A simple goal-oriented error estimator for flux-limited Galerkin schemes

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Overview

1. Goal-oriented error estimation
   - A general review of the duality argument
   - Error estimates for steady transport problems
2. Mesh adaptation algorithm
   - Refinement, recoarsening, data structures
3. Conclusions & Outlook

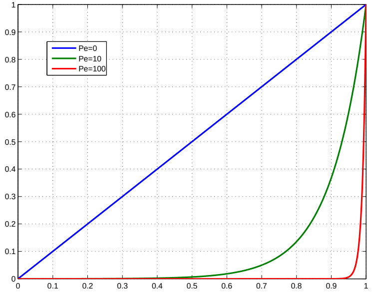
Numerical troubles

Convection-diffusion in 1D

$$\begin{cases} \mathrm{Pe}\,\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} - \frac{\mathrm{d}^2u}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = 0 \quad \text{in } (0,1) \\ u(0)=0, \quad u(1)=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathrm{Pe} > 0, \qquad u(x) = \frac{e^{\mathrm{Pe}\,x}-1}{e^{\mathrm{Pe}}-1}$$

$$x_i = ih, \qquad u_i \approx u(x_i)$$



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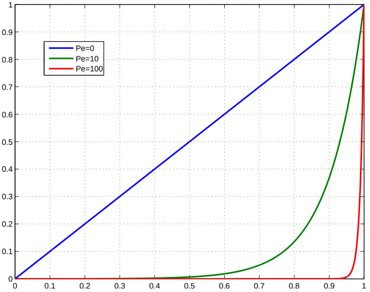

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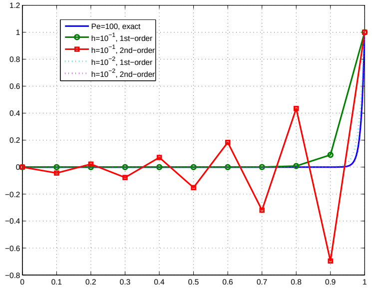

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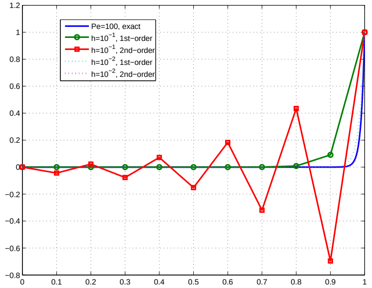

- Exact solution: nonnegativity, no internal maxima or minima
- Numerical approximations: numerical diffusion $\leftrightarrow$ spurious wiggles
- Way out: nonlinear combination of high- and low-order methods

Feature indicators

Remarks on flux limiting schemes

- *Don't suppress the wiggles - They're telling you something.*

Gresho, Lee IJNMF 1979.

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- Detection of underresolved regions at no additional cost
  - mesh enrichment/deformation controlled by numerical viscosity

    [Palmero et al. RR-1175, 1990]
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- No error quantification/no information about error propagation
- Violation of the Galerkin orthogonality property

Duality argument

Primal problem $\quad a(w,u) = b(w), \quad \forall w \in V$

$$u_h \approx u, \qquad \rho(w,u_h) = b(w) - a(w,u_h), \qquad \rho(w,u) = 0$$

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- Galerkin orthogonality $\rho(w_h,u_h) = 0, \qquad \forall w_h \in V_h$

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- Linear target functional $j(u)$, mean/point value, boundary flux

Dual problem $\quad a(z,e) = j(e), \qquad \forall e \in V$

$$e = u - u_h, \qquad j(e) = a(z,u) - a(z,u_h) = \rho(z,u_h)$$

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- Error representation $\quad j(e) = \rho(z - z_h, u_h) + \underbrace{\rho(z_h, u_h)}_{\text{computable}}, \quad z_h \approx z$

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- Error representation $j(e) \approx \underbrace{\rho(\hat{z} - z_h, u_h)}_{\text{small !?}} + \underbrace{\rho(z_h, u_h)}_{\text{computable}}, \qquad \hat{z} \approx z$

Steady convection

Primal problem

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}u) &= s \quad \text{in } \Omega \\ u &= u_D \quad \text{on } \Gamma_{\text{in}} \end{aligned}$$

