

#### SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

大规模工程计算 -流体力学并行计算

印子斐

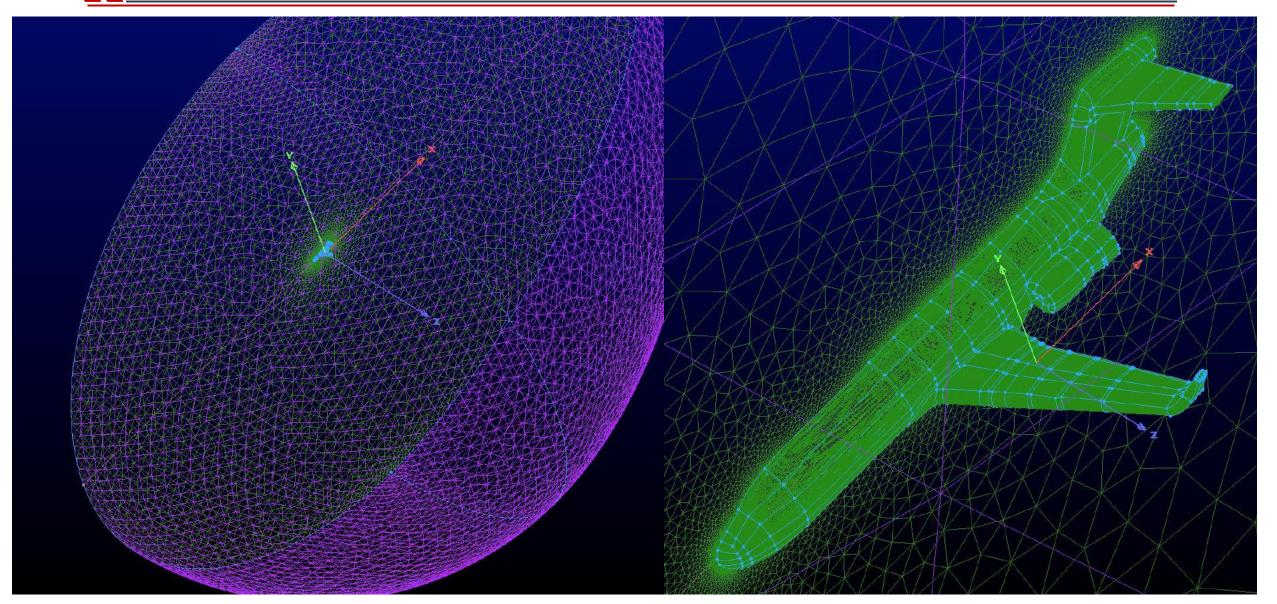
长聘教轨副教授

上海交通大学航空航天学院











01 计算流体力学简介

02 低速流动数值算法

03 MPI并行计算开发

04 计算流体力学实践

(相关内容见: AE9601 航空航天高性能计算; MS3406 粘性流体力学; AE2702 计算方法)

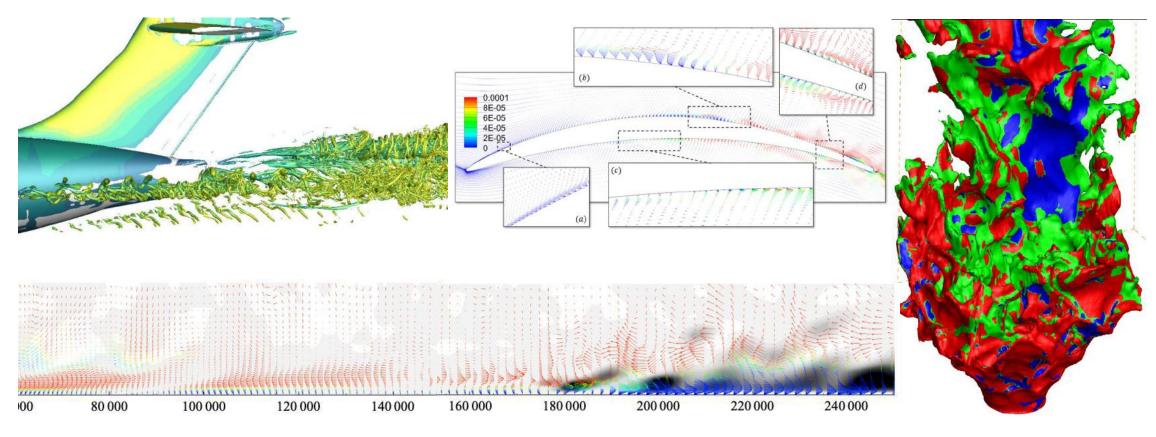


# PART 01 计算流体力学简介

#### 11

#### 什么是计算流体力学 (CFD)





**Colorful Fluids Dynamics?** 



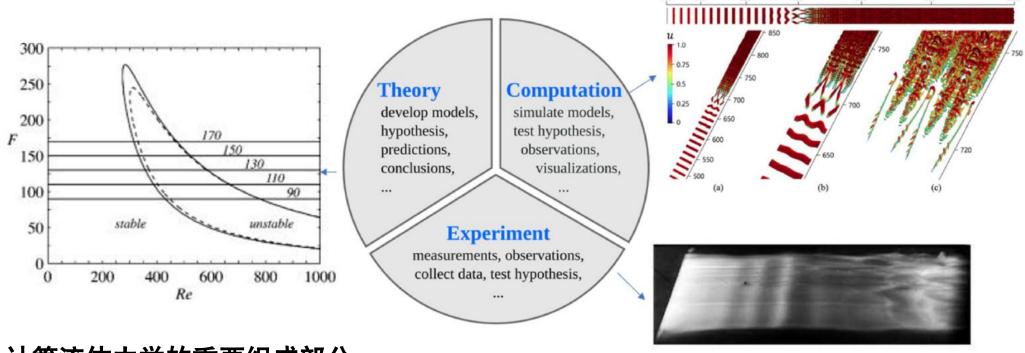
**Computational Fluids Dynamics** 



#### 计算流体力学有什么用?



#### 数值模拟是我们研究物理本质、解决工程问题的有力工具



#### ▶ 计算流体力学的重要组成部分:

➤ 基本公式: Navier-Stokes 方程, 滤波或时间平均后的Navier-Stokes方程

▶ 数值离散: 偏微分方程的数值解

> 计算机科学: 高性能计算





#### 可压缩流动Navier-Stokes方程

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}}(\rho U_{i}) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial \rho U_{i}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}(\rho U_{j}U_{i}) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}(\mu \frac{\partial U_{i}}{\partial x_{j}}) \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho E}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}(\rho U_{j}E) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}(U_{j}p) = -\frac{\partial q_{j}}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}(\tau_{ij}\frac{\partial U_{i}}{\partial x_{j}})$$

