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INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS
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**WINTER COLLEGE ON "MULTILEVEL TECHNIQUES IN
COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS"**

**Physics and Computations with Multiple Scales of Lengths
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H4.SMR 539/10

Coarsening Techniques

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$$(aU_x)_x + (cU_y)_y = F$$

Special cases:

Anisotropic

$$a \gg c, \quad a \ll c$$

Variable coefficients:

Smooth

Highly oscillatory

Strongly discontinuous

(orders-of-magnitude jumps).

Convection added

$$+qu_x + pu_y$$

Nonlinearities

$$a, c, \dots, F = F(x, y, u, u_x, \dots)$$

Mixed terms

$$+ (bU_x)_y$$

Indefinite

$$+rU, \quad a, c, r > 0$$

Weighting Residuals: $R^h = F^h - L_h u^h$

x	•	x	•	x
•	•	•	•	•
x	•	<u>x</u>	•	x
•	•	•	•	•
x	•	x	•	x

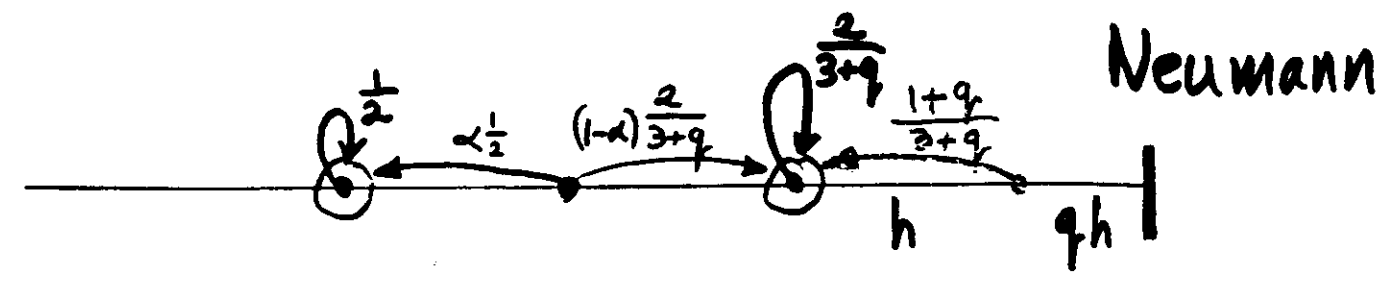
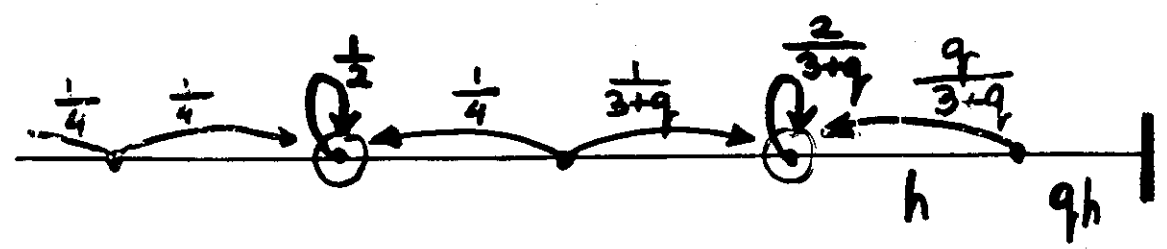
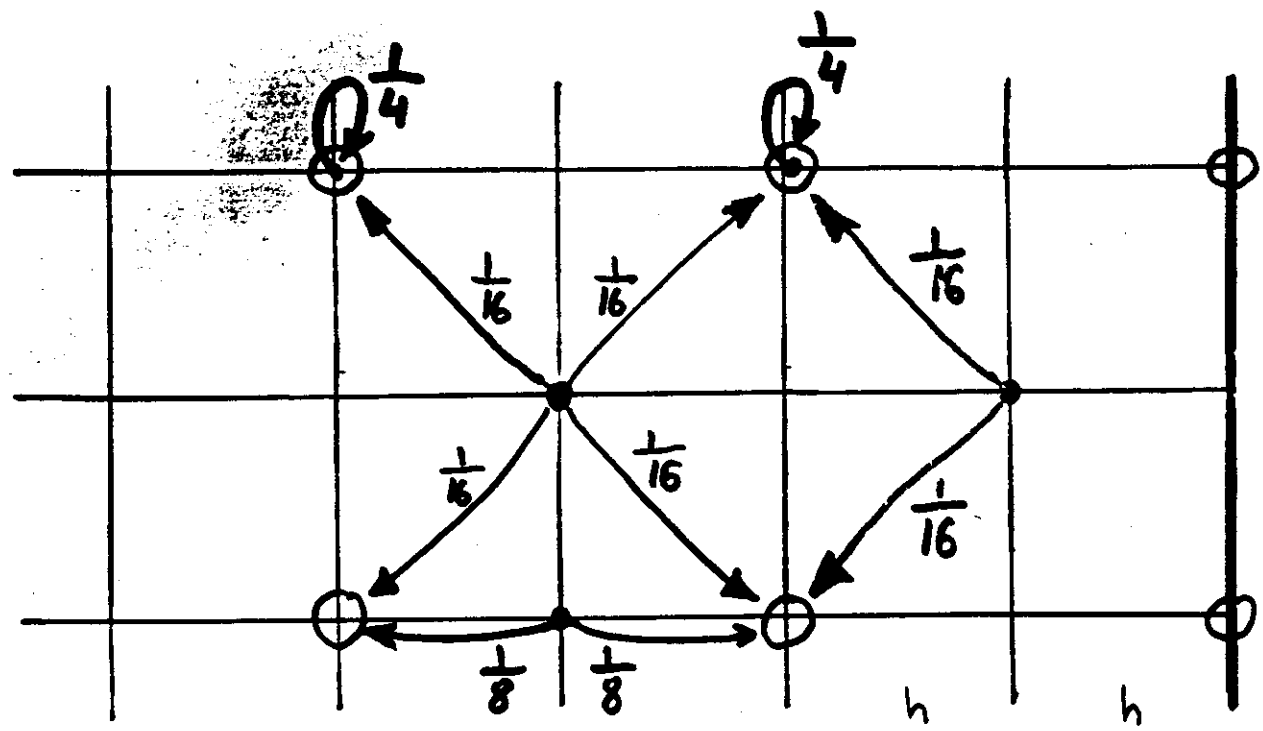
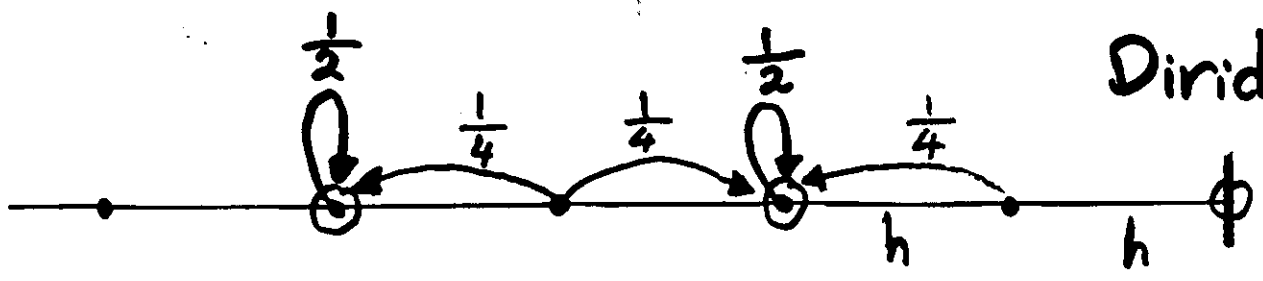
w_2	w_1	w_2
w_1	<u>w_0</u>	w_1
w_2	w_1	w_2

