

Notus testing framework

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- 1 Brief presentation of Notus
- 2 Verification and Validation (V&V)
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- 3 Porting and Performance (P&P)
 - 1 Definitions
 - 2 Notus tools

1. Notus – What is Notus?

Open-source project, started from scratch in 2015

- Modelisation and simulation of **incompressible fluid flows**
- **Massively parallel**
- 2D / 3D Finite Volume methods on staggered grids
- Multiphysics

Intended users – design

- **Mechanical community:**
 - easy to use
 - easy to adapt
 - proven state-of-the-art numerical methods
- **Mathematical community:**
 - open to new numerical schemes
 - fast and efficient framework for comparative and qualitative tests
- Industrials
- Students

What is *not* Notus

- A concurrent of
- A commercial tool
- A click button code

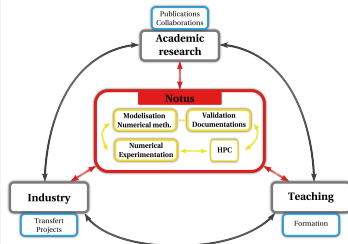
1. Notus – Some objectives

Objectives

- **Rationalise research efforts**
- Take advantage of synergies between Research / Teaching / Industry / HPC
- Provide benchmark methods on identified physical test cases
- Numerical toolbox
- Towards numerical experiments

Means

- A full-featured development environment (git, CMake)
 - **Handle parallelism complexities** for easier programming
 - **Be ported** on mesocentres (GENCI, PRACE, etc.)
 - A thoroughly **validated and documented code**
 - **Verification and Validation** procedures
 - **Non-regression** procedures
 - **Portability and Performance** procedures
- Become a reference code



Verification

- ***Proves that the discrete approach solves the continuous model precisely***
 - analyses the numerical solution of equations
 - quantifies and reduces of the numerical errors
 - computes spatial and temporal convergence orders
- **mainly a mathematical and computing process, unlinked to physical problem**

Validation

- ***Analyses the capacity of a model to represent physical phenomena***
 - compares numerical solution to experimental results
 - identifies and quantifies errors and uncertainties of continuous and discrete models, and experience
- **Accumulation of evidence that the code works!**

Methodology

- Set up a test case with exact solution
- Ensure correctness of the code
- Quantify numerical errors, order of convergence
- Comparison to expectations

Error sources

- Coding bugs
- Numerical stability conditions not satisfied
- Insufficient spatial or temporal convergence
- Non-converging iterative methods
- Rounding errors

Order of convergence

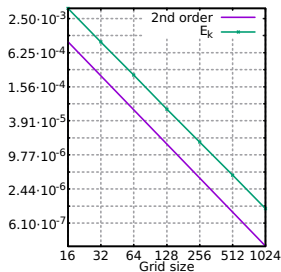
N discrete solutions $f_k (1 \leq k \leq N)$

Hypothesis: smoothed solution in the asymptotic convergence zone

$$f_{h \rightarrow 0} = f_k + Ch_k^p + O(h_k^{p+1})$$

$$p_k = \frac{\log\left(\frac{E_k}{E_{k-1}}\right)}{\log\left(\frac{h_k}{h_{k-1}}\right)}$$

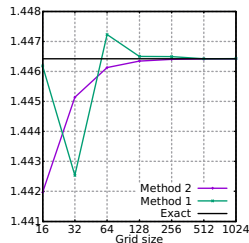
where $E_k = f_{\text{exact}} - f_k$



Test case based on physical phenomena

- In general, no reference solution
- Post processing of physical parameters (velocity plot, Nusselt numbers, lift, drag, etc.)
- Estimation of the influence of numerical parameters (time step, iterative method tolerances, etc.)
- Comparison with experiments and other codes
- Quantify error and uncertainty
 - Use of Richardson extrapolation technique to evaluate convergence order without exact solution

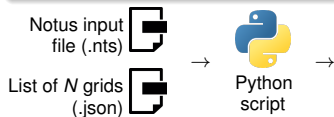
Convergence of physical parameters



- In Notus, tools have been coded to make V&V easier and more automated

1 – Grid convergence tool

- A "per test case" analysis
- Automated by a Python script



- 1 Generates an input file (.nts) for each grid, and activates grid convergence options
- 2 Runs Notus N times
- 3 Collects error values and computes convergence orders

- Example of output

```
#      Temperature Linf error      Temperature L2 error      Mean temperature
16 +3.797157e-03      +nan +4.490870e-03      +nan +1.441965e+00      +nan
32 +9.624462e-04 +1.980142e+00 +1.288911e-03 +1.800842e+00 +1.445137e+00      +nan
64 +2.507825e-04 +1.940269e+00 +2.916412e-04 +2.143887e+00 +1.446128e+00 +1.677552e+00
128 +6.305541e-05 +1.991745e+00 +7.630639e-05 +1.934319e+00 +1.446343e+00 +2.208364e+00
256 +1.643279e-05 +1.940043e+00 +1.892504e-05 +2.011508e+00 +1.446401e+00 +1.890371e+00
512 +4.296278e-06 +1.935418e+00 +4.696270e-06 +2.010709e+00 +1.446415e+00 +2.065669e+00
1024 +1.094218e-06 +1.973188e+00 +1.195573e-06 +1.973813e+00 +1.446418e+00 +1.988532e+00
```

- Save a reference value and set a tolerance for the non-regression tool

2 – Validation and non-regression tool

- Monitor many test cases: does the code still converges? the same reference value is still obtained?
- Automated by the `notus_validation.sh` bash script

```
$ ./notus_validation.sh -h
```

```
Usage : notus_validation.sh [OPTIONS]
```

```
-s sequential validation (default: parallel)
```

```
-d 2/3 2D or 3D validation (default: 2D and 3D)
```

```
-l long validation (default: false); check for special keywords in case.nts and run the case several times
```

```
-h print usage
```

