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# TOWARDS GOAL-ORIENTED MESH ADAPTATION FOR FLUID-STRUCTURE INTERACTION

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**Key words:** Unsteady compressible flow, Arbitrary Lagrangian Eulerian, goal-oriented mesh adaptation, anisotropic mesh adaptation, adjoint, metric.

**Abstract.** In order to address fluid-structure interaction, we present an *a priori* analysis for an ALE compressible flow model. This analysis is the key for an anisotropic metric-based mesh adaptation.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This work takes place into a serie of works for metric-based goal-oriented mesh adaptation. Metrics are matrix fields representing a mesh thanks to the description of three (3D case) or two (2D) orthogonal vectors giving the directions of stretching of the mesh associated with the definition of the mesh size in each directions. In anisotropic mesh adaptation, the optimal metric has to be derived from the minimization of a model of the approximation error. Historically, the first model was a linear interpolation error model, leading to the so-called Hessian-based anisotropic adaptation. The optimal metric field, *i.e.* the optimal sizes and orientations distribution that will be used to govern the generation of the new mesh, is obtained as the solution of the problem of minimization of the global interpolation error. It thus depends on a computed solution, but the link with the original PDE is sometimes too weak. In contrast, goal-oriented mesh adaptation takes into account the PDE, via the introduction of an adjoint state. Extension of goal-oriented analysis to anisotropic mesh adaptation has been proposed in [13] and [10] for the steady Euler equations. An extension to transient Euler with the design of a global transient global fixed point (TFP) mesh adaptation algorithm was proposed in [6]. The TFP computes the  $n$  meshes to be used in the  $N_i$  time sub-intervals of the global time interval  $]0, T[$  of the simulation. To generate the  $N_i$  sub-interval meshes, the complete state solution from time 0 to time  $T$  must first be computed as long as the complete adjoint solution from  $T$  to 0.

In order to be able, in the long term, to address fluid-structure interaction, the metric-based adaptation needs to be extended to Arbitrary-Lagrangian-Eulerian (ALE) formulations. In ALE, the mesh is moving (in fact deforming) during any time interval. An important and difficult issue is to force the mesh to stay optimally adapted while moving. In the case of a Hessian-based adaptation, the mesh needs to be adapted at any time to a time-dependent criterion, the Hessian of the unsteady sensor. But the mesh is also uniquely defined by the initial mesh and the prescribed ALE mapping. In [4, 3], the two constraints are simultaneously respected by (1) for any time mapping adaptation constraints on the initial mesh, and then (2) taking the metric-intersection of these constraints on the initial mesh. The resulting ALE-TFP adaptation has been successfully applied to several fluid-structure interaction computations. Although very efficient, this method is a Hessian-based one and inherits the Hessian-based deficiencies, which involves, as already pointed out, an insufficient accounting of the PDE itself. The purpose of the work reported here is to extend the goal-oriented formulation of [10][6] to ALE calculations. In other words, we try to build a metric-based, goal-oriented unsteady anisotropic mesh adaptation method for an ALE Euler model. In the present short paper, we concentrate on the ALE error analysis for a given time-step.

## 2 CONTINUOUS MESH MODEL

We propose to work in the continuous mesh framework, introduced in [8, 9]. The main idea of this framework is to model continuously discrete meshes by Riemannian metric spaces. This enables to define proper differentiable optimization [1, 5], *i.e.*, to use calculus of variations on continuous meshes. Indeed, trying to solve optimality problems manipulating discrete meshes generally leads to intractable problems in practice. This framework lies in the class of metric-based methods. A continuous mesh  $\mathcal{M}$  of computational domain  $\Omega$  is identified to a Riemannian metric field [7]  $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{x}))_{\mathbf{x} \in \Omega}$ . For all  $\mathbf{x}$  of  $\Omega$ ,  $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{x})$  is a symmetric  $3 \times 3$  matrix having  $(\lambda_i(\mathbf{x}))_{i=1,3}$  as positive eigenvalues along the principal directions  $\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{v}_i(\mathbf{x}))_{i=1,3}$ . Sizes along these directions are denoted  $(h_i(\mathbf{x}))_{i=1,3} = (1/\sqrt{\lambda_i(\mathbf{x})})_{i=1,3}$  and the three *anisotropy quotients*  $r_i$  are defined as:  $r_i = h_i^3 (h_1 h_2 h_3)^{-1}$ . The diagonalization of  $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{x})$  writes:

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{x}) = \sqrt[3]{\det(\mathcal{M})(\mathbf{x})} \mathcal{R}(\mathbf{x}) \text{Diag}(r_1^{-\frac{2}{3}}(\mathbf{x}), r_2^{-\frac{2}{3}}(\mathbf{x}), r_3^{-\frac{2}{3}}(\mathbf{x}))^t \mathcal{R}(\mathbf{x}), \quad (1)$$

The *complexity*  $\mathcal{C}$  of a continuous mesh is the continuous counterpart of the total number of vertices:

$$\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{M}) = \int_{\Omega} \sqrt{\det(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{x}))} \, d\mathbf{x}.$$

Given a continuous mesh  $\mathcal{M}$ , we shall say, following [8, 9], that a discrete mesh  $\mathcal{H}$  of the same domain  $\Omega$  is a unit mesh with respect to  $\mathcal{M}$ , if each tetrahedron  $K \in \mathcal{H}$ , defined by its list of edges  $(\mathbf{e}_i)_{i=1\dots 6}$ , verifies:

$$\forall i \in [1, 6], \quad \ell_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathbf{e}_i) \in \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2} \right], \text{ in which } \ell_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathbf{ab}) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{t \mathbf{ab} \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{a} + t \mathbf{ab}) \mathbf{ab}} \, dt.$$

Given a smooth function  $u$ , each unit mesh  $\mathcal{H}$  with respect to  $\mathcal{M}$  is associated with a local interpolation error  $|u - \Pi_{\mathcal{H}}u|$ . In [8, 9], it is shown that all these interpolation errors are well represented by the so-called continuous interpolation error related to  $\mathcal{M}$ , which is expressed locally in terms of the Hessian  $H_u$  of  $u$  as follows:

$$(u - \pi_{\mathcal{M}}u)(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{1}{10} \text{trace}(\mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}) |H_u(\mathbf{x}, t)| \mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

where  $|H_u|$  is deduced from the Hessian  $H_u$  of  $u$  by taking the absolute values of its eigenvalues and where time-dependency notations have been added for use in the next sections.