#### 不可压缩流动的Navier-Stokes方程

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial t} + U_j \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} + v \frac{\partial^2 U_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j} \right\}$$

#### 实际工程计算求解的控制方程 ≠ NS方程

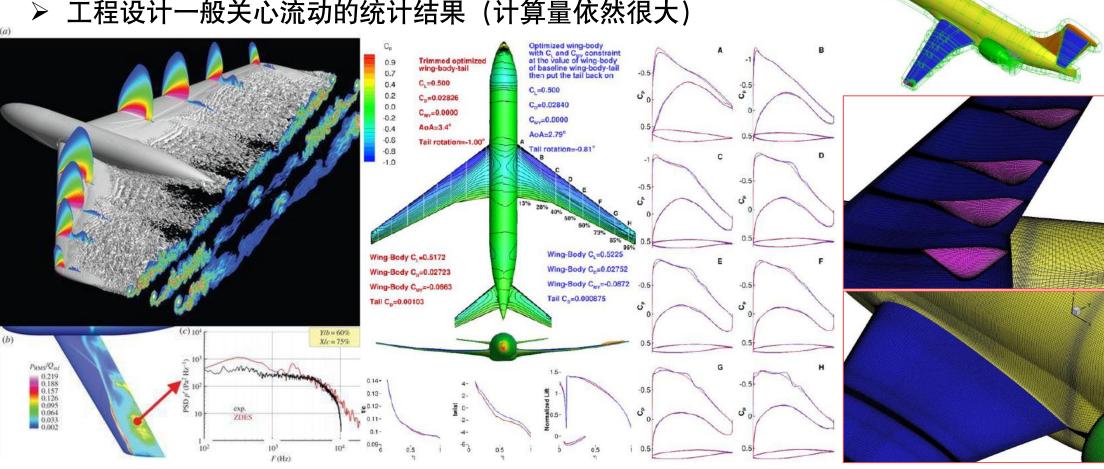
#### 流体力学控制方程

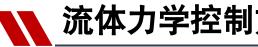


#### 工程上常用的是雷诺时均N-S方程,和大涡模拟(滤波NS方程)

➤ Spalart预计: 2080年超级计算机可以直接求解NS方程

> 工程设计一般关心流动的统计结果(计算量依然很大)







#### 本质上工程求解的控制方程都是不准确的

"Essentially, all models are wrong,

but some are useful"

Your model has to be wrong...

... but that's o.k. if it's illuminating!



George E.P. Box



## PART 02

### 低速流动的数值算法

(相关数值算法以开源软件OpenFOAM为例说明)



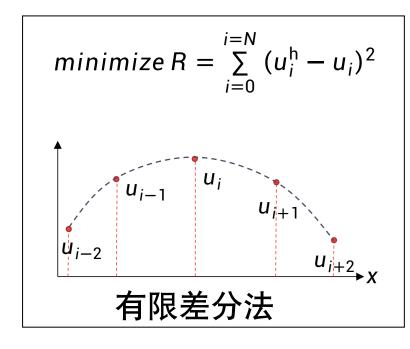


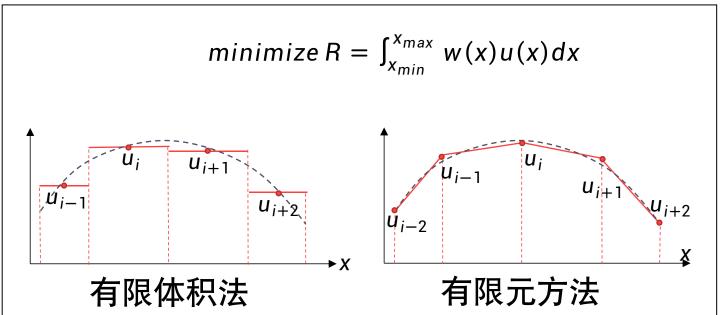
#### 不可压缩流动的Navier-Stokes方程

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial t} + U_j \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} + v \frac{\partial^2 U_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j} \right\}$$

#### 常见的离散格式

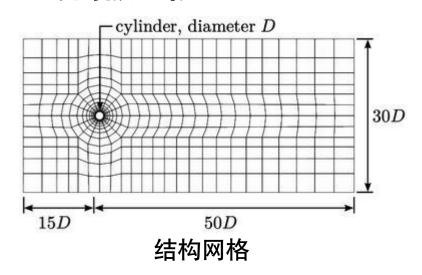








#### 常见的离散手段



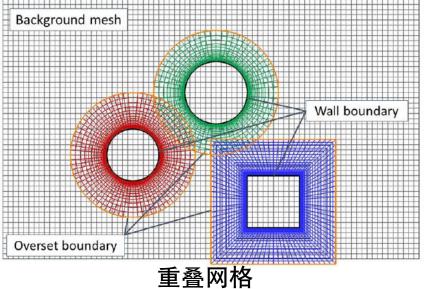
o o o o o o Liquid phase (water)

浸没边界

0 0 0 0 0 0

非结构网格

混合网格





#### 非结构网格的有限体积法的实现原理

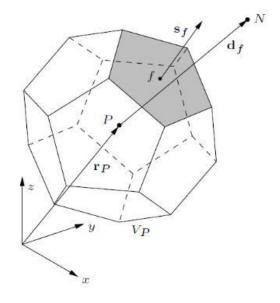


#### 有限体积法基本原理

▶ 高斯定理: 任意体积分转化为封闭曲面积分

$$\int_{V}
abla\cdot\mathbf{F}dV=igspace\int_{S}\mathbf{n}\cdot\mathbf{F}dS$$

其中, F为任意矢量, V是空间体积, S是空间 V的表面, n为 dS的单位法向量 标量场的梯度:



对任意标量场T, 计算梯度∇T

$$\int_{V} \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{c}T) dV = \oint_{S} \mathbf{n} \cdot (\mathbf{c}T) dS = \mathbf{c} \cdot \oint_{S} \mathbf{n}T dS$$

$$\int_{V} \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{c}T) dV = \int_{V} \mathbf{c} \cdot \nabla T dV$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{V} \mathbf{c} \cdot \nabla T dV = \mathbf{c} \cdot \int_{V} \nabla T dV$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{V} \mathbf{c} \cdot \nabla T dV = \mathbf{c} \cdot \int_{V} \nabla T dV$$

得到标量梯度计算公式

$$\int_{V}
abla TdV=iggledown_{S}\mathbf{n}TdS=iggredown_{S}d\mathbf{S}T$$



#### 非结构网格的有限体积法的实现原理



#### 有限体积法基本原理

#### > 矢量场的梯度:

对任意矢量场U, 计算梯度VU (或V⊗U, ⊗为张量积符号)

$$a \otimes b \equiv a \cdot b^T$$

于是 ∇⊗U可以表示为

$$\nabla \otimes U = \nabla \cdot U^{\mathsf{T}} = (\nabla U_1; \nabla U_2; \nabla U_3)$$

