

MFEM Capabilities for High-Order Mesh Optimization

MFEM Community Workshop



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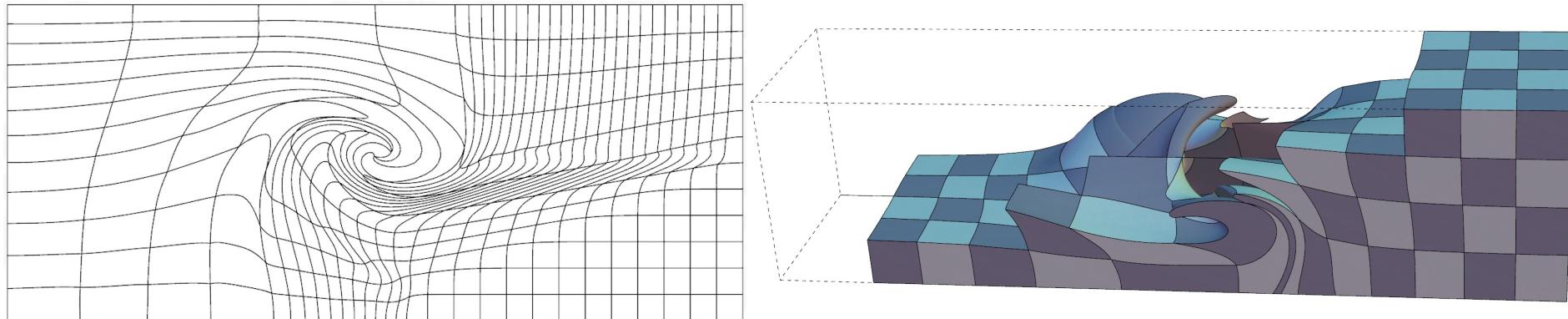
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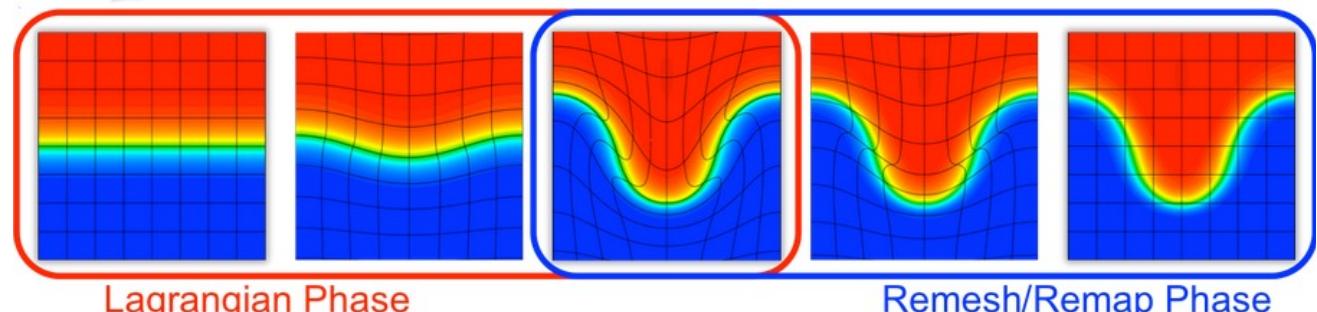
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Initially motivated by an ALE application

- Mesh deformation in Lagrangian simulations.



