

Global-coarsening multigrid for hp -adaptive FEM

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August 14, 2024



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- Error convergence: Laplace on L-domain

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Outlook

h- vs *p*-adaptive finite elements

Global refinement: Guaranteed to drive the error to zero

Adaptive refinement: Achieve the same error with less work

h-adaptation: dynamic cell sizes suited for irregular solutions

p-adaptation: dynamic polynomial degrees suited for smooth solutions



Figure: Two rectangular cells of which right cell is refined.

Symbols indicate support points on vertices (●), lines (□) and quadrilaterals (○).

Left: *h*-adaptation with Q_2 elements,

Right: *p*-adaptation with Q_2/Q_4 elements

hp-adaptive finite elements

hp-adaptation: Choose both cell size and polynomial degree adaptively

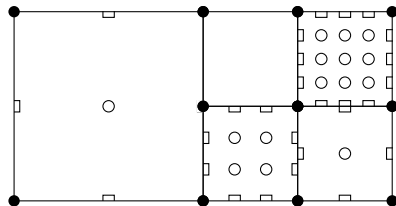


Figure: *hp*-adaptation with $Q_1 \dots Q_4$ elements.

Superior convergence behavior known since mid-1980s:
(Babuška and Suri 1990; Guo and Babuška 1986)

$$\|u - u_{hp}\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C \frac{h^p}{p^p} \|u\|_{H^{p+1}(\Omega)}$$

$$\|u - u_{hp}\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C(u) e^{-b N_{\text{dofs}}^\alpha}$$

Example: Laplace on L-domain

Elliptic problems have singularities at *non-convex* parts of boundary.

Consider L-shaped domain:

$$\Omega = [-1, 1]^2 \setminus ([0, 1] \times [-1, 0])$$

Manufacture Laplace problem:

$$\begin{aligned} -\nabla^2 u &= 0 & \text{on } \Omega \\ u &= \bar{u} & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{u} = r^{2/3} \sin(2/3 \varphi)$$

$$\|\nabla \bar{u}\| = r^{-1/3}$$

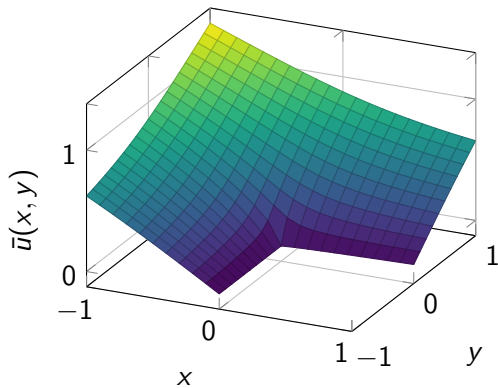


Figure: Manufactured solution.

Laplace: Error convergence

Experiments confirm exponential convergence (Fehling 2020).

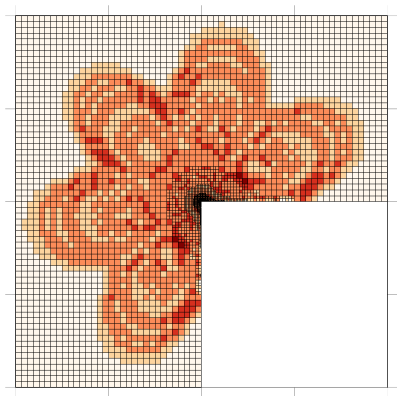


Figure: hp -discretization.

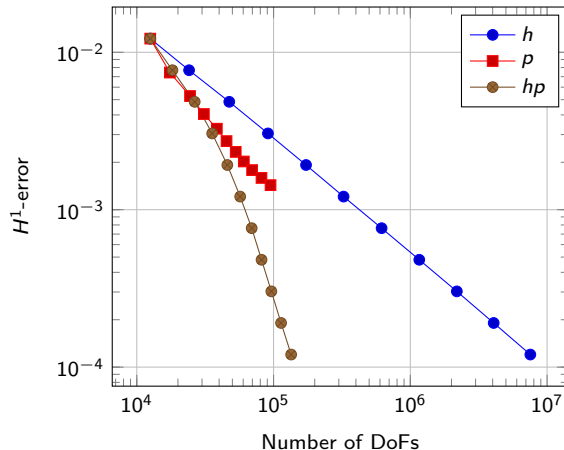







Figure: Error convergence for different refinement types.

