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MDOODZ6.0

Documentation

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Contents

Installation	3
0.1 Prerequisites	3
0.2 Installation on Mac OS using MacPorts	3
0.3 Source files	5
0.4 Compilation	5
Benchmarks	6
0.1 Subduction benchmark case 1, ?	6
0.2 Subduction benchmark case 3, ?	6
0.3 Compressible layer test, ?	6
0.4 Locally compressible models	7
0.5 Periodic models with linear rheology	9
0.6 Visco-elasticity with linear rheology: “Viagra test”	9
0.7 Visco-elasticity with linear rheology: Pure shear	10
0.8 Power-law rheology: Pure shear	11
0.9 Visco-elasticity with power-law rheology: Pure and simple shear	11
0.10 Visco-elasticity-viscoplasticity with power-law rheology: Pure and simple shear	14
0.11 Ideal elasticity-plasticity: Duretz et al., (2018) benchmark test 1	15
0.12 Visco-elasticity-viscoplasticity with power-law rheology: Crustal-scale model	16
0.13 Visco-elasticity-viscoplasticity with power-law rheology: Lithosphere-scale model	16
0.14 The rifting model of Chenin et al. (2020)	18
0.15 Basic computation with anisotropic viscosity, director vector and large strain	19
Matlab Examples	20
0.1 Finite Strain ellipsoid and tensor and vector rotation	20
Python Code Generation	21

Installation

0.1 Prerequisites

So far MDOODZ has been successfully built on LINUX/UNIX and MAC OS systems. The code can be built with GCC compiler from GNU (<http://gcc.gnu.org>) or with ICC compiler from Intel MKL library (<https://software.intel.com/en-us/intel-mkl>).

The code relies on two libraries:

1. SuiteSparse provides efficient linear algebra and matrix manipulation routines. It is available at: <http://www.suitesparse.com>
2. HDF5 is the main format for output files and is readable into MATLAB. It is available at: <http://www.hdfgroup.org>

0.2 Installation on Mac OS using MacPorts

All components that are required to build the code can be installed via the MacPorts platform on Mac OS by the following steps:

1. Download the MacPorts platform following the instructions on the webpage: <https://www.macports.org>
2. Install the required components by opening a terminal window and type
 - a) `sudo port install git`
 - b) `sudo port install gccX` (f.e., `gcc7` for version 7)
 - c) `sudo port install suitesparse`
 - d) `sudo port install hdf5`
3. Make sure the installed gcc compiler is active
 - a) `sudo port select --list gcc` (list of all installed versions of gcc)
 - b) `sudo port select --set gcc mp-gccX` (activate gcc compiler version X)

Alternatively, one can use Homebrew instead of macports. In this case use the command `brew install` instead of `sudo`

Installation

For a successful build the user has to link libraries and set certain environmental variables in the bash script named: “.profile” (usually located at /Users/YOUR_USERNAME/)

If this file doesn’t exist, one has to create it. The first line of .profile has to be:

```
\#!/usr/bin/env bash
```

Further, one has to set:

```
export HDF5\_USE\_FILE\_LOCKING='FALSE'
```

For the HDF5 libraries, to include the C path via:

```
export C\_INCLUDE\_PATH=/opt/local/include
```

And finally link the libraries:

```
export LIBRARY\_PATH=/opt/local/lib
```

Note that .profile is executed once each time a new terminal session is started, thus it is very useful to set frequently used commands, global variables etc. in this file to avoid finger pain.

If using Homebrew replace /opt/local/ by /usr/local/ in the above.

The user has installed all required components and linked all libraries correctly now. Prior to compilation, one needs to figure out which makefile to use (or to design your own makefile). Examples of makefiles valid for different systems are available in the Makefiles folder.

The user needs to copy the appropriate makefile into the source folder (...) and to rename it “makefile_XXXX” into simply ”makefile”. One has to be careful and set the compiler accordingly in the makefile like:

```
# Compiler
ifeq ($(GNU),yes)
    CC=/opt/local/bin/gcc-mp-7
#endif
```

To avoid changing the compiler in the makefile one can create a link between the command ”gcc” and the desired version. For example, the makefile would contain the line

```
CC=gcc
```

Then in a terminal:

```
cd /opt/local/bin/
ln -s gcc-mp-7 gcc
```

Then, when the makefile calls `gcc` it will be bumped back to `gcc-mp-7`. Note that `/opt/local/bin/` should be `/usr/local/bin/` when using homebrew. To verify that the links work type:

```
gcc --version
```

which should return something like

```
gcc (Homebrew GCC 9.1.0) 9.1.0
Copyright (C) 2019 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO
warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
```

In this particular case the link goes to gcc 9.1.0 installed with homebrew.

0.3 Source files

The source consists of one “.h” file and a several “.c” files. The file “head.h” contains the definition of data structures uses in the codes as well as function headers. The “.c” files contains all the functions of the codes. Key files are for example “Main_MDOODZ_GREAT.c” that contains the main function, “flow_laws.c” that contains the flow law database, and the file “set_XXXX.c” in which user-defined setups are constructed (XXXX is a user defined name). For compiling the source a “makefile” is provided. In order to run a simulation, an additional ”XXXX.txt” that contains runtime parameters (solver options, material properties, key parameters) is also required.

0.4 Compilation

Compilation flags:

- MODEL_PATH corresponds to the path towards the directory containing the “set_XXXX.c”.
- MODEL corresponds to the model name, as for “set_XXXX.c” and the ”XXXX.txt” files.
- OPT: optimized built should be set to yes or no.
- OMP: OpenMP Parallelization should be set to yes or no.

