

A Parallel N-Body Integrator Using MPI

Nuno S. A. Pereira

**Politechnical Institute of Beja
School of Technology and Management**

Summary

- The Physical Problem
- Numerical Simulation
- Parallel Algorithm
- MPI: A Message Passing Library
- Parallel Implementation
- Performance Analysis

The Physical Problem

- The Astrophysical N-Body Problem:
Mass points interacting through their mutual gravitational interaction.
- Real Systems:
Open Clusters and Globular Clusters of Stars.
- The Mathematical Model:
Newton's Law of Gravity.

$$\ddot{\vec{r}}_i = -G \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N \frac{\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j}{\|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j\|^3} m_j, (i = 1, \dots, N)$$

- Exponential Instability:
Evolution of perturbations on the initial conditions.

Numerical Simulation

- No Analytical Solution for $N(>2)$ -Body Problem:
Classical Result from Celestial Mechanics.

- Numerical Methods:
Particle Methods - PP Method: Direct Summation Method.; $T_{comp} = O(N)^2$.

- Simulation of Real Systems:

Open Clusters: $N \approx 10^2 - 10^3$

Globular Clusters: $N \approx 10^4 - 10^6$

- Computationally Demanding Problem

Parallel Algorithms + Parallel Supercomputers.

Parallel Algorithm

- Required Features:
Efficiency, Scalability and good Load-Balance.
- Message Passing Model:
Processes Communicating by Sending and Receiving Messages.
- **Single Program Multiple Data:**
Programming Model.

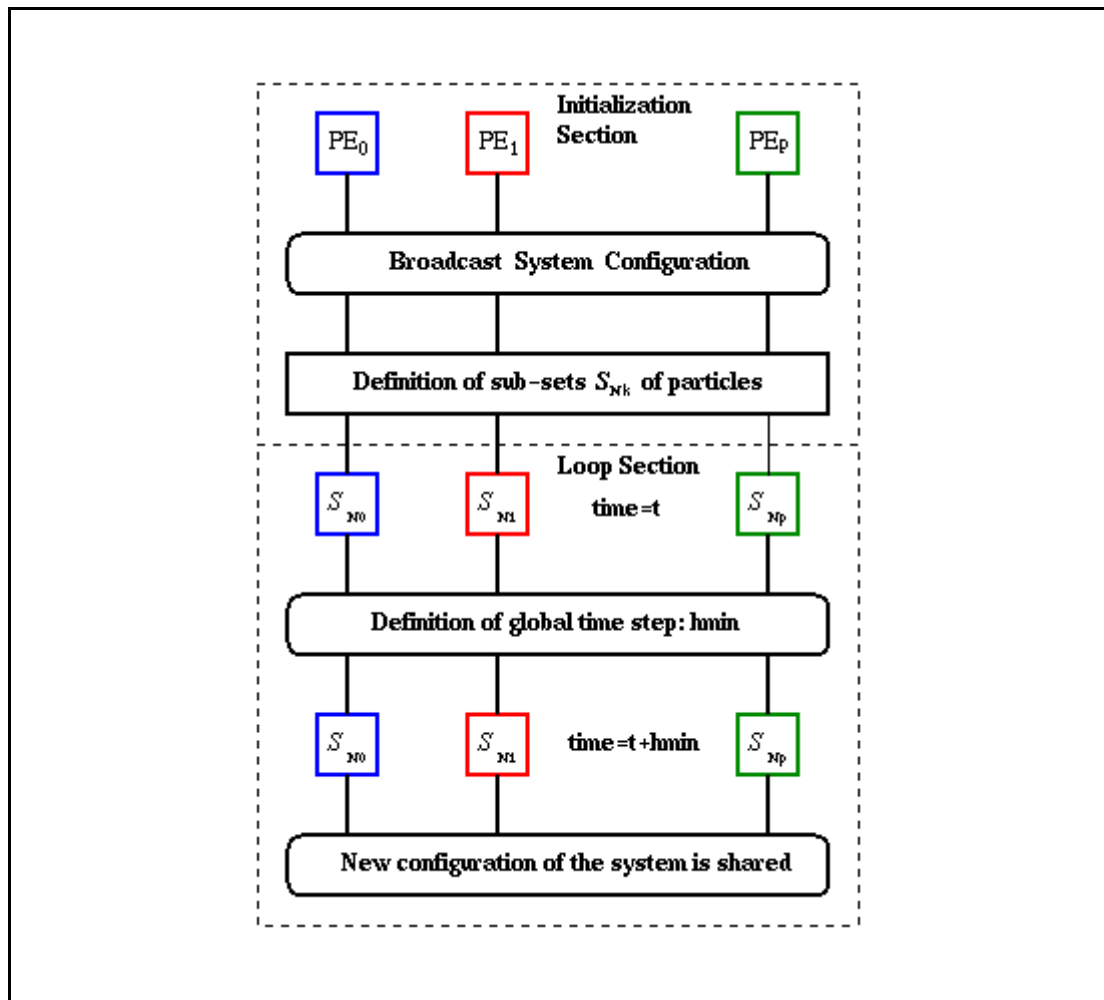
MPI: A Message Passing Library

- The Message Passing Model:
Processes sending and receiving messages.
- Message Passing Interface:
 - *Source-code portability*
 - *Efficient implementation across a range of architectures are available*
 - *Functionality and support for heterogeneous parallel architectures.*

- Implementation with a reduced number of functions (11):

A.	MPI_INIT
I. Initialization:	MPI_COM_SIZE
	MPI_COMM_RANK
	MPI_TYPE_EXTENT
Data	MPI_TYPE_STRUCT
Structures:	MPI_TYPE_COMMIT
	MPI_TYPE_FREE
Communication:	MPI_BCAST
Global	MPI_ALLREDUCE
Operations:	MPI_ALL_GATHERV
Finalization:	MPI_FINALIZE

Parallel Implementation



- Tested on the CRAY-T3D:
512 DEC Alpha 21064 processors running at 150 MHz; peak performance: 76.8 Gflop/s.
- Edinburgh Parallel Computer Centre (EPCC):
TRACS program.

Performance Analysis (I)

- Metrics of Performance:

- *Time of one iteration:* T_{one}

- *Relative Speedup:* $S_r = T_1 / T_p$

- *Relative Efficiency:* $E_r = S_r / p$

