

CSCI 596: HW 5

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1 Source Code of *hmd.c*

The text below is the code for the modifications made to the *pmd_irecv.c* file from the previous assignment to set up *hmd.c*. To be precise the changes made were in the functions *main*, *init_params* and *compute_accel*.

```
1
2 int main(int argc, char **argv)
3 {
4     /*
5      * PREVIOUS CODE SECTION NOT SHOWN
6      */
7
8     omp_set_num_threads(nthrd);
9
10    /*
11     * NEXT CODE SECTION NOT SHOWN
12     */
13 }
14
15 void init_params()
16 {
17     /*
18      * PREVIOUS CODE SECTION NOT SHOWN
19      */
20     /* Compute the # of cells for linked cell lists */
21     for (a = 0; a < 3; a++)
22     {
23         lc[a] = al[a] / RCUT;
24
25
26         /* Size of cell block that each thread is assigned */
27         thbk[a] = lc[a] / vthrd[a];
28         /* # of cells = integer multiple of the # of threads */
29         lc[a] = thbk[a] * vthrd[a]; /* Adjust # of cells/MPI process */ rc[a] = al[a] / lc[a];
30         /* Linked-list cell length */
31
32         rc[a] = al[a] / lc[a];
33     }
34     /*
35      * NEXT CODE SECTION NOT SHOWN
36      */
37 }
38
39 /*
```

```

40  PREVIOUS CODE SECTION NOT SHOWN
41  */
42  void compute_accel()
43  {
44      /*
45      Given atomic coordinates , r[0:n+nb-1][], for the extended (i.e.,
46      resident & copied) system, computes the acceleration , ra[0:n-1][], for
47      the residents.
48      */
49      int i, j, a, lc2[3], lcyz2, lcxyz2, mc[3], c, mc1[3], c1;
50      // int bintra;
51      // double dr[3], rr, ri2, ri6, r1, rrCut, fcVal, f, vVal, lpe;
52      double rrCut, lpe;
53      double lpe_td[nthrd];
54
55      /* Reset the potential & forces */
56      lpe = 0.0;
57      for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
58          for (a = 0; a < 3; a++)
59              ra[i][a] = 0.0;
60
61      for (i = 0; i < nthrd; i++) {
62          lpe_td[i] = 0.0;
63      }
64      /* Make a linked-cell list , lscl */
65
66      for (a = 0; a < 3; a++)
67          lc2[a] = lc[a] + 2;
68      lcyz2 = lc2[1] * lc2[2];
69      lcxyz2 = lc2[0] * lcyz2;
70
71      /* Reset the headers , head */
72      for (c = 0; c < lcxyz2; c++)
73          head[c] = EMPTY;
74
75      /* Scan atoms to construct headers , head, & linked lists , lscl */
76
77      for (i = 0; i < n + nb; i++)
78      {
79          for (a = 0; a < 3; a++)
80              mc[a] = (r[i][a] + rc[a]) / rc[a];
81
82          /* Translate the vector cell index , mc, to a scalar cell index */
83          c = mc[0] * lcyz2 + mc[1] * lc2[2] + mc[2];
84
85          /* Link to the previous occupant (or EMPTY if you're the 1st) */
86          lscl[i] = head[c];
87
88          /* The last one goes to the header */
89          head[c] = i;
90      } /* Endfor atom i */
91
92      /* Calculate pair interaction */
93
94      rrCut = RCUT * RCUT;
95
96      /* Scan inner cells */
97
98      /*

