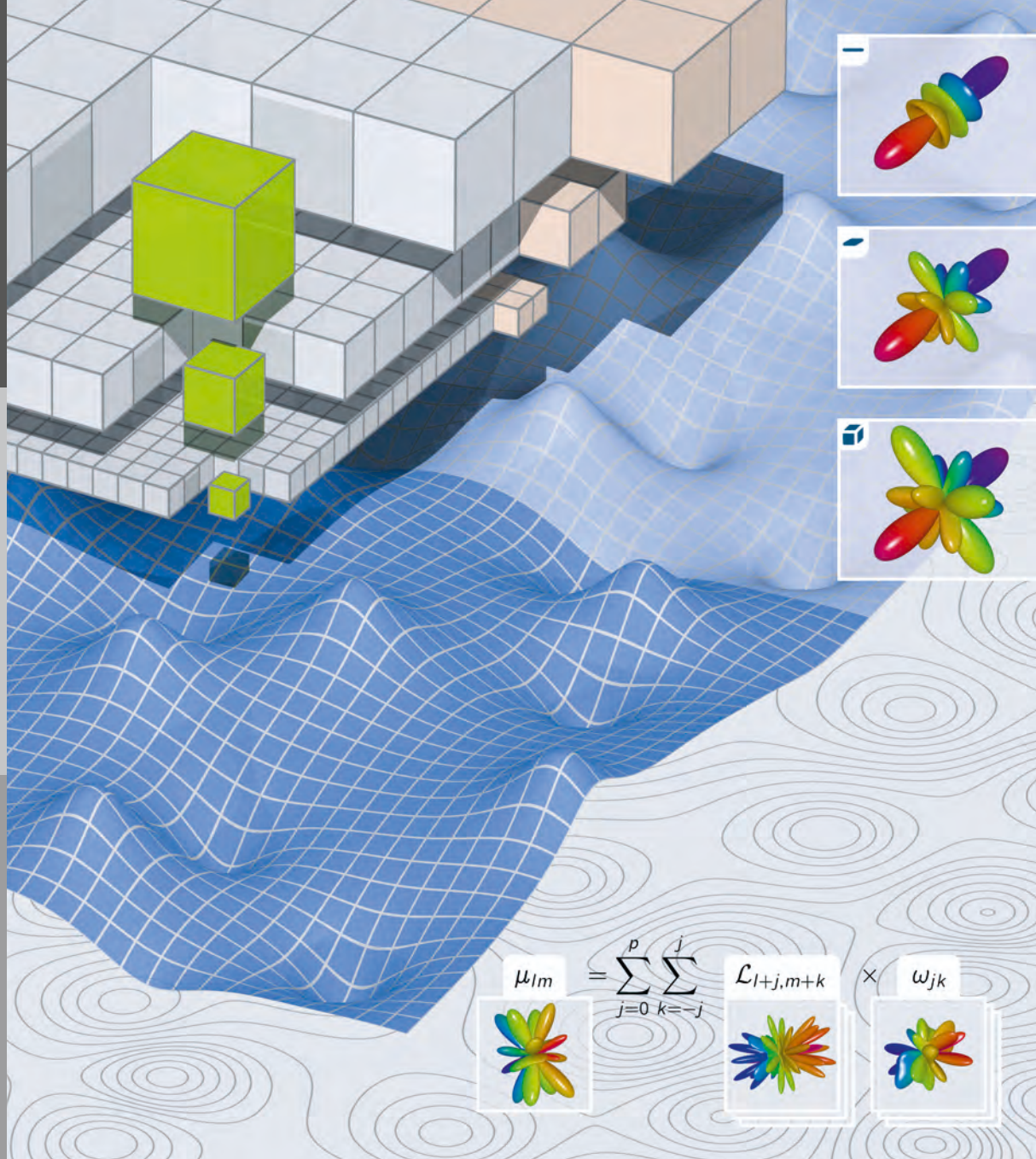




$$\mu_{lm} = \sum_{j=0}^p \sum_{k=-j}^j \mathcal{L}_{l+j,m+k} \times \omega_{jk}$$

Periodic Boundary Conditions and the Error-Controlled Fast Multipole Method

Ivo Kabadshow

Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH
Institute for Advanced Simulation (IAS)
Jülich Supercomputing Centre (JSC)

