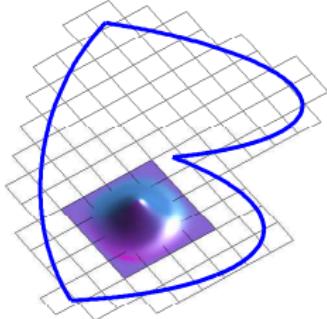


# Finite Element Methods with WEB-Splines

Klaus Höllig



<http://www.web-spline.de>

Cooperation partners: Prof. Dr. U. Reif, Dr. J. Wipper

Contributions by:  
Dr. A. Fuchs, J. Hörner, Dr. M. Pfeil

# Finite Element Method

boundary value problem

$$-\Delta u = f \text{ in } D, \quad u = 0 \text{ on } \partial D$$

weak form

$$Q(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_D |\operatorname{grad} u|^2 - \int_D fu \rightarrow \min, \quad u \in H$$

Ritz-Galerkin approximation

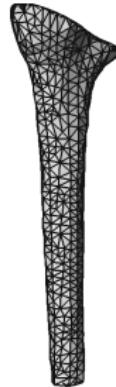
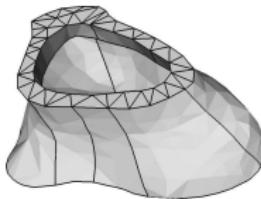
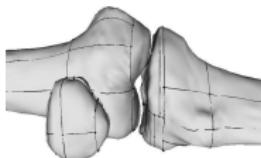
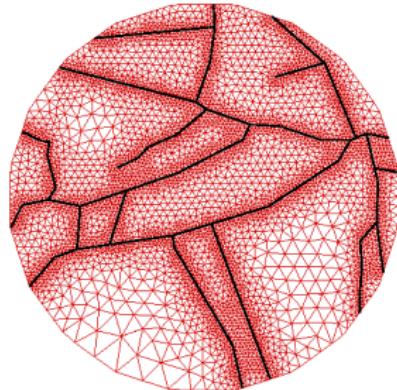
$$Q(u_h) \rightarrow \min, \quad u_h \in V_h$$

Céa Lemma

$$\|u - u_h\| \lesssim \inf_{v_h \in V_h} \|u - v_h\|$$

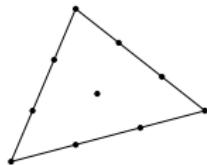
# Standard Finite Elements

ART Triangulations (Dr. A. Fuchs)



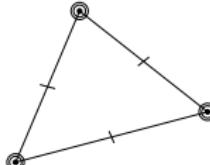
## Element types for triangulations

Lagrange



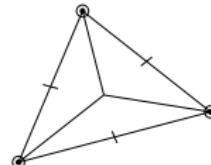
(3, 0, 10)

Argyris



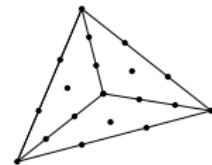
(5, 1, 21)

Clough-Tocher



(3, 1, 12)

Lagrange



(3, 0, 20)

(degree, smoothness, dimension)

