



Accelerating AP3M-Based Computational Astrophysics Simulations with Reconfigurable Clusters

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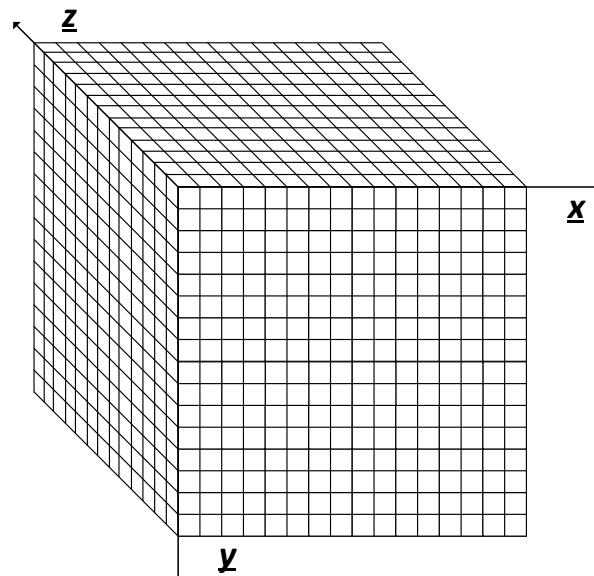
- **Particle-Particle (PP)** Method

- Direct summation
- Pro: High resolution
- Con: High complexity $\sim O(N^2)$
- $N \sim$ number of particles

$$F(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N Gm m_i \frac{x - x_i}{|x - x_i|^3}$$

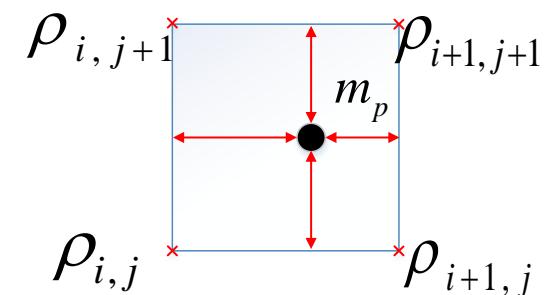
- **Particle-Mesh (PM)** Method

- Assign particles to mesh
- Solve problem in Fourier space
- Pro: Low resolution
- Con: Low complexity $\sim O(N_g \log N_g)$
- $N_g \sim$ number of mesh points



