Local P-adaptivity with the Discontinuous Galerkin Method

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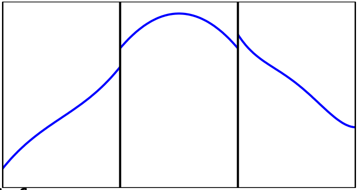
March 13th, 2015

1D DG-FEM



Conservation law weak form:

- Multiply by test function:

$$\frac{1}{2}\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi^{(\ell)} \left\{ q_{,t} + f(q)_{,x} \right\} d\xi = 0$$

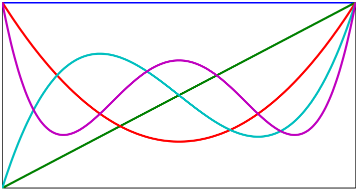
- Integrate by parts

$$\frac{1}{2}\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi^{(\ell)} q_{,t}\, d\xi = \frac{1}{\Delta x}\left(\int_{-1}^{1} f\left(q^h\right) \varphi_{\xi}^{(k)}\, d\xi - \left[(\varphi^{(k)} f(q))|_{\xi=1} - (\varphi^{(k)} f(q))|_{\xi=-1} \right] \right)$$

- Galerkin ansatz:

$$q(t,\xi) \sim \sum_{k=0}^{N} Q^{(k)}(t)\, \varphi^{(k)}(\xi)$$

1D DG-FEM



Conservation law weak form:

- Use an Orthogonal Basis:

$$\frac{1}{2}\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi^{(\ell)} q_{,t} = \frac{1}{2k+1}\dot{Q}^{(k)}$$

- Semi-discrete:

$$\dot{Q}_i^{(k)} = \frac{2k+1}{\Delta x}\int_{-1}^{1} f\left(q^h\right)\,\varphi_\xi^{(k)}\,d\xi - \frac{2k+1}{\Delta x}\left[\varphi^{(k)}(1)\,F_{i+\frac{1}{2}} - \varphi^{(k)}(-1)\,F_{i-\frac{1}{2}}\right]$$

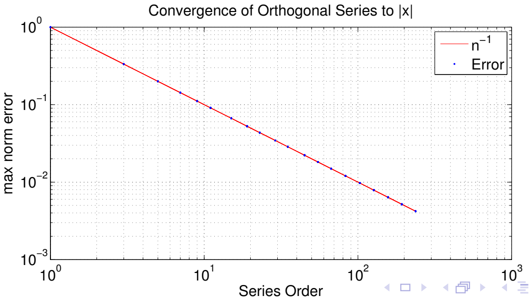
- For $k=0$:

$$\dot{Q}_i^{(0)} = -\frac{1}{\Delta x}\left[F_{i+\frac{1}{2}} - F_{i-\frac{1}{2}}\right]$$

Orthogonal Series

- For continuous functions series coefficients converge.
- Coefficients give us a proxy for error.
- Small coefficients have little effect on our solution.
- If f has a derivative ν of bounded variation

$$\|f - f_p\| = \sum_{i=p+1}^{\infty} c_k \varphi^{(k)}(\xi) \leq \frac{1}{\nu(p-\nu)^{\nu}}$$



hp-Adaptivity

- Discretize domain with cells of size h
- h-adaptivity $\rightarrow$ Adaptive Mesh Refinement
- Discretize using piecewise continuous polynomials of order p.
- p-adaptivity $\rightarrow$ Add higher order polynomials:

$$q(t,\xi) = \sum_{k=0}^{p} Q^{(k)}(t)\,\varphi^{(k)}(\xi)$$

- For smooth functions:
  higher order polynomials $\rightarrow$ **MUCH** better approximation

Constructing an Algorithm

- For DG p can be different on each cell
- The highest coefficient gives an indication of error on each cell
- Each coefficient requires extra work
- Idea:
  1. Very small coefficients $\rightarrow$ can be ignored
  2. Large coefficients $\rightarrow$ need more resolution
- This is complicated by the PDE
  1. All PDEs $\rightarrow$ propagate information
  2. Hyperbolic PDEs $\rightarrow$ propagation is finite
  3. Cells with high-order neighbors may soon need high-order

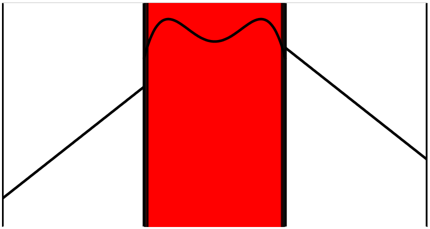
Outline of the Algorithm

- Pick a maximum order p_M and project initial conditions

Our P-adaptive algorithm:

1. Eliminate coefficients below a tolerance ϵ
2. Determine time-interval between local order modifications
3. Set buffer region (determined from characteristic speeds)
4. Evolve coefficients over the interval
5. Repeat until we have reached the final time

Buffer Regions



Buffer Regions