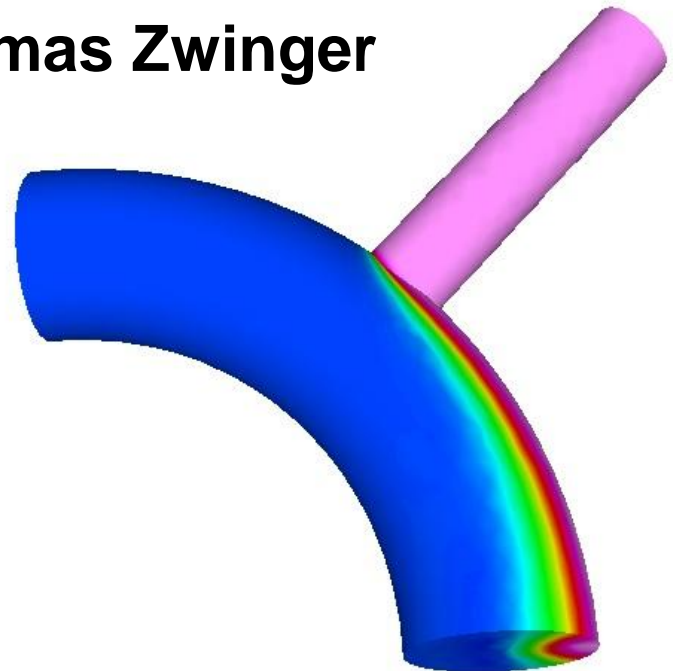
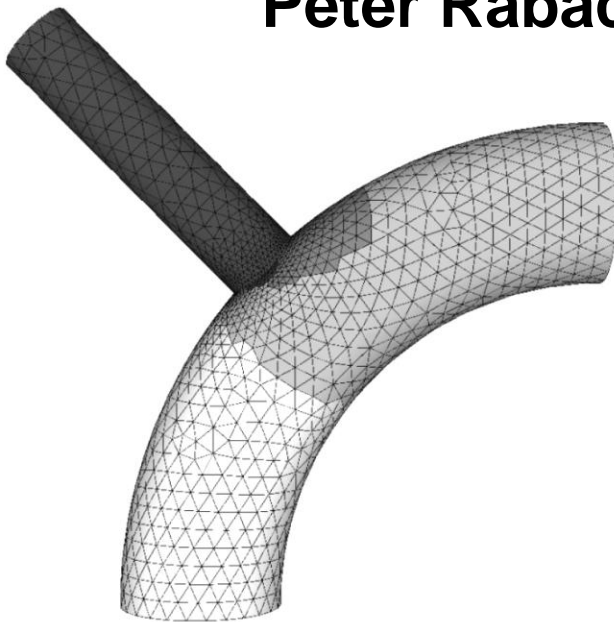




An afternoon with the most popular open source Finite Element Code

Peter Råback and Thomas Zwinger



Program



- ➡ Introduction to Elmer (Råback)
- ➡ Demo ElmerGUI (Zwinger)
 - the graphical interface to Elmer
- ➡ Elmer from the command line (Zwinger)
- ➡ 10 minutes break (~13:45)

- **Parallel runs with Elmer (Zwinger)**
 - Workflow from partitioning, computation to unification of results
- **Specific Issues with Parallel runs (Råback)**
 - Postprocessing, scalability, linear algebra, bottlenecks in workflow
- **Interactive part (~1 hour):**
 - Tutorials (hands on)
 - Installation
 - Basic programming
 - Enhanced post-processing

Elmer

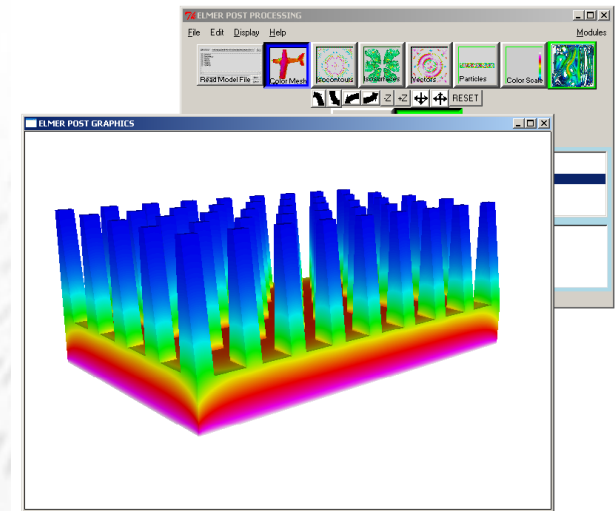
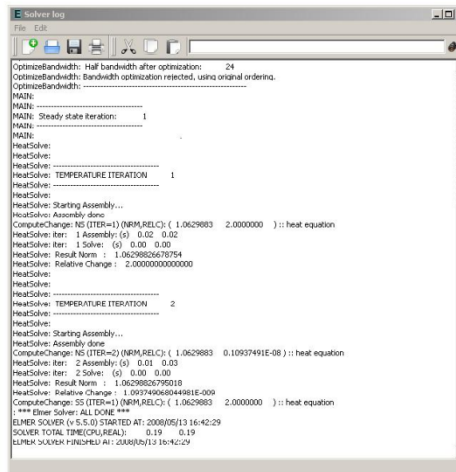
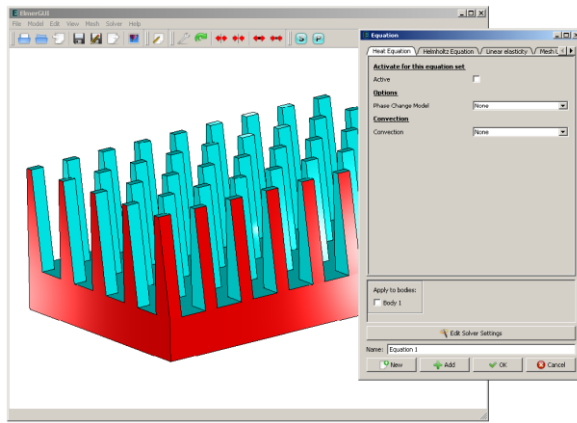
Open Source Finite Element Software for Multiphysical Problems

ElmerTeam

CSC – IT Center for Science Ltd.

PARA2012 Tutorial
Finlandia Hall, June 2012

Elmer – A finite element software for multiphysical problems



ElmerGUI + **ElmerSolver** + **ElmerPost**
ElmerGrid
ElmerFront

- The screenshot displays the Elmer Mesh3D (experimental) software interface, which is divided into several panels:

 - Top Panel:** Contains a menu bar (File, Model, Edit, View, Mesh, Solver, Help) and a toolbar with various icons for file operations and meshing.
 - Left Panel:** Shows a 3D visualization of a mesh. The mesh consists of a grid of rectangular elements, with the top surface colored red and the side surfaces colored cyan.
 - Right Panel:** Displays a table of attributes and values for the mesh. The table has two columns: "Attributes" and "Value".

Attributes	Value
version="1.0"	Widget="..."
son	Stuff for all 'solvers'
parameter	Widget="Label"
-Name	Activate for this equation set
parameter	Widget="Checkbox"
Name	Active
Type	Logical
Status/Tip	Check if this equation is part of the PDE-system
WhatIs	If checked, this equation is a part of the PDE-syst
	General
son	
parameter	Widget="Label"
-Name	Properties
parameter	Widget="Edit"
 - Bottom Left Panel:** Displays a "Convergence history" plot. The y-axis is labeled "Relative change" and ranges from 10^{-6} to 10^0 . The x-axis is labeled "Iteration step" and ranges from 0 to 40. The plot shows a red curve that starts at approximately 10^{-1} at iteration 0 and decreases exponentially, reaching approximately 10^{-6} at iteration 40.
 - Bottom Right Panel:** Displays a log window showing the solver's output. The log text includes:


```

HeatSolve: Starting Assembly...
HeatSolve: Assembly done
ComputeChange: NS (ITER=49) (NRM,REL): ( 0.77822642E-01 0.55750637E-05 ) :: heat equation
HeatSolve: Iter: 48 Assembly: (s) 0.02 0.00
HeatSolve: Iter: 48 Solve: (s) 0.00 0.00
HeatSolve: Result Norm: 7.78226423943649E-002
HeatSolve: Relative Change: 5.57506369541937E-006
HeatSolve:
HeatSolve:
HeatSolve: TEMPERATURE ITERATION 49
HeatSolve:
HeatSolve: Starting Assembly...
HeatSolve: Assembly done
ComputeChange: NS (ITER=49) (NRM,REL): ( 0.77822642E-01 0.44601165E-05 ) :: heat equation
HeatSolve: Iter: 49 Assembly: (s) 0.02 0.01
HeatSolve: Iter: 49 Solve: (s) 0.02 0.00
HeatSolve: Result Norm: 7.78226423943649E-002
HeatSolve: Relative Change: 4.46011650314395E-006
HeatSolve:
HeatSolve:
HeatSolve: TEMPERATURE ITERATION 50
HeatSolve:
HeatSolve: Starting Assembly...
HeatSolve: Assembly done
ComputeChange: NS (ITER=50) (NRM,REL): ( 0.77822620E-01 0.35681492E-05 ) :: heat equation
HeatSolve: Iter: 50 Assembly: (s) 0.02 0.03
HeatSolve: Iter: 50 Solve: (s) 0.00 0.00
HeatSolve: Result Norm: 7.78226200709814E-002
HeatSolve: Relative Change: 3.568149216464975E-006
ComputeChange: SS (ITER=1) (NRM,REL): ( 0.77822620E-01 2.0000000 ) :: heat equation
*** Elmer Solver: ALL DONE ***
ELMER SOLVER (v=5.5.0) STARTED AT: 2008/05/13 13:19:04
COLVER TOTAL TIME(CPU/CALCUL): 1.00 1.00
ELMER SOLVER FINISHED AT: 2008/05/13 13:19:05
      
```

