

# The State of MFEM





MFEM Community Workshop  
October 22, 2024

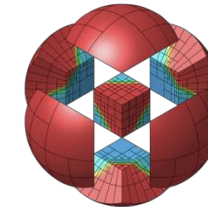
Tzanio Kolev  
LLNL



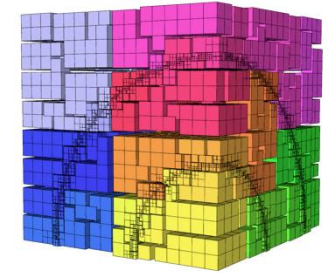
# MFEM Finite Element Library

Cutting-edge algorithms for powerful applications on HPC architectures

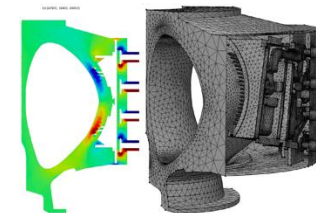
- **Flexible discretizations on unstructured grids**
  - Triangular, quadrilateral, tetrahedral and hexahedral meshes
  - Local conforming and non-conforming AMR, mesh optimization 
  - Bilinear/linear forms for variety of methods: Galerkin, DG, DPG, HDG, ... 
- **High-order and scalable**
  - Arbitrary-order  $H^1$ ,  $H(\text{curl})$ ,  $H(\text{div})$ - and  $L^2$  elements
  - Arbitrary order curvilinear meshes
  - MPI scalable to millions of cores and GPU-accelerated 
  - Enables application development from laptops to exascale machines
- **Built-in solvers and visualization**
  - Integrated with: HYPRE, SUNDIALS, PETSc, SLEPc, SUPERLU, ...
  - AMG preconditioners for full de Rham complex, geometric MG
  - Support for GPU solvers from: HYPRE, PETSc, AmgX
  - Accurate and flexible visualization with VisIt, ParaView and GLVis 
- **Open source**
  - Available on GitHub under BSD license, many example codes and miniapps
  - Part of FASTMath, ECP/CEED, xSDK, OpenHPC, E4S, ...



High-order  
curved elements



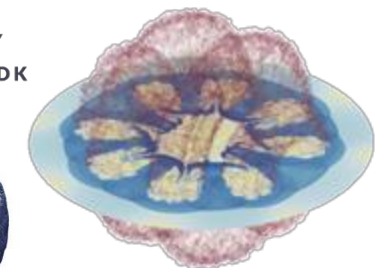
Parallel non-conforming AMR



Core-edge  
tokamak



Heart  
modeling



Compressible flow  
ALE simulations



# A Brief History

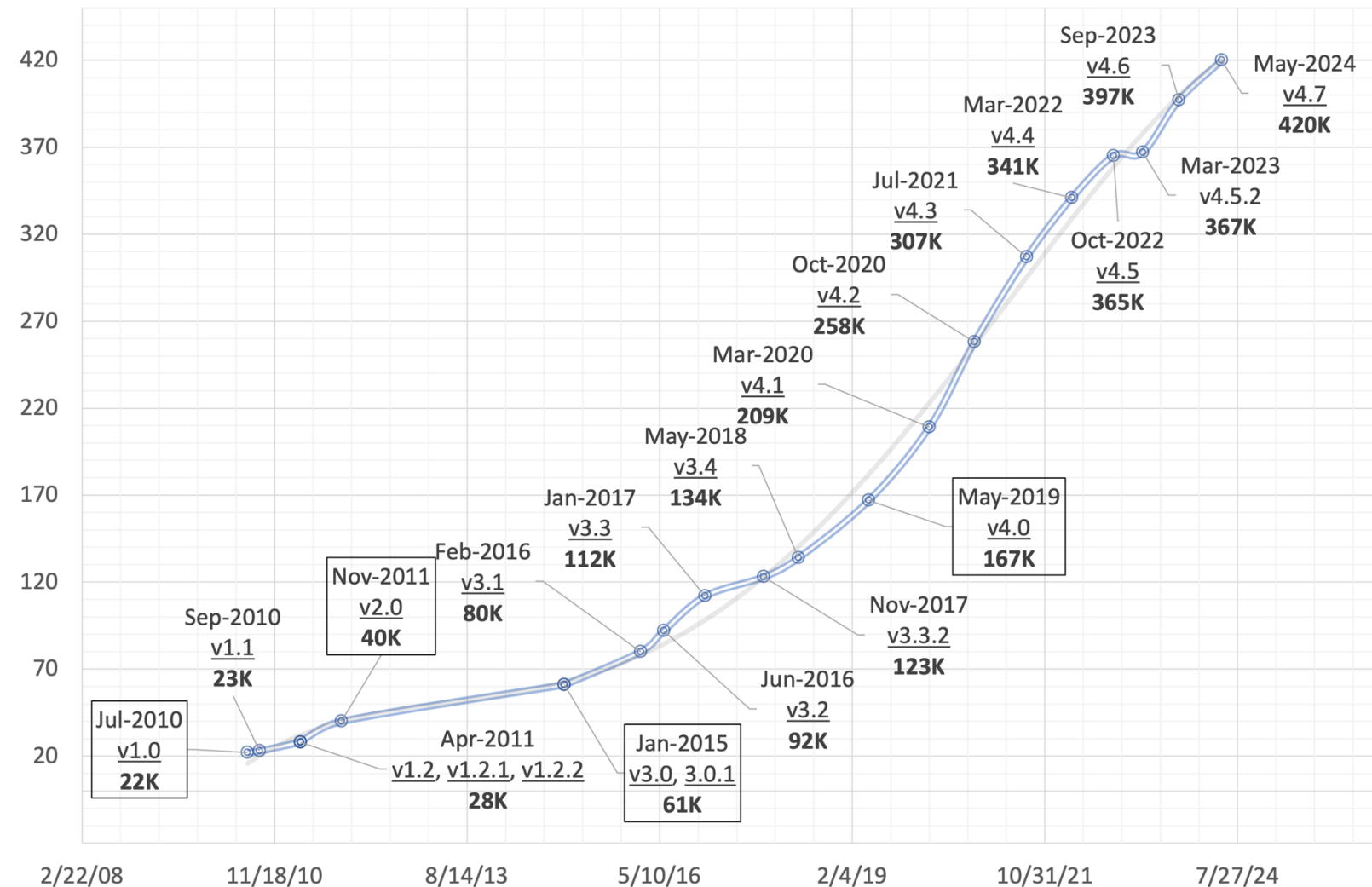
We've been doing this for a long time

- **2000 – “VIGRE seminar: Numerical Analysis” Texas A&M University**
  - Research code: AggieFEM/aFEM
  - Some of the original contributors: @v-dobrev, @tzanio, @stomov
  - Used in summer internships at LLNL
- **2010 – BLAST project at LLNL**
  - Motivated high-order, non-conforming AMR and parallel scalability developments
  - MFEM repository created in May 2010
  - Some of the original contributors: @v-dobrev, @tzanio, @riebe1, @trumanellis
  - Project website [mfem.org](http://mfem.org) goes live in August 2015
- **2017 – Development moved to GitHub**
  - First GitHub commits in February 2017
  - Team expands to include many new developers at LLNL and externally
- **2017 – CEED project in the ECP**
  - Motivated exascale computing developments: GPUs, partial assembly, matrix-free
- **2024 – El Capitan, AD, Applications**



# The Source Code is Growing

## SLOC in MFEM releases over the last 14 years



<a href="#">mfem-4.7.tgz</a>	v4.7	May 2024	3.8M	420K	
<a href="#">mfem-4.6.tgz</a>	v4.6	Sep 2023	3.6M	397K	
<a href="#">mfem-4.5.2.tgz</a>	v4.5.2	Mar 2023	3.3M	367K	
<a href="#">mfem-4.5.tgz</a>	v4.5	Oct 2022	3.3M	365K	
<a href="#">mfem-4.4.tgz</a>	v4.4	Mar 2022	3.0M	341K	
<a href="#">mfem-4.3.tgz</a>	v4.3	Jul 2021	2.8M	307K	
<a href="#">mfem-4.2.tgz</a>	v4.2	Oct 2020	2.4M	258K	
<a href="#">mfem-4.1.tgz</a>	v4.1	Mar 2020	7.9M	209K	
<a href="#">mfem-4.0.tgz</a>	v4.0	May 2019	5.2M	167K	GPU support
<a href="#">mfem-3.4.tgz</a>	v3.4	May 2018	4.4M	134K	
<a href="#">mfem-3.3.2.tgz</a>	v3.3.2	Nov 2017	4.2M	123K	mesh optimization
<a href="#">mfem-3.3.tgz</a>	v3.3	Jan 2017	4.0M	112K	
<a href="#">mfem-3.2.tgz</a>	v3.2	Jun 2016	3.3M	92K	dynamic AMR, HPC miniapps
<a href="#">mfem-3.1.tgz</a>	v3.1	Feb 2016	2.9M	80K	fem ↔ linear system interface
<a href="#">mfem-3.0.1.tgz</a>	v3.0.1	Jan 2015	1.1M	61K	non-conforming AMR
<a href="#">mfem-3.0.tgz</a>	v3.0	Jan 2015	1.1M	61K	non-conforming AMR
<a href="#">mfem-2.0.tgz</a>	v2.0	Nov 2011	308K	40K	arbitrary order spaces, NURBS
<a href="#">mfem-v1.2.2.tgz</a>	v1.2.2	Apr 2011	240K	28K	
<a href="#">mfem-v1.2.1.tgz</a>	v1.2.1	Apr 2011	240K	28K	
<a href="#">mfem-v1.2.tgz</a>	v1.2	Apr 2011	240K	28K	MPI parallelism based on hypre
<a href="#">mfem-v1.1.tgz</a>	v1.1	Sep 2010	166K	23K	
<a href="#">mfem-v1.0.tgz</a>	v1.0	Jul 2010	160K	22K	initial release

# The Community is Growing

## GitHub, downloads, and workshop stats

### GitHub

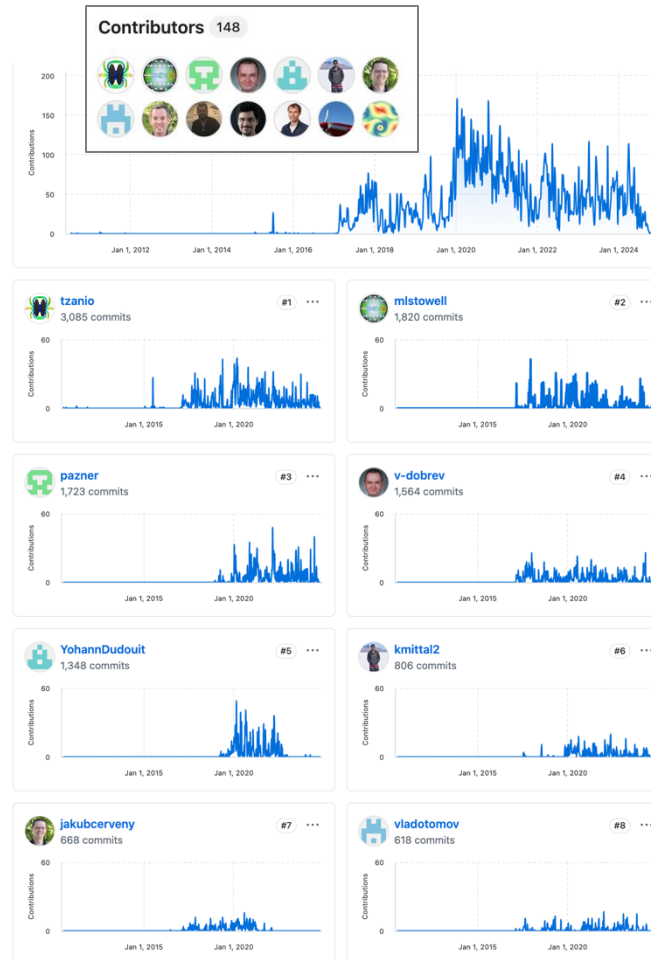
- 149 contributors
- 694 people in the mfem organization – *join to contribute + receive announcements*
- 1691 stars – *thank you!* ★ Starred 1.7k

