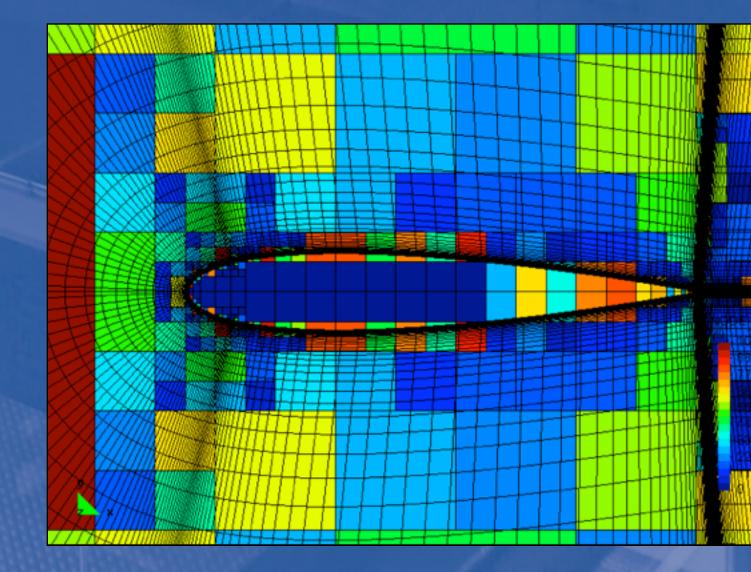
## HPC-based multi-physics simulations for the energy realm

M. Vázquez, G. Houzeaux, J.M. CelaM. Hanzich, J. de la PuenteA. Folch, D. Mira

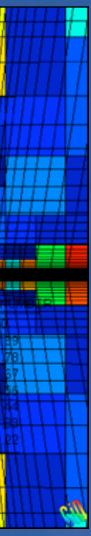
Barcelona Supercomputing Center Spain



Barcelona Supercomputing Center Centro Nacional de Supercomputación



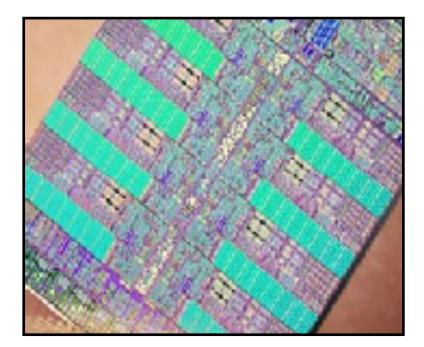
EXCELENCIA SEVERO OCHOA



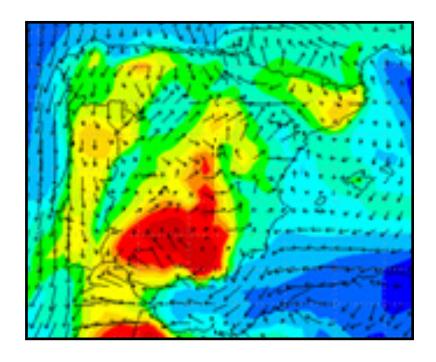
## CASE: The BSC's applications department



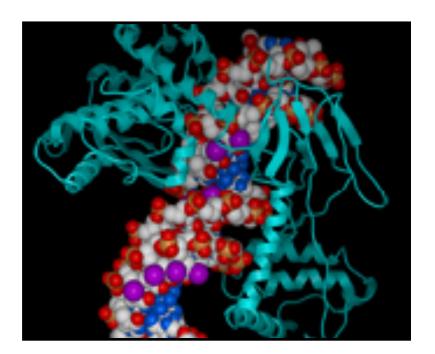
## BSC Research Departments



<u>Computer Science</u> Tools, storage, cloud... Computer architectures Programming models



Earth Science Climate Air quality



Life Science Bioinformatics for Genomics Computational Biochemistry



<u>Computer Applications</u> in Science and Engineering





AMC TV Show Halt and Catch Fire





"Computers are not the thing, computers are the thing that gets us to the thing."

AMC TV Show Halt and Catch Fire



Computer Applications in Science and Engineering (CASE)

Computational Physics and Engineering Interdisciplinary research unit of the BSC-CNS

Our mission:

To develop computational tools to simulate highly complex problems seamlessly adapted to run onto high-end parallel supercomputers

More than 65 researchers:

Post-docs, students, programmers

Computer Science, Physicists, Mathematicians, Engineers







CASE Research lines



Physical and Numerical Modeling

Numerical Solution Algorithms: from stabilisation to solvers Multi-physics and multi-scale coupling

High Performance Computing in CM (HPCM) Parallelisation in Distributed and Shared memory machines

Mesh Generation

Scientific Visualisation & Big Data

Optimisation

## CASE Application lines

Environment Energy Aerospace Trains and Automotive Oil and Gas

**Artificial Societies** 

High Energy Physics Materials Sciences

Biomechanics

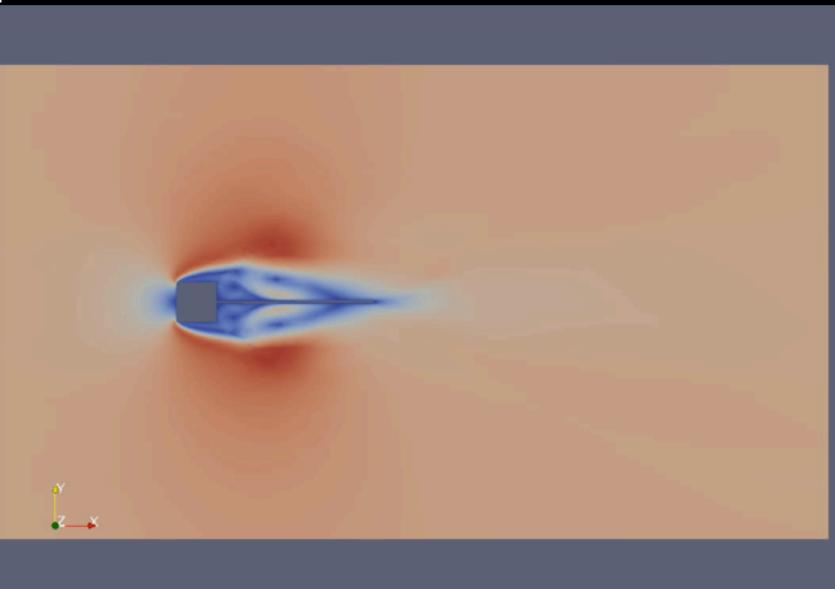
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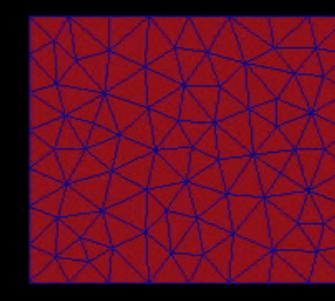
## Application projects' keywords:

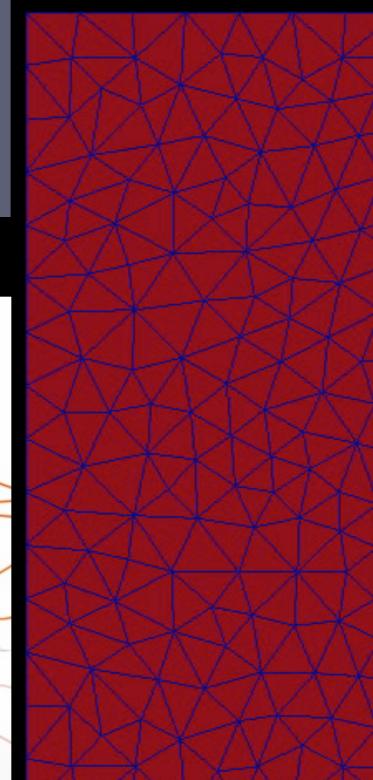
- Complex geometries
- Complex, unconventional physical / mathematical models
- Complex pre-process (meshing) and post-process (visualization and analysis)
- Large-scale simulations
- Multi-physics problems
- Automatic optimization
- Big data management and visualization

Efficient and accurate software for supercomputers











### The BSC's simulation software



Partial differential equations on cartesian meshes

Partial differential equations on non-structured meshes

Agent-based methods

Partial differential equations on cartesian meshes

Exploit the well-ordered data for both access and operations Simple numerics, allowing equal work distribution among threads, stencils High order schemes preferred: DG, FEM or FD (although low order possible) Simple geometries Small code kernel Well suited for GPUs

Partial differential equations on non-structured meshes

Flexible platforms for complex problems, specially coupled multi-physics Complex (always evolving) numerics, unequal work on threads, conditionals... Low order preferred (>= 2): FEM, FV (although high order possible) Complex geometries Large code kernel Well suited for CPUs

<u>Alya</u>: non-structured meshes, coupled multi-physics

<u>Waris</u>: cartesian (staggered) meshes, well-defined numerics, one code - one problem - one physics

Saiph: DSL for cartesian meshes (with Computer Science Dpt.)

Pandora: agent-based simulations

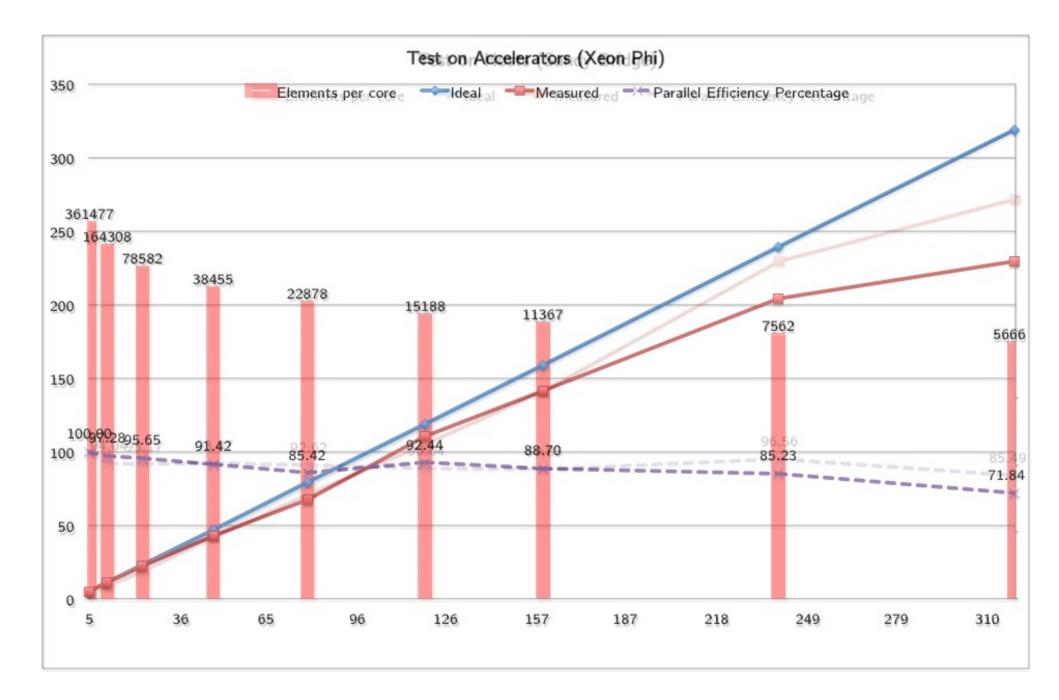
Alya

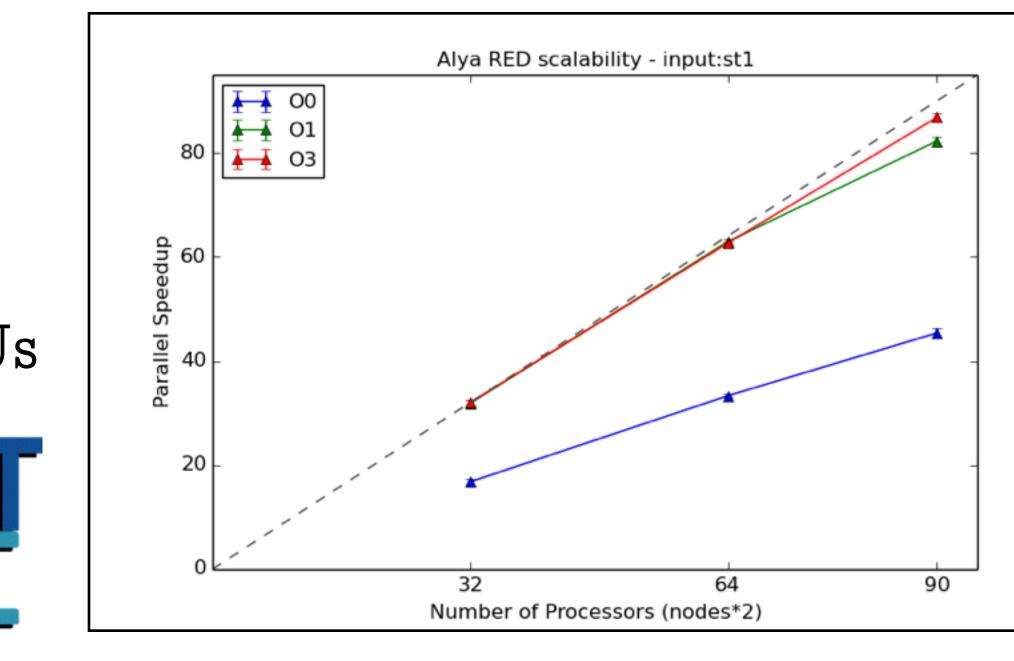
Porting to new architectures

Intel Xeon Phi

Arm CPUs









## Defining parallel multi-physics coupling





Just the governing equations?

Then what is multiphysics coupling?

Equations + space/time domain + boundary/initial conditions

Equations + space/time domain + boundary/initial conditions

After applying a numerical method,

Equations + space/time domain + boundary/initial conditions + discretization

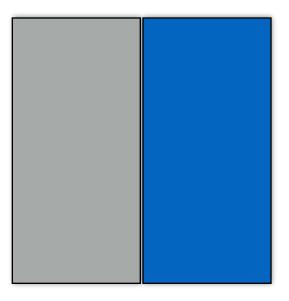
Equations + space/time domain + boundary/initial conditions

After applying a numerical method,

Equations + space/time domain + boundary/initial conditions + discretization

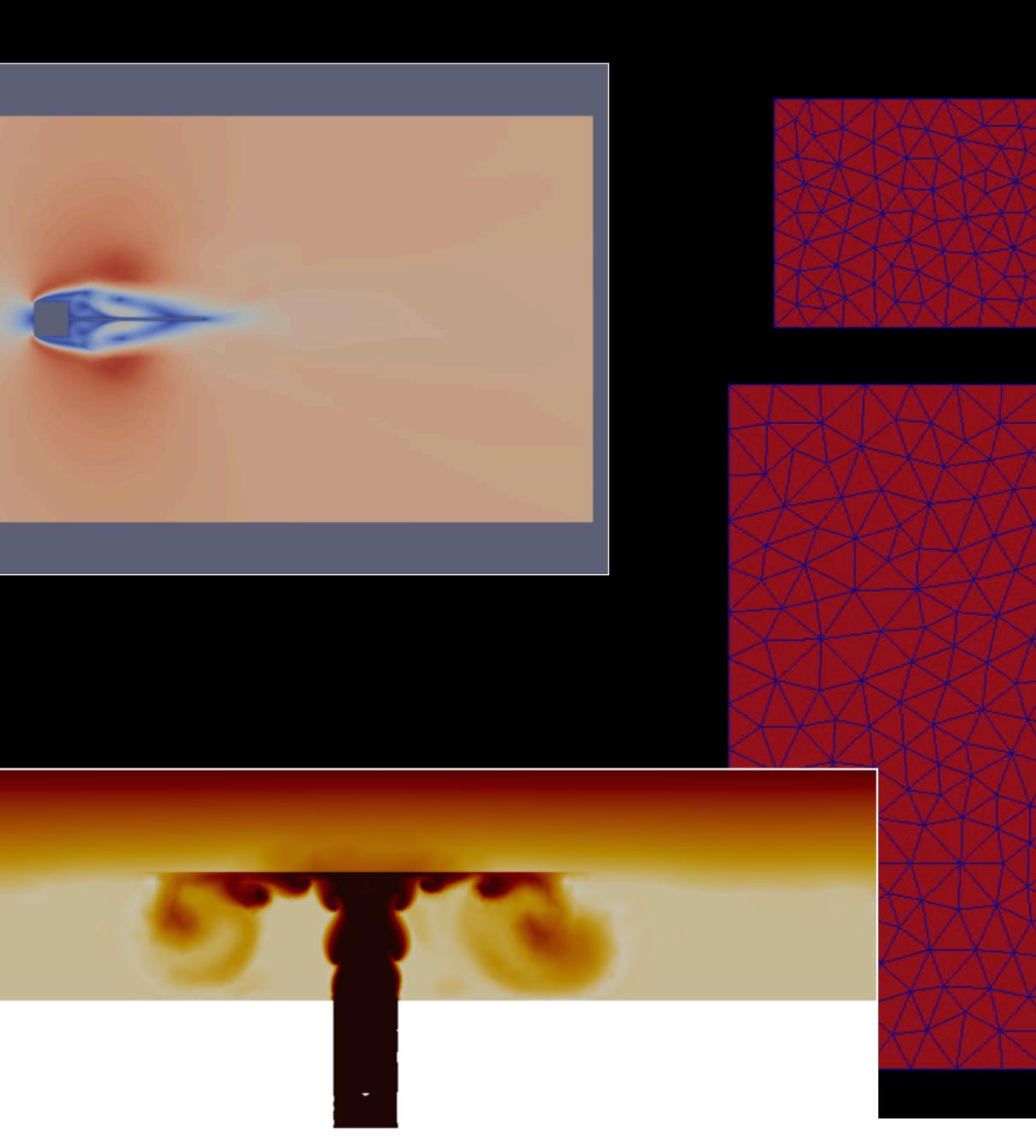
This widens up the concept of "multi-physics coupling": Two or more coupled problems, <u>where at least one of the terms above varies.</u>

