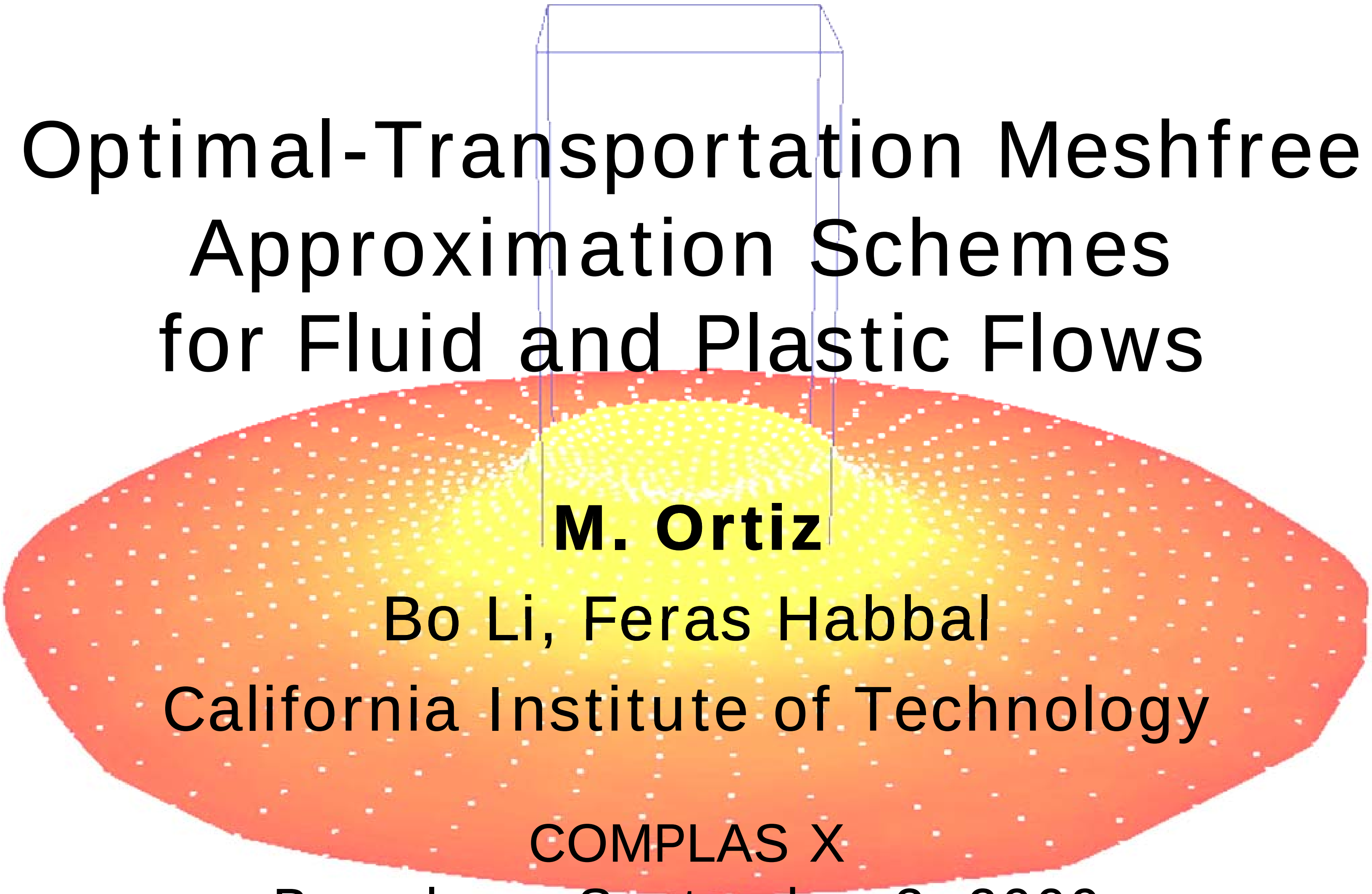

Optimal-Transportation Meshfree Approximation Schemes for Fluid and Plastic Flows

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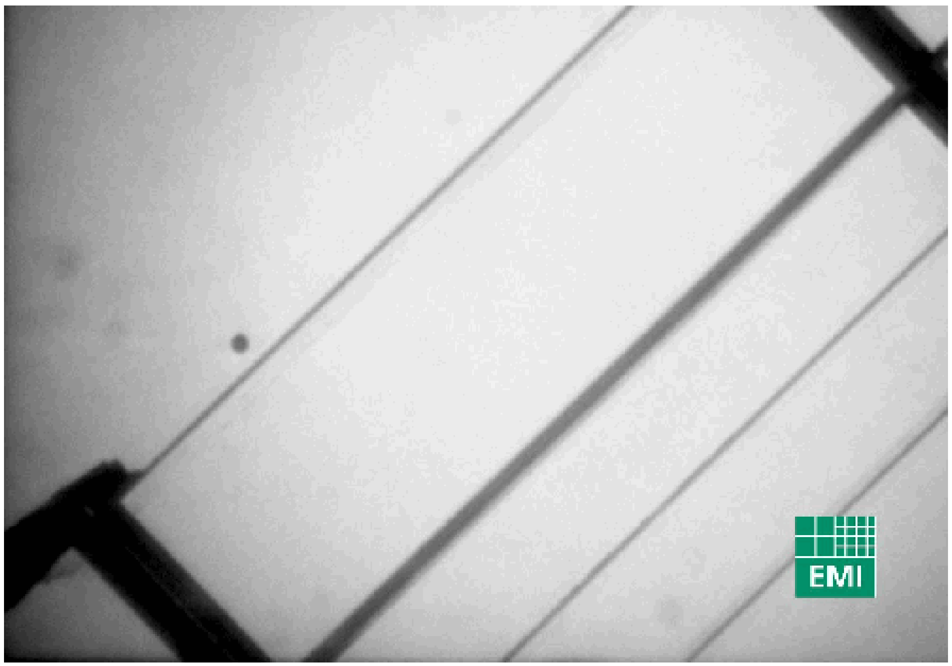
Objective: Hypervelocity impact

- Hypervelocity impact is of interest to a broad scientific community: Micrometeorite shields, geological impact cratering…



Hypervelocity impact test of multi-layer micrometeorite shield (Ernst-Mach Institut, Germany)

The International Space Station uses 200 different types of shield to protect it from impacts

Simulation requirements

- Hypervelocity impact: Grand challenge in scientific computing
- Main simulation requirements:
  - *Hypersonic dynamics, high-energy density (HED)*
  - *Multiphase flows (solid, fluid, gas, plasma)*
  - *Free boundaries + contact*
  - *Fracture, fragmentation, perforation*
  - *Complex material phenomena:*
    - *HED/extreme conditions*
    - *Ionization, excited states, plasma*
    - *Multiphase equation of state, transport*
    - *Viscoplasticity, thermomechanical coupling*
    - *Brittle/ductile fracture, fragmentation...*

Optimal-Transportation Meshfree (OTM)

- Time integration (OT):
  - *Optimal transportation methods:*
    - *Geometrically exact, discrete Lagrangians*
  - *Discrete mechanics, variational time integrators:*
    - *Symplecticity, exact conservation properties*
  - *Variational material updates, inelasticity:*
    - *Incremental variational structure*
- Spatial discretization (M):
  - *Max-ent meshfree nodal interpolation:*
    - *Kronecker-delta property at boundary*
  - *Material-point sampling:*
    - *Numerical quadrature, material history*
  - *Dynamic reconnection, 'on-the-fly' adaptivity*

Optimal transportation theory

Gaspard Monge
Beaune (1746), Paris (1818)
"*Sur la théorie des déblais et des remblais*" (*Mém. de l'acad. de Paris*, 1781)

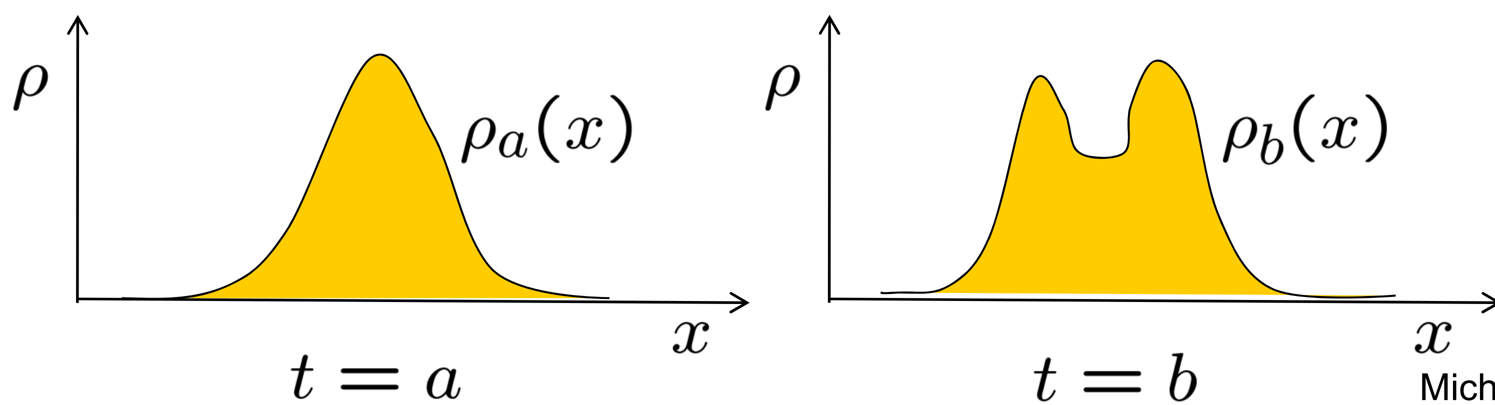
Leonid V. Kantorovich
Saint Petersbourg (1912)
Moscow (1986)
Nobel Prize in Economics (1975)

Mass flows – Optimal transportation

- Flow of non-interacting particles in $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho v) = 0 \\ &\frac{\partial (\rho v)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho v \otimes v) = 0 \end{aligned}\right\} \quad t \in [a, b]$$

- Initial and final conditions: $\begin{cases} \rho(x,a) = \rho_a(x) \\ \rho(x,b) = \rho_b(x) \end{cases}$



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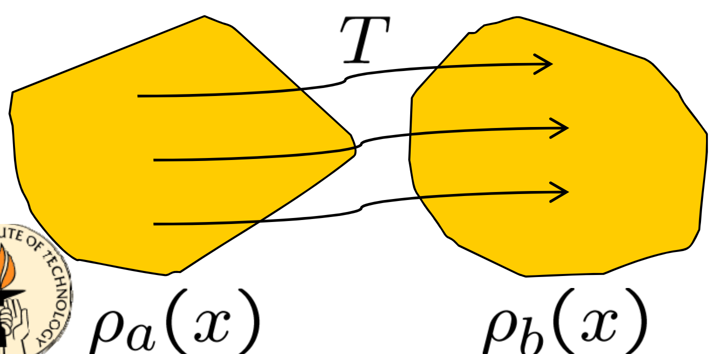
Mass flows – Optimal transportation

