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and
Grid Computing
for
Engineering**

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and
Grid Computing
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Engineering**

Edited by

B.H.V. Topping and P. Iványi



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Front cover: Separation of a joint direct attack munition (JDAM) from a McDonnell Douglas (now Boeing) FA-18C Hornet multi-role fighter showing the airspeed distribution. Reproduced from Figure 1.6 on page 17, for further detail see: U. Tremel, “Parallel Unstructured Adaptive Remeshing for Moving Boundary Problems”, PhD Thesis, Swansea University, Wales, 2005. Back cover: Pressure distribution for the same simulation. Reproduced from Figure 1.7 on page 18, for further details see U. Tremel, *ibid.*

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Contents

Preface

xiii

1 Fully Parallel Environment for the Simulation of Unsteady Flow with Moving Boundary Components	1
O. Hassan and K. Morgan	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Problem formulation	2
1.3 Solution procedure	3
1.3.1 Spatial discretisation	3
1.3.2 Time discretisation	4
1.3.3 Parallel implementation	6
1.4 Mesh generation	8
1.4.1 Unstructured mesh generation	8
1.4.2 Parallel mesh generation	8
1.4.2.1 Dynamic load balancing	9
1.4.2.2 Domain decomposition	10
1.4.2.3 First approach: The Delaunay decomposition	10
1.4.2.4 Second approach: The planar decomposition	10
1.4.2.5 Third Approach: Combined planar and Delaunay decomposition	11
1.5 Adaptivity for moving boundary problems	13
1.5.1 Mesh movement	14
1.5.2 Remeshing for moving boundaries	15
1.6 Parallel volume remeshing	15
1.7 Conclusion	18
2 Next Generation Processors	21
B. Vinter	
2.1 Introduction	21
2.2 Overcoming the Von Neumann barrier	23
2.2.1 The new problem	23
2.2.2 Diversity	24

2.2.3	Trading bandwidth for latency	24
2.2.4	Consistency models	24
2.2.5	Coordination mechanisms.....	25
2.2.6	Heterogeneity.....	25
2.2.7	Caching	25
2.3	Three example processors	26
2.3.1	SUN Niagara.....	26
2.3.2	STI CELL-BE	26
2.3.3	NVidia Tesla	28
2.4	Programming the next generation processors	29
2.4.1	Bag-of-tasks parallelization.....	29
2.4.2	Task-parallelization.....	29
2.4.3	Memory-parallelization	30
2.5	Tools for programming next generation processors	30
2.5.1	DSMCBE	30
2.5.2	Radiation treatment planning: An example	31
2.5.3	CSP.....	31
2.5.4	Prime factorization: An example	33
2.6	Conclusions	33

3 Trends in Architectures and Methods for High Performance Computing Simulation

37

M.M. Resch

3.1	Introduction	37
3.2	Hardware challenges.....	38
3.2.1	Building blocks	38
3.2.1.1	Processors	38
3.2.1.2	Accelerators	39
3.2.1.3	Memory systems	42
3.2.1.4	Networks	43
3.2.2	System architectures.....	43
3.2.2.1	Hybrid concepts.....	43
3.2.2.2	Low power systems	44
3.2.3	Operational issues	44
3.3	Software challenges	44
3.3.1	The speed issue	45
3.3.2	The scalability issue	45
3.4	Solution approaches	46
3.5	Findings	46
3.5.1	Science and industry gap.....	46
3.5.2	Wag the tail?	47

