

Parallelize Jacobi Relaxation Using MPI

Experimentation data for Serial computation

Serial Computation results with $P^* = 1$ and $I_{\max} = 100$			
(N,R,C)	Runtime (seconds)	Iteration	Tolerance
(2304,2302,2300)		100	
(4320,4318,4316)		100	
(10080,10078,10076)		100	

*: P denotes the number of processes.

Row Decomposition

Overview of the Implementation

While implementing, we assumed that the grid length N is evenly divisible by the number of processors P.

Each process is responsible for the boundary value updation and grip computation of N/P number of contiguous rows. During the communication phase, processes exchange their boundary rows to the neighboring processes (for example, a process with rank r will send its bottom-most row and topmost row to process with rank r+1 and r-1 respectively and receive the topmost row from process r+1 and bottom-most row from rank r-1. Obviously for process with rank 0 and P-1, there will be only one send and receive because they have only one neighbor instead of two.

Experimentation data for Serial computation

Tabular Representation

N = Grid length

(R,C) = A single floating-point value for the temperature at cell (R,C)

Tolerance = The value of *gmaxdiff* in the code, which gives the maximum change for any point below the threshold value,

Iteration = The maximum number of iterations reached.

Row Decomposition with P =12 and I _{max} = 100			
(N,R,C)	Runtime (seconds)	Iteration	Tolerance
(2304,2302,2300)		100	
(4320,4318,4316)		100	
(10080,10078,10076)		100	
Row Decomposition with P = 24 and I _{max} = 100			
(2304,2302,2300)		100	
(4320,4318,4316)		100	
(10080,10078,10076)		100	
Row Decomposition with P = 36 and I _{max} = 100			
(2304,2302,2300)		100	
(4320,4318,4316)		100	
(10080,10078,10076)		100	
Row Decomposition with P = 48 and I _{max} = 100			
(2304,2302,2300)		100	
(4320,4318,4316)		100	
(10080,10078,10076)		100	

Graphical Representation