### 3 ALE EULER MODEL

*ALE domain and functions.* Let  $\Omega_0$  be a smooth domain of  $\mathbb{R}^d$ . For any  $t$  in  $]0, T[$  we have a mapping:

$$\phi : \Omega_0 \times ]0, T[ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d \quad (\boldsymbol{\xi}, y) \mapsto \phi(\boldsymbol{\xi}, y)$$

satisfying:  $\phi(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{x}$  and for which we assume that there exists a smooth deformation velocity

$$\dot{\phi} = \partial\phi/\partial t.$$

Conversely, we denote by  $\phi^{-1}$  the inverse mapping:

$$\forall t, \quad \boldsymbol{\xi} = \phi^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, t) \iff \mathbf{x} = \phi(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t).$$

Let  $\Omega_t = \phi(\Omega_0, t)$  (then  $\Omega_0 = \phi^{-1}(\Omega_t, t)$ ). We call  $Q_T$  the non-cylindrical union of all  $\Omega_t$  for  $t$  in  $]0, T[$ :

$$Q_T = \bigcup_{t=0}^{t=T} \phi(\Omega_0, t).$$

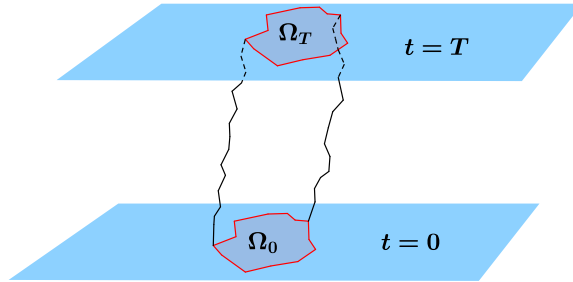


Figure 1: ALE domain.

Integration at a given time level  $t$  writes:

$$\int_{\Omega_t} \varphi(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega_0} \varphi(\phi(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t)) \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t) d\boldsymbol{\xi} \quad \text{with} \quad \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t) = \det \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \boldsymbol{\xi}}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t)$$

(the *det* is assumed to be positive).

We shall use the notation:

$$\forall \varphi \in H^1(\Omega_t), \hat{\varphi} \in H^1(\Omega_0) \text{ and } \hat{\varphi}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t) = \varphi(\boldsymbol{\phi}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t), t).$$

We define the following ALE Sobolev space (different from  $(H^1(Q_T))^{5?}$ ):

$$\varphi \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T) \Leftrightarrow \exists \hat{\varphi} \in (H^1(\Omega_0 \times ]0, T[))^{5?} \text{ such that } \forall \boldsymbol{\xi} \in \Omega_0, \varphi(\boldsymbol{\phi}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t), t) = \hat{\varphi}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t).$$

and its subspace  $\mathcal{H}_{cst}^1(Q_T)$ :

$$\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_{cst}^1(Q_T) \text{ if } \partial \hat{\varphi} / \partial t = 0 \quad \forall t.$$

As a consequence,  $\varphi$  is constant along the ALE trajectories:

$$\forall (\boldsymbol{\xi}, t), \quad \frac{d}{dt} \varphi(\boldsymbol{\phi}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t), t) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \mathbf{x}}(\boldsymbol{\phi}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t), t) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\phi}}{\partial t}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t) + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(\boldsymbol{\phi}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t), t) = 0$$

or:

$$\forall (\mathbf{x}, t), \quad \frac{D\varphi}{Dt}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\phi}}{\partial t}(\boldsymbol{\phi}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, t), t) + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(\mathbf{x}, t) = 0.$$

Reciprocally to the mapping  $\varphi \mapsto \hat{\varphi}$ , we denote by  $\psi \mapsto \check{\psi}$  the inverse mapping:

$$\forall \psi \in H^1(\Omega_0), \check{\psi} \in H^1(\Omega_t) \text{ and } \check{\psi}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \psi(\boldsymbol{\phi}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, t), t).$$

Our CFD variables are  $W = {}^t(\rho, \rho u, \rho v, \rho w, \rho E)$  where  $\rho = \rho(x, t)$ ,  $x = \boldsymbol{\phi}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t)$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\xi} \in \Omega_0$  represents the ALE field of fluid density, and same for  $p = p(x, t)$ , the ALE thermodynamic pressure, and  $E = E(x, t)$  the ALE energy per unit mass.  $u$ ,  $v$ , and  $w$  are the ALE Cartesian components of the ALE velocity vector  $\mathbf{u}$ .

The ALE-Euler fluxes write :

$$\mathcal{F}(W) = {}^t(\rho, \rho(\mathbf{u} - \dot{\boldsymbol{\phi}})u + p\mathbf{e}_x, \rho(\mathbf{u} - \dot{\boldsymbol{\phi}})v + p\mathbf{e}_y, \rho(\mathbf{u} - \dot{\boldsymbol{\phi}})w + p\mathbf{e}_z, \rho(\mathbf{u} - \dot{\boldsymbol{\phi}})E + \mathbf{u}p).$$

And a usual conservative ALE formulation is the following:

$$\frac{1}{\mathcal{J}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}W}{\partial t} + \nabla_x \mathcal{F}(W) = 0 \quad (+BC \text{ and } IC) \quad (2)$$

with the notation  $\mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\phi}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, t), t)$ . Let us now define variational formulations of the ALE-Euler system. The above formulation is equivalent to

$$\int_0^T \int_{\Omega_t} \varphi \left( \frac{1}{\mathcal{J}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}W}{\partial t} + \nabla_x \mathcal{F}(W) \right) dx dt = 0 \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T) \quad (3)$$

Noting that:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \int_{\Omega_t} \varphi(\mathbf{x}, t) W(\mathbf{x}, t) dx \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \int_{\Omega_0} \varphi(\boldsymbol{\phi}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t), t) W(\boldsymbol{\phi}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t), t) \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t) d\boldsymbol{\xi} \right), \quad (4)$$

we can transfer the time derivative into the space integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \int_{\Omega_t} \varphi(\mathbf{x}, t) W(\mathbf{x}, t) \, d\mathbf{x} \right) = \\ \int_{\Omega_0} W(\phi(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t), t) \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t) \frac{d}{dt} (\varphi(\phi(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t), t)) \, d\Omega \\ + \int_{\Omega_0} \varphi(\phi(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t), t) \frac{d}{dt} (W(\phi(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t), t) \mathcal{J}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, t)) \, d\boldsymbol{\xi} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

thus:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \int_{\Omega_t} \varphi(\mathbf{x}, t) W(\mathbf{x}, t) \, d\mathbf{x} \right) = \\ \int_{\Omega_t} W(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{D\varphi}{Dt}(\mathbf{x}, t) \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Omega_t} \frac{1}{\mathcal{J}} \frac{d(W\mathcal{J})}{dt} \varphi(\mathbf{x}, t) \, d\mathbf{x}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

