



Werkgemeenschap Scientific Computing

**Woudschoten conference**  
**6 - 8 October 2010, Zeist**

Thursday afternoon 7 October

14:15 - 15:00 Hour     One-minute session (for presenting poster)  
Line-up (alphabetic order, see booklet)  
*Room 27/28*

15:00 - 16:30 Hour     Poster session, incl. coffee/tea  
*Room 27/28/29*



## Residual and Richardson iteration for the matrix exponential

Mike Botchev (AACS, UTwente)

- iterative solvers are often constructed with regard to a residual, example:  $Ax = b$ ,  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k \rightarrow x$ ,  $r_k = b - Ax_k$
- for many important matrix functions  $f(A)$  no natural notion for residuals exists
- a definition of a residual for the matrix exponential  $\exp(A)$  is proposed
- make existing numerical methods for  $\exp(A)$  more reliable
- construct new methods, which handle the residual

*The BiCOR family of iterative methods for solving nonsymmetric linear systems of equations*

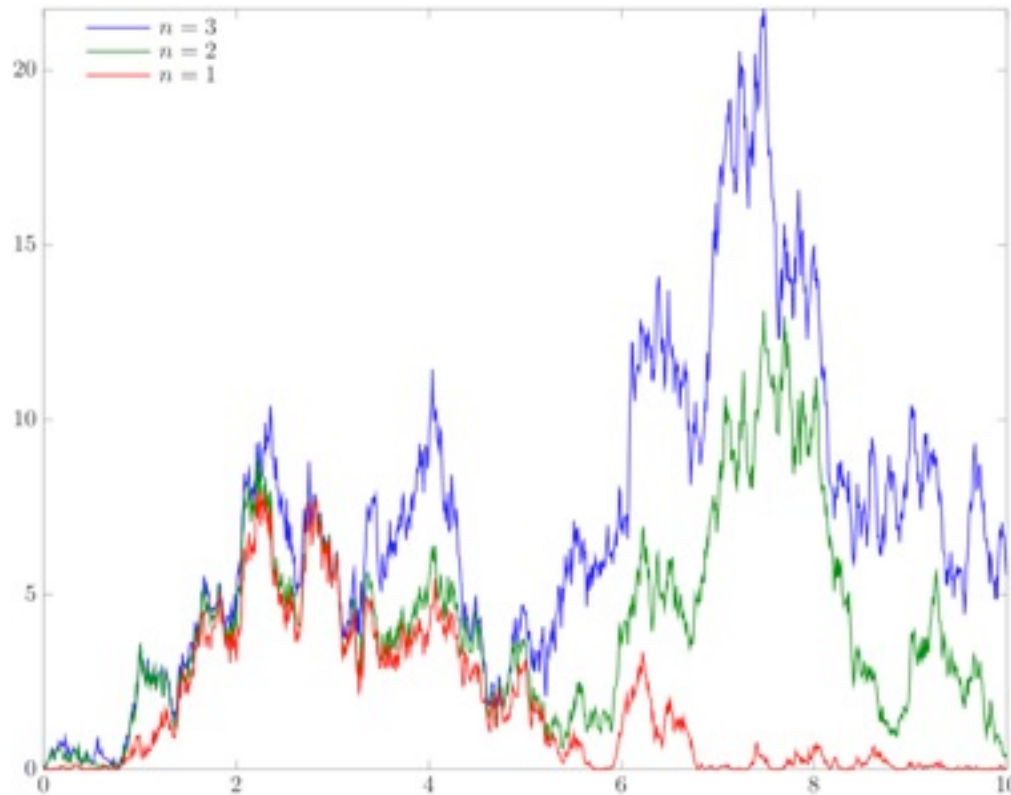
Bruno Carpentieri  
`b.carpentieri@rug.nl`

Woudschoten Conferentie 2010



# Efficient Simulation of Bessel process

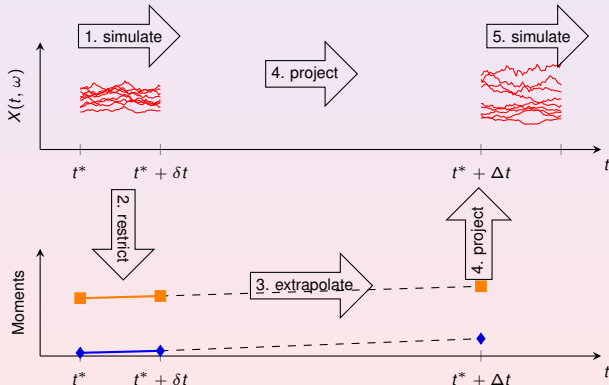
**Bin Chen**  
*CWI*



# Accelerated Monte Carlo simulation of SDEs

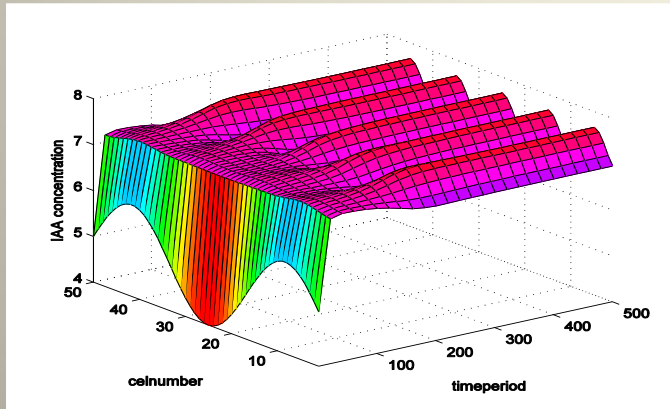
K. Debrabant, G. Samaey, Scientific Computing Research Group, KU Leuven, Belgium

$$dX(t) = a(t, X(t)) dt + b(t, X(t)) \star dW(t)$$



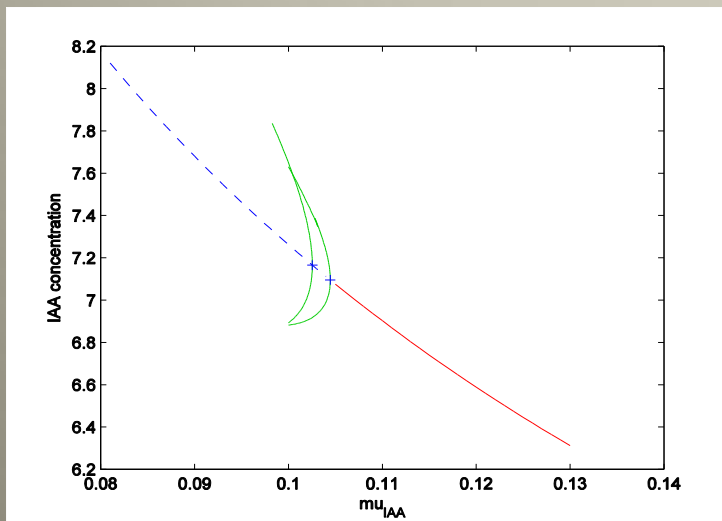
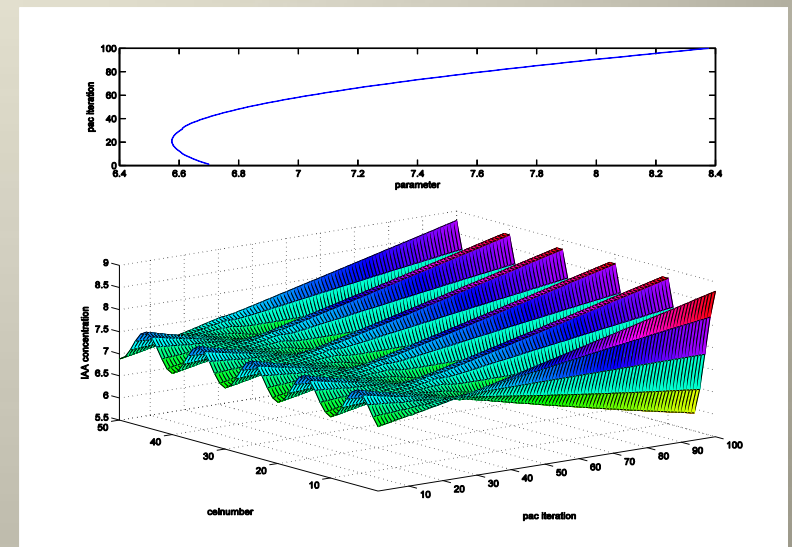
# Model of coupled ODEs for transport in cells

