First draft Moving Mesh documentation

AJR

October 1, 2021

Contents

1 mm1dBurgersExample: example of moving patches for Burgers' PDE

The code here shows one way to get started: a user's script may have the following three steps (left-right arrows denote function recursion).

1. configPatches1
2. ode15s integrator ↔ mmPatchSys1 ↔ user's PDE
3. process results

The simulation seems perfectly happy for the patches to move so that they overlap in the shock! and then separate again as the shock decays.

Establish global patch data struct to point to and interface with a function coding Burgers' PDE: to be solved on 1-periodic domain, with fifteen patches, spectral interpolation couples the patches, each patch of half-size ratio 0.2, and with five microscale points forming each patch. Prefer EdgyInt as we suspect it performs better for moving meshes.

```
clear all
global patches
patches = configPatches1(@mmBurgersPDE,[0 1], nan, 15, 0, 0.2, 5 ...
    ,'EdgyInt',true);
patches.mmTime=0.8;
patches.Xlim=[0 1];
```

The above two amendments to `patches` should eventually be part of the configuration function.

Decide the moving mesh time parameter Here for $\epsilon = 0.02$.

- Would be best if the moving mesh was no stiffer than the stiffest microscale sub-patch mode. These would both be the zig-zag modes.
  - Here the mesh PDE is $X_t = (N^2/\tau)X_{jj}$ so its zig-zag mode decays with rate $4N^2/\tau$.
  - Here the patch width is $h = 0.2/15 = 1/75$, and so the microscale step is $\delta = h/4 = 1/300$. Hence the diffusion $u_t = \epsilon u_{xx}$ has zig-zag mode decaying at rate $4\epsilon/\delta^2$.

  So, surely best to have $4N^2/\tau \lesssim 4\epsilon/\delta^2$, that is, $\tau \gtrsim N^2\delta^2/\epsilon \approx 0.1$.

- But also we do not want the slowest modes of the moving mesh to obfuscate the system's macroscale modes—the macroscale zig-zag.
  - The slowest moving mesh mode has wavenumber in j of $2\pi/N$, and hence rate of decay $(N^2/\tau)(2\pi/N)^2 = 4\pi^2/\tau$.
  - The fastest zig-zag mode of the system $U_t = \epsilon U_{xx}$ on step H has decay rate $4\epsilon/H^2$.

  So best if $4\pi^2/\tau \gtrsim 4\epsilon/H^2$, that is, $\tau \lesssim \pi^2H^2/\epsilon \approx 2$.

  (Computations indicate need $\tau < 0.8$??)

Simulate in time Set usual sinusoidal initial condition. Add some microscale randomness that decays within time of 0.01, but also seeds slight macroscale variations.

```
u0 = 0.3+sin(2*pi*patches.x)+0.0*randn(size(patches.x));
N = size(patches.x,4)
D0 = zeros(N,1);
%ud=mmPatchSys1(0,[D0;u0(:)],patches);
%return
```

Simulate in time using a standard stiff integrator and the interface function `mmPatchSys1()` (Section 2).

```
tic
[ts,us] = ode15s(@mmPatchSys1,linspace(0,0.8),[D0;u0(:)]);
cpuTime = toc
```

Plots Choose whether to save some plots, or not.

```
global OurCf2eps
OurCf2eps = false;
```

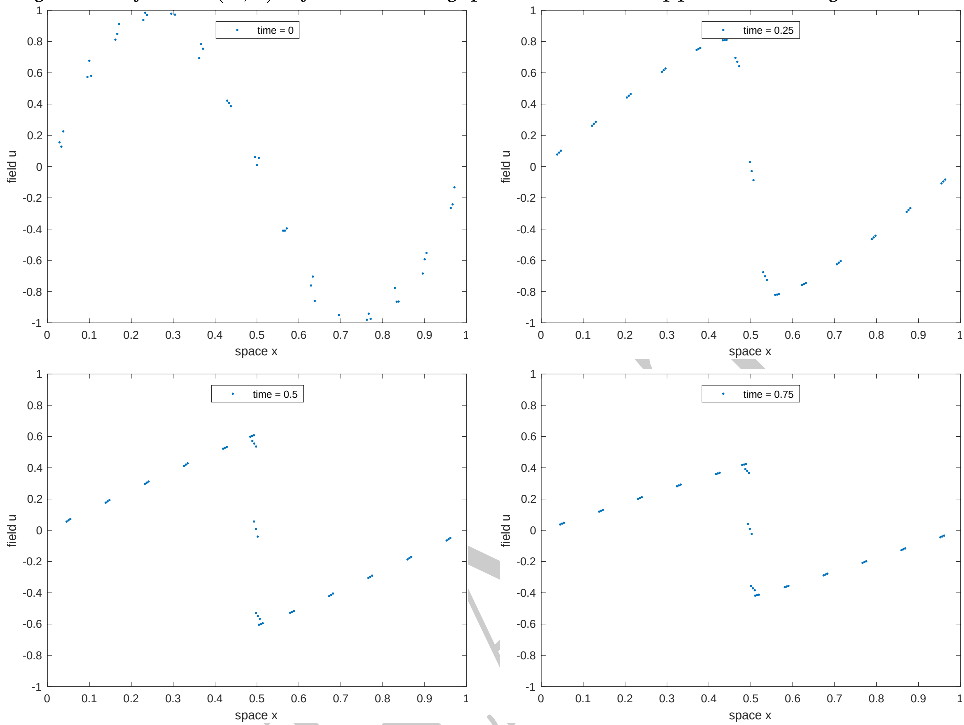
Plot the movement of the mesh, the centre of each patch, as a function of time: spatial domain horizontal, and time vertical.

```
figure(1),clf
Ds=us(:,1:N);
Xs=shiftdim(mean(patches.x),2);
plot(Xs+Ds,ts), ylabel('time t'),xlabel('space x')
title('Burgers PDE: patch locations over time')
ifOurCf2eps([mfilename 'Mesh'])
```

Animate the simulation using only the microscale values interior to the patches: set x-edges to `nan` to leave the gaps. Figure 1 illustrates an example simulation in time generated by the patch scheme applied to Burgers' PDE.

```
uLim=[min(u0(:)) max(u0(:))]
us=us(:,N+1:end).';
us(abs(us)>2)=nan;
x0s=squeeze(patches.x); x0s([1 end],:)=nan;
%% section break to ease rerun of animation
figure(2),clf
```

Figure 1: field $u(x,t)$ of the moving patch scheme applied to Burgers' PDE.




```
for i=1:length(ts)
  xs=x0s+Ds(i,:);
  if i==1,  hpts=plot(xs(:),us(:,i),'.');
       ylabel('field u'), xlabel('space x')
       axis([0 1 uLim])
  else set(hpts,'XData',xs(:),'YData',us(:,i));
  end
  legend(['time = ' num2str(ts(i),2)],'Location','north')
  if rem(i,31)==1, ifOurCf2eps([mfilename num2str(i)]), end
  pause(0.09)
end
%%
```

Spectrum of the moving patch system Compute the spectrum based upon the linearisation about some state: $u =$ constant with $D = 0$ are equilibria;

otherwise the computation is about a 'quasi-equilibrium' on the 'fast-time'.

```
u0 = 0.1+0*sin(2*pi*patches.x);
u0 = [zeros(N,1); u0(:)];
f0 = mmPatchSys1(0,u0);
normf0=norm(f0)
```

But we must only use the dynamic variables, so let's find where they are.

```
xs=patches.x; xs([1 end],:,:,:)=nan;
i=find(~isnan( [zeros(N,1);xs(:)] ));
nJac=length(i)
```

Construct Jacobian with numerical differentiation.

```
deltau=1e-7;
Jac=nan(nJac);
for j=1:nJac
    uj=u0; uj(i(j))=uj(i(j))+deltau;
    fj = mmPatchSys1(0,uj);
    Jac(:,j)=(fj(i)-f0(i))/deltau;
end
```

Compute and plot the spectrum with non-linear axis scaling (Figure 2).

```
eval=-sort(-eig(Jac))
figure(3),clf
hp=plot(real(eval),imag(eval),'.');
xlabel('Re\lambda'), ylabel('Im\lambda')
quasiLogAxes(hp,10,1)
ifOurCf2eps([mfilename 'Spec'])
```