Test case name	Validated	Converged	Time iteration	Error
ibd.laplacian_dirichlet.nts	FAIL			
poiseuille.nts	OK	OK	356	1.3877787807814457E-17
poiseuille_periodic.nts	OK	OK	69	1.3877787807814457E-16
poiseuille.viscosity.nts	OK	OK	2989	0.0000000000000000E+00
level_set_sheared_2D.nts	NO	N/A	200	3.8200452689984843E-08
mof_analytic_periodic.nts	OK	N/A	141	2.2204460492503131E-16
mof_minimization_sheared.nts	OK	N/A	1000	2.2204460492503131E-16
vof_plic_periodic.nts	OK	N/A	141	3.3306690738754696E-16
vof_plic_sheared.nts	OK	N/A	1000	3.3306690738754696E-16
ball_equilibrium.nts	NO	OK	1128	1.4963675386815269E-07
square_cavity.nts	OK	OK	291	5.3942093847236805E-14
driven_cavity.nts	OK	OK	3449	5.1625370645069779E-15
dam_break_mof.nts	OK	N/A	50	2.5313084961453569E-14
dam_break_vof_plic.nts	OK	N/A	50	3.3556490919295356E-14
...				

- Easy to read: OK, NO, FAIL, etc.
- Short and long list of V&V test cases files (quick and full validation)

Portability

- **Assess that numerical solutions are independant of computational details**, such as:
 - compiler implementations and versions
 - libraries (MPI, etc.)
 - partitioning (number of processors)
 - computer architectures
- Associated to verification process

Performance

- **Compare actual scalability to expectations**

Also:

- Determine optimal use of supercomputers (e.g. optimal number of nodes per processor)
- Compare the performance of differents parts of the code
 - partitiong
 - initialization
 - equation preparation
 - linear system solvers
 - post-processings
 - I/O

Compilation

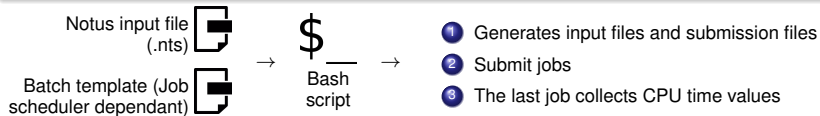
- Notus has been successfully built with the following configurations:
 - GNU compilers (5.2) and Open MPI (1.10)
 - Intel compilers (14.0—15.0) and SGI MPT (2.11) and BullxMPI (1.2.8.3)
 - IBM XL compilers (14.1) and MPI libraries (2.21.1)

Architectures

- It runs on the following supercomputers and provide the same results up to computer precision (build scripts are provided to install the code):
 - curie at TGCC
 - occigen at CINES
 - turing at IDRIS
 - avakas at MCIA

1 – Performance tool

- A "per test case" analysis
- Verify weak and strong scalability
- Automated by a bash script



- Example of output

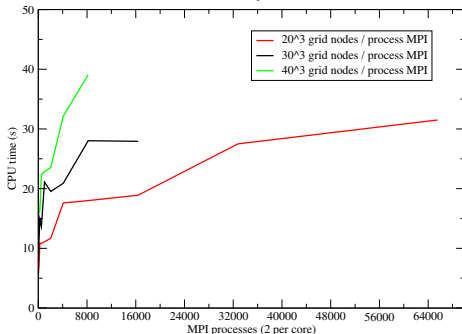
Np	Total	Hypre (velocity)	Hypre (pressure)	Notus
128	0.26000E+01	0.86140E+00	0.94443E+00	0.79417E+00
256	0.29297E+01	0.10660E+01	0.10462E+01	0.81751E+00
512	0.30754E+01	0.11369E+01	0.11025E+01	0.83590E+00
1024	0.38859E+01	0.16025E+01	0.13959E+01	0.88751E+00
2048	0.43207E+01	0.18807E+01	0.15359E+01	0.90404E+00
4096	0.47281E+01	0.22302E+01	0.16268E+01	0.87108E+00
8192	0.65902E+01	0.32613E+01	0.23815E+01	0.94744E+00

3.2. Notus P&P tools – performance tools

• Example of output

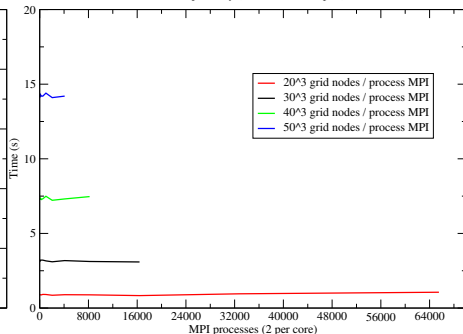
Weak Scalability of HYPRE (Blue Gene IDRIS)

BiCGStab + PFMG (2 process MPI / coeur)



Weak Scalability of Notus on Turing (Blue Gene IDRIS)

Notus part only (without HYPRE part)



2 – Non-regression tool *Under progress*

- All Notus features cannot be activated in one test case
 - A list of relevant test cases must be defined
- Save reference times for each test case
 - Reference times will be different according to hardware, software, etc.
- Write a bash script with easy reading: `OK`, `NO`, `FAIL`, etc.

Notus tools

- "per test case" processes
 - Generate notus input files according
 - Collect outputs
 - External post processing
 - Present plots and tables
 - Non-regression processes
 - Run a given set of test cases
 - Present validation results (OK, NO, FAIL, etc.)
 - Performance tool – *under progress*
 - Store lot of CPU times
 - Store hardware, software information (implementation, version, etc.)
- These tools relies as much as possible on portable technologies