## Very generally speaking and to fix ideas..



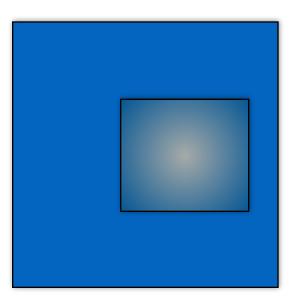


# Fluid-structure interaction Contact and impact problems N-bodies collisions Heat transfer Meshes can/cannot coincide



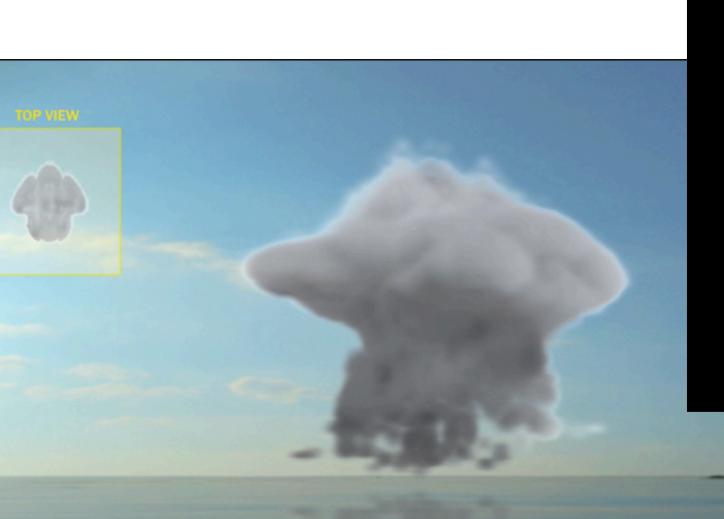


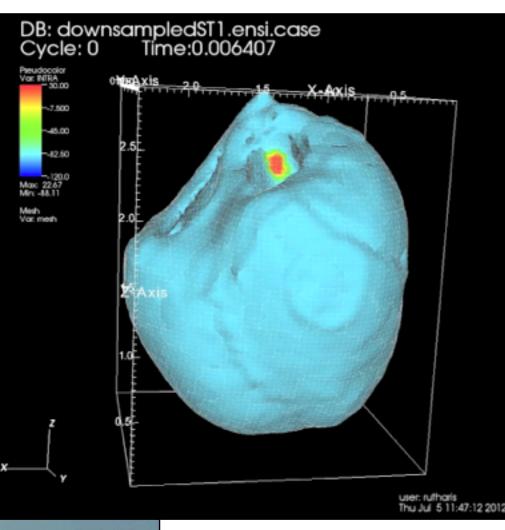
## Very generally speaking and to fix ideas...



# Overlapping domains: Overset meshes and Chimera Electromechanical cardiac model RANS modelled turbulence Multi-scale problems Particles and immersed bodies Meshes can/cannot coincide









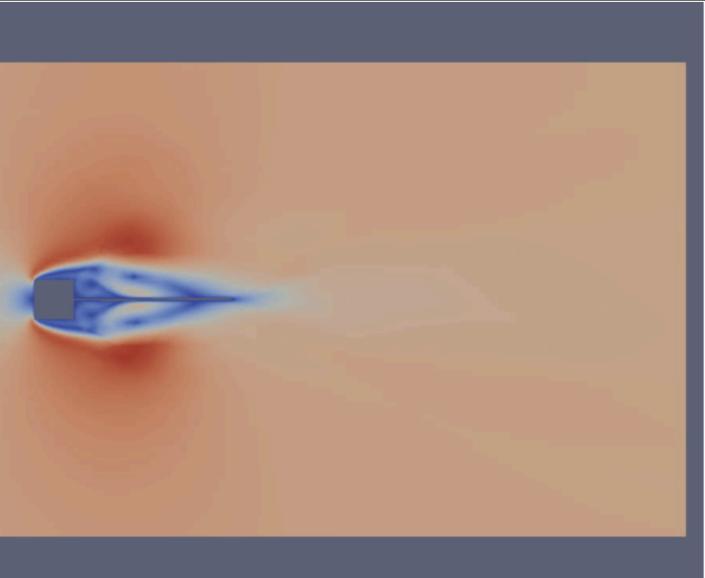


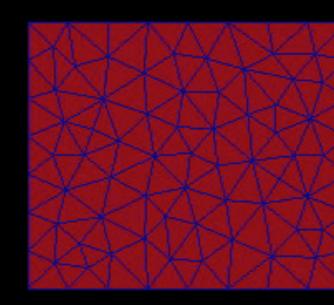


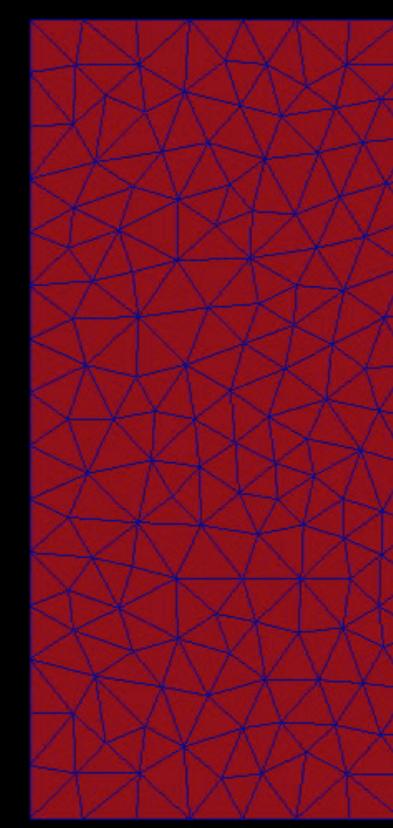
Coupling connectivity among MPI tasks

- Numerically stable coupling algorithms
- Preconditioners for the coupled scheme
- Time-scale disparity
- Synchronous/Asynchronous schemes
- Coupling different codes (multicodes)







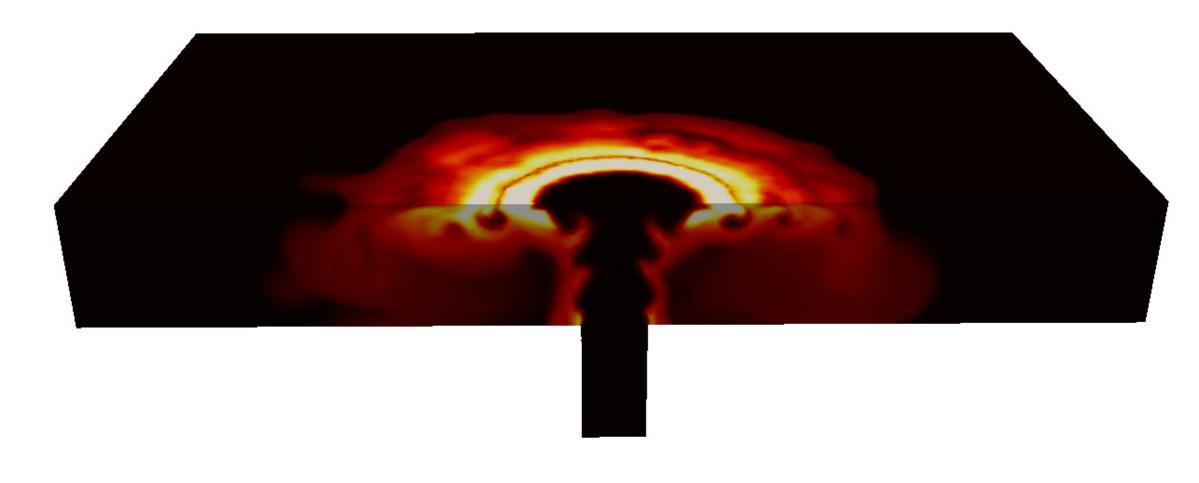


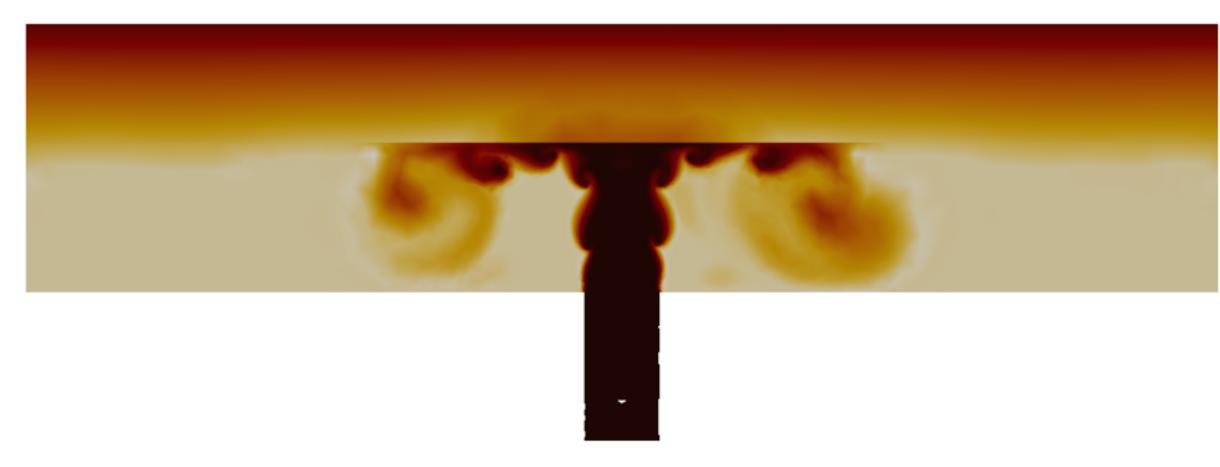


## Alya

<u>Parallel multi-physics</u> code developed at BSC Parallel coupling strategies:

Code coupling Several instances of Alya Alya with other codes Couplers In-house, integrated in Alya PLE (with EDF, France) PreCICE (with TUM, Germany) Adan (with LNCC, Brazil)





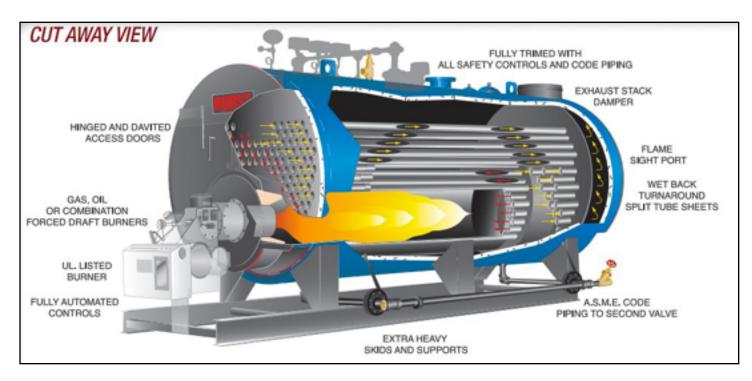
Simulations for Industry: The energy realm



Multi-physics: Chemical reactions and Combustion



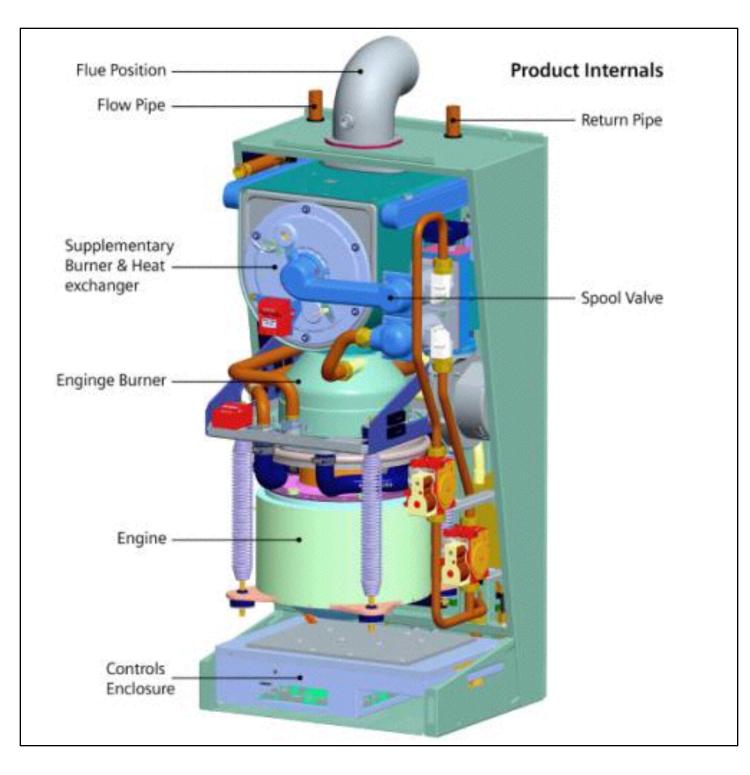
### Boilers



High-fidelity numerical simulations of practical combustors

Prediction of performance and pollutants emission

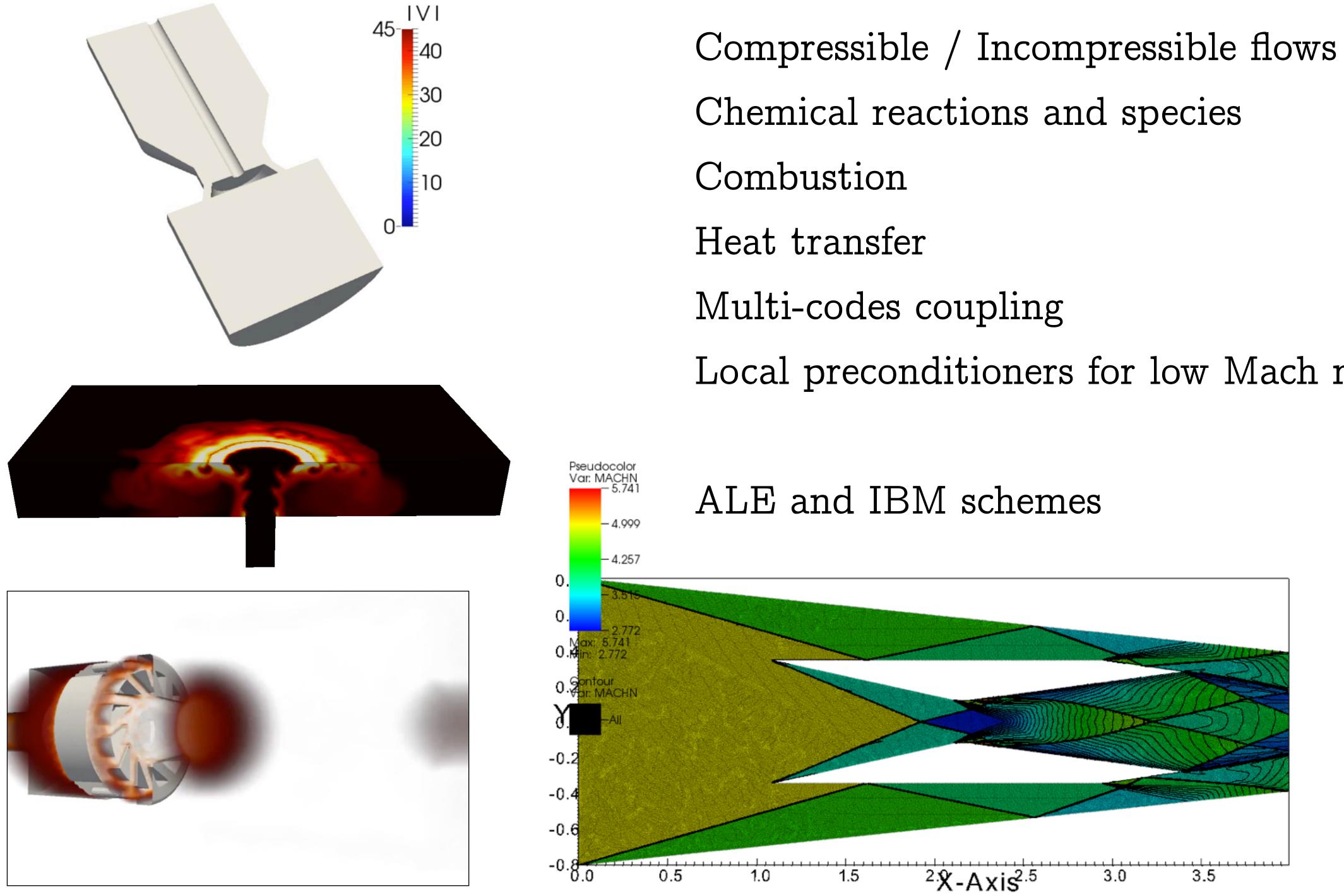
### Combined Heat and Power (cogeneration)



