

Distributed Memory Fluid-Solid Interaction Simulations via Chrono::HPC

Felipe Gutierrez Barragan, Arman Pazouki, and Dan Negrut
Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Research Goal

To design and develop Chrono::HPC. A distributed memory framework for large-scale fluid-solid interaction simulations.

Fluid Model

- Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH).
- Runge-Kutta 2nd Order.
- Wall Boundary with Boundary Condition Enforcing (BCE) markers (Figure 6).
- Periodic Boundary Condition (Figure 1)

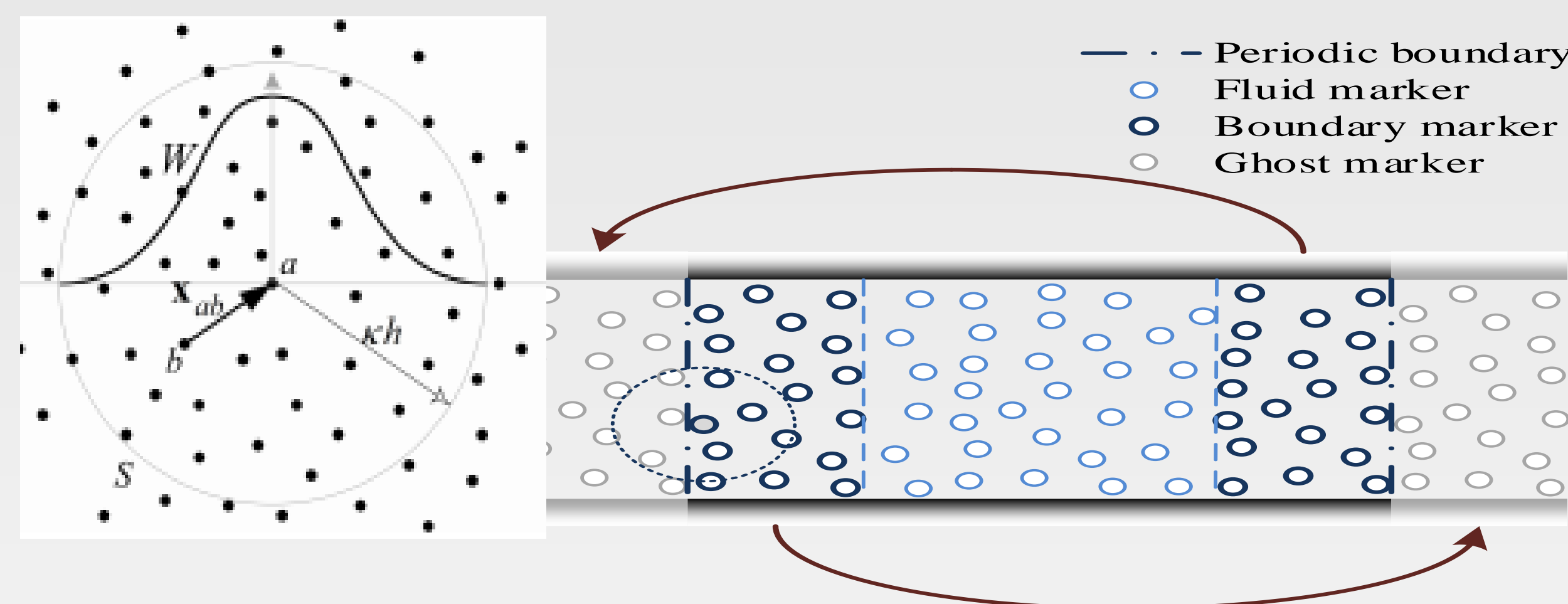


Figure 1: Example SPH setup.

Parallel Model

- Charm++ Parallel Programming Framework/Paradigms*: Over decomposition, migratability, and message-driven execution.
- Hybrid decomposition*: Spatial + Force decomposition. Inspired by NaMD.
- Cell/Bin Chare*: Contains data. Takes care of force reduction, time integration and particle migration to neighbor cells.
- Compute Chare*: Compute interactions within a Cell or between neighbor cells.