### Downloads

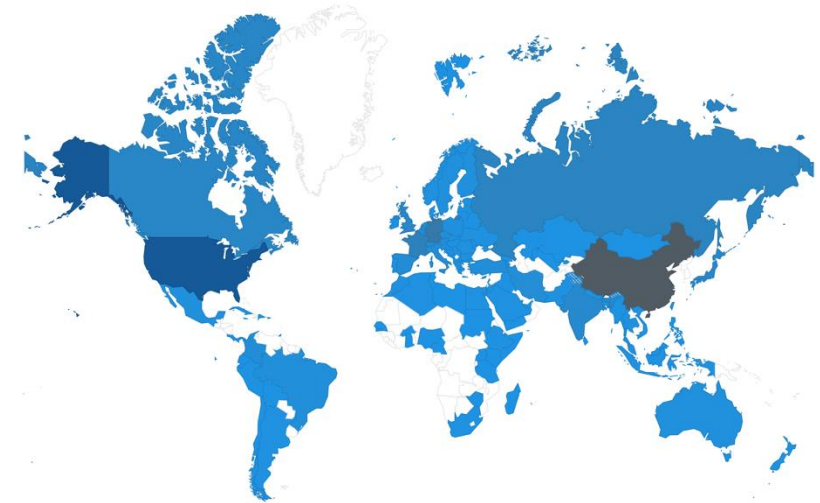
- 150+ unique visitors / day
- 200+ downloads + clones / day
- 100K+ / year
- 120+ countries total

### 2024 Community Workshop

- 200+ researchers
- 100+ organizations
- 25+ countries



Top contributors as of Oct 2024



MFEM has been downloaded from 121 countries

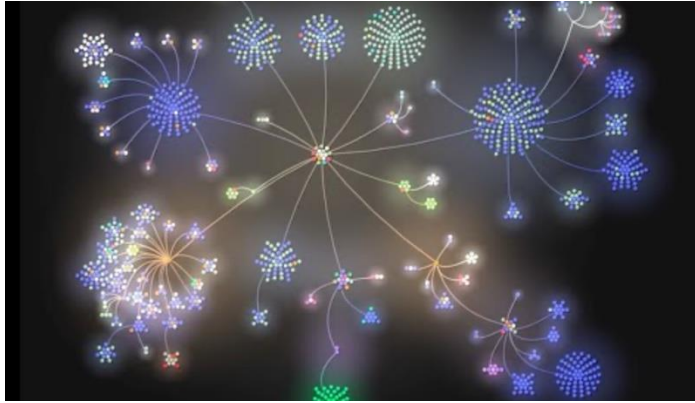
mfem.org			MFEM Community Workshop	October 2023
001	Aaron Fisher	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	fisher47@llnl.gov	
002	Abdellatif Semmouri	FST, Sultan Moulay Slimane University	abd_semmouri@yahoo.fr	
003	Abdelmajid Ezzine	Faculty of Sciences, Mohammed V University in Rabat	abdelmajid.ezzine@univ-mv.ma	
004	Abdesslam Ouaziz	University Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah	abdesslam.ouaziz1994@gmail.com	
005	Achraf El Omari	Hassan II University of Casablanca	achraf.elomari-etud@univh2c.ma	
006	Achraf Zinihi	Faculty of Sciences and Techniques, Moulay Ismail University of Mekne	a.zinihi@univ-mekne.ma	
007	Adel Babbah	abdelmalek essadi university	a.babbah@uae.ac.ma	
008	Aditya Parik	Utah State University	aditya.parik@usu.edu	
009	Adolfo Rodriguez	Kappa Engineering	adantra@gmail.com	
010	Adrian Butscher	Autodesk	adrian.butscher@autodesk.com	
011	Ahdia Achabbak	Faculty of the science	ahdia.achabbak@univ-mekne.ma	
012	Alberto Padovan	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	padovan3@illinois.edu	
013	Alejandro Muñoz	Universidad de Granada	almunu@ugr.es	
014	Alex Lindsay	Idaho National Laboratory	alexander.lindsay@inl.gov	
015	Alexander Blair	UK Atomic Energy Authority	alexander.blair@ukaea.uk	
016	Alexander Grayver	ETH Zurich	agrayver@ethz.ch	

Community workshops have 200+ registrations

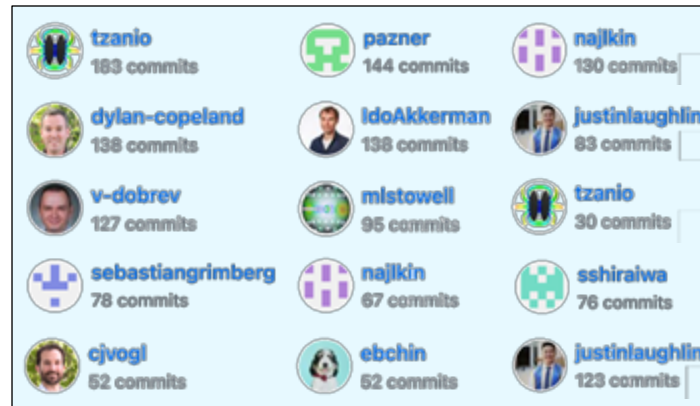
# Latest Releases Were Team Efforts

## Version 4.7 stats

- Released **May, 2024**
- 7** months in development
- 42** contributors
- 166** PRs merged
- 155** issues closed
- 25K** new lines of code
- 1694** commits
- Many new features:**
  - meshing, NURBS improvements
  - cutFEM, hyperbolic conservation laws
  - single precision support
  - GPU-accelerated DG diffusion
  - runtime device selection with *hypr*



The making of mfem-4.7 video on YouTube



Top contributors to latest releases

## New GLVis releases!

- 4.3** in August, **4.3.2** in September (more than 2 years since glvis-4.2)
- Bugfixes, new features:**
  - visualization of quadrature data
  - support for integral elements
  - 1D elements embedded in 2D/3D
  - improved auto refinement
  - new font and number formatting options
- Updated **pyglvis**, [glvis.org/live](https://glvis.org/live)

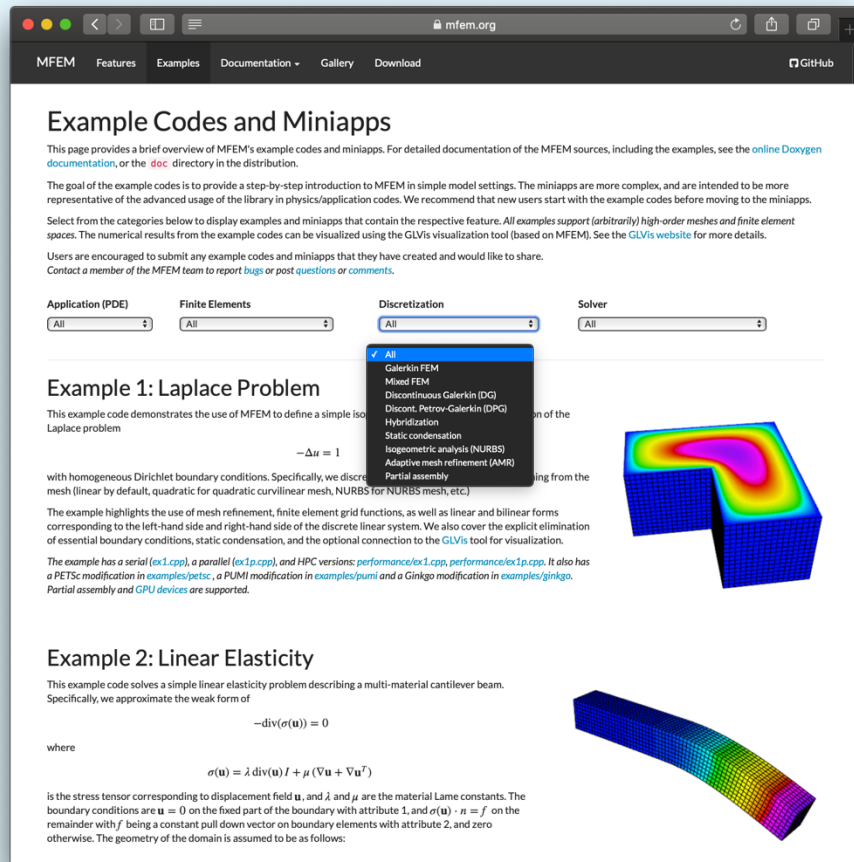
## New PyMFEM releases!

- 4.7** in August, **4.6** in January
  - improved testing, Python examples



# Examples

The first stop for new users



**Example Codes and Miniapps**

This page provides a brief overview of MFEM's example codes and miniapps. For detailed documentation of the MFEM sources, including the examples, see the [online Doxygen documentation](#), or the `doc` directory in the distribution.

The goal of the example codes is to provide a step-by-step introduction to MFEM in simple model settings. The miniapps are more complex, and are intended to be more representative of the advanced usage of the library in physics/application codes. We recommend that new users start with the example codes before moving to the miniapps.

Select from the categories below to display examples and miniapps that contain the respective feature. All examples support (arbitrarily) high-order meshes and finite element spaces. The numerical results from the example codes can be visualized using the GLVis visualization tool (based on MFEM). See the [GLVis website](#) for more details.

Users are encouraged to submit any example codes and miniapps that they have created and would like to share. Contact a member of the MFEM team to report [bugs](#) or post [questions](#) or [comments](#).

Application (PDE)  Finite Elements  Discretization  Solver

**Example 1: Laplace Problem**

This example code demonstrates the use of MFEM to define a simple isotropic Laplace problem

$$-\Delta u = 1$$

with homogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions. Specifically, we discretize the mesh (linear by default, quadratic for quadratic curvilinear mesh, NURBS for NURBS mesh, etc.) using the mesh refinement, finite element grid functions, as well as linear and bilinear forms corresponding to the left-hand side and right-hand side of the discrete linear system. We also cover the explicit elimination of essential boundary conditions, static condensation, and the optional connection to the GLVis tool for visualization.

