

Quadrature-free Discontinuous Galerkin Formulation for Shallow-water Equations with Code Generation Features

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Ocean Circulation Models

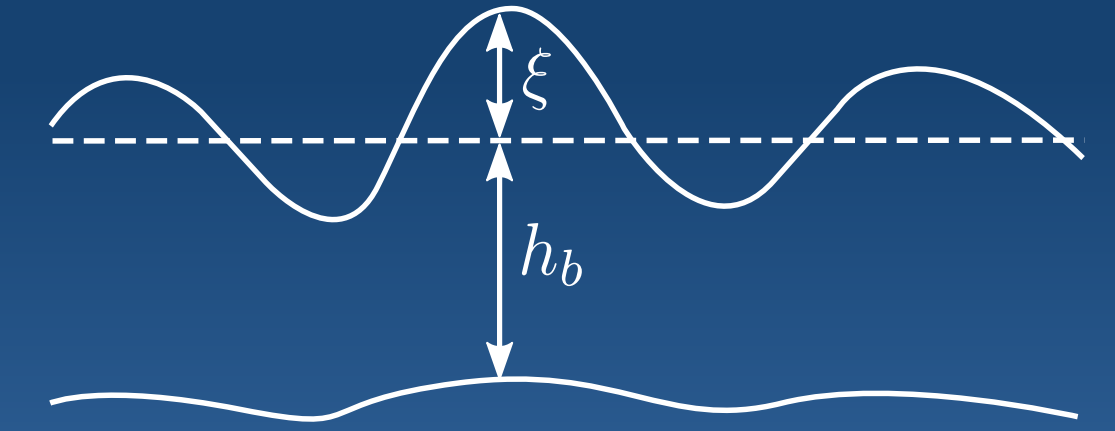
- Discontinuous Galerkin (DG) method for higher order and accuracy
- Novel quadrature-free scheme for better performance
- Automated code generation for better performance, productivity and portability
- Generated block-structured grids for realistic ocean domains

2D Shallow-water Equations ¹

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{U}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial (\mathbf{U})}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{U} \mathbf{U}^T / H) + \tau_{bf} \mathbf{U} + f_c \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{U} + g H \nabla \xi = \mathbf{F}$$

ξ : elevation of the free water surface, h_b : bathymetric depth,
 $H = h_b + \xi$: total fluid depth, f_c : Coriolis parameter, \mathbf{k} : local vertical vector,
 $\mathbf{U} = (U, V)^T$: depth integrated horizontal velocity field,
 \mathbf{F} : forcing term, g : gravitational acceleration, τ_{bf} : bottom friction coefficient



Modification of the System for Quadrature-free Integration with $\mathbf{c} := (\xi, U, V)^T$

Compact representation of SWE in conservative form:

Introducing depth averaged velocity field $\mathbf{u} = (u, v)^T$

Recasting of nonlinearities into product form

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{c}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{U^2}{H} + \frac{1}{2}g(H^2 - h_b^2) & \frac{UV}{H} \\ \frac{UV}{H} & \frac{V^2}{H} + \frac{1}{2}g(H^2 - h_b^2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\tau_{bf}U + f_cV + g\xi \frac{\partial h_b}{\partial x} + F_x \\ -\tau_{bf}V - f_cU + g\xi \frac{\partial h_b}{\partial y} + F_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{c}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} U & V \\ \underbrace{Uu + \frac{1}{2}g(H^2 - h_b^2)}_{\tilde{A}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u})} & \underbrace{Uv + \frac{1}{2}g(H^2 - h_b^2)}_{\tilde{A}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u})} \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{A}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u})} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\tau_{bf}U + f_cV + g\xi \frac{\partial h_b}{\partial x} + F_x \\ -\tau_{bf}V - f_cU + g\xi \frac{\partial h_b}{\partial y} + F_y \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u})}$$

