Применение сеточно-характеристического метода для решения задач распространения динамических волновых возмущений на высокопроизводительных вычислительных системах

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Открытая конференция ИСП РАН им. В.П. Иванникова
Москва, 5-6 декабря 2019 г.

МФТИ

Numerical Methods and Models

- Media models:
  - Linear elasticity, viscoelastic
  - Linear acoustic
- Numerical methods:
  - Grid-characteristic
  - Galerkin
  - FDTD
  - TVD, WENO finite-volumes
- Features:
  - Explicit cracks setting
  - Explicit layers borders setting
  - High-order numerical schemes, monotonicity
  - HPCs oriented

Mathematical model

Relation between velocity and deformation

$$\begin{cases} \rho \dot{\vec{v}} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T} \\ \dot{\mathbf{T}} = \lambda (\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) \mathbf{I} + \mu (\nabla \otimes \vec{v} + \vec{v} \otimes \nabla) \end{cases}$$

Motion equation

Hooke's law

ρ – density

λ, μ – Lame elastic parameters

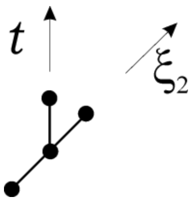
$\vec{v}$ – velocity

$\mathbf{T}$ – stress tensor

Grid-characteristic method

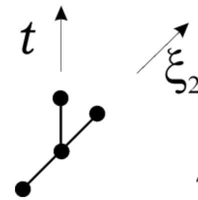
Split directions

$$\vec{u} = (\upsilon_x, \upsilon_y, \sigma_{xx}, \sigma_{xy}, \sigma_{yy})$$



$$\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{A}_1 \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial \xi_1} = 0$$

$$\vec{u}' = \vec{u}^n - \tau \mathbf{A}_1 \Delta_1 \vec{u}^n$$



$$\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{A}_2 \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial \xi_2} = 0$$

$$\vec{u}^{n+1} = \vec{u}' - \tau \mathbf{A}_2 \Delta_2 \vec{u}'$$

$$\vec{u}^{n+1} = \vec{u}^n - \tau(\mathbf{A}_1 \Delta_1 + \mathbf{A}_2 \Delta_2)\vec{u}^n + O(\tau^2)$$

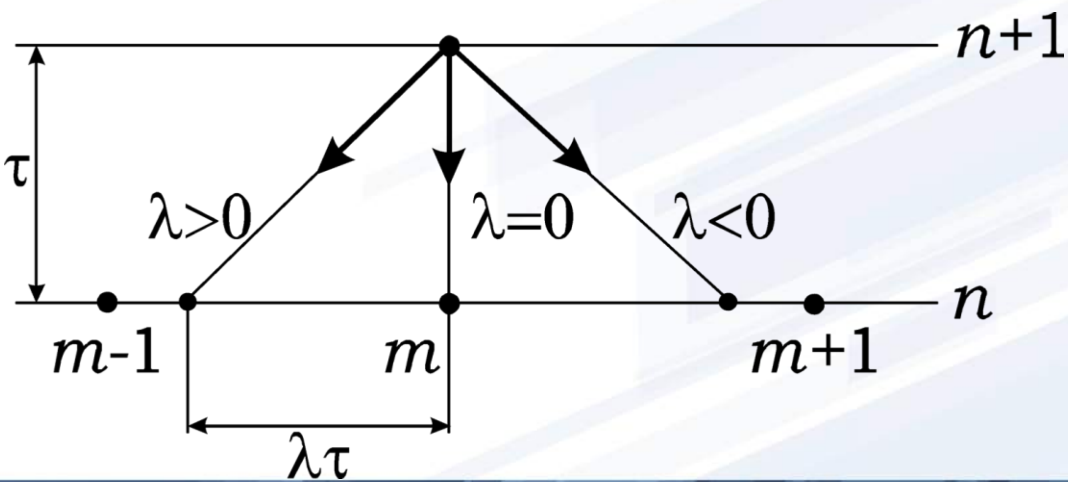
Hyperbolic problem

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{\Omega}^{-1} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{\Omega}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{\Omega}^{-1} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{\Omega} \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial \xi} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{\Lambda} \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial \xi} = 0 \quad (\vec{v} \equiv \mathbf{\Omega} \vec{u})$$

$$v^{n+1}(\xi) = v^n(\xi - \lambda \tau)$$



Research Software

- **Structural mesh**
  - Grid-characteristic, finite-volume, FDTD methods 1-4 order of accuracy
  - Block structural meshes, curved meshes
  - Large mesh sizes (over 1 billion nodes)
  - Parallelized to MPI / OpenMP / CUDA / OpenCL
- **Non-structural grids**
  - The discontinuous Galerkin method of 1-8 order of accuracy
  - Adaptive Triangular and Tetrahedral Mesh
  - Settlement grids more than 100 million nodes
  - Parallelized to MPI / OpenMP
- **Features:**
  - VTK-based visualization (ParaView, VisIt, Mayavi)
  - Seismogram format - segy
  - Elastic / acoustic media, explicit separation of contacts and heterogeneities

Research Software Features

- Linux console intensive usage
- MPI and OpenMP technologies utilization, remote access to hardware
- No external dependencies, pure C++
- Oriented on C++ 98 (currently porting to C++11) to eliminate compile problems on old hardware

GPU parallelization

- CPU
  - Compilers: icc
  - Compiler Options :
    - -mavx
    - -fopenmp (auto vectorization)
    - -O2
- GPU
  - Compilers: nvcc, gcc
  - Compiler Options:
    - -O2
    - -use_fast_math

CPU properties: Intel Xeon E5-2697 2.7 GHz

GPU properties:

GPU	CUDA cores (streaming processors)	Clock rate, MHz	GFLOPS - single precision	SP:DP	GFLOPS - double precision
GeForce GT 640	384	900	691	24	29
GeForce GTX 480	480	1401	1345	8	168
GeForce GTX 680	1536	1006	3090	24	129
GeForce GTX 760	1152	980	2258	24	94
GeForce GTX 780	2304	863	3977	24	166
GeForce GTX 780 Ti	2880	876	5046	24	210
GeForce GTX 980	2048	1126	4612	32	144
Tesla M2070	448	1150	1030	2	515
Tesla K40m	2880	745	4291	3	1430
Tesla K80	2496	562	2806	1.5	1870
Radeon HD 7950	1792	800	2867	4	717
Radeon R9 290	2560	947	4849	8	606

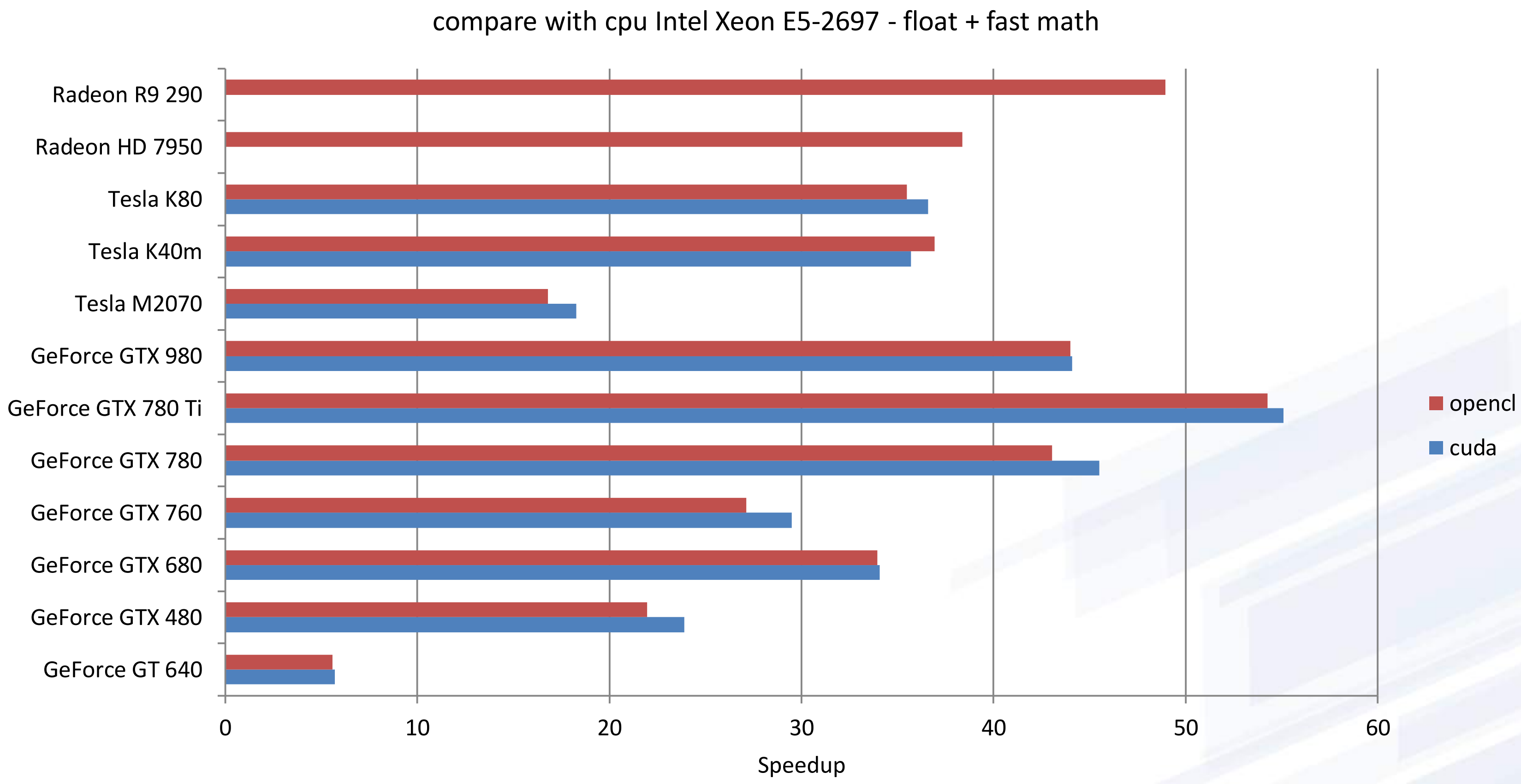
Test program

- Grid size: 4096x4096
- Time steps: 6500
- Data type: float, double
- Grid node: 5 float (double)
- Occupied memory:
  - 320 MB (float)
  - 640 MB (double)

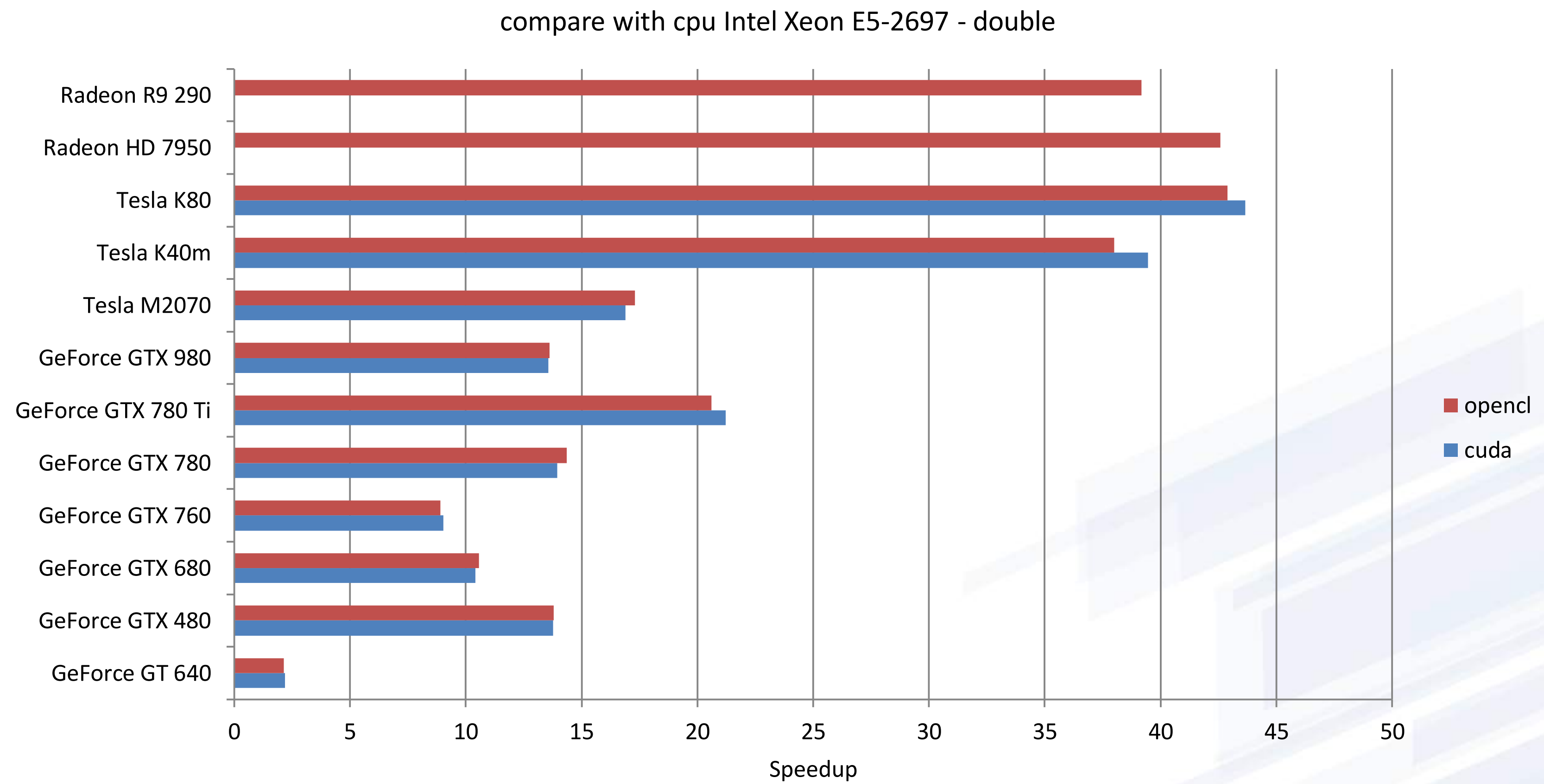
CPU version

- Single-precision and double-precision
- 190 FLOPS to recalculate one node in grid
- Program consumes 18.8 TFLOPS
- Single-thread, single CPU core
- AVX instructions – vectorization

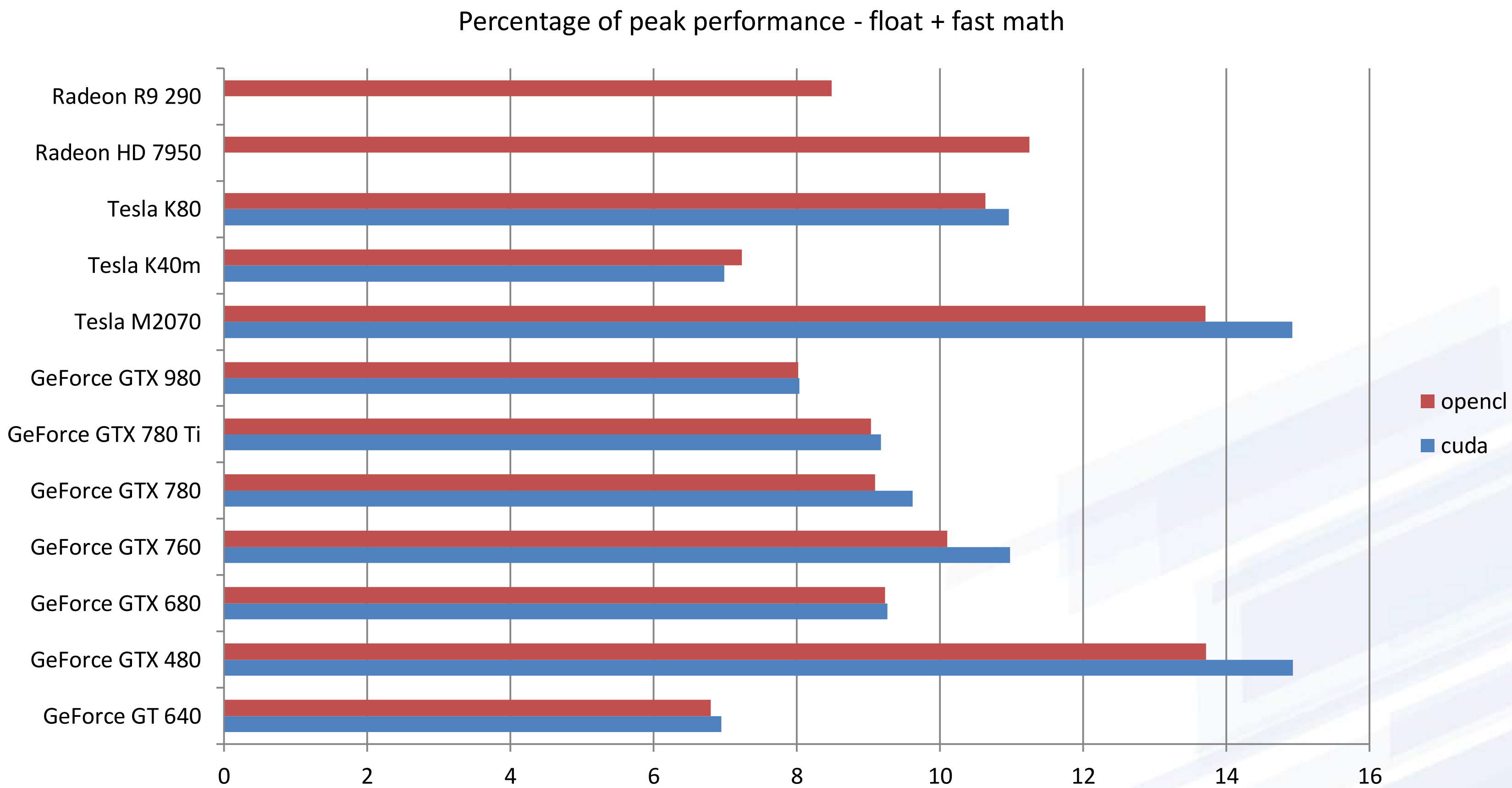
Speedup of GPU implementation compared to CPU



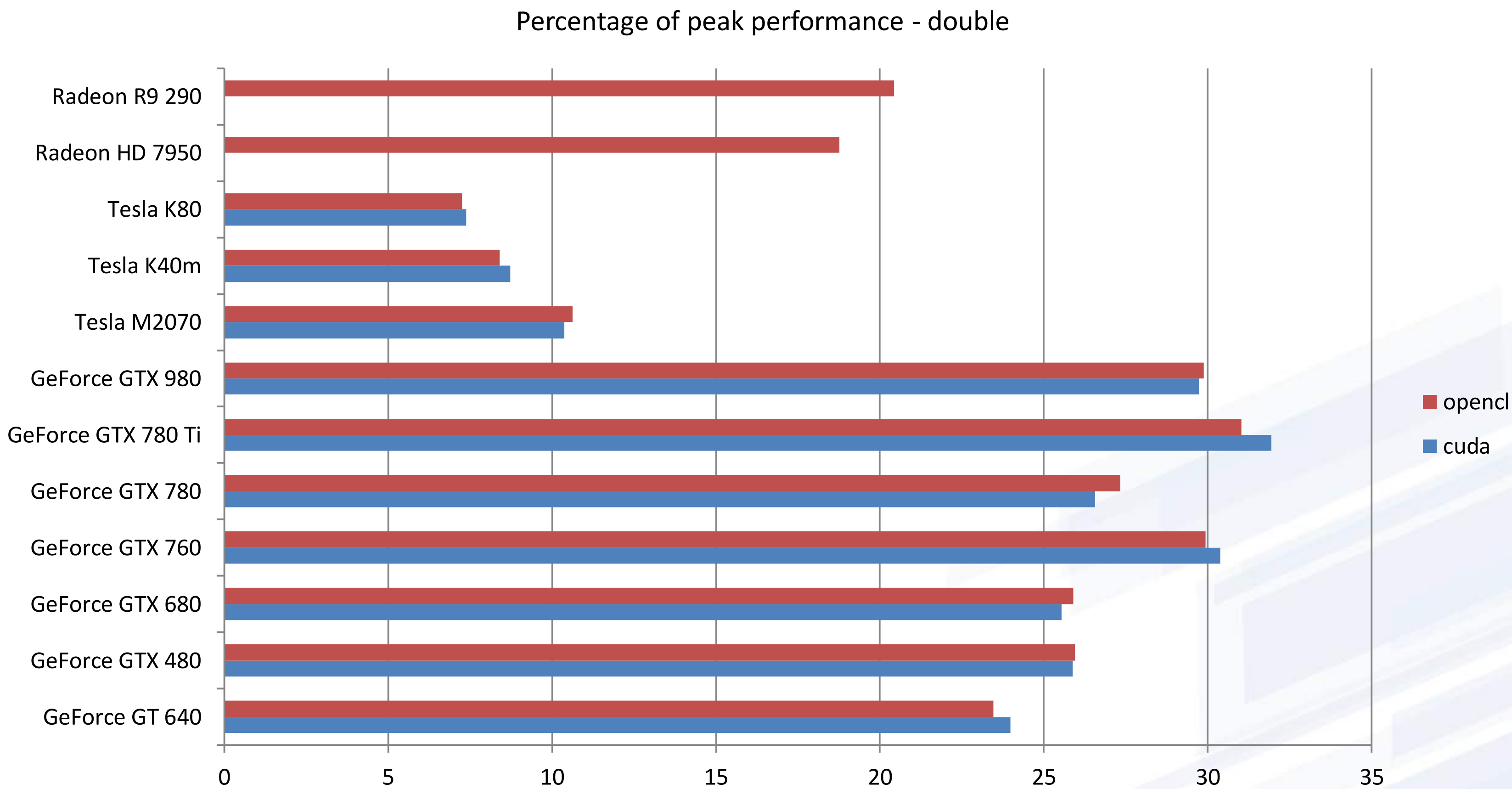
Speedup of GPU implementation compared to CPU



