

# EXAFSA: Exascale Simulation of Fluid-Structure-Acoustics Interactions



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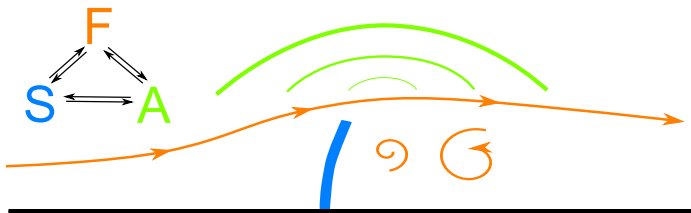
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- ▶ University of Stuttgart: Oliver Fernandes, Florian Lindner, Klaudius Scheufele
- ▶ University of Siegen: Neda Ebrahimi Pour, Harald Klimach, Verena Krupp
- ▶ Tohoku University: Ryusuke Egawa, Kazuhiko Komatsu
- ▶ TU Munich: Benjamin Uekermann
- ▶ TU Delft: David Blom
- ▶ TU Darmstadt: Thorsten Reimann



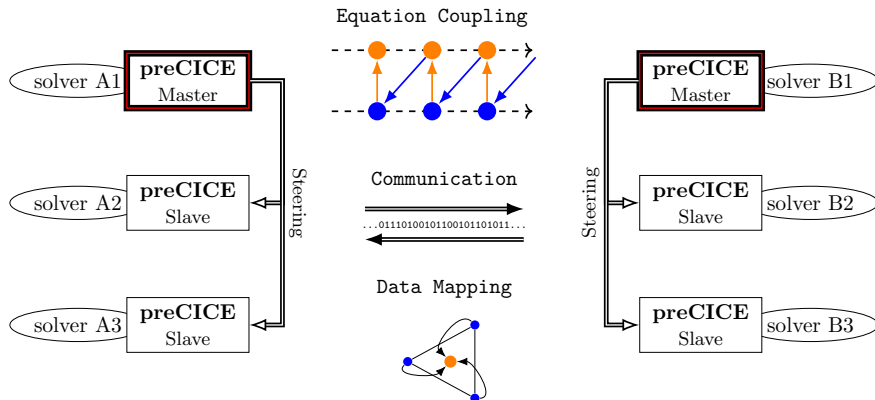
- ▶ Continuum mechanics, sets of PDE's for subproblems
- ▶ OpenFOAM: **flow**/**acoustics** (compressible, near-field), **structure**
- ▶ FASTEST: **flow**/**acoustics** (split, near-field)
- ▶ Ateles: **flow**/**acoustics** (compressible, far-field)
- ▶ preCICE: coupling (segregated)
- ▶ APESmate: coupling (integrated)
- ▶ FEAP: **structure**



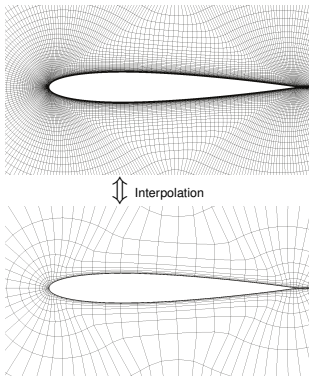


- ▶ TN1.P2P Optimize point-to-point communication between solvers
- ▶ TN2.LOAD Dynamic load balancing
- ▶ TN3.INT Efficient parallel algorithms
- ▶ TN4.VAL Validation and testing
- ▶ TN5.VIS Large-scale visualization
- ▶ TN6.TIME Methods and schemes for coupling in time
- ▶ TN7.PERF Performance portability for HPC platforms
  
- ▶ Solvers: capability, flexibility, performance
- ▶ Coupling: [algorithms](#), [mapping](#), [communication](#)
- ▶ Application: [validation](#), [data analysis](#)

# preCICE: point-to-point communication

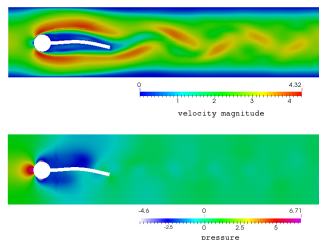


- ▶ IQN-ILS: approximate inverse Jacobian
- ▶ Manifold Mapping (MM): combine high-fidelity model with less expensive coarse model to reduce high-fidelity model cost
- ▶ Capture low wave number modes, accelerate convergence
- ▶ Algorithm (loop): Evaluate fine model → solve coarse model optimization problem → update mapping matrix



# Manifold mapping: performance

- ▶ Cylinder flap benchmark
- ▶ 100 000 / 1 500 CV
- ▶ Manifold mapping outperforms standard IQN-ILS
- ▶ Provable convergence to correct solution



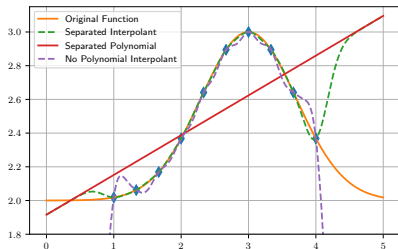
	IQN-ILS (0)	IQN-ILS (4)	MM (0)	MM (4)
iterations fine/coarse	9.3/0.0	3.3/0.0	4.1/27.5	2.1/9.5
duration	4.0	1.4	2.0	1.0

# Radial basis functions: State of the art



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- ▶ RBFs are augmented by a global polynomial  $q$ , i.e. baseline for all values
- ▶ Separate treatment of this polynomial improves condition...
- ▶ ... and accuracy near the boundary



$$S(x_j) = \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i \cdot \varphi(\|x_j - x_i\|) + q(x_j)$$

