

Parallel Coupling of CFD-DEM simulations

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Outline

Background

- What is XDEM?
- CFD-DEM Coupling

CFD-DEM Parallel Coupling

- Co-located Partitioning Strategy
- Dual-grid Multiscale Approach

Results

- Results Validation
- Performance Evaluation

Conclusion

- Future Work

What is XDEM?

What is XDEM?

eXtended Discrete Element Method

Dynamics

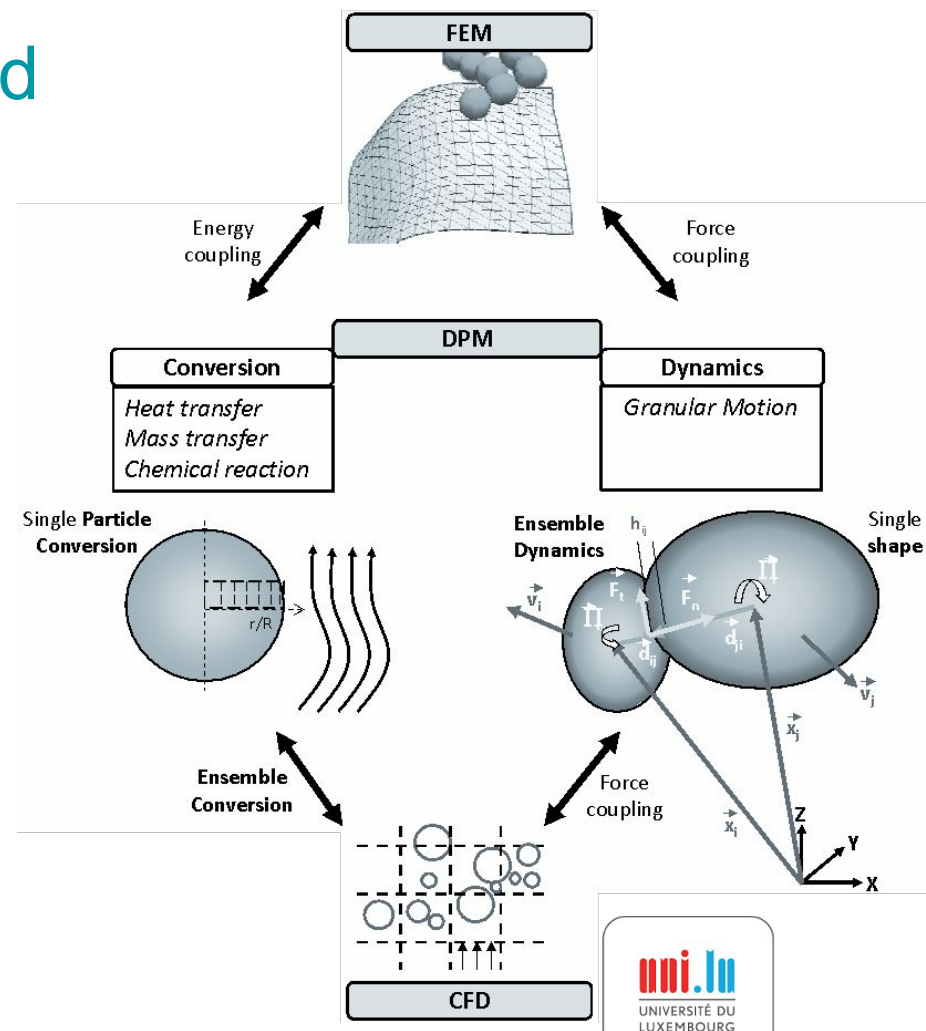
- Force and torques
- Particle motion

Conversion

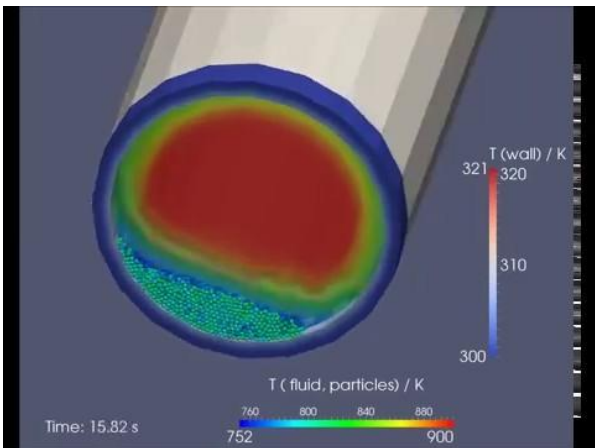
- Heat and mass transfer
- Chemical reactions

Coupled with

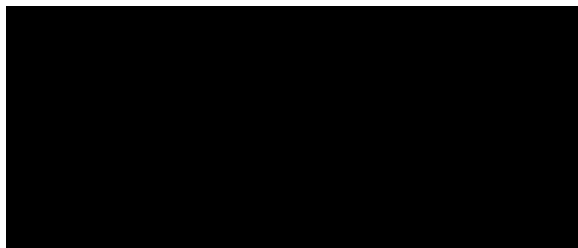
- Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)
- Finite Element Method (FEM)



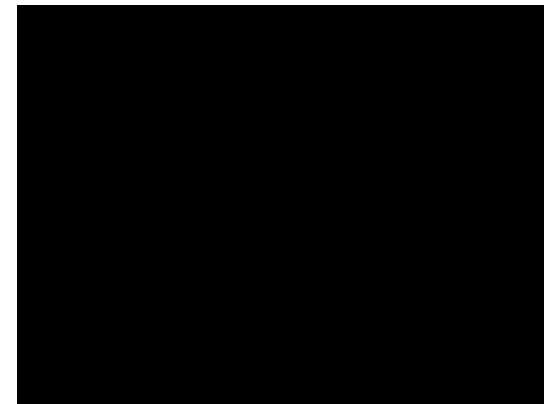
Examples



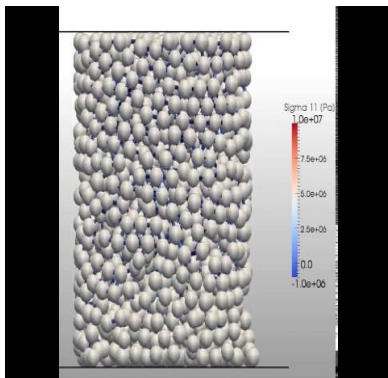
Heat transfer to the walls of a rotary furnace



