

中国科学院国家天文台

National Astronomical Observatories, CAS



the SILK ROAD PROJECT at NAOC

丝绸之路计划



Manycore Supercomputing (GPU)
in China and Germany -
Dynamics of Black Holes in Galactic Nuclei

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National Astronomical Observatories (NAOC), Chinese Academy of Sciences

Kavli Institute for Astronomy and Astrophysics (KIAA), Peking University

3 Astronomisches Rechen-Inst., ZAH, Univ. of Heidelberg, Germany

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<http://library.las.ac.cn/web/silkroad>





Manycore Computing in China and Germany Dynamics of Galactic Nuclei with Black Holes

@ NAOC Beijing and Univ. of Peking & Heidelberg:

Peter Berczik, Ingo Berentzen, Jose Fiestas, Justus Schneider, ...

Jonathan Downing, Christoph Olczak... (ARI-ZAH)

LIU Fukun, LI Shuo, ZHONG Shiyan, ... (Dep. Of Astronomy, PKU & NAOC)

Reinhard Männer, Andreas Kugel, Guillermo Marcus (ZITI-CE)

@ICCS: H. Shukla, J. Shalf, H. Simon

Further Important collaborators:

K. Nitadori, T. Hamada (Japan), S. Aarseth (UK)

G. Schäfer (U Jena, Germany), A. Gopakumar (TIFR Mumbai, India)

B. Schutz, P. Amaro-Seoane (LISA Germany, MPIG-Albert-Einstein-Inst.)

@ other CAS Institutes

LIN Weipeng (Shanghai Astron. Obs. SHAO)

GE Wei, WANG Xiaowei, CHEN Feiguo (Inst. For Process Engineering), ...

LIU Runqiu, CAO Zhoujian (Academy of Mathematics and Systems Sciences, Numerical Relativity Group)

Manycore Computing in China and Germany

Dynamics of Galactic Nuclei with Black Holes

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- ICCS and Green Grid
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Chinese Academy of Sciences

— a comprehensive R&D system in China

Institute: ~100

Staff members: ~50,000

Graduated Students: ~35,000

R&D revenue: ~10B RMB (1.5B USD)



CAS HQ



IS

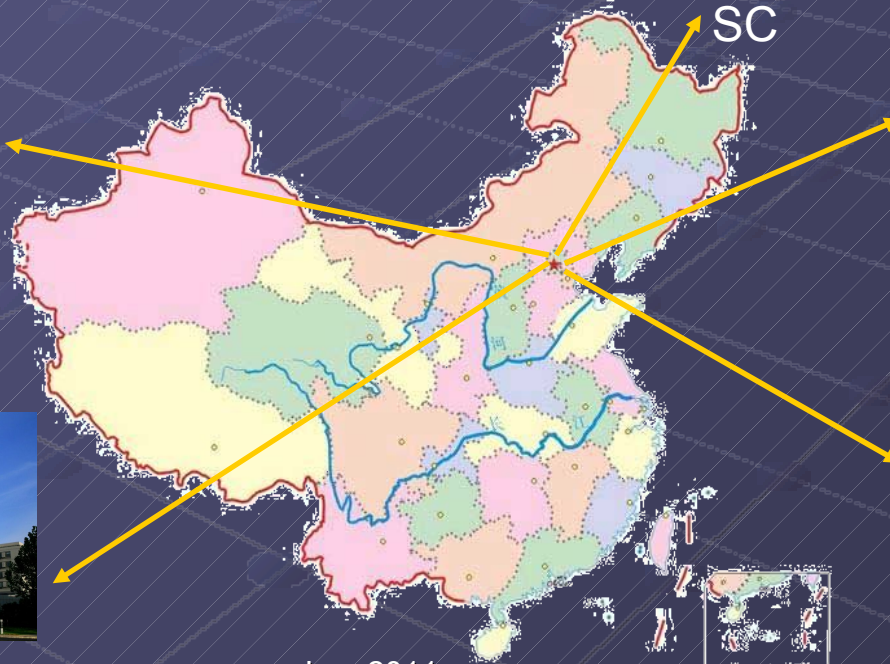


IPE



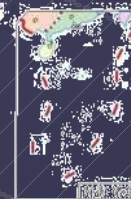
NAOC

ICCS Berkeley



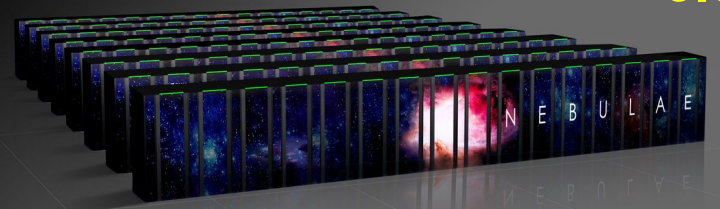
SC

Jan. 2011



曙光星云高效能计算机系统
DAWNING NEBULAE

No. 1, Top500
3.6Pflops Linpack



5 Cities 10 Institutes
Each 100~200Tflops
SP

Distributed System
Collective
capacity :

4.907Pflops SP
1.300Pflops DP

3 GPU SC in Top500
from China (Pos. 1,3,28)

2010
Mole-8.5
1Pflops DP



2009
Mole-8.7
1Pflops SP

2008
Mole-9.7
100Tflops SP



Application
defines
the value of
SC systems

No. 19, Top500, 2010.6
207Tflops Linpack

Jan. 2011



Towards Peta-Scale Green Computation

— applications of the GPU supercomputers in CAS

Wei Ge

Xiaowei Wang

Inst. of Proc. Eng.



ICCS Berkeley

Yunquan Zhang

Inst. of Software



Rainer Spurzem

Nat. Astro. Obs. Chn.



Long Wang

SC Center



Jan. 2011



中国科学院过程工程研究所

Institute Of Process Engineering, Chinese Academy Of Sciences

The booming GPUs in
China mainland

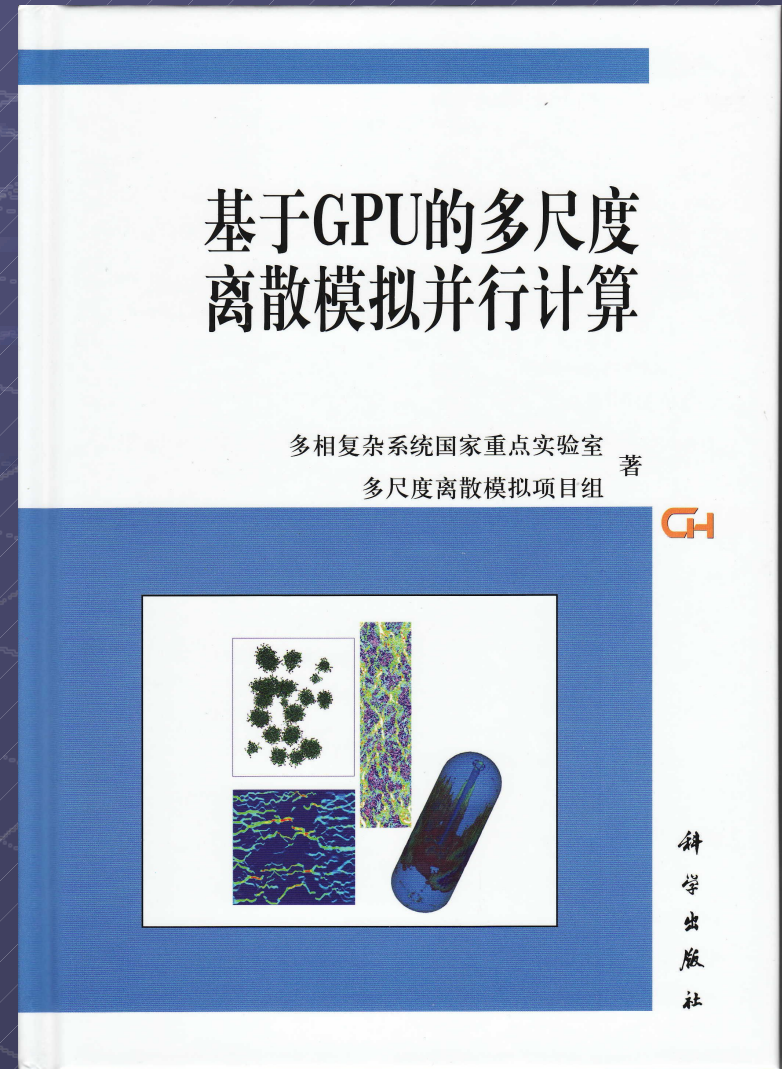
2 of 8 CCOEs worldwide:

IPE, CAS & Tsinghua Univ.



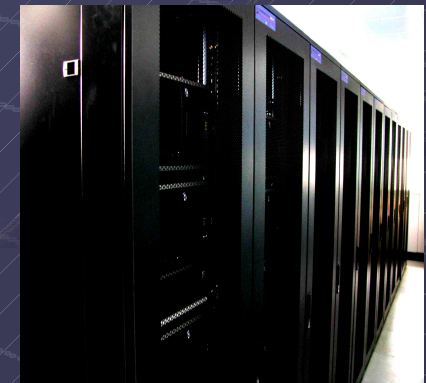
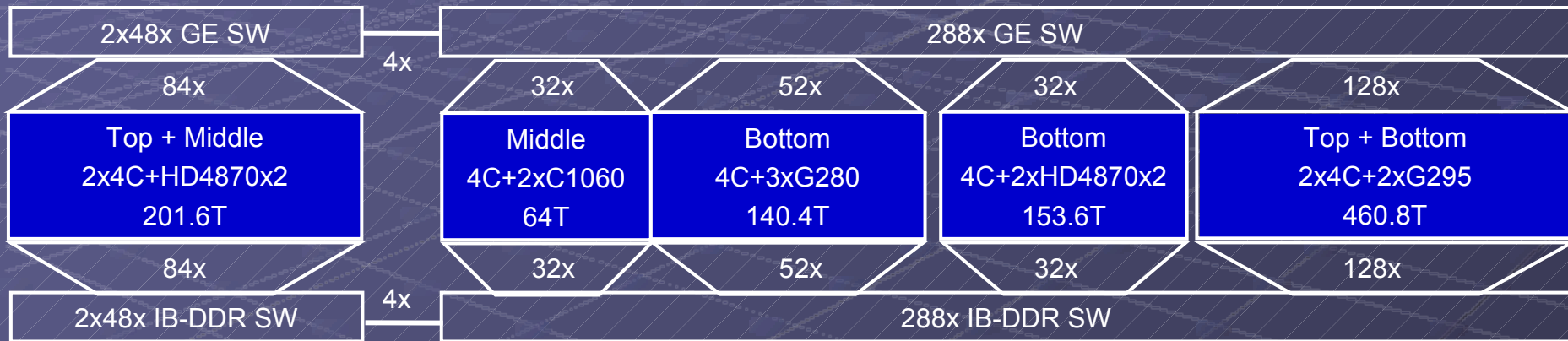
Monographs on CUDA:

IPE, CAS 2000 sold



Slide by GE Wei

China's first HPC system with 1.0 Petaflops peak performance in single precision (2009.03.19)



200T(IPE/Dawning)

ICCS Berkeley

200T(IPE/Lenovo)

Jan. 2011

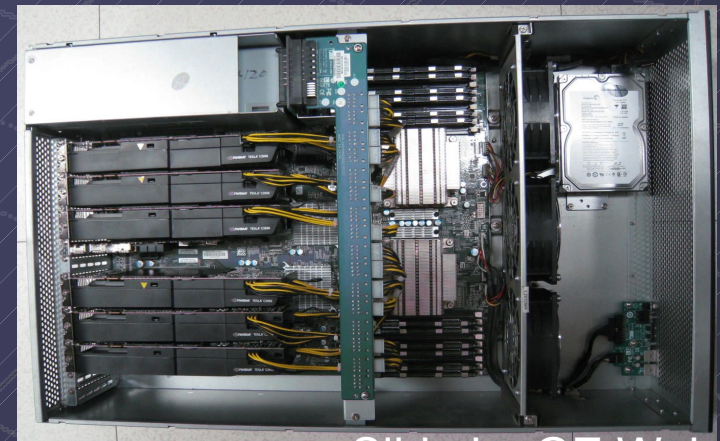
150T(IPE)

450T(IPE)

Mole-8.7 (<300kW)

Fermi-based GPU supercomputer IPE (2010.04.24)

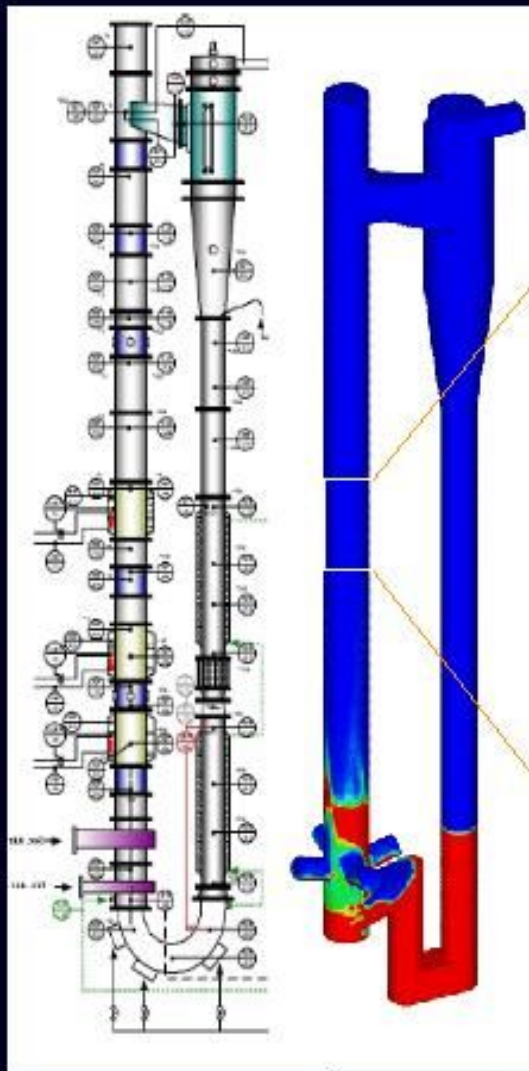
Rpeak SP : 2Pflops
Rpeak DP : 1Pflops
Linpack: 207.3T (Top500 19th)
Mflops/Watt: 431 (Green500 8th)
Total RAM : 17.2TB
Total VRAM : 6.6TB
Total HD : 360TB
Inst. Comm. : H3C GE
Data Comm. : Mellanox QDR IB
Occupied
area : 150 sq.m.
Weight : 12.6 tons
Max Power : 600kW(computing)
200kW(cooling)
System : CentOS 5.4, PBS
Monitor : Ganglia, GPU monitor
Languages : C, C++, CUDA 3.1 , OpenCL



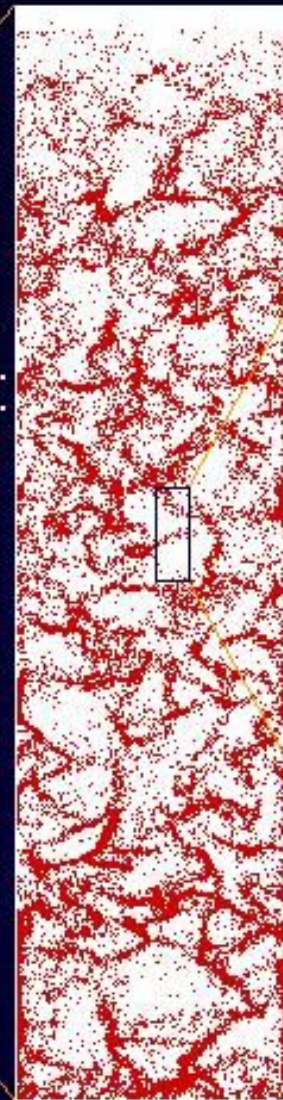
DNS of gas-solid flow : **>20x speedup** (1C1060/1E5430 core)

120K Particles + 400M pseudo-particles

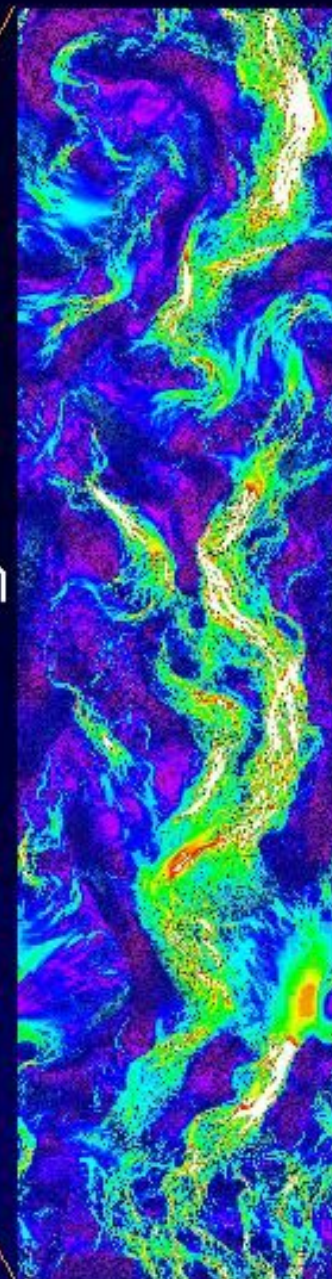
Reactor:
0.4*20m
3D



Section:
0.4*1m
2D



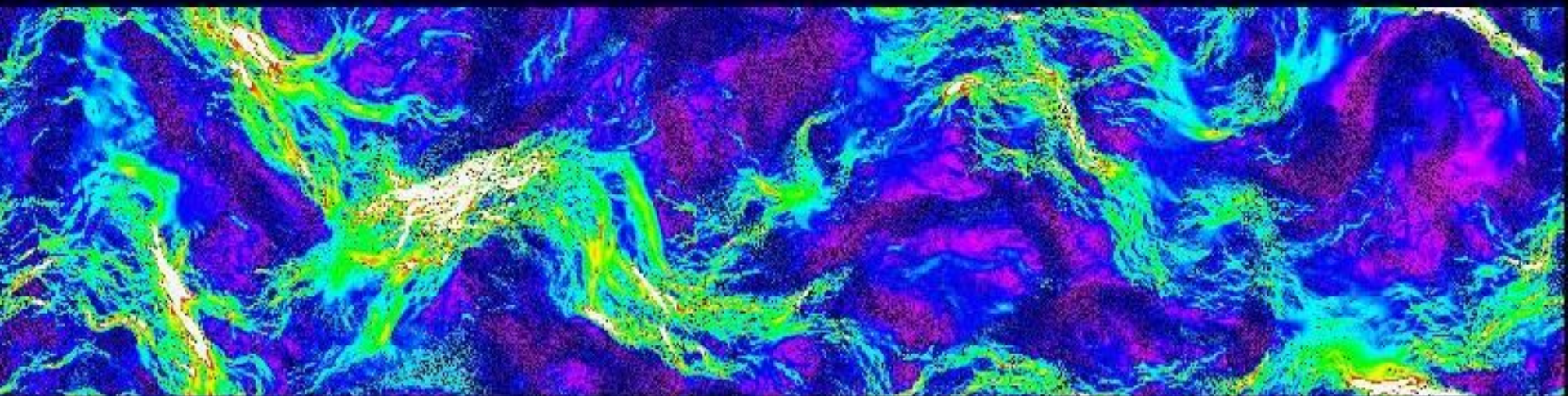
Cell:
2*10cm
2D



Animation Challenge:

9600x2400 → 1200x300 pixels

1000 → 17 frames



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ICCS Growth

LBLN Projects

ISAAC

Astrophysics

FPGA Hybrid-core

Geophysics, Bio-informatics,
Astrophysics

Smart Grid

Energy Efficiency

Cloud Modeling

Climate science

ALS Software HUB

Advanced Light Source

International Projects

GRACE II

Astrophysics

SILK ROAD

Astrophysics



中国科学院国家天文台

NATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES, CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

NAOC/
CAS



Top: NAOC Headquarter Beijing
Bottom: LAMOST Site





北京大学
PEKING UNIVERSITY

中国科学院 - 北京大学
联合
北京天体物理中心

Chinese Academy of Sciences &
Peking University form
Beijing Astrophysical Centre (BAC)

Top and Right: (Nov. 11, 2009)
Kavli Institute for Astronomy and Astrophysics.
Bottom: Dept. of Astronomy at Peking Univ.

