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Ministero
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PIANO NAZIONALE
DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA



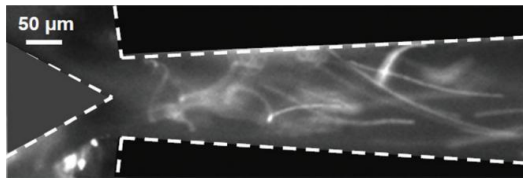
An application of TURBO: Scaling and Predictability in SQG Turbulence

Victor de J. Valadão
University of Turin

11th March 2025.



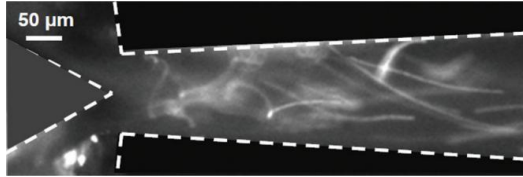
Brief Review on 3D turbulence



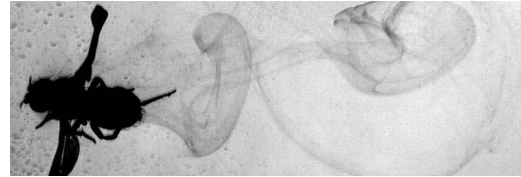
G.R. Wang et al., Lab on a Chip (2014)



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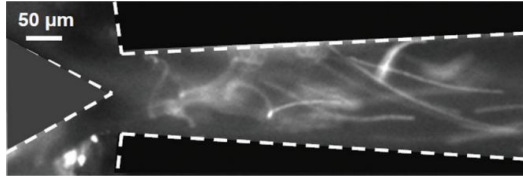


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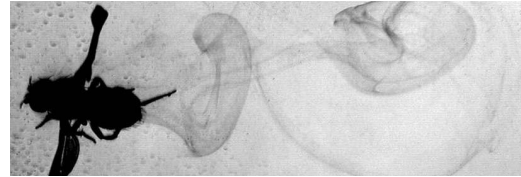


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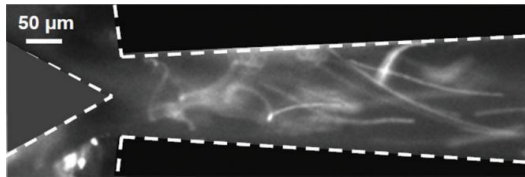
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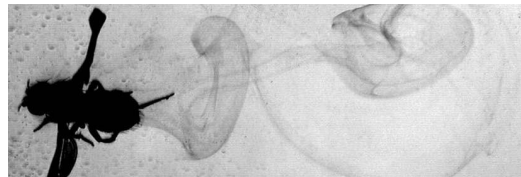
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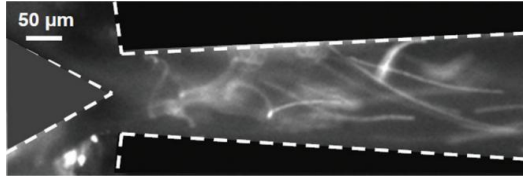


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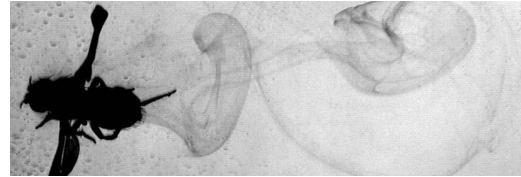


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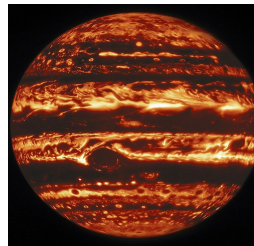
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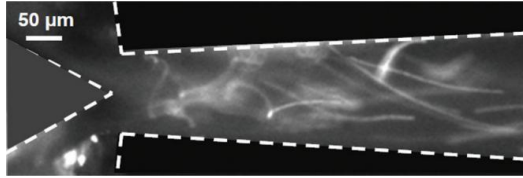


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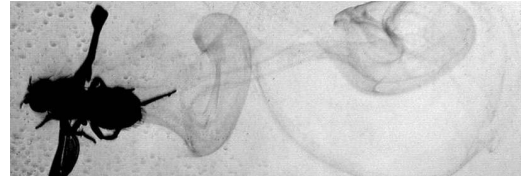


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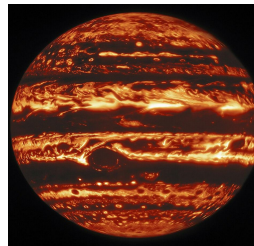
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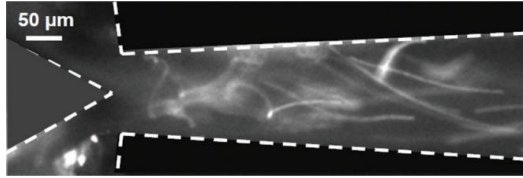
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$$\partial_t v_i + v_j \partial_j v_i - \nu \partial^2 v_i = f_i - \partial_i P$$

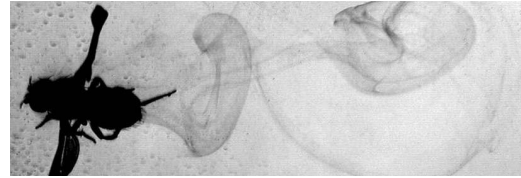
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$$Re = \frac{U \ell_f}{\nu}$$

Brief Review on 3D turbulence



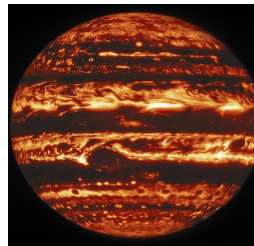
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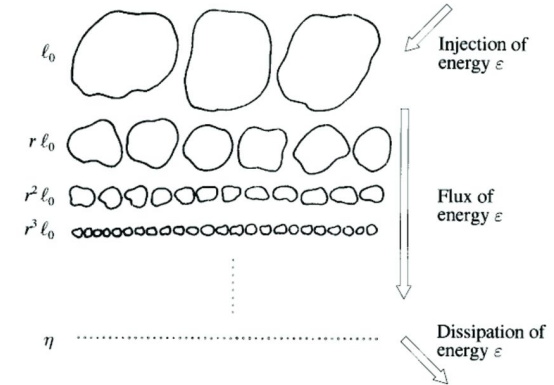
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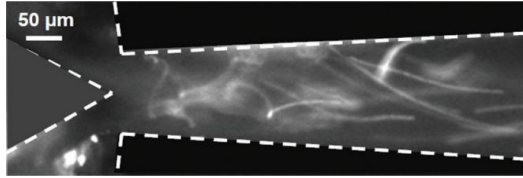
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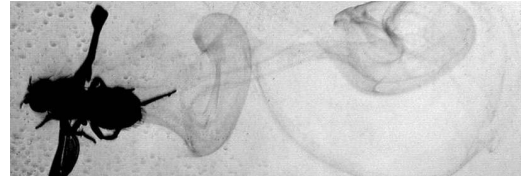


Andrey N. Kolmogorov

Brief Review on 3D turbulence



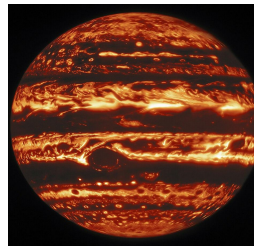
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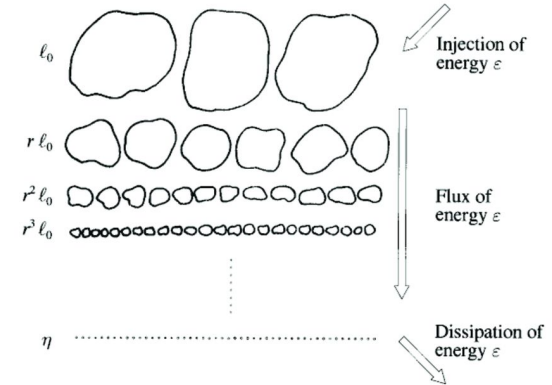
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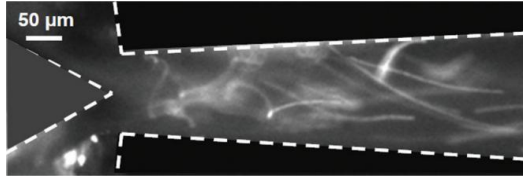
Andrey N. Kolmogorov

$$E(k) = \frac{\langle |\vec{v}_k|^2 \rangle}{2} \propto \varepsilon^{2/3} k^{-5/3}$$

