

High Performance Scientific Computing

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Project Title and Abstract

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| | Project Title | Abstract |
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| | <div>Parallel Deep Neural Network Framework</div> | <div>Neural Networks dominate most of the Machine Learning today. Applications ranging from classification and image manipulation to reinforcement learning and many more. Neural Networks of one kind or another. Deeper networks take longer to train and slower to iterate upon. Moreover, Feedforward sequential updates and CNNs with their millions of parameters are even slower to train. Thus, in our project, we plan to build a parallel neural network framework right from scratch. We plan to implement the following layers: Simple Activation Layers - 2D and 3D Pooling Layers. If time permits, we will also implement RNNs, which are relatively hard to parallelize. We will evaluate and benchmark the performance of our normal sequential implementation and solve simple machine learning tasks using the networks formed by these layers and come up with the results.</div> |
| | <div>Hand gesture recognition using</div> | <div>Gestures are widely used by people who can't hear but can't speak. There are</div> |

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Algorithm

medical image processing, face recognition pe etc. The current image segmentation technique based segmentation, edge detection segments based on clustering, segmentation based on w learning in CNN, etc. We aim to parallelize som and see the differences in performances with r version.

Hand Gesture Recognition using Parallel Processing

Gestures are widely used by people who can't people who can hear but can't speak. There an American Sign Language alphabets for A to Z u These alphabets help in facilitating the commu deaf and hearing persons. The objective is to c recognition for the detected hand postures usir recognition also known as Eigen hand gesture idea is to find the components or the dimension collection of all possible images is expected to distributed. In addition to implementing PCA b using OpenCV library, we will be parallelising th OpenMP/Cuda to improve the speed.

Multi-level parallelization of Machine Learning Algorithms.

Machine learning is one of the most highly activ sought after topic in recent times. As many lea a large number of mathematical computations, parallel computations can be used to optimize running times for different algorithms. This is w achieve through this project. In this project, the achieved at two levels. Level 1- In k-fold cross-dataset is divided into k parts. Then k models a time taking one of the k data subsets for valida training steps can be parallelized by using diffe training step. This will, in turn, reduce the comp Most of the learning models use algorithms like and backpropagation for obtaining an optimal v parameters for the model. This algorithm requir derivative of the respective model error. This st can be parallelized and better performance car intend to do the following two level of paralleliz nonlinear regression and logistic regression. Th obtained will be compared with those obtained A combination of the two levels will also be use performance. After doing after primary task we possibilities of achieving back-propagation par perceptron neural-network. Reference Link- <https://www.kdnuggets.com/2016/11/parallelis-gpu-cuda-threading.html/2>

Landmark based localisation using

Particle filters(PFs) is an algorithm used to solv arising in signal processing and Bayesian statis

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| Particle Filter | <p>filtering problem consists of estimating the inter-dynamical systems and random noise and distribution of the sensors and the dynamical system respectively. The application of PF is landmark based localization and orientation of a mobile vehicle are estimated from measurements based on the observed distance. This project aims to parallelise the particle filter by parallelising the calculation of estimate of each particle. For this purpose open MP / CUDA will be used.</p> |
| Using MPI and open mpi in molecular dynamics | <p>It is planned to use open mpi and mpi with vector molecular dynamics codes and compare against a serial code .</p> |
| Parallelize Tree Search Algorithms | <p>Parallelizing happens at each level as we descend the tree to help to speed up the process up to logarithmic number of nodes. If the tree is very large then the number of nodes can be limited to a certain fixed threshold.</p> |
| Landmark based localisation using Particle Filter | <p>Particle filters(PFs) is an algorithm used to solve the localisation problem arising in signal processing and Bayesian statistics. The filtering problem consists of estimating the inter-dynamical systems and random noise and distribution of the sensors and the dynamical system respectively. The application of PF is landmark based localization and orientation of a mobile vehicle are estimated from measurements based on the observed distance. This project aims to parallelise the particle filter by parallelising the calculation of estimate of each particle. For this purpose open MP / CUDA will be used.</p> |
| Matrix Decomposition | <p>We plan to parallelize LU decomposition using OpenMP and analyze the speedup obtained from the parallel version to figure out the proper reasons. We will initially start with a serial algorithm. We will parallelize it. Then perform a bottleneck analysis, variation with the number of processors and the matrix. We will also look into pivoting (to include row and column) how it affects speed. Depending on the availability of hardware we try to implement an MPI version and make comparison between OpenMP and MPI, such as shared memory vs distributed memory. If all of these have been finished, we plan to look into other algorithms for decomposition of sparse matrices and analyze their parallelizability as many real-world cases involve sparse matrices. References: 1)https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LU_decomposition 2)https://courses.engr.illinois.edu/cs554/fa2016/</p> |
| Parallelisation of Image Segmentation | <p>Image segmentation is the process of partitioning an image into regions. It is useful in simplification of information and extraction of features.</p> |

