

H-Matrix Solver Applied to Coupled FEM-BEM Aeroacoustics Simulations

Guillaume Sylvand

▶ To cite this version:

Guillaume Sylvand. H-Matrix Solver Applied to Coupled FEM-BEM Aeroacoustics Simulations. Journées Ondes Sud-Ouest (JOSO), Mar 2019, Le Barp, France. hal-02140403

HAL Id: hal-02140403 https://inria.hal.science/hal-02140403v1

Submitted on 27 May 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

H-MATRIX SOLVER APPLIED TO COUPLED FEM-BEM AEROACOUSTICS SIMULATIONS

AIRBUS

Guillaume SYLVAND - Airbus Central R&T

JOSO - March 12th, 2019.





Airbus Central R&T



- Airbus Central R&T
 - Departement "Virtual Product Engineering"



- Airbus Central R&T
 - Departement "Virtual Product Engineering"
- Joint Work with



- Airbus Central R&T
 - Departement "Virtual Product Engineering"
- Joint Work with
 - Applied maths team



- Airbus Central R&T
 - Departement "Virtual Product Engineering"
- Joint Work with
 - Applied maths team
 - IMACS



- Airbus Central R&T
 - Departement "Virtual Product Engineering"
- Joint Work with
 - Applied maths team
 - IMACS
 - and numerous PhD:



- Airbus Central R&T
 - Departement "Virtual Product Engineering"
- Joint Work with
 - Applied maths team
 - IMACS
 - and numerous PhD:
 - Fabien Casenave (2013) FEM/BEM coupling



- Airbus Central R&T
 - Departement "Virtual Product Engineering"
- Joint Work with
 - Applied maths team
 - IMACS
 - and numerous PhD:
 - Fabien Casenave (2013) FEM/BEM coupling
 - Benoit Lizé (2014) H-matrix solver



- Airbus Central R&T
 - Departement "Virtual Product Engineering"
- Joint Work with
 - Applied maths team
 - IMACS
 - and numerous PhD:
 - Fabien Casenave (2013) FEM/BEM coupling
 - Benoit Lizé (2014) H-matrix solver
 - Antoine Bensalah (2018) extension to FEM/BEM formulation



- Airbus Central R&T
 - Departement "Virtual Product Engineering"
- Joint Work with
 - Applied maths team
 - IMACS
 - and numerous PhD:
 - Fabien Casenave (2013) FEM/BEM coupling
 - Benoit Lizé (2014) H-matrix solver
 - Antoine Bensalah (2018) extension to FEM/BEM formulation
 - Aurélien Falco (WIP) H-matrix for FEM/BEM system





• Sound propagation in a air flow



- Sound propagation in a air flow
- Context for Airbus



- Sound propagation in a air flow
- Context for Airbus
 - Numerical certification for commercial aircrafts



- Sound propagation in a air flow
- Context for Airbus
 - Numerical certification for commercial aircrafts

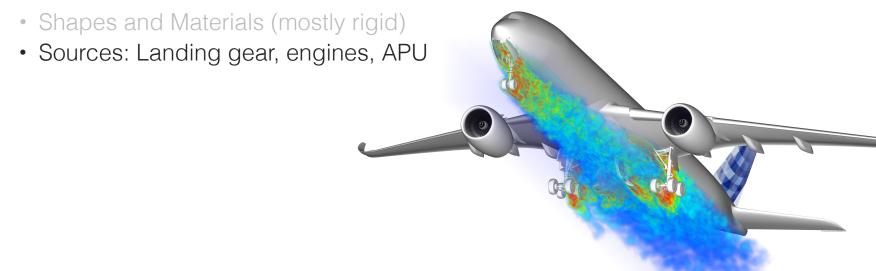
What to modelize?



- Sound propagation in a air flow
- Context for Airbus
 - Numerical certification for commercial aircrafts
- What to modelize?
 - Shapes and Materials (mostly rigid)

AIRBUS

- Sound propagation in a air flow
- Context for Airbus
 - Numerical certification for commercial aircrafts
- What to modelize?



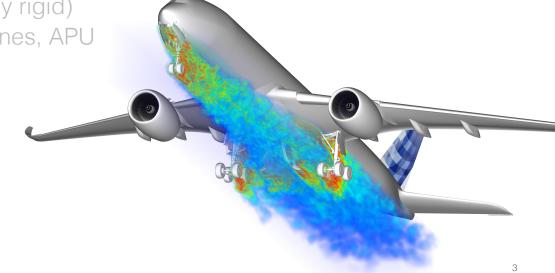
AIRBUS

- Sound propagation in a air flow
- Context for Airbus
 - Numerical certification for commercial aircrafts
- What to modelize?

Shapes and Materials (mostly rigid)

• Sources: Landing gear, engines, APU

• Flow: air flow, jet flow



AIRBUS

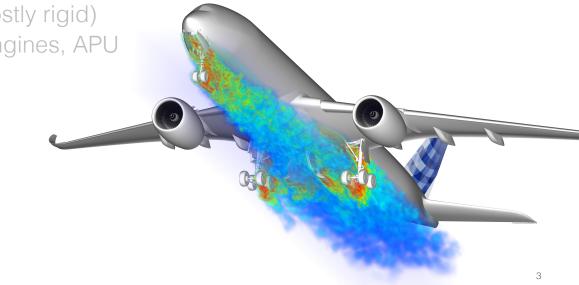
- Sound propagation in a air flow
- Context for Airbus
 - Numerical certification for commercial aircrafts
- What to modelize?

Shapes and Materials (mostly rigid)

· Sources: Landing gear, engines, APU

Flow: air flow, jet flow

What not to modelize?



AIRBUS

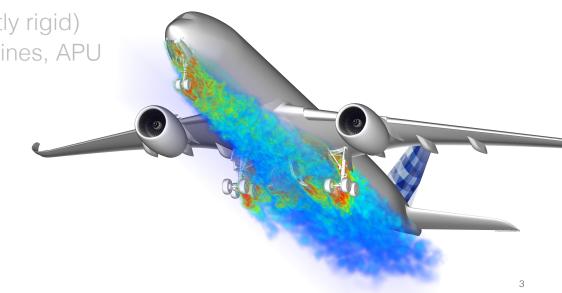
- Sound propagation in a air flow
- Context for Airbus
 - Numerical certification for commercial aircrafts
- What to modelize?

