## **OFELI Example Codes**

#### Rachid Touzani

Laboratoire de Mathématiques Université Blaise Pascal Clermont-Ferrand, France

#### Outlook

- 4 1-D Problem
- A "Black Box" Diffusion-Convection Code
- 3 An Optimization Problem
- Mixed Hybrid Finite Elements

#### ➤ Example 1

```
double Lmin=0, Lmax=1;
int N = 20:
double f(double x);
Mesh ms(Lmin,Lmax,N):
```

```
double Lmin=0, Lmax=1;
int N = 20:
double f(double x);
Mesh ms(Lmin,Lmax,N):
TrMatrix<double> A(N-1):
Vect<double> b(N-1);
double h = (Lmax-Lmin)/double(N);
```

```
double Lmin=0, Lmax=1;
int N = 20:
double f(double x);
Mesh ms(Lmin,Lmax,N):
TrMatrix<double> A(N-1):
Vect<double> b(N-1);
double h = (Lmax-Lmin)/double(N);
for (int i=2; i<N-1; i++) {
  double x = ms.getPtrNode(i)->getCoord(1);
  A(i,i) = 2./h:
  A(i,i+1) = -1./h;
  A(i,i-1) = -1./h:
  b(i) = f(x)*h:
A(1.1) = 2./h:
A(1,2) = -1./h;
A(N-1,N-2) = -1./h;
A(N-1,N-1) = 2./h;
```

```
double Lmin=0, Lmax=1;
int N = 20:
double f(double x);
Mesh ms(Lmin,Lmax,N):
TrMatrix<double> A(N-1):
Vect<double> b(N-1);
double h = (Lmax-Lmin)/double(N);
for (int i=2; i<N-1; i++) {
  double x = ms.getPtrNode(i)->getCoord(1);
  A(i,i) = 2./h:
  A(i,i+1) = -1./h;
  A(i,i-1) = -1./h:
  b(i) = f(x)*h:
A(1.1) = 2./h:
A(1,2) = -1./h;
A(N-1,N-2) = -1./h;
A(N-1,N-1) = 2./h:
A.Solve(b);
```

```
➤ Example 2
```

#### A Black Box Finite Element Code:

Diffusion-Convection Equation.

```
// Instantiate mesh and prescription
  Mesh ms(data.getMeshFile(),true);
  Prescription p(ms,data.getPrescriptionFile());

// Declare problem data (matrix, rhs, boundary conditions, body forces)
  NodeVect<double> u(ms,1,"Temperature");
  NodeVect<double> bc(ms), body_f(ms);
  p.get(BOUNDARY_CONDITION,bc);
  p.get(SOURCE,body_f);

// Read velocity for convection
  NodeVect<double> v(ms.getDim());
  IOField ff(data.getMeshFile(),data.getAuxFile(1),ms,XML_READ);
  ff.get(v);
```

```
➤ Example 2
```

# A Black Box Finite Element Code: Diffusion-Convection Equation.

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Mesh ms(data.getMeshFile(),true);
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NodeVect<double> bc(ms), body_f(ms);
p.get(BOUNDARY_CONDITION,bc);
p.get(SOURCE,body_f);

// Read velocity for convection
NodeVect<double> v(ms.getDim());
IOField ff(data.getMeshFile(),data.getAuxFile(1),ms,XML_READ);

ff get(v):
```

```
➤ Example 2
```

#### A Black Box Finite Flement Code:

Diffusion-Convection Equation.

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// Instantiate mesh and prescription
  Mesh ms(data.getMeshFile(),true);
  Prescription p(ms,data.getPrescriptionFile());

// Declare problem data (matrix, rhs, boundary conditions, body forces)
  NodeVect<double> u(ms,1,"Temperature");
  NodeVect<double> bc(ms), body.f(ms);
  p.get(BOUNDARY.CONDITION,bc);
  p.get(SOURCE,body.f);

// Read velocity for convection
  NodeVect<double> v(ms.getDim());
  IOField ff(data.getMeshFile(),data.getAuxFile(1),ms,XML.READ);
  ff.get(v);
```

```
➤ Example 2
```

