



Challenges and Opportunities of Open-Source Software: the case of SU2

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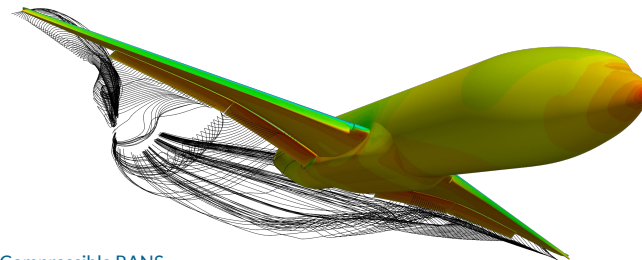
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Potsdam, 04.06.2019

What is SU2?

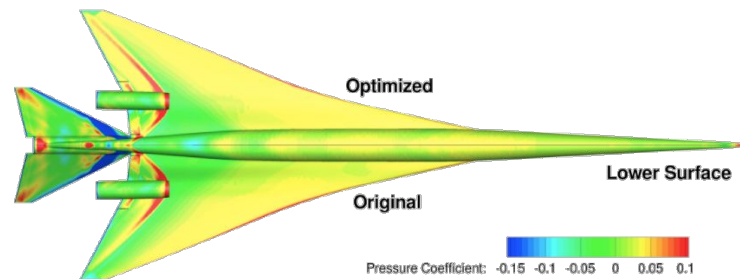
SU2 is an open-source collection of software tools written in C++ and Python, for the analysis of partial differential equations (PDEs) and PDE-constrained optimization problems, using state-of-the-art numerical methods and leading technology for adjoint-based optimization.

How did SU2 start?

- Stanford University, Aerospace Design Laboratory (ADL)
 - ◆ Professor Juan J. Alonso
 - ◆ Dr. Francisco Palacios
- Computational Fluid Dynamics
 - ◆ Reynolds-Averaged Navier Stokes (RANS)
 - ◆ Compressible Flows
 - ◆ Finite Volume, Unstructured, Multigrid
- Formulated for Design
 - ◆ Continuous Adjoint Formulation
 - ◆ Aerodynamic Shape Optimization



Compressible RANS



Adjoint-Based Low-Boom Supersonic Aircraft Design

How did SU2 start?

→ Stanford University, Aerospace Design Laboratory

- ◆ Professor Juan J. Alonso
- ◆ Dr. Francisco Palacios

→ Initial steps

- ◆ 2013 Conference paper
 - Stanford University Unstructured - SU²
 - 257 citations on google scholar (31.05.19)
- ◆ 2014 Conference paper
 - Validation and Verification
- ◆ 2016 AIAA Journal paper: **SU2**
 - 118 citations on google scholar (31.05.19)

51st AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting including the New Horizons Forum and Aerospace Exposition
07-10 January 2013, Grapevine (Dallas/Ft. Worth Region), Texas

AIAA 2013-0287

AIAA 2014-0263

Stanford Univ

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SU2: An Open-Source Suite for Multiphysics Simulation and Design

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This paper presents the main objectives and a description of the SU2 suite, including the novel software architecture and open-source software engineering strategy. SU2 is a computational analysis and design package that has been developed to solve multiphysics analysis and optimization tasks using unstructured mesh topologies. Its unique architecture is well suited for extensibility to treat partial differential equation-based problems not initially envisioned. The common framework adopted enables the rapid implementation of new physics packages that can be tightly coupled to form a powerful ensemble of analysis tools to address complex problems facing many engineering communities. The framework is demonstrated on a number, solving both the flow and adjoint systems of equations to provide a high-fidelity predictive capability and sensitivity information that can be used for optimal shape design using a gradient-based framework, goal-oriented adaptive mesh refinement, or uncertainty quantification.