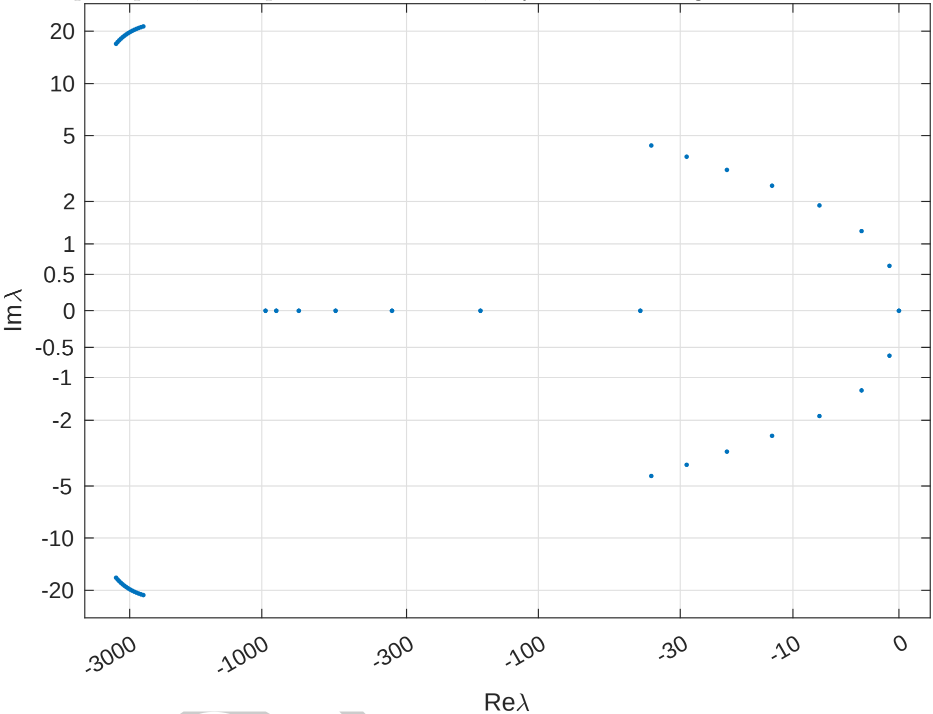
Fin.

1.1 mmBurgersPDE(): Burgers PDE inside a moving mesh of patches

For the evolving scalar field $u(t,x)$, we code a microscale discretisation of Burgers' PDE $u_t = \epsilon u_{xx} - uu_x$, for say $\epsilon = 0.02$, when the patches of microscale lattice move with various velocities V.

```
function ut = mmBurgersPDE(t,u,M,patches)
epsilon = 0.02;
```

Figure 2: spectrum of the moving mesh Burgers' system (about $u = 0.1$). The four clusters are: right, macroscale Burgers' PDE *(complex conjugate pairs); left complex pairs, sub-patch* PDE *modes; left real, moving mesh modes.*



Generic input/output variables

- `t` (scalar) current time—not used here as the PDE has no explicit time dependence (autonomous).
- `u` ($n \times 1 \times 1 \times N$) field values on the patches of microscale lattice.
- `M` a struct of the following components.
  - `V` ($1 \times 1 \times 1 \times N$) moving velocity of the jth patch.
  - `D` ($1 \times 1 \times 1 \times N$) displacement of the jth patch from the fixed spatial positions stored in `patches.x`—not used here as the PDE has no explicit space dependence (homogeneous).
- `patches` struct of patch configuration information.

- `ut` $(n\times 1\times 1\times N)$ output computed values of the time derivatives Du/Dt on the patches of microscale lattice.

Here there is only one field variable, and one in the ensemble, so for simpler coding of the PDE we squeeze them out (no need to reshape when via `mmPatchSys1`).

```
  u=squeeze(u);       % omit singleton dimensions
  V=shiftdim(M.V,2); % omit two singleton dimens
```

Burgers PDE In terms of the moving derivative $Du/Dt := u_t + V u_x$ the PDE becomes $Du/Dt = \epsilon u_{xx} + (V-u)u_x$. So code for every patch that $\dot u_{ij} = \frac{\epsilon}{h^2}(u_{i+1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i-1,j}) + (V_j - u_{ij})\frac{1}{2h}(u_{i+1,j} - u_{i-1,j})$ at all interior lattice points.

```
  dx=diff(patches.x(1:2)); % microscale spacing
  i=2:size(u,1)-1;  % interior points in patches
  ut=nan+u;         % preallocate output array
  ut(i,:) = epsilon*diff(u,2)/dx^2 ...
      +(V-u(i,:)).*(u(i+1,:)-u(i-1,:))/(2*dx);
end
```

2 mmPatchSys1(): interface 1D space of moving patches to time integrators

To simulate in time with moving 1D spatial patches we need to interface a user's time derivative function with time integration routines such as `ode23` or `PIRK2`. This function `mmPatchSys1()` provides an interface. Patch edge values are determined by macroscale interpolation of the patch-centre or edge values. Microscale heterogeneous systems may be accurately simulated with this function via appropriate interpolation. Communicate patch-design variables (**??**) either via the global struct `patches` or via an optional third argument (except that this last is required for parallel computing of `spmd`).

```
function dudt = mmPatchSys1(t,u,patches)
if nargin<3, global patches, end
```

Input

- `u` is a vector of length `nPatch`+`nSubP`·`nVars`·`nEnsem`·`nPatch` where there are `nVars`·`nEnsem` field values at each of the points in the `nSubP`×`nPatch` grid, and because of the moving mesh there are an additional `nPatch` patch displacement values at its start.
- `t` is the current time to be passed to the user's time derivative function.
- `patches` a struct set by `configPatches1()` with the following information used here.
  - `.fun` is the name of the user's function `fun(t,u,M,patches)` that computes the time derivatives on the patchy lattice, where the jth patch moves at velocity $M.V_j$ and at current time is displaced $M.D_j$ from the fixed reference position in `.x`. The array `u` has size `nSubP` × `nVars` × `nEnsem` × `nPatch`. Time derivatives should be computed into the same sized array, then herein the patch edge values are overwritten by zeros.
  - `.x` is `nSubP` × 1 × 1 × `nPatch` array of the spatial locations x_i of the microscale grid points in every patch. Currently it *must* be an equi-spaced lattice on both macro- and microscales ??
  - `.Xlim` is two element vector of the (periodic) spatial domain within which the patches are placed.

Output

- `dudt` is a vector of of time derivatives, but with patch edge-values set to zero. It is of total length `nPatch` + `nSubP` · `nVars` · `nEnsem` · `nPatch`.

Alternative estimates of derivatives The moving mesh depends upon estimates of the second derivative of macroscale fields. Traditionally these are obtained from the macroscale variations in the fields. But with the patch scheme we can also estimate from the sub-patch fields. As yet we have little idea which is better. So here code three alternatives depending upon

```
subpatDerivs = 2;
```

- `subpatDerivs=0`, implements classic moving mesh algorithm obtaining estimates of the 2nd derivative at each patch from the macroscale inter-patch field—the moving shock is does not appear well represented (what about more patches?);

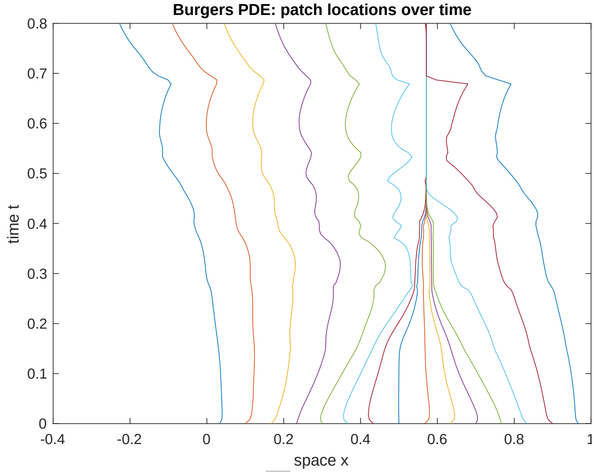


Figure 3: patch locations as a function of time for the case `subpatDerivs` $=0$*: these locations form a macroscale moving mesh. The shock here should be moving but appears to get pinned. These three are for* $u_0 = 0.3 + \sin(2\pi x)$*, spectral interpolation, mesh* $\tau = 0.8$ *.*