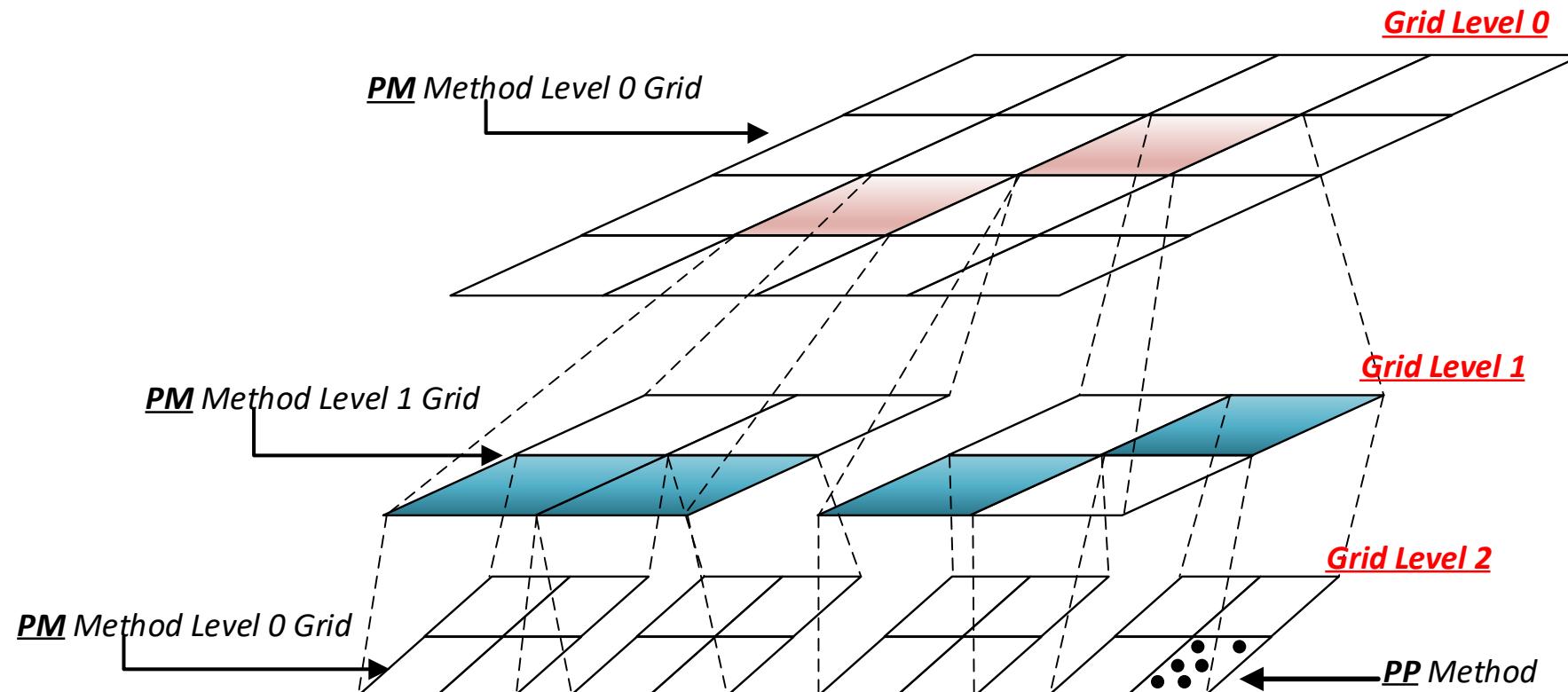
$$\Phi(x) = \int g(x - x') \rho(x')$$

$$\hat{\Phi}(x) = \hat{g}(k) \hat{\rho}(k)$$



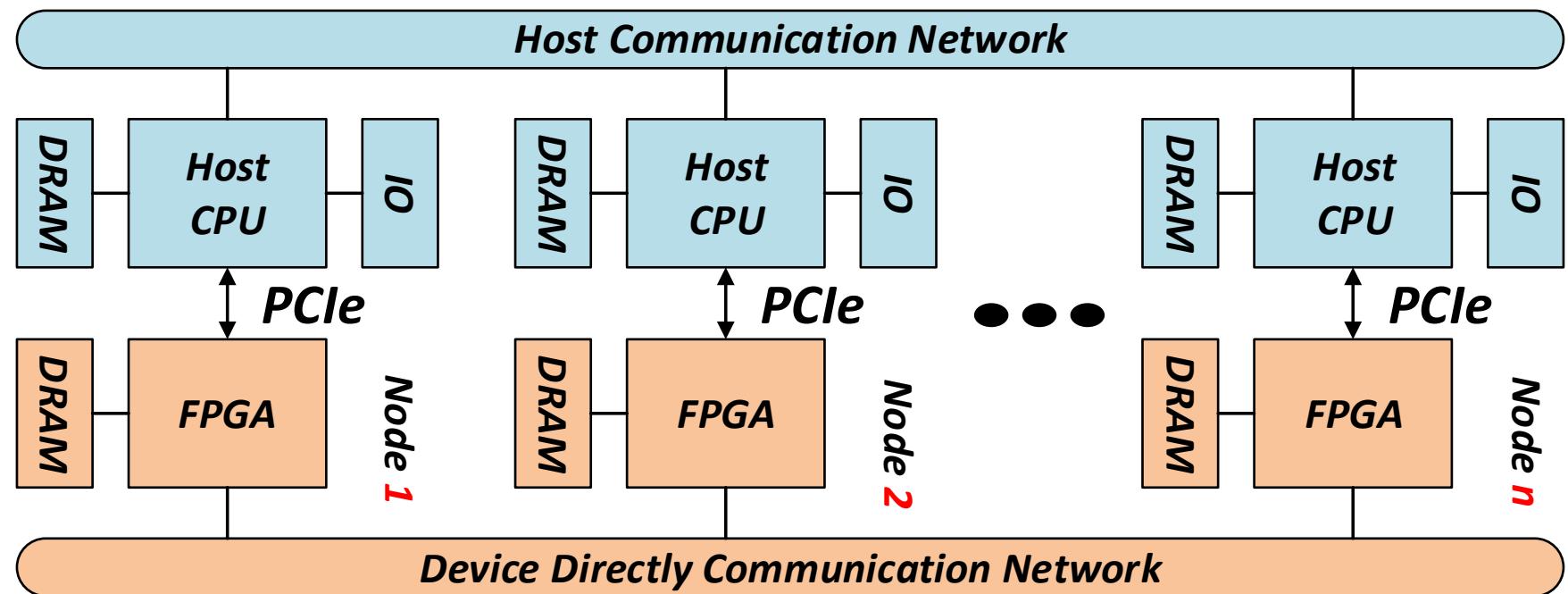


- Trade-off:
 - **Adaptive Particle-Particle, Particle-Mesh Method (Adaptive PP-PM = AP3M)**
 - Low-density region: Adaptive Particle Mesh for **lower complexity**
 - High-density region: Particle-Particle for **high resolution**

