
Parallel solution for computing Reiter's model snowflake

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Reiter's model snowflake

Definition 1 A cell z is frozen if $s_0(z) \geq 1$ (an F-cell). If a cell is not frozen itself but at least one of the nearest neighbours is frozen, the cell is a boundary cell (a B-cell). A cell that is neither frozen nor boundary is called nonreceptive (an NR-cell). The union of frozen and boundary cells are called receptive cells (R-cells).

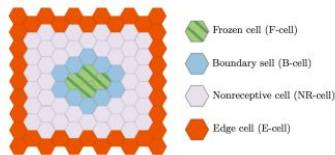
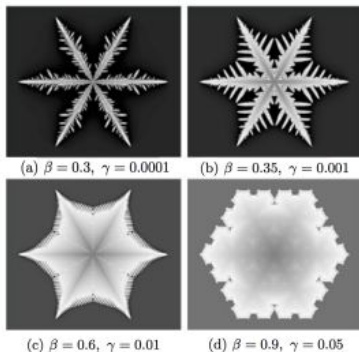


FIG. 2: Classification of cells.



Define the following functions on a cell z :

1. the amount of water that participates in diffusion $ut(z)$; and
2. the amount of water that does not participate $vt(z)$

$$st(z) = ut(z) + vt(z)$$

Constant addition. For any receptive cell z

$$v + t(z) := v - t(z) + \gamma$$

Diffusion. For any cell z ,

$$u + t(z) := u - t(z) + \alpha \sum (u - t(z) - u - t(z)),$$

Receptivity of byfrost cells and other cells:

$$D(z) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

Water quantity for middle cell, and other cells:

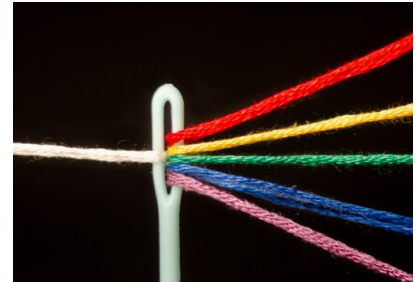
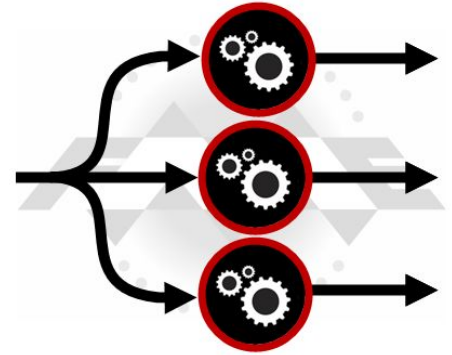
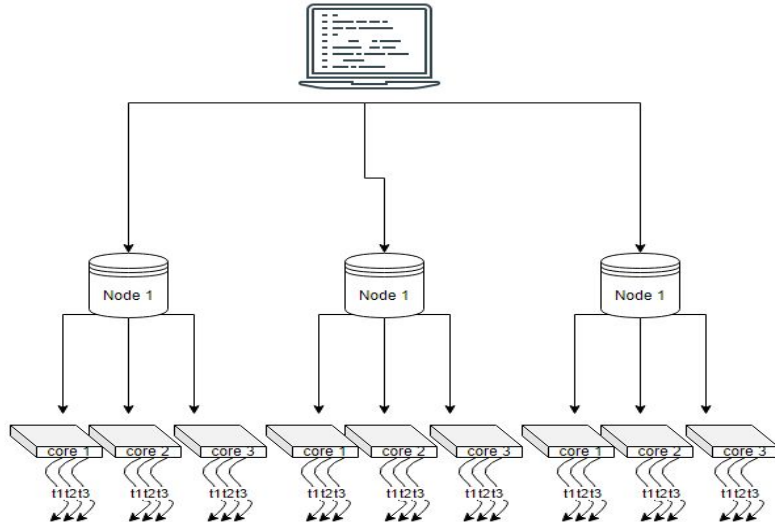
$$s_0(z) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ \beta \end{cases}$$



