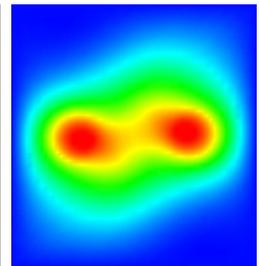
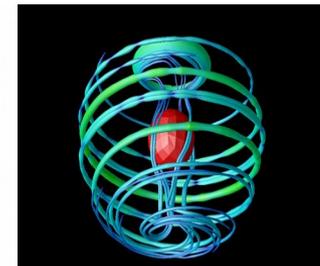
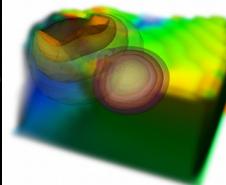
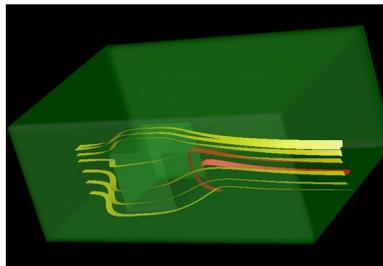
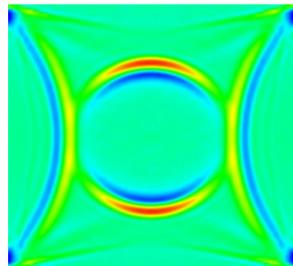
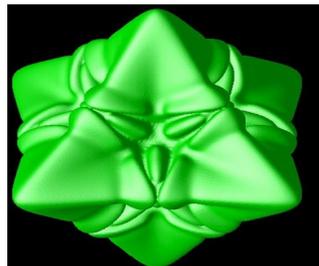


# Supporting complex simulations with open source finite element software

Wolfgang Bangerth  
Colorado State University

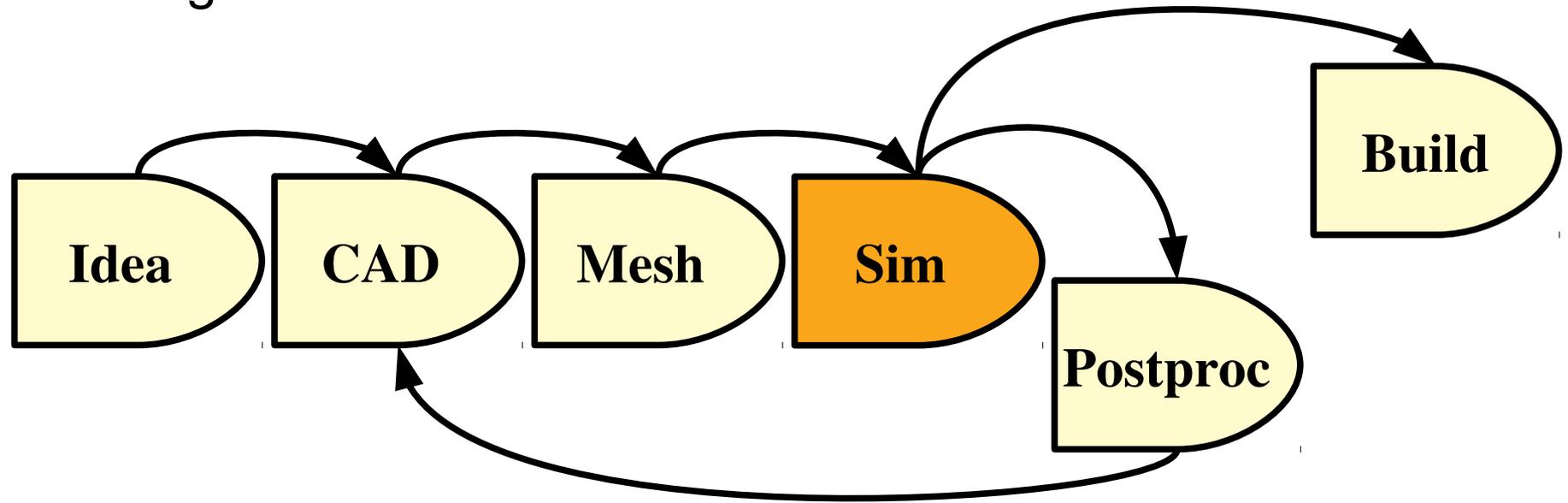
In collaboration with many many others around the world.