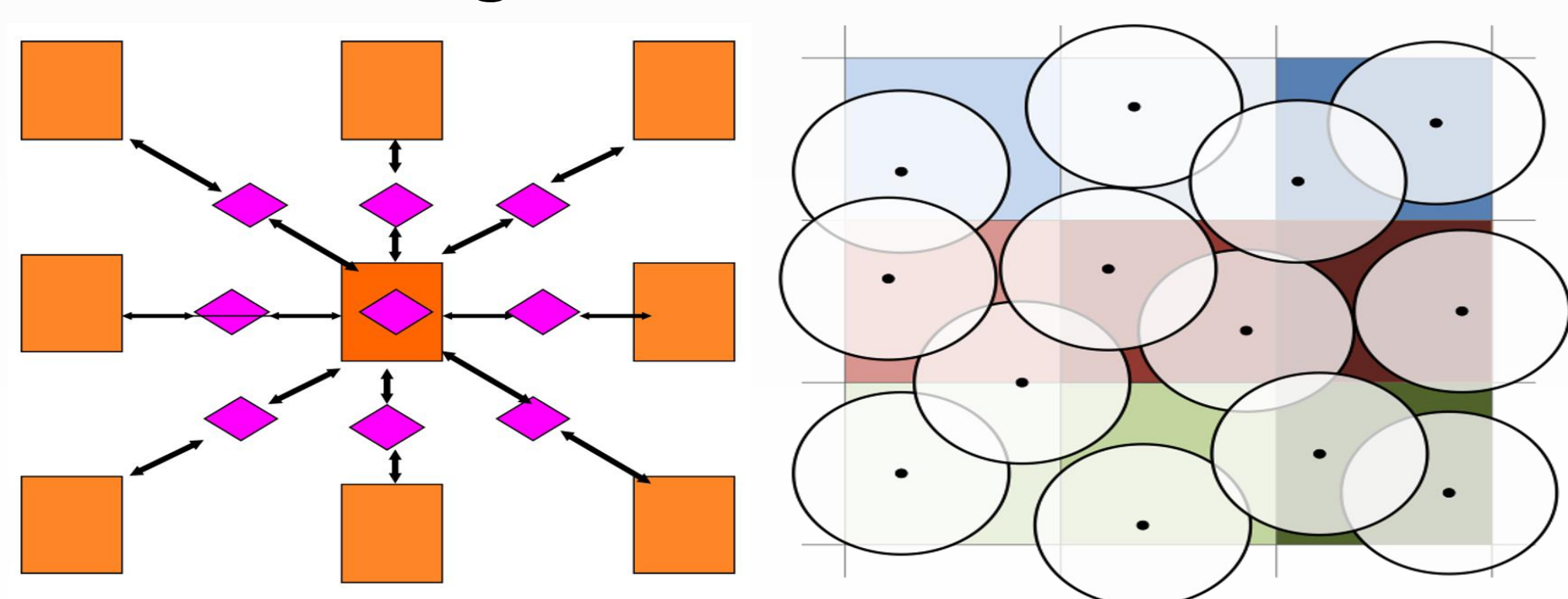


Figure 2: Hybrid decomposition: cell chares (orange) and compute chares (pink) (left). Particle grouped by cell, showing the interaction radius (right).

