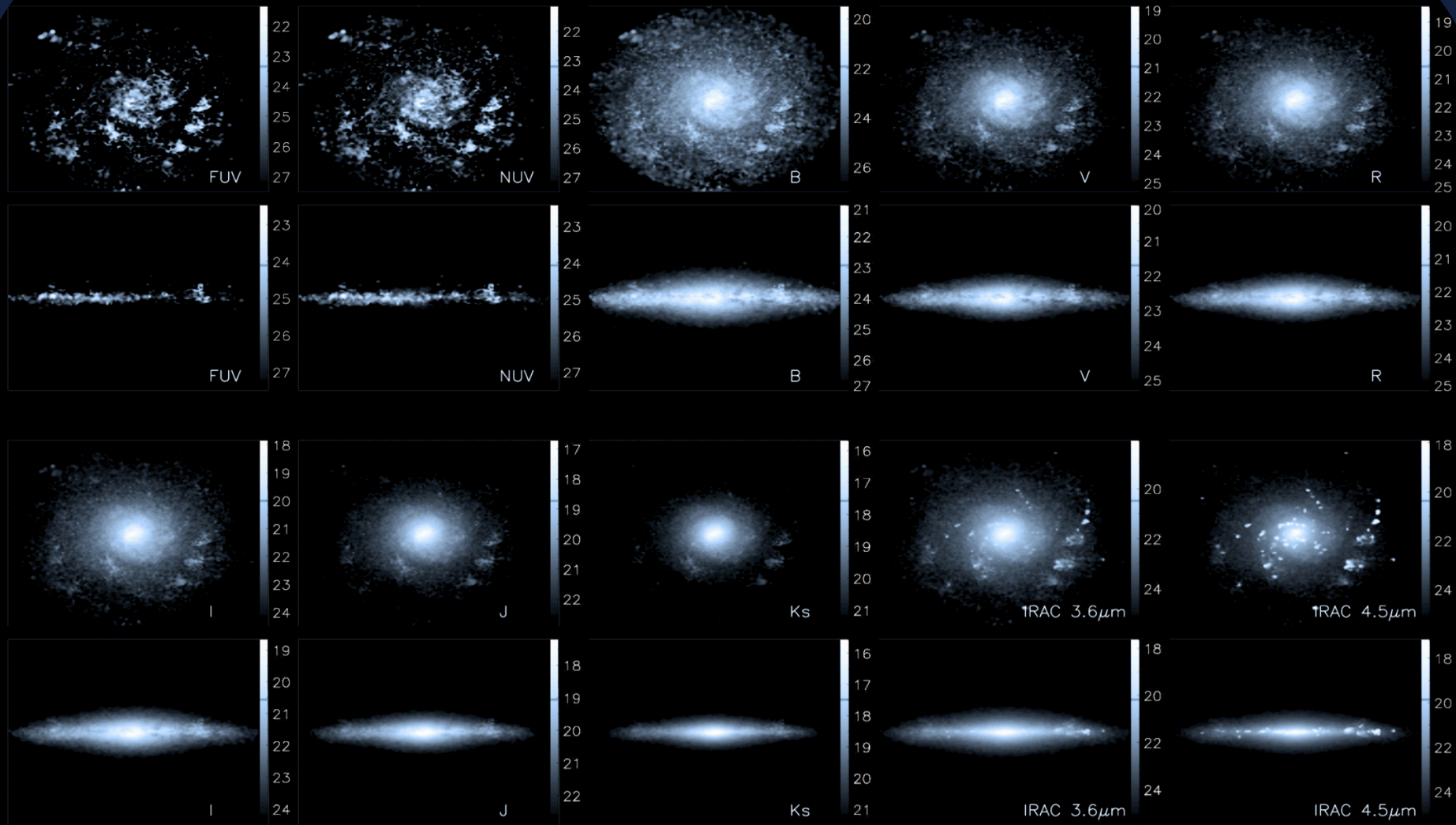


CLUES + ChaNGa+ Gasoline



Chris Brook, Ramon y Cajal Fellow (VISA pending), UAM

CHaNGA

<http://librarian.phys.washington.edu/astro/index.php/Research:ChaNGa>

Motivation Charm++

- * decrease time spent decomposing datasets among processors
- * maintain load balancing.
- * automatic load balancing framework
- * handles application decompositions with uneven granularity
- * asynchronous message based system: objects proceed in the computation independently, without waiting for data
- * good performance on massively parallel systems

ChaNGa Features

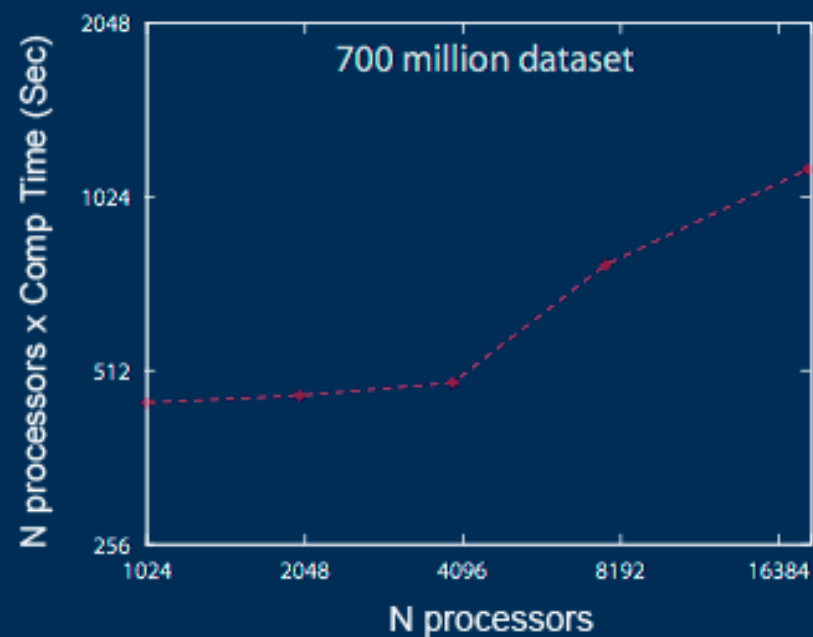
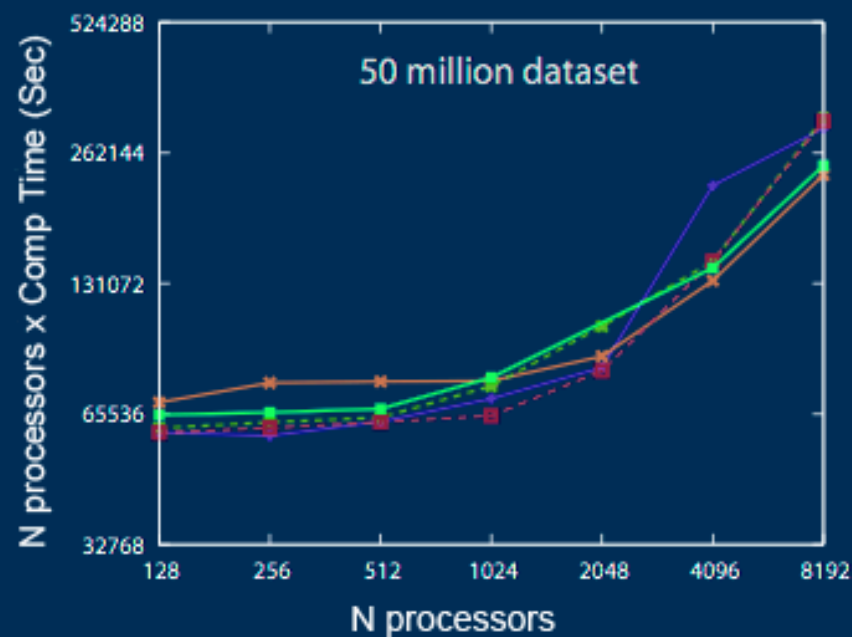
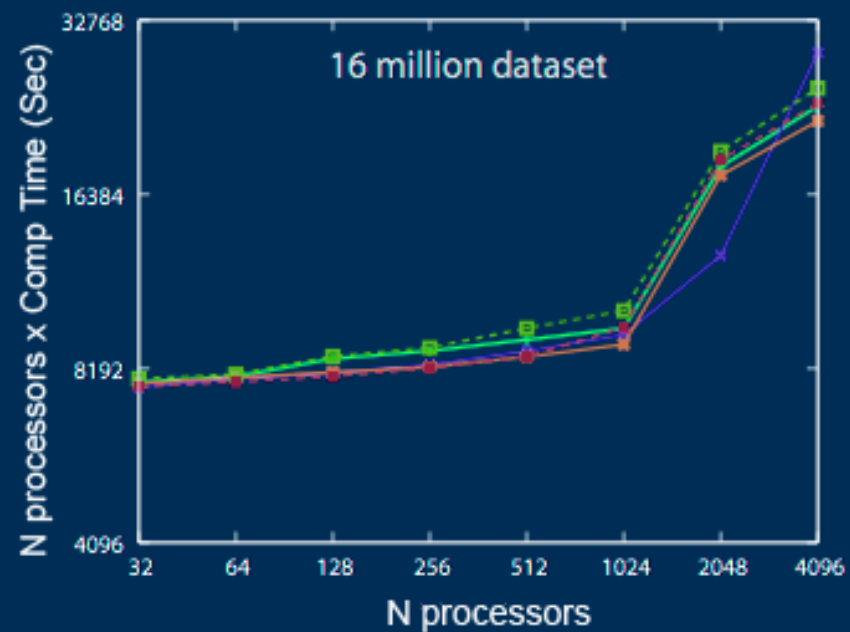
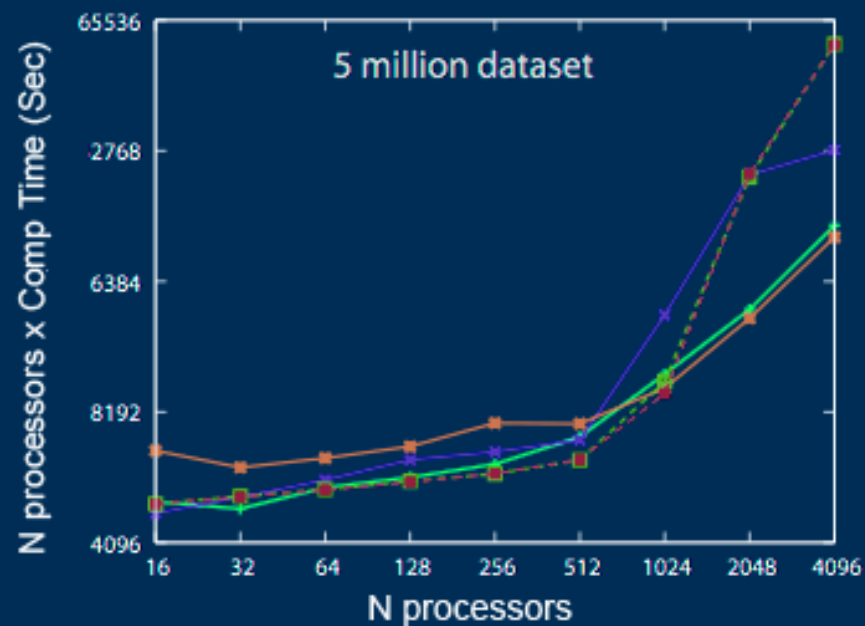
- Tree-based gravity solver
- High order multipole expansion
- Periodic boundaries (if needed)
- Individual multiple timesteps
- Dynamic load balancing with choice of strategies
- Checkpointing (via migration to disk)
- Visualization