Examples in deal.II

step-27  solves Laplace eq.
with successive *hp*-refinement

simple – only 275 lines of code
(measured with cloc )

Useful in other applications:

- ▶ step-46 : multi-physics problems
- ▶ step-85 : CutFEM
- ▶ step-90 : Trace FEM

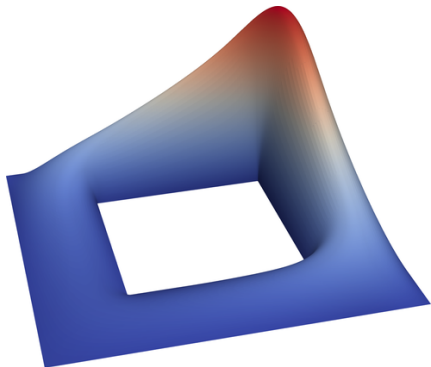


Figure: step-27 solution.

Implementation challenges for parallelization

- ▶ Algorithms to decide between h - and p - refinement
- ▶ Unique and replicable enumeration of degrees of freedom
- ▶ Weighted load balancing on decomposed domain
- ▶ Choice of robust and efficient solver

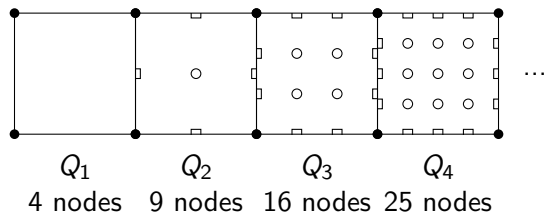


Figure: Different finite elements and their number of nodes in 2D

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First try: AMG

Use what has proven successful before: Algebraic Multigrid (AMG).

Solver performance drops with increasing fragmentation of polynomial degrees.

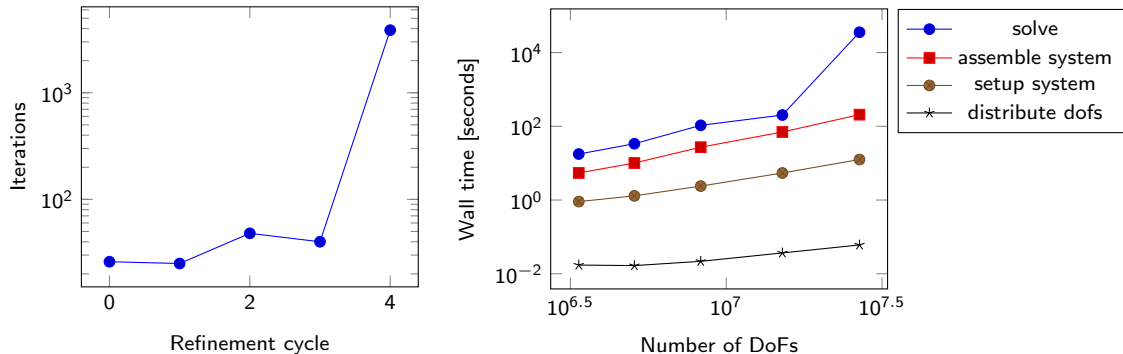


Figure: Iterations and scaling for consecutive refinements using PreconditionAMG.

Alternative: Geometric Multigrid (GMG)