Non-optimized build:

```
make clean all MODEL_PATH=BENCHMARKS MODEL=SubBenchCase1 OPT=no OMP=no
```

Optimized build:

```
make clean all MODEL_PATH=BENCHMARKS MODEL=SubBenchCase1 OPT=yes OMP=yes
```

Benchmarks

0.1 Subduction benchmark case 1, ?

Results after 50 time steps

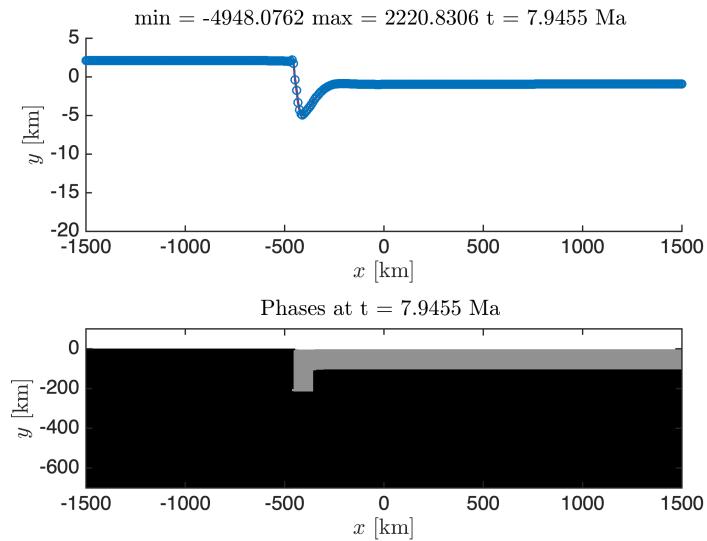


Figure 0.1: Results after 50 time steps.

0.2 Subduction benchmark case 3, ?

0.3 Compressible layer test, ?

Need to use the following options:

```
compressible = 1
```

The results of the simulation can be visualised with the file:

```
ReadHDF5_VangelisTest.m
```

The results can also be reproduced using the M2Di example:

```
M2Di_CompressibleViscoElasticVangelis2_Beta.m
```

0.4 Locally compressible models

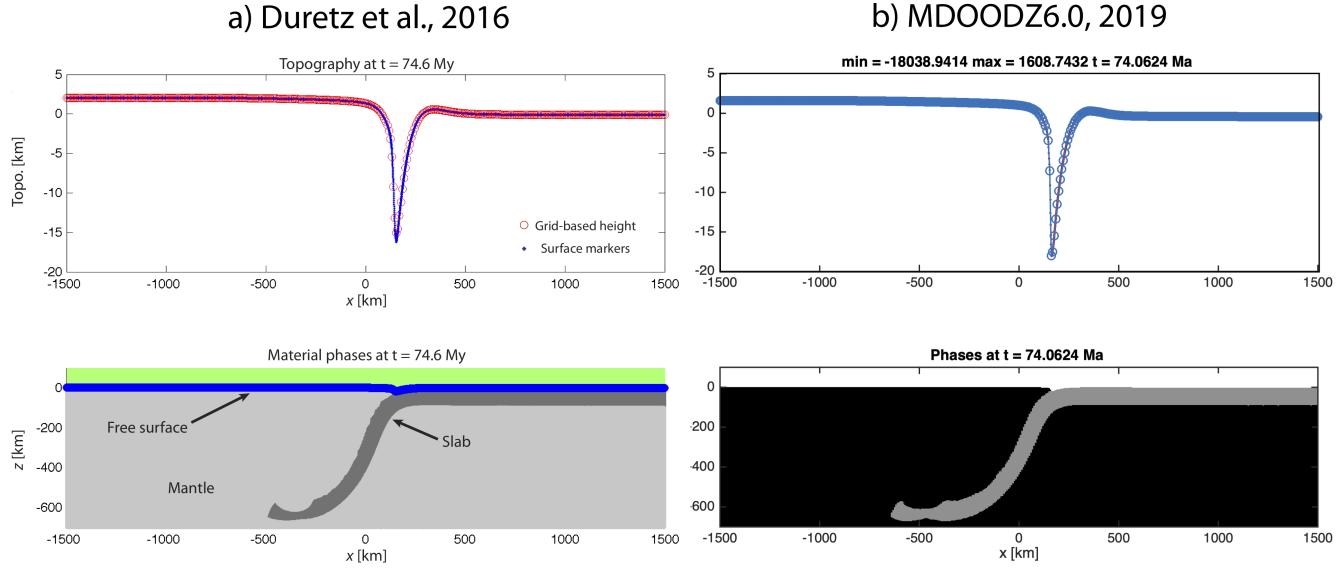


Figure 0.2: Comparison between results of ? and current version of MDOODZ. After ~ 76 My, The minimum bathymetry is ~ -16 km and trench position is ~ 150 km.

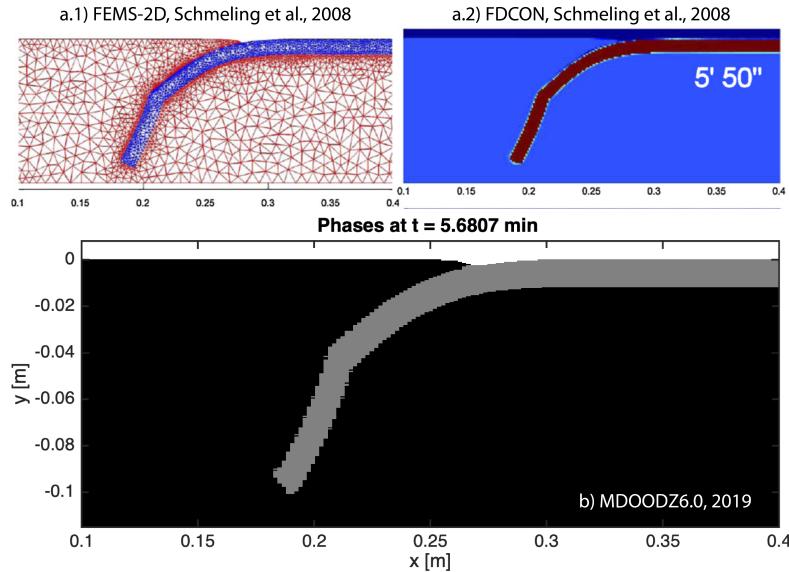


Figure 0.3: Comparison between results of ? and current version of MDOODZ. After ~ 5.7 min.

