

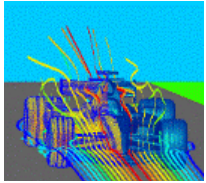


# Why Supercomputing Partnerships Matter for CFD Simulations

Wim Slagter, PhD  
Director, HPC & Cloud Alliances  
ANSYS, Inc.



# ANSYS is...



Fluids

## FOCUSED

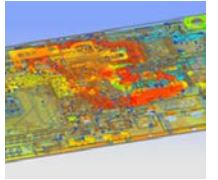
This is all we do.  
Leading product technologies in all physics areas  
Largest development team focused on simulation



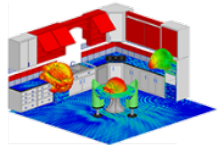
## TRUSTED

**96** of the top 100

FORTUNE 500 Industrials  
ISO 9001 and NQA-1 certified



Power Integrity



Electromagnetics

## CAPABLE

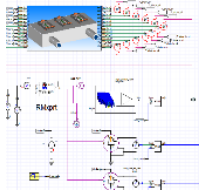


## PROVEN

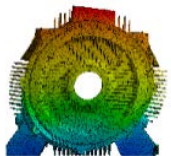
Recognized as one of the world's **MOST INNOVATIVE AND FASTEST-GROWING COMPANIES\***

## INDEPENDENT

Long-term financial stability  
CAD agnostic



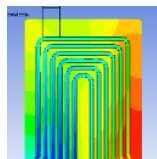
Systems



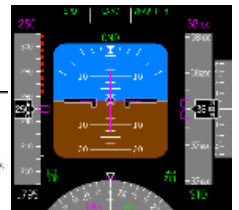
Structures

## LARGEST

**3x** The size of our nearest competitor



Thermal



Embedded Software



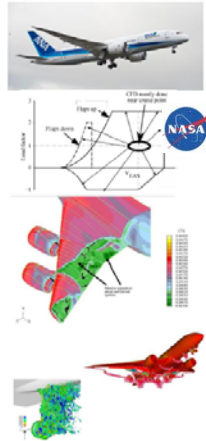
\*BusinessWeek, FORTUNE



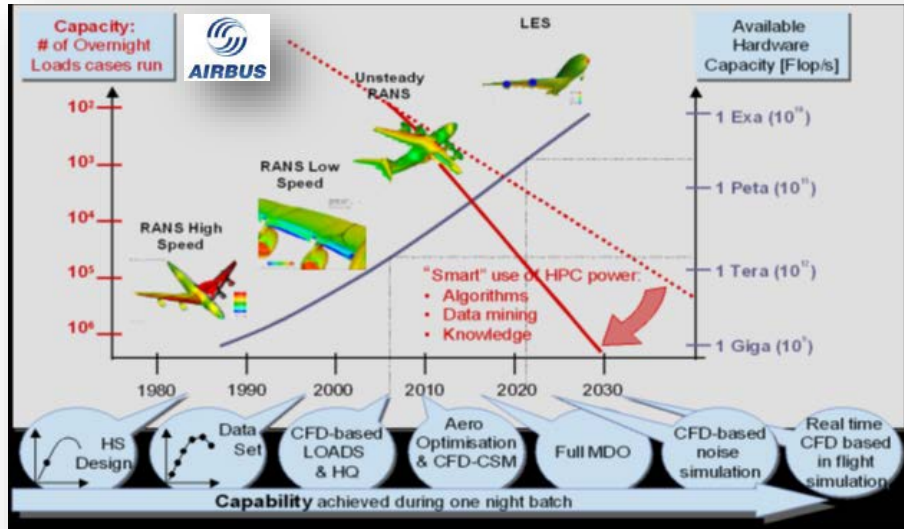
# HPC Challenges in the Industry

## LES of a Powered Aircraft Configuration Across the Full Flight Envelope

- Assess the ability to use CFD over the entire flight envelope, including dynamic maneuvers
- Assess the ability of CFD to accurately predict separated turbulent flows
  - Monitor increasing LES region for hybrid RANS-LES simulations
  - Evaluate success of WMLES
  - Determine future feasibility of WRLES
- Assess the ability to model or simulate transition effects
- Project future reductions in wind tunnel testing

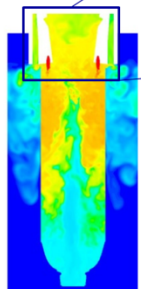


Source: "NASA Vision 2030 CFD Code – Final Technical Review", Contract # NNL08AA16B, November 14, 2013, NASA Langley Research Center



Source: "Exascale Challenges of European Academic & Industrial Applications", S. Requena, ISC'14, 22-26 June 2014, Leipzig

## Active Nozzle – a key component for package sterilisation in new filling machine



### HPC challenge

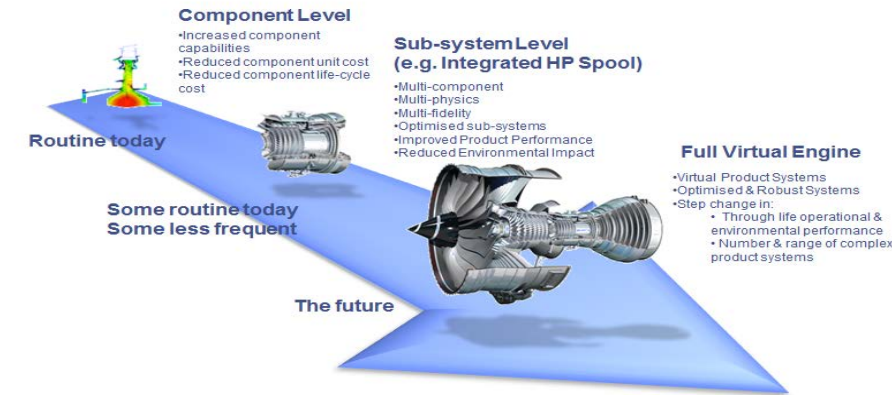
- Find the limits of scalability with Large Eddy Simulation (LES) using 10000-100000 cores
- How does the accuracy change by fully resolve the boundary layer in the package with LES?