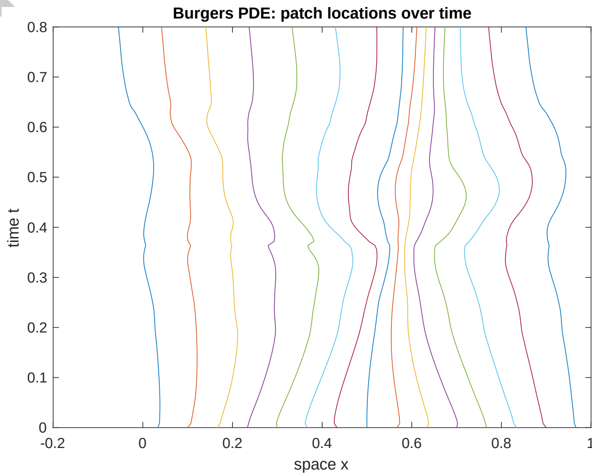


Figure 4: patch locations as a function of time for the case `subpatDerivs` $=2$*: these locations form a macroscale moving mesh. The shock here moves nicely, and the patches do not appear to overlap (much, or at all??). But what happens at time 0.4??*

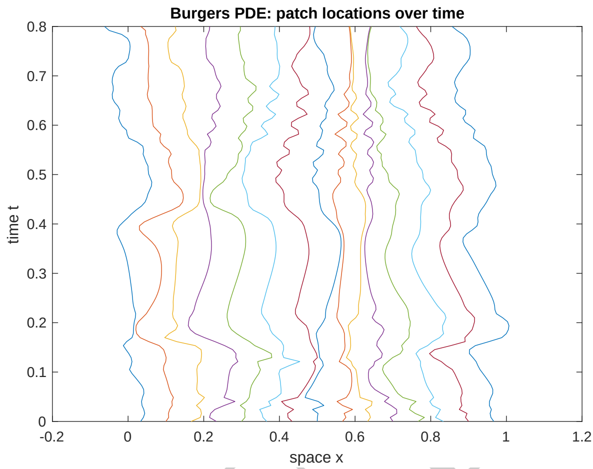


Figure 5: patch locations as a function of time for the case `subpatDerivs` = 1*: these locations form a macroscale moving mesh. The moving macroscale mesh of patches has some wacko oscillatory instability!*

- `subpatDerivs=2`, obtains estimates of the 2nd derivative at each patch from the microscale sub-patch field (potentially subject to round-off problems)—but appears to track the shock OK;
- `subpatDerivs=1`, estimates the first derivative from the microscale sub-patch field (I expect round-off negligible), and then using macroscale differences to estimate the 2nd derivative at points mid-way between patches—seems to be subject to weird mesh oscillations.

Preliminaries Extract the `nPatch` displacement values from the start of the vectors of evolving variables. Reshape the rest as the fields `u` in a 4D-array, and sets the edge values from macroscale interpolation of centre-patch values. ?? describes `patchEdgeInt1()`.

```
nx= size(patches.x,1);
N = size(patches.x,4);
M.D = reshape(u(1:N),[1 1 1 N]);
u = patchEdgeInt1(u(N+1:end),patches);
```

Moving mesh velocity Developing from standard moving meshes for PDEs (Budd et al. 2009, Huang & Russell 2010, e.g.), we follow Maclean, Bunder, Kevrekidis & Roberts (2021). There exists a set of macro-scale mesh points $X_j(t) := X_j^0 + D_j(t)$ (at the centre) of each patch with associated field values, say $U_j(t) := \overline{u_{ij}(t)}$.

```
X = mean(patches.x,1)+M.D;
if subpatDerivs==0, U = mean(u,1); end
```

Then for every patch j we set $H_j := X_{j+1} - X_j$ for periodic patch indices j

```
j=1:N; jp=[2:N 1]; jm=[N 1:N-1];
H = X(:,:,:,jp)-X(:,:,:,j);
H(N) = H(N)+diff(patches.Xlim);
```

we discretise a moving mesh PDE for node locations X_j with field values U_j via the second derivative w.r.t. x, estimated by

$$U_j'' := \frac{2}{H_j + H_{j-1}} \left[\frac{U_{j+1} - U_j}{H_j} - \frac{U_j - U_{j-1}}{H_{j-1}} \right]. \tag{1a}$$

Here `U2` $:= U_j''$,

```
switch subpatDerivs
case 0
U2 = ( (U(:,:,:,jp)-U(:,:,:,j))./H(:,:,:,j) ...
      -(U(:,:,:,j)-U(:,:,:,jm))./H(:,:,:,jm) ...
     )*2./(H(:,:,:,j)+H(:,:,:,jm));
```

Alternatively, use the sub-patch field to determine the second derivatives. It should be more accurate, unless round-off error becomes significant. However, it may focus too much on the microscale, and not enough on the macroscale variation.

- In the case of non-edgy interpolation, since we here use near edge-values, the derivative is essentially a numerical derivative of the interpolation scheme.

- In the case of edgy-interpolation, *and* if periodic heterogeneous microstructure, then we must have an *even number of periods* in every patch so that the second differences steps are done over a whole number of micro-scale periods.

```
case 2
  idel=floor((nx-1)/2);
  dx=diff(patches.x([1 idel+1]));
  U2=diff(u(1:idel:nx,:,:,:),2,1)/dx^2;
  if rem(nx,2)==0 % use average when even sub-patch points
    U2=( U2+diff(u(2:idel:nx,:,:,:),2,1)/dx^2 )/2;
  end%if nx even
```

Alternatively, use the sub-patch field to determine the first derivatives at each patch, and then a macroscale derivative to determine second derivative at mid-gaps inter-patch. The sub-patch first derivative is a numerical estimate of the derivative of the inter-patch interpolation scheme as it only uses edge-values, values which come directly from the patch interpolation scheme.

```
case 1
  dx = diff(patches.x([1 nx]));
  U2 = diff(u([1 nx],:,:,:),1)/dx;
  U2 = (U2(:,:,:,jp)-U2(:,:,:,j))./H(:,:,:,j);
end%switch subpatDerivs
```

Compute a norm over ensemble and all variables (arbitrarily?? chose the mean square norm here, so here `U2` denotes both 2nd derivative and the square, here `U2` $:= \|U_j\|^2$).

```
U2 = squeeze( mean(mean( abs(U2).^2 ,2),3) );
H = squeeze(H);
```

Having squeezed out all microscale information, the coefficient

$$\alpha := \max\left\{1\,,\left[\frac{1}{b-a}\sum_j H_{j-1}\frac{1}{2}\left(U_j''^{2/3}+U_{j-1}''^{\,2/3}\right)\right]^3\right\} \tag{1b}$$

Rather than $\max(1,\cdot)$ surely better to use something smooth like $\sqrt{1+\cdot^2}$??

```
if subpatDerivs==1 % mid-point integration
  alpha = sum( H.*U2.^(1/3) )/sum(H);
  else % trapezoidal integration
  alpha = sum( H(jm).*( U2(j).^(1/3)+U2(jm).^(1/3) ))/2/sum(H);
end%if
%alpha = max(1,alpha^3);
alpha = sqrt(1+alpha^6);
```

Then the importance function (alternatively at patches or at mid-gap inter-patch)

$$\rho_j := \left(1+\frac{1}{\alpha}U_j''^2\right)^{1/3}, \tag{1c}$$

```
rho = ( 1+U2/alpha ).^(1/3);
```

For every patch, we move all micro-grid points according to the following velocity of the notional macro-scale node of that patch:

$$V_j := \frac{dX_j}{dt} = \frac{(N-1)^2}{2\rho_j\tau}\left[(\rho_{j+1}+\rho_j)H_j - (\rho_j+\rho_{j-1})H_{j-1}\right]. \qquad (1d)$$

```
M.V = nan+M.D; % allocate storage
if subpatDerivs==1 % mid-point derivative
  M.V(:) = ( rho(j).*H(j) -rho(jm).*H(jm) ) ...
        ./(rho(j)+rho(jm)) *((N-1)^2*2/patches.mmTime);
  else % derivative of linear interpolation
  M.V(:) = ( (rho(jp)+rho(j)).*H(j) -(rho(j)+rho(jm)).*H(jm) ) ...
        ./rho(j) *((N-1)^2/2/patches.mmTime);
end%if
```

Control overlapping of patches? Surely cannot yet be done because the interpolation is in index space, so that adjoining patches generally have different field values interpolated to their edges. Need to interpolate in physical space in order to get the interpolated field to ‘merge’ adjoining patches.

Evaluate system differential equation Ask the user function for the advected time derivatives on the moving patches, overwrite its edge values with the dummy value of zero (since `ode15s` chokes on NaNs), then return to the user/integrator as a vector.

```
dudt=patches.fun(t,u,M,patches);
dudt([1 end],:,:,:) = 0;
dudt=[M.V(:); dudt(:)];
```

Fin.

