

理论科学研究

## POSE中乐观同步策略研究

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**摘要** 同步策略是并行离散事件模拟的关键技术之一。POSE是一种面向对象的可扩展的计算机体系结构并行模拟框架, 可进行大规模系统的并行模拟。剖析了POSE框架中的乐观同步策略, 按照时间窗口调整状况将其自适应策略分为半自适应策略和完全自适应策略; 对自适应乐观同步策略的模拟速度与精度进行了深入的测试比较, 发现经过调整半自适应乐观策略能够取得更好的性能; 也发现现有完全自适应算法中存在窗口调节反馈滞后和GVT计算开销过大等问题, 是其乐观策略优化的方向之一。

**关键词** [并行模拟器](#) [面向对象的并行模拟环境 \(POSE\)](#) [同步策略](#) [性能评测](#)

分类号

## Research on optimistic strategies of POSE

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### Abstract

Synchronization strategy is one of key techniques in PDES (Parallel Discrete Event Simulation). POSE is one of object-oriented and extensive computer architecture simulators, which is suitable for parallel simulation of large system. This paper analyzes the optimistic strategy in POSE, and then divides the adaptive strategy into two categories which include the half adaptive strategy and full adaptive strategy; Finally, the half adaptive strategy with the full adaptive one is compared and it's a fact that the half adaptive one can work better after repeated tests. Some problems of these strategies are also found, such as late feedback of time window regulation and large GVT computation overhead.

**Key words** [parallel simulators](#) [Parallel Object-oriented Simulation Environment \(POSE\)](#)  
[synchronization strategy](#) [performance evaluation](#)

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