# Splines: Applications and Techniques

Approximation and Data Fitting

Automated Design and Manufacturing

Numerical Analysis

N-Width and Optimal Recovery

Computer Graphics and Image Processing

Computer Aided Geometric Design

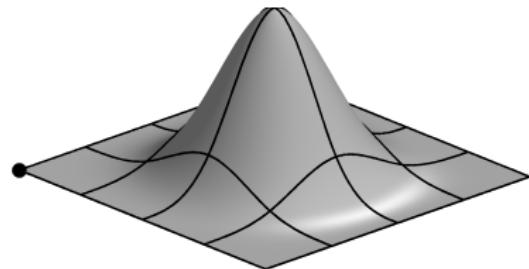
Finite Elements

$\Lambda$ -splines,  $\beta$ -splines,  $\nu$ -splines,  $\omega$ -splines,  $\tau$ -splines, A-splines, ARMA splines, B-splines, Bernoulli splines,  $BM$ -splines, **box-splines**, cardinal splines, Catmull-Rom splines,  $D^m$ -splines, Dirichlet splines, discrete splines,  $E$ -splines, elliptic splines, exponential Euler splines, exponential box splines, fundamental splines, **g-splines**, Gibbs-Wilbraham splines,  $H^{m,p}$ -splines, harmonic splines, Helix splines, Hermite splines, Hermite-Birkhoff splines, histosplines, hyperbolic splines, Inf-convolution splines, K-splines,  $L$ -monosplines,  $L$ -splines, Lagrange splines, LB-splines, Legendre splines,  $Lg$ -splines,  $M$ -splines, metaharmonic splines, minimal-energy splines, monosplines, natural splines, NBV-splines, NURBS, ODR splines,  $PDL_g$  splines, perfect splines,  $PL_{-g}$  splines,  $pLg$ -splines, polyharmonic splines, Powell-Sabin splines, pseudo splines, Q-splines, Schoenberg splines, **simplex splines**, smoothing splines, super splines, thin-plate splines, triangular splines, trigonometric splines, Tschebyscheff splines, **TURBS**, v-splines, variation diminishing splines, vertex splines, VP-splines, **web-splines**, Wilson-Fowler splines, X-splines, ...

# Multivariate Splines

Multivariate B-splines

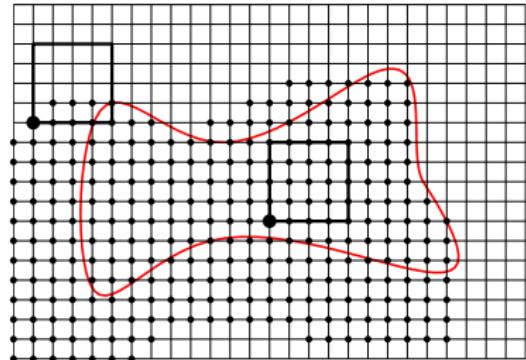
$$b_k(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \prod_{\nu=1}^m b_{k_\nu}(x_\nu)$$



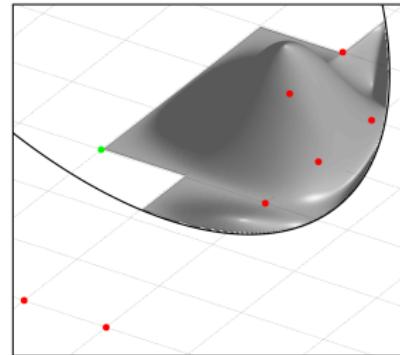
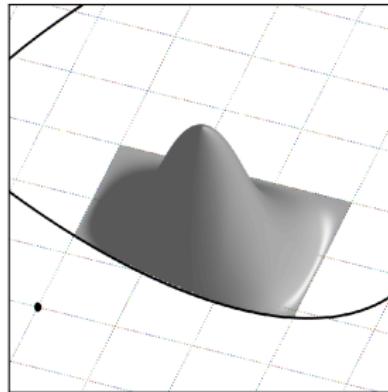
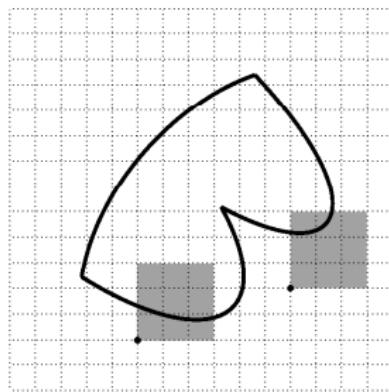
Linear combinations of relevant B-splines

