



Structure of Elmer Simulation

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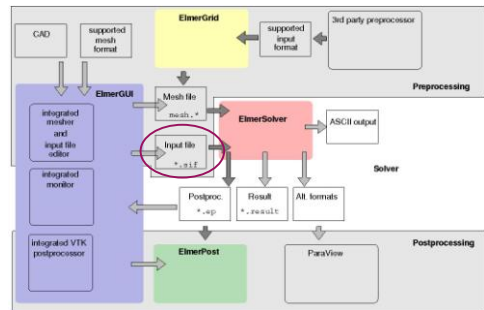
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Elmer - Modules



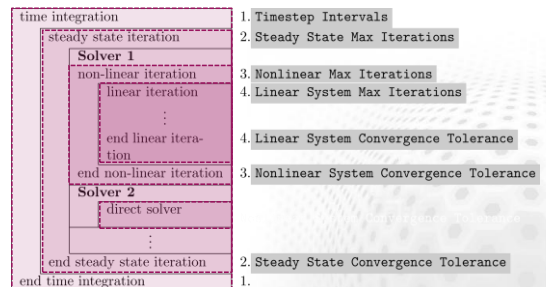
From the PDE to the SIF

- General advection-diffusion problem

$$c\varrho \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \nabla \Psi \right) = \nabla \cdot \left(\underbrace{-\kappa \nabla \Psi}_{\mathbf{q}} \right) + \rho \sigma$$

- For instance, heat transfer problem: $\Psi = T$
- Coupled to (Navier-)Stokes via velocity: \mathbf{u}
- Non-linearities via material parameters, e.g.,
 $c = c(\Psi)$

From the PDE to the SIF



1. Timestep Intervals
2. Steady State Max Iterations
3. Nonlinear Max Iterations
4. Linear System Max Iterations
4. Linear System Convergence Tolerance
3. Nonlinear System Convergence Tolerance
2. Steady State Convergence Tolerance
- 1.

Syntax of SIF



- Do not use non-printable characters!
 - No Tabulators, etc.
- A comment is preceded by a !
- Parameters in general have to be casted by their type:
 - Real, Integer, Logical, String, File
 - Exception: entry in Keyword DB
- Arrays have to be declared with the name:


```
Array(4) = Real 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0
```

Sections of SIF



- The SIF is structured into sections
 - Header
 - Constants
 - Simulation
 - Solver
 - Body
 - Equation
 - Body Force
 - Material
 - Initial Condition
 - Boundary Condition

The contents of each section is between the keyword above and an **End**-statement

Sections of SIF: Header



- Declares search paths for mesh

```
Header
Mesh DB ".\" "dirname"
End
```

- preceding path + directory name of mesh database
- Replace path and *dirname* to fit your case

Sections of SIF: Constants



- Declares simulation-wide constants

```
Constants
Gas Constant = Real 8.314E00
Gravity (4) = 0 -1 0 9.81
End
```

- a casted scalar constant
- Gravity vector, an array with a registered name

Sections of SIF: Simulation



- Declares details of the simulation:

```
Simulation
Coordinate System = "Cartesian 2D"
Coordinate Mapping(3) = Integer 1 2 3
Simulation Type ="Transient"
Output Intervals(2) = 10 1
```

- choices: Cartesian(1D,2D,3D), Polar(2D,3D), Cylindric, Cylindric Symmetric, Axi Symmetric
- Permute, if you want to interchange directions in mesh
- Steady State or Transient
- Interval of results being written to disk

Sections of SIF: Simulation



- Declares details of the simulation:

```
Steady State Max Iterations = 10
Steady State Min Iterations = 2
Timestepping Method = "BDF"
Timestep Intervals(2) = 10 100
Timestep Sizes(2) = 0.1 1.0
Output File = "name.result"
Post File = "name.ep"
```