- *Benamou & Brenier* minimum principle:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \text{minimize: } A(\rho, v) = \displaystyle\int_a^b \int \frac{\rho}{2} |v|^2 \, dx \, dt \\ \text{subject to: } \displaystyle\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho v) = 0 \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow (\rho, v)$$

- Reformulation as optimal transportation problem:

$$\inf A = \inf_T \int |T(x) - x|^2 \rho_a(x) \, dx \equiv d_W^2(\rho_a, \rho_b)$$



- McCann's interpolation:

$$\varphi(x, t) = \frac{b - t}{b - a} x + \frac{t - a}{b - a} T(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\rho, v)$$

Euler flows – Optimal transportation

- Semidiscrete action: $A_d(\rho_1, \dots, \rho_{N-1}) =$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \Big\{ \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \frac{d_W^2(\rho_k, \rho_{k+1})}{(t_{k+1} - t_k)^2}}_{\text{inertia}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} [U(\rho_k) + U(\rho_{k+1})]}_{\text{internal energy}} \Big\} (t_{k+1} - t_k)$$

- Discrete Euler-Lagrange equations: $\delta A_d = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{2\rho_k}{t_{k+1} - t_{k-1}} \left(\frac{\varphi_{k\to k+1} - \mathrm{id}}{t_{k+1} - t_k} + \frac{\varphi_{k\to k-1} - \mathrm{id}}{t_k - t_{k-1}} \right) = \nabla p_k + \rho_k b_k$$

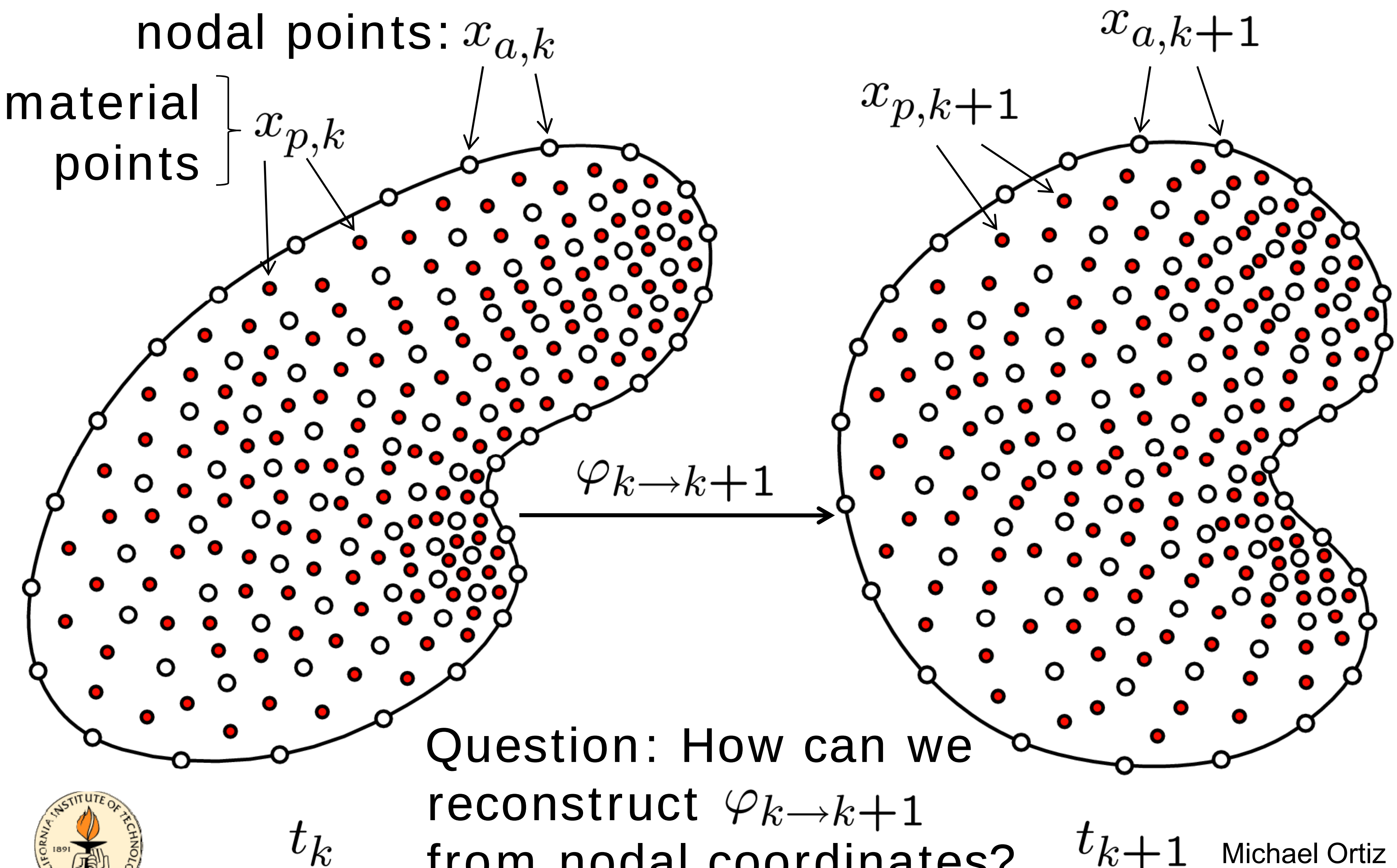
$$\rho_{k+1} \circ \varphi_{k\to k+1} = \rho_k / \det\left(\nabla \varphi_{k\to k+1}\right)$$

geometrically exact mass conservation!

Optimal-Transportation Meshfree (OTM)

- Optimal transportation theory is a useful tool for generating geometrically-exact discrete Lagrangians for flow problems
- Inertial part of discrete Lagrangian measures distance between consecutive mass densities (in sense of Wasserstein)
- Discrete Hamilton principle of stationary action: Variational time integration scheme:
  - *Symplectic, time reversible*
  - *Exact conservation properties (linear and angular momenta, energy)*
  - *Strong variational convergence (in sense of Γ-convergence, non-linear phase error analysis)*

OTM – Spatial discretization



Question: How can we reconstruct $\varphi_{k \to k+1}$ from nodal coordinates?

OTM – Max-ent interpolation

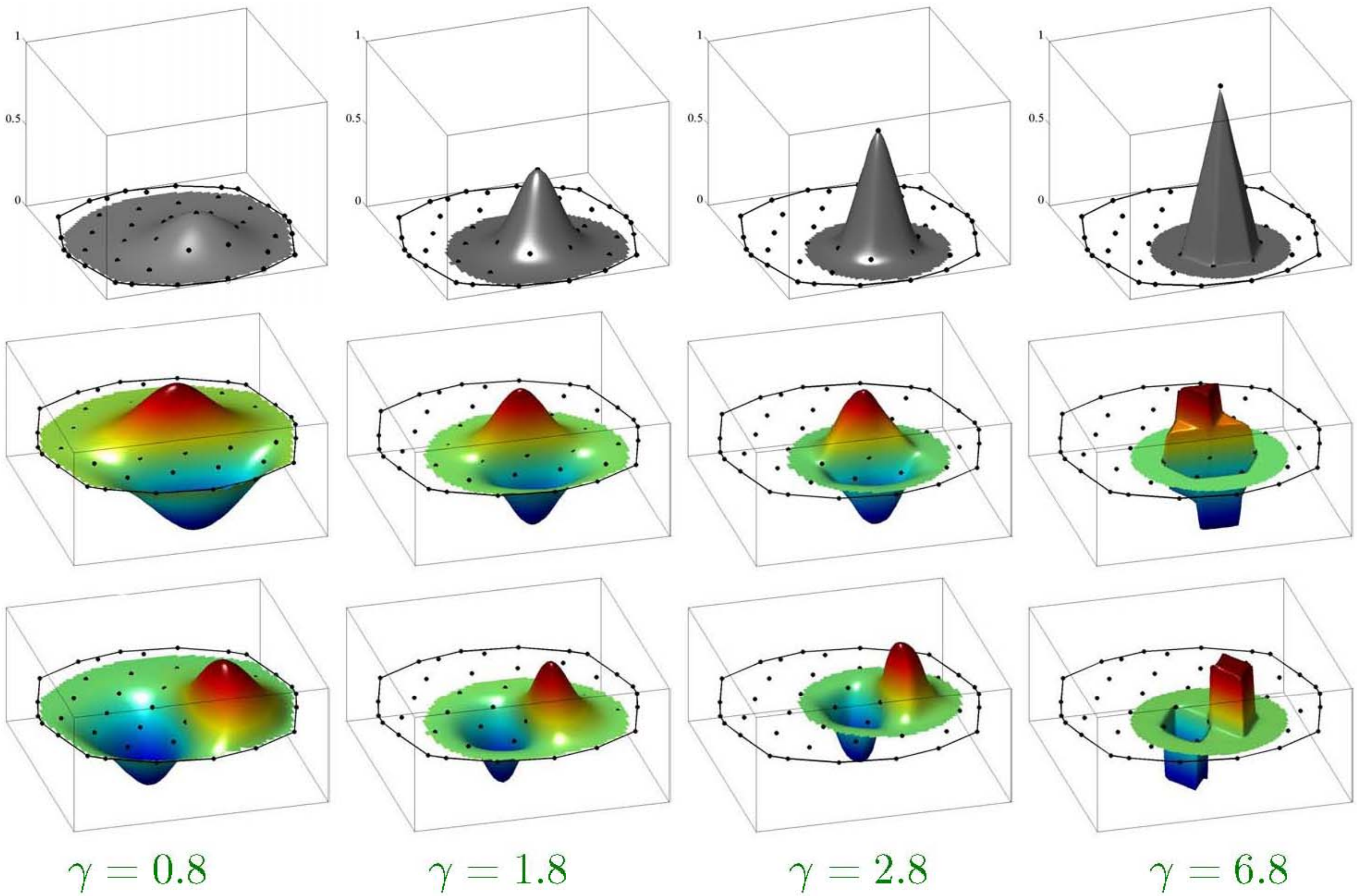
- Problem: Reconstruct function $u(x)$ from nodal sample $\{u(x_a),\ a = 1, \dots, N\}$ so that:
  - Reconstruction is *least biased*
  - Reconstruction is *most local*

- Optimal shape functions (Arroyo & MO, *IJNME*, 2006):

