

IDEFIX USER DAYS TUTORIAL: USAGE II



Marc Van den Bossche



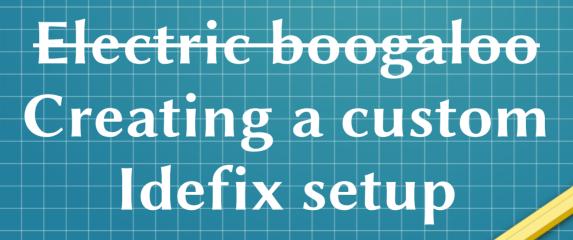
IDEFIX USER DAYS TUTORIAL: USAGE II

Electric boogaloo



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Custom setup

Required files in your "problem directory"

- definitions.hpp
- idefix.ini
- setup.cpp

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- definitions.hpp
- idefix.ini
- setup.cpp

What is its purpose?

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- Initial state of the simulation
- Problem-specific boundary conditions
- "Internal boundaries": density floor, velocity limiters...
- Custom gravitational potential
- "Source terms": local cooling function, wave killing zone...
- Local viscosity and diffusivities
- Custom outputs

How to do it?

→ two default class methods

```
// from setup.hpp (doesn't need to be changed)
class Setup {
  public:
    Setup(Input &, Grid &, DataBlock &, Output &);
    void InitFlow(DataBlock &);
  };
```

How to do it?

→ two default class methods

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Constructor: where custom function will be enrolled: for custom boundaries, sources, potential...

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→ two default class methods

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Initial condition of the simulation

idefix.ini: set boundary to userdef

setup.cpp: Function needs to be "enrolled" inside the constructor

idefix.ini: set boundary to userdef
setup.cpp: Function needs to be "enrolled" inside the constructor

```
Setup::Setup(Input &input, Grid &grid, DataBlock &data, Output &output)
{
    // Set the function for userdefboundary
    data.hydro→EnrollUserDefBoundary(&MyBoundary);
    data.hydro→EnrollInternalBoundary(&MyInternalBoundary);

    output.EnrollUserDefVariables(&ComputeUserVars);

    gammaGlob=data.hydro→GetGamma();
    epsilonGlob = input.Get<real>("Setup", "epsilon", 0);
    countGlob = input.Get<int>("Setup", "count", 0);
}
```

idefix.ini: set boundary to userdef
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```

idefix.ini: set boundary to userdef
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    data.hydro→EnrollInternalBoundary(&MyInternalBoundary);
    output.EnrollUserDefVariables(&ComputeUserVars);

gammaGlob=data.hydro→GetGamma();
    epsilonGlob = input.Get<real>("Setup", "epsilon", 0);
    countGlob = input.Get<iint>("Setup", "count", 0);
}
Fetching parameters
from the idefix.ini

[Setup]
```

0.1 10

epsilon

count

idefix.ini: set boundary to userdef
setup.cpp: Function needs to be "enrolled" inside the constructor

```
Run-time
Setup::Setup(Input &input, Grid &grid, DataBlock &data, Output &output)
                                                                                 linking
  // Set the function for userdefboundary
                                                                 Custom
  data.hydro→EnrollUserDefBoundary(&MyBoundary);
                                                                functions
  data.hydro→EnrollInternalBoundary(&MyInternalBoundary);
  output.EnrollUserDefVariables(&ComputeUserVars); *
  gammaGlob=data.hydro→GetGamma();
                                                            Fetching parameters
  epsilonGlob = input.Get<real>("Setup", "epsilon", 0);
                                                            from the idefix.ini
  countGlob = input.Get<int>("Setup", "count", 0);
                                                                       [Setup]
                                                                       epsilon
                                                                                     0.1
                                                                                     10
                                                                       count
```

