



**Oregon State**  
University

# Enabling next-generation combustion simulations by intelligent integration

Kyle Niemeyer

Assistant Professor

School of Mechanical, Industrial, & Manufacturing Engineering

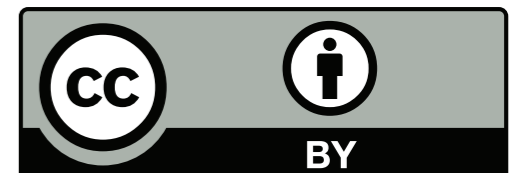
Oregon State University

26 July 2017

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🐦 @kyleniemeyer

🏠 <https://git.io/nrg>



# Today's talk

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- Discuss challenges of incorporating detailed chemical kinetics models in multidimensional reacting flow simulations

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- Describe our efforts to reduce associated expense on modern computing architectures

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- Discuss challenges of incorporating detailed chemical kinetics models in multidimensional reacting flow simulations
- Describe our efforts to reduce associated expense on modern computing architectures
- Summarize other current projects

# Acknowledgements

## Students



AJ Fillo



Matt Zaiger



Dan Magee



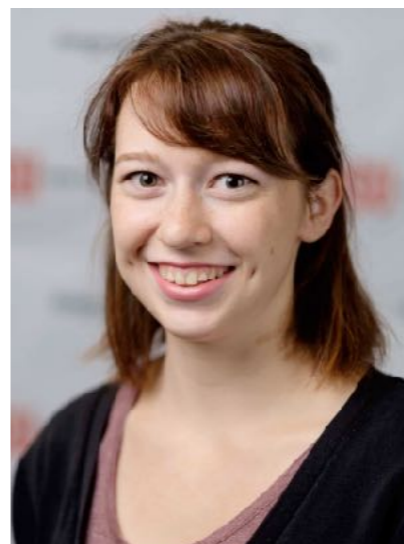
Luz Pacheco



Andrew Alferman



Tejas Mulky



Morgan Mayer



Phillip Mestas

# Acknowledgements

## Collaborators

### University of Connecticut



Nick Curtis



Jackie Sung

### Oregon State University



Shane Daly



Chris Hagen



Chris Stone  
Computational Science & Eng. LLC



David Blunck

# Acknowledgements

## Collaborators



Bryan Weber, UConn



Peter Hamlington, CU Boulder



Qiqi Wang, MIT



Guillaume Blanquart, Caltech



Richard West, Northeastern

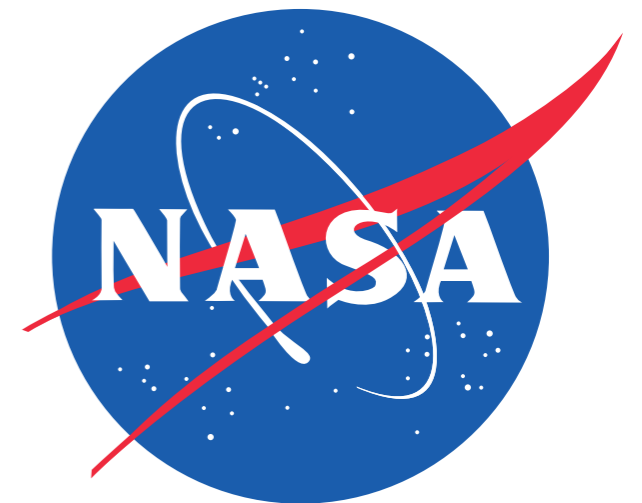


David Gleich, Purdue



# Acknowledgements

## Funders



# Challenge

Performing predictive simulations of reactive flows

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... in a **reasonable** amount of time

# Challenge

Recent LES of diesel spray with 54-species *n*-dodecane model<sup>1</sup>:

<sup>1</sup>A. A. Moiz et al. *Combust. Flame* 173 (2016): 123–131. [doi:10.1016/j.combustflame.2016.08.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.combustflame.2016.08.005)

# Challenge

Recent LES of diesel spray with 54-species *n*-dodecane model<sup>1</sup>:

**48,000** CPU core-hours for 2 ms  
after start of injection

<sup>1</sup>A. A. Moiz et al. *Combust. Flame* 173 (2016): 123–131. [doi:10.1016/j.combustflame.2016.08.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.combustflame.2016.08.005)

# What drives costs?

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Stiffness

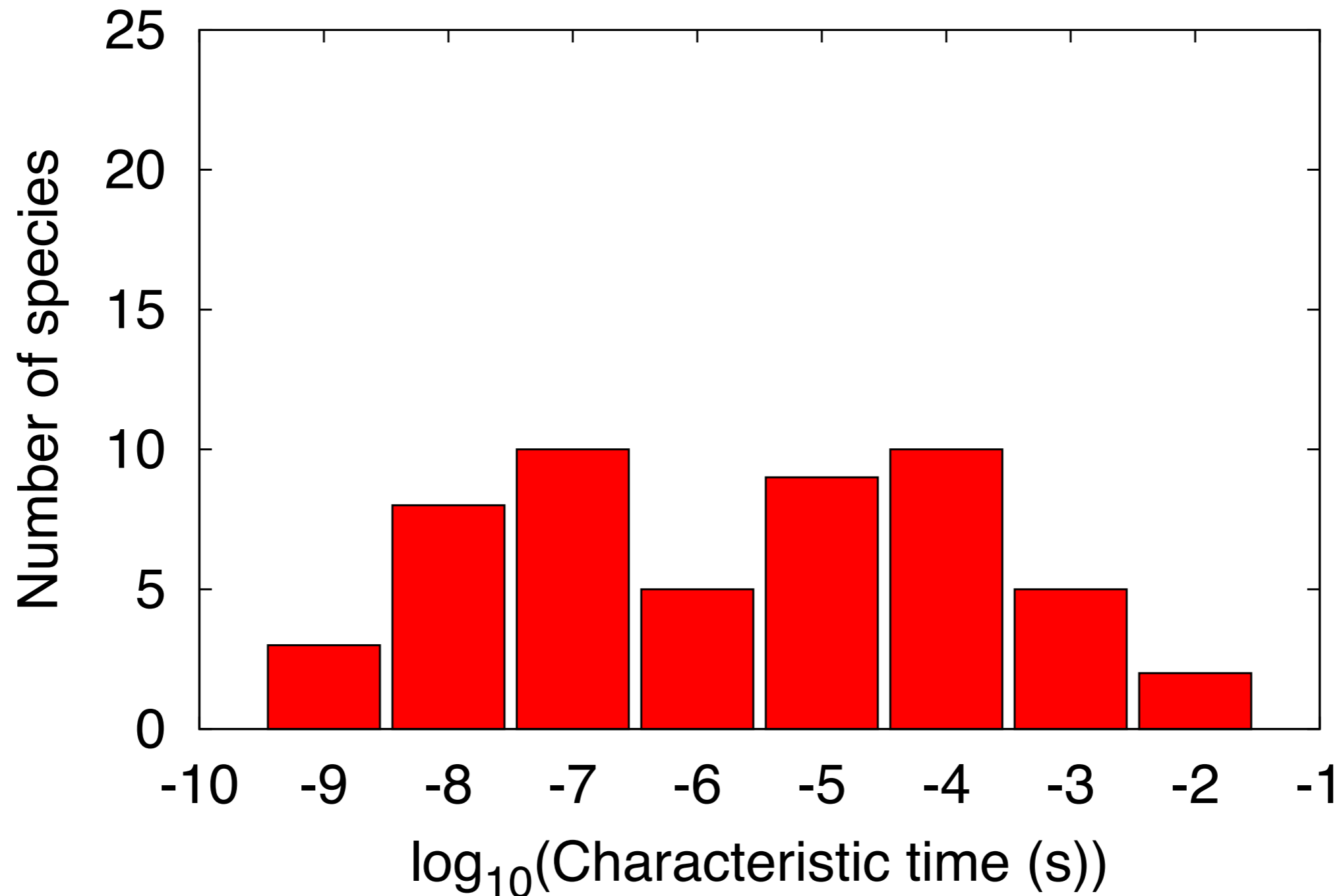
# What drives costs?

Stiffness

Size



# Kinetic models exhibit high stiffness:



Characteristic creation times of methane oxidation<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>K. E. Niemeyer, N. J. Curtis, & C. J. Sung. Fall 2015 Meeting of the West. States Sect. Combust. Inst. Provo, UT, USA, Oct. 2015. [doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.2075515.v1](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.2075515.v1)

# Stiffness

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- Wide range of species/reaction time scales

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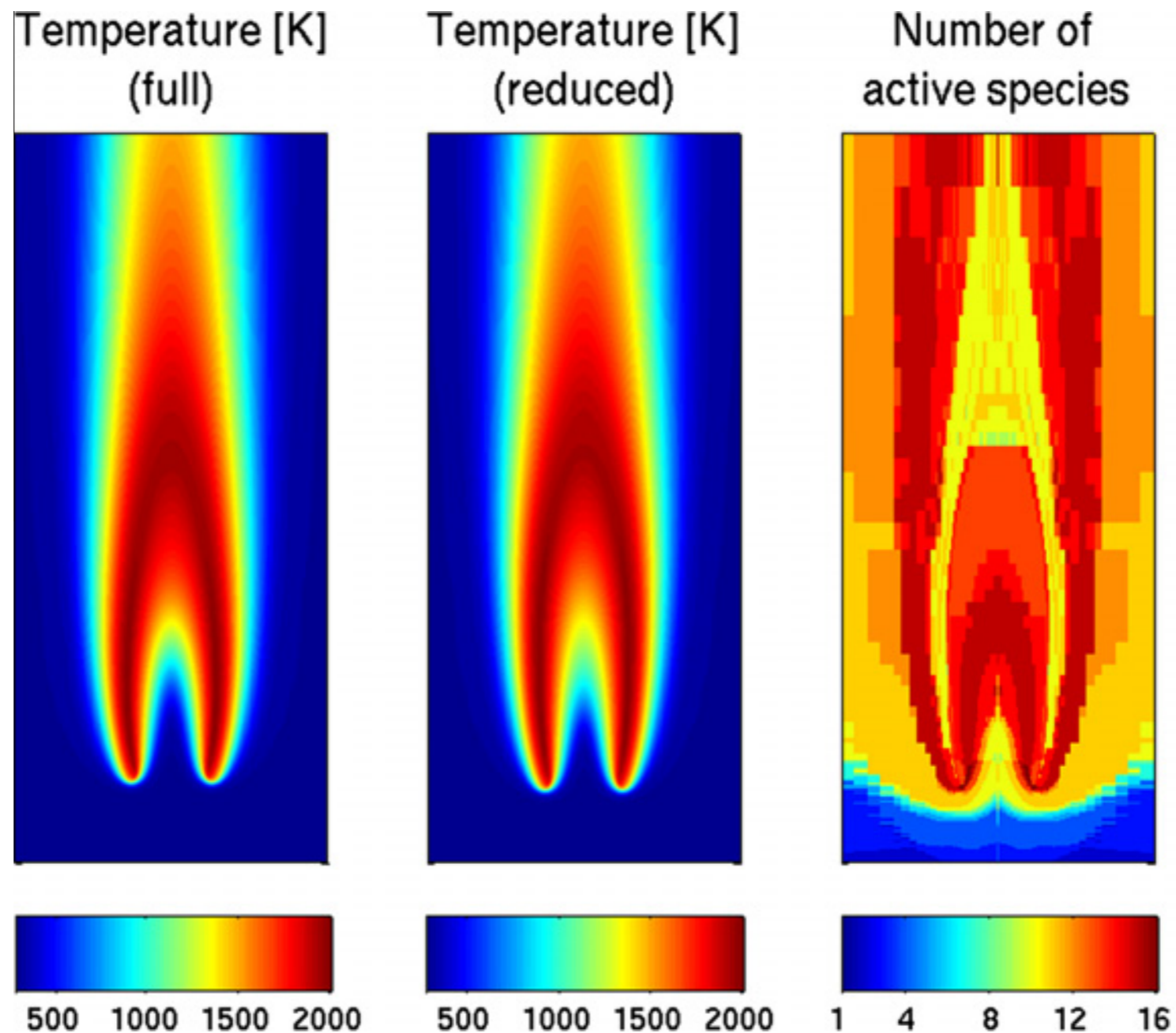
- Wide range of species/reaction time scales
- Rapidly depleting radical species, fast reversible reactions

# Stiffness

- Wide range of species/reaction time scales
- Rapidly depleting radical species, fast reversible reactions
- Traditionally requires implicit integration algorithms

**Are implicit integrators required *everywhere*?**

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Dynamic adaptive chemistry approach of Tosatto et. al,  
studying a 2-D diluted JP-8 flame<sup>3</sup>

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[doi:10.1016/j.combustflame.2011.01.018](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.combustflame.2011.01.018)

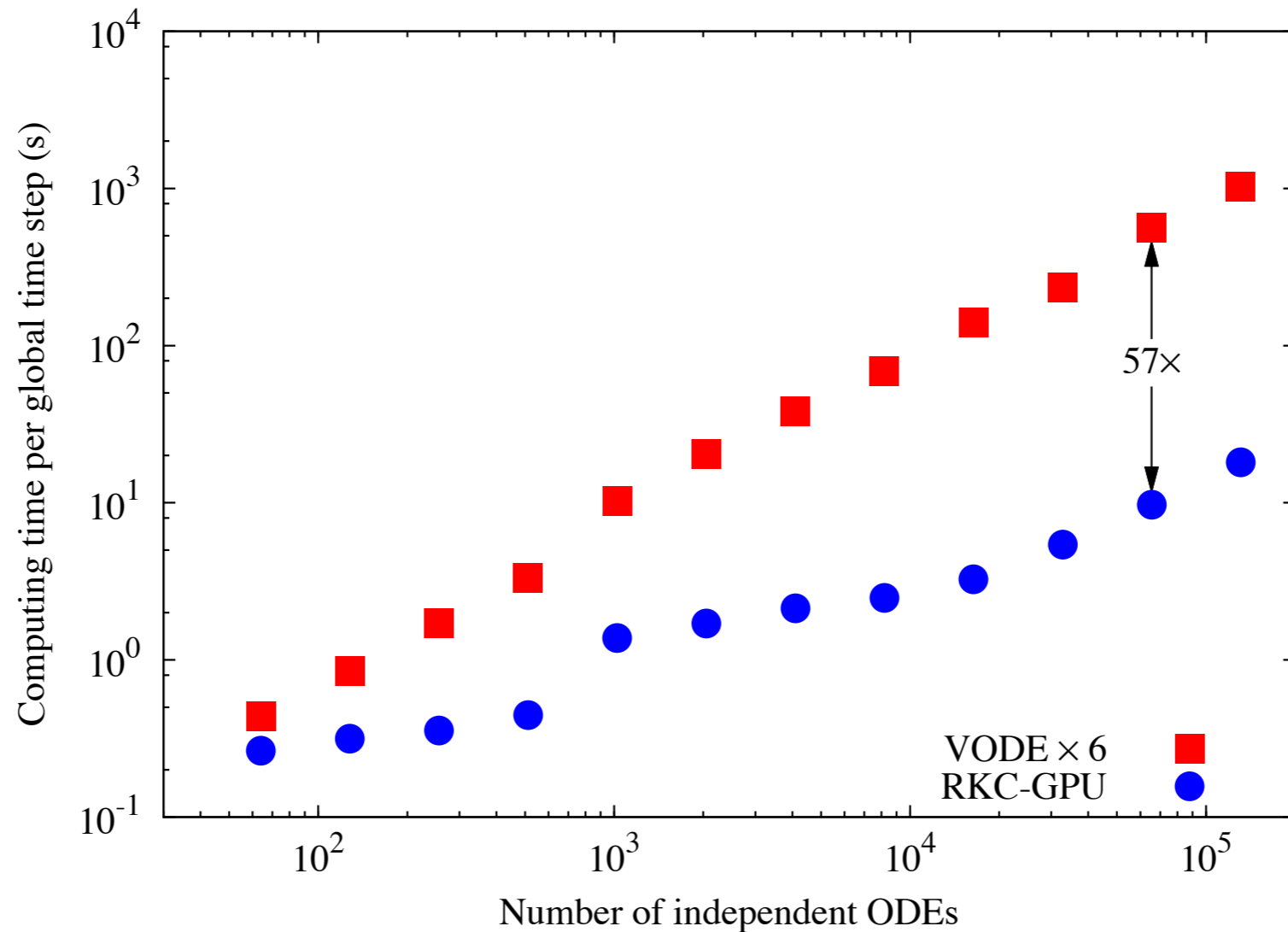
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Many areas of a reactive-flow simulation are non/weakly-reacting, or at chemical equilibrium:



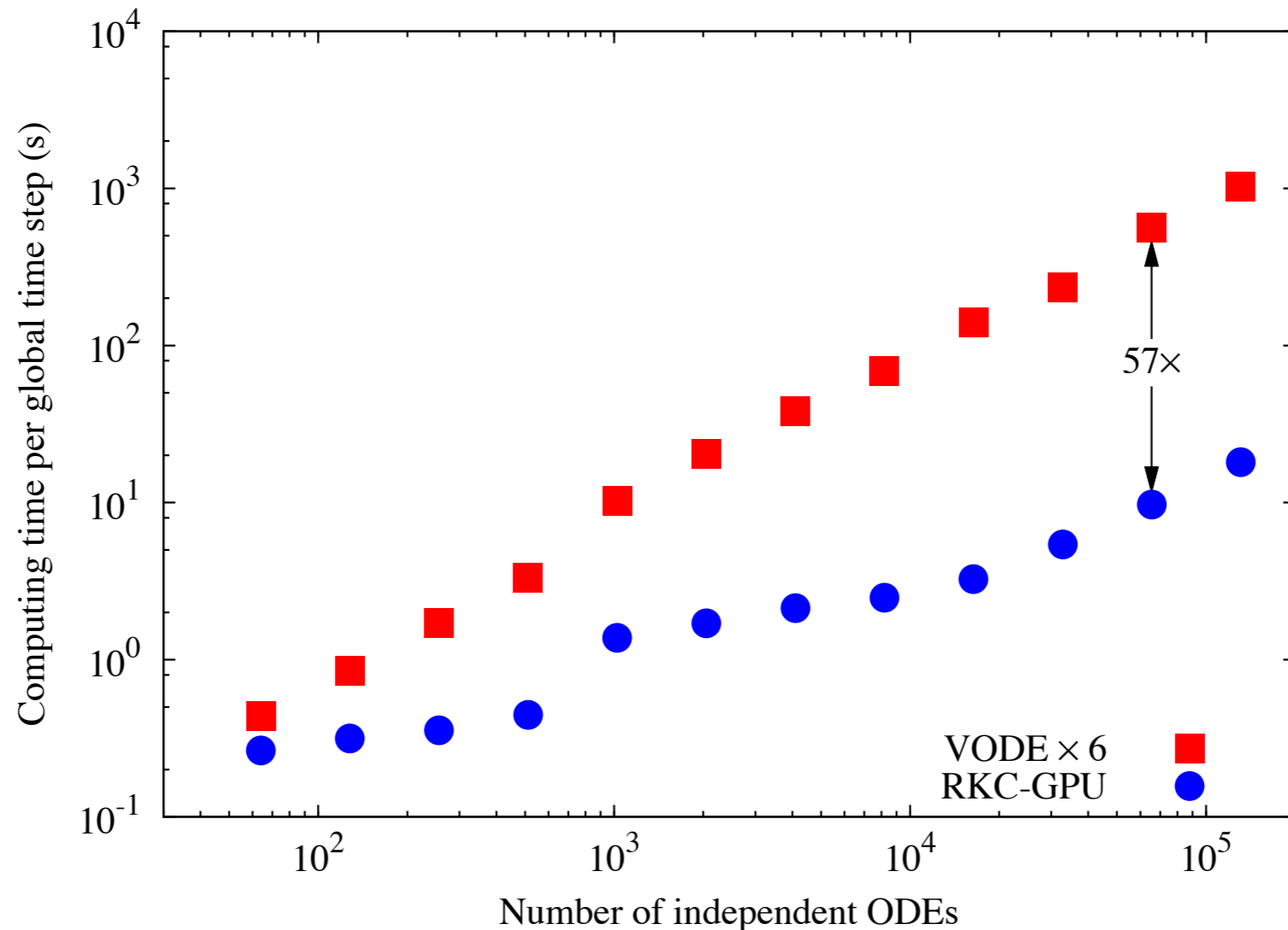
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For less-stiff chemistry, stabilized-explicit or semi-implicit solvers may be **much faster**<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>K. E. Niemeyer & C. J. Sung. *J. Comput. Phys.* 256 (2014), pp. 854–871.  
[doi:10.1016/j.jcp.2013.09.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcp.2013.09.025)