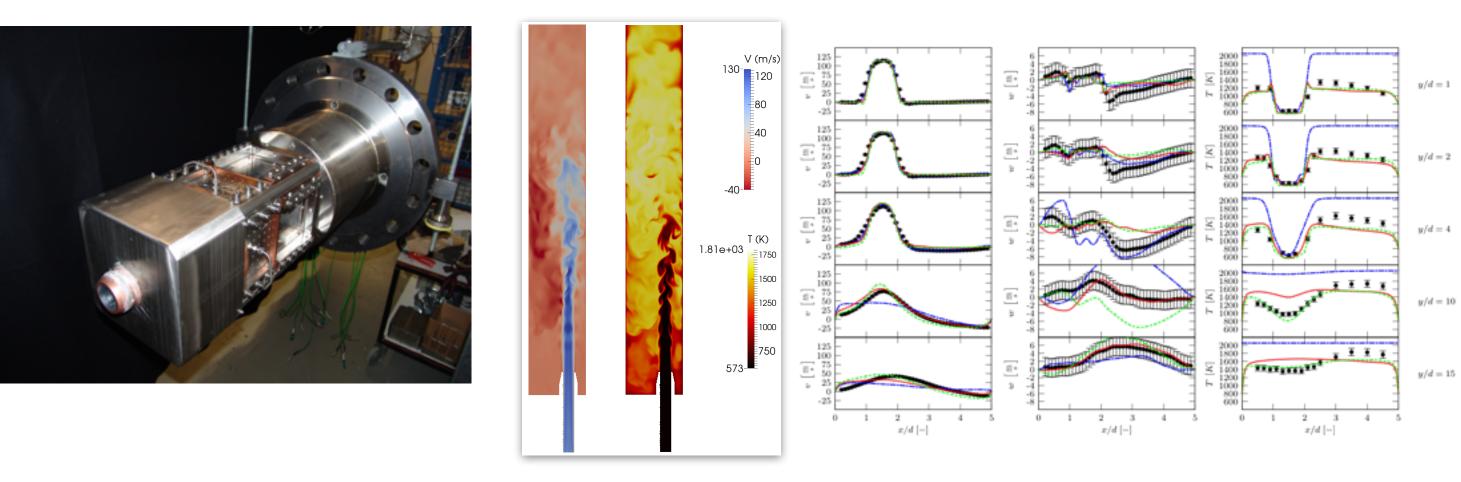
Prediction of noise and instabilities

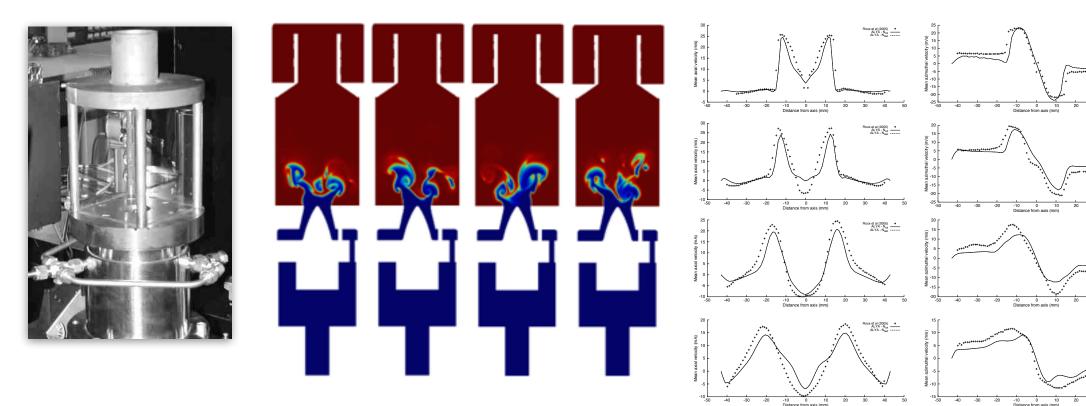
Optimisation designs for heat and power generation with:

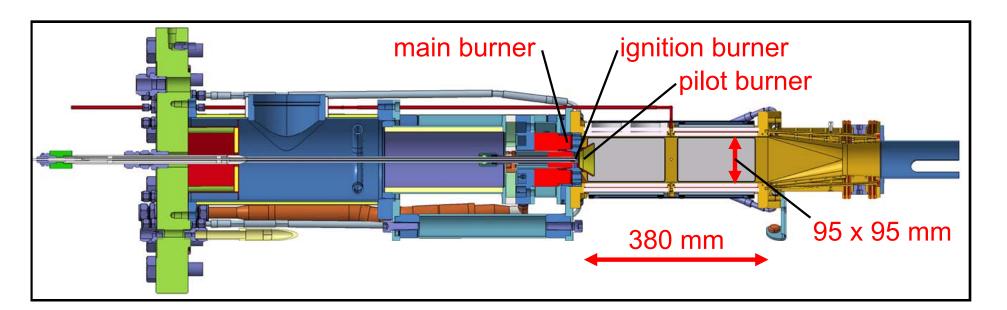
- Low emissions
- Highly efficient
- Energy saving

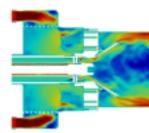


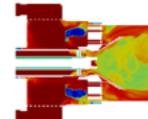
- Local preconditioners for low Mach numbers

