

Molecular Dynamics - Assignment 4

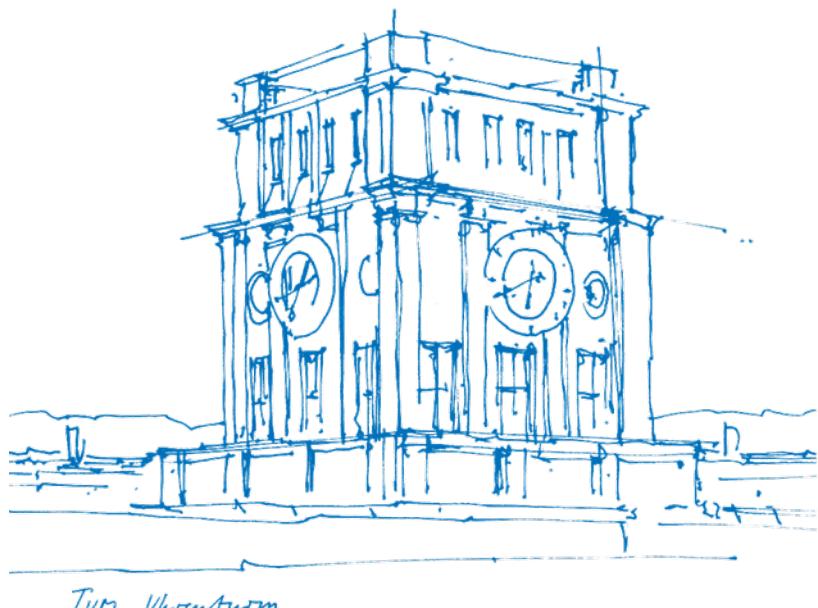
Alex Hocks Jan Hampe Johannes Riemenschneider

Technische Universität München

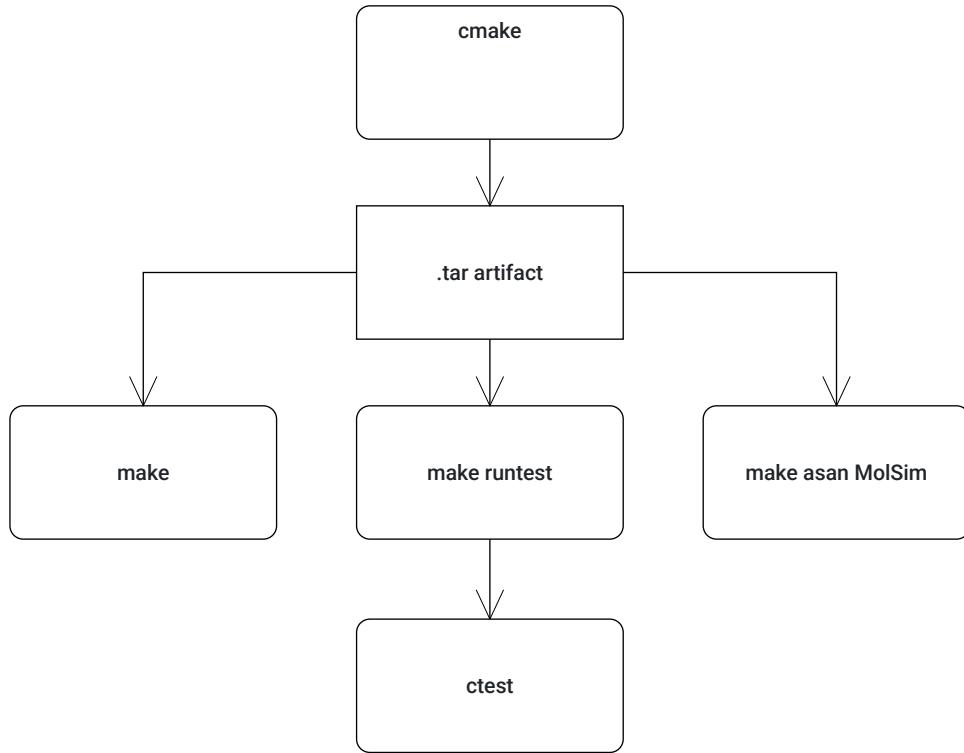
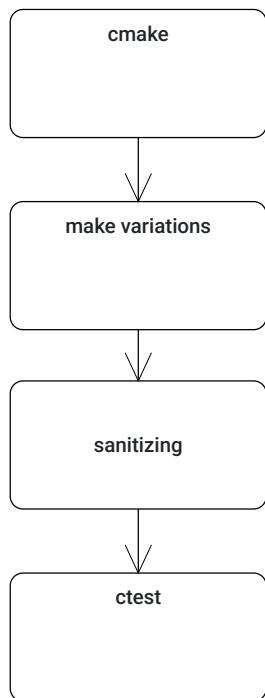
TUM CIT

