

An Efficient and Effective FEM Solver for Diffusion Equation with Strong Anisotropy

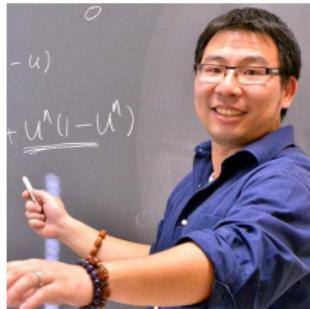
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Virtual Seminar



Collaborators



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- Mark L. Stowell, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

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Outline

- 1 Motivation and Background
- 2 Previous Work
- 3 High Order Finite Element Methods (Accuracy)
 - Continuous Galerkin Methods
 - Discontinuous Galerkin Methods
 - Numerical Examples
- 4 Auxiliary Space Pre-conditioner (Efficiency)
 - Methods
 - Numerical Examples
- 5 Conclusions and Future Work





Figure: Major Fusion Breakthrough @ LLNL

- <https://www.llnl.gov/news/national-ignition-facility-achieves-fusion-ignition>





Figure: Unlimited Energy and Amazing Machine: Video from ITER

- References (Iter Website)
- <https://www.iter.org/>



Motivation and Background

- Magnetically confined plasma applications for which anisotropy is generated by the magnetic field.
- The anisotropy ratio between D_{\parallel}/D_{\perp} can range from 10^6 (boundary) to 10^{12} (core region).
- Computational Challenges:
 - **Numerical Pollution** in the perpendicular diffusion or transport, due to the fast parallel dynamics

For interaction with RF, we need to solve the anisotropic transport problem in this "far-SOL" region where the geometry is not aligned with the B field.

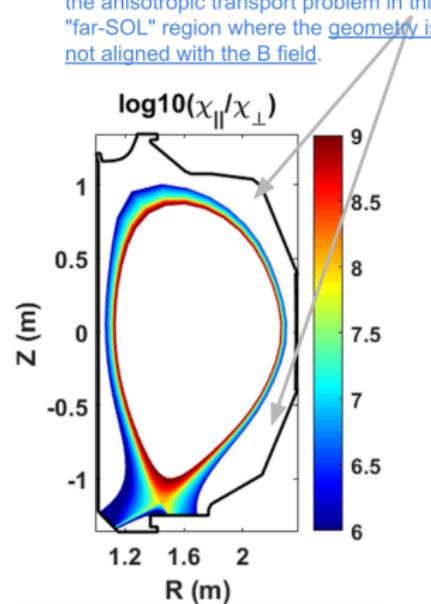


Figure: Demonstration of Anisotropy

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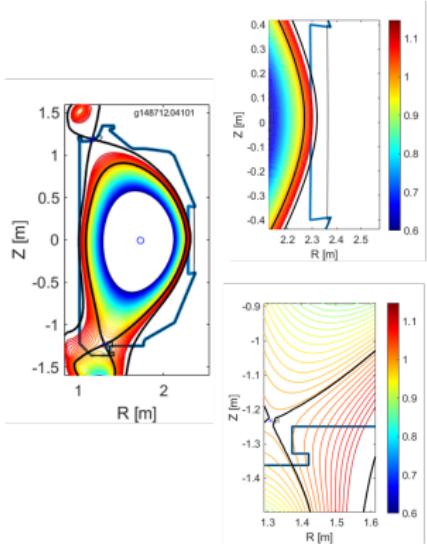


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 - **For our far-SOL use case where we need non-field aligned coordinates to handle the high geometric fidelity in the boundary**

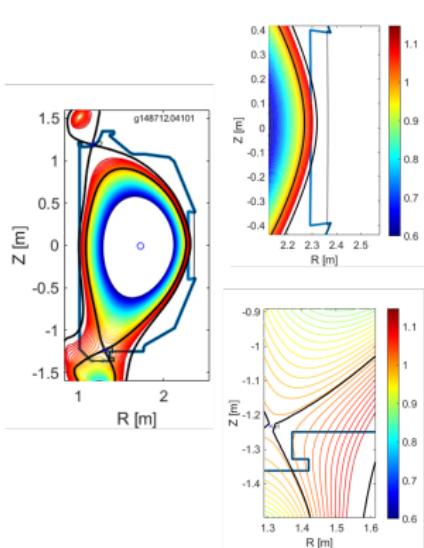
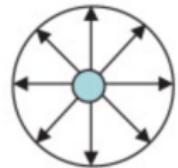


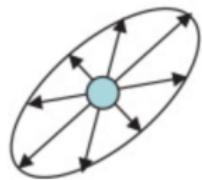
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Literature Review: Spatial Discretization

Isotropic diffusion



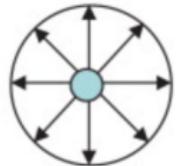
Anisotropic diffusion



Literature Review: Spatial Discretization

- Aligned Mesh

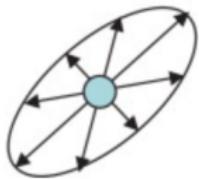
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Isotropic diffusion

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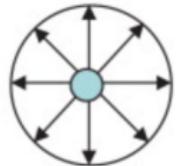
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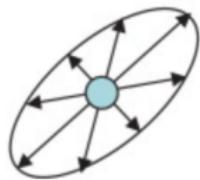
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- Fast Solver

- Schwarz [Antonietti 2007], Multilevel [Dobrev 2006], Multigrid [Brenner 2005] Methods
- Subspace Correction [Xu 1992] and **Auxiliary Space Preconditioning** [S. Nepomnyaschikh 1992, Xu 1996]

Goal of this project

We will address the issues in the Diffusion Equations with **Strong Anisotropy** ($D_{\parallel}/D_{\perp} \geq 1E6$):

- Accuracy on the **Non-aligned Mesh**
- Efficiency of the **Linear Solver**



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- Accuracy on the **Non-aligned Mesh**
 - By [High-order Scheme](#)
- Efficiency of the **Linear Solver**
 - By [Auxiliary Space Pre-conditioner](#)



Problem Setting

We consider the following steady state anisotropic diffusion equation:

$$-\nabla \cdot (\mathbb{D} \nabla u) = f, \text{ in } \Omega, \quad (1)$$

$$u = 0, \text{ on } \partial\Omega, \quad (2)$$

where the diffusion coefficient tensor is given by

$$\mathbb{D} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & -b_2 \\ b_2 & b_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_{\parallel} & 0 \\ 0 & D_{\perp} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ -b_2 & b_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The direction of the anisotropy, or the magnetic field, is given by a unit vector $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, b_2)^{\top}$. Here D_{\parallel} and D_{\perp} represent the parallel and the perpendicular diffusion coefficient. For example, $D_{\perp} = 1$.



Finite Element Space

Let finite element spaces be

$$V_{\text{CG}} = \{v \in H_0^1(\Omega) \mid v|_T \in P_k(T), \forall T \in \mathcal{T}_h\}, \quad (3)$$

$$V_{\text{DG}} = \{v \in L^2(\Omega) \mid v|_T \in P_k(T), \forall T \in \mathcal{T}_h\}. \quad (4)$$

where $P_k(T)$ ($k \geq 1$) denotes the polynomials with degree $\leq k$.

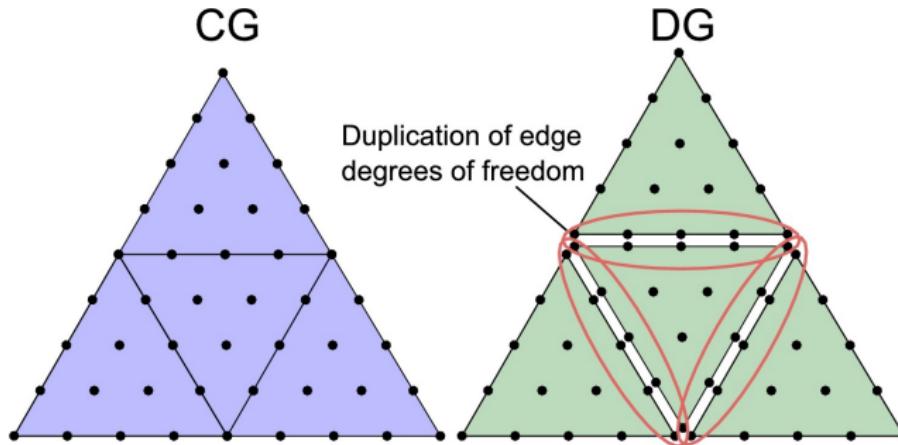


Figure: DG has more DoFs compared to CG on the same mesh.

Continuous Galerkin FEMs

The H^1 -FEM is to find the numerical solution $u_h \in V_{CG}$, such that

$$A_{CG}(u_h, v) = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} \int_T f v dT, \quad \forall v \in V_{CG}, \quad (5)$$

where the bilinear form

$$A_{CG}(w, v) = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} \int_T \mathbb{D} \nabla w \cdot \nabla v dT. \quad (6)$$



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Remark

- **Fewest** Degrees of Freedom (DoFs).
- **No** conservation preserving property
- The CG scheme will be **only** used in constructing the preconditioner.

Discontinuous Galerkin FEMs

The interior penalty discontinuous Galerkin (IPDG) numerical algorithm is to find $u_h \in V_{\text{DG}}$ such that

$$A_{\text{DG}}(u_h, v) = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} \int_T f v dT, \quad \forall v \in V_{\text{DG}}, \text{ where} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{DG}}(u_h, v) = & \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} \int_T \mathbb{D} \nabla u_h \cdot \nabla v dT - \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}_h} \int_e \{\mathbb{D} \nabla u_h \cdot \mathbf{n}\} [v] ds \\ & - \beta \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}_h} \int_e \{\mathbb{D} \nabla v \cdot \mathbf{n}\} [u_h] ds + \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}_h} \int_e \alpha [u_h] [v] ds. \end{aligned}$$

Remark:

- $\beta = 1$ - symmetric IPDG scheme; $\beta = -1$ - non-symmetric IPDG scheme
- For $\beta = 1$, α has to be chosen to ensure stability.
- **Features: Flexibility and Conservation**



Choice of Penalty Parameter

We shall only focus on the symmetric IPDG scheme

- Penalty parameter α can be chosen as

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{4k(k+1)D_{\parallel}}{h}, \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{4k(k+1)}{h} \mathbf{n} \cdot (\mathbb{D}\mathbf{n}). \quad (8)$$

- Error Estimate

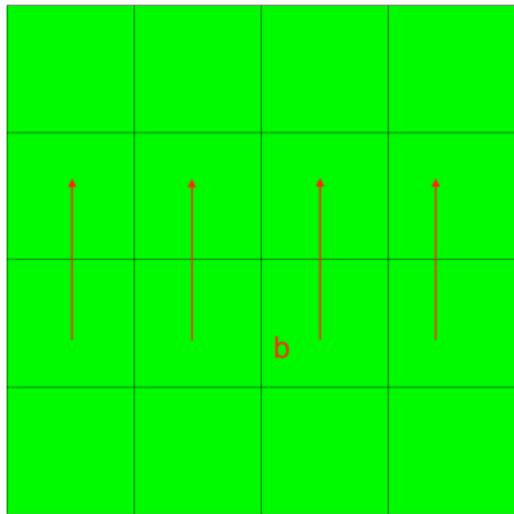
$$\|u - u_h\| \approx \frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda_{\min}} h^{k+1} \|u\|_{k+1} \quad (9)$$

Remark:

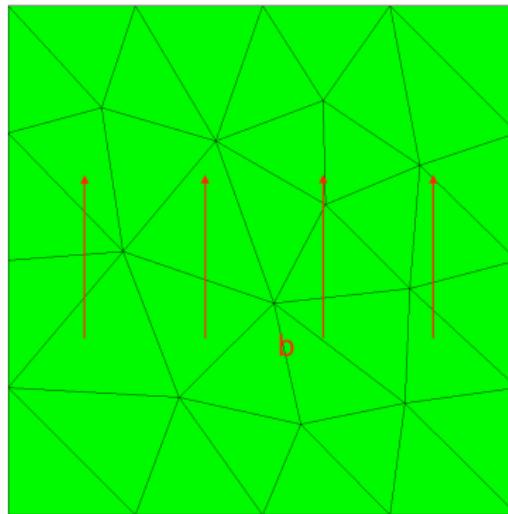
- For our case, $\lambda_{\min} = 1 = D_{\perp}$ with varying values in $\lambda_{\max} = D_{\parallel}$.
- The big ratio of anisotropy $\frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda_{\min}}$ may destroy the approximation.
- High order scheme with larger k will HELP!
- We may have **bad** condition number.

Accuracy Test 1

Set $f = \sin \pi x$ and Dirichelet BC at $x = 1$. Exact solution $u = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \sin \pi x$



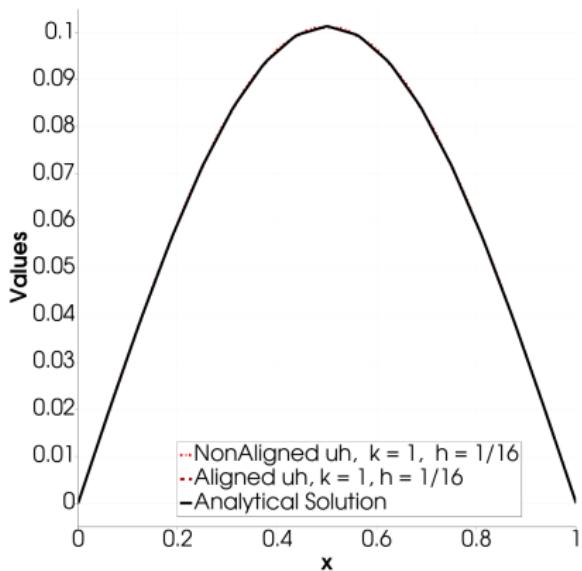
(a) Aligned Mesh



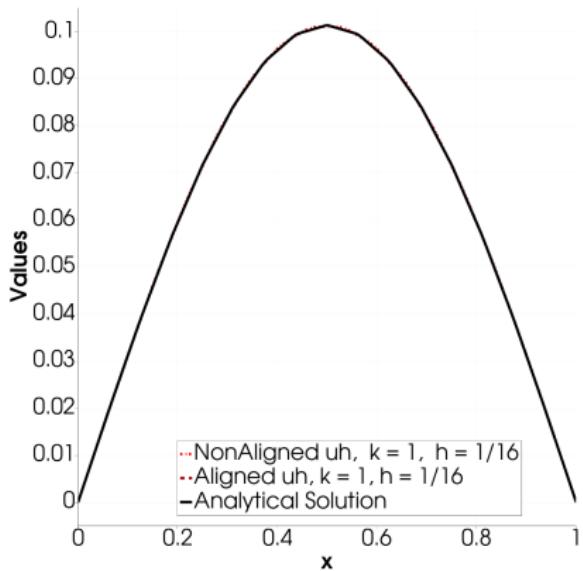
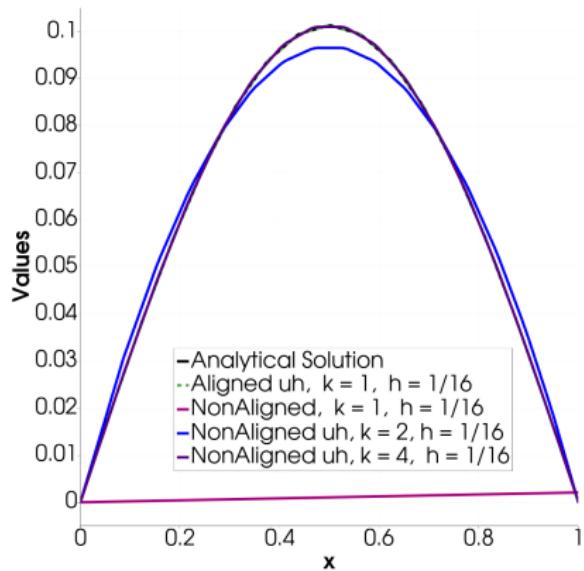
(b) Non-aligned Mesh



Results on (Non-)Aligned with $h = 1/16$



Results on (Non-)Aligned with $h = 1/16$

(a) $D_{\parallel} = 1.0$ (b) $D_{\parallel} = 10^9$ 

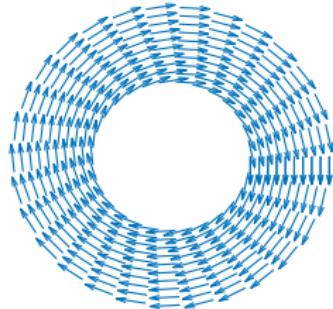
Accuracy Test 2: Annulus Test

Let Ω be an annulus with $R = 1$, $r = 0.5$ and

$$u = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4r}} \sin(2\pi r - \pi),$$

$$b_1 = \frac{y}{r}, \quad b_2 = -\frac{x}{r}, \quad \mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2)^\top$$

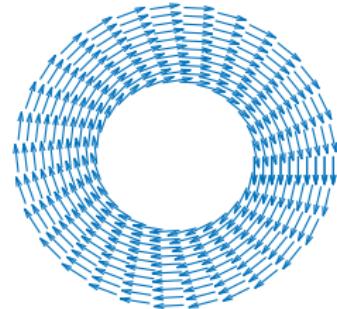
$$f = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4r^5}} \left(4\pi^2 r^2 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \sin(2\pi r - \pi).$$



Accuracy Test 2: Annulus Test

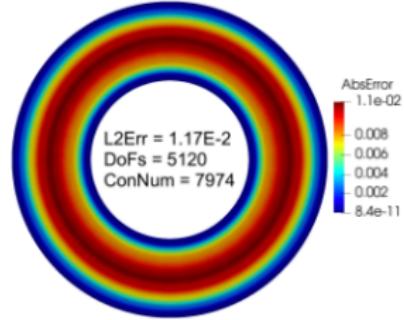
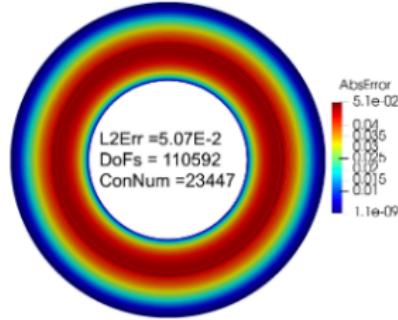
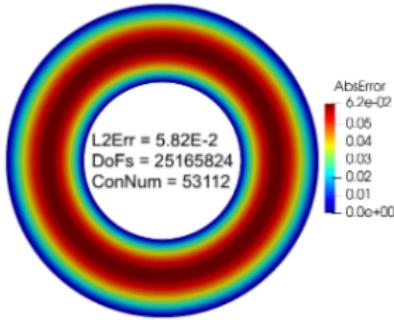
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Error Plot $|u - u_h|$ for $D_{\parallel} = 1E6$ on:

- (a) $N_r = 1024, k = 1$; (b) $N_r = 48, k = 2$; (c) $N_r = 8, k = 3$.

