n(i,j+1) - \rho^n(i,j-1)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{A^{n+1}(i,j) - A^{n-1}(i,j)}{dt} = -B_0 \cdot v_x^n$$

其中 n 表示 n 时刻,可以看出 n+1 时刻的关系取决于 n-1 时刻状态的量和 n 时刻的量,通过 n-1 时刻和 n 时刻的量可以计算 n+1 时刻的状态。从而我们可以通过迭代计算得到每个时刻的值,从而模拟出方程发展的规律。

#### 三. 程序设计:

采用 visual2015 结合 cuda8.0 作为实验平台。对于程序设计,我们采用三个子 kenerl 函数,分别用于计算(calcculate),复制(),边界条件 设置,并循环启动三个 kernel 函数,A 为(4,nx+2,ny+2)表示第 n 时刻状态,B 为(4,nx,ny)数组代表 n+1 时刻参数,nx 表示在 x 方向上的节点数目,ny 表示在 y 方向的节点数目。其代码如附录所示。采用的是笔记本电脑的显卡,显卡型号为 gtx960M,其运行的参数如下图所示:

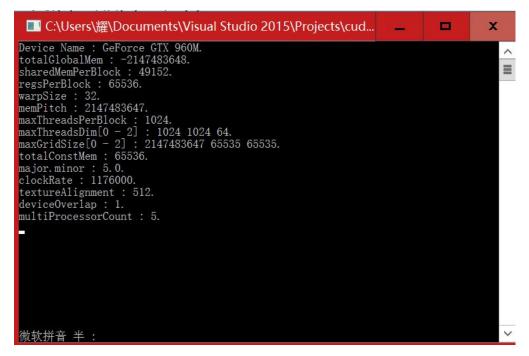


图 1.gpu 状态。

采用的三维的 grid 为 (nx), block 维度为 (ny)。通过 gpu 和 cpu 计算,计算其误差和运行时间。我们可以看到两种计算方式,计算结果完全一致。

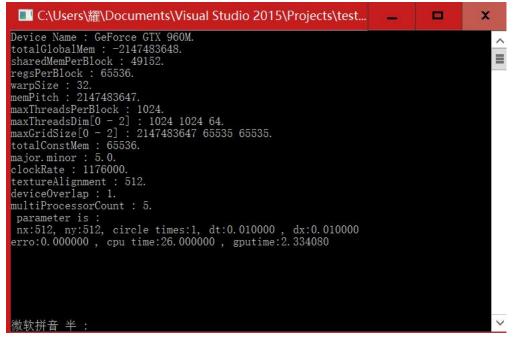


图 2.运行结果

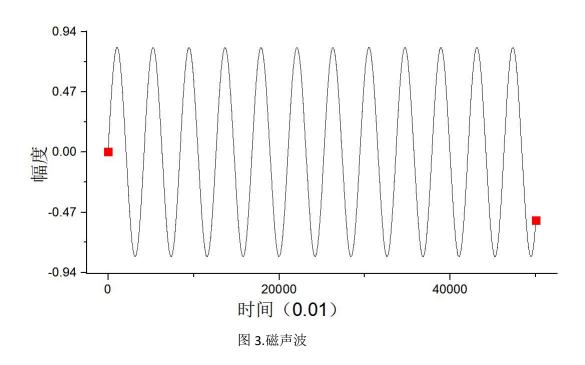
## 四. 实验结果:

#### 1.物理图像的验证

在物理上,当产生一个正弦波扰动时,那么会产生相应的波,如阿尔芬波和声波,其在物理上表现为,相应物理会产生周期性变化。

我们设置: nx=ny=256,dt=0.01,dx=dy=0.01。当输入扰动的波形为:  $vx=\sin(2\pi x)$ , 经过

50000dt 时间后,观察压强和磁场在(nx/2,ny/2)的幅度随时间的变化,可以得到如下图所示的结果。即产生了



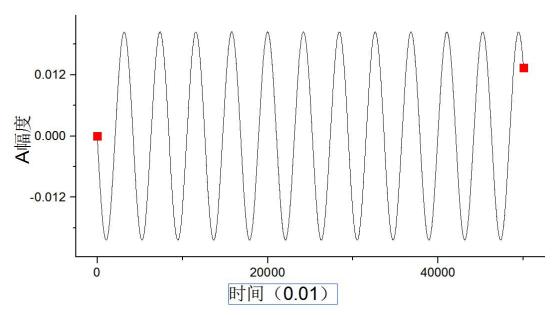


图 4.阿尔芬波

可以看出磁场和压强在此点都随时间变化而产生周期变化,即产生了阿尔芬波和声波。结果与理论分析结果相同。

2. 采用不同的 nx, ny 对于运行时间的影响 设定计算次数 t=100, 当 nx 和 ny 取不同值时, gpu 和 cpu 运行时间的对比。

	Nx=ny=32	64	128	256	512
Gpu (ms)	23	39	39	88	283
Cpu (ms)	10	37	156	706	2557

表一.nx=ny 取值不同时计算时间

Nx=128	Nx=ny=32	64	128	256	512
Gpu (ms)	27	32	35	49	87
Cpu (ms)	29	80	126	291	586

表二.nx=128,ny 取值不同时计算值

可以看出当 nx=ny<64 时,cpu 花费的时间显著少于 gpu 时间,当 nx=ny>64 时,gpu 花费的时间小于 gpu 的时间,且随着 nx 增加,其加速效果愈加明显。

Function Name	Grid Dimensions	Block Dimensions	Start Time (µs)	Duration ∇ (µs)
calcculate	{512, 1, 1}	{512, 1, 1}	299,598.906	1,446.080
updatevalues	{512, 1, 1}	{512, 1, 1}	369,472.634	692.096
initialboundaryconditio	n {1, 1, 1}	{512, 1, 1}	432,369.210	20.800

图 5.nsight 监测各个核函数表现

通过 Nsight 测量在一个周期内,各个函数的表现,观发现计算的核函数花费时间最长达到了 1446us,因此可以对其多进行优化。简单的赋值也占用了比较长的时间。