LES simulation



MO 2012-04-16

## Our HPC Ambitions



© 2013 Rolls-Royce plc



Rolls-Royce

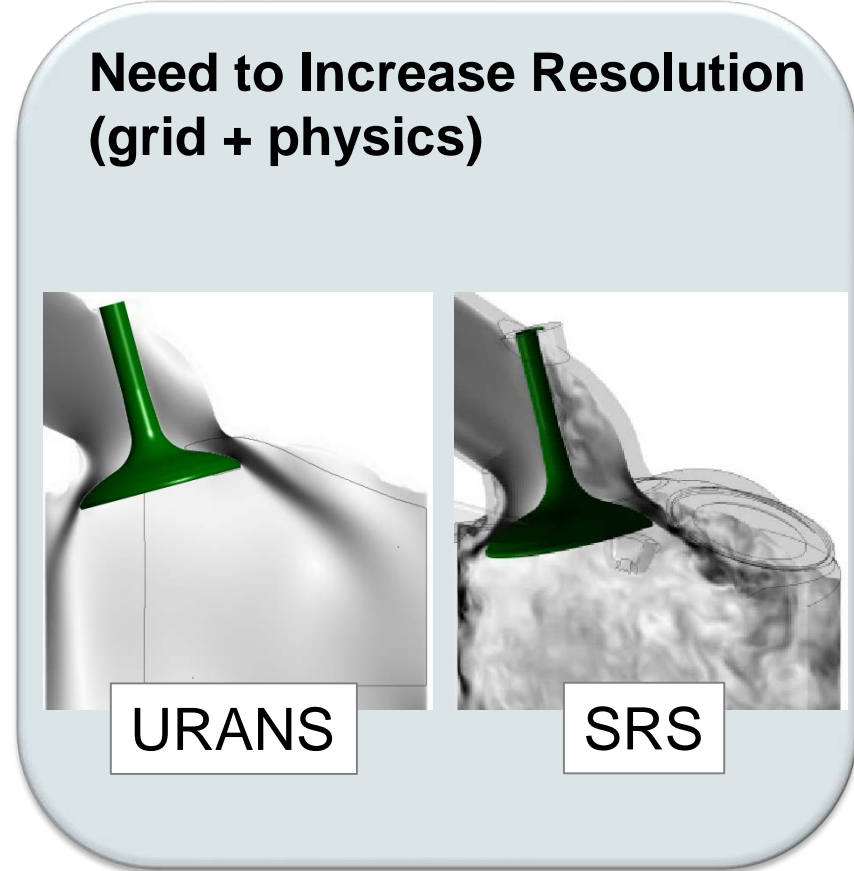
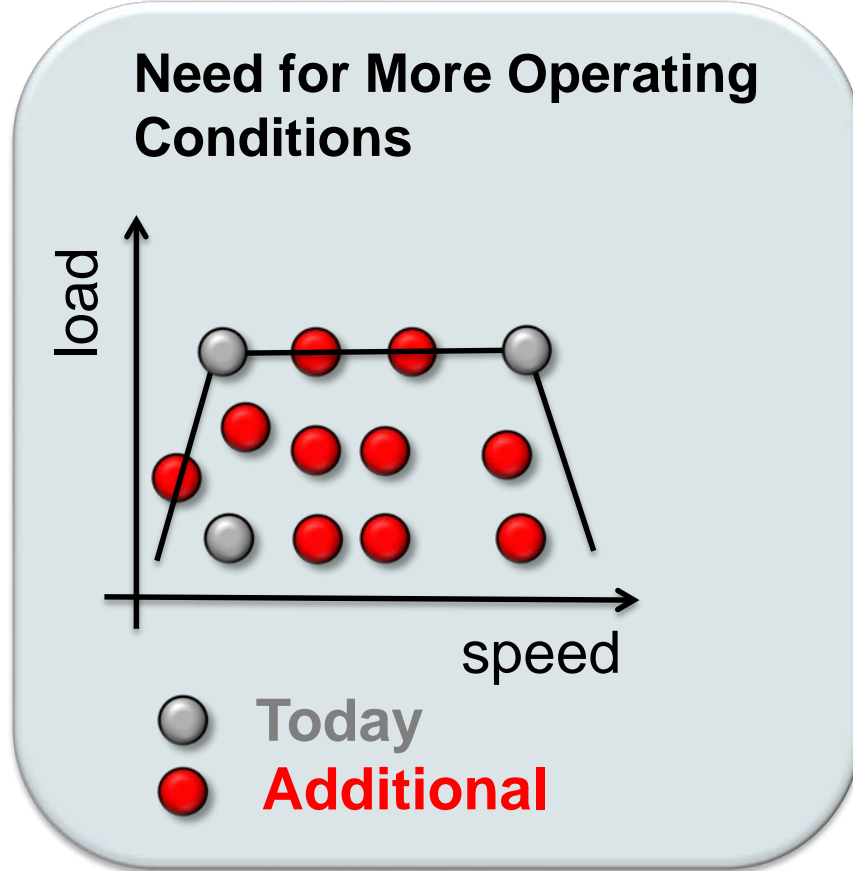
Source: "Computational Science and Engineering Grand Challenges in Rolls-Royce", Leigh Lapworth, Networkshop42, 1-3 April 2014, University of Leeds