Lehrstuhl für wissenschaftliches Rechnen

22. Dezember 2022

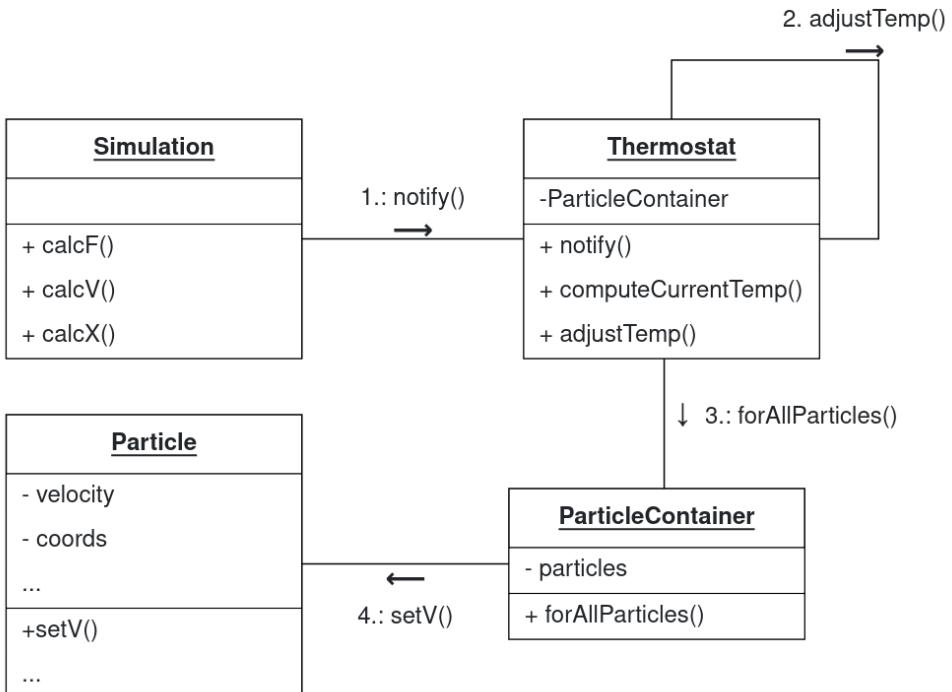


CI/CD improvements



Reduced CI/CD time from 5m30s to 3m

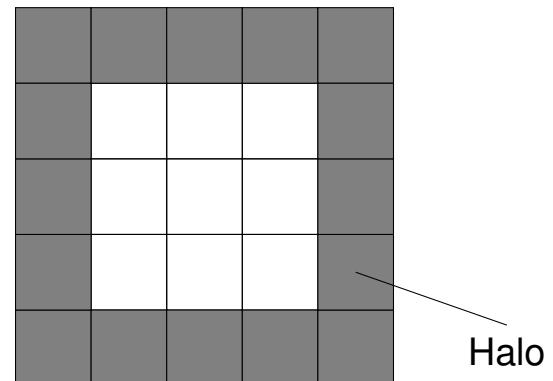
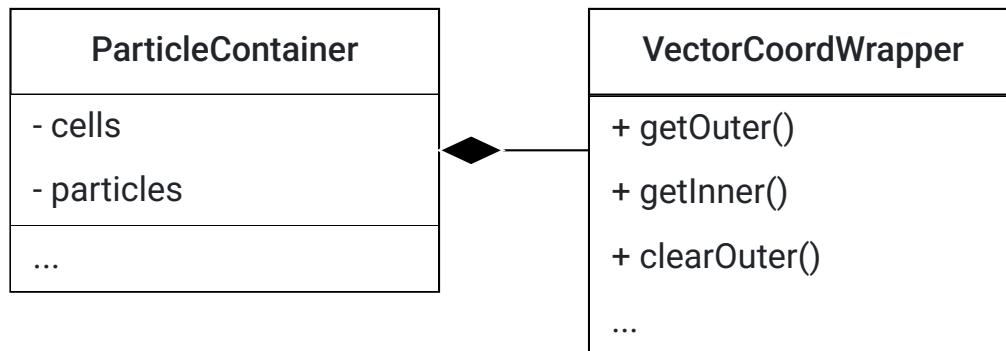
Thermostat