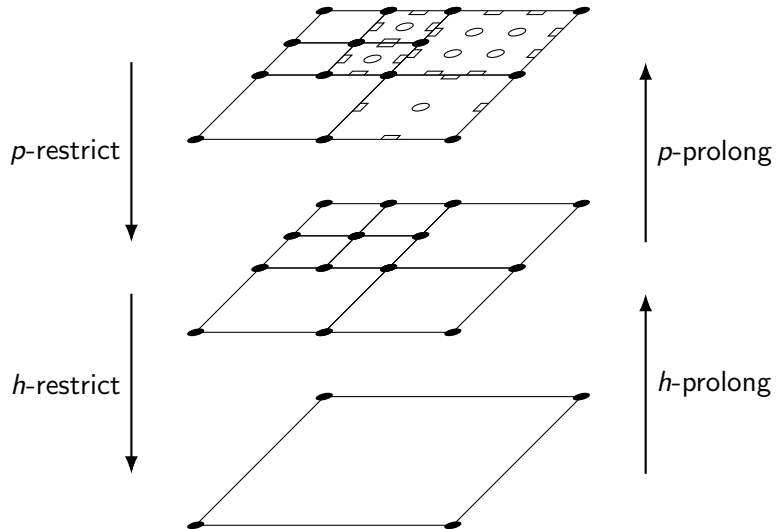
Idea: Use advanced methods: Geometric Multigrid (GMG)

- ▶ build hierarchy in different polynomial degrees and mesh sizes (Mitchell 2010)
 - ▶ reduce maximum polynomial degree first, then coarsen mesh
- ▶ solve coarse system with AMG (Fehn et al. 2020) → *Hybrid-GMG*

Matrix-free

Allows for use with *matrix-free* methods!

Hybrid-GMG



Configurations that lead to bad conditioning

Using diagonal as smoother yields high eigenvalues.

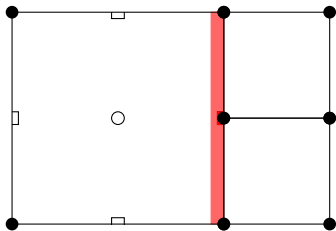


Figure: Coarse Q_2 cell neighbors fine Q_1 cells.

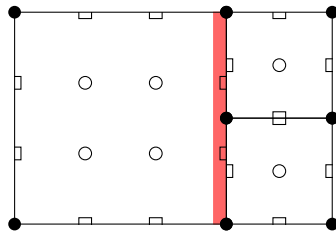


Figure: Coarse Q_3 cell neighbors fine Q_2 cells.

Continuous elements

faces on a coarse, high p cell neighboring a fine, low p cell are **problematic**

Eigenvalues

Use LAPACK to investigate eigenvalues, see [xSYGV](#).

Eigenvalue distribution looks odd. Discussion on [mg-ev-estimator/#4](#).

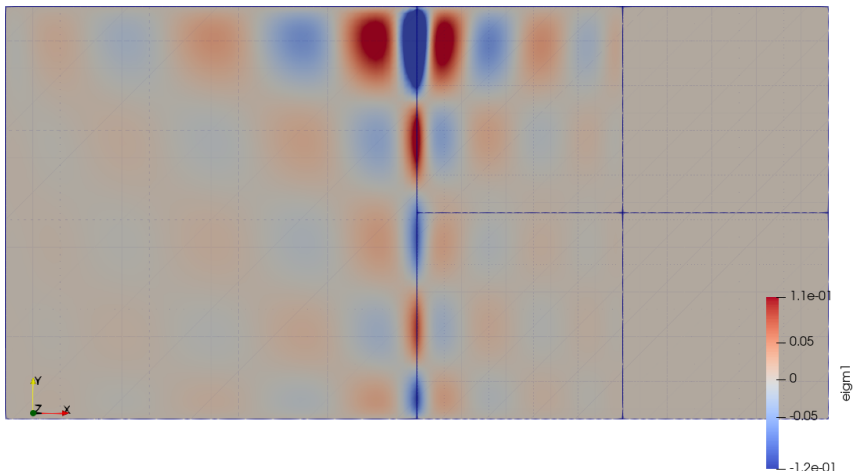


Figure: Eigenvector of largest eigenvalue with diagonal smoother.

Additive Schwarz Methods (ASM)

Constrained DoFs are problematic. We need more information than just the diagonal.

Use block-Jacobi method.

Requires some `SparseMatrix` to extract cell-local matrices as blocks.

Current design:

1. Build patches on locally owned cells with locally active DoFs.
2. Build sparse matrix with patch DoFs only.
3. Build patch matrices with `SparseMatrixTools::restrict_to_full_matrices`.
4. In `vmult`, apply patch matrices on patch DoFs, and inverse diagonal on others.

