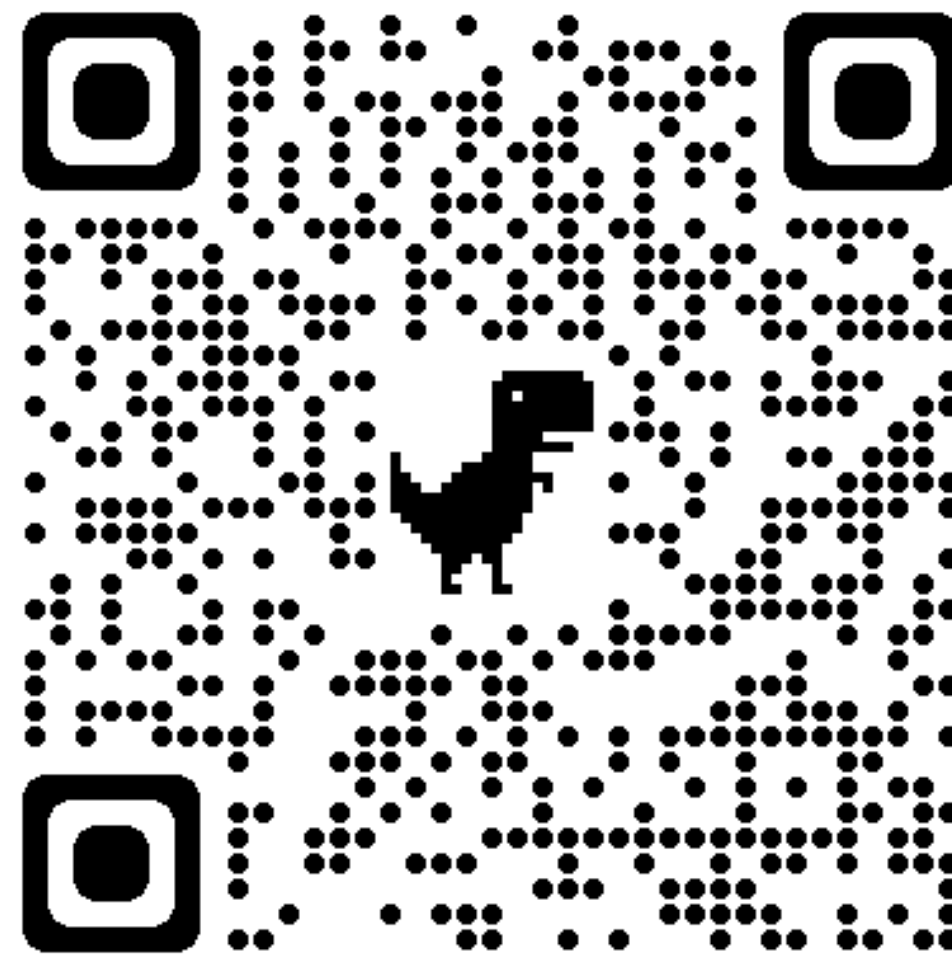


Eikonal Solver Implementation

Advanced Methods for Scientific Computing (AMSC) Hands-on Project



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Description

Eikonal Equation

$$\begin{cases} H(x, \nabla u(x)) = 1 & x \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d \\ u(x) = g(x) & x \in \Gamma \subset \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

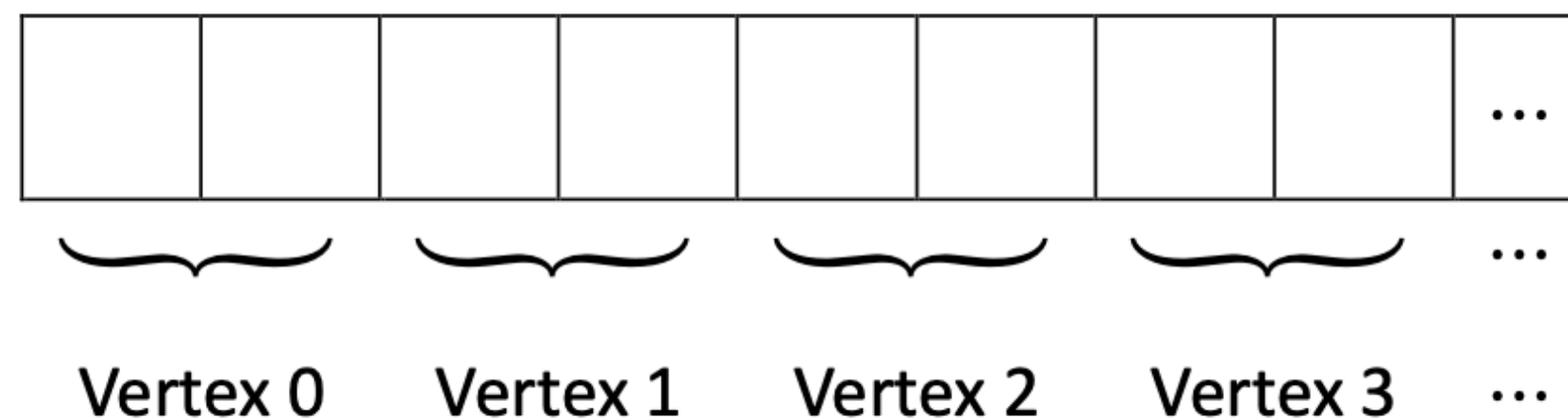
where

- d is the dimension of the problem, either 2 or 3;
- u is the eikonal function, representing the travel time of a wave;
- $\nabla u(x)$ is the gradient of u , a vector that points in the direction of the wavefront;
- H is the Hamiltonian, which is a function of the spatial coordinates x and the gradient ∇u ;
- Γ is a set smooth boundary conditions.