## This track

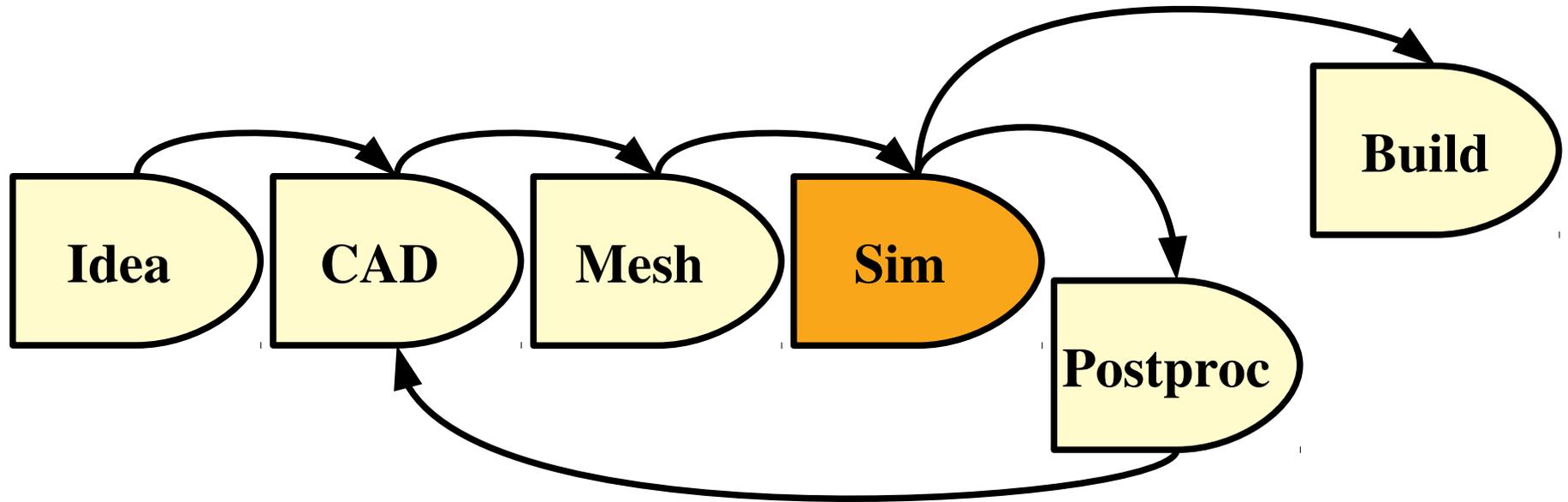
### Computer Aided Modeling and Design

Essentially every manufactured object today goes through the following workflow:



Simulation often uses the *finite element method*.

# Computer Aided Modeling and Design



## Simulation:

*Computationally predict the physical response to external stimuli of interest.*

## Typical areas:

- Solid mechanics (statics + dynamics)
- Fluid dynamics
- Electrodynamics

## Available tools

**Many commercial packages for “common” problems:**

- Fluent
- Abaqus
- Comsol
- ...
  
- Covers most problems of “traditional engineering”
- Provide GUIs and integration in typical workflows
  
- Generally does it well and reliably, though:
  - does not use modern mathematical methods
  - scales poorly to parallel computers

**Essentially no open source software in this arena.**

## Available tools

### Large collection of open source software libraries:

- deal.II
- libmesh
- FEniCS
- ...
  
- Serve as the basis for
  - method development
  - **solving “non-standard” problems**
  
- The biggest of these libraries are
  - high quality
  - provide modern mathematical methods
  - some scale very well to parallel computers

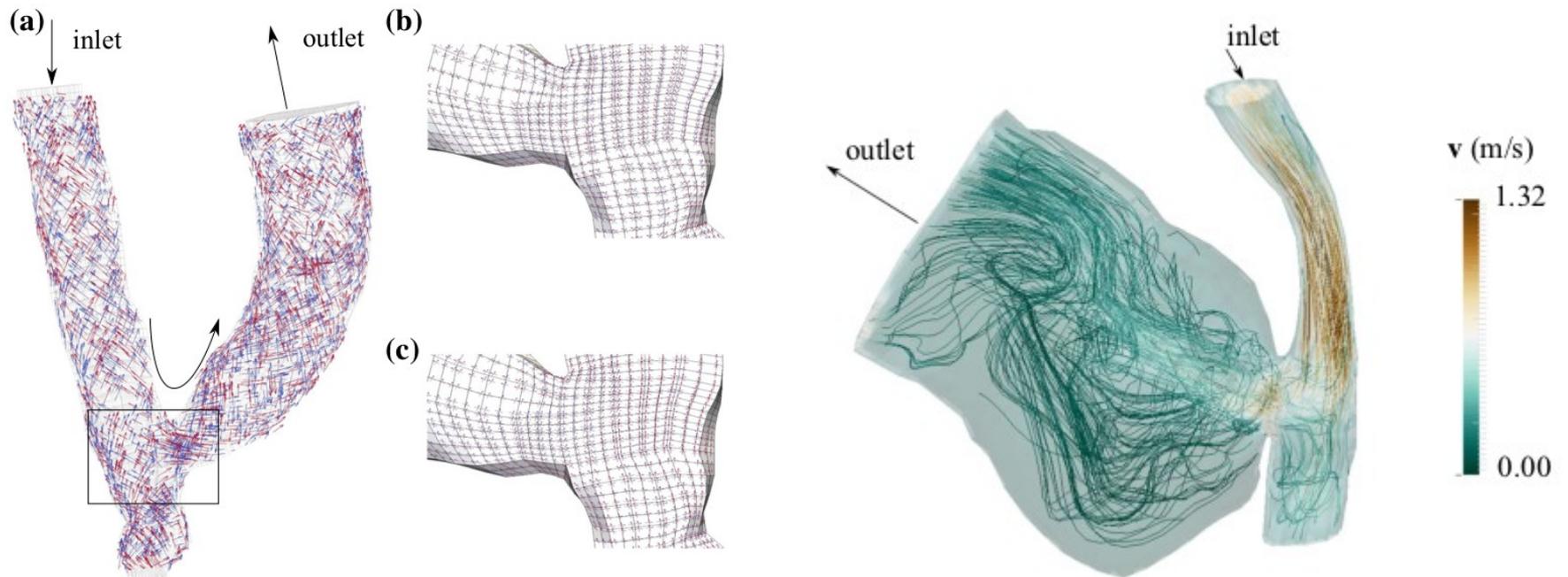
Generally no GUIs; integration in typical workflows via external interfaces.