0.4 Locally compressible models

Need to use the following options:

```
compressible = 1
```

Benchmarks

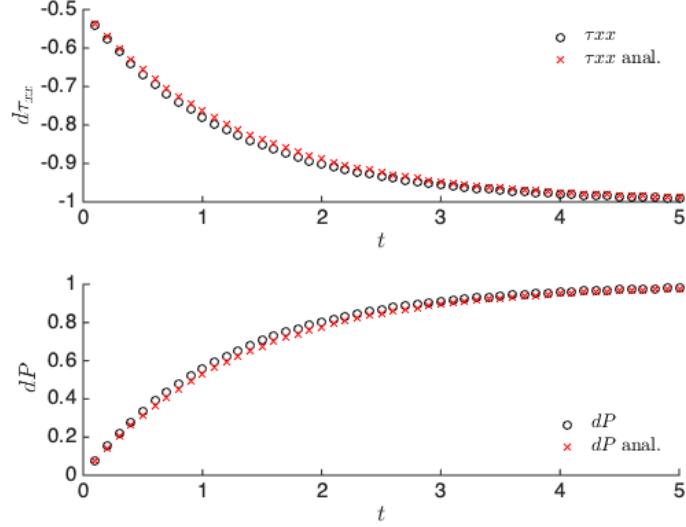


Figure 0.4: Top panel: Layer/matrix τ_{xx} difference. Bottom panel: Layer/matrix P difference.

The results can also be reproduced using the M2Di example:

`M2Di_LocallyCompressibleViscoElastic_InclusionBeta.m`

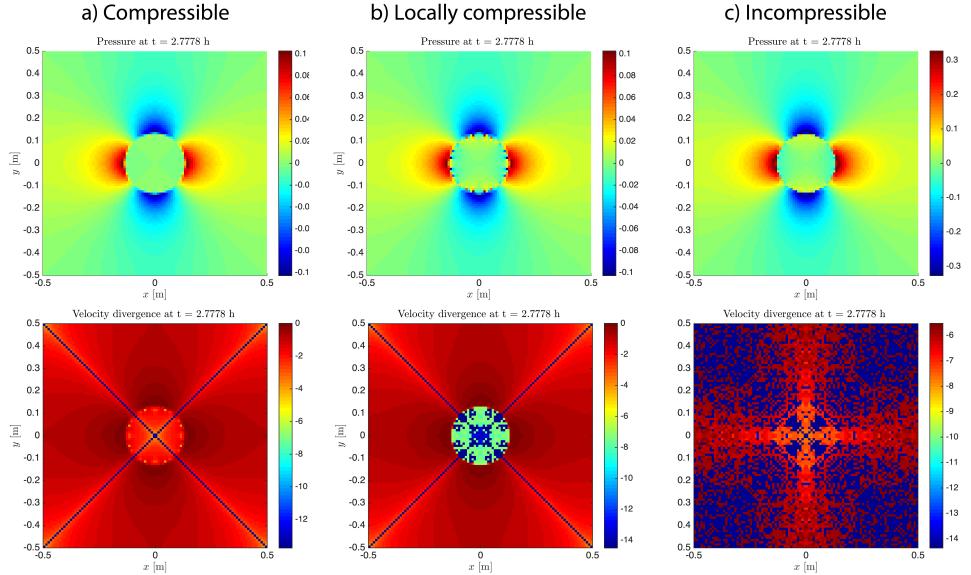


Figure 0.5: a) $\beta_{\text{matrix}} = \beta_{\text{inclusion}} = 10^5$. b) $\beta_{\text{matrix}} = 10^5$, $\beta_{\text{inclusion}} = 0.0$. c) $\beta_{\text{matrix}} = \beta_{\text{inclusion}} = 0.0$.

0.5 Periodic models with linear rheology

setup file:

Inc2Boules.txt

Need to use the following options:

`isperiodic_x = 1`

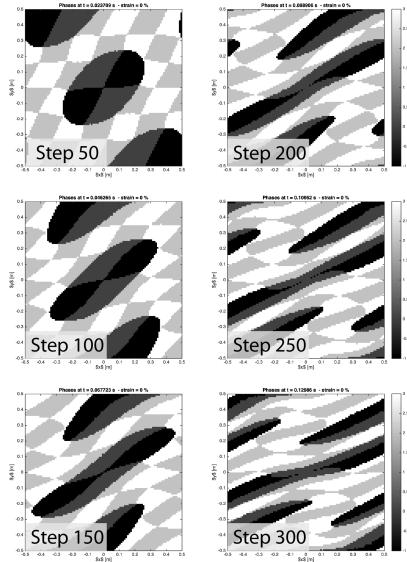


Figure 0.6: Evolution of the composition field in time.

