BS1 test case DNS of the Taylor-Green vortex at Re=1600

A. Nigro 1 , C. De Bartolo 1 , F. Bassi 2

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Overview Numerical results Conclusions 00 Taylor-Green vortex Initial flow field $u = V_0 \sin\left(\frac{x}{L}\right) \cos\left(\frac{y}{L}\right) \cos\left(\frac{z}{L}\right)$ $v = -V_0 \cos\left(\frac{x}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{y}{L}\right) \cos\left(\frac{z}{L}\right)$ w = 0 $p = p_0 + \frac{\rho_0 V_0^2}{16} \left(\cos\left(\frac{2x}{L}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{2y}{L}\right) \right) \left(\cos\left(\frac{2z}{L}\right) + 2 \right)$ where: constant physical properties Re = 1600 $M_0 = 0.1$ $\gamma = 1.4$ Pr = 0.71

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Initial flow field

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where:

constant physical properties $\begin{aligned} Re &= 1600 \\ M_0 &= 0.1 \\ \gamma &= 1.4 \\ Pr &= 0.71 \end{aligned}$

MIGALE code:

- DGFEM
- Compressible NS equations
- \bullet Primitive variables with $p=\ln p$ and $T=\ln T$

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Taylor-Green vortex		
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constant physical properties		
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Numerical results

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Overview

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Discretization

- $\bullet \ x,y,z \in [-\pi,\pi]$
- · Periodic boundary conditions
- $T = 20t_c$
- Total DOFs \forall unknown=256³, 128³, 64³
- Uniform cartesian grid
- P1 P5 elements
- ROS(5,8) vs. RK(4,5) time integration schemes
- Preconditioned Roe (p-Roe) vs. Exact Riemman Solver (ERS) numerical fluxes

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By considering uniform cartesian grids:

256^3 dofs 64^3 dofs 128^3 dofs dofs ∀el. n. el. el.∀ dir. Ρ n. el el.∀ dir. n. el. el.∀ dir. 1 4 4.194.304161 _ 2 10 1,677,722119209.715593 20838,861 94 104,858 47 13,1072435 59.91939 7,490 204 4,68117 56

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Overview	Numerical results	Conclusions
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Analysis		

• Temporal evolution of the kinetic energy integrated on the domain:

$$E_k = \frac{1}{\rho_0 \Omega} \int_{\Omega} \rho \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{2} d\Omega$$

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$$\epsilon = -\frac{dE_k}{dt}$$

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• Temporal evolution of the kinetic energy dissipation rate:

$$\epsilon = -\frac{dE_k}{dt}$$

 \bullet Temporal evolution of the dissipation rate ϵ based on the enstrophy ε integrated on the domain:

$$\epsilon = 2 \frac{\mu}{\rho_0} \varepsilon$$

where

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\rho_0 \Omega} \int_{\Omega} \rho \frac{\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}}{2} d\Omega$$

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• Temporal evolution of the theoretical error defined as:

Theoretical error =
$$\left| \frac{dE_k}{dt} + \epsilon \right|$$

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Analysis:

- Evolution of the outputs as a function of the time compared with the results of a pseudo-spectral code
- Evolution of the outputs errors with respect to the results of a pseudo-spectral code as a function of the time

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• Maximum outputs errors vs. W.U.

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Overview	Numerical results	Conclusions
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Analysis		

Outputs Errors:

• Temporal evolution of the kinetic energy errors with respect to the results of a pseudo-spectral code:

$$\Delta E_k = |E_k - E_k^*|_{t \in [0, 20t_c]}$$

$$\Delta E_k \% = \left| \frac{E_k - E_k^*}{E_k^*} \right|_{t \in [0, 20t_c]} \times 100$$

 Temporal evolution of the kinetic energy dissipation rate errors with respect to the results of a pseudo-spectral code:

$$\begin{split} \Delta \frac{dE_k}{dt} &= \left| -\frac{dE_k}{dt} + \left(\frac{dE_k}{dt} \right)^* \right|_{t \in [0, 20t_c]} \\ \Delta \frac{dE_k}{dt} \% &= \left| \frac{-\frac{dE_k}{dt} + \left(\frac{dE_k}{dt} \right)^*}{\left(\frac{dE_k}{dt} \right)^*} \right|_{t \in [0, 20t_c]} \times 100 \end{split}$$

