

Exercise 2

Diffusion and Multithreading

High Performance Computing for Science and Engineering I

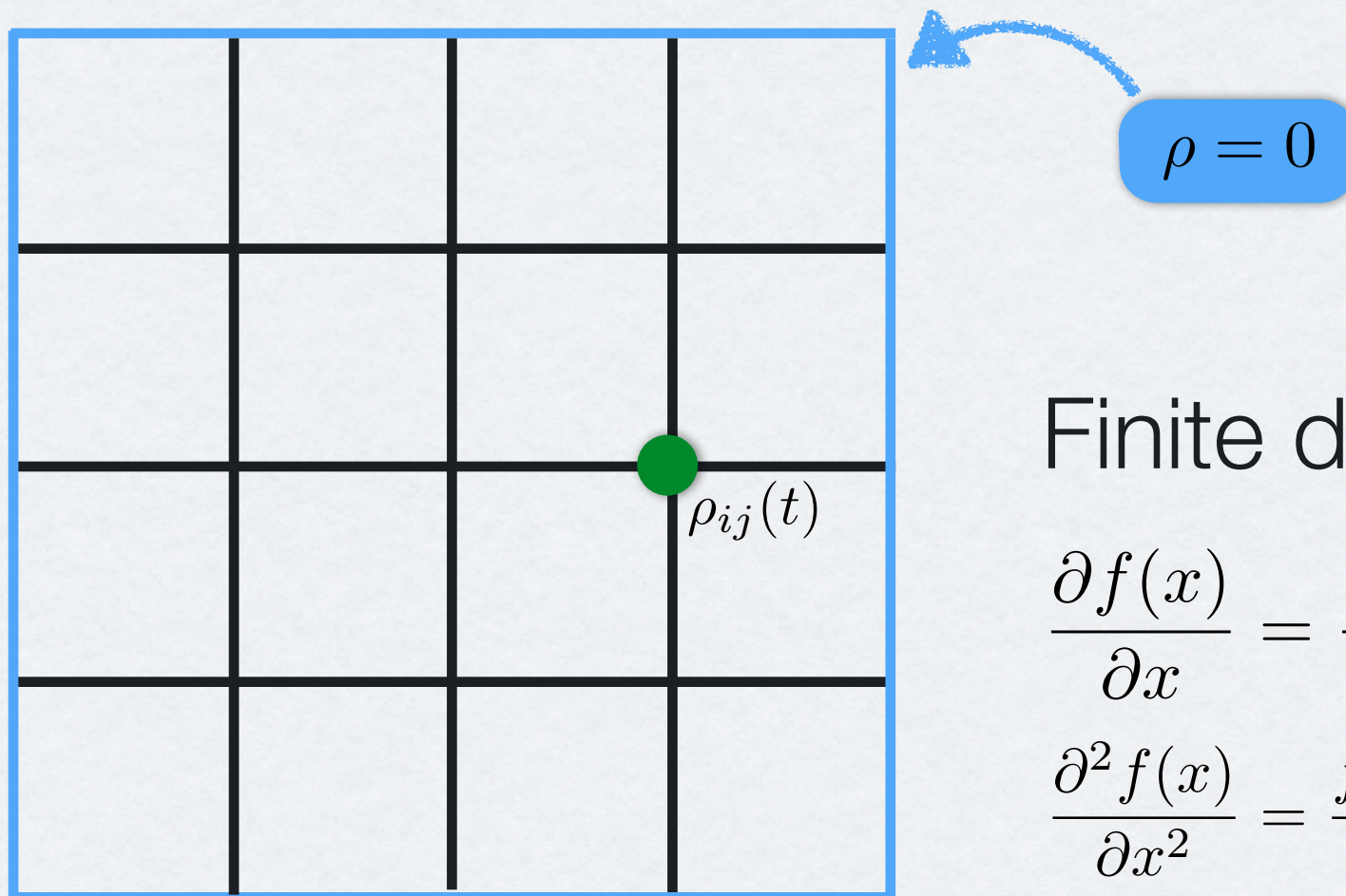
October 3, 2014

Diffusion equation

- Solve the partial differential equation

$$\frac{\partial \rho(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 \rho(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

- on a NxN grid with Dirichlet boundary cond.