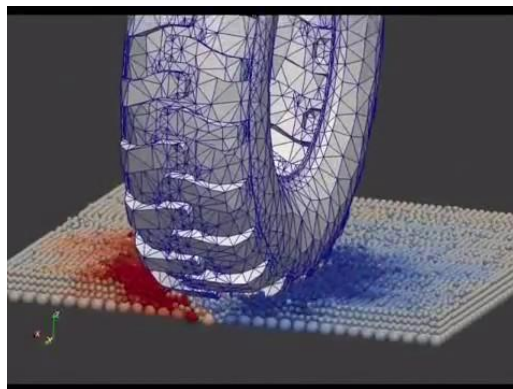
Impacts on an elastic membrane



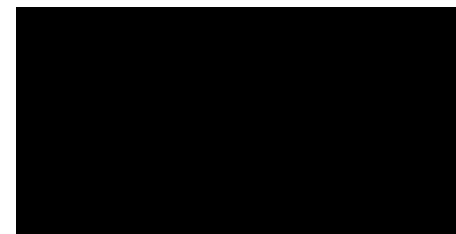
Charge/discharge of hoppers



Brittle failure

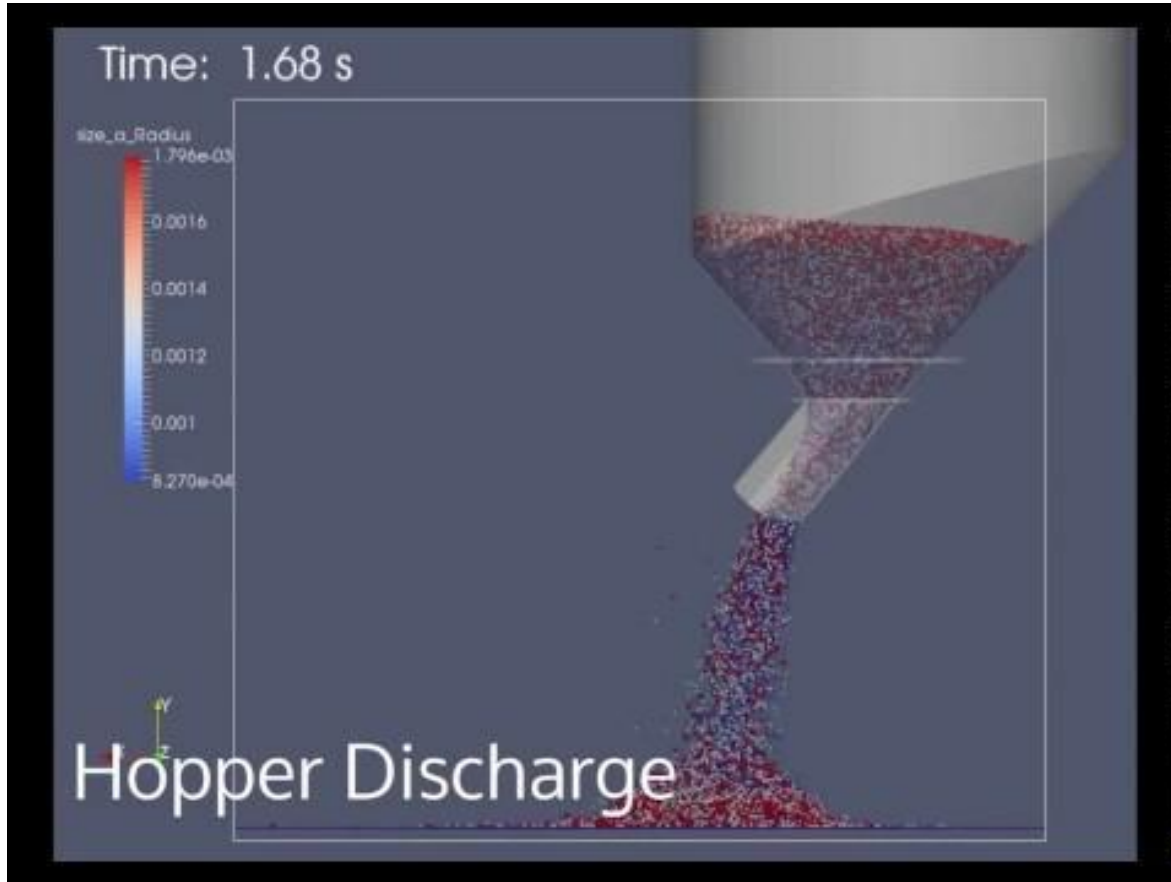


Tire rolling on snow



Fluidisation

(X)DEM needs HPC!



Hopper charge

- 15 s of simulation
- 92 hours with 120 cores
- Est. seq. time > 4 months

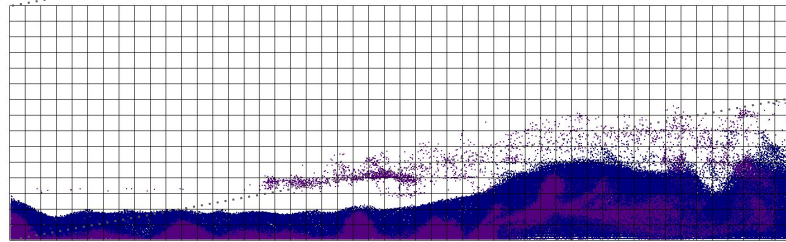
Hopper discharge

- 18 s of simulation
- 120 hours with 144 cores
- Est. seq. time > 6 months

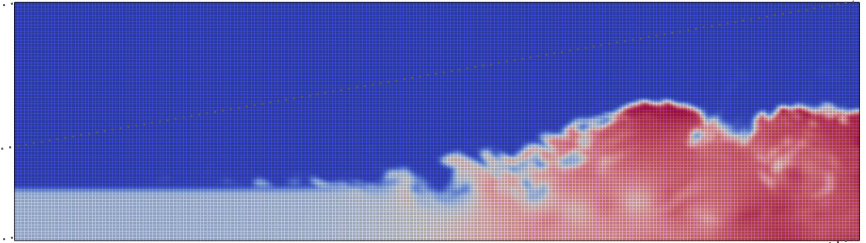
CFD-DEM Coupling

CFD-(X)DEM Coupling

Moving particles interacting with fluid and gas



Particles in DEM



Fluid and gas in CFD

From CFD to DEM

- Lift force (buoyancy)
- Drag force

From DEM to CFD

- Porosity
- Particle source of momentum

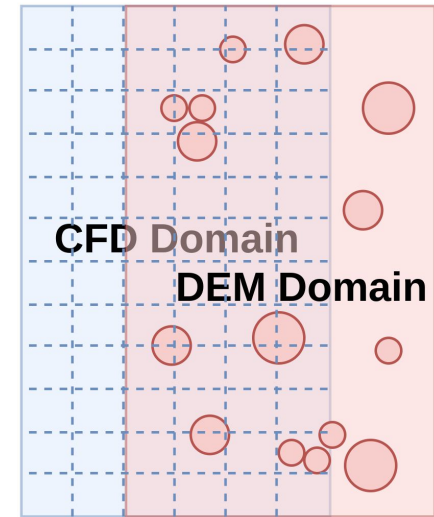
CFD ↔ XDEM

- Heat transfer
- Mass transfer

CFD-DEM Parallel Coupling: Challenges

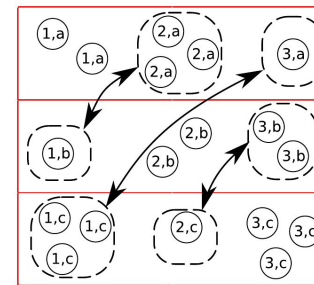
Challenges in CFD-XDEM parallel coupling

- Combine different independent software
- Large volume of data to exchange
- Different distribution of the computation and of the data
- DEM data distribution is dynamic



Classical Approaches

- Each software partitions its domain independent
- Data exchange in a peer-to-peer model



SediFoam [Sun2016]

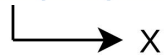
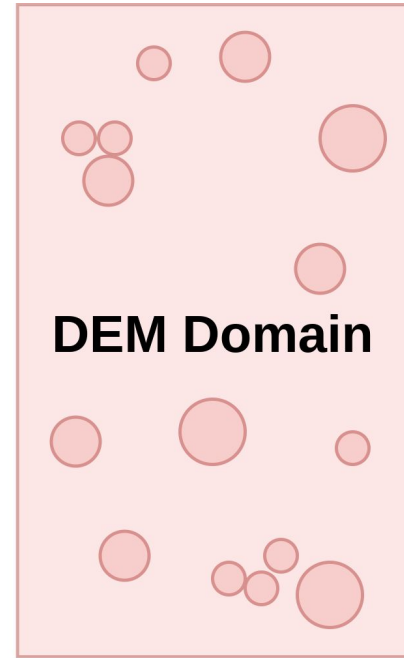


CFD-DEM Parallel Coupling: Challenges

OpenFOAM



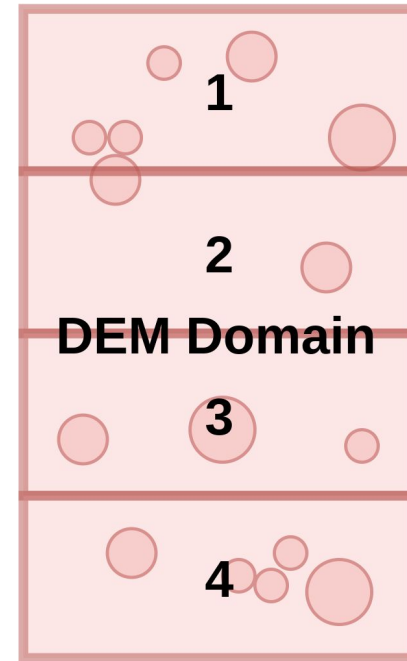
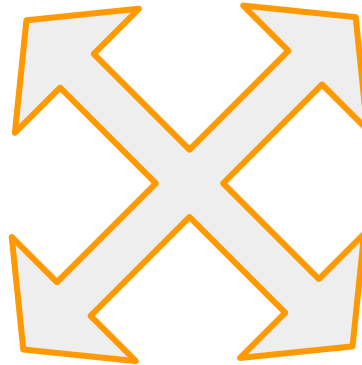
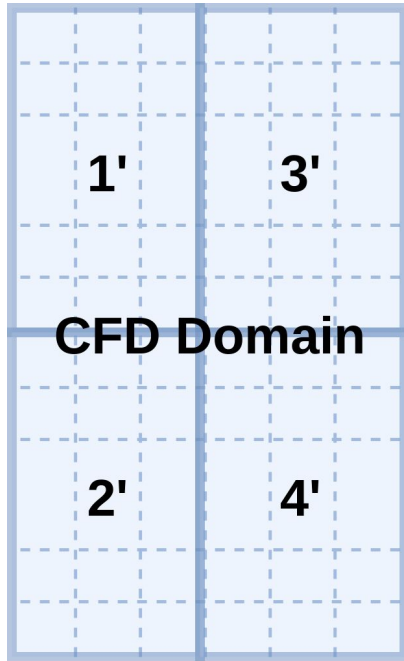
XDEM