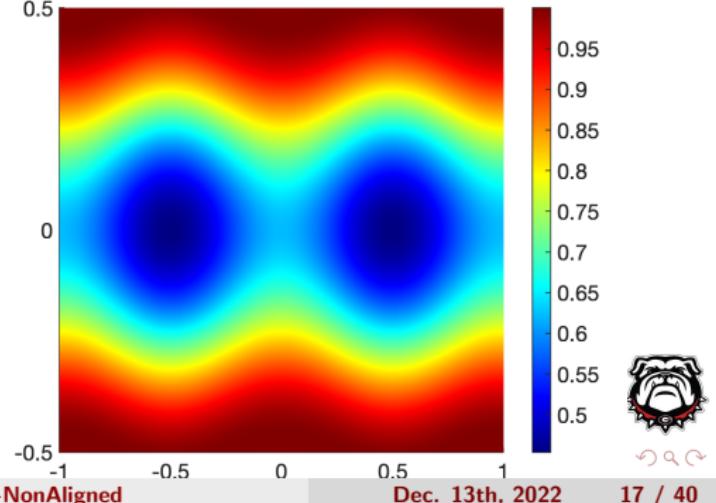
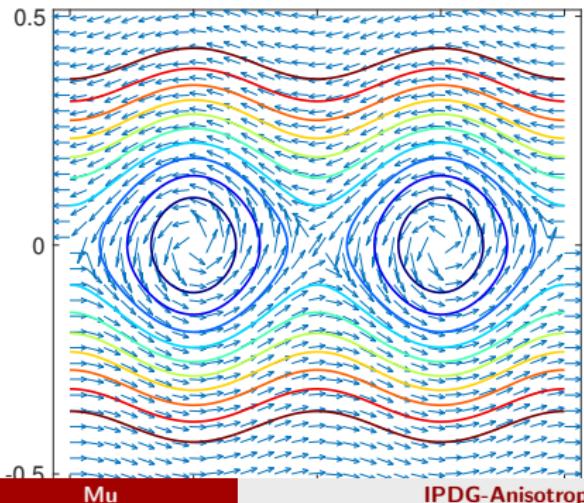


Accuracy Test 3: Two Magnetic Islands

Let $\Omega = [-1, 1] \times [-0.5, 0.5]$ and the exact solution be

$$u = \cos\left(\frac{1}{10} \cos(2\pi(x - 3/2)) + \cos(\pi y)\right). \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \frac{\mathbf{B}}{|\mathbf{B}|}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -\pi \sin(\pi y) \\ \frac{2\pi}{10} \sin(2\pi(x - 3/2)) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (11)$$



$1/h$	$D_{\parallel} = 1E1$	$D_{\parallel} = 1E2$	$D_{\parallel} = 1E4$	$D_{\parallel} = 1E6$	$D_{\parallel} = 1E8$
$k = 1$					
8	2.44E-02	5.54E-02	7.12E-02	7.14E-02	7.14E-02
16	8.31E-03	1.56	3.26E-02	0.77	5.66E-02
32	2.39E-03	1.80	1.40E-02	1.22	4.73E-02
64	6.33E-04	1.92	4.50E-03	1.64	3.90E-02
128	1.62E-04	1.97	1.24E-03	1.86	2.84E-02
256	4.10E-05	1.99	3.23E-04	1.94	1.51E-02
$k = 2$					
4	5.68E-03	1.20E-02	1.73E-02	1.74E-02	1.74E-02
8	6.01E-04	3.24	1.36E-03	3.14	7.80E-03
16	7.16E-05	3.07	1.22E-04	3.49	3.22E-03
32	8.84E-06	3.02	1.11E-05	3.45	4.93E-04
64	1.10E-06	3.00	1.19E-06	3.23	3.67E-05
128	1.38E-07	3.00	1.40E-07	3.08	2.42E-06
$k = 3$					
4	7.04E-04	1.15E-03	6.65E-03	7.34E-03	7.35E-03
8	4.48E-05	3.98	6.43E-05	4.16	5.26E-04
16	2.78E-06	4.01	3.16E-06	4.35	5.17E-05
32	1.74E-07	4.00	1.80E-07	4.13	1.36E-06
64	1.09E-08	4.00	1.10E-08	4.03	3.79E-08
128	6.83E-10	4.00	6.83E-10	4.01	1.25E-09
$k = 4$					
4	3.64E-05	5.19E-05	9.96E-04	3.08E-03	3.14E-03
8	1.03E-06	5.15	1.50E-06	5.11	1.70E-05
16	3.04E-08	5.08	3.76E-08	5.32	1.34E-07
32	9.16E-10	5.05	1.02E-09	5.20	2.45E-09
64	2.81E-11	5.03	2.96E-11	5.11	5.56E-11
$k = 5$					
2	2.62E-04	3.71E-04	4.12E-03	5.22E-03	5.23E-03
4	3.12E-06	6.39	4.81E-06	6.27	9.10E-05
8	7.58E-08	5.36	8.81E-08	5.77	5.14E-07
16	1.09E-09	6.12	1.14E-09	6.27	5.62E-09
32	1.66E-11	6.03	1.68E-11	6.09	3.92E-11
$k = 6$					
1	1.50E-03	3.18E-03	2.83E-02	5.24E-02	5.29E-02
2	1.70E-05	6.46	3.72E-05	6.42	7.55E-04
4	3.18E-07	5.74	5.40E-07	6.11	5.49E-06
8	1.91E-09	7.38	2.67E-09	7.66	2.84E-08
16	1.37E-11	7.12	1.63E-11	7.36	7.90E-11

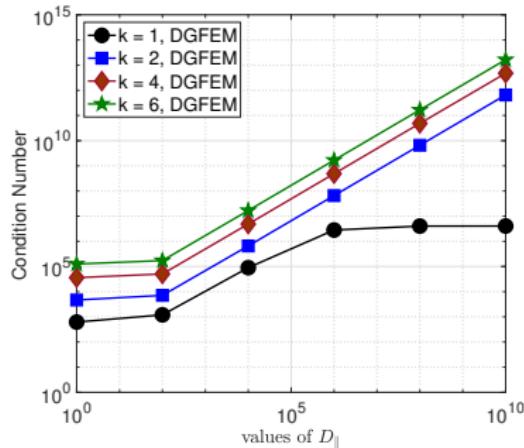
We observe:

- High-order Scheme works well for resolving the non-alignment of mesh and anisotropy



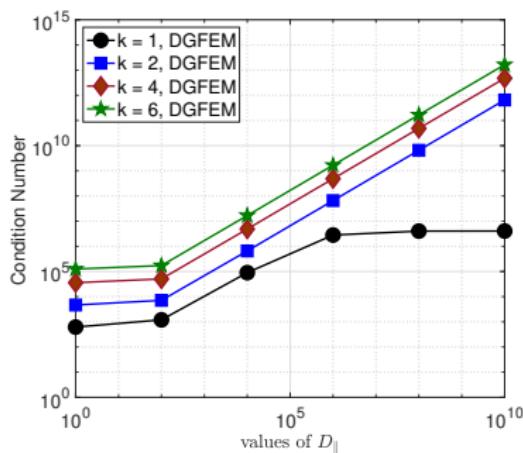
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- However, with increasing anisotropy, the condition number in corresponding linear system is also increasing



- We need an **effective and efficient fast solver**



Illustration of Auxiliary Space Pre-conditioner (ASP)

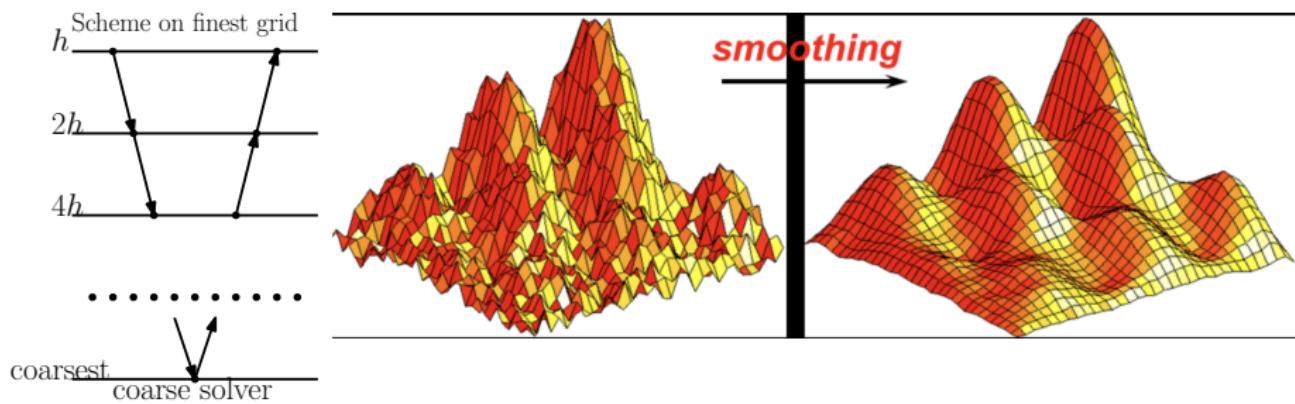


Figure: (a). Multigrid V-cycle;

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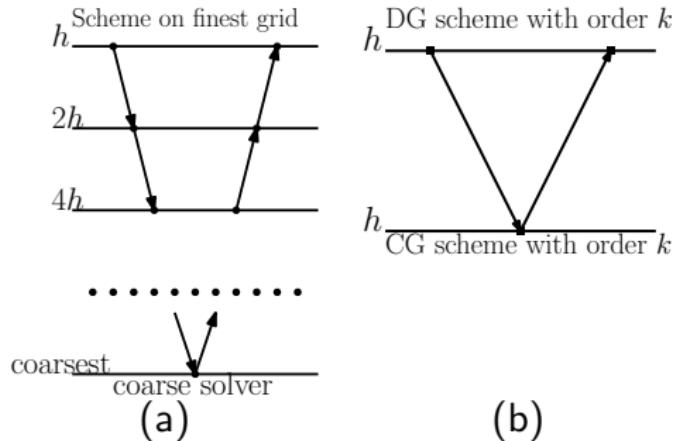


Figure: (a). Multigrid V-cycle; (b). One-level Auxiliary Space;

- Proposed in [S. Nepomnyaschikh 1992]
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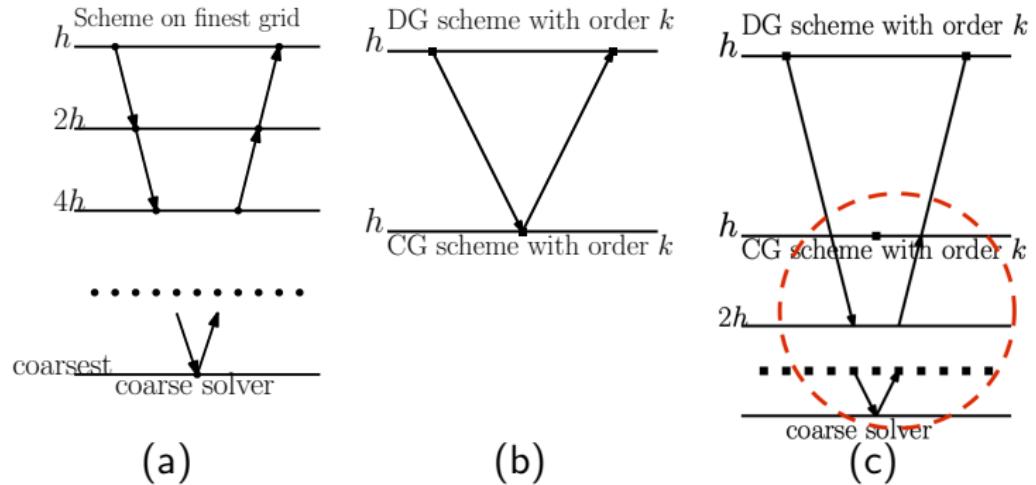


Figure: (a). Multigrid V-cycle; (b). One-level Auxiliary Space; (c). Multi-grid Auxiliary Space.

- Proposed in [S. Nepomnyaschikh 1992]
- b). Use an auxiliary space as “coarse” space, which is easier to solve
- c). Replace the “coarse” solver by existing solvers/preconditioners

Auxiliary Space Pre-conditioner - CG Scheme

Why CG Scheme as the ASP?

- Less DoFs
- Well developed CG - fast solver



Auxiliary Space Pre-conditioner (Efficiency)

Given $f \in V'_{\text{DG}}$, find $u \in V_{\text{DG}}$ such that

$$A_{\text{DG}} u = f,$$



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$$\mathbf{B}_{\text{DG}} = \underbrace{\mathbf{S}_{\text{DG}}}_{\text{smoother: Gauss-Seidel}} + \underbrace{\boldsymbol{\Pi}}_{\text{inclusion operator}} \mathbf{A}_{\text{CG}}^{-1} \underbrace{\boldsymbol{\Pi}^{\top}}_{L^2 \text{ projection}}, \quad (12)$$

Here $\boldsymbol{\Pi} : V_{\text{CG}} \rightarrow V_{\text{DG}}$ and $\boldsymbol{\Pi}^{\top} : V'_{\text{DG}} \rightarrow V'_{\text{CG}}$.



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Introduce the auxiliary space preconditioner, $\mathbf{B}_{\text{DG}} : V'_{\text{DG}} \mapsto V_{\text{DG}}$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\text{DG}} = \underbrace{\mathbf{S}_{\text{DG}}}_{\text{smoother: Gauss-Seidel}} + \underbrace{\boldsymbol{\Pi}}_{\text{inclusion operator}} \mathbf{A}_{\text{CG}}^{-1} \underbrace{\boldsymbol{\Pi}^{\top}}_{L^2 \text{ projection}}, \quad (12)$$

Here $\boldsymbol{\Pi} : V_{\text{CG}} \rightarrow V_{\text{DG}}$ and $\boldsymbol{\Pi}^{\top} : V'_{\text{DG}} \rightarrow V_{\text{CG}}$.

Remark:

Here we need to invert \mathbf{A}_{CG} exactly. We shall first show the effectiveness of the proposed pre-conditioner.

