

Hierarchical A Posteriori Error Estimation of Bank–Weiser Type in the FEniCS Project

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- Definition of the Bank–Weiser estimator
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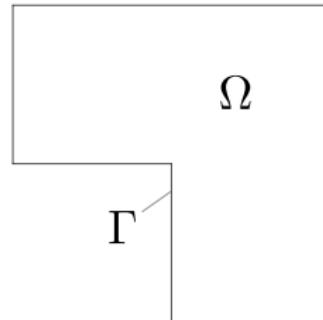
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Definition of the Bank–Weiser estimator

Toy problem setting

Let $f \in L^2(\Omega)$, we look for u with sufficient regularity s.t.

$$-\Delta u = f \text{ in } \Omega, \quad u = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma.$$



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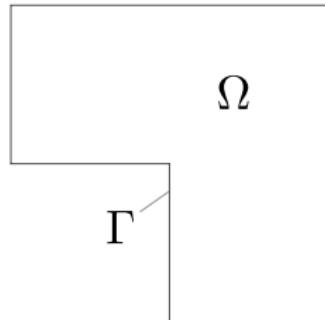
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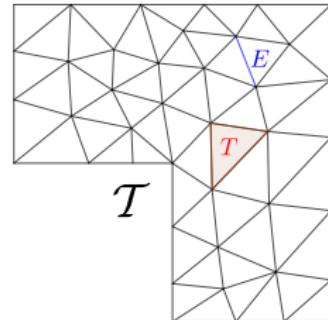
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Lagrange finite element discretization of order k , find u_k in V^k such that

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Goal: estimate $\eta_{\text{err}} = \|\nabla(u_k - u)\|_{\Omega}$ i.e. find a computable quantity η_{bw} such that $\eta_{\text{bw}} \approx \eta_{\text{err}}$.

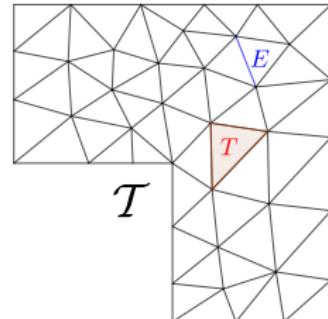


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The Bank–Weiser estimator

On a cell T , the Bank–Weiser problem is given by:
find e_T^{bw} in V_T^{bw} such that

$$\int_T \nabla e_T^{\text{bw}} \cdot \nabla v_T^{\text{bw}} = \int_T r_T v_T^{\text{bw}} + \sum_{E \in \partial T} \frac{1}{2} \int_E J_E v_T^{\text{bw}} \quad \forall v_T^{\text{bw}} \in V_T^{\text{bw}}.$$

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The Bank–Weiser estimator is defined as

$$\eta_{\text{bw}}^2 := \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \eta_{\text{bw},T}^2, \quad \eta_{\text{bw},T} := \|\nabla e_T^{\text{bw}}\|_T.$$

Definition of the Bank–Weiser estimator

The Bank–Weiser estimator

How is V_T^{bw} defined ?

Let $V_T^- \subsetneq V_T^+$ be two finite element spaces and

$$\mathcal{L}_T : V_T^+ \longrightarrow V_T^-,$$

be the local Lagrange interpolation operator,

$$V_T^{\text{bw}} := \ker(\mathcal{L}_T) = \{v_T^+ \in V_T^+, \mathcal{L}_T(v_T^+) = 0\}.$$

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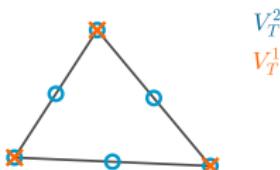
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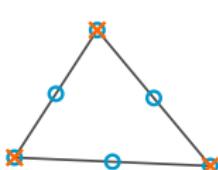
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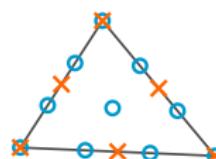
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Examples:



$$V_T^2$$

$$V_T^1$$



$$V_T^3$$

$$V_T^2$$

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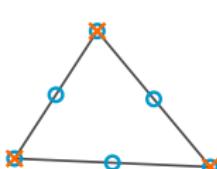
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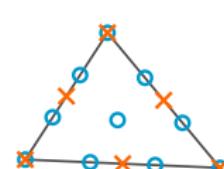
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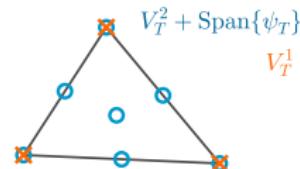
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$$V_T^2 + \text{Span}\{\psi_T\}$$

$$V_T^1$$

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 - ▶ FEniCS and FEniCS-x (Python, C++)
[Bulle and Hale, 2020, Bulle et al., 2021].