```

```

100  PREVIOUS CODE SECTION NOT SHOWN
101  */
102  #pragma omp parallel private(mc, c, mc1, c1, i, j, a)
103  {
104  double dr[3], rr, ri2, ri6, r1, fcVal, f, vVal;
105  int std, vtd[3], mofst[3];
106
107  std = omp_get_thread_num();
108  vtd[0] = std/(vthrd[1]*vthrd[2]);
109  vtd[1] = (std/vthrd[2])%vthrd[1];
110  vtd[2] = std%vthrd[2];
111  for (a=0; a<3; a++)
112  {
113      mofst[a] = vtd[a]*thbk[a];
114  }
115
116  // for (mc[0] = 1; mc[0] <= lc[0]; (mc[0])++)
117  // for (mc[1] = 1; mc[1] <= lc[1]; (mc[1])++)
118  // for (mc[2] = 1; mc[2] <= lc[2]; (mc[2])++)
119  for (mc[0]=mofst[0]+1; mc[0]<=mofst[0]+thbk[0]; (mc[0])++)
120  for (mc[1]=mofst[1]+1; mc[1]<=mofst[1]+thbk[1]; (mc[1])++)
121  for (mc[2]=mofst[2]+1; mc[2]<=mofst[2]+thbk[2]; (mc[2])++)
122  {
123
124      /* Calculate a scalar cell index */
125      c = mc[0] * lcyz2 + mc[1] * lc2[2] + mc[2];
126      /* Skip this cell if empty */
127      if (head[c] == EMPTY)
128          continue;
129
130      /* Scan the neighbor cells (including itself) of cell c */
131      for (mc1[0] = mc[0] - 1; mc1[0] <= mc[0] + 1; (mc1[0])++)
132      for (mc1[1] = mc[1] - 1; mc1[1] <= mc[1] + 1; (mc1[1])++)
133      for (mc1[2] = mc[2] - 1; mc1[2] <= mc[2] + 1; (mc1[2])++)
134      {
135
136          /* Calculate the scalar cell index of the neighbor cell */
137          c1 = mc1[0] * lcyz2 + mc1[1] * lc2[2] + mc1[2];
138          /* Skip this neighbor cell if empty */
139          if (head[c1] == EMPTY)
140              continue;
141
142          /* Scan atom i in cell c */
143          i = head[c];
144          while (i != EMPTY)
145          {
146
147              /* Scan atom j in cell c1 */
148              j = head[c1];
149              while (j != EMPTY)
150              {
151
152                  /* No calculation with itself */
153                  if (j != i)
154                  {
155                      /* Logical flag: intra(true)– or inter(false)–pair atom */
156                      // bintra = (j < n);
157
158                      /* Pair vector dr = r[i] - r[j] */
159                      for (rr = 0.0, a = 0; a < 3; a++)

```

```

160         {
161             dr[a] = r[i][a] - r[j][a];
162             rr += dr[a] * dr[a];
163         }
164
165         /* Calculate potential & forces for intranode pairs (i < j)
166         & all the internode pairs if rij < RCUT; note that for
167         any copied atom, i < j */
168         // if (i < j && rr < rrCut)
169         if (rr < rrCut)
170         {
171             ri2 = 1.0 / rr;
172             ri6 = ri2 * ri2 * ri2;
173             r1 = sqrt(rr);
174             fcVal = 48.0 * ri2 * ri6 * (ri6 - 0.5) + Duc / r1;
175             vVal = 4.0 * ri6 * (ri6 - 1.0) - Uc - Duc * (r1 - RCUT);
176             // if (bintra)
177             // lpe += vVal;
178             // else
179             lpe_td[std] += 0.5 * vVal;
180             for (a = 0; a < 3; a++)
181             {
182                 f = fcVal * dr[a];
183                 ra[i][a] += f;
184                 // if (bintra)
185                 // ra[j][a] -= f;
186             }
187         }
188         } /* Endif not self */
189
190         j = lscl[j];
191     } /* Endwhile j not empty */
192
193     i = lscl[i];
194 } /* Endwhile i not empty */
195
196 } /* Endfor neighbor cells, cl */
197
198 } /* Endfor central cell, c */
199
200 } // End omp parallel
201
202
203 for (i=0; i<nthrd; i++) lpe += lpe_td[i];
204
205 /* Global potential energy */
206 MPI_Allreduce(&lpe, &potEnergy, 1, MPI_DOUBLE, MPLSUM, MPLCOMM_WORLD);
207 }
208 /*
209 NEXT CODE SECTION NOT SHOWN
210 */