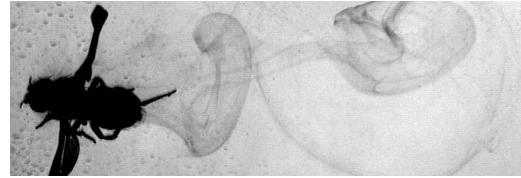
$$\ell_f^{-1} < k < \eta_\kappa^{-1}$$

$$\eta_\kappa = \left(\frac{\nu^3}{\varepsilon} \right)^{1/4}$$

Brief Review on 3D turbulence



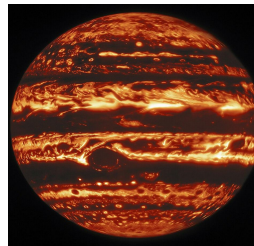
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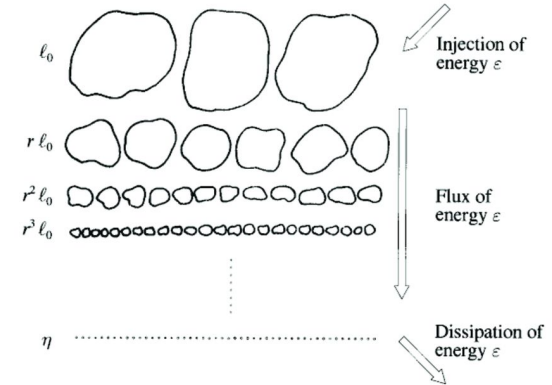
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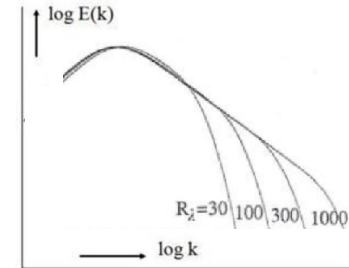


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Current Methodology and Paradigms

Pseudospectral approach



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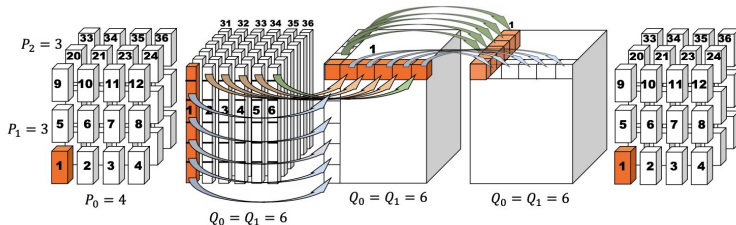
- Solves NSE in the Fourier space;
- Linearity is easily solvable;
- Non-linear part is calculated in the physical space;
- Requires a succession of FFTs at each step;

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It is fully parallelizable!!!

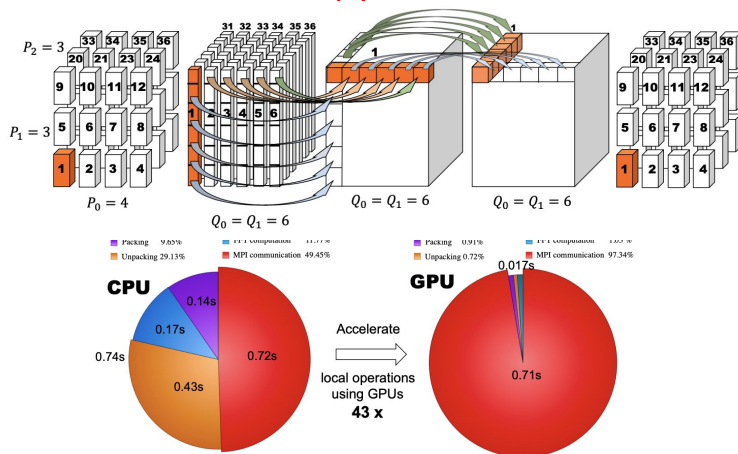


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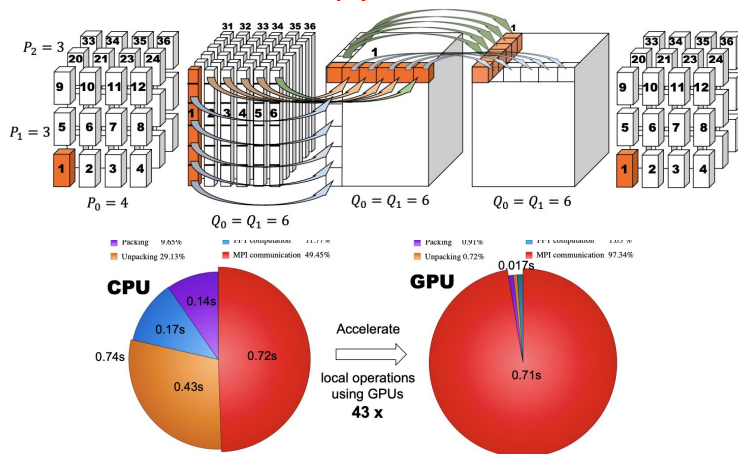
Ayala, A. et al., IEEE/ACM (2019)

Current Methodology and Paradigms

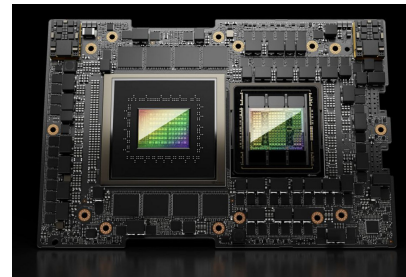
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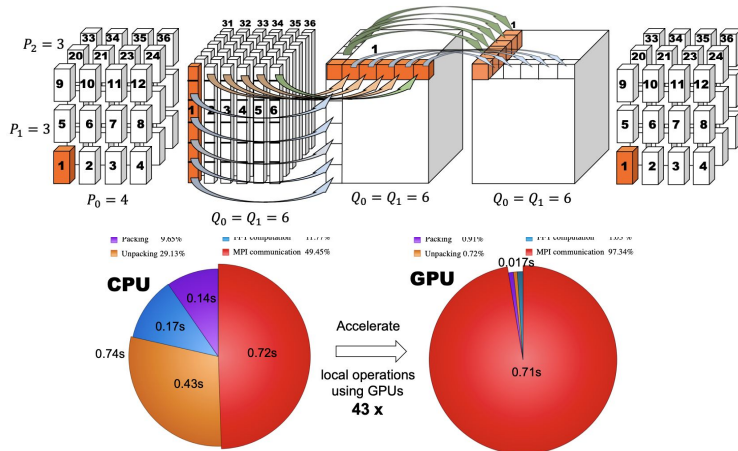
Nvidia H200 - 141 GB

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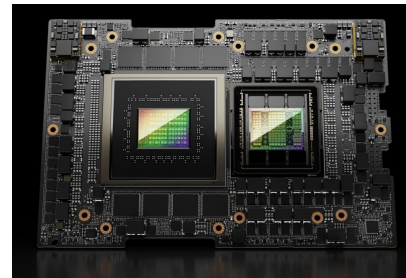
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“Small sized” problems: 2D turbulence models

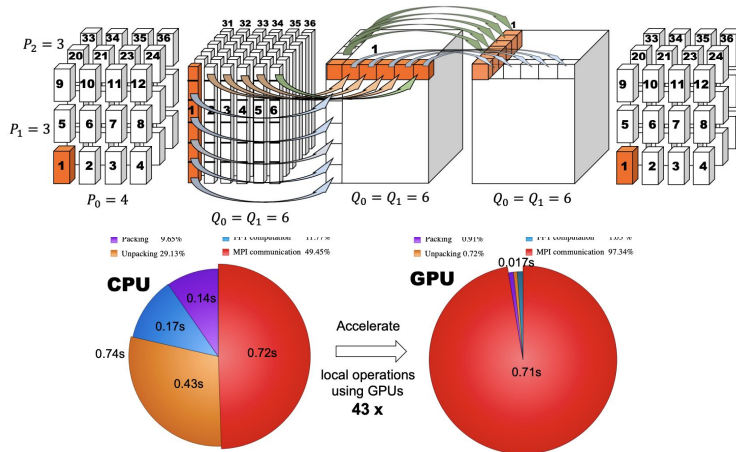
$$\partial_t \omega + v_i \partial_i \omega + (-1)^n \nu \partial^{2n} \omega + (-1)^m \mu \partial^{2m} \omega = F$$