## 四. 结论:

当节点数目比较大时,gpu 多 block 多核的运行能够成倍的减少运行时间,在此情况下采用 cuda 编程可以极大地提高程序的运行速度,然而在节点数比较小的情况下,运行效率比不上 cpu,在此情况下采用 cpu 编程,更加适合。

```
附录:
程序代码:
#include "cuda runtime.h"
#include "device_launch_parameters.h"
#include <math.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
#include "device functions.h"
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
const int nx = 512;
const int ny = 512;
const float pi = 3.1415926;
const int times = 1; //total circle time . 循环次数
const float dt = 0.01;//时间间隔
const float dx = 0.1;//
float a[4][nx+2][ny+2];//represent the value of all variables in time=n 代表n时刻的值
float b[4][nx][ny]; //represent the value of all variables in time=n+1 代表 n+1 时刻的
float bp[4][nx][ny]; //represent the value of all variables in time=n-1 代表 n-1 时刻的
值
float ca[4][nx+2][ny+2]; //use to store the a data from gpu
float br[4][nx][ny]; //use to store the b data from gpu
float rt[times][4]; //store the history of one point in the metrix 储存某个点的历史参
数值
                       //use gpu compute the b in time n+1;计算 n+1 时刻的值
__global__ void calcculate(float *a, float *b, float *c)
    int width = ny;
    int lenth = nx * ny;
    int awidth = ny+2;
    int alenth = (nx+2)*(ny+2);
    float dt = 0.01;
    float dx = 0.1;
    //p
    int x = blockIdx.x;
    int y = threadIdx.x;
    int bl, bc, br, bu, bd, al, ar, au, ad, ac;
    bc = x*width + (y);
    ad = (x + 1)*awidth + (y);
    au = (x + 1)*awidth + (y + 2);
    ar = (x + 2)*awidth + (y + 1);
    al = x*awidth + (y + 1);
```

```
ac = (x + 1)*awidth + (y + 1);
          bc = x*width + (y);
          ad = (x + 1)*awidth + (y);
          au = (x + 1)*awidth + (y + 2);
          ar = (x + 2)*awidth + (y + 1);
          al = x*awidth + (y + 1);
          ac = (x + 1)*awidth + (y + 1);
          b[bc] = -(a[alenth + ar] - a[alenth + al])*dt/dx
                     -(a[2 * alenth + au] - a[2 * alenth + ad])*dt/dx
                     +c[bc];
          b[lenth + bc] = -(a[ar] - a[al])*dt / dx
                     -2*(a[3*alenth + ar] + a[3*alenth + au] + a[3*alenth + ad] + a[3*ale
+ a1] - 4 * a[3 * alenth + ac])*dt / (dx*dx)
                     + c[lenth + bc];
          b[2 * lenth + bc] = -(a[au] - a[ad])*dt / (dx) + c[2 * lenth + bc];
          b[3 * lenth + bc] = -a[1 * alenth + ac] * dt + c[3 * lenth + bc];
          _syncthreads();
//update all values 更新各个状态量
__global__ void updatevalues(float *a, float *b, float *c)
{
          int width = ny;
          int lenth = nx * ny;
          int awidth = ny + 2;
          int alenth = (nx + 2)*(ny + 2);
          int x = blockIdx.x;
          int y = threadIdx.x;
          int bl, bc, br, bu, bd, al, ar, au, ad, ac;
          bc = x*width + y;
          ac = (x + 1)*awidth + y + 1;
          c[bc] = a[ac];
          c[1 * lenth + bc] = a[1 * alenth + ac];
          c[2 * lenth + bc] = a[2 * alenth + ac];
          c[3 * 1enth + bc] = a[3 * a1enth + ac];
           __syncthreads();
          a[ac] = b[bc];
          a[1 * alenth + ac] = b[1 * lenth + bc];
          a[2 * alenth + ac] = b[2 * lenth + bc];
          a[3 * alenth + ac] = b[3 * lenth + bc];
          _syncthreads();
//deal with the boundary condition,边界条件进行处理
global void initialboundarycondition(float *a, float *b)
```

```
{
    int m = threadIdx.x:
    int width = ny;
    int lenth = nx * ny;
    int awidth = ny + 2;
    int alenth = (nx + 2)*(ny + 2);
    int ml, mr, mu, md, nl, nr, nu, nd;
    md = (m + 1)*awidth; //[m+1][0]
    mu = (m + 2)*awidth - 1; //[m+1][ny+1]
    m1 = m + 1; //[0][m+1]
    mr = (awidth - 1)*awidth + m + 1; //[nx+1][m+1]
    nd = m*width; //[m][0]
    nu = (m + 1)*width - 1; //[m][ny-1]
    n1 = m; //[0][m]
    nr = (width - 1)*width + m; //[nx-1][m]
    //p
    a[m1] = b[n1];
    a[mr] = b[nr];
    a[mu] = b[nu];
    a[md] = b[nd];
    a[1 * alenth + m1] = 0;
    a[1 * alenth + mr] = 0;
    a[1 * alenth + mu] = b[1 * lenth + nu];
    a[1 * alenth + md] = b[1 * lenth + nd];
    a[2 * alenth + mu] = 0;
    a[2 * alenth + md] = 0;
    a[2 * alenth + m1] = b[2 * lenth + n1];
    a[2 * alenth + +mr] = b[2 * lenth + nr];
    a[3 * alenth + m1] = b[3 * lenth + n1];
    a[3 * alenth + +mr] = b[3 * lenth + nr];
    a[3 * alenth + mu] = b[3 * lenth + nu];
