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Technical Note

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Computational Engineering and Energy Sciences
Group

From: Stuart R. Slattery
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Subject: A Multilevel Monte Carlo Solver for Linear Systems (Rev. 1)

Executive Summary

Monte Carlo solvers for linear systems have been demonstrated to perform poorly for strongly elliptic problems. This poor performance is primarily due to the fact that both a large number of samples are required to obtain a good statistical error and that these samples require a large amount of time to compute. As a mechanism to reduce the computational complexity for such problems and thereby improve the figure of merit of the calculation, multilevel Monte Carlo has been introduced in finance problems, the solution of stochastic partial differential equations, and other algorithms that leverage Markov chain Monte Carlo. We adapt these ideas to form a multilevel Monte Carlo solver for linear systems which, in the form presented here, is effectively a stochastic realization of a multigrid solver. Numerical studies indicate that the new multilevel method can reduce the time required to achieve a certain statistical error in the solution by at least two orders of magnitude, thereby dramatically reducing the computational complexity of the problem. Furthermore, the general formulation and results presented here indicate that this methodology may be used with both geometric and algebraic formulations of the Galerkin multigrid method.

1 Introduction

Monte Carlo solvers for linear systems have been in existence for decades as a stochastic alternative to iterative methods [1–5]. However, these methods have failed to gain popularity both in the mathematics and applications community partly due to their slow convergence bound by the central limit theorem. Recent work has indicated that when used as an acceleration in the Monte Carlo Synthetic Acceleration (MCSA) method, exponential convergence rates may be achieved that are competitive with contemporary iterative methods [6–9]. However, in this recent work it was discovered that for physics problems that are largely elliptic (e.g. neutron transport in a light water reactor), convergence of the Monte Carlo method is extremely slow and prohibitive for the solution of larger systems. One avenue to improve the time to solution for these calculations and to enable the solution of more difficult problems is to study preconditioning strategies as in [9]. Another approach is to instead focus on improving the time complexity of the Monte Carlo sequence independent of the condition number of the linear problem.

Recent work in Monte Carlo methods for problems in finance and stochastic partial differential equations has indicated that the computational complexity of the problem can be dramatically reduced by incorporating multigrid concepts into the solution scheme [10–12]. In this work, we adapt those ideas and apply them to the Monte Carlo problem for linear systems as a means of reducing the computational complexity of the algorithm. To begin, we first introduce the elliptic model problem for our numerical experiments and compare the spectral behavior of the Monte Carlo method to traditional iterative smoothers that would be used with the multigrid method. Finally, we present results using the model problem that demonstrate the

superiority of the multilevel method in terms of time to solution using a geometric multigrid representations of the linear problem.

2 Monte Carlo Solver Fourier Analysis

We would first like to analyze the behavior of Monte Carlo solvers in the context of error modes for a given model problem with the numerical analysis presented here closely following that presented in [13]. For this analysis, we will use the following one-dimensional, homogeneous model problem:

$$\nabla^2 x = 0 . \quad (1)$$

We discretize the problem into N discrete points where now $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ with boundary conditions:

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = 0, \quad \mathbf{x}_N = 0 . \quad (2)$$

The Laplacian is discretized using a standard second-order finite difference with a grid spacing of one:

$$(\nabla \mathbf{u})_i = \mathbf{u}_{i-1} - 2\mathbf{u}_i + \mathbf{u}_{i+1} , \quad (3)$$

which then gives the following linear problem:

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} . \quad (4)$$

To bound the spectral radius of the problem we will use a Jacobi preconditioner:

$$\mathbf{M} = \text{diag}(\mathbf{A}) , \quad (5)$$

such that we instead solve the following linear problem:

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} . \quad (6)$$

To elucidate the effect of a given solution technique on a given error mode in the problem, we can assign an initial guess of \mathbf{x}^0 to be a chosen Fourier mode:

$$\mathbf{x}_i^0 = \sin\left(\frac{ik\pi}{N}\right) , \quad (7)$$

where \mathbf{x}_i^0 is the i^{th} component of the initial guess and k is the wave number of the chosen Fourier mode.

Monte Carlo solvers are effectively a stochastic realization of Richardson's iteration and therefore we will first look at the performance of Richardson's iteration as a smoother:

$$\mathbf{x}^{k+1} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{A})\mathbf{x}^k , \quad (8)$$

where k is the iteration index and which is equivalently a Jacobi iteration when Jacobi preconditioning is used. Figure 1 gives infinity norm of the error in the solution vector¹ as a function of iteration for wave numbers of 1, 5, and 10 on a grid with $J = 100$. Immediately we note that the larger the wave number the better Richardson's iteration performs. Per the spectral analysis in [13], this iteration sequence performs better for higher wave numbers as the eigenvalue spectrum spans a smaller space than less oscillatory modes. This behavior motivates the multigrid approach where moving a smooth mode to a coarser grid makes that mode appear more oscillatory relative to that coarser grid, thus improving convergence for that particular mode.

¹The solution to the homogeneous problem is zero and therefore $\|\mathbf{e}\|_\infty = \|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty$.