Shapes and Materials (mostly rigid)

· Sources: Landing gear, engines, APU

Flow: air flow, jet flow

- What not to modelize?
 - inside the engine



AIRBUS

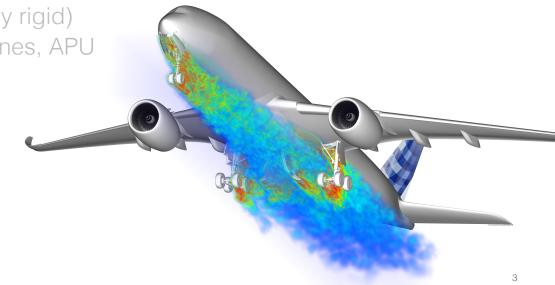
- Sound propagation in a air flow
- Context for Airbus
 - Numerical certification for commercial aircrafts
- What to modelize?

Shapes and Materials (mostly rigid)

Sources: Landing gear, engines, APU

Flow: air flow, jet flow

- What not to modelize?
 - inside the engine
 - retroaction sound → flow







Depends on the phase of the flight

23/01/2019 4



Depends on the phase of the flight

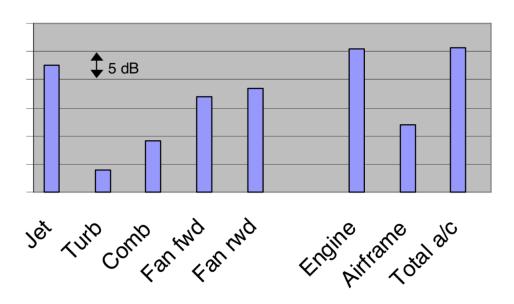
Taxi: APU





- Depends on the phase of the flight
 - Taxi: APU
 - Take-off

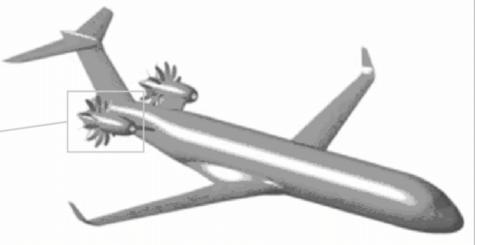
Take-Off





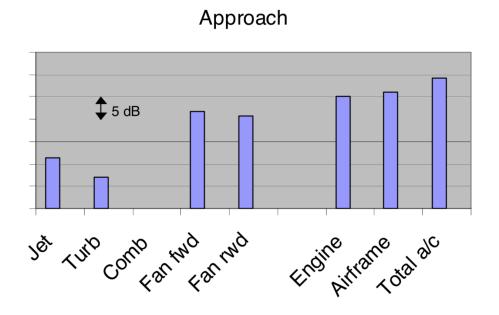
- Depends on the phase of the flight
 - Taxi: APU
 - Take-off
 - Cruise: CROR?







- Depends on the phase of the flight
 - Taxi: APU
 - Take-off
 - Cruise: CROR?
 - Approach/Landing







Frequency domain, 3D to solve Helmholtz equation

$$-\frac{1}{ik} \oint_{\Gamma \times \Gamma} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \nu_x \partial \nu_y} q(y) q^t(x) dy dx = -\frac{1}{ik} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial u_{inc}(x)}{\partial \nu} q^t(x) dx = -\frac{1}{ik} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial u_$$

23/01/2019 5



• Frequency domain, 3D to solve Helmholtz equation

$$-\frac{1}{ik} \oint_{\Gamma \times \Gamma} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \nu_x \partial \nu_y} q(y) q^t(x) dy dx = -\frac{1}{ik} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial u_{inc}(x)}{\partial \nu} q^t(x) dx.$$

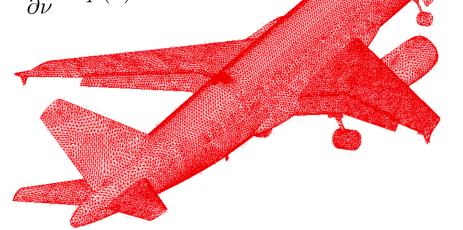
Interest:

23/01/2019 5



• Frequency domain, 3D to solve Helmholtz equation

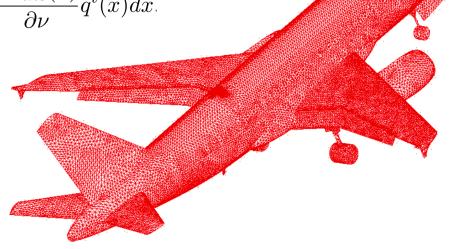
- Interest:
 - accuracy





• Frequency domain, 3D to solve Helmholtz equation

- Interest:
 - accuracy
 - smaller problem size

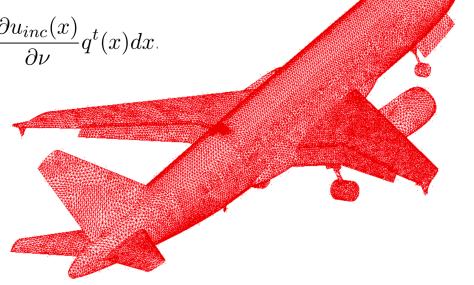




• Frequency domain, 3D to solve Helmholtz equation

$$-\frac{1}{ik} \oint_{\Gamma \times \Gamma} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \nu_x \partial \nu_y} q(y) q^t(x) dy dx = -\frac{1}{ik} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial u_{inc}(x)}{\partial \nu} q^t(x) dx.$$

- Interest:
 - accuracy
 - smaller problem size
- Drawback:



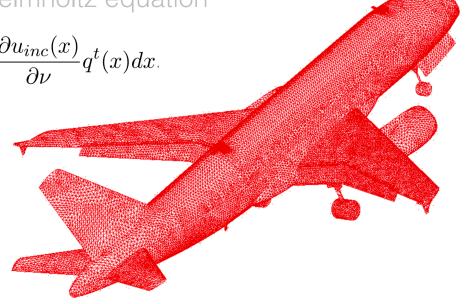
BEM Formulation



Frequency domain, 3D to solve Helmholtz equation

$$-\frac{1}{ik} \oint_{\Gamma \times \Gamma} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \nu_x \partial \nu_y} q(y) q^t(x) dy dx = -\frac{1}{ik} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial u_{inc}(x)}{\partial \nu} q^t(x) dx.$$

- Interest:
 - accuracy
 - smaller problem size
- Drawback:
 - Homogeneous domain



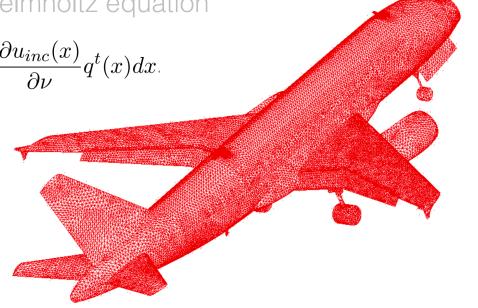
BEM Formulation



Frequency domain, 3D to solve Helmholtz equation

$$-\frac{1}{ik} \oint_{\Gamma \times \Gamma} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \nu_x \partial \nu_y} q(y) q^t(x) dy dx = -\frac{1}{ik} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial u_{inc}(x)}{\partial \nu} q^t(x) dx.$$

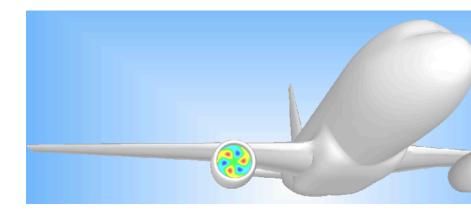
- Interest:
 - accuracy
 - smaller problem size
- Drawback:
 - Homogeneous domain
 - Dense linear system





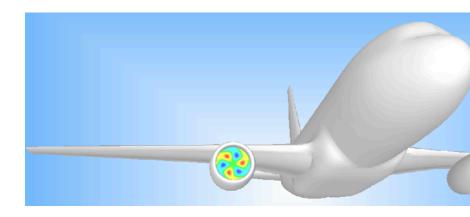
AIRBUS

• To modelize engine sources : waveguides (cylindrical or coaxial)



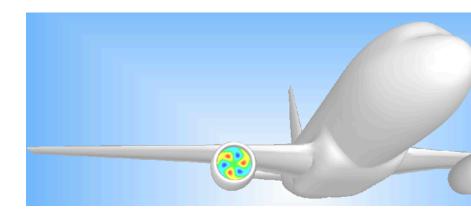


- To modelize engine sources: waveguides (cylindrical or coaxial)
 - Rough approximation...





- To modelize engine sources: waveguides (cylindrical or coaxial)
 - Rough approximation...
 - ... but can be used in comparison between configurations





- To modelize engine sources: waveguides (cylindrical or coaxial)
 - Rough approximation...
 - ... but can be used in comparison between configurations

 To take into account a **uniform** air flow: Lorentz transform (or Prandtl– Glauert transformation)



- To modelize engine sources: waveguides (cylindrical or coaxial)
 - Rough approximation...
 - ... but can be used in comparison between configurations

 To take into account a **uniform** air flow: Lorentz transform (or Prandtl– Glauert transformation)

Boundary element and finite element coupling for aeroacoustics simulations, by Balin et al., JCP 2015.





Dense linear system

23/01/2019 7



- Dense linear system
- Large number of unknowns (up to several millions)



- Dense linear system
- Large number of unknowns (up to several millions)

• Direct solver (in-house, or OSS such as Chameleon)



- Dense linear system
- Large number of unknowns (up to several millions)
- Direct solver (in-house, or OSS such as Chameleon)
 - excellent accuracy, but expensive

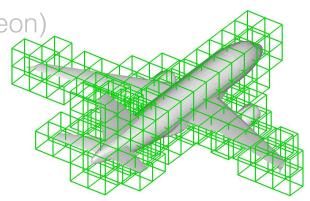
AIRBUS

- Dense linear system
- Large number of unknowns (up to several millions)

• Direct solver (in-house, or OSS such as Chameleon)

excellent accuracy, but expensive

FMM Solver (Greengard & Rokhlin, 87)

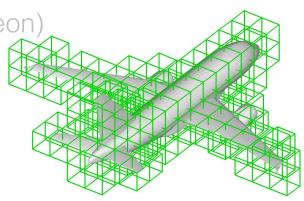


AIRBUS

- Dense linear system
- Large number of unknowns (up to several millions)

• Direct solver (in-house, or OSS such as Chameleon)

- excellent accuracy, but expensive
- FMM Solver (Greengard & Rokhlin, 87)
 - Based on low-rank approximation



AIRBUS

- Dense linear system
- Large number of unknowns (up to several millions)

Direct solver (in-house, or OSS such as Chameleon)

- excellent accuracy, but expensive
- FMM Solver (Greengard & Rokhlin, 87)
 - Based on low-rank approximation
 - Only matrix-vector product (hence used in iterative solvers)

eon)



- Dense linear system
- Large number of unknowns (up to several millions)

Direct solver (in-house, or OSS such as Chameleon)

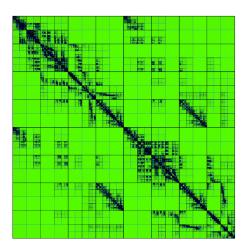
- excellent accuracy, but expensive
- FMM Solver (Greengard & Rokhlin, 87)
 - Based on low-rank approximation
 - Only matrix-vector product (hence used in iterative solvers)
 - much faster, but not fast enough (many iterations, many RHS)

eon



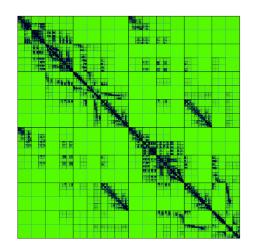


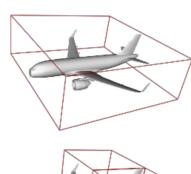
Still based on Low-Rank properties

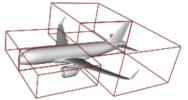


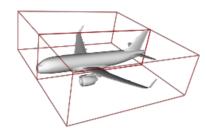


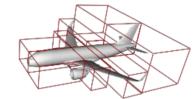
- Still based on Low-Rank properties
- Based on recursive bisection