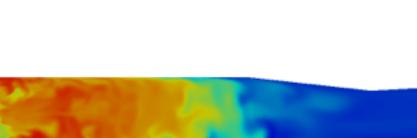


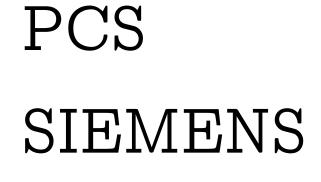


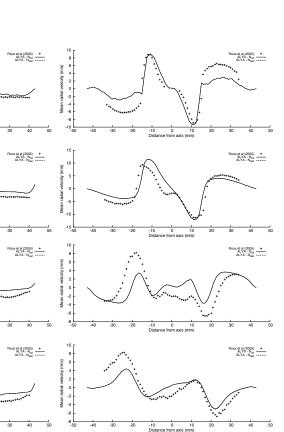










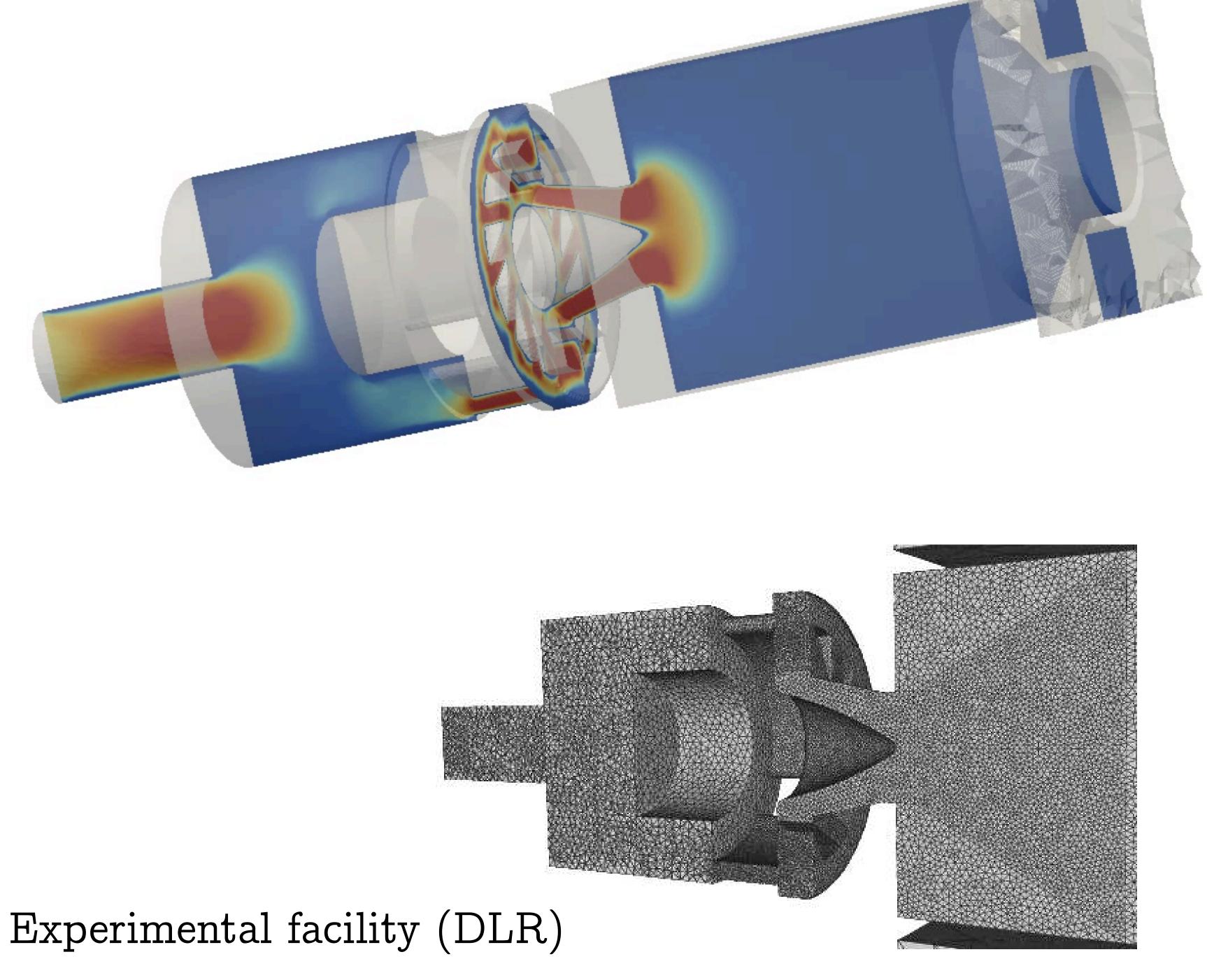


## PRECCINSTA DLR

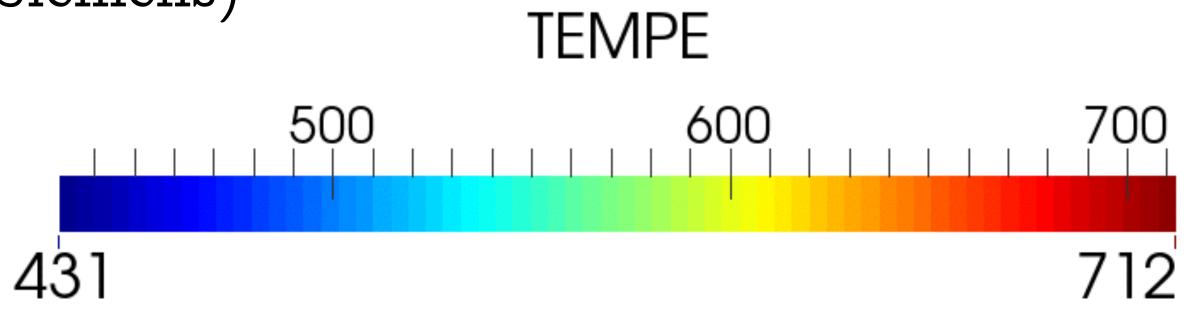
## FLOX® combustor DLR

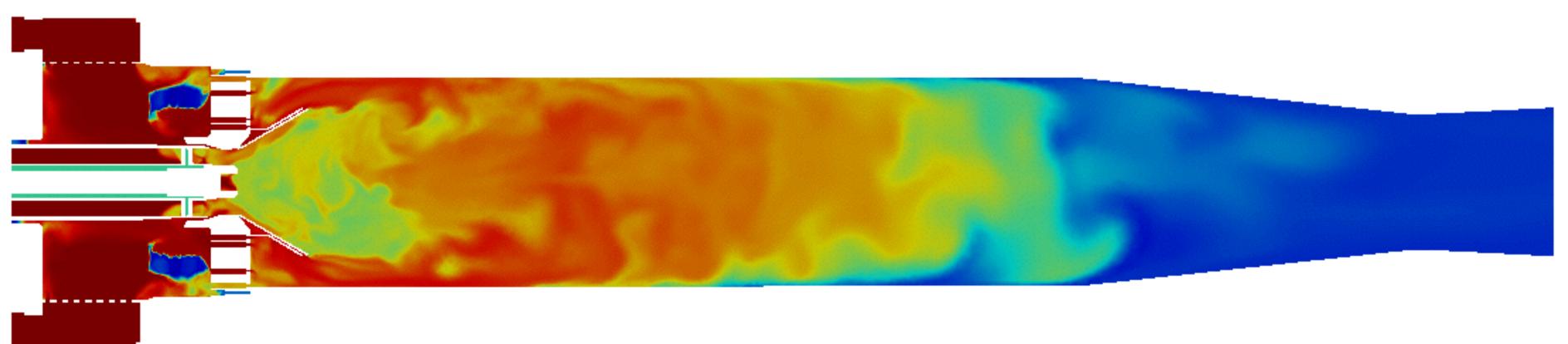
## PRECCINSTA Burner

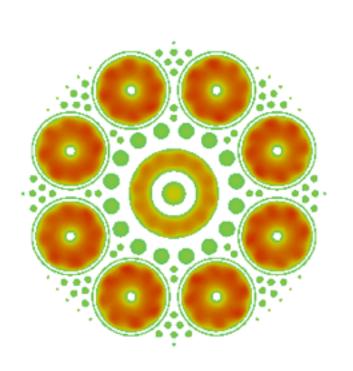


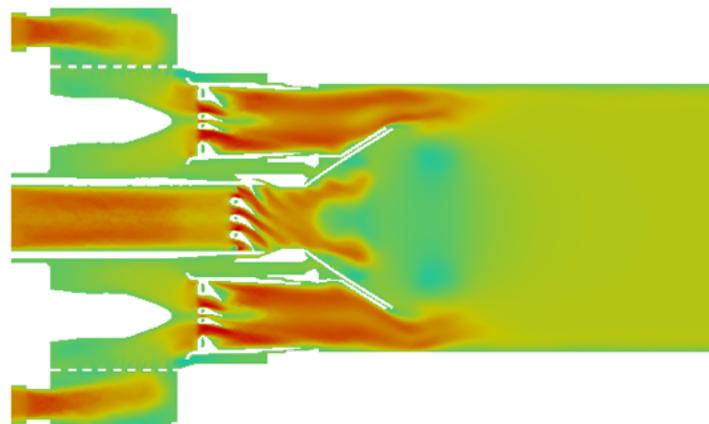


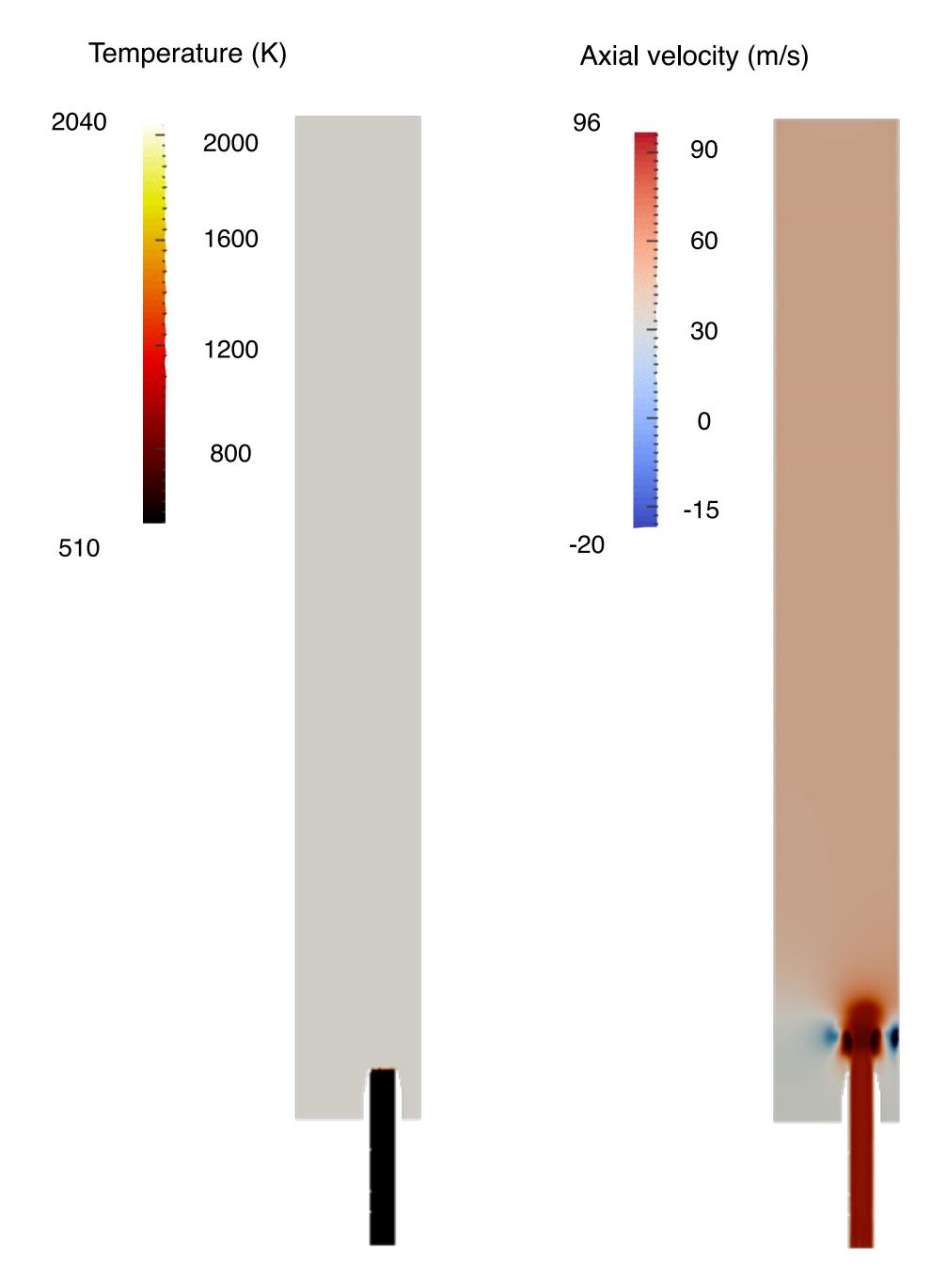
## PCS combustor (Siemens)



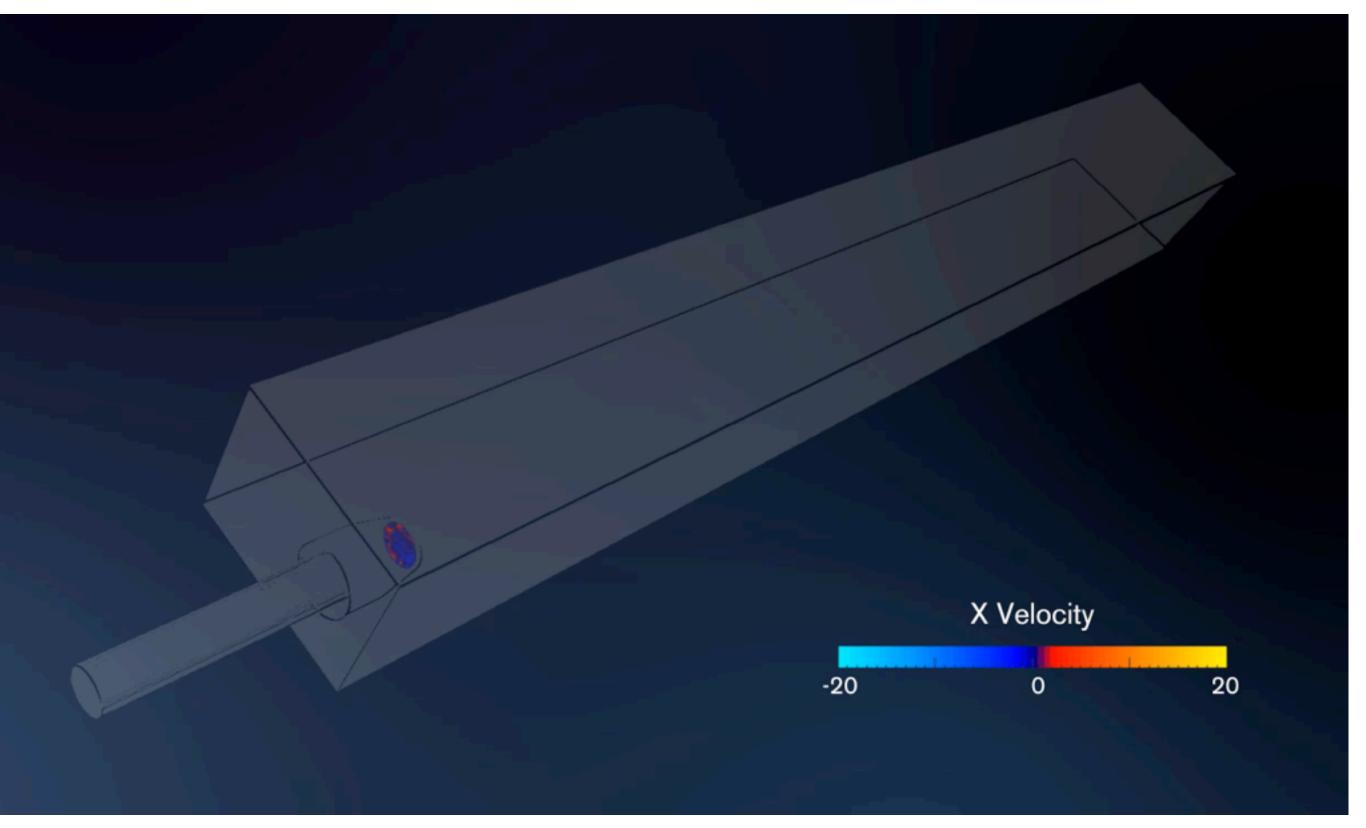








## Dynamic thickened flame models (TFLES) DLR Siemens combustor



### The REPSOL -BSC research center



As a start, one particular problem selected... then, the project grows

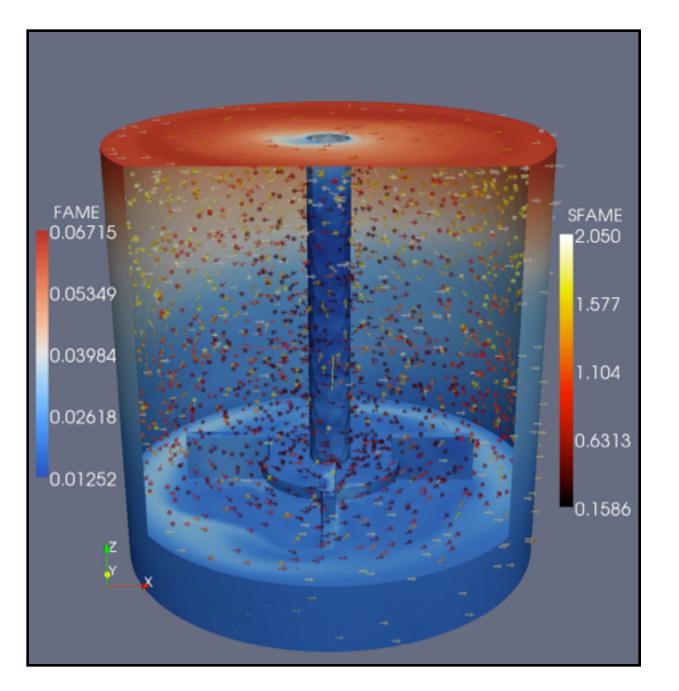
Oil business is very large: plenty of problems and opportunities for HPC-based simulations

In some of its sectors, simulation is in their core business: geophysics and reservoir modeling

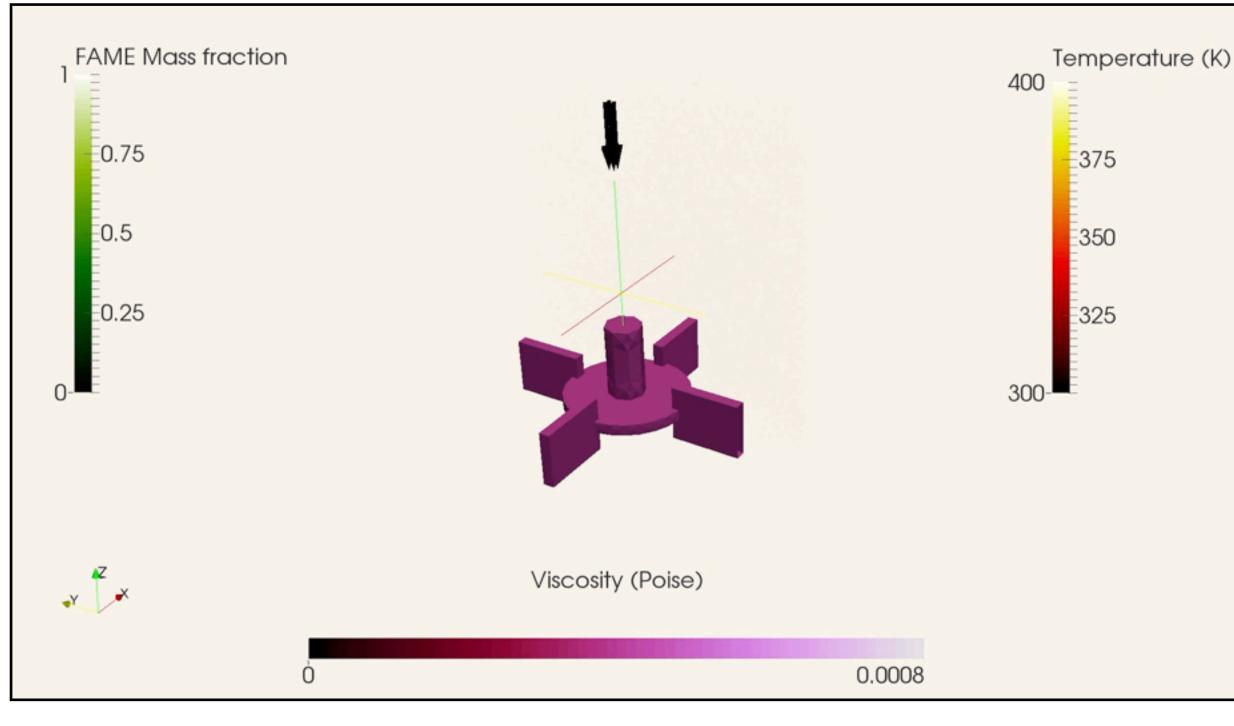
Other sectors are prone to copy the model.

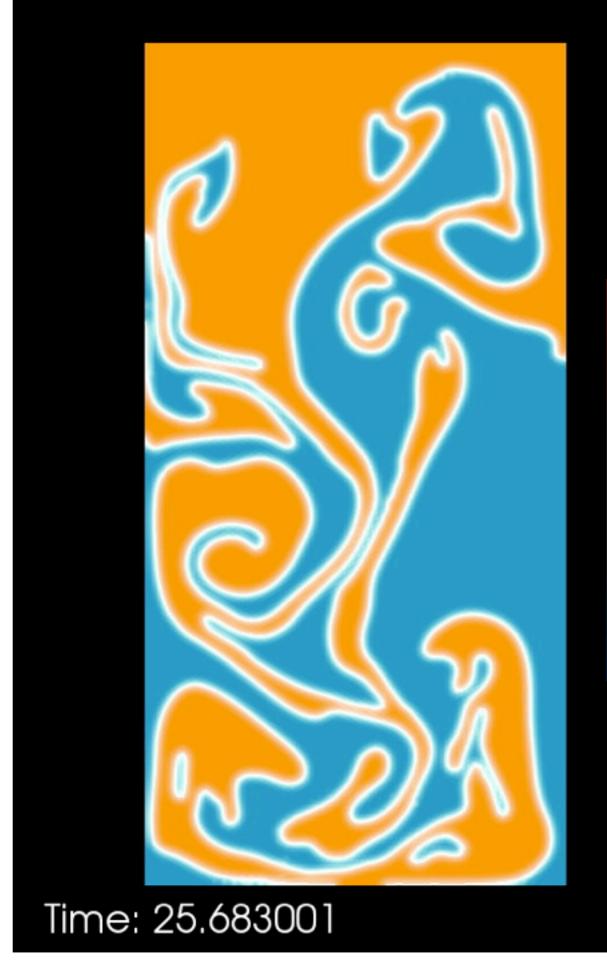
Keywords:

Geophysics, Batteries, Chemical Reactors, Reservoir Modelling

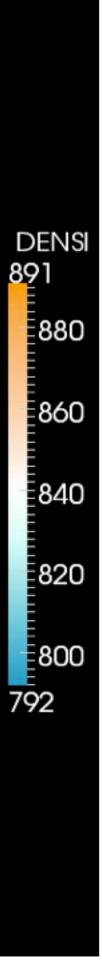


## Trans-esterification Incompressible flow + Chemical reactions + Heat





- Decantation of vegetal oil in methanol
- Incompressible flow + level sets





Reverse Time Migration (BSIT)

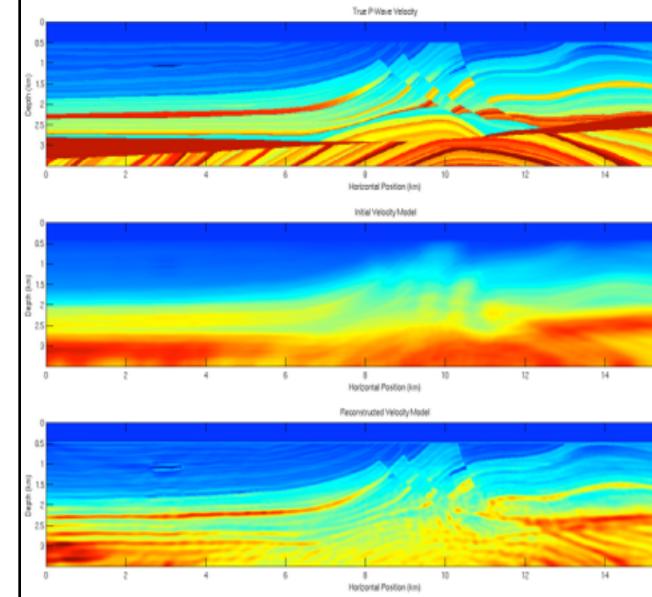
Full Waveform Inversion (Waris)

Elastic Wave Propagation (Waris)

Control-source Electromagnetic Model (Alya)

Adjoint-based optimization methods (Alya-Waris)

Software development for GPUs and multicores (Waris)

