

# Trees - building and walking

OCT-Trees:

Construct Tree from top down in time proportion to  $N \ln(N)$

## Building

Root node is the entire volume of the simulation

Split volume in 8

Loop over all particles and sum mass in each quadrant

If octant has  $> 1$  particles, create new node

If octant has  $= 1$  particle, create pointer

If octant has  $= 0$  particles, create null pointer

Repeat until no active quadrants with  $> 1$  particle

## Walking

For a given particle, walk down the tree to determine the interaction list

Open cells according to theta criteria

Sum up the accelerations and multipoles

Each node of the Tree has:

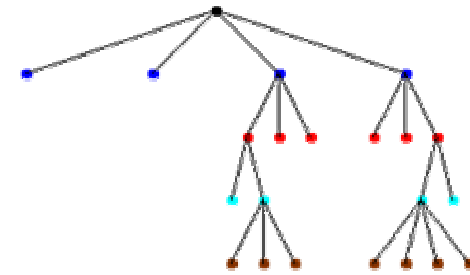
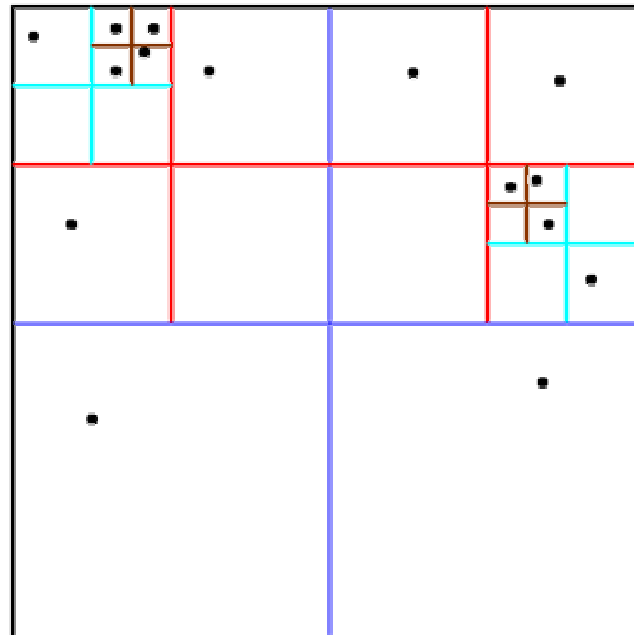
Pointers to 8 children in 3D (node, particle or null)