Finite difference in 1d:

$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{f(x - \Delta x) + f(x + \Delta x) - 2f(x)}{(\Delta x)^2}$$

Parameter sets

	D	N	Δ
Set 1	1	128	0.00001
Set 2	1	256	0.000001
Set 3	1	1024	0.00000001

Parallel code with C++11 threads

- Use multiple threads to reduce execution time
 - Distribute one space dimension among threads
- Be careful about synchronization
 - Do not access data that another thread is still modifying
- Verify that your implementation is correct
 - Against the output of the serial program

What is a barrier?

```
for (int t=0; t<nthreads; ++t)
    threads[t] = std::thread( [&,t]() {

        vec[t%2] = f1(t);

        f2(vec[(t+1)%2]);

    });
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thread 1

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thread 2

thread 1

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        vec[t%2] = f1(t);
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thread 2

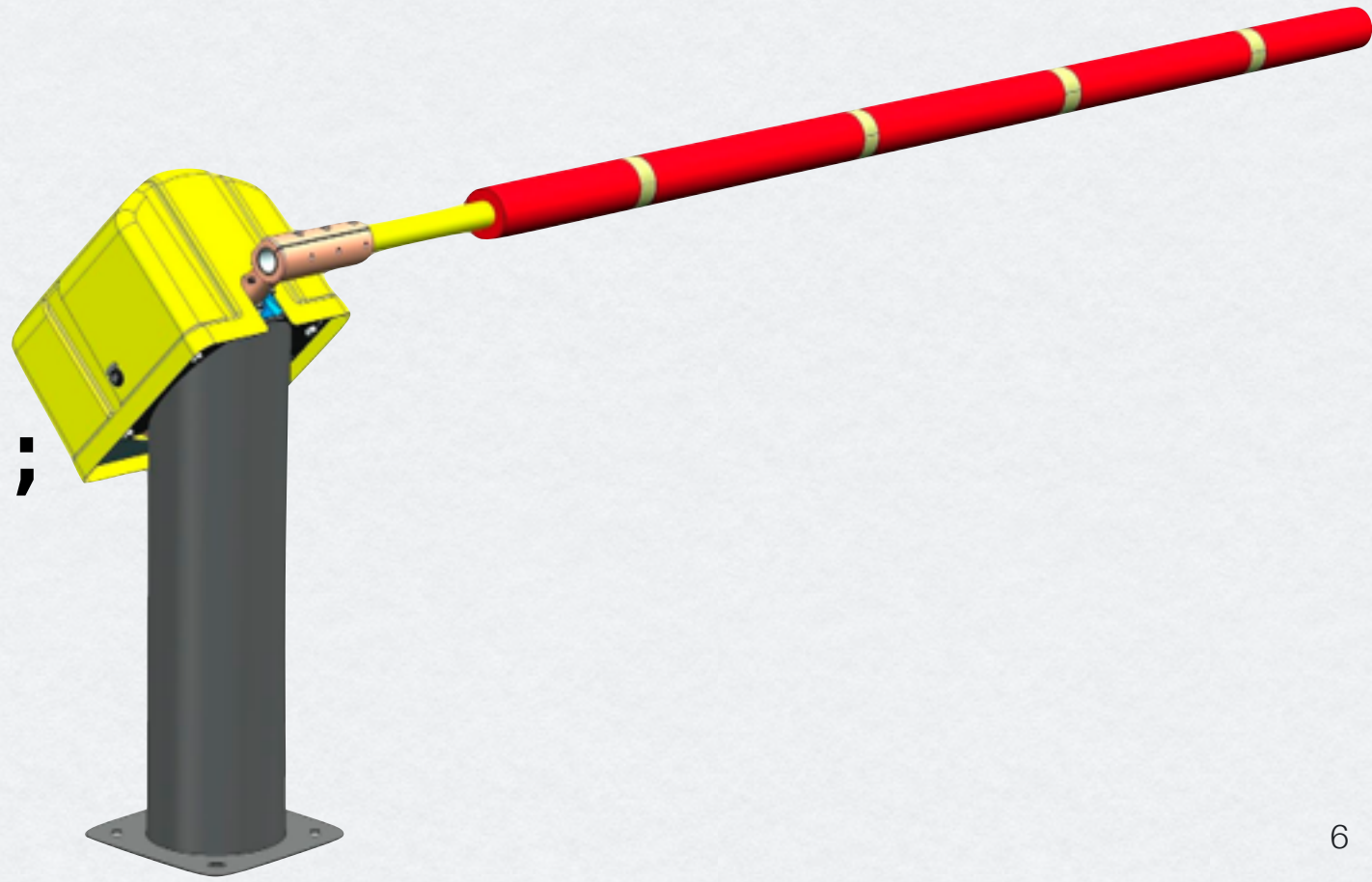
```
        f2(vec[(t+1)%2]);
```