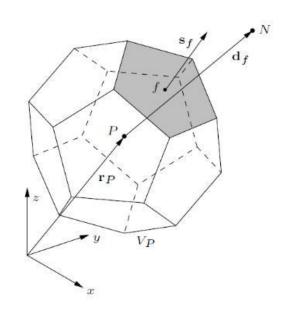
对其积分. 可得

$$\int_V 
abla \otimes \mathbf{U} dV = \int_V (
abla U_1; 
abla U_2; 
abla U_3) dV = igg f_S (\mathbf{n} U_1; \mathbf{n} U_2; \mathbf{n} U_3) dS = igg f_S \mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{U} dS$$

化简后得到

$$\int_{V}
abla\otimes \mathbf{U}dV=igsplace _{S}\mathbf{n}\otimes \mathbf{U}dS=igsplace _{S}d\mathbf{S}\otimes \mathbf{U}$$

> 对于有限体积法的控制体,如何进一步计算梯度在体心 (P) 的值?





#### 非结构网格的有限体积法的实现原理



#### 有限体积法体心梯度的离散计算方法

> 首先计算体心位置:

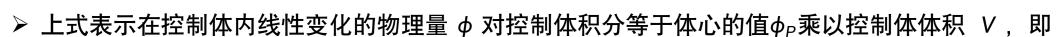
$$\int_V (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_P) dV = 0$$

 $\triangleright$  假定场量 $\phi$ 在控制体单元内**线性变化**,控制体内任意一点x的 $\phi_x$ 满足:

$$\phi_{\mathbf{x}}pprox\phi_P+(
abla\phi)_P\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{x}_P)$$

> 对控制体进行积分

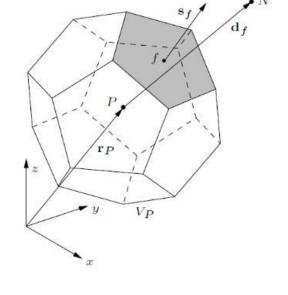
$$\int_V \phi_{\mathbf{x}} dV = \int_V [\phi_P + (
abla \phi)_P \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_P)] dV = \phi_P V$$



$$\phi_P = rac{1}{V} \int_V \phi_{
m x} dV$$

▶ 因此,标量T在体心处的梯度可以表示为

$$(
abla T)_P = rac{1}{V} \int_V (
abla T) dV = rac{1}{V} \oint {}_S d{f S} T = rac{1}{V} \sum_{
m face} {f S}_{
m face} T_{
m face}$$



同理 
$$(
abla\otimes \mathbf{U})_P = rac{1}{V}\sum_{\mathrm{face}}\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{face}}\otimes \mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{face}}$$







#### 对流扩散方程的离散

▶ 考虑一般形式的对流扩散方程, 其形式可以表示如下

$$\dfrac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \dfrac{
abla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u})}{
abla \pi} - \dfrac{
abla \cdot (\gamma 
abla \phi)}{
blue{thm}} = \underbrace{S_{\phi}(\phi)}_{\text{源项}}$$

> 对单元做体积分,可得

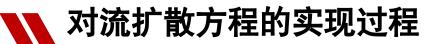
$$\int_{V_P} rac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} dV + \int_{V_P} 
abla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u}) dV - \int_{V_P} 
abla \cdot (\gamma 
abla \phi) dV = \int_{V_P} S_\phi(\phi) dV$$

▶ 通过高斯定理将对流项和扩散项的提积分转为面积分,则

$$\int_{V_P} rac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} dV + \sum_f [\mathbf{S}_f \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u})_f] - \sum_f [\mathbf{S}_f \cdot (\gamma 
abla \phi)_f] = \int_{V_P} S_\phi(\phi) dV$$

▶ 首先处理时间项

$$\int_{V_P}rac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}dV=rac{\phi^n-\phi^o}{\Delta t}V_P$$





#### 对流扩散方程的离散

> 考虑一般形式的对流扩散方程, 其形式可以表示如下

$$\dfrac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \dfrac{
abla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u})}{
abla \pi} - \dfrac{
abla \cdot (\gamma 
abla \phi)}{
bracket} = \dfrac{S_{\phi}(\phi)}{
abla \pi}$$
財散項或站性項

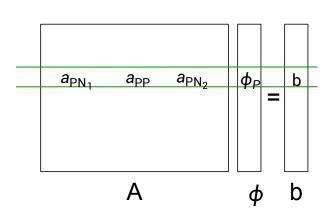
> 对流项的处理: 面心物理量通过体心插值得到

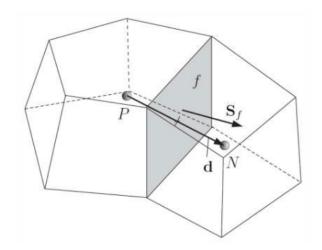
$$\phi_f = \lambda \phi_P + (1-\lambda)\phi_N \qquad \qquad \lambda = \overline{fN}/\overline{PN}$$

▶ 对流项可表示为

$$\sum_{f} [\mathbf{S}_f \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u})_f] = \underbrace{\sum_{f} [\lambda (\mathbf{S}_f \cdot \mathbf{u}_P)] \phi_P}_{ ext{P} \; ext{单元}} + \underbrace{\sum_{f} [(1 - \lambda) (\mathbf{S}_f \cdot \mathbf{u}_N) \phi_N]}_{ ext{5 P} \; ext{相邻的所有单元}}$$

- ightharpoonup 其中 $\phi_P$ 、 $\phi_N$  是未知数
- > 系数填入线性方程组





f 代表面单元上的物理量  $S_f$  代表面法向向量  $|S_f|$  代表面的面积  $V_P$  为控制体P 的体积  $V_N$  为控制体N 的体积



#### 对流扩散方程的实现过程



#### 对流扩散方程的离散

▶ 考虑一般形式的对流扩散方程, 其形式可以表示如下

$$\underbrace{rac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}}_{ ext{时间项}} + \underbrace{
abla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u})}_{ ext{对流项}} - \underbrace{
abla \cdot (\gamma 
abla \phi)}_{ ext{扩散项或站性项}} = \underbrace{S_{\phi}(\phi)}_{ ilde{i}ijj}$$

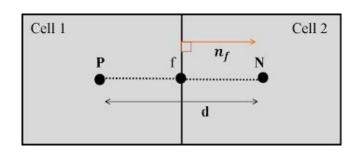
- ▶ 扩散项的处理:
  - > 只考虑正交网格:

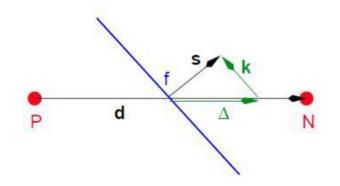
$$-\sum_f [\mathbf{S}_f \cdot (\gamma 
abla \phi)_f] = -\sum_f \gamma_f |\mathbf{S}_f| rac{\phi_N - \phi_P}{|\overline{PN}|}.$$

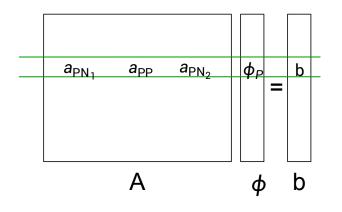
> 考虑非正交网格:

$$\mathbf{S}_f \cdot (\nabla \phi)_f = \underbrace{|\Delta| \frac{\phi_N - \phi_P}{|\overline{PN}|}}_{\text{E}\overline{\Sigma} \oplus \mathbb{F}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{k} \cdot (\nabla \phi)_f}_{\text{\#E}\overline{\Sigma} \oplus \mathbb{F} \oplus \mathbb{F}}$$

➤ 正交部分作为左端A系数, 非正交修正给出右端b





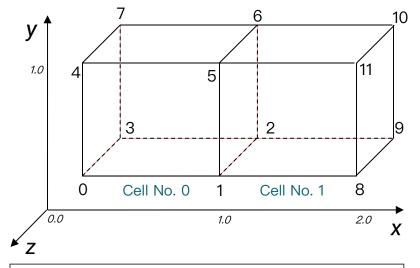


### M

#### 有限体积网格离散的描述方式



#### 对流扩散方程的离散



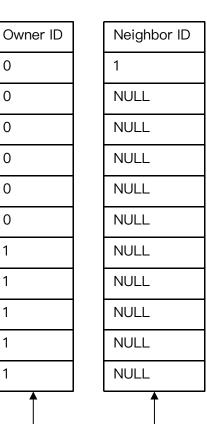
Cell No. 0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cell No. 1	1	2	9	8	5	11	10	6

控制体数组存储的是各控制体对应的顶点编号

Face ID						
0	1	2	6	5		
1	0	1	5	4		
2	0	3	7	4		
3	0	1	2	3		
4	2	3	7	6		
5	4	5	6	7		
6	1	8	9	2		
7	1	8	11	5		
8	5	11	10	6		
9	2	9	10	6		
10	8	9	10	11		

面的数组存储的是组成面的 顶点编号

Node ID	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
x coordinat e	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	2
y coordinat e	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
z coordinat e	0	顶点	<b>数组</b>	字储的	是每~	<b>一</b>	的坐杨	信息	0	<b>–</b> 1	<b>–</b> 1	0



Owner存储的是面一侧的控 制体编号

> Neighbor存储的是面另一侧的 顶点编号





#### 在完成一般对流扩散方程的离散...

#### 怎么把NS方程离散?

➤ 不可压缩NS方程:

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial t} + U_j \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} + v \frac{\partial^2 U_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j} \right\}$$

▶ 动量方程:

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}}_{\text{NRITE}} + \underbrace{\nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u})}_{\text{NRITE}} - \underbrace{\nabla \cdot (\gamma \nabla \phi)}_{\text{ITRITE}} = \underbrace{S_{\phi}(\phi)}_{\text{IRITE}} \qquad \qquad \underbrace{\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial t}}_{\text{IRITE}} + \underbrace{U_j \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j}}_{\text{NRITE}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (v \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j}) = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i}$$

> 连续性方程:

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$$
  $U_i$ 已经有输运方程了,如何耦合?

> SIMPLE: Semi-implicit Method for Pressure Linked Equations (Patankar & Spalding)





#### 在完成一般对流扩散方程的离散...

#### 那么怎么把NS方程离散?

> 不可压缩NS方程(定常举例):

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

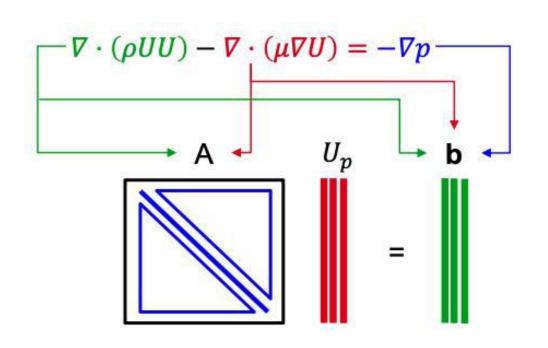
$$\{ U_j \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (v \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j}) = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i}$$

- > 第一步: 组装动量方程的线性方程组
  - > 对流项离散:

$$\sum_{f} [\mathbf{S}_f \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u})_f] = \underbrace{\sum_{f} [\lambda (\mathbf{S}_f \cdot \mathbf{u}_P)] \phi_P}_{ ext{P} \; ext{单元}} + \underbrace{\sum_{f} [(1-\lambda) (\mathbf{S}_f \cdot \mathbf{u}_N) \phi_N]}_{ ext{与 P 相邻的所有单元}}$$

▶ 扩散项离散:

$$-\sum_f [\mathbf{S}_f \cdot (\gamma 
abla \phi)_f] = -\sum_f \gamma_f |\mathbf{S}_f| rac{\phi_N - \phi_P}{|\overline{PN}|}$$



#### 不可压缩流动的SIMPLE算法



#### 通过解耦的方式,分别求解压强和动量方程,来满足质量守恒和动量守恒

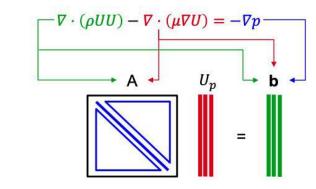
- ▶ 第二步: 根据 AU<sub>p</sub> = b求解U<sub>p</sub>
  - ➤ 迭代法求解线性方程组: PBiCG、PBiCGStab等
- > 第三步: 重写动量线性方程组

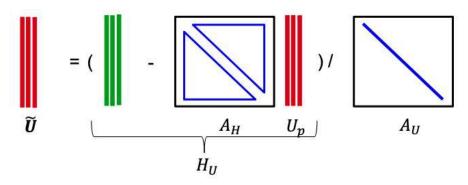
$$AU_p = (L + D + U)U_p = \tilde{b} = b + \nabla p$$

$$DU_p = \tilde{b} - (L + U)U_p$$

$$> U_{p} = [\tilde{b} - (L + U)U_{p}]/D$$

$$\triangleright$$
 记为  $\tilde{U} = H_U/A_U$  其中  $H_U = [\tilde{b} - (L + U)U_p], A_U = D$ 





**Ũ不包含压强的影响** 

注: 正交网格下 $\tilde{b} = 0$ 

### M

#### 不可压缩流动的SIMPLE算法



#### 通过解耦的方式,分别求解压强和动量方程,来满足质量守恒和动量守恒

> 第三步: 重写动量线性方程组

$$\widetilde{U} = H_U/A_U$$
  $\sharp \mapsto H_U = [\widetilde{b} - (L + U)U_p], A_U = D$ 