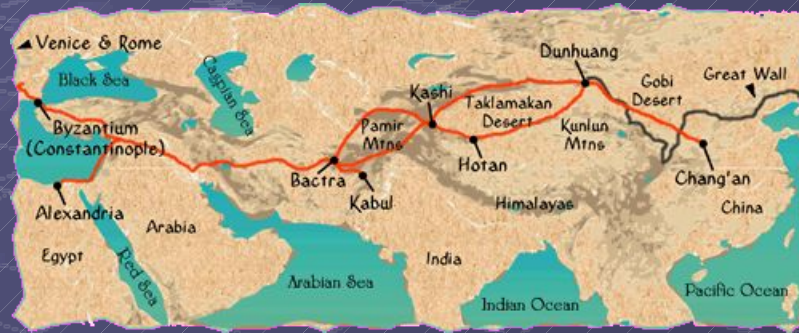


Jan. 2011



the SILK ROAD PROJECT at NAOC/KIARA

丝绸之路计划



Pictures from: <http://www.chinatourselect.com/>

<http://silkroad.bao.ac.cn>

New Instrument @ NAOC: GPU Supercomputer...

Core Teams @ NAOC: R. Spurzem, P. Berczik, ...

Germany: Univ. Heidelberg, Excellence Program, Global Mobility Funds

Astronomisches Rechen-Institut, Inst. Theoretical Astrophysics (ZAH)

Computer Engineering and Architecture (ZITI)

HARDWARE

GPU Clusters used in Silk Road Project:

老虎 laohu Beijing (NAOC/CAS and Silk Road Project)

86x8 Cores, 170 Tesla C1060



Heidelberg
Germany

Mole-8.5 (IPE/CAS) 33000 Cores, 2200 Tesla C2070

Univ. Heidelberg, Germany

titan: 32 GeForce GPU + 10 FPGA,

kolob: 40 Tesla C860 GPU

soon: new cluster 100 Fermi GPU



Titan
(right)

Kiev,
Ukraine
(left)

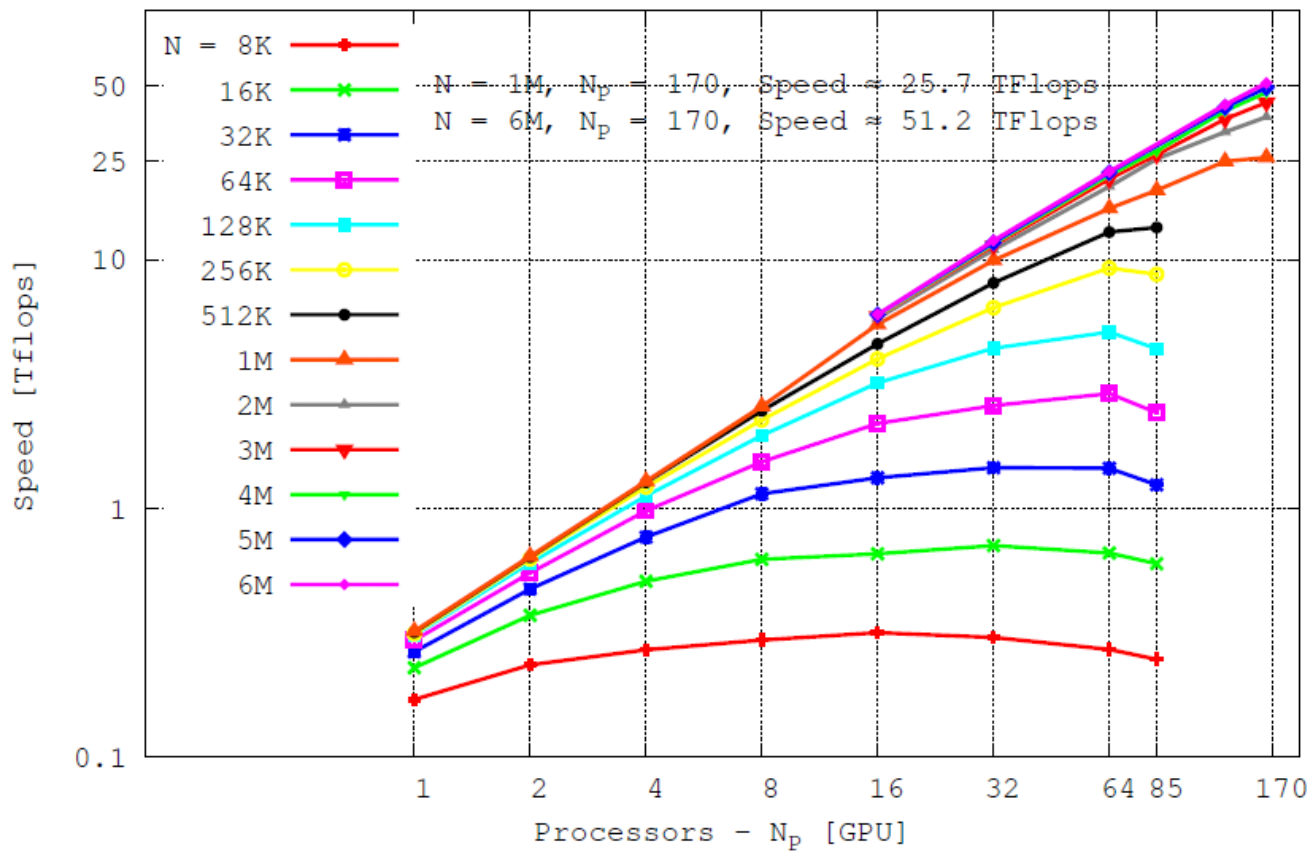


老虎 NAOC

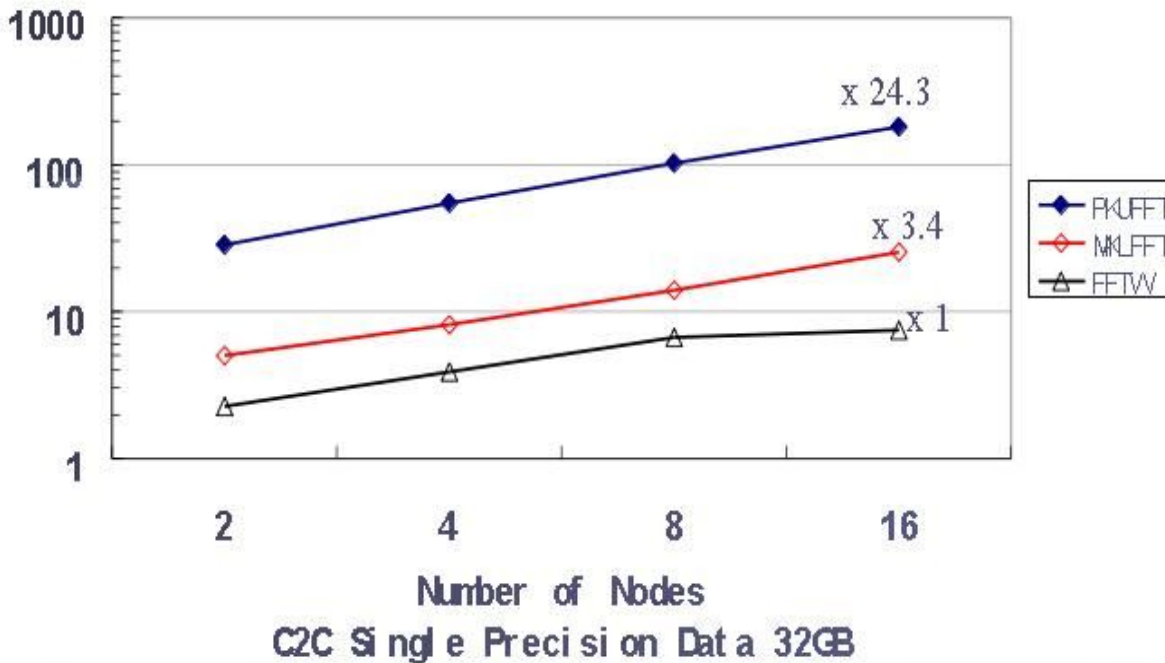
ΦGPU - NBODY

Result on NAOC cluster, 170 GPUs, N = 6 mill., 51.2 Tflop/s

phi-GPU (H4) on NOAC: Plummer, G=M=1, $E_{\text{tot}}=-1/4$, $\epsilon=10^{-4}$

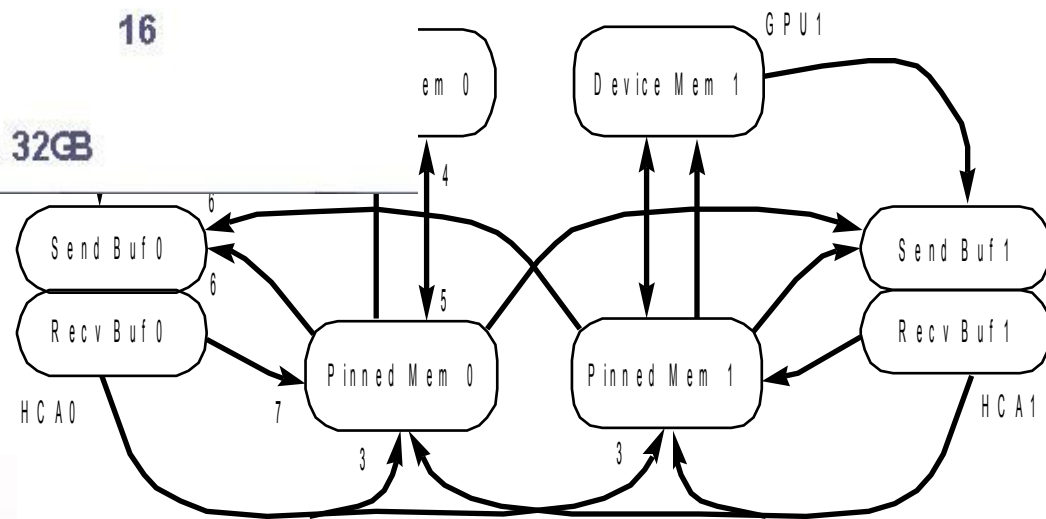


Speedup of Fast Fourier Transform



FFT

On GPU Clusters



Y. Chen, X. Cui and H. Mei.
Large-scale FFT on GPU clusters. 24th
International Conference on
Supercomputing (ICS'10), ACM 2010.

Y. Chen and J. W. Sanders,
Logic of global synchrony, ACM
Transactions on Programming Languages
and Systems, Vol.26, No.2, pp.221-262,
2004.



北京大學
PEKING UNIVERSITY

GAMER – Adaptive Mesh Refinement with many GPU's on Beijing GPU cluster, Schive et al. 2010, Schive et al. In prep.

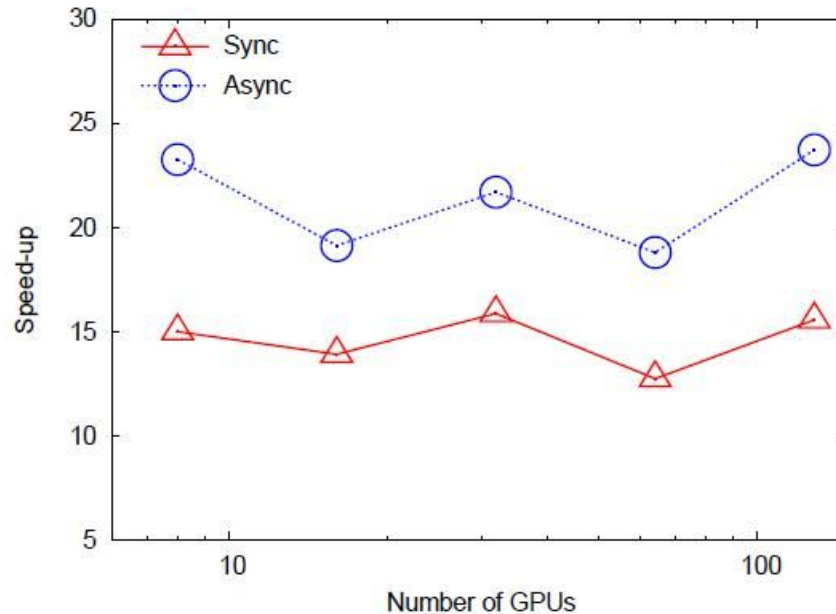


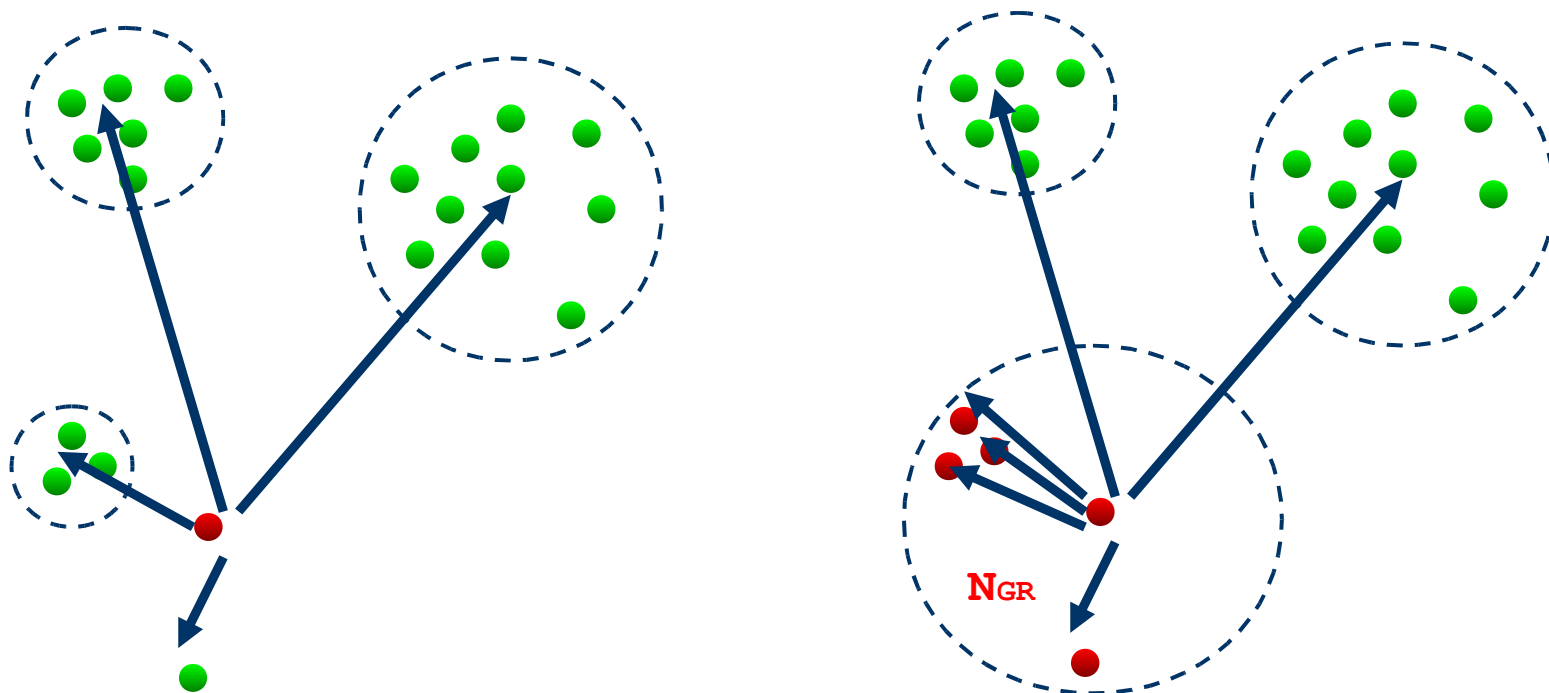
Fig. 1.— Performance speed-up as a function of the number of GPUs/CPU's. For each data point, we compare the performance by using the same number of GPUs and CPU cores. The blue circles and red triangles show the timing results with and without the concurrent execution between CPUs and GPUs, respectively. The speed-up achieved in the 128-GPU run is 23.7x.