• Temporal evolution of the dissipation rate ϵ errors with respect to the results of a pseudo-spectral code:

$$\Delta \epsilon = |\epsilon - \epsilon^*|_{t \in [0, 20t_c]}$$
$$\Delta \epsilon \% = \left| \frac{\epsilon - \epsilon^*}{\epsilon^*} \right|_{t \in [0, 20t_c]} \times 100$$

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Maximum Outputs Errors:

• Maximum kinetic energy errors with respect to the results of a pseudo-spectral code:

 $\operatorname{err} (E_k) = [\max (\Delta E_k)]_{t \in [0, 10t_c]}$ $\operatorname{err} (E_k) \% = [\max (\Delta E_k \%)]_{t \in [0, 10t_c]}$

• Maximum kinetic energy dissipation rate errors with respect to the results of a pseudo-spectral code:

$$\begin{split} & \operatorname{err}\left(\frac{dE_k}{dt}\right) = \left[\max\left(\Delta\frac{dE_k}{dt}\right)\right]_{t\in[0,10t_c]} \\ & \operatorname{err}\left(\frac{dE_k}{dt}\right)\% = \left[\max\left(\Delta\frac{dE_k}{dt}\%\right)\right]_{t\in[0,10t_c]} \end{split}$$

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$$\operatorname{err} (\epsilon) = [\max (\Delta \epsilon)]_{t \in [0, 10t_c]}$$
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• Maximum kinetic energy dissipation rate errors with respect to the results of a pseudo-spectral code:

$$\begin{split} & \exp\left(\frac{dE_k}{dt}\right) = \left[\max\left(\Delta\frac{dE_k}{dt}\right)\right]_{t\in[0,10t_c]} \\ & \exp\left(\frac{dE_k}{dt}\right)\% = \left[\max\left(\Delta\frac{dE_k}{dt}\%\right)\right]_{t\in[0,10t_c]} \end{split}$$

• Maximum dissipation rate ϵ errors with respect to the results of a pseudo-spectral code:

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Computational resources employed:

- In-house resources at the High Performance Computing Center (HPCC) of University of Calabria: 10 computing nodes with 20 cores each (Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2680 v2 @ 2.80GHz)
- ${\rm \bullet}\,$ Simulation are performed on 40-200 cores

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 $\operatorname{err} (E_k) = [\max (\Delta E_k)]_{t \in [0, 10t_c]}$ $\operatorname{err} (E_k) \% = [\max (\Delta E_k \%)]_{t \in [0, 10t_c]}$

• Maximum kinetic energy dissipation rate errors with respect to the results of a pseudo-spectral code:

$$\begin{split} & \exp\left(\frac{dE_k}{dt}\right) = \left[\max\left(\Delta\frac{dE_k}{dt}\right)\right]_{t\in[0,10t_c]} \\ & \exp\left(\frac{dE_k}{dt}\right)\% = \left[\max\left(\Delta\frac{dE_k}{dt}\%\right)\right]_{t\in[0,10t_c]} \end{split}$$

• Maximum dissipation rate ϵ errors with respect to the results of a pseudo-spectral code:

$$\operatorname{err} (\epsilon) = [\max (\Delta \epsilon)]_{t \in [0, 10t_c]}$$
$$\operatorname{err} (\epsilon) \% = [\max (\Delta \epsilon \%)]_{t \in [0, 10t_c]}$$

Computational resources employed:

- In-house resources at the High Performance Computing Center (HPCC) of University of Calabria: 10 computing nodes with 20 cores each (Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2680 v2 @ 2.80GHz)
- $\bullet\,$ Simulation are performed on 40-200 cores