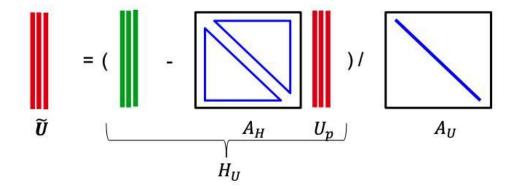
▶ 第四步: 求解压强泊松方程

$$\sum_{f} \left( \frac{\rho}{A_{U}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \cdot \mathbf{S} = \sum_{f} \rho \widetilde{\mathbf{U}} \cdot \mathbf{S}$$

▶ 第五步: 更新质量通量

$$F = \rho U_f \cdot S = \rho \widetilde{U} \cdot S - \left(\frac{\rho}{A_U}\right)_f (\nabla \mathbf{p})_f \cdot S$$

- ightharpoonup 已完成一次SIMPLE迭代,循环执行所有步骤直到 $\sum_{r} F = 0$
- ▶ 问题:
  - $\triangleright$  连续性方程去哪了? 什么是 $\sum_{f} F = 0$ 的物理含义?







#### SIMPLE方法通过联立连续性方程和动量方程,得到压强方程

> 根据动量方程的离散形式

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{p}} = (\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{U})\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{p}} = -\nabla\mathbf{p}$$

> 那么速度可以写成

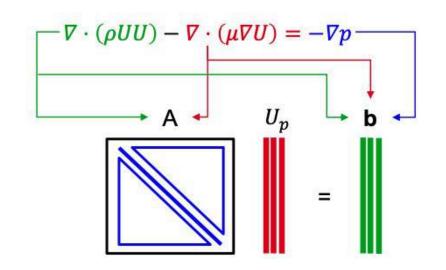
$$a_P U_p = H_U - \nabla p$$
  $U_p = \frac{H_U}{a_P} - \frac{1}{a_P} \nabla p$ 

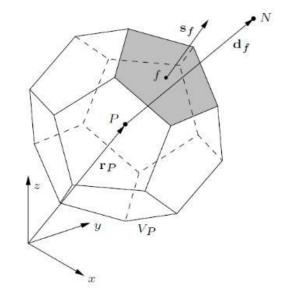
▶ 通过插值到面上

$$\mathbf{U}_f = (\frac{\mathbf{H}_U}{a_P})_f - (\frac{1}{a_P})_f (\nabla \mathbf{p})_f$$

▶ 引入连续性方程

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{U} = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{U}_{f} = \mathbf{0}$$







#### 不可压缩流动的SIMPLE算法



#### SIMPLE方法通过联立连续性方程和动量方程,得到压强方程

通过插值到面上并结合连续性方程

$$\mathbf{U}_f = (\frac{\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{U}}}{a_P})_f - (\frac{1}{a_P})_f (\nabla \mathbf{p})_f$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{U} = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{U}_{f} = \mathbf{0}$$

▶ 通过插值到面上并结合连续性方程

$$\sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{U}_{f} = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} - \left( \frac{1}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \mathbf{0} \qquad \qquad \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{1}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{$$



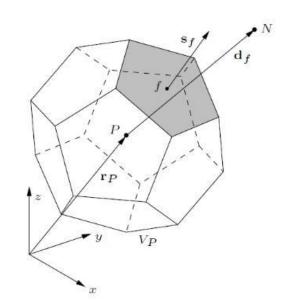
$$\sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{1}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} (\nabla \mathbf{p})_{f} \right] = \sum_{f} \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_{U}}{a_{P}} \right)_{f} \right]$$

得到压强泊松方程(本质上就是求解连续性方程)

$$\nabla \cdot (\frac{1}{a_p} \nabla p) = \sum_f S \cdot [(\frac{H_U}{a_P})_f]$$

▶ 每个面上的质量通量可以写作

$$\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{U}_f = \mathbf{S} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H}_U}{a_P} \right)_f - \left( \frac{1}{a_P} \right)_f (\nabla \mathbf{p})_f \right] = \mathbf{0}$$







#### SIMPLE方法将动量方程和压强泊松方程转化为线性方程组

▶ 压强方程一般是对称的——共轭梯度法

input 
$$A, b, x_0$$
  
 $r_0 = b - Ax_0$   
 $p_0 = r_0$   
for  $k = 1, \dots$  until convergence do  

$$\gamma_{k-1} = \frac{r_{k-1}^T r_{k-1}}{p_{k-1}^T A p_{k-1}}$$

$$x_k = x_{k-1} + \gamma_{k-1} p_{k-1}$$

$$r_k = r_{k-1} - \gamma_{k-1} A p_{k-1}$$

$$\delta_k = \frac{r_k^T r_k}{r_{k-1}^T r_{k-1}}$$

$$p_k = r_k + \delta_k p_{k-1}$$
end for

- ➢ 对于非对称的动量方程,可以采用BiCG、BiCGStab、GMRES等算法
- > 此外对于大规模计算,还可以采用GAMG多重网格方法



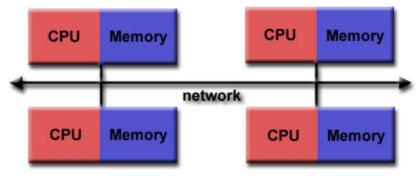
# PART 03 MPI并行计算开发



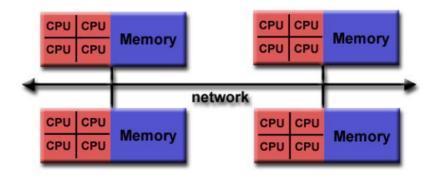


#### MPI是什么: 跨节点、节点内数据发送接受的标准接口

> 基本的MPI编程模式

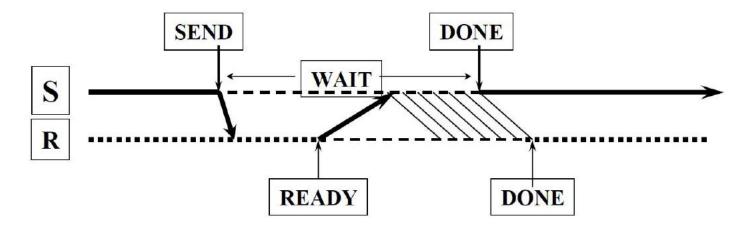


早期的MPI编程模式



现代的MPI编程模式

> 基本的通信模式 (例子: 阻塞式点对点通信)