Benchmarks

- *Lambs*: 3 million particle final state of a cosmological simulation of 70 Mpc .
- *Lambb*: 80 million particle, same 70 Mpc volume.
- *dwf1*: 5 million particle cosmological zoom-in simulation, $M_{\text{halo}} \sim 10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$.
- *dwf1.6144*: 50 million particle run of *dwf1*.
- *dwf1.ms*: same ICs as *dwf1*, but with multi-stepping capabilities, 64 substeps

Machine	Date	Compiler	Charm build	benchmarks (ncores:time)				
				lambs	lambb	dwf1	dwf1.6144	dwf1.ms
gordon	5/2013	GCC	net-linux-x86_64-ibverbs	16:18.2s	128:79.9s	16:28.4s	128:45.9s	16:1105s
				128:2.8s	1024:12.3s	128:4.2s	1024:6.9s	128:300s
gordon	5/2013	Intel	net-linux-x86_64-ibverbs	16:18.3s	128:80.5s	16:29.4s	128:47.6s	16:1247s
				128:2.7s	1024:12.3s	128:4.2s	1024:7.0s	128:323s
gordon	5/2013	GCC	mpi-linux-x86_64	16:18.6s	128:87.1s	16:29.5s	128:51.1s	
				128:3.0s	512:24.8s	128:4.5s	256:27.1s	
bluewaters	5/2013	GCC	gemini_gni-crayxe-hugepages-smp	32:17.3s	256:72.9s	32:26.0s	256:41.3s	32:401s
				256:2.5s	2048:10.2s	256:3.3.7s	2048:6.2s	256:91.3s
stampede	6/2013	GCC	net-linux-x86_64-ibverbs	16:15.6s	128:66.7s	16:25.1s	128:39.4s	16:392s
				128:2.8s	1024:10.1s	128:4.2s	1024:6.5s	128:98.2s
kraken	6/2013	GCC	mpi-crayxt	12:32.4s	96:140s	12:49.8s	96:78.4s	12:753s
				96:5.1s	768:20.7s	96:7.5s	768:14.3s	96:186s

Scaling to 10,000+ Processors



Hydro version also publically available: GASOLINE

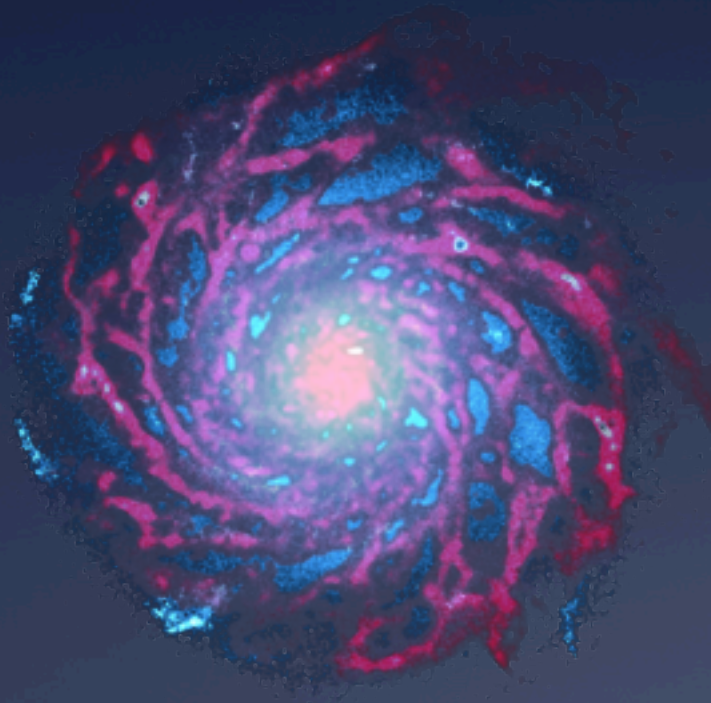
ChaNGa GASOLINE publically available which includes:

- Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics
- Gas Cooling
- Star Formation
- Blast Wave Supernova Feedback (Stinson 2006)

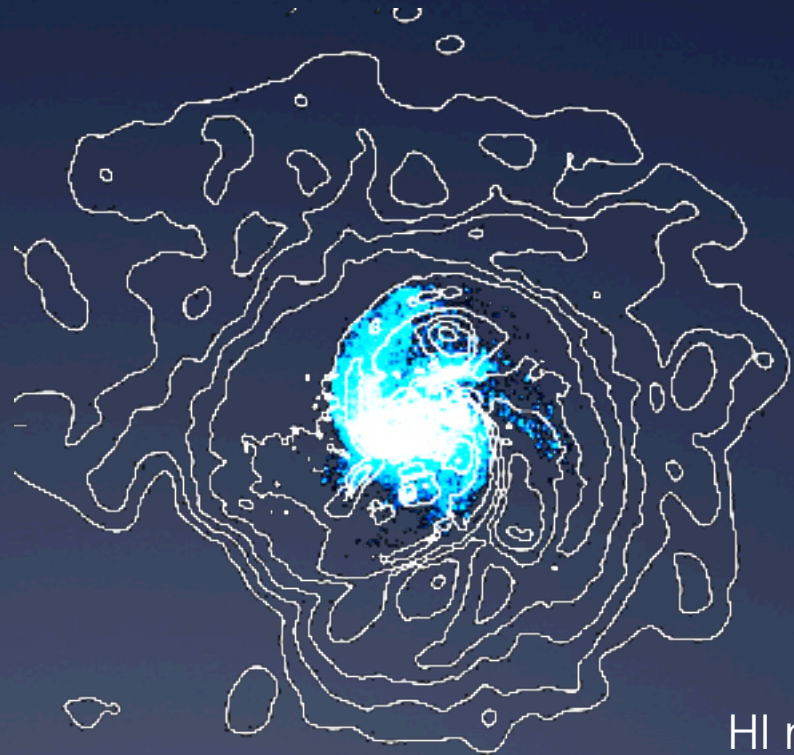
Note: Gasoline currently undergoing major changes to the implementation of hydrodynamics e.g. heat diffusion