The variational formulation of the system can be written :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Find } W \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T) \text{ such that } \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T), \quad (\Psi(W), \varphi) = 0 \\ \text{with } (\Psi(W), \varphi) = \int_{\Omega_0} \varphi(0)(W_0 - W(0)) \, d\Omega \\ + \int_0^T \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{\Omega_t} \varphi W \, d\Omega \, dt - \int_0^T \int_{\Omega_t} W \frac{D\varphi}{Dt} \, d\Omega \, dt \\ + \int_0^T \int_{\Omega_t} \varphi \nabla \cdot \mathcal{F}(W) \, d\Omega \, dt - \int_0^T \int_{\partial\Omega_t} \varphi \check{\mathcal{F}}(W) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Gamma \, dt, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

or equivalently:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Find } W \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T) \text{ such that } \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T), \quad (\Psi(W), \varphi) = 0 \\ \text{with } (\Psi(W), \varphi) = \int_{\Omega_0} \varphi(0)(W_0 - W(0)) \, d\Omega \\ + \int_0^T \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{\Omega_t} \varphi W \, d\Omega \, dt - \int_0^T \int_{\Omega_0} \tilde{W} \mathcal{J} \frac{d\tilde{\varphi}}{dt} \, d\Omega \, dt \\ + \int_0^T \int_{\Omega_t} \varphi \nabla \cdot \mathcal{F}(W) \, d\Omega \, dt - \int_0^T \int_{\partial\Omega_t} \varphi \check{\mathcal{F}}(W) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Gamma \, dt, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where  $\check{\mathcal{F}}$  takes into account the boundary conditions. Note that the  $\nabla$  is a differentiation for constant time, identifying  $x$ -derivative and  $\xi$ -derivatives.

*Time-discretized formulation.* Let:

$$t^1 = 0, \quad t^2, \dots, \quad t^n, \quad t^{n+1}, \dots, \quad t^{nmax} = T$$

a discretization of the time-interval  $[0, T]$ . The ALE-Euler model will be advanced in time by an explicit scheme. For simplicity, we write it as a Forward-Euler time advancing, which we apply to formulation (8):

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Find } W \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T) \text{ such that } \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T), \quad (\Psi(W), \varphi) = 0 \text{ with} \\
 (\Psi(W), \varphi) &= \int_{\Omega_{t^1}} \varphi(t^1)(W_0 - W(\cdot, t^1)) \, d\Omega \\
 &+ \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} (t^{n+1} - t^n) \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^{n+1}}} \varphi(\cdot, t^{n+1}) W(\cdot, t^{n+1}) \, d\Omega - \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \varphi(\cdot, t^n) W(\cdot, t^n) \, d\Omega \right] \\
 &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} (t^{n+1} - t^n) \int_{\Omega_0} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \tilde{W}(\cdot, t^n) (\tilde{\varphi}(\cdot, t^{n+1}) - \tilde{\varphi}(\cdot, t^n)) \, d\Omega \\
 &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} (t^{n+1} - t^n) \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \varphi(\cdot, t^n) \nabla \cdot \mathcal{F}(W(\cdot, t^n)) \, d\Omega \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} (t^{n+1} - t^n) \int_{\partial\Omega_{t^n}} \varphi(\cdot, t^n) \check{\mathcal{F}}(W(\cdot, t^n)) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Gamma. \tag{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

Each time step writes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^{n+1}}} \varphi(\cdot, t^{n+1}) W(\cdot, t^{n+1}) \, d\Omega - \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \varphi(\cdot, t^n) W(\cdot, t^n) \, d\Omega \right] \\
 &\quad + \int_{\Omega_0} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \tilde{W}(\cdot, t^n) (\tilde{\varphi}(\cdot, t^{n+1}) - \tilde{\varphi}(\cdot, t^n)) \, d\Omega \\
 &\quad + \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \varphi(\cdot, t^n) \nabla \cdot \mathcal{F}(W(\cdot, t^n)) \, d\Omega - \int_{\partial\Omega_{t^n}} \varphi(\cdot, t^n) \check{\mathcal{F}}(W(\cdot, t^n)) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Gamma. \tag{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

We shall concentrate on this single time step (from  $t^n$  to  $t^{n+1}$ ). For lighter notations we introduce:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi^n &: \Omega_{t^n} \rightarrow \Omega_{t^{n+1}} \\
 \forall \mathbf{x}^n \in \Omega_{t^n} \quad \phi^n(\mathbf{x}^n) &= \phi(\phi^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^n, t^n), t^{n+1}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Let:

$$\hat{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}^n, t^{n+1}) = \varphi(\phi^n(\mathbf{x}^n), t).$$

This leads to write the variable change as follows:

$$\int_{\Omega_{t^{n+1}}} \varphi(\mathbf{x}^{n+1}, t) \, d\mathbf{x}^{n+1} = \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \varphi(\phi^n(\mathbf{x}^n, t)) \mathcal{J}^n(\mathbf{x}^n) \, d\mathbf{x}^n = \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \hat{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}^n, t) \mathcal{J}^n(\mathbf{x}^n) \, d\mathbf{x}^n$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{J}^n(\mathbf{x}^n) &= \det \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\phi}^n}{\partial \mathbf{x}^n}(\mathbf{x}^n) \\
 0 &= \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \hat{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}^n, t^{n+1}) \hat{W}(\mathbf{x}^n, t^{n+1}) \mathcal{J}^n(\mathbf{x}^n) \, d\Omega - \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \varphi(\cdot, t^n) W(\cdot, t^n) \, d\Omega \right] \\
 &\quad + \int_{\Omega_0} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \tilde{W}(\cdot, t^n) (\tilde{\varphi}(\cdot, t^{n+1}) - \tilde{\varphi}(\cdot, t^n)) \, d\Omega \\
 &\quad + \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \varphi(\cdot, t^n) \nabla \cdot \mathcal{F}(W(\cdot, t^n)) \, d\Omega - \int_{\partial\Omega_{t^n}} \varphi(\cdot, t^n) \check{\mathcal{F}}(W(\cdot, t^n)) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Gamma. \quad (11)
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 \forall \mathbf{x}^n \in \Omega_{t^n}, \quad \hat{W}(\mathbf{x}^n, t^{n+1}) &= W(\boldsymbol{\phi}^n(\mathbf{x}^n), t^{n+1}). \\
 \forall \mathbf{x}^n \in \Omega_{t^n}, \quad \hat{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}^n, t^{n+1}) &= \varphi(\boldsymbol{\phi}^n(\mathbf{x}^n), t^{n+1}).
 \end{aligned}$$

The above formulation can be simplified by considering a  $\varphi$  in  $\mathcal{H}_{cst}^1(Q_T)$ . First we know that  $\partial \hat{\varphi} / \partial t = 0$ .

Further, for any  $\varphi$  in  $\mathcal{H}_{cst}^1(Q_T)$  there exists a function  $\varphi^n$  in  $L^2(\Omega_{t^n})$  such that

$$\forall m, \forall \mathbf{x}^m \in \Omega_{t^n}, \quad \varphi(\mathbf{x}^m, t^m) = \varphi^n(\boldsymbol{\phi}(\boldsymbol{\phi}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^m, t^m), t^n))$$

and in particular  $\varphi(\mathbf{x}^n, t^n) = \varphi^n(\mathbf{x}^n)$  and  $\hat{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}^n, t^{n+1}) = \varphi^n(\boldsymbol{\phi}^n(\mathbf{x}^n)) = \hat{\varphi}^n(\mathbf{x}^n)$ . Then:

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \hat{\varphi}^n(\mathbf{x}^n) \hat{W}(\mathbf{x}^n, t^{n+1}) \mathcal{J}^n(\mathbf{x}^n) \, d\Omega - \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \varphi^n(\mathbf{x}^n) W(\mathbf{x}^n, t^n) \, d\Omega \right] \\
 &\quad + \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \varphi^n(\mathbf{x}^n) \nabla \cdot \mathcal{F}(W(\mathbf{x}^n, t^n)) \, d\Omega - \int_{\partial\Omega_{t^n}} \varphi^n(\mathbf{x}^n) \check{\mathcal{F}}(W(\mathbf{x}^n, t^n)) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Gamma. \quad (12)
 \end{aligned}$$

This still yields a well-posed problem for  $W(\cdot, t^{n+1})$ .