- ALE procedure -->

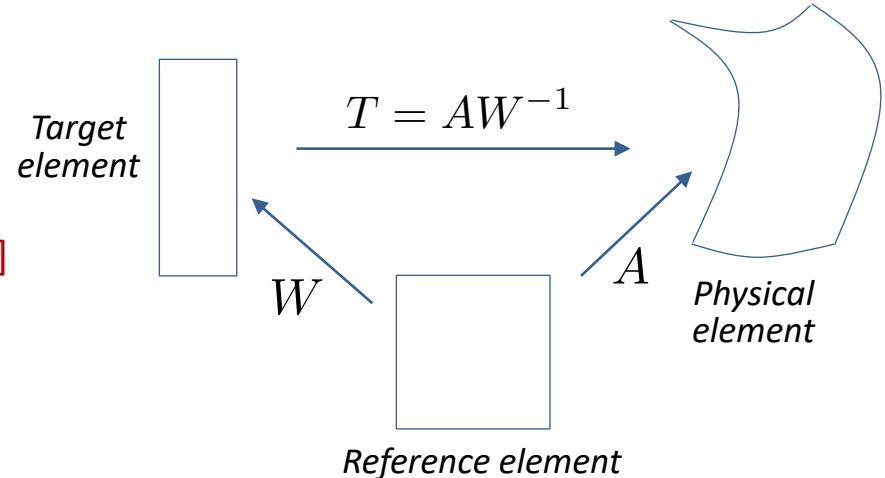


Main Directions

- Variational formulation based on FE; minimize geometry-based operations.
 - Use MFEM's FE and MPI infrastructure.
 - Use MFEM's GPU / device infrastructure.
- Curved meshes with arbitrary order elements.
 - Generality w.r.t. order, dimension, element type.
- Node movement and preservation of topology (not a mesh generator).
- Adaptivity to discrete fields / preservation of discrete features.
- Untangling, support for AMR meshes, HR-adaptivity.
- Surface fitting, tangential relaxation (in progress).

Approach – Target-Matrix Optimization Paradigm

- Target construction - the user defines ideal target elements.
- W includes adaptivity information.
 $W = [\text{volume}] [\text{orientation}] [\text{skew}] [\text{aspect ratio}]$



- The Jacobian T is used to define the local mesh quality measure $\mu(T)$.
- We minimize a global integral over the target elements:

$$F(x) := \sum_{E \in \mathcal{M}} \int_{E_t} \mu(T(x_t)) dx_t = \sum_{E \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{x_q \in E_t} w_q \det(W(\bar{x}_q)) \mu(T(x_q))$$

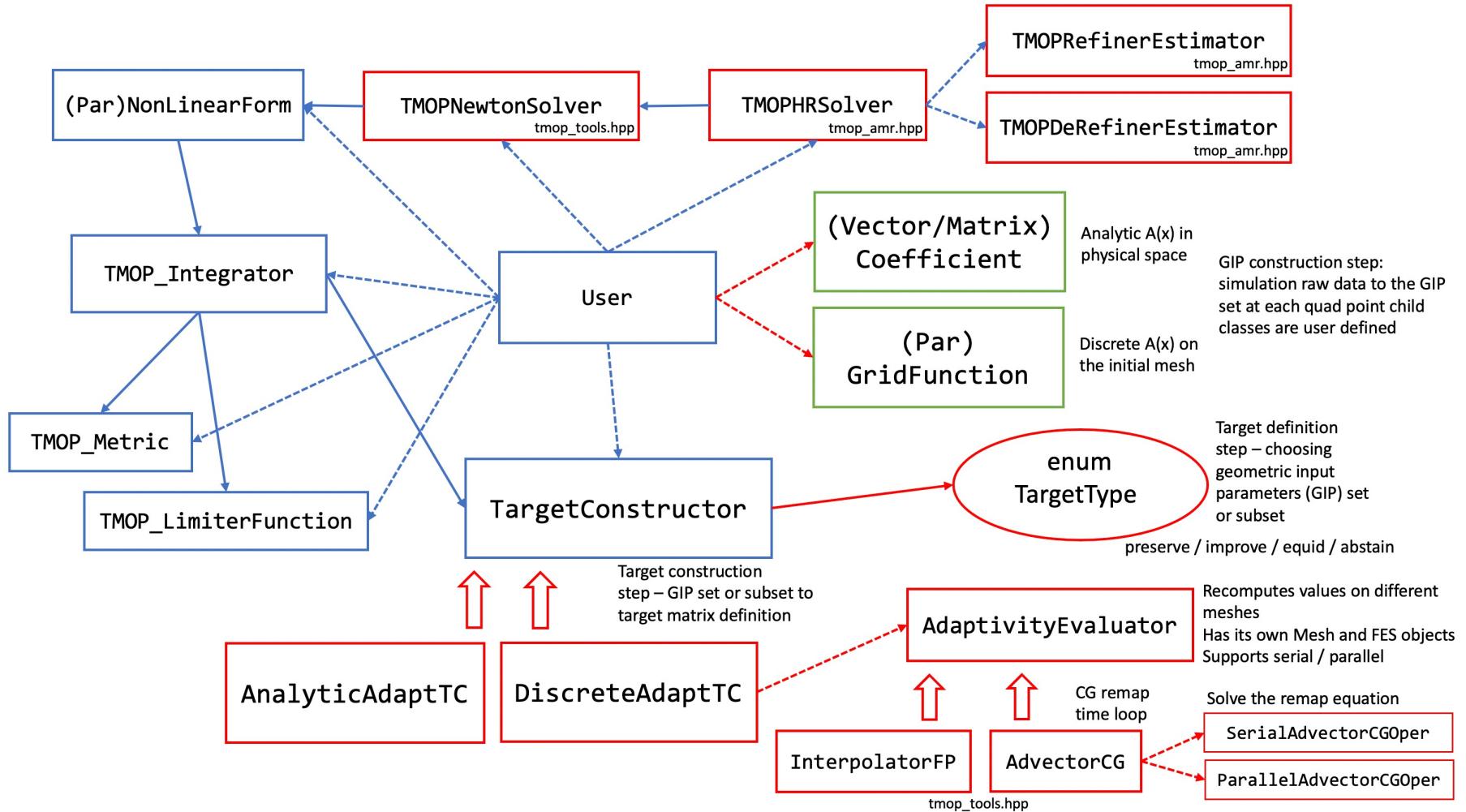
- Default option: Newton's method (+ line search) to solve $\partial F(x) / \partial x = 0$.

