

Approved for public release; LA-UR-03-6100

Untangling of Meshes in ALE Simulations

Pavel Váchal, CTU in Prague, Czech Republic

Mikhail Shashkov, T-7, LANL

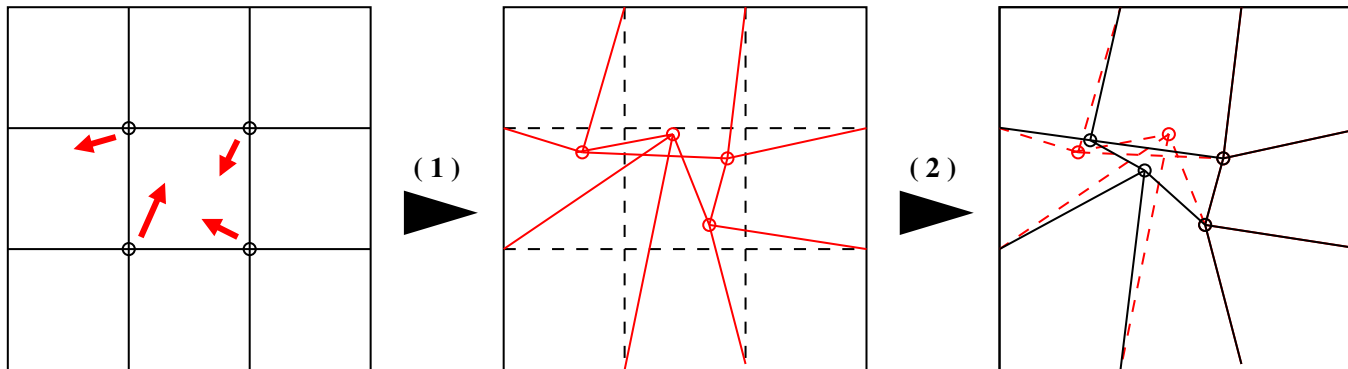
Rao Garimella, T-7, LANL

Raphaël Loubère, T-7, LANL



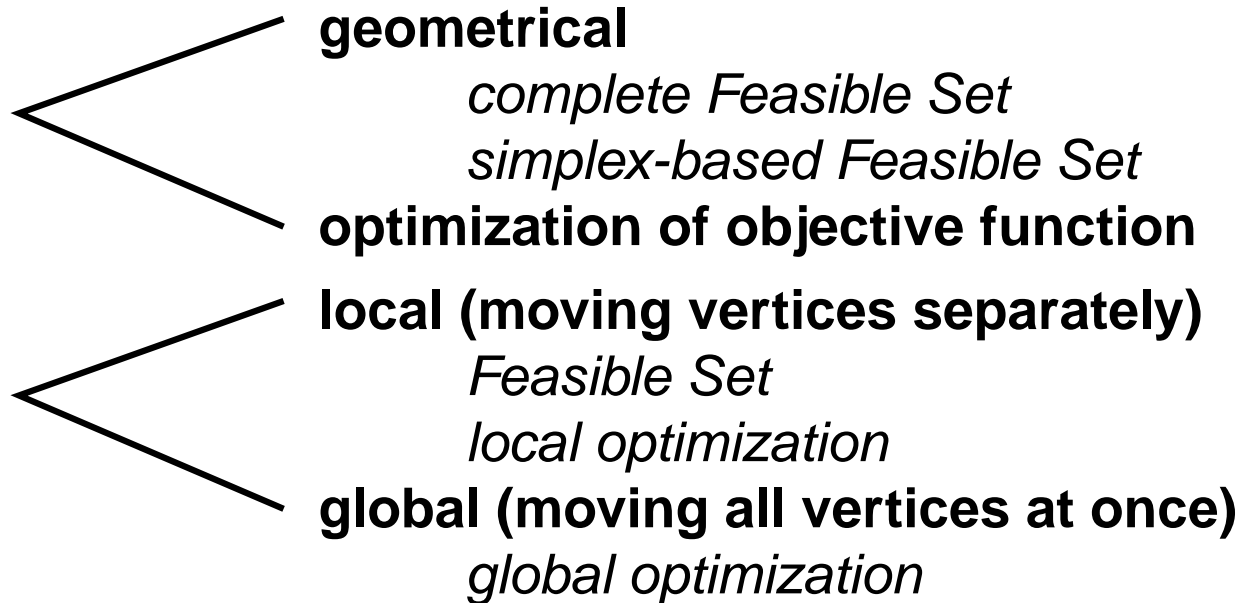
ALE Simulations

- Eulerian Approach
- Lagrangian Approach
- ALE Algorithm (Arbitrary Lagrangian - Eulerian)
 - (1) Lagrangian step
 - (2) Mesh untangling / improvement (rezoning)
 - (3) Remapping



Outline

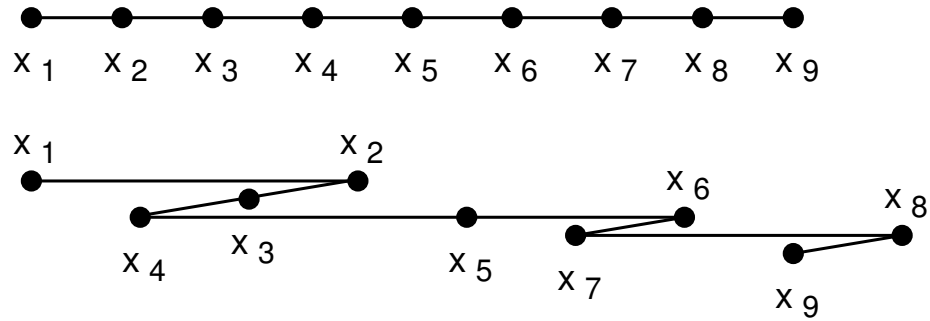
- **simple methods**



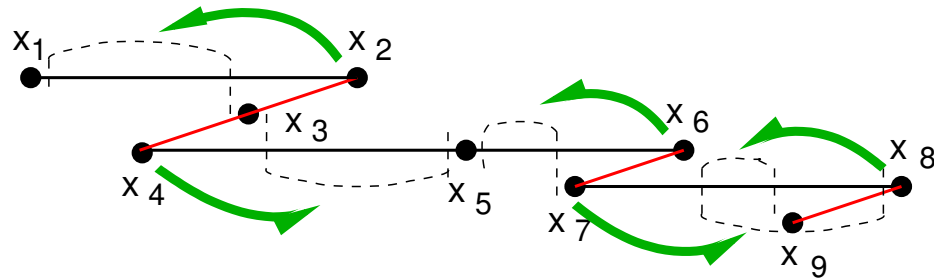
- **composite 3-step algorithm**

Feasible Set Method in 1D

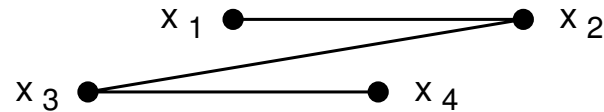
- Notation



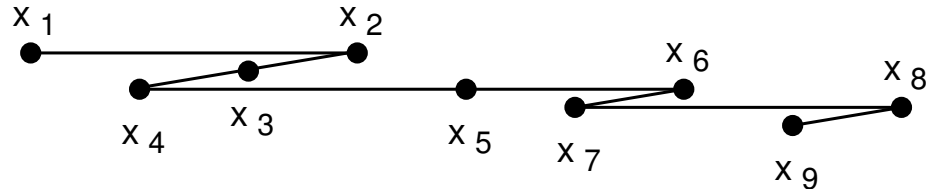
- Algorithm



- FS may be empty



Global Optimization in 1D

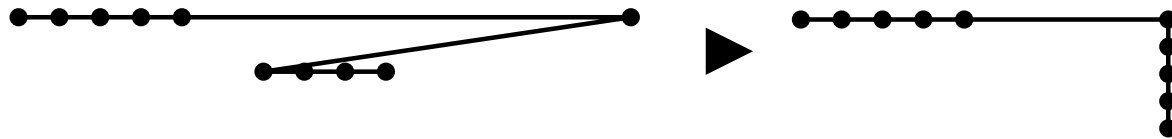


- Objective function

$$\mathcal{F} = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \underbrace{\left(|x_{i+1} - x_i| - (x_{i+1} - x_i) \right)^2}$$