Nomenclature

A^i	= Jacobian of the convective flux with respect to U	f	= force vector on the surface
A^*	= Jacobian of the viscous fluxes with respect to U	\hat{f}	= identity matrix
B	= column vector or matrix B , unless capitalized symbol clearly defined otherwise	\hat{f}	= cost function defined as an integral over S
B	= (B_1, B_2) in two dimensions, or (B_1, B_2, B_3) in three dimensions	j	= scalar function defined at each point on S
B^T	= transpose operation on column vector or matrix B	k	= turbulent kinetic energy
b	= spatial vector $b \in \mathbb{R}^3$, where n is the dimension of the physical Cartesian space (in general, two or three)	$N(i)$	= set of all neighboring nodes of node i
C_D	= coefficient of drag	n	= unit normal vector
C_L	= coefficient of lift	p	= shear-stress transport turbulent kinetic energy production term
C_{M_e}	= pitching-moment coefficient	P_{Pr}	= dynamic Prandtl number
C_p	= coefficient of pressure	P_s	= turbulent Prandtl number
c	= airfoil chord length	p	= static pressure
c_p	= specific heat at constant pressure	Q	= vector of source terms
D^2	= Jacobian of the viscous fluxes with respect to U	q_{ref}	= generic density source term
d_e	= nearest wall distance	q_{ref}	= generic momentum source term
d	= force projection vector	R	= gas constant
d	= total energy per unit mass	$R(U)$	= system of governing flow equations
F_{ij}^c	= numerical convective flux between nodes i and j	Re	= Reynolds number
F_{ij}^v	= numerical viscous fluxes between nodes i and j	R_s	= system of governing equation residual at node i
F^c	= convective flux	S	= solid wall flow domain boundary
F^v	= viscous fluxes	$S_{p,turb}$	= Spalart-Allmaras turbulence production term
		T	= temperature
		t	= time variable
		U	= vector of conservative variables
		W	= vector of characteristic variables
		W_{far}	= far-field characteristic variables
		Γ	= flow domain boundary
		Γ_{far}	= far-field domain boundary
		Γ_{ref}	= ratio of specific heats, equal to 1.4 for air
		ΔS_{ij}	= interface area between nodes i and j
		$\delta(\cdot)$	= first variation of a quantity
		$\delta_k(\cdot)$	= inertial gradient operator at a surface point, $\delta_k = \nabla_k(\cdot)$
		μ_{lamin}	= laminar dynamic viscosity
		μ_{turb}	= turbulent eddy viscosity
		μ_{eff}	= total viscosity as a sum of dynamic and turbulent components, $\mu_{eff} = \mu_{lamin} + \mu_{turb}$
		$\mu_{eff}^{(2)}$	= effective thermal conductivity, $(\mu_{eff}^{(2)} / Pr_{eff}) + (\mu_{eff} / Pr_{eff})$
		ρ	= flow field vector
		ρ	= fluid density
		ψ	= pseudotime

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Open-source turbulent Flows

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1.

ation and validation within the context of over-Stokes (RANS) vision 2.1), integrated and by partial differential (PDE) to be able to handle physical problems. At this a Python framework, optimization, technique, sented for turbulent studies to a complex, naive V & V of SU² iterated with SU² in established flow, the adjoint-based

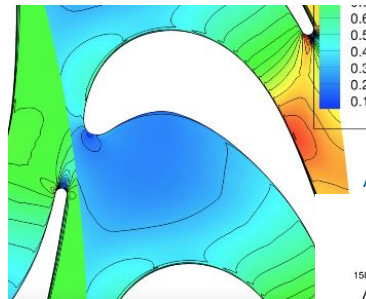
ly developed for the specific neral, unstructured meshes, of governing equations for over-Stokes (RANS) solver rical problems in aerospace uization problems in mind, erty into the RANS solver, optimization problem, it is the improvements obtained n-source environment, it is (adj) validation study. The o. In this paper, we tackle sciences. In particular, the age of Computational Fluid

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stions, AIAA Student Members.

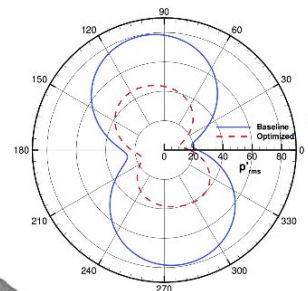
SU2 expands...