$\mathbf{u} H = \mathbf{U}$

Semi-discrete DG Formulation on Ω_e

$\{\mathcal{T}_\Delta\}_{h>0}$ triangulation of $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ with Ω_e elements of \mathcal{T}_Δ , discontinuous polynomial space $\mathbb{V}_\Delta = \{\varphi_\Delta \in L^1(\Omega) : \varphi|_T \in \mathbb{P}_p(T), \forall T \in \mathcal{T}_\Delta\}$; seek $\mathbf{c}_\Delta \in (\mathbb{V}_\Delta)^3, \mathbf{u}_\Delta \in (\mathbb{V}_\Delta)^2$, s. t. for $t \in (t_0, t_{end}), \forall \Omega_e \in \mathcal{T}_\Delta \forall \phi_\Delta \in (\mathbb{V}_\Delta)^3$ and $\forall \psi_\Delta \in (\mathbb{V}_\Delta)^2$:

$$(\partial_t \mathbf{c}_\Delta, \phi_\Delta)_{\Omega_e} + \langle \hat{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{c}_\Delta, \mathbf{u}_\Delta, \mathbf{c}_h^+, \mathbf{u}_\Delta^+; \mathbf{n}), \phi_\Delta \rangle_{\partial \Omega_e} - \left(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{c}_\Delta, \mathbf{u}_\Delta), \nabla \phi_\Delta \right)_{\Omega_e} = (\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{c}_\Delta, \mathbf{u}_\Delta), \phi_\Delta)_{\Omega_e}$$

$$(\mathbf{u}_\Delta \cdot \mathbf{H}_\Delta, \psi_\Delta)_{\Omega_e} = (\mathbf{u}_\Delta H_\Delta, \psi_\Delta)_{\Omega_e}$$

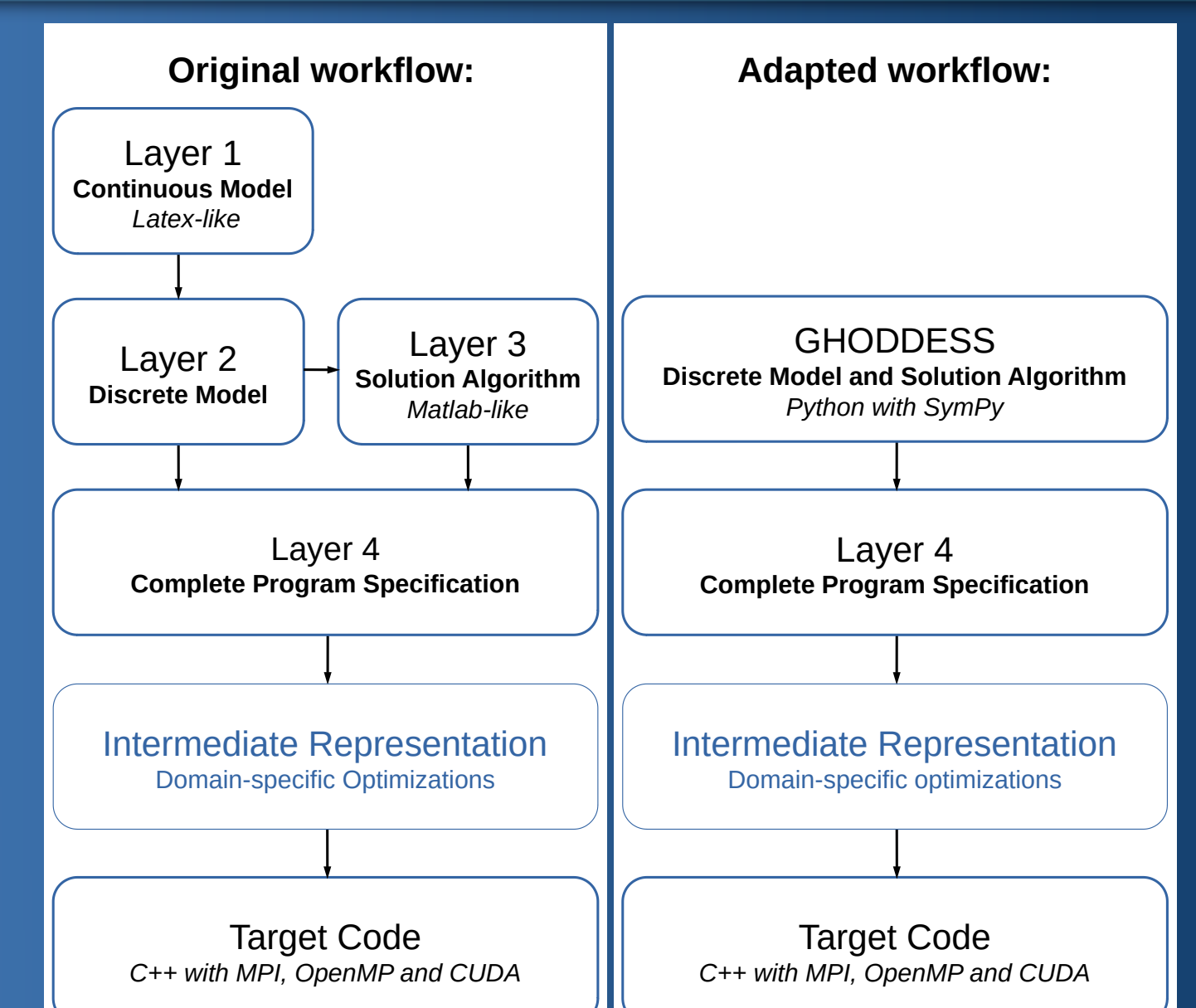
With Lax-Friedrichs flux $\hat{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{c}_\Delta, \mathbf{u}_\Delta, \mathbf{c}_\Delta^+, \mathbf{u}_\Delta^+; \mathbf{n}) := \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{c}_\Delta, \mathbf{u}_\Delta) + \tilde{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{c}_\Delta^+, \mathbf{u}_\Delta^+) \right) \cdot \mathbf{n} + |\lambda| (\mathbf{c}_\Delta - \mathbf{c}_\Delta^+) \right)$