# HPC Demanding Simulations

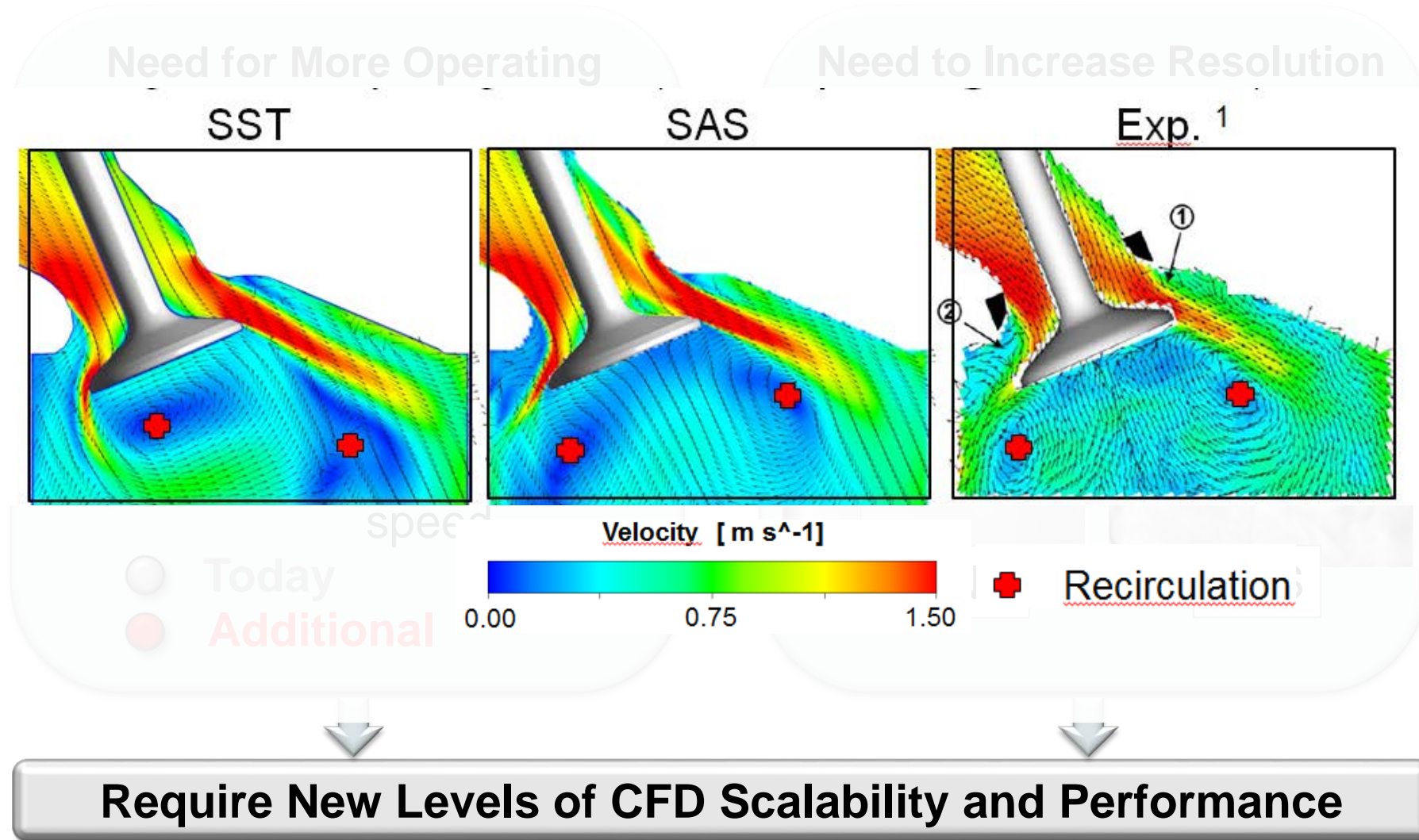
## - Example of Gasoline Engine CFD



**Require New Levels of CFD Scalability and Performance**

# HPC Demanding Simulations

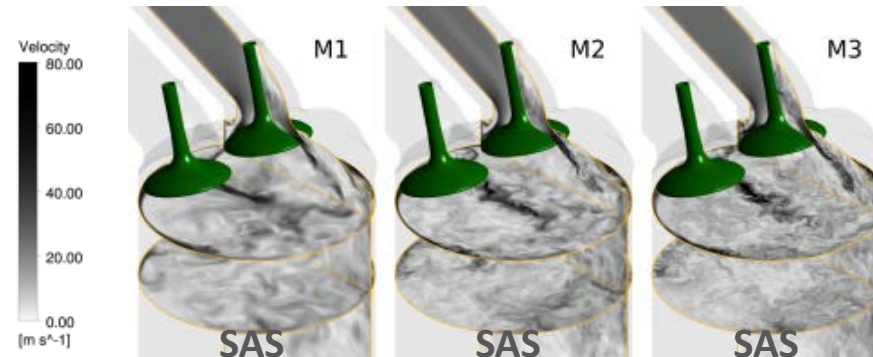
## - Example of Gasoline Engine CFD



# HPC Demanding Simulations

## - Example of Gasoline Engine CFD

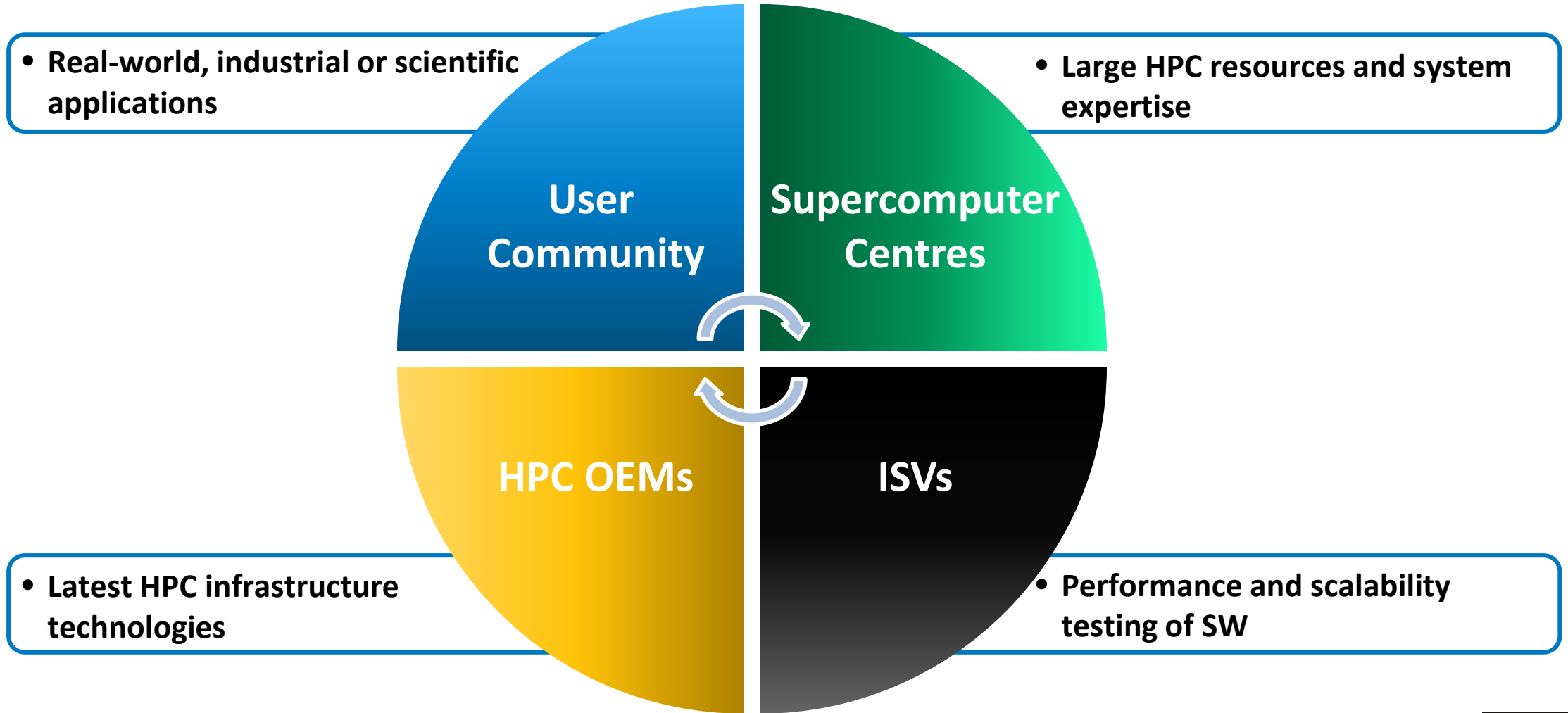
CFD model size [number of cells]	Compute requirement* [number of cores]
15 million	512
74 million	4096
280 million	35,000 (~1 petaflop)
493 million	61,440



\*) This is an estimate of the Cray XC40 compute requirements with 2.5 GHz processors to run this gasoline engine CFD model in a production design environment (i.e. overnight turn around of 16 hrs.)

**Require peta-scale performance for high-fidelity CFD**

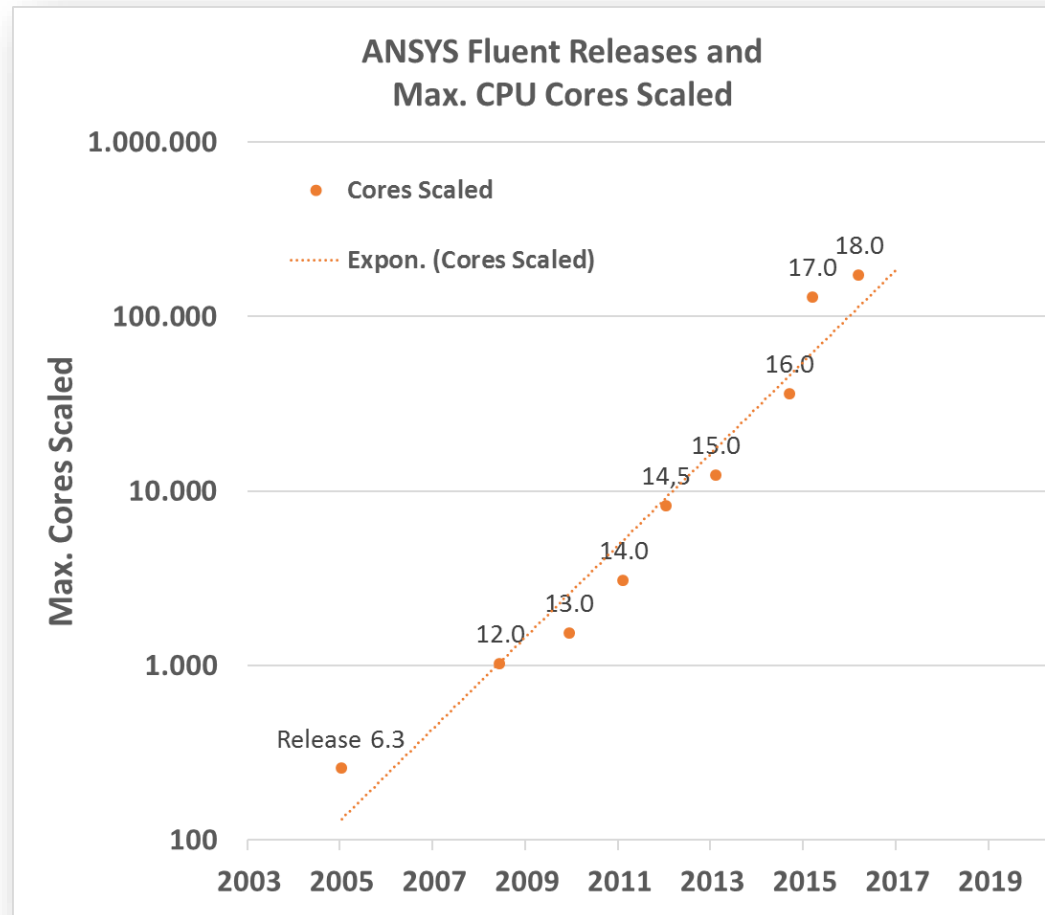
# Partnerships are Crucial for Reaching New Supercomputing Heights



# Software Scalability – Limiting Factor?!



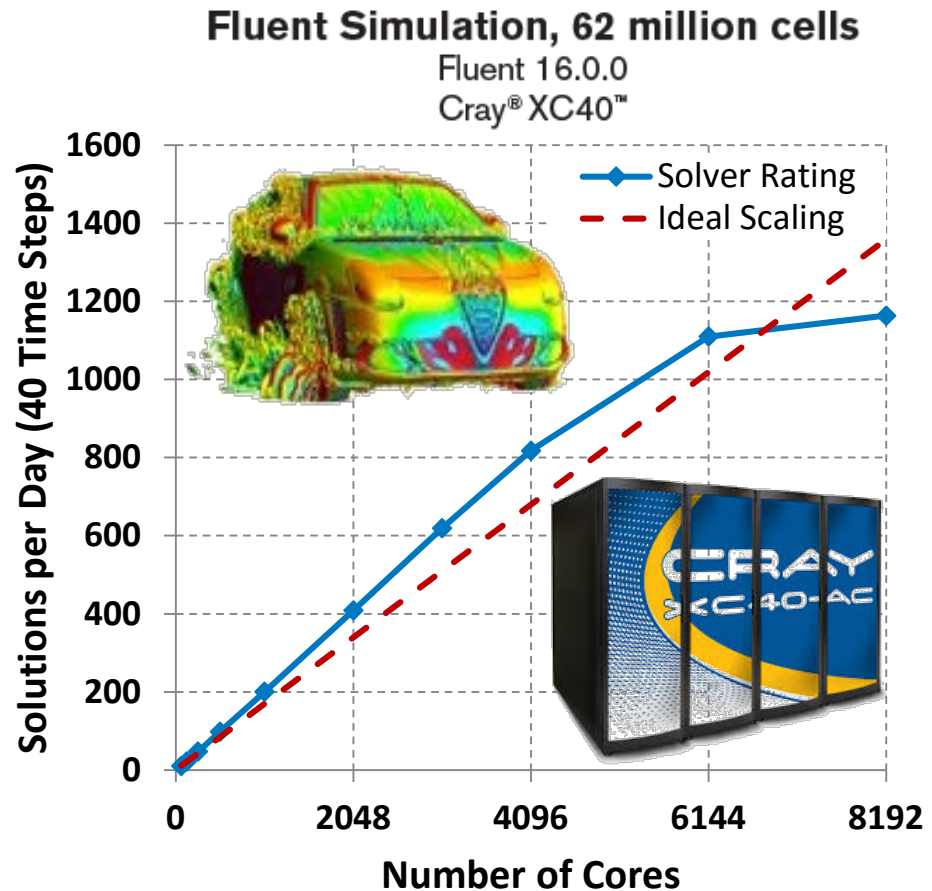
“Software scalability is the most significant limiting factor in achieving the next 10x improvements in performance, and it remains one of the most significant factors in reaching 1,000x.”