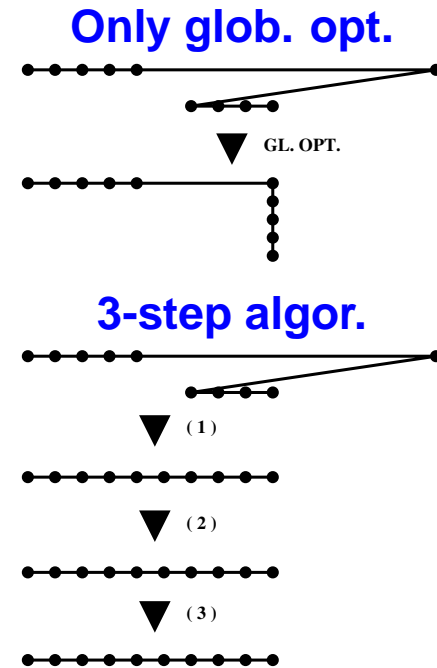
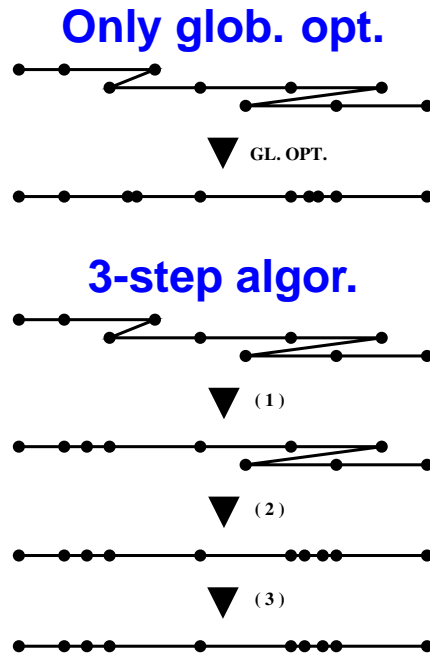
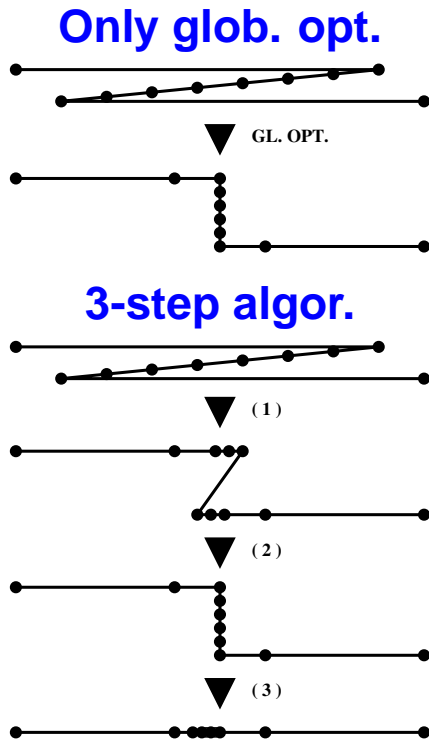
$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if cell valid} \\ 4(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 & \text{if inverted} \end{cases}$$

