

Elmer

Software Development Practices APIs for Solver and UDF

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Elmer programming languages



- Fortran90 (and newer)
 - ElmerSolver (~240,000 lines of which ~50% in DLLs)
- - ElmerGUI (~18,000 lines)
 - ElmerSolver (~10,000 lines)
- C
 - ElmerPost (~45,000 lines)
 - ElmerGrid (~30,000 lines)
 - MATC (~11,000 lines)

Elmer libraries



ElmerSolver

- Required: Matc, Hutlter, Lapack, Blas, Umfpack (GPL)
- Optional: Arpack, Mumps, Hypre, Pardiso, Trilinos,
 SuperLU, Cholmod, NetCDF, HDF5, ...

ElmerGUI

- Required: Qt, ElmerGrid, Netgen
- Optional: Tetgen, OpenCASCADE, VTK, QVT

Elmer licenses

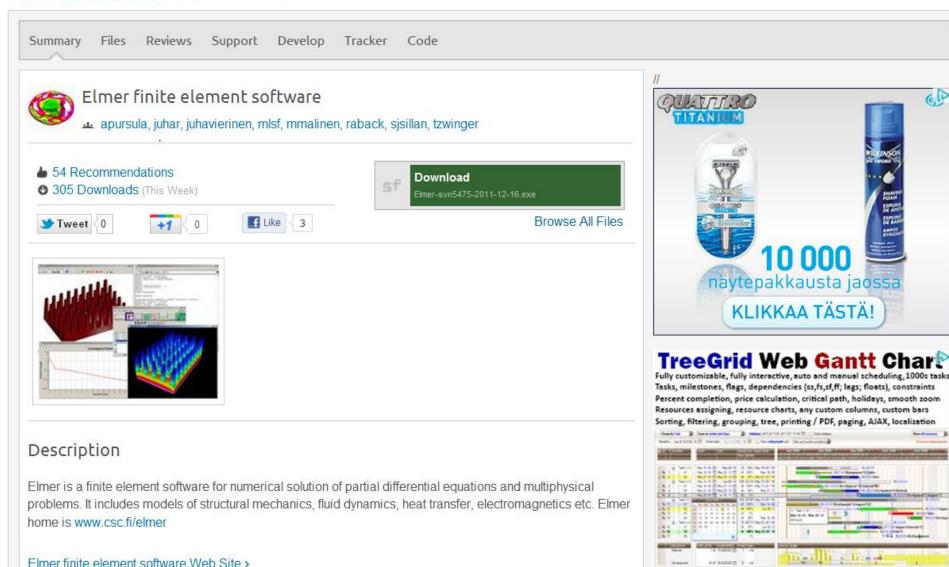


- ElmerSolver library is published under LGPL
 - Enables linking with all license types
 - It is possible to make a new solver even under proprierity license
 - Note: some optional libraries may constrain this freedom
- Rest of Elmer is published under GPL
 - Derived work must also be under same license ("copyleft")

Elmer at sourceforge.net



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Obtaining the source code



- Note: elmerfem repository at sf.net was migrated into a new svn server in Jan 2013
- To check-out the code anonymously: svn checkout svn://svn.code.sf.net/p/elmerfem/code/trun k elmerfem-code
- To check-out the code with a sf.net username: svn checkout --username=raback svn+ssh://raback@svn.code.sf.net/p/elmerfe m/code/trunk elmerfem-code
- We don't utilize branches and consider the trunk version to be stable and always backward compatible
 - The things under development may be little bit volatile

Code organization



Directory listing of elmerfem/trunk:

Name	Date modified	Туре	
buildtools	25.11.2010 14:33	File folder	
eio	25.11.2010 14:37	File folder	Library for reading the mesh
🜛 elmergrid	18.4.2011 23:13	File folder	ElmerGrid
ElmerGUI	25.11.2010 14:37	File folder	ElmerGUI
ElmerGUIlogger	18.4.2011 23:13	File folder	
ElmerGUItester	25.11.2010 14:35	File folder	
🜛 elmerparam	25.11.2010 14:34	File folder	ElmerParam
🚺 fem	16.9.2011 9:42	File folder	ElmerSolver
💑 front	25.11.2010 14:35	File folder	ElmerFront (obsolite)
hutiter	25.11.2010 14:33	File folder	
matc	25.11.2010 14:33	File folder	MATC library
🕉 mathlibs	18.4.2011 23:13	File folder	Basic math libraries
💑 meshgen2d	25.11.2010 14:37	File folder	Mesh2D (almost obsolite)
💑 misc	16.8.2011 13:26	File folder	Miscallenous features
🕉 post	25.11.2010 14:34	File folder	ElmerPost
🌛 umfpack	25.11.2010 14:34	File folder	Umfpack
🚵 utils	25.11.2010 14:35	File folder	Various utilities
LICENSES	25.11.2010 14:37	File	Information on LICENCES

Cmake transition



- We are moving from gnu autotools to cmake
- Motivation
 - Cross compilation difficult with gnu autotools (configure & make)
 - Our installation script was quite hackish
 - Package creation difficult our Windows installer creation was broken
 - Something had to be done
- Cmake is the solution?
 - Enables cross compilation (e.g. Intel MICs)
 - Installation scripts easier to maintain
 - Easy creation of installers using cpack etc.

GitHub transition



- Elmer has been hosted at sourceforge.net since 2007 using subversion (svn)
 - It is rather cumbersome to use branches in svn
 - As an end-results we are working in one development tree only
- Git was developed by Linus Torvalds in host Linux kernel development
 - Distributed version control system
 - It is much easier to maintain several development branches
 - There are much more options and hence also the learning curve is a bit steeper
- GitHub is a portal providing Git and some additional servives

Status of the Cmake & GitHub transition



- The cmake related changes into the code are disruptive
 - Choices required for cmake breaks the Gnu autotools scripts
- Cmake related development is already being carried out at GitHub
- Other development is still being carried out at SVN
 - Modifications are merged with the GitHub version
- When the cmake version is fully functional we will move all development to GitHub
 - Short transition period

Compilation of Elmer with cmake

\$ make install



The new version of Elmer that can be compiled with cmake is hosted at GitHub. The development work is carried out in the "devel" branch.

```
# clone the git repository.
$ git clone <a href="https://www.github.com/ElmerCSC/elmerfem">https://www.github.com/ElmerCSC/elmerfem</a>
# Switch to devel branch
                     $ cmake -DWITH ELMERGUI:BOOL=FALSE -
$ cd elmerfem
$ git checkout devePWITH_MPI:BOOL=FALSE -
                     DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=../install
$ cd ..
                     ../elmerfem
# create build directory
$ mkdir build
$ cd build
$ cmake <flags>
# You can tune the compilation parameters graphically with $ ccmake or $cmake-gui.
```

or alternatively compile in parallel (4 procs) \$ make -j4 install

Installers



- Still partly under developed
- Fresh Windows installers
 - Currently only 64 bit version
 - Also a parallel version with msmpi
 - http://www.nic.funet.fi/pub/sci/physics/elmer/bin/windows/
- Elmer for Debian & Ubuntu etc. at launchpad
 - Nightly builds from Git repository
 - To install
 - \$ sudo apt-add-repository ppa:juhmat/elmer-test
 - \$ sudo apt-get update
 - \$ sudo apt-get install elmerfem-csc

Consistency tests



- Simple shell script to run through the cases + piece of C-code to compare the norm of solutions
- There are about 290 consistency tests (April 2014)
 - Located under fem/tests
- Each time a significant commit is made the tests are run with the fresh version
 - Aim: trunk version is a stable version
 - New tests for each major new feature
- The consistency tests provide a good starting point for taking some Solver into use
 - cut-paste from sif file
- Note: the consistency tests have often poor time and space resolution for rapid execution