Minimize:
$$\underbrace{\sum_{a=1}^{N} |x - x_a|^2 N_a(x)}_{\text{shape function width}} + \beta \underbrace{\sum_{a=1}^{N} N_a(x) \log N_a(x)}_{\text{information entropy}}$$

Subject to:
$$\sum_{a=1}^{N} N_a(x) = 1, \qquad \sum_{a=1}^{N} x_a N_a(x) = x.$$

OTM – Max-ent interpolation



Max-ent shape functions, $\gamma = \beta h^2$

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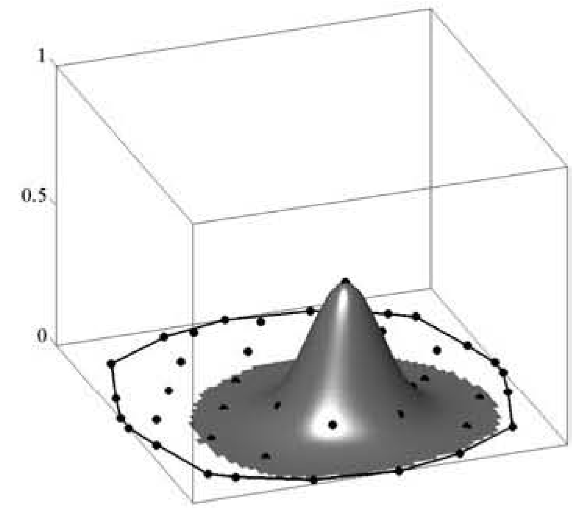
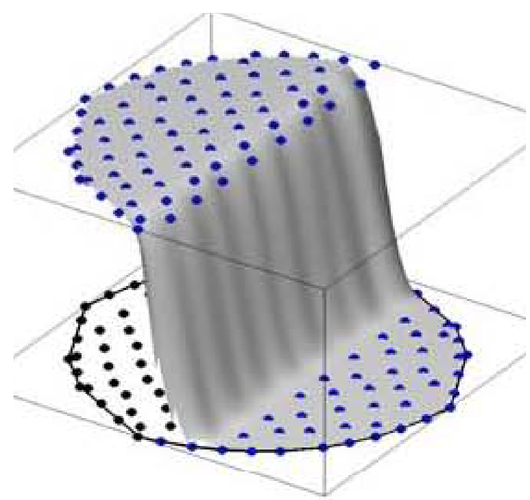
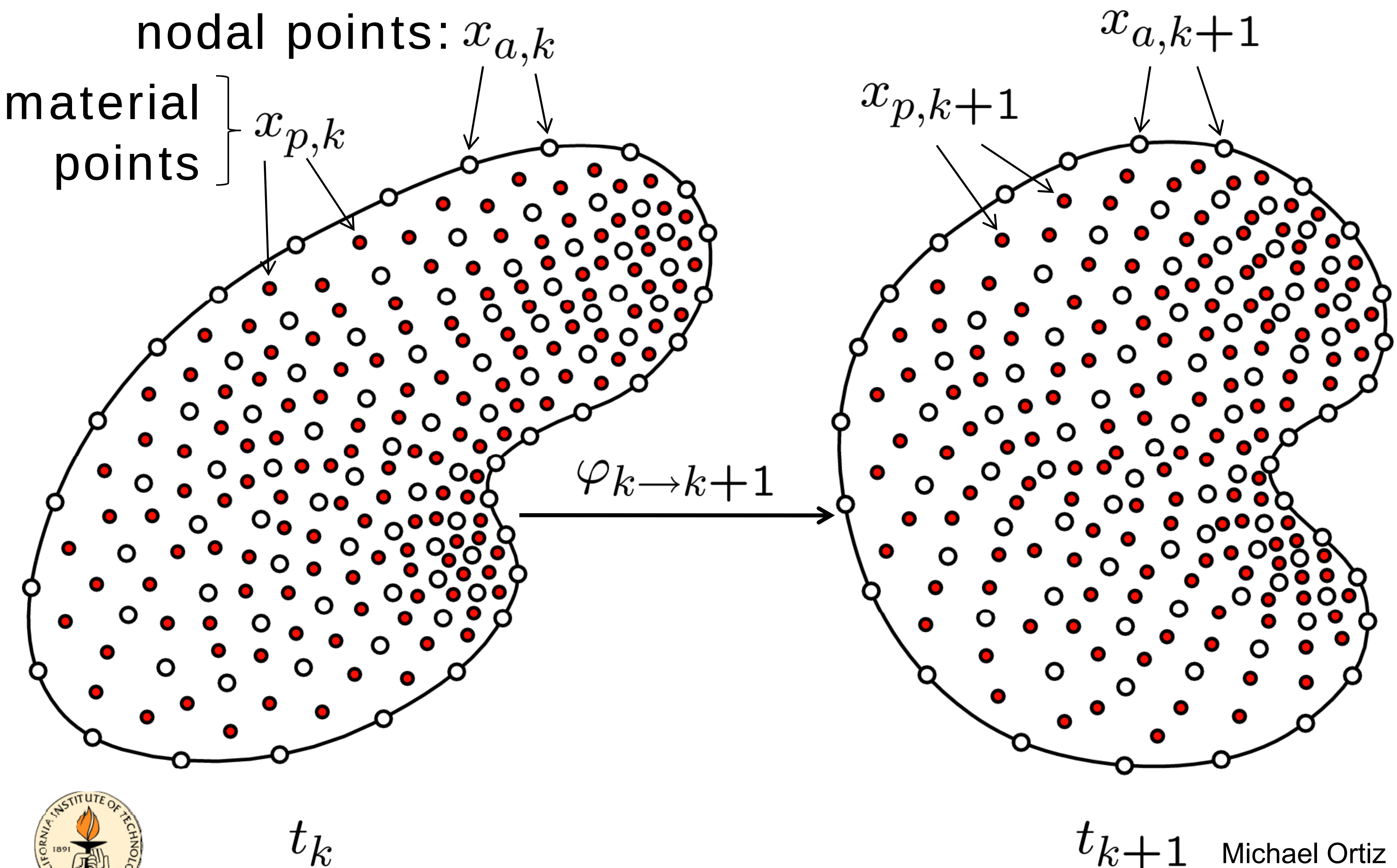
OTM – Max-ent interpolation



- Max-ent interpolation is smooth, meshfree
- Finite-element interpolation is recovered in the limit of $\beta \rightarrow \infty$
- Rapid decay, short range
- Monotonicity, maximum principle
- Good mass lumping properties
- Kronecker-delta property at the boundary:
  - *Displacement boundary conditions*
  - *Compatibility with finite elements*



OTM – Spatial discretization



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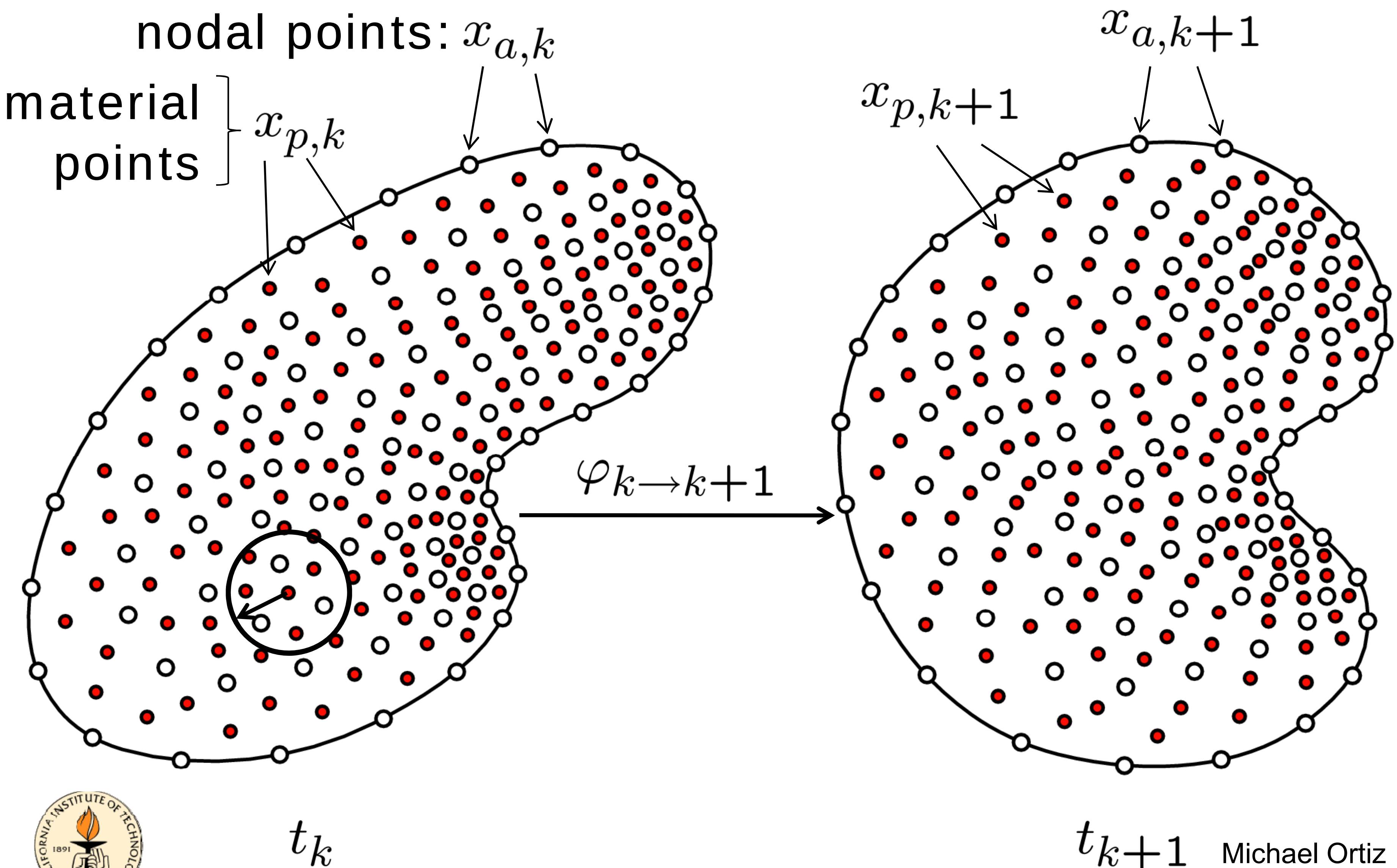

