

igatools: a TERRIFIC package for Numerical Assembly of Mathematical Operators.

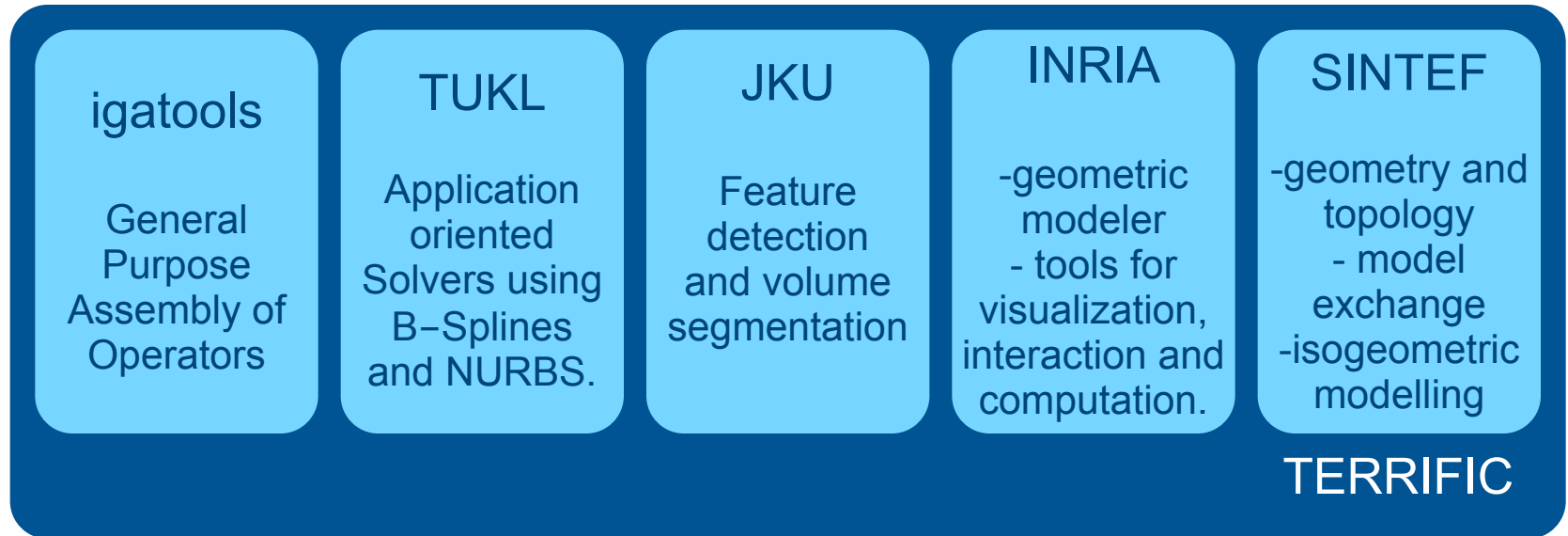
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www.terrific-project.eu

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Call FP7-2011-NMP-ICT-FoF

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Martinelli, Sebastian Pauletti, Oliver Wöger,
Carlo Lovadina, Giancarlo Sangalli

The TERRIFIC toolkit

“Write programs that do one thing and do it well.
Write programs to work together.”



OO is the programming paradigm that realize interaction.

Why OO Software?

“Write programs that do one thing and do it well.
Write programs to work together.”

igatools

General
Purpose
Assembly of
Operators

TUKL

Application
oriented
Solvers using
B-Splines
and NURBS.

JKU

Feature
detection
and volume
segmentation

INRIA

-geometric
modeler
- tools for
visualization,
interaction and
computation.

SINTEF

-geometry and
topology
- model
exchange
-isogeometric
modelling

TERRIFIC

>>> Object obj

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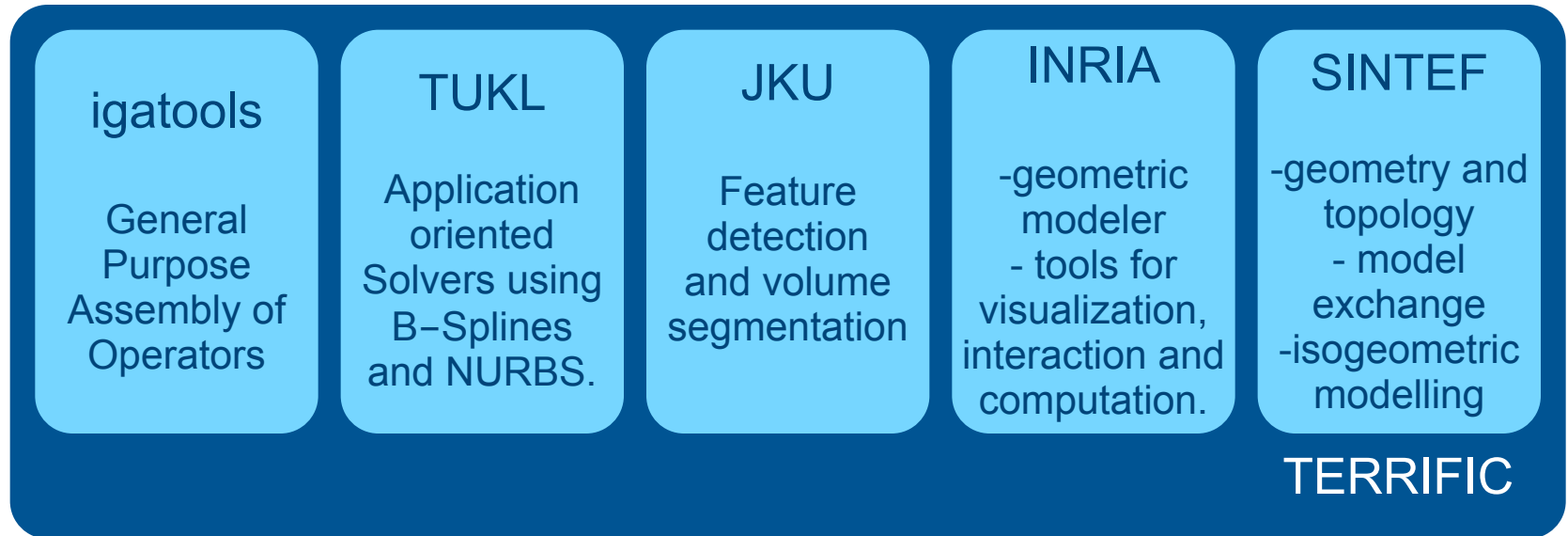
-geometry and
topology
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TERRIFIC

```
>>> Object obj  
>>> smth = obj.do_something()
```

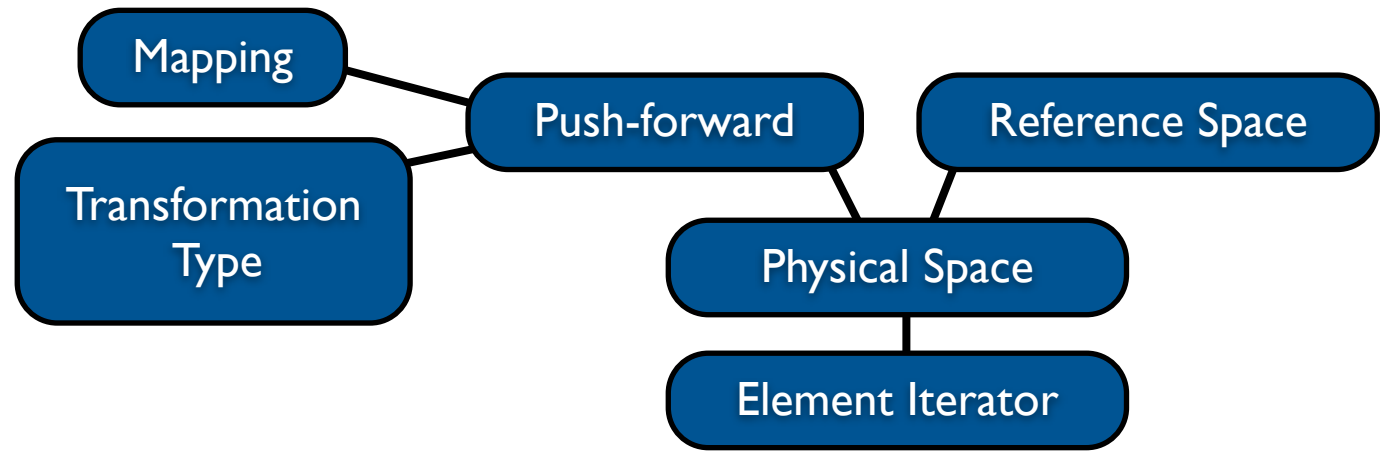
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```
>>> Object obj  
>>> smth = obj.do_something()  
>>> Another anth  
>>> cool = anth.do_something_cool(obj.do_something())
```

igatools

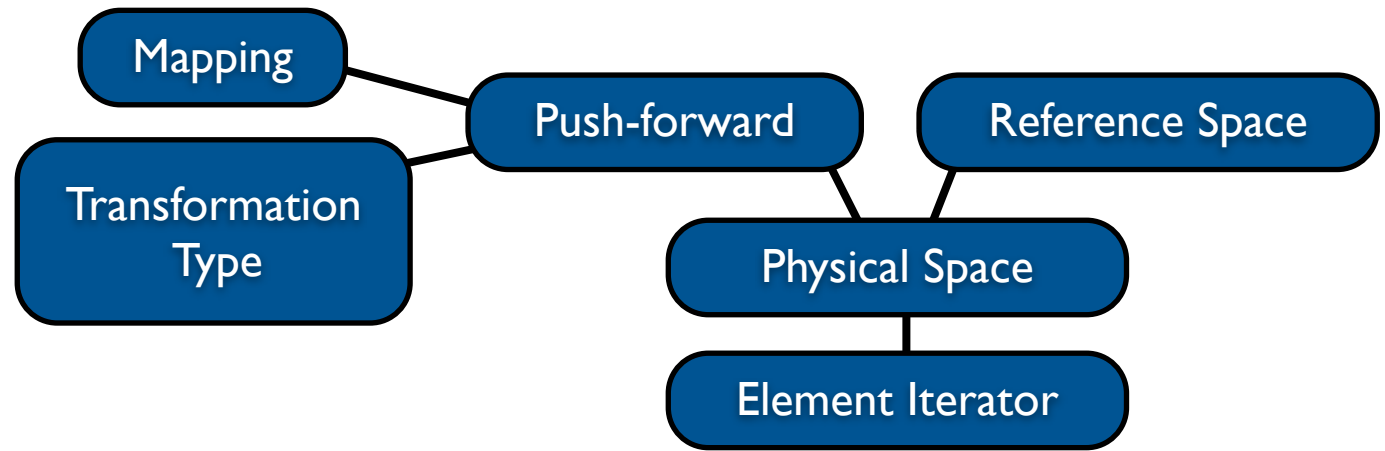