Treatment of viscosity is currently being updated

Hydro version also publically available: GASOLINE

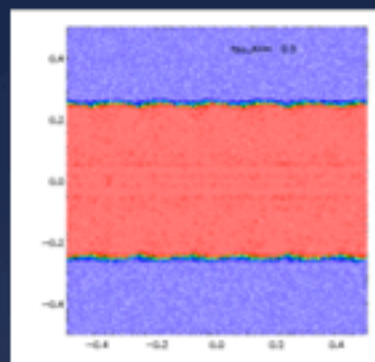


Eris simulation
Guedes et al. 2011



Bulgeless Dwarfs
Governato, Brook et al. 2010
Brook et al. 2011, 2012

SPH Kelvin Helmholtz fixes



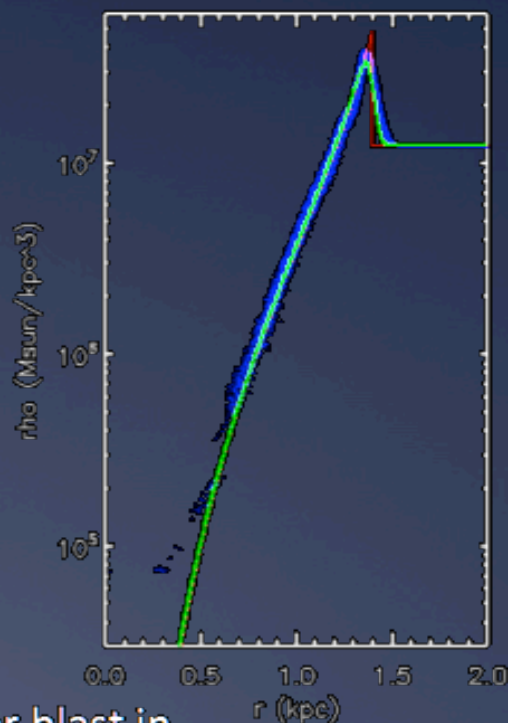
- Ritchie & Thomas (2001) – smooth pressure not density and Geometric Density Average in Force: remove surface tension (pressure errors at density jump)
- Price (2008) – smear density jumps
- Read, Hayfield & Agertz (2010), Read & Hayfield (2011), Abel (2011), Murante et al (2011) ... modified SPH
- Pressure-Entropy SPH (Hopkins 2013)

Gasoline



Current Version (2013):

- Fixed number of neighbours (e.g. 64 for Wendland C_2 kernel, Dehnen & Aly 2012)
- Single SPH smooth (no iterations)
- Standard density, geometric density forces
- Turbulent Diffusion (Shen, Wadsley & Stinson 2010)
- f correction to PdV work
- Multistepping power of 2 KDK plus Saitoh & Makino (2009) timestep adjustment



good integrator test: Sedov-Taylor blast in
 $T=0$ K gas (128^3) 0.08 % Energy error

Common element in relieving SPH surface tension:

- Geometric Density Average in Force (GD Force):

$$\frac{dv_a}{dt} = - \sum_b m_b \left(\frac{P_a + P_b}{\rho_a \rho_b} \right) \nabla_a W_{ab}$$

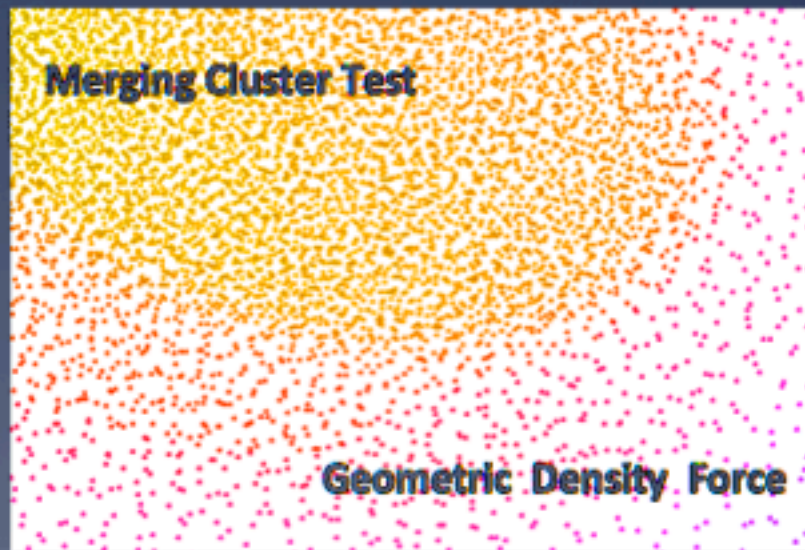
Morris (1996), Monaghan (1992)

Ritchie and Thomas (2001),

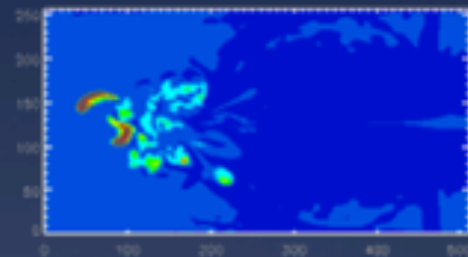
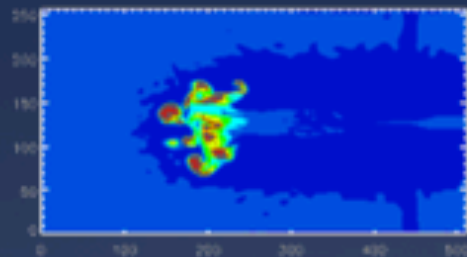
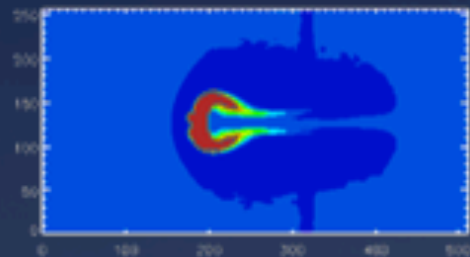
Can be derived from a Lagrangian:

Monaghan & Rafiee (2012)

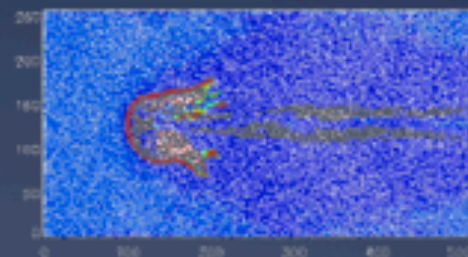
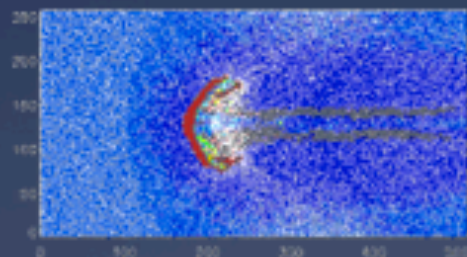
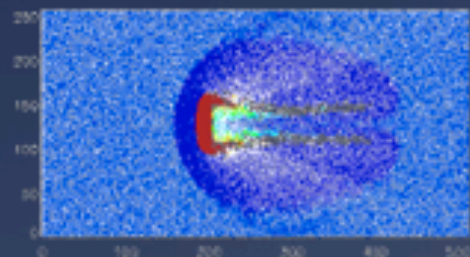
see also Abel (2011), Hopkins (2013)