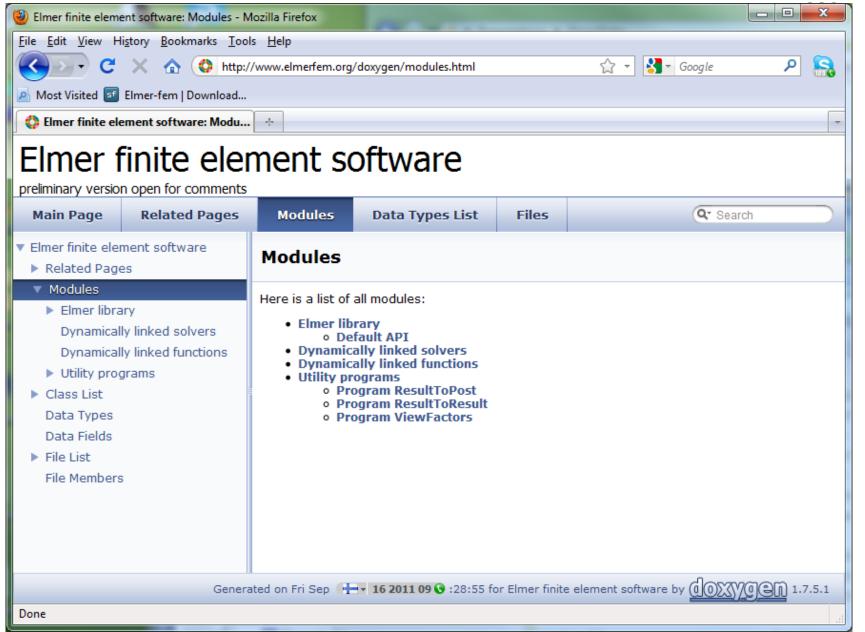
Consistency tests - example



```
raback@hippu2:/fs/proj1/elmer/raback/elmerfem/fem/tests> ./runtests
$ELMER HOME undefined, setting it to ../src
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=0.1
test 1:
                           1dtests
test 2:
                           1sttime
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=0.58
                           2ndtime
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=1.09
test 3:
                        AdvReact.DG
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=1.53
test 4:
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=2.06
test 5:
                  BlockLinElast1
test 6:
                 BlockLinElast2
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=2.32
                 BlockLinElast3
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=6.32
test 7:
                                               [PASSED], CPU time=6.46
test 8 :
                   BlockPoisson1
test 9:
                   BlockPoisson2
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=6.7
test 10:
                     BlockPoisson3
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=7.37
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=7.66
test 11 :
                 CapacitanceMatrix
test 12 :
                         CavityLid
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=8.46
                         CavityLid2
test 13 :
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=14.21
                    ConditionalFlow look at [ConditionalFlow/test.log] for
test 14:
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=14.34
test 15:
                 CoordinateScaling
test 189:
                                                [PASSED], CPU time=809.12
                            vort.ex3d
Tests completed, passed: 188 out of total 189 tests
Cumulative CPU time used in test: 809.12 s
```

Doxygen – WWW documentation





Doxygen – Example in code



Special comment indicators: !> and <!</p>

```
!> Subroutine for computing fluxes and gradients of scalar fields.
!> For example, one may compute the the heat flux as the negative grad.
!> field multiplied by the heat conductivity.
!> \ingroup Solvers
SUBROUTINE FluxSolver (Model, Solver, dt, Transient)
USE CoordinateSystems
USE DefUtils
IMPLICIT NONE
TYPE (Solver t) :: Solver !< Linear & nonlinear equation solver options
TYPE (Model t) :: Model !< All model information (mesh, materials, Bo
REAL(KIND=dp) :: dt !< Timestep size for time dependent simulation
LOGICAL :: Transient !< Steady state or transient simulation
! Local variables
  ______
TYPE (ValueList t), POINTER :: SolverParams
```

Doxygen – Example in WWW



Subroutine for computing fluxes and gradients of scalar fields. For example, one may compute the the heat flux as the negative gradient of temperature field multiplied by the heat conductivity.

