

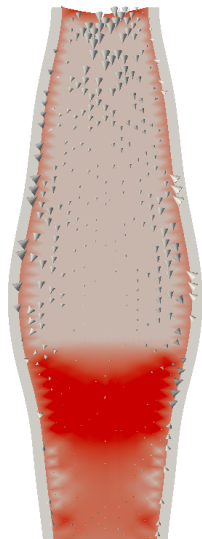
Automatic differentiation of a fluid-structure interaction problem

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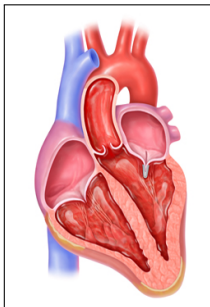
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Examples of Fluid–structure interaction



Modelling Challenges

- ▶ model must integrate solid and fluid mechanics
- ▶ fluid geometry depends on structure deformation

Solving the FSI problem

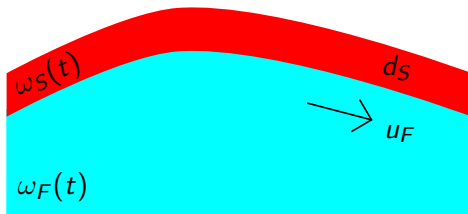
Issues:

- ▶ Continuum mechanics formulation
- ▶ Partitioned vs monolithic
- ▶ Fixed-pointed vs Newton
- ▶ Approximation of the Jacobian

In this work we:

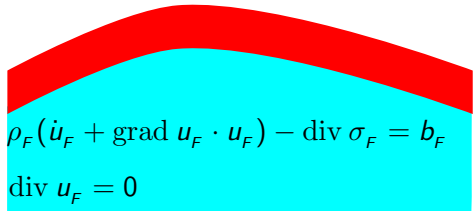
- ▶ derive a **Newton's** method with exact Jacobians for FSI problems using the **arbitrary Lagrangian Eulerian** formulation
- ▶ implement a **monolithic** solver in Python (using FEniCS)
- ▶ investigate various **optimizations** and **simplifications**

Setup of the FSI problem

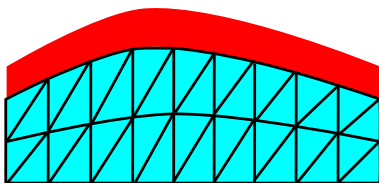
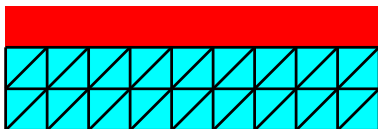


Mismatch in standard fluid and solid models

$$\rho_S \ddot{D}_S - \text{Div } \Sigma_S(D_S) = B_S$$


$$\rho_F (\dot{u}_F + \text{grad } u_F \cdot u_F) - \text{div } \sigma_F = b_F$$
$$\text{div } u_F = 0$$

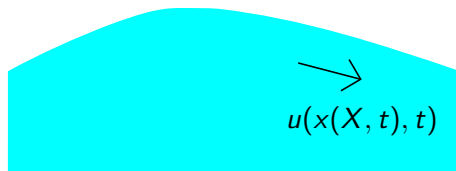
Mesh smoothing problem



Mesh equation

$$\dot{D}_M - \text{Div } \Sigma_M(D_M) = 0$$

Arbitrary Lagrangian-Eulerian framework



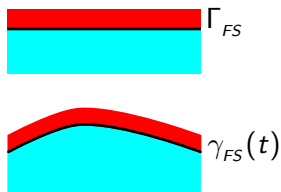
ALE time derivative:

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\rho u) = \rho \dot{u} + \rho (\text{grad } u \cdot (u - \dot{D}_M))$$

ALE fluid equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_F (\dot{u}_F + \text{grad } u_F \cdot (u_F - \dot{D}_M)) - \text{div } \sigma_F(u_F, p_F) &= b_F && \text{in } \omega_F(t) \\ \text{div } u_F &= 0 && \text{in } \omega_F(t) \end{aligned}$$

Interface conditions



- ▶ Stress continuity:

$$\sigma_S \cdot n = \sigma_F \cdot n \quad \text{on } \gamma_{FS}(t)$$

- ▶ Kinematic continuity:

$$u_F = u_S \quad \text{on } \gamma_{FS}(t)$$

- ▶ Domain continuity:

$$d_M = d_S \quad \text{on } \gamma_{FS}(t)$$

Linearization of the FSI problem

Two challenges:

- ▶ Derivative of fluid equation with respect to geometry?