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| Segmentation Algorithm | in higher level understanding of the image. It is medical image processing, face recognition pe etc. The current image segmentation technique based segmentation, edge detection segmenta based on clustering, segmentation based on w learning in CNN, etc. We aim to parallelize som and see the differences in performances with re version. |
| Parallelising Optical Flow algorithms | Shape from Motion(SfM) has been a highly rese Computer Vision community. Robust Optical Fl apparent motion in a video and thus aids in SfM Compression and Motion Estimation technique classical optical flow algorithm Lucas-Kanade ; algorithms if time permits. We will study the lat by implementing OpenMP, MPI and CUDA cod |
| Conway's Game of Life in Open-CL | Game of life is a cellular automaton devised by evolution is determined by the initial state and required it evolves itself and depends only on t the initial state to interact with the game. The ir constitutes the seed of the system. s Game of infinite 2D grid made of square cells. Each cell alive state at a time. Each cell interacts with its The following transitions occur in the Game of with fewer than two live neighbours dies, as if b)Any live cell with two or three live neighbours generation. c)Any live cell with more than three as if by overpopulation. d)Any dead cell with ex neighbours becomes a live cell, as if by reprodu course, as many variations to these rules as the combinations of numbers to use for determinin die. Conway tried many of these different varia these specific rules. Some of these variations c to quickly die out, and others expand without li universe, or some large portion thereof. We are between a serial implementation of Game of Li algorithm and a parallel one using OpenCL. We simple Game of Life using the rules above men other rules to implement another simulation if t |
| Landmark based localisation using Particle Filter | Particle filters(PFs) is an algorithm used to solv arising in signal processing and Bayesian statis filtering problem consists of estimating the inte dynamical systems and random noise and dist the sensors and the dynamical system respect application of PF is landmark based localization and orientation of a mobile vehicle are estimate measurements based on the observed distance |

This project aims to parallelise the particle filter parallelising the calculation of estimate of each purpose open MP / CUDA will be used.

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| Parallelizing Fast Fourier Transform using MPI | Fourier analysis converts a signal from its origin (or space) to a representation in the frequency domain. We will implement fast fourier transform library functions, and compare its performance with a standard Fourier Transform implementation in C++ and compare it with FFT function. If time permits, we will also write a parallel version and compare the performance against MPI implementation. |
| Iterative Closest Point Algorithm | `Iterative Closest Point` (ICP) is one of the widely used algorithms for aligning three dimensional models given an initial guess. In this algorithm, one of the point clouds, reference, is kept fixed, while the other one, the moving, is transformed to best match the reference. The algorithm iteratively revises the transformation (combination of translation and rotation) needed to minimize an error metric, usually a distance metric. The source to the reference point cloud, such as the sum of squared differences between the coordinates of the matching points. Various parts of the algorithm can be parallelized to improve performance. At first, we plan to use OpenMP for parallelization. If time permits, we will try to write a GPU version to improve the performance further. |
| Parallelize neural networks | The artificial neural network is an inherently parallel structure. For any decent dataset and architecture, it's critical to have enough computing to train/test them in practical amount of time. We will start with parallelizing fully connected layers and backpropagation framework which will later allow us to add more layers without a lot of changes. We will do this on CPU and GPU using OpenMP and CUDA respectively. In one of the recent lectures, we will do profiling to see the speedup we should be able to achieve theoretically and compare it with what we can actually get. A detailed analysis and timing will be done on simple tasks like classification on MNIST dataset. |
| Parallelization of Image Segmentation Algorithm | Image segmentation is the process of partitioning an image into regions. It is useful in simplification of information and in higher level understanding of the image. It is widely used in medical image processing, face recognition, object detection, etc. The current image segmentation techniques include threshold based segmentation, edge detection based segmentation, clustering based segmentation, segmentation based on weak supervision, learning in CNN, etc. We aim to parallelize some of these techniques and see the differences in performances with sequential version. |