Some justification of this option for explicit time advancing can be found in [2].

*Fully discrete formulation.* Let us consider  $\tau_h$  a finite-element triangulation (2D) or tetrahedrization (3D) of  $\Omega$ . We assume that  $\Omega_h^n = \Omega^n$ . We consider a dual finite-volume tessellation made of median-limited cells:

$$\Omega_h^n = \bigcup_{\text{elements}} T_h = \bigcup_{ic, \text{cells}} \text{cell}_h(ic)$$

We define the following approximation space derived from the standard  $P_1$  FEM approximation space :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{V}_h &= \{ \varphi \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T), \varphi \in \mathcal{C}^0(\bar{Q}_t), \\
 &\quad \forall t \in ]0, T[, \forall \text{ element } T \in \tau_h, \varphi(\cdot, t)|_T \text{ is affine} \\
 &\quad \forall n, 1 \leq n \leq n_{max}, \forall i \text{ vertex} \in \tau_h, \varphi(\mathbf{x}(i), \cdot) \text{ is affine in time} \}.
 \end{aligned}$$



We define  $\mathcal{V}_{h,cst} = \mathcal{H}_{cst}^1(Q_T) \cap \mathcal{V}_h$  and the interpolation operator:

$$\Pi_h : \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_h ; \quad \Pi_h \varphi(\mathbf{x}(i), t^n) = \varphi(\mathbf{x}(i), t^n) \quad \forall i \text{ vertex}, \quad \forall n, \quad 1 \leq n \leq nmax.$$

The fully discrete state system which we consider (similarly to [10]) writes:

$$\text{Find } W_h \in \mathcal{V}_h \text{ such that } \forall \varphi_h \in \mathcal{V}_{h,cst}, \quad (\Psi_h(W_h), \varphi_h) = 0 \quad (13)$$

with  $\forall W \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T), \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T),$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Psi_h(W), \varphi) &= \int_{\Omega_0} \varphi(\cdot, t^1) (\Pi_h W_0 - \Pi_h W(\cdot, t^1)) \, d\Omega \\ &+ \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^{n+1}}} \Pi_h \varphi(\cdot, t^{n+1}) \Pi_h W(\cdot, t^{n+1}) \, d\Omega - \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \varphi(\cdot, t^n) \Pi_h W(\cdot, t^n) \, d\Omega \right] \\ &+ \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \varphi(\cdot, t^n) \nabla \cdot \Pi_h \mathcal{F}(W(\cdot, t^n)) \, d\Omega - \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} \int_{\partial\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \varphi(\cdot, t^n) \Pi_h \check{\mathcal{F}}(W(\cdot, t^n)) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Gamma \end{aligned}$$

The  $\Pi_h$  in the initial condition and time derivative are useless for the discrete equation statement, but essential for the extension of the discrete residual to continuous functions of  $\mathcal{H}^1(Q_T)$ .

**Remark:** if in these initial and time terms the interpolation operator is replaced by a projection  $P_0$  onto functions which are constant by cells, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_{t^{n+1}}} P_0 \bar{\varphi} P_0 W^{n+1} \, d\Omega \, dt - \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} P_0 \varphi P_0 W^n \, d\Omega \, dt = \\ \sum_{cells, ic} \varphi(ic) (|meas(ic)^{n+1}| W^{n+1}(ic) - |meas(ic)^n| W^n(ic)) \end{aligned}$$

where  $\bar{\varphi}$  is a notation for  $\varphi(\cdot, t^{n+1})$ . If now we define  $\bar{\varphi}$  as the the result of the transport along characteristics of  $\varphi(\cdot, t^n)$ :

$$\bar{\varphi}(x) = \varphi(\xi, t^n) \quad , \quad x = \phi(\xi, t^{n+1})$$

we recognize the usual ALE finite-volume time-derivative. The main difference is then that the previous formulation needs to have a test function which varies with time. We shall show that in fact this is not necessary.

We consider each time step:

$$\begin{aligned} + \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^{n+1}}} \Pi_h \varphi(\cdot, t^{n+1}) \Pi_h W(\cdot, t^{n+1}) \, d\Omega - \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \varphi(\cdot, t^n) \Pi_h W(\cdot, t^n) \, d\Omega \right] \\ + \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \varphi(\cdot, t^n) \nabla \cdot \Pi_h \mathcal{F}(W(\cdot, t^n)) \, d\Omega - \int_{\partial\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \varphi(\cdot, t^n) \Pi_h \check{\mathcal{F}}(W(\cdot, t^n)) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Gamma \end{aligned}$$

Using  $\bar{\varphi}$  the formulation is still well-posed for finding  $\Pi_h W(., t^{n+1})$  and we can get rid of the time dependency of the test function. We get

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^{n+1}}} \Pi_h \bar{\varphi} \Pi_h W(., t^{n+1}) \, d\Omega - \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \varphi \Pi_h W(., t^n) \, d\Omega \right] \\
 & + \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \varphi \nabla \cdot \Pi_h \mathcal{F}(W(., t^n)) \, d\Omega - \int_{\partial\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \varphi \Pi_h \check{\mathcal{F}}(W(., t^n)) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Gamma
 \end{aligned}$$

Gathering back the time sums, we apply the same variable change as for the continuous case:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \forall W \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T), \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{H}_{cst}^1(Q_T), \\
 & (\Psi_h(W), \varphi) = \int_{\Omega_0} \varphi(., t^0) (\Pi_h W_0 - \Pi_h W(., t^1)) \, d\Omega \\
 & + \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \widehat{\Pi_h \bar{\varphi}}(., t^n) \widehat{\Pi_h W}(., t^{n+1}) \mathcal{J}^n \, d\Omega - \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \varphi(., t^n) \Pi_h W(., t^n) \, d\Omega \right] \\
 & + \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \varphi(., t^n) \nabla \cdot \Pi_h \mathcal{F}(W(., t^n)) \, d\Omega - \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} \int_{\partial\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \varphi(., t^n) \Pi_h \check{\mathcal{F}}(W(., t^n)) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Gamma
 \end{aligned}$$

