



Figure: Lukas van de Wiel

Finite element modeling with GTECTON; improvements and applications



Lukas van de Wiel¹ (l.y.vandewiel@uu.nl) Rob Govers¹
¹Utrecht University, Faculty of Geosciences, The Netherlands

① SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS

During the past 4 years

- ▶ I completed the mass parallelisation; tested to 256 cores.
- ▶ the parallel code is thoroughly benchmarked.
- ▶ I improved the tooling that comes with GTECTON to help set boundary conditions.
- ▶ I transformed the code to modern and transparant standards.
- ▶ I built a fully automated nightly test suite.
- ▶ the user base has been expanded across five countries.

② BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

Types of boundary conditions supported by GTECTON:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pressure | Stress |
| Forces | Winkler Forces |
| Displacement | Velocity |
| Slip | Differential displacement on a fault |
| Differential forces | Differential Winkler forces |
| Gravity | Euler Angles |
| Temperature | Heat Flux |
| Periodicity | |

Benchmarks

(A) Plane

Beam pulled out of stationary mass, by differential forces on one plane. Differential Winkler forces on the other plane forces the beam back:

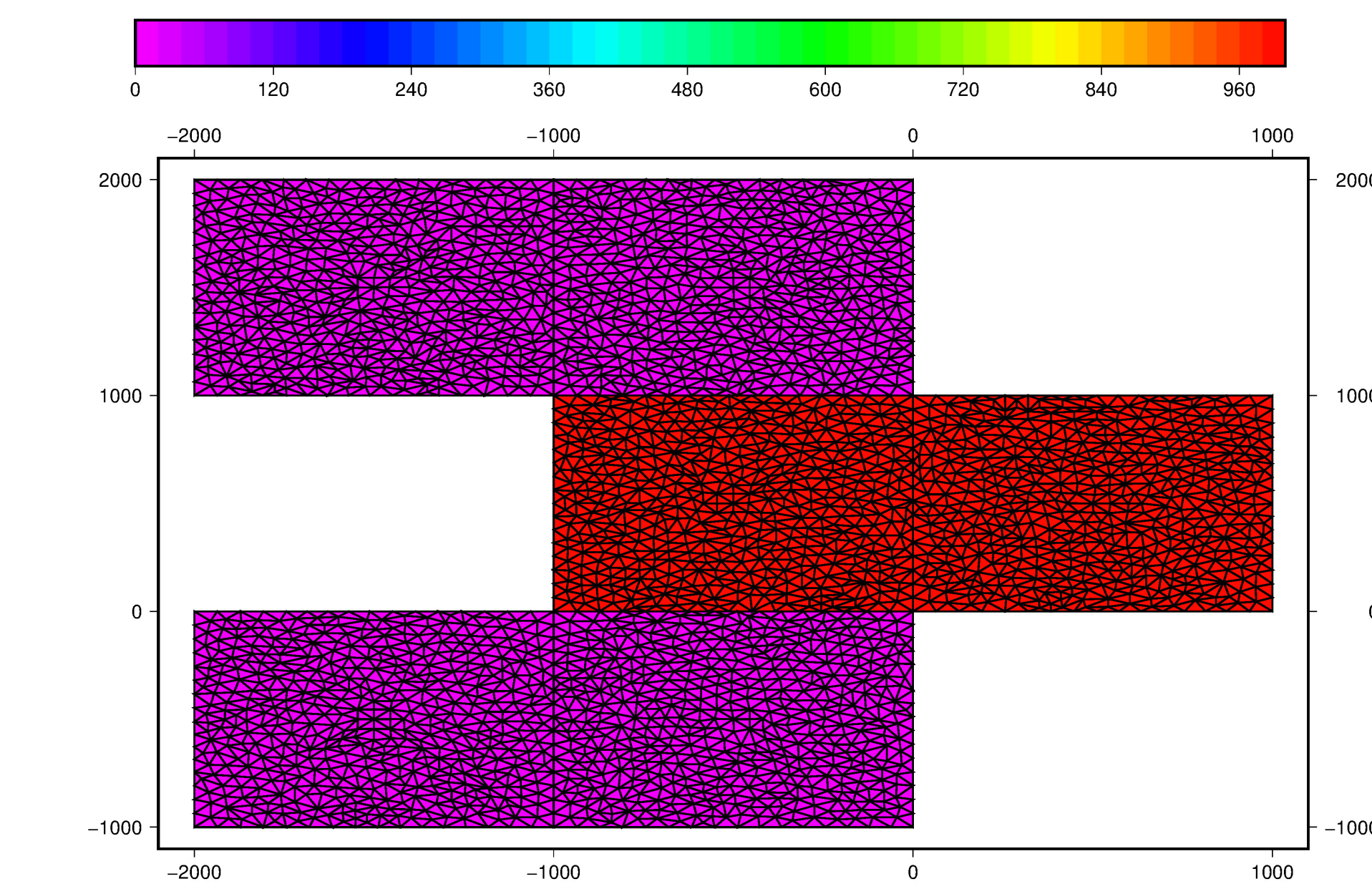


Figure: Differential displacement on slippery nodes.

Thermal advection diffusion in a flow with a very high Reynold's number:

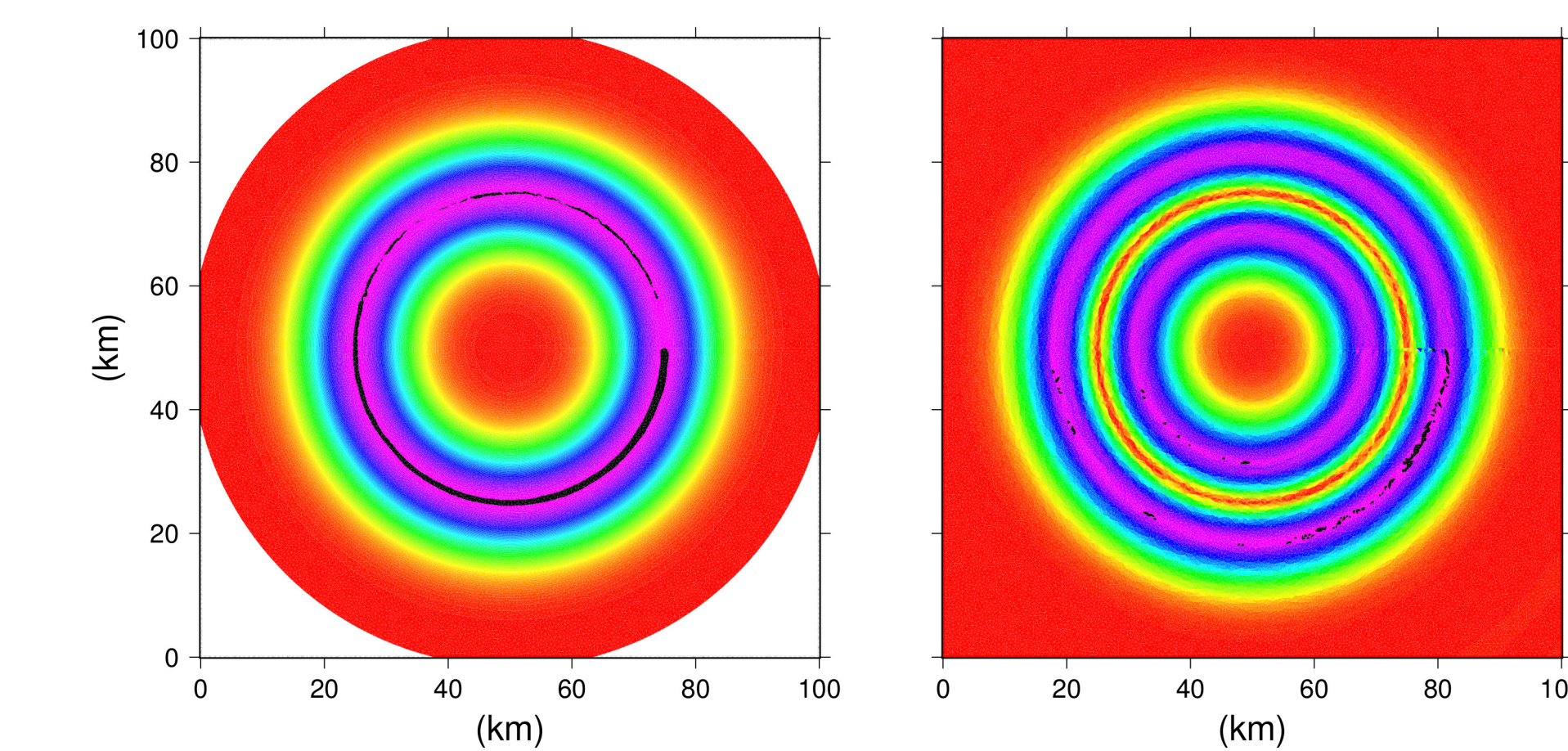


Figure: Temperature and heat flux of a very fast circular flow; $Pe = 5 \times 10^9$