```
element = phys_space->begin();  
endc = phys_space->end();
```

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v = \sum_K \int_K \nabla u_j \cdot \nabla v_i = A_{ij}$$

```
for(; element != endc; ++element) {  
    local_dofs = element->get_local_to_global();  
    for (q = 0; q < n_qpoints; q++) {  
        for (i = 0; i < n_basis; i++) {  
            for (j = 0; j < n_basis; j++) {  
                local_matrix(i,j) += scalar_product(  
                    element->get_gradient(i,q) , element->get_gradient(j,q) )  
                    * element->get_w_mes(q); } } }  
    matrix.add(local_dofs,local_dofs,local_matrix);}
```

igatools

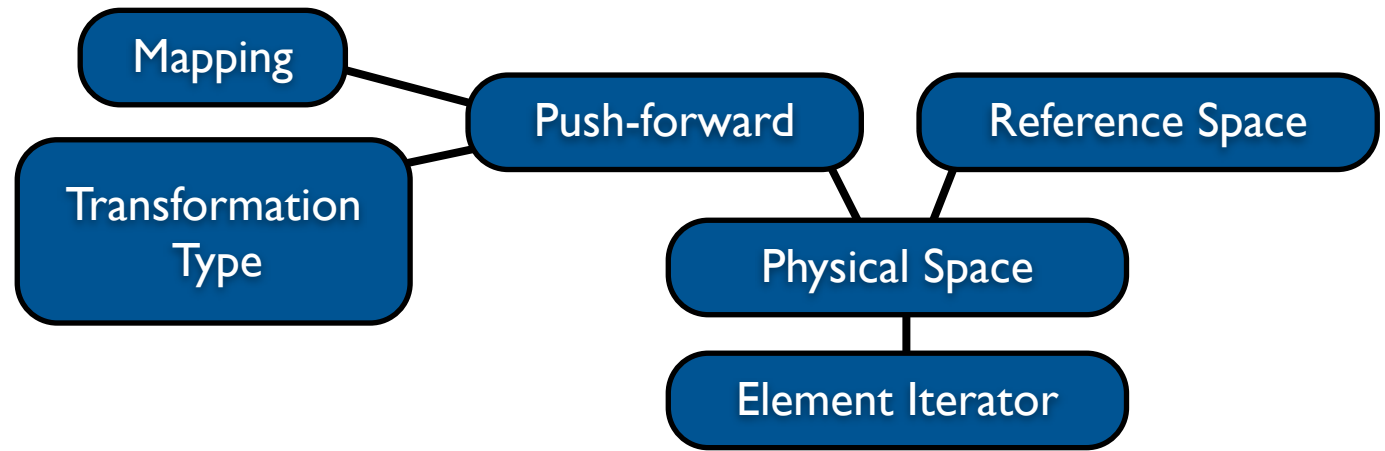


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igatools

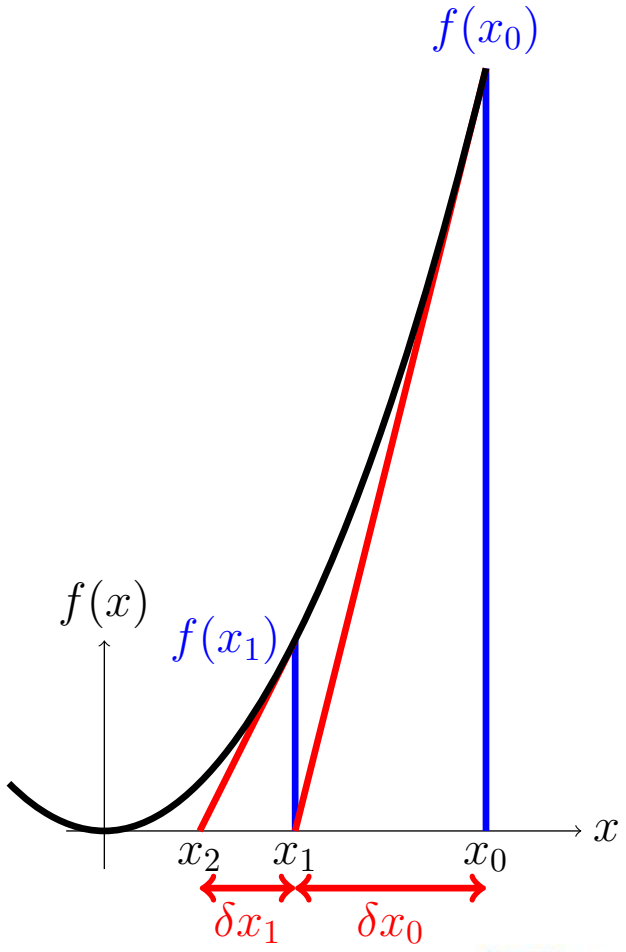


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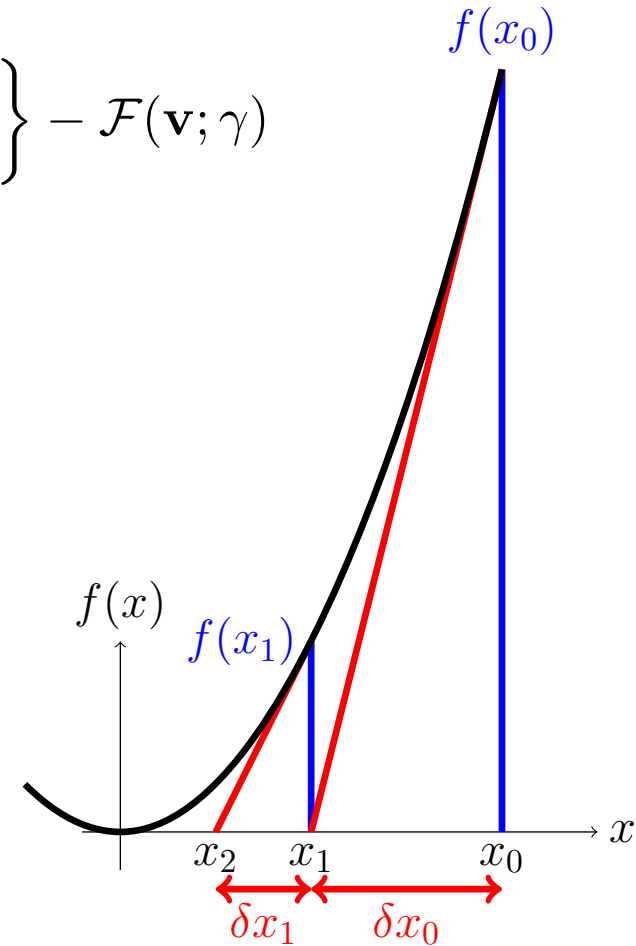

Computational Mechanics



Computational Mechanics

■ The Model Equations.

$$\Pi_m^{inc}(\hat{\mathbf{u}}, \hat{p}) = \int_{\Omega} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu [\mathbf{I} : \hat{\mathbf{C}} - 2] - \mu \ln \hat{J} + \hat{p} \Theta(\hat{J}) \right\} - \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{v}; \gamma)$$



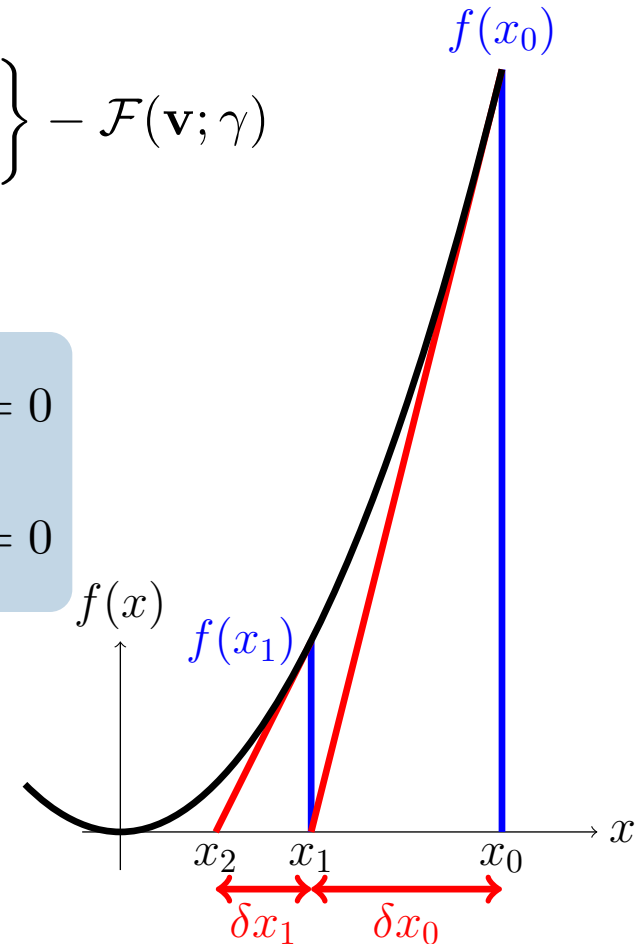
Computational Mechanics

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$$d\Pi_m^{inc}(\hat{\mathbf{u}}, \hat{p})[\mathbf{v}, q] = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \mu \int_{\Omega} [\hat{\mathbf{F}} - \hat{\mathbf{F}}^{-T}] : \nabla \mathbf{v} + \int_{\Omega} \hat{p} \pi(\hat{J}) \hat{\mathbf{F}}^{-T} : \nabla \mathbf{v} - \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{v}; \gamma) = 0 \\ \int_{\Omega} \Theta(\hat{J}) q = 0 \end{cases}$$



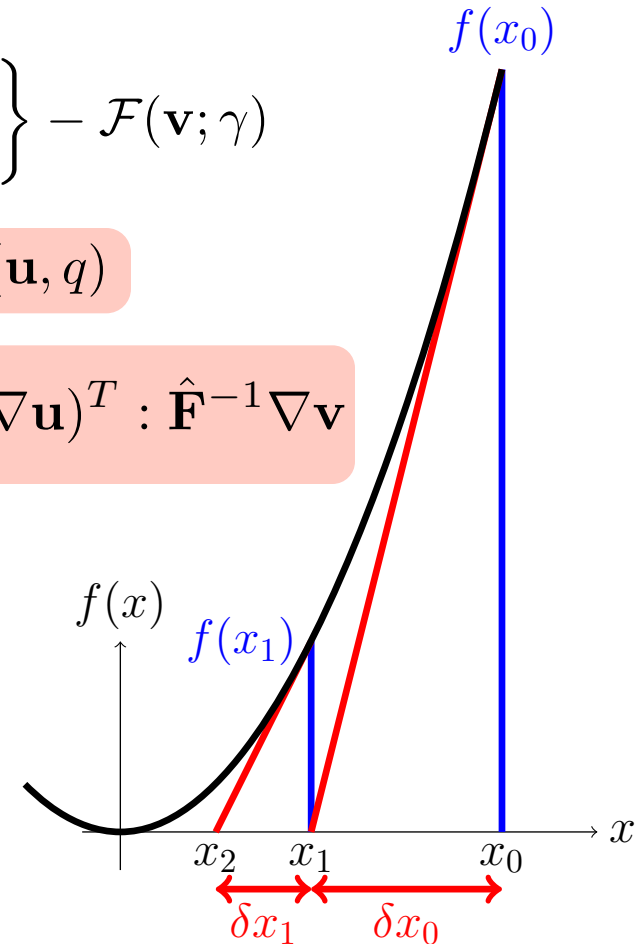
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$$d^2 \Pi_m^{inc}(\hat{\mathbf{u}}, \hat{p})[(\mathbf{u}, p), (\mathbf{v}, q)] = a_{\gamma}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) + b_{\gamma}(\mathbf{v}, p) + b_{\gamma}(\mathbf{u}, q)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{\gamma}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) := \mu \int_{\Omega} \nabla \mathbf{u} : \nabla \mathbf{v} + \int_{\Omega} [\mu - \hat{p} \pi(\hat{J})] (\hat{\mathbf{F}}^{-1} \nabla \mathbf{u})^T : \hat{\mathbf{F}}^{-1} \nabla \mathbf{v} \\ \quad + \int_{\Omega} \hat{p} \kappa(\hat{J}) (\hat{\mathbf{F}}^{-T} : \nabla \mathbf{u}) (\hat{\mathbf{F}}^{-T} : \nabla \mathbf{v}) \\ b_{\gamma}(\mathbf{v}, q) := \int_{\Omega} q \pi(\hat{J}) \hat{\mathbf{F}}^{-T} : \nabla \mathbf{v} \end{array} \right.$$



Computational Mechanics

- Assembly of the mixed term:

$$\int_{\Omega} \hat{p} \pi(\hat{J}) \hat{\mathbf{F}}^{-T} : \nabla \mathbf{v}$$

Computational Mechanics

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■ Assembly of the mixed term:

```
1  T< 1, 1, tensor::cont, Tdouble > prex_q;  
2  
3  T< dim_ref, 1, tensor::cov,  
4  T< dim_phys, 1, tensor::cont, Tdouble > > defgrad_q, defo_grad_q;  
5  
6  for (; defo_elem != defo_end ; ++defo_elem, ++prex_elem){  
7      for (Index q = 0; q < n_qp; ++q){  
8  
9          for(Index i = 0; i < defo_loc_ndofs; ++i)  
10             defo_grad_q += defo_vec(dof) * grad_phi_q[i];  
11  
12             for(Index i = 0; i < prex_loc_ndofs; ++i)  
13                 prex_q += prex_vec(dof) * prex_phi_q[i];  
14  
15             defgrad_q = unit_defgrad + defo_grad_q;  
16  
17             inverse<dim_ref, dim_phys> (defgrad_q, defgrad_inv_q);  
18             defgrad_invT_q = co_tensor(transpose(defgrad_inv_q));  
19  
20             for (Index i = 0; i < defo_loc_ndofs; ++i){  
21  
22                 defo_loc_res(i) += mat_mu * prex_q[0] *  
23                     scalar_product(defgrad_invT_q,  
24                         grad_phi_q[i]) *w[q] ;}}}
```

Listing 1: Assemble of the mixed term in the momentum equation.



Computational Mechanics

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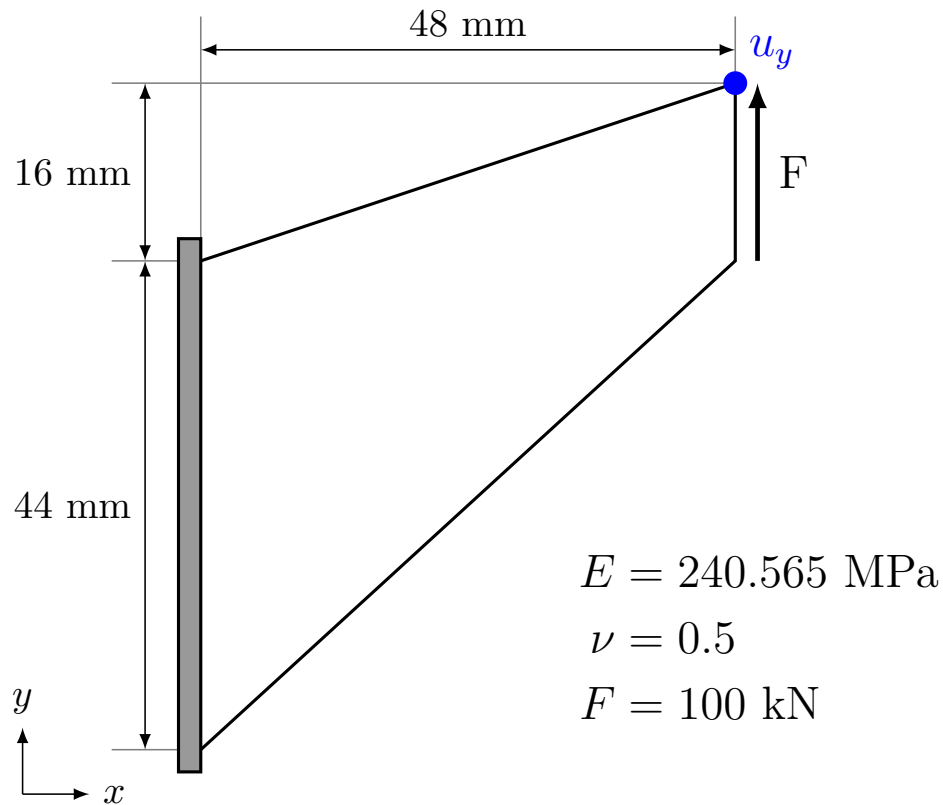