The example has a serial ([ex1.cpp](#)), a parallel ([ex1p.cpp](#)), and HPC versions: [performance/ex1.cpp](#), [performance/ex1p.cpp](#). It also has a PETSc modification in [examples/petsc](#), a PUMI modification in [examples/pumi](#) and a Ginkgo modification in [examples/ginkgo](#). Partial assembly and GPU devices are supported.

**Example 2: Linear Elasticity**

This example code solves a simple linear elasticity problem describing a multi-material cantilever beam. Specifically, we approximate the weak form of

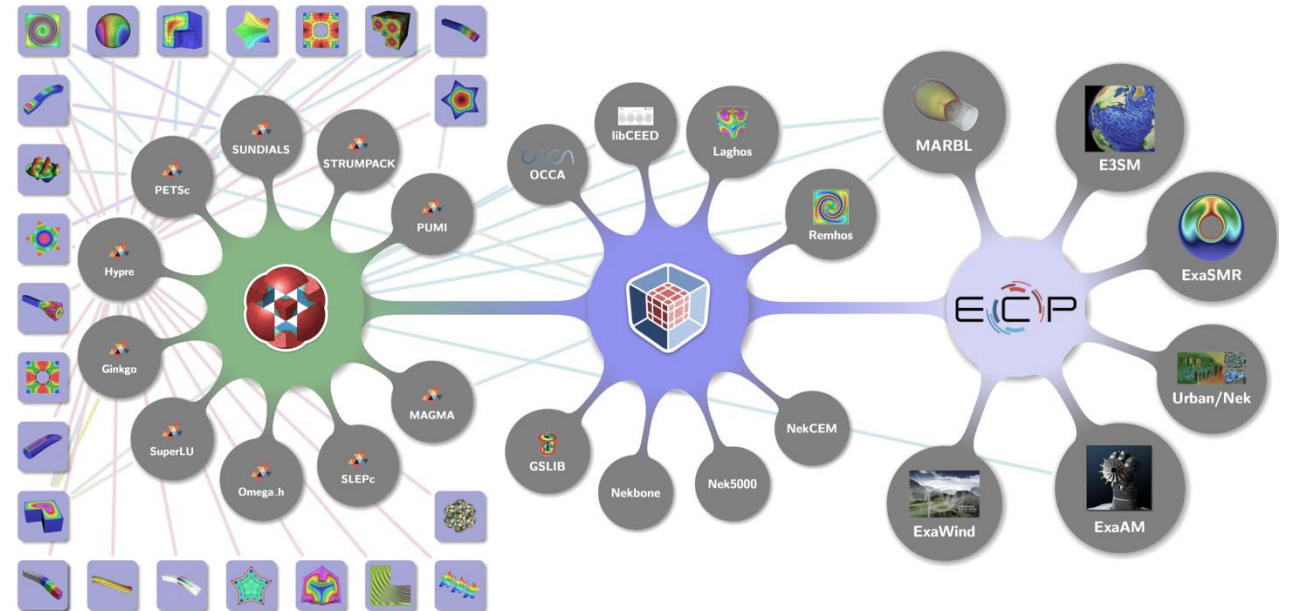
$$-\operatorname{div}(\sigma(\mathbf{u})) = 0$$

where

$$\sigma(\mathbf{u}) = \lambda \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{u}) \mathbf{I} + \mu (\nabla \mathbf{u} + \nabla \mathbf{u}^T)$$

is the stress tensor corresponding to displacement field  $\mathbf{u}$ , and  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  are the material Lamé constants. The boundary conditions are  $\mathbf{u} = 0$  on the fixed part of the boundary with attribute 1, and  $\sigma(\mathbf{u}) \cdot \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{f}$  on the remainder with  $\mathbf{f}$  being a constant pull down vector on boundary elements with attribute 2, and zero otherwise. The geometry of the domain is assumed to be as follows:

[mfem.org/examples](https://mfem.org/examples)



- 40 example codes, most with both serial + parallel versions
- Tutorials to learn MFEM features
- Starting point for new applications
- Show integration with many external packages, miniapps

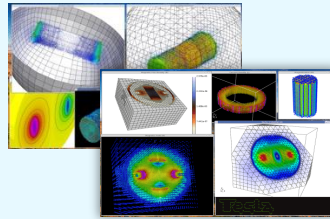
# Miniapps

More advanced, ready-to-use physics solvers

## Volta, Tesla, Maxwell and Joule Miniapps

*Static and transient electromagnetics*

- **Volta**  $-\nabla \cdot \epsilon \nabla \varphi = \rho - \nabla \cdot \vec{P}$
- **Tesla**  $\nabla \times \mu^{-1} \nabla \times \vec{A} = \vec{J} + \nabla \times \mu^{-1} \mu_0 \vec{M}$

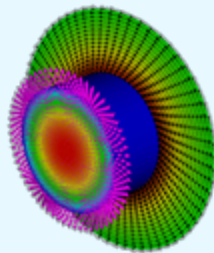


- **Maxwell** · *transient full-wave EM*

$$\frac{\partial(\epsilon \vec{E})}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mu^{-1} \vec{B}) - \sigma \vec{E} - \vec{J}$$
$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \vec{E}$$



- **Joule** · *transient magnetics + Joule heating*
- Arbitrary order elements + meshes
- Adaptive mesh refinement



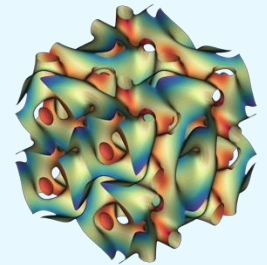
[mfem.org/electromagnetics](http://mfem.org/electromagnetics)

## Navier Miniapp

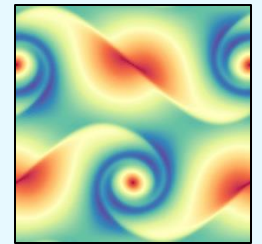
*Transient incompressible Navier-Stokes equations*

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} - \nu \Delta \mathbf{u} + \nabla p = \mathbf{f}$$
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

- Arbitrary order elements
- Arbitrary order curvilinear mesh elements
- Adaptive IMEX (BDF-AB) time-stepping algorithm up to 3<sup>rd</sup> order
- State-of-the-art HPC performance
- GPU acceleration
- Convenient user interface



3D Taylor-Green vortex, 7<sup>th</sup> order



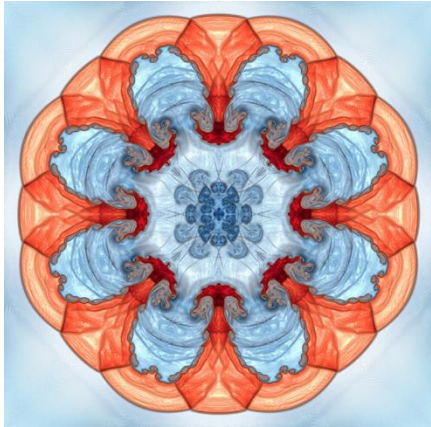
Double shear layer, 5<sup>th</sup> order, Re = 100000

[mfem.org/fluids](http://mfem.org/fluids)

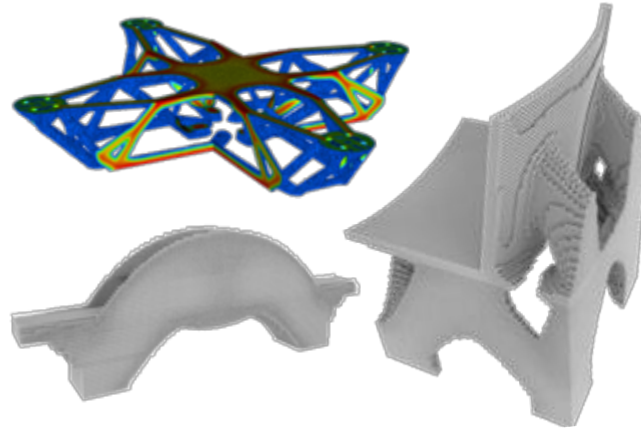


# Applications

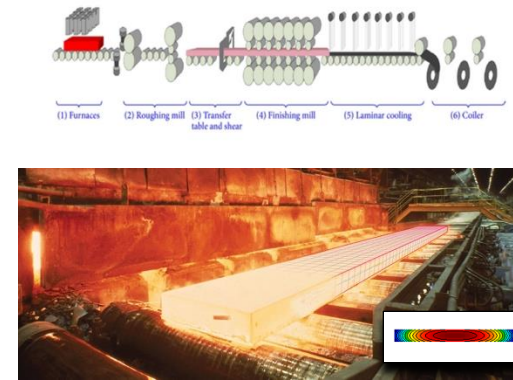
Some of the large-scale simulation codes powered by MFEM



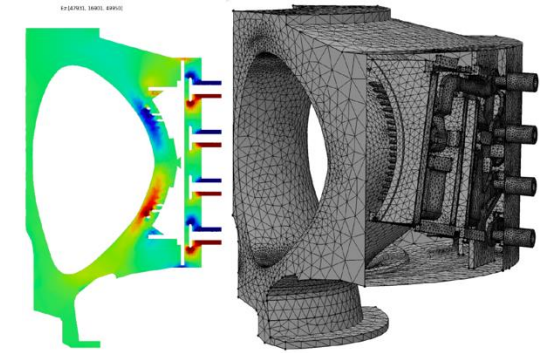
Inertial confinement fusion (BLAST, LLNL)



Topology optimization for additive manufacturing (LiDO, LLNL)



Hot strip mill slab modeling (U.S. Steel)



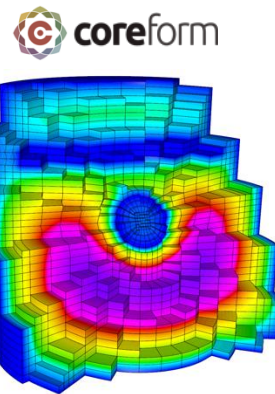
Core-edge tokamak EM wave propagation (SciDAC, RPI)



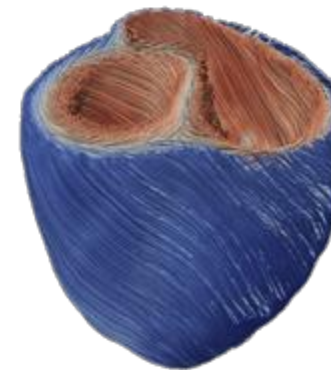
Electric aircraft design (RPI)



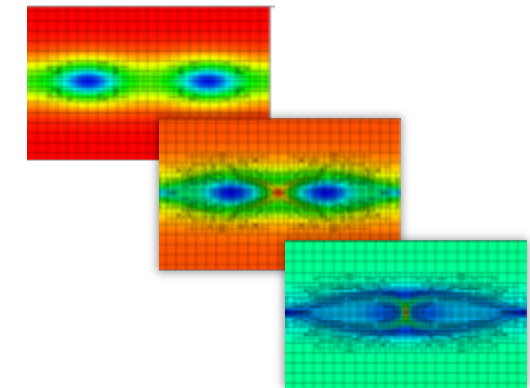
MRI modeling (Harvard Medical)