(B) Axisymmetric

Finite spherical pressurised cavity:

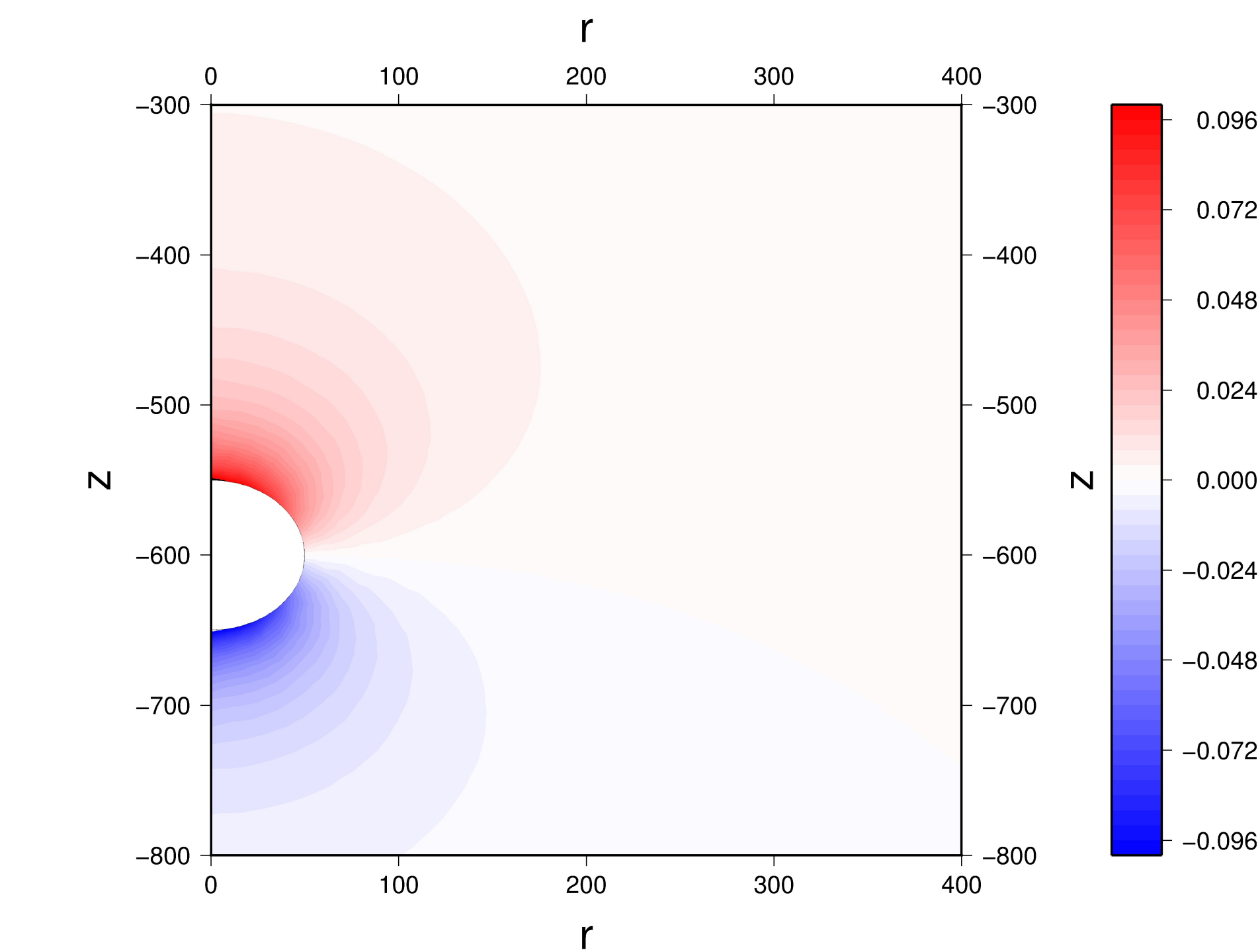


Figure: Vertical displacement induced by a spherical cavity under pressure.