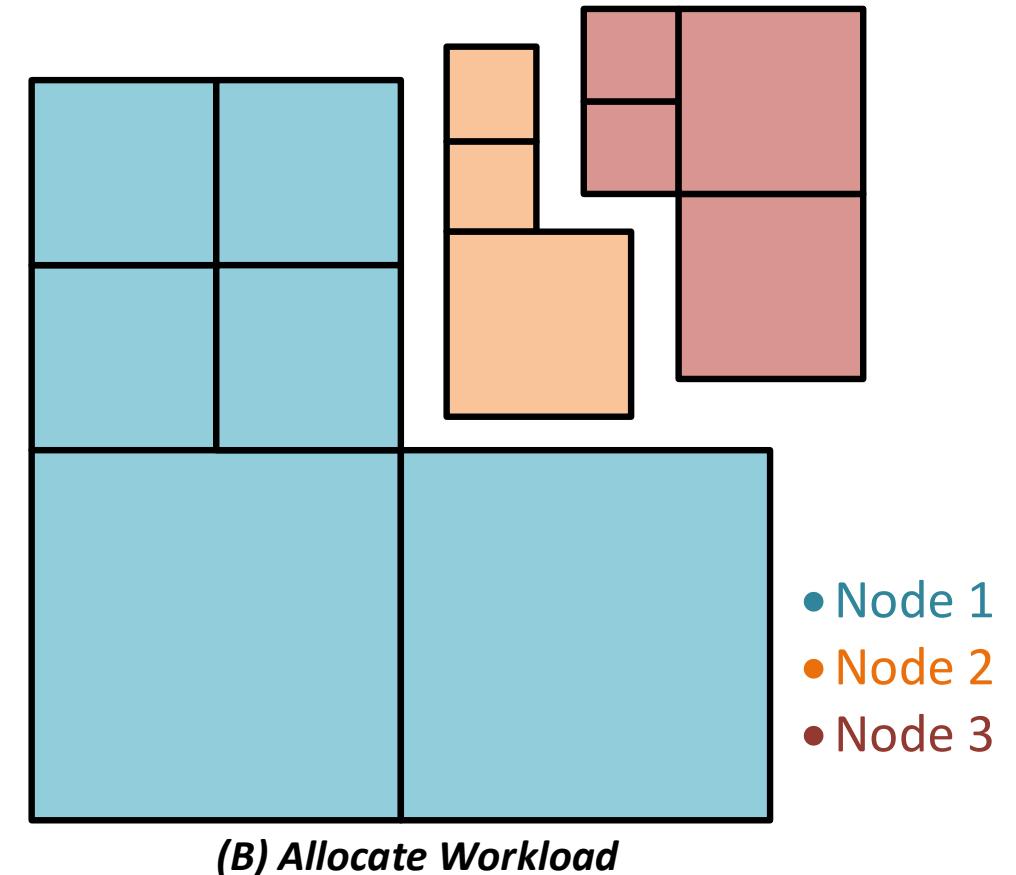
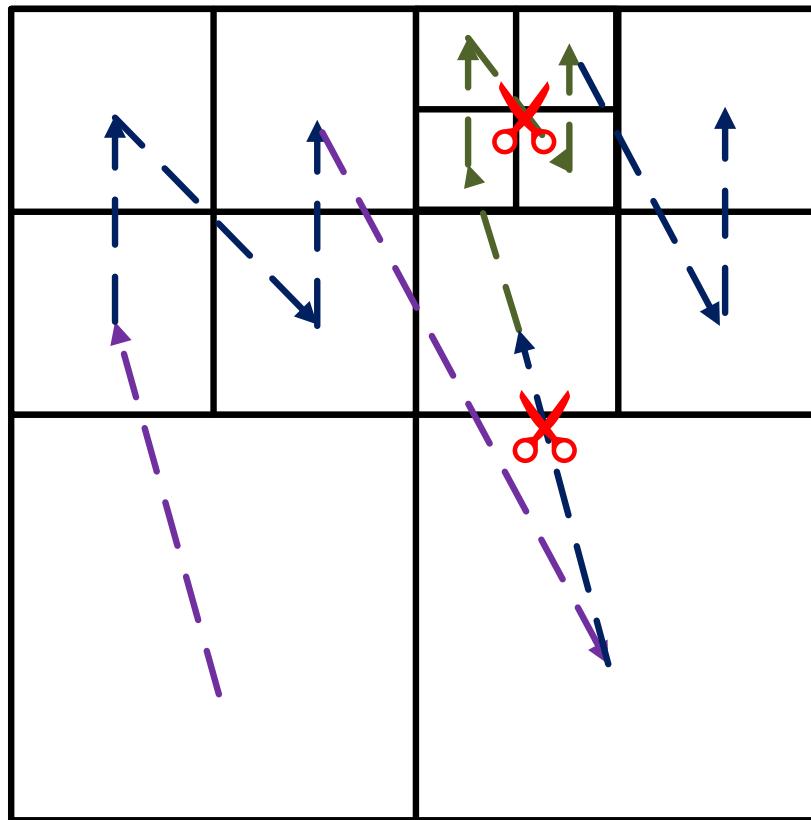