Implementation overview

$$F(x) := \sum_{E \in \mathcal{M}} \int_{E_t} \mu(T(x_t)) dx_t = \sum_{E \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{x_q \in E_t} w_q \det(W(\bar{x}_q)) \mu(T(x_q))$$

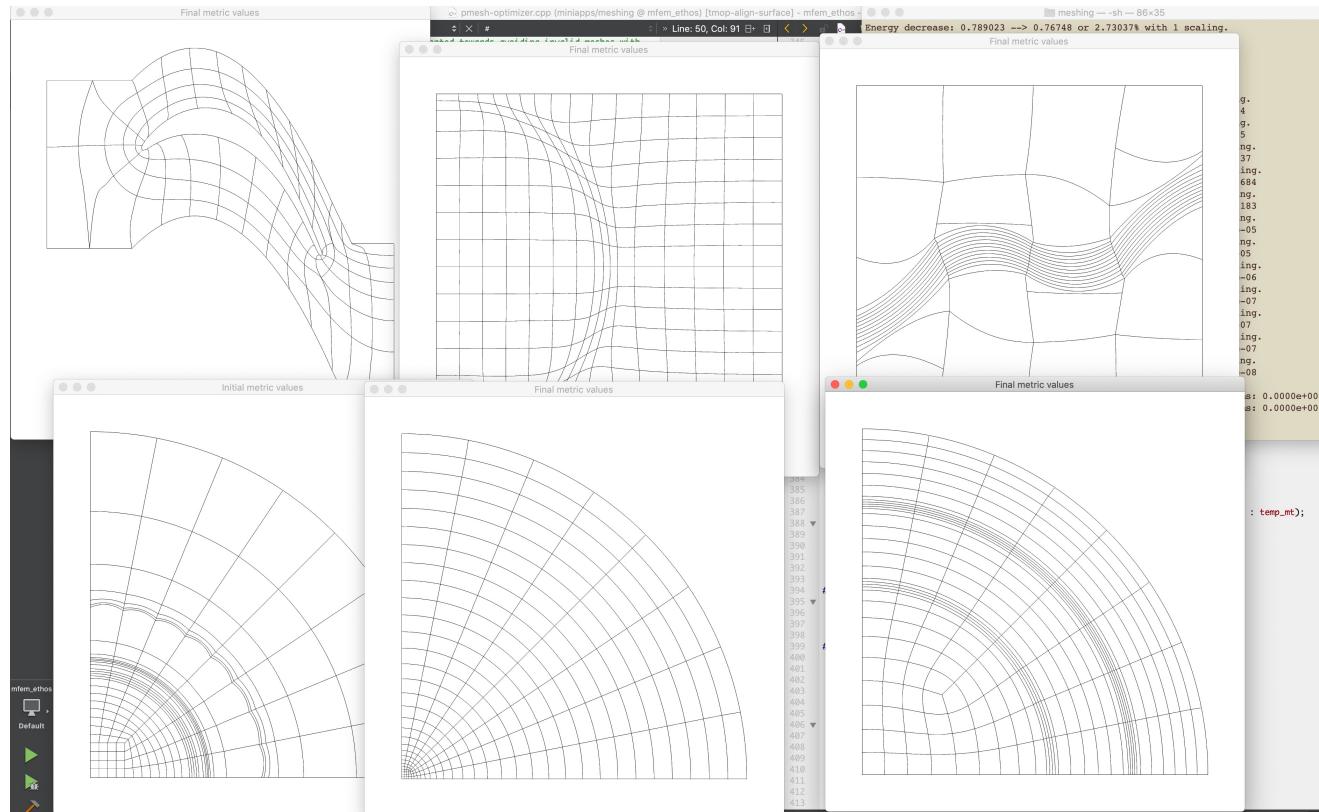
- class `TargetConstructor` – computation of W based on user inputs.
- class `TMOP_Metric` – computation of $\mu(T)$ and $\partial\mu/\partial T$ derivatives.
- class `TMOP_Integrator` – assembly of all TMOP integrals.
- class `TMOP_NewtonSolver` – solves the nonlinear problem $\partial F(x) / \partial x = 0$.