3 `mm2dExample`: example of moving patches in 2D for nonlinear diffusion

The code here shows two ways to use moving patches in 2D. Plausible generalisations from the 1D code to this 2D code is the case `adhoc`. The alternative `Huang98` aims to implement the method of Huang & Russell (1998).

```
clear all
global theMethod
```

```
if 0, theMethod = 'adhoc',
else  theMethod = 'Huang98', end
```

However, `mmPatchSys2()` has far too many ad hoc assumptions, so fix those before exploring predictions here.

Establish global patch data struct to interface with a function coding the microscale. Prefer EdgyInt as we suspect it performs better for moving meshes. Using `nxy=3` means that there are no sub-patch modes, all modes are those of the macro-diffusion and the macro-mesh movement. There are $N_x + N_y$ zero eigenvalues associated with the mesh movement. And there are $N_x N_y$ slow eigenvalues of the diffusion (one of them looks like zero badly affected by round-off to be as big as 10^{-4} or so). So far we generally see the macro-diffusion is poorly perturbed by the mesh movement in that there are some diffusion modes with imaginary part up to five.

```
global patches
nxy=3 % =3 means no sub-patch dynamics
Nx=7, Ny=5
patches = configPatches2(@mmNonDiffPDE,[-3 3 -2 2], nan ...
    , [Nx Ny], 0, 0.1, nxy ,'EdgyInt',true);
patches.mmTime=0.03;
patches.Xlim=[-3 3 -2 2];
Npts = Nx*Ny;
```

The above two amendments to `patches` should eventually be part of the configuration function.

Decide the moving mesh time parameter

Spectrum of the moving patch system Compute the spectrum based upon the linearisation about some state: $u =$ constant with $D = 0$ are equilibria; otherwise the computation is about a 'quasi-equilibrium' on the 'fast-time'.

```
global ind, ind=2
evals=[];
patches.mmTime = patches.mmTime/0.95;
for iv=1:4
  patches.mmTime = 0.95*patches.mmTime;
%
u00 = 0.1
```

```
u0 = u00+sin(0*patches.x*pi/3+0*patches.y*pi/2);
u0([1 end],:,:)=nan;  u0(:,[1 end],:)=nan;
u0 = [zeros(2*Npts,1); u0(:)];
f0 = mmPatchSys2(0,u0);
normf0 = norm(f0)
%if normf0>1e-9, error('Jacobian: u0 is not equilibrium'),end
```

But we must only use the dynamic variables, so let's find where they are.

```
i=find(~isnan( u0(:) ));
nJac=length(i)
```

Construct Jacobian with numerical differentiation.

```
deltau=1e-7;
Jac=nan(nJac);
for j=1:nJac
    uj=u0; uj(i(j))=uj(i(j))+deltau;
    fj = mmPatchSys2(0,uj);
    Jac(:,j)=(fj(i)-f0(i))/deltau;
end
```

Compute and plot the spectrum with non-linear axis scaling (**??**).

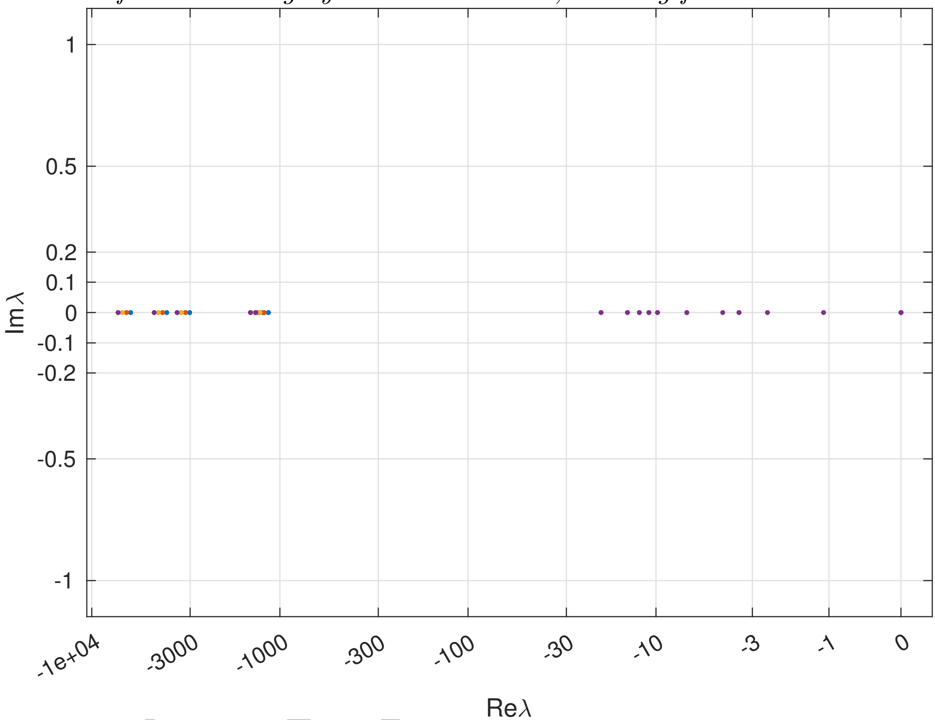
```
eval=eig(Jac);
[~,k]=sort(-real(eval));
eval=eval(k);
nZero = sum(abs(real(eval))<1e-3)
nSlow = sum(-100<real(eval))-nZero
%eSlowest = eval(1:30) %(0+(1:2:nSlow))
%eFast = eval([nZero+nSlow+1 end])
evals=[evals eval];
end%iv-loop
```

Plot spectrum Choose whether to save some plots, or not.

```
global OurCf2eps
OurCf2eps = false;
```

Draw spectrum on quasi-log axes.

Figure 6: spectrum of the adhoc *moving mesh 2D diffusion system (about $u = 0.1$). The clusters are: right real, macroscale diffusion modes with some neutral mesh deformations; left real, moving mesh and sub-patch modes. Coloured dots are 'trails' for τ reducing by 5% between each, starting from blue dots.*

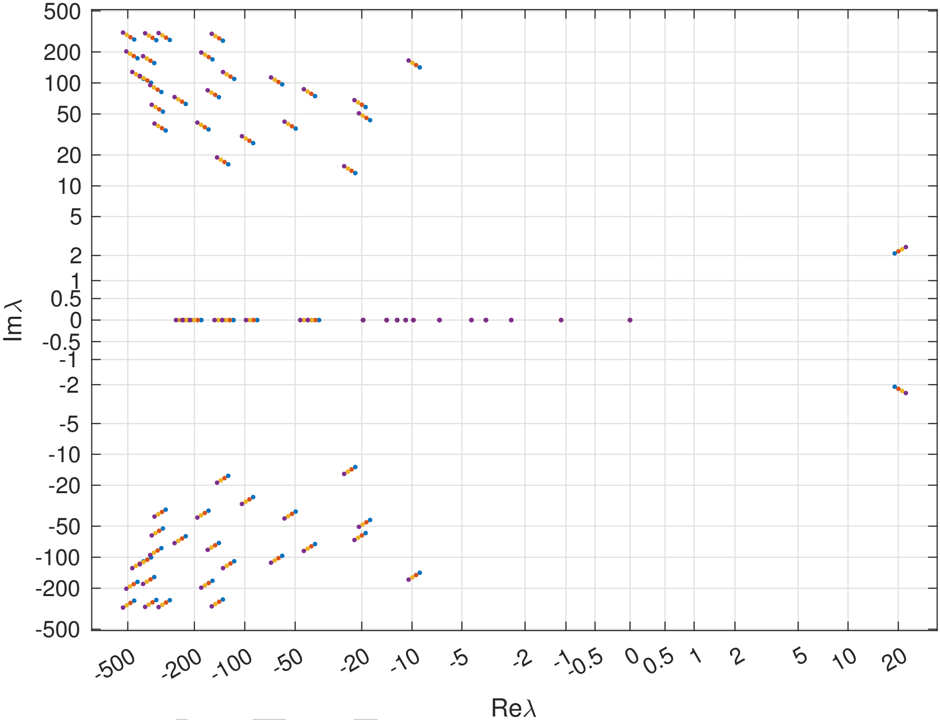



```
figure(3),clf
hp = plot(real(evals),imag(evals),'.');
xlabel('Re\lambda'), ylabel('Im\lambda')
quasiLogAxes(hp,1,1);
ifOurCf2eps([mfilename theMethod 'Spec'])
return%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

Simulate in time Set an initial condition of a perturbed-Gaussian using auto-replication of the spatial grid.