#### A Black Box Finite Flement Code:

Diffusion-Convection Equation.

```
// Instantiate mesh and prescription
  Mesh ms(data.getMeshFile(),true);
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  p.get(SOURCE,body.f);

// Read velocity for convection
  NodeVect<double> v(ms.getDim());
  IOField ff(data.getMeshFile(),data.getAuxFile(1),ms,XML_READ);
  ff.get(v);
```

```
// Set equation features and choose solver
  DC2DT3 eq(ms,u);
  eq.setInput(BOUNDARY_CONDITION,bc.getVect());
  eq.setInput(SOURCE,body_f.getVect());
  eq.setInput(VELOCITY_FIELD, v.getVect());
  eq.setTerms(DIFFUSION|CONVECTION);
  eq.setSolver(GMRES_SOLVER,ILU_PREC);
```

```
// Set equation features and choose solver
  DC2DT3 eq(ms,u);
  eq.setInput(BOUNDARY_CONDITION,bc.getVect());
  eq.setInput(SOURCE,body_f.getVect());
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  eq.setTerms(DIFFUSION|CONVECTION);
  eq.setSolver(GMRES_SOLVER,ILU_PREC);
// Formation and solution of the linear system
  int it = eq.run();
```

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// Set equation features and choose solver
  DC2DT3 eq(ms,u);
  eq.setInput(BOUNDARY_CONDITION,bc.getVect());
  eq.setInput(SOURCE,body_f.getVect());
  eq.setInput(VELOCITY_FIELD, v.getVect());
  eq.setTerms(DIFFUSION|CONVECTION);
  eq.setSolver(GMRES_SOLVER,ILU_PREC);
// Formation and solution of the linear system
  int it = eq.run();
// Output and save solution
  cout << u:
  if (data.getSave()) {
     IOField pf(data.getPlotFile(),XML_WRITE);
     pf.put(u);
```

Consider the following problem:

$$\mathbf{u} \in \mathscr{V}; \ W(\mathbf{u}) = \inf_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathscr{V}} W(\mathbf{v})$$

where

$$\mathscr{V}:=\{\mathbf{v}\in\mathbb{R}^N;\ a_i\leq v_i\leq b_i,\ 1\leq i\leq N\}$$

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where

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where

$$\mathscr{V} := \{ \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^N; \ a_i \le v_i \le b_i, \ 1 \le i \le N \}$$

```
Mesh ms("test.m");
User ud(ms);
Vect<double> x(ms.getNbD0F());
Vect<double> low(ms.getNbD0F()), up(ms.getNbD0F());
Vect<int> pivot(ms.getNbD0F());
Vect<double> bc(ms.getNbD0F());
ud.setDBC(bc);
Opt theOpt(ms,ud);
BCAsConstraint(ms,bc,up,low);
OptimTN<Opt>(theOpt,x,low,up,pivot,100,1.e-8,1);
```

#### The class Opt is defined as follows:

```
lass Opt {
  public:
    Opt(Mesh &ms, User &ud);
    void Objective(const Vect<double> &x, double &f, Vect<double> &g);
  private:
    Mesh *.ms;
    User *_ud;
;
```

#### The class Opt is defined as follows:

```
class Opt {
   public:
      Opt(Mesh &ms, User &ud);
      void Objective(const Vect<double> &x, double &f, Vect<double> &g);
   private:
      Mesh *_ms;
      User *_ud;
};
```

This example illustrates the use of non standard methods in OFELI (Mixed Elements, Finite Volumes,  $\dots$ ) Consider the problem

$$\Delta u = 0$$
 in  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$   $u = g$  on  $\partial \Omega$ 

This problem is equivalent to:

$$\mathbf{p} - 
abla u = 0, \; - 
abla \cdot \mathbf{p} = f \qquad ext{in } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2, \qquad u = g \qquad ext{on } \partial \Omega$$

The approximation by mixed hybrid finite elements consists in defining the spaces

$$\begin{split} \mathscr{V} &= \{ v \in L^2(\Omega); \ v_{\mid \mathcal{T}} = \mathsf{Const.} \quad \forall \ \mathcal{T} \in \mathscr{T} \}, \\ \mathscr{Q} &= \{ \mathbf{q} \in L^2(\Omega)^2; \ q_{\mid \mathcal{T}} = \mathbf{a}_{\mathcal{T}} + b_{\mathcal{T}}\mathbf{x}, \ \mathbf{a}_{\mathcal{T}} \in \mathbb{R}^2, \ b_{\mathcal{T}} \in \mathbb{R} \ \forall \ \mathcal{T} \in \mathscr{T} \}, \\ \mathscr{M} &= \{ \mu; \ \mu_{\mid e} = \mathsf{Const.} \quad \forall \ e \in \mathscr{E} \}. \end{split}$$

where  $\mathscr{T}$ : triangles,  $\mathscr{E}$ : edges.

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$$\Delta u = 0 \qquad \text{in } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$u = g \qquad \text{on } \partial \Omega$$

This problem is equivalent to:

$$\mathbf{p} - \nabla u = 0, \ -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{p} = f \qquad \text{in } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2, \qquad u = g \qquad \text{on } \partial \Omega$$

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The approximation by mixed hybrid finite elements consists in defining the spaces:

$$\begin{split} \mathscr{V} &= \{ v \in L^2(\Omega); \ v_{\mid T} = \mathsf{Const.} \quad \forall \ T \in \mathscr{T} \}, \\ \mathscr{Q} &= \{ \mathbf{q} \in L^2(\Omega)^2; \ q_{\mid T} = \mathbf{a}_T + b_T \mathbf{x}, \ \mathbf{a}_T \in \mathbb{R}^2, \ b_T \in \mathbb{R} \ \forall \ T \in \mathscr{T} \}, \\ \mathscr{M} &= \{ \mu; \ \mu_{\mid e} = \mathsf{Const.} \quad \forall \ e \in \mathscr{E} \}. \end{split}$$

where  $\mathcal{T}$ : triangles,  $\mathscr{E}$ : edges.

We then look for a triple  $(u, \mathbf{p}, \lambda) \in \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{Q} \times \mathcal{M}$  such that:

$$\begin{split} &\int_{T} \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_{T} \mathbf{u} \, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q} \, d\mathbf{x} - \sum_{e \in \mathscr{E}_{T}} \int_{e} \lambda \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds = \sum_{e \in \mathscr{E}_{T}^{D}} \int_{e} g \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds \qquad \forall \, \mathbf{q} \in \mathscr{Q}, \, \, T \in \mathscr{T}, \\ &\int_{T} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{p} \, d\mathbf{x} = -\int_{T} f \, d\mathbf{x}, & \forall \, T \in \mathscr{T}, \\ &\sum_{T \in \mathscr{T}} \sum_{e \in \mathscr{E}_{T}} \int_{e} \mu \, \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds = 0 & \forall \, \mu \in \mathscr{M} \end{split}$$

After some calculus, we obtain for  $\lambda$  the linear system

$$\sum_{\mathcal{T} \in \mathscr{T}_e} \Big( \frac{1}{|\mathcal{T}|} \sum_{e' \in \mathscr{E}_{\mathcal{T}}} \ell_e \ell_{e'} \mathbf{n}_{\mathcal{T}}^e \cdot \mathbf{n}_{\mathcal{T}}^{e'} \Big) \lambda_{e'} = - \sum_{\mathcal{T} \in \mathscr{T}_e} \ell_e \mathbf{n}_{\mathcal{T}}^e \cdot \Big( \frac{1}{2} \mathit{f}_{\mathcal{T}} \left( \mathbf{c}_e - \mathbf{c}_{\mathcal{T}} \right) + \sum_{e' \in \mathscr{E}_{\mathcal{T}}^D} g_{e'} \ell_{e'} \mathbf{n}_{\mathcal{T}}^{e'} \Big) \quad e \in \mathscr{E}_{\mathcal{T}}^{e'}$$

We then look for a triple  $(u, \mathbf{p}, \lambda) \in \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{Q} \times \mathcal{M}$  such that:

$$\begin{split} &\int_{T} \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_{T} \mathbf{u} \, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q} \, d\mathbf{x} - \sum_{e \in \mathscr{E}_{T}} \int_{e} \lambda \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds = \sum_{e \in \mathscr{E}_{T}^{D}} \int_{e} g \, \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds \qquad \forall \, \, \mathbf{q} \in \mathscr{Q}, \ \, T \in \mathscr{T}, \\ &\int_{T} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{p} \, d\mathbf{x} = - \int_{T} f \, d\mathbf{x}, \qquad \qquad \forall \, \, T \in \mathscr{T}, \\ &\sum_{T \in \mathscr{T}} \sum_{e \in \mathscr{E}_{T}} \int_{e} \mu \, \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds = 0 \qquad \qquad \forall \, \, \mu \in \mathscr{M} \end{split}$$

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```
Mesh ms("test.m");
ms.setD0FSupport(SIDE_D0F);
ms.removeImposedD0F();

SpMatrix<double> A(ms);
Vect<double> b(ms.getNbEq()), lambda(ms.getNbSides());
Vect<double> f(ms.getNbElements()), g(ms.getNbSides())
Initialize vectors f and g
...

Laplace2DMHRT0 eq(ms,A,b);
eq.build(f,g);
eq.solve(lambda);
```

```
Mesh ms("test.m");
ms.setDOFSupport(SIDE_DOF);
ms.removeImposedDOF();

SpMatrix<double> A(ms);
Vect<double> b(ms.getNbEq()), lambda(ms.getNbSides());
Vect<double> f(ms.getNbElements()), g(ms.getNbSides())

// Initialize vectors f and g
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// Initialize vectors f and g
...

Laplace2DMHRTO eq(ms,A,b);
eq.build(f,g);
eq.solve(lambda);
```