Current Methodology and Paradigms

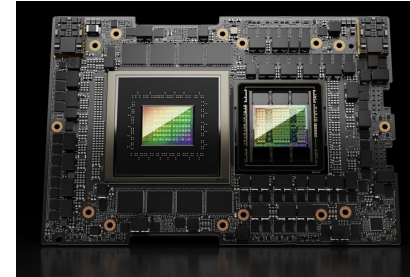
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“Small sized” problems: 2D turbulence models

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$$v_i = \epsilon_{ij} \partial_j \psi$$

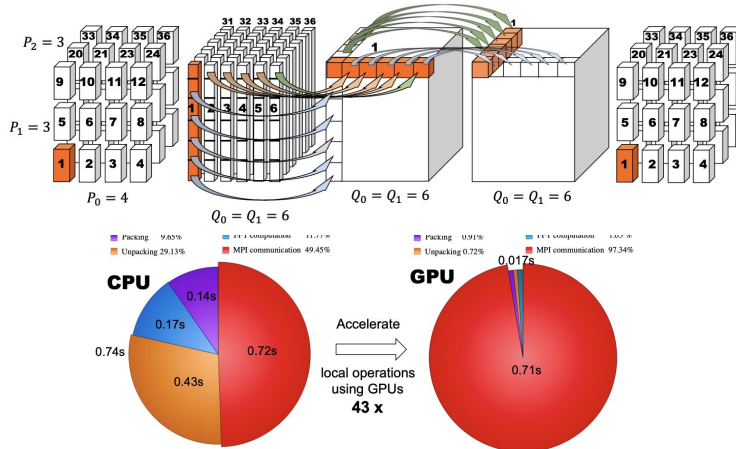
$$\hat{\omega}(k, t) = k^\alpha \hat{\psi}(k, t)$$

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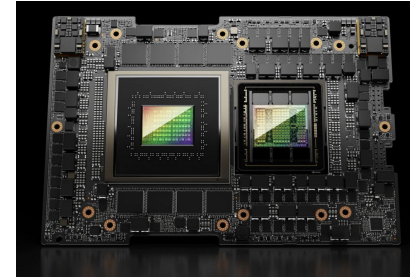
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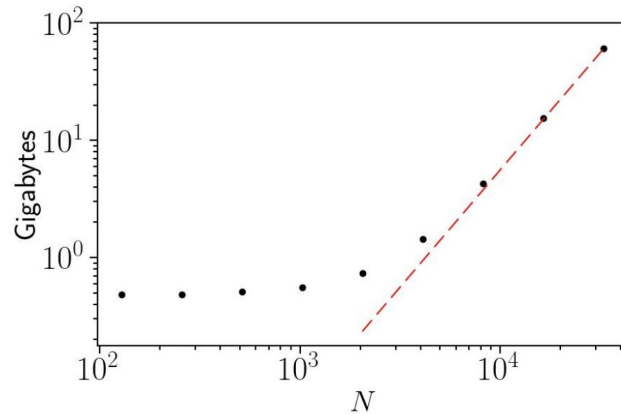
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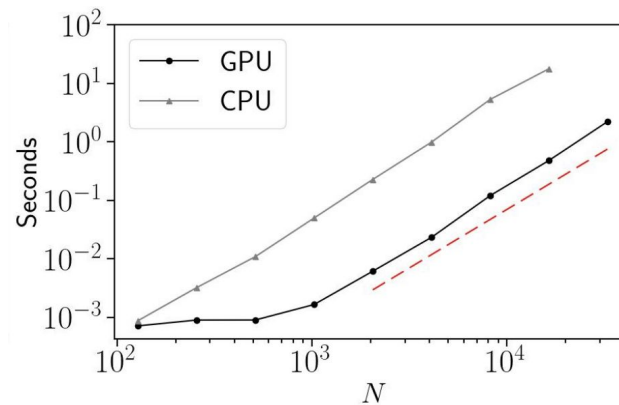
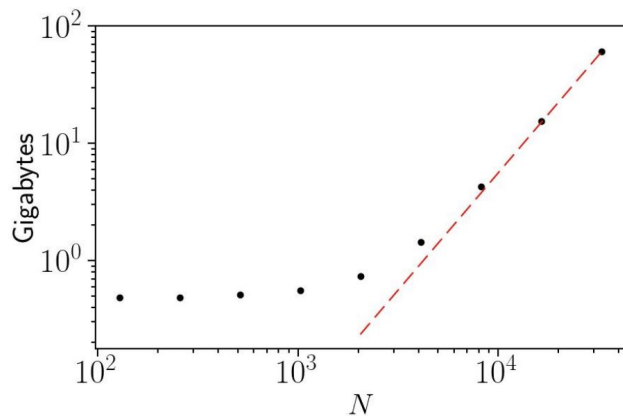
$$\hat{\omega}(k, t) = k^\alpha \hat{\psi}(k, t)$$

- Same degree of physical/mathematical complexity;
- Reduces the spatial dimensions of all 2;
- Reduces dimensionality by solving scalar equations;
- Same algorithm with very little adaptations;

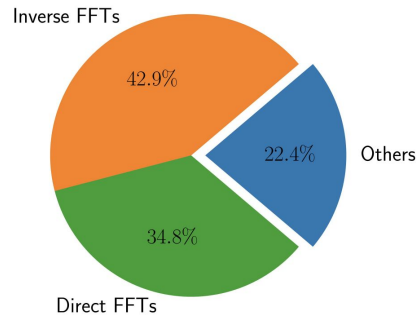
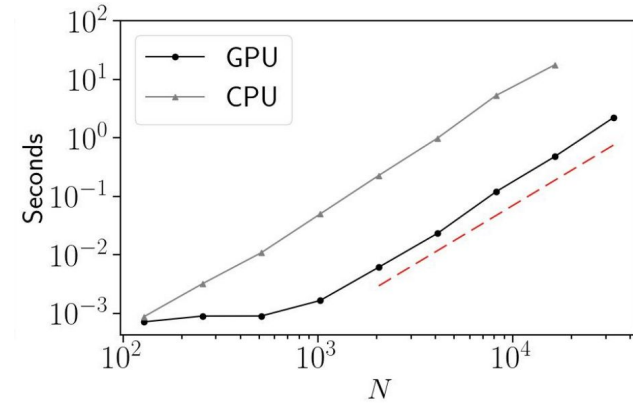
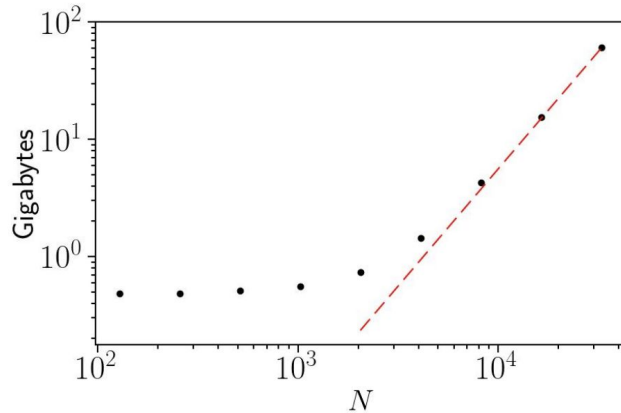
Performance tests @ Leonardo