Flexure induced by a circular loading:

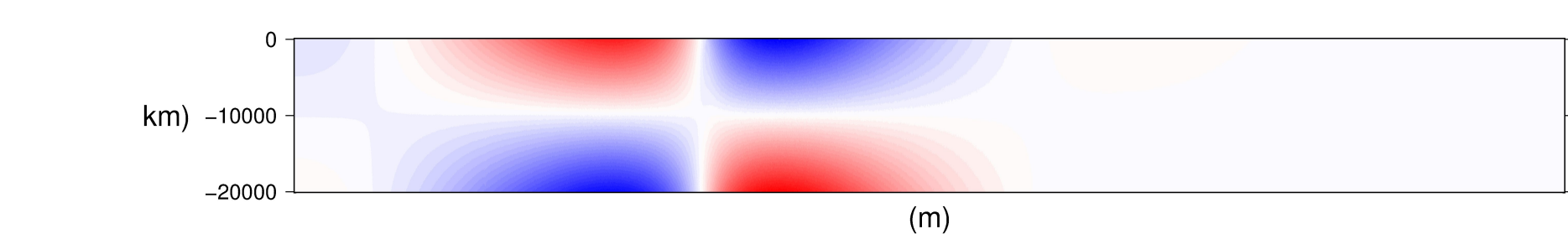


Figure: Radial strain in a supported lithosphere under a circular load. Soure: Bob Sluis

