

# On a robust a posteriori error estimator for a diffusion-reaction problem

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# Outline



- ▶ Singularly perturbed problem:  $-\Delta u + \kappa^2 u = f$
- ▶ Standard equilibrated residuals
  - ▶ upper bound with no constant
  - ▶ elementwise local
  - ▶ **non-robust if  $\kappa \rightarrow \infty$**
  - ▶ **not computable**
- ▶ Improvements
  - ▶ robust fluxes
  - ▶ computable
- ▶ Conclusions

# The problem

- ▶ Classical formulation:  $\kappa = \text{const.} > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta u + \kappa^2 u &= f && \text{in } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \\ u &= 0 && \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Weak formulation:

$$V = H_0^1(\Omega), \quad B(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx + \int_{\Omega} \kappa^2 u v \, dx$$

$$u \in V : \quad B(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} fv \, dx \quad \forall v \in V$$

- ▶ Linear triangular FEM:

$$V_h = \{v_h \in V : v_h|_K \in P^1(K), K \in \mathcal{T}_h\}$$

$$u_h \in V_h : \quad B(u_h, v_h) = \int_{\Omega} fv_h \, dx \quad \forall v_h \in V_h$$

# Notation



- ▶ Goal  $\|e\| \leq \eta$ ,  $e = u - u_h$
- ▶ Residual equation

$$e \in V : \quad B(e, v) = \int_{\Omega} fv \, dx - B(u_h, v) \quad \forall v \in V$$

- ▶  $B_K(u, v) = \int_K \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx + \int_K \kappa^2 uv \, dx$
- ▶  $\|v\|^2 = B(v, v)$
- ▶  $\|v\|_K^2 = B_K(v, v)$
- ▶  $H_E^1(K) = \{v \in H^1(K) : v = 0 \text{ on } \partial K \cap \partial \Omega\}$

# Equilibrated residuals

- ▶  $g_K|_\gamma \in P^1(\gamma)$ ,  $\gamma \subset \partial K$ ,  $K \in \mathcal{T}_h$ ,     $g_K \approx \frac{\partial u|_K}{\partial n_K}$  on  $\partial K$
- ▶  $g_K|_\gamma + g_{K^*}|_\gamma = 0$  for  $\gamma = \partial K \cap \partial K^*$
- ▶  $\varepsilon_K \in H_E^1(K)$ :

$$B_K(\varepsilon_K, v) = \int_K fv \, dx - B_K(u_h, v) + \int_{\partial K} g_K v \, ds \quad \forall v \in H_E^1(K)$$

- ▶  $e = u - u_h$

$$\begin{aligned} B(e, v) &= \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \left( \int_K fv \, dx - B_K(u_h, v) + \int_{\partial K} g_K v \, ds \right) \\ &= \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} B_K(\varepsilon_K, v) \leq \left( \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\varepsilon_K\|_K^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|v\| \end{aligned}$$

- ▶  $\|e\|^2 \leq \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\varepsilon_K\|_K^2$

# Non-robustness

$$\|e\|^2 \leq \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\varepsilon_K\|_K^2$$

## Example (M.A. 1999)

$$\begin{aligned} -u'' + \kappa^2 u &= \cos \pi x \quad \text{in } (-1/2, 1/2) \\ u(\pm 1/2) &= 0 \end{aligned} \qquad u(x) = \frac{\cos \pi x}{\pi^2 + \kappa^2}$$

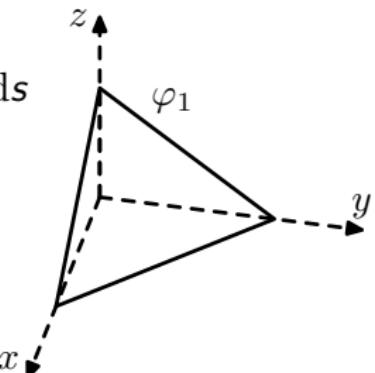
$\kappa$	$l_{\text{eff}}(g_K^{\text{equilib}})$	$l_{\text{eff}}(g_K^{\text{robust}})$
1	1.00	1.00
$10^1$	1.00	1.00
$10^2$	1.00	1.00
$10^3$	1.03	1.00
$10^4$	2.73	1.00
$10^5$	8.08	1.00
$10^6$	25.37	1.00

# Construction of fluxes

The first order equilibration condition:

$$0 = \int_K f \varphi_i \, dx - B_K(u_h, \varphi_i) + \int_{\partial K} g_K^{\text{equilib}} \varphi_i \, ds$$

$\varphi_i \dots$  basis of  $P^1(K) \cap H_E^1(K)$ .



