

Recent Developments in Computational Engineering Methods and Tools

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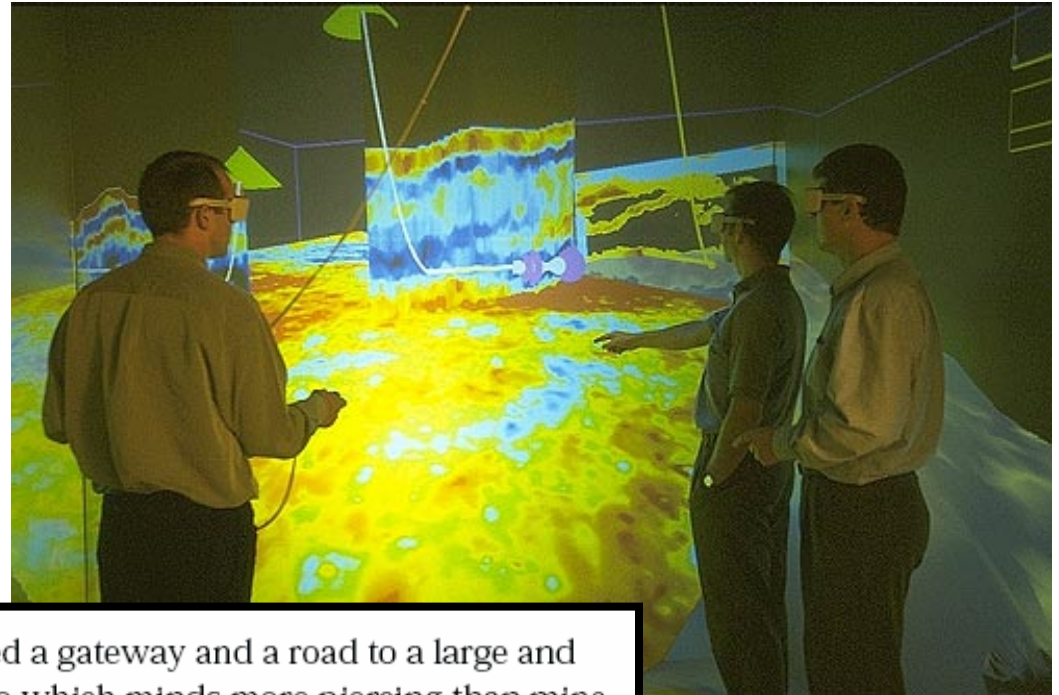
Contents:

- Computational Engineering
- Material and Nanosciences as HPC drivers
- Reliable and stable discretization technology
- The new frontier: Computational Combinatorics
- Advances in nonlinear solvers
- Incorporating uncertainties
- Concluding Remarks

Computational Engineering (and Science)

- In broad terms it is about using computers to analyze scientific problems.
- Thus we distinguish it from computer science, which is the study of computers and computation, and from theory and experiment, the traditional forms of science.
- Computational Engineering and Science seeks to gain understanding principally through the analysis of mathematical models on high performance computers.

Computational Engineering



“There will be opened a gateway and a road to a large and excellent science, into which minds more piercing than mine shall penetrate to recesses still deeper.” Galileo (1564–1642)