    a[3 * alenth + md] = b[3 * lenth + nd];
    __syncthreads();
}
void randefloat(float *a, unsigned int size) //generate the random seris of a array;随机
产生一组随机数
{
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
         *(a + i) = (float) rand();
}
void printDeviceProp(int divice_no = 0) //to display information about gpu 展示 gpu 信息
    cudaDeviceProp prop;
    cudaGetDeviceProperties(&prop, divice no);
    printf("Device Name : %s.\n", prop.name);
    printf("totalGlobalMem : %d. \n", prop. totalGlobalMem);
    printf("sharedMemPerBlock : %d.\n", prop.sharedMemPerBlock);
    printf("regsPerBlock : %d.\n", prop.regsPerBlock);
    printf("warpSize : %d. \n", prop. warpSize);
    printf("memPitch : %d.\n", prop.memPitch);
    printf("maxThreadsPerBlock : %d. \n", prop. maxThreadsPerBlock);
    printf("maxThreadsDim[0 - 2] : %d %d %d. \n", prop. maxThreadsDim[0],
prop. maxThreadsDim[1], prop. maxThreadsDim[2]);
    printf("maxGridSize[0 - 2]: %d %d %d.\n", prop.maxGridSize[0], prop.maxGridSize[1],
prop. maxGridSize[2]);
    printf("totalConstMem : %d.\n", prop. totalConstMem);
    printf("major.minor : %d. %d. \n", prop. major, prop. minor);
    printf("clockRate : %d. \n", prop. clockRate);
    printf("textureAlignment : %d.\n", prop.textureAlignment);
    printf("deviceOverlap : %d.\n", prop.deviceOverlap);
    printf("multiProcessorCount : %d.\n", prop.multiProcessorCount);
}
//use array a and array b to generate a Metrix like c=aXb 用两个数组产生一个矩阵 C=A X B
void initialvalue (float *a, float *b, float *c, unsigned int rows, int cols)
    for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++)
         for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++)
             a[i*rows + j] = b[i] * c[j];
    }
//use x as a axis array to generate a array b use function pfun ,like b=pfun(x) 利用数
轴 x 和函数 pfun 产生数组 b, 即 b=pfunc(x)
void initialfunc(float *x, float *b, int size, float(*pfunc)(float))
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
```

```
{
         float tempx = x[i];
        b[i] = pfunc(tempx);
}
//set array a all values to zero; 将数组所有的值设为 0.
void zeros(float *a, int size)
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
        a[i] = 0;
    }
}
//use cpu to solve equation 利用 cpu 进行计算
void cpucompute()
    int width = ny;
    int lenth = nx * ny;
    int awidth = ny + 2;
    int alenth = (nx + 2)*(ny + 2);
    for (int i = 0; i < times; i++)
    {
        //p
        for (int x = 0; x < nx; x++)
             for (int y = 0; y < ny; y++)
                 b[0][x][y] = -(a[1][x+2][y+1] - a[1][x][y+1])*dt / (dx)
                      -(a[1][x+1][y+2]-a[1][x+1][y])*dt /(dx)
                      +bp[0][x][y];
                 b[1][x][y] = -(a[0][x + 2][y + 1] - a[0][x][y + 1])*dt/ (dx)
                      -2*(a[3][x+2][y+1]+a[3][x][y+1] \ + \ a[3][x+1][y] \ + \ a[3][x+1][y+2]-4*
a[3][x+1][y+1])*dt/(dx*dx)
                      + bp[1][x][y];
                 b[2][x][y] = -(a[0][x+1][y+2] - a[0][x+1][y])*dt / dx + bp[2][x][y];
                 b[3][x][y] = -a[1][x + 1][y + 1] * dt + bp[3][x][y];
         for (int x = 0; x < nx; x^{++})
```

```
{
    for (int y = 0; y < ny; y++)
        bp[0][x][y] = a[0][x + 1][y + 1];
        bp[1][x][y] = a[1][x + 1][y + 1];
        bp[2][x][y] = a[2][x + 1][y+1];
        bp[3][x][y] = a[3][x + 1][y + 1];
        a[0][x + 1][y + 1] = b[0][x][y];
        a[1][x + 1][y + 1] = b[1][x][y];
        a[2][x + 1][y+1] = b[2][x][y];
        a[3][x + 1][y + 1] = b[3][x][y];
}
for (int m = 0; m < nx; m++)
    a[0][0][m+1] = b[0][0][m];
    a[0][nx + 1][m + 1] = b[0][nx-1][m];
    a[0][m + 1][ny + 1] = b[0][m][ny-1];
    a[0][m + 1][0] = b[0][m][0];
    a[1][0][m + 1] = 0;
    a[1][nx + 1][m + 1] = 0;
    a[1][m + 1][ny+1] = b[1][m][ny-1];
    a[1][m + 1][0] = b[1][m][0];
    a[2][0][m + 1] = b[2][0][m];
    a[2][nx + 1][m + 1] = b[2][nx-1][m];
    a[2][m + 1][ny+1] = 0;
    a[2][m + 1][0] = 0;
    a[3][0][m + 1] = b[3][0][m];
    a[3][nx + 1][m + 1] = b[3][nx-1][m];
    a[3][m + 1][ny+1] = b[3][m][ny-1];
    a[3][m + 1][0] = b[3][m][0];
}
int pointx = 256;
int pointy = 256;
rt[i][0] = a[0][pointx][pointy];
rt[i][1] = a[1][pointx][pointy];
rt[i][2] = a[2][pointx][pointy];
rt[i][3] = a[3][pointx][pointy];
```