Experiments and Results

Dam Break Simulations

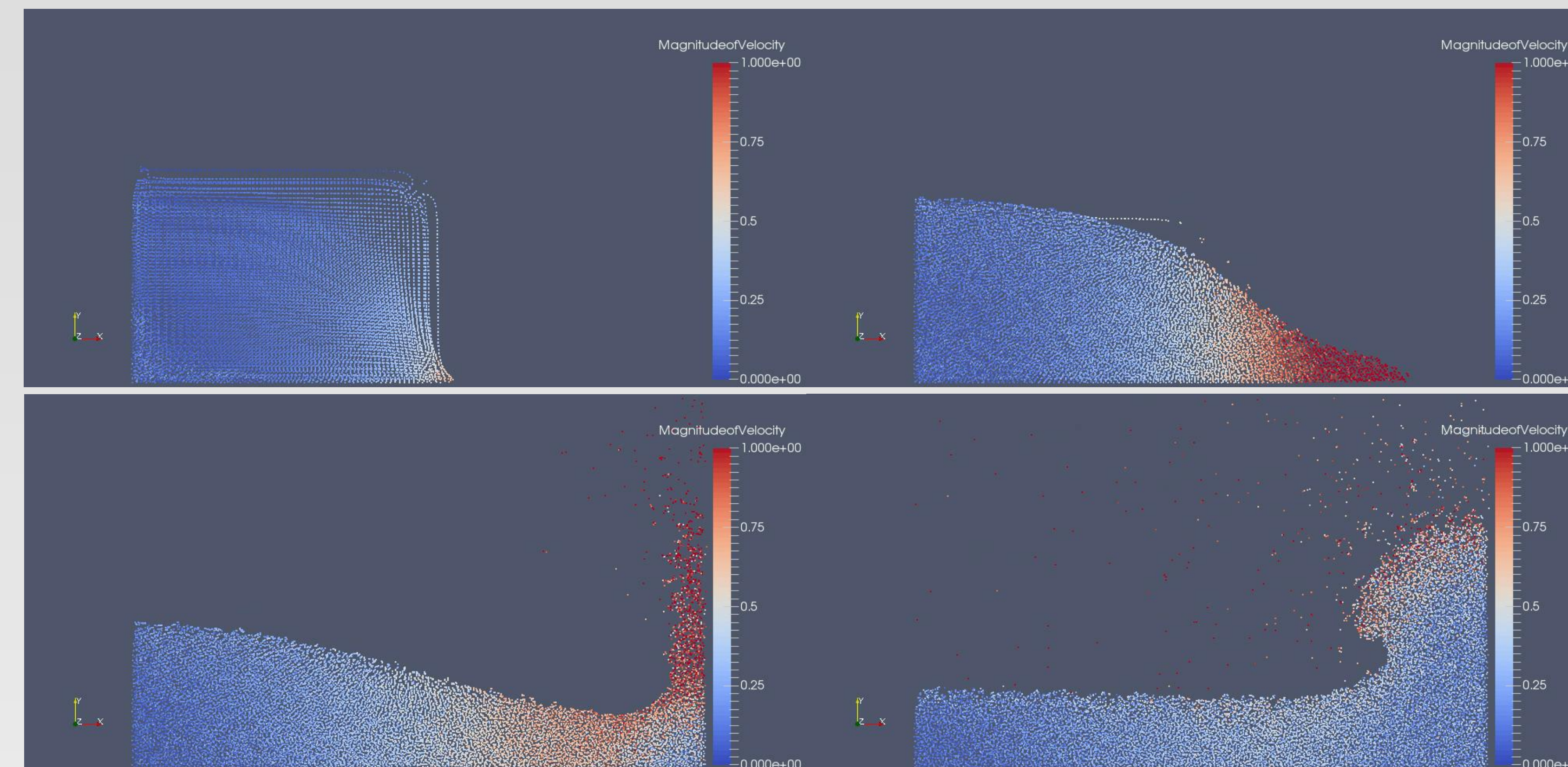


Figure 3: Dam break simulation (139,332 SPH Markers).