# Software Scalability – Example

- Improvements Through Partnership with Cray



Predicting Wind Noise Around  
Alfa Romeo Giulietta with  
ANSYS Fluent

# Software Scalability – Example

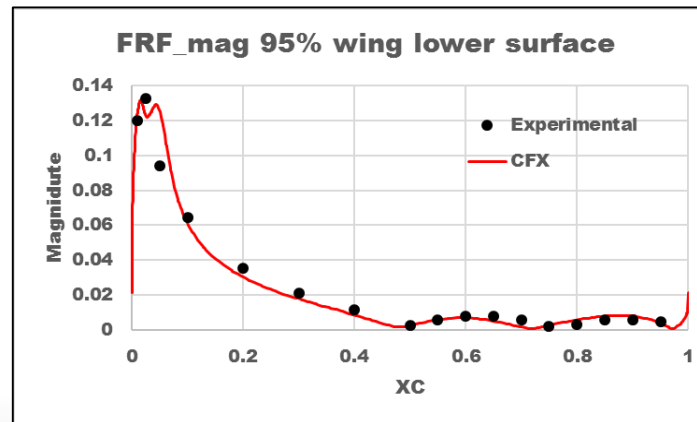
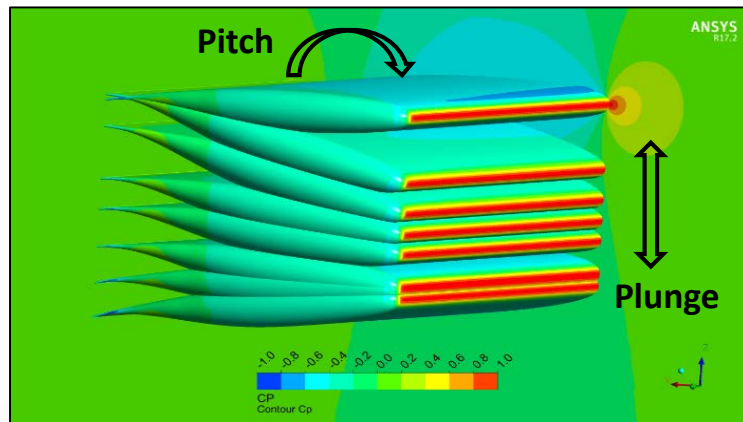
## - Improvements Through Partnership with Cray

- Support in high-profile workshops
- Objective: CFD code validation
- Motivation: publications, comparison of CFD results with experiments as well as various industry and academic codes

**Workshop:** Aeroelasticity Prediction Workshop (AePW-2)

**Test cases:** Case-1 - wing forced oscillations

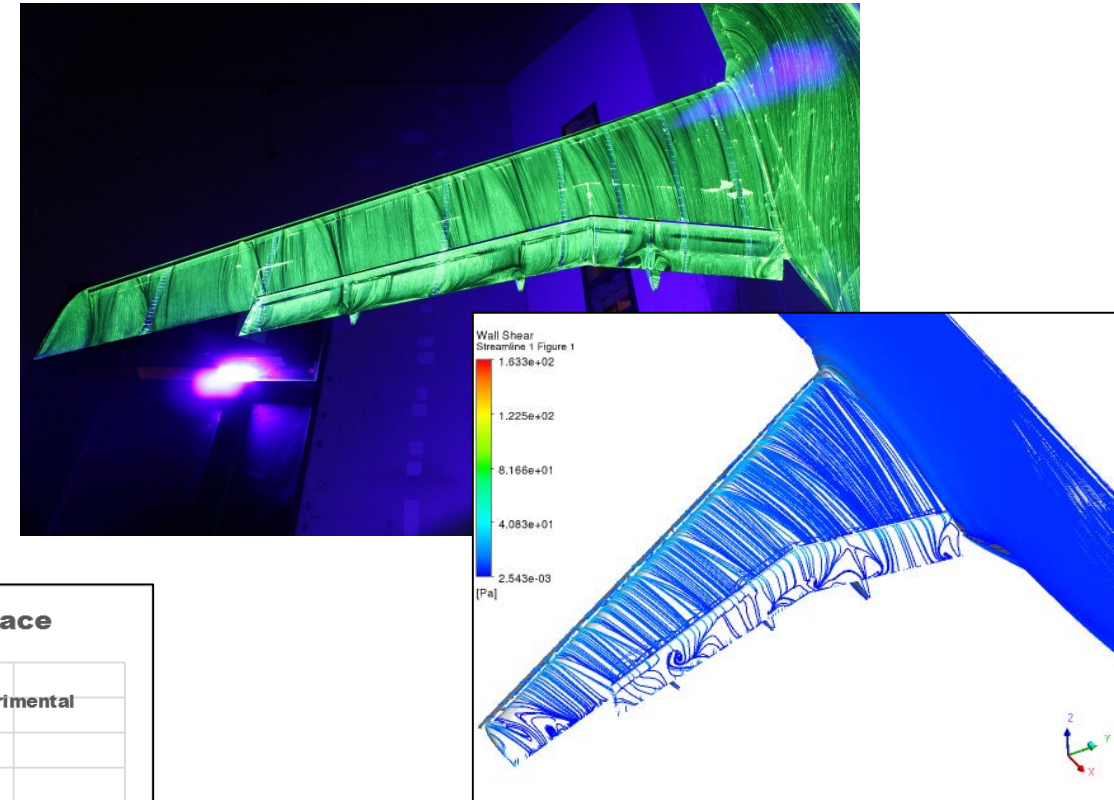
Case-2 - wing flutter prediction



**Workshop:** High Lift Prediction Workshop (HiLiftPW3)

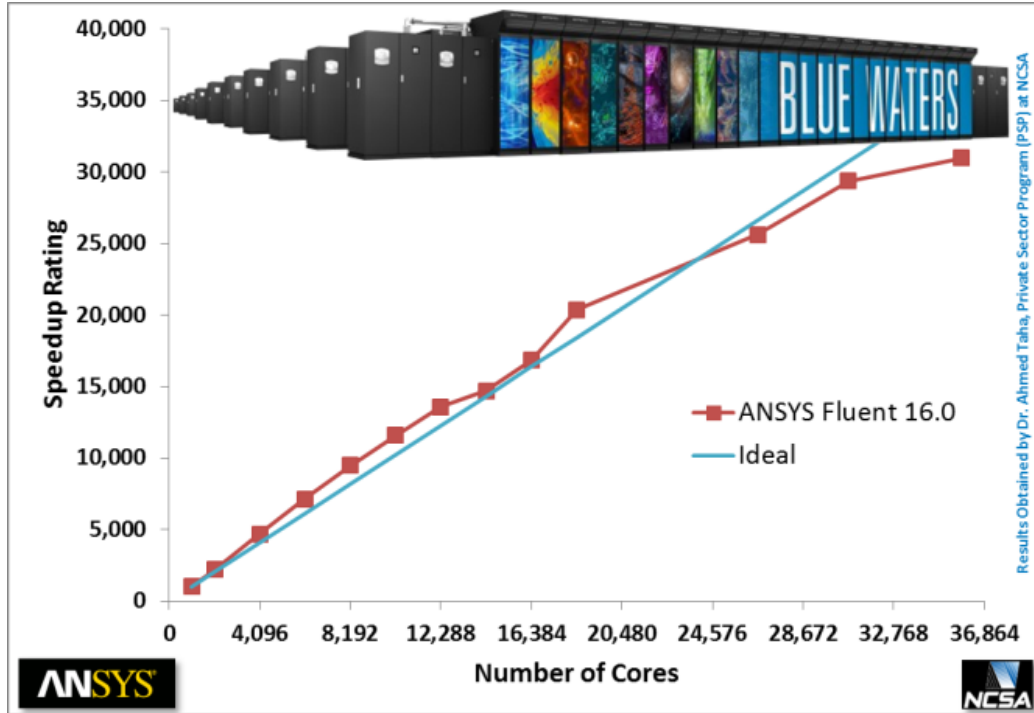
**Test cases:** Case-1 – NASA High-Lift Common Research Model Grid convergence study.