Adapting ParticleContainer for periodic bounds

Idea:

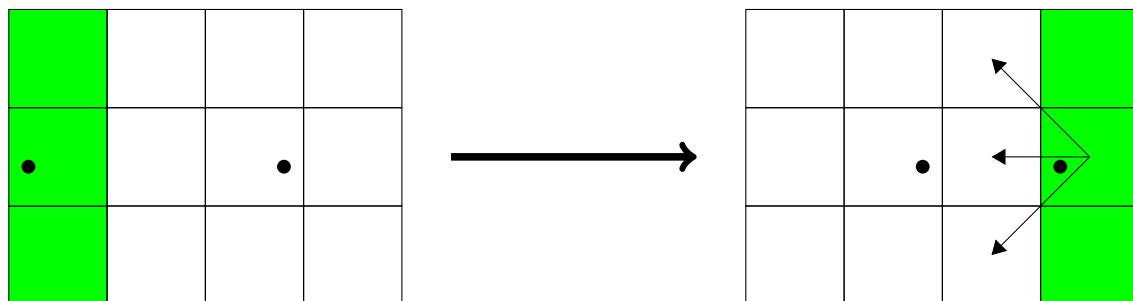
- Provide virtual cells around the actual domain for anyone who needs it
- Existence of additional cells is invisible with old interface