Dual problem

$$\begin{aligned} -\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla z &= j \quad \text{in } \Omega \\ z &= h \quad \text{on } \Gamma_{\text{out}} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\int_\Omega w \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}u) \,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} - \int_{\Gamma_{\text{in}}} wu\, \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \,\mathrm{d}s = \int_\Omega ws \,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} - \int_{\Gamma_{\text{in}}} wu_D\, \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \,\mathrm{d}s$$

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- Functional $\quad j(u) = \int_\Omega gu\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Gamma_{\text{out}}} hu\,\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{n}\,\mathrm{d}s, \quad g,h(\mathbf{x}) \in \{0,1\}$

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Dual problem $a(z,w) = a^*(w,z) = j(w), \quad \forall w \in V$

$$-\int_\Omega w\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla z\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Gamma_{\text{out}}} wz\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}\,\mathrm{d}s = \int_\Omega gw\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Gamma_{\text{out}}} hw\,\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}\,\mathrm{d}s$$

Steady convection-diffusion

Primal problem $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}u - \epsilon \nabla u) = s \quad + \quad$ b.c.

$$\int_\Omega w \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}u)\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} + \int_\Omega \epsilon \nabla w \cdot \nabla u\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \int_\Omega ws\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}$$

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- Residual weighted by the dual error $\quad w = \hat{z} - z_h$

$$\rho(w, u_h) = \int_\Omega w\,(s - \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}u_h))\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} - \int_\Omega \epsilon \nabla w \cdot \nabla u_h\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}$$

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- Approximation $\quad \mathbf{g}_h \approx \nabla u, \qquad \int_\Omega w \nabla \cdot \mathbf{g}_h\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} + \int_\Omega \nabla w \cdot \mathbf{g}_h\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = 0$

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$$\rho(w, u_h) = \int_\Omega w\,(s - \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}u_h - \epsilon \mathbf{g}_h))\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} \qquad \textit{residual error}$$

$$+ \int_\Omega \epsilon \nabla w \cdot (\mathbf{g}_h - \nabla u_h)\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} \qquad \textit{diffusive flux error}$$

Global error estimates

- Finite element solutions $\quad u_h \approx u, \qquad z_h \approx z, \qquad \hat{z} \approx z$

- Error representation $\quad j(u - u_h) \approx \rho(\hat{z} - z_h, u_h) + \rho(z_h, u_h)$

Computable error bounds $\quad |j(u - u_h)| \leq \eta$

$$\eta = \Phi + \Psi, \qquad |\rho(\hat{z} - z_h, u_h)| \leq \Phi, \qquad |\rho(z_h, u_h)| \leq \Psi$$

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- Effectivity indices

$$I_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\eta}{|j(u-u_h)|}, \qquad I_{\text{rel}} = \left| \frac{|j(u-u_h)| - \eta}{|j(u)|} \right|$$

Steady convection-diffusion in 1D

Estimates for $\quad \mathrm{Pe}\,\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} - \frac{\mathrm{d}^2u}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = 0$ in $(0,1), \quad u(0)=0, \quad u(1)=1$

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Discretization: central difference scheme, $h = 1/10$

Pe	$\lvert j(u-u_h)\rvert$	Φ	Ψ	η	I_{rel}
1	7.67e-04	7.80e-04	4.09e-16	7.80e-04	3.05e-05
10	2.84e-05	4.10e-05	3.56e-18	4.10e-05	1.25e-04
100	–	–	–	–	–

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Discretization: upwind difference scheme, $h = 1/10$

Pe	$\lvert j(u-u_h)\rvert$	Φ	Ψ	η	I_{rel}
1	4.52e-03	7.38e-04	3.58e-03	4.32e-03	4.79e-04
10	4.91e-02	3.06e-04	4.76e-02	4.79e-02	1.21e-02
100	5.00e-02	1.59e-09	5.00e-02	5.00e-02	1.21e-08

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Discretization: TVD scheme, MC limiter $\quad h = 1/10$

Pe	$\lvert j(u-u_h)\rvert$	Φ	Ψ	η	I_{rel}
1	1.03e-03	7.74e-04	2.60e-04	1.03e-03	1.34e-05
10	1.51e-02	9.12e-05	1.50e-02	1.51e-02	3.81e-05
100	4.51e-02	4.23e-09	4.51e-02	4.51e-02	1.97e-07