```
u0 = exp(-patches.x.^2-patches.y.^2);
u0 = 1+0*u0.*(0.9+0.0*rand(size(u0)));
D0 = zeros(2*Npts,1);
```

Figure 7: spectrum of the Huang98 *moving mesh 2D diffusion system (about* $u = 0.1$*). Currently there are badly unstable modes. The clusters are: ...... confused.*



Integrate in time to $t = 2$ using standard functions. In MATLAB `ode15s` would be natural as the patch scheme is naturally stiff, but `ode23` is quicker (Maclean, Bunder & Roberts 2021, Fig. 4). Ask for output at non-uniform times because the diffusion slows.

```
disp('Simulating nonlinear diffusion h_t=(h^3)_xx+(h^3)_yy')
tic
[ts,us] = ode23(@mmPatchSys2,2*linspace(0,1).^2,[D0;u0(:)]);
cpuTime = toc
```

Plots Extract data from time simulation. Be wary that the patch-edge values do not change from initial, so either set to `NaN`, or set via interpolation.

```
nTime=length(ts);
Ds=reshape(us(:,1:2*Npts).',1,1,Nx,Ny,2,nTime);
```

```
us=reshape(us(:,2*Npts+1:end).',nxy,nxy,Nx,Ny,nTime);
us([1 end],:,:,:)=nan; us(:,[1 end],:,:)=nan; % nan edges
```

Choose macro-mesh plot or micro-surf-patch plots.

```
if 1
```

Plot the movement of the mesh, with the field vertical, at the centre of each patch.

```
%% section marker for macro-mesh plot execution
figure(1),clf, colormap(0.8*hsv)
Us=shiftdim( mean(mean(us,1,'omitnan'),2,'omitnan') ,2);
Xs=shiftdim(mean(patches.x),4);
Ys=shiftdim(mean(patches.y),4);
for k=1:nTime
  Xk=Xs+shiftdim(Ds(:,:,:,:,1,k),2);
  Yk=Ys+shiftdim(Ds(:,:,:,:,2,k),2);
  if k==1,
    hand=mesh(Xk,Yk,Us(:,:,k));
    ylabel('space y'),xlabel('space x'),zlabel('mean field U')
    axis([patches.Xlim 0 1]), caxis([0 1])
    colorbar
    if 0, view(0,90) % vertical view
    else  view(-25,60) % 3D perspective
    end
  else
    set(hand,'XData',Xk,'YData',Yk ...
       ,'ZData',Us(:,:,k),'CData',Us(:,:,k))
  end
  legend(['time =' num2str(ts(k),4)],'Location','north')
  if rem(k,31)==1, ifOurCf2eps([mfilename theMethod num2str(k)]), end
  pause(0.05)
end% for each time
else%if macro-mesh or micro-surf
```

Plot the movement of the patches, with the field vertical in each patch.

```
%% section marker for patch-surf plot execution
figure(2),clf, colormap(0.8*hsv)
xs=reshape(patches.x,nxy,1,Nx,1);
```

```
ys=reshape(patches.y,1,nxy,1,Ny);
for k=1:nTime
  xk=xs+0*ys+Ds(:,:,:,:,1,k);
  yk=ys+0*xs+Ds(:,:,:,:,2,k);
  uk=reshape(permute(us(:,:,:,:,k),[1 3 2 4]),nxy*Nx,nxy*Ny);
  xk=reshape(permute(xk,[1 3 2 4]),nxy*Nx,nxy*Ny);
  yk=reshape(permute(yk,[1 3 2 4]),nxy*Nx,nxy*Ny);
  if k==1,
    hand=surf(xk,yk,uk);
    ylabel('space y'),xlabel('space x'),zlabel('field u(x,y,t)')
    axis([patches.Xlim 0 1]), caxis([0 1])
    colorbar
  else
    set(hand,'XData',xk,'YData',yk,'ZData',uk,'CData',uk)
  end
  legend(['time =' num2str(ts(k),4)],'Location','north')
%  if rem(k,31)==1, ifOurCf2eps([mfilename theMethod num2str(k)]), en
  pause(0.05)
end% for each time
%%
end%if macro-mesh or micro-surf
```

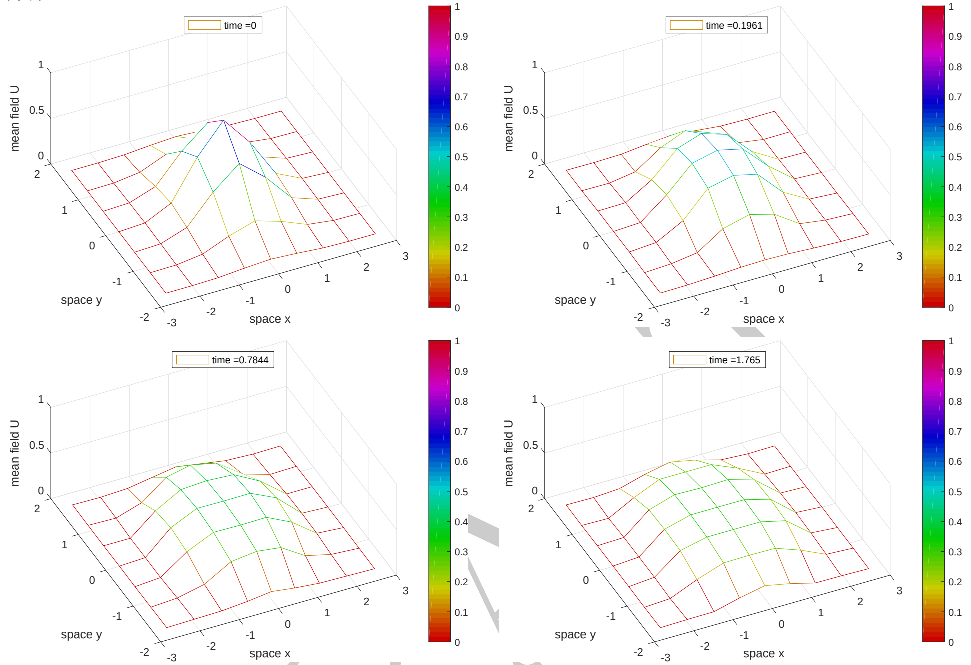
Fin.

3.1 mmNonDiffPDE(): (non)linear diffusion PDE inside moving patches

As a microscale discretisation of $u_t = \vec V\cdot\vec\nabla u+\nabla^2(u^3)$, code $\dot u_{ijkl} = \cdots + \frac{1}{\delta x^2}(u^3_{i+1,j,k,l}-2u^3_{i,j,k,l}+u^3_{i-1,j,k,l})+\frac{1}{\delta y^2}(u^3_{i,j+1,k,l}-2u^3_{i,j,k,l}+u^3_{i,j-1,k,l})$.

```
function ut = mmNonDiffPDE(t,u,M,patches)
  if nargin<3, global patches, end
  u = squeeze(u);         % reduce to 4D
  Vx = shiftdim(M.Vx,2); % omit two singleton dimens
  Vy = shiftdim(M.Vy,2); % omit two singleton dimens
  dx = diff(patches.x(1:2));  % microgrid spacing
  dy = diff(patches.y(1:2));
  i = 2:size(u,1)-1;  j = 2:size(u,2)-1;  % interior patch points
  ut = nan+u;  % preallocate output array
  ut(i,j,:,:) = ...
```

Figure 8: field $u(x,t)$ of the moving patch scheme applied to nonlinear diffusion PDE.




```
            +Vx.*(u(i+1,j,:,:)-u(i-1,j,:,:))/(2*dx) ...
            +Vy.*(u(i,j+1,:,:)-u(i,j-1,:,:))/(2*dy) ...
            +diff(u(:,j,:,:),2,1)/dx^2 ...
            +diff(u(i,:,:,:),2,2)/dy^2 ;
%            +diff(u(:,j,:,:).^3,2,1)/dx^2 ...
%            +diff(u(i,:,:,:).^3,2,2)/dy^2 ;
end
```

4 `mmPatchSys2()`: interface 2D space of moving patches to time integrators

Beware ad hoc assumptions In an effort to get started, I make some plausible generalisations from the 1D code to this 2D code, in the option `adhoc`. Also, I code the alternative `Huang98` which aims to implement the method of Huang & Russell (1998).

To simulate in time with 2D patches moving in space we need to interface a users time derivative function with time integration routines such as `ode23` or `PIRK2`. This function `mmPatchSys2()` provides an interface. Patch edge values are determined by macroscale interpolation of the patch-centre or edge values. Microscale heterogeneous systems may be accurately simulated with this function via appropriate interpolation. Communicate patch-design variables (**??**) either via the global struct `patches` or via an optional third argument (except that this last is required for parallel computing of `spmd`).