Eigenvalues with patch

Block-diagonal smoother relaxes eigenvalues thus improves conditioning.

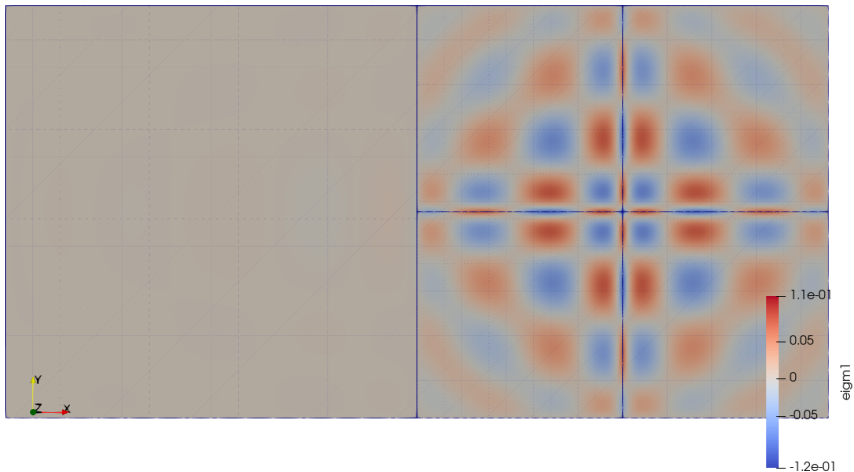


Figure: Eigenvector of largest eigenvalue with block-diagonal smoother.



Constraints

On distributed 3D domains, constraints on locally active DoFs *might differ*.

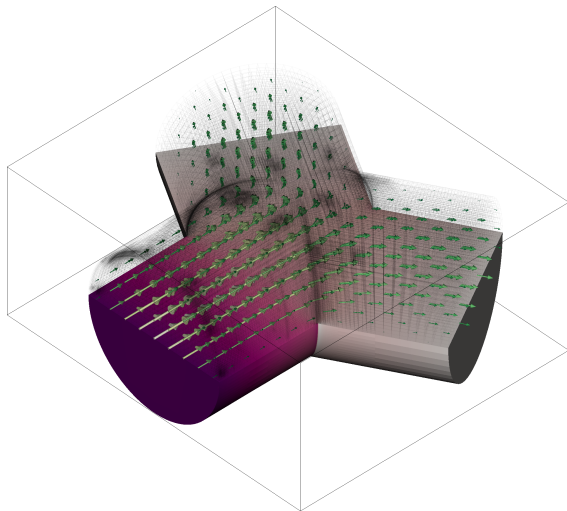
Negative effect on solver convergence (iteration count).

Make sure your constraints are consistent in *parallel hp*-applications!

Useful functions:

- ▶ to check: `AffineConstraints::is_consistent_in_parallel` 
- ▶ to correct: `AffineConstraints::make_consistent_in_parallel` 

Example: Stokes on Y-pipe

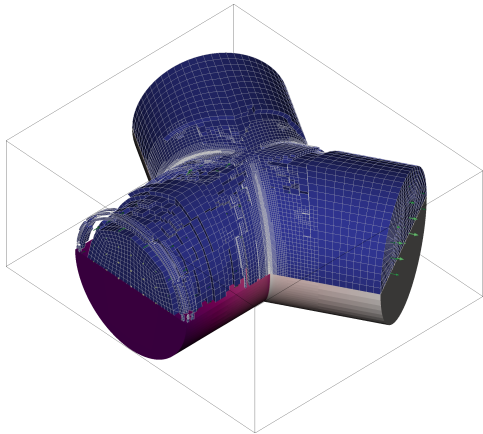


Construct 3d test problem with solution both smooth and singular in different parts of the domain.