Class diagram of the TMOP module



Demo of the mesh-optimizer miniapp

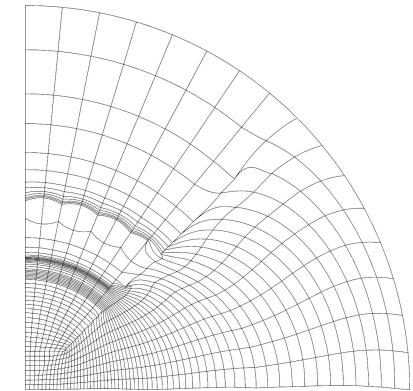
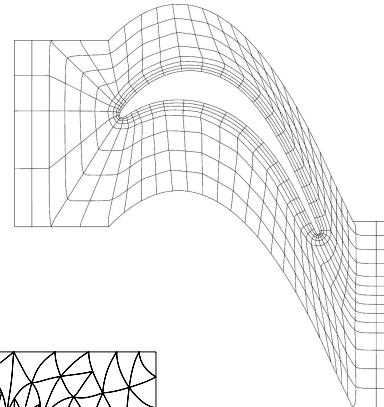
- Mesh optimization miniapp:
[/miniapps/meshing/\(p\)mesh_optimizer.cpp](#)



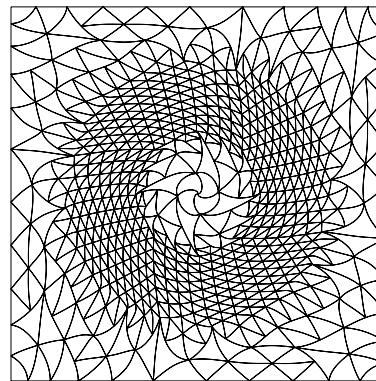
Advanced features

- Limiting of node displacements.
 - space-dependent flexibility

$$F(x) = F_\mu + \sum_E \int_{E_t} \frac{(x - x_0)^2}{d^2}$$

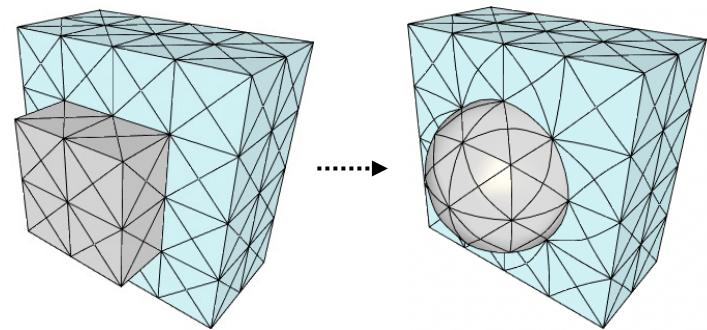


- hr-adaptivity.