#### Implementation: The class Laplace2DMHRT0

```
class Laplace2DMHRT0 : virtual public FE_Laplace<double,3,3,2,2> {
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```

### Implementation: The class Laplace2DMHRT0

```
class Laplace2DMHRT0 : virtual public FE_Laplace<double,3,3,2,2> {
public :
  Laplace2DMHRT0();
```

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```
class Laplace2DMHRT0 : virtual public FE_Laplace<double,3,3,2,2> {
public :
  Laplace2DMHRT0();
  Laplace2DMHRT0(Mesh &ms, SpMatrix<double> &A, Vect<double> &b);
                                                   4 日 ) 4 周 ) 4 章 ) 4 章 )
```

```
class Laplace2DMHRT0 : virtual public FE_Laplace<double,3,3,2,2> {
public :
  Laplace2DMHRT0();
  Laplace2DMHRTO(Mesh &ms, SpMatrix<double> &A, Vect<double> &b);
  ~Laplace2DMHRT0();
                                                  イロト イポト イラト イラト
```

```
class Laplace2DMHRT0 : virtual public FE_Laplace<double,3,3,2,2> {
public :
  Laplace2DMHRT0();
  Laplace2DMHRTO(Mesh &ms, SpMatrix<double> &A, Vect<double> &b);
  ~Laplace2DMHRT0();
  void build(const Vect<double> &f, const Vect<double> &g);
                                                   4 日 ) 4 周 ) 4 章 ) 4 章 )
```

```
class Laplace2DMHRT0 : virtual public FE_Laplace<double,3,3,2,2> {
public :
  Laplace2DMHRT0();
  Laplace2DMHRTO(Mesh &ms, SpMatrix<double> &A, Vect<double> &b);
  ~Laplace2DMHRT0();
  void build(const Vect<double> &f, const Vect<double> &g);
  void Post(const Vect<double> &lambda. const Vect<double> &f
             Vect<double> &v, Vect<Point<double> > &p, Vect<double> &u);
                                                   4 日 ) 4 周 ) 4 章 ) 4 章 )
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### Implementation: The class Laplace2DMHRT0

