

# Axioms of adaptivity revisited: Optimal adaptive IGAFEM

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joint work with

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Axioms of adaptivity (revisited)
- 3 Adaptive IGAFEM
- 4 Numerical experiment
- 5 Conclusions

# Introduction

## Model problem

general 2nd order linear elliptic PDE

- $\mathcal{L}u := -\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A}\nabla u) + \mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla u + cu = f \quad \text{in } \Omega$
  - $u = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad \Gamma := \partial\Omega$
- 
- $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  bounded Lipschitz domain
  - $\mathbf{A} \in W^{1,\infty}(\Omega), \quad \mathbf{A}(x) \in \mathbb{R}_{\text{sym}}^{d \times d}$  with uniformly positive eigenvalues
  - $\mathbf{b} \in L^\infty(\Omega), \quad \mathbf{b}(x) \in \mathbb{R}^d$
  - $c \in L^\infty(\Omega), \quad c(x) \in \mathbb{R}$

# Galerkin formulation

## weak formulation

- find  $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$  s.t.  $a(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} fv \, dx \quad \forall v \in H_0^1(\Omega)$
- $\mathcal{L}u := -\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A}\nabla u) + \mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla u + cu$
- $a(u, v) := \int_{\Omega} \{ (\mathbf{A}\nabla u) \cdot \nabla v + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla u + cu)v \} \, dx$
- **suppose:**  $a(\cdot, \cdot)$  elliptic

## conforming Galerkin discretization

- find  $U_{\bullet} \in \mathcal{X}_{\bullet}$  s.t.  $a(U_{\bullet}, V_{\bullet}) = \int_{\Omega} fV_{\bullet} \, dx \quad \forall V_{\bullet} \in \mathcal{X}_{\bullet}$
- $\mathcal{X}_{\bullet} \subset H_0^1(\Omega)$  conforming discrete subspace

# Residual a-posteriori error estimator

- $\mathcal{X}_\bullet = \mathcal{X}_\bullet(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$  related to mesh  $\mathcal{T}_\bullet$  of  $\Omega$

## residual estimator

- $\eta_\bullet = \left( \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet} \eta_\bullet(T)^2 \right)^{1/2}$
- $$\begin{aligned} \eta_\bullet(T)^2 &= h_T^2 \| \{ -\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \nabla U_\bullet) + \mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla U_\bullet + c U_\bullet \} - f \|_{L^2(T)}^2 \\ &\quad + h_T \| [\mathbf{A} \nabla U_\bullet \cdot \mathbf{n}] \|_{L^2(\partial T \setminus \Gamma)}^2 \end{aligned}$$
- $h_T = |T|^{1/d}$

# Adaptive algorithm

- initial mesh  $\mathcal{T}_0$
- adaptivity parameter  $0 < \theta \leq 1$

For all  $\ell = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$  iterate

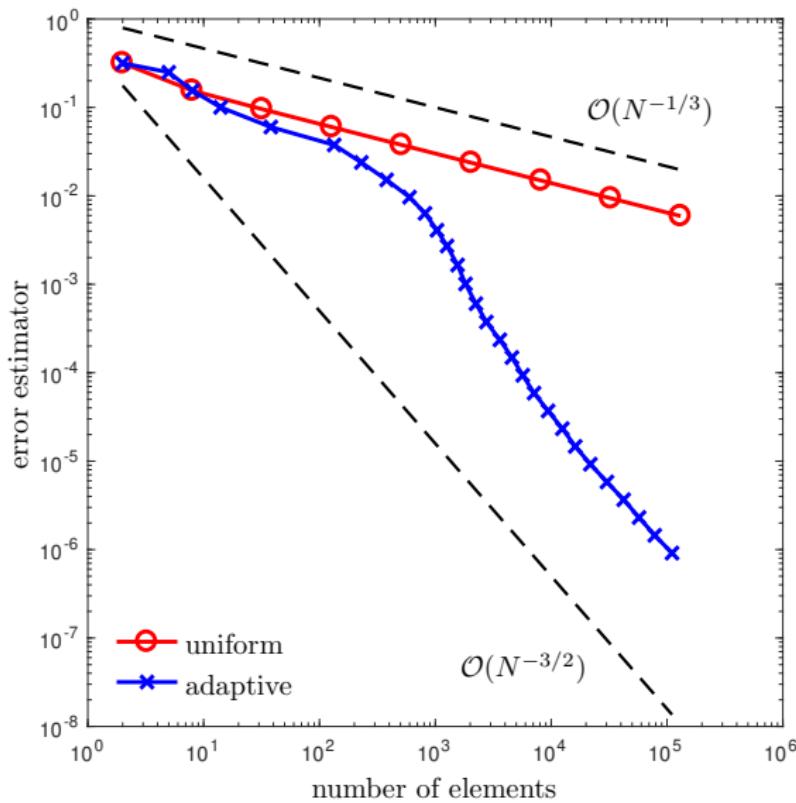
- ① **SOLVE:** compute discrete solution  $U_\ell$  for mesh  $\mathcal{T}_\ell$
- ② **ESTIMATE:** compute indicators  $\eta_\ell(T)$  for all  $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$
- ③ **MARK:** find (minimal) set  $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$  s.t.

$$\theta \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell} \eta_\ell(T)^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell} \eta_\ell(T)^2$$

- ④ **REFINE:** refine (at least) all  $T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell$  to obtain  $\mathcal{T}_{\ell+1}$



# What is all about?



- IGAFEM 2D
- hierar.  $B$ -splines
- 3rd order

# Main theorem on $h$ -adaptive algorithms

Theorem (Stevenson '07, ..., Carstensen, Feischl, Page, P. '14)

- validity of axioms (A1)–(A4) (+ properties of mesh-refinement)

- $0 < \theta \leq 1$

$$\Rightarrow \exists C > 0 \ \exists 0 < q < 1 \ \forall \ell, n \geq 0 \quad \eta_{\ell+n} \leq C q^n \eta_\ell$$

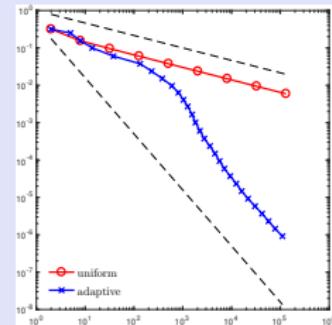
- $\mathbb{T}_N := \{\mathcal{T} \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_0) : \#\mathcal{T} \leq N\} \cup \{\mathcal{T}_0\}$

- $s > 0$  arbitrary

- $0 < \theta \ll 1$  sufficiently small

- $\mathcal{M}_\ell$  has (essentially) minimal cardinality

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0} (\#\mathcal{T}_\ell)^s \eta_\ell \simeq \sup_{N>0} (N^s \min_{\mathcal{T}_{\text{opt}} \in \mathbb{T}_N} \eta_{\text{opt}})$$



Stevenson: Found. Comput. Math. 7 (2007)



Carstensen, Feischl, Page, Praetorius: CAMWA 67 (2014)

# Axioms of adaptivity (revisited)

## First research questions

- Which properties of estimator  $\eta_\bullet$  (and mesh-refinement) guarantee:
    - (linear) convergence?
    - optimal algebraic convergence behavior?
- ⇒ *axioms of adaptivity (A1)–(A4)*
- Which axioms are sufficient?
  - Which axioms are necessary?

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 Stevenson: Found. Comput. Math. 7 (2007)

 Cascon, Kreuzer, Nochetto, Siebert: SINUM 46 (2008)

 Feischl, Führer, Praetorius: SINUM 52 (2014)

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 Carstensen, Feischl, Page, Praetorius: CAMWA 67 (2014)

## Axioms of adaptivity

$$\forall \mathcal{T}_H \quad \forall \mathcal{T}_h \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_H)$$

$$(A1) \quad \left| \left( \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_H \cap \mathcal{T}_h} \eta_h(T)^2 \right)^{1/2} - \left( \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_H \cap \mathcal{T}_h} \eta_H(T)^2 \right)^{1/2} \right| \leq C_{\text{stab}} \|U_h - U_H\|$$

$$(A2) \quad \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h \setminus \mathcal{T}_H} \eta_h(T)^2 \leq q_{\text{red}} \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_H \setminus \mathcal{T}_h} \eta_H(T)^2 + C_{\text{red}} \|U_h - U_H\|^2$$

$$(A3) \quad \|U_h - U_H\|^2 \leq C_{\text{rel}}^2 \sum_{T \in \mathcal{R}_{Hh}} \eta_H(T)^2$$

where  $\mathcal{T}_H \setminus \mathcal{T}_h \subseteq \mathcal{R}_{Hh} \subseteq \mathcal{T}_H$  and  $\#\mathcal{R}_{Hh} \leq C_{\text{rel}} \#(\mathcal{T}_H \setminus \mathcal{T}_h)$

$$\forall \ell, N \geq 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$(A4) \quad \sum_{k=\ell}^N (\|U_{k+1} - U_k\|^2 - \varepsilon \eta_k^2) \leq C_{\text{orth}}(\varepsilon) \eta_\ell^2$$

## Second research questions

- Let us restrict to residual error estimator!
  - and conforming FEM
- What properties of the FEM spaces (and mesh-refinement) guarantee
  - *axioms of adaptivity (A1)–(A4)*
- Are these properties satisfied for
  - adaptive IGAFEM with hierarchical splines?
  - adaptive IGAFEM with ...?