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| Simulation of Jupiter's Trojan asteroids | Our aim is to analyze the Trojan asteroids at the points of the Sun-Jupiter system by parallelizing implementation of a 2D n-body simulation under interaction only. We intend to use the Barnes-Hut algorithm by storing the n-bodies in a quad tree to reduce effective n-body interactions that are to be computed. |
| Dynamic Analysis of Structures Using Lanczos Coordinates | In this project, we aim to implement the method proposed by Bahram Nour-Omid and Ray W. Clough in their paper "Analysis Of Structures using Lanczos Co-ordinates". In Engineering and Structural Dynamics, Vol. 12, No. 1, 1987. Discretizing a continuous system, its dynamic response is studied using various methods such as the modal superposition method. These methods depend on solving an eigenvalue problem for the system which is computationally intensive for large systems. Here, an alternative to this usual approach has been presented in the paper which transforms the complete system into a tridiagonal form as opposed to decoupling the complete system. This incurs significantly lower computational costs as the eigenvalues and eigenvectors do not need to be computed. The system will be reduced using Lanczos coordinates. The resulting equation will be solved using Newmark-beta method. We aim to parallelize this code using MPI, OpenMP or a combination of which should result in a reduction in execution time. Reference: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/eqe.161 |
| Solving Navier Stokes equation using Parallel Programming | Navier Stokes Equation describe the motion of viscous fluid substances. The solution of the equations is a function of space and time field, since it is defined at every point in a region over a certain interval of time. We are planning to write the code to solve navier stokes equation for a general fluid using finite difference method (Semi Implicit Method for Pressure Linked Equations). We will use parallelisation which will be done using Message Passing Interface (MPI) or OpenMP. Depending on the time we have, we will also make use of GPU computing using CUDA. The increase in efficiency and speed will be analyzed after performing the timing and scaling analysis. For more understanding the Navier Stokes parallel programming refer the following links: http://www.netlib.org/utk/people/JackDongarra/papers/parallel-fluid-flow.pdf http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1807-0302200500030 http://cse.mathe.uni-jena.de/pub/diplom/fritzsche/ Members: 150010004 - Athul Nambolan 15D100001 - Anshuman Kulkarni 15D070027 - Akansh Vijay 150040010 - Tanya Chaudhary |
| Landmark based localisation using Particle Filter | Particle filters(PFs) is an algorithm used to solve non-linear and non-Gaussian arising in signal processing and Bayesian statistical inference. A particle filtering problem consists of estimating the posterior distribution of dynamical systems and random noise and disturbance. |

the sensors and the dynamical system respect application of PF is landmark based localization and orientation of a mobile vehicle are estimate measurements based on the observed distance. This project aims to parallelise the particle filter parallelising the calculation of estimate of each purpose open MP / CUDA will be used.

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| Parallelisation of algorithms for counting 3-cliques in an undirected-graph. | Number of triangles in a graph is a useful metric. It is particularly useful in analysis of social networks. Social networks is increasing day by day, such need to be computed quickly and efficiently to properly. We want to implement popular serial algorithms and try to find an optimal variations suitable for us. We will then try to implement in CUDA and compare optimizations achieved. Even though distribute suitable for this we try to explore in this using MapReduce. Notable breakdowns can be achieved. We will use a database for our project (Tentatively from https://snap.stanford.edu/data/index.html). |
| Parallelizing image processing using CUDA | Image processing tasks are inherently parallelizable applications in photo-editing applications, medical image processing, satellite imagery, video processing. We attempt to implement some of the famous image processing algorithms, including mean-shift segmentation, used to generate “cartoony” images, bilateral filter for preserving noise removal, and the popular JPEG compression. Compressing images with minimal loss of quality is a fairly non-trivial and have lots of free parameters. We aim to implement these algorithms for NVIDIA GPUs and perform benchmarking studies for speed ups for different code. We also aim to perform ablation studies to see how different components of the algorithms and parameters affect the results. If time permits, we also plan to implement Convolution operators for edge and blob detection and notch removal using fast fourier transform. |
| Parallelizing DFT | Fourier transform is a very useful concept in signal processing, digital image processing and voice recognition. It decomposes a function of time (a signal) into its constituent frequencies. A naive implementation takes $O(n^2)$ time to compute the discrete fourier transform (FFT) is a divide and conquer algorithm that reduces down the complexity to $O(n \log n)$. We aim to parallelize this algorithm using CUDA. |
| Parallelization of a Navier Stokes equation solver | Parallelization of a Navier Stokes equation solver using a function vorticity method over a lid driven cavity flow problem. Various methods such as OpenMP, Open MPI, and CUDA will be used. |