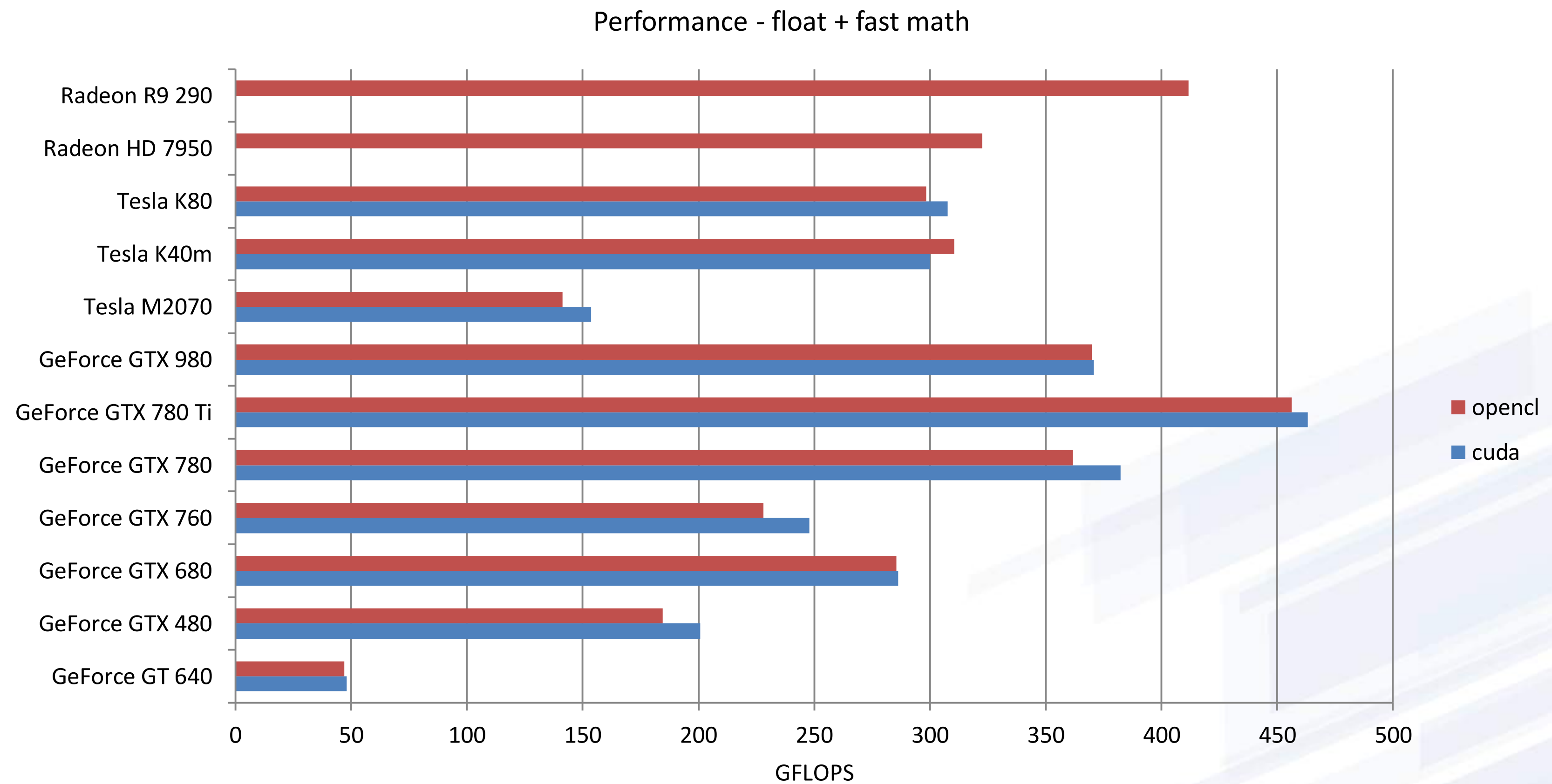
Percentage of peak performance



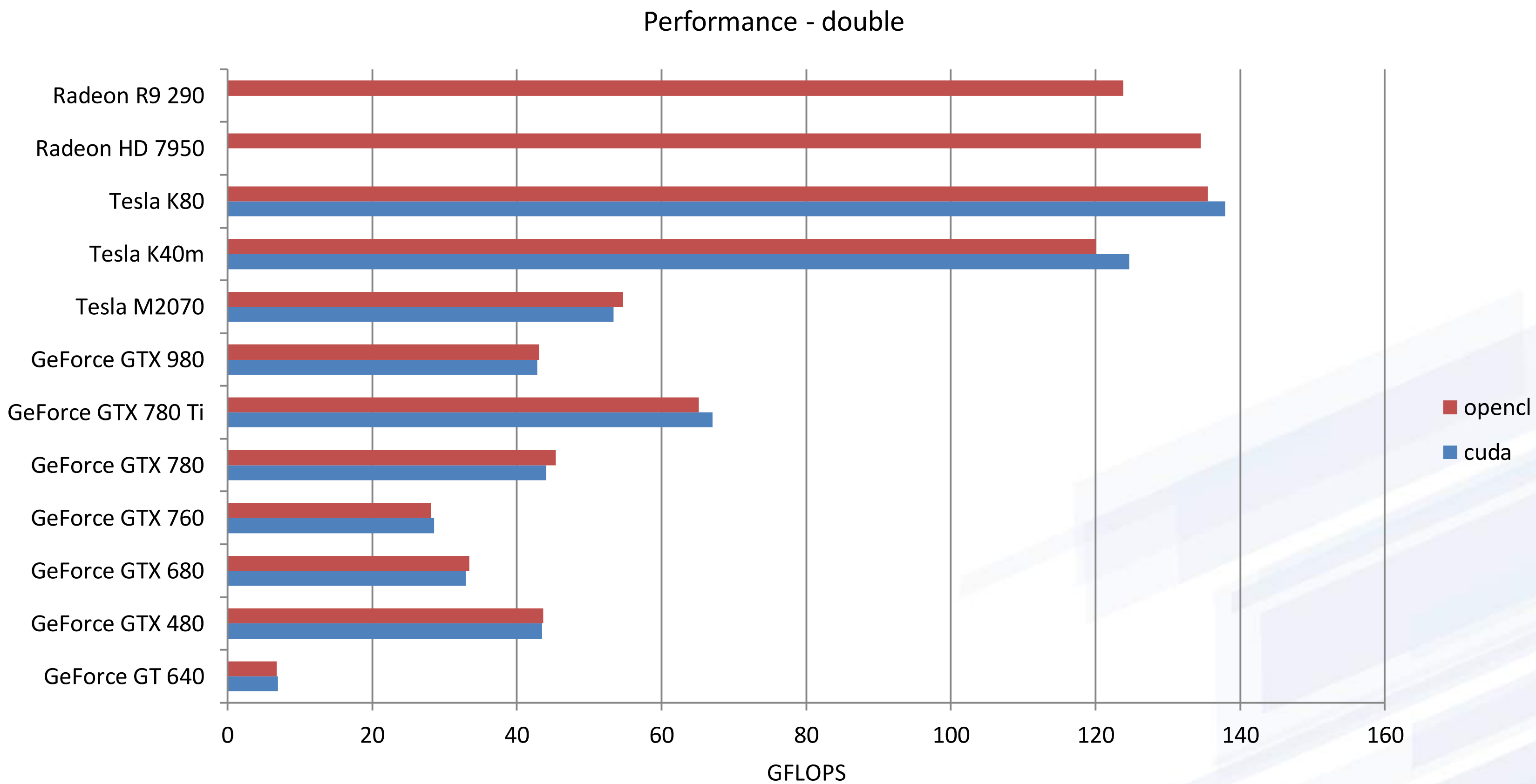
Percentage of peak performance



Performance



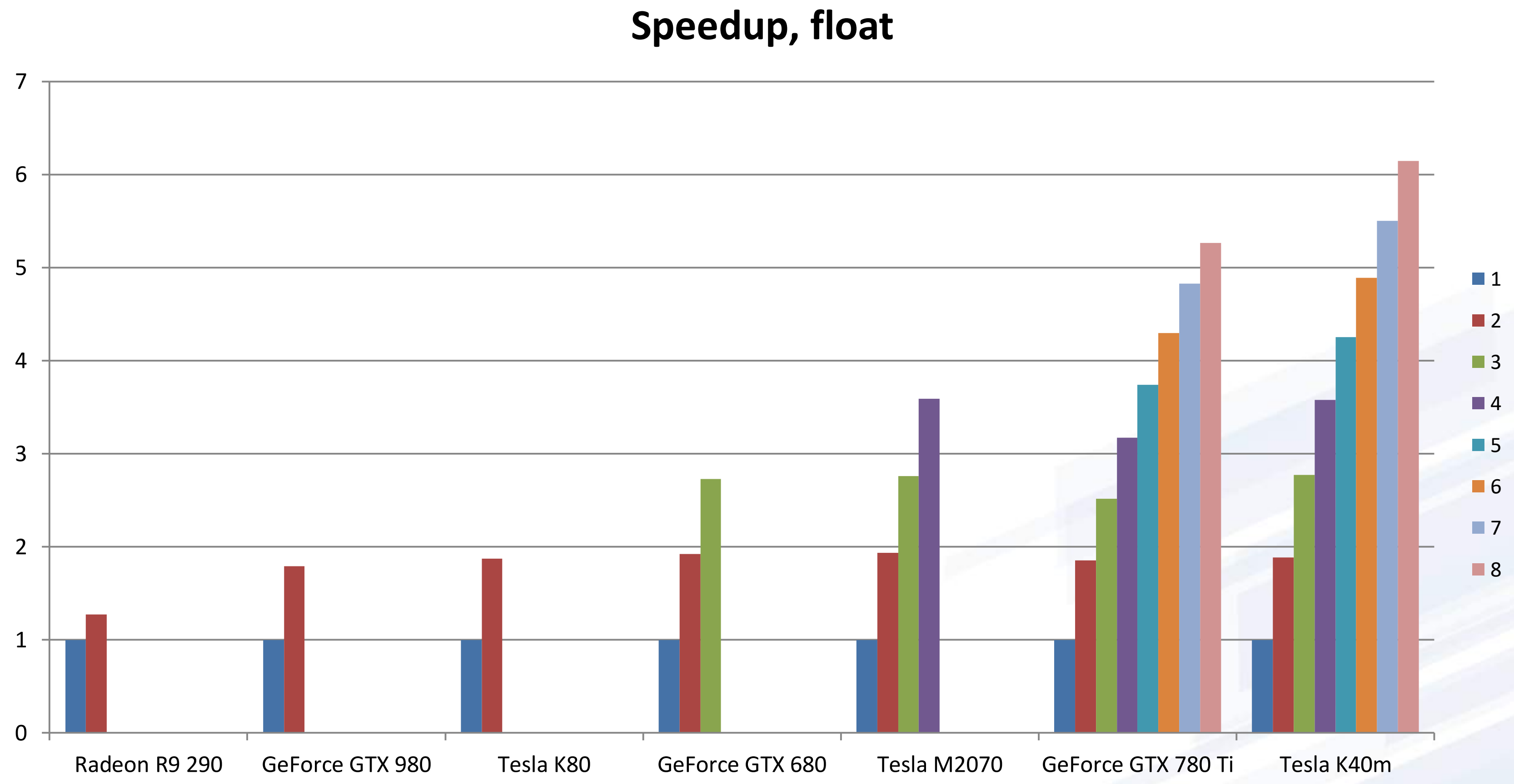
Performance



GPU parallelization

- Multiple GPUs
- Divide grid along axis Y
- Data exchanges between GPUs by adjacent grid nodes
- GPUDirect (only in CUDA) – exchange data by PCI Express bypassing CPU

Speedup (number of GPUs)



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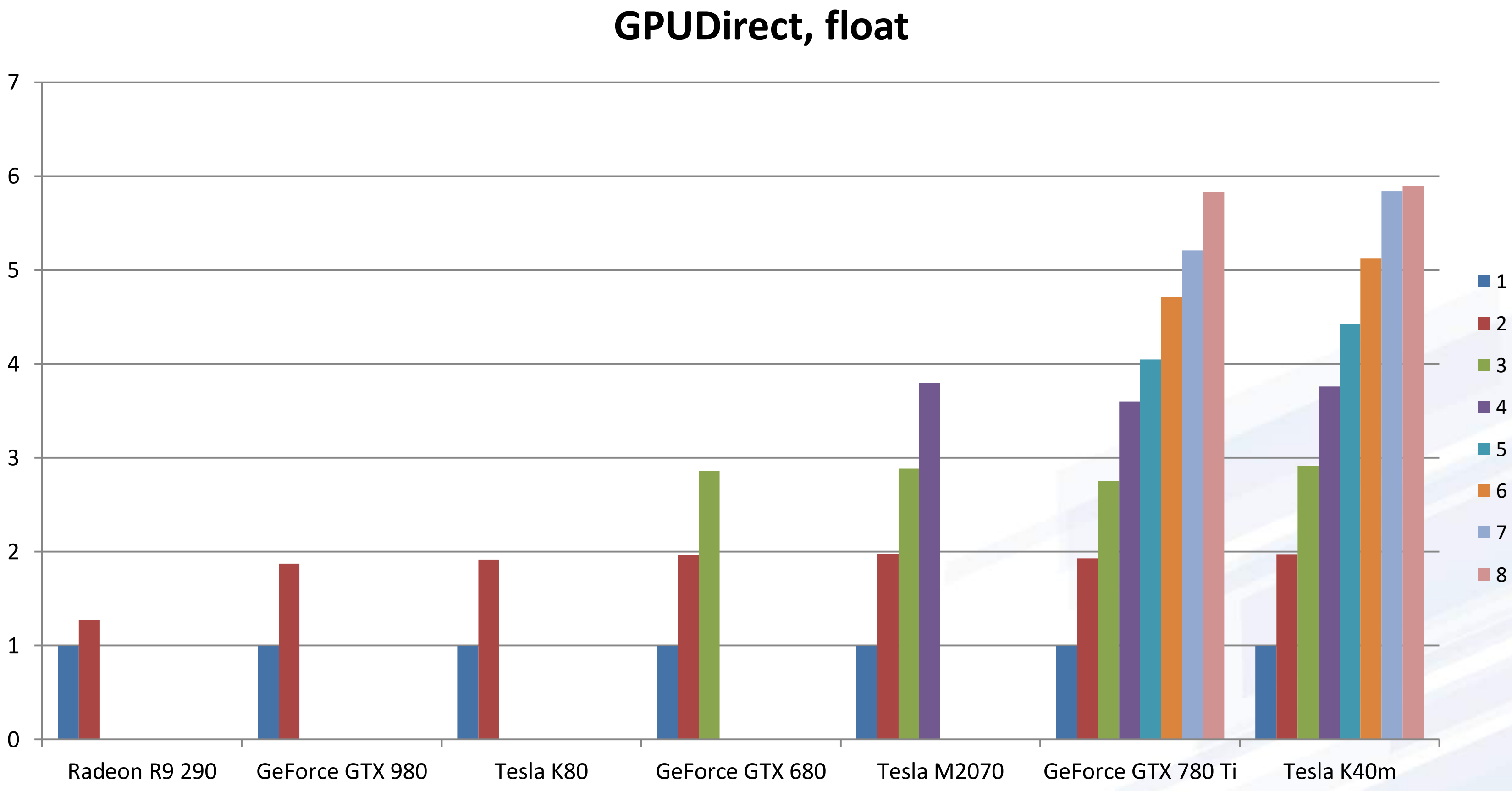
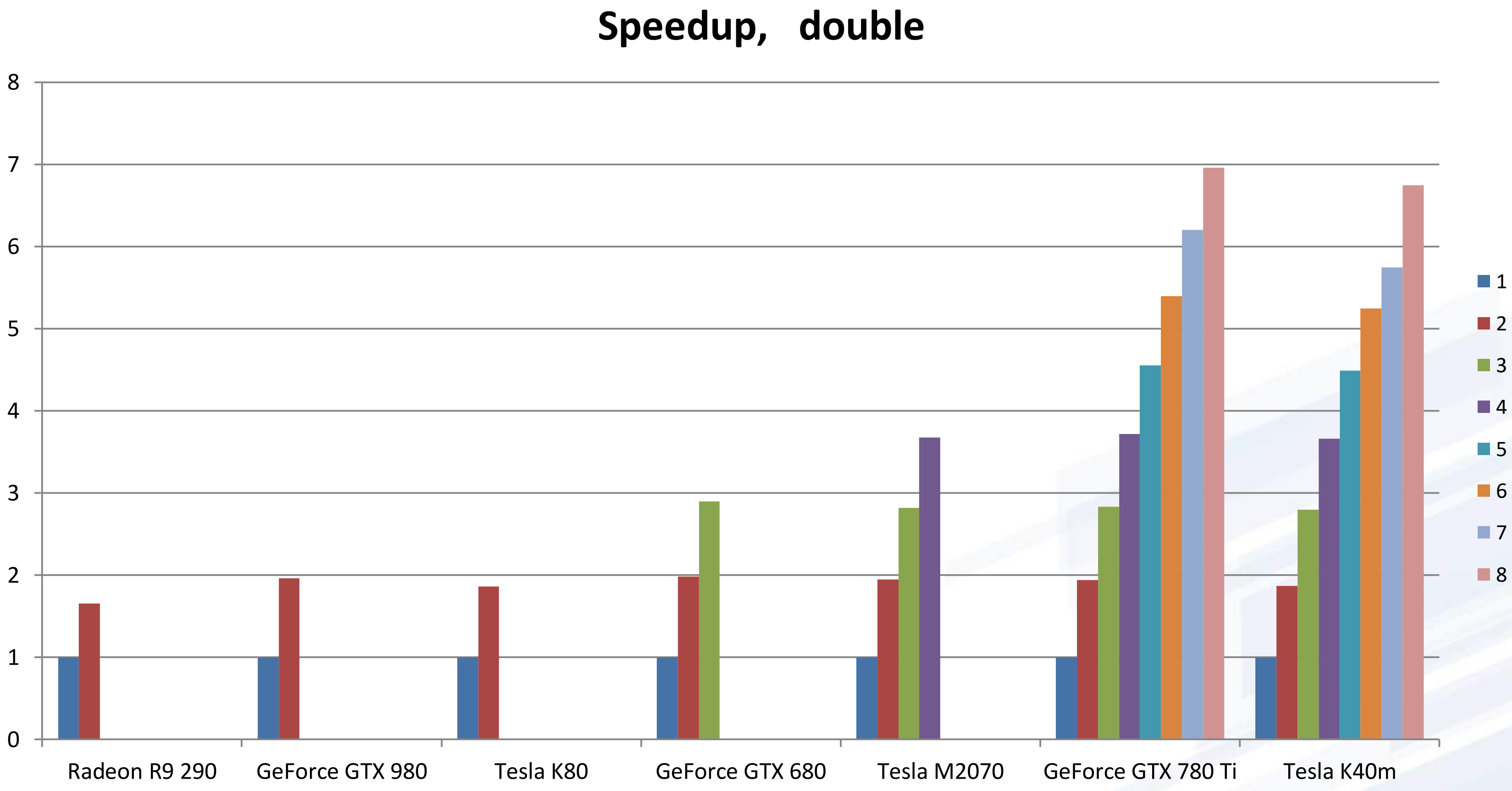
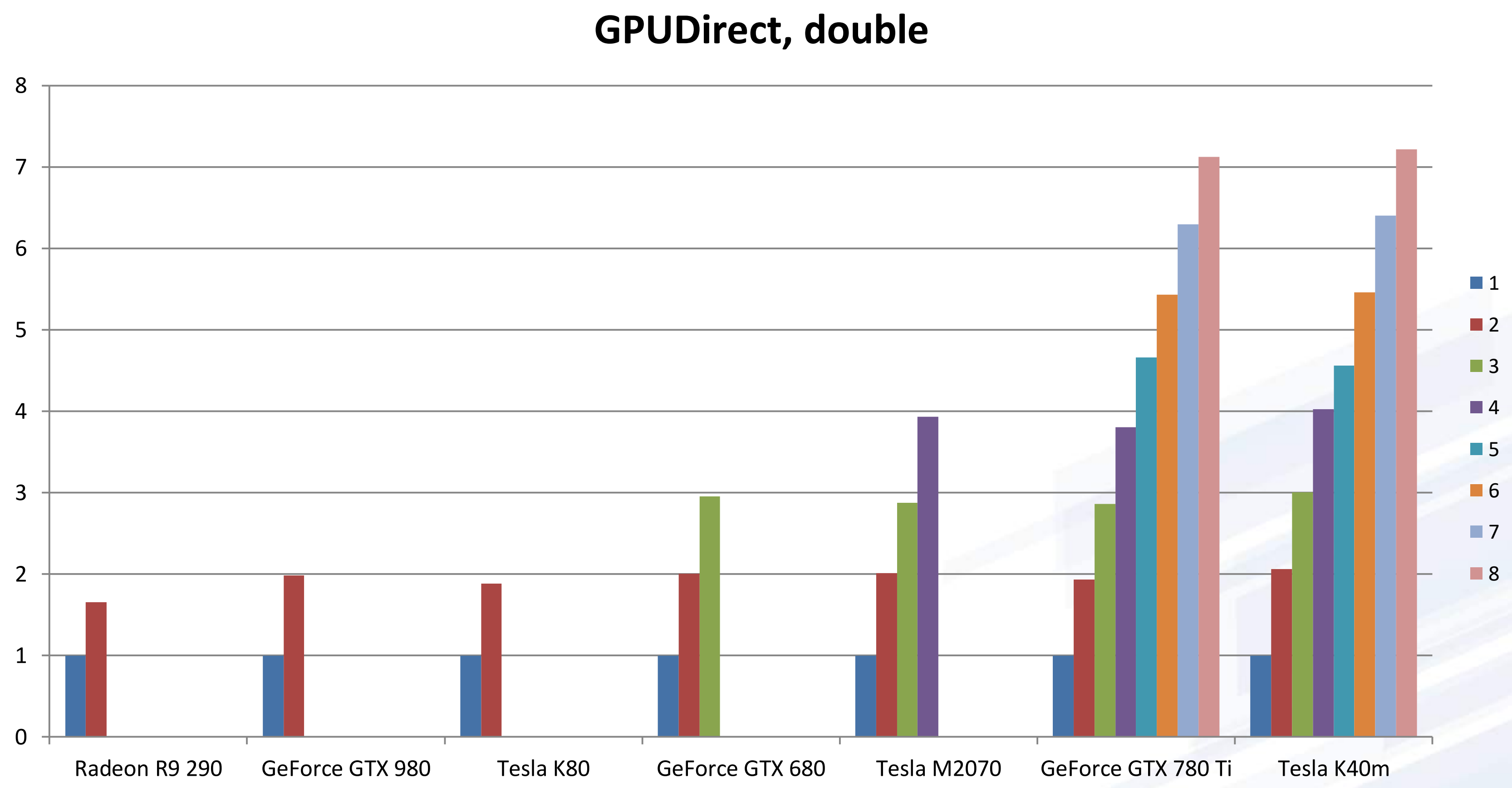
GPUDirect (except Radeon R9 290)



Speedup (number of GPUs)



GPUDirect
(except Radeon R9 290)