BS1 test case DNS of the Taylor-Green vortex at Re=1600

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Image: A match a ma

Explicit Runge Kutta(4,5) & ERS numerical flux

			256^{3} d	ofs		128^{3} d	ofs	64^3 dofs			
Ρ	cfl	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	
1	0.35	161	16,443	$3.196 \cdot 10^{6}$	-	-	_	_	-	_	
2	0.2	119	21,149	$6.954\cdot 10^6$	59	10,310	$3.892\cdot 10^5$	_	_	_	
3	0.15	94	22,099	$1.515 \cdot 10^{7}$	47	10,907	$9.100 \cdot 10^{5}$	24	5,443	$6.374 \cdot 10^{4}$	
4	0.1	_	_	_	39	13,527	$2.745\cdot 10^6$	20	6,770	$1.874 \cdot 10^{5}$	
5	0.1	_	-	-	-	-	-	17	5,783	$3.856\cdot 10^5$	

Variable Δt with cfl = 1/(2P+1)

Tau Bench =7.208 s

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Image: A math a math

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$128^3 \; \mathrm{DOFs}$



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$128^3 \; \mathrm{DOFs}$









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$128^3 \; \mathrm{DOFs}$



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$128^3 \; \mathrm{DOFs}$



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BS1 test case DNS of the Taylor-Green vortex at Re=1600

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max errors RK(4,5) & ERS numerical flux:

$$\begin{split} &\mathsf{err}(a) = \max\Bigl(|a - a^*|_{t \in [0, 10t_c]}\Bigr) \\ &\mathsf{err}(a) \,\% = \max\Bigl([|a - a^*/a^*|]_{t \in [0, 10t_c]}\Bigr) \times 100 \end{split}$$

256^3 DOFs

Ρ	grid	$err(E_k)$	$\operatorname{err}(E_k)$ %	$\operatorname{err}(dE_k/dt)$	$\operatorname{err}(dE_k/dt)$ %	$err(\epsilon)$	$\operatorname{err}(\epsilon)\%$	Theor. err.
1	161	$5.099 \cdot 10^{-3}$	5.61	$1.587 \cdot 10^{-3}$	34.22	$6.667 \cdot 10^{-3}$	51.97	$5.836 \cdot 10^{-3}$
2	119	$3.232 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.36	$4.153\cdot10^{-4}$	6.74	$2.196 \cdot 10^{-3}$	17.22	$1.995 \cdot 10^{-3}$
3	94	$1.122\cdot 10^{-4}$	0.13	$2.618\cdot10^{-4}$	6.74	$1.098\cdot 10^{-3}$	8.73	$9.781\cdot 10^{-4}$

128^3 DOFs

Ρ	grid	$err(E_k)$	$\operatorname{err}(E_k)\%$	$\operatorname{err}(dE_k/dt)$	$\operatorname{err}(dE_k/dt)$ %	$err(\epsilon)$	$err(\epsilon)\%$	Theor. err.
2	59	$2.692 \cdot 10^{-3}$	2.92	$1.833 \cdot 10^{-3}$	15.47	$5.844 \cdot 10^{-3}$	45.54	$4.566 \cdot 10^{-3}$
3	47	$9.161 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.99	$1.020 \cdot 10^{-3}$	7.99	$4.140 \cdot 10^{-3}$	32.25	$3.404 \cdot 10^{-3}$
4	39	$6.777\cdot 10^{-4}$	0.75	$8.659\cdot 10^{-4}$	7.02	$3.345\cdot10^{-3}$	26.19	$2.885\cdot10^{-3}$

64^3 DOFs

Ρ	grid	$err(E_k)$	$\operatorname{err}(E_k)\%$	$\operatorname{err}(dE_k/dt)$	$\operatorname{err}(dE_k/dt)$ %	$err(\epsilon)$	$\operatorname{err}(\epsilon)\%$	Theor. err.
3	24	$6.847 \cdot 10^{-3}$	7.45	$2.436 \cdot 10^{-3}$	36.58	$7.280 \cdot 10^{-3}$	56.82	$7.318 \cdot 10^{-3}$
4	20	$4.240\cdot10^{-3}$	4.92	$2.266 \cdot 10^{-3}$	21.19	$6.374 \cdot 10^{-3}$	49.68	$6.893 \cdot 10^{-3}$
5	17	$3.694 \cdot 10^{-3}$	4.07	$2.231 \cdot 10^{-3}$	21.73	$6.254 \cdot 10^{-3}$	48.72	$5.634 \cdot 10^{-3}$