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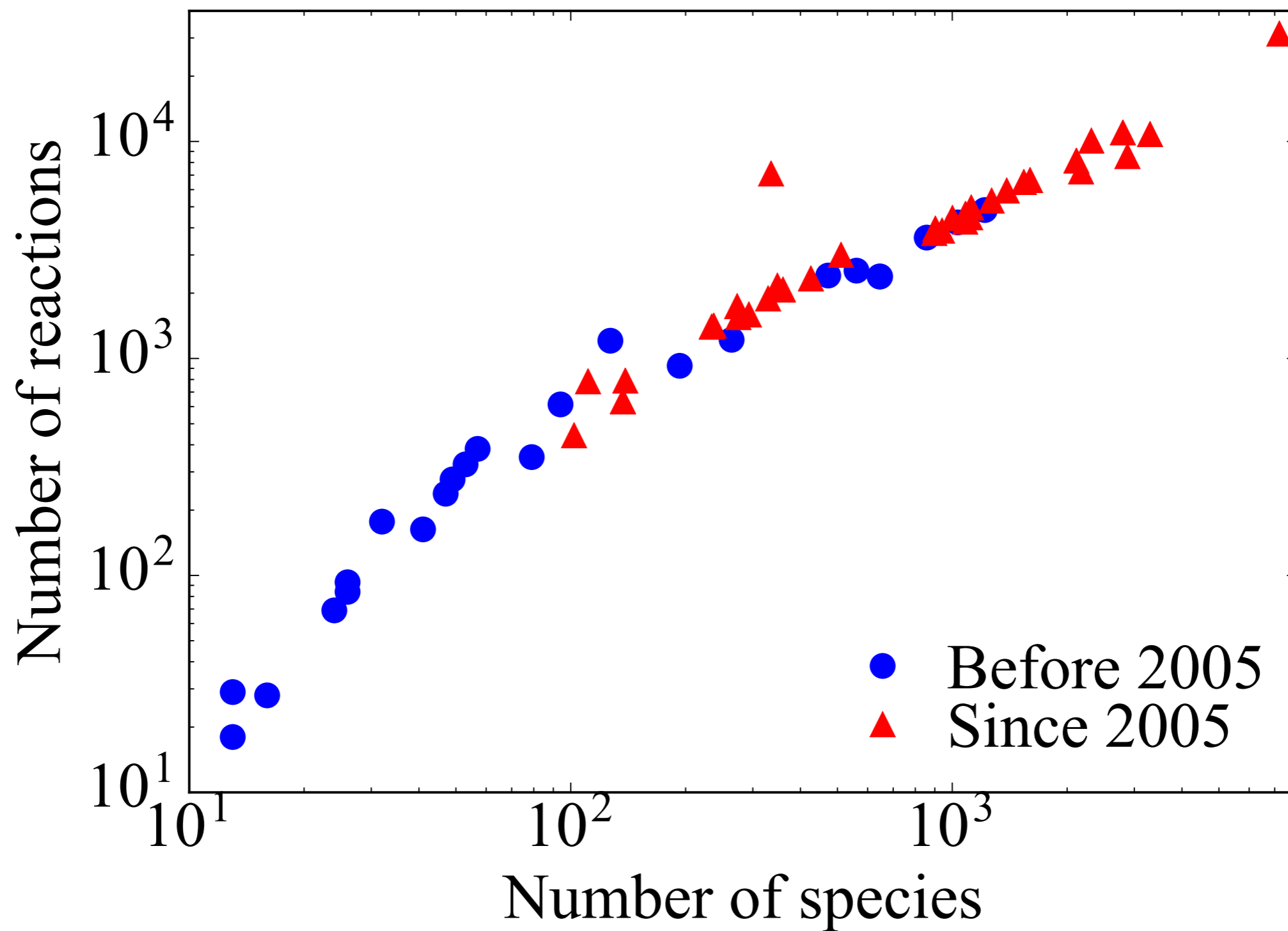
Stiffness

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Size

# Kinetic model sizes have grown in recent years:

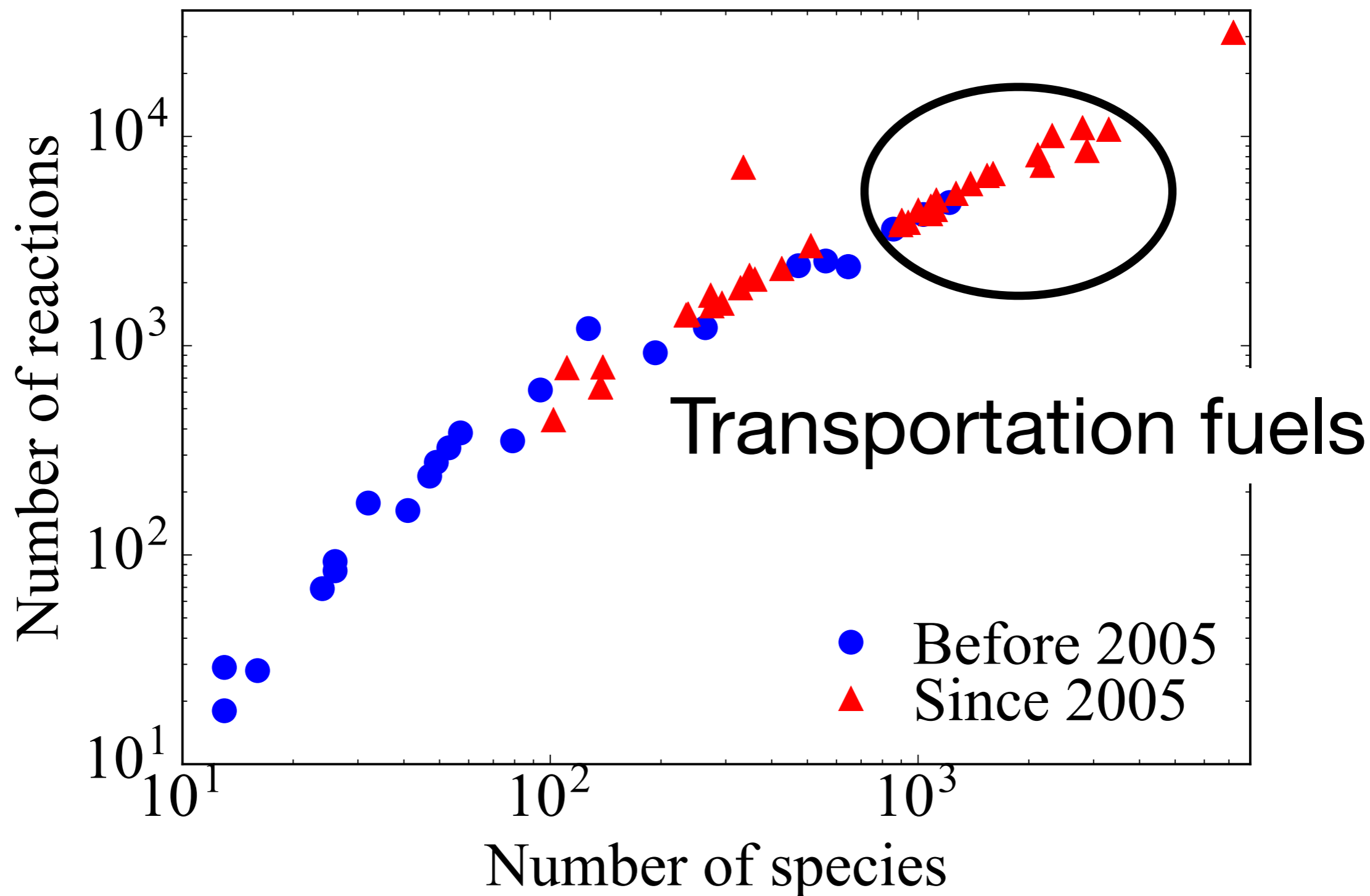


Chemical kinetic model size for hydrocarbon oxidation<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup>K. Niemeyer. Hydrocarbon chemical kinetic model survey. figshare. 2016.

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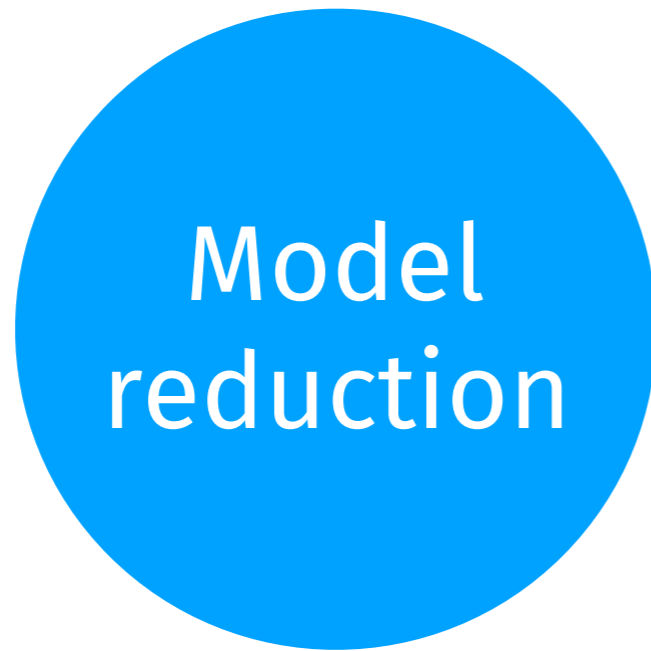
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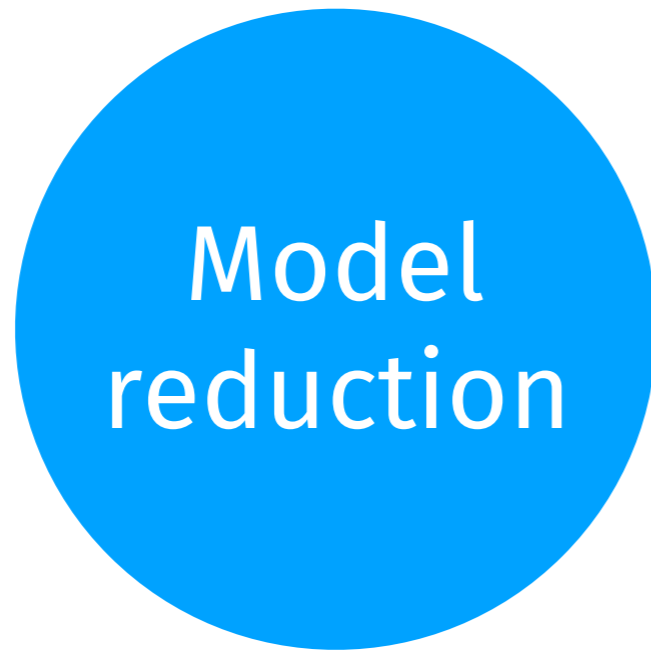
# Cost reduction



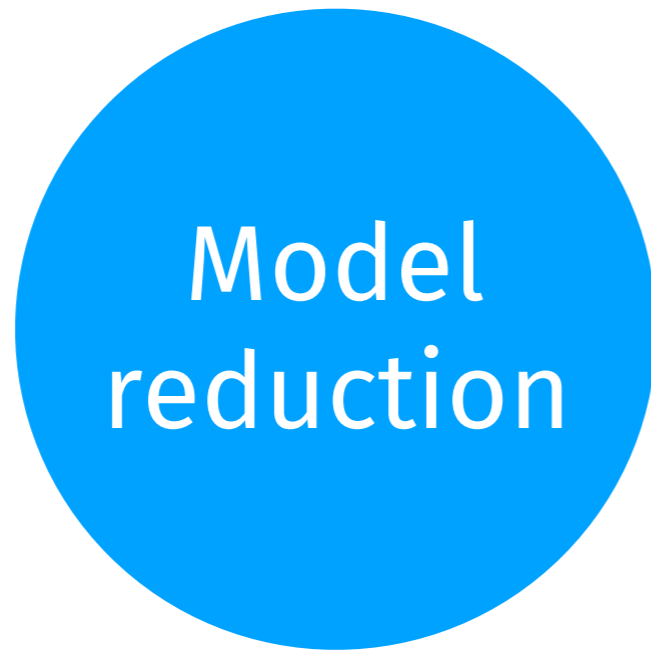
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# Cost reduction

Model  
reduction

Stiffness  
removal

Tabulation

Integration  
algorithms

# Cost reduction



Integration  
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- Jacobian evaluation with finite differences: cost scales **quadratically** with number of species
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Speedup may be achieved with a **sparse, analytical** Jacobian formulation

# Parallelism

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Distributed and multi-core parallelism are not enough...

# Parallelism

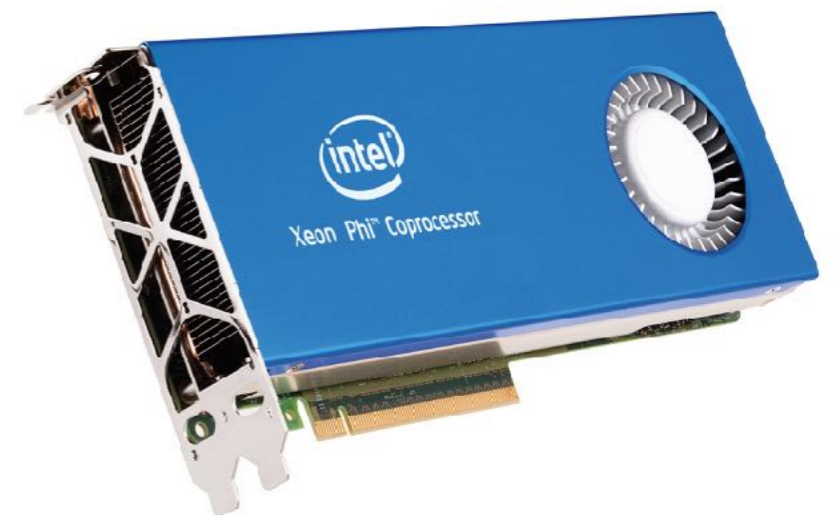
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 <http://slackha.github.io/>

 <https://github.com/SLACKHA>

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<sup>6</sup>K. E. Niemeyer, N. J. Curtis, & C. J. Sung. *Comput. Phys. Comm.* 215 (2017):188–203.  
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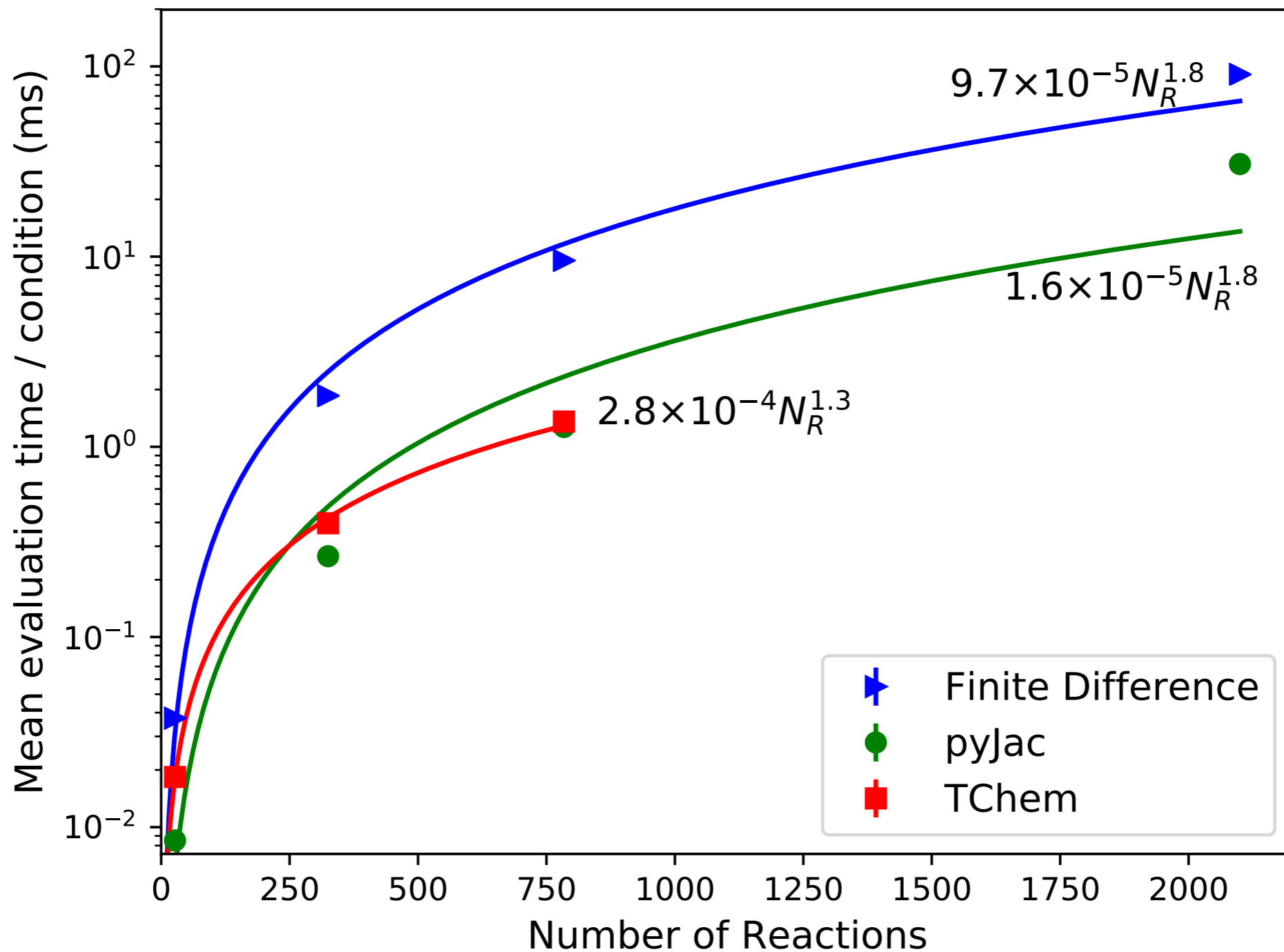
- Multi-threaded C or CUDA execution
- Built-in library generation for linking to external codes
- Python wrapper creation for (relatively) easy access

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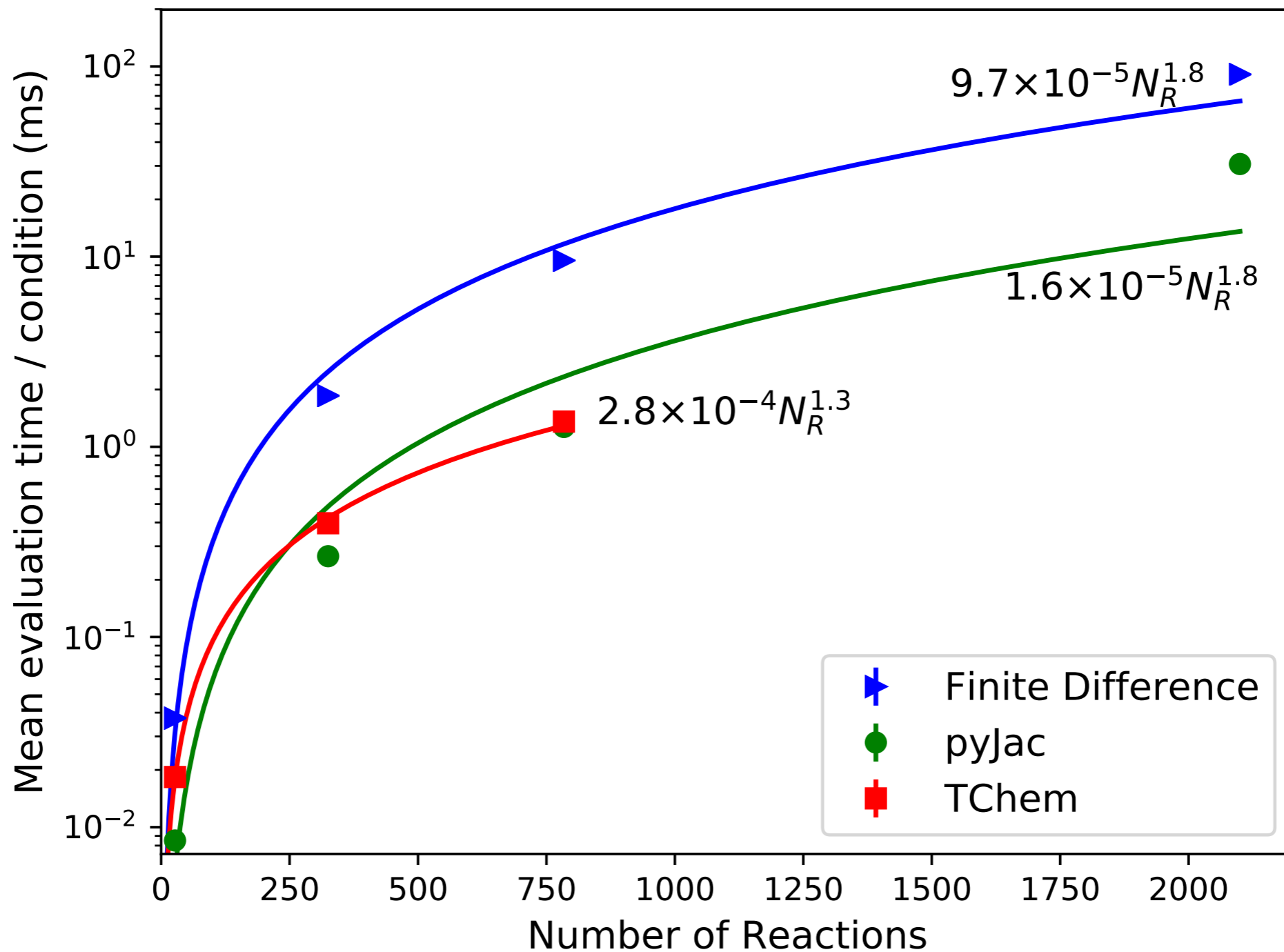


