

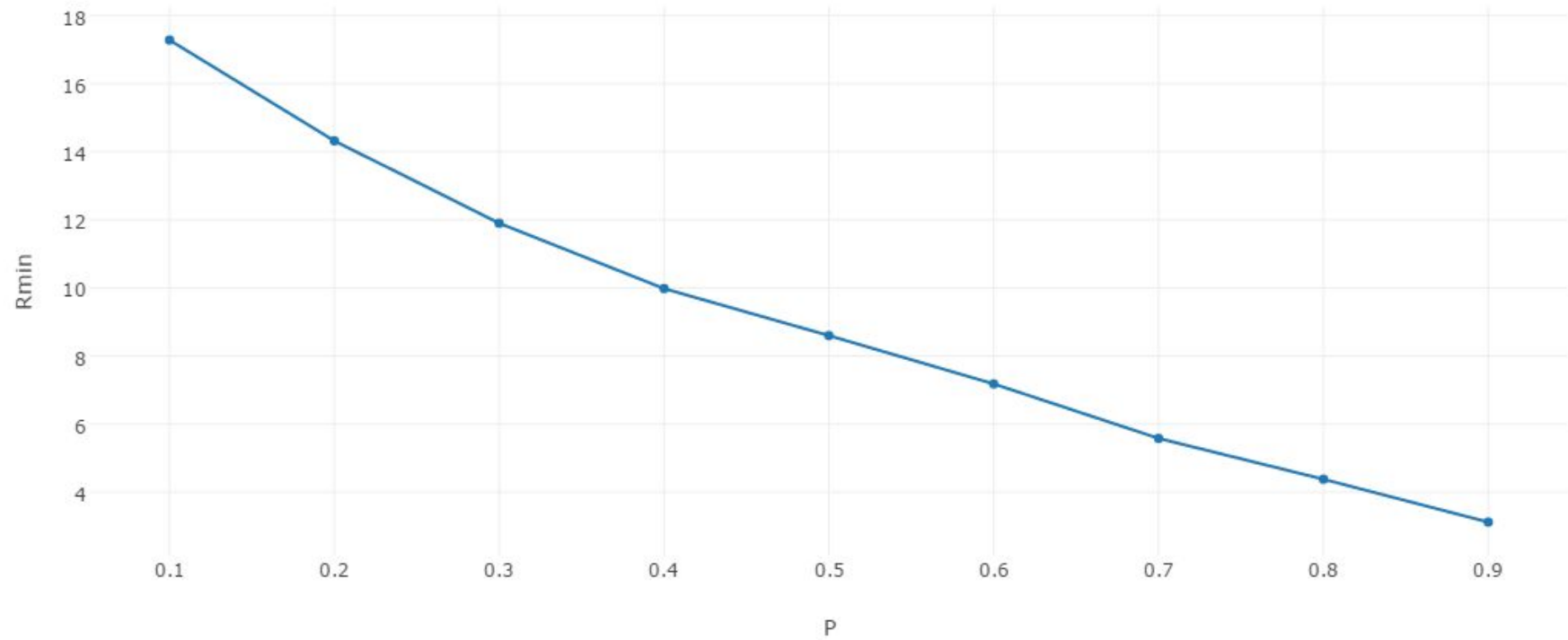
Python Simulation Results Updated

Barak Lidsky

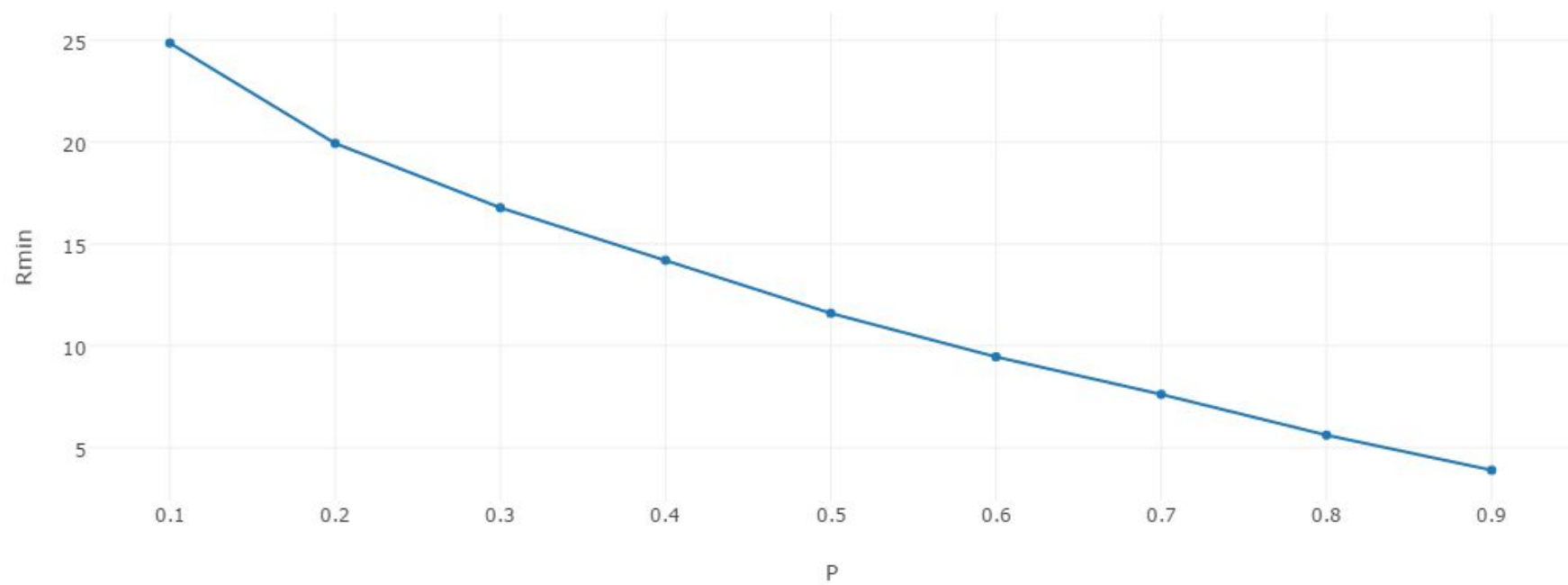
APIC algorithm flaw fixed

- Used older version of APIC code that changed a few lines in the code
- Can run 100x100 matrix and reduce Rmin
 - Have not tested on larger matrices
- All Rmin graphs for NxN sized matrices very similar
- The larger the matrix the longer it takes to run
- Single run time for a 100x100 matrix can take 10 minutes

