### INRIA CR2 Oral Audition

#### **Malcolm Roberts**

# TONUS Group, University of Strasbourg Nancy, 2014-05-14

malcolm.i.w.roberts@gmail.com www.malcolmiwroberts.com

# Outline

- ► Academic History
- Research Summary
- ► Teaching, Outreach, and Service
- Publications and Software

Postdoctoral Researcher, 2012-2014

- ► Laboratoire M2P2, Aix-Marseille University.
- ► SiCoMHD Project, ANR-funded.
- ▶ With Kai Schneider and Wouter Bos (Lyon).

Postdoctoral Researcher, 2012-2014

- ► Laboratoire M2P2, Aix-Marseille University.
- ► SiCoMHD Project, ANR-funded.
- ► With Kai Schneider and Wouter Bos (Lyon).

PhD, Applied Mathematics, University of Alberta, 2011

- Supervised by John C. Bowman
- Multispectral Reduction of Two-Dimensional Turbulence
- ► Exchanged with B. Eckhardt, Phillips-Universität Marburg

Postdoctoral Researcher, 2012-2014

- Laboratoire M2P2, Aix-Marseille University.
- ► SiCoMHD Project, ANR-funded.
- ► With Kai Schneider and Wouter Bos (Lyon).

PhD, Applied Mathematics, University of Alberta, 2011

- Supervised by John C. Bowman
- Multispectral Reduction of Two-Dimensional Turbulence
- Exchanged with B. Eckhardt, Phillips-Universität Marburg

Masters, applied mathematics, University of Alberta, 2006

- ► Supervised by John C. Bowman
- A Multi-Spectral Decimation Scheme for Turbulence Simulations

Postdoctoral Researcher, 2012-2014

- ► Laboratoire M2P2, Aix-Marseille University.
- ► SiCoMHD Project, ANR-funded.
- With Kai Schneider and Wouter Bos (Lyon).

PhD, Applied Mathematics, University of Alberta, 2011

- ► Supervised by John C. Bowman
- Multispectral Reduction of Two-Dimensional Turbulence
- Exchanged with B. Eckhardt, Phillips-Universität Marburg

Masters, applied mathematics, University of Alberta, 2006

- ► Supervised by John C. Bowman
- A Multi-Spectral Decimation Scheme for Turbulence Simulations

BSc, Honors Applied Mathematics, University of Alberta, 2001

Malcolm Roberts TONUS Group, University of Strasbourg

# Summary of Research

Implicitly Dealiased Convolutions and fftw++

MHD Simulations in Complex Geometries

The Multispectral Method

Proposed Research

Convolutions are important operations:

- Pseudospectral simulations
- Integer multiplication
- Computing cross-correlation

Convolutions are important operations:

- Pseudospectral simulations
- Integer multiplication
- Computing cross-correlation

They are efficiently computed using FFTs and the convolution theorem.

Convolutions are important operations:

- Pseudospectral simulations
- Integer multiplication
- Computing cross-correlation

They are efficiently computed using FFTs and the convolution theorem.

Such computations must be dealiased, typically by zero-padding.

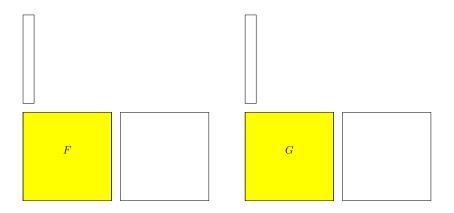
Convolutions are important operations:

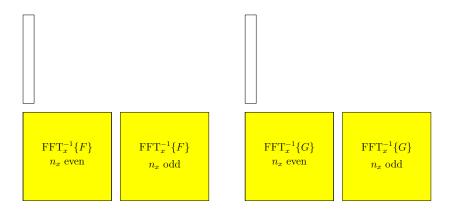
- Pseudospectral simulations
- Integer multiplication
- Computing cross-correlation

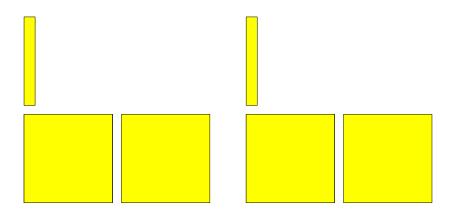
They are efficiently computed using FFTs and the convolution theorem.