- Fixing of a local problem may move even distant vertices



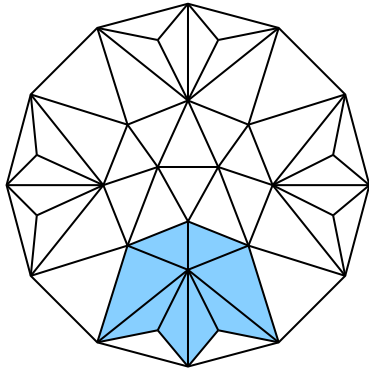
3-Step Algorithm in 1D

- (1) Feasible Set Method
- (2) Global Optimization
- (3) Feasible Set Method

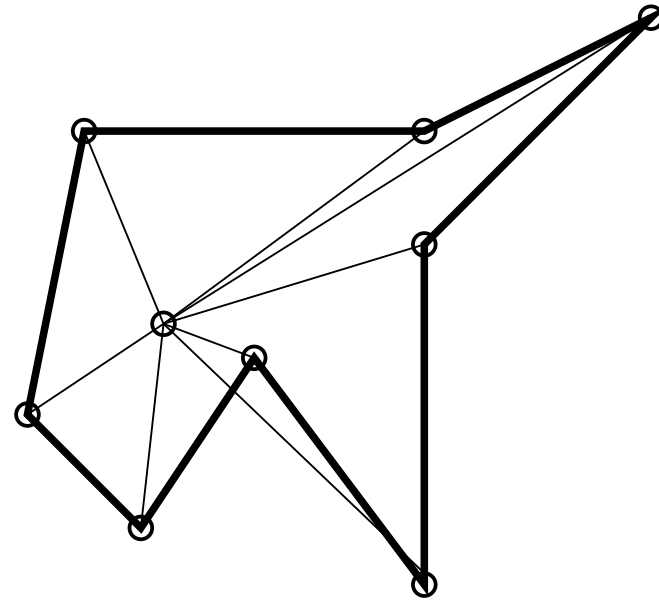


Feasible Set Method in 2D

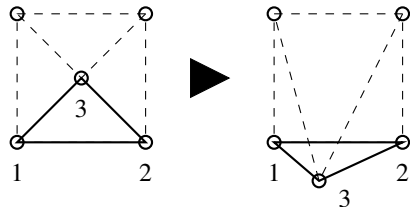
Triangular mesh



Tangled patch

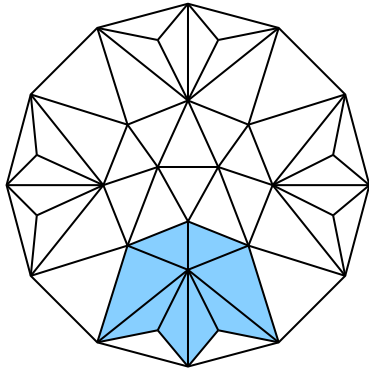


Cell validity

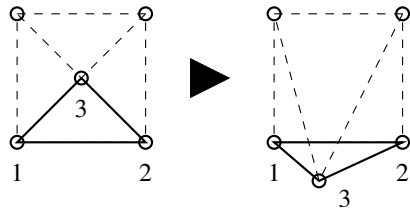


Feasible Set Method in 2D

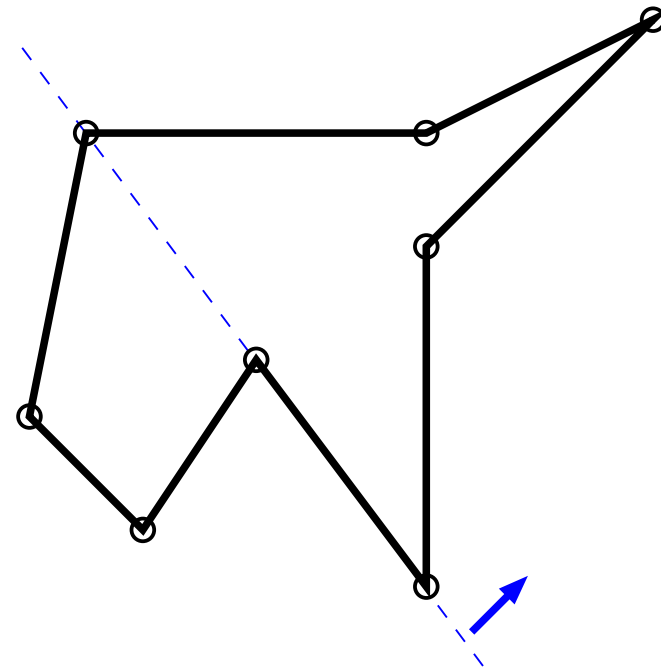
Triangular mesh



Cell validity

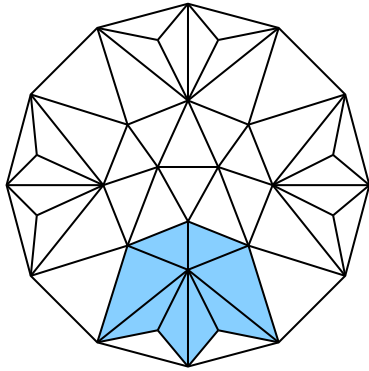


Imposing linear constraints

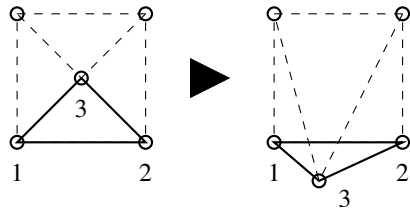


Feasible Set Method in 2D

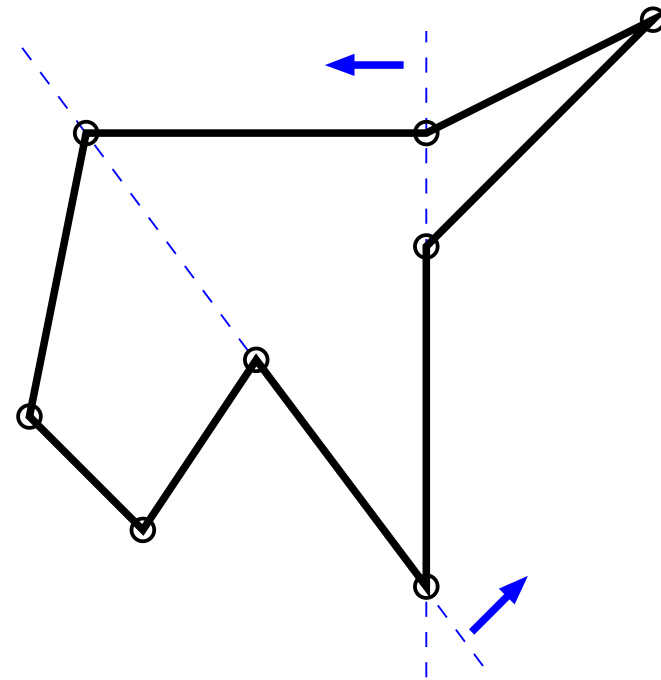
Triangular mesh



Cell validity

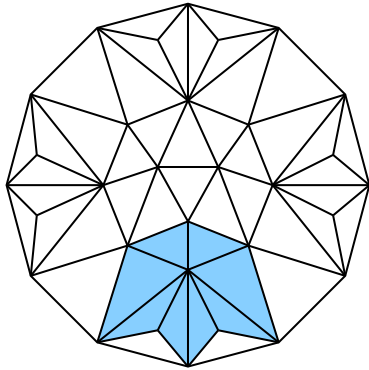


Imposing linear constraints

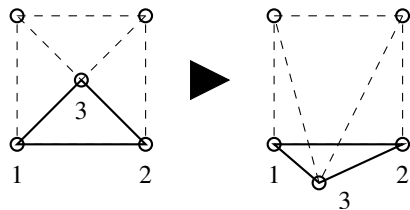


Feasible Set Method in 2D

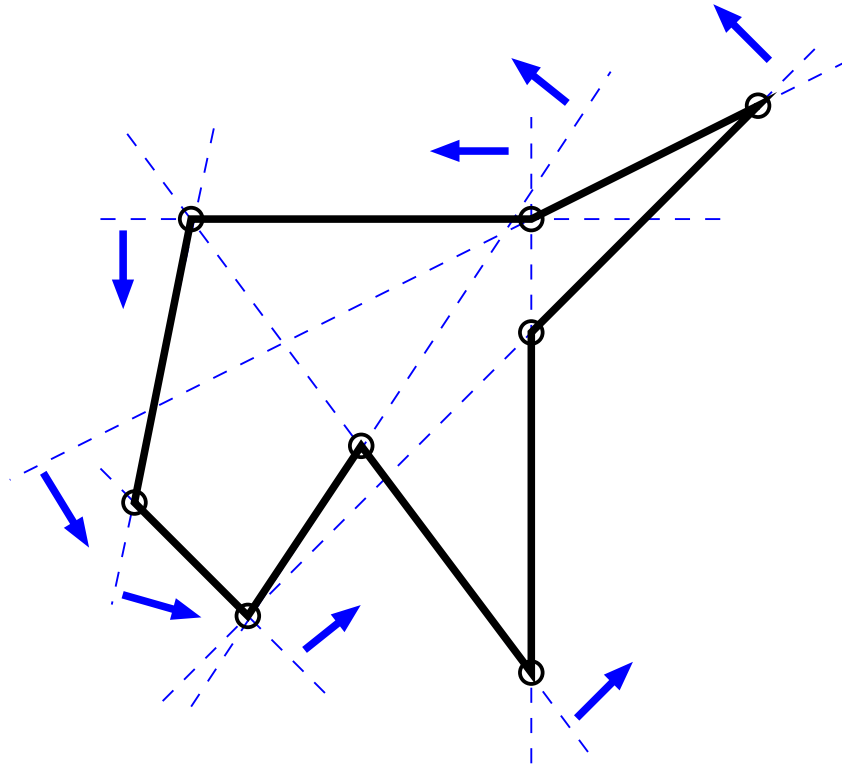
Triangular mesh



Cell validity