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| based on Stream function vorticity method | OpenACC. Analysing the serial code to identify parallelization. Parallelizing the various segment parallelizing techniques followed by a comprehensive difference in time taken by each method. A depth study by finding the optimal parameters (threads, kernels, blocks etc) in each technique. deeper insight of effects of parallelization in each |
| Parallelizable collision free trajectory generation for swarm robots | As the capabilities of robots and their control systems see an increasing number of use-cases where the operation of robots within a space is advantageous. Trajectories for individual robots can be computed using existing methods, when robots operate simultaneously in close proximity, the requirement for collision avoidance coupling between robot trajectories makes the trajectory generation problem difficult to solve quickly. Hence for developing a parallelizable algorithm which can run through GPUs. We aim to address the problem of generating feasible, collision-free trajectories for robots operating simultaneously and in close proximity. We initially generate a trajectory independently without considering interactions and we model constraints on the trajectories (e.g. obstacles) as soft constraints and include them in the cost function. We then employ momentum-based gradient descent to iteratively improve robot trajectories until all constraints are satisfied. Given the non-convexity of the problem and the stochastic nature of the descent, we expect to find non-optimal, feasible trajectories in the neighbourhood. We assume that the reference trajectories generated by our method are tracked by a motion controller. The algorithm will be tested in a maze environment with a swarm of robots. CUDA architecture will be used for parallelizing and timing analysis will be performed on a Geforce MX940 graphics card. |
| Development of parallel Euler equation solver using OpenMP, MPI and CUDA. | Parallel codes for solving two-dimensional Euler equations on a uniform rectangular grid will be developed. The codes will be based on first order reconstruction using the Strang splitting and explicit Euler time integration. Performance will be achieved through OpenMP, MPI and CUDA. An analysis of speedup gained versus amount of parallelisation for different grid sizes will be presented for each of these three methods. |
| Solving Navier Stokes equation using parallel programming | Navier Stokes Equations describe the motion of fluids. The solution of the equations is a vector field, since it is defined at every point in a region over a certain interval of time. We are planning to write the code to solve the Navier Stokes equation for a general fluid using the Semi Implicit Method for Pressure Linked Equations. The code will use parallelisation which will be done using MPI. |

Depending on the time we have, we will also m
 using CUDA. The increase in efficiency and spe
 after performing the timing and scaling analysis
 understanding the Navier Stokes parallel progr
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[script=sci_arttext&pid=S1807-0302200500030](http://cse.mathe.uni-jena.de/pub/diplom/fritzsc)
<http://cse.mathe.uni-jena.de/pub/diplom/fritzsc>
 Members: 150010004 - Athul Nambolan 15D1C
 15D070027 - Akansh Vijay 150040010 - Tanya

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| Hand gesture recognition using parallel processing | Gestures are widely used by people who can't people who can hear but can't speak. There are American Sign Language alphabets for A to Z. These alphabets help in facilitating the communication between deaf and hearing persons. The objective is to create a system for the recognition of the detected hand postures using PCA. This recognition also known as Eigen hand gesture recognition. The idea is to find the components or the dimensions of the data. A collection of all possible images is expected to be Gaussian and distributed. In addition to implementing PCA by using OpenCV library, we will be parallelising the implementation using OpenMP/Cuda to improve the speed. |
| Parallelizing Neural Network Back-propagation. | The artificial neural network is an inherently parallel system. For any decent dataset and architecture, it's critical to use parallel computing to train/test them in practical amount of time. We will start with parallelizing fully connected layers and backpropagation framework which will later allow us to add more layers without a lot of changes. We will do this on CPU and GPU using OpenMP and CUDA respectively. In one of the recent lectures, we will do profiling to see the speedup we should be able to achieve theoretically and what we can actually get. A detailed analysis and timing will be done on simple tasks like classification on MNIST. |
| Parallelizing PageRank Algorithm | Background/Objectives: PageRank is an algorithm used by Google Search to rank web pages in their search engine results. It is a way of measuring the importance of web pages. We will parallelize the algorithm. Statistical Analysis: We will run the algorithm on NVIDIA GTX 960M GPU. Maximize the speedup using CUDA programming language. Group members: Verma 150050033 Kshitij Garg 150050028 Bha |
| Parallelisation of Image Segmentation Algorithm | Image segmentation is the process of partitioning an image into regions. It is useful in simplification of information and is a higher level understanding of the image. It is used in medical image processing, face recognition, etc. The current image segmentation technique |

based segmentation, edge detection segments based on clustering, segmentation based on w learning in CNN, etc. We aim to parallelize som and see the differences in performances with r version.