Efficiency Test 1 - Solve H^1 -problem exactly

- Set $B_{\text{DG}} = S_{\text{DG}} + \Pi A_{\text{CG}}^{-1} \Pi^\top$
- Solve pre-conditioned system by GMRES with tol = 1E-6
- $\mathbf{b} = [0, 1]^\top$ on unstructured triangular mesh

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D_{\parallel}	$k = 1$	$k = 2$	$k = 3$	$k = 4$	$k = 5$	$k = 6$	$k = 7$	$k = 8$
1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1E+2	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
1E+4	20	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
1E+6	20	14	5	5	5	5	6	7
1E+8	20	4	5	5	5	6	6	5

Table: Iterations for B_{DG} (solve the H^1 problem exactly) when $h = 1/10$ on non-aligned mesh.

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1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1E+2	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
1E+4	20	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
1E+6	20	14	5	5	5	5	6	7
1E+8	20	4	5	5	5	6	6	5

Table: Iterations for B_{DG} (solve the H^1 problem exactly) when $h = 1/10$ on non-aligned mesh.

Remark:

- Almost constant iteration number → **Effective and Robust**

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1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1E+2	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
1E+4	20	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
1E+6	20	14	5	5	5	5	6	7
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Table: Iterations for B_{DG} (solve the H^1 problem exactly) when $h = 1/10$ on non-aligned mesh.

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- However, A_{CG}^{-1} challenging with large size, high polynomial degree, strong anisotropy.

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- Set $B_{DG} = S_{DG} + \Pi A_{CG}^{-1} \Pi^\top$
- Solve pre-conditioned system by GMRES with tol = 1E-6
- $\mathbf{b} = [0, 1]^\top$ on unstructured triangular mesh

D_{\parallel}	$k = 1$	$k = 2$	$k = 3$	$k = 4$	$k = 5$	$k = 6$	$k = 7$	$k = 8$
1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1E+2	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
1E+4	20	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
1E+6	20	14	5	5	5	5	6	7
1E+8	20	4	5	5	5	6	6	5

Table: Iterations for B_{DG} (solve the H^1 problem exactly) when $h = 1/10$ on non-aligned mesh.

Remark:

- Almost constant iteration number → **Effective and Robust**
- However, A_{CG}^{-1} challenging with large size, high polynomial degree, strong anisotropy. → **use preconditioner $B_{CG} \approx A_{CG}^{-1}$**

Auxiliary Space Pre-conditioner (Efficiency)

$B_{DG} = S_{DG} + \Pi A_{CG}^{-1} \Pi^\top$, will be replaced by



Auxiliary Space Pre-conditioner (Efficiency)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{B}_{\text{DG}} &= \mathbf{S}_{\text{DG}} + \boldsymbol{\Pi} \mathbf{A}_{\text{CG}}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Pi}^\top, \text{ will be replaced by} \\ \mathbf{B}_{\text{DG}}^{\text{inexact}} &= \mathbf{S}_{\text{DG}} + \boldsymbol{\Pi} \mathbf{B}_{\text{CG}} \boldsymbol{\Pi}^\top, \text{ here, } \mathbf{B}_{\text{CG}} = \mathbf{S}_{\text{CG}} + \mathbf{B}_{\text{MG}} \end{aligned}$$



Auxiliary Space Pre-conditioner (Efficiency)

$B_{DG} = S_{DG} + \Pi A_{CG}^{-1} \Pi^\top$, will be replaced by

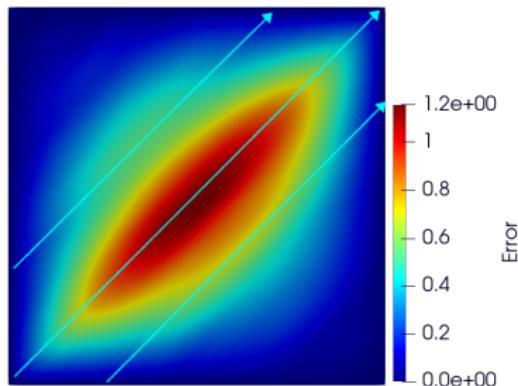
$B_{DG}^{\text{inexact}} = S_{DG} + \Pi B_{CG} \Pi^\top$, here, $B_{CG} = S_{CG} + B_{MG}$

- Here B_{MG} : multi-grid solver for CG-FEM.
- S_{CG} : Schwarz-type block line smoother [Pavarino 1994, Antonietti 2017]

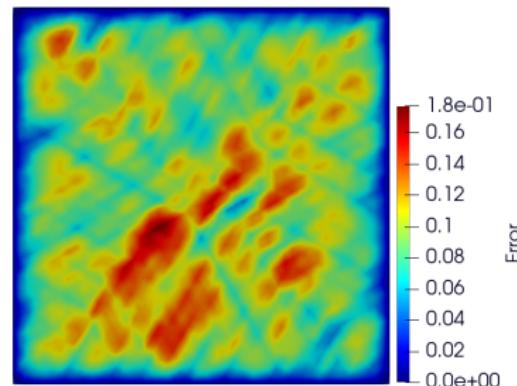


Error plot for $\mathbf{b} = [1, 1]^\top / \sqrt{2}$ and exact $u = 0$

Let $\Omega = [-1, 1]^2$ and start the iterative solver with a random initial guess.



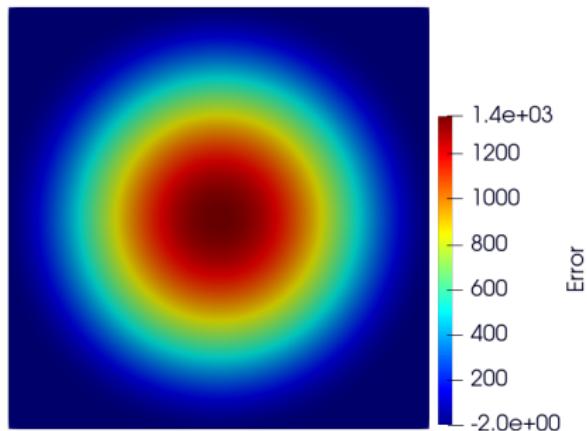
(a) before smoothing



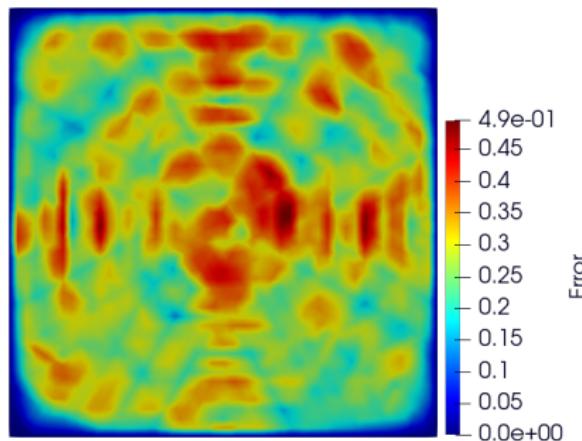
(b) with perpendicular line smoother



Error plot for circular b and exact $u = 0$



(a) before smoothing

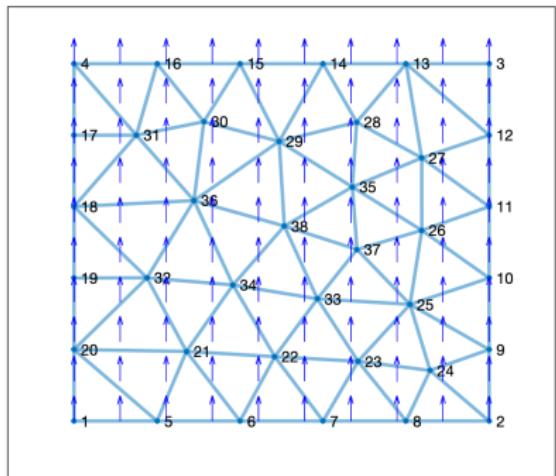


(b) with perpendicular line smoother

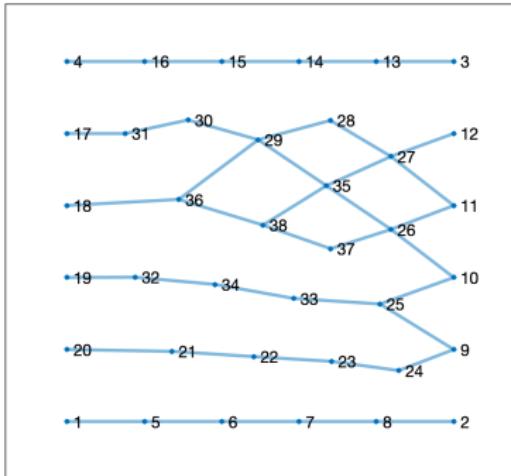
- high frequency pattern along the direction perpendicular to the anisotropy



Illustration of Line Smoother for $b = [0, 1]^\top$



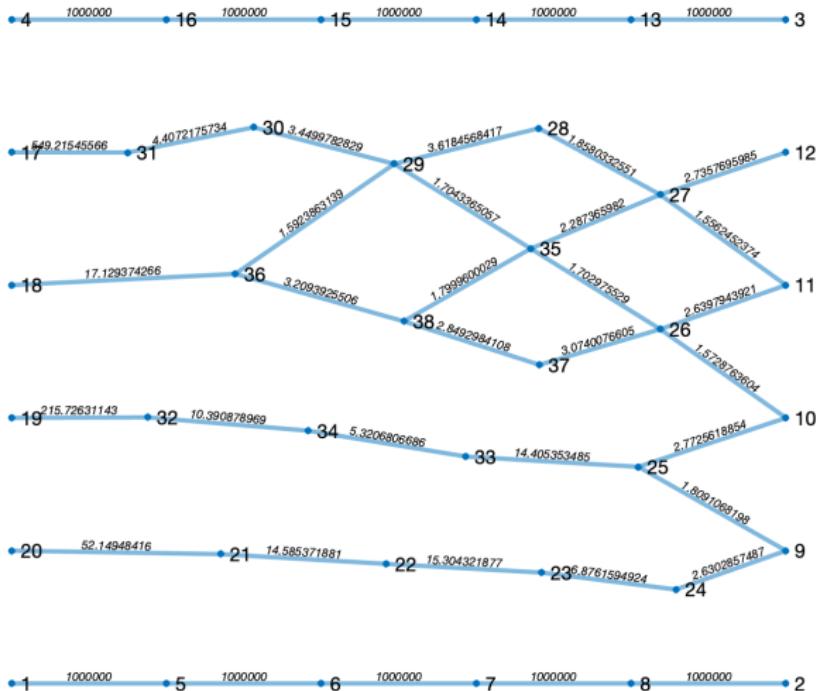
(a) mesh

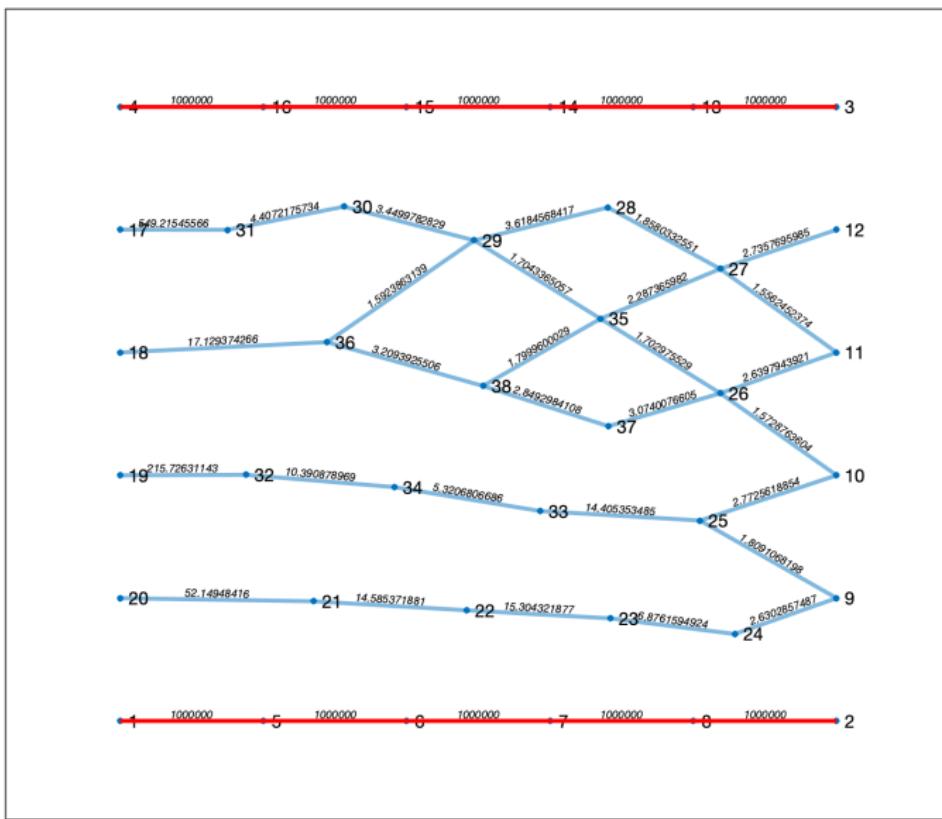


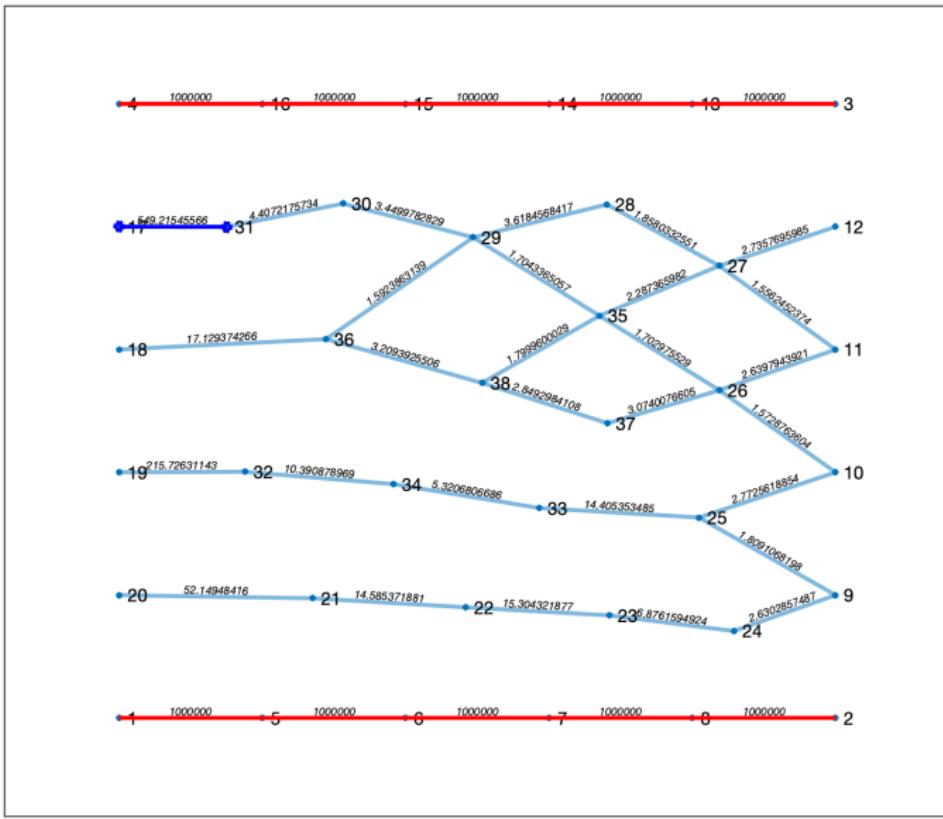
(b) dropping aligned edges

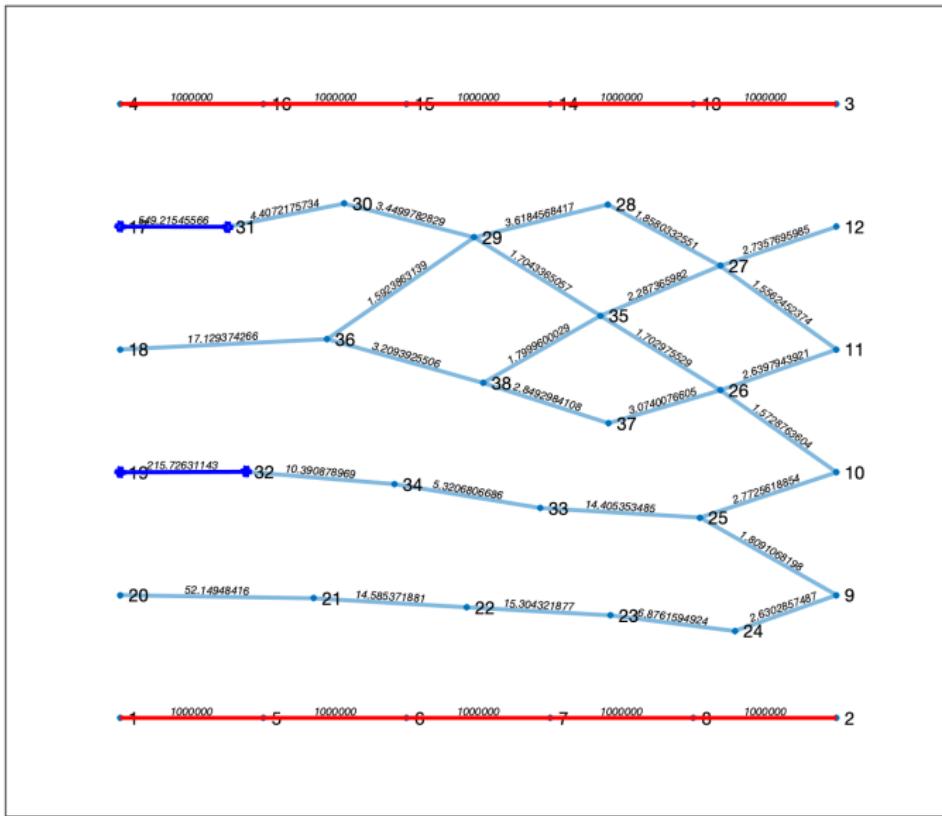
- Weights: $\omega_e \leftarrow \frac{1.0}{|\cos(\theta)| + 10^{-6}}$, $\cos(\theta) \leftarrow \frac{\mathbf{t}^\top \mathbf{b}_{\text{mid}}}{\|\mathbf{t}\| \|\mathbf{b}_{\text{mid}}\|}$
 - For example, we choose threshold $\eta = 2.0$

