

Performance portable and scalable particulate flow simulations using the walBerla framework

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Efficient and Scalable Software Packages for multiphysics simulations

Performance Engineering and Continuous Benchmarking

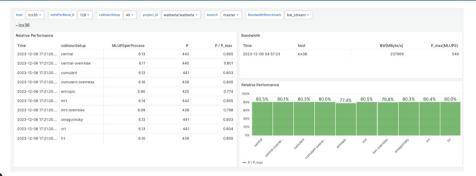


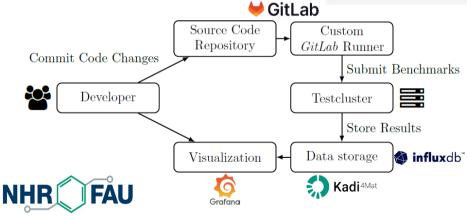


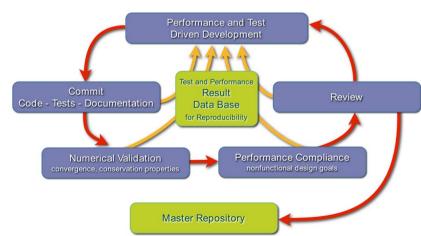
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- Performance Measurement
- Performance Modeling
- Performance Optimization
- Continuous Benchmarking



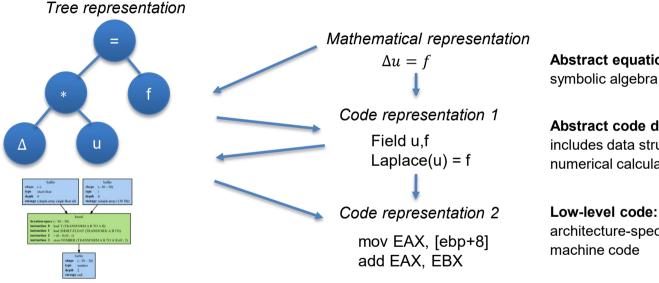




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Performance Portability via Code Generation





Abstract equations:

Abstract code descriptions: includes data structures and numerical calculations

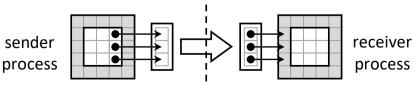
Low-level code: architecture-specific machine code

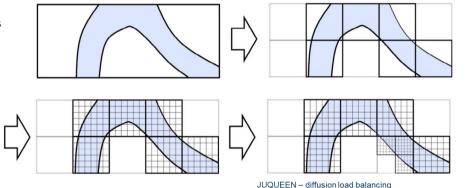
Implement transforms to switch between different intermediate representations

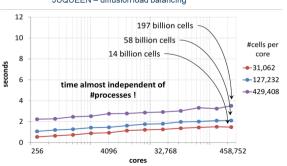
Scalability via (Block)-Structure



- The concept of block forests
 - Regularly partitioned subdomains act as root nodes for an octree
 - Leaf nodes of the refined forest of octrees make up final simulation subdomains (blocks)
 - The blocks can readily be distributed among available MPI processes
 - Support of static and dynamic mesh refinement
- Communication: distributed-memory systems
 - · MPI-based halo exchange
 - support for asynchronous communication: overlapping communication and computation
 - · GPU and CPU







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M. Bauer, et al. waLBerla: A block-structured high-performance framework for multiphysics simulations. Computers & Mathematics with Applications, 81, 478-501, 2021.