4	Towards a World Wide Grid: Integrating Service Grids and Desktop Grids	49
	P. Kacsuk	
4.1	Introduction	49
4.2	Comparison of service grids and desktop grids	51
4.2.1	Service grids	51
4.2.2	Desktop grids	52
4.2.3	Public desktop grids	52
4.2.4	Private desktop grids	53
4.3	Integrating service grids	54
4.3.1	Middleware level integration.....	54
4.3.2	Application level integration.....	54
4.3.2.1	Introduction of meta-brokers	55
4.3.2.2	Introduction of advanced grid portals	56
4.4	Integrating desktop grids	59
4.4.1	Middleware level integration.....	59
4.4.2	Application level integration.....	62
4.5	Integrating service grids and desktop grids.....	65
4.5.1	Middleware Level Integration.....	65
4.5.1.1	BOINC→EGEE bridge.....	67
4.5.1.2	EGEE→DG bridge	69
4.5.2	Application level integration.....	72
4.6	A vision of a World Wide Grid.....	73
4.7	Conclusions	79
5	Grid and Cloud Portals for Design, Simulation, and Collaboration	83
	W. Gentzsch	
5.1	Introduction	83
5.2	Grid portals.....	84
5.2.1	A grid portal architecture	86
5.2.2	Basic grid portal execution flow	87
5.2.3	Typical grid portal deployment	87
5.2.4	Distributed grid portal deployment	88
5.2.5	File downloads.....	90
5.2.6	Grid portal security.....	91
5.3	Compute grid integration with the SRB data grid	92
5.3.1	Demonstrative services.....	95
5.3.1.1	The fire dynamics simulator service	95
5.3.1.2	The statistical parametric mapping service	95
5.4	Using the grid for the interactive workflow management in biomedicine	97
5.4.1	Materials and methods	98

6	A Vision of a Computing Environment for the Web 2.0 Era	103
	M. Dolenc	
6.1	Introduction	104
6.2	Driving technologies.....	104
6.2.1	Web 2.0	104
6.2.2	Grid technology	106
6.2.3	Cloud computing	108
6.2.4	Software as a service	109
6.3	Use-case: A parametric study	110
6.3.1	A probabilistic performance assessment of a structure	110
6.3.2	Proposed computing environment	111
6.4	Conclusion	112
7	Ontologies, Agents and the Grid: An Overview	117
	M. Drozdowicz, M. Ganzha, M. Paprzycki, R. Olejnik, I. Lirkov, P. Telegin and M. Senobari	
7.1	Introduction	118
7.2	Traditional grid resource descriptions	119
7.2.1	Virtual grid description language	119
7.2.2	Condor	120
7.2.3	UNICORE	121
7.2.4	Globus Toolkit	122
7.2.5	GLUE	123
7.3	Semantic grid description and grid interoperability	126
7.3.1	The grid resource ontology of Pernas and Dantas	126
7.3.2	The grid resource ontology of Vidal <i>et al.</i>	126
7.3.3	GRIP	127
7.3.4	UniGrids, OGSA and the grid ontology	128
7.3.5	Core grid ontology	130
7.4	Agent—grid integration	133
7.4.1	The Agent Computational Grid	133
7.4.2	AGIO.....	134
7.5	Concluding remarks	136
8	Resource Management in Grids: Overview and a discussion of a possible approach for an Agent-Based Middleware	141
	M. Senobari, M. Drozdowicz, M. Ganzha, M. Paprzycki, R. Olejnik, I. Lirkov, P. Telegin and N.M. Charkari	
8.1	Introduction	142
8.2	Grid resource managers and schedulers	142
8.2.1	AppLeS	143
8.2.2	Nimrod/G	144

8.2.3	OpenPBS.....	144
8.2.4	NetSolve	144
8.2.5	Condor	144
8.2.6	Community Scheduler Framework	144
8.2.7	ADAJ and SODAJ.....	145
8.3	Approaches to task scheduling in grids.....	145
8.3.1	Economic models.....	145
8.3.1.1	Bargaining mechanism	146
8.3.1.2	Tender/contract-net mechanism	146
8.3.1.3	Auction model	147
8.3.2	Job Scheduling in Nimrod/G.....	147
8.4	Agent based scheduling systems	148
8.4.1	ARMS.....	148
8.4.2	JADE extensions.....	149
8.4.3	Bond	150
8.4.4	Agent-based scheduling framework	150
8.4.5	MAGDA	151
8.5	Job scheduling in the <i>Agents in Grid</i> Project.....	152
8.5.1	Forming the Team	152
8.5.2	Contracting job execution	153
8.5.3	Selecting worker worker to execute a task	156
8.5.3.1	Monitoring in the system	158
8.6	Concluding remarks	159

9 Performance Trees: A Query Specification Formalism for Quantitative Performance Analysis 165

W.J. Knottenbelt, N.J. Dingle and T. Suto

9.1	Introduction	166
9.2	Background	167
9.2.1	Stochastic Petri nets	167
9.2.2	Performance query specification.....	168
9.2.2.1	Logical specification formalisms.....	169
9.2.2.2	Tool-specific specification languages	169
9.3	Performance trees.....	169
9.3.1	Query specification with performance trees.....	170
9.3.2	The power of performance trees	171
9.3.2.1	Accessibility.....	171
9.3.2.2	Expressiveness	171
9.3.2.3	Extensibility	171
9.3.2.4	Versatility.....	173
9.4	Tool support for performance trees	173
9.4.1	Model editor	173