GHODDESS (Generation of Higher-Order Discretizations Deployed as ExaSlang Specifications) ²

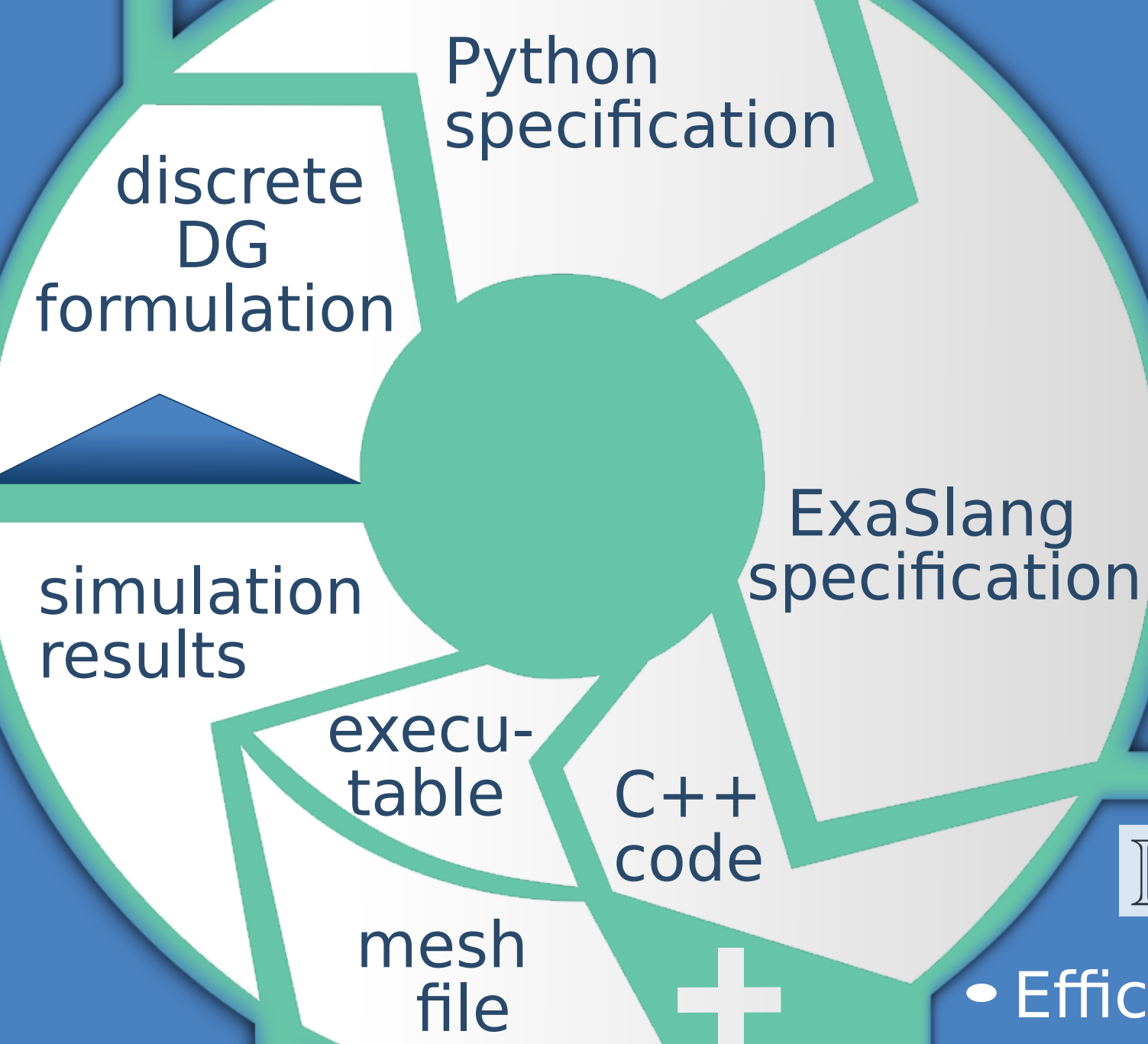