0.6 Visco-elasticity with linear rheology: “Viagra test”

setup file:

VE_rebound.txt

```
StressRotation = 0 (No stress rotation) \\
StressRotation = 1 (Analytical stress rotation) \\
StressRotation = 2 (Stress rotation and finite strain: Upper convected rate)
```

Benchmarks

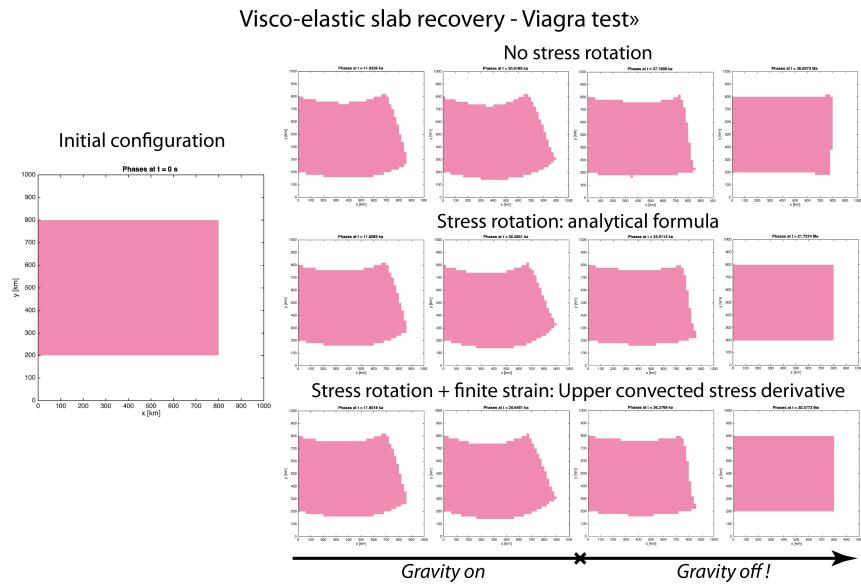


Figure 0.7: Recovery of an elastic slab

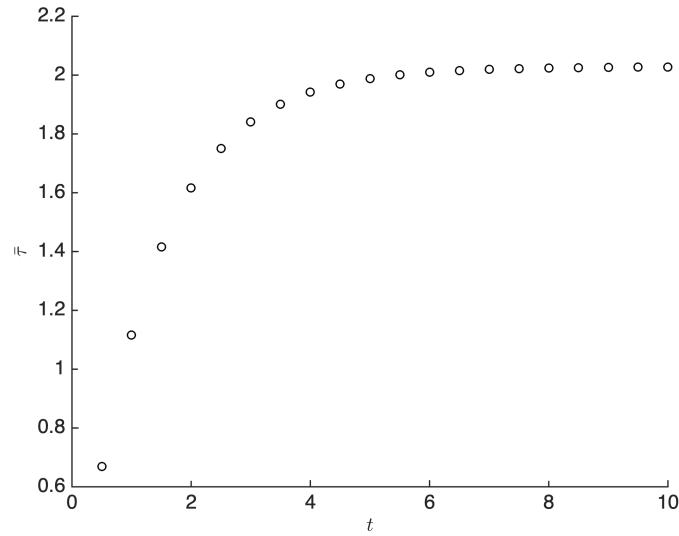


Figure 0.8: Evolution of effective stress.

0.7 Visco-elasticity with linear rheology: Pure shear

setup file:

PureShear_VE.txt

Linear rheology with viscosity contrast of 10 (weak inclusion). Same shear modulus in both the matrix and the inclusion.

The results can also be reproduced using the M2Di example:

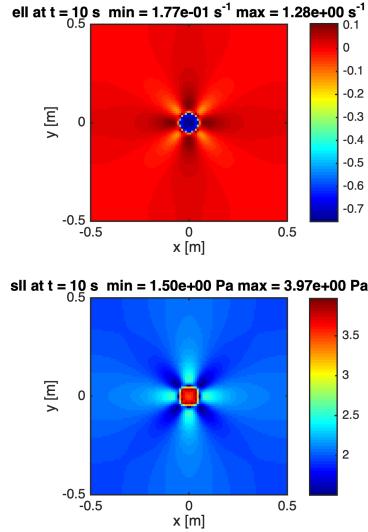


Figure 0.9: Color maps of strain rate (\log_{10}) and stress.

M2Di2_LinearVE_Newton_PureShear_MDOODZ.m

0.8 Power-law rheology: Pure shear

setup file:

PureShear_pwl.txt

Power-law exponent of matrix is 30, inclusion is 3. Newton solver converges in 6 nonlinear iterations. No time dependence, a single time step.

Can be switched from pure shear (shear_style=0) to periodic simple shear (shear_style=1). The results can also be reproduced using the M2Di example:

M2Di2_PowerLaw_Newton_PureShear_MDOODZ.m

0.9 Visco-elasticity with power-law rheology: Pure and simple shear

setup file:

Shear_V EVP.txt

Time dependence, therefore stress builds up to eventually yield a comparable result than in the viscous end-member (section above). The model can be run in either pure shear if

Benchmarks

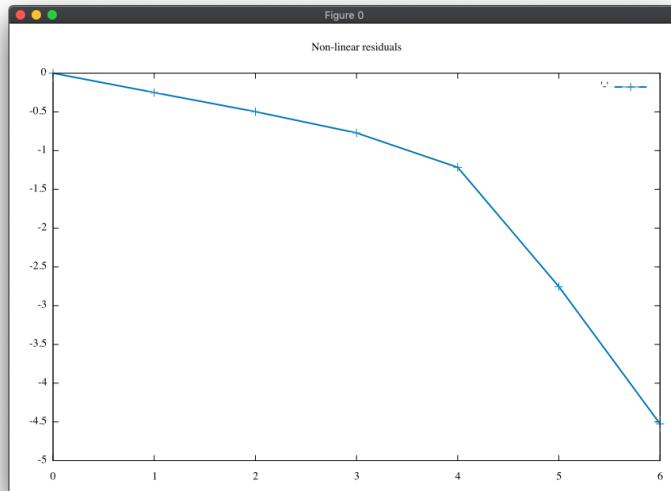


Figure 0.10: Convergence history in pure shear (x momentum residual).

