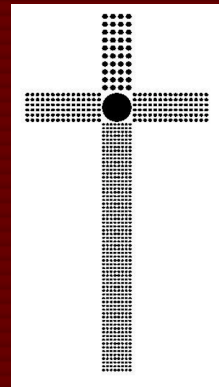
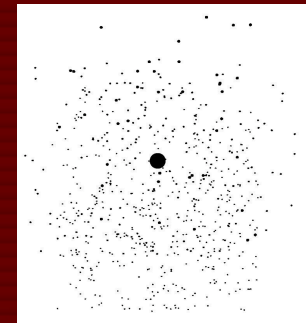
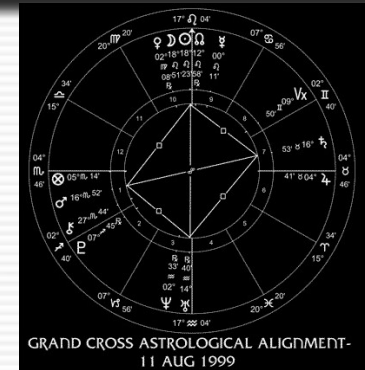


# Nostradamus' Grand Cross

*- N-body simulation*



Presenter Name : Li Dong, Hui Lin  
Title/Date : May 7, 2015



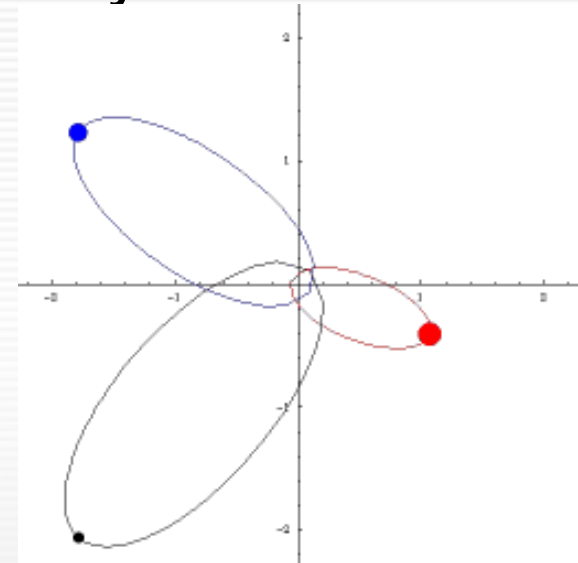
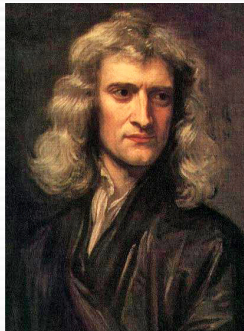
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# Outline

- Brief introduction to N-body problem
- Grand Cross evolution
  - Demo
  - How we did it?!
- Sequential implementation
  - Brutal force scheme vs. Barnes Hut algorithm
  - Implementation of Seq. Barnes Hut algorithm
- Parallelization with CUDA
  - Brutal force scheme vs. Barnes Hut algorithm
  - Speedup chart

# Brief introduction to N-body problem

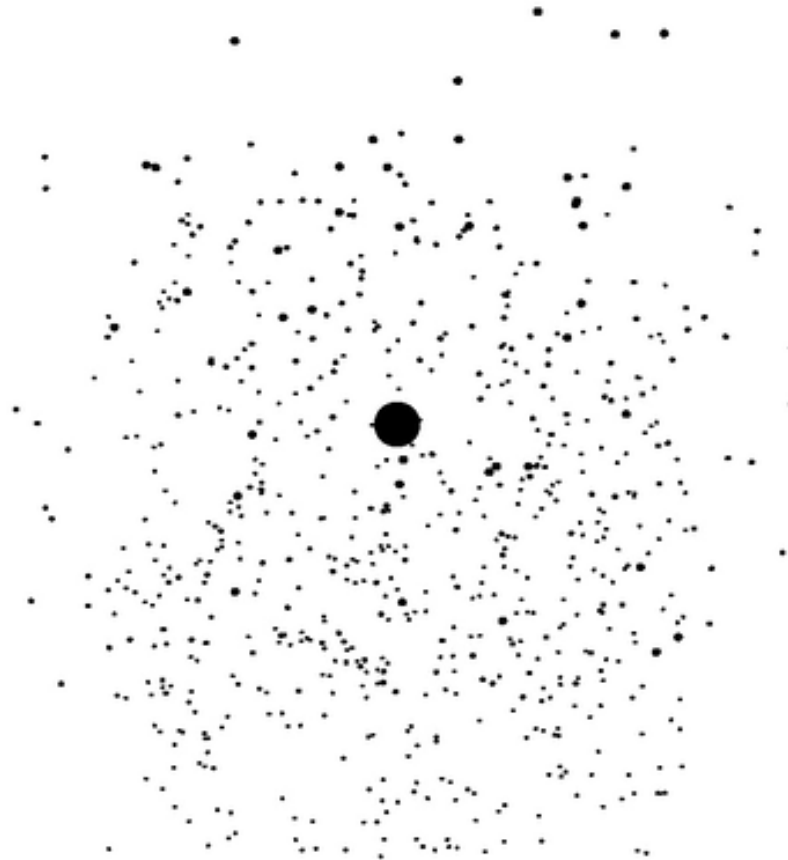
- Two-body  $\rightarrow$  Three-body  $\rightarrow$  N-body