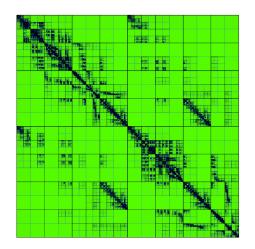


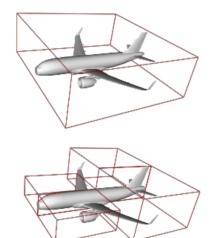


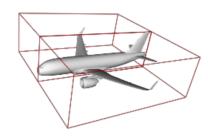


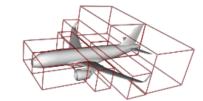


- Still based on Low-Rank properties
- Based on recursive bisection
- Leads to fast Mat-Vect product AND fast factorization (direct solver)



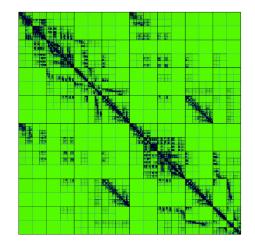


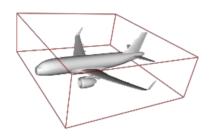


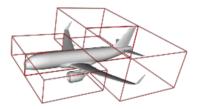


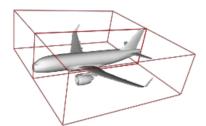


- Still based on Low-Rank properties
- Based on recursive bisection
- Leads to fast Mat-Vect product AND fast factorization (direct solver)
- Controlled accuracy, extremely fast, expensive in memory





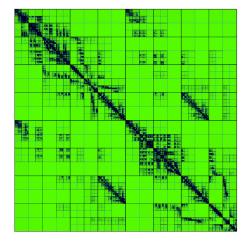


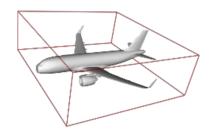


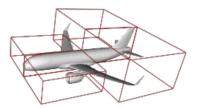


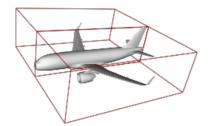


- Still based on Low-Rank properties
- Based on recursive bisection
- Leads to fast Mat-Vect product AND fast factorization (direct solver)
- Controlled accuracy, extremely fast, expensive in memory
 - e.g. L.D.L^t Facto 500k unknowns in 750 s on 32 cores, 42 Gb













- Still based on Low-Rank properties
- Based on recursive bisection
- Leads to fast Mat-Vect product AND fast factorization (direct solver)
- Controlled accuracy, extremely fast, expensive in memory
 - e.g. L.D.L^t Facto 500k unknowns in 750 s on 32 cores, 42 Gb

Packages available:



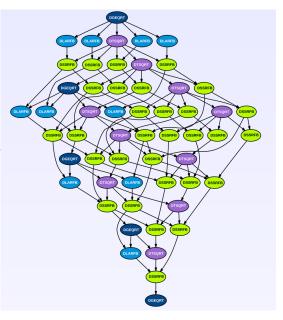
- Still based on Low-Rank properties
- Based on recursive bisection
- Leads to fast Mat-Vect product AND fast factorization (direct solver)
- Controlled accuracy, extremely fast, expensive in memory
 - e.g. L.D.L¹ Facto 500k unknowns in 750 s on 32 cores, 42 Gb
- Packages available:
 - HlibPro: parallel, free but not free;



- Still based on Low-Rank properties
- Based on recursive bisection
- Leads to fast Mat-Vect product AND fast factorization (direct solver)
- Controlled accuracy, extremely fast, expensive in memory
 - e.g. L.D.L^t Facto 500k unknowns in 750 s on 32 cores, 42 Gb
- Packages available:
 - HlibPro: parallel, free but not free;
 - Hmat-oss (airbus): sequential, free and free;

AIRBUS

- Still based on Low-Rank properties
- Based on recursive bisection
- Leads to fast Mat-Vect product AND fast factorizat
- Controlled accuracy, extremely fast, expensive in r
 - e.g. L.D.L^t Facto 500k unknowns in 750 s on
- Packages available:
 - HlibPro: parallel, free but not free;
 - Hmat-oss (airbus): sequential, free and free;
 - Hmat (airbus): faster, parallel, not free and not free. tasks based.



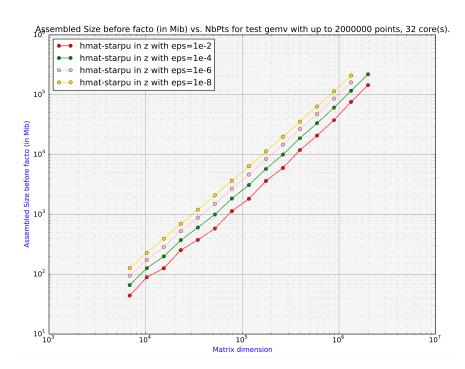


-AIRBUS

Toy application with BEM-like kernel exp(ikr)/r

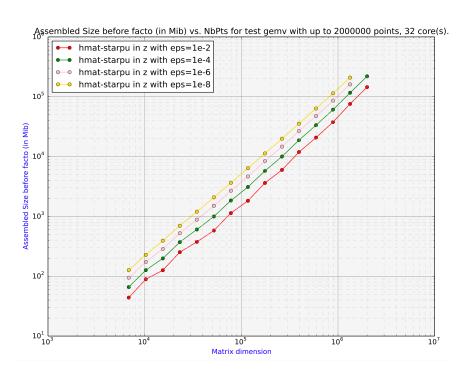


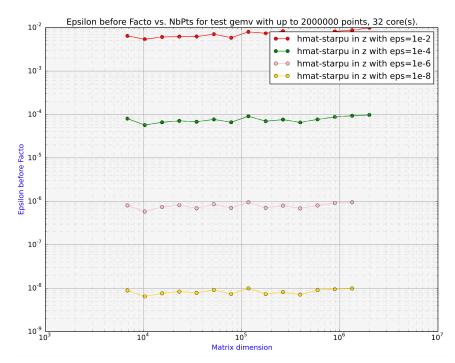
- Toy application with BEM-like kernel exp(ikr)/r
- Mat-Vec product before facto (size = $n^{1,43}$)





