The Impact of Emerging Supercomputer Architecture on FSI Algorithms

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The roadmaps of the leading supercomputer manufacturers are based on hybrid systems, which consist of a mix of conventional processors and accelerators. This trend is mainly due to the fact that the power consumption cost of the future cpu-only Exascale systems will be unsustainable, thus accelerators such as graphic processing units (GPUs) and many-integrated-core (MIC) will likely be the integral part of the TOP500 (http://www.top500.org/) supercomputers, beyond 2020. The emerging supercomputer architecture will bring new challenges for the code developers. Continuum mechanics codes will particularly be affected, because the traditional synchronous implicit solvers will probably not scale on Exascale machines. New asynchronous programming paradigms will emerge in the near future. This study is our first attempt to tackle the abovementioned challenges with the help of existing hardware and software tools. First we will report on the parallel performance of our explicit solid mechanics code on GPUs and MIC. We will also show FSI results for flow over airfoil using our new code. In another study, we apply our mesh motion algorithm [1,2] for performing r-refinement/mesh adaptation for unstructured meshes. We will demonstrate that the cost of solving mesh motion algorithm is less than the cost of performing re-partitioning of the mesh on modern hybrid supercomputers.

References