

# Optimization of parameter settings for GAMG solver in simple solver

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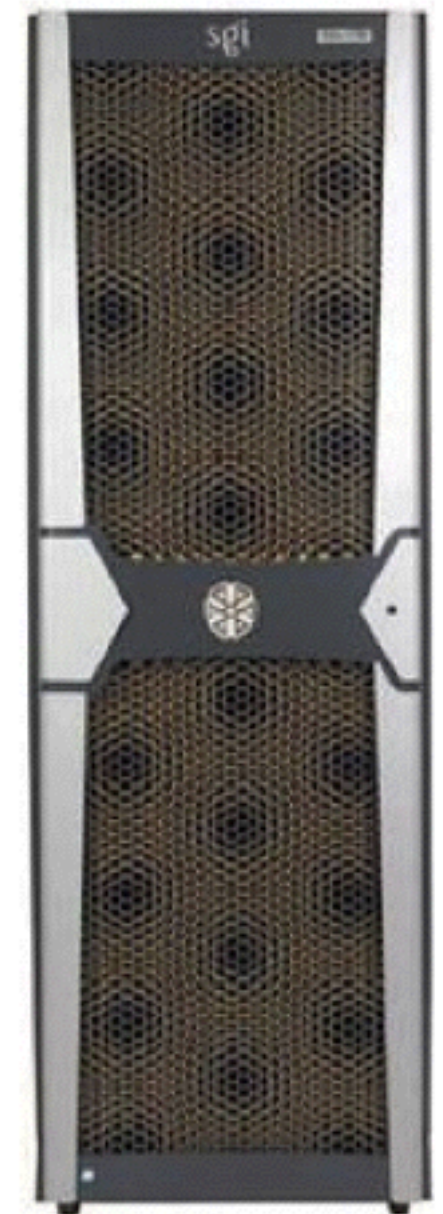
Open CAE Laboratory

# Test cluster condition

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- **Hardware:** SGI Altix ICE8200
- **CPU:** Intel Xeon X5365 3.00GHz 4cores x 2
- **Node:** 16 nodes
- **Memory:** 16GB/node (No swap memory)
- **Interconnect:** InfiniBand DDR
- **OS:** SUSE LINUX ENTERPRISE SERVER 10.3
- **MPI:**
  - ✓ SGI MPT (1.2.6)



# Guideline for Practical Applications








## Working Group in Architectural Institute of Japan

Akashi Mochida, Yoshihide Tominaga, et al.

### “Guidebook for Practical Applications of CFD to Pedestrian Wind Environment around Buildings”



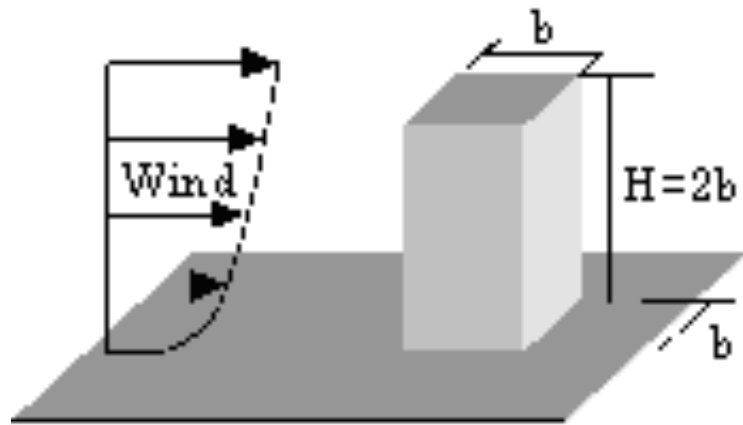
( in Japanese)

	test case	dataset	Ref.
A	2:1:1 shape building model 	Data file : <a href="#">CaseA(1_1_2).xls</a>	[1]
B	4:4:1 shape building model 	Data file : <a href="#">CaseB(4_4_1).xls</a>	[2][3]
C	Simple Building blocks 	Data file : <a href="#">CaseC(City_blocks).xls</a>	-
D	A high-rise building in city blocks 	Data file : <a href="#">CaseD(Highrise+Blocks).xls</a> CAD File(DXF) : <a href="#">CaseD_dxf.zip</a> CAD File(MCD) : <a href="#">CaseD_mcd.zip</a>	[5]
E	Building complexes with simple building shape in actual urban area (Niigata) 	Data file : <a href="#">CaseE(Niigata).xls</a> CAD File(DXF) : <a href="#">CaseE_dxf.zip</a> CAD File(MCD) : <a href="#">CaseE_mcd.zip</a>	[6]
F	Building complexes with complicated building shape in actual urban area (Shinjuku) 	Data file : <a href="#">CaseF(Shinjuku).xls</a> CAD File(DXF) : <a href="#">CaseF_dxf.zip</a> CAD File(MCD) : <a href="#">CaseF_mcd.zip</a> CAD File(STL) : <a href="#">CaseF_stl.zip</a>	[6]
G	Two-dimensional pine tree 	Data file : <a href="#">CaseG(Tree).xls</a>	[7]