Nochetto, Veeser: Primer on AFEMs (2012)



Gantner, Haberlik, Praetorius: M3AS 27 (2017)

## (A1) Stability and (A2) Reduction

$$\forall \mathcal{T}_H \quad \forall \mathcal{T}_h \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_H)$$

$$(A1) \quad \left| \left( \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_H \cap \mathcal{T}_h} \eta_h(T)^2 \right)^{1/2} - \left( \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_H \cap \mathcal{T}_h} \eta_H(T)^2 \right)^{1/2} \right| \leq C_{\text{stab}} \|U_h - U_H\|$$

$$(A2) \quad \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h \setminus \mathcal{T}_H} \eta_h(T)^2 \leq q_{\text{red}} \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_H \setminus \mathcal{T}_h} \eta_H(T)^2 + C_{\text{red}} \|U_h - U_H\|^2$$

- $\|\cdot\|$  is  $H^1$ -norm
- $\eta_\bullet(T)^2 = h_T^2 \| \{ -\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \nabla U_\bullet) + \mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla U_\bullet + c U_\bullet \} - f \|_{L^2(T)}^2 + h_T \| [\mathbf{A} \nabla U_\bullet \cdot \mathbf{n}] \|_{L^2(\partial T \setminus \Gamma)}^2$
- **verification:** triangle inequality plus scaling arguments



## Elementary requirements

### Meshes

- ① neighboring elements have comparable size
- ② number of neighbors is uniformly bounded
- ③ validity of trace inequality

### Refinement

- ① father is union of its sons
- ② refinement leads to contraction of local mesh-size

### Space

- ① refinement leads to nested spaces
- ② local inverse estimate

## (A3) Discrete reliability

$$\forall \mathcal{T}_H \quad \forall \mathcal{T}_h \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_H)$$

$$(A3) \quad \|U_h - U_H\|^2 \leq C_{\text{rel}}^2 \sum_{T \in \mathcal{R}_{Hh}} \eta_H(T)^2$$

where  $\mathcal{T}_H \setminus \mathcal{T}_h \subseteq \mathcal{R}_{Hh} \subseteq \mathcal{T}_H$  and  $\#\mathcal{R}_{Hh} \leq C_{\text{rel}} \#(\mathcal{T}_H \setminus \mathcal{T}_h)$

$\implies$  “classical” reliability  $\|u - U_H\| \leq C_{\text{rel}} \eta_H$

- **verification:** “classical” reliability proof
  - but Galerkin orthogonality exploited with Scott-Zhang projector



## Advanced requirements on space

Space+: discrete functions are defined locally

- ③  $\mathcal{T}_h \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_H), \quad T \in \mathcal{T}_H \cap \mathcal{T}_h$  with  $\text{patch}(T) \subseteq \mathcal{T}_H \cap \mathcal{T}_h$
- $\Rightarrow \mathcal{X}_h|_{\text{patch}(T)} = \mathcal{X}_H|_{\text{patch}(T)}$

Space+: existence of Scott–Zhang projector  $J_H : H^1(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_H$

- ④  $v|_{\text{patch}(T)} \in \mathcal{X}_H|_{\text{patch}(T)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad (J_H v)|_T = v|_T \quad \text{local projection}$
- ⑤  $\|(1 - J_H)v\|_{L^2(T)} \lesssim h_T \|v\|_{H^1(\text{patch}(T))} \quad \text{approximation}$
- ⑥  $\|\nabla(1 - J_H)v\|_{L^2(T)} \lesssim \|v\|_{H^1(\text{patch}(T))} \quad H^1\text{-stability}$

$\Rightarrow$  discrete reliability with  $\mathcal{R}_{Hh} := \text{patch}(\mathcal{T}_H \setminus \mathcal{T}_h)$

- $\text{patch}(\cdot)$  can be of arbitrary (but fixed) order

## Plain AFEM convergence by (A1)–(A3)

- (A1) + (A2) + Dörfler marking

$$\implies \eta_{\ell+1}^2 \leq q \eta_\ell^2 + C \|U_{\ell+1} - U_\ell\|^2$$

- nestedness + Céa lemma

$$\implies U_\ell \rightarrow U_\infty \quad \text{as } \ell \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\implies \eta_\ell \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \ell \rightarrow \infty$$

- (A3) reliability

$$\implies \|u - U_\ell\| \lesssim \eta_\ell \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \ell \rightarrow \infty$$



Cascon, Kreuzer, Nochetto, Siebert: SINUM 46 (2008)



Morin, Siebert, Veeser: M3AS 18 (2008)

## (A4) Quasi-orthogonality ✓

$$\forall \ell, N \geq 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$(A4) \sum_{k=\ell}^N (\|U_{k+1} - U_k\|^2 - \varepsilon \eta_k^2) \leq C_{\text{orth}}(\varepsilon) \eta_\ell^2$$

- **suppose:**  $\mathcal{L}$  symmetric,  $\|\cdot\|$  induced energy norm

$$\implies \sum_{k=\ell}^N (\|U_{k+1} - U_k\|^2) = \sum_{k=\ell}^N (\|u - U_k\|^2 - \|u - U_{k+1}\|^2) \leq \|u - U_\ell\|^2$$

$$\implies C_{\text{orth}}(\varepsilon) = C_{\text{rel}}^2 \text{ independent of } u$$

- **general:**  $\mathcal{L}$  is symmetric + compact perturbation

$\implies$  perturbation argument with  $(u - U_\ell)/\|u - U_\ell\| \rightarrow 0$  in  $H^1(\Omega)$

$\implies C_{\text{orth}}(\varepsilon)$  depends also on  $u$



Feischl, Führer, Praetorius: SINUM 52 (2014)



Bespalov, Haberl, Praetorius: CMAME 317 (2017)

# Finally: Advanced requirements on mesh-refinement

## Refinement+

- ③ number of sons is uniformly finite

$$\#\text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_H, \mathcal{T}_H) \lesssim \#\mathcal{T}_H$$

- ④ overlay estimate

$$\exists \mathcal{T}_h \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}'_H) \cap \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}''_H) : \quad \#\mathcal{T}_h \leq \#\mathcal{T}'_H + \#\mathcal{T}''_H - \#\mathcal{T}_0$$

- ⑤ closure estimate

$$\#\mathcal{T}_\ell - \#\mathcal{T}_0 \lesssim \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \#\mathcal{M}_j \quad \text{for all } \mathcal{T}_\ell$$



Binev, Dahmen, DeVore: Numer. Math. 97 (2004)



Stevenson: Found. Comput. Math. 7 (2007)



Stevenson: Math. Comp. 77 (2007)

# Adaptive IGAFEM

## Splines in 1D

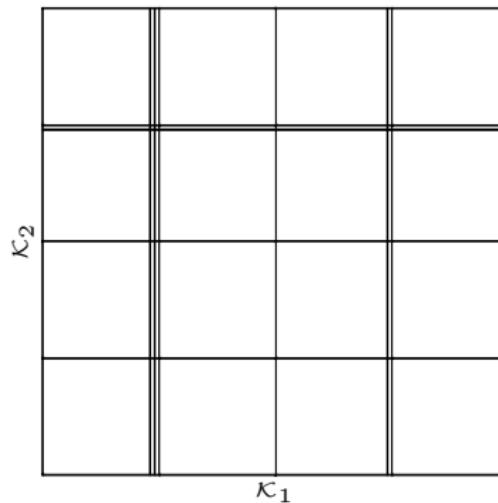
- polynomial degree  $p$
- knots  $\mathcal{K}$  on  $[0, 1]$  with multiplicity  $\leq p + 1$



- $\mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{K}) := \{s \text{ pw. polynomial} : s \text{ is } p - \text{mult}(z) \text{ cont. diff. at } z \in \mathcal{K}\}$

## Tensor splines

- polynomial degrees  $p_1$  and  $p_2$
- 1D knots  $\mathcal{K}_1$  and  $\mathcal{K}_2 \implies$  tensor-mesh  $\mathcal{T}$



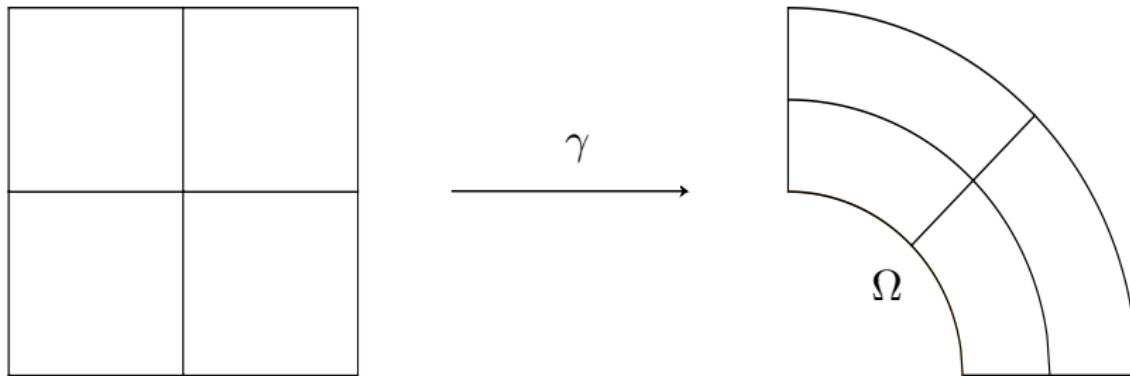
- $\mathcal{S}^{(p_1,p_2)}(\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2) := \{s_1(x) \cdot s_2(y) : s_1 \in \mathcal{S}^{p_1}(\mathcal{K}_1) \text{ and } s_2 \in \mathcal{S}^{p_2}(\mathcal{K}_2)\}$