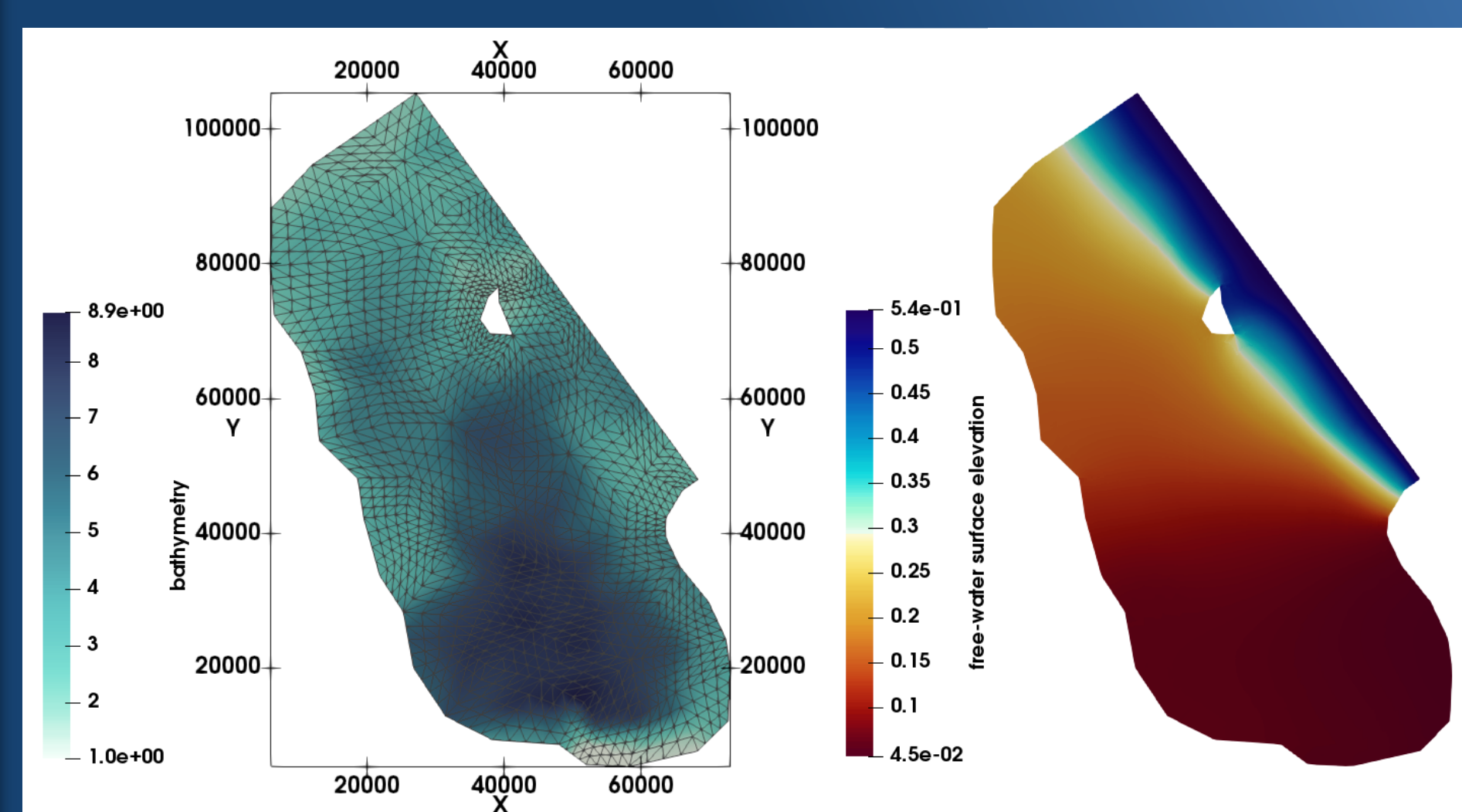
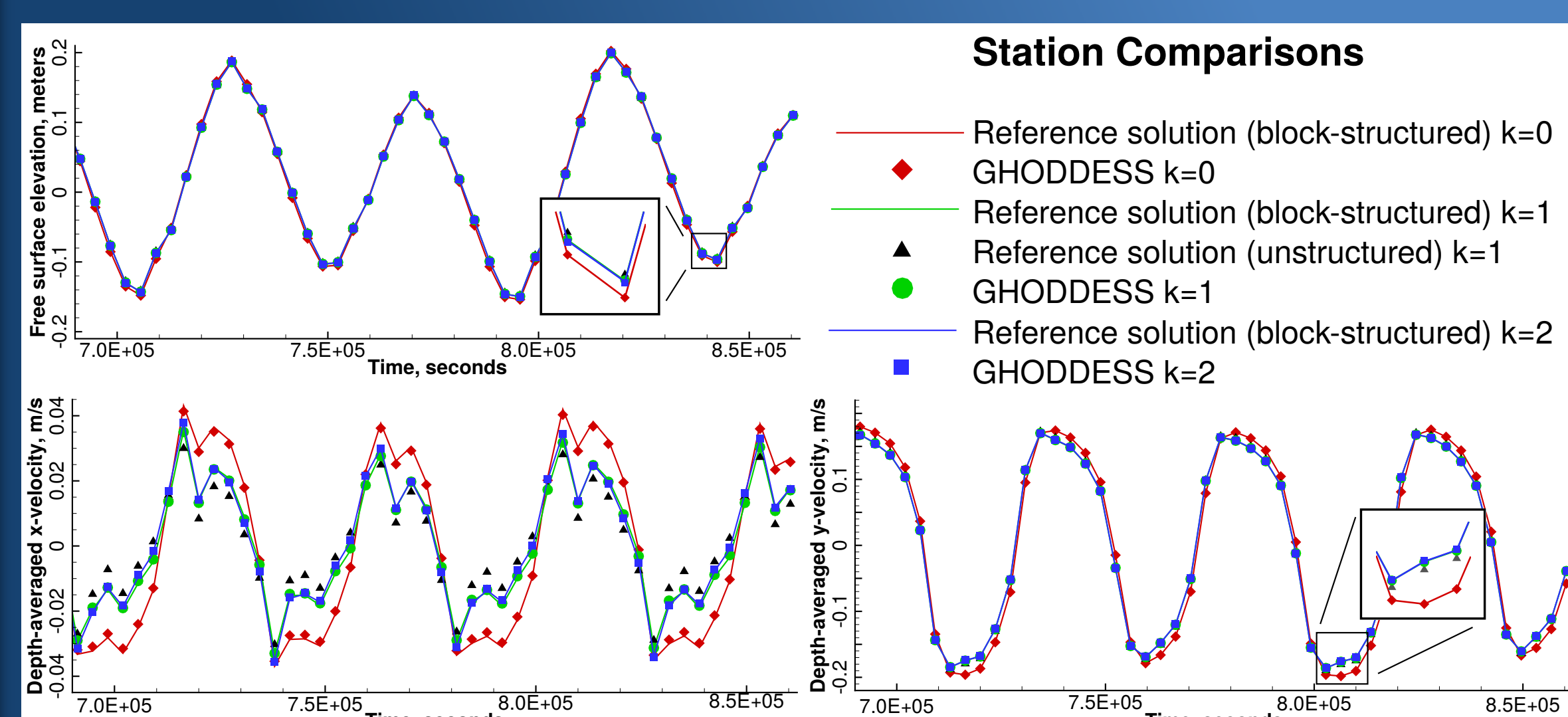
- Uses Python library sympy (analytical differentiation and integral evaluation)
- Contains classes representing triangles and data fields