Parameters:

Solver Linear & nonlinear equation solver options

Model All model information (mesh, materials, BCs, etc...)
dt Timestep size for time dependent simulations

Transient Steady state or transient simulation

References BulkAssembly().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Compilation of the whole code



To compile the whole code see example scripts under www.csc.fi/elmer and www.elmerfem.org

```
#!/bin/sh -f
# Compile Elmer modules and install it
# replace these with your compilers:
export CC=qcc
export CXX=q++
export FC=qfortran
export F77=gfortran
modules="matc umfpack mathlibs elmergrid meshgen2d eio hutiter fem"
for m in $modules; do
  cd $m
 make clean
  ./configure --prefix=/fs/proj1/elmer/raback/elmerbin
 make
 make install
  cd ..
done
```

Compilation of a DLL module



- Applies both to Solvers and User Defined Functions (UDF)
- Assumes that there is a working compile environment that provides "elmerf90" script
 - Comes with the Windows installer, and Linux packages
 - Generated automatically when ElmerSolver is compiled

elmerf90 MySolver.f90 -o MySolver.so

Elmer – High level abstractions



- The quite good success of Elmer as a multiphysics code may be addressed to certain design choices
 - Solver is an asbtract dynamically loaded object
 - Parameter value is an abstract property feethed from a list
- The abstractions mean that new solvers may be implemented without much need to touch the main library
 - Minimizes need of central planning
 - Several applications fields may live their life quite independently (electromagnetics vs. glaceology)
- MATC a poor man's Matlab adds to flexibility as algebraic expressions may be evalueted on-the-fly

Solver as an abstract object



- Solver is an dynamically loaded object (.dll or .so)
 - May be developed and compiled seperately
- Solver utilizes heavily common library utilities
 - Most common ones have interfaces in DefUtils
- Any solver has a handle to all of the data
- Typically a solver solves a weak form of a differential equation
- Currently ~50 different Solvers, roughly half presenting physical phenomena
 - No upper limit to the number of Solvers
- Solvers may be active in different domains, and even meshes
- \bullet The menu structure of each solver in ElmerGUI may be defined by an .xml file

Property as an abstract object



- Properties are saved in a list structure by their name
- Namespace of properties is not fixed, they may be introduced in the command file
 - E.g. "MyProperty = Real 1.23" adds a property "MyProperty" to a list structure related to the solver block
- In code parameters are fetched from the list
 - E.g. "val = GetReal(Material, 'MyProperty', Found)"
 retrieves the above value 1.23 from the list
- A "Real" property may be any of the following
 - Constant value
 - Linear or cubic dependence via table of values
 - Expression given by MATC (MatLab-type command language)
 - User defined functions with arbitrary dependencies
 - Real vector or tensor
- As a result solvers may be weakly coupled without any a priori defined manner
- There is a price to pay for the generic approach but usually it is less than 10%
- SOLVER.KEYWORDS file may be used to give the types for the keywords in the command file

DefUtils



- DefUtils module includes wrappers to the basic tasks common to standard solvers
 - E.g. "DefaultDirichlet()" sets Dirichlet boundary conditions to the given variable of the Solver
 - E.g. "DefaultSolve()" solves linear systems with all available direct, iterative and multilevel solvers, both in serial and parallel
- Programming new Solvers and UDFs may usually be done without knowledge of other modules

DefUtils – some functions



Public Member Functions

TYPE(Solver_t) function, pointer	GetSolver ()
TYPE(Matrix_t) function, pointer	GetMatrix (USolver)
TYPE(Mesh_t) function, pointer	GetMesh (USolver)
TYPE(Element_t) function, pointer	GetCurrentElement (Element)
INTEGER function	GetElementIndex (Element)
INTEGER function	GetNOFActive (USolver)
REAL(KIND= dp) function	GetTime ()
INTEGER function	GetTimeStep ()
INTEGER function	GetTimeStepInterval ()
REAL(KIND=dp) function	GetTimestepSize ()
REAL(KIND=dp) function	GetAngularFrequency (ValueList, Found)
INTEGER function	GetCoupledIter ()
INTEGER function	GetNonlinIter ()
INTEGER function	GetNOFBoundaryElements (UMesh)
subroutine	GetScalarLocalSolution (x, name, UElement, USolver, tStep)
subroutine	GetVectorLocalSolution (x, name, UElement, USolver, tStep)
INTEGER function	GetNofEigenModes (name, USolver)
subroutine	GetScalarLocalEigenmode (x, name, UElement, USolver, NoEigen, ComplexPart)
subroutine	GetVectorLocalEigenmode (x, name, UElement, USolver, NoEigen, ComplexPart)
CHARACTER(LEN=MAX_NAME_LEN)	
function	GetString (List, Name, Found)
INTEGER function	GetInteger (List, Name, Found)
LOGICAL function	GetLogical (List, Name, Found)
recursive REAL(KIND=dp) function	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
recursive REAL(KIND=dp) function	GetCReal (List, Name, Found)
recursive REAL(KIND=dp)	
function, dimension(:),	
pointer	GetReal (List, Name, Found, UElement)