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Pe	$\lvert j(u-u_h)\rvert$	Φ	Ψ	η	I_{rel}
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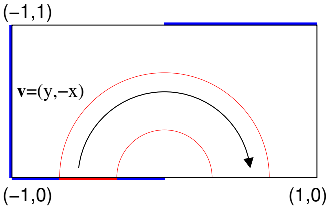
100	4.51e-02	4.23e-09	4.51e-02	4.51e-02	1.97e-07

Galerkin orthogonality errors $(\hat{z} = z_h)$ may be all you need *in practice*

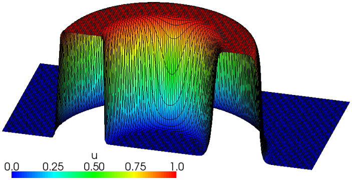
Steady convection in 2D

Circular convection $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}u) = 0$ in $\Omega = (-1,1) \times (0,1)$

$$u(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0.35 \le r \le 0.65 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \qquad r(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$



domain and velocity



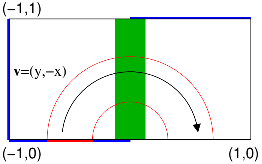
FEM-TVD, $h = 1/80$

Steady convection in 2D, cont'd

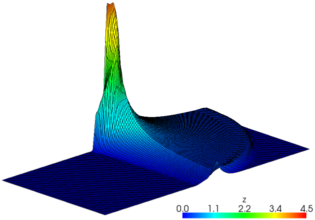
Target functional

$$j(u) = \int_\Omega gu\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Gamma_{\text{out}}} hu\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{n}\,\mathrm{d}s$$

$$h = \text{tr}(g),\; g = 1 \text{ in } (-0.1, 0.1) \times (0,1)$$



h	$j(e)$	Ψ	I_{eff}	I_{rel}
1/10	2.01e-3	2.16e-3	1.05	1.74e-3
1/20	4.40e-4	3.64e-4	0.82	1.26e-3
1/40	1.31e-4	1.03e-4	0.78	4.75e-4
1/80	4.28e-5	3.54e-5	0.82	1.24e-4
1/160	1.25e-5	1.07e-5	0.85	3.00e-5



FEM-TVD, $h = 1/80$

Local error estimates

- Error representation $\qquad j(u-u_h) \approx \rho(\hat{z}-z_h, u_h) + \rho(z_h, u_h)$

$$|\rho(\hat{z}-z_h, u_h)| \leq \Phi = \sum_i \Phi_i, \qquad |\rho(z_h, u_h)| \leq \Psi = \sum_i \Psi_i$$

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- Nodal localization $$z_h = \sum_i z_i\varphi_i, \qquad \Psi_i = |\rho(z_i\varphi_i,u_h)|$$

$$\hat{z}-z_h = \sum_i w_i, \qquad w_i = \varphi_i(\hat{z}-z_h), \qquad \Phi_i = |\rho(w_i,u_h)|$$

Local error estimates

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- Nodal localization $z_h = \sum_i z_i \varphi_i, \qquad \Psi_i = |\rho(z_i\varphi_i, u_h)|$

$$\hat{z}-z_h = \sum_i w_i, \qquad w_i = \varphi_i(\hat{z}-z_h), \qquad \Phi_i = |\rho(w_i, u_h)|$$

Conversion to element contributions $\eta = \sum_K \eta_K = \Phi + \Psi$

$$\xi = \sum_i \xi_i \varphi_i, \qquad \xi_i = \frac{\Phi_i + \Psi_i}{\int_\Omega \varphi_i \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}}, \qquad \eta_K = \int_K \xi \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}$$

Local error estimates

- Error representation $j(u-u_h) \approx \rho(\hat{z}-z_h, u_h) + \rho(z_h, u_h)$

$$|\rho(\hat{z}-z_h, u_h)| \leq \Phi = \sum_i \Phi_i, \qquad |\rho(z_h, u_h)| \leq \Psi = \sum_i \Psi_i$$

- Nodal localization $z_h = \sum_i z_i\varphi_i, \qquad \Psi_i = |\rho(z_i\varphi_i, u_h)|$

$$\hat{z}-z_h = \sum_i w_i, \qquad w_i = \varphi_i(\hat{z}-z_h), \qquad \Phi_i = |\rho(w_i, u_h)|$$