- Toy application with BEM-like kernel exp(ikr)/r
- Mat-Vec product before facto (size = $n^{1,43}$)





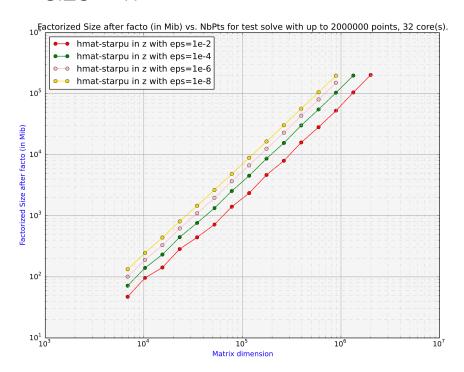


-AIRBUS-

Test on Factorization

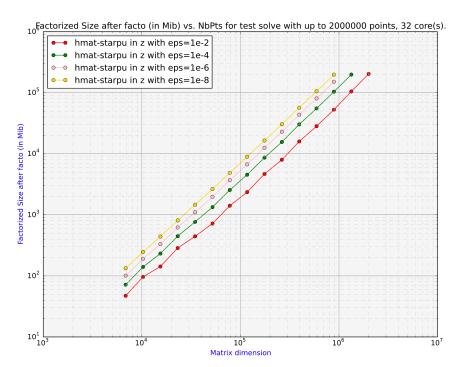


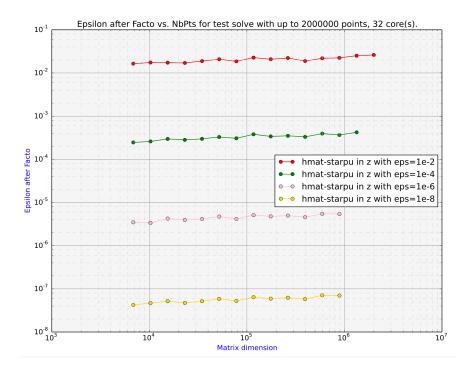
- Test on Factorization
- size = $n^{1,50}$





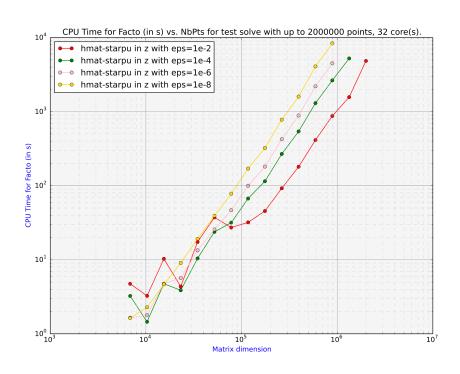
- Test on Factorization
- size = $n^{1,50}$





-AIRBUS-

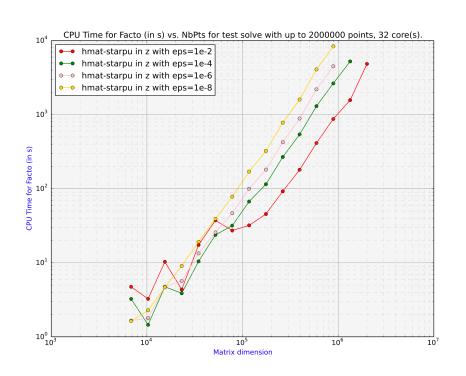
• Factorization: CPU time = $n^{1,80}$

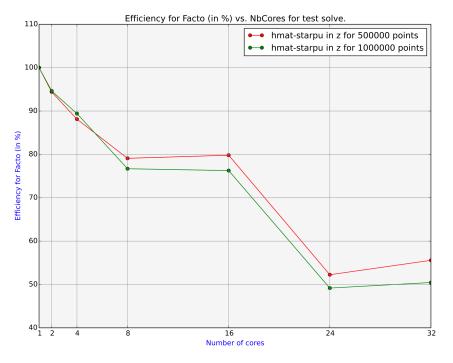


H-Matrix performance (3)



• Factorization: CPU time = n^{1,80}









Sufficient for forward radiation, not for rearward



- Sufficient for forward radiation, not for rearward
- Propagation through jet flow (and interaction with the wing) must be taken into account

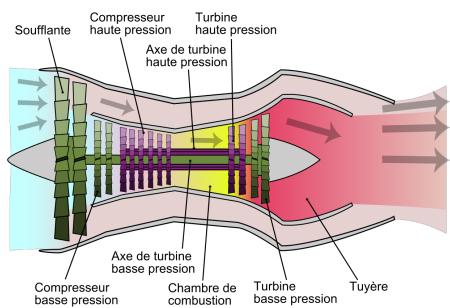
AIRBUS

Sufficient for forward radiation, not for rearward

Propagation through jet flow (and interaction with the wing) must be

taken into account

• Double flux jet engine

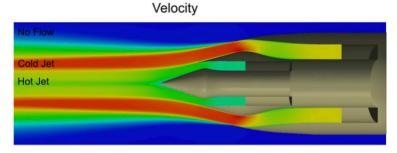




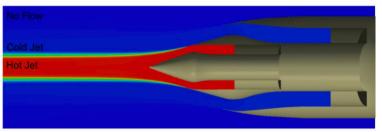
Sufficient for forward radiation, not for rearward

 Propagation through jet flow (and interaction with the wing) must be taken into account