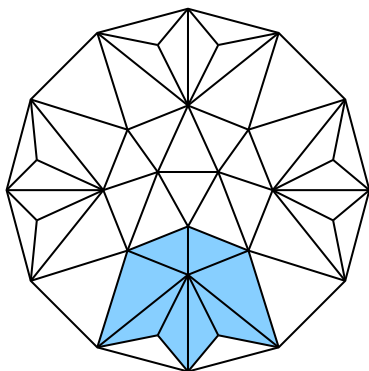


Imposing linear constraints

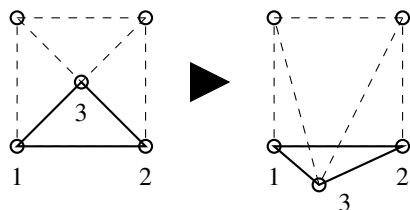


Feasible Set Method in 2D

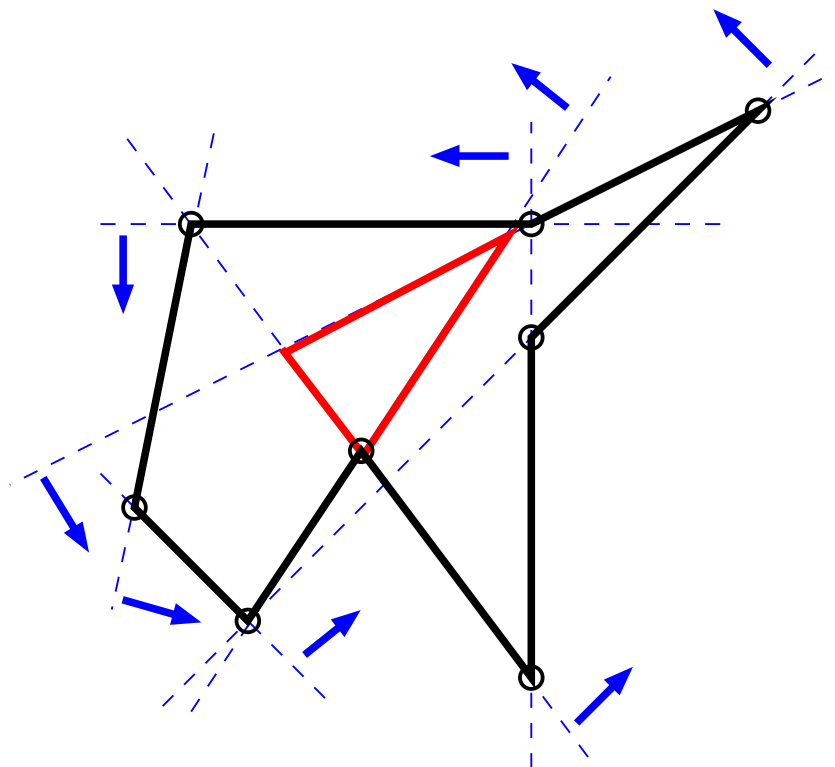
Triangular mesh



Cell validity

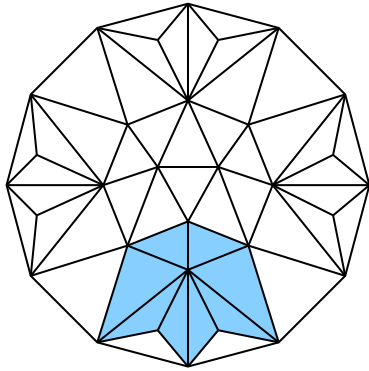


Intersection of halfplanes

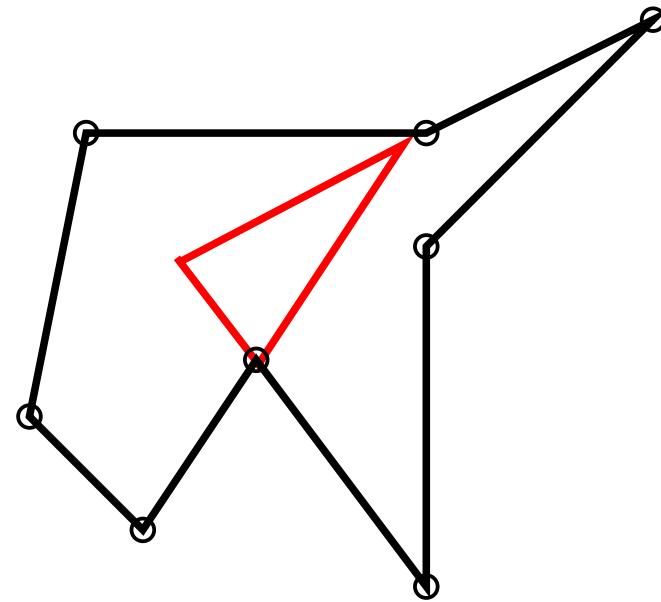


Feasible Set Method in 2D

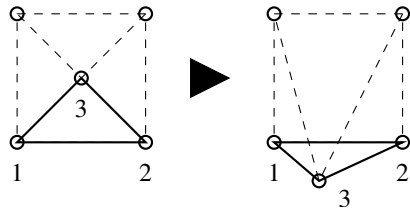
Triangular mesh



Intersection is the feasible set

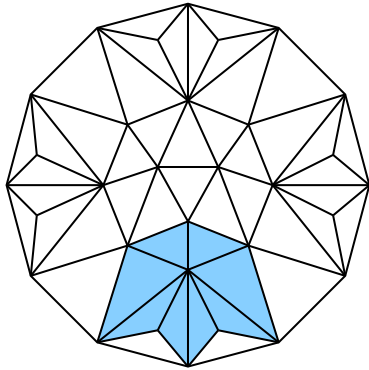


Cell validity

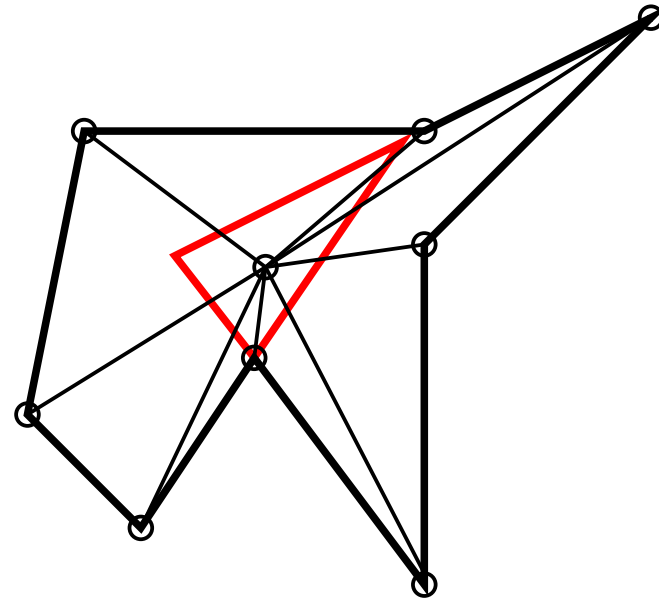


Feasible Set Method in 2D

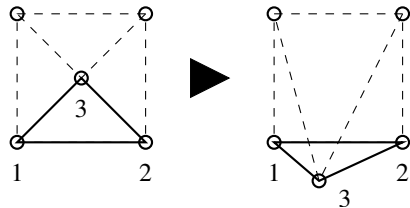
Triangular mesh



Placing the central vertex

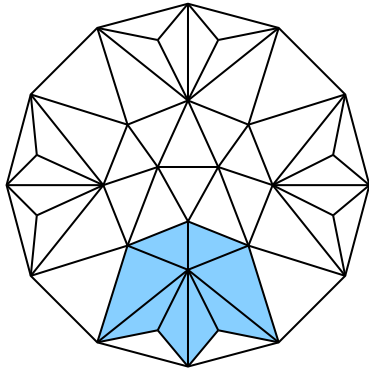


Cell validity

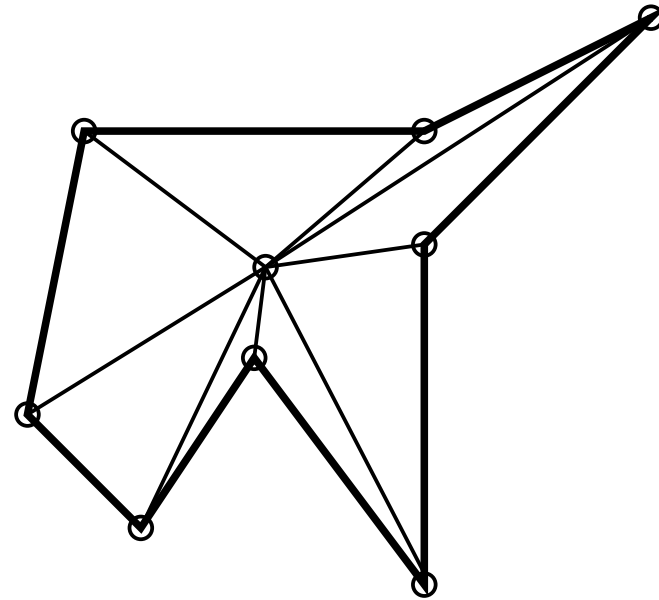


Feasible Set Method in 2D

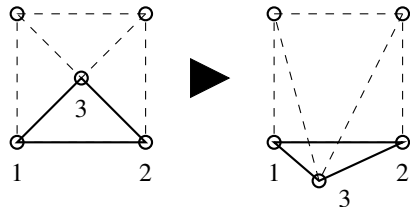
Triangular mesh



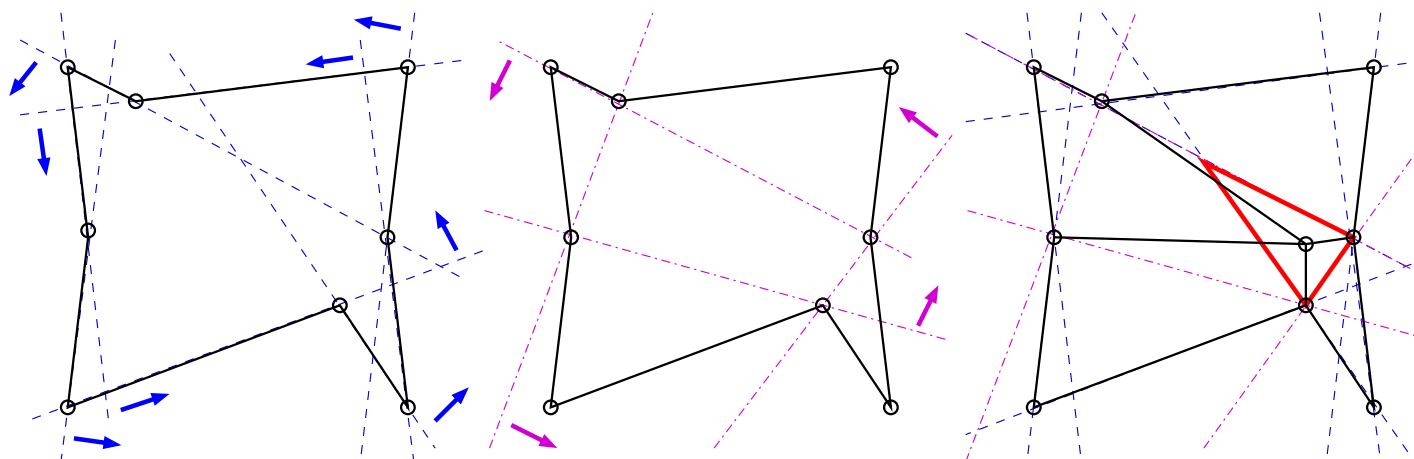
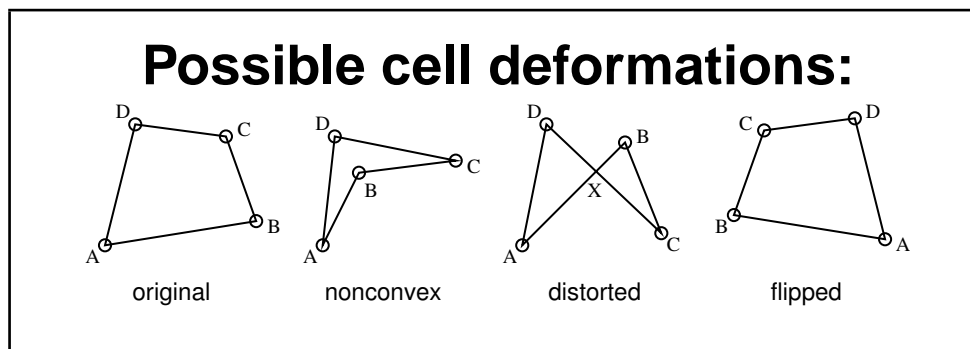
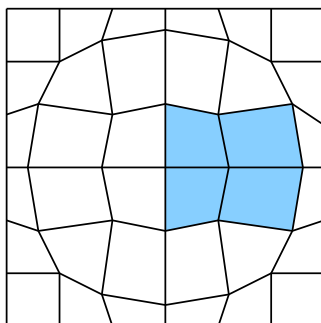
Untangled patch