```
void Setup::InitFlow(DataBlock &data) {
   // Create a host copy of the dataBlock
    for(/* loop on last dimension */) {
        for(/* loop on second dimension */) {
            for(/* loop on first dimension */) {
        // density = ...
        // velocity_1 = ...
        // velocity_2 = ...
        // velocity_3 = ...
        // pressure = ...
    // Send the dataBlock to device
```

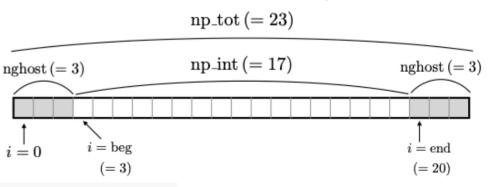
```
void Setup::InitFlow(DataBlock &data) {
   // Create a host copy of the dataBlock
    DataBlockHost d(data);
    for(/* loop on last dimension */) {
        for(/* loop on second dimension */) {
            for(/* loop on first dimension */) {
        // density = ...
        // velocity_1 = ...
        // velocity_2 = ...
        // velocity_3 = ...
        // pressure = ...
    // Send the dataBlock to device
```

```
void Setup::InitFlow(DataBlock &data) {
    // Create a host copy of the dataBlock
    DataBlockHost d(data);
    for(int k = 0; k < d.np_tot[KDIR] ; k++) {
        for(int j = 0; j < d.np_tot[JDIR] ; j++) {</pre>
            for(int i = 0; i < d.np_tot[IDIR] ; i++) {</pre>
         // density = ...
         // velocity_1 = ...
         // velocity_2 = ...
         // velocity_3 = ...
         // pressure = ...
    // Send the dataBlock to device
```

Grid size is stored in the **DataBlockHost** object

- d.np_tot is a
 std::vector<int>
- IDIR, JDIR and KDIR are macros equal to 0,1,2

DataBlock & DataBlockHost class representation



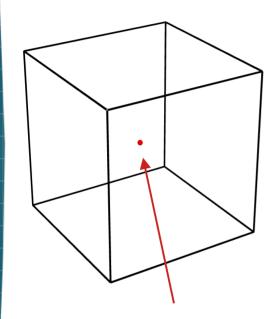
```
void Setup::InitFlow(DataBlock &data) {
    // Create a host copy of the dataBlock
    DataBlockHost d(data);
    for(int k = 0; k < d.np_tot[KDIR] ; k++) {</pre>
        for(int j = 0; j < d.np_tot[JDIR] ; j++) {</pre>
            for(int i = 0; i < d.np_tot[IDIR] ; i++) {</pre>
             d.Vc(RHO,k,j,i) = 1.0;
             d.Vc(VX1,k,j,i) = 0.0;
             d.Vc(VX2,k,j,i) = 0.0;
             d.Vc(VX3,k,j,i) = example_function(i);
             d.Vc(PRS,k,j,i) = 1.0;
    // Send the dataBlock to device
```

Grid size is stored in the DataBlockHost object

- d.Vc is a 4 dimension array where the cell-centred fields are stored
- Note the () to access data
- RHO, VX1, VX2, VX3, PRS, BX1, BX2, BX3, AX1, AX2, AX3 are macro for the id of the corresponding field in the array (1st dimension)
- Note the order k, j, i