ElmerSolver

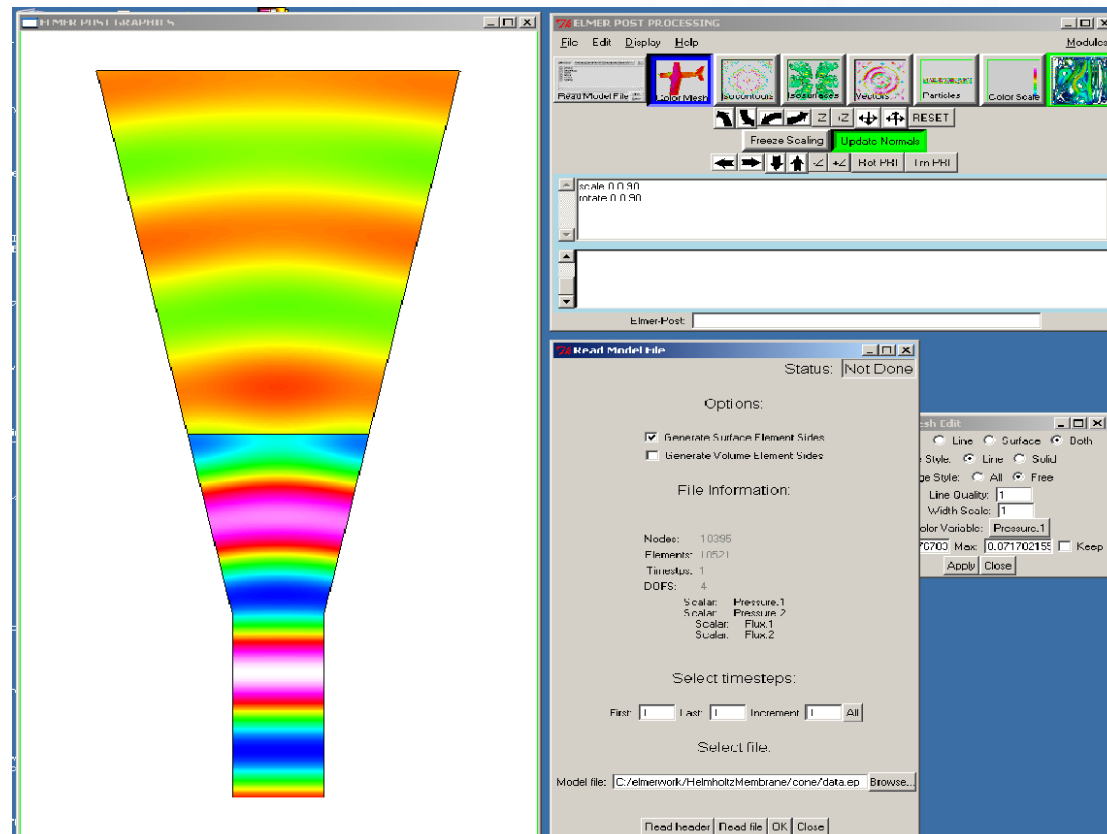
- Assembly and solution of the finite element equations
- Parallelization by MPI
- Note: When we talk of Elmer we mainly mean ElmerSolver

```
> ElmerSolver StepFlow.sif
MAIN: =====
MAIN:  E L M E R  S O L V E R  S T A R T I N G
MAIN:  Library version: 5.3.2
MAIN: =====
MAIN:
MAIN: -----
MAIN: Reading Model ...
...
...
SolveEquations: (NRM,RELC): ( 0.34864185 0.88621713E-06 ) :: navier-stokes
: *** Elmer Solver: ALL DONE ***
SOLVER TOTAL TIME(CPU,REAL):          1.54          1.58
ELMER SOLVER FINISHED AT: 2007/10/31 13:36:30
```


ElmerPost



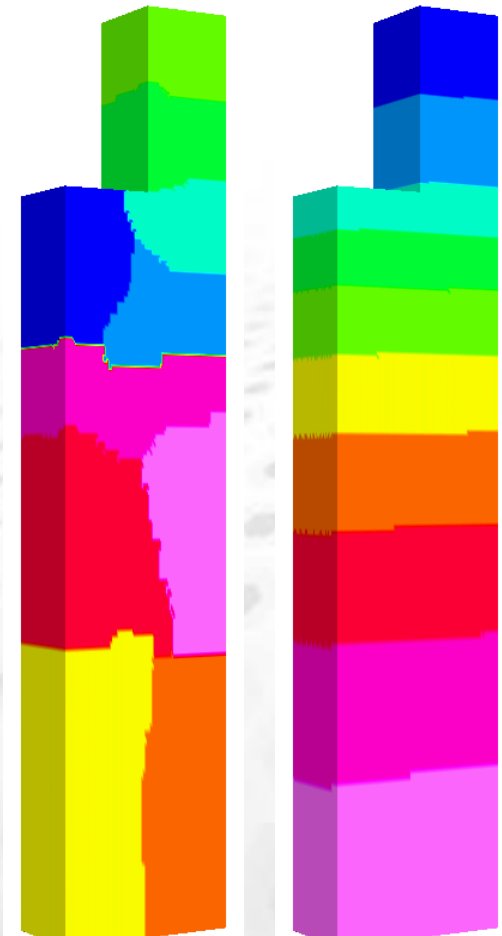
- Based on the FUNCS program
 - written in late 80's and early 90's by Juha Ruokolainen
- All basic presentation types
 - Colored surfaces and meshes
 - Contours, isosurfaces, vectors, particles
 - Animations
- Includes MATC language
 - Data manipulation
 - Derived quantities
- Output formats
 - ps, ppm, jpg, mpg
 - animations



ElmerGrid



- Creation of 2D and 3D structured meshes
 - Rectangular basic topology
 - Extrusion, rotation
 - Simple mapping algorithms
- Mesh Import
 - About ten different formats:
Ansys, Abaqus, Fidap, Comsol, Gmsh,...
- Mesh manipulation
 - Increase/decrease order
 - Scale, rotate, translate
- Partitioning
 - Simple geometry based partitioning
 - Metis partitioning
Example: `> ElmerGrid 1 2 step -metis 10`
- Usable via ElmerGUI
 - All features not accessible (partitioning, discontin. BC,...)



Elmer – Numerical Methods



- Time-dependency
 - Static, transient, eigenmode, scanning
- Discretization
 - Galerkin, Discontinuous Galerkin (DG)
 - Stabilization, Bubbles
 - Lagrange, edge, face, and p-elements
- Matrix equation solvers
 - Direct: Lapack, Umfpack, (SuperLU, Mumps, Pardiso)
 - Iterative Krylov space methods (Hutlter & Hypre)
 - multigrid solvers (GMG & AMG) for “easy” equations (own & Hypre)
 - Preconditioners: ILU, BILU, Parasails, multigrid, SGS, Jacobi,...
- Parallelism
 - Parallel assembly and solution (vector-matrix product)
- Adaptivity
 - For selected equations, works well in 2D

Elmer - Physical Models



- Heat transfer
 - Heat equation
 - Radiation with view factors
 - convection and phase change
- Fluid mechanics
 - Navies-Stokes (2D & 3D)
 - Turbulence models: k - ε , v^2 - f , VMS
 - Reynolds (2D)
- Structural mechanics
 - Elasticity (anisotropic, lin & nonlin)
 - Plate, Shell
- Free surface problems
 - Lagrangian techniques
 - Level set method (2D)
- Mesh movement
 - Extending displacements in coupled problems
 - ALE formulation
- Acoustics
 - Helmholtz
 - Linearized time-harmonic N-S
- Species transport
 - Generic convection-diffusion equation
- Electromagnetics
 - Emphasis on steady-state and harmonic analysis
 - New Whitney element formulation for magnetic fields
- Electrokinetics
 - Poisson-Boltzmann
 - Poisson-Nernst-Planck
- Quantum mechanics
 - DFT (Kohn Sham)
- Particle Tracker
-

Application Fields – Poll (Status 5/2012)



What are your main application fields of Elmer?

You may select up to 5 options

Heat transfer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	53	29%
Fluid mechanics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	53	29%
Solid mechanics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	39	21%
Electromagnetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	26	14%
Quantum mechanics	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	2%
Something else (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	6%

Total votes : 185

Submit vote

Elmer – Selected multiphysics features



- Solver is an abstract dynamically loaded object
 - Solver may be developed and compiled without touching the main library
 - No upper limit to the number of Solvers
 - Currently ~50 different Solvers, roughly half presenting physical phenomena
- Solvers may be active in different domains, and even meshes
 - Automatic mapping of field values
- Parameters of the equations are fetched using an overloaded function allowing
 - Constant value
 - Linear or cubic dependence via table
 - Effective command language (MATC)
 - User defined functions with arbitrary dependencies
 - As a result solvers may be weakly coupled without any *a priori* defined manner
- Tailored methods for some difficult strongly coupled problems
 - Consistant modification of equations (e.g. artificial compressibility in FSI, pull-in analysis)
 - Monolithic solvers (e.g. Linearized time-harmonic Navier-Stokes)

Short history of Elmer



- 1995 Elmer development was started as part of a national CFD program
 - Collaboration with TKK, VTT, JyU, and Okmetic Ltd.
- After the initial phase the development driven by number of application projects
 - MEMS, Microfluidics, Acoustics, Crystal Growth, Hemodynamics, Glaciology, ...
- 2005 Elmer published under GPL-license
- 2007 Elmer version control put under sourceforge.net
 - Roughly 400 000 lines of code
- 2010 Used worldwide by thousands (?) of researchers
 - About 1500 downloads of the Windows binary each month
 - ~50000 visits to community forum from ~120 countries during last year
- Readily available in major Linux systems
- Application projects are nowadays mainly international
 - Used in a number of EU-projects
 - Central tool in computational glaciology
- May 2012 ElmerSolver library to be published under LGPL

Elmer - Developers

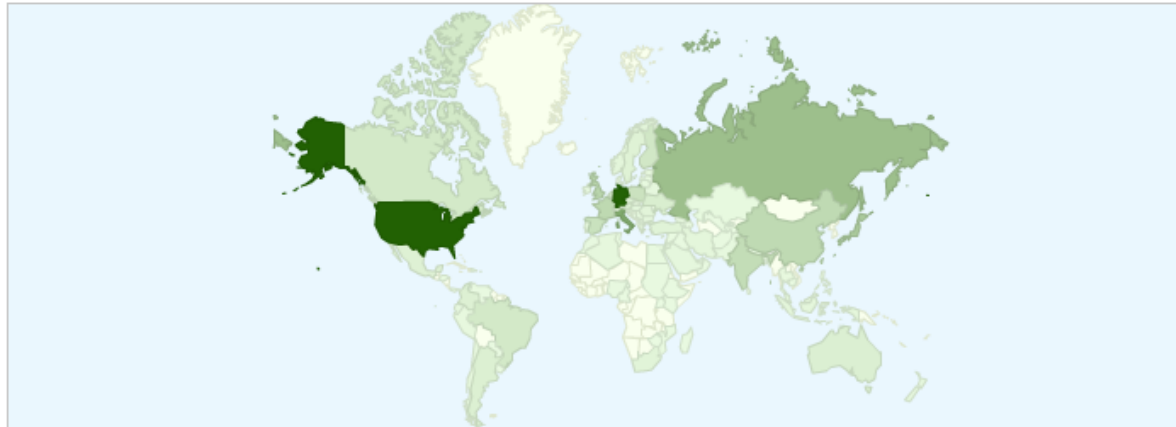


- Current main developers
 - CSC: Mika Malinen, Juha Ruokolainen, Peter Råback, Sampo Sillanpää, Thomas Zwinger
- Other/past developers & contributors
 - CSC: Mikko Lyly, Erik Edelmann, Jussi Heikonen, Esko Järvinen, Jari Järvinen, Antti Pursula, Ville Savolainen,...
 - VTT: Martti Verho
 - TKK: Jouni Malinen, Harri Hakula, Mika Juntunen, Mikko Byckling
 - Trueflaw: Iikka Virkkunen
 - Open Innovation: Adam Powell
 - LGGE: Olivier Gagliardini, Fabien Gillet-Chaulet
 - University of Uppsala: Jonas Thies
 - etc... (if your name is missing, please ask it to be added)