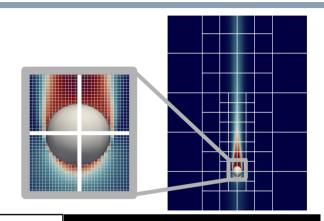
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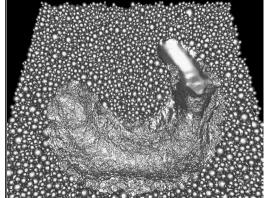
waLBerla framework

EuroHPC FAU

Open Source: https://walberla.net/

- Modular C++17 multiphysics framework
- CFD using the lattice Boltzmann method (LBM)
- Adaptive mesh refinement and load balancing
- Application scenarios e.g. rigid-particle dynamics,
 free-surface flows, solidification of material



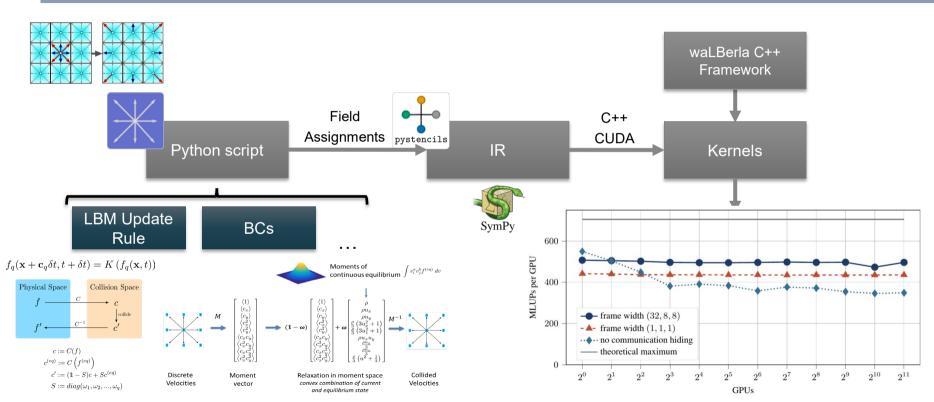






Code Generation for Lattice Boltzmann Method





Bauer, M., Koestler, H., Ruede, U. (2021). lbmpy: Automatic code generation for efficient parallel lattice Boltzmann methods. Journal of Computational Science, 49.

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Multiphysics Simulations – Complexity



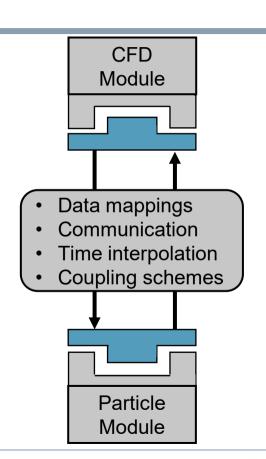
- Simulation frameworks are inherently domain-specific
- Put multiple simulation codes into one program
- Different domains
 - Algorithms, discretizations and datastructures
 - Discretizations space and time scales
 - Target platforms for execution
- Highly specialized and complex coupling codes

Challenge: software for multi-domain problems

Software Couplings



- Hand-crafted coupling codes
 - Often done in ad-hoc fashion
 - Tightly coupled, not very flexible
- Coupling Libraries, e.g. preCICE, MUSCLE
 - Minimal invasive, high-level APIs
 - Peer-to-peer, client/server designs
- Generating coupling codes
 - High-level description on DSL
 - On-the-fly conversions and data mappings
 - Performance-portable target code

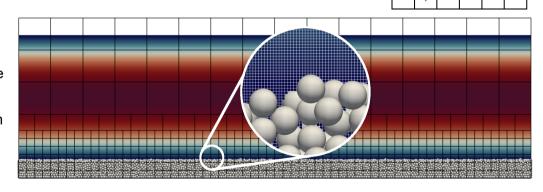


Fluid-particle coupling



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- Algorithms for rigid particle dynamics
 - Different algorithms for the broad and narrow phase collision detection of particles, soft and hard contact models
 - Euler or Velocity Verlet integration schemes
 - Different communication schemes, e.g. for regular and strongly polydisperse settings
 - Code generation for particle data structures and algorithms using the MESA-PD framework
- Fluid-particle coupling
 - Particles are mapped into the computational grid
 - No-slip (bounce-back) boundary conditions at the particle's surface
 - Hydrodynamic forces on particles computed from PDFs' momentum