*Discrete adjoint formulation.*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Find } W^* \in \mathcal{H}_{cst}^1(Q_T) \text{ such that } \forall \psi \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T), \left( \frac{\partial \Psi_h}{\partial W}(W) \psi, W^* \right) = 0 \text{ with} \\
 & \left( \frac{\partial \Psi_h}{\partial W}(W) \psi, W^* \right) = \int_{\Omega_0} W^*(., t^0) (-\Pi_h \psi(., t^1)) \, d\Omega \\
 & + \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \widehat{\Pi_h W^*}(., t^n) \widehat{\Pi_h \psi}(., t^{n+1}) \mathcal{J}^n \, d\Omega - \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \Pi_h \psi(., t^n) \, d\Omega \right] \\
 & + \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \nabla \cdot \Pi_h \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial W}(\psi(., t^n)) \, d\Omega - \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} \int_{\partial\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \Pi_h \frac{\partial \check{\mathcal{F}}}{\partial W}(\psi(., t^n)) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Gamma
 \end{aligned}$$

Applying a spatial integration by parts, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Find } W^* \in \mathcal{H}_{cst}^1(Q_T) \text{ such that } \forall \psi \in \mathcal{H}^1(Q_T), \left( \frac{\partial \Psi_h}{\partial W}(W)\psi, W^* \right) = 0 \text{ with} \\
 & \left( \frac{\partial \Psi_h}{\partial W}(W)\psi, W^* \right) = \int_{\Omega_0} W^*(., t^0) (-\Pi_h \psi(., t^1)) \, d\Omega \\
 & + \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \widehat{\Pi_h W^*}(., t^n) \widehat{\Pi_h \psi}(., t^{n+1}) \mathcal{J}^n \, d\Omega - \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \Pi_h \psi(., t^n) \, d\Omega \right] \\
 & \quad - \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \psi(., t^n) \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial W} \right)^* \nabla \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \, d\Omega \\
 & \quad + \sum_{n=1}^{nmax} \int_{\partial \Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \psi(., t^n) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial W} \right)^* \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \cdot \mathbf{n} - \left( \frac{\partial \check{\mathcal{F}}}{\partial W} \right)^* \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \cdot \mathbf{n} \right] \, d\Gamma.
 \end{aligned}$$

The adjoint equation for  $1 < n < nmax$  writes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= \frac{1}{t^n - t^{n-1}} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^{n-1}}} \widehat{\Pi_h W^*}(., t^{n-1}) \widehat{\Pi_h \psi}(., t^n) \mathcal{J}^{n-1} \, d\Omega \right] \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \Pi_h \psi(., t^n) \, d\Omega \right] \\
 & \quad - \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \psi(., t^n) \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial W} \right)^* \nabla \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \, d\Omega \\
 & + \int_{\partial \Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \psi(., t^n) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial W} \right)^* \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \cdot \mathbf{n} - \left( \frac{\partial \check{\mathcal{F}}}{\partial W} \right)^* \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \cdot \mathbf{n} \right] \, d\Gamma.
 \end{aligned}$$

**N.B. Changement de notation:**

The fully discrete systems are expressed in terms of  $W^n(\mathbf{x}^n)$ , ... instead of  $W(\mathbf{x}, t^n)$ . Starting from (12),

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= \frac{1}{t^n - t^{n-1}} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^{n-1}}} \widehat{W_h^{*,n-1}}(\mathbf{x}^{n-1}) \widehat{\psi_h^n}(\mathbf{x}^{n-1}) \mathcal{J}^{n-1} \, d\Omega \right] \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left[ \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} W^{*,n}(\mathbf{x}^n) \psi^n(\mathbf{x}^n) \, d\Omega \right] \\
 & \quad - \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \psi(., t^n) \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial W} \right)^* \nabla \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \, d\Omega \\
 & + \int_{\partial \Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h \psi(., t^n) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial W} \right)^* \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \cdot \mathbf{n} - \left( \frac{\partial \check{\mathcal{F}}}{\partial W} \right)^* \Pi_h W^*(., t^n) \cdot \mathbf{n} \right] \, d\Gamma.
 \end{aligned}$$

## 4 MESH ADAPTATION HESSIAN-BASED CRITERION

### 4.1 Instantaneous mesh adaptation criterion

Let  $s(W)$  a sensor function computed from the CFD field  $W$  at time  $t$ . It can be for example the corresponding Mach number. Starting from:

$$\|s(W) - \pi_{\mathcal{M}}s(W)\|_{\mathbf{L}^p(\Omega_h)} = \left( \int_{\Omega} \left( \text{trace}(\mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}) |H_{s(W)}(\mathbf{x})| \mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x})) \right)^p d\mathbf{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (14)$$

we define as optimal metric the one which minimizes the right hand side under the constraint of a total number of vertices equal to a parameter  $N$ . After solving analytically this optimization problem, we get the unique optimal  $(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{L}^p}(\mathbf{x}))_{\mathbf{x} \in \Omega}$  as:

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{L}^p} = D_{\mathbf{L}^p} (\det |H_{s(W)}|)^{\frac{-1}{2p+2}} |H_{s(W)}u| \quad \text{and} \quad D_{\mathbf{L}^p} = N \left( \int_{\Omega} (\det |H_{s(W)}|)^{\frac{p}{2p+2}} \right)^{-1}, \quad (15)$$

where  $D_{\mathbf{L}^p}$  is a global normalization term set to obtain a continuous mesh with complexity  $N$  and  $(\det |H_u|)^{\frac{-1}{2p+2}}$  is a local normalization term accounting for the sensitivity of the  $\mathbf{L}^p$  norm. In the case of an adaptation loop for solving a Partial Differential Equation, a continuous sensor function  $s(W)$  is not available, but an approximate solution  $s(W_{\mathcal{M}})$ . In that case, the continuous interpolation error (2) is replaced by:

$$|s(W_{\mathcal{M}}) - \pi_{\mathcal{M}}s(W_{\mathcal{M}})|(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{10} \text{trace}(\mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}) |H_{s(W_{\mathcal{M}})}(\mathbf{x})| \mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x})) \quad (16)$$

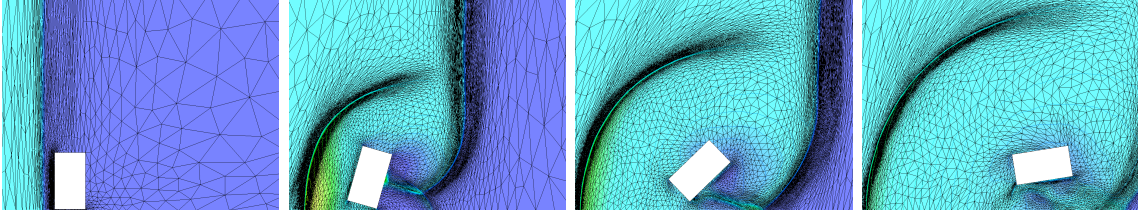
where  $H_{s(W_{\mathcal{M}})}$  is an approximate Hessian of the discrete sensor, which is evaluated by the patch-recovery approximation defined in [12]. According to the continuous mesh framework, statement (15) defines directly a continuous optimal metric. In practice, solving (15) is done by approximation, *i.e.* in a discrete context with a couple (mesh, solution) denoted  $(\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{M}}, W_{\mathcal{M}})$  and iteratively through the following fixed point:

**Step 1:** compute the discrete state  $W_{\mathcal{M}}$  on mesh  $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{M}}$ ,  
**Step 2:** compute sensor  $s_{\mathcal{M}} = s(u_{\mathcal{M}})$  and optimal metric  $\mathcal{M}_{inter}^{opt} = \mathcal{K}_p(H_{\mathcal{M}}(s_{\mathcal{M}}))$   
**Step 3:**  $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_{inter}^{opt}$ ,  $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{M}} = \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{M}_{inter}^{opt}}$  and go to step 1, until convergence.