NURBS meshing and IGA (Coreform LLC, SBIR)



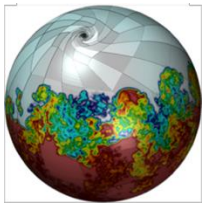
Heart modeling (Cardioid, LLNL/IBM)



Adaptive MHD island coalescence (SciDAC, LANL)

# BLAST: High-Order ALE Multiphysics at LLNL

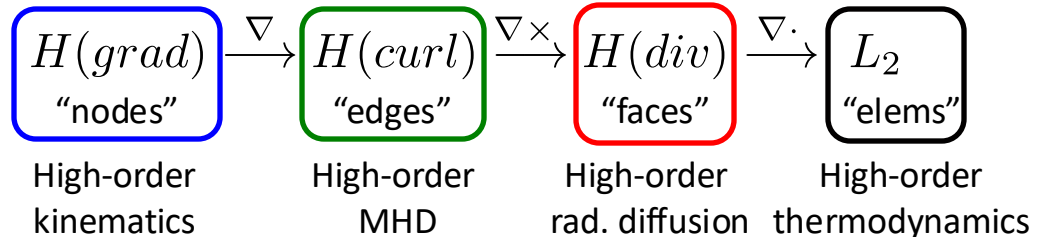
New algorithms enable us to solve more complex problems each year



- Large-scale multi-physics in **BLAST code @ LLNL**

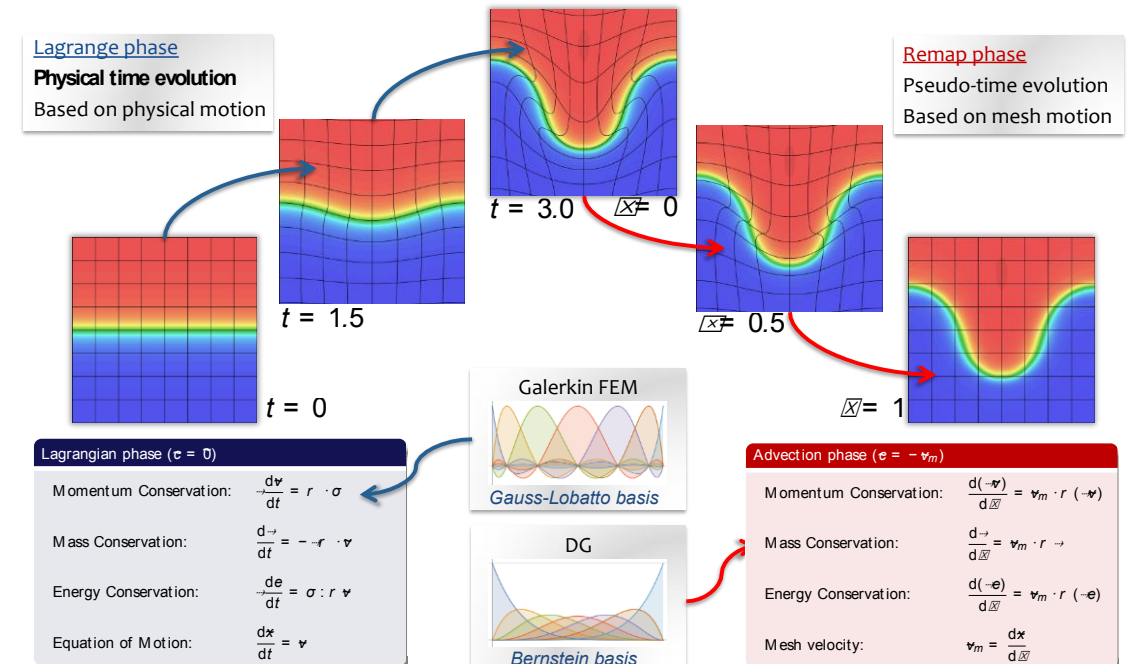
- Compressible hydro + rad. diffusion + EM diffusion
- Split ALE discretization
- Explicit hydrodynamics + implicit diffusion

- de Rham complex connect different physics



- High-order finite elements on high-order meshes

- Critical for robustness, symmetry, conservation
- Better match for new hardware
- Need new (interesting!) R&D for full benefits:
  - meshing, discretizations, linear solvers, AMR, ...



R. Anderson, V. Dobrev, Tz. Kolev, R. Rieben and V. Tomov, [High-Order Multi-Material ALE Hydrodynamics](#), SISC., 40(1):B32-B58, **2018**

V. Dobrev, Tz. Kolev, R. Rieben and V. Tomov, [Multi-material closure model for high-order finite element Lagrangian hydrodynamics](#), IJNMF, 82(10), pp. 689–706, **2016**

R. Anderson, V. Dobrev, Tz. Kolev and R. Rieben, [Monotonicity in High-Order Curvilinear Finite Element ALE Remap](#), IJNMF, (77), pp. 249-273, **2015**

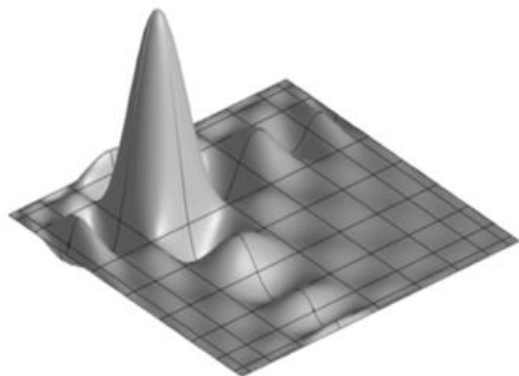
V. Dobrev, Tz. Kolev and R. Rieben, [High-Order Curvilinear Finite Element Methods for Lagrangian Hydrodynamics](#), SISC, (34), pp.B606–B641, **2012**



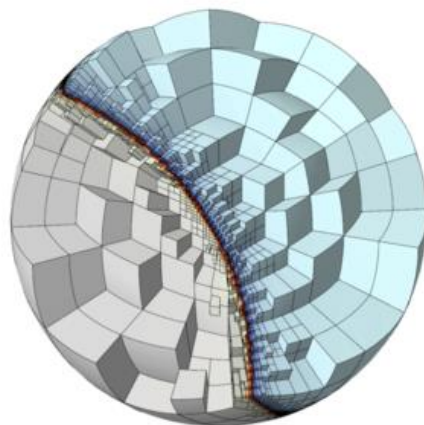


## Co-Design motives

- PDE-based simulations on **unstructured grids**
- **high-order** and **spectral** finite elements
  - ✓ any order space on any order mesh
  - ✓ curved meshes,
  - ✓ unstructured AMR
  - ✓ optimized low-order support

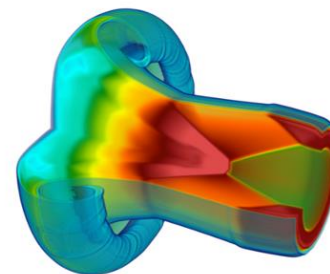


10<sup>th</sup> order basis function

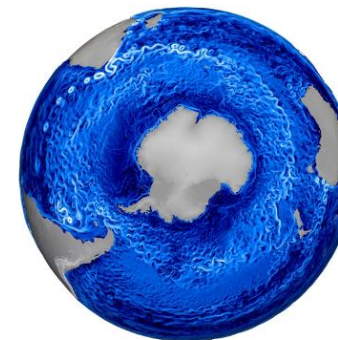


non-conforming AMR, 2<sup>nd</sup> order mesh

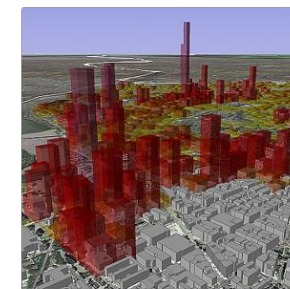
## Target applications



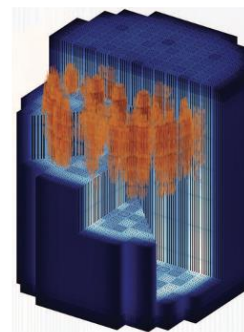
Compressible flow (MARBL)



Climate (E3SM)



Urban systems (Urban)



Modular Nuclear  
Reactors  
(ExaSMR)



Wind Energy (ExaWind)

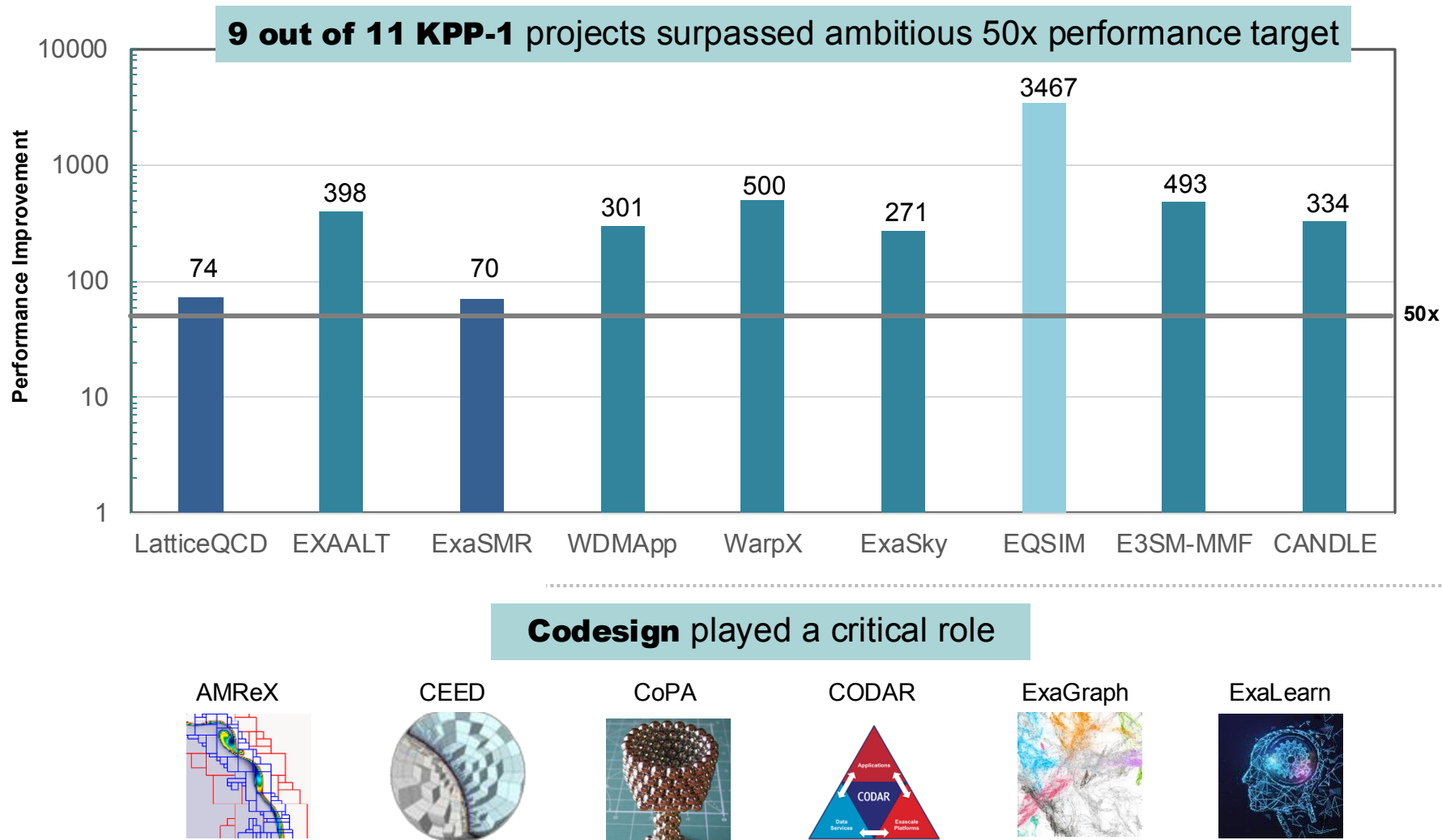


Additive  
Manufacturing  
(ExaAM)