The domains overlap in space

CFD-DEM Parallel Coupling: Challenges

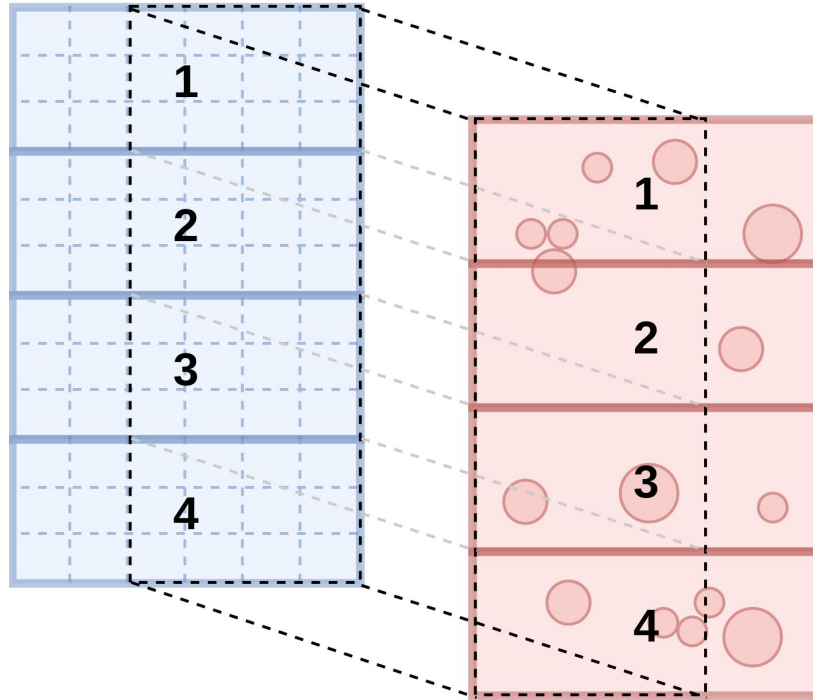
Classical Approach: the domains are partitioned independently



Unpredictable pattern and large volume of communication

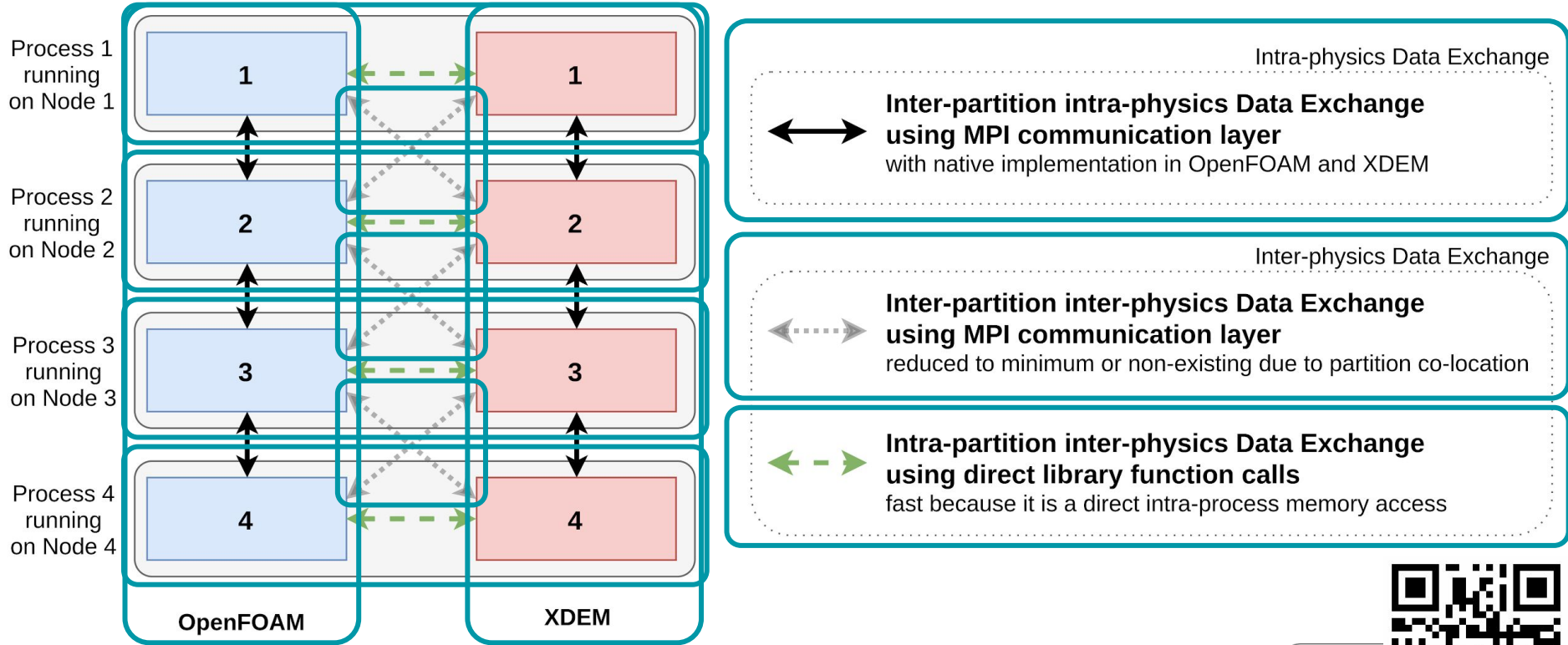
Co-located Partitioning Strategy

Co-located Partitioning Strategy



Domain elements
co-located in domain
space are assigned to
the same partition

Co-located Partitioning Strategy

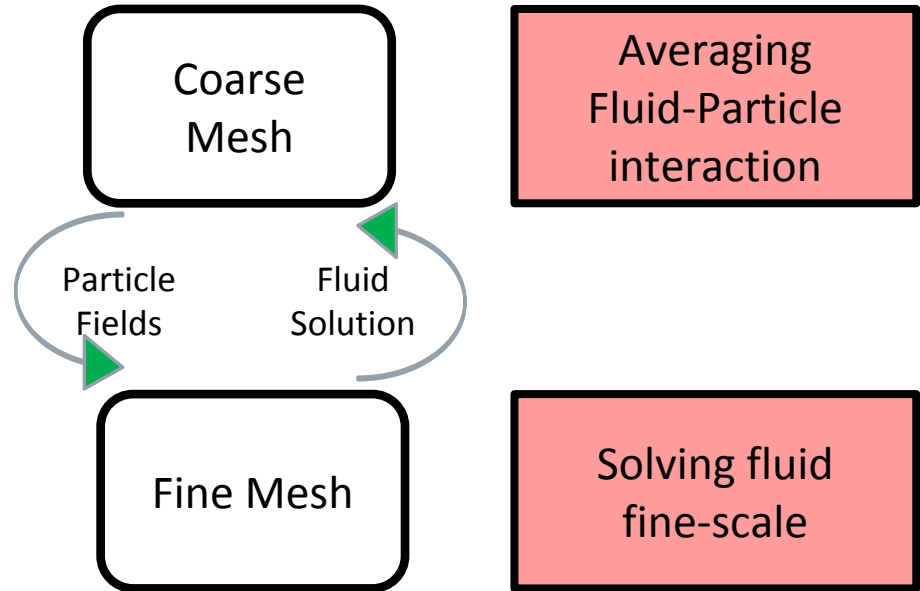
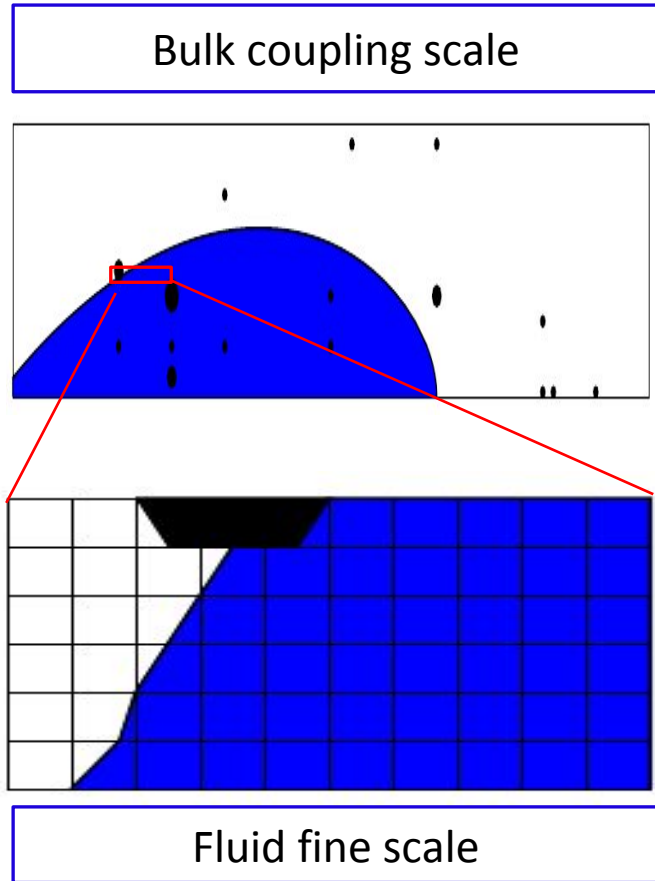