Conclusion

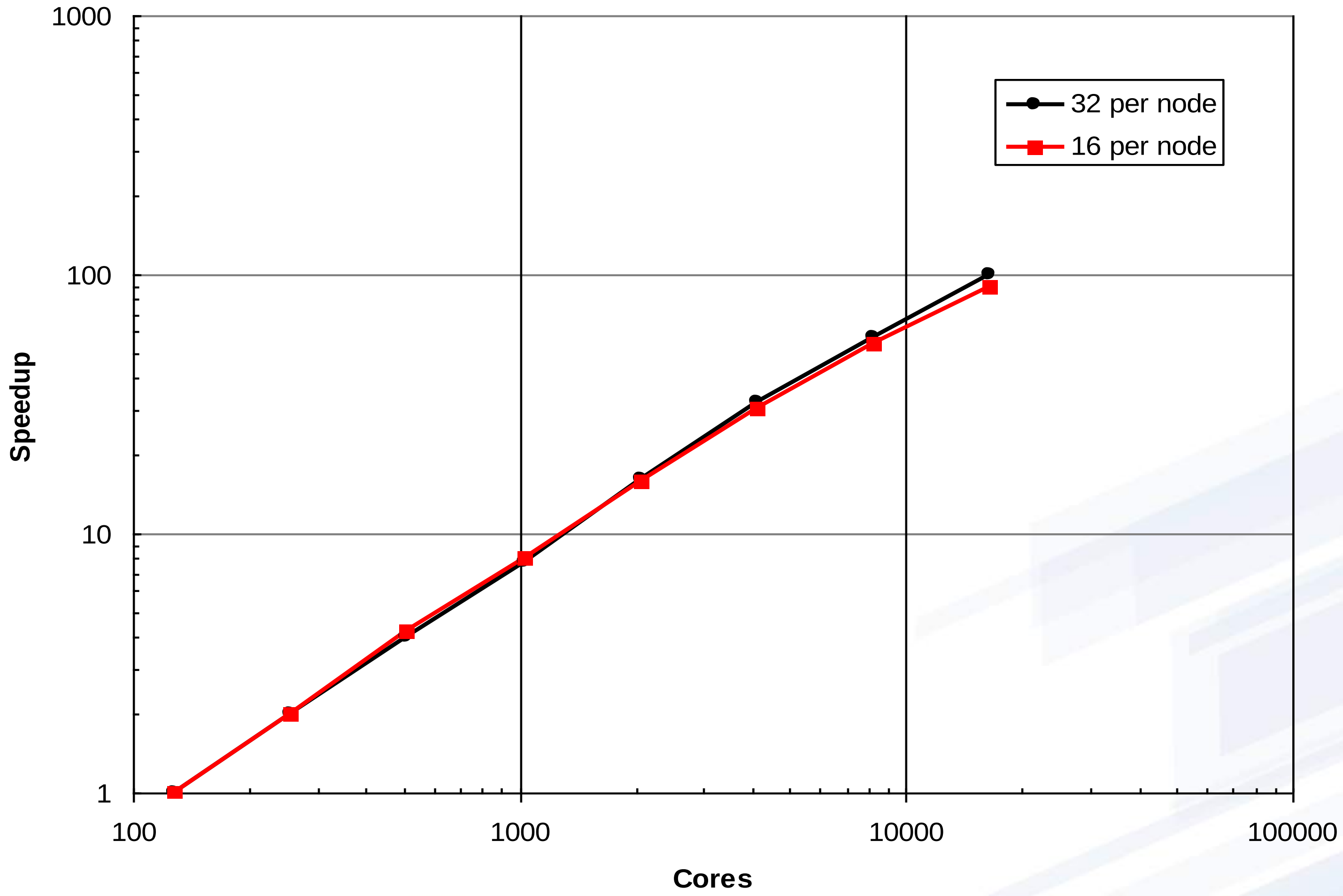
- Speedup (single GPU compared with CPU):
  - Single-precision – up to **55** times (**GeForce GTX 780 Ti**)
  - Double-precision – up to **44** times (**Tesla K80**)
- Performance (single GPU):
  - Single-precision – up to **460** GFLOPS (**GeForce GTX 780 Ti**)
  - Double-precision - up to **138** GFLOPS (**Tesla K80**)
- Speedup (multiple GPU compared with single GPU):
  - Single-precision – up to **6.1** times (**Tesla K40m**)
  - Double-precision – up to **7.1** times (**GeForce GTX 780 Ti**)
- Increase in speedup with GPUDirect
  - Single-precision - **10**% on 8 **GeForce GTX 780 Ti**
  - Double-precision – **2.4**% on 8 **GeForce GTX 780 Ti**

MPI: cluster HECToR

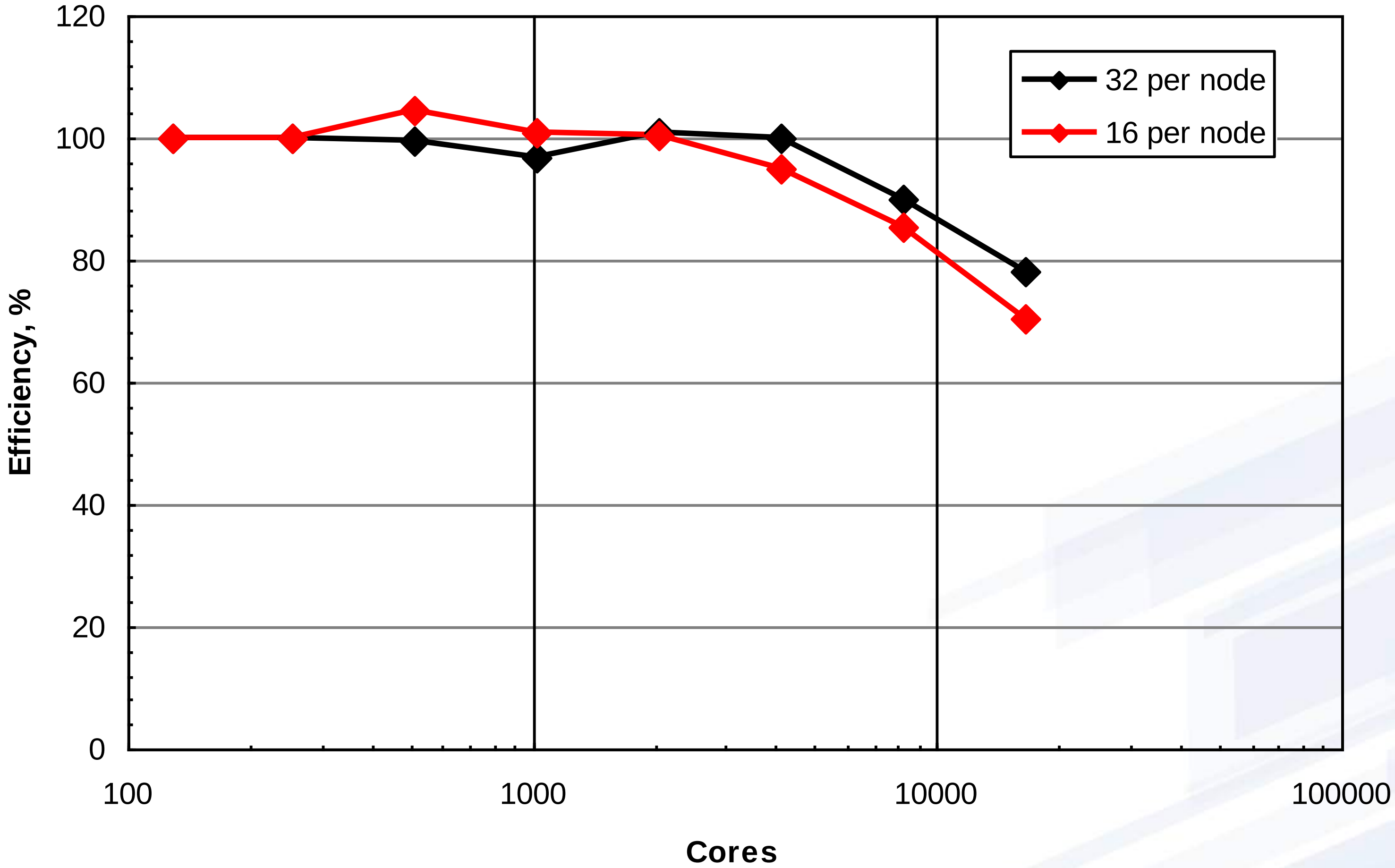
- ~90 000 cores
- 1 GB memory per core
- 32 cores per node

- Test on a grid 1000x1000x1000 - 1 billion nodes
- The number of cores from 128 to 16 thousand
- The number of threads per node - 16 and 32
- Measurement only of the general operating time of the program
- Acceleration - 100 and 90 times
- Efficiency - 78 and 70%

MPI: strong scalability



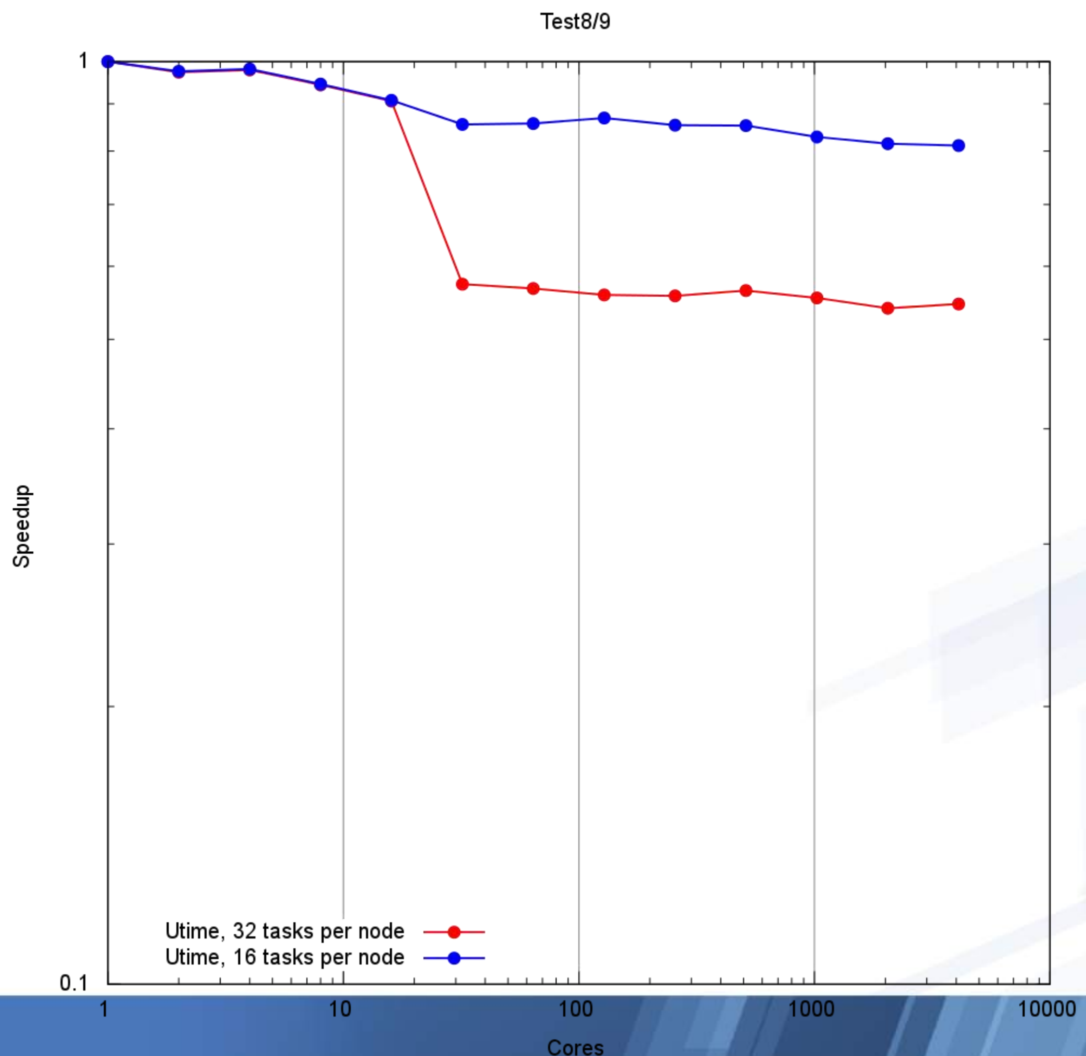
MPI: efficiency



Weak scalability

- The number of grid nodes per core - 16 million
- Maximum grid size - 62 billion nodes
- Good performance
- Difference in calculations for 16 and 32 threads per node
- Acceleration - 0.8 and 0.55 respectively

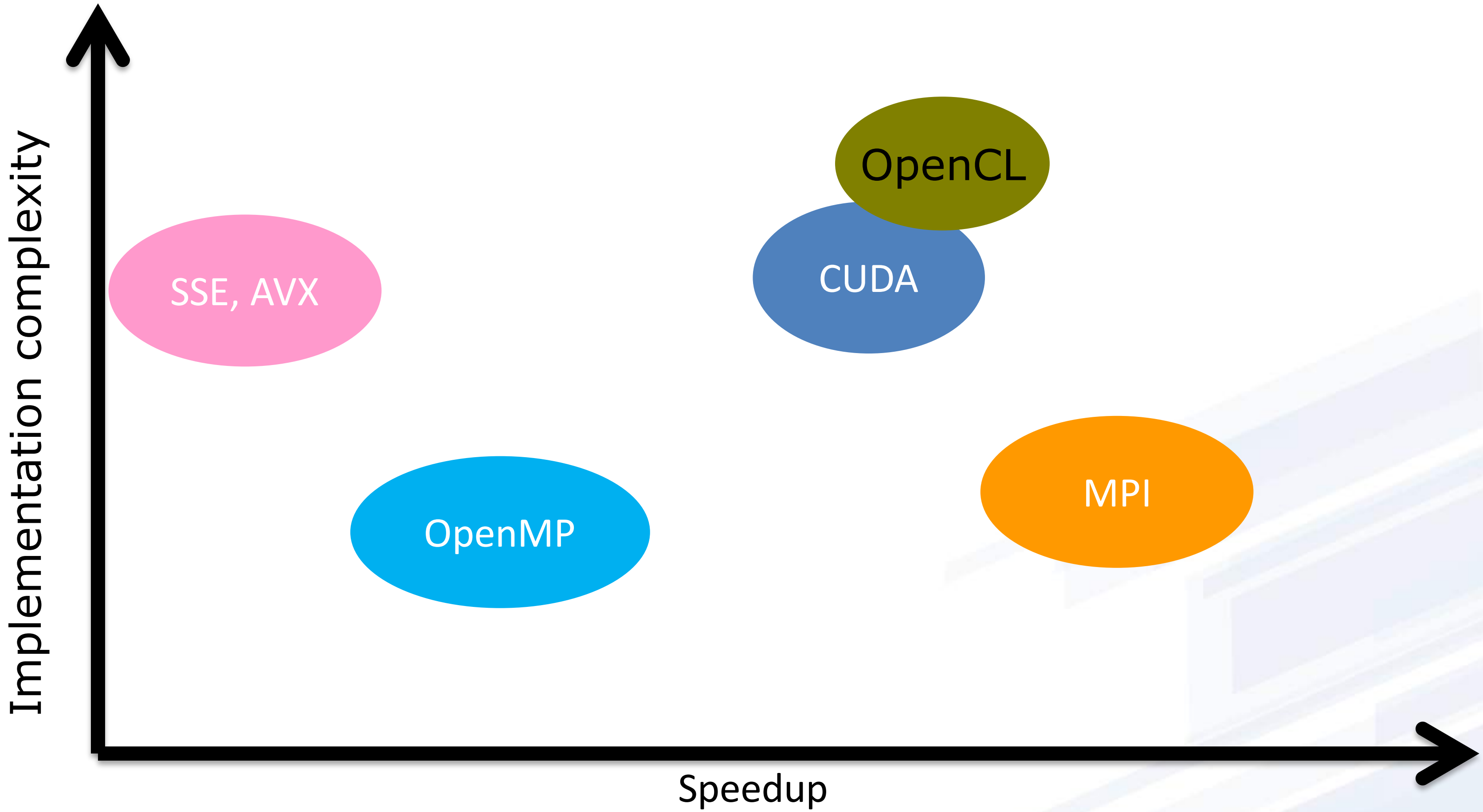
Weak scalability



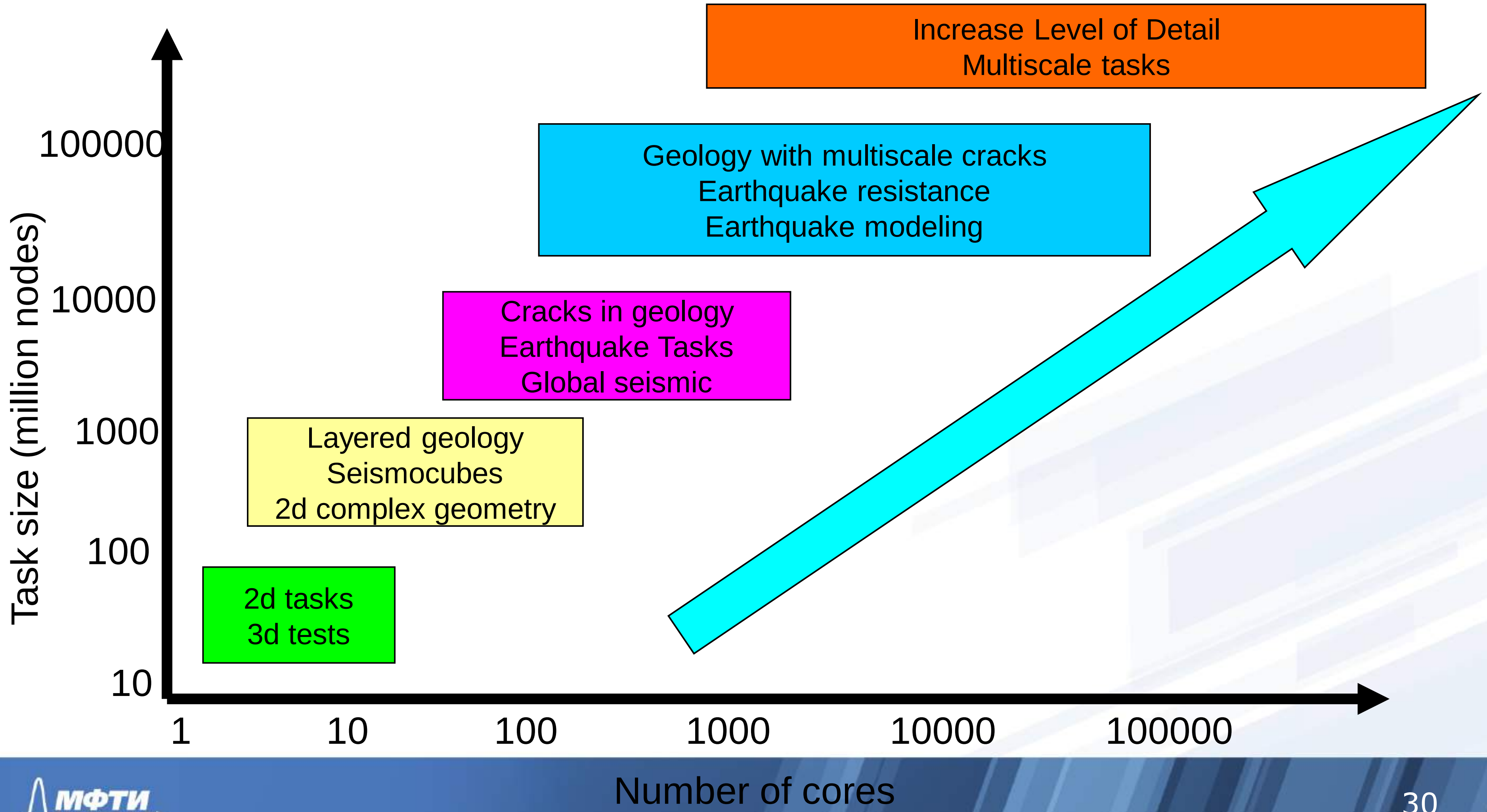
OpenMP parallelization

- The highest performance of the serial version is 22% of the peak for float and 17% for double with optimization and using avx instructions
- Acceleration on AMD Opteron 6272 - 37 times on 64 cores
- Acceleration on AMD Opteron 8431 - 25 times on 48 cores
- Acceleration on Intel Xeon E5-2697 - 17 times on 24 cores

Implementation complexity

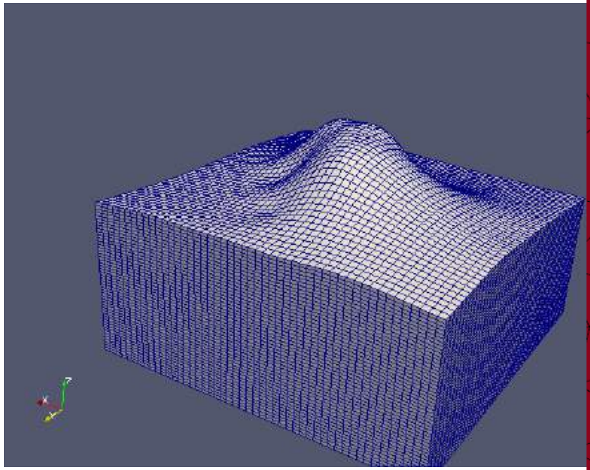


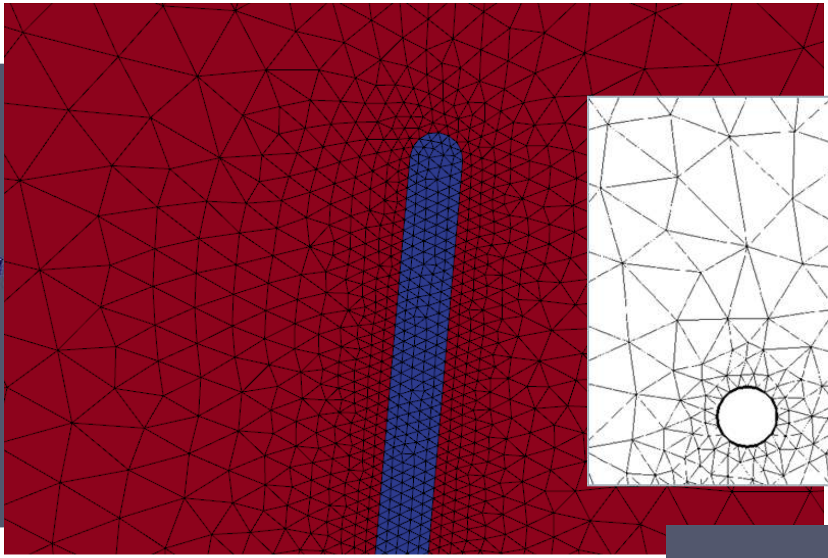
Task size

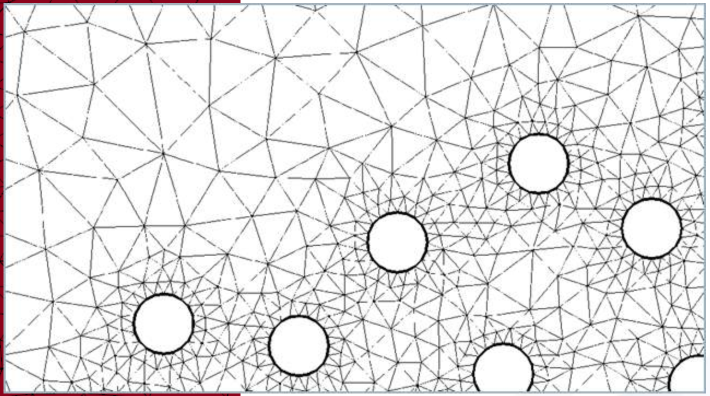


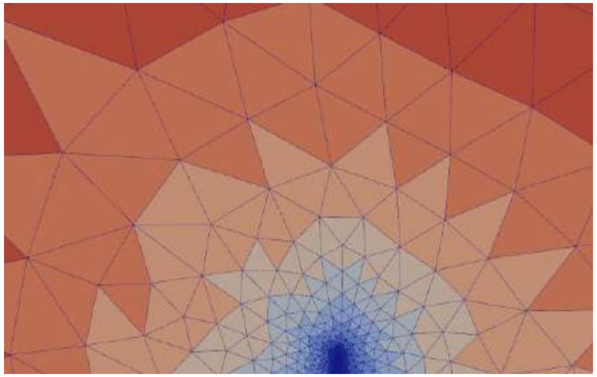
Increase Level of Detail
Multiscale tasks
Geology with multiscale cracks
Earthquake resistance
Earthquake modeling
Cracks in geology
Earthquake Tasks
Global seismic
Layered geology
Seismocubes
2d complex geometry
2d tasks
3d tests
Task size (million nodes)
100000
10000
1000
100
10
1
10
100
1000
10000
100000
Number of cores

