

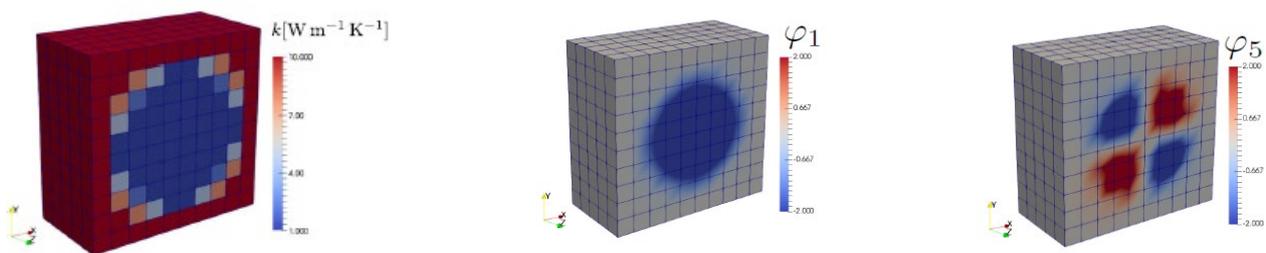
## Error control for numerical model reduction of visco-plasticity

### Background

In spite of the increase in computational power, there is still a need to speed-up numerical analyses (finite element simulations). In particular, this holds true for so-called multi-query problems, where a similar problem is solved numerous times for slightly different data. Examples of multi-query problems are structural optimization (where the performance is evaluated for a large set of geometry variations), parameter identification (where the response is sought for a large set of material parameters) and situations with a large set of load combinations.

In linear structural dynamics, it is very common to adopt model reduction in terms of modal superposition. In its most standard format, the original finite element problem is replaced by a small set of decoupled scalar equations for the predominant displacement modes. For non-linear problems, a similar approach can be adopted. The degrees of freedom for the system can be reduced by considering only the most important modes of the solution. However, for a nonlinear problem the procedure for computing the mode shapes becomes more involved. Furthermore, the reduced system will be of that of a fully coupled non-linear set of equations that needs to be solved iteratively.

While reducing the computational cost, the model reduction also introduces an approximation error (as compared to the full finite element solution). In order to maintain accurate predictions, it is imperative to control this error. To this end any model reduction strategy must be paired with a suitable error estimator. The development of reliable error estimators for nonlinear problems is still a vast challenge.



**Figure:** Illustration of numerical model reduction for a heat flow problem in a heterogeneous structure: microstructure (left) and two example modes (middle and right). (Ekre et al. 2019)

### Purpose and project description

In a previous study, numerical model reduction for the prototype non-linear problem of visco-plasticity was implemented. The purpose of this work is to develop and evaluate error estimation techniques for the problem. In addition, adaptive procedures for efficient refinement of the basis will be considered. The numerical implementation can be carried out in, e.g., Matlab, Python or Julia, depending on the experience of the candidate(s).

The project will be carried out in collaboration with a research group at TU Braunschweig.

### Student background

This project is suitable for one or two students who are interested in computational mechanics and finite element analysis. Students with strong interest and good experiences in programming are encouraged to apply.

### Contact information

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