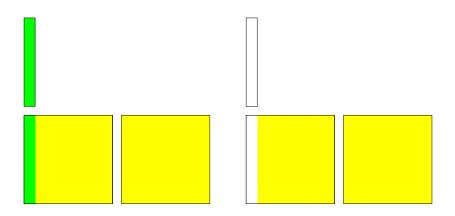
Such computations must be dealiased, typically by zero-padding.

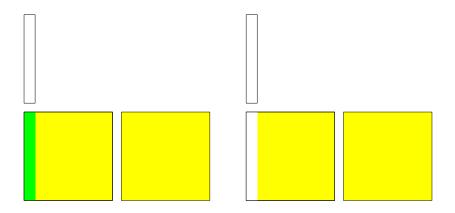
Implicitly dealiased convolutions reduce the cost of zero-padding.

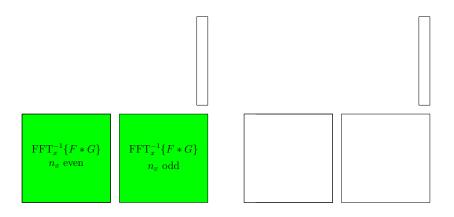




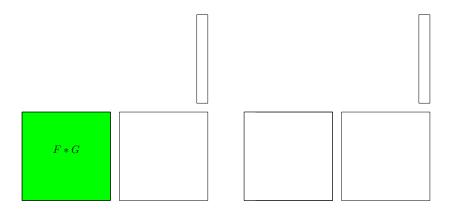








Malcolm Roberts TONUS Group, University of Strasbourg



Malcolm Roberts TONUS Group, University of Strasbourg

The pseudospectral method imposes periodic boundary conditions.

The pseudospectral method imposes periodic boundary conditions.

Other boundary conditions can be imposed by penalization.

The pseudospectral method imposes periodic boundary conditions.

Other boundary conditions can be imposed by penalization.

The velocity is damped in in the wall domain:

$$rac{\partial oldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} = oldsymbol{S} - rac{\chi}{\eta} oldsymbol{u}$$

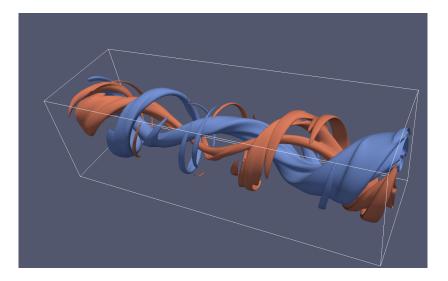
The pseudospectral method imposes periodic boundary conditions.

Other boundary conditions can be imposed by penalization.

The velocity is damped in in the wall domain:

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{S} - \frac{\chi}{\eta} \boldsymbol{u}$$

Penalization allows one to perform simulations with complex geometries using uniform grids.



Malcolm Roberts TONUS Group, University of Strasbourg

An upper bound on the number of degrees of freedom in turbulent flows is the Reynolds number to the power of 9/4.

An upper bound on the number of degrees of freedom in turbulent flows is the Reynolds number to the power of 9/4.

Despite improvements in algorithms and hardware, we still can't fully simulate high-Reynolds flows.

An upper bound on the number of degrees of freedom in turbulent flows is the Reynolds number to the power of 9/4.

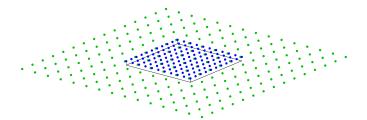
Despite improvements in algorithms and hardware, we still can't fully simulate high-Reynolds flows.

Thus it is necessary to approximate the flow at small scales.

An upper bound on the number of degrees of freedom in turbulent flows is the Reynolds number to the power of 9/4.

Despite improvements in algorithms and hardware, we still can't fully simulate high-Reynolds flows.

Thus it is necessary to approximate the flow at small scales.



The multispectral method uses a hierarchy of decimated Fourier grids to reduce the number of degrees of freedom.

Malcolm Roberts

TONUS Group, University of Strasbourg

Generalize inputs for implicit convolutions and correlations on real data.

Generalize inputs for implicit convolutions and correlations on real data.

Generalize recursive transpose routine to deal with general problem size/number of processes.

Generalize inputs for implicit convolutions and correlations on real data.

Generalize recursive transpose routine to deal with general problem size/number of processes.

Extend penalization method to include Neumann and related boundary conditions.

Generalize inputs for implicit convolutions and correlations on real data.

Generalize recursive transpose routine to deal with general problem size/number of processes.

Extend penalization method to include Neumann and related boundary conditions.