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Problem: the space V_T^{bw} is not provided by DOLFIN.

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since V_T^+ is provided by DOLFIN

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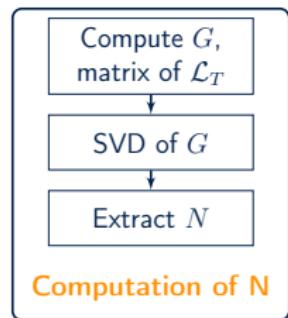
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since V_T^+ is provided by DOLFIN and we look for a matrix N such that:

$$A_T^{\text{bw}} = N^t A_T^+ N, \quad \text{and} \quad b_T^{\text{bw}} = N^t b_T^+.$$

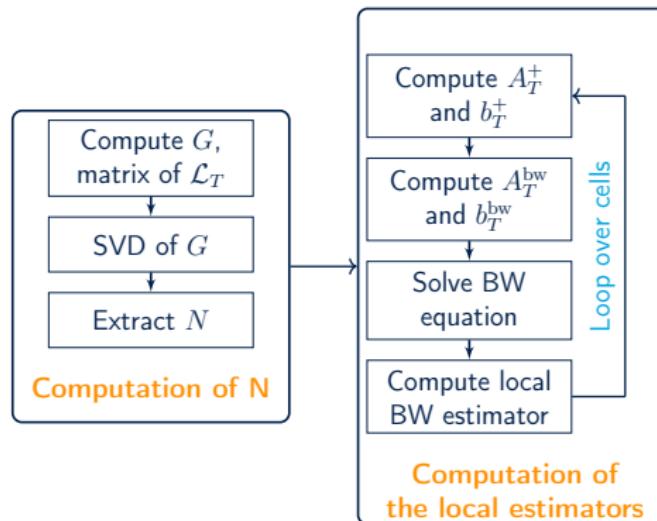
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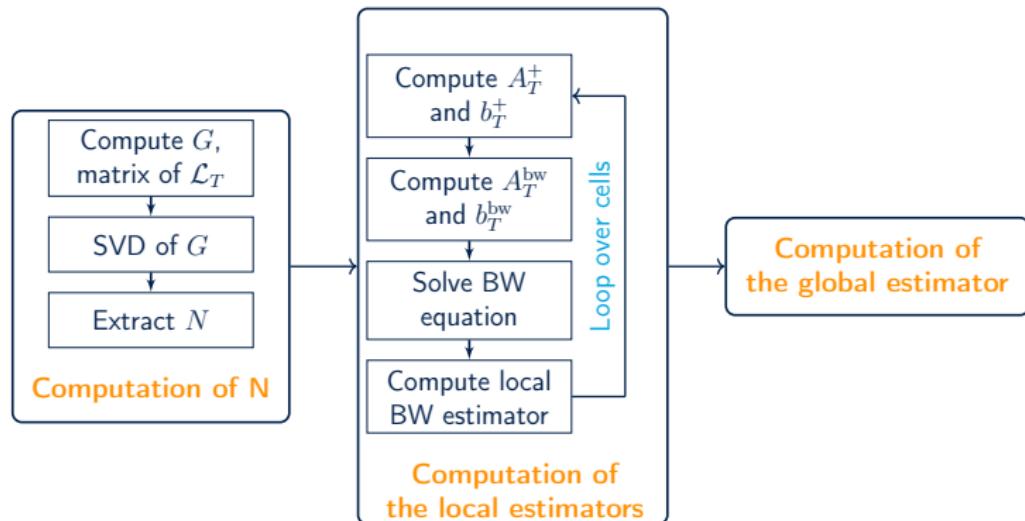


