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# Usage of MGIS in Manta: a case of study

*MFront User Meeting*

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# Outline

Introduction

The need for code generation

Conclusions and perspectives

Addendum



# Introduction



# About Manta



- Explicit dynamics for structures and compressible fluids
- Fluid / structure interactions
- Industrial applications
- Finite-elements, finite-volumes, sph, discrete element method
- ~40 years of development



- Generic tool for "implicit problems"
- Mainly geared for (non-linear) mechanics
- ... but also applied to incompressible fluids, electromagnetism, metallurgy, ...
- Industrial applications
- Finite-elements
- ~40 years of development

2030: industrial operation



- Next gen., HPC oriented
- Structure / compressible fluids / ... , interactions
- Industrial applications
- Every mesh-based method (FE, FV, HDG, ...)
- C++
- "automatic parallelism"
- Easy to maintain and evolve on the long term
- Open-source

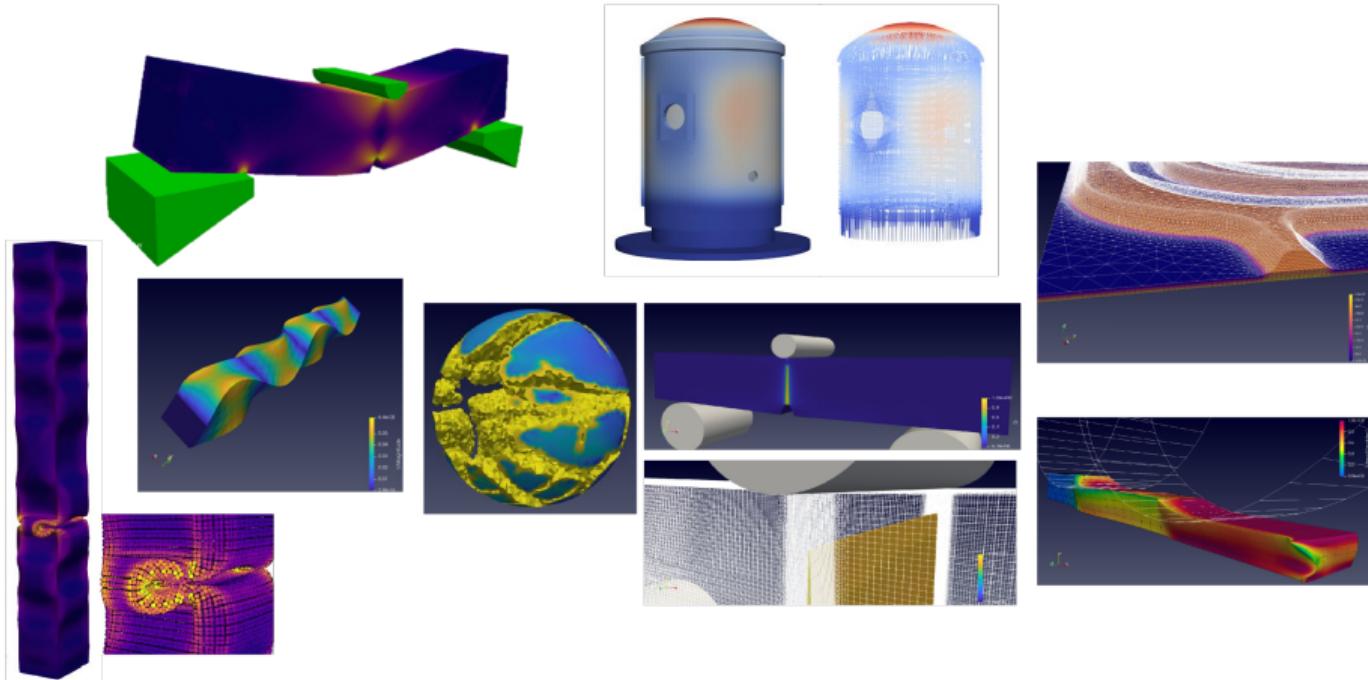
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- Manta is a new solver developed at CEA.