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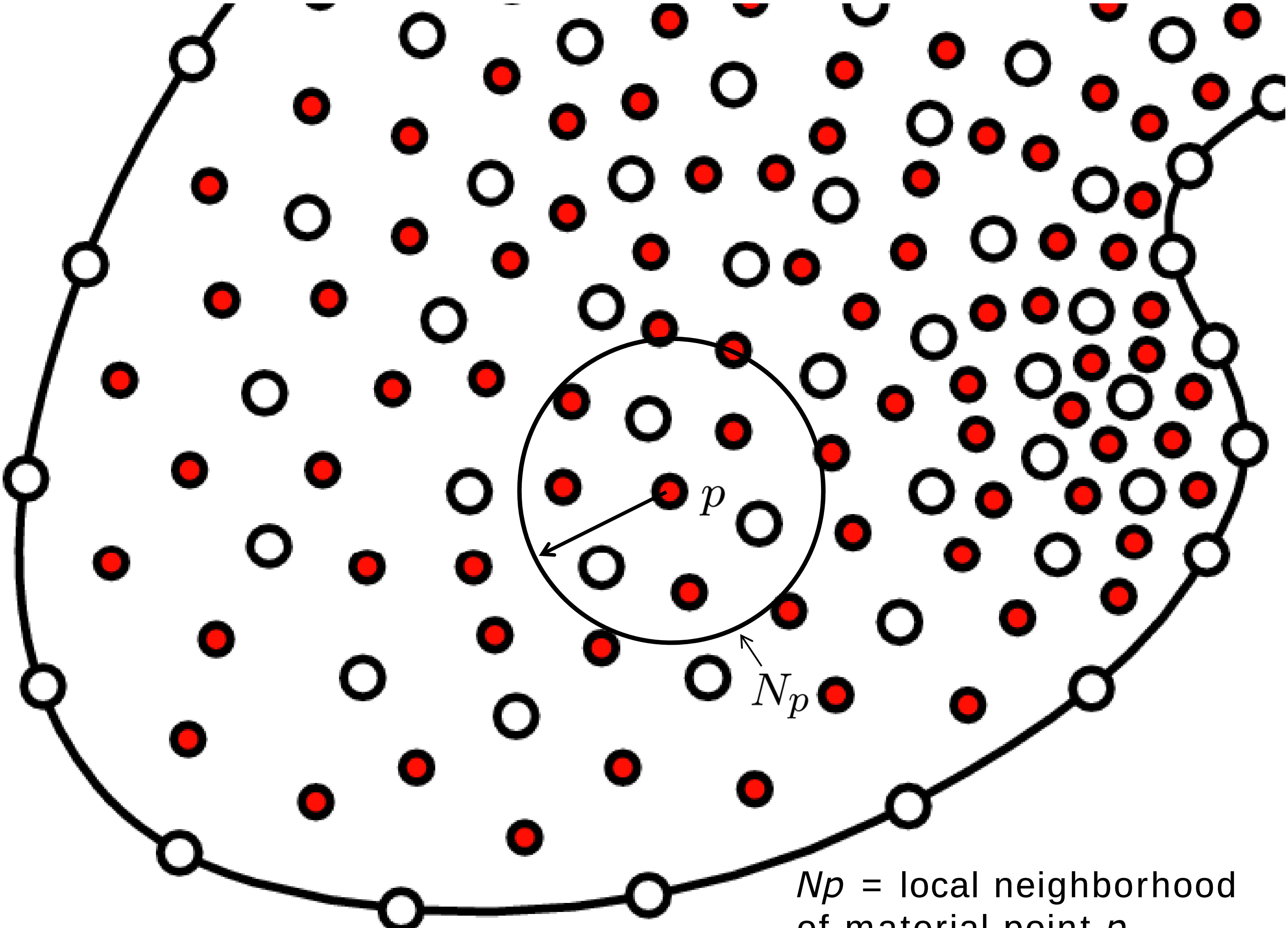
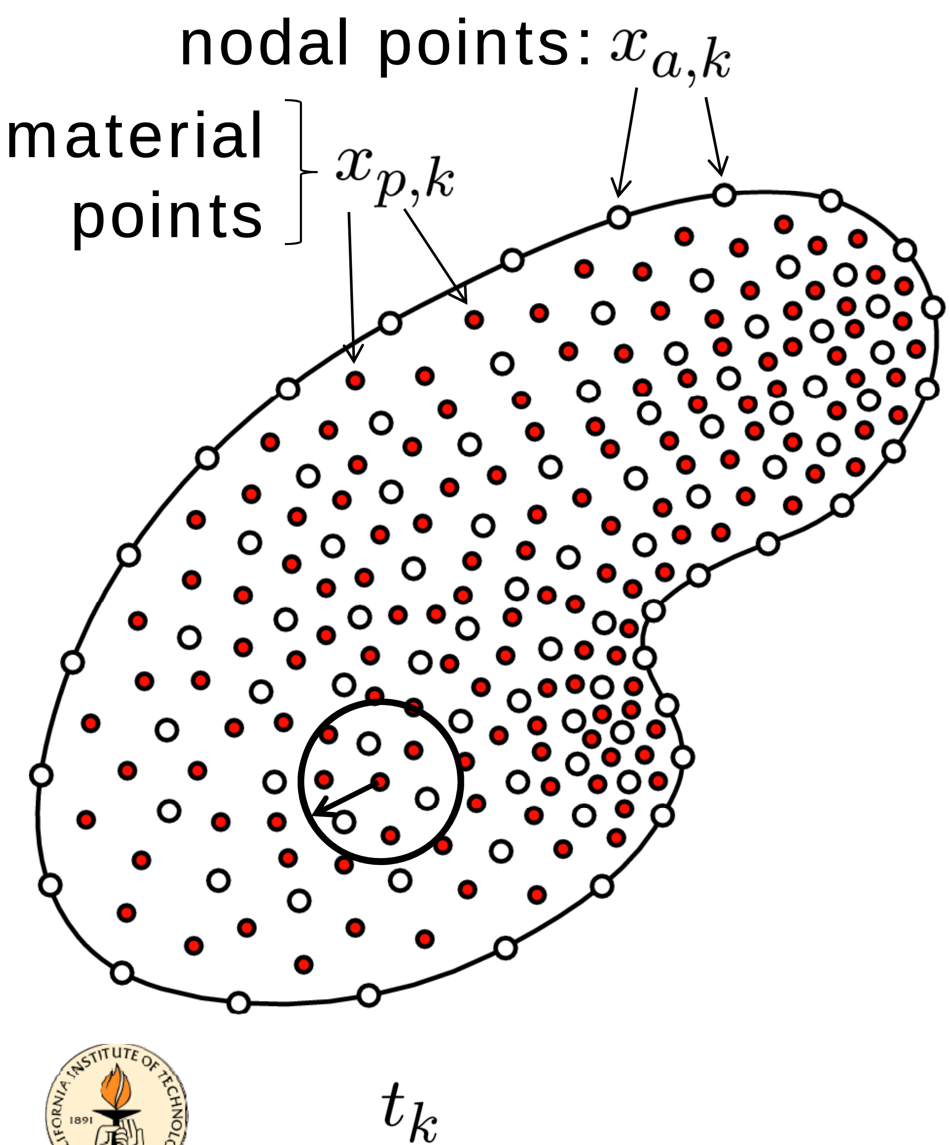


Np = local neighborhood of material point *p*

OTM – Spatial discretization



- Max-ent interpolation at node *p* determined by nodes in its local environment *Np*
- Local environments determined ‘on-the-fly’ by range searches
- Local environments evolve continuously during flow (dynamic reconnection)
- Dynamic reconnection requires no remapping of history variables!

OTM – Flow chart

(i) Explicit nodal coordinate update:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + (t_{k+1} - t_k)(v_k + \frac{t_{k+1} - t_{k-1}}{2} M_k^{-1} f_k)$$

(ii) Material point update:

position: $x_{p,k+1} = \varphi_{k\to k+1}(x_{p,k})$

deformation: $F_{p,k+1} = \nabla\varphi_{k\to k+1}(x_{p,k}) F_{p,k}$

volume: $V_{p,k+1} = \det \nabla\varphi_{k\to k+1}(x_{p,k}) V_{p,k}$

density: $\rho_{p,k+1} = m_p / V_{p,k+1}$

(iii) Constitutive update at material points

(iv) Reconnect nodal and material points (range searches), recompute max-ext shape functions