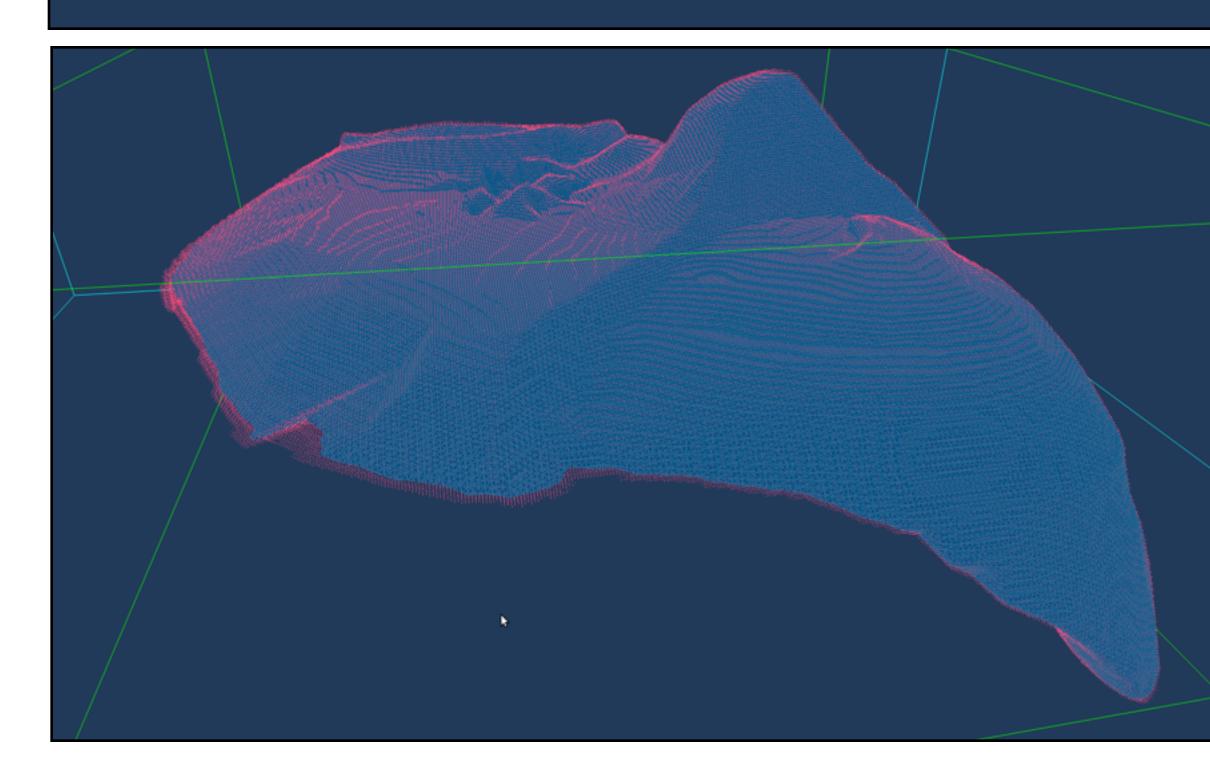


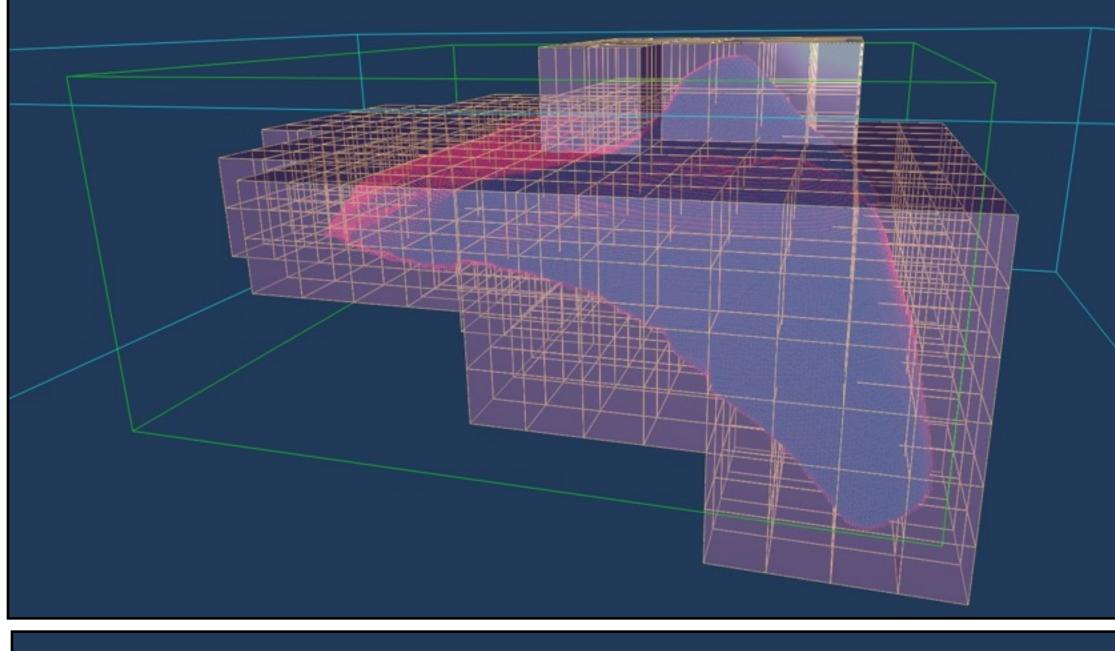


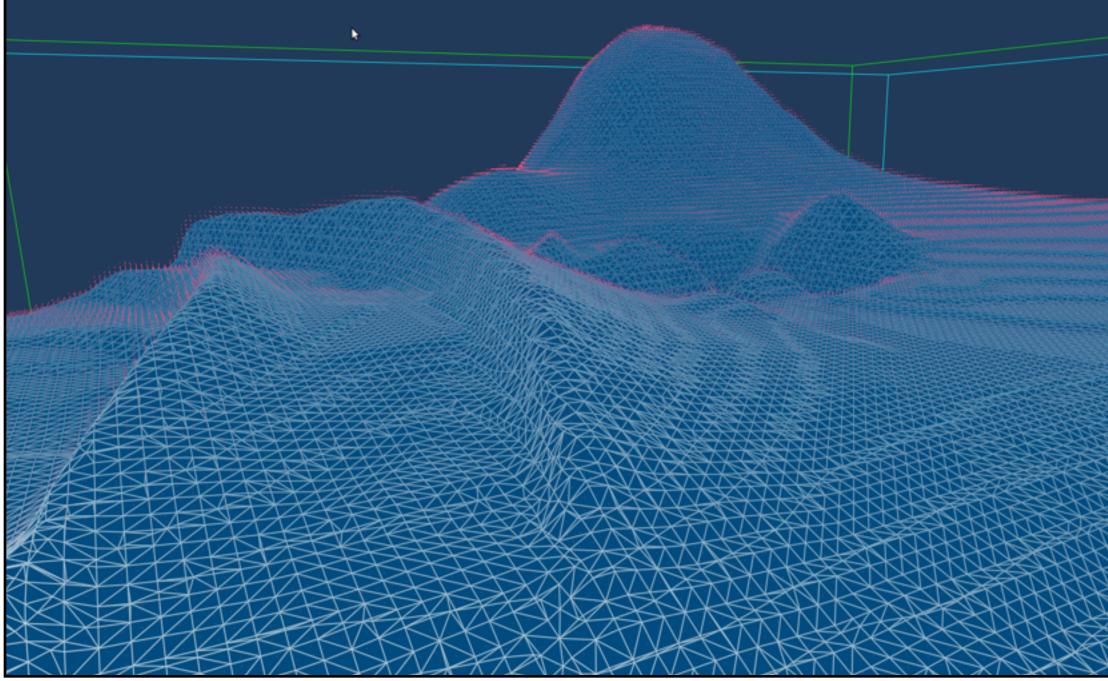
	4500
	4000
	2500
	3000
-	2500
	2000
	1500
16	1000
10	
	4500
	4000
_	3500
_	- 3000
	2500
	2000
-	1500
	1000
16	
	4500
	4000
	3500
	3000
	2500
	2000
	1500
16	1000

# Octree mesh generator for

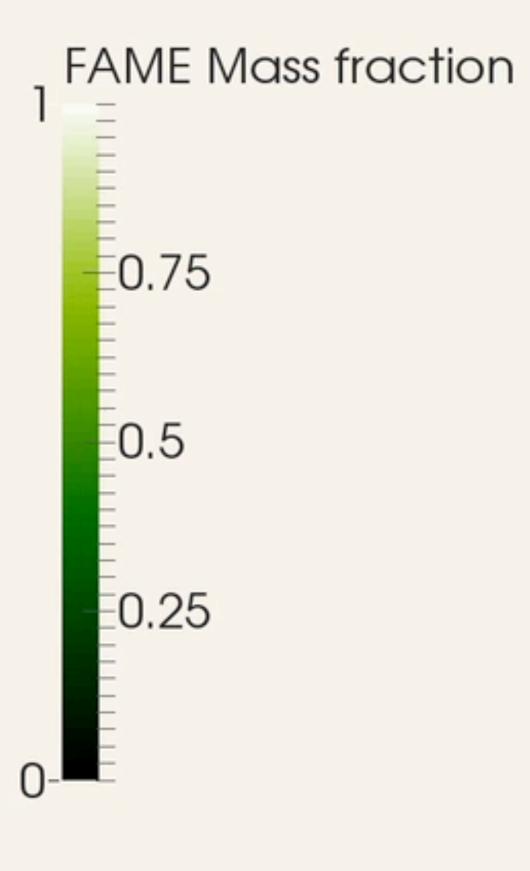




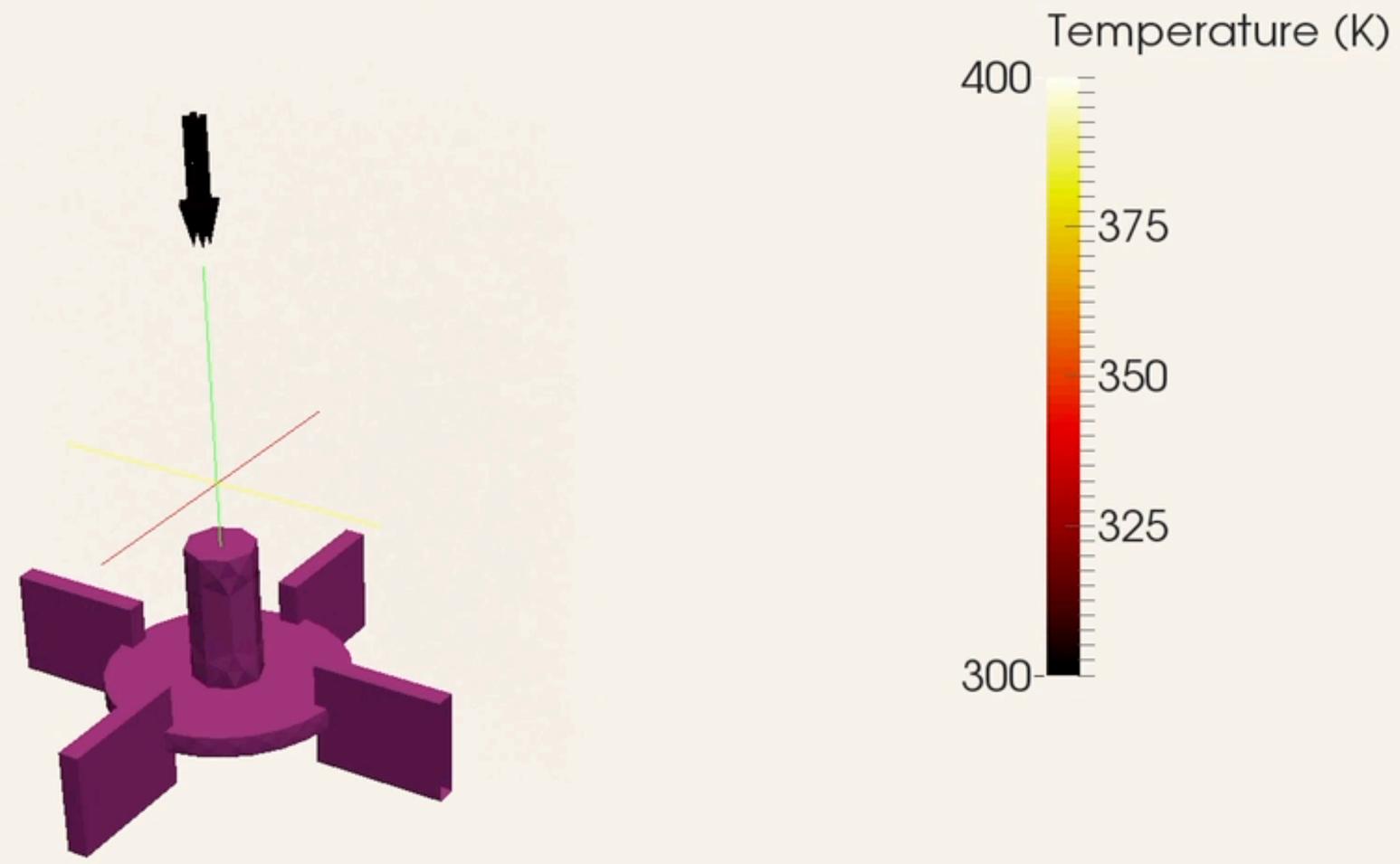








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0.0008



### Viscosity (Poise)

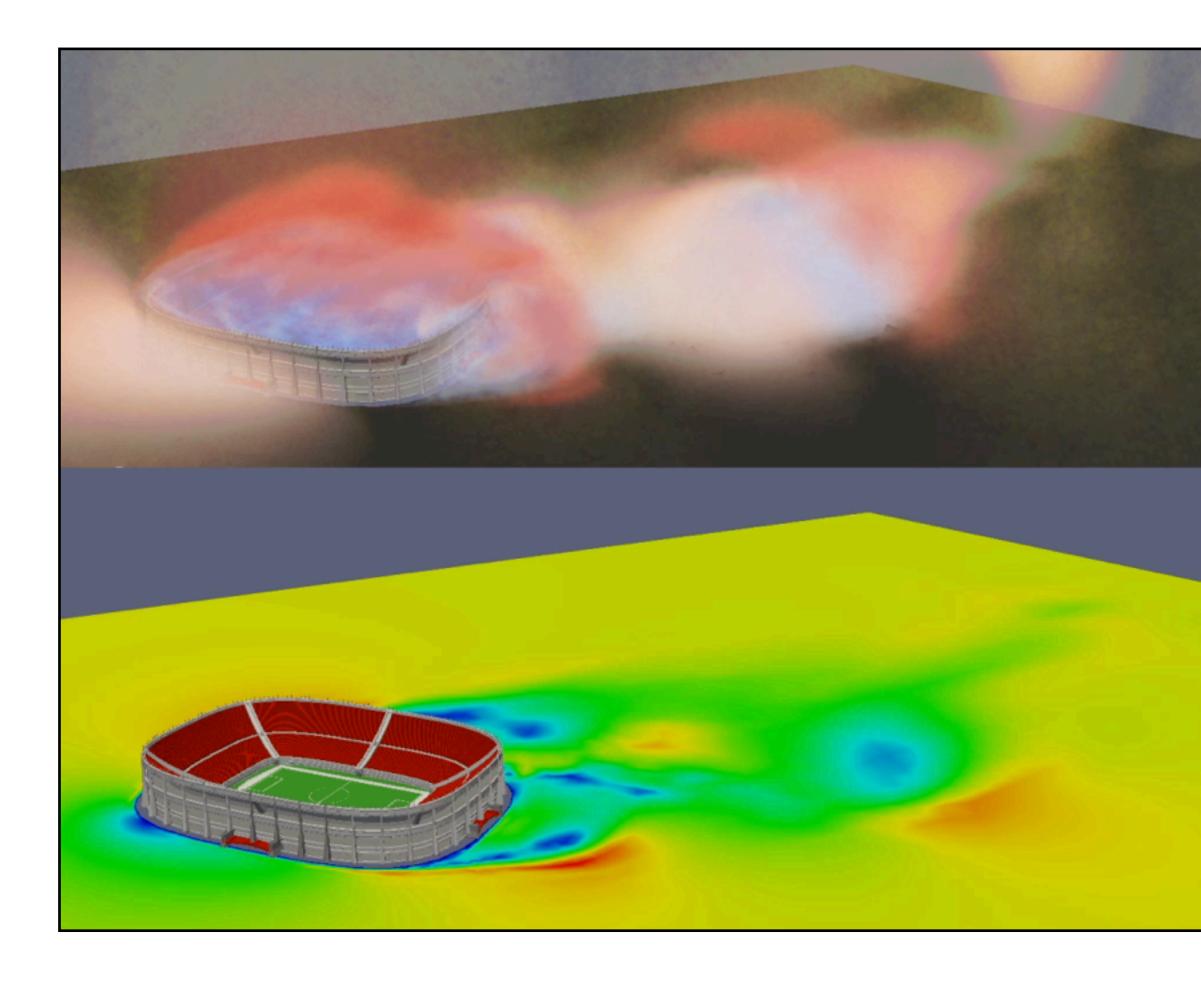
# Manufacturing processes: Mixers & Chemical reactors

