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**WINTER COLLEGE ON "MULTILEVEL TECHNIQUES IN  
COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS"**

**Physics and Computations with Multiple Scales of Lengths  
(21 January - 1 February 1991)**

H4.SMR 539/12

***Non-Elliptic Problems***

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# Non ellipticity

## 1. Indefinite

wave equations

break through  
|b| > |a|

## 2. Characteristic directions

small  $\epsilon$  : level

$\xi$

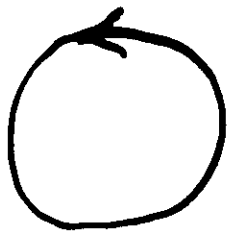
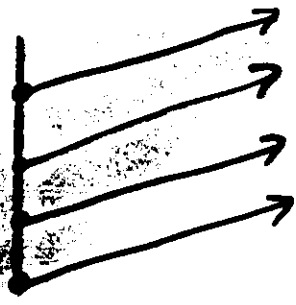
$$-\epsilon \Delta u + a u_x + b u_y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = 0$$

$$\epsilon \ll \eta |a, b|$$

↓  
find  $\eta$   $\eta$   $\eta$   $u$   
free

aligned ↔

non-aligned



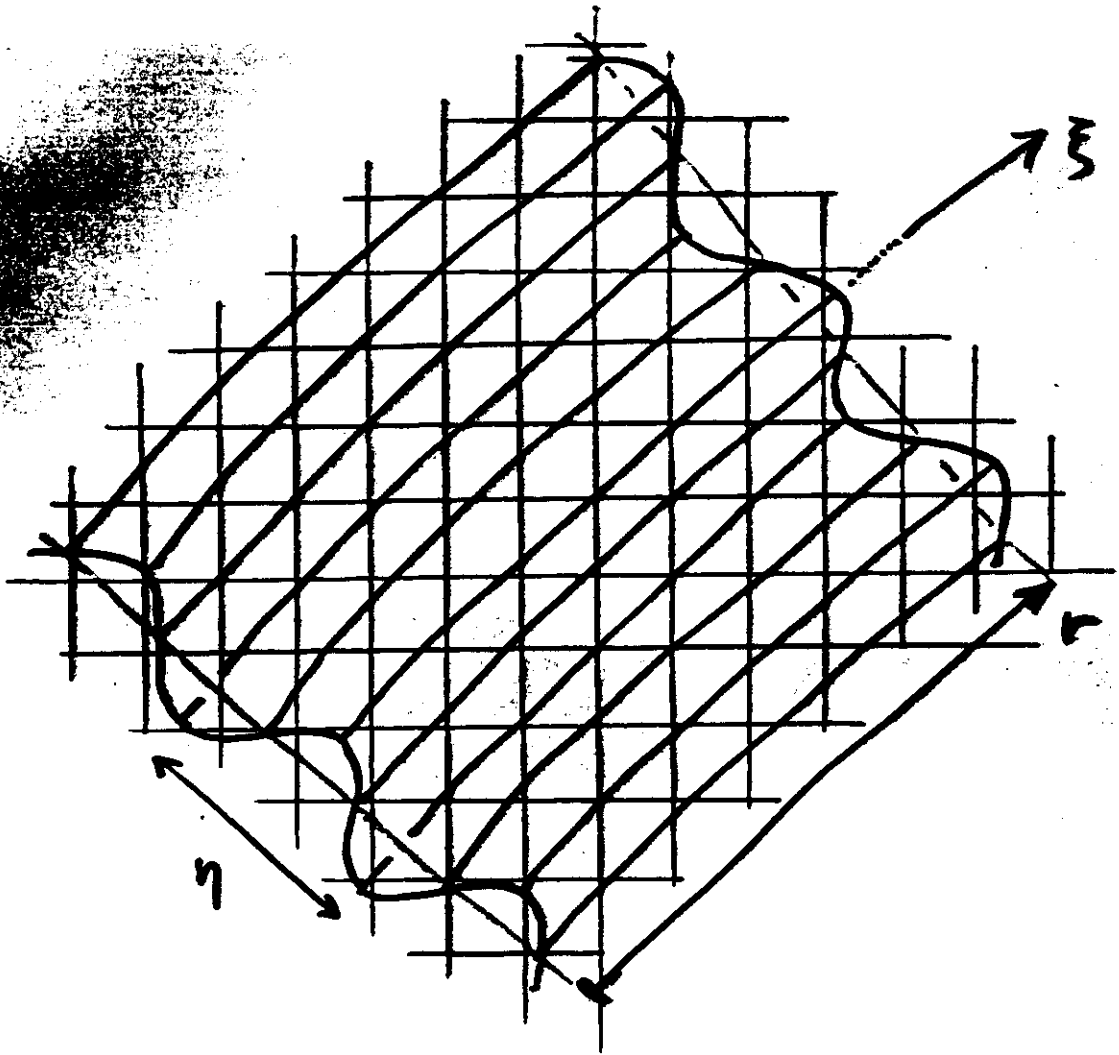
Boundary layers

Shocks

aligned flow : shock wave  
aligned flow shock



# Characteristic component



Much smoother in the characteristic  
(stream) direction.

