

Last Class

A segue into simulations

Throwing everything
into the mix

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Is simply not feasible

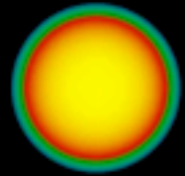
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- * 16 cores running 7 days
- * with 3 million grid points

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- * 16 cores running 7 days
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- * 225,000 time steps

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- * Solving 9 equation for 8 variables

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- * and this is a toy model
- * In three dimensions this would be 320 times bigger and longer for this problem

So what do you do?

- * You use a computer
- * In reality you use several linked computers so you can run on 2,4,98,16,32,....512,1024,2048,etc cores at once
- * Right now you can throw as many computers at a problem as you want
- * The limitations are in how fast different computers can transfer data between them

So what do you do?

- * Presently the Infiniband network is the fastest with a top speed of 300 gigabits/s or about 40 gigabytes per second
- * Seems fast until you recall the data needed for a 3d version of Tom's project
- * This is the present roadblock in super computing

So what do you do?

- * What you do is determine the problem to solve
- * Find the system of equations used to solve them
- * Find a tractable analytic method to turn differential equation to algebraic equations
- * Initialize a grid initial conditions
- * Subdivide this grid so each core gets a chunk of it
- * Solve the system on multiple cores

So what do you do?

- * Must pass boundary conditions between cored (the network comes into play here)
- * Dump data at pre determined intervals
- * If we dumped all of Tom's data it would be 6 million megabytes or 6000 gigabytes or 6 terabytes of data or 3000 regular hard drives of data, for a 3D run it would be about 18 petabytes or about 1 million harddrives

So what do you do?

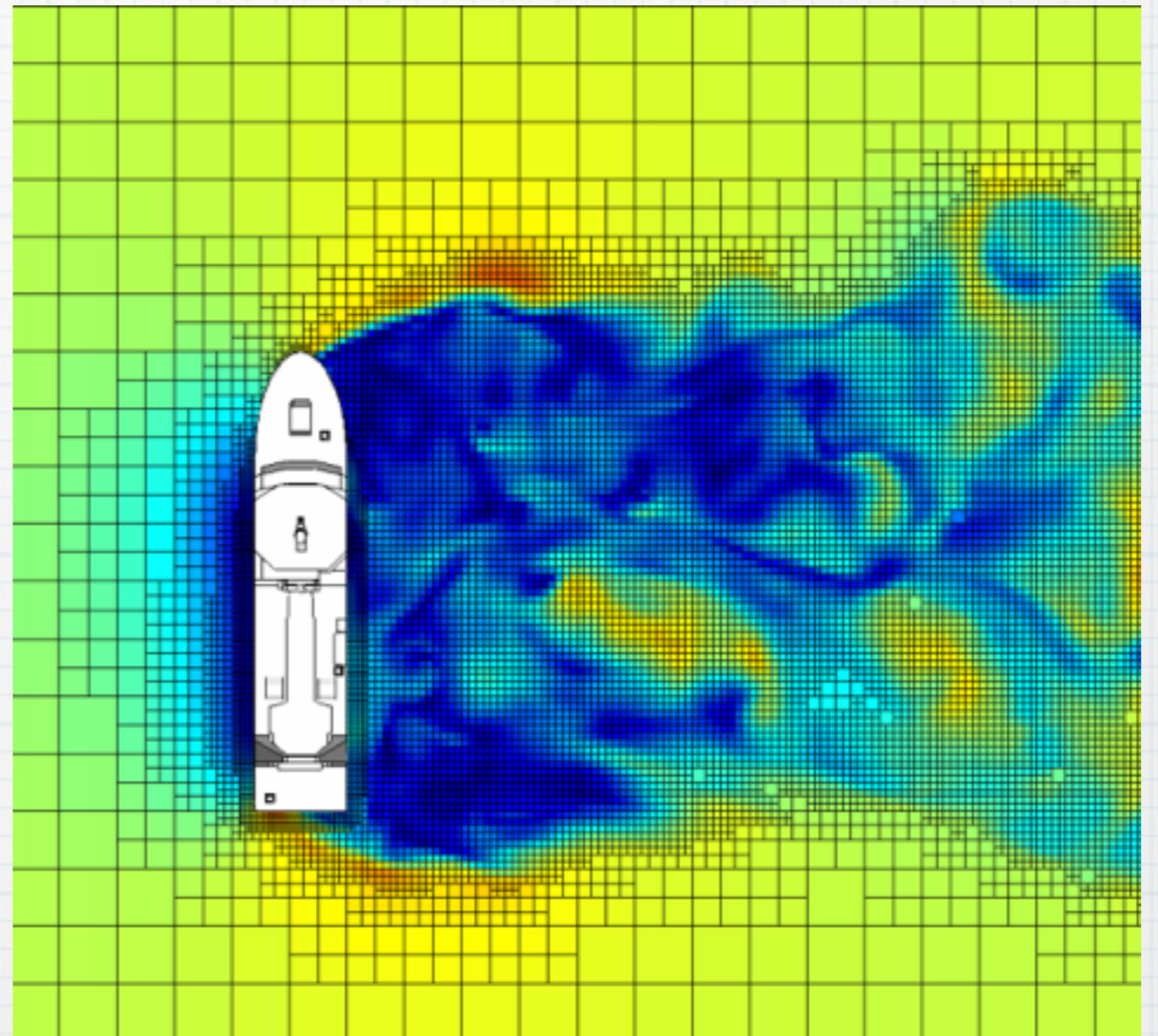
- * Seems fancy?
- * Not going to happen, must be picky in what data to keep
- * Today we can reach speeds of 10s of petaflops or 10^{16} floating point operations per second
- * The power is getting better
- * The bandwidth and storage (and power consumption) is still an issue
- * And the power isn't even enough for many problems

In astrophysics

- * Data is taken from distant objects, we need engineers to build the machines
- * Observers set the observational data and reduce it
- * Theorists then try to say from as close to first principle what is happening with the object
- * We can't do experiments in astrophysics so we rely on modeling to try to understand what's happening
- * Look at a star, use the stuff from this course to build a model, use a computer to solve the model using coupled PDEs then see if your model reproduces observations
- * If yes you have supported your model and refine it to do better
- * If no, try again

Examples from astrophysics

- * Type Ia supernovae
- * GRBs
- * Use a fluid solver
- * Example Flash Code
 - * SMR
 - * SR
 - * MHD
 - * Nuclear burning chains



Flash Code

- * <http://flash.uchicago.edu/site/movies/>
- * <http://grb.physics.ncsu.edu/grbmovies.html#3Dsch>

Cosmological simulations

- * SPH

- * Millennium Simulation

- * <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyfpFfWq7Bc>

- * Bolshoi Simulation

- * <http://hipacc.ucsc.edu/Bolshoi/>

Colliding Galaxies

* http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_FI6iqPdbx8

More

* type 2 sn <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jgv6lJnRrII>

* GRMHD

* http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=71_1_otAhwA

* <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GtpMyte4a4A>

More

- * Stellar dynamos

- * <http://vimeo.com/26409236>

This doesn't stop with astrophysics

* http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ag_jxWnoz0

* <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VKoZCzIBoDk>

* <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wq12nlQ5SuE>

Real Physics

- * Requires computers
- * It's been a fun semester, sorry about the radiative transfer part