Parallel Diffusion Limited Aggregation:

Parallel and Distributed Programming

Team 02

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01 Algorithm

DLA Algorithm

02 Main Function

Main function of C code using MPI

03 Initialization

How we initialize the data

04 SOR Iteration

Use Successive Over Relaxation method to solve Laplace Equation

05 Growth

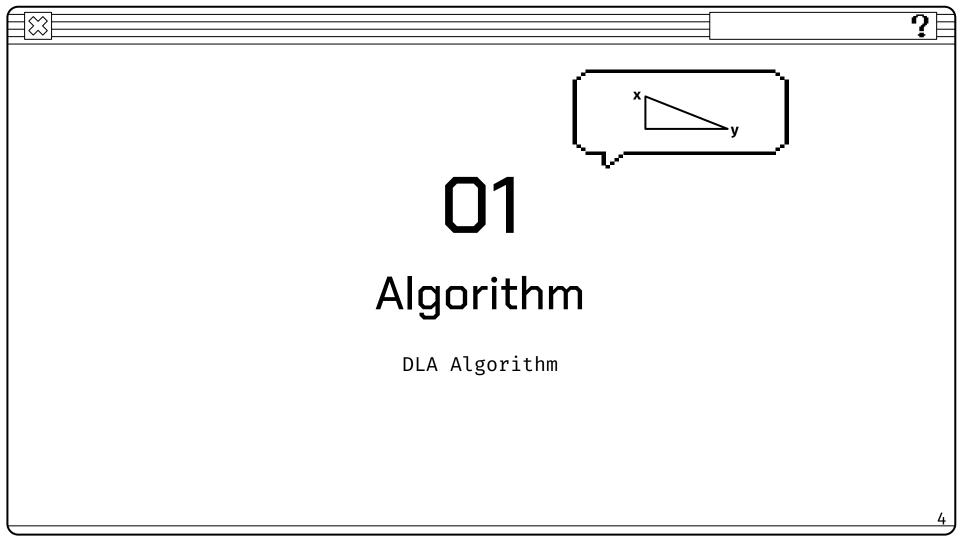
Grow the Object



DLA

Diffusion Limited Aggregation (DLA) is a model for non-equilibrium growth, where growth is determined by diffusing particles



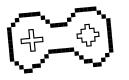




Basic Algorithm

- Solve Laplace equation to get
 distribution of nutrients, assume that
 the object is a sink (i.e. c = 0 on the
 object)
 Let the object grow
- Go back to first step

The first step in above algorithm is done by a parallel SOR iteration



Simulation

Boundary Condition

X-direction and Y-direction Object Initialization
Where Object start



to grow



experiment



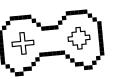






Boundary Condition and Object Init

- Periodic boundary conditions in x-direction
- Fixed value for the upper and lower boundary in y-direction
- The object start at the bottom center of the grid

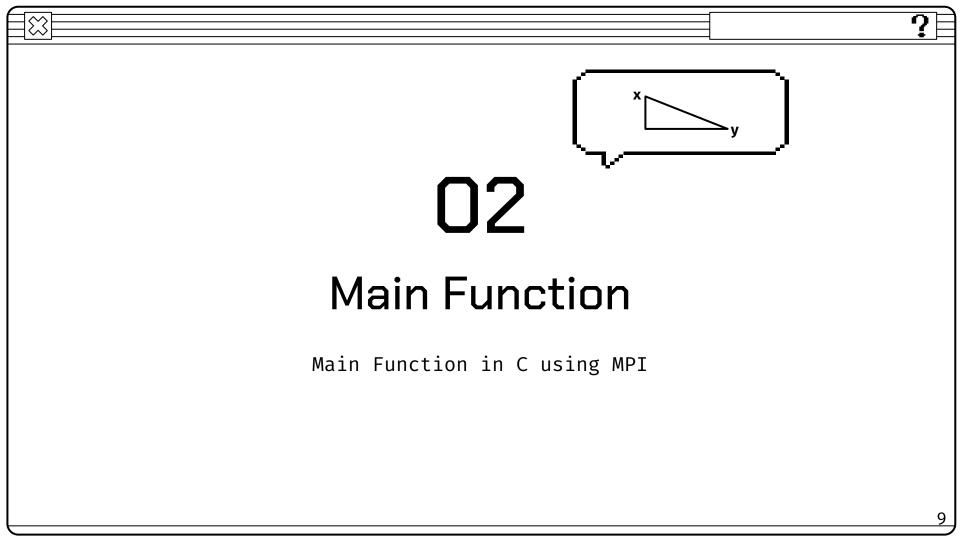


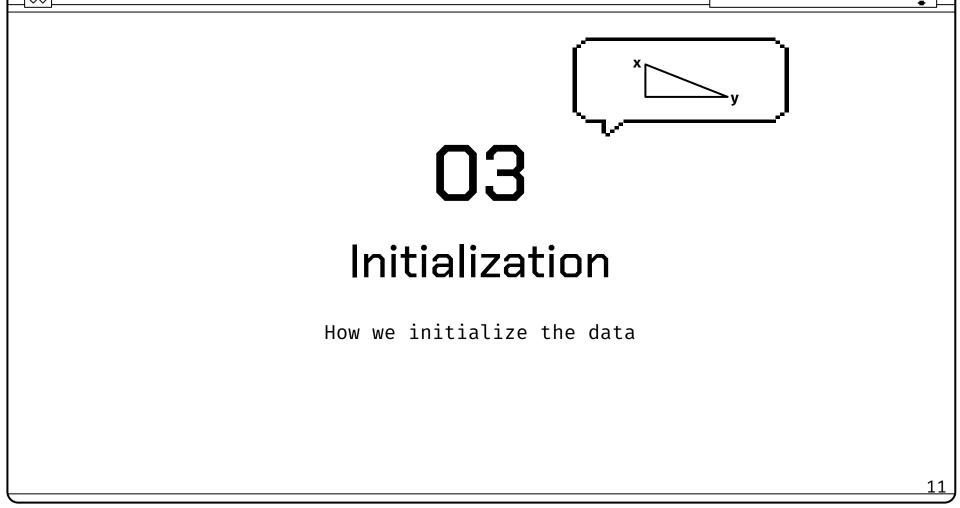


Hyperparams



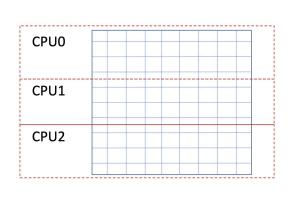
	Value
Number of Iteration	800 & 2000
Size of grid	200 x 200
Tolerance value for convergence	0.001
Omega	1.9
Upper and Lower boundary	C0 = 1 cN = 0

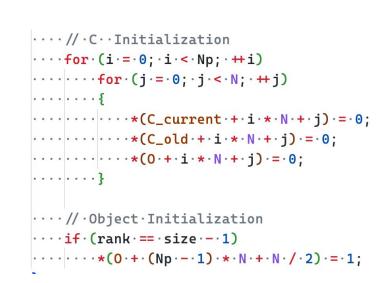


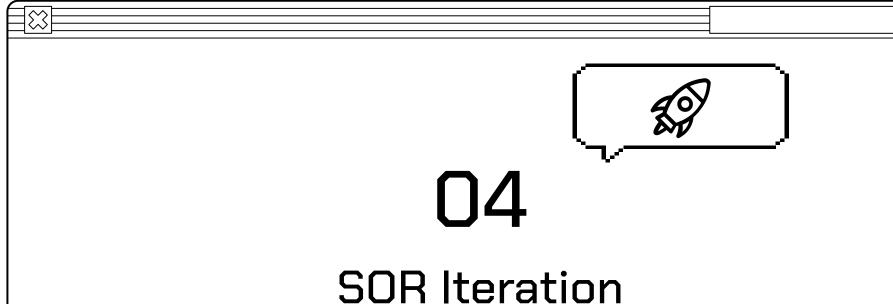


Initialization

- Each CPU : Initialize independently
- → No need to distribute Input data from Root to all other CPUs



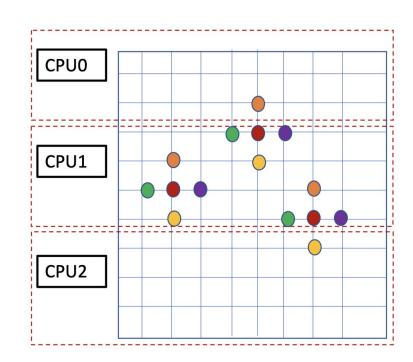




Use Successive Over Relaxation method to solve Laplace Equation



- Color the computational grid as a checkerboard, with red and black grid points.
- First update all red points and next update all black points
- Communicate C_above and C_below

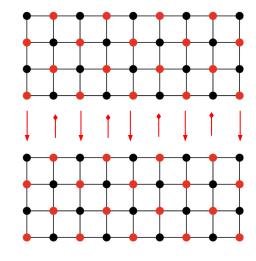




- Color the computational grid as a checkerboard, with red and black grid points.
- Communicate C_above and C_below

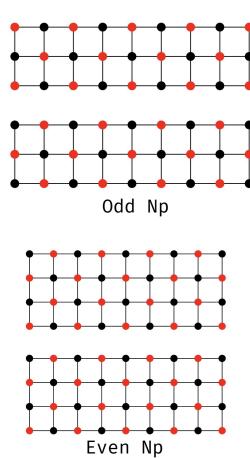
CPU (n+1) send up data to **C_above** of CPU (n)

CPU (n) send down data to **C_below** of CPU (n)



Red Turn

```
·//·He·so·cho·tung·Np·khac·nhau
\cdot dieu_chinh\cdot = \cdot (Np \cdot * \cdot rank \cdot + \cdot 1 \cdot + \cdot r) \cdot % \cdot 2;
· // · Send · down
\cdot if \cdot (rank \cdot \neq \cdot size \cdot - \cdot 1)
····MPI_Send(C_current·+·(Np·-·1)·*·N·+·(dieu_chinh·+·Np)·%·2,·1,·everytwice,·rank·+·1,·0,·MPI_COMM_WORLD);
·//·Send·up
\cdot if \cdot (rank \cdot \neq \cdot 0)
····MPI_Send(C_current·+·1·-·dieu_chinh,·1,·everytwice,·rank·-·1,·1,·MPI_COMM_WORLD);
·//·Receive·from·below
\cdotif \cdot (rank \cdot \neq \cdot size \cdot - \cdot 1)
····MPI_Recv(C_below, ·(N·+·1)·/·2, ·MPI_FLOAT, ·rank·+·1, ·1, ·MPI_COMM_WORLD, ·&status);
·else
. {
\cdots \cdot \text{for} \cdot (i \cdot = \cdot 0; \cdot i \cdot < \cdot (N \cdot + \cdot 1) \cdot / \cdot 2; \cdot + + i)
·····C_below[i]·=·cN;
·//·Receive·from·above
\cdotif \cdot (rank \cdot \neq \cdot 0)
····MPI_Recv(C_above, ·(N·+·1)·/·2, ·MPI_FLOAT, ·rank·-·1, ·0, ·MPI_COMM_WORLD, ·&status);
·else
. {
\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot  for \cdot (i \cdot = \cdot 0; \cdot i \cdot < \cdot (N \cdot + \cdot 1) \cdot / \cdot 2; \cdot + + i)
·····C_above[i]·=·c0;
```





Calculation

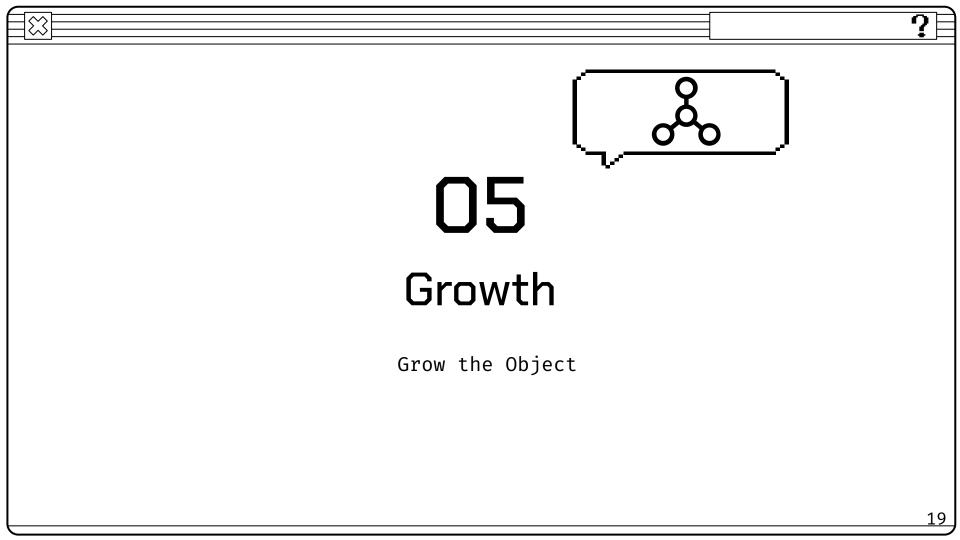
```
.:// ignore object position
.if (*(0+i**N+j)*=1)
....continue;
..// ignore half of the grid
.if ((rank *Np+i+i+j)*2*==r)
....continue;
...left = (j == 0) ? *(C_current + i *N+(N-1)) : *(C_current + i *N+j-1);
...right = (j == N-1) ? *(C_current + i *N) : *(C_current + i *N+j+1);
...up = (i == 0) ? *(C_above + j / 2) : *(C_current + (i-1) *N+j);
...down = (i == Np-1) ? *(C_below + j / 2) : *(C_current + (i+1) *N+j);
...*(C_current + i *N+j) = (1 - omega) ***(C_current + i *N+j) + omega ** (left + right + up + down) / 4;
...*alpha = fmax(*alpha, fabs(*(C_current + i *N+j) - *(C_old + i *N+j)));
```

·····MPI_Allreduce(alpha, ·&global_alpha, ·1, ·MPI_FLOAT, ·MPI_MAX, ·MPI_COMM_WORLD);

··}·while·(global_alpha·>·tol);

```
..MPI_Datatype.everytwice;
..MPI_Type_vector((N·+·1)·/·2,·1,·2,·MPI_FLOAT,·&everytwice);
```

..MPI_Type_commit(&everytwice);

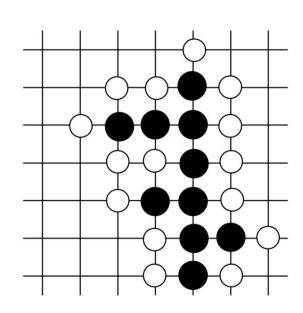


Growth

- Growing object requires 3 steps:
 - Determine growth candidates
 - Determine growth probabilities
 - o Grow

Calculation of the growth probabilities requires a global communication

$$p_g((i,j) \in \circ \to (i,j) \in \bullet) = \frac{(c_{i,j})^{\eta}}{\sum_{(i,j) \in \circ} (c_{i,j})^{\eta}}.$$





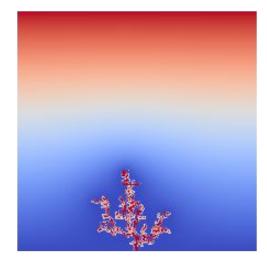
Growth

···//·calculate·candidates·and·nutri

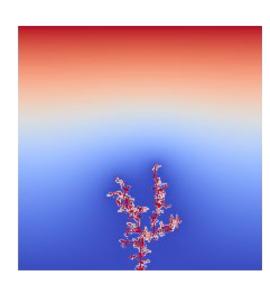
```
\cdots for (i = 0; i < Np; i+)
. . . 5
\cdots \cdots for \cdot (j = 0; j < N; j + )
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
\cdots \cdots if \cdot (*(0 \cdot + \cdot i \cdot * \cdot N \cdot + \cdot j) \cdot == \cdot 1)
····continue;
\cdots \cdots \cdots \text{left} = (i = 0) \cdot ? \cdot 0 : *(0 + i \cdot * N + j - 1);
\cdots \cdots right = (j = N - 1) \cdot ? \cdot 0 \cdot : *(0 + i \cdot * N + j + 1);
\cdots\cdots\cdots up = (i = 0) \cdot ? \cdot *(0_above \cdot + j) \cdot : \cdot *(0 \cdot + (i \cdot - 1) \cdot * \cdot N \cdot + j);
\cdots\cdots\cdots
(i :== \cdot Np \cdot -\cdot 1) \cdot ? \cdot *(0_below \cdot +\cdot j) \cdot : \cdot *(0 \cdot +\cdot (i \cdot +\cdot 1) \cdot *\cdot N \cdot +\cdot j);
\cdots if ((left = 1 | | right = 1 | | up = 1 | | down = 1))
\cdots \cdots *(candidates \cdot + \cdot i \cdot * \cdot N \cdot + \cdot j) \cdot = \cdot 1;
.....*nutri·+=·*(C_current·+·i·*·N·+·j);
····else
\cdots (candidates \cdot + \cdot i \cdot * \cdot N \cdot + \cdot j) = \cdot 0;
. . . . . . . }
. . . }
· · · // · Reduce
···MPI_Allreduce(nutri, ·&global_nutri, ·1, ·MPI_FLOAT, ·MPI_SUM, ·MPI_COMM_WORLD);
```



Some Results



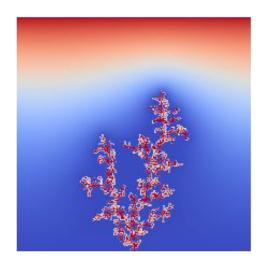


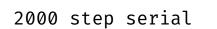


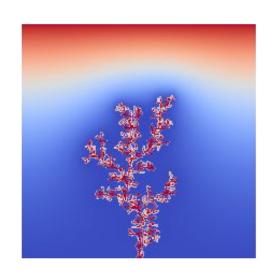
800 step parallel



Some Results







2000 step parallel



THE END!

Thank you for listening