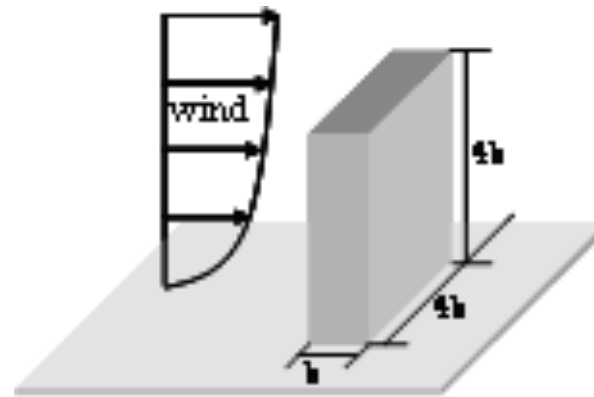
Web site (in Japanese and English)



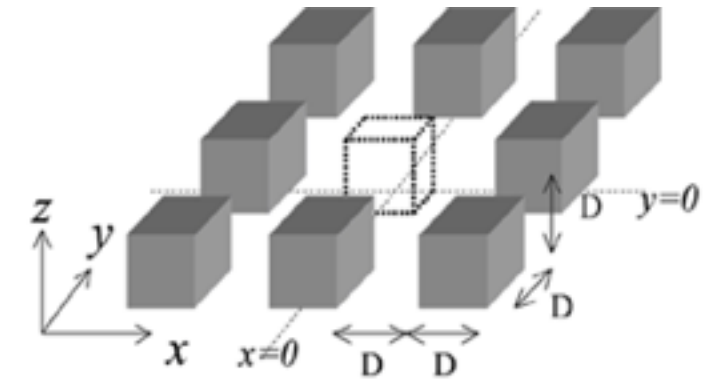
# Benchmark tests



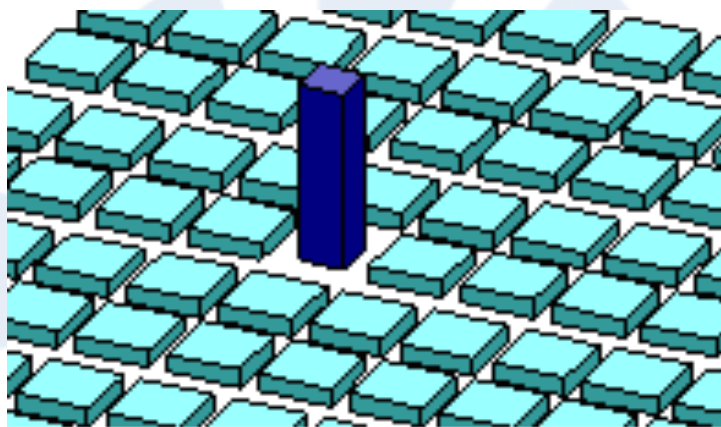
Case *A*  
(2:1:1 shape)



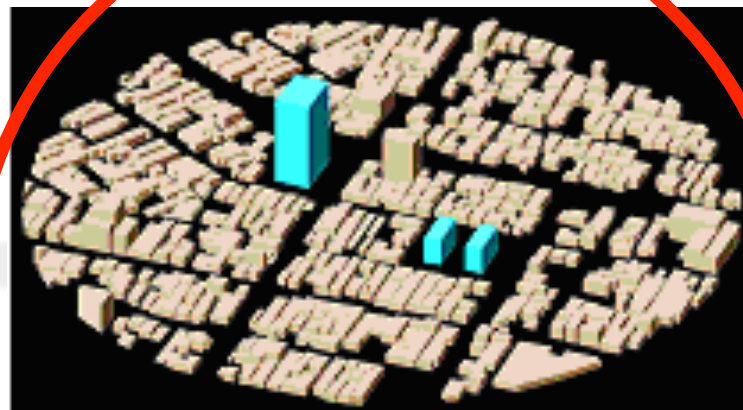
Case *B*  
(4:4:1 shape)



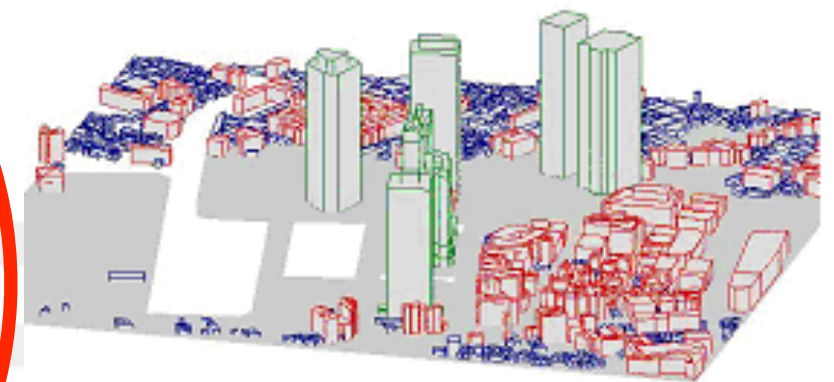
Case *C*  
(Simple blocks)



Case *D*  
(High-rise bldg.)