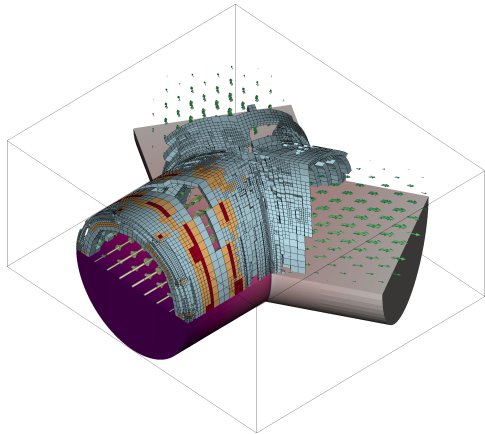
$$-\nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \nabla p = 0$$

$$-\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

Stokes: *hp*-Discretization



Low polynomial degrees: In the interior (solution \approx Poiseuille flow) and at non-convex parts of the boundary.



High polynomial degrees: In smooth parts of the flow.

Stokes: Preconditioner design

Silvester–Wathen type preconditioner P^{-1} on system matrix M :
(for details see step-31 [↗](#) and step-32 [↗](#))

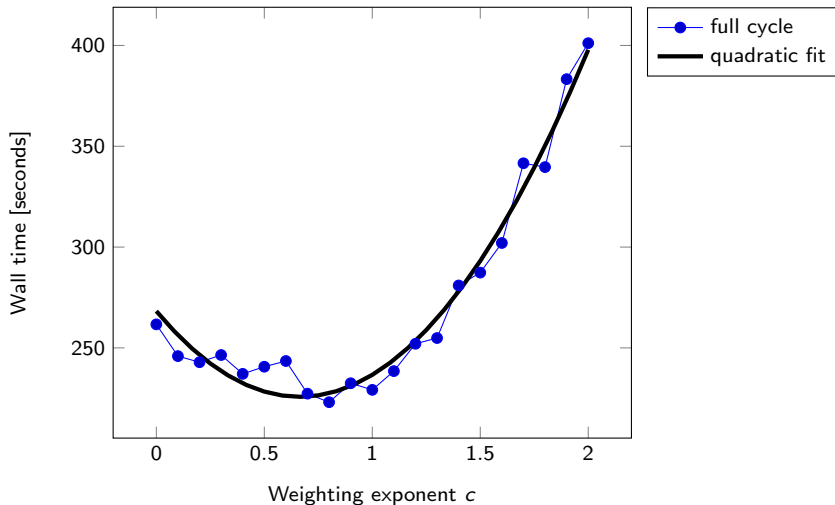
$$P^{-1}M = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ S^{-1}BA^{-1} & -S^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B^T \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ▶ Approximate Schur complement $S = BA^{-1}B^T$ by mass matrix $S^{-1} \approx M_p^{-1}$
- ▶ Approximate action of A^{-1} by multigrid preconditioner \bar{A}
- ▶ Solve linear system with FGMRES

Stokes: Weighted load balancing

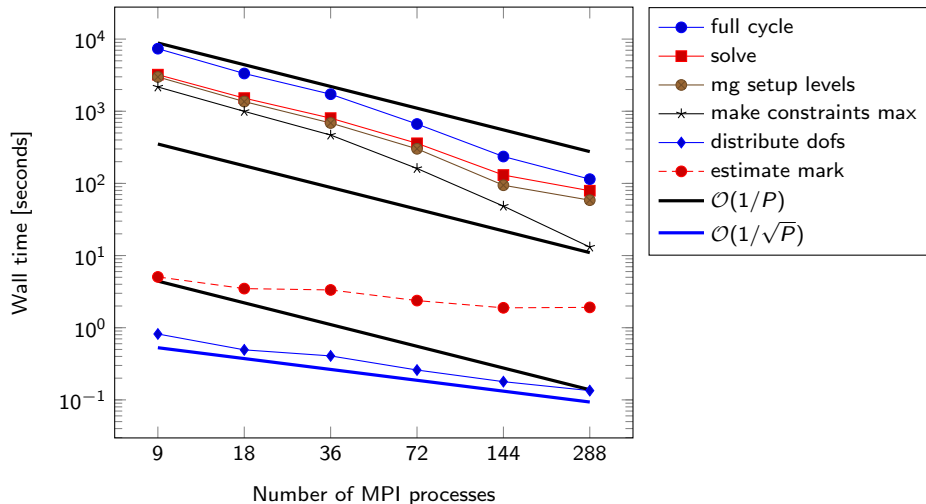
Balance sum of weights among processes, with weights n_{DoFs}^c per cell.

