





Massively parallel finite element simulation of reaction-diffusion systems with moving boundaries: a use-case for biomaterials degradation modeling

Mojtaba Barzegari, Liesbet Geris

Biomechanics Section, Department of Mechanical Engineering, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

# Statement of Need & Basic Concepts



### **Biodegradable Metals**

- Mg, Zn, and Fe
- Gradually disappear/absorbed and replaced by new tissue/bone
- Great mechanical/biological properties
- The controlled release profile is an issue for different types of implants
- The degradation behavior should be tuned/optimized for various applications



(Han et al., Mater. Today, 23, 2019)

## **Problem Definition**

- Challenge:
  - Tuning the biodegradation to the regeneration of the new tissue/bone
  - Optimizing the implant design based on the release profile
- Can be solved by:
  - Mathematical modeling of biodegradation
  - Coupling biodegradation models with tissue growth models
  - Considering environmental effects

## Modeling Workflow



## Chemistry of Biodegradation

The model captures:

- 1. Dissolution of metallic implant
- 2. Formation of a protective film
- 3. Effect of ions in the medium
- 4. Change of pH



(Mei et al., Corrosion Science 171, 2020)

#### **Constructing Mathematical Model**

- Converting the chemical interaction into mathematical forms
- Reaction-diffusion-convection partial differential equations (PDE)
- An example for the transport of Mg ions

$$\frac{\partial C_{Mg}}{\partial t} = \nabla \left( D_{Mg}^{e} \nabla C_{Mg} \right) - \nabla \left( v C_{Mg} \right) - k_1 C_{Mg} \left( 1 - \beta \frac{C_{Film}}{[Film]_{max}} \right) + k_2 C_{Film} C_{Cl}^2$$
  
Diffusion Convection Reaction

## Capturing the Moving Boundary

- Implicit tracking of the moving corrosion front
- Level set method

PDE to solve:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} - \frac{D_{\text{Mg}}^{e} \nabla_{n} C_{\text{Mg}}}{[\text{Mg}]_{\text{sol}} - [\text{Mg}]_{\text{sat}}} |\nabla \phi| = 0$$

 $\phi = 0$ Interface  $\phi < 0$ Medium  $\phi > 0$ Block



## Computational Model Implementation





## **Constructing Computational Model**

- Discretizing PDE equations, numerical computation
  - Finite difference method (temporal derivatives)
  - Finite element method (spatial derivatives)
- Adaptively refined mesh generation (Euler mesh)





## **Implementing Computational Model**

- Mesh generation (SALOME, Mmg), #Tetrahedra ~ 10M 20M
- Weak form implementation (FreeFEM), #DoF of each PDE ~ 2M 4M
- Parallelization is essential
  - High-performance domain decomposition (HPDDM)
  - High-performance preconditioners and solvers (PETSc)
- Paralleled IO postprocessing (ParaView)

#### Level Set Implementation

- Penalization for interface BCs
- Problem of concentration oscillation
- Computing  $\nabla_n C_{Mg}$  correctly
- Problem of re-distancing the distance function  $\phi$

$$\nabla_n C = \frac{C(\mathbf{x} + h.n) - C(\mathbf{x} + 2h.n)}{h},$$
$$\mathbf{x} \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$



(Bajger et al., Biomech. Model., 2017)



## **Considering Convection**

- Adding fluid flow and considering the effect of hydrodynamics condition
- Requires dealing with Navier-Stokes equations

$$\begin{cases} \rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \rho (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}) - \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \nabla p = 0\\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \end{cases}$$

- Implementing a parallel fluid flow code in FreeFEM (with fieldsplit preconditioner)
- Comparing the output of the CFD code with OpenFOAM (simpleFOAM)

#### **Simulation Results**





#### **Orthopedics Screw Degradation**



#### **Porous Scaffold Degradation**





#### **Jaw Bone Plate Degradation**





### Narrow Cuboid



(Barzegari et al., Corrosion Science, 190, 2021)

#### **Quantitative Results for Validation**



(Barzegari et al., Corrosion Science, 190, 2021)