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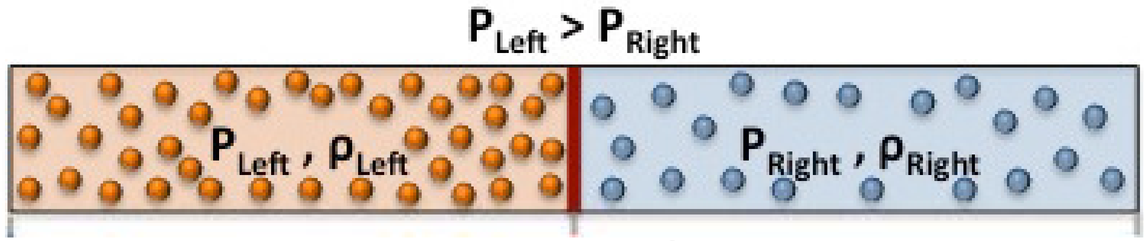
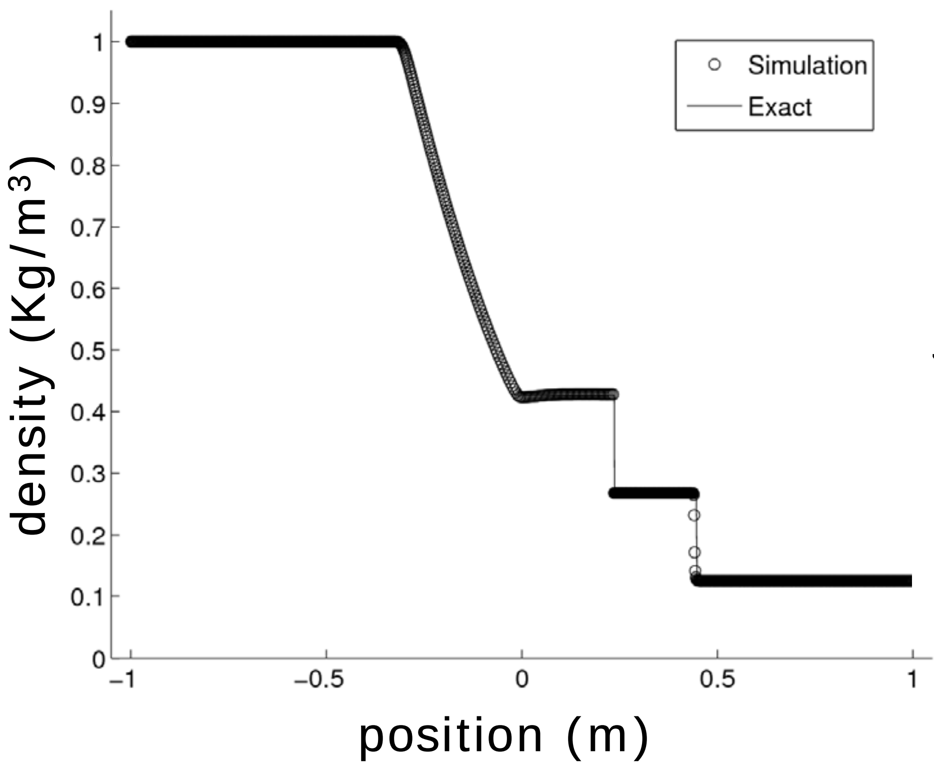
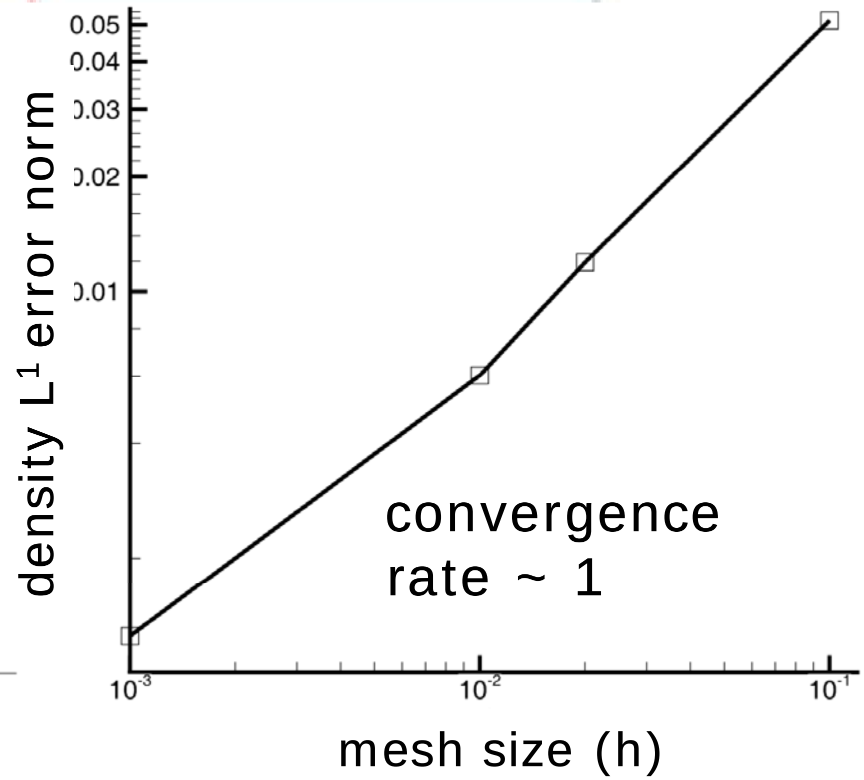
OTM – Riemann problem



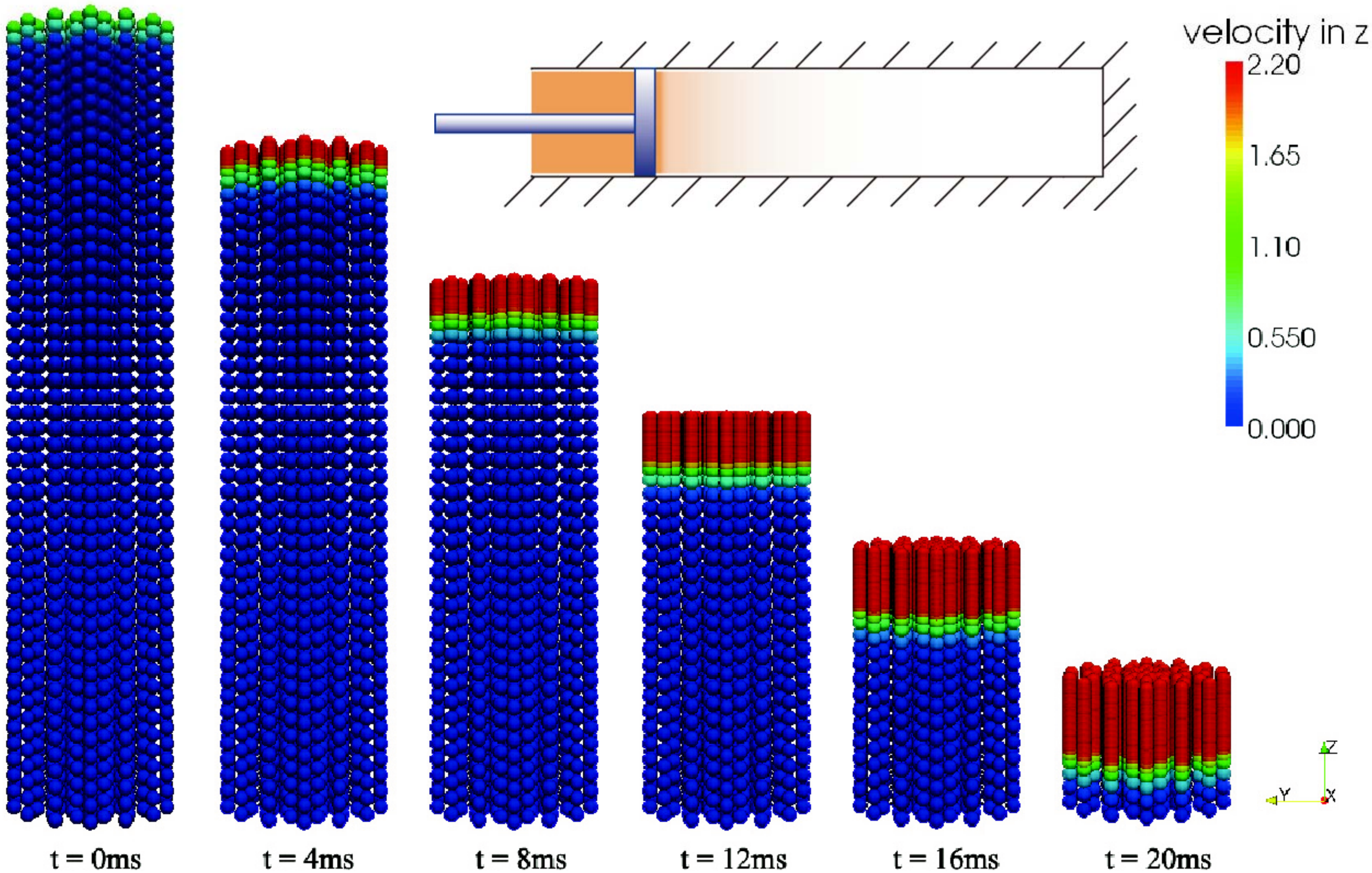


computed *vs*. exact wave structure



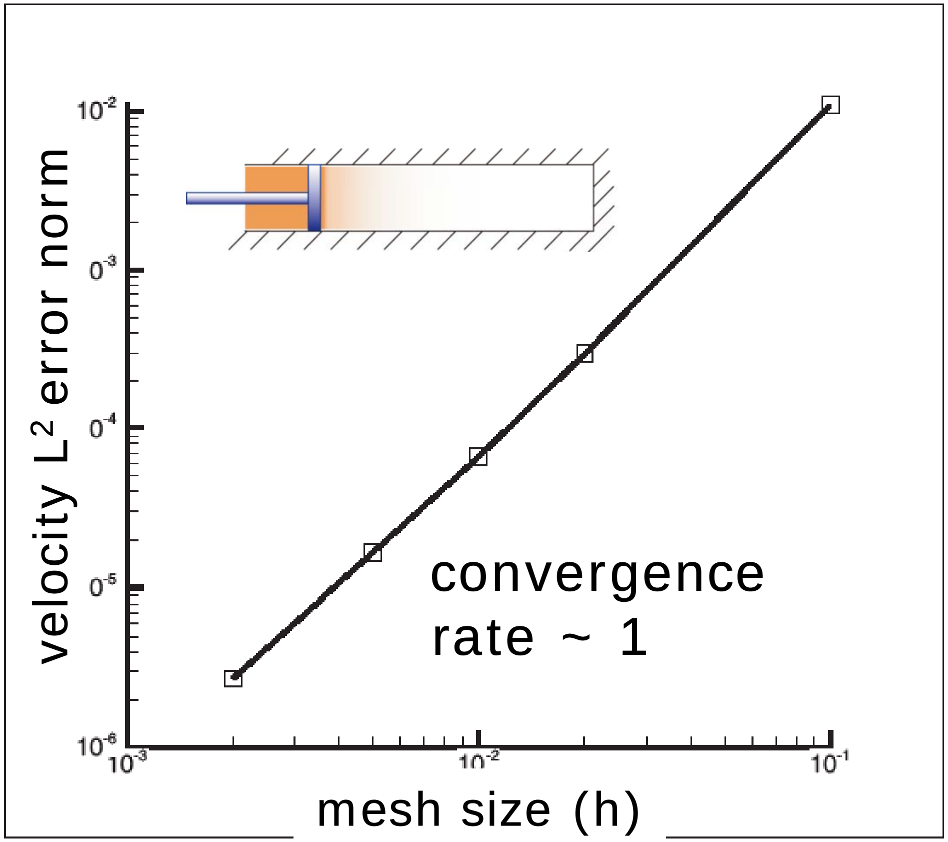
density convergence (L^1 norm)