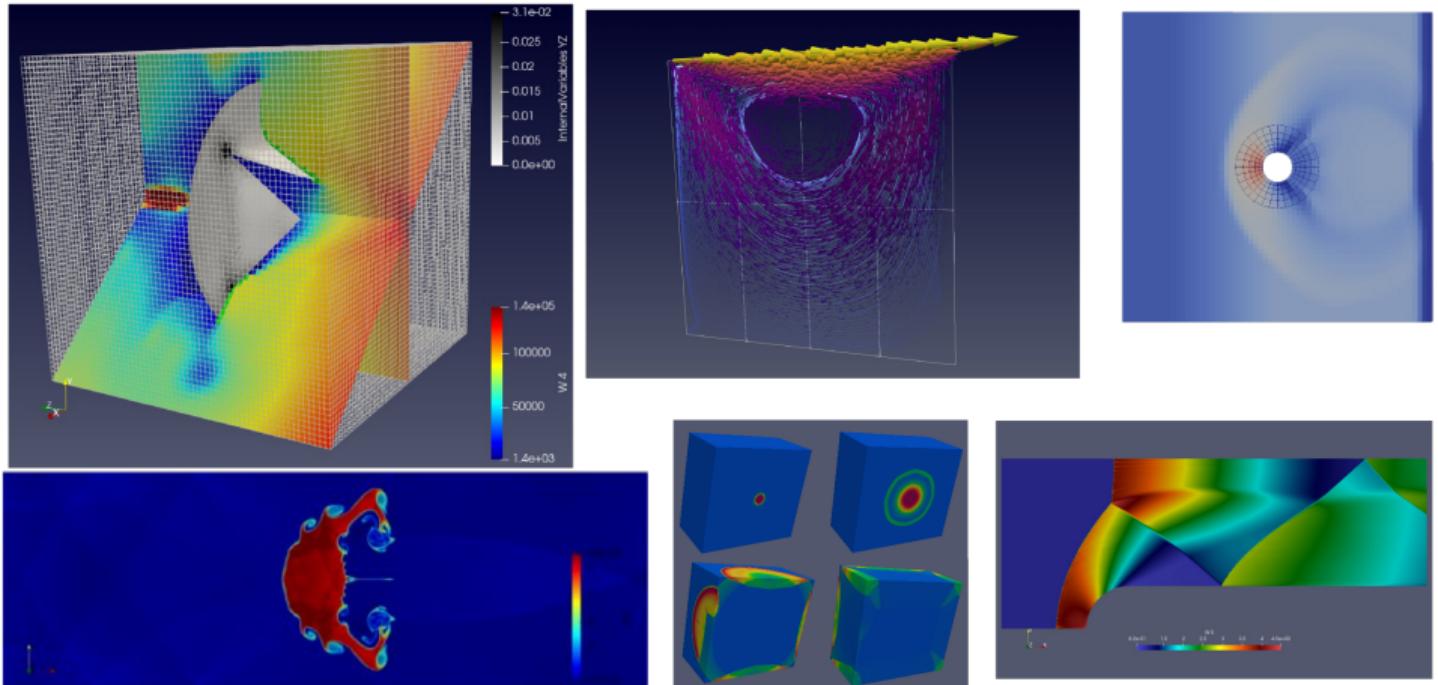


# An overview of available functionalities





## An overview of available functionalities - II





# A first example in python

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mechanics_model.add("SolidMaterial", material = "cube",
                     library  = "./libHyperElasticityBehaviours-generic.so",
                     behavior = "SaintVenantKirchhoffElasticity");
mechanics_model.add("ImposedDisplacement", boundary = "right",
                     component = "Ux", value = "ImposedDisplacementLoading")
...
ps.setModel(mechanics_model);
...
ps.addLoadingEvolution("ImposedDisplacementLoading", {0 : 0, 1 : 1e-2})
...
s = Simulation(ps, [0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1])
s.run()
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- Strong interaction with the behaviour thanks to MGIS.



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  - The imposed displacement can be given by a uniform loading, a loading resoluting from data interpolation by kriging, another model (FSI), another application coupled by ICoCo, etc..
  - This abstract feature has a small impact on the performances on CPUs. On GPUs, this may be a completely different story.



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  - targets code coupling, thanks to the ICoCo standard.
  - aims at being simple to use, focused on the physics, documented, verified and stable in time.