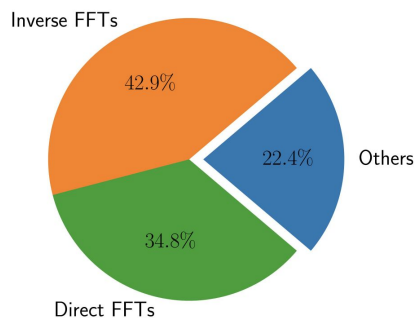
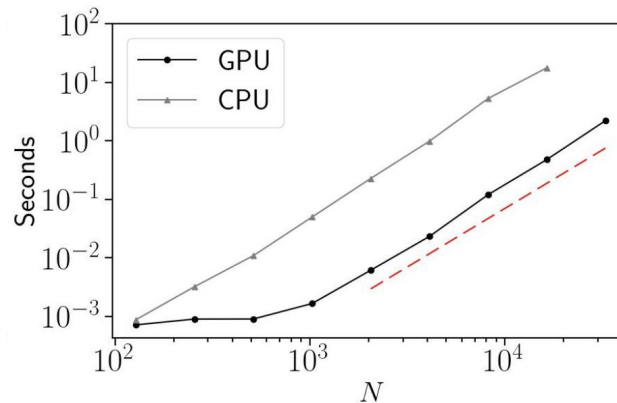
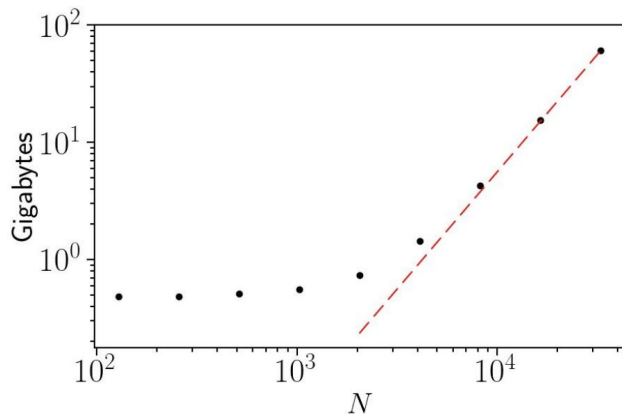
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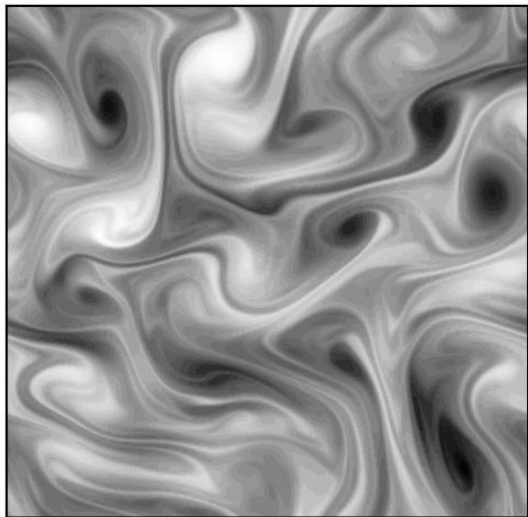
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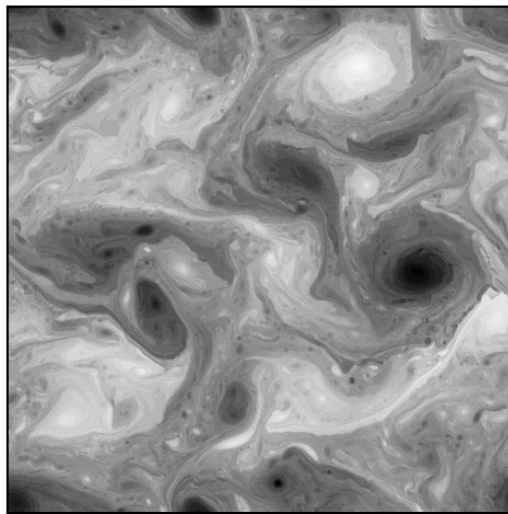
- About 40x speed up respect to 32 cores serial code;
- 24 hour use: 9.6 kWh (GPU) vs 6.0 kWh (CPU);
- It consumes 25 times more energy to run the same simulation time in the CPU;
- Budget consuming reduced by 4 times because 1 GPU = 8 CPU cores at Leonardo;



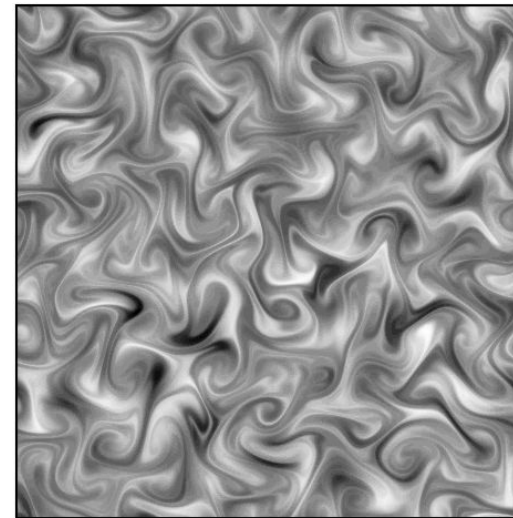
Some nice images



Navier-Stokes Turbulence



Surface Quasi-geostrophic
Turbulence

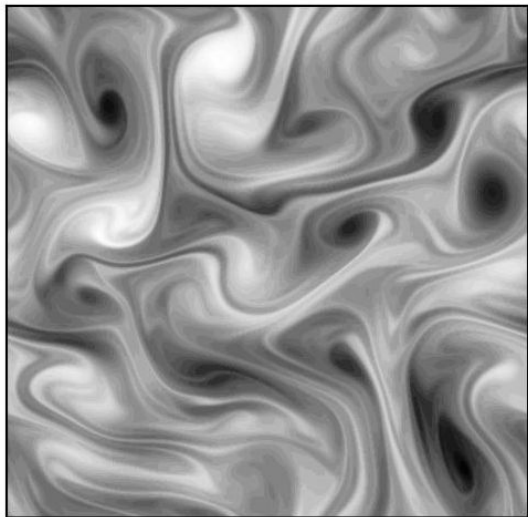


Passive-scalar advection

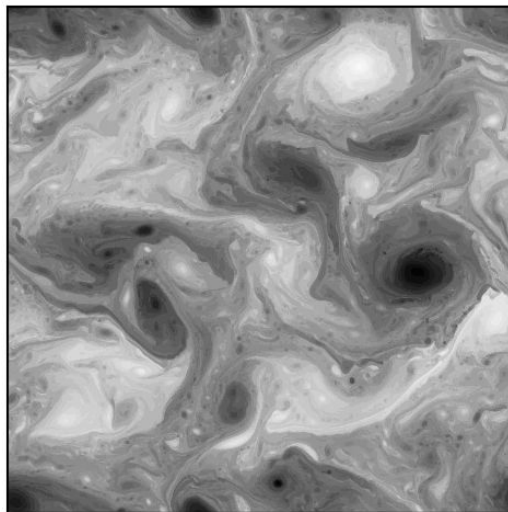
Up to $N^2 = (32768)^2$



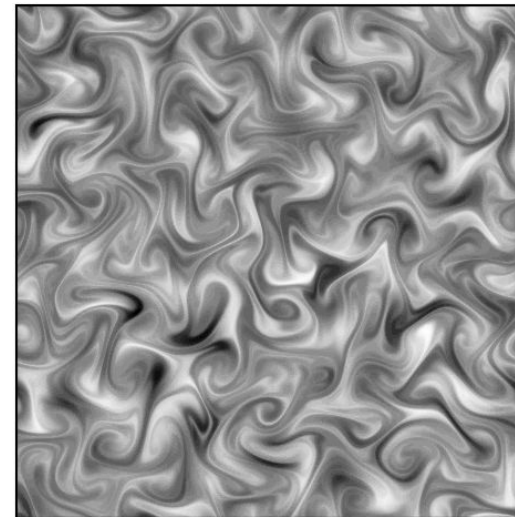
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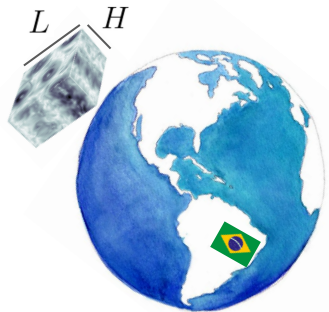
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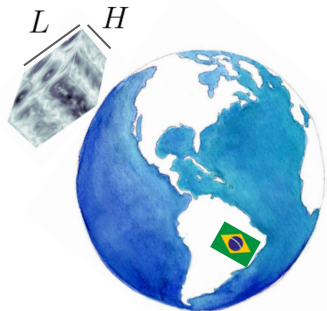


QG, primitive equations and Geophysics





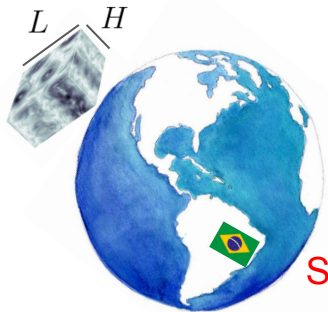
QG, primitive equations and Geophysics



Navier-Stokes +
Rotation +
Gravity +
Shallow water +
Stable Stratification



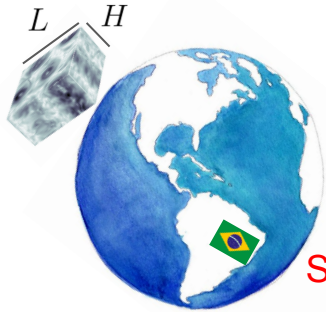
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Navier-Stokes +
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Suppression of vertical motion