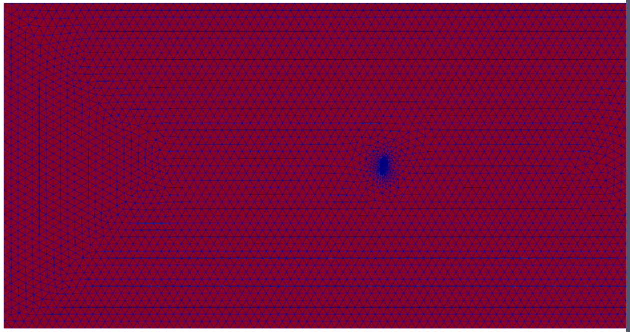
Examples of Meshes

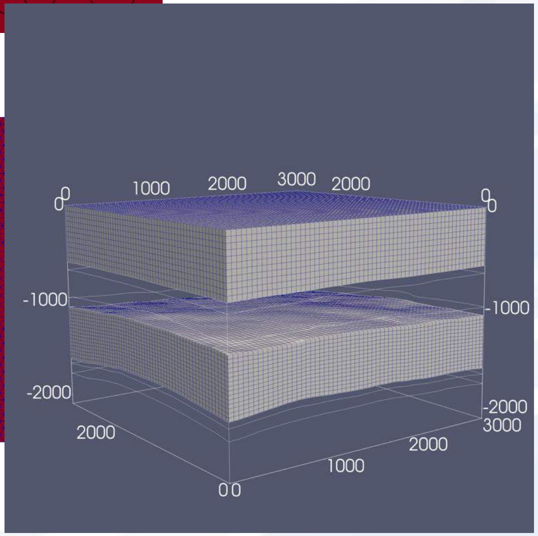








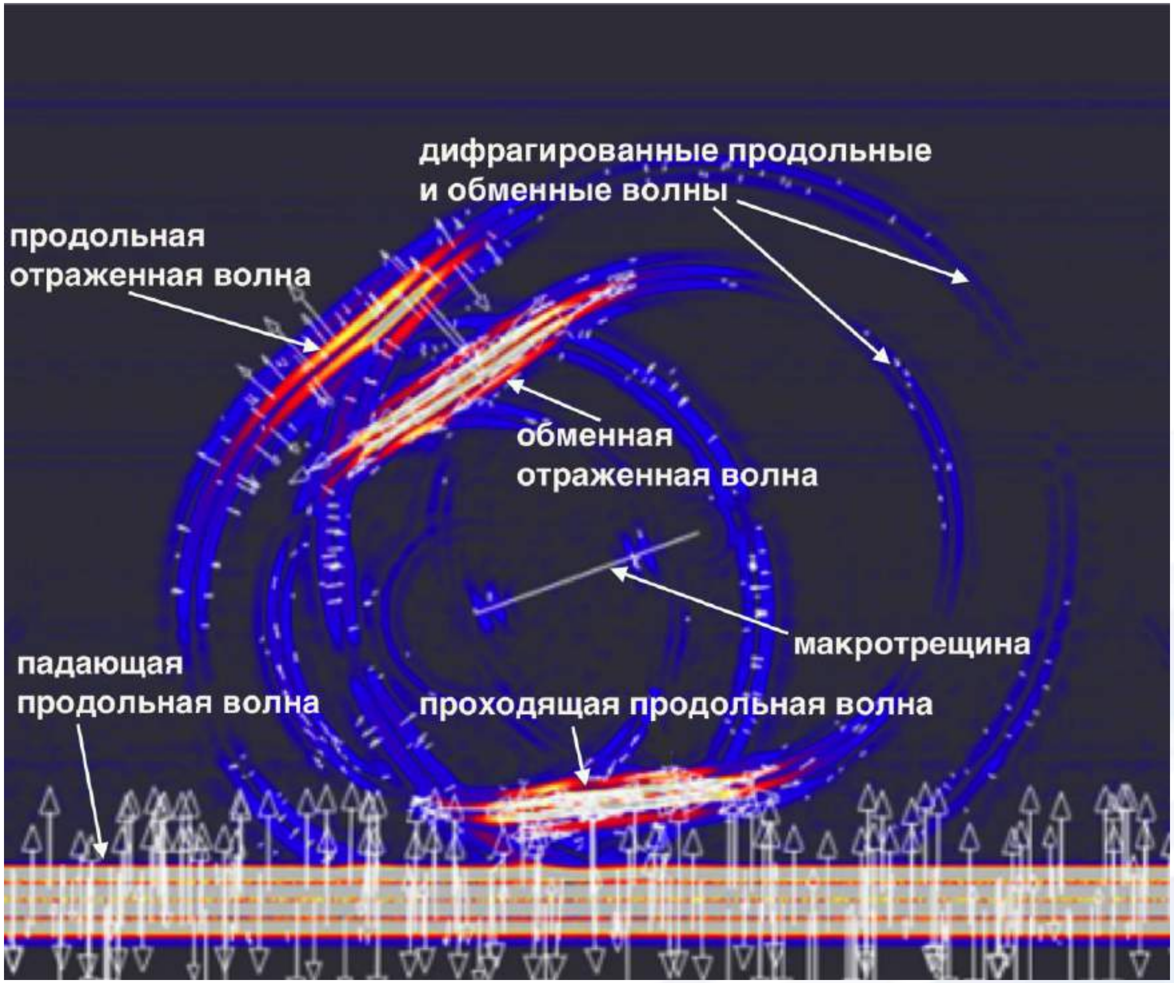




Seismic modeling

Geological Cracks Simulation

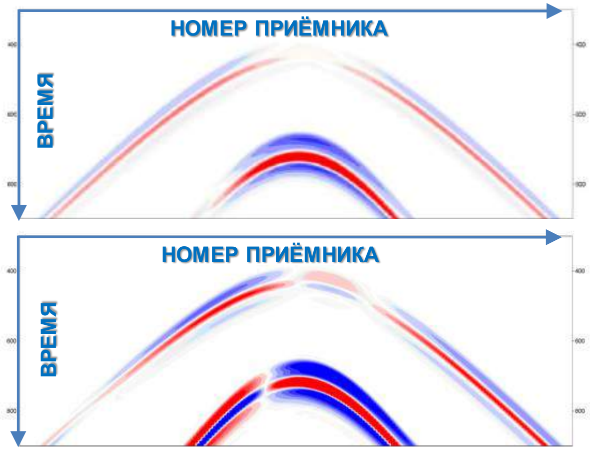
- Explicit setting of medium internal structure
- Crack-crack interaction is taken into account explicilty

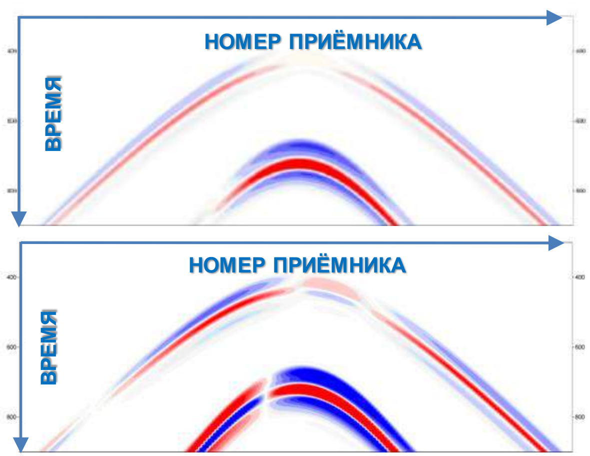


A set of publications by Petrov, Leviant, etc.

Fracture model

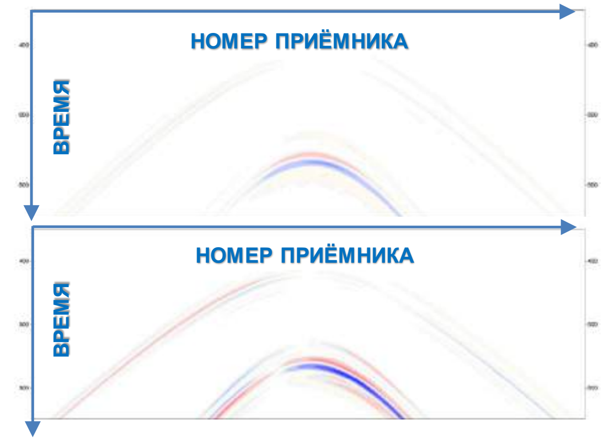
РАСКРЫТИЕ 1:1000

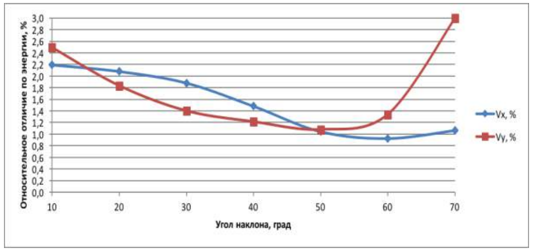




МОДЕЛЬ ТРЕЩИН БТТ

РАЗНИЦА СЕЙСМОГРАММ

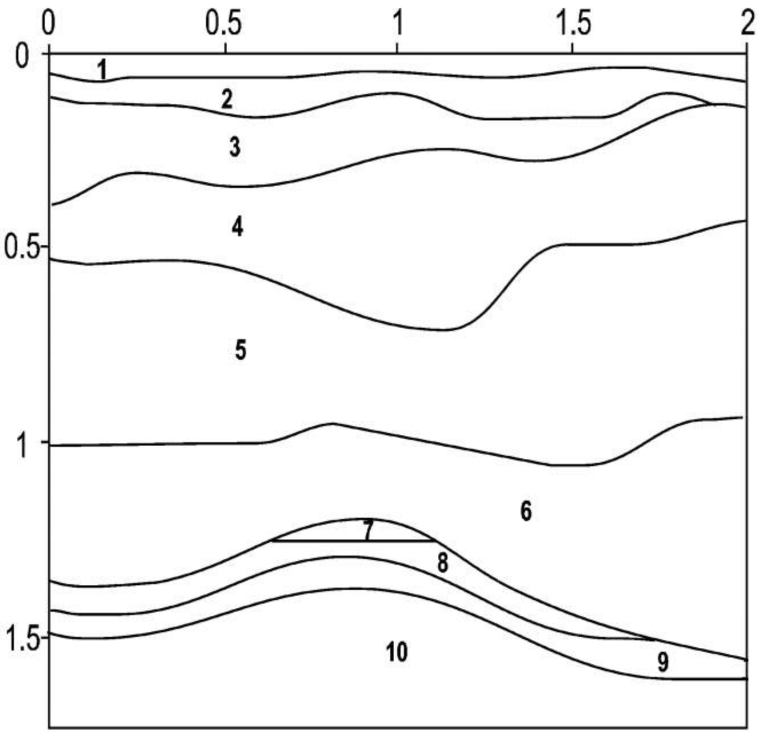


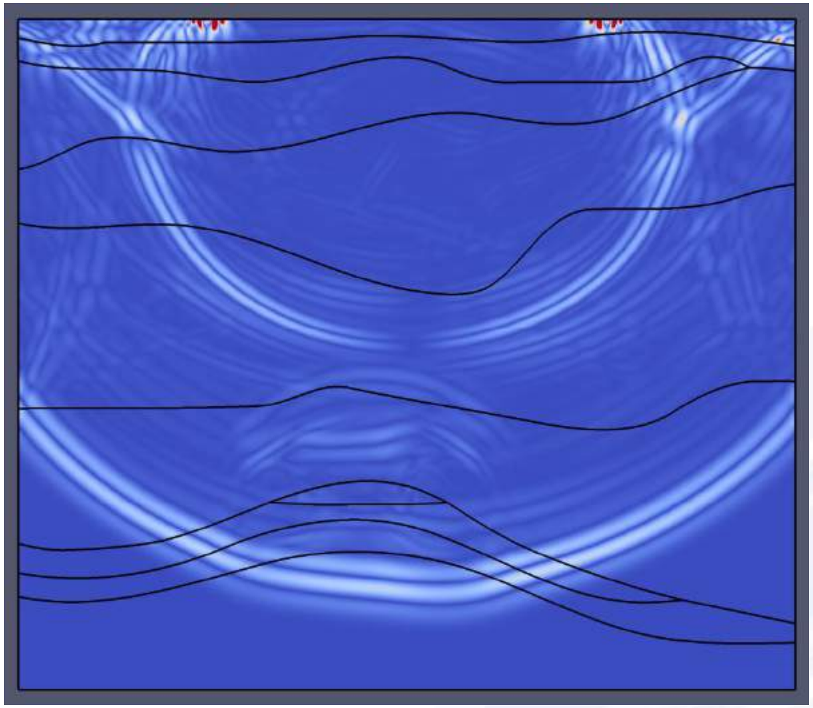


АНАЛИЗ, РАЗНИЦА <3%

МОЖНО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬ МОДЕЛЬ БТТ

Example problem

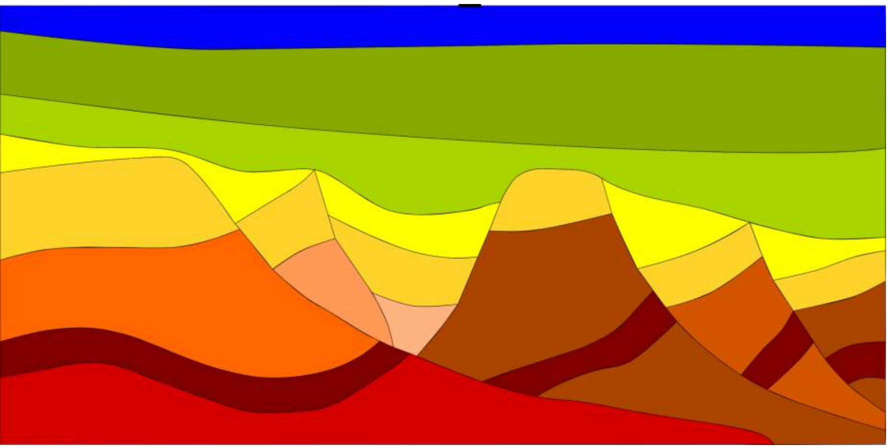


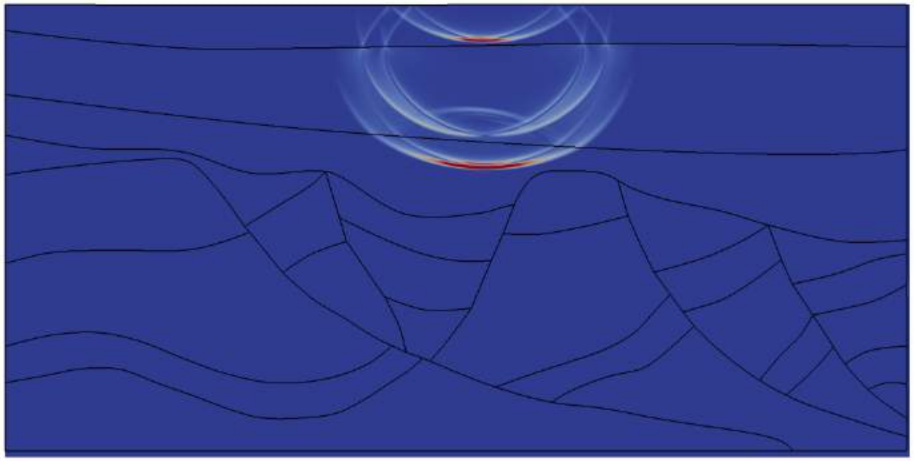


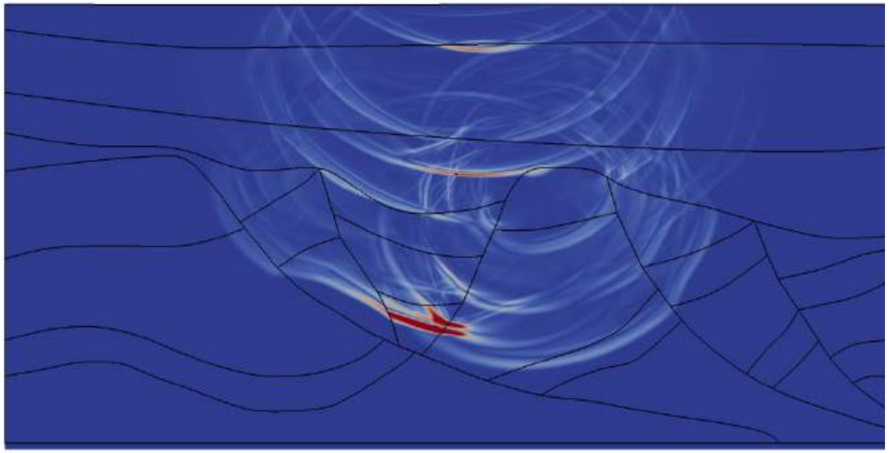
Geological model of anticlinal trap

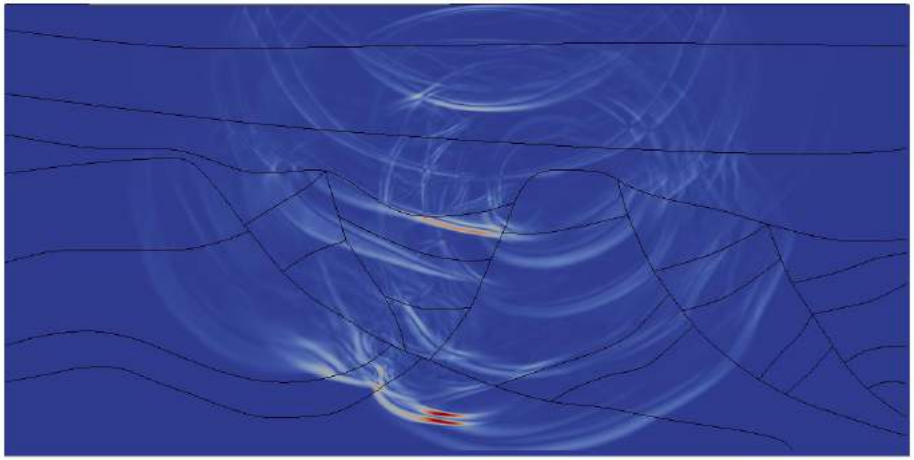
The calculation result is the wave field at time moment t = 0.38 s