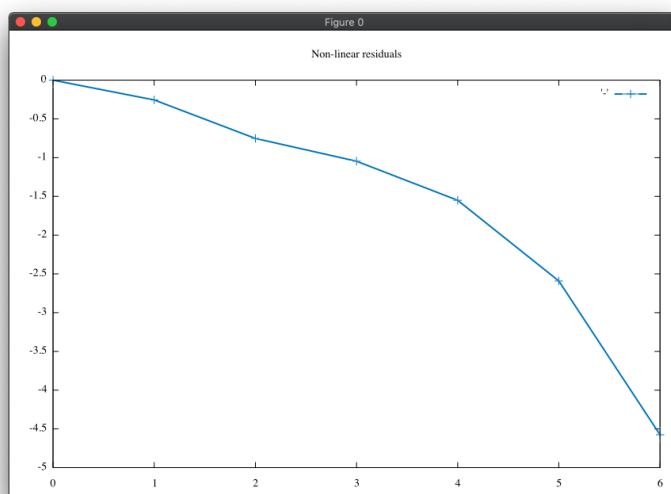


Figure 0.11: Convergence history in simple shear (x momentum residual).

```
shear_style = 0
```

or periodic simple shear if

```
shear_style = 1
```

Turn off plasticity by setting, for each phase, a very large cohesion

```
C = 2.35e10
```

0.9 Visco-elasticity with power-law rheology: Pure and simple shear

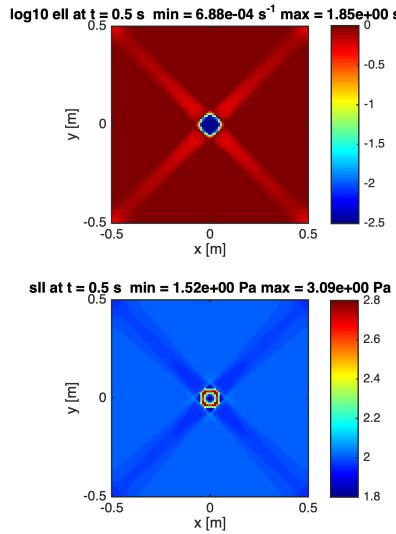


Figure 0.12: Color maps of strain rate (\log_{10}) and stress.

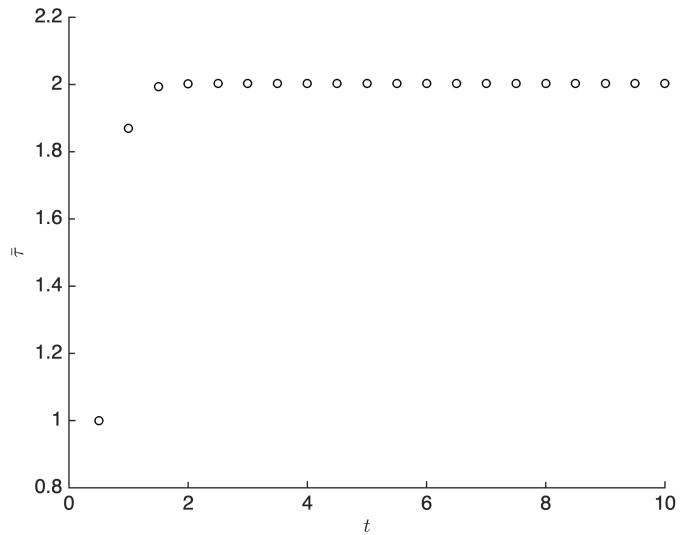


Figure 0.13: Evolution of effective stress.

Pure shear model results can also be reproduced using the M2Di example:

M2Di2_PowerLawVE_Newton_PureShear_LocIt_MDOODZ.m

Benchmarks

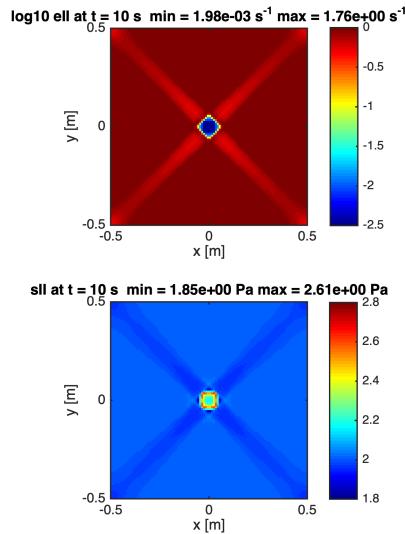


Figure 0.14: Color maps of strain rate (\log_{10}) and stress for pure shear.

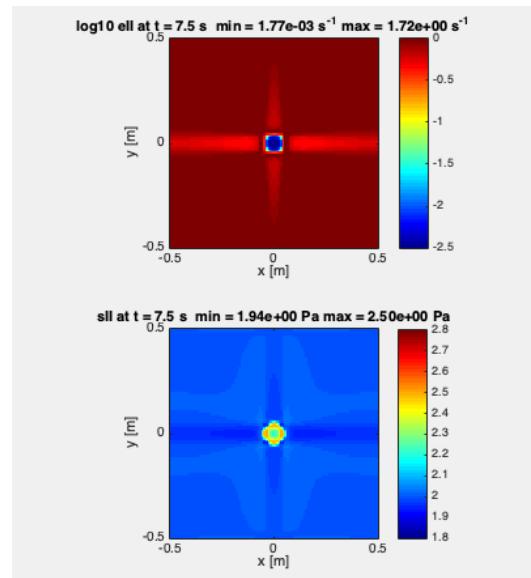


Figure 0.15: Color maps of strain rate (\log_{10}) and stress for periodic simple shear.