```
function dudt = mmPatchSys2(t,u,patches)
global theMethod % adhoc or Huang98
global ind % =1 for x-dirn and =2 for y-dirn testing Huang
if nargin<3, global patches, end
```

Input

- `u` is a vector of length $2 \cdot$ `prod(nPatch)` $+$ `prod(nSubP)` $\cdot$ `nVars` $\cdot$ `nEnsem` $\cdot$ `prod(nPatch)` where there are `nVars` $\cdot$ `nEnsem` field values at each of the points in the `nSubP(1)` $\times$ `nSubP(2)` $\times$ `nPatch(1)` $\times$ `nPatch(2)` grid.
- `t` is the current time to be passed to the user's time derivative function.
- `patches` a struct set by `configPatches2()` with the following information used here.
  - `.fun` is the name of the user's function `fun(t,u,M,patches)` that computes the time derivatives on the patchy lattice, where the (I,J)th patch moves at velocity $(M.Vx_I, M.Vy_J)$ and at current time is displaced $(M.Dx_I, M.Dy_J)$ from the fixed reference positions in `.x` and `.y`. The array `u` has size `nSubP(1)` $\times$ `nSubP(2)` $\times$ `nVars` $\times$ `nEsem` $\times$ `nPatch(1)` $\times$ `nPatch(2)`. Time derivatives must be computed into the same sized array, although herein the patch edge-values are overwritten by zeros.
  - `.x` is `nSubP(1)` $\times 1 \times 1 \times 1$`nPatch(1)` $\times 1$ array of the spatial locations x_i of the microscale (i,j)-grid points in every patch. Currently it *must* be an equi-spaced lattice on both macro- and micro-scales??
  - `.y` is similarly $1 \times$ `nSubP(2)` $\times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times$ `nPatch(2)` array of the spatial locations y_j of the microscale (i,j)-grid points in every patch. Currently it *must* be an equi-spaced lattice on both macro- and micro-scales.
  - `.Xlim` ??

Output

- `dudt` is a vector/array of of time derivatives, but with patch edge-values set to zero. It is of total length $2 \cdot$ `prod(nPatch)` $+$ `prod(nSubP)` $\cdot$ `nVars` $\cdot$ `nEnsem` $\cdot$ `prod(nPatch)` and the same dimensions as `u`.

Extract the $2 \cdot$ `prod(nPatch)` displacement values from the start of the vectors of evolving variables. Reshape the rest as the fields `u` in a 6D-array, and sets the edge values from macroscale interpolation of centre-patch values. **??** describes `patchEdgeInt2()`.

```
Nx = size(patches.x,5);
Ny = size(patches.y,6);
nM = Nx*Ny;
M.Dx = reshape(u(    1:nM   ),[1 1 1 1 Nx Ny]);
M.Dy = reshape(u(nM+1:2*nM),[1 1 1 1 Nx Ny]);
u = patchEdgeInt2(u(2*nM+1:end),patches);
```

Moving mesh velocity Developing from standard moving meshes for PDEs (Budd et al. 2009, Huang & Russell 2010, e.g.), we follow Maclean, Bunder, Kevrekidis & Roberts (2021), and generalise to 2D according to the algorithm of Huang & Russell (1998), and also ad hoc. Here the patch indices I, J play the role of mesh variables ξ, η of Huang & Russell (1998). There exists a set of macro-scale mesh points $\vec X_{IJ}(t) := \big(X_{IJ}(t)\,, Y_{IJ}(t)\big) := \big(X^0_{IJ} + Dx_{IJ}(t)\,, Y^0_{IJ} + Dy_{IJ}(t)\big)$ (at the centre) of each patch with associated field values, say $U_{IJ}(t) := \overline{u_{ijIJ}(t)}$. Also, remove microscale dimensions from the front of these macro-mesh arrays, so `X,Y` are 2D, and `U` is 4D.

```
X = shiftdim( mean(patches.x,1)+M.Dx ,4);
Y = shiftdim( mean(patches.y,2)+M.Dy ,4);
U = shiftdim( mean(mean(u,1,'omitnan'),2,'omitnan') ,2);
```

Then for every patch (I, J) we set ?? := the qth spatial component of the step to the next patch in the pth index direction, for periodic patch indices (I, J). Throughout, use appended `r,u` to denote mesh-midpoint quantities at $I + \frac{1}{2}$ and $J + \frac{1}{2}$, respectively, and use `_I,_J` to respectively denote differences in the macro-mesh indices I, J which then estimate derivatives in the mesh parameters, $\partial/\partial\xi$ and $\partial/\partial\eta$, respectively.

```
I=1:Nx; Ip=[2:Nx 1]; Im=[Nx 1:Nx-1];
J=1:Ny; Jp=[2:Ny 1]; Jm=[Ny 1:Ny-1];
```

```
Xr_I = X(Ip,J)-X(I,J); % propto dX/dxi
Yr_I = Y(Ip,J)-Y(I,J); % propto dY/dxi
Xu_J = X(I,Jp)-X(I,J); % propto dX/deta
Yu_J = Y(I,Jp)-Y(I,J); % propto dY/deta
Xr_I(Nx,:) = Xr_I(Nx,:)+diff(patches.Xlim(1:2));
Yu_J(:,Ny) = Yu_J(:,Ny)+diff(patches.Xlim(3:4));
```

4.1 ad hoc attempt

```
switch theMethod
case 'adhoc'
```

Temporarily shift the macro-mesh info into dimensions 3 and 4:

```
Xr_I = shiftdim(Xr_I,-2);  Yr_I = shiftdim(Yr_I,-2);
Xu_J = shiftdim(Xu_J,-2);  Yu_J = shiftdim(Yu_J,-2);
```

We discretise a moving mesh PDE for node locations (X_{IJ}, Y_{IJ}) with field values U_{IJ} via the second derivatives estimates ??

$$U_j'' := \frac{2}{H_j + H_{j-1}} \left[\frac{U_{j+1} - U_j}{H_j} - \frac{U_j - U_{j-1}}{H_{j-1}} \right]. \tag{2a}$$

First, compute first derivatives at $(I + \frac{1}{2}, J)$ and $(I, J + \frac{1}{2})$ respectively—these are derivatives in the macro-mesh directions, incorrectly scaled.

```
Ux = (U(:,:,Ip,J)-U(:,:,I,J))./Xr_I(:,:,I,J);
Uy = (U(:,:,I,Jp)-U(:,:,I,J))./Yu_J(:,:,I,J);
```

Second, compute second derivative matrix, without assuming symmetry because the derivatives in space are not quite the same as the derivatives in indices. The mixed derivatives are at $(I + \frac{1}{2}, J + \frac{1}{2})$, so average to get at patch locations.

```
Uxx = ( Ux(:,:,I,J)-Ux(:,:,Im,J) )*2./(Xr_I(:,:,I,J)+Xr_I(:,:,Im,J));
Uyy = ( Uy(:,:,I,J)-Uy(:,:,I,Jm) )*2./(Yu_J(:,:,I,J)+Yu_J(:,:,I,Jm));
Uyx = ( Uy(:,:,Ip,J)-Uy(:,:,I,J) )./Xr_I(:,:,I,J);
Uxy = ( Ux(:,:,I,Jp)-Ux(:,:,I,J) )./Yu_J(:,:,I,J);
Uyx = (Uyx(:,:,I,J)+Uyx(:,:,Im,J)+Uyx(:,:,I,Jm)+Uyx(:,:,Im,Jm))/4;
Uxy = (Uxy(:,:,I,J)+Uxy(:,:,Im,J)+Uxy(:,:,I,Jm)+Uxy(:,:,Im,Jm))/4;
```

And compute its norm over all variables and ensembles (arbitrarily?? chose the mean square norm here, using `abs.^2` as they may be complex), shifting the variable and ensemble dimensions out of the result to give 2D array of values, one for each patch (use `shiftdim` rather than `squeeze` as users may invoke a 1D array of 2D patches, as in channel dispersion).