One fixed problem ($\approx 74\text{M}$ DoFs, 144 MPI processes), variable weighting exponent c .



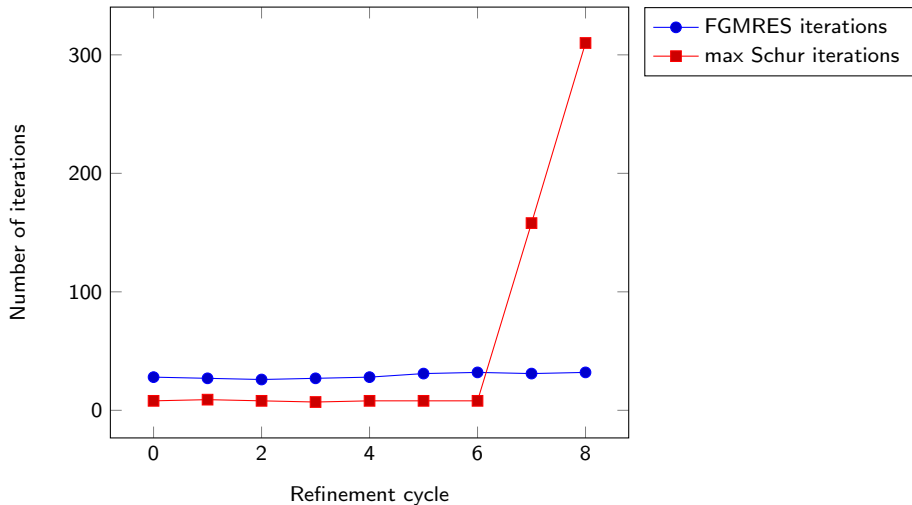
Stokes: Strong scaling

One fixed problem ($\approx 74\text{M}$ DoFs), variable number of MPI processes.



Stokes: Consecutive refinements

Fixed number of processes (=144), successive adaptive refinements.



Stokes: Consecutive refinements

Fixed number of processes (=144), successive adaptive refinements.

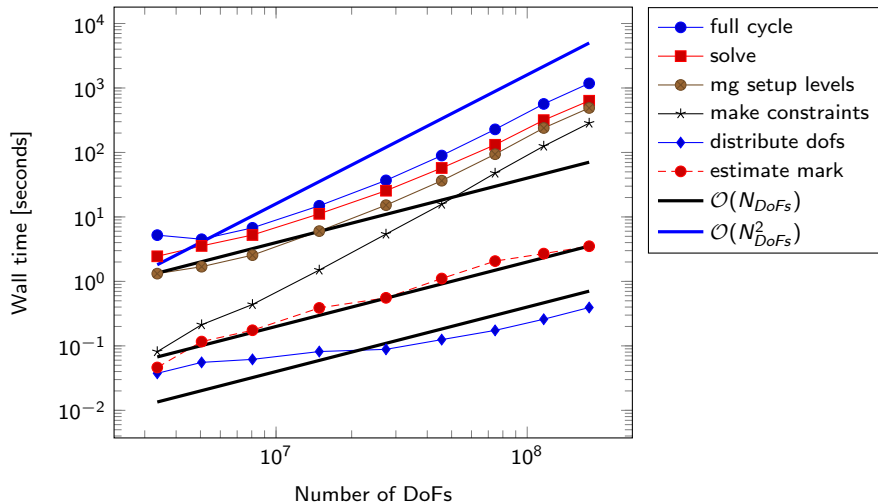


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Outlook



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All algorithms available in `hpbox` .









Next steps:

- ▶ Adjust `step-75`  to incorporate ASM.
- ▶ Manuscript for publication.










Remaining problems:

- ▶ More refinements lead to convergence issues in solving the Schur Block.
 - ▶ Also with h -refinement. Also in aspect .
- ▶ Performance of `AffineConstraints::make_consistent_in_parallel?`
- ▶ Multi-point constraints as alternative to ASM?
- ▶ Issues with PR [#14905](#)  Merge strategy on `make consistent in parallel`.
 - ▶ Try to find failing example in this workshop.

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