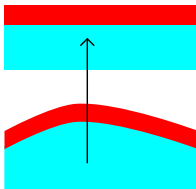
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}(\rho u) - \operatorname{div} \sigma_F(u_F, p_F) &= b_F && \text{in } \omega_F(t) \\ \operatorname{div} u_F &= 0 && \text{in } \omega_F(t) \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Linearization of essential BCs

$$u_F = u_S \quad \text{on } \gamma_{FS}(t)$$

$$d_M = d_S \quad \text{on } \gamma_{FS}(t)$$

The reference domain approach



- ▶ Map the fluid problem to the reference domain
- ▶ Use standard techniques to differentiate
- ▶ Straightforward but tedious
- ▶ *Can be automated!*

Navier–Stokes pulled back to reference domain

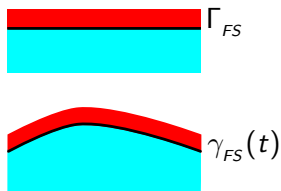
- ▶ Equation:

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_F J_M (\dot{U}_F + \text{Grad } U_F \cdot F_M^{-1} \cdot (U_F - \dot{D}_M)) - \text{Div } \Sigma_F &= B_F \\ \text{Div } (J_M F_M^{-1} \cdot U_F) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Pulled-back fluid stress:

$$\Sigma_F = J_M \left(\mu_F (\text{Grad } U_F \cdot F_M^{-1} + F_M^{-\top} \cdot \text{Grad } U_F^\top) - P_F I \right) \cdot F_M^{-\top}$$

Interface conditions: How to linearize?



Stress continuity:

$$\Sigma_S \cdot N = \Sigma_F \cdot N \quad \text{on } \Gamma_{FS}$$

Kinematic continuity:

$$U_F = U_S \quad \text{on } \Gamma_{FS}$$

Domain continuity:

$$D_M = D_S \quad \text{on } \Gamma_{FS}$$

Linearization of essential boundary conditions

Introduce Lagrange multipliers (τ_F, τ_M) and corresponding trial functions (χ_F, χ_M)

Kinematic continuity:

$$U_F - U_S \tau_{F\Gamma_{FS}} + \chi_F v_{F\Gamma_{FS}}$$

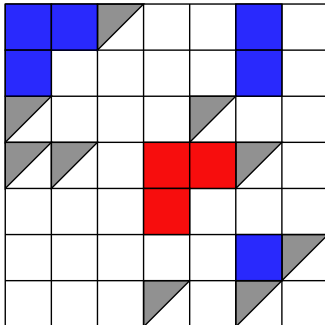
Domain continuity:

$$D_M - D_S \tau_{M\Gamma_{FS}} + \chi_M v_{M\Gamma_{FS}}$$

The linearized FSI operator (the Jacobian)