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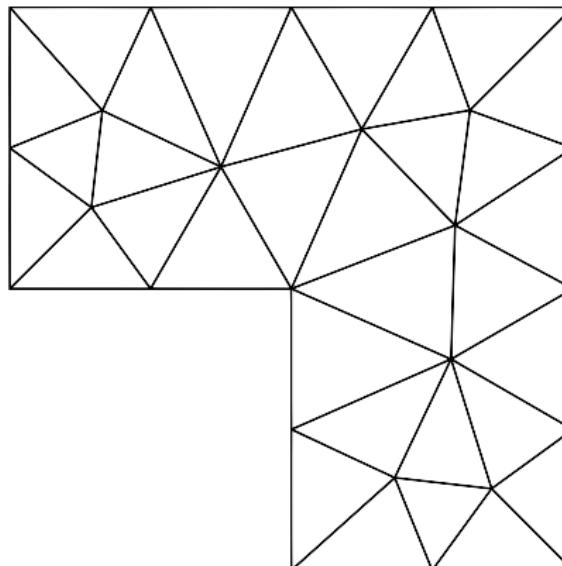
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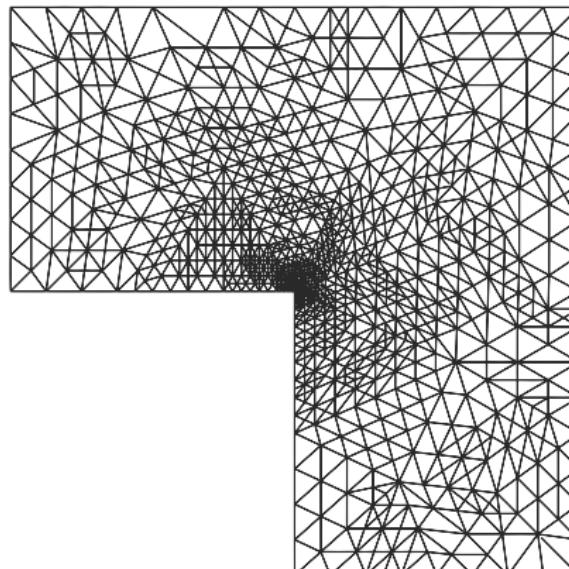


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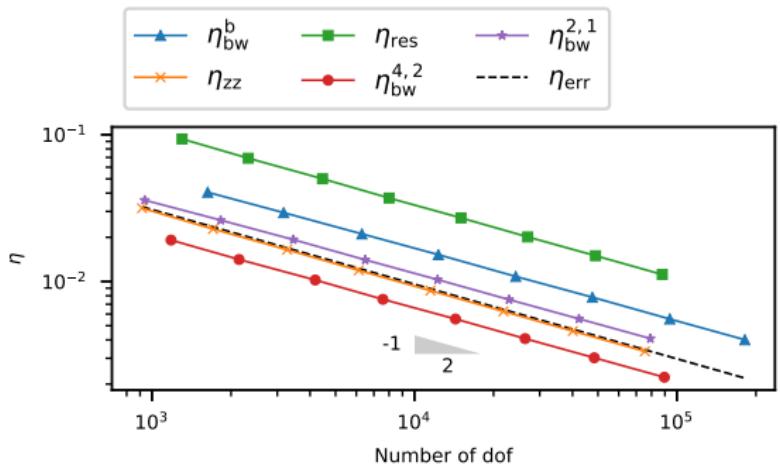


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$-\Delta u = 0$ in Ω , $u = u_D$ on Γ . Linear finite elements.



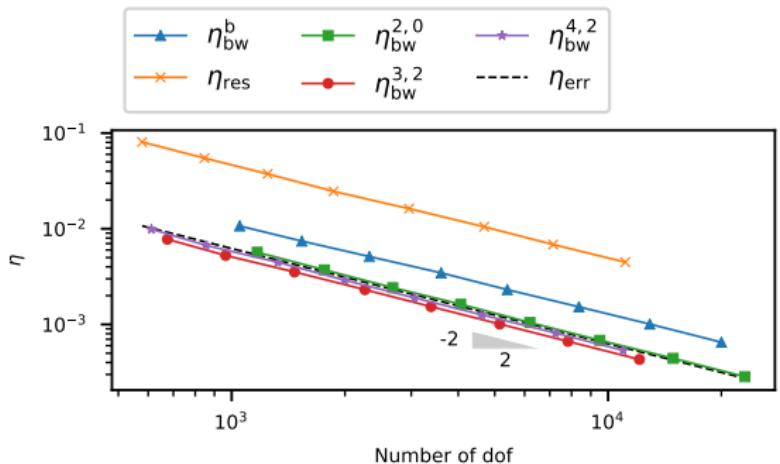
Notation	V_T^+	V_T^-
$\eta_{bw}^{k_+, k_-}$	$V_T^{k_+}$	$V_T^{k_-}$
η_{bw}^b	$V_T^2 + \text{bubble}$	V_T^1

Implementation

Numerical results

Adaptive finite elements for a Poisson problem:

$-\Delta u = 0$ in Ω , $u = u_D$ on Γ . Quadratic finite elements.