Use direct coupling between existing software
if the two softwares are perfectly aligned



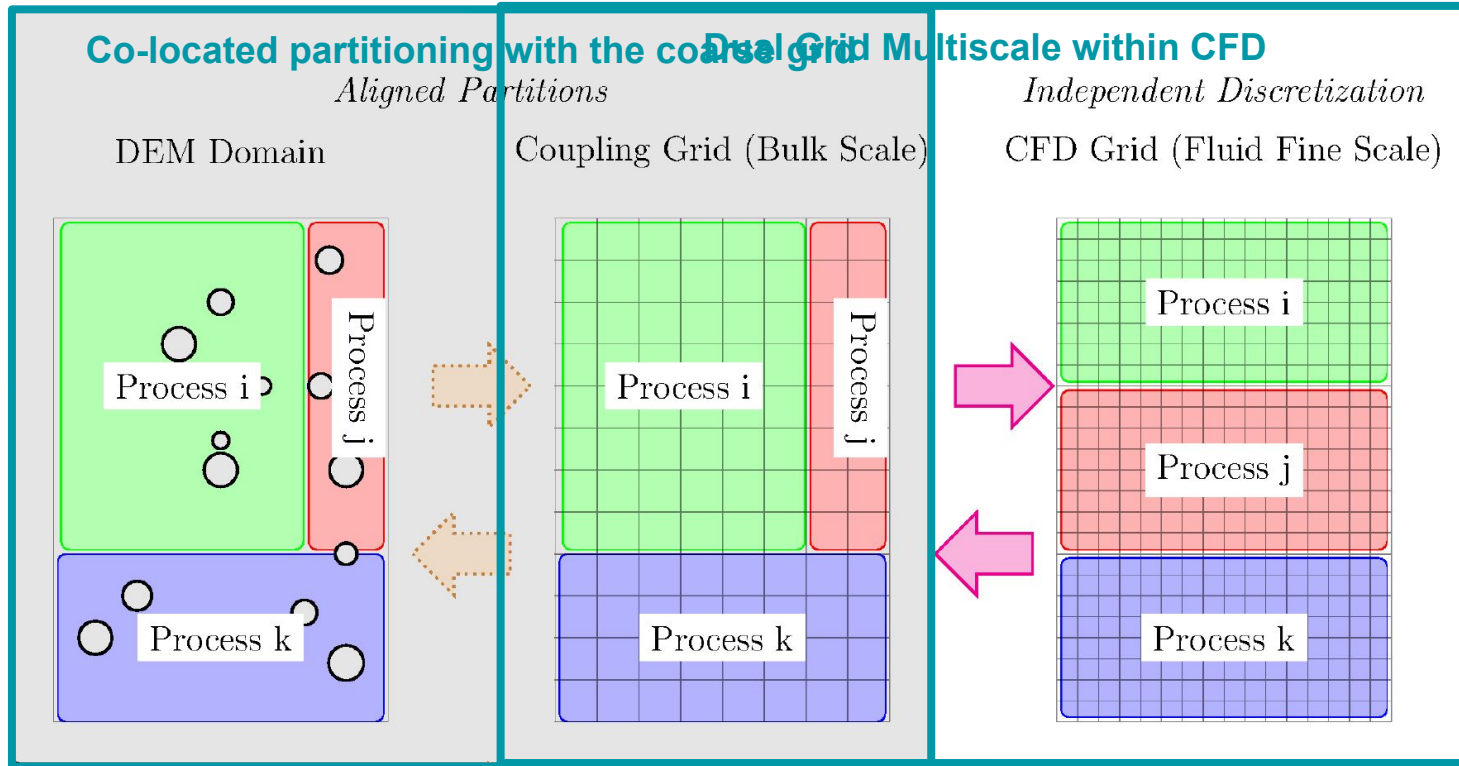
Dual-Grid Multiscale Approach

Advantages of the dual-grid multiscale



- Keeping advantages of volume-averaged CFD-DEM
- Restoring grid-convergence of the CFD solution

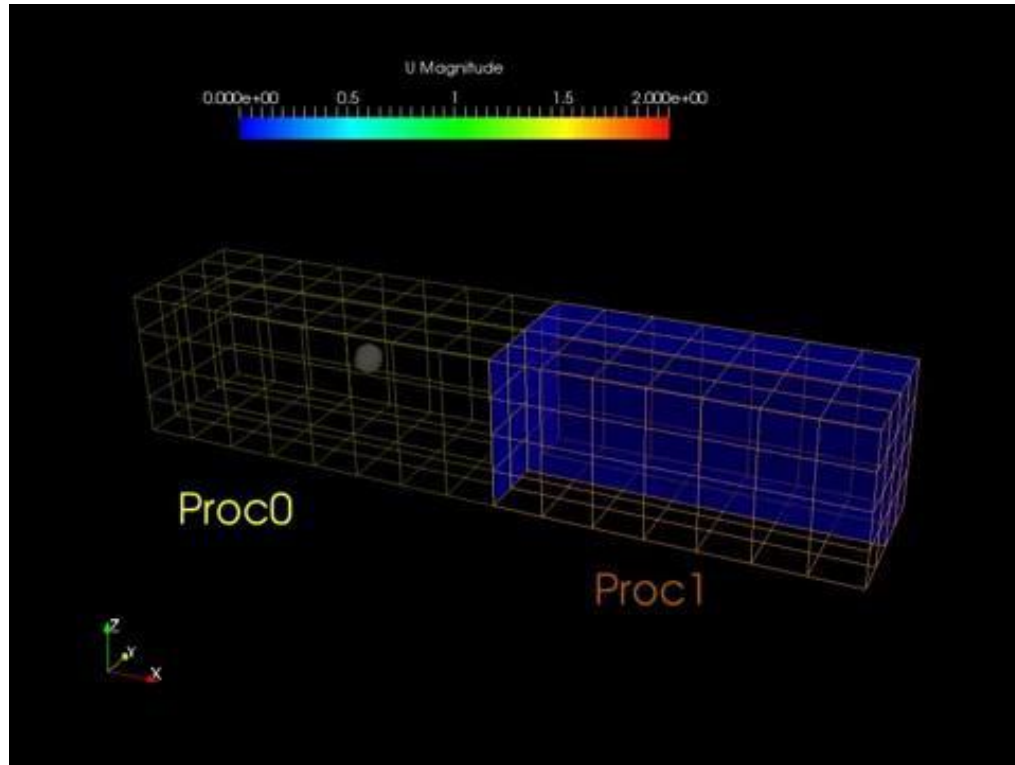
Dual grid and co-located partitioning



- No constraint on the partitioning of the fine mesh \Rightarrow better load-balancing for CFD
- Coarse mesh can be perfectly aligned with XDEM \Rightarrow no inter-partition inter-physics communication

