

# Computational Science and Engineering Introduction

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## Research Today

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### Research Today (1)

- Computation: equal partner with theory and experimentation
- Computer models and simulations:
  - supplement in some cases replace experimentation
- Numerical simulation:
  - enables the study of complex systems and natural phenomena too expensive, dangerous, or even impossible, to study by direct experimentation

## Research Today

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### Research Today (2)

- Going from application area to computational results requires:
  - domain expertise
  - mathematical modeling
  - numerical analysis
  - algorithm development
  - software implementation
  - program execution
  - analysis
  - validation and visualization of results

## Research Today

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### Research Today (3)

- Quest higher levels of detail and realism in simulations:
  - requires enormous computational capacity
  - has provided the impetus for dramatic breakthroughs in computer algorithms and architectures
  
- Due to these advances, computational scientists and engineers can now solve large-scale problems that were once thought intractable

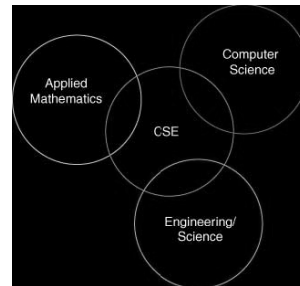
## What is CSE ?

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### What is CSE?

- A rapidly growing multidisciplinary area with connections to the sciences, engineering, mathematics and computer science.

- Focuses on the development of problem-solving methodologies and robust tools for the solution of scientific and engineering problems



## CSE an Emerging Discipline

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- **CSE and Emerging Discipline**
  - Historically:
    - Simulation used as a qualitative guide for design and control
    - Not often expected to provide accurate results for realistic physical systems
  - Increasingly:
    - Simulation used in a more quantitative way as an integral part of the manufacturing, design and decision-making processes, and as a fundamental tool for scientific research.

Examples of problems where  
CSE has played and is  
expected to continue to play a  
pivotal role

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### Weather and Climate Prediction

- **Weather and Climate Prediction**  
Climate modeling at the global, regional and local levels can:
  - reduce uncertainties regarding long term climate change
  - abate the impact of violent storms
- Computing power:
  - allows to incorporate knowledge about the interactions between the oceans, the atmosphere and living ecosystems into the models used to predict long-term change

## Weather and Climate Prediction

### (Example)

- Weather modeling group at IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center: utilize the latest developments in meteorology and information technology to enable reliable, affordable numerical predictions for customer applications.
- Also, posting local forecasts for the New York City area

## Aircraft Design

- Computational simulation has been used in the performance analysis and design of aircraft components, such as:
  - the analysis of lift and drag of airfoil designs
- Computing Power:
  - increasing important as capabilities improve for such things as numerical modeling of combustion for engine design

## Aircraft Design (Example)

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### Aircraft Design Example

- The Boeing 777
  - first jetliner to be 100% digitally designed, using 3D solid modeling
  - Throughout the design process, the airplane was preassembled on the computer, eliminating the need for a costly full-scale mark-up

Example of scientific areas where  
Examples  
CSE tools are critical for  
experiments and in analyzing data  
and developing models

## Chemistry

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### Chemistry

- CC allows the prediction of chemical phenomena based on models
  - In real problem solving situations, these models are often combined to form and study "hybrid models"
- Simulations and quantum chemical calculations:
  - extremely compute-intensive
  - high accuracy required, which sets restrictions with regard to the method used to solve the partial differential equations involved.

## Biology

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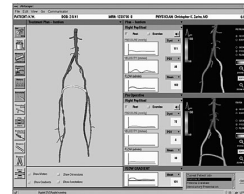
### Biology

- Simulation plays a major role in the conceptual development of medical devices used in:
  - diagnostic procedures (electromagnetic, ultrasonic, etc.)
  - in design of artificial organs (hearts, kidneys, etc.)
- Computational modeling key in emerging efforts to combine mathematics and biology in the genomic sciences (genome sequencing, gene expression profiling, genotyping, etc.).
  - Large scale simulations with complex computational

## Example

### Example

- Researchers funded by the joint NASA-Stanford University Center for Turbulence Research are using MRI data to create computer simulations of blood flow through vessels of patients with heart disease.
- The researchers are working with surgeons to predict the outcome of cardiovascular surgery.



My work so far: Modeling behavior  
of time-varying surfaces created  
from parametric equations

## Variation on The Klein Bottle

Parametric Form:

$$\bullet x = (A + \cos(u/2) \sin(v) - \sin(u \cdot v/2) \sin(2 \cdot v)) \cos(u);$$

$$\bullet y = (A + \cos(u/2) \sin(v) - \sin(u \cdot v/2) \sin(2 \cdot v)) \sin(u);$$

$$\bullet z = \sin(u/2) \sin(v) + \cos(u \cdot v/2) \sin(2 \cdot v);$$

With  $u = \{0, 2\pi\}$ ,  $v = \{0, 2\pi\}$

$$\bullet A = \cos(\text{SimulationTime} \cdot \text{frequency} \cdot 2 \cdot M\_PI);$$

## Conic Spiral or Seashell Surface

Parametric form :

$$\bullet x = a \cdot (1 - v/(2 \cdot \pi)) \cdot \cos(n \cdot v) \cdot (1 + \cos(u)) + c \cdot \cos(n \cdot v)$$

$$\bullet y = a \cdot (1 - v/(2 \cdot \pi)) \cdot \sin(n \cdot v) \cdot (1 + \cos(u)) + c \cdot \sin(n \cdot v)$$

$$\bullet z = b \cdot v/(2 \cdot \pi) + a \cdot (1 - v/(2 \cdot \pi)) \cdot \sin(u)$$

Example:  $a=0.2, b=1, c=0.1, n=2, u = \{0, 2\pi\}, v = \{0, 2\pi\}$

$$\bullet b = \cos(\text{SimulationTime}) \mid n = 1/\sin(\text{SimulationTime})$$

## Bibliography

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