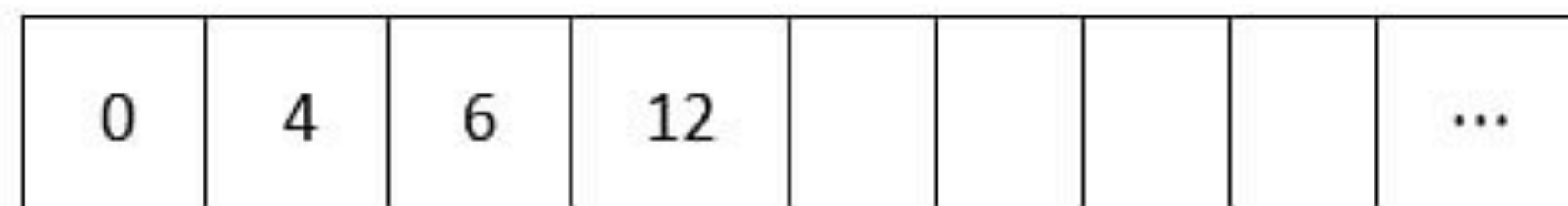
Mesh

Data Structures

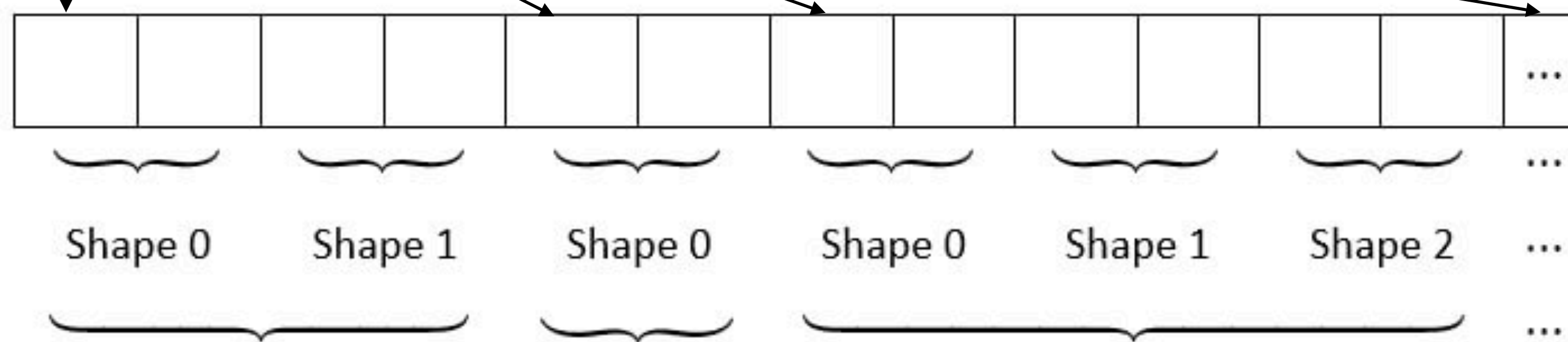