Validation of the Results

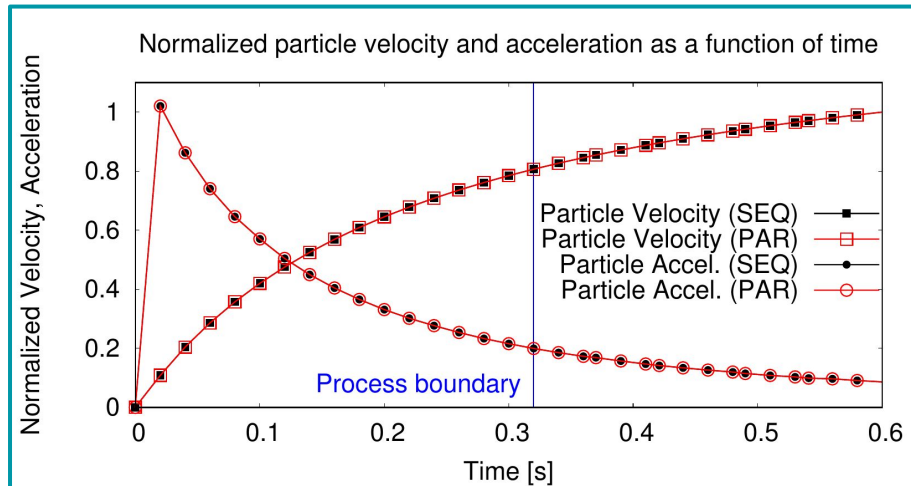
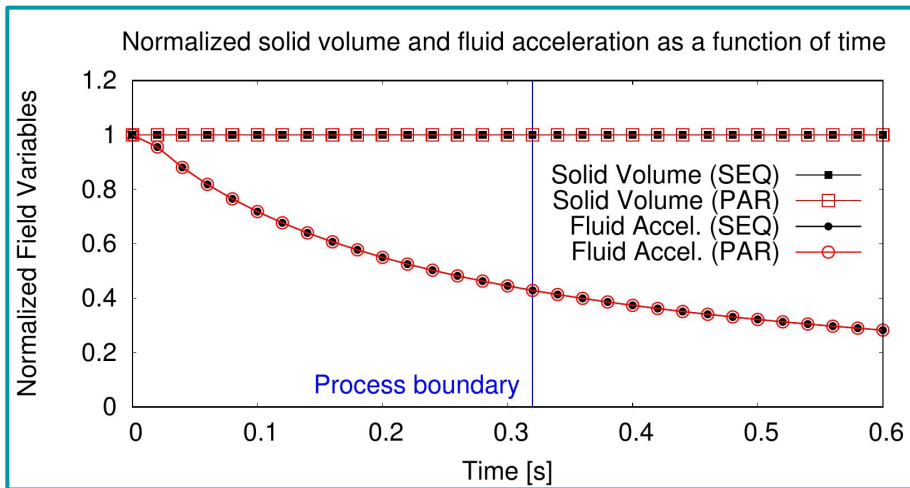
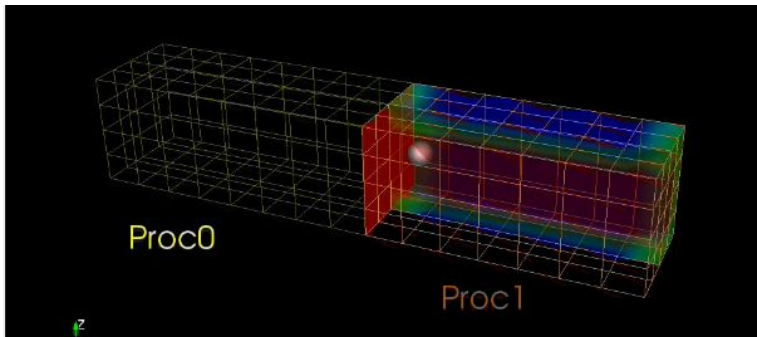
One particle crossing process boundaries



Setup

- one particle
- accelerated by the fluid
- moving from one process to another

One particle crossing process boundaries

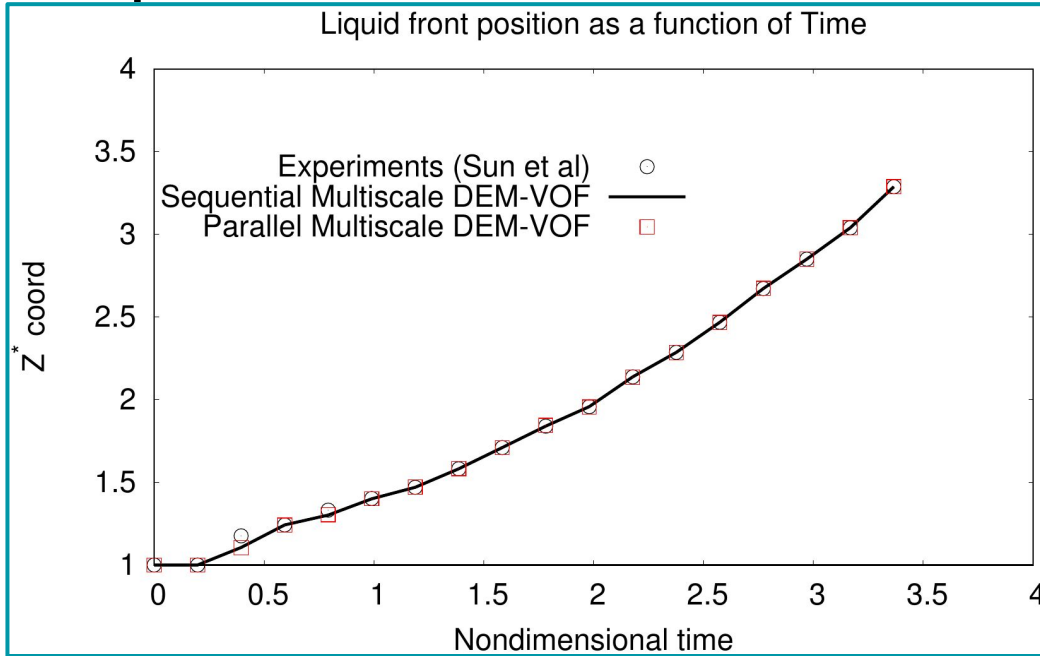


Results

- drag force & particle velocity are continuous
- Identical between sequential and parallel execution

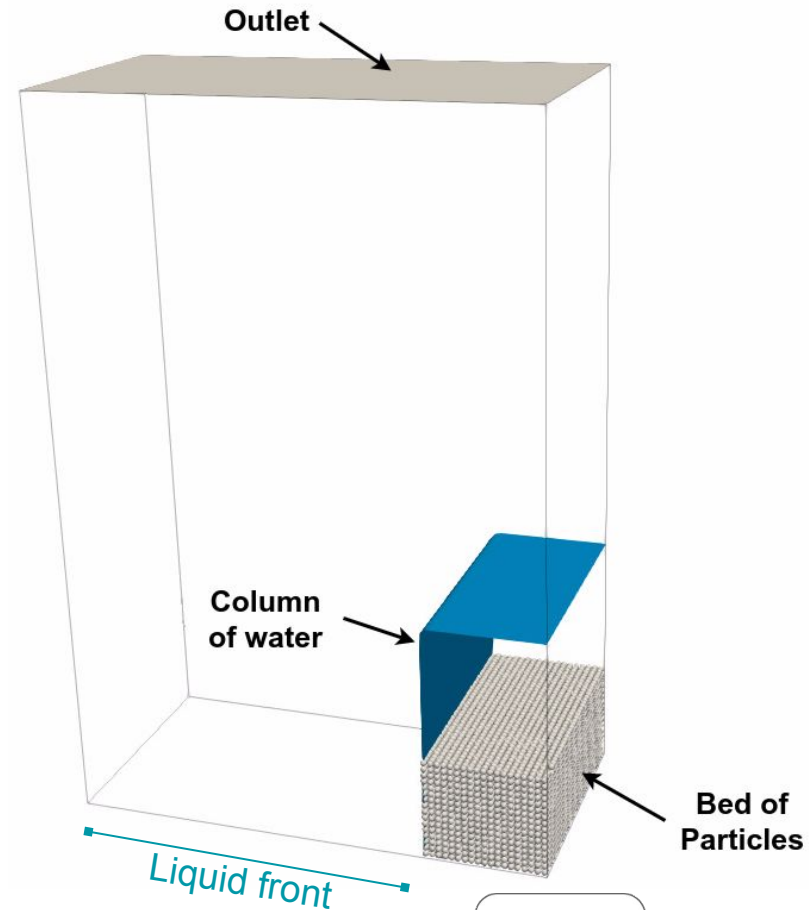
Liquid Front in a Dam Break

Liquid front position as a function of Time



Results

- position of the liquid front
- identical between sequential and parallel
- identical with experimental data