- Origin of the chaotic theory
  - Chaos: When the present determines the future, but the approximate present does not approximately determine the future.

# Grand Cross evolution

- Demo



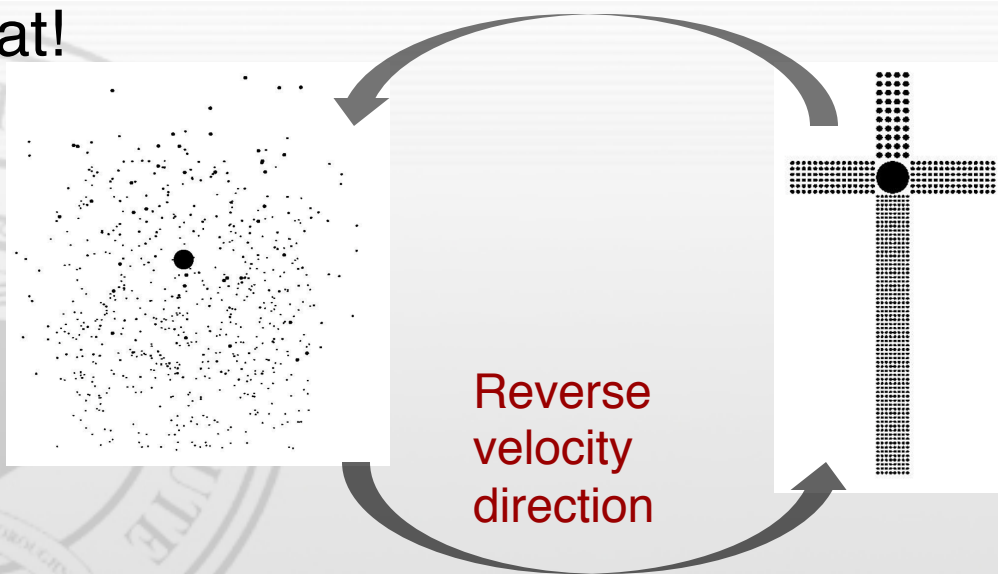
# Grand Cross evolution *cont.*

- How we did it?!
  - Solve a constrained minimization problem

$$\pi = |\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_{cross}|_{min} + R(\alpha)$$

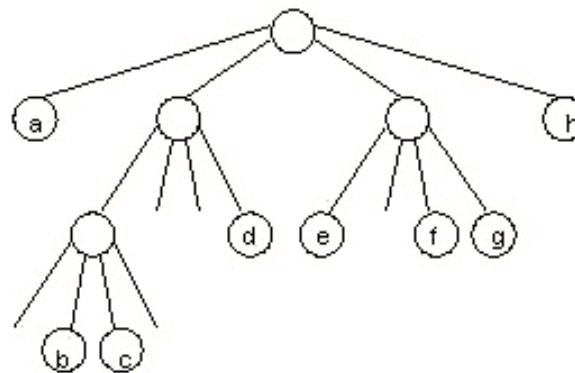
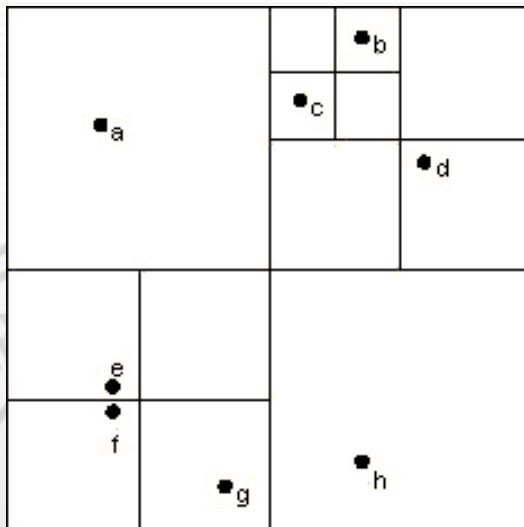
$$\text{subject to } \mathbf{u}_j = (\mathbf{v}_j^t + \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^N G \frac{m_i}{r_{ij}^2} \Delta t) \Delta t, \quad j = 1 \dots N$$

- Cheat!