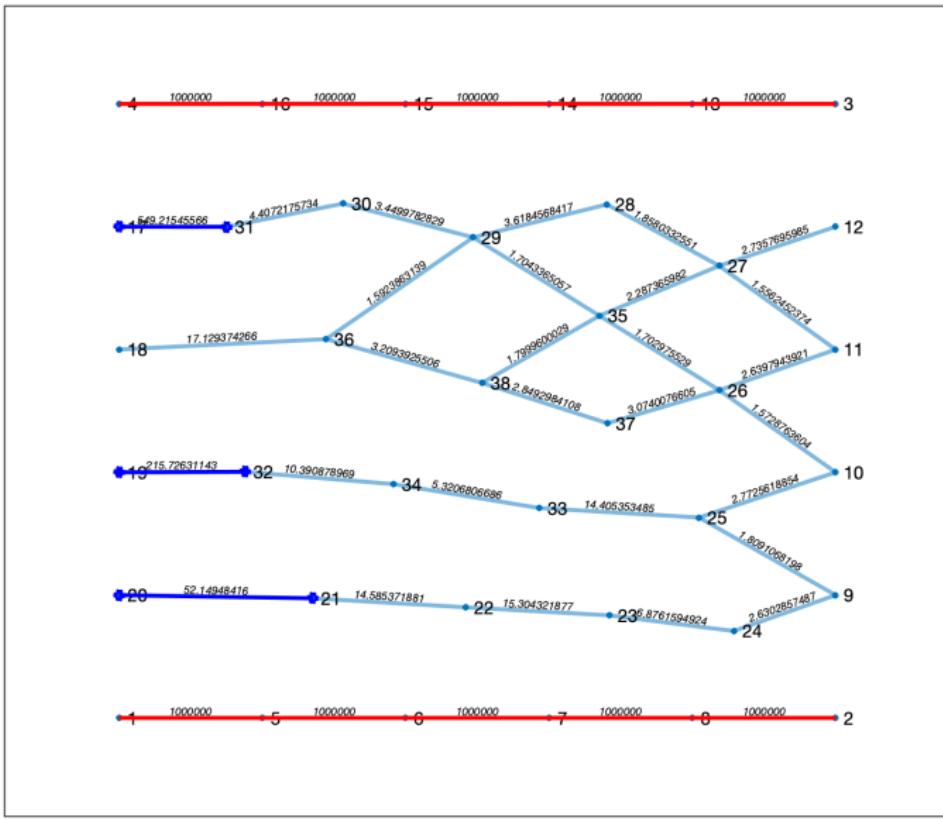


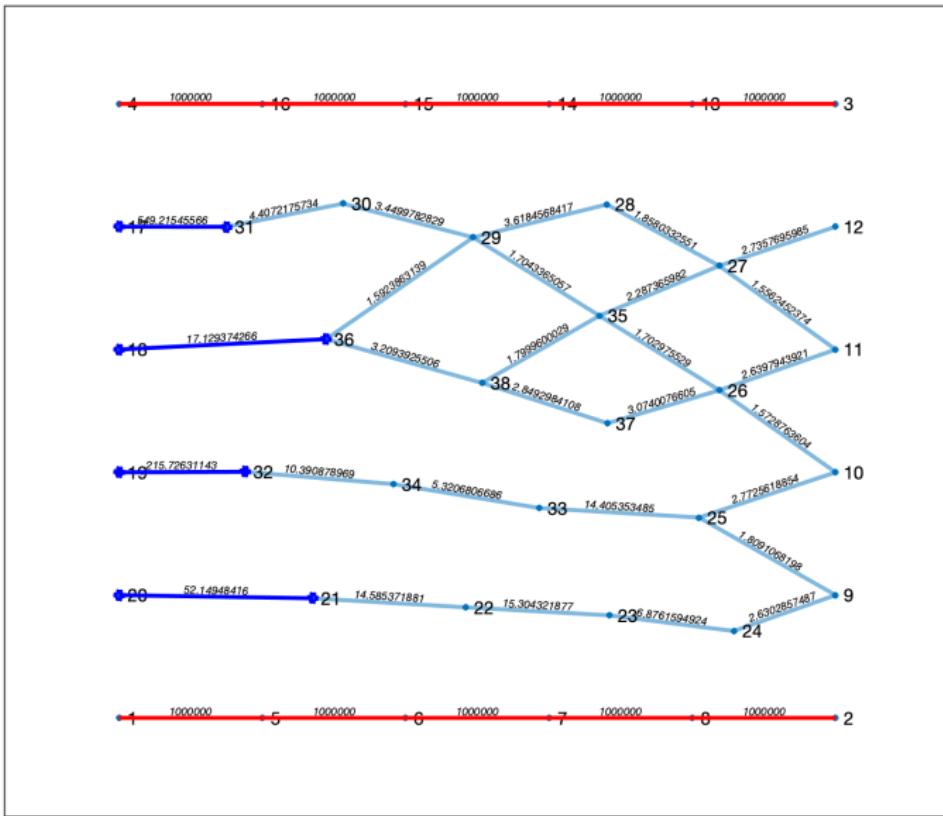


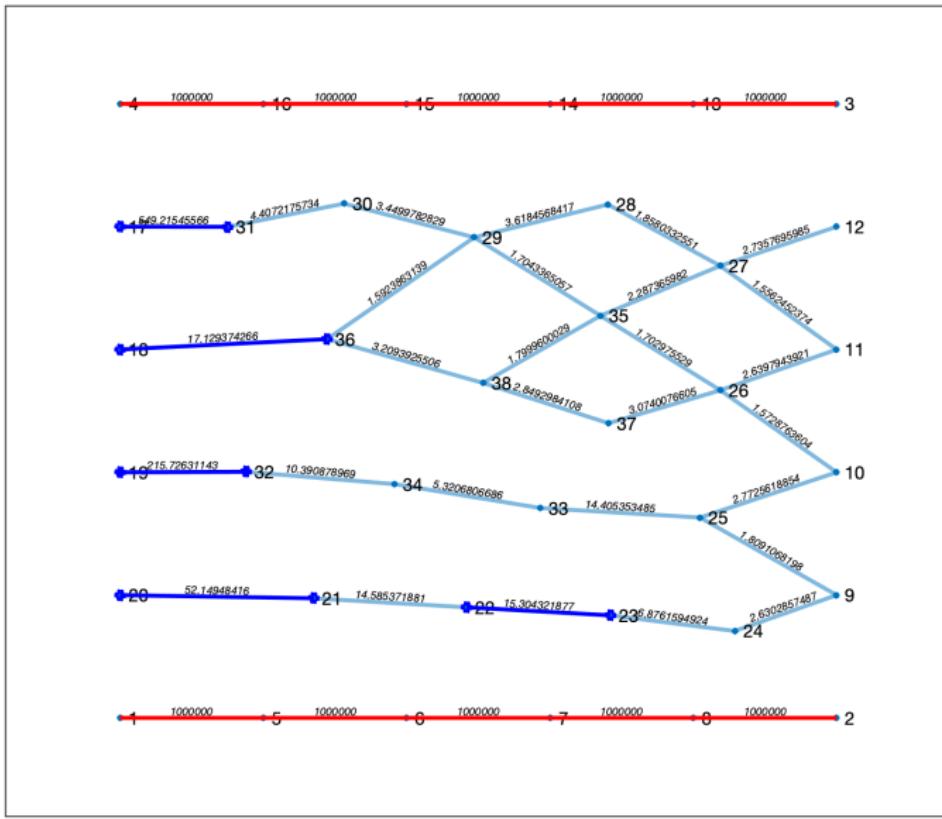


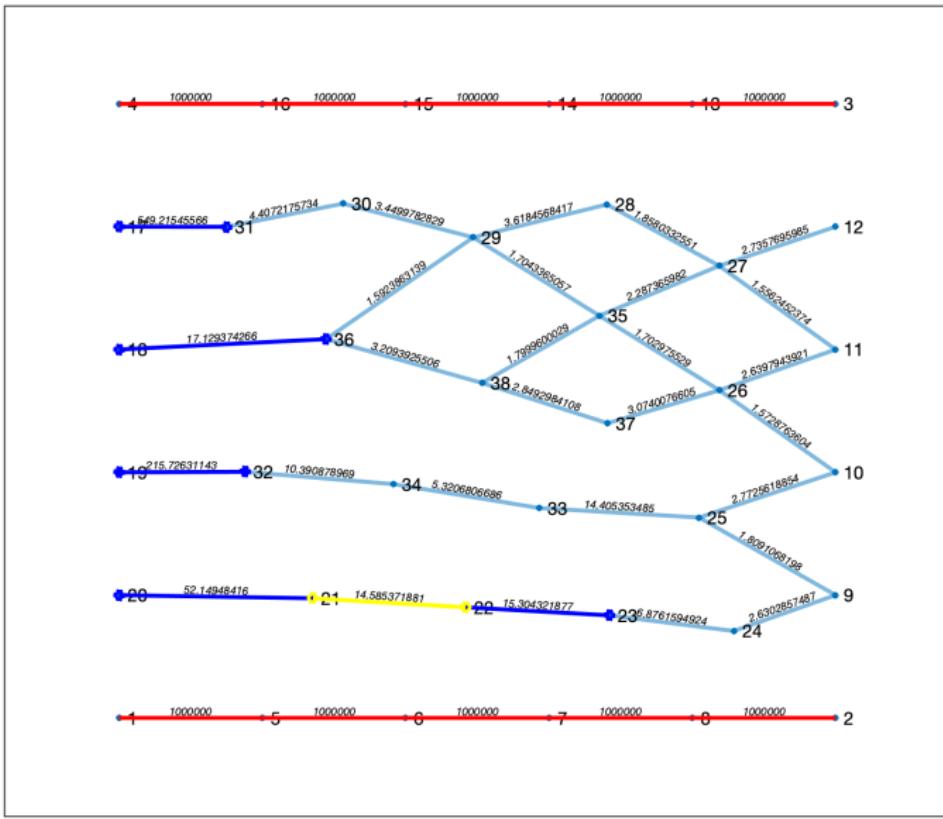


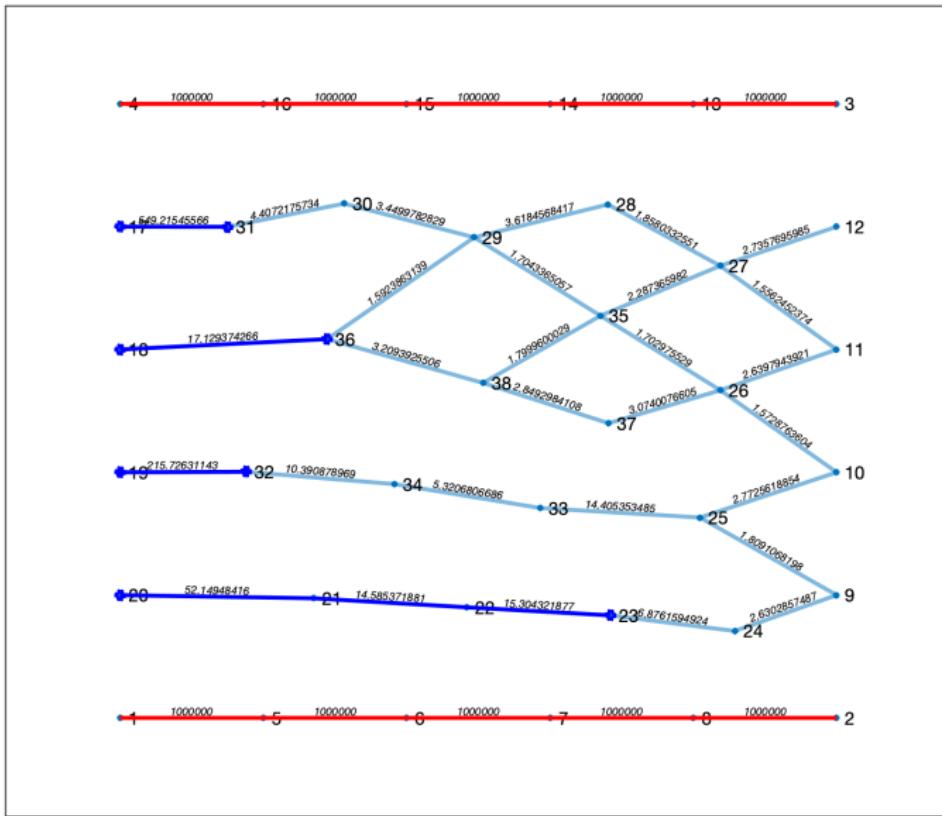


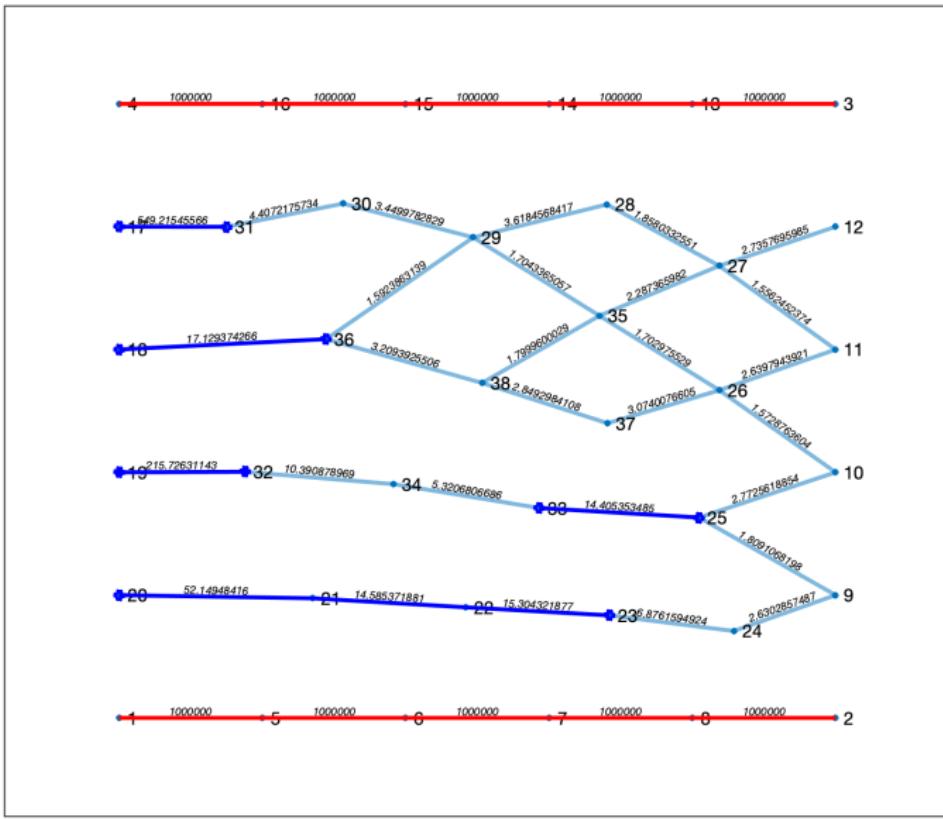


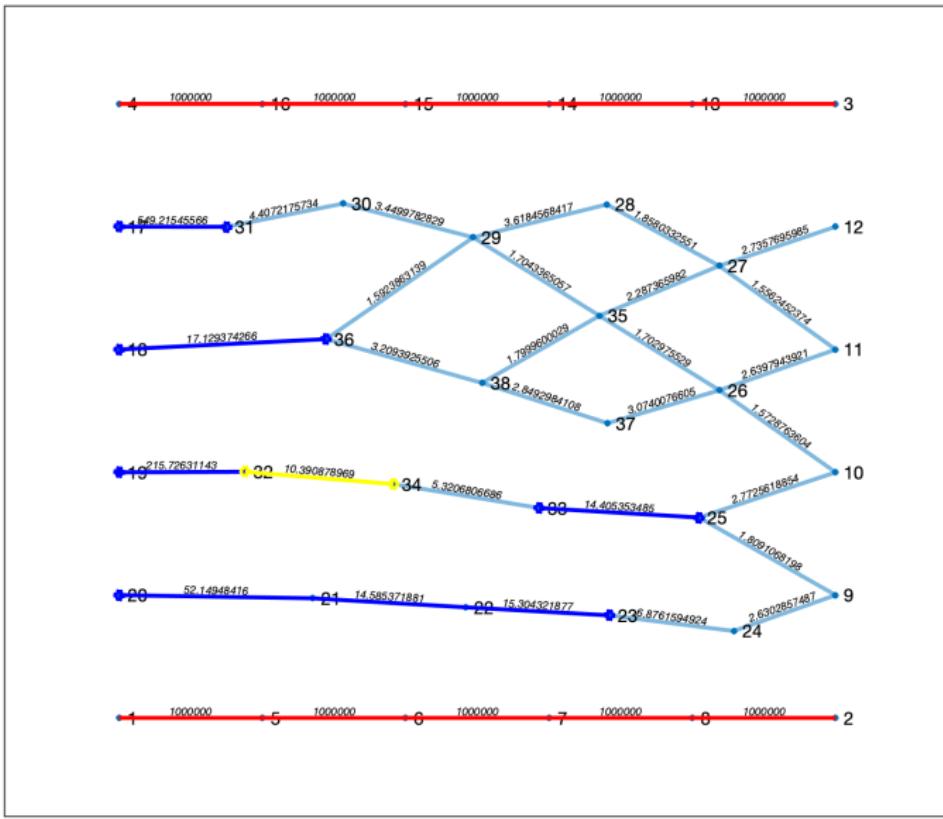


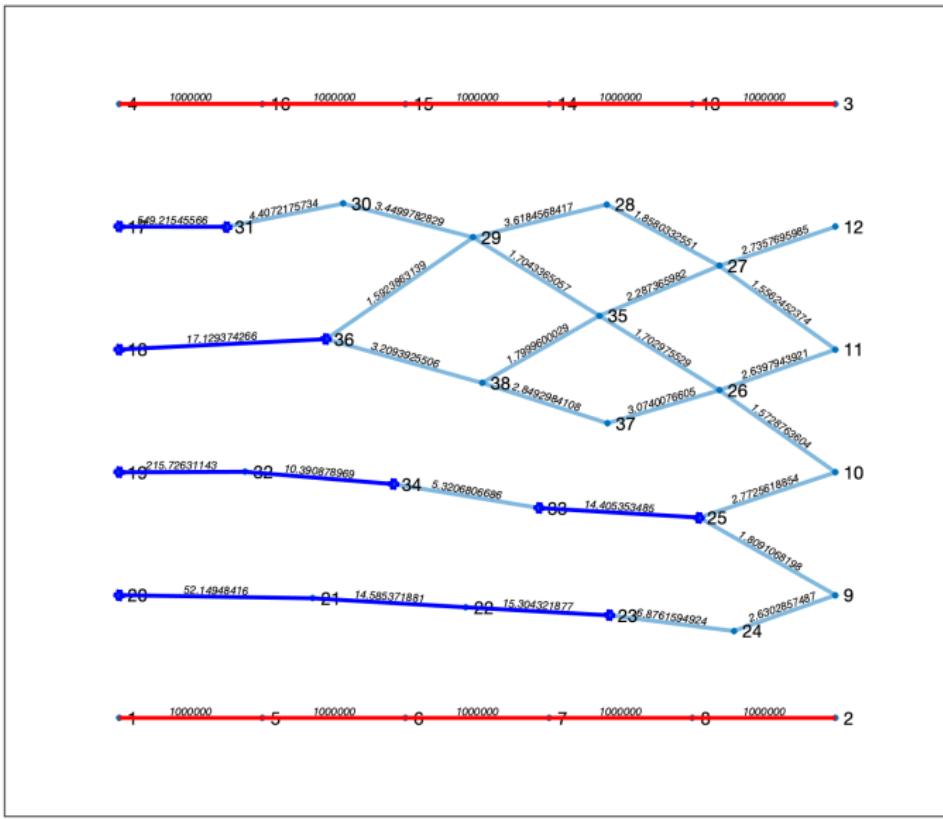


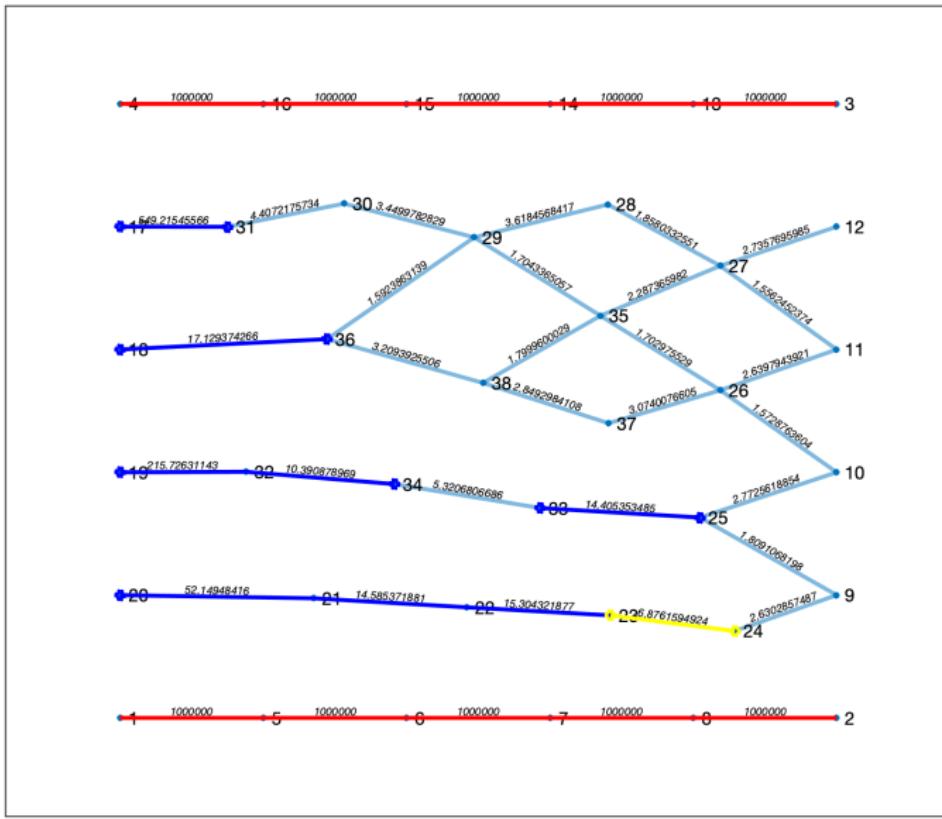


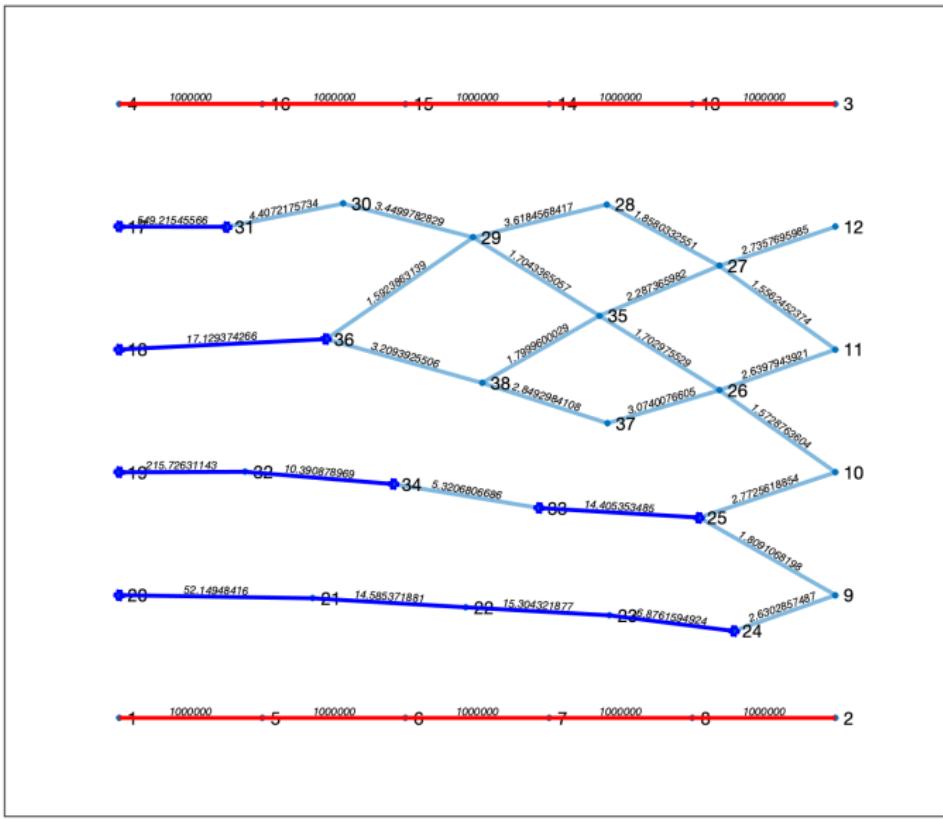


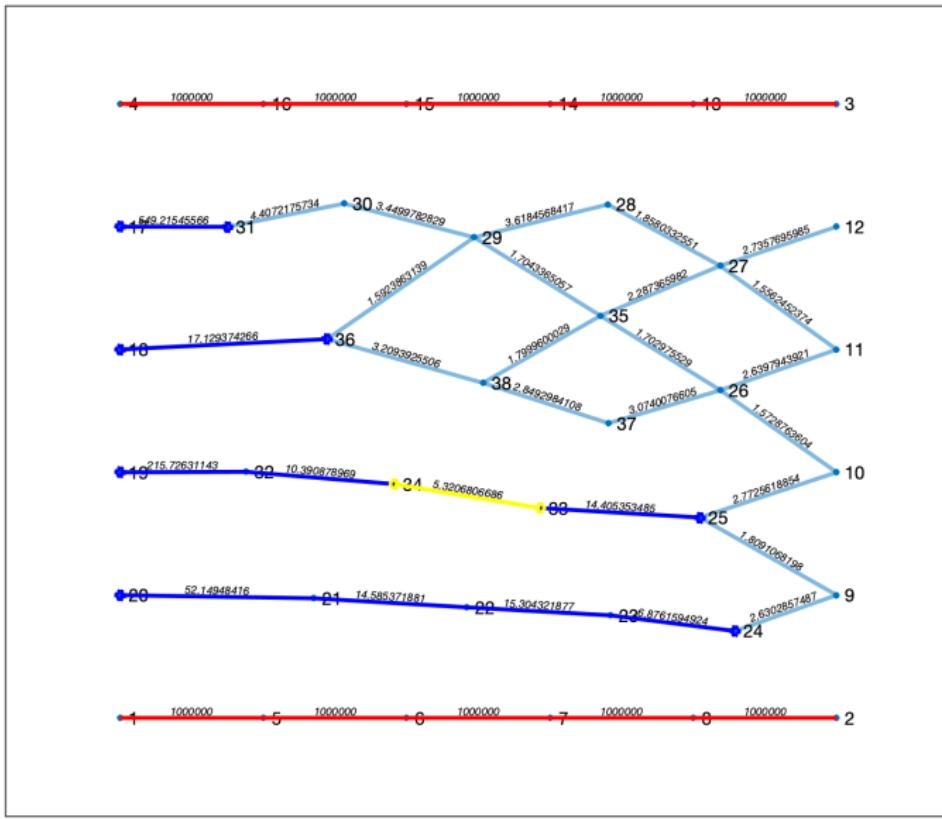


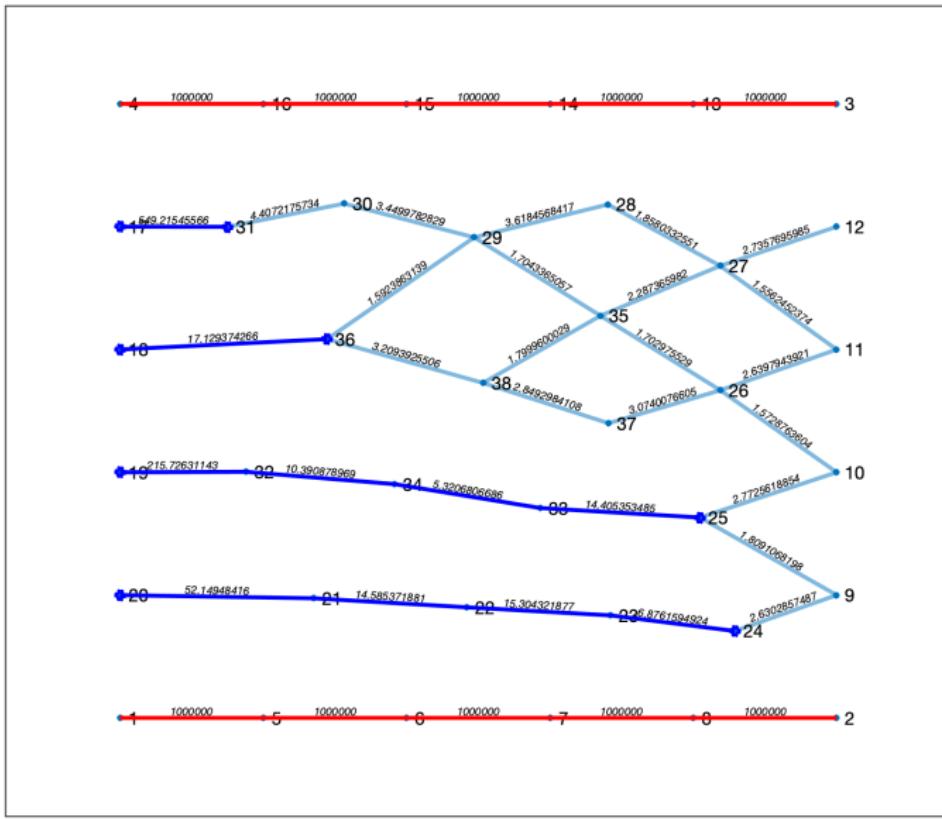


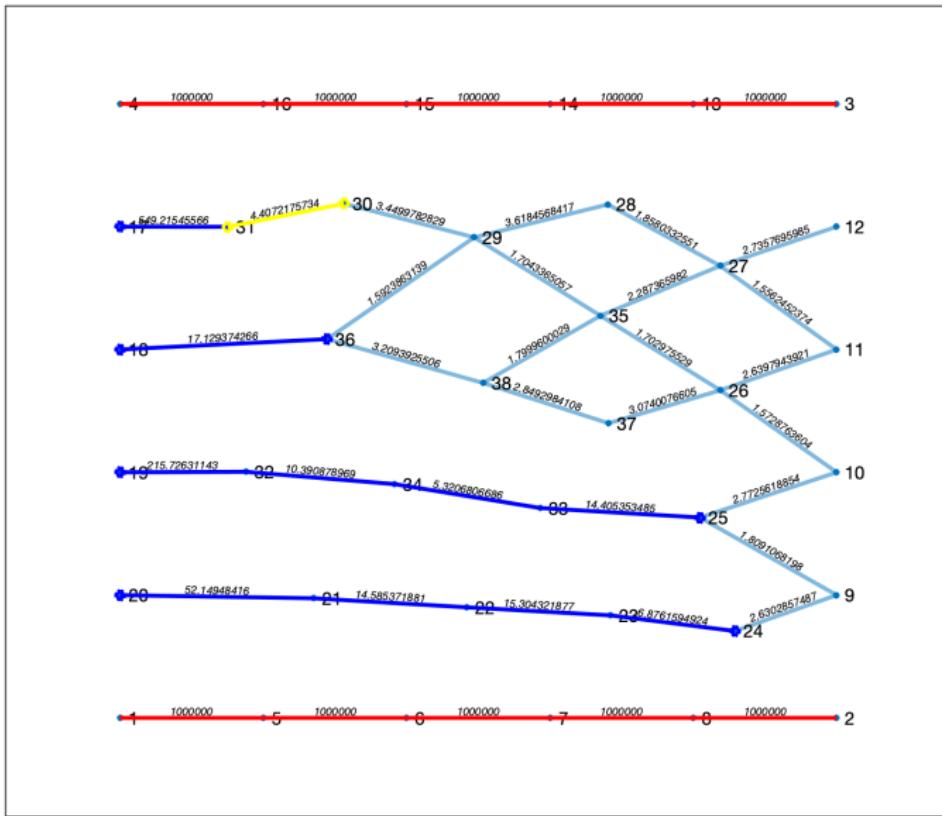


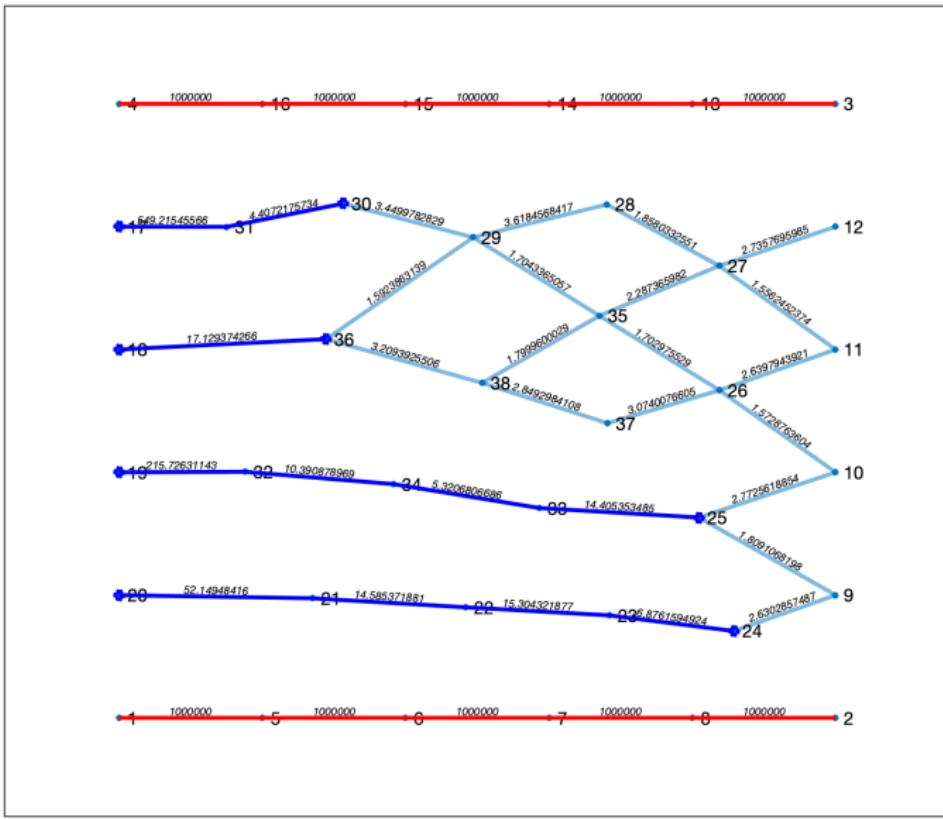


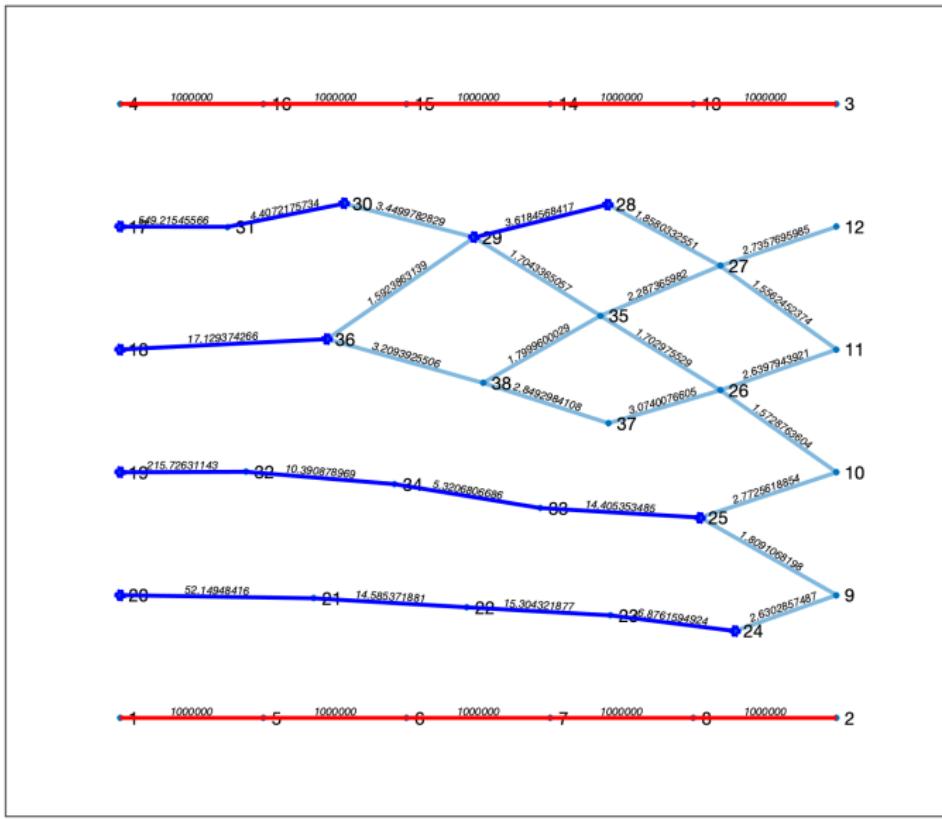


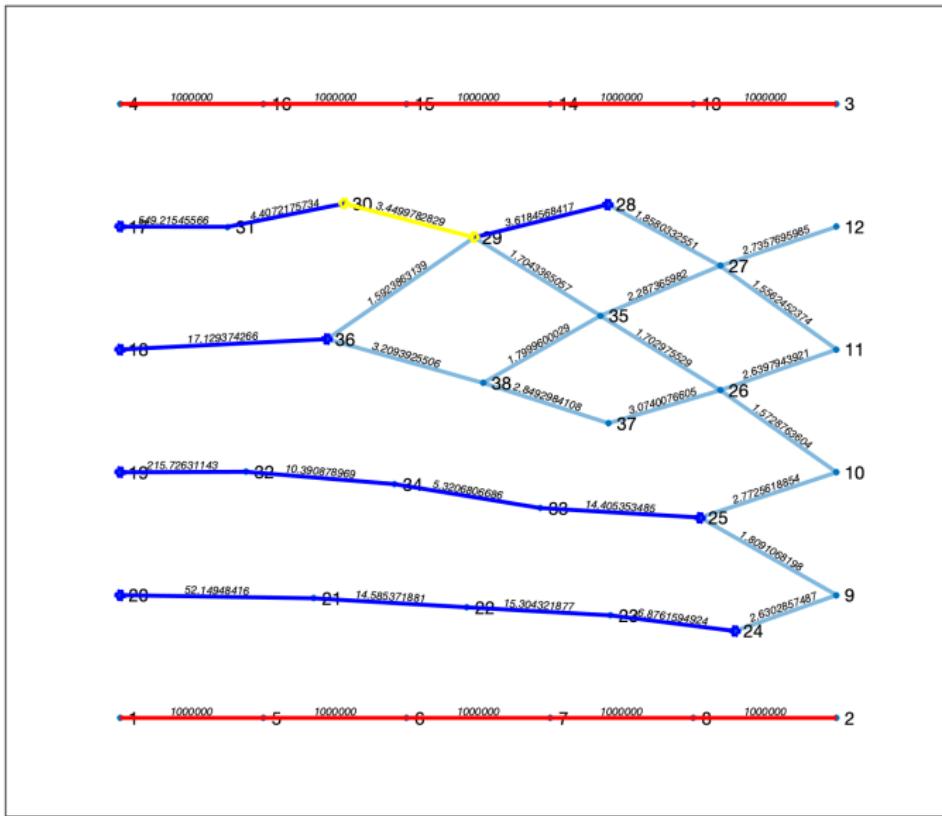


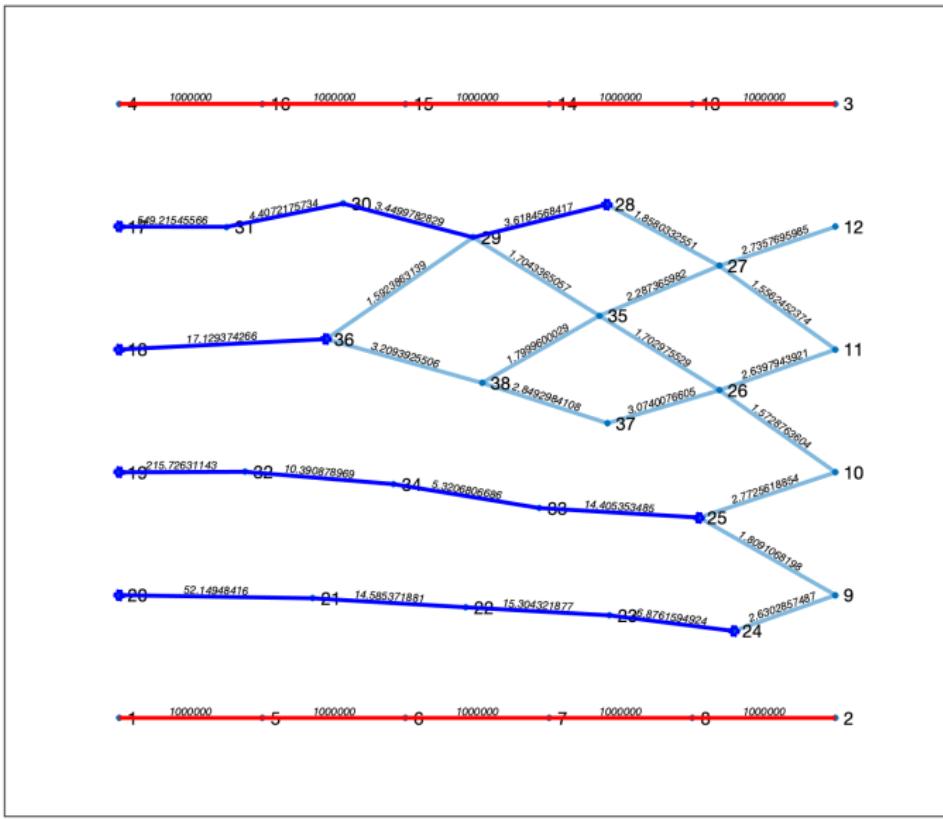


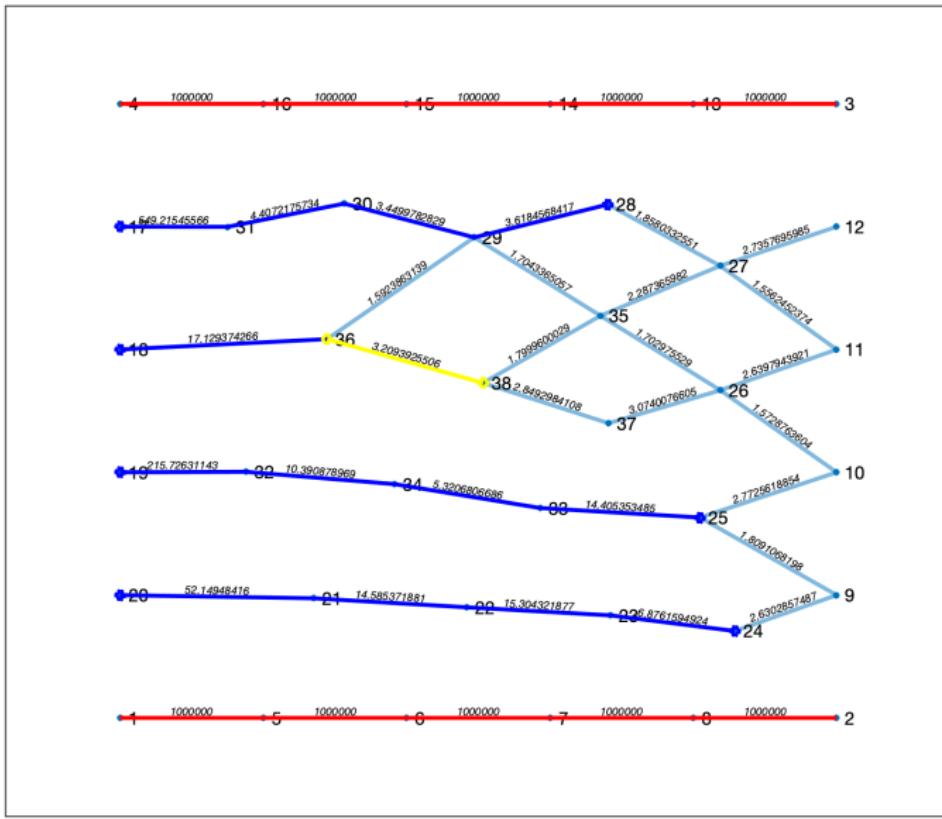


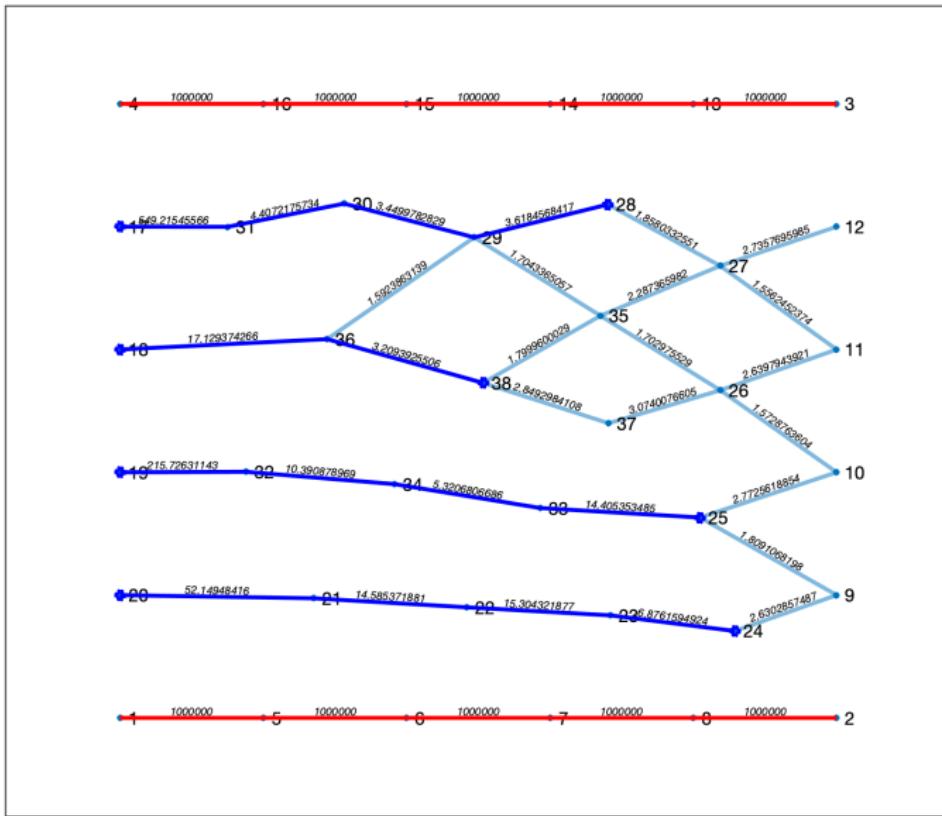


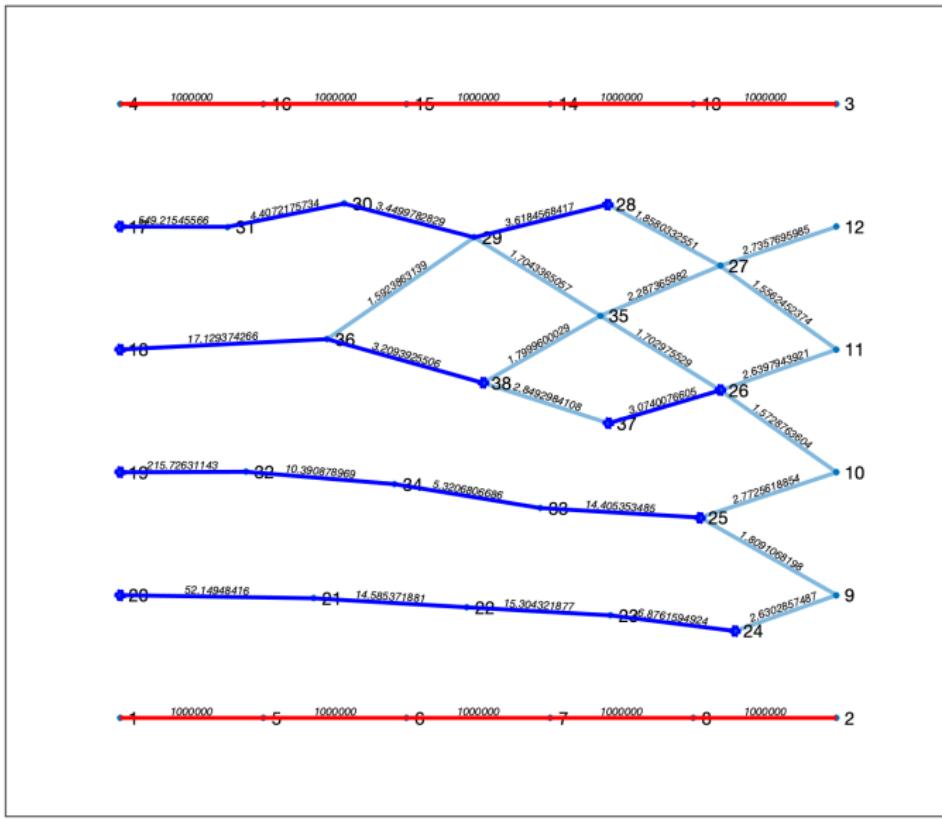


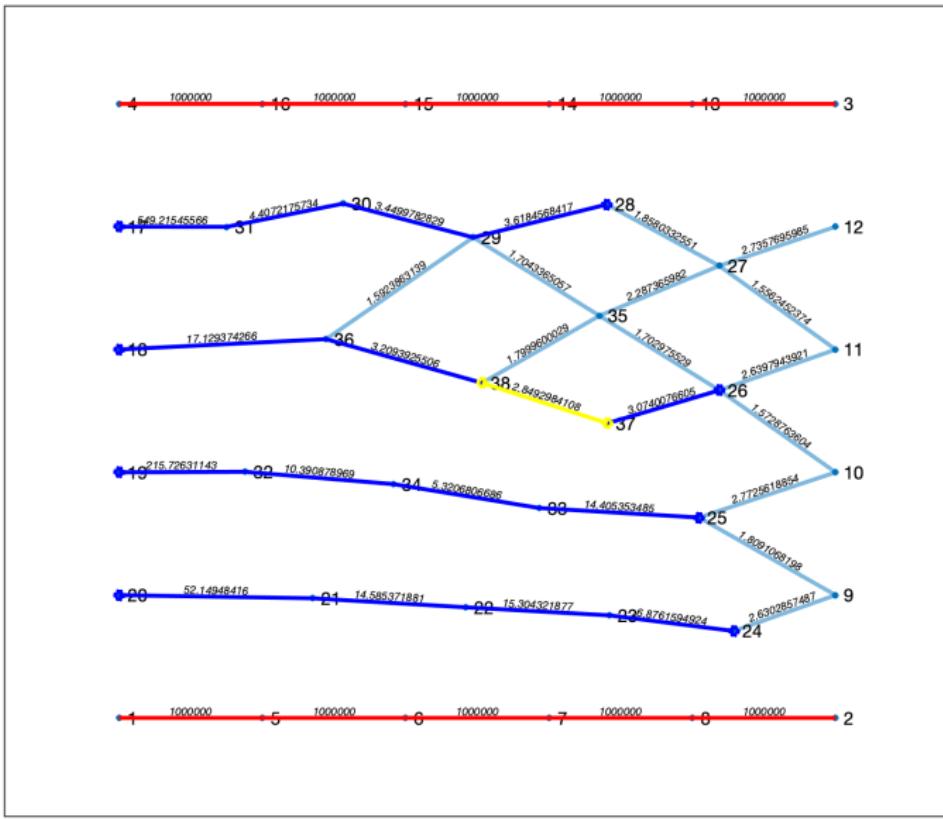


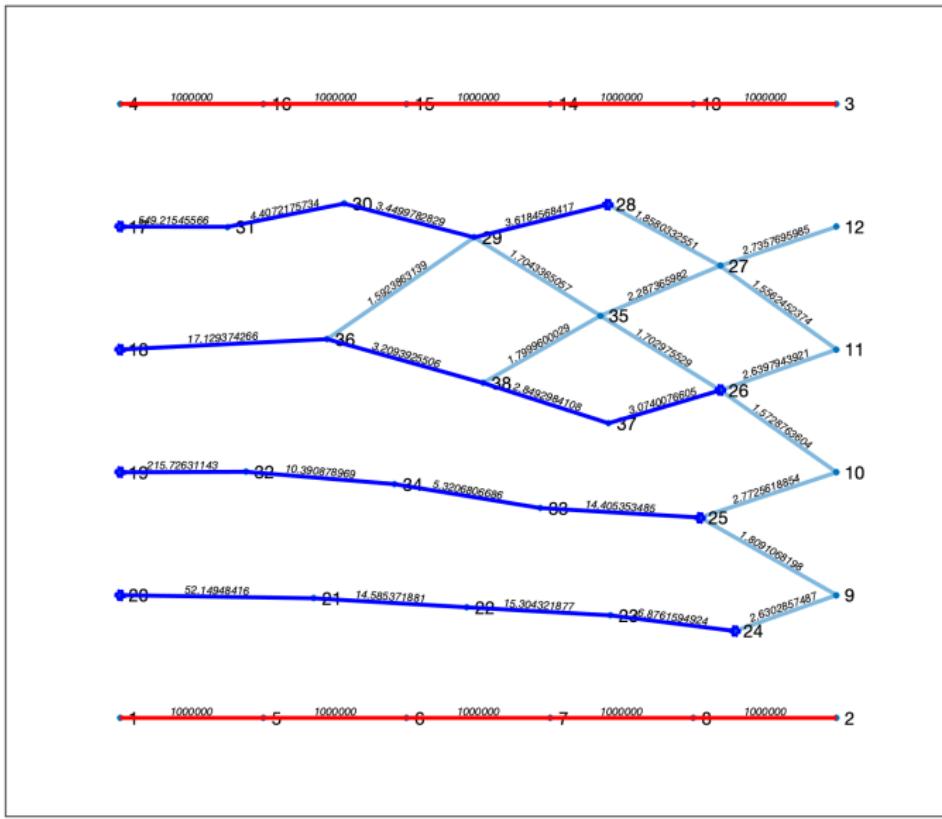


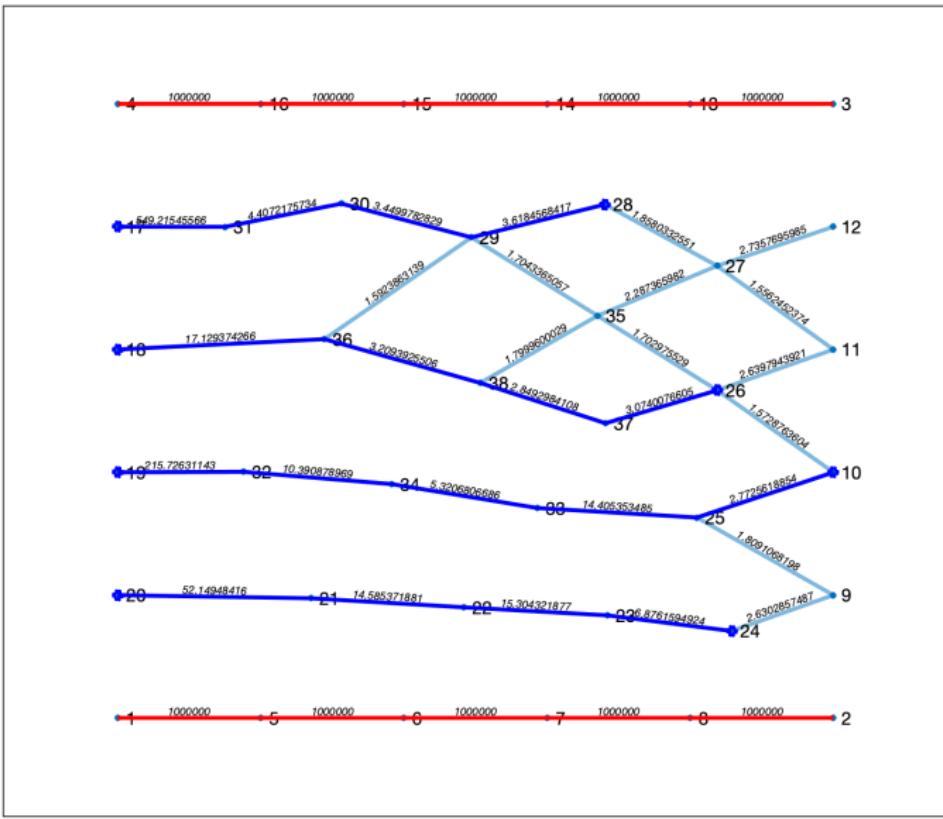


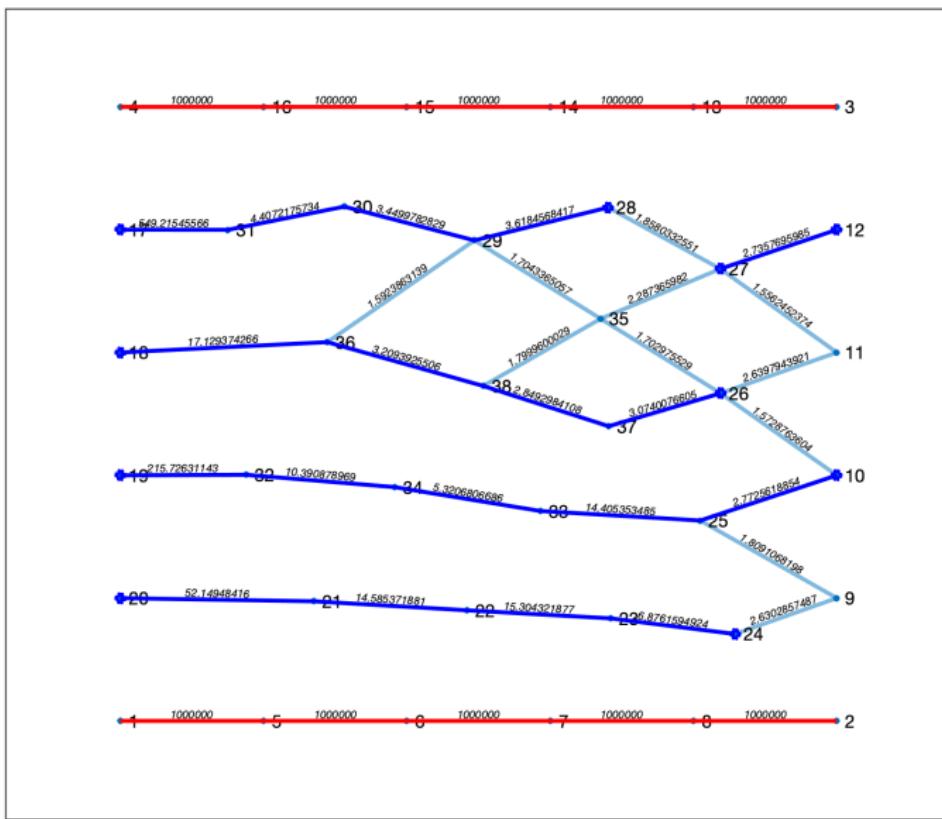


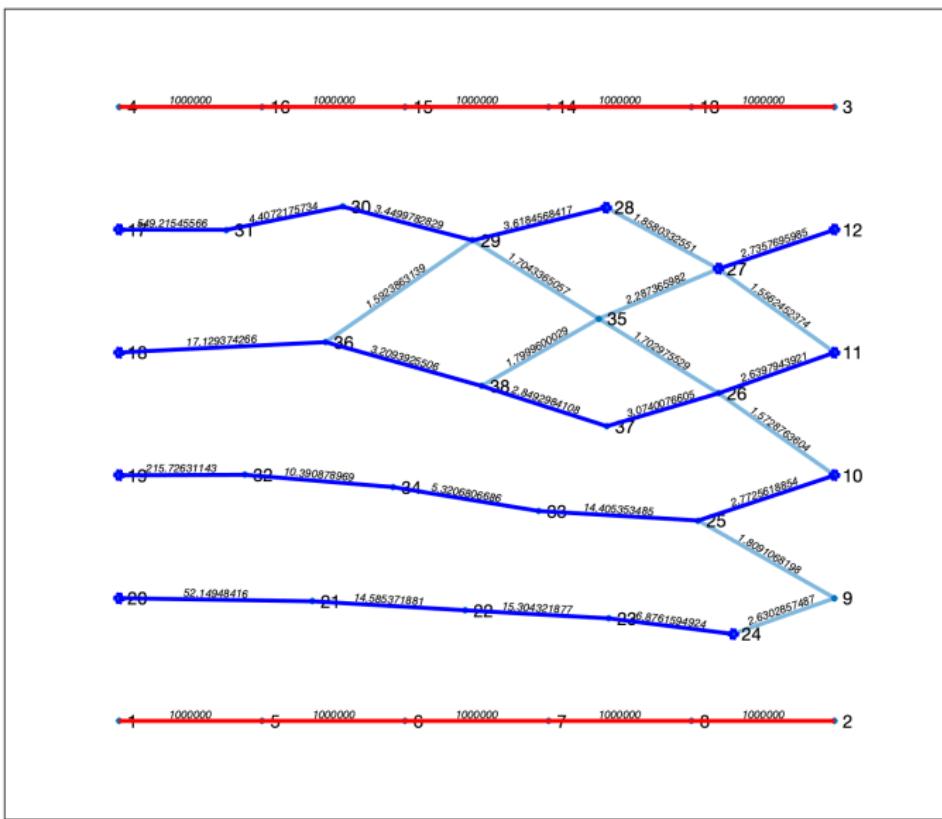


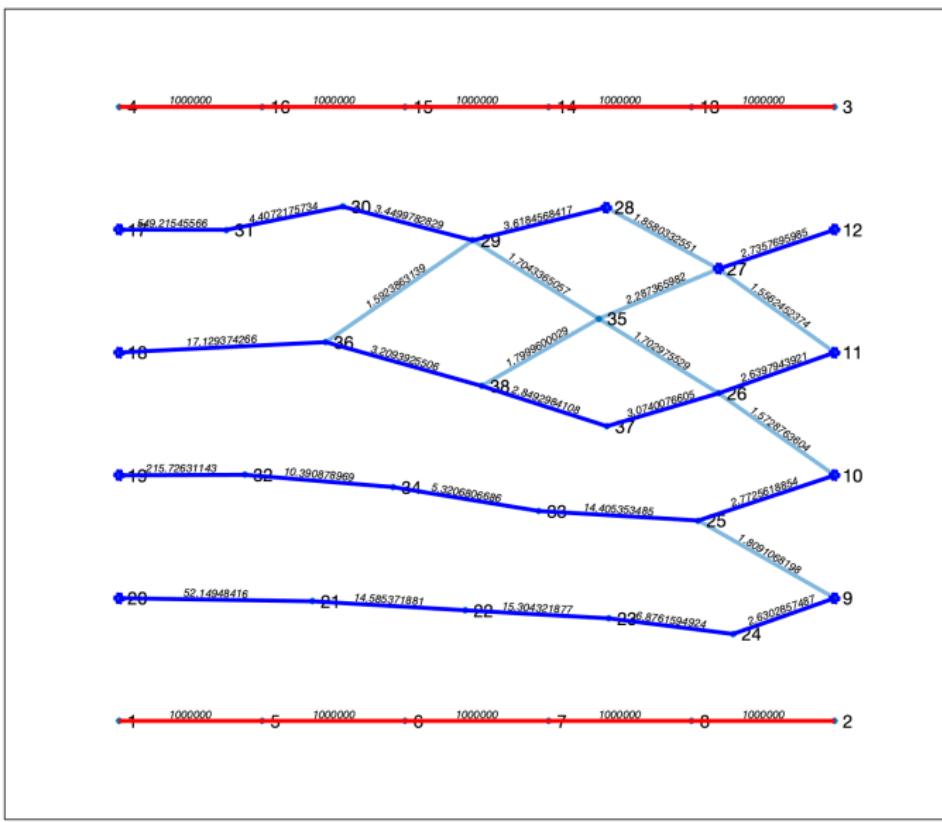


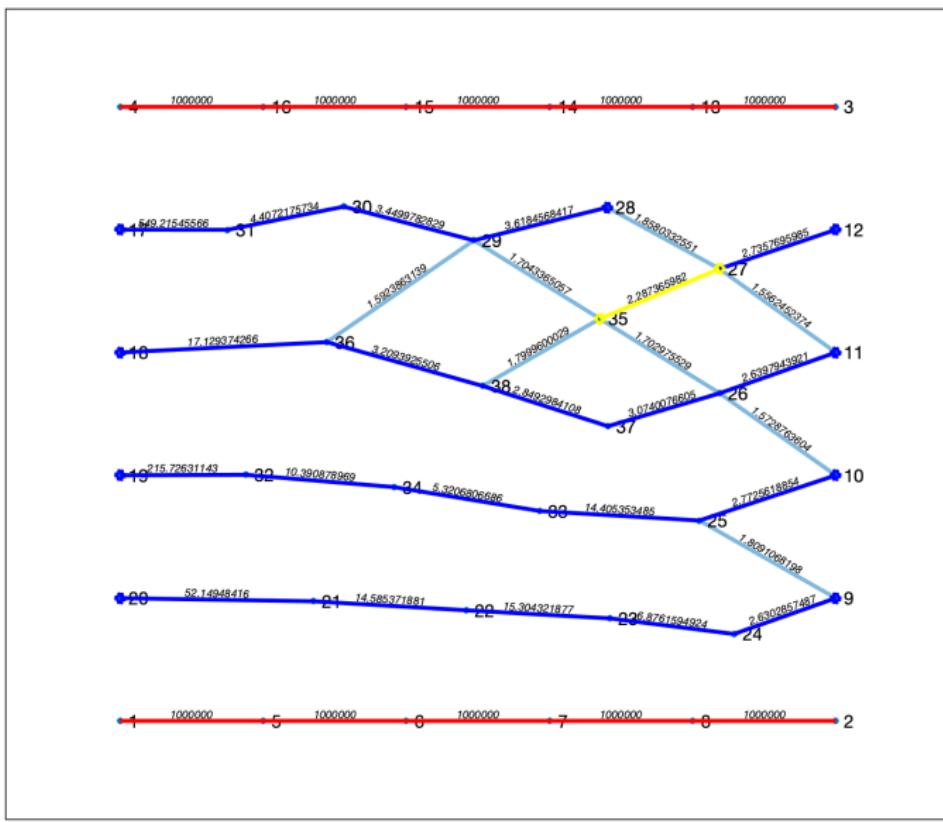


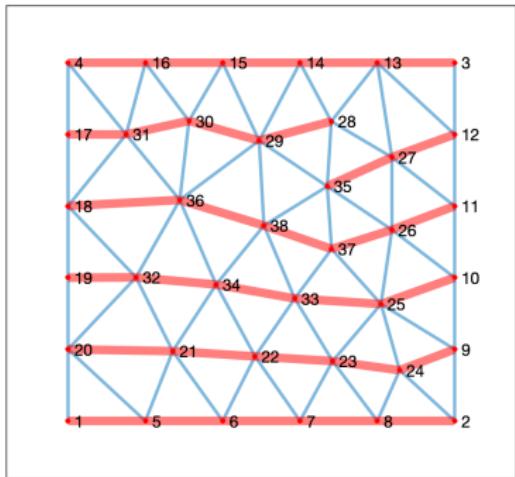


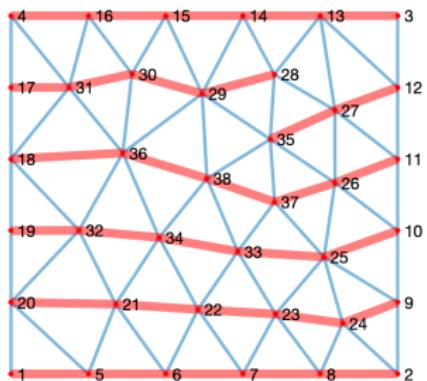