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Performance comparison with finite differences and TChem<sup>6</sup>

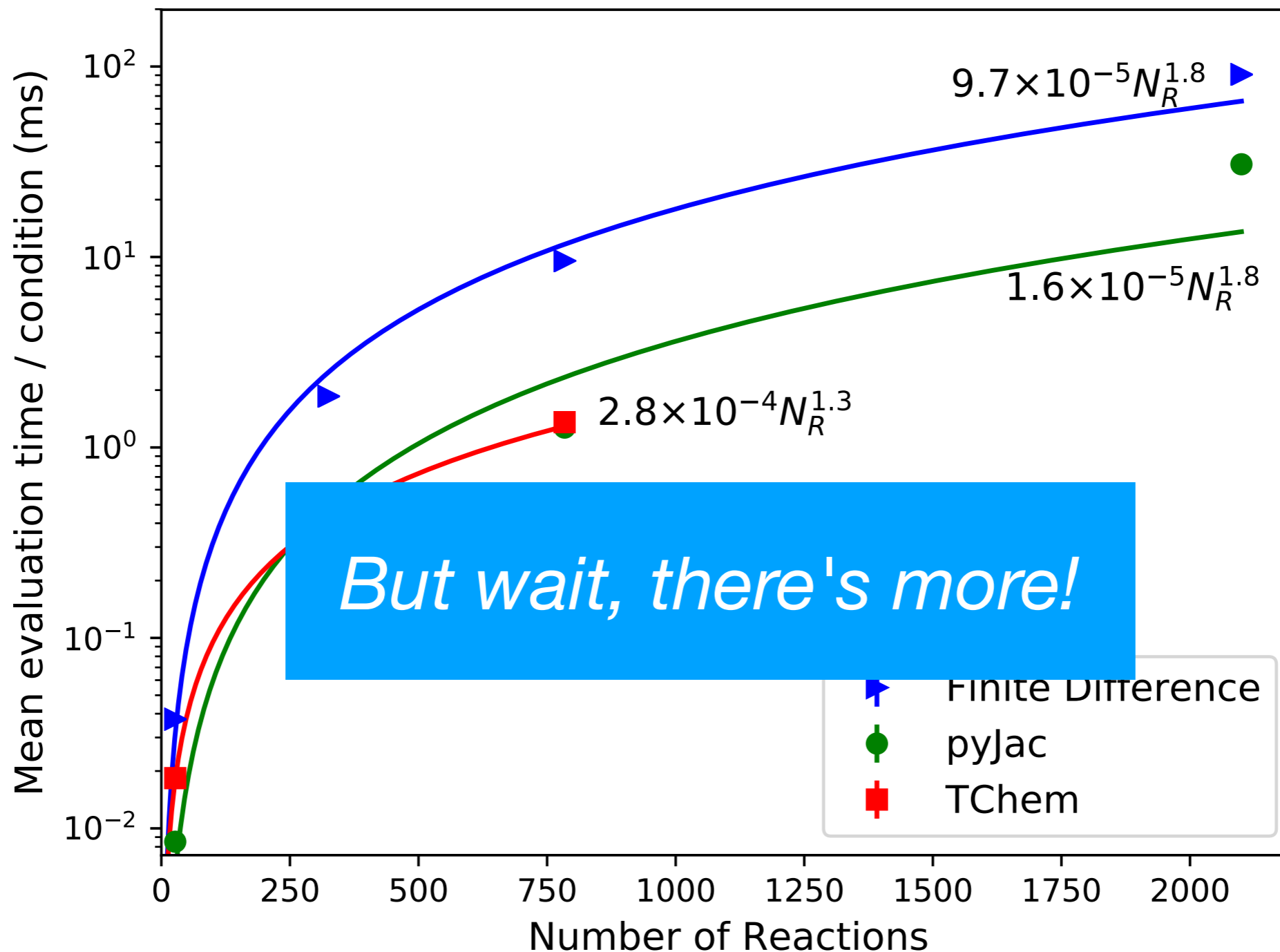
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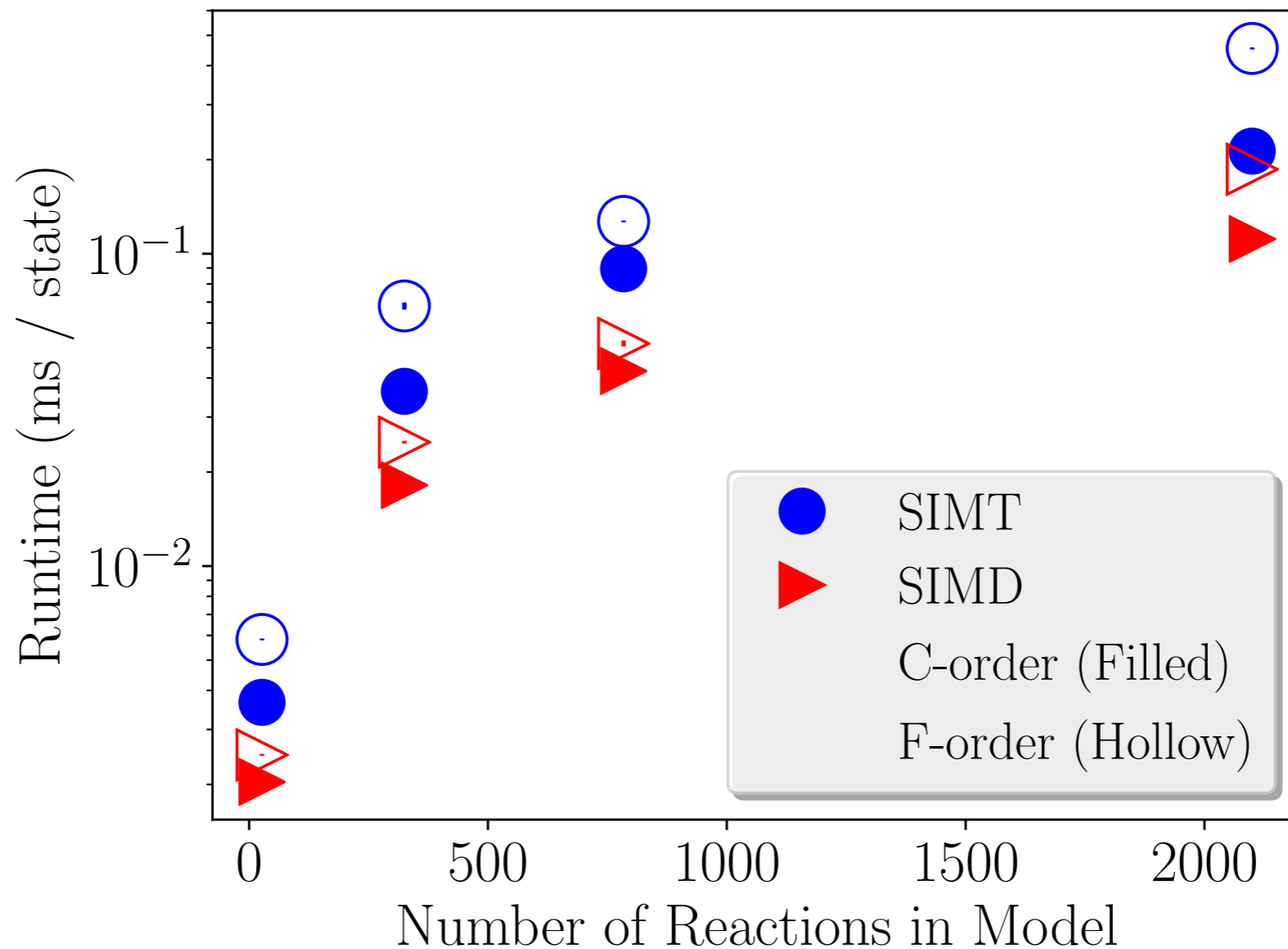


pyJac v2 currently under development, targeting SIMD/SIMT vectorization on CPUs, GPUs and MICs

- Change of system to concentration-based equations to increase sparsity
- Both wide (“per-thread”) and deep (“per-block”) vectorization pursued to provide more flexible options for ODE integration

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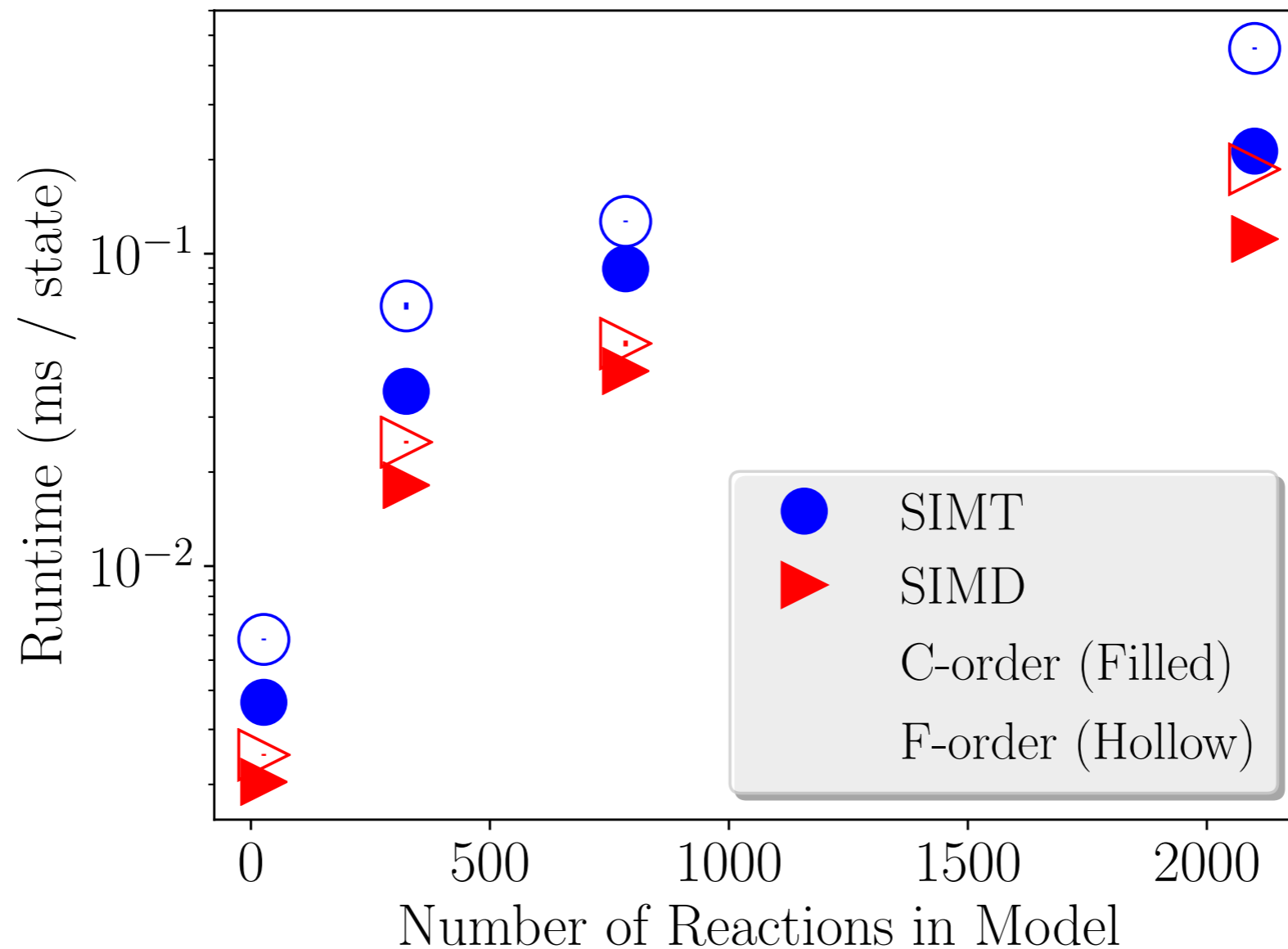
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Runtime of wide SIMD-vectorized species/temperature rates compared to a non-vectorized (SIMT) baseline on a single core of Intel Xeon X5650 CPU<sup>7</sup>



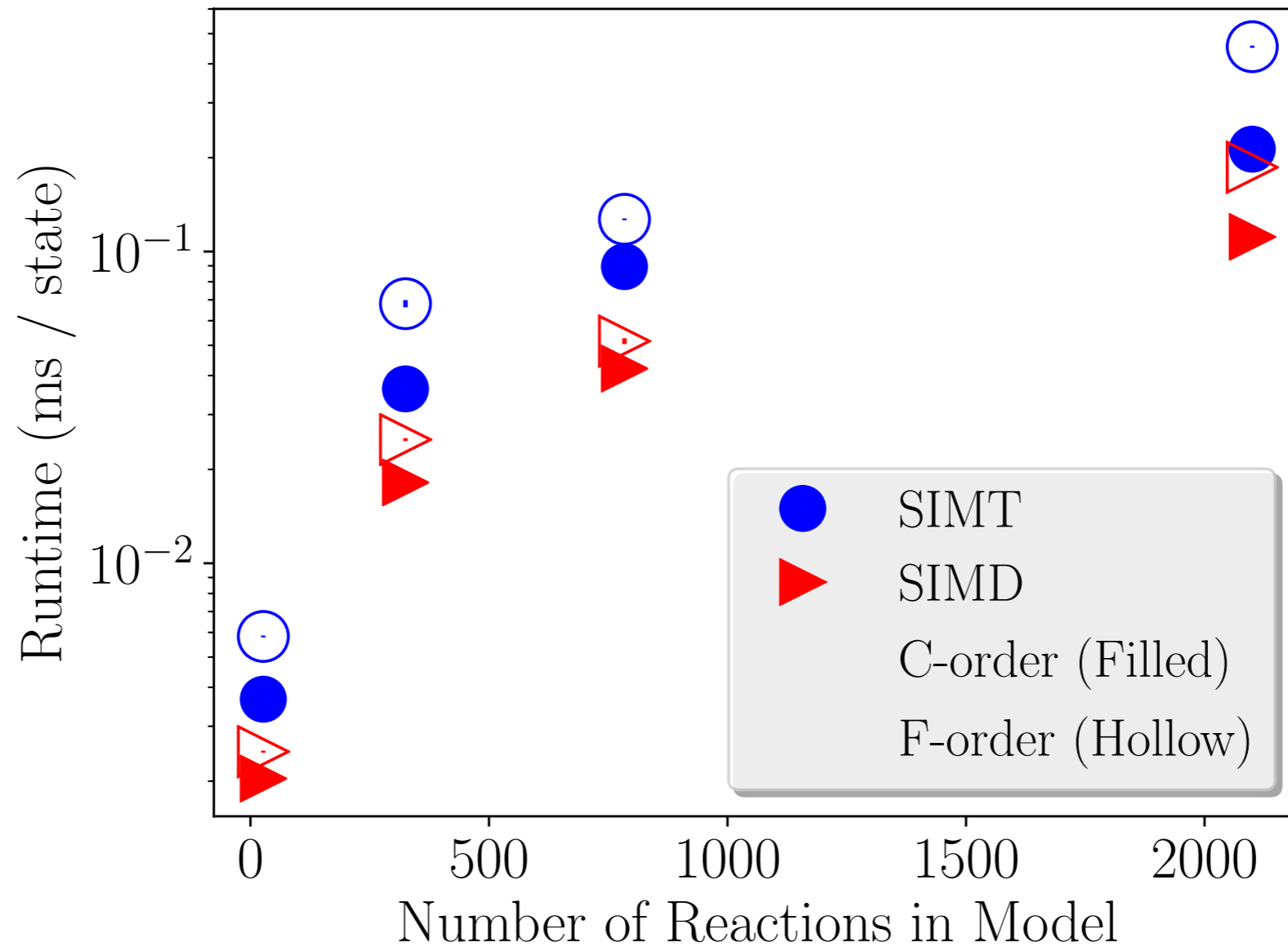
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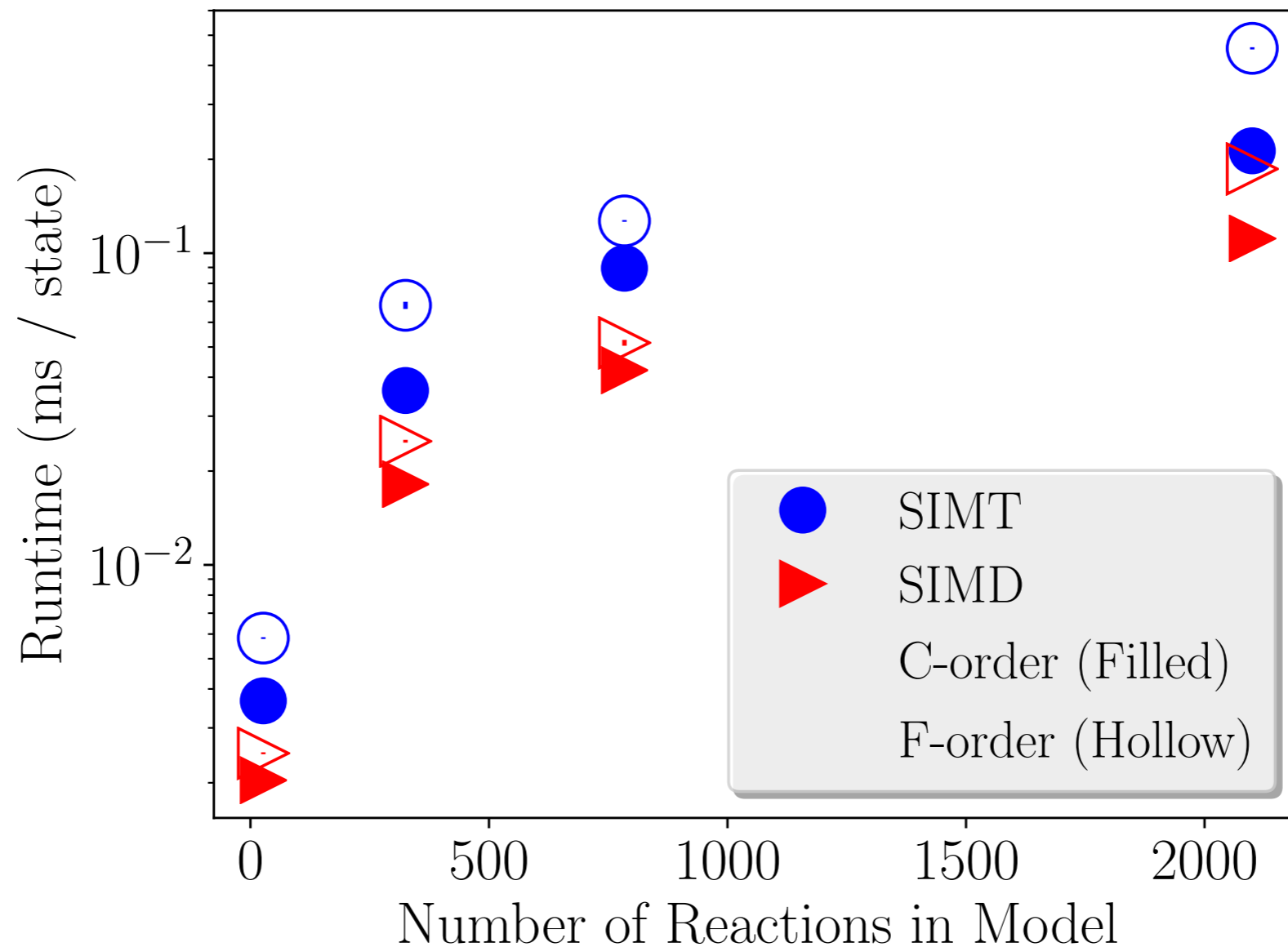
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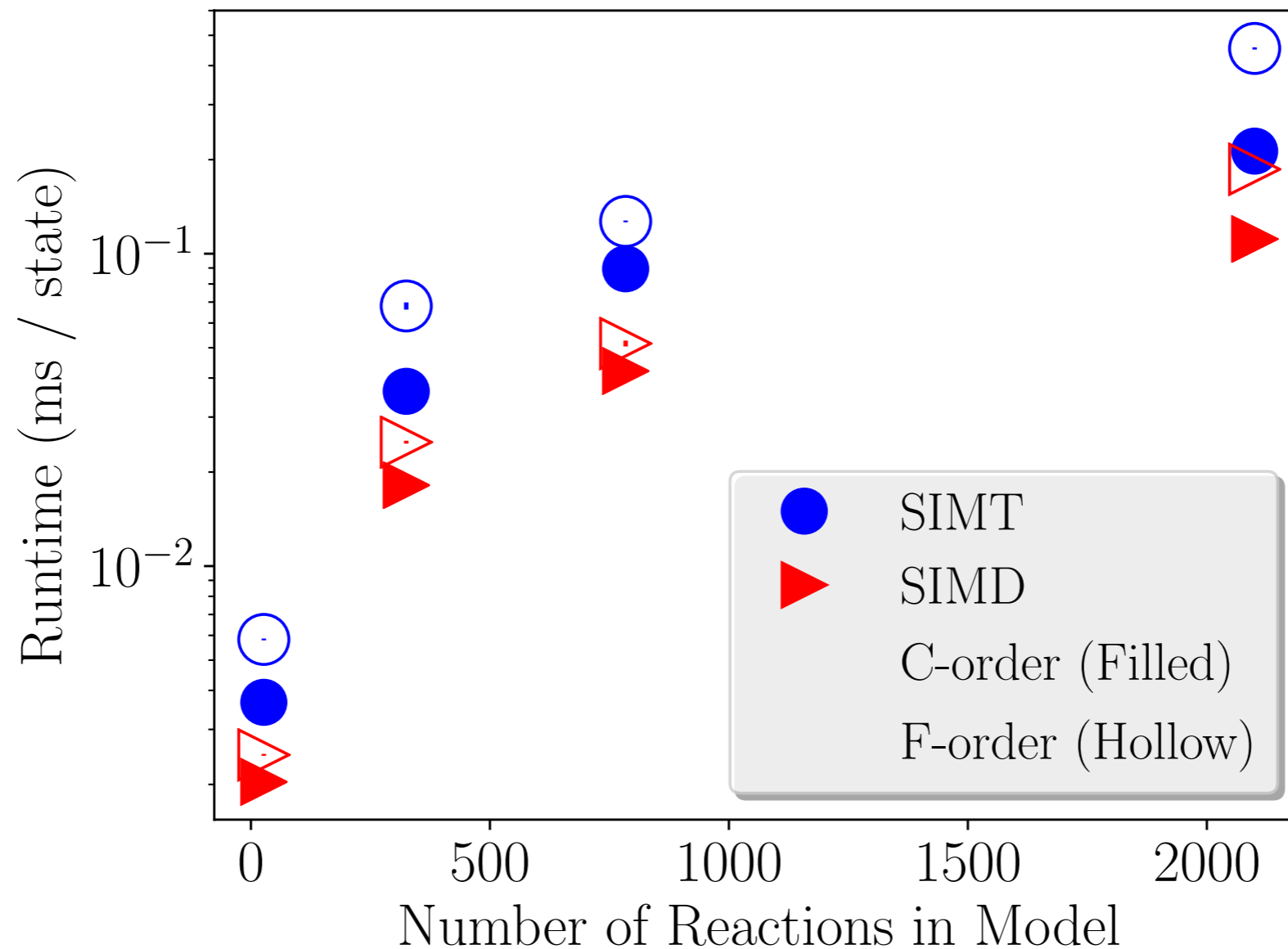