### 4.2 A numerical example

The above method gives an optimal metric for each time of  $[0, T]$ . In practice, the global interval  $[0, T]$  is divided into sub-intervals,  $[0, T] = \cup [t_p, t_{p+1}]$  on which meshes will keep a constant topology. At each time level  $t^n$  inside  $[t_p, t_{p+1}]$ , we have (15) an optimal metric which is also a specification of the maximal mesh size in each direction for controlling the error to a prescribed level. This specification for  $t^n$  is therefore a constraint which we map onto the first mesh at time  $t_p$  of the subinterval. To take into account the different constraints for the different  $t^n$  of  $[t_p, t_{p+1}]$ , an intersection of these metrics is performed,

defining the metric and the mesh at  $t_p$ , insuring that deformed mesh in  $[t_p, t_{p+1}]$  satisfies the adaptation constraint. An example of computation deals with the 2D fluid-structure interaction due to the impact of a blast wave on a mobile rigid rectangular mass, cf. Figure 2.



**Figure 2:** Application of the Fixed-Point algorithm to a blast wave impinging an obstacle.

## 5 MESH ADAPTATION GOAL-ORIENTED CRITERION

According to the goal-oriented paradigm, we introduce two scalar outputs depending of the state variables ( $W$  and  $W_h$  are respectively the solutions of (9) and (14)):

$$j(W) = (g, W)_{L^2(Q_T)} \quad ; \quad \delta j = j(W) - j(W_h)$$

and we are interested by minimizing the approximation error committed on the evaluation  $\delta j$  of  $j$ . Following [10], [6], we formally develop  $\delta j$  with the help of the continuous and discrete adjoint states:

$$W^* \in \mathcal{V}, \forall \psi \in \mathcal{V}, \quad \left( \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial W}(W)\psi, W^* \right) = (g, \psi), \quad (17)$$

$$W_h^* \in \mathcal{V}_h, \forall \psi_h \in \mathcal{V}_h, \quad \left( \frac{\partial \Psi_h}{\partial W}(W_h)\psi_h, W_h^* \right) = (g, \psi_h). \quad (18)$$

The idea is now to compute the difference of variational residual for a discrete test function:

$$(\Psi_h(W), \varphi_h) - (\Psi_h(W_h), \varphi_h) = (\Psi_h(W) - \Psi(W), \varphi_h)$$

Then assuming that  $W^*$ ,  $\Pi_h W^*$  and  $W_h^*$  and their gradients are close to each other:

$$\delta j \approx (\Psi_h(W) - \Psi(W), W^*) \approx (\Psi_h(W) - \Psi(W), \Pi_h W^*). \quad (19)$$

The term  $\Psi_h(W) - \Psi(W)$  is an *a posteriori* local error which we now evaluate.

### 5.1 Local error analysis

We replace in Estimation (19) operators  $\Psi$  and  $\Psi_h$  by their expressions given by Relations (9) and (14). We follow again this option. We also discard the error committed

when imposing the initial condition. We finally get the following simplified error model:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta j &\approx \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \int_{\Omega_{t^{n+1}}} \Pi_h W^{*,n+1} (\Pi_h W^{n+1} - W^{n+1}) \, d\Omega \\
 &- \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h W^{*,n} (\Pi_h W^n) - W^n \, d\Omega \\
 &+ \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h W^{*,n} \nabla \cdot (\Pi_h \mathcal{F}(W^n) - \mathcal{F}(W^n)) \, d\Omega \\
 &- \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \int_{\partial\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h W^{*,n} (\Pi_h \check{\mathcal{F}}(W^n) - \check{\mathcal{F}}(W^n)) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Gamma. \tag{20}
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrating by parts leads to:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta j &\approx \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \int_{\Omega_{t^{n+1}}} \Pi_h W^{*,n+1} (\Pi_h W^{n+1} - W^{n+1}) \, d\Omega \\
 &- \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h W^{*,n} (\Pi_h W^n) - W^n \, d\Omega \\
 &- \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} \nabla \Pi_h W^{*,n} \cdot (\Pi_h \mathcal{F}(W^n) - \mathcal{F}(W^n)) \, d\Omega \\
 &- \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \int_{\partial\Omega_{t^n}} \Pi_h W^{*,n} (\Pi_h \bar{\mathcal{F}}(W^n) - \bar{\mathcal{F}}(W^n)) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Gamma. \tag{21}
 \end{aligned}$$

with  $\bar{\mathcal{F}} = \check{\mathcal{F}} - \mathcal{F}$ . We observe that this estimate of  $\delta j$  is expressed in terms of interpolation errors of the Euler fluxes and of the time derivative weighted by continuous functions  $\Pi_h W^* \approx W^*$  and  $\nabla \Pi_h W^* \approx \nabla W^*$ . The integrands in Error Estimation (21) contain positive and negative parts which can compensate for some particular meshes. In our strategy, we prefer not to rely on these parasitic effects and to slightly over-estimate the error. To this end, all integrands are bounded by their absolute values:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta j &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \int_{\Omega_{t^{n+1}}} |\Pi_h W^{*,n+1}| |\Pi_h W^{n+1} - W^{n+1}| \, d\Omega \\
 &+ \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} |\Pi_h W^{*,n}| |\Pi_h W^n) - W^n| \, d\Omega \\
 &+ \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} |\nabla \Pi_h W^{*,n}| |\Pi_h \mathcal{F}(W^n) - \mathcal{F}(W^n)| \, d\Omega \\
 &+ \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \int_{\partial\Omega_{t^n}} |\Pi_h W^{*,n}| |(\Pi_h \bar{\mathcal{F}}(W^n) - \bar{\mathcal{F}}(W^n)) \cdot \mathbf{n}| \, d\Gamma. \tag{22}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 5.2 Continuous error model