0.10 Visco-elasticity-viscoplasticity with power-law rheology: Pure and simple shear

setup file:

`Shear_V EVP.txt`

Time dependence, therefore stress builds up to eventually yield a comparable result than

0.11 Ideal elasticity-plasticity: Duretz et al., (2018) benchmark test 1

in the viscous end-member (section above). The model can be run in either pure shear if

```
shear_style = 0
```

or periodic simple shear if

```
shear_style = 1
```

Turn on plasticity by setting, for each phase,

```
C = 2.35
```

Adjust regularisation viscosity of each phase with

```
eta_vp = 1e-1
```

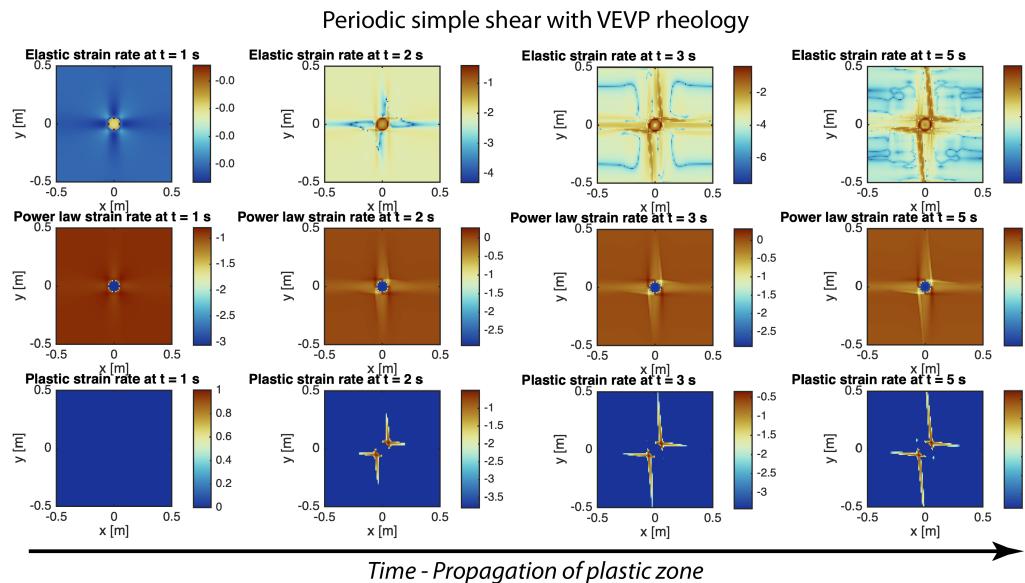


Figure 0.16: Evolution of strain rate components under simple shear.

0.11 Ideal elasticity-plasticity: Duretz et al., (2018) benchmark test 1

Setup file:

`VEP_Duretz18.txt`

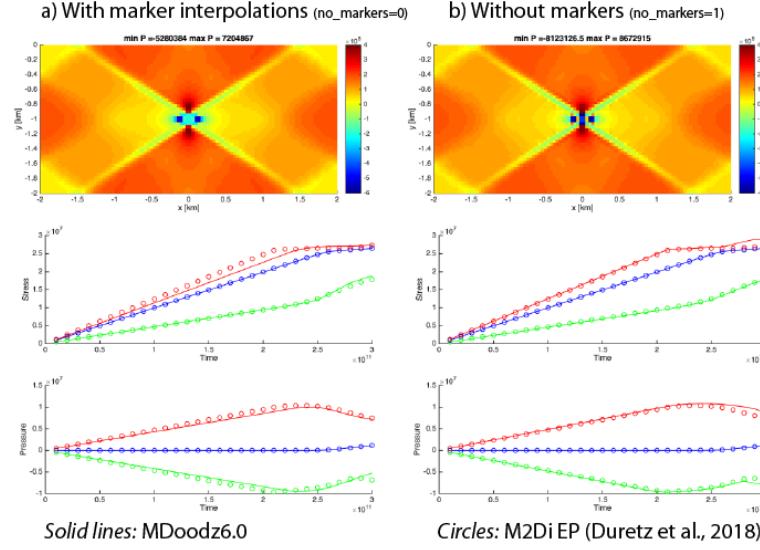


Figure 0.17: Colourmap: Pressure field after 30 time steps. Models were run with and without marker interpolations.

0.12 Visco-elasticity-viscoplasticity with power-law rheology: Crustal-scale model

Setup file:

`CrustalShearBanding_GRL.txt`

Adjust regularisation viscosity of each phase with

`eta_vp = 1e21`

Compression:

`EpsBG<0`

and extension

`EpsBG>0`

0.13 Visco-elasticity-viscoplasticity with power-law rheology: Lithosphere-scale model

Setup file:

`LithoScale.txt`

0.13 Visco-elasticity-viscoplasticity with power-law rheology: Lithosphere-scale model

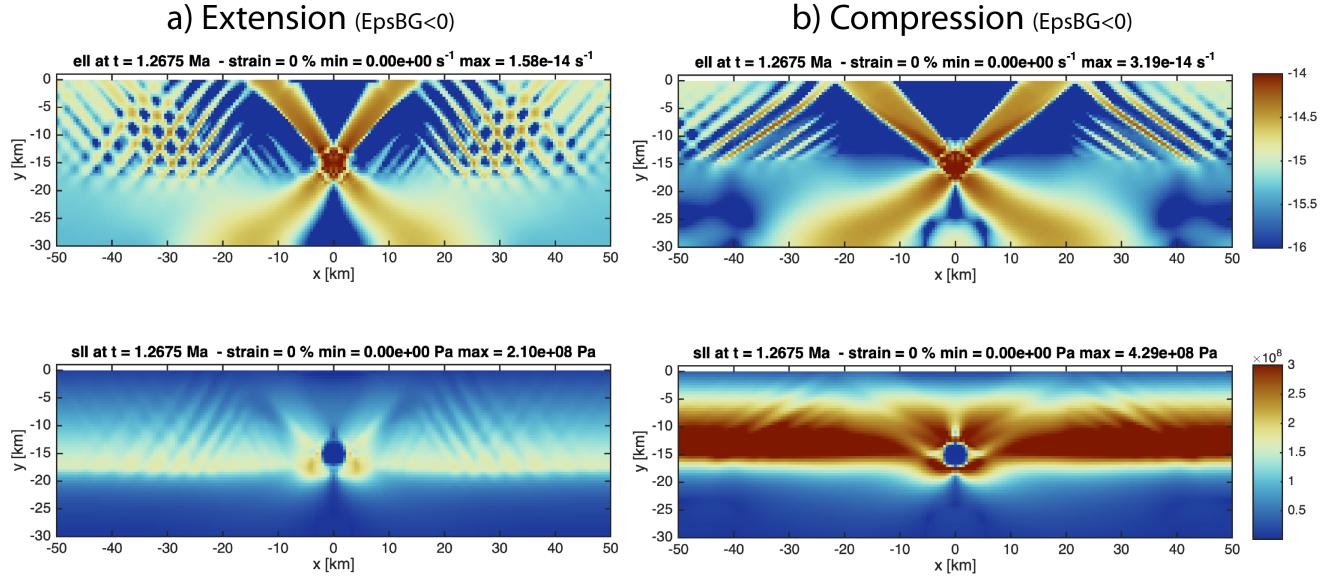


Figure 0.18: Strain rate and stress after 100 time steps in extension and compression.

Adjust regularisation viscosity of each phase with

```
eta_vp = 2e20
```

From now on conservative velocity interpolation scheme can be activated.

```
ConservInterp = 1
```

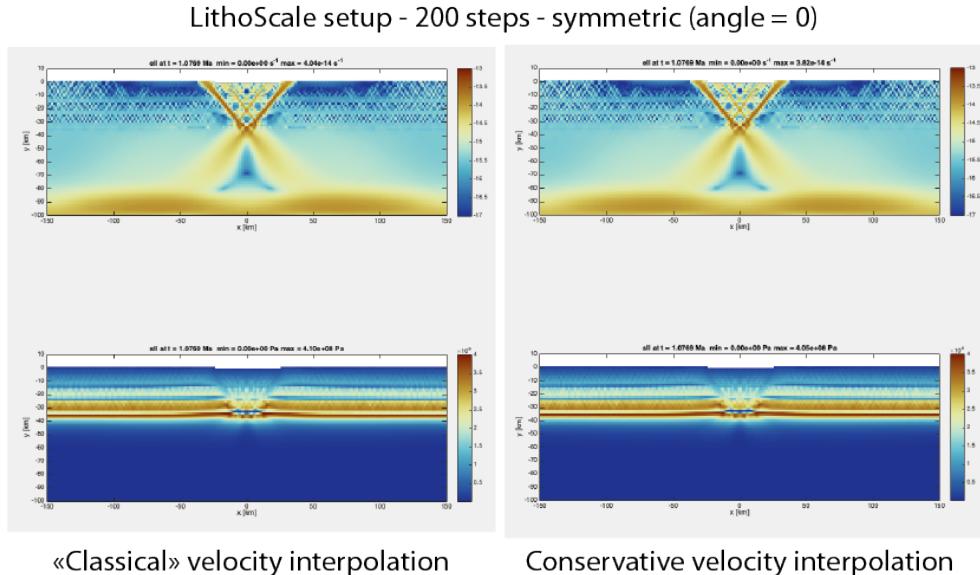


Figure 0.19: Strain rate and stress after 200 time steps with classical and conservative velocity interpolation schemes.

0.14 The rifting model of Chenin et al. (2020)

No viscoplasticity activated - therefore no global convergence to be expected.
 Setup file:

RiftingPaulineMD6.txt

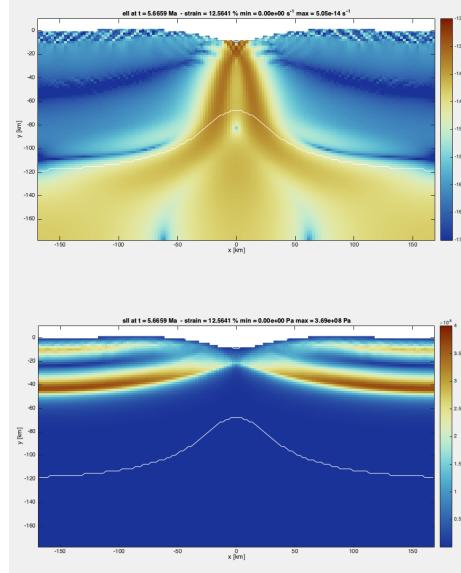


Figure 0.20: Strain rate and stress after 100 time steps.

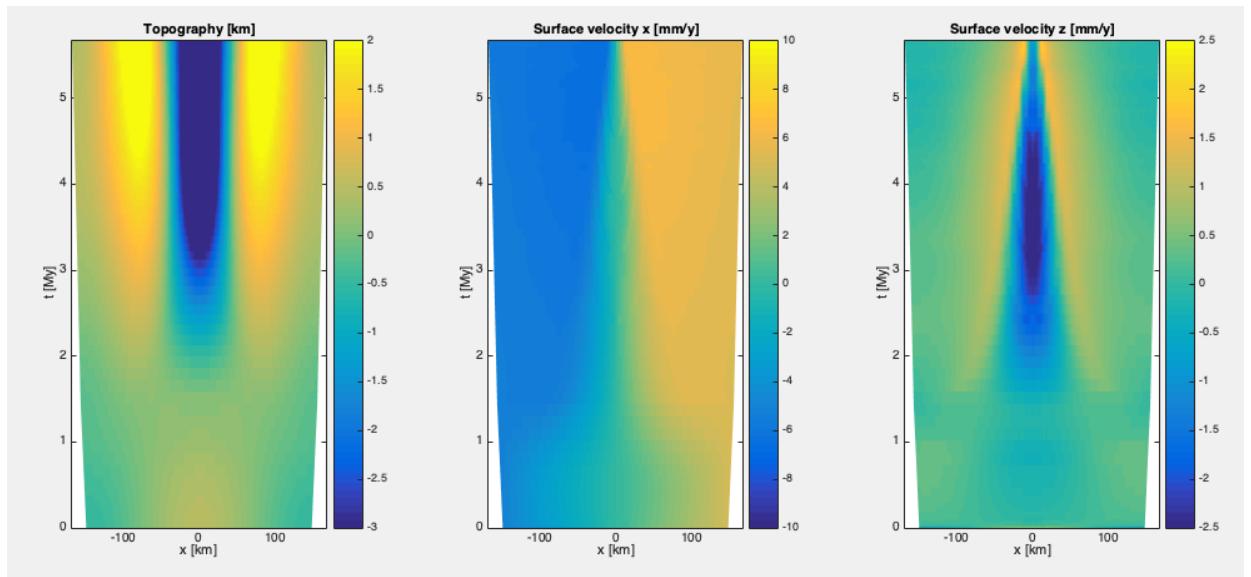


Figure 0.21: Topography and surface velocity after 100 time steps.

0.15 Basic computation with anisotropic viscosity, director vector and large strain

Evolution of stress while the orientation of the director vector rotates under simple shear.
Setup file:

`SimpleShearAnisoHomo.txt`

The visualisation was carried out using the specific script:

`ReadHDF5_Aniso.m`

This switch activates the dependance of the anisotropy factor on the finite strain.

```
aniso_fstrain = 1
```

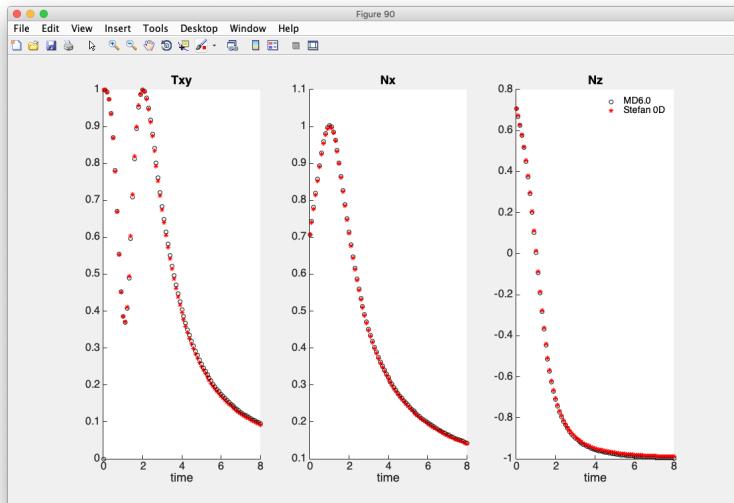


Figure 0.22: Homogeneous simple shear, 800 steps. Shear stress and director vector components. MD6.0 versus Stefan's 0D script.

Matlab Examples

0.1 Finite Strain ellipsoid and tensor and vector rotation

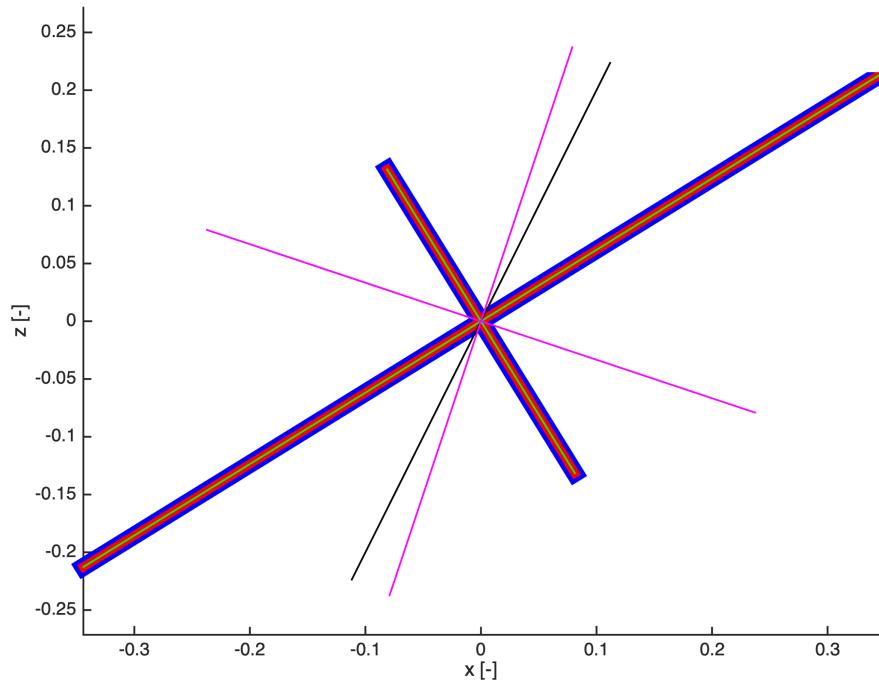


Figure 0.1: Simple shear deformation with $\gamma = 1.0$. Finite strain principal axis (thick lines). Rotated tensor principal axis (pink lines) originally oriented at 45 degrees. Rotated vector (black line) originally vertical.

Python Code Generation