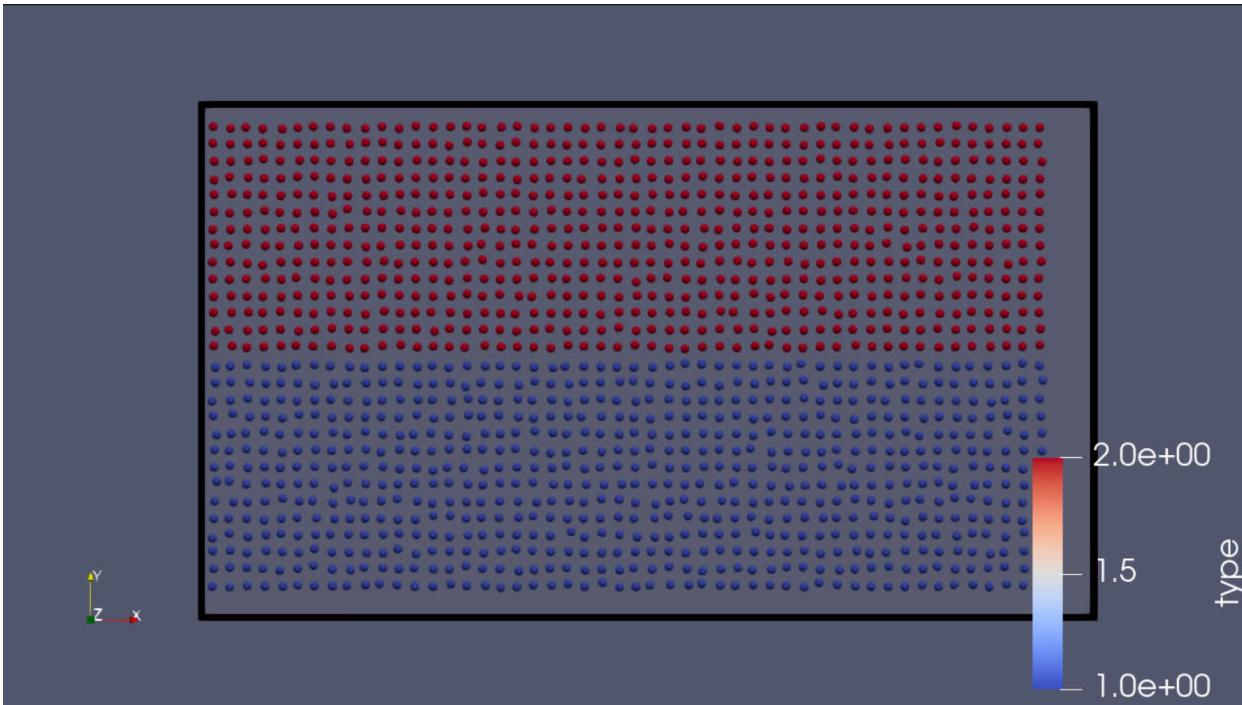
Boundary conditions

Idea:

1. Temporarily move all particles next to Boundary of the other side
2. Let Neighbouring cells interact

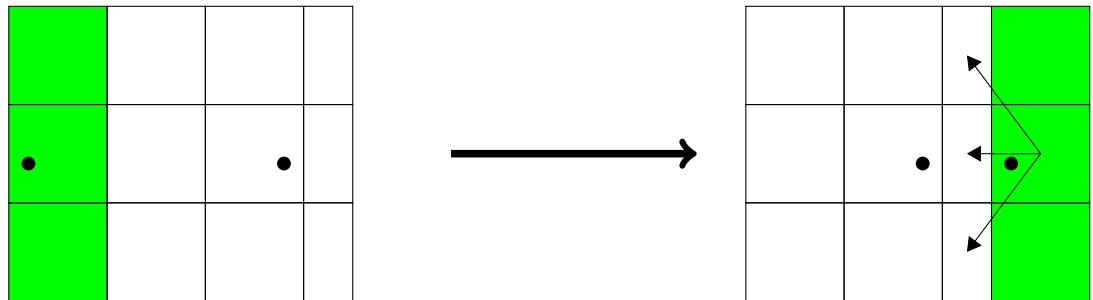


The result



The problem

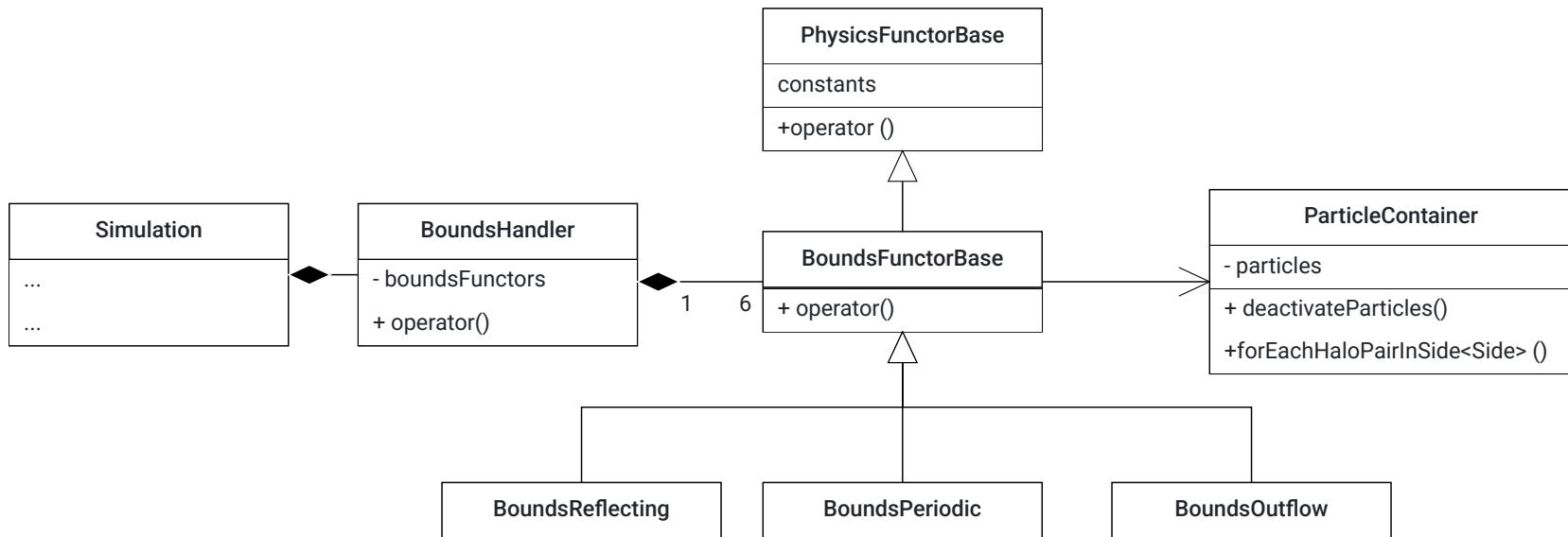
1. Outer boxes may not have the expected sidelengths
2. Interacting with neighbouring cells \Rightarrow Catching everything in r_{cutoff}