Curvilinear Borders

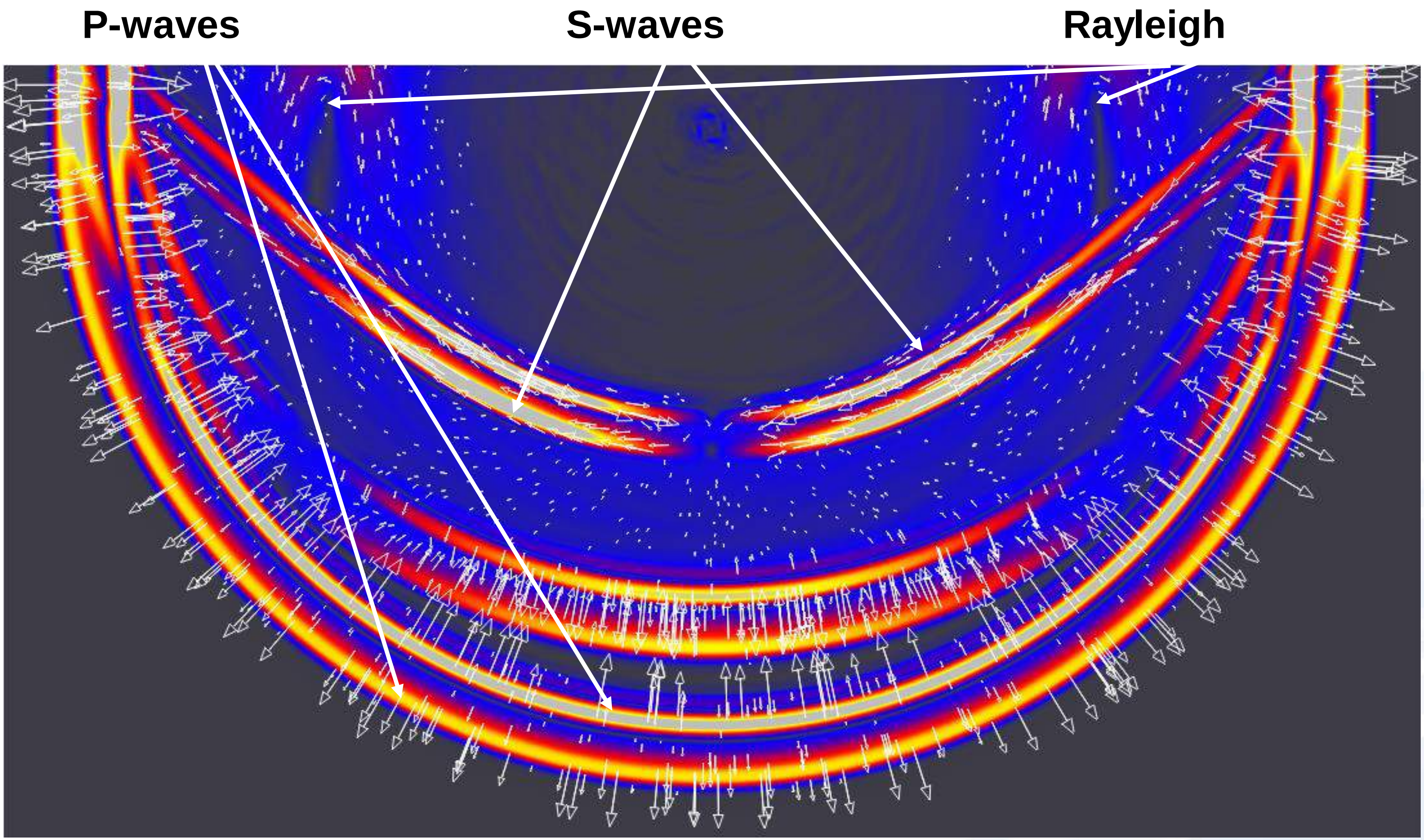




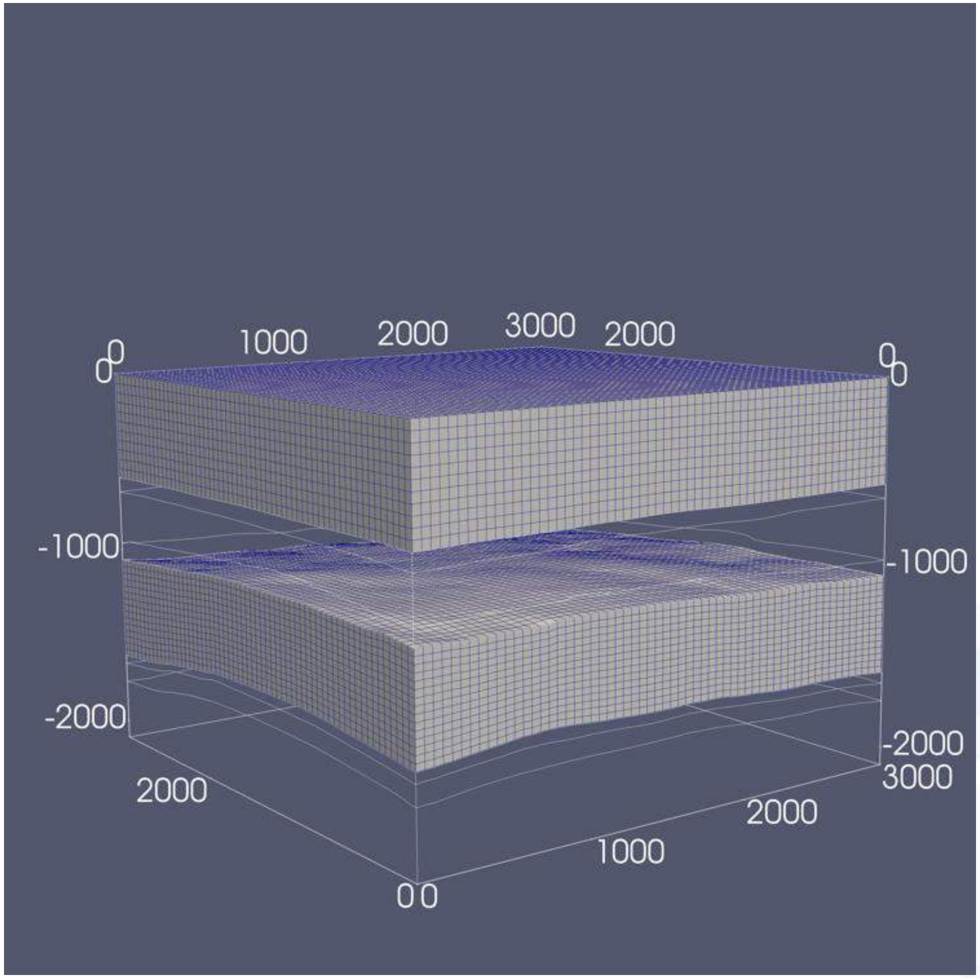




Subsurface Explosion

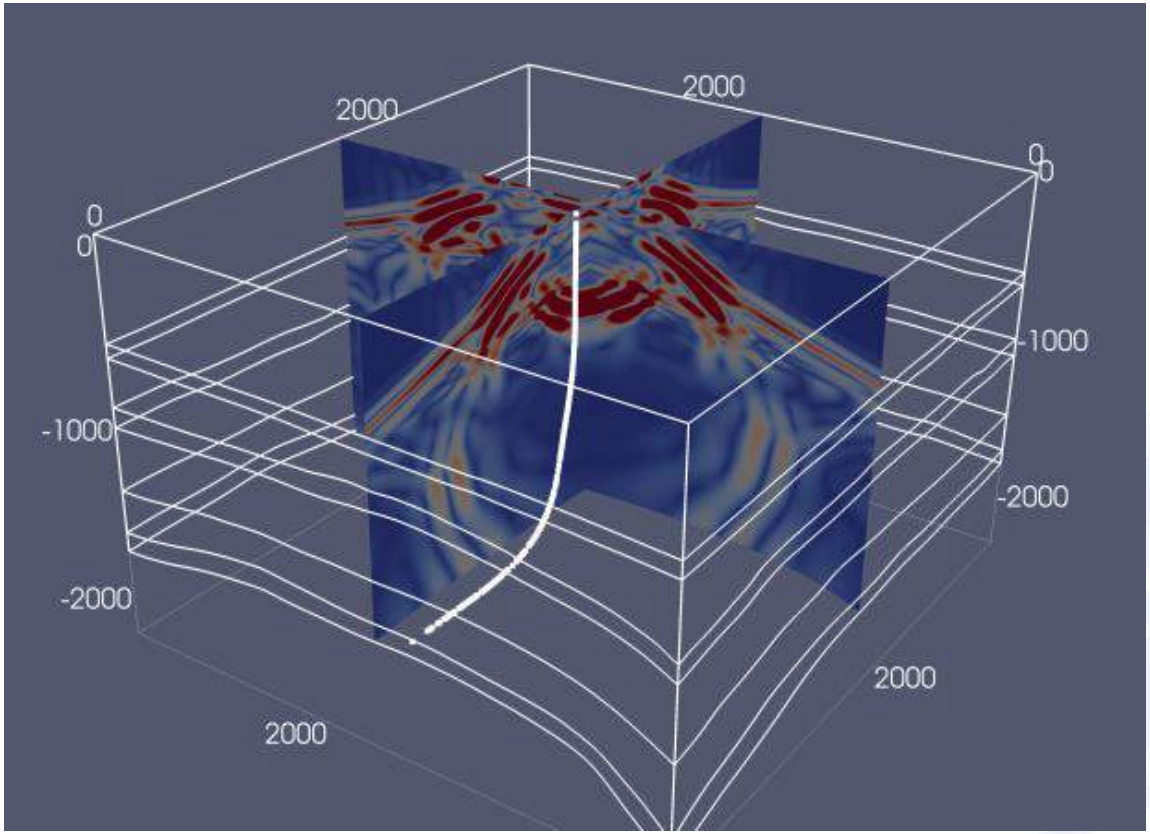


Explicit Curvilinear Borders Benefits



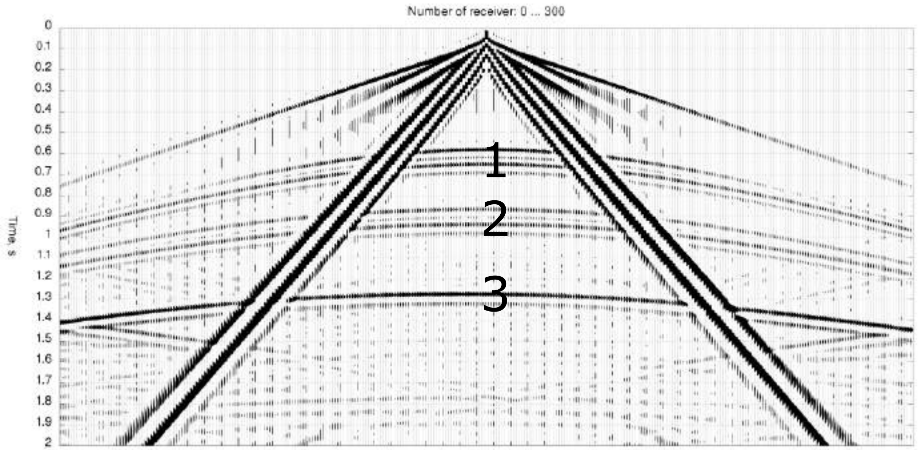
Based on the real data

3D Wave Field

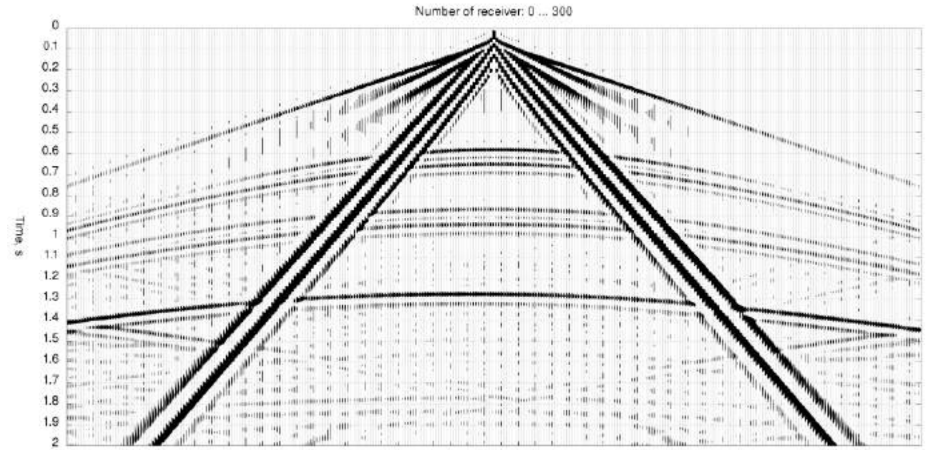


Seismograms

Explicit Borders Setting



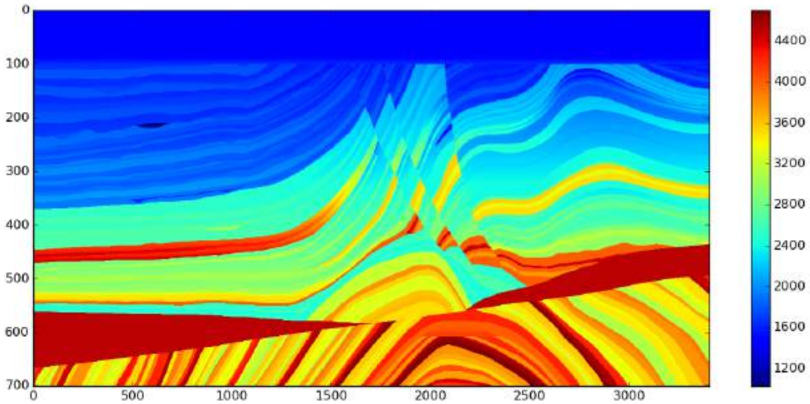
Implicit Borders Setiing



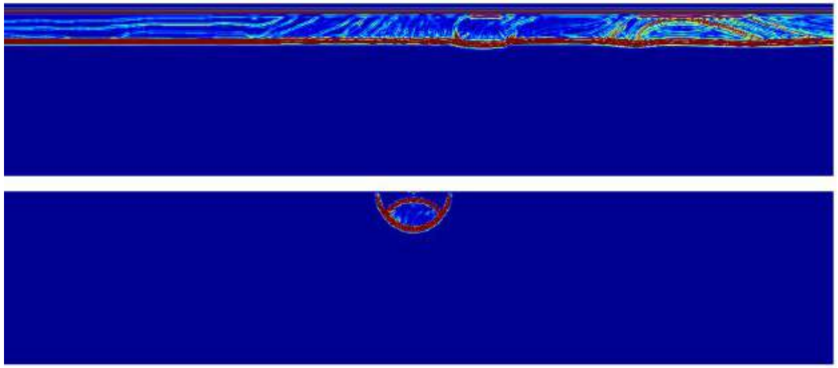
	Implicit	Explicit
Time (2 000 cores), s	815	7415
RAM, Gb	21,7	47,5
Amplitude 1	22 %	
Amplitude 2	26 %	
Amplitude 3	30 %	

Difference up to 30 %!

Geological model «Marmousi2»

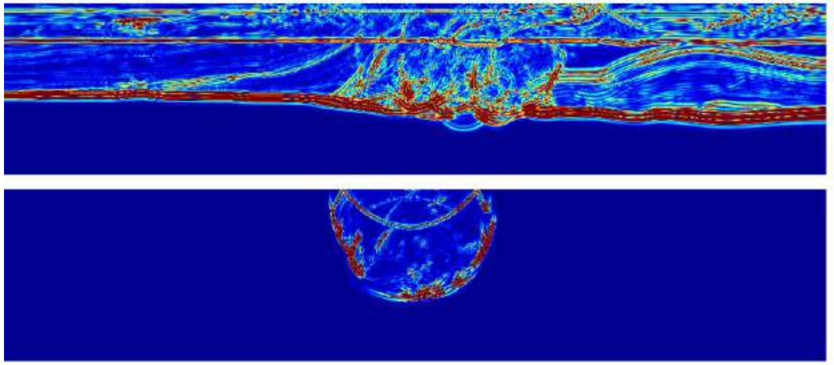


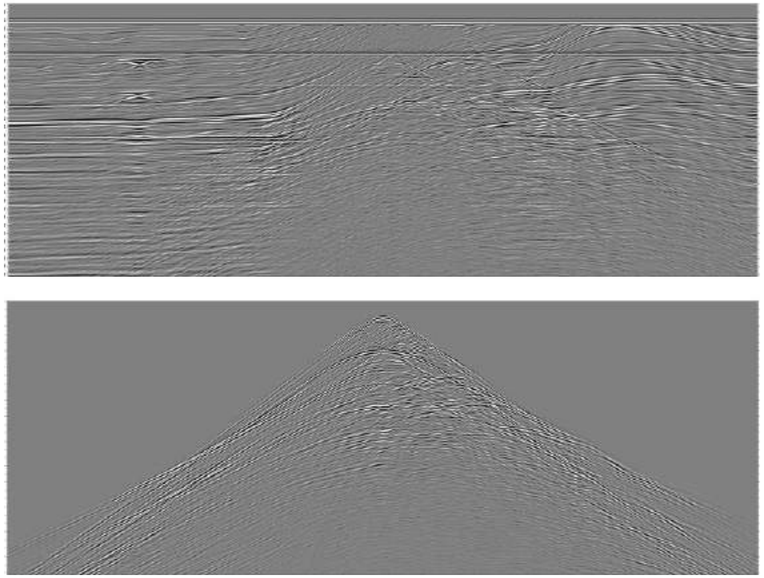
Geological model



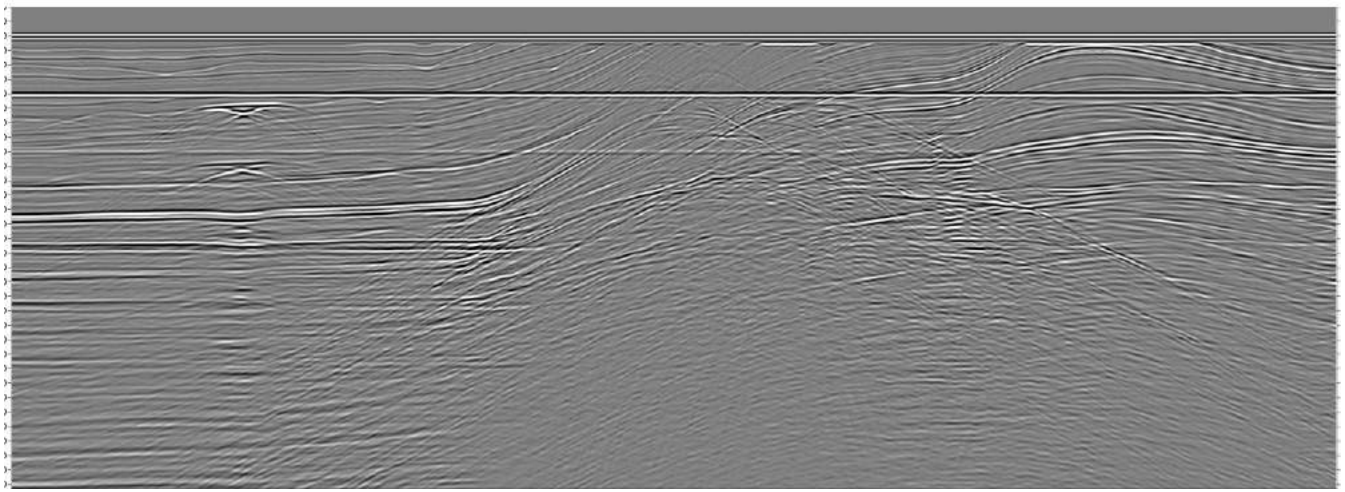
DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOURCES

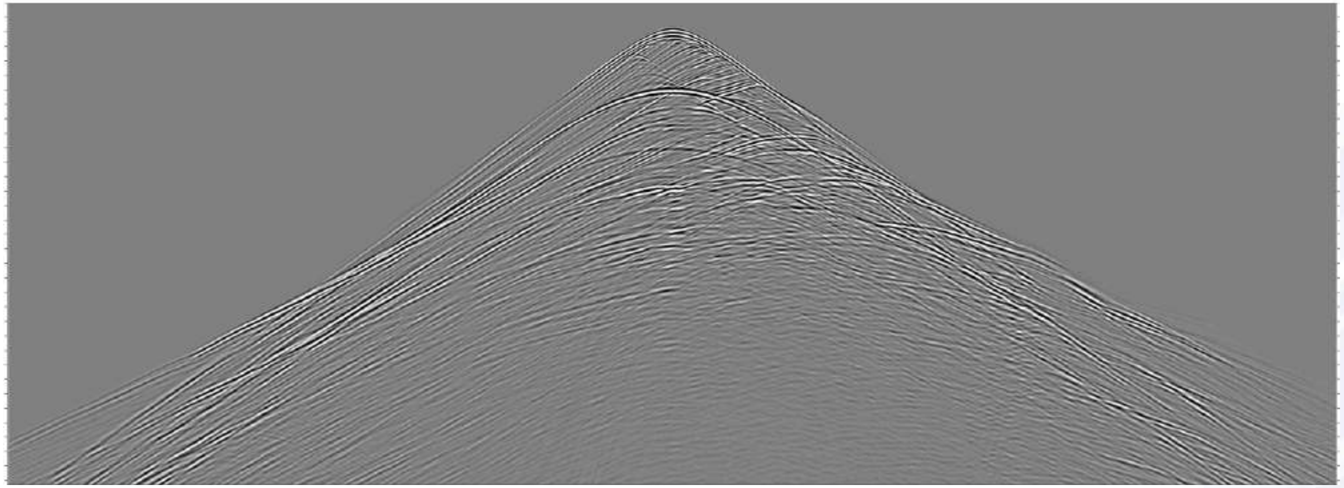
- ❖ ПЛОСКАЯ ВОЛНА (СВЕРХУ)
- ❖ТОЧЕЧНЫЙ ИСТОЧНИК (СНИЗУ)





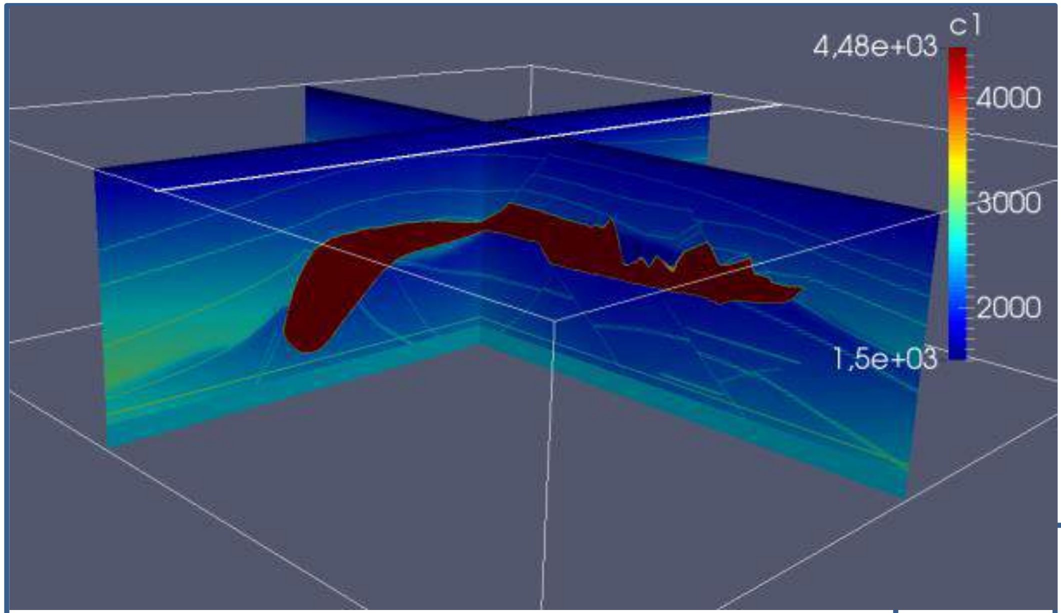
Geological model «Marmousi2»





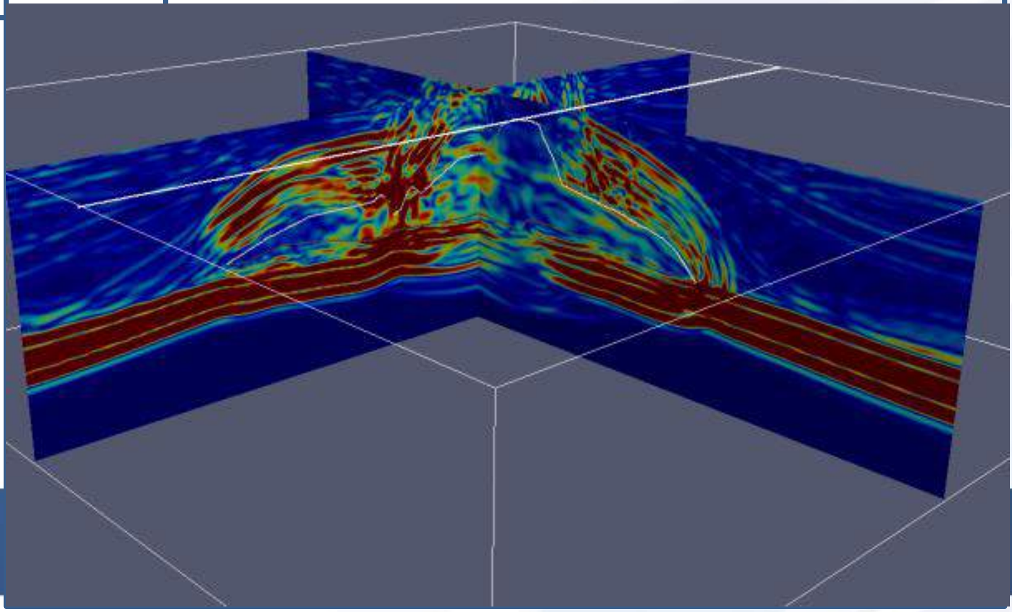
СЕЙСМОГРАММЫ: ПЛОСКАЯ ВОЛНА (СВЕРХУ) И ТОЧЕЧНЫЙ ИСТОЧНИК (СНИЗУ)

«SEG C3 NA»



3D MODEL

3D WAVE FIELDS



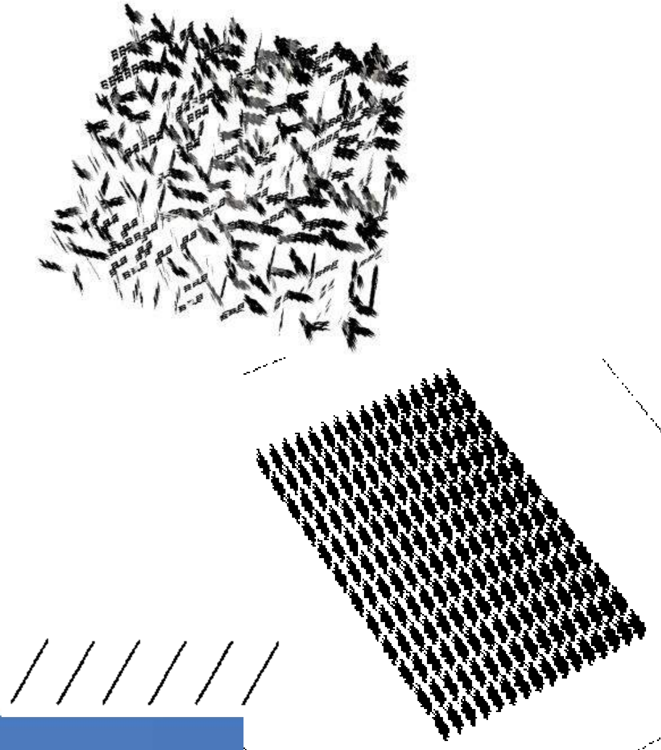
Моделирование трещиноватых сред

Были построены следующие 3D модели:

1. однородное полупространство,
2. трёхслойная горизонтально-слоистая среда,
3. включение с вертикальными одинаково ориентированными трещинами,
4. включение с наклонными (30º) одинаково ориентированными трещинами,
5. включение с вертикальными хаотично ориентированными трещинами:
   A. азимут от -30 до +30 градусов,
   B. азимут от -180 до +180 градусов.

Моделирование трещиноватых сред

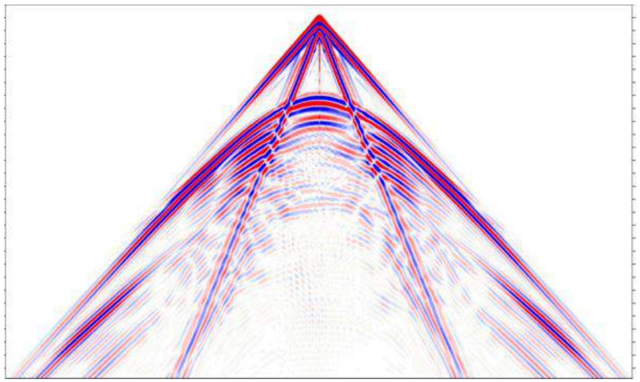
Примеры структуры трещиноватой среды



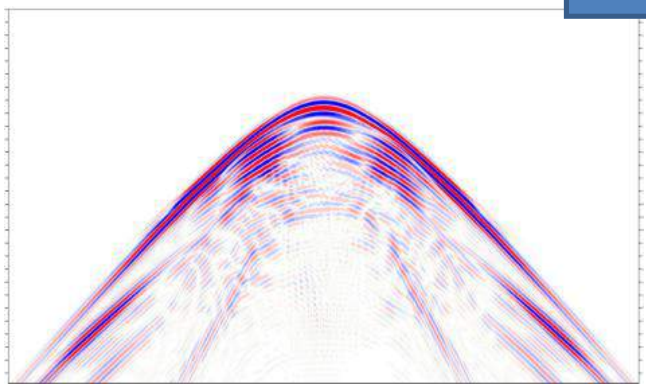
Характеристики моделей:

- ❖ параллелепипед 10 х 10 х 3,9 км;
- ❖ плотность среды 2500 кг/м³;
- ❖ толщина 1 слоя 550 м, C_P – 4500 м/с, C_S – 2250 м/с;
- ❖ толщина 2 слоя 200 м, C_P – 6000 м/с, C_S – 3000 м/с;
- ❖ толщина 3 слоя 3150 м, C_P – 4500 м/с, C_S – 2250 м/с;
- ❖ глубина залегания трещин 600 м;
- ❖ горизонтальная протяжённость кластера 2,4 км;
- ❖ длина трещины 100 м;
- ❖ расстояние между трещинами 50-150 м.