$$R^{n,0}(v, \delta U; U^n, U^{n-1}) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle v_p, \rho_p J_p^n (\delta U_p^n + \text{Grad } \delta U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot F_p^{-1,n}, (U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} - D_p^n) + \text{Grad } U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot F_p^{-1,n} \cdot \delta U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}}) \right\rangle_F \\ & + \left\langle \text{Grad } v_p, J_p^n \mu_p (\text{Grad } \delta U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot F_p^{-1,n} + F_p^{-T,n} \cdot \text{Grad } \delta U_p^{T,n}) \cdot F_p^{-T,n} \right\rangle_F \\ & - \left\langle \text{Grad } v_p, J_p^n \delta P_p^n \cdot F_p^{-T,n} \right\rangle_F + \left\langle q_p, \text{Div} (J_p^n F_p^{-1,n} \cdot \delta U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}}) \right\rangle_F \\ & - \left\langle v_p, J_p^n \text{tr}(\text{Grad } \delta D_p^n \cdot F_p^{-1,n}) b_p \right\rangle_F \\ & + \left\langle v_p, \rho_p J_p^n \text{tr}(\text{Grad } \delta D_p^n \cdot F_p^{-1,n})(U_p^n + \text{Grad } U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot F_p^{-1,n} \cdot (U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} - D_p^n)) \right\rangle_F \\ & - \left\langle v_p, \rho_p J_p^n \text{Grad } U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot F_p^{-1,n} (\text{Grad } \delta D_p^n \cdot F_p^{-1,n} \cdot (U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} - D_p^n) + \delta D_p^n) \right\rangle_F \\ & + \left\langle \text{Grad } v_p, J_p^n \text{tr}(\text{Grad } \delta D_p^n \cdot F_p^{-1,n}) \Sigma_p \cdot F_p^{-T,n} \right\rangle_F \\ & - \left\langle \text{Grad } v_p, J_p^n (\mu_p \text{Grad } U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot F_p^{-1,n} \cdot \text{Grad } \delta D_p^n \cdot F_p^{-1,n}) \cdot F_p^{-T,n} \right\rangle_F \\ & - \left\langle \text{Grad } v_p, J_p^n (\mu_p F_p^{-T,n} \cdot \text{Grad } \delta D_p^{T,n} \cdot F_p^{-T,n} \cdot \text{Grad } U_p^{T,n-\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot F_p^{-T,n} \right\rangle_F \\ & - \left\langle \text{Grad } v_p, J_p^n \Sigma_p (U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}}, P_p^n, D_p^n) \cdot F_p^{-T,n} \cdot \text{Grad } \delta D_p^{T,n} \cdot F_p^{-T,n} \right\rangle_F \\ & + \left\langle q_p, \text{Div} (J_p^n (\text{tr}(\text{Grad } \delta D_p^n \cdot F_p^{-1,n}) I - F_p^{-1,n} \cdot \text{Grad } \delta D_p^n) \cdot F_p^{-1,n} \cdot U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}}) \right\rangle_F \\ & + \left\langle c_s, \rho_s \delta U_s^n \right\rangle_S + \left\langle v_s, \delta D_s^n - \delta U_s^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right\rangle_S \\ & + \left\langle \text{Grad } c_s, \text{Grad } \delta D_s^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (2\mu_s E_s^{n-\frac{1}{2}} + \lambda_s \text{tr}(E_s^{n-\frac{1}{2}}) I) \right\rangle_S \\ & + \left\langle \text{Grad } c_s, F_s^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\mu_s (\text{Grad } \delta