Some simulation details:

- (1) Root-level resolution : 256^3
- (2) Number of refinement levels : 7
- (3) Highest effective resolution : $32,768^3$
- (4) Total memory consumption : ~ 100 GB
- (5) Total number of grids : $\sim 1.8 * 10^9$
- (6) Number of GPUs/CPU cores : 8, 16, 32, 64, 128

Parallel TREE GPU gravity

Jun Makino (pC++) : TREE+GRAPE/GPU code



Makino, PASJ, 43, 621 (1991)

Inter. list on host $\sim N$
Inter. list length \rightarrow short...

Makino, PASJ, 56, 521 (2004)

Fukushige, Makino & Kawai, PASJ, 57, 1009 (2005)

One interaction list is shared among
NGR particles!

Inter. list on host $\sim N/NGR$

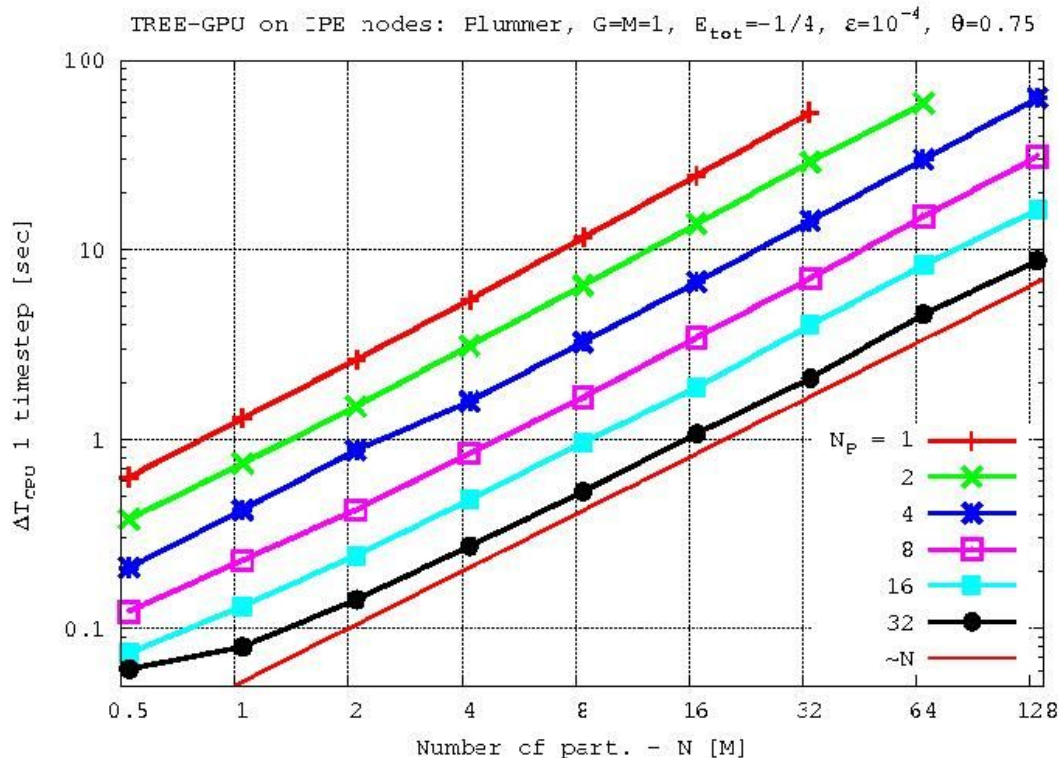
Inter. list length \rightarrow larger



北京大学
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TREE-GPU - NBODY

2010 – China, Beijing, IPE (CAS) Lenovo cluster testing,
P. Berczik, T. Hamada, K. Nitadori. R. Spurzem in prep.
(rewritten Makino-GRAPE code)



Near ideal scaling!



GREEN SUPERCOMPUTING...

... is application driven:

- Star Cluster Dynamics (*KIAA/NAOC, with Sverre Aarseth,...*)
- Binary Black Holes, Galactic Centres, Gravitational Waves
(*NAOC, KIAA/PKU, UHD, APhi: Rainer Spurzem, Peter Berczik, Fukun Liu Chingis Omarov, Emmanuil Vilkoviski, ...*)
- Galaxy Formation and Evolution (*SHAO: Lin Weipeng, Vienna, G. Hensler*)
- Adaptive Mesh Hydrodynamics (*Star Formation, Galactic Nuclei, ...*)
- Data Processing, Instrument Development, e.g. LOFAR, Tsinghua/LIGO, ICRAR...
- 21 cm Radio Astronomy Signal and Data Processing (*Chen Xuelei, NAOC*)
- Numerical Relativity (*Acad. of Maths. and Systems Sciences/CAS & AEI Potsdam*)
- Molecular Dynamics / Chemical Processes (*IPE/CAS*)

Invitation to interested teams to join ICCS!

Benchmarks on different hardwares!

Send message R. Spurzem / spurzem@bao.ac.cn

Or Hemant Shukla hshukla@lbi.gov

中国科学院国家天文台

National Astronomical Observatories, CAS

Manycore Computing in China and Germany

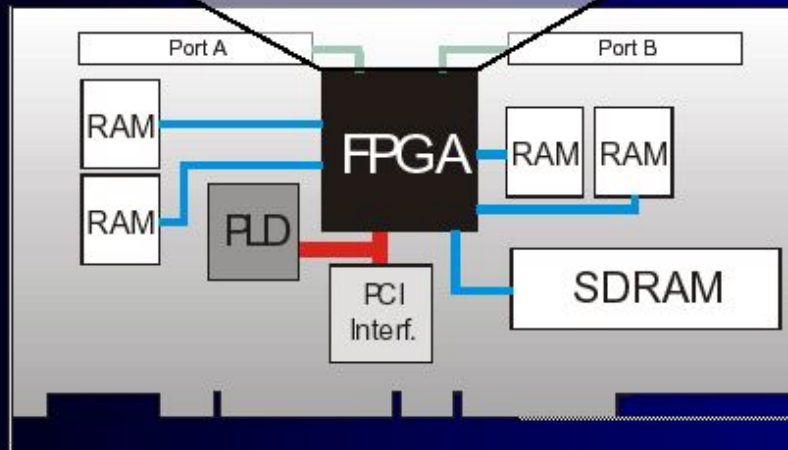
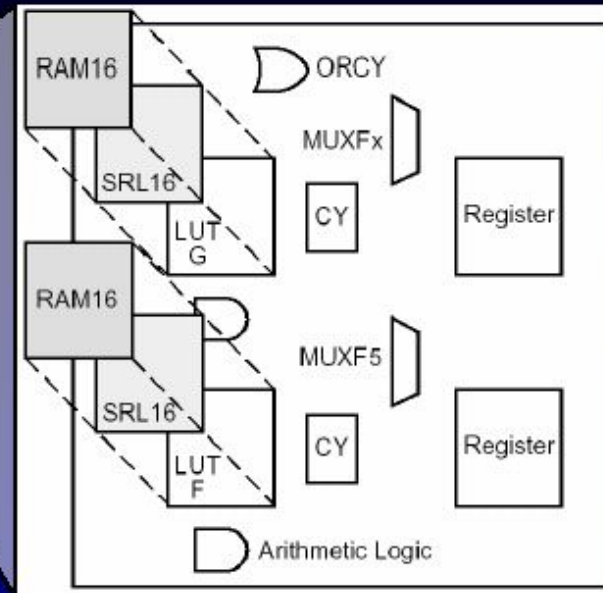
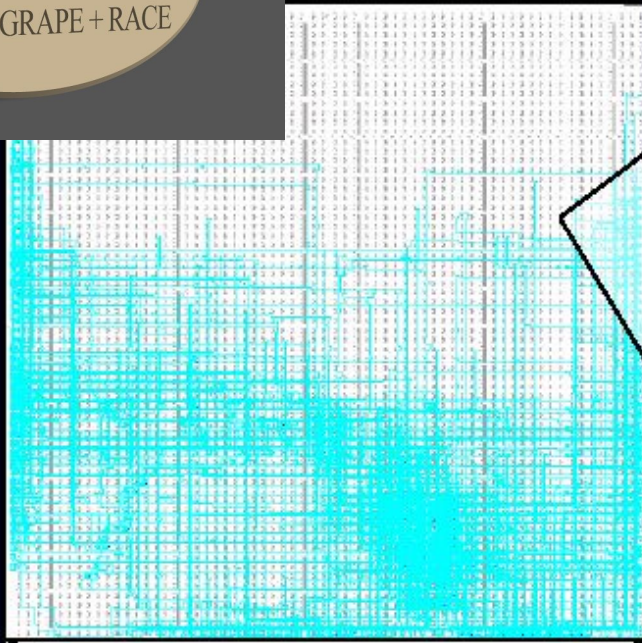
Dynamics of Galactic Nuclei with Black Holes

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FPGA-Plattform MPRACE

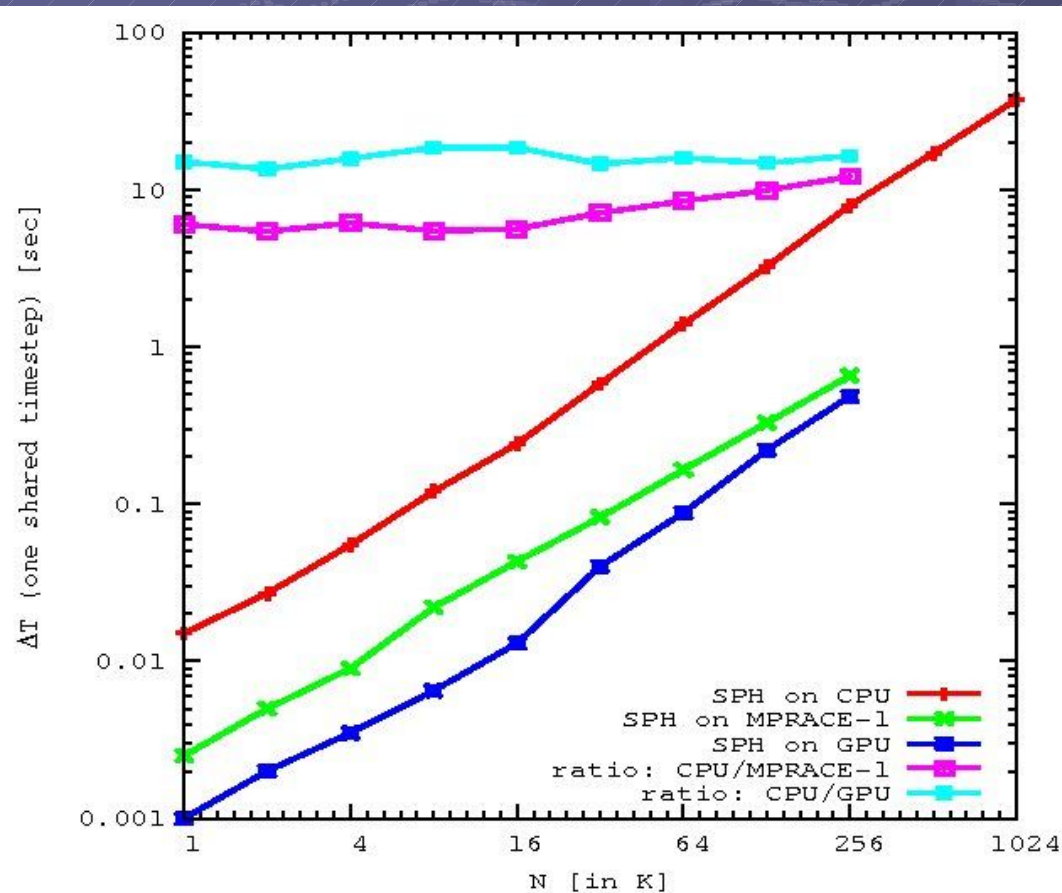
GRACE

GRACE = GRAPE + RACE



FPGA...

Versus GPU for SPH:



*GeForce 8800 GTX (NVIDIA)
Using CUDA Library
Special Interfaces and API from
GRACE project ported.*

*Spurzem et al. 2007,
Jl.Phys.Conf.Ser.*

*Berczik et al. 2008,
Marcus et al. 2008*

(SPHERIC)

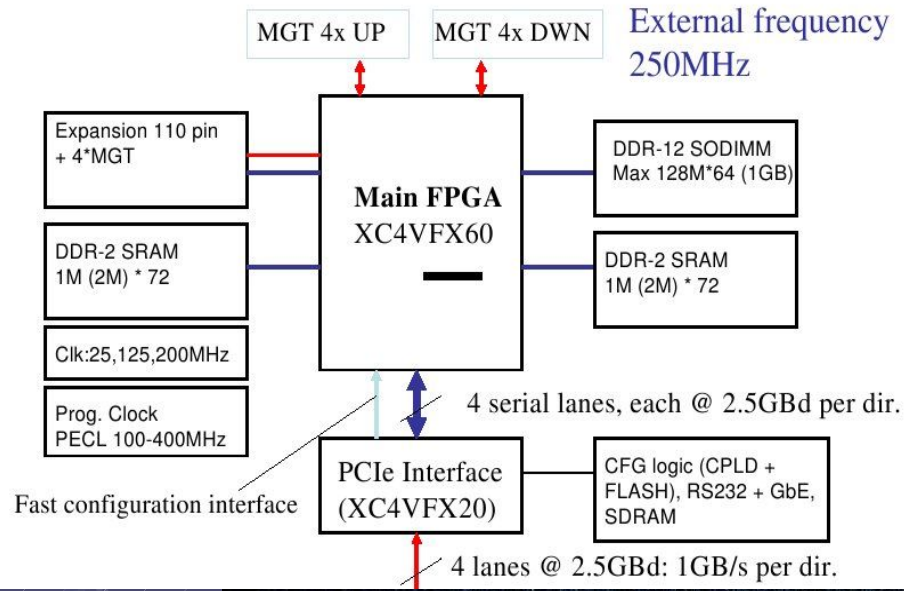
Spurzem et al. 2009

(ISC 09 Procs., Springer)



FPGA...

MPRACE-2 Block diagram



Computer Engineering
 R. Männer
 G. Marcus
 A. Kugel

Univ. Heidelberg
 (Mannheim)

