

1) Data Structure / 2) Code Structure

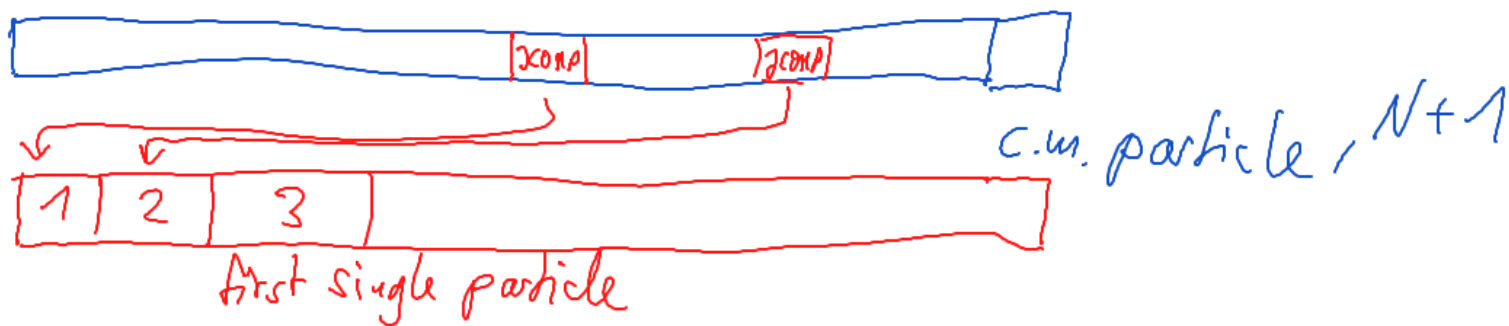
1) old fashioned; Ansatz: single particles



N is number of particles actually used, input par.
 $N \leq NMAX$; $N' \ll NMAX$

KS binary is doing: 1COMP, 2COMP

NEW
KSREG:





binary first single

KS TERM:



single particles

If 10,000 KS binaries:



20,000
binary words

single particles

10,000
c.u.

IFIRST = 20001

$$N_{TOT} = N + N_{PAIRS}$$

total elements used i

$$IFIRST = 2 \times N_{PAIRS} + 1$$

index of first single part.

find two kinds

or do loops:

DO .. 1, N

all particles

DO .. IFIRST, N_{TOT}

particles in Herite

scheme

How do we find a particle? Variable NAME(I)
is defined for all outputs:

NAME(1) particle initially at pos. 1 ($t=0$)
(most massive particle)

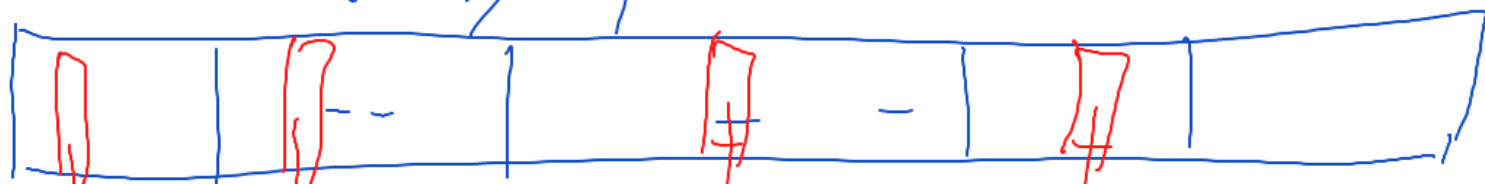
~~IF (I.EQ.1) ...~~

IF (NAME(I).EQ.1) ...

Fortran Style COMMON BLOCKS, include/commomb.h

X	XDOT	X ϕ	X ϕ DOT	F1	FR	F1DOT	F1DOT
x _p	v _p	last x _c	last v _c	a _{irr}	a _{reg}	a _{irr} ^e	a _{irr} ^o

Memory, not nice



$x (1 \rightarrow N_{max})$ x_{POT}

Computation: Particle i

Destroys pre-built algorithms!

For parallelization:



Particle 1

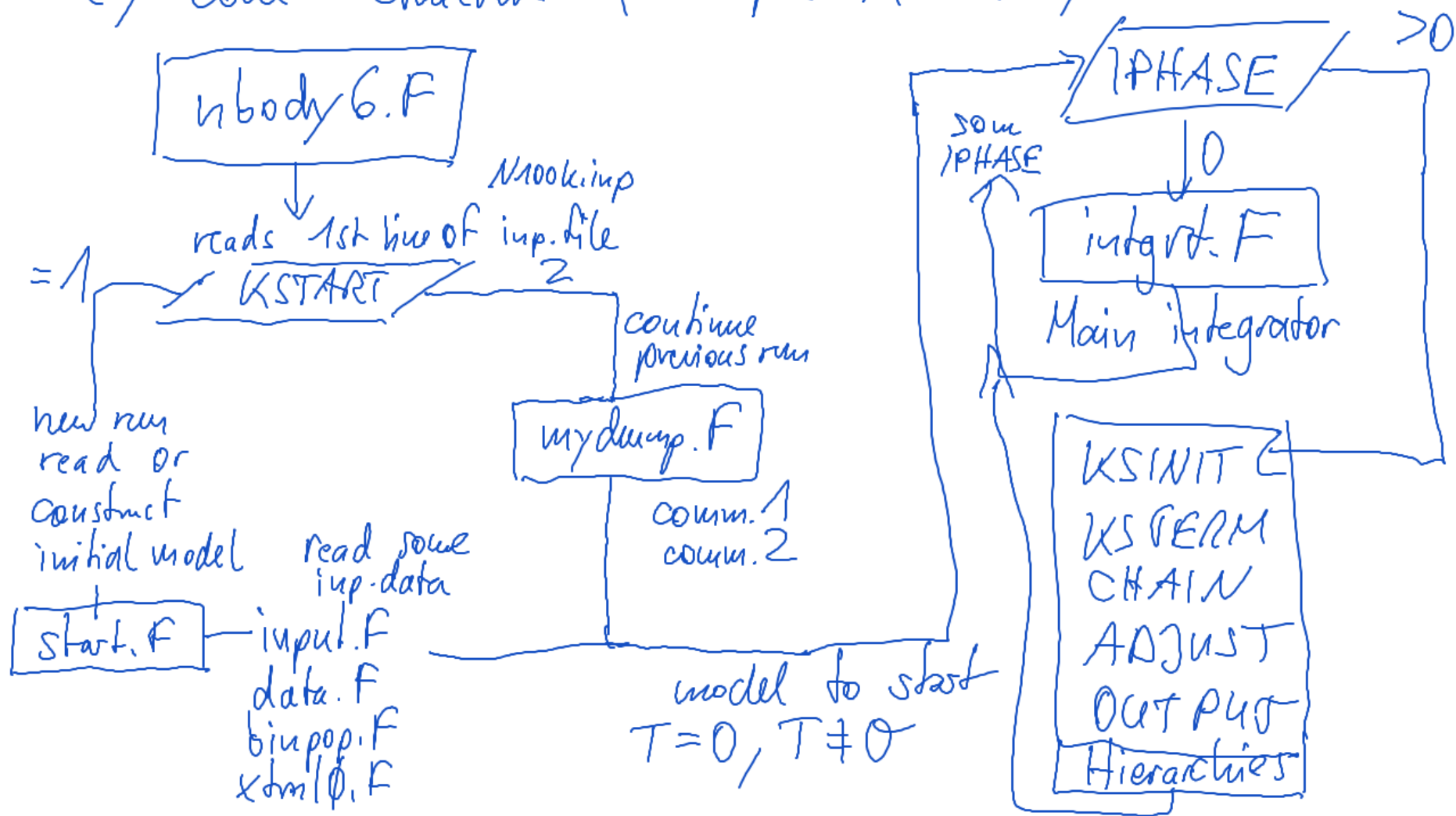
XMPI

intgrt. F

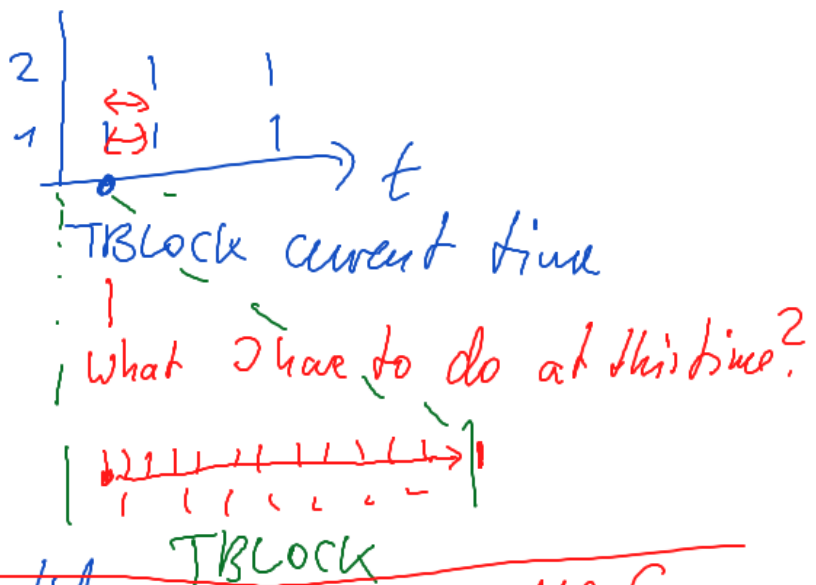
VMPI

New Data Structure is currently only used for parallel processing

2) Code Structure (compare Manual)



intgrt



TBLOCK = TIME

1) Advance KS pairs, chains

MPI 2) Check for new KS pairs

~~3) Do correction step for irregular particles due Open MP Case~~

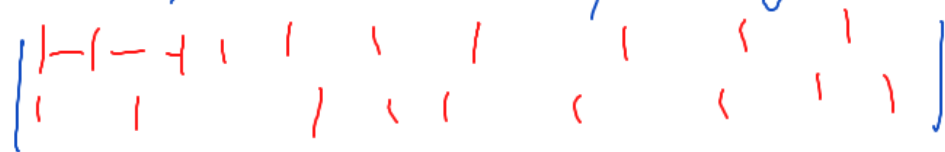
MPI ~~4) Do correction step for regular particles due GPU~~

5) Advance all stellar evolution / mass loss
↓ Final Step: Check for Kstem, Adjust (energy check) → jump out with IPHASE

TBLOCK = TBLOCK + Δt
(sorted list of particles in time, to find next particles for corr. step.)

Things to do:

1) Binary parallelization, KS integration
(idea by Aareth + Sp, Wang)



integrate binaries in parallel on smaller block level

Dorband, Henseendorf, Merritt 2003
Makino 2002 (GRAPE)

2) Domain Decompositions Nodes



{ Copy Algorithm
Ring Algorithm



Full Copy of all data; parallelization of working loops
many particles with small steps