```
    });
```



What is a barrier?

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barrier b(nthreads);  
for (int t=0; t<nthreads; ++t)  
    threads[t] = std::thread([&,t]() {  
  
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for (int t=0; t<nthreads; ++t)
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    threads[t] = std::thread(&,t]() {
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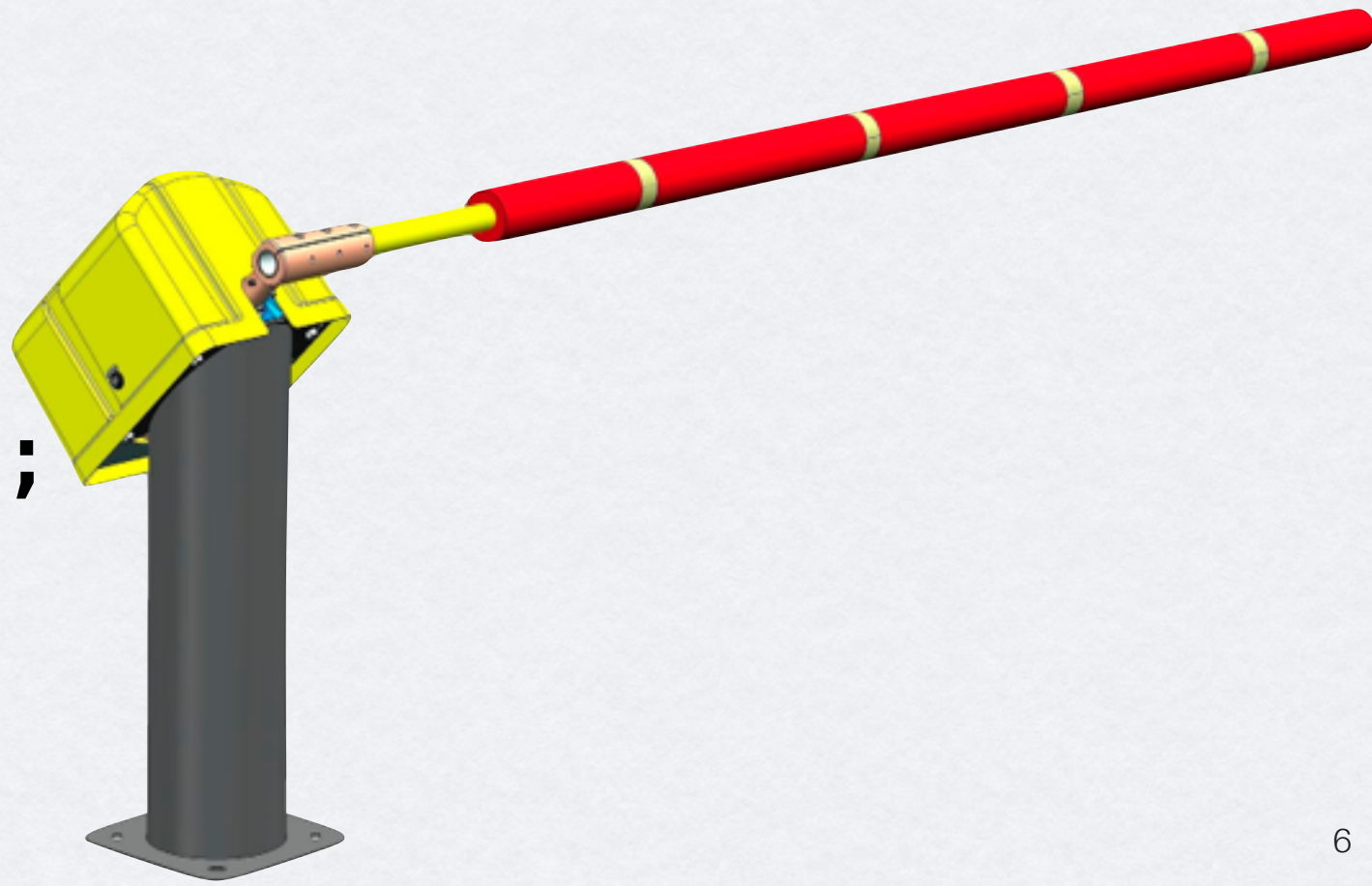
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```
        b.wait();
