

Advanced numerical techniques for multiphase flows in image-based simulations

Génération de maillage à partir d'imagerie 3D in-situ de l'écoulement et calcul

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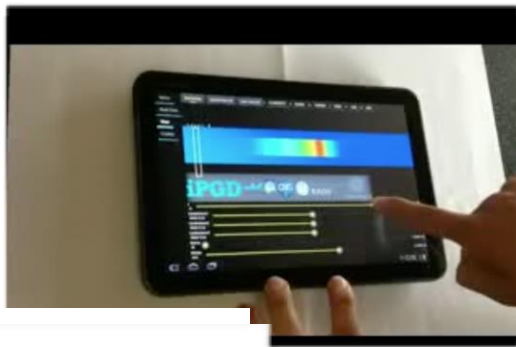
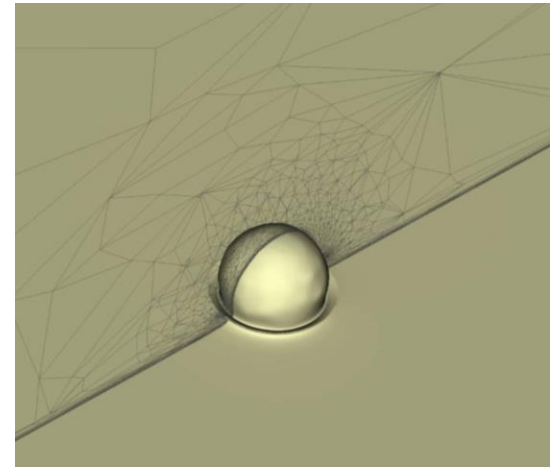
○ Centre de recherche et technologie en Calcul Intensif

- Créé le 1er Septembre 2014, projet Connect Talent (Pays de la Loire) et Ecole Centrale de Nantes
- Equipe Sep 2015: 10 personnes
- Equipe depuis Sep 2016: ~ 30 personnes
 - 9 permanents (2 ECs titulaires, 5 ECs contractuels, 1 IR, 1 IE)
 - 1 assistante de direction
 - ~ 20 doctorants et stagiaires
- **Structuration: laboratoire de recherche** et **mésocentre de calcul** pour
 - la démocratisation du calcul intensif et l'usage par le plus grand nombre
 - développer un mésocentre régional (Tier2) attractif: puissance de calcul à min 1/10 du plus gros supercalculateur national -> **LIGER**
 - développer un laboratoire de recherche en modélisation par le calcul intensif
 - développer des applications logicielles en collaboration avec les autres laboratoires d'ECN, d'autres partenaires académiques, des centres techniques et des industriels de la région
 - développer des outils de formation et de transfert au calcul intensif

○ Centre de recherche

• **Thématiques de Recherche**

- Equipe **HPC**: méthodes numériques pour une plateforme logicielle massivement parallèle, **ICITech**
 - Approche monolithique, interfaces implicites et immersion, éléments finis
 - Génération et adaptation de maillage anisotrope automatique
 - Calcul et programmation massivement parallèle, « cloud computing » ou CI en ligne, lien avec les grands volumes de données pour le calcul scientifique
 - Visualisation parallèle, immersive 3D et réaliste



iPGD: Real-time Simulation in hand-held devices

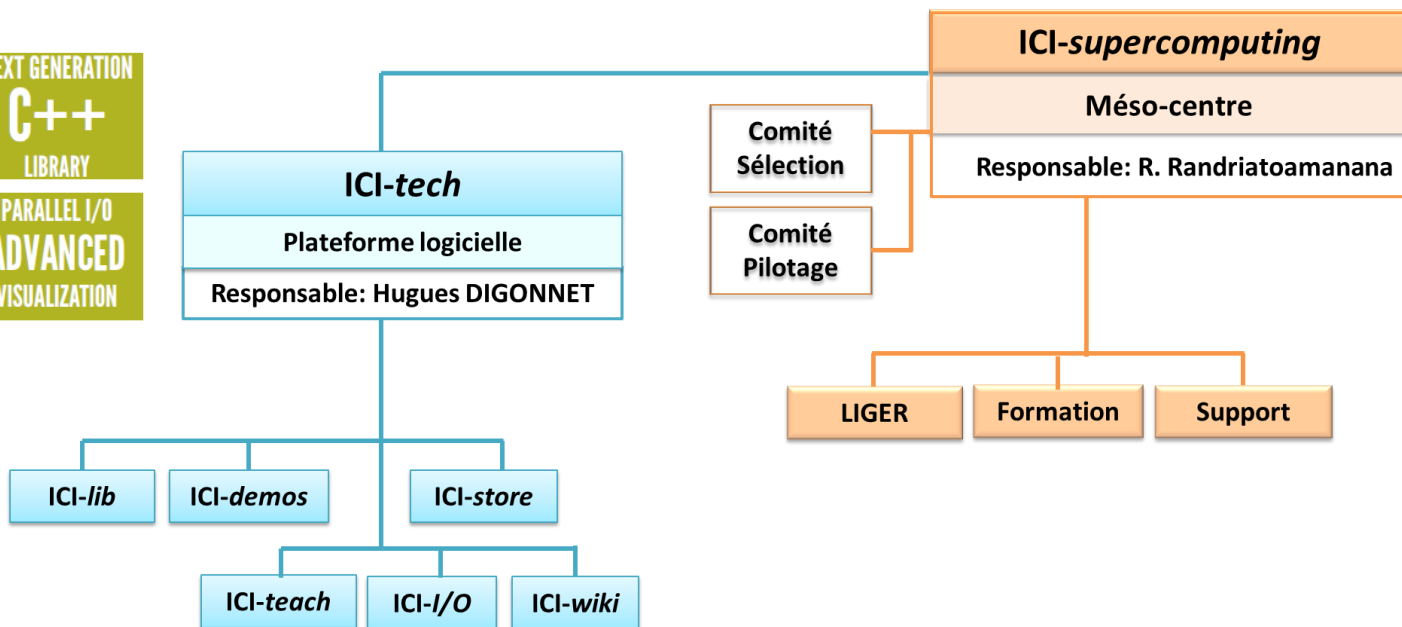
– Equipe **DATAbest**: **apprentissage automatique** et **réduction de modèle**

- Numerical Methods for Parametric and High-dimensional Problems: PGD
- Data Dimensionality Reduction
- Multi-resolution and Non-intrusive Approaches
- Dynamic Data-Driven Application Systems (DDDAS)
- Simulation Apps and Real-time Simulation

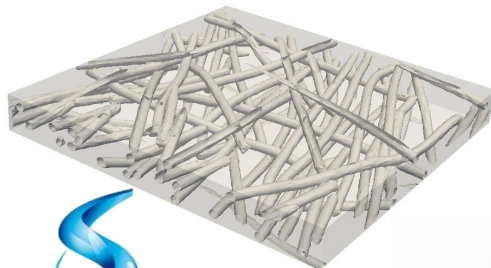
○ Structure

- ICI-Tech est un environnement pour la création d'applications logicielles et qui comprend, entre autres, les items suivants :
 - ICI-lib, une bibliothèque d'objets de calcul scientifique écrite en C++, basée sur des éléments finis et associée à une librairie de maillage, les deux hautement parallèles. Cette librairie est libre, avec une licence type CeCILL-B ;
 - ICI-store, des applications orientées utilisateurs, qui peuvent inclure les scripts pour les composer, ainsi que des fichiers sources spécifiques, qui ne seront pas mis dans la distribution ICilib commune, pour des raisons de confidentialité/exclusivité. Ces fichiers source devront concerner des développements très spécifiques et en aucun cas toucher au coeur de la librairie.

MASSIVELY PARALLEL COMPUTING	RUN ON 262 144 CORES	NEXT GENERATION C++ LIBRARY
FLEXIBLE PaaS IN LIGER	GENERATED 67 billions OF ELEMENTS	PARALLEL I/O ADVANCED VISUALIZATION

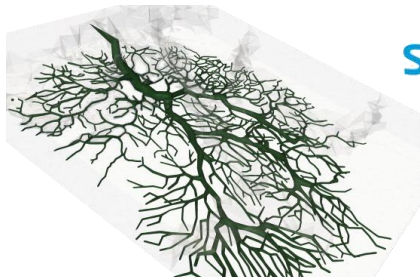


○ Applications



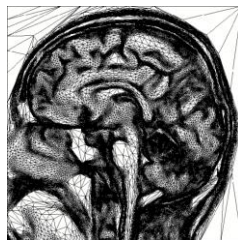
Composites

SOLVAY



Neuron reconstruction, 3D imaging

Biological systems

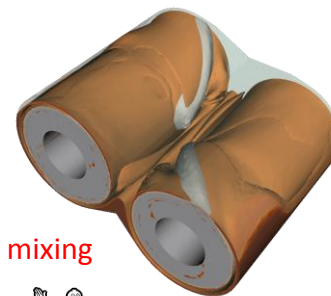


ArcelorMittal

Wiping and steel treatments



Materials and processes



Internal mixing

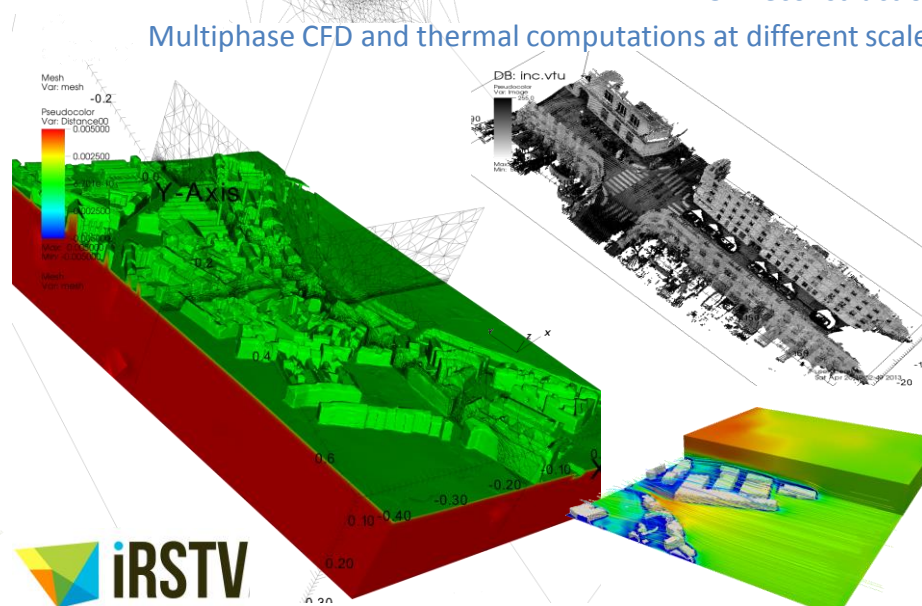


MICHELIN

Urban environments

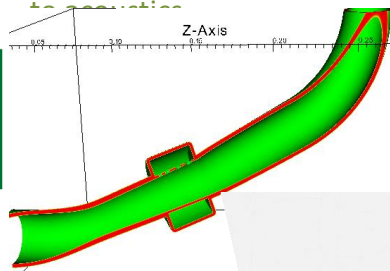
3D reconstruction

Multiphase CFD and thermal computations at different scales



Energy

Air flows in ducts, linking to navigation



Offshore wind farms





Equipe HPC

Méthodes numériques

Motivations (I)

○ Example of wiping: an extreme process

Heavy Liquid (molten Zinc) moving up along a vertical surface at 2 m/s

High surface tension coefficient (10 times the water/air value)

Geometry: 0.20 m large, 0.60 cm high

Air jet impacting the liquid surface: 200 m/s

Liquid thickness above the impacting jet: less than $10\ \mu\text{m} = 10^{-5}\ \text{m}$

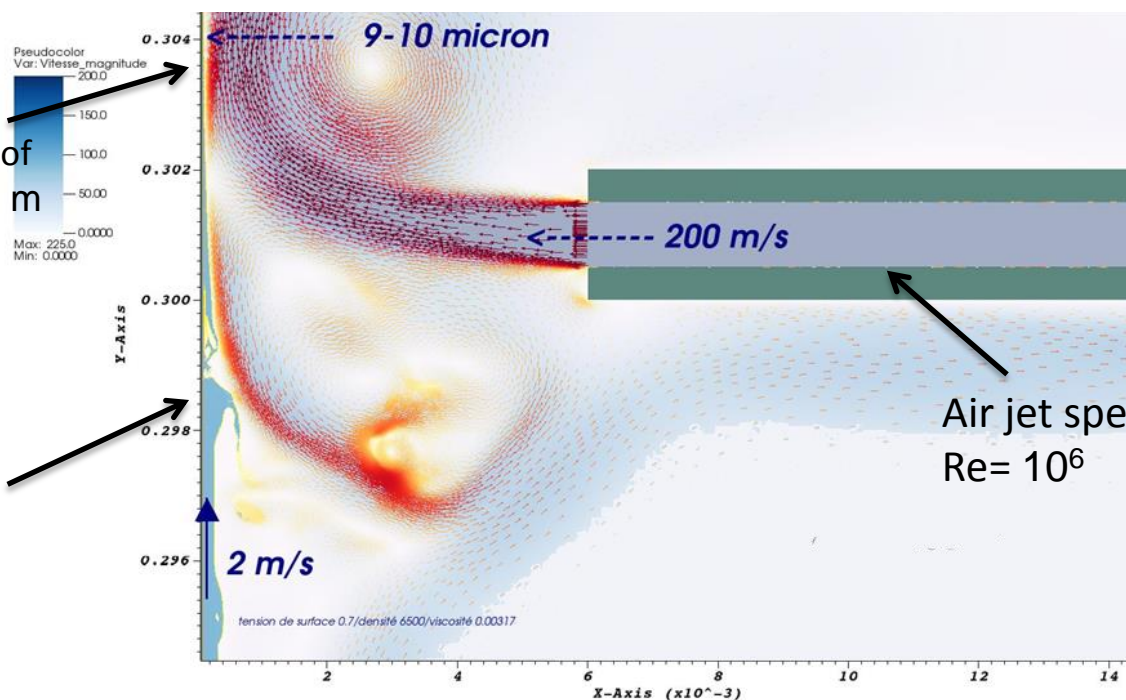
Smallest edge of the mesh = $1\ \mu\text{m} = 10^{-6}\ \text{m}$

uniform mesh would require : 120 billions of nodes

Present anisotropic adaptive calculation: **50 000 nodes**

Film of liquid thinning of
less than $10\ \mu\text{m} = 10^{-6}\ \text{m}$

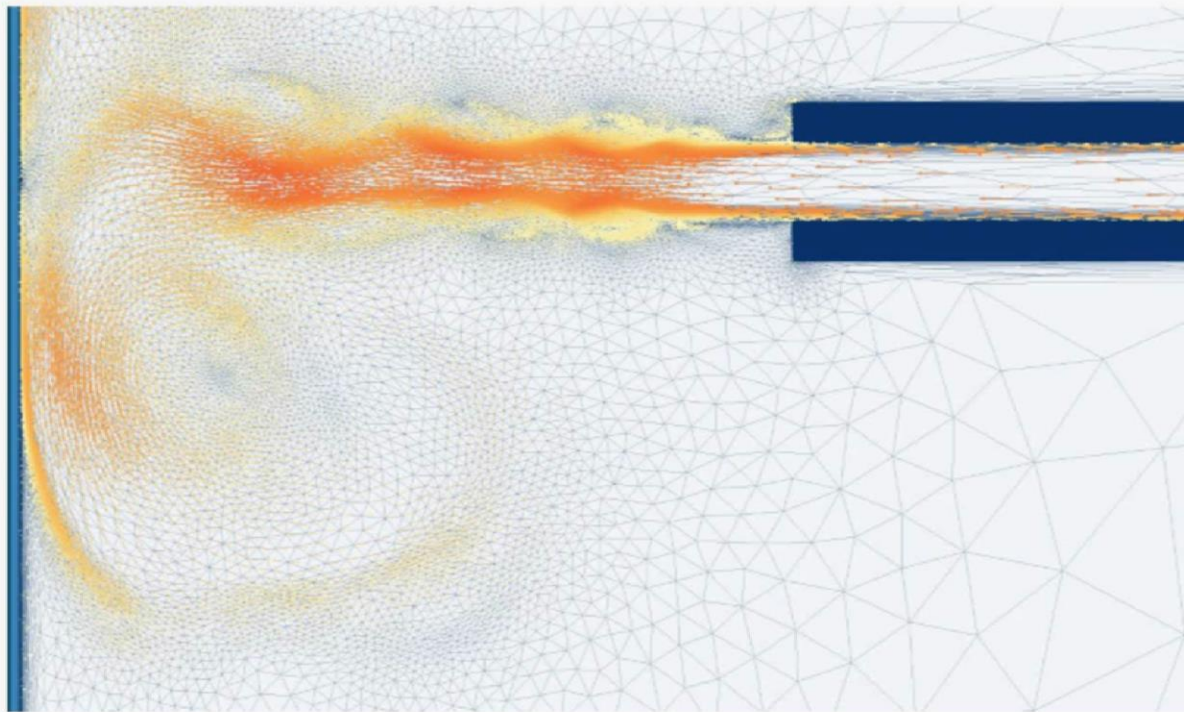
Droplet formation



Air jet speed: 200 m/s
 $Re = 10^6$

Motivations (II)

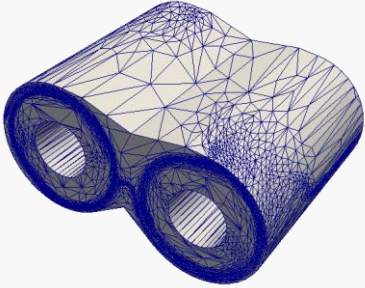
- Example of wiping: an extreme process



Approche numérique

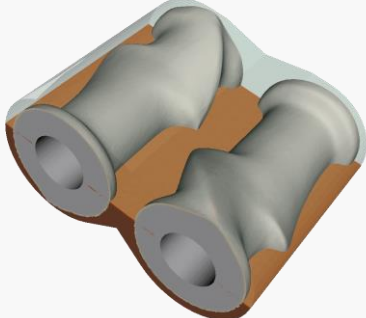
- Description courte et composantes principales
- Approche parallèle, monolithique et adaptative

Un seul maillage



Maillage anisotrope automatique

Fonction de phase pour chaque objet (2 rotors et un fluide)



Rotors: fonction de phase calculée exactement, le mouvement est imposé
 Fluide: fonction de phase obtenue par résolution d'une équation de transport

Vitesse et pression: calculé par résolution des équations de NS avec des EFs stabilisés et la librairie PETSc



Propriétés matériau: détermination des propriétés par une loi de mélange



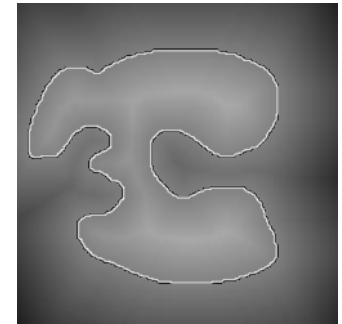
- Tous les composants massivement parallélisés

○ Représentation et ε -regularisation

■ Signed distance function

$$\alpha = \bar{d}(x, \Gamma) = \begin{cases} d(x, \Gamma) & \text{if } x \in \omega \\ -d(x, \Gamma) & \text{if } x \notin \omega \end{cases}$$

α



■ Heaviside function $H(\alpha) = 1_{\omega}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \alpha > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$,

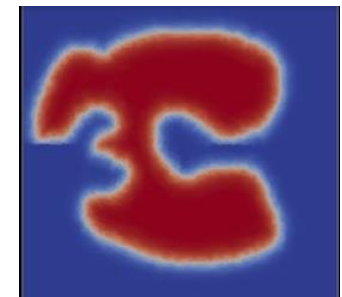
$H(\alpha)$



■ Smoothing $u_{\varepsilon} = u(\alpha, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon \tanh(\alpha/\varepsilon)$

$$H_{\varepsilon}(u, \varepsilon) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{u_{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

u_{ε}



○ Interfaces implicites dynamiques

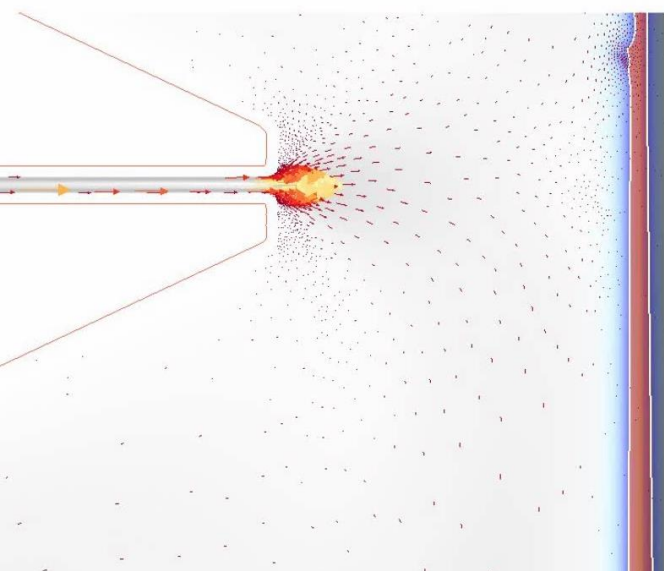
■ Driven motion: convective reinitialization

- Advection of the interface by solving a classical hyperbolic equation $\frac{\partial u_\epsilon}{\partial t} + v \cdot \nabla u_\epsilon = 0$
- Loss of the metric properties of the phase function
- Reinitialization $\frac{\partial u_\epsilon}{\partial \tau} = s(u_\epsilon)(|\nabla u_\epsilon| - (1 - (\frac{u_\epsilon}{\epsilon})^2))$
- Original idea: combine convection and reinitialization

$$\frac{\partial u_\epsilon}{\partial t} + (v + \lambda v_r) \cdot \nabla u_\epsilon = \lambda s(u_\epsilon)(1 - (\frac{u_\epsilon}{2})^2)$$

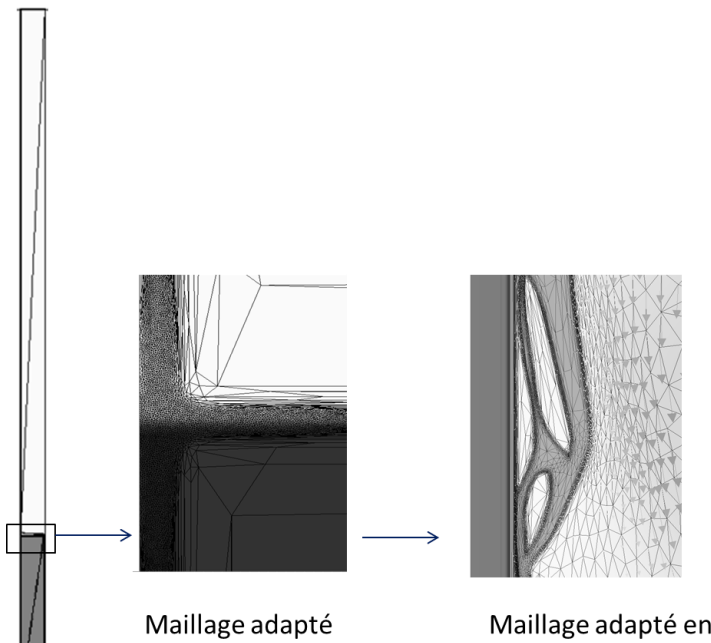
$$v_r = s(u_\epsilon) \frac{u_\epsilon}{|\nabla u_\epsilon|} \quad \text{is the reinitialization velocity}$$

$$\lambda \sim \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} \quad \text{will guarantee one mesh contour displacement per time step, enough if CFL}$$



○ A short summary

- On each core the mesher works using a metrics field
- Computation of the metrics field is based on an a posteriori error estimator directly computed at nodes and equi distribution of the error under the constraint of a imposed number of nodes
- Is extended to multi-solution fields: phase functions and their Dirac, velocity
- Combined with R-adaptation (mesh velocity)
- New developments: P-adaptation



An adaptive anisotropic VMS formulation (I)

○ Starting point: the heterogeneous Navier-Stokes equations

- Incompressible Navier-Stokes equations, with surface tension

$$\begin{cases} \rho \frac{dv}{dt} - \nabla \cdot (2\eta \varepsilon(v)) + \nabla p = \rho g + f_{st} \\ \nabla \cdot v = 0 \end{cases}$$

- Stabilized VMS formulation

- Multiphase incompressible Navier-Stokes equations

- Mixture laws $\xi = \xi_\epsilon = \xi_\omega H_\epsilon + \xi_{\Omega \setminus \omega} (1 - H_\epsilon)$

- Boundary conditions by penalisation of the motion or of the deformation, in a volumic way, using Lagrange multipliers

- Numerical resolution: in //

- Newton for linearisation
- PETSc library (Krylov + multigrid methods)

Multiphase flows (I)

○ Implicit boundary conditions

- Imposing boundary conditions in a volume

$$(u - u_0, w)_\Gamma = 0 \quad (\delta_\Gamma(u - u_0), w)_\Omega = 0$$

$$(\delta_\epsilon[u - u_0], w)_\Omega = 0$$

- The Dirac function is the derivative of the Heaviside (in our ϵ -smooth manner),

$$\delta_\epsilon = H'_\epsilon = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} [1 - (\frac{u_\epsilon}{\epsilon})^2]$$