*Delphine Draelants, Universiteit Antwerpen*



- Time-step solution method

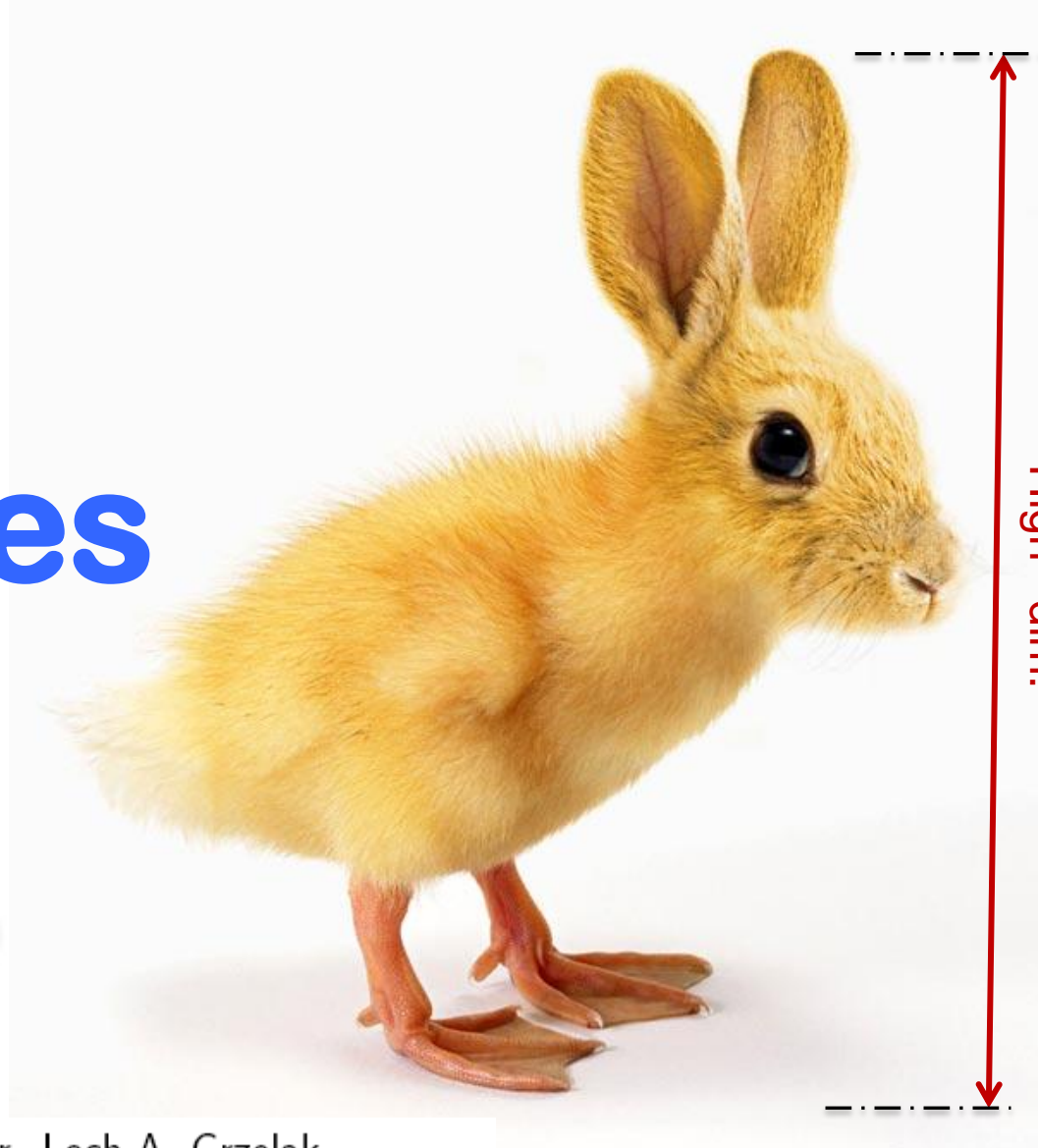
- Numerical continuation methods



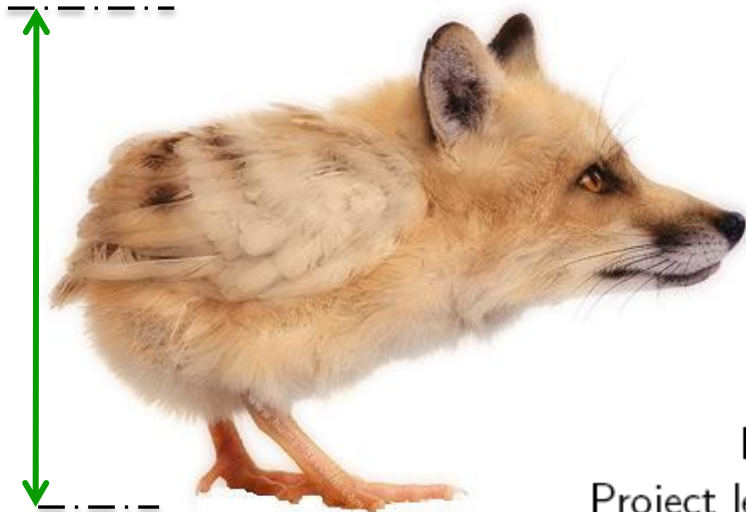
- Connection stable and unstable solutions

➡ Information about pattern formation and the development of a plant

# Pricing hybrid Derivatives



High dim.



Low dim.

Ir. Lech A. Grzelak  
Project leader: Prof. C.W.Oosterlee  
Department: Applied Mathematics  
Mekelweg 4 2628 CD, Delft  
L.A.Grzelak@ewi.tudelft.nl



# The Numerical Density-Enthalpy Method for Porous 2-Phase Flow

## Stefan Problem

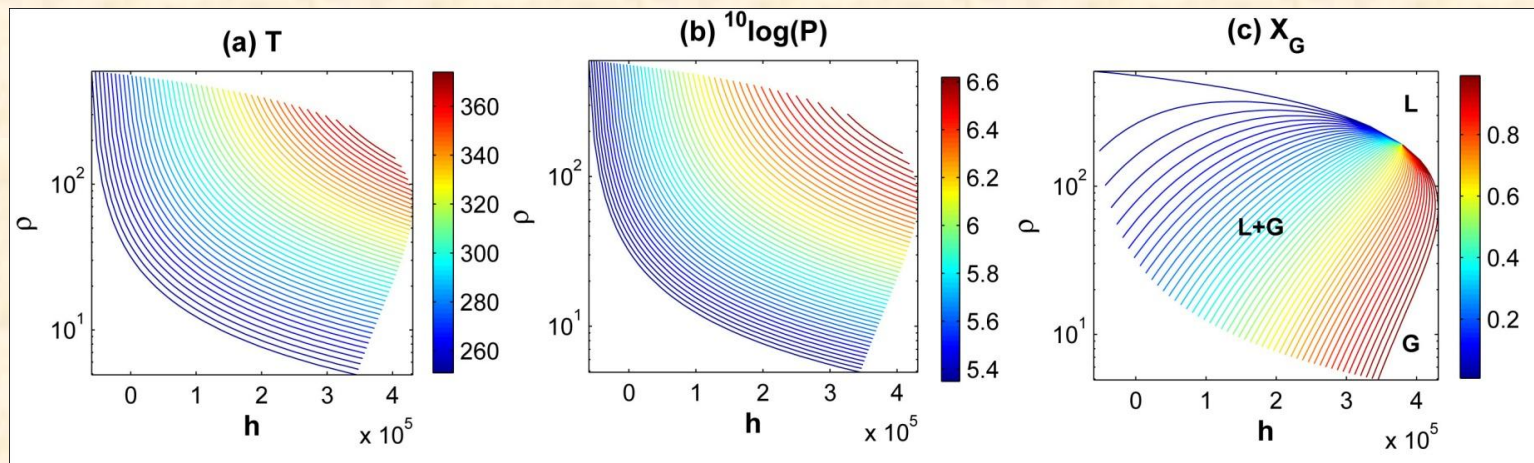


Level Set, Moving Grid, Phase Field methods

versus

Numerical Density-Enthalpy method

- Same set of equations for all phases
- Physical approach
- Potentially faster, more accurate, and stable





# LOAD FLOW

A photograph of a high-voltage power transmission line. Several large metal pylons are visible, supporting multiple high-voltage power lines that stretch across a green field. The sky is blue with some light clouds. The foreground shows some green vegetation and a fence line.

**Reijer Idema**  
**Delft University of Technology**

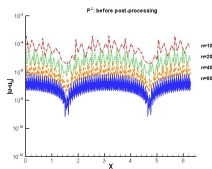
# Accuracy-enhancement of DG solutions for Convection Diffusion Equations

Liangyue Ji, Jennifer K. Ryan and Yan Xu, L.Ji@tudelft.nl

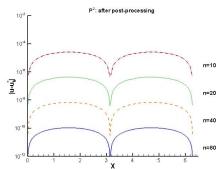
Time-dependent Linear Convection Equation

$$u_t + \sum_{i=1}^d a_i u_{x_i} + a_0 u - \epsilon \Delta u = 0, \quad (\mathbf{x}, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T],$$

We can improve the DG solution from  $\mathcal{O}(h^{k+1})$  to  $\mathcal{O}(h^{2k+1})$ .  
"How do I get it?" ("see my poster")