(C) Full 3D

Rectangular fault area in an infinite halfspace

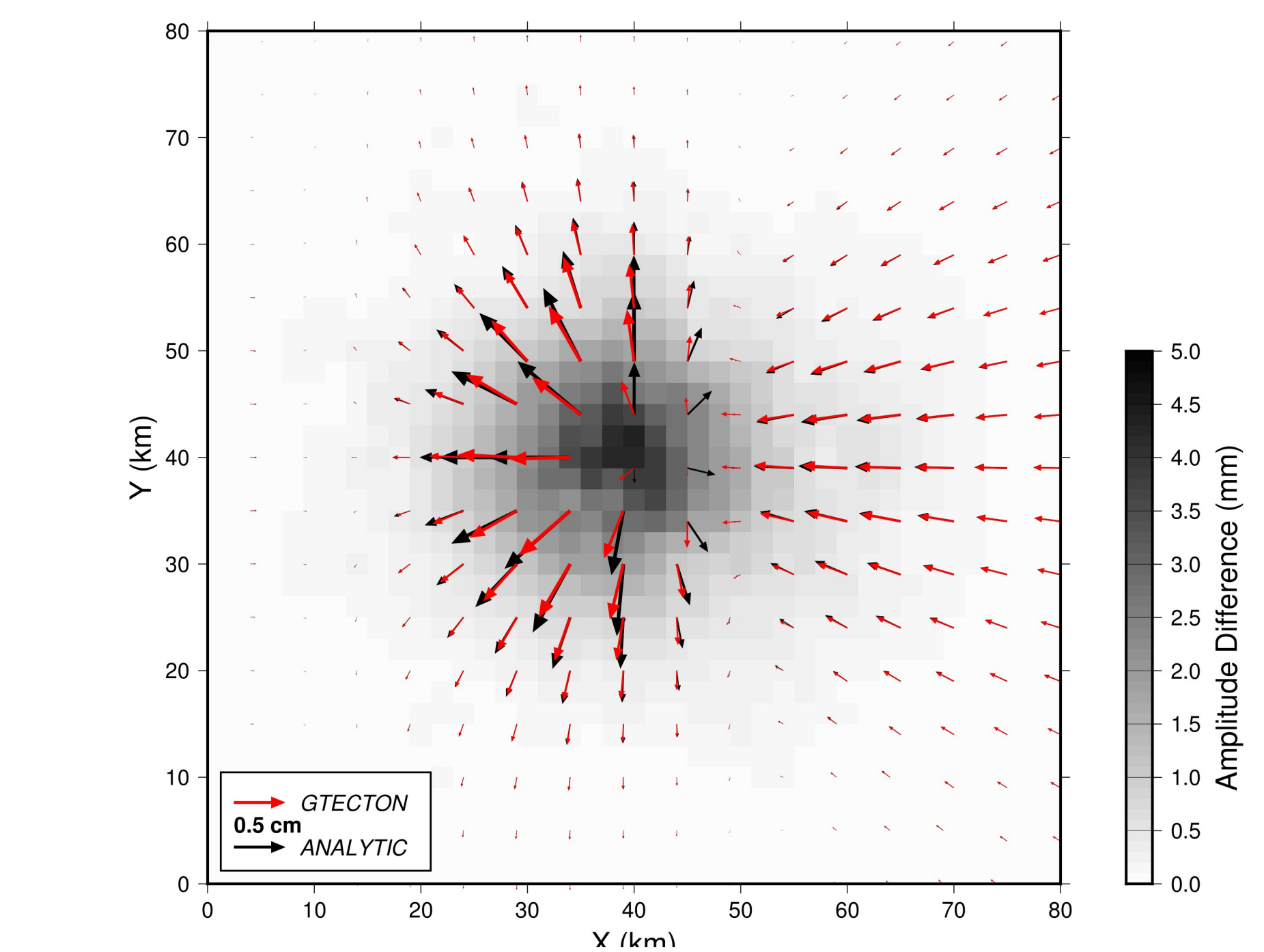


Figure: Difference between analytical and numerical displacement on a slice through the fault plane. Source: Matt Herman

Rectangular pressure area causing deformation in an infinite halfspace.