QG, primitive equations and Geophysics

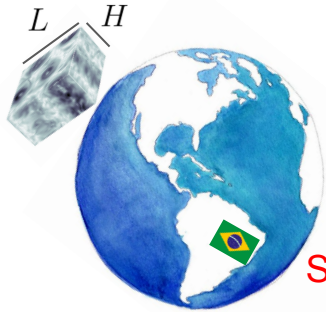


Navier-Stokes +
Rotation +
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Stable Stratification

Suppression of vertical motion

$$\mathcal{O}(Ro^0, \alpha^0) \quad Ro \equiv \frac{U}{fL} \quad \alpha \equiv \frac{H}{L}$$

QG, primitive equations and Geophysics



Navier-Stokes +
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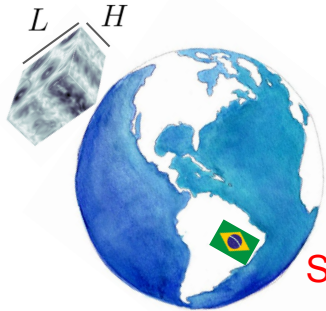
$$\partial_t \omega = -J(\psi, \omega) + f \partial_z w$$

N Brunt-Väisälä frequency

$$\partial_t \theta = -J(\psi, \theta) - N^2 w$$

f Coriolis parameter

QG, primitive equations and Geophysics



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$$\partial_t \theta = -J(\psi, \theta) - N^2 w \quad f \text{ Coriolis parameter}$$

$$\omega = \hat{z} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) = \nabla_{\perp}^2 \psi$$

$$\theta = g \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = f \partial_z \psi$$

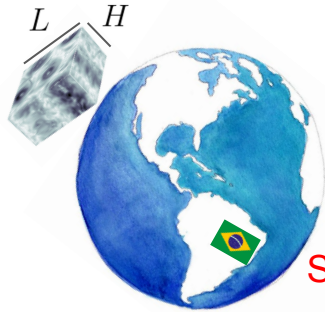
$$\partial_t q + J(\psi, q) = 0$$

$$\partial_t \theta + J(\psi, \theta) = 0|_{z=0}$$

$$q \equiv \omega + \frac{f^2}{N^2} \partial_z^2 \psi$$

$$\hat{\theta}_k = k \hat{\psi}_k$$

QG, primitive equations and Geophysics



Navier-Stokes +
Rotation +
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$$\omega = \hat{z} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) = \nabla_{\perp}^2 \psi$$

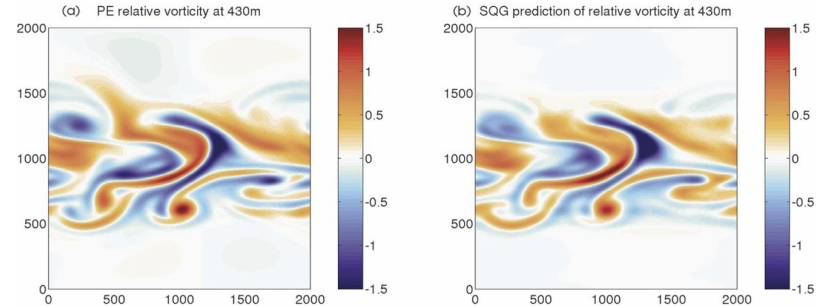
$$\theta = g \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = f \partial_z \psi$$

$$\partial_t q + J(\psi, q) = 0$$

$$q \equiv \omega + \frac{f^2}{N^2} \partial_z^2 \psi$$

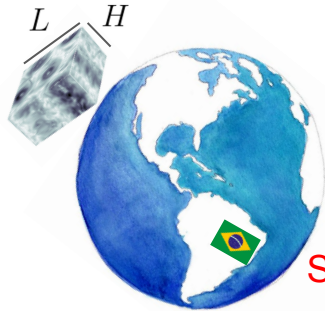
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G. Lapeyre and P. Klein, J. Phys. Ocean. **36**, 165 (2006).

QG, primitive equations and Geophysics



Navier-Stokes +
Rotation +
Gravity +
Shallow water +
Stable Stratification

Suppression of vertical motion

$$\mathcal{O}(Ro^0, \alpha^0) \quad Ro \equiv \frac{U}{fL} \quad \alpha \equiv \frac{H}{L}$$

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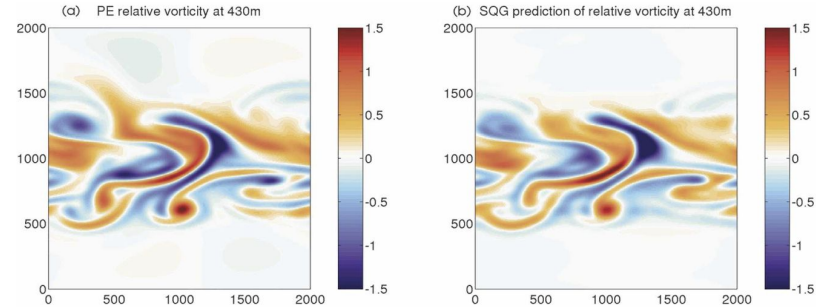
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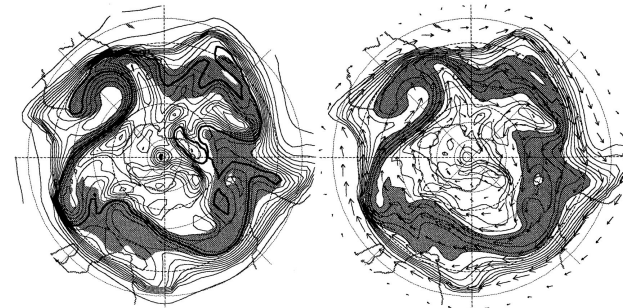
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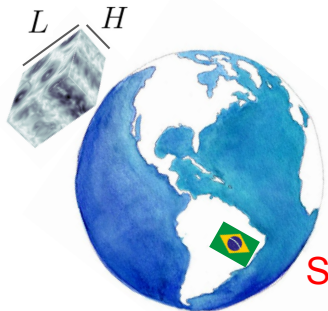


G. Lapeyre and P. Klein, J. Phys. Ocean. **36**, 165 (2006).



M. Jukes, J. Atmos. Sci. **51**, 2756 (1994).

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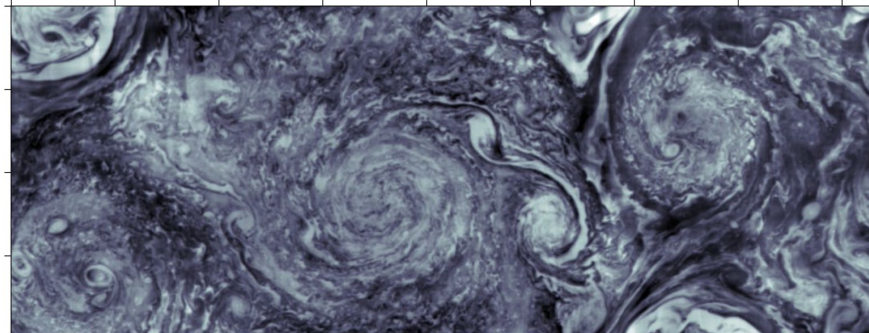
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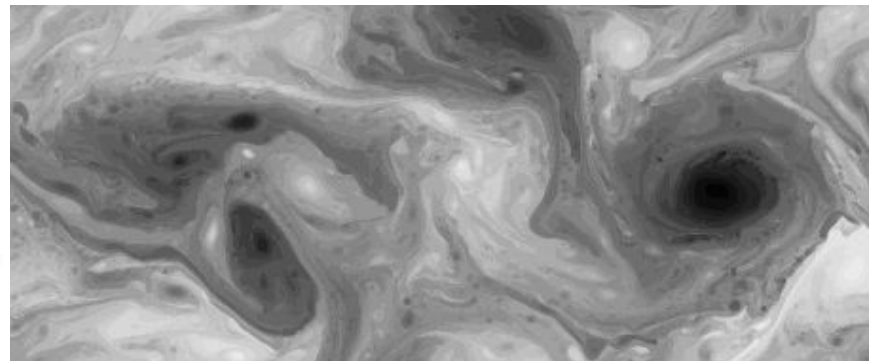
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L. Siegelman et.al., Nat. Phys. **18**, 357 (2022).