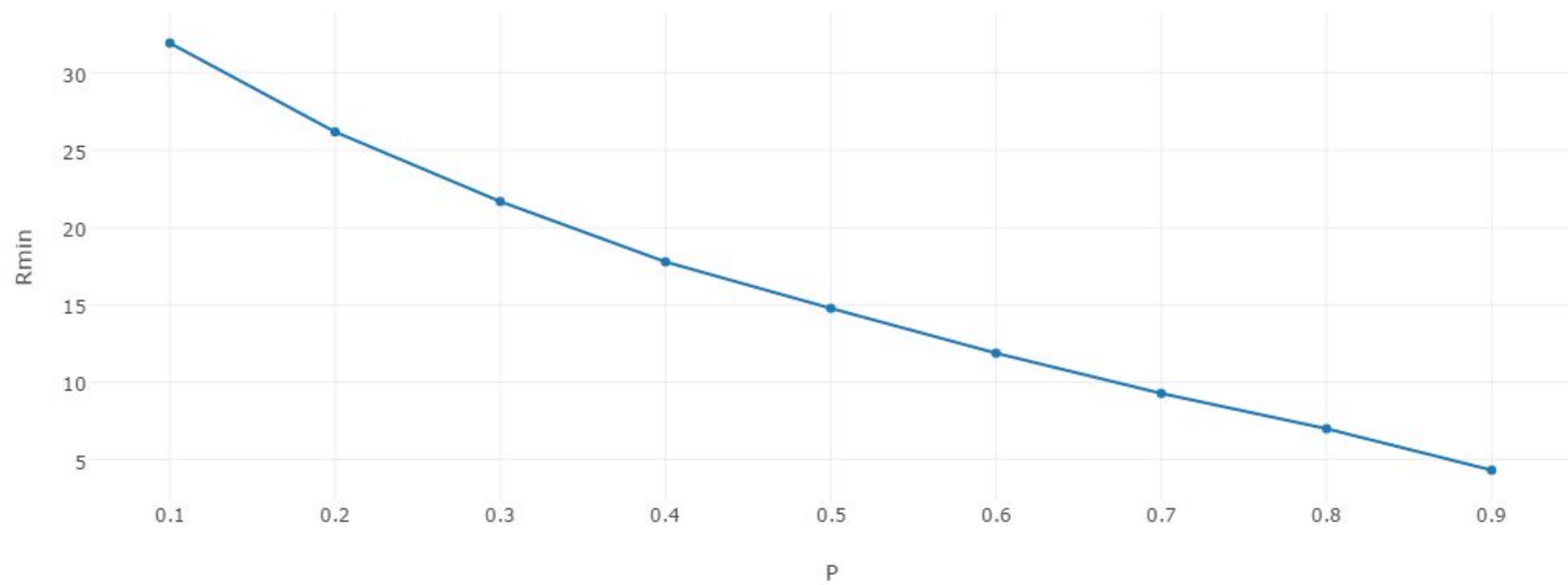
Minimum Rank VS P of 20x20



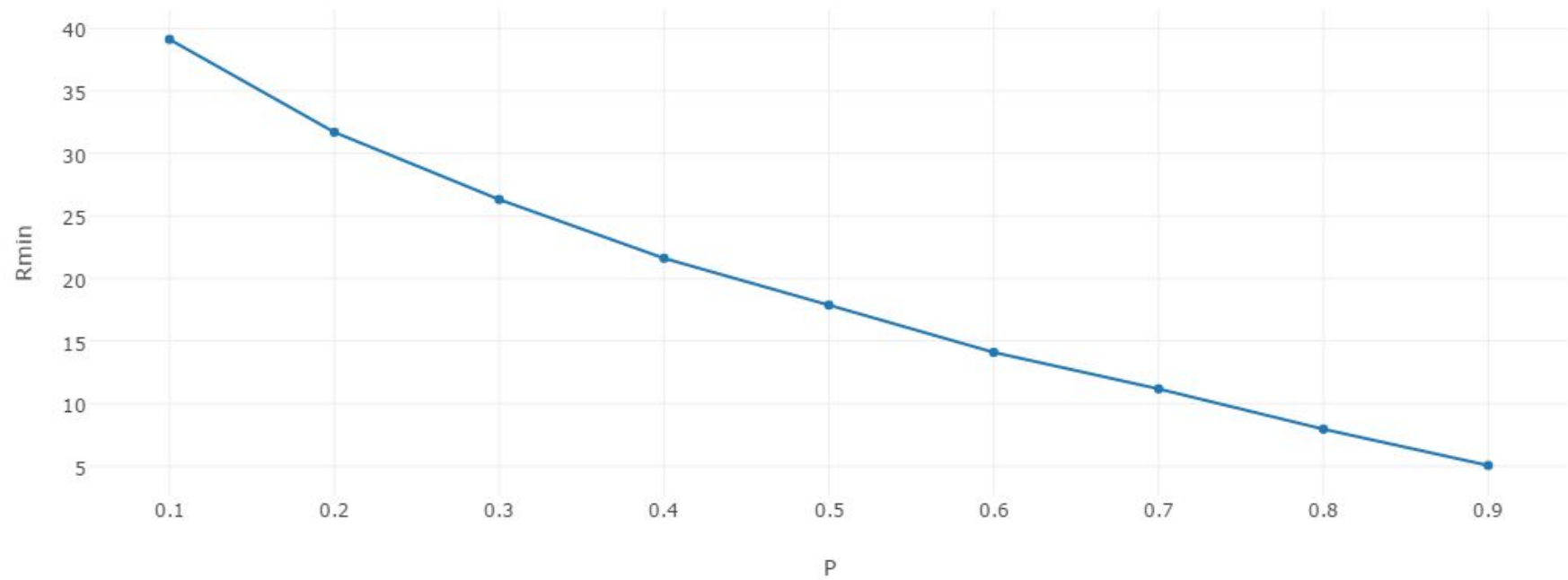
Minimum Rank VS P of 30x30



