

ngsxfem: Add-on to NGSolve for geometrically unfitted finite element discretizations

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Summary

ngsxfem is an add-on library to [Netgen/NGSolve](#), a general purpose, high performance finite element library for the numerical solution of partial differential equations. The add-on enables the use of geometrically unfitted finite element technologies known under different labels, e.g. *XFEM*, *CutFEM*, *TraceFEM*, *Finite Cell*, *fictitious domain method* or *Cut-Cell methods*, etc.. Both, [Netgen/NGSolve](#) and ngsxfem are written in C++ with a rich Python interface through which it is typically used. ngsxfem is an academic software. Its primary intention is to facilitate the development and validation of new numerical methods.

Statement of need

Typically, in the finite element method for the discretization of PDEs, the geometry under consideration is parametrized by the computational mesh yielding *geometrically fitted* finite element methods. The generation and adaptation of geometrically fitted computational meshes can be a burden on simulation methods, e.g. if the geometries are complex or especially if they are evolving in time. To be more flexible with regard to the geometry, *geometrically unfitted* finite element methods can be considered which break the direct link between the geometry parametrization and the computational mesh. Instead, a separate description of the geometry, e.g. through a *level set function* is used. ngsxfem aims at providing the necessary tools to robustly work in a *geometrically unfitted* setting where the geometry is described by one (or multiple) *level set function(s)*. The essential tools extending standard finite element codes for the *geometrically unfitted* setting are:

- formulation of geometrically unfitted geometry through level set function(s)
- classification of elements in the computational mesh according to the unfitted geometry
- finite element spaces that consider the cut information
- tools to provide robust numerical integration on cut elements
- stabilization techniques to deal with arbitrary bad cuts (e.g. “ghost penalty”)

First of all ngsxfem provides these tools for [Netgen/NGSolve](#). For other finite element frameworks similar libraries exists, e.g. [libcutfem](#) or [multimesh](#) for the [FEniCS](#) project, cf. [Alnæs et al. \(2015\)](#) and [dune-udg](#), cf. [Engwer & Heimann \(2012\)](#), for [dune](#), cf. [Blatt et al. \(2016\)](#) (more precisely [dune-pdelab](#), cf. [Bastian et al. \(2010\)](#)). Let us also mention the [FEMPAR](#) finite element package which directly handles unfitted geometries, cf. [Badia et al. \(2018\)](#). In addition, ngsxfem has three advanced features beyond these, including:

- higher order handling of curved level set geometries using isoparametric unfitted FEM, cf. [Lehrenfeld \(2016\)](#), [Lehrenfeld & Reusken \(2016\)](#), [Lehrenfeld \(2017\)](#)
- space-time finite elements and quadrature for unfitted space-time finite element discretizations of PDEs on moving domains, cf. [Preuß \(2018\)](#), [Heimann \(2020\)](#)

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- the so-called direct version of the ghost penalty stabilization as introduced in [Preuß \(2018\)](#)

A more detailed overview of the key features provided by `ngsxfem` can be found in the repository under `doc/feature-details.md`. Furthermore, a detailed overview of the scientific literature which has utilised `ngsxfem` is given in the repository under `doc/literature.md`.

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