Cell validity

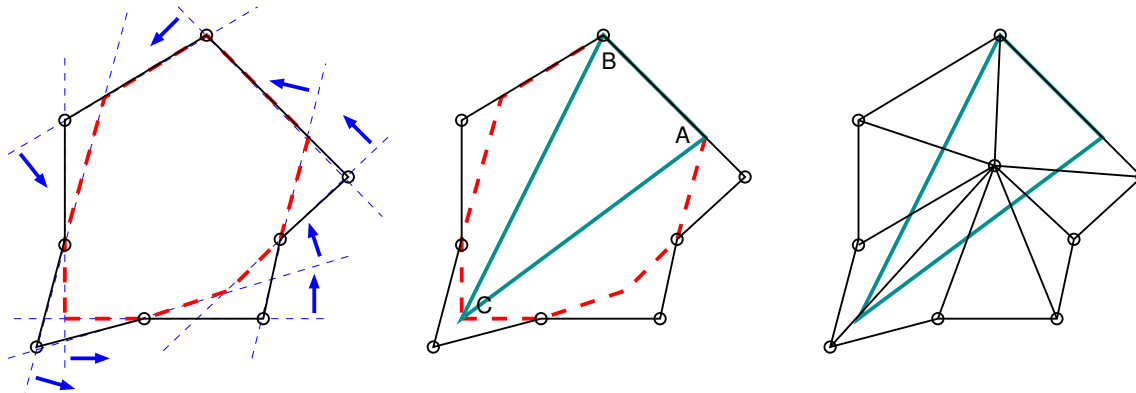


Feasible Set Method in 2D



Feasible Set in 2D Using the Simplex Method

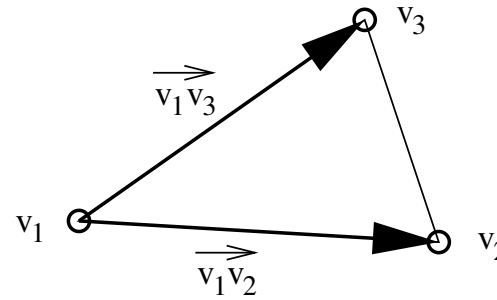
- Analytical search of Feasible Set
 - ◇ Intersections of linear constraints - expensive esp. in 3D
 - ◇ We need only one point inside FS
- Simplex Method
 - ◇ We maximize simple linear functions $f = x$, $f = -x$, $f = y$ and $f = -y$, using the same constraints as for FS method
 - ◇ We always find a subset of the Feasible Set (if FS exists)
 - ◇ No need of intersections



Optimization in 2D

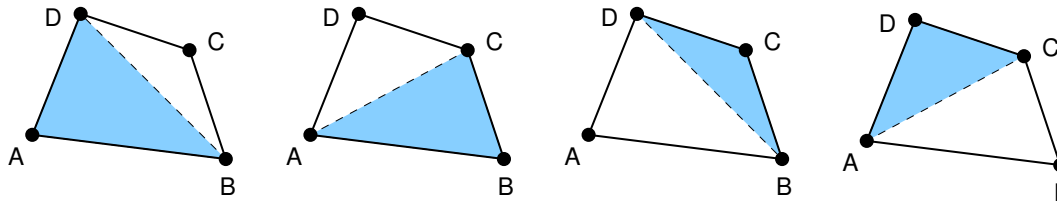
Objective function

$$\mathcal{F} = \sum_{i=1}^N (A_i - |A_i|)^2$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \vec{v_1v_2} \times \vec{v_1v_3}$$

- **Triangular mesh:** take functional A for the whole cell
- **Other Meshes:** virtually subdivide cells and compute functional A for each triangle



Optimization in 2D

- **Linear:**

$$\mathcal{F} = \sum_{i=1}^N (A_i - |A_i|)$$

- ◇ jumps in gradients \Rightarrow can get stuck

- **Quadratic:**

$$\mathcal{F} = \sum_{i=1}^N (A_i - |A_i|)^2$$

- ◇ smooth
- ◇ faster than linear when using conjugate gradient methods

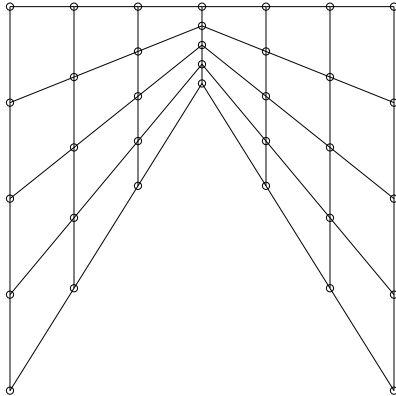
- **With parameter:**

$$\mathcal{F} = \sum_{i=1}^N ((A_i - \beta) - |A_i - \beta|)^2$$

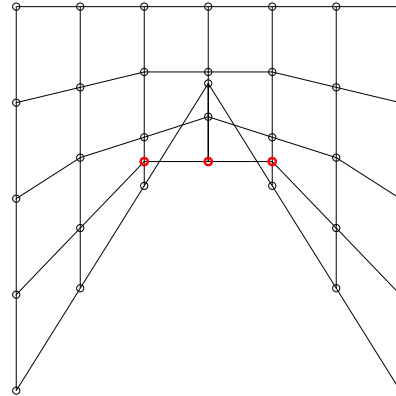
- ◇ suitable size of parameter β is problem dependent