Working in this framework enables to write Estimate (22) in a *spatially*-continuous form, in which the  $\Pi_h$  are discarded, and in which the interpolation error  $Id - \Pi_h$  is replaced by its continuous  $Id - \pi_{\mathcal{M}}$ . Then, we are interested in minimizing the following error functional:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{E}(\mathcal{M}) &= \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \int_{\Omega_{t^{n+1}}} |W^{*,n+1}| |\pi_{\mathcal{M}} W^{n+1} - W^{n+1}| \, d\Omega \\
 &+ \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} |W^{*,n}| |\pi_{\mathcal{M}} W^n - W^n| \, d\Omega \\
 &+ \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} |\nabla W^{*,n}| |\pi_{\mathcal{M}} \mathcal{F}(W^n) - \mathcal{F}(W^n)| \, d\Omega \\
 &+ \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \int_{\partial\Omega_{t^n}} |W^{*,n}| |(\pi_{\mathcal{M}} \bar{\mathcal{F}}(W^n) - \bar{\mathcal{F}}(W^n)) \cdot \mathbf{n}| \, d\Gamma. \tag{23}
 \end{aligned}$$

We observe that the fourth term introduces a dependency of the error with respect to the boundary surface mesh. In the present paper, we discard this term and refer to [11] for a discussion of its influence. The first term can be transformed as follows without introducing a large error:

$$\int_{\Omega_{t^{n+1}}} |W^{*,n+1}| |\pi_{\mathcal{M}} W^{n+1} - W^{n+1}| \, d\Omega = \int_{\Omega_{t^n}} |J_n^{n+1}|^{-1} |\hat{W}^{*,n+1}| |\pi_{\mathcal{M}} \hat{W}^{n+1} - \hat{W}^{n+1}| \, d\Omega$$

where  $|J_n^{n+1}|$  is the determinant of the transformation from  $\Omega_n$  to  $\Omega_{n+1}$ ,

$$J_n^{n+1} = \det \frac{\partial \phi(\cdot, t^{n+1}) \circ \phi^{-1}(\cdot, t^n)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \tag{24}$$

and  $\hat{W}^{*,n+1}$  resp.  $\hat{W}^{n+1}$  the functions of  $\Omega_n$  obtained by reverse transportation from  $\Omega_{n+1}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_{t^n} \quad \hat{W}^{n+1}(\mathbf{x}) &= W^{n+1}(\phi(\phi^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, t^n), t^{n+1})), \\
 \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_{t^n} \quad \hat{W}^{*,n+1}(\mathbf{x}) &= W^{*,n+1}(\phi(\phi^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, t^n), t^{n+1})). \tag{25}
 \end{aligned}$$

Then, introducing the continuous interpolation error, we can write the simplified error model as follows:

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{M}) = \sum_{n=1}^{n=nmax} \int_{\Omega} \text{trace} \left( \mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}, t^n) \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t^n) \mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}, t^n) \right) \, d\Omega \, dt$$

with  $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t^n) = \sum_{j=1}^5 \mathbf{H}_j(\mathbf{x}, t^n)$ , in which

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{H}_j(\mathbf{x}, t^n) &= \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left| |J_n^{n+1}|^{-1} \hat{W}_j^{*,n+1}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right| \cdot |H(\hat{W}_j^{n+1})(\mathbf{x})| \\
 &+ \frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} |W_j^{*,n}(\mathbf{x})| \cdot |H(W_j^n)(\mathbf{x}, t)| \\
 &+ \left| \frac{\partial W_j^{*,n}}{\partial x}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \cdot |H(\mathcal{F}_1(W_j^n))(\mathbf{x})| + \left| \frac{\partial W_j^{*,n}}{\partial y}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \cdot |H(\mathcal{F}_2(W_j^n))(\mathbf{x})| \\
 &+ \left| \frac{\partial W_j^{*,n}}{\partial z}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \cdot |H(\mathcal{F}_3(W_j^n))(\mathbf{x})|
 \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

is defined on  $\Omega_n$ . Here,  $W_j^*$  denotes the  $j^{\text{th}}$  component of the adjoint vector  $W^*$ ,  $H(\mathcal{F}_i(W_j))$  the Hessian of the  $j^{\text{th}}$  component of the vector  $\mathcal{F}_i(W)$ , and  $H(W_{j,t})$  the Hessian of the  $j^{\text{th}}$  component of the time derivative of  $W$ .

**Remark:** It should be noted that the time derivative can be estimated with more accuracy in order to avoid a large weight  $(t^{n+1} - t^n)^{-1}$  which is not compensated due to the rough triangular inequality applied in the above majorations. The corrected estimate writes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{H}_j(\mathbf{x}, t^n) &= \\
 &\frac{1}{t^{n+1} - t^n} \left[ \left| |J_n^{n+1}|^{-1} \hat{W}_j^{*,n+1}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right| \cdot |H(\hat{W}_j^{n+1})(\mathbf{x})| - |W_j^{*,n}(\mathbf{x})| \cdot |H(W_j^n)(\mathbf{x}, t)| \right] \\
 &+ \left| \frac{\partial W_j^{*,n}}{\partial x}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \cdot |H(\mathcal{F}_1(W_j^n))(\mathbf{x})| + \left| \frac{\partial W_j^{*,n}}{\partial y}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \cdot |H(\mathcal{F}_2(W_j^n))(\mathbf{x})| \\
 &+ \left| \frac{\partial W_j^{*,n}}{\partial z}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \cdot |H(\mathcal{F}_3(W_j^n))(\mathbf{x})|.
 \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

We observe that the first line of RHS is a time derivative, since :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left| |J_n^{n+1}|^{-1} \hat{W}_j^{*,n+1}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right| \cdot |H(\hat{W}_j^{n+1})(\mathbf{x})| - |W_j^{*,n}(\mathbf{x})| \cdot |H(W_j^n)(\mathbf{x}, t)| = \\
 &\quad \left| |J_n^{n+1}|^{-1} \hat{W}_j^{*,n+1}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right| \cdot |H(\hat{W}_j^{n+1})(\mathbf{x})| - \\
 &\quad \left| |J_n^n|^{-1} \hat{W}_j^{*,n}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \cdot |H(\hat{W}_j^n)(\mathbf{x}, t)|
 \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_{t^n} \quad \hat{W}^n(\mathbf{x}) &= W^n(\phi(\phi^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, t^n), t^n)), \\
 \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_{t^n} \quad \hat{W}^{*,n}(\mathbf{x}) &= W^{*,n}(\phi(\phi^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, t^n), t^n)).
 \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$



### 5.3 Spatial minimization for a fixed $t$

Let us assume that at time  $t = t^n$ , we seek for the optimal continuous mesh  $\mathbf{M}_{go}(t)$  which minimizes the instantaneous error, *i.e.*, the spatial error for a fixed time  $t$ :

$$\hat{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{M}(t)) = \int_{\Omega} \text{trace} \left( \mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t) \mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right) d\mathbf{x}$$

under the constraint that the number of vertices is prescribed to  $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{M}(t)) = N(t)$ . Similarly to [11], solving the optimality conditions provides the *optimal goal-oriented* (“go”) *instantaneous continuous mesh*  $\mathcal{M}_{go}(t) = (\mathcal{M}_{go}(\mathbf{x}, t))_{\mathbf{x} \in \Omega}$  at time  $t$  defined by:

$$\mathcal{M}_{go}(\mathbf{x}, t) = N(t)^{\frac{2}{3}} \mathcal{M}_{go,1}(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad (30)$$

where  $\mathcal{M}_{go,1}$  is the optimum for  $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{M}(t)) = 1$ :

$$\mathcal{M}_{go,1}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \left( \int_{\Omega} (\det \mathbf{H}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}, t))^{\frac{1}{5}} d\bar{\mathbf{x}} \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} (\det \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t))^{-\frac{1}{5}} \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t). \quad (31)$$

