# deal.II Workshop @ hereon/TUHH Day 1: Overview, FEM basics, mesh handling

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April 19, 2021

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#### **Motivation**





$$\mathsf{Div}(oldsymbol{\underline{F}}\cdot oldsymbol{\underline{S}}(oldsymbol{\underline{E}})) + 
ho_0 \hat{oldsymbol{\hat{b}}} = 0$$

**FEM** 

How can deal.II help?

#### Organization: timetable



#### Organization:

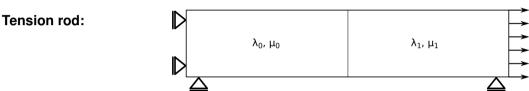
- ▶ 9:00-12:00 (Monday-Wednesday): presentation/workshop with open end
- ▶ 9:00-9:30 (Monday): presentation round
- 9:00-9:30 (Tuesday, Wednesday): question time

#### Topics:

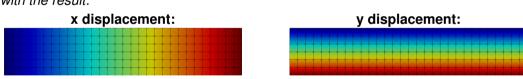
- Monday: introduction into FEM, overview of deal.II, mesh handling
- Tuesday: Poisson problem
- Wednesday: solid mechanics

#### Organization: goal at the end of the second day





... with the result:





Part 1:

## Introduction round



... other slide set



Part 2:

### A short introduction into finite-element methods

#### Model problem: Poisson problem



#### Strong form of the Poisson problem:

$$\begin{aligned} & -\nabla \cdot \nabla u = f & \text{in } \Omega = (0,1) \times (0,1), \\ & u = h & \text{on } \Gamma_D = \{x = 0, y \in (0,1)\}, \\ & \nabla u(x,y) \cdot \underline{\boldsymbol{n}} = g & \text{on } \Gamma_N = \{x = 1, y \in (0,1)\}, \\ & \nabla u(x,y) \cdot \underline{\boldsymbol{n}} = 0 & \text{else.} \end{aligned}$$

#### Steps:

- a. definition of the function spaces
- b. derivation of the weak form
- c. spatial discretization + computation of the element stiffness matrix
- d. assembly and set-up of the linear equation system

#### **Definition of the function spaces**



- $V_{\hat{u}}(t,\Omega) = \{u(\cdot,t) \in \mathcal{H}^1(\Omega) : u = \hat{u} \text{ on } \Gamma_D\}$  for the solution
- ▶  $V_0(Ω) = \{v \in \mathcal{H}^1(Ω) : v = 0 \text{ on } Γ_D\}$  for the test function

#### Derivation of the weak form



**1. step:** multiplication with the test function v and integration over  $\Omega$ 

$$-\int\limits_{\Omega} v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}) \nabla \cdot (\nabla u(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}},t)) \mathrm{d}\underline{\boldsymbol{x}} = \int\limits_{\Omega} v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}) f \mathrm{d}\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}$$

2. step: integration by parts:

$$\int\limits_{\Omega} v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}) \nabla \cdot (\nabla u(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}})) \mathrm{d}\underline{\boldsymbol{x}} = \int\limits_{\Gamma} v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}) (\nabla u(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}})) \cdot \underline{\boldsymbol{n}} \mathrm{d}\Gamma - \int\limits_{\Omega} \nabla v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}) \cdot \nabla u(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}) \mathrm{d}\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}$$

**3. step:** exploitation of the boundary conditions (with:  $\Gamma = \Gamma_D \cup \Gamma_N$ ):

$$\int\limits_{\Gamma} v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}) \nabla u(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}},t) \cdot \underline{\boldsymbol{n}} \mathrm{d}\Gamma = \int\limits_{\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}} v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}) \nabla u(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}},t) \cdot \underline{\boldsymbol{n}} \mathrm{d}\Gamma + \int\limits_{\Gamma_{\mathcal{N}}} v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}) g \mathrm{d}\Gamma$$

#### **Derivation of the weak form (cont.)**



#### Weak form

Find  $u(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) \in \mathcal{V}_{\hat{u}}$  such that for all  $v(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) \in \mathcal{V}_0(\Omega)$ :

$$\int\limits_{\Omega}\nabla v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}})\cdot\nabla u(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}})\mathrm{d}\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}=\int\limits_{\Omega}v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}})f\mathrm{d}\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}+\int\limits_{\Gamma_{N}}v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}})g\mathrm{d}\Gamma$$

in compact notation:

$$(\nabla v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}), \nabla u(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}))_{\Omega} = (v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}), f)_{\Omega} + (v(\underline{\boldsymbol{x}}), g)_{\Gamma_N}$$