16k Windows downloads at sf.net in a year

[Home](#) / [WindowsBinaries](#) [\(Change File\)](#)

Date Range: 2011-06-01 to 2012-06-01



DOWNLOADS

16 214

In the selected date range

TOP COUNTRY

United States

15% of downloaders

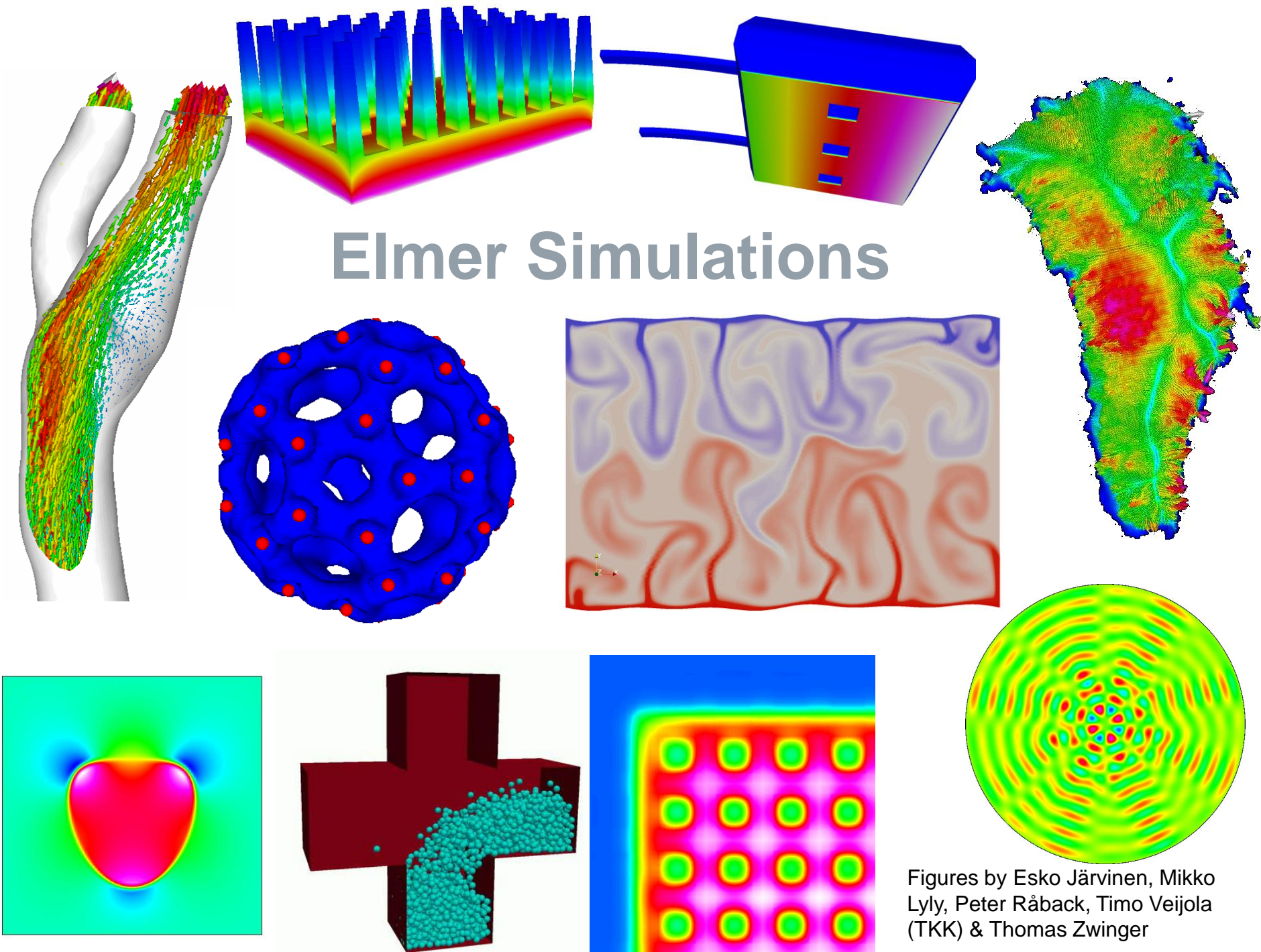
TOP OS

Windows

94% of downloaders

Country ↕	Downloads ▲
1. United States	2,553
2. Germany	2,529
3. Italy	1,342
4. Russia	975
5. Japan	789
6. United Kingdom	609
7. France	548
8. China	529
9. India	483
10. Spain	400
11. Poland	385
12. Finland	305

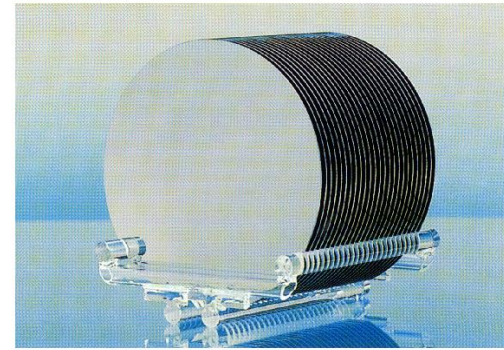
Elmer Simulations



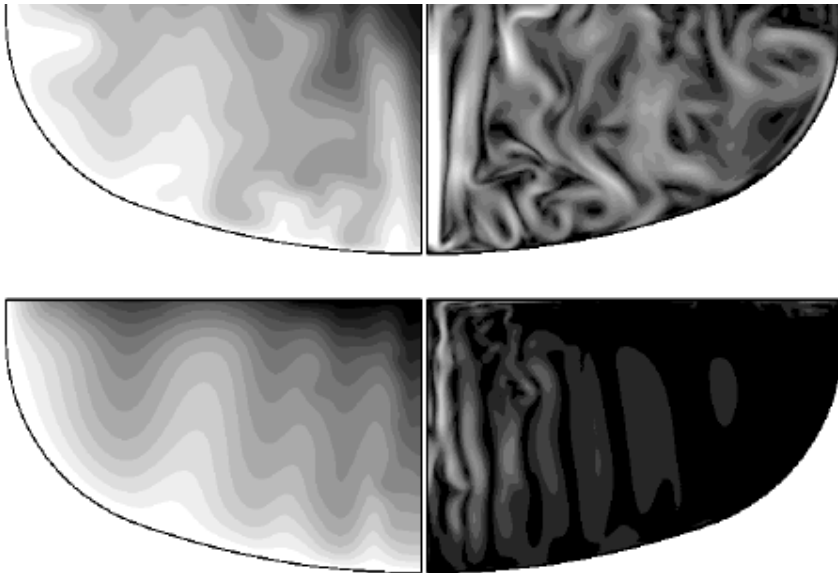
Figures by Esko Järvinen, Mikko Lyly, Peter Råback, Timo Veijola (TKK) & Thomas Zwinger

Czochralski Crystal Growth

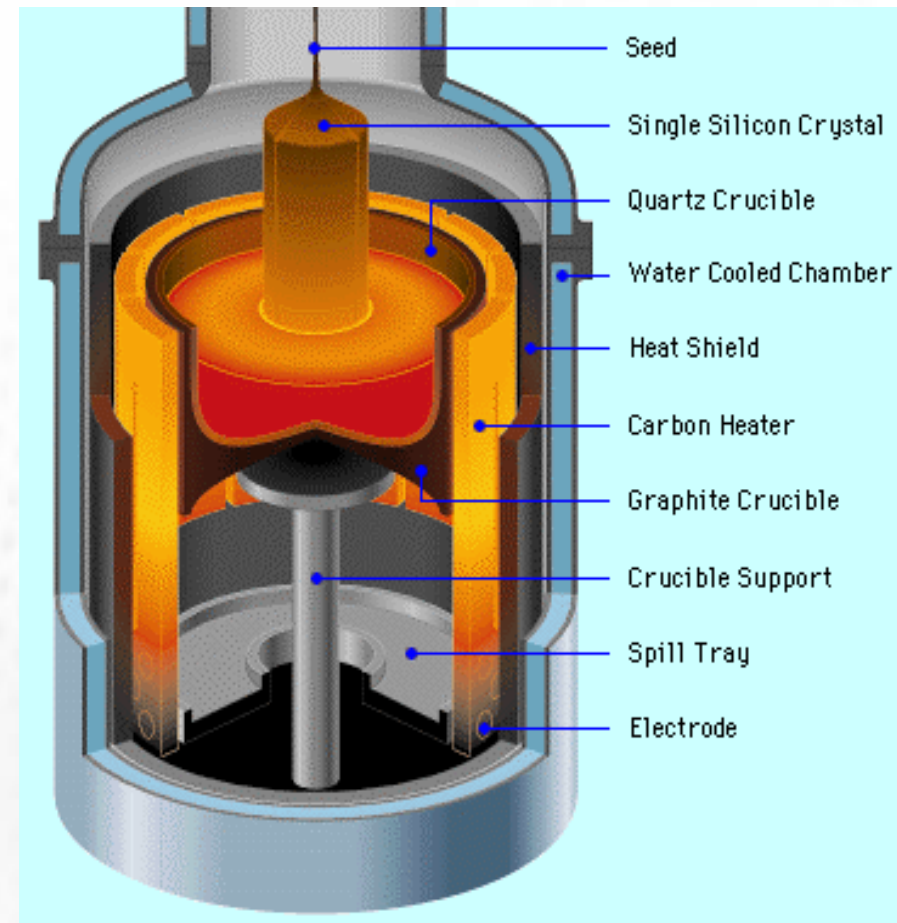
- Most crystalline silicon is grown by the Czochralski (CZ) method
- One of the key application when Elmer development was started in 1995



Figures by Okmetic Ltd.



V. Savolainen et al., *Simulation of large-scale silicon melt flow in magnetic Czochralski growth*, J. Crystal Growth 243 (2002), 243-260.