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- SIMD-vectorized code up to 1.99–2.72 × faster than non-vectorized baseline

# accelerInt: integrators for hybrid architectures

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- Library interface available for use with external code

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<sup>8</sup>N. J. Curtis, K. E. Niemeyer, & C. J. Sung. *Combust. Flame* 179 (2017):312–324.  
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# accelerInt: available solvers

Integrator	Type	Order	CPU	GPU
CVODE <sup>9</sup>	Variable-order BDF	Variable (max 5th)	×	–
Radau-IIa <sup>10</sup>	Implicit RK	5th	×	×
EXP4 <sup>11</sup>	Semi-implicit exponential	Nominally 4th	×	×
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<sup>9</sup>P. N. Brown, G. D. Byrne, & A. C. Hindmarsh. *SIAM J. Sci. Stat. Comput.* 10.5 (1989):1038–1051. [doi:10.1137/0910062](https://doi.org/10.1137/0910062)

<sup>10</sup>G. Wanner & E. Hairer. *Solving Ordinary Differential Equations II*. 2nd ed. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1996. [doi:10.1007/978-3-642-05221-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-05221-7)

<sup>11</sup>M. Hochbruck, C. Lubich, & H. Selhofer. *SIAM J. Sci. Comput.* 19.5 (1998):1552–1574. [doi:10.1137/S1064827595295337](https://doi.org/10.1137/S1064827595295337)

<sup>12</sup>M. Hochbruck, A. Ostermann, & J. Schweitzer. *SIAM J. Numer. Anal.* 47.1 (2009):786–803. [doi:10.1137/080717717](https://doi.org/10.1137/080717717)

# accelerInt: planned additions



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- Addition of 5th-order explicit Runge–Kutta–Cash–Karp and stabilized explicit second-order Runge–Kutta–Chebyshev solvers<sup>4</sup>

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- Update for new vectorized version of pyJac
- Addition of linearly-implicit methods (Rosenbrock) and (potentially) hybrid implicit/explicit solvers

# Stiffness characterization



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- **Goal:** reliable stiffness metric to switch between integration algorithms based on state & hardware

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- **Currently:** evaluate existing stiffness metrics using realistic, sampled PaSR state data

# Stiffness ratio

$$\text{ratio} = \frac{\max|\lambda_p|}{\min|\lambda_p|}$$

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LeVeque, R. J. *Finite Difference Methods for Ordinary and Partial Differential Equations*. (2007)  
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# Stiffness ratio

$$\text{ratio} = \frac{\max|\lambda_p|}{\min|\lambda_p|}$$

$\lambda_p$  = eigenvalue of Jacobian

# Shampine stiffness index

$$\text{index} = \rho[f_y(x_n, y(x_n))] \|y^{(p+1)}(x_n)\|^{-1/(p+1)}$$

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spectral radius  
of Jacobian



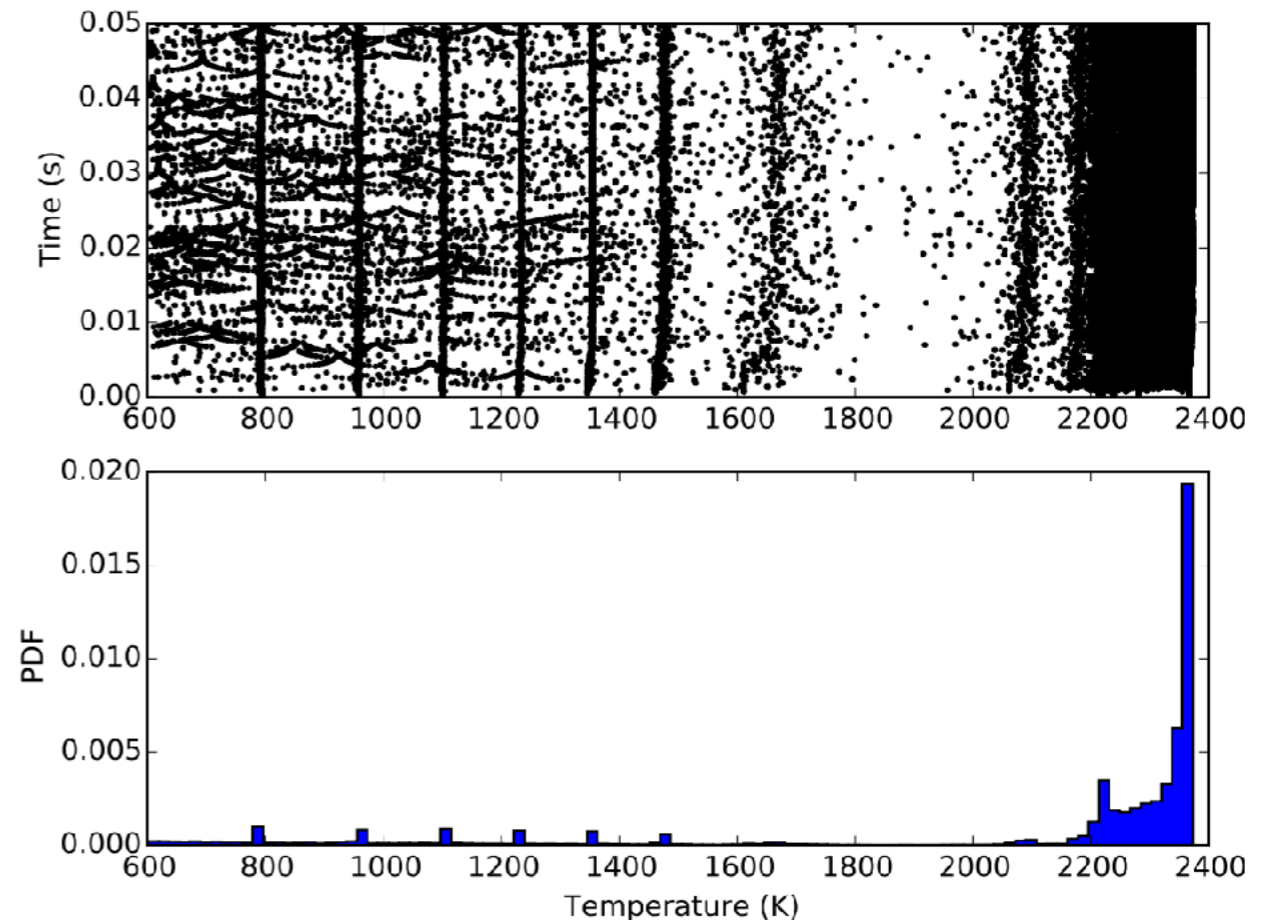
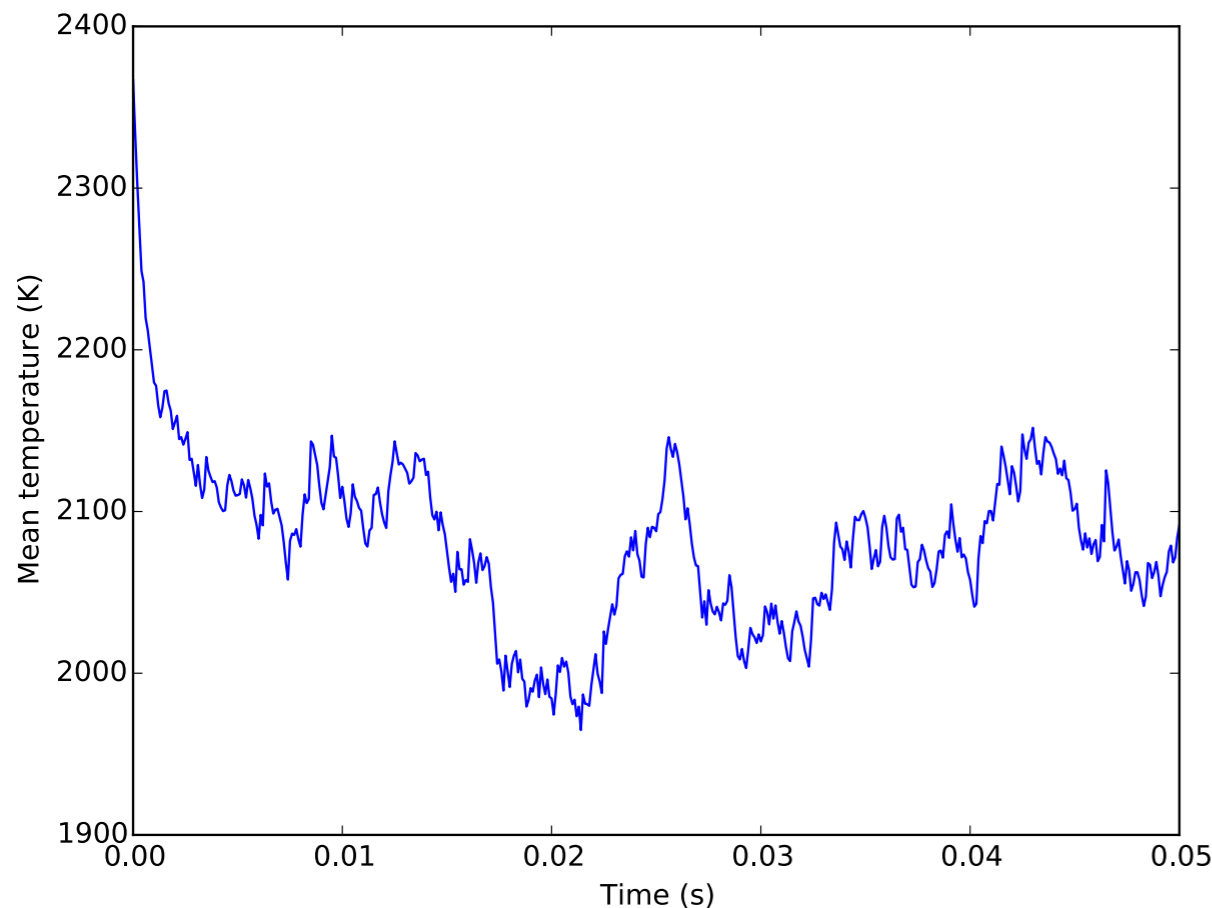
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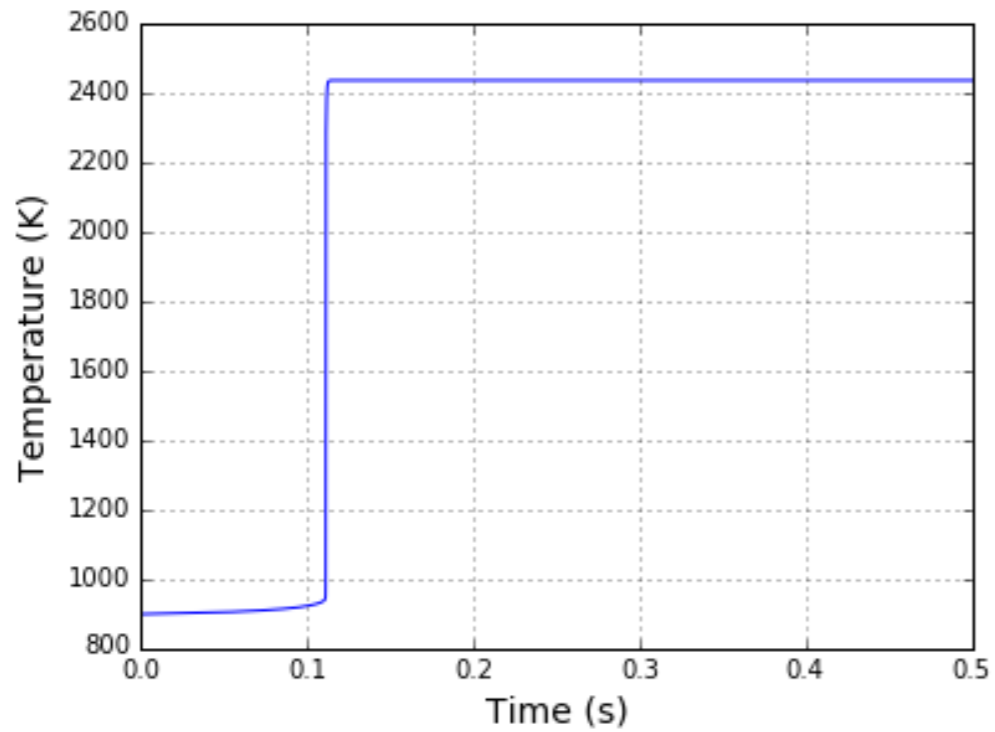
spectral radius  
of Jacobian

p+1 derivative  
of solution vector

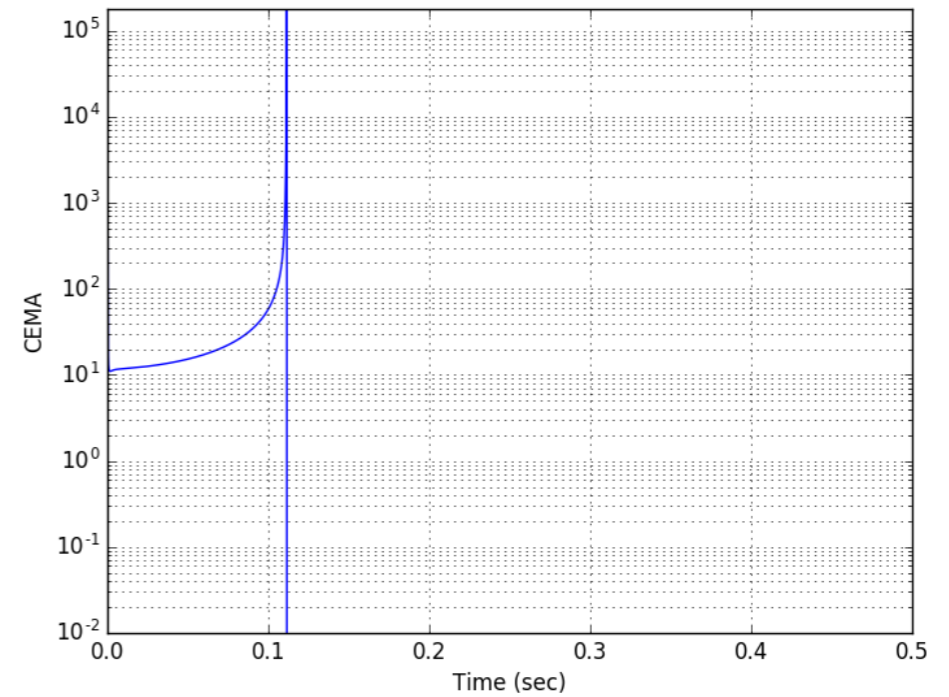
# Partially Stirred Reactor (PaSR)



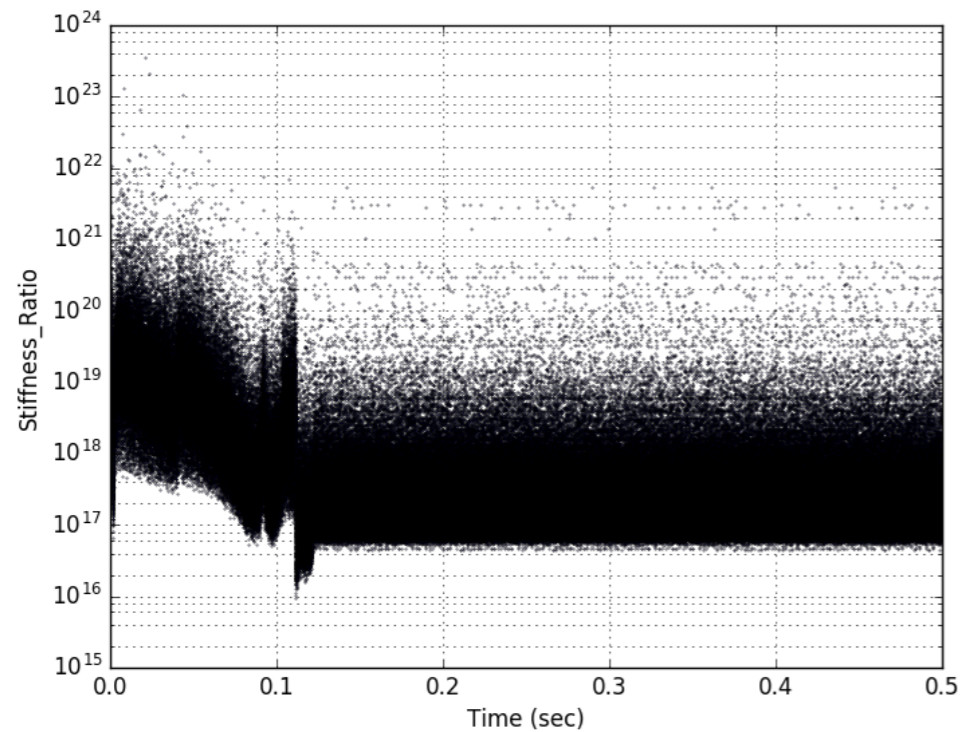
- Cantera-based PaSR implementation; premixed combustion with fresh fuel/air mixture & pilot streams
- Pairwise mixing, reaction fractional steps, inflow/outflow events



