



# Massively parallelizable lattice Boltzmann method with regularized boundary conditions

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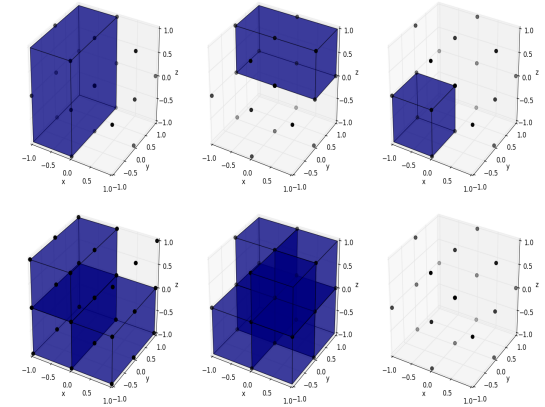
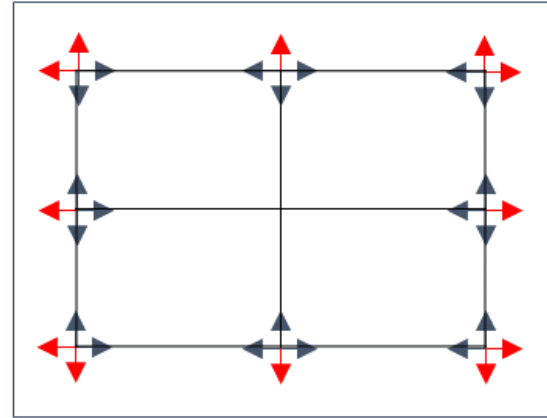
# Lattice Boltzmann method

- Harvey is a massively parallel hemodynamics solver, based on the lattice Boltzmann method [1].
- Mesoscopic method that models fluid as particle distribution functions.
- Algorithm  $f_i(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{c}_i \delta t, t + \delta t) - f_i(\mathbf{x}, t) = \Omega(f_i(\mathbf{x}, t) - f_i^{eq}(\mathbf{x}, t))$ 
  - Collision: particles collide at each lattice node
  - Streaming: particles move according to discrete velocities
- Works well with complex geometries and scales well on massively parallel systems [1].

[1] Randles et al., Supercomputing 2015, 2015

# Regularized Boundary Conditions

- Analytical solution for the set of linear equations for both Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions
- Recognized different types of boundary's during the preprocessing and encoded
  - Concave faces, edges, and corners
  - Convex edges and corners
  - Inlets and outlets

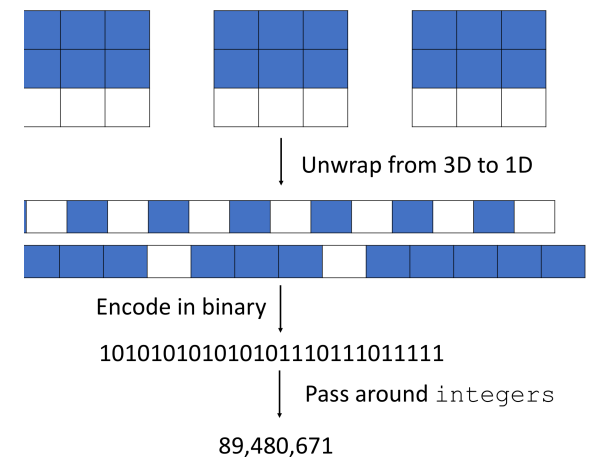


$$\sum_{i \in I} f_i H_{\alpha, \beta, i} = \sum_{i \in I} \hat{f} H_{\alpha, \beta, i}$$