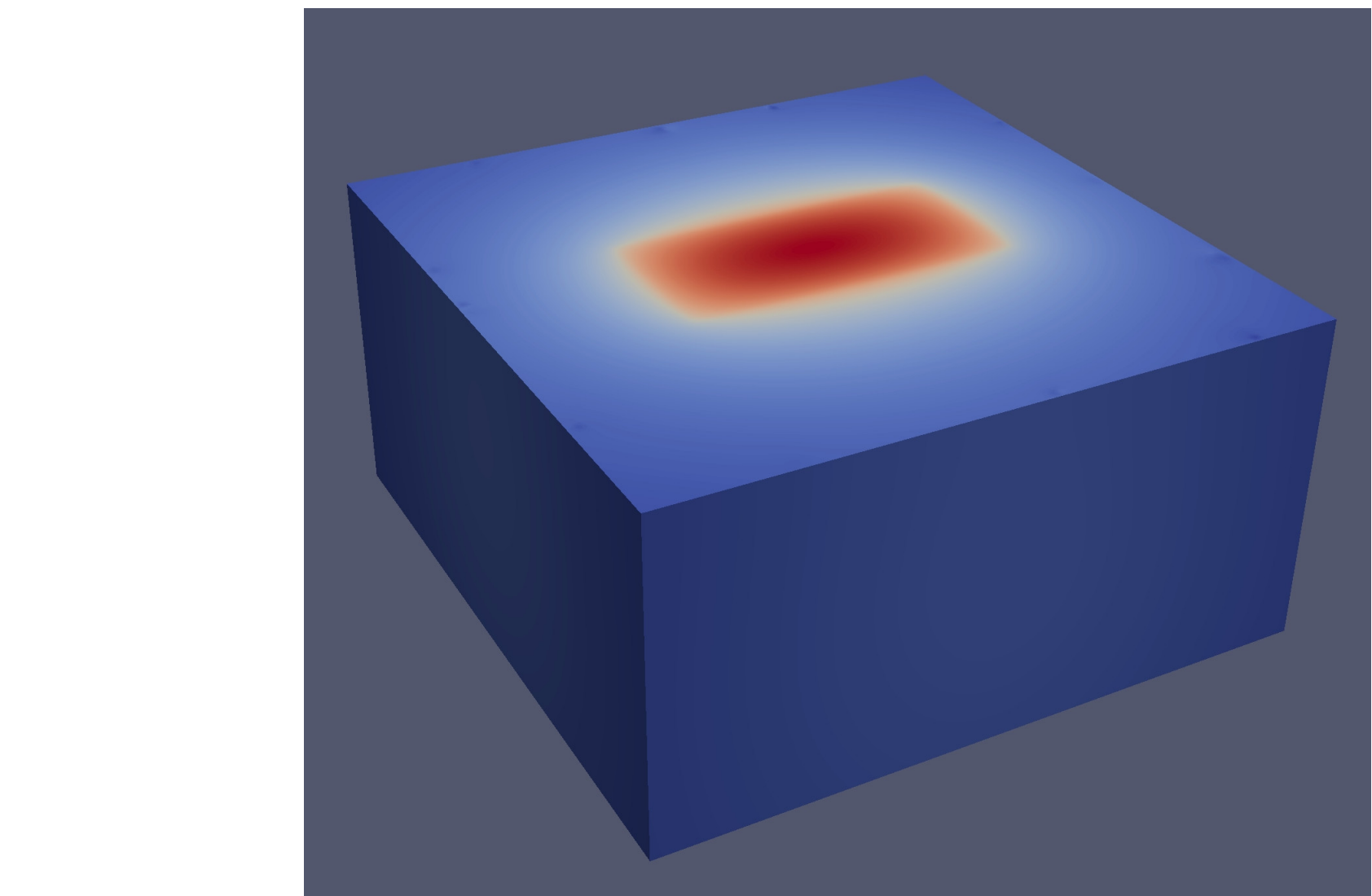


Figure: The surface of an infinite halfspace is displaced due to a rectangular area of pressure.