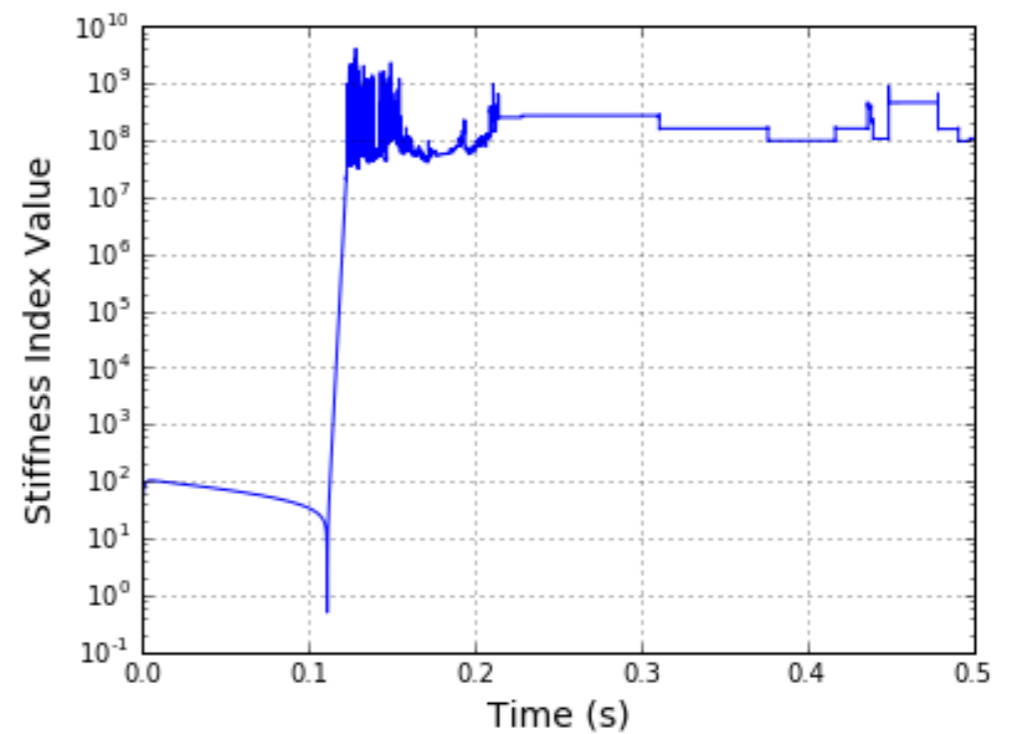
Temperature vs. time



Positive eigenvalue/CEMA

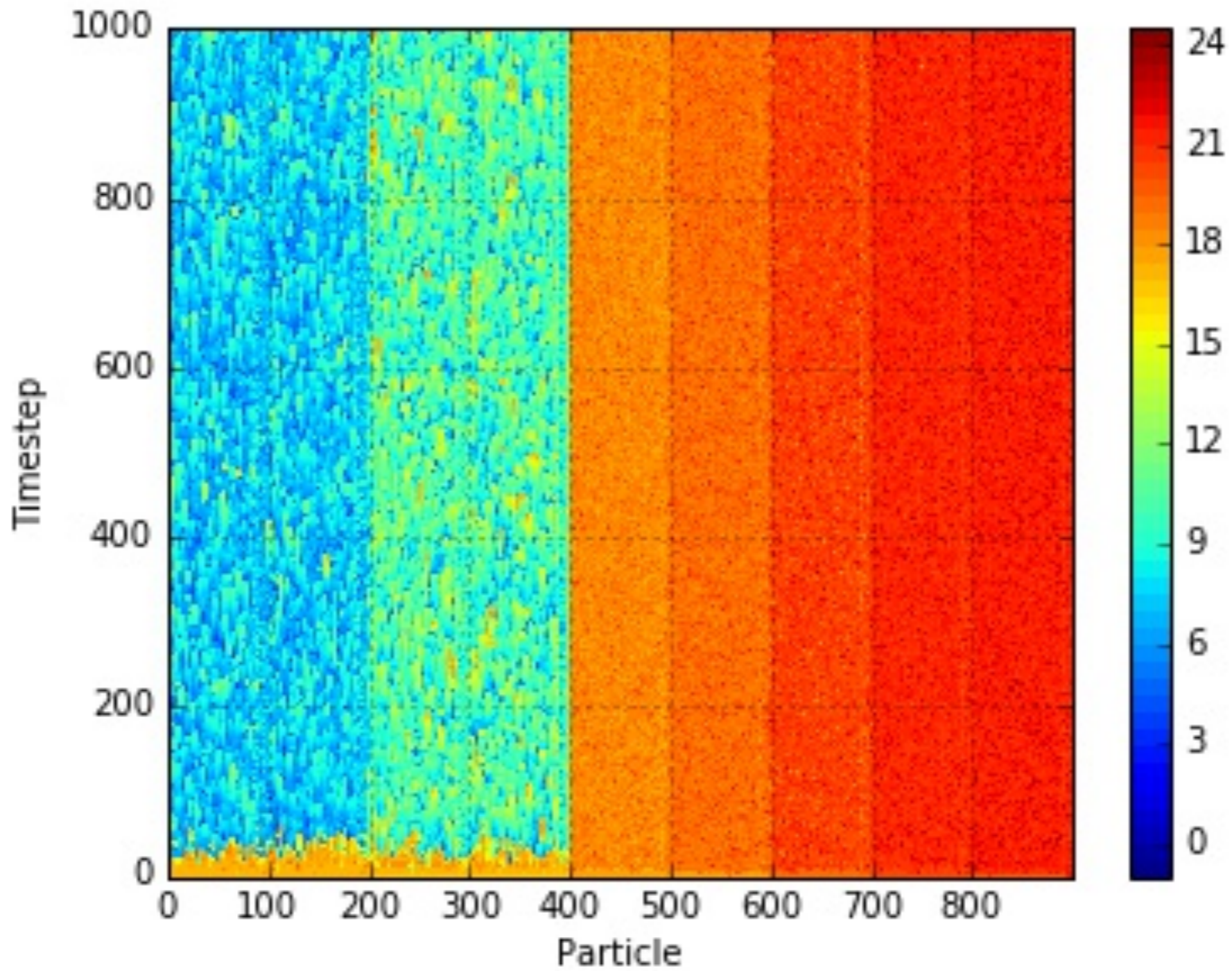


Stiffness ratio vs. time

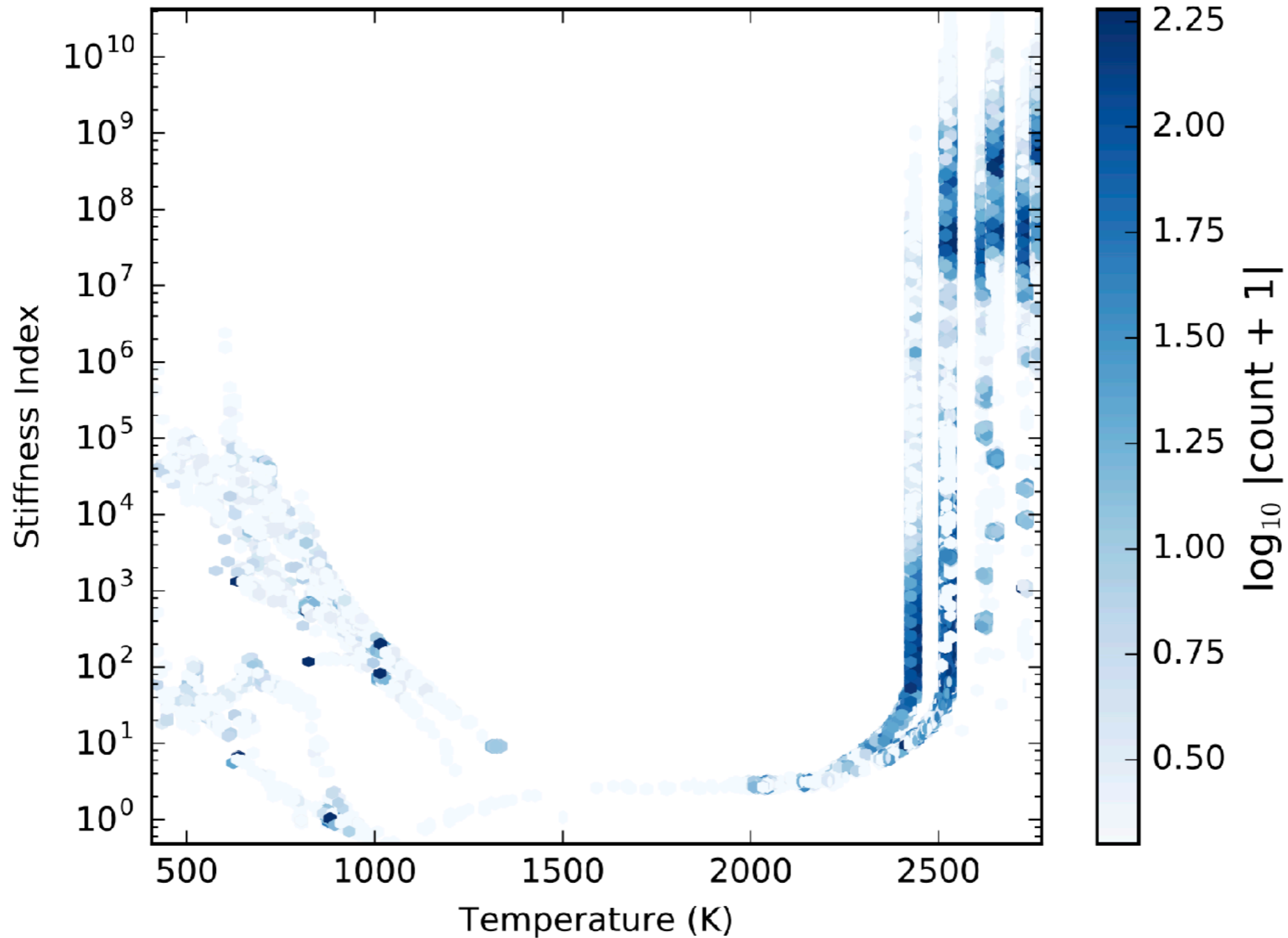


Stiffness index vs. time

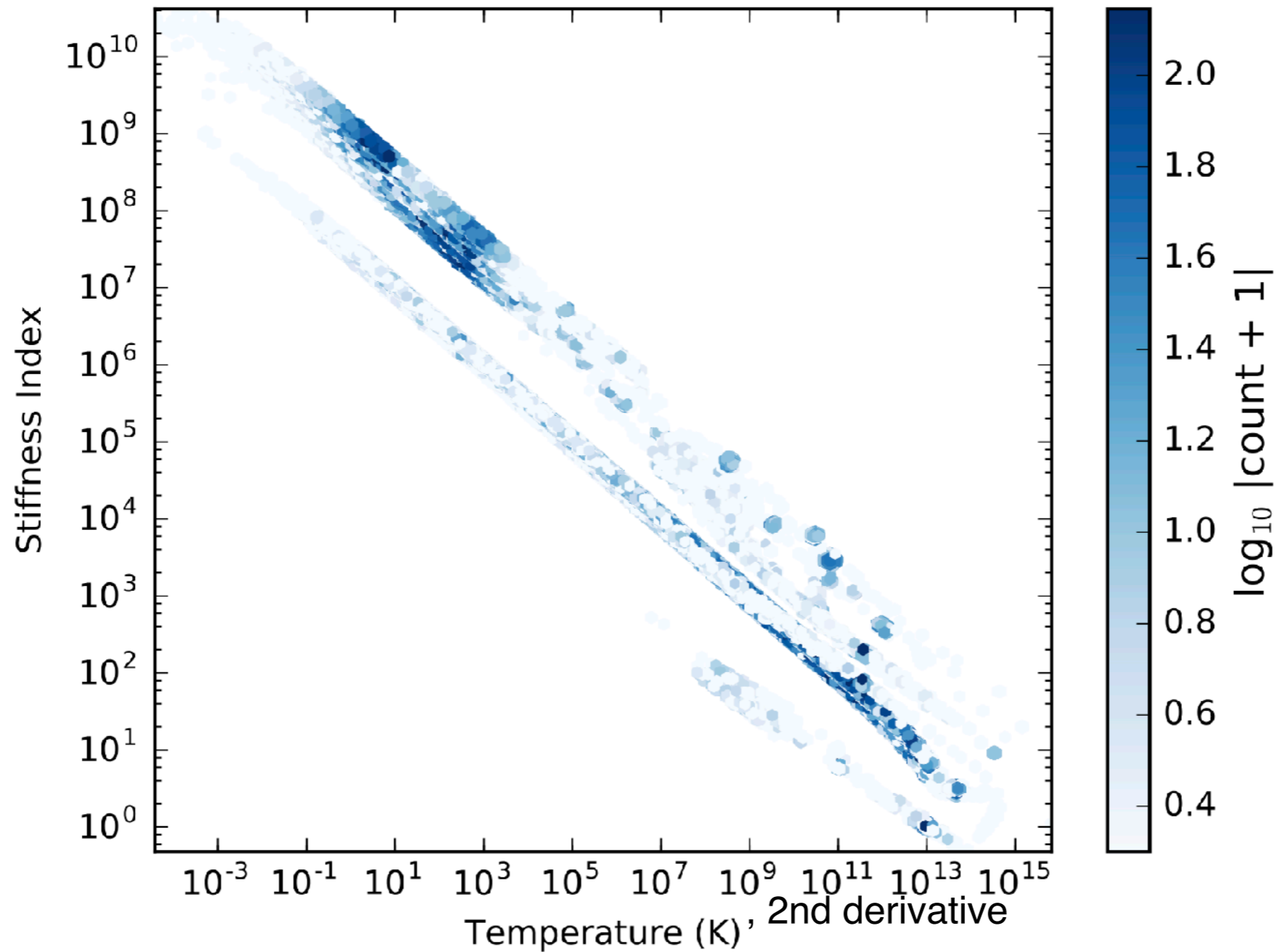
# Sampled data



# Stiffness index vs. temperature



# Stiffness index vs. temperature 2nd derivative



# Stiffness characterization: future work



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- Investigating additional metrics (e.g., “stiffness indicator”)



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- Investigating additional metrics (e.g., “stiffness indicator”)
- Also comparing stiffness prediction with “actual” stiffness:  
computational cost

# Stiffness characterization: future work



- Investigating additional metrics (e.g., “stiffness indicator”)
- Also comparing stiffness prediction with “actual” stiffness: computational cost
- Next steps: use metrics to switch integrators, and evaluate improvement in performance



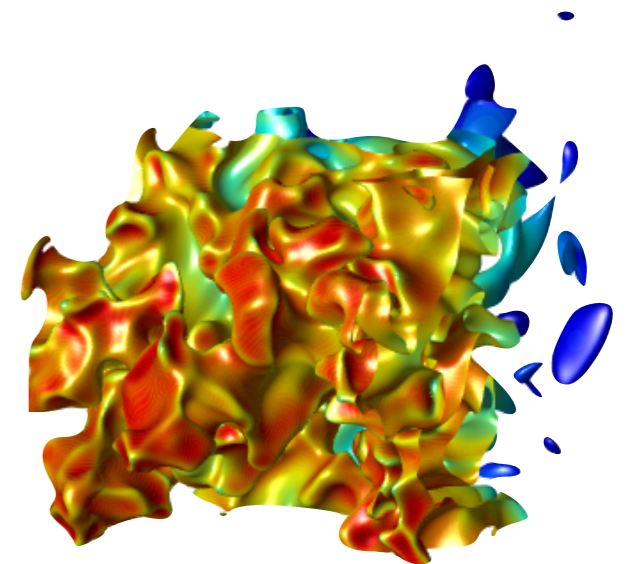
# Other ongoing efforts

# Group themes

- Combustion/reactive flow modeling
- Numerical methods for CFD
- Ocean biogeochemistry/turbulence
- Smoldering combustion
- Open science

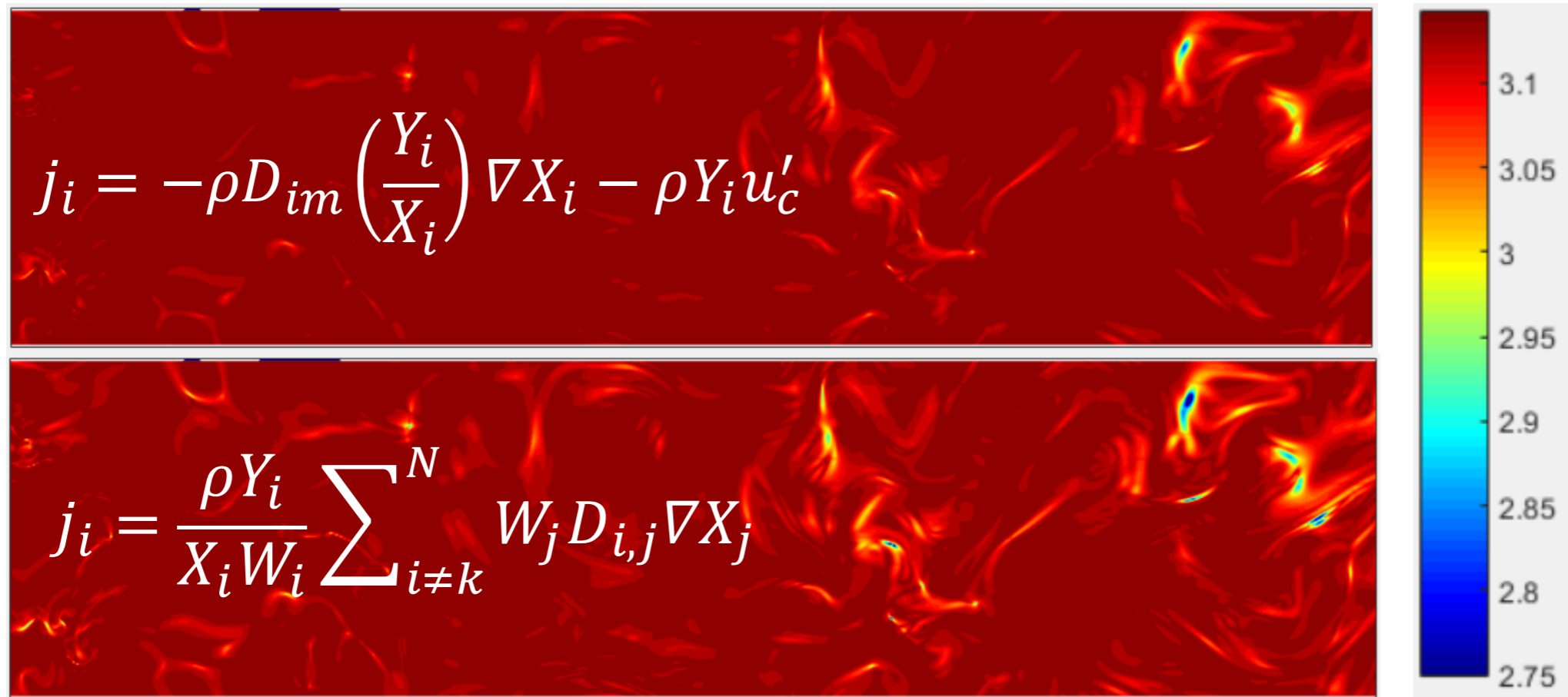
# Importance of multicomponent diffusion in turbulent flames

- Student: AJ Fillo; collaboration with Prof. Guillaume Blanquart at CalTech
- DNS supposedly “model-free”, but community relies on mixture-averaged (or simpler) approximation for diffusion
- Differences in *laminar* flames have been observed, and recent studies pointed out affect of differential diffusion on *turbulent* flame speed/structure