- Changes in the variational formulation -> weak imposition

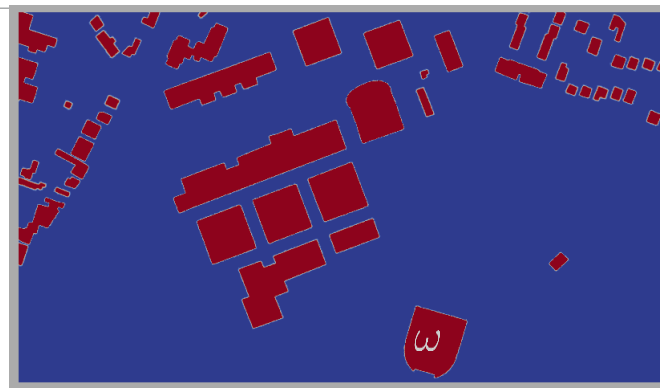
$$\mathcal{L}(u, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla u, \nabla u)_\Omega + \frac{r}{2}(\delta_\epsilon[u - u_0], u)_\Omega^2 + \lambda(\delta_\epsilon[u - u_0], u)_\Omega$$

- Resolution using an Uzawa's

- Important:

- no need of the sign of the distance function, meaning less problems when using the point clouds
- the Lagrange multiplier gives us the force, interesting for other applications

Ω





Images et simulation

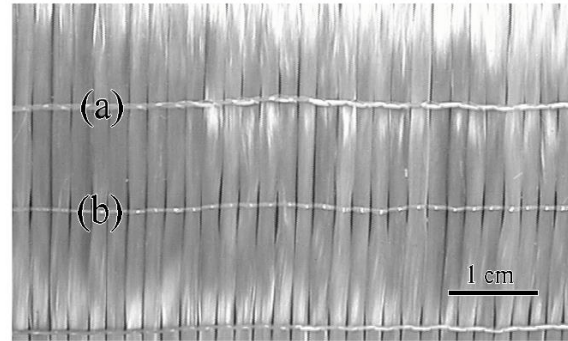
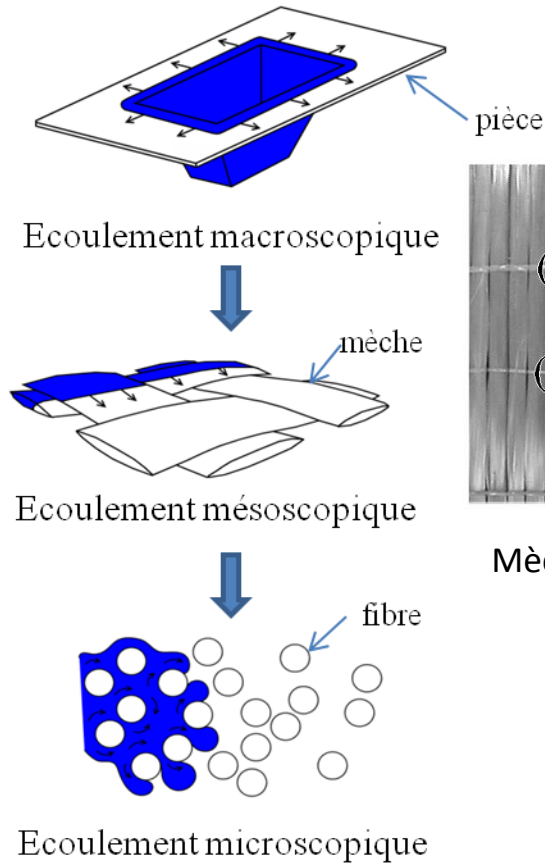
Plan

- Contexte
- Premiers travaux sur la simulation directe sur image
- Maillage d'images
- Construction des fonctions de phase par une méthode de redistanciation
- Ecoulements multiphasiques
- Applications
 - Calcul de perméabilité 3D
- Conclusions et perspectives

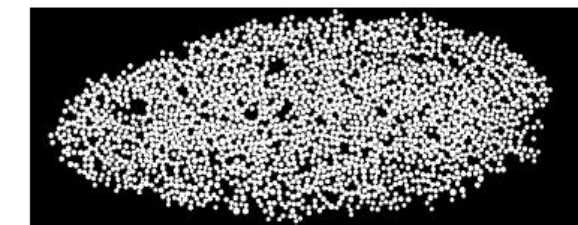
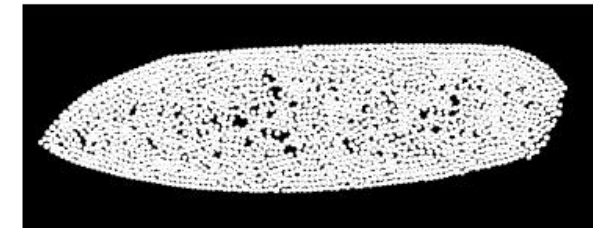
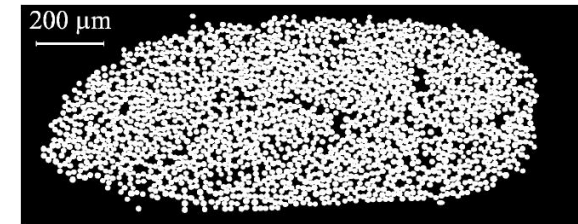
Contexte

○ La triple échelle

- Calcul aux échelles micro/meso, en prenant en compte le caractère aléatoire du renfort



Mèches de 2000 fibres dans un UD



M-CFD: calcul multiphasique basé mécanique des fluides

- notre choix: Efs stabilisés, une approche Eulérienne et des fonctions de phase implicites
 - Interface diffuse et épaisseur d'interface ε
- **calcul directe à partir des images**

Simulation directe sur image: l'avant

○ Exemple : traction d'un alliage à l'état pâteux

ANR Simuzal (2008-2011): essais /carac SIMAP (L. Salvo)

Essai de traction d'un Al-8%Cu

Tomographie-X 3D (ESRF) in-situ

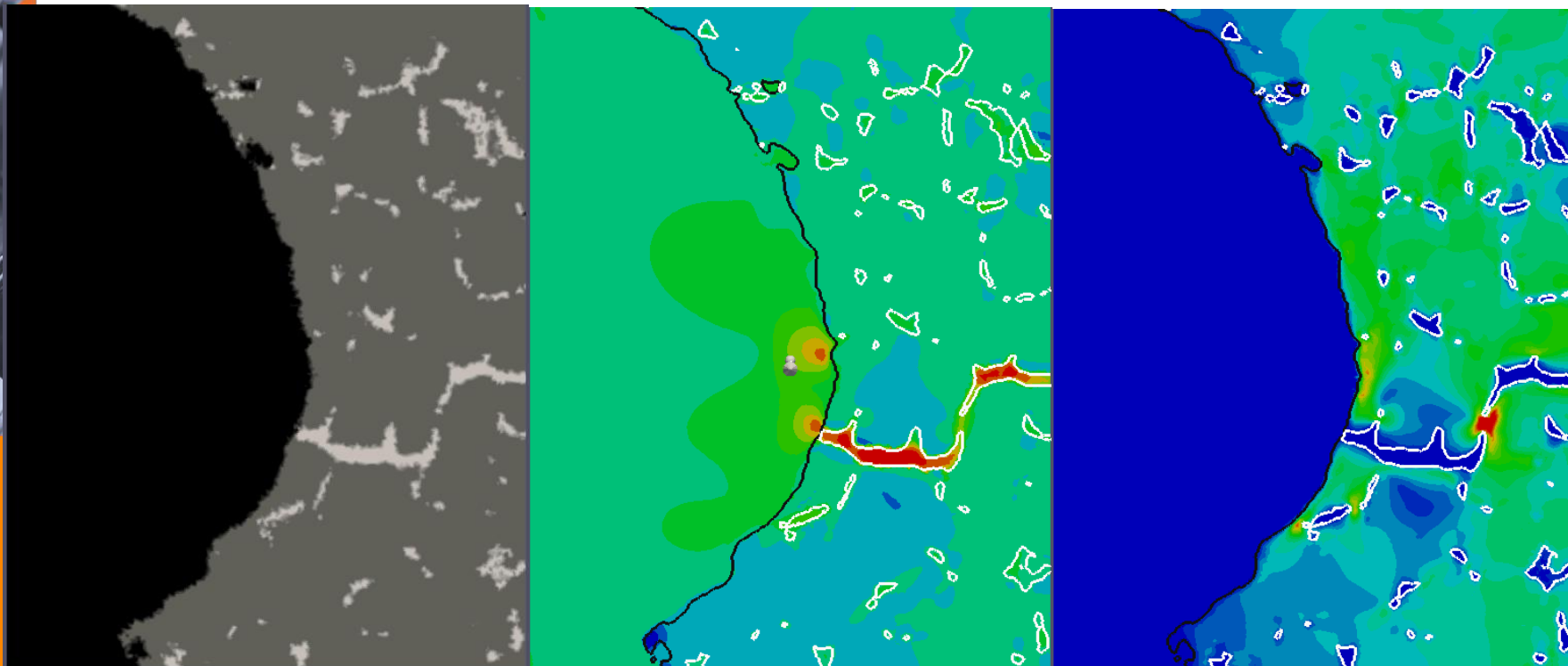
Cylindre de 2mm de diamètre et 8mm de longueur

400 images de 1024x1024x1024 voxels

Maillage: 3 Mnoeuds

Temps de calcul: 4 jours sur 50 coeurs

Comportement viscoplastique (Loi Norton-Hoff)



Simulation directe sur image: l'avant

○ Exemple : traction d'un alliage à l'état pâteux

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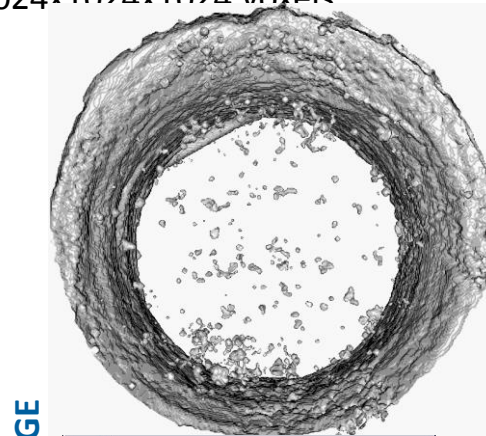
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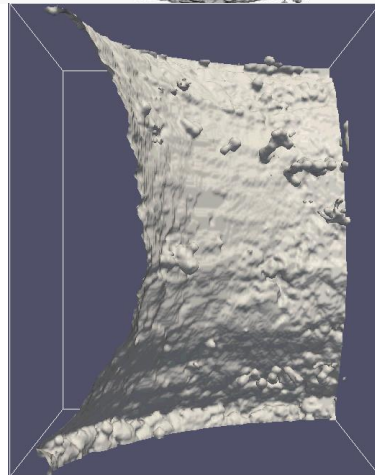
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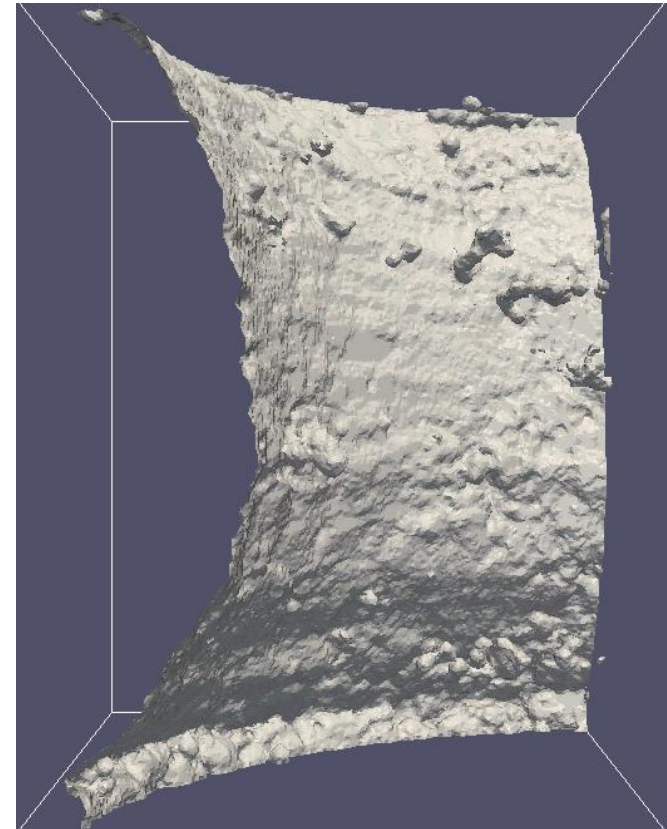
Comportement viscoplastique (Loi Norton-Hoff)



IMAGE



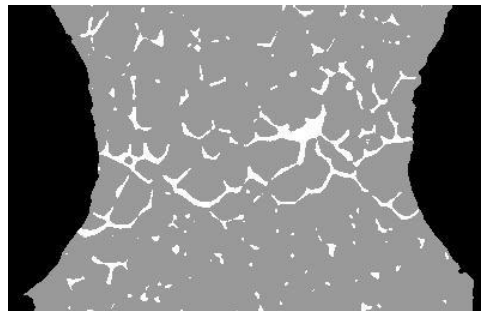
CALCUL



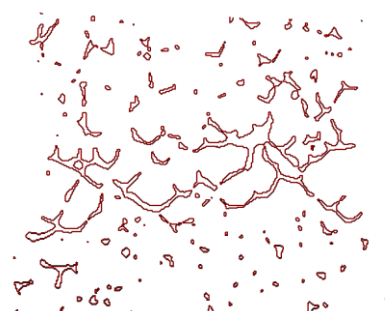
Simulation directe sur image: l'avant

○ Exemple : traction d'un alliage à l'état pâteux

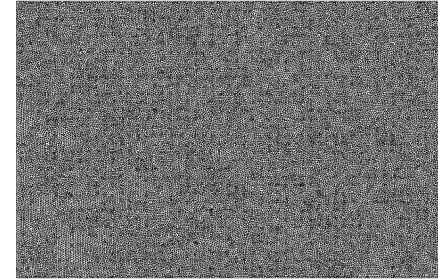
- Problème: blocage à 3 millions de noeuds
 - sur la génération du maillage initial et de la représentation des différentes phases et sur le suivi des phases au cours de la traction



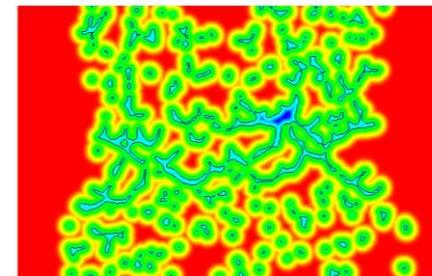
Segmentation
(triphasique)



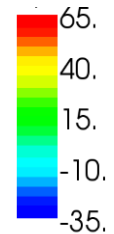
Marching
Cubes



Immersion



Level set liquide (μm)



- Génération directe du **maillage** de la microstructure sur l'image, avec sa **segmentation**
 - sur notre solveur itérative « classique » (Krylov) qui a une complexité non-linéaire ($\mathcal{O}(n^{3/2})$)
 - Implementation d'une méthode multigrille interfacée avec PETSc
- Application au suspensions de fibres dans une matrice polymère



Un meilleur d'images

Un meilleur d'images

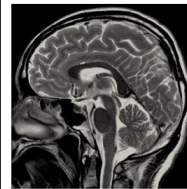
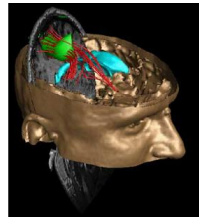
○ Acquisition et image

- Calcul de la valeur du voxel dans le maillage: interpolation directe

Image Techniques



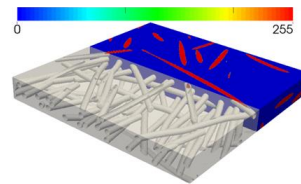
MRI: magnetic resonance imaging



Medical applications



X-ray micro-tomography



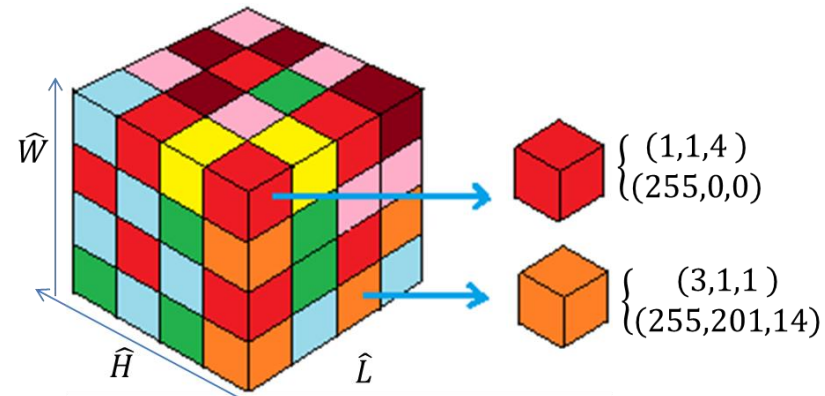
Material applications



Smartphone

- Image \hat{u} : Pixel (2D), Voxel(3D).

$$\hat{T} = \hat{L} \times \hat{H} = \hat{L} \times \hat{H} \times \hat{W}$$



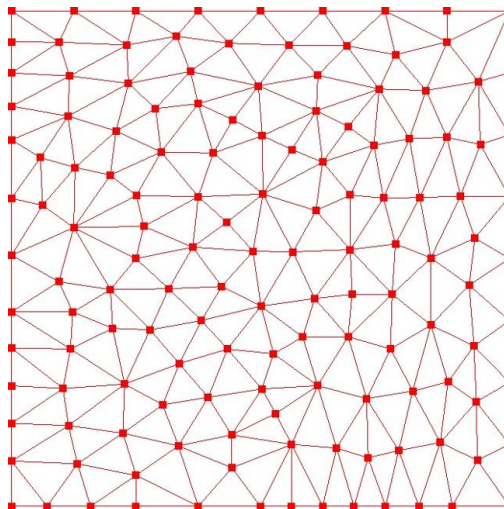
Un meilleur d'images

○ La méthode d'immersion d'image

- Calcul de la valeur du voxel dans le maillage: interpolation directe



Image \hat{u}
($512 \times 512 = \hat{L} \times \hat{H} = 262114$)

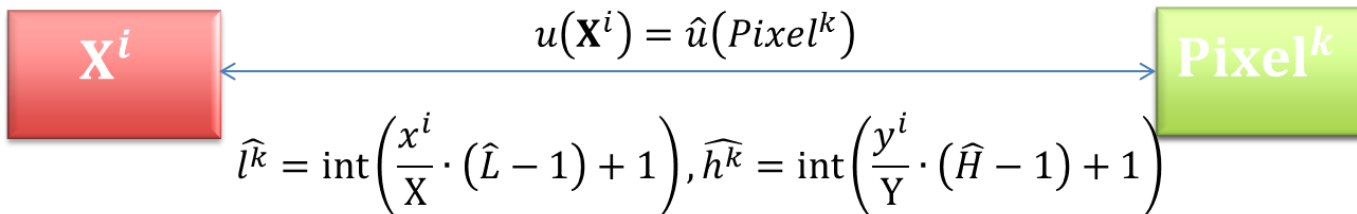


Mesh 140 Nodes
 $[0,1] \times [0,1] = [0, X] \times [0, Y]$



Mapping

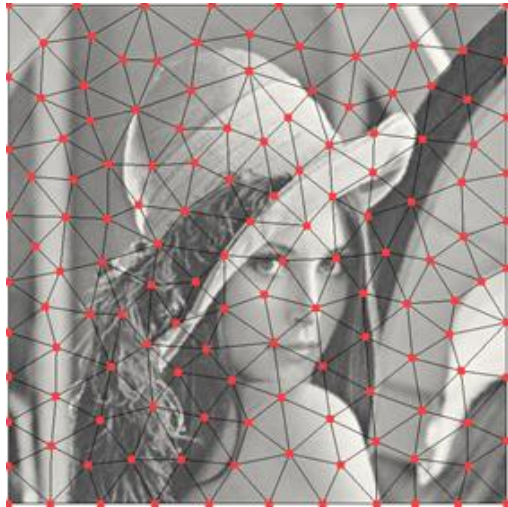
\mathbf{X}^i , noeud du maillage avec coordonnée (x^i, y^i) et valeur $u(\mathbf{X}^i)$



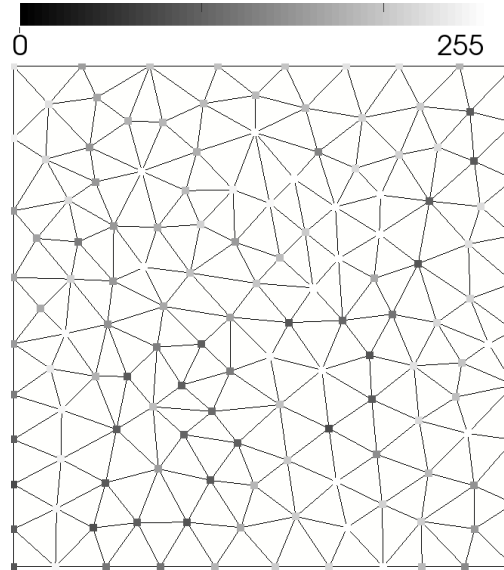
Un mailleur d'images

○ La méthode d'immersion d'image

- Calcul de la valeur du voxel dans le maillage: interpolation directe



Mapping



Valeurs aux noeuds

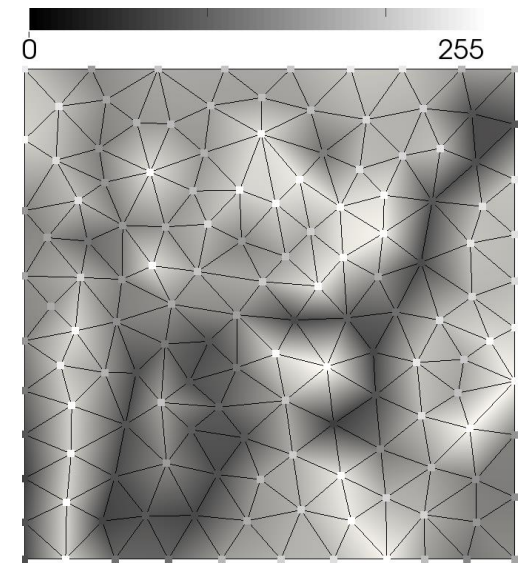


Image interpolée P1

$$\prod_h u(\mathbf{x}^i) = U^i$$

Interpolation de Lagrange

Un meilleur d'images

○ La méthode d'immersion d'image

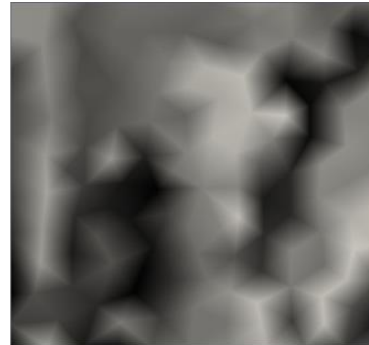
- Calcul de la valeur du voxel dans le maillage: augmenter le nombre de noeuds



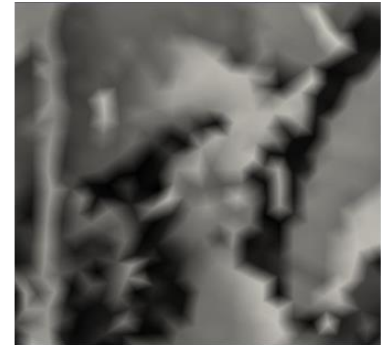
Original Image u



41 nodes



140 nodes



531 nodes



3216 nodes



12849 nodes



50372 nodes

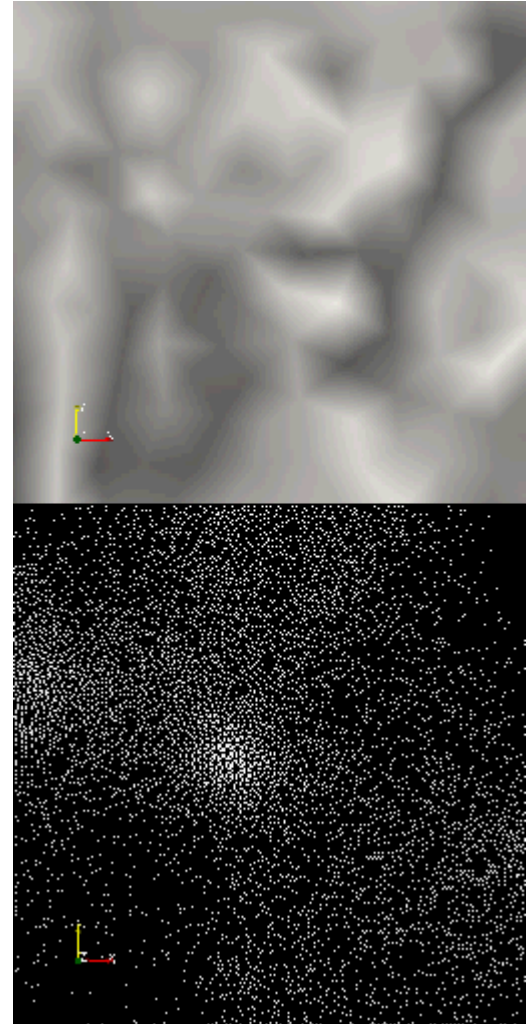


81881 nodes

Un meilleur d'images

○ Compression via adaptation

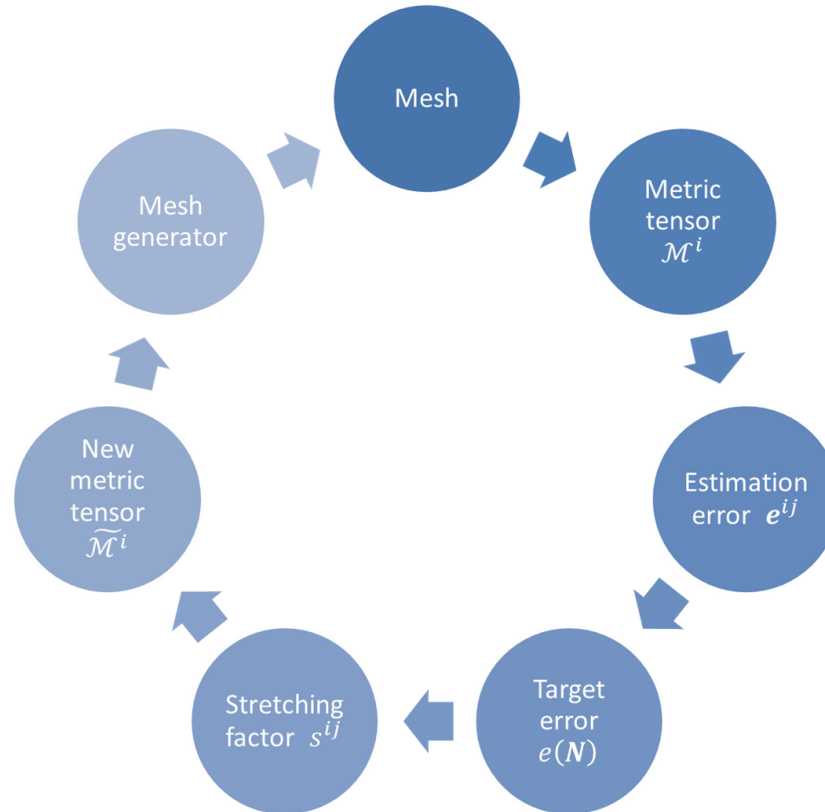
- Calcul de la valeur du voxel dans le maillage: augmenter **de façon intelligente** le nombre de nœuds: comme une superpixelisation