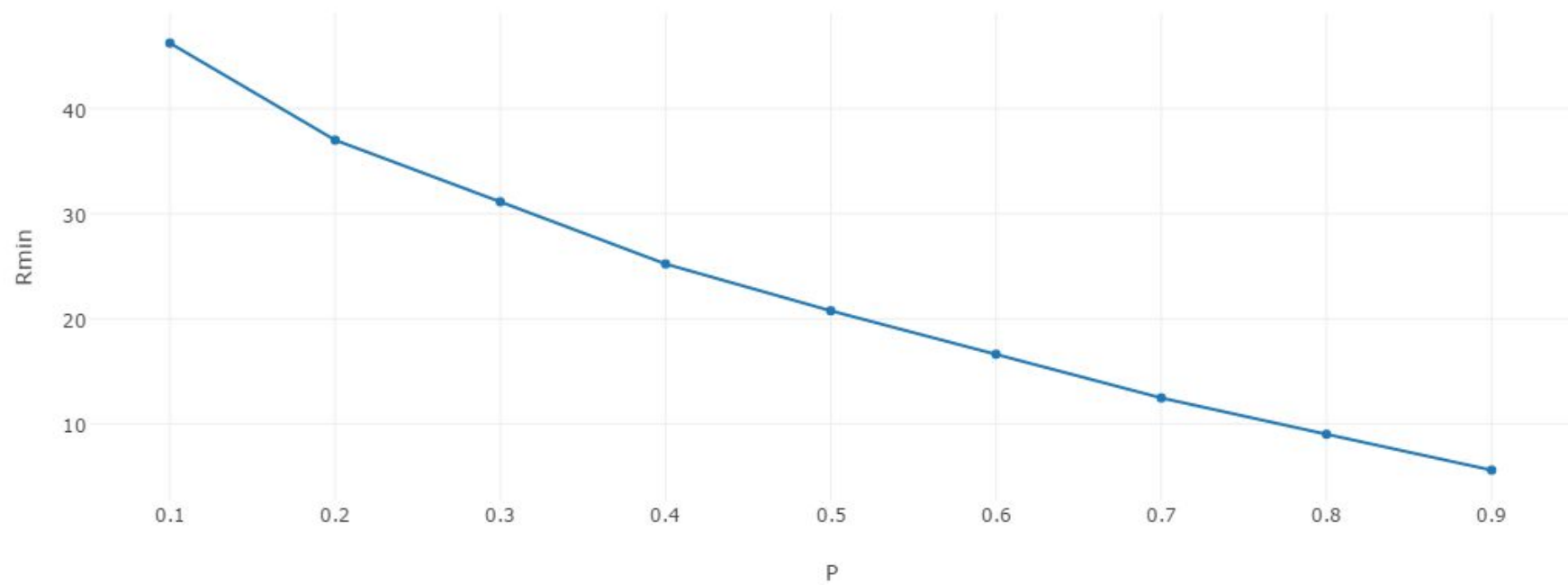
Minimum Rank VS P of 40x40



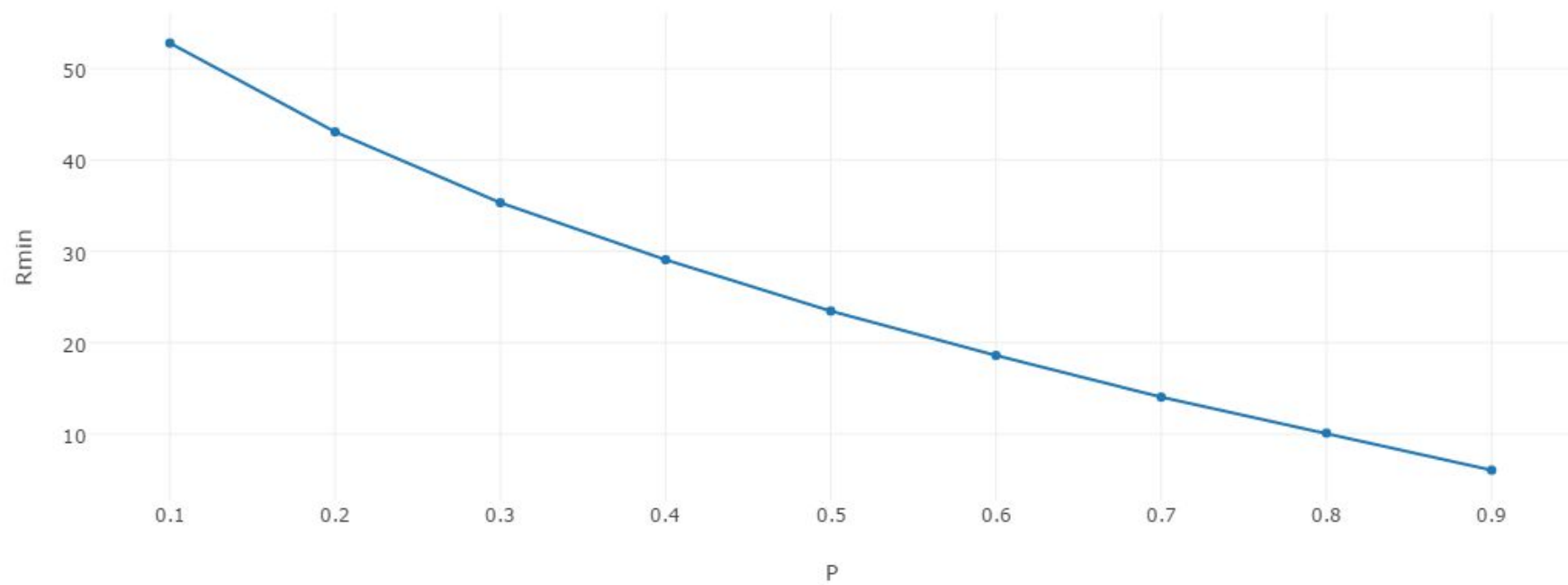
Minimum Rank VS P of 50x50



Minimum Rank VS P of 60x60



