Fast Parallel Index Based GPU Particle Collision Detection

CEN5035

Project Proposal

FPIBGUtility

Project Team

Back End

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Front end

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Project Proposal

Overview

I have a software application (called FPIBG) that uses the Graphics Processor to perform particle flow simulations. It is not a Web application so the back and front ends are defined differently. This application is written in C++ using the Vulkan API but this will not be part of the project. Instead we are writing code to control it in Python.

It is a great project for people wanting to go into reaserch becasue there is allot of analysis of algoritm performance (time complexity) and formating analysis data. Nothing is complicated and all of the code is prototyped in Matlab.

The paper on the application can be found here:

https://github.com/fieldparticle/FPIBG/blob/main/2024_10_22_FPIBG_For%20_Publish.pdf

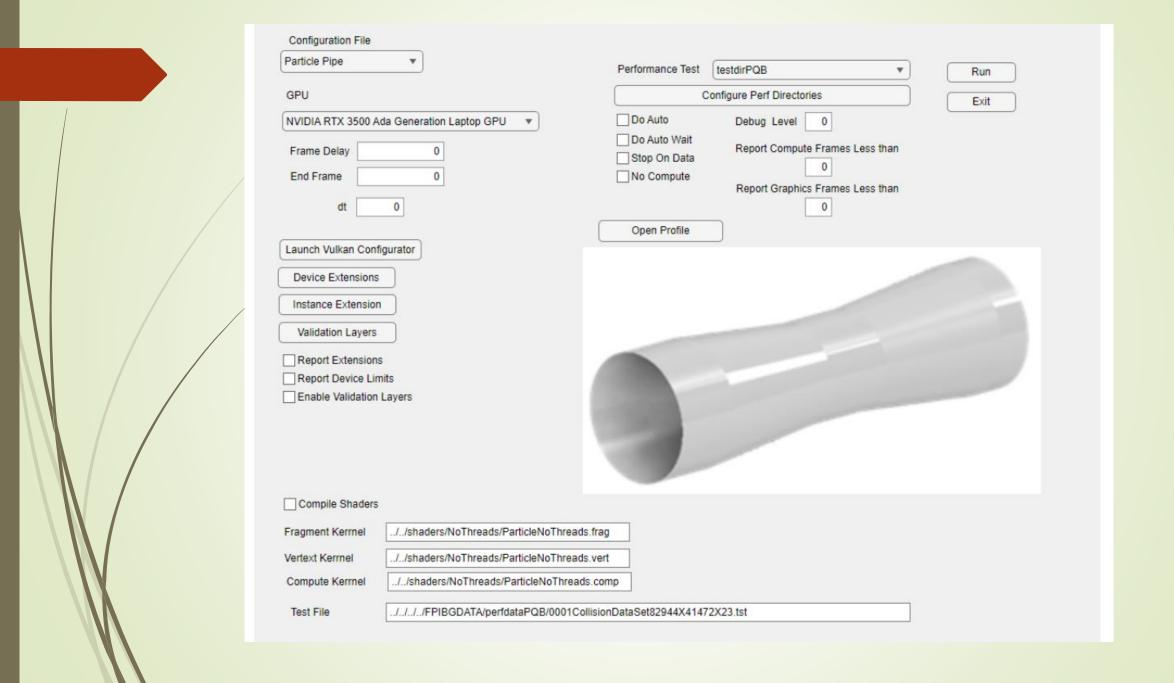
The application needs a front-end to configure and launch the FPIBG simulation run and a back-end to produce reports from the generated data. I need to use Pyton because the research comunity in the particle simulation field uses it for these kinds of utilities. It also needs to be portable across MSWIN, LIMUX, and MACOS.

Front-end

The front provides the following facilities:

- 1. Reads and writes to a configuration file via the libcofig API.
- Reads an image of the flow device in a 3D file format called Wavefront (*.obg) being studied https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wavefront_.obj_file
- 3. Launch and control the simulation via tcp/ip.