geo



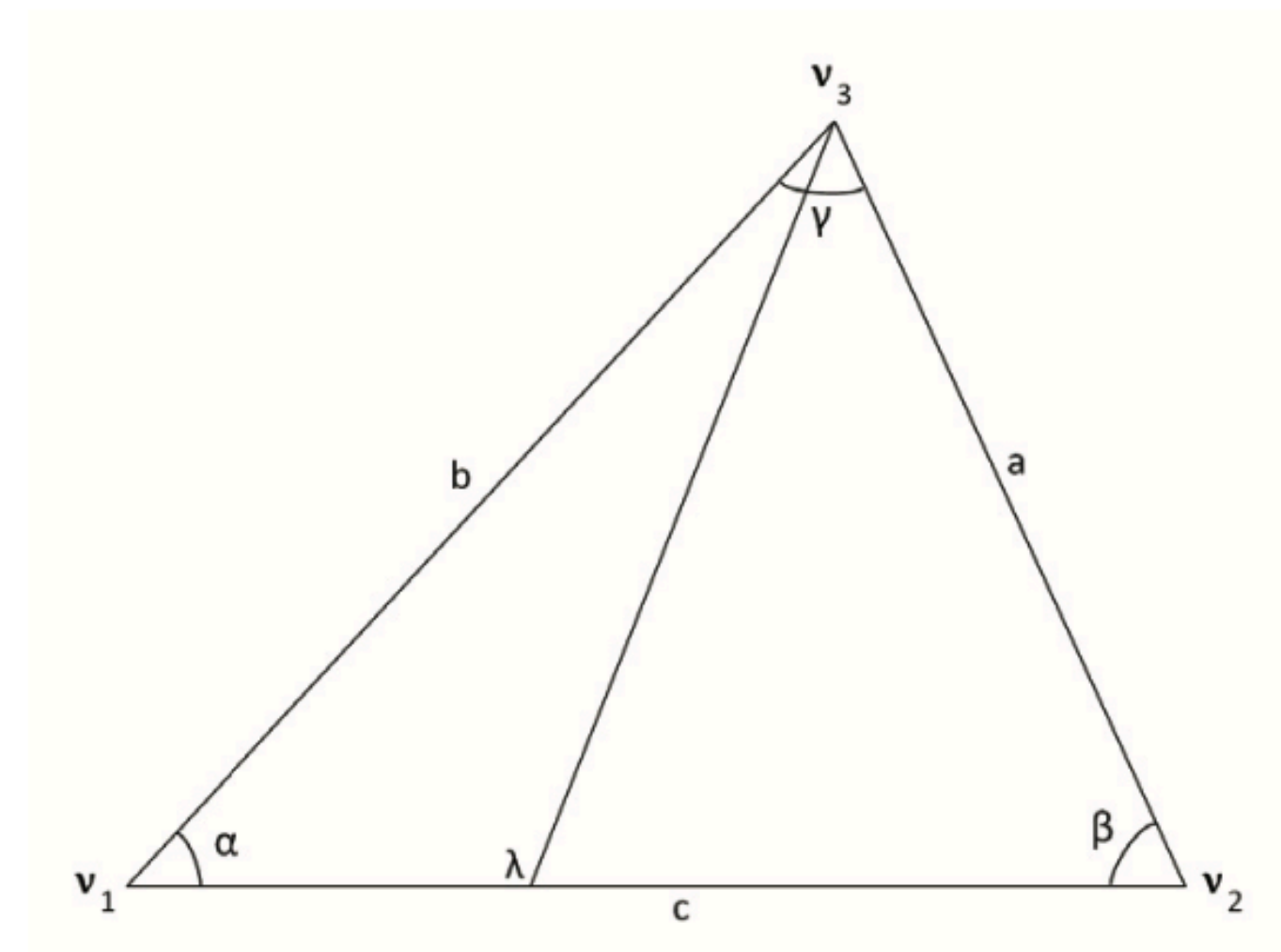
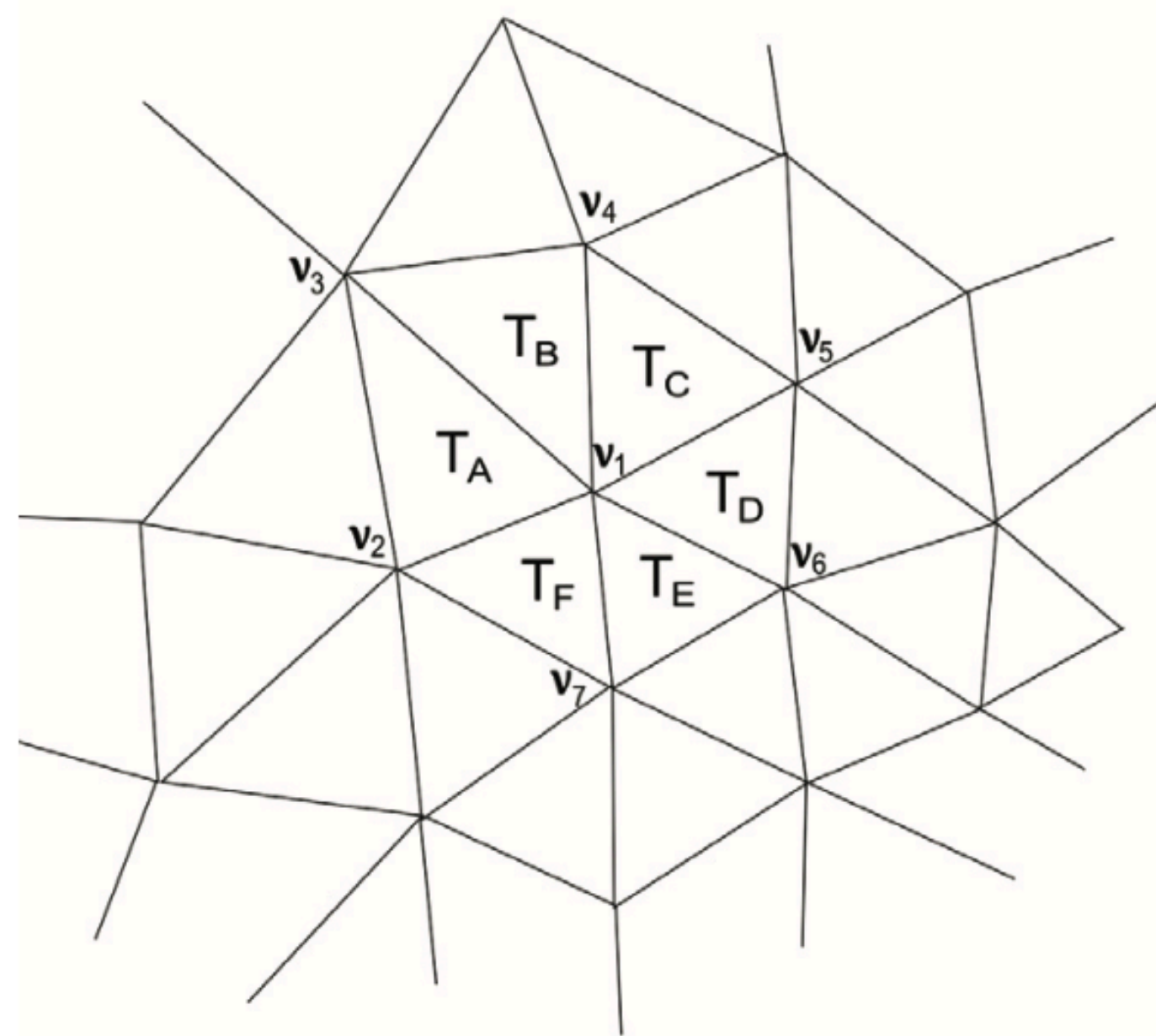
ngh