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        f2(vec[(t+1)%2]);
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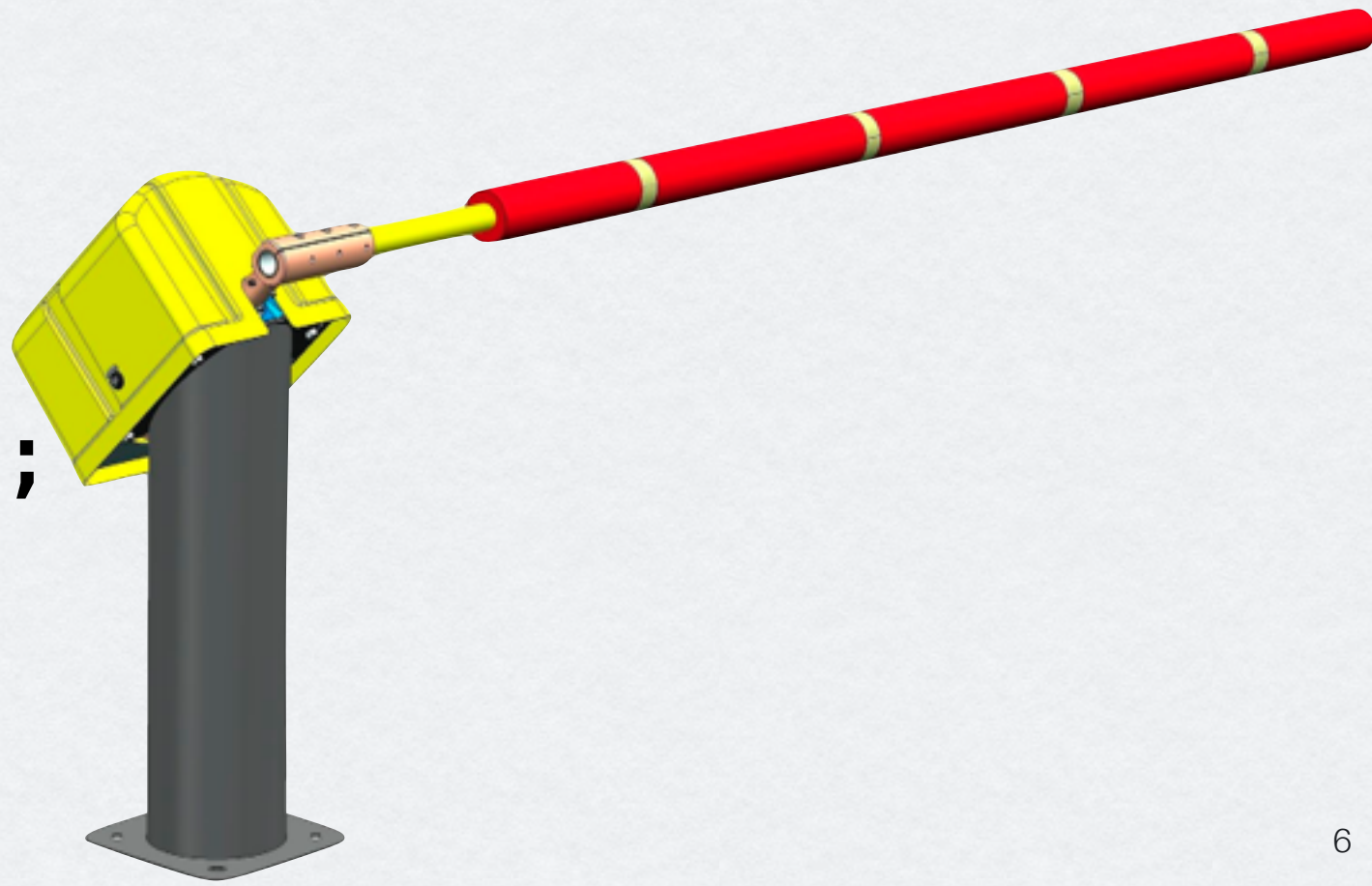
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thread 1

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