Solutions

Multi-core processing: MPI <https://www.open-mpi.org/doc/v4.0/man3/MPI.3.php>

Multithreading: pthreads <https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man7/pthreads.7.html>



Implementation

Parallelized C code

```
FIELD_LEN = FIELD_END - FIELD_START;

data = (struct cell *)malloc(SIZE * (FIELD_LEN + MY_INTERSECTION_BOT + MY_INTERSECTION_TOP) * sizeof(struct cell));
base_field = (struct cell **)malloc((FIELD_LEN + MY_INTERSECTION_BOT + MY_INTERSECTION_TOP) * sizeof(struct cell *));
for (int i = 0; i < FIELD_LEN + MY_INTERSECTION_BOT + MY_INTERSECTION_TOP; i++)
    base_field[i] = &(data[SIZE * i]);

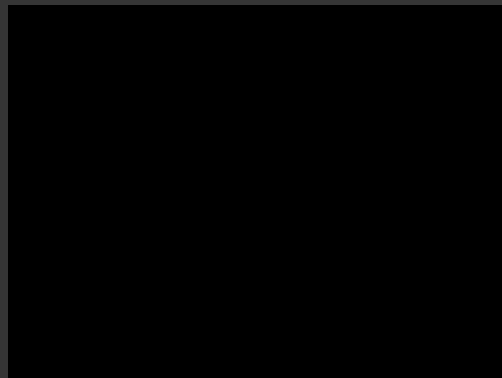
field = &(base_field[MY_INTERSECTION_TOP]);
pthread_barrier_init(&barrier, NULL, NTHREADS);
pthread_t t[NTHREADS];
double dt = omp_get_wtime();
for (int i = 0; i < NTHREADS; i++) pthread_create(&t[i], NULL, init_thread, (void *)(&i));
for (int i = 0; i < NTHREADS; i++) pthread_join(t[i], NULL);

for (int i = 0; i < NTHREADS; i++) bpthread_create(&t[i], NULL, step_thread, (void *)(&i));
for (int i = 0; i < NTHREADS; i++) pthread_join(t[i], NULL);
```

Python script for parsing output into images and a video

```
from PIL import Image
import numpy as np
import os
import ffmpeg

lines_per_file = 500
smallfile = None
i = 0
with open('bin/resultati.txt') as logfile:
    for lineno, line in enumerate(logfile):
        if lineno % lines_per_file == 0:
            if smallfile:
                smallfile.close()
                i = i + 1
                small_filename = 'img/{}.txt'.format(i)
                smallfile = open(small_filename, "w")
                smallfile.write(line)
            if smallfile:
                smallfile.close()
            i = 0
            text_img_path = 'img/'
            for text_img in sorted(os.listdir(text_img_path)):
                i = i + 1
            img = Image.fromarray(img.loadat('img' + text_img + 55).astype(np.uint8))
            img.save('final/{}.png'.format(i) + '.png', format='png')
```