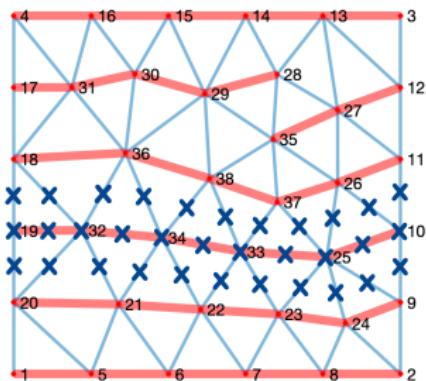








(c) Path Cover

(b) DoFs of one block for P_2 basis

Fast Solver Test 1: $\mathbf{b} = [0, 1]^\top$

- \mathbf{S}_{DG} : symmetric block Gauss-Seidel smoother using vertex patches
- \mathbf{S}_{CG} : block line smoother
- \mathbf{B}_{MG} : NG-Solve build-in MG method for high-order CG
- $\mathbf{A}_{\text{DG}}^{-1} \approx \mathbf{S}_{\text{DG}} + \Pi \mathbf{B}_{\text{CG}} \Pi^\top$ and $\mathbf{B}_{\text{CG}} = \mathbf{S}_{\text{CG}} + \mathbf{B}_{\text{MG}} \approx \mathbf{A}_{\text{CG}}^{-1}$
- $\text{tol}_{\text{DG}} = 10^{-6}$ and $\text{tol}_{\text{CG}} = 10^{-4}$



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 - $\text{tol}_{\text{DG}} = 10^{-6}$ and $\text{tol}_{\text{CG}} = 10^{-4}$

D_{\parallel}	$k = 1$	$k = 2$	$k = 3$	$k = 4$	$k = 5$	$k = 6$	$k = 7$	$k = 8$
number of iterations for $B_{\text{DG}}^{\text{inexact}}$ when $h = 1/10$								
1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1E+2	12	11	10	11	11	11	11	11
1E+4	17	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
1E+6	15	13	10	9	8	7	7	7
1E+8	12	5	6	8	7	7	7	7



Fast Solver Test 2: Circular Test

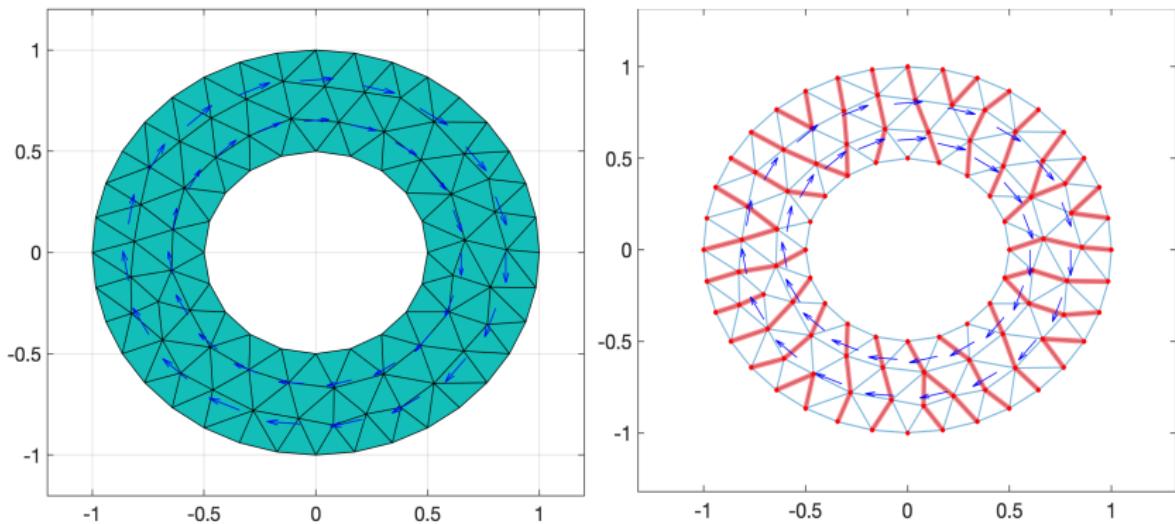


Figure: Illustration of computational Mesh level 1 (left) and line smoother (right).