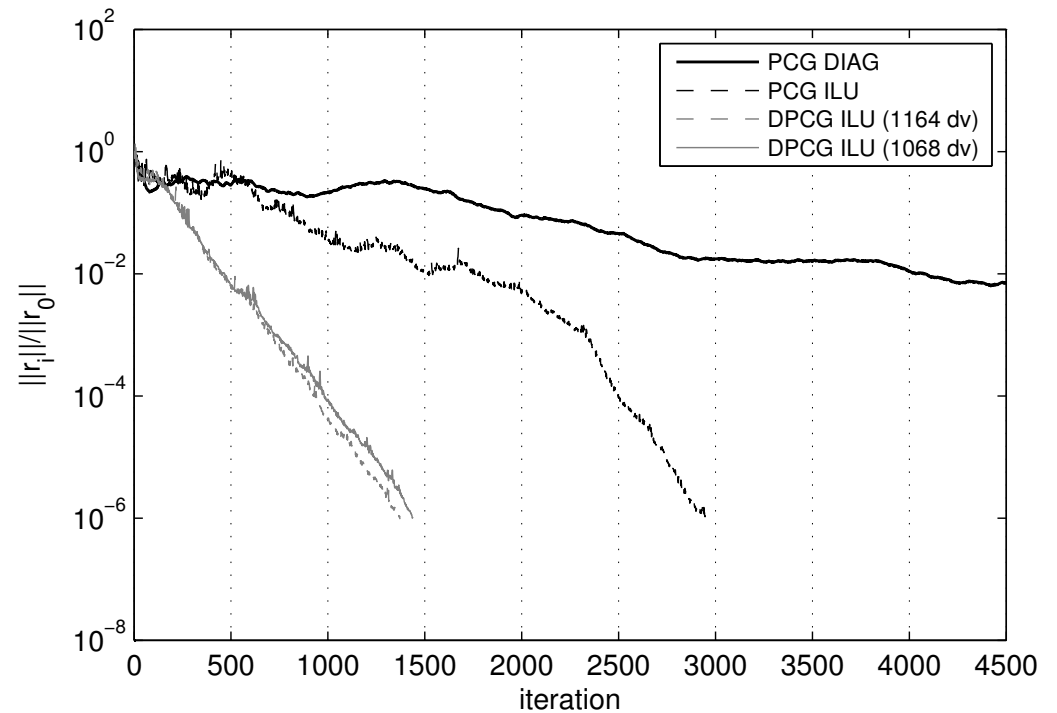
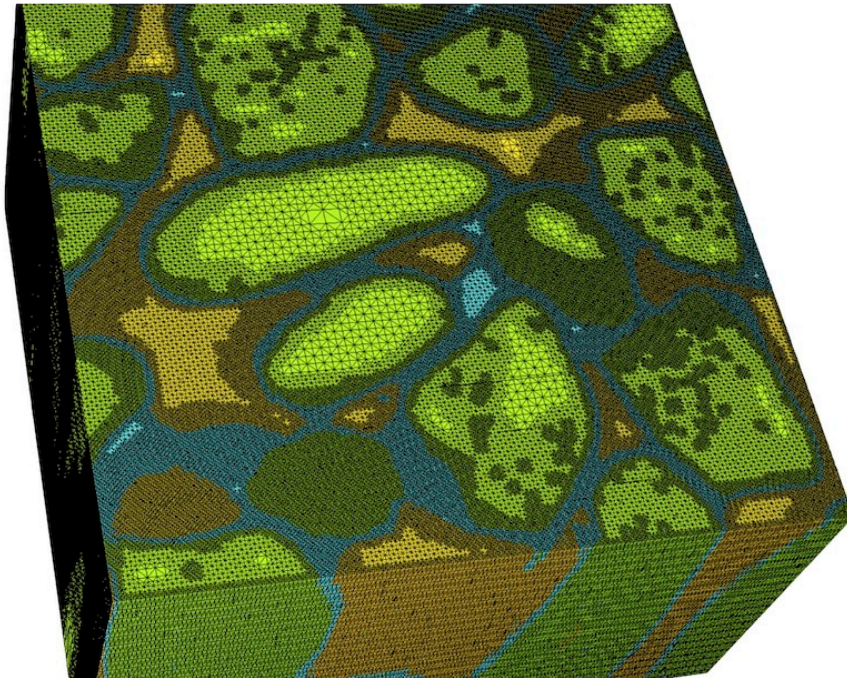


(a) DG solution



(b) Post Processing

# On the use of rigid body modes in the deflated preconditioned conjugate gradient method



T.B. Jönsthövel, M.B. van Gijzen, C. Vuik and A. Scarpas

Delft University of Technology, Faculty of Information Technology and Systems,  
Department of Applied Mathematical Analysis

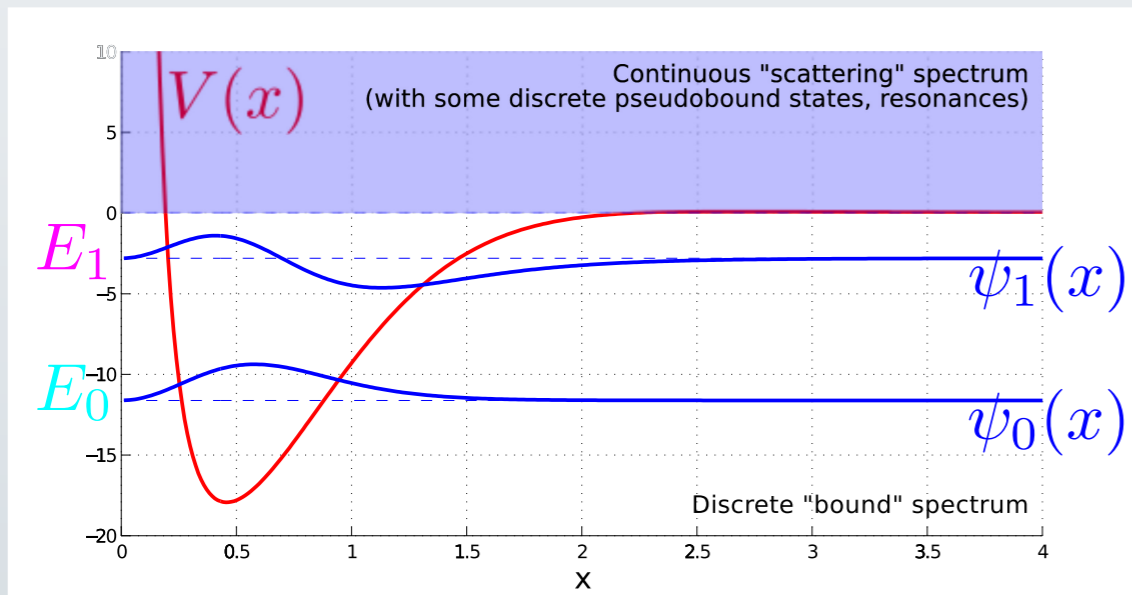
# Applying numerical continuation to the solutions of the Schrödinger equation

Przemysław Kłosiewicz

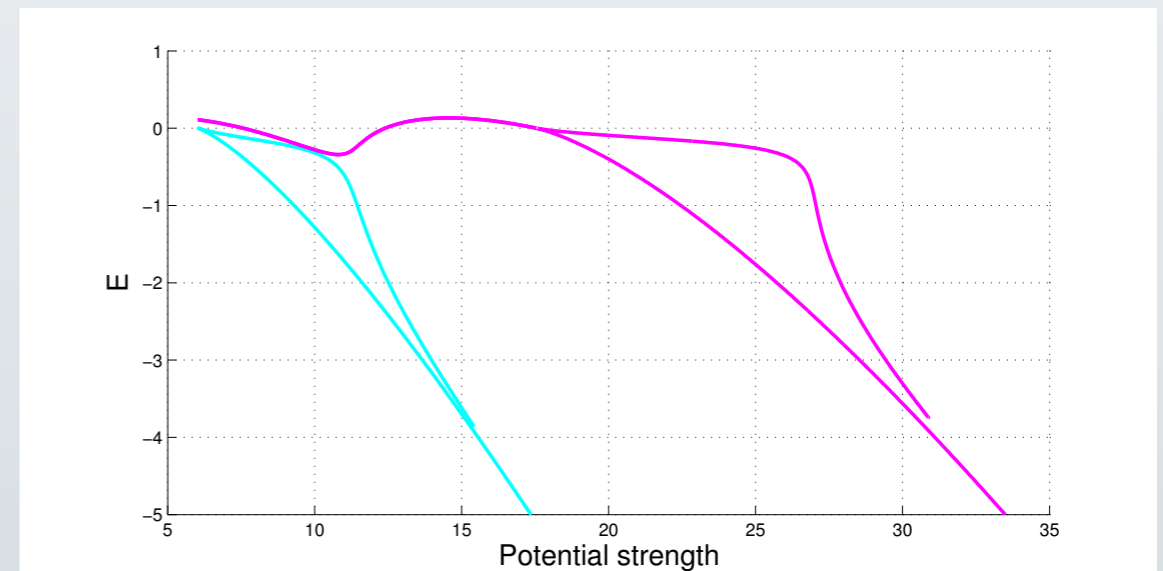
**1** Look at QM systems described by

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\Delta + V(x)\right)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