## Rational tensor splines

- for geometry representation in CAD, splines are not enough  
⇒ fix  $w \in \mathcal{S}^{(p_1, p_2)}(\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2)$  with  $w > 0$  and define

$$\mathcal{S}_w^{(p_1, p_2)}(\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2) := \left\{ \frac{s}{w} : s \in \mathcal{S}^{(p_1, p_2)}(\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2) \right\}$$

- $\gamma : [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \Omega$  with components in  $\mathcal{S}_w^{(p_1, p_2)}(\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2)$

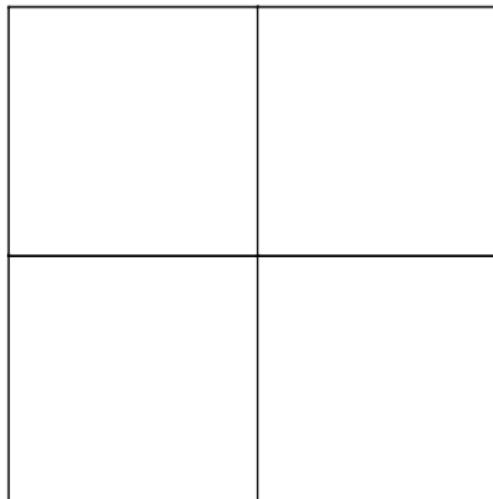


## Uniform mesh-refinement

- with  $p_1, p_2, \mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2, w$  from  $\gamma$ , choose initial ansatz space

$$\mathcal{X}_0 := \{r \circ \gamma^{-1} : r \in \mathcal{S}_w^{(p_1, p_2)}(\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2)\}$$

- refine by inserting new knots in  $\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2$ , while  $p_1, p_2, w$  are fixed

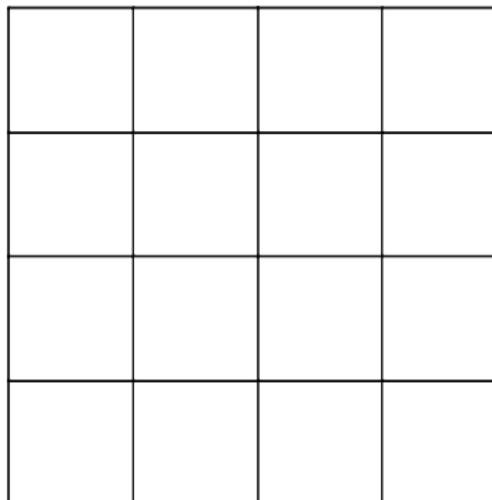


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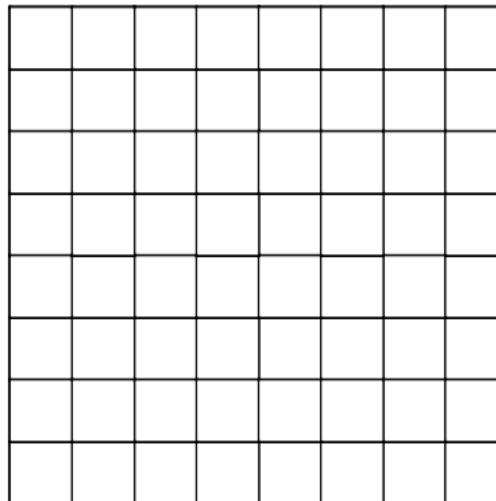


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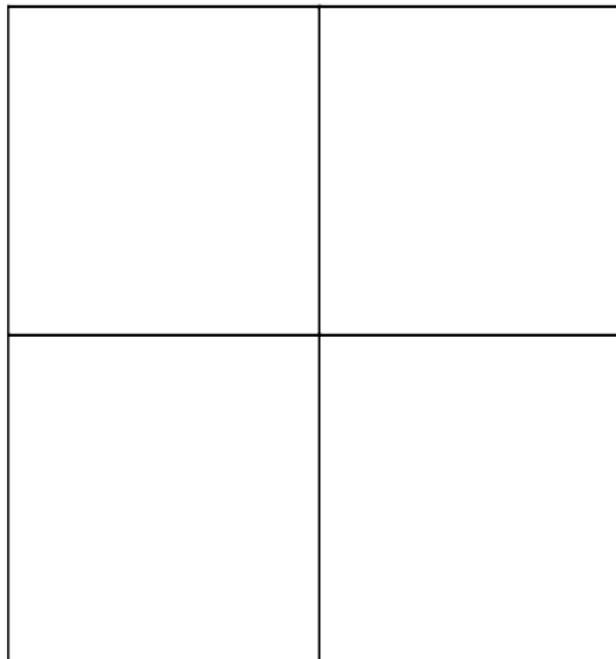
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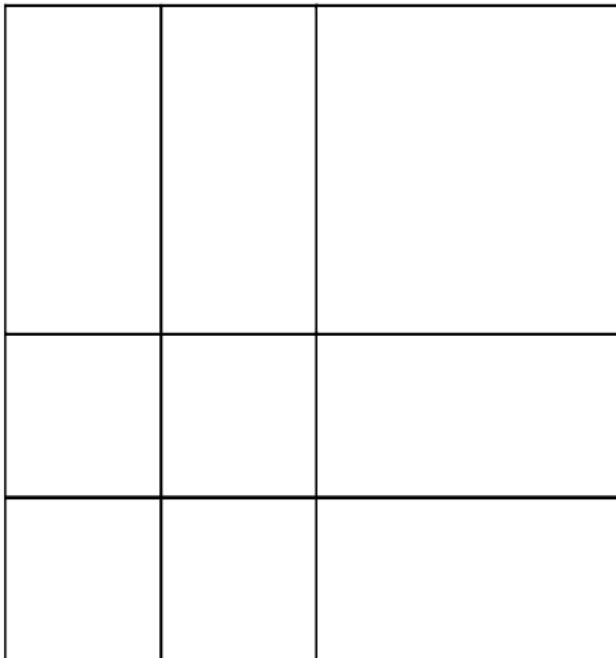


# Adaptive mesh-refinement without hanging nodes



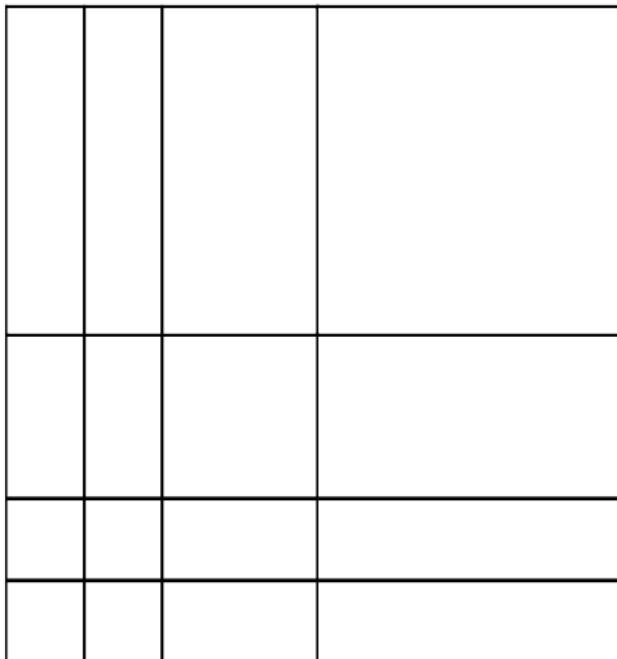
- initial mesh

# Adaptive mesh-refinement without hanging nodes



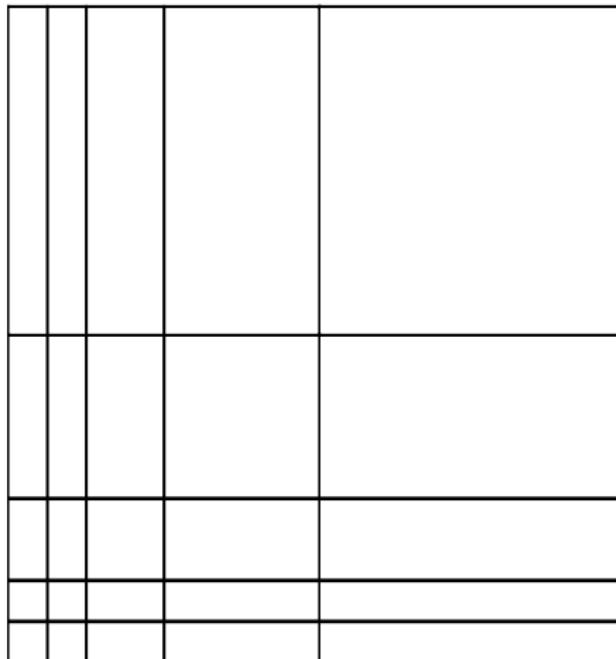
- Step 1: 1 marked  $\Rightarrow$  3 refined