9.4.2	Performance query editor	174
9.4.3	Natural language-based query specification.....	175
9.4.3.1	Structured grammar for performance tree specification	177
9.4.3.2	Using the natural language query builder.....	178
9.4.4	An integrated evaluation environment for performance trees	179
9.4.4.1	Analysis client	181
9.4.4.2	Analysis server	181
9.4.4.3	Analysis tools	181
9.4.4.4	Analysis cluster	183
9.4.5	Parallel and distributed evaluation of performance queries	184
9.5	Case Study	185
9.5.1	Query 1.....	185
9.5.2	Query 2.....	187
9.6	Service level agreement specification, compliance prediction and monitoring with performance trees	188
9.6.1	Service level agreement metrics	189
9.6.2	SLA specification with performance trees	191
9.6.2.1	Availability	191
9.6.2.2	Mean time between failures	192
9.6.2.3	Mean time to repair	192
9.6.2.4	Productivity vs profitability	193
9.6.3	Architecture for online SLA monitoring	193
9.7	Conclusion	195

10 The FETI Method and its Applications: A Review **199**

J. Kruis		
10.1	Introduction	199
10.2	History of the FETI method	200
10.3	Derivation of the basic equations	202
10.4	The modified conjugate gradient method	208
10.4.1	Preconditioning	209
10.5	Illustrative numerical examples	211
10.6	Conclusion	213

11 Meshfree Adaptative Aitken-Schwarz Domain Decomposition with application to Darcy Flow **217**

D. Tromeur-Dervout		
11.1	Introduction	218
11.2	The generalized Schwarz alternating domain decomposition method ...	220
11.2.1	Linear convergence of the Schwarz method for the Darcy-Stokes problem	224

11.2.2	The Aitken-Schwarz method Aitken-Schwarz methodology on linear separable operators and regular mesh on an artificial interface	229
11.3	The Aitken acceleration Aitken acceleration for a sequence of vectors..	233
11.3.1	The singular value decomposition	236
11.3.2	Experiment on acceleration with Aitken and SVD singular value decomposition on the Jacobi iterative method Jacobi method	239
11.4	The Darcy equation with widely varying values in the permeabilities ..	243
11.5	Conclusions	247
12	Towards a Three-Dimensional Parallel, Adaptive, Multilevel Solver for the Solution of Nonlinear, Time-Dependent, Phase-Change Problems	251
	J.R. Green, P.K. Jimack, A.M. Mullis and J. Rosam	
12.1	Introduction	252
12.1.1	Solidification and dendritic growth	252
12.1.2	Overview	254
12.2	Background	254
12.2.1	Summary of two-dimensional methodology	255
12.2.2	Two-dimensional results	257
12.2.3	Limitations	258
12.3	Three-dimensional problems using PARAMESH	261
12.3.1	Introduction to PARAMESH	261
12.3.2	Parallel adaptivity	262
12.3.3	Parallel multigrid	263
12.3.4	The MLAT scheme	264
12.3.5	Test problems	265
12.4	Three-dimensional phase-field	268
12.4.1	Computational model	268
12.4.2	Methodology	269
12.4.3	Provisional results	270
12.5	Discussion	271
12.5.1	Summary	271
12.5.2	Future work	271
13	High Performance Preconditioned Iterative Methods	275
	G.A. Gravvanis and K.M. Giannoutakis	
13.1	Introduction	275
13.2	Parallel inverse matrix algorithms	277
13.2.1	Approximate inverse finite element matrix	277
13.2.1.1	Parallel anti-diagonal finite element normalized approximate inverse algorithm	280