**2** with solutions such as

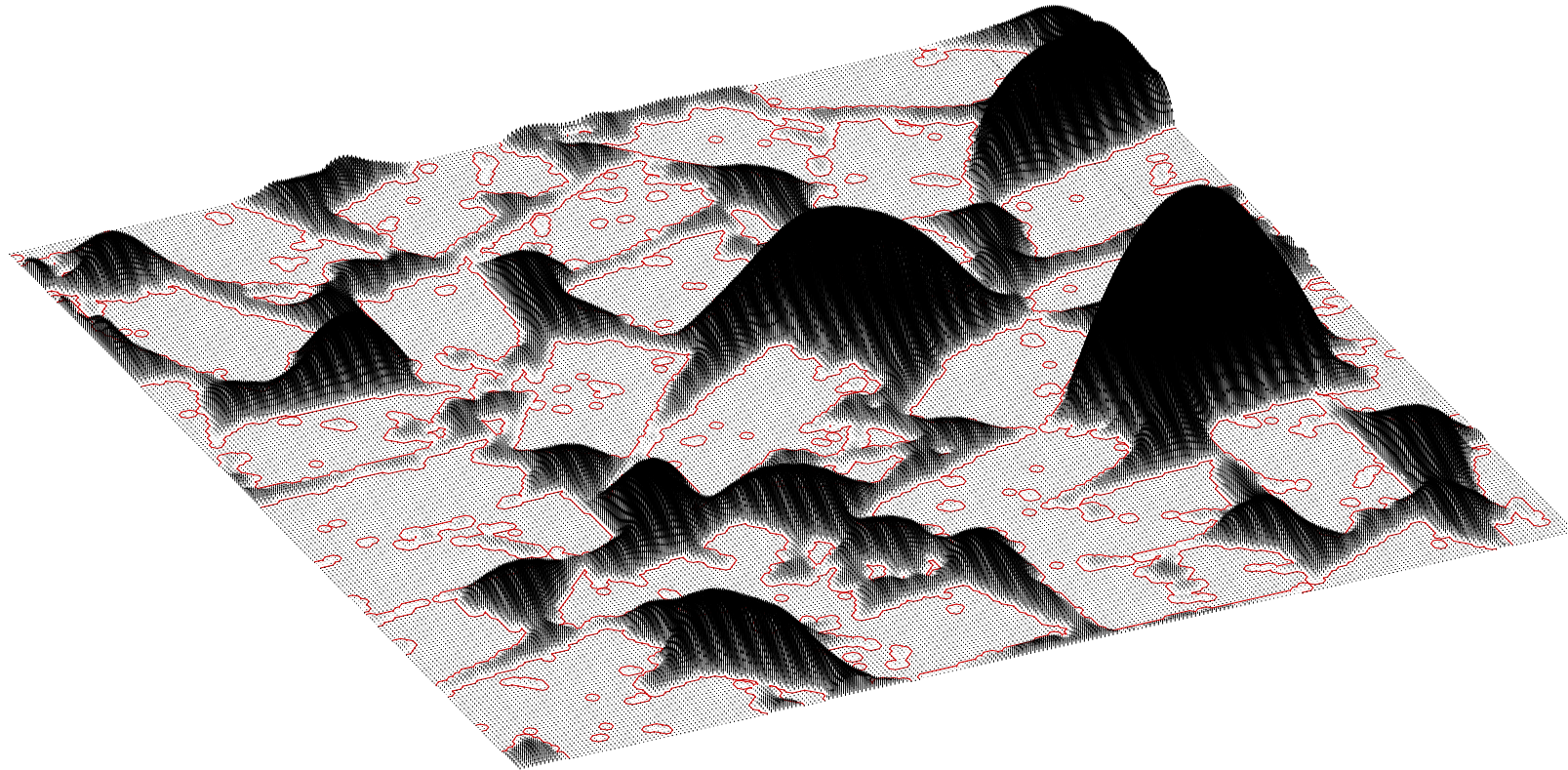


**3** Use numerical continuation to obtain complex potential energy surfaces automatically

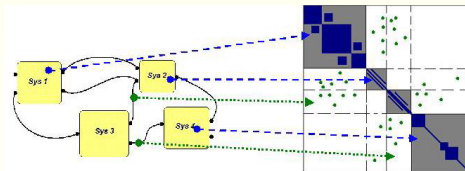


# Modeling Pore-Scale Transport in Realistic Porous Media Using an Immersed Boundary Method

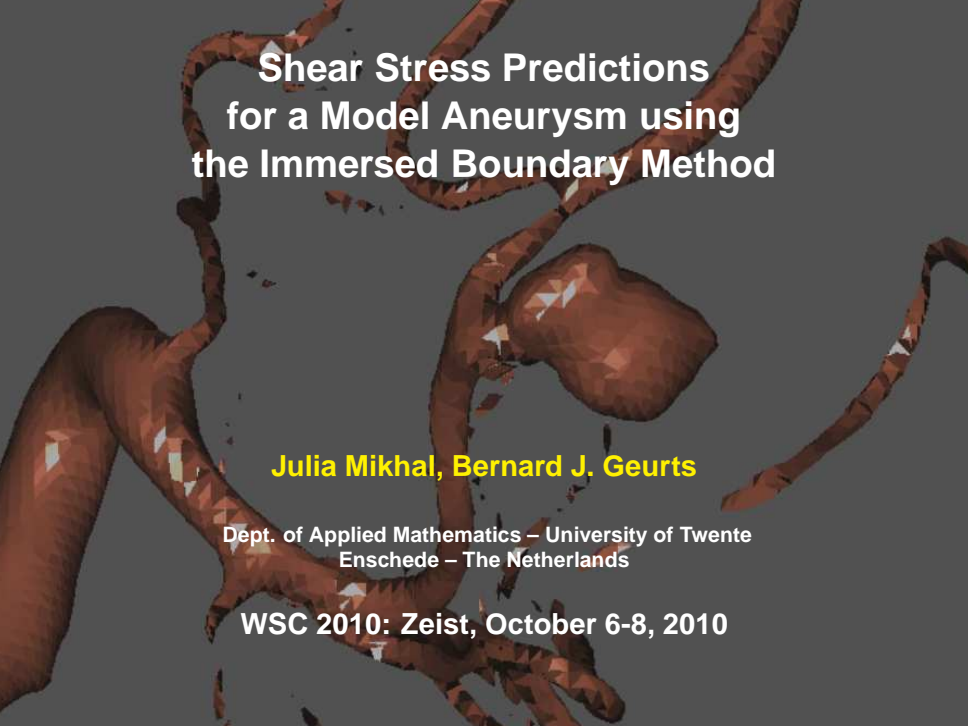
David J. Lopez Penha, Bernard J. Geurts, Steffen Stolz & Markus Nordlund



# Model Order Reduction for Complex High-tech Systems



Agnieszka Lutowska  
a.lutowska@tue.nl

A 3D visualization of a model aneurysm, showing the vessel lumen and the aneurysm sac. The surface is rendered in a brown color with white triangular markers indicating shear stress predictions. The background is a dark gray.

# Shear Stress Predictions for a Model Aneurysm using the Immersed Boundary Method

**Julia Mikhal, Bernard J. Geurts**

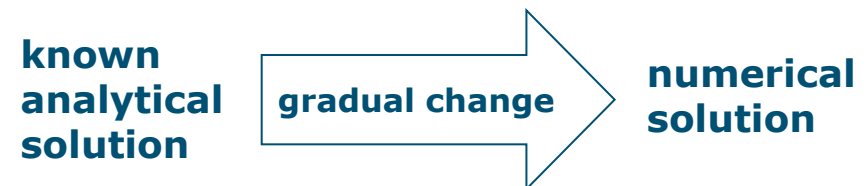
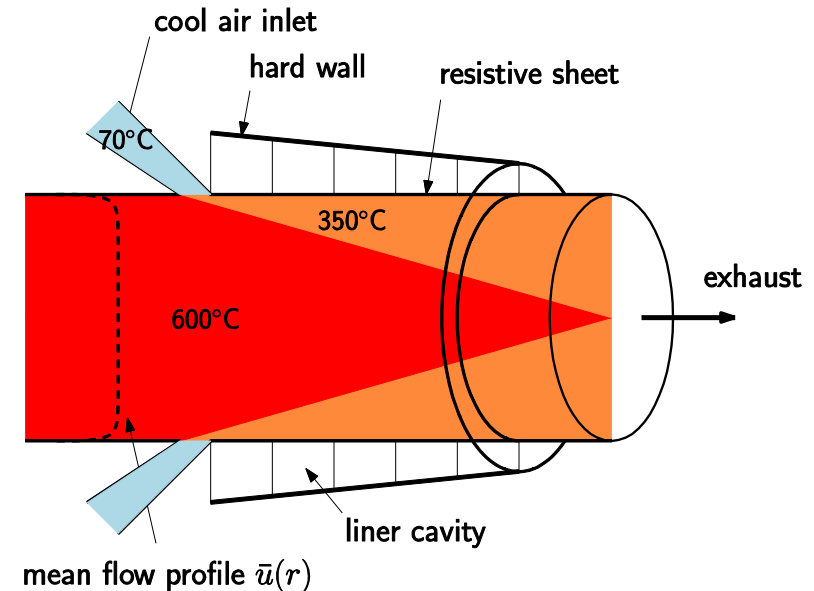
Dept. of Applied Mathematics – University of Twente  
Enschede – The Netherlands