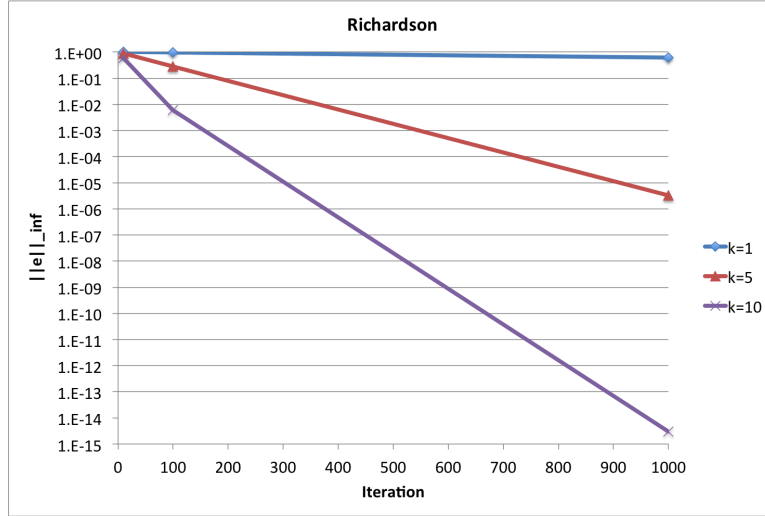


Figure 1: **Convergence of Richardson's iteration as a function of iteration for a grid of size $J = 100$.** *Richardson's iteration performs better for larger wave numbers and therefore more oscillatory modes.*

Next we perform the same calculations using the adjoint Monte Carlo solver presented in [8]. Before doing this however, we must first modify the linear problem as the Monte Carlo solver is a direct method and therefore a homogeneous problem with a right hand side of $\mathbf{0}$ will yield no samples. Instead, we will solve the residual problem:

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{r}, \quad (9)$$

where the residual of the homogeneous problem is:

$$\mathbf{r} = -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^0, \quad (10)$$

and the solution is computed as:

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^0 + \mathbf{d}. \quad (11)$$

Forming the problem in this way lets us directly apply the adjoint Monte Carlo method to the homogeneous problem and then apply the effective correction, \mathbf{d} , to the initial guess to give the solution. This approach is also equivalent to performing a single iteration of Halton's method [3]. Using this formulation we can again solve the model problem with wave numbers of 1, 5 and 10 on a grid of size $J = 100$ but this time we vary the number of histories used to compute the solution instead of the number of iterations. Figure 2 gives the results of these calculations. Surprisingly, the Monte Carlo method performs better for smooth modes than more oscillatory modes². The results of these calculations are counterintuitive given the fact that the Monte Carlo solver is effectively a stochastic realization of Richardson's iteration and therefore one should expect the same spectral behavior from the results.

Looking at the timing results in Table 1, we see that the behavior of the Monte Carlo solver is in fact consistent with these expectations. Timing results show that the average time required to compute an entire history in the Monte Carlo solver decreases as a function of wave number. We showed analytically in [14] that the length of the random walk is equivalent to the number of Richardson iterations that would be required to achieve a given convergence criteria. In Figure 1, we see that fewer iterations are required to converge larger wave numbers and therefore we should also expect shorter random walks in the Monte Carlo solver and therefore a faster time to solution as observed in Table 1. However, this does not indicate why

²This behavior was also observed for the forward Monte Carlo method presented in [8].

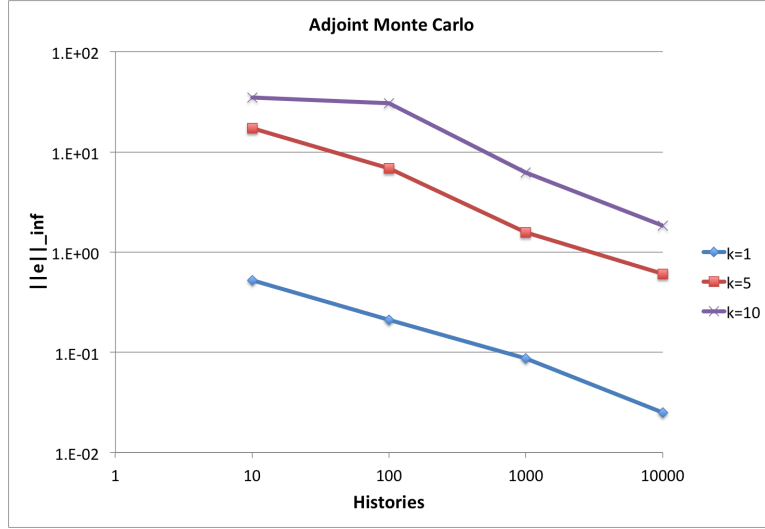


Figure 2: **Convergence of the adjoint Monte Carlo method as a function of sampled histories for a grid of size $J = 100$.** *Adjoint Monte Carlo performs better for smaller wave numbers and therefore smoother modes.*

Wave Number	Time per History (s)
1	1
5	0.85
10	0.83

Table 1: **Normalized average CPU time per history.**

the Monte Carlo solvers perform better for smoother modes rather than oscillatory modes. Fortunately, the explanation for this behavior is simple. Consider the plots for the Fourier modes with $k = 1$ and $k = 10$ given in Figure 3. The higher the wave number is the more oscillatory the mode appears. To resolve these fine structures in the error we therefore naturally require more Monte Carlo samples to distinguish them from one another. In other words, statistical noise in the solution must be reduced by more samples in order to resolve fine structures in the error that would otherwise be buried in the noise.