Case-2 – JAXA Standard Model Nacelle Installation Study.



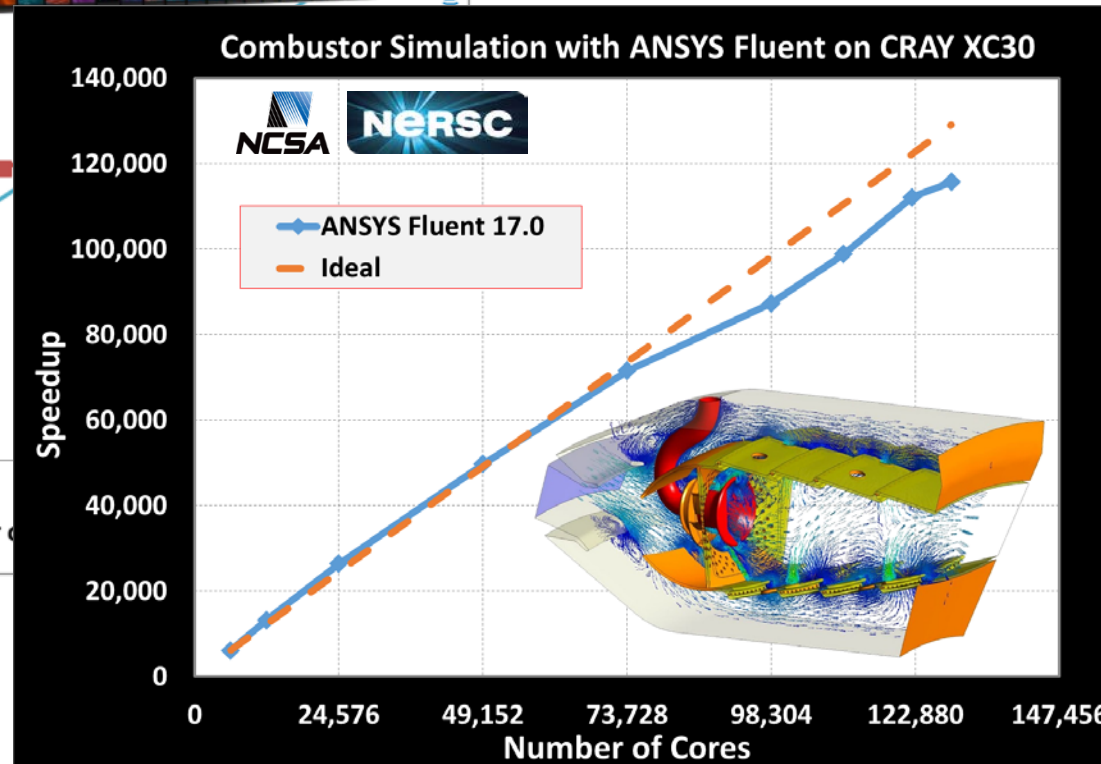
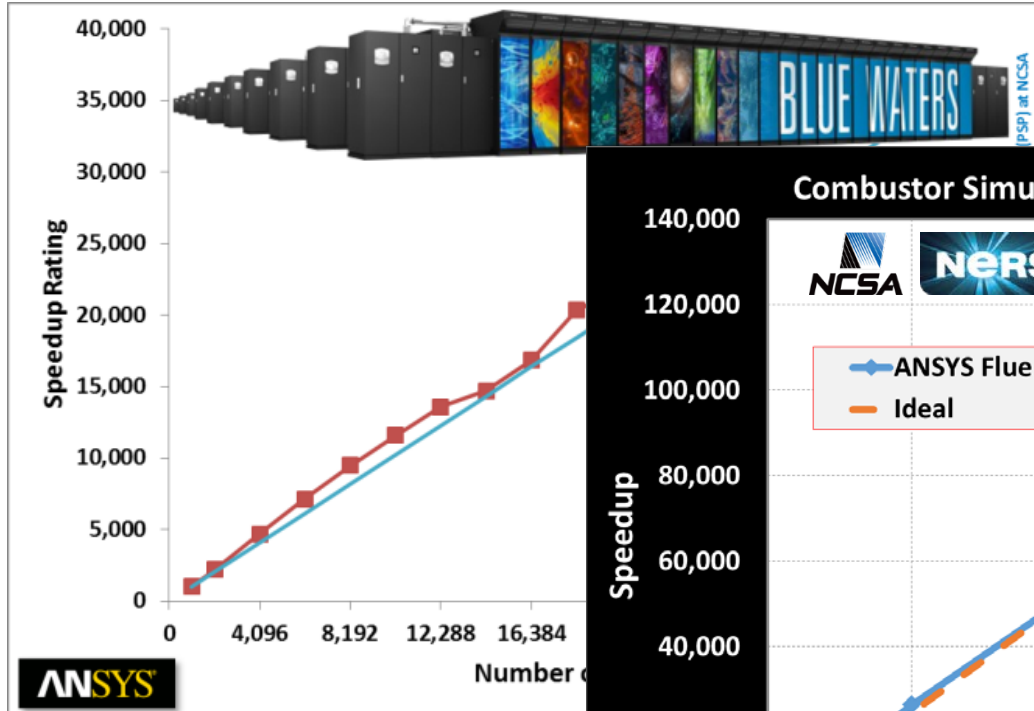
# Software Scalability – Example