Double flux jet engine







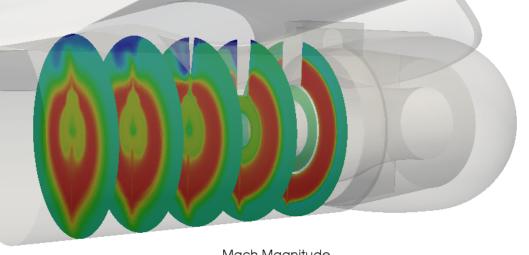


Sufficient for forward radiation, not for rearward

Propagation through jet flow (and interaction with the wing) must be

taken into account

Double flux jet engine







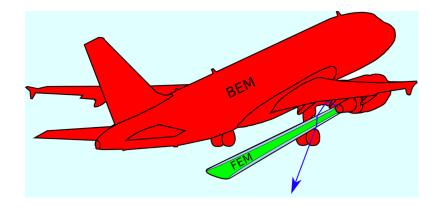






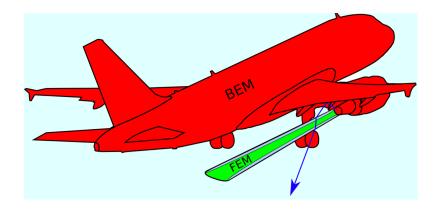


Volume mesh (tetrahedras) in the jet flow (cylinder, potential flow)



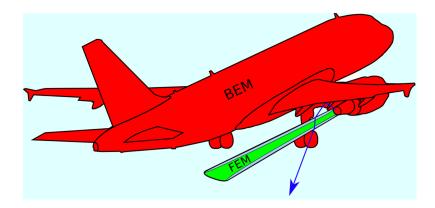


- Volume mesh (tetrahedras) in the jet flow (cylinder, potential flow)
- Surface mesh = outer surface of the volume domain + the rest of the plane





- Volume mesh (tetrahedras) in the jet flow (cylinder, potential flow)
- Surface mesh = outer surface of the volume domain + the rest of the plane
- Same unknowns, same mesh: same linear system







• Surface mesh: from 10k to 1M dofs



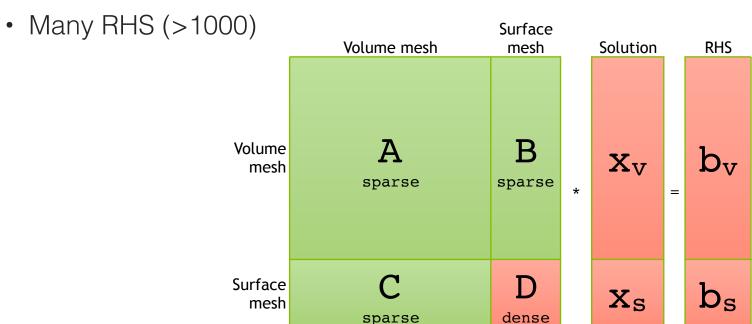
- Surface mesh: from 10k to 1M dofs
- Volume mesh: from 100k to 100M dofs



- Surface mesh: from 10k to 1M dofs
- Volume mesh: from 100k to 100M dofs
- Many RHS (>1000)



- Surface mesh: from 10k to 1M dofs
- Volume mesh: from 100k to 100M dofs







• Direct approach: Schur complement + dense solver



- Direct approach: Schur complement + dense solver
 - Build D-C.A-1.B \rightarrow D' and b_s-C.A-1.b_v \rightarrow b'_s

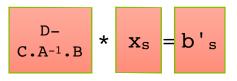


- Direct approach: Schur complement + dense solver
 - Build D-C.A-1.B \rightarrow D' and b_s-C.A-1.b_v \rightarrow b'_s
 - Solve D'.x_s=b'_s

$$\begin{vmatrix} D-\\ C \cdot A^{-1} \cdot B \end{vmatrix} * x_s = b'_s$$

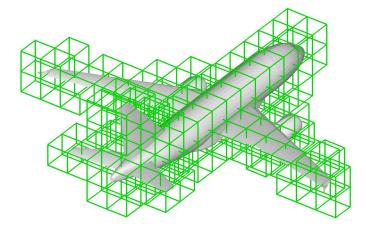


- Direct approach: Schur complement + dense solver
 - Build D-C.A-1.B \rightarrow D' and b_s-C.A-1.b_v \rightarrow b'_s
 - Solve D'.x_s=b'_s



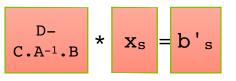
• FMM-based approach: iterative solver using FMM and on-the-fly Schur

complement

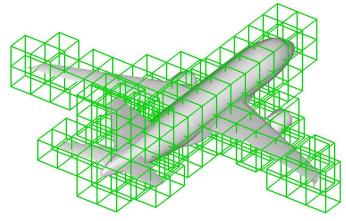




- Direct approach: Schur complement + dense solver
 - Build D-C.A-1.B \rightarrow D' and b_s-C.A-1.b_v \rightarrow b'_s
 - Solve D'.x_s=b'_s



- FMM-based approach: iterative solver using FMM and on-the-fly Schur complement
 - Solve iteratively (D_{FMM}-C.A⁻¹.B).x_s=b'_s







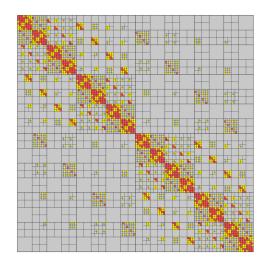
We can use H-matrix on volume mesh



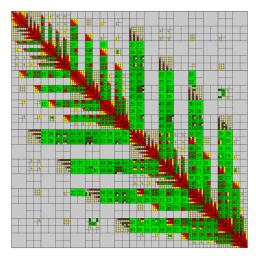
- We can use H-matrix on volume mesh
- Sparse factorisation leads to fill-in which is low rank



- We can use H-matrix on volume mesh
- Sparse factorisation leads to fill-in which is low rank



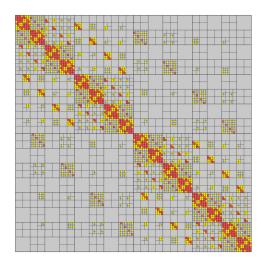
(a) Sparse matrix before factorization, with a bisection clustering.



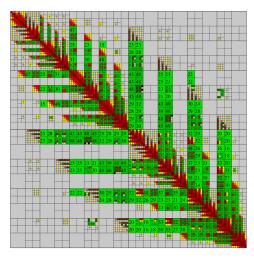
(b) Matrix after factorization, with a bisection clustering.