3-step Algorithm in 2D

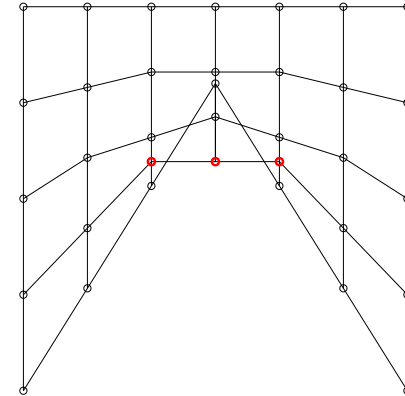
original



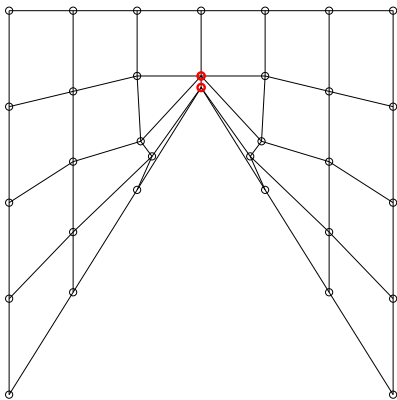
tangled



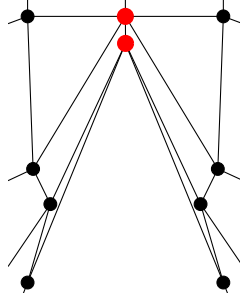
FS



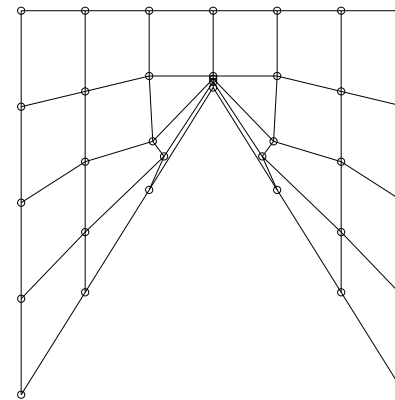
FS \Rightarrow Global Optimization



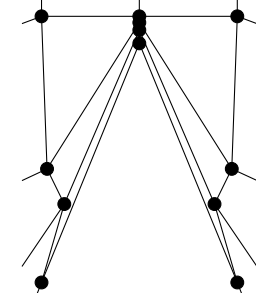
detail



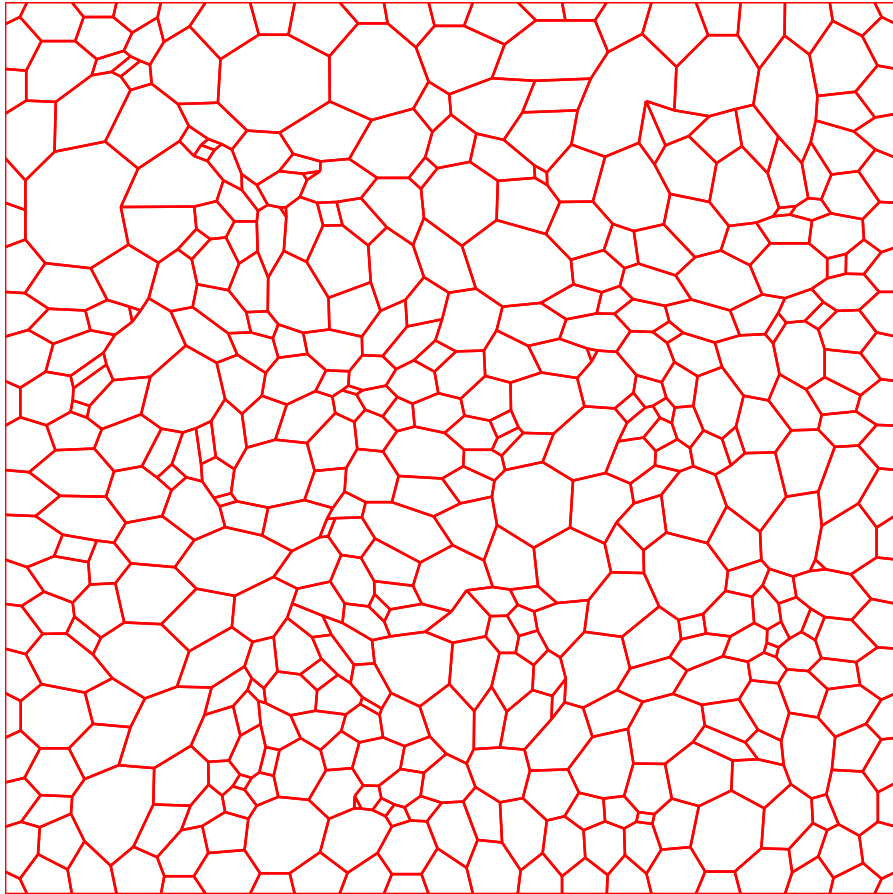
FS \Rightarrow Glob. Opt. \Rightarrow FS