13.2.1.2	Parallel “fish-bone” finite element normalized approximate inverse algorithm	285
13.3	Explicit preconditioned conjugate gradient methods	289
13.4	Parallel explicit preconditioned conjugate gradient type methods	291
13.4.1	Parallel conjugate gradient method for multicomputer systems ..	292
13.4.2	Parallel conjugate gradient method for symmetric multiprocessor systems	294
13.5	Numerical results	296
13.5.1	Multiprocessor results	296
13.5.2	Multicomputer results	300
13.5.3	WebCom-G cluster using the Globus environment	303
14	A Parallel Hybrid Time Domain Method for Large Scale Electromagnetic Simulations	309
	K. Morgan, Z.Q. Xie and O. Hassan	
14.1	Introduction	309
14.2	Formulation of the scattering problem	311
14.2.1	Governing equations	311
14.2.2	Boundary conditions	312
14.2.2.1	PEC surface and material interfaces	312
14.2.2.2	Far field boundary and the PML	312
14.3	Solution algorithm	313
14.3.1	The FDTD algorithm	314
14.3.2	The FETD method	315
14.3.3	Boundary conditions	317
14.3.4	Mesh generation	317
14.3.5	Implementation details	317
14.3.6	Far field data	319
14.4	Parallelisation	320
14.4.1	Mesh partitioning	320
14.4.2	Hybrid solution algorithm	321
14.4.3	RCS computation	323
14.5	Numerical example	325
14.6	Conclusions	325
15	Dynamic Fluid Structure Interaction in Parallel: A Challenge for Scalability	329
	A.K. Slone, A.J. Williams, T.N. Croft and M. Cross	
15.1	Introduction	330
15.2	Governing equations	331
15.2.1	The fluid model	331
15.2.2	The structure model	331

15.2.3	Mesh movement model	333
15.2.3.1	The geometric conservation law	333
15.2.3.2	Discretisation and calculation of geometric conser- vation law	333
15.2.4	Temporal discretisation for the computational solid mechanics .	335
15.3	Route to solution	335
15.3.1	Staggered solution	335
15.4	Parallelisation	336
15.4.1	Group based solver strategy	338
15.5	Test cases	339
15.5.1	Three dimensional dynamic fluid structure interaction: can- tilever in flow	339
15.5.2	Three dimensional fluid structure interaction, extrusion U- shaped die	344
15.5.3	Discussion of results	346
15.6	Conclusions	348

16 Recent Trends in High-Performance Computing for Computational Fluid Dynamics **351**

D.C. Sternel and M. Schäfer		
16.1	Introduction	351
16.2	Computational fluid dynamics	352
16.2.1	Basic equations	352
16.2.2	Numerical Methods	353
16.2.3	Turbulence	353
16.2.4	Pre- and post-processing	354
16.3	Parallelization	362
16.4	Multi-physics	362
16.5	Optimization	364
16.6	Hardware	365
16.7	Conclusion	365

17 High-Performance Computing: Fundamental Problems in Industrial Applications **369**

B.N. Chetverushkin		
17.1	State of the art in using high-performance computer systems	370
17.1.1	Some directions in progress of contemporary high-perfor- mance computing	371
17.2	Kinetically consistent numerical schemes	372
17.3	Dynamic load balancing	376
17.4	Some implementation difficulties with industrial computational fluid dynamics problems	378

17.5 Applications	380
17.6 Conclusion	386
18 Integrating Sensory Data within a Structural Analysis Grid	389
A.I. Khan and A.H. Muhamad Amin	
18.1 Introduction	389
18.2 Rapid structural engineering lifecycle	391
18.2.1 Structural analysis and design	391
18.2.1.1 Time series analysis	392
18.2.1.2 Finite element analysis	392
18.2.2 Structural health monitoring	393
18.3 Integrated grid-sensor network framework	395
18.3.1 System architecture	395
18.3.1.1 WSN wireless sensor network for structural data acquisition	396
18.3.1.2 Computational grid for structural data processing	397
18.3.2 Structural analysis, design and monitoring applications	400
18.3.2.1 One-shot structural pattern matching	400
18.3.2.2 Parallel adaptive mesh refinement	404
18.3.2.3 Distributed mesh pattern recognition scheme	406
18.4 Conclusion	408
19 Multiparametric High Computational Strategies for Frictional Contact Problems	413
P.A. Boucard and L. Champany	
19.1 Introduction	413
19.2 The micro-macro approach	414
19.2.1 Mixed domain decomposition	415
19.2.2 Scale separation at the interfaces	417
19.2.3 Partial verification of the transmission conditions	418
19.2.4 An iterative solver: The LATIN method	419
19.2.5 Convergence criterion	422
19.2.6 Scalability and speedup	423
19.2.7 The multiparametric strategy	423
19.3 Numerical examples	427
19.3.1 First example: academic problem	427
19.3.2 Application to a three-dimensional assembly assembly	429
19.3.3 Coupling with statistical analysis tools	432
19.3.4 Application to a three-dimensional heterogenous material het- erogenous material with dozens of millions of degrees of freedom	434
19.4 Conclusion	435