Based on this, it may not seem likely that applying Monte Carlo in a multigrid context will be useful considering that error modes appear more oscillatory as the grid is coarsened. This would indicate that in order to achieve the same amount of error on a coarse grid representation of the problem, one would be required to compute many more samples to resolve the resulting finer structures. However, we may gain a computational advantage for two reasons. First, consider the timing results in Table 1. As the error structure becomes more oscillatory, the time it takes to compute a sample decreases. Second, if we coarsen the grid the time it takes to compute a sample will also decrease due to the decreased problem size. Therefore, it is plausible that we might observe an improvement in run times for the Monte Carlo problem by using a multigrid approach.

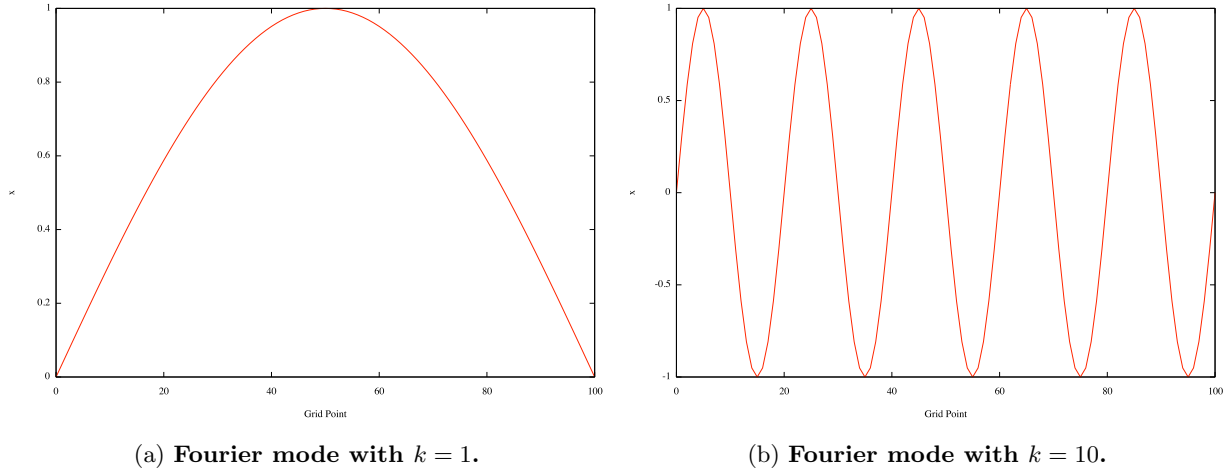


Figure 3: *The more oscillatory the mode the finer the structure of the error. Finer structures require more samples to resolve them.*

3 Multilevel Monte Carlo Algorithm

A potential improvement in computational complexity motivates applying techniques in multilevel Markov chain Monte Carlo recently developed by Heinrich [10] and Giles [11]. We start first with the standard Monte Carlo estimator for the solution vector:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=1}^N x^m, \quad (12)$$

where x^m is the m^{th} observation. We next consider representing the problem in multiple levels designated by l with each one finer than the next such that there are L total levels and $l = L$ is the coarsest level. We can combine expectation values of the estimates from each of these levels using the linearity of expectation such that:

$$E(\mathbf{x}_0) = E(\mathbf{x}_L) + E(\mathbf{x}_{L-1} - \mathbf{x}_L) + E(\mathbf{x}_{L-2} - \mathbf{x}_{L-1}) + \cdots + E(\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x}_1), \quad (13)$$

where $E(\mathbf{x}_L)$ is the expectation value of the solution vector at the coarsest level and $E(\mathbf{x}_0)$ the expectation at the finest level. If we rewrite this summation as:

$$E(\mathbf{x}_0) = E(\mathbf{x}_L) + \sum_{l=1}^L E(\mathbf{x}_l - \mathbf{x}_{l+1}), \quad (14)$$

we can then build a new *multilevel estimator* for the l^{th} level as:

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_l = \frac{1}{N_l} \sum_{m=1}^{N_l} (x_l^m - x_{l+1}^m), \quad (15)$$

where N_l are the number of samples computed at the level and $x_{l+1}^m = 0$ for $l = L$. Estimates from all levels can then be combined to give the final solution as:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \sum_{l=0}^L \hat{\mathbf{y}}_l. \quad (16)$$

It is critical to note here that the term $(x_l^m - x_{l+1}^m)$ in Eq (15) consists of observations from the same Markov chain computed over the space of the l^{th} level.

Although multigrid methods for linear algebra problems indicate that a coarsening parameter of $M = 2$ is optimal such that every coarse level is half the size of the previous finer level. However, Giles reports that values of 4 and larger give optimal performance for these particular estimators. In addition, as mentioned in § 2, because coarsening the problem makes the modes appear more oscillatory, we must compute more samples at coarser levels to balance the error amongst the levels. For this work we will use the result reported by Heinrich for computing the number of samples at each level:

$$N_l = M^{-3(L-l)/2} N, \quad (17)$$

which provides a larger number of samples at the coarse levels. It should be noted that Giles does not compute this quantity a priori but instead first estimates the variance at each level and then computes N_l based on that variance.