Solver API



```
!> Standard API for Solver
SUBROUTINE MySolver ( Model, Solver, dt, Transient )
 USE DefUtils
  IMPLICIT NONE
 TYPE(Solver t) :: Solver !< Current solver
 TYPE (Model t) :: Model !< Handle to all data
 REAL (KIND=dp) :: dt
                           !< Timestep size
                           !< Time-dependent or not
 LOGICAL :: Transient
 Actual code ...
```

Solver API



```
Solver 1
    Equation = "MySolver"
    Procedure = "MyModule" "MySolver"
    ...
End
```

- Solver is typically a FEM implementation of a physical equation
- But it could also be an auxiliary solver that does something completely different
- Solver is usually called once for each coupled system iteration

User defined function API



```
!> Standard API for UDF
FUNCTION MyProperty (Model, n, t) RESULT(f)
 USE DefUtils
  IMPLICIT NONE
  TYPE (Model t) :: Model !< Handle to all data
  INTEGER :: n
                             !< Current node
  REAL (KIND=dp) :: t
                             !< Parameter(s)</pre>
 REAL(KIND=dp) :: f
                             !< Parameter value at node
 Actual code ...
```

Function API



```
MyProperty = Variable time
"MyModule" "MyProperty"
```

- User defined function (UDF) typically returns a real valued property at a given point
- It can be located in any section that is used to fetch these values from a list
 - Boundary Condition, Initial Condition, Material,...

Example: Poisson equation

$$-\nabla^2\phi = \rho$$

- Implemented as an dynamically linked solver
 - Available under tests/1dtests
- Compilation by:
 Elmerf90 Poisson.f90 -o Poisson.so
- Execution by:
 ElmerSolver case.sif

The example is ready to go massively parallel and with all a plethora of elementtypes in 1D, 2D and 3D

Poisson equation: code Poisson.f90



```
CONTAINS
!> Solve the Poisson equation -\nabla\cdot\nabla \phi = \rho
|-----
SUBROUTINE PoissonSolver( Model, Solver, dt, Transient Simulation )
                                                                      SUBROUTINE LocalMatrix(STIFF, FORCE, LOAD, Element, n)
 ·----
USE DefUtils
IMPLICIT NONE
                                                                     CALL GetElementNodes( Nodes )
 !Initialize the system and do the assembly:
                                                                       STIFF = 0.0d0
 |-----
                                                                       FORCE = 0.0d0
 CALL DefaultInitialize()
                                                                       ! Numerical integration:
 active = GetNOFActive()
                                                                       DO t=1,active
                                                                       IP = GaussPoints( Element )
  Element => GetActiveElement(t)
                                                                       DO t=1,IP % n
  n = GetElementNOFNodes()
                                                                        ! Basis function values & derivatives at the integration point:
  LOAD = 0.0d0
                                                                        stat = ElementInfo( Element, Nodes, IP % U(t), IP % V(t), &
  BodyForce => GetBodyForce()
                                                                            IP % W(t), detJ, Basis, dBasisdx )
  IF ( ASSOCIATED(BodyForce) ) &
   Load(1:n) = GetReal( BodyForce, 'Source', Found )
                                                                        ! The source term at the integration point:
   ! Get element local matrix and rhs vector:
                                                                        LoadAtIP = SUM( Basis(1:n) * LOAD(1:n) )
   |-----
  CALL LocalMatrix(STIFF, FORCE, LOAD, Element, n)
                                                                        ! Finally, the elemental matrix & vector:
                                                                        1------
  ! Update global matrix and rhs vector from local contribs
                                                                        STIFF(1:n,1:n) = STIFF(1:n,1:n) + IP % s(t) * DetJ * &
  |-----
                                                                          MATMUL( dBasisdx, TRANSPOSE( dBasisdx ) )
  CALL DefaultUpdateEquations( STIFF, FORCE )
                                                                        FORCE(1:n) = FORCE(1:n) + IP % s(t) * DetJ * LoadAtIP * Basis(1:n)
 END DO
                                                                       END DO
 CALL DefaultFinishAssembly()
                                                                      END SUBROUTINE LocalMatrix
 CALL DefaultDirichletBCs()
                                                                     [______
 Norm = DefaultSolve()
                                                                     END SUBROUTINE PoissonSolver
```