Periodic Boundary Conditions and the Error-Controlled Fast Multipole Method

Ivo Kabadshow

Schriften des Forschungszentrums Jülich
IAS Series

Volume 11

ISSN 1868-8489

ISBN 978-3-89336-770-2

Contents

1. Introduction	1
1.1. The N -body Problem	1
1.1.1. Simple Schemes to Reduce the Complexity	3
1.1.2. Different Types of Potentials	3
1.2. Fast Summation Techniques	3
2. FMM in Three Dimensions	7
2.1. Informal Description of the FMM	7
2.2. Mathematical Preliminaries	10
2.2.1. Expansion of the Inverse Distance	11
2.2.2. Spherical Harmonic Addition Theorem	12
2.2.3. Expansion of Particle-Particle Interactions	15
2.2.4. Addition Theorem for Regular Solid Harmonics	17
2.2.5. Addition Theorem for Irregular Solid Harmonics	18
2.2.6. Formal Double Sum Manipulations	19
2.3. Mathematical Operators	20
2.3.1. Translation of a Multipole Expansion (M2M)	20
2.3.2. Conversion of a Multipole Expansion into a Local Expansion (M2L) . .	21
2.3.3. Translation of a Local Expansion (L2L)	22
2.3.4. Rotation-Based Operators	25
2.3.5. Further Operator Compression	26
2.4. $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$ Algorithm	27
2.5. $\mathcal{O}(N)$ Algorithm	30
2.6. Implementation Details	35
2.6.1. Fractional Tree Depth	35
2.6.2. Data Structures	36
2.6.3. Minimization of Near Field and Far Field Computation Time	40
2.6.4. Limitations of the Algorithm	41
2.7. Error Analysis	44
2.7.1. Worst Case Error Bound	45
2.7.2. Improved Workflow / Error Bound	47
2.7.3. Stage I of the Error Estimation Scheme	48
2.7.4. Stage II of the Error Estimation Scheme	54

2.7.5.	FMM without Far Field Contributions	67
2.7.6.	Further Analysis of the Error Bound	68
3.	FMM and Periodic Boundary Conditions	77
3.1.	Minimum Image Convention	77
3.2.	Definition of the Boundary Condition	78
3.2.1.	Three Dimensional Periodicity	78
3.2.2.	Two Dimensional Periodicity	79
3.2.3.	One Dimensional Periodicity	79
3.2.4.	Periodic Potential and Energy	79
3.3.	Convergence of Lattice Sums	80
3.4.	Ewald-Based Summation Schemes	81
3.5.	Parameter-Free Renormalization Approach	84
3.5.1.	Informal Description	84
3.5.2.	Mathematical Operators	84
3.5.3.	Lattice Sum Algorithm	86
3.6.	Implementation Details	90
3.6.1.	Additional FMM Pass for the Lattice Operator	91
3.6.2.	Modifications of FMM Pass 1–5	91
3.6.3.	Fractional Tree Depth and Periodic Boundary Conditions	92
3.6.4.	Dipole Correction	92
3.7.	Periodic Boundaries and Error Control	92
3.7.1.	Stage I of the Error Estimation Scheme	92
3.7.2.	Stage II of the Error Scheme	94
4.	Performance Details of the FMM Implementation	101
4.1.	Scaling	101
4.2.	Precision Verification	102
4.3.	Benchmark	105
4.4.	Additional Features	108
5.	Conclusion and Future Directions	111
5.1.	Conclusion	111
5.2.	Future Directions	112
A.	Appendix	115
	Bibliography	121

The simulation of pairwise interactions in huge particle ensembles is a vital issue in scientific research. Especially the calculation of long-range interactions poses limitations to the system size, since these interactions scale quadratically with the number of particles N . Fast summation techniques like the Fast Multipole Method (FMM) can help to reduce the complexity to $O(N)$.

This work extends the possible range of applications of the FMM to periodic systems in one, two and three dimensions with one unique approach. Together with a tight error control, this contribution enables the simulation of periodic particle systems for different applications without the need to know and tune the FMM specific parameters. The implemented error control scheme automatically optimizes the parameters to obtain an approximation for the minimal runtime for a given energy error bound.

This publication was written at the Jülich Supercomputing Centre (JSC) which is an integral part of the Institute for Advanced Simulation (IAS). The IAS combines the Jülich simulation sciences and the supercomputer facility in one organizational unit. It includes those parts of the scientific institutes at Forschungszentrum Jülich which use simulation on supercomputers as their main research methodology.