Robust fluxes:

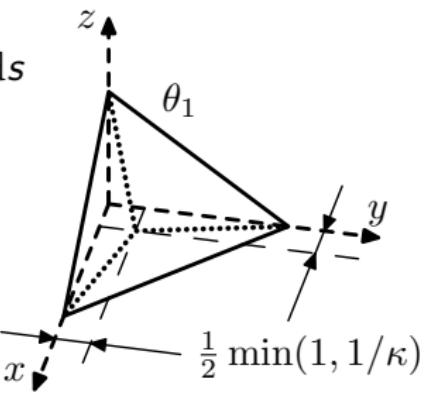
$$0 \approx \int_K f \theta_i \, dx - B_K(u_h, \theta_i) + \int_{\partial K} g_K^{\text{robust}} \theta_i \, ds$$

$\theta_i \approx \mathcal{E} \varphi_i \dots$  approximate minimum energy extension of  $\varphi_i$

$\mathcal{E}v \in H^1(K)$ :

$\mathcal{E}v = v$  on  $\partial K$

$B_K(\mathcal{E}v, w) = 0 \quad \forall w \in H_0^1(K)$



# Estimation of local errors

$$\varepsilon_K \in H_E^1(K), \quad v \in H_E^1(K),$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_K(\varepsilon_K, v) &= \int_K fv \, dx - B_K(u_h, v) \\ &\quad + \int_{\partial K} g_K v \, ds \end{aligned}$$

# Estimation of local errors

$$\varepsilon_K \in H_E^1(K), \quad v \in H_E^1(K), \quad \sigma_K \in \mathbf{H}(\operatorname{div}, K),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_K(\varepsilon_K, v) &= \int_K fv \, dx - B_K(u_h, v) \\
 &\quad + \int_{\partial K} g_K v \, ds \\
 &\quad + \underbrace{\int_K \operatorname{div} \sigma_K v \, dx + \int_K \sigma_K \cdot \nabla v \, dx - \int_{\partial K} \sigma_K \cdot n_K v \, ds}_{=0}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} B_K(\varepsilon_K, v) = & \int_K fv \, dx - \int_K \nabla u_h \cdot \nabla v \, dx - \int_K \kappa^2 u_h v \, dx \\ & + \int_{\partial K} g_K v \, ds \\ & + \int_K \operatorname{div} \sigma_K v \, dx + \int_K \sigma_K \cdot \nabla v \, dx - \int_{\partial K} \sigma_K \cdot n_K v \, ds \end{aligned}$$

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 B_K(\varepsilon_K, v) = & \int_K f v \, dx + \int_K \Delta u_h v \, dx - \int_{\partial K} \frac{\partial u_h}{\partial n_K} v \, ds - \int_K \kappa^2 u_h v \, dx \\
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$$r = f + \Delta u_h - \kappa^2 u_h$$

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$$\|e\|^2 \leq \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\varepsilon_K\|_K^2 \leq \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \left( \left\| \frac{1}{\kappa} (r + \operatorname{div} \sigma_K) \right\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\sigma_K\|_{0,K}^2 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= f + \Delta u_h - \kappa^2 u_h \\ \sigma_K \cdot n_K &= g_K - \frac{\partial u_h}{\partial n_K} \quad \text{on } \partial K \end{aligned}$$

# Estimation of local errors

$$\varepsilon_K \in H_E^1(K), \quad v \in H_E^1(K), \quad \sigma_K \in \mathbf{H}(\operatorname{div}, K),$$

$$\|\varepsilon_K\|_K^2 \leq \left\| \frac{1}{\kappa} (r + \operatorname{div} \sigma_K) \right\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\sigma_K\|_{0,K}^2 \equiv \eta_K^2(\sigma_K)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|e\|^2 &\leq \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\varepsilon_K\|_K^2 \leq \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \left( \left\| \frac{1}{\kappa} (r + \operatorname{div} \sigma_K) \right\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\sigma_K\|_{0,K}^2 \right) \\ &\equiv \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \eta_K^2(\sigma_K) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= f + \Delta u_h - \kappa^2 u_h \\ \sigma_K \cdot n_K &= g_K - \frac{\partial u_h}{\partial n_K} \quad \text{on } \partial K \end{aligned}$$

# Solution of local problems

Minimize  $\eta_K^2(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_K)$  over  $\mathbf{W}^p(K) \subset \mathbf{H}(\text{div}, K)$

$$\mathbf{W}^p(K) = \{ \boldsymbol{\sigma} \in [P^p(K)]^2 : \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot n_K = g_K - \partial u_h / \partial n_K \}$$

$$\mathbf{W}_0^p(K) = \{ \boldsymbol{\sigma} \in [P^p(K)]^2 : \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot n_K = 0 \}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}_K = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_0 + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}_0 \in \mathbf{W}_0^p(K)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \in [P^1(K)]^2 \cap \mathbf{W}^p(K) \text{ uniquely given}$$

Find  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_0 \in \mathbf{W}_0^p(K)$  :