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Numerical results

Conclusions

Polynomial degree

error(ϵ)/W.U. RK(4,5) & ERS numerical flux:



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Numerical results

Conclusions

Polynomial degree

error(ϵ)/W.U. RK(4,5) & ERS numerical flux:



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Implicit Rosenbrock(5,8) vs. Explicit Runge Kutta(4,5) ROS(5,8)

			25	6 ³ dofs		128 ³ dofs						64 ³ dofs				
Ρ	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)	
1	161	0.12	167	1.174	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	
2	119	0.1	200	2.934	608	59	0.17	119	2.476	76	-	-	-	-	-	
3	94	0.1	200	2.057	1,140	47	0.12	167	2.447	144	24	0.17	119	1.890	23	
4	-	-	-	-	-	39	0.12	167	3.222	248	20	0.17	119	2.372	36	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	0.17	119	2.292	56	



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Implicit Rosenbrock(5,8) vs. Explicit Runge Kutta(4,5) ROS(5,8)

			25	6 ³ dofs		128 ³ dofs						64 ³ dofs				
Ρ	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)	
1	161	0.12	167	1.174	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	119	0.1	200	2.934	608	59	0.17	119	2.476	76	-	-	-	-	-	
3	94	0.1	200	2.057	1,140	47	0.12	167	2.447	144	24	0.17	119	1.890	23	
4	-	-	-	-	-	39	0.12	167	3.222	248	20	0.17	119	2.372	36	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	0.17	119	2.292	56	

RK(4,5)

				256^3 dofs				128^3 dofs				64^3 dofs	
Ρ	cfl	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	RAM (GB)	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	RAM (GB)	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	RAM (GB)
1	0.35	161	16,443	$3.196 \cdot 10^{6}$	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.2	119	21, 149	$6.954 \cdot 10^{6}$	88	59	10,310	$3.892 \cdot 10^{5}$	12	-	-	-	-
3	0.15	94	22,099	$1.515 \cdot 10^{7}$	131	47	10,907	$9.100 \cdot 10^{5}$	18	24	5,443	$6.374 \cdot 10^{4}$	5
4	0.1	-	-	-	-	39	13, 527	$2.745 \cdot 10^{6}$	27	20	6,770	$1.874 \cdot 10^{5}$	6
5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5,783	$3.856 \cdot 10^{5}$	8

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Implicit Rosenbrock(5,8) vs. Explicit Runge Kutta(4,5) ROS(5,8)

			25	6 ³ dofs				12	8^3 dofs				64	³ dofs	
Ρ	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)
1	161	0.12	167	1.174	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	119	0.1	200	2.934	608	59	0.17	119	2.476	76	-	-	-	-	-
3	94	0.1	200	2.057	1,140	47	0.12	167	2.447	144	24	0.17	119	1.890	23
4	-	_	-	-	-	39	0.12	167	3.222	248	20	0.17	119	2.372	36
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	0.17	119	2.292	56

RK(4,5)

				256^3 dofs				128^3 dofs				64^3 dofs	
Ρ	cfl	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	RAM (GB)	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	RAM (GB)	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	RAM (GB)
1	0.35	161	16,443	$3.196 \cdot 10^{6}$	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.2	119	21, 149	$6.954 \cdot 10^{6}$	88	59	10,310	$3.892 \cdot 10^{5}$	12	-	-	-	-
3	0.15	94	22,099	$1.515 \cdot 10^{7}$	131	47	10,907	$9.100 \cdot 10^{5}$	18	24	5,443	$6.374 \cdot 10^{4}$	5
4	0.1	-	-	-	-	39	13,527	$2.745 \cdot 10^{6}$	27	20	6,770	$1.874 \cdot 10^{5}$	6
5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5,783	$3.856\cdot 10^5$	8