**WSC 2010: Zeist, October 6-8, 2010**

# Sound propagation in a lined duct with flow

M. Oppeneer (NLR/TUE), S.W. Rienstra (TUE), P. Sijtsma (NLR), R.M.M. Mattheij (TUE)

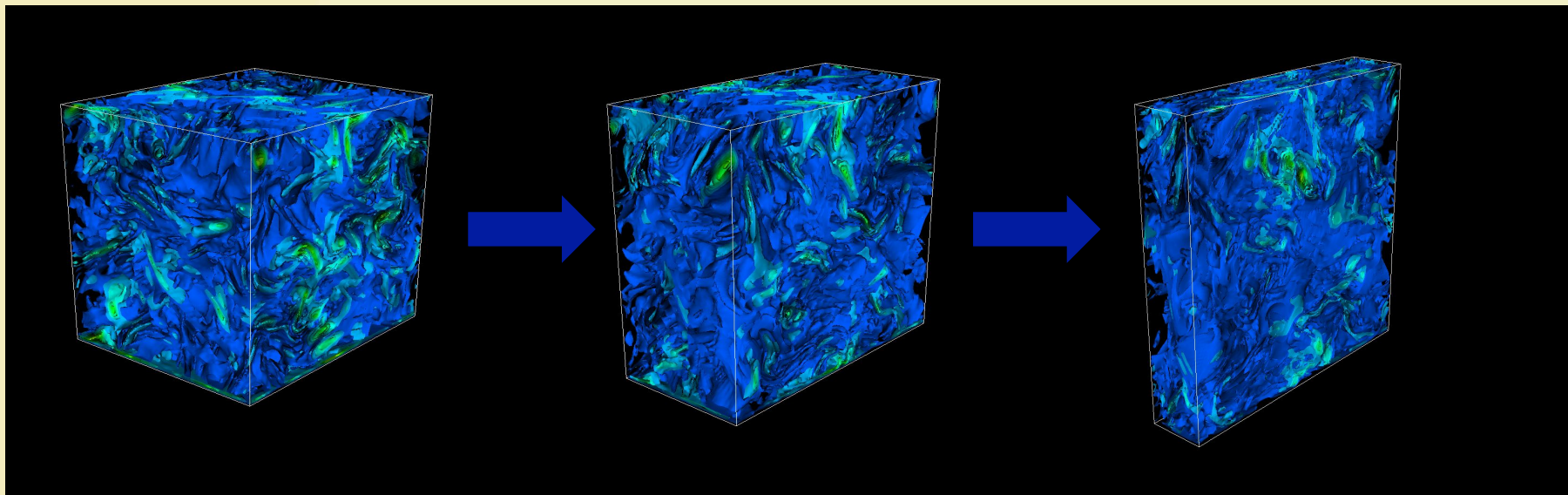
- **Context:**
  - Reduce aircraft engine noise
- **Goal: models for sound propagation**
  - Semi-analytic
  - Numerical (for design calculations)
- **Model: hollow tube with**
  - Sound absorbing walls
  - Non-uniform mean flow speed
  - Non-uniform mean temperature
  - Segments
- **Mathematical modeling**
  - Acoustic perturbations of mean flow
  - Modal solutions of Navier-Stokes
  - To be solved: BVP
- **Numerical solution**
  - Goal: find **all** modes, fast
  - Method: **continuation**





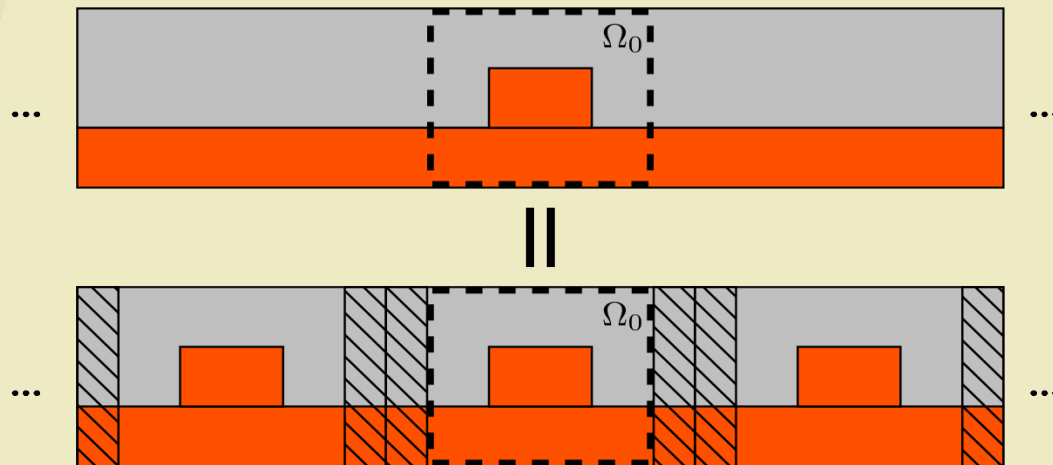
# Direct Numerical Simulation of homogeneous straining flows

Dr. P. Perlekar, Dr. C. Lee, and Prof. F. Toschi



# An extended Fourier modal method for plane-wave scattering from finite structures

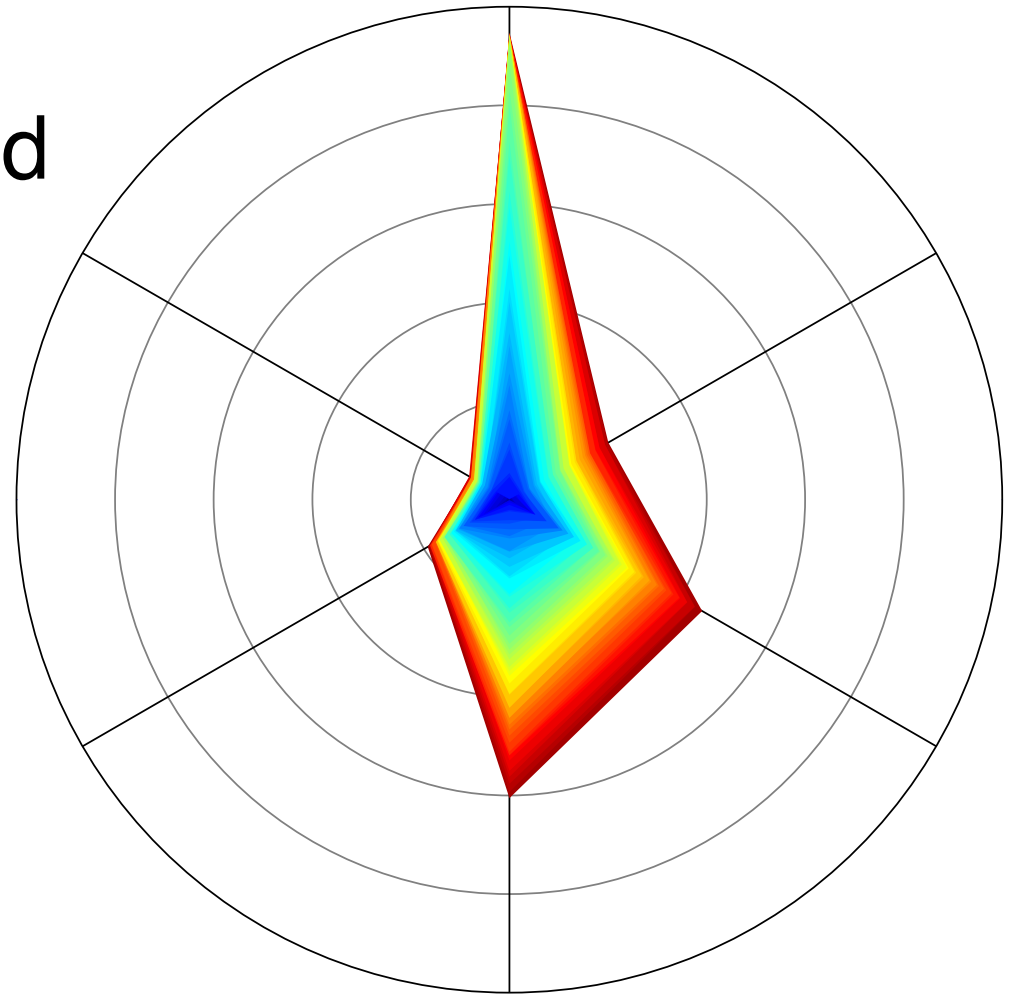
M. Pisarenco, J.M.L. Maubach, I. Setija, R.M.M. Mattheij





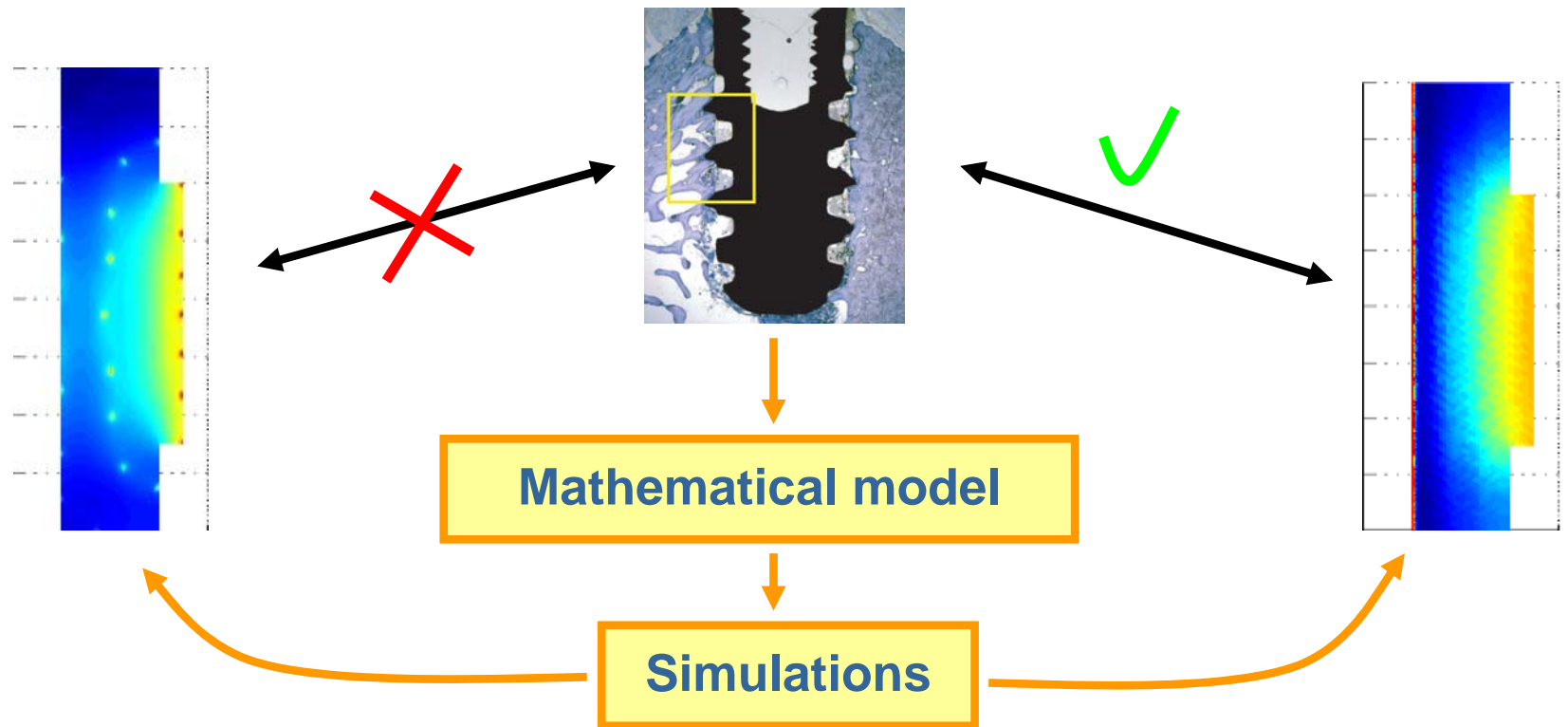
# Chebyshev lattices: cubature qualities and fast implementation