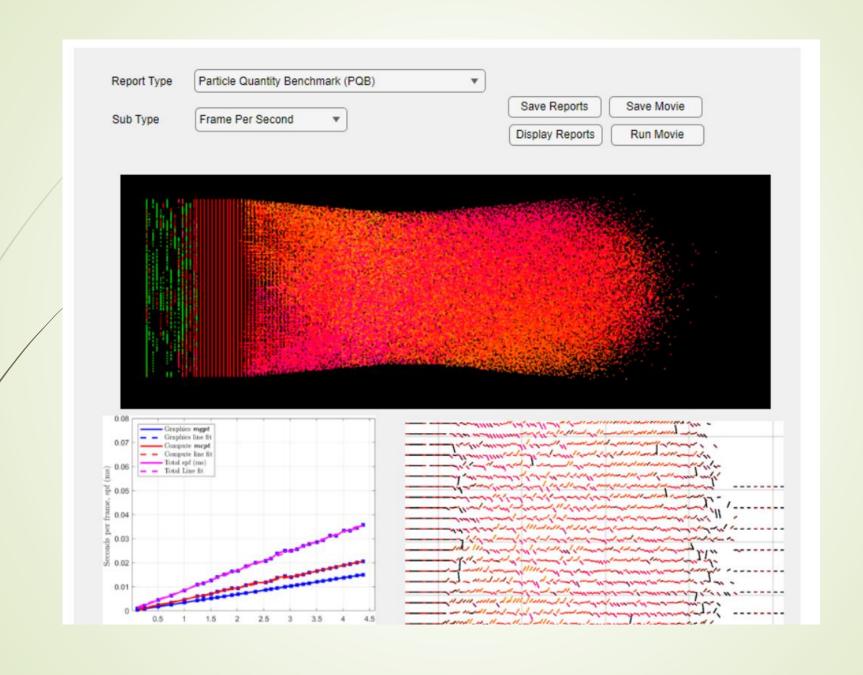
The configuration file provides the data for the FPIBG run. One of those configuration items is the pro device through which the particles will flow. In the example GUI below shows a Converging-Diverging Noz anything like a section of round pipe. The front-end must be a separate utility that communicates with the application via TCP/IP becasue it can run the FPIBG application locally or it can launch multiple tasks of the application in a High Performance Computing environment (something we won't do here).



Back-end

The back-end provides the following features.

- 1. Reads data generated by the simulation run.
- 2. Produces and displays plots of the data.
- 3. Writes those plots in Latex format so that they can be ncluded in report documents.
- 4. Reads captured image files of each frame and converts the color values
- at each pixel into scalar or vector fields.
- 5. Plots the scalar or vector plots to Latex format for inclusion in reports.
- 6. Assembles image files into movies.



Project Process Overview

- I. Each sprint (probably a week and called a module) there are two assignments.
 - A. Perform the coding for the sub module.
 - B. Create a sub module test bed to test and exercise.
- II. Each module will have a branch named MODNNN where NNN is the module number.
- III. Each module will have a test procedure (maybe google test?)
- IV. At the end of the module the everyone's work is merged and tested.
- V. Upon successful testing start the new module.



Module 001 Deliverables

Module 001 Task Description

M001Task 01 – Create base data object.

M001Task02 – Create base topip object.

M001Task03 – Incorporate libconfig.

M001Task04 – Create logfile class

Base Data Class

MODULE 001 BaseClass

CLASS

FPIBGBase __init__ (workingDirectory, dataDirectory,
logFileHandle, configFileHandle)

MEMBER VARIABLES

m_logFileHandle

m_configFileHandle

m_workingDirectory

m_dataDirectory

MEMBER FUNCTIONS

*Items in red are new elements this module.

Log File Class

MODULE 001 Logfile class

CLASS

logData

MEMBER VARIABLES

m baseClass

MEMBER FUNCTIONS

openLogfile

closeLogFile

setAppName

setFunctionName

setErrorCode

writeEntery

*Items in red are new elements this module.

MODULE 001 Logfile class

Line Number: Date: 24hrtime: Application: Object: Function: ErrCode: Error String

Example:

001:010825:1400:FPIBGAPPFRONT:DATAObject:getData:0005:Get Data Fields - File Not Open

Configuration File Class

MODULE 001 Configuration file class

CLASS configData MEMBER VARIABLES m baseClass m_getFieldName m getFieldData m setFieldName m setFieldData MEMBER FUNCTIONS openDatafile closeDataFile readDataFile

^{*}Items in red are new elements this module.