- W.U. $_{ratio} = W.U._{RK(4,5)} / W.U._{ROS(5,8)} = 2 3$
- $RAM_{ratio} = RAM_{ROS(5,8)} / RAM_{RK(4,5)} = 6 10$

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Implicit Rosenbrock(5,8) vs. Explicit Runge Kutta(4,5) ROS(5,8)

			25	6 ³ dofs				12	8^3 dofs				64	³ dofs	
Ρ	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)
1	161	0.12	167	1.174	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	119	0.1	200	2.934	608	59	0.17	119	2.476	76	-	-	-	-	-
3	94	0.1	200	2.057	1,140	47	0.12	167	2.447	144	24	0.17	119	1.890	23
4	-	_	-	-	-	39	0.12	167	3.222	248	20	0.17	119	2.372	36
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	0.17	119	2.292	56

RK(4,5)

				256^3 dofs				128^3 dofs				64^3 dofs	
Ρ	cfl	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	RAM (GB)	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	RAM (GB)	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	RAM (GB)
1	0.35	161	16,443	$3.196 \cdot 10^{6}$	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.2	119	21, 149	$6.954 \cdot 10^{6}$	88	59	10,310	$3.892 \cdot 10^{5}$	12	-	-	-	-
3	0.15	94	22,099	$1.515 \cdot 10^{7}$	131	47	10,907	$9.100 \cdot 10^{5}$	18	24	5,443	$6.374 \cdot 10^{4}$	5
4	0.1	-	-	-	-	39	13,527	$2.745 \cdot 10^{6}$	27	20	6,770	$1.874 \cdot 10^{5}$	6
5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5,783	$3.856\cdot 10^5$	8

- W.U. $_{ratio} =$ W.U. $_{RK(4,5)}$ /W.U. $_{ROS(5,8)} = 2 3$
- $RAM_{ratio} = RAM_{ROS(5,8)} / RAM_{RK(4,5)} = 6 10$

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Implicit Rosenbrock(5,8) vs. Explicit Runge Kutta(4,5) ROS(5,8)

			25	6 ³ dofs				12	8 ³ dofs				64	³ dofs	
Ρ	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)	grid	f	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	RAM (GB)
1	161	0.12	167	1.174	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	119	0.1	200	2.934	608	59	0.17	119	2.476	76	-	-	-	-	-
3	94	0.1	200	2.057	1,140	47	0.12	167	2.447	144	24	0.17	119	1.890	23
4	-	-	-	-	-	39	0.12	167	3.222	248	20	0.17	119	2.372	36
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	0.17	119	2.292	56

RK(4,5)

				256^3 dofs				128^3 dofs				64^3 dofs	
Ρ	cfl	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	RAM (GB)	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	RAM (GB)	grid	$T/\Delta t_{av}$	W.U.	RAM (GB)
1	0.35	161	16,443	$3.196 \cdot 10^{6}$	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.2	119	21, 149	$6.954 \cdot 10^{6}$	88	59	10,310	$3.892 \cdot 10^{5}$	12	-	-	-	-
3	0.15	94	22,099	$1.515 \cdot 10^{7}$	131	47	10,907	$9.100 \cdot 10^{5}$	18	24	5,443	$6.374 \cdot 10^{4}$	5
4	0.1	-	-	-	-	39	13,527	$2.745 \cdot 10^{6}$	27	20	6,770	$1.874 \cdot 10^{5}$	6
5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5,783	$3.856\cdot 10^5$	8

- W.U. $_{ratio}$ =W.U. $_{RK(4,5)}$ /W.U. $_{ROS(5,8)}$ = 2 3
- $\mathsf{RAM}_{ratio} = \mathsf{RAM}_{ROS(5,8)} / \mathsf{RAM}_{RK(4,5)} = 6 10$

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128^3 DOFs



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Zoom ϵ :



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128^3 DOFs



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error(ϵ)/W.U. ROS(5,8) vs. RK(4,5):