Hyper Parameter Search

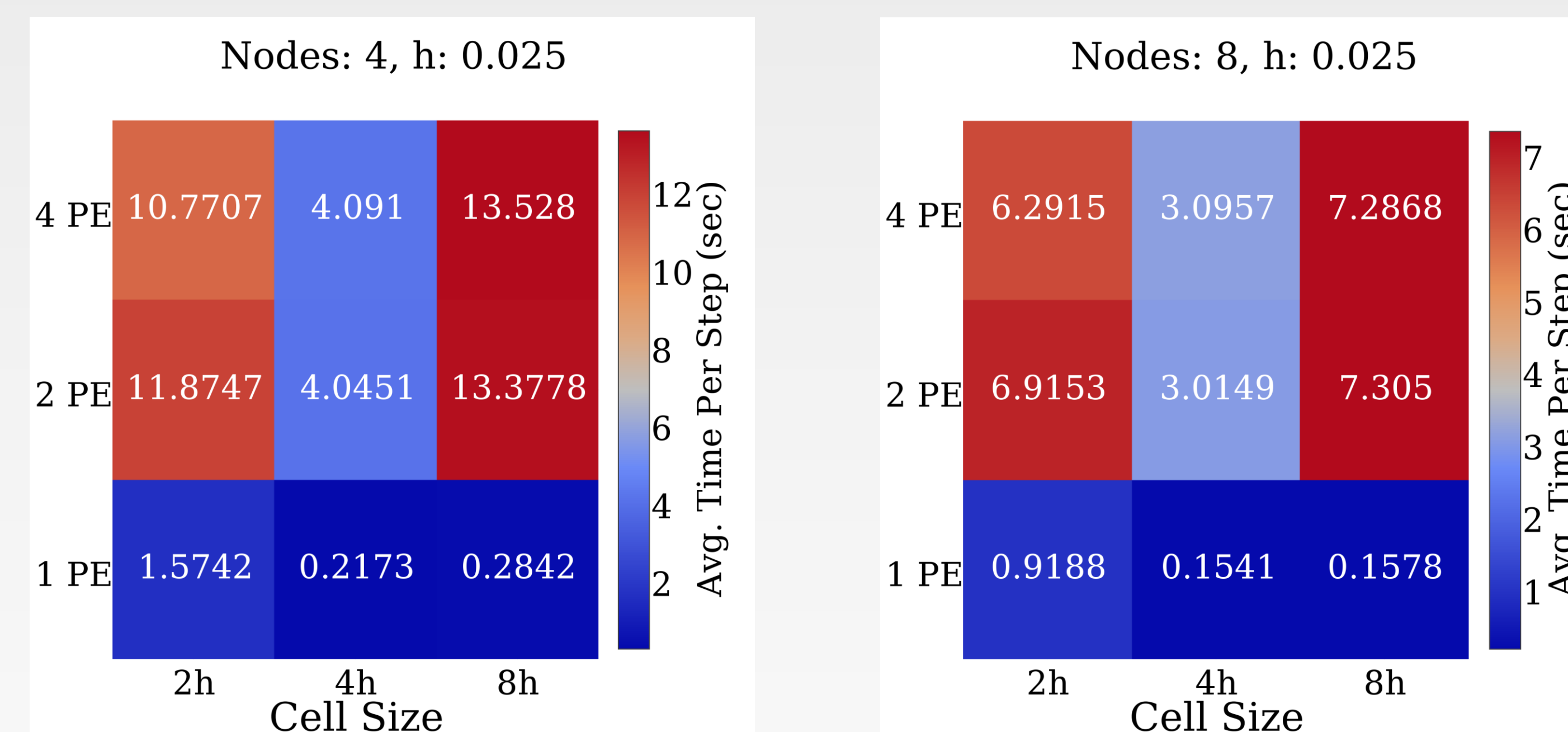


Figure 4: Hyper parameter search for optimal cell size and Charm++ nodes per physical node. Nodes denotes physical nodes (64 processes per node), and h denotes the particle interaction radius.