# Adaptive mesh-refinement without hanging nodes



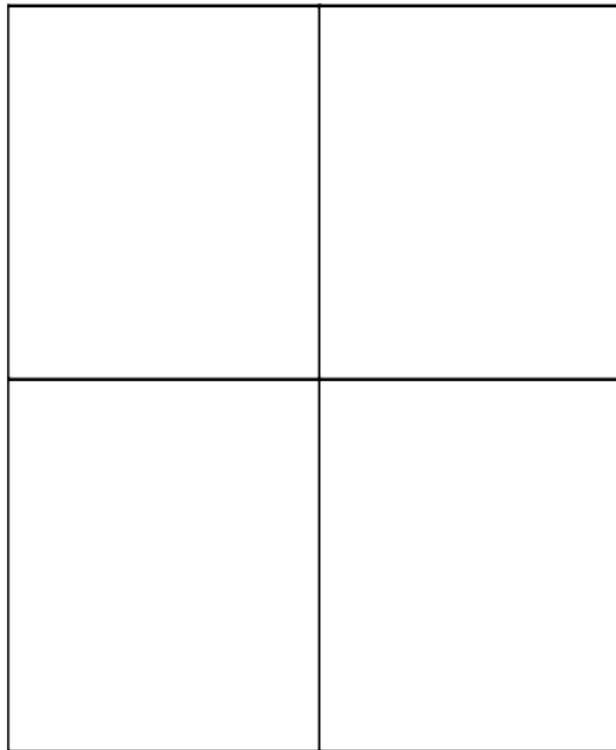
- Step 2: 1 marked  $\Rightarrow$  5 refined

# Adaptive mesh-refinement without hanging nodes



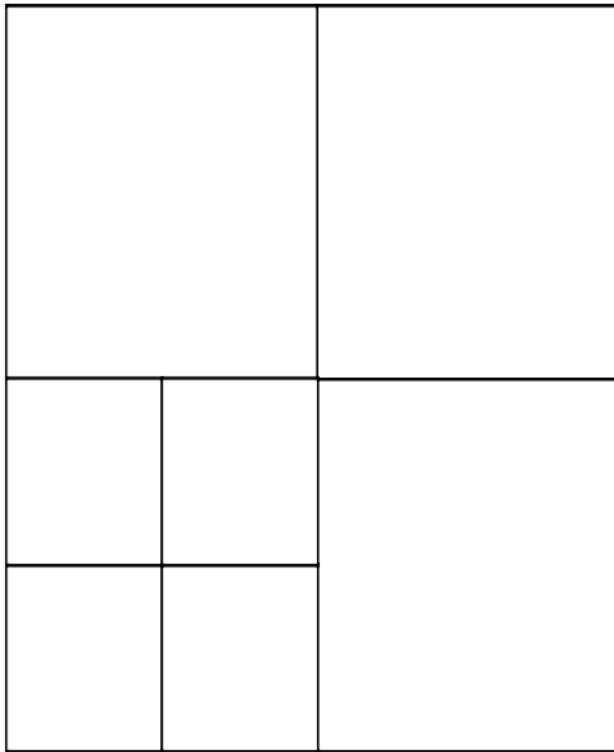
- Step 3: 1 marked  $\Rightarrow$  7 refined
- Step  $k$ : 1 marked  $\Rightarrow$   $2k + 1$  refined

# Adaptive mesh-refinement with hanging nodes



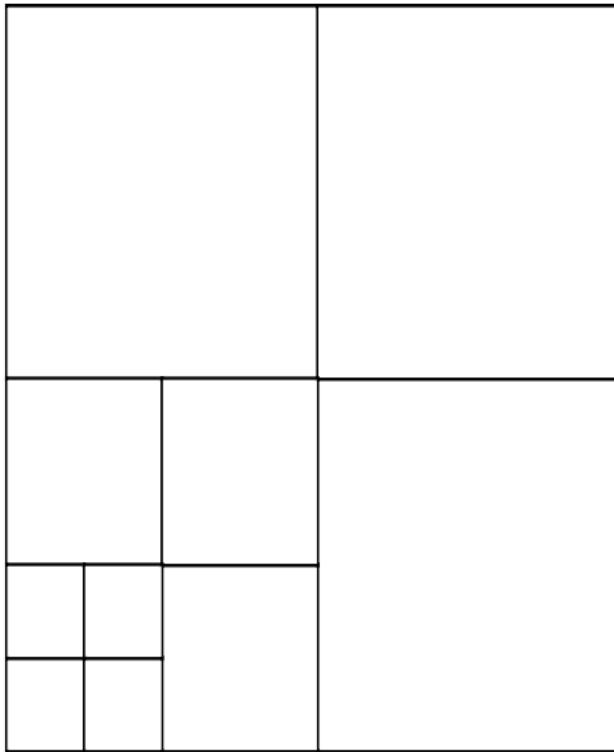
- initial mesh

# Adaptive mesh-refinement with hanging nodes



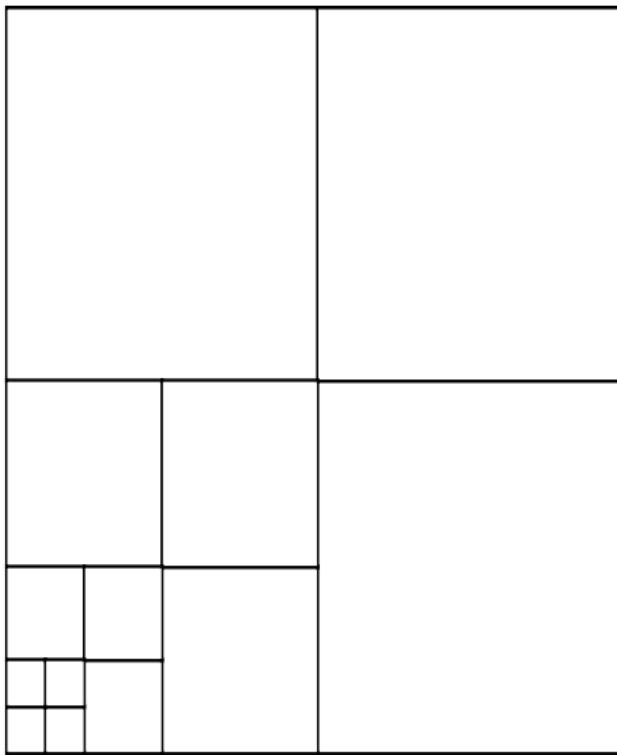
- Step 1

## Adaptive mesh-refinement with hanging nodes



- Step 2

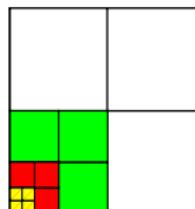
## Adaptive mesh-refinement with hanging nodes



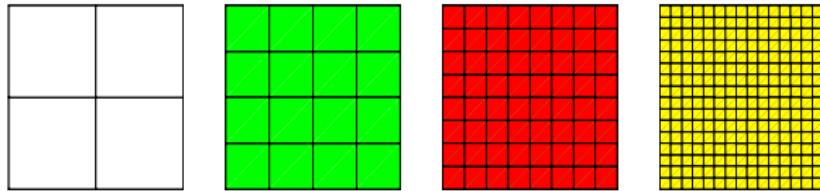
- Step 3, etc.

# Hierarchical $B$ -splines 1/2

- $\mathcal{T}_\bullet$  adaptive mesh,  $p_1, p_2, \mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2, w$  from  $\gamma$



- uniform refinements  $\mathcal{K}_1^\ell$  and  $\mathcal{K}_2^\ell$

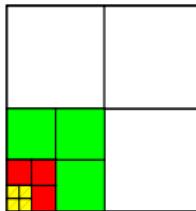


- $\Omega^\ell := \bigcup\{T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet : \text{level}(T) \geq \ell\}$



## Hierarchical $B$ -splines 2/2

- $\mathcal{T}_\bullet$  adaptive mesh,  $p_1, p_2, \mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2, w$  from  $\gamma$



- $\Omega^\ell := \bigcup\{T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet : \text{level}(T) \geq \ell\}$
- tensor-product  $B$ -spline basis  $\mathcal{B}^\ell$  of  $\mathcal{S}_w^{(p_1, p_2)}(\mathcal{K}_1^\ell, \mathcal{K}_2^\ell)$
- $\mathcal{H}_\bullet := \bigcup_{\ell \geq 0} \{\beta \in \mathcal{B}^\ell : \text{supp}(\beta) \subseteq \Omega^\ell, \text{supp}(\beta) \not\subseteq \Omega^{\ell+1}\}$
- ⇒  $\mathcal{H}_\bullet$  is linearly independent
- hierarchical splines  $\mathcal{S}_w^{(p_1, p_2)}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) := \text{span}(\mathcal{H}_\bullet)$



