

FOR 493 - P3: A monolithic multigrid FEM solver for fluid structure interaction

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- 1 Current status
- 2 Rotating cylinder
- 3 3D
- 4 FEASTsolid



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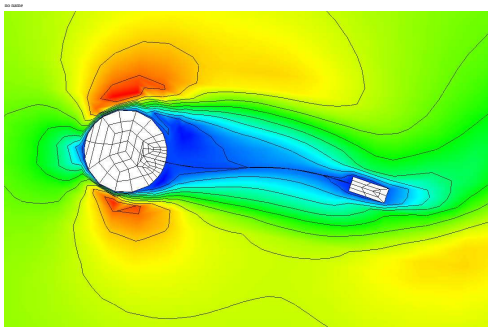
- FEATFLOW Q_2/P_1^{disc}
 - monolithic, fully coupled FEM, higher order
 - fully implicit 2nd order discretization in time (Crank-Nicholson)
 - Newton method for the coupled system (Jacobian matrix via divided differences)
 - coupled geometric-MG solver with Vanka-like smother
 - adaptive time step control, a priori space-adapted mesh
 - → high accuracy
- FEAST Q_1/Q_1
 - fully coupled, stabilised FEM
 - HPC techniques (tensor product meshes, MPI, co-processor acceleration)
 - generalised MG/DD solvers
 - → high numerical and parallel efficiency



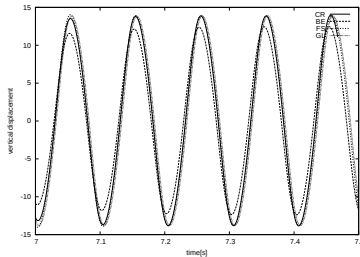
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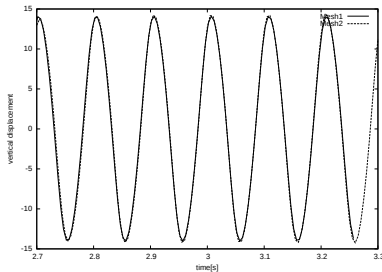
- exact benchmark geometry (beam thickness 0.04mm)
- flow velocity 1450mm/s ($Re=195$)
- backward Euler time stepping scheme



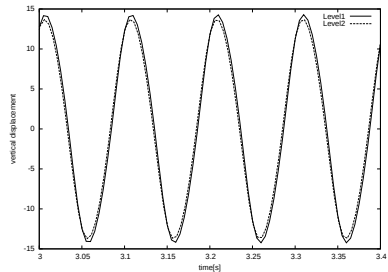
- modified benchmark geometry (beam thickness 1.00mm)
- velocity 1130mm/s ($Re=145$)
- comparing four time-stepping schemes: 1) backward Euler, 2) Crank-Nicholson, 3) fractional-step- θ , 4) modified fractional-step- θ (Turek,Hron,Glowinski: *Numerical Analysis of a New Time-Stepping θ -Scheme for Incompressible Flow Simulations*, 2005):



- modified benchmark geometry (beam thickness 1.00mm)
- velocity 1130mm/s ($Re=145$)
- Validation of the modified fractional-step- θ scheme:



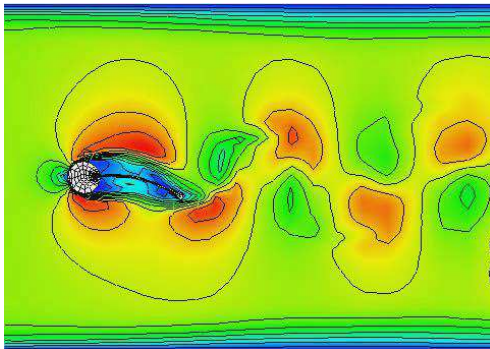
mesh independency



level independency



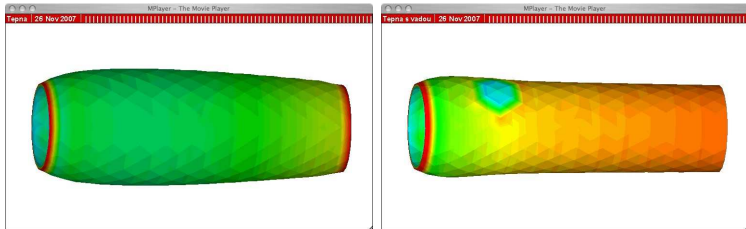
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- first test: pulse flow through a soft pipe (homogeneous and inhomogeneous material)
- next step: application to benchmark configuration