```
void Setup::InitFlow(DataBlock &data) {
    // Create a host copy of the dataBlock
    DataBlockHost d(data);
    for(int k = 0; k < d.np_tot[KDIR] ; k++) {</pre>
        for(int j = 0; j < d.np_tot[JDIR] ; j++) {</pre>
            for(int i = 0; i < d.np_tot[IDIR] ; i++) {</pre>
             d.Vc(RHO,k,j,i) = 1.0;
             d.Vc(VX1,k,j,i) = 0.0;
             d.Vc(VX2,k,j,i) = 0.0;
             d.Vc(VX3,k,j,i) = example_function(i);
             d.Vc(PRS,k,j,i) = 1.0;
    // Send the dataBlock to device.
    d.SyncToDevice();
```

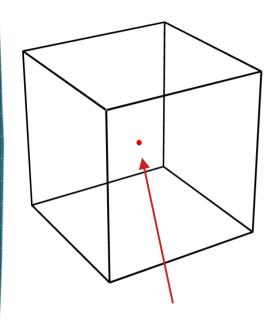
Fields are evolved on the device (GPU) not the host (CPU)



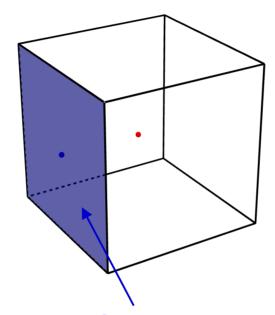
Cell-centred quantities

RHO, VX*, PRS...

Are stored in dataBlock.Vc

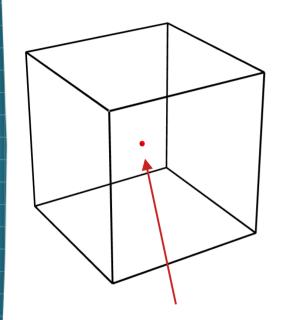


Cell-centred quantities RHO, VX*, PRS ...

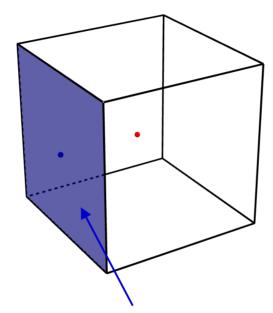


Surfaces quantities
BX1s, BX2s, BX3s ...

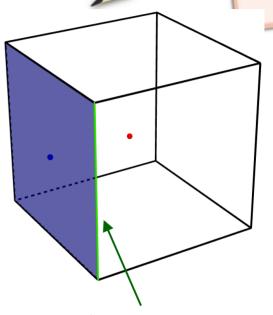
Are stored in dataBlock. Vc Are stored in dataBlock. Vs



Cell-centred quantities RHO, VX*, PRS ...



Surfaces quantities
BX1s, BX2s, BX3s ...



Edge quantities AX1e, AX2e, AX3e ...

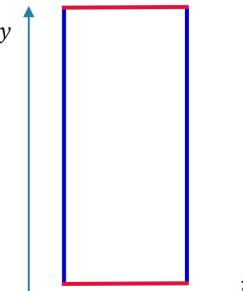
Are stored in dataBlock.Vc Are stored in dataBlock.Vs

Are stored in dataBlock.Ve

Use the idefix.ini and definitions.hpp in tutorials/usage/JetBox/ to create a setup of the following system:

First look at the idefix.ini and definitions.hpp:

- 2D problem
- Isothermal
- Periodic in x, outflow in y



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Then modify the setup.cpp to create the following initial flow

- Uniform density = 1
- Random fluid velocity ±10% of the sound speed

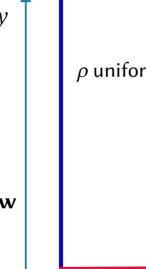
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Pseudo-random in idefix with idfx::randm()

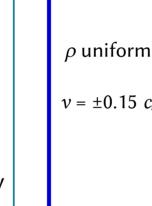
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Pseudo-random in idefix with idfx::randm()

```
void MyBoundary(Hydro *hydro,int dir, BoundarySide side, real t) {
    if( /* wanted direction and wanted side */) {
        // declaring needed variable for kokkos
        loop_funtion(/* all ghost cells */) {
                        // density = ...
                        // pressure = ...
    if( /* other wanted direction and wanted side */) {
        // declaring needed variable for kokkos
        loop_funtion(/* all ghost cells */) {
                        // density = ...
                        // pressure = ...
```

Current direction: IDIR, JDIR or KDIR

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void MyBoundary(Hydro *hydro,int dir, BoundarySide side, real t) {
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                        // density = ...
                        // pressure = ...
    if( /* other wanted direction and wanted side */) {
        // declaring needed variable for kokkos
        loop_funtion(/* all ghost cells */) {
                        // density = ...
                        // pressure = ...
```