## Available tools

**One example: deal.II** (<https://www.dealii.org>)

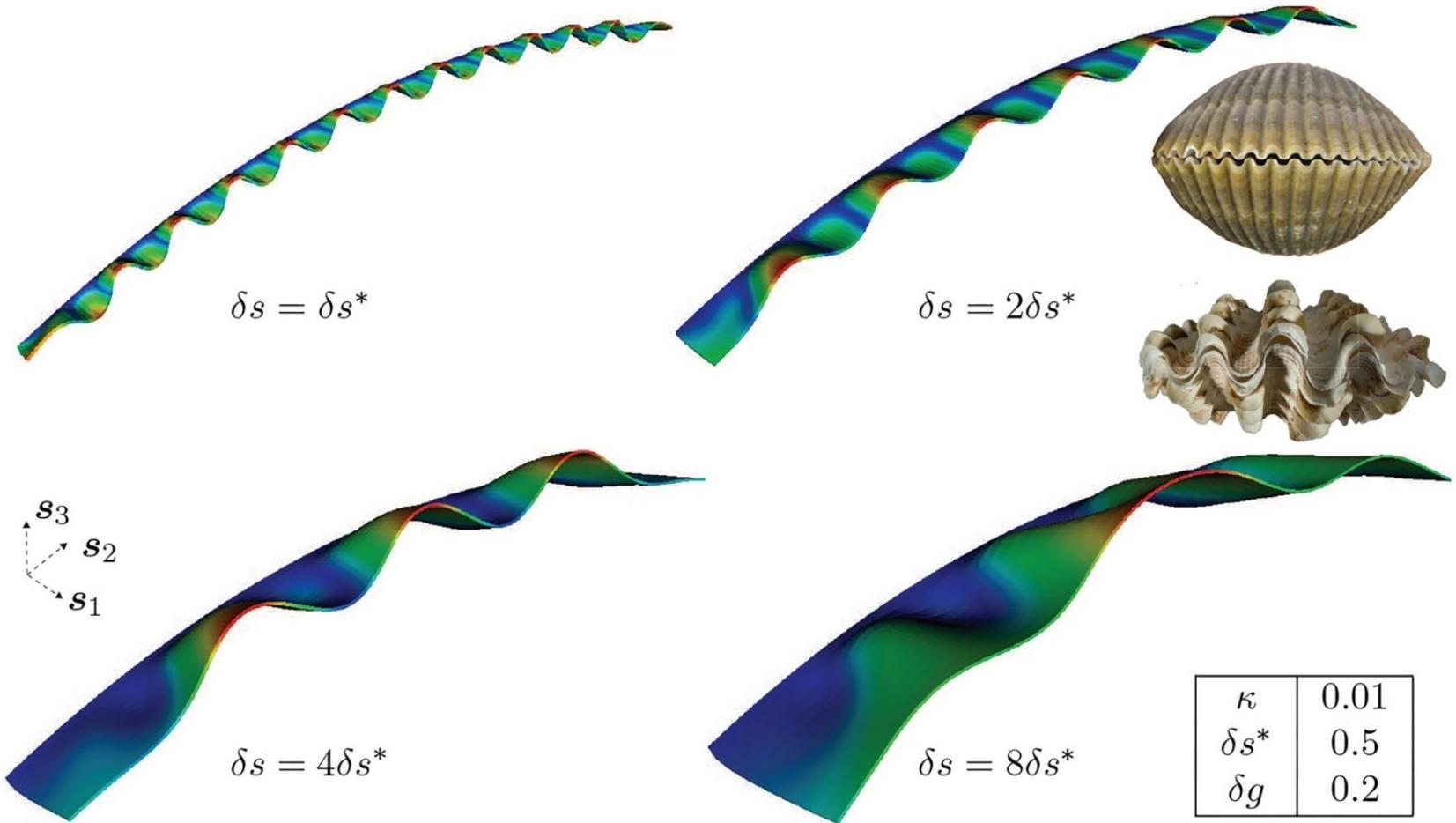
- 100s to 1000s of users
- Used in 1,400+ scientific publications we know of
- 1.4M lines of C++
- One major release per year:
  - 30-50 contributors to each release
  - 5-10 pull requests per day, every day
- Big focus on documentation:
  - 1000s of pages of doxygen-generated HTML
  - ~70 tutorial programs
  - 68 video lectures
  - short courses around the world
- Runs efficiently from laptops → 300,000 processor cores.