*Koen Poppe, Ronald Cools*



# Stability analysis for a peri-implant osseointegration model

Process in reality





# Multigrid preconditioned Krylov methods for Helmholtz equations on complex stretched domains

Bram Reys

## What?

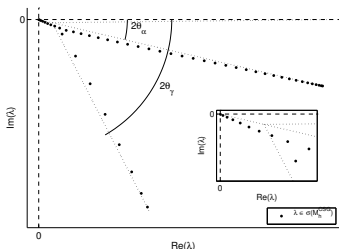
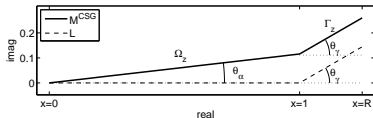
- ▶ indefinite Helmholtz equations
- ▶ absorbing boundary conditions
- ▶ quantum mechanics

## How?

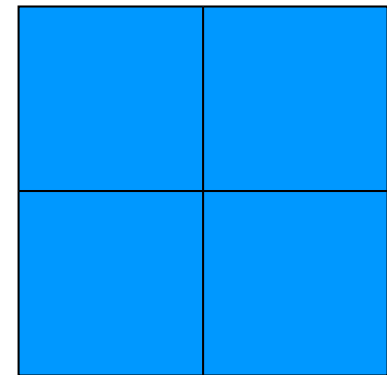
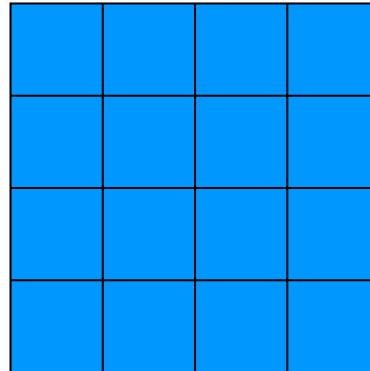
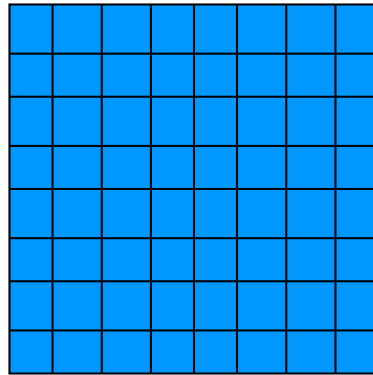
- ▶ Krylov subspace methods
- ▶ multigrid preconditioning
- ▶ *complex shifted Laplacian*
- ▶ *complex stretched grid*

## So?

- ▶ theoretical numerical analysis
- ▶ convergence results



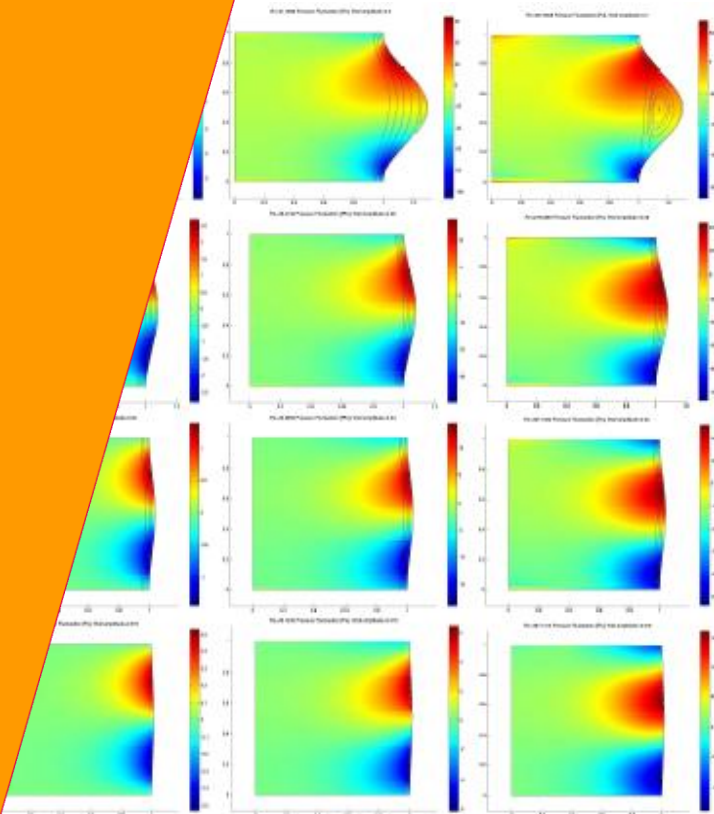
# Optimizing multigrid for higher order accurate space-time discontinuous Galerkin discretizations



S. RHEBERGEN AND J.J.W. VAN DER VEGT

# Efficient Friction Factor Computation for Flow in Corrugated Pipes

Woudschoten 2010  
Patricio Rosen



**STORK**<sup>®</sup>



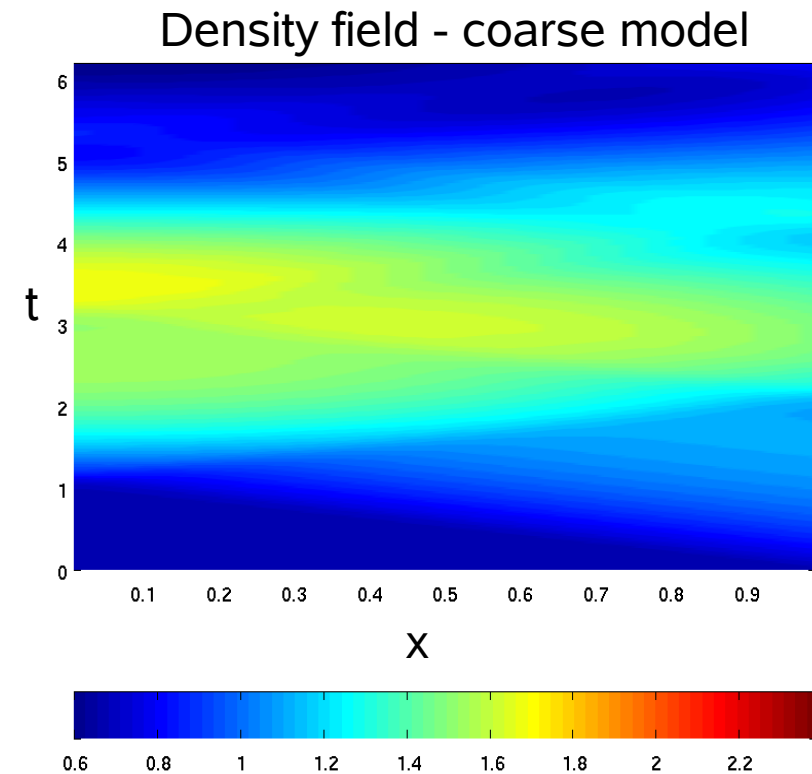
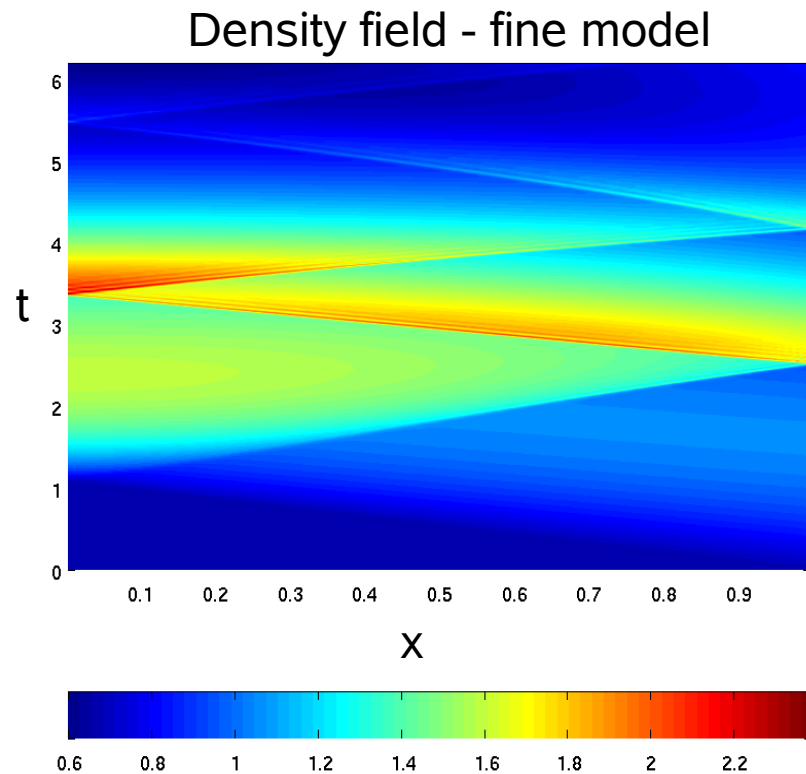
**TU** / **e**