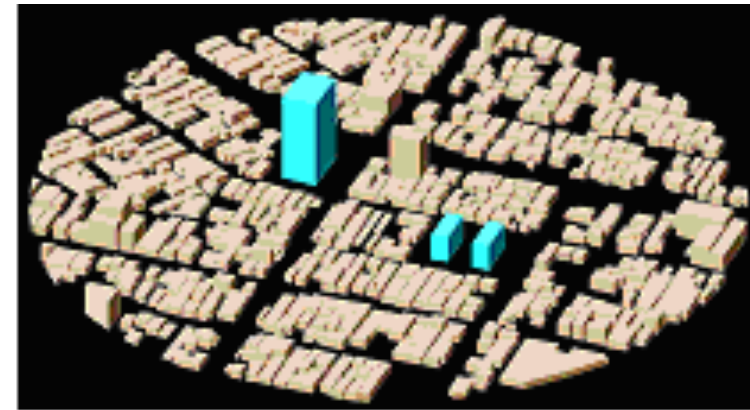
Case *E*  
(Niigata)



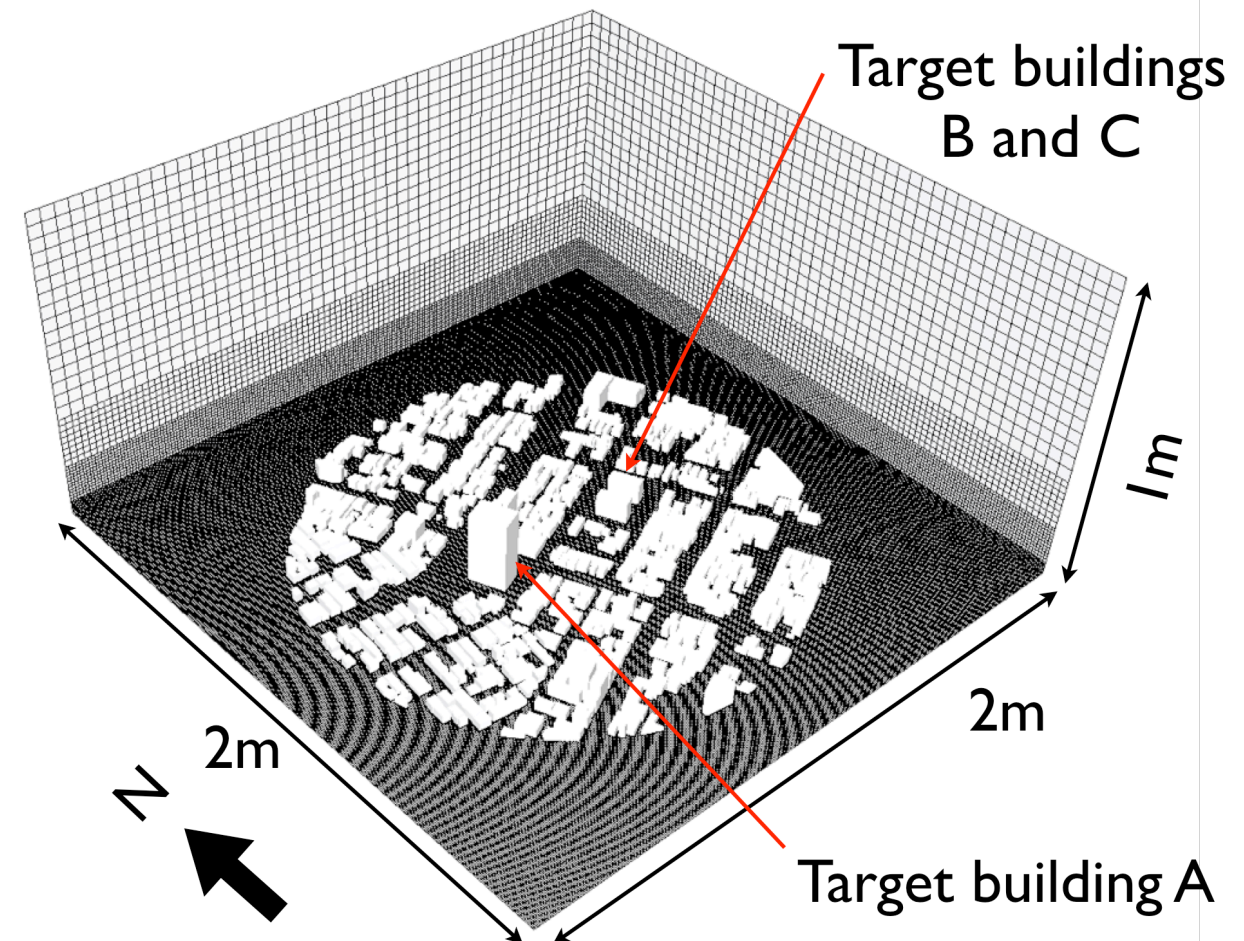
Case *F*  
(Shinjuku, Tokyo)