$$v_h(x) = \sum_{k \in K} c_k b_k$$

$$K : k \sim D$$



# B-Splines as Finite Elements



homogeneous boundary condition via weight function

$$b_k \longrightarrow w b_k$$

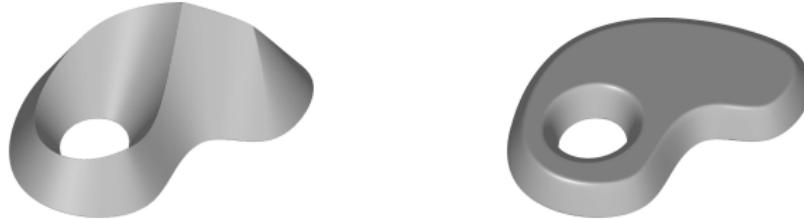
stability via extension

$$b_i \longrightarrow b_i + \sum_{j \in J(i)} e_{i,j} b_j$$

# Weight Function

$$w(x) \asymp \text{dist}(x, \partial D), \quad \text{smooth on } D$$

- Smoothed distance function:  $w(x) = 1 - \max(0, 1 - d(x, \partial D)/\delta)^\ell$



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- Implicit representation of  $\partial D$ :

$$w(x) = 1 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 \quad \text{for } D : |x| < 1$$

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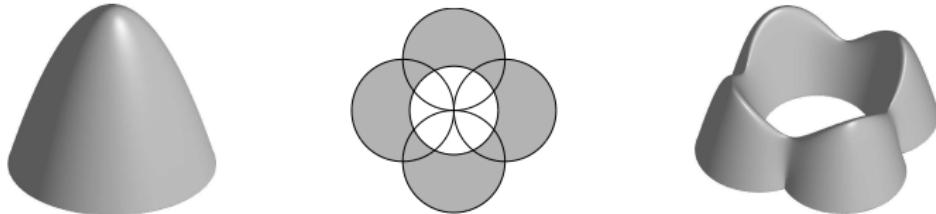
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- $R$ -functions:  $r_c(w) = -w, r_{\cup/\cap}(w_1, w_2) = w_1 + w_2 \pm \sqrt{w_1^2 + w_2^2}$



# Weight Function

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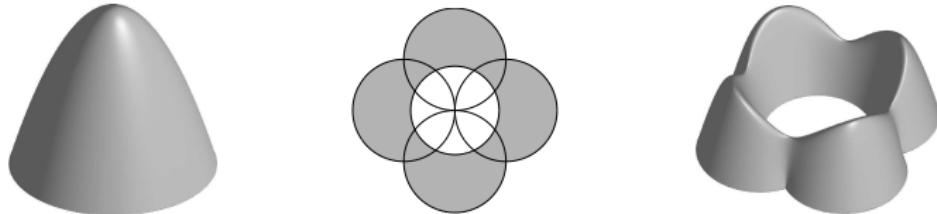
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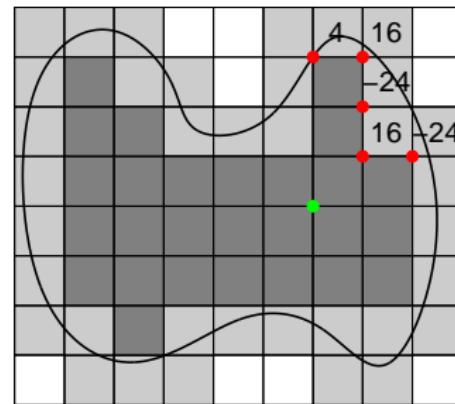
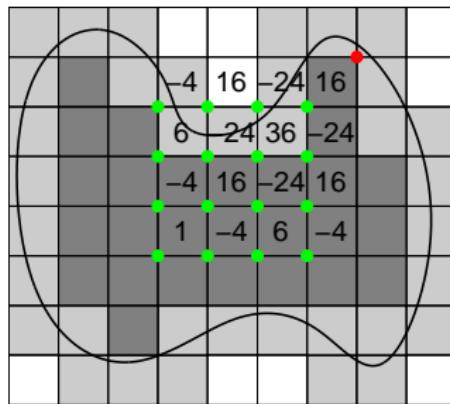


- Spline approximation

# Extension

Coupling outer with inner B-splines

$$B_i = b_i + \sum_{j \in J(i)} e_{i,j} b_j, \quad e_{i,j} = \prod_{\nu=1}^m \prod_{\substack{\mu=\ell_\nu \\ \mu \neq i_\nu}}^{\ell_\nu+n-1} \frac{j_\nu - \mu}{i_\nu - \mu}$$