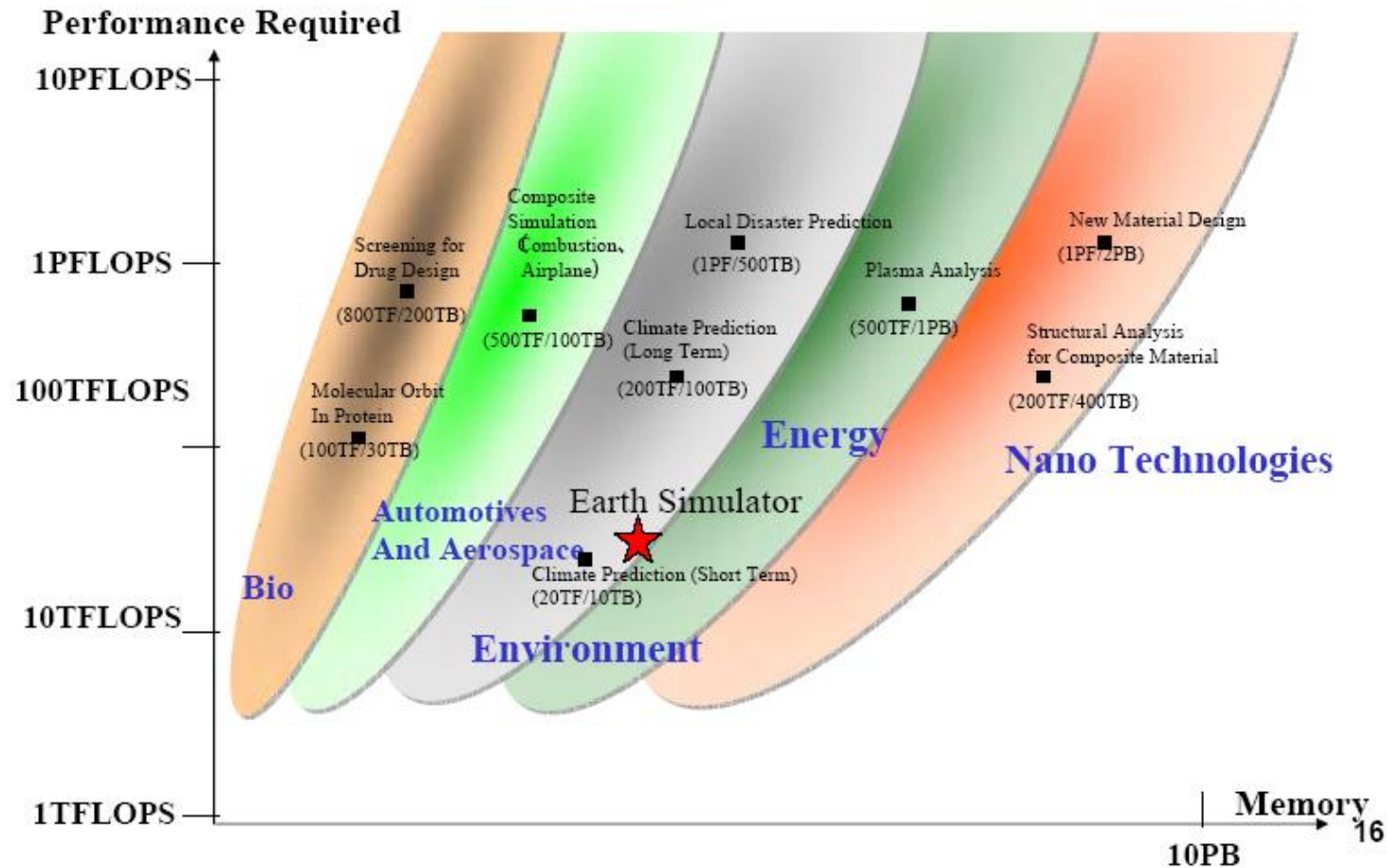
[on the “experimental mathematical analysis of nature,” appropriated here for “computational simulation”]

What we have learned from the applications

- HPC can transform engineering and science
- Porting a code is not the issue: performance needs code reformulation and new data structures
- Focus is not the hardware: we need stable and effective programming models, scaling upwards



HPC Driving Forces: A NEC Vision



From T. Watanabe, 2003

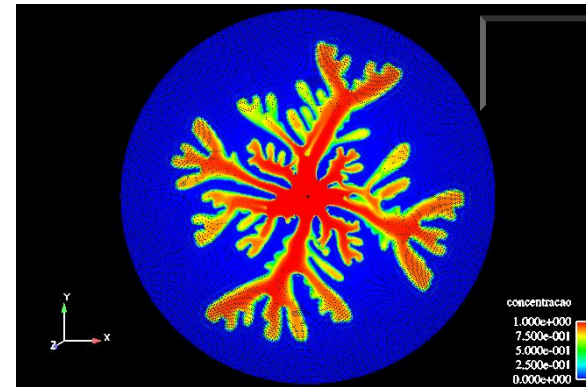
Fundamental Difficulties

- Multiple temporal scales
- Multiple spatial scales
- Linear ill conditioning
- Complex geometry and severe anisotropy
- Coupled physics, with essential nonlinearities
- Ambition for uncertainty quantification, parameter estimation, and design

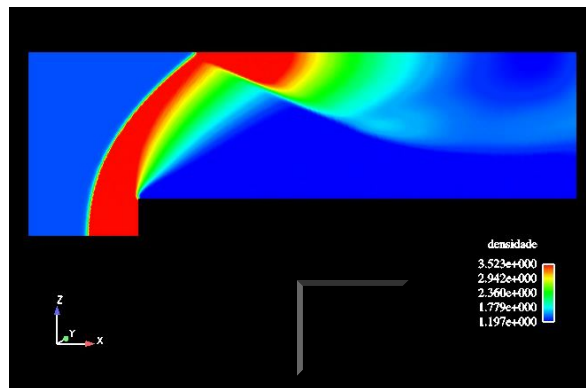
From Keyes, 2004

Reliable and Stable Discretization Technology

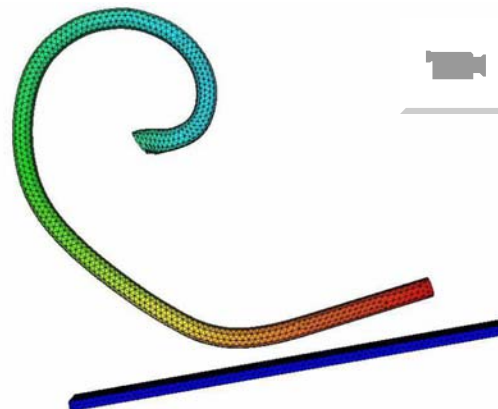
- Strong mathematical background, robust answers, low algorithmic complexity
- Stabilized FEM formulations, including shock-capturing
- Low-order elements



FEM simulation of viscous fingering in miscible displacements at high mobility ratio