Poisson equation: command file case.sif



```
Check Keywords "Warn"
Header
 Mesh DB "." "mesh"
Fnd
Simulation
 Coordinate System = "Cartesian"
 Simulation Type = Steady State
 Steady State Max Iterations = 50
End
Body 1
 Equation = 1
 Body Force = 1
End
Equation 1
 Active Solvers(1) = 1
End
Solver 1
 Equation = "Poisson"
 Variable = "Potential"
 Variable DOFs = 1
 Procedure = "Poisson" "PoissonSolver"
 Linear System Solver = "Direct"
 Linear System Direct Method = umfpack
 Steady State Convergence Tolerance = 1e-09
End
```

```
Body Force 1
Source = Variable Potential
Real Procedure "Source" "Source"
End
```

Boundary Condition 1
Target Boundaries(2) = 1 2
Potential = Real 0
End

Poisson equation: source term, examples



Constant source:

```
Source = 1.0
```

Source dependeing piecewise linear on x:

```
Source = Variable Coordinate 1
Real
0.0 0.0
1.0 3.0
2.0 4.0
End
```

Source depending on x and y:

```
Source = Variable Coordinate
Real MATC "sin(2*pi*tx(0))*cos(2*pi(tx(1))"
```

Source depending on anything

```
Source = Variable Coordinate 1
  Procedure "Source" "MySource"
```

Poisson equation: ElmerGUI menus



```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<!DOCTYPE edf>
<edf version="1.0" >
 <PDE Name="Poisson" >
   <Name>Poisson</Name>
   <BodyForce>
   <Parameter Widget="Label" > <Name> Properties </Name> </Parameter>
     <Parameter Widget="Edit" >
      <Name> Source </Name>
      <Type> String </Type>
      <Whatis> Give the source term. </Whatis>
    </Parameter>
   </BodyForce>
   <Solver>
    <Parameter Widget="Edit" >
     <Name> Procedure </Name>
     <DefaultValue> "Poisosn" "PoissonSolver" 
    </Parameter>
    <Parameter Widget="Edit">
     <Name> Variable </Name>
     <DefaultValue> Potential</DefaultValue>
    </Parameter>
   </Solver>
   <BoundaryCondition>
    <Parameter Widget="Label" > <Name> Dirichlet conditions </Name> </Parameter>
    <Parameter Widget="Edit">
     <Name> Potential </Name>
     <Whatis> Give potential value for this boundary. </Whatis>
    </Parameter>
   </BoundaryCondition>
 </PDE>
</edf>
```

Development tools for ElmerSolver



- Basic use
 - Editor (emacs, vi, notepad++, jEdit,...)
 - elmerf90 script
- Advanced
 - Editor
 - svn client
 - Compiler suite (gfortran, ifort, pathf90, pgf90,...)
 - Documentation tools (Doxygen, LaTeX)
 - Debugger (gdb)
 - Profiling tools

— ...

Elmer – some best practices



- Use version control when possible
 - If the code is left to your own local disk, you might as well not write it at all
 - Never fork! (userbase of 1000's)
- Always make a consistency test for a new feature
 - Always be backward compatible
 - If not, implement a warning to the code
- Maximize the level of abstraction
 - Essential for multiphysics software
 - E.g. any number of physical equations,
 any number of computational meshes,
 any number of physical or numerical parameters without
 the need for recompilation

Migration to cmake



- We're in the process in going from gnu autotools to cmake
- The change is hoped to help in development and packing on different platforms
 - Intel MICs
 - Windows distribution
- The change is distruptive for some interfaces
 - We will start to utilize iso-C bindings
- Development version under development in github
- Developments will become the main Elmer disribution hopefully during summer months
- Going on in: https://github.com/ElmerCSC/elmerfem