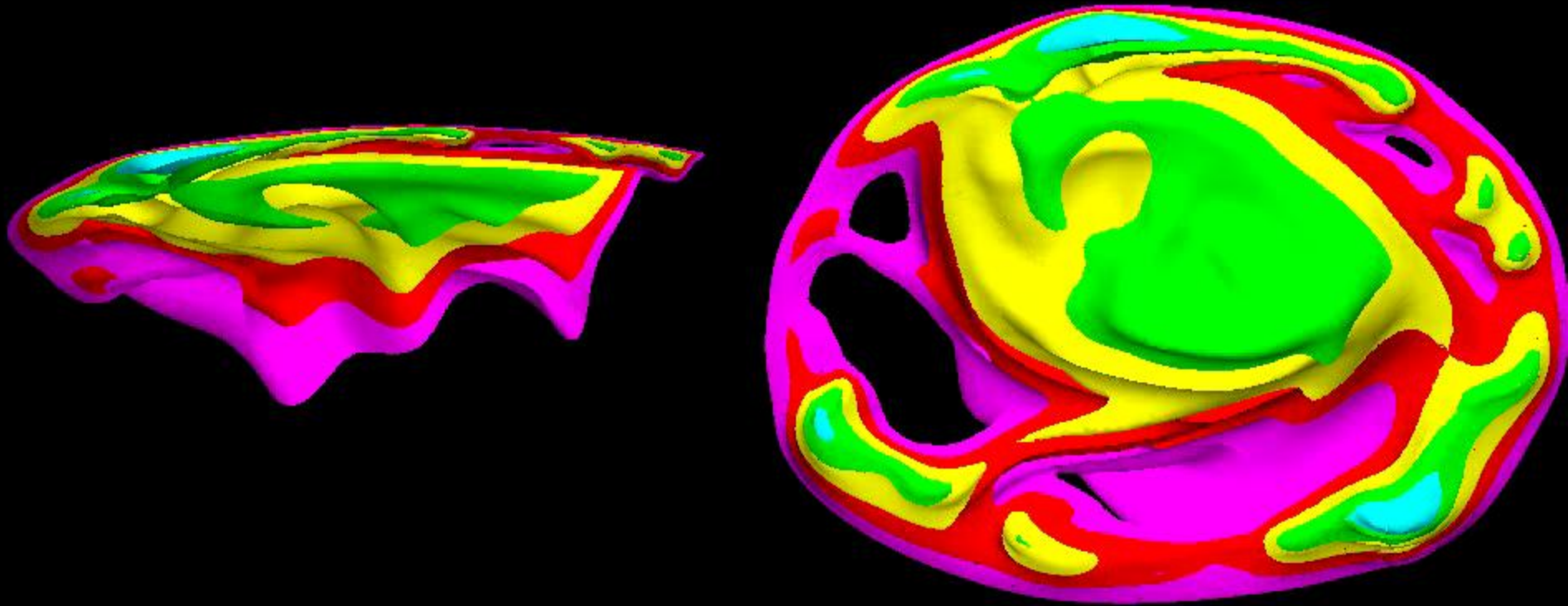


CZ-growth: Transient simulation



Parallel simulation of silicon meltflows using stabilized finite element method (5.4 million elements).

Simulation Juha Ruokolainen, animation Matti Gröhn, CSC



MEMS: Inertial sensor

- MEMS provides an ideal field for multi-physical simulation software
- Electrostatics, elasticity and fluid flow are often inherently coupled
- Example shows the effect of holes in the motion of an accelerometer prototype

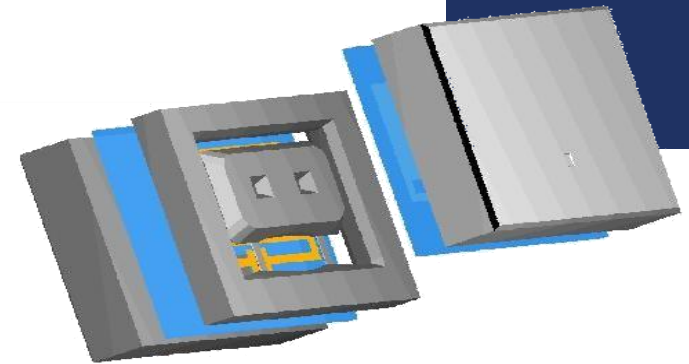
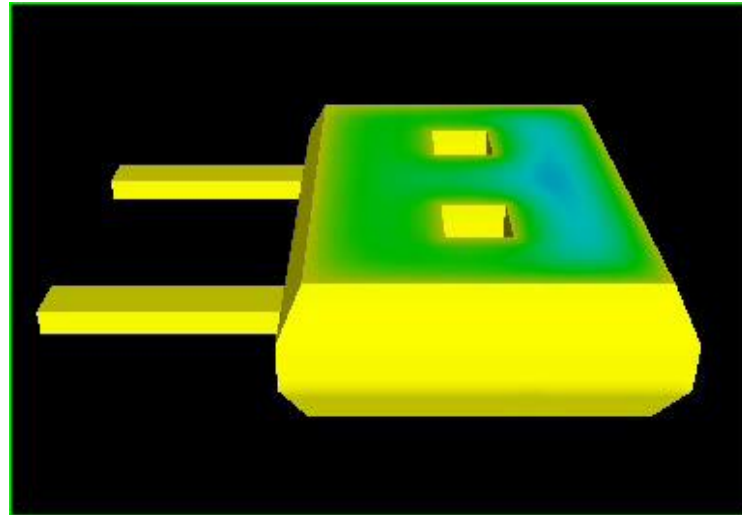
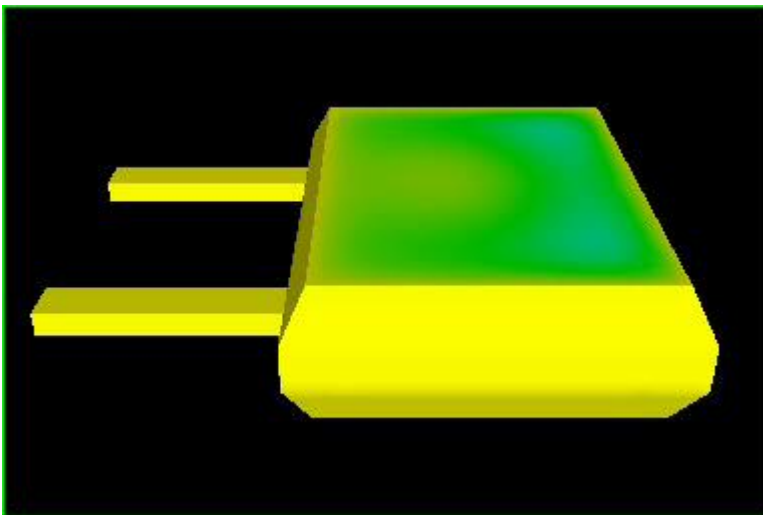


Figure by VTI Technologies

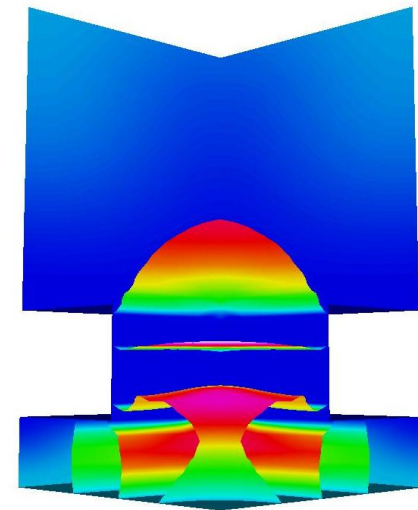
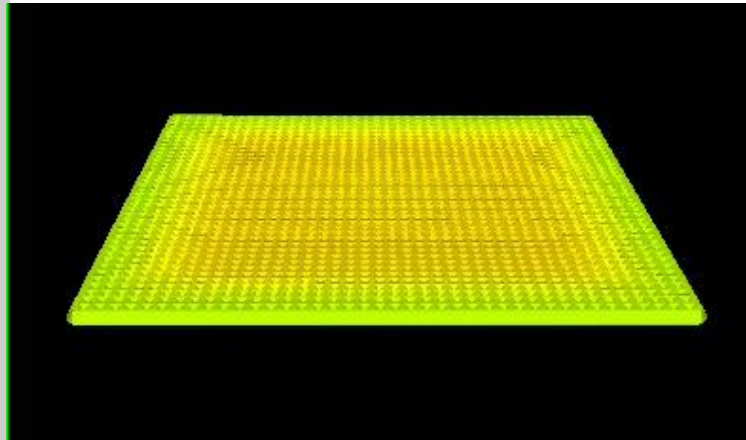
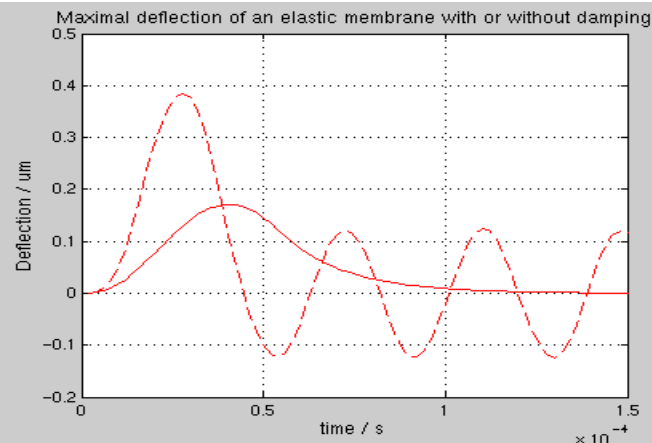
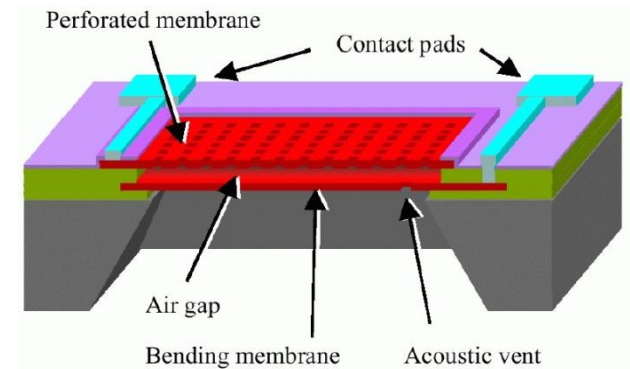


A. Pursula, P. Råback, S. Lähteenmäki and J. Lahdenperä, *Coupled FEM simulations of accelerometers including nonlinear gas damping with comparison to measurements*, J. Micromech. Microeng. **16** (2006), 2345-2354.