Scaling Analysis

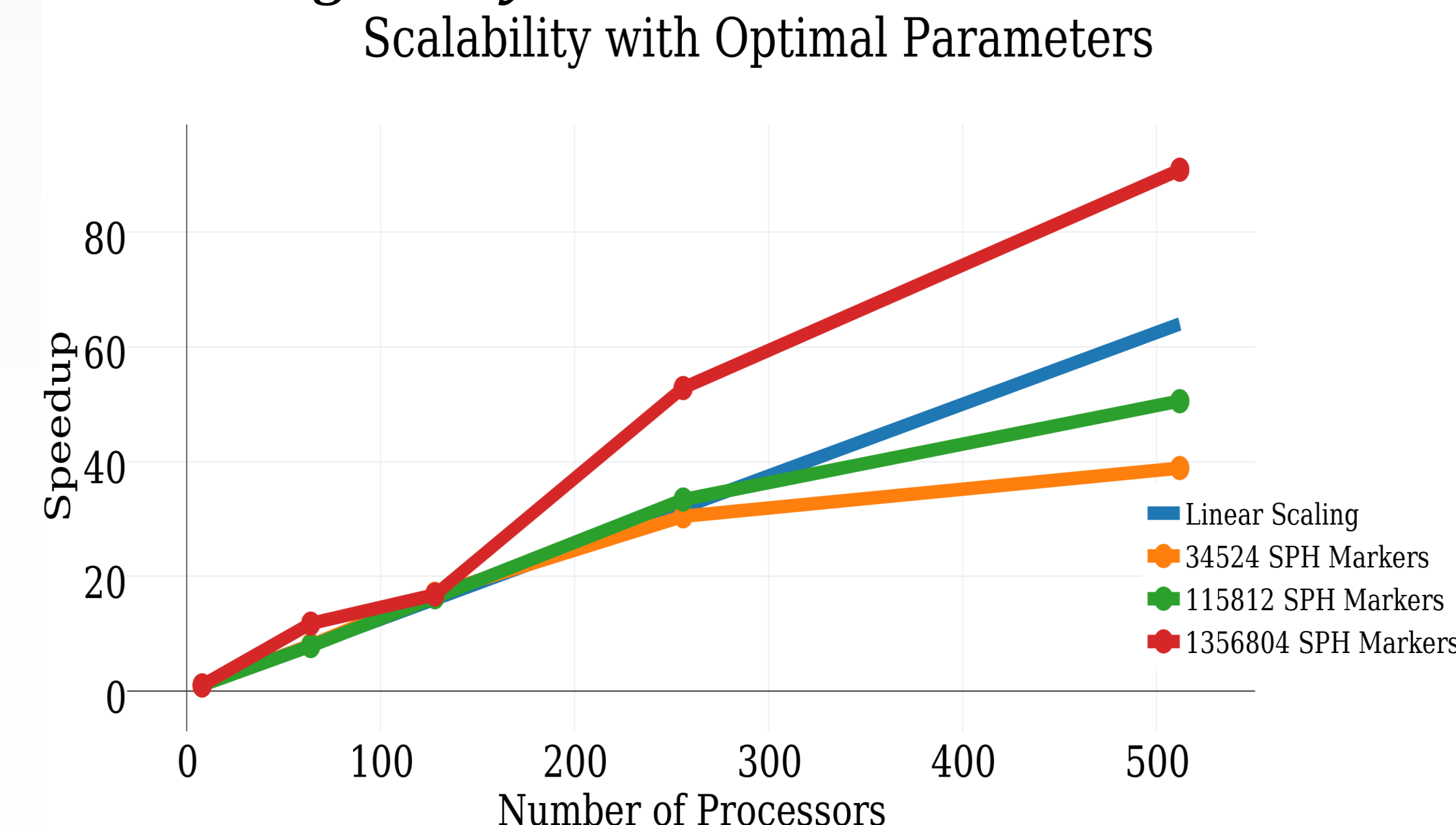


Figure 5: Speedups calculated with respect to an 8 processors run. Left: Scaling analysis from 8-504 processors. Right GPU speedups.

Computational Resources

- Euler at SBEL*: NVIDIA GPU Nodes (14x), AMD CPU Nodes (16x) - 4 x AMD Opteron 6274 2.2GHz 16 core processor
 - Tesla K40
- ## Future Work
- Generalized Wall Boundary Condition (Improve Stability and Accuracy).
 - Further scaling analysis and comparison with MPI codes.
 - Fluid-Solid Interaction leveraging Chrono.