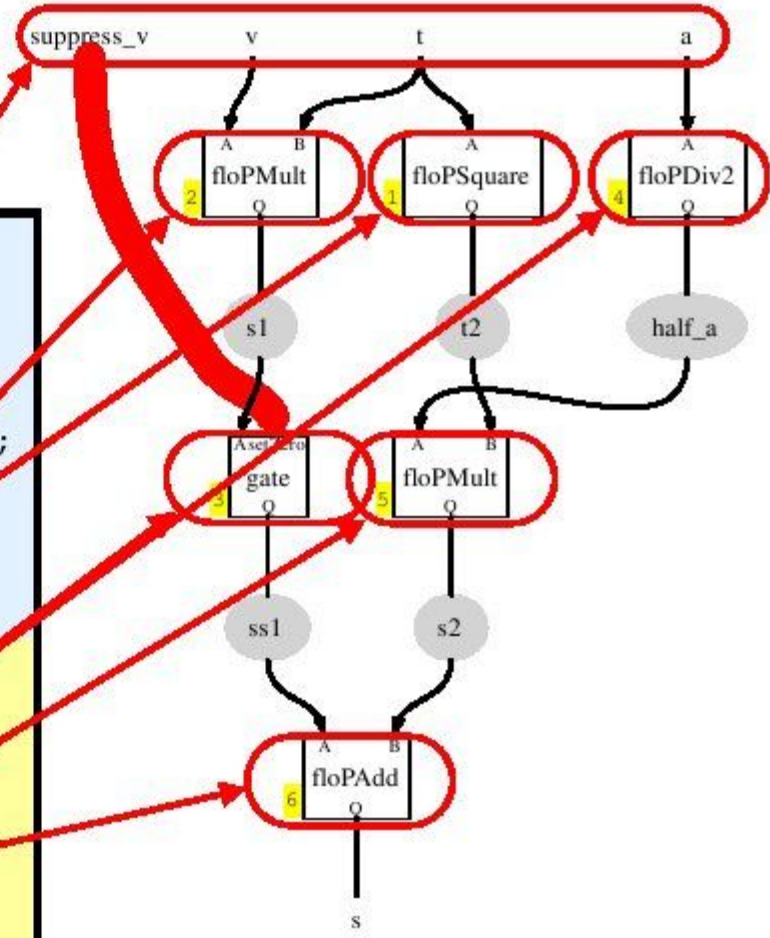
$$s = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} a t^2 + v t & : \text{suppress_v} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} a t^2 & : \text{suppress_v} = 1 \end{cases}$$

```
entity distance;
clock clk;

# parameters
floPValDef fpDef(signifLength=>24,
  expLength=>8, useSign=>1, useIsZero=>0);

# inputs
signal (suppress_v);
floPVal (v, a, t) (fpDef);

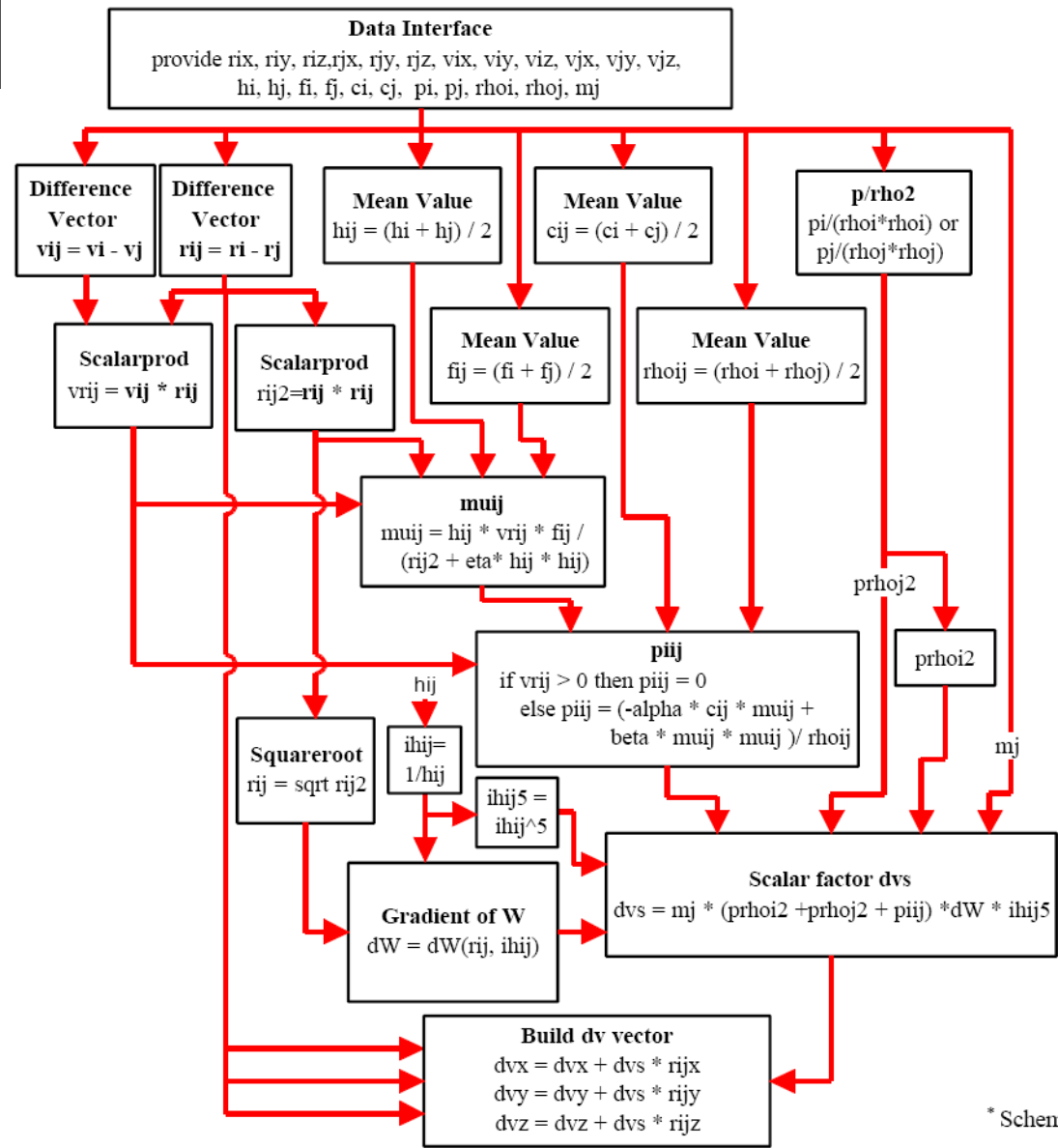
# calculate
t2 = <floPSquare> t;
s1 = v <floPMult> t;
ss1 = gated(s1, suppress_v);
half_a = <floPDiv2> a;
s2 = half_a <floPMult> t2;
s = ss1 <floPAdd> s2;
```





FPGA...

Pressure force pipeline:



* Scheme doesn't show energy term

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ICCS Vision

R&D of Scientific HPC Solutions

Deliver Science Driven Solutions in Hardware, Programming Models, Algorithms, Infrastructure

Enabling Scientific Growth

Simulations, Remote Location Real-time Feedback, Energy Efficiency

Building International Community

Multi-discipline Scientific Communities, Industry Leaders, International Partnerships

Education and Outreach

Curriculum, Training, Publications, Software/Hardware Dissemination, Workshops, Conferences



Berkeley

Heidelberg

Kiev

Almaty

Beijing

Lahore

Nagasaki

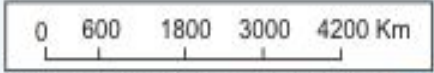
www.mapsofworld.com

ICCS Collaboration

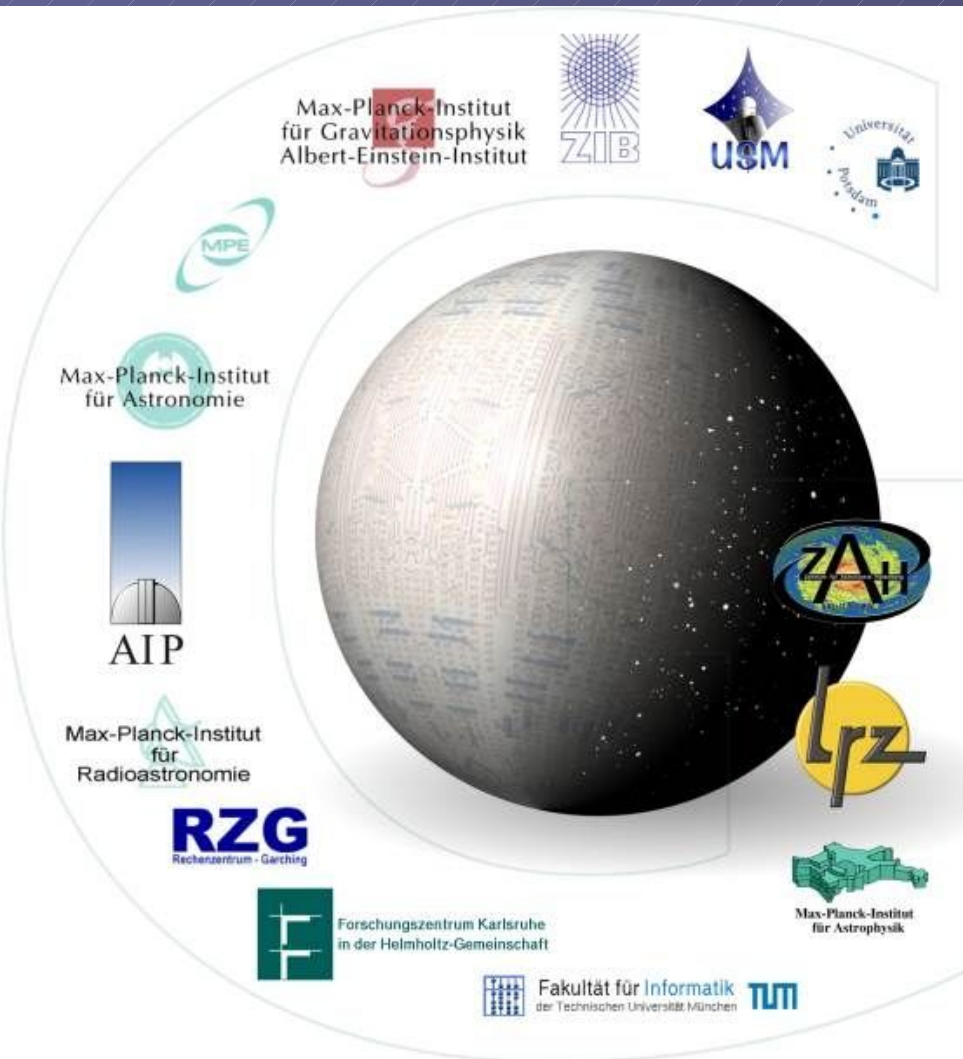
Green Network of GPU supercomputers

Valparaiso?

THANKS to T. Hamada/NACC for GPUs for Almaty, Kiev, Lahore!



Green Network



GACG =
German Astronomy
Community Grid

<http://www.gac-grid.org>

Including support for
large N-body, SPH, GRAPE
and other special
hardware jobs

technology supplied for new
grids:

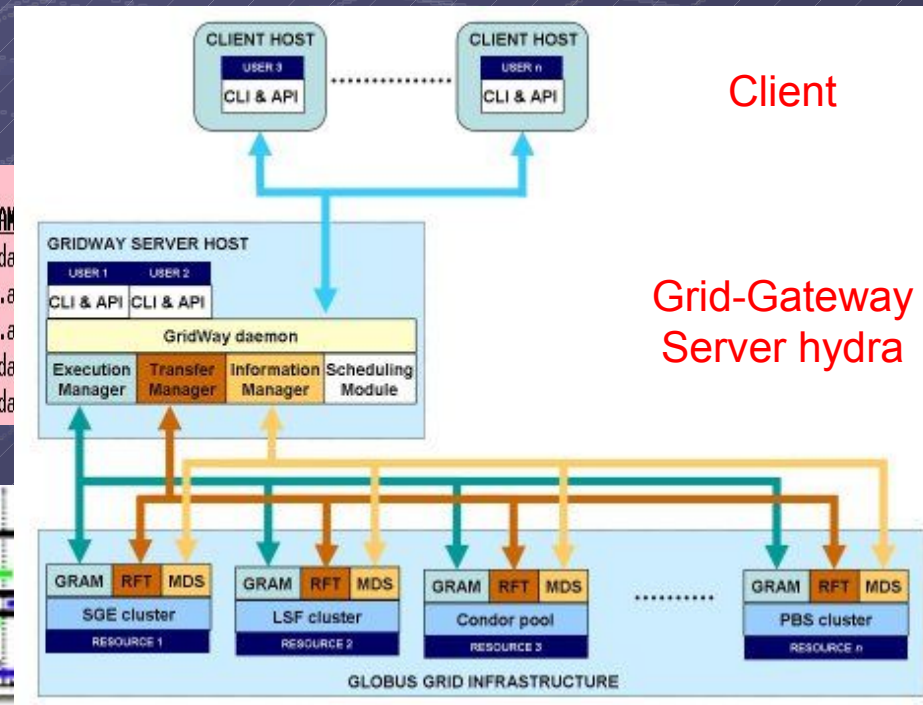
Green Network – Overview

The Astrogrid-D currently offers: software to access the grid:

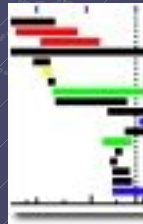
- Web Portal to access the grid for common applications
- Gridway / Grid-Gateway for classical job submission
- (Enke et al. 2010, New Astronomy)

```
spurzem@hydra:~$ gwhost
```

HID	PRIO	OS	ARCH	MHZ	%CPU	MEM(F/T)	DISK(F/T)	N(U/F/T)	LRMS	HOSTNAME
0	1	Linux2.6.16.33-	x86_6	2411	200	3076/7939	197805/220515	0/2/2	Fork	astroda
1	1	Linux2.6.11.4-2	x86_6	3200	300	866/3974	67177/79742	0/3/4	Fork	titan.a
2	1	Linux2.4.27-2-3	x86	996	99	6/502	7150/19366	0/1/2	Fork	buran.a
3	1	Linux2.6.9-42.0	x86_6	2411	98	1399/7970	289588/311777	0/1/2	Fork	astroda
4	1			0	0	0/0	0/0	0/0/0		astroda



Stellaris



Information Systems

Gridmap

Grid Timeline

Astrogrid-D Resources

Workload Center

Jobs Data

Help Log Out

Submit Monitor and Control Remote Consoles

Expand all | Collapse all

generic

Submit a generic Job

Submit Save As Delete

Basic Job Options

Command to run * Browse.. Upload

Job name

Advanced

Data

Add Local File Add Server File Remove

Input file	File Name	Location	Size (KB)	Date Modified
<input type="checkbox"/>				

Output file Browse..

Error file Browse..

Submit Revert

ICCS Invitation

Building International Community

Invitation to join at different level:

See also H. Simon's talk today!

- (I) Provide hardware access and support for green network of GPU clusters (currently Berkeley dirac, Heidelberg titan, Beijing laohu, Nagasaki dejima invited)
- (II) Take part in individual collaborations, community building by bridging the disciplines, contribute to database of benchmarks and tools, workshops, publications

Education and Outreach

Invitation to 3rd ICCS School and Workshop

Beijing, Dec. 5-9 2011 or Jan. 9-13, 2012

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Globular Cluster 47 Tucanae

$$\vec{a}_0 = \sum_j Gm_j \frac{\vec{R}_j}{R_j^3} ; \quad \vec{a}_0 = \sum_j Gm_j \left[\frac{\vec{V}_j}{R_j^3} - \frac{3(\vec{V}_j \cdot \vec{R}_j)\vec{R}_j}{R_j^5} \right]$$



Ground • AAT

NASA and R. Gilliland (STScI)
STScI-PRC00-33



Hubble Space Telescope • WFPC2

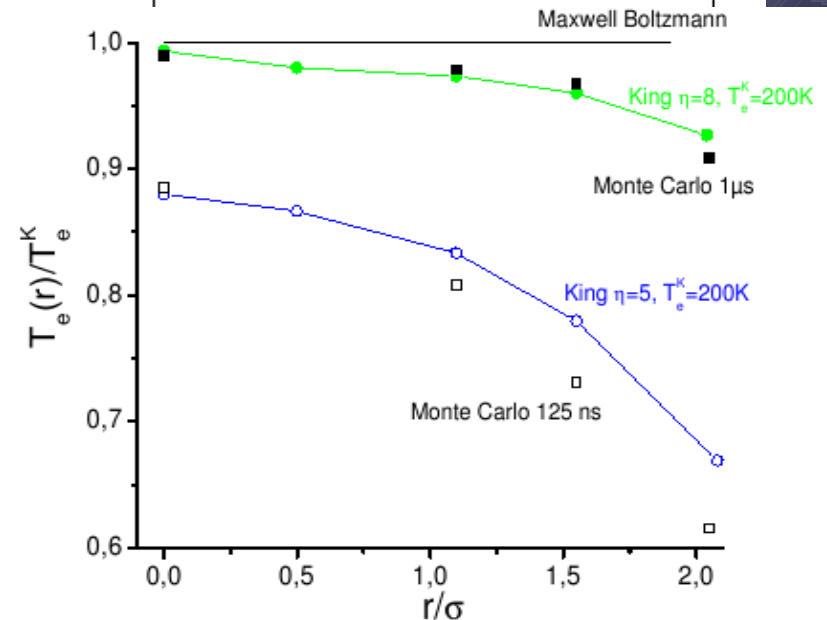
Star Cluster Dynamics

	Star Cluster	Ultracold Plasma
Number of particles	$5 \cdot 10^5$	10^6
Peak Density	$10^6 M_\odot \text{pc}^{-3}$	10^{10}cm^{-3}
Size/Core Radius r	$1 \text{ pc} \approx 3 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ cm}$	$200 \mu\text{m} = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$
d/r	0.01	$10^{-5.33}$
mass range M/m	100 (1000)	1800 (m_i/m_e)
Γ_e (e-e)	0.01	0.1
Γ_i (i-i)	$(M/m)\Gamma_e$	$(m_i/m_e)\Gamma_e$
t_{e-e}/t_{dyn}	100	0.01 A
t_{e_i}/t_{dyn}	1.0	1.0

Plasma Physics and Stellar Dynamics ...

How do they compare?
(Table inspired by Comparat et al. 2004)

Complexity asympt. N^{**2} !



Star Cluster Dynamics

Three-Body – Million Body - Continuum

- o Secular Instability
- o Exponential Divergence
- o Deterministic Chaos
- o Weak and Strong Correlations (Binaries/Multiples)
coupling to global dynamics (no shielding)
multi-scale problem
(e.g. different to galaxy dynamics)
- o Strong Mixing – (many) thousands of crossing times
(e.g. different to cosmological N-body)

Software

NBODY4, NBODY6, S.J.Aarseth, S. Mikkola, ...
(ca. 20.000 lines, since 1963):

- Hierarchical Individual Time Steps (HITS)
- Ahmad-Cohen Neighbour Scheme (ACS)
- Kustaanheimo-Stiefel and Chain-Regular. (KSREG)
for bound subsystems of $N < 6$ (Quaternions!)
- 4th order Hermite scheme (pred/corr), Bulirsch-Stoer (for Chain)
- Stellar Evolution (single/binary) (w Hurley)

NBODY6++, ϕ GPU, R. Spurzem, P. Berczik, T. Hamada, K. Nitadori, ...
• (massively parallel codes, since 1999):

- NBODY6++ (Spurzem 1999) using MPI
- Parallel Binary Integration in Progress (KSREG)
- Parallel ϕ GRAPE / ϕ GPU Use in Progress (Harfst et al. 2006,
• Spurzem et al. 2009)

Software

- **Copy Algorithm**: parallelize work over block members
replicate all data on all processors
(Example: NBODY6++)
- **Ring Algorithm**: domain decomposition
partial forces shifted
blocking or non-blocking, systolic or hyper-systolic
(Gualandris et al. 2005, Dorband et al. 2003)

Our present workhorse:

- **Mixed Algorithm**: ϕ GPU – domain decomposition on GPU
memories, copy algorithm for active particles
(Harfst et al. 2007, Spurzem et al. 2009)