- We can use H-matrix on volume mesh
- Sparse factorisation leads to fill-in which is low rank
- Note: separates volume and surface parts



(a) Sparse matrix before factorization, with a bisection clustering.



(b) Matrix after factorization, with a bisection clustering.

-AIRBUS-

AIRBUS

• Excellent speed-up vs. previous methods

AIRBUS

- Excellent speed-up vs. previous methods
- Example 1: Surface=130kdof, volume=300kdof, RHS=122

Direct Solver: 9h on 48 cores

H-mat Solver: 20min on 24 cores

Speedup: x55

AIRBUS

- Excellent speed-up vs. previous methods
- Example 1: Surface=130kdof, volume=300kdof, RHS=122

Direct Solver: 9h on 48 cores

H-mat Solver: 20min on 24 cores

Speedup: x55

• Example 2: Surface=600kdof, volume=4Mdof, RHS=2896, 4 problems

FMM Solver: 65h on 192 cores (≈90 iterations)

H-mat Solver: 12h on 24 cores (mat sizes after facto: 16+18+66 Gb)

Speedup: x41

Improve sparse H-matrix



Improve sparse H-matrix



Use ideas from the "sparse solver" community

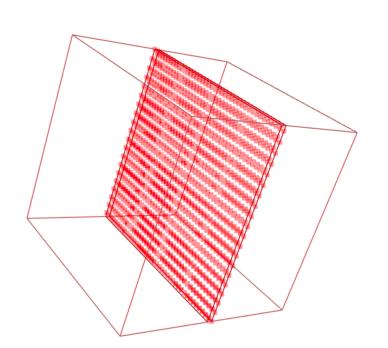
Improve sparse H-matrix

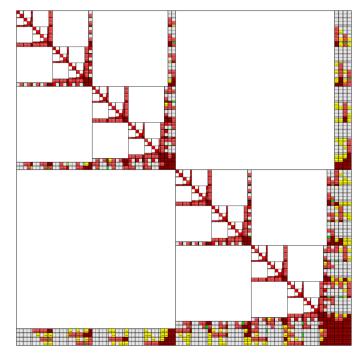


- Use ideas from the "sparse solver" community
 - Nested dissection (minimize fill-in)



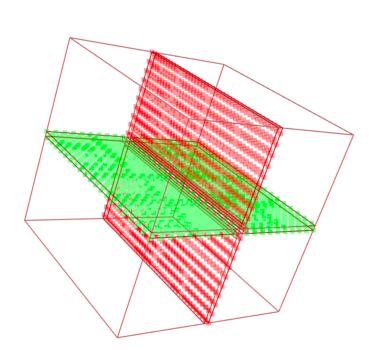
- Use ideas from the "sparse solver" community
 - Nested dissection (minimize fill-in)

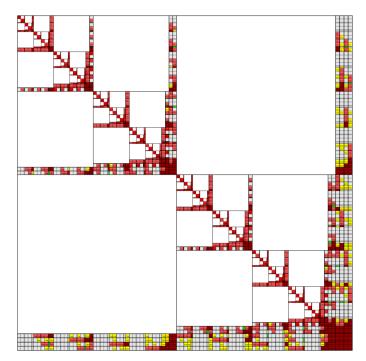






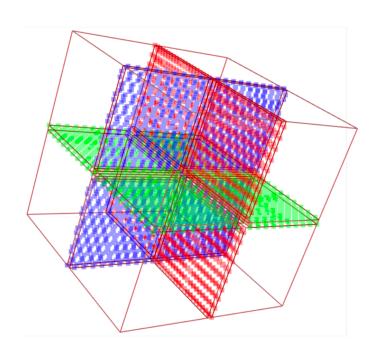
- Use ideas from the "sparse solver" community
 - Nested dissection (minimize fill-in)

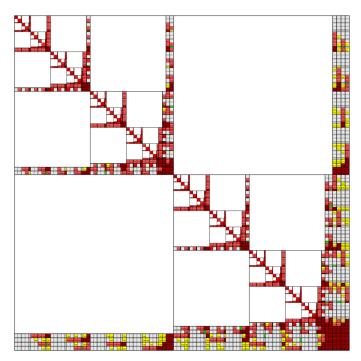






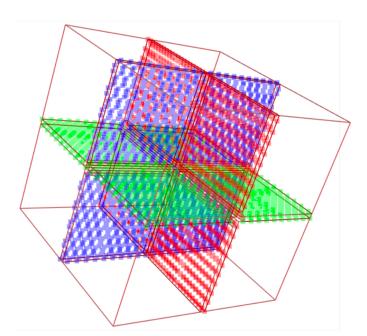
- Use ideas from the "sparse solver" community
 - Nested dissection (minimize fill-in)

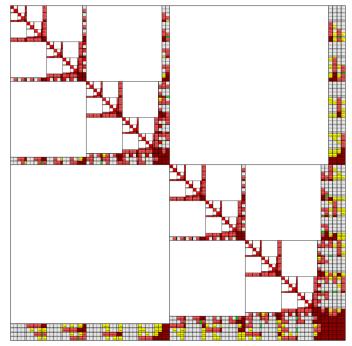






- Use ideas from the "sparse solver" community
 - Nested dissection (minimize fill-in)
 - Symbolic factorization (optimize storage)









Mixed Ternary/Binary cluster tree



- Mixed Ternary/Binary cluster tree
- Big block of zeros that will remain during facto:



- Mixed Ternary/Binary cluster tree
- Big block of zeros that will remain during facto:
 - Faster assembly (less blocks, less data-sparsity)



- Mixed Ternary/Binary cluster tree
- Big block of zeros that will remain during facto:
 - Faster assembly (less blocks, less data-sparsity)
 - For Starpu: Less data, less dependencies



- Mixed Ternary/Binary cluster tree
- Big block of zeros that will remain during facto:
 - Faster assembly (less blocks, less data-sparsity)
 - For Starpu: Less data, less dependencies
 - Independent factorisation of subdomains