# Example applications: Aortic stents



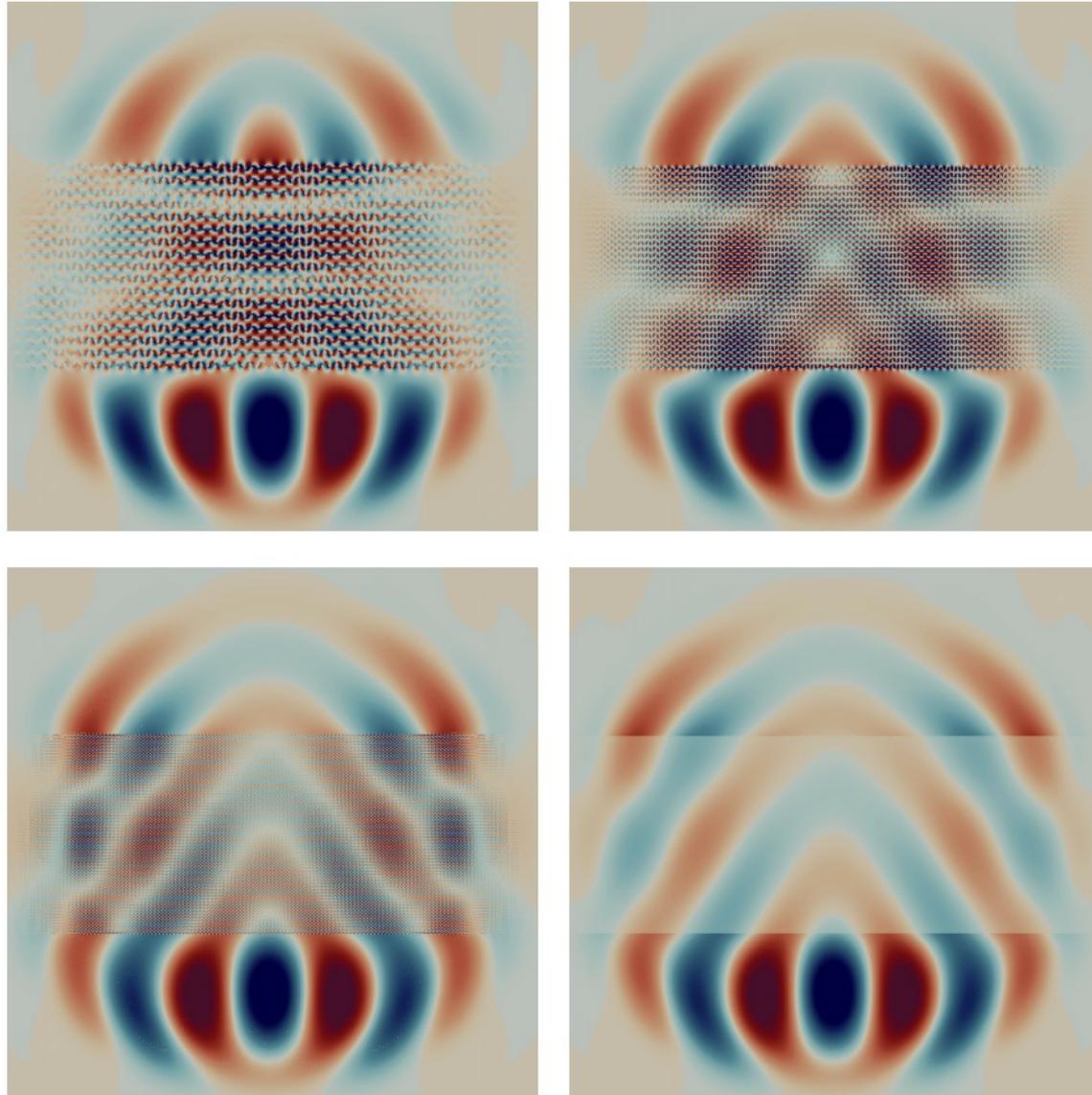
Patient-specific fluid-structure interaction with realistic material models for vascular modeling