Real World models

(A) Temperature in the Eurasian Plate

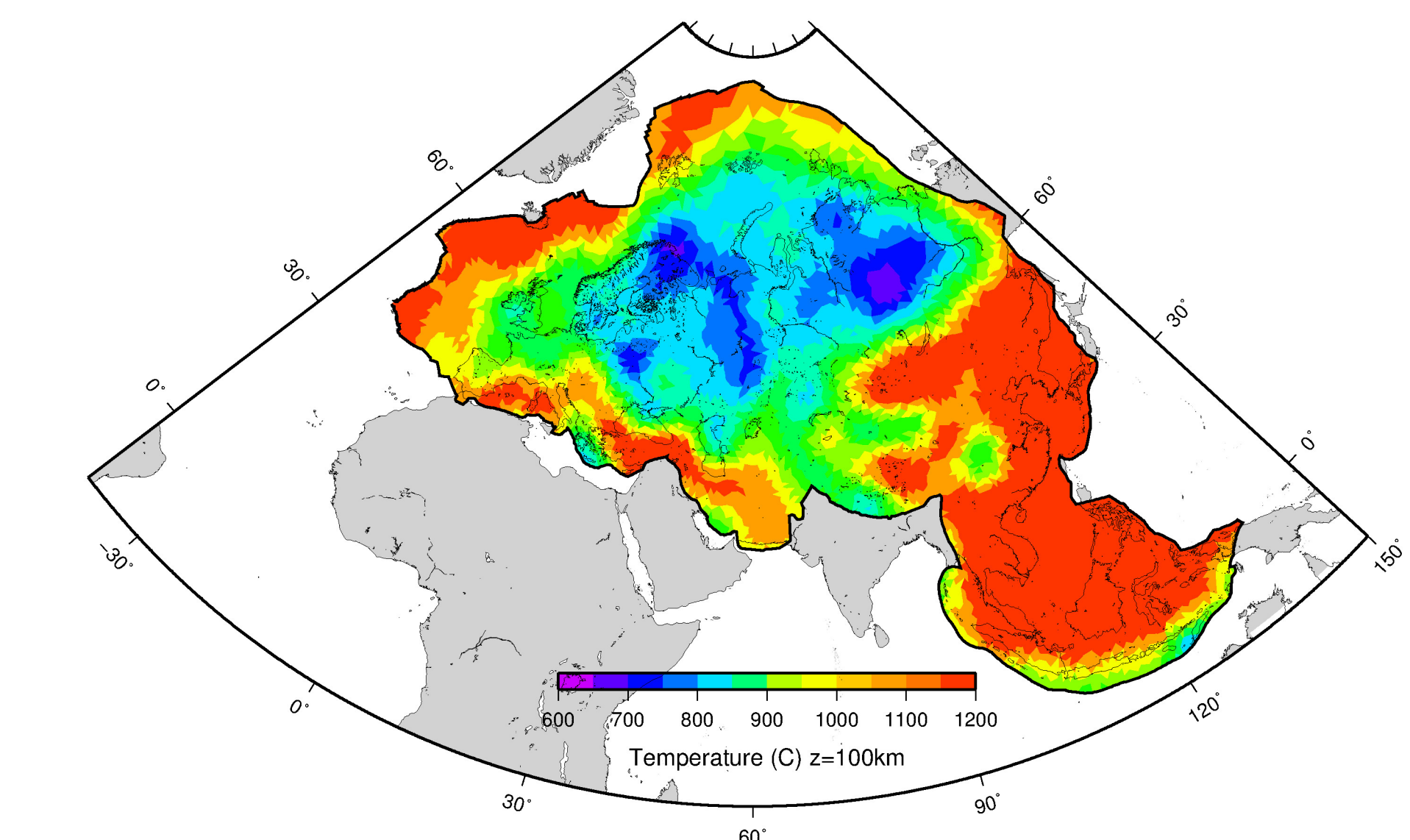


Figure: source: Candela Garcia Sancho

(B) Subduction in Sumatra

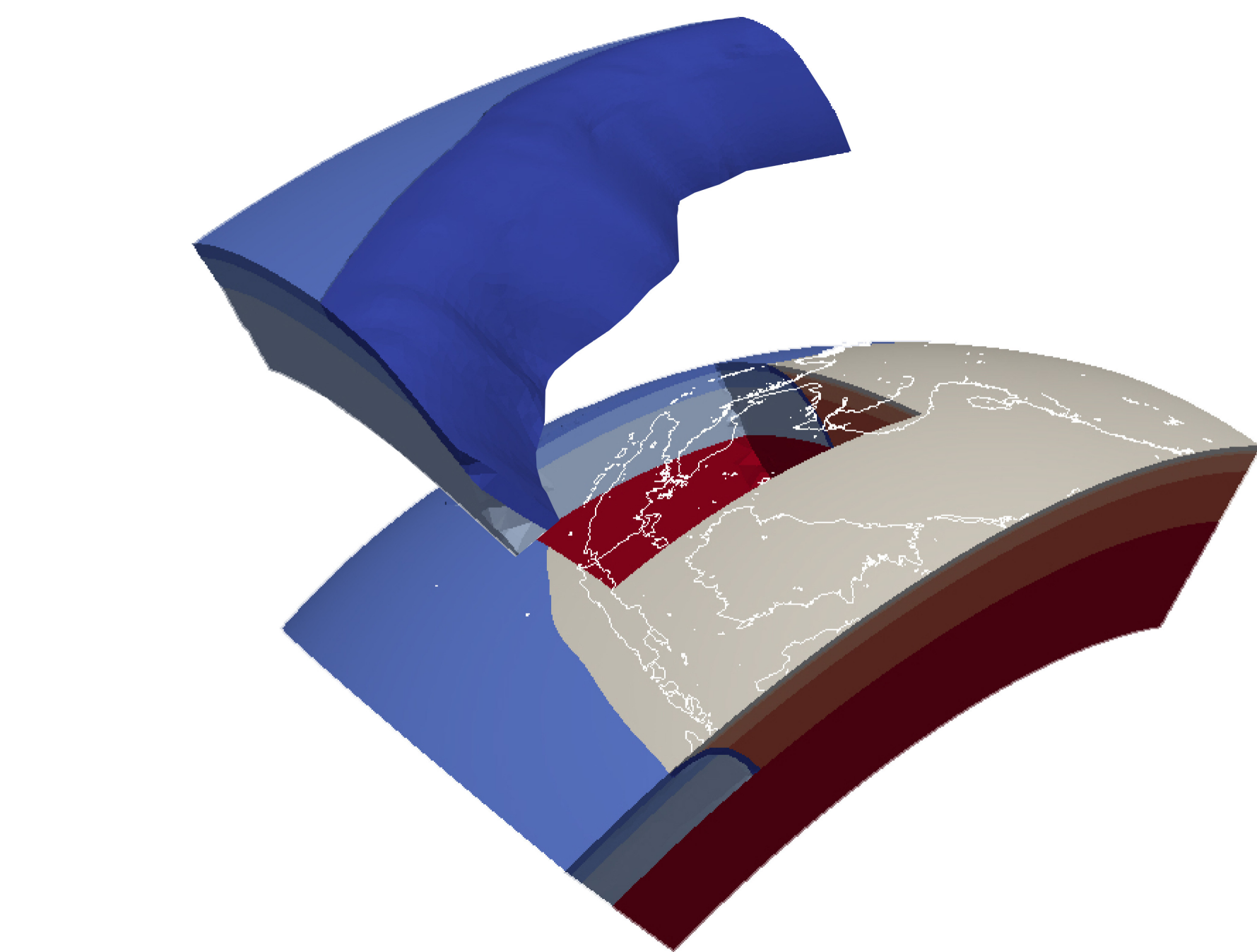


Figure: source: Taco Broerse