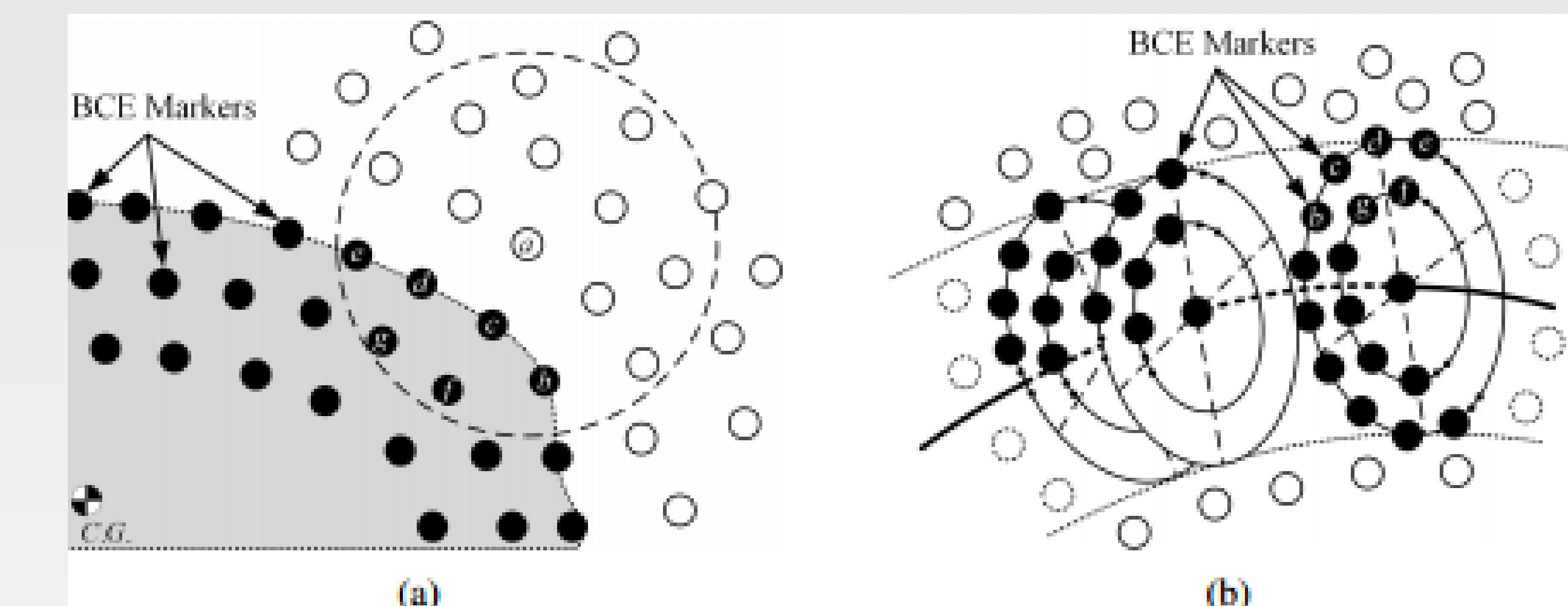


Figure 6: BCE Markers for FSI with rigid (a) and flexible (b) bodies..

References

- <http://charmplusplus.org>
- L. Kale, et al. "Charm++ for productivity and performance". PPL Technical Report, 2011.
- A. Pazouki, et al. "A high performance computing approach to the simulation of fully resolved coupled fluid-multibody dynamics systems with free surfaces". Archive of Mechanical Engineering, 2014

Acknowledgements

- This research is part of the Blue Waters sustained-petascale computing project, which is supported by the National Science Foundation (awards OCI-0725070 and ACI-1238993) and the state of Illinois. Blue Waters is a joint effort of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and its National Center for Supercomputing Applications.
- This project was sponsored by US Army TARDEC under Rapid Innovation Fund (RIF) grant W56HZV-14-C-0254.