Newtonian N-Body Simulator

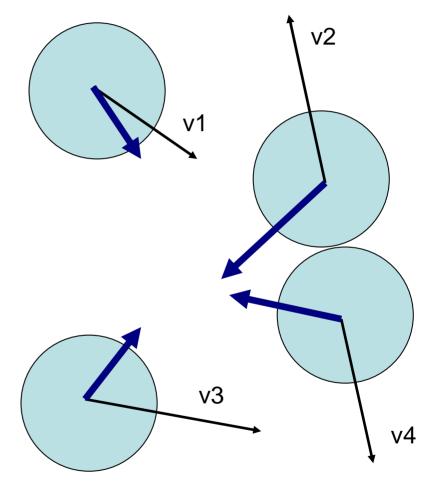
Michelle Teh, Michael Witten April 27, 2007

Project Overview...

N-body problem

- ➔ Masses
- → Locations
- ➔ Velocities
- ➔ Geometries
- → Other Properties

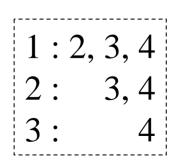
No closed form.

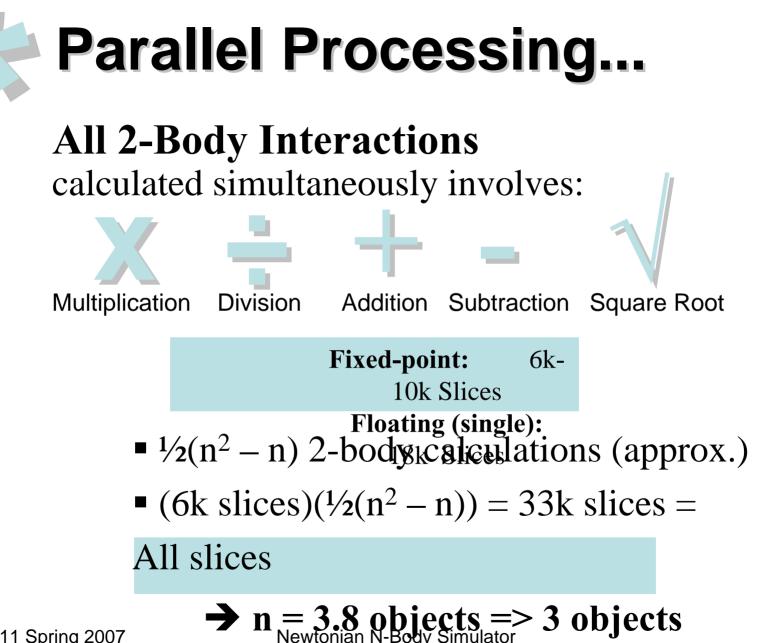


Iterative Solution...

- n objects
- (n-1) interactions
- n(n-1) total interactions
- Equal and Opposite Forces
- $\frac{1}{2}$ n(n-1) full steps:

O(n²)





Parallel Processing...

Stage Pipelining

- Only *one* 2-body interaction per cycle (after latency)
- Reuse of hardware
- Possibility of gigantic latency between frames
 - → Small by human standards
 - \rightarrow We can perform other calculations
 - → Still better than a computer