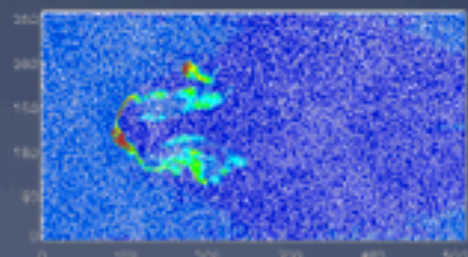
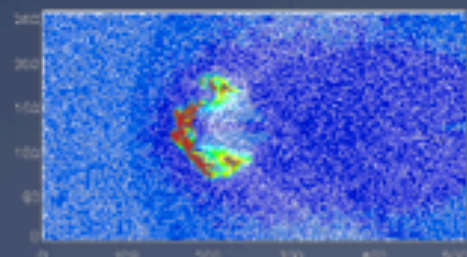
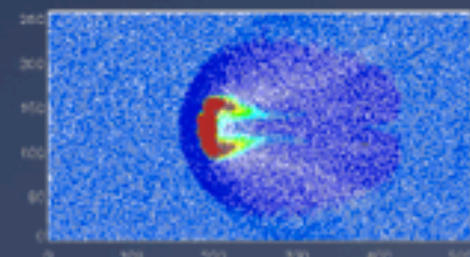
Blob Test in Entropy ($T^{3/2}/\rho$)