shapes



Local Solver



For each vertex, it is essential to solve a local problem, specifically determining the updated value u , by considering the upwind neighbors.

Serial Implementation

Algorithm 2.1. MESHFIM(V, B, L)

comment: 1. Initialization (V : all vertices, L : active list, B : seed vertices)

```
for each  $v \in V$ 
  do { if  $v \in B$ 
        then  $\Phi_v \leftarrow 0$ 
        else  $\Phi_v \leftarrow \infty$ 
    }
for each  $v \in V$ 
  do { if any 1-ring vertex of  $v \in B$ 
        then add  $v$  to  $L$ 
    }
```

comment: 2. Update vertices in L

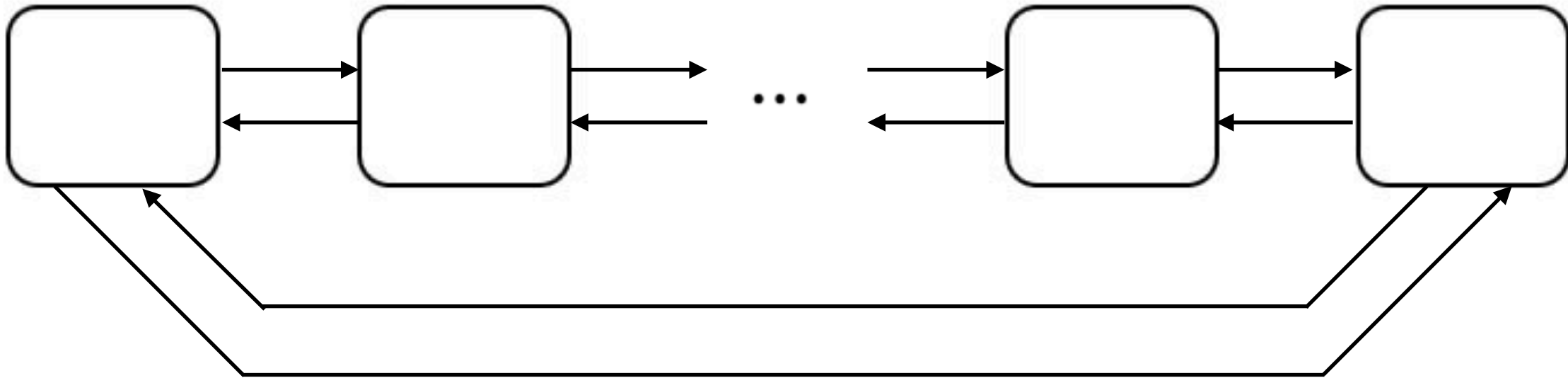
```
while  $L$  is not empty
  do {
    for each  $v \in V$ 
      do {
         $p \leftarrow \Phi_v$ 
         $q \leftarrow \text{Update}(v)$ 
        if  $|p - q| < \varepsilon$ 
          then {
            for each adjacent neighbor  $v_{nb}$  of  $v$ 
              do {
                if  $v_{nb}$  is not in  $L$ 
                  then {
                     $p \leftarrow \Phi_{v_{nb}}$ 
                     $q \leftarrow \text{Update}(v_{nb})$ 
                    if  $p > q$ 
                      then {
                         $\Phi_{v_{nb}} \leftarrow q$ 
                        add  $v_{nb}$  to  $L$ 
                      }
                  }
              }
            remove  $v$  from  $L$ 
          }
      }
  }
```