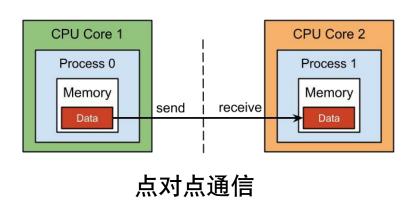


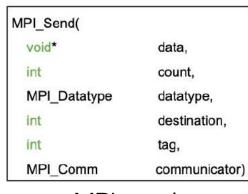




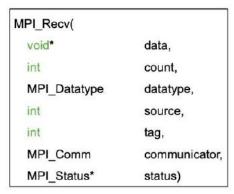
#### MPI常用的通信模式有点对点通信和收集通信

#### ▶ 点对点通信



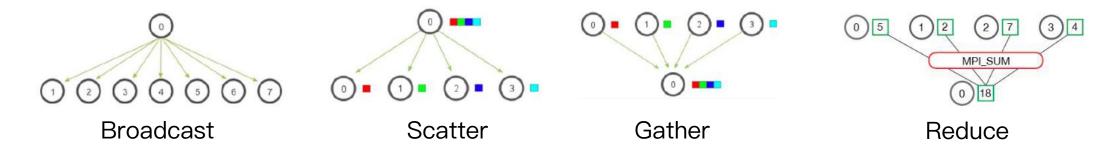


MPI send



MPI recv

#### > 收集通信



> 思考: 哪些是计算流体力学中常用的通信方式?

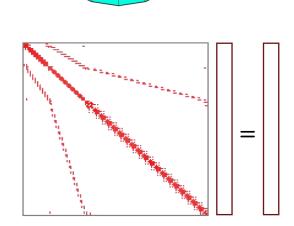
#### 计算流体力学的基本步骤(回顾)



#### MPI可以帮助进行空间离散的并行化,不能解决时间步的拆分

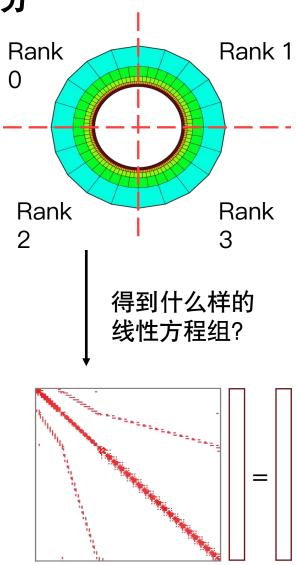
#### > 求解过程

- ▶ 步骤一: 建立计算网格
- > 步骤二: 初始化流场解
- ▶ 步骤三: 时间迭代
  - > 组装动量线性方程组
  - > 求解动量方程
  - > 组装压强线性方程组
  - > 求解压强方程
- > 步骤四: 存储计算结果, 后处理



#### ▶ 思考: 空间离散的并行化如何实现?

如右图的拆分方式,会得到怎样的线性方程组?

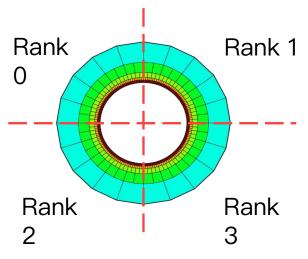




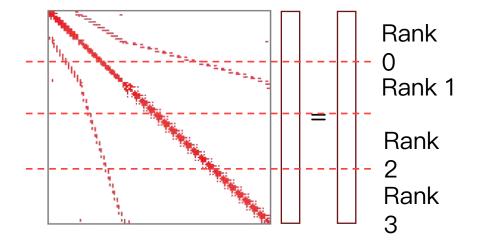


#### MPI可以帮助进行空间离散的并行化,不能解决时间步的拆分

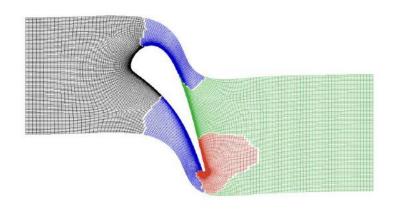
> 对于任意的非结构网格, 编号顺序与空间无关







- > 网格划分之后必须要进行重新编号
  - ▶ 前提: 得到网格划分方案
  - ▶ 简单几何可以通过坐标定义
  - ▶ 复杂几何如何得到最优的划分方案?



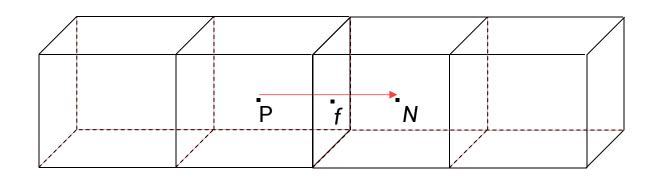




#### 网格划分和并行通讯之间的关系

▶ 以对流项离散举例:

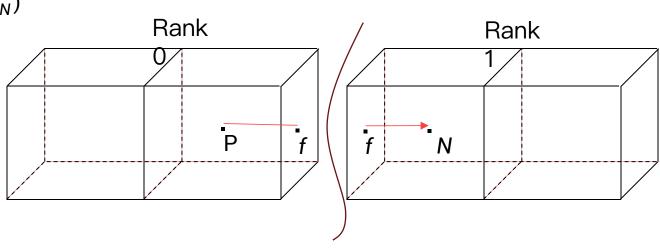
$$\sum_f [\mathbf{S}_f \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u})_f] = \underbrace{\sum_f [\lambda (\mathbf{S}_f \cdot \mathbf{u}_P)] \phi_P}_{ ext{P} \; \hat{\mu}_{\widehat{\pi}}} + \underbrace{\sum_f [(1-\lambda)(\mathbf{S}_f \cdot \mathbf{u}_N) \phi_N]}_{ ext{b P 相邻的所有单元}}$$



▶ 任意网格面:

$$S_f \cdot (u\phi)_f = \lambda S_f \cdot (u\phi_P) + (1-\lambda) S_f \cdot (u\phi_N)$$

- ▶ 为了并行计算, 网格分块以后:
  - ➤ Rank 1需要把N的值传给Rank 0
  - ➤ Rank 0需要把P的值传给Rank 1



> 结论: 通讯成本与被切开的面的数量成正比

#### 网格拆分需求





#### 可以采用第三方工具帮助切分网格

- > 基本原则: 控制体之间相接的面被切开得越少越好!
- ➤ 给定控制体和控制体之间的链接信息 → 转化为图划分 (Graph Partitioning) 问题

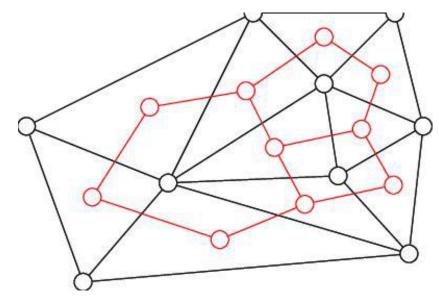
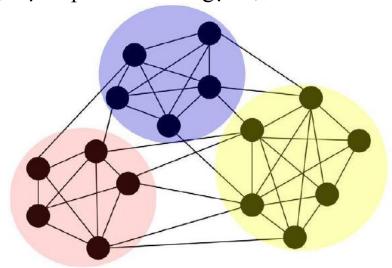


示意图: 控制体、连接信息



图划分问题示意图

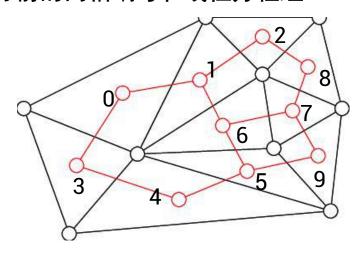
> 思考: 切分的过程是否只需要网格点连接信息即可? 需要网格点的具体坐标信息吗?