Using the estimator given by Eq (16) we can now define a multilevel Monte Carlo method for linear systems based on the adjoint Monte Carlo solver given in [8]. To do this, we must consider how to compute the expectation value $E(\mathbf{x}_l - \mathbf{x}_{l+1})$ at each level in the problem. We are required to construct observations on both grids from the same Markov chain. Computing observations on the l^{th} grid in this case is simply the procedure for solving the adjoint Monte Carlo problem. We could modify this procedure such that we tally observations on the grid for the $l + 1$ level through the use of a weight preserving linear interpolation operator such that a tally in some state of level l is also a tally in some state of level $l + 1$ with that state determined by the operator. If this is the case, then we can actually avoid tallying observations of the coarse grid altogether and simply apply the linear interpolation operator the fine grid results once all samples have been computed instead of modifying the Monte Carlo sequence.

Using this idea we then define a *prolongation operator*, \mathbf{P}_l , which maps a vector defined on grid $l + 1$ to a vector defined on grid l and a *restriction operator*, \mathbf{R}_l , which maps a vector defined on grid l to a vector defined on grid $l + 1$. We can then define the following equivalent expectation value for a given level l :

$$E(\mathbf{x}_l - \mathbf{x}_{l+1}) = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_l \mathbf{R}_l) \hat{\mathbf{x}}_l, \quad (18)$$

with $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_l$ given by Eq (12) as the solution on grid l . In this estimator, the action of the restriction operator maps the tally to the coarse level to compute the observations on that grid and the action of the prolongation operator on the coarse tally maps the result back to the fine level. Using this estimator, Algorithm 1 gives the multilevel Monte Carlo algorithm for linear systems now with an arbitrary right hand side vector, \mathbf{b} , and an initial solution guess, \mathbf{x}^0 . This algorithm permits each of the levels to be computed independently and then combined appropriately with the prolongation and restriction operators. Like other multigrid algorithms for linear systems, we are required to produce a representation of the linear operator on each level, \mathbf{A}_l , as well as the right hand side, \mathbf{b}_l . The formulation of Algorithm 1 places no restrictions on the form of \mathbf{A}_l , \mathbf{b}_l , \mathbf{P}_l , or \mathbf{R}_l and therefore could be used with any multigrid scheme including those arising from algebraic multigrid formulations. It should be noted, however, that work to date has only tested the algorithm for the Galerkin formulation presented in Algorithm 1.

4 Geometric Multigrid Results

To demonstrate the multilevel Monte Carlo algorithm we solve the Poisson problem presented in § 2, this time with a grid of size $J = 1024$. For the coarsening parameter we will first use a value of $M = 2$. For simplicity, we will assume a basic geometric multigrid formulation of the linear problem per [13] with the following prolongation operator for $M = 2$:

$$x_{2j}^h = x_j^{2h} \quad (19a)$$

$$x_{2j+1}^h = \frac{1}{2}(x_j^{2h} + x_{j+1}^{2h}), \quad (19b)$$

Algorithm 1 Multilevel Monte Carlo Method

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1: for  $l = 0 \dots L$  do
2:    $\mathbf{P}_l = P(\mathbf{A}_l)$  ▷ Build the prolongation and restriction operators for the  $l^{th}$  level.
3:    $\mathbf{R}_l = c\mathbf{P}_l^T$ 
4:    $\mathbf{r}_l = \mathbf{b}_l - \mathbf{A}_l \mathbf{x}_l^0$  ▷ Build the  $l^{th}$  level residual.
5:    $\mathbf{d}_l = \hat{\mathbf{A}}_l^{-1} \mathbf{r}_l$  ▷ Solve the  $l^{th}$  level problem with adjoint Monte Carlo
6:   if  $l \neq L$  then
7:      $\mathbf{d}_l = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_l \mathbf{R}_l) \mathbf{d}_l$  ▷ Apply the multilevel tally
8:      $\mathbf{A}_{l+1} = \mathbf{R}_l \mathbf{A}_l \mathbf{P}_l$  ▷ Construct the next level.
9:      $\mathbf{x}_{l+1}^0 = \mathbf{R}_l \mathbf{x}_l^0$ 
10:     $\mathbf{b}_{l+1} = \mathbf{R}_l \mathbf{b}_l$ 
11:   end if
12: end for
13: for  $l = L \dots 1$  do
14:    $\mathbf{d}_{l-1} = \mathbf{d}_{l-1} + \mathbf{P}_l \mathbf{d}_l$  ▷ Collapse the tallies to the finest grid
15: end for
16:  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^0 + \mathbf{d}_0$ 

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for $0 \leq j \leq \frac{J}{2} - 1$ and the restriction operator:

$$x_j^{2h} = \frac{1}{4}(x_{2j-1}^h + 2x_{2j}^h + x_{2j+1}^h) \quad (20)$$

for $1 \leq j \leq \frac{J}{2} - 1$.