Notation	V_T^+	V_T^-
$\eta_{bw}^{k_+, k_-}$	$V_T^{k_+}$	$V_T^{k_-}$
η_{bw}^b	$V_T^2 + \text{bubble}$	V_T^1

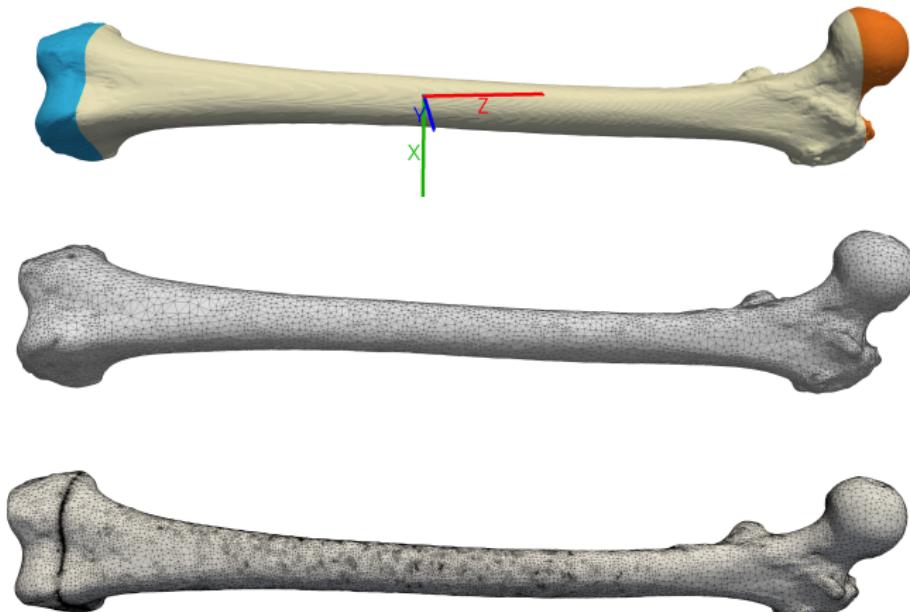
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GO AFEM for a linear elasticity problem:

we used a technique from [Khan et al., 2019] to compute the estimators.

The goal functional is defined by $J(\mathbf{u}_2, p_1) := \int_{\Gamma} \mathbf{u}_2 \cdot \mathbf{n} c.$



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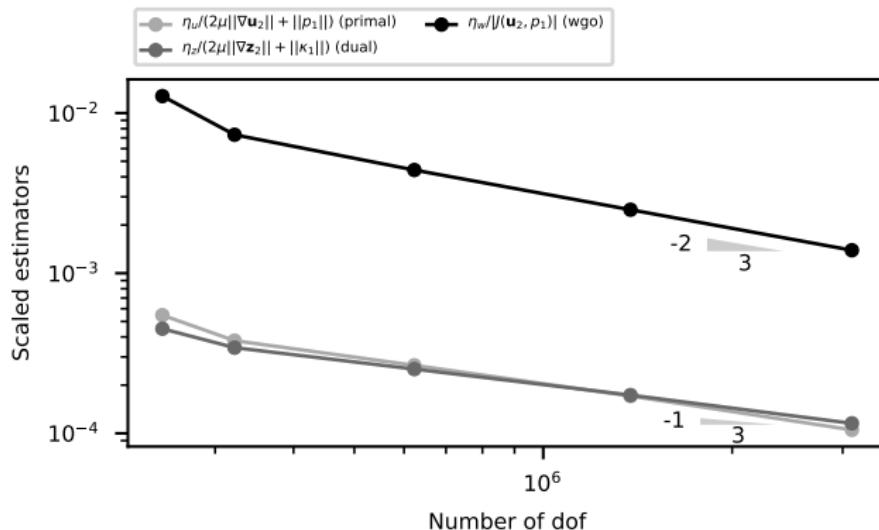


Table of contents

- Definition of the Bank–Weiser estimator
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- Adapt our algorithm to other types of finite elements.

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- Investigate performance of Bank–Weiser estimators for error estimation in L^2 norm.

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Thank you for your attention!



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