Number of Iterations for Exact Solver

D_{\parallel}	$k = 1$	$k = 2$	$k = 3$	$k = 4$	$k = 5$	$k = 6$	$k = 7$	$k = 8$
$h = 1/6$								
1	11	10	10	10	10	10	9	9
$1E+2$	22	15	12	11	11	11	11	11
$1E+4$	50	52	33	20	13	11	10	10
$1E+6$	49	61	66	41	39	20	9	9
$1E+8$	49	66	70	52	39	13	11	11
$h = 1/12$								
1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
$1E+2$	21	13	11	11	11	11	11	11
$1E+4$	86	61	27	16	12	10	10	9
$1E+6$	94	114	91	56	17	8	7	7
$1E+8$	94	122	125	41	13	11	9	9
$h = 1/24$								
1	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
$1E+2$	21	13	11	11	11	11	11	11
$1E+4$	111	58	22	14	12	10	10	9
$1E+6$	205	191	99	52	17	8	7	7
$1E+8$	210	249	178	41	13	11	9	9

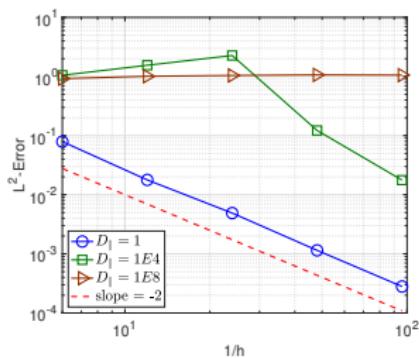


Number of Iterations for In-exact Solver

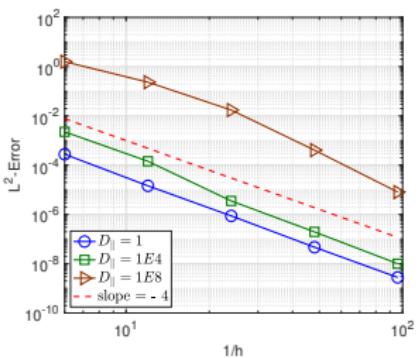
D_{\parallel}	$k = 1$	$k = 2$	$k = 3$	$k = 4$	$k = 5$	$k = 6$	$k = 7$	$k = 8$
$h = 1/6$								
1	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
$1E+2$	20	13	10	10	10	10	10	10
$1E+4$	51	52	27	17	11	10	9	9
$1E+6$	54	65	64	37	24	17	8	16
$1E+8$	57	73	70	48	10	14	9	10
$h = 1/12$								
1	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
$1E+2$	18	12	10	10	10	10	10	10
$1E+4$	79	54	20	13	11	9	9	8