- Released on GitHub under LGPL 2.1: github.com/su2code/SU2
- Chair of Propulsion and Power, TU Delft, Netherlands
 - ◆ Turbomachinery, Non-Ideal Compressible Fluid Dynamics (NICFD)
- Chair of Scientific Computing, TU Kaiserslautern, Germany
 - ◆ Discrete Adjoint based on Algorithmic Differentiation, Aeroacoustics
- CREA Lab, Politecnico di Milano, Italy
 - ◆ NICFD, Rotorcraft Icing
- Load Control and Aeroelastics, Imperial College London, UK
 - ◆ Fluid-Structure Interaction and Aeroelasticity

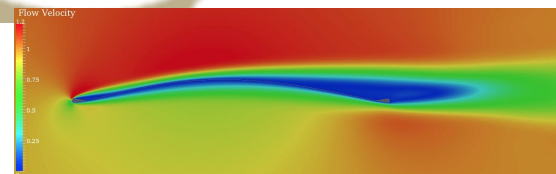
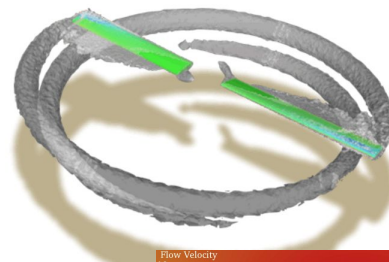
Adjoint-Based Turbomachinery Design



Adjoint-Based Aeroacoustics Design



Rotating Frame

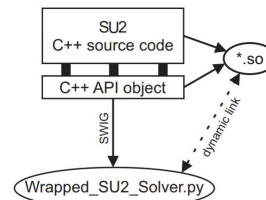


Membrane-Wing Fluid-Structure Interaction
Acknowledgements to the SU2 community for the images

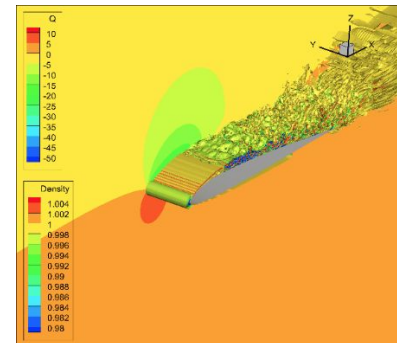
SU2 expands...

- MTFC Group, University of Liege, Belgium
 - ◆ Python wrapping using SWIG
- Prof. van der Weide Group, University of Twente, Netherlands
 - ◆ High-Order Discontinuous Galerkin
- Lab. of New Concepts in Aeronautics, ITA, Brazil
 - ◆ Detached-Delayed Eddy Simulation (DDES)
- ... and many others ...

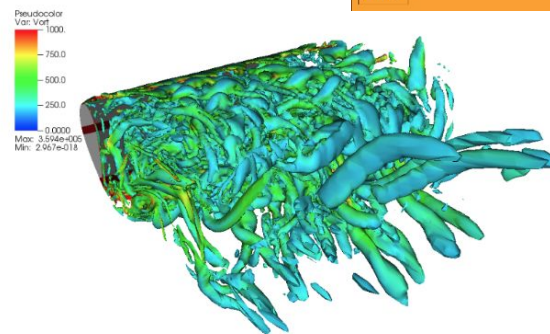
Python-wrapper Implementation



High-Order Discontinuous Galerkin



Detached Delayed Eddy Simulation



SU2 expands...

→ Presenters at our 4th developers meeting last month also from...

- ◆ Robert Bosch LLC, CA, USA
- ◆ National Institute of Aerospace, VA, USA
- ◆ Universidad Carlos III Madrid, Spain
- ◆ Universität Würzburg, Germany
- ◆ Weierstraß Institut Berlin, Germany
- ◆ ECN part of TNO, Netherlands
- ◆ Robert Bosch GmbH, Germany
- ◆ University of Strathclyde, UK



From a 1-institution CFD code to...