To measure performance of the algorithm, we will introduce the following standard figure of merit metric to assess the quality of the Monte Carlo solver:

$$FOM = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{e}\|_\infty^2 T}, \quad (21)$$

where $\|\mathbf{e}\|_\infty$ is a measure of the variance of the calculation and T is the time required to solve the problem. The larger the figure of merit, the more useful the solution scheme is. For example, if two solutions schemes arrive at the same error but the first calculation takes twice as long as the second, the figure of merit will be twice as large for the second calculation.

We again perform calculations with $N = 10,000$ and initial guesses of wave numbers 1, 5 and 10 and vary the number of levels used in the calculation. Tables 2, 3, and 4 giving the results of these calculations. In these tables, the RFOM column indicates the relative figure of merit which has been normalized to the single level calculation. The results indicate the performance of the multilevel method compared to the original adjoint Monte Carlo method is excellent, offering a dramatic improvement in time to solution and figure of merit values 10-100 times that of the single level solver.

Next we perform the calculations with $M = 4$ using the following prolongation operator:

$$x_{4j}^h = x_j^{4h} \quad (22a)$$

$$x_{4j+1}^h = \frac{3}{4}x_j^{4h} + \frac{1}{4}x_{j+1}^{4h} \quad (22b)$$

$$x_{4j+2}^h = \frac{1}{2}x_j^{4h} + \frac{1}{2}x_{j+1}^{4h} \quad (22c)$$

$$x_{4j+3}^h = \frac{1}{4}x_j^{4h} + \frac{3}{4}x_{j+1}^{4h}, \quad (22d)$$

for $0 \leq j \leq \frac{J}{4} - 1$ and the restriction operator:

$$x_j^{4h} = \frac{1}{10}(x_{4j-2}^h + 2x_{4j-1}^h + 4x_{4j}^h + 2x_{4j+1}^h + x_{4j+2}^h) \quad (23)$$

Levels	Samples	$\ e\ _\infty$	Time (s)	RFOM
1	10,000	0.022	119.1	1
2	13,535	0.026	72.0	1.14
3	14,785	0.035	33.2	1.38
4	15,226	0.039	13.7	2.63
5	15,382	0.027	5.5	13.86
6	15,437	0.036	2.3	19.21
7	15,456	0.045	0.98	28.00
8	15,462	0.081	0.41	20.66
9	15,464	0.267	0.17	11.72

Table 2: **Geometric Multilevel Monte Carlo results for $k = 1$ with $M = 2$, $N = 10,000$ and run times reported in seconds.**

Levels	Samples	$\ e\ _\infty$	Time (s)	RFOM
1	10,000	0.668	101.6	1
2	13,535	0.381	60.0	5.21
3	14,785	0.396	28.0	10.34
4	15,226	0.599	11.9	10.64
5	15,382	0.638	4.7	23.60
6	15,437	1.052	1.8	23.15
7	15,456	1.070	0.67	59.16
8	15,462	1.180	0.23	144.10
9	15,464	2.130	0.10	99.95

Table 3: **Geometric Multilevel Monte Carlo results for $k = 5$ with $M = 2$, $N = 10,000$ and run times reported in seconds.**

Levels	Samples	$\ e\ _\infty$	Time (s)	RFOM
1	10,000	1.81	98.6	1
2	13,535	1.67	59.6	1.94
3	14,785	2.41	27.1	2.05
4	15,226	3.20	11.5	2.74
5	15,382	1.85	4.93	19.14
6	15,437	3.89	1.95	10.95
7	15,456	3.79	0.78	28.68
8	15,462	7.08	0.30	21.62
9	15,464	11.7	0.11	21.45

Table 4: **Geometric Multilevel Monte Carlo results for $k = 10$ with $M = 2$, $N = 10,000$ and run times reported in seconds.**

for $1 \leq j \leq \frac{J}{4} - 1$. For these calculations we fix $k = 10$ and vary N to study performance for the more difficult larger wave numbers. Tables 5, 6, and 7 give the results for $N = 10,000$, $N = 100,000$, and $N = 1,000,000$ respectively. Because of the time required to compute problems with a small number of levels and large numbers of samples, single level calculations were not performed for the last two cases. For these cases, relative figure of merit values were computed relative to the single level case with $N = 10,000$.

Although Giles reports that $M \geq 4$ provides good performance in the context of his calculations, the

Levels	Samples	$\ e\ _\infty$	Time (s)	RFOM
1	10,000	1.81	98.6	1
2	11,250	2.64	18.2	2.53
3	11,406	2.61	3.1	15.15
4	11,425	4.56	0.47	33.04
5	11,427	16.5	0.07	16.95

Table 5: **Geometric Multilevel Monte Carlo results for $k = 10$ with $M = 4$, $N = 10,000$ and run times reported in seconds.**

Levels	Samples	$\ e\ _\infty$	Time (s)	RFOM
3	114,062	0.76	28.3	19.63
4	114,275	1.53	4.4	31.43
5	114,281	4.60	0.67	22.78

Table 6: **Geometric Multilevel Monte Carlo results for $k = 10$ with $M = 4$, $N = 100,000$ and run times reported in seconds.**

Levels	Samples	$\ e\ _\infty$	Time (s)	RFOM
4	1,142,758	0.56	41.8	25.00
5	1,142,822	1.42	6.49	24.68

Table 7: **Geometric Multilevel Monte Carlo results for $k = 10$ with $M = 4$, $N = 1,000,000$ and run times reported in seconds.**

improvement is not as dramatic for these cases. A coarser discretization of $M = 4$ does provide a small improvement in the time required to compute a single sample and therefore enables slightly higher figures of merit. However, these results do not rule out using $M = 2$. This is an important result in that both geometric and algebraic multigrid methods utilize $M = 2$ and therefore we may leverage the interpolation operators and other infrastructure developed for those methods within the multilevel Monte Carlo scheme presented here without a dramatic increase in computational complexity.