- FPGA-Centric Cluster
 - Device directly communication network
 - Each time-step's synchronization via Dev-to-Dev network



- Workload partition among nodes
 - Z-order traverse
 - Keep locality ~ Reduce inter-node particle information exchange



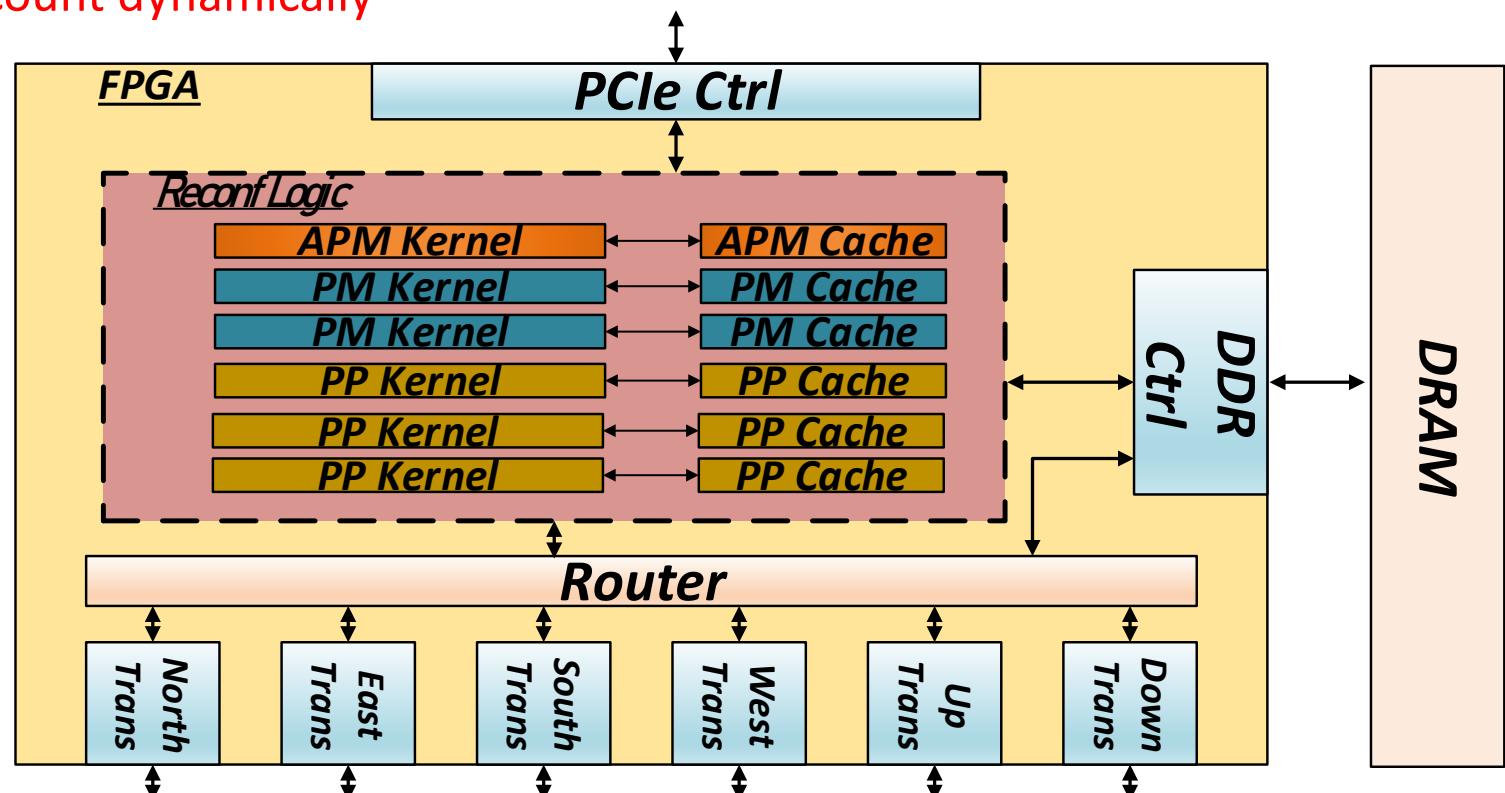


- Workload partition in single node

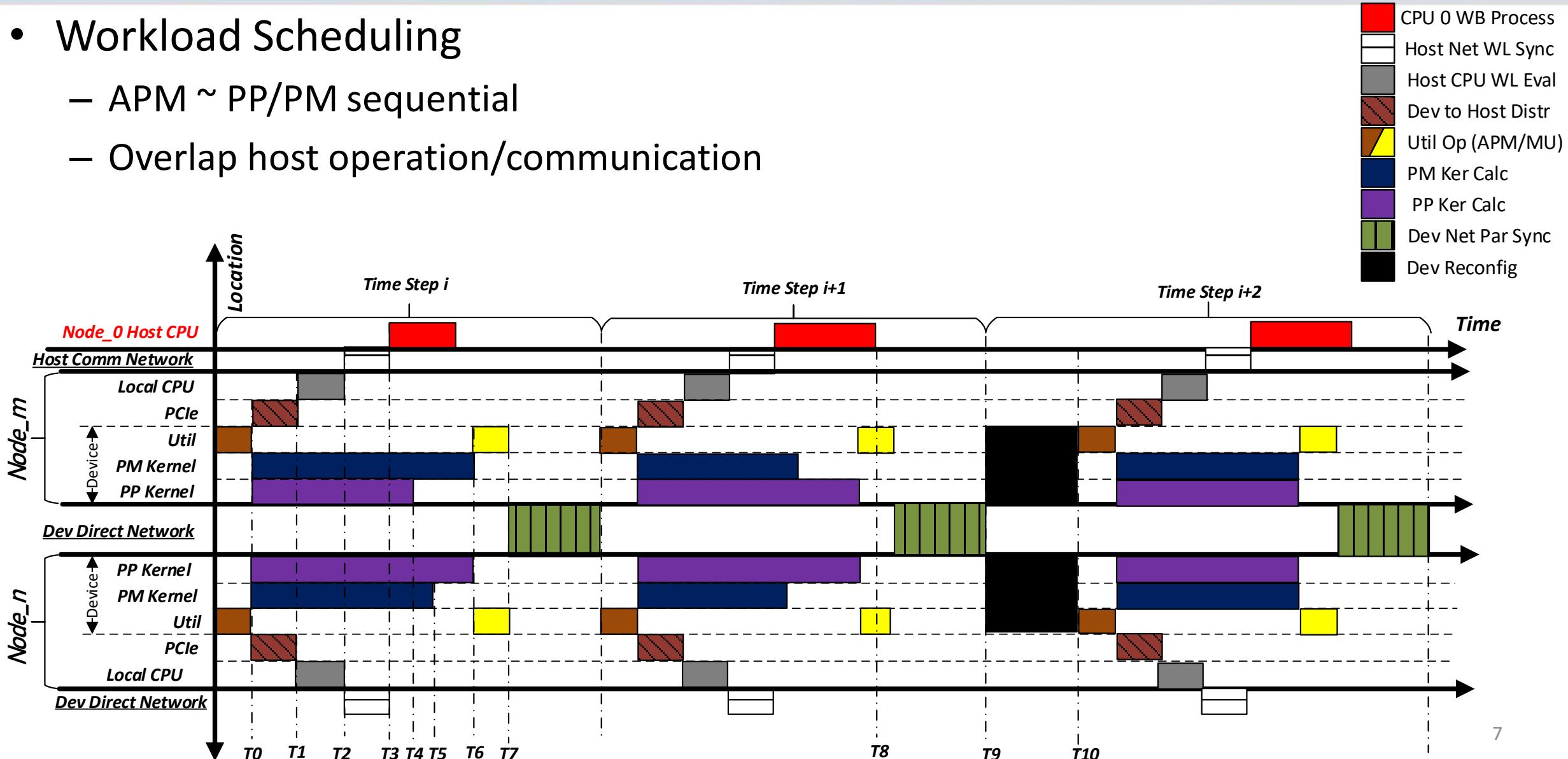
- Dedicate hardware kernel

- Adaptive Particle Mesh (APM)
 - Particle Mesh (PM)
 - Particle-Particle (PP)