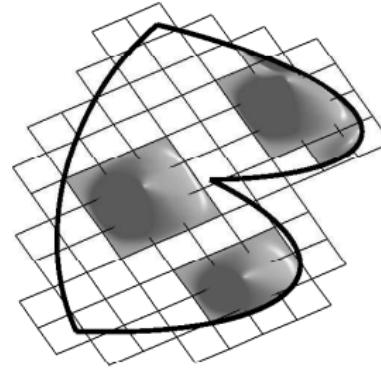
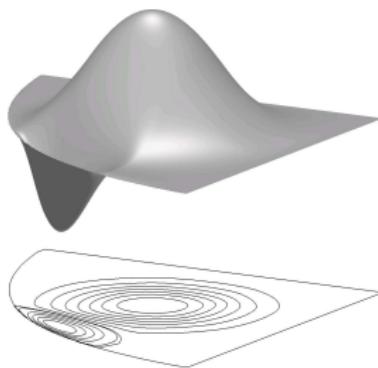


$I(j)$ : nearest  $(n+1)^m$ -array of inner indices

$J(i)$ : dual sets ( $j \in J(i) \Leftrightarrow i \in I(j)$ )

# Weighted Extended B-Splines

$$B_i = \frac{w}{w(x_i)} \left( b_i + \sum_{j \in J(i)} e_{i,j} b_j \right) = w \sum_{j \in J(i)} \tilde{e}_{i,j} b_j, \quad i \in I$$

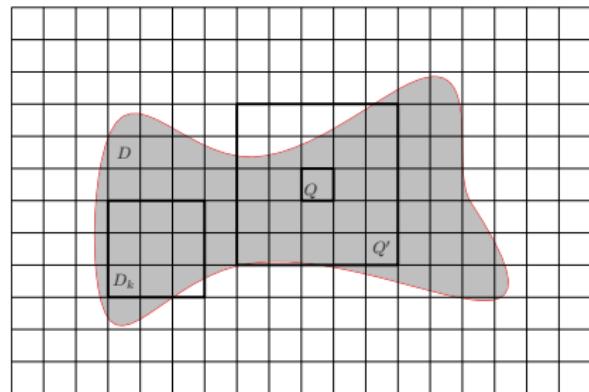


- piecewise polynomial, coordinate degree  $n$
- local support, width  $\asymp h$
- uniformly stable
- optimal approximation order

# Definitions

$$D_k = \text{supp } b_k$$

$$Q' = \bigcup_{D_k \cap Q \neq \emptyset} D_k$$



Sobolevnorm:  $\|u\|_\ell^2 = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq \ell} \int_D |\partial^\alpha u|^2$

$P_n$  : projection onto polynomials of degree  $\leq n$

$$P_h v = \sum_k \left( \int_{D_k} \lambda_k v \right) b_k : \text{projection onto splines}$$

# Basic Theorems

## Bramble-Hilbert

$$\|v - P_n v\|_{0,Q} \lesssim h^{n+1} \|v\|_{n+1,Q}$$

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Marsden

$$p(x) = \sum_{k \sim D} q(k) b_k(x), \quad \text{degree } p, q \leq n$$

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Extension (Calderón, Stein)

$$\|\tilde{v}\|_{\ell, \mathbb{R}^d} \lesssim \|v\|_{\ell, D}$$

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Regularity of Quotients (Höllig, Reif, Wipper)

$$\|v\|_{\ell,D} \lesssim \|wv\|_{\ell+1,D}$$

# Jackson Inequality

$$\|u - u_h\|_{0,D} \lesssim h^{n+1} \|u\|_{n+1,D}, \quad u_h = \sum_i c_i B_i$$

assumptions:  $u = wv$ ,  $w$  and  $v$  smooth,  $w > 0$ ,  $w = 0$  and  $\partial_\perp w \neq 0$  on  $\partial D$