Current direction: IDIR, JDIR or KDIR

Current side: left or right

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void MyBoundary(Hydro *hydro,int dir, BoundarySide side, real t) {
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Current time

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        loop_funtion(/* all ghost cells */) {
                        // density = ...
                        // pressure = ...
```

Current direction: IDIR, JDIR or KDIR

Current side: left or right

Current time

Returns nothing: Modifies the values "inplace"

```
void MyBoundary(Hydro *hydro,int dir, BoundarySide side, real t) {
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                        // density = ...
                        // pressure = ...
```

Boundary conditions: Example

```
void MyBoundary(Hydro *hydro,int dir, BoundarySide side, real t) {
    DataBlock *data = hydro→data;
    if((dir==IDIR) && (side == left)) {
        // declaring needed variable for kokkos
        IdefixArray4D<real> Vc = hydro \rightarray4C;
                                                                     Variables used in the
        int ighost = data -> nghost[IDIR];
                                                                       BoundaryFor
        hydro-boundary-BoundaryFor("UserDefBoundaryBeg", dir, side,
                        KOKKOS_LAMBDA (int k, int j, int i) {
                    Vc(RHO,k,j,i) = Vc(RHO,k,j,ighost);
                    // other fields ...
        });
    // other sides ...
```

Boundary Condition Exercise: Jet in a Box

Modify the previous setup to include a custom boundary condition at y = 0

• For $0.45 \le x \le 0.55$, a jet with :

-
$$\rho_{\rm jet}$$
 = 10 $\rho_{\rm ini}$

$$-\partial v_x/\partial y=0$$

$$- v_y = 10 c_s$$

Outside the jet

$$-\partial \rho/\partial y = 0$$

$$- \partial v_x / \partial y = 0$$

$$- \partial v_y / \partial y = 0$$

ho uniform

$$v = \pm 0.15 c_{\rm s}$$



Internal boundary condition

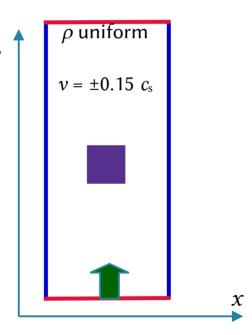
Internal boundary condition

```
void InternalBoundary(Hydro *hydro, const real t) {
 DataBlock *data = hydro→data;
  IdefixArray4D<real> Vc = hydro→Vc;
 real densityFloor = densityFloorGlob;
  idefix_for("InternalBoundary", 0, data→np_tot[KDIR], 0, data→np_tot[JDIR],
                                 0, data→np_tot[IDIR],
              KOKKOS_LAMBDA (int k, int j, int i) {
                if(Vc(RHO,k,j,i) < densityFloor) {</pre>
                  Vc(RHO,k,j,i)=densityFloor;
              });
```

Modify the previous setup to include a custom internal condition

In the region $(x,y) \in [0.4,0.6] \times [1.9, 2.1]$, set

- $\rho = 1$
- $v_x = v_y = 0$

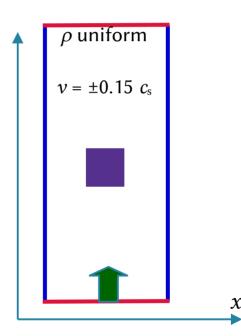


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In the region $(x,y) \in [0.4,0.6] \times [1.9, 2.1]$, set

- $\rho = 1$
- $v_x = v_y = 0$

Coordinates of cells are stored in hydro→data→x[IDIR]

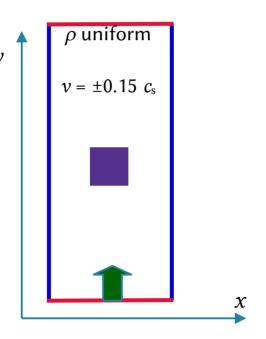


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- $v_x = v_y = 0$

Coordinates of cells are stored in hydro→data→x[IDIR] hydro→data→x[JDIR]

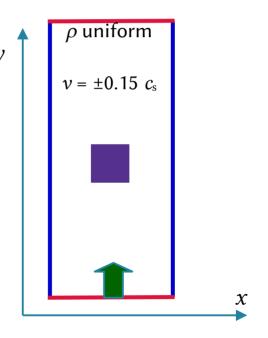


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- $\rho = 1$
- $v_x = v_v = 0$

Coordinates of cells are stored in hydro→data→x[IDIR] hydro→data→x[JDIR] hydro→data→x[KDIR]



Always the same principle, you fill an array with modified values:

Gravitational potential

Always the same principle, you fill an array with modified values:

Gravitational potential