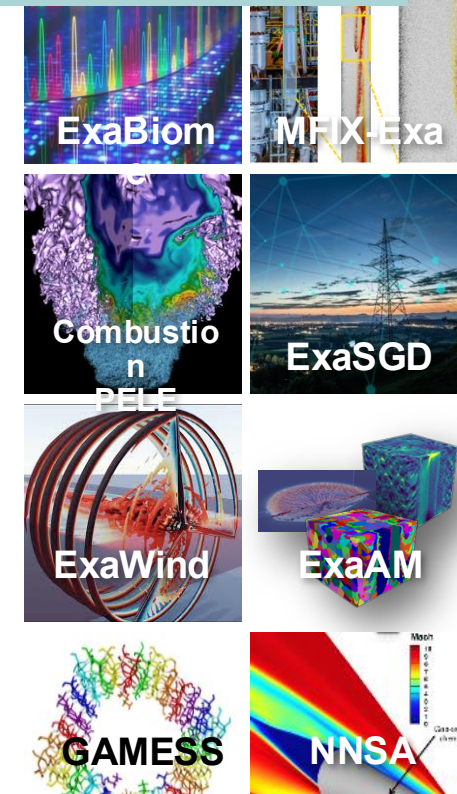


# 2024: ECP Application Results Exceeded Expectations

Additional 1.5 –70x improvements due to improved algorithms



**7 out of 10 SC KPP-2** projects demonstrated exascale capability

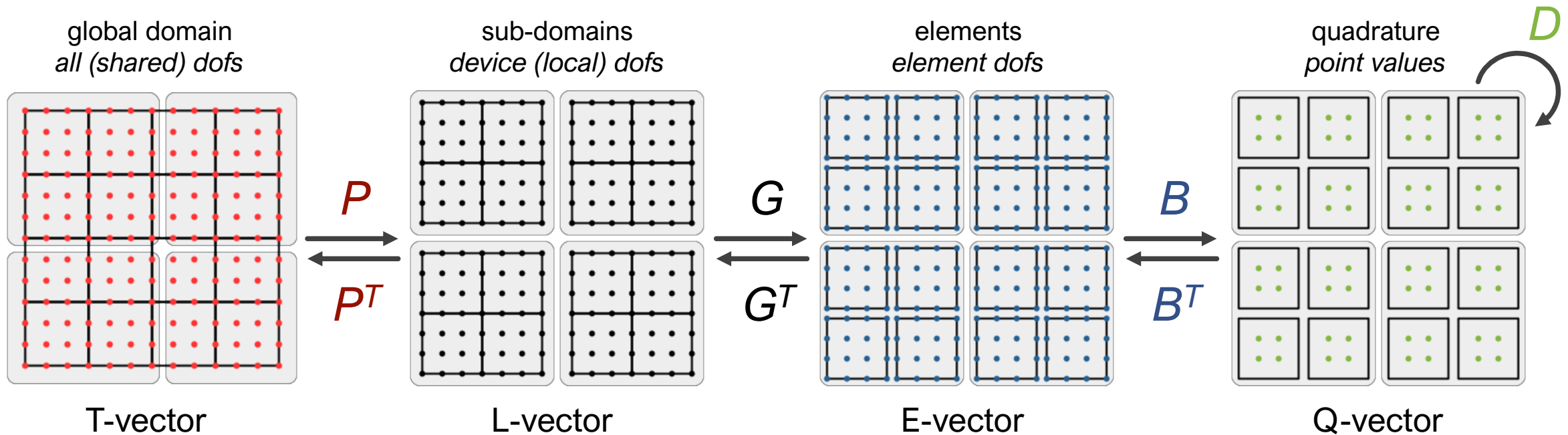


**3 out of 4 NNSA KPP-2** projects demonstrated exascale capability

# FEM Operator Decomposition + Partial Assembly for HPC

Decompose **A** into **parallel**, mesh, **basis**, and **geometry/physics** parts

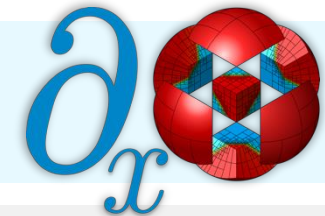
$$A = P^T G^T B^T D B G P$$



- Partial assembly = store only **D**, evaluate **B**
- Optimal memory, near-optimal FLOPs compared to **A**

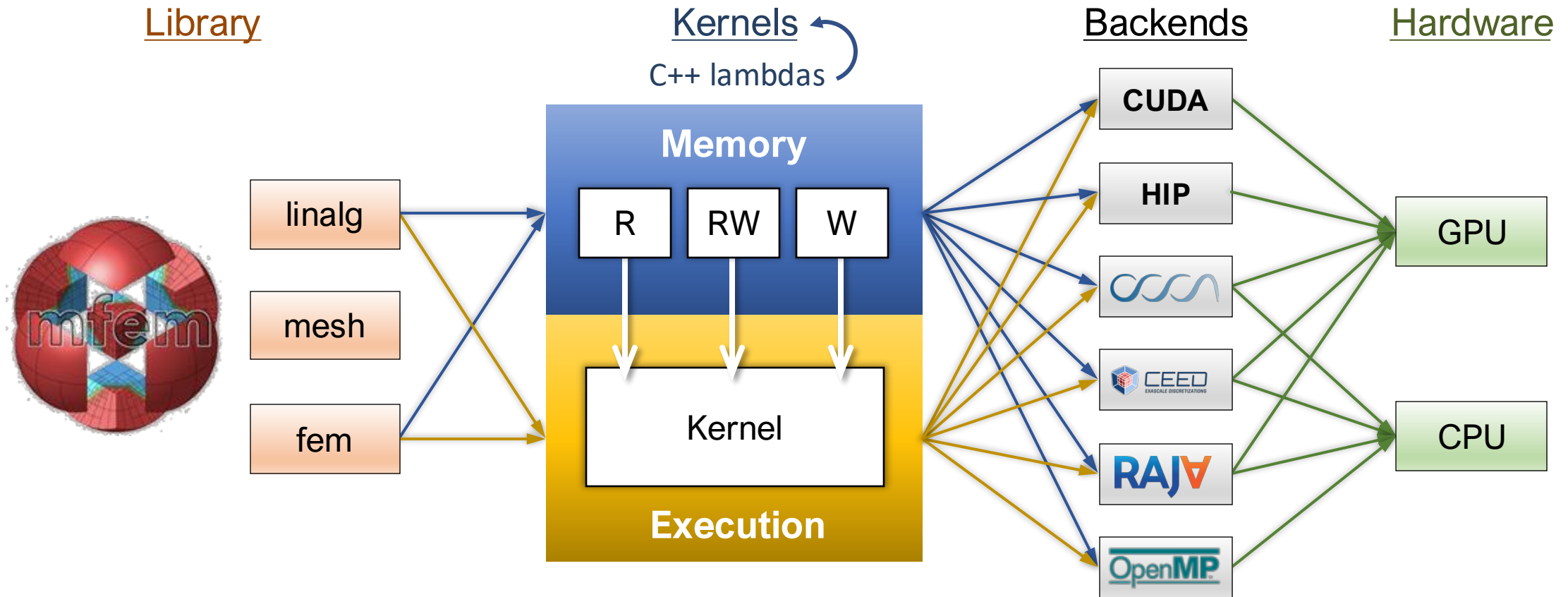


- Enables AMR, HO, GPUs
- AD-friendly



# GPU Support

MFEM has provided GPU acceleration for over 5 years (since mfem-4.0)