MODULE 001 Configuration file class – Configuration File

```
name = "particleOnly";
version = "11";
application =
   window =
       title = "MPS";
       // Size of the window.
       size = { w = 1000; h = 1000; };
   };
   cap name = "cube";
   cap_num = 0;
   cap_frames = 237;
   framesBuffered
                = 1;
   frag kernParticle = "../../shaders/NoThreads/ParticleNoThreads.frag";
   frag kernParticlespv = "frag2.spv";
   vert kernParticle = "../../shaders/NoThreads/ParticleNoThreads.vert";
   vert_kernParticlespv = "vert2.spv";
   = false;
   doAuto
   doAutoWait = 0;
   testfile = "../../../FPIBGDATA/perfdataPQB/0001CollisionDataSet82944X41472X23.tst";
```

MODULE 001 Configuration file class – Configuration File

};

```
= "testdirPOB";
//perfTest
                   = "testdirPCD";
//perfTest
              = "testdirCFB";
//perfTest
             = "testdirDUP";
perfTest
testdirPQB
                      = "../../../FPIBGDATA/perfdataPQB"
testdirCFB
                      = "../../../FPIBGDATA/perfdataCFB"
                      = "../../../FPIBGDATA/perfdataPCD"
testdirPCD
testdirDUP
                    = "../../../FPIBGDATA/perfdataDUP"
compileShaders
                    = true;
enableValidationLayers = true;
stopondata
                  = true;
             = false;
noCompute
debugLevel
                  = 0;
reportCompFramesLessThan = 3;
reportGraphFramesLessThan = 0;
framesInFlight
                  = 1;
device extensions
                      = ( "VK NV shader sm builtins",
                  "VK NV shading rate image",
                  "VK EXT shader subgroup ballot",
                  "VK KHR swapchain",
"VK KHR shader non semantic info",
                  "VK EXT fragment shader interlock",
"VK EXT shader image atomic int64",
                  "VK EXT shader atomic float" );
instance extensions = ( "VK EXT debug utils", "VK EXT debug report");
validation layers = ( "VK LAYER KHRONOS validation" );
                  = false;
printExtension
printDevLimtits
                      = true;
verbose rpt
                  = false;
```

Performance Data Class

```
CLASS
 DataClass
MEMBER VARIABLES
 m baseClass
MEMBER METHODS
 openDatafile(self)
 closeDataFile(self)
 readDataFile(self)
 getDataColumn(self, ColumnName)
 printDataColumn(self,ColumnName)
```

^{*}Items in red are new elements this module.

Collision Fraction Benchmark Data Format, Plots, Tables

CFB – Collision Fraction Benchmark

						snade	rp_c snaderp	_g		threadco	u				
	time	fps	cpums cms	gms	expectedp load	edp omp	rph	exp	pectedc shaderc	nt	sidelen	n density	y PERR	CERR	
		0	763 0.001311 0.00	0568 0.0004	4 117648 1	17648	0	0	58824	0	0	26	0.5	0	0
		1	847 0.001181 0.00	0524 0.00043	1 117648 1	17648	0	0	58824	0	0	26	0.5	0	0
1		2	870 0.001149 0.00	0523 0.00043	3 117648 1	17648	0	0	58824	0	0	26	0.5	0	0

CFB - Collision Fraction Benchmark

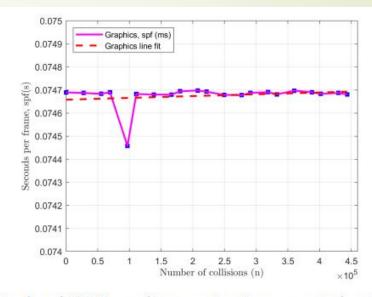


Figure 13. Collision Fraction Benchmark (CFB), graphics execution time versus number of collisions. For 443392 particles. The collision fraction, \mathbf{F} varies from 0.0 to 1.0 in 0.05 increments and where particle-cell density, $\mathbf{max_p}$ is 8.