Generalized active transport in 2D

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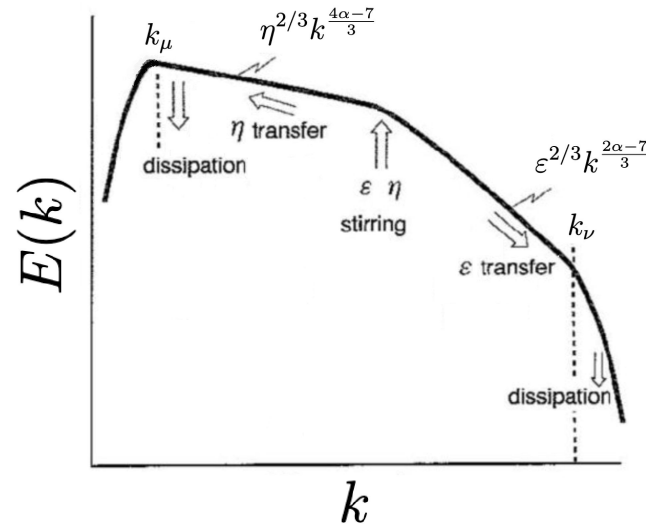
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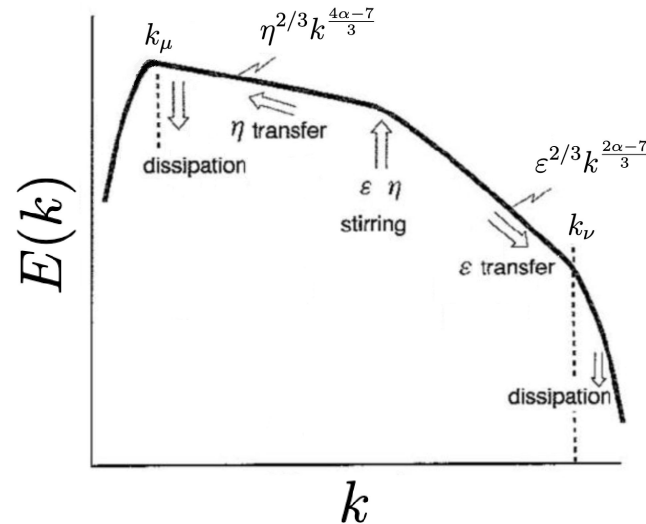
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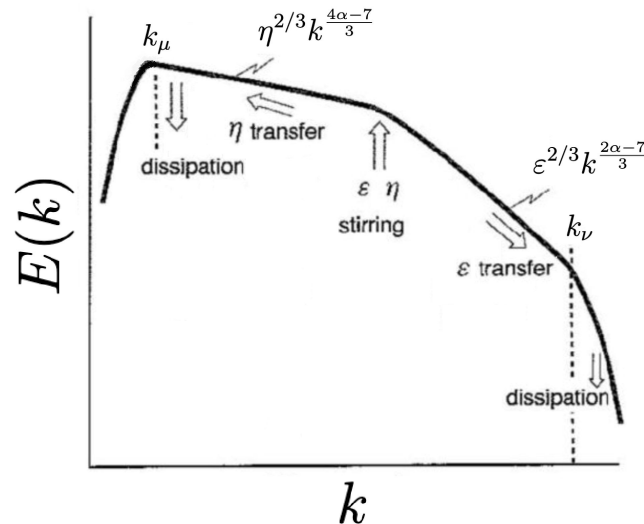
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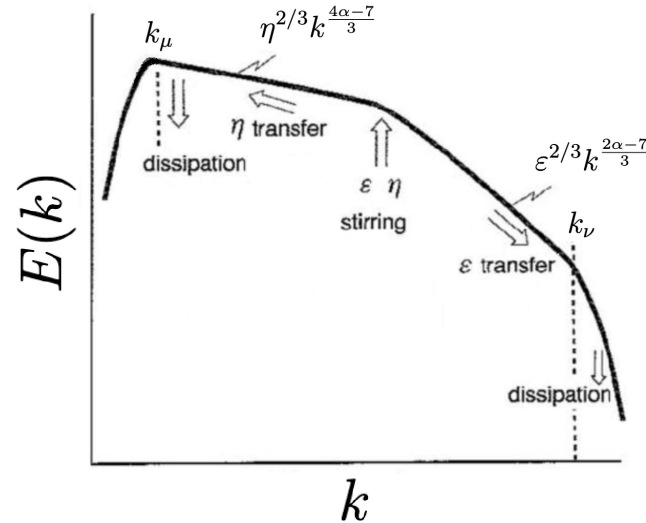
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Prototype of 3D turbulence in 2 dimensions.



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Simulations



Scaling

33 simulation
>300000 Cpu hours

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$N = 1024$ — 16384



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$$N = 1024 \text{ — } 16384$$

$$Re \equiv \frac{\varepsilon_I^{1/3} \ell_f^{4/3}}{\nu} \approx 600 \text{ — } 160000$$

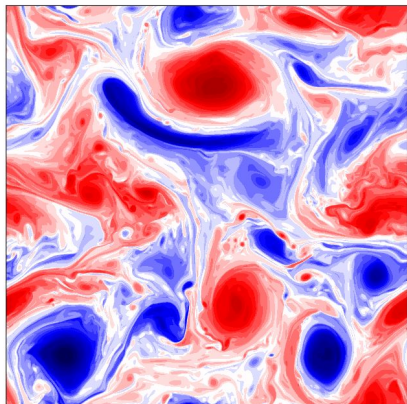


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Re~16k

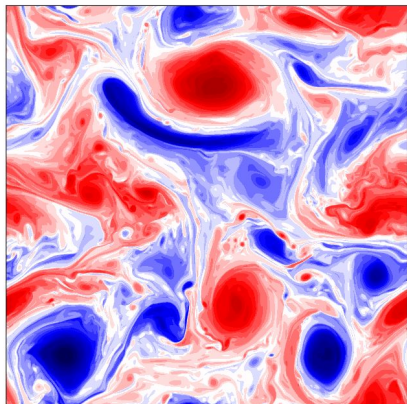


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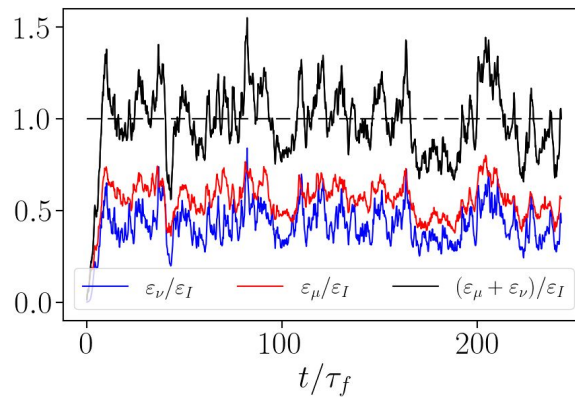
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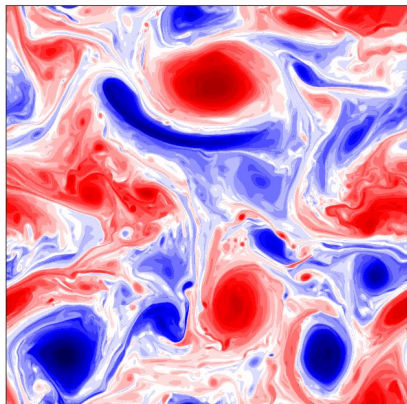