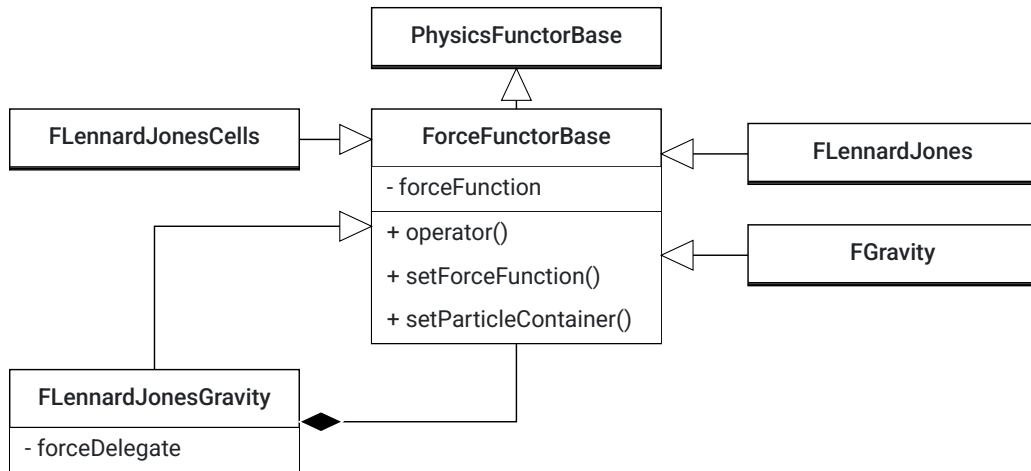
\Rightarrow Interact with one more „Cellblock“ in that direction

Adding Periodic bounds

This slide should look very familiar to Assignment 3



Adding Gravitational Force



```
FLennardJonesGravity :: operator ()(){
    forceDelegate->operator ();
    particleContainer.forAllParticles ([]( auto& p){
        p.force[1] += p.m * gGrav;
    });
}
```

Optimizations 1

As mentioned in Assignment 3 our ParticleContainer does not contain Particle-structs anymore. Keeping the old interface lead to the following method:

```
void ParticleContainer::forAllParticles(void(*function)(Particle &)) {  
    for (unsigned long index: activeParticles) {  
        Particle p;  
        loadParticle(p, index);  
        function(p);  
        storeParticle(p, index);  
    }  
}
```