Методика и анализ данных (V_z)



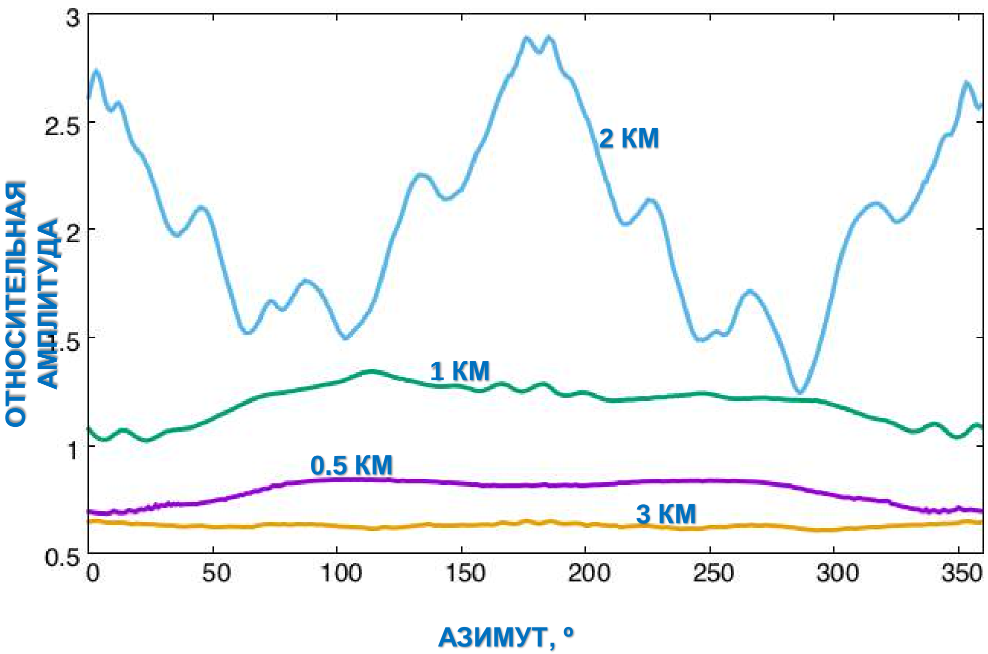
3D ТРЕЩИНОВАТАЯ ГЕОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ МОДЕЛЬ



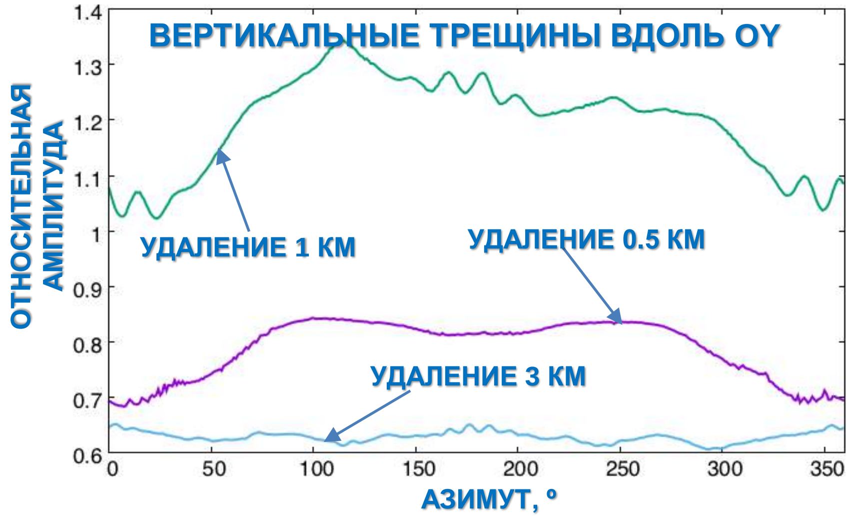
ВЫЧТЕНА 3D ОДНОРОДНАЯ ГЕОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ МОДЕЛЬ

Идентифицируются:

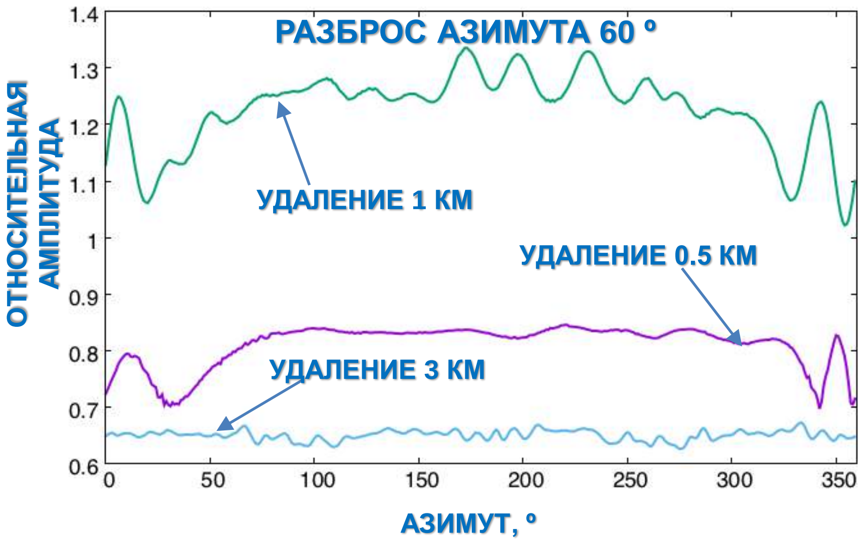
- ❖ Поверхностные волны
- ❖ Отклики от границ слоёв
- ❖ Сейсмический сигнал от кластера трещин



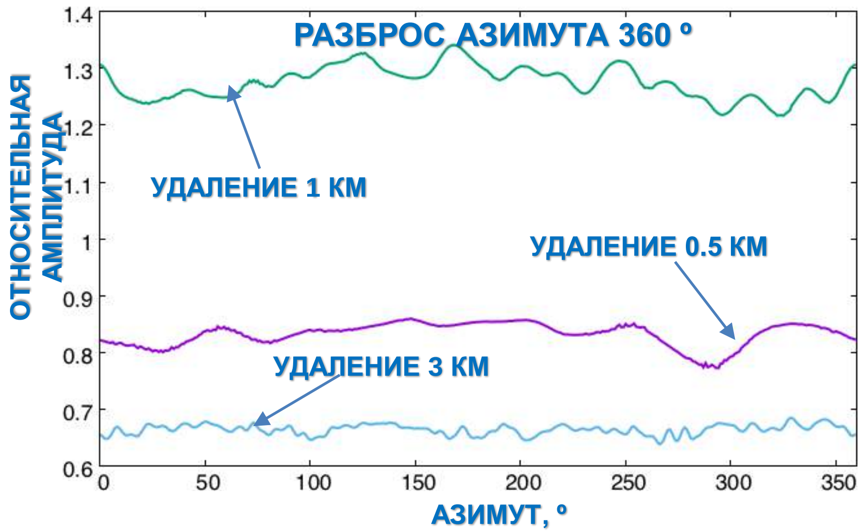
Результаты анализа



1. АНИЗОТРОПИЯ СИГНАЛА ДО 40 %

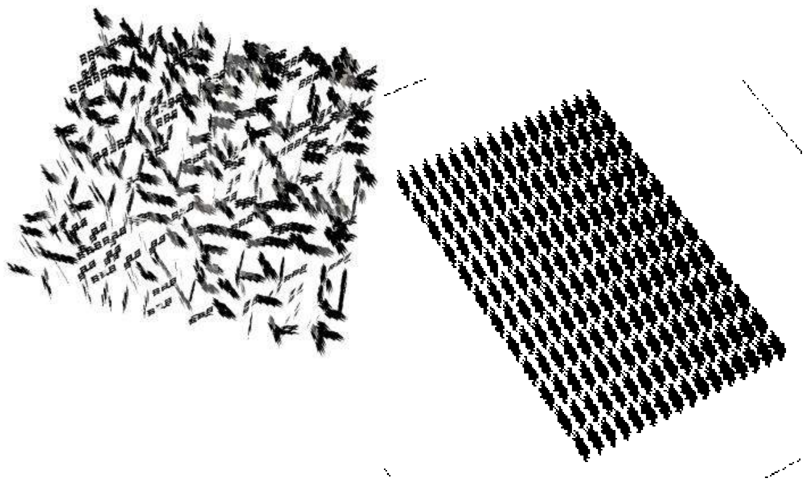


2. ЗНАЧИМОЕ УМЕНЬШЕНИЕ АНИЗОТРОПИИ СИГНАЛА



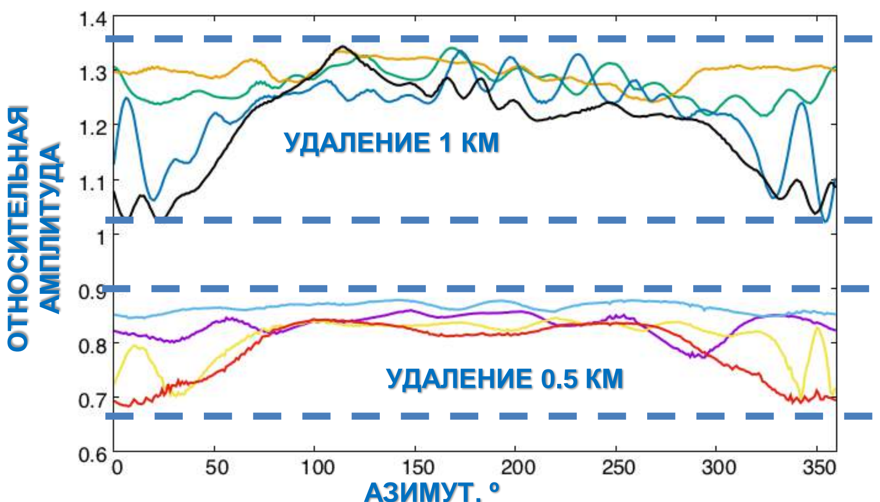
3. ПОЧТИ ПОЛНОЕ УСТРАНЕНИЕ АНИЗОТРОПИИ СИГНАЛА

Результаты анализа

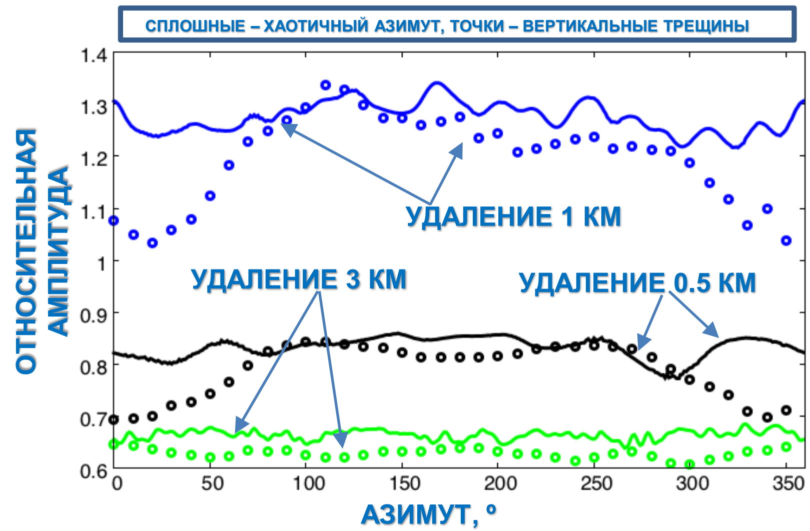


ГЕОМЕТРИЯ ТРЕЩИН:

- ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЫЕ
- 30º ОТ ВЕРТИКАЛИ
- РАЗБРОС ПО АЗИМУТУ 360º
- РАЗБРОС ПО АЗИМУТУ 60º



- АНИЗОТРОПИЯ ВСЕХ МОДЕЛЕЙ



- УМЕНЬШЕНИЕ АНИЗОТРОПИИ ПРИ 360º

Earthquake modeling

Earthquake resistance

- Earthquake focus modeling
- Wave propagation through geological media
- Evaluation of earthquake resistance

Problem's Significance

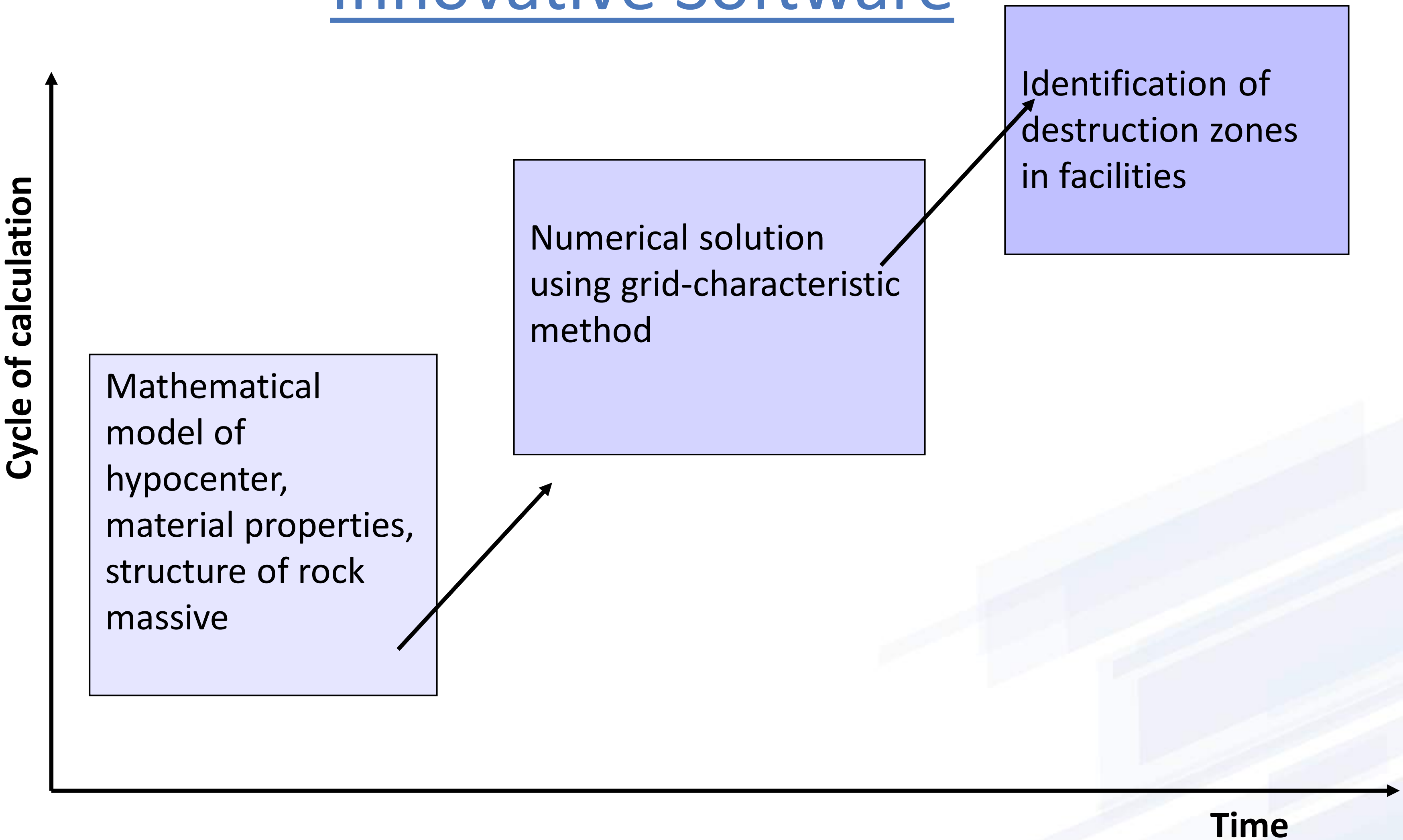
1. **Consequences of earthquakes** – thousands of deaths, billions $ of damage to property
2. Available software instruments and technologies are **insufficient**

Japan

Russia

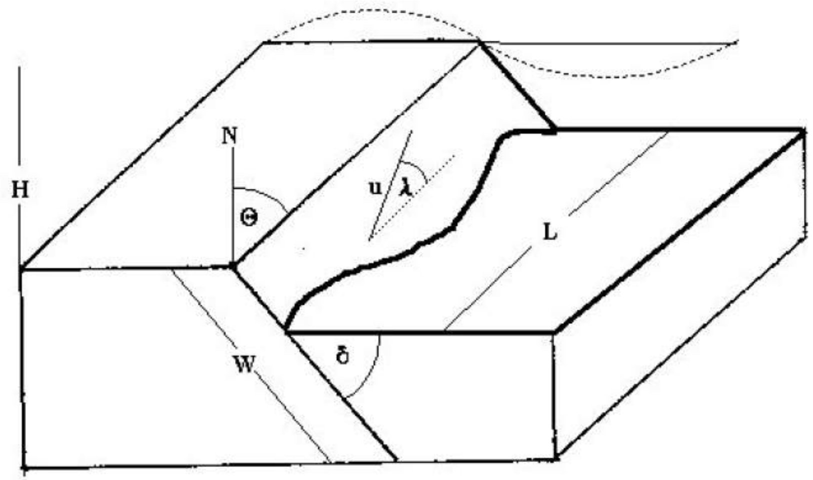
Turkey

Innovative Software



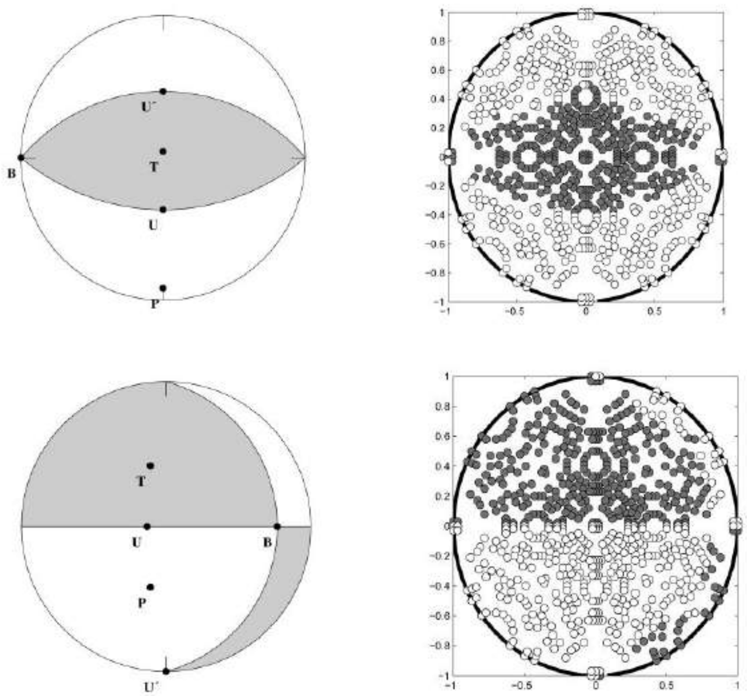
Results: Hypocenter Modeling

Mechanical model «Fault slip»



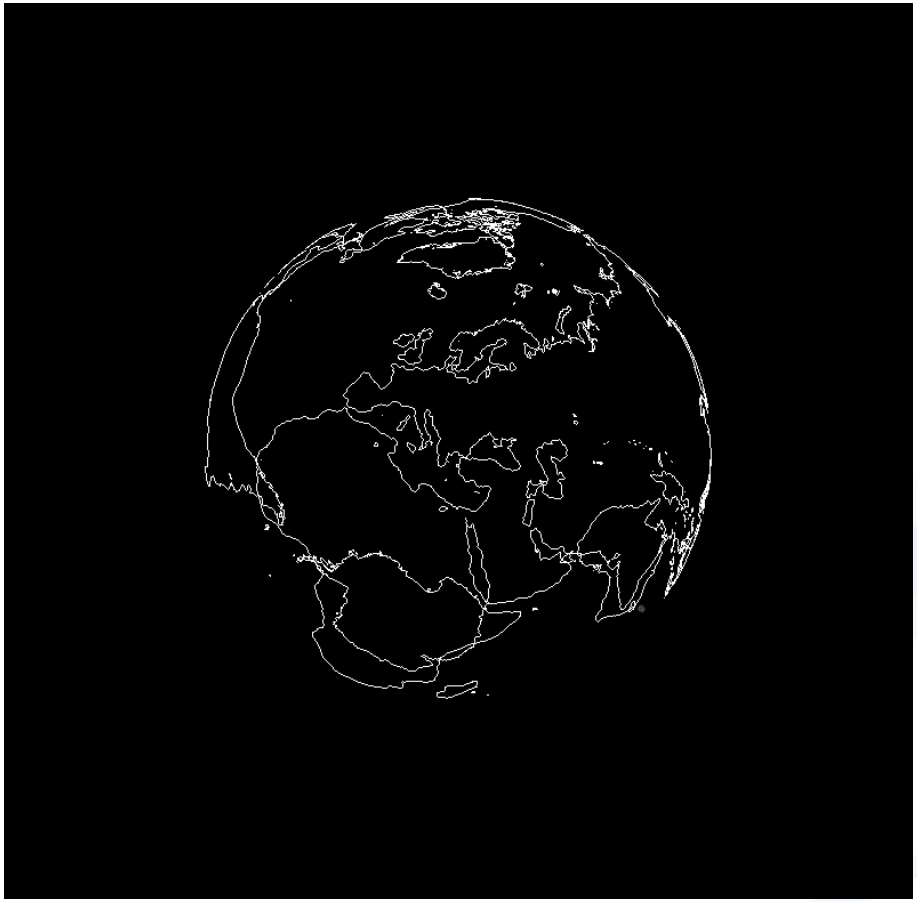
Θ = strike angle (measured clockwise from north)
λ = rake angle (angle between strike direction and slip direction; $-\pi < \lambda \le \pi$)
δ = dip angle (measured from the horizontal; $0 \le \delta \le \pi/2$)
u = slip direction and magnitude