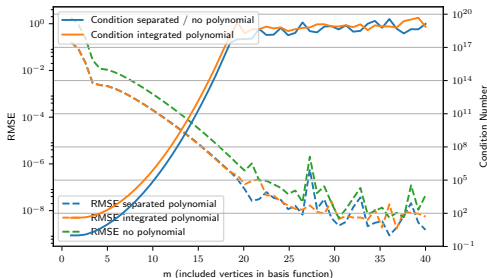


# Radial basis functions: Challenges



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- ▶ Trade-off between accuracy and numerical condition
- ▶ Unstable solution for wide support of basis functions ( $m > 20$ )
- ▶ Problematic on non-uniform meshes
- ▶ RBFs still need user experience for choosing the support radius

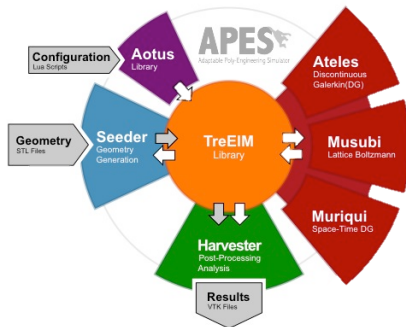


# APESmate: Overview

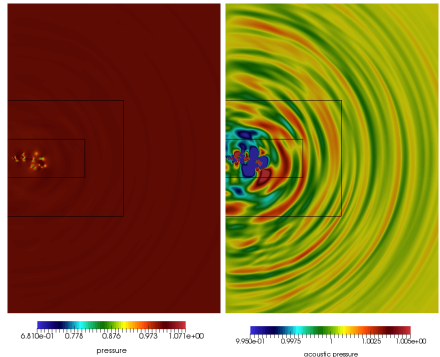


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- ▶ Integrated approach in APES:
- ▶ One executable with access to TreEIM libraries
- ▶ Fluid-acoustic coupling
- ▶ Solver-specific data mapping
- ▶ DG: Evaluation of polynomials at sampling points
- ▶ → Accuracy and computing time increase with scheme order

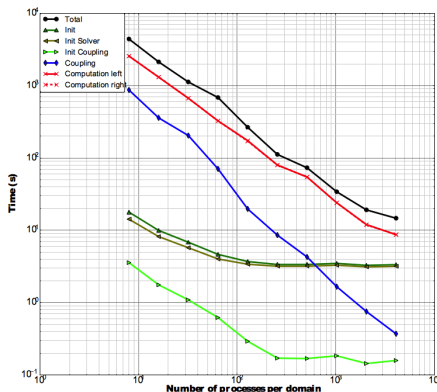


- ▶ 2d jet
- ▶ bidirectional coupling within Ateles
- ▶ three coupling domains:  
Navier-Stokes  $\leftrightarrow$  Euler  $\leftrightarrow$   
linearized Euler
- ▶  $Re=400$ ,  $Ma=0.4$ , 72 mio. DOF



# APESmate: Performance

- ▶ Strong scaling of integrated approach APESmate
- ▶ breakdown the overall time into initialization, computation and coupling
- ▶ test case: density pulse advection between domains (Euler/Euler)
- ▶ 4096 elements/domain, 164 mio. DOF/domain





- ▶ Separate system-awareness from code
- ▶ Minimize modifications and keep maintainability
- ▶ Insert `xev` directives into existing code
- ▶ User-defined code transformation
- ▶ Application to Ateles for NEC SX-ACE: inline expansion, loop collapse
- ▶ Current speedup (linear Euler): 5

## !\$xev directive

```
do iVar = 1,nScalars  
  do iElem=1,nElems  
    do facepos = 1,mpd1_square  
      ...  
    end do  
  end do  
end do
```



```
do iVar = 1,nScalars  
  m=nElems  
  n=mpd1_square  
  mn=m*n  
  !cdir nodep  
  do ij= 0, mn - 1  
    iElem=ij / n + 1  
    facepos=mod(ij, n) + 1  
    ...  
  end do  
end do
```

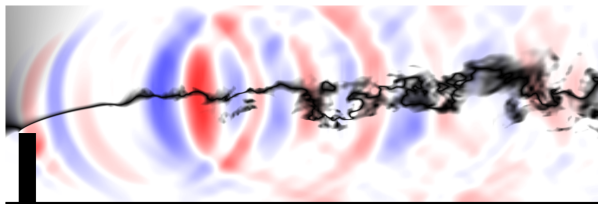
	FREQ.	EXCL. TIME[sec]	%	AVER.TIME [msec]
BEFORE	4584	69.650	83.8	15.194
AFTER	4584	2.117	13.7	0.462

# Validation: Swept bending fence



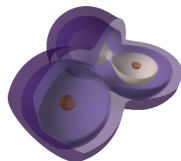
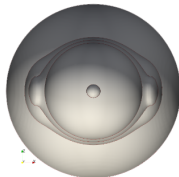
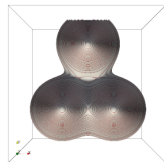
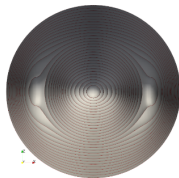
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- ▶ Sound generation in turbulent shear layer,  $Re=3000$
- ▶ → multiscale problem
- ▶ split: **FEAP**/**FASTEST**/**FASTEST**/**Ateles**/preCICE
- ▶ compressible: **OpenFOAM**/**OpenFOAM**/**OpenFOAM**/**Ateles**/preCICE



# Visualization: Data reduction by surface selection

- ▶ Select representative surfaces from a set of related surfaces
- ▶ Fully automated selection based on geometric similarity
- ▶ Discard surfaces already sufficiently well represented by selection



# Sonification: Dynamic wavetable synthesis

- ▶ Representation of data by means of sound
- ▶ Conventional technique: parameter mapping
- ▶ Represent complex data from multidimensional fields to single audio stream
- ▶ Add character: sound modification by arbitrarily complex synthesis