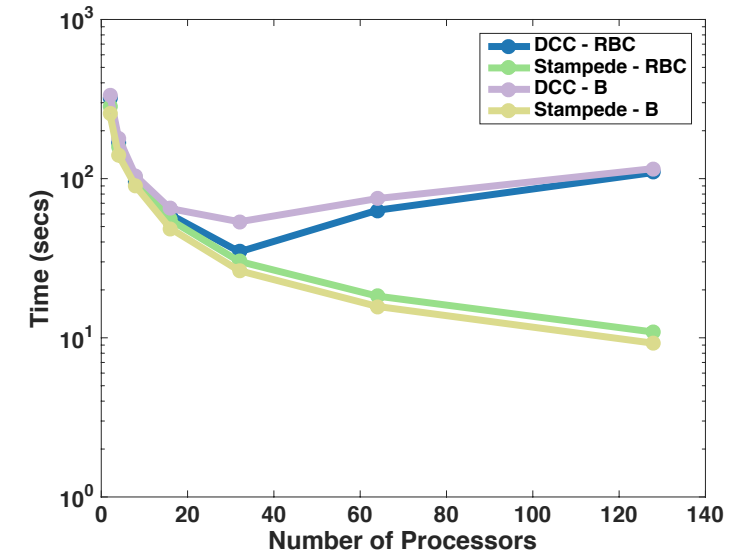
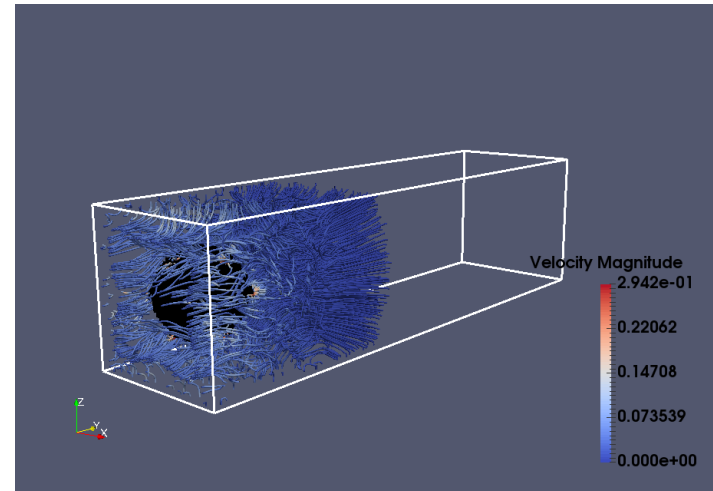
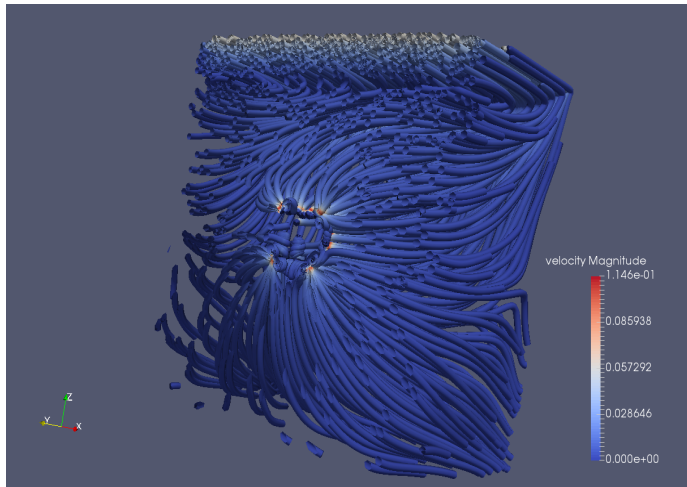
$$\sum_{i \in O} f_i(r + c_i \delta t, t + \delta t) = \sum_{i \in I} f_i(r, t)$$

$$I = \{i \mid f_i \text{ is an incoming distribution}\},$$

$$O = \{i \mid f_i \text{ is an outgoing distribution}\},$$



# Results: Modified lid-driven cavity flow, flow around the sphere and scaling results



Core Count	Maximum Memory (MB)	
	Regularized BCs	Bounce Back
16	94.98	91.01
128	13.99	13.41

# Future work

- Flow around the sphere
  - Fix the numerical errors
  - Simulations will require the smallest resolution possible in Harvey to model the vortex formation and shedding
  - Continue to optimize implementation of regularized boundary conditions

# Acknowledgments

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