

phasefield-accelerator-benchmarks

pre-alpha

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## 1 Class Index

### 1.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

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## 2 File Index

### 2.1 File List

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## 3 Class Documentation

### 3.1 ResidualSumOfSquares2D Class Reference

Comparison algorithm for execution on the block of threads.

### 3.1.1 Detailed Description

Comparison algorithm for execution on the block of threads.

Definition at line 99 of file discretization.cpp.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [discretization.cpp](#)

## 3.2 Stopwatch Struct Reference

```
#include <type.h>
```

### 3.2.1 Detailed Description

Container for timing data

Definition at line 39 of file type.h.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [type.h](#)

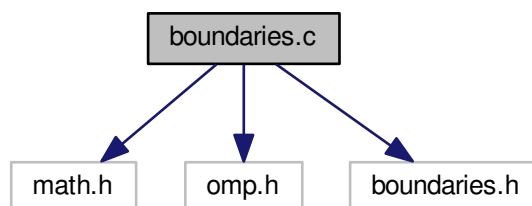
## 4 File Documentation

### 4.1 boundaries.c File Reference

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenMP threading.

```
#include <math.h>
#include <omp.h>
#include "boundaries.h"
```

Include dependency graph for cpu-openmp-diffusion/boundaries.c:



## Functions

- void `set_boundaries` (`fp_t` bc[2][2])  
*Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.*
- void `apply_initial_conditions` (`fp_t` \*\*conc, int nx, int ny, int nm, `fp_t` bc[2][2])  
*Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.*
- void `apply_boundary_conditions` (`fp_t` \*\*conc, int nx, int ny, int nm, `fp_t` bc[2][2])  
*Set fixed value ( $c_{hi}$ ) along left and bottom, zero-flux elsewhere.*

### 4.1.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenMP threading.

### 4.1.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.1.2.1 `apply_initial_conditions()`

```
void apply_initial_conditions (
    fp_t ** conc,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm,
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.

The boundary conditions are fixed values of  $c_{hi}$  along the lower-left half and upper-right half walls, no flux everywhere else, with an initial values of  $c_{lo}$  everywhere. These conditions represent a carburizing process, with partial exposure (rather than the entire left and right walls) to produce an inhomogeneous workload and highlight numerical errors at the boundaries.

Definition at line 53 of file `cpu-openmp-diffusion/boundaries.c`.

#### 4.1.2.2 `set_boundaries()`

```
void set_boundaries (
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.

Indexing is row-major, i.e.  $A[y][x]$ , so `bc` =  $[[y_{lo}, y_{hi}], [x_{lo}, x_{hi}]]$ .

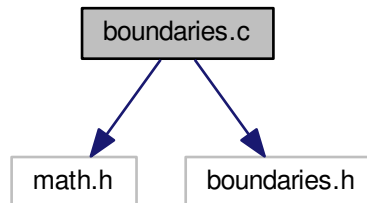
Definition at line 35 of file `cpu-openmp-diffusion/boundaries.c`.



## 4.2 boundaries.c File Reference

Implementation of boundary condition functions without threading.

```
#include <math.h>
#include "boundaries.h"
Include dependency graph for cpu-serial-diffusion/boundaries.c:
```



### Functions

- void `set_boundaries` (`fp_t bc[2][2]`)  
Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.
- void `apply_initial_conditions` (`fp_t **conc`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `int nm`, `fp_t bc[2][2]`)  
Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.
- void `apply_boundary_conditions` (`fp_t **conc`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `int nm`, `fp_t bc[2][2]`)  
Set fixed value ( $c_{hi}$ ) along left and bottom, zero-flux elsewhere.

### 4.2.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of boundary condition functions without threading.

### 4.2.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.2.2.1 `apply_initial_conditions()`

```
void apply_initial_conditions (
    fp_t ** conc,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm,
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.

The boundary conditions are fixed values of  $c_{hi}$  along the lower-left half and upper-right half walls, no flux everywhere else, with an initial values of  $c_{lo}$  everywhere. These conditions represent a carburizing process, with partial exposure (rather than the entire left and right walls) to produce an inhomogeneous workload and highlight numerical errors at the boundaries.

Definition at line 51 of file `cpu-serial-diffusion/boundaries.c`.

## 4.2.2.2 set\_boundaries()

```
void set_boundaries (
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.

Indexing is row-major, i.e.  $A[y][x]$ , so  $bc = [[y_{lo}, y_{hi}], [x_{lo}, x_{hi}]]$ .

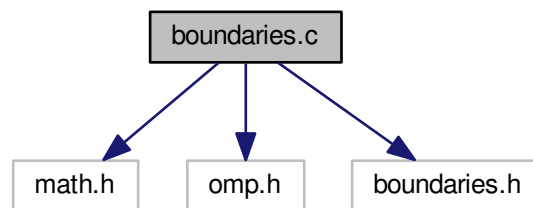
Definition at line 33 of file cpu-serial-diffusion/boundaries.c.

## 4.3 boundaries.c File Reference

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenMP threading.

```
#include <math.h>
#include <omp.h>
#include "boundaries.h"
```

Include dependency graph for gpu-cuda-diffusion/boundaries.c:



## Functions

- void `set_boundaries` (`fp_t bc[2][2]`)  
Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.
- void `apply_initial_conditions` (`fp_t **conc`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `int nm`, `fp_t bc[2][2]`)  
Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.
- void `apply_boundary_conditions` (`fp_t **conc`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `int nm`, `fp_t bc[2][2]`)  
Set fixed value ( $c_{hi}$ ) along left and bottom, zero-flux elsewhere.

## 4.3.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenMP threading.

## 4.3.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.3.2.1 apply\_initial\_conditions()

```
void apply_initial_conditions (
    fp_t ** conc,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm,
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.

The boundary conditions are fixed values of  $c_{hi}$  along the lower-left half and upper-right half walls, no flux everywhere else, with an initial values of  $c_{lo}$  everywhere. These conditions represent a carburizing process, with partial exposure (rather than the entire left and right walls) to produce an inhomogeneous workload and highlight numerical errors at the boundaries.

Definition at line 52 of file gpu-cuda-diffusion/boundaries.c.

#### 4.3.2.2 set\_boundaries()

```
void set_boundaries (
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.

Indexing is row-major, i.e.  $A[y][x]$ , so  $bc = [[y_{lo}, y_{hi}], [x_{lo}, x_{hi}]]$ .

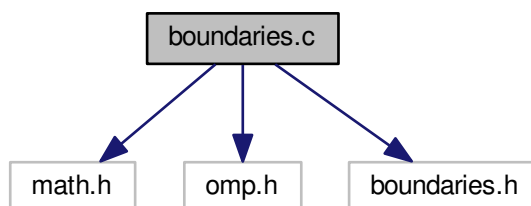
Definition at line 34 of file gpu-cuda-diffusion/boundaries.c.

### 4.4 boundaries.c File Reference

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenMP threading.

```
#include <math.h>
#include <omp.h>
#include "boundaries.h"
```

Include dependency graph for gpu-openacc-diffusion/boundaries.c:



## Functions

- void `set_boundaries` (`fp_t` bc[2][2])  
Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.
- void `apply_initial_conditions` (`fp_t` \*\*conc, int nx, int ny, int nm, `fp_t` bc[2][2])  
Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.
- void `apply_boundary_conditions` (`fp_t` \*\*conc, int nx, int ny, int nm, `fp_t` bc[2][2])  
Set fixed value ( $c_{hi}$ ) along left and bottom, zero-flux elsewhere.

### 4.4.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenMP threading.

### 4.4.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.4.2.1 `apply_initial_conditions()`

```
void apply_initial_conditions (
    fp_t ** conc,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm,
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.

The boundary conditions are fixed values of  $c_{hi}$  along the lower-left half and upper-right half walls, no flux everywhere else, with an initial values of  $c_{lo}$  everywhere. These conditions represent a carburizing process, with partial exposure (rather than the entire left and right walls) to produce an inhomogeneous workload and highlight numerical errors at the boundaries.

Definition at line 52 of file `gpu-openacc-diffusion/boundaries.c`.

#### 4.4.2.2 `set_boundaries()`

```
void set_boundaries (
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.

Indexing is row-major, i.e.  $A[y][x]$ , so `bc` =  $[[y_{lo}, y_{hi}], [x_{lo}, x_{hi}]]$ .

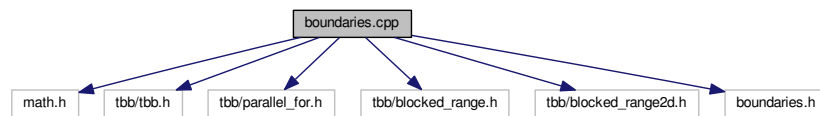
Definition at line 34 of file `gpu-openacc-diffusion/boundaries.c`.

## 4.5 boundaries.cpp File Reference

Implementation of boundary condition functions with TBB threading.

```
#include <math.h>
#include <tbb/tbb.h>
#include <tbb/parallel_for.h>
#include <tbb/blocked_range.h>
#include <tbb/blocked_range2d.h>
#include "boundaries.h"
```

Include dependency graph for boundaries.cpp:



### Functions

- void `set_boundaries` (`fp_t` bc[2][2])  
*Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.*
- void `apply_initial_conditions` (`fp_t` \*\*conc, int nx, int ny, int nm, `fp_t` bc[2][2])  
*Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.*
- void `apply_boundary_conditions` (`fp_t` \*\*conc, int nx, int ny, int nm, `fp_t` bc[2][2])  
*Set fixed value ( $c_{hi}$ ) along left and bottom, zero-flux elsewhere.*

### 4.5.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of boundary condition functions with TBB threading.

### 4.5.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.5.2.1 `apply_initial_conditions()`

```
void apply_initial_conditions (
    fp_t ** conc,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm,
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.

The boundary conditions are fixed values of  $c_{hi}$  along the lower-left half and upper-right half walls, no flux everywhere else, with an initial values of  $c_{lo}$  everywhere. These conditions represent a carburizing process, with partial exposure (rather than the entire left and right walls) to produce an inhomogeneous workload and highlight numerical errors at the boundaries.

Definition at line 55 of file boundaries.cpp.

## 4.5.2.2 set\_boundaries()

```
void set_boundaries (
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.

Indexing is row-major, i.e.  $A[y][x]$ , so  $bc = [[y_{lo}, y_{hi}], [x_{lo}, x_{hi}]]$ .

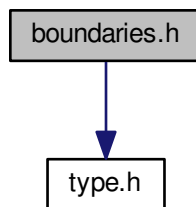
Definition at line 37 of file boundaries.cpp.

## 4.6 boundaries.h File Reference

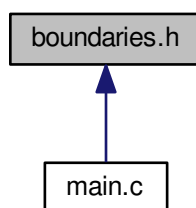
Declaration of boundary condition function prototypes.

```
#include "type.h"
```

Include dependency graph for common-diffusion/boundaries.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Functions

- void `set_boundaries` (`fp_t bc[2][2]`)  
Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.
- void `apply_initial_conditions` (`fp_t **conc_old`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `int nm`, `fp_t bc[2][2]`)  
Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.
- void `apply_boundary_conditions` (`fp_t **conc_old`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `int nm`, `fp_t bc[2][2]`)  
Set fixed value ( $c_{hi}$ ) along left and bottom, zero-flux elsewhere.

#### 4.6.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of boundary condition function prototypes.

#### 4.6.2 Function Documentation

##### 4.6.2.1 `apply_initial_conditions()`

```
void apply_initial_conditions (
    fp_t ** conc,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm,
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.

The boundary conditions are fixed values of  $c_{hi}$  along the lower-left half and upper-right half walls, no flux everywhere else, with an initial values of  $c_{lo}$  everywhere. These conditions represent a carburizing process, with partial exposure (rather than the entire left and right walls) to produce an inhomogeneous workload and highlight numerical errors at the boundaries.

Definition at line 53 of file `cpu-openmp-diffusion/boundaries.c`.

##### 4.6.2.2 `set_boundaries()`

```
void set_boundaries (
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.

Indexing is row-major, i.e.  $A[y][x]$ , so  $bc = [[y_{lo}, y_{hi}], [x_{lo}, x_{hi}]]$ .

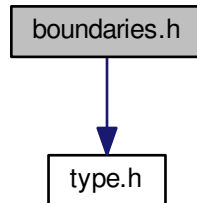
Definition at line 35 of file `cpu-openmp-diffusion/boundaries.c`.

## 4.7 boundaries.h File Reference

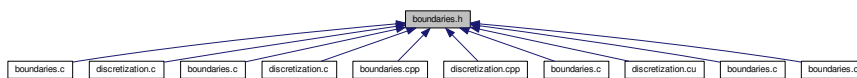
Declaration of boundary condition function prototypes for OpenCL benchmarks.

```
#include "type.h"
```

Include dependency graph for gpu-openc1-diffusion/boundaries.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Functions

- void [set\\_boundaries](#) ([fp\\_t](#) bc[2][2])  
Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.
- void [apply\\_initial\\_conditions](#) ([fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_old, int nx, int ny, int nm, [fp\\_t](#) bc[2][2])  
Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.
- void [apply\\_boundary\\_conditions](#) ([fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_old, int nx, int ny, int nm, [fp\\_t](#) bc[2][2])  
Set fixed value ( $c_{hi}$ ) along left and bottom, zero-flux elsewhere.

#### 4.7.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of boundary condition function prototypes for OpenCL benchmarks.

#### 4.7.2 Function Documentation



#### 4.7.2.1 apply\_initial\_conditions()

```
void apply_initial_conditions (
    fp_t ** conc,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm,
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Initialize flat composition field with fixed boundary conditions.

The boundary conditions are fixed values of  $c_{hi}$  along the lower-left half and upper-right half walls, no flux everywhere else, with an initial values of  $c_{lo}$  everywhere. These conditions represent a carburizing process, with partial exposure (rather than the entire left and right walls) to produce an inhomogeneous workload and highlight numerical errors at the boundaries.

Definition at line 53 of file `cpu-openmp-diffusion/boundaries.c`.

#### 4.7.2.2 set\_boundaries()

```
void set_boundaries (
    fp_t bc[2][2] )
```

Set values to be used along the simulation domain boundaries.

Indexing is row-major, i.e.  $A[y][x]$ , so  $bc = [[y_{lo}, y_{hi}], [x_{lo}, x_{hi}]]$ .

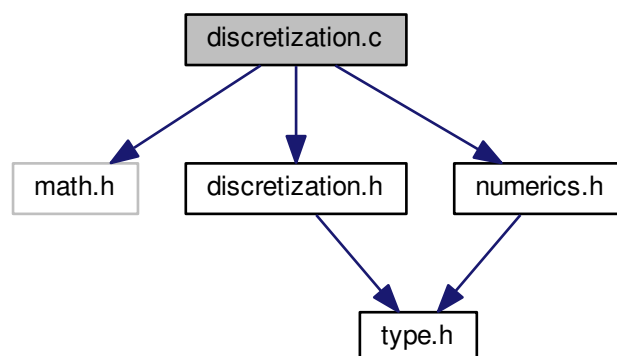
Definition at line 35 of file `cpu-openmp-diffusion/boundaries.c`.

### 4.8 discretization.c File Reference

Implementation of analytical solution functions.

```
#include <math.h>
#include "discretization.h"
#include "numerics.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `cpu-analytic-diffusion/discretization.c`:



## Functions

- void `solve_diffusion_equation` (`fp_t` \*\*conc\_old, `fp_t` \*\*conc\_new, `fp_t` \*\*conc\_lap, int nx, int ny, `fp_t` dx, `fp_t` dy, int nm, `fp_t` D, `fp_t` dt, `fp_t` elapsed)  
*Update the scalar composition field using analytical solution.*

### 4.8.1 Detailed Description

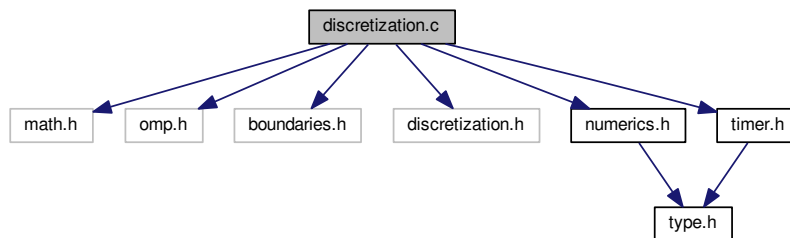
Implementation of analytical solution functions.

## 4.9 discretization.c File Reference

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenMP threading.

```
#include <math.h>
#include <omp.h>
#include "boundaries.h"
#include "discretization.h"
#include "numerics.h"
#include "timer.h"
```

Include dependency graph for cpu-openmp-diffusion/discretization.c:



## Functions

- void `compute_convolution` (`fp_t` \*\*conc\_old, `fp_t` \*\*conc\_lap, `fp_t` \*\*mask\_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm)  
*Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.*
- void `solve_diffusion_equation` (`fp_t` \*\*conc\_old, `fp_t` \*\*conc\_new, `fp_t` \*\*conc\_lap, `fp_t` \*\*mask\_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm, `fp_t` bc[2][2], `fp_t` D, `fp_t` dt, `fp_t` \*elapsed, struct `Stopwatch` \*sw)  
*Update the scalar composition field using old and Laplacian values.*
- void `check_solution` (`fp_t` \*\*conc\_new, int nx, int ny, `fp_t` dx, `fp_t` dy, int nm, `fp_t` elapsed, `fp_t` D, `fp_t` bc[2][2], `fp_t` \*rss)  
*Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.*

### 4.9.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenMP threading.

## 4.9.2 Function Documentation

### 4.9.2.1 `check_solution()`

```
void check_solution (
    fp_t ** conc_new,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    int nm,
    fp_t elapsed,
    fp_t D,
    fp_t bc[2][2],
    fp_t * rss )
```

Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.

Returns the residual sum of squares (RSS), normalized to the domain size.

Definition at line 97 of file `cpu-openmp-diffusion/discretization.c`.

### 4.9.2.2 `compute_convolution()`

```
void compute_convolution (
    fp_t ** conc_old,
    fp_t ** conc_lap,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm )
```

Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.

If the convolution mask is the Laplacian stencil, the convolution evaluates the discrete Laplacian of the composition field. Other masks are possible, for example the Sobel filters for edge detection. This function is general purpose: as long as the dimensions `nx`, `ny`, and `nm` are properly specified, the convolution will be correctly computed.

Definition at line 41 of file `cpu-openmp-diffusion/discretization.c`.

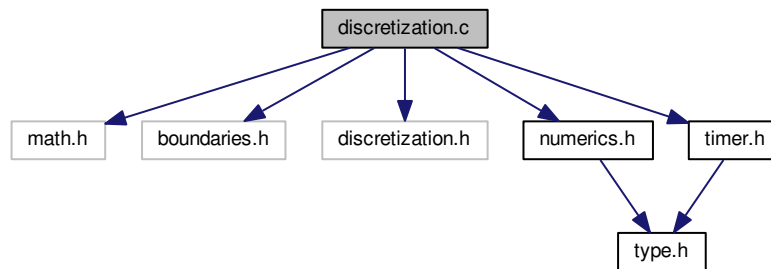
## 4.10 `discretization.c` File Reference

Implementation of boundary condition functions without threading.

```
#include <math.h>
#include "boundaries.h"
#include "discretization.h"
#include "numerics.h"
```

```
#include "timer.h"
```

Include dependency graph for cpu-serial-diffusion/discretization.c:



## Functions

- void `compute_convolution` (`fp_t **conc_old`, `fp_t **conc_lap`, `fp_t **mask_lap`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `int nm`)  
*Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.*
- void `solve_diffusion_equation` (`fp_t **conc_old`, `fp_t **conc_new`, `fp_t **conc_lap`, `fp_t **mask_lap`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `int nm`, `fp_t bc[2][2]`, `fp_t D`, `fp_t dt`, `fp_t *elapsed`, `struct Stopwatch *sw`)  
*Update the scalar composition field using old and Laplacian values.*
- void `check_solution` (`fp_t **conc_new`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `fp_t dx`, `fp_t dy`, `int nm`, `fp_t elapsed`, `fp_t D`, `fp_t bc[2][2]`, `fp_t *rss`)  
*Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.*

### 4.10.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of boundary condition functions without threading.

### 4.10.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.10.2.1 `check_solution()`

```
void check_solution (
    fp_t ** conc_new,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    int nm,
    fp_t elapsed,
    fp_t D,
    fp_t bc[2][2],
    fp_t * rss )
```

Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.

#### Returns

Residual sum of squares (RSS), normalized to the domain size.

Definition at line 89 of file cpu-serial-diffusion/discretization.c.

#### 4.10.2.2 compute\_convolution()

```
void compute_convolution (
    fp_t ** conc_old,
    fp_t ** conc_lap,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm )
```

Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.

If the convolution mask is the Laplacian stencil, the convolution evaluates the discrete Laplacian of the composition field. Other masks are possible, for example the Sobel filters for edge detection. This function is general purpose: as long as the dimensions `nx`, `ny`, and `nm` are properly specified, the convolution will be correctly computed.

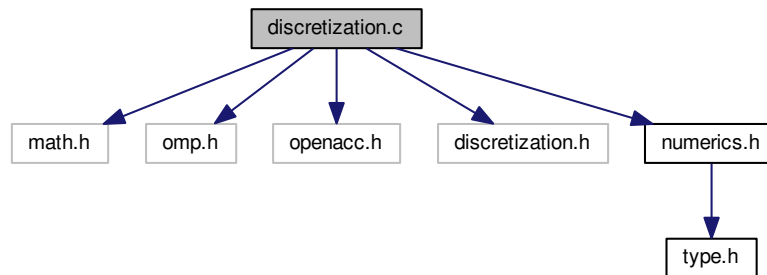
Definition at line 40 of file `cpu-serial-diffusion/discretization.c`.

### 4.11 discretization.c File Reference

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenACC threading.

```
#include <math.h>
#include <omp.h>
#include <openacc.h>
#include "discretization.h"
#include "numerics.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `gpu-openacc-diffusion/discretization.c`:



#### Functions

- void `compute_convolution` (`fp_t **conc_old`, `fp_t **conc_lap`, `fp_t **mask_lap`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `int nm`)  
*Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.*
- void `solve_diffusion_equation` (`fp_t **conc_old`, `fp_t **conc_new`, `fp_t **conc_lap`, `fp_t **mask_lap`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `int nm`, `fp_t bc[2][2]`, `fp_t D`, `fp_t dt`, `fp_t *elapsed`, `struct Stopwatch *sw`)  
*Update the scalar composition field using old and Laplacian values.*
- void `check_solution` (`fp_t **conc_new`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `fp_t dx`, `fp_t dy`, `int nm`, `fp_t elapsed`, `fp_t D`, `fp_t bc[2][2]`, `fp_t *rss`)  
*Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.*

### 4.11.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenACC threading.

### 4.11.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.11.2.1 check\_solution()

```
void check_solution (
    fp_t ** conc_new,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    int nm,
    fp_t elapsed,
    fp_t D,
    fp_t bc[2][2],
    fp_t * rss )
```

Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.

Returns the residual sum of squares (RSS), normalized to the domain size.

For 1D diffusion through a semi-infinite domain with initial and far-field composition  $c_\infty$  and boundary value  $c(x = 0, t) = c_0$  with constant diffusivity  $D$ , the solution to Fick's second law is

$$c(x, t) = c_0 - (c_0 - c_\infty) \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{4Dt}} \right)$$

which reduces, when  $c_\infty = 0$ , to

$$c(x, t) = c_0 \left[ 1 - \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{4Dt}} \right) \right].$$

Definition at line 115 of file gpu-openacc-diffusion/discretization.c.

#### 4.11.2.2 compute\_convolution()

```
void compute_convolution (
    fp_t ** conc_old,
    fp_t ** conc_lap,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm )
```

Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.

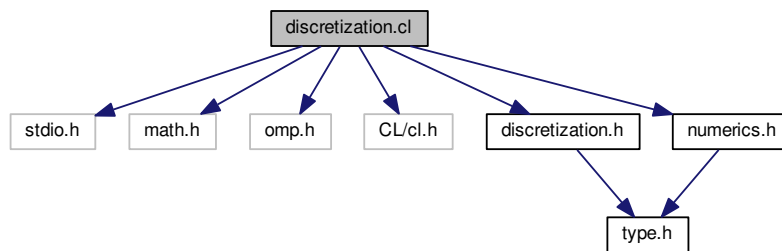
If the convolution mask is the Laplacian stencil, the convolution evaluates the discrete Laplacian of the composition field. Other masks are possible, for example the Sobel filters for edge detection. This function is general purpose: as long as the dimensions `nx`, `ny`, and `nm` are properly specified, the convolution will be correctly computed.

Definition at line 40 of file gpu-openacc-diffusion/discretization.c.

## 4.12 discretization.cl File Reference

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenCL acceleration.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <omp.h>
#include <CL/cl.h>
#include "discretization.h"
#include "numerics.h"
Include dependency graph for discretization.cl:
```



### Macros

- `#define MAX_TILE_W 32`  
*Maximum width of an input tile, including halo cells, for GPU memory allocation.*
- `#define MAX_TILE_H 32`  
*Maximum height of an input tile, including halo cells, for GPU memory allocation.*
- `#define MAX_MASK_W 3`  
*Maximum height and width of the mask array, for GPU memory allocation.*

### Functions

- void `set_threads` (int n)  
*Set number of OpenMP threads to use in CPU code sections.*
- void `compute_convolution` (fp\_t \*\*conc\_old, fp\_t \*\*conc\_lap, fp\_t \*\*mask\_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm, int bs)  
*Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.*
- void `solve_diffusion_equation` (fp\_t \*\*conc\_old, fp\_t \*\*conc\_new, fp\_t \*\*conc\_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm, int bs, fp\_t D, fp\_t dt, fp\_t \*elapsed)  
*Update the scalar composition field using old and Laplacian values.*
- void `check_solution` (fp\_t \*\*conc\_new, int nx, int ny, fp\_t dx, fp\_t dy, int nm, fp\_t elapsed, fp\_t D, fp\_t bc[2][2], fp\_t \*rss)  
*Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.*

#### 4.12.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenCL acceleration.

### 4.12.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.12.2.1 check\_solution()

```
void check_solution (
    fp_t ** conc_new,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    int nm,
    fp_t elapsed,
    fp_t D,
    fp_t bc[2][2],
    fp_t * rss )
```

Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.

Returns the residual sum of squares (RSS), normalized to the domain size.

Definition at line 246 of file discretization.cl.

#### 4.12.2.2 compute\_convolution()

```
void compute_convolution (
    fp_t ** conc_old,
    fp_t ** conc_lap,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm,
    int bs )
```

Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.

If the convolution mask is the Laplacian stencil, the convolution evaluates the discrete Laplacian of the composition field. Other masks are possible, for example the Sobel filters for edge detection. This function is general purpose: as long as the dimensions `nx`, `ny`, and `nm` are properly specified, the convolution will be correctly computed.

Definition at line 143 of file discretization.cl.

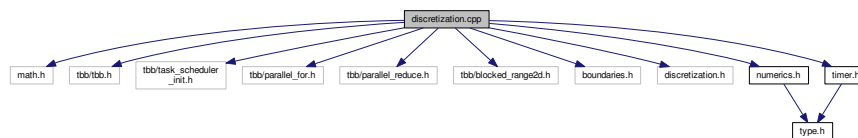


### 4.13 discretization.cpp File Reference

Implementation of boundary condition functions with TBB threading.

```
#include <math.h>
#include <tbb/tbb.h>
#include <tbb/task_scheduler_init.h>
#include <tbb/parallel_for.h>
#include <tbb/parallel_reduce.h>
#include <tbb/blocked_range2d.h>
#include "boundaries.h"
#include "discretization.h"
#include "numerics.h"
#include "timer.h"
```

Include dependency graph for discretization.cpp:



#### Classes

- class [ResidualSumOfSquares2D](#)  
*Comparison algorithm for execution on the block of threads.*

#### Functions

- void [compute\\_convolution](#) ([fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_old, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_lap, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*mask\_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm)  
*Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.*
- void [solve\\_diffusion\\_equation](#) ([fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_old, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*B, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_lap, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*mask\_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm, [fp\\_t](#) bc[2][2], [fp\\_t](#) D, [fp\\_t](#) dt, [fp\\_t](#) \*elapsed, struct [Stopwatch](#) \*sw)  
*Update the scalar composition field using old and Laplacian values.*
- void [check\\_solution](#) ([fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_new, int nx, int ny, [fp\\_t](#) dx, [fp\\_t](#) dy, int nm, [fp\\_t](#) elapsed, [fp\\_t](#) D, [fp\\_t](#) bc[2][2], [fp\\_t](#) \*rss)  
*Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.*

#### 4.13.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of boundary condition functions with TBB threading.

#### 4.13.2 Function Documentation

## 4.13.2.1 check\_solution()

```
void check_solution (
    fp_t ** conc_new,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    int nm,
    fp_t elapsed,
    fp_t D,
    fp_t bc[2][2],
    fp_t * rss )
```

Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.

Returns the residual sum of squares (RSS), normalized to the domain size.

Definition at line 181 of file discretization.cpp.

## 4.13.2.2 compute\_convolution()

```
void compute_convolution (
    fp_t ** conc_old,
    fp_t ** conc_lap,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm )
```

Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.

If the convolution mask is the Laplacian stencil, the convolution evaluates the discrete Laplacian of the composition field. Other masks are possible, for example the Sobel filters for edge detection. This function is general purpose: as long as the dimensions `nx`, `ny`, and `nm` are properly specified, the convolution will be correctly computed.

Definition at line 45 of file discretization.cpp.

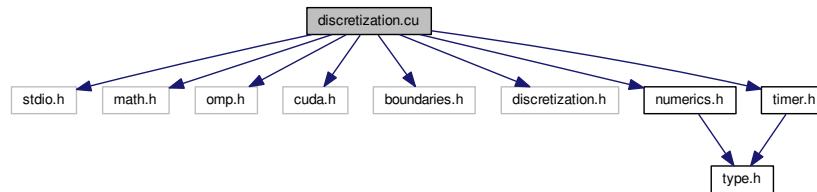
## 4.14 discretization.cu File Reference

Implementation of boundary condition functions with CUDA acceleration.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <omp.h>
#include <cuda.h>
#include "boundaries.h"
#include "discretization.h"
#include "numerics.h"
```

```
#include "timer.h"
```

Include dependency graph for discretization.cu:



## Macros

- `#define MAX_TILE_W 32`  
*Maximum width of an input tile, including halo cells, for GPU memory allocation.*
- `#define MAX_TILE_H 32`  
*Maximum height of an input tile, including halo cells, for GPU memory allocation.*

## Functions

- `__global__ void convolution_kernel (fp_t *conc_old, fp_t *conc_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm)`  
*Tiled convolution algorithm for execution on the GPU*  
*This function accesses 1D data rather than the 2D array representation of the scalar composition field, mapping into 2D tiles on the GPU with halo cells before computing the convolution.*
- `void compute_convolution (fp_t **conc_old, fp_t **conc_lap, fp_t **mask_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm)`  
*Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.*
- `__global__ void diffusion_kernel (fp_t *conc_old, fp_t *conc_new, fp_t *conc_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm, fp_t D, fp_t dt)`  
*Vector addition algorithm for execution on the GPU*  
*This function accesses 1D data rather than the 2D array representation of the scalar composition field.*
- `void solve_diffusion_equation (fp_t **conc_old, fp_t **conc_new, fp_t **conc_lap, fp_t **mask_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm, fp_t bc[2][2], fp_t D, fp_t dt, fp_t *elapsed, struct Stopwatch *sw)`  
*Update the scalar composition field using old and Laplacian values.*
- `void check_solution (fp_t **conc_new, int nx, int ny, fp_t dx, fp_t dy, int nm, fp_t elapsed, fp_t D, fp_t bc[2][2], fp_t *rss)`  
*Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.*

## Variables

- `__constant__ fp_t Mc [MAX_MASK_W * MAX_MASK_H]`  
*Allocate constant memory on the GPU for the convolution mask.*

### 4.14.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of boundary condition functions with CUDA acceleration.

#### 4.14.2 Function Documentation

##### 4.14.2.1 check\_solution()

```
void check_solution (
    fp_t ** conc_new,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    int nm,
    fp_t elapsed,
    fp_t D,
    fp_t bc[2][2],
    fp_t * rss )
```

Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.

Returns the residual sum of squares (RSS), normalized to the domain size.

Definition at line 223 of file discretization.cu.

##### 4.14.2.2 compute\_convolution()

```
void compute_convolution (
    fp_t ** conc_old,
    fp_t ** conc_lap,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm )
```

Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.

If the convolution mask is the Laplacian stencil, the convolution evaluates the discrete Laplacian of the composition field. Other masks are possible, for example the Sobel filters for edge detection. This function is general purpose: as long as the dimensions `nx`, `ny`, and `nm` are properly specified, the convolution will be correctly computed.

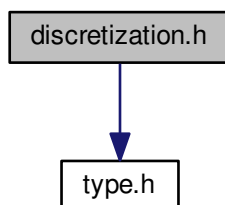
Definition at line 135 of file discretization.cu.

## 4.15 discretization.h File Reference

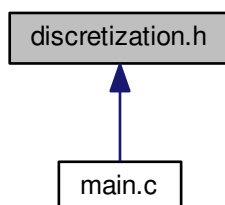
Declaration of discretized mathematical function prototypes.

```
#include "type.h"
```

Include dependency graph for common-diffusion/discretization.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Functions

- void [compute\\_convolution](#) ([fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_old, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_lap, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*mask\_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm)  
*Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.*
- void [solve\\_diffusion\\_equation](#) ([fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_old, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_new, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_lap, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*mask\_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm, [fp\\_t](#) bc[2][2], [fp\\_t](#) D, [fp\\_t](#) dt, [fp\\_t](#) \*elapsed, struct [Stopwatch](#) \*sw)  
*Update the scalar composition field using old and Laplacian values.*
- void [check\\_solution](#) ([fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_new, int nx, int ny, [fp\\_t](#) dx, [fp\\_t](#) dy, int nm, [fp\\_t](#) elapsed, [fp\\_t](#) D, [fp\\_t](#) bc[2][2], [fp\\_t](#) \*rss)  
*Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.*

### 4.15.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of discretized mathematical function prototypes.

## 4.15.2 Function Documentation

## 4.15.2.1 check\_solution()

```
void check_solution (
    fp_t ** conc_new,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    int nm,
    fp_t elapsed,
    fp_t D,
    fp_t bc[2][2],
    fp_t * rss )
```

Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.

Returns the residual sum of squares (RSS), normalized to the domain size.

**Returns**

Residual sum of squares (RSS), normalized to the domain size.

Returns the residual sum of squares (RSS), normalized to the domain size.

For 1D diffusion through a semi-infinite domain with initial and far-field composition  $c_\infty$  and boundary value  $c(x = 0, t) = c_0$  with constant diffusivity  $D$ , the solution to Fick's second law is

$$c(x, t) = c_0 - (c_0 - c_\infty) \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{4Dt}} \right)$$

which reduces, when  $c_\infty = 0$ , to

$$c(x, t) = c_0 \left[ 1 - \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{4Dt}} \right) \right].$$

Definition at line 97 of file cpu-omp-diffusion/discretization.c.

## 4.15.2.2 compute\_convolution()

```
void compute_convolution (
    fp_t ** conc_old,
    fp_t ** conc_lap,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm )
```

Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.

If the convolution mask is the Laplacian stencil, the convolution evaluates the discrete Laplacian of the composition field. Other masks are possible, for example the Sobel filters for edge detection. This function is general purpose: as long as the dimensions `nx`, `ny`, and `nm` are properly specified, the convolution will be correctly computed.

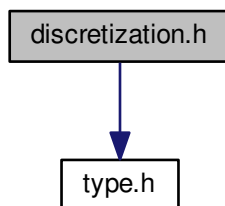
Definition at line 41 of file cpu-omp-diffusion/discretization.c.

## 4.16 discretization.h File Reference

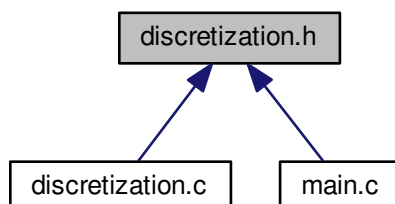
Declaration of analytical solution prototypes.

```
#include "type.h"
```

Include dependency graph for cpu-analytic-diffusion/discretization.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Functions

- void [solve\\_diffusion\\_equation](#) ([fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_old, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_new, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_lap, int nx, int ny, [fp\\_t](#) dx, [fp\\_t](#) dy, int nm, [fp\\_t](#) D, [fp\\_t](#) dt, [fp\\_t](#) elapsed)  
*Update the scalar composition field using analytical solution.*

#### 4.16.1 Detailed Description

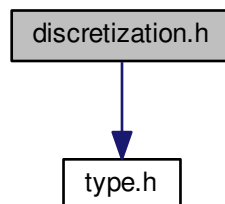
Declaration of analytical solution prototypes.

## 4.17 discretization.h File Reference

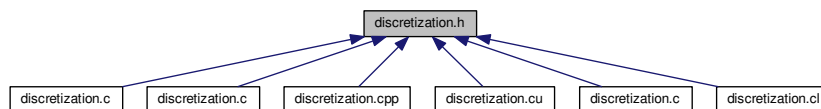
Declaration of discretized mathematical function prototypes for OpenCL benchmarks.

```
#include "type.h"
```

Include dependency graph for gpu-openc1-diffusion/discretization.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Functions

- void [compute\\_convolution](#) ([fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_old, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_lap, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*mask\_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm, int bs)  
*Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.*
- void [solve\\_diffusion\\_equation](#) ([fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_old, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_new, [fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_lap, int nx, int ny, int nm, int bs, [fp\\_t](#) D, [fp\\_t](#) dt, [fp\\_t](#) \*elapsed)  
*Update the scalar composition field using old and Laplacian values.*
- void [check\\_solution](#) ([fp\\_t](#) \*\*conc\_new, int nx, int ny, [fp\\_t](#) dx, [fp\\_t](#) dy, int nm, [fp\\_t](#) elapsed, [fp\\_t](#) D, [fp\\_t](#) bc[2][2], [fp\\_t](#) \*rss)  
*Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.*

#### 4.17.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of discretized mathematical function prototypes for OpenCL benchmarks.

#### 4.17.2 Function Documentation



#### 4.17.2.1 check\_solution()

```
void check_solution (
    fp_t ** conc_new,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    int nm,
    fp_t elapsed,
    fp_t D,
    fp_t bc[2][2],
    fp_t * rss )
```

Compare numerical and analytical solutions of the diffusion equation.

Returns the residual sum of squares (RSS), normalized to the domain size.

##### Returns

Residual sum of squares (RSS), normalized to the domain size.

Returns the residual sum of squares (RSS), normalized to the domain size.

For 1D diffusion through a semi-infinite domain with initial and far-field composition  $c_\infty$  and boundary value  $c(x = 0, t) = c_0$  with constant diffusivity  $D$ , the solution to Fick's second law is

$$c(x, t) = c_0 - (c_0 - c_\infty) \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{4Dt}} \right)$$

which reduces, when  $c_\infty = 0$ , to

$$c(x, t) = c_0 \left[ 1 - \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{4Dt}} \right) \right].$$

Definition at line 97 of file `cpu-omp-diffusion/discretization.c`.

#### 4.17.2.2 compute\_convolution()

```
void compute_convolution (
    fp_t ** conc_old,
    fp_t ** conc_lap,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm,
    int bs )
```

Perform the convolution of the mask matrix with the composition matrix.

If the convolution mask is the Laplacian stencil, the convolution evaluates the discrete Laplacian of the composition field. Other masks are possible, for example the Sobel filters for edge detection. This function is general purpose: as long as the dimensions `nx`, `ny`, and `nm` are properly specified, the convolution will be correctly computed.

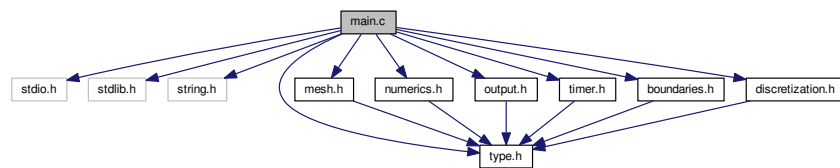
Definition at line 143 of file `discretization.cl`.

## 4.18 main.c File Reference

Implementation of semi-infinite diffusion equation.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "type.h"
#include "mesh.h"
#include "numerics.h"
#include "output.h"
#include "timer.h"
#include "boundaries.h"
#include "discretization.h"
```

Include dependency graph for common-diffusion/main.c:



### Functions

- void [param\\_parser](#) (int argc, char \*argv[], int \*nx, int \*ny, int \*nm, int \*code, [fp\\_t](#) \*dx, [fp\\_t](#) \*dy, [fp\\_t](#) \*D, [fp\\_t](#) \*linStab, int \*steps, int \*checks)  
*Read input parameters from file specified on the command line.*
- int [main](#) (int argc, char \*argv[])  
*Run simulation using input parameters specified on the command line.*

### 4.18.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of semi-infinite diffusion equation.

### 4.18.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.18.2.1 main()

```
int main (
    int argc,
    char * argv[] )
```

Run simulation using input parameters specified on the command line.

Program will write a series of PNG image files to visualize scalar composition field, plus a final CSV raw data file and CSV runtime log tabulating the iteration counter (iter), elapsed simulation time (sim\_time), system free energy (energy), error relative to analytical solution (wrss), time spent performing convolution (conv\_time), time spent updating fields (step\_time), time spent writing to disk (IO\_time), time spent generating analytical values (soln\_time), and total elapsed (run\_time).

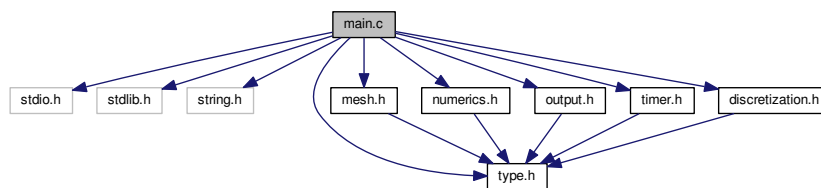
Definition at line 53 of file common-diffusion/main.c.

## 4.19 main.c File Reference

Analytical solution to semi-infinite diffusion equation.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "type.h"
#include "mesh.h"
#include "numerics.h"
#include "output.h"
#include "timer.h"
#include "discretization.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `cpu-analytic-diffusion/main.c`:



### Functions

- `int main (int argc, char *argv[ ])`

*Run simulation using input parameters specified on the command line.*

#### 4.19.1 Detailed Description

Analytical solution to semi-infinite diffusion equation.

#### 4.19.2 Function Documentation

##### 4.19.2.1 main()

```
int main (
    int argc,
    char * argv[ ] )
```

Run simulation using input parameters specified on the command line.

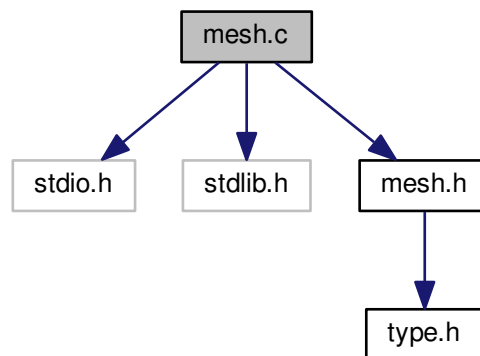
Program will write a series of PNG image files to visualize the scalar composition field, plus `delta.png` showing the difference between the analytical result and the image stored in `../common-diffusion/diffusion.10000.png`.

Definition at line 44 of file `cpu-analytic-diffusion/main.c`.

## 4.20 mesh.c File Reference

Implementation of mesh handling functions for diffusion benchmarks.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "mesh.h"
Include dependency graph for mesh.c:
```



### Functions

- void `make_arrays` (`fp_t ***conc_old`, `fp_t ***conc_new`, `fp_t ***conc_lap`, `fp_t ***mask_lap`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `int nm`)  
*Allocate 2D arrays to store scalar composition values.*
- void `free_arrays` (`fp_t **conc_old`, `fp_t **conc_new`, `fp_t **conc_lap`, `fp_t **mask_lap`)  
*Free dynamically allocated memory.*
- void `swap_pointers` (`fp_t ***conc_old`, `fp_t ***conc_new`)  
*Swap pointers to data underlying two arrays.*

#### 4.20.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of mesh handling functions for diffusion benchmarks.

#### 4.20.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.20.2.1 make\_arrays()

```
void make_arrays (
    fp_t *** conc_old,
    fp_t *** conc_new,
    fp_t *** conc_lap,
    fp_t *** mask_lap,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm )
```

Allocate 2D arrays to store scalar composition values.

Arrays are allocated as 1D arrays, then 2D pointer arrays are mapped over the top. This facilitates use of either 1D or 2D data access, depending on whether the task is spatially dependent or not.

Definition at line 37 of file mesh.c.

#### 4.20.2.2 swap\_pointers()

```
void swap_pointers (
    fp_t *** conc_old,
    fp_t *** conc_new )
```

Swap pointers to data underlying two arrays.

Rather than copy data from conc\_old into conc\_new, an expensive operation, simply trade the top-most pointers. New becomes old with no data lost and in almost no time.

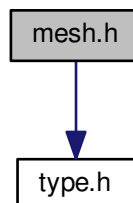
Definition at line 91 of file mesh.c.

### 4.21 mesh.h File Reference

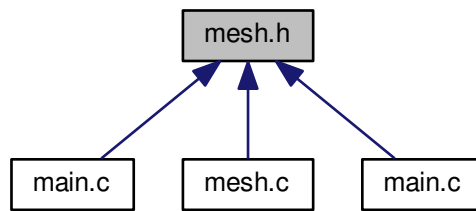
Declaration of mesh function prototypes for diffusion benchmarks.

```
#include "type.h"
```

Include dependency graph for mesh.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Functions

- void `make_arrays` (`fp_t ***conc_old`, `fp_t ***conc_new`, `fp_t ***conc_lap`, `fp_t ***mask_lap`, `int nx`, `int ny`, `int nm`)  
*Allocate 2D arrays to store scalar composition values.*
- void `free_arrays` (`fp_t **conc_old`, `fp_t **conc_new`, `fp_t **conc_lap`, `fp_t **mask_lap`)  
*Free dynamically allocated memory.*
- void `swap_pointers` (`fp_t ***conc_old`, `fp_t ***conc_new`)  
*Swap pointers to data underlying two arrays.*

### 4.21.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of mesh function prototypes for diffusion benchmarks.

### 4.21.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.21.2.1 `make_arrays()`

```

void make_arrays (
    fp_t *** conc_old,
    fp_t *** conc_new,
    fp_t *** conc_lap,
    fp_t *** mask_lap,
    int nx,
    int ny,
    int nm )

```

Allocate 2D arrays to store scalar composition values.

Arrays are allocated as 1D arrays, then 2D pointer arrays are mapped over the top. This facilitates use of either 1D or 2D data access, depending on whether the task is spatially dependent or not.

Definition at line 37 of file mesh.c.

#### 4.21.2.2 swap\_pointers()

```
void swap_pointers (
    fp_t *** conc_old,
    fp_t *** conc_new )
```

Swap pointers to data underlying two arrays.

Rather than copy data from `conc_old` into `conc_new`, an expensive operation, simply trade the top-most pointers. New becomes old with no data lost and in almost no time.

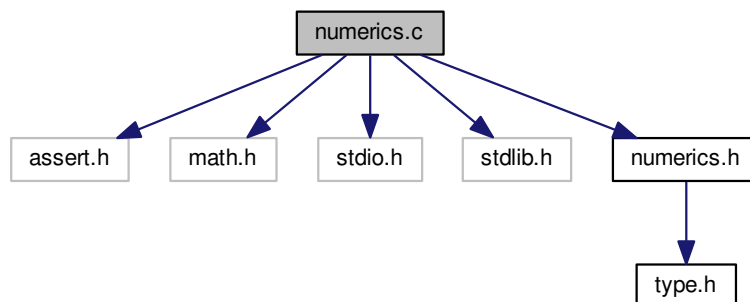
Definition at line 91 of file `mesh.c`.

## 4.22 numerics.c File Reference

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenMP threading.

```
#include <assert.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "numerics.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `numerics.c`:



### Functions

- void `set_mask` (`fp_t` dx, `fp_t` dy, int code, `fp_t` \*\*mask\_lap, int nm)  
*Specify which stencil (mask) to use for the Laplacian (convolution)*
- void `five_point_Laplacian_stencil` (`fp_t` dx, `fp_t` dy, `fp_t` \*\*mask\_lap, int nm)  
*Write 5-point Laplacian stencil into convolution mask.*
- void `nine_point_Laplacian_stencil` (`fp_t` dx, `fp_t` dy, `fp_t` \*\*mask\_lap, int nm)  
*Write 9-point Laplacian stencil into convolution mask.*
- void `slow_nine_point_Laplacian_stencil` (`fp_t` dx, `fp_t` dy, `fp_t` \*\*mask\_lap, int nm)  
*Write 9-point Laplacian stencil into convolution mask.*
- `fp_t` `euclidean_distance` (`fp_t` ax, `fp_t` ay, `fp_t` bx, `fp_t` by)  
*Compute Euclidean distance between two points, a and b.*
- `fp_t` `manhattan_distance` (`fp_t` ax, `fp_t` ay, `fp_t` bx, `fp_t` by)  
*Compute Manhattan distance between two points, a and b.*
- `fp_t` `distance_point_to_segment` (`fp_t` ax, `fp_t` ay, `fp_t` bx, `fp_t` by, `fp_t` px, `fp_t` py)  
*Compute minimum distance from point p to a line segment bounded by points a and b.*
- void `analytical_value` (`fp_t` x, `fp_t` t, `fp_t` D, `fp_t` bc[2][2], `fp_t` \*c)  
*Analytical solution of the diffusion equation for a carburizing process.*

## 4.22.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of boundary condition functions with OpenMP threading.

## 4.22.2 Function Documentation

## 4.22.2.1 analytical\_value()

```
void analytical_value (
    fp_t x,
    fp_t t,
    fp_t D,
    fp_t bc[2][2],
    fp_t * c )
```

Analytical solution of the diffusion equation for a carburizing process.

For 1D diffusion through a semi-infinite domain with initial and far-field composition  $c_\infty$  and boundary value  $c(x = 0, t) = c_0$  with constant diffusivity  $D$ , the solution to Fick's second law is

$$c(x, t) = c_0 - (c_0 - c_\infty) \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{4Dt}} \right)$$

which reduces, when  $c_\infty = 0$ , to

$$c(x, t) = c_0 \left[ 1 - \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{4Dt}} \right) \right].$$

Definition at line 179 of file numerics.c.

## 4.22.2.2 distance\_point\_to\_segment()

```
fp_t distance_point_to_segment (
    fp_t ax,
    fp_t ay,
    fp_t bx,
    fp_t by,
    fp_t px,
    fp_t py )
```

Compute minimum distance from point  $p$  to a line segment bounded by points  $a$  and  $b$ .

This function computes the projection of  $p$  onto  $ab$ , limiting the projected range to  $[0, 1]$  to handle projections that fall outside of  $ab$ . Implemented after Grumdrig on Stackoverflow, <https://stackoverflow.com/a/1501725>.

Definition at line 156 of file numerics.c.



#### 4.22.2.3 five\_point\_Laplacian\_stencil()

```
void five_point_Laplacian_stencil (
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nm )
```

Write 5-point Laplacian stencil into convolution mask.

$3 \times 3$  mask, 5 values, truncation error  $\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^2)$

Definition at line 71 of file numerics.c.

#### 4.22.2.4 nine\_point\_Laplacian\_stencil()

```
void nine_point_Laplacian_stencil (
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nm )
```

Write 9-point Laplacian stencil into convolution mask.

$3 \times 3$  mask, 9 values, truncation error  $\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^4)$

Definition at line 87 of file numerics.c.

#### 4.22.2.5 set\_mask()

```
void set_mask (
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    int code,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nm )
```

Specify which stencil (mask) to use for the Laplacian (convolution)

The mask corresponding to the numerical code will be applied. The suggested encoding is mask width as the ones digit and value count as the tens digit, *e.g.* five-point Laplacian is 53, nine-point is 93.

To add your own mask (stencil), define its prototype in [numerics.h](#), implement it in [numerics.c](#), add a case to this function with your chosen numerical encoding, then specify that code in `params.txt`. Note that, for a Laplacian stencil, the sum of the coefficients must equal zero.

If your stencil is larger than  $5 \times 5$ , you must increase the values defined by `MAX_MASK_W` and `MAX_MASK_H` in [numerics.h](#).

Definition at line 46 of file numerics.c.

## 4.22.2.6 slow\_nine\_point\_Laplacian\_stencil()

```
void slow_nine_point_Laplacian_stencil (
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nm )
```

Write 9-point Laplacian stencil into convolution mask.

$5 \times 5$  mask, 9 values, truncation error  $\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^4)$

Provided for testing and demonstration of scalability, only: as the name indicates, this 9-point stencil is computationally more expensive than the  $3 \times 3$  version. If your code requires  $\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^4)$  accuracy, please use [nine\\_point\\_Laplacian\\_stencil\(\)](#).

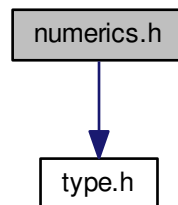
Definition at line 114 of file numerics.c.

## 4.23 numerics.h File Reference

Declaration of Laplacian operator and analytical solution functions.

```
#include "type.h"
```

Include dependency graph for numerics.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Macros

- `#define MAX_MASK_W 5`  
Maximum width of the convolution mask (Laplacian stencil) array.
- `#define MAX_MASK_H 5`  
Maximum height of the convolution mask (Laplacian stencil) array.

## Functions

- void `set_mask` (`fp_t` dx, `fp_t` dy, int code, `fp_t` \*\*mask\_lap, int nm)  
*Specify which stencil (mask) to use for the Laplacian (convolution)*
- void `five_point_Laplacian_stencil` (`fp_t` dx, `fp_t` dy, `fp_t` \*\*mask\_lap, int nm)  
*Write 5-point Laplacian stencil into convolution mask.*
- void `nine_point_Laplacian_stencil` (`fp_t` dx, `fp_t` dy, `fp_t` \*\*mask\_lap, int nm)  
*Write 9-point Laplacian stencil into convolution mask.*
- void `slow_nine_point_Laplacian_stencil` (`fp_t` dx, `fp_t` dy, `fp_t` \*\*mask\_lap, int nm)  
*Write 9-point Laplacian stencil into convolution mask.*
- `fp_t` `euclidean_distance` (`fp_t` ax, `fp_t` ay, `fp_t` bx, `fp_t` by)  
*Compute Euclidean distance between two points, a and b.*
- `fp_t` `manhattan_distance` (`fp_t` ax, `fp_t` ay, `fp_t` bx, `fp_t` by)  
*Compute Manhattan distance between two points, a and b.*
- `fp_t` `distance_point_to_segment` (`fp_t` ax, `fp_t` ay, `fp_t` bx, `fp_t` by, `fp_t` px, `fp_t` py)  
*Compute minimum distance from point p to a line segment bounded by points a and b.*
- void `analytical_value` (`fp_t` x, `fp_t` t, `fp_t` D, `fp_t` bc[2][2], `fp_t` \*c)  
*Analytical solution of the diffusion equation for a carburizing process.*

### 4.23.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of Laplacian operator and analytical solution functions.

### 4.23.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.23.2.1 `analytical_value()`

```
void analytical_value (
    fp_t x,
    fp_t t,
    fp_t D,
    fp_t bc[2][2],
    fp_t * c )
```

Analytical solution of the diffusion equation for a carburizing process.

For 1D diffusion through a semi-infinite domain with initial and far-field composition  $c_\infty$  and boundary value  $c(x = 0, t) = c_0$  with constant diffusivity  $D$ , the solution to Fick's second law is

$$c(x, t) = c_0 - (c_0 - c_\infty) \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{4Dt}} \right)$$

which reduces, when  $c_\infty = 0$ , to

$$c(x, t) = c_0 \left[ 1 - \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{4Dt}} \right) \right].$$

Definition at line 179 of file numerics.c.

## 4.23.2.2 distance\_point\_to\_segment()

```
fp_t distance_point_to_segment (
    fp_t ax,
    fp_t ay,
    fp_t bx,
    fp_t by,
    fp_t px,
    fp_t py )
```

Compute minimum distance from point  $p$  to a line segment bounded by points  $a$  and  $b$ .

This function computes the projection of  $p$  onto  $ab$ , limiting the projected range to  $[0, 1]$  to handle projections that fall outside of  $ab$ . Implemented after Grumdrig on Stackoverflow, <https://stackoverflow.com/a/1501725>.

Definition at line 156 of file numerics.c.

## 4.23.2.3 five\_point\_Laplacian\_stencil()

```
void five_point_Laplacian_stencil (
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nm )
```

Write 5-point Laplacian stencil into convolution mask.

$3 \times 3$  mask, 5 values, truncation error  $\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^2)$

Definition at line 71 of file numerics.c.

## 4.23.2.4 nine\_point\_Laplacian\_stencil()

```
void nine_point_Laplacian_stencil (
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nm )
```

Write 9-point Laplacian stencil into convolution mask.

$3 \times 3$  mask, 9 values, truncation error  $\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^4)$

Definition at line 87 of file numerics.c.

#### 4.23.2.5 set\_mask()

```
void set_mask (
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    int code,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nm )
```

Specify which stencil (mask) to use for the Laplacian (convolution)

The mask corresponding to the numerical code will be applied. The suggested encoding is mask width as the ones digit and value count as the tens digit, e.g. five-point Laplacian is 53, nine-point is 93.

To add your own mask (stencil), define its prototype in `numerics.h`, implement it in `numerics.c`, add a case to this function with your chosen numerical encoding, then specify that code in `params.txt`. Note that, for a Laplacian stencil, the sum of the coefficients must equal zero.

If your stencil is larger than  $5 \times 5$ , you must increase the values defined by `MAX_MASK_W` and `MAX_MASK_H` in `numerics.h`.

Definition at line 46 of file `numerics.c`.

#### 4.23.2.6 slow\_nine\_point\_Laplacian\_stencil()

```
void slow_nine_point_Laplacian_stencil (
    fp_t dx,
    fp_t dy,
    fp_t ** mask_lap,
    int nm )
```

Write 9-point Laplacian stencil into convolution mask.

$5 \times 5$  mask, 9 values, truncation error  $\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^4)$

Provided for testing and demonstration of scalability, only: as the name indicates, this 9-point stencil is computationally more expensive than the  $3 \times 3$  version. If your code requires  $\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^4)$  accuracy, please use [nine\\_point\\_Laplacian\\_stencil\(\)](#).

Definition at line 114 of file `numerics.c`.

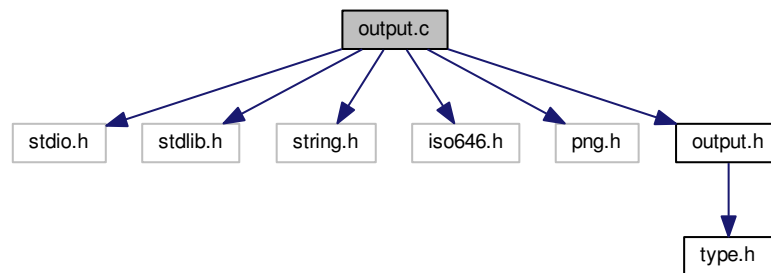
## 4.24 output.c File Reference

Implementation of file output functions for diffusion benchmarks.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <iso646.h>
#include <png.h>
```

```
#include "output.h"
```

Include dependency graph for output.c:



## Functions

- void `print_progress` (const int step, const int steps)  
*Prints timestamps and a 20-point progress bar to stdout.*
- void `write_csv` (fp\_t \*\*conc, int nx, int ny, fp\_t dx, fp\_t dy, int step)  
*Writes scalar composition field to diffusion.?????.csv.*
- void `write_png` (fp\_t \*\*conc, int nx, int ny, int step)  
*Writes scalar composition field to diffusion.?????.png.*

### 4.24.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of file output functions for diffusion benchmarks.

### 4.24.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.24.2.1 print\_progress()

```
void print_progress (
    const int step,
    const int steps )
```

Prints timestamps and a 20-point progress bar to stdout.

Call inside the timestepping loop, near the top, e.g.

```
for (int step=0; step<steps; step++) {
    print_progress(step, steps);
    take_a_step();
    elapsed += dt;
}
```

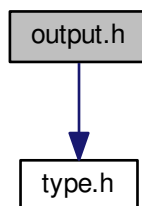
Definition at line 45 of file output.c.

## 4.25 output.h File Reference

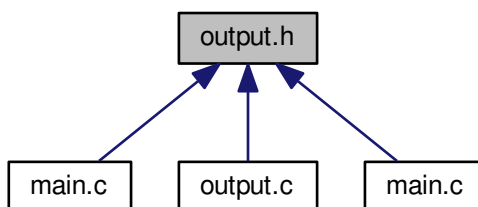
Declaration of output function prototypes for diffusion benchmarks.

```
#include "type.h"
```

Include dependency graph for output.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Functions

- void `print_progress` (const int step, const int steps)  
*Prints timestamps and a 20-point progress bar to stdout.*
- void `write_csv` (fp\_t \*\*conc, int nx, int ny, fp\_t dx, fp\_t dy, int step)  
*Writes scalar composition field to diffusion.???????.csv.*
- void `write_png` (fp\_t \*\*conc, int nx, int ny, int step)  
*Writes scalar composition field to diffusion.???????.png.*

### 4.25.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of output function prototypes for diffusion benchmarks.

## 4.25.2 Function Documentation

## 4.25.2.1 print\_progress()

```
void print_progress (
    const int step,
    const int steps )
```

Prints timestamps and a 20-point progress bar to stdout.

Call inside the timestepping loop, near the top, e.g.

```
for (int step=0; step<steps; step++) {
    print_progress(step, steps);
    take_a_step();
    elapsed += dt;
}
```

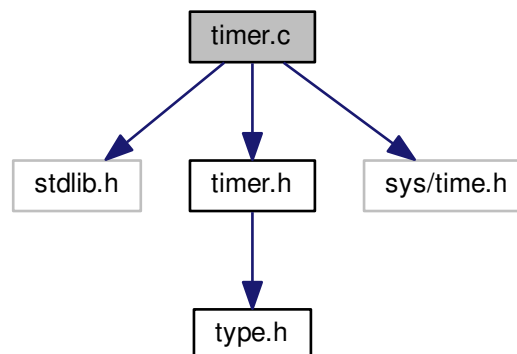
Definition at line 45 of file output.c.

## 4.26 timer.c File Reference

High-resolution cross-platform machine time reader.

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "timer.h"
#include <sys/time.h>
```

Include dependency graph for timer.c:



## Functions

- void [StartTimer](#) ()  
*Set CPU frequency and begin timing.*
- double [GetTimer](#) ()  
*Return elapsed time in seconds.*



## Variables

- struct timeval [timerStart](#)

### 4.26.1 Detailed Description

High-resolution cross-platform machine time reader.

## Author

NVIDIA

### 4.26.2 Variable Documentation

#### 4.26.2.1 timerStart

```
struct timeval timerStart
```

Platform-dependent data type of hardware time value

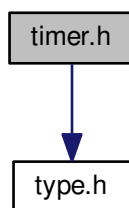
Definition at line 45 of file timer.c.

## 4.27 timer.h File Reference

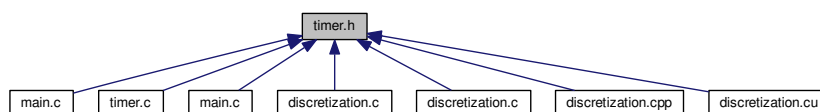
Declaration of timer function prototypes for diffusion benchmarks.

```
#include "type.h"
```

Include dependency graph for timer.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Functions

- void [StartTimer](#) ()  
*Set CPU frequency and begin timing.*
- double [GetTimer](#) ()  
*Return elapsed time in seconds.*

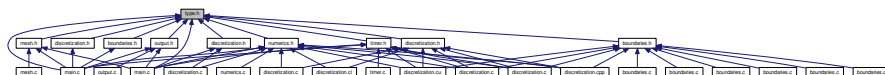
### 4.27.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of timer function prototypes for diffusion benchmarks.

## 4.28 type.h File Reference

Definition of scalar data type and Doxygen diffusion group.

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- struct [Stopwatch](#)

## Typedefs

- typedef double [fp\\_t](#)

### 4.28.1 Detailed Description

Definition of scalar data type and Doxygen diffusion group.

### 4.28.2 Typedef Documentation

#### 4.28.2.1 fp\_t

```
typedef double fp_t
```

Specify the basic data type to achieve the desired accuracy in floating-point arithmetic: float for single-precision, double for double-precision. This choice propagates throughout the code, and may significantly affect runtime on GPU hardware.

Definition at line 34 of file type.h.



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