#### **Degradation with Flow**





## **High-Performance Computing**





## **High-Performance Computing Approach**

- Distributing the mesh among available resources
  - High-performance mesh decomposition
  - Overlapping Schwarz method
- Solving the linear system of equations
  - BoomerAMG preconditioner (for reaction-diffusion)
  - Fieldsplit preconditioner (for fluid flow)
  - GMRES iterative solver



#### High-performance Mesh Decomposition

- Mesh is decomposed using overlapping Schwarz preconditioner
- Each partition is assigned to one CPU core (MPI process)







## **Performance Analysis**

- A setup with a thick block
- Only 3 PDEs are solved
- DOF for each PDE ~ 150K
- Elements ~ 900K



#### **Parallelization Benchmark**

- Weak scaling (doubling the problem size while doubling the resources)
- Strong scaling (keeping the problem size constant and doubling the resources)



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## Weak Scaling Analysis

Gustafson's law

Speedup =  $f + (1 - f) \times N$ 

- Sequential part: 18%
- Parallel part: 82%



## **Strong Scaling Analysis**



- Sequential part: 1%
- Parallel part: 99%



#### **Preconditioner/Solver Performance**



Solving level set PDE Solving Mg PDE Solving film PDE

# Software Development & Open-Source





## **BioDeg Software**

- Multifunctional 3D simulation code for modeling biodegradation
- Cross-platform user interface
- Included pre- and post-processors
- FeeFEM/PETSc backend Qt/C++ frontend
- Available as an open-source software

nulation Setup	Ð	R	Running		
Geometry & Mesh Materials & BCs Solver Output	put	Sto	on simulation		
Material properties	Computational problem	1 size	Parallel computing info		
Material density (g/mm^3) 0.00173   Film density (g/mm^3) 0.00234	Degrees of Freedom ( Number of elements in	DOF) for each equation: 110,119 the mesh: 640,249	Number of MPI processes: Average DOF in each MPI proces	6 ss: 23,451	
Saturation concentration (g/mm^3) 0.00013-	Simulation progress				
Film porosity 0.55	Current step:	13/81	Current time:	0.325/2	
Film tortuosity 1.00	•				16%
	Volume reduction (mas	is loss): 3.22 %			
Reaction-diffusion properties					3%
Metal ion diffusion coefficient (mm^2/hour) 0.05000	Current task				
Cl- ion diffusion coefficient (mm^2/hour) 0.05000	Task		Finished (last time) in		
OH- ion diffusion coefficient (mm^2/hour) 25.000	✓ Solving interface	tracking equation	1.92 seconds		
Film formation rate (1/hour) 7	Solving metal ion	transport equation	13.45 seconds		
Film disolution rate (mm^6/hour.g^2) 10^ 10	Solving Cl- ion tra	ansport equation	11.79 seconds		
	Solving film forma	ation and elimination equation	1.39 seconds		
Convection properties	Solving OH- ion t	ransport equation	13.20 seconds		
Dynamic viscosity 0.850	Solving fluid flow	equation			
Inlet velocity in X direction (mm/s) 0.10	Results visualization				
Inlet velocity in Y direction (mm/s) 0.00					
Inlet velocity in Z direction (mm/s) 0.00	Graphical output M	etal ions concentration View re	Plot mass	loss data	
Initial conditions		Mass loss plot		×	
Initial Cl-ion concentration (g/mm^3)					
2110a pri		2.76	Mass loss vs. time	_	
tput		2.07			5
	!				_
		1.38		_	
	-				
	-,	0.69			
l.					
		0.00			

## **Employed Tools are Open-Source**



## Hosted on GitHub

- BioDeg core (FreeFEM, PETSc)
- BioDeg UI (Qt, C++)
- BioDeg pre-processor (FreeFEM)
- BioDeg docs
- Coupled fluid flow code



## A Final Note ©

- A project to share experiences on scientific computing using open-source tools
- More info: TuxRiders.com YouTube.com/TuxRiders







## Thank you for your attention



https://mbarzegary.github.io

@MojBarz

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