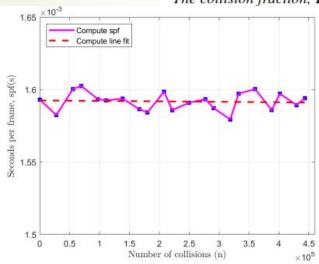


Figure 14. Collision Fraction Benchmark (CFB), compute execution time versus number of collisions. For 443392 particles. The collision fraction, F varies from 0.0 to 1.0 in 0.05 increments and where particle-cell density, max_p is 8.

Particle Cell Density Benchmark Format, Plots, Tables

PCD - Particle Cell Density Benchmark

							shaderp	o_c shaderp	_g		threadco	ou				
time	fps	cpums	cms	gms	expectedp lo	adedp	omp	rph	expecte	dc shaderc	nt	sidele	n density	PERR	CERR	
	0	14 0.071429	0.075328	0.001619	443392	443392	2	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
	1	13 0.076923	0.075264	0.001645	443392	443392	2	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
	2	13 0.076923	0.074712	0.001642	443392	443392	2	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0

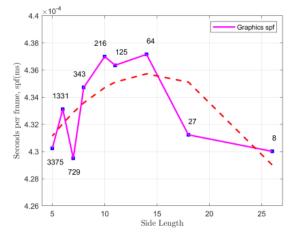


Figure 15. Particle Cell Density Benchmark graphics(PCB). Measures the execution time as the number of particles per cell increases. The numbered points are the particles per cell, max_p . Execution time in seconds per frame versus the side length, L_s . The side length squared equals the number of cells, l_c . Table 3 lists the data points showing the number of particles per cell, max_p , as the side length decreases. Graphics time, mgpt, to process 117648 paricles, as particle per cell, max_p , increase from 8 to 3375.

Table 3. Particle radius versus particles per cell max_p .

L_{s}	Radius R Range	max_p	<i>mcpt</i> (s)	<i>mgpt</i> (s)
91	0.16-0.2	8	0.03	0.02
61	0.11-0.15	27	0.07	0.02
46	0.91-0.11	64	0.15	0.02
37	0.071-0.09	125	0.27	0.02
31	0.061-0.07	216	0.47	0.02
27	0.051-0.06	343	0.71	0.02
21	0.041-0.05	729	1.44	0.02
18	0.031-0.04	1331	2.56	0.02
13	0.021-0.03	3375	6.26	0.02
9	0.011-0.02	12167	22.57	0.02

PCD - Particle Cell Density Benchmark

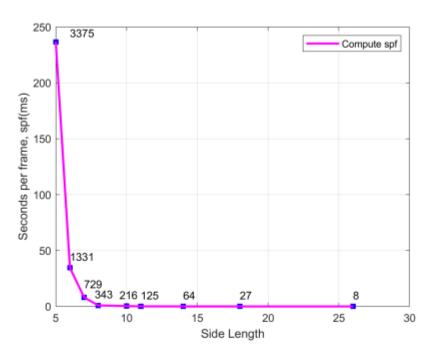


Figure 16. Particle Cell Density Benchmark compute (PCB). Measures the execution time as the number of particles per cell increases. The numbered points are the particles per cell, max_p Execution time in seconds per frame versus the side length, L_s . The side length squared equals the number of cells, l_c . Table 3 lists the data points showing the number of particles per cell, max_p , as the side length decreases. Compute time, mgpt, to process 117648 paricles, as particle per cell, max_p , increase from 8 to 3375.