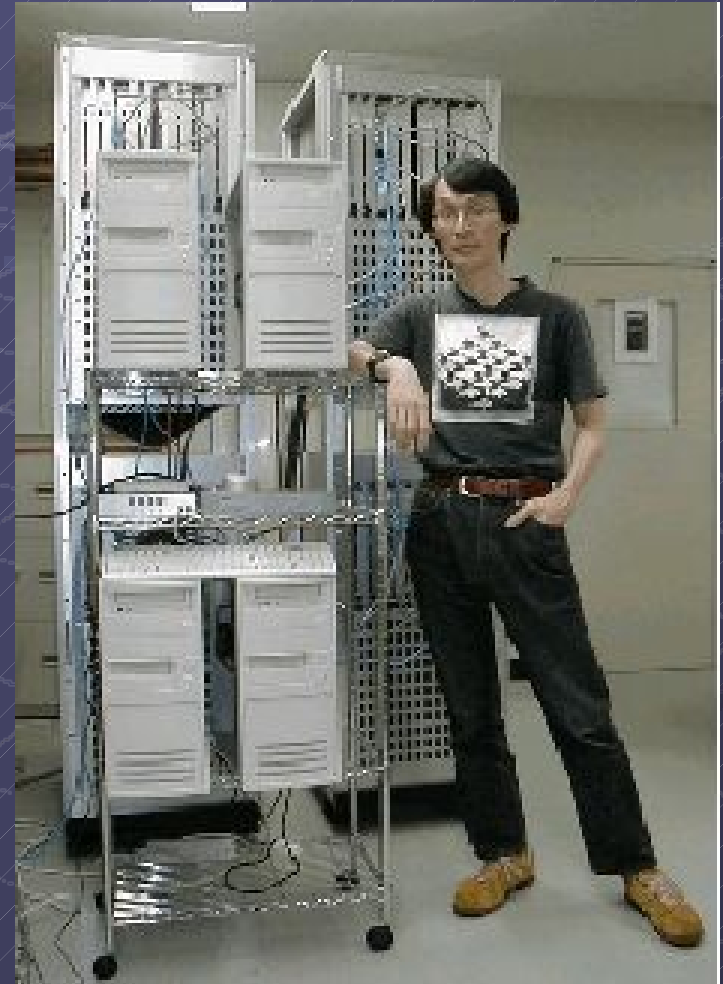
Note: Special hypersystolic quadratic algorithm (Makino 2002):

$$O(N/\sqrt{p}) + O(N/p)$$

hARDWARE

GRAPE-6 Gravity/Coulomb Part

- G6 Chip: 0.25 μ 2MGate ASIC, 6 Pipelines
- at 90MHz, 31Gflops/chip
- 48Tflops full system (March 2002)
- Plan up to 72Tflops full system (in 2002)
- Installed in Cambridge, Marseille, Drexel, Amsterdam, New York (AMNH), Mitaka (NAO), Tokyo, etc..
New Jersey, Indiana, Heidelberg

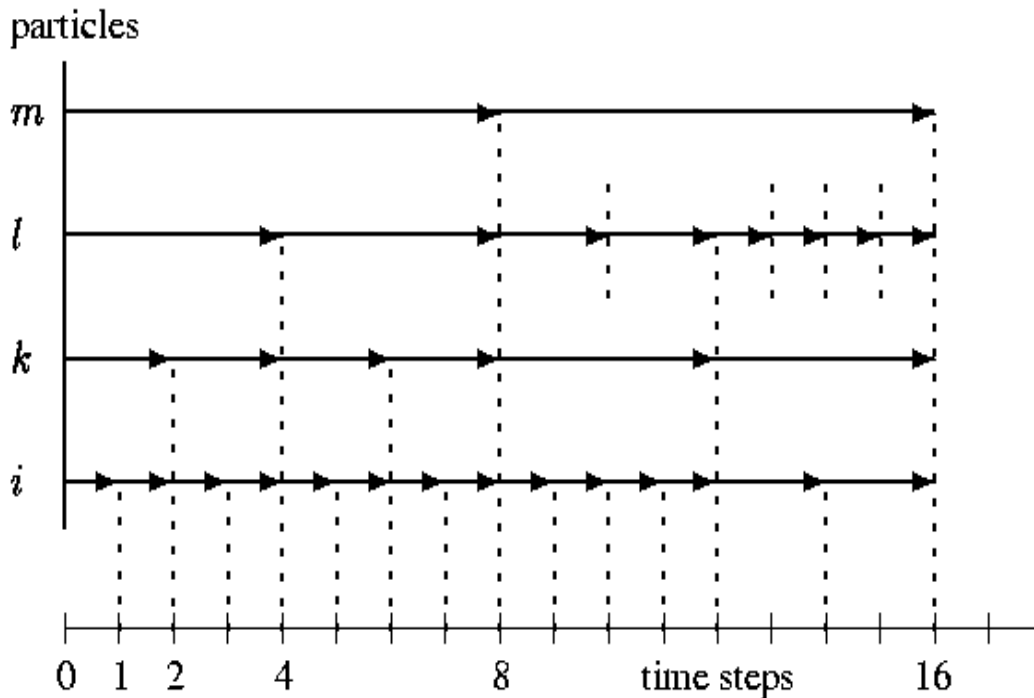


Presently used GPU (GRAPE) N-body code

Harfst, Berczik, Merritt, Spurzem et al, *NewA*, 12, 357 (2007)

Spurzem et al., *Comp. Science Res. & Dev.* 23, 231 (2009)

Hierarchical Individual Block Time Steps



$$\Delta t = \sqrt{\eta \frac{|\vec{a}| |\vec{a}^{(2)}| + |\vec{a}|^2}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{a}^{(3)}| + |\vec{a}^{(2)}|^2}}$$

4th order Hermite scheme

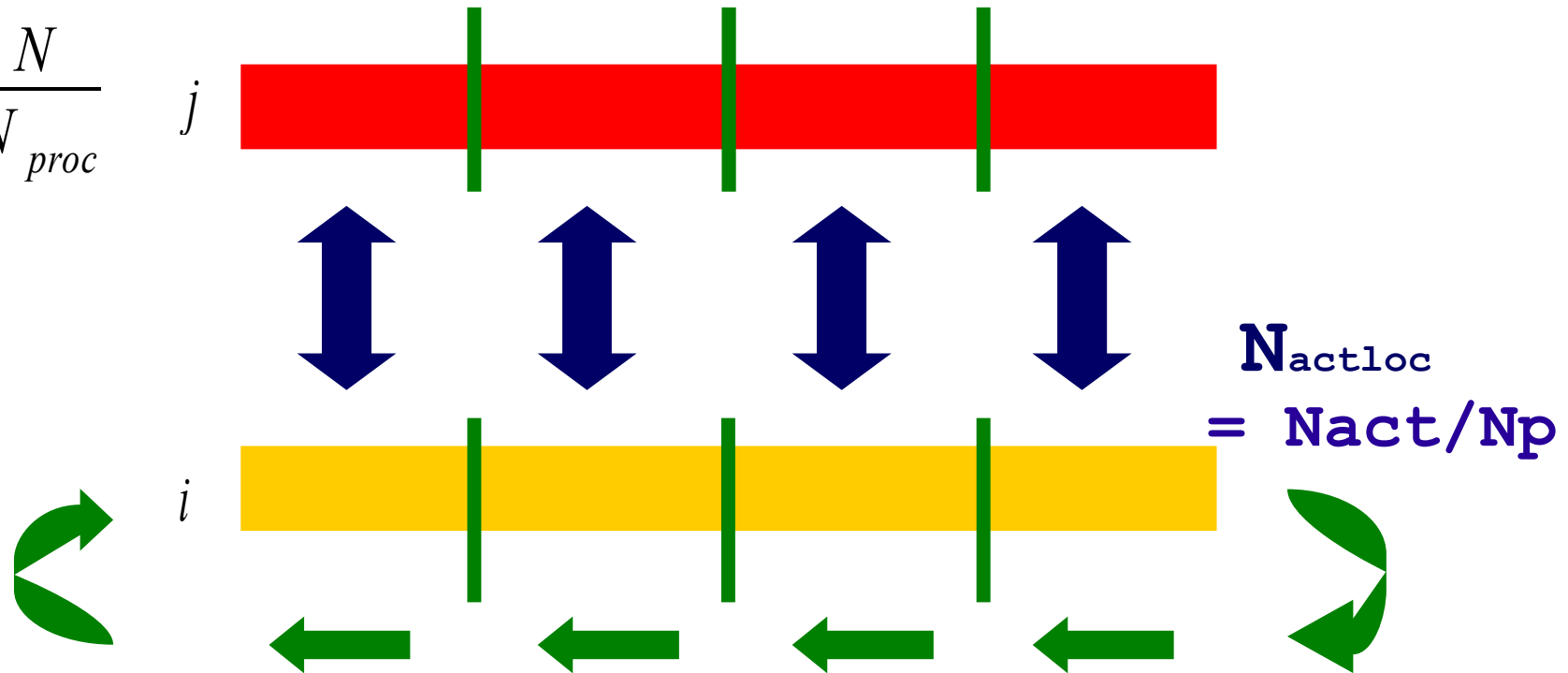
$$\frac{d^2 \vec{r}_i}{dt^2} = \vec{a}_i$$

<ftp://ftp.ari.uni-heidelberg.de/pub/staff/berczik/phi-GRAPE/>

Basic idea of parallel N-body code

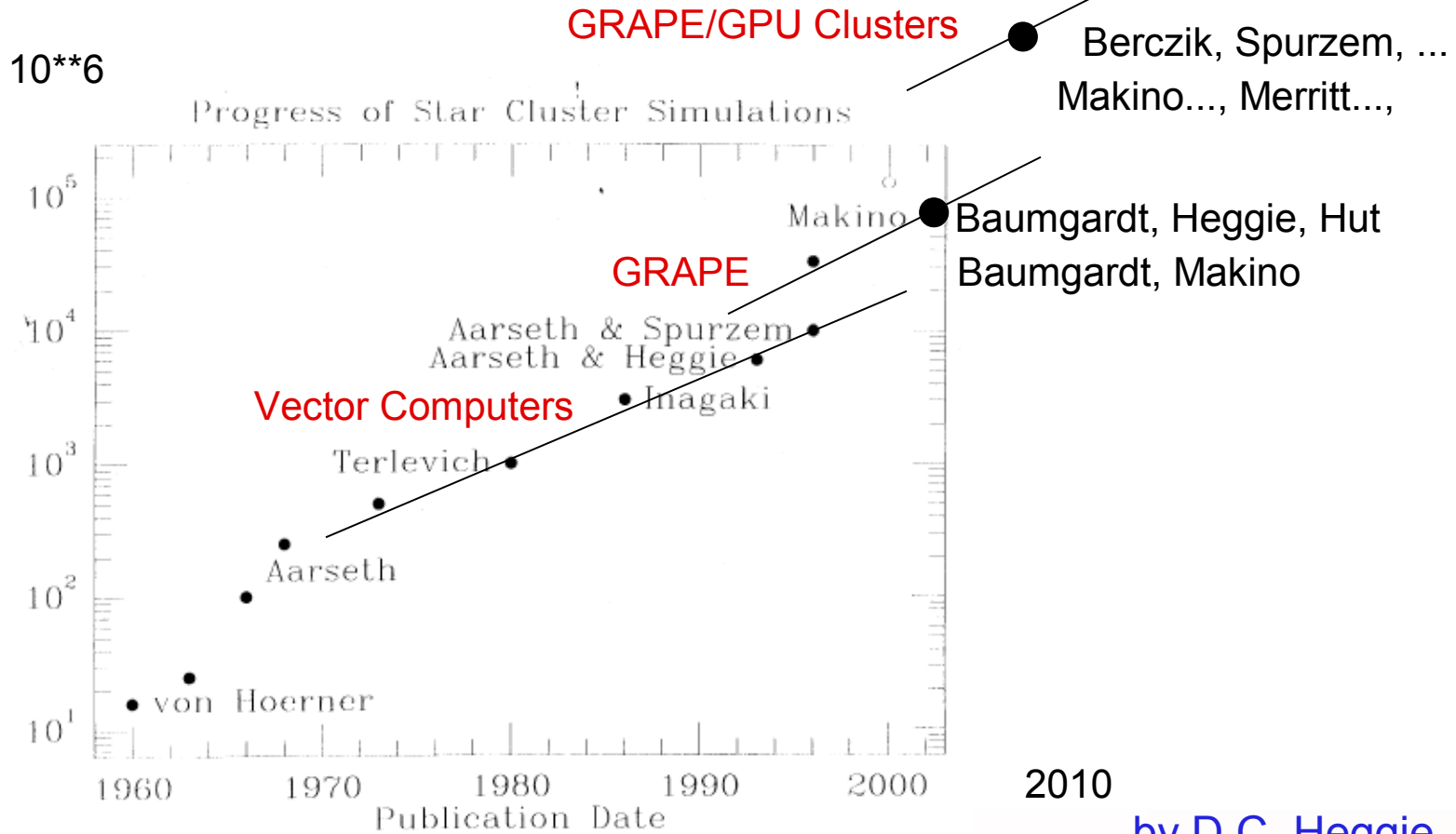
i, j - particle

$$N_{loc} = \frac{N}{N_{proc}}$$



Some communication scheme...

“Moore's” Law for Direct N-Body



by D.C. Heggie
Via www.maths.ed.ac.uk



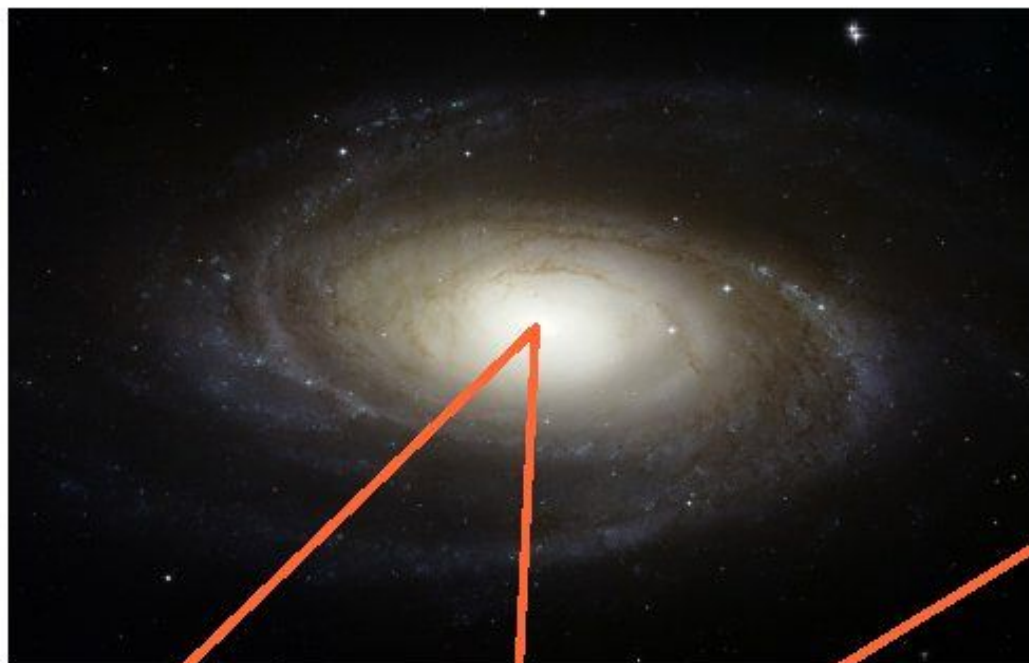
北京大學
PEKING UNIVERSITY

Manycore Computing in China and Germany

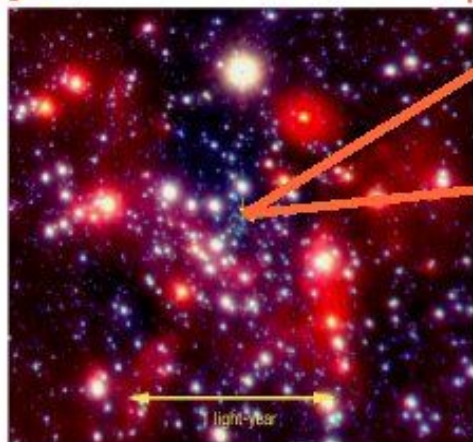
Dynamics of Galactic Nuclei with Black Holes

- Manycore (GPU) Research at
- Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Silk Road Project
- GRACE-2 Project
- ICCS and Green Grid
- Parallel Direct N-Body Codes with MPI and CUDA
- Galactic Nuclei, Black Holes, Gravitational Waves

Setting the stage: the galactic nucleus



Size ~ 10 Kpc
Density $\sim 0.05 M_{\text{sun}} \text{pc}^{-3}$
Vel. Disp. ~ 40 Km/s
Relaxation time $\sim 10^{15}$ yrs.