}

```
}
//compare two results, calcutate total erro 比较两个结果, 计算总体误差。
float caculateErro(float *a, float *b, int size)
    float total, erro;
    total = 0;
    erro = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
        total = (a[i] + b[i])*(a[i] + b[i]) + total;
        erro = (a[i] - b[i])*(a[i] - b[i]) + erro;
    return sqrt(erro / total);
}
int main()
    int bdatasize = 4 * nx*ny*sizeof(float); //b data's size; 变量b数据大小
    int adatasize = 4 * (nx + 2)*(ny + 2)*sizeof(float);//a data's size; 变量a数据大小
    float *d_a;
    float *d b;
    float *d_bp;
    float cputime, gputime;
    float errol;
    //generate the initial value of all vairables;产生所有变量的初始值。
    float axis[nx + 2];
    float ax[nx + 2];
    float ay[nx + 2];
    zeros(&b[0][0][0], 4 * nx*ny);
    zeros (&a[0][0][0], 4 * (nx + 2)*(ny + 2));
    zeros(&bp[0][0][0], 4 * (nx)*(ny));
    for (int i = 0; i < nx + 2; i++)
    {
        ax[i] = sin(i * 2 * pi / (1.0*(nx + 1)));
        ay[i] = 1.0;
    int awidth = ny + 2;
    int alenth = (nx + 2)*(ny + 2);
    initialvalue(&a[1][0][0], ax, ay, nx + 2, ny + 2);
    for (int i = 0; i < nx; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < ny; j++)
             bp[0][i][j] = a[0][i + 1][j + 1];
```

```
bp[1][i][j] = a[1][i + 1][j + 1];
         bp[2][i][j] = a[2][i + 1][j + 1];
         bp[3][i][j] = a[3][i + 1][j + 1];
    }
}
//use gpu to calculate ;利用 gpu 进行计算。
dim3 Dimgrid(nx);//set grid size;设置 grid 大小
dim3 Dimblock(ny);//set block size;设置 block 大小
cudaEvent_t start, stop;
cudaEventCreate(&start);
cudaEventCreate(&stop);
//we allocate memary in gpu . 在 gpu 上分配存储。
cudaMalloc((void **)&d_b, bdatasize);
cudaMalloc((void **)&d a, adatasize);
cudaMalloc((void **)&d_bp, bdatasize);
//copy data to gpu. 将数据复制到 gpu 上。
cudaMemcpy(d_a, a, adatasize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
cudaMemcpy(d_b, b, bdatasize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
cudaMemcpy(d_bp, bp, bdatasize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
//compute the equation . 计算方程。
cudaEventRecord(start, 0);
for (int t = 0; t < times; t++)
{
    calcculate \langle\langle Dimgrid, Dimblock \rangle\rangle \rangle (d_a, d_b, d_bp);
    cudaThreadSynchronize();
    updatevalues << <Dimgrid, Dimblock >> >(d_a, d_b, d_bp);
    cudaThreadSynchronize();
    initialboundary condition \langle\langle \langle 1, nx \rangle\rangle\rangle\langle da, db\rangle;
    cudaThreadSynchronize();
cudaEventRecord(stop, 0);
cudaEventSynchronize(stop);
//calcutate the time use in gpu . 计算在 gpu 中花费的时间。
float duringtime;
cudaEventElapsedTime(&duringtime, start, stop);
cudaEventDestroy(start);
cudaEventDestroy(stop);
cudaMemcpy(ca, d_a, adatasize, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);
cudaMemcpy(br, d b, bdatasize, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);
```

```
//release the gpu memory .释放 gpu 内存。
    cudaFree(d a);
    cudaFree(d_b);
    cudaFree(d_bp);
   //use cpu to compute the equation .用 cpu 进行计算
    clock_t startc, endc;
    startc = clock();
    cpucompute();
    endc = clock();
   //计算 cpu 花费的时间
    cputime = (float) (endc - startc)*1000.0 / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
   //compute the erro between the result of cpu and gpu , 计算 gpu 和 cpu 结果误差
    erro1 = caculateErro(&a[0][0][0], &ca[0][0][0], nx*ny * 4);
   //print the reslult .打印结果
    printDeviceProp();
    printf("parameter is: \n nx:%d, ny:%d, circle times:%d, dt:%f, dx:%f \n", nx, ny, times,
dt, dx);
   printf("erro:%f , cpu time:%f , gputime:%f", errol, cputime, duringtime);
    //we save one point's variable history.记录一个点状态的历史轨迹。
   ofstream SaveFile("data.txt");
    for (int i = 0; i < times; i++)
        rt[i][3] << endl;
   }
   SaveFile.close();
   //avoid the display windows close automatically. 防止显示窗口自动关闭
    int s = 0;
    scanf("%d", &s);
#
}
```