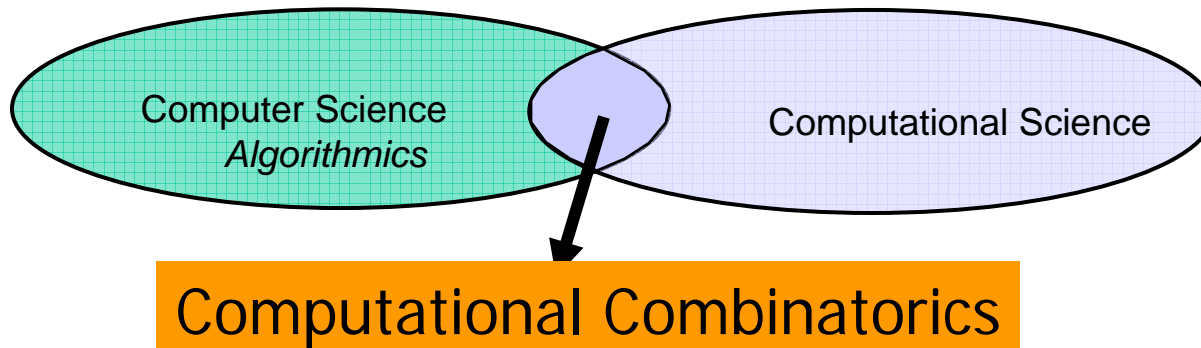
FEM simulation of shock waves, Emery problem



Explicit contact-impact ANP elements and pin-balls

Computational Combinatorics

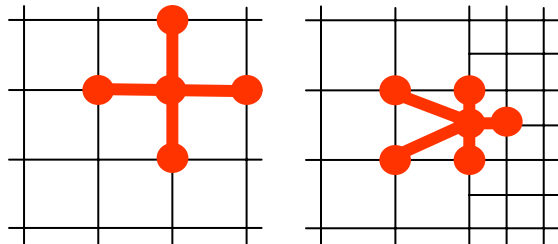
- Development, application and analysis of combinatorial algorithms to enable scientific and engineering computations



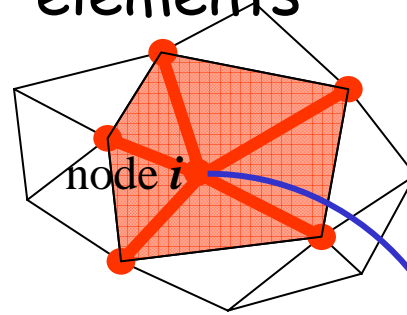
From Hendrickson, 2003

Dominant data structures are grid-based

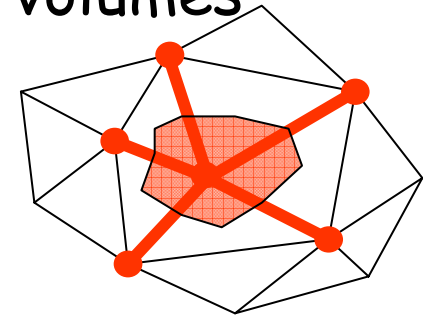
finite differences



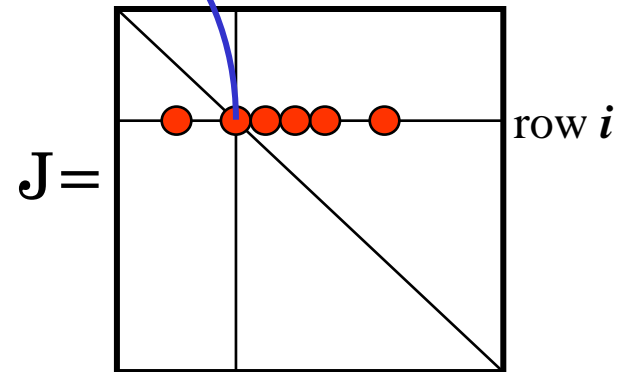
finite elements



finite volumes



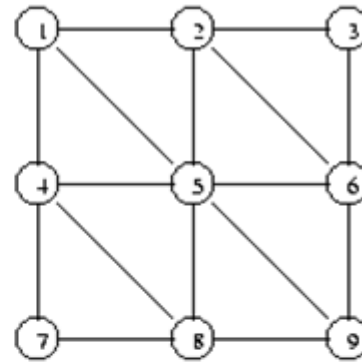
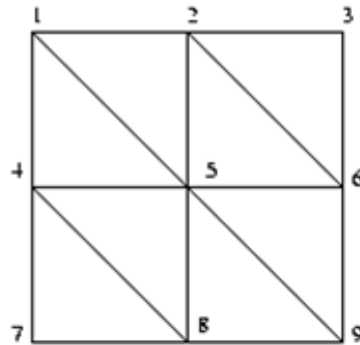
All lead to problems with sparse Jacobian matrices; many tasks can leverage off an efficient set of tools for manipulating distributed sparse data structures