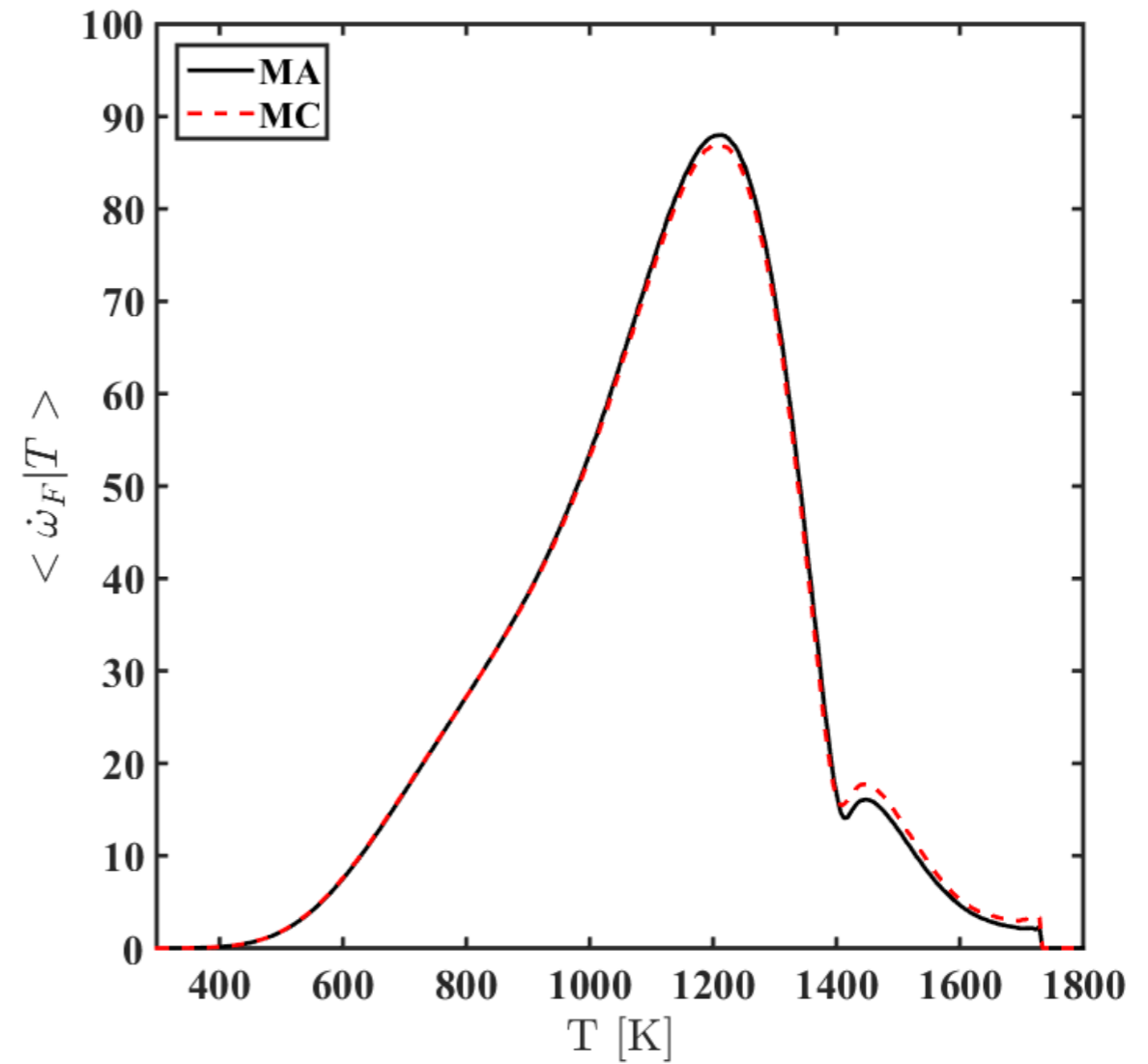
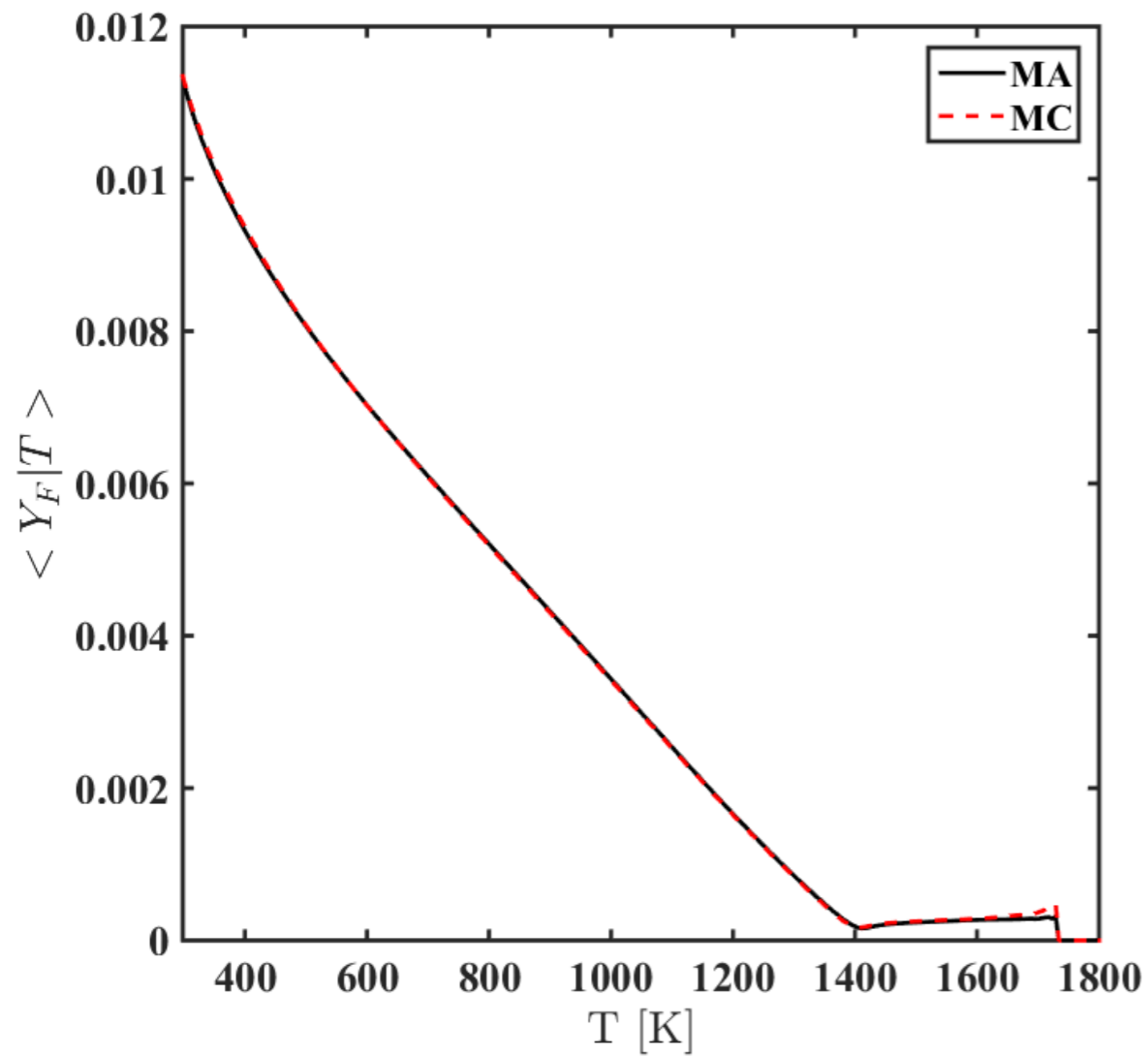
# Flux angle contours

mixture-averaged

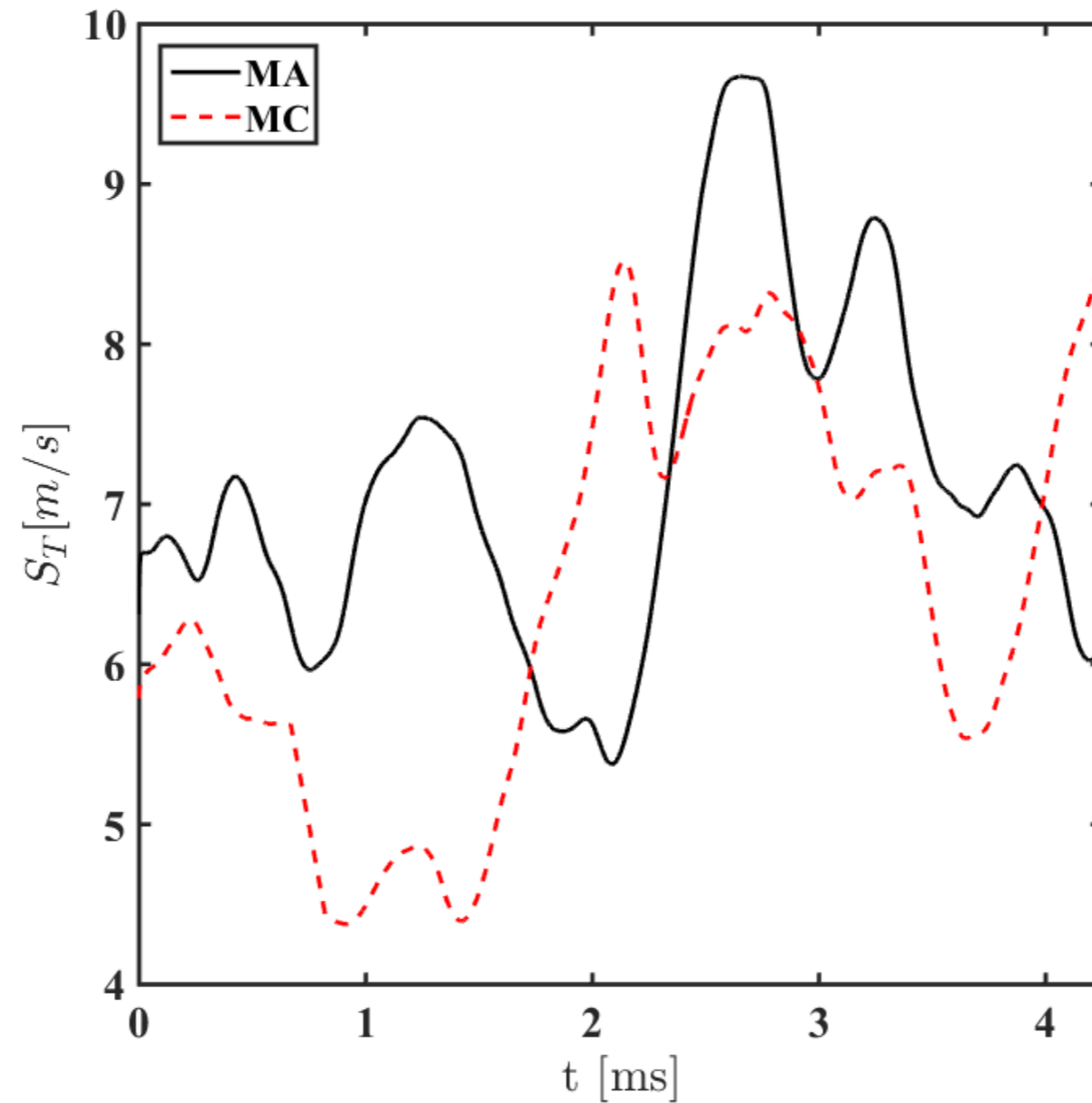


multicomponent

# Conditional means

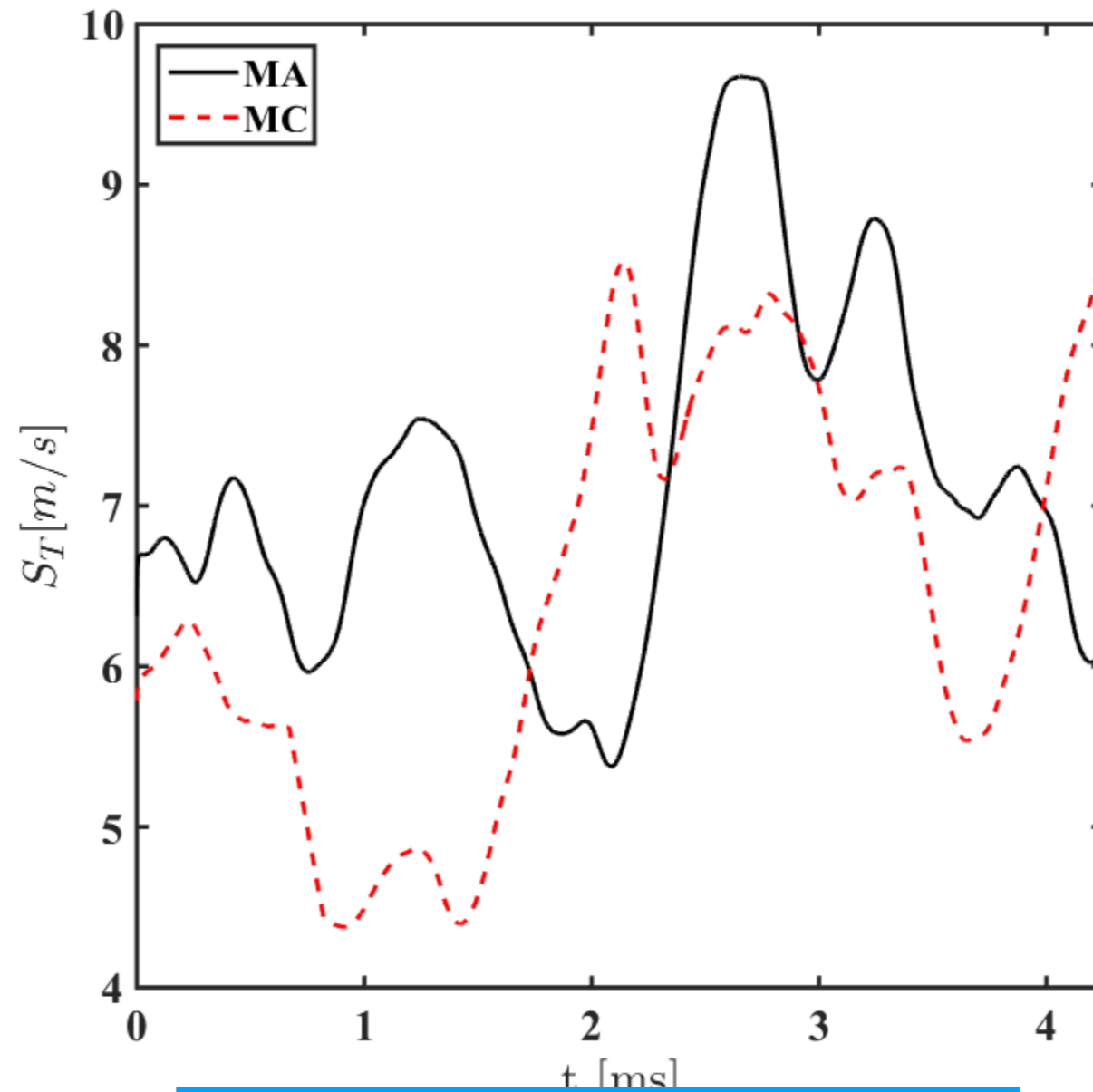


# Turbulent flame speed





# Turbulent flame speed

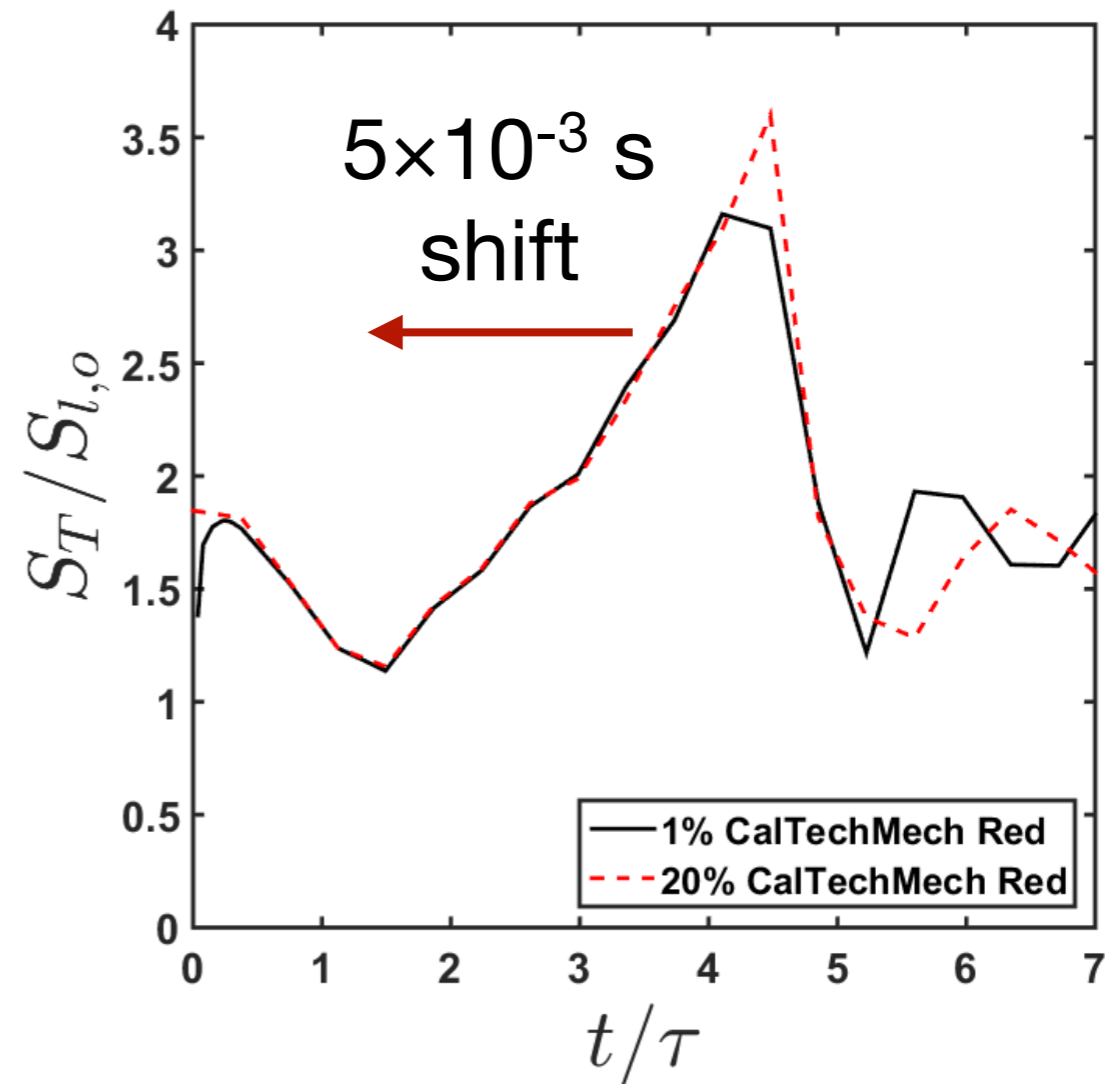
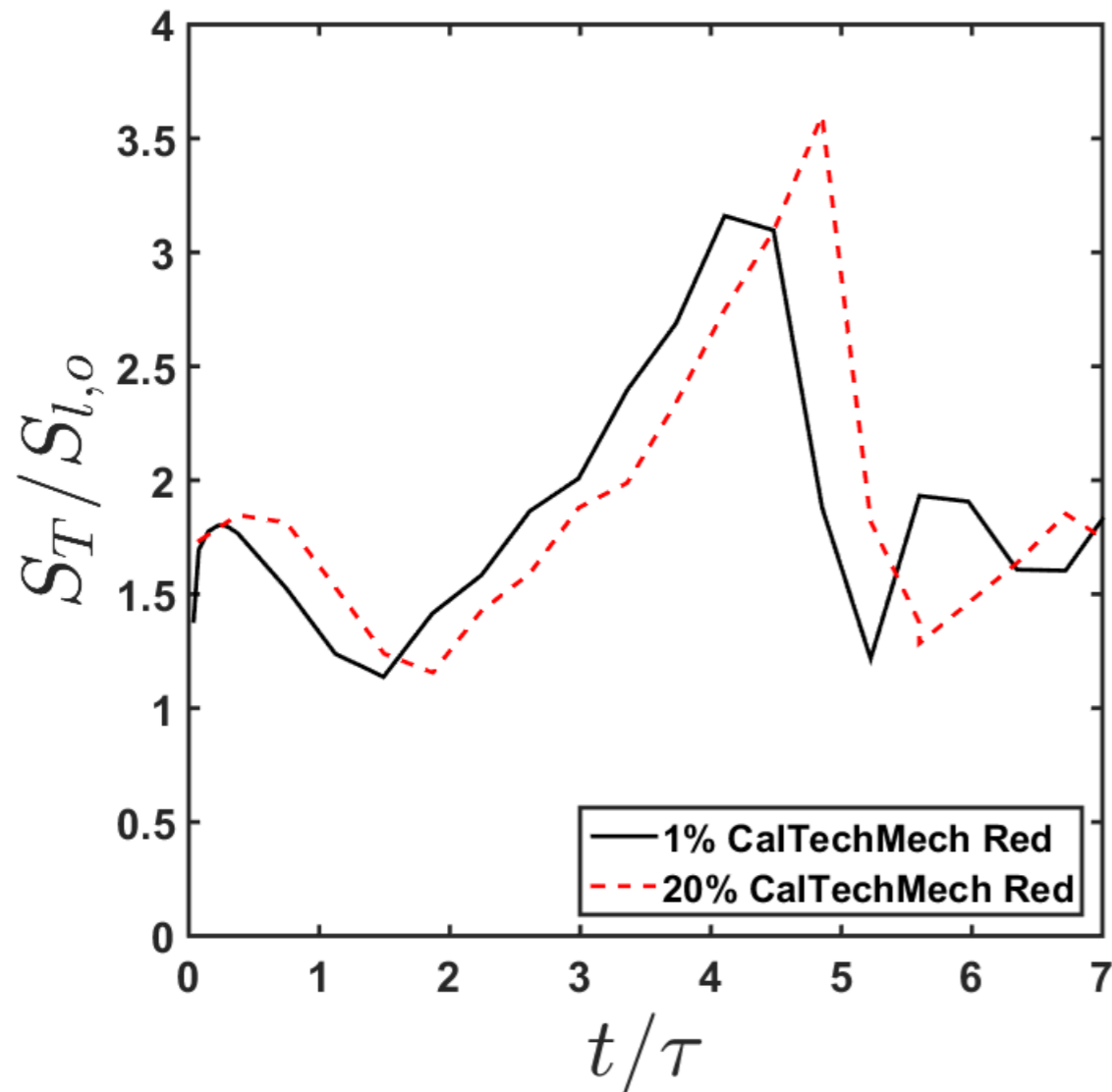