"zero-cross wind  
viscosity"  
 $Q \ll \text{non-diffusive} \ll$

→ diffusive to non-diffusive is "damped"

$$r_{\text{survival}}(\eta) \approx \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ellipticity measure} \\ \text{on scale } \eta \end{array} \right\}^{-1} \eta$$

→ diffusive to non-diffusive is "damped"

+ accidental alignment

⇒  $h$ -ellipticity of order  $p$

"artificial viscosity" if  $p=1$

Easy smoothing!

CGC

⇒  $r_{\text{survival}}(\eta) \approx (\eta/h)^p \eta$

•  $r_{\text{survival}}(\text{high frequency}) = O(h)$

•  $2^p$  coarse grid corrections

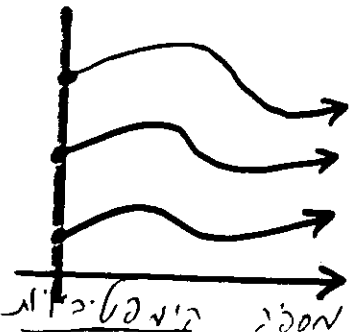
W cycle for  $p=1$

Cycle index =  $2^p$

•  $O(\eta/h)$  defect corrections

Fast convergence by "down-stream" relaxation

e.g.  $-\epsilon \Delta u + au_x + bu_y$



More complicated:

Curved characteristics



Several char. directions

(supersonic NS)

line relax!

Soutki!

Hyperbolic - elliptic

(subsonic NS)

Incompressible Euler

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{u} \cdot \underline{\nabla} & 0 & \partial_x \\ 0 & \underline{u} \cdot \underline{\nabla} & \partial_y \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det L = -\Delta (\underline{u} \cdot \underline{\nabla})$$

# Analysis

## $\frac{1}{2}$ space mode analysis

of (2-grid) FMG

כאן מוצגת דוגמה לשימוש  
ברשתות שונות.

Simplified by

first-differential

approximations

(Yanenko)

המשוואה הבאה מתארת

השינוי במרחב הזמן.

$$L^h = L - h\Delta$$

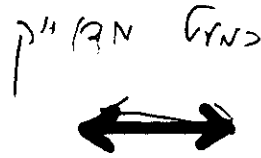
[1981]



# Results

[B. + Yavneh]