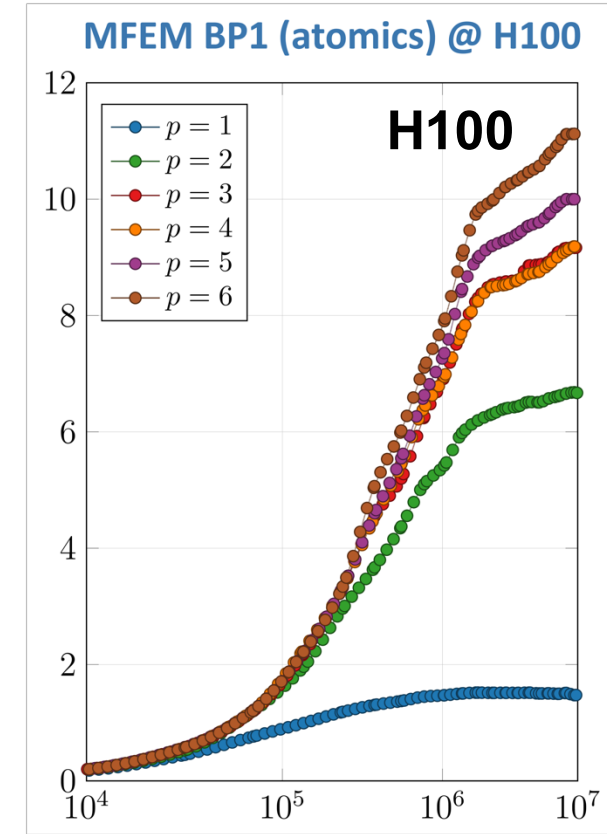
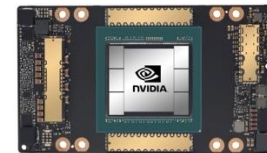
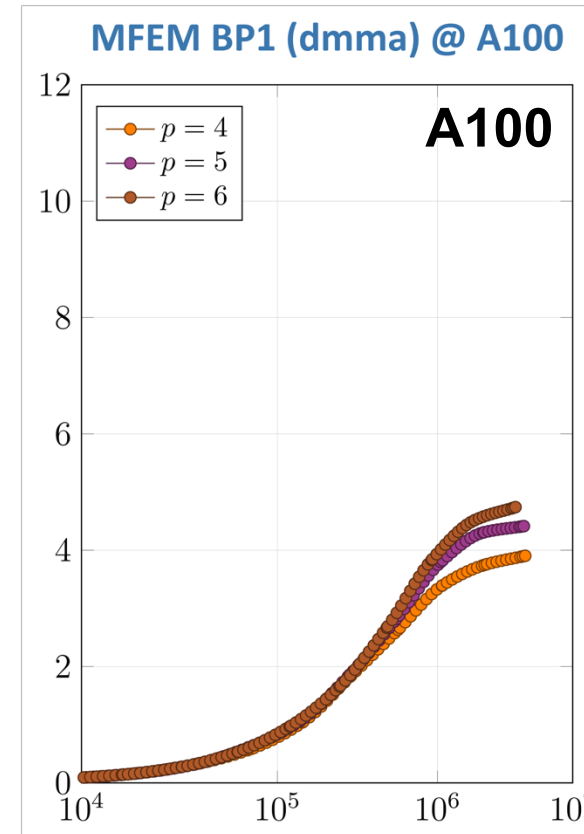
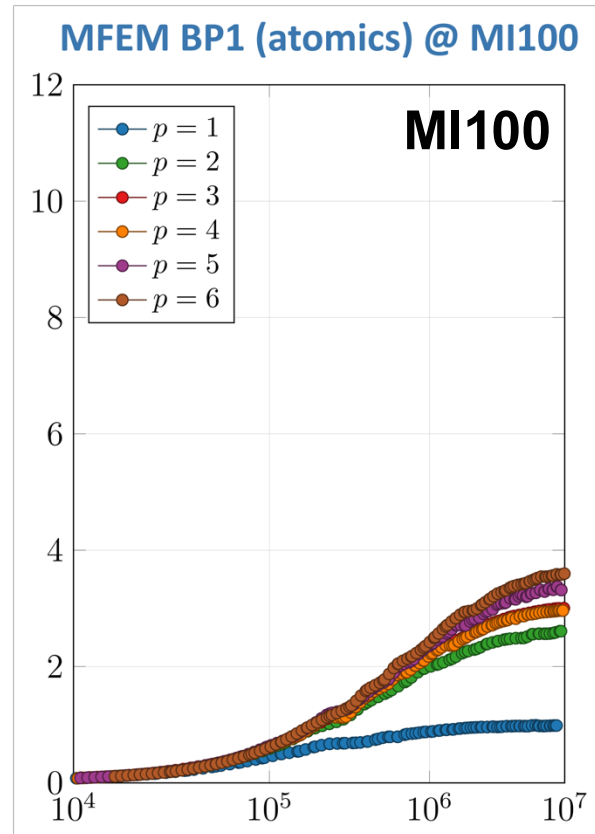
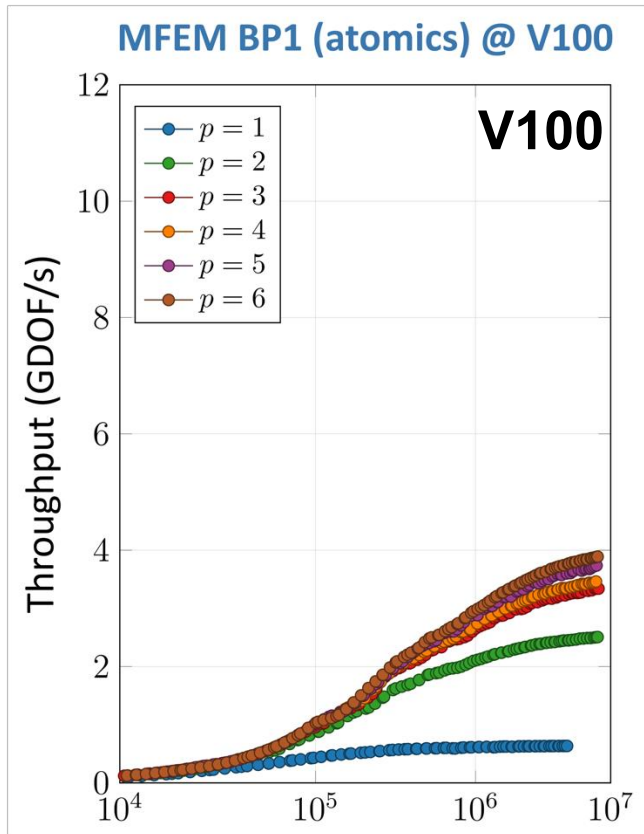


- memory manager
- runtime-selectable backends
- WIP: SYCL support



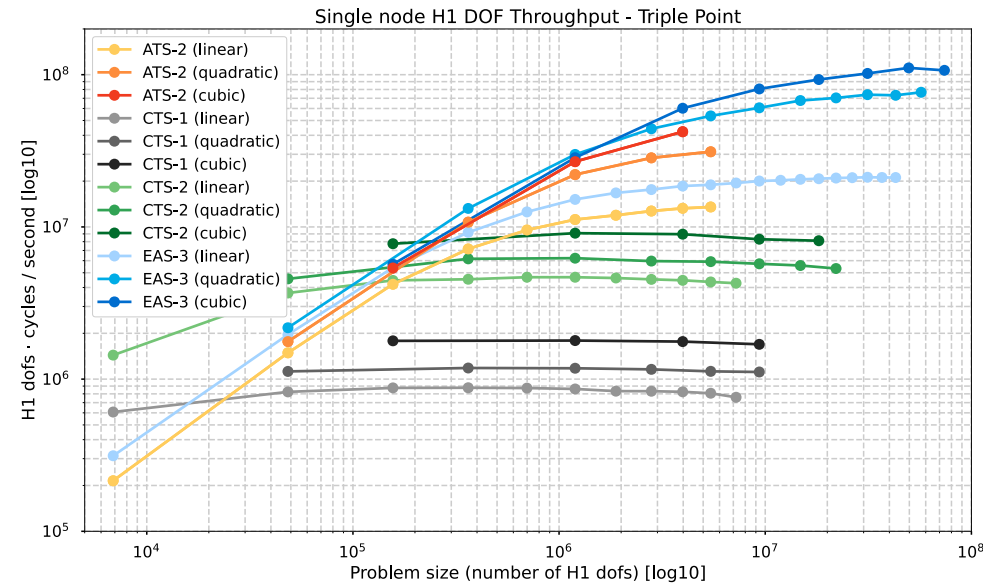
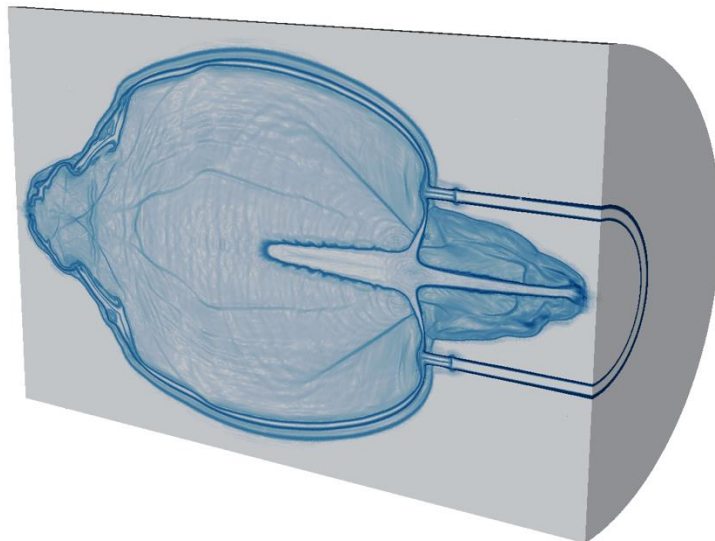
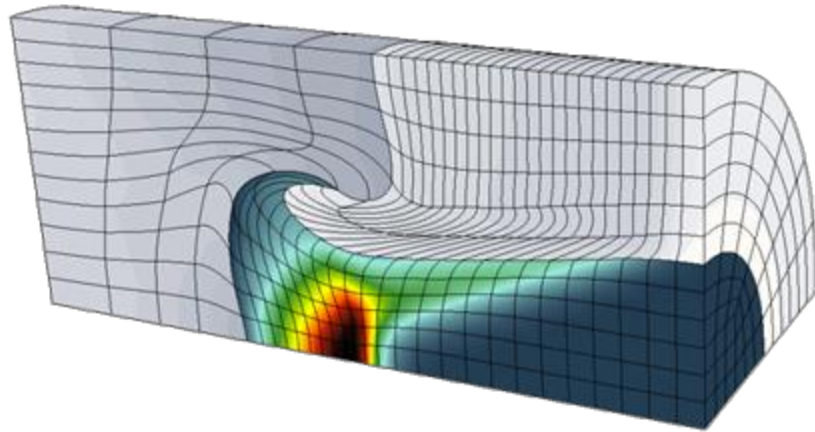
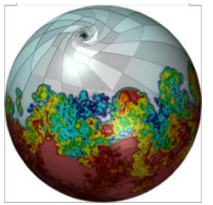
# Performance-Portable GPU Finite Element Kernels

MFEM results on the CEED bake-off problems



# Partially Assembled Methods Perform Better on GPUs

High-order elements yield higher throughput in BLAST



3D throughput / 1 node  
CPU-based systems vs  
NVIDIA V100 (ATS-2)



AMD MI250X (EAS-3)



PA CPU/GPU

500 cycles, ALE period = 50

Phase	FA CPU	PA CPU	PA GPU	Speedup
Time Loop	3854.16	2866.54	221.03	12.9
Lagrange	1773.68	1098.42	69.73	15.7
Remesh	557.98	366.24	42.67	8.5
Remap	1513.99	1393.34	100.95	13.8

3D ALE: 36-core CPU vs 4 GPUs (3 nodes)

# Adaptive Mesh Refinement on Unstructured Grids

Same AMR algorithms applied to a variety of high-order physics

$$A = P^T G^T B^T D H G P$$

- **AMR on library level**

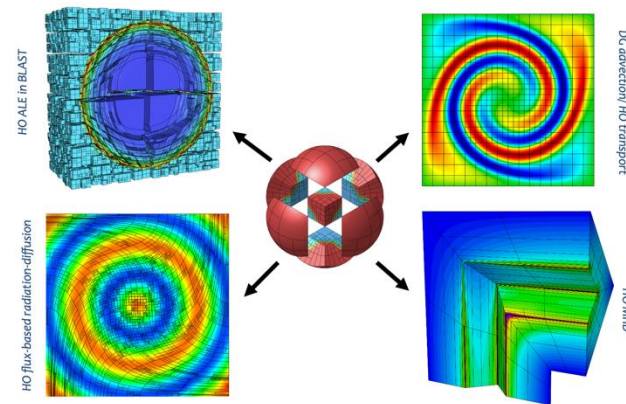
- Conforming local refinement on simplex meshes
- Non-conforming refinement for *all element types*

- **General approach**

- Any high-order finite element space,  $H^1$ ,  $H(\text{curl})$ ,  $H(\text{div})$ , on any high-order curved mesh
- 2D and 3D; hexes, prisms, tets
- Arbitrary order hanging nodes
- Anisotropic refinement (serial)
- Derefinement
- Serial and parallel, including parallel load balancing
- Independent of the physics
- Easy to incorporate in applications