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5  
6  for (elem){  
7    f  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
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17  
18  
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GOAL:
Respect the mathematical formulation of operators, so that any SciCom user can easily assemble sophisticated operators.

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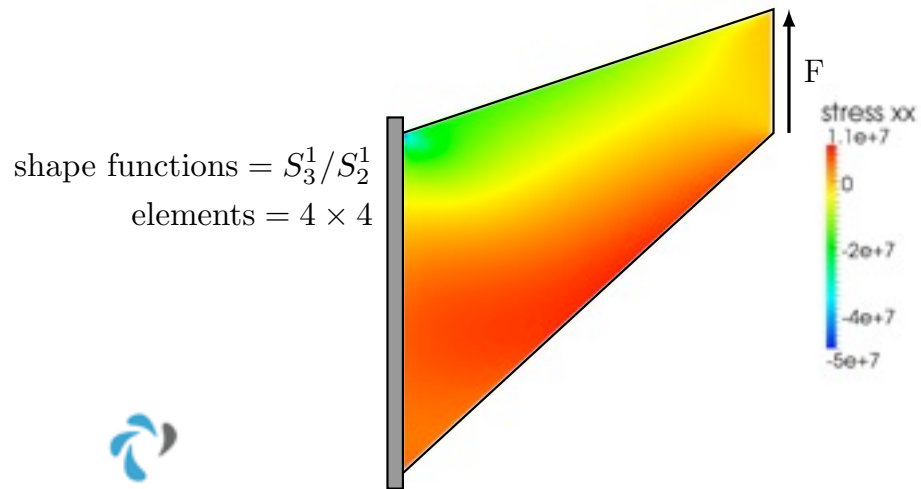
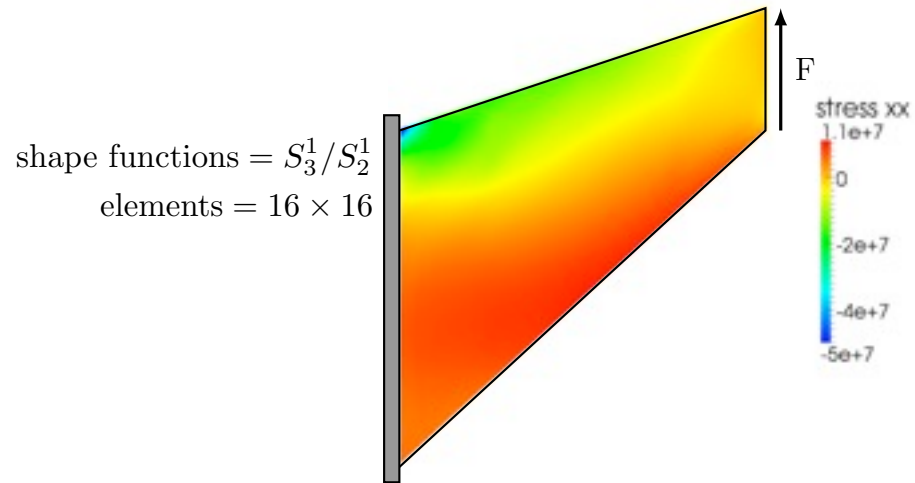
Computational Mechanics

- Benchmark Cook's membrane.



Computational Mechanics

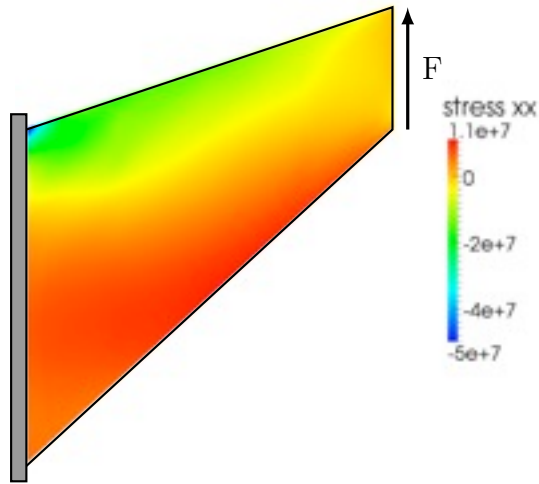
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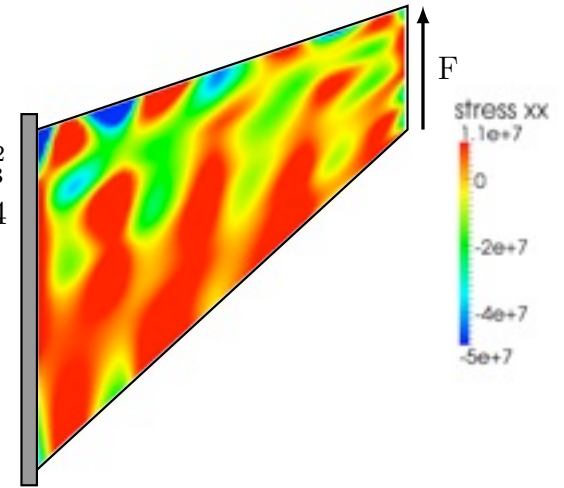
Computational Mechanics

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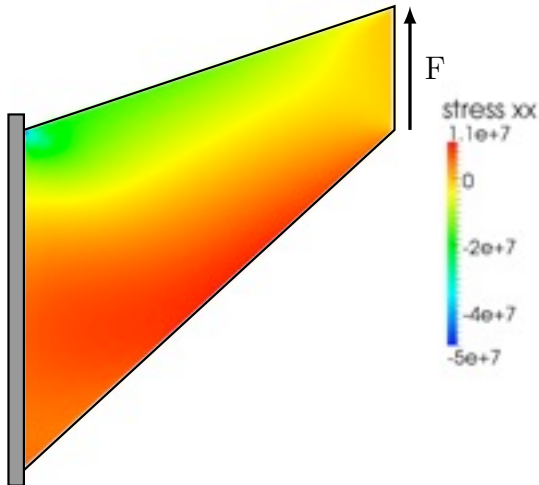
shape functions = S_3^1/S_2^1
elements = 16×16



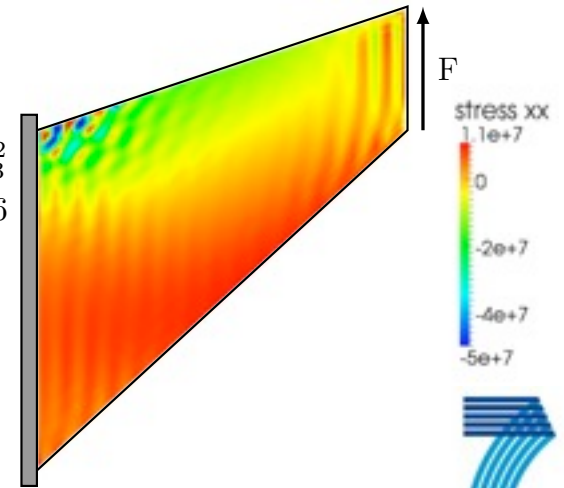
shape functions = S_3^2
elements = 4×4



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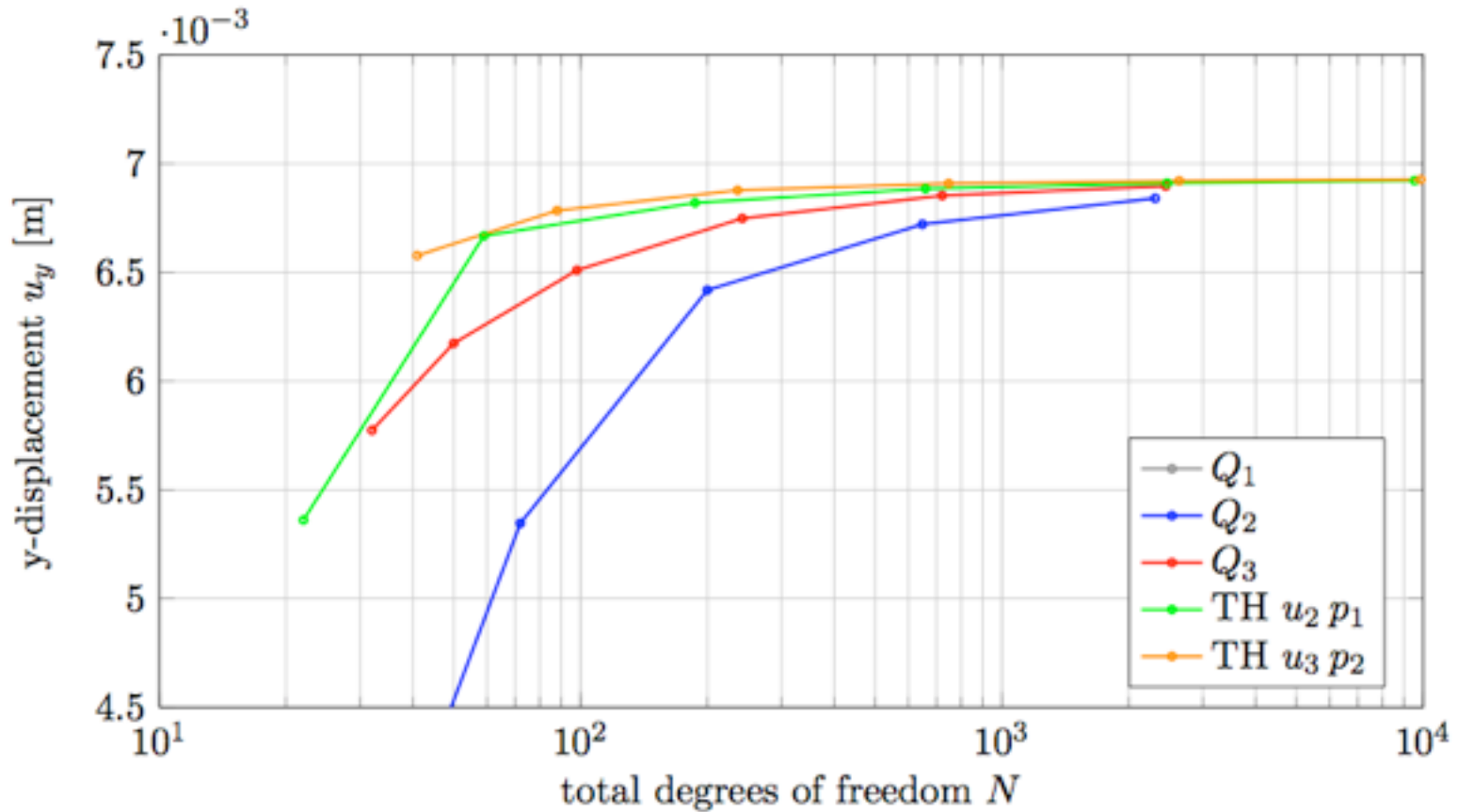


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elements = 16×16



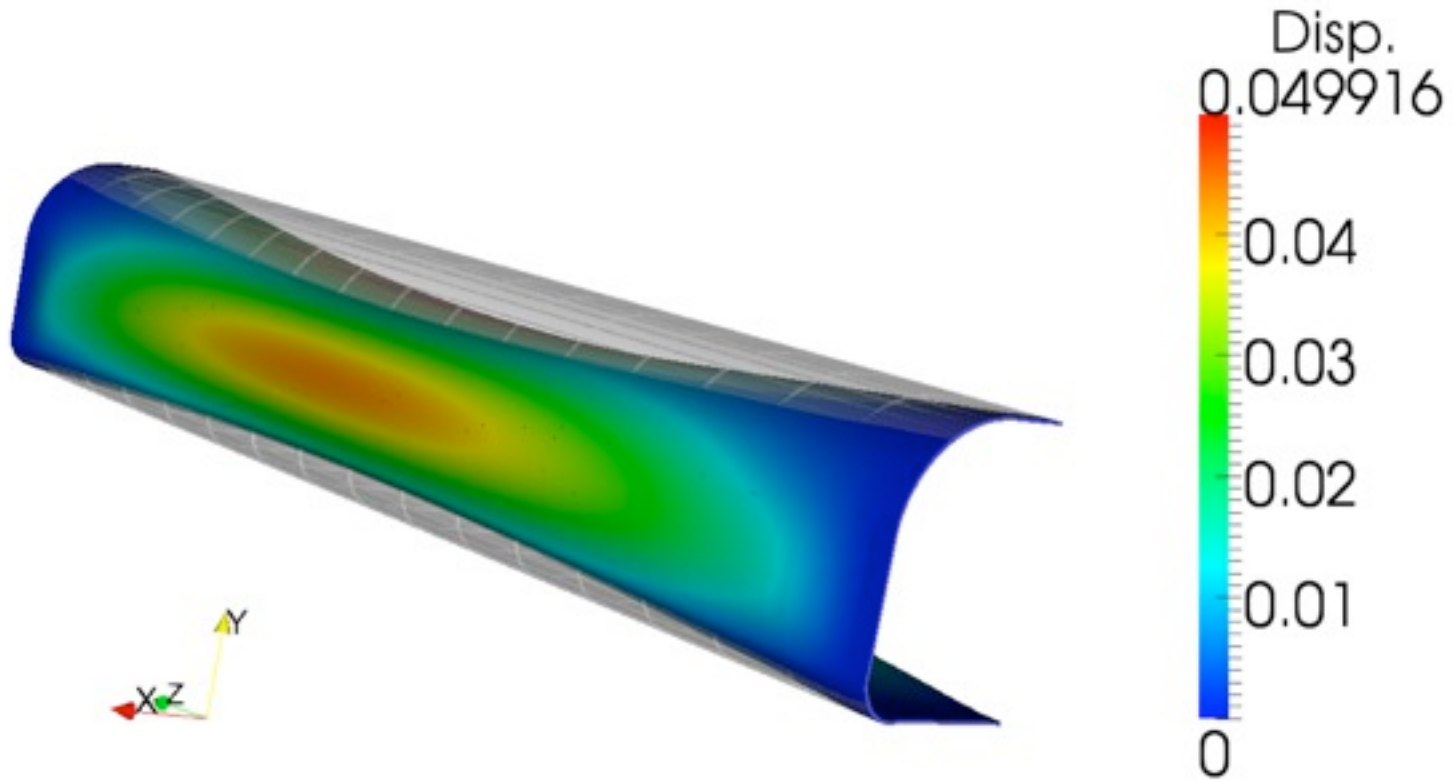