# Case E - Calculation condition

<b>Mesh</b>	Cartesian mesh (snappyHexMesh) <b>2.2 millions</b>
<b>Inflow</b>	Interpolate from wind tunnel results
<b>Top &amp; Side wall</b>	Zero gradient
<b>Ground and bldg. wall</b>	Generalized log law for a smooth wall
<b>Turbulence model</b>	Standard k-epsilon
<b>Advection scheme</b>	Upwind
<b>Algorithm</b>	SIMPLE (simpleFoam)
<b>Wind direction</b>	<b>NNE</b>



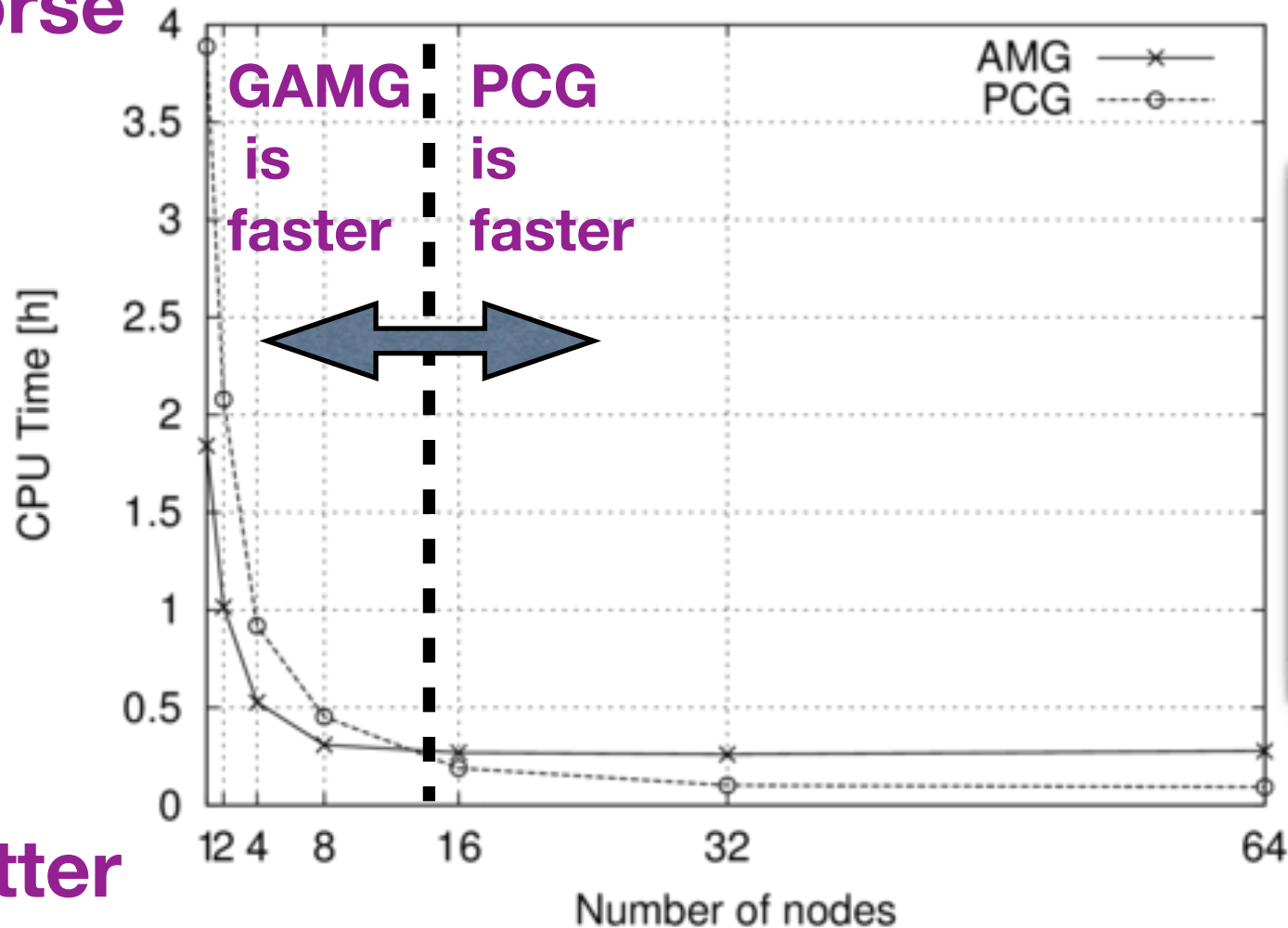
Building complexes with simple building shape in actual urban area (Niigata)



# Accelerate incompressible solver

- **CPU time of linear solver for pressure is dominant:**
  - ✓ Many nodes : **PCG** is faster
  - ✓ Not so many nodes : **GAMG** is faster
  - ➡ Need to optimize of parameter for GAMG