Un meilleur d'images

○ Compression via adaptation

- Idée: optimiser le placement des nœuds par adaptation anisotrope à l'aide d'un mailleur topologique par optimisation locale (parallèle)



- Utilisée dans un contexte parallèle avec un repartitionnement dynamique

Un meilleur d'images

○ Compression via adaptation

- Calcul de la valeur du voxel dans le maillage: augmenter **de façon intelligente** le nombre de nœuds: comme une superpixelisation



(a) 500 nodes



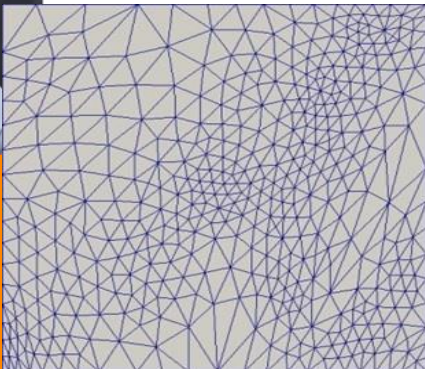
(b) 3214 nodes



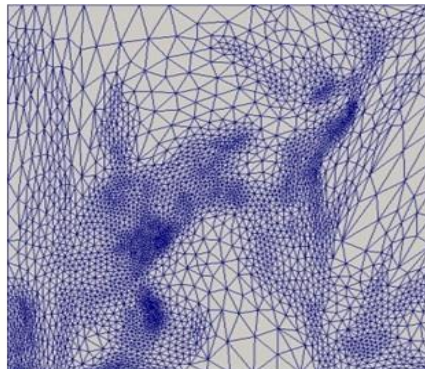
(c) 12758 nodes



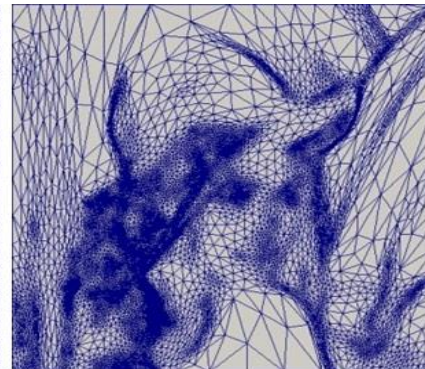
(d) 82427 nodes



(a) 500 nodes



(b) 3214 nodes



(c) 12758 nodes

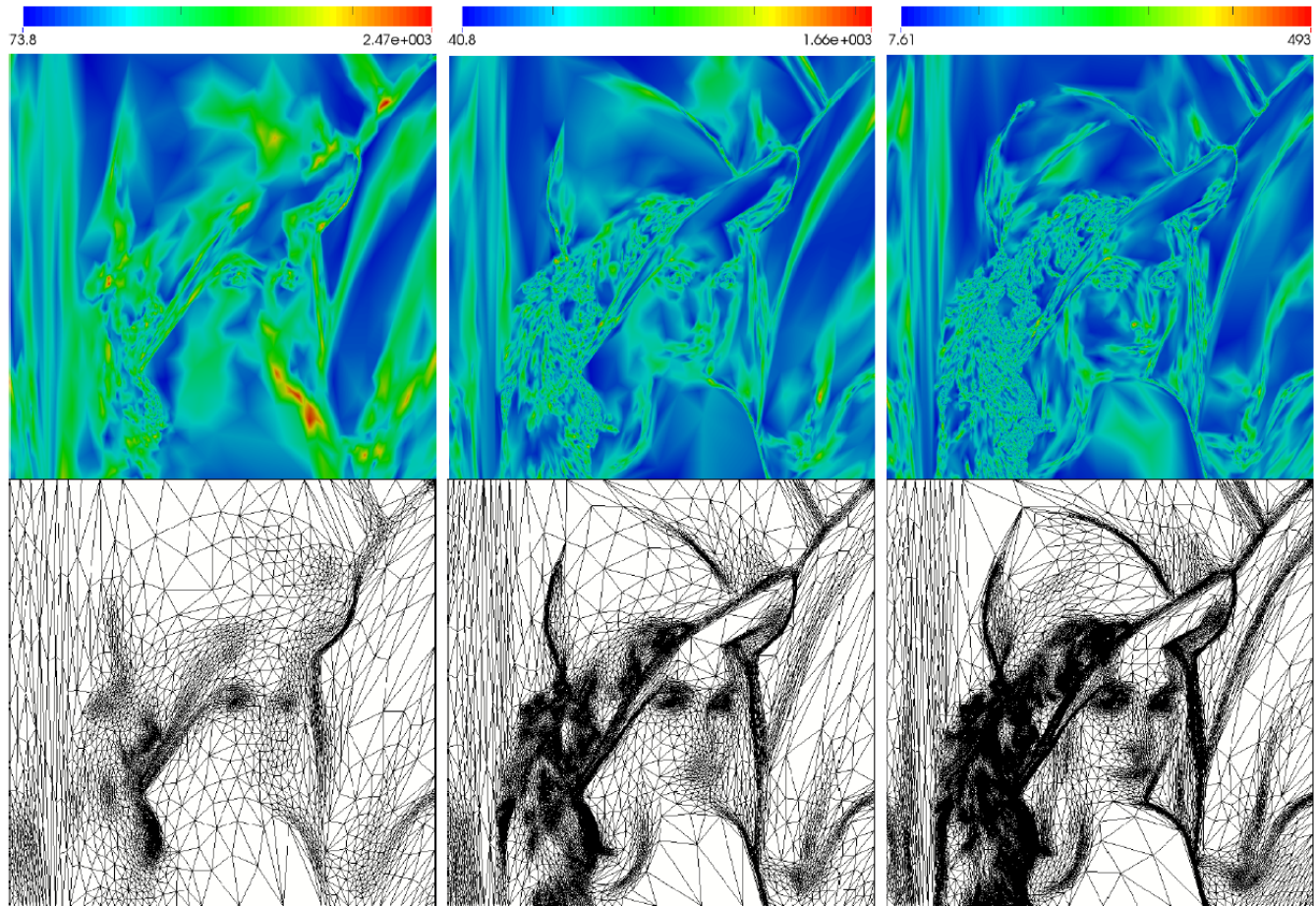


(d) 82427 nodes

Un meilleur d'images

○ Compression via adaptation

- Calcul de la valeur du voxel dans le maillage: augmenter **de façon intelligente** le nombre de nœuds: comme une superpixelisation



(a) $N = 3200$

(b) $N = 13000$

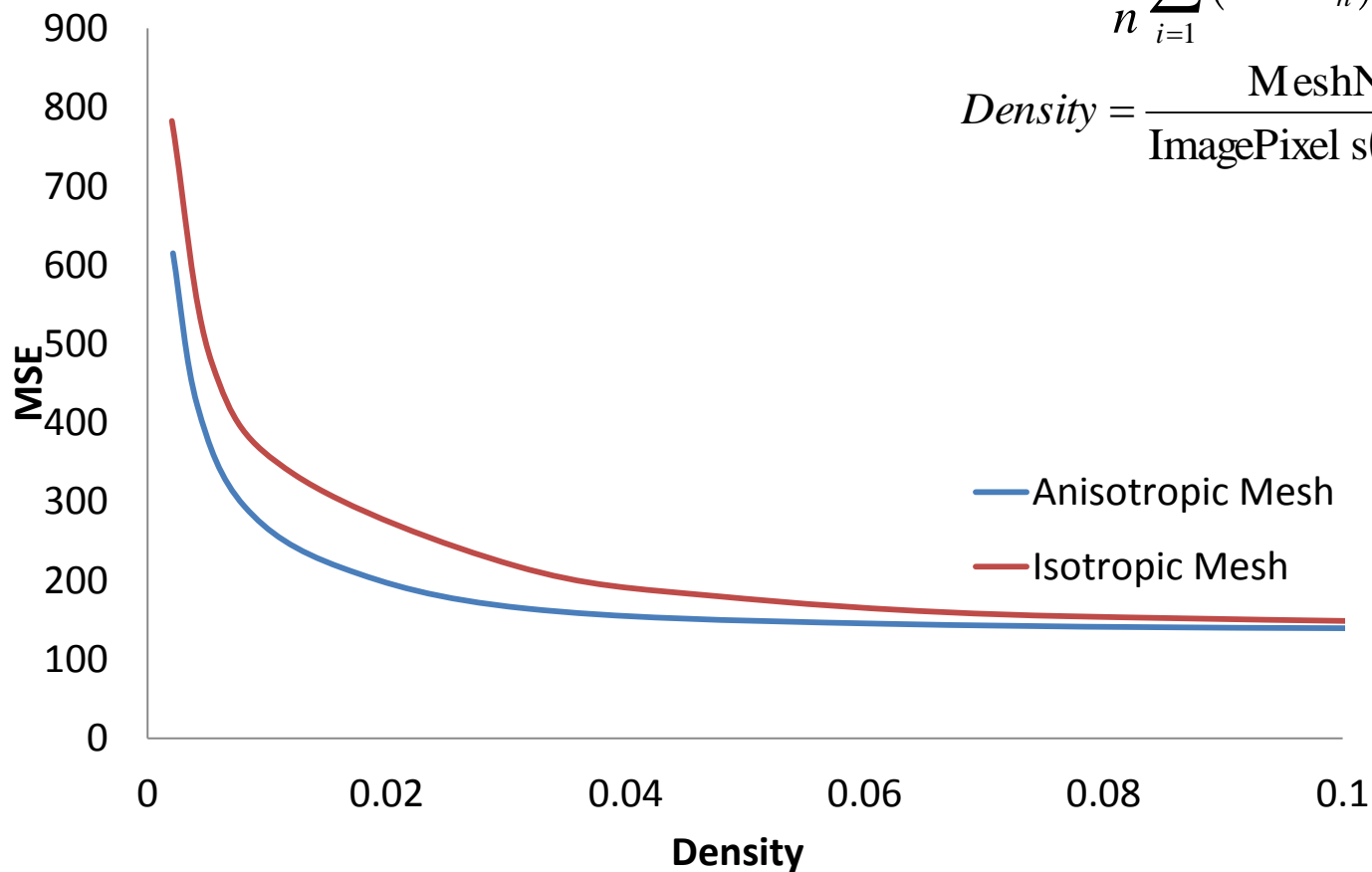
(c) $N = 35000$

Un meilleur d'images

○ La méthode d'immersion d'image

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\tilde{u}^i - u_h^i)^2$$

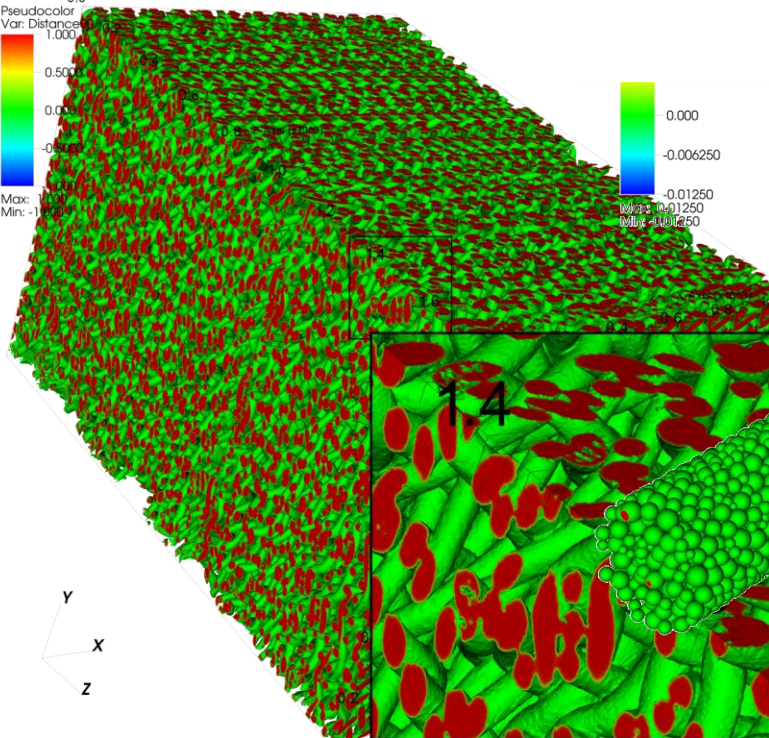
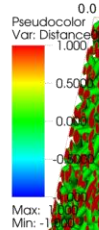
$$Density = \frac{MeshNodes}{ImagePixels(512 \times 512)}$$



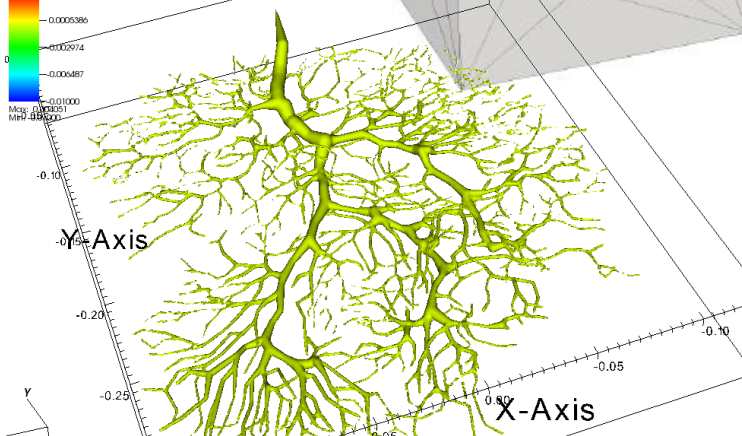
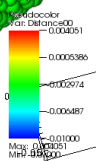
Applications images 3D

- Gros volumes spatio-temporels: performance de la méthode d'adaptation

DB: inc.pvtu



N9: 007AdaptInc00_00020.pvtu



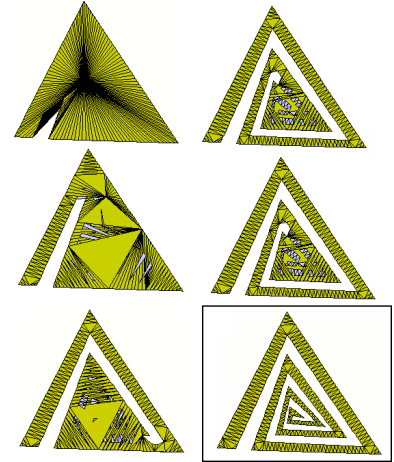
(a)

Image: 1200x1200x
1791 voxels (3SR)

Parallel strategy (I)

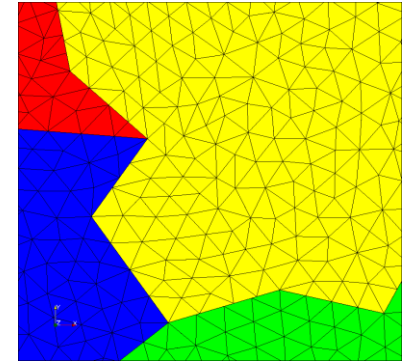
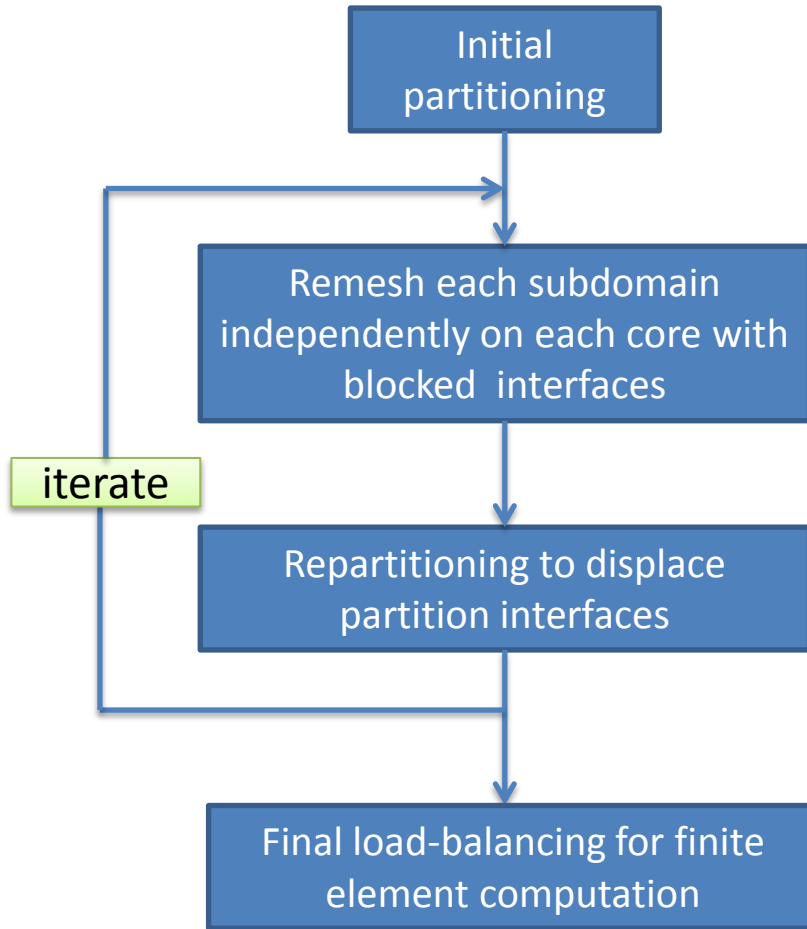
○ Goals

- Firstly: we dispose of a sequential topological mesher
 - Meshing by local mesh modification
 - Generation by local modification, volume minimization and selection is based on a quality criteria
 - Results in an iterative improvement of an initial mesh
 - Input is a metric field
- Secondly: meshing parallelization must
 - not be intrusive
 - be able to deal efficiently with isotropic and anisotropic mesh sizes
 - use unstructured an unhierarchical simplex meshes
- Finally, the chosen solution is
 - we don't parallelize directly the mesher, but we use it in a parallel context coupled with a parallel mesh (migration) repartitioner: **DRAMA**

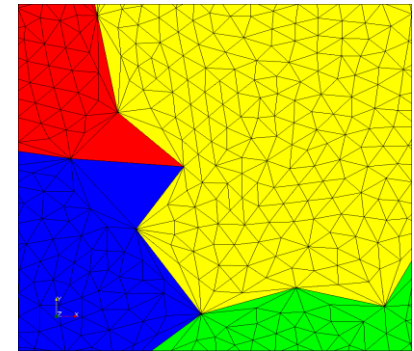


Parallel strategy (II)

○ Parallelization



Without constraint : we don't have a global mesh !

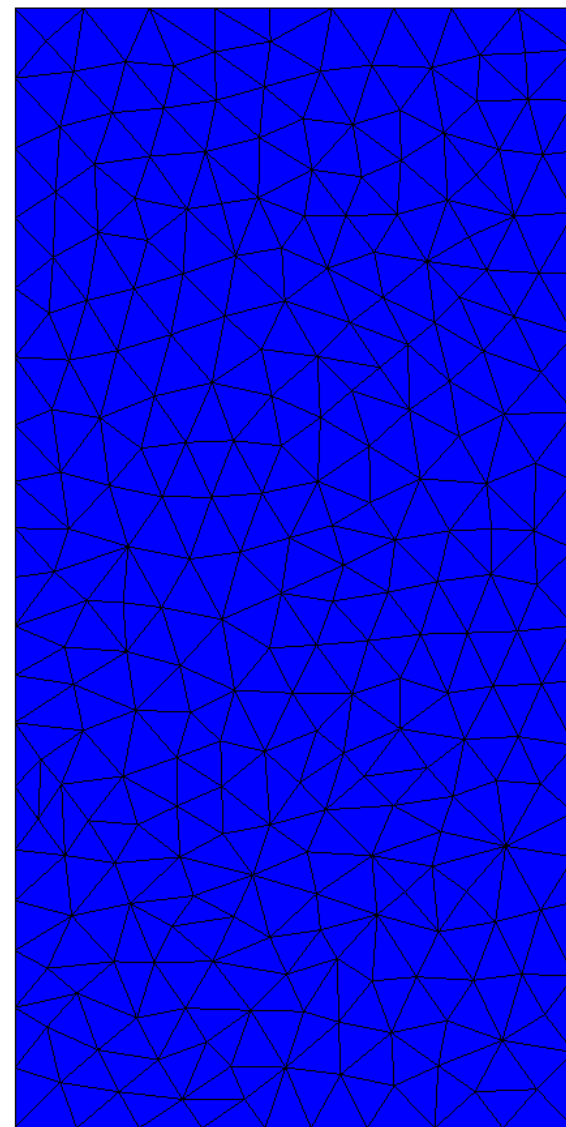
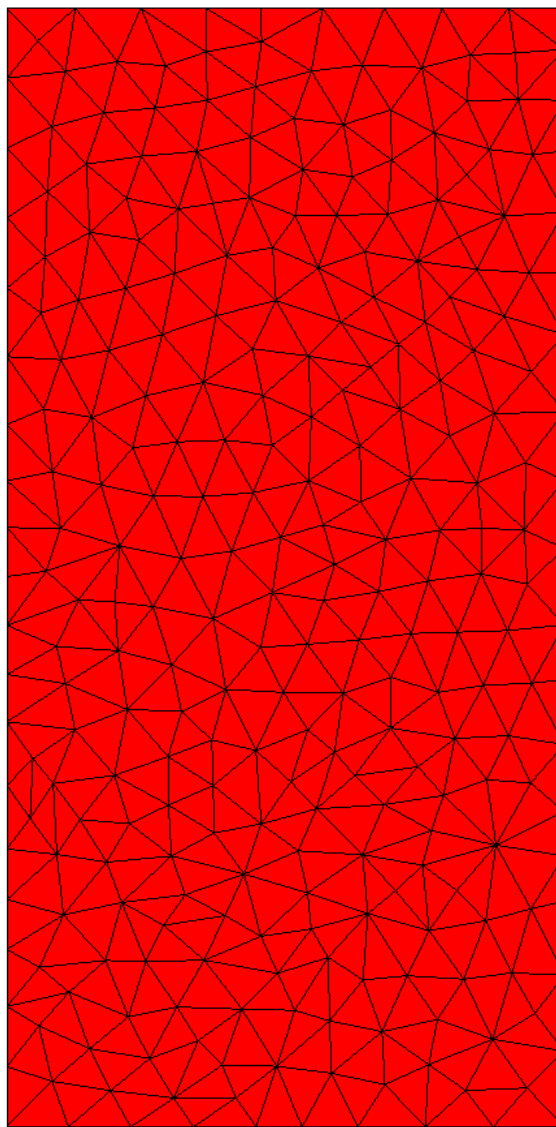
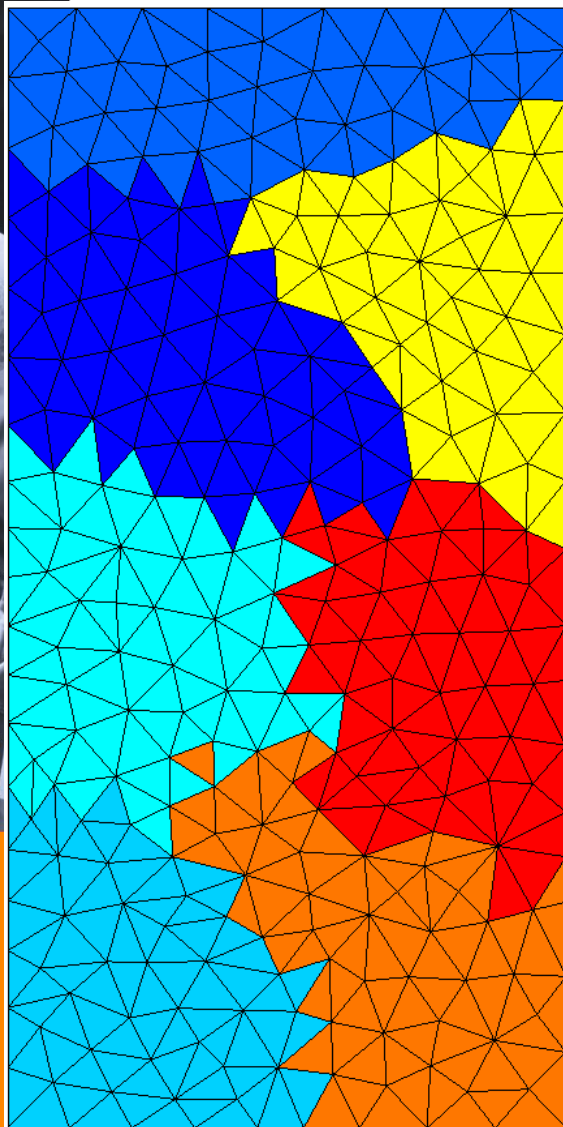