D_s^{T,n-\frac{1}{2}} (I + \text{Grad } D_s^{n-\frac{1}{2}}) + (I + \text{Grad } D_s^{T,n-\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot \text{Grad } \delta D_s^{n-\frac{1}{2}})) \right\rangle_S \\ & + \left\langle \text{Grad } c_s, F_s^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \lambda_s \text{tr}(\frac{1}{2} (\text{Grad } \delta D_s^{T,n-\frac{1}{2}} (I + \text{Grad } D_s^{n-\frac{1}{2}}) + (I + \text{Grad } D_s^{T,n-\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot \text{Grad } \delta D_s^{n-\frac{1}{2}})) \right\rangle_S \\ & + \left\langle c_p, \delta D_p^n \right\rangle_F + \left\langle \text{Grad } c_p, 2\mu_{pD} \text{Grad}^2 \delta D_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} + \lambda_{pD} \text{tr}(\text{Grad } \delta D_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}}) I \right\rangle_F \\ & - \left\langle c_p, J_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \mu_p (\text{Grad } \delta U_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot F_p^{-1} + F_p^{-T,n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \text{Grad } \delta U_p^{T,n-\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot F_p^{-T,n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot N_p \right\rangle_{\Gamma_{FSI}} \\ & + \left\langle c_s, J_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \delta P_p^n \cdot I \cdot F_p^{-T,n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot N_p \right\rangle_{\Gamma_{FSI}} \\ & + \left\langle c_p, J_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} (\text{tr}(\text{Grad } \delta D_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot F_p^{-1,n-\frac{1}{2}}) \mu_p F_p^{-T,n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \text{Grad } U_p^{T,n-\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot F_p^{-T,n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot N_p \right\rangle_{\Gamma_{FSI}} \\ & - \left\langle c_p, J_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} (\mu_p F_p^{-T,n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \text{Grad } \delta D_p^{T,n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot F_p^{-T,n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \text{Grad } U_p^{T,n-\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot F_p^{-T,n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot N_p \right\rangle_{\Gamma_{FSI}} \\ & - \left\langle c_p, J_p^{n-\frac{1}{2}} (\mu_p F_p^{-T,n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \text{Grad } U_p^{T,n-\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot F_p^{-T,n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \text{Grad } \delta D_p^{T,n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot F_p^{-T,n-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot N_p \right\rangle_{\Gamma_{FSI}} \\ & + \langle v_p, \delta L_U \rangle_{\Gamma_{FSI}} + \langle m_U, \delta U_F - \delta U_S \rangle_{\Gamma_{FSI}} + \langle c_p, \delta L_D \rangle_{\Gamma_{FSI}} + \langle m_D, \delta D_F - \delta D_S \rangle_{\Gamma_{FSI}}. \end{aligned}$$