$$I_h^{2h} R_{ij}^h = w_0 R_{ij} + w_1 (R_{i+1,j} + R_{i,j+1} + R_{i-1,j} + R_{i,j-1}) + w_2 (R_{i+1,j+1} + R_{i+1,j-1} + R_{i-1,j+1} + R_{i-1,j-1})$$

Injection: $w_0 = 1$, $w_1 = w_2 = 0$

Full weighting: $w_0 = \frac{1}{4}$, $w_1 = \frac{1}{8}$, $w_2 = \frac{1}{16}$

b.c. Dirichlet



Neumann

FULL RESIDUAL WEIGHTING

$$L^h V^h = R^h \equiv F^h - L^h U^h$$

$$L^{2h} V^{2h} = I_h^{2h} R^h$$

L^h comparable to L^{2h}
(e.g., both in divided form)



$$\int I_h^{2h} R^h \, dx dy \approx \int R^h \, dx dy$$

for any function R^h

Variational Coarsening

$$\Leftrightarrow AU = b \quad \text{on grid } h, \quad A \text{ symm. pos. def.}$$
$$\frac{1}{2} U^T A U - U^T b = \min!$$

$I_{2h}^h V^{2h}$ coarse-grid correction
to u : $U \approx u + I_{2h}^h V^{2h}$

↓

minimize

$$\frac{1}{2} (u + I_{2h}^h V^{2h})^T A (u + I_{2h}^h V^{2h}) - (u + I_{2h}^h V^{2h})^T b$$

$$\frac{1}{2} V^{2h T} \underbrace{I_{2h}^{h T} A I_{2h}^h}_{A^{2h}} V^{2h} - V^{2h T} \underbrace{I_{2h}^{h T} (b - AU)}_{R^{2h}}$$