MEMS: Microphone membrane

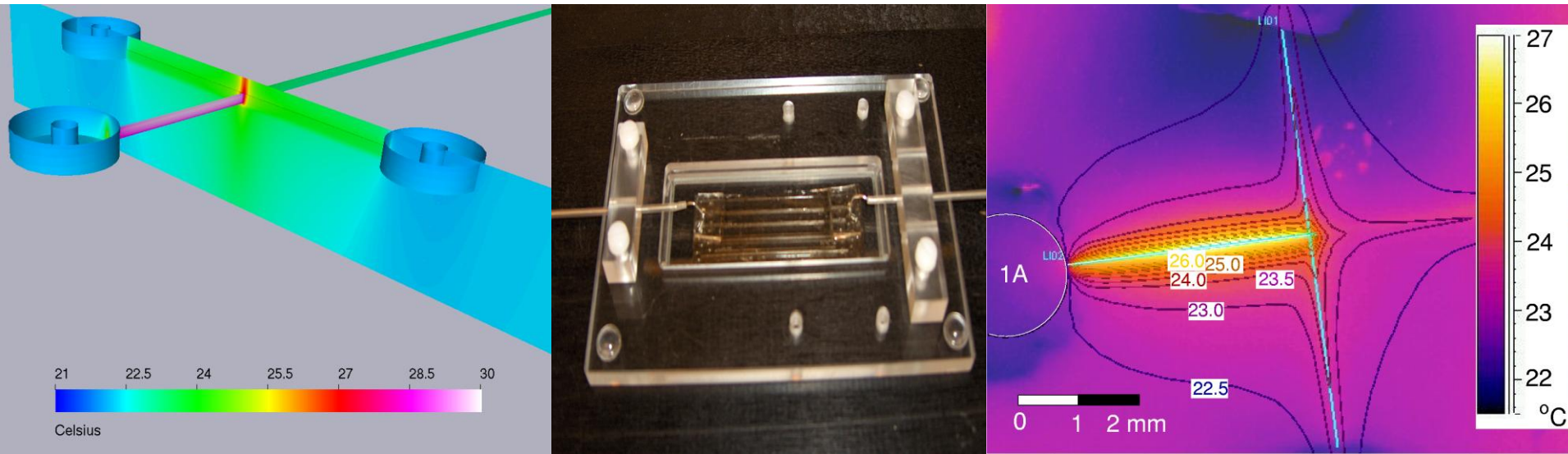


- MEMS includes often geometrical features that may be modeled with homogenization techniques
- Simulation shows the damping oscillations of a perforated micromechanical membrane

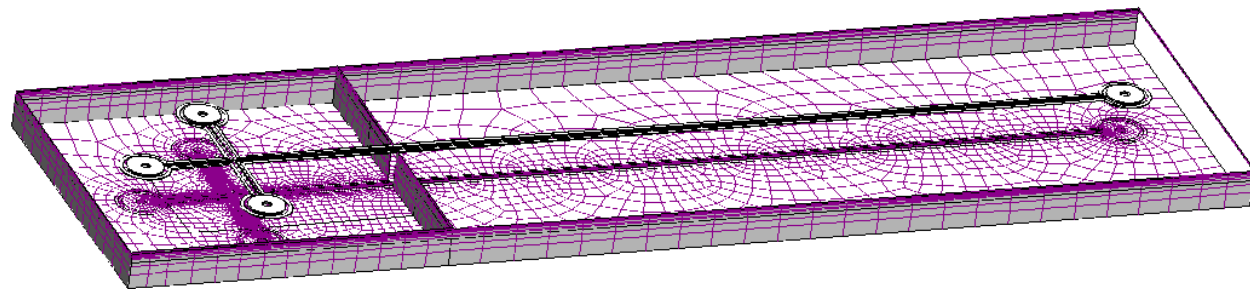


P. Råback et al., *Hierarchical finite element simulation of perforated plates with arbitrary hole geometries*, MSM 2003.

Microfluidics: Flow and heat transfer in a microchip



- Electrokinetically driven flow
- Joule heating
- Heat Transfer influences performance
- Elmer as a tool for prototyping
- Complex geometry
- Complex simulation setup

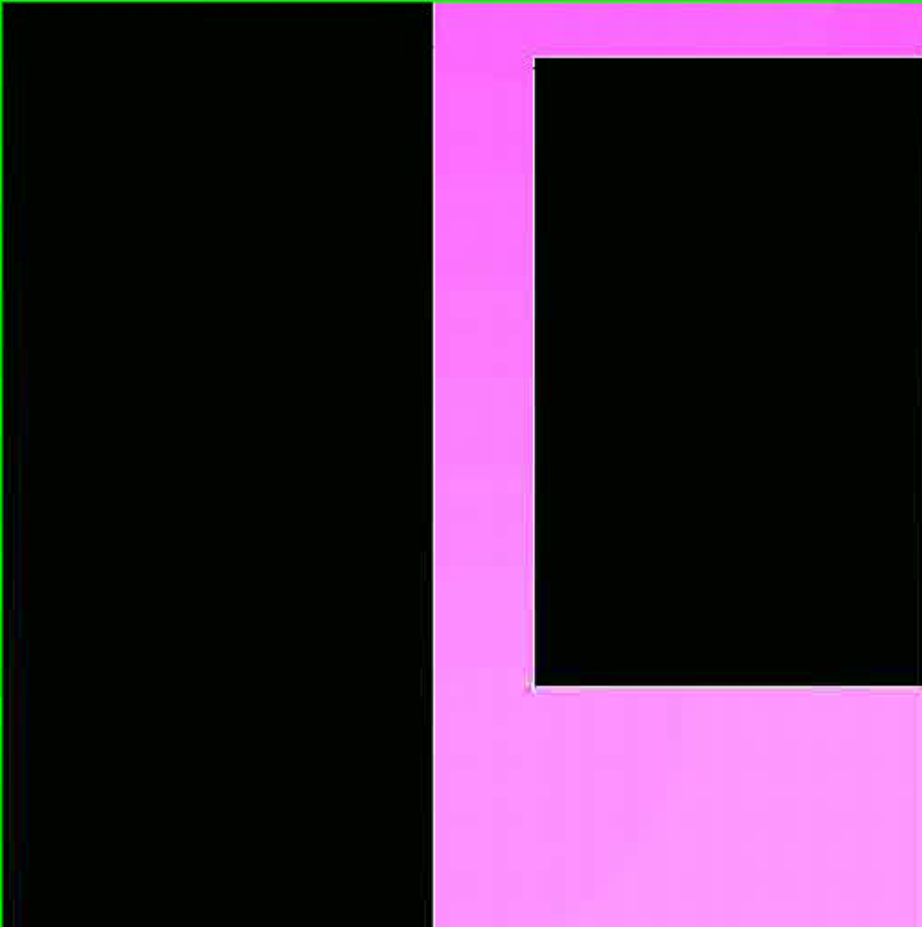


T. Sikanen, T. Zwinger, S. Tuomikoski, S. Franssila, R. Lehtiniemi, C.-M. Fager, T. Kotiaho and A. Pursula,
Microfluidics and Nanofluidics (2008)

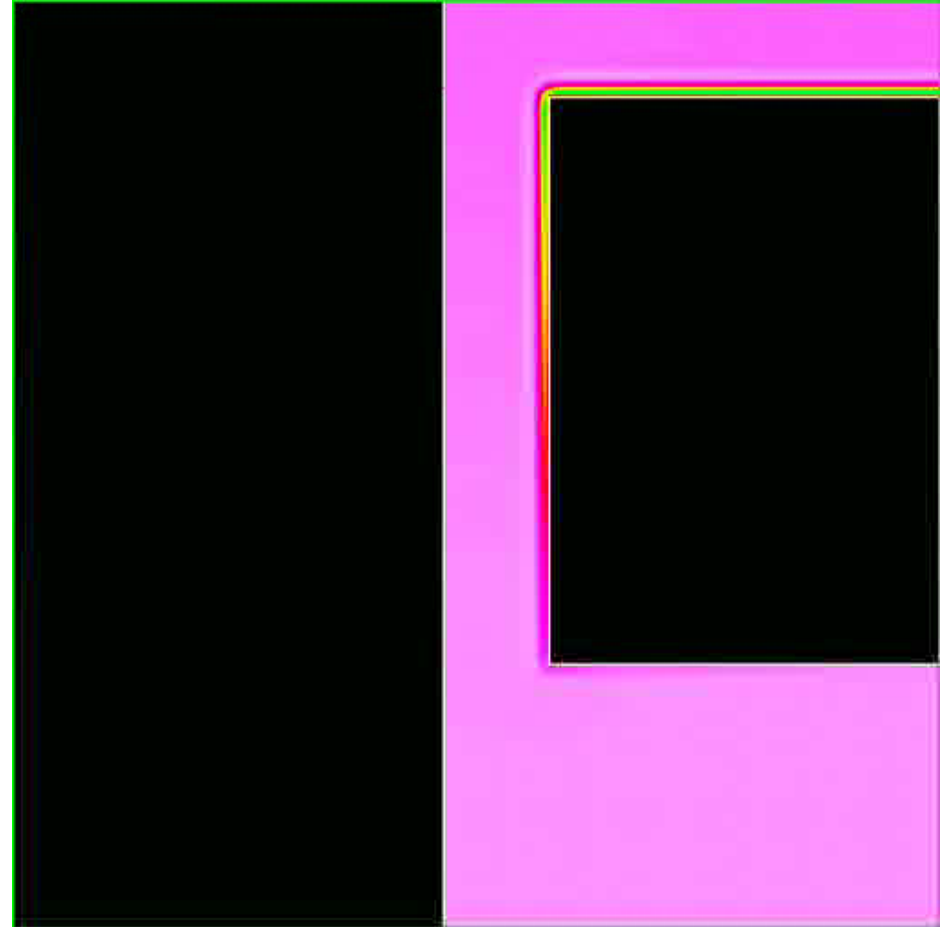
Acoustics: Losses in small cavities



Temperature waves resulting from the
Helmholtz equation



Temperature waves computed from the
linearized Navier-Stokes equation

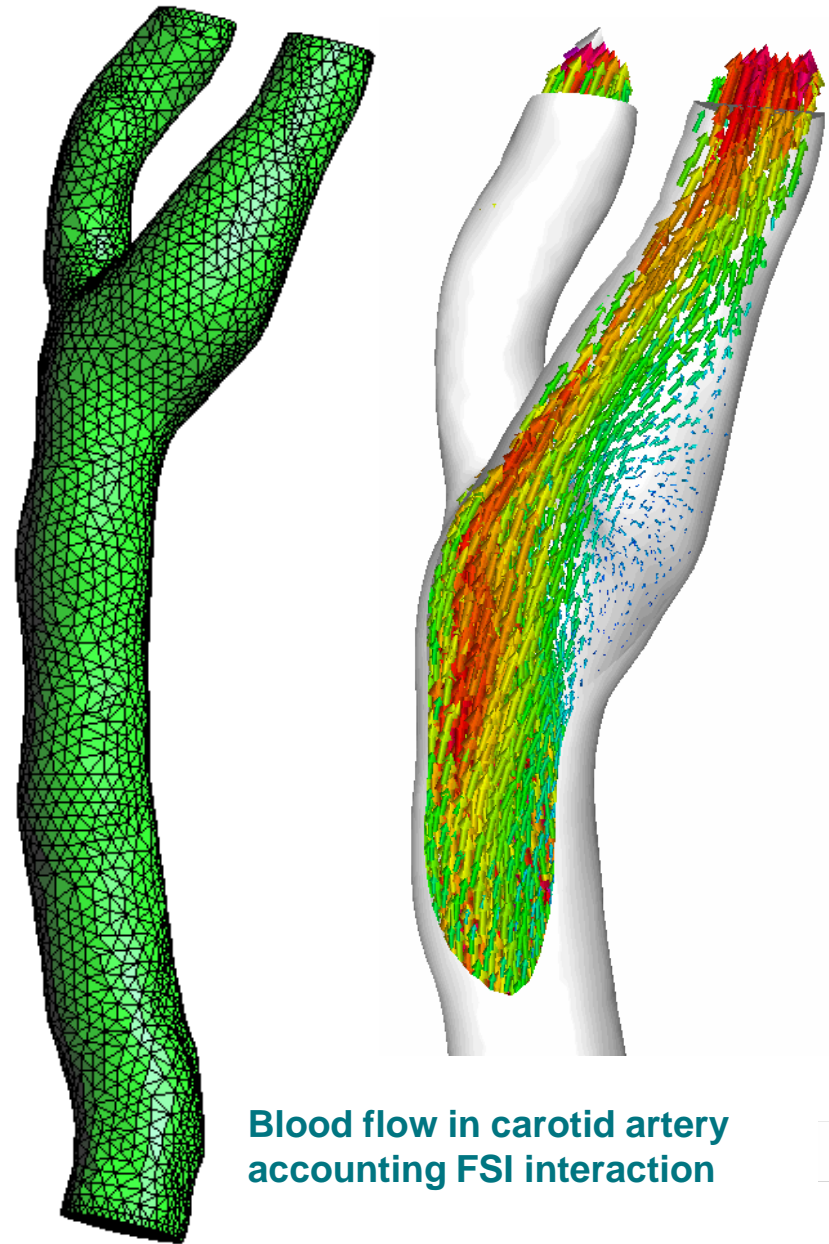


M. Malinen, *Boundary conditions in the Schur complement preconditioning of dissipative acoustic equations*, SIAM J. Sci. Comput. 29 (2007)