Worse

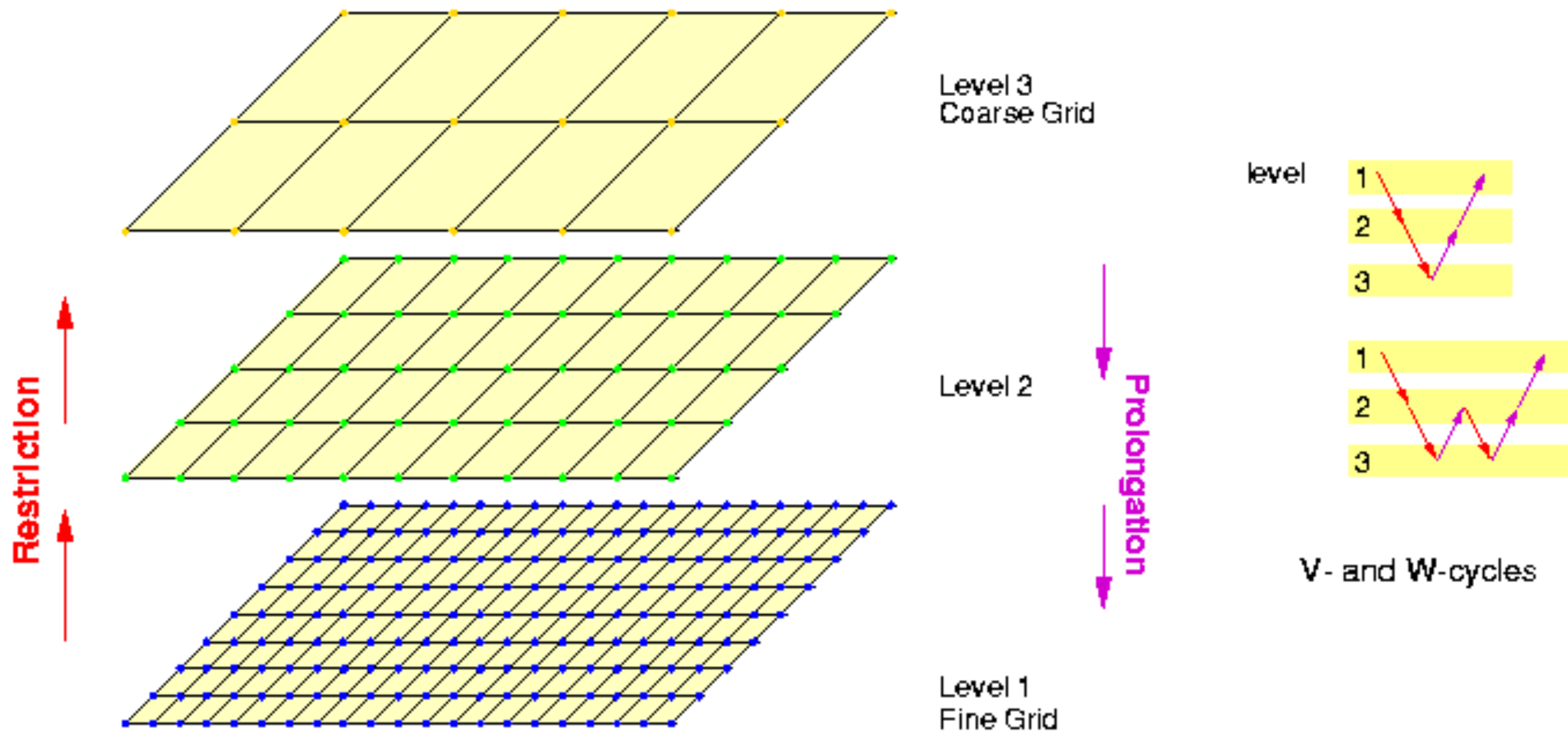


**T2K at The University of Tokyo**  
**Node: 16 cores**  
**Interconnect: Myrinet 2.5GB/s X 2**  
**Solver: ChannelFoam**  
**Mesh: 256x256x256**  
**Pre-conditioner for GAMG: DIC**