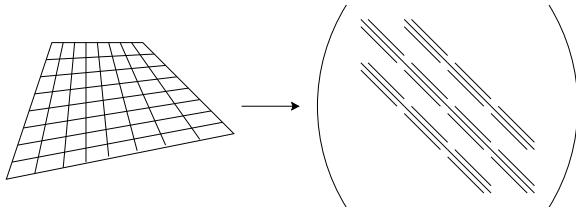


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'data moving $\gg$ data processing'

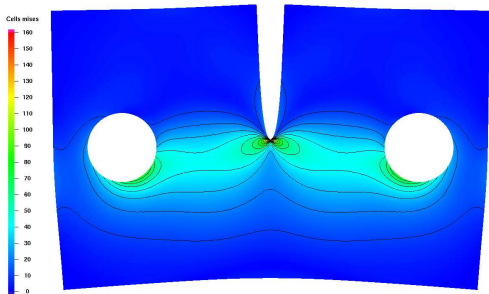
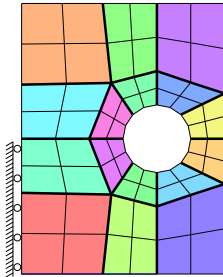
- unstructured meshes $\Rightarrow$ indirect addressing
 $\Rightarrow$ expensive memory access $\Rightarrow$ poor MFLOP/s rates
- FEAST uses **generalised tensor product meshes**



- rowwise numbering
 $\Rightarrow$ exactly **9 matrix bands** for bilinear elements
- direct addressing, caching
- optimised Linear Algebra routines (SPARSE BANDED BLAS)



More complex domains by joining several TP meshes ('macros')



Here:

- 64 macros (=64 local matrices), each macro refined 10x
- distributed over 16 processors
- $\Rightarrow 1.34 \cdot 10^8$ unknowns in total

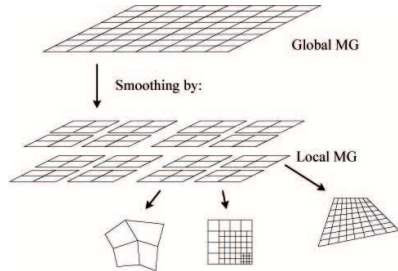


FEAST uses **generalised
Multigrid/Domain Decomposition**
methods

ScaRC
Scalable **R**ecursive **C**lustering

- global MG smoothed by local MG
- locally adapted solution methods
- recursively hide local mesh irregularities

⇒ **high numerical and parallel efficiency**



- Basic idea: Reduction to solution of scalar problems
- Example: Linear Elasticity for compressible material
- Separate displacement ordering $\Rightarrow$ **block-structured** linear system:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{K}_{11} & \mathbf{K}_{12} \\ \mathbf{K}_{12}^T & \mathbf{K}_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1 \\ \mathbf{u}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{f}_1 \\ \mathbf{f}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- $\mathbf{K}_{11}$ and $\mathbf{K}_{22}$ correspond to scalar elliptical operators
- Basic iteration: block-preconditioned Richardson method

$$\mathbf{u}^{k+1} = \mathbf{u}^k + \tilde{\mathbf{K}}^{-1}(\mathbf{f} - \mathbf{K}\mathbf{u}^k),$$

e. g. Block-Jacobi $\tilde{\mathbf{K}}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{K}_{11}^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{K}_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$

Exploit
FEAST
concepts!

- Acceleration: Krylov-space methods



CSM part of **Fluid-Solid-Interaction-Benchmark**: Beam attached to cylinder in channel (DFG FOR 493)

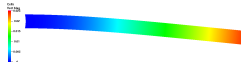


- Comparing **three different lengths**:

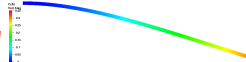
$0.08 \times 0.02 \text{ m}$



$0.32 \times 0.02 \text{ m}$

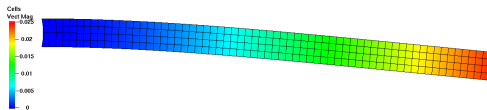


$1.28 \times 0.02 \text{ m}$

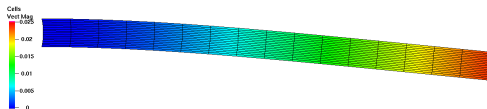


- Comparing **two meshings**:

isotropic
elements:



anisotropic
elements:



isotropic elements		0.08 × 0.02 m 4 macros		0.32 × 0.02 m 16 macros		1.28 × 0.02 m 64 macros	
Solver	#elem	it	sec	it	sec	it	sec
BiCG BGS	65 K	13	3.6	28	9.1	132	68.6
	262 K	14	14.9	28	32.5	113	167.3
	1049 K	14	62.3	31	142.7	114	608.8

anisotropic elements		0.08 × 0.02 m 1 macro		0.32 × 0.02 m 1 macro		1.28 × 0.02 m 1 macro	
Solver	#elem	it	sec	it	sec	it	sec
BiCG BGS	65 K	14	3.7	33	8.5	149	38.7
	262 K	16	18.9	35	38.4	154	169.1
	1049 K	14	71.9	34	156.3	210	1078.9