Computational Hemodynamic

- Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of deaths in western countries
- Calcification reduces elasticity of arteries
- Modeling of blood flow poses a challenging case of fluid-structure-interaction
- Artificial compressibility is used to enhance the convergence of FSI coupling

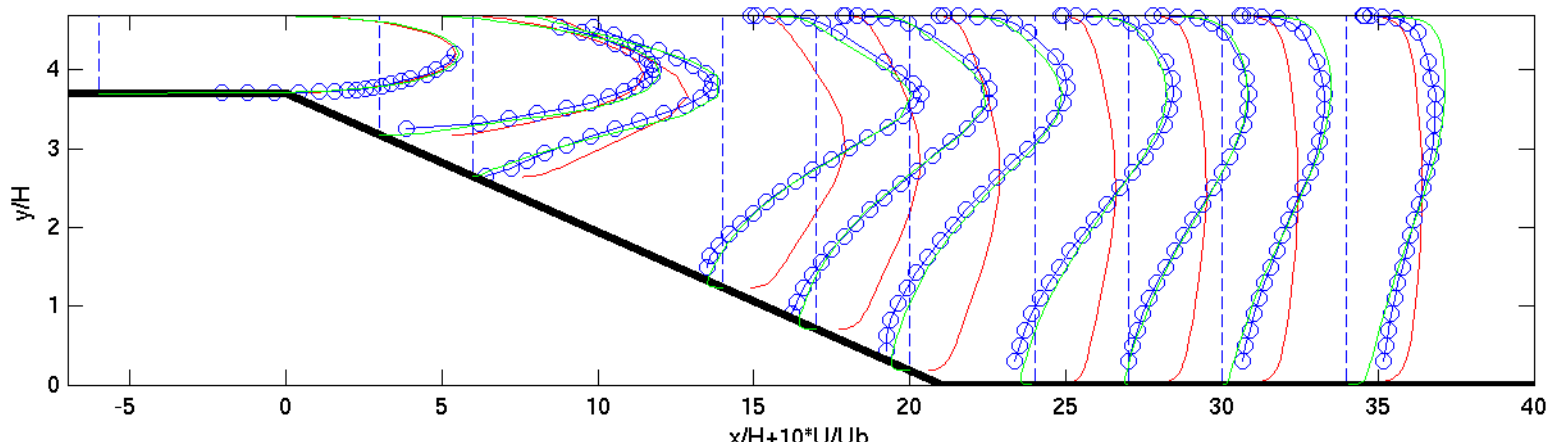
E. Järvinen, P. Råback, M. Lyly, J. Salenius. A method for partitioned fluid-structure interaction computation of flow in arteries. *Medical Eng. & Physics*, **30** (2008), 917-923



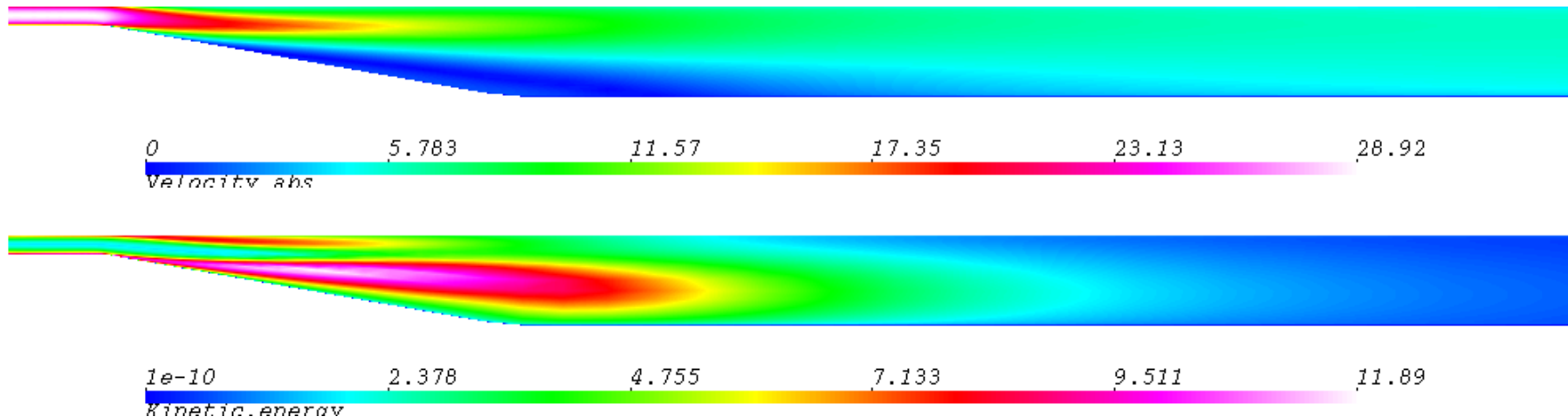
RANS turbulence modeling



Comparison of $k-\varepsilon$ vs. v^2-f -turbulence models (red)

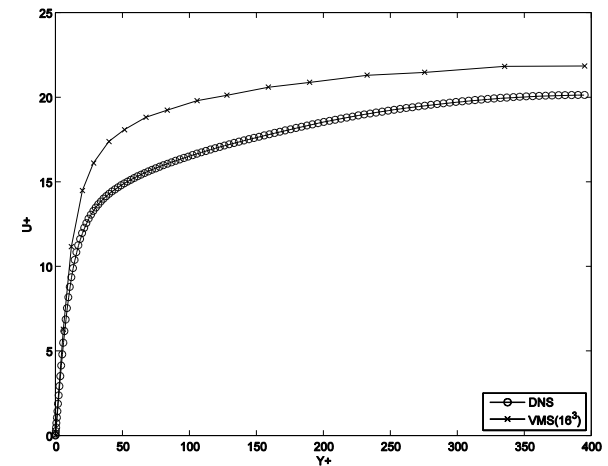


Simulation J. Ruokolainen, CSC

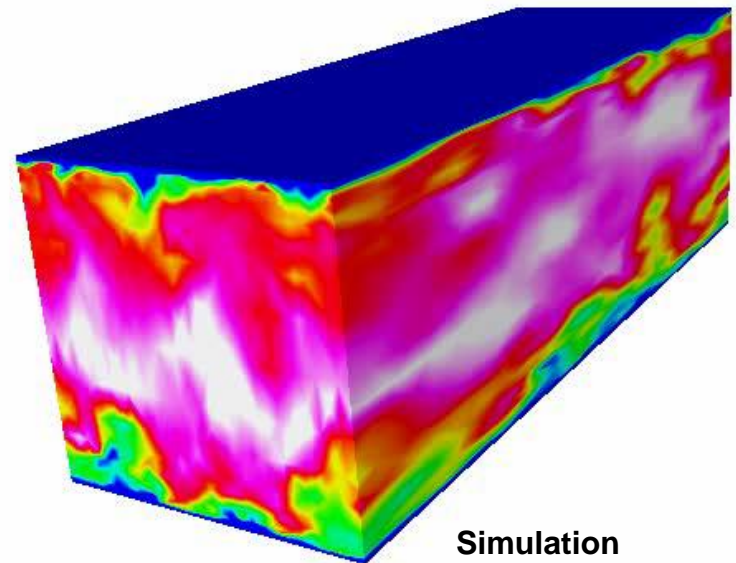


VMS turbulence modeling

- Large eddy simulation (LES) provides the most accurate presentation of turbulence without the cost of DNS
- Requires transient simulation where physical quantities are averaged over a period of time
- Variational multiscale method (VMS) by Hughes et al. Is a variant of LES particularly suitable for FEM
- Interaction between fine (unresolved) and coarse (resolved) scales is estimated numerically
- No ad'hoc parameters