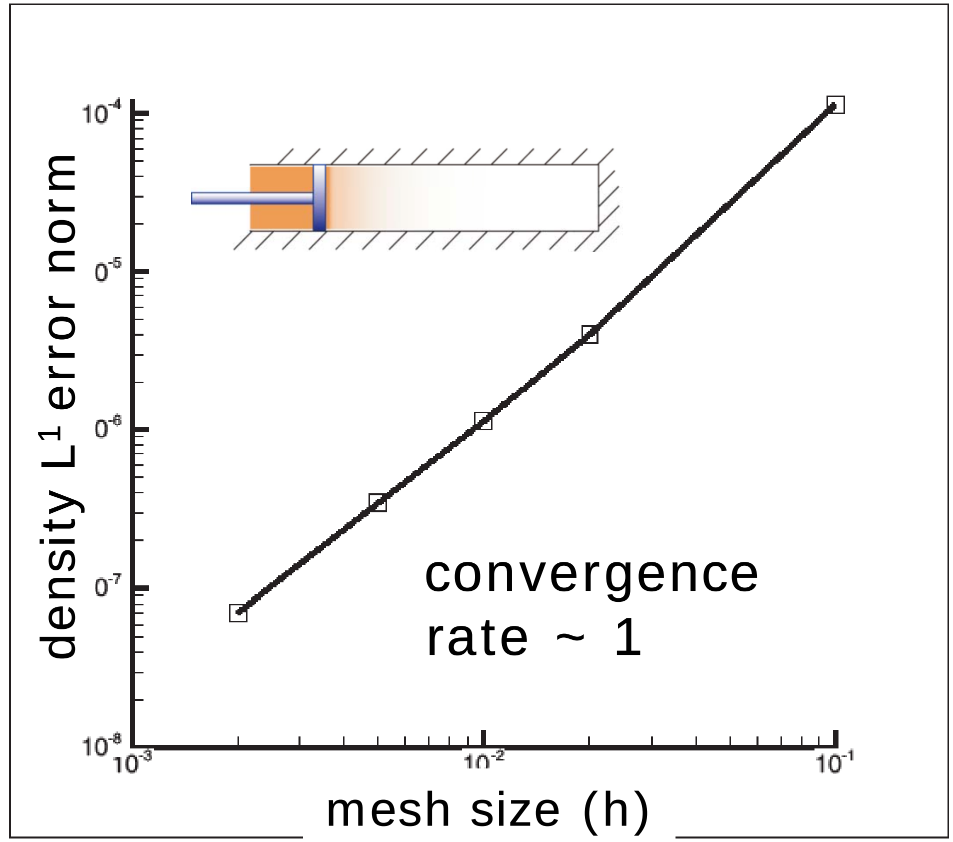
OTM – Shock tube problem



Shock tube problem – velocity snapshots

OTM – Shock tube problem



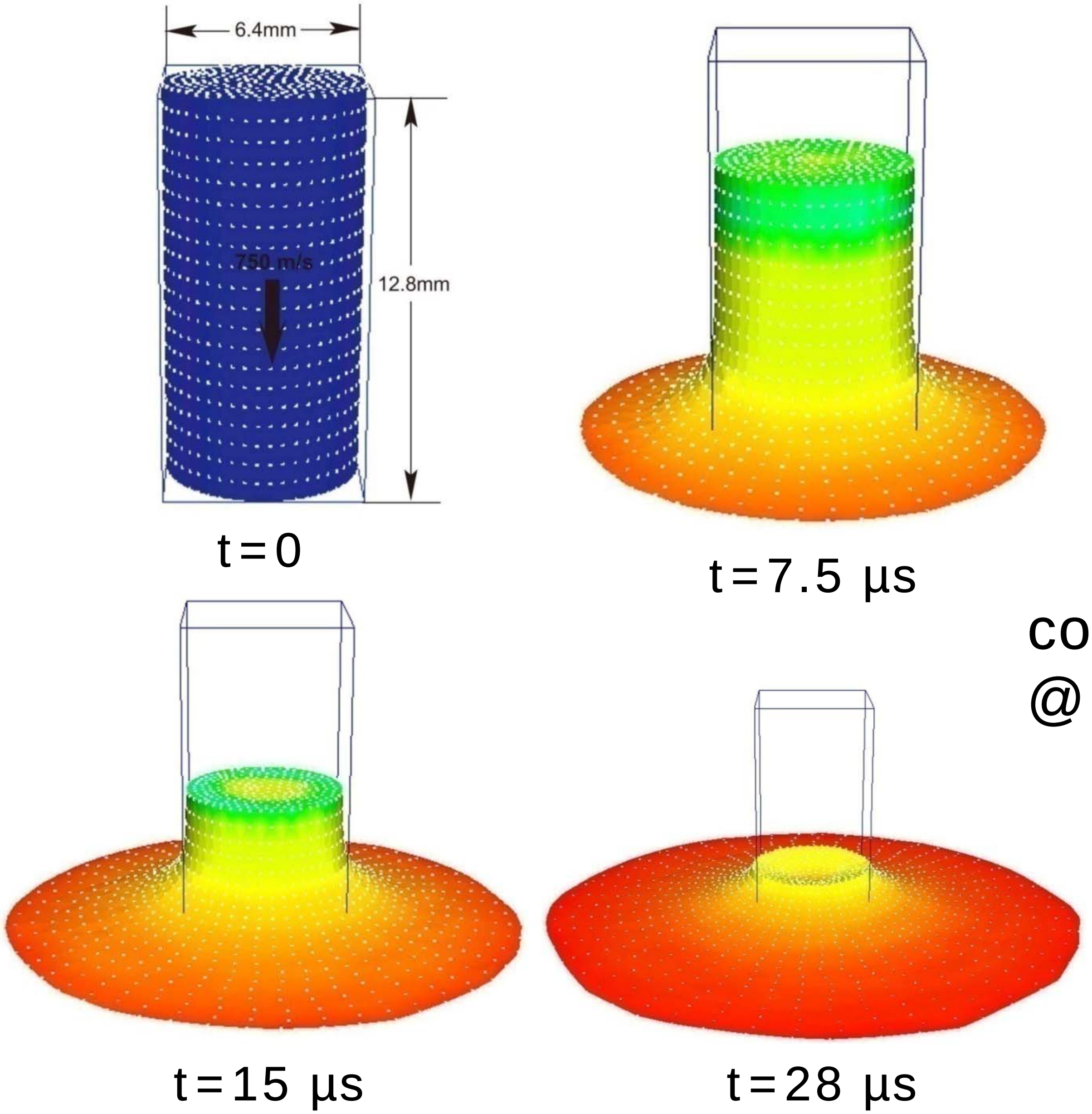


velocity convergence (L^2 norm)

density convergence (L^1 norm)

Shock tube problem – convergence plots

OTM – Taylor anvil test



copper rod
@ 750 m/s

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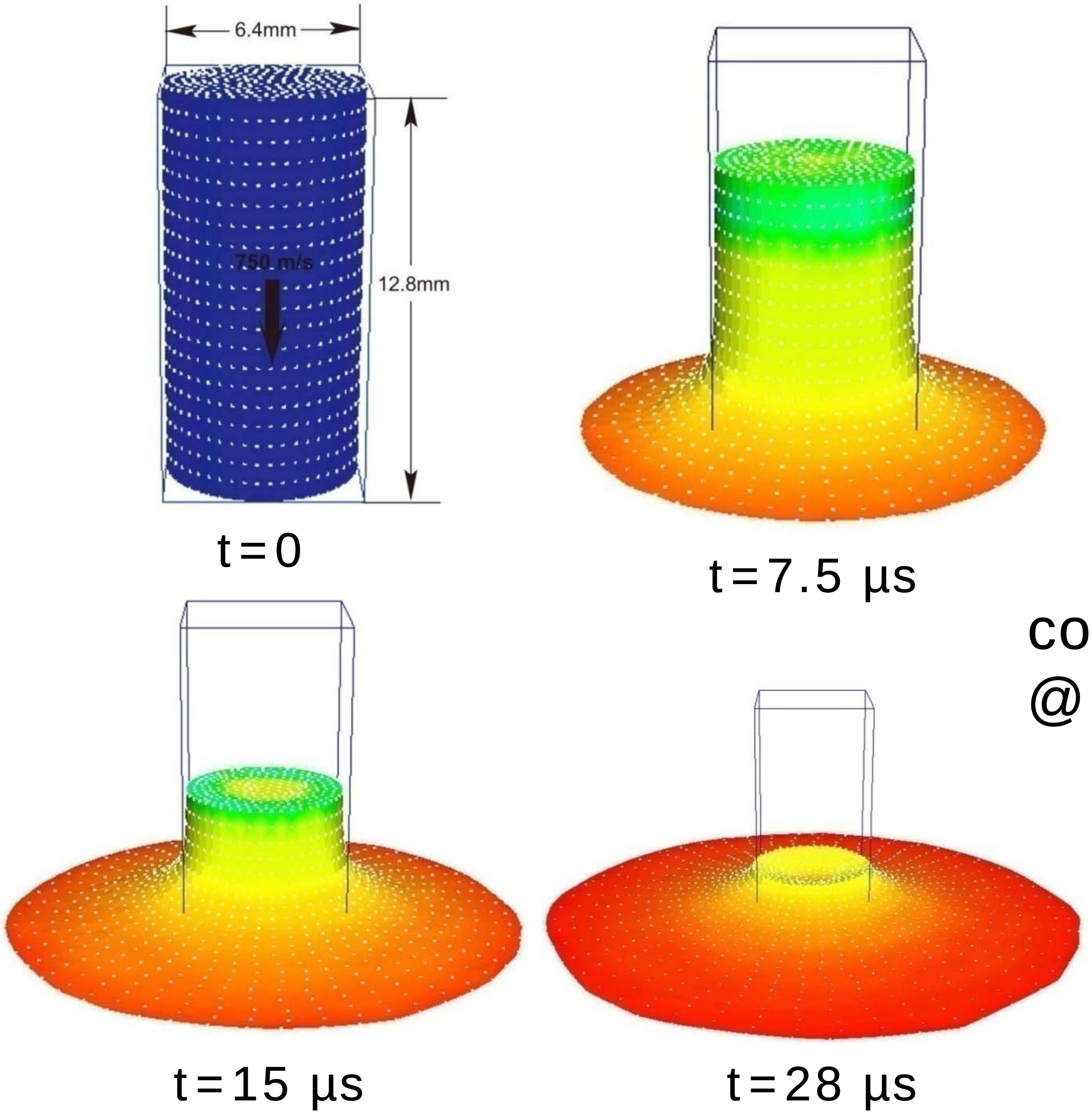
OTM – Taylor anvil test