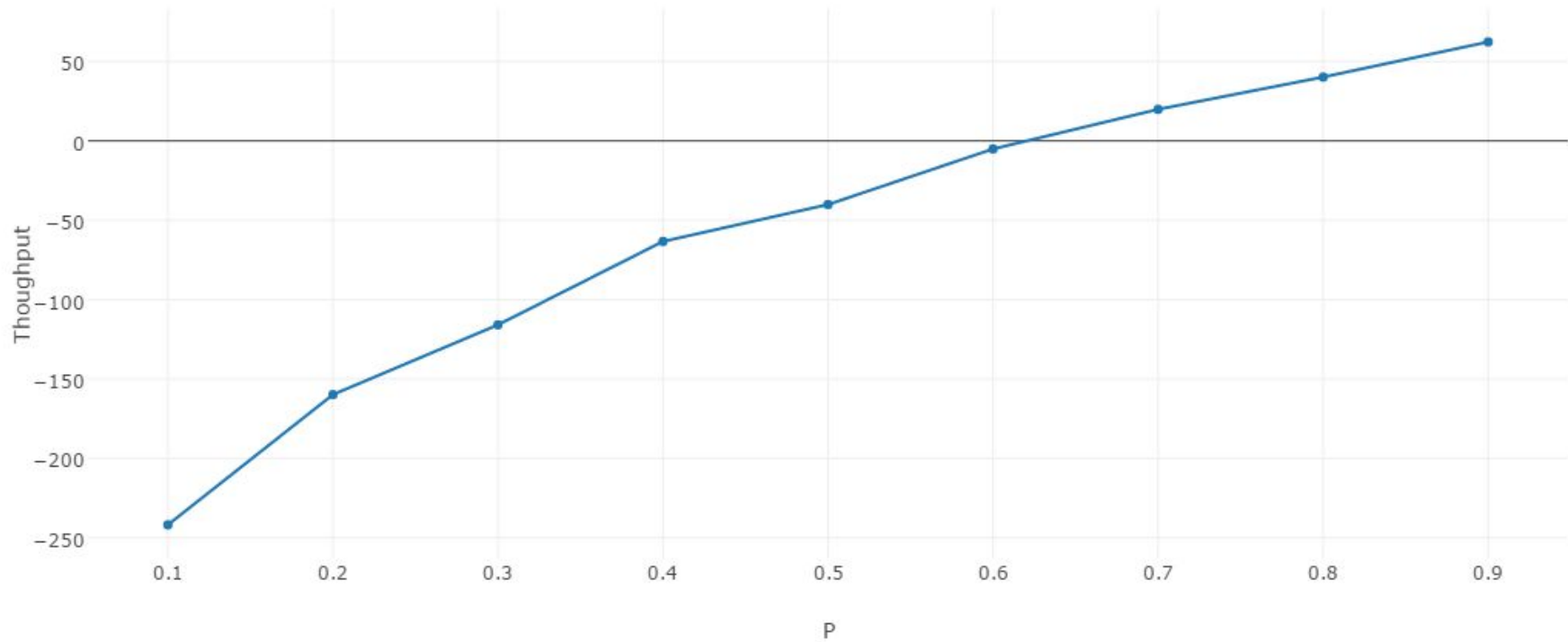
Minimum Rank VS P of 70x70



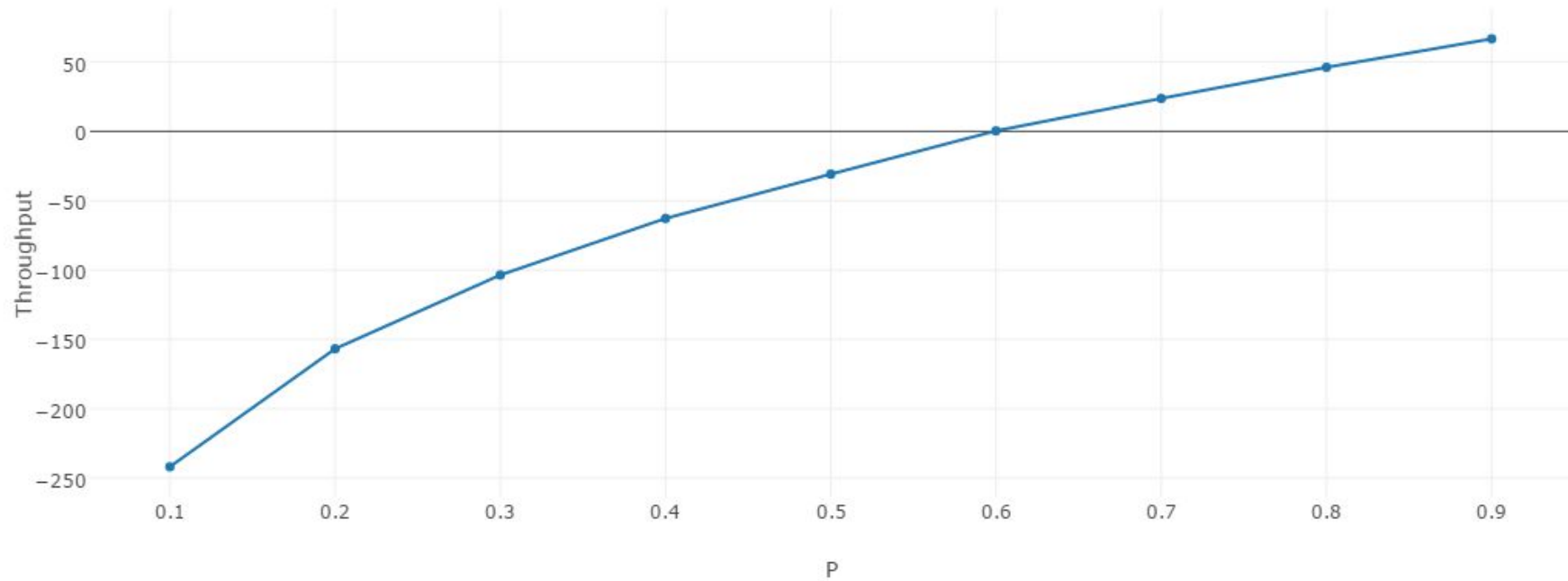
Throughput Increase