Performance Evaluation

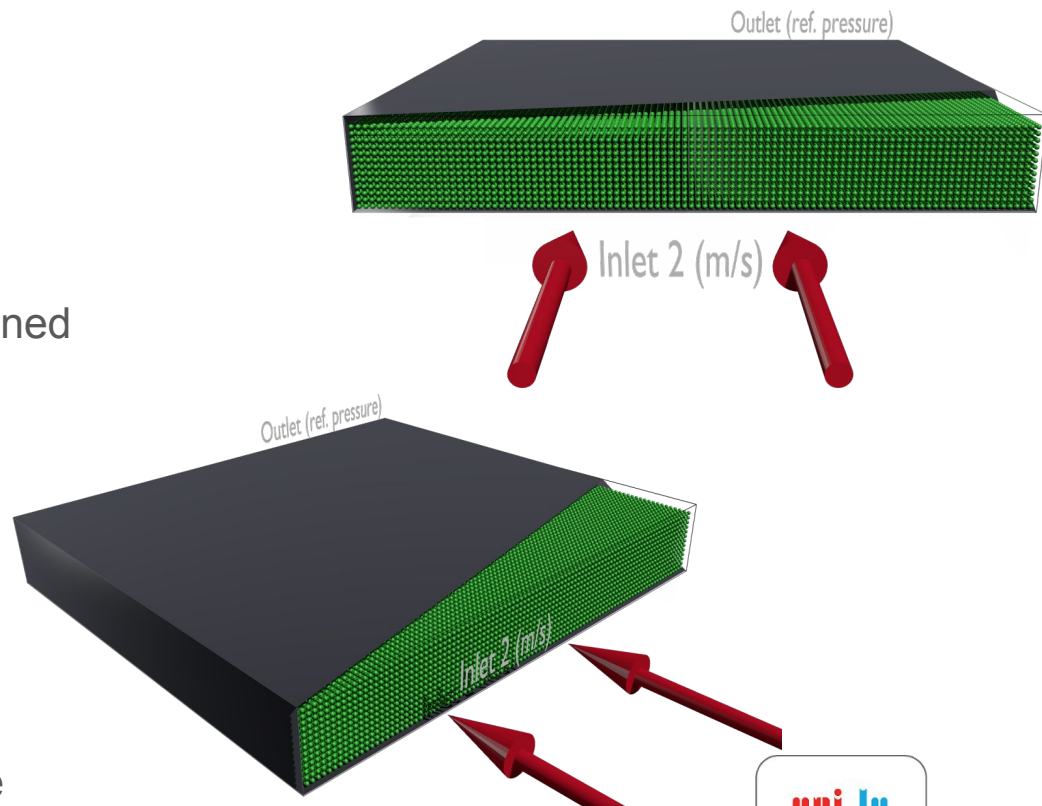
Scalability results (co-located only)

Setup

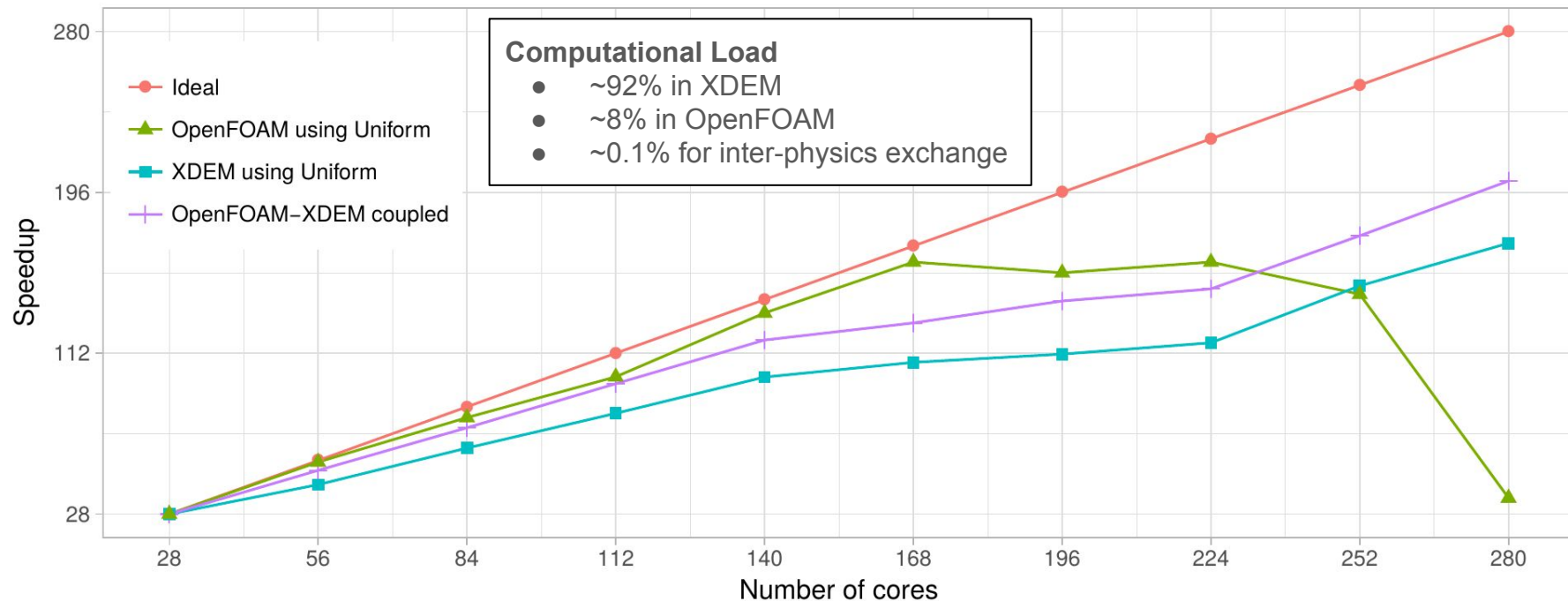
- 10 million particles
- 1 million CFD cells
- CFD mesh and DEM grid are aligned
- Uniform distribution
- From 1 to 10 nodes

Computation Load

- ~92% in XDEM
- ~8% in OpenFOAM
- ~0.1% for inter-physics exchange



Scalability results (co-located only)

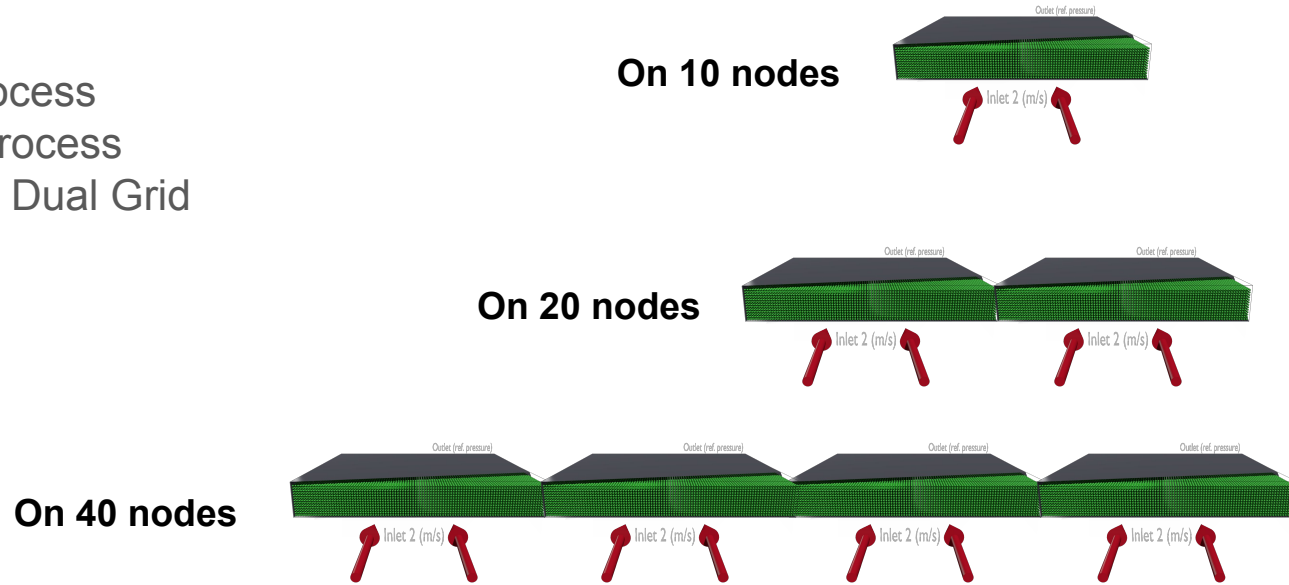


- OpenFOAM is underloaded (< 3600 CFD cells per process)
- Coupled execution follows the behavior of the dominant part