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Numerical results

Implicit vs. Explicit

$error(\epsilon)/W.U. ROS(5,8) vs. RK(4,5):$



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Preconditioned Roe vs ERS

Implicit Rosenbrock(5,8): Preconditioned Roe vs. ERS

ROS(5,8) ERS:

		256^{3}	dofs		128^{3}	dofs		64^{3} (dofs
Ρ	grid	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.	grid	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.	grid	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.
1	161	167	$2.723 \cdot 10^{6}$	-	-	_	-	-	-
2	119	200	$2.370 \cdot 10^{6}$	59	119	$1.572 \cdot 10^{5}$	-	-	-
3	94	200	$7.365 \cdot 10^{6}$	47	167	$3.719 \cdot 10^{5}$	24	119	$3.372 \cdot 10^{4}$
4	-	_	-	39	167	$8.522 \cdot 10^{5}$	20	119	$7.901 \cdot 10^{4}$
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	119	$1.683\cdot 10^5$

ROS(5,8) Preconditioned Roe:

		-256^{3} c	lofs		128^{3} c	lofs		64 ³ d	ofs
Ρ	grid	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	grid	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	grid	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio
1	161	250	1.112	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	119	250	1.205	59	167	1.337	-	-	-
3	94	334	1.588	47	200	1.261	24	119	1.077
4	-	-	-	39	200	1.263	20	119	1.057
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	119	1.064

$$W.U._{ratio} = W.U._{p-Roe}/W.U._{ERS}$$

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Preconditioned Roe vs ERS

Implicit Rosenbrock(5,8): Preconditioned Roe vs. ERS

ROS(5,8) ERS:

		256^{3}	dofs		128^{3}	dofs		64^{3} (dofs
Ρ	grid	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.	grid	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.	grid	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.
1	161	167	$2.723 \cdot 10^{6}$	-	-	_	-	-	-
2	119	200	$2.370 \cdot 10^{6}$	59	119	$1.572 \cdot 10^{5}$	-	-	-
3	94	200	$7.365 \cdot 10^{6}$	47	167	$3.719 \cdot 10^{5}$	24	119	$3.372 \cdot 10^{4}$
4	-	_	-	39	167	$8.522 \cdot 10^{5}$	20	119	$7.901 \cdot 10^{4}$
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	119	$1.683\cdot 10^5$

ROS(5,8) Preconditioned Roe:

		$\begin{array}{c c} 256^3 \text{ dofs} \\ \hline \text{grid} & T/\Delta t & \text{W.U.}_{rati} \\ \hline 161 & 250 & 1.112 \\ 119 & 250 & 1.205 \\ 94 & 334 & 1.588 \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$			128^{3} c	lofs		64 ³ d	ofs
P	grid	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	grid	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio	grid	$T/\Delta t$	W.U.ratio
1	161	250	1.112	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	119	250	1.205	59	167	1.337	-	-	-
- 3	94	334	1.588	47	200	1.261	24	119	1.077
4	-	_	_	39	200	1.263	20	119	1.057
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	119	1.064

$$W.U._{ratio} = W.U._{p-Roe}/W.U._{ERS}$$

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256^3 DOFs *P*1



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256^3 DOFs P2



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20

256^3 DOFs P3



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256³ DOFs P1: vorticity norm at $x = -\pi L$ at time $t/t_c = 8$



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BS1 test case DNS of the Taylor-Green vortex at Re=1600

256³ DOFs P2: vorticity norm at $x = -\pi L$ at time $t/t_c = 8$



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BS1 test case DNS of the Taylor-Green vortex at Re=1600

256³ DOFs P3: vorticity norm at $x = -\pi L$ at time $t/t_c = 8$





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S1 test case DNS of the Taylor-Green vortex at Re=1600

Preconditioned Roe vs ERS

max errors Preconditioned Roe:

$$\begin{split} & \mathsf{err}(a) = \mathsf{max}\Big(|a - a^*|_{t \in [0, 10t_c]}\Big) \\ & \mathsf{err}(a) \,\% = \mathsf{max}\Big([|a - a^*| \, / a^*]_{t \in [0, 10t_c]}\Big) \times 100 \end{split}$$