20 Parallel Distributed Seismic Analysis of an Assembled Nuclear Power Plant	439
T. Yamada	
20.1 Introduction	440
20.2 Overview of seismic simulation	441
20.3 Seismic simulation of mechanical components	442
20.3.1 Governing equations	442
20.3.2 Simulation framework	443
20.4 Solution method for large linear equations	445
20.4.1 Balancing domain decomposition method	445
20.4.2 Optimization of number of subdomains	447
20.4.2.1 Computation cost for each iteration	447
20.4.2.2 Number of iterations	448
20.4.2.3 Prediction curve of total computation cost	449
20.4.3 Numerical validation on a parallel computer	450
20.5 Concluding remarks	453
21 A Parallel Approach for Solving a Wide Class of Structural Non-Linear Problems	455
J.Y. Cognard and P. Verpeaux	
21.1 Introduction	456
21.2 Parallel environment	458
21.2.1 Presentation	458
21.2.2 The parallel programming language	458
21.2.3 The parallel user language	461
21.2.4 Memory management	463
21.3 Numerical resolution of non-linear problems	463
21.3.1 Non-Linear Studied Problem	463
21.3.2 Description of the incremental method	464
21.3.3 Speedup technique used	465
21.4 Numerical cost for large scale non-linear problems	466
21.4.1 Cost of the resolution of a non-linear problem	466
21.4.2 Parallel approach using two domain decompositions	468
21.4.2.1 Parallel resolution of global linear systems	468
21.4.2.2 Load balancing of non-linear computations	469
21.4.3 Implementation of the parallel strategy	469
21.5 Numerical resolution of large scale linear problems	470
21.5.1 Numerical strategy	470
21.5.2 Numerical results	472
21.6 Parallel resolution of time-dependent non-linear problems	473
21.6.1 Traction-torsion specimen	474
21.6.2 Compact tension specimens	475

21.6.2.1 Specification of the problem.....	475
21.6.2.2 Numerical results	477
21.7 Conclusions	478

Index	483
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Preface

This volume comprises the Invited Lectures presented at *The First International Conference on Parallel, Distributed and Grid Computing for Engineering*, held at the Pollack Mihály Faculty of Engineering, University of Pécs, Hungary, 6-8 April, 2009.

Mihály Pollack (1773-1855) was one of the most outstanding architects of Hungarian neo-classicism. He studied in Austria, spent two years in Italy and finally arrived at Budapest in 1798. He worked for several years in Pest and from 1808 was a member of the Hungarian Beautifying Committee. He planned several private and public buildings, including the Theatre and Assembly Rooms in Warsaw, and participated in the reconstruction of the cathedral in Pécs. One of his most significant designs is the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest completed during 1846. The Faculty of Engineering includes a wide range of engineering disciplines and architecture - so the faculty's name rightly commemorates the leading neo-classical architect of Central Europe from the first half of the nineteenth century: Mihály Pollack.

The University of Pécs is the successor of the first Hungarian university, established by Louis the Great in 1367. Between 1970 and 1995, the Pollack Mihály College of Engineering was a separate institute; but in 1995 it joined as an engineering college to become part of the University of Pécs. Finally, in 2004, it became the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Pécs.

Each year since 2006, the Faculty of Engineering has organised advanced courses for PhD students and researchers with an interest in High Performance Computing. In addition, High Performance Computing has been well represented in the presentations made at the International Symposiums in Engineering, held annually, in the Faculty, for young researchers and PhD students. The University is currently embarking on the construction of a new Science Building which will house a regional High Performance Computing Centre. It was therefore felt particularly appropriate to hold *The First International Conference on Parallel, Distributed and Grid Computing for Engineering* at the Pollack Mihály Faculty of Engineering. The conference also provided a perfect opportunity to discuss the theoretical and practical problems in the development of a new MSc course in *Engineering Informatics*, at the Pollack Mihály Faculty of Engineering, where one of the specialisations will be High Performance Computing in Engineering.