Particle Quantity Benchmark Format, Plots, Tables

PQB - Particle Quantity Benchmark

							shad	erp_c shader	p_gr		thre	adcou				
time	fps	cpu	ıms 🗀	cms	gms	expectedp loadedp	omp	ph	exp	ectedc shaderc	nt	sidelen	density	PERR	CERR	
	0	5123 0.	.000195	7.04E-06	1.12E-05	32	32	0	0	16	0	0	3 (0.5	0	0
	1	6291 0.	.000159	6.34E-06	1.08E-05	32	32	0	0	16	0	0	3 (0.5	0	0
	2	6299 0.	.000159	7.23E-06	1.09E-05	32	32	0	0	16	0	0	3 (0.5	0	0
	3	6315 0.	.000158	7.07E-06	1.03E-05	32	32	0	0	16	0	0	3 (0.5	0	0

Table 2. Compute (mcpt) and graphics(mgpt), processing times. With maximum frames per second (maxfps), mimimum seconds per frame (minspf), application render rate. performance by number of particles where particle-cell density, max_p is 8, collision fraction, F, is 0.5, and mmr is 7.18 x 10^{-2} ms.

Particles in Dataset	Compute (Narrow) mcpt (s)	Graphics (Broad) mgpt (s)	$maxfps \ (s^{-1})$	minspf (s)	arr
32	6.14e-06	1.02e-05	6512	1.54e-04	46.7816
82944	3.70e-04	3.02e-04	1179	8.48e-04	8.4698
115712	5.15e-04	4.15e-04	891	1.12e-03	6.4009
246784	1.26e-03	8.81e-04	420	2.38e-03	3.0172
508928	2.71e-03	1.80e-03	206	4.85e-03	1.4799
754688	4.06e-03	2.68e-03	140	7.14e-03	1.0057
1000448	5.41e-03	3.54e-03	106	9.43e-03	0.7615
1246208	7.06e-03	4.44e-03	83	1.20e-02	0.5963
1360896	7.71e-03	4.85e-03	77	1.30e-02	0.5532
1508352	8.56e-03	5.36e-03	69	1.45e-02	0.4957
1623040	8.81e-03	5.72e-03	66	1.52e-02	0.4741
1754112	9.98e-03	6.25e-03	60	1.67e-02	0.4310
1901568	1.03e-02	6.70e-03	57	1.75e-02	0.4095
2016256	1.10e-02	7.10e-03	54	1.85e-02	0.3879
2163712	1.23e-02	7.65e-03	49	2.04e-02	0.3520
2343936	1.30e-02	8.26e-03	46	2.17e-02	0.3305
2540544	1.40e-02	8.91e-03	43	2.33e-02	0.3089
2638848	1.51e-02	9.29e-03	40	2.50e-02	0.2874
2753536	1.57e-02	9.74e-03	39	2.56e-02	0.2802
2900992	1.58e-02	1.02e-02	38	2.63e-02	0.2730

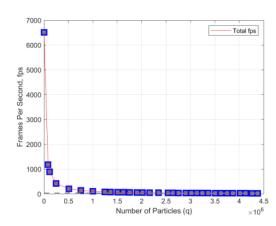
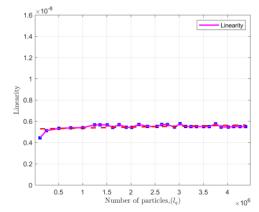


Figure 8. Frame per (spf) for 0.5 collision density with 8 particles per cell verses number of particles where particle-cell density, max_p is 8, collision fraction, F, is 0.5, and mmr is 4.35 \times 10⁻³ ms

PQB - Particle Quantity Benchmark



1.6 ×10⁻⁸

1.4

1.2

1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4

Number of particles, (l_y) ×10⁶

Figure 11. Linearity of particle quantity benchmark graphics (PQB) where linearity is $\frac{mgpt}{q}$. Linearity versus number of particles for graphics pipline, mgpt. The orange dashed line is the linear fit line. The fit equation is, grapics: $-1.1 \times 10^{-17} q + 3.56 \times 10^{-9}$ Conditions are particle-cell density, max_p is 8, collision fraction, F, is 0.5, and mmr is 7.18×10^{-5} ms

Figure 10. Linearity of particle quantity benchmark (PQB) compute pipeline where linearity is $\frac{mcpt}{q}$. Linearity versus number of particles for compute pipline, mcpt. The orange dashed line is the linear fit line. The fit equation is, compute: Linear fit: 8.50e-17q+5.28e-09 Conditions are particle-cell density, max_p is 8, collision fraction, F, is 0.5, and mmrr is 7.18 x 10⁻⁵ ms