256^3 DOFs

Ρ	grid	$err(E_k)$	$\operatorname{err}(E_k)\%$	$\operatorname{err}(dE_k/dt)$	$\operatorname{err}(dE_k/dt)$ %	$err(\epsilon)$	$\operatorname{err}(\epsilon)\%$	Theor. err.
1	161	$1.670 \cdot 10^{-3}$	1.83	$5.482 \cdot 10^{-4}$	8.60	$3.367 \cdot 10^{-3}$	26.23	$2.929 \cdot 10^{-3}$
2	119	$1.044 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.12	$1.964 \cdot 10^{-4}$	8.11	$1.185 \cdot 10^{-3}$	9.35	$1.047 \cdot 10^{-3}$
3	94	$1.176\cdot 10^{-4}$	0.14	$1.259\cdot 10^{-4}$	7.00	$6.807\cdot10^{-4}$	5.48	$6.381\cdot 10^{-4}$

128^3 DOFs

Ρ	grid	$err(E_k)$	$\operatorname{err}(E_k)\%$	$\operatorname{err}(dE_k/dt)$	$\operatorname{err}(dE_k/dt)$ %	$err(\epsilon)$	$\operatorname{err}(\epsilon)\%$	Theor. err.
2	59	$1.196 \cdot 10^{-3}$	1.30	$8.351 \cdot 10^{-4}$	7.54	$4.128 \cdot 10^{-3}$	32.29	$3.359 \cdot 10^{-3}$
3	47	$6.205 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.70	$4.623\cdot 10^{-4}$	6.81	$2.999 \cdot 10^{-3}$	23.49	$2.735 \cdot 10^{-3}$
4	39	$4.820\cdot10^{-4}$	0.56	$1.873\cdot 10^{-4}$	7.65	$2.301\cdot10^{-3}$	18.02	$2.261 \cdot 10^{-3}$

$64^3 \; \mathrm{DOFs}$

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Ρ	grid	$err(E_k)$	$\operatorname{err}(E_k)\%$	$\operatorname{err}(dE_k/dt)$	$\operatorname{err}(dE_k/dt)$ %	$err(\epsilon)$	$err(\epsilon)\%$	Theor. err.
3	24	$5.939 \cdot 10^{-3}$	7.29	$2.042 \cdot 10^{-3}$	24.19	$6.064 \cdot 10^{-3}$	47.53	$6.125 \cdot 10^{-3}$
4	20	$3.739 \cdot 10^{-3}$	4.90	$1.781 \cdot 10^{-3}$	17.46	$5.283 \cdot 10^{-3}$	41.10	$5.138\cdot10^{-3}$
5	17	$3.633\cdot10^{-3}$	3.63	$1.506\cdot10^{-3}$	13.98	$5.140\cdot10^{-3}$	40.35	$4.821\cdot10^{-3}$

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Numerical results

Conclusions

Preconditioned Roe vs ERS

$error(\epsilon)/W.U. ROS(5,8)$: ERS vs. Preconditioned Roe



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Numerical results

Conclusions

Preconditioned Roe vs ERS

$error(\epsilon)/W.U. ROS(5,8)$: ERS vs. Preconditioned Roe



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• Superior performance of higher order accurate space elements

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BS1 test case DNS of the Taylor-Green vortex at Re=1600

- Superior performance of higher order accurate space elements
- Superior performance of ROS(5,8) with respect to RK(4,5)

Image: A matrix and a matrix

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Image: A matrix and a matrix

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Work in progress

 $\bullet\,$ Performance of the above algorithms for higher Re number

- Superior performance of higher order accurate space elements
- Superior performance of ROS(5,8) with respect to RK(4,5)
- Superior performance of p-Roe with respect to ERS

Work in progress

- $\bullet\,$ Performance of the above algorithms for higher Re number
- Performance of a MF-MEBDF-DG scheme

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Overview
References

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Overview	Numerical results	Conclusions
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That's all		

Shank you

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