Constrained (frozen interfaces): we have a global but not perfect mesh

Parallel strategy (III)

○ Illustration: 2d case

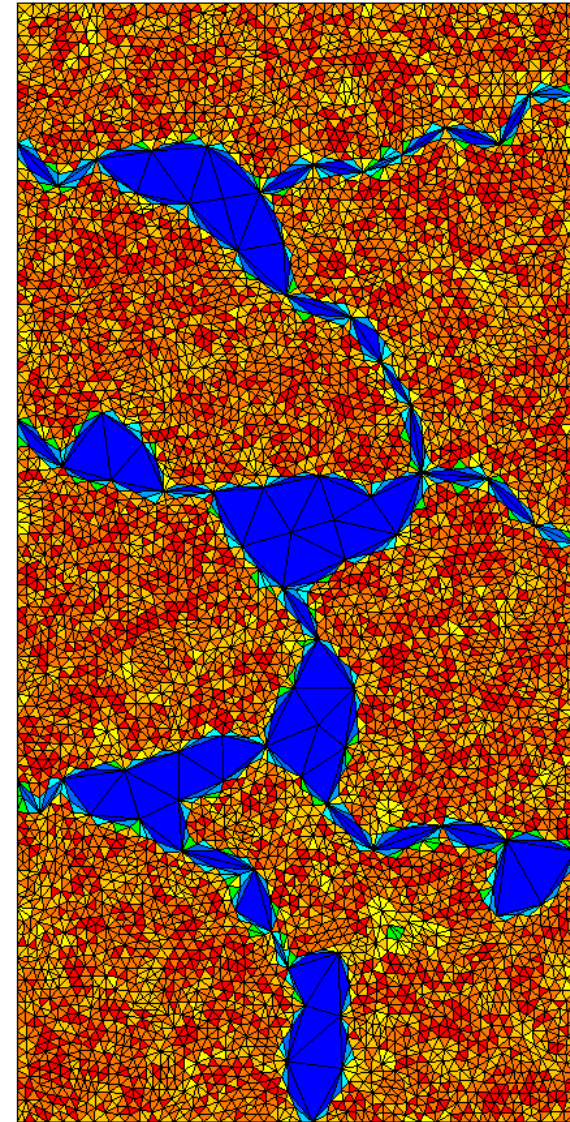
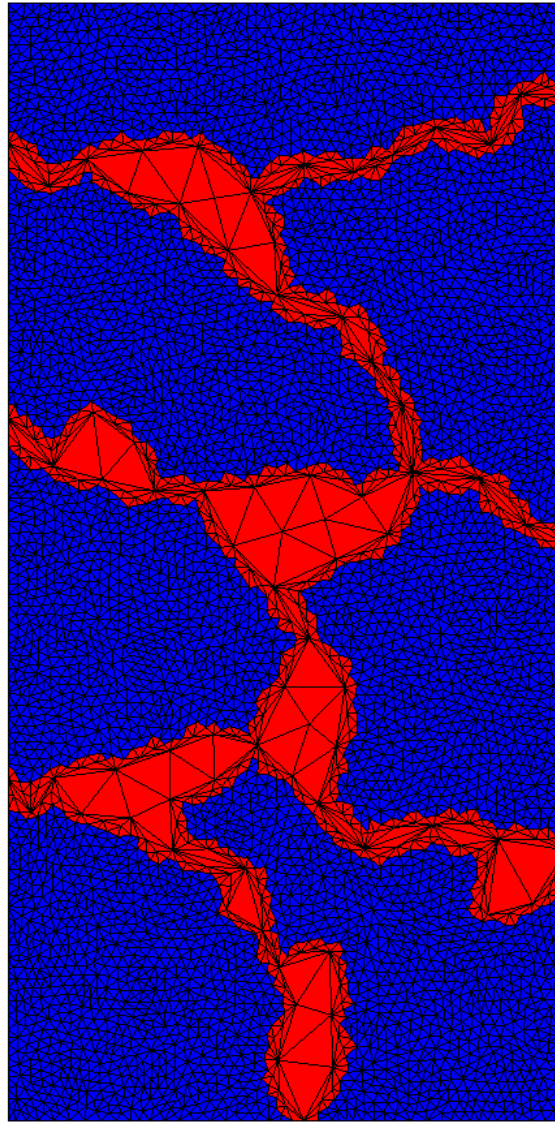
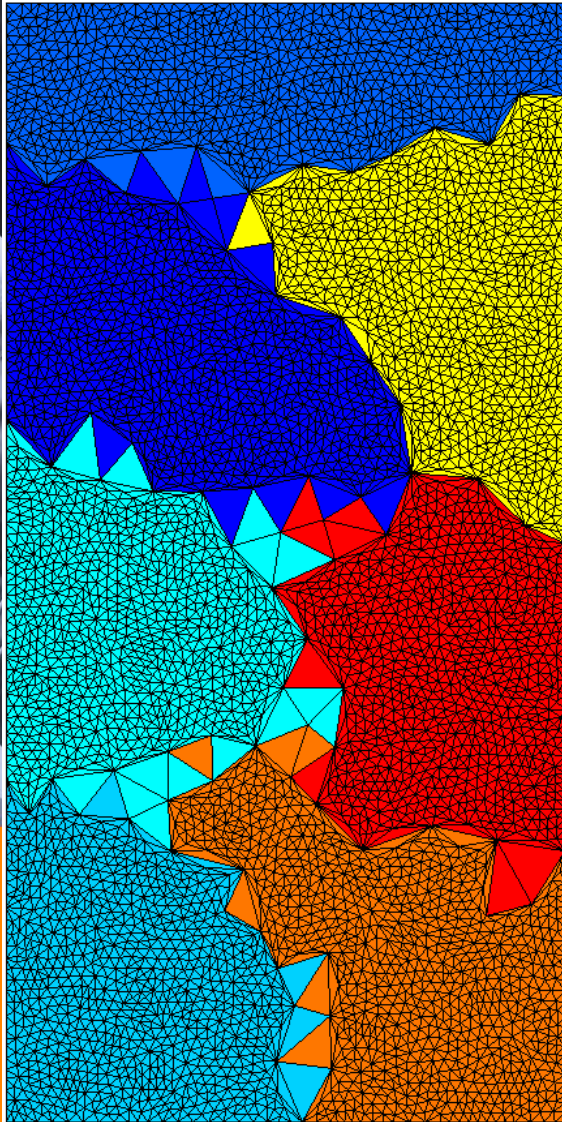
Initial partition on 7 cores



Parallel strategy (III)

○ Illustration: 2d case

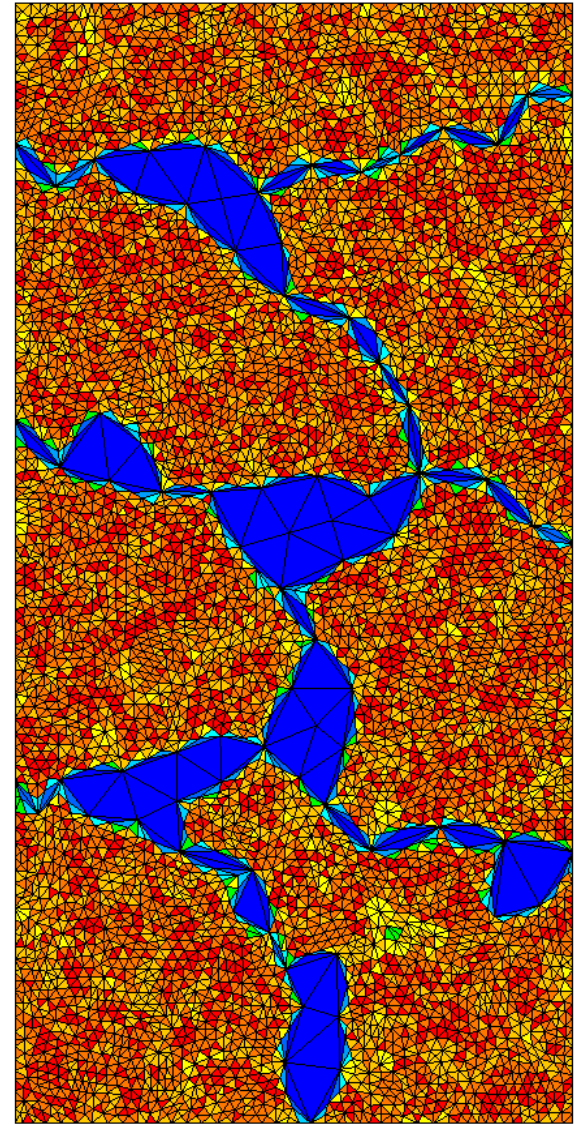
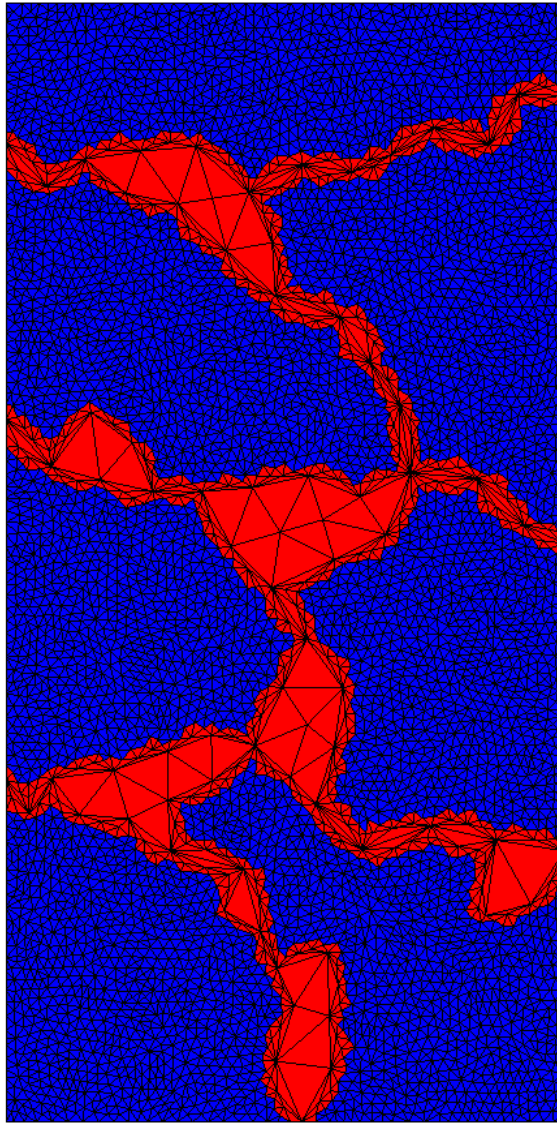
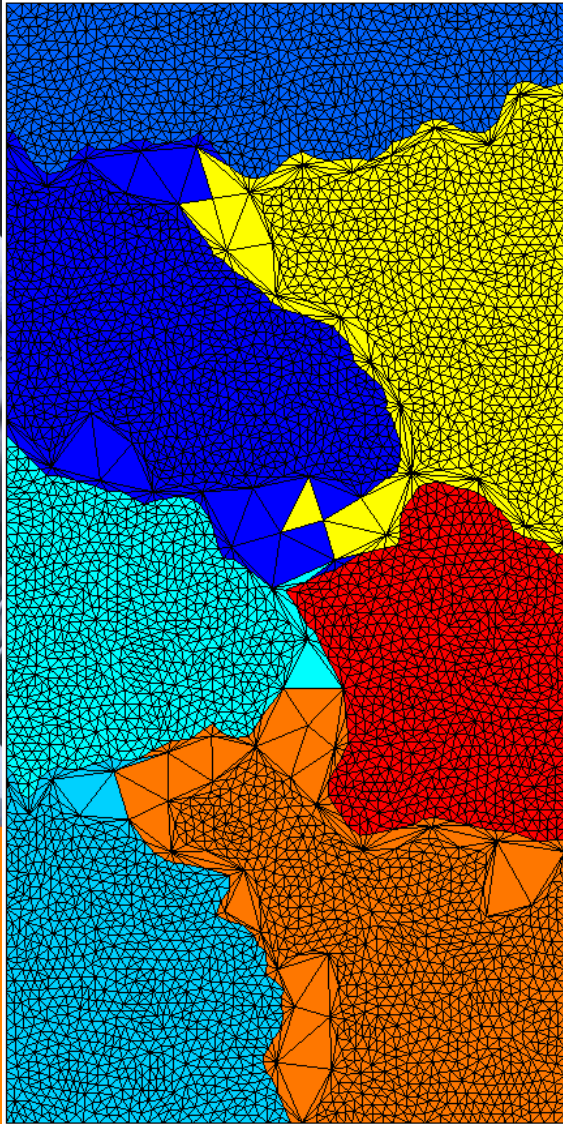
1st remeshing with blocked interfaces



Parallel strategy (III)

○ Illustration: 2d case

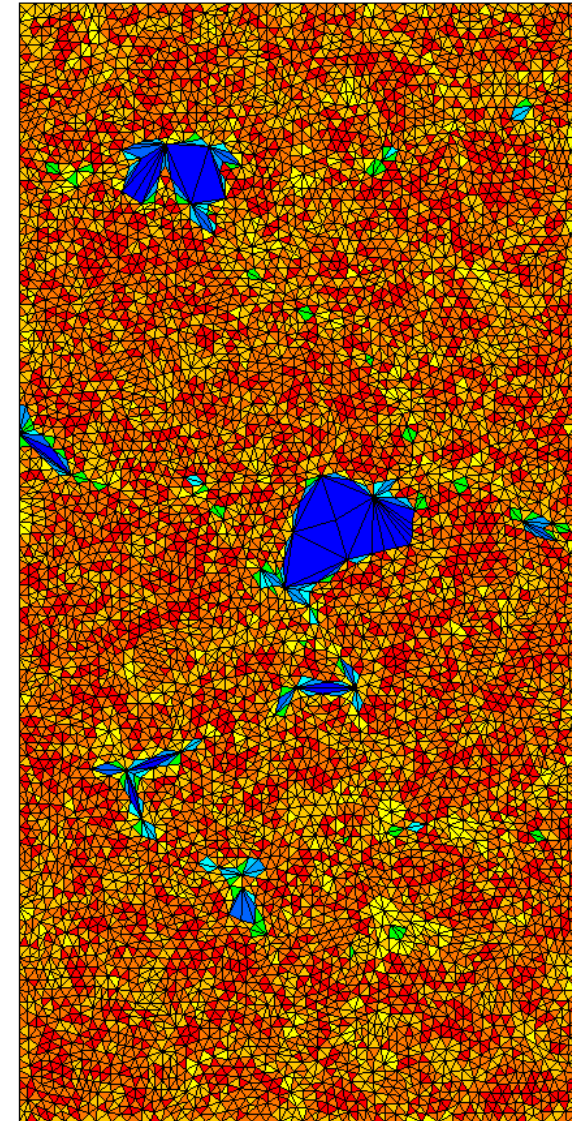
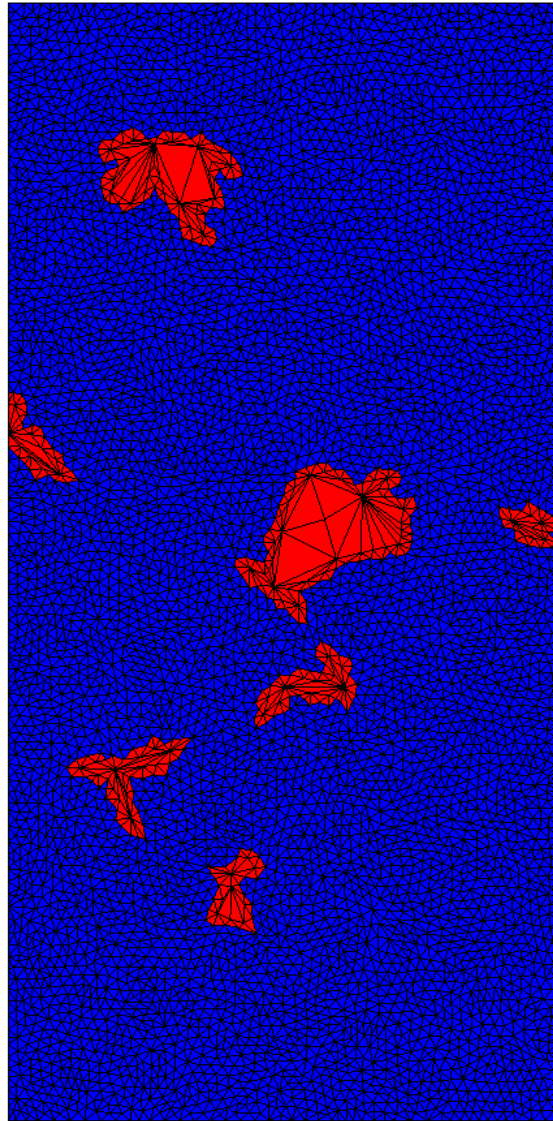
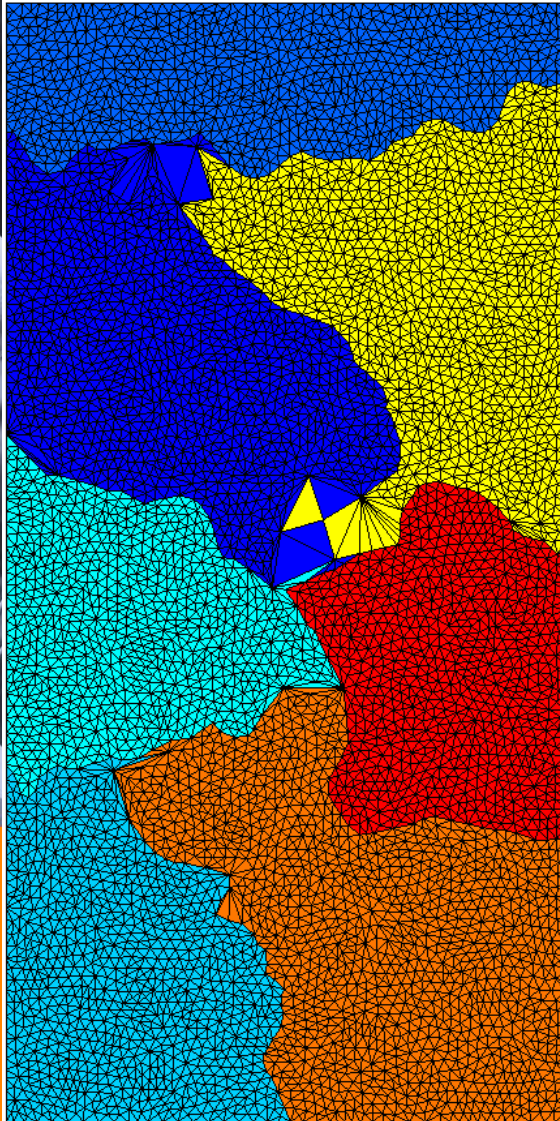
1st repartitioning to displace interfaces
inside the subdomains



Parallel strategy (III)

○ Illustration: 2d case

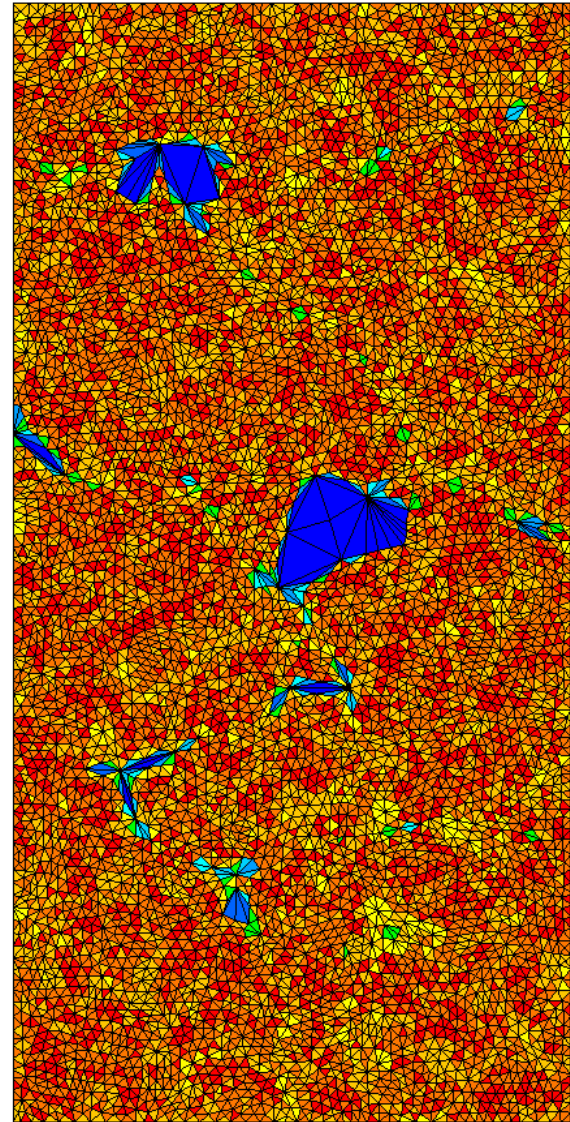
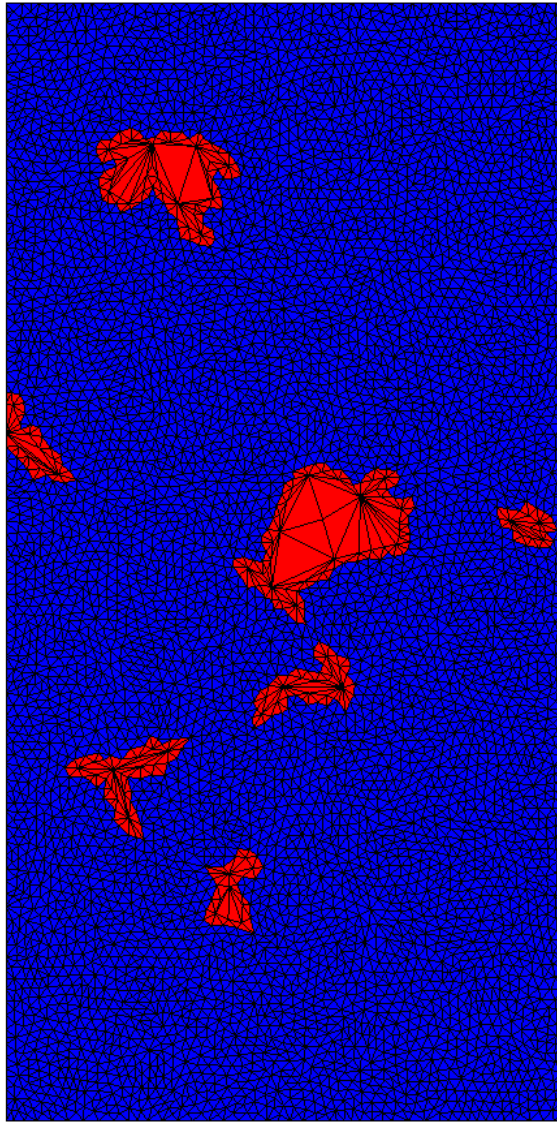
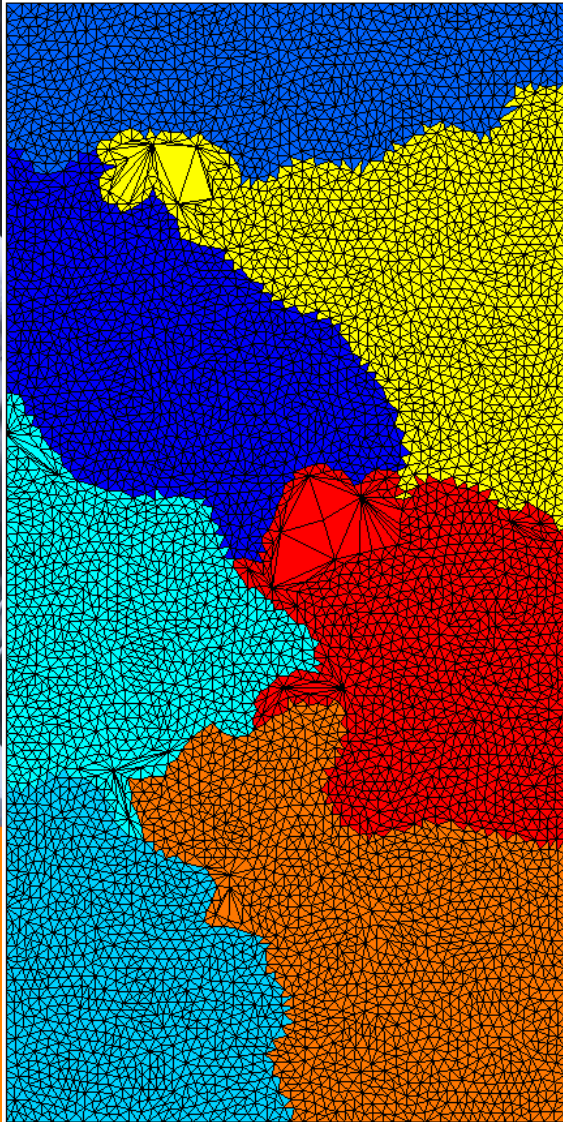
2nd remeshing