```
U2 = shiftdim( mean(mean( ...
         abs(Uxx).^2+abs(Uyy).^2+abs(Uxy).^2+abs(Uyx).^2 ...
      ,1),2) ,2);
Xr_I = shiftdim(Xr_I,2);  Yr_I = shiftdim(Yr_I,2);
Xu_J = shiftdim(Xu_J,2);  Yu_J = shiftdim(Yu_J,2);
```

Having squeezed out all microscale information, the global moderating coefficient in 1D??

$$\alpha := \max\left\{1\,,\,\left[\frac{1}{b-a}\sum_j H_{j-1}\frac{1}{2}\left({U_j''}^{2/3}+{U_{j-1}''}^{2/3}\right)\right]^3\right\} \tag{2b}$$

generalises to an integral over *approximate* parallelograms in 2D?? (area approximately?? determined by cross-product). Rather than $\max(1,\cdot)$ surely better to use something smooth like $\sqrt{(1+\cdot^2)}$??

```
U23 = U2.^(1/3);
alpha = sum(sum( ...
    abs( Xr_I(Im,Jm).*Yu_J(Im,Jm)-Yr_I(Im,Jm).*Xu_J(Im,Jm) ) ...
    .*( U23(I,J)+U23(Im,J)+U23(I,Jm)+U23(Im,Jm) )/4 ...
    ))/diff(patches.Xlim(1:2))/diff(patches.Xlim(3:4));
alpha = sqrt(1+alpha^6);
```

Then the importance function at each patch is the 2D array

$$\rho_j := \left(1+\frac{1}{\alpha}{U_j''}^2\right)^{1/3}, \tag{2c}$$

```
rho = ( 1+U2/alpha ).^(1/3);
```

For every patch, we move all micro-grid points according to the following velocity of the notional macro-scale node of that patch: (Since we differentiate the importance function, maybe best to compute it above at half-grid points of the patches—aka a staggered scheme??)

$$V_j := \frac{dX_j}{dt} = \frac{(N-1)^2}{2\rho_j\tau}\left[(\rho_{j+1}+\rho_j)H_j-(\rho_j+\rho_{j-1})H_{j-1}\right]. \tag{2d}$$

Is the `Nx` and `Ny` correct here?? And are the derivatives appropriate since these here are scaled index derivatives, not actually spatial derivatives??

```
M.Vx = shiftdim( ...
    ((rho(Ip,J)+rho(I,J)).*Xr_I(I,J) ...
    -(rho(Im,J)+rho(I,J)).*Xr_I(Im,J) ) ...
    ./rho(I,J) *(Nx^2/2/patches.mmTime) ...
    ,-4);
M.Vy = shiftdim( ...
    ((rho(I,Jp)+rho(I,J)).*Yu_J(I,J) ...
    -(rho(I,Jm)+rho(I,J)).*Yu_J(I,Jm) ) ...
    ./rho(I,J) *(Ny^2/2/patches.mmTime) ...
    ,-4);
```

4.2 Huang98

Here encode the algorithm of Huang & Russell (1998).

```
case 'Huang98' %= theMethod
```

The Jacobian at the $N_x \times N_y$ mesh-points is, using centred differences,

```
Jac = 0.25*( (Xr_I+Xr_I(Im,J)).*(Yu_J+Yu_J(I,Jm)) ...
            -(Yr_I+Yr_I(Im,J)).*(Xu_J+Xu_J(I,Jm)) );
```

The mesh movement PDE is (Huang & Russell 1998, (24), with $\gamma_2 = 0$)

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \vec{X}}{\partial t} &= \frac{\vec{X}_\xi}{\tau\sqrt{\tilde g_1}\mathcal{J}}\left\{+\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}\left[\frac{\vec{X}_\eta^T G_1 \vec{X}_\eta}{\mathcal{J} g_1}\right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}\left[\frac{\vec{X}_\xi^T G_1 \vec{X}_\eta}{\mathcal{J} g_1}\right]\right\} \\
&\quad - \frac{\vec{X}_\eta}{\tau\sqrt{\tilde g_2}\mathcal{J}}\left\{-\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}\left[\frac{\vec{X}_\eta^T G_2 \vec{X}_\xi}{\mathcal{J} g_2}\right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}\left[\frac{\vec{X}_\xi^T G_2 \vec{X}_\xi}{\mathcal{J} g_2}\right]\right\}, && \text{(3a)}\\
&\text{Jacobian } \mathcal{J} := X_\xi Y_\eta - X_\eta Y_\xi\,, && \text{(3b)}\\
&g_k := \det(G_k), && \text{(3c)}\\
&G_1 := \sqrt{1+\|\vec\nabla U\|^2}\left[(1-\gamma_1)\mathcal{I} + \gamma_1 S(\vec\nabla\tilde\xi)\right], && \text{(3d)}\\
&G_2 := \sqrt{1+\|\vec\nabla U\|^2}\left[(1-\gamma_1)\mathcal{I} + \gamma_1 S(\vec\nabla\tilde\eta)\right], && \text{(3e)}\\
&\text{matrix } S(\vec v) := \vec v_\perp \vec v_\perp^T/\|\vec v\|^2 \quad \text{for } \vec v_\perp := (v_2, -v_1), && \text{(3f)}\\
&\text{identity } \mathcal{I}. && \text{(3g)}
\end{aligned}$$

In their examples, Huang & Russell (1998) chose the mesh orthogonality parameter $\gamma_1 = 0.1$.

```
gamma1=0.1;
```

The tildes appear to denote a reference mesh (Huang & Russell 1998, p.1005) which could be the identity map $(\tilde\xi,\tilde\eta)=(x,y)$, so here maybe $(\tilde I,\tilde J)=(\tilde\xi,\tilde\eta)=(X/H_x,Y/H_y)$.

We discretise the moving mesh PDE for node locations (X_{IJ},Y_{IJ}) with field values U_{IJ} via the second derivatives estimates ?? So Huang & Russell (1998)'s $\xi,i\mapsto I$, and $\eta,j\mapsto J$, and $\vec x\mapsto$ `Xv`??

Importance functions First, compute the gradients of the macroscale field formed into $w=\sqrt{1+\|\vec\nabla\vec U\|^2}$ (Huang & Russell 1998, (30)), using centred differences from patch to patch, unless we use the patches to estimate first derivatives (implicitly the interpolation). Need to shift dimensions of macroscale mesh to cater for components of the field $\vec U$.

```
Y_J = shiftdim( (Yu_J(I,J)+Yu_J(I,Jm))/2 ,-2);
Y_I = shiftdim( (Yr_I(I,J)+Yr_I(Im,J))/2 ,-2);
U_x = ( (Y_J(:,:,Ip,J).*U(:,:,Ip,J)-Y_J(:,:,Im,J).*U(:,:,Im,J))/2 ...
       -(Y_I(:,:,I,Jp).*U(:,:,I,Jp)-Y_I(:,:,I,Jm).*U(:,:,I,Jm))/2 ...
      )./Jac;
X_J = shiftdim( (Xu_J(I,J)+Xu_J(I,Jm))/2 ,-2);
X_I = shiftdim( (Xr_I(I,J)+Xr_I(Im,J))/2 ,-2);
U_y = ( (X_J(:,:,Ip,J).*U(:,:,Ip,J)-X_J(:,:,Im,J).*U(:,:,Im,J))/2 ...
       -(X_I(:,:,I,Jp).*U(:,:,I,Jp)-X_I(:,:,I,Jm).*U(:,:,I,Jm))/2 ...
      )./Jac;
w = sqrt(1 + sum(sum(U_x.^2+U_y.^2,1),2) );
testy(w,2+ind,'w')
```

In order to compute G_k, it seems $\vec\nabla\eta=(Y_\eta,-Y_\xi)/\mathcal J$ and $\vec\nabla\xi=(-X_\eta,X_\xi)/\mathcal J$. Then, $S(\vec\nabla\xi)$ has $\vec v_\perp=(X_\xi,X_\eta)/\mathcal J$ so $S(\vec\nabla\xi)=\begin{bmatrix}X_\xi^2 & X_\xi X_\eta\\ X_\xi X_\eta & X_\eta^2\end{bmatrix}/(X_\xi^2+X_\eta^2)$. Now Huang & Russell (1998) has tildes on these, so they are meant to be reference coordinates?? in which case we would have $X_\eta=0$, so $S=\left[\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right]$, and so $G_1\propto\left[\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1-\gamma_1\end{smallmatrix}\right]$—*I do not see how this helps stop the mesh degenerating.*