ENZO



Old
SPH



GD Force
Turbulent
Diffusion
SPH

$t = 1.25 \tau_{KH}$

$t = 2.5 \tau_{KH}$

$t = 3.75 \tau_{KH}$

SPH Galaxies: No more blobs

**10^{11} Solar Mass Galaxy (Gasoline)
Old SPH**

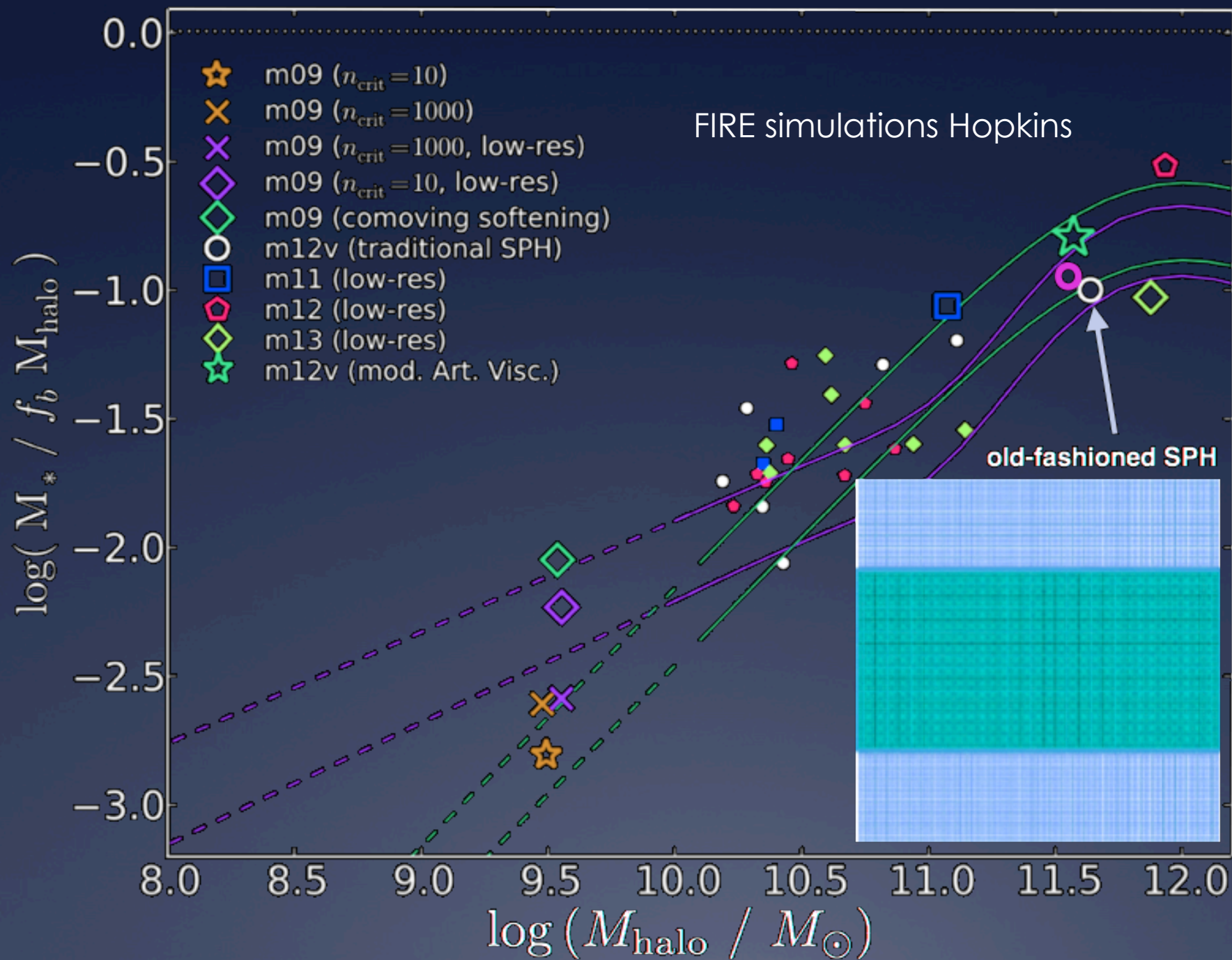


GD Force + Diffusion

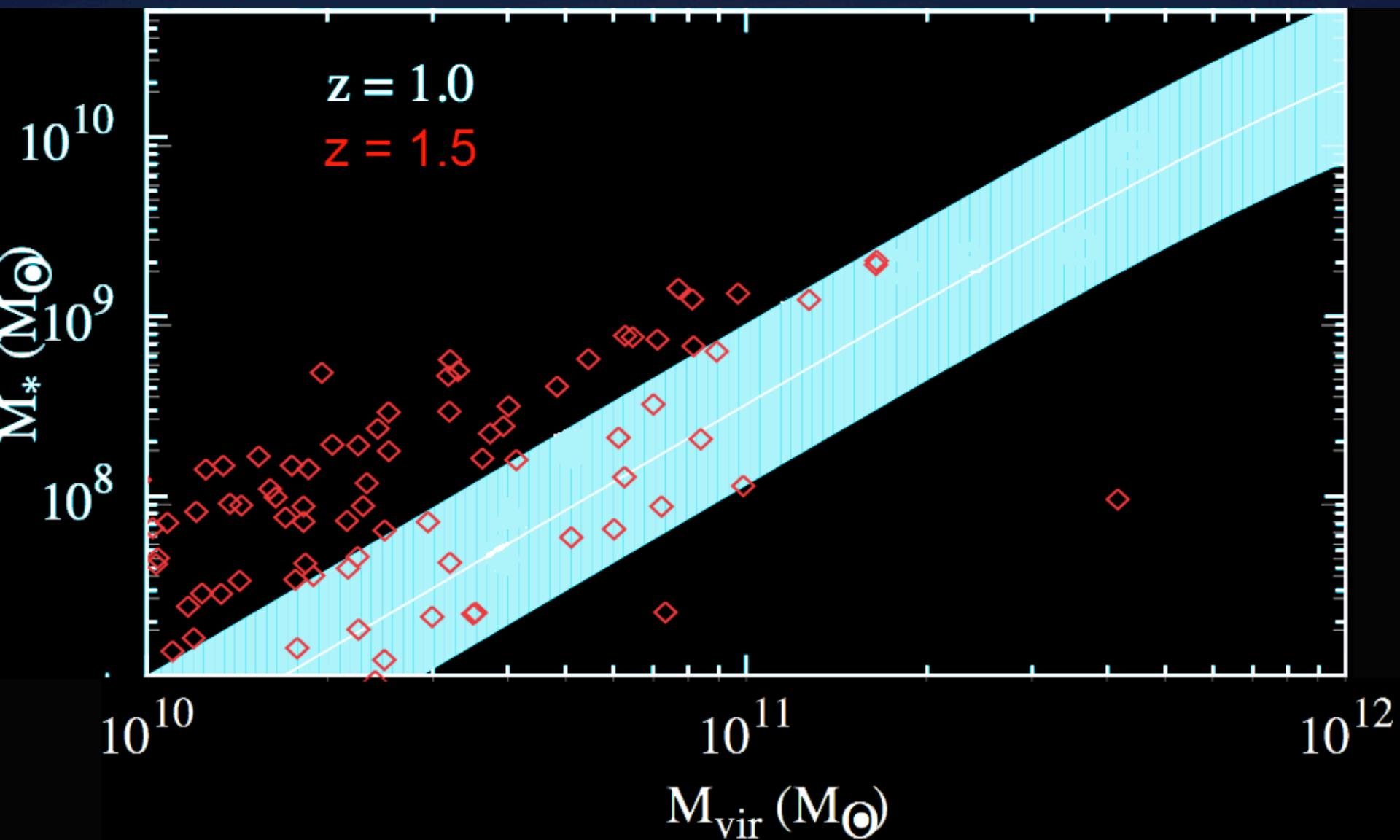


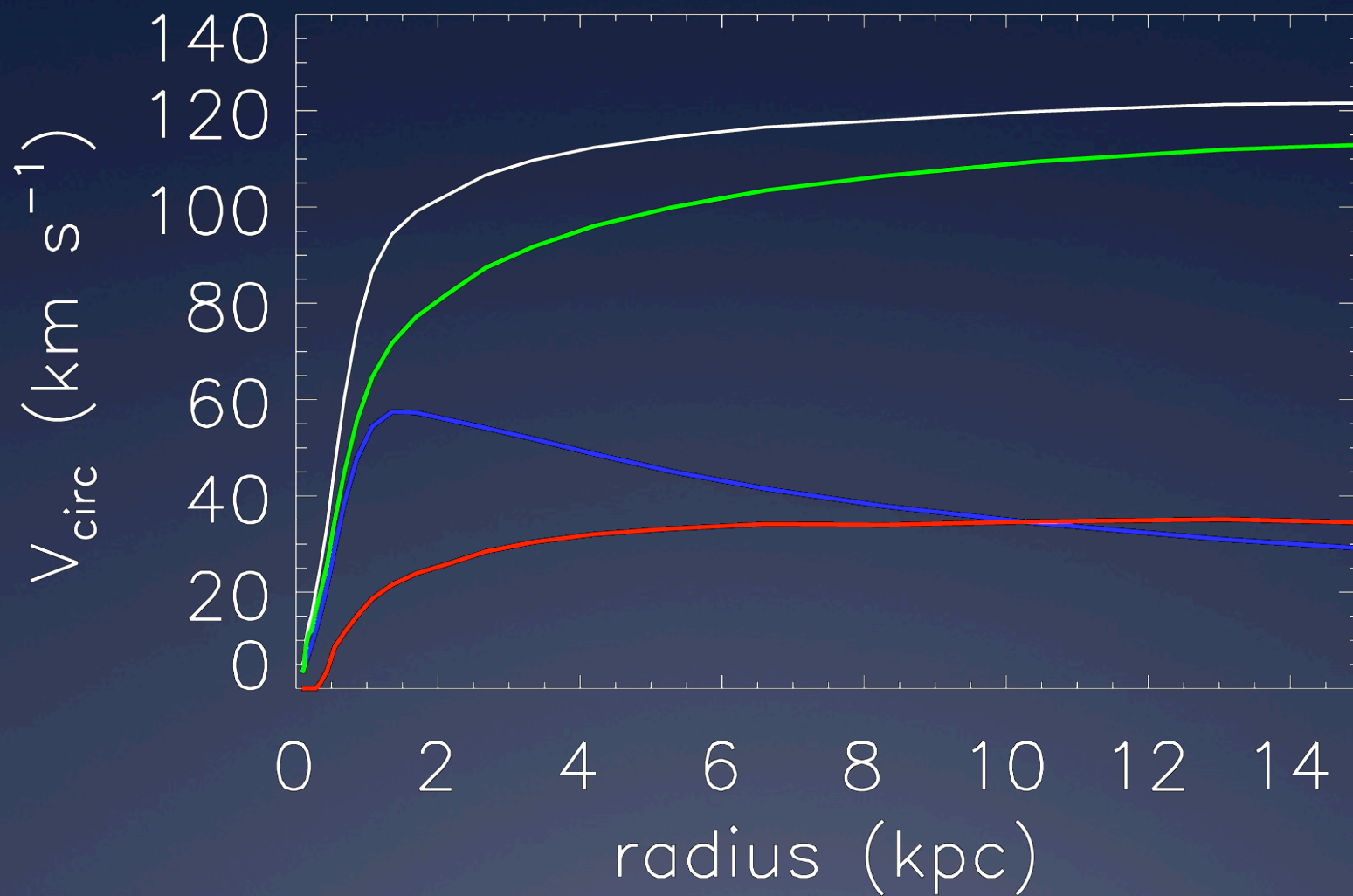
Fabio Governato

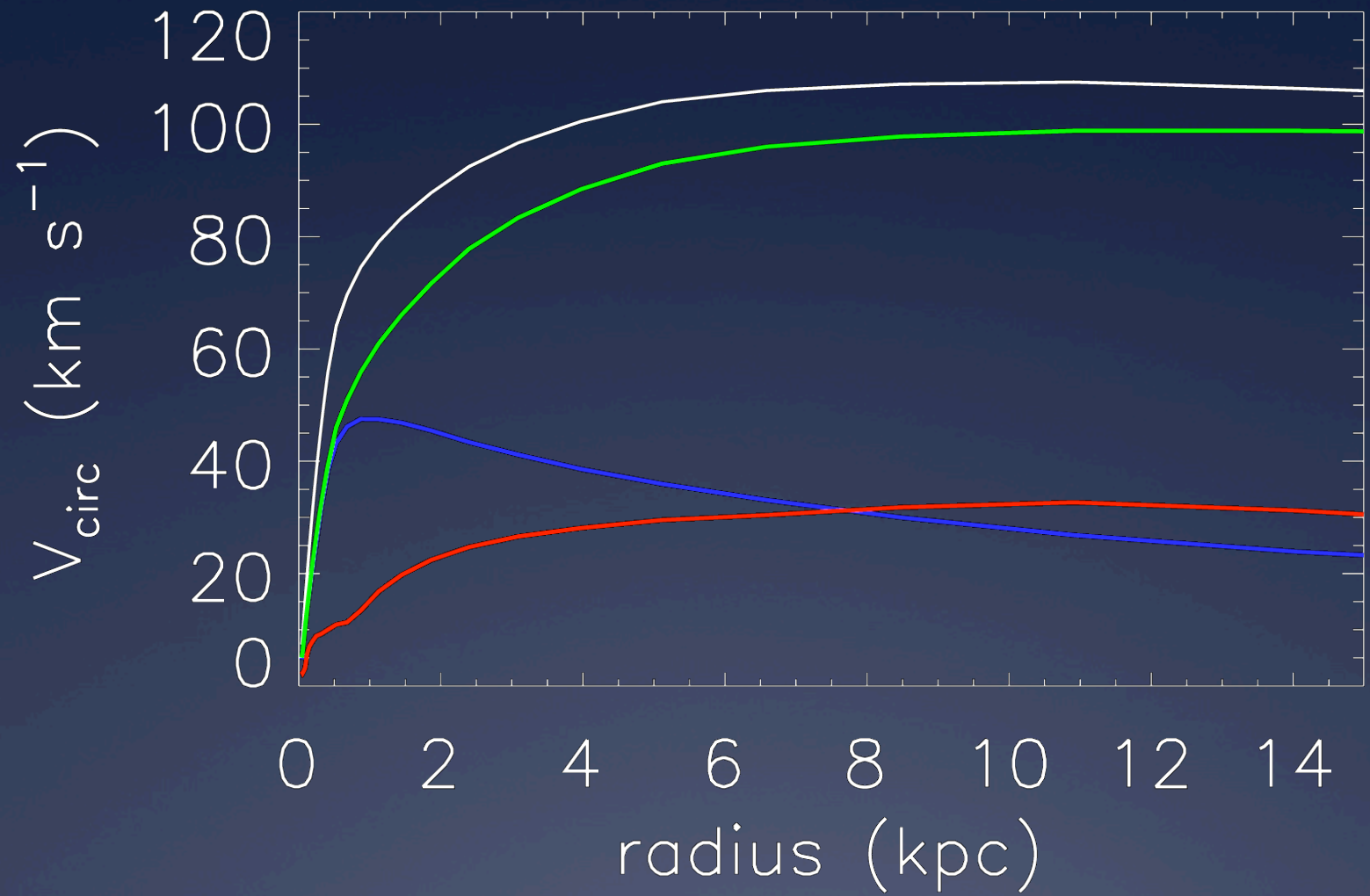
- Large scale gas accretion similar, but overall star formation higher – feedback less effective
- Mixing \rightarrow More gas at intermediate Temperatures \rightarrow more cooling (cf. Eagle, Illustris, Teyssier – strong 300% SN FB)