Data Structures

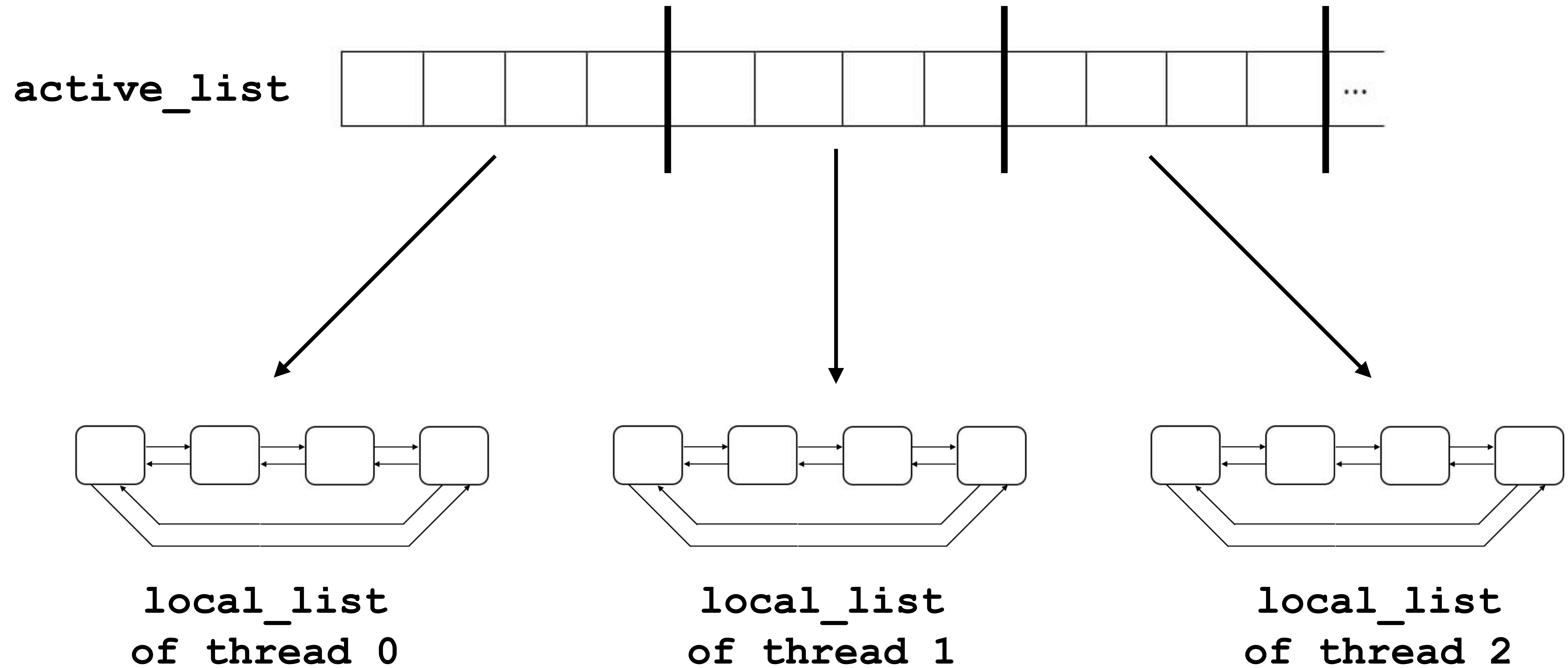
boundary_vertices



active_list



Parallel Implementation

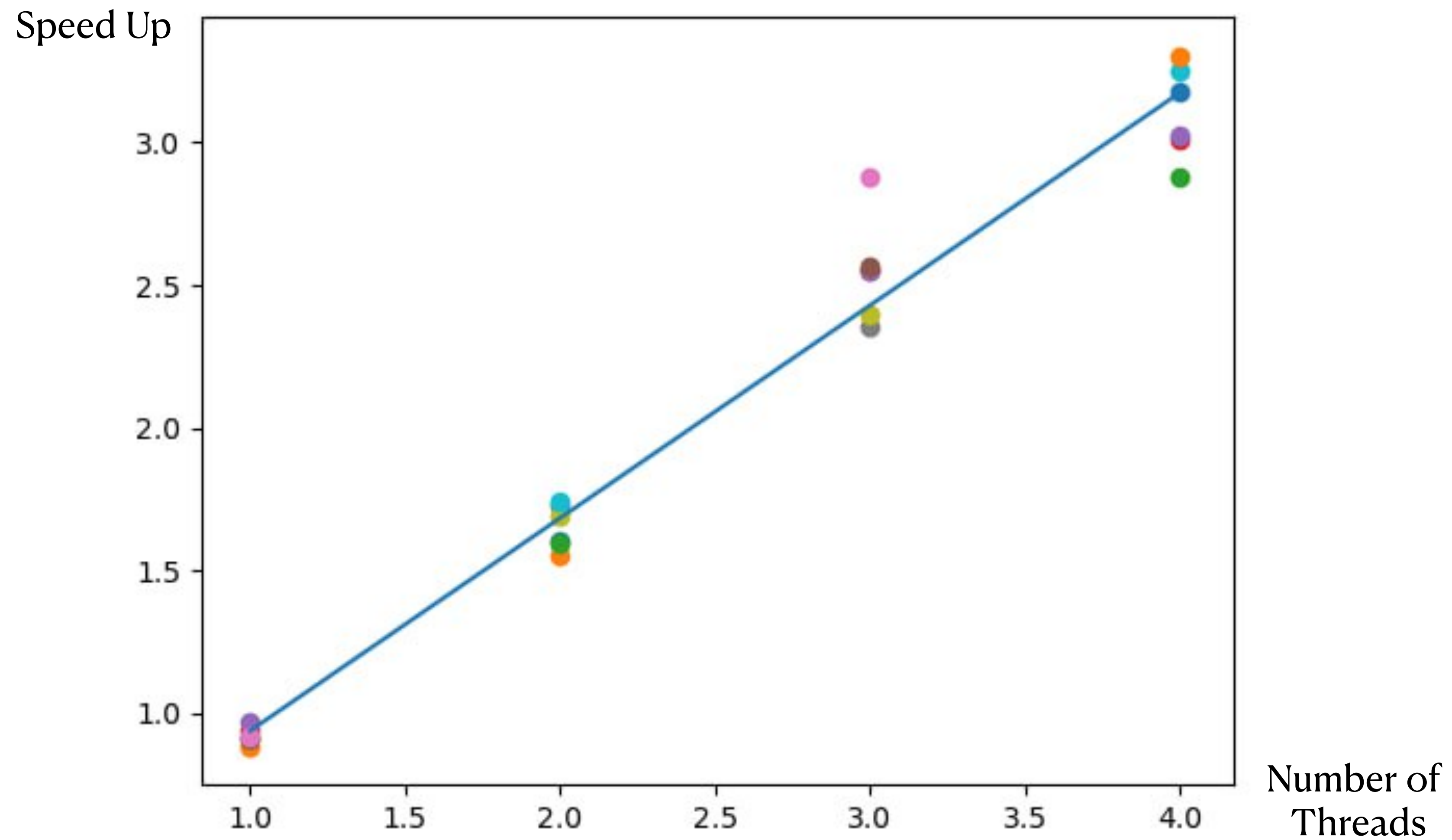


Concurrent Read and Write

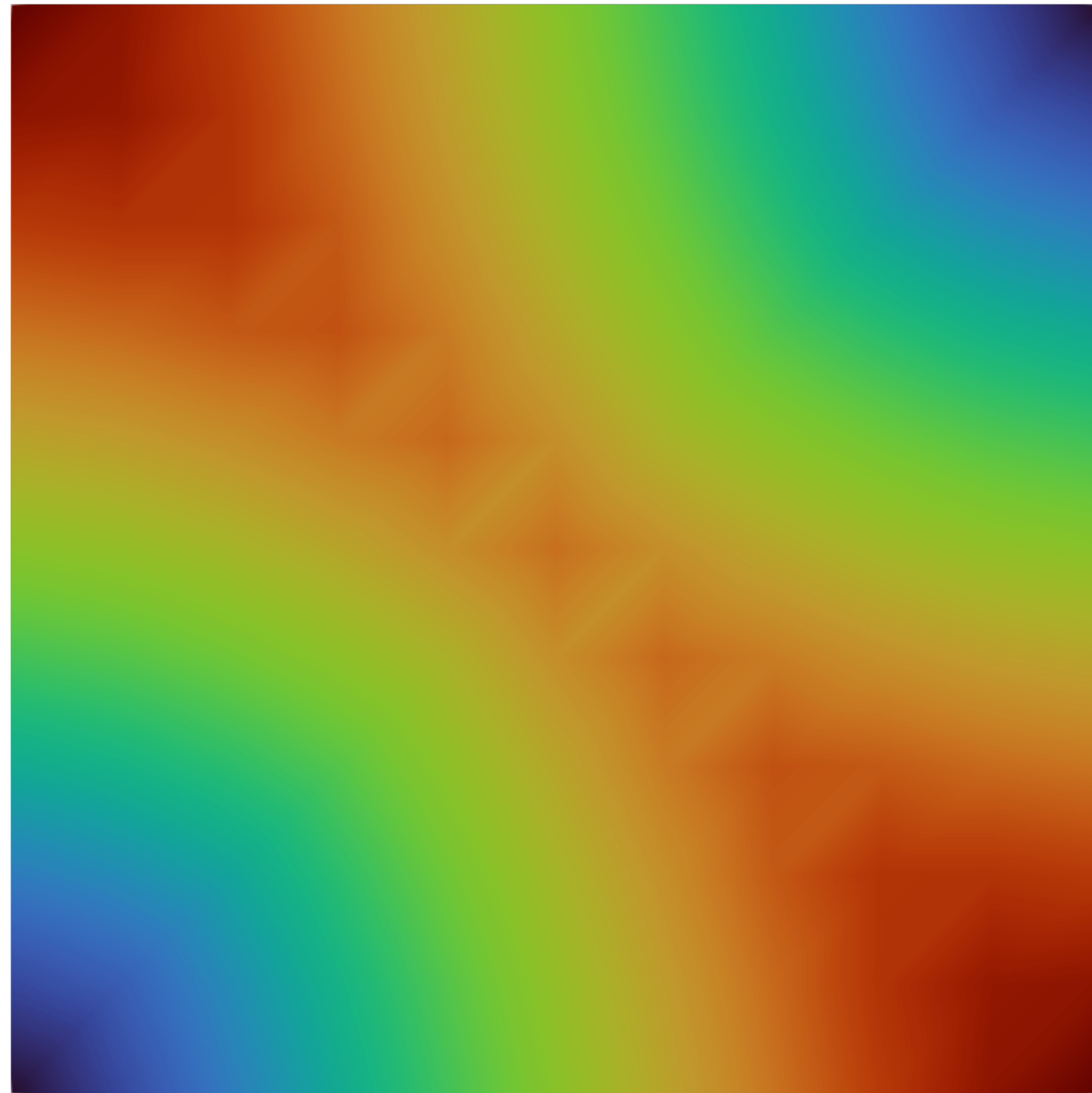
- Atomic operations are used to avoid data races when accessing the global solutions vector.
- To avoid too much of them, a map for each thread is used to cache the intermediate local solutions.