⇒ rewriting old code where this method got used was a major improvement

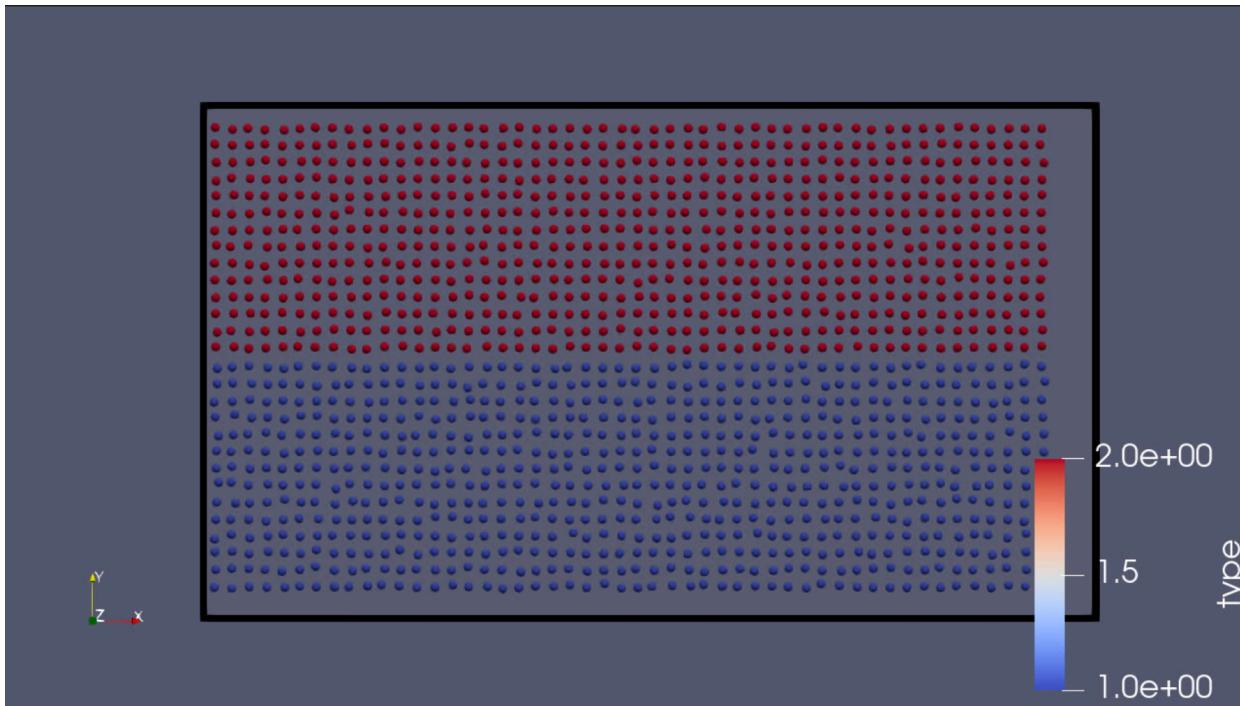
Optimizations 2

sim::Simulation::runBenchmark	100.0%	0s	MolSim	sim::Simulati...	0x63282
▼ sim::physics::force::FLennardJonesCells::operator()	88.2%	0s	MolSim	sim::physics::...	0x143b94
▼ ParticleContainer::forAllDistinctCellNeighbours<sim::physics::force::FL	81.6%	0.024s	MolSim	ParticleCont...	0x143dd6
► sim::physics::force::FLennardJonesCells::operator()(void)::(lambda(s	80.9%	0.640s	MolSim	sim::physics::...	0x143a00
► ParticleContainer::VectorCoordWrapper::operator[]	0.4%	0.012s	MolSim	ParticleCont...	0x76be6