↓

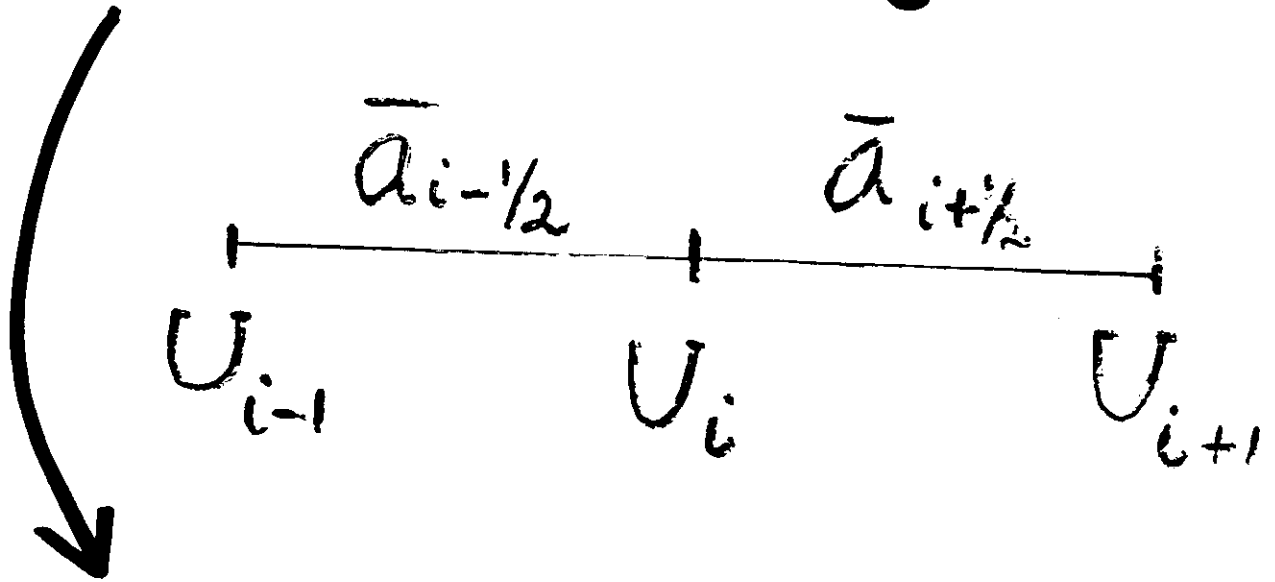
$$A^{2h} V^{2h} = R^{2h} \quad \text{where}$$

$$A^{2h} = I_{2h}^{h T} A I_{2h}^h, \quad R^{2h} = I_{2h}^{h T} (b - AU)$$

Symmetric, Conservative

Full weighting

$$(aU_x)_x + (bU_y)_y = F$$



$$\frac{\bar{a}_{i+1/2} (U_{i+1} - U_i) - \bar{a}_{i-1/2} (U_i - U_{i-1})}{h^2}$$

Symmetric matrix.

Conservation form better approximat.
(flux is smoother)

Strongly discontinuous Coeff.

$$L^h u \equiv (a u_x)_x + (b u_y)_y = f(x, y, u)$$

$$\varepsilon < a(x, y, u), \quad b(x, y, u) < \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \text{ discontinuously}$$

Akoff
Brandt
Dendy
Painter

Interpolation: Based on relaxed error V . $LV \approx 0$.
Linear interpolation when u_x continuous
but here: continuity of the flux ~~u_x~~ $a V_x$

$$I_{2h}^h V_i^{2h} = \frac{\bar{a}_{i-1/2} V_{i-1}^{2h} + \bar{a}_{i+1/2} V_{i+1}^{2h}}{\bar{a}_{i-1/2} + \bar{a}_{i+1/2}}$$

\bar{a}
properly
averaged

Coarse-grid problem: $(I_h^{2h} L^h I_{2h}^h) V^{2h} = I_h^{2h} R^h$, $I_h^{2h} = I_{2h}^T$

$$\Leftrightarrow \min \mathcal{F}(u^h + I_{2h}^h V^{2h}), \quad \mathcal{F}(w^h) = (L^h w^h, w^h) - 2(f^h, w^h)$$

↓

Black-Box MG: for any symmetric 9-point L^h . Dendy

Algebraic MG (AMG): for general positive-type symmetric
Brandt McCormick Ruge

Systems: e.g.

$$L^h p_n - \alpha (p_n - p_w) = f$$

$$L^h p_w - \alpha (p_w - p_n) = g$$