- How many min/max rounds on one timelevel/in a steady state simulation
- Choices: BDF or Crank-Nicholson
- Has to match array dimension of Timestep Sizes
- The length of one time step
- Contains data for restarting
- Contains ElmerPost data

Sections of SIF: Simulation



- Declares details of the simulation:

```
Restart File = "previous.result"
Restart Position = 10
Restart Time = 100

Initialize Dirichlet Condition =
False

Restart Before Initial Conditions =
True

Max Output Level = 3
End
```

- Restart from this file at file-entry (not necessarily timestep!) no. 10 and set time to 100 time-units
- Default is True. If false, Dirichlet conditions are called at Solver execution and not at beginning
- Default is False. If True, then Initial Condition can overwrite previous results
- Level of verbosity. 1 = basics, 9 = all and everything

Sections of SIF: Solver



- Declares a physical model to be solved

```
Solver 3
Equation = "Navier-Stokes"
Exec Solver = "Always"

Linear System Solver = "Iterative"
Linear System Iterative Method =
"BiCGStab"
Linear System Convergence Tolerance
= 1.0E-06
Linear System Abort Not Converged =
True
Linear System Preconditioning =
"ILU2"
```

- Numbering from 1 (priority)
- The name of the equation
- Before/After Simulation/Timestep
- Choices: Iterative or Direct
- Lots of choices here
- Convergence criterion
- If not True (default) continues simulation in any case
- Lots of choices

Sections of SIF: Solver



- Declares a physical model to be solved

```
Nonlinear System Convergence
Tolerance = 1.0E-05
Nonlinear System Max Iterations = 20
Nonlinear System Min Iterations = 1
Nonlinear System Newton After
Iterations = 10
Nonlinear System Newton After
Tolerance = 1.0e-03

Steady State Convergence Tolerance =
1.0E-03
Stabilization Method = Stabilized
End
```

- Convergence criterion for non-linear problem
- The maximum rounds
- The minimum rounds
- Switch from Picard to Newton scheme after 10 iterations ...
- ... or after this criterion (NV.: has to be smaller than convergence criterion at hit)
- The convergence on the time-level
- Convection needs stabilization. Alternatives: Bubbles or P2/P1

Sections of SIF: Body



- Declares a physical model to be solved

```
Body 2

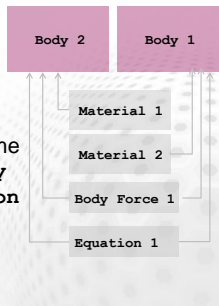
Name = "pipe"
Equation = 2
Material = 2
Body Force = 1
Initial Condition = 2
End
```

- Numbering from 1 to number of bodies
- Identifier of the body
- The assigned set of equations
- The assigned material section
- The assigned body force
- The assigned initial condition

Sections of SIF: Body



- Each Body has to have one Equation and Material assigned
 - Body Force, Initial Condition optional
- Two bodies can have the same Material/Equation/Body Force/Initial Condition section assigned



Sections of SIF: Equation



- Declares set of solvers for a body

```
Equation 2

Active Solvers(2) = 1 3

Convection = Computed

NS Convect = False

End
```

- Numbering from 1 to number of equation sets
- Declares the solvers (according to their numbers) to be solved within this set
- Important switch to account for convection term. Alternatives: None and Constant (needs Convection Velocity to be declared in the Material section)
- Sets no convection for Navier-Stokes (=Stokes) alternative: Flow Model = Stokes in the Solver section of Navier-Stokes

Sections of SIF: Body Force



- Declares body forces and bulk and execution conditions for a body

```
Body Force 3
Flow Body Force 1 = 0.0
Flow Body Force 2 = -9.81

MyVariable = Real 0.0

Flow Solution Passive = 1.0
End
```

- Numbering from 1 to number of body forces
- Gravity pointing in negative x-direction applied to Navier-Stokes solver
- A Dirichlet condition for a variable set within the body
- Suspends execution of Navier-Stokes solver (-1.0 = default = execution)