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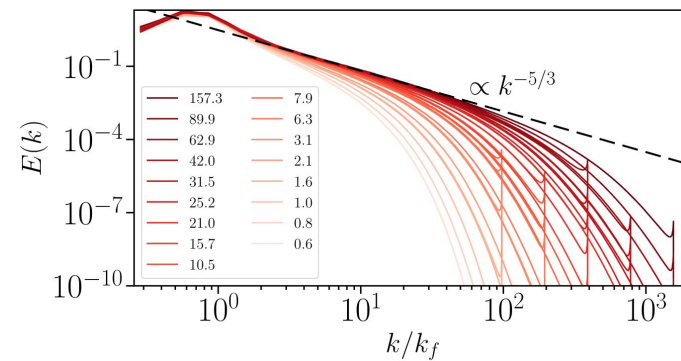
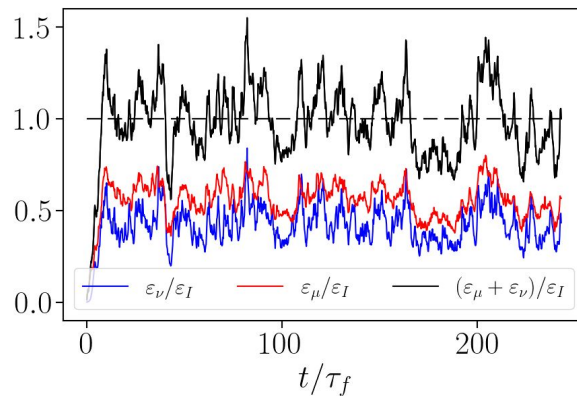
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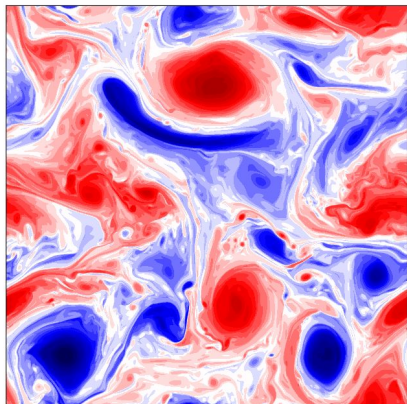


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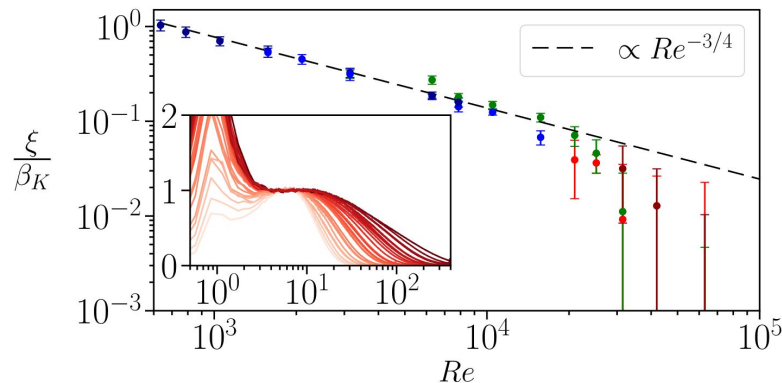
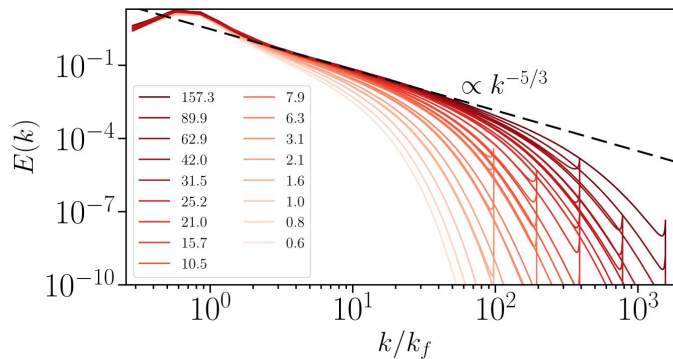
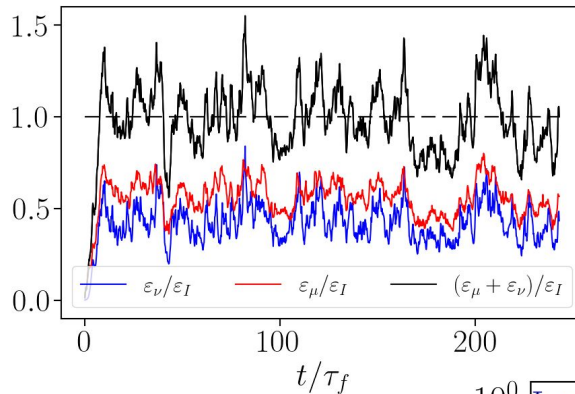
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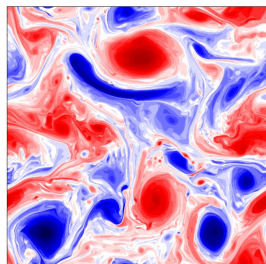
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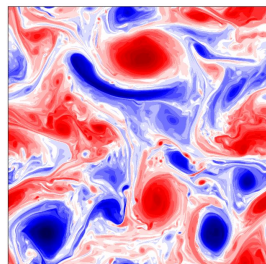


Predictability



θ'

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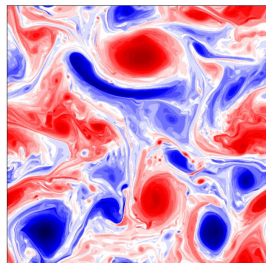


θ

$$\sim \mathcal{O}(\delta \ll \sqrt{E})$$

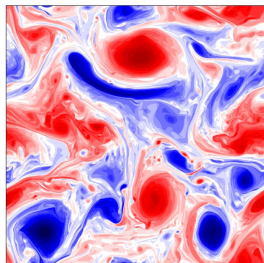


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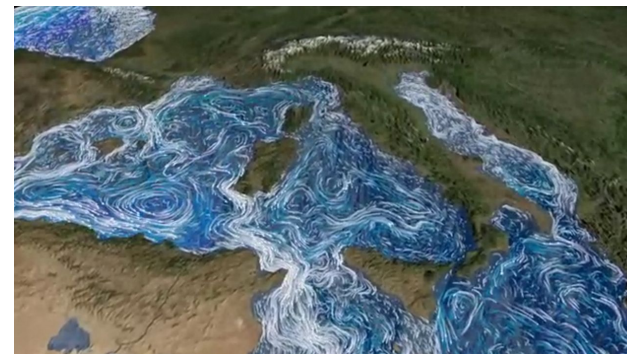
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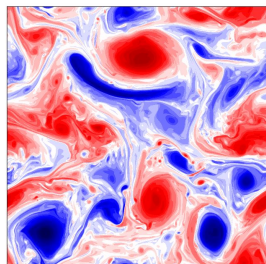
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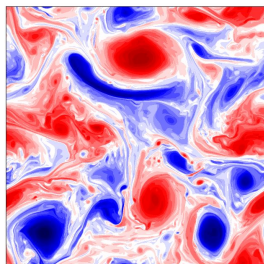


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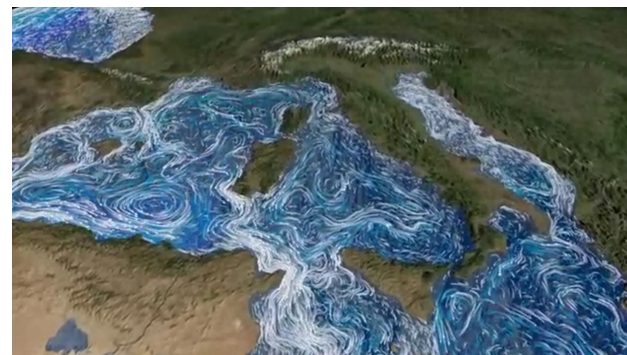


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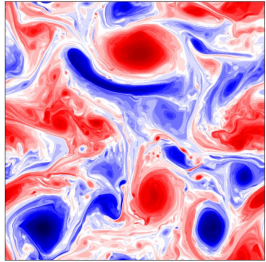
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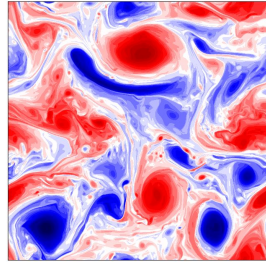


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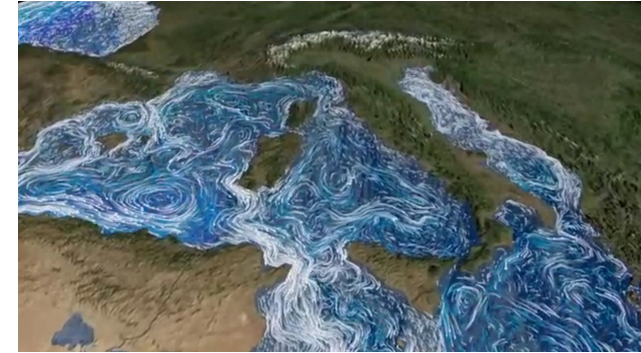