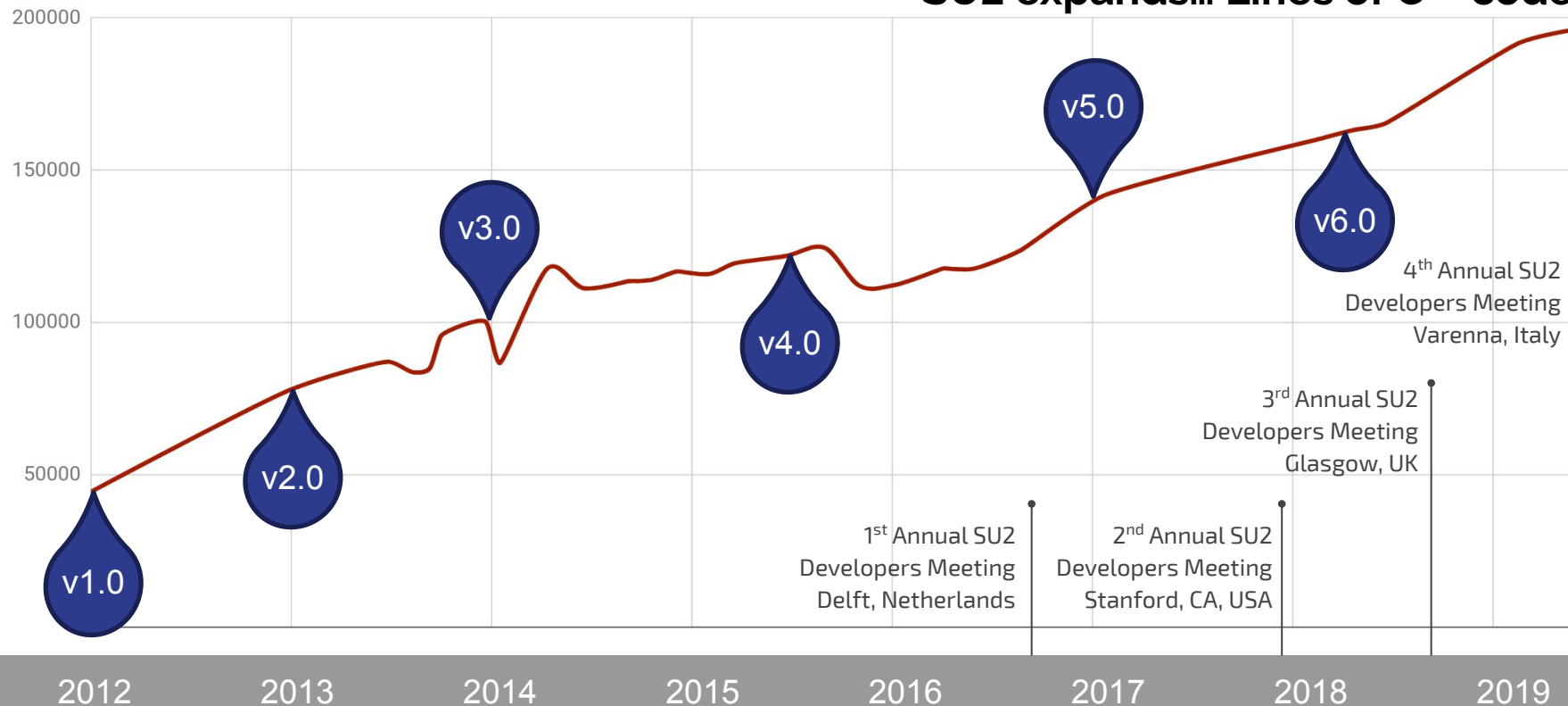
~10000+ repo
visits/month*

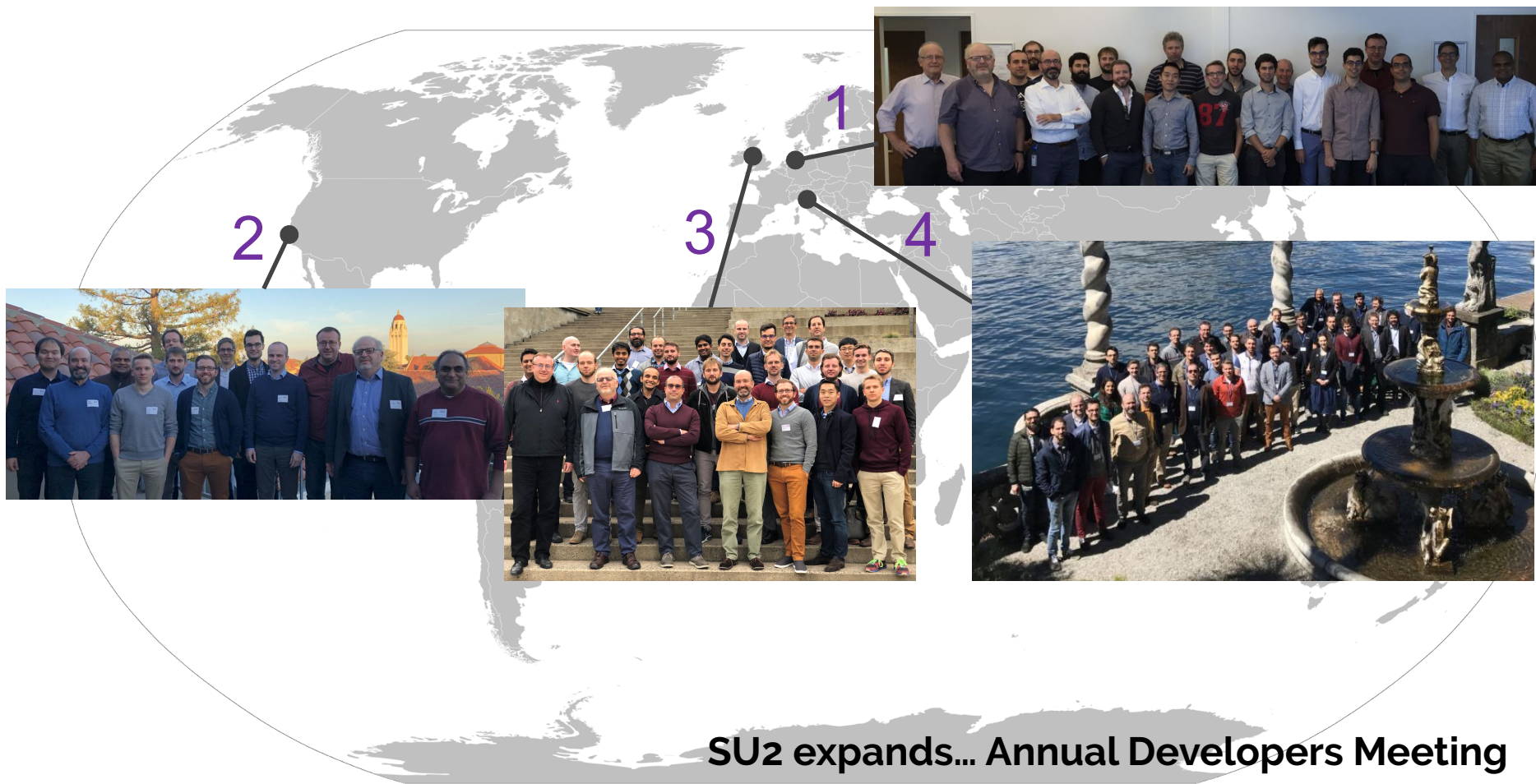