Better



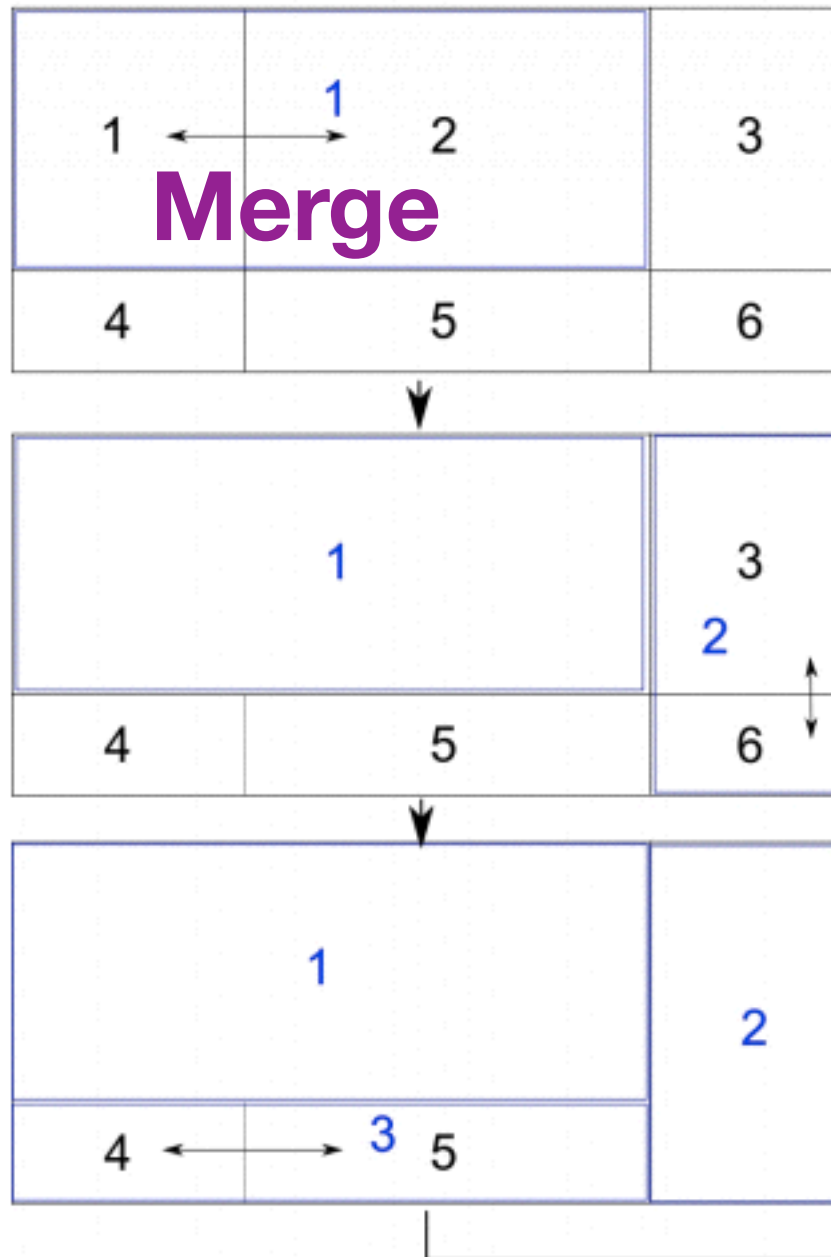
## Geometric agglomerated algebraic multi-grid solver (Generalised geometric-algebraic multi-grid in Userguide)



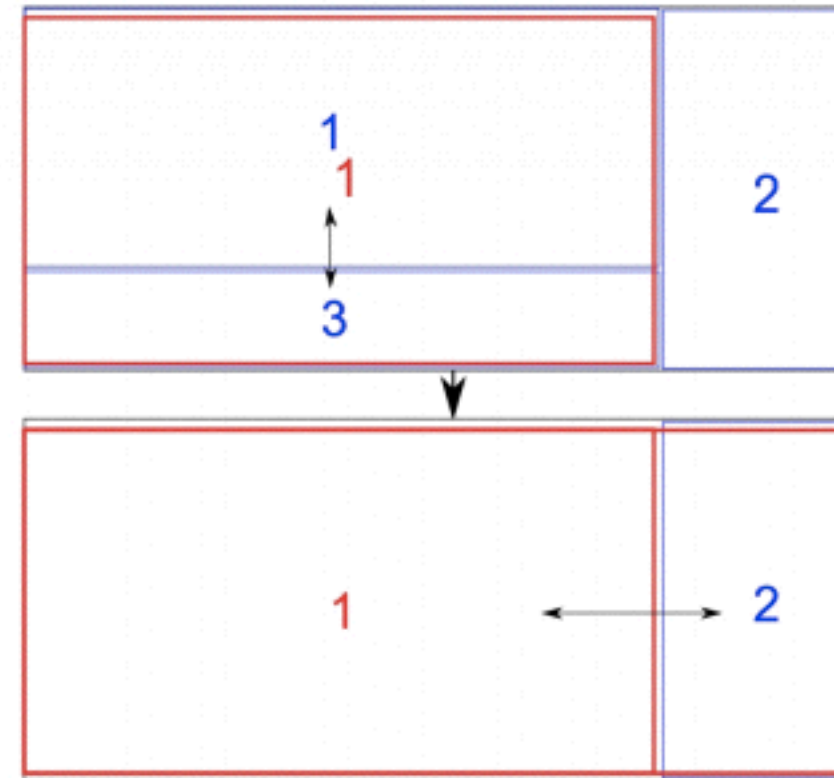
<http://www.lrr.in.tum.de/Par/appls/apps/amg.html>