# Sequential implementation

- Brutal force scheme
  - Almost trivial,  $O(N^2)$
- Barnes Hut algorithm
  - Quad tree (2D) / Oct tree (3D)



- $O(N \log N)$

Ref: Quad tree: <http://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall03/cs126/assignments/barnes-hut.html>

www.rpi.edu

Barnes Hut algo: Barnes, Josh, and Piet Hut. "A hierarchical  $O(N \log N)$  force-calculation algorithm." *Nature*, 324, (1986): 446-449.

## Sequential implementation *cont.*

- Implementation of Seq. Barnes Hut algorithm
  - For simplification: set a fixed bounding box, planets fly beyond the boundary are considered escaped and removed from the tree;
  - Accuracy control:  $\Theta = s / d = 0.025$ , where  $s$  is the width of the region represented by the internal node, and  $d$  is the distance between the body and the node's center of mass;
  - No sorting nodes, softening factor = 0.01 for close planets, nodeMax = 16, fixed time step  $dt=0.001$ .
  - Pseudo code

```
Initialize tree;
for 1 : nStep {calculate center of mass for each node;
                calculate interactive attractions among nodes;
                update positions;
                migrate nodes if necessary; }
```

# Parallel implementation

- Brutal force scheme
  - moved force calculations to the kernel
  - The kernel code computes forces between a body and itself to eliminate an if statement
- Barnes Hut algorithm
  - Parallelism mainly exists in the following for-each loops<sup>[1]</sup>:

For each body x:

search for the node set  $N_1$  in the quad tree that act on the body

for each node y in  $N_1$ :

calculate the force on x from y

- Grouping the bodies by spatial distance before the force calculation greatly improved the performance