Pointer to the parent node

Position of the centre of mass and physical centre

Mass

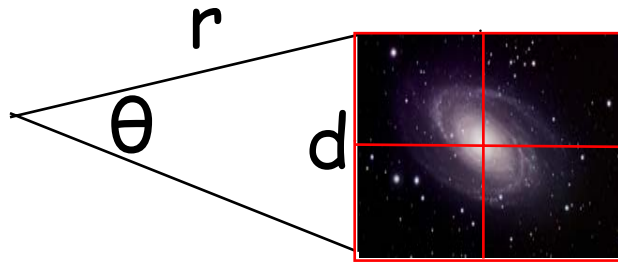
Higher order multipoles of the node



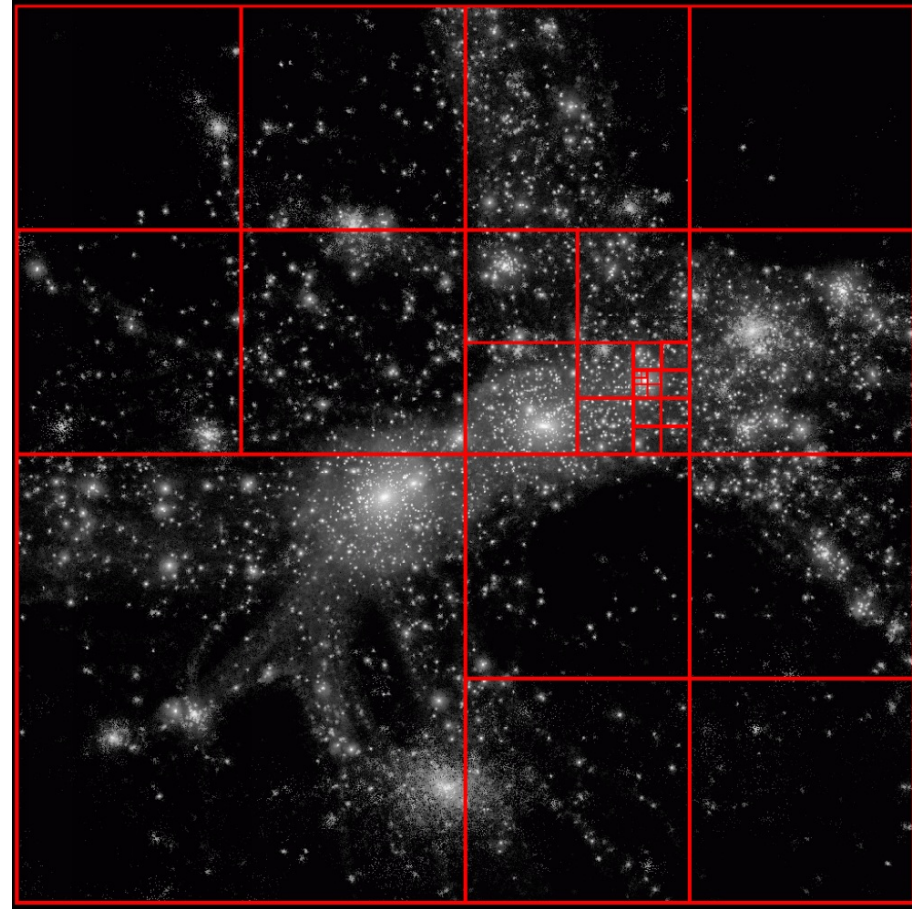
# The active tree on a single particle

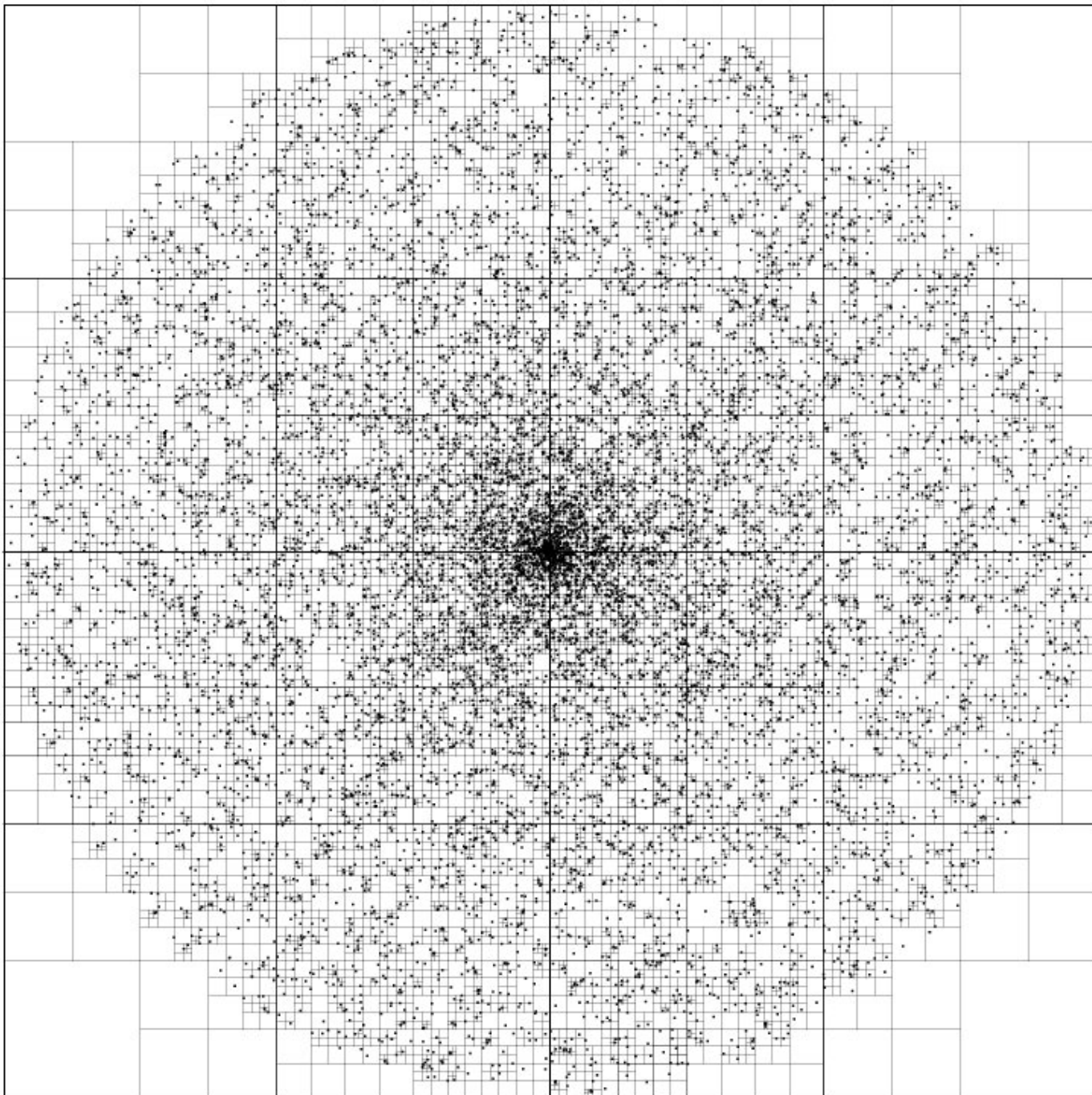
## Hierarchical methods (TREES)

The force on a given particle is calculated by moving up the tree, opening cells according to a simple opening angle criteria.



If  $r/d < 0.5$  then open the cell and sum the contributions to the force from the particles within the subcells, otherwise do not open the cell.





This is the entire two dimensional tree for a system modelled with 1000 particles.

Next we will look at the "active" tree for a single particle.