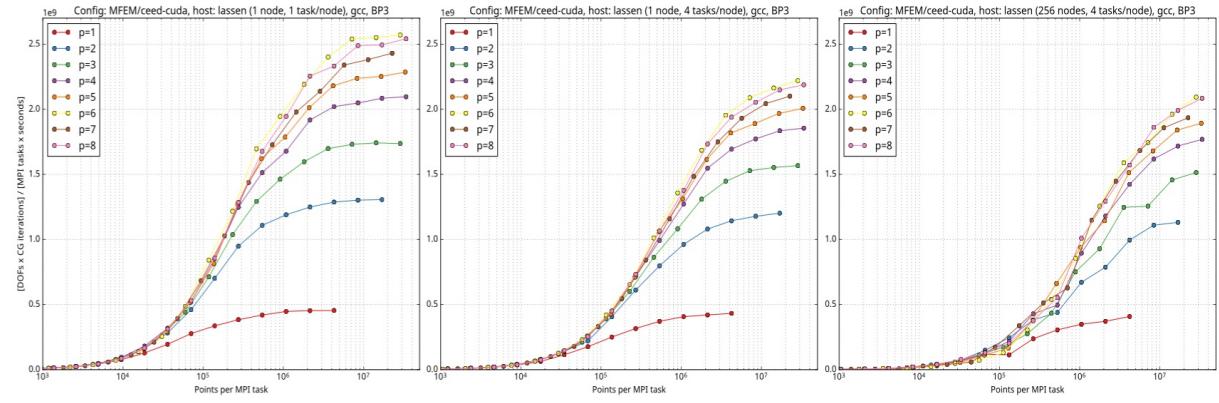
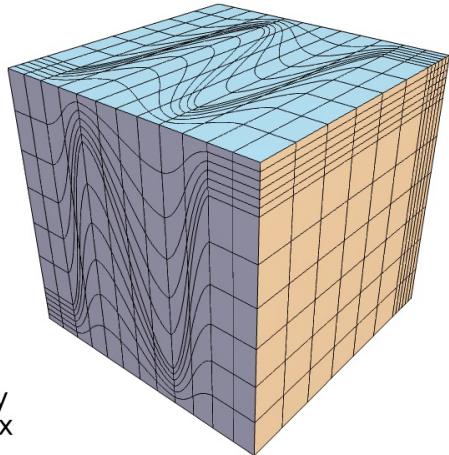
- Interface fitting / tangential relaxation.

$$F(x) = F_\mu + w_\sigma \int_{\Omega} \bar{\sigma}(x)^2$$



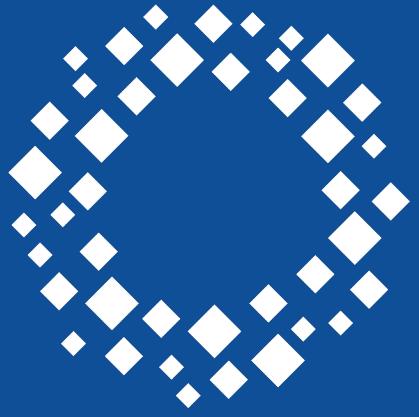
Performance – partial assembly and GPUs

- The major functionality supports partial assembly and GPU execution.
 - tensor contractions to evaluate Jacobians and all integrals.
 - matrix-free action of the Hessian.
- Performance benchmark – optimize the Kershaw mesh.



Optimized kernels for MPI buffer packing/unpacking on the GPU
GPU-aware MPI ready

Best total performance: **2.1 TDOF/s**
Largest size: 34 billion



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