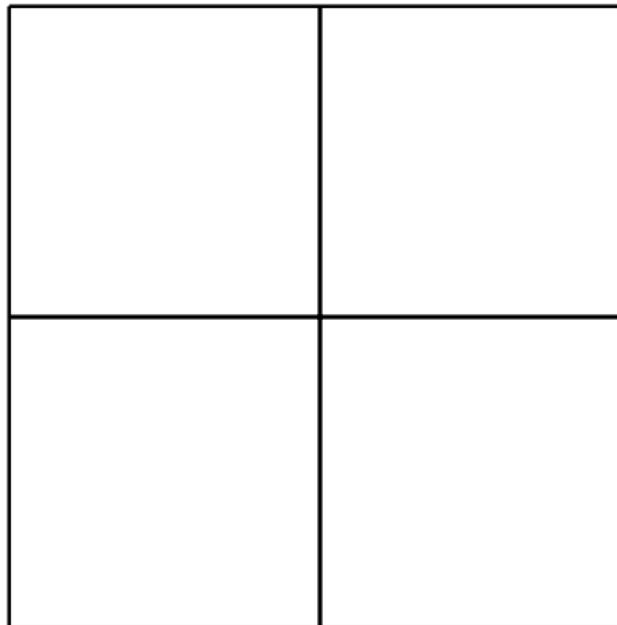
# Admissible meshes

## Admissibility condition

- $|\text{level}(T) - \text{level}(T')| \leq 1$  for all  $T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet, T' \in \mathcal{N}_\bullet(T)$
- with neighbors  $\mathcal{N}_\bullet(T) := \{T' \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet : \exists \beta \in \mathcal{H}_\bullet \quad T, T' \subseteq \text{supp}(\beta)\}$
- will be ensured through refinement algorithm
  - idea: if  $T$  is marked for refinement  
 $\Rightarrow$  additionally mark neighbors with  $\text{level}(T') = \text{level}(T) - 1$
- consequences:
  - good: number of basis functions supported on  $T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet$  uniformly bounded
  - good: number of elements in support of  $\beta \in \mathcal{H}_\bullet$  uniformly bounded
  - bad: requires certain over-refinement

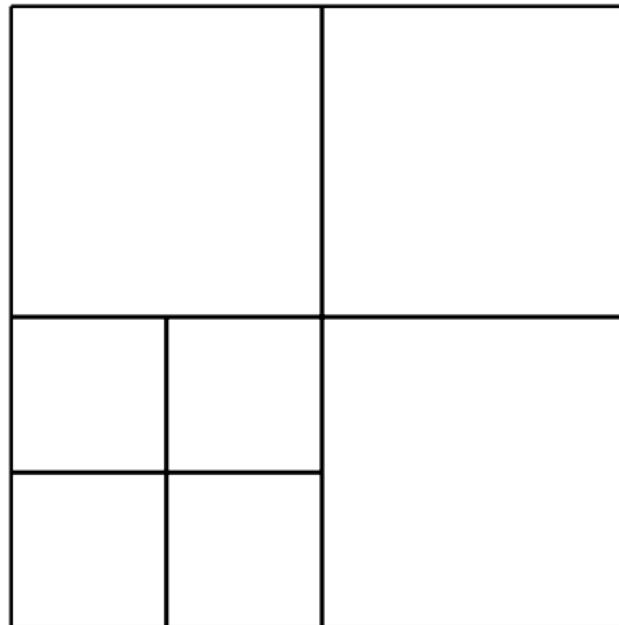


## Example for $p = 1$



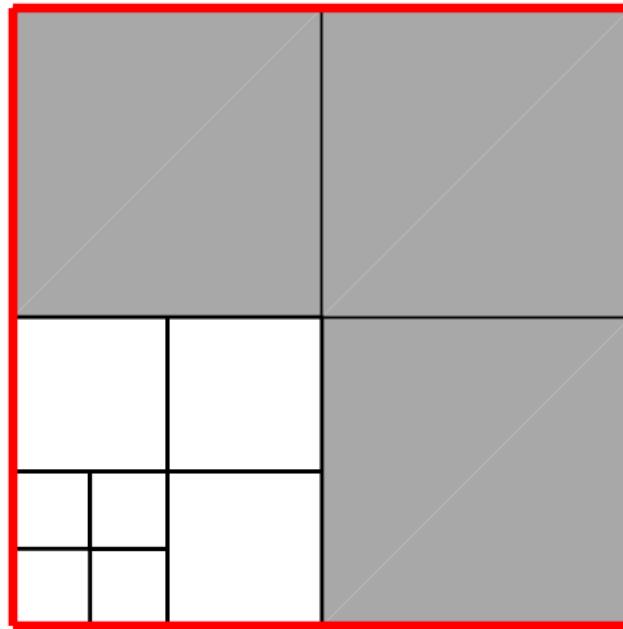
- initial mesh

## Example for $p = 1$



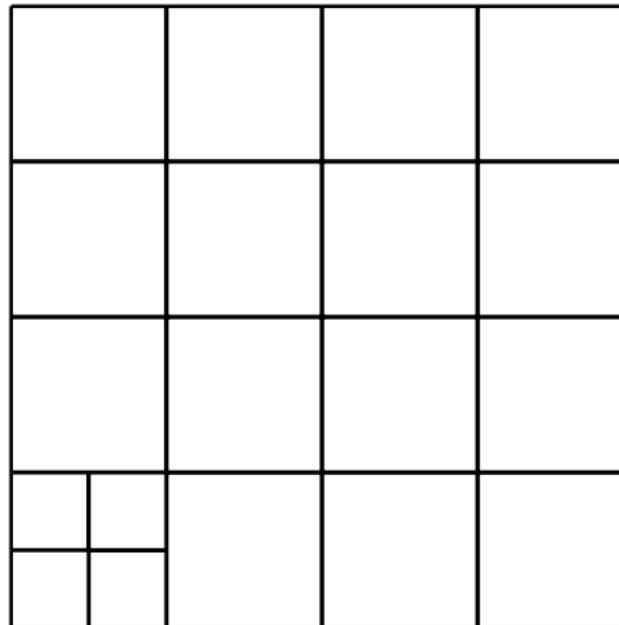
- admissible

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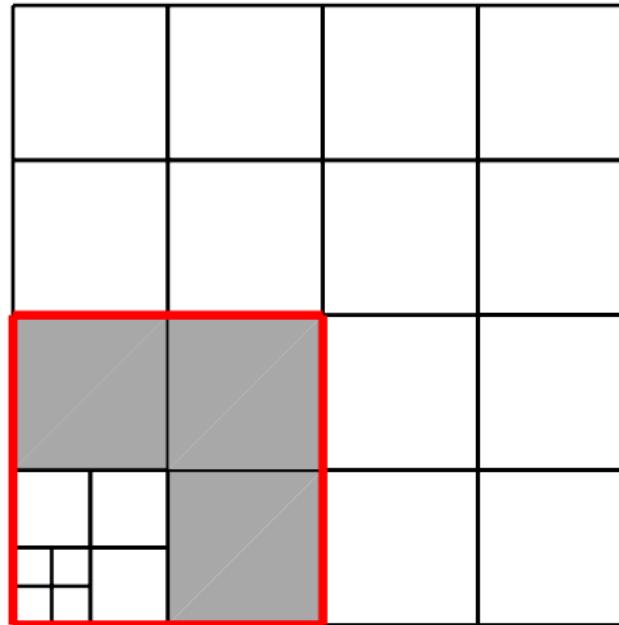
- inadmissible

## Example for $p = 1$



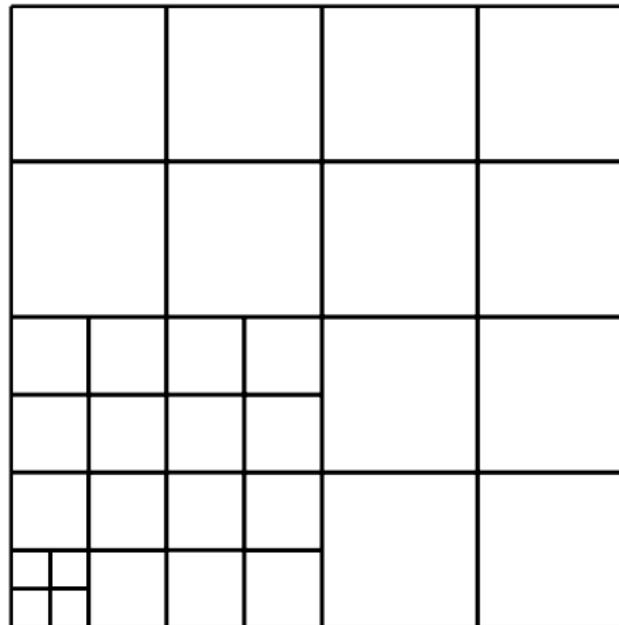
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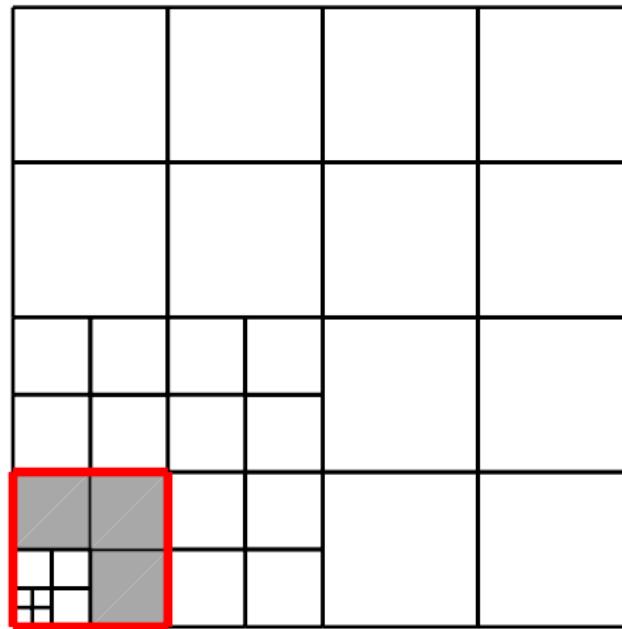
- inadmissible

## Example for $p = 1$



- admissible

## Example for $p = 1$



- inadmissible, etc.