mode  
analysis



numerical  
tests

Convection - diffusion  
Incompressible NS

- $\sim .1$  asymptotic convergence  
per cycle

$w(1,1)$   
 $v(2,1)$

- Solution to (much) below  
 $O(h^2)$  discretization error  
in 1-FMG

↑ סיומת  
כתיב

$\sim 10$  minimal work units

התוצאה  $\leftarrow$  התוצאה  $\leftarrow$  התוצאה

IFMG with First-Order Discretization

$h$	$F_i$	$v_0$	$\ e_d\ _2$	$\ e_a\ _2/\ e_d\ _2$		
type of cycle -				W(2,1)	W(1,1)	V(2,1)
1/32	$F_1$	0.10	$8.49 \times 10^{-3}$	0.113	0.131	0.536
1/64	$F_1$	0.10	$4.21 \times 10^{-3}$	0.032	0.042	0.839
1/128	$F_1$	0.10	$2.10 \times 10^{-3}$	0.013	0.018	1.162
1/32	$F_1$	0.25	$1.77 \times 10^{-2}$	0.113	0.140	0.490
1/64	$F_1$	0.25	$8.85 \times 10^{-3}$	0.037	0.051	0.743
1/128	$F_1$	0.25	$4.43 \times 10^{-3}$	0.016	0.021	1.034
1/32	$F_1$	0.50	$2.46 \times 10^{-2}$	0.104	0.160	0.375
1/64	$F_1$	0.50	$1.24 \times 10^{-2}$	0.042	0.067	0.569
1/128	$F_1$	0.50	$6.20 \times 10^{-3}$	0.018	0.027	0.856
1/32	$F_2$	0.10	$6.59 \times 10^{-2}$	0.018	0.022	0.023
1/64	$F_2$	0.10	$5.49 \times 10^{-2}$	0.021	0.024	0.035
1/128	$F_2$	0.10	$4.61 \times 10^{-2}$	0.022	0.023	0.044
1/32	$F_2$	0.25	$7.88 \times 10^{-2}$	0.022	0.034	0.044
1/64	$F_2$	0.25	$6.58 \times 10^{-2}$	0.023	0.030	0.051
1/128	$F_2$	0.25	$5.55 \times 10^{-2}$	0.020	0.021	0.047
1/32	$F_2$	0.50	$8.55 \times 10^{-2}$	0.023	0.052	0.036
1/64	$F_2$	0.50	$7.12 \times 10^{-2}$	0.020	0.043	0.035
1/128	$F_2$	0.50	$6.01 \times 10^{-2}$	0.018	0.027	0.031
1/32	$F_3$	0.10	$1.22 \times 10^{-2}$	0.026	0.026	0.073
1/64	$F_3$	0.10	$7.16 \times 10^{-3}$	0.013	0.013	0.095
1/128	$F_3$	0.10	$4.25 \times 10^{-3}$	0.007	0.007	0.108
1/32	$F_3$	0.25	$2.07 \times 10^{-2}$	0.031	0.032	0.074
1/64	$F_3$	0.25	$1.22 \times 10^{-2}$	0.016	0.016	0.091
1/128	$F_3$	0.25	$7.24 \times 10^{-3}$	0.008	0.008	0.100
1/32	$F_3$	0.50	$2.62 \times 10^{-2}$	0.031	0.037	0.062
1/64	$F_3$	0.50	$1.53 \times 10^{-2}$	0.017	0.019	0.073
1/128	$F_3$	0.50	$9.06 \times 10^{-3}$	0.009	0.010	0.088
1/32	$F_4$	0.10	$1.43 \times 10^{-2}$	0.036	0.038	0.086
1/64	$F_4$	0.10	$7.43 \times 10^{-3}$	0.021	0.022	0.126
1/128	$F_4$	0.10	$3.81 \times 10^{-3}$	0.011	0.012	0.164
1/32	$F_4$	0.25	$2.59 \times 10^{-2}$	0.038	0.042	0.079
1/64	$F_4$	0.25	$1.43 \times 10^{-2}$	0.022	0.021	0.106
1/128	$F_4$	0.25	$7.58 \times 10^{-3}$	0.013	0.013	0.129
1/32	$F_4$	0.50	$3.28 \times 10^{-2}$	0.037	0.048	0.064
1/64	$F_4$	0.50	$1.85 \times 10^{-2}$	0.024	0.023	0.081
1/128	$F_4$	0.50	$1.00 \times 10^{-2}$	0.014	0.014	0.105

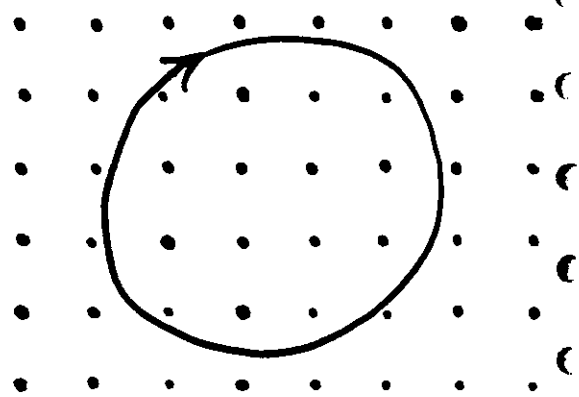
Table 1.