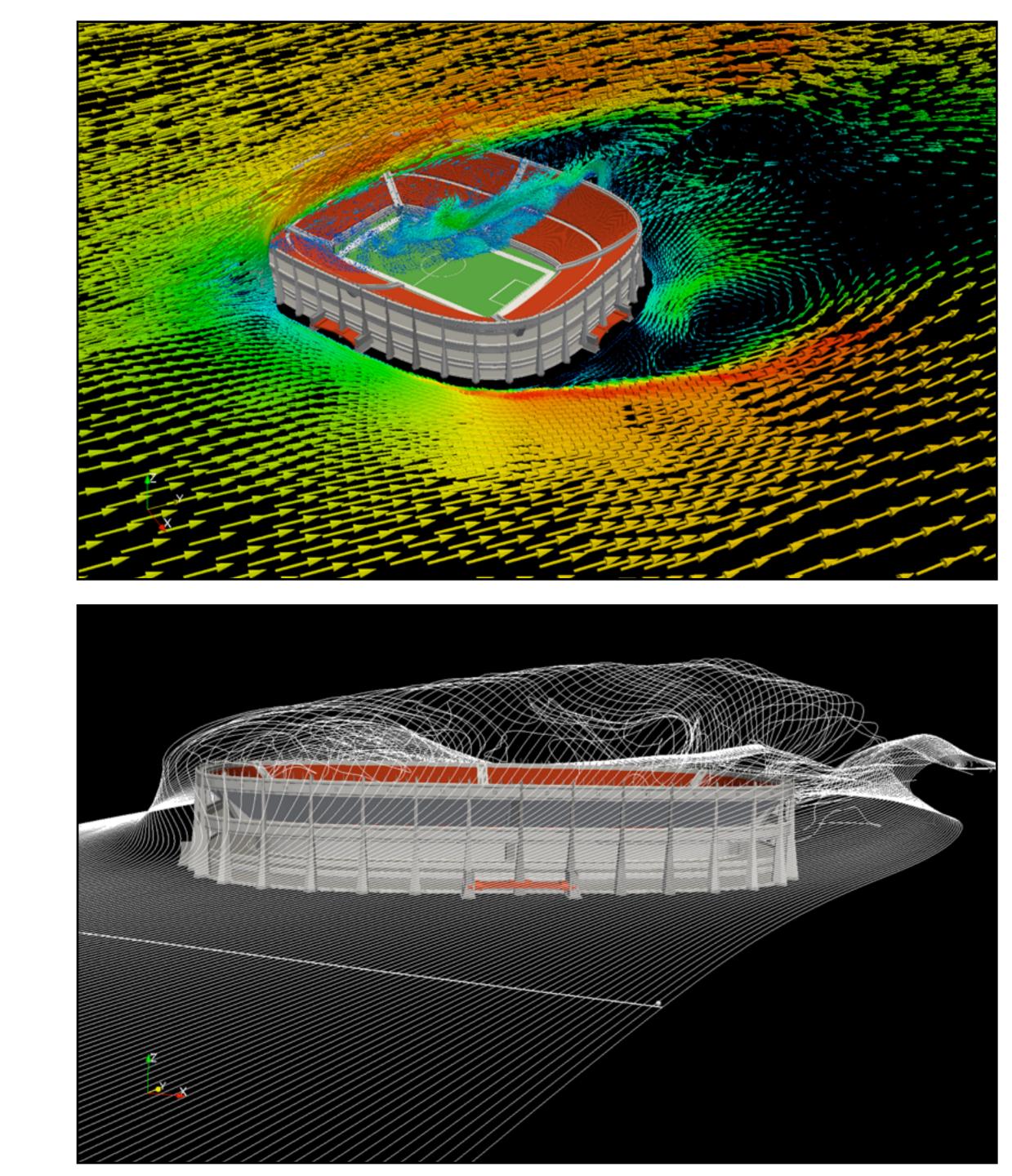
### The wind and the environment

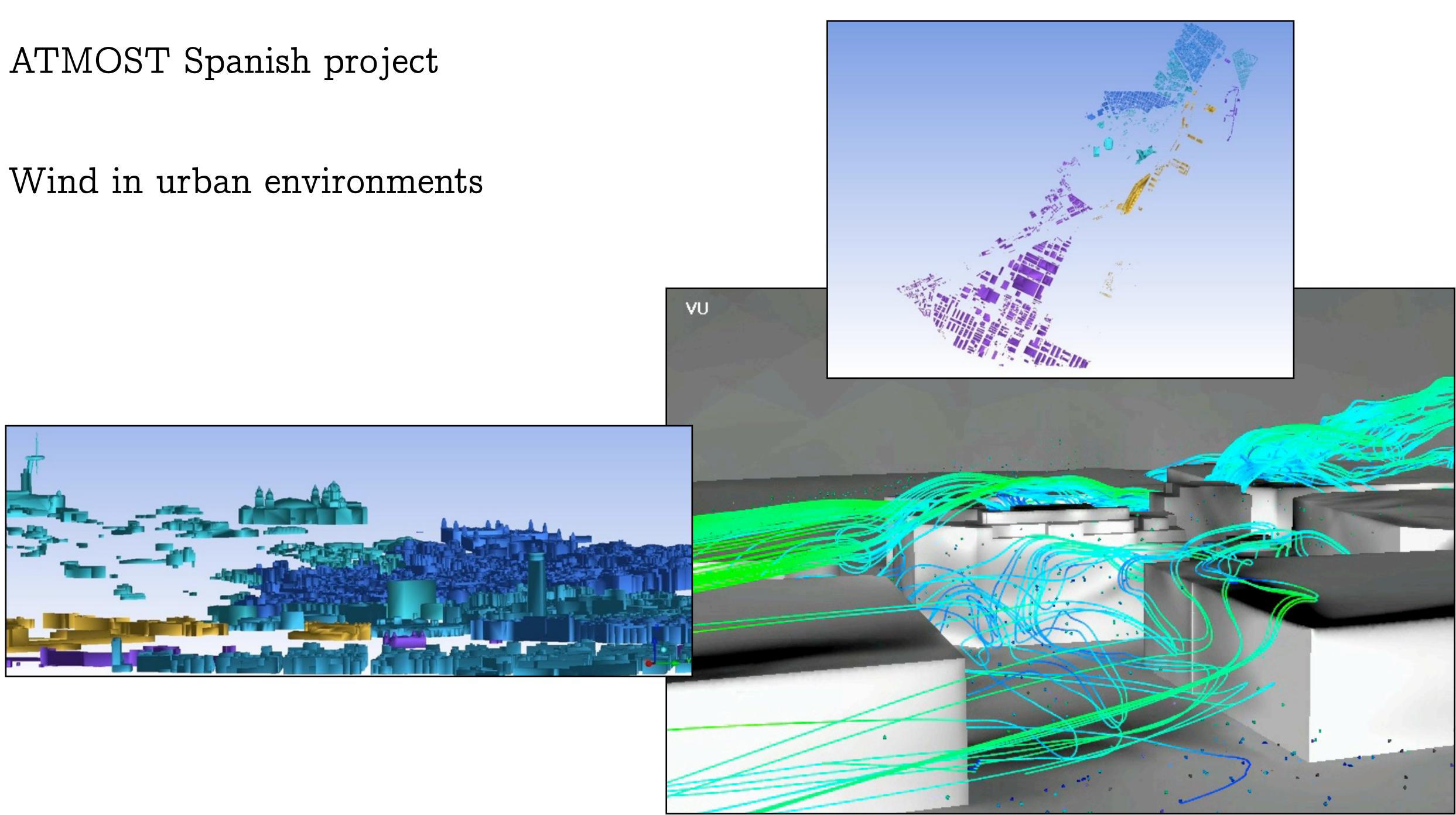


## ATMOST Spanish project

### Wind in urban environments







## IBERDROLA + BSC + CENER

Convenio Iberdrola (SEDAR) and S4E (proyecto Plan Nacional)

Wind farm modelling

High-resolution wind modelling (RANS models in Alya)

Thermal coupling

Effect of wind turbines (actuator disk)

C MISSICENASSION HUND

OF REAL FOR STREET

Customized pre and post-process (tailored meshing and

visualization)

nes 1/1/2011 lat 42.857059' long. 2.867222' elev. 1017 m alt olo 2118 km

Relative velocit

Velocity contours (m/s)

 Wind direction : 338.535 (deg) • Wind speed : 15.585 (m/s TKE : 1.246 (m2/s2) Speedup : 1.070 (-)

Wind direction : 339.275 (deg) Wind speed : 15.145 (m/s) TKE : 1.297 (m2/s2) Speedup : 1.039 (-)

. Wind direction : 340.012 (deg) Wind speed : 17.580 (m/s) TKE : 1.483 (m2/s2) Speedup : 1.207 (-)

+ Wind direction : 341.324 (deg) Wind speed : 14.926 (m/s) TKE : 1.381 (m2/s2)

 Wind direction : 338.671 (deg) Wind sneed - 14 145 (m/s)

Galería de Earth

Speedup : 1.024 (-)

Velocity vector Velocity scale Relative velocity

Relative TKE Results at z= 60.0

TKE

TXF Relative TKE 🕶 Turbines and Masts

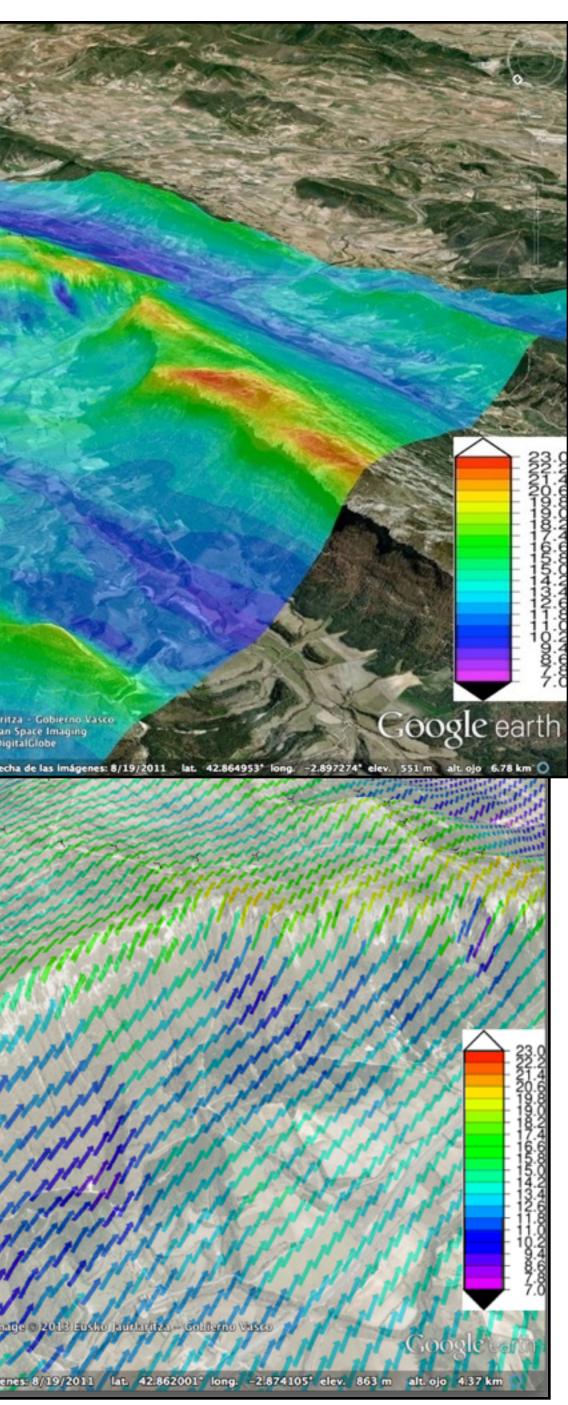
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Mi BAD4