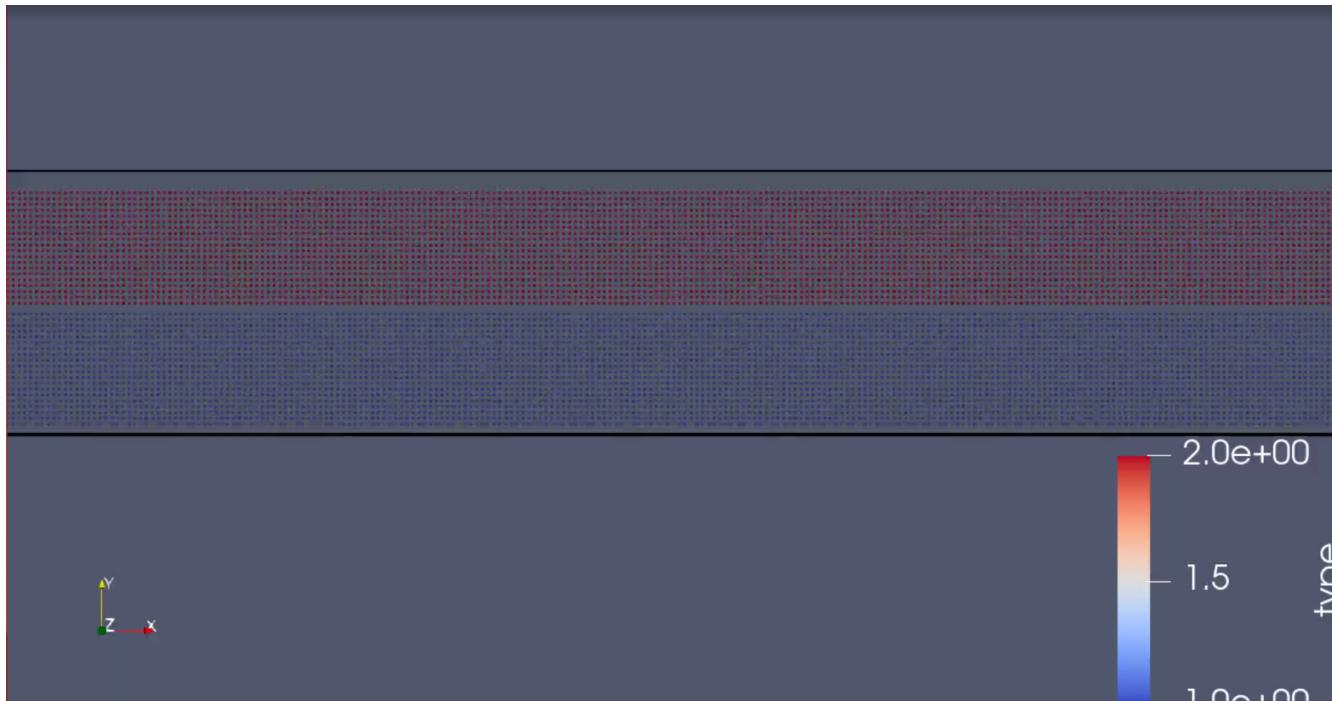
- Force calculation takes a significant portion of CPU time
- Force between two particles in Force-Functors got represented as lambda expression