## - Improvements Through Partnerships with Supercomputing Centers



# Software Scalability – Example

## - Improvements Through Partnerships with Supercomputing Centers

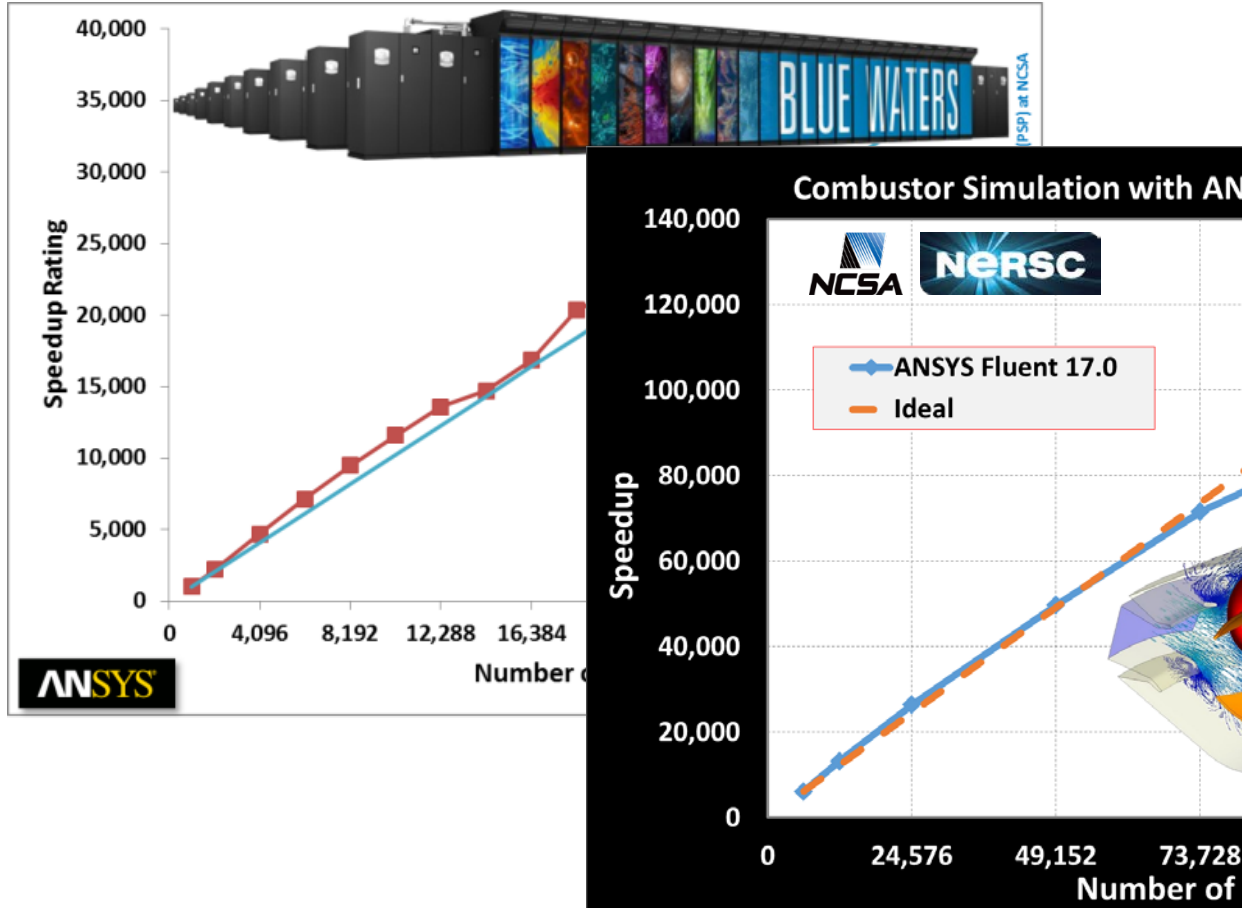


09/09/2015 ANSYS press release: "ANSYS and Cray...have smashed the previous simulation world record by scaling Fluent to 129,000 compute cores"

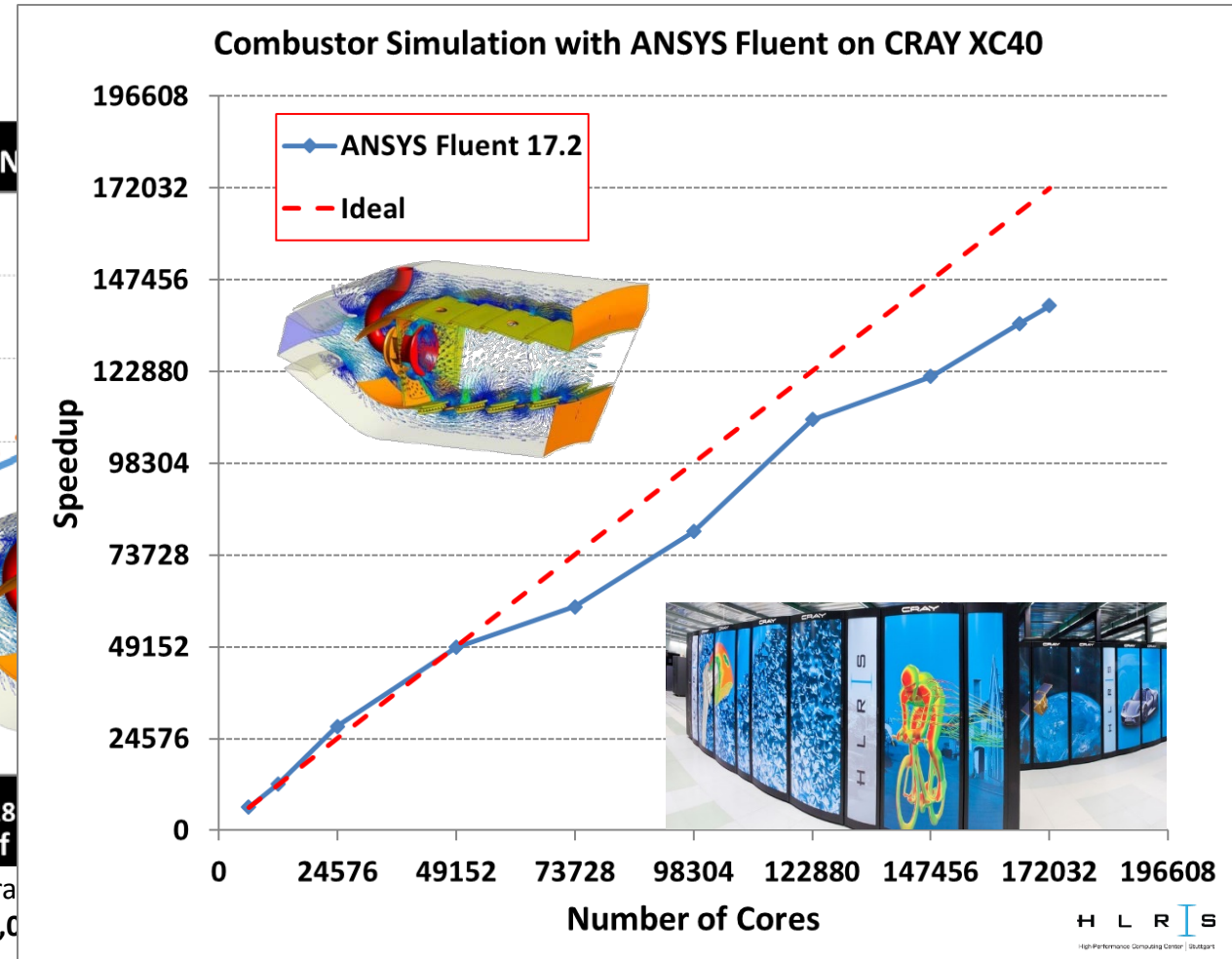


# Software Scalability – Example

## - Improvements Through Partnerships with Supercomputing Centers



09/09/2015 ANSYS press release: "ANSYS and Cray set new supercomputing world record by scaling Fluent to 129,000 compute cores!"



11/16/2016 ANSYS press release: "ANSYS, Cray and HLRS set new supercomputing record by scaling Fluent to 172,000 compute cores!"

# Software Scalability – Example

## - Improvements Through Partnerships with Supercomputing Centers



### HLRS – ANSYS Collaboration

- ANSYS, HLRS and Cray partnership achieves to set a new supercomputing record after working together for a year (2015-2016)
- ANSYS Fluent is scaled to over 172,000 cores on the HLRS supercomputer Hazel Hen, a Cray XC40 system
- 5x increase over the record set two years ago when Fluent was scaled to 36,000 cores

***"This breakthrough in commercial software technology will offer both academic and industrial users the chance to leverage the full capabilities of our high performance computer in all areas of research and development."***

Prof. Michael M. Resch, Head of HLRS

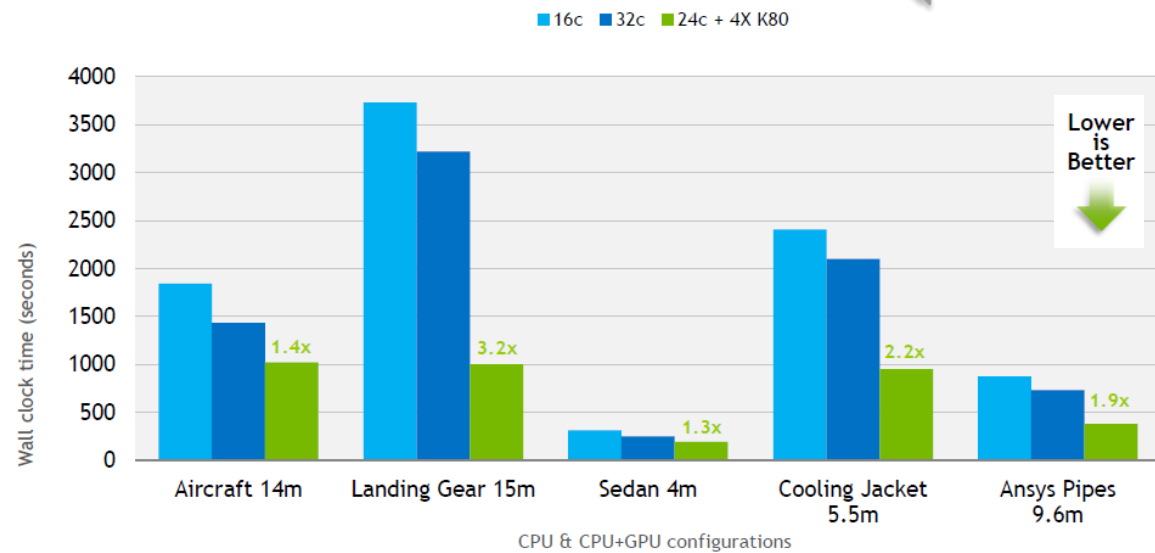
The work leading to this result was supported within the framework of the Peta-GCS project, which is funded by the Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) and the Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst (MWK) of Baden-Württemberg.