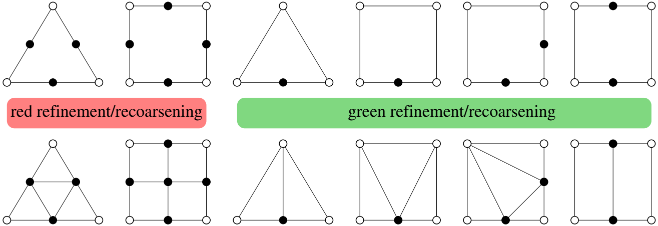
Conversion to element contributions $\eta = \sum_K \eta_K = \Phi + \Psi$

$$\xi = \sum_i \xi_i\varphi_i, \qquad \xi_i = \frac{\Phi_i+\Psi_i}{\int_\Omega \varphi_i \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}}, \qquad \eta_K = \int_K \xi \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} \overset{?}{>} tol$$

Mesh adaptation algorithm

Conformal refinement algorithm *Bank, et al. '83*

1. subdivide marked elements regularly (red rule)
2. eliminate 'hanging nodes' by transition cells (green rule)



Mesh adaptation, cont'd

- Vertex-locking algorithm is used to reverse mesh refinement
- Nodal generation function provides all necessary information:
  element type, inter-element relationship, refinement level, ...

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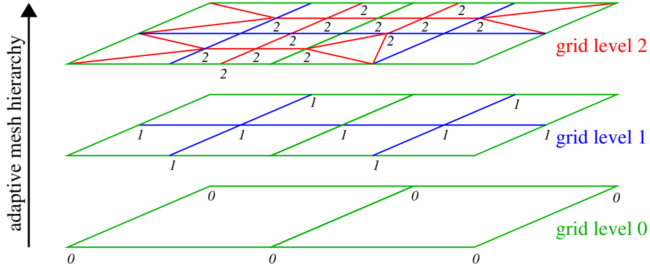
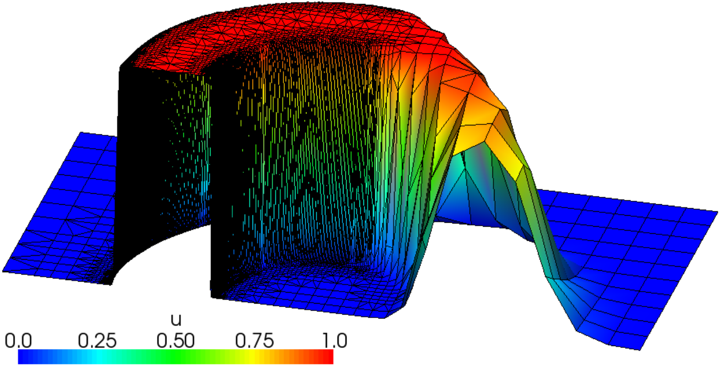


Steady convection in 2D, revisited

- Adaptive mesh refinement $\quad h_{\min} = 1/320$



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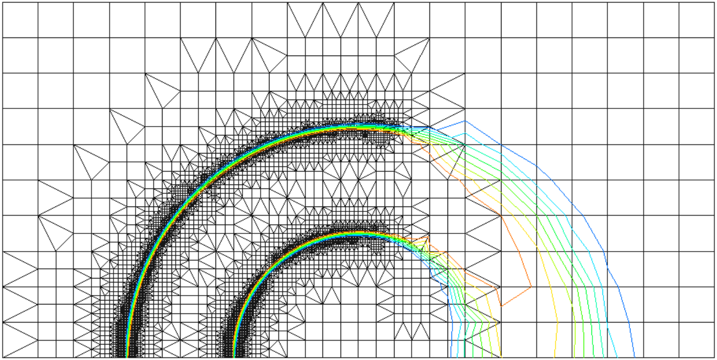

Conclusions

- Flux-limited Galerkin discretizations of AFC type
  - high resolution, violation of the Galerkin orthogonality
  - flux correction provides feedback for mesh adaptation
- Goal-oriented error estimation for transport problems
  - no dubious constants, control of local and transmitted errors
  - nodal decomposition of the error in the target functional
  - Galerkin orthogonality error is a handy criterion for refinement
  - Stabilization of diffusive fluxes using gradient recovery

Outlook

- Time-dependent transport problems
  - high-resolution schemes of FCT type ✓
  - dynamic mesh adaptation algorithm ✓
  - error estimation in space *and* time
- Nonlinear systems of equations
  - compressible Euler equations ✓
  - conservative/characteristic limiters ✓
  - control of target quantities