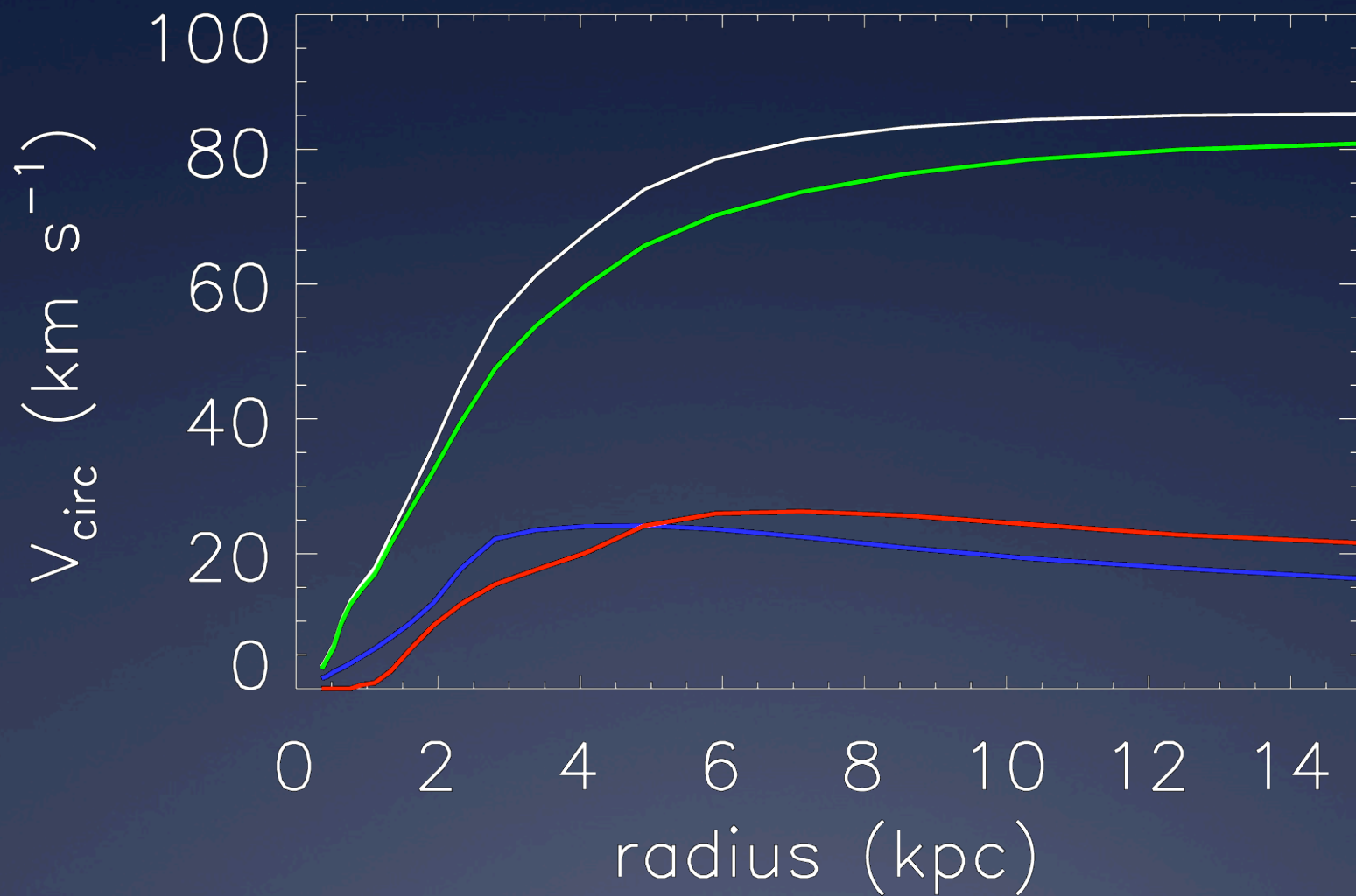


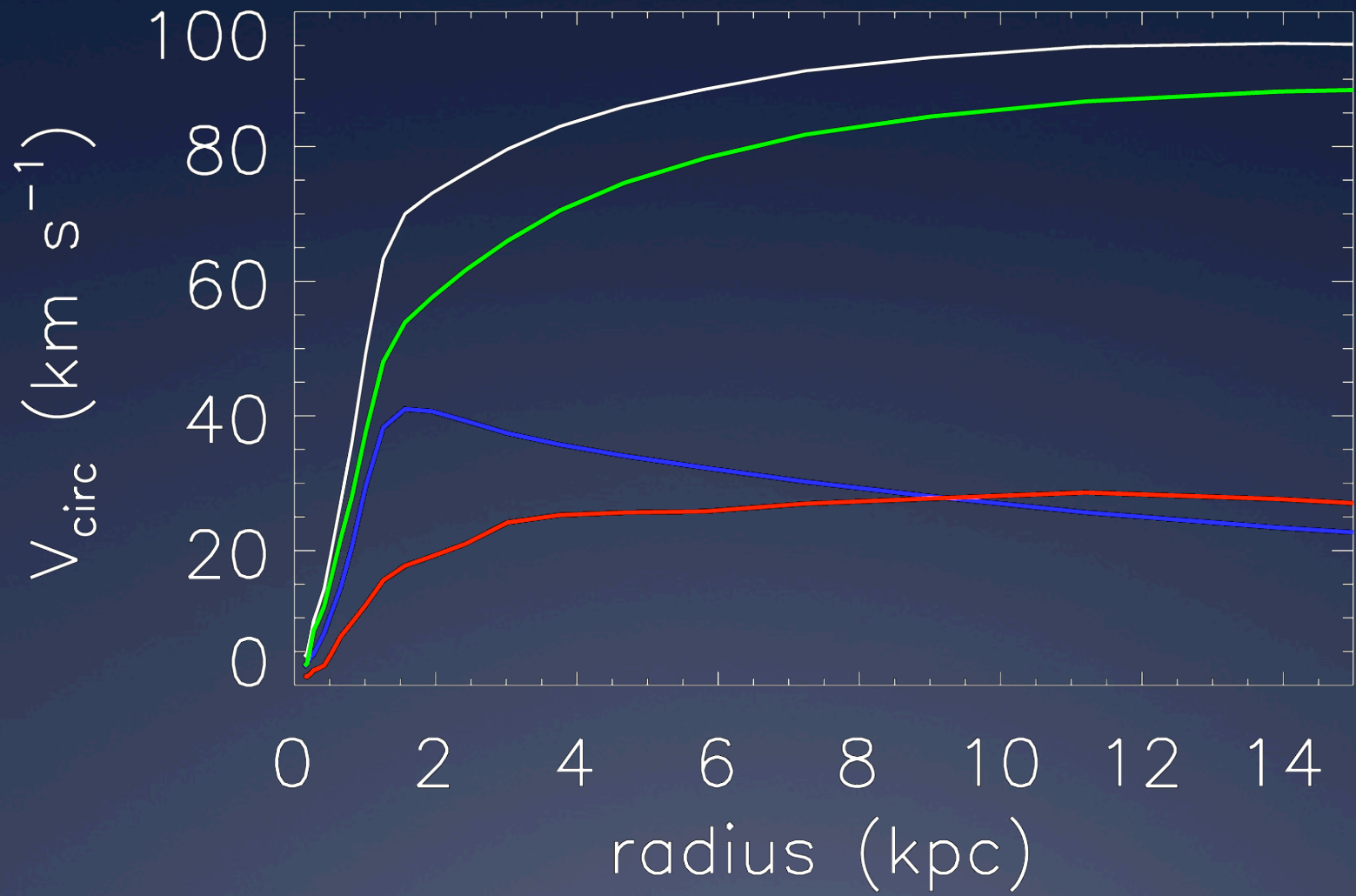
CLUES WMAP3 HR + PUBLIC GASOLINE/ChaNNGa