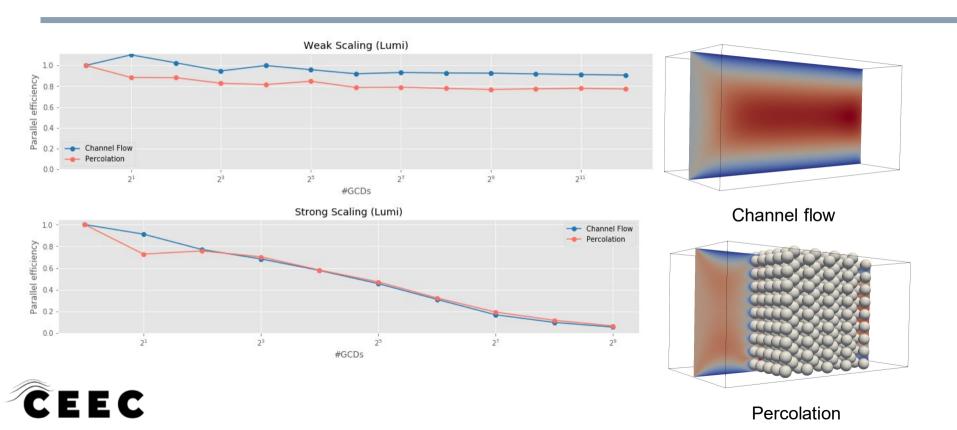


Rettinger, C., Godenschwager, C., Eibl, S., Preclik, T., Schruff, R., Frings, R., Ruede, U. (2017). Fully resolved simulations of dune formation in riverbeds. ISC 2017.

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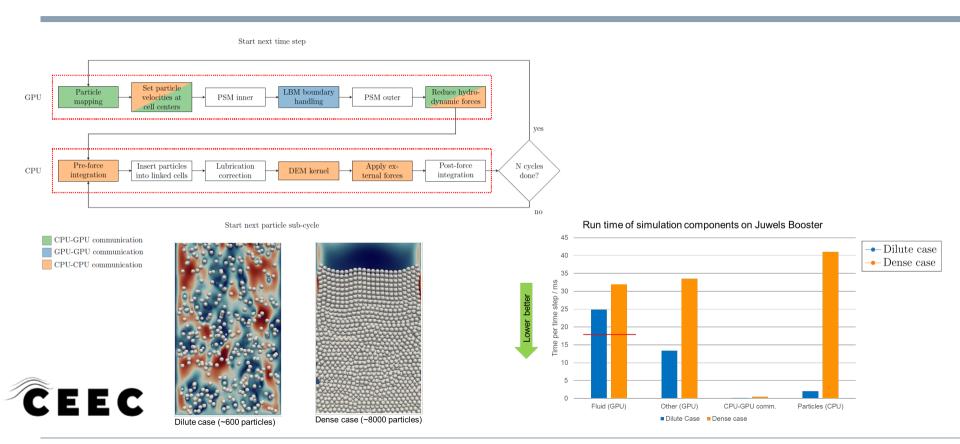
Particulate flow simulation on LUMI





Hybrid GPU-CPU implementation







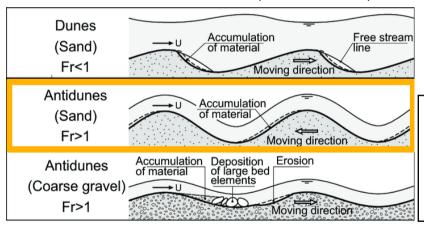
Challenges: particles + fluid + X

Example application: Antidunes

EuroHPC Joint Undertaking

Includes Free Surface Flow

- Bedform: periodic structures developing at interface between granular bed and fluid flow in motion
- Dunes: sinusoidal shaped bedform
- Antidunes: dunes for which the liquid surface is in phase with the bed undulations





Froude number Fr = speed-length ratio
$$Fr = \frac{u}{\sqrt{gL}}$$

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312652397 Bed morpholgy and stability of steep open channels

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Extend multi-physics coupling



Challenges

 Environmental challenges often involve complex interactions between water, solids, and gases

