

A posteriori error estimates and adaptivity for Stokes flow with implicit constitutive laws

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Velocity–pressure–stress formulation
 - Weak solution, approximate solution, residuals
 - Dual norms of the residuals
- 3 A posteriori error estimates
 - Basic estimate
 - Finite element implementation
 - Estimate distinguishing different error components
 - Construction of the ingredients
 - Stopping criteria
 - Efficiency and robustness
- 4 Localization of the dual norms of residuals
- 5 Link dual norms of the residuals – energy-type errors
- 6 1st numerical results
- 7 Outlook and references

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Stokes flow with implicit constitutive laws

Stokes flow

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\nabla \cdot \mathbb{s} + \nabla p &= \mathbf{f} && \text{in } \Omega, \\
 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} &= 0 && \text{in } \Omega, \\
 \mathbf{u} &= \mathbf{0} && \text{on } \partial\Omega, \\
 g(\mathbb{s}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u})) &= 0 && \text{in } \Omega
 \end{aligned}$$

Notation

- \mathbf{u} velocity
- p pressure
- \mathbb{s} shear stress
- $\mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}) := \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u})^t)$ symmetric velocity gradient
- \mathbf{f} volume forces
- μ viscosity
- τ_* yield stress

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Examples of nonlinear implicit constitutive laws

Bingham fluid

- $|\mathfrak{S}| \leq \tau_* \Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}) = \mathfrak{O},$
 $|\mathfrak{S}| > \tau_* \Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{S} = \tau_* \frac{\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})}{|\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})|} + 2\mu\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})$ clas.
- $g(\mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})) := \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}) - \frac{(|\mathfrak{S}| - \tau_*)^+}{2\mu(\tau_* + (|\mathfrak{S}| - \tau_*)^+)} \mathfrak{S}$ $\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}) = f(\mathfrak{S})$

Herschel–Bulkley fluid, $r \in (1, \infty)$

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Power law fluid, $r \in (1, \infty)$

- $\mathfrak{S} = 2\mu|\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})|^{r-2}\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})$ clas.
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Previous results

Analysis of implicit constitutive laws

- Rajagopal (2003), introduction
- Bulíček, Gwiazda, Málek, Rajagopal, & Świerczewska-Gwiazda (2012), rigorous analysis

Numerical schemes for implicit constitutive laws

- Dienes, Kreuzer, & Süli (2013), convergence of FEs
- Hron, Málek, Stebel, & Touška (2015), 3-field discretization

A posteriori error estimates for nonlinear Stokes flow

- Padra (1997), power and Carreau laws, nonconforming discretizations, residual energy norm estimators
- Fuchs & Repin (2006, 2009), Bingham, power law, Powell–Eyring, functional estimators
- Berrone & Süli (2007), power and Carreau laws, residual quasi-norm estimators
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Functional setting

Function spaces

- $\mathbf{V} := [W_0^{1,r}(\Omega)]^d$
- $Q := L_0^s(\Omega) := \{q \in L^s(\Omega); (q, 1) = 0\}; \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{s} = 1$
- $\mathbb{T} := \mathfrak{t} \in [L^s(\Omega)]_{\text{sym}}^{d \times d}; \text{tr } \mathfrak{t} = 0 \text{ a.e. in } \Omega$

Corresponding inf-sup conditions

$$\inf_{q \in Q} \sup_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{V}} \frac{(q, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v})}{\|\nabla \mathbf{v}\|_r \|q\|_s} = \beta > 0,$$

$$\inf_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{V}} \sup_{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{T}} \frac{(\mathfrak{t}, \nabla \mathbf{v})}{\|\nabla \mathbf{v}\|_r \|\mathfrak{t}\|_s} = \gamma > 0.$$

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Weak solution, approximate solution, and residuals

Weak solution

$(\mathbf{u}, p, \mathfrak{s}) \in \mathbf{V} \times Q \times \mathbb{T}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathfrak{s}, \nabla \mathbf{v}) - (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}, p) &= (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{v}) & \forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{V}, & \text{linear} \\ (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}, q) &= 0 & \forall q \in Q, & \text{linear} \\ (g(\mathfrak{s}, \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{u})), \mathfrak{t}) &= 0 & \forall \mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{T}. & \text{nonlinear} \end{aligned}$$

Approximate solution

$$(\mathbf{u}_h, p_h, \mathfrak{s}_h) \in \mathbf{V} \times Q \times \mathbb{T}$$

Residuals

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, p_h) &\in \mathbf{V}', \mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h) \in Q', \mathcal{R}_3(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{u}_h) \in \mathbb{T}' \\ \langle \mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, p_h), \mathbf{v} \rangle_{\mathbf{V}', \mathbf{V}} &:= (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{v}) - (\mathfrak{s}_h, \nabla \mathbf{v}) + (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}, p_h), & \mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{V}, \\ \langle \mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h), q \rangle_{Q', Q} &:= -(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h, q), & q \in Q, \\ \langle \mathcal{R}_3(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{u}_h), \mathfrak{t} \rangle_{\mathbb{T}', \mathbb{T}} &:= -(g(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{u}_h)), \mathfrak{t}), & \mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{T} \end{aligned}$$