```
G1 = w.*( (1-gamma1)*eye(2) ...
         +gamma1*[Y_I.^2 Y_I.*Y_J; Y_I.*Y_J Y_J.^2]./(Y_I.^2+Y_J.^2)
G2 = w.*( (1-gamma1)*eye(2) ...
         +gamma1*[X_I.^2 X_I.*X_J; X_I.*X_J X_J.^2]./(X_I.^2+X_J.^2)
testy(G1,2+ind,'G1')
testy(G2,2+ind,'G2')
```

Apply low-pass filter (Huang & Russell 1998, (27)) (although unclear whether to apply the filter four times to the whole of both matrices?? or once to each of the four components of both matrices??):

```
for k=1:1
G1 = G1/4 ...
  +(G1(:,:,Ip,J)+G1(:,:,Im,J)+G1(:,:,I,Jp)+G1(:,:,I,Jm))/8 ...
  +(G1(:,:,Ip,Jp)+G1(:,:,Im,Jm)+G1(:,:,Im,Jp)+G1(:,:,Ip,Jm))/16;
G2 = G2/4 ...
  +(G2(:,:,Ip,J)+G2(:,:,Im,J)+G2(:,:,I,Jp)+G2(:,:,I,Jm))/8 ...
  +(G2(:,:,Ip,Jp)+G2(:,:,Im,Jm)+G2(:,:,Im,Jp)+G2(:,:,Ip,Jm))/16;
end
testy(G1,2+ind,'G1')
testy(G2,2+ind,'G2')
```

Macro-mesh movement These are the 2×2 matrices at $N_x \times N_y$ midpoints of the mesh-net (Huang & Russell 1998, (27)):

```
G1r = (G1(:,:,Ip,:)+G1(:,:,I,:))/2;
G2r = (G2(:,:,Ip,:)+G2(:,:,I,:))/2;
G1u = (G1(:,:,:,Jp)+G1(:,:,:,J))/2;
G2u = (G2(:,:,:,Jp)+G2(:,:,:,J))/2;
testy(G1r,2+ind,'G1')
testy(G2r,2+ind,'G2')
testy(G1u,2+ind,'G1')
testy(G2u,2+ind,'G2')
```

Compute $N_x \times N_y$ determinant of matrices (Huang & Russell 1998, (27)):

```
g1 = shiftdim( G1(1,1,:,:).*G1(2,2,:,:) ...
              -G1(1,2,:,:).*G1(2,1,:,:) ,2);
g2 = shiftdim( G2(1,1,:,:).*G2(2,2,:,:) ...
              -G2(1,2,:,:).*G2(2,1,:,:) ,2);
testy(g1,ind,'g1')
testy(g2,ind,'g2')
g1r = shiftdim( G1r(1,1,:,:).*G1r(2,2,:,:) ...
               -G1r(1,2,:,:).*G1r(2,1,:,:) ,2);
g2r = shiftdim( G2r(1,1,:,:).*G2r(2,2,:,:) ...
               -G2r(1,2,:,:).*G2r(2,1,:,:) ,2);
g1u = shiftdim( G1u(1,1,:,:).*G1u(2,2,:,:) ...
```

```
                   -G1u(1,2,:,:).*G1u(2,1,:,:) ,2);
g2u = shiftdim( G2u(1,1,:,:).*G2u(2,2,:,:) ...
                   -G2u(1,2,:,:).*G2u(2,1,:,:) ,2);
```

Compute vector `Xv._.` of coordinate derivatives (Huang & Russell 1998, (27))—use arrays `X_.` and `Y_.` here as they know the macro-periodicity.

```
Xr_J = 0.25*(Xu_J(I,Jm)+Xu_J(I,J)+Xu_J(Ip,Jm)+Xu_J(Ip,J));
Yr_J = 0.25*(Yu_J(I,Jm)+Yu_J(I,J)+Yu_J(Ip,Jm)+Yu_J(Ip,J));
Xvr_J = [shiftdim(Xr_J,-1);shiftdim(Yr_J,-1)];
Xvr_I = [shiftdim(Xr_I,-1);shiftdim(Yr_I,-1)];
testy(Xvr_J,1+ind,'Xvr_J')
testy(Xvr_I,1+ind,'Xvr_I')
Xu_I = 0.25*(Xr_I(Im,J)+Xr_I(I,J)+Xr_I(Im,Jp)+Xr_I(I,Jp));
Yu_I = 0.25*(Yr_I(Im,J)+Yr_I(I,J)+Yr_I(Im,Jp)+Yr_I(I,Jp));
Xvu_I = [shiftdim(Xu_I,-1);shiftdim(Yu_I,-1)];
Xvu_J = [shiftdim(Xu_J,-1);shiftdim(Yu_J,-1)];
testy(Xvu_J,1+ind,'Xvu_J')
testy(Xvu_I,1+ind,'Xvu_I')
```

Then the two Jacobians at the $N_x \times N_y$ midpoints of the mesh-net are (Huang & Russell 1998, (27)):

```
Jacr = Xr_I.*Yr_J - Yr_I.*Xr_J;
Jacu = Yu_J.*Xu_I - Xu_J.*Yu_I;
testy(Jacr,ind,'Jacr')
testy(Jacu,ind,'Jacu')
```

For vectors $\vec x, \vec y$ of dimension $d \times N_x \times N_y$ and array G of dimension $d \times d \times N_x \times N_y$, define function to evaluate product $\vec x^T G \vec y$ of dimension $N_x \times N_y$:

```
xtGy = @(x,G,y) shiftdim(sum(sum( ...
       permute(x,[1 4 2 3]).*G.*shiftdim(y,-1) ...
       )),2);
```

The moving mesh ODEs (3a) are then coded (Huang & Russell 1998, (26)) as (should `sqrt(g1)` be `sqrt(g1tilde)`??)

```
brace1 = xtGy(Xvr_J(:,I,J),G1r(:,:,I,J),Xvr_J(:,I,J))...
               ./Jacr(I,J)./g1r(I,J) ...
         -xtGy(Xvr_J(:,Im,J),G1r(:,:,Im,J),Xvr_J(:,Im,J))...
```

```
              ./Jacr(Im,J)./g1r(Im,J) ...
        -xtGy(Xvr_I(:,I,J),G1u(:,:,I,J),Xvr_J(:,I,J))...
              ./Jacu(I,J)./g1r(I,J) ...
        +xtGy(Xvr_I(:,I,Jm),G1u(:,:,I,Jm),Xvr_J(:,I,Jm))...
              ./Jacu(I,Jm)./g1r(I,Jm);
brace2 =-xtGy(Xvr_J(:,I,J),G2r(:,:,I,J),Xvr_I(:,I,J))...
              ./Jacr(I,J)./g2r(I,J) ...
        +xtGy(Xvr_J(:,Im,J),G2r(:,:,Im,J),Xvr_I(:,Im,J))...
              ./Jacr(Im,J)./g2r(Im,J) ...
        +xtGy(Xvr_I(:,I,J),G2u(:,:,I,J),Xvr_I(:,I,J))...
              ./Jacu(I,J)./g2u(I,J) ...
        -xtGy(Xvr_I(:,I,Jm),G2u(:,:,I,Jm),Xvr_I(:,I,Jm))...
              ./Jacu(I,Jm)./g2u(I,Jm);
testy(brace1,ind,'brace1')
testy(brace2,ind,'brace2')
M.Vx = shiftdim( ...
     -squeeze(X_I)./(sqrt(g1).*Jac).*brace1 ...
     -squeeze(X_J)./(sqrt(g2).*Jac).*brace2 ...
     ,-4)/patches.mmTime;
M.Vy = shiftdim( ...
     -squeeze(Y_I)./(sqrt(g1).*Jac).*brace1 ...
     -squeeze(Y_J)./(sqrt(g2).*Jac).*brace2 ...
     ,-4)/patches.mmTime;
testy(M.Vx ,4+ind,'M.Vx')
testy(M.Vy ,4+ind,'M.Vy')

end% switch theMethod
```

4.3 Evaluate system differential equation

Ask the user function for the time derivatives computed in the array, overwrite its edge values with the dummy value of zero (as `ode15s` chokes on NaNs), then return to the user/integrator as same sized array as input.

```
dudt = patches.fun(t,u,M,patches);
dudt([1 end],:,:,:,:,:) = 0;
dudt(:,[1 end],:,:,:,:) = 0;
dudt=[M.Vx(:); M.Vy(:); dudt(:)];
```

Fin.

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