# Software Scalability – Example

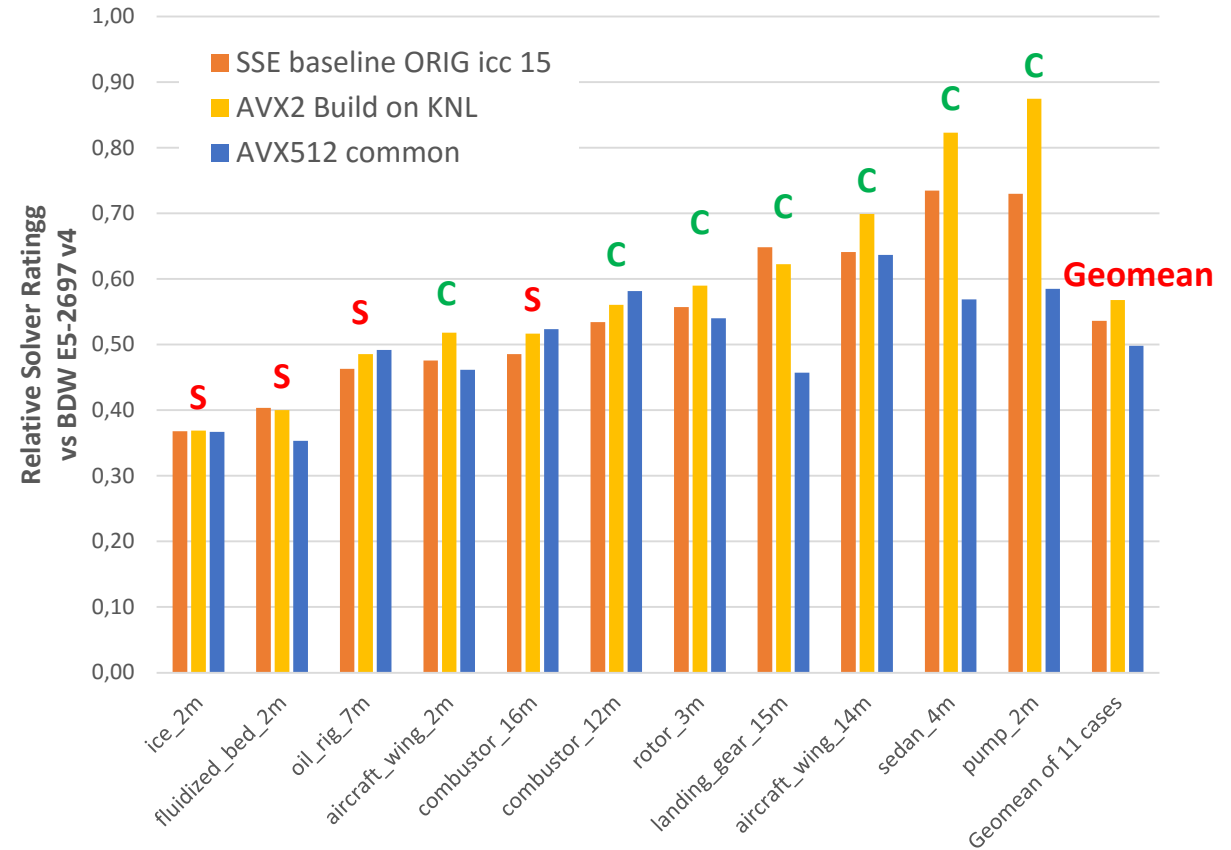
- Improvements Through Partnership with Nvidia and Intel



ANSYS Fluent 17.0 on Tesla K80s  
Simulation productivity with NVIDIA GPUs



Relative Solver Rating, Fluent 18.x, Various Build  
KNL Xeon Phi 7250 (cache mode) relative to BDW Xeon E5-2697 V4



Test Case. S=Segregated, C=Coupled

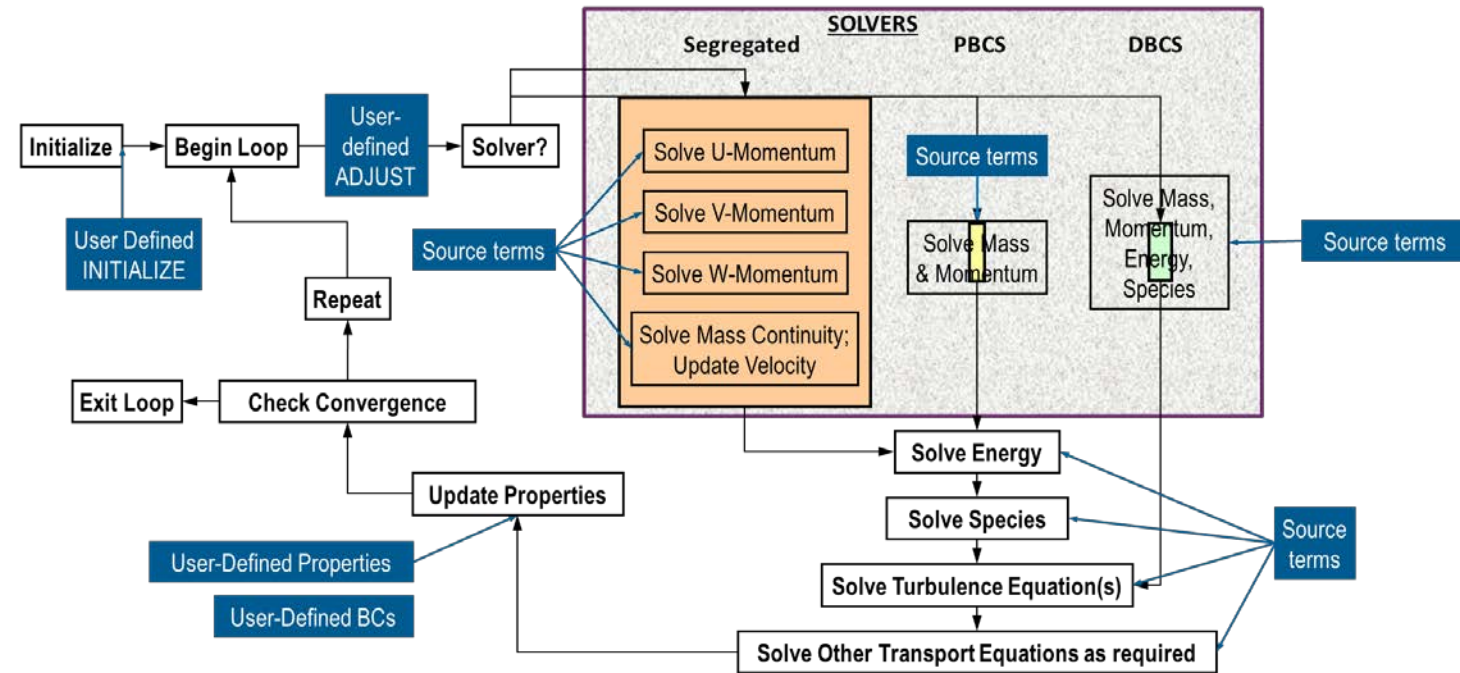
# Software Customization – Limiting Factor?!

For simulating high-end fluids physics in industrial and research applications, there is a need for:

- A vast array of built-in capability.
- User-access to the underlying equations and solver.

...while retaining the benefits of using a stable, commercial code.