Analytical VS numerical solution

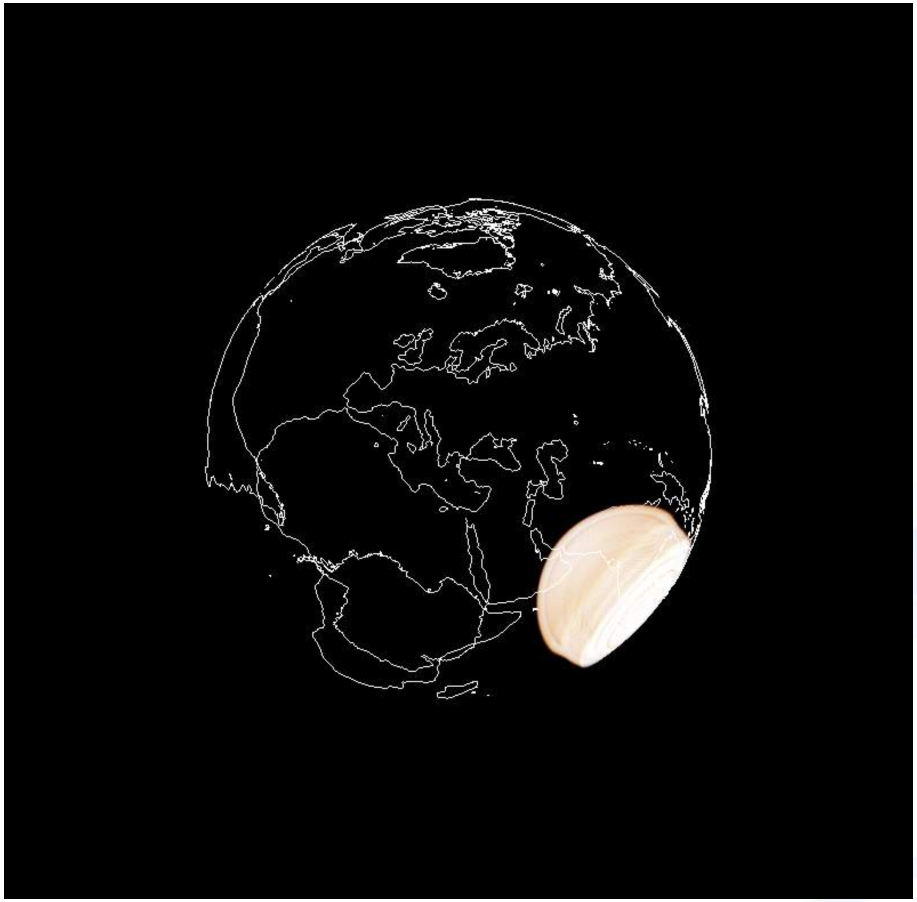


Analytical solution is available at
http://www1.gly.bris.ac.uk/~george/focmec.html

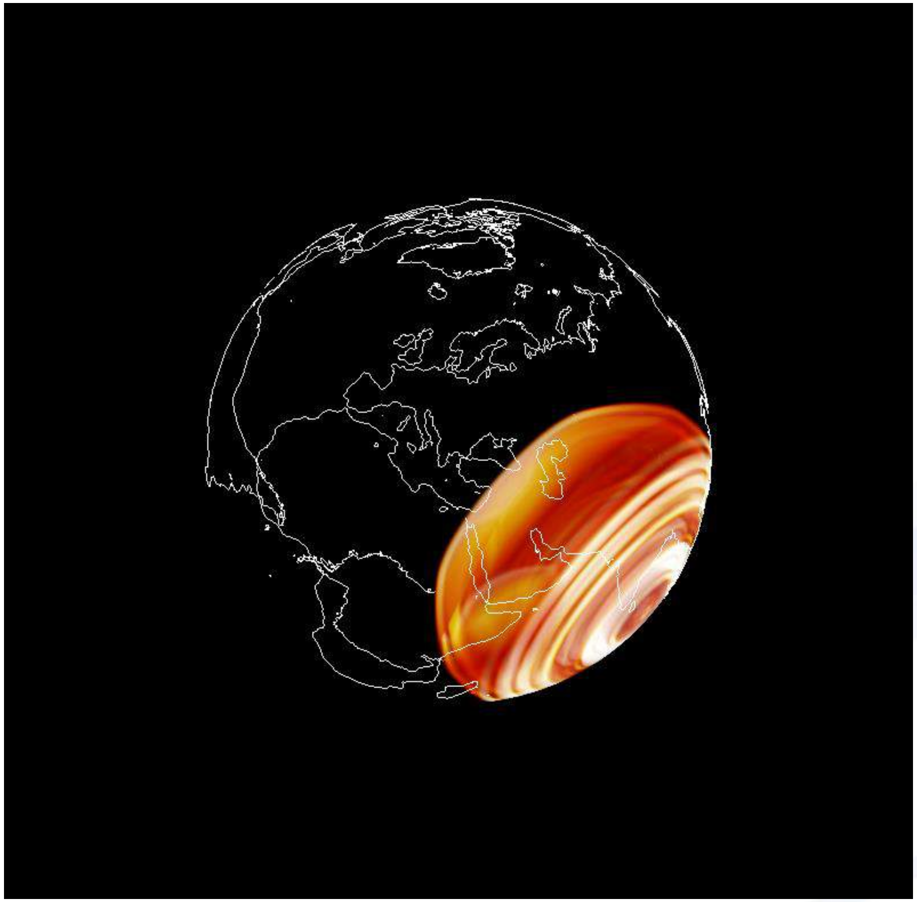
Global seismic



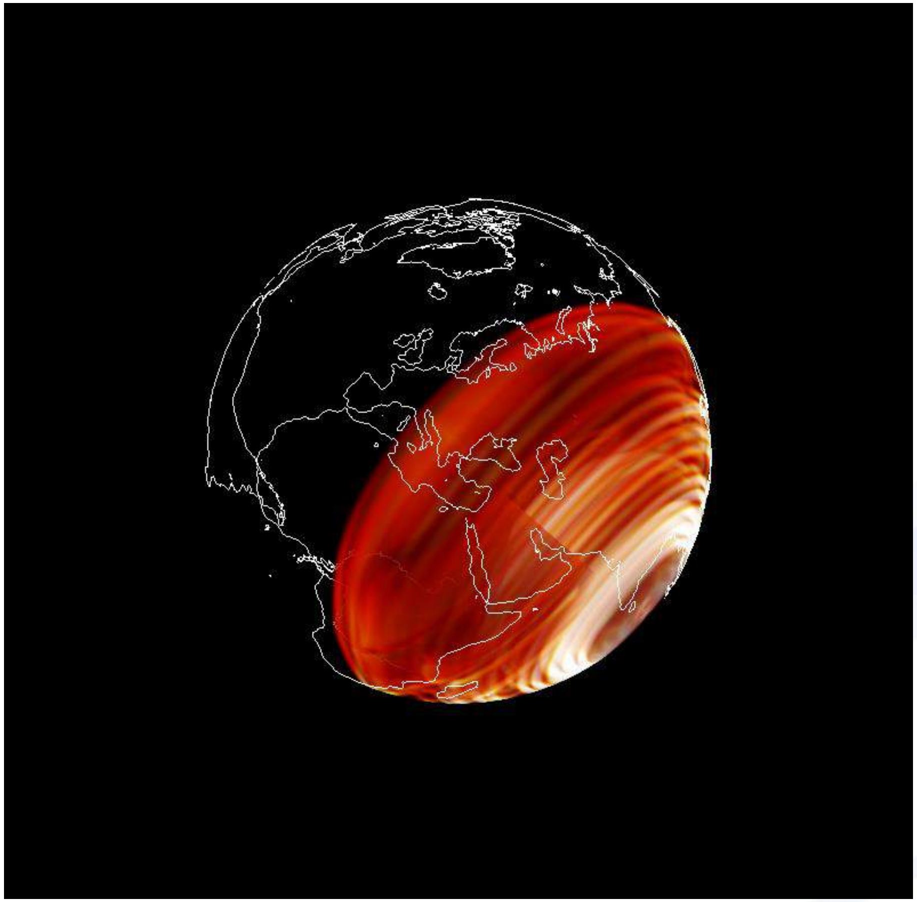
Global seismic



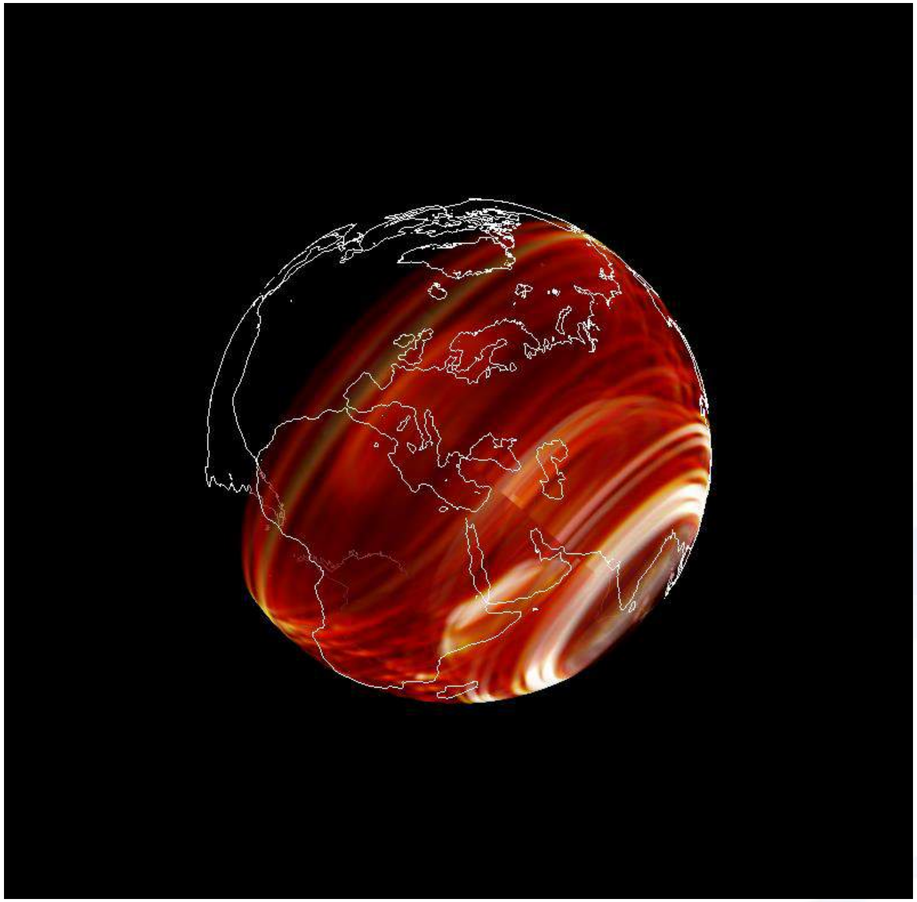
Global seismic



Global seismic



Global seismic



Results: dome construction

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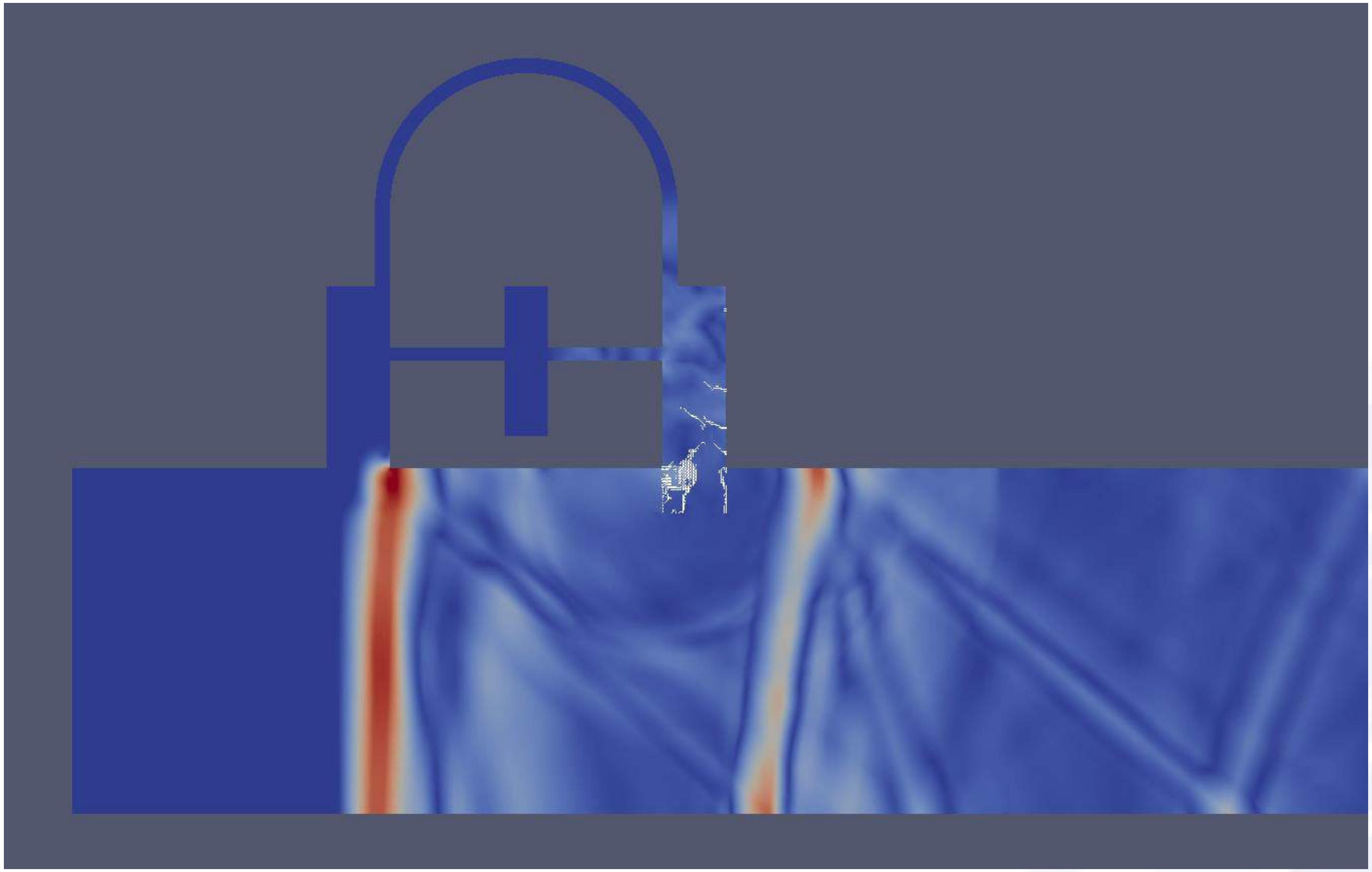
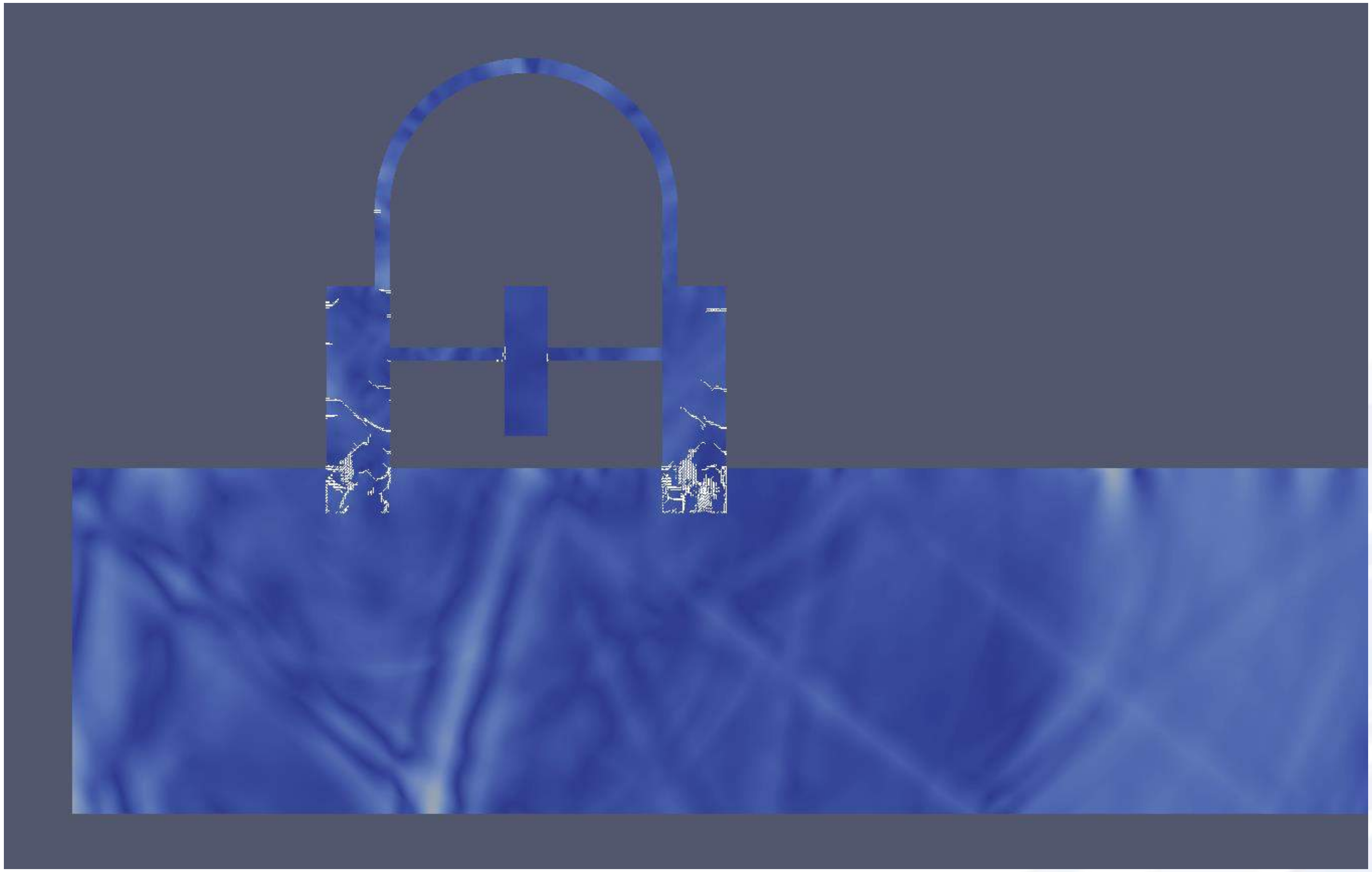
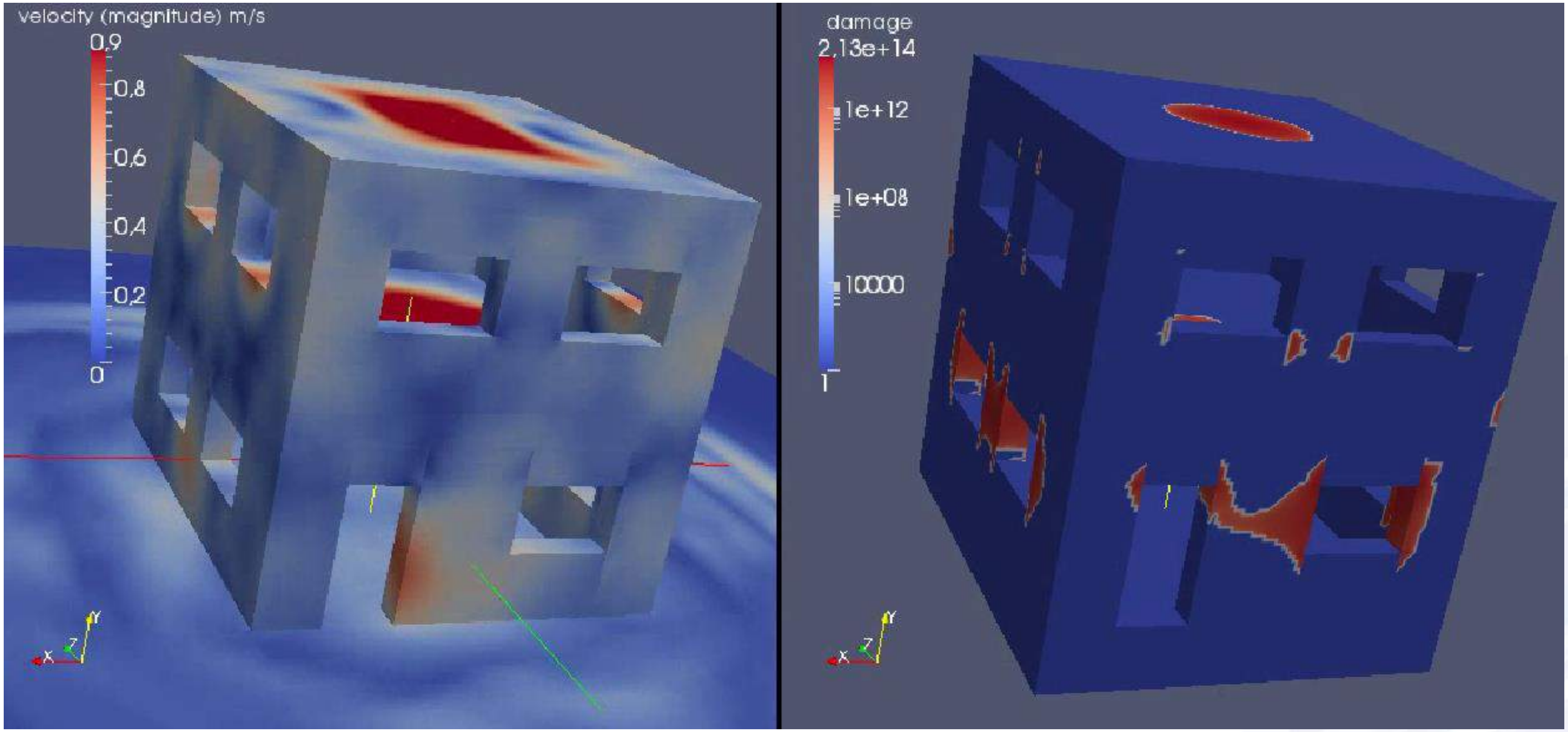