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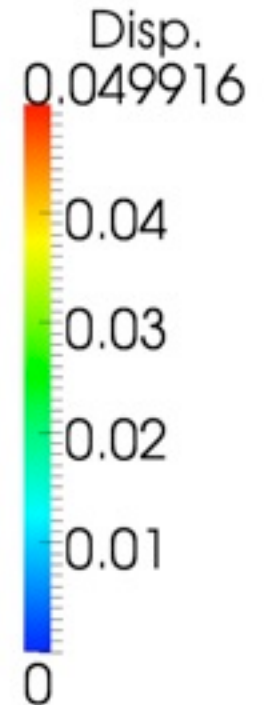
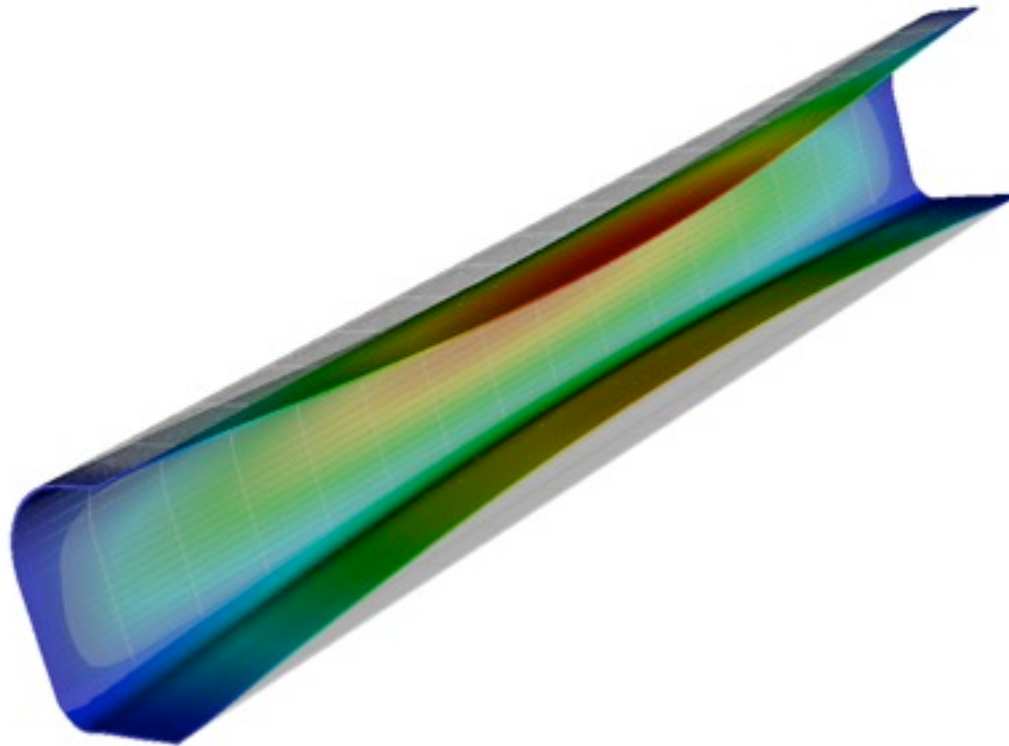
Computational Mechanics

Industrial Test Case



Computational Mechanics

Industrial Test Case



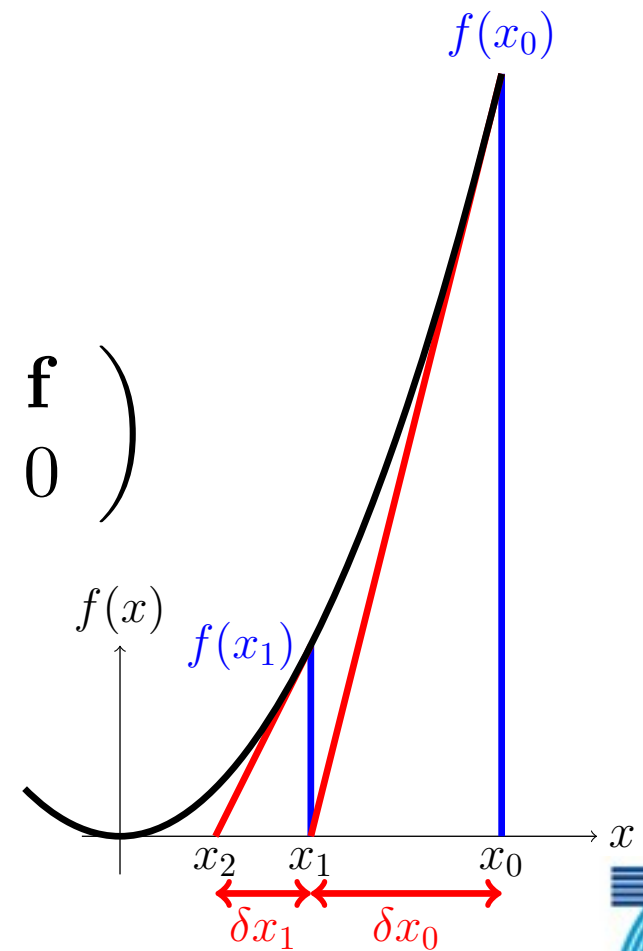
Fluid Dynamics

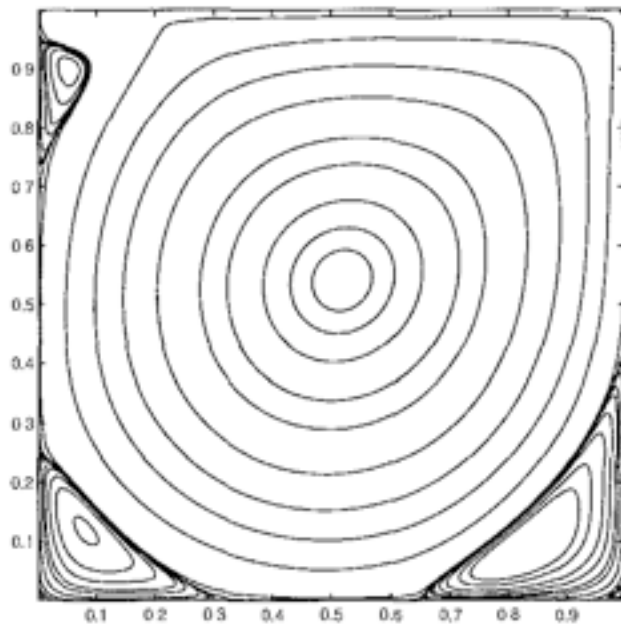
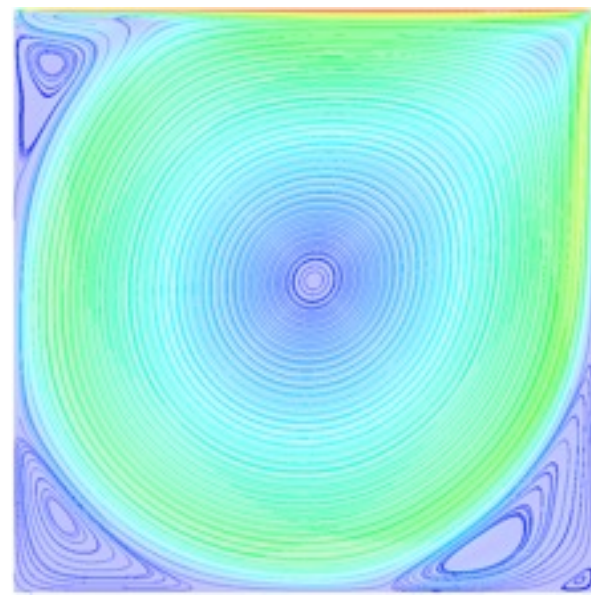
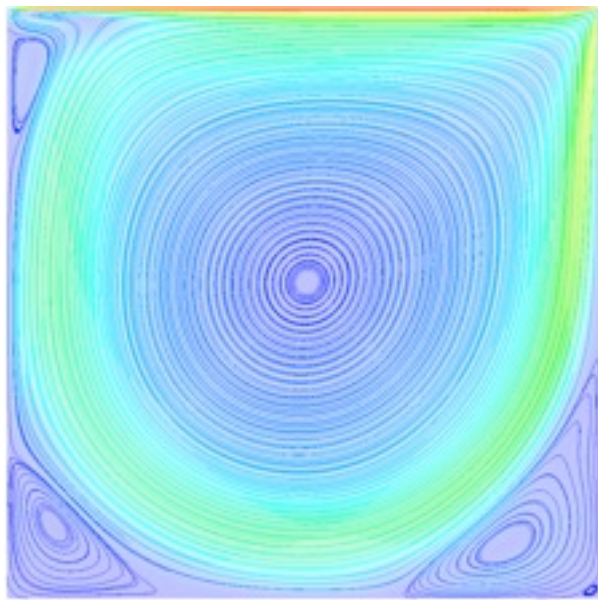
■ The Model Equations.

$$\begin{aligned}\rho (\nabla \mathbf{u}) \mathbf{u} - \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \nabla p &= \mathbf{f} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

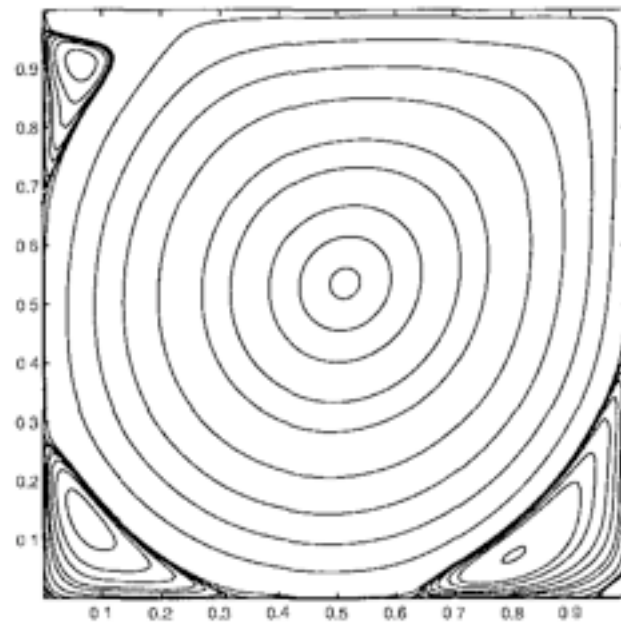
In Matrix Form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A + N(\mathbf{u}) & B^t \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{f} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$





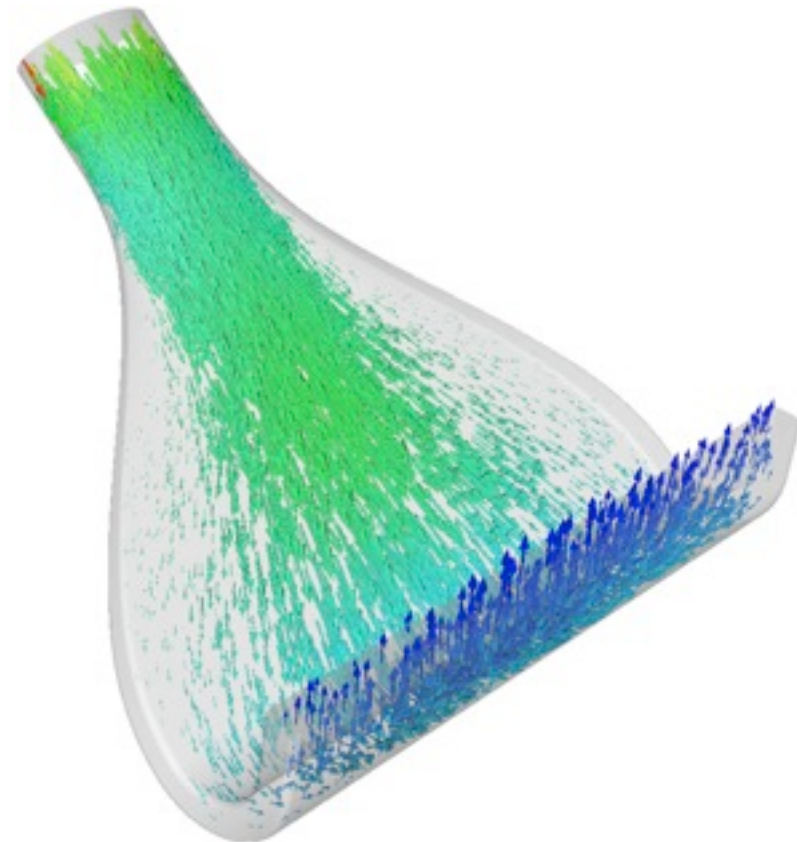
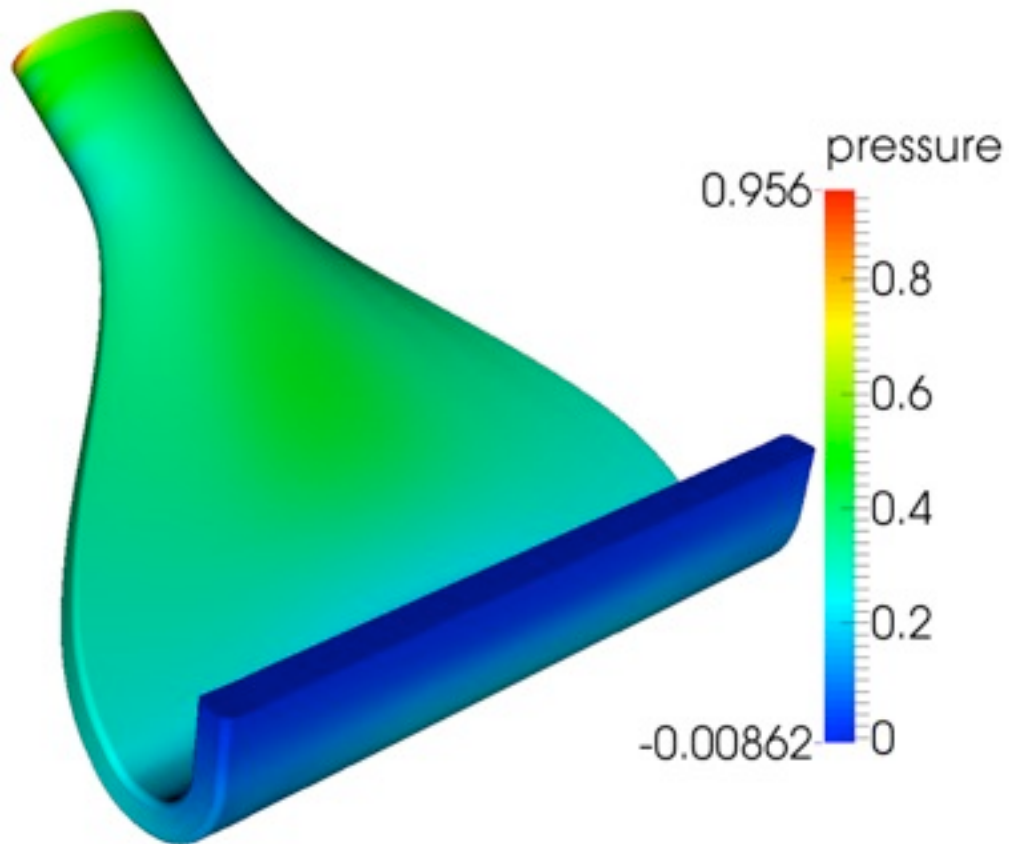
Re = 3200



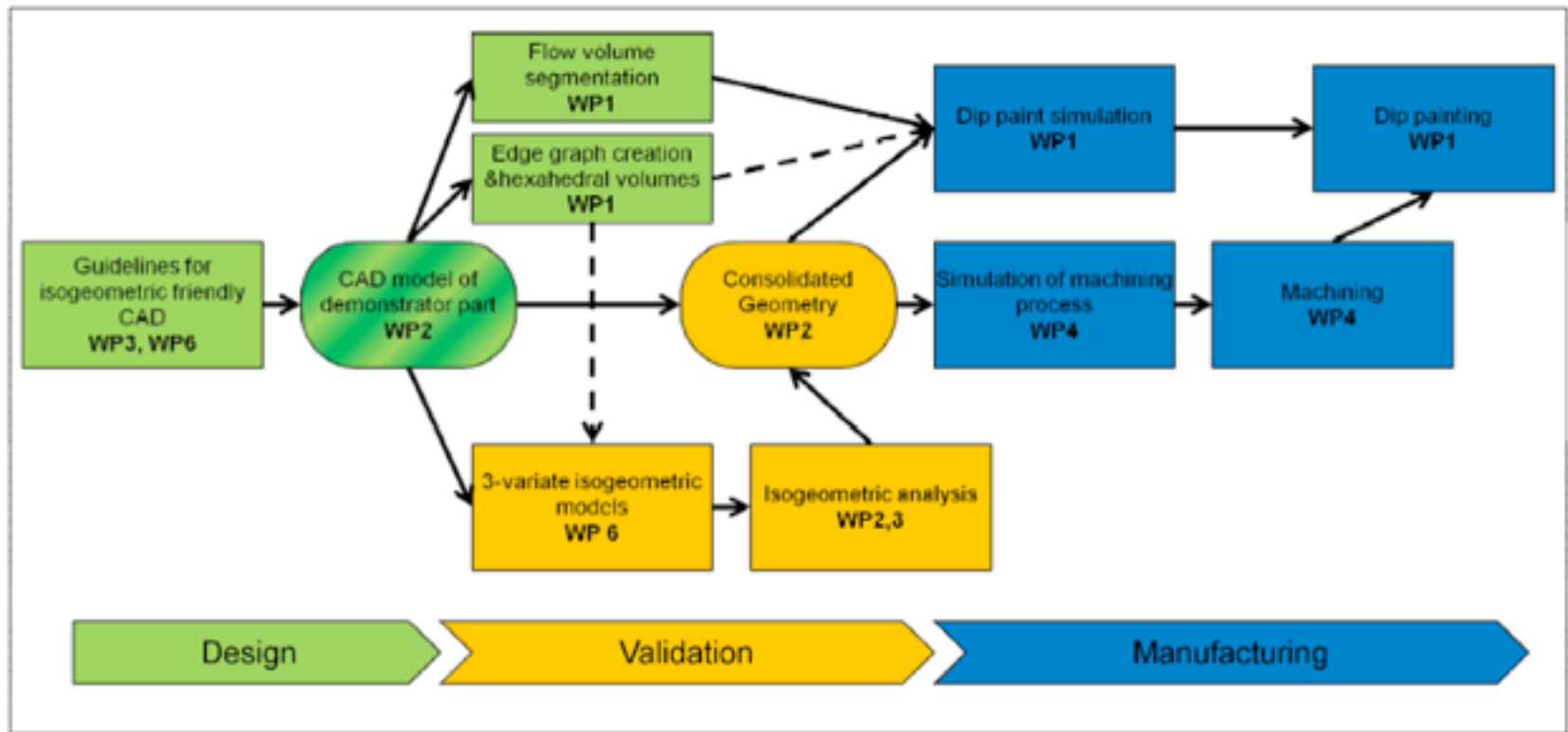
Re = 5000

Fluid Dynamics

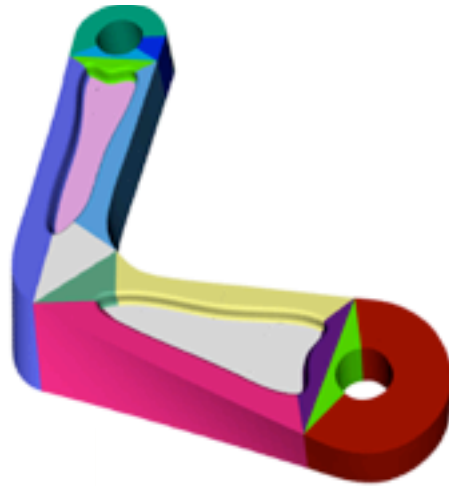
Industrial Test Case



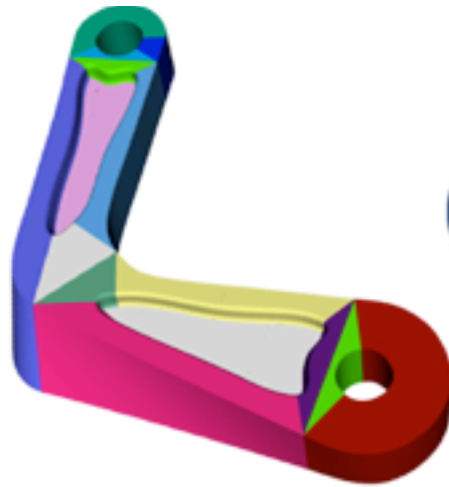
Interplay on The Demonstrator



Interplay on The Demonstrator