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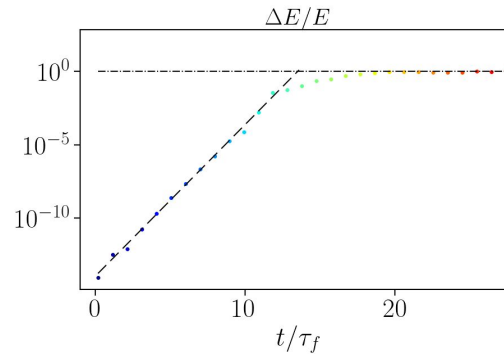
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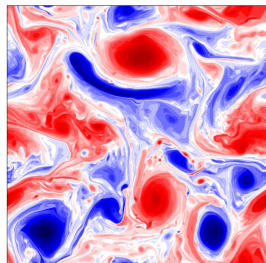
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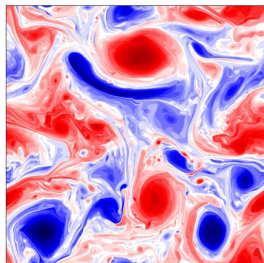
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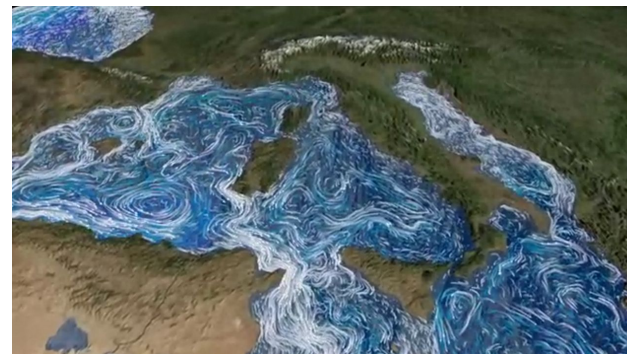


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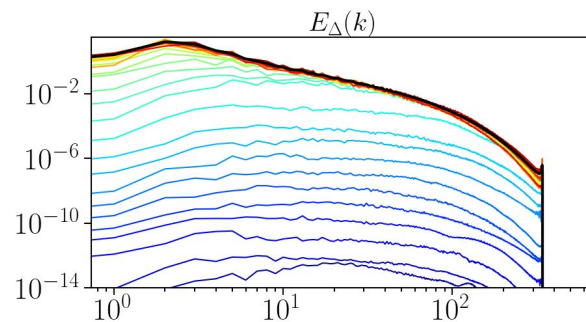
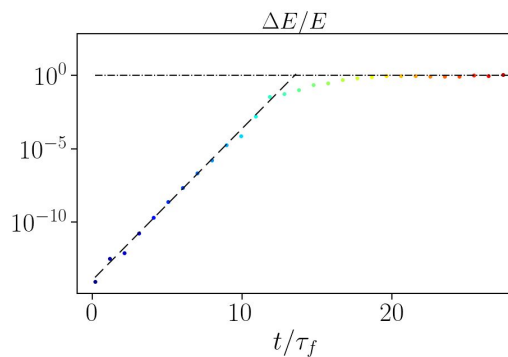
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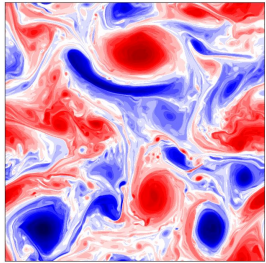
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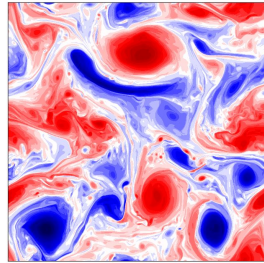
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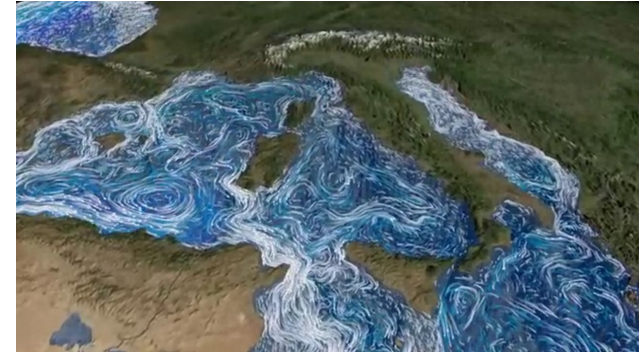
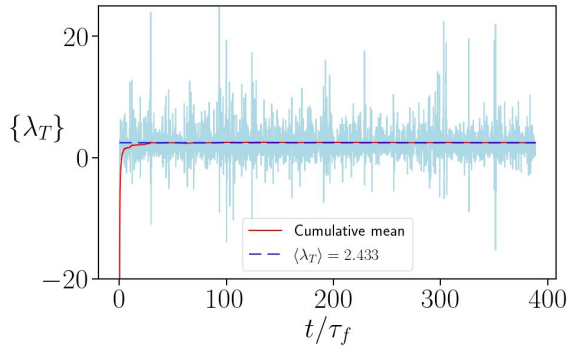


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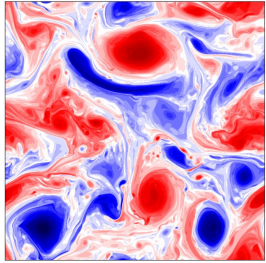
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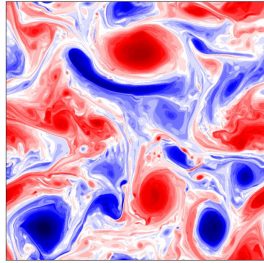


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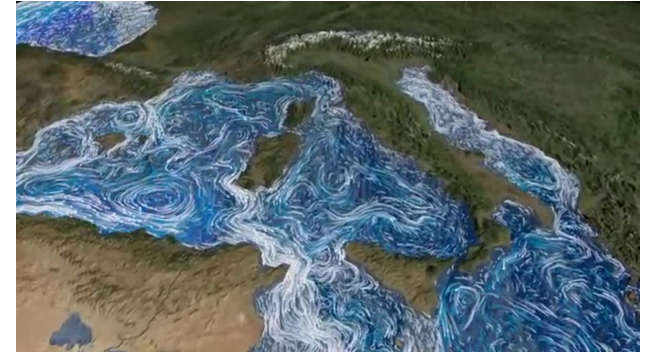


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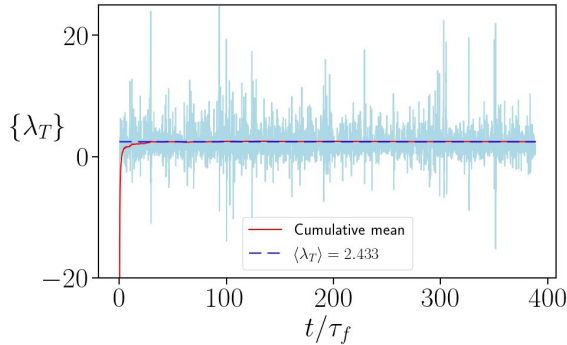


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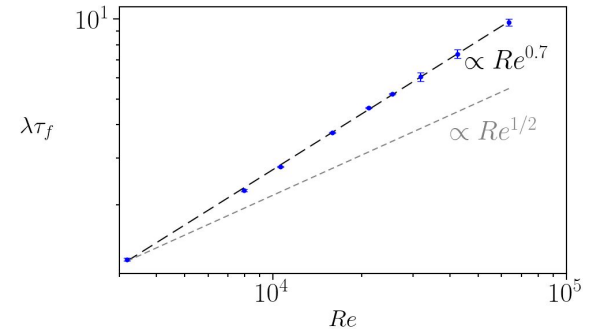
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By the definition of Kolmogorov time

$$\frac{\tau_f}{\tau_\kappa} \propto Re^{1/2}$$

$$\lambda \tau_f \propto Re^{1/2}$$



In collaboration with:



Stefano Musacchio



Filippo De Lillo



Guido Boffetta

Thank you for your attention!