### 5.4 Towards a space-time analysis

In order to apply a space-time analysis, we have to return to a continuous time context. Before this we restrict our notations to a context which is the actual practical one:

$$\Omega_{t^n} = \Omega_0 \quad \Omega_{t^{n+1}} = \Omega_t.$$

Now we define time-continuous analogs to the previous ingredients:

$$J(t) = \det \frac{\partial \phi(\cdot, t) \circ \phi^{-1}(\cdot, 0)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \quad (32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_0 \quad \hat{W}(\mathbf{x}, t) &= W((\phi(\phi^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, 0), t), t), \\ \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_0 \quad \hat{W}^*(\mathbf{x}, t) &= W^*((\phi(\phi^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, 0), t), t). \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

We introduce:

$$G_j(\mathbf{x}, t) = |J(t)|^{-1} |\hat{W}_j^*(\mathbf{x}, t)| \cdot |H(\hat{W}_j)(\mathbf{x}, t)|.$$

and the time-continuous estimate writes:

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{M}) = \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \text{trace} \left( \mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t) \mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right) d\Omega dt$$

with  $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \sum_{j=1}^5 \mathbf{H}_j(\mathbf{x}, t)$ , in which

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}_j(\mathbf{x}, t) &= \frac{\partial G_j}{\partial t}(\mathbf{x}, t) \\ &+ \left| \frac{\partial W_j^*}{\partial x}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right| \cdot |H(\mathcal{F}_1(W_j))(\mathbf{x}, t)| + \left| \frac{\partial W_j^*}{\partial y}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right| \cdot |H(\mathcal{F}_2(W_j))(\mathbf{x}, t)| \\ &+ \left| \frac{\partial W_j^*}{\partial z}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right| \cdot |H(\mathcal{F}_3(W_j))(\mathbf{x}, t)|. \end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

The replacement of the time finite difference by a time derivative neglects the error introduced by time discretization.

Let us now re-introduce it under the shape of a higher time-derivative. The continuous estimate becomes:

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{M}) = \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \tau^k C_k \left| \frac{\partial^{k'} G}{\partial t^{k'}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right| + \frac{1}{10} \text{trace} \left( \mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t) \mathcal{M}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right) d\Omega dt \tag{35}$$

where  $\tau = \tau(t)$  is the actual time-step length.

In the analysis proposed here, we assume that in the time-interval  $[0, T]$ , the mesh is only deformed, then the number of nodes is fixed,  $N(t) = N_0$ . The optimal metric is the same as before, and the estimate becomes:

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{M}) = \int_0^T \left( g(t) + \tau^k \int_{\Omega} C_k \left| \frac{\partial^{k'} G}{\partial t^{k'}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right| d\Omega \right) dt$$

which can be minimized with respect to time step in a usual manner:

$$\tau_{opt} = \left( \int_{\Omega} C_k \left| \frac{\partial^{k'} G}{\partial t^{k'}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right| d\Omega \right)^{1/k}.$$

En pratique il est difficile d'évaluer  $\frac{\partial^{k'} G}{\partial t^{k'}}$  sauf peut-être en faisant la différence entre deux schémas en temps de précisions différentes.

## 6 SIMPLIFIED COUPLING

We consider a gas in a piston.

$$M\ddot{s} = Rs + p(s(t), t)$$

$$\phi(x, T) = s(t)x$$

$$\dot{\phi}(x, T) = \dot{s}(t)x$$

## 7 COUPLING WITH A RIGID OBSTACLE

## 8 MULTIDIMENSIONAL COUPLING

We have to introduce two new fields. One for the structure, one for the ALE mesh deformation of the fluid.

Let  $\xi(x, t)_F$  denote the *displacement of the fluid mesh*,  $\varepsilon_F(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \xi_F + \nabla^T \xi_F)$  the deformation, and  $\sigma_F(x, t)$  the stress defined in  $\Omega_F \times [0, T]$ :

$$\operatorname{div} \sigma_F + \rho_F f_F - \rho_F \frac{\partial^2 \xi_F}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad \text{dans } \Omega_F[0, t]$$

$$\sigma_F = \mathcal{A}_F : \varepsilon_F \quad \text{dans } \Omega_F[0, T]$$

$$\xi_F = \xi_F^D \quad \text{sur } S_F^\xi \times [0, T] \quad ; \quad T_F = T_F^D \quad \text{sur } S_F^T \times [0, T]$$

$$\xi_F(\cdot, 0) = U_F^0 \quad ; \quad \dot{\xi}_F(\cdot, 0) = V_F^0 \quad \text{dans } \Omega_F.$$

This linear elasticity is set in Lagrangian formulation with  $\Omega_F = \Omega_0$ .

Let  $\xi_S(x, t)$  denote the *displacement of the structure*,  $\varepsilon_S(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \xi_S + \nabla^T \xi_S)$  the deformation, and  $\sigma_S(x, t)$  the stress defined in  $\Omega_S \times [0, T]$ :

$$\operatorname{div} \sigma_S + \rho_S f_S - \rho_S \frac{\partial^2 \xi_S}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad \text{dans } \Omega_S[0, t]$$

$$\sigma_S = \mathcal{A}_S : \varepsilon_S \quad \text{dans } \Omega_S[0, t]$$

$$\xi_S = \xi_S^D \quad \text{sur } S_S \times [0, T] \quad ; \quad T_S = T_S^D \quad \text{sur } S_T \times [0, T]$$

$$\xi_S(\cdot, 0) = U_S^0 \quad ; \quad \dot{\xi}_S(\cdot, 0) = V_S^0 \quad \text{dans } \Omega_S.$$

## 9 CONCLUDING REMARKS

The more complex a model is, the more necessary is the use of a mathematical method in order to control the approximation error. In fluid-structure interaction, a central challenge is the control of the error due to ALE. Several difficulties are combined: (a) the unsteadiness which implies to use several mesh topologies: we have chosen to build the method inside the Transient Fixed point algorithm which freezes the topology during time sub-intervals, (b) mesh motion, for which we use an existing elasticity model, (c) ALE error analysis. This paper concentrates on the (c) issue and proposes a formulation transforming the mesh adaptation problem into a metric-optimization problem. A proper

formulation of the state equation is proposed. Several formulations of error paradigms are addressed and transformed into an algorithm involving a well-posed metric-optimization sub-problem. The preliminary results depicted here will be completed for the conference by works in progress dealing with these new formulations.

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