## High-Level Overview of User Access to the Fluent Solver

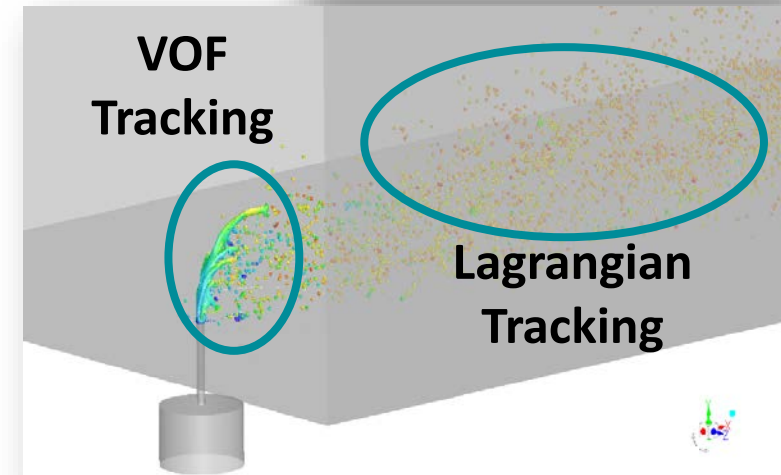
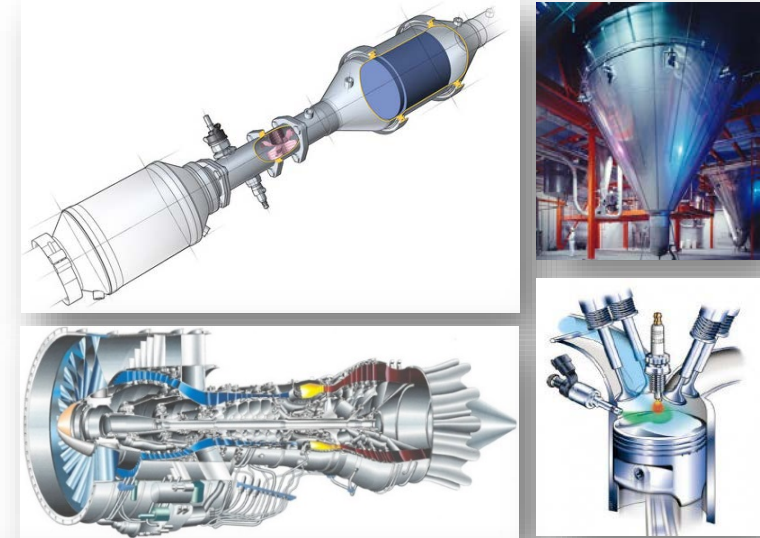
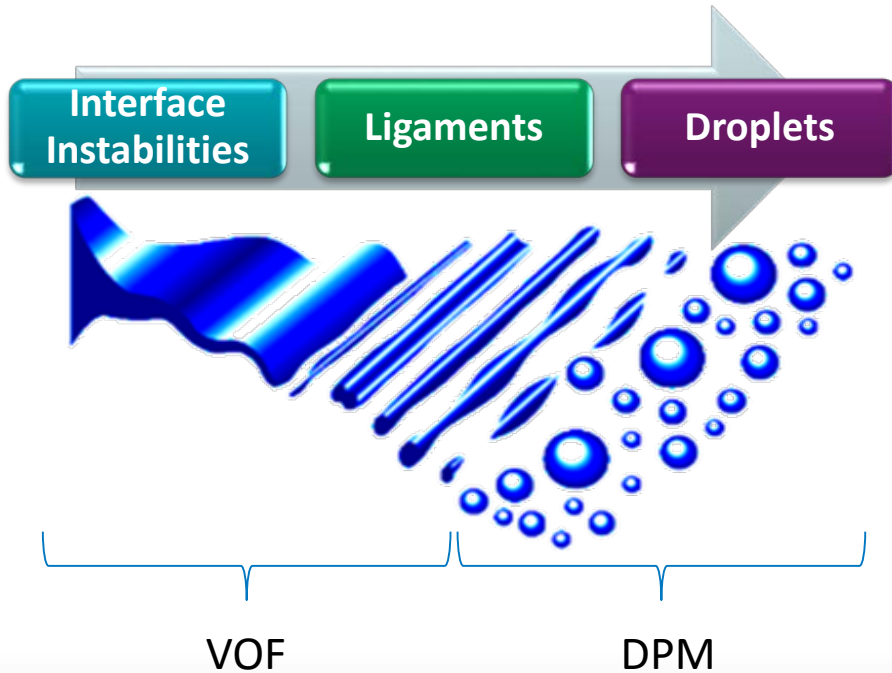




# Software Customization – User-Defined Function (UDF) Example

## - Spray Modeling Combining Volume of Fluid with Discrete Phase Modeling

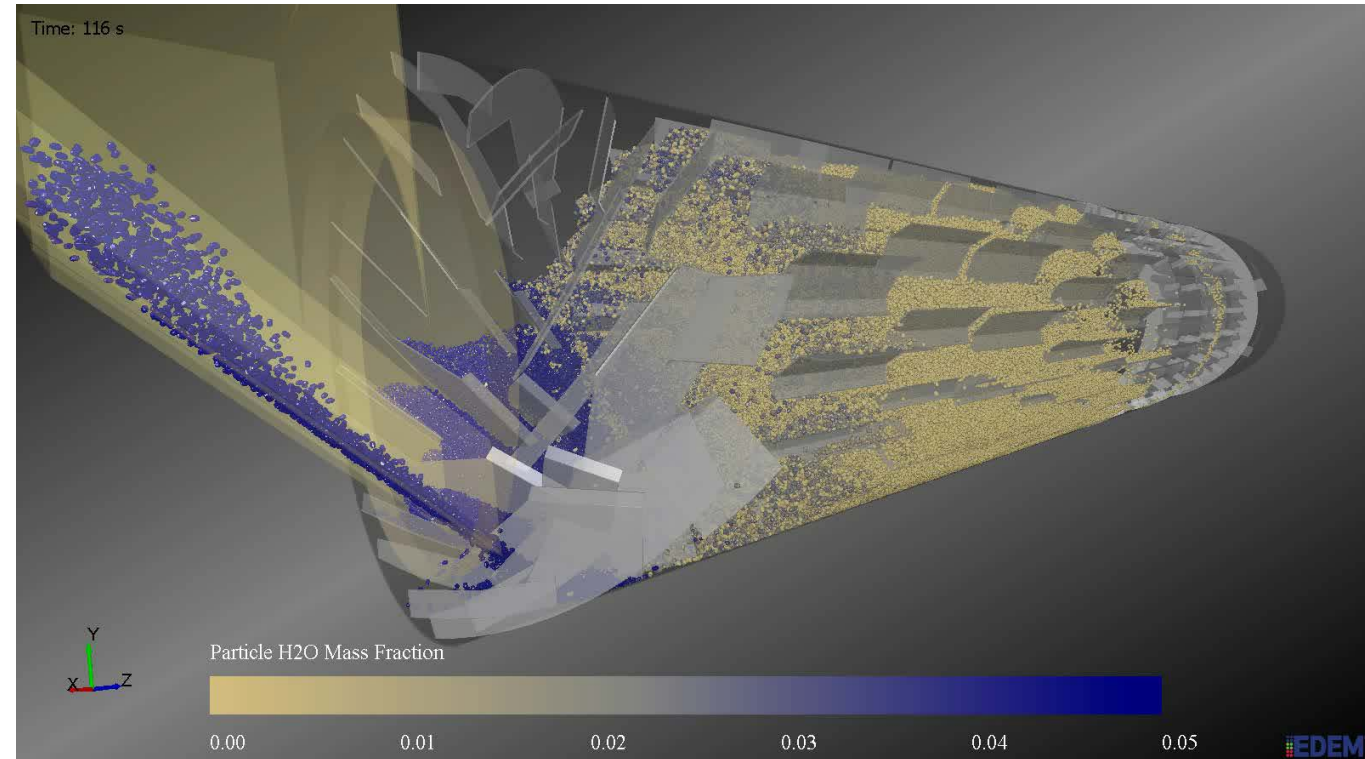
- Need accurate resolution of break-up behaviors
- VOF used to resolve free-surface of stream and ligaments
- UDF detects small, nearly spherical droplets and transfers them to computationally-efficient Lagrangian particle tracking



# Software Customization – User-Defined Function (UDF) Example

## - Coupling Fluent with EDEM

- Continuum fluid flow solved in Fluent
- DEM particle flow solved in EDEM
- UDFs used to add source terms into Fluent to include effects of particle flow on continuous phase



# Key Takeaways

- Increasingly we see interest from our users for higher-fidelity CFD simulations
- We are pleased to have the ability to leverage large Cray systems worldwide for breakthrough simulations
  - ANSYS technical people have access to Cray systems for software development
  - Cray technical people on site at the large HPC centers (like NCSA, NERSC, HLRS) can work directly with our users
- Thanks to strategic partnership with Cray and supercomputing centers we have reached new supercomputing heights of CFD performance and scalability
  - On-going projects to push the envelop on ANSYS scalability and overall performance
- We are committed to delivering the most comprehensive suite of customization capabilities that can help addressing the most complex research challenges