- Throughput increase = $(RR - APIC) / RR$
- The probability of receiving signal remains constant through phase 1 and 2
- Phase 1: initial transmission of messages
- Phase 2: retransmission of messages until received by everyone

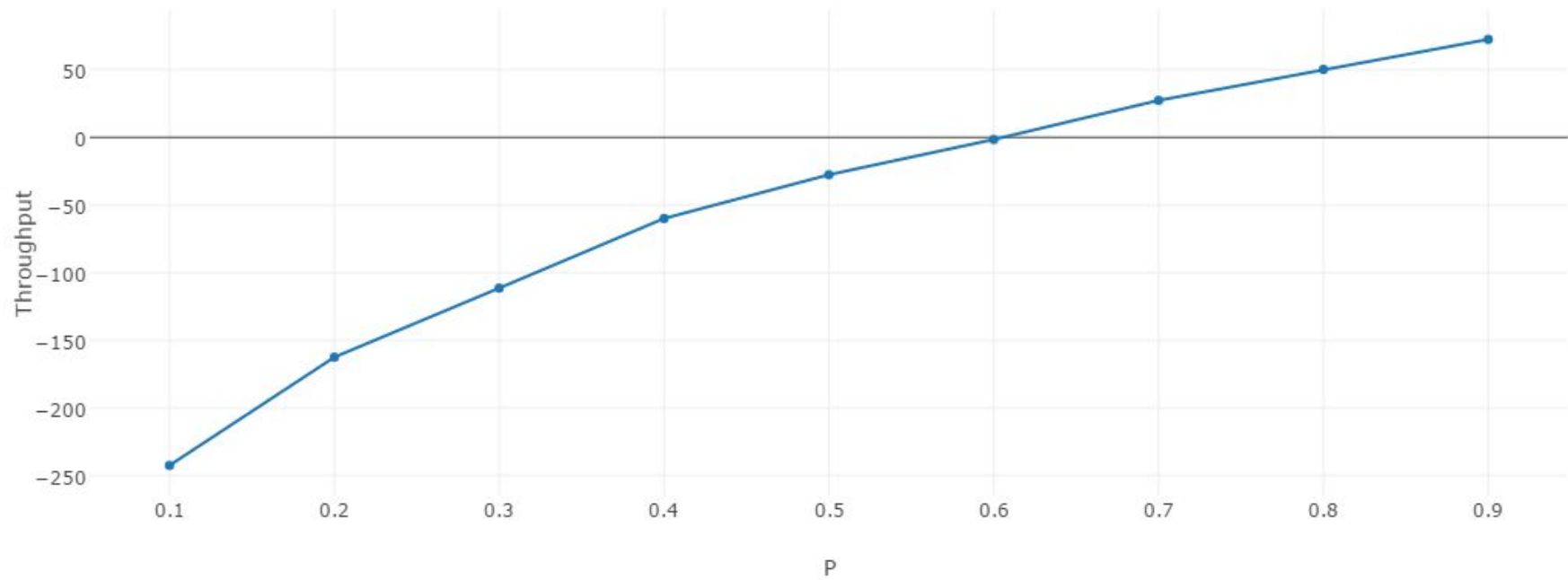
Throughput Increase of APIC/RR VS P for 20x20



