



Parallelising the Monte Carlo simulation of THz conductivity

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Outline

1. THz conductivity in nanomaterials

2. Parallelization of the algorithm

- ***Integration algorithms***
- ***Spatial / Temporal parallelisation***

3. Achieved results

4. Summary and areas to improve



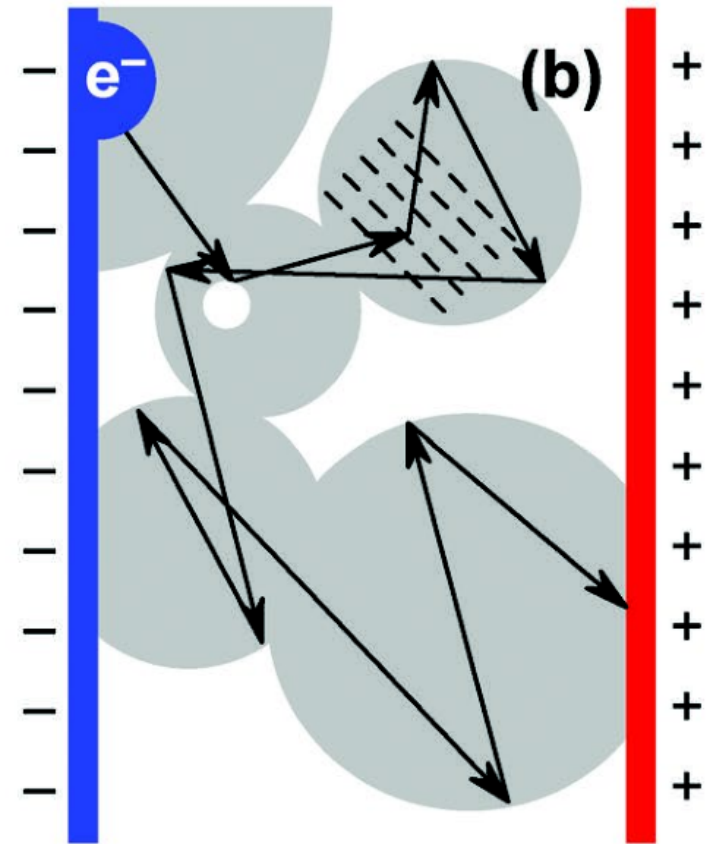
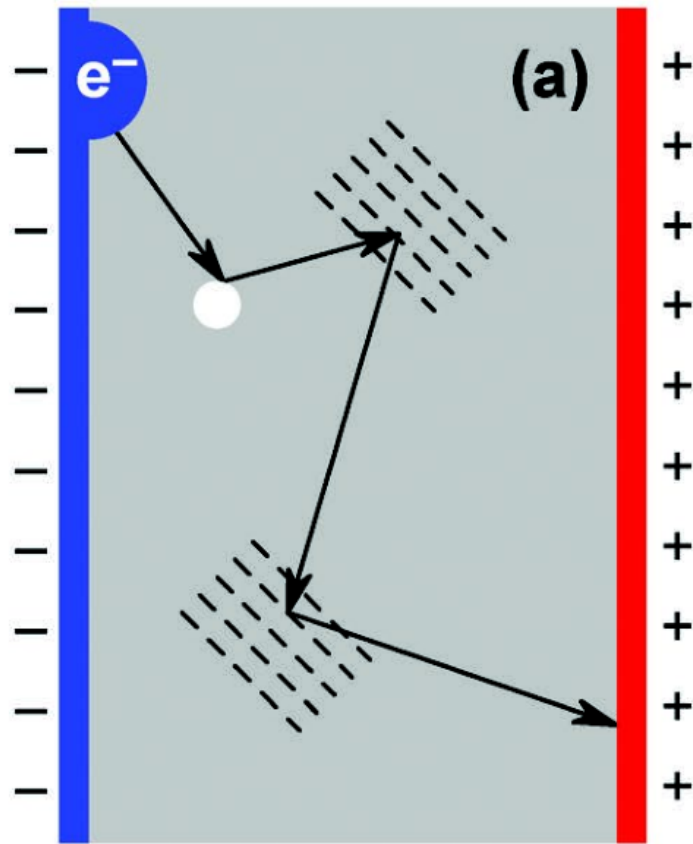
THz conductivity

Wide range of applications:

- ***Transparent electrodes in displays and solar cells***
- ***Quantum Dots***
- ***Nanocomposites***
- ***Spectroscopy***
- ***... the list goes on***



Simulation algorithm



Simulation algorithm

$$\sigma(\omega) = \sigma_1(\omega) + \sigma_2(\omega) = \frac{\sum_{k=\overline{1,M}} \langle v_y(0), v_y(t_k) \rangle e^{i\omega t_k}}{\sum_{l=\overline{1,M}} \cos \omega t_l e^{i\omega t_l}}$$