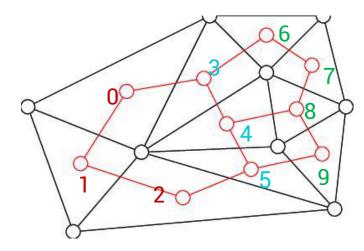


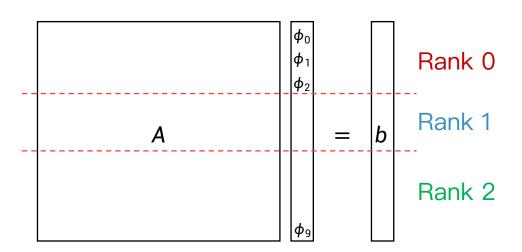
#### 网格划分带来的是线性方程组重编号的需求

▶ 划分前的网格编号和线性方程组



> 划分后的网格编号和线性方程组



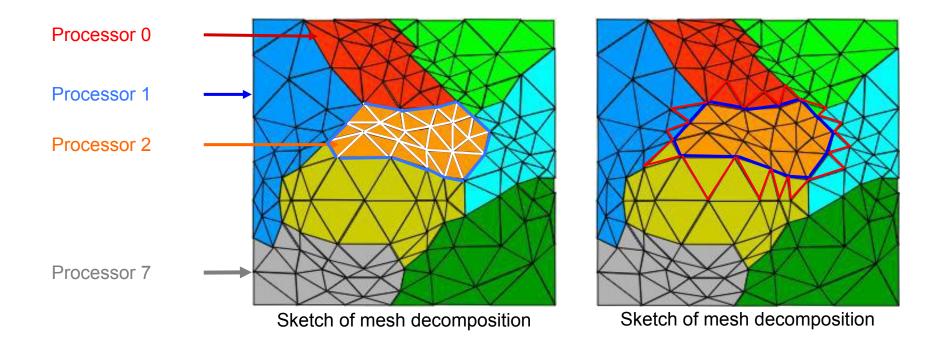






#### 以Metis工具进行网格拆分的过程

- ▶ 以控制体标号的方式,将网格划分为多个处理器独立求解的控制体群组
- > 对于非结构有限体积法, 所需要的通信层数为一层







#### 以Metis工具进行网格拆分的过程

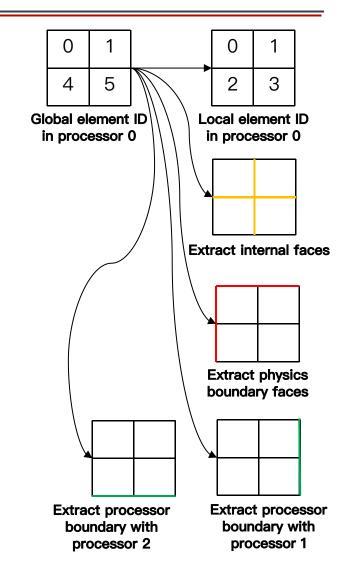
- ➤ Metis只负责返回每一个控制体对应的 rank值
- ▶ 思考: 实际MPI通信需要什么?
- > 需要发送和接受数据的方向、数据量
- > 需要额外的程序来识别通信面

0	1	2	თ	
4	5	6	7	
8	9	10	11	
12	13	14	15	

Element ID for a mesh

Element ID	Rank
0	0
1	0
2	1
3	1
4	0
5	0
6	1
7	1
8	2
9	2
10	3
11	3
12	2
13	2
14	3
15	3

METIS assigned rank



步骤一



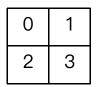
步骤二







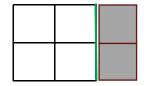
#### 在MPI\_Comm\_World体系下建立数据结构和线性方程组求解方法



处理器上存 在的控制体



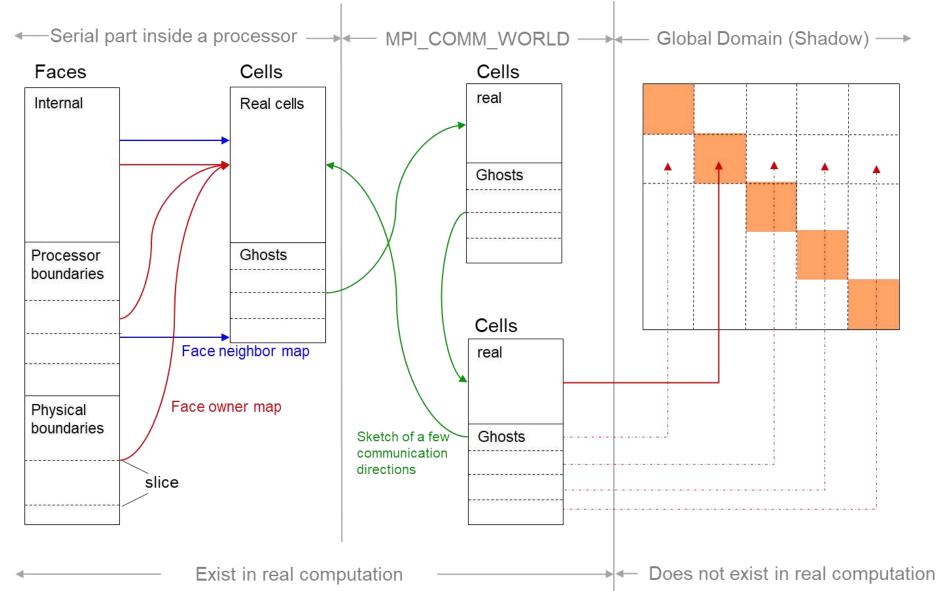
内部面



通讯边界



物理边界





#### 线性方程组的大规模并行求解

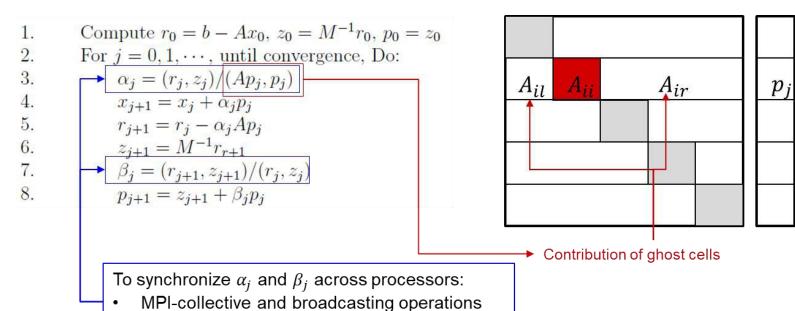


#### 线性方程组求解器本身也需要并行化

➤ 求解NS方程所需要的线性方程组求解器有:

Linear Solver	Target
Conjugate Gradient (CG)	压强泊松方程
Stabilized Bi-Conjugate Gradient (BiCGstab)	动量方程

> 以共轭梯度法为例,每次迭代需要两次全局通信



required on numerator and denominators



#### 线性方程组的大规模并行求解



#### 针对大规模并行计算,线性方程组预处理也需要进行修改

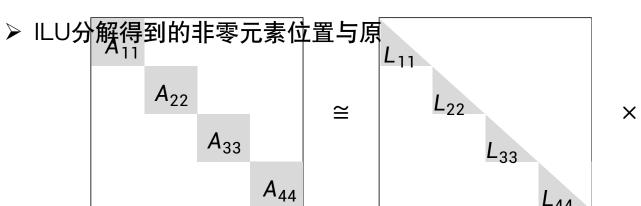
▶ 常见的预处理方法 (为什么要预处理? 线性方程组的条件数、收敛性):

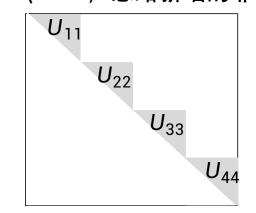
Preconditioner	Source	Target
Incomplete Cholesky (IC)	Implemented	PCG
Incomplete LU (ILU)	Calling MKL	GMRES, PBiCG

- ➤ 以矩阵的ILU分解为例, 有以下难点:
  - ➤ 每个处理器存储本地分块,LU依次分解效率很低

—— 只对A;i做局部LU分解、忽略非对角块的元素

- (ILUO, 忽略新增的非零元素





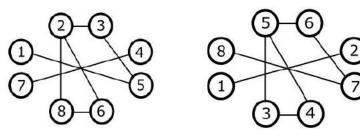
#### 线性方程组的大规模并行求解





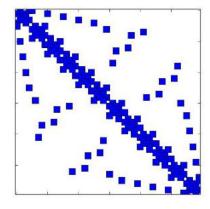
#### 为了改进线性方程组的收敛性,可以对网格进行重编号

➤ 重编号可以显著降低矩阵的带宽 (bandwidth)

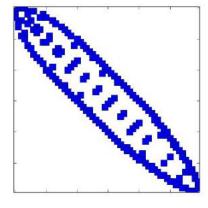


Original cell numbering & connectivity

RCM updated cell numbers



原始非零元素位置

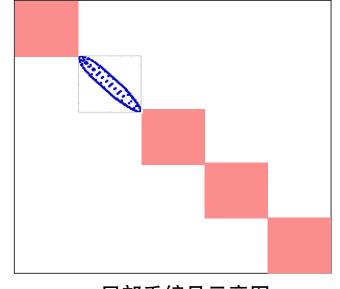


排序后的非零元素位置

#### ▶ 在什么时候进行网格重编号?

▶ 选择一: 先重编号然后进行并行分块——注意分块后的重编 号问题!

▶ 选择二: 先完成并行分块, 然后局部进行重编号



局部重编号示意图



# PART 04 计算流体力学实践







volScalarField p

I0object

mesh

"p",

#### 面向对象的程序架构:简单直接的偏微分方程和物理场的定义方式

- > 标量场、矢量场的简单模板化定义方式
- 计算流体力学的算子分为时间导数、对流项、扩散项、源项
- ➤ 基于SIMPLE算法,全局线性方程组的离散组装方法都可以模板化
- ▶ 举例: 动量方程的简单离散

$$\frac{\partial \rho U}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \phi U - \nabla \cdot \mu \nabla U = - \nabla \rho$$

```
solve
      fvm::ddt(rho, U)
    + fvm::div(phi, U)
    - fvm::laplacian(mu, U)
    - fvc::grad(p)
```

动量方程定义

场的定义方式

runTime.timeName(),

IOobject::MUST\_READ,

IOobject::AUTO WRITE

Term description	Implicit/explicit	Mathematical expression	fvm::/fvc:: functions
Laplacian	Implicit/Explicit	$\nabla \cdot \Gamma \nabla \phi$	laplacian(Gamma,phi)
Time derivative	Implicit/Explicit	$\partial \phi/\partial t$	ddt(phi)
		$\partial  ho \phi / \partial t$	ddt(rho, phi)
Convection	Implicit/Explicit	$\nabla \cdot (\psi)$	div(psi, scheme)
		$ abla \cdot (\psi \phi)$	div(psi, phi, word)
			div(psi, phi)
Source	Implicit	$ ho\phi$	Sp(rho, phi)
	Implicit/Explicit	170 1	SuSp(rho, phi)

#### OpenFOAM开源计算流体力学软件



#### **Open Field Operation And Manipulation**

#### > 下载算例

git clone git@gitlab.com:sjtu-saacfd/engineeringclass.git .

git clone <a href="https://gitlab.com/sjtu-saa-cfd/engineeringclass.git">https://gitlab.com/sjtu-saa-cfd/engineeringclass.git</a> .

Wget https://gitlab.com/sjtu-saa-cfd/engineeringclass/-/archive/main/engineeringclass-main.tar.gz

#### ➤ 加载OpenFOAM

armlogin.hpc.sjtu.edu.cn module load openfoam/v2012-gcc-10.3.1

sylogin.hpc.sjtu.edu.cn module load openfoam/2206-intel-2021.4.0

pilogin.hpc.sjtu.edu.cn module load openfoam/1912-gcc-7.4.0openmpi

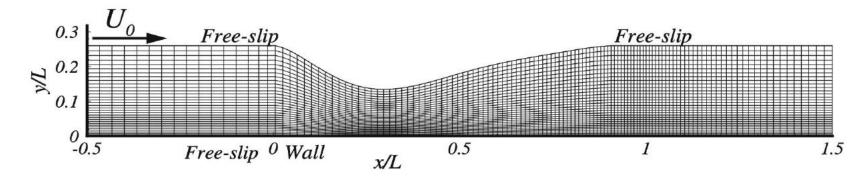






#### 压强梯度引起的边界层流动分离(Lardeau et al., 2012)

#### > 计算网格



#### > 计算结果

