



### Introduction

- Input: Image
- Output: Mesh
- Faithful representation of the underlying object: Fidelity
- Well shaped tetrahedra: Quality
- Fidelity: symmetric Hausdorff distance, ambient isotopy
- Quality: aspect ratio, radius-edge ratio, size



► Goal: scalability on thousands of cores!

# Parallel Image-to-Mesh Conversion (PI2M)

Statistics regarding the single-threaded performance and the quality/fidelity achieved by PI2M and CGAL. PI2M includes the extra overhead introduced by synchronization, contention management, and load balancing to support the (potential) presence of other threads.



# Multi-Layered Unstructured Mesh Generation

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# **Bottleneck: memory latency**



Considering zero overhead for load balancing and contention, the 106s-14s=92s is far from perfect... Many small packages increase traffic pressure

### **Data Decomposition**

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Impose an upper limit R for the elements' circumradii  $\blacktriangleright$  Data subdomains of size RNon-adjacent subdomains are safely independent Improves data locality ► 69% efficiency on 10 cores ► Data Locality + PI2M:  $10^2 \times 6.9 = 690$  concurrency in a rack of 10 nodes



## **Domain Decomposition**



- Data Decomposition alleviates intensive memory pressure, but it does not eliminate it
- Domain Decomposition separates memory banks
- Delaunay admissible medial axis domain decomposition is difficult in 3D or 4D
- Introduce artificial boundaries that do not hurt fidelity
- ► 66% efficiency on 48 cores
- Domain Decomposition + Data Locality + PI2M:  $10^2 \times 6.9 \times (0.66 \times 48) \approx 22,000$  concurrency in an enclosure of 48 racks

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# References

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