4.1 Heterogeneous Results

We next solve the same linear problem as before using $M = 2$ but this time with a constant forcing of $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{1}$ such that:

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}. \quad (24)$$

We will choose an initial guess of $\mathbf{x}^0 = \mathbf{0}$ for these calculations as the solution is non-trivial and fix N at 10,000 while increasing the number of levels. Table 8 gives the results of these calculations. Here the relative error calculations were computed using an exact solution computed using a minimal residual iteration converged to a residual norm tolerance of 1×10^{-12} .

Based on the residual norm values, it would seem as though the 1 level result was superior as better convergence was achieved in the same amount of compute time using residual norm metrics. However, the

Levels	Samples	$\ \mathbf{r}\ _\infty$	$\ \mathbf{r}\ _2$	$\ \mathbf{e}\ _\infty$	$\ \mathbf{e}\ _2$	Time (s)	RRESFOM	RERRFOM
1	10,000	0.025	0.223	0.241	2.97	6.77	1.0	1.0
2	17,596	0.044	0.339	0.277	5.49	7.19	0.31	0.71
3	29,571	0.050	0.365	0.131	1.66	7.21	0.23	3.18
4	53,295	0.062	0.483	0.081	0.96	7.29	0.16	8.28
5	92,301	0.086	0.662	0.105	0.88	7.13	0.08	5.00
6	185,266	0.120	0.891	0.102	0.72	7.10	0.04	5.32
7	355,543	0.069	0.513	0.056	0.51	6.92	0.13	18.12
8	742,337	0.093	0.654	0.081	0.67	7.07	0.07	8.47
9	1,624,121	0.122	0.758	0.107	0.83	7.08	0.04	4.85

Table 8: **Coarse grid results for $\mathbf{b} = 1$ with $M = 2$, $t \approx 7s$ and run times reported in seconds.** *RRESSFOM* values are the relative figure of merit computed using the infinity norm of the residual. *RERRFORM* values are the relative figure of merit computed using the infinity norm of the absolute error vector.

structure of the actual solutions would indicate otherwise. Figure 4 gives the results for with 1-9 levels all plotted against the exact solution. Clearly, the estimate produced by the 9 level computation is more representative of the exact solution than the single level scheme as indicated by the error norms due to the well-converged results provided coarse level estimates. Furthermore, the error norms also indicate a more efficient solution scheme when multiple levels are used showing similar relative figure of merit metrics for the error norm computations as those computed in the heterogeneous cases.

To show that the 1 level calculation will eventually converge to the correct result, Figure 5 shows the solution with 1,000,000 samples. This calculation required 665.7 seconds to run and gave $\|\mathbf{r}\|_\infty = 0.0025$ and $\|\mathbf{r}\|_2 = 0.022$.

Clearly, these results indicate that quality of solution from the multilevel method may not lie entirely in a residual norm metric as they are global in nature. For the cases above we see that the multilevel estimator has significantly better local convergence properties for a fixed amount of work when compared to single level methods. Therefore, we must determine if this improved local convergence is satisfactory to improve the convergence of MCSA or if convergence of global metrics is also required of the Monte Carlo method.

5 Coarse Grid Monte Carlo Acceleration

Based on the above results we then consider using only the coarse grid calculations as the acceleration. Consider the following results given in Table 9 where a coarse grid solution has been produced at a fixed $N = 10,000$ and then simply prolonged back to the fine grid rather than solving all levels using Algorithm 1. Figure 6 plots the coarse grid solutions prolonged back to the fine grid along with the exact solution. We see that as we coarsen the grid while fixing N , the coarse grid statistics are better than the fine grid as there is a larger ratio of samples to grid points. The result is a very precise coarse grid result that when prolonged to the fine grid simply incurs the grid error associated with the linear interpolation.