(C) Fault system in Sicilia

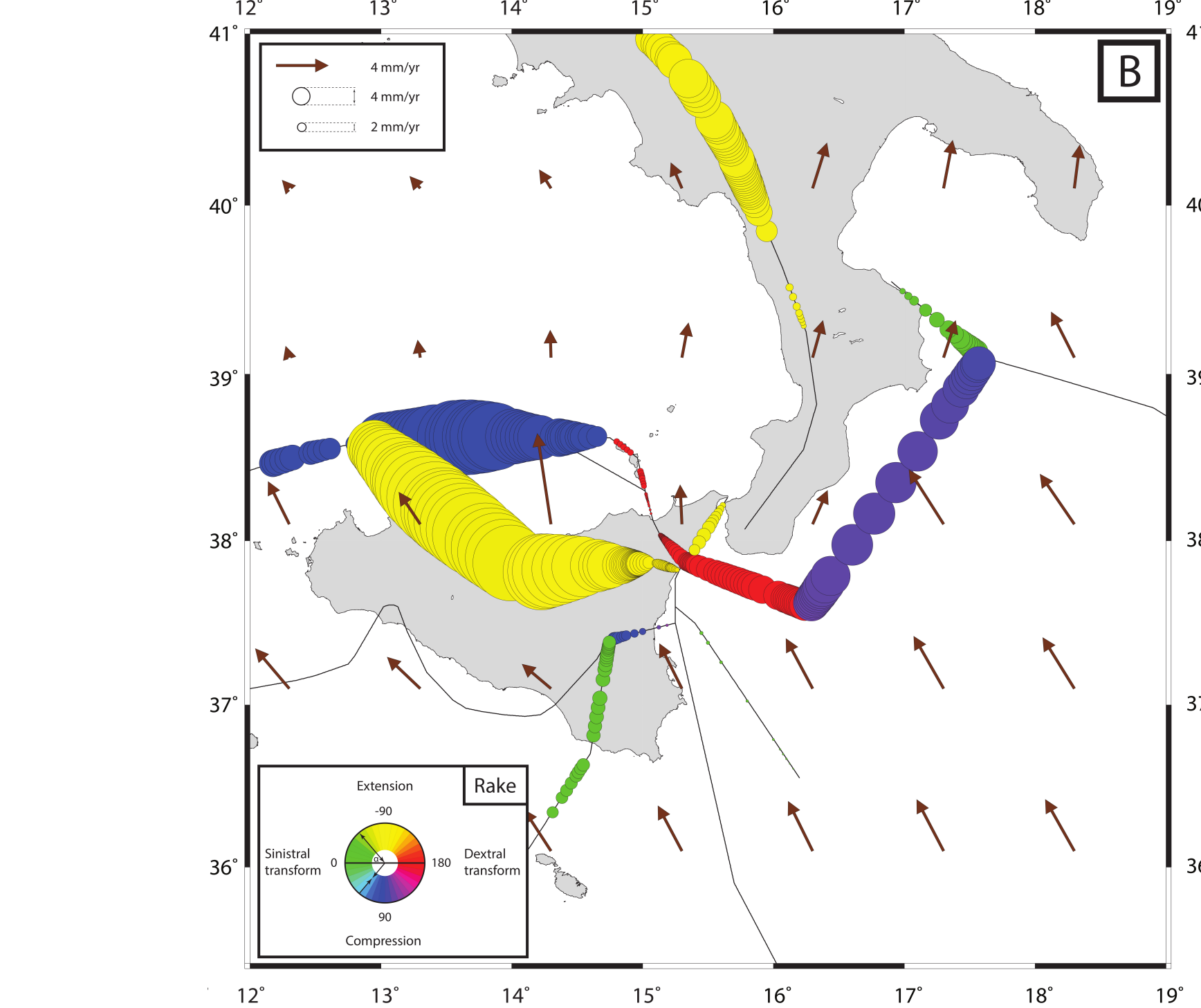


Figure: source: Nicolai Nijholt

③ Plans for the future

- ▶ Improve memory scaling
- ▶ Complete benchmark suite

④ Acknowledgements

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