IFMG with Second-Order Discretization

$h$	$F_i$	$v_0$	$\ e_d\ _2$	$\ e_a\ _2/\ e_d\ _2$		
type of cycle -				W(2,1)	W(1,1)	V(2,1)
1/32	$F_1$	0.10	$9.52 \times 10^{-4}$	0.056	0.151	0.223
1/64	$F_1$	0.10	$2.18 \times 10^{-4}$	0.033	0.097	0.216
1/128	$F_1$	0.10	$4.77 \times 10^{-5}$	0.024	0.111	0.339
1/32	$F_1$	0.25	$1.12 \times 10^{-3}$	0.108	0.231	0.434
1/64	$F_1$	0.25	$2.61 \times 10^{-4}$	0.063	0.172	0.569
1/128	$F_1$	0.25	$6.10 \times 10^{-5}$	0.038	0.232	0.660
1/32	$F_1$	0.50	$9.85 \times 10^{-4}$	0.353	0.430	0.526
1/64	$F_1$	0.50	$1.99 \times 10^{-4}$	0.147	0.293	2.095
1/128	$F_1$	0.50	$2.61 \times 10^{-5}$	0.154	0.524	3.943
1/32	$F_2$	0.10	$5.52 \times 10^{-2}$	0.022	0.036	0.022
1/64	$F_2$	0.10	$4.60 \times 10^{-2}$	0.036	0.054	0.042
1/128	$F_2$	0.10	$3.77 \times 10^{-2}$	0.067	0.087	0.088
1/32	$F_2$	0.25	$5.80 \times 10^{-2}$	0.037	0.053	0.046
1/64	$F_2$	0.25	$4.77 \times 10^{-2}$	0.086	0.103	0.110
1/128	$F_2$	0.25	$3.96 \times 10^{-2}$	0.161	0.203	0.204
1/32	$F_2$	0.50	$6.19 \times 10^{-2}$	0.109	0.121	0.140
1/64	$F_2$	0.50	$4.60 \times 10^{-2}$	0.159	0.211	0.192
1/128	$F_2$	0.50	$3.55 \times 10^{-2}$	0.571	0.916	0.698
1/32	$F_3$	0.10	$6.27 \times 10^{-3}$	0.013	0.020	0.022
1/64	$F_3$	0.10	$3.31 \times 10^{-3}$	0.012	0.019	0.019
1/128	$F_3$	0.10	$1.75 \times 10^{-3}$	0.013	0.018	0.018
1/32	$F_3$	0.25	$7.23 \times 10^{-3}$	0.022	0.032	0.049
1/64	$F_3$	0.25	$3.82 \times 10^{-3}$	0.030	0.040	0.050
1/128	$F_3$	0.25	$2.04 \times 10^{-3}$	0.033	0.040	0.049
1/32	$F_3$	0.50	$6.13 \times 10^{-3}$	0.059	0.078	0.103
1/64	$F_3$	0.50	$2.66 \times 10^{-3}$	0.104	0.143	0.138
1/128	$F_3$	0.50	$1.17 \times 10^{-3}$	0.132	0.178	0.170
1/32	$F_4$	0.10	$4.45 \times 10^{-3}$	0.026	0.027	0.049
1/64	$F_4$	0.10	$1.42 \times 10^{-3}$	0.028	0.036	0.047
1/128	$F_4$	0.10	$4.64 \times 10^{-4}$	0.028	0.044	0.058
1/32	$F_4$	0.25	$5.36 \times 10^{-3}$	0.067	0.082	0.124
1/64	$F_4$	0.25	$1.74 \times 10^{-3}$	0.054	0.048	0.076
1/128	$F_4$	0.25	$5.77 \times 10^{-4}$	0.040	0.042	0.117
1/32	$F_4$	0.50	$3.24 \times 10^{-3}$	0.269	0.343	0.411
1/64	$F_4$	0.50	$7.89 \times 10^{-4}$	0.265	0.326	0.330
1/128	$F_4$	0.50	$1.86 \times 10^{-4}$	0.288	0.391	0.701

Table 2.

# Non aligned recirculating flows



uniform artificial viscosity  
(not upwinding)  
near closed streamlines

- for accuracy
- for mg efficiency

Double discretization

often is

cc vna : bu neff jaf mg eogfse

# Dominant Boundary Layer <sup>skip b.l. if not dominant!</sup>

If unresolved:

- Wrong R
- Inefficient defect corrections
- Inefficient mg

Resolution by

local coord. transf.  $\tau_{pl}$

- Boundary-aligned FAS patch
  - Local semi-refinement
  - No cross-wind art. viscosity
- Line (plane) relaxation  
on coarse levels?

Better: Flow aligned

# Shocks

- Accurately moved by the coarse grid correction if conservative coarsening (full weighting of residuals)
- Usual interpolation of corrections. Enforce  $\rho, p, \epsilon > 0$
- Extra relaxation near shocks

# Indefinite Equations

$$\Delta u + k^2 u = 0$$

standing waves.

$$\text{wavelength: } \frac{2\pi}{k}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} G(x,y) e^{ik|x-y|} dy = f(x, u(x))$$

$x \in \Omega = \text{boundary}$

eg:  $G(x,y) = \frac{1}{|x-y|}$

discretized on  $n$  boundary points

(Similar: particles)

$n \times n$  dense matrix

Solved in  $O(n(\log n)^2)$  ops.

Proc. IMACS 1st. Int. Conf. on Comp. Phys.

Boulder, Colorado, June 1990

Balsara-B. This Conf:  $k=0$