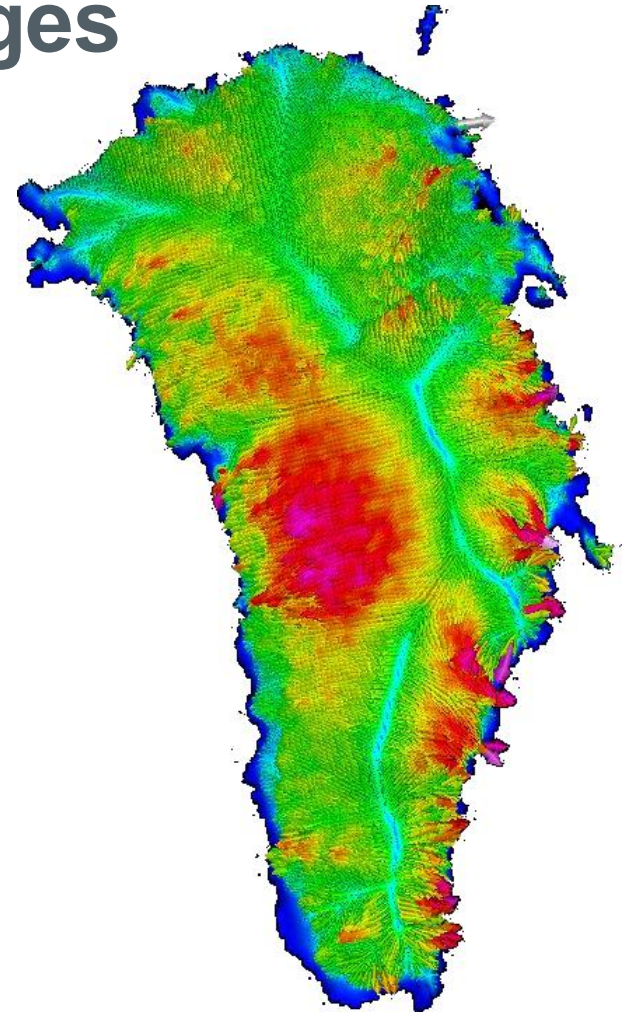
Plane flow with $Re_{\tau}=395$



Simulation
J. Ruokolainen, CSC

Glaciology: Grand challenges

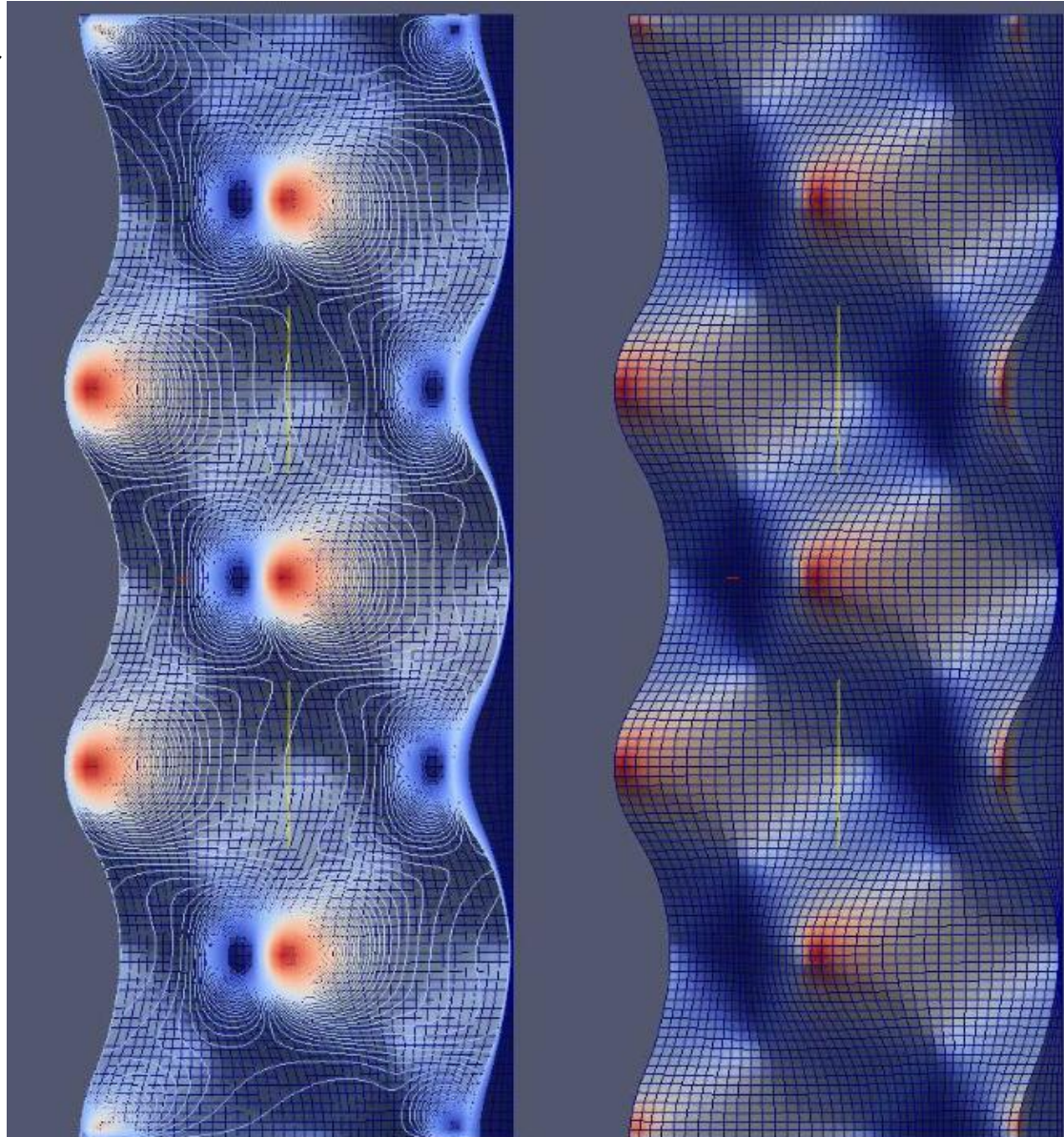
- Elmer is the leading code for 3D ice flow simulation even internationally
- Elmer uses full Stokes equation to model the flow
- Currently the mostly used tool in the area
 - British Antarctic Survey
 - University of Grenoble
 - University of Sapporo
- Simulations of continental ice sheets very demanding
- Climate change makes the simulations very important



Simulation T. Zwinger, CSC

EHDL of patterned surfaces

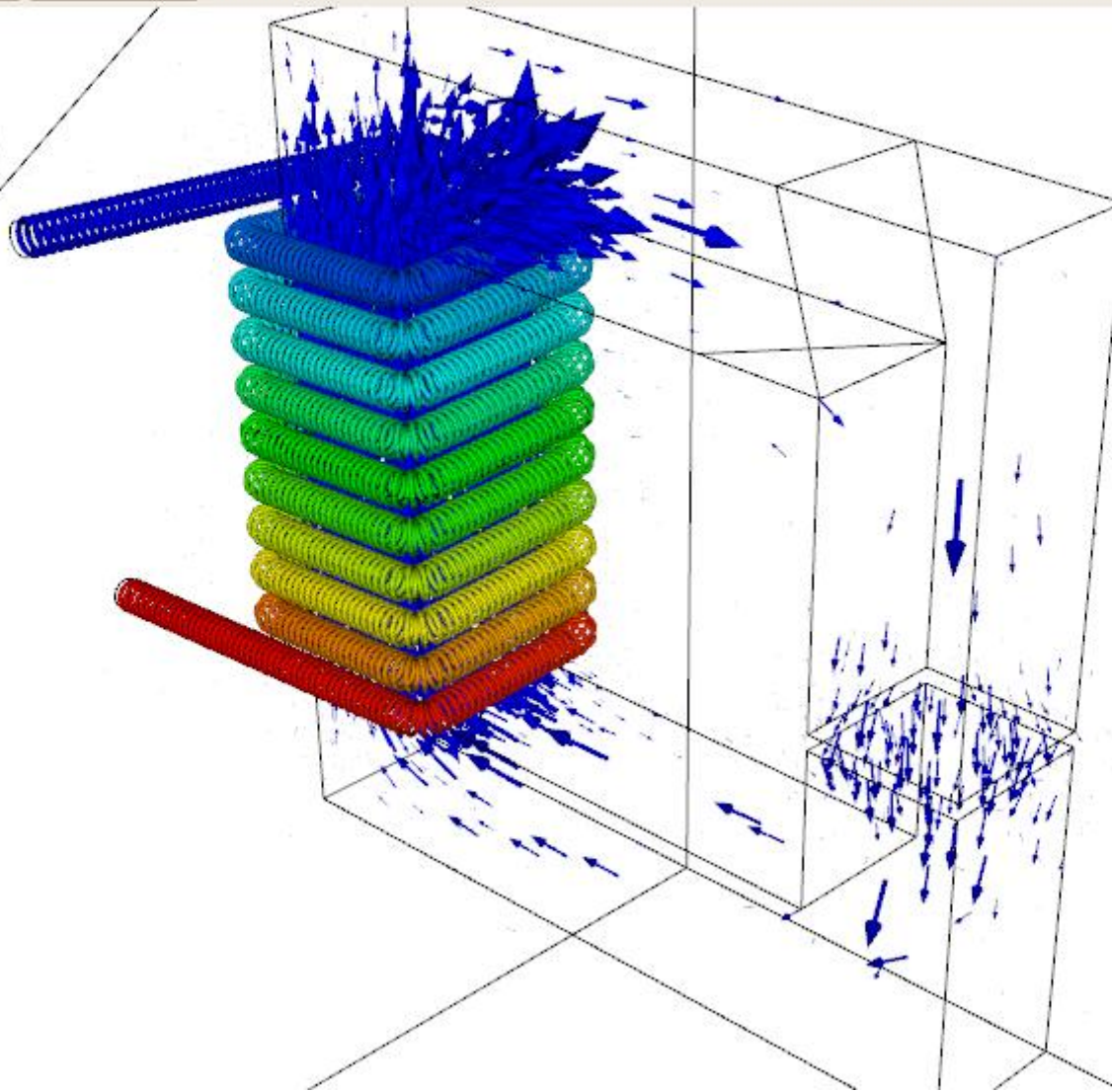
- Solution of Reynolds & nonlinear elasticity equations
- Simulation Bengt Wennehorst, Univ. Of Hannover, 2011



Whitney element Solver



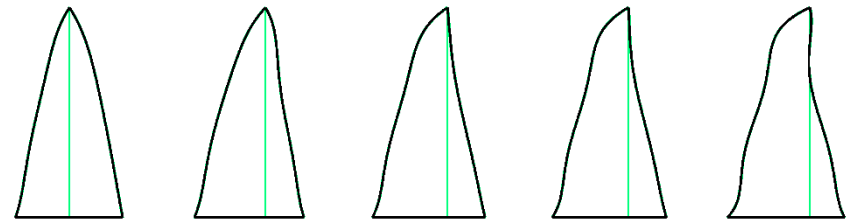
File Edit View Help
Surfaces Vectors Isocontours Isosurfaces Streamlines Colorbar Text Preferences Redraw



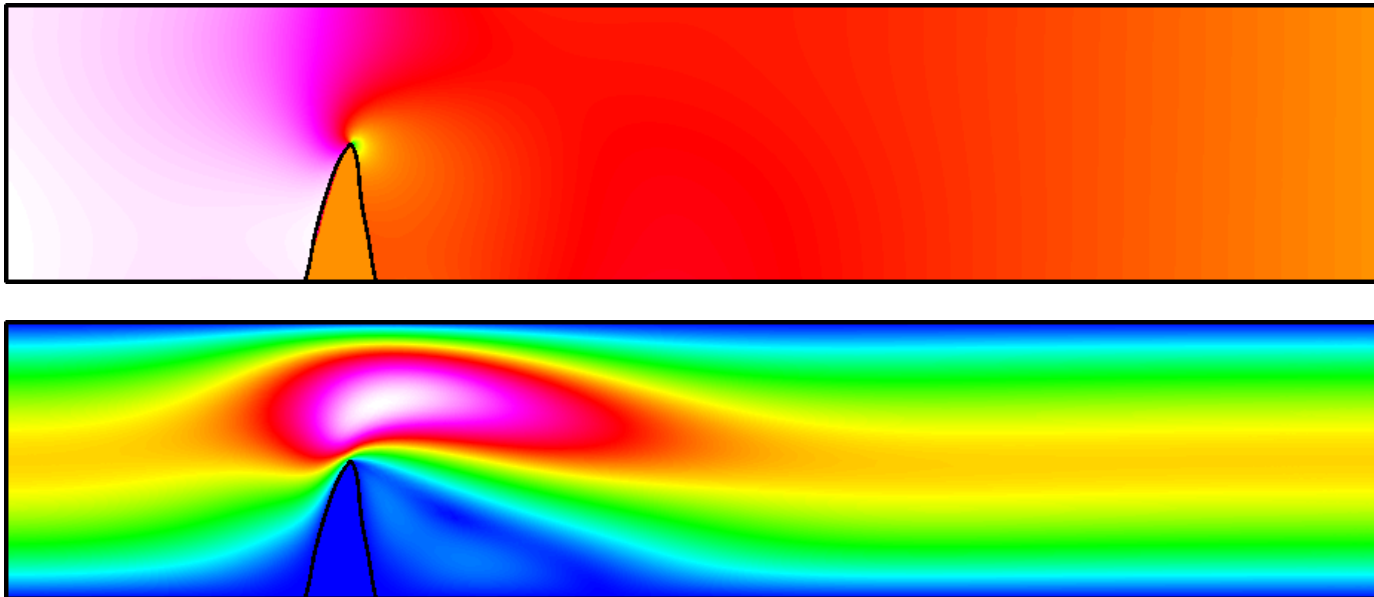
Simulation by "madstamm"
In elmerfem.org/forum