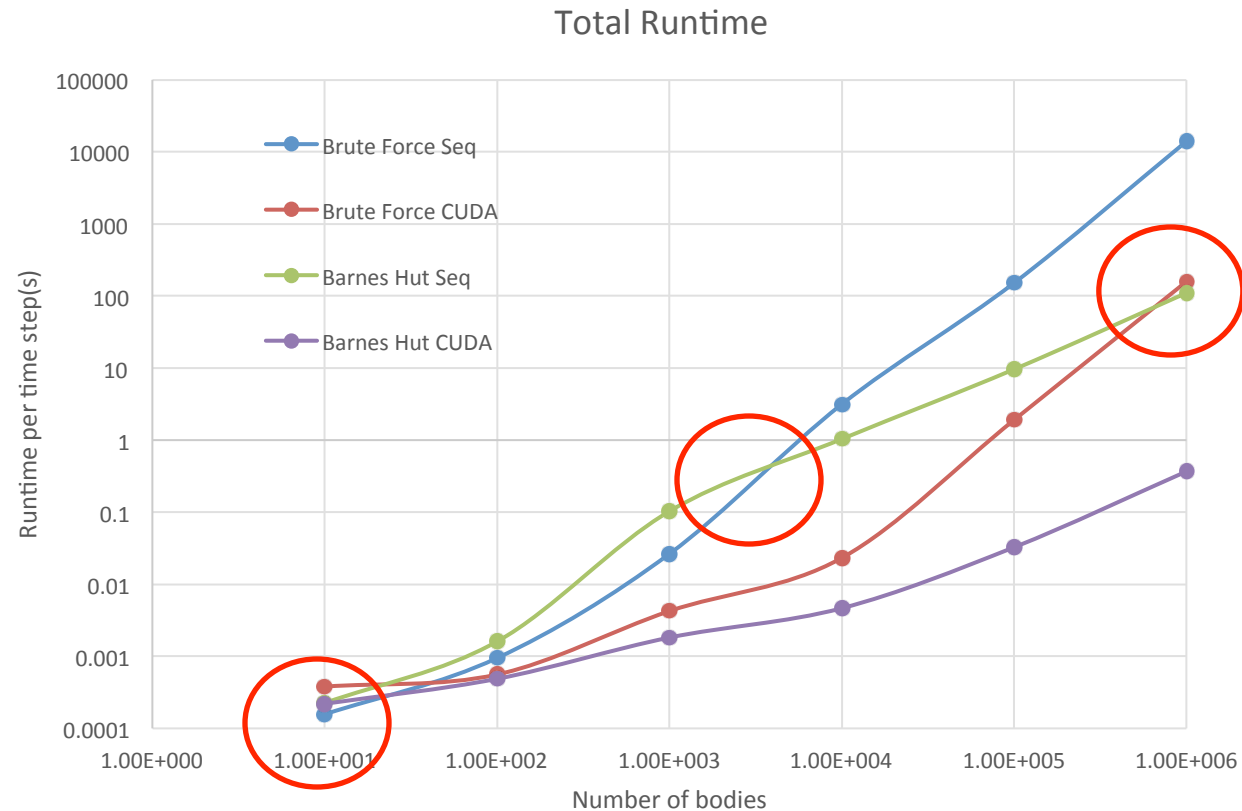


# Performance Evaluation

- Systems
  - Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2687W 0 @ 3.10GHz
  - Tesla K20Xm GPU
- Compilers
  - Sequential Brute Force (gcc 4.9.2 -O3)
  - Sequential Barnes Hut (gcc 4.9.2 -O2)
  - CUDA Brute Force (nvcc 7.0 -O3 -arch=sm\_20)
  - CUDA Barnes Hut (nvcc 7.0 -O3 -arch=sm\_20)
- Inputs
  - 10 to  $10^6$  bodies
  - Best runtime of experiments, excluding I/O

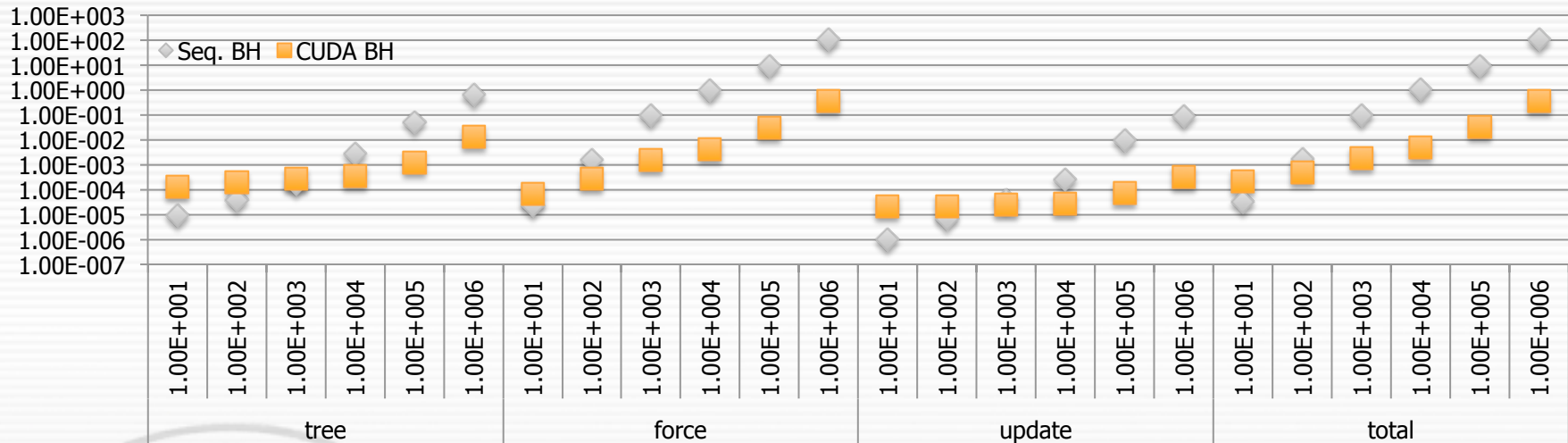
# Performance Evaluation *cont.*

- The benefit is lower with small  $N$  since the amount of parallelism is lower
- The cost of building tree is too much while  $N$  is small
- The  $O(N \log N)$  BH makes its benefit over the  $O(n^2)$  algorithm increases rapidly with larger  $N$ .



# Performance Evaluation *cont.*

Performance of each step



- Force calculation > Building tree >> Updating new positions
- The Spatial Grouping function greatly improved the performance in calculating forces part

# Conclusions

- Cross shape exact recovery
- Implement entire Brute Force and Barnes Hut algorithm on CPU and GPU
  - Number of bodies matters
  - Building tree cost
  - Spatial grouping greatly improves the performance