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Proof (simplified: more regularity,  $u_h = \sum_k c_k (wb_k) = wv_h$ )

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$$\begin{aligned} \|w\tilde{v} - wP_h\tilde{v}\|_{0,Q} &\leq_{(M)} \|w\tilde{v} - wP_n\tilde{v}\|_{0,Q} + \|wP_nP_n\tilde{v} - wP_h\tilde{v}\|_{0,Q} \\ &\lesssim_{(Q)} (\max_Q |w|) \|\tilde{v} - P_n\tilde{v}\|_{0,Q'} \lesssim_{(B)} h^{n+1} \|\tilde{v}\|_{n+1,Q'} \end{aligned}$$

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square, sum over  $Q$

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square, sum over  $Q$

$$\|w\tilde{v} - wP_h\tilde{v}\|_{0,D}^2 \lesssim h^{2n+2} \|\tilde{v}\|_{n+1,\mathbb{R}^d}^2$$

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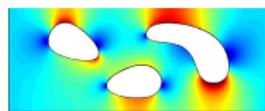
square, sum over  $Q$

$$\begin{aligned} \|w\tilde{v} - wP_h\tilde{v}\|_{0,D}^2 &\lesssim h^{2n+2} \|\tilde{v}\|_{n+1,\mathbb{R}^d}^2 \\ &\lesssim_{(E)} h^{2n+2} \|v\|_{n+1,D}^2 \lesssim_{(R)} h^{2n+2} \|u\|_{n+2,D}^2 \end{aligned}$$

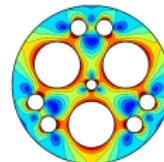
# Results for Web-Splines

- optimal approximation order
- uniform stability
- bounds for derivatives
- standard conditioning of Ritz-Galerkin matrices
- multigrid convergence
- error estimates for hierarchical refinement

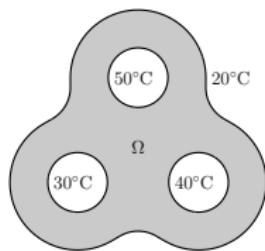
# Applications



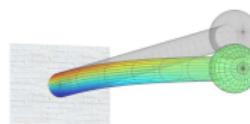
potential flow



plane strain / plane stress



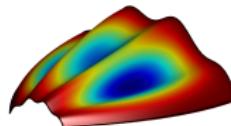
heat conduction



three dimensional elasticity



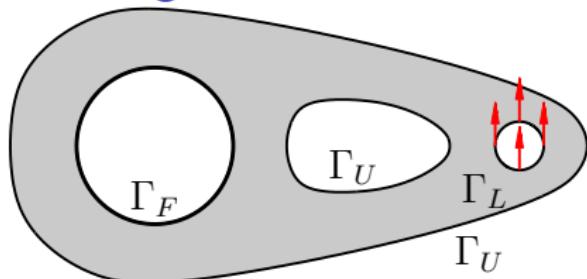
water waves



deformation of shells

# Linear Elasticity (Crank Arm) : Convergence Rates

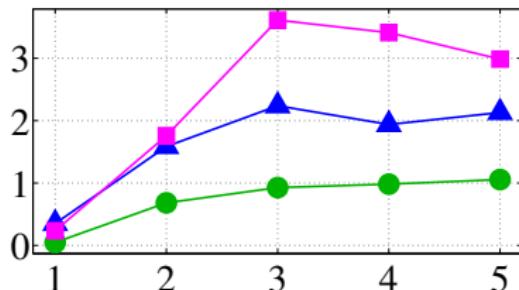
$$\begin{aligned} -\operatorname{div} \sigma(u) &= f && \text{in } D, \\ u &= 0 && \text{on } \Gamma_F, \\ \sigma(u)n &= g && \text{on } \Gamma_L \end{aligned}$$