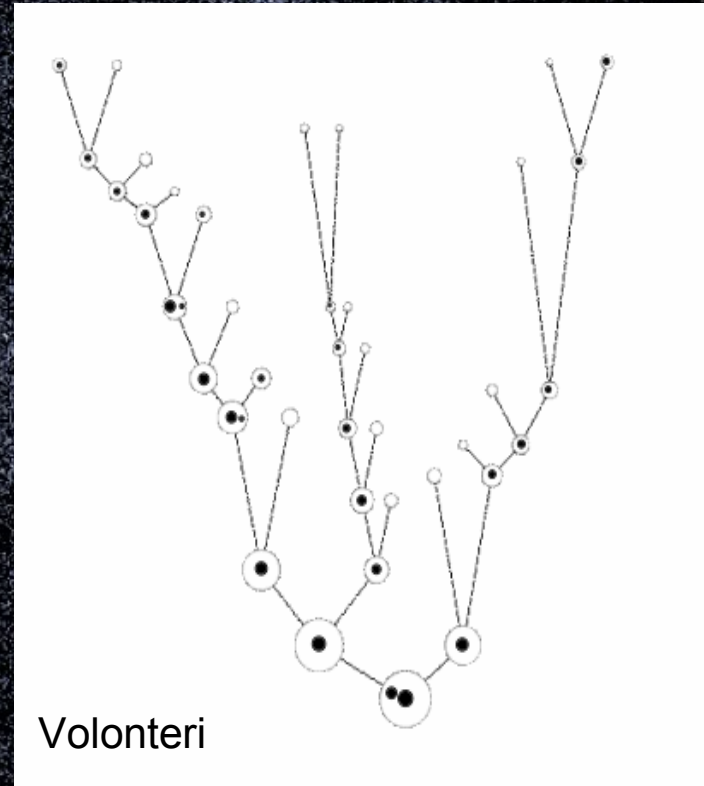
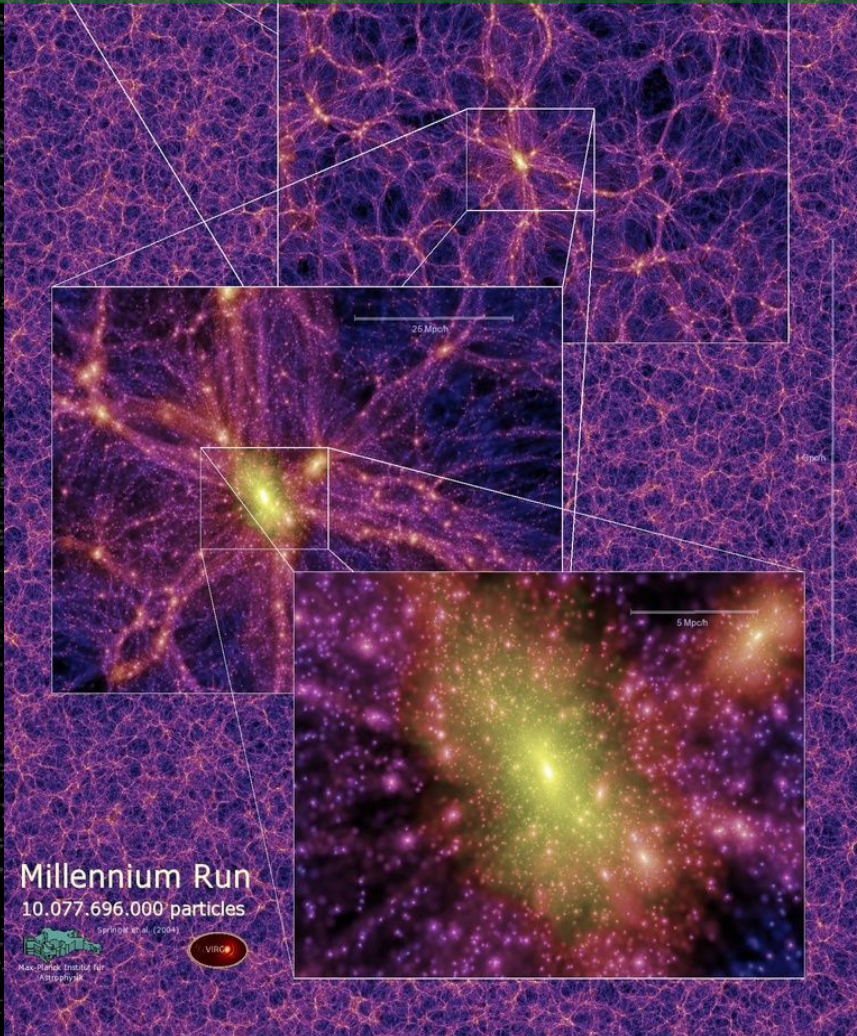
Size $\sim 1-10$ pc
Density $\sim 10^{6-8} M_{\text{sun}} \text{pc}^{-3}$
Vel. Disp. $\sim 10^{2-3}$ Km/s
Relaxation time $\sim 10^{8-9}$ yrs.



Size $\sim 10^{-7}-10^{-4}$ pc
 $R_s = 2G M_{\text{BH}} / c^2$
 $R_t \sim (\alpha M_{\text{BH}} / m_*)^{1/3} R_*$
Loss cone aperture: θ

*Slide:
Miguel
Preto*

Galaxies merge, hierarchical Structure formation, their centres? Black Holes in Nuclei?

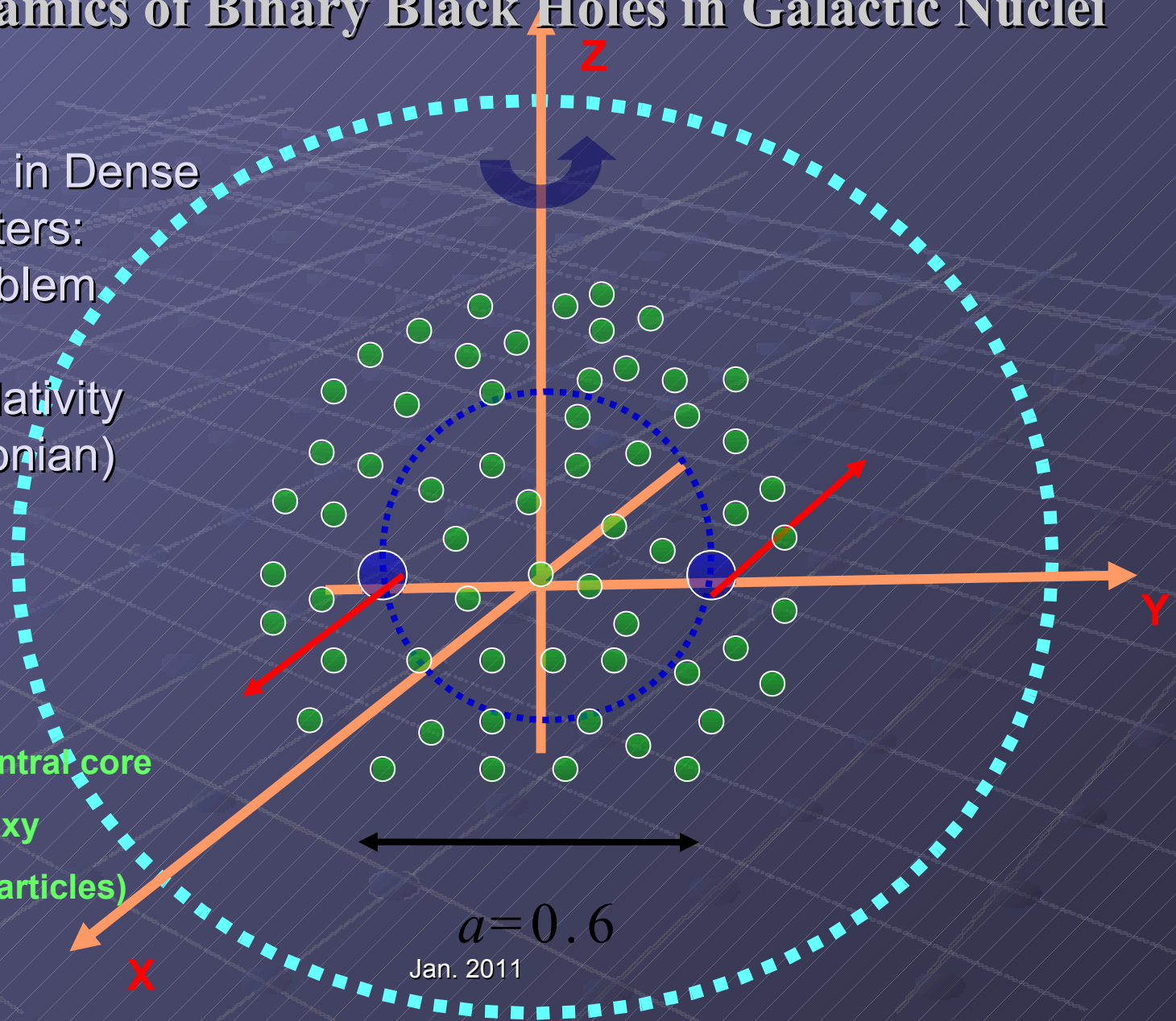


Slide:
Ingo
Berentzen

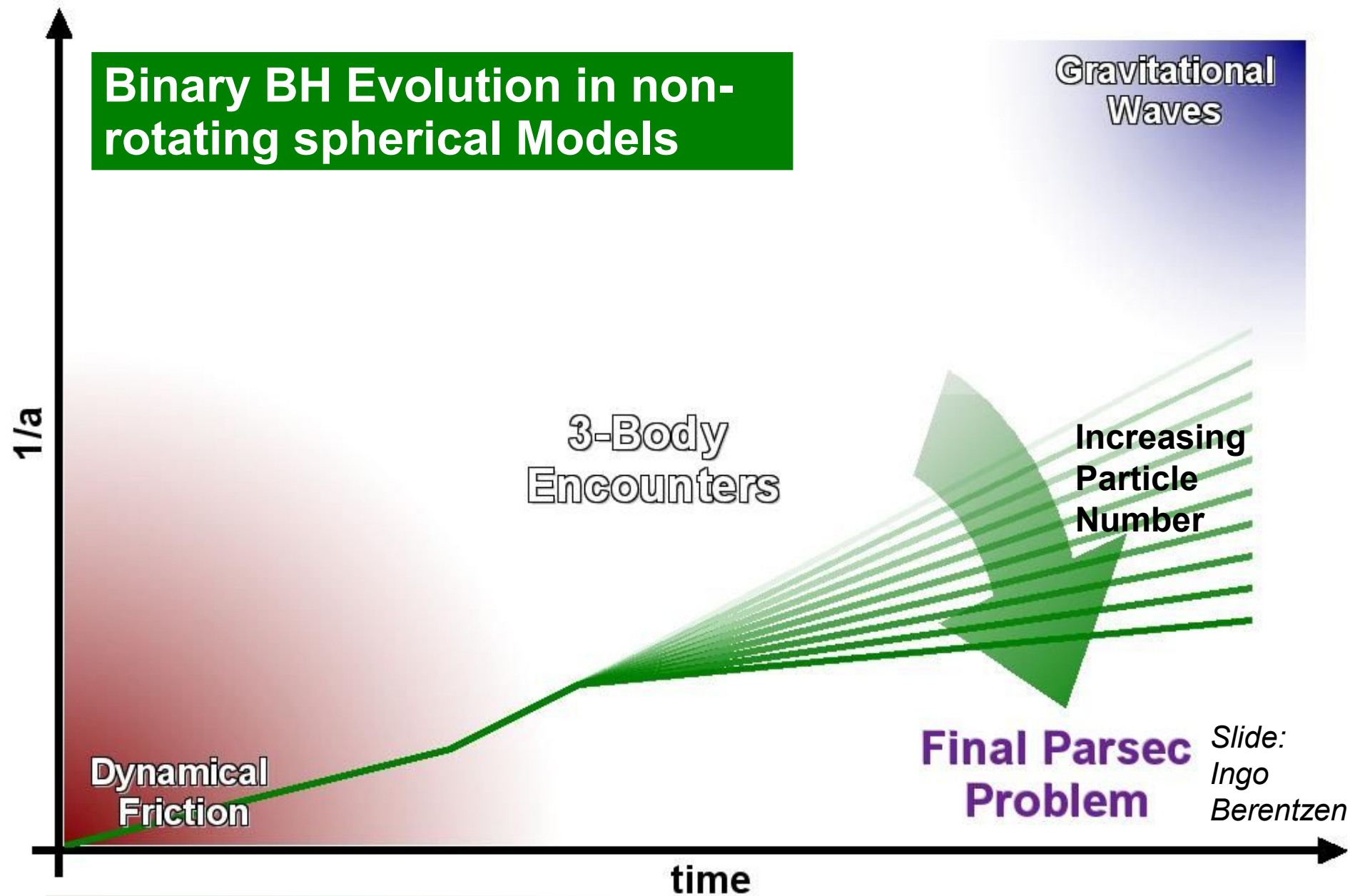
Dynamics of Binary Black Holes in Galactic Nuclei

Black Holes in Dense
Stellar Clusters:
N-Body Problem
with
General Relativity
(Post-Newtonian)

Two equal-mass
black holes in central core
of simplified galaxy
(up to 4 million particles)



Binary BH Evolution in non-rotating spherical Models



Final Parsec Problem

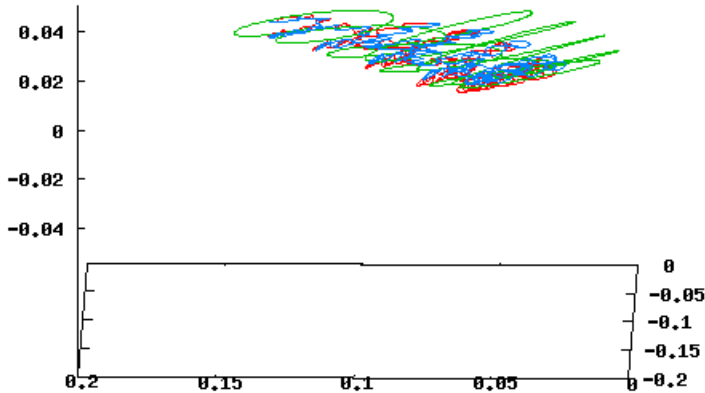
Slide:
Ingo
Berentzen

Triple Black Holes

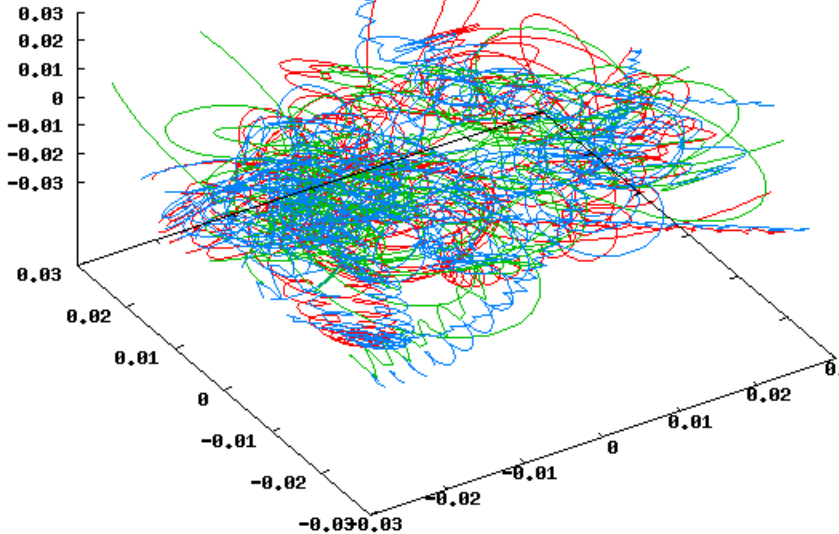
Left: Triple initially coplanar
 Bottom: Triple initially nonplanar

We see hierarchical triples,
 chaotic three-body,
 binary plus single...

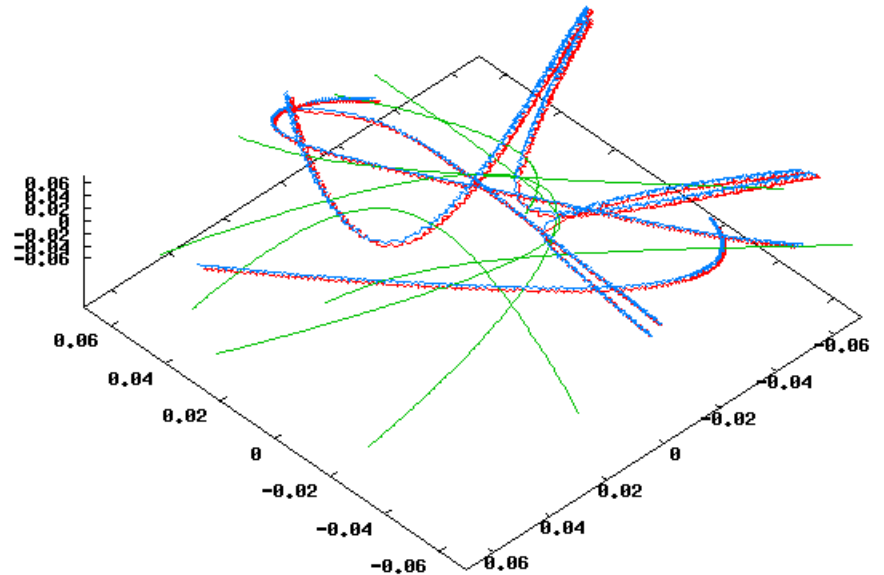
```
'fort.61_rainer3' u ($1 > 22. && $1 < 25. ? $8 : 1/0):9:10
'' u ($1 > 22. && $1 < 25. ? $14 : 1/0):15:16
'' u ($1 > 22. && $1 < 25. ? $20 : 1/0):21:22
```



```
'fort.61_ceichho' u ($1 > 20. && $1 < 25. ? $8 : 1/0):9:
'' u ($1 > 20. && $1 < 25. ? $14 : 1/0):15:
'' u ($1 > 20. && $1 < 30. ? $20 : 1/0):21:
```

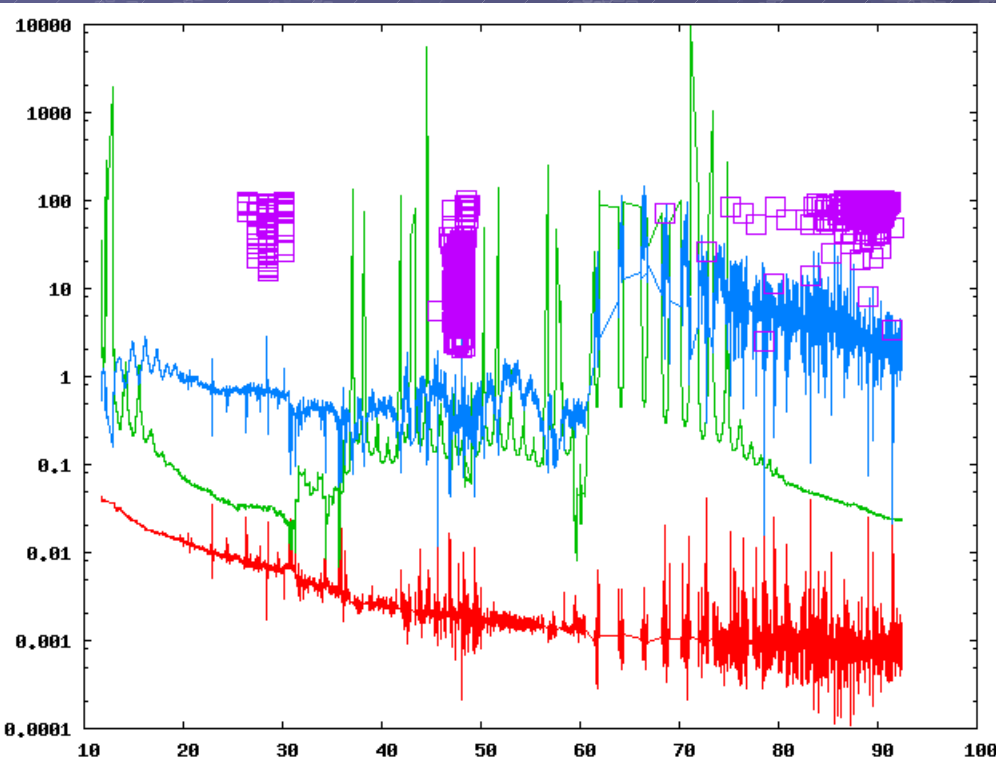


```
'fort.61_ceichho' u ($1 > 30. && $1 < 40. ? $8 : 1/0):9:10
'' u ($1 > 30. && $1 < 40. ? $14 : 1/0):15:16
'' u ($1 > 30. && $1 < 40. ? $20 : 1/0):21:22
```



Triple Black Holes

Three SM Black Holes, another case study, dynamics Newtonian...



