

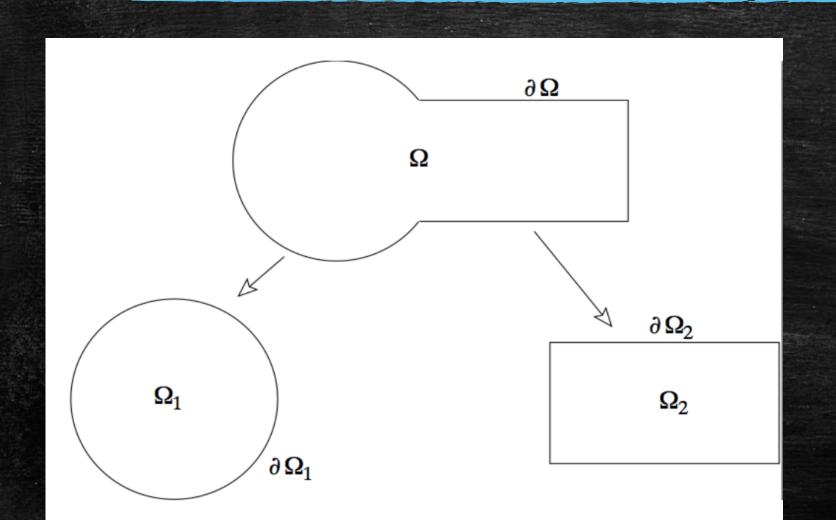


Conducción de calor en 1D empleando el Algoritmo alternante de Schwarz

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¿En qué consiste el algoritmo?

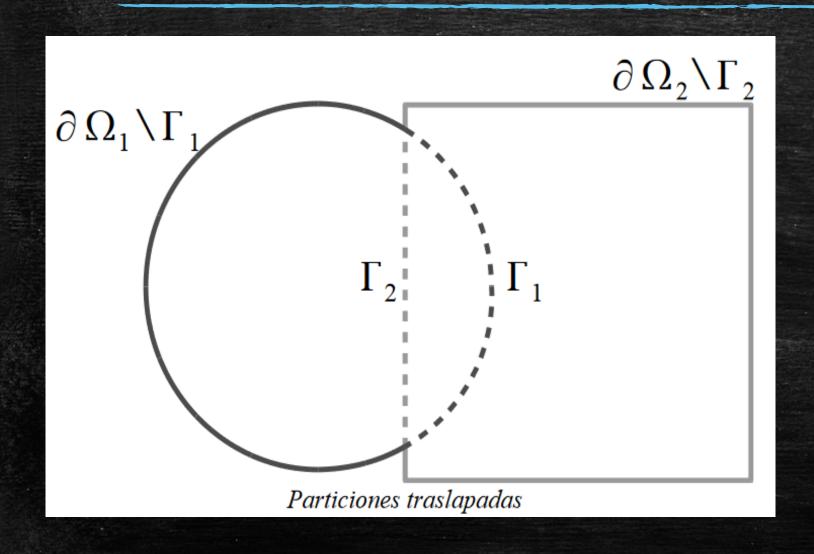


Dominio original Ω

Particiones Ω_1 y Ω_2

Fronteras $\delta \Omega_1 \ y \ \delta \Omega_2$

¿En qué consiste el algoritmo?



Particiones se traslapan $\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$

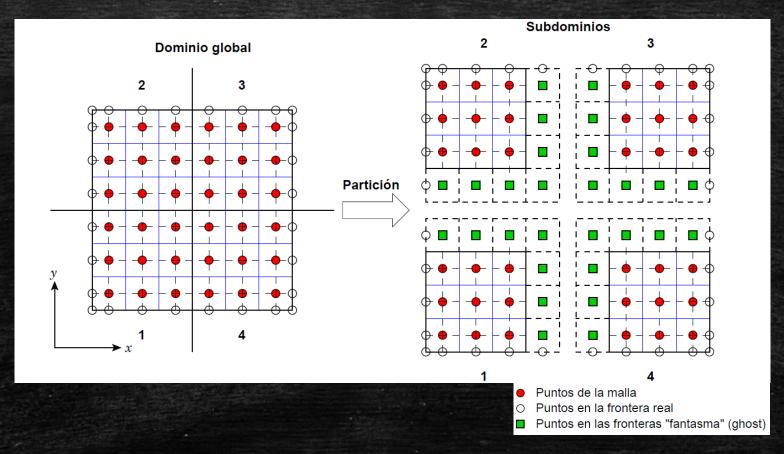
Fronteras artificiales $\Gamma_1 \ y \ \Gamma_2$

Fronteras reales $\delta\Omega_1\backslash\Gamma_1\ y\ \delta\Omega_2\backslash\Gamma_2$

¿En qué consiste el algoritmo?

- Se suponen conocidas las fronteras internas Γ_1 γ Γ_2
- Se resuelve de manera simultanea en cada subdominio
 - Con la condición g en la frontera real $\delta\Omega_1\backslash \Gamma_1$ y $\delta\Omega_2\backslash \Gamma_2$
- Se modifican los valores de las fronteras Γ_1 y Γ_2 con iteración anterior
- Se resuelve de manera simultanea en cada subdominio
 - Con la condición g en la frontera real $\delta\Omega_1\backslash\Gamma_1$ y $\delta\Omega_2\backslash\Gamma_2$
 - Valores de la iteración anterior en las fronteras Γ_1 y Γ_2

Partición del dominio (MPI)



MPI.COMM_WORLD.Create_cart (dimm, periods, reorder)

Comunicación de los subdominios (1D)

- Get_coords()
- Shift()

```
Building a 1 x 1 grid topology

Process = 0 row = 0 column = 0

neighboor_processes[LEFT] = -1

neighboor_processes[RIGHT] = -1

neighboor = [-1, -1]
```

```
grid_rows = int(1)
grid_cols = comm.size
```

```
Building a 1 x 2 grid topology

Process = 0 row = 0 column = 0

neighboor_processes[LEFT] = -1

neighboor_processes[RIGHT] = 1

neighboor = [-1, 1]

Process = 1 row = 0 column = 1

neighboor_processes[LEFT] = 0

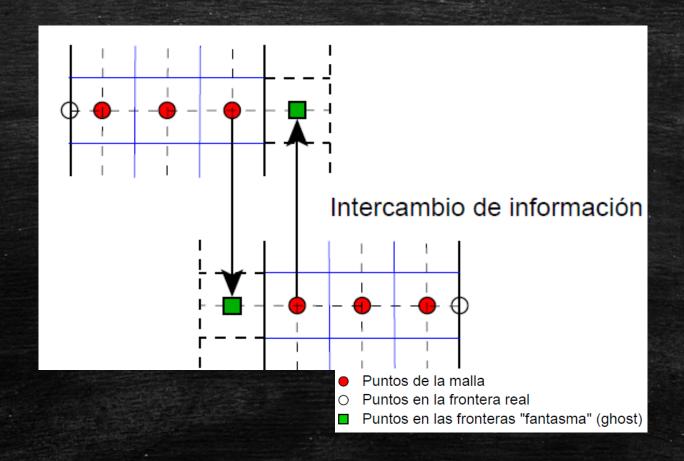
neighboor_processes[RIGHT] = -1

neighboor = [0, -1]
```

```
Building a 1 x 3 grid topology
                                                   column = 0
Process = 0
                           row = 0
           neighboor processes[LEFT] = -1
           neighboor_processes[RIGHT] = 1
           neighboor = [-1, 1]
                                                   column = 1
Process = 1
           neighboor processes[LEFT] = 0
           neighboor processes[RIGHT] = 2
           neighboor = [0, 2]
                                                   column = 2
Process = 2
                           row = 0
           neighboor processes[LEFT] = 1
           neighboor processes[RIGHT] = -1
           neighboor = [1, -1]
```

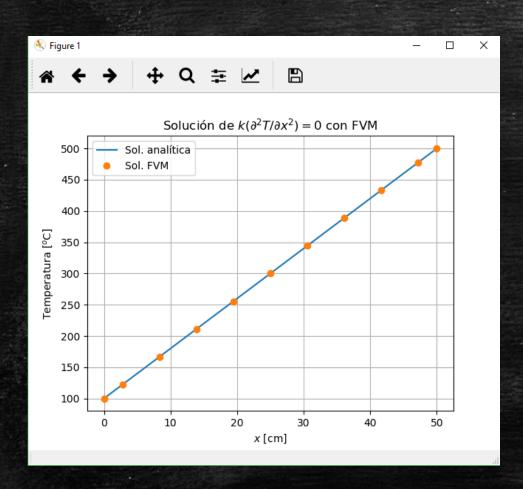
mpiexec -n numproc python programa.py

Comunicación de los subdominios (1D)



comm.sendrecv(data, dataType,dest,tag,origen,tag)

Resultados grid 1x1



```
Building a 1 x 1 grid topology

Solucionaremos la T = [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.] en el rank = 0

ahora t vale = [100. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 500.]

Solución para T= [100. 122.22222222 166.66666667 211.11111111 255.5555556

300. 344.44444444 388.88888889 433.33333333 477.77777778

500. ]
```

Resultados grid 1x2

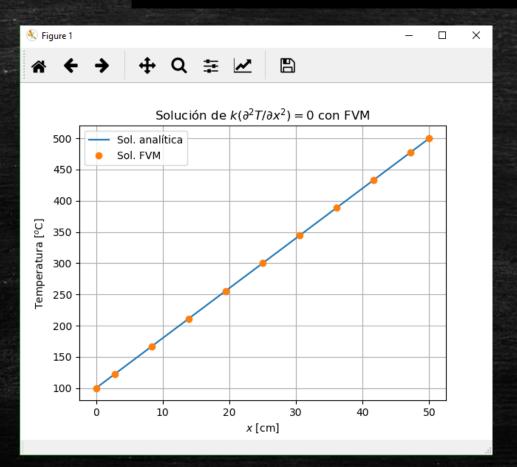
```
Building a 1 x 2 grid topology
Solucionaremos la T = [0.0.0.0.0.0.0.] en el rank = 0
ahora t vale = [100. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
Solución para T= [100. 90. 70. 50. 30. 10. 0.]
Solución para T = [100. 95. 85. 75. 65. 55. 50.]
Solución para T = [100. 95.9 87.7 79.5 71.3 63.1 59.]
Solución para T = [100. 99.95 99.85 99.75 99.65 99.55 99.5 ]
Solución para T = [100. 100.679 102.037 103.395 104.753 106.111 106.79 ]
Solución para T = [100. 103.9595 111.8785 119.7975 127.7165 135.6355 139.595 ]
Solución para T = [100. 104.54999 113.64997 122.74995 131.84993 140.94991 145.4999 ]
Solución para T = [100. 107.207195 121.621585 136.035975 150.450365 164.864755
172.07195 ]
Solución para T = [100.
                            107.6854919 123.0564757 138.4274595 153.7984433 169.1694271
176.854919 ]
Solución para T = [100.
                             109.83782795 129.51348385 149.18913975 168.86479565
 188.54045155 198.3782795 ]
Solución para T = [100.
                             110.22524844 130.67574532 151.12624219 171.57673907
 192.02723595 202.25248439]
Solución para T = [100.
                             111.96864064 135.90592192 159.8432032 183.78048448
207.71776576 219.68640639]
Solución para T = [100.
                             112.28245124 136.84735371 161.41225618 185.97715865
```

```
Solucionaremos la T = [0.0.0.0.0.0.0.] en el rank = 1
ahora TT vale = [ 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 500.]
Solución para TT= [ 0. 50. 150. 250. 350. 450. 500.]
Solución para TT = [ 10. 59. 157. 255. 353. 451. 500.]
Solución para TT = [ 55. 99.5 188.5 277.5 366.5 455.5 500. ]
Solución para TT = [ 63.1 106.79 194.17 281.55 368.93 456.31 500. ]
Solución para TT = [106.111 145.4999 224.2777 303.0555 381.8333 460.6111 500.
Solución para TT = [135.6355 | 172.07195 244.94485 317.81775 390.69065 463.56355 500.
Solución para TT = [140.94991 | 176.854919 | 248.664937 | 320.474955 | 392.284973 | 464.094991
Solución para TT = [164.864755 198.3782795 265.4053285 332.4323775 399.4594265 466.4864755
Solución para TT = [169.1694271 202.25248439 268.41859897 334.58471355 400.75082813
466.91694271 500.
Solución para TT = [188.54045155 219.68640639 281.97831608 344.27022577 406.56213546
468.85404515 500.
Solución para TT = [192.02723595 222.82451236 284.41906517 346.01361798 407.60817079
469.2027236 500.
Solución para TT = [207.71776576 236.94598918 295.40243603 353.85888288 412.31532973
```

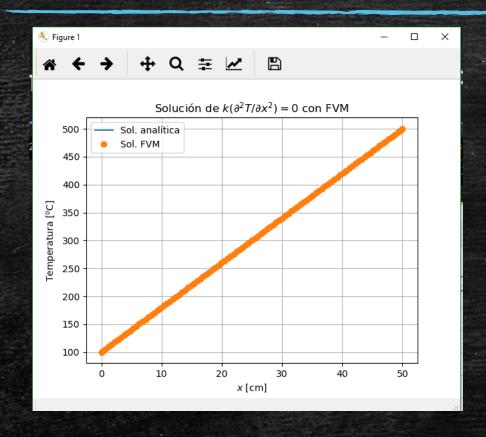
Resultados grid 1x2

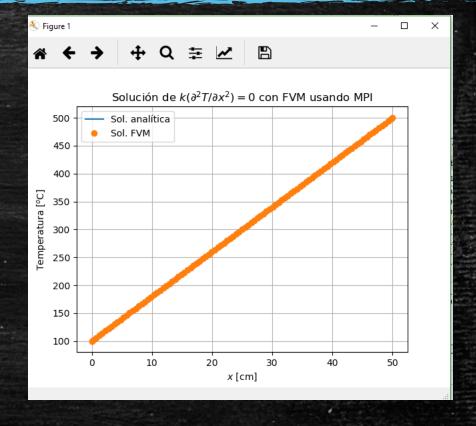
Solucion = [100.0, 121.05263157894733, 163.15789473684197, 205.26315789473665, 247.36842105263133,

310.52631578947336, 352.63157894736815, 394.73684210526295, 436.8421052631578, 478.9473684210526, 500.0]



Comparación Secuencial vs Paralelo





500

0.016984

N = 100

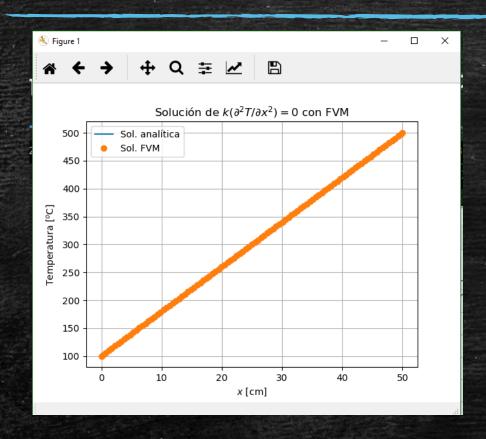
500

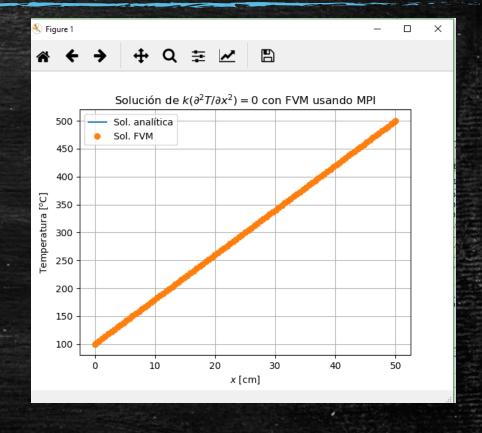
Time = 0.006984

0.022998

N = 100 Time = 0.002298 1x2 grid

Comparación Secuencial vs Paralelo



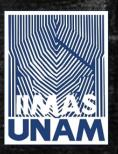


N = 1000 10,000

Time = 0.03298 8.43076

N = 1000 10,000 Time = 0.024974 6.808732





Gracias