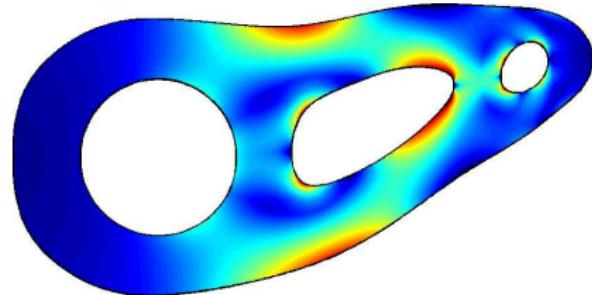
Weak formulation:  $\forall v \in (H_{\Gamma_F}^1(D))^3$

$$\int_D \sigma(u) : \varepsilon(v) = \int_D f \cdot v + \int_{\Gamma_L} g \cdot v$$

Rate of residual norm  $\|\operatorname{div} \sigma(u) - f\|_0$

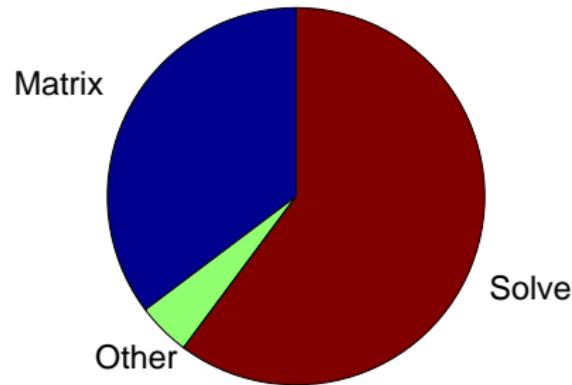
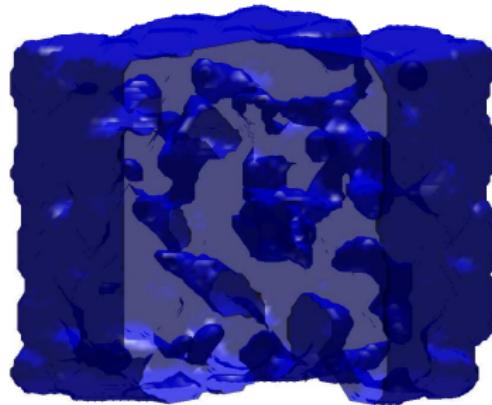


$$\begin{aligned} h_i &= h_0 \cdot 2^{-i}, i \in \{0, \dots, 5\} \\ n &\in \{2, 3, 4\} \\ w(x) &= x_1^2 + x_2^2 - r_F^2 \end{aligned}$$



# Performance for 3-Dimensional Random Domain

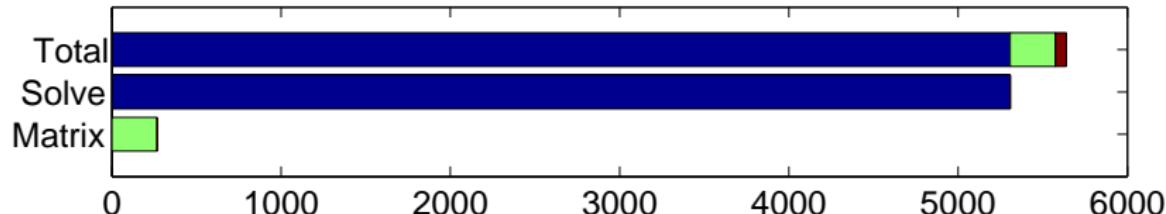
Total time 48.2s (265s)



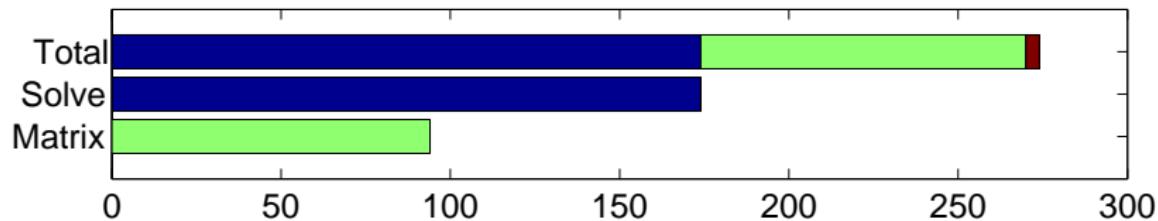
Problem type:	Dirichlet
Discretization:	192,100,033 ( $577^3$ ) unknowns, 7 grids
Solver:	Dynamic-Multigrid-Jacobi (10 smoothings, $\omega = 0.88$ )
Residual:	5.462E-09 (< 1E-8)
Iterations:	12.1289
Machine:	NEC-SX8, 8 CPUs (1 Node), 103 GB Memory

