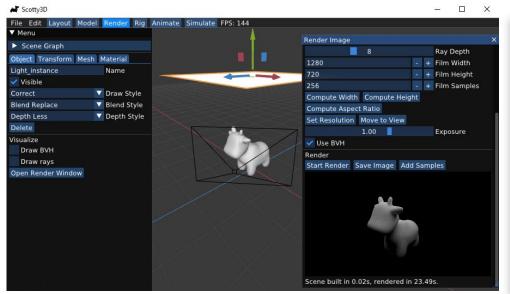
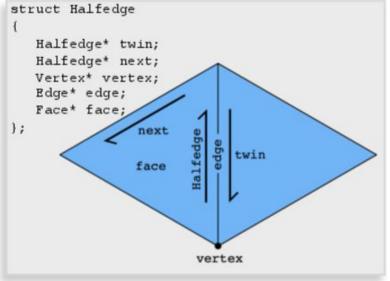
### Scotty3D

## Halfedge Mesh Data Structure

- Custom graphics package used in 15462/662 Computer Graphics; C++
- Supports rasterization, raytracing, mesh editing, and particle simulation

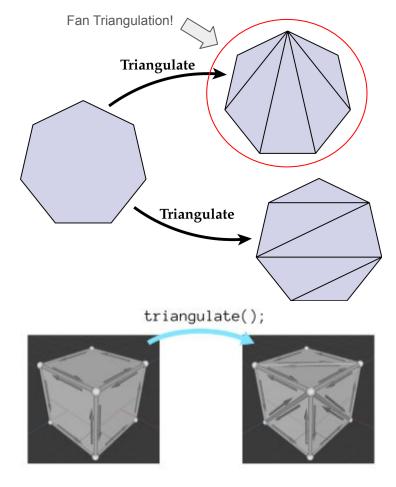
 Local connectivity description with explicit lists of faces, edges, vertices, and 'halfedges'





# Polygon Triangulation

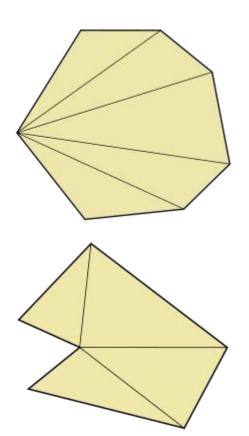
- Input : Any manifold\* mesh
- Output : Same mesh with every face degree = 3
- Loop through every face input mesh has and subdivide it into triangles
- New face / edges / halfedges created in the process => Problem for parallelization!



Manifold = "can exist in real world"

### **Serial Solution**

- Loop through every face, perform fan triangulation
  - Fan triangulation : Choose a vertex and draw edges to all other vertices in the face
- Works regardless of concave / convex
  - Assume inverted faces are ok
- Let a face have n vertices, this generates n-3 new faces,
   n-3 new edges, and 2\*(n-3) new halfedges
- Problem: we have temporal locality but no spatial locality
   a lot of memory lookups & cache misses
  - Parallelize to hide latency of memory lookups!



### Difficulties in Parallelization

#### 1. Very hard to predict workload

a. Unknown distribution of face degrees until we inspect each face

#### 2. Cannot benefit from memory coherency

- a. No elements consisting a face is guaranteed to be contiguous in memory
- b. No two faces of adjacent indices are guaranteed to have contiguous/nearby elements

#### 3. Halfedge Mesh in Scotty3D uses lists to store elements

- a. If we use shared memory (OpenMP), no built-in thread-safe way to emplace new elements
- If we use isolated memory (Open MPI), iterators used to store references to new elements will be invalid once merged with other processes

## Parallel Solution 1 (OpenMP)

- Implement thread-safe custom emplace functions
  - Use C++'s std::mutex
     (synchronization primitive for exclusive, non-recursive ownership)
  - Each mesh has a unique pointer to a mutex instance
    - => Lock mutex when a thread-safe emplace gets called, unlock when done

- #pragma omp parallel for
  - Experiment with various scheduling options (static, dynamic, guided)
  - Experiment with parallelization conditions (if faces.size() < threshold)</li>
- Dynamically allocated objects (mesh elements) are in shared memory by default

# Parallel Solution 2 (Open MPI)

Collection

#### Change lists to vectors

Broadcasting entire mesh

Normalized Time Profile for Each Stage

1.0

0.8

0.2

 Instead of storing references to iterators within lists, store indices into vectors

## Three-stage implementation

- Distribution : MPI\_Bcst to send relevant mesh structure to each process
- Computation : Perform fan triangulation, creating new faces, edges, and halfedges
- Collection : New mesh elements are appended to the end of their
   Broadcasting relevant parts only

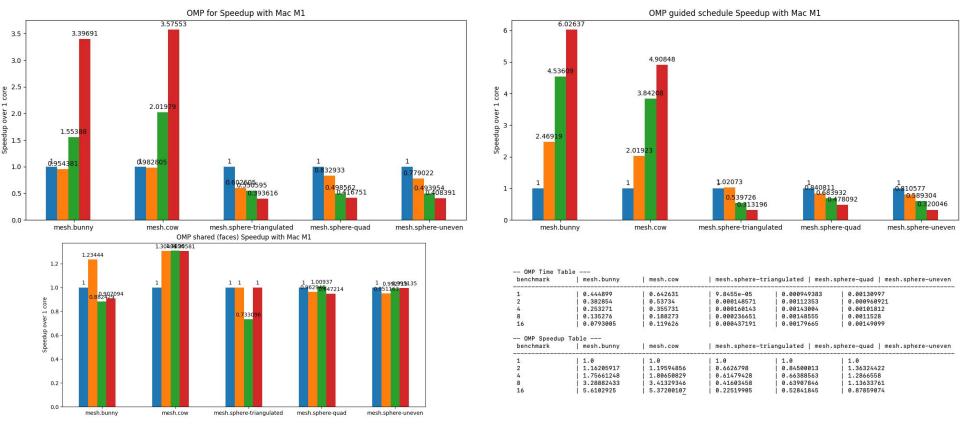
  respective element vectors

Normalized Time Profile for Each Stage

1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 Distribution
Computation

- Ensure connectivity modifications are propagated when merged
- Ensure any index changes due to previously merged elements is reflected to new connections

## Results - OpenMP



## Results - OpenMPI