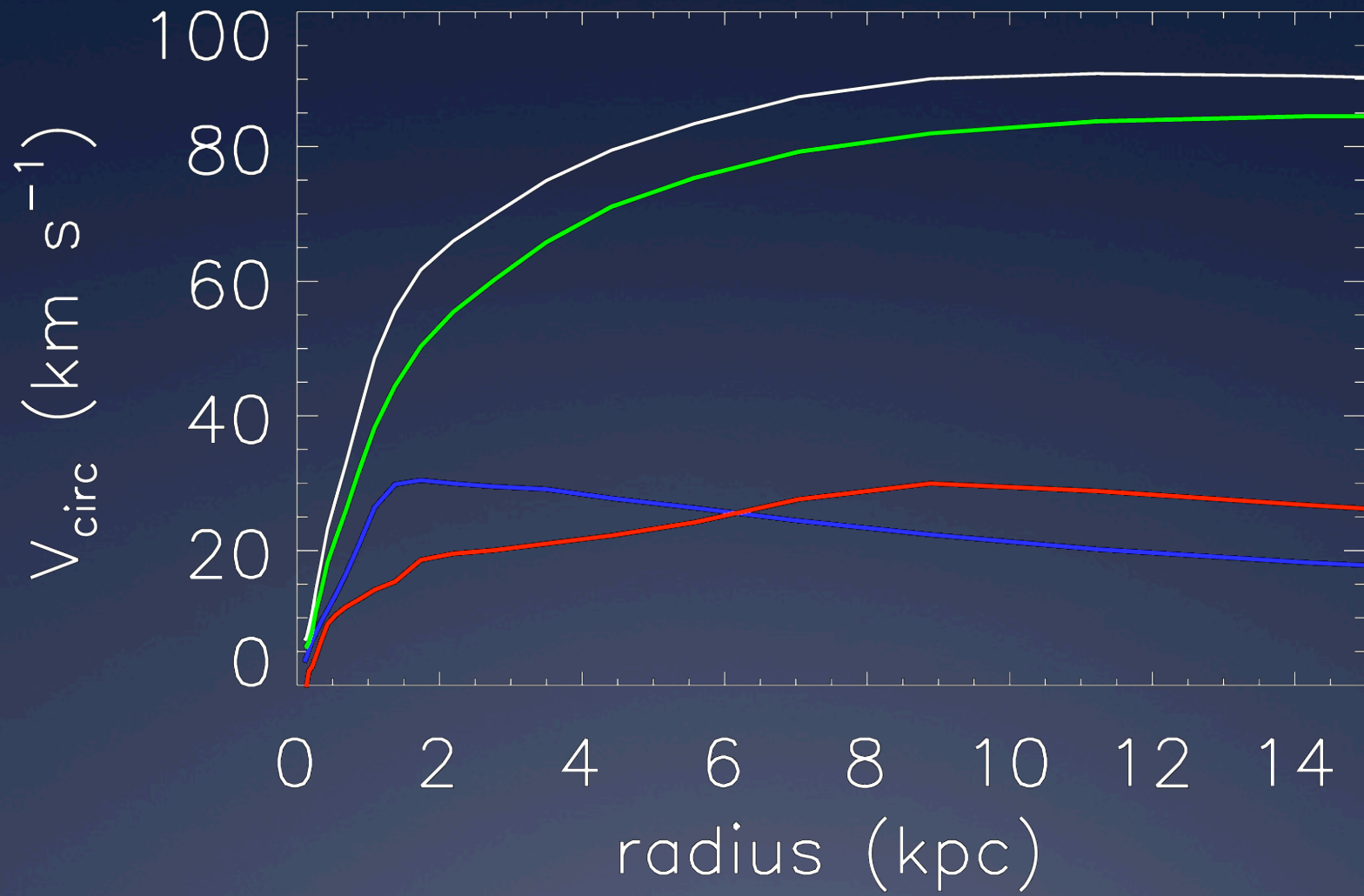


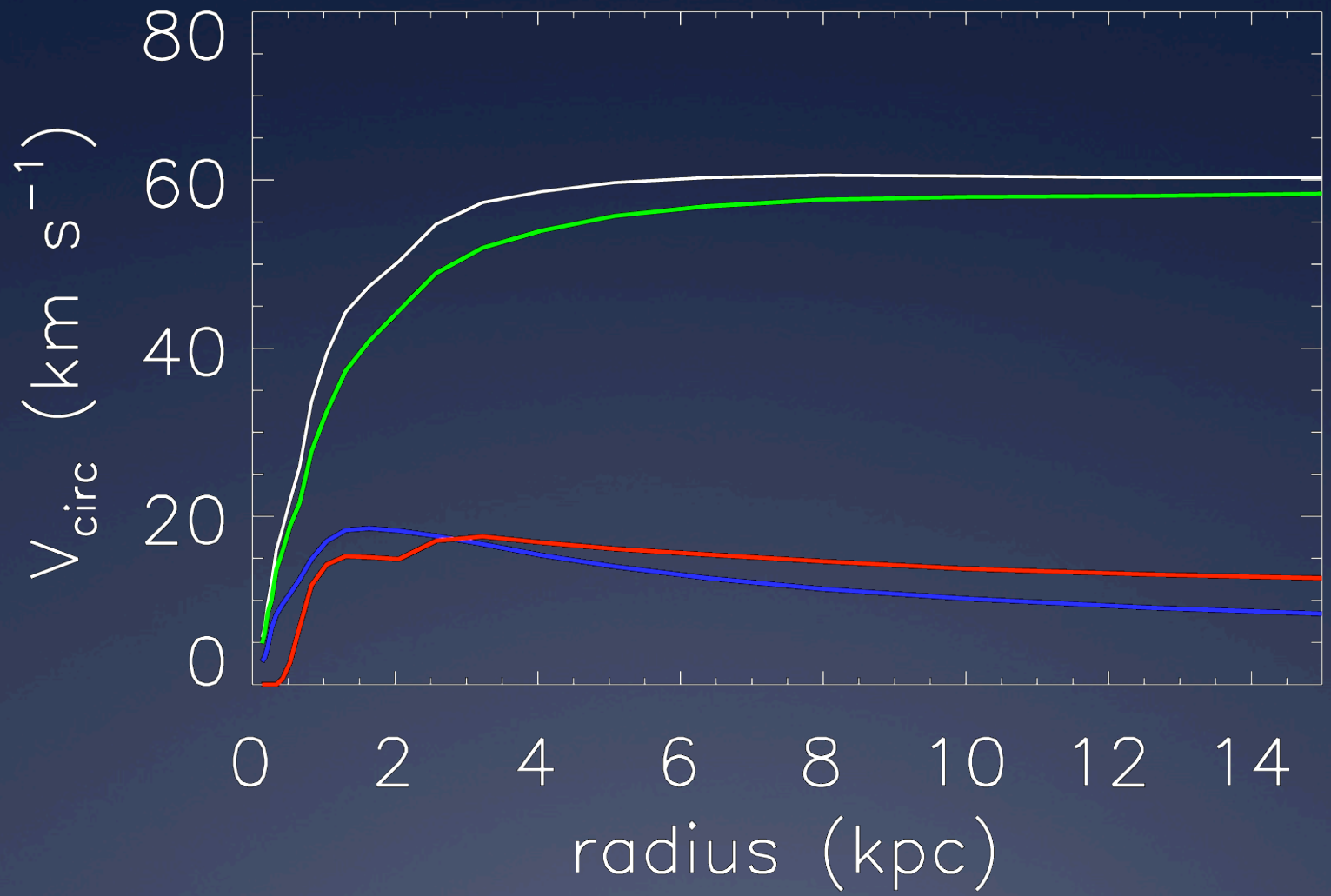


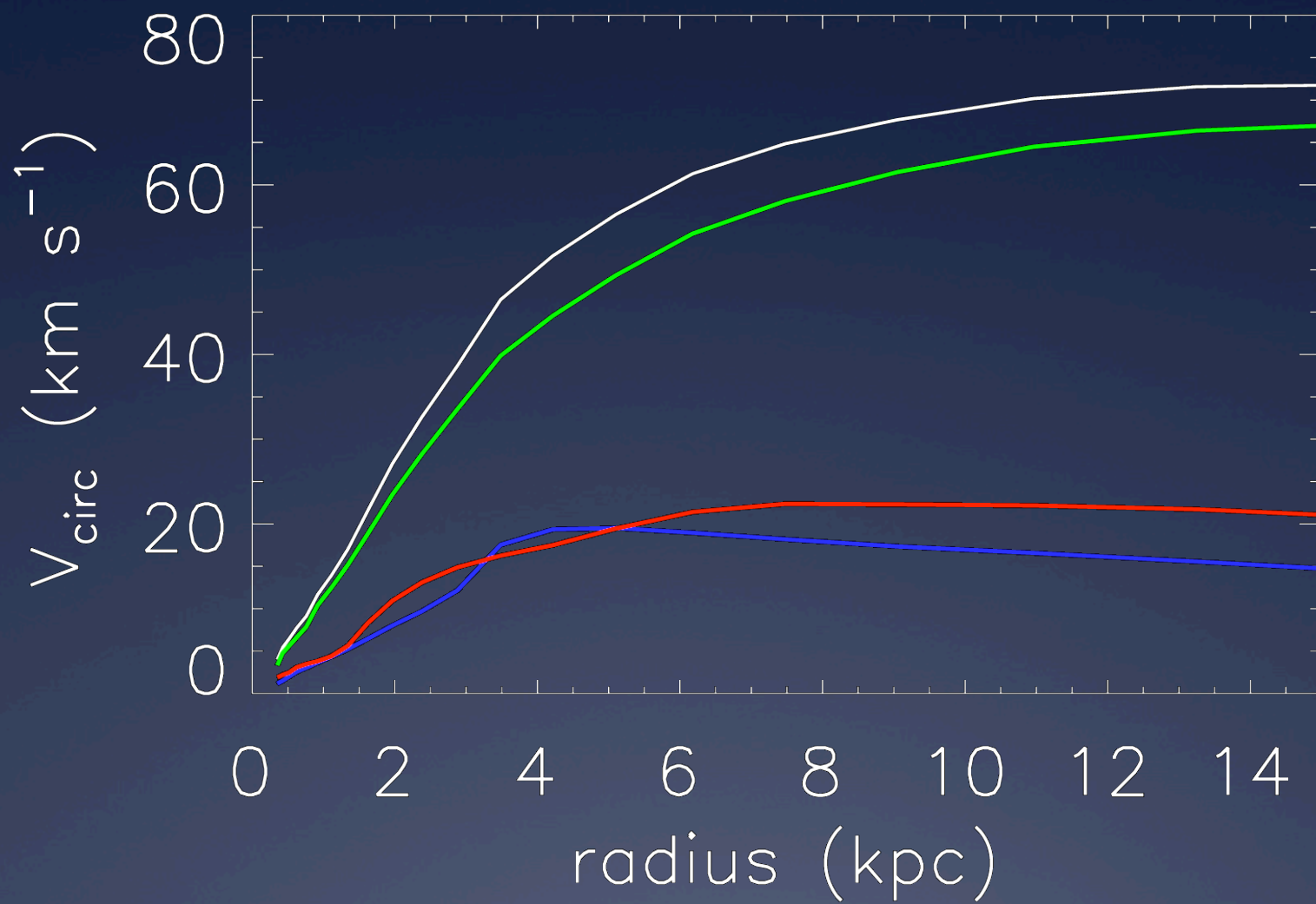


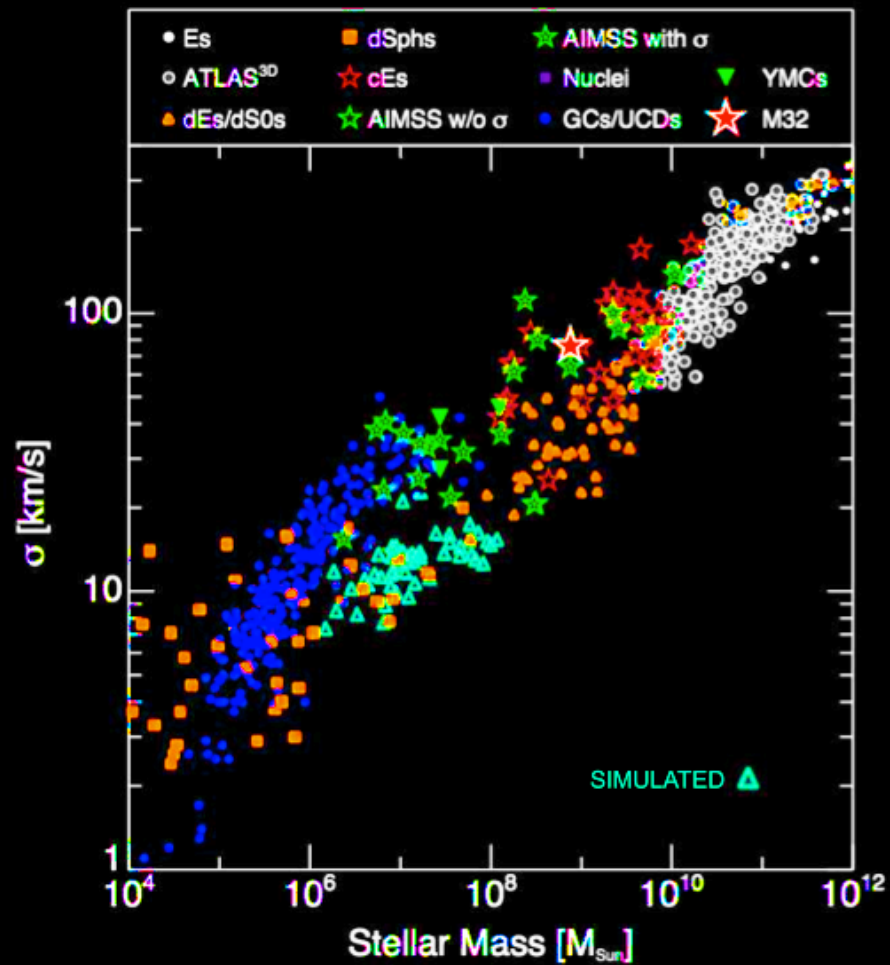
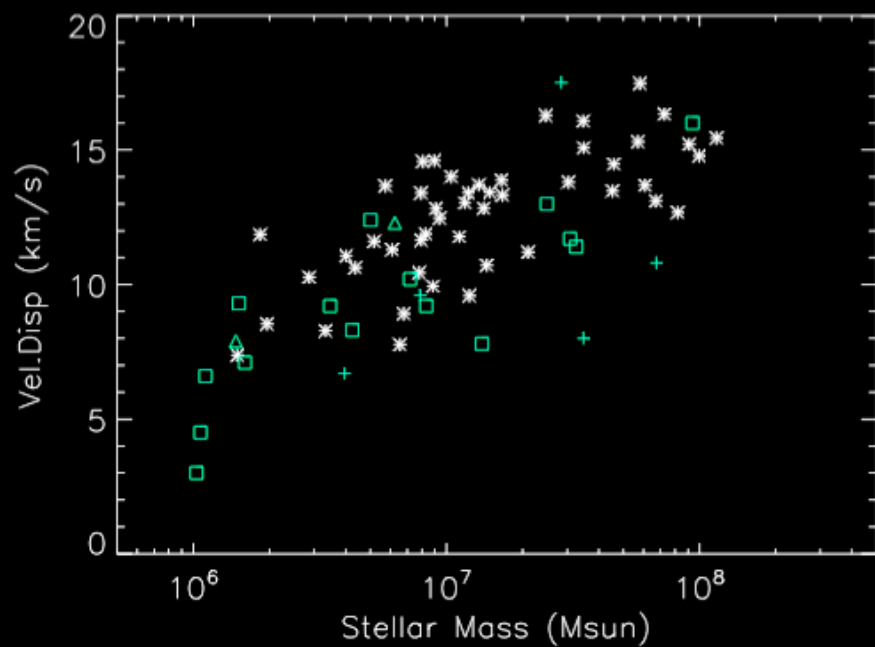












MaGICC: Making Galaxies in a Cosmological Context

: Chris Brook Universidad Autónoma de Madrid & Greg Stinson (MPIA)

High-resolution galaxy formation simulations of isolated galaxies

Goal : match a wide range of galaxy properties

- Gasoline: parallel SPH galaxy evolution code Wadsley + 2004
- Cosmological Initial Conditions
- Star Formation Rate $\sim \rho_{\text{gas}}^{1.5}$ Kennicutt-Schmidt law
- UV background radiation Haardt & Madau 96
- Compton & Radiative cooling
- Metal Line Cooling Shen+10
- Metal and Heat Diffusion
- Feedback from supernovae (blastwaves) and massive stars Stinson+06,+13
- metal enrichment: H, He, C, O, Fe, Si, N, Mg