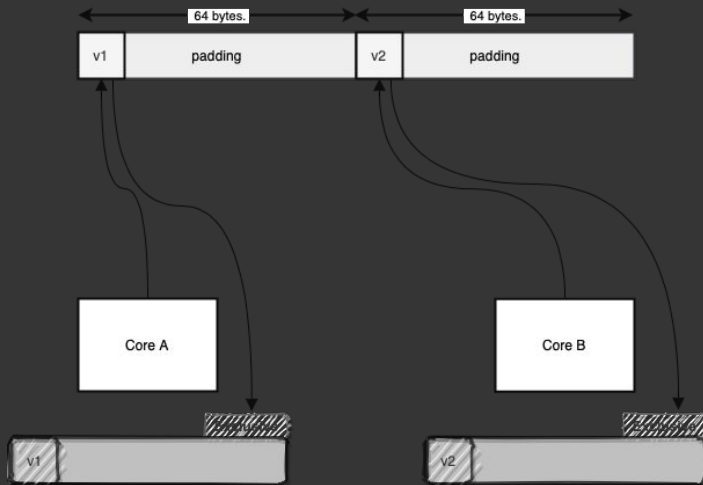
Issues - Solutions

False sharing

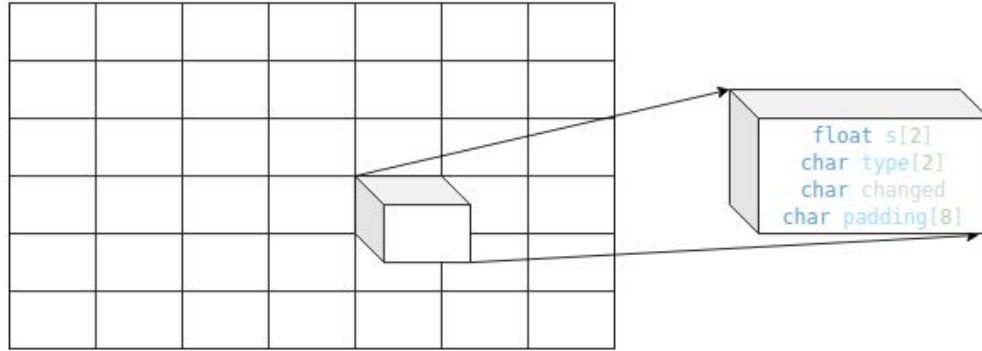
- Neighbor intersection sharing
- Cache line padding
- Thread private data

MPI

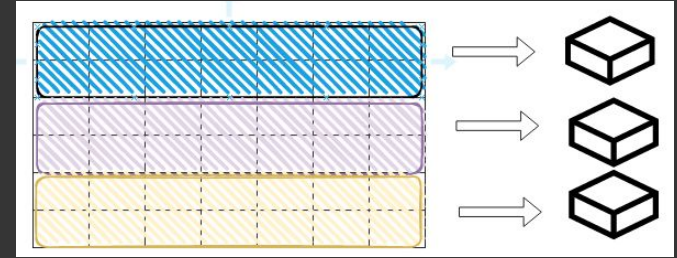
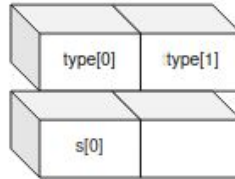
- Asynchrone(Isend, Irecv) termination



Issues - Solutions



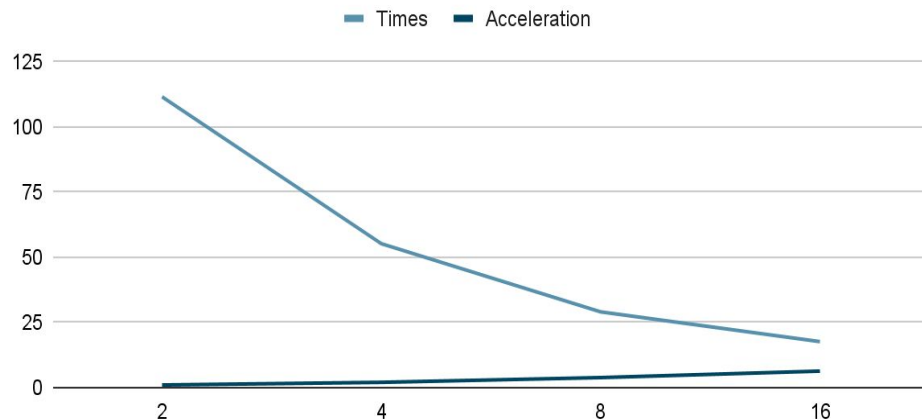
```
float s[2]  
char type[2]  
char changed  
char padding[8]
```



Analysis

1000x1000 2 nodes

Points scored



data	N	threads	inter	time
THRE				
400	2	1	2	0.663
400	2	2	2	2.742
400	2	4	2	1.540
400	2	8	2	0.807
400	2	16	2	0.663
threads				
1000	2	2	2	111.595
1000	2	4	2	55.2255
1000	2	8	2	29.060
1000	2	16	2	17.643327
1000	3	16	2	8.2143 // 3 nodes
1000	4	16	2	5.477 // 4 nodes
intersection				
1000	2	2	2	111.396
1000	2	2	8	114.210