Interplay on The Demonstrator



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INRIA



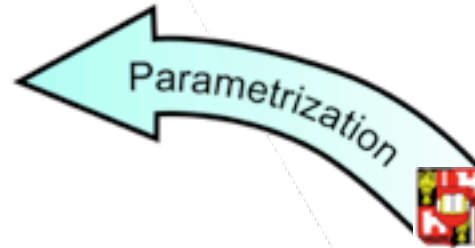
TERRIFIC

Enhancing Interoperability

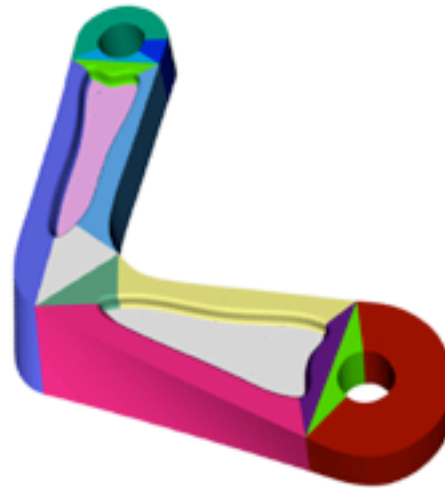


SEVENTH FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME

Interplay on The Demonstrator



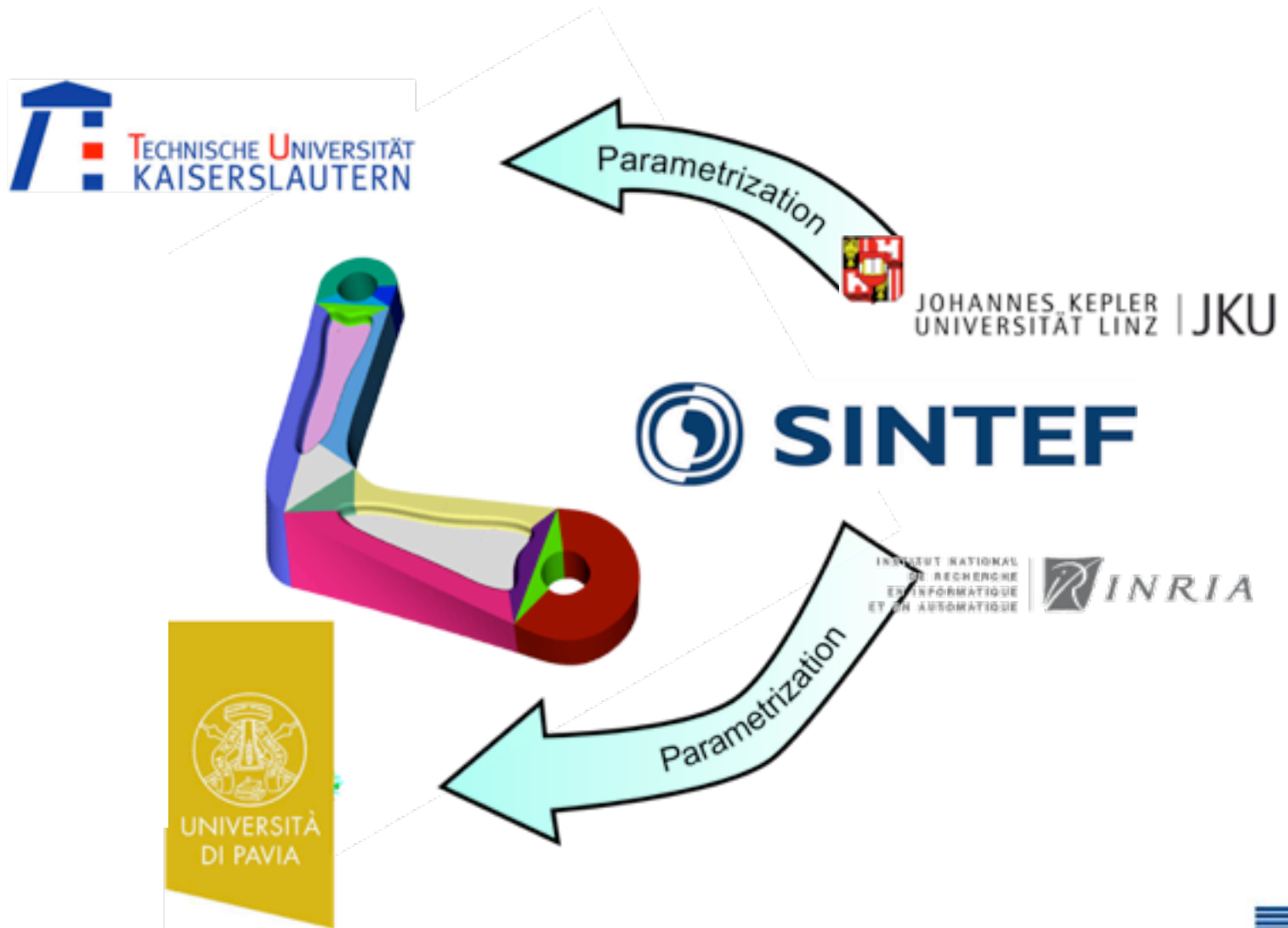
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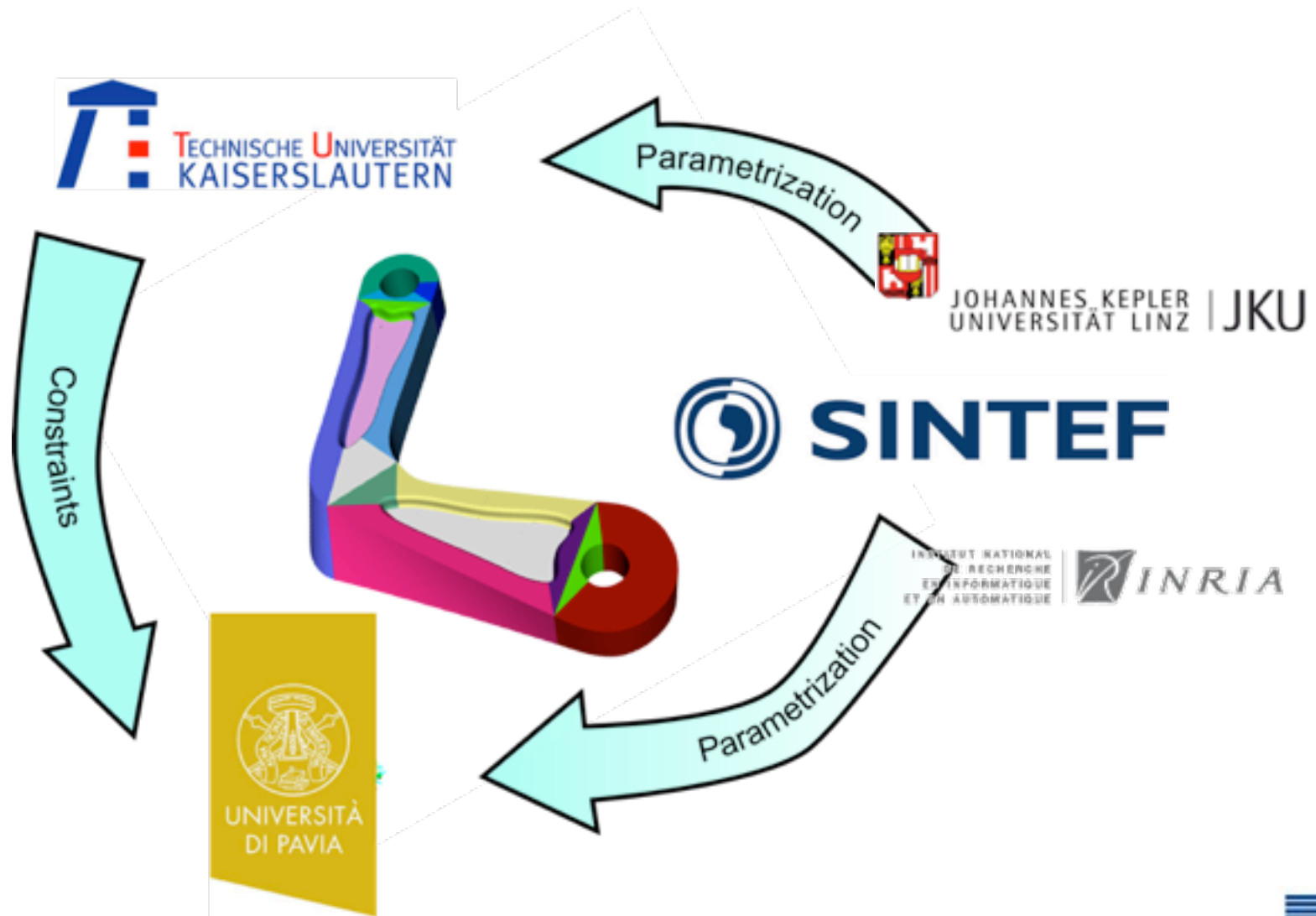
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Interplay on The Demonstrator



Interplay on The Demonstrator



Constraints define the matching of the solution in between patches

Conclusions

- We developed a modular software that is capable of interfacing with other TERRIFIC modules.
- On the PDE side, this software makes easy the assembly of sophisticated operators.

Fluid Dynamics

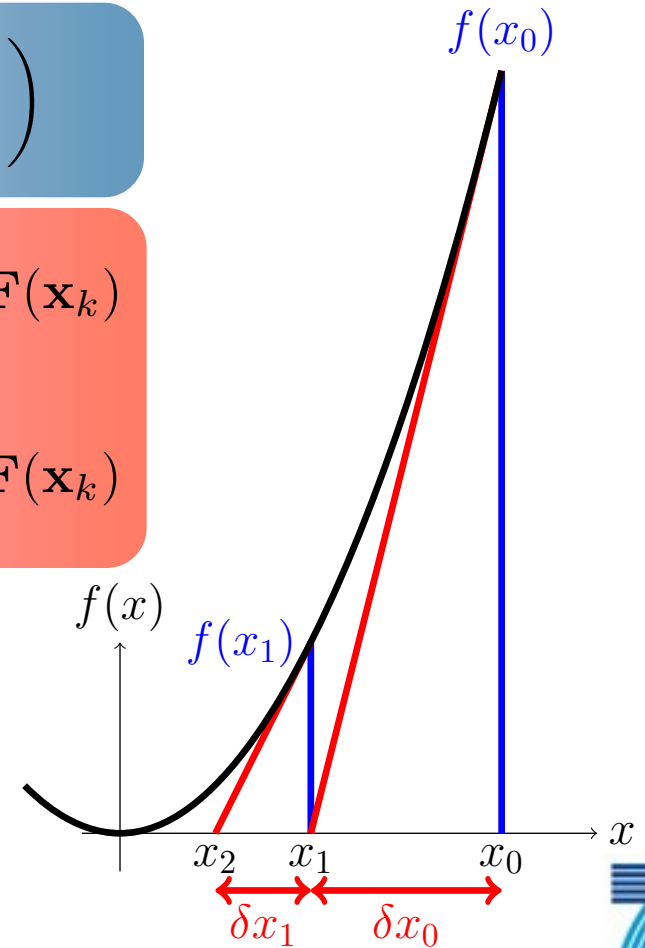
$$\begin{pmatrix} A + N(\mathbf{u}_0) & B^t \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ p \end{pmatrix}_k = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{f} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_k) = \begin{pmatrix} A + N(\mathbf{u}_k) & B^t \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ p \end{pmatrix}_k - \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{f} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A + N(\mathbf{u}_k) & B^t \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta \mathbf{u} \\ \delta p \end{pmatrix}_k = -\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_k)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A + N(\mathbf{u}_k) + D(\mathbf{u}_k) & B^t \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta \mathbf{u} \\ \delta p \end{pmatrix}_k = -\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_k)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ p \end{pmatrix}_{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ p \end{pmatrix}_k + \begin{pmatrix} \delta \mathbf{u} \\ \delta p \end{pmatrix}_k$$



$$N_{ij} = \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \mathbf{u}_j) \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}_i =$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \begin{pmatrix} \partial_x u_x & \partial_y u_x \\ \partial_x u_y & \partial_y u_y \end{pmatrix}_j \begin{pmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \end{pmatrix}_i$$

