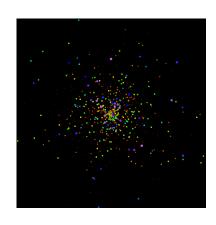


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Advisor: Prof. Jeremy Johnson Stakeholders: Prof. Steve McMillan Alfred Whitehead The Leiden Observatory

Motivation

- Makes physics simulations accessible.
- ► Targeted at astrophysicists and students.
- Simulations are large and complex.
 - ▶ 1K 1M particles
 - ► Simulation must be run for many steps.
- Complex software (AMUSE) exists to perform these computations efficiently.
 - Hardware-specific algorithms
 - ► More/less accurate algorithms



Target Audiences

- ▶ Physics Students
- Observational Astrophysicists
- ▶ Theoretical Astrophysicists



$$\begin{split} \ddot{X} &= \frac{C}{R} \dot{Y} + \omega \tilde{g}_{1}^{2} 1 - \frac{(\Phi)}{2} (\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} + \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos 2\Phi)^{2} \dot{Y} \\ &- \omega \tilde{g}_{1}^{2} (\Phi) \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos 2\Phi \left(\gamma_{m} - \frac{\rho}{\rho_{1}} \right) \\ &= \varepsilon (1 - \phi)^{2} \cos \left(e - \theta \right) - \varepsilon \sin \left(\phi - \theta \right) \\ &+ \left(2 - \phi\right)^{2} \cos \left(e - \theta \right) - \varepsilon \sin \left(\phi - \theta \right) \\ &+ \left(2 - \phi\right)^{2} \left(2 - \phi\right)^{2} \left(2 - \phi\right) \\ &+ \omega \tilde{g}_{1}^{2} 1 - \frac{(\Phi)}{2} \left(2 - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos 2\Phi \right) \right) \dot{Y}_{m} \\ &- \varepsilon (1 - \phi)^{2} \sin \left(\phi - \theta \right) - \varepsilon \cos \left(\phi - \theta \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos 2\Phi \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos 2\Phi \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos 2\Phi \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos 2\Phi \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos 2\Phi \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \theta) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \theta) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \theta) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \theta) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \theta) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \theta) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \theta) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \theta) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \theta) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2} \cos (\phi - \phi) \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho F(\phi)}{2} \left(\Delta \dot{\psi}_{1} \cos (\phi - \phi) - \Delta \dot{\psi}_{2}$$

Overview

Introduction
Target Audiences

Purpose of GPUnit

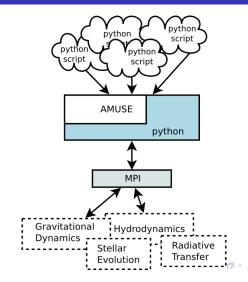
Features and Design

Software Engineering

Impact

Demo

Astrophysical Multipurpose Software Environment (AMUSE)



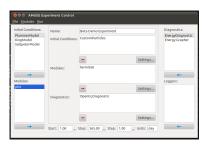
State of AMUSE

- Currently used by researchers to run large-scale simulations.
- Scripts, diagnostics, logging are all written by hand.
- ► AMUSE API/programming knowledge is required to create experiments.
- Still better than separated and opaque FORTRAN codes.

del number = get_model_number(AMUSE_id, ierr) if (evolve failed('get model_number'; ierr, evolve, -3)) return step loop: do ! may need to repeat this loop for retry or backup result = star evolve step(AMUSE id. first try) if (result == keep going) result = check model(s, AMUSE id, 0)
if (result == keep going) result = star pick next timestep(AMUSE id) if (result == keep going) exit step loop model number = get model number(AMUSE id, ierr) if (evolve failed('get model number', ierr, evolve, -3)) return result_reason = get_result_reason(AMUSE_id, ierr) if (result == retry) then if (evolve failed('get result reason', derry evolves(4)) return if (report retries) & r Designite(*,'(i6.3x,a,/)') model number, & retry reason(Va//ntrim(result reason str(result reason)) else if (result == backup) then if (evolve failed(iget result reason), ierr, evolve, 4)) return if (report backups) & write(*,'(i6,3x,a,/)') model_number, & number, backup reason // trim(result_reason_str(result_reason)); if (result == retry) result = star prepare for retry(AMUSE id) if (result == backup) result = star_dol_backup(AMUSE_id) if (result == terminate) then
 evolve = -11 ! Unspecified stop condition reached, or: if (s% number of backups in a row > s% max backups in a row) ther evolve = -14 | max backups reached

Purpose of GPUnit

- ► Ease the use of AMUSE
- Create/Design/Modify experiments
- ► Select, configure, swap out modules and initial conditions
- Store and restore progress of running experiments.

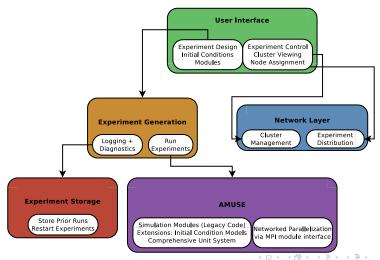


Features

- Configurable experiments that can be saved and shared.
- Diagnostic tools that compute and display useful measurements.
- Storage of experiment state in case of crashes.
- ► Custom diagnostics and code generation.
- Provides a display of cluster usage to aid in scheduling.



Architecture



Design

- AMUSE is the only integrated simulation environment available.
- ▶ AMUSE is written in Python, streamlines interaction.
- ▶ C++ was considered as it supports Qt as well.
 - Communication w/AMUSE would be cumbersome.
 - ► AMUSE would be in a separate process.
- Designed APIs for diagnostics, logging and experiment persistence.
 - Users can create new diagnostics easily.
 - Experiments can be stored in a file structure, a remote DB etc...





Tests

- GUI / Integration tests were performed manually.
 - Created and ran a simple experiment from scratch to ensure functionality.
- Unit testing performed using Python's unittest module (PyUnit).
- ► Tests:
 - networking
 - ▶ built-in diagnostics
 - object serialization
 - experiment storage
 - experiment running

Project Plan

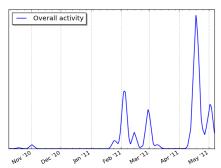
- Mostly waterfall design process.
- Initial phases were spent learning the domain (Physics/AMUSE).
- ► Roles
 - Tim: Physics reference, test subject
 - Andrew/Jason: Experiment and Module design.
 - ► Dan: Diagnostics
 - ► Raj: Logging
 - ► Gabe: Network, GUI.



Team Management

- Used Mercurial as our version control system.
 - Distributed, allows off-line commits.
- ► Team met weekly.
 - ▶ Once to plan work, once to code.
- ► Bi-weekly advisor meetings.

GPUnit Commit History



Project Impact

- Gives students and physicists easy access to state-of-the-art tools.
- ightharpoonup Simple experiment creation ightharpoonup faster turnaround on experiments.
- ightharpoonup Faster experiments ightarrow more time to study them.
- Current state:
 - Software is usable to create simple experiments.
 - Comes with useful diagnostics, from real experimental setups.
 - Ready to get feedback from more advanced users.
 - Capability/APIs already exist to provide more advanced features.

Demo

▶ Demonstration of a simulation.

Questions

▶ Questions?