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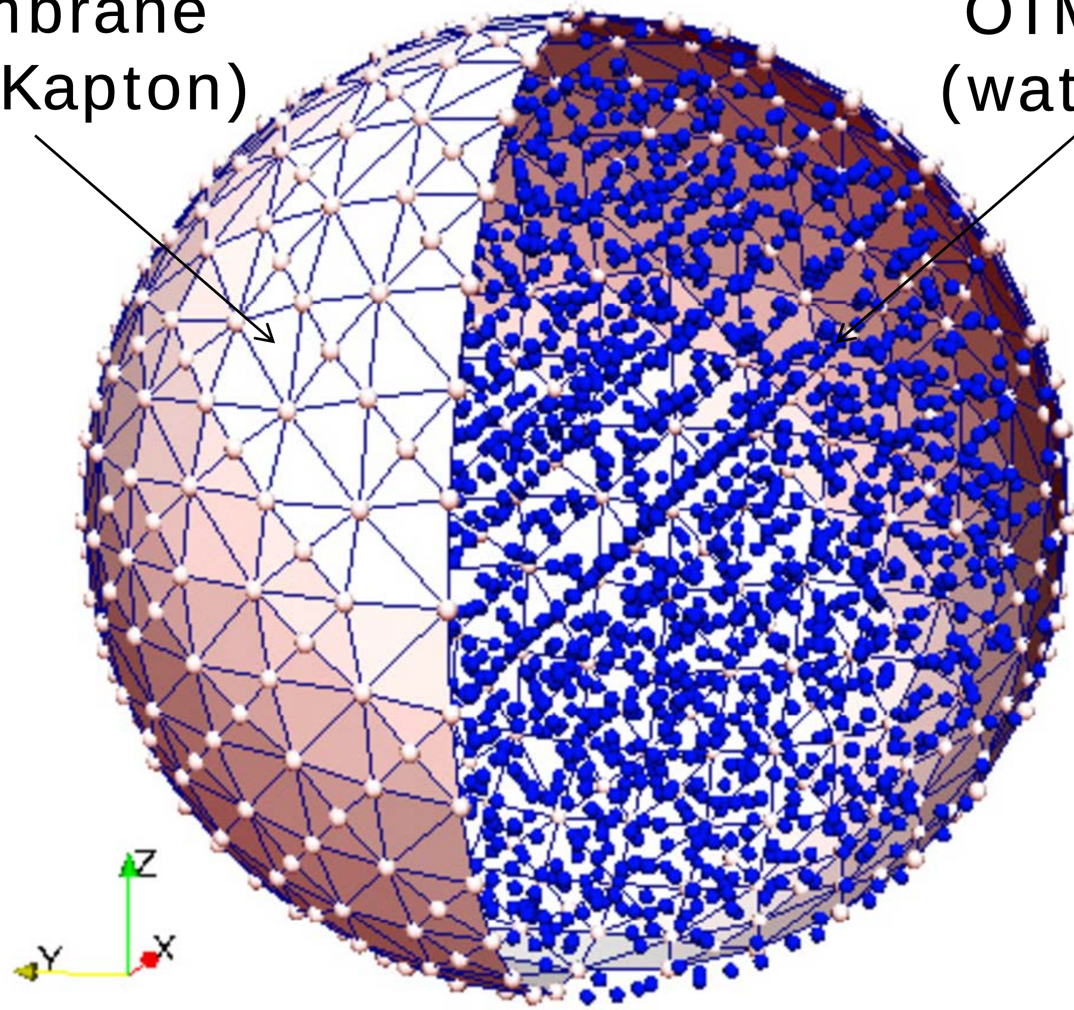
OTM – Bouncing balloons

FE membrane
(rubber, Kapton)

OTM fluid
(water, air)



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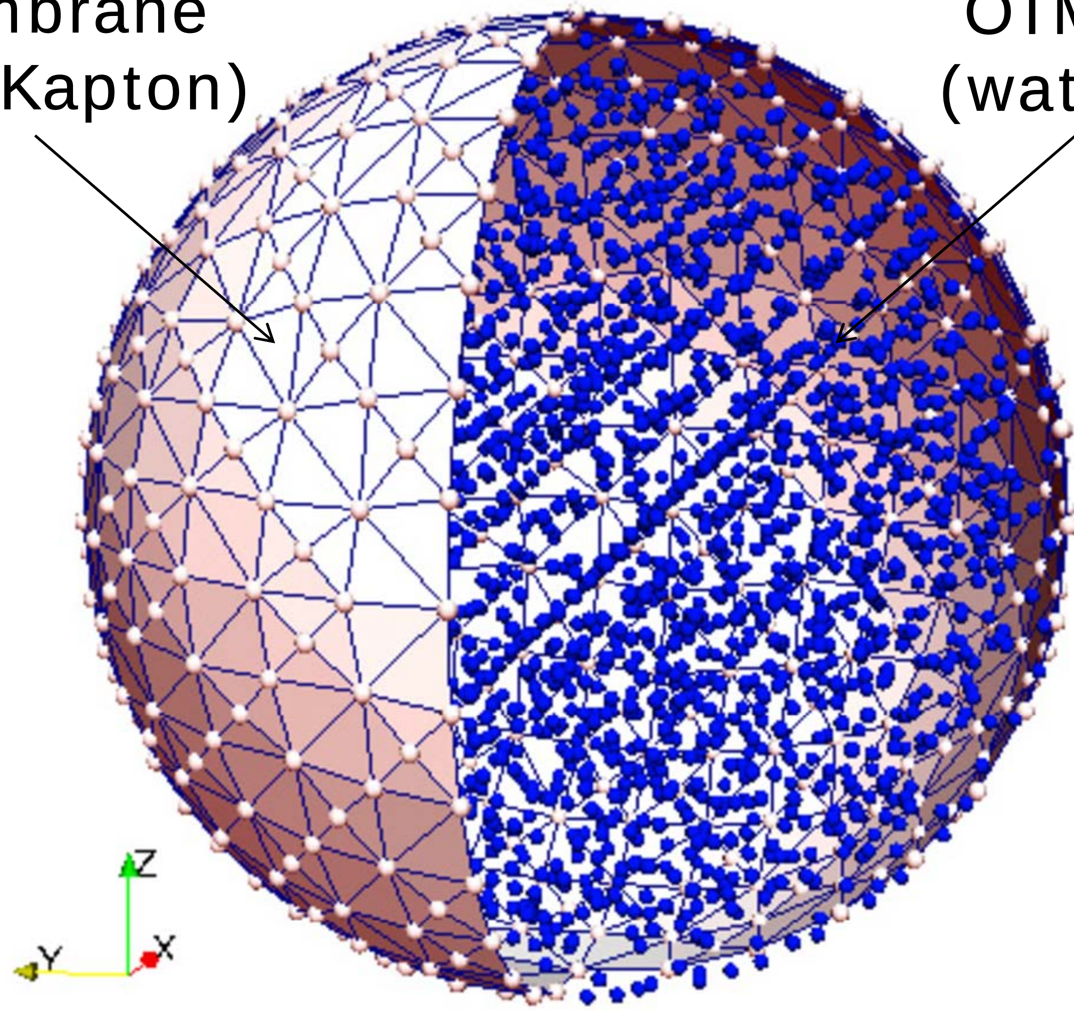

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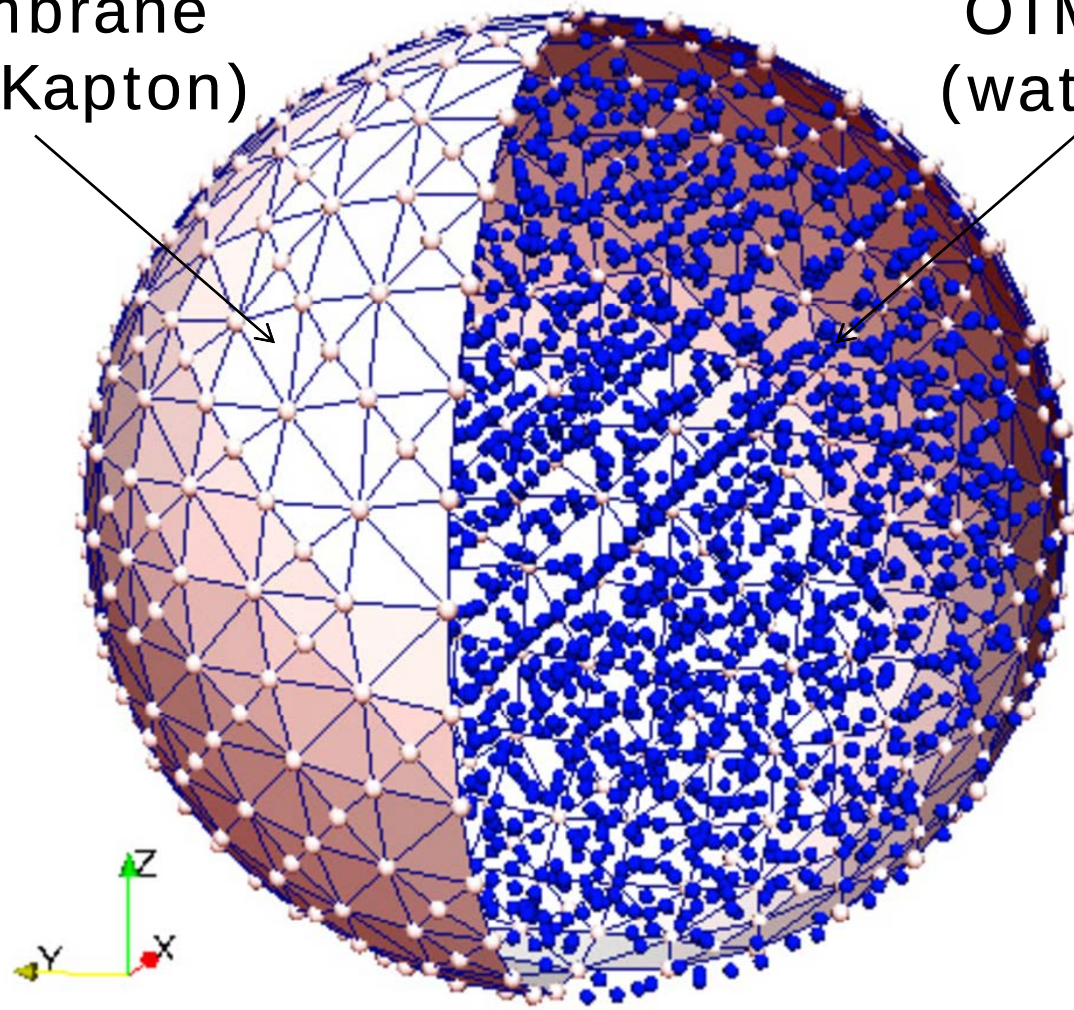