$1E+6$	98	116	84	32	19	16	8	9
$1E+8$	109	129	85	44	16	12	9	9
$h = 1/24$								
1	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
$1E+2$	21	13	11	11	11	11	11	11
$1E+4$	111	58	24	19	16	13	11	10
$1E+6$	205	191	122	87	19	16	8	9
$1E+8$	210	249	178	44	15	12	9	9



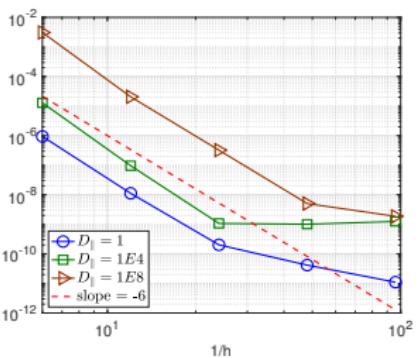
Accuracy Test for Annulus Test with Varying Values in D_{\parallel}



(a). $k = 1$



(b). $k = 3$



(c). $k = 5$



Fast Solver Test 3: WEST tokamak 2D with circular b

A Gaussian source is diffused towards an identical sink

$$\begin{aligned} f_{sc} &= D_{\parallel} \exp(-r_{sc}^2/0.05^2) \\ f_{sk} &= -D_{\parallel} \exp(-r_{sk}^2/0.05^2), \end{aligned}$$

where $r_{sc} = \sqrt{(x - 1.5)^2 + y^2}$ and $r_{sk} = \sqrt{(x + 1.5)^2 + y^2}$. The magnetic field direction is chosen as $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, b_2)^\top$ where

$$b_1 = \frac{y}{r}, \quad b_2 = -\frac{x}{r}.$$

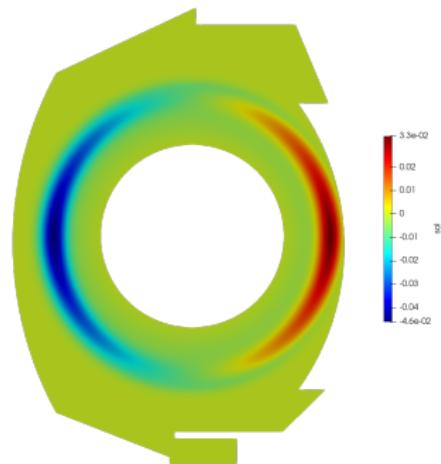
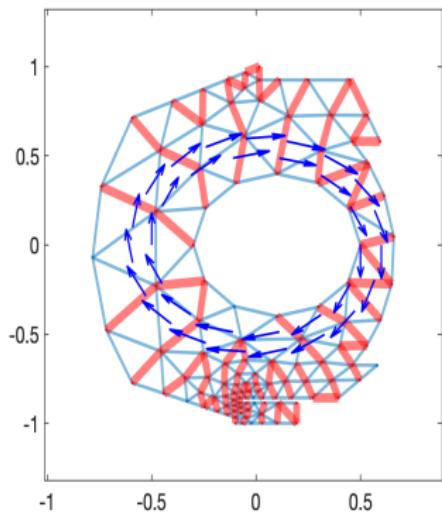
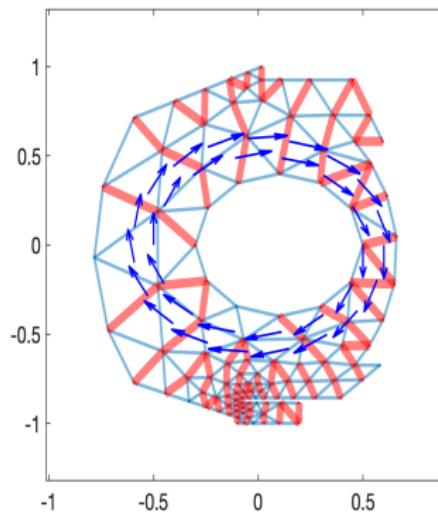


Figure: Plot of solution with $D_{\parallel} = 1E4$.



Illustration of line smoother

(a) $\eta=1.05$ (b) $\eta=1.2$ 

Numerical Performance for Solvers

D_{\parallel}	$k = 1$	$k = 2$	$k = 3$	$k = 4$	$k = 5$	$k = 6$	$k = 7$	$k = 8$