From Keyes, 2004

Mesh, Graphs and Sparse Matrices

Mesh

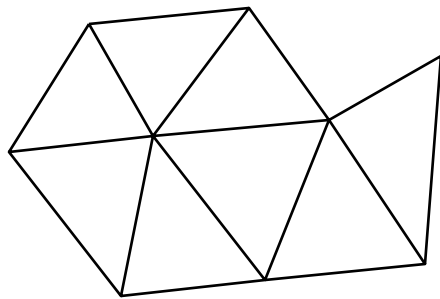


Graph

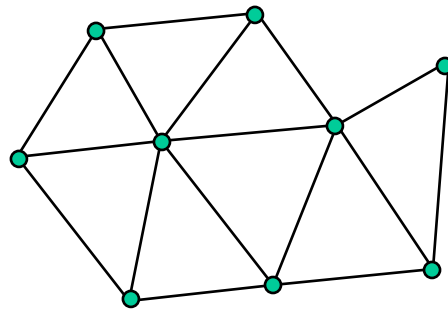
Sparse Matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix}
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 \end{bmatrix}$$

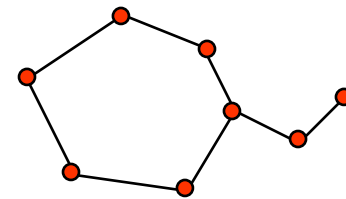
Graph Types Associated to Meshes



2D Mesh



Nodal Graph

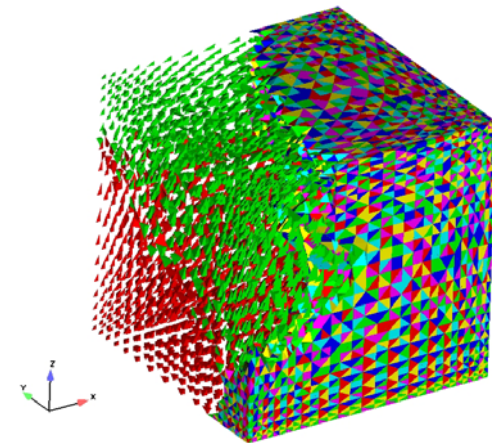
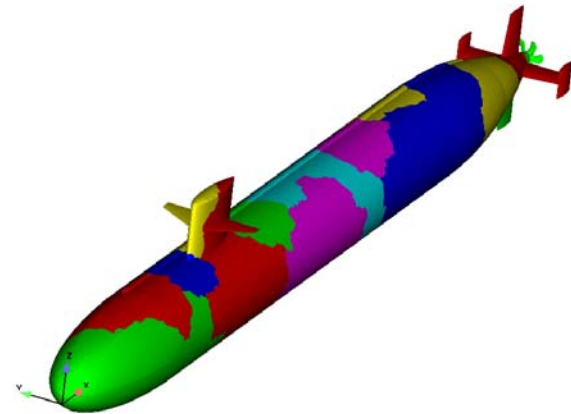


Element Graph,
Adjacency Graph
or Dual Graph



Where to place the data: graph partitioning

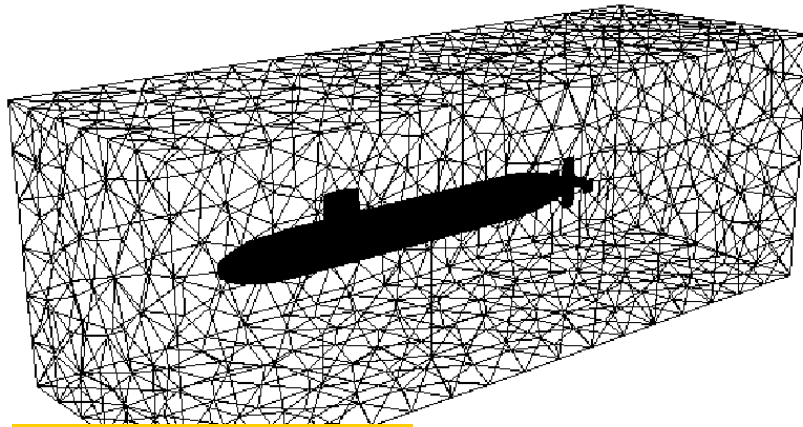
- NP-hard problem
- Type of partition depends on particular architecture: non-numeric issues
 - Distributed memory: minimize edge-cuts → minimize communication
 - Shared memory → avoid data dependencies
- Many problems we need to repartition on the fly



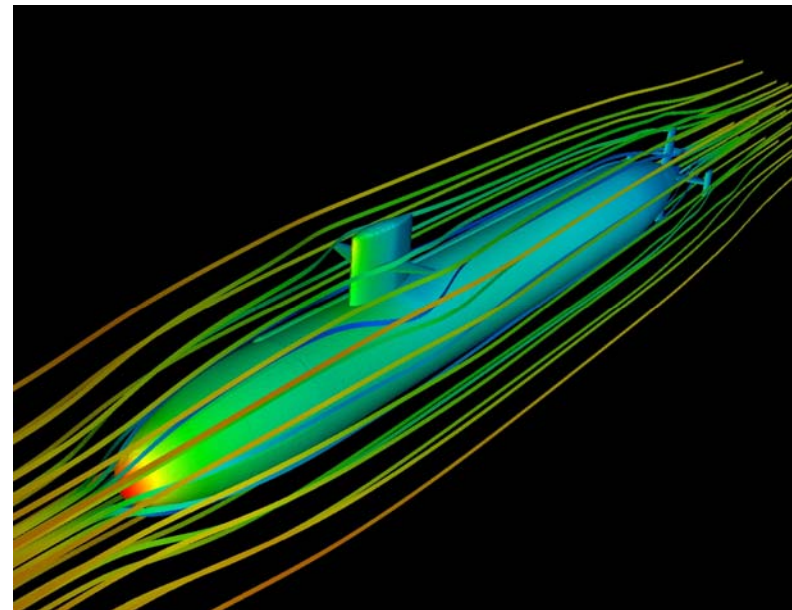
Reordering Graph in Unstructured Grid Computations