Technische Universiteit  
**Eindhoven**  
University of Technology

Where innovation starts

# Multi-model coupling for fluid-structure interaction

T.P. Scholcz, A.H. Van Zuijlen, H. Bijl  
Delft University of technology, Faculty of Aerospace Engineering



Keywords: Multi-model defect correction,  
space-mapping, partitioned fluid-structure interaction

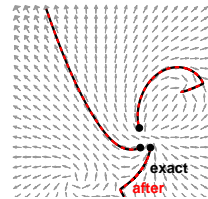
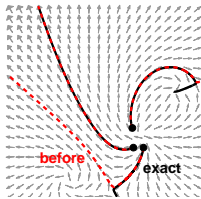
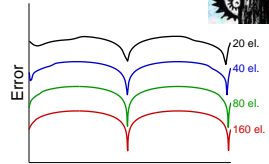
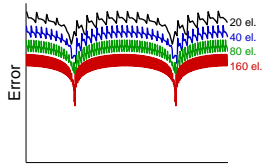


# On iterative solution of Helmholtz equation

A.H. Sheikh, D. Lahaye & C. Vuik

- Complex shifted Laplace preconditioner
- With [Multigrid deflation](#), h-independent solution
- Sparse deflation matrix
- Local Fourier analysis of schemes (on the way)

# The Hidden Accuracy of DG



Paulien van Slingerland



Jennifer Ryan



Kees Vuik



TU Delft

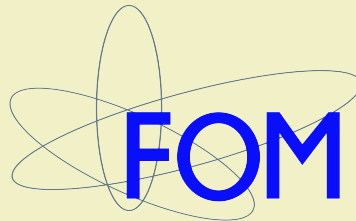


FA8655-09-1-3055

# Lattice Boltzmann method for axis-symmetric multiphase flow

**Sudhir Srivastava**  
**Dr. Prasad Perlekar**  
**Prof. dr. Federico Toschi**

**(MTP)** Mesoscopic transport phenomenon TU/e



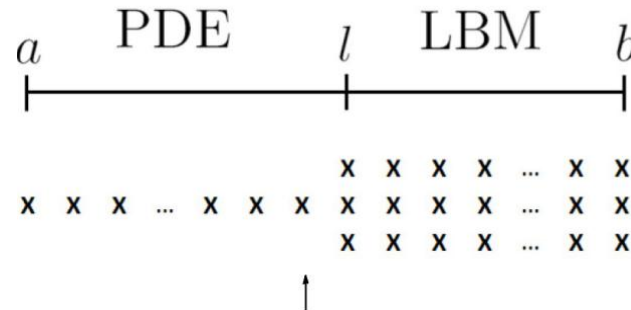
What if your favourite direct solver does not fit in your computer?  
What if your favourite iterative solver fails?  
Use hybrid direct/iterative solvers!!

# A new hybrid direct/iterative solver for large sparse (indefinite) systems

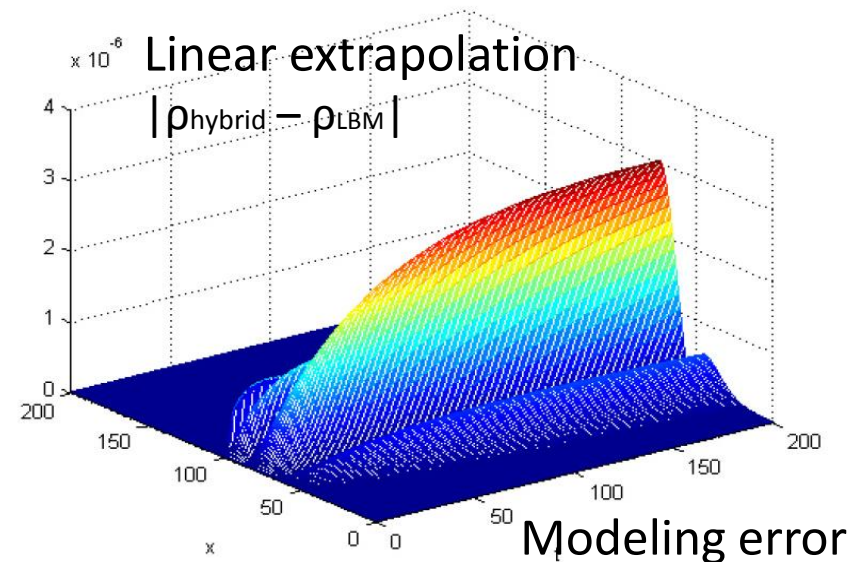
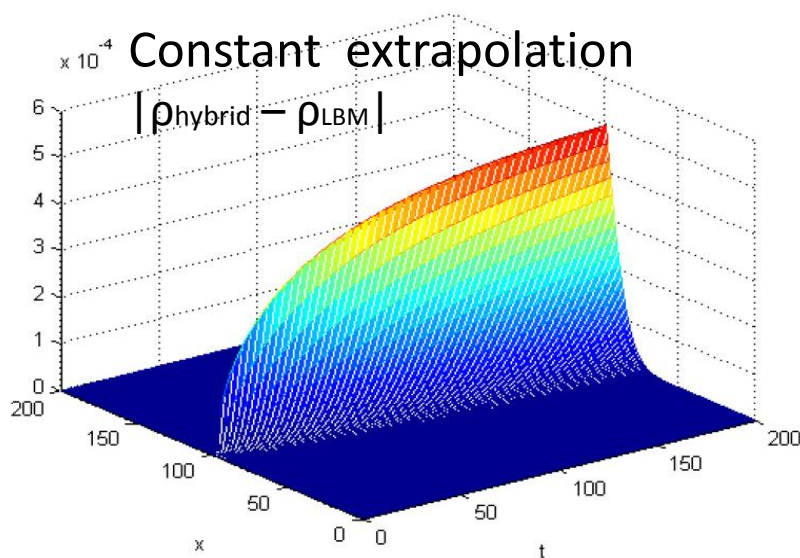
Jonas Thies and Fred Wubs  
Johann Bernoulli Institute  
University of Groningen, the Netherlands

# Lifting in hybrid lattice Boltzmann and PDE models

- Individual-based models: computationally expensive
- Hybrid models



→ Missing data problem



# An Element-by-element Multilevel Block-ILU Preconditioner

Nick Vannieuwenhoven and Karl Meerbergen

## Context: Linear System Solving For Finite Element Method

Solving the large-scale element-structured sparse linear system

$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b},$$

which was derived from a finite element discretization, and where

$$A = \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}} P_e A_e P_e^T,$$

with  $A_e$  the element matrix and  $P_e$  the standard local-to-global mapping.

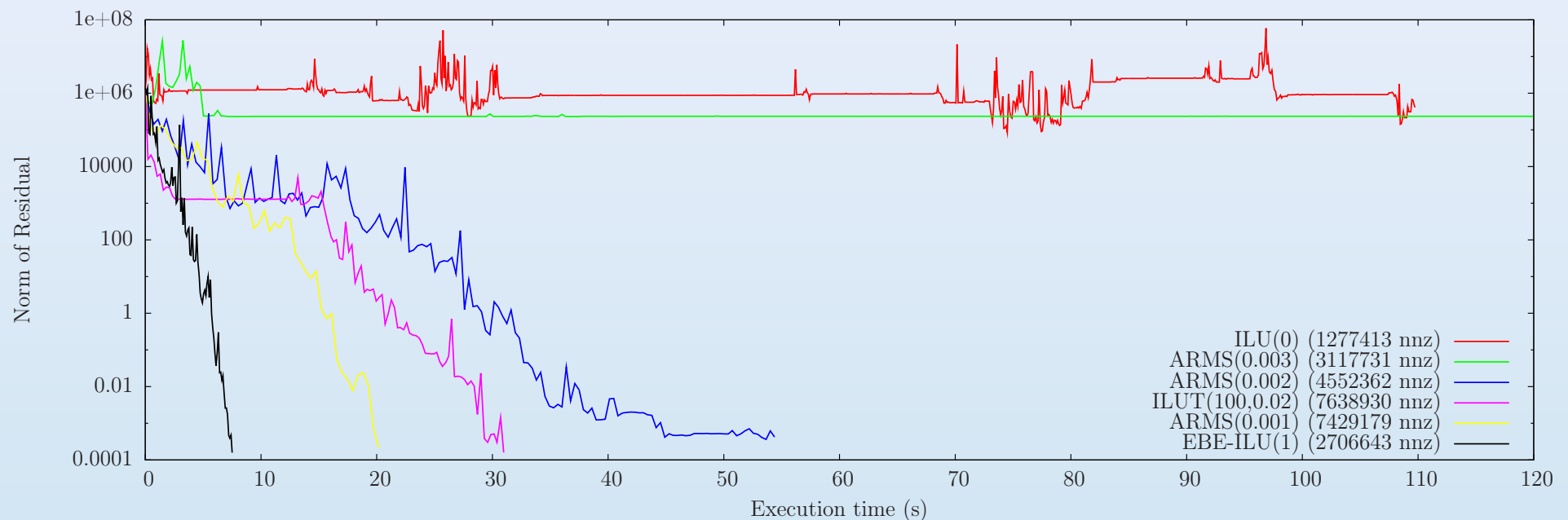
## Competition: Combine As Many Buzzwords As You Can In One Preconditioner

- finite element method,
- preconditioner,
- local assembly,
- parallelizable,
- multilevel,
- element matrices,
- agglomerate,
- dense matrices,
- high quality factorization,
- BLAS3,
- high-throughput,
- discard policy,
- block-ILU,
- BLAS2,
- element-by-element,
- multifrontal method,
- sparse matrix,
- LAPACK.