⇒ Represent force as static function instead

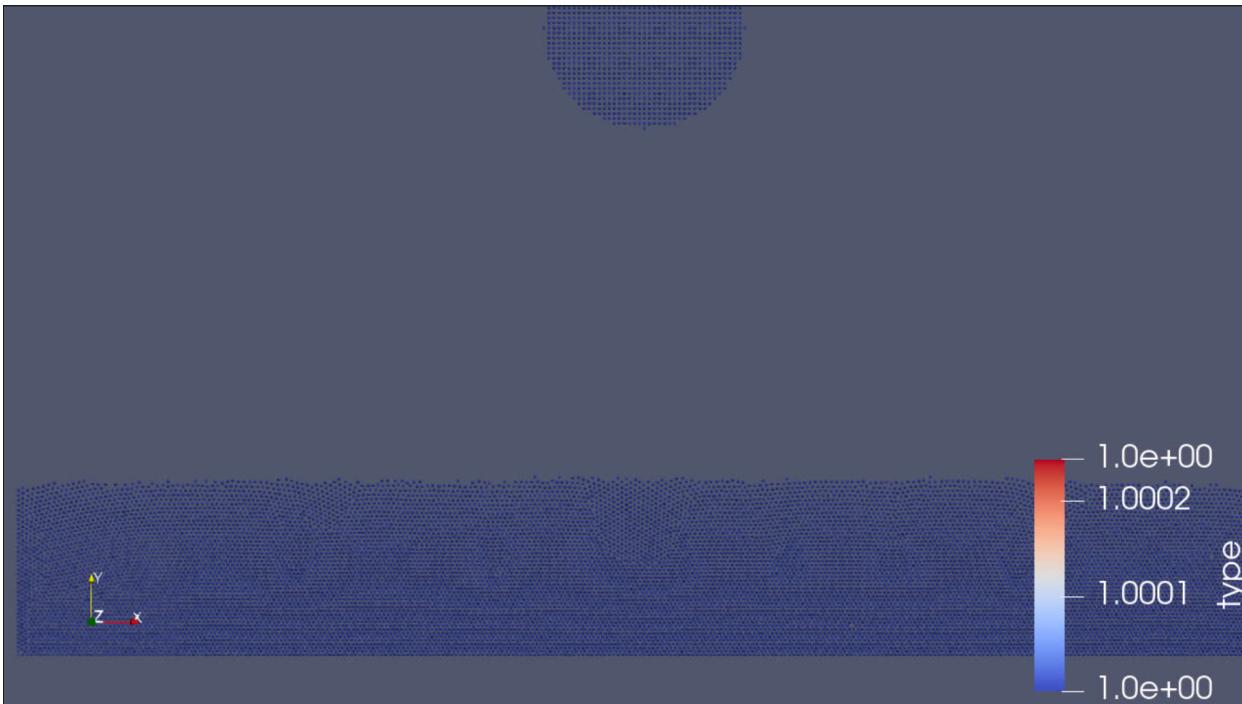
Small Rayleigh-Taylor instability



Rayleigh-Taylor instability



Falling drop



Serial Benchmarks

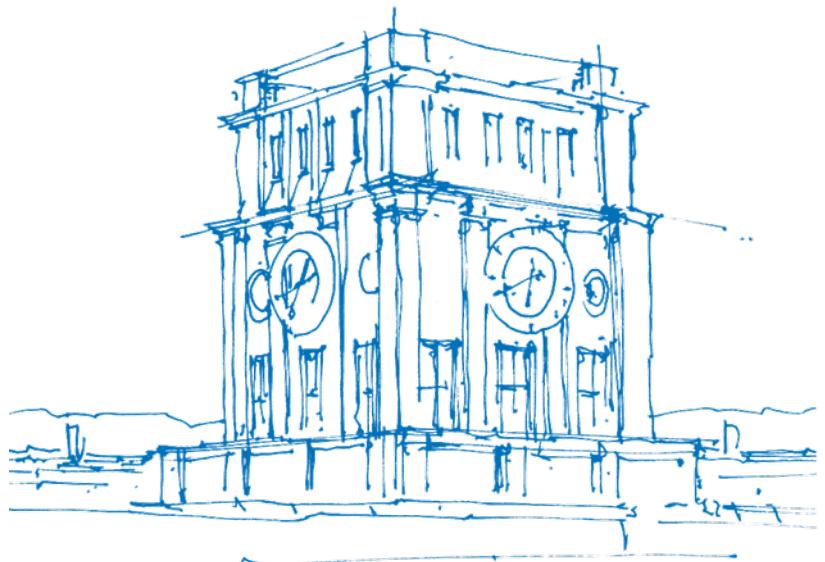
- As already mentioned building with the Intel compiled didn't work even with major time investments
- The option „-slow“ lets the code run in the pre-optimized state

Options	MMU/s Cluster	MMU/s Local
-slow -O2	0.0087	
-O2		0.036
-O0	0.0087	

Since these measurements smaller by orders of magnitude than our „private test measurements“ and so close together we assume that something went wrong on the cluster.

Roadblocks

- Compiling and running jobs on the cluster turned out to be a nightmare
- Intel compiler broke us trying to unbreak him
- Searching for bugs that may or may not be there (bouncy particles in Rayleigh-Taylor)
- Searching for bugs that definitely are there (see Boundary conditions)
- Large time investments in order to get tools to run



TUM Uhrenturm

Recreating Profiling

1. `mkdir build`
2. `cmake ..`
3. `make ProfileMolSim` or `make CXX_FLAGS+=Dslow -std=c++20"ProfileMolSim`
4. `./ProfileMolSim ../input/[file_you_want_to_profile]`
5. `gprof ProfileMolSim gmon.out > profile-data.txt`