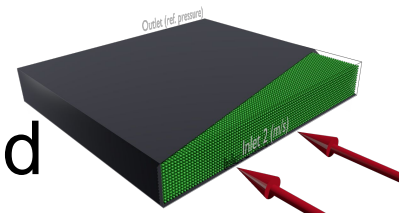
Weak Scalability / Communication Overhead

Setup

- ~4464 particles per process
- ~4464 CFD cells per process
- Co-located partitions + Dual Grid
- Uniform distribution
- 10, 20 and 40 nodes



Weak Scalability / Communication Overhead



#nodes	#cores #processes	Total #particles	Total #CFD cells	Average Timestep	Overhead	Inter-Physics Exchange
10	280	2.5M	2.5M	1.612 s	-	0.7 ms
20	560	5M	5M	1.618 s	1%	0.6 ms
40	1120	10M	10M	1.650 s	2.3%	0.6 ms

Other CFD-DEM solutions from literature (on similar configurations)

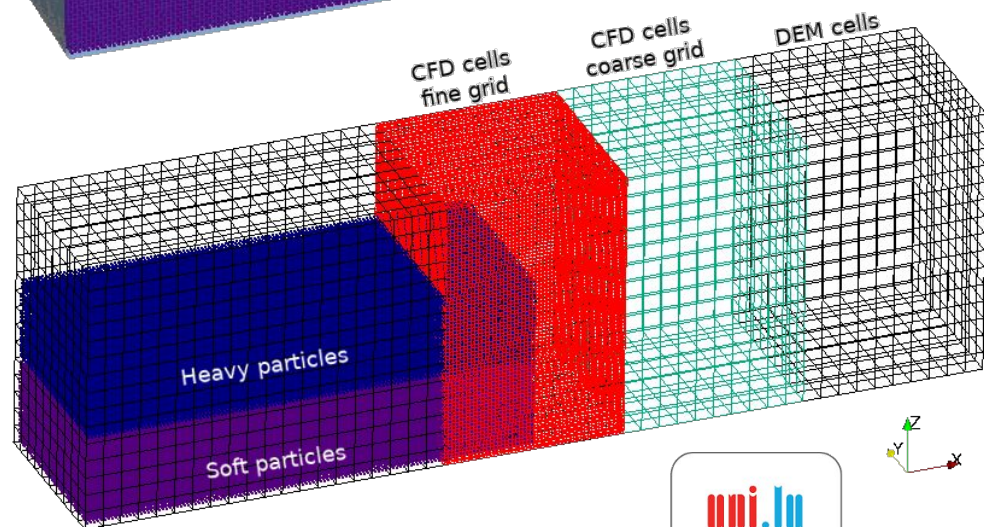
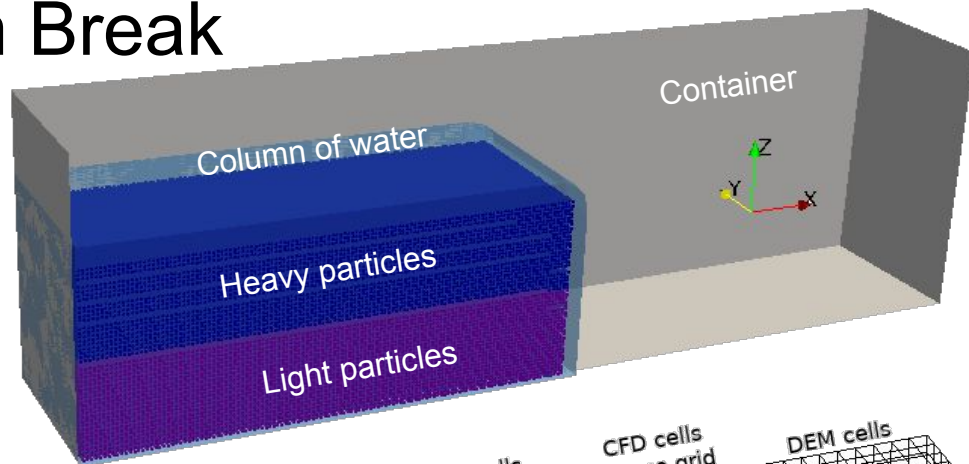
- **MFIX:** +160% overhead from 64 to 256 processes [Gopalakrishnan2013]
- **SediFoam:** +50% overhead from 128 to 512 processes [Sun2016]

→ due to large increase of p2p communication

Realistic Testcase: Dam Break

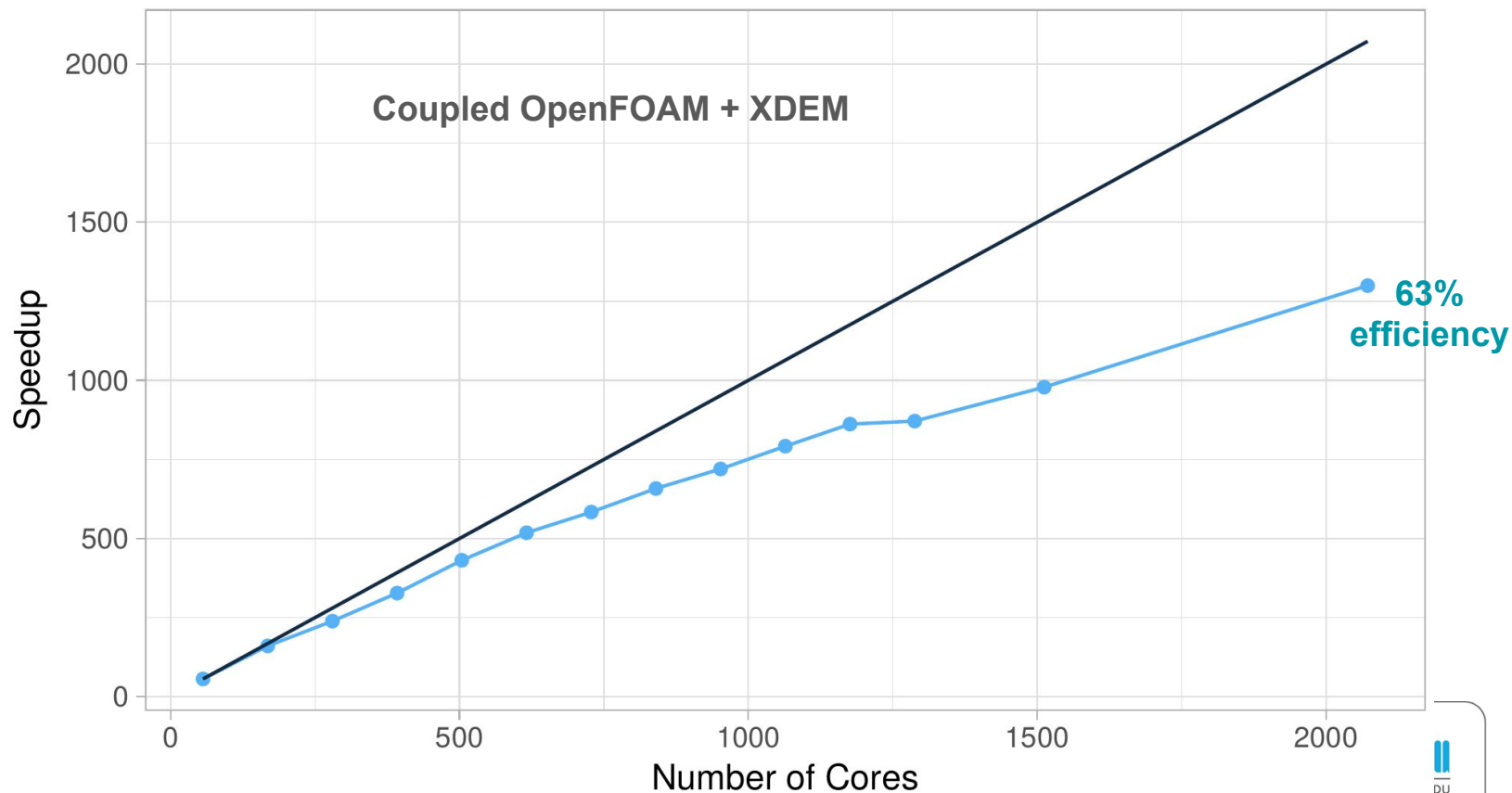
Setup

- 2.35M particles
- 10M CFD cells in the fine grid
- 500k CFD cells in the coarse grid
- Co-located partitions + Dual Grid
- Non-uniform distribution