**~8% difference**

# Effect of kinetic model reduction on turbulent flame characteristics

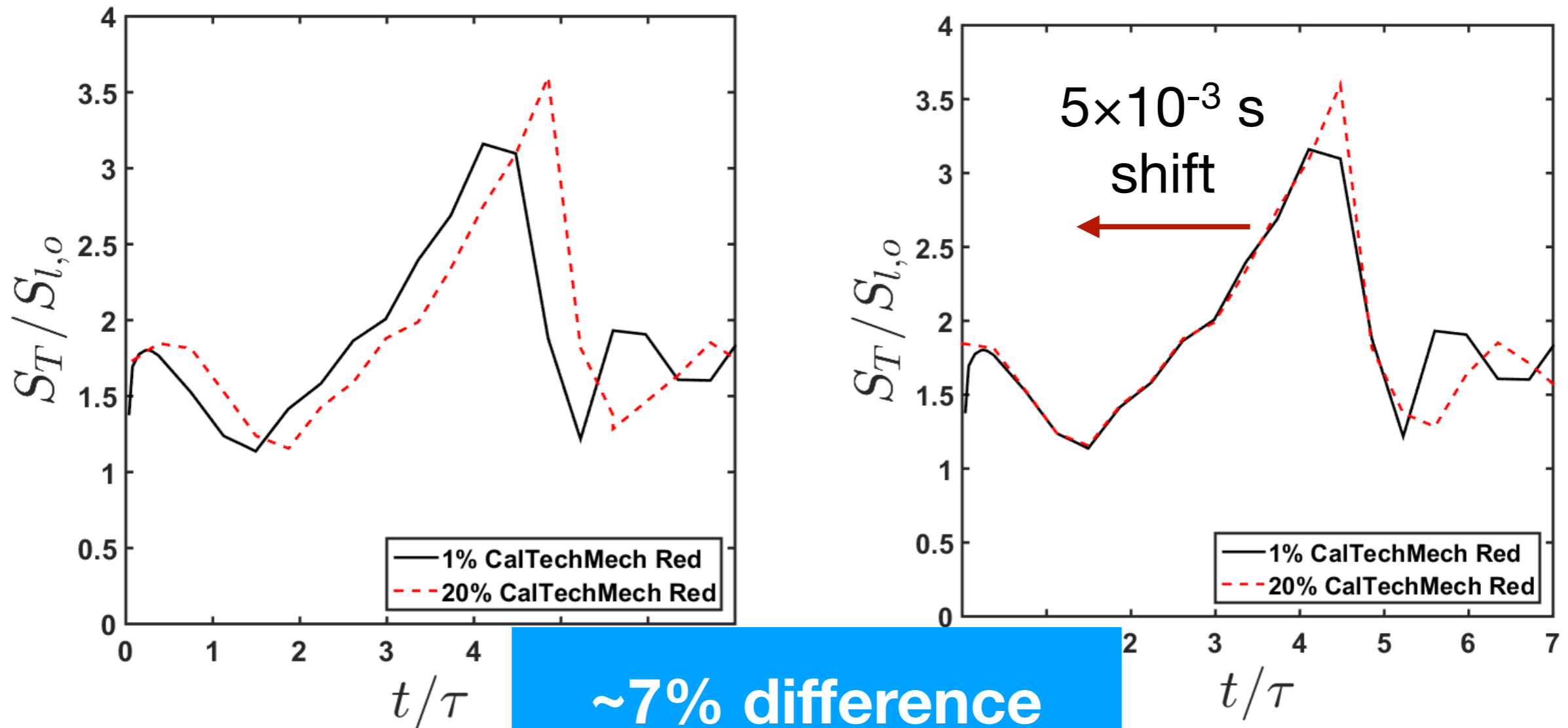
- Student: AJ Fillo
- Common to perform chemical kinetic model reduction and validate against detailed model using homogeneous or laminar phenomena: autoignition, PSR, laminar flame speed
- Assumed that “good” comparison in these implies “good” performance in unsteady, turbulent flames—but this has not been confirmed
- Our work: compare detailed *n*-heptane model (174 species) with reduced models in premixed turbulent flames

# Turbulent flame speed



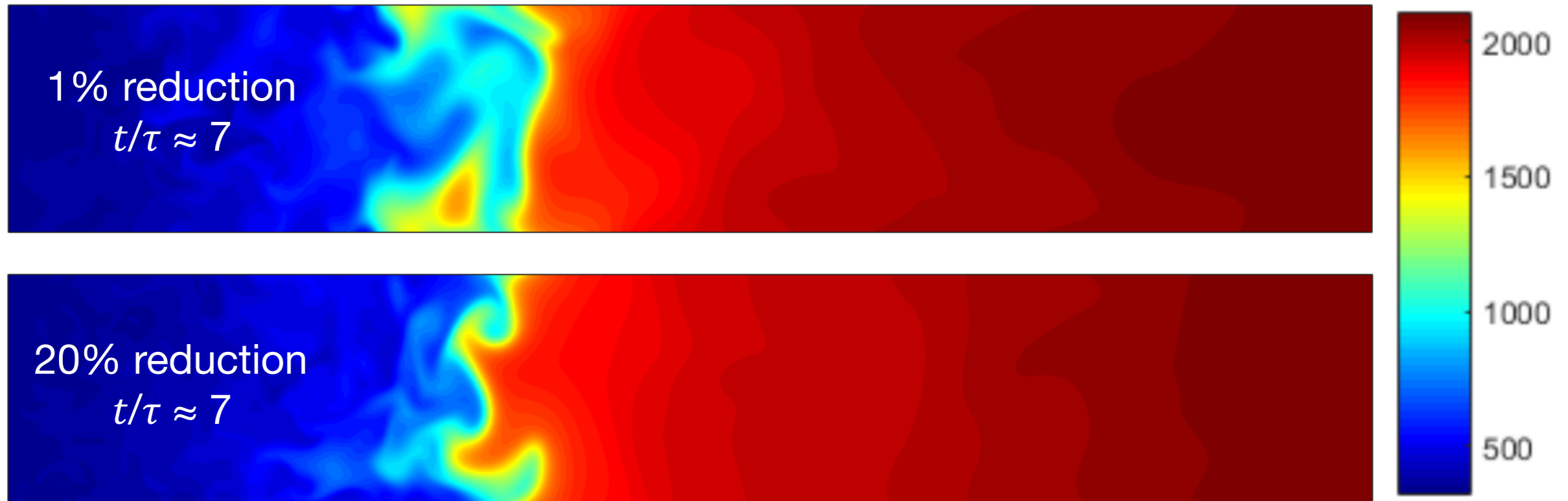
	1% reduction	20% reduction
$S_{L,0}$	37.5 cm/s	36.7 cm/s
$S_T$	69.3 cm/s	74.04 cm/s

# Turbulent flame speed

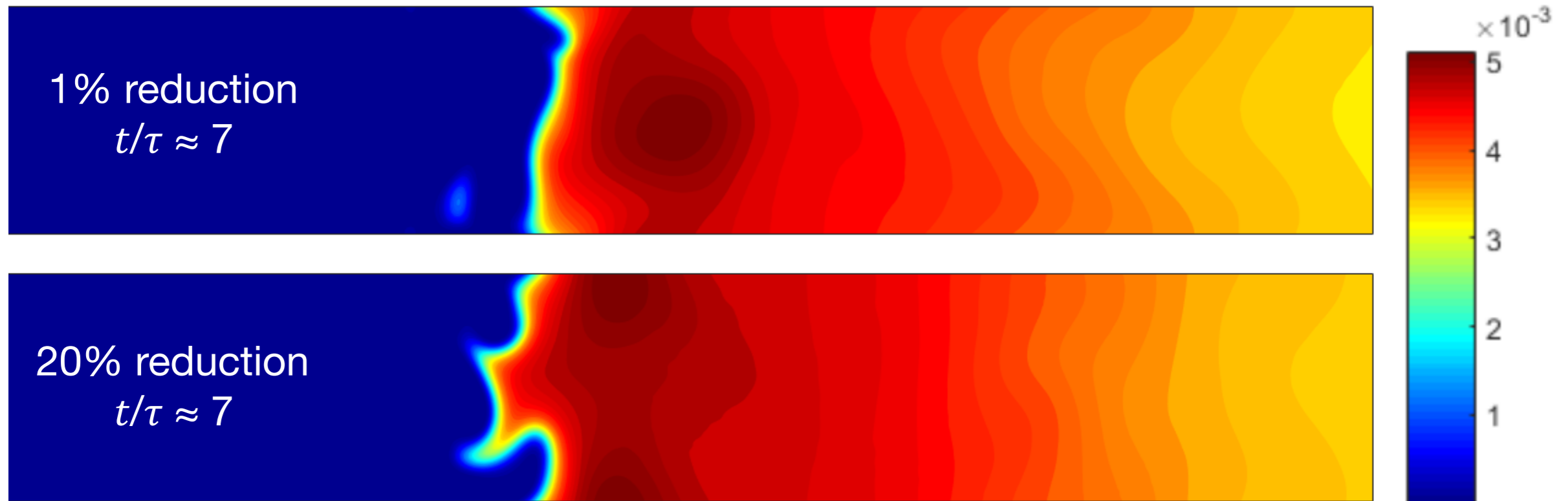


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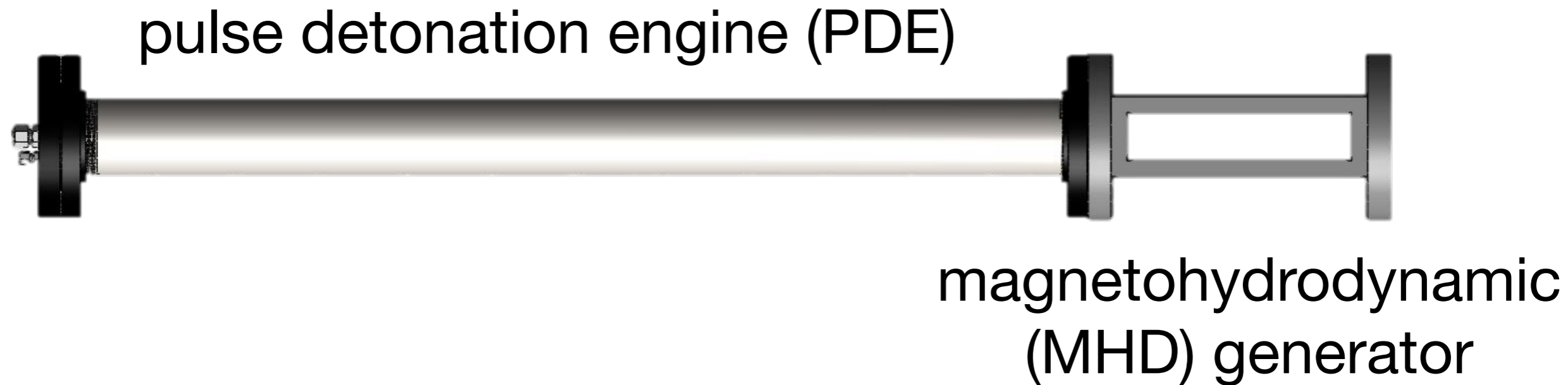
# Temperature contour



# OH mass fraction contour



# PDE-MHD for oxycoal power generation



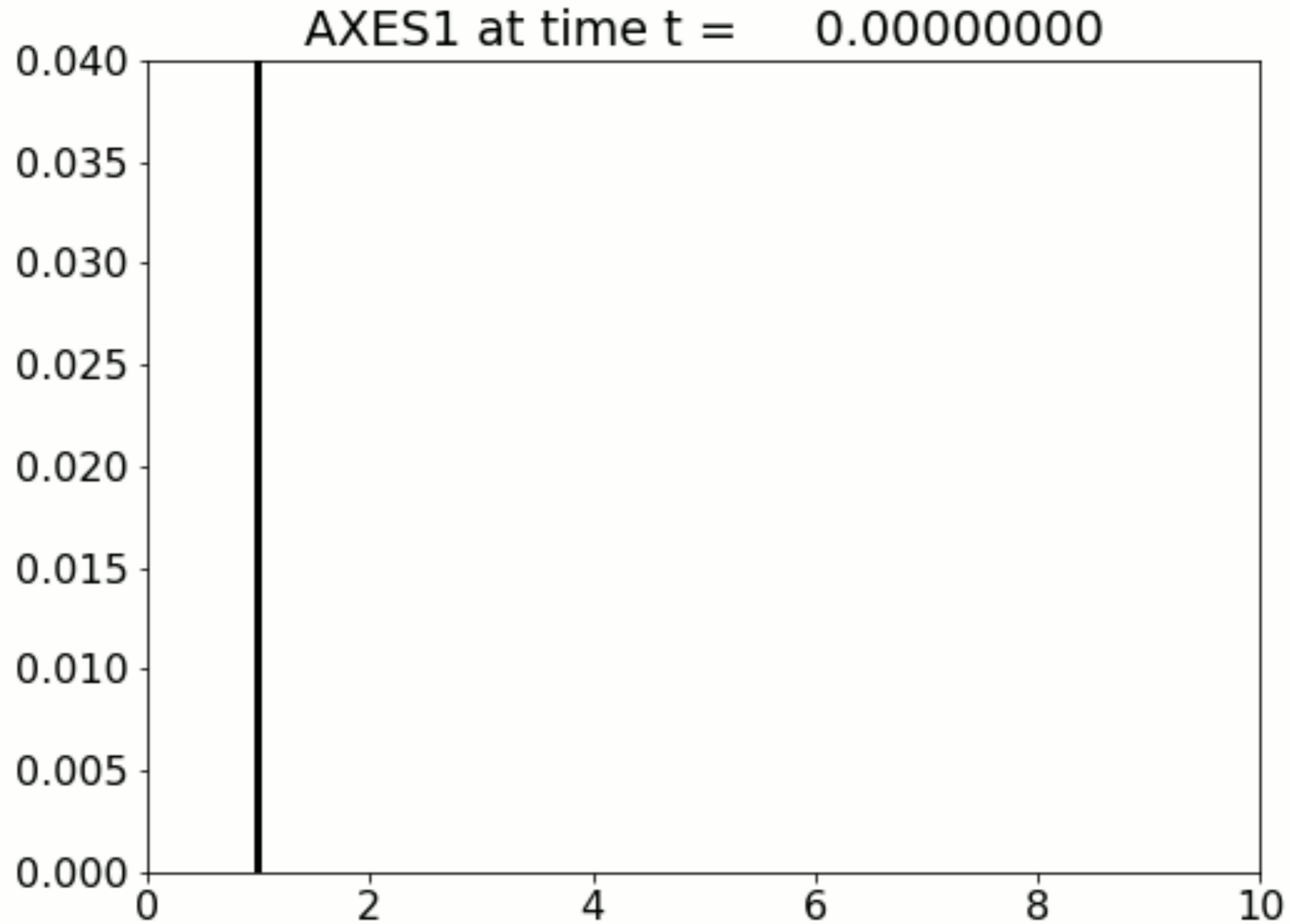
- PDE-MHD potential for oxycoal combustion: high efficiency (topping cycle) & direct power extraction—no moving parts
- Questions about interaction between detonation and MHD/seed particle ionization, and potential power generation

# PDE-MHD for oxycoal power generation

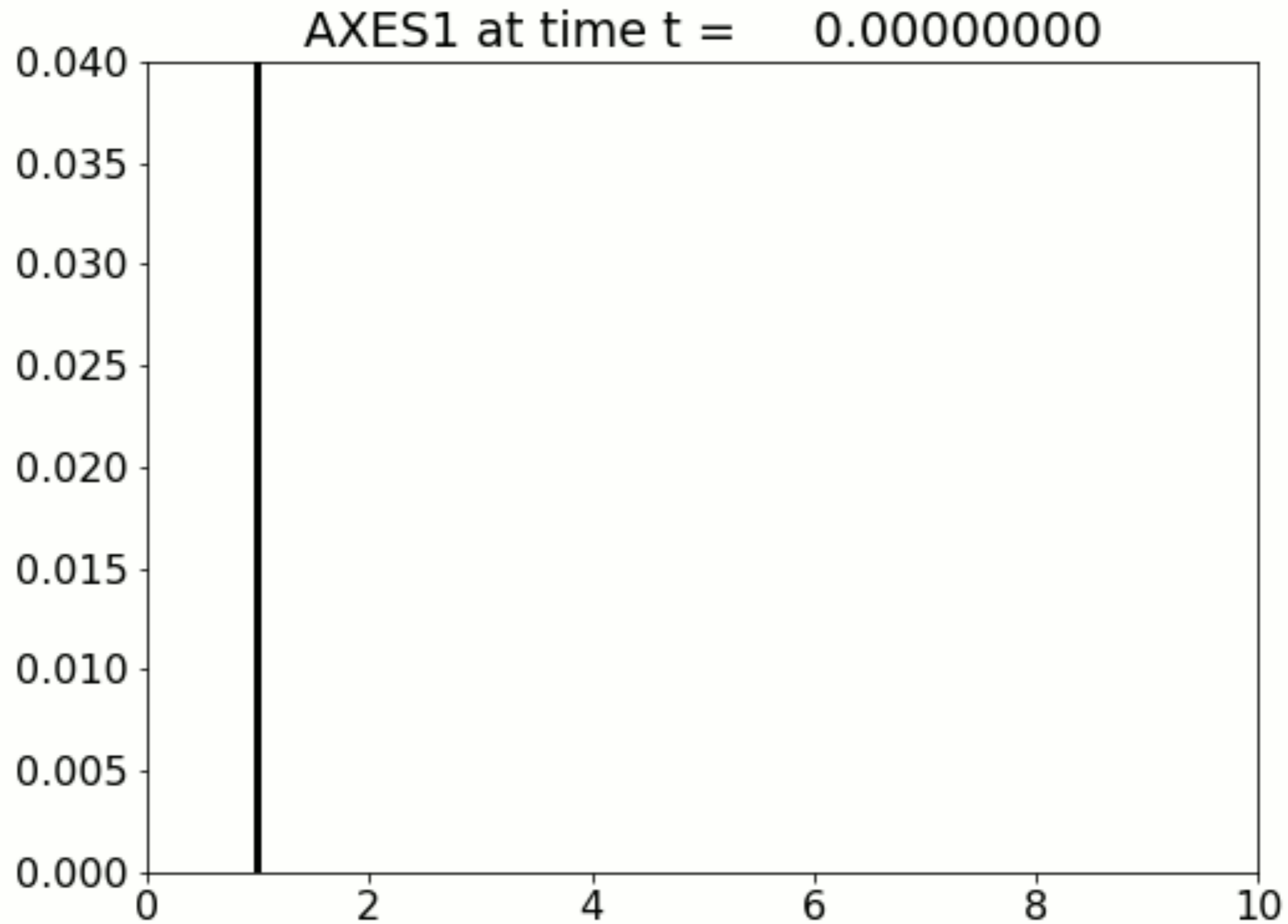
- Student: Matt Zaiger, collaboration with Prof. David Blunck at Oregon State
- Method: use CLAWpack + Cantera to solve reactive Euler equations



# PDE: H<sub>2</sub>+O<sub>2</sub>

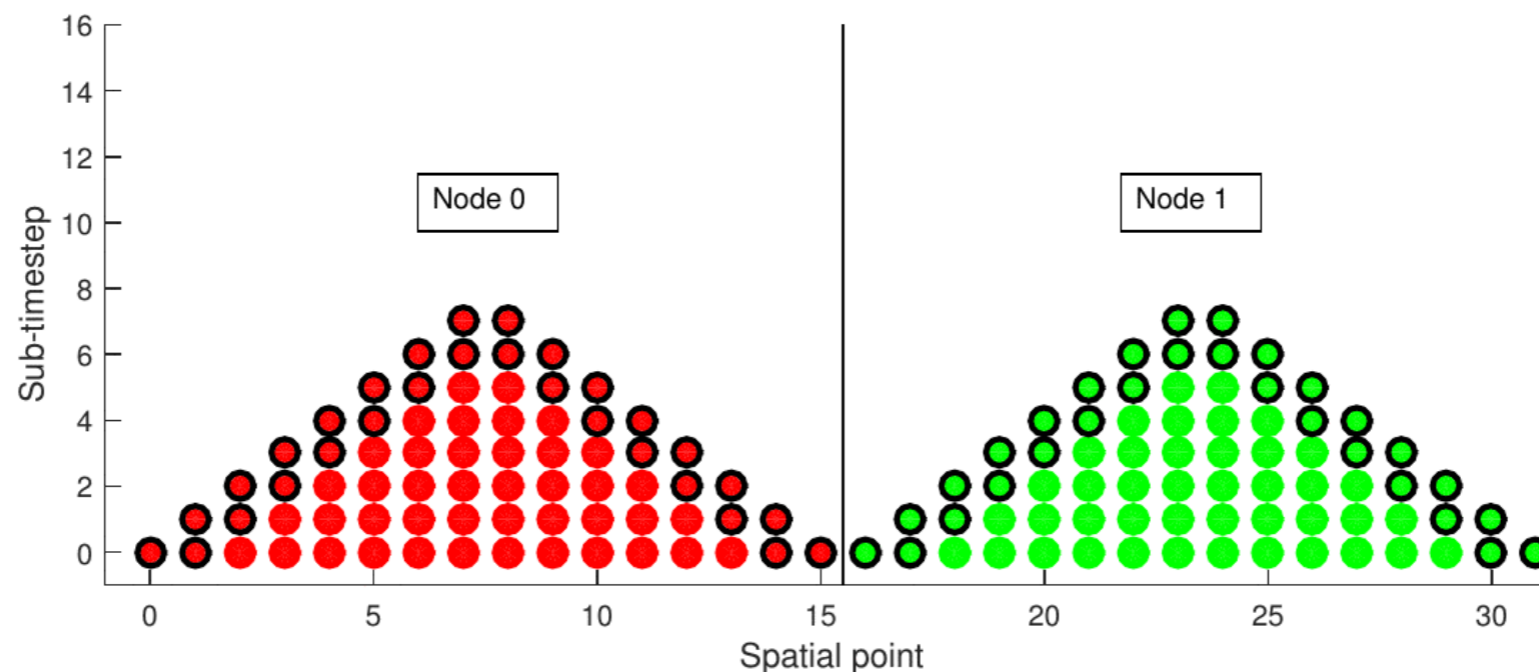


# PDE: H<sub>2</sub>+O<sub>2</sub>



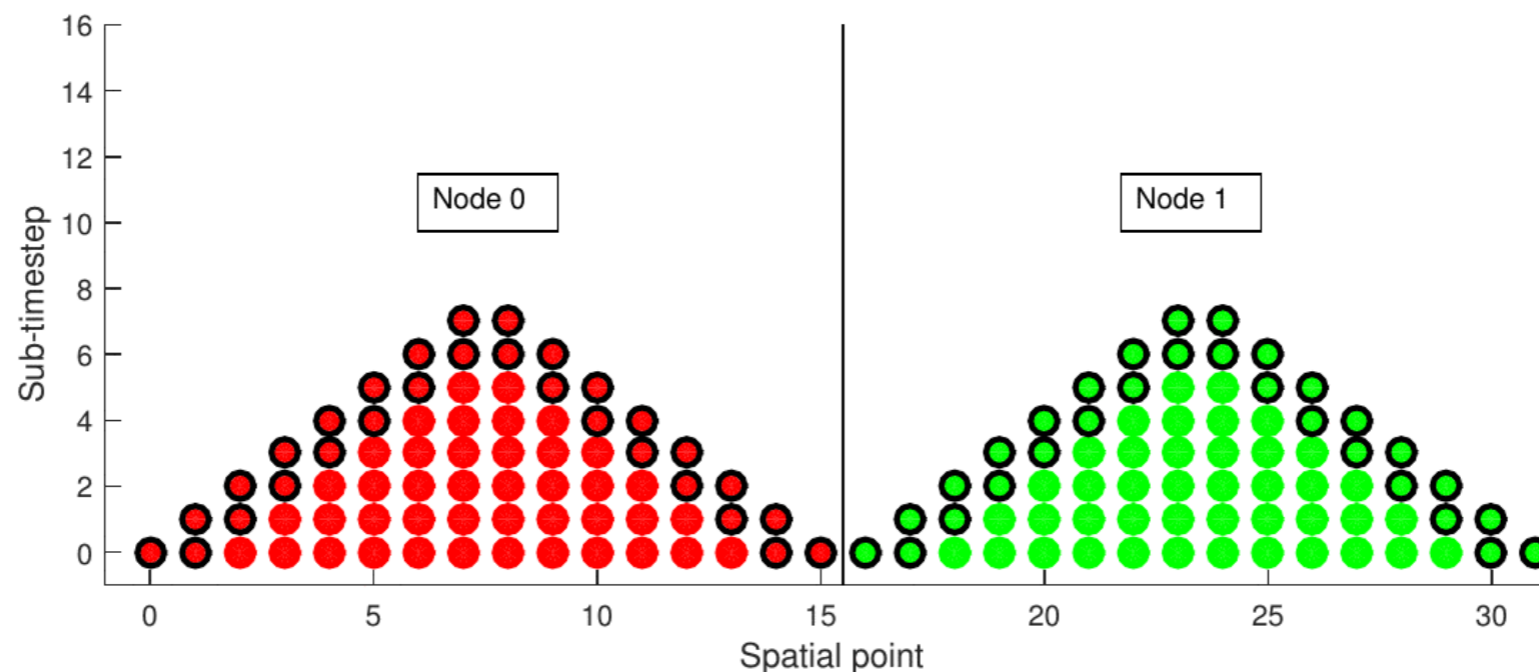
# Swept time-space domain decomposition

- Student: Daniel Magee; collaboration with Qiqi Wang (MIT) and David Gleich (Purdue)
- Main idea: reduce communication in distributed parallel PDE solution by performing all possible calculations in subdomain
- Our work: designed GPU-capable version of algorithm, tested with various 1D PDEs