ExaSlang ³

Multi-layered
Domain-Specific
Language



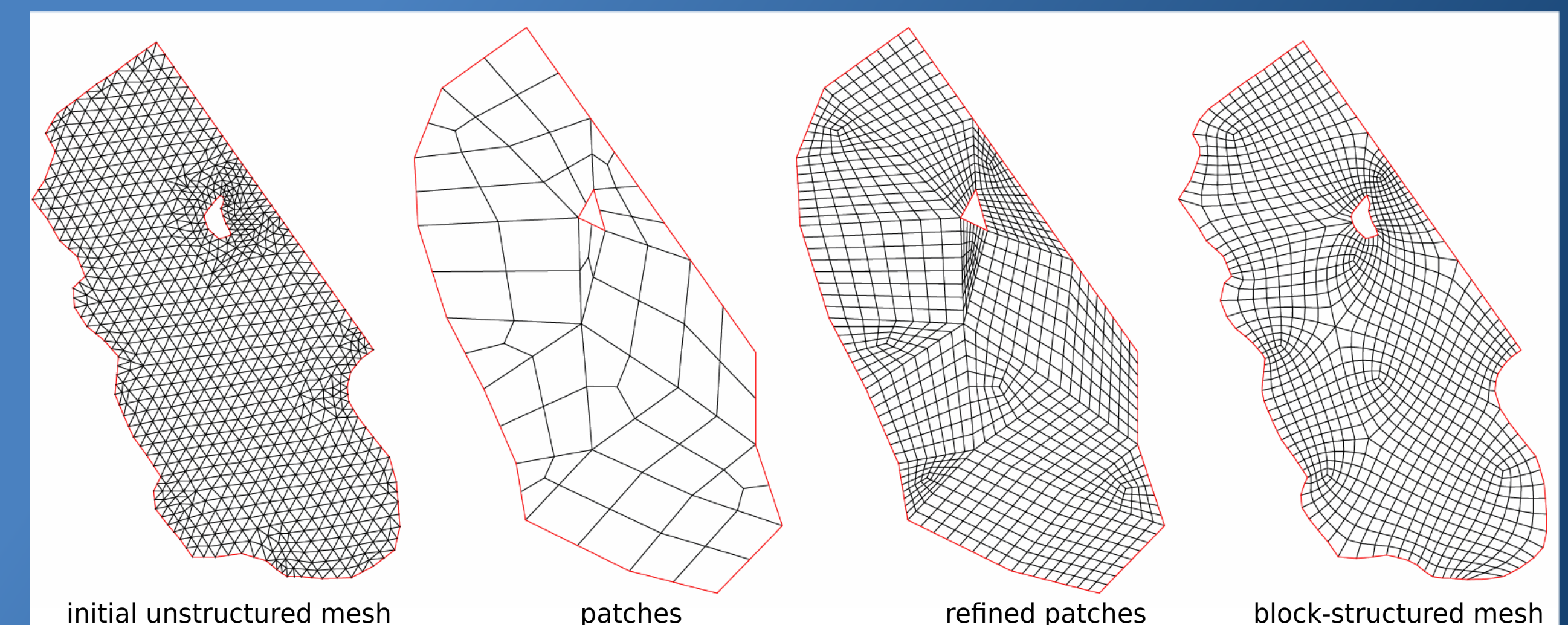
Tidal Flow near Bahamas



ExaStencils ⁴

- Efficient code generation for massively parallel applications
- Parsing ExaSlang code, transforming code elements for low-level optimizations
- Maps to C++ code with CUDA, MPI and OpenMP

Generation of Block-structured Grids ⁵



Current and Future work

- Incorporate p-adaptivity into the quadrature-free formulation
- Scalability and performance on different hardware architectures
- Transfer approaches to 3D ocean models

References

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- 3 S. Kuckuk. "Automatic Code Generation for Massively Parallel Applications in Computational Fluid Dynamics". PhD Thesis. (2019)
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