# Geometric agglomeration process

## Finest grid (Lv.1)



## Coarse grid (Lv.2)



## Coarsest grid (Lv.3)

agglomerator faceAreaPair;  
mergeLevels 1;

Tim Behrens: OpenFOAM's basic solvers for linear systems of equations Solvers, preconditioners, smoothers,  
PhD course in CFD with OpenSource software, Technical University of Denmark, February 18, 2009



# Parameter settings for AMG solver



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## system/fvSolution:

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**smoother** GaussSeidel, DIC, DICGaussSeidel; // GaussSeidel is usually best

**directSolveCoarsest** false, true; // false: Use ICCG/BICCG for coarsest grid, true: Solve directly in coarsest grid

**agglomerator** faceAreaPair, algebraicPair; // faceAreaPair is usually better than algebraicPair

**mergeLevels** 1, 2, 3, ..; // Usually 1 is better. For simple meshes setting 2 could be better.

**nPreSweeps** 0, 1, 2, ..; // Number of pre-smoothing sweeps

**nPostSweeps** 0, 1, 2, ..; // Number of post-smoothing sweeps

**nFinestSweeps** 0, 1, 2,..; // Number of smoothing sweeps on finest mesh

**nCellsInCoarsestLevel** 1, 2, ..; // Number of cells in coarsest level mesh

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# Study about `nCellsInCoarsestLevel`



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## system/fvSolution:

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**nFinestSweeps** 0, 1, 2, 3,..; // Number of smoothing sweeps on finest mesh

**nCellsInCoarsestLevel** 8, 16, 32, ..., 256, ..., 2048, 4096, 8192; // Number of cells in coarsest level mesh

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# Other calculation conditions