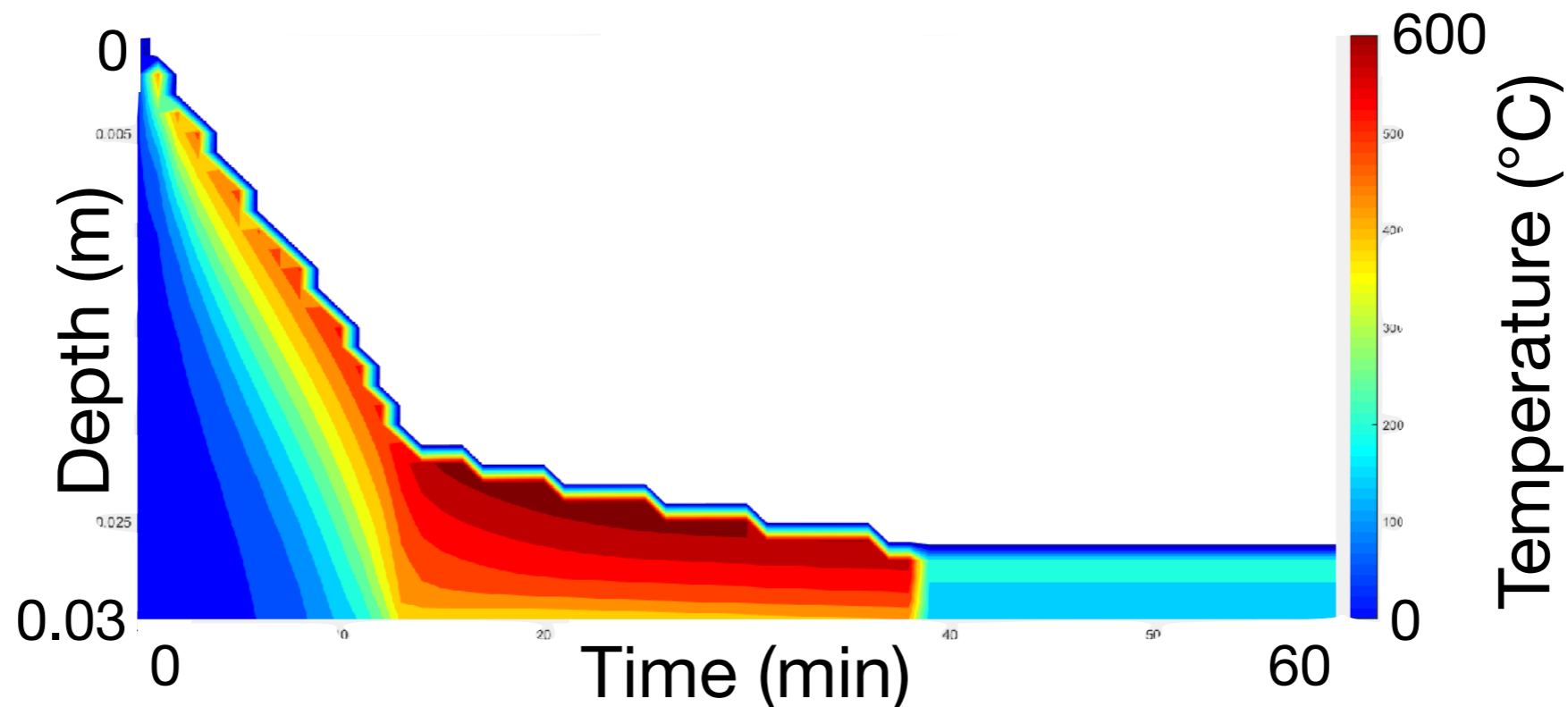
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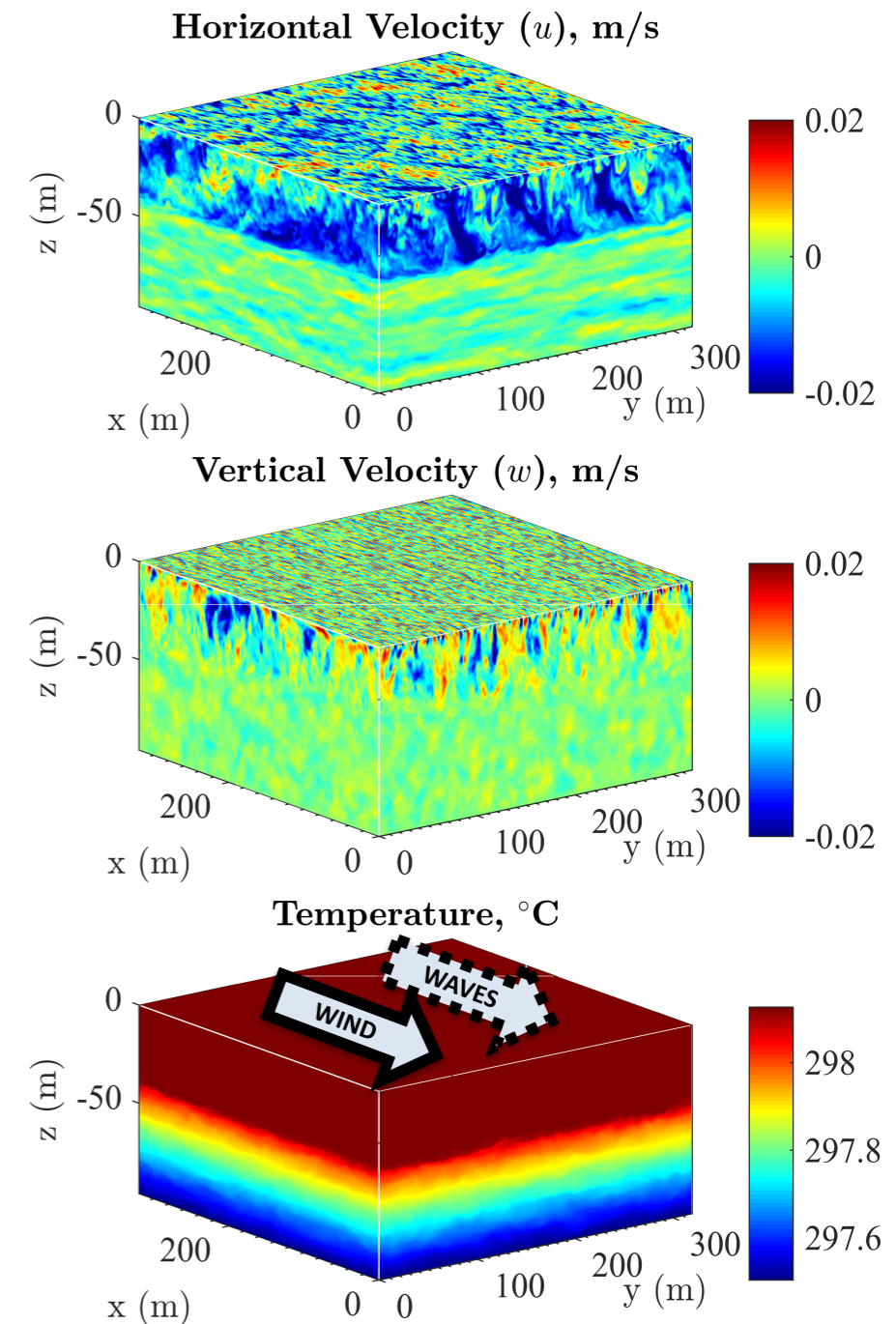
# Smoldering combustion of wood fuels

- Smoldering combustion of wood fuels not well understood—what parameters control ignition & propagation?
- Student: Tejas Mulky; collaboration with Prof. David Blunck @ Oregon State
- Fuels of interest: wood-like combinations of cellulose, hemicellulose, & lignin
- Peat smoldering propagation:

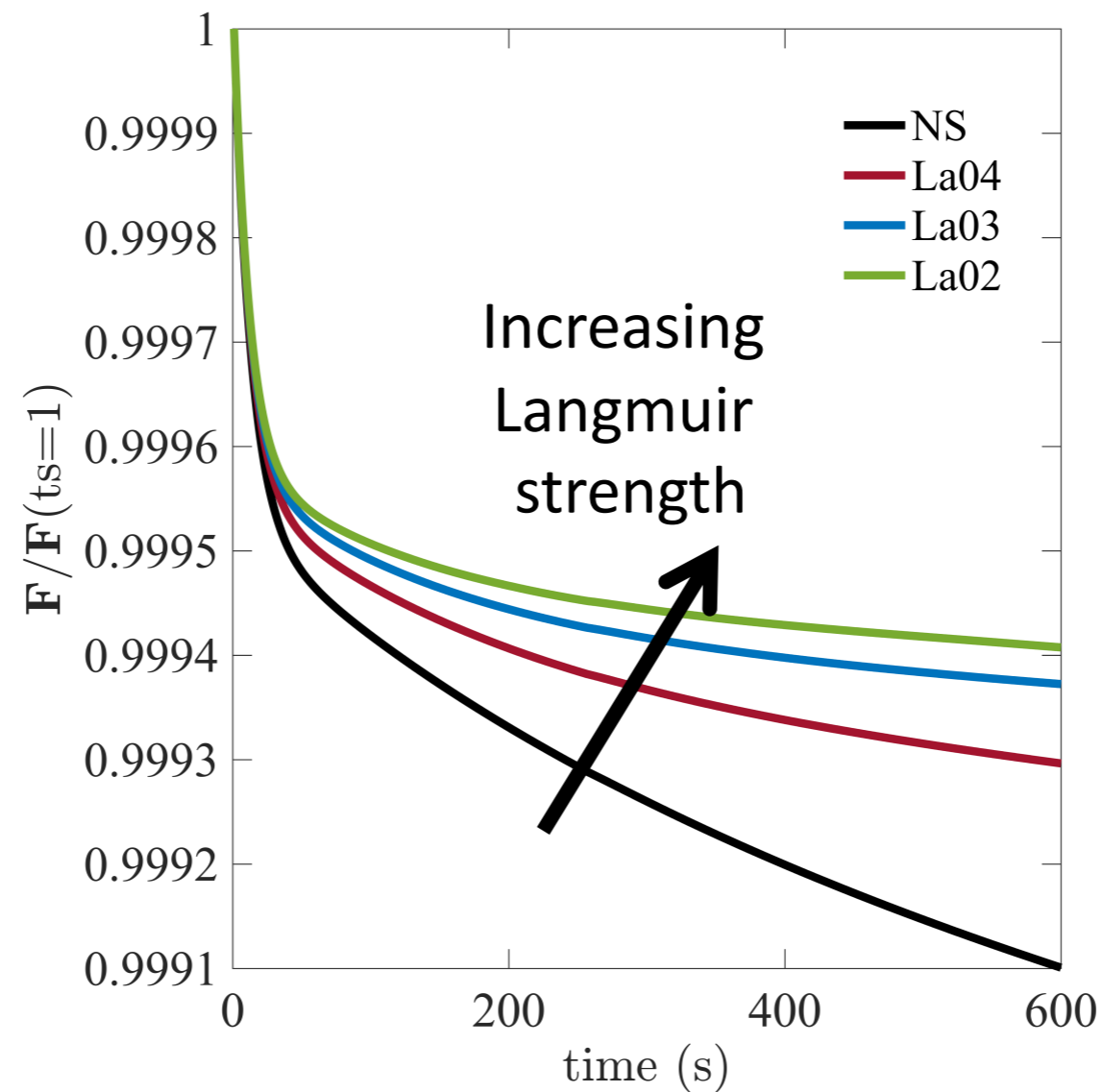


# Interaction between ocean biogeochemistry and turbulence

- Student: Luz Pacheco; collaboration with Katherine Smith & Prof. Peter Hamlington @ CU Boulder
- Much like in combustion, in the ocean strong interactions occur between (biogeo)chemistry and turbulence
- Currently: interaction between wave-driven Langmuir turbulence and carbonate chemistry.
- Developing new solver based on FEniCS



# Interaction between ocean biogeochemistry and turbulence



Flux rate of CO<sub>2</sub> across the air-sea interface as a function of time normalized by initial flux rate

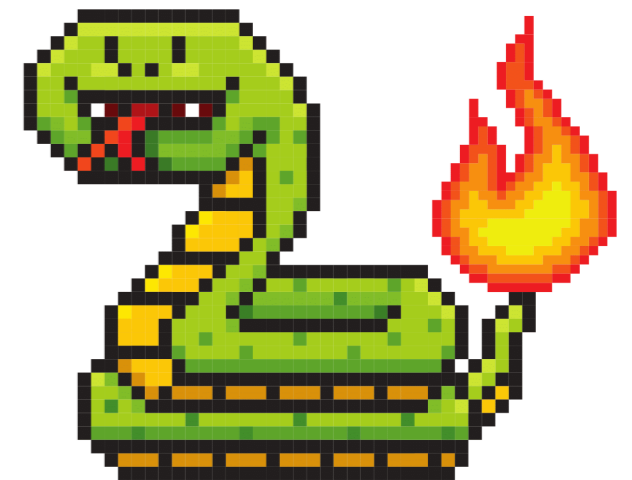
# pyMARS: chemical kinetic model reduction software

- Students: Phillip Mestas, Parker Clayton
- **Under development:** Python & Cantera-based, open-source version of MARS for automatically reducing chemical kinetic models
- Currently supports directed relation graph (DRG) method; DRG with error propagation and sensitivity analysis being added



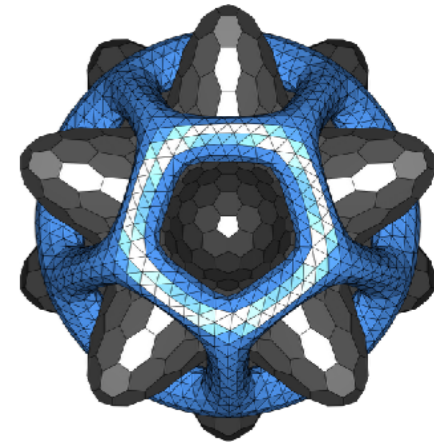
# ChemKED: data format for fundamental combustion measurements

- Student: Morgan Mayer; collaboration with Dr. Bryan Weber @ Univ. Connecticut
- Human- and machine-readable, open standard for describing fundamental combustion experiments—currently, autoignition
- PyKED: Python-based software for validating and interacting with ChemKED files
- Also building database of files: Prometheus



 <https://github.com/pr-omethe-us/PyKED>

# JOSS: Journal of Open Source Software



- JOSS publishes (short) software articles
- Peers review article, software, and associated artifacts
- JOSS has an ISSN (2475-9066) and software articles receive Crossref DOI upon publication
- JOSS celebrated its first birthday in May 🎂
- 111 articles published in first year
- Now: 123 published articles and 68 submitted

<http://joss.theoj.org/>

<http://bit.ly/joss-scipy2017>

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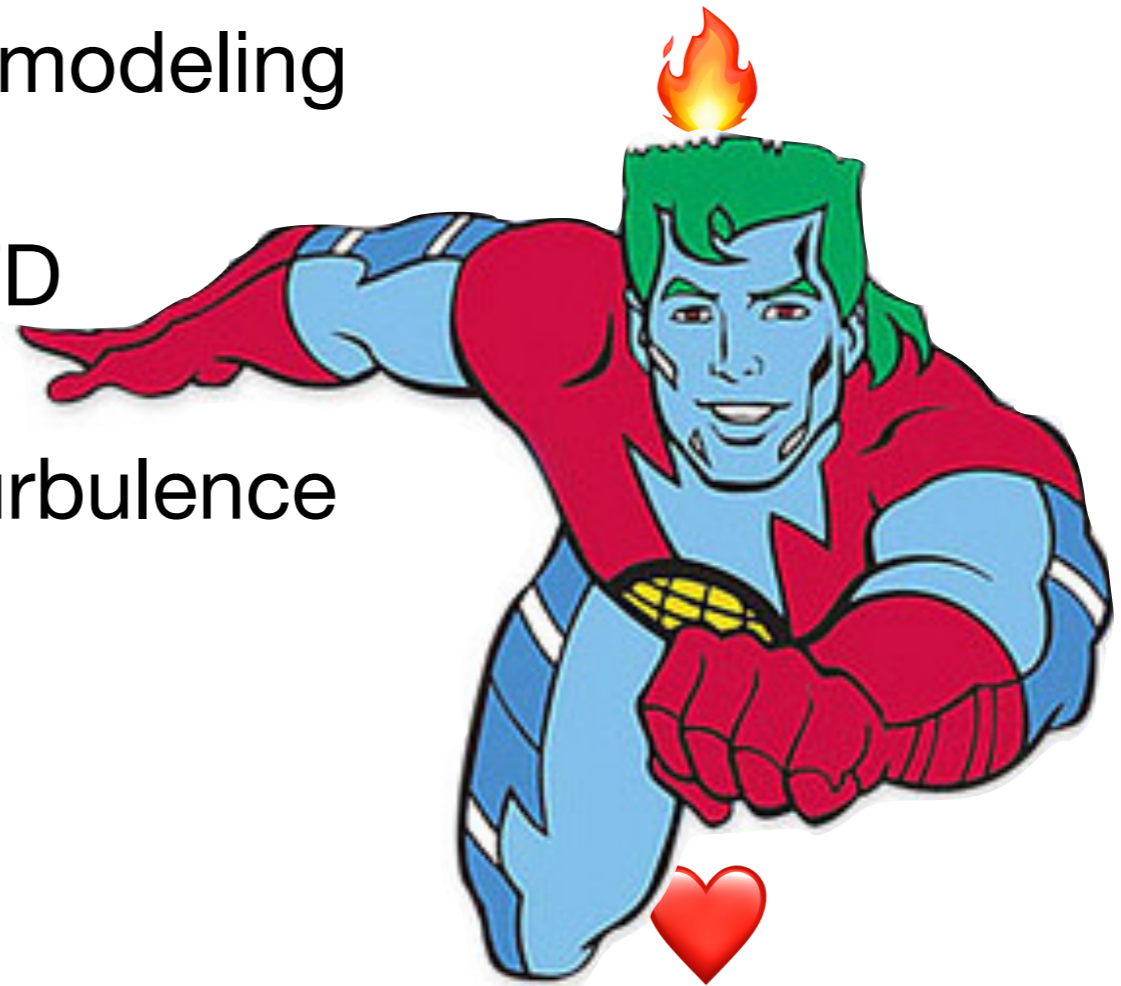
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Thank you!  
Questions?

 <https://git.io/nrg>



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