- Improve cache utilization
- Minimize data movement in memory hierarchy
- Improve data locality
- Minimize indirect addressing effects
- Reorder nodes and edges
- Maximize processor performance

Flow around a Los Angeles Class Submarine

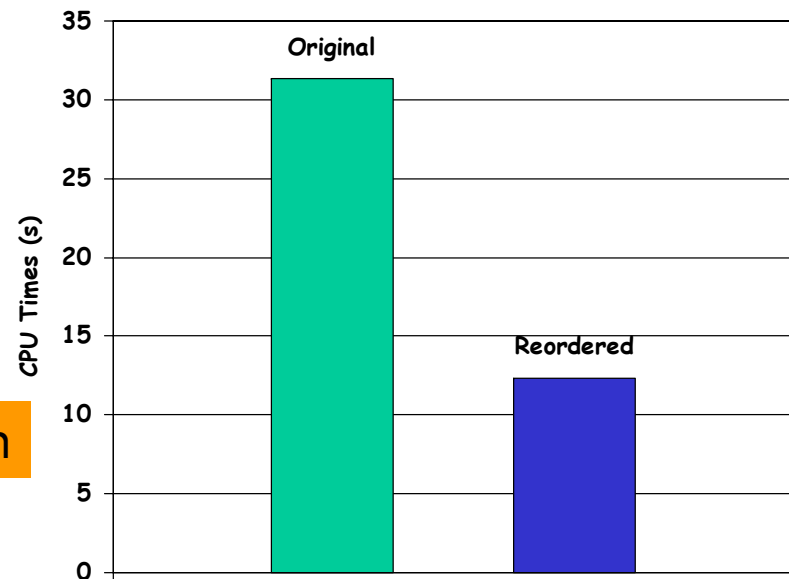
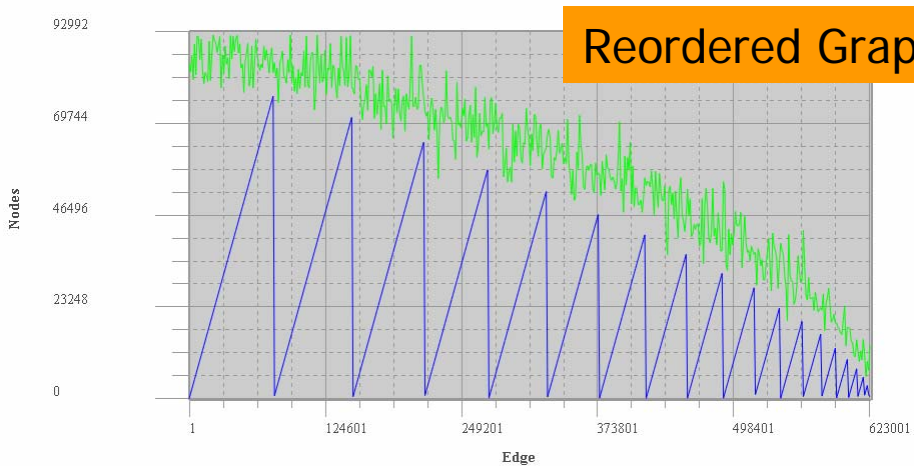
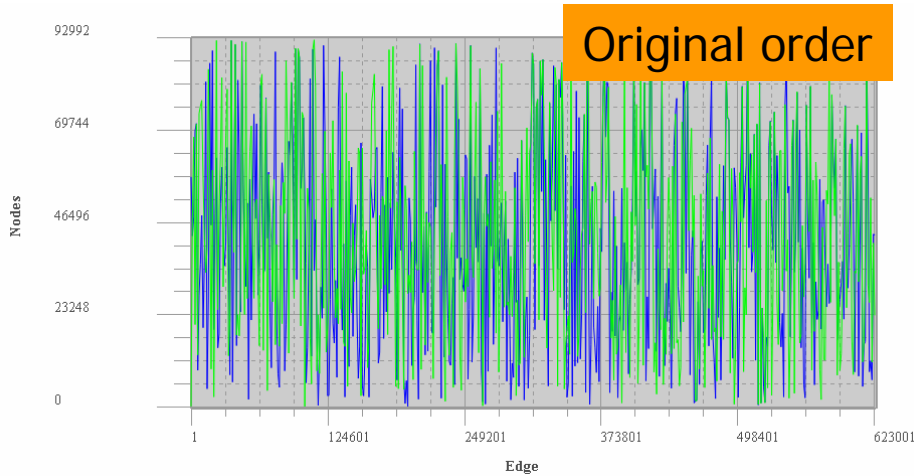