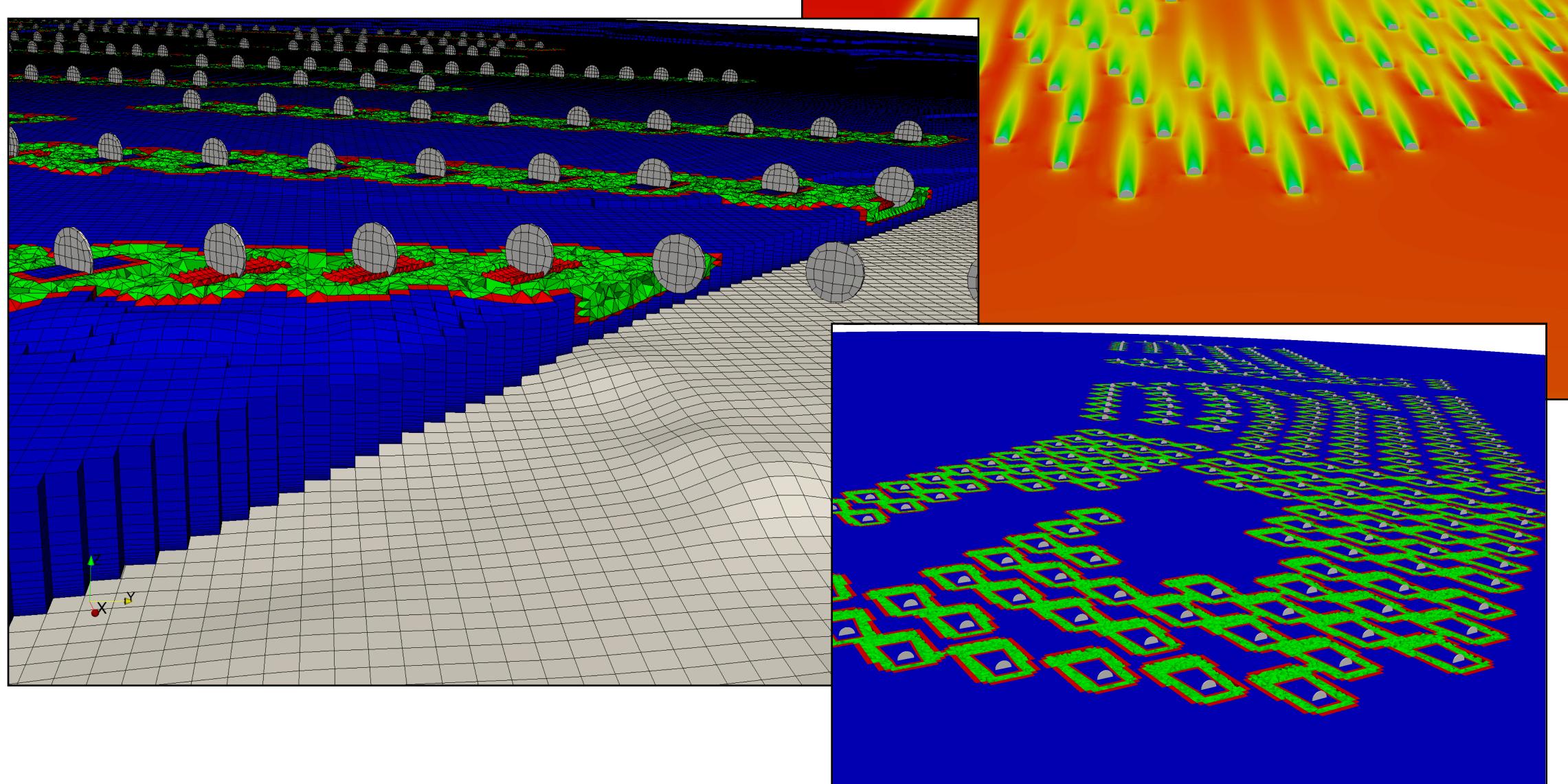
► I and a bade

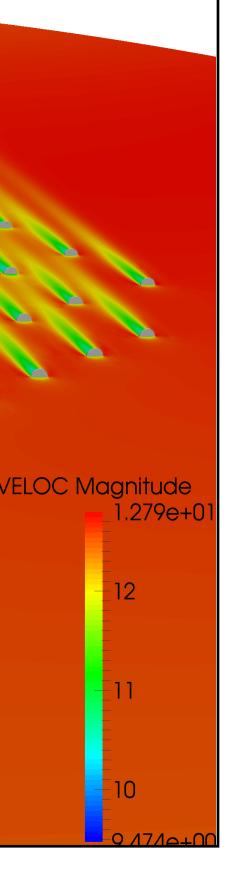
Capas



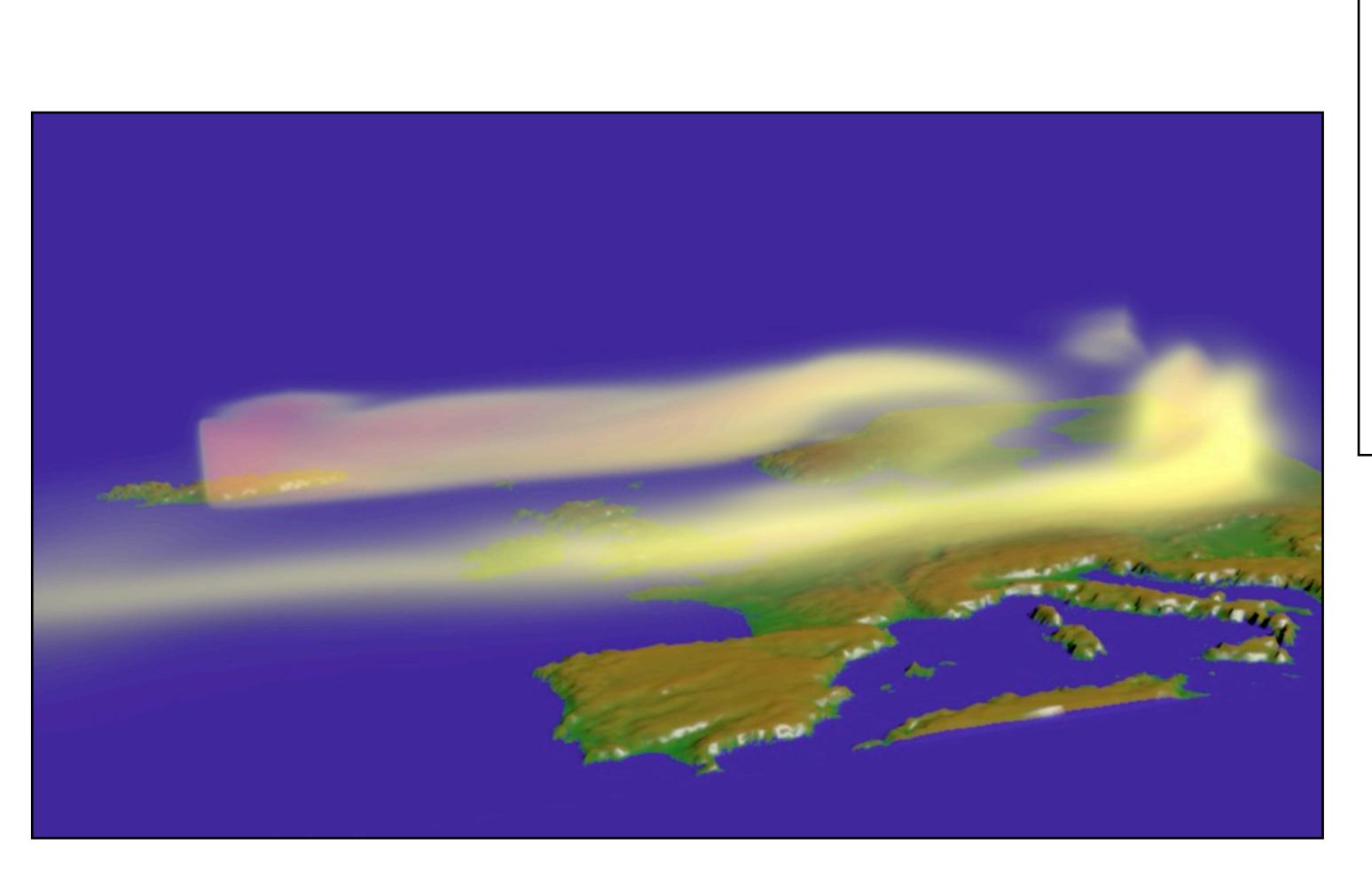


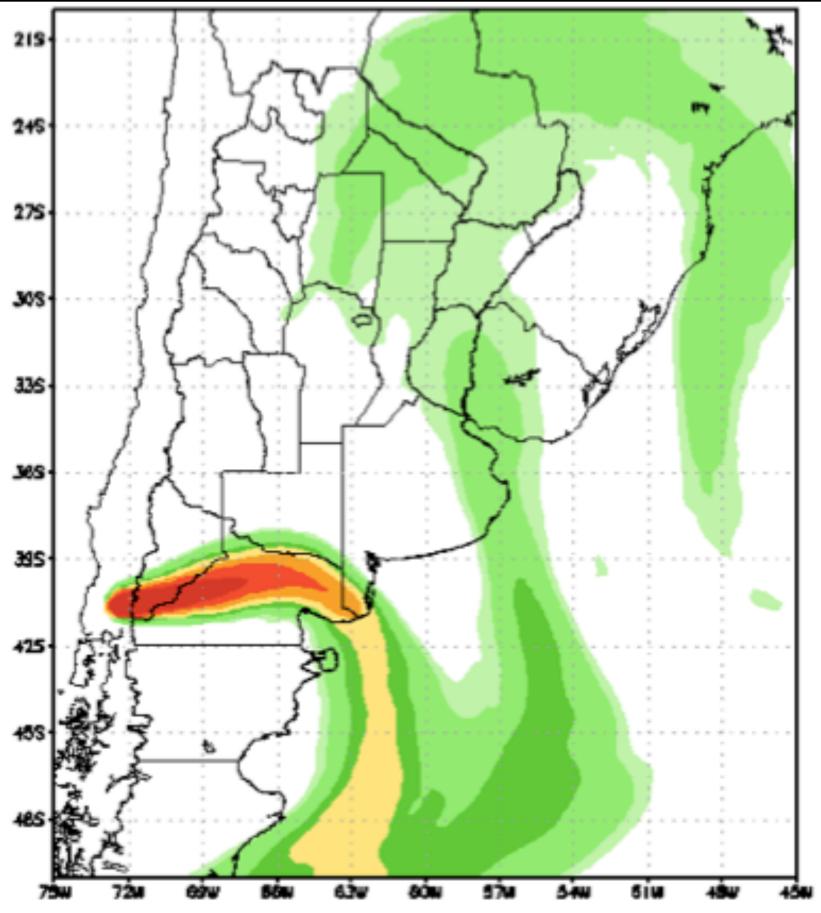
# IBERDROLA + BSC + CENERConvenio Iberdrola (SEDAR) and S4E (proyecto Plan Nacional)

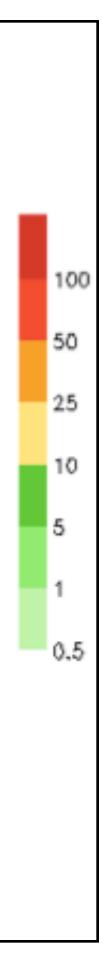




NEMOH FP7 European Project Modelling of volcanic process and hazard Volcanic ash transport and deposition

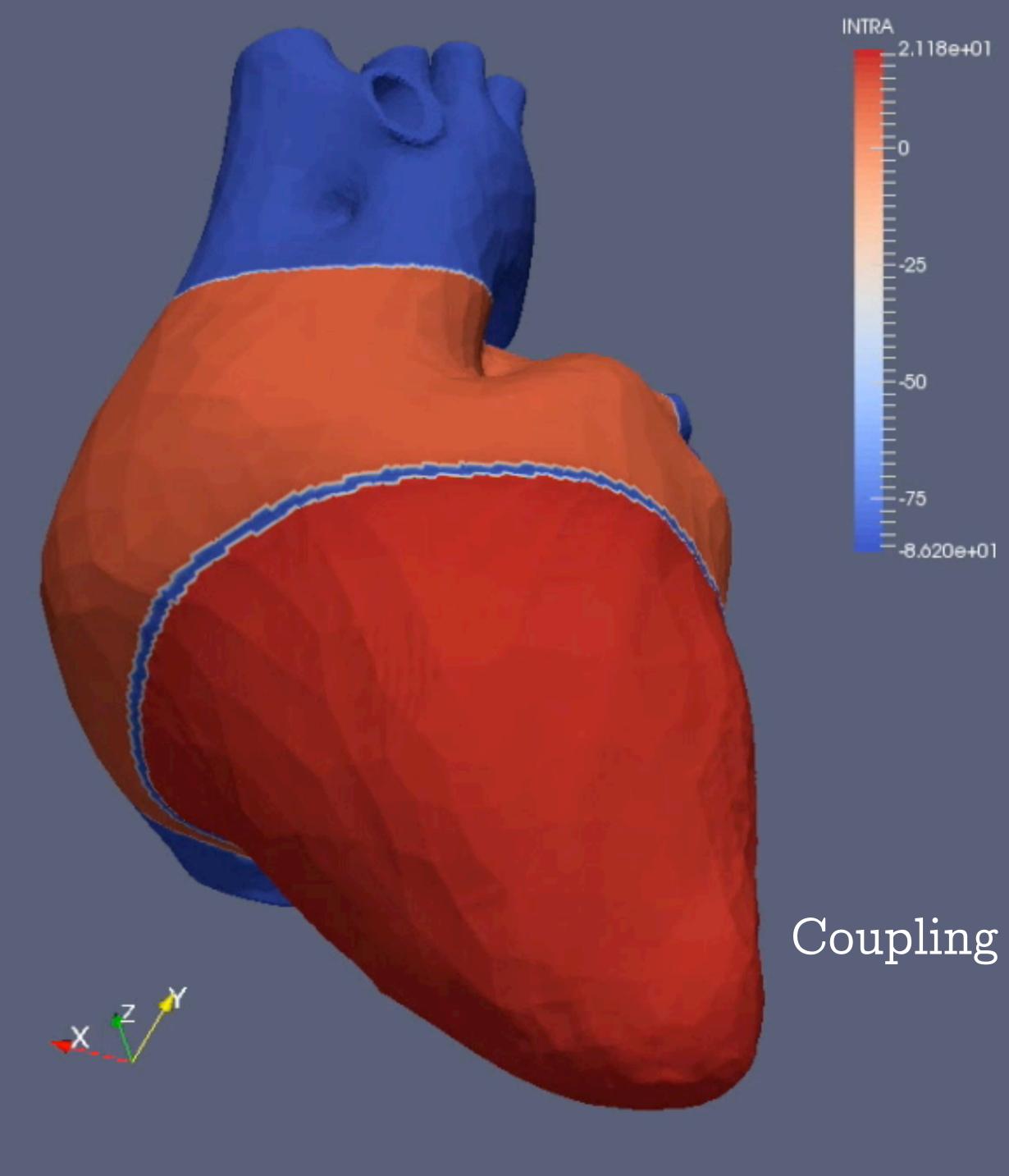






Previous BSC - Brazil initiatives: EU-Brazil Cloud Connect





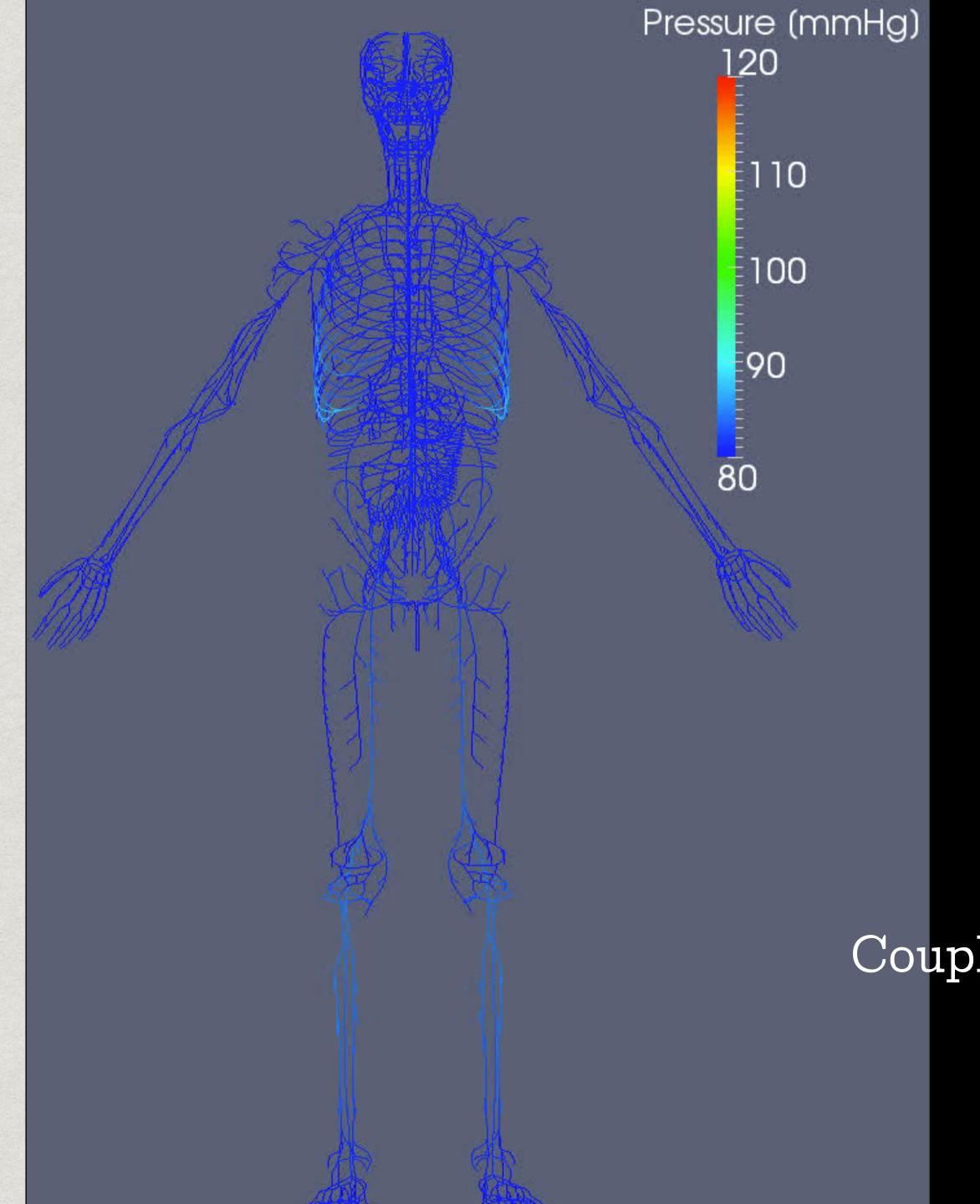
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# Cardiac Electromechanical computational model

Coupling with the arterial system (Alya + ADAN) BSC and LNCC (Brazil)