## system/fvSolution:

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```
relaxationFactors // 0 < relaxationFactors <= 1
{
    p          0.3; // for pressure (important)
    U          0.5; // for velocity vectors (important)
    k          0.5; // for turbulence kinetic energy
    epsilon    0.5; // for turbulence kinetic energy
                // dissipation rate
}
```

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Solver: **simpleFoam**

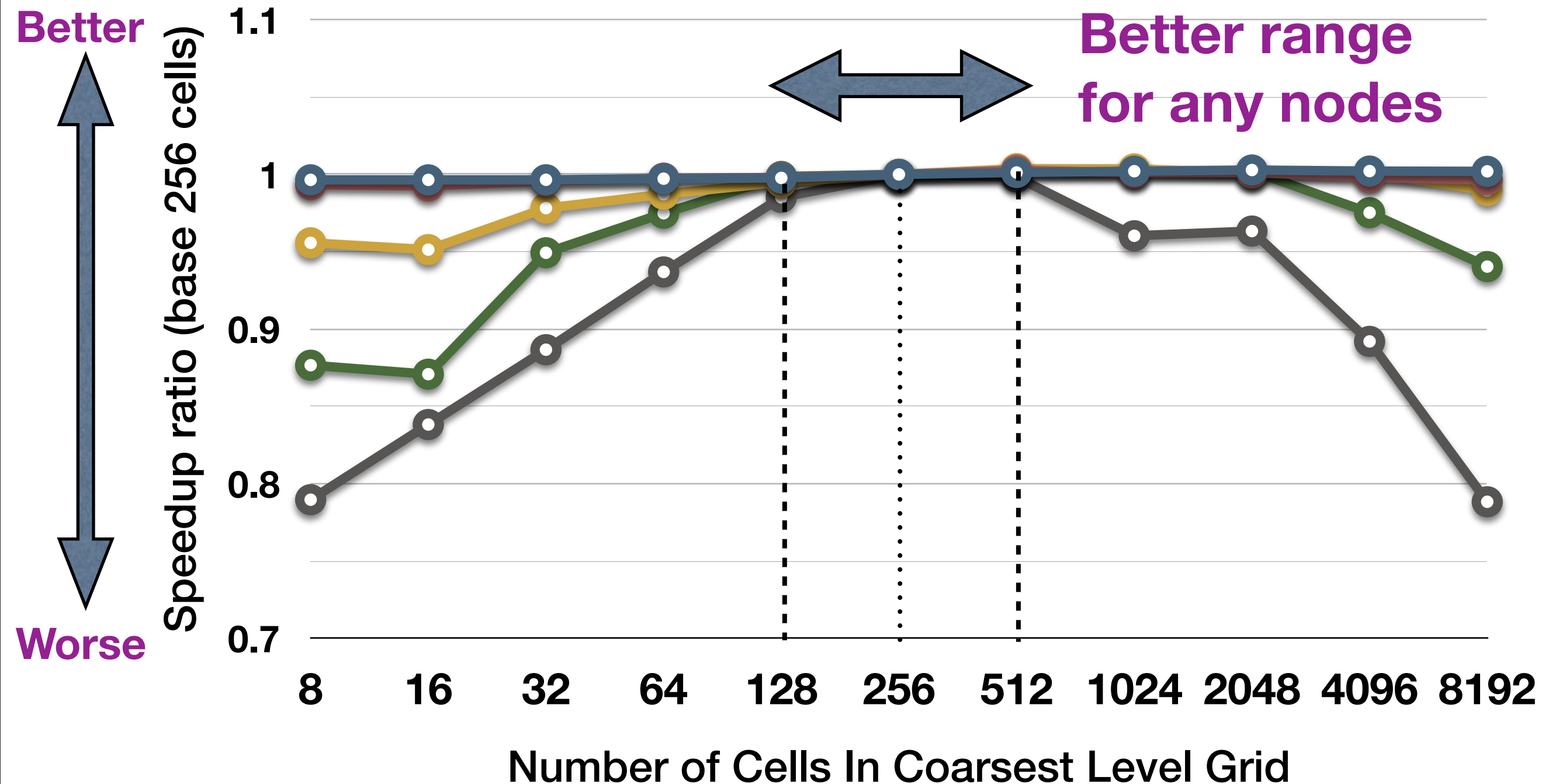
Initial field conditions: **potentialFoam**

CPU time: **50 steps** (No write result field)



# Results of speedup ratio

○ 1 node    ○ 2 nodes    ○ 4 nodes    ○ 8 nodes    ○ 16 nodes



# Study about `nCellsInCoarsestLevel`



## system/fvSolution:

---

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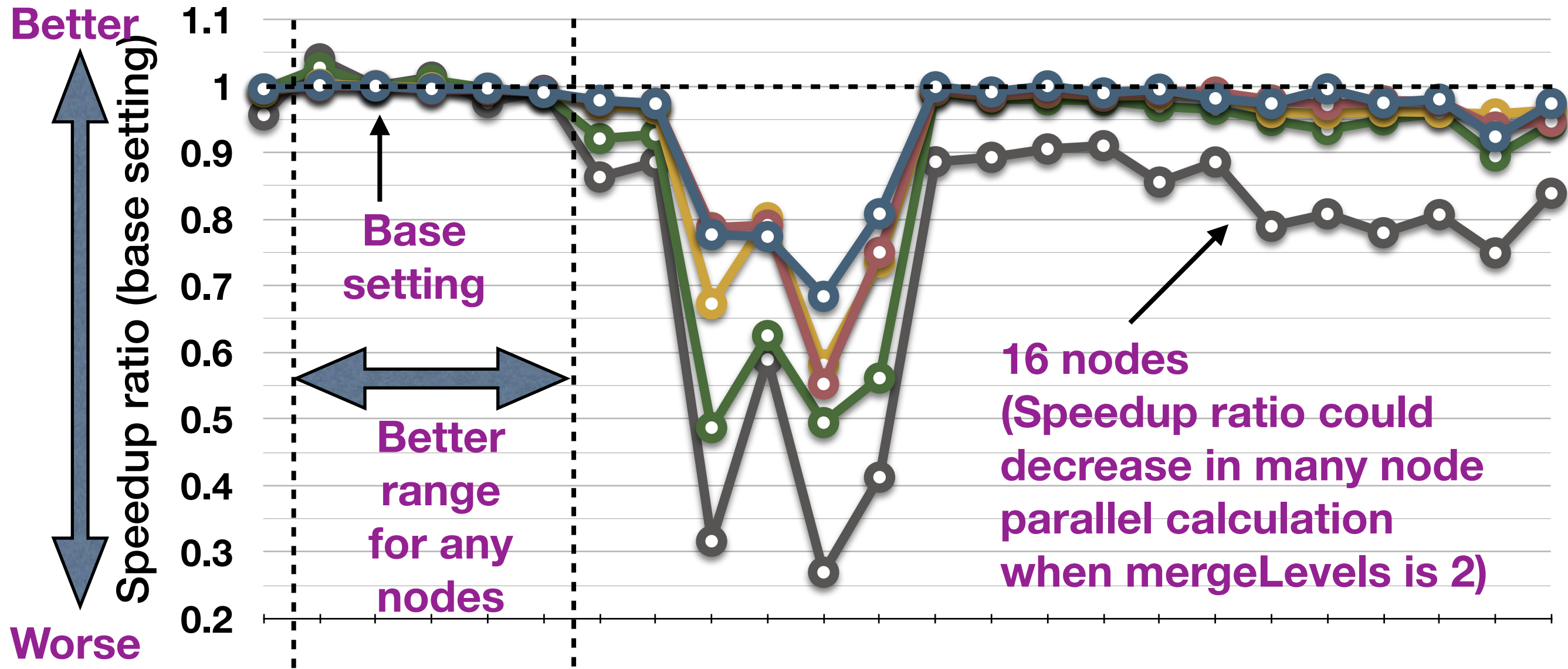
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# Results of speedup ratio

○ 1 node   
 ○ 2 nodes   
 ○ 4 nodes   
 ○ 8 nodes   
 ○ 16 nodes



mergeLevels	1												2															
nPreSweeps	0						1						0						1									
nPostSweeps	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3				
nFinestSwee	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3



# Any Questions?