```
class Laplace2DMHRT0 : virtual public FE_Laplace<double,3,3,2,2> {
public :
  Laplace2DMHRT0();
  Laplace2DMHRTO(Mesh &ms, SpMatrix<double> &A, Vect<double> &b);
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             Vect<double> &v, Vect<Point<double> > &p, Vect<double> &u);
  int solve(Vect<double> &u);
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```
class Laplace2DMHRT0 : virtual public FE_Laplace<double,3,3,2,2> {
public :
  Laplace2DMHRT0();
  Laplace2DMHRTO(Mesh &ms, SpMatrix<double> &A, Vect<double> &b);
  ~Laplace2DMHRT0();
  void build(const Vect<double> &f, const Vect<double> &g);
  void Post(const Vect<double> &lambda. const Vect<double> &f
             Vect<double> &v, Vect<Point<double> > &p, Vect<double> &u);
  int solve(Vect<double> &u);
private:
  SpMatrix<double> *_A:
  Vect<double> *_b;
  const Vect<double> *_f. *_g:
  Triang3 *_tr:
  Side *_sd1, *_sd2, *_sd3;
  LocalVect<Point<double>,3> _n, _ce;
  void ElementSet(const Element *el);
  void LM_LHS():
  void LM_RHS();
                                                    4 D > 4 A > 4 B > 4 B >
```

```
Laplace2DMHRTO::Laplace2DMHRTO(Mesh &ms, SpMatrix<double> &A, Vect<double> &b)
  _theMesh = &ms:
  _A = &A;
  _b = \&b;
```

```
Laplace2DMHRTO::Laplace2DMHRTO(Mesh &ms, SpMatrix<double> &A, Vect<double> &b)
  _theMesh = &ms:
  _A = &A;
  _b = \&b;
void Laplace2DMHRT0::ElementSet(const Element *el)
// Some geometric stuff
```

```
Laplace2DMHRTO::Laplace2DMHRTO(Mesh &ms, SpMatrix<double> &A, Vect<double> &b)
   _theMesh = &ms:
   _A = &A;
   _b = \&b;
void Laplace2DMHRT0::ElementSet(const Element *el)
// Some geometric stuff
void Laplace2DMHRT0::LM_LHS()
   for (size_t i=1; i<=3; i++)
      for (size_t j=1; j<=3; j++)
         eMat(i,j) = \underline{n}(i)*\underline{n}(j)/\underline{area};
```

```
void Laplace2DMHRT0::build(const Vect<double> &f, const Vect<double> &g)
  Element *el:
  MeshElementLoop(*_theMesh,el) {
     ElementSet(el);
     _g = \&g;
     _f = &f;
     LM_LHS():
     LM_RHS():
     SideAssembly(*el,EA(),*_A);
     SideAssembly(*e1,Eb(),*_b);
```

```
void Laplace2DMHRT0::build(const Vect<double> &f, const Vect<double> &g)
  Element *el:
  MeshElementLoop(*_theMesh,el) {
     ElementSet(el);
     _g = \&g;
     _{f} = &f;
     LM_LHS():
     LM_RHS():
     SideAssembly(*el,EA(),*_A);
     SideAssembly(*el,Eb(),*_b);
int Laplace2DMHRT0::solve(Vect<double> &u)
  double toler = 1.e-8:
  Vect<double> x;
  int nb_it = CG(*_A,Prec<double>(*_A,ILU_PREC),*_b,x,1000,toler,1);
  return nb_it;
```