




A Fast Iterative Method Python package

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Summary

The anisotropic eikonal equation is a non-linear partial differential equation, given by

$$\begin{cases} \langle \nabla \phi, D \nabla \phi \rangle = 1 & \text{on } \Omega \\ \phi(\mathbf{x}_0) = g(\mathbf{x}_0) & \text{on } \Gamma \subset \Omega \end{cases}.$$

In practice, this problem is often associated with computing the earliest arrival times ϕ of a wave from a set of given starting points \mathbf{x}_0 through a heterogeneous medium (i.e. different velocities are assigned throughout the medium). This equation yields infinitely many weak solutions ([Evans, 2010](#)) and can thus not be straight-forwardly solved using standard Finite Element approaches.

`fim-python` implements the Fast Iterative Method (FIM), proposed in ([Fu et al., 2013](#)), purely in Python to solve the anisotropic eikonal equation by finding its unique viscosity solution. In this scenario, we compute ϕ on tetrahedral/triangular meshes or line networks for a given D , \mathbf{x}_0 and g . The method is implemented both on the CPU using [numba](#) and [numpy](#), as well as the GPU with the help of [cupy](#) (depends on [CUDA](#)). The library is meant to be easily and rapidly used for repeated evaluations on a mesh.

The FIM locally computes an update rule to find the path the wavefront will take through a single element. Since the algorithm is restricted to linear elements, the path through an element will also be a straight line. In the case of tetrahedral domains, the FIM thus tries to find the path of the linear update from a face spanned by three vertices $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3$ to the opposite vertex \mathbf{v}_4 . [Figure 1](#) visualizes the update. For triangles and lines, the algorithm behaves similarly but the update origin is limited to a side or vertex respectively. The exact equations used to solve this problem in this repository were previously described (among others) in ([Grandits et al., 2020](#)).

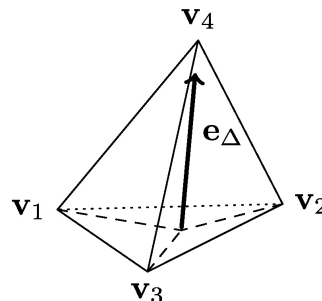


Figure 1: Update inside a single tetrahedron

Two different methods are implemented in `fim-python`: In the *Jacobi* method, the above local update rule is computed for all elements in each iteration until the change between two

subsequent iterations is smaller than a chosen ε . This version of the algorithm is best suited for the GPU, since it is optimal for a SIMD (single instruction multiple data) architecture. The *active list* method is more closely related to the method presented in (Fu et al., 2013): We keep track of all vertices that require a recomputation in the current iteration on a so-called active list which we keep up-to-date.

Comparison to other tools

There are other tools available to solve variants of the eikonal equation, but they differ in functionality to `fim-python`.

`scikit-fmm` implements the Fast Marching Method (FMM) (Sethian, 1996), which was designed to solve the isotropic eikonal equation ($D = cI$ for $c \in \mathbb{R}$ and I being the identity matrix). The library works on uniform grids, rather than meshes.

`GPUMUM: Unstructured Eikonal` implements the FIM in CUDA for triangulated surfaces and tetrahedral meshes, but has no Python bindings and is designed as a command line tool for single evaluations.

Statement of need

The eikonal equation has many practical applications, including cardiac electrophysiology, image processing and geoscience, to approximate wave propagation through a medium. In the example of cardiac electrophysiology (Franzone et al., 2014), the electrical activation times ϕ are computed throughout the anisotropic heart muscle with varying conduction velocities D .

`fim-python` tries to wrap the FIM for CPU and GPU into an easy-to-use Python package for multiple evaluations with a straight-forward installation over `PyPI`. This should provide engineers and researchers alike with an accessible tool that allows evaluations of the eikonal equation for general scenarios.

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