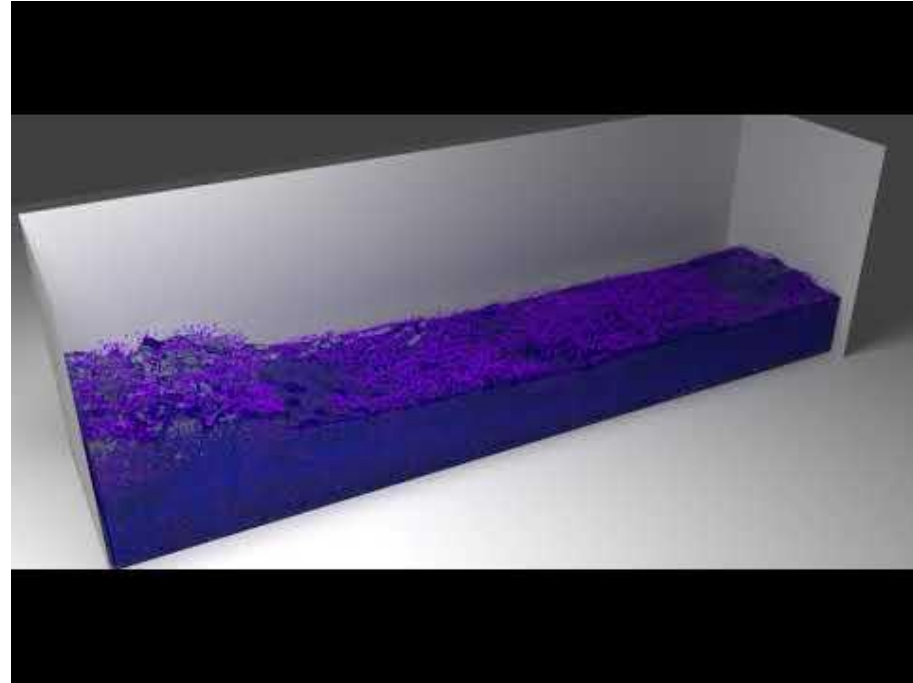
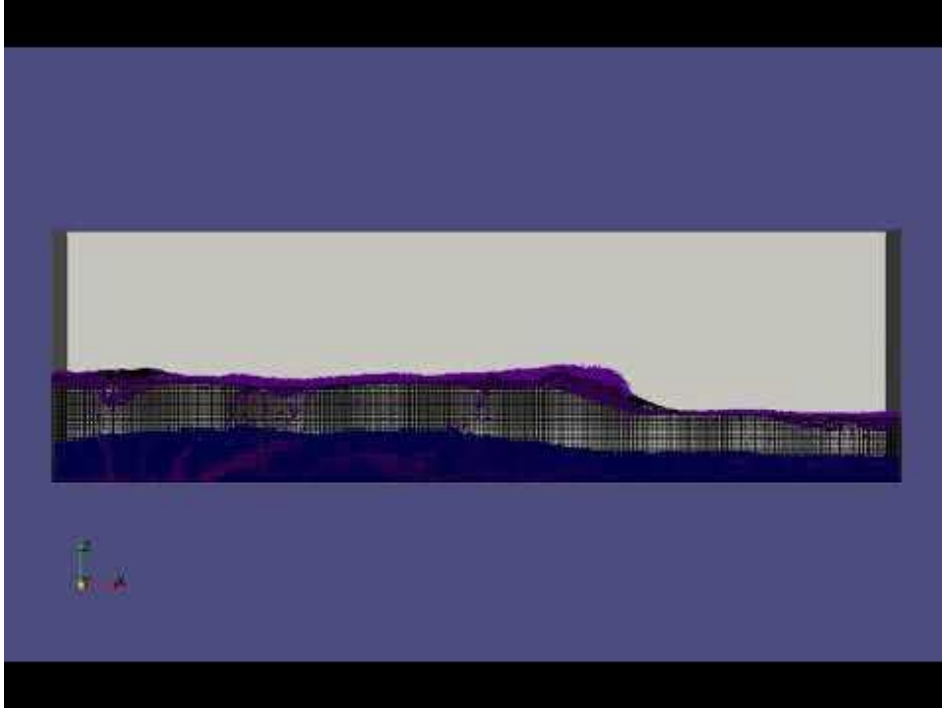


Running scalability test from 4 to 78 nodes

Dam Break scalability (preliminary results)



Realistic Testcase: Dam Break



Conclusion

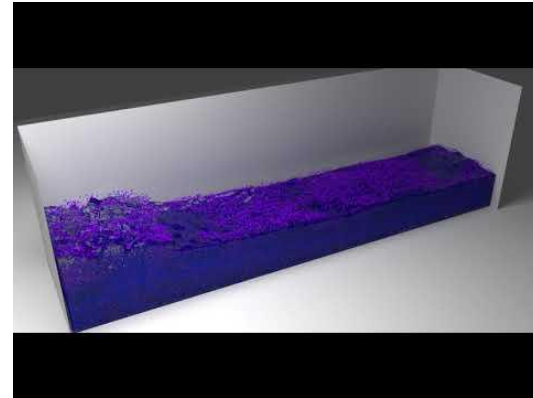
Parallel Coupling of CFD-DEM simulations

Leveraging 2 ideas

- Co-located partitioning
 - Reduce the volume of communication
 - Impose constraint on the partitioning
- Dual grid multiscale
 - Better convergence of the solution & simplify averaging of the CFD-DEM coupling
 - Relax the constraint on the partitioning

Future work / Other issues

- Multiphysics-aware partitioner
- Dynamics load-balancing



Co-located
partitioning

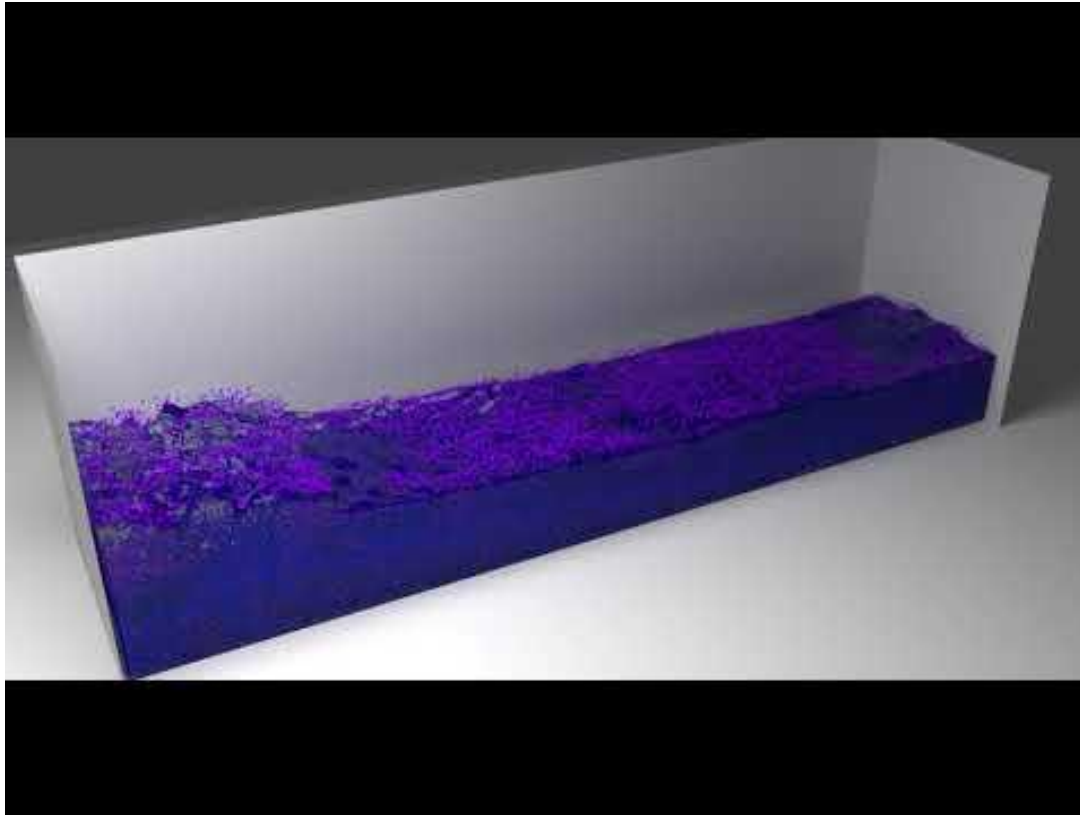


Dual grid
multiscale



CFD-DEM
Parallel Coupling

Thank you for your attention!



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