Parallel strategy (III)

○ Illustration: 2d case

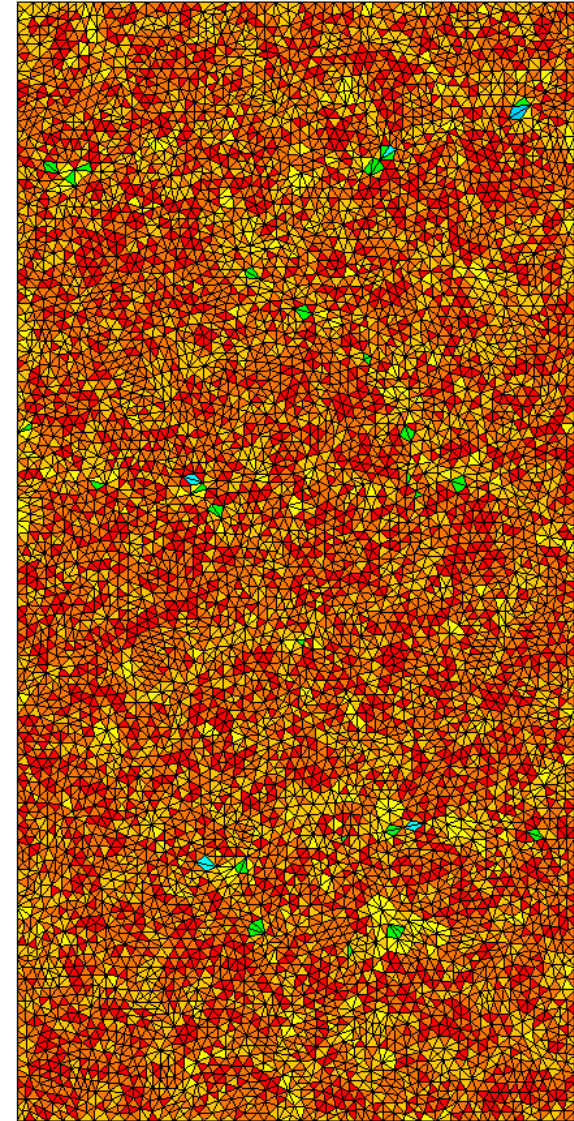
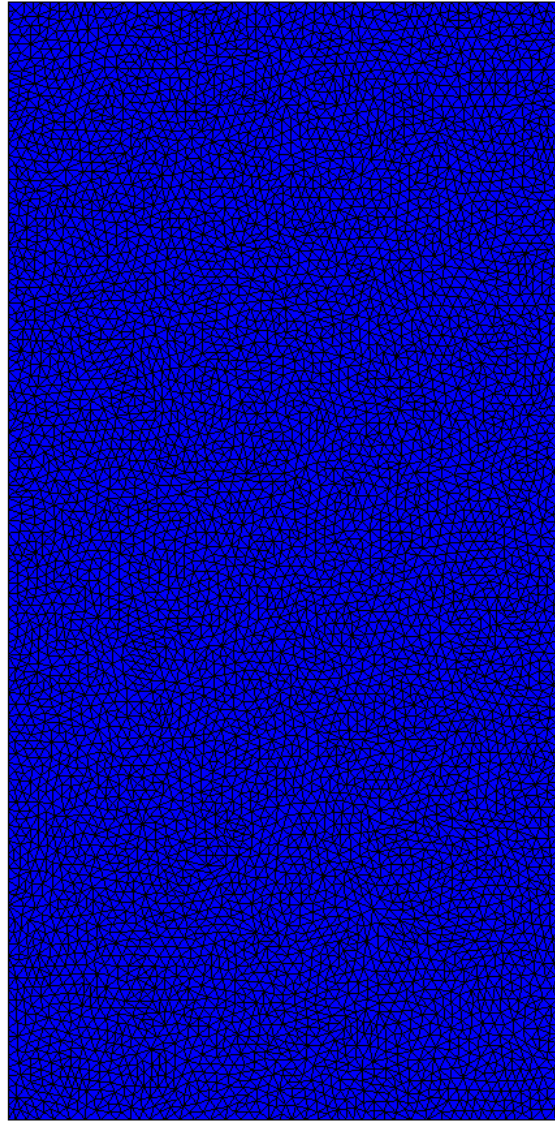
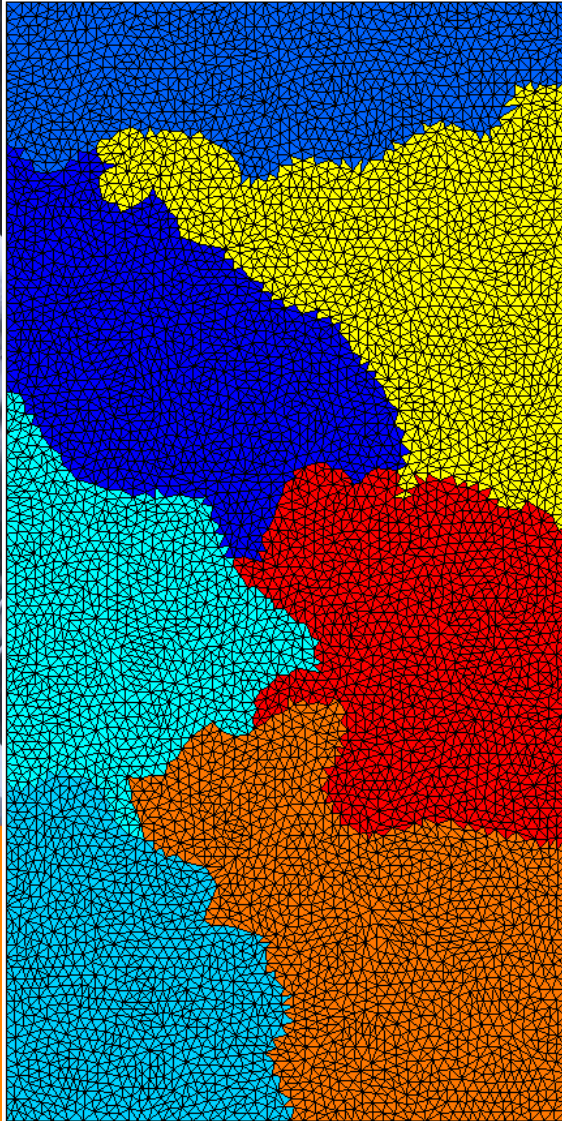
2nd repartitioning



Parallel strategy (III)

○ Illustration: 2d case

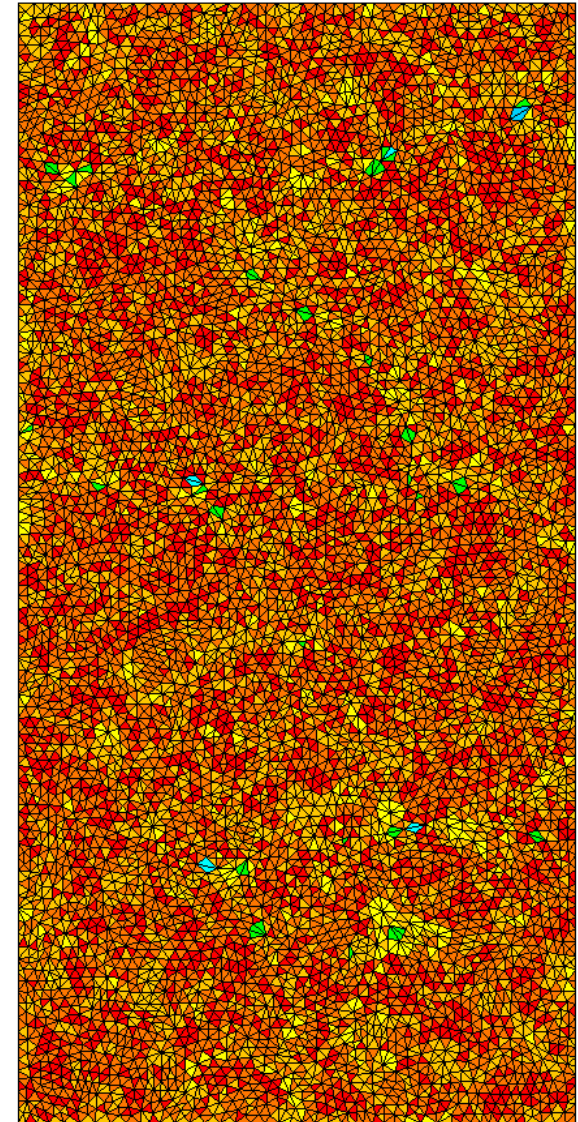
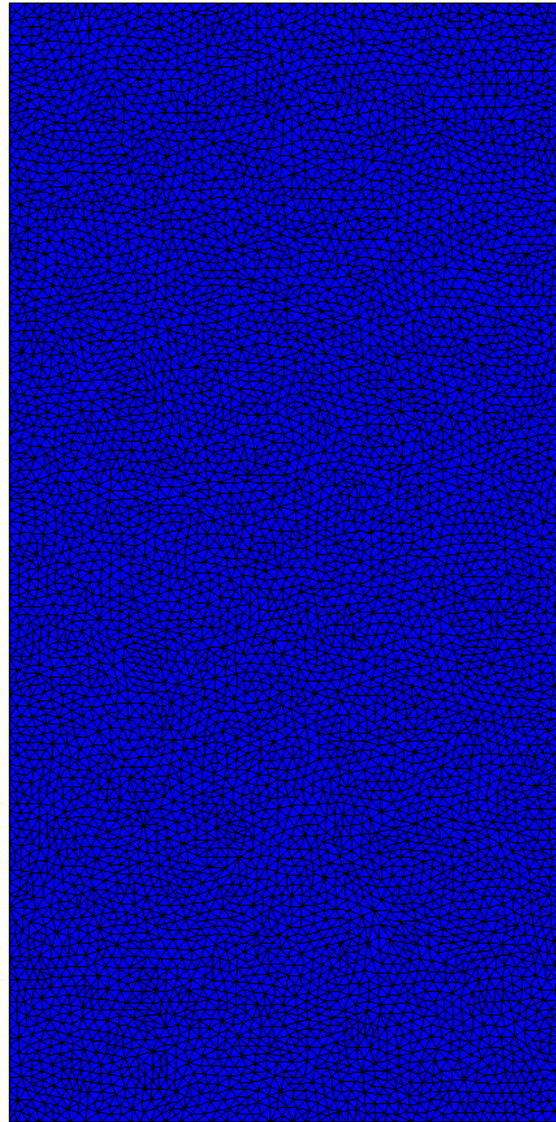
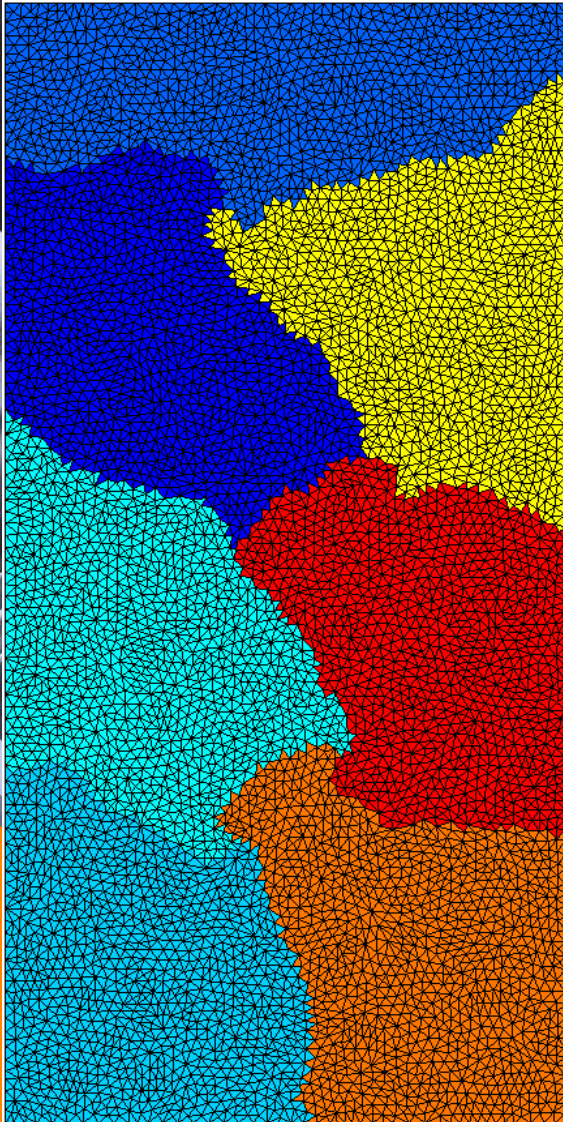
3rd remeshing



Parallel strategy (III)

○ Illustration: 2d case

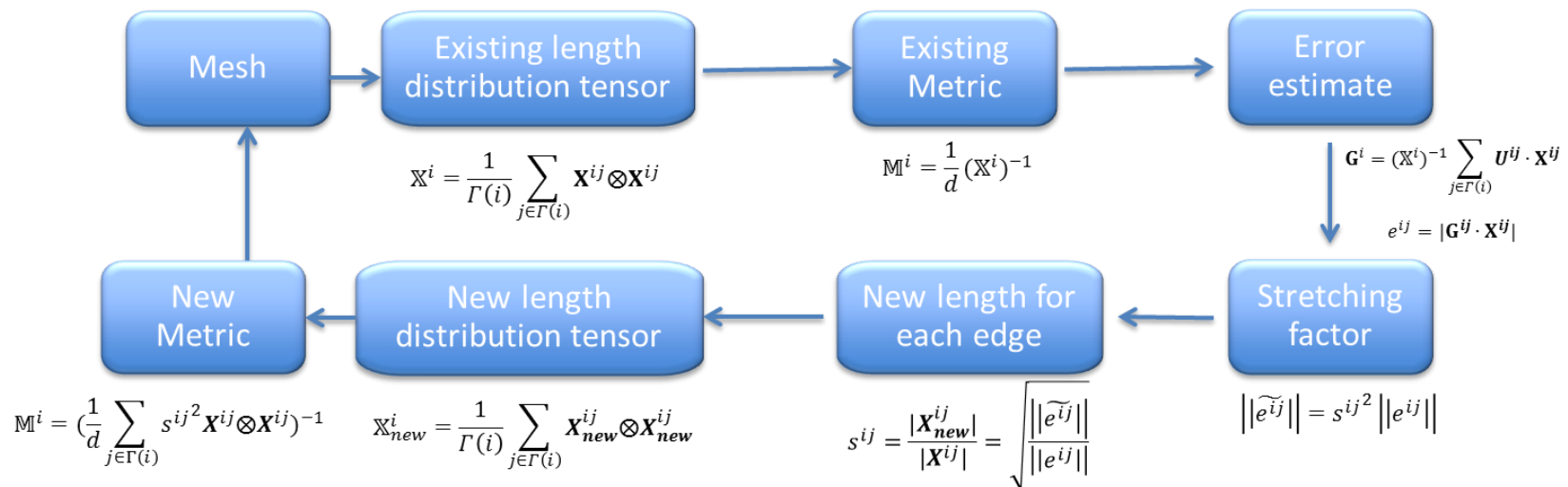
Last repartitioning for FE load balancing



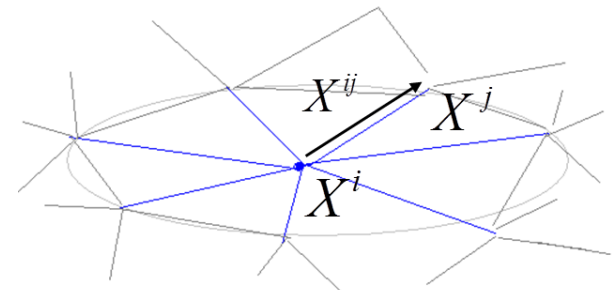
Anisotropic mesh adaptation (I)

○ A short summary

- On each core the mesher works using a metrics field
- Computation of the metrics field is based on an a posteriori error estimator directly computed at nodes and equi distribution of the error under the constraint of a imposed number of nodes

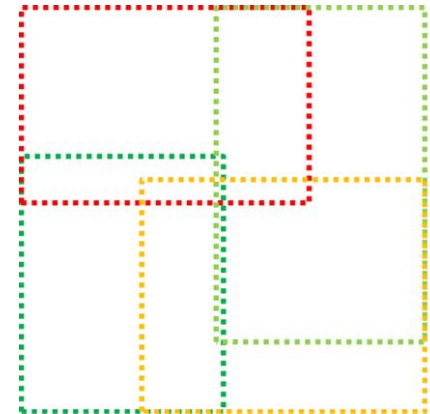
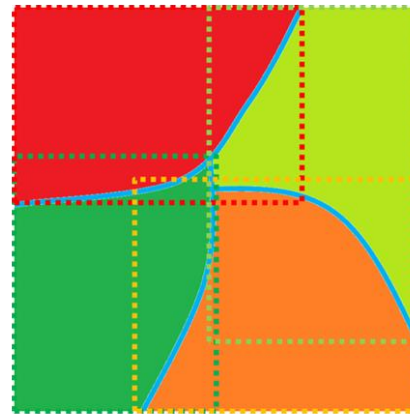
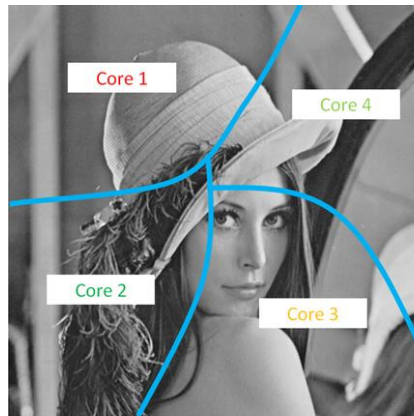


- Is extended to multi-solution fields



Applications images 3D

- Gros volumes spatio-temporels: performance de la méthode d'adaptation

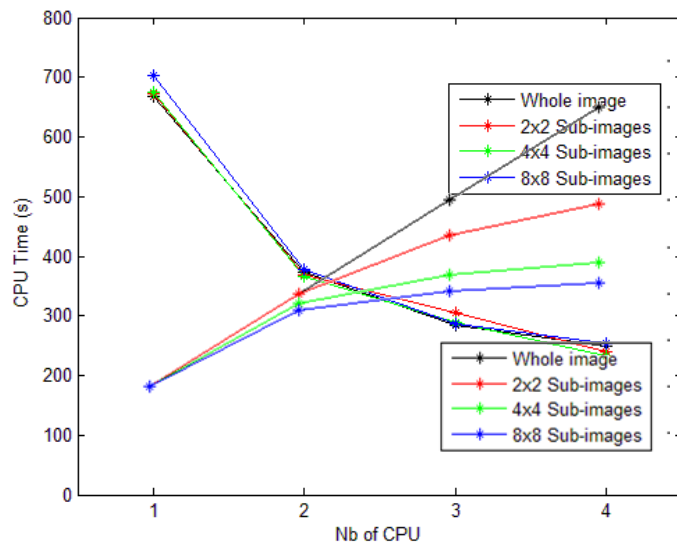


Core 1	6 x	
Core 2	9 x	
Core 3	12 x	
Core 4	9 x	

Scalabilité

○ Adaptation de maillage

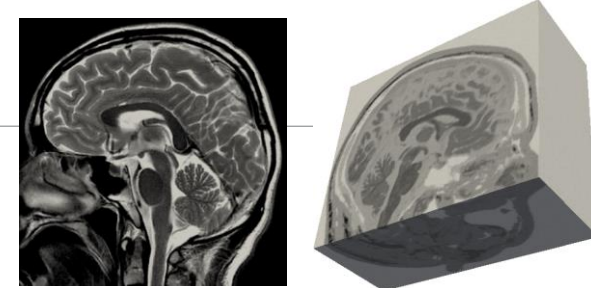
- Parallelisation interpolation avec découpe des images



Scalabilité

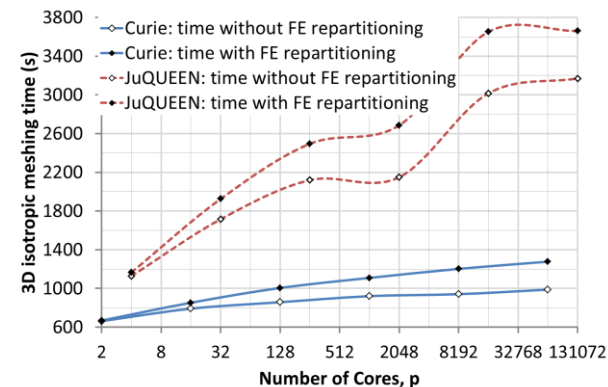
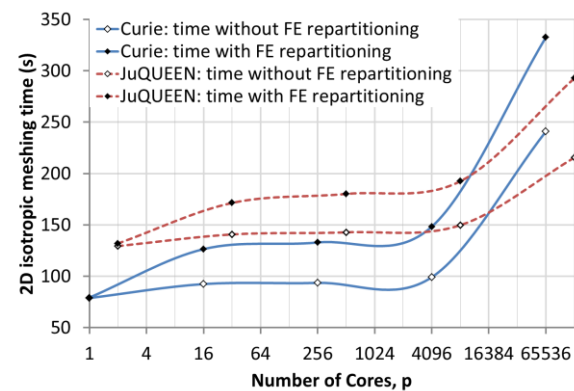
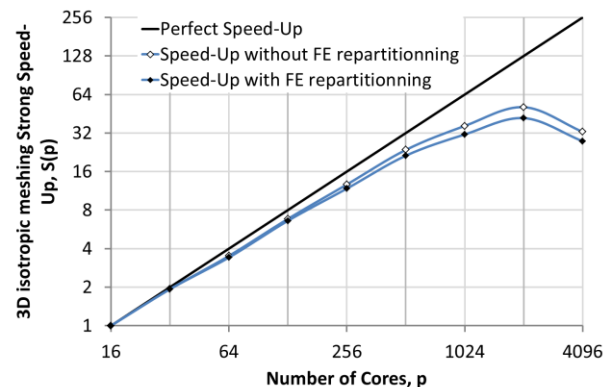
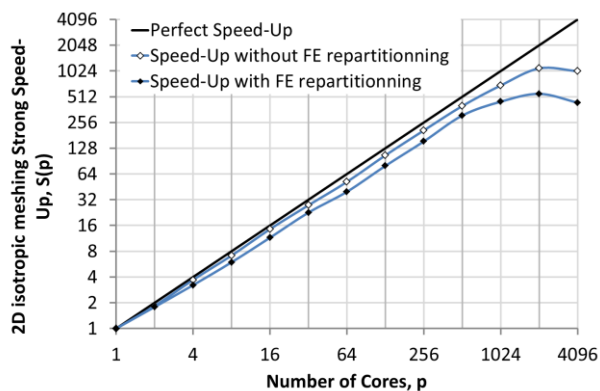
○ Adaptation de maillage

- Parallelisation interpolation avec découpe des images



Hard Speed-Up: adaptation sur un maillage initial de 5 à final de 21 millions de noeuds (2D) et de 3.6 à 30 millions de noeuds (3D) , jusqu'à 4096 coeurs (Curie)

WeakSpeed-Up: 1 à 131 072 coeurs, avec une charge de travail constante par coeur (500 000 noeuds sur Curie et 250 000 sur JuQUEEN). Maillage final: 33,3 milliards de noeuds et 67 milliards d'éléments



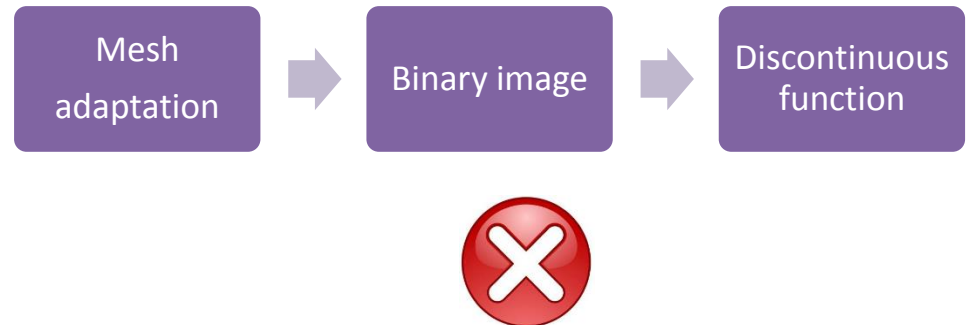
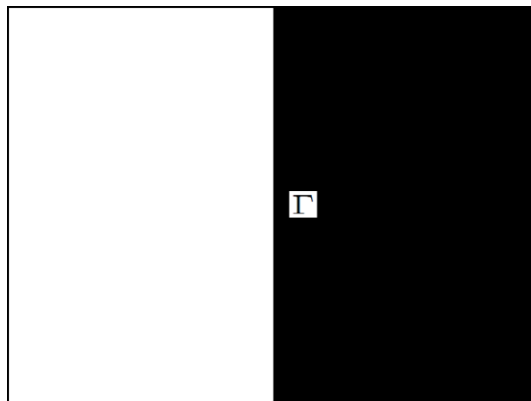
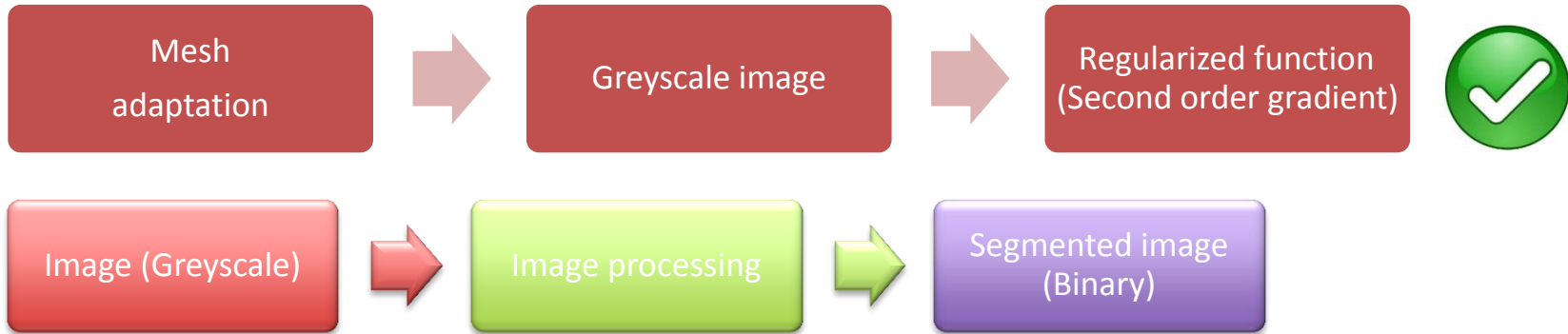
Excellentes performances jusqu'à 1024 coeurs et dégradation au-delà, compte tenu de la charge par coeur par rapport au coût des communications

Segmentation par redistanciation

Segmentation par redistanciation

○ Problematique

- Sauf.. comment obtenir les fonctions de phase implicites?