~1000+ repo
clones/month*

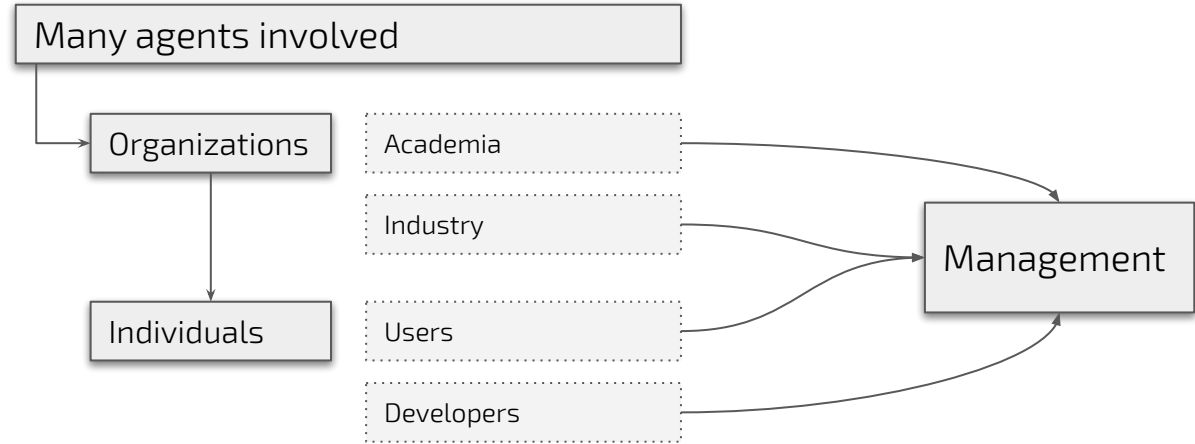
~400+ repo forks

