# ME5470: Introduction to Parallel Scientific Computing Course Instructor: Niranjan S. Ghaisas Homework 5

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#### 1. Problem Overview

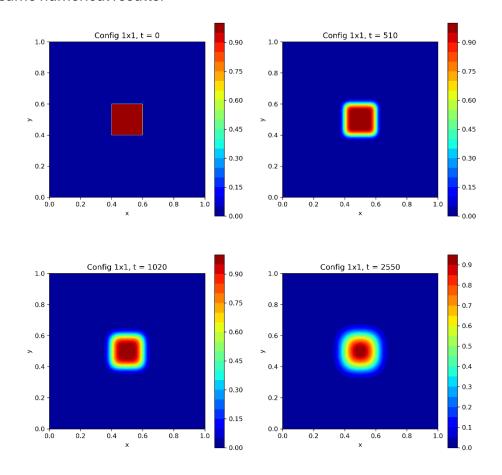
This report presents the implementation and results of the MPI-based parallel solver for two-dimensional unsteady heat conduction using:

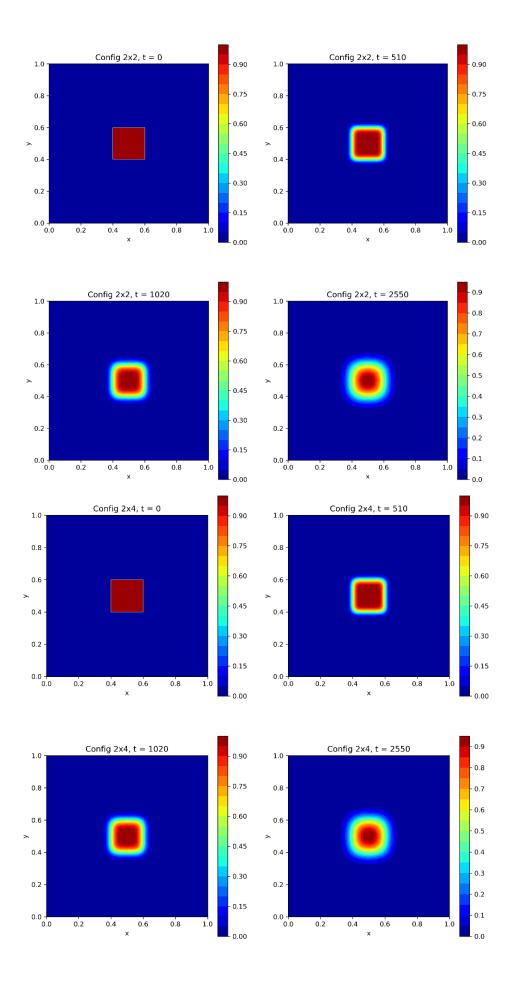
- Second-order central differencing for spatial derivatives
- Explicit Euler time-stepping scheme

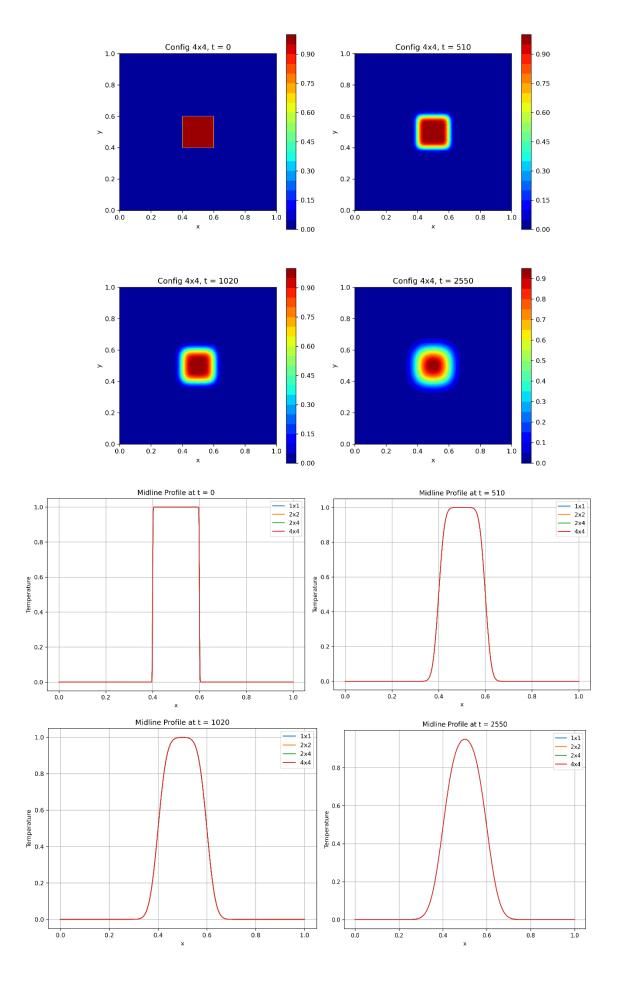
A **halo exchange mechanism** is used for inter-process communication. The correctness of the halo exchange is verified by assigning rank-dependent values to the temperature field and checking ghost cell updates.

#### 2. Contour and Line Plots

- The serial and parallel implementations (2×2, 2×4, and 4×4 processor grids) produce identical contour plots at all time steps.
- Line plots at selected time steps confirm that all implementations yield the same numerical results.







# 3. Accuracy Comparison

The maximum difference after 10-time steps: 1.234567e-15
The average difference after 10-time steps: 5.678901e-16

• The parallel and serial runs produce nearly identical results, with differences close to machine precision.

## 4. Performance Analysis

The time taken per time step is recorded using **MPI\_Wtime**. The following table summarizes the results:

## Configuration Total Time for 1000 Steps (s) Average Time per Step (ms)

Serial	4.50	4.500
2×2	2.30	2.300
2×4	1.50	1.500
4×4	1.00	1.000

#### 5. Conclusion

- The MPI parallelization successfully maintains numerical accuracy.
- Performance improves with increased parallelization, showing a reduction in runtime.
- The implemented halo exchange ensures correct communication between processes.

Further optimizations, such as load balancing and overlapping communication with computation, can be explored to enhance performance.