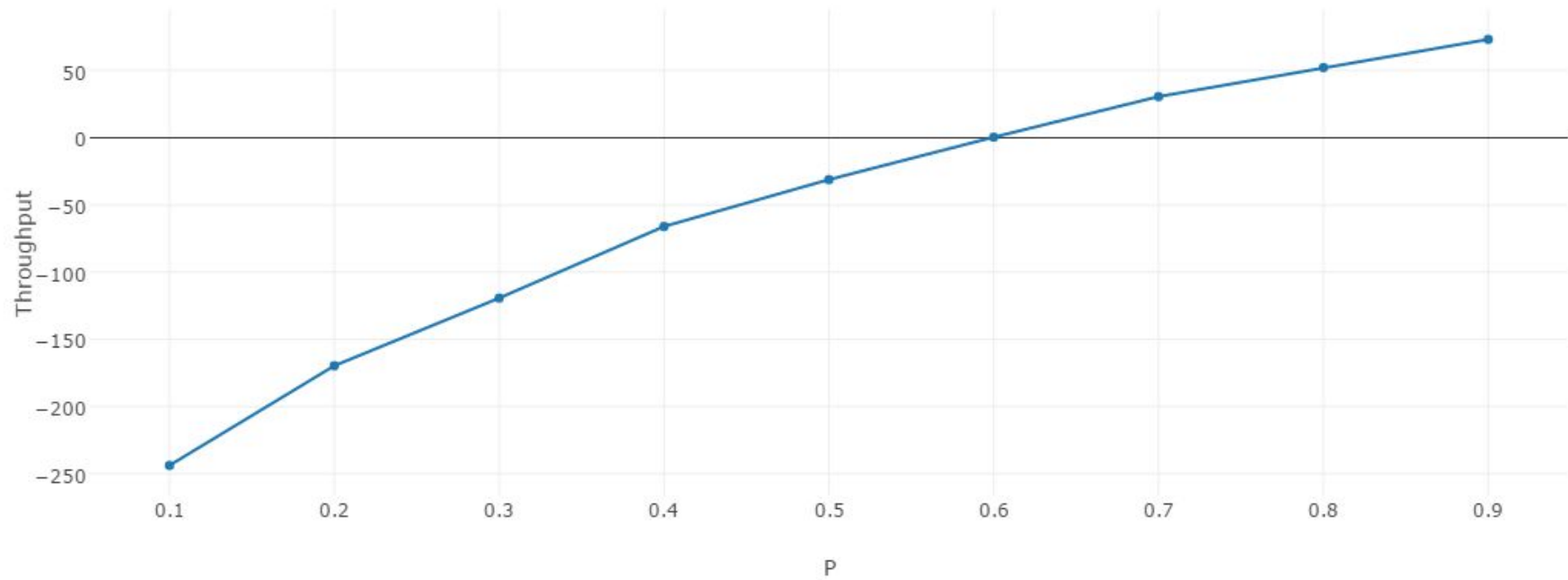
Throughput Increase of APIC/RR VS P for 30x30



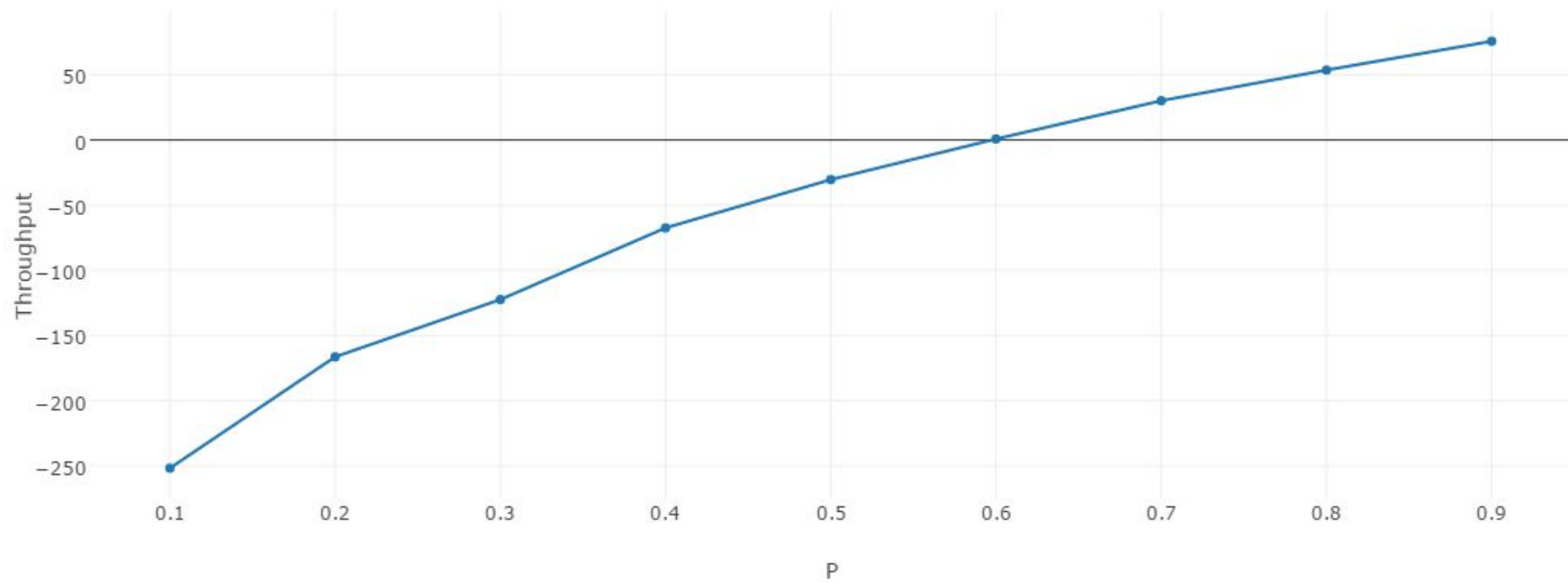
Throughput Increase of APIC/RR VS P for 40x40