```

1  for (dof_index q = 0; q < quad.get_num_points(); q++)
2  {
3      Tensor<dim_phys, rank, contravariant, double> vel_q;
4
5      for (dof_index i = 0; i < local_ndofs; i ++){
6          auto phi = element->get_value(i,q);
7          vel_q = vel_q+vel[local_dofs[i]]*phi;}
8
9      for (dof_index i = 0; i < local_ndofs; i ++){
10         for (dof_index j = 0; j < local_ndofs; j ++){
11             adv_ij = scalar_product(
12                 action(element->get_gradient(j,q), vel_q),
13                 element->get_value(i,q) )*
14                 element->get_w_measures()[q];}}
15 }

```

Listing 1: Advection assemble.

$$D_{ij} = \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \mathbf{u}) \mathbf{u}_j \cdot \mathbf{v}_i = \int_{\Omega} \begin{pmatrix} \partial_x u_x & \partial_y u_x \\ \partial_x u_y & \partial_y u_y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \end{pmatrix}_j \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \end{pmatrix}_i$$

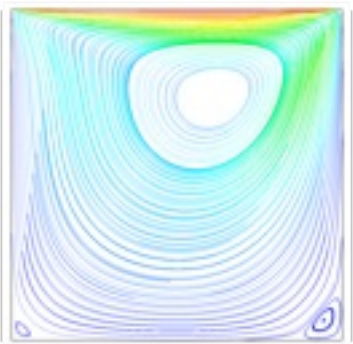
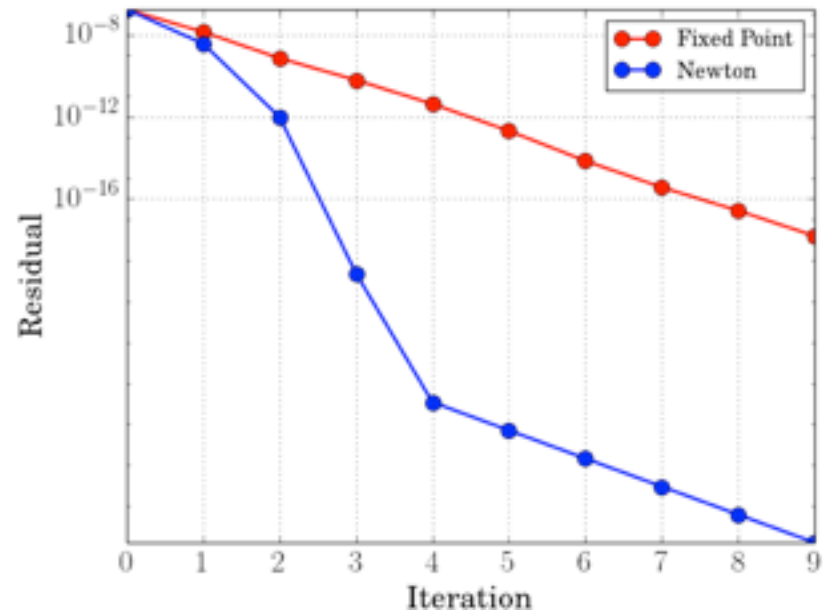
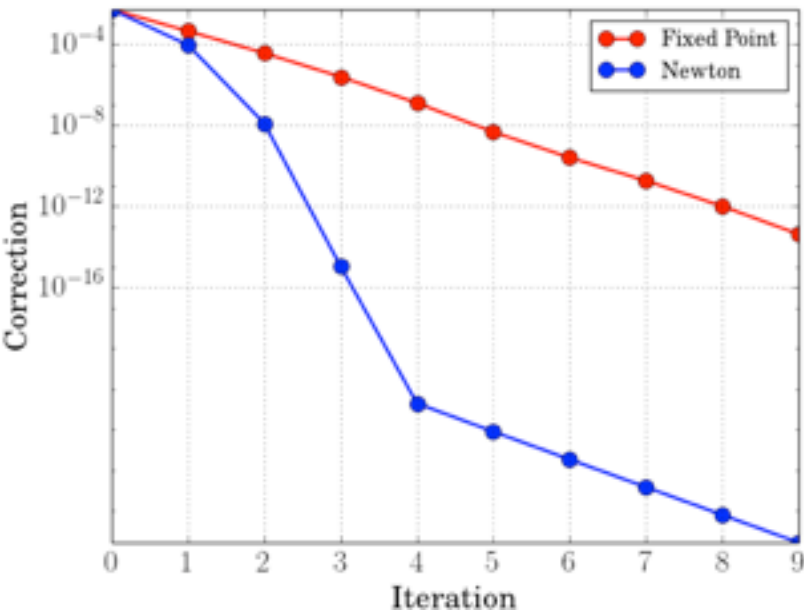
```

1  for (dof_index q = 0; q < quad.get_num_points(); q++)
2  {
3      Tensor<dim_phys, rank, covariant,
4      Tensor<dim_phys, rank, contravariant, double>> grad_vel_q;
5
6      for (dof_index i = 0; i < local_ndofs; i++){
7          auto grad_phi = element->get_gradient(i,q);
8          grad_vel_q = grad_vel_q + vel[local_dofs[i]] * grad_phi;}
9
10     for (dof_index i = 0; i < local_ndofs; i++){
11         for (dof_index j = 0; j < local_ndofs; j++){
12             jac_ij = scalar_product(action(
13                 grad_vel_q,
14                 element->get_value(j,q)),
15                 element->get_value(i,q) ) *
16                 element->get_w_measures()[q]);}
17 }

```

Listing 1: Jacobian assemble.

Fluid Dynamics



$$\begin{pmatrix} A + N(\mathbf{u}_k) & B^t \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta \mathbf{u} \\ \delta p \end{pmatrix}_k = -\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_k)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A + N(\mathbf{u}_k) + D(\mathbf{u}_k) & B^t \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta \mathbf{u} \\ \delta p \end{pmatrix}_k = -\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_k)$$

