

# Development of a LevelSet approach to model complex biphasic media

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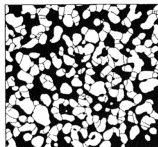
Elmer Workshop, November 2017

## Deformation of firn

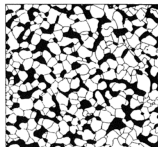
In cold polar region, snow accumulate with time.

-> Old snow get compressed and densify.

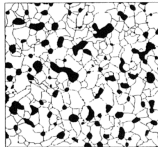
-> Pores shrink and eventually trap gases.



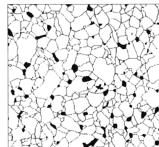
(a) 19.8 m, 0.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup>



(b) 45 m, 0.65 g/cm<sup>3</sup>



(c) 97.8 m, 0.84 g/cm<sup>3</sup>



(d) 120 m, 0.88 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Firn densification from Arnaud et al, 2000

## Goal of the model

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Current firn densification model are bulk with few physics inside.

Development of a new model representing firn densification.

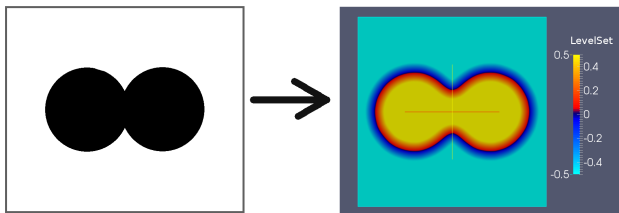
It should:

- Explicitly represent the porous medium (ice + pore)
- Handle topological changes and large deformation



## LevelSet framework

Biphasic medium is represented as a heterogeneous monophasic medium, thanks to the LS function.



Moving interfaces are handled by advecting the LS.



## LevelSet framework

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### Advantages of the LS:

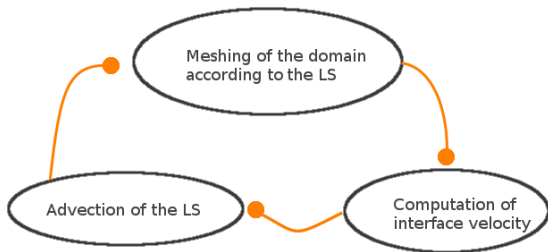
- Topology is naturally handled
- Interfaces do not have to be on element boundaries !

### Drawbacks of the LS:

- Requires extra steps
- Need a pure advection step
- Does not naturally conserve volume
- Need fine meshing around the interfaces



## General approach of the model



All the physics is in the computation of the interfaces speed.  
General framework for biphasic media, beyond snow/firn.



## Available tools in Elmer/Ice

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- Physical solvers are ready to go (Navier-Stokes, etc)
- Dedicated Elmer LevelSet Solvers:  
LevelSetDistance, LevelSetSolver, LevelSetCurvature
- Mesh Adaptation Solver: Small deformation of meshes

## Shortcomings of Elmer

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Two main problems currently with Elmer:

- Mesh Adaptation Solver does not seem naturally suited for LS
- LevelSetDistance is brute force and only in 2D.





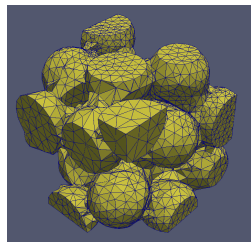
## MMG remesh lib and other tools

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MMG is a free and open-source meshing library with a Fortan API.

With a LS function can generate a mesh:

- Refined around interface
- Conform, i.e. nodes meshing the interface are on the interface.
- Using only the LS as input !



## MMG remesh lib and other tools

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Solver doing the interface between MMG and Elmer is almost done.

- Convert Elmer mesh to the MMG format
- Run the meshing function
- Convert the new MMG mesh to the Elmer format



MMG can do more than LS remeshing (ask Fabien)

## MMG remesh lib and other tools

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MMG developers also propose:

- Advect: An advection tool (method of characteristics)
- MshDist: A redistancing tool (3D)

They easily integrate with MMG, so I'm using them at the moment.

## Typical Simulation

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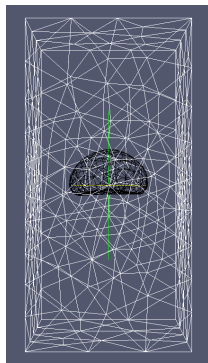
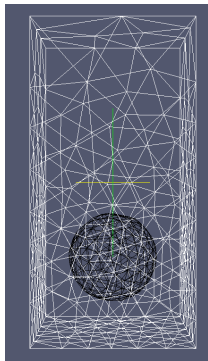
### Simulation loop:

- Compute interface speed with whatever solver you want
- Advection of the LS with Advect
- Remesh based on the new LS with MMG
- Redistance the LS function with MshDist

All embedded in Elmer Solvers.

## Typical Simulation

For instance with the physics of a rising bubble in water !



## Prospectives

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Major problem to solve right now is volume conservation.

Possible leads:

- Very fine mesh around the interface
- Very fine mesh around the interface's arrival
- Conservation with "decompression" step (Olsson et al, 2007)

Once solved Elmer should be suited for large deformations simulations in 3D using LS.





# Thank You !