## Main theorem on adaptive IGAFEM

- admissible refinement satisfies crucial refinement properties

### Theorem (Gantner, Haberlik, P. '17)

- IGAFEM with hierarchical splines
- proposed mesh-refinement strategy (= admissibility)
  - ⇒ residual a-posteriori error estimator satisfies (A1)–(A4)
  - ⇒ adaptive algorithm leads to linear convergence with optimal rates
- **remember:** optimality is constrained by estimator + refinement strategy

---

 Morgenstern, Peterseim: CAGD 34 (2015)

 Buffa, Giannelli: M3AS 26 (2016)

 Buffa, Giannelli: M3AS 27 (2017)

 Gantner, Haberlik, Praetorius: M3AS 27 (2017)

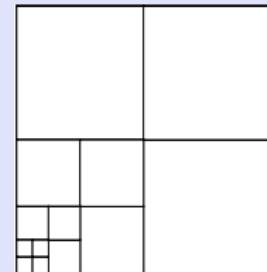
# Admissibility $\implies$ worse rates? NO!

- admissibility  $\implies \eta_{\bullet} \simeq \min_{V_{\bullet} \in \mathcal{X}_{\bullet}} (\|u - V_{\bullet}\| + \text{osc}_{\bullet}(V_{\bullet}))$
- conformity  $\implies$  RHS is monotone under refinement
- refinement with simple hanging nodes satisfies mesh-closure estimate

## Proposition (Gantner, P. '18+)

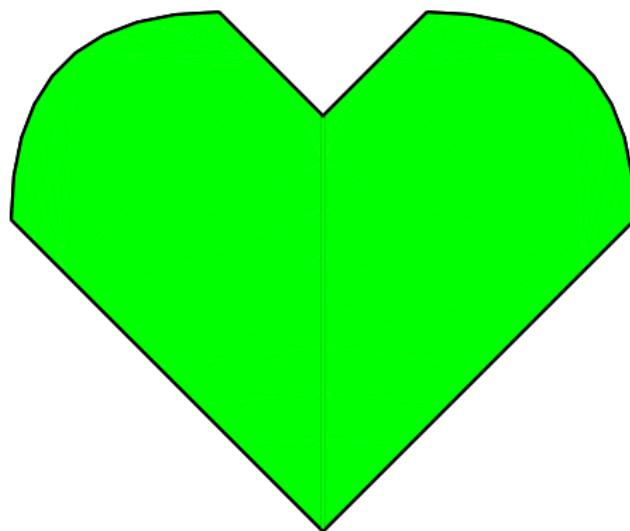
- $\mathcal{T} \in \mathbb{T}_N$  admissible refinement of  $\mathcal{T}_0$ ,  $\#\mathcal{T} \leq N$
- $\mathcal{T} \in \widehat{\mathbb{T}}_N$  hierarchical refinement of  $\mathcal{T}_0$ ,  $\#\mathcal{T} \leq N$
- $s > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies & \sup_{N>0} \left( N^s \min_{\mathcal{T}_{\text{opt}} \in \mathbb{T}_N} \eta_{\text{opt}} \right) \\ & \simeq \sup_{N>0} \left( N^s \min_{\mathcal{T}_{\text{opt}} \in \mathbb{T}_N} \min_{V_{\text{opt}} \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{opt}}} (\|u - V_{\text{opt}}\| + \text{osc}_{\text{opt}}(V_{\text{opt}})) \right) \\ & \simeq \sup_{N>0} \left( N^s \min_{\mathcal{T}_{\text{opt}} \in \widehat{\mathbb{T}}_N} \min_{V_{\text{opt}} \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{opt}}} (\|u - V_{\text{opt}}\| + \text{osc}_{\text{opt}}(V_{\text{opt}})) \right) \end{aligned}$$



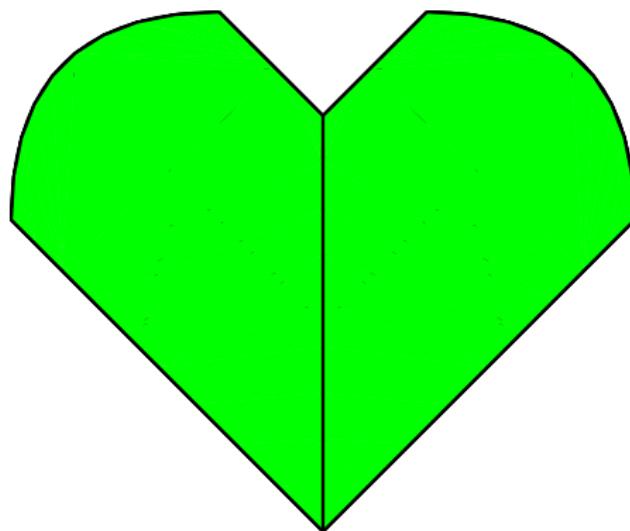
# Numerical experiment

## Example: Heart-shape



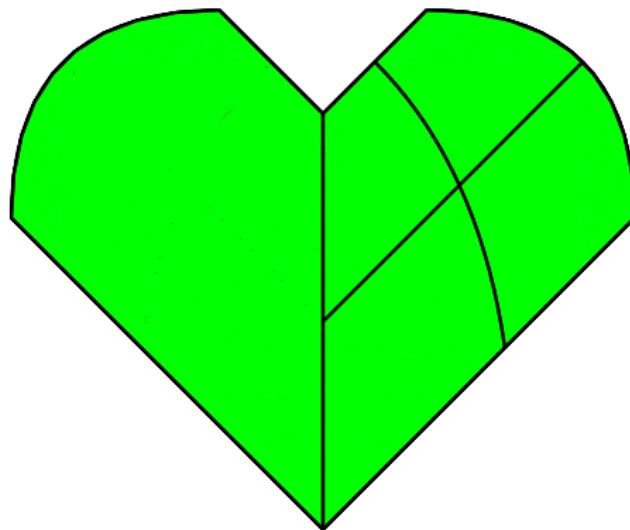
- solve  $-\Delta u = 1$  in  $\Omega$  subject to  $u = 0$  on  $\Gamma$
- splines with  $p := p_1 = p_2 = 2$

## Example: Heart-shape



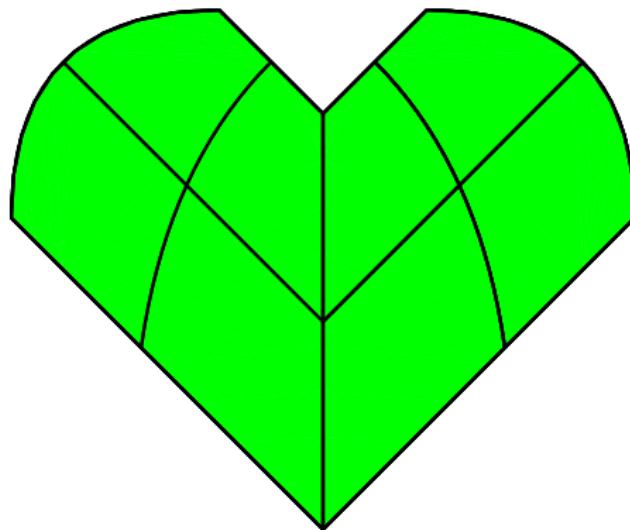
- solve  $-\Delta u = 1$  in  $\Omega$  subject to  $u = 0$  on  $\Gamma$
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## Example: Heart-shape



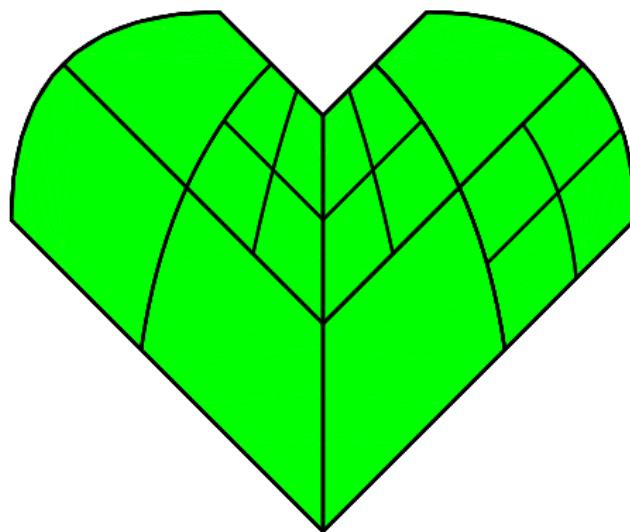
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## Example: Heart-shape