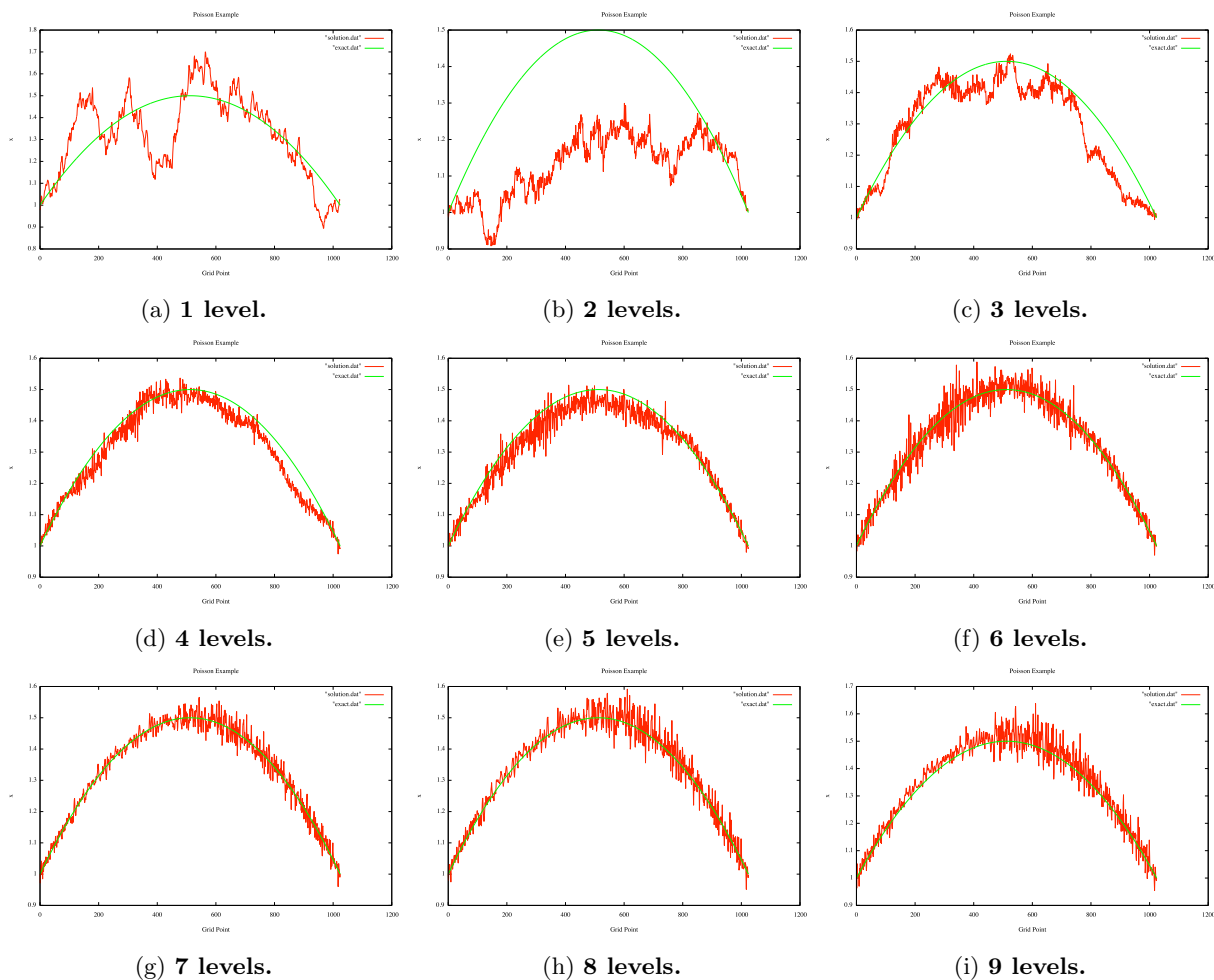


Figure 4: Solution of the Poisson problem using the geometric multilevel Monte Carlo method with 1-9 levels and approximately 7 seconds of compute time. Increasing the number of levels in the computation improves convergence with respect to the relative solution error but convergence with respect to the linear problem residual is worse. Numeric results from these calculations are given in Table 8.

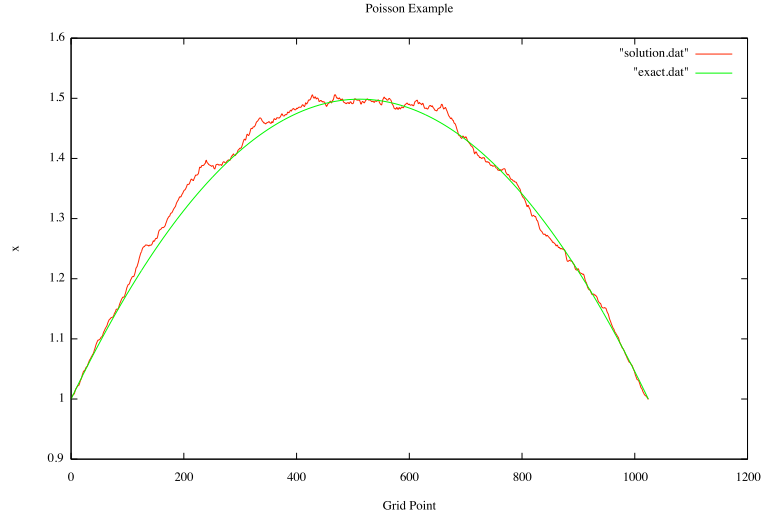


Figure 5: Solution of the Poisson problem using the geometric multilevel Monte Carlo method with 1 level and 665.7 seconds of compute time.