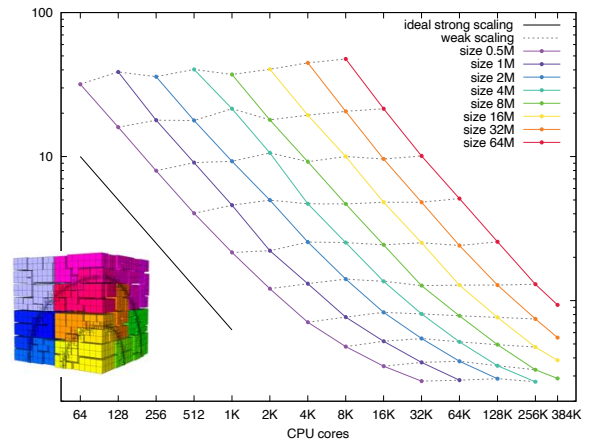
- **Coming soon**

- hp-FEM · general anisotropic · SubMesh + AMR

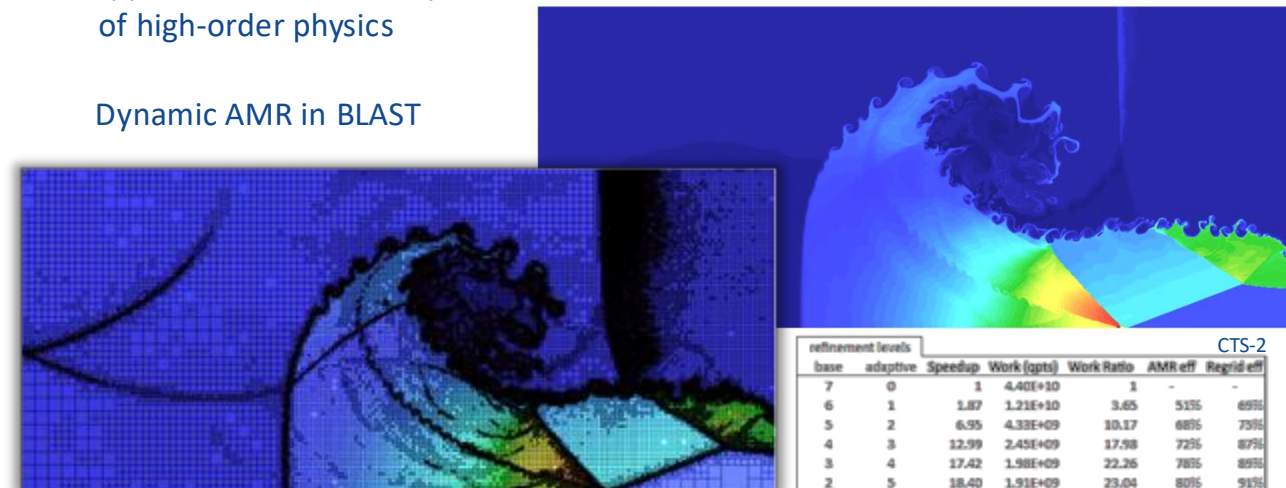


Same AMR algorithms can be applied to a wide variety of high-order physics

Dynamic AMR in BLAST



Scalability to 400K MPI tasks

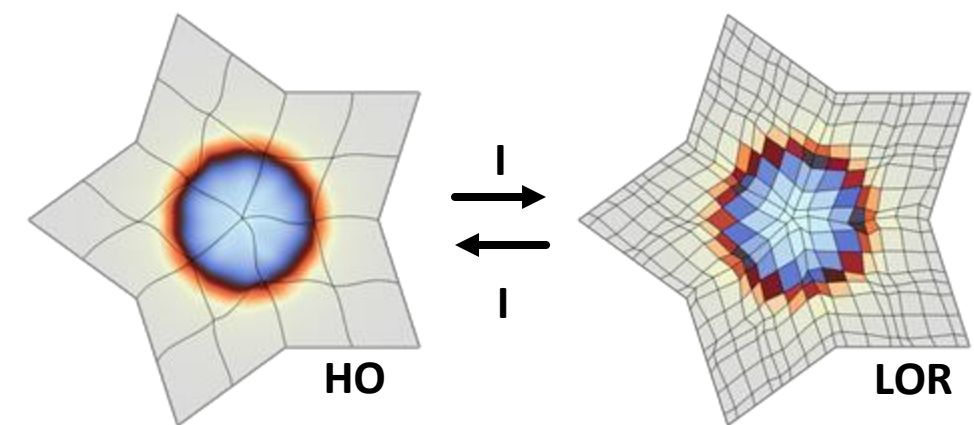


refinement levels							
base	adaptive	Speedup	Work (gpts)	Work Ratio	AMR eff	Regrid eff	
7	0	1	4.40E+10	1	-	-	
6	1	1.87	1.21E+10	3.65	515%	695%	
5	2	6.95	4.33E+09	10.17	685%	735%	
4	3	12.99	2.45E+09	17.98	725%	875%	
3	4	17.42	1.98E+09	22.26	785%	895%	
2	5	18.40	1.91E+09	23.04	805%	915%	



# Low-Order-Refined (LOR) Solvers

Spectrally equivalent low-order operator on a refined grid



- Pick LOR space and HO basis so  $\mathbf{P}=\mathbf{R}=\mathbf{I}$  (Gerritsma, Dohrmann)
- $\mathbf{A}_{\text{LOR}}$  is sparse and spectrally equivalent to  $\mathbf{A}_{\text{HO}}$

**Theorem 2.** Let  $M_\star$  and  $K_\star$  denote the mass and stiffness matrices, respectively, where  $\star$  represents one of the above-defined finite element spaces with basis as in Section 4.3. Then we have the following spectral equivalences, independent of mesh size  $h$  and polynomial degree  $p$ .

$$M_{V_h} \sim M_{V_p}, \quad K_{V_h} \sim K_{V_p},$$

$$M_{W_h} \sim M_{W_p}, \quad K_{W_h} \sim K_{W_p},$$

$$M_{X_h} \sim M_{X_p}, \quad K_{X_h} \sim K_{X_p},$$

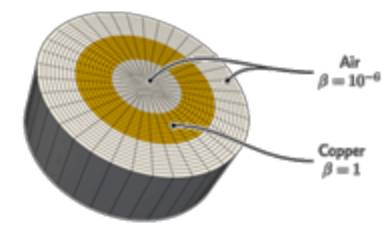
$$M_{Y_h} \sim M_{Y_{p-1}},$$

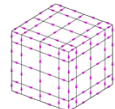
$$M_{Z_h} \sim M_{Z_p}, \quad K_{Z_h} \sim K_{Z_p}.$$

- $(\mathbf{A}_{\text{HO}})^{-1} \approx (\mathbf{A}_{\text{LOR}})^{-1} \approx \mathbf{B}_{\text{LOR}}$  - can use AMG, AMS, ADS



$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{I} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{G} \mathbf{P}$$

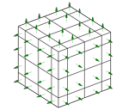




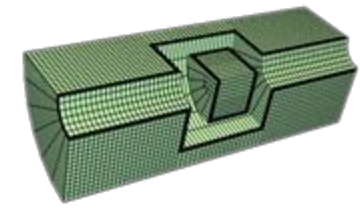
$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{u} + \beta \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f}$$

LOR-AMS						
$p$	Its.	Assembly (s)	AMG Setup (s)	Solve (s)	# DOFs	# NNZ
2	41	0.082	0.277	0.768	516,820	$1.65 \times 10^7$
3	63	0.251	0.512	2.754	1,731,408	$5.64 \times 10^7$
4	75	0.679	1.133	7.304	4,088,888	$1.34 \times 10^8$
5	62	1.574	2.185	11.783	7,968,340	$2.61 \times 10^8$
6	89	3.336	4.024	30.702	13,748,844	$4.51 \times 10^8$

Matrix-Based AMS						
$p$	Its.	Assembly (s)	AMG Setup (s)	Solve (s)	# DOFs	# NNZ
2	39	0.140	0.385	1.423	516,820	$5.24 \times 10^7$
3	44	1.368	1.572	9.723	1,731,408	$4.01 \times 10^8$
4	49	9.668	5.824	45.277	4,088,888	$1.80 \times 10^9$
5	53	61.726	15.695	148.757	7,968,340	$5.92 \times 10^9$
6	56	502.607	40.128	424.100	13,748,844	$1.59 \times 10^{10}$



$$\nabla (\alpha \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) - \beta \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f}$$



$p$	LOR-ADS		Matrix-Based ADS		Speedup
	Runtime (s)	Memory (GB)	Runtime (s)	Memory (GB)	
2	2.11	0.04	2.98	0.20	$1.41 \times$
3	6.64	0.15	22.58	1.84	$3.40 \times$
4	17.40	0.35	114.35	9.13	$6.57 \times$
5	43.70	0.68	422.74	32.21	$9.67 \times$
6	92.76	1.18	1324.94	91.09	$14.28 \times$

# GPU Performance of LOR Solvers

Efficient matrix-free solvers for PA operators

$$A = P^T G^T B^T \mathbf{BGP}$$

- Using LOR + *hypr*'s AMG, AMS and ADS solvers in MFEM on the GPU is **one line of code**

—MFEM is the FE interface to *hypr* for many apps

```
// For example:  
// if 'a' is H1 diffusion...  
LORSolver<HyprBoomerAMG> lor_amg(a, ess_dofs);  
// if 'a' is ND curl-curl...  
LORSolver<HyprAMS> lor_ams(a, ess_dofs);  
// if 'a' is RT div-div...  
LORSolver<HyprADS> lor_ads(a, ess_dofs);
```

- We have performed **end-to-end GPU acceleration** of the entire solution algorithm

—Assembly, preconditioner setup, solve phase

—Details and performance metrics in *End-to-end GPU acceleration of low-order-refined preconditioning for high-order finite element discretizations, IJHPCA, submitted*

- Flexibility:** solvers perform well

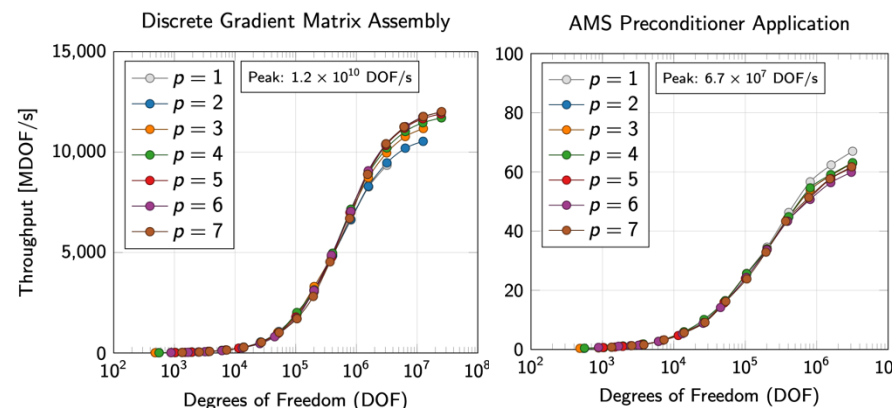
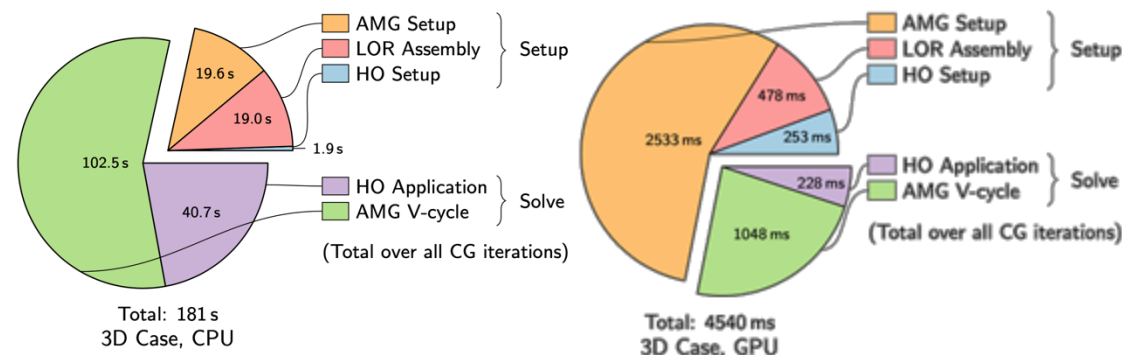
—For  $H^1$ ,  $H(\text{curl})$ ,  $H(\text{div})$

—With high-order elements

—On AMR meshes, etc.