- Outer Krylov-subspace scheme with Block-GS preconditioning not sufficient (strong dependence on global anisotropy)



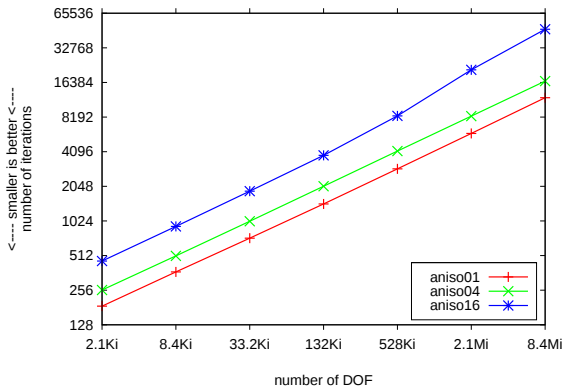
isotropic elements		0.08 × 0.02 m 4 macros		0.32 × 0.02 m 16 macros		1.28 × 0.02 m 64 macros	
Solver	#elem	it	sec	it	sec	it	sec
BiCG BGS	65 K	13	3.6	28	9.1	132	68.6
	262 K	14	14.9	28	32.5	113	167.3
	1049 K	14	62.3	31	142.7	114	608.8
BiCG MG BGS	65 K	4	4.7	5	7.3	6	19.2
	262 K	4	18.5	5	24.2	6	51.8
	1049 K	4	73.7	5	88.9	5	126.5

anisotropic elements		0.08 × 0.02 m 1 macro		0.32 × 0.02 m 1 macro		1.28 × 0.02 m 1 macro	
Solver	#elem	it	sec	it	sec	it	sec
BiCG BGS	65 K	14	3.7	33	8.5	149	38.7
	262 K	16	18.9	35	38.4	154	169.1
	1049 K	14	71.9	34	156.3	210	1078.9
BiCG MG BGS	65 K	4	4.2	5	5.2	9	9.4
	262 K	5	19.5	5	21.8	8	34.8
	1049 K	5	83.4	6	102.9	7	129.1

- Outer Krylov-subspace scheme with Block-GS preconditioning not sufficient (strong dependence on global anisotropy)
- Remedy: Use multigrid (applied to the vector-valued system!) as preconditioner



- beam configuration is extremely ill-conditioned
- illustration: iterations of a plain CG solver (beams with isotropic elements)



with D. Göldeke, 2008



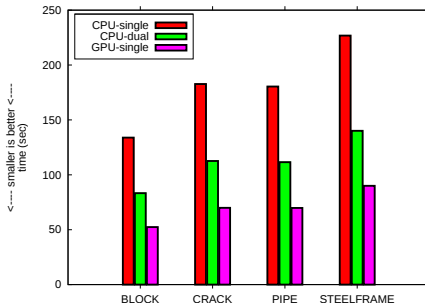
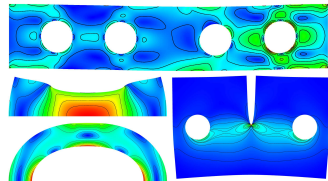
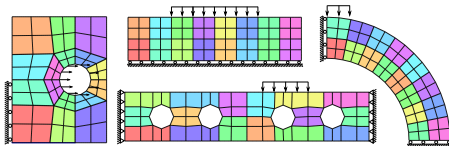
- beam configuration is extremely ill-conditioned
- but: GPU's single precision is not a problem

aniso04 level	Iters.		y-Displacement	
	CPU	GPU	CPU	GPU
8	4	4	-2.8083499E-3	-2.8083499E-3
9	4	4	-2.8083628E-3	-2.8083628E-3
10	4.5	4.5	-2.8083667E-3	-2.8083667E-3
aniso16				
8	6	6	-6.6216232E-2	-6.6216232E-2
9	6	5.5	-6.621655 1E-2	-6.621655 2E-2
10	5.5	5.5	-6.621750 1E-2	-6.621750 2E-2

with D. Göldeke, 2008



- Speedup tests ($1.34 \cdot 10^8$ unknowns, 16 compute nodes)



Node	Graphics Card
AMD Opteron Santa Rosa dual-core, 1.8 GHz 2 MiB L2 cache 800 W power supply	NVIDIA Quadro FX5600 600 MHz max. 171 W
8 GiB DDR2 667 12.8 GB/s bandwidth	1.5 GiB 76.8 GB/s bw

with D. Göddeke, 2008



Thank you
for your attention!