Grid	Samples	$\ \mathbf{r}\ _\infty$	$\ \mathbf{r}\ _2$	$\ \mathbf{e}\ _\infty$	$\ \mathbf{e}\ _2$	Time (s)	RRESSFOM	RERRFORM
1	10,000	0.025	0.223	0.241	2.97	6.77	1.0	1.0
2	10,000	0.012	0.067	0.303	6.05	3.29	9.70	1.3
3	10,000	0.005	0.028	0.133	1.70	1.62	103.6	13.7
4	10,000	0.004	0.013	0.058	0.61	0.81	292.7	146.3
5	10,000	0.023	0.031	0.141	3.06	0.40	20.8	49.4
6	10,000	0.006	0.008	0.051	0.77	0.20	557.0	741.1
7	10,000	0.006	0.006	0.049	0.77	0.10	1,103	1,589
8	10,000	0.009	0.009	0.022	0.29	0.05	952.8	15,329
9	10,000	0.013	0.014	0.032	0.51	0.03	997.9	14,826

Table 9: Coarse grid Monte Carlo results for $\mathbf{b} = 1$ with $M = 2$, $N = 10,000$ and run times reported in seconds. RRESSFOM values are the relative figure of merit computed using the infinity norm of the residual. RERRFORM values are the relative figure of merit computed using the infinity norm of the absolute error vector.

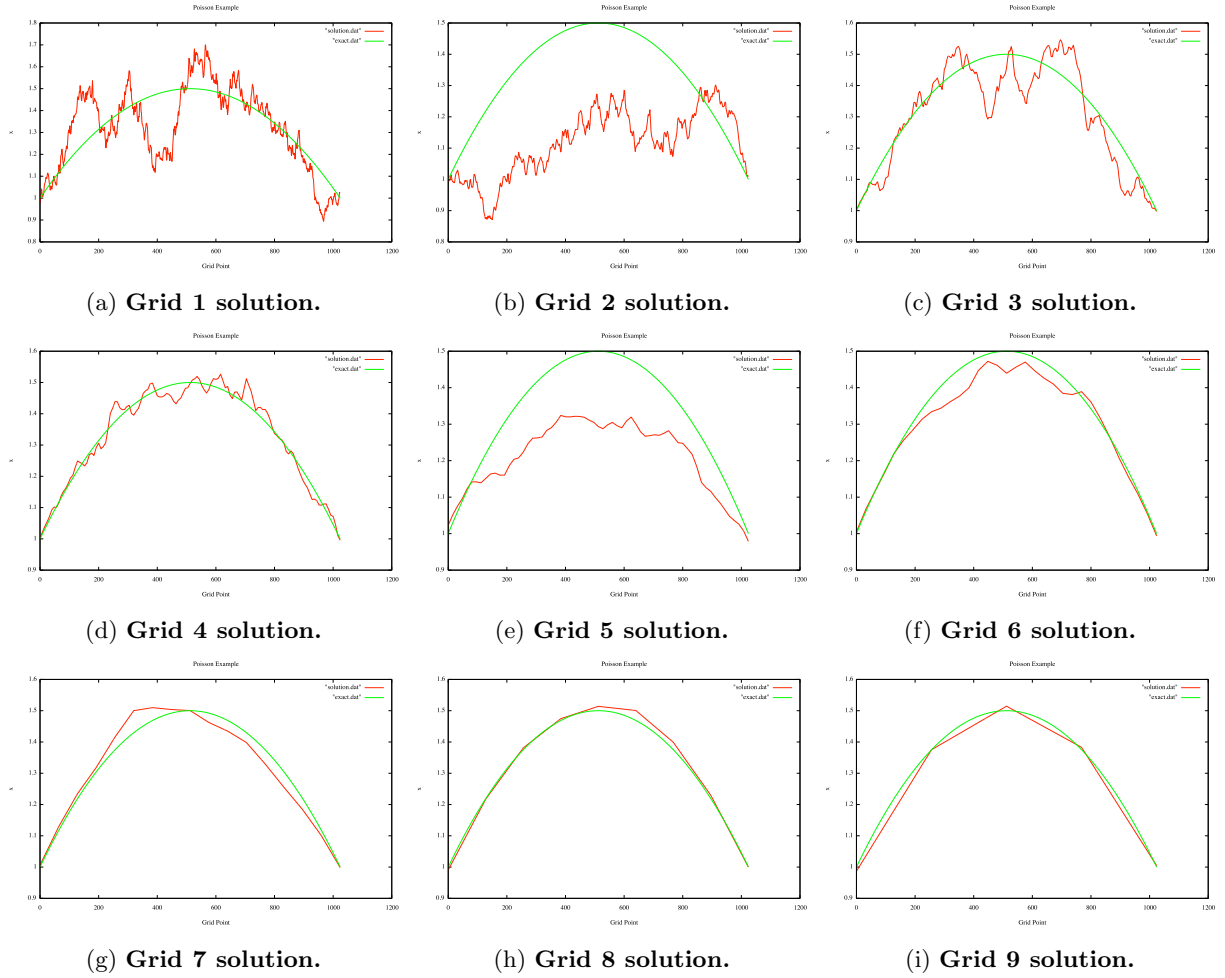


Figure 6: **Solution of the Poisson problem using geometric grids 1-9 and Monte Carlo with $N = 10,000$ for each calculation.** *Coarse solutions prolonged to the fine grid give better results in less time than fine grid solutions. Numeric results for these calculations are given in Table 9.*

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Distribution

Stuart Slattery <slatterysr@ornl.gov>

Tom Evans <evanstm@ornl.gov>

Steven Hamilton <hamiltonsp@ornl.gov>

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