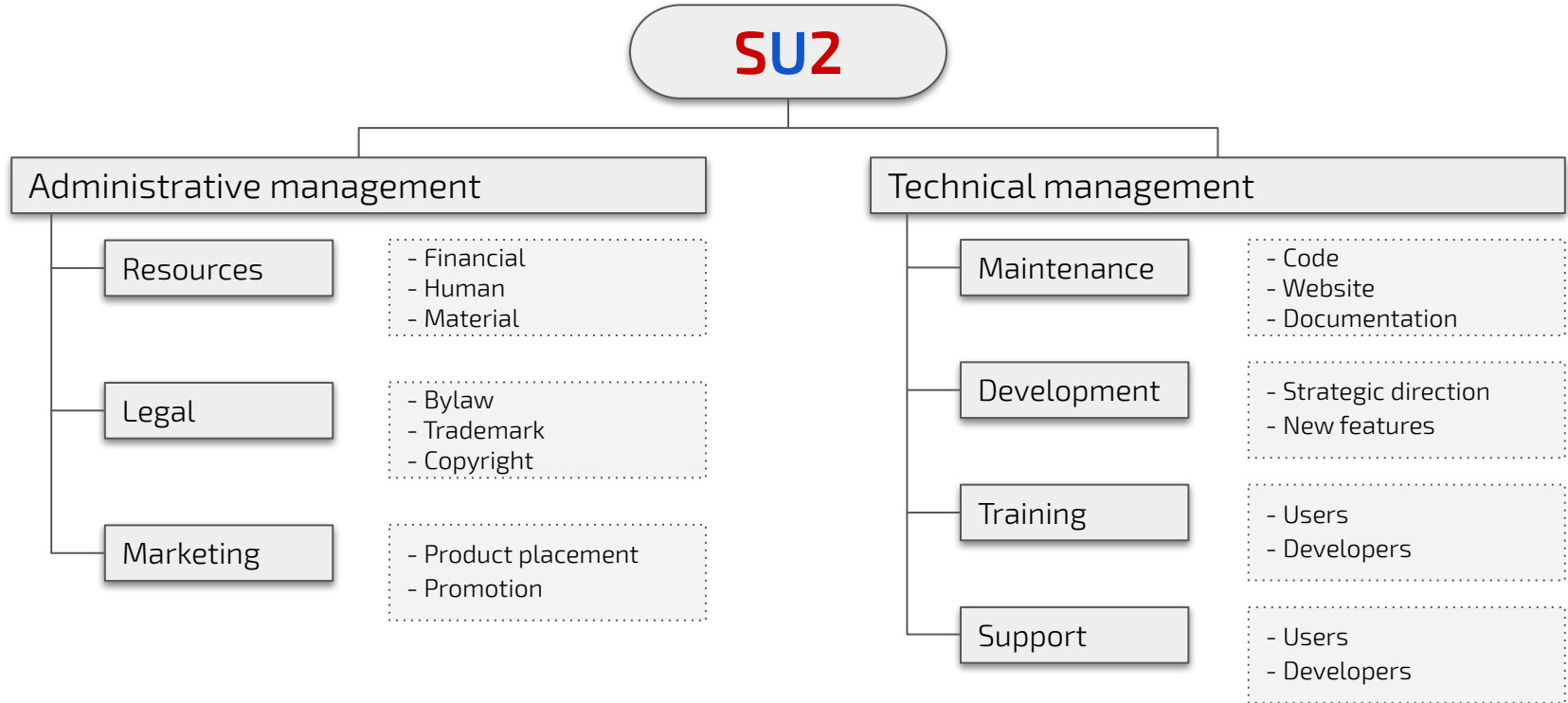
*From the github repo, between 18/05 and 31/05: 5,445 views, 612 clones