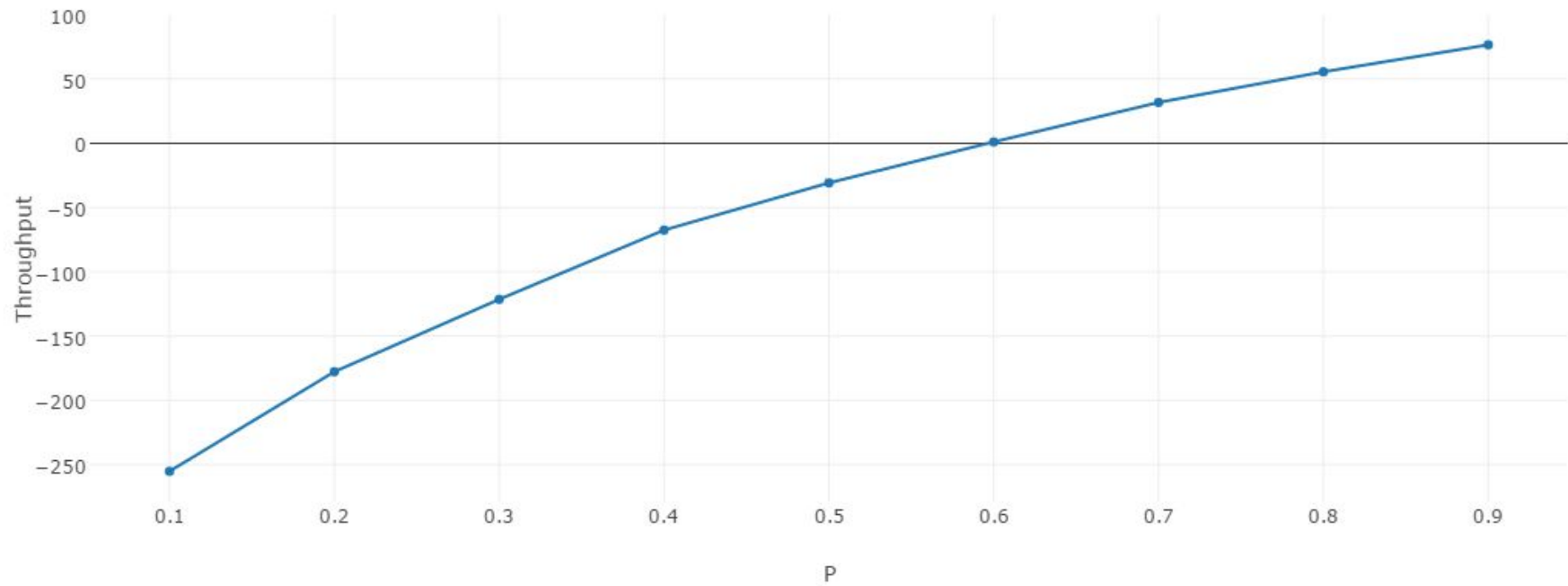
Throughput Increase of APIC/RR VS P for 50x50



Throughput Increase of APIC/RR VS P for 60x60



Throughput Increase of APIC/RR VS P for 70x70



Conclusion

- Throughput gains for APIC vs RR only begin for $P = \sim .7$
- Gains can be very high for $P = .9$
- If different P was used for phase 1 and 2, gain would be more spread throughout different P s
- Recursive APIC could be used after phase 2 to continue to reduce the number of messages