504,947 tetrahedra
92,564 points
623,003 edges



Incompressible Navier-Stokes,
SUPG/PSPG FEM formulation
Edge-based data structure, iterative solvers

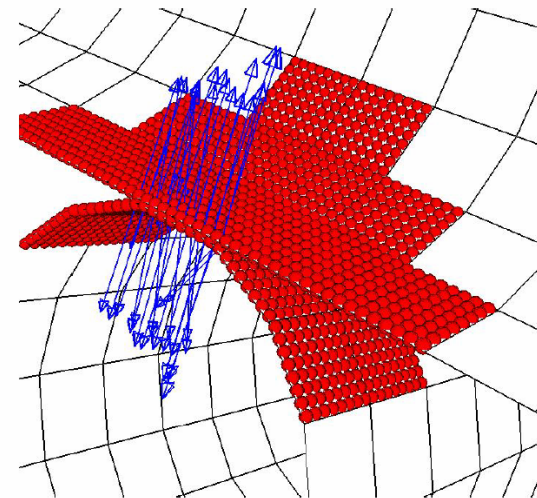
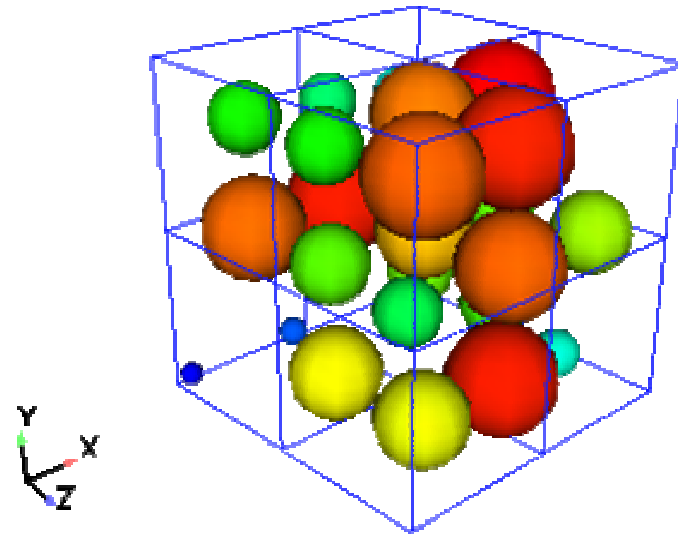
Effects of Reordering



PCG Solution Times PIV 1.8 GHz

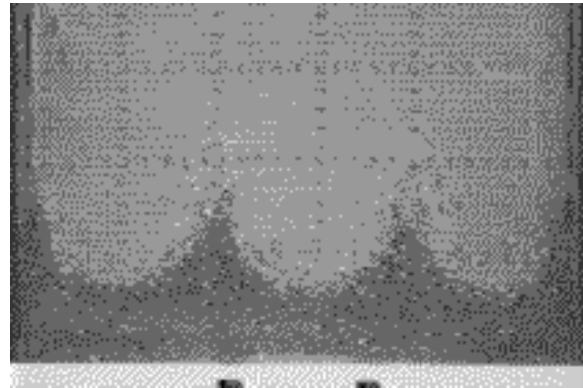
Contact Search

- Key role in contact-impact and DEM simulations
- Naïve algorithms $O(N^2)$
- Bucket sort and variants $O(N)$
- Good for pinballs and splitting pinballs

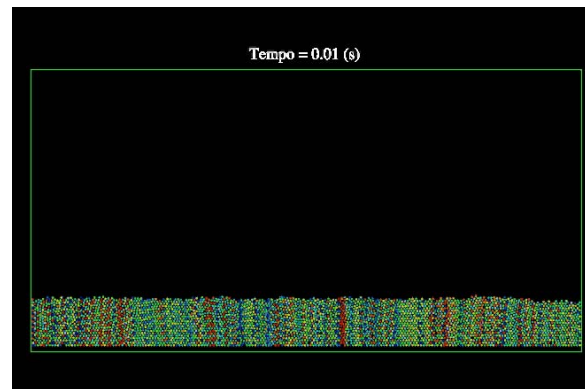


Vibrations in Granular Media

- Experiment from CALTECH Granular Flows Group



- DEM Simulation



Advances in Nonlinear Solvers

➤ Inexact Newton Methods

ALGORITHM IN

for $k=0$ step 1 until convergence do

find some $\eta_k \in [0,1)$ AND \mathbf{s}_k that satisfy

$$\|\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_k) + \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}_k)\mathbf{s}_k\| \leq \eta_k \|\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_k)\|$$

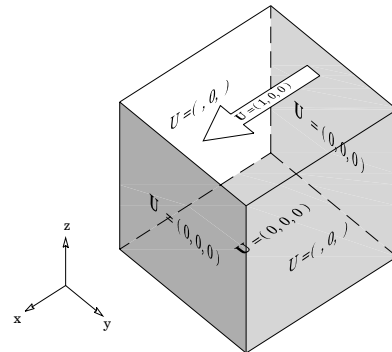
set $\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k + \mathbf{s}_k$