detail

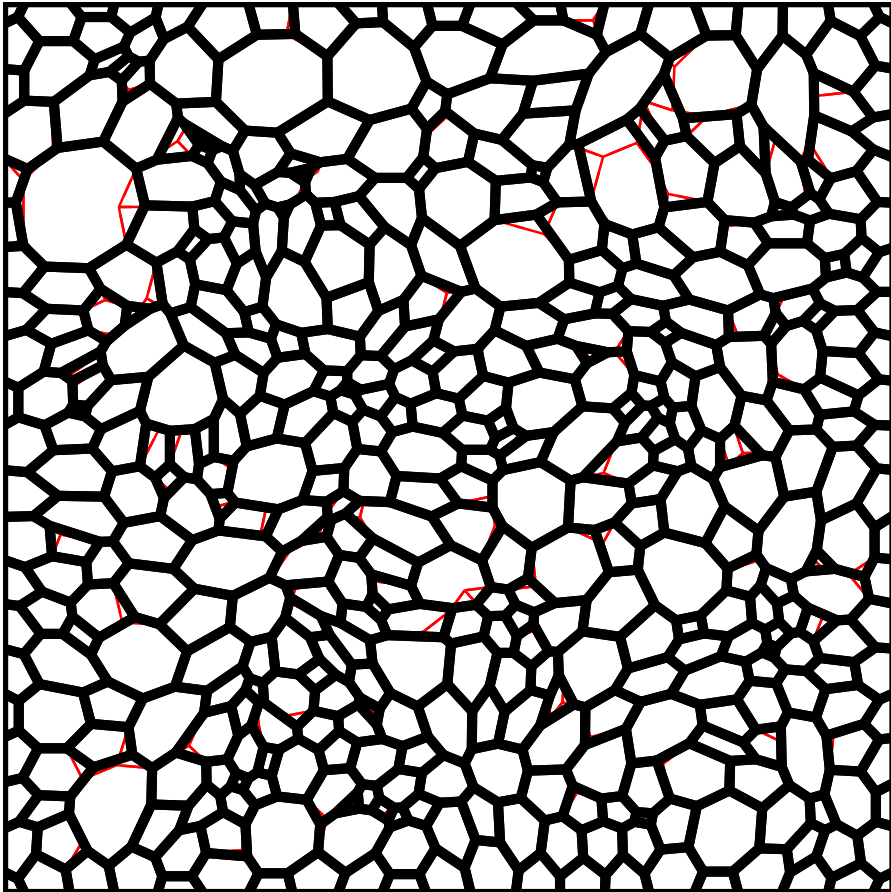


2D mesh of arbitrary polygons



tangled

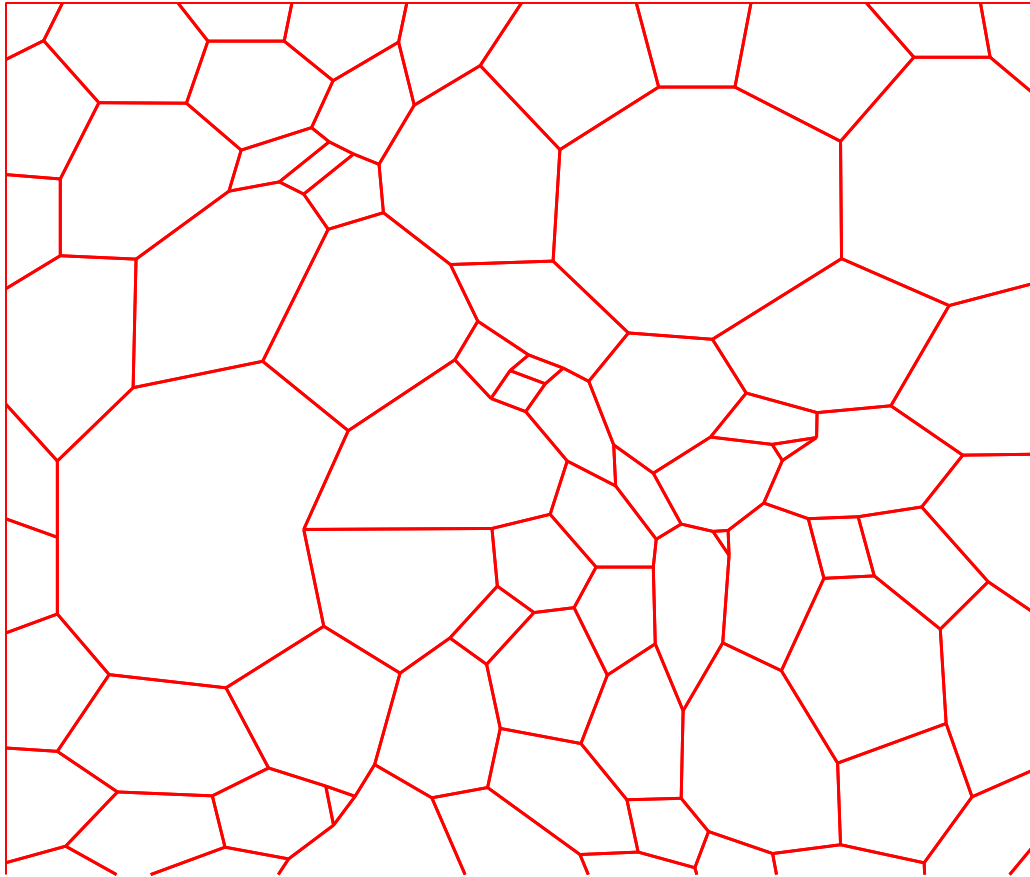
2D mesh of arbitrary polygons



tangled

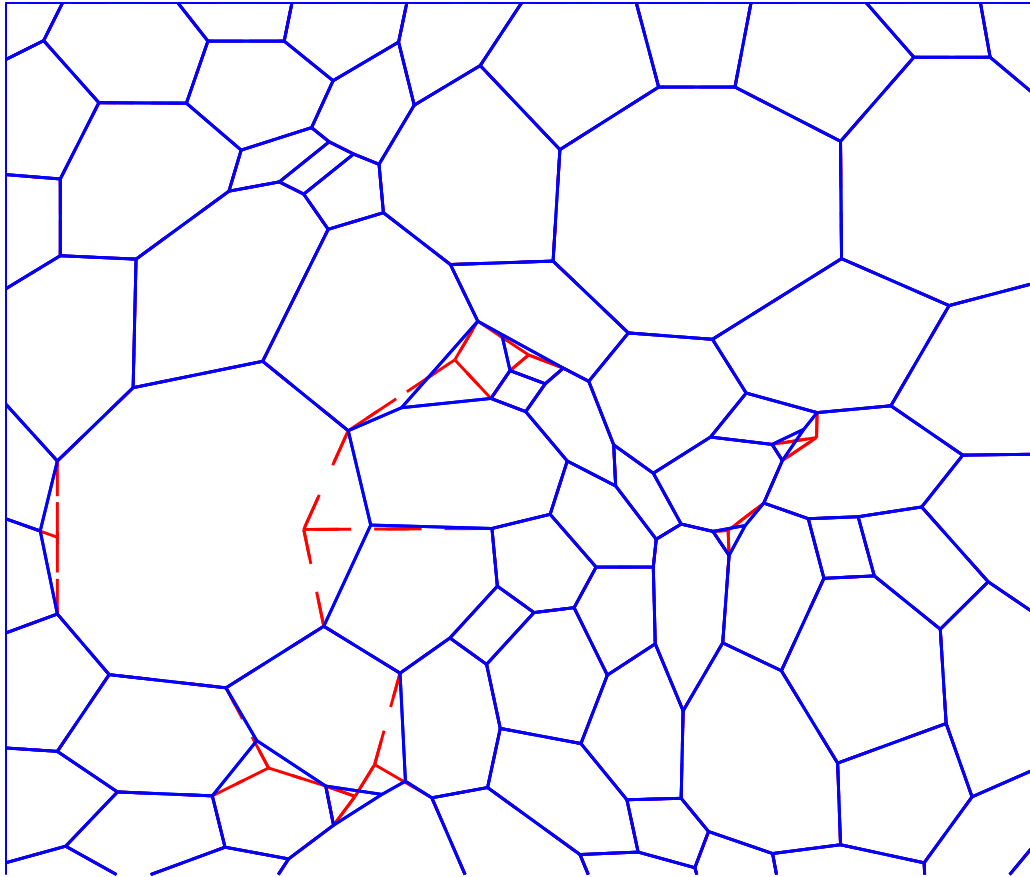
untangled

2D mesh of arbitrary polygons



tangled

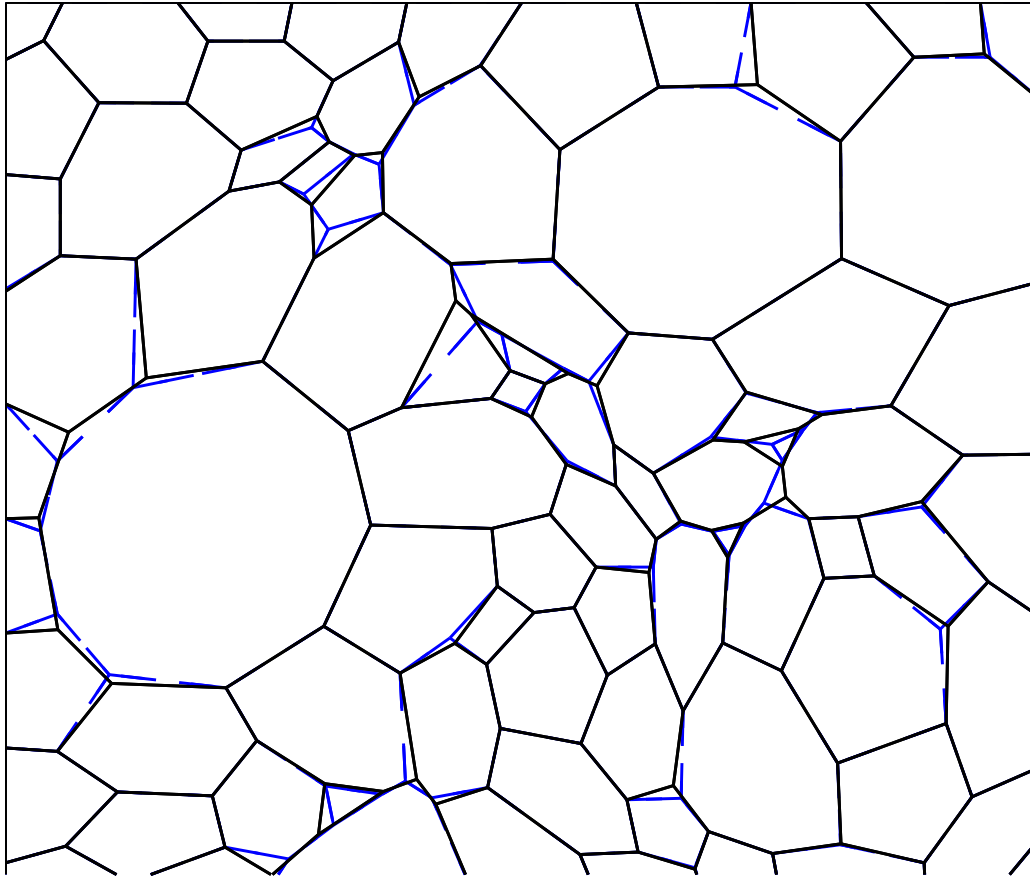
2D mesh of arbitrary polygons



tangled

FS

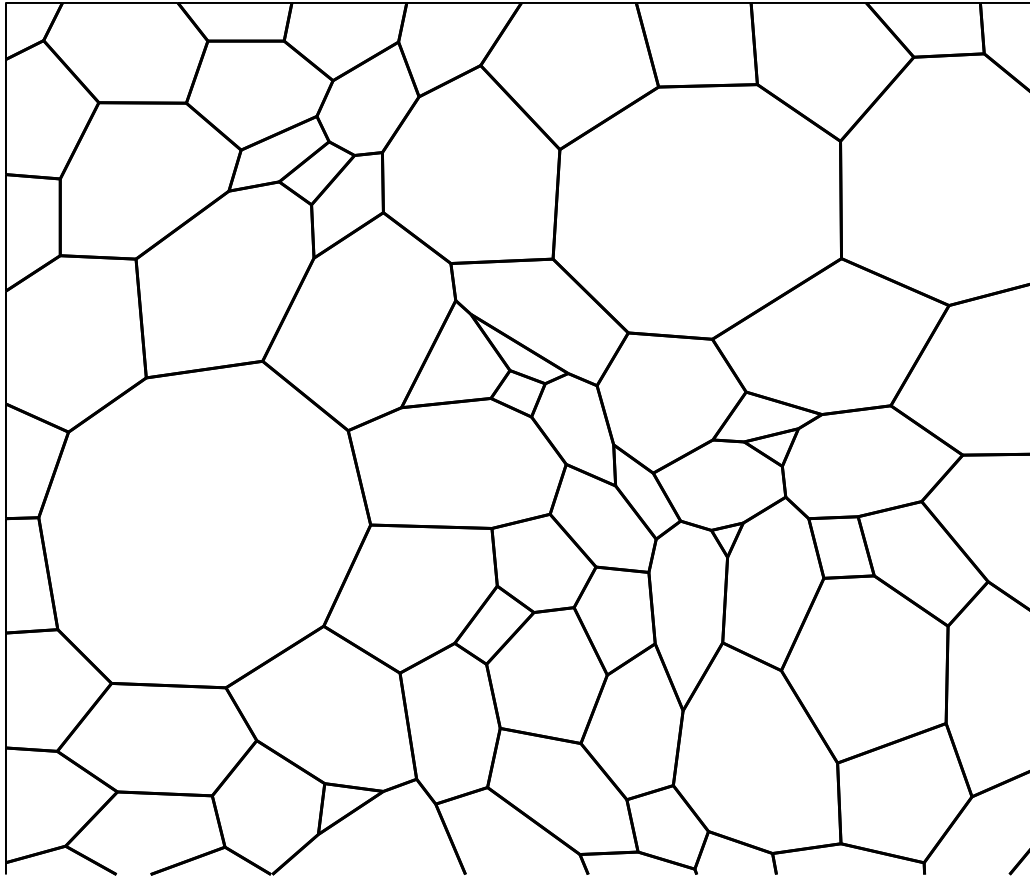
2D mesh of arbitrary polygons



FS

FS → Gl. Opt.

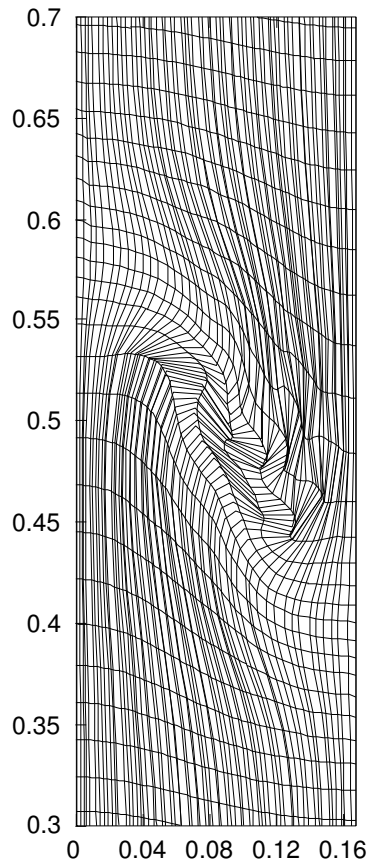
2D mesh of arbitrary polygons



untangled

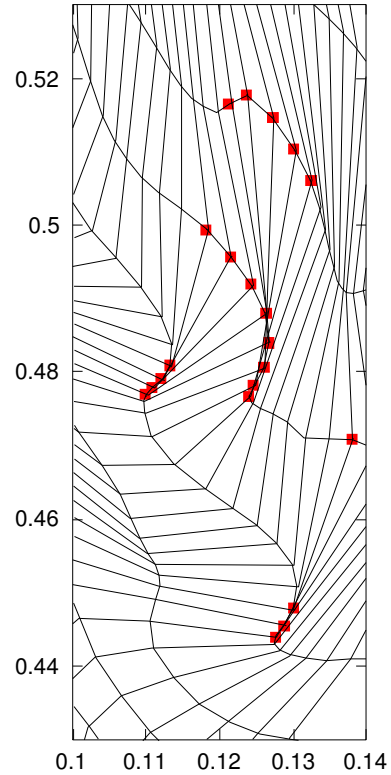
2D Rayleigh - Taylor Instability

WHOLE MESH

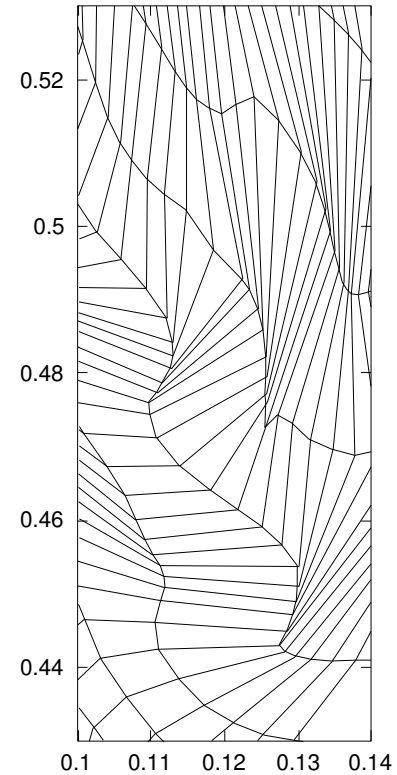


DETAIL

tangled

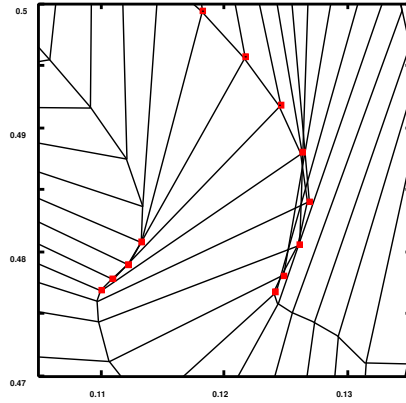


untangled

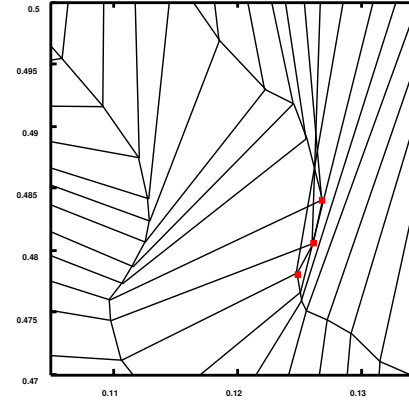


2D Rayleigh - Taylor Instability

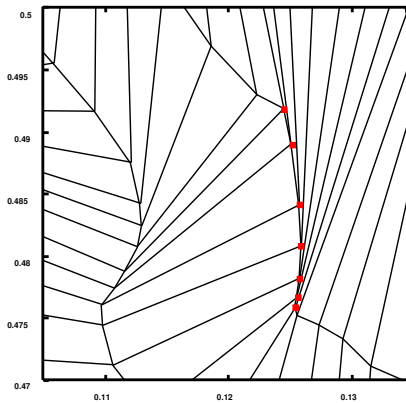
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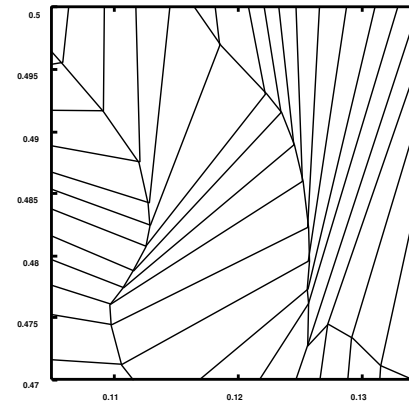
FS



FS \Rightarrow Gl. Opt.



FS \Rightarrow Gl. Opt. \Rightarrow FS



Conclusion

Universal 3-step algorithm for untangling of lagrangian meshes

- implemented for arbitrary 2D and tetrahedral 3D
- extension for arbitrary 3D straightforward
- combines simple local and global methods
- works for all meshes we tried (unlike simple Feasible Set)
- treats local problems locally \Rightarrow moves only what is necessary (unlike simple global optimization)

Acknowledgments

- The authors thank **Markus Berndt** (LANL), **Richard Liska** (CTU) and **Patrick Knupp** (Sandia Nat. Labs) for fruitful discussions, comments and help with implementation
- This work was performed under the auspices of the US Department of Energy at Los Alamos National Laboratory, under contract W-7405-ENG-36.
- All authors acknowledge the partial support of the **DOE/ASCR Program in the Applied Mathematical Sciences** and the **Laboratory Directed Research and Development program (LDRD)**.
- M. Shashkov also acknowledges the partial support of **DOE's Accelerated Strategic Computing Initiative (ASCI)**.
- P. Váchal's work was partly supported by the **Czech Grant Agency grant 201/00/0586**