#### **Discretization**



- decompose computational domain into cells  $\Omega = \bigcup \Omega^{(e)}$
- use scalar Lagrange finite element  $Q_k$ :

$$(\nabla v, \nabla u)_{\Omega_{e}} pprox \sum_{q} (\nabla v, \nabla u) \cdot |J| \times w \qquad o \qquad \mathbf{K}_{ij}^{(e)} = \sum_{q} (\nabla N_{iq}, \nabla N_{jq}) \cdot |J_{q}| \times w_{q}$$
  $(v, f)_{\Omega_{e}} \qquad o \qquad \mathbf{f}_{i}^{(e)} = \sum_{q} (N_{iq}, f) \cdot |J_{q}| \times w_{q}$   $(v, g)_{\Gamma_{e,N}} \qquad o \qquad \mathbf{g}_{i}^{(e)} = \sum_{q} (N_{iq}, g) \cdot |J_{q}| \times w_{q}$ 

... with N shape functions in real space, mapping & quadrature

▶ loop over all cells, assemble system matrix and right-hand-side vector, and solve system

$$Ku = f + g$$

#### **Requirements to FEM library**



The solution of a PDE with an FEM library (like deal.II):

$$m{Ku} = m{f} + m{g} \quad ext{with} \quad m{K}_{ij}^{(e)} = \sum_{q} (\nabla N_{iq}, \nabla N_{jq}) \cdot |J_q| \times w_q$$
 
$$m{f}_i^{(e)} = \sum_{q} (N_{iq}, f) \cdot |J_q| \times w_q$$
 
$$m{g}_i^{(e)} = \sum_{q} (N_{iq}, g) \cdot |J_q| \times w_q$$

#### requires:

- mesh handling
- finite elements, quadrature rules, mapping rules
- assembly procedure
- linear solver



Part 3:

# Short overview of deal.II

#### Introduction



- ► deal.II<sup>1</sup>: mathematical software for finite-element analysis, written in C++
- origin in Heidelberg 1998: Wolfgang Bangerth, Ralf Hartmann, Guido Kanschat
- 275 contributors + principal developer team with 11 active members
- more than 1,600 publications (on and with deal.II)
- freely available under LGPL 2.1 license
- yearly releases; current release: 9.2
- features comprise: matrix-free implementations, parallelization (MPI, threading via TBB & Taskflow, SIMD, GPU support), discontinuous Galerkin methods, AMR via p4est, particles, wrappers for PETSc and Trilinos, ...

<sup>1</sup> successor of DEAL: Differential Equations Analysis Library

deal.II

#### **Introduction (cont.)**



#### Publications describing the design of and recent development in deal.II:

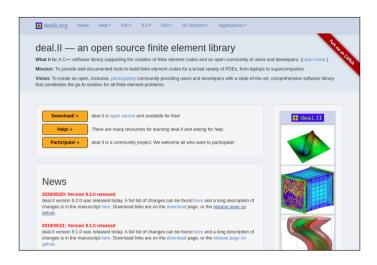
D. Arndt, W. Bangerth, D. Davydov, T. Heister, L. Heltai, M. Kronbichler, M. Maier, J.-P. Pelteret, B. Turcksin, and D. Wells. The deal.II finite element library: Design, features, and insights. *Computers and Mathematics with Applications*. 2020. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.camwa.2020.02.022

D. Arndt, W. Bangerth, B. Blais, T. C. Clevenger, M. Fehling, A. V. Grayver, T. Heister, L. Heltai, M. Kronbichler, M. Maier, P. Munch, J.-P. Pelteret, R. Rastak, I. Thomas, B. Turcksin, Z. Wang, and D. Wells. The deal.II Library, Version 9.2. *Journal of Numerical Mathematics*. 2020.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1515/jnma-2020-0043

#### Official webpage

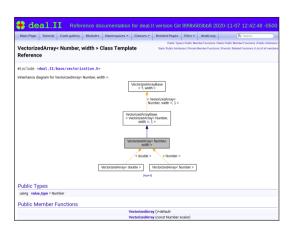


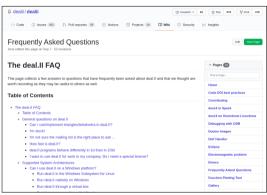


... www.dealii.org

#### **Documentation**







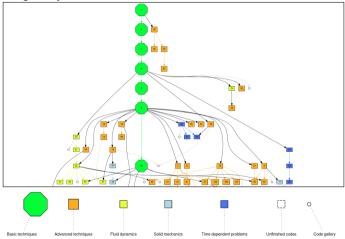
Extensive Doxygen documentation

GitHub Wiki

#### **Documentation (cont.)**



70 tutorials and code gallery:

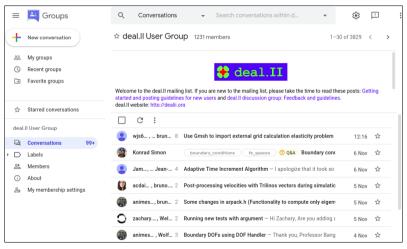


... further 7 tutorials: work in progress

#### **Forum**

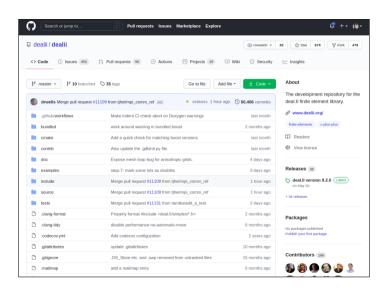


#### deal.II user group:



#### **Development on GitHub**





- issues
- pull requests
- ► GitHub actions → CI
- ▶ required: approval by ≥ 1 principal developer

#### **Continuous integration**



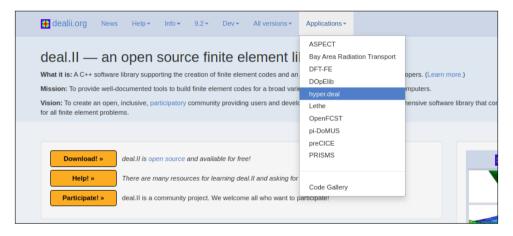


... more than 5,000 tests run for different compilers/hardware/configurations

#### **Applications**



Some deal.II-based user codes/libraries are open source as well:



... motivation for further development

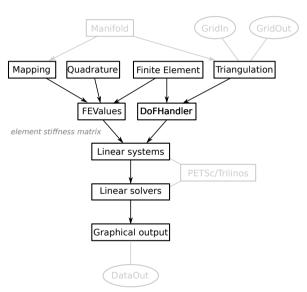
#### Main modules



#### needed from a FEM library:

- mesh handling
- finite elements
- quadrature rules
- mapping rules
- assembly procedure
- linear solver

deal.II main modules  $\rightarrow$ 



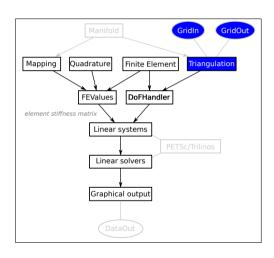


Part 4:

# Mesh handling in deal.II

#### Mesh handling





#### **Triangulation**



- ▶ meshes are called Triangulation
- ► meshes can be created with functions in the GridGenerator namespace →
- meshes can be read from files
- meshes can be written to files

```
#include <deal.II/grid/tria.h>
int main()
{
    using namespace dealii;
    Triangulation<2> tria;
    GridGenerator::subdivided_hyper_cube(tria, 3);
    // output properties
    std::cout << tria.n_cells() << std::endl;
}</pre>
```

more information about Triangulation and GridGenerator: https://www.dealii.org/developer/doxygen/deal.ll/index.html

#### Cells



- meshes consist of cells
- it is possible to loop over all cells of a mesh
- ightharpoonup cell properties (e.g., material ID) can be get/set ightharpoonup

see: CellAccessor

 vertices, lines, and faces of cells can be accessed

see: TriaAccessor

note "operator->()": we are working with iterators (here: Trialterator)

#### Task 1a: reading and writing meshes



- read the mesh "beam.msh" with GridIn::read()
- write the mesh to "task-1a-grid.vtk" with GridOut::write\_vtk()
- take a look at the mesh in Paraview
- what properties are visualized?

... don't forget to include the needed header files!

#### Optional:

- write the mesh to "task-1a-data.vtk" with DataOut::write\_vtk()
- create a mesh in Gmsh
- try out other mesh formats

#### Task 1a: reading and writing meshes (cont.)



#### Getting started with Linux:

open a terminal and get/compile the code:

```
git clone https://github.com/peterrum/dealii-hereon-workshop.git
cd dealii-hzg-workshop-draft
cmake .
make task-la-empty
```

run the program:

```
./task-la-empty
```

for visualization use Paraview:

```
paraview
```

... in a new tab or new terminal

#### Task 1b: working with meshes



Loop over all cells and boundary faces and

- print the center of each cell
- assign material IDs to cells
- assign boundary IDs to faces

... hint: check results in Paraview!