# Example applications: Biomorphic growth



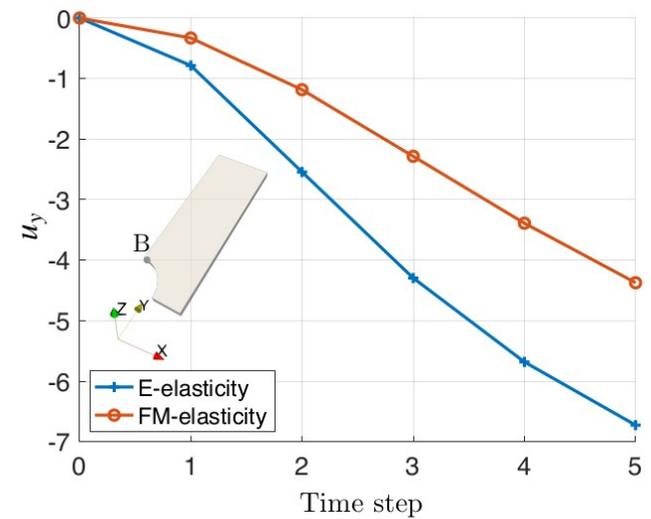
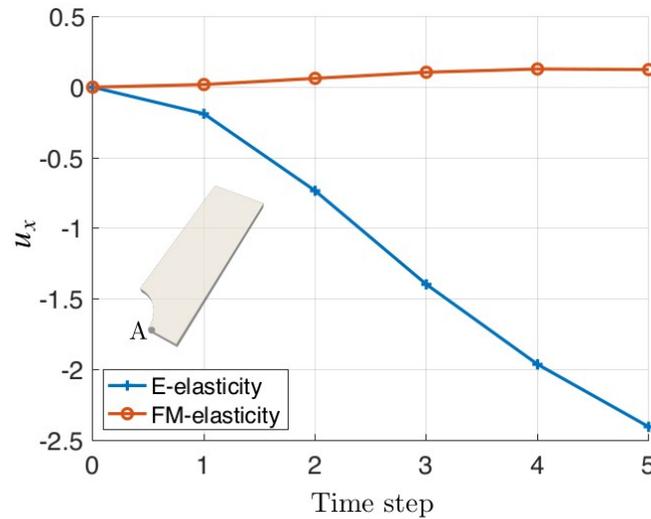
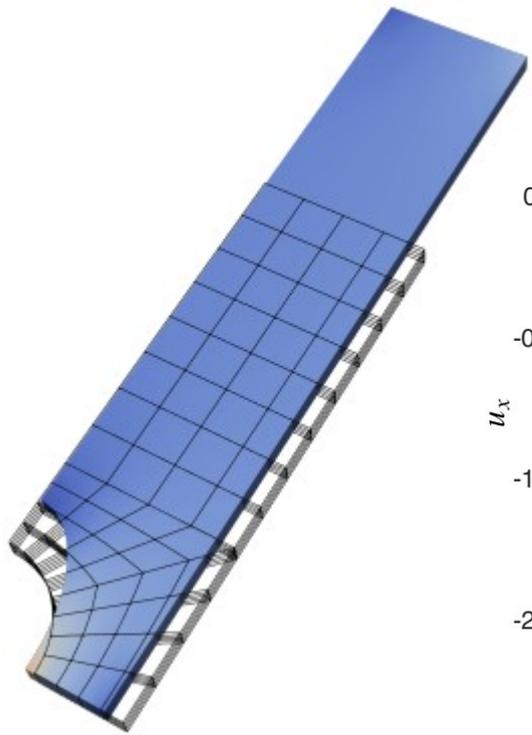
Morphoelastic development of mollusk shells

## Example applications: Microscopic antennae



Homogenization of models for plasmonic crystals

# Example applications: Complex models



Micromorphic models for the flexoelectric effect

# A “typical” application in computational mechanics

## What we generally need:

- Non-trivial 2d/3d geometries
- Coupled system of nonlinear PDEs
- Efficient non-linear iteration strategy
- Efficient linear solver
- Ways to visualize the solution

## What we may need:

- Parallel execution on large systems
- Mixed or higher order finite elements
- Combination of meshes (overlapping domains, micro/macro)
- ...

# A “typical” application in computational mechanics

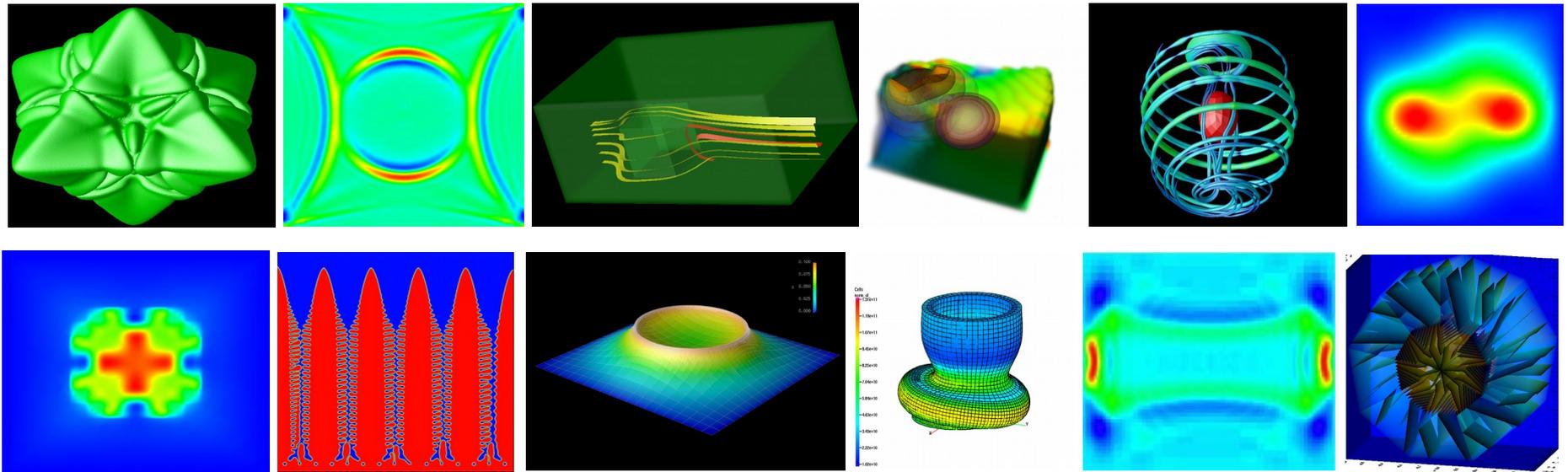
**Question:**

**How can we write such a code?**

**Surely, it will take 10,000s–100,000s of lines of code!  
(Recall: 20k lines of code per man-year.)**

# deal.II

A library for finite element computations that supports...



...a large variety of PDE applications tailored to non-experts.

## deal.II

### **Goals for this library:**

- Supports complex computations in many fields
- Is general (not area-specific)
- Has fully adaptive, dynamically changing 3d meshes
- Scales to 10,000s of processors
- Is efficient on today's multicore machines

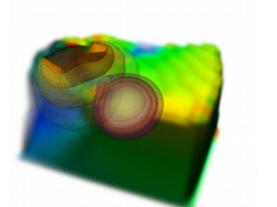
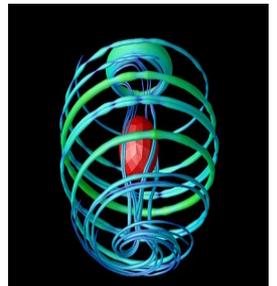
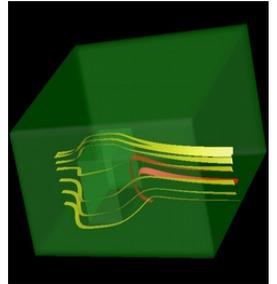
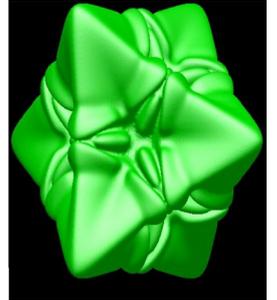
### **Fundamental premise:**

Provide building blocks that can be used in many different ways, not a rigid framework.

# deal.II

## deal.II provides:

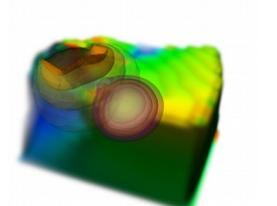
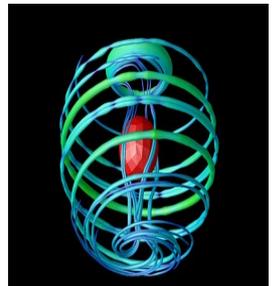
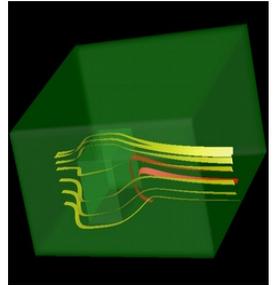
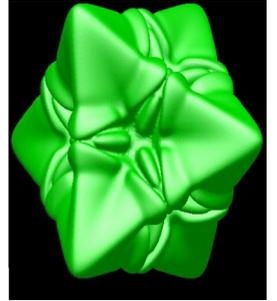
- Adaptive meshes in 1d, 2d, and 3d
- Interfaces to all major graphics programs
- Standard refinement indicators built in
- Many standard finite element types (continuous, discontinuous, mixed, Raviart-Thomas, ...)
- Low and high order elements
- Support for multi-component problems
- Its own sub-library for dense + sparse linear algebra
- Interfaces to PETSC, Trilinos, UMFPACK, ARPACK, ...
- Supports SMP + cluster systems



# deal.II

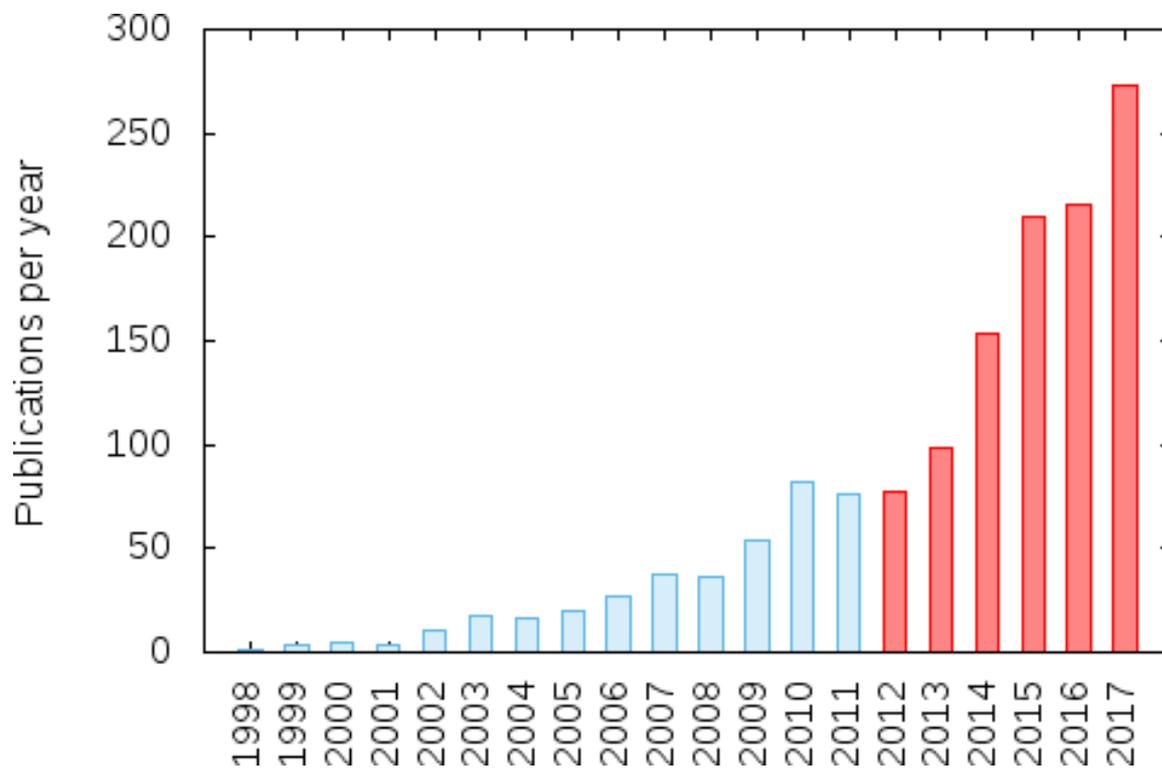
## Status today:

- ~1000 downloads per month
  - 1.4M lines of C++ code
  - 10,000+ pages of documentation
  - Portable build environment
  - Used in teaching at many universities
- 
- ~250 people have contributed to it
  - ~40 people contribute to each release
  - ~10 pull requests merged *each day*



# deal.II

## Publications using deal.II:



# Examples

## Examples of what can be done with deal.II (2013 only):

- Biomedical imaging
- Brain biomechanics
- E-M brain stimulation
- Microfluidics
- Oil reservoir flow
- Fuel cells
- Transonic aerodynamics
- Foam modeling
- Fluid-structure interactions
- Atmospheric sciences
- Quantum mechanics
- Neutron transport
- Nuclear reactor modeling
- Numerical methods research
- Fracture mechanics
- Damage models
- Solidification of alloys
- Laser hardening of steel
- Glacier mechanics
- Plasticity
- Contact/lubrication models
- Electronic structure
- Photonic crystals
- Financial modeling
- Chemically reactive flow
- Flow in the Earth mantle

# What makes such projects successful?

## General observations:

Success or failure of scientific software projects is not decided on technical merit alone.

The *true* factors are beyond the code!  
It is not enough to be a good programmer!

## In particular, what counts:

- Utility and quality
- Documentation
- Community

All of the big libraries provide this for their users.

## Utility + quality

### How deal.II makes itself easy to use:

- Lots of error checking in the code
- Extensive testsuites
- Meaningful error messages and assertions rather than cryptic error codes
- Cataloged use cases
- FAQs
- Well documented examples of debugging common problems

# Documentation +education

## How we teach using deal.II:

- Installation instructions/README
- Within-function comments
- Function interface documentation
- Class-level documentation
- [Module-level documentation](#)
- [Worked “tutorial” programs](#)
- [Recorded, interactive demonstrations](#)

**Example:** deal.II has 10,000+ HTML pages. 170,000 lines of code are actually documentation (~10 man years of work). There are 67 recorded video lectures on YouTube.

## Example codes

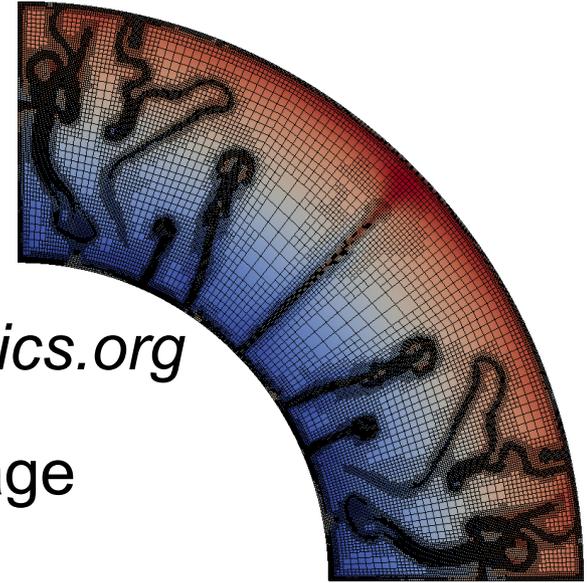
**deal.II comes with ~70 tutorial programs:**

- From small Laplace solvers (~100s of lines)
- To medium-sized applications (~1000s of lines)
- Intent:
  - teach deal.II
  - teach advanced numerical methods
  - teach software development skills

## Example applications

There are also a number of large applications built on deal.II:

- *Aspect*: Advanced Solver for Problems in Earth Convection
  - ~140,000 lines of code
  - Open source: <http://aspect.geodynamics.org>
- *OpenFCST*: A fuel cell simulation package
  - Supported by an industrial consortium
  - Open source: <http://www.openfcst.org/>
- DFT-FE: A density functional theory code
  - Open source: <https://sites.google.com/umich.edu/dftfe>
- ...



## How much work does it take?

**Use case: Grad student with 3 years for research**

- Solve a complex model
- With realistic geometries, unstructured meshes
- Higher order finite elements
- Multigrid-based solver
  
- Parallelization
- Output in formats for high-quality graphics
  
- Results almost from the beginning: a wide variety of tutorials allow a gentle start
- There are ways to share your codes with others

## How much work does it take?

**Use case: Expert user for a commercial project, 2 weeks of full-time work**

- Complex model
- Realistic geometries, unstructured meshes
- Higher order finite elements
- Simple solver
- Parallelization
- Output in formats for high-quality graphics
- Validated against another code/experimental results

## Effects

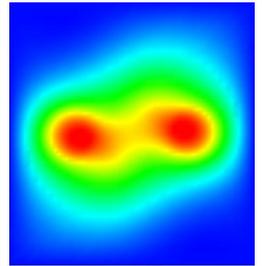
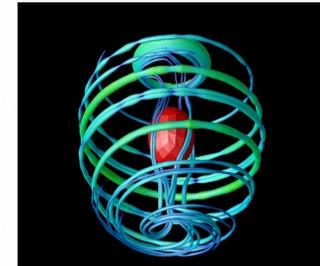
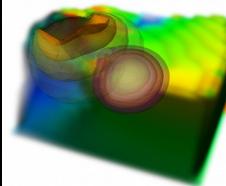
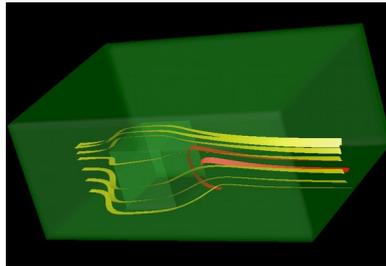
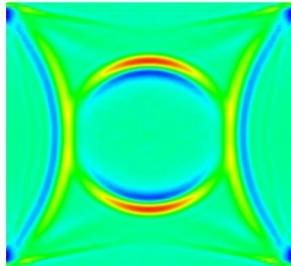
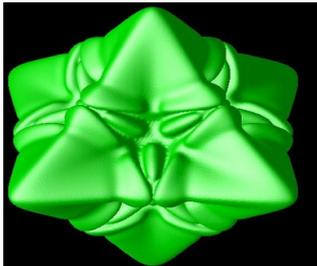
### What this development model means for users:

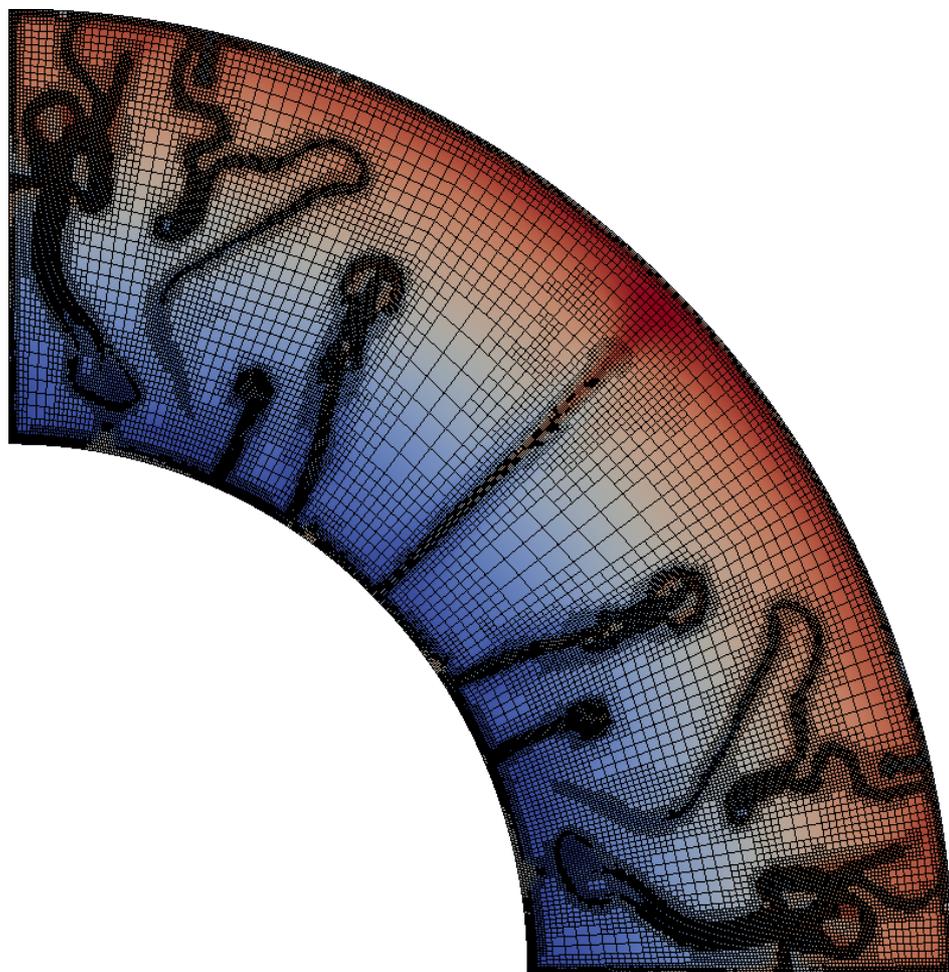
- We can solve problems that were previously intractable
- Methods developers can demonstrate applicability
- Applications scientists can use state of the art methods
- Our codes become **far smaller**:
  - less potential for error
  - less need for documentation
  - lower hurdle for “reproducible” research (publishing the code along with the paper)
- More impact/more citations when publishing one's code

# Conclusions

**Deal.II is a library that supports building finite element codes:**

- Widely used
- High quality, professionally developed
- Allows building codes *much* faster, *much* better
- Used to solve complex, more realistic problems
- Scales far better than almost all commercial software





**More information:**

<http://www.dealii.org/>