PN1 becomes important

Mardling & Aarseth stability
parameter > 1 stable

outer semi-major axis

inner semi-major axis

Gopakumar, Mardling, Spurzem, in prep.

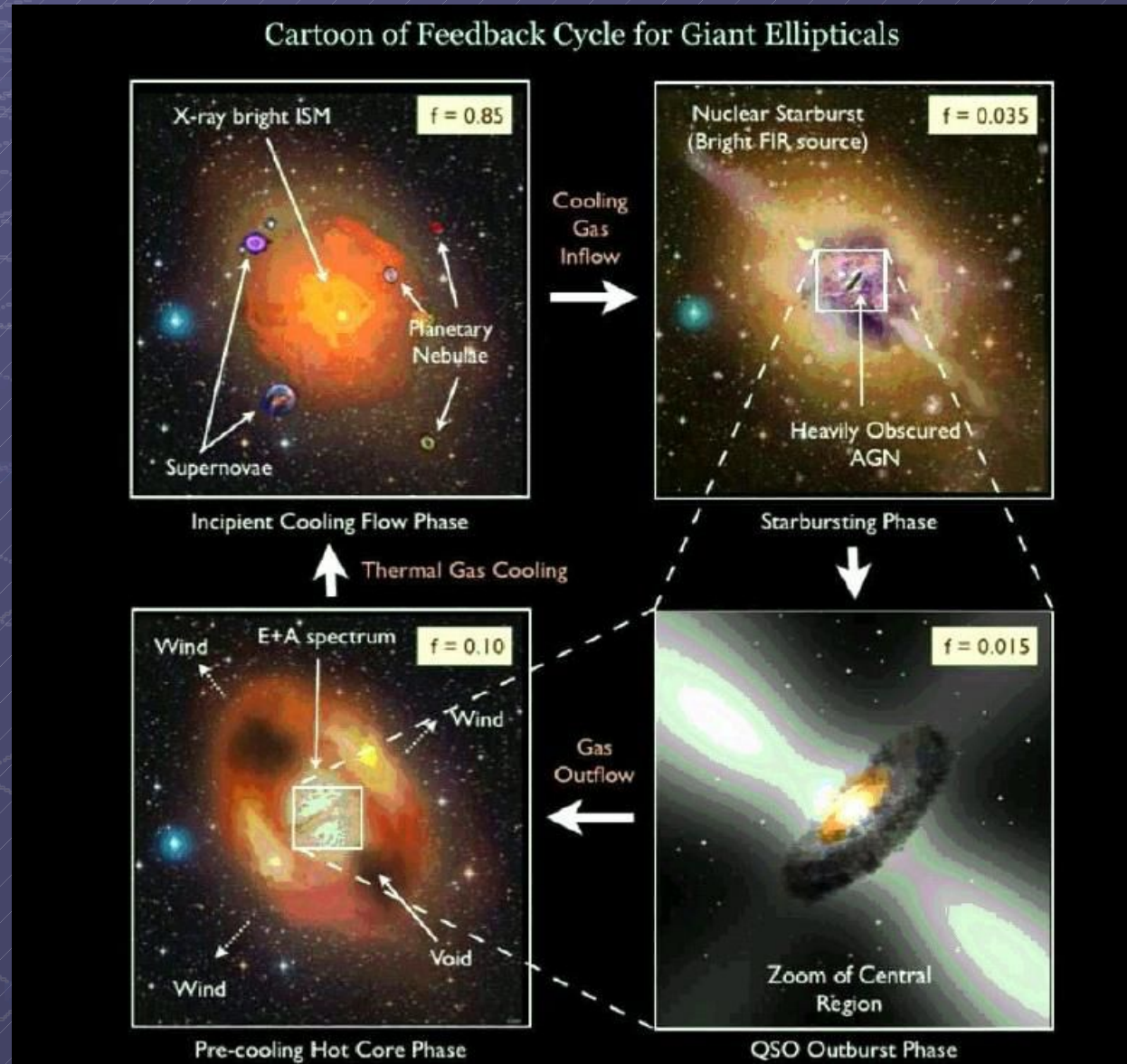
Gas Dynamics and Black Holes

Feedback And
Chemodynamical
Duty Cycles
In Galactic Nuclei

From 1D-Models
Of Shin, Ciotti,
Ostriker

Need resolution
Comparable to
Stellar dynamics
(1 mpc or less)

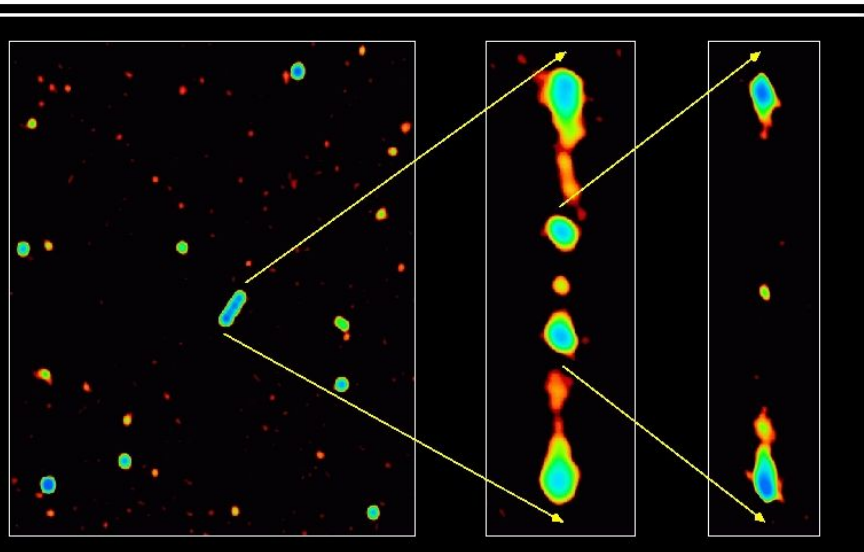
ICCS Berkeley



Gas Dynamics and Black Holes

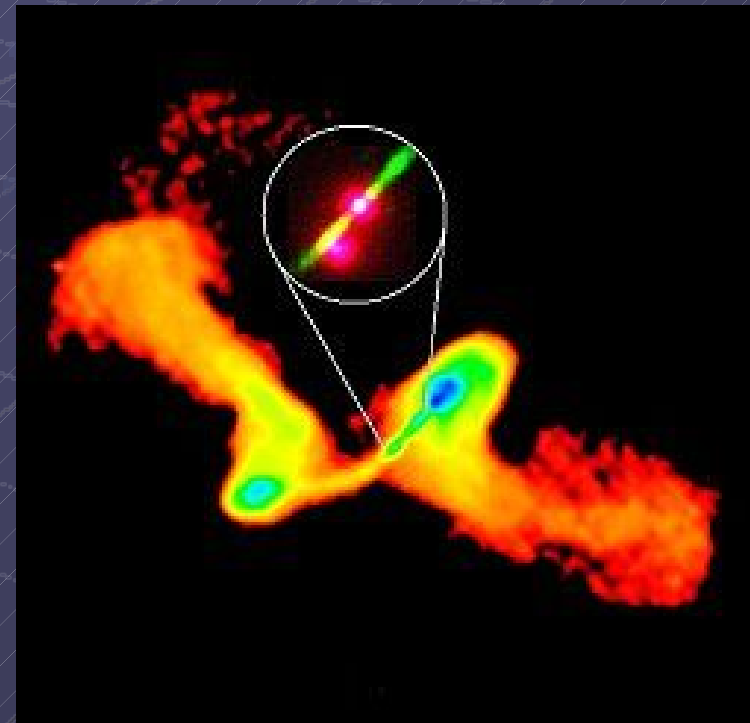
Left: double-double radio galaxies, clear out of inner disk, milliparsec, small mass ratio

*Right: Jet Flipping, large mass ratio, depend on viscous time scales
(Theory: Liu 2004, Liu et al. 2006)*



Double-double radio galaxy B1834+620

ASTRON

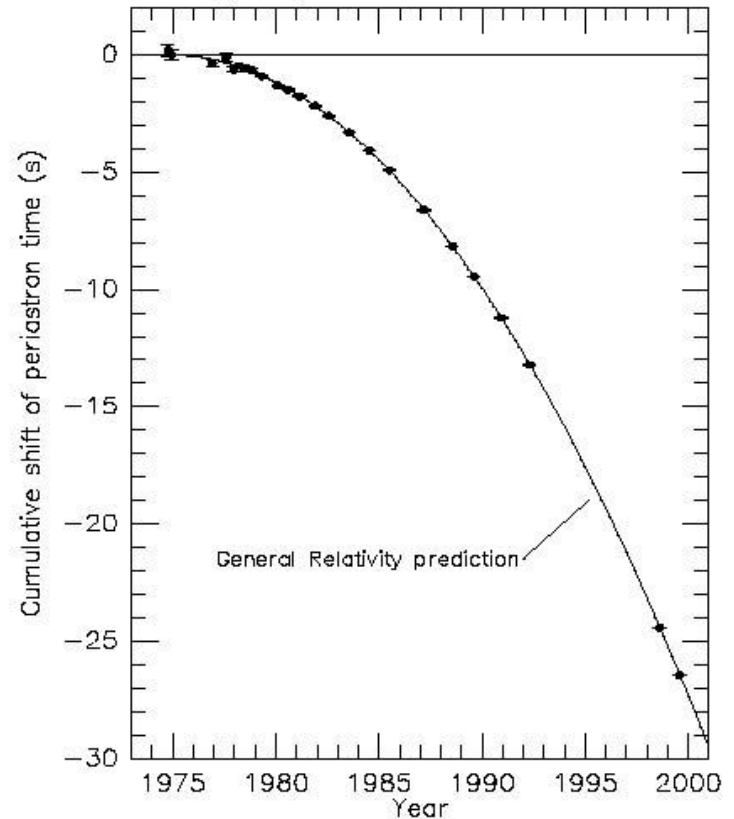


Post-Newtonian Dynamics

Indirect Proof by Hulse and Taylor, binary pulsar (Nobel prize 1993)



Comparison between observations of the binary pulsar PSR1913+16, and the prediction of general relativity based on loss of orbital energy via gravitational waves



From J. H. Taylor and J. M. Weisberg, unpublished (2000)

Post-Newtonian Dynamics

Method A: use geodesic equations, harmonic gauge, directly obtain eqs. of motion (Blanchet et al.)

Method B: Hamiltonian approach using ADM gauge (Schaefer et al.)

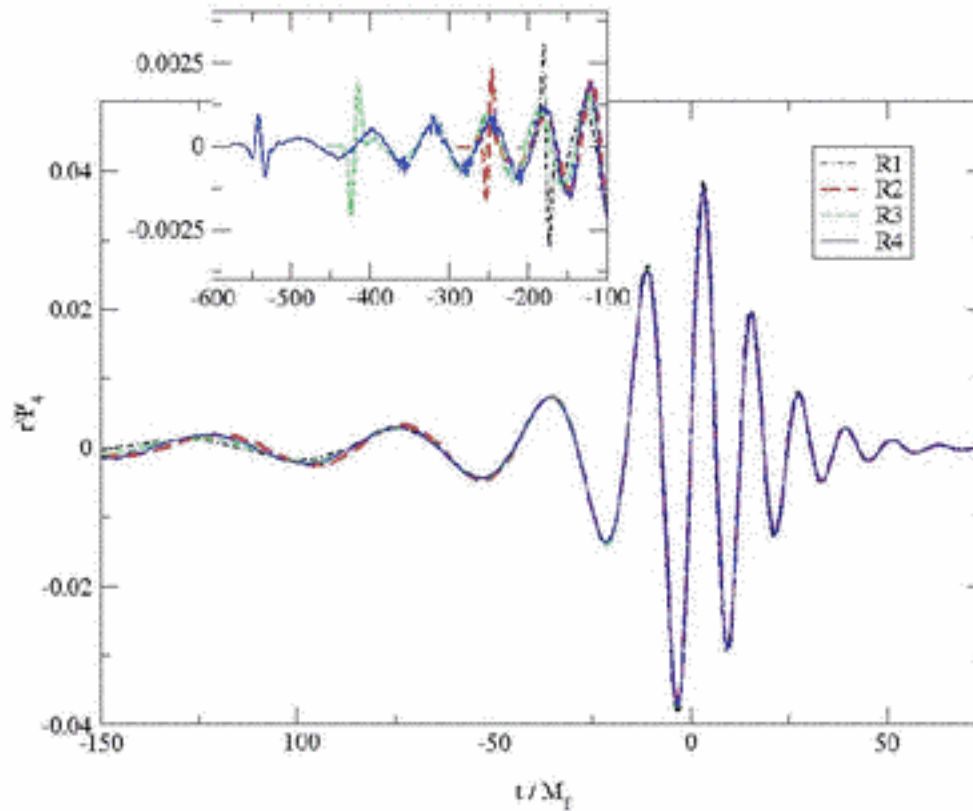
A and B equivalent till PN2.5 ($1/c^{**5}$), higher order gauge functions appear.

$$\frac{dv^i}{dt} = -\frac{Gm}{r^2} [(1 + \mathcal{A}) n^i + \mathcal{B} v^i] + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{c^8}\right), \quad (181)$$

and find [43] that the coefficients \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} = & \frac{1}{c^2} \left\{ -\frac{3\dot{r}^2 \nu}{2} + v^2 + 3\nu v^2 - \frac{Gm}{r} (4 + 2\nu) \right\} && \text{Perihel shift} \\ & + \frac{1}{c^4} \left\{ \frac{15\dot{r}^4 \nu}{8} - \frac{45\dot{r}^4 \nu^2}{8} - \frac{9\dot{r}^2 \nu v^2}{2} + 6\dot{r}^2 \nu^2 v^2 + 3\nu v^4 - 4\nu^2 v^4 \dots \text{higher order...} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{Gm}{r} \left(-2\dot{r}^2 - 25\dot{r}^2 \nu - 2\dot{r}^2 \nu^2 - \frac{13\nu v^2}{2} + 2\nu^2 v^2 \right) + \frac{G^2 m^2}{r^2} \left(9 + \frac{87\nu}{4} \right) \right\} \\ & + \frac{1}{c^5} \left\{ -\frac{24\dot{r} \nu v^2}{5} \frac{Gm}{r} - \frac{136\dot{r} \nu}{15} \frac{G^2 m^2}{r^2} \right\} && \text{Grav. Radiation} \end{aligned}$$

So far, it seems not!



NASA-GSFC
 Baker, Centrella, Choi, Koppitz, van Meter
 Phys.Rev. D73 (2006) 104002

Initial separations:

R1 = 6.5 M

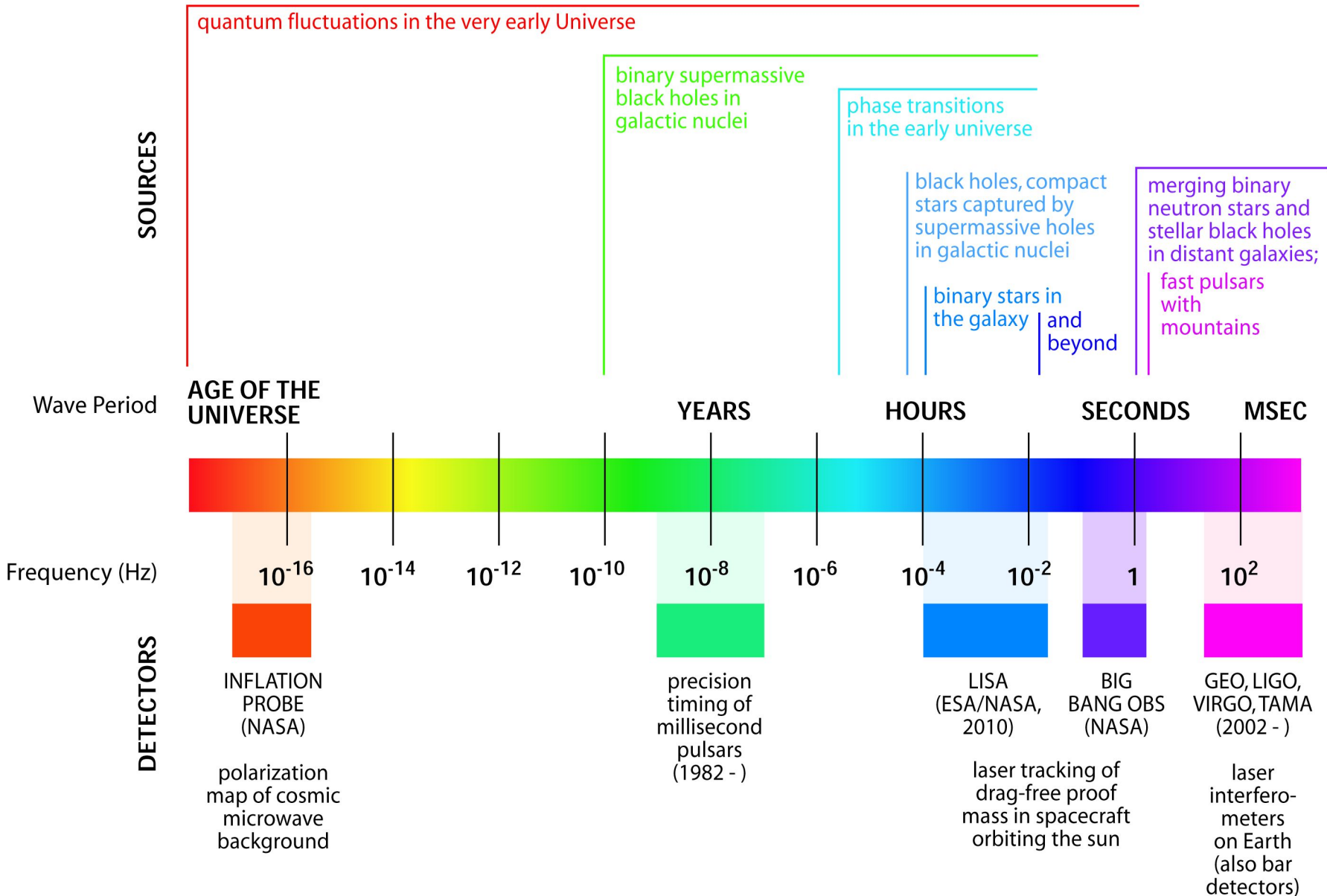
R2 = 7.6 M

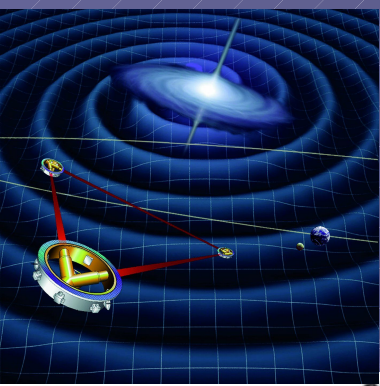
R3 = 8.5 M

R4 = 9.6 M

Slide by P. Laguna

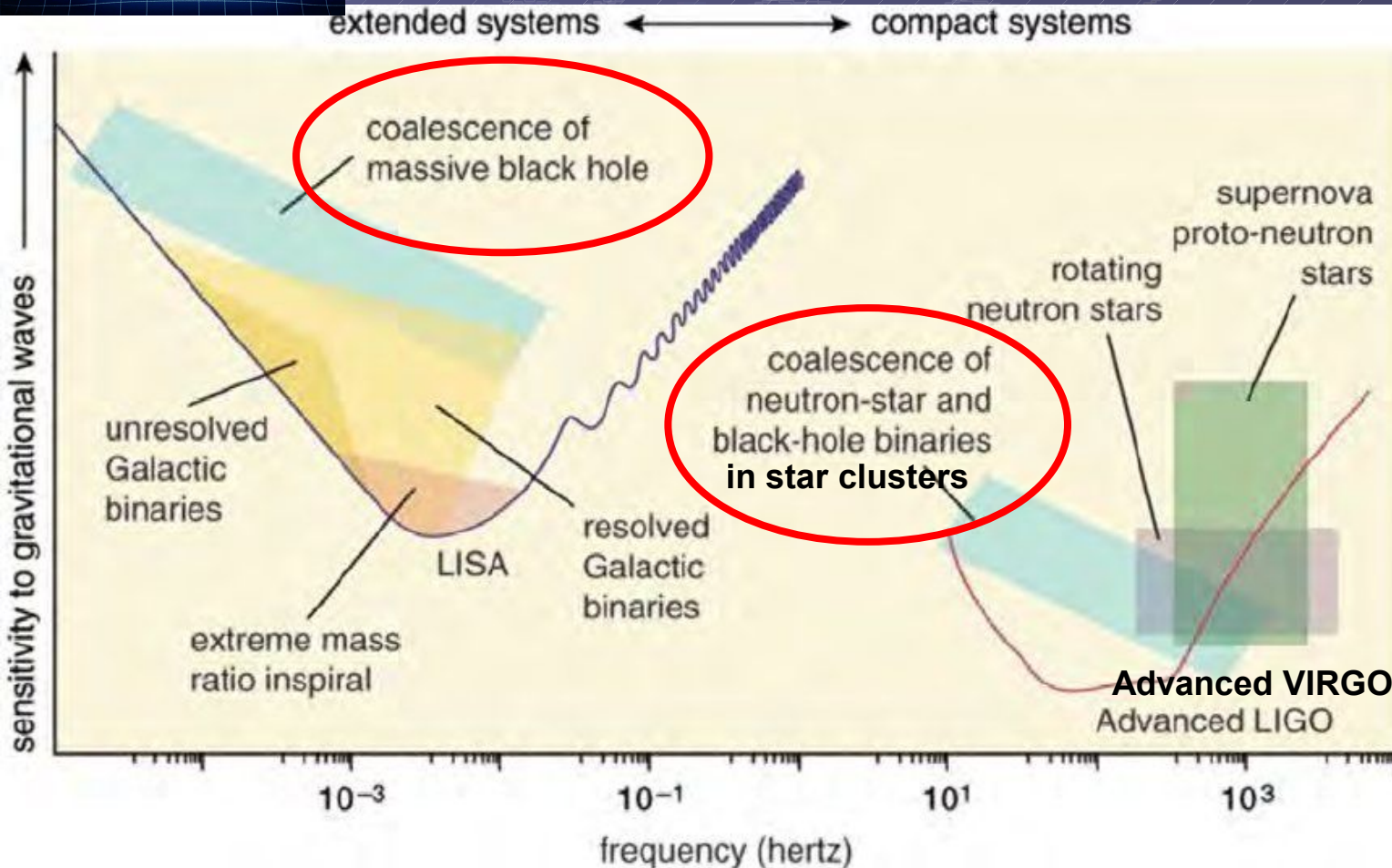
THE GRAVITATIONAL WAVE SPECTRUM





Gravitational Wave Prediction from Black Holes in Galactic Nuclei and Star Clusters

Astrophysical Objects in the realm of LISA (left) and VIRGO or LIGO (right)
= activities with Nbody Simulations



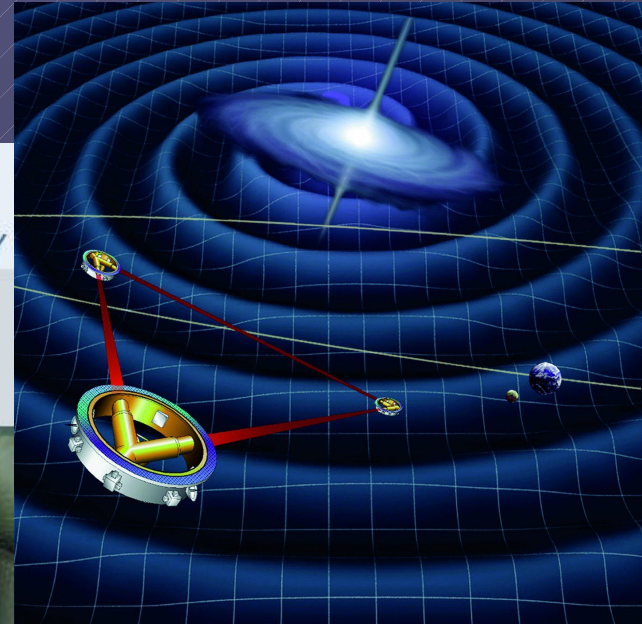
EUROPEAN GRAVITATIONAL OBSERVATORY

EGO



Consortium of

VIRGO Detector in Cascina near Pisa, Italy

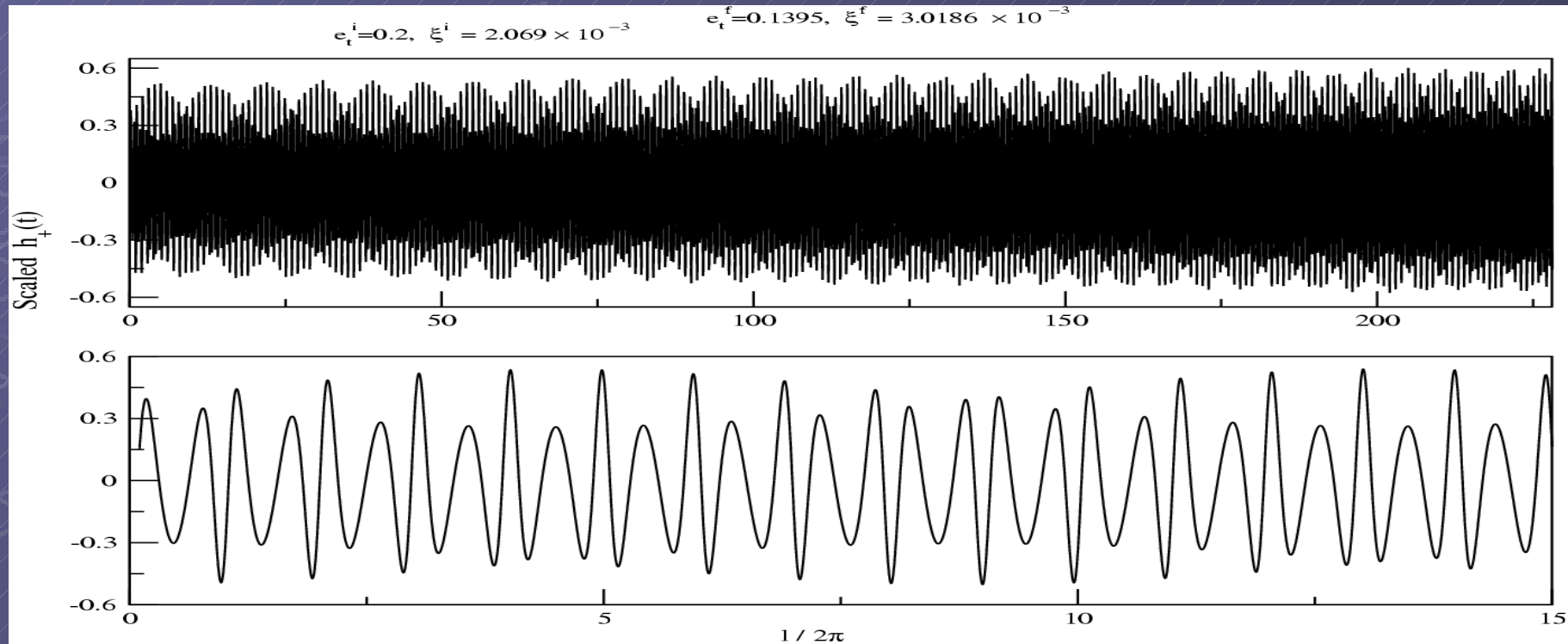


LISA =
Laser Space
Interferometer Antenna

ICCS Berkeley

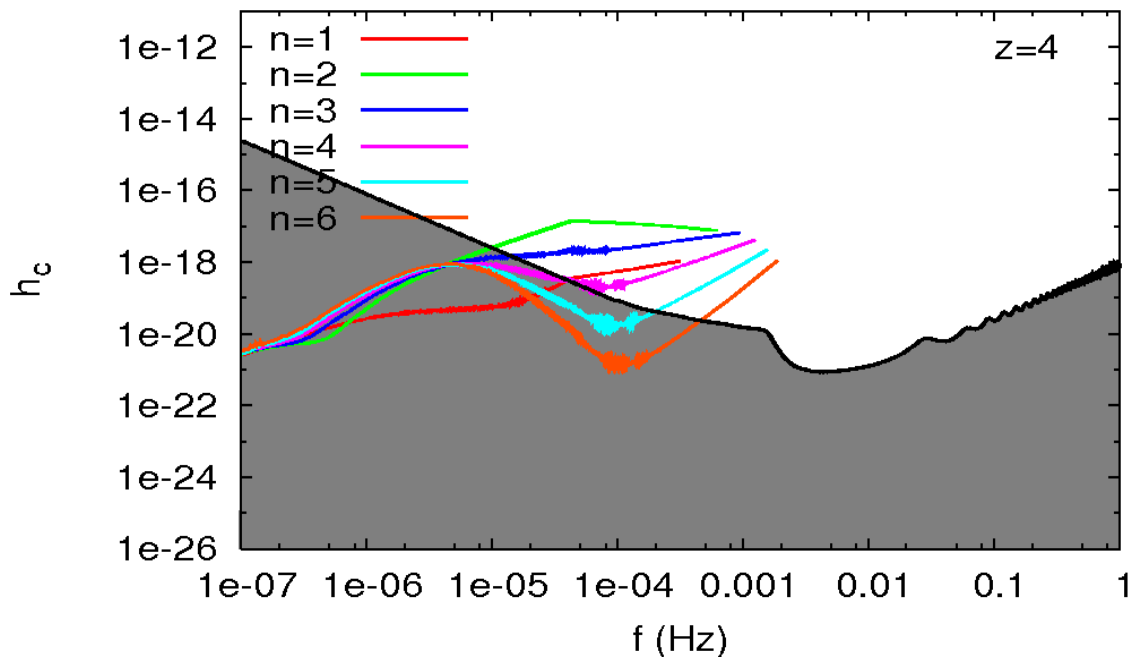


Post-Newtonian Dynamics Gravitational Wave Templates



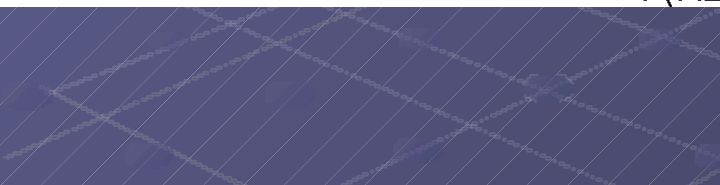
Plots of $h_+(t)$ showing 3 relevant time scales
Orbital evolution is NOT adiabatic (fully 3.5PN accurate)
Handle arbitrary eccentricities (Gopakumar, Schäfer, et al.)

$M_{\text{BH}}=10^6 M_{\odot}$

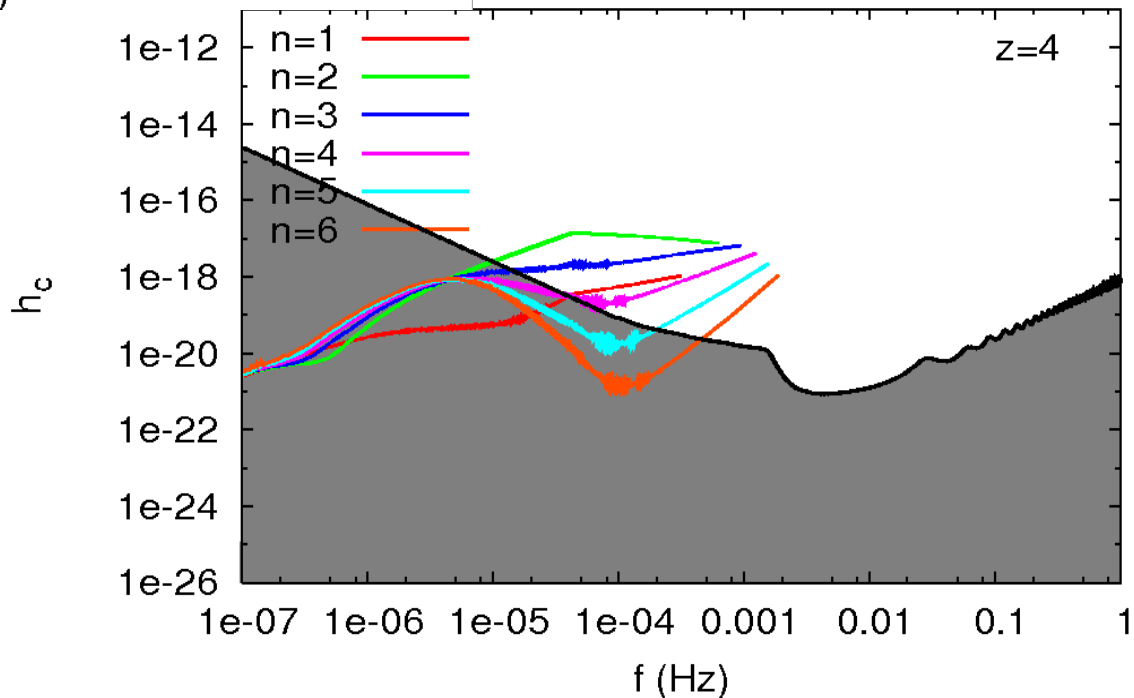
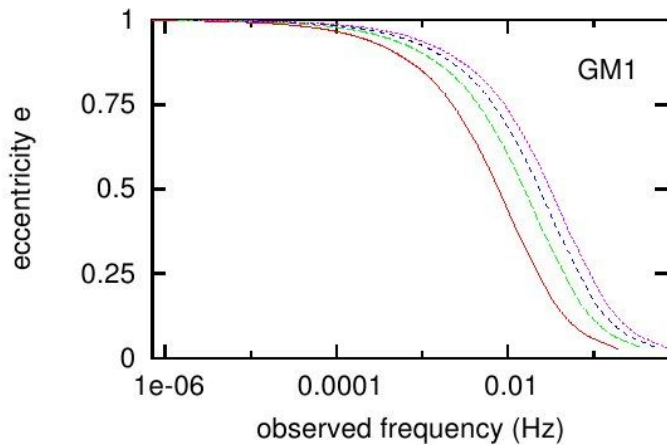


Berentzen, Preto,
Berczik, Merritt,
Spurzem
2009 (ApJ)

$M_{\text{BH}}=10^6 M_{\odot}$



$M_1=M_2=2.5 \cdot 10^5 M_{\text{Sun}}, z=1,2,3,4$



ICCS Invitation

Building International Community

Invitation to join at different level:

See also H. Simon's talk today!

- (I) Provide hardware access and support for green network of GPU clusters (currently Berkeley dirac, Heidelberg titan, Beijing laohu, Nagasaki dejima invited)
- (II) Take part in individual collaborations, community building by bridging the disciplines, contribute to database of benchmarks and tools, workshops, publications

Education and Outreach

Invitation to 3rd ICCS School and Workshop

Beijing, Dec. 5-9 2011 or Jan. 9-13, 2012