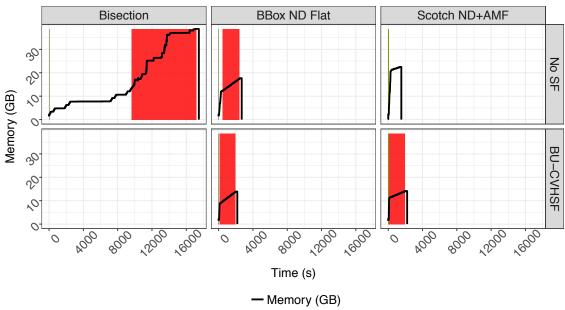
- Mixed Ternary/Binary cluster tree
- Big block of zeros that will remain during facto:
 - Faster assembly (less blocks, less data-sparsity)
 - For Starpu: Less data, less dependencies
 - Independent factorisation of subdomains
- New admissibility criteria



- Mixed Ternary/Binary cluster tree
- Big block of zeros that will remain during facto:
 - Faster assembly (less blocks, less data-sparsity)
 - For Starpu: Less data, less dependencies
 - Independent factorisation of subdomains
- New admissibility criteria
- New rank estimator

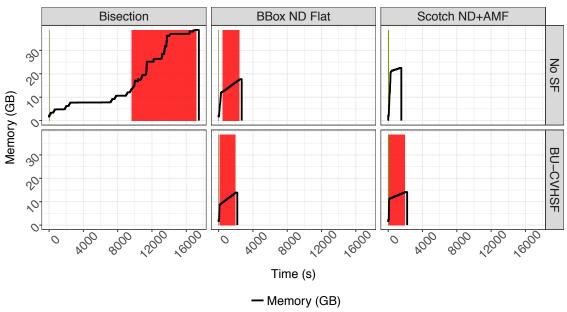


As expected, reduces time and memory consumption



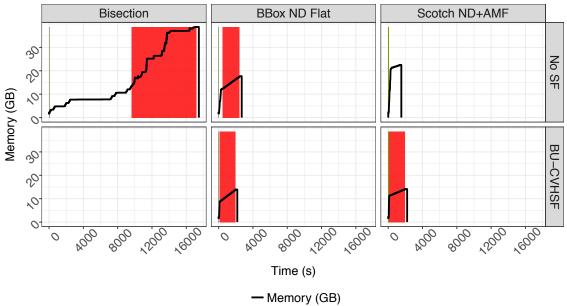


- As expected, reduces time and memory consumption
- WIP, to get closer to native sparse solvers on pure FEM problems





- As expected, reduces time and memory consumption
- WIP, to get closer to native sparse solvers on pure FEM problems
- For FEM-BEM, this is the current best approach



Other Possible Approaches



Other Possible Approaches

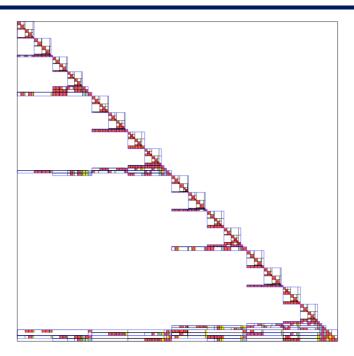
AIRBUS

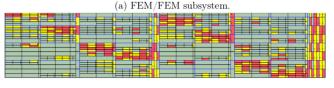
 Mumps-Hmat coupling: multifacto based on H-mat clustering

Other Possible Approaches

AIRBUS

- Mumps-Hmat coupling: multifacto based on H-mat clustering
- Unique Hmat for surface AND volume









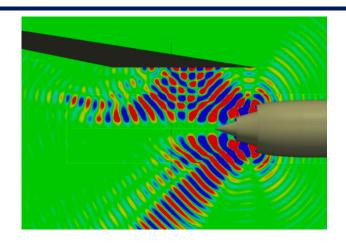
(c) BEM/BEM subsystem.

FEM/BEM Results



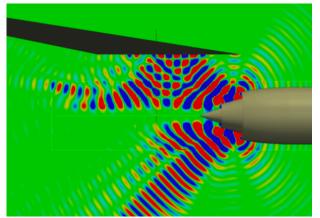
FEM/BEM Results

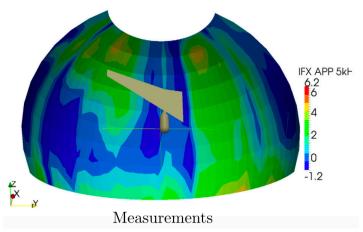


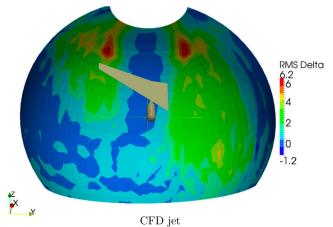


FEM/BEM Results













 Aeroacoustic simulation is of first importance for certification and acceptance



- Aeroacoustic simulation is of first importance for certification and acceptance
- FEM-BEM modelisation is a good compromise between cost and accuracy



- Aeroacoustic simulation is of first importance for certification and acceptance
- FEM-BEM modelisation is a good compromise between cost and accuracy
- H-matrix solver shows excellent performance both on BEM only or coupled FEM-BEM systems



-AIRBUS-

• On the Solver side:

23/01/2019 24



- On the Solver side:
 - Handle surface and volume in the same h-matrix



- On the Solver side:
 - Handle surface and volume in the same h-matrix
 - Improve parallel h-matrix solver to treat larger test cases



- On the Solver side:
 - Handle surface and volume in the same h-matrix
 - Improve parallel h-matrix solver to treat larger test cases

On the formulation side:



- On the Solver side:
 - Handle surface and volume in the same h-matrix
 - Improve parallel h-matrix solver to treat larger test cases
- On the formulation side:
 - Higher order methods in the jet flow



- On the Solver side:
 - Handle surface and volume in the same h-matrix
 - Improve parallel h-matrix solver to treat larger test cases
- On the formulation side:
 - Higher order methods in the jet flow
 - New sources models in the flow



- On the Solver side :
 - Handle surface and volume in the same h-matrix
 - Improve parallel h-matrix solver to treat larger test cases
- On the formulation side:
 - Higher order methods in the jet flow
 - New sources models in the flow

PhD position in Inria Bordeaux for HPC / algorithm