```
void Potential(DataBlock &data, const real t, IdefixArray1D<real> &x1,
IdefixArray1D<real> &x2, IdefixArray1D<real> &x3, IdefixArray3D<real> &phi){
    // ...
}

//enroll it in Setup::Setup
data.gravity→EnrollPotential(&Potential);
```

Always the same principle, you fill an array with modified values:

Gravitational potential

- Gravitational potential
- Viscosity

- Gravitational potential
- Viscosity

```
void MyViscosity(DataBlock &data, const real t, IdefixArray3D<real> &eta1,
IdefixArray3D<real> &eta2) {
    // ...
}

//enroll it in Setup::Setup
data.hydro-viscosity-EnrollViscousDiffusivity(&MyViscosity);
```

- Gravitational potential
- Viscosity

- Gravitational potential
- Viscosity
- It's the same for all the other cases...

Custom outputs

```
void ComputeUserVars(DataBlock & data, UserDefVariablesContainer &variables) {
 // Make references to the user-defined arrays (variables is a container of
IdefixHostArray3D)
 // Note that the labels should match the variable names in the input file
 IdefixHostArray3D<real> Er = variables["Er"];
                                                       Outputs are written by the
 IdefixHostArray3D<real> Eth = variables["Eth"];
                                                                  host
   Kokkos::deep_copy(Er,data.hydro.emf.Ex1);
   Kokkos::deep_copy(Eth,data.hydro.emf.Ex2);
```

Custom outputs

```
void ComputeUserVars(DataBlock & data, UserDefVariablesContainer &variables) {
  // Make references to the user-defined arrays (variables is a container of
IdefixHostArray3D)
  // Note that the labels should match the variable names in the input file
  IdefixHostArray3D<real> Er = variables["Er"];
                                                       Outputs are written by the
  IdefixHostArray3D<real> Eth = variables["Eth"];
                                                                   host
   Kokkos::deep_copy(Er,data.hydro.emf.Ex1);
   Kokkos::deep_copy(Eth,data.hydro.emf.Ex2);
                                                           [Output]
```

[Output]
uservar Er Eth
vtk 0.1
dmp 10.0
log 10

Names must match in the idefix.ini

\$./idefix [options]

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 n1*n2*n3 must be equal to #MPI processes, dimension-dependant

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- -nowrite

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- For MPI decomposition: -dec n1 n2 n3
 n1*n2*n3 must be equal to #MPI processes, dimension-dependant
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- -i <inifile> Uses a specific inifile
- -maxcycles <n> stops integration after n cycles
- -nolog
- -nowrite
- -Werror warnings are treated as errors
- -kokkos-num-devices=x tells kokkos the number of device on each node

Stopping the code

- Outside a job scheduler:
- \$ kill -s SIGUSR2 <idefix pid>

Idefix will send an abort signal to all its processes

- If this is not possible
- \$ touch stop

Has the same effect

⇒ When receiving the abort signal, Idefix will write a restart (dump) file and stop