```

2 Standard Output of *hmd.c*

The figure below shows the printout of running the *hmd.sl* script.

```
=====
SLURM_JOB_ID = 6146354
SLURM_JOB_NODELIST = d18-[02-03]
TMPDIR = /tmp/SLURM_6146354
=====
a1 = 4.103942e+01 4.103942e+01 2.051971e+01
lc = 16 16 8
rc = 2.564964e+00 2.564964e+00 2.564964e+00
nglob = 55296
0.050000 0.877345 -5.137153 -3.821136
0.100000 0.462056 -4.513097 -3.820013
0.150000 0.510836 -4.587287 -3.821033
0.200000 0.527457 -4.611958 -3.820772
0.250000 0.518668 -4.598798 -3.820796
0.300000 0.529023 -4.614343 -3.820808
0.350000 0.532890 -4.620133 -3.820798
0.400000 0.536070 -4.624899 -3.820794
0.450000 0.539725 -4.630387 -3.820799
0.500000 0.538481 -4.628514 -3.820792
CPU & COMT = 3.862663e+00 4.675305e-02
```

Figure 1: Printout of *hmd.sl*

3 Strong Scaling Parallel Efficiency of *hmd.c*

3.1 Standard Output for 1,2, 4 and 8 threads

```
=====
SLURM_JOB_ID = 6146587
SLURM_JOB_NODELIST = d05-28
TMPDIR = /tmp/SLURM_6146587
=====
8 threads
a1 = 4.103942e+01 4.103942e+01 4.103942e+01
lc = 16 16 16
rc = 2.564964e+00 2.564964e+00 2.564964e+00
nglob = 55296
CPU & COMT = 1.039644e+01 2.026137e-02
4 threads
a1 = 4.103942e+01 4.103942e+01 4.103942e+01
lc = 16 16 16
rc = 2.564964e+00 2.564964e+00 2.564964e+00
nglob = 55296
CPU & COMT = 1.027740e+01 2.244982e-02
2 threads
a1 = 4.103942e+01 4.103942e+01 4.103942e+01
lc = 16 16 16
rc = 2.564964e+00 2.564964e+00 2.564964e+00
nglob = 55296
CPU & COMT = 1.354275e+01 2.133156e-02
1 thread
a1 = 4.103942e+01 4.103942e+01 4.103942e+01
lc = 16 16 16
rc = 2.564964e+00 2.564964e+00 2.564964e+00
nglob = 55296
CPU & COMT = 1.497344e+01 1.721305e-02
```

Figure 2: Printout of *hmd-scale.sl*

3.2 Plot of Strong Scaling Parallel Efficiency as a function of the number of threads

The figure below shows the plot of strong scaling parallel efficiency as a function of the number of threads [1,2,4 and 8] for *hmd.c*

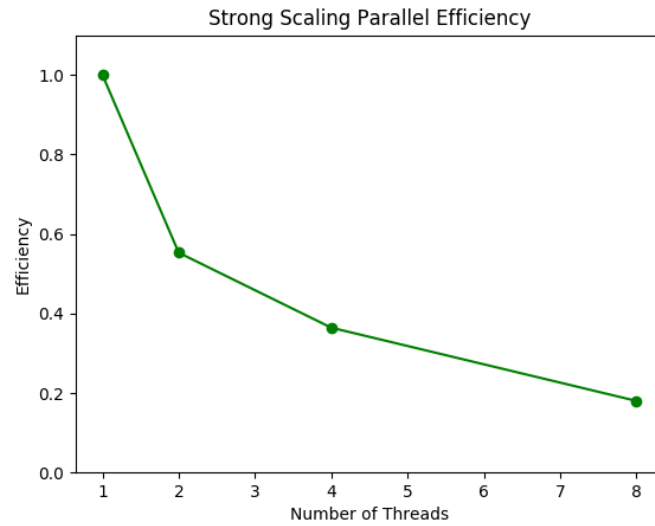


Figure 3: Strong Scaling Parallel Efficiency