Results

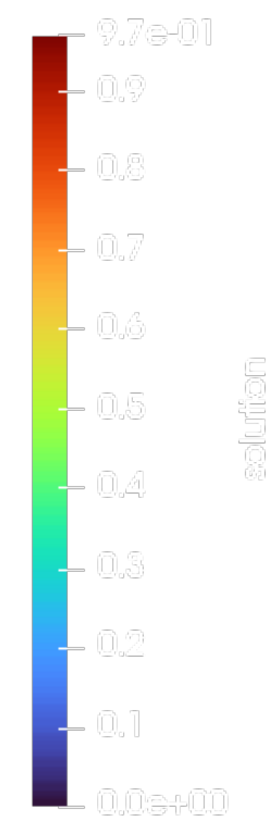
Speed Up Table



Some Examples

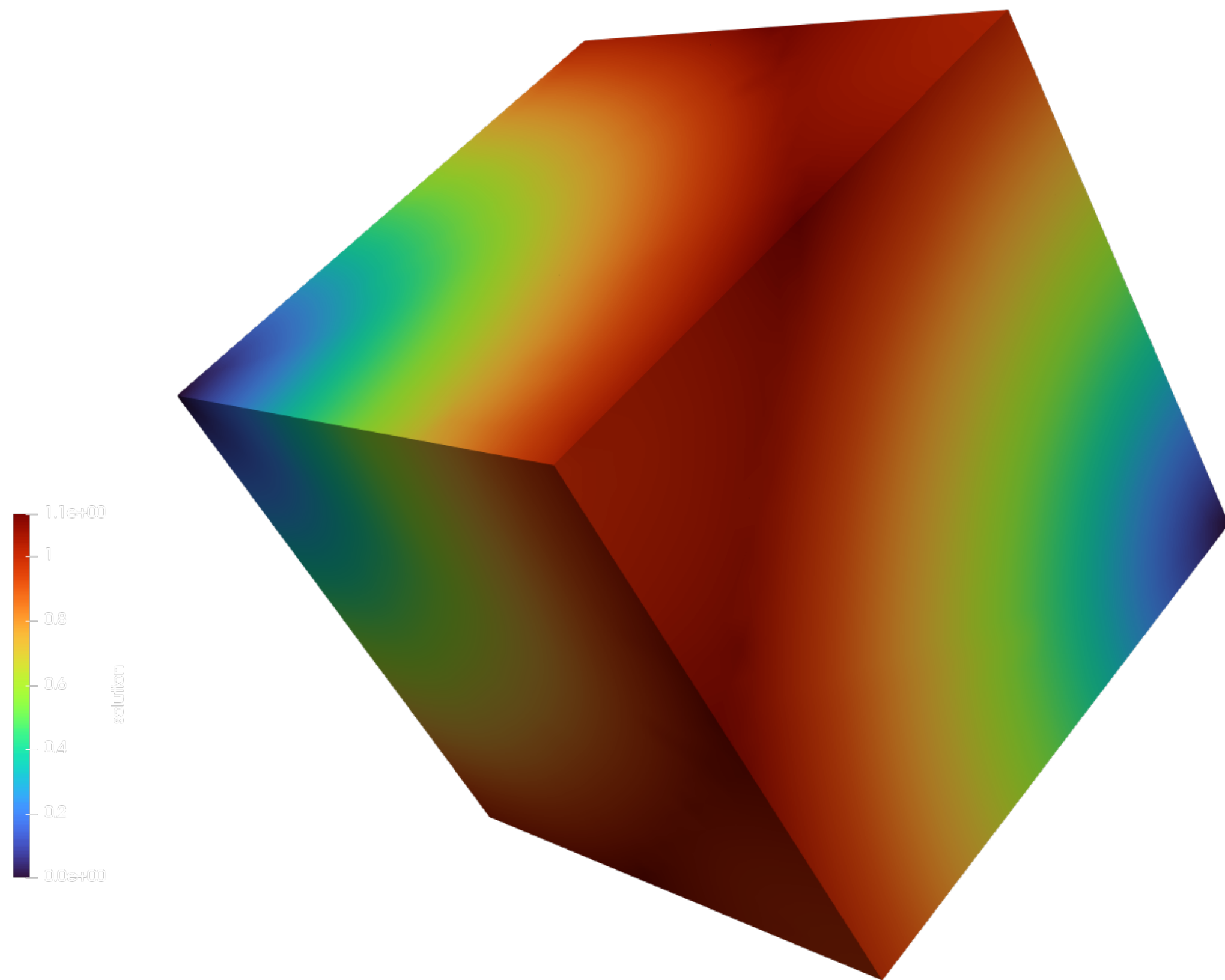


2D square model with two wave sources