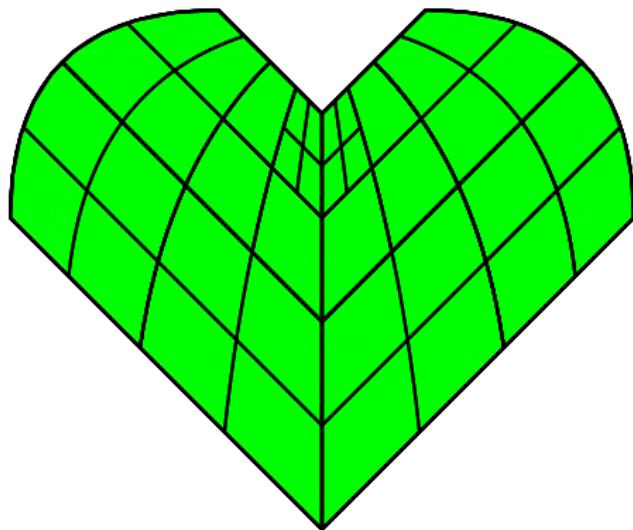
- solve  $-\Delta u = 1$  in  $\Omega$  subject to  $u = 0$  on  $\Gamma$
- splines with  $p := p_1 = p_2 = 2$

## Example: Heart-shape



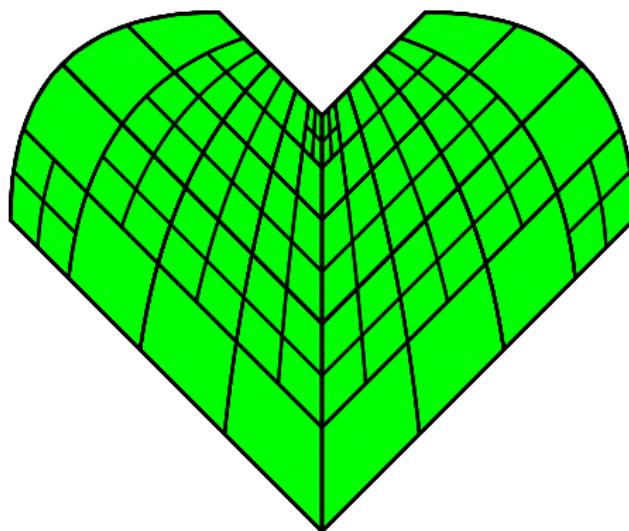
- solve  $-\Delta u = 1$  in  $\Omega$  subject to  $u = 0$  on  $\Gamma$
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## Example: Heart-shape



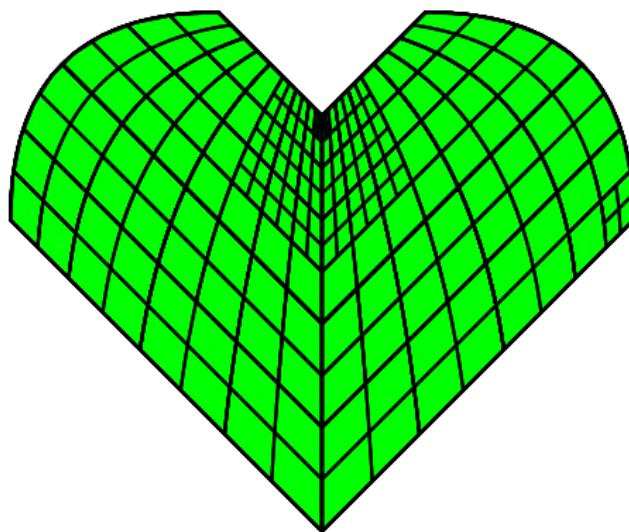
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## Example: Heart-shape



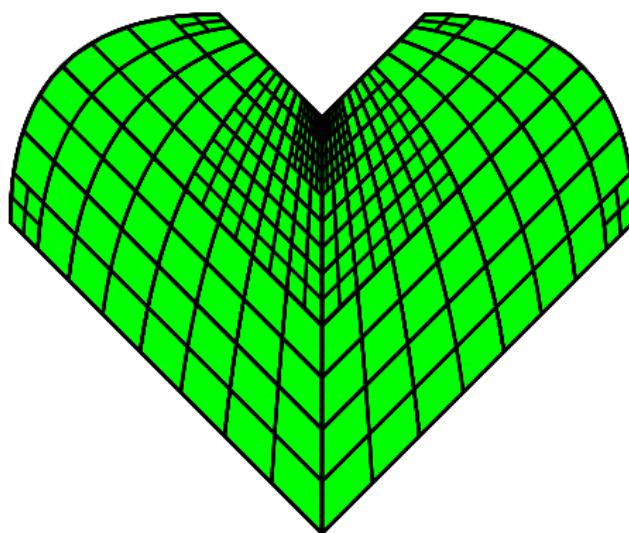
- solve  $-\Delta u = 1$  in  $\Omega$  subject to  $u = 0$  on  $\Gamma$
- splines with  $p := p_1 = p_2 = 2$

## Example: Heart-shape

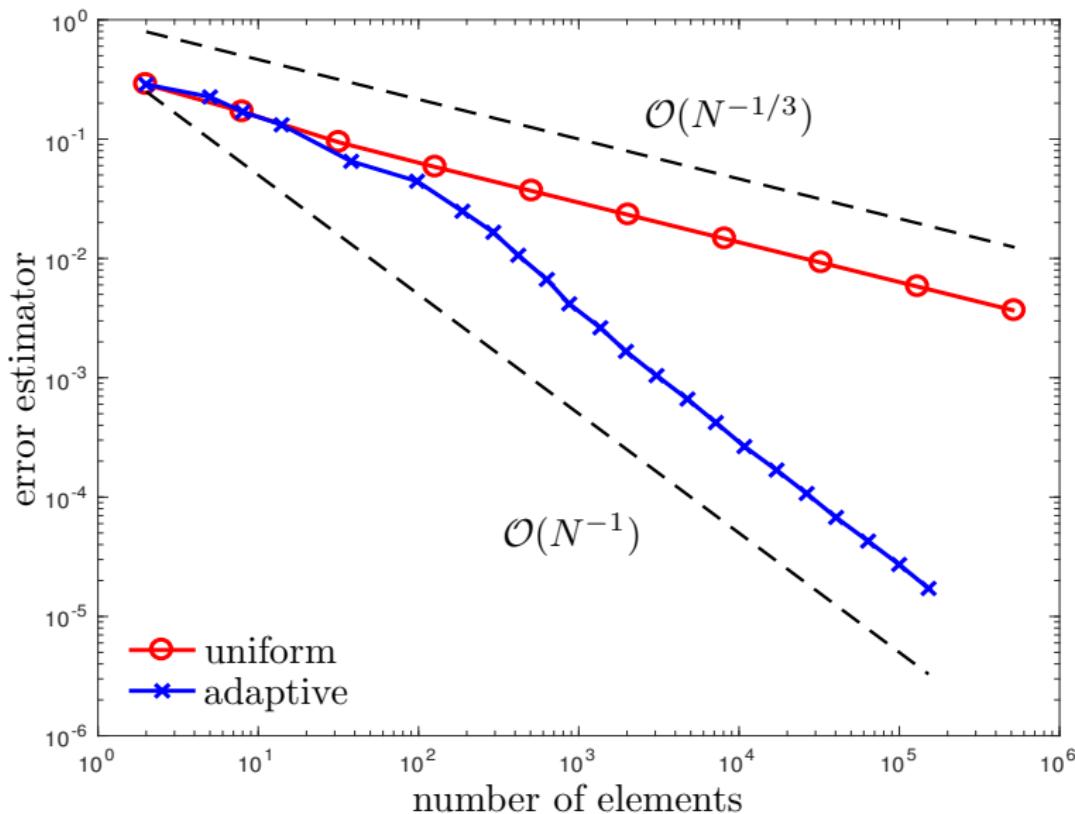


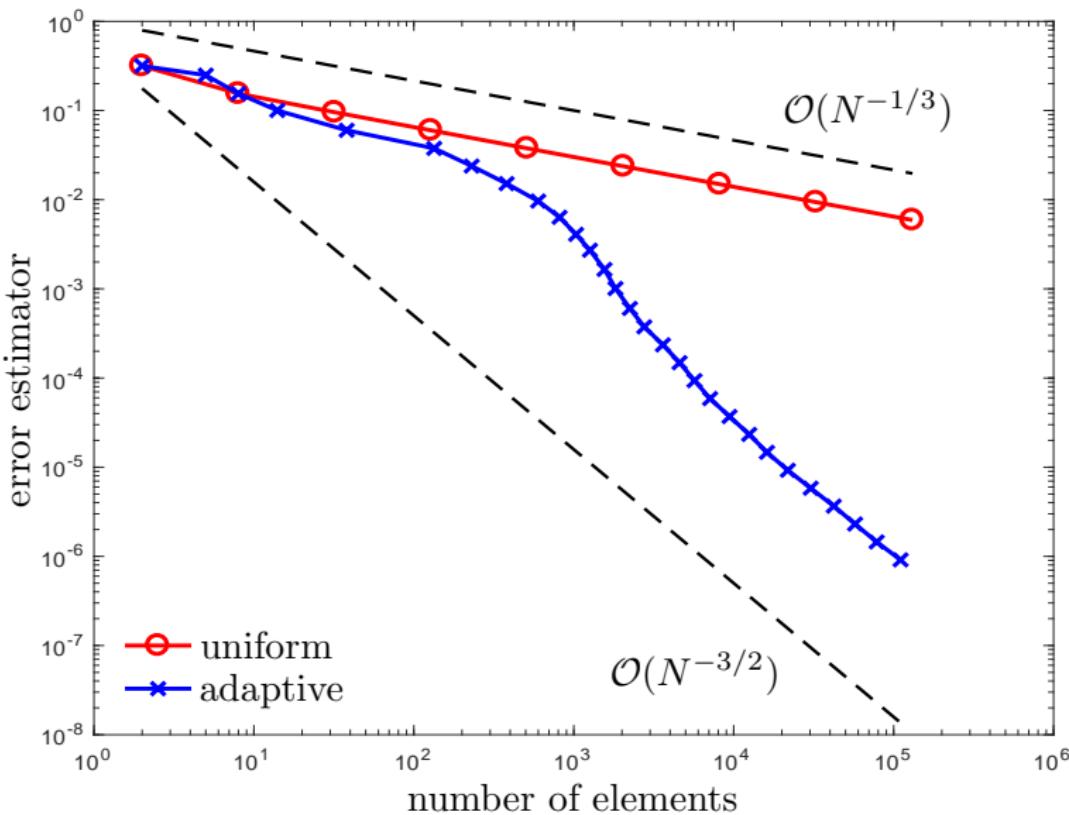
- solve  $-\Delta u = 1$  in  $\Omega$  subject to  $u = 0$  on  $\Gamma$
- splines with  $p := p_1 = p_2 = 2$