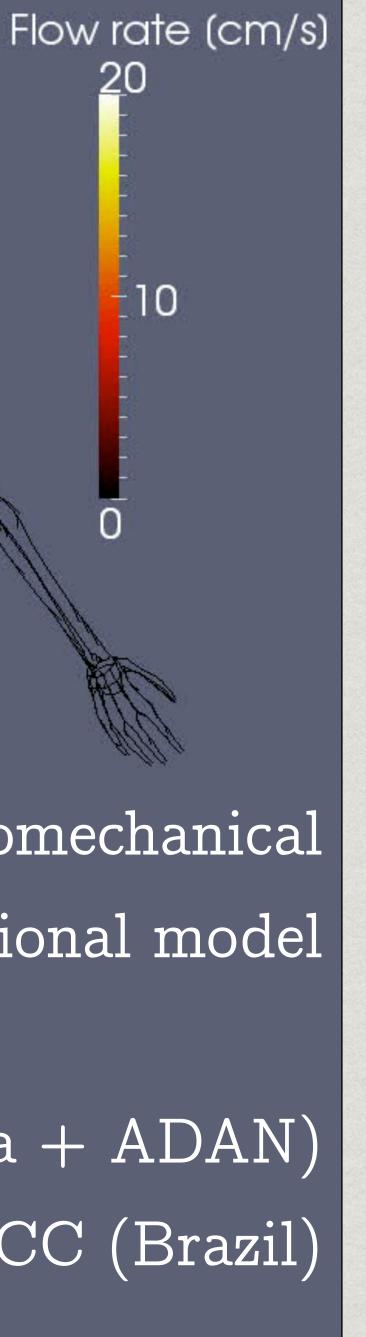






Cardiac Electromechanical computational model

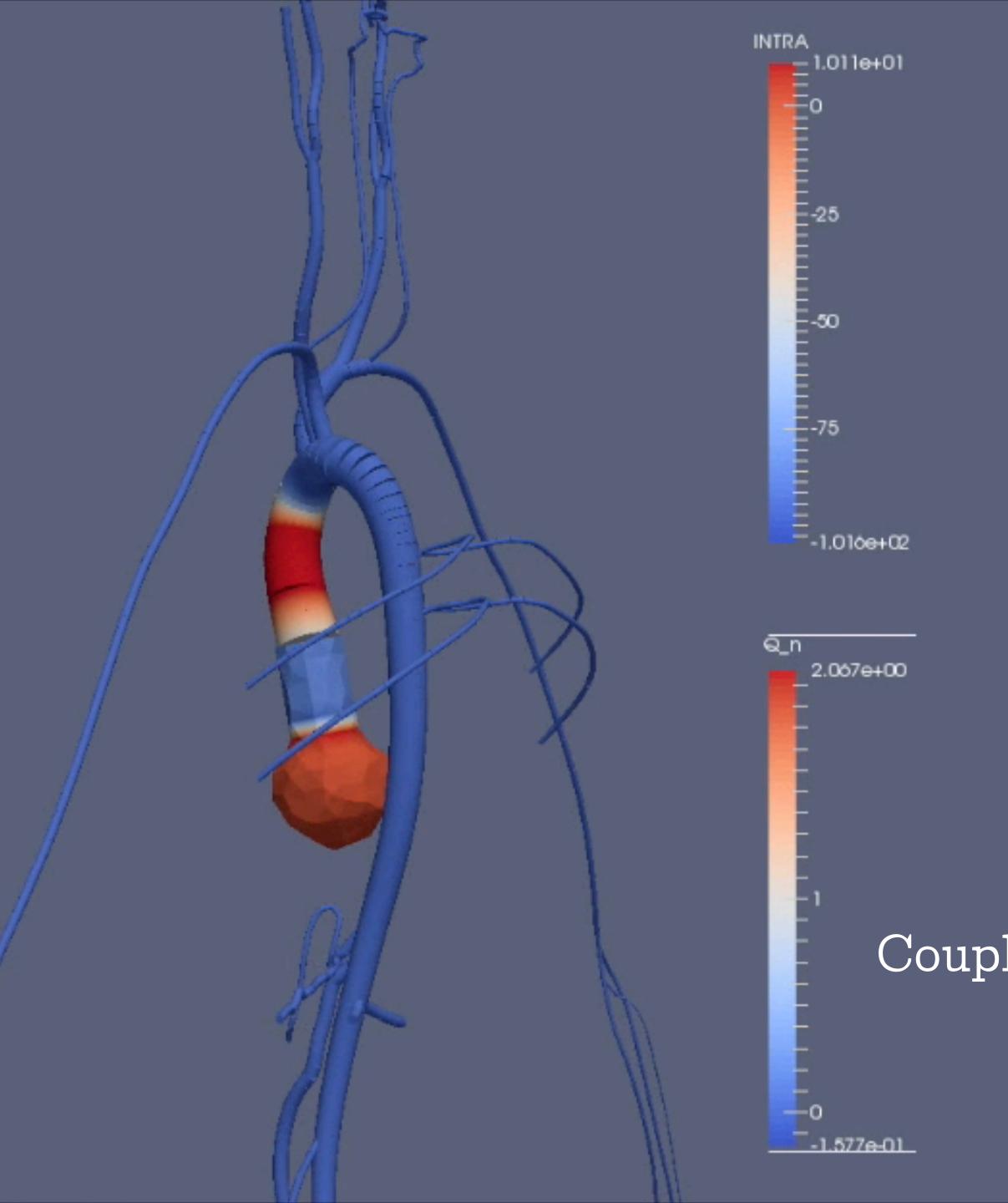
Coupling with the arterial system (Alya + ADAN) BSC and LNCC (Brazil)



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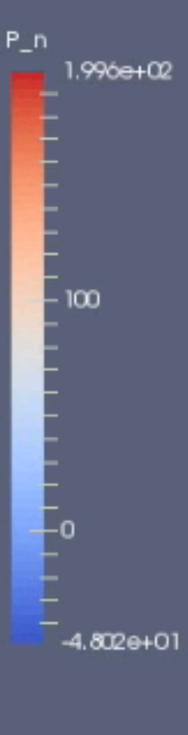
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Cardiac Electromechanical computational model

Coupling with the arterial system (Alya + ADAN) BSC and LNCC (Brazil) Х





# Current BSC - Brazil initiatives: HPC4E



# HPC4E (HPC for Energy) EU - Brazil collaboration project



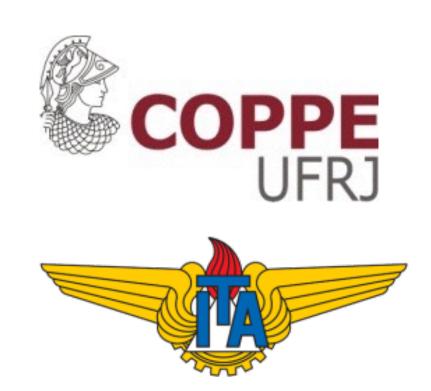


### H2020-EUB-2-2015:

- High Performance Computing
- 2 Million Euro for European partners alone
- "Apply Exascale HPC technology to energy industry simulations"
  - Wind + Oil and Gas + Biomass

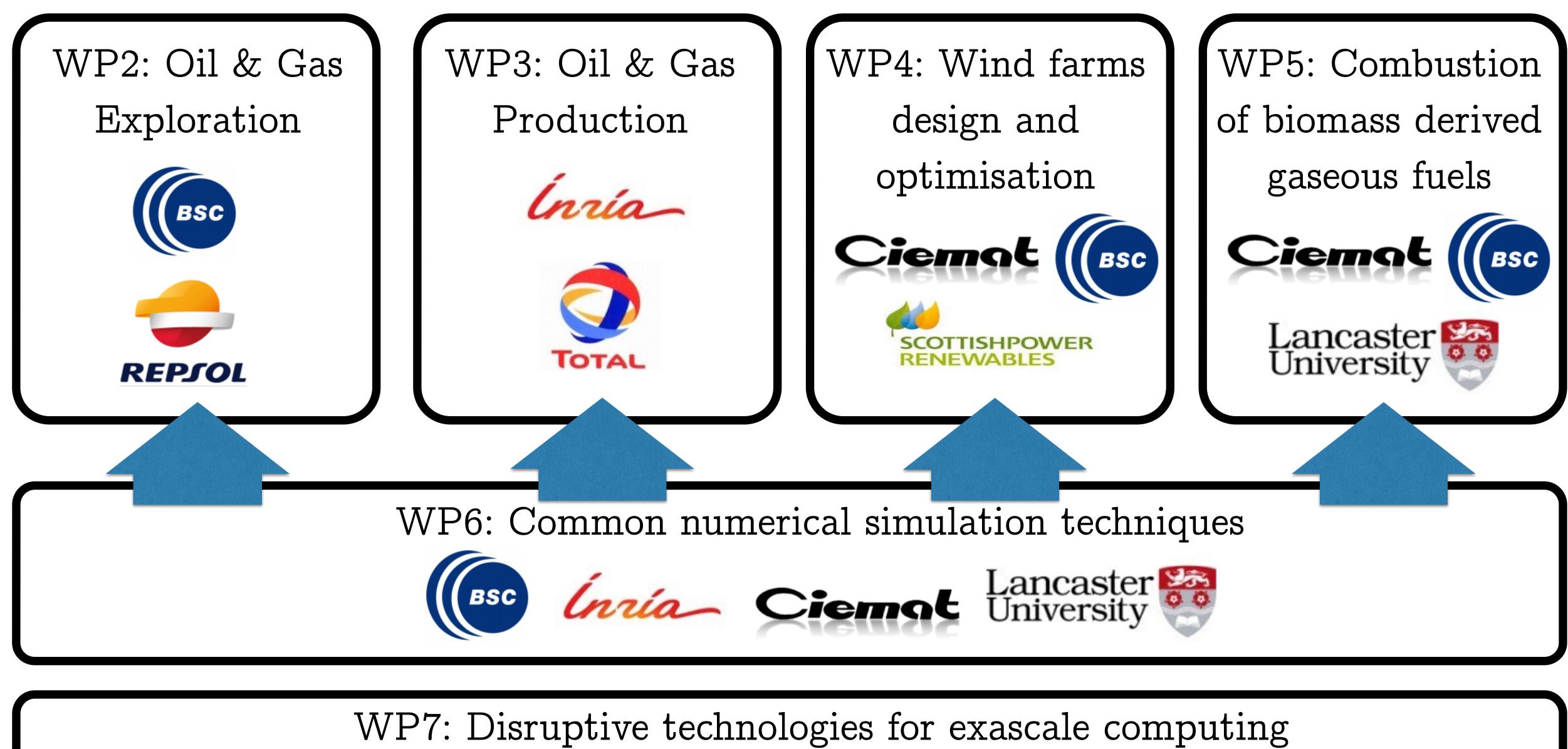
















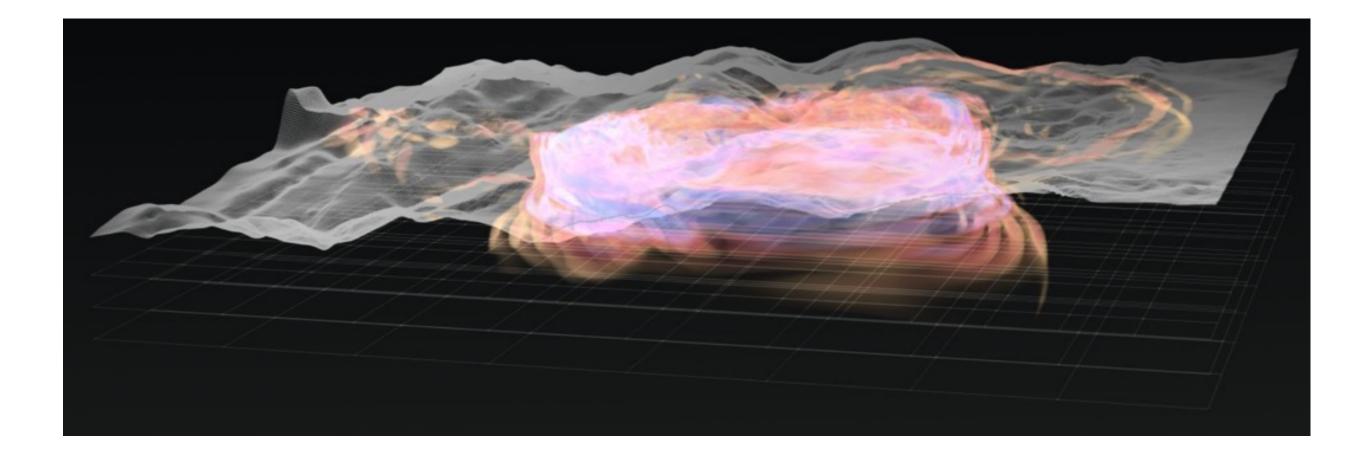




## Hydrocarbon Energy

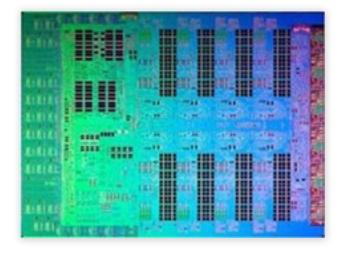
Exascale-level computational kernels (x5 performance and energy efficiency)

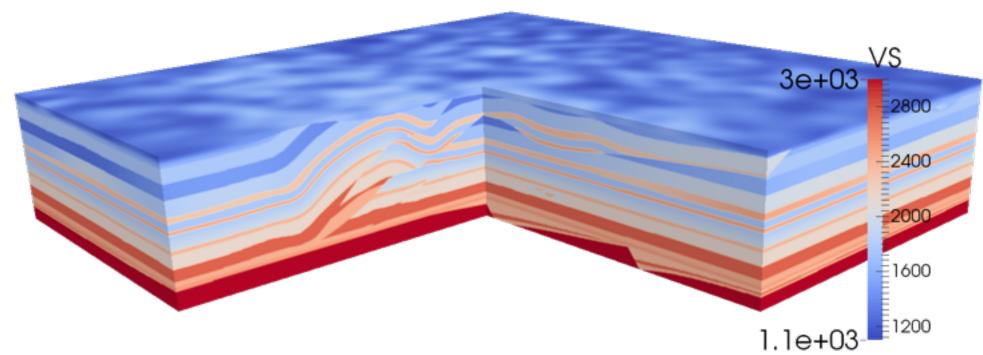
- Multiscale Hybrid-Mixed methods + DG/CG (frequency domain) ■ Mimetic deformed grid FD (time domain) Exploration risk reduction through uncertainty quantification Industry-driven benchmarks for geophysical imaging











Wind farm design and optimisation

Goal: To overcome some of the existing limitations by developing models for atmospheric boundary layer winds in complex terrains and its HPC implementation to evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of wind farms

Implementation in the in-house ALYA code of atmospheric boundary layer models for neutral and non-neutral (thermal coupling) atmospheric stability

Transient coupling with mesoscale meteorological models

Wake modelling. Characterizing numerically the downwind effects of rotors by solving complex turbulent rotating flows

## Biomass energy

- Generation and assessment of chemical kinetics mechanisms describing the chemical pathways for the combustion of biomass-derived gaseous blends.
- Extending the use of HPC to investigate biomass-derived-fuels with focused on combustion dynamics, stability and pollutant formation in stationary gas turbines.
- Generation of an optimised industrial guideline for the use of biomass-derived gaseous fuel in industrial systems.

## Important issues

- European part Grant Agreement to be signed NOVEMBER 14TH 2015
- Starting date proposed to CE officer: DECEMBER 1ST 2015

Starting date depends on the Brazilian part Grant Agreement signed... (update?)

Important issues

other PRACE supercomputers...)

Project access: code scaling and optimisation Cut-off dates every 3 months

Preparatory access: large-scale computationally intensive projects February and September

Check periodically: <u>http://www.prace-ri.eu/call-announcements/</u>

## HPC4E groups must take profit of PRACE calls, asking for resources in MN (and



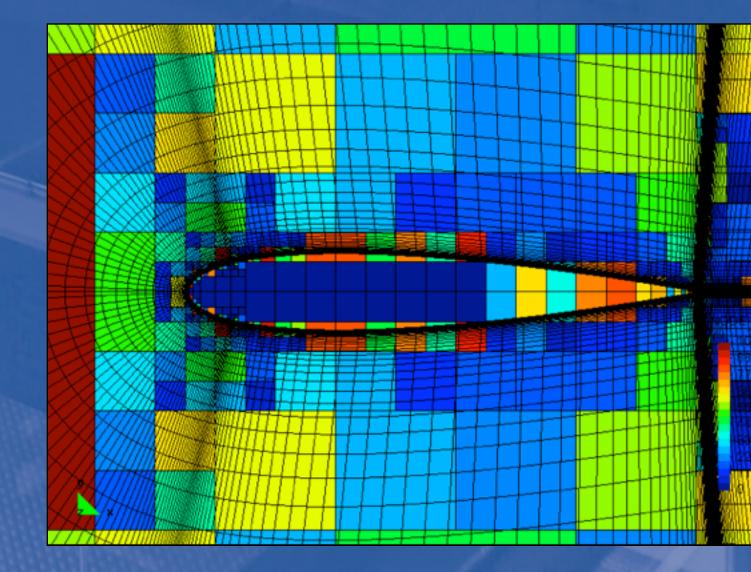
# HPC-based multi-physics simulations for the energy realm

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Barcelona Supercomputing Center Spain



Barcelona Supercomputing Center Centro Nacional de Supercomputación



EXCELENCIA SEVERO OCHOA