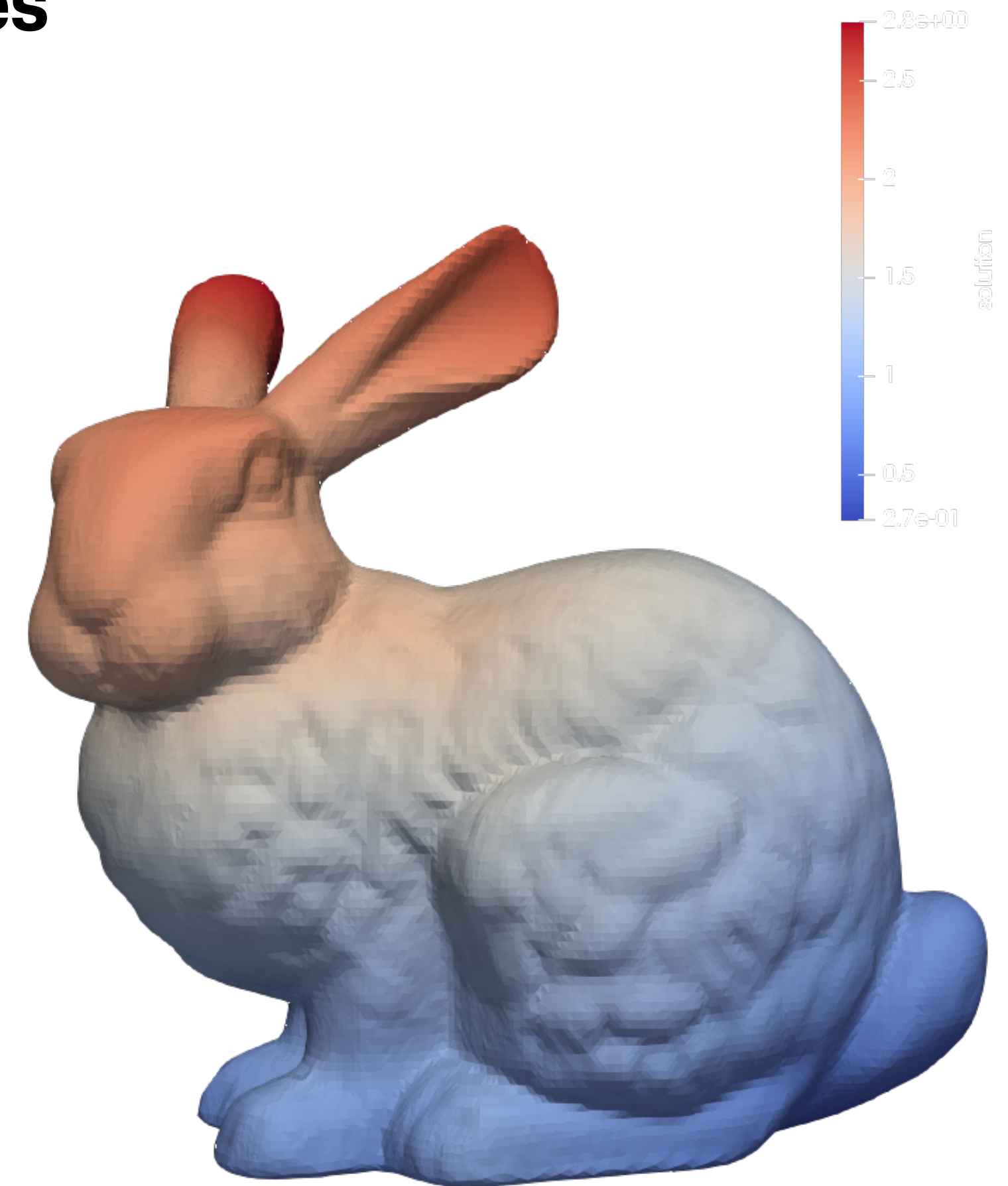


Lucy model with one wave source

Some more examples



3D cube with two wave sources



Stanford Bunny model with one wave source

Thank you for
your attention!