Participate in implementation and use of GyroKinetic TONUS code, CLAC.

Generalize inputs for implicit convolutions and correlations on real data.

Generalize recursive transpose routine to deal with general problem size/number of processes.

Extend penalization method to include Neumann and related boundary conditions.

Participate in implementation and use of GyroKinetic TONUS code, CLAC.

Finish implementation of fftw++ and use in flusi and CLAC.

Generalize inputs for implicit convolutions and correlations on real data.

Generalize recursive transpose routine to deal with general problem size/number of processes.

Extend penalization method to include Neumann and related boundary conditions.

Participate in implementation and use of GyroKinetic TONUS code, CLAC.

Finish implementation of fftw++ and use in flusi and CLAC.

Continue work on multispectral reduction.

### Teaching, Outreach, and Service

Teaching:

- Lecturer and Teaching Assistant (Alberta)
- Developed course notes for 2<sup>nd</sup>-year DEs course.
- ► Helped supervise PhD and Masters (Aix-Marseille)
- Initiated and organized multi-university post-graduate teaching conference.

### Teaching, Outreach, and Service

Teaching:

- Lecturer and Teaching Assistant (Alberta)
- ► Developed course notes for 2<sup>nd</sup>-year DEs course.
- ► Helped supervise PhD and Masters (Aix-Marseille)
- Initiated and organized multi-university post-graduate teaching conference.

Outreach:

- School visits and math fairs (Alberta)
- ► Spoke about applied math on radio/webcasts.

# Teaching, Outreach, and Service

Teaching:

- Lecturer and Teaching Assistant (Alberta)
- ► Developed course notes for 2<sup>nd</sup>-year DEs course.
- ► Helped supervise PhD and Masters (Aix-Marseille)
- Initiated and organized multi-university post-graduate teaching conference.

Outreach:

- School visits and math fairs (Alberta)
- ► Spoke about applied math on radio/webcasts.

Service:

- Past-president of Math/Stats GSA
- ► Helped organize several graduate-level conferences.

# Publications In Progress

- Symmetry Breaking and Turbulence Onset in Elliptical Taylor-Couette Flow
- Spontaneous Generation of Angular Moment in MHD Flow
  With Matthieu Leroy and Kai Schneider
- Implicitly Padded Convolutions and Correlations on Real Data
- Parallel Implementation of implicitly padded convolutions With John C. Bowman.
- Renormalisation Limits of Shell Models of Turbulence With John C. Bowman.

#### Peer-Reviewed Articles

- Helically forced MHD flows in confined cylindrical geometries, 2014
- Adaptive Matrix Transpose Algorithms for Distributed Multicore Processors, 2013
- Multithreaded Implicitly Dealiased Pseudospectral Convolutions, 2012
- Pseudospectral Reduction of Incompressible Two-Dimensional Turbulence, 2012
- Dealiased Convolutions for Pseudospectral Simulations, 2011
- ▶ Efficient Dealiased Convolutions without Padding, 2011
- Links between dissipation, intermittency, and helicity in the GOY model revisited, 2006

#### Software

#### ► fftw++

- ► Wraps FFTW for C++
- Implicitly Dealiased Convolutions
- ► Three levels of parallelism: SSE, OpenMP, MPI
- Improved multithreading and MPI transpose

### Software

- ► fftw++
  - ► Wraps FFTW for C++
  - Implicitly Dealiased Convolutions
  - ► Three levels of parallelism: SSE, OpenMP, MPI
  - Improved multithreading and MPI transpose
- flusi and mpi2vis
  - ► A FORTRAN code for MHD and FLUid-Structure Interactions
  - HDF output processed by mpi2vis.

# Software

- ► fftw++
  - Wraps FFTW for C++
  - Implicitly Dealiased Convolutions
  - ► Three levels of parallelism: SSE, OpenMP, MPI
  - Improved multithreading and MPI transpose
- flusi and mpi2vis
  - ► A FORTRAN code for MHD and FLUid-Structure Interactions
  - HDF output processed by mpi2vis.
- tri/goy/dns
  - Written in C++
  - tri: A multi-threaded time-stepper.
  - ▶ goy: Simulations of shell models of turbulence.
  - dns: Simulations of 2D Navier–Stokes flow.
  - Includes spectral reduction and multispectral methods.

# Thank you

#### Merci pour votre attention!

Malcolm Roberts TONUS Group, University of Strasbourg