Segmentation par redistanciation

○ Problematique

- Sauf.. comment obtenir les fonctions de phase implicites?

Discontinuous function



Signed distance function u_d, Γ

- Distance signée $\alpha = \bar{d}(x, \Gamma) = \begin{cases} d(x, \Gamma) & \text{if } x \in \omega \\ -d(x, \Gamma) & \text{if } x \notin \omega \end{cases}$

- Heaviside $H(\alpha) = 1_\omega(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \alpha > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$,

Discontinuous
function



Final redistanced function
 $u_\varepsilon^\tau(\varepsilon, S, \Delta\tau) = u_\varepsilon(\varepsilon, u_d)$

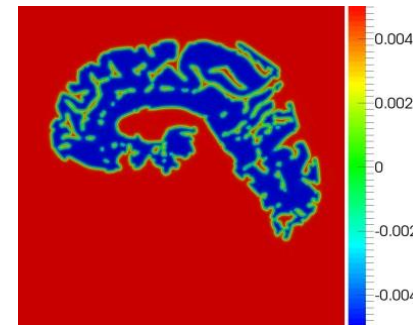
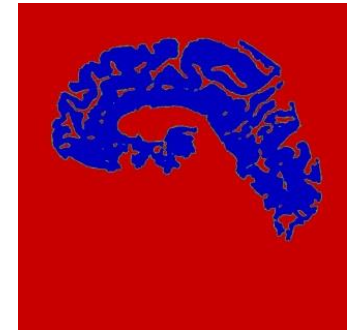
- Smoothing $u_\varepsilon = u(\alpha, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon \tanh(\alpha/\varepsilon)$

$$H_\varepsilon(u, \varepsilon) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{u_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

$$u_\varepsilon(\alpha) \approx \alpha \text{ when } \alpha \ll \varepsilon$$

et

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} H_\varepsilon \rightarrow H$$



u_ε

Segmentation par redistanciation

○ Resolution d'une equation type Hamilton-Jacobi: réinitialisation convective

- Connaissant seulement le signe (qui peut venir d'une segmentation "grossière"), on peut reconstruire u_ϵ directement par resolution d'une équation type Hamilton-Jacobi

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} = s(u)(|\nabla u| - (1 - (\frac{u}{\epsilon})^2)) \\ u(\tau = 0) = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma \end{cases} \quad \text{parce que } u'_\epsilon(\alpha) = 1 - (\frac{u_\epsilon}{\epsilon})^2$$

- Vitesse de réinitialisation $v_r = S(\tilde{u}) \frac{\nabla u_\epsilon}{\|\nabla u_\epsilon\|_2}$

- Equation de réinitialisation convective $\frac{\partial u_\epsilon}{\partial \tau} + v_r \cdot \nabla u_\epsilon = S(\tilde{u})g(u_\epsilon)$

- Résolution par éléments finis stabilisés

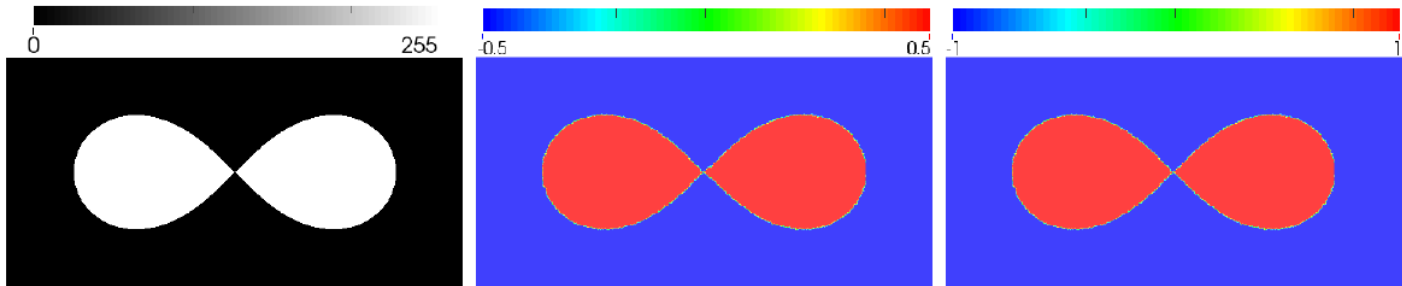
- Etape de correction

$$S(\mathbf{X}^i) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \hat{u}(\text{Pixel}^k / \text{Voxel}^k) > \text{threshold value} \\ 0, & \text{if } \hat{u}(\text{Pixel}^k / \text{Voxel}^k) = \text{threshold value} \\ -1, & \text{if } \hat{u}(\text{Pixel}^k / \text{Voxel}^k) < \text{threshold value} \end{cases}$$

Segmentation par redistanciation

○ Exemple et validation

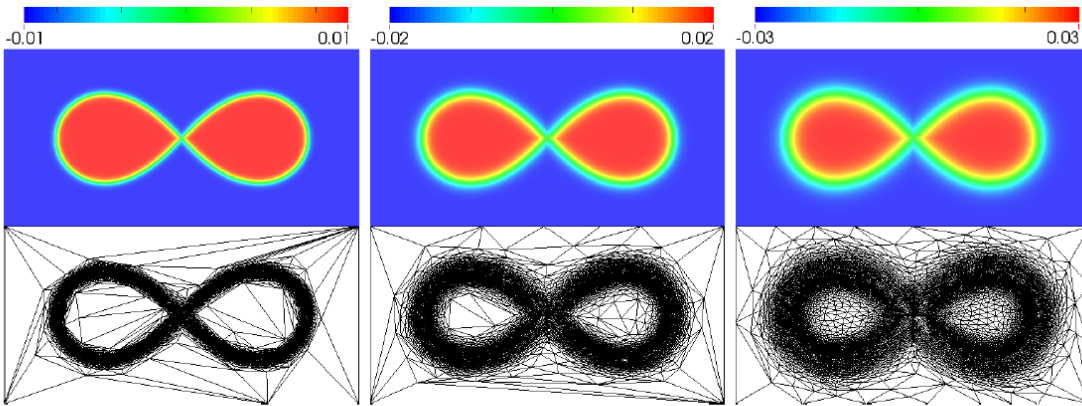
- Application avec une image construite



(a) \hat{u}

(b) $u_\varepsilon^0(S, \varepsilon, \tau = 0) = u_h$

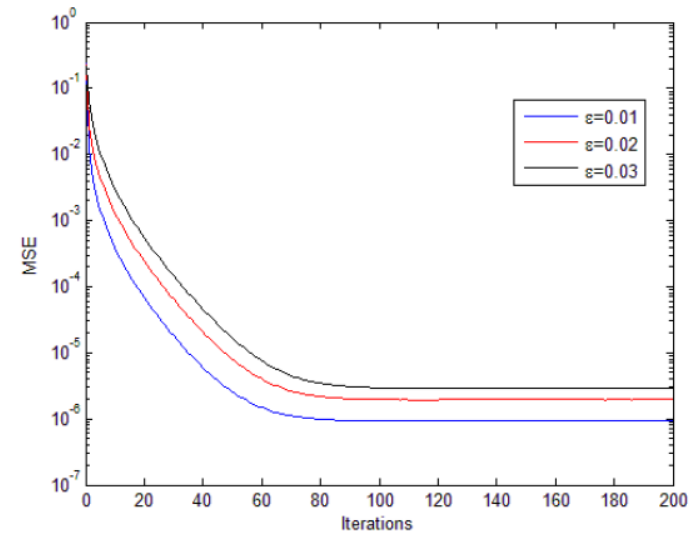
(c) S_h



(a) $\varepsilon = 0.01$

(b) $\varepsilon = 0.02$

(c) $\varepsilon = 0.03$



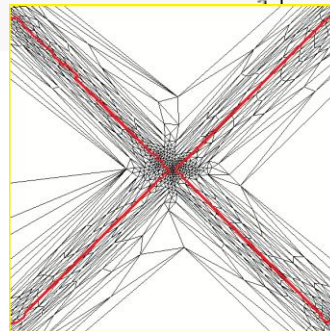
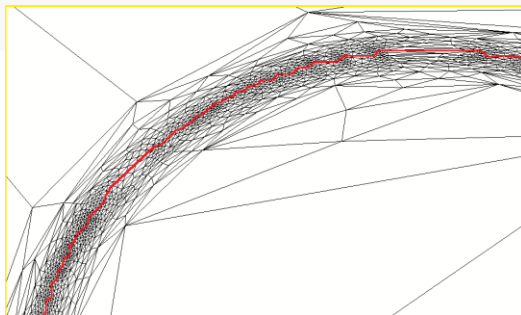
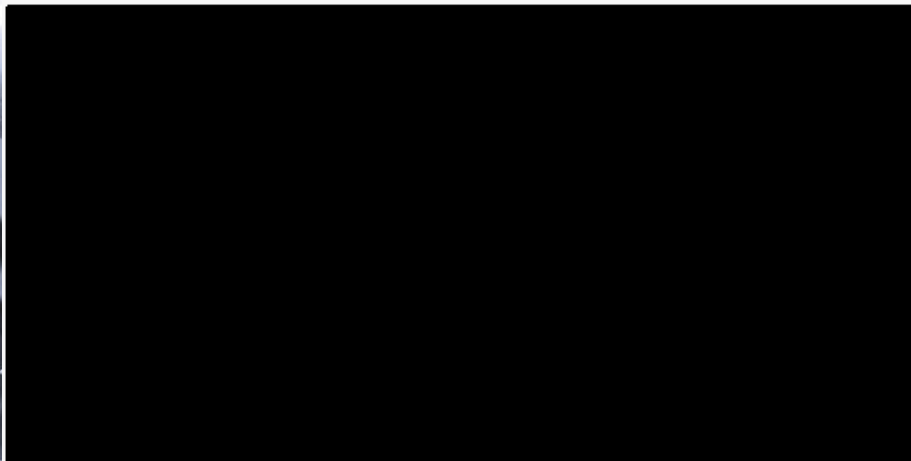
Segmentation par redistanciation

○ Exemple et validation

- Application avec une image construite

Mesh adaptation, $N = 10000$

$$\frac{u_\varepsilon^\tau}{\varepsilon} \text{ with } \varepsilon = 0.01$$

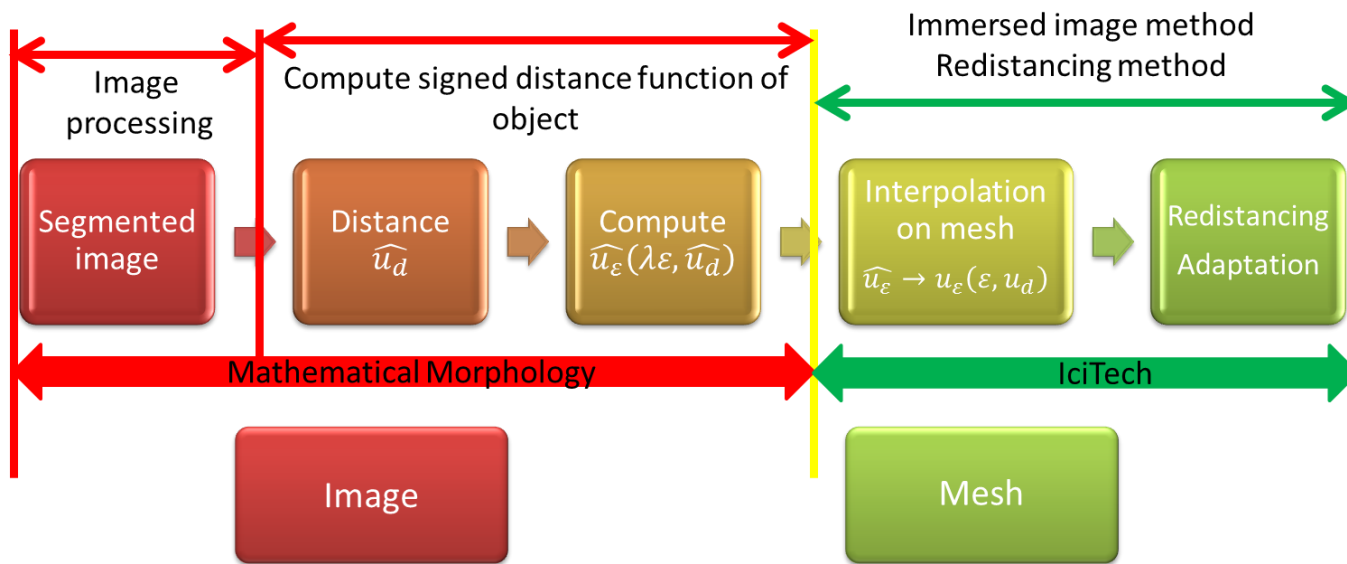
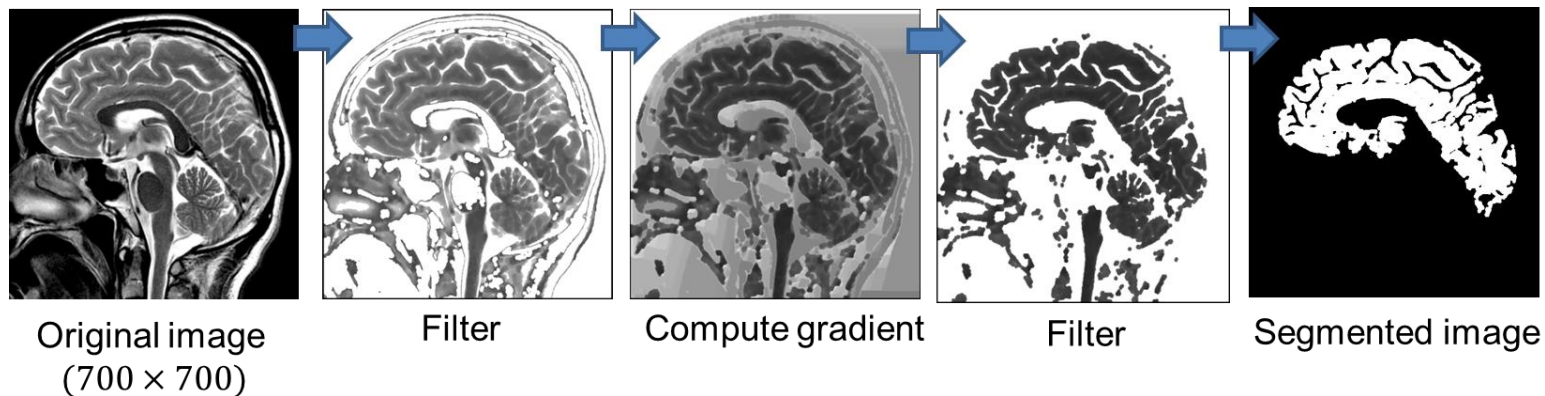


1. $\varepsilon > \text{pixel size}$
2. Mesh size $< \text{pixel size}$

Segmentation par redistanciation

○ Problematique

- Et si on travaillait sur l'image?
 - Mathematical morphology tools (Morph-M) have been interfaced to accelerate distancing



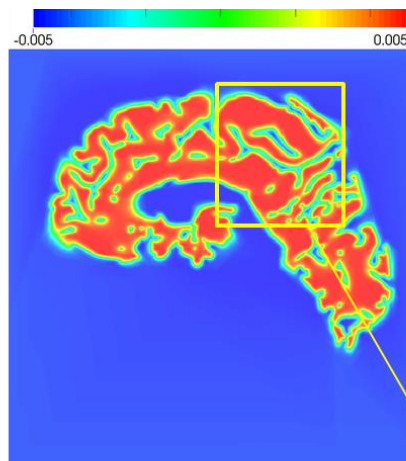
Segmentation par redistanciation

○ Problematique

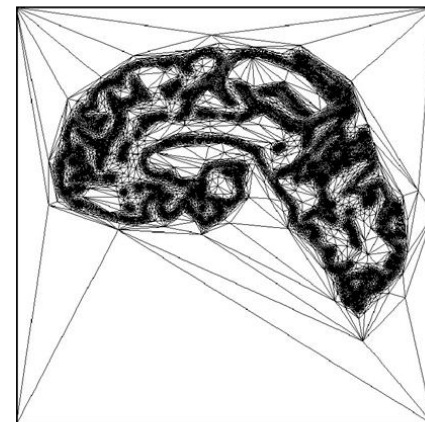
- Et si on travaillait sur l'image?
 - Mathematical morphology tools (Morph-M) have been interfaced to accelerate distancing

Avant: 150 itérations, 680 seconds

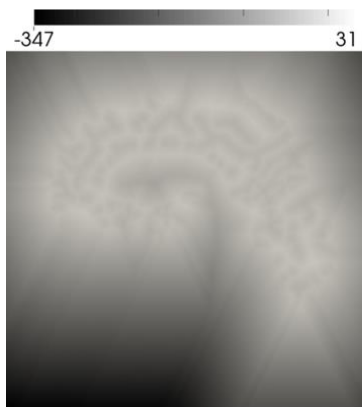
Après: 15 itérations, 93 seconds



Redistanced u_ϵ^τ ($\epsilon = 0.005$)



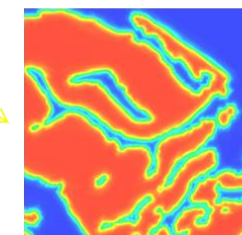
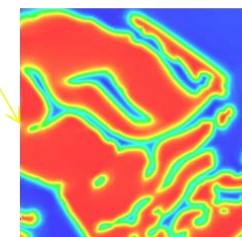
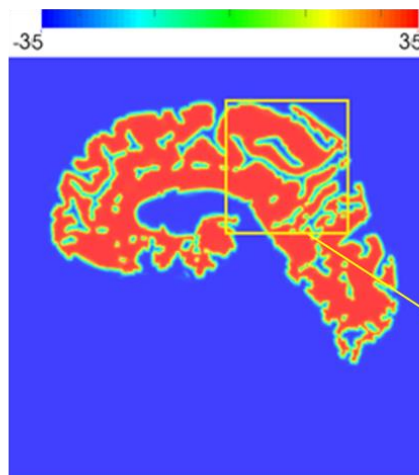
$N = 20000, [0,1] \times [0,1]$



Dimension of
image

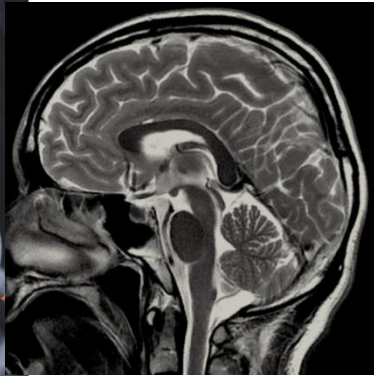
$$\lambda = \frac{700}{1}$$

Dimension of
mesh

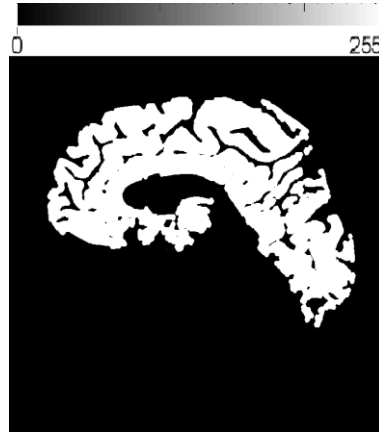


Segmentation par redistanciation

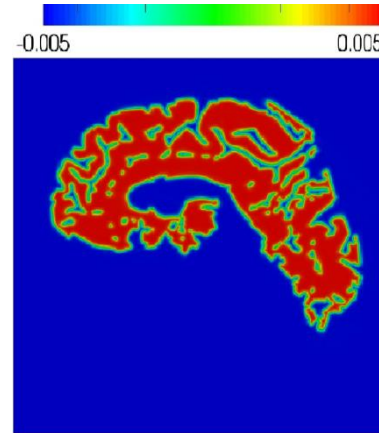
○ Exemples en 2D et 3D



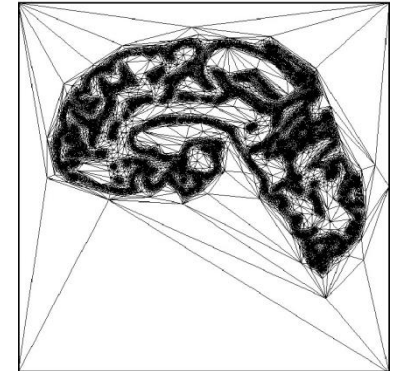
\tilde{u}



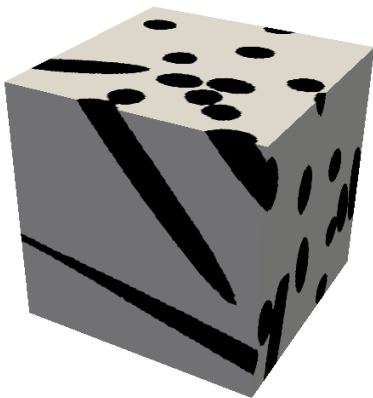
\tilde{u}_{seg}



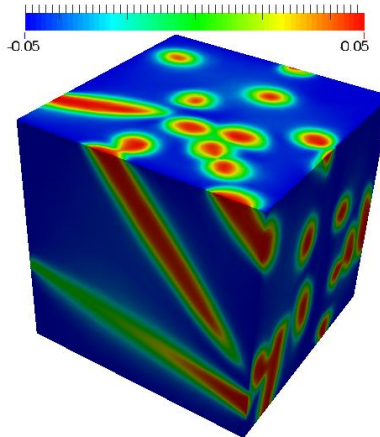
$u_\epsilon(\epsilon = 0.005)$



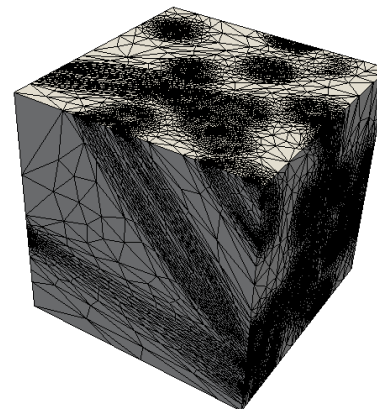
$N = 20000$



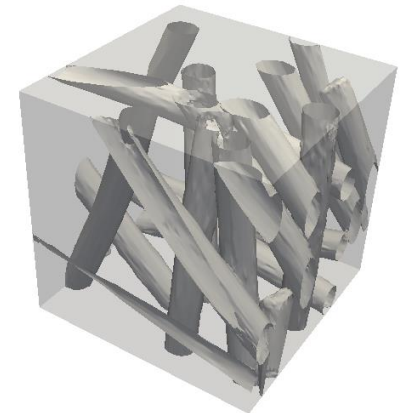
$\tilde{u}(200 \times 200 \times 200)$



$u_\epsilon(\epsilon = 0.05)$



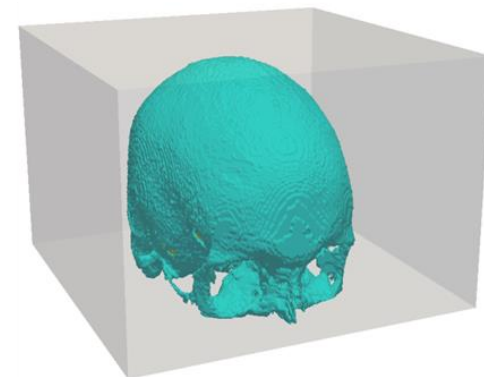
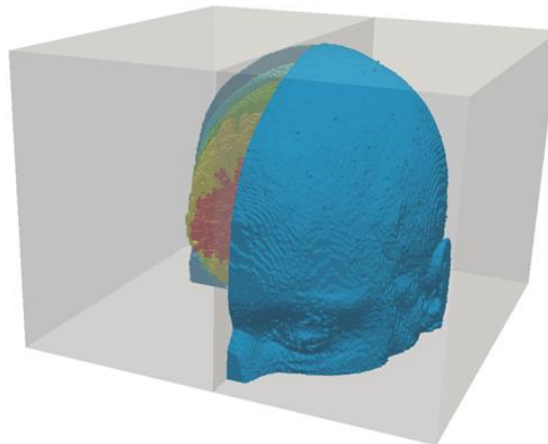
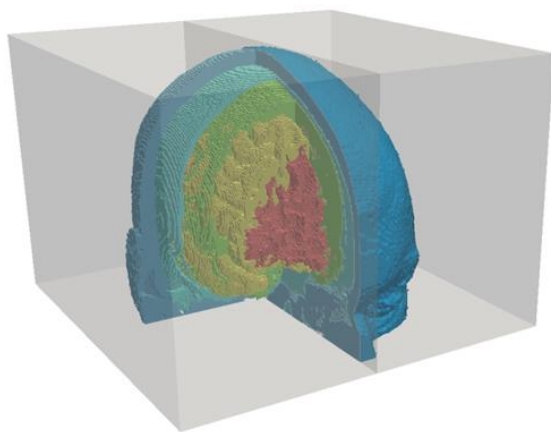
$N = 200000$



