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The test particles method (TPM) as a version of the Monte-Carlo statistic method for the stationary statement is considered. Nonparalleling a sequential algorithm of the TPM as large independent subproblems (LISs) has been performed at previous stages. Testing the LISs algorithm using the problem of an internal flow through Laval nozzle followed by the environmental spraying jet has demonstrated a high degree of the efficiency and the algorithm acceleration. However, testing with a problem of an internal flow past has revealed LISs significant disadvantages. It has been found that the algorithm developed has violated in fact some TPM principles resulting in poorly determined velocity fields in the course of iterations. A demand arose for construction of a parallel algorithm to accelerate the determination of velocity fields. Thus, the algorithm for paralleling on statistically independent tests (PSIT) has been developed to take into account velocity disturbances in simulating trajectories of test particles on each operational cores in a single formable field. PSIT reduces to a series of parallel tests con-

[15].

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$L=23$ $D=3$

$V_\infty \approx 7,8$ /c, $T_w = 300$ (

$t_w \approx 0,01$).

4401-81 [16].

[17].

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[17]

[18].

10^6 [17],

10^6

10^0

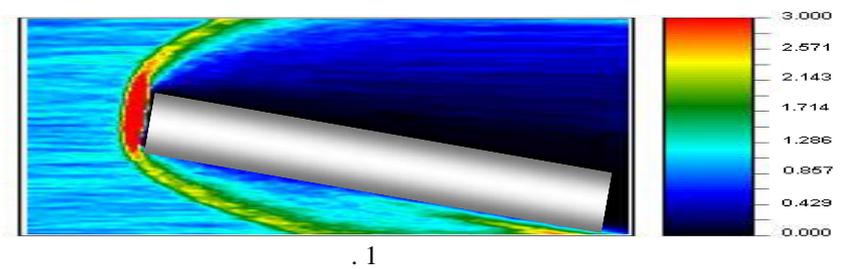
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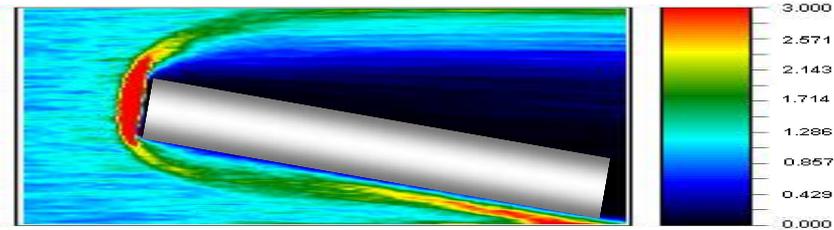
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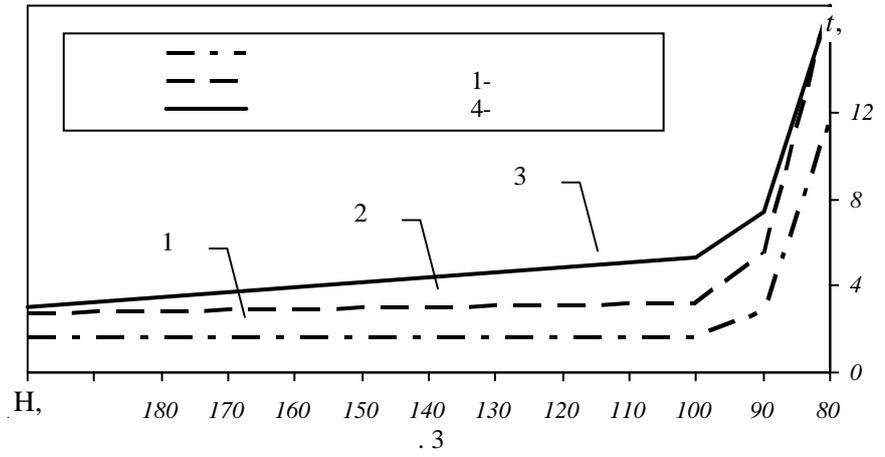
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[17].

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Intel Core 2 Quad Q8400 2,66 GHz
 4 GBytes PC2-6400 (400 MHz) 2x2048 Mbytes ASUS P5KPL-AM
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(90 - 80).

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80 6 90 80 , 3, 200 (1)

$$Kn_{\infty} = 10^{-3}$$

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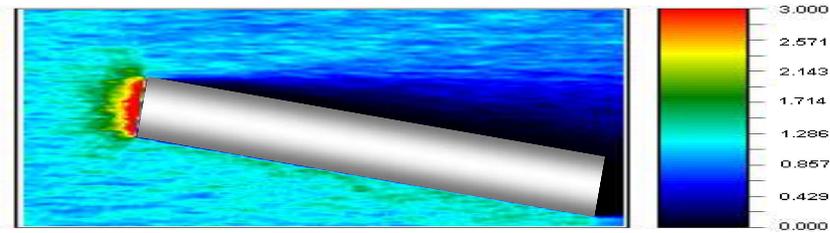
MPI

ρ/ρ_{∞}
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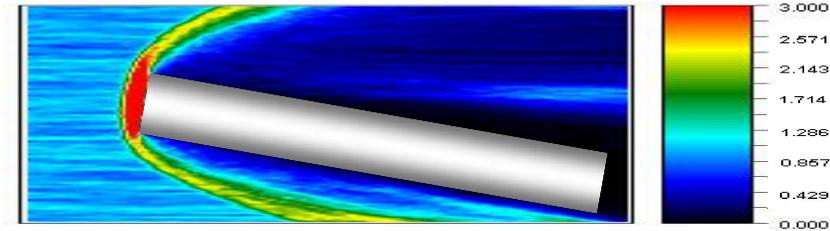
80

4-

3-

ρ/ρ_∞

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10^5 10^6

: $H = 80$
 $1,5 \cdot 10^8$ (10^6).

MPI

N_k

N_k

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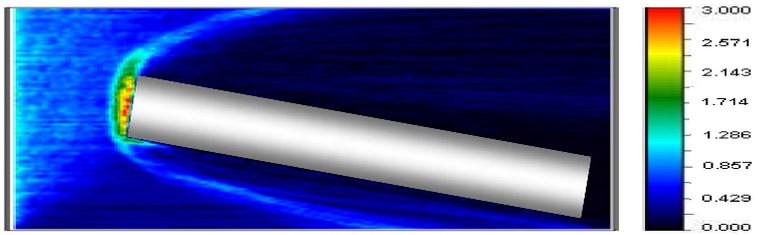
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<i>H</i> ,	,	10-	100- -	1000- -
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80	17,03	17,28	18,79	22,2

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 ($H > 80$,
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 (. .) $1,5 \cdot 10^6$
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 10^5 , 10^6 , 80
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