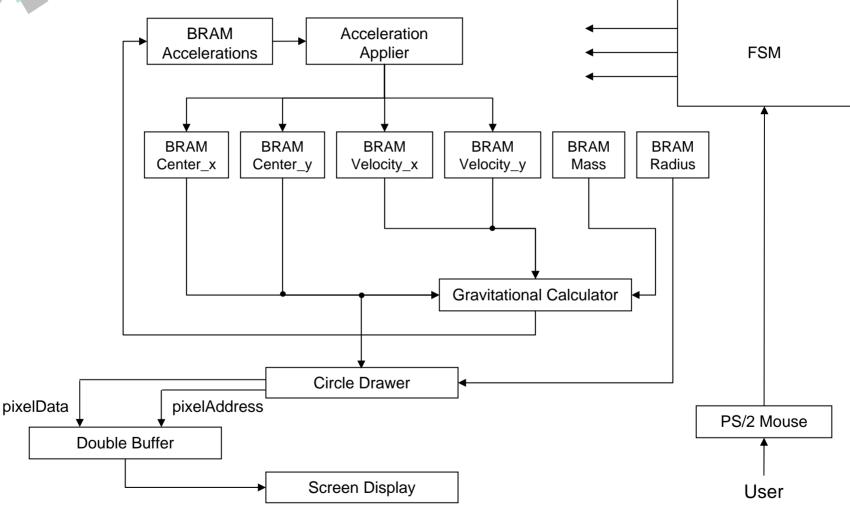
Calculate Gravitational Acceleration

Apply Accumulative Acceleration

Draw the Graphical Data into a Double Buffer

Allow User Interaction with the PS/2 Mouse

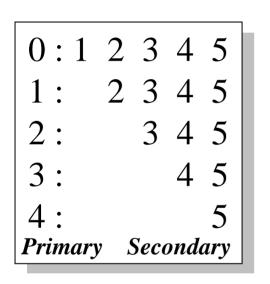
Block Diagram...



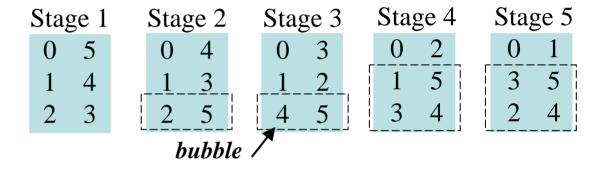
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Parallel Processing...

Stage Pipelining



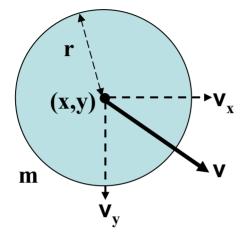
n objects = (n-1) stages where n is even

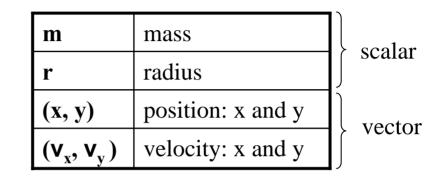


Analysis

- 0 → Primary for all stages (never Secondary)
- 1 → Primary for all except the last stage
- n → Secondary for all stages (never Primary)
- **bubbles** *per stage* = *floor*[*stage number* ÷ 2]

Data Representation...





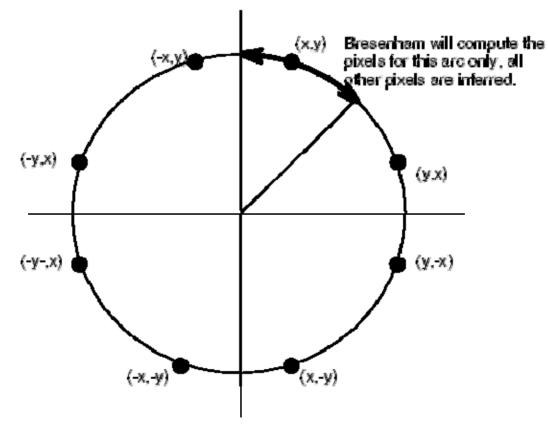
- 144 of 512 x 36 BRAMs (cascaded for larger widths)
- Each number has its own BRAM.
 - Single-precision floats (32 bits)
 - Range of magnitudes
- 2 independent, synchronous read/write ports

– Limits parallel access to the data.

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Uses Bresenham's Circle Drawing Algorithm



(Courtesy of http://glasnost.itcarlow.ie/~powerk/Graphics/Notes)

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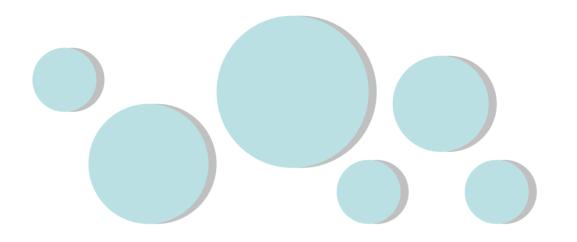




Move object

- Add object
- Remove object
- Manipulate coordinate system

(Courtesy of http://agumbo.com/logitech_mouse/page5/)



Questions & Answers...