➤ Jacobian Free-Newton Krylov Methods

$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{u})\mathbf{v} \approx \frac{1}{\varepsilon} [\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{u} + \varepsilon\mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{u})]$$

➤ Scalable Preconditioners

Leaky lid-driven cavity $Re=400$



	31x31x31	51x51x51
Elements	148, 955	663, 255
Nodes	32, 768	140, 608
Equations	117, 367	525, 556

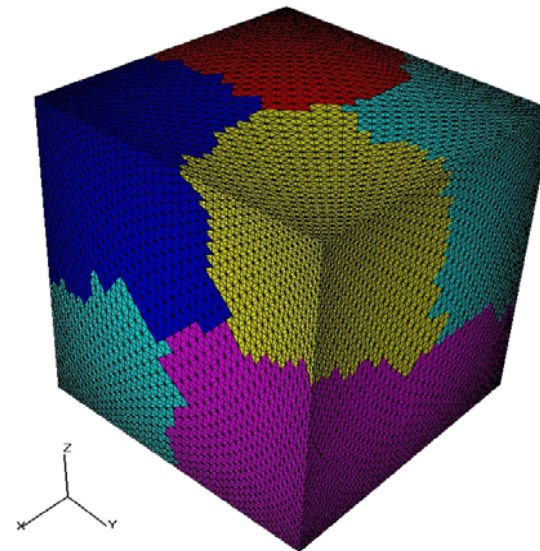
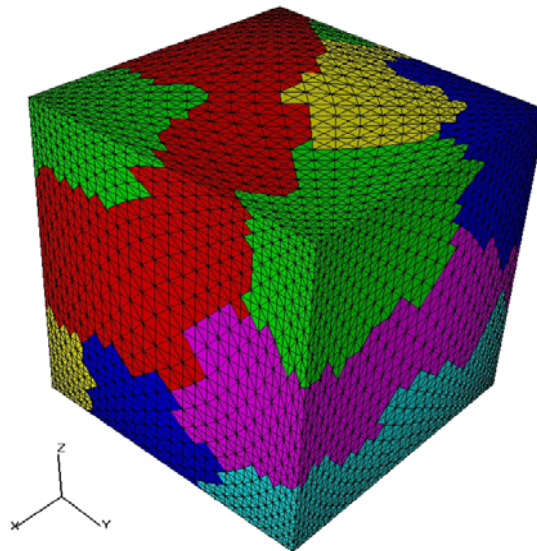
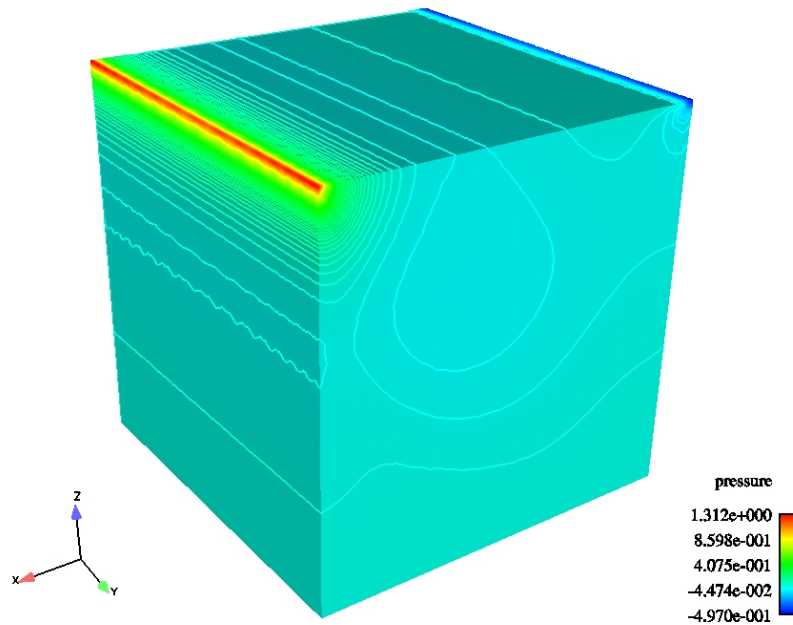
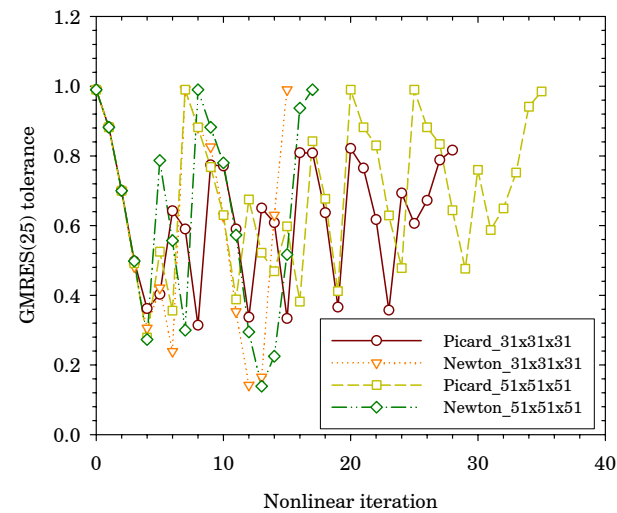
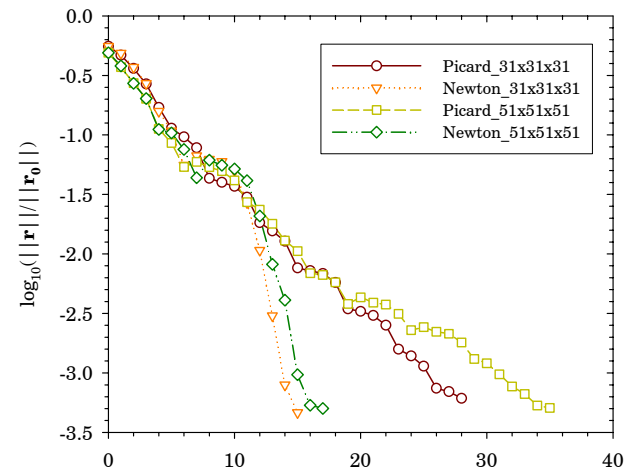