- Partial Reconfig ~ Adjust kernel account dynamically

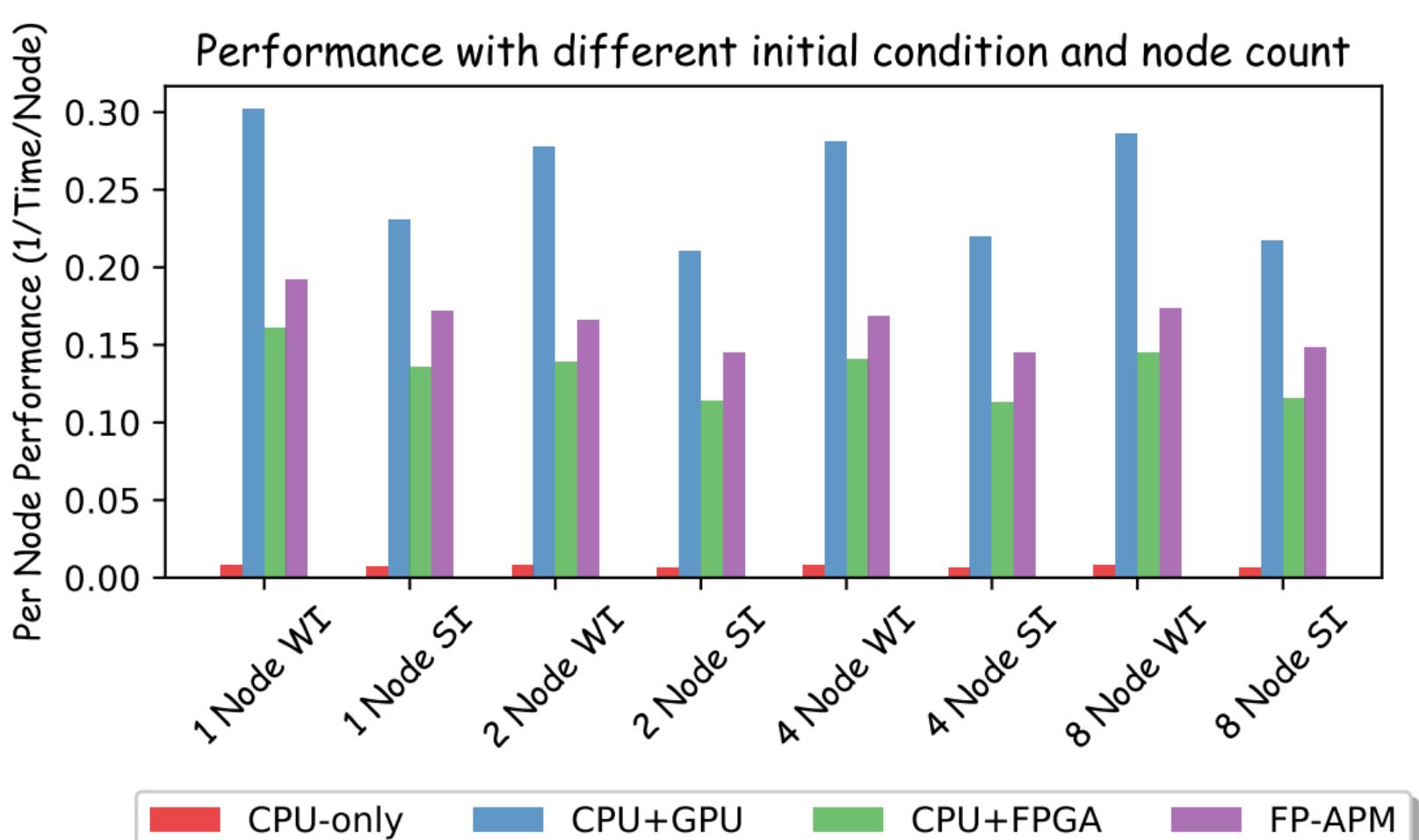


- Workload Scheduling
 - APM ~ PP/PM sequential
 - Overlap host operation/communication





- Experiment result
 - Performance





- Experiment result
 - Time consumption breakdown
 - Utilization breakdown