Integration methods

- 1. Forward Euler and Backward Euler***
- 2. Runge–Kutta 4***
- 3. Velocity Verlet***
- 4. Leapfrog***



Naïve spatial parallelisation — OpenMP

Pros:

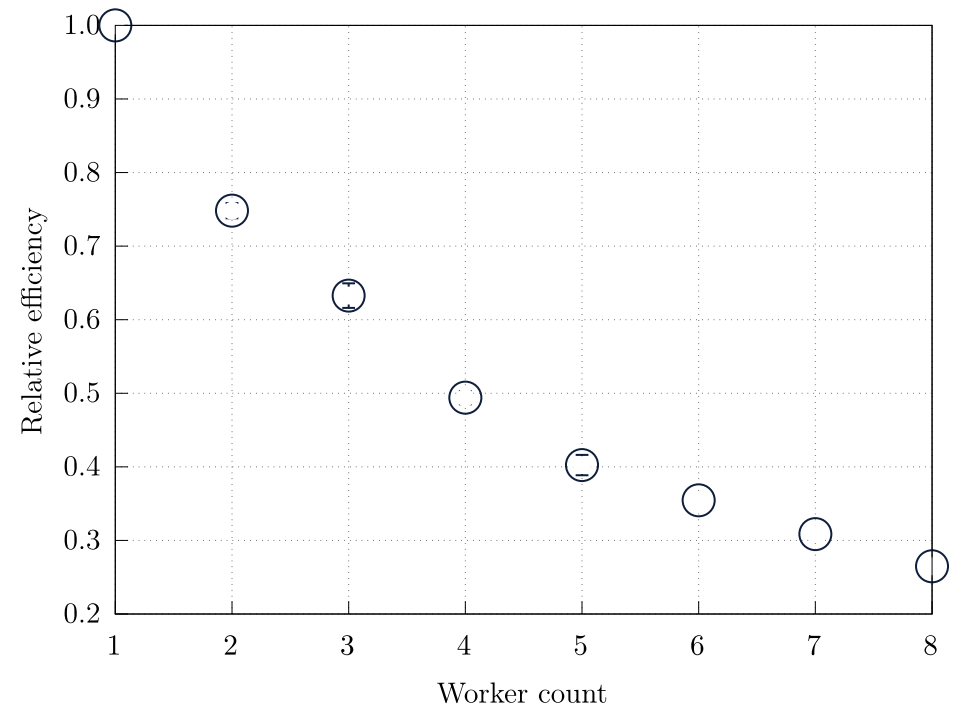
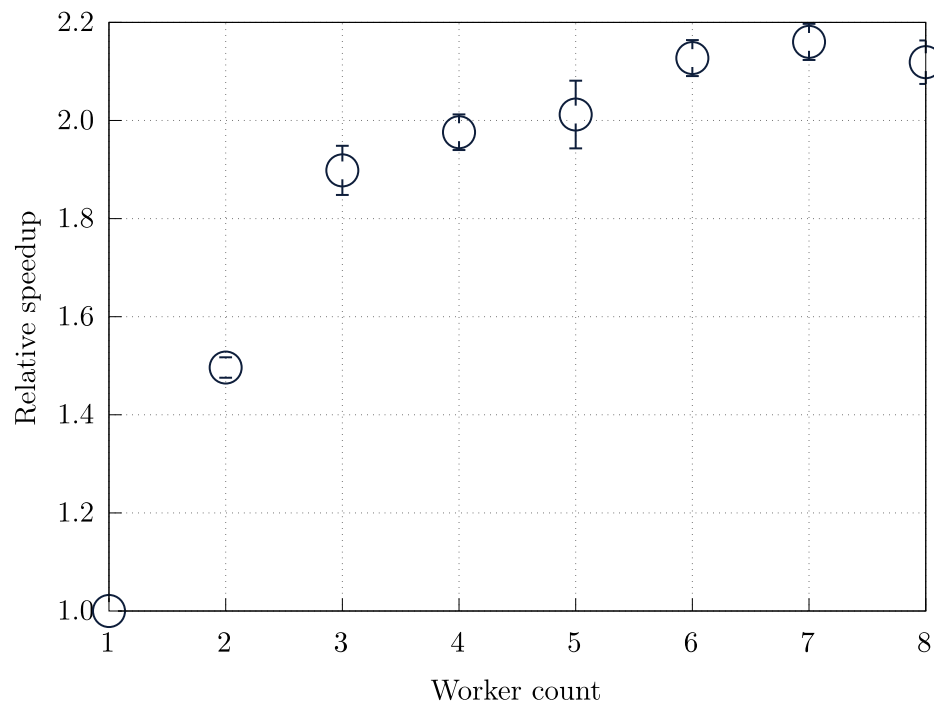
- *Ease of transition from serial to parallel*
- *Wide compiler support for `omp #pragmas`*