We would like to thank key members of the Faculty who have helped us with the realisation of this conference: Dr Bálint Bachmann (Dean of the Faculty), Dr Tibor Kukai (Vice Dean) and Dr Ella Regina Pais (Vice Dean). We are grateful for their enthusiasm and encouragement of this and other aspects of the development of

engineering informatics and high performance computing in the Faculty.

The first chapter in this book was originally presented by Professor Hassan as the opening plenary lecture at the conference. It is concerned with the parallelisation of an unstructured adaptive mesh generator with a parallel computational fluid dynamics solver. It is shown how these parallel computational techniques may be used for the efficient analysis of industrial fluid-flow problems. The chapter demonstrates a moving boundary approach which adapts the boundary and permits mesh movement. These techniques enable a wide range of engineering problems such as fluid-fluid or fluid-structure interaction to be efficiently simulated.

In next two chapters the developments in processors and computer architectures are reviewed. In the first of these chapters, Professor Vinter discusses the Von Neumann bottleneck and how it may be overcome. He highlights the trade-off between bandwidth and latency; and then discusses three next generation processors and their programming. Finally he considers some applications. In Chapter 3, Professor Resch takes up the same theme, by considering trends in computer architectures. Amongst others he raises the issues of speed and scalability. These two chapters present key issues in the computer science aspects which were of interest to the conference.

The next five chapters review different aspects of grid computing. Professor Kacsuk, shows middleware and application level integration techniques for service and desktop grids in Chapter 4. He then describes his vision for the development of a World Wide Grid. In Chapter 5, Professor Gentsch describes the use of grid and cloud portals. He demonstrates how reliable, standardised tools for managing data can be developed. In Chapter 6, Dr Dolenc provides an alternative vision of the computing environment for the Web 2.0 era including grid technology, cloud computing and software as a service. In Chapters 7 and 8, Professor Paprzycki and his colleagues discuss many aspects of the development, job scheduling and resource management of grids.

In Chapter 9, Dr Knottenbelt and his co-workers describe their recent research relating to the development of *PIPE2* a Petri net tool, which provides performance tree query design capabilities through a graphical user interface and a natural language query builder. The application of performance trees is demonstrated with respect to an on-line transaction system.

The next four chapters are concerned with parallel solution methods for engineering problems. In Chapter 10, Dr Kruijs reviews the domain decomposition technique for finite element problems called the finite element tearing and interconnecting method. Next, in Chapter 11, Professor Tromeur-Devout, describes the development of the Schwarz domain decomposition method for non separable operators, where the convergence is accelerated by an Aitken process which is not based on the mesh property. In Chapter 12, Professor Jimack and his colleagues describe their recent work on the development of implicit, adaptive, multi-grid solvers for three-dimensional, non-linear and time-dependent phase-change problems that require parallel computations. In Chapter 13, Professor Gravvanis reviews a range of parallel pre-conditioned iterative methods and parallel inverse algorithms for the solution of sparse matrices generated by finite element problems.

The final eight chapters are concerned with applications of parallel, distributed and grid computing to engineering problems. First, in Chapter 14, Professor Morgan and colleagues considers large scale electromagnetic simulations; and then in Chapter 15, Dr Slone and colleagues explore the scalability issues relating to dynamic fluid structure interaction problems. In Chapter 16, Dr Stenel and Professor Schäfer discuss the issues relating to large scale computational fluid dynamics calculations; and in Chapter 17, Professor Chetverushkin considers the use of high performance computing in a range of industrial applications. In Chapter 18, Dr Khan and Dr Muhamad Amin describe how monitoring and other data may be integrated within a structural analysis grid enabling the support of analysis, design and monitoring of engineering structures. In Chapter 19, Professors Boucard and Champaney present efficient strategies for fictional contact problems while in Chapter 20, Professor Yamada describes a system for the parallel distributed seismic analysis of a nuclear power plant. The final chapter by Professors Cognard and Verpeaux describes techniques for the solution of a wide class of structural non-linear problems.

The chapters of this book therefore represent the interdisciplinary nature of this research field where true progress can only be made by the interaction of computer scientists, mathematicians, engineers and scientists. We hope that the conference has acted as a further stimulus to collaboration.

We would like to take the opportunity of thanking all the authors of the chapters in this book for their co-operation and collaboration during the realisation of this book. Without their keen attention and efforts there would not have been a conference and this book would not have been published.

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