FEniCS implementation

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J = derivative(R, U)
```

An analytic test problem

pdf/pdf/analyticproblem.pdf_tex

Primary variables:

$$U_F = y(1 - y) \sin t$$

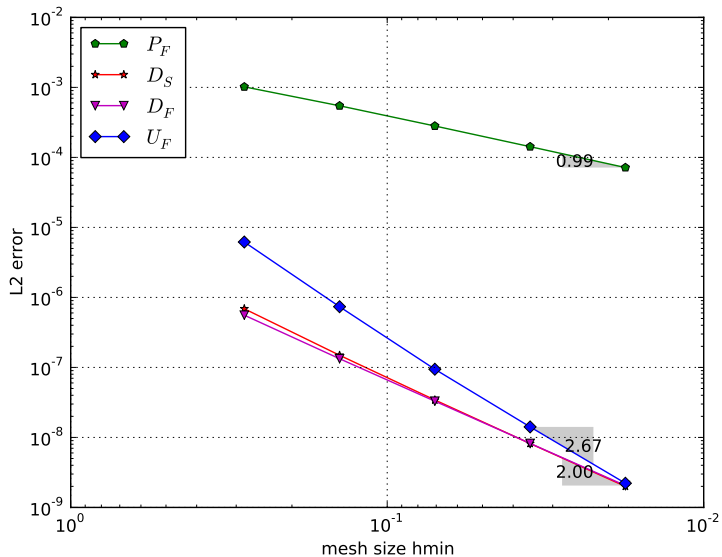
$$P_F = 2C \sin t(1 - x - Cxy(1 - y)(1 - \cos t))$$

$$D_S = Cy(1 - y)(1 - \cos t)$$

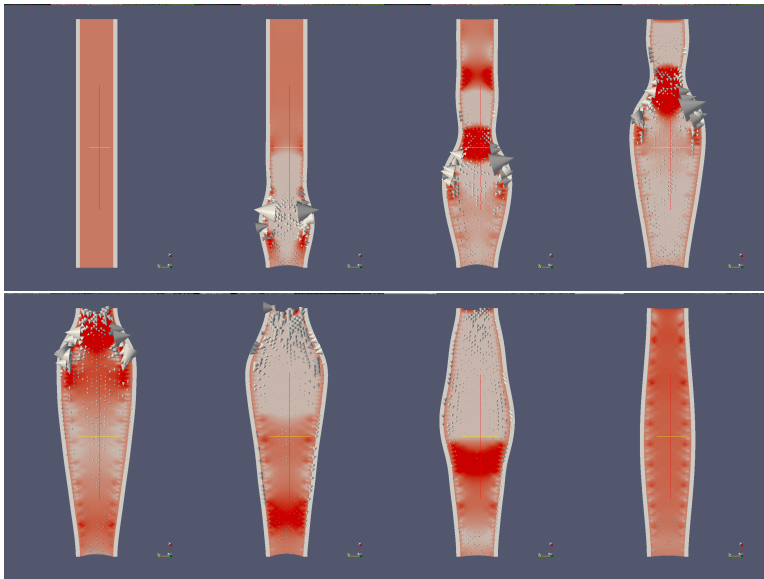
$$U_S = Cy(1 - y) \sin t$$

$$D_M = Cxy(1 - y)(1 - \cos t)$$

Convergence for analytic test problem



A two-dimensional blood vessel



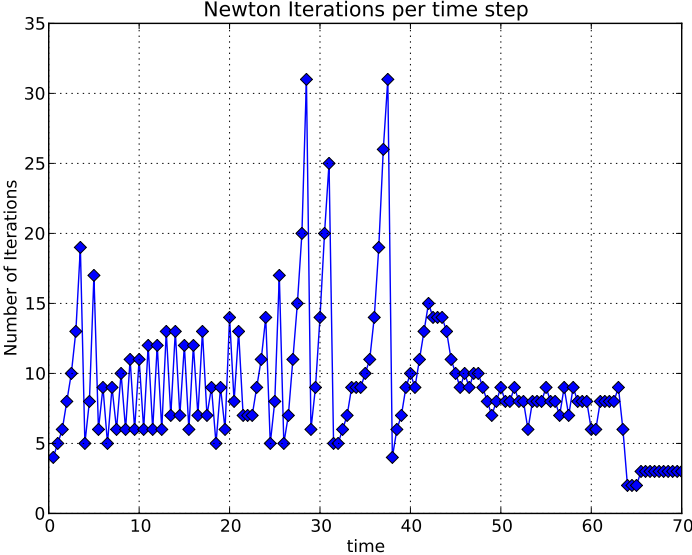
Break-down of run-time

Problem	Routine	Calls	Time (s)	
Analytic problem mesh size = 231 time steps = 10	Jacobian assembly	28	83.9s	90%
	Linear solve	28	1.86s	2%
	Residual assembly	38	0.915s	1%
Blood vessel mesh size = 1271 time steps = 140	Jacobian assembly	343	2980s	81%
	Linear solve	343	254s	18%
	Residual assembly	483	64.1s	1%













Effect of Jacobian reuse

Problem	Routine	Calls	
Analytic problem mesh size = 231 time steps = 10	Jacobian assembly	1 (-27)	-95 %
	Linear solve	51 (+23)	-96%
	Residual assembly	61 (+23)	+54%
	Total Runtime:		-93 %
Blood vessel mesh size = 1271 time steps = 140	Jacobian assembly	25 (-308)	-93 %
	Linear solve	1287 (+944)	-92 %
	Residual assembly	1427 (+944)	+192%
	Total		-91 %

Effect of Jacobian reuse



Optimization summary

<i>Optimization</i>	<i>Runtime</i>	<i>Memory</i>	<i>Robustness</i>
<i>Jacobian Reuse</i>			
<i>Jacobian Simplification</i>			
<i>Jacobian Buffering</i>			
<i>Reduced Quadrature Order</i>			

Summary: How to use the automatic derivative to solve FSI problems

- ▶ Map the fluid equation to the reference domain
- ▶ Impose essential BC's using Lagrange multipliers
- ▶ Let the automatic derivative compute the Jacobian

Challenges / work in progress:

- ▶ Long FFC compilation times
- ▶ Preconditioning