Figure 1 – Meshes partitioned by Metis (Left) 31x31x31 with 16 partitions and (right) 51x51x51 with 8 partitions.

Leaky lid-driven cavity $Re=400$

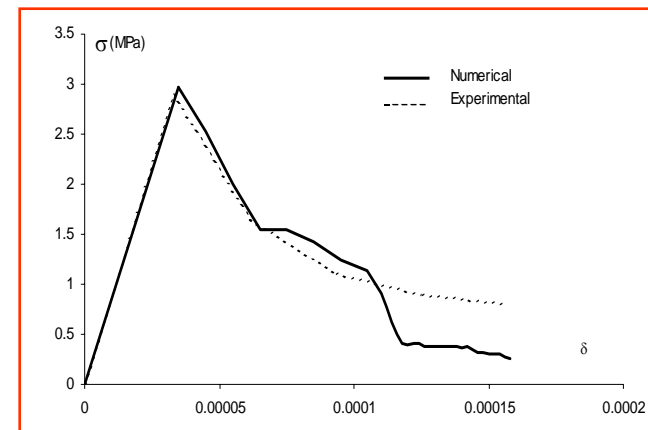
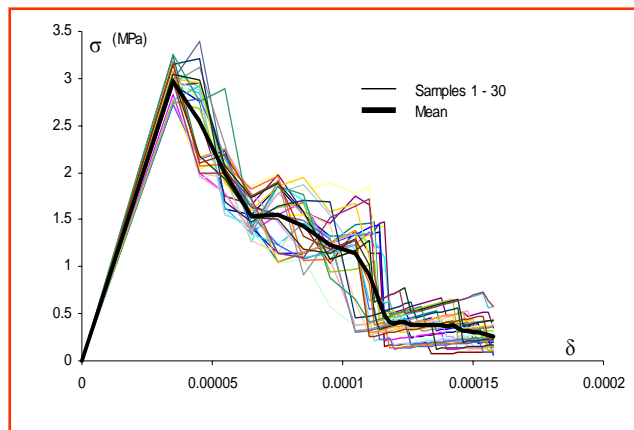
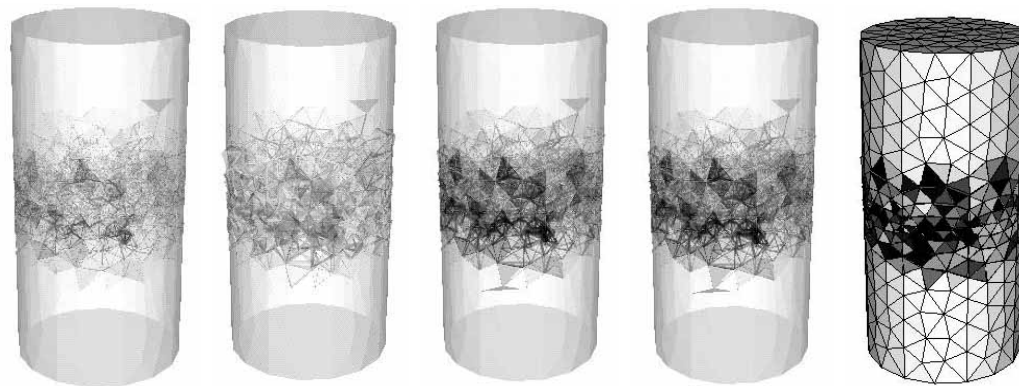


Pressure



Uncertainties: a must have

- Monte Carlo simulation of a simple tension test



Final Remarks

- Computational Engineering and Science changed the way we view engineering
- Material Sciences will be one of the drivers in simulation technology
- Challenges:
 - Managing complexity: programming models, data structures and computer architecture → performance
 - Understanding the results of a computation: visualization, data integration, knowledge extraction
 - Collaboration: grid, web, data security

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here in 2006 !



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