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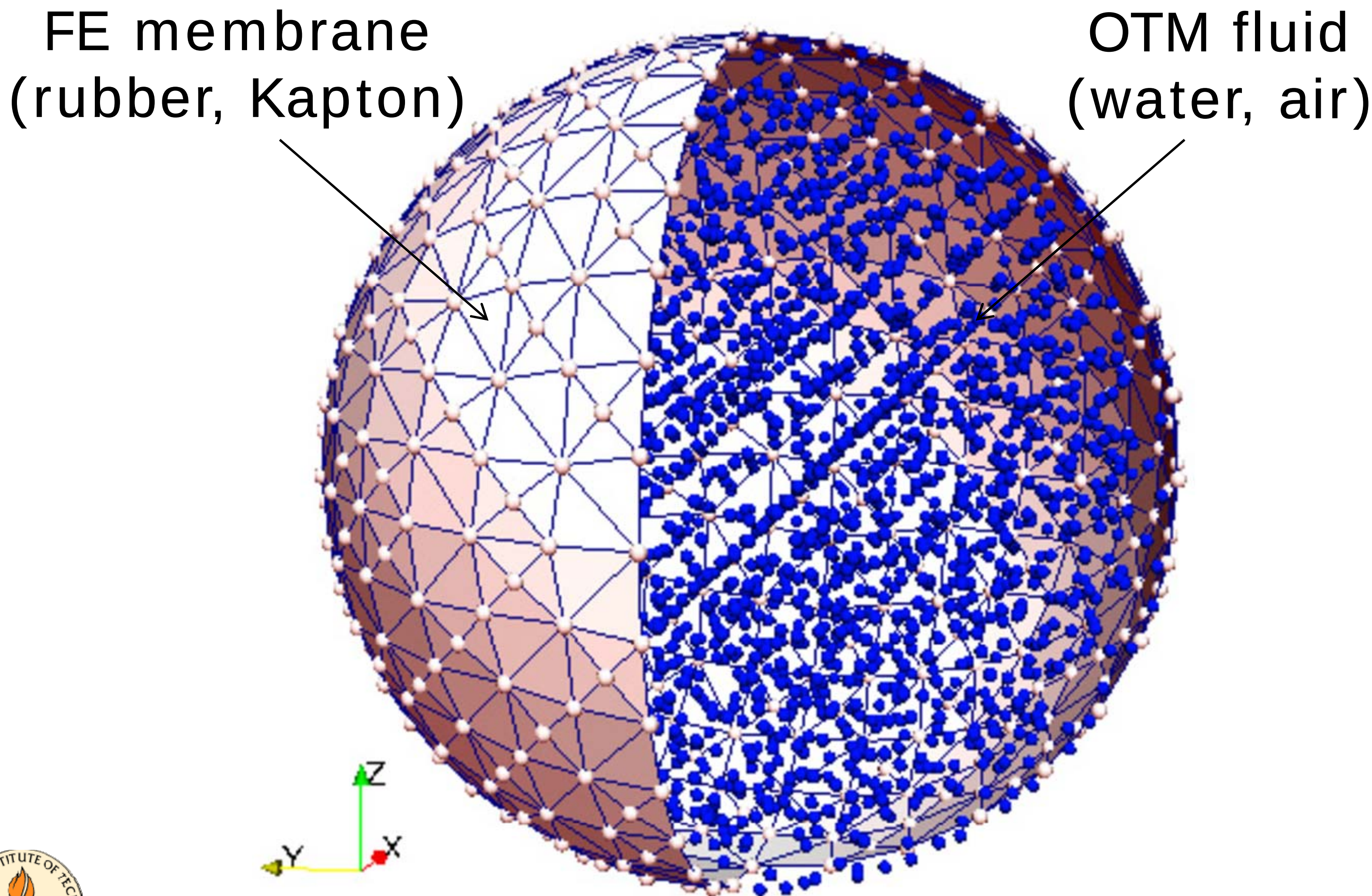

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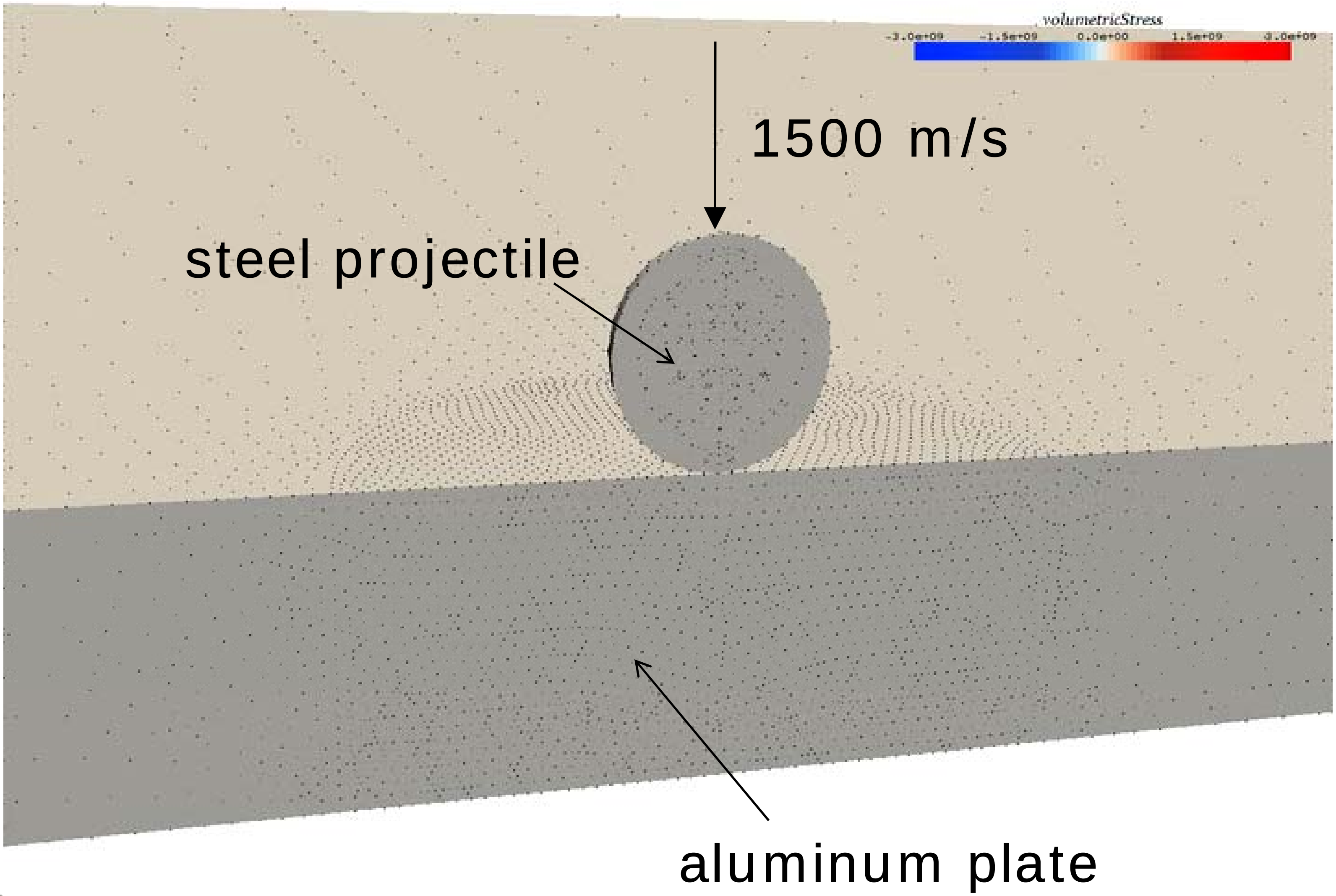
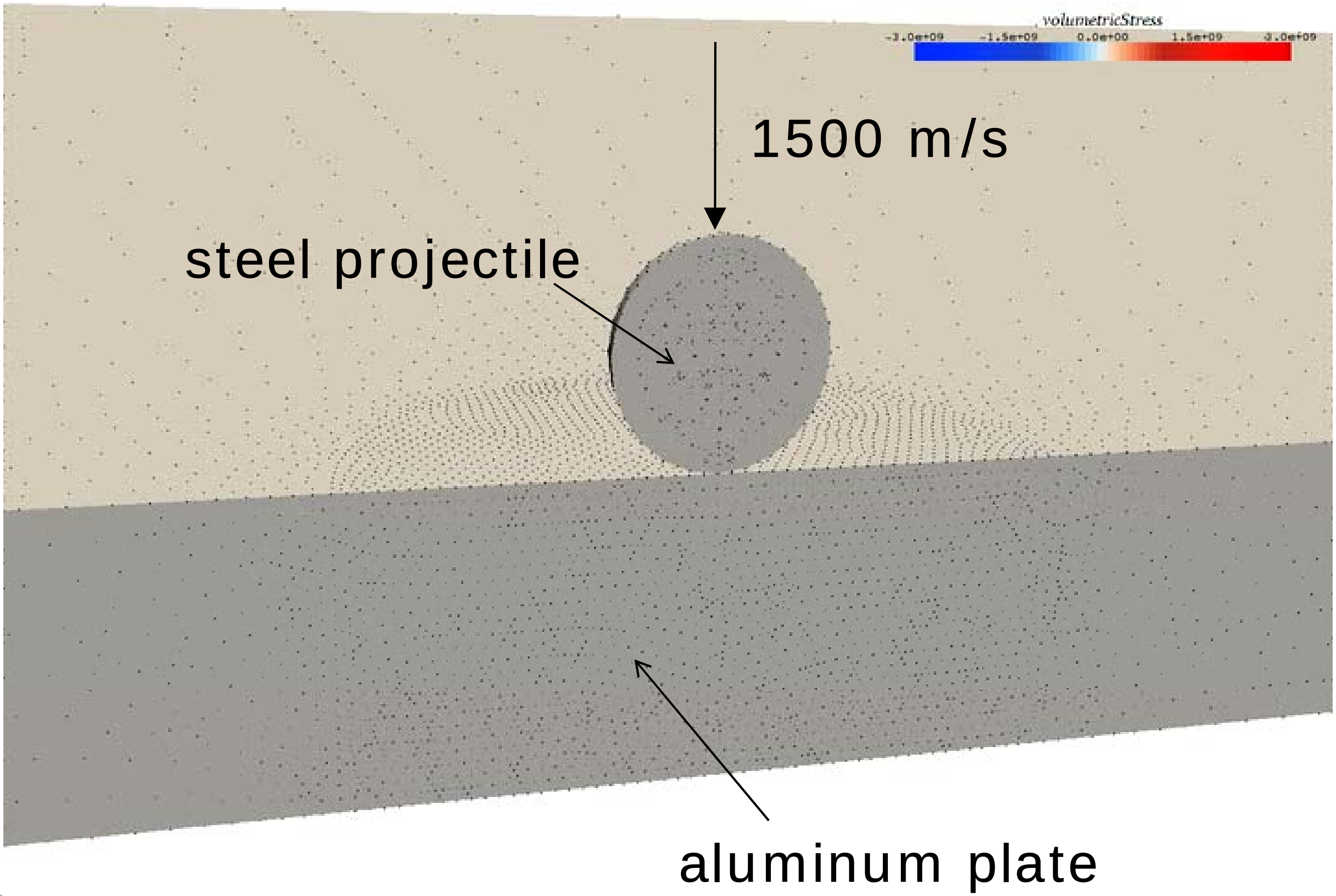
OTM – Terminal ballistics



OTM – Terminal ballistics



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OTM – Summary and outlook

- Optimum-Transportation-Meshfree method:
  - *OT is a useful tool for generating geometrically-exact discrete Lagrangians for flow problems*
  - *Max-ent approach supplies an efficient meshfree, continuously adaptive, remapping-free, FE-compatible, interpolation scheme*
  - *Material-point sampling effectively addresses the issues of numerical quadrature, history variables*
- Extensions include:
  - *Contact (seizing contact for free!)*
  - *Fracture and fragmentation (provably convergent)*
- Outlook: Parallel implementation, UQ…