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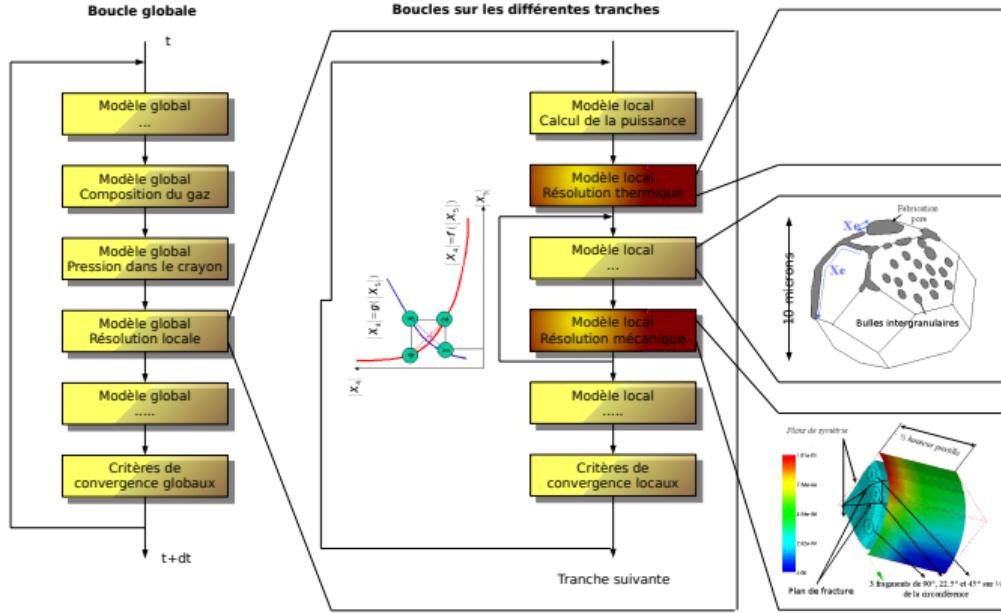


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  - In general, properties and behaviours are generated by MFront.
- Internally, bricks must participate to the dependency management algorithm and generate appropriate *formulations*.



# Focus on a coupling scheme



- in Manta, the user will be able to build arbitrary complex coupling schemes, with accelerators, convergence criteria, etc..



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- The `core` layer is used to create the plugins.
- Plugins are not covered by the stability guarantee of the end-user API.



# The first example revisited

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...
auto c = LoopCoupling(1)
c.add(mechanics_model)
ps.setCouplingScheme(c);

...
ps.addLoadingEvolution("ImposedDisplacementLoading", {0 : 0, 1 : 1e-2})
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s = Simulation(ps, [0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1])
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```

- Explicit declaration of the coupling scheme.



## Other commented examples

- Nonlinear heat transfer.
- Notched bar (ssna303).



# The need for code generation



## Toward code generation

$$\vec{j} = q (T - T_{\infty}) \vec{n}$$

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  - The plugin is 443 lines long (with comments), mostly for the brick which handles the dependency management algorithms and lot of internal details.
  - The physically relevant part is only 6% of the total number of lines.
  - The rest is only boilerplate.



# A (imaginative)-example of an MFront-like input file

```
@DSL ModelBrick{  
    location : "boundaries",  
    method: "fem",  
    jacobian: true  
    configuration: current  
};  
  
@Unknown temperature T;  
T.setGlossaryName("Temperature");  
  
@MaterialProperty real h;  
@ExternalStateVariable temperature T_inf;  
  
@ShapeFunctions N;  
  
@Integrator{  
    // the integration point weight is automatically defined  
    R = h * (T - T_inf) * N * w;  
    dR_dT = h * N * N.transpose() * w;  
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- This is the minimal information required to build the plugin in a MFront-like input file.



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  - Moreover,  $dR_dT$  could be computed by automatic differentiation.
  - This plugin shall be compiled Just-in-time to exploit the characteristics of the  $h$  and  $T_\infty$ .



# A (imaginative)-example of a mixed UFL/MFront-like input file

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  - OpenGeoSys, code\_aster, ASet, etc... ?



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T.setGlossaryName("Temperature");  
@TrialFunction temperature Th;  
  
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@ExternalStateVariable temperature T_inf;  
  
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    R = h * (T - T_inf) * Th * ds;  
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- Ideally, one would like to combine tightly UFL [1, 6] and MFront:
  - UFL is currently limited to FEM and DG.
  - HDG and VEM could theoretically be obtained from the Hu-Washizu variational formulation [4, 5]
- This tool would considerably reduce Manta's maintainance and ease supporting new numerical techniques (matrix-free solvers) or architectures (GPUs).
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- This may be the end of MFS if we know it



# Conclusions and perspectives



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- Manta will be a sandbox for many ideas related to MFront and MGIS, notably for JIT compilation and code-generation
  - The tools developed will be designed to be usable by other solvers, just like MFront is.



# Avalaible positions

- Two interships:
  - Implementation and verification of damage gradient models in Manta using the finite element method (FEM) and the Hybrid High Order method: application to PWR nuclear fuel element.
  - Development of new boundary conditions and verification of Manta for the simulation of nuclear fuel elements.
- Two PHD positions (october 2024):
  - Damage gradients models discretized by the Hybrid High Order method: adaptative mesh refinement and transition between damage and cracks.
    - with O. Fandeur, O. Jamond, S. Feld-Payet and J. Besson as supervisors.
  - JIT Automated generation of complex kernels for nonlinear multiphysics simulations.
    - with O. Jamond, B. Marchand and P. Kerfriden as supervisors.



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Thanks for your attention ! Any questions?



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