Body forces can be functions of other variables

Sections of SIF: Material



- Declares set of material parameters for body

```
Material 1
Density = 1000.0
Heat Conductivity(3,3) = 1 0 0 \
                        0 1 0 \
                        0 0 2
Viscosity = Variable Temperature
Real MATC "viscosity(tx)"
MyMaterialParameter = Real 0.0
End
```

- Numbering from 1 to number of material
- Always declare a density (mandatory)
- Parameters can be arrays
- Or functions of other variables
- Non-keyword DB parameters have to be casted

Sections of SIF: Initial Condition



Declares initial conditions for a body

By default restart values are used

```
Initial Condition 2
Velocity 1 = Variable Coordinate 2
Real MATC "42.0*(1.0 - tx/100.0)"
Velocity 2 = 0.0

MyVariable = Real 20.0
End
```

- Numbering from 1 to number of IC's
- Initial condition as a function of a variable ...
- ... and as a constant
- Non-keyword DB parameters have to be casted

Sections of SIF: Boundary Condition



- Declares conditions at certain boundaries

```
Boundary Condition 3
Target Boundaries(2) = 1 4

Velocity 1 = Variable Coordinate 2
Real MATC "42.0*(1.0 - tx/100.0)"
Velocity 2 = 0.0

Normal-Tangential Velocity = Logical True
End
```

- Numbering from 1 to number of BC's
- The boundaries of the mesh the BC is assigned to
- Variable as a function and ...
- ... as a constant
- Set velocities in normal-tangential system

Tables and Arrays



- Tables (piecewise linear or cubic):

```
Density = Variable Temperature
Real cubic
0 900
273 1000
300 1020
400 1000
End
```

- Arrays:

```
Target Boundaries(3) = 5 7 10
MyParameterArray(3,2) = Real 1 2 \
                          3 4 \
                          5 6
```

- Expressions:

```
OneThird = Real $1.0/3.0
```

MATC



- Syntax close to C
- Even if-conditions and loops
- Can be used for on-the-fly functions inside the SIF
- Documentation on [web-pages](#)
- Do **not** use with simple numeric expressions: is much faster than

```
OneThird = Real $1.0/3.0
```

```
OneThird = Real MATC "1.0/3.0"
```

MATC



- Use directly in section:

```
Heat Capacity = Variable Temperature
Real MATC "2.1275D03 + 7.253D00*(tx - 273.16) "
```

- Even with more than one dependency:

```
Temp = Variable Latitude, Coordinate 3
Real MATC "49.13 + 273.16 - 0.7576*tx(0) - 7.992E-03*tx"
```

- Or declare functions (somewhere in SIF, outside a section)

```
$ function stemp(X) {\
  stemp = 49.13 + 273.16 - 0.7576*X(0) - 7.992E-03*X(1) }
```

– being called:

```
Temp = Variable Latitude, Coordinate 3
Real MATC "_stemp(tx) "
```

User Defined Functions (UDF)



- Written in Fortran 90
- Dynamically linked to Elmer
- Faster, if more complicated computations involved
- Compilation command `elmerf90`
- Call from within section:

```
elmerf90 myUDF.f90 -o myUDF.f90

MyVariable = Variable Temperature
Real Procedure "myUDF" "myRoutine"
```

User Defined Functions (UDF)



- Example: $\rho(T[K]) = 1000.0 \cdot [1 - 1 \times 10^{-4} \cdot (T - 273.15)]$

```
FUNCTION getdensity( Model, N, T ) RESULT(dens)
USE DefUtils !important definitions
IMPLICIT None
TYPE(Model_t) :: Model
INTEGER :: N
REAL(KIND=dp) :: T, dens
dens = 1000.0_dp*(1.0_dp - 1.0d-04*(T - 273.0_dp))
END FUNCTION getdensity
```

- Definitions loaded from `DefUtils`
- Header: `Model` access-point to all ElmerSolver inside data; Node number `N`; input value `T`