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Residuals

Dual norms of the residuals

$$\|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}'} := \sup_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{V}; \mu_* \|\nabla \mathbf{v}\|_r = 1} \langle \mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h), \mathbf{v} \rangle_{\mathbf{V}', \mathbf{V}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h)\|_{Q'} &:= \sup_{q \in Q; \beta \|q\|_s = 1} \langle \mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h), q \rangle_{Q', Q} \\ &= \underbrace{\beta^{-1} \|\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_h)\|_r}_{\text{strong error norm}} = \underbrace{\beta^{-1} \|\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h\|_r}_{\text{computable estimate}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{R}_3(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{u}_h)\|_{\mathbb{T}'} &:= \sup_{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{T}; \gamma \|\mathfrak{t}\|_s = 1} \langle \mathcal{R}_3(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{u}_h), \mathfrak{t} \rangle_{\mathbb{T}', \mathbb{T}} \\ &= \underbrace{\gamma^{-1} \|\delta(\mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{s}, \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{u})) - \mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{u}_h)))\|_r}_{\text{strong error norm}} = \underbrace{\gamma^{-1} \|\delta \mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{u}_h))\|_r}_{\text{computable estimate}} \end{aligned}$$

Weak solution definition

- $\mathbf{u}_h = \mathbf{u}$, $\rho_h = \rho$, and $\mathfrak{s}_h = \mathfrak{s}$ if and only if $\|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}'} = 0$, $\|\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h)\|_{Q'} = 0$, and $\|\mathcal{R}_3(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{u}_h)\|_{\mathbb{T}'} = 0$

Residuals

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$$\|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}'} := \sup_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{V}; \mu_* \|\nabla \mathbf{v}\|_r = 1} \langle \mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h), \mathbf{v} \rangle_{\mathbf{V}', \mathbf{V}},$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{R}_3(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{u}_h)\|_{\mathbb{T}'} &:= \sup_{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{T}; \gamma \|\mathfrak{t}\|_s = 1} \langle \mathcal{R}_3(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{u}_h), \mathfrak{t} \rangle_{\mathbb{T}', \mathbb{T}} \\ &= \underbrace{\gamma^{-1} \|\delta(\mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})) - \mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}_h)))\|_r}_{\text{strong error norm}} = \underbrace{\gamma^{-1} \|\delta \mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}_h))\|_r}_{\text{computable estimate}} \end{aligned}$$

Weak solution definition

- $\mathbf{u}_h = \mathbf{u}$, $\rho_h = \rho$, and $\mathfrak{s}_h = \mathfrak{s}$ if and only if $\|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}'} = 0$, $\|\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h)\|_{Q'} = 0$, and $\|\mathcal{R}_3(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{u}_h)\|_{\mathbb{T}'} = 0$

Residuals

Dual norms of the residuals

$$\|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}'} := \sup_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{V}; \mu_* \|\nabla \mathbf{v}\|_r = 1} \langle \mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h), \mathbf{v} \rangle_{\mathbf{V}', \mathbf{V}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h)\|_{Q'} &:= \sup_{q \in Q; \beta \|q\|_s = 1} \langle \mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h), q \rangle_{Q', Q} \\ &= \underbrace{\beta^{-1} \|\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_h)\|_r}_{\text{strong error norm}} = \underbrace{\beta^{-1} \|\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h\|_r}_{\text{computable estimate}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{R}_3(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{u}_h)\|_{\mathbb{T}'} &:= \sup_{\mathfrak{t} \in \mathbb{T}; \gamma \|\mathfrak{t}\|_s = 1} \langle \mathcal{R}_3(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{u}_h), \mathfrak{t} \rangle_{\mathbb{T}', \mathbb{T}} \\ &= \underbrace{\gamma^{-1} \|\delta(\mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})) - \mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}_h)))\|_r}_{\text{strong error norm}} = \underbrace{\gamma^{-1} \|\delta \mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}_h))\|_r}_{\text{computable estimate}} \end{aligned}$$

Weak solution definition

- $\mathbf{u}_h = \mathbf{u}$, $\rho_h = \rho$, and $\mathfrak{s}_h = \mathfrak{s}$ if and only if $\|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}'} = 0$, $\|\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h)\|_{Q'} = 0$, and $\|\mathcal{R}_3(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{u}_h)\|_{\mathbb{T}'} = 0$

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Velocity–pressure–stress formulation
 - Weak solution, approximate solution, residuals
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 - Basic estimate
 - Finite element implementation
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 - Efficiency and robustness
- 4 Localization of the dual norms of residuals
- 5 Link dual norms of the residuals – energy-type errors
- 6 1st numerical results
- 7 Outlook and references

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 - Finite element implementation
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A posteriori error estimate

Theorem (A guaranteed a posteriori error estimate)

Let

- $(\mathbf{u}_h, p_h, \mathbb{s}_h) \in \mathbf{V} \times Q \times \mathbb{T}$ be *arbitrary*,
- *Assumption A* hold.

Then there holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathbb{s}_h, p_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}'}^s + \|\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h)\|_{Q'}^r + \|\mathcal{R}_3(\mathbb{s}_h, \mathbf{u}_h)\|_{\mathbb{T}'}^r \\ & \leq \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} (\eta_{O,K} + \eta_{F,K})^s + \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} (\eta_{D,K})^r + \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} (\eta_{I,K})^r. \end{aligned}$$

Assumption A (Cauchy stress reconstruction)

There exists a *stress reconstruction* $\mathbb{w}_h \in \mathbb{H}^s(\text{div}, