Numerical Methods: Rate equations or MC approaches for modelling growth - Benchmark -

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The following is a benchmark of the simulation used in task 2 and 3. 2 simulations are available, a single threaded one, and a multithreaded one. Though approach are different, usage does not change.

System informations

```
In [58]: import psutil
         # Get the number of CPU cores
         num cores = psutil.cpu count(logical=False) # Physical cores
         num logical cores = psutil.cpu count(logical=True) # Logical cores (incl
         # Get CPU speed
         cpu freq = psutil.cpu freq()
         # Get memory information
         memory info = psutil.virtual memory()
         # Output the information
         print(f"Physical CPU cores: {num cores}")
         print(f"Logical CPU cores: {num logical cores}")
         print(f"CPU speed: {cpu_freq.current} MHz (current), {cpu_freq.min} MHz (
         print(f"Total RAM: {memory_info.total / (1024**3):.2f} GB")
         # print(f"Available RAM: {memory_info.available / (1024**3):.2f} GB")
         # print(f"Used RAM: {memory info.used / (1024**3):.2f} GB")
         # print(f"Memory Usage: {memory info.percent}%")
```

Physical CPU cores: 12 Logical CPU cores: 16

CPU speed: 1904.9324375 MHz (current), 400.0 MHz (min), 3850.0 MHz (max)

Total RAM: 15.25 GB

Single-threaded Benchmark

```
In [8]: from task2and3 import Simulation as ST_sim# Single threaded

from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
import os
import time
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
points = 1000
sizes = [
    (10, 10),
    (100, 100),
    (300,300),
    (500,500),
    (1000, 1000)
1
ST_step_time = []
ST island time = []
ST_monomer_time = []
Ndif_A = 10
# Single threaded benchmark
for size in sizes:
    print(f'Running Single-threaded with size {size}')
    sim = ST_sim(size, 0.5)
    step time = []
    island time = []
    monomer_time = []
    for i in range(points):
        if i%100 == 0:print(f'step {i}')
        if i%Ndif A == 0: # deposition
            sim.Deposit("A")
        start_time_step = time.time()
        sim.Step() # step
        elapsed time = (time.time() - start time step) * 1000 # in ms
        step_time.append(elapsed_time)
        start_time_step = time.time()
        isl, cells = sim.NumIslands() # islands
        elapsed_time = (time.time() - start_time_step) * 1000 # in ms
        island time.append(elapsed time)
        start_time_step = time.time()
        sim.NumMonomers() # num of monomers
        elapsed_time = (time.time() - start_time_step) * 1000 # in ms
        monomer_time.append(elapsed_time)
    ST step_time.append(step_time)
    ST_island_time.append(island_time)
    ST_monomer_time.append(monomer_time)
```

```
Running Single-threaded with size (10, 10)
Sim v 0.2
step 0
step 100
step 200
step 300
step 400
step 500
step 600
step 700
step 800
step 900
Running Single-threaded with size (100, 100)
Sim v 0.2
step 0
step 100
step 200
step 300
step 400
step 500
step 600
step 700
step 800
step 900
Running Single-threaded with size (300, 300)
Sim v 0.2
step 0
step 100
step 200
step 300
step 400
step 500
step 600
step 700
step 800
step 900
Running Single-threaded with size (500, 500)
Sim v 0.2
step 0
step 100
step 200
step 300
step 400
step 500
step 600
step 700
step 800
step 900
Running Single-threaded with size (1000, 1000)
Sim v 0.2
step 0
step 100
step 200
step 300
step 400
step 500
step 600
step 700
step 800
step 900
```

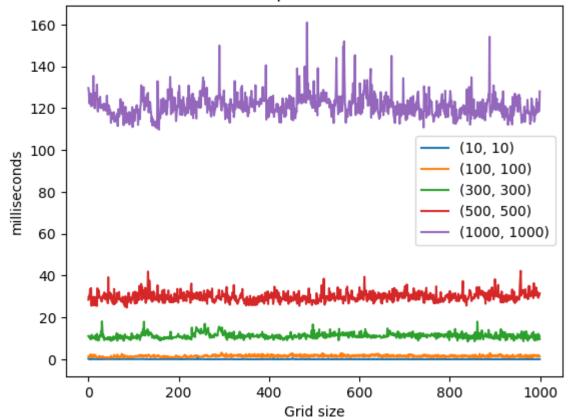
```
In [10]: print(ST_island_time)
    [User cleared. note : 'Not relevant to benchmark.']
```

Single threaded Step time evolution

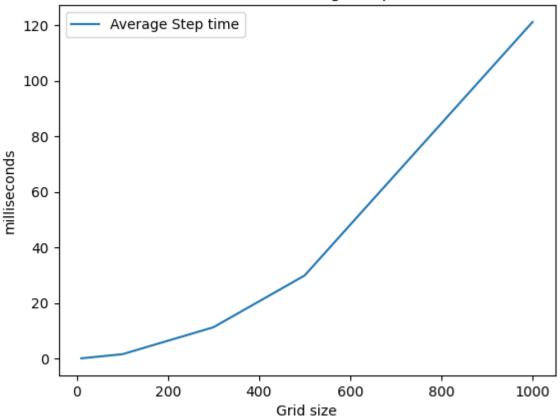
```
In [18]: # Evolution of step time
    for l in range(len(ST_step_time)):
        plt.plot(ST_step_time[l], label=f'{sizes[l]}')
    plt.xlabel("Grid size")
    plt.ylabel("milliseconds")
    plt.title("Evolution of step time for different sizes")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()

plt.plot([i[0] for i in sizes], [sum(i)/points for i in ST_step_time], la
    plt.xlabel("Grid size")
    plt.ylabel("milliseconds")
    plt.title("Evolution of average step time")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

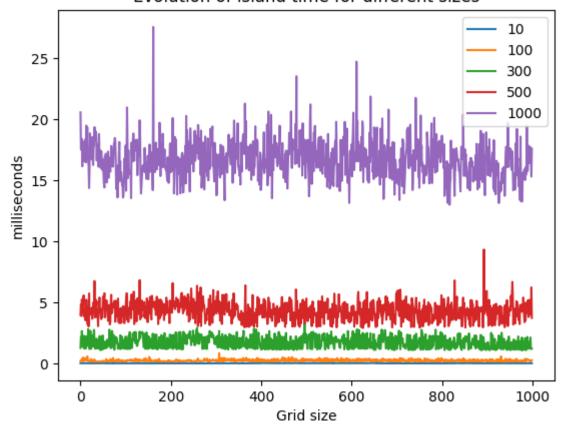
Evolution of step time for different sizes

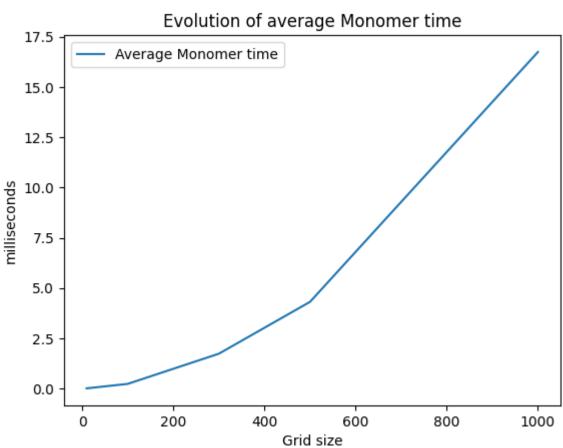


Evolution of average step time



Single threaded Monomer time evolution

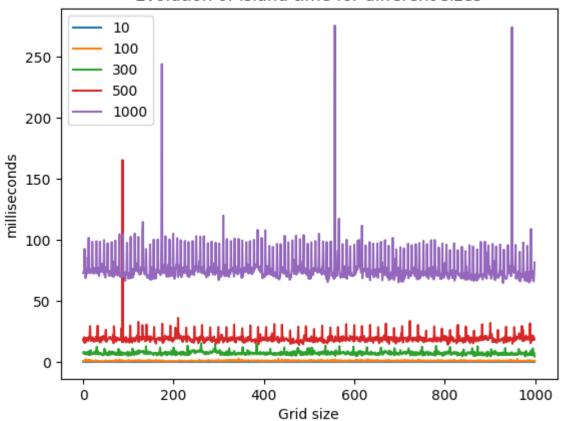




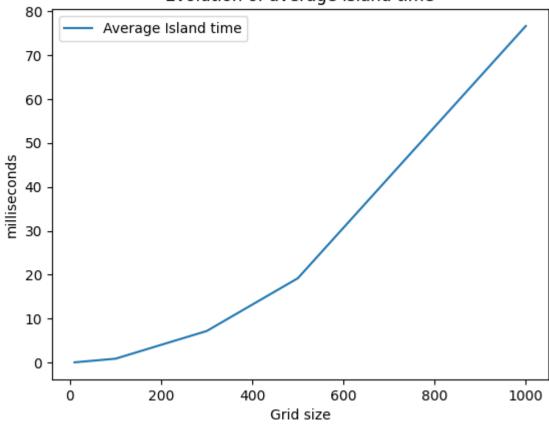
Single threaded Island time evolution

```
for l in range(len(ST_island_time)):
    plt.plot(ST_island_time[l], label=f'{sizes[l][0]}')
plt.xlabel("Grid size")
plt.ylabel("milliseconds")
plt.title("Evolution of island time for different sizes")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

plt.plot([i[0] for i in sizes], [sum(i)/points for i in ST_island_time],
plt.xlabel("Grid size")
plt.ylabel("milliseconds")
plt.title("Evolution of average island time")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

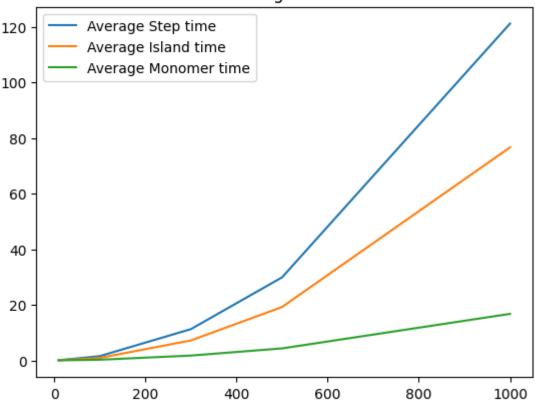


Evolution of average island time



```
In [22]: plt.plot([i[0] for i in sizes], [sum(i)/points for i in ST_step_time], la
   plt.plot([i[0] for i in sizes], [sum(i)/points for i in ST_island_time],
        plt.plot([i[0] for i in sizes], [sum(i)/points for i in ST_monomer_time],
        plt.title("Evolution of average time for functions")
        plt.legend()
        plt.show()
```

Evolution of average time for functions



Multi-threaded Benchmark

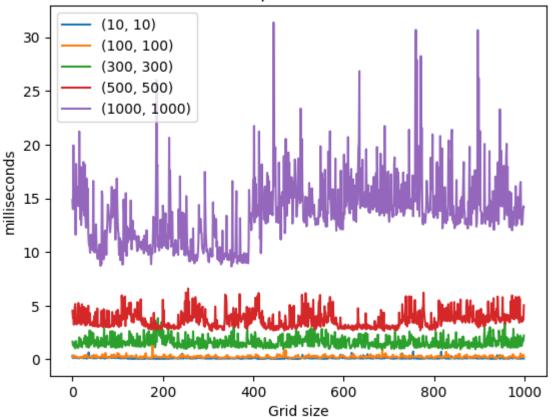
```
from task2_parallel import Simulation as MT_sim# Single threaded
In [33]:
         from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
         import os
         import time
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         MT_step_time = []
         MT_island_time = []
         MT_monomer_time = []
         # Single threaded benchmark
         for size in sizes:
             print(f'Running Single-threaded with size {size}')
             sim = MT_sim(size, 0.5)
             # necessary to compile numba and not offset the benchmark
             sim.Step()
```

```
step time = []
island_time = []
monomer time = []
for i in range(points):
    if i%100 == 0:print(f'step {i}')
    if i%Ndif_A == 0: # deposition
        sim.Deposit("A")
    start time step = time.time()
    sim.Step() # step
    elapsed_time = (time.time() - start_time_step) * 1000 # in ms
    step_time.append(elapsed_time)
    start_time_step = time.time()
    isl, cells = sim.NumIslands() # islands
    elapsed_time = (time.time() - start_time_step) * 1000 # in ms
    island_time.append(elapsed_time)
    start_time_step = time.time()
    sim.NumMonomers() # num of monomers
    elapsed_time = (time.time() - start_time_step) * 1000 # in ms
    monomer_time.append(elapsed_time)
MT_step_time.append(step_time)
MT island time.append(island time)
MT monomer time.append(monomer time)
```

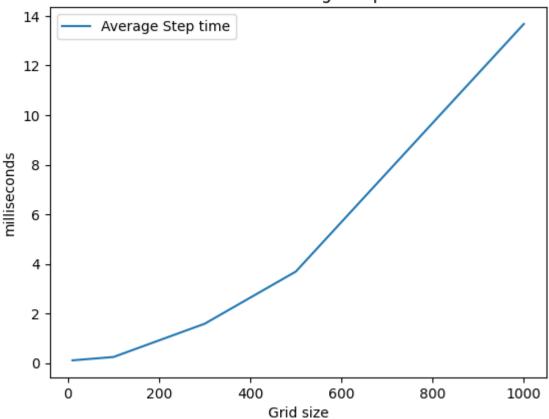
```
Running Single-threaded with size (10, 10)
Sim v 0.2 (Numba Parallelized)
step 0
step 100
step 200
step 300
step 400
step 500
step 600
step 700
step 800
step 900
Running Single-threaded with size (100, 100)
Sim v 0.2 (Numba Parallelized)
step 0
step 100
step 200
step 300
step 400
step 500
step 600
step 700
step 800
step 900
Running Single-threaded with size (300, 300)
Sim v 0.2 (Numba Parallelized)
step 0
step 100
step 200
step 300
step 400
step 500
step 600
step 700
step 800
step 900
Running Single-threaded with size (500, 500)
Sim v 0.2 (Numba Parallelized)
step 0
step 100
step 200
step 300
step 400
step 500
step 600
step 700
step 800
step 900
Running Single-threaded with size (1000, 1000)
Sim v 0.2 (Numba Parallelized)
step 0
step 100
step 200
step 300
step 400
step 500
step 600
step 700
step 800
step 900
```

Multi threaded Step time evolution

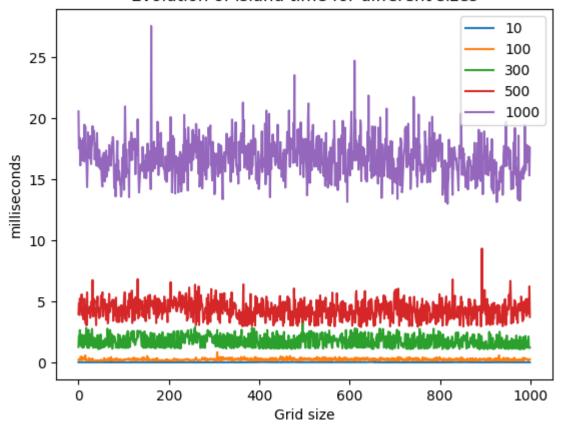
Evolution of step time for different sizes

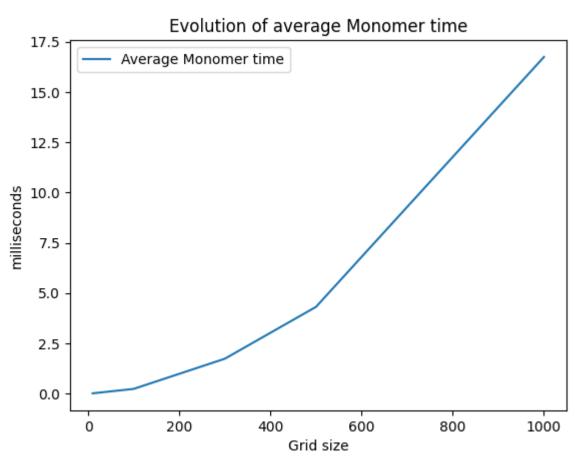


Evolution of average step time



Multi threaded Monomer time evolution

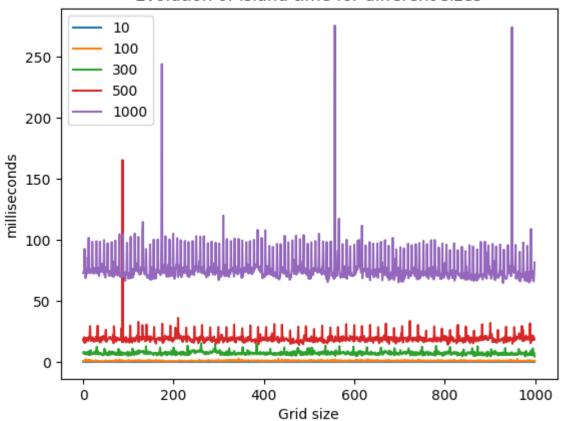




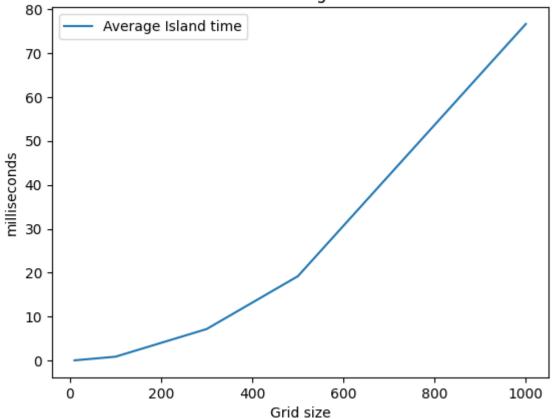
Multi threaded Island time evolution

```
for l in range(len(ST_island_time)):
    plt.plot(ST_island_time[l], label=f'{sizes[l][0]}')
plt.xlabel("Grid size")
plt.ylabel("milliseconds")
plt.title("Evolution of island time for different sizes")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

plt.plot([i[0] for i in sizes], [sum(i)/points for i in ST_island_time],
plt.xlabel("Grid size")
plt.ylabel("milliseconds")
plt.title("Evolution of average island time")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



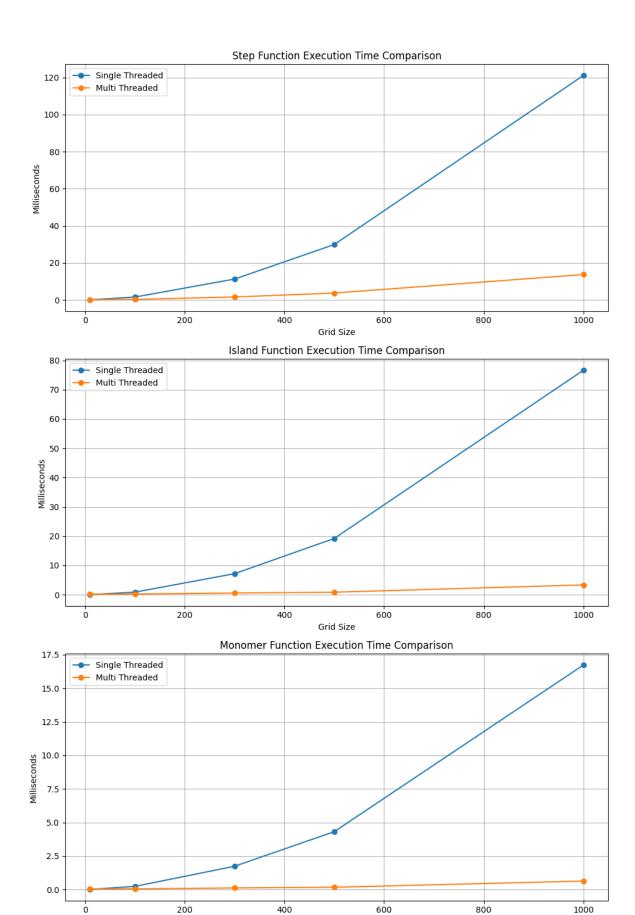
Evolution of average island time



General comparison

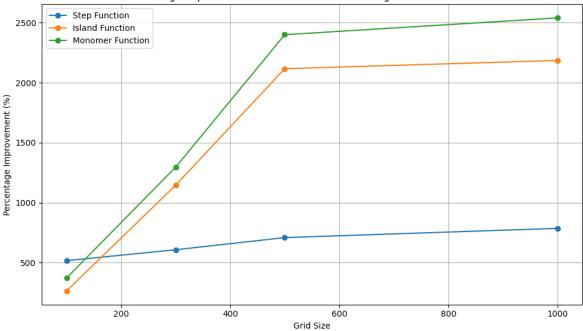
```
# Create a figure and axes for the plots
fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, 1, figsize=(10, 15))
# Plot for Step function comparison
axs[0].plot([i[0] for i in sizes], [sum(i)/points for i in ST_step_time],
axs[0].plot([i[0] for i in sizes], [sum(i)/points for i in MT step time],
axs[0].set title('Step Function Execution Time Comparison')
axs[0].set_xlabel('Grid Size')
axs[0].set_ylabel('Milliseconds')
axs[0].legend()
axs[0].grid()
# Plot for Island function comparison
axs[1].plot([i[0] for i in sizes], [sum(i)/points for i in ST_island_time
axs[1].plot([i[0] for i in sizes], [sum(i)/points for i in MT island time
axs[1].set title('Island Function Execution Time Comparison')
axs[1].set xlabel('Grid Size')
axs[1].set ylabel('Milliseconds')
axs[1].legend()
axs[1].grid()
# Plot for Monomer function comparison
axs[2].plot([i[0] for i in sizes], [sum(i)/points for i in ST_monomer_tim
axs[2].plot([i[0] for i in sizes], [sum(i)/points for i in MT monomer tim
axs[2].set title('Monomer Function Execution Time Comparison')
axs[2].set xlabel('Grid Size')
axs[2].set_ylabel('Milliseconds')
axs[2].legend()
```

```
axs[2].grid()
# Show the plots
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
# Calculate the percentage improvement and plot
avg MT step time = np.array([sum(i) / points for i in MT step time])
avg_ST_step_time = np.array([sum(i) / points for i in ST_step_time])
avg MT island time = np.array([sum(i) / points for i in MT_island_time])
avg ST island time = np.array([sum(i) / points for i in ST island time])
avg MT monomer time = np.array([sum(i) / points for i in MT monomer time]
avg ST monomer time = np.array([sum(i) / points for i in ST monomer time]
# Calculate the percentage improvement
percentage_improvement_step = ((avg_ST_step_time / avg_MT_step_time) - 1)
percentage_improvement_island = ((avg_ST_island_time / avg_MT_island_time
percentage improvement monomer = ((avg ST monomer time / avg MT monomer t
# Final graph for percentage improvement
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot([i[0] for i in sizes][1:], percentage improvement step[1:], labe
plt.plot([i[0] for i in sizes][1:], percentage_improvement_island[1:], la
plt.plot([i[0] for i in sizes][1:], percentage improvement monomer[1:], l
plt.title('Percentage Improvement of Multi-threaded over Single-threaded
plt.xlabel('Grid Size')
plt.ylabel('Percentage Improvement (%)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
print(f'step improvement \t{percentage_improvement_step}')
print(f'island improvement \t{percentage improvement island}')
print(f'monomer improvement \t{percentage improvement monomer}')
```



Grid Size





step improvement 47 785.73043831] island improvement 783114 2186.05846418] monomer improvement 942369 2540.82799833]

[-53.70023977 516.43531824 607.40530172 708.647622

[-75.60056046 263.91064001 1145.27580284 2117.12

 $[\ -67.64026108 \ \ 371.52559462 \ 1295.79648052 \ 2400.75$

The performance comparison between single-threaded (ST) and multi-threaded (MT) implementations reveals an interesting trend across different functions—**step**, **island counting**, and **monomer counting**. For smaller grid sizes, multi-threading consistently underperforms compared to single-threading. This is evident from the negative improvement percentages, such as **-53.7%** for the step function, **-75.6%** for the island counting function, and **-67.6%** for the monomer counting function on a small 10x10 grid. The initial underperformance is likely due to the overhead associated with managing threads, which can outweigh the benefits of parallelization when dealing with a small number of cells.

However, as the grid size increases, the MT implementation begins to significantly outperform ST. For instance, the step function shows a **516%** improvement on a 100x100 grid and continues to rise to **785%** on a 1000x1000 grid. Similarly, the island counting function improves by **263%** at 100x100 and jumps to an impressive **2186%** at 1000x1000. The monomer counting function follows a similar pattern, with a **371%** improvement at 100x100 and a substantial **2540%** improvement at 1000x1000. This large increase in performance is due to the parallel nature of these processes, where multi-threading allows different sections of the grid to be processed simultaneously, dramatically reducing computation time as the grid size grows.

In summary, while multi-threading introduces overhead that makes it inefficient for small grids, it proves to be vastly superior for larger simulations. The parallel execution in the MT version significantly accelerates all three functions—step, island counting, and monomer counting—especially as grid sizes increase, allowing the MT implementation to outperform ST by a substantial margin.