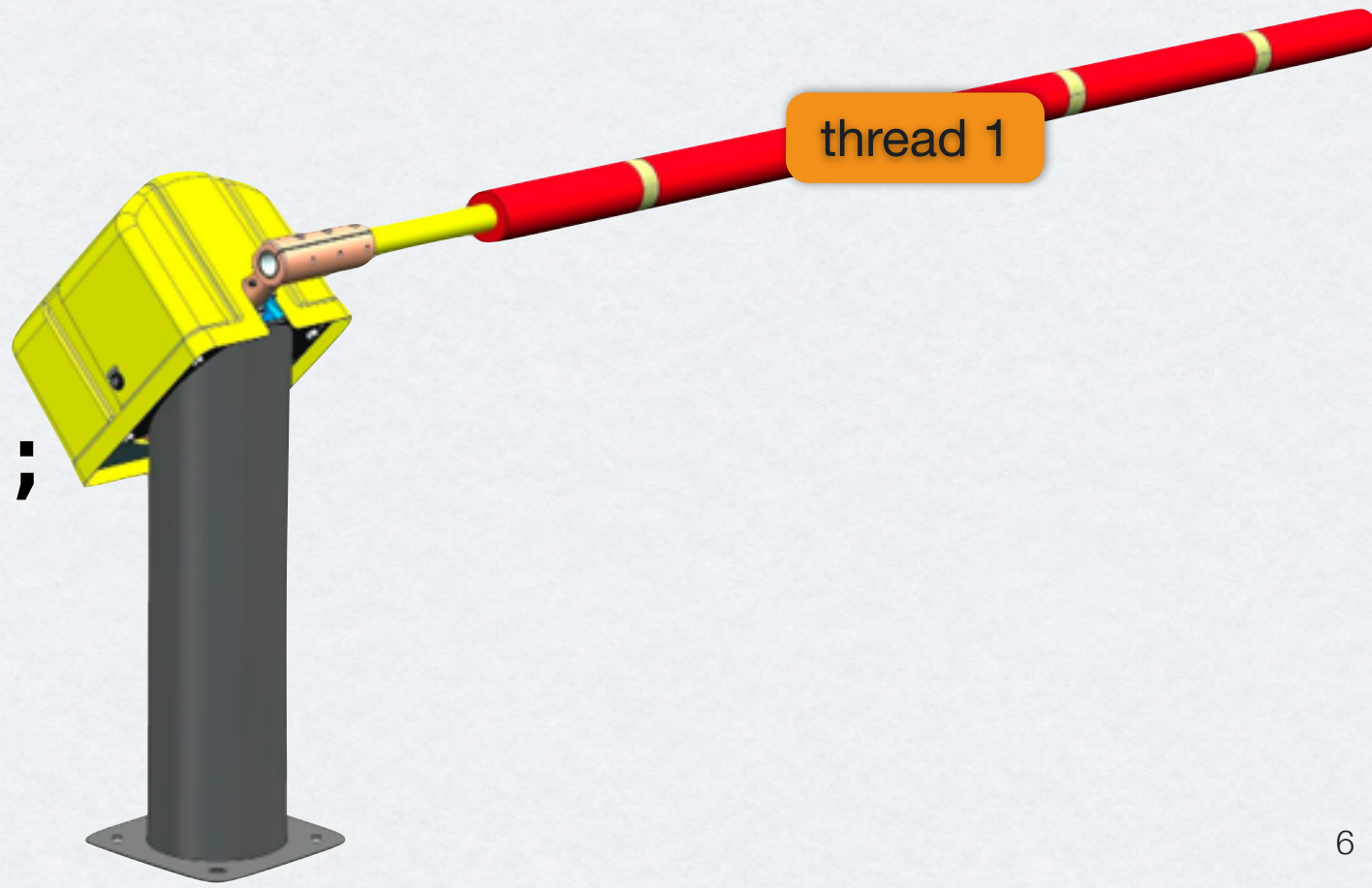
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```
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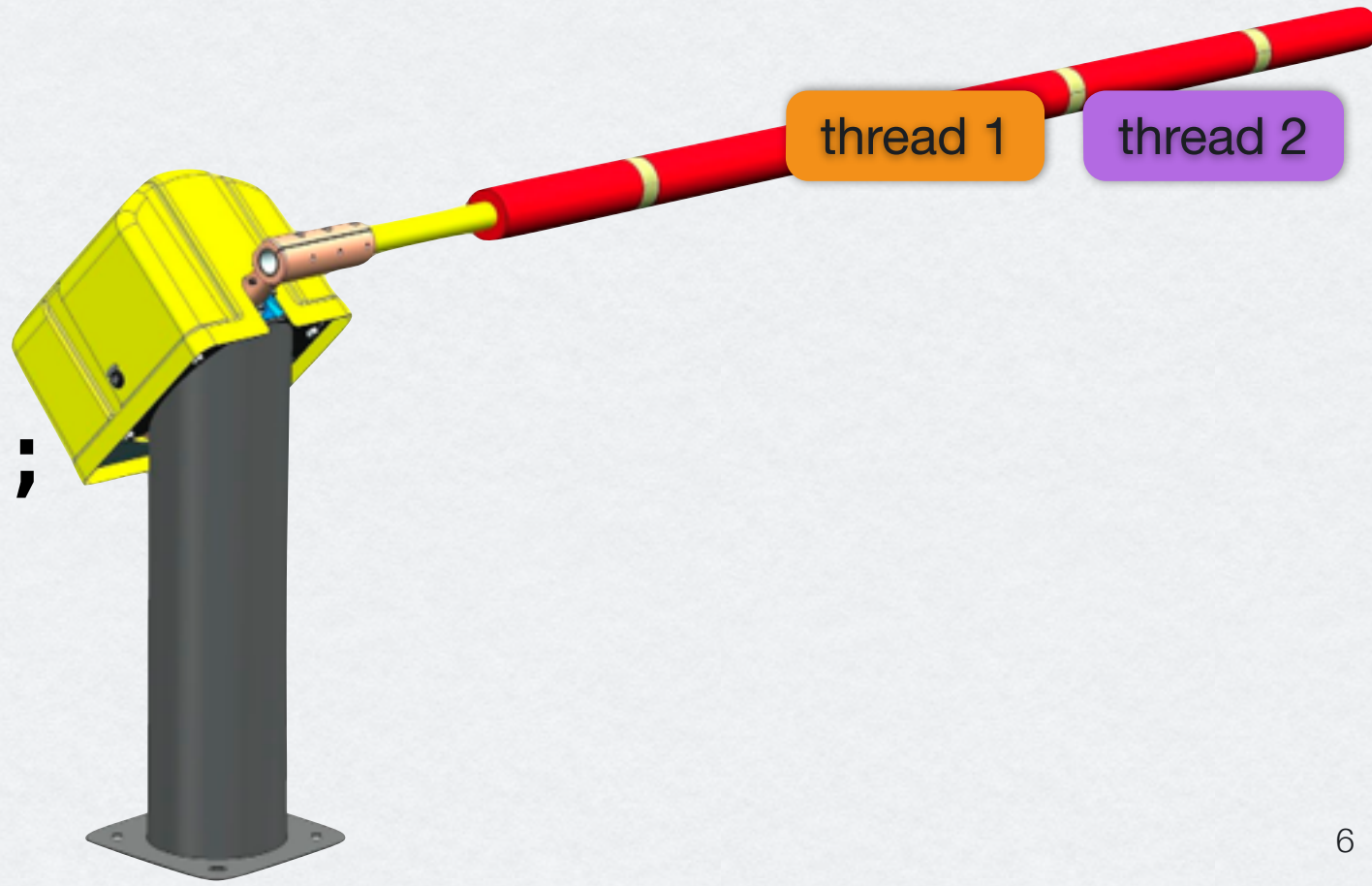
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thread 1

thread 2