Iso-surface $u_\epsilon = 0$

Segmentation par redistanciation

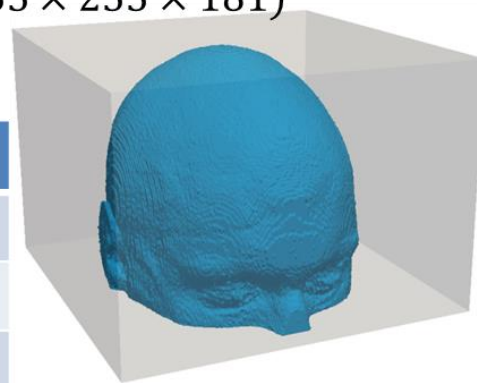
○ N phases



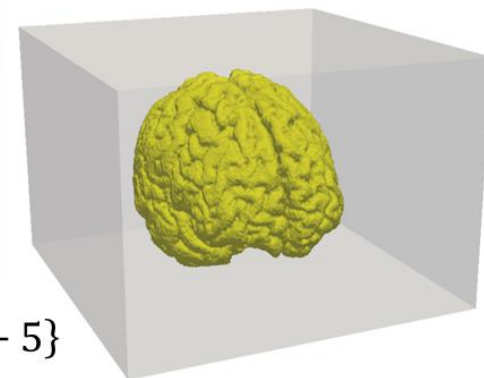
Segmented image \widehat{u}_{seg} ($255 \times 255 \times 181$)

$$\widehat{u}_{skull} = \{2\}$$

Value of \widehat{u}_{seg}	
0	Outer
1	Skin, eye, etc
2	Skull
3	CSF (cerebrospinal)
4	Grey matter
5	White matter



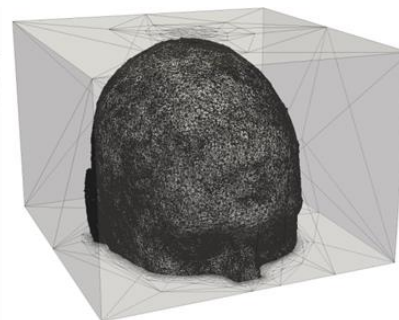
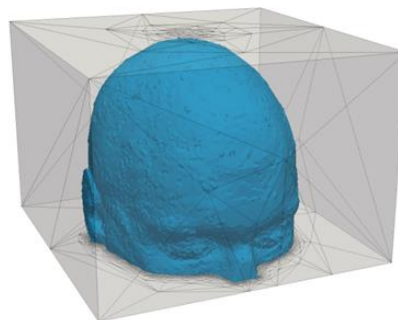
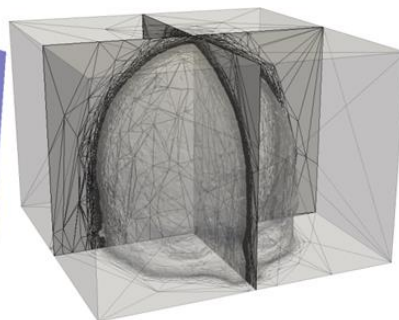
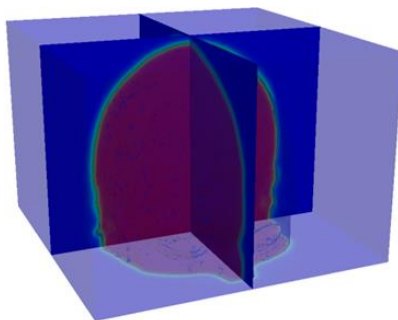
$$\widehat{u}_{head} = \{1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5\}$$



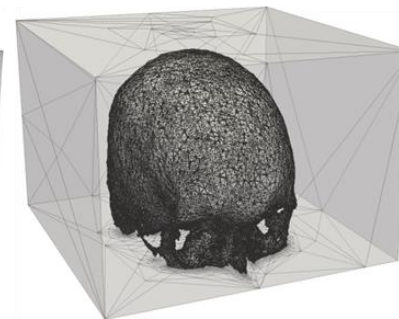
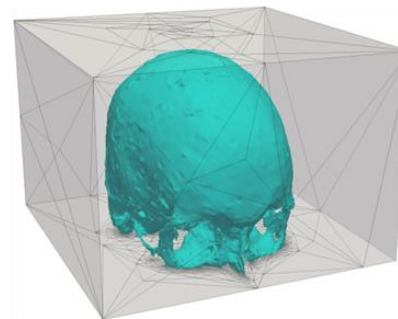
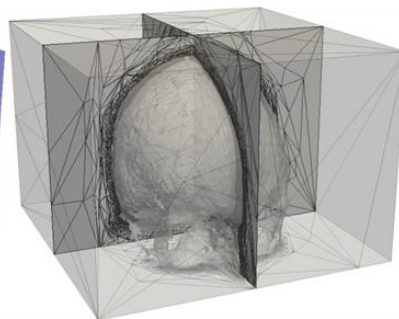
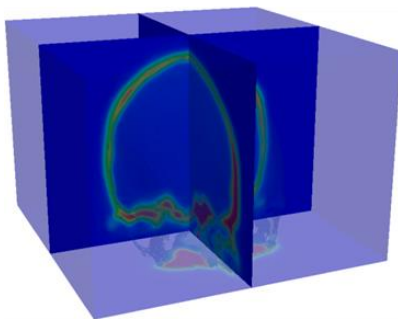
$$\widehat{u}_{brain} = \{4 + 5\}$$

Segmentation par redistanciation

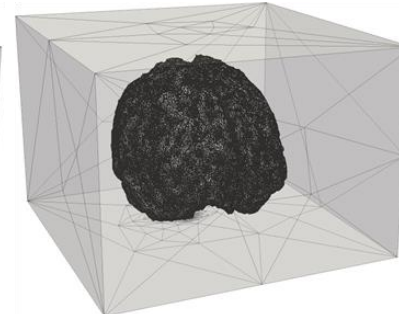
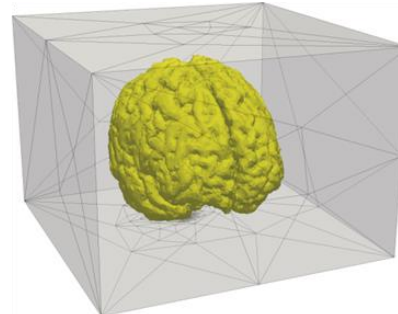
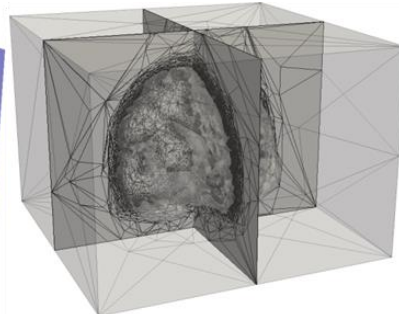
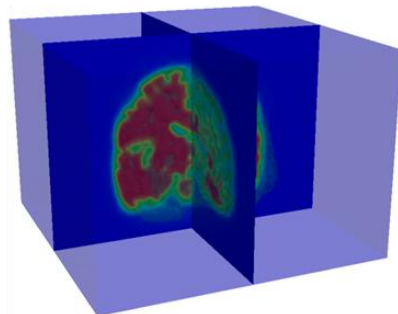
○ N phases



$N = 200000$, 148.4 mins 6 cores



$N = 300000$, 183.8 mins 6 cores



$u_\epsilon^\tau (\epsilon = 0.02)$

$N = 400000$, 233.9 mins Iso-zero surface of u_ϵ^τ

Surface mesh



Les écoulements

Méthodes immergées

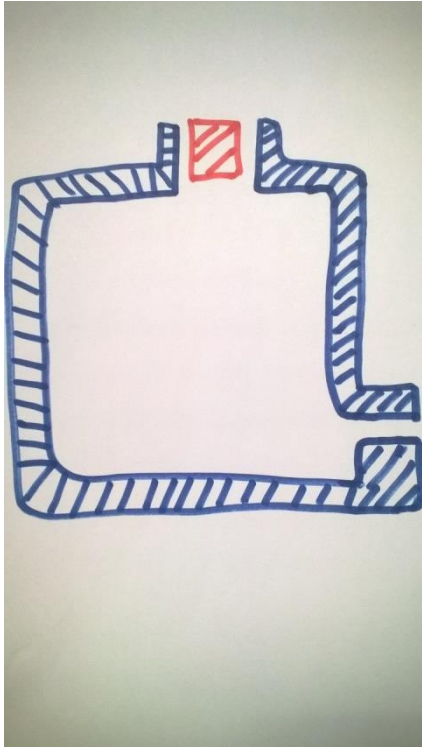
○ Les équations de Navier-Stokes en multiphasique

- Equations de Navier-Stokes incompressible

$$\begin{cases} \rho \frac{dv}{dt} - \nabla \cdot (2\eta \varepsilon(v) + S) + \nabla p = \rho g + F \\ \nabla \cdot v = 0 \end{cases}$$

- Lois de mélange régularisées $\xi = \xi_\epsilon = \xi_\omega H_\epsilon + \xi_{\Omega \setminus \omega} (1 - H_\epsilon)$
- Résolution numérique : en //
 - Méthodes éléments finis stabilisés
 - Newton pour la linéarisation
 - Librairie PETSc (Krylov + multigrille) > résolution massivement parallèle
 - Conditions limites par pénalisation + Lagrangian augmenté (calcul de la force)

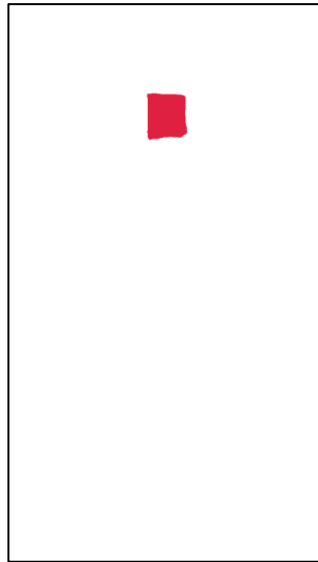
Les écoulements



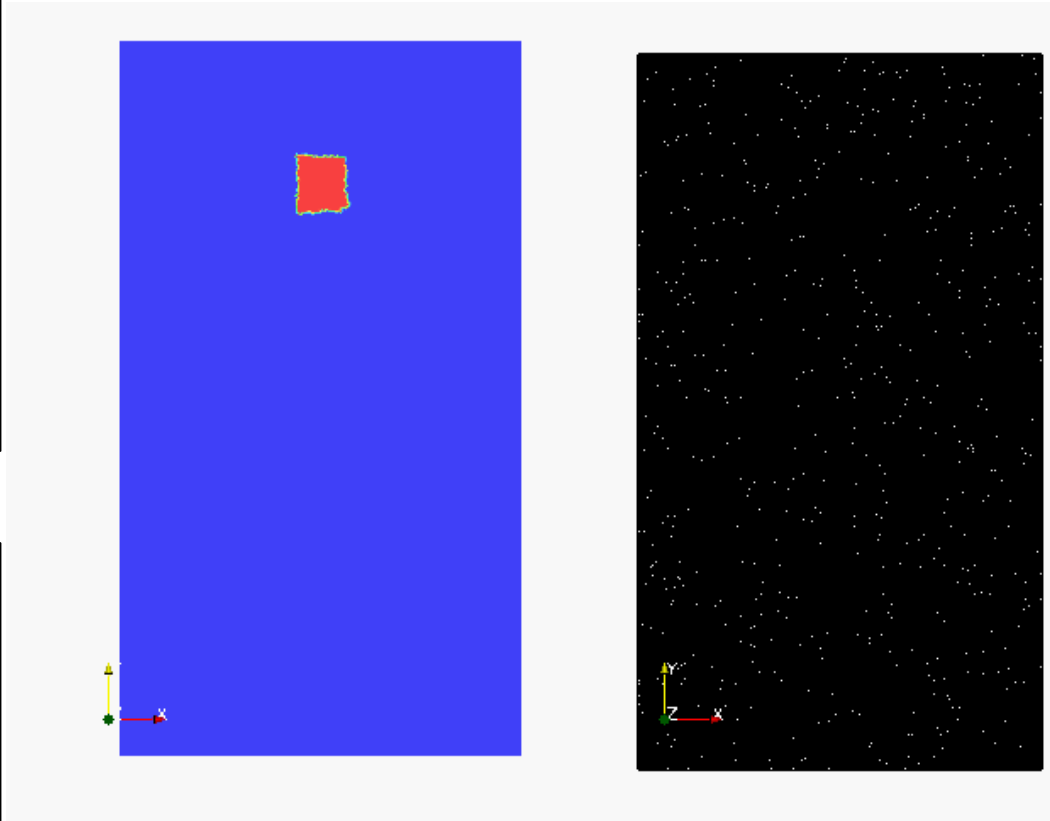
Photography of a drawing



Rigid part

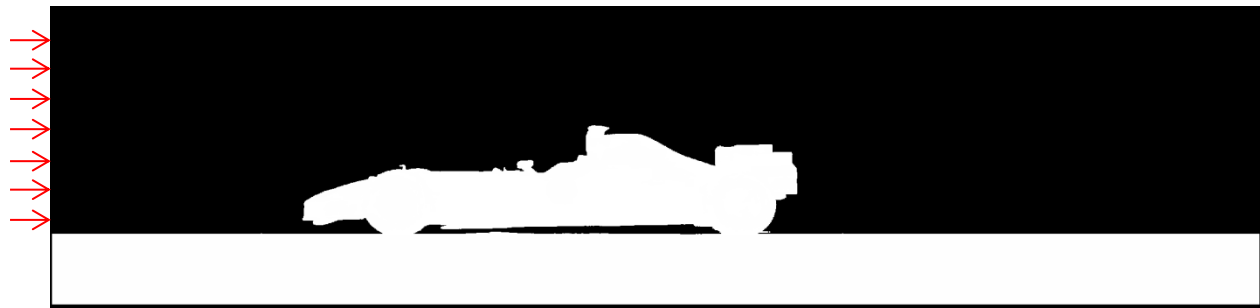


Flow inlet



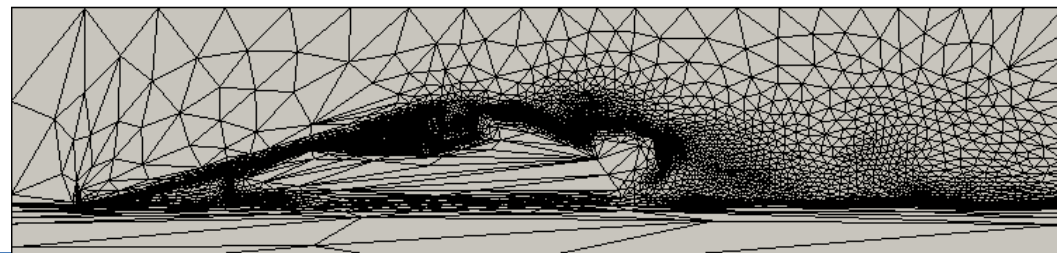
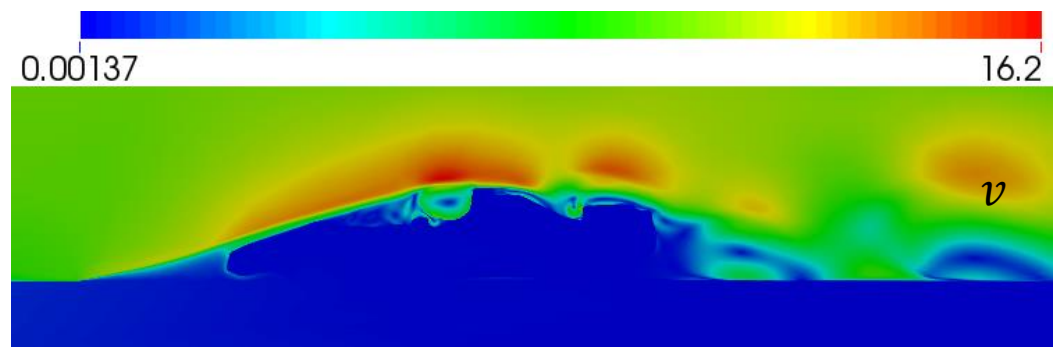
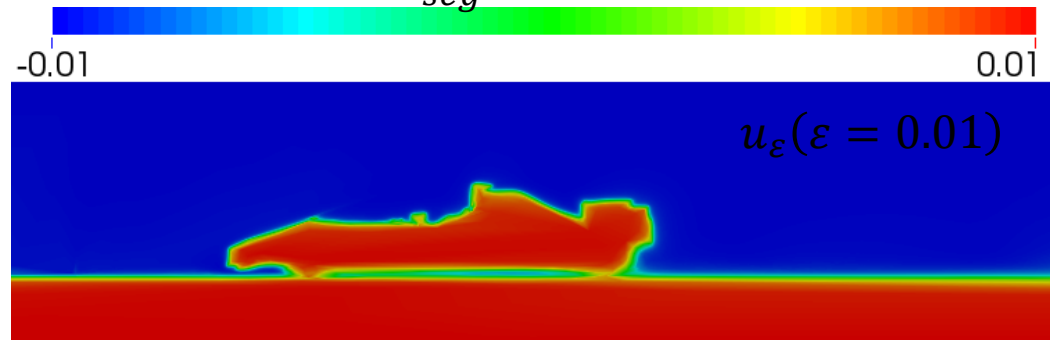
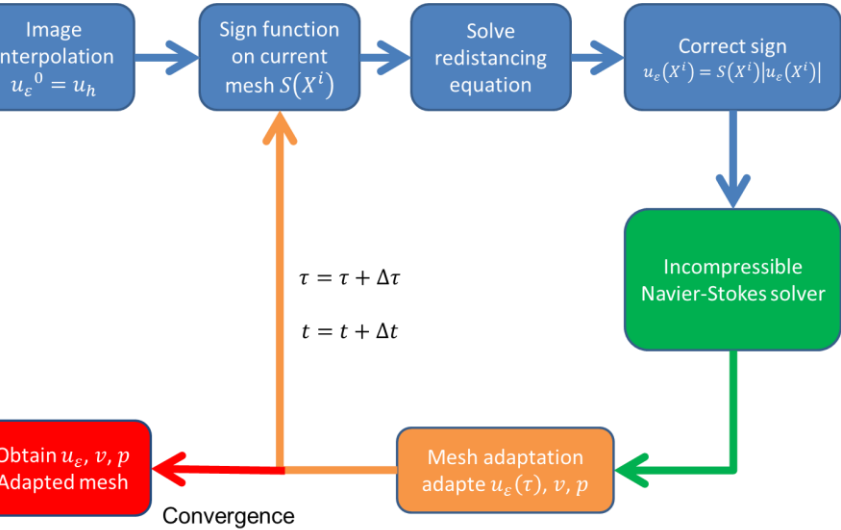
$$\varepsilon = 0.01, \Delta\tau = 0.00025, N = 10000$$

1 core run on 185 minutes, with
 $\Delta t = 0.00025$ and 1500 increments



\tilde{u}

\tilde{u}_{seg}



Scalabilité

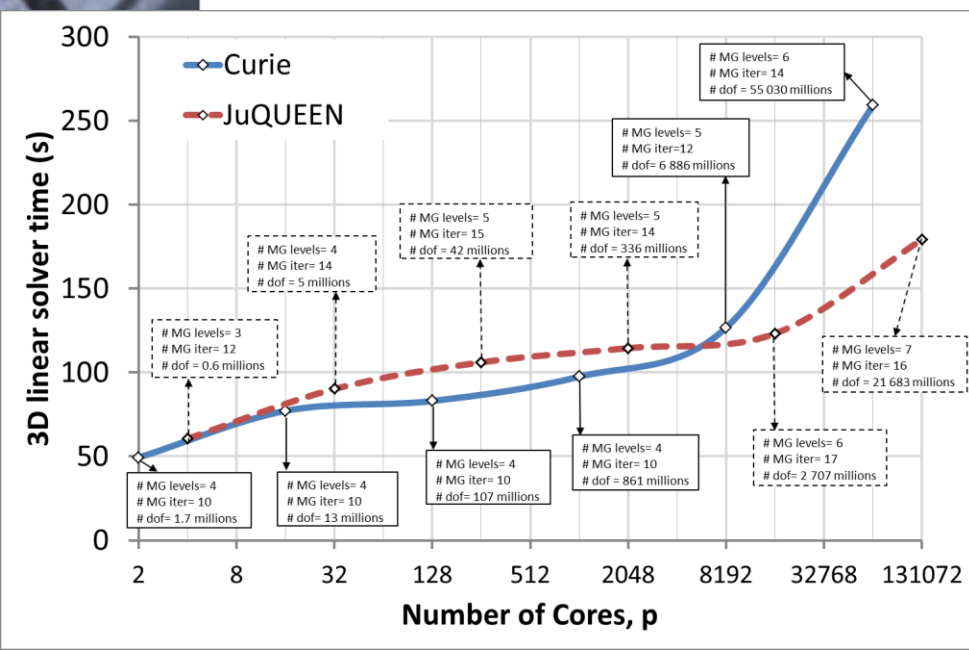
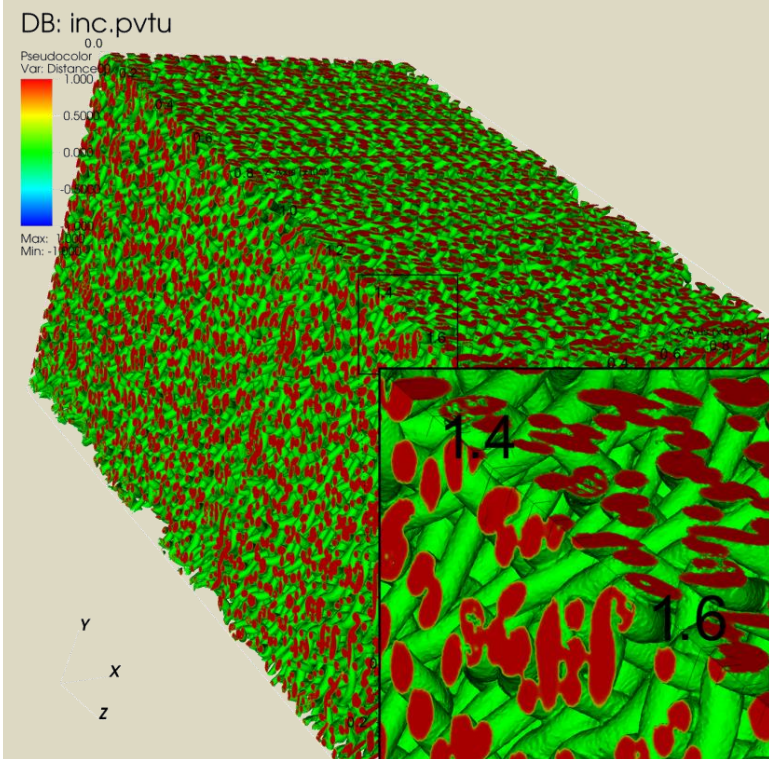
○ Méthode multigrille //

- Parallélisation de la résolution
 - préconditionneur de type multigrille PCMG
 - optimisation du calcul des opérateurs de restriction/interpolation

WeakSpeed-Up: Résolution des équations de Stokes sur maillage adapté, exécution de 1 à 262 144 cœurs pour une convergence relative à $1e-9$, cas final à 100 milliards de degrés de libertés en 3D (21 milliards en 2D)



Image: 1200x1200x1791 voxels (3SR)
 Maillage: 400 millions de nœuds sur 4096 cœurs
 Génération/adaptation: 5h
 Ecoulement (calcul multiphasique): 10 min pour 1.6 milliards de degrés de liberté

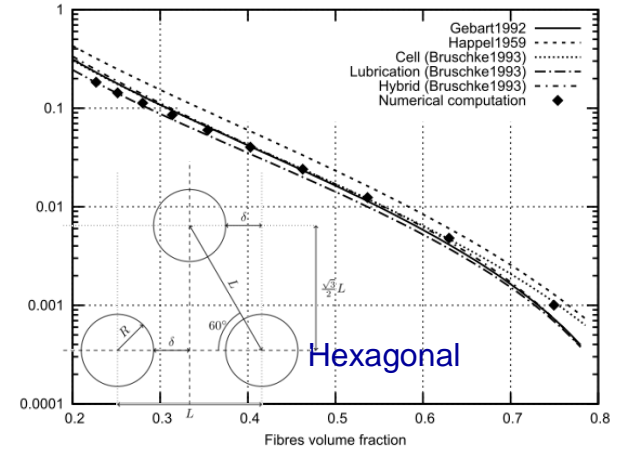
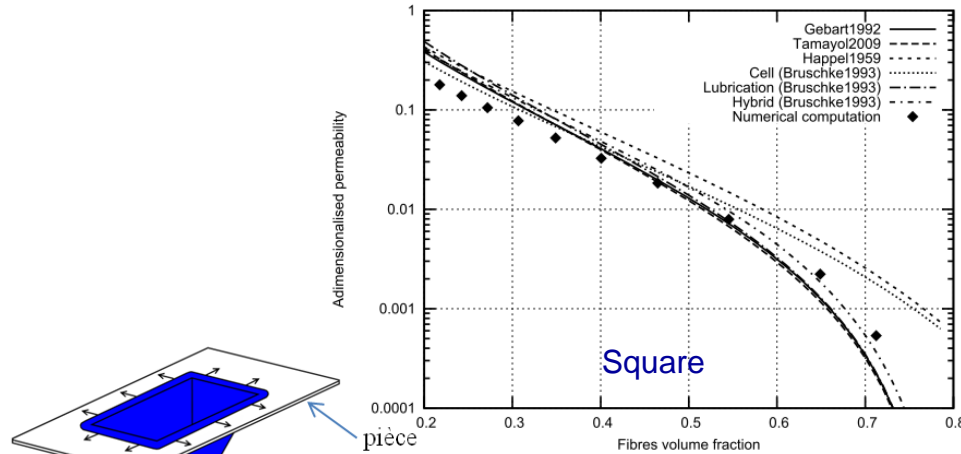




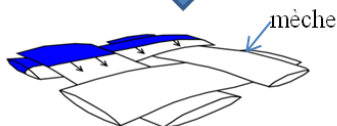
Les écoulements dans les composites

Comparaison avec des solutions de référence

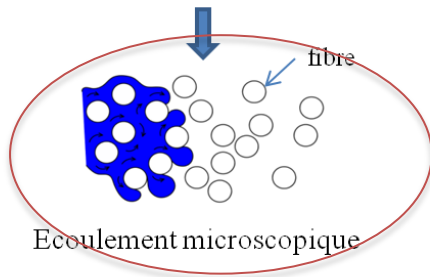
- Echelle microscopique: Perméabilité fonction du type d'arrangement, régularité, conditions aux limites, taille du VER...