# Time Comparison

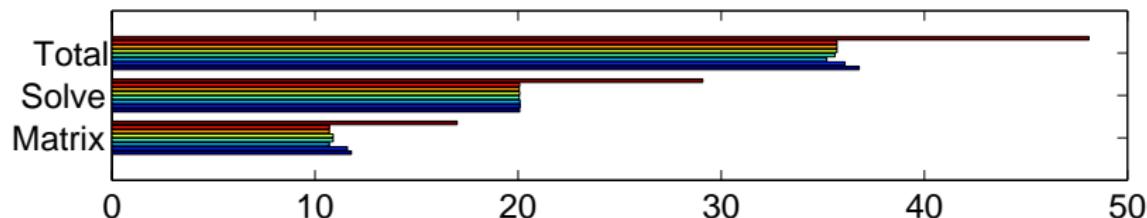
## Scalar



## Vector (1:20 Scalar)



## Parallel (1:6 Vector, 1:120 Scalar)



# Matrix Assembly

...

```
% loop over grid cells
for kx = 1:lgx; for ky = 1:lgy;

% map evaluation points to grid cell
pxk = px + gx(kx); pyk = py + gy(ky);

% values of weight and force function
W = weight(pxk,pyk);
f = feval(fct,pxk,pyk);

% loop over b-splines-i
for ix=kx:kx+n; for iy=ky:ky+n;
    % right-hand side
    val = f.(W.w).*B{n+1+kx-ix,n+1+ky-iy}.b;
    F(ix,iy) = F(ix,iy) + GRID.c{kx,ky}(:)'*val(:);

% loop over b-splines-j
for jx=kx:kx+n; for jy=ky:ky+n;
    val = A(W, B{n+1+kx-ix,n+1+ky-iy}, ...
        B{n+1+kx-jx,n+1+ky-jy};
    G(ix,iy,jx-ix+n+1,jy-iy+n+1) = ...
        G(ix,iy,jx-ix+n+1,jy-iy+n+1) + ...
        GRID.c{kx,ky}(:)'*val(:);
    end; end;
end; end;
end; end;
...
```

# Program Demo

- Model problem:  $-\Delta u = f$
- Domains: unit disc with random holes or random domain
- Programming language: FORTRAN 90
- MATLAB interface for visualization

disc, $f$ constant	2 holes	4 holes
disc, $f$ exponential function	2 holes	4 holes
random domain	$f$ constant	$f$ exponential function

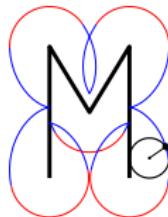
# Advantages of the WEB-Method

- No grid generation
- Natural integration in CAD/CAM-systems based on tensor product B-splines
- Simple implementation and short computing times
- Approximations of arbitrary order by appropriate choice of the degree of the basis functions
- Low dimensional approximation spaces, one coefficient per node
- Exact fulfillment of boundary conditions
- Well suited for multigrid methods and hierarchical refinement
- Natural parallelization of algorithms

# Current Projects

- MIND: Multiple Integration over NURBS Domains (J. Hörner)
- Shells (M. Boßle)
- Singularities (C. Apprich)
- Adaptive Approximation (M. Mustahsan)
- Boundary Integration (M. Tränkle)
- Multigrid Algorithms (E. Kaygisiz, A. Kniehl)
- Parametric WEB-Splines
- Discontinuous Coefficients (A. Keller)

AND



[www.mathematics-online.org](http://www.mathematics-online.org)