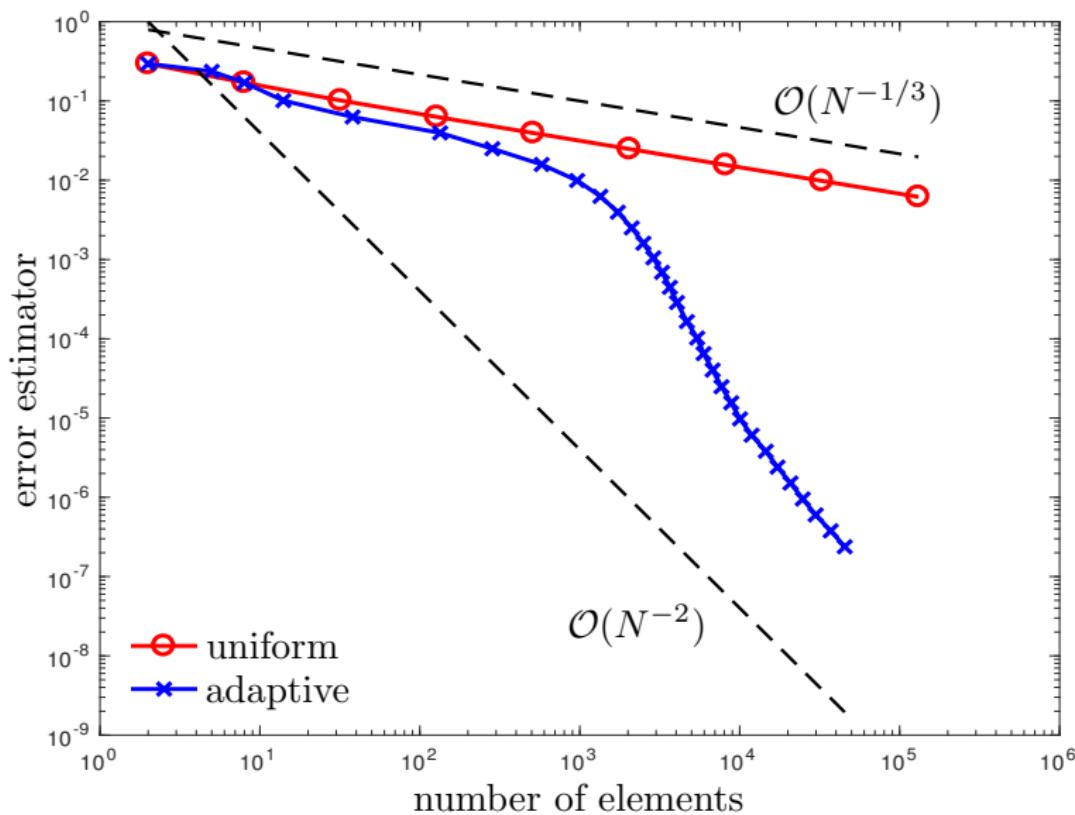
## Example: Heart-shape

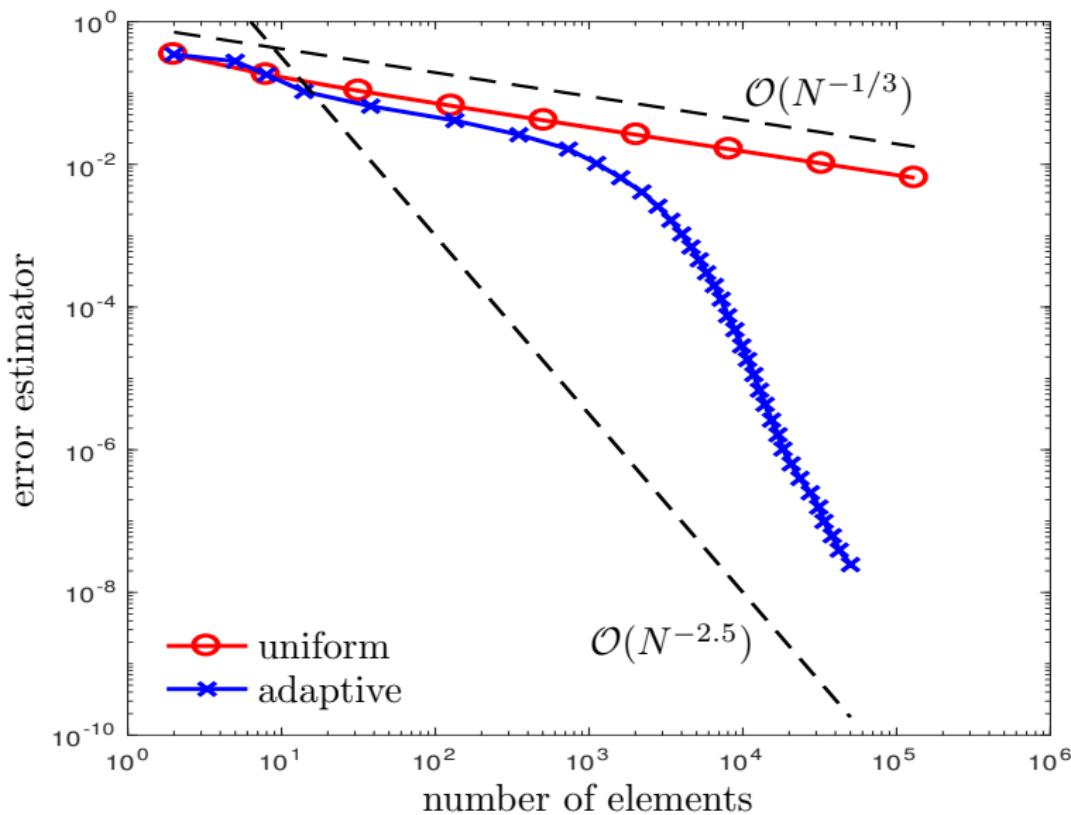


- solve  $-\Delta u = 1$  in  $\Omega$  subject to  $u = 0$  on  $\Gamma$
- splines with  $p := p_1 = p_2 = 2$

Convergence for  $p = 2$ 

Convergence for  $p = 3$ 

Convergence for  $p = 4$ 

Convergence for  $p = 5$ 

# Conclusions

## Conclusions

- optimal convergence of adaptive IGAFEM with **hierarchical splines**
- fits into frame of *axioms of adaptivity*
- over-refinement from admissibility constraint does not matter
- analogous results hold for **adaptive IGABEM**
- **unpublished:** adaptive IGAFEM with T-splines is also optimal!



Gantner, Haberlik, Praetorius: M3AS 27 (2017)



Gantner: PhD thesis, TU Wien (2017)



Buffa, Giannelli: M3AS 27 (2017)



Morin, Nocchetto, Pauletti: Work in progress (2018+)

## The new role of efficiency

- **prior:** analysis relied on reliability + efficiency of  $\eta_\ell$
- **then:**  $\eta_\ell \simeq \|u - U_\ell\| + \text{osc}_\ell(U_\ell) \simeq \min_{V_\ell \in \mathcal{X}_\ell} (\|u - V_\ell\| + \text{osc}_\ell(V_\ell))$
- **often:** main theorem formulated for this (*best*) total error
- **now:** two step procedure:
  - ① prove optimal rates for estimator (without using efficiency)
  - ② derive optimal rates for (*best*) total error (using efficiency)
- **advantages** of new approach:
  - proof of main theorem is simplified (verify only 4 axioms)
  - less dependencies of constants
  - some problems lack efficiency of estimator (e.g., nonlinear, BEM)



Stevenson: Found. Comput. Math. 7 (2007)



Cascon, Kreuzer, Nochetto, Siebert: SINUM 46 (2008)



Carstensen, Feischl, Page, Praetorius: CAMWA 67 (2014)

# Thanks for listening!



Gregor Gantner, Daniel Haberlik, Dirk Praetorius:  
[Adaptive IGAFEM with optimal convergence rates: Hierarchical B-splines](#),  
M3AS 27 (2017)

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