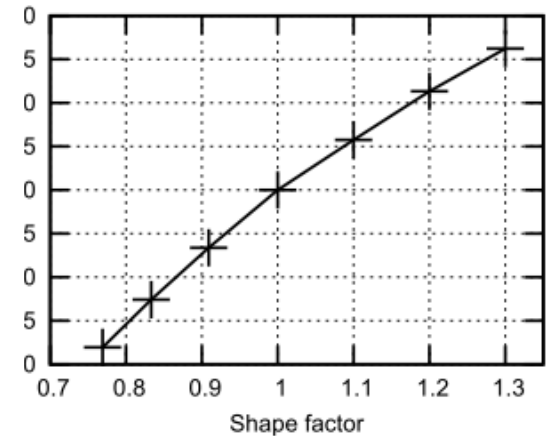
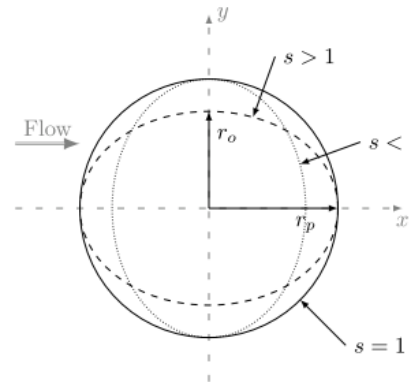
Ecoulement macroscopique



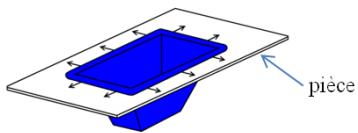
Ecoulement mésoscopique



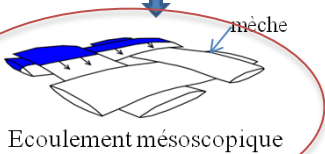
Ecoulement microscopique



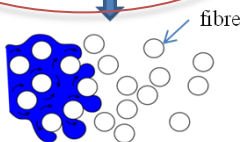
Comparaison avec des solutions de référence



Ecoulement macroscopique

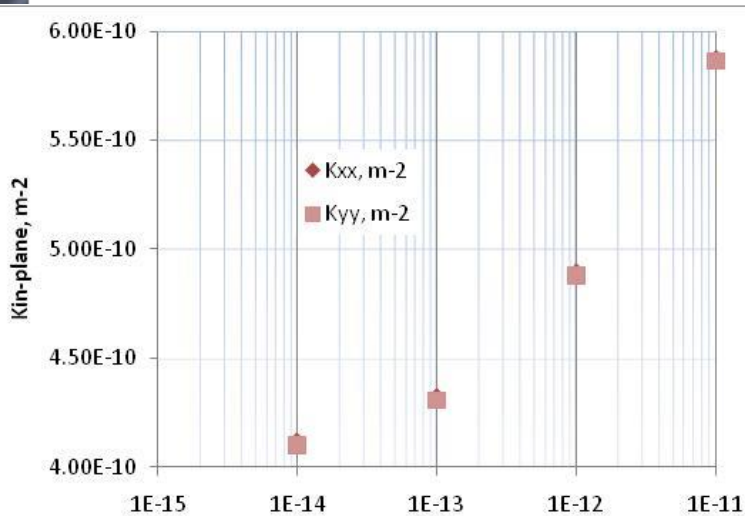
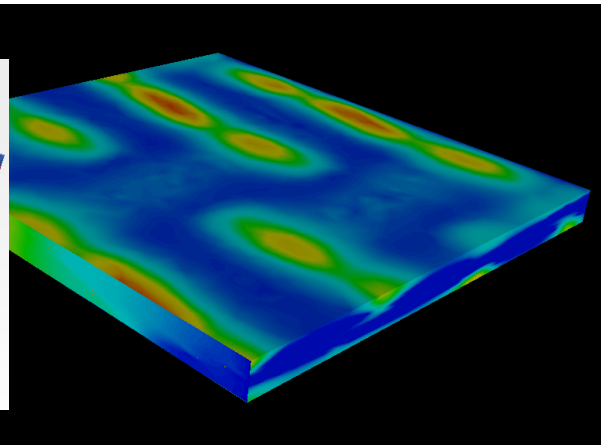
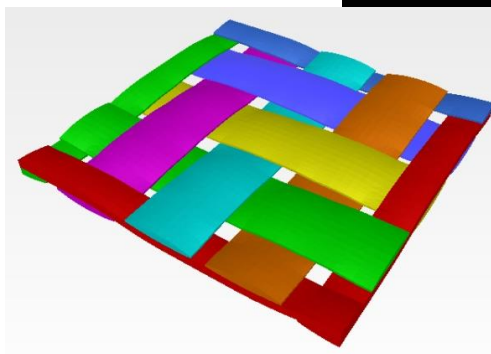


Ecoulement mésoscopique



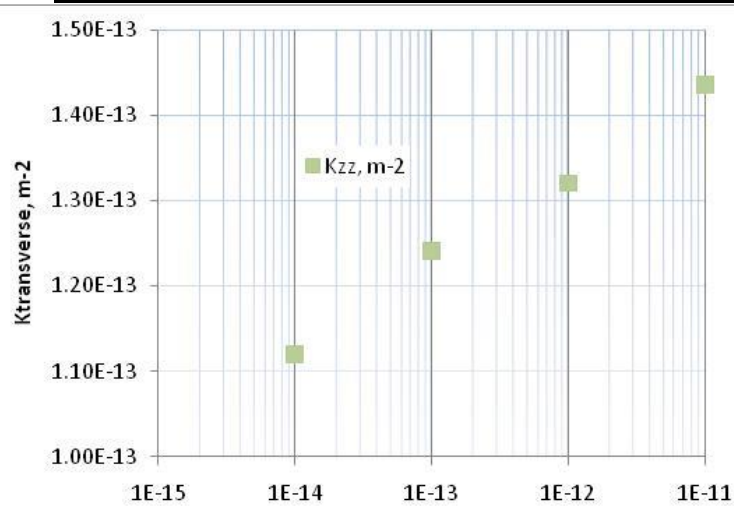
Ecoulement microscopique

- Echelle mesoscopique: Perméabilité fonction du type d'architecture, dans le plan et transverse, nesting...



$K_{xx} \sim K_{yy} \sim 10^{E-10}$

K_{yarn}, m^{-2}



$K_{zz} \sim 10^{E-13}$

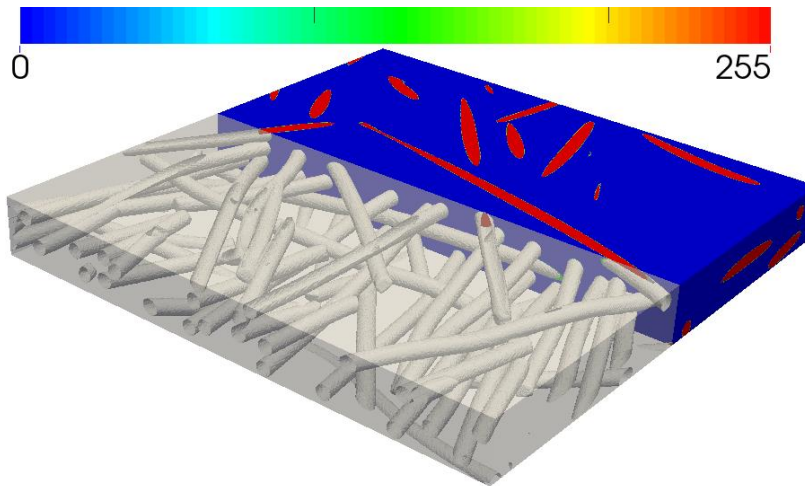
K_{yarn}, m^{-2}

Résultats 3D: perméabilité « intrinsèque »

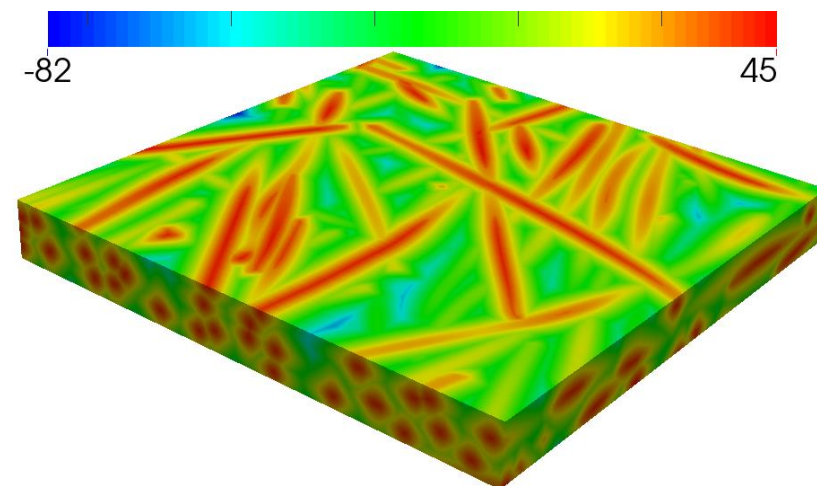
○ Arrangement irrégulier 3D: éléments finis

- Arrangement 3D irrégulier obtenu par imagerie 3D [Orgéas et al, 3SR]
- Caractéristiques renfort: $R=0.1\text{mm}$, $L=10\text{mm}$, $F=0.83$
- Images acquises par microtomographie-X, taille du voxel = $10 \times 10 \times 10 \mu\text{m}^3$
- Image reconstruite, segmenté et binarisé, correspondante à

900x900x100 et 900x900x220



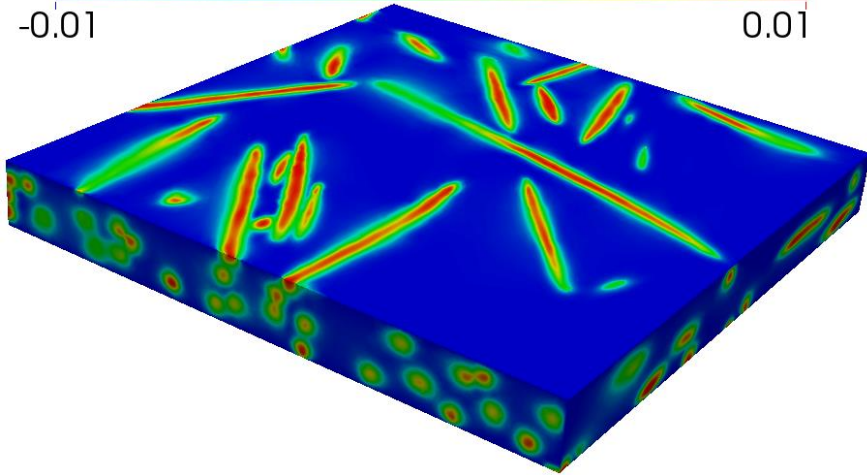
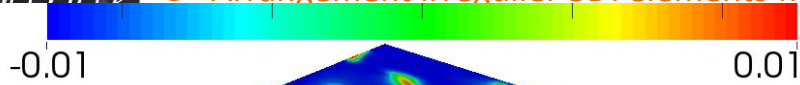
Distance signée \widehat{u}_d dans l'image



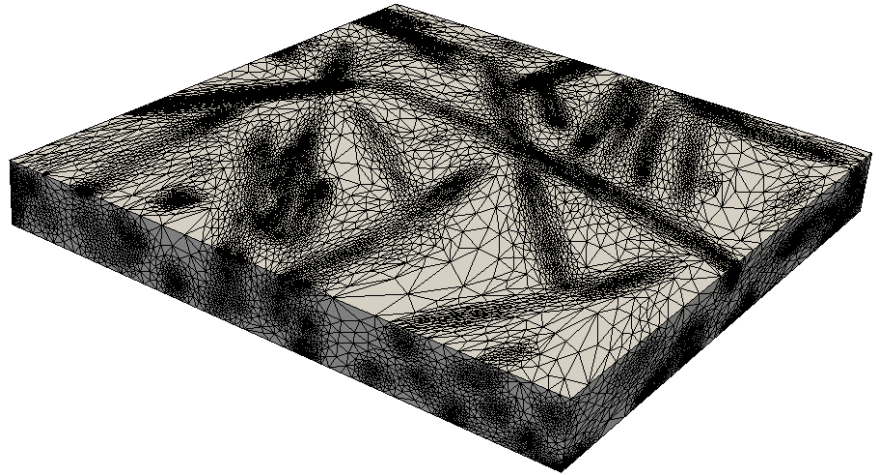
- Calcul d'écoulement sur le volume

Résultats 3D: perméabilité « intrinsèque »

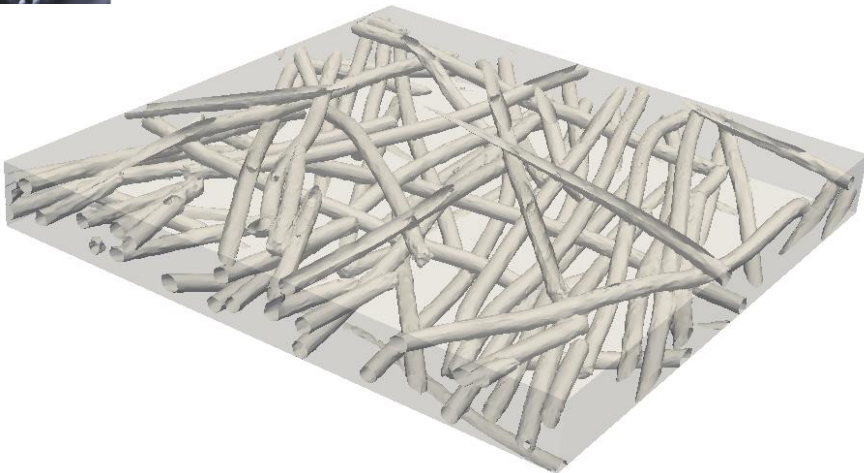
○ Arrangement irrégulier 3D: éléments finis



Redistanced u_ϵ^τ ($\epsilon = 0.01$)



Adapted volume mesh, $N = 400000$



Iso-zero surface of u_ϵ^τ

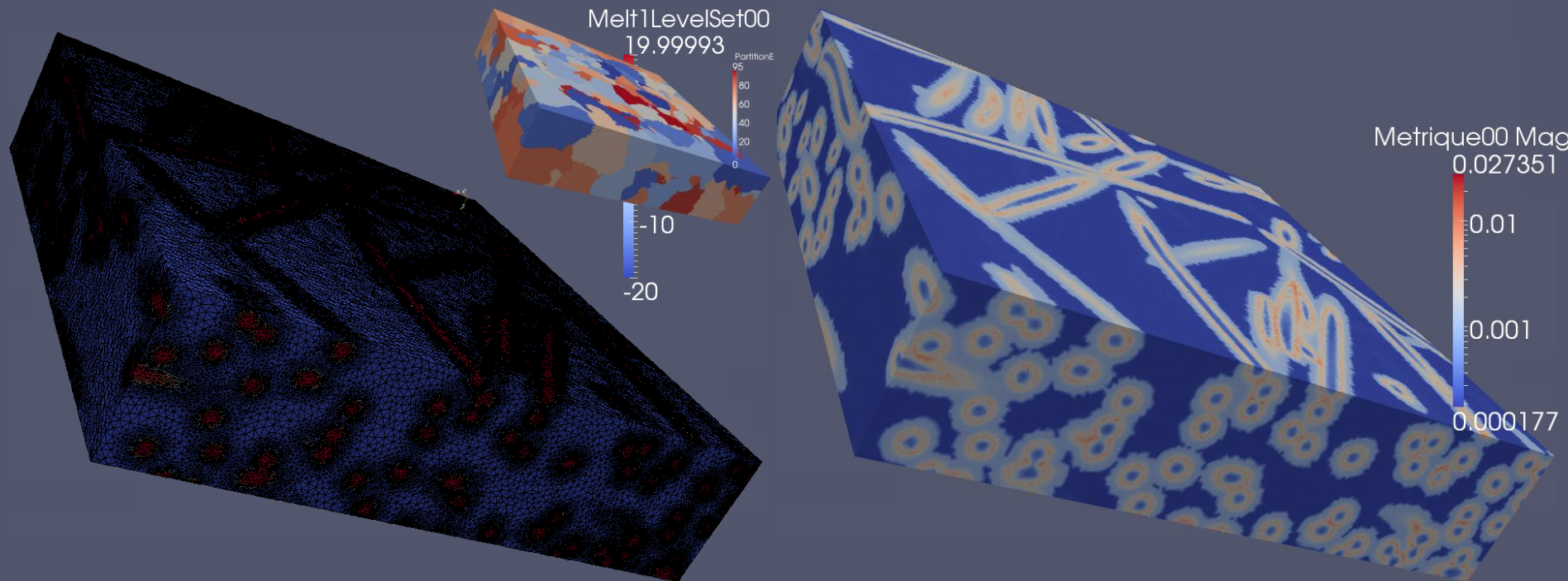


Surface mesh of the Iso-zero surface of u_ϵ^τ

Résultats 3D: perméabilité « intrinsèque »

○ Arrangement irrégulier 3D: éléments finis

- Génération du maillage éléments finis: interpolation + adaptation, comme précédemment (sur **96 cœurs**, en //)
- Taille du maillage sur le gros volume: **~5 millions de nœuds** (par rapport à **178.2 millions de voxels, sur le 900x900x220 s**)



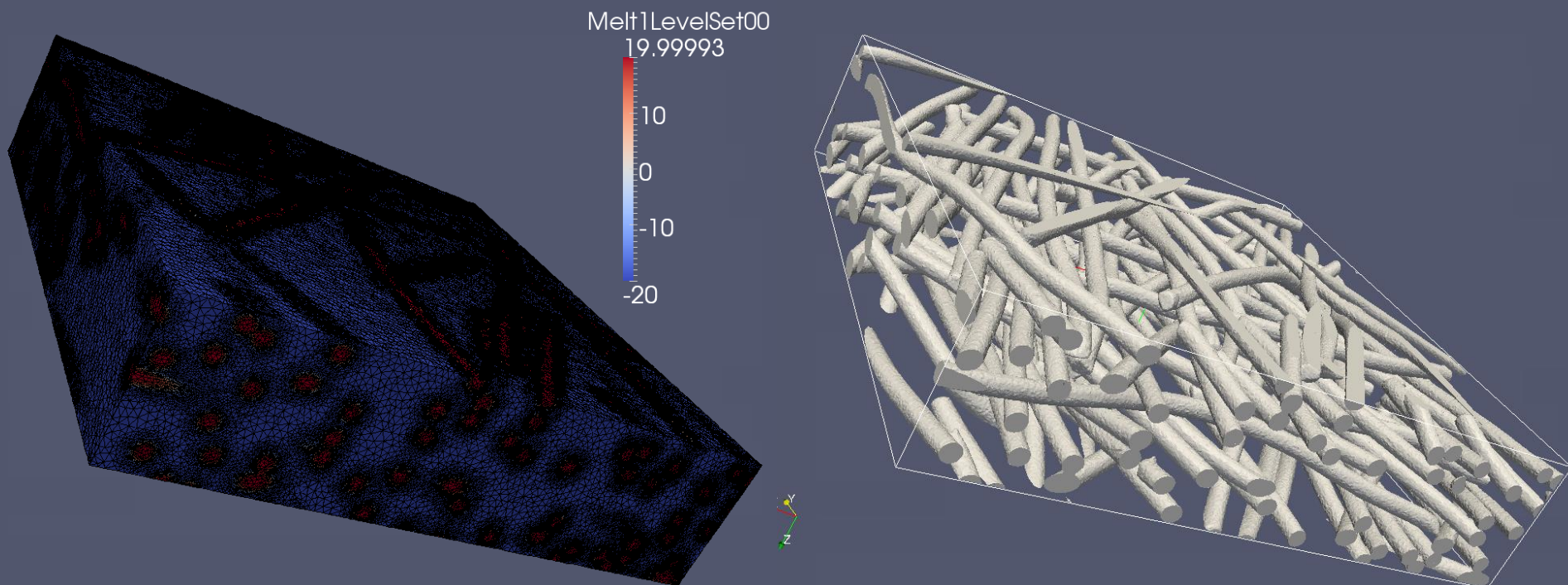
Maillage adapté

Norme de la métrique calculée pour l'adaptation

Résultats 3D: perméabilité « intrinsèque »

○ Arrangement irrégulier 3D: éléments finis

- Génération du maillage éléments finis: interpolation + adaptation, comme précédemment (sur **96 cœurs**)
- Taille du maillage sur le gros volume: **~5 millions de nœuds** (par rapport à **178.2 millions de voxels**, sur le 900x900x220)

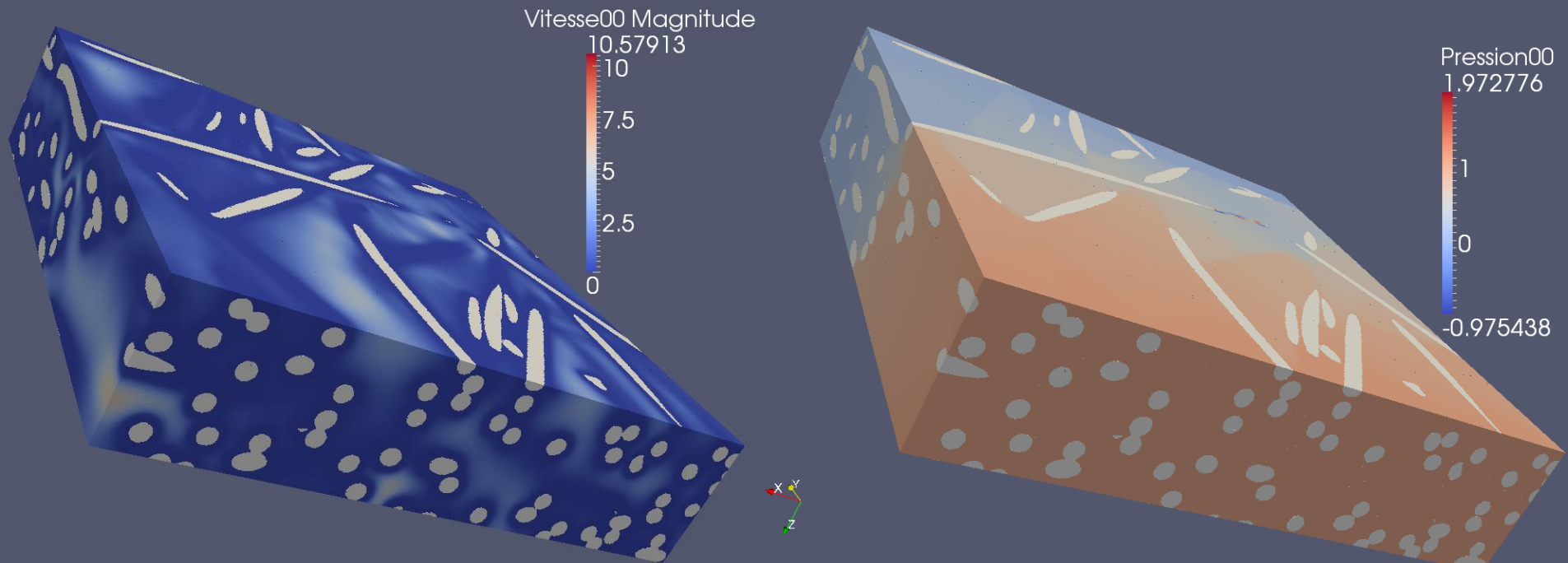


Maillage adapté

Isovaleur 0 de la distance calculée sur le maillage

Résultats 3D: perméabilité « intrinsèque »

- Arrangement irrégulier 3D: éléments finis
- Calcul de l'écoulement
- Valeurs de perméabilité $\sim 10^{e-9}$ à 10^{e-10}



Norme de la vitesse

Pression

Remerciements

- A Laurent Orgeas, Pierre Dumont, Sabine Rolland du Roscoat & Pierre Latil (3SR – INP Grenoble)
- A Etienne Decenciere et Dominique Jeulin (CMM-MINES ParisTech)
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- A l'Institut MINES Telecom pour le soutien au projet phare « De l'image au maillage »