## Numerical Result: Navier-Stokes Model Problem

- ILU(0): The standard no-fill ILU preconditioner.
- ILUT( $p, \tau$ ): The dual-threshold preconditioner.
- ARMS( $\tau$ ): The multilevel dual-threshold preconditioner.
- EBE-ML-ILU( $k$ ): The element-by-element multilevel preconditioner.

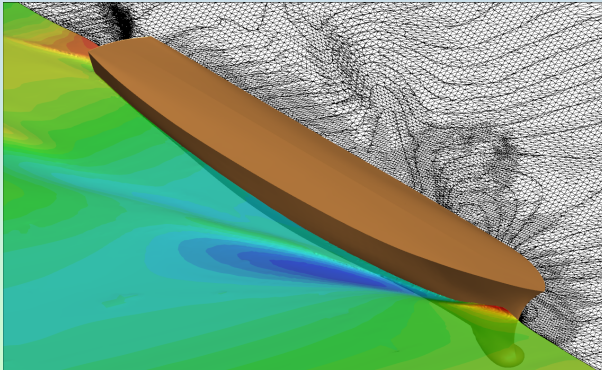
Navier-Stokes Problem: IFISS Flow over plate (Q1-Q1 elements, uniform 128x128 grid, 49923x49923 matrix with 1.27M nnz)



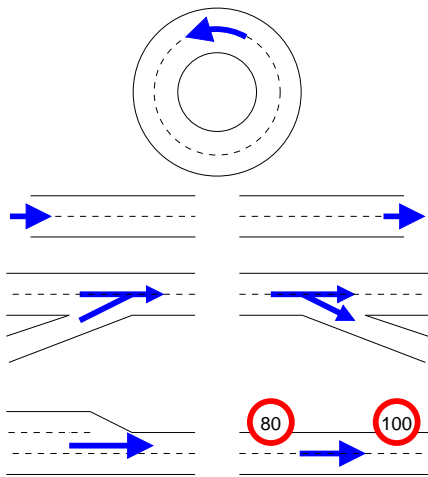
# Adaptive grid refinement for ship flow simulation

Jeroen Wackers and Michel Visonneau

Laboratoire de Mécanique des Fluides - CNRS UMR 6598  
Ecole Centrale de Nantes, FRANCE



# Road network traffic flow



- ▶ Traffic flow simulation
- ▶ Novel simulation method
- ▶ Real road networks
- ▶ Traffic management

Femke van Wageningen-Kessels  
Yufei Yuan  
Serge Hoogendoorn  
Hans van Lint  
Kees Vuk



# Modelling Biogrout: a new ground improvement method

Miranda van Wijngaarden<sup>1,2</sup>, Fred Vermolen<sup>2</sup>, Gerard van Meurs<sup>1</sup>, Kees Vuik<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Deltares, Geo Engineering, the Netherlands

<sup>2</sup> Delft University of Technology, Delft Institute of Applied Mathematics, the Netherlands

# Modelling Radar Response of Ferromagnetic Coatings

Elwin van 't Wout



TU Delft

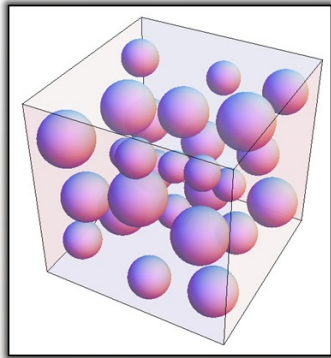


# Mathematical Model of Bacterial Self-Healing of Cracks in Concrete

S.V. Zemskov<sup>1</sup>, H.M. Jonkers<sup>2</sup>, F.J. Vermolen<sup>1</sup>

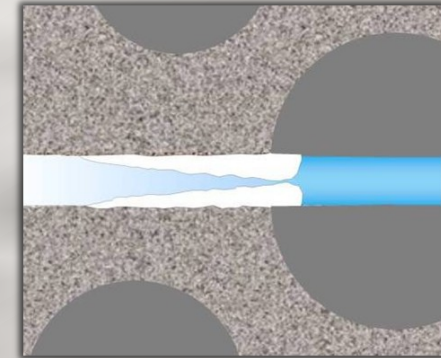
<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mathematics and Computer Science, <sup>2</sup> Faculty of Civil Engineering and Geosciences

## Key principles of bacterial crack closure in concrete



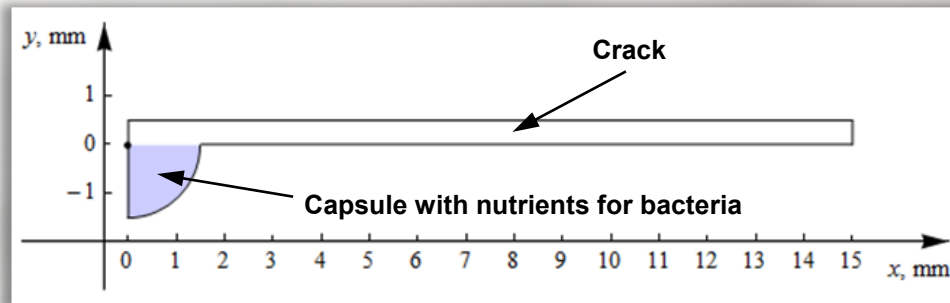
Self-healing concrete

Calcium lactate ( $C_6H_{10}CaO_6$ )  
is converted by bacteria  
into calcium carbonate ( $CaCO_3$ )

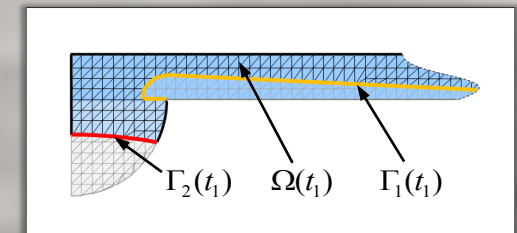
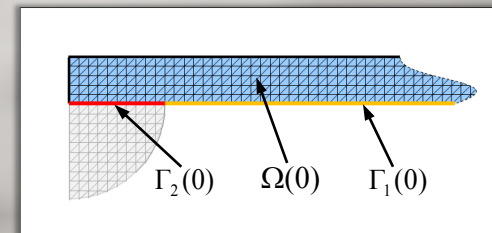


Crack healing

## Mathematical model of crack closure (2D)



Moving boundary problem:  
computational domain evolves in time



## Numerical methods and algorithms

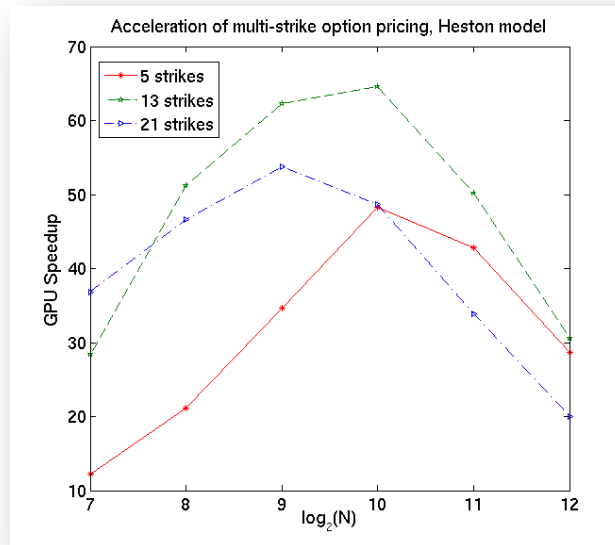
Finite Element Method  
— Cut-Cell Approach

Level Set Method

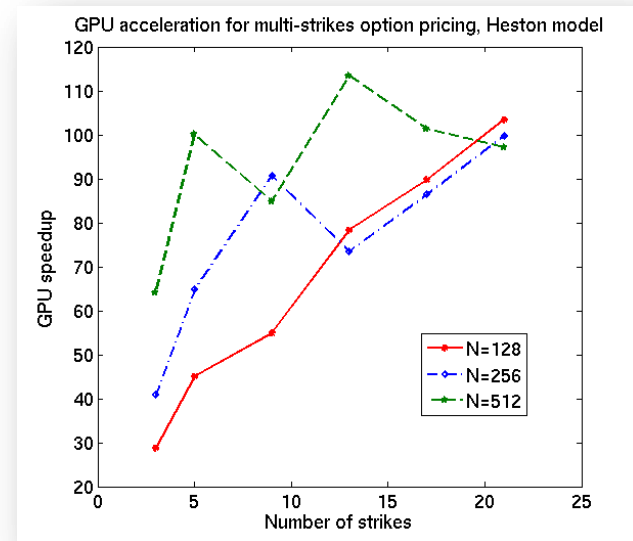
— Euler forward method — Fast Marching Method

# Acceleration of Option Pricing on Graphics Processing Units

Bowen Zhang & Cornelis W. Oosterlee



Heston with analytic characteristic function (cf)



Heston with cf obtained from ODEs solver

We have implemented Fourier Cosine (**COS**) pricing method on GPU for **European and Bermudan options** and have achieved **10-100** times speedup, which is important for **calibration and hedging**.