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_K \operatorname{div} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_0 \operatorname{div} \mathbf{w} \, dx + \int_K \kappa^2 \boldsymbol{\sigma}_0 \mathbf{w} \, dx \\ &= - \int_K r \operatorname{div} \mathbf{w} \, dx - \int_K \operatorname{div} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \operatorname{div} \mathbf{w} \, dx - \int_K \kappa^2 \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \mathbf{w} \, dx \\ & \quad \forall \mathbf{w} \in \mathbf{W}_0^p(K) \end{aligned}$$

# Data oscillations

$$\bar{f}_K \in P^p(K) : \quad \int_K (f - \bar{f}_K) w \, dx = 0 \quad \forall w \in P^p(K)$$

$$B_K(\varepsilon_K, v) = \underbrace{\int_K \bar{f}_K v \, dx}_{T2} - B_K(u_h, v) + \underbrace{\int_{\partial K} g_K v \, ds}_{T1} + \underbrace{\int_K (f - \bar{f}_K) v \, dx}_{T1}$$

$$T1 \leq \underbrace{\min(h_K/\pi, 1/\kappa) \|f - \bar{f}_K\|_{0,K}}_{\text{osc}_K(f)} \|v\|_K \quad v \in H_E^1(K)$$

$$T2 \leq \left\| \frac{1}{\kappa} (\bar{r} + \operatorname{div} \sigma_K) \right\|_{0,K} \|\kappa v\|_{0,K} + \|\sigma_K\|_{0,K} \|\nabla v\|_{0,K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varepsilon_K\|_K^2 &\leq \left( \left\| \frac{1}{\kappa} (\bar{r} + \operatorname{div} \sigma_K) \right\|_{0,K} + \text{osc}_K(f) \right)^2 + \left( \|\sigma_K\|_{0,K} + \text{osc}_K(f) \right)^2 \\ &\equiv \bar{\eta}_K^2(\sigma_K) \end{aligned}$$

# Numerical examples

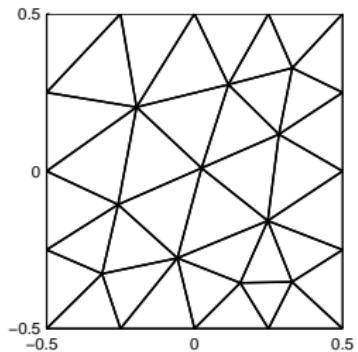
$$\begin{aligned}-\Delta u + \kappa^2 u &= f && \text{in } \Omega \\ u &= 0 && \text{on } \partial\Omega\end{aligned}$$

## Example (A)

$$\Omega = (-1/2, 1/2)^2$$

$$f = \cos(\pi x) \cos(\pi y)$$

$$u = \frac{\cos(\pi x) \cos(\pi y)}{\pi^2 + \kappa^2}$$

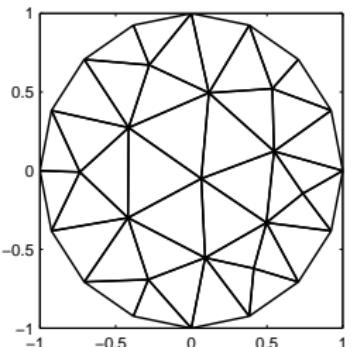


## Example (B)

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) : r < 1\}$$

$$f = 1 \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\kappa^2} \left( 1 - \frac{I_0(\kappa r)}{I_0(\kappa)} \right)$$



# Results

$$\bar{f}_K \in P^1(K)$$

minimization of  $\bar{\eta}_K^2(\sigma_K)$  over  $W^2(K)$

Example (A)

$\kappa$	$I_{\text{eff}}$
$10^{-3}$	1.40890
$10^{-2}$	1.40890
$10^{-1}$	1.40903
1	1.41545
10	1.57538
$10^2$	1.58316
$10^3$	1.51070
$10^4$	1.50251
$10^5$	1.50185
$10^6$	1.50178

Example (B)

$\kappa$	$I_{\text{eff}}$
$10^{-3}$	1.04518
$10^{-2}$	1.04518
$10^{-1}$	1.04521
1	1.05175
10	1.40464
$10^2$	1.02094
$10^3$	1.00588
$10^4$	1.00690
$10^5$	1.00701
$10^6$	1.00703

# Conclusions

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta u + \kappa^2 u &= f && \text{in } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \\ u &= 0 && \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\|u - u_h\|^2 \leq \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \left( \left\| \frac{1}{\kappa} (r + \operatorname{div} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_K) \right\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\boldsymbol{\sigma}_K\|_{0,K}^2 \right) \equiv \eta_K^2(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_K)$$

- ▶ No constants
- ▶ Completely computable
- ▶ Guaranteed upper bound – up to  $\operatorname{osc}_K(f)$
- ▶ Elementwise local
- ▶ Robust for  $\kappa^2 \in (0, \infty)$

Thank you for your attention

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