Cons:

- *Codegen causes difficult debugging*
- *Less robust than solutions like MPI*

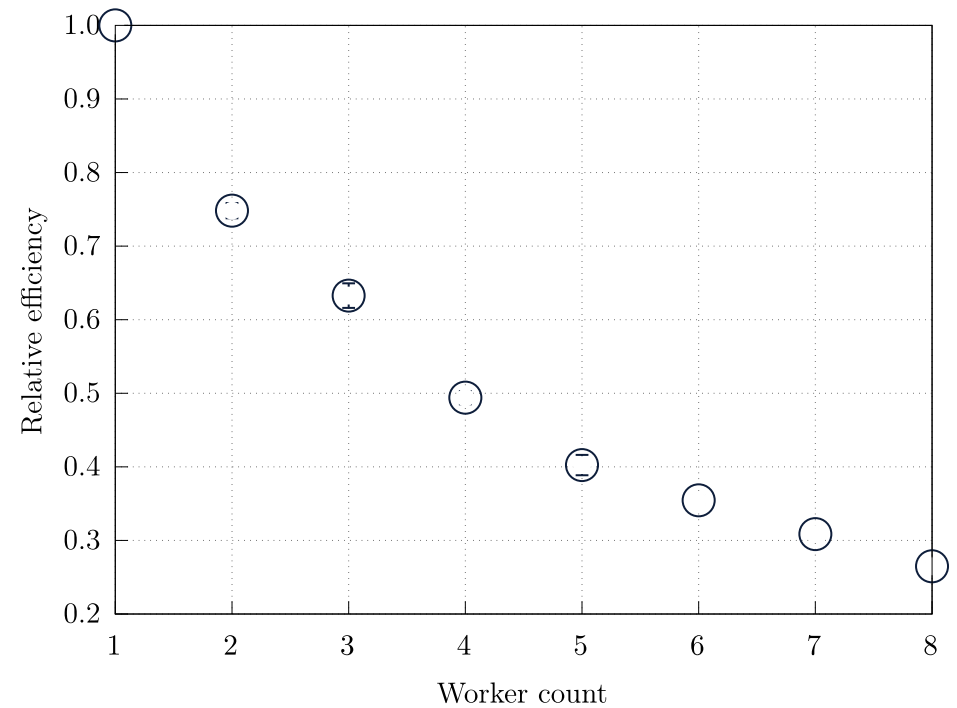


Results

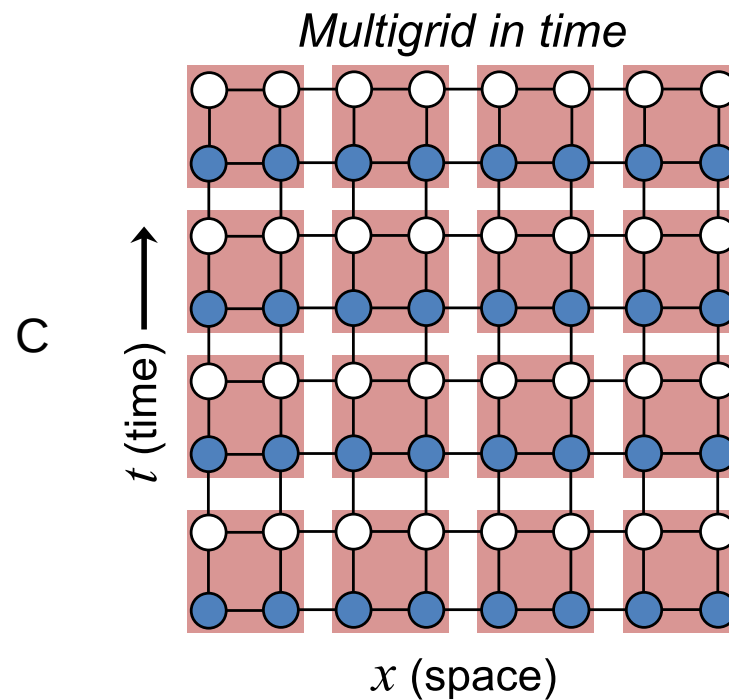
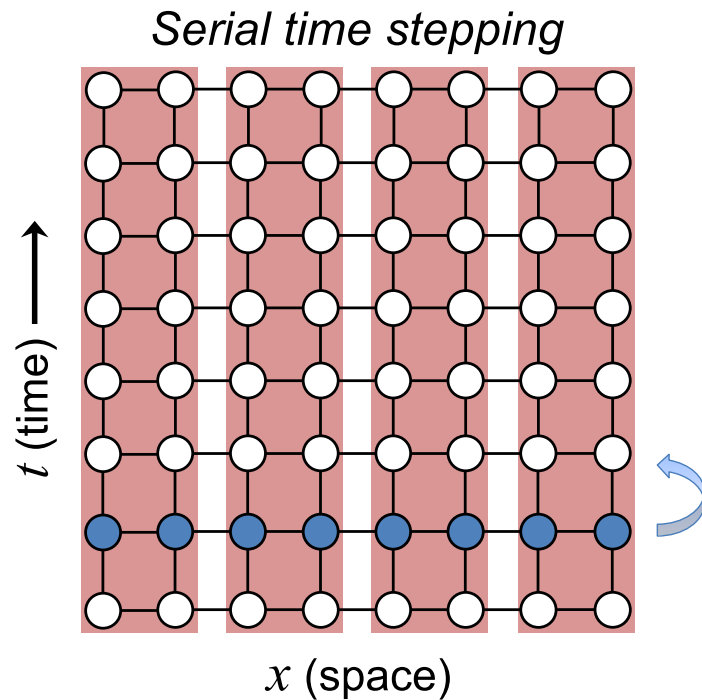