SU2 expands... Lines of C++ code









INDUSTRY

- "I want to obtain a fast solution"
- "I want a product that is **easy to integrate** into my processes"
- "I want a **reliable product**"

ACADEMIA

- "I want a product with the latest methods"
- "I want to leverage on the community's expertise"
- "I want to **publish**"

SU2

Strategic direction
& new features

USERS

- "I want a product that is easy to use"
- "I want a product that is well **documented**"
- "I want a **free product that fits my needs**"

DEVELOPERS

- "I want a code that is easy to extend"
- "I want to get **support** from other developers"
- "I want to **develop my career**"



Challenges

- Most of the development of SU2 has been (so far) carried out at Universities
 - ◆ Developers are in many cases PhD students
 - ◆ Pressure to implement novel methods/features and generate results → Code quality/sustainability not priority
 - ◆ Developers are not necessarily experienced software engineers:
 - Aeronautical engineers
 - Mechanical engineers
 - Civil engineers
 - Mathematicians
 - ...



Challenges

- Very little motivation or incentive to do non-glamorous and **non-publishable** work:
- ◆ **Documentation** → Generating developer docs and tutorials takes up time
 - ◆ **Code usability** → State-of-the-art features need to be usable by a broad audience
 - ◆ **Code architecture** → Integration of a growing number of features requires planning
 - ◆ **Code maintenance** → Important features such as input, output, parallel support require constant improvements
 - ◆ **Code reviews** → Require expertise and insight on the code



Challenges

→ Career challenges for developers:

- ◆ Little (if any) public research funding available for the maintenance of open-source tools
- ◆ Experienced developer finalizing his/her PhD...
 - **Industrial career path:** companies value the developer's insight on the code, but might not be keen to share new developments/improvements/features done in-house to the codebase
 - **Academic career path:** highly competitive academic positions depend very much on publication rates
- ◆ Continuing developers are in most cases investing big parts of their personal time to maintaining and supporting SU2



Challenges

→ Lack of centralized infrastructure:

- ◆ **Strategic direction** → What are the code priorities? How are resources allocated? Who decides if some feature cannot be integrated?
- ◆ **Point of contact** → No clear point of contact for new developers
- ◆ **Support** → It is complicated to invest time and provide support to users

SU2 Foundation

A mission-driven, nonprofit organization:

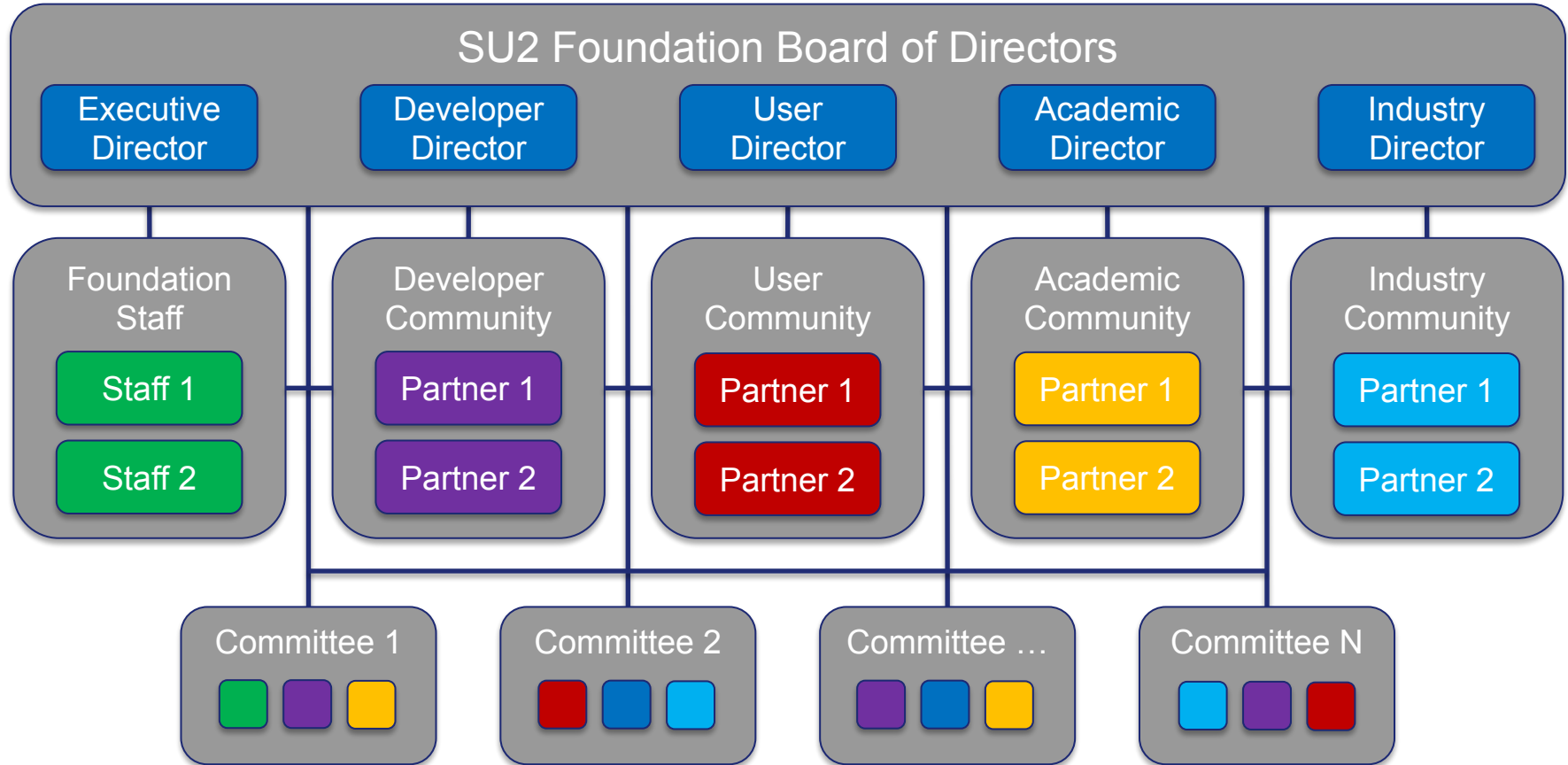
(a) promote global software development and education to increase the pace of innovation in the engineering sciences for the public benefit of all society;

(b) provide a neutral forum for community collaboration by offering efficient infrastructure and technical governance;



SU2 Foundation

- On May 2, the SU2 Foundation was officially incorporated and recorded in the state of Delaware
- Proposed as a non-profit entity in California pursuing 501(c)(3) status
- The governance of the Foundation will be carried out by the Board of Directors, 5 at the moment
- The directors will empower the community to keep contributing to the open-source project and to decide on its future through working groups and committees
- The Foundation will undertake the activities that deems appropriate to further the purposes and achieve the goals set in the mission





SU2 Foundation

- Some proposals to recognize the volunteers for non-publishable work:
- ◆ Certificates
 - ◆ Awards
 - ◆ Gamification (point system/top developers list)



SU2 Foundation

→ Some proposals to increase interaction with developers:

- ◆ Office hours (Rocket Chat)
- ◆ Videos/live feed on meetings
- ◆ Social platform



PROJECTS ▾

ACTIVITIES ▾

ABOUT US ▾

Promoting open innovation in engineering software

At the intersection of education, research, and open software development, we're driving innovation in the engineering sciences for the benefit of all society from our headquarters in Silicon Valley. Sign up today to be the first to hear our plans.

First Name

Last Name

Institution

Email address (required)

I consider myself as part of the following communities

- ☐ User
- ☐ Developer
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Academia

su2foundation.org

Questions?

Feedback welcome!

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