- Excellent **strong** and **weak scalability:**

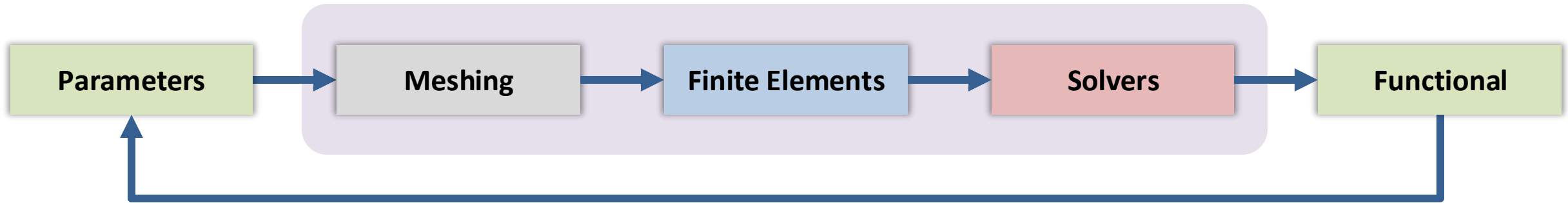
—Benchmarked up to 1024 GPUs, 1.1 billion DOFs



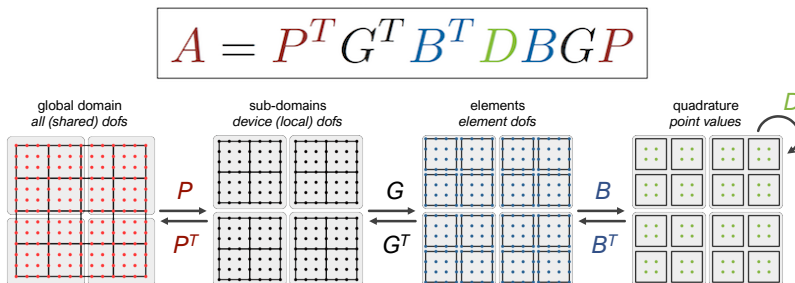
# ∂FEM: Autodiff for Partially Assembled Operators

Jacobians and derivatives of FEM operators in a user-friendly way

$$A = P^T G^T B^T \textcolor{red}{D} B G P$$



- FEM decomposition



- Parameters  $\hat{\rho} = B_{\rho} G_{\rho} P_{\rho} \rho$
- Parametric nonlinear operator

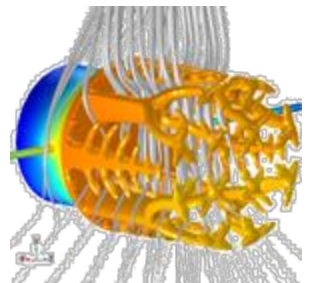
$$A(u; \rho) = P^T G^T B^T D(\hat{u}, \hat{\rho})$$

- Need to differentiate at **Q-points** only!

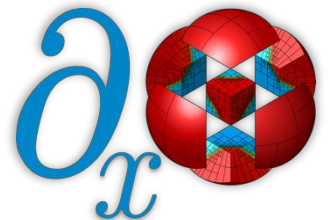
$$\nabla_u A(u; \rho) = P^T G^T B^T \nabla_{\hat{u}} D(\hat{u}, \hat{\rho}) B G P$$

(Jacobian is FEM decomposed linear operator)

- Differentiate the Q-function **D** with Enzyme!
  - AD at LLVM level, *after* compiler optimization
  - Can mix code from different languages
  - Differentiate across function calls (e.g. EOS)
  - AD with minimal code changes
  - Differentiate only what is necessary



Topology-optimized  
LED heat sink



MFEM + Enzyme



# Roadmap for Next Year

## Plans for FY25

### ■ El Capitan

- Large-scale performance on MI300
- Application porting and optimizations

### ■ Differentiable Simulations

- dFEM AD in next release
- AD on GPU · Enzyme collaboration
- Design optimization · ALE multi-physics

### ■ R&D

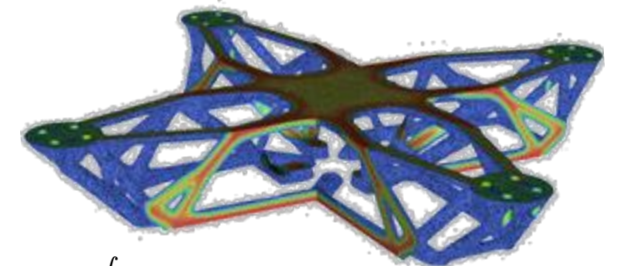
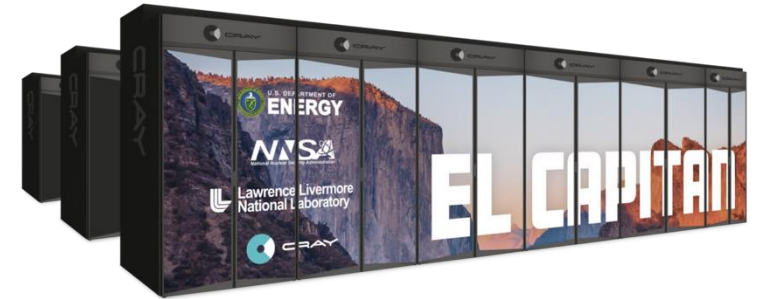
- Compressible and incompressible flow · Fusion: both magnetic and ICF
- AMR improvements · pyramids · high-order simplices · matrix-free solvers
- Robust meshing, discretizations and solvers for automated workflows

### ■ New releases

- mfem-4.8 in Mar · switch to C++17

### ■ What would you like to see?

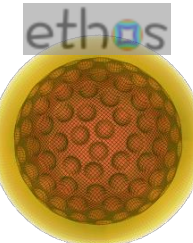
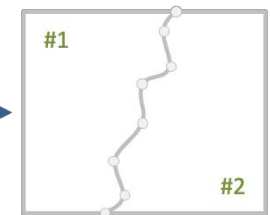
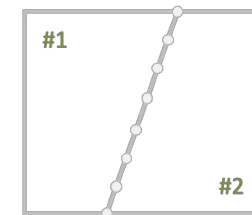
- Slack: [#meet-the-team](#) · GitHub: [github.com/mfem/mfem/issues](https://github.com/mfem/mfem/issues) · Email: [mfem@llnl.gov](mailto:mfem@llnl.gov)



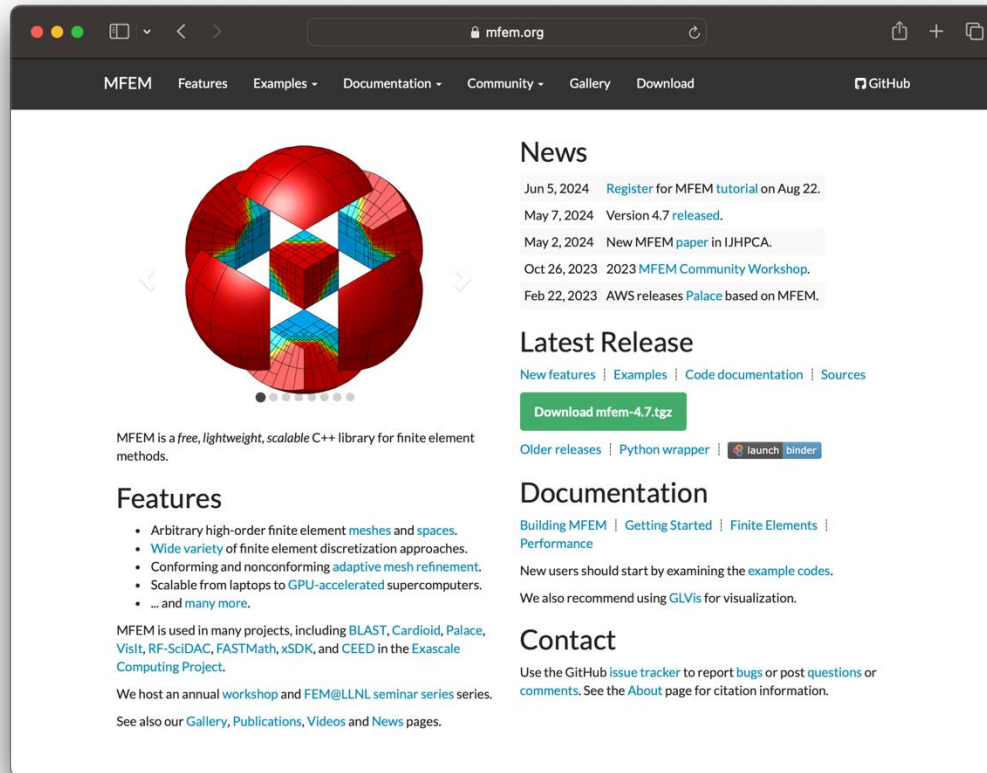
$$\langle F_D(u, \rho), v \rangle = \int_{\Omega} D(u, \nabla u, \rho) \cdot (v, \nabla v)$$



$$F_D(u, \rho) = T_v^T D_{\omega}(T_u u, T_{\rho} \rho) \longrightarrow \frac{dF}{du}(u^*, \rho^*) = T_v^T \partial_{\tilde{u}} D_{\omega}(\tilde{u}^*, \tilde{\rho}^*) T_u$$



# MFEM Resources



**Website:**

[mfem.org](https://mfem.org)

**Software:**

[github.com/mfem](https://github.com/mfem)

**Publications:**

[mfem.org/publications](https://mfem.org/publications)

**Email:**

[mfem@llnl.gov](mailto:mfem@llnl.gov)

- Contact us with questions + feedback
- Contribute to the code
- Explore our publications

# Thank you from the MFEM team at LLNL!



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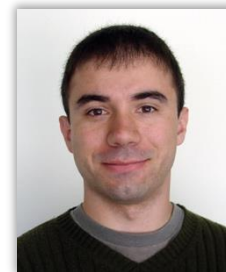
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