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| Parallelize cfd codes and study the impact | We are planning to parallelise a computational code which solves the lid driven cavity problem be done using MPI, OpenMP and NVIDIA GPU impact of parallelisation on the computation tin methods and different number of processes/thi |
| Parallelizing a Neural Network | Intro Neural networks can be used to solve pro difficult to solve using rule-based systems. A n typically consists of a layerwise forward pass a These operations can be quite parallelized. For basic neural nets is a fully connected network v operations are basically matrix multiplications. implement a simple fully connected neural netv the task of handwritten digit recognition. We sh dataset for training and testing. After reaching i accuracy we shall try to reproduce the same re forward and backward passes. We plan to suppl connected layers with activation. As we are tryi results despite neural nets having intrinsic rand (weights initialization) we shall have to control t controlling the random seed. Why? Neural netv recent achievements in deep learning. While th on neural nets and its concepts. Building one fi parallelizing its inner working would give a mor perspective. How? We shall first profile the seri functions are taking the most amount of execu parallelize them in that priority. We plan to use i compare the theoretical speedup with the prac about discrepancies (if any). We shall also try a correctness using valgrind tool suite. |
| Hand gesture recognition using parallel processing | Gestures are widely used by people who can't people who can hear but can't speak. There ar American Sign Language alphabets for A to Z i These alphabets help in facilitating the commu deaf and hearing persons. The objective is to c recognition for the detected hand postures usir recognition also known as Eigen hand gesture idea is to find the components or the dimension collection of all possible images is expected to distributed. In addition to implementing PCA b using OpenCV library, we will be parallelising th OpenMP/Cuda to improve the speed. |

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| Solving Navier Stokes equation using parallel programming | <p>Navier Stokes equation describe the motion of substances. The solution of the equations is a field, since it is defined at every point in a region over an interval of time. We are planning to write the code for solving Navier Stokes equation for a general fluid using the Semi Implicit Method for Pressure Linked Equations. We will use parallelisation which will be done using MPI. Depending on the time we have, we will also make use of GPU using CUDA. The increase in efficiency and speed will be observed after performing the timing and scaling analysis. We are currently working on understanding the Navier Stokes parallel programming. For more information, visit http://www.netlib.org/utk/people/JackDongarra/nao-fluid-flow.pdf http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1807-03022005000030 http://cse.mathe.uni-jena.de/pub/diplom/fritzsc</p> <p>Members: 150010004 - Athul Nambolan 15D100004 - Akansh Vijay 150040010 - Tanya</p> |
| k-SAT Solver | <p>Abstract:- We plan to implement k-SAT solver. A k-SAT problem, whose instance is a CNF formula having k literals per clause. Given the expression, is there some assignment of TRUE and FALSE values to the variables that will make the expression true? SAT was the first known NP-complete problem. There is no known algorithm that efficiently solves SAT. We will implement it in Cuda and also test its performance against serial implementation. For analysis, we will compare the results for different values of k for serial and parallel implementation. We are planning to use the DPLL algorithm for solving SAT.</p> |
| PARALLELIZING AN IN-HOUSE 2D COMPRESSIBLE EULER CODE | <p>A 2D compressible Euler code is generated and used as a benchmark problem. The initial code is serial in nature. We are studying to identify the sections of code apt for parallelization. Various parallelising paradigms such as OpenMP, MPI are implemented to increase the accuracy and speed of the original serial code. At first, the new transformed code is made consistent. Then they are being checked for their performance in terms of general speed up. This study will also suggest the best parallelising that is theoretically and practically applicable. It will also be tested for platform-dependency. by Mr Mahato(183014001) Prakash Shandilya(183010004) Dewalia(183010004) Lotti Rushi(183010011)</p> |
| Parallelizing Fast Fourier Transform using MPI | <p>Fourier analysis converts a signal from its original domain (time or space) to a representation in the frequency domain and vice versa. We will implement fast Fourier transform using library functions, and compare its performance with existing Fast Fourier Transform implementation in C++ and also make our own FFT function. If time permits, we will also write a parallel version of the same.</p> |

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