Results: dome construction

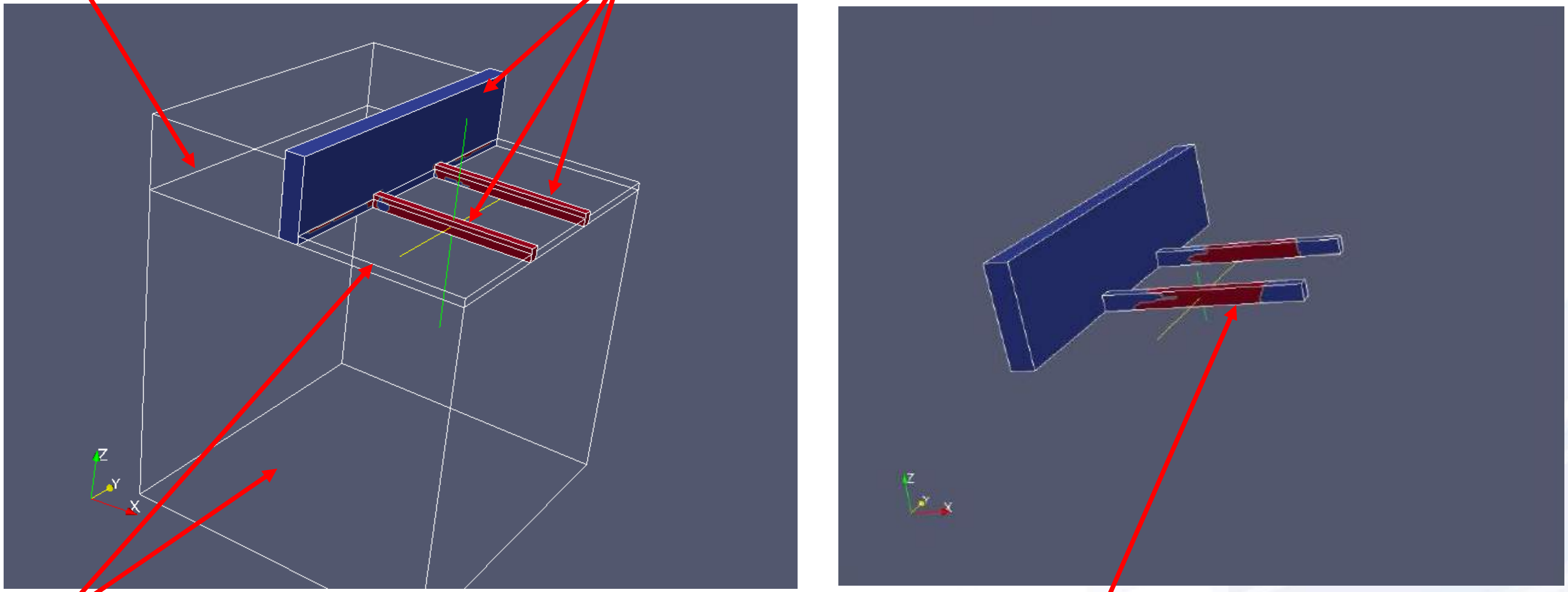


Results: Ground Facility



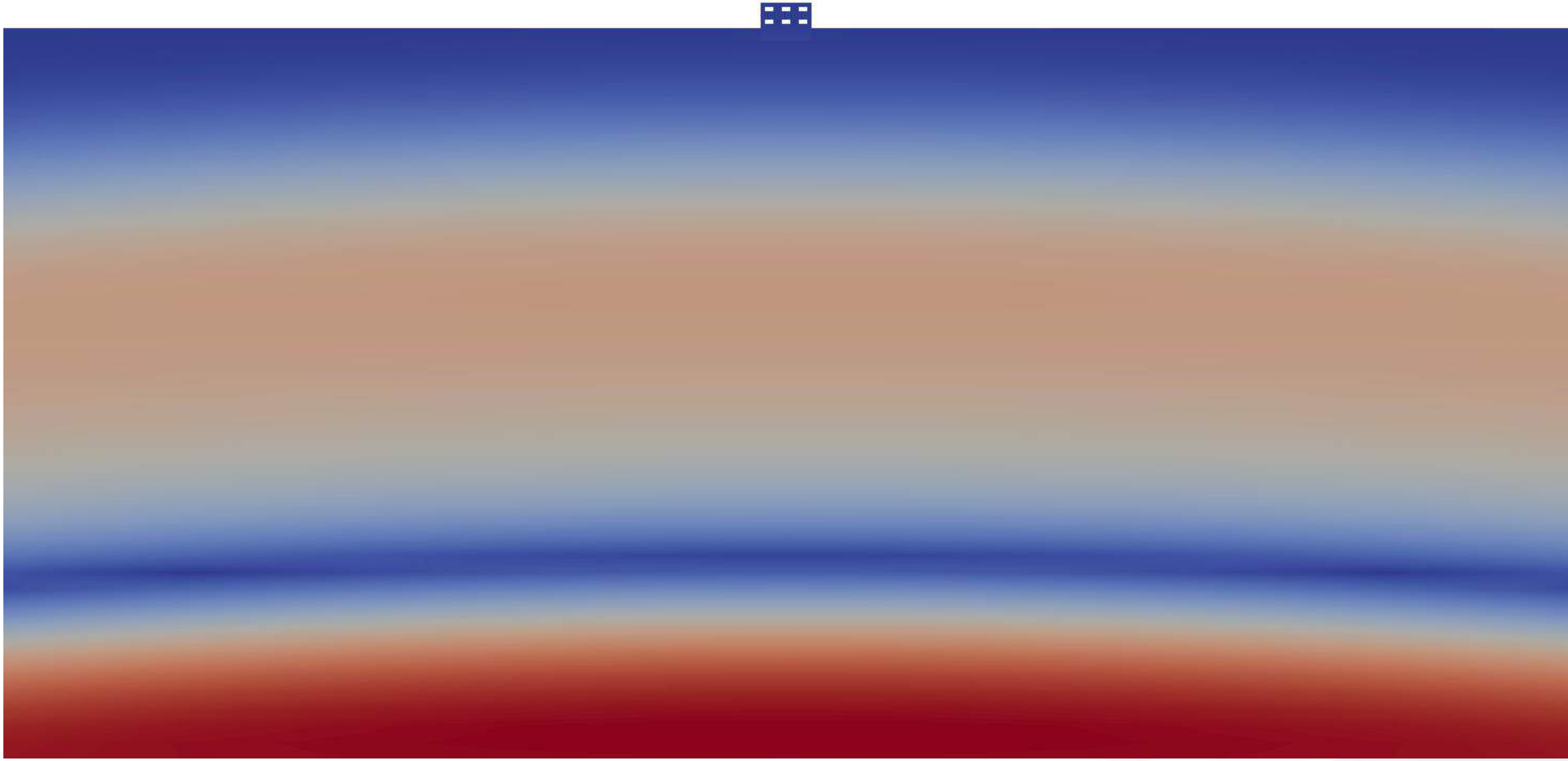
Absolute velocity (left) and destruction zones (right) in red based on «sand» model

Results: Dam

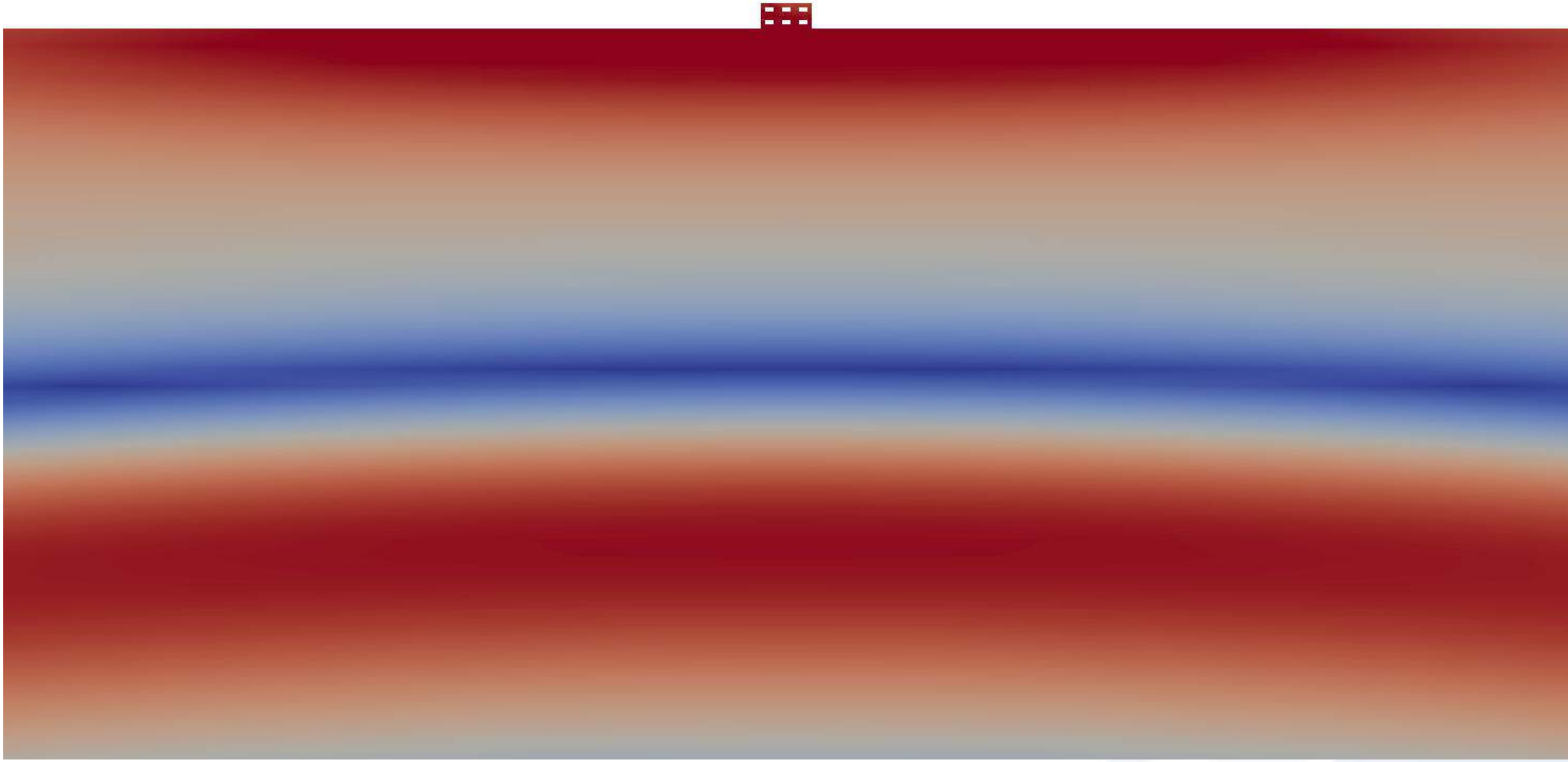


Scheme of numerical experiment and places of destruction

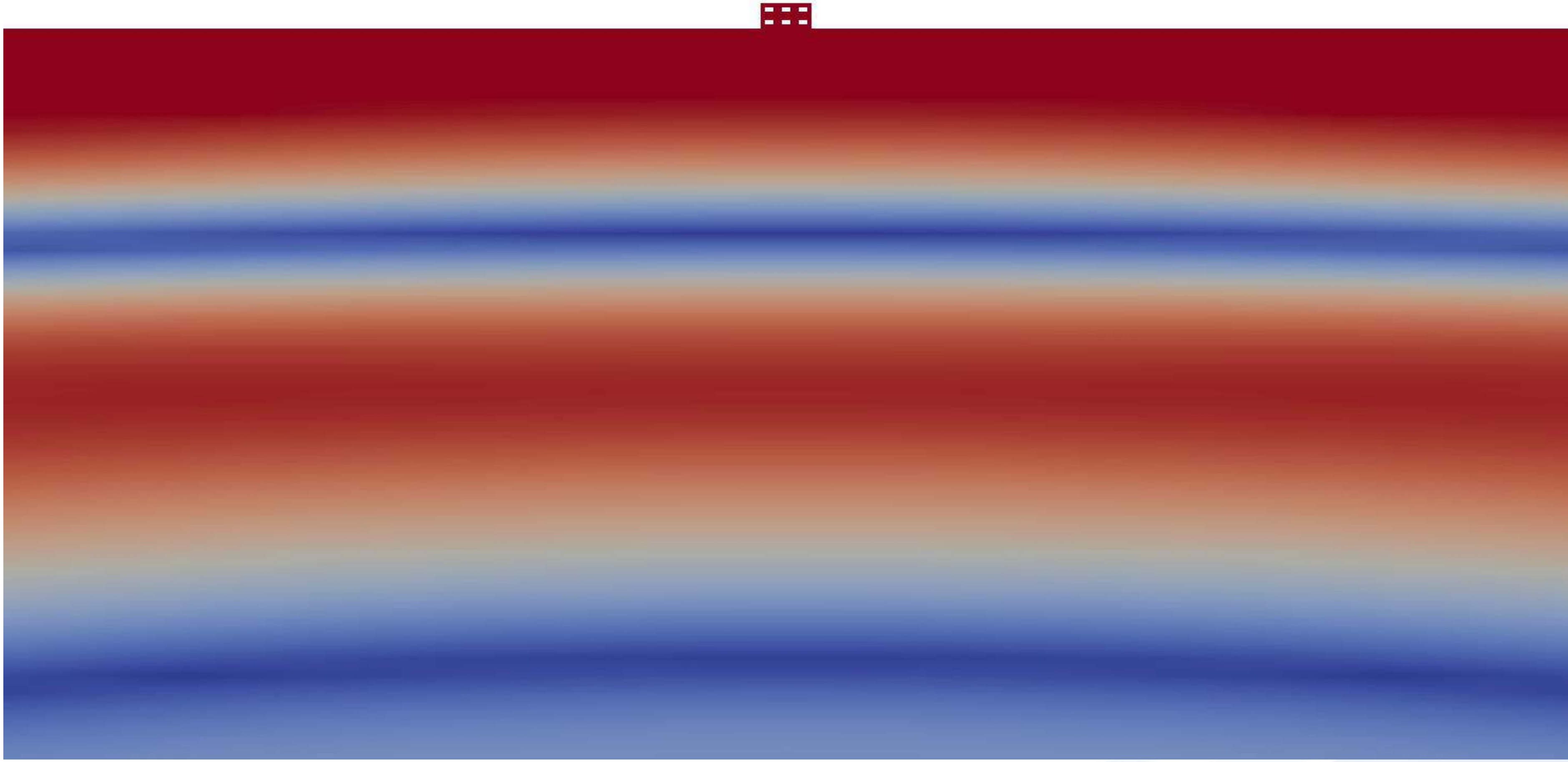
Result: eartquake modelling using ierarchical grids



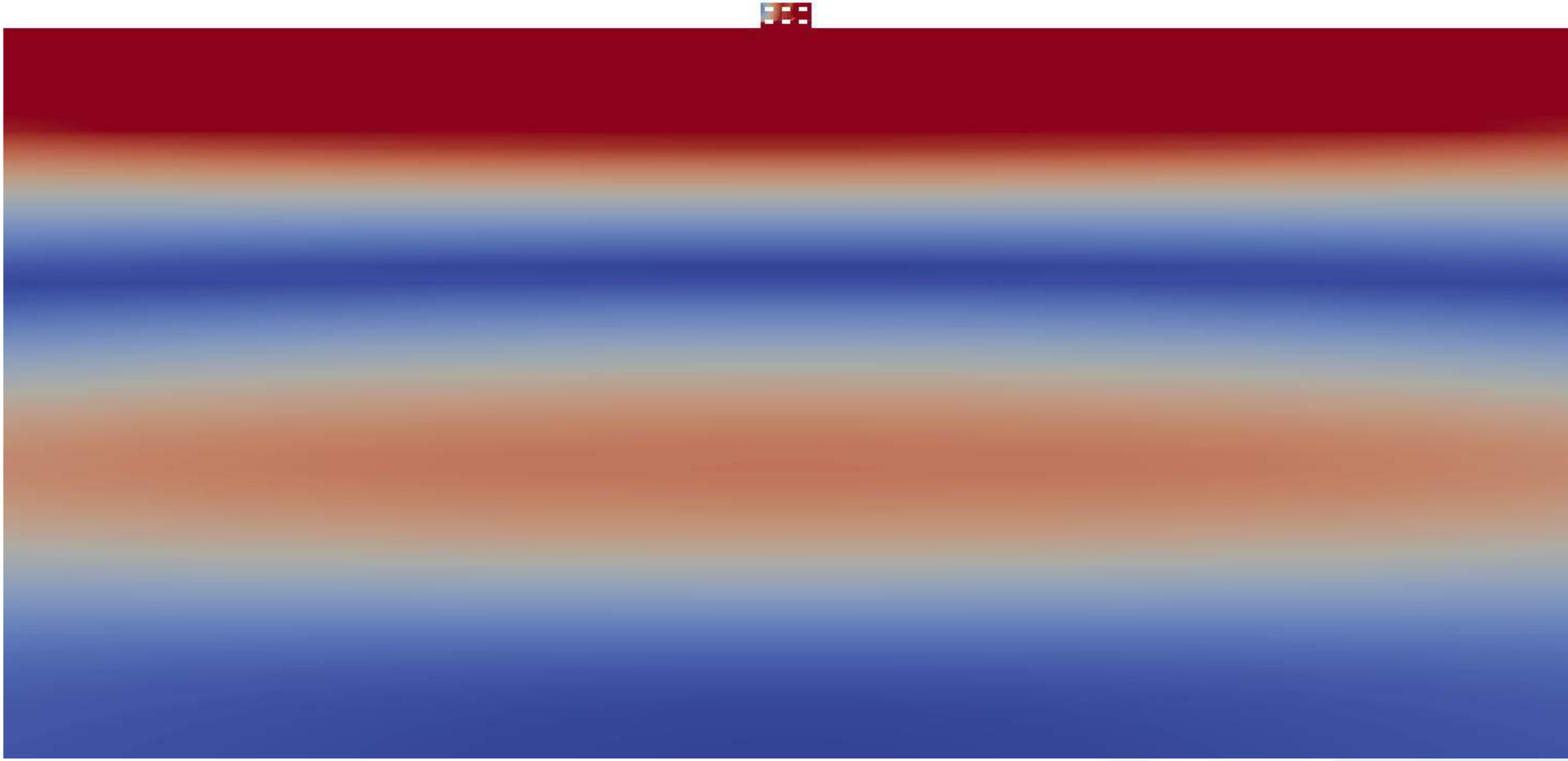
Result: eartquake modelling using ierarchical grids



Result: eartquake modelling using ierarchical grids

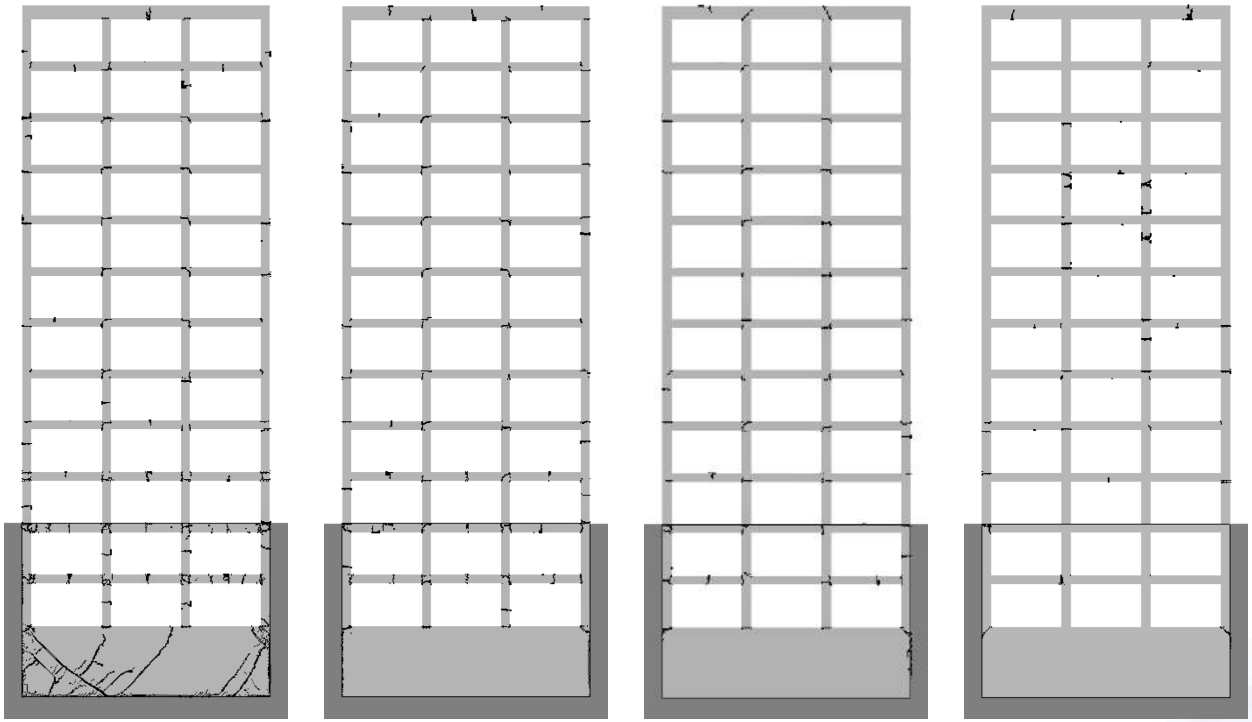


Result: eartquake modelling using ierarchical grids

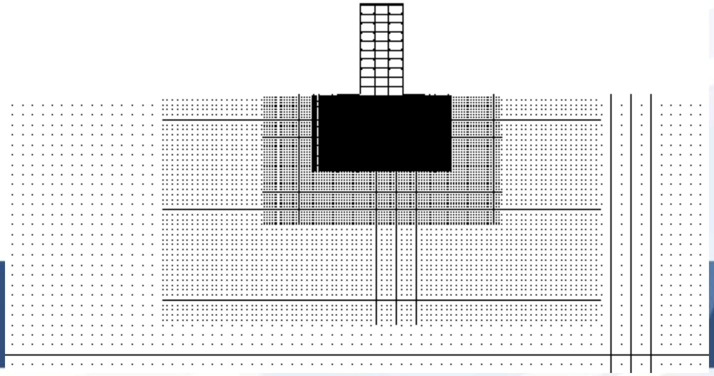


Result: eartquake modelling using ierarchical grids

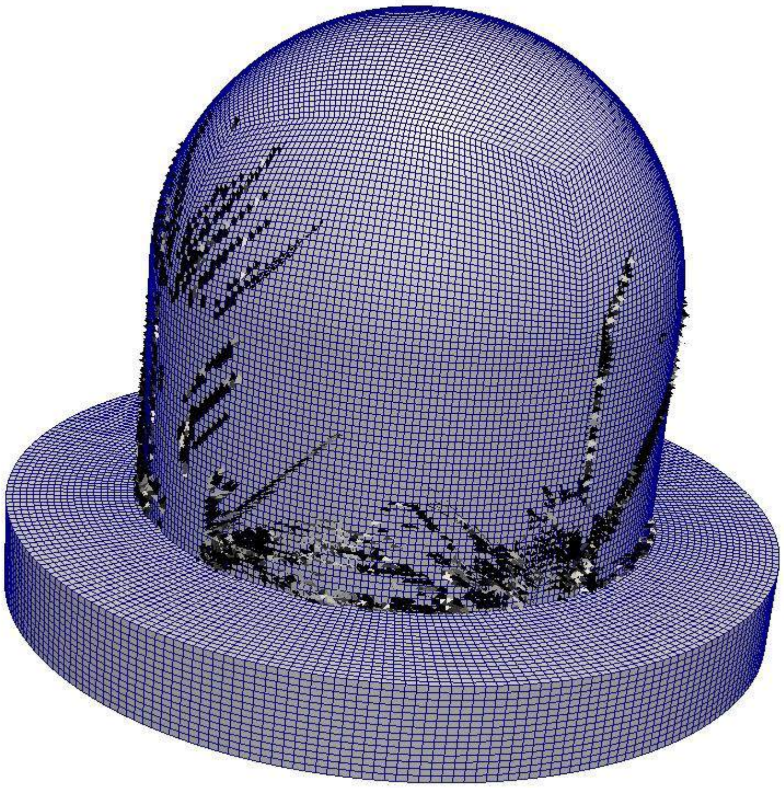
Seismic resistance of multi-storey buildings

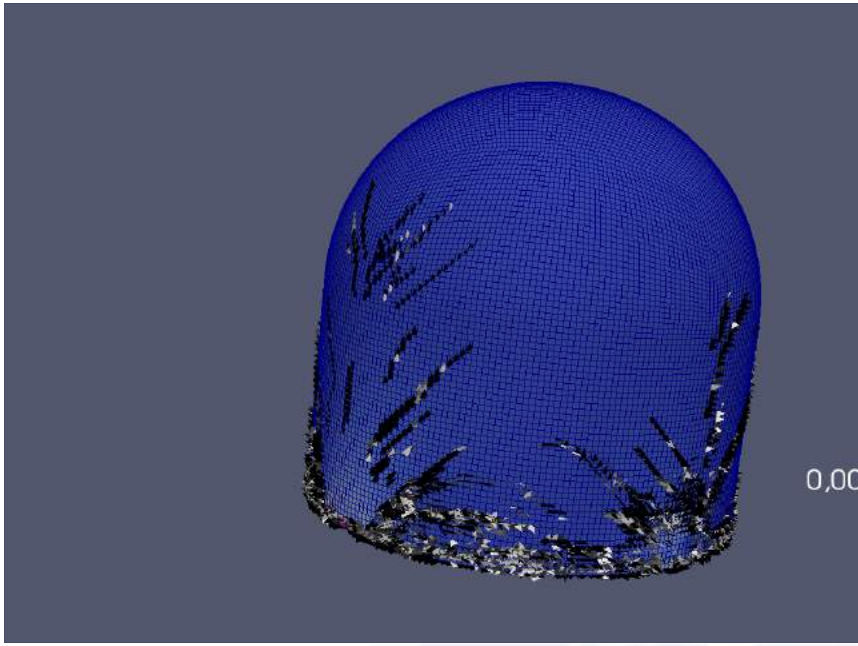


Different depth of the hypocenter of the earthquake



Results: 3D dome constructions





Conclusions

- possibility to calculate large spatial problems
- various models of destruction
- complex three-dimensional objects from block curvilinear grids

Thanks a lot!
Questions?