number of iterations for B_{DG} when $h = 1/10$								
1	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
1E+2	17	14	12	11	11	11	11	11
1E+4	21	20	18	15	15	14	13	13
1E+6	21	20	18	17	17	16	17	18
1E+8	21	20	18	17	17	16	15	18
number of iterations for $B_{\text{DG}}^{\text{inexact}}$ when $h = 1/10$								
1	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
1E+2	17	13	11	11	10	10	10	10
1E+4	27	26	20	18	15	13	12	12
1E+6	28	30	26	24	23	22	21	20
1E+8	28	30	29	28	26	26	25	25

Conclusions and Future Work

Conclusion

- High order scheme can resolve the numerical pollution on the non-aligned mesh
- Auxiliary Space Preconditioner (ASP) is efficient and effective in solving the linear system with large anisotropy

Future Work

- Numerical analysis
- Incorporate with M. Stowell and D. Copeland in MFEM implementation
- More applications with complicated magnetic fields



Thank you!

Reference

- D. Green, X. Hu, J. Lore, L. Mu, and M. Stowell, An Efficient High-order Numerical Solver for Diffusion Equations with Strong Anisotropy, CPC, 276, 2022.
- D. Green, X. Hu, J. Lore, L. Mu, and M. Stowell, An Efficient High-order Solver for Diffusion Equations with Strong Anisotropy on Non-anisotropy-aligned Meshes, Submitted.