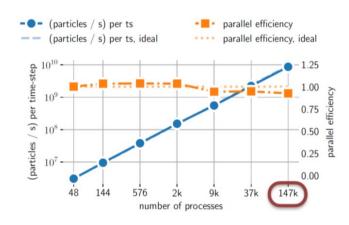
Use Case

 Progress beyond sediment transport to include pollutant transport and temperature effects

Approaches

- Euler-Euler coupling for macroscopic FE-models (Stokes equation, Energy equation)
- Euler-Lagrange coupling: FE and particle methods for transport of material
- Euler-Lagrange coupling: macroscopic transport models with mesoscopic Lattice Boltzmann methods (different time scales)





(b) weak scaling, $\approx 3.55 \times 10^5$ temperature DoFs (i. e. particles) per process

[4] Kohl, N., Mohr, M., Eibl, S., and Rüde, U., A massively parallel Eulerian-Lagrangian method for advection-dominated transport in viscous fluids. *SIAM J. Sci. Comput.*, *44*(3), C260-C285. (2022)

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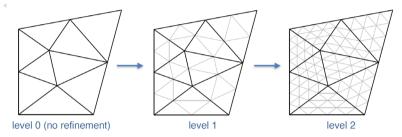
HyTeG

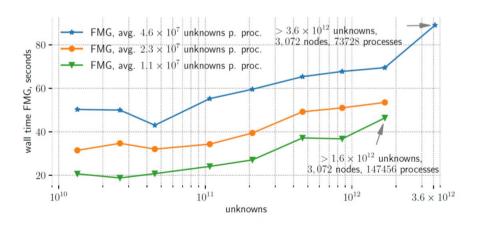
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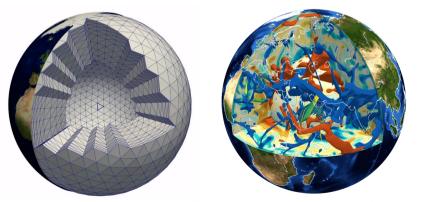


Hybrid Tetrahedral Grids (HyTeG)

- **AHYTEG**
- Uniform refinement of unstructured tetrahedral grids
- "Automatic" multigrid hierarchy
- matrix-free, stencil-based kernels for finite element discretizations
- Open-source C++ software, MPI parallelization for CPU clusters



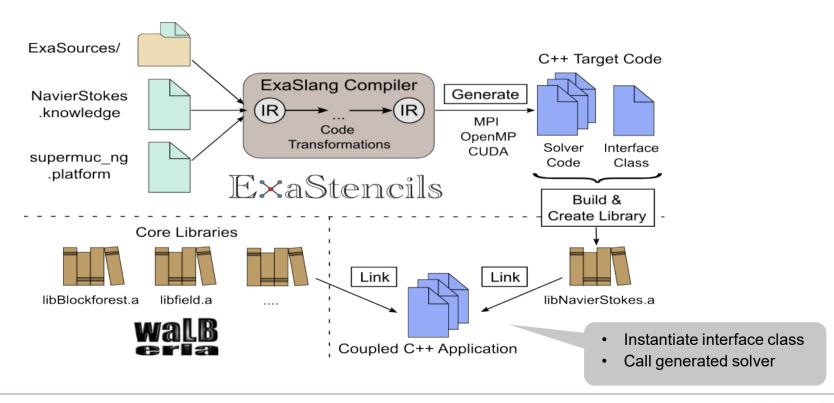




Earth mantle circulation simulation

Coupling – whole-solver code generation





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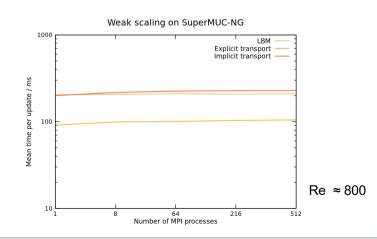
Application Scenarios – Coupled 3D Transport



- Transport of concentrations in fluid
- Advection-diffusion-reaction equation

$$\frac{\delta c}{\delta t} = Q + D\nabla^2 c - \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla c$$

- Euler-Lagrange Coupling
- Two (FVM) variants: explicit and implicit



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Thank you for your attention!