Results

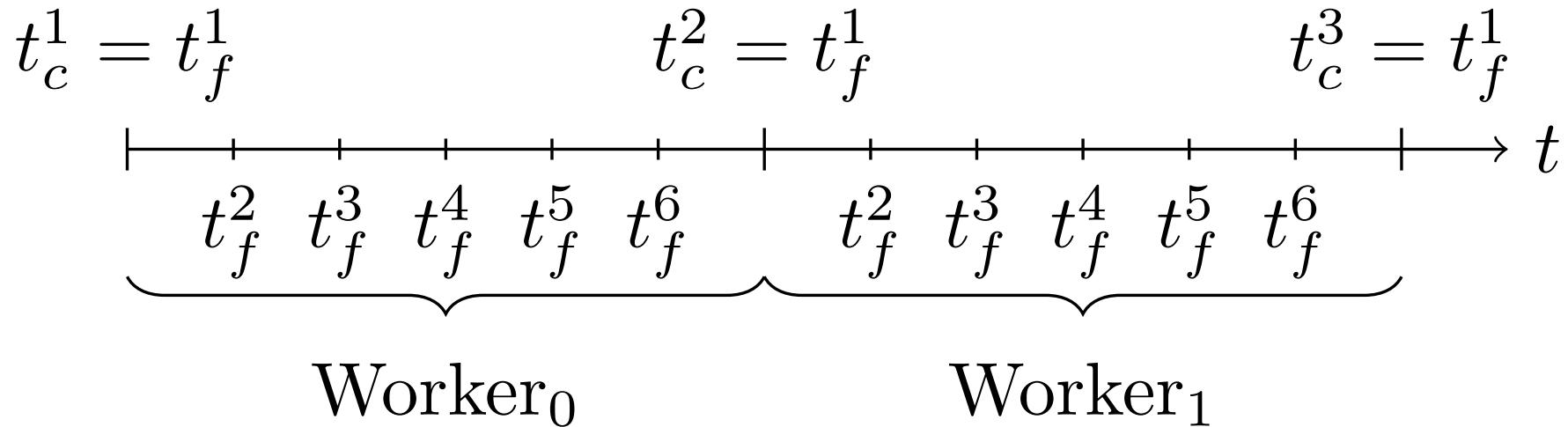
***Time integration
becomes the
bottleneck***



Eliminating the bottleneck — MGRIT

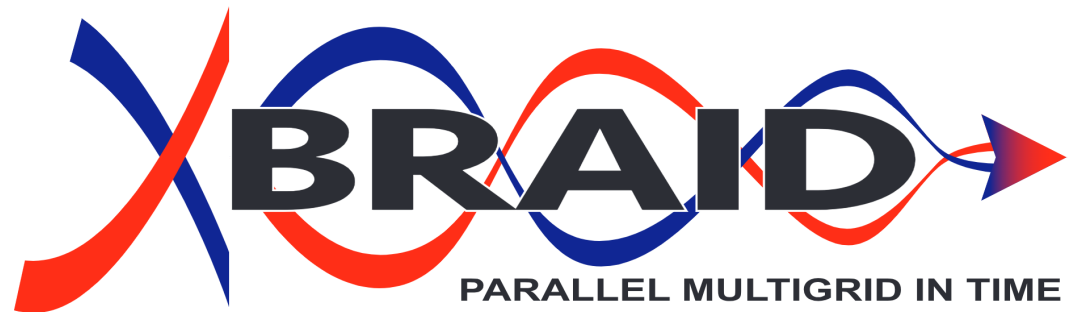


Temporal parallelisation — MGRIT



Temporal parallelisation — MGRIT

- *Xbraid*
- C/C++
- «*Black box*» API



Acknowledgement

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