Optimization in FSI

- Elmer includes some tools that help in the solution of optimization problems
- Profile of the beam is optimized so that the beam bends as little as possible under flow forces

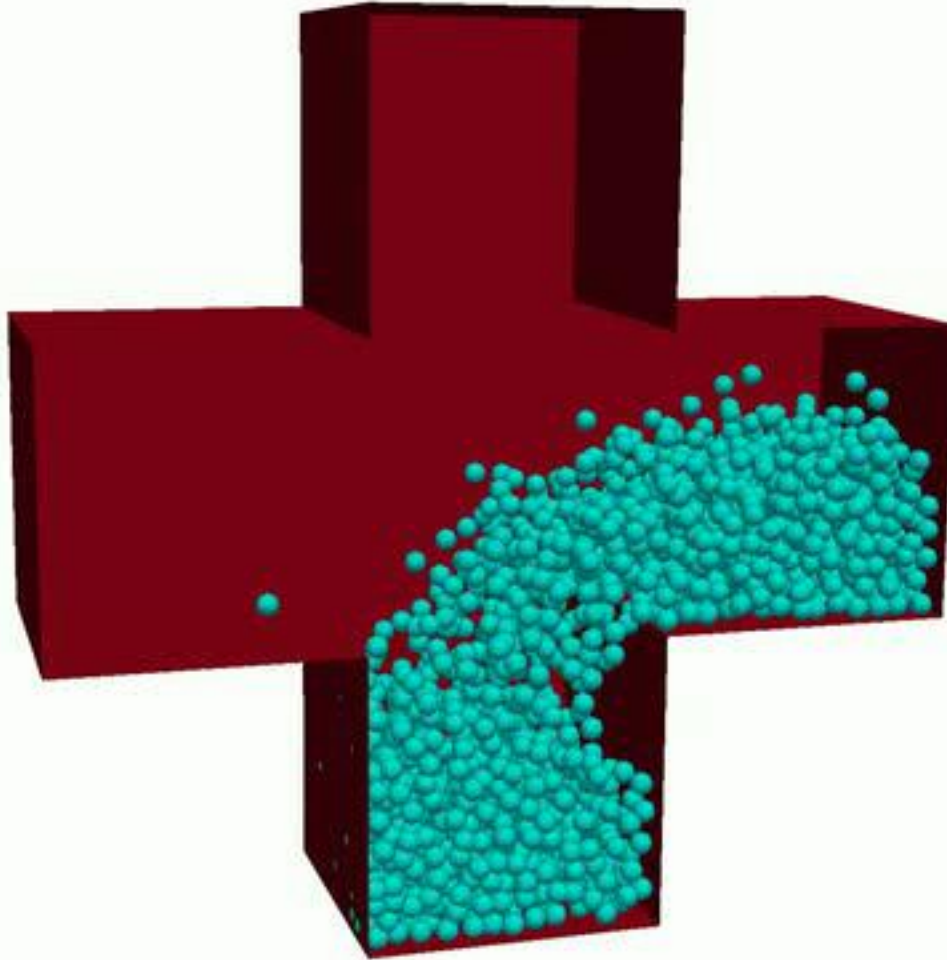


Optimized profiles for $Re=\{0,10,50,100,200\}$



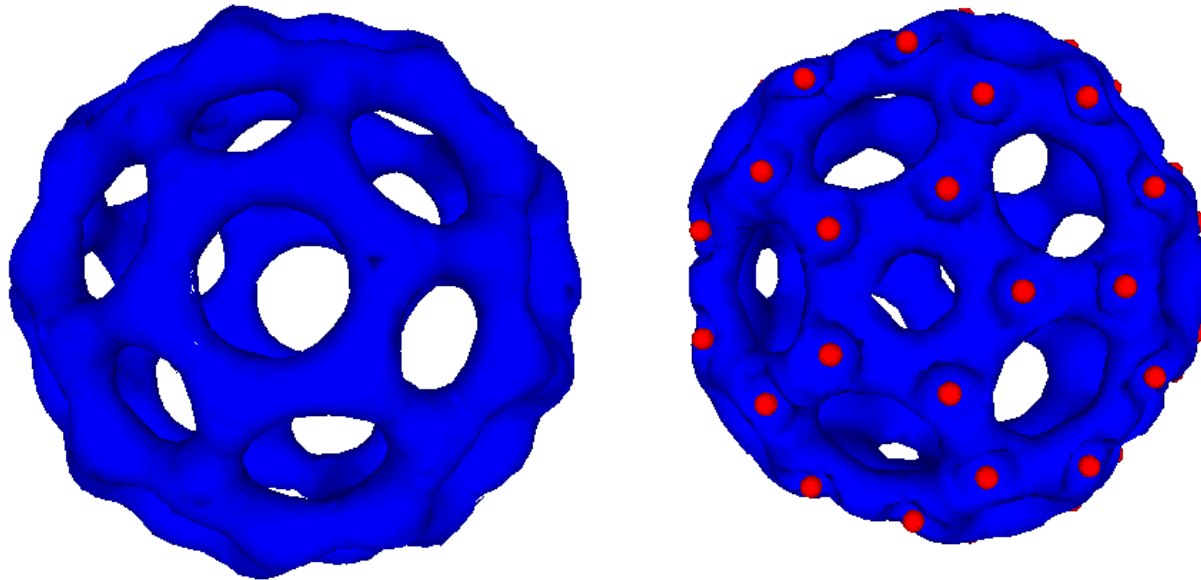
Pressure and velocity distribution with $Re=10$

Particle tracker - Granular flow



Quantum Mechanics

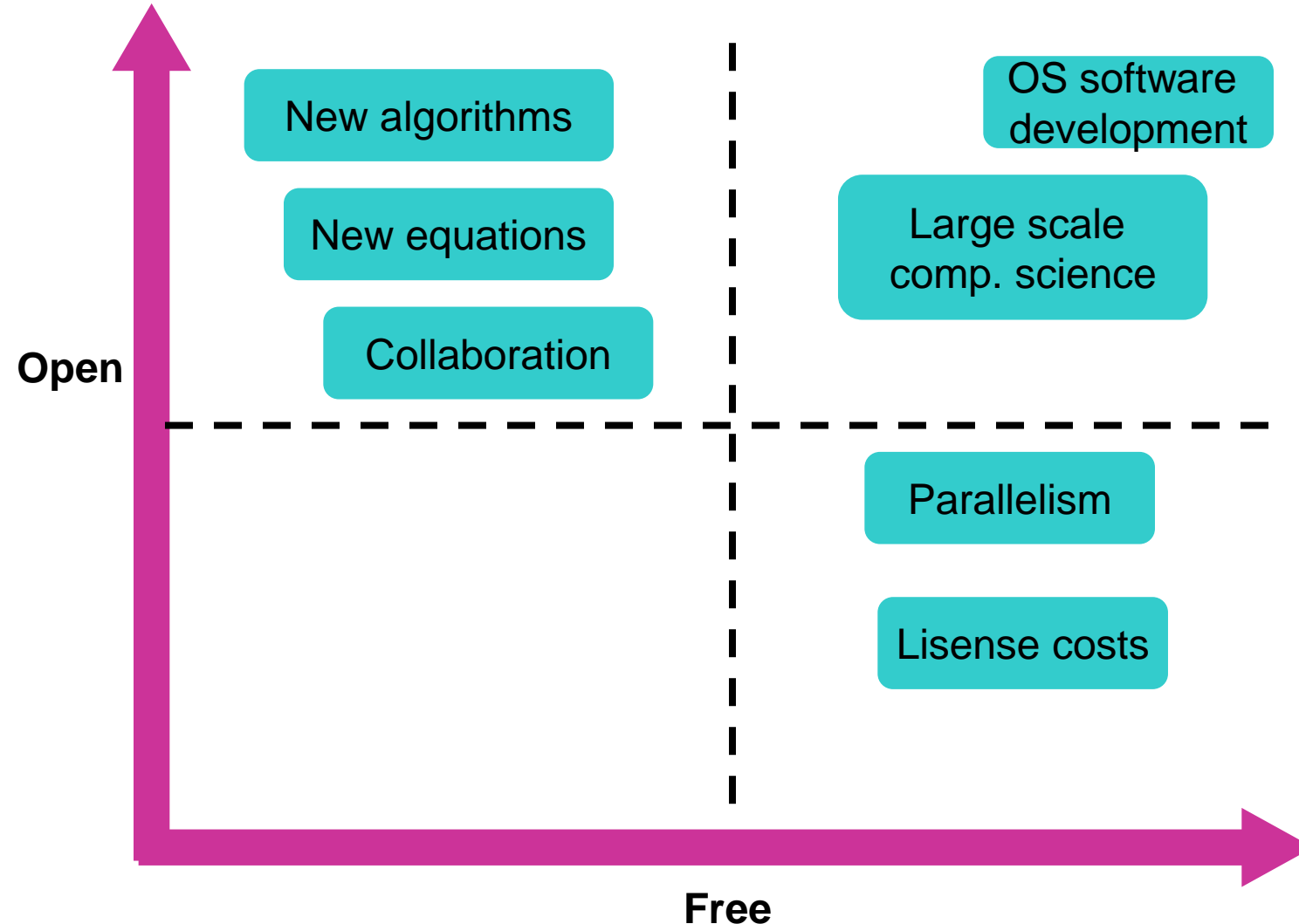
- Finite element method is used to solve the Kohn-Sham equations of density functional theory (DFT)
- Charge density and wave function of the 61st eigenmode of fullerene C₆₀
- All electron computations using 300 000 quadratic tets and 400 000 dofs



Simulation Mikko Lyly, CSC

Reasons to use open source software

free as in "beer" vs. free as in "speech"



Most important Elmer resources



- <http://www.csc.fi/elmer>
 - Official Homepage of Elmer
 - Overview, examples, compilation, ...
 - pointers to other sources of information
- <http://sourceforge.net/projects/elmerfem/>
 - Version control system: svn
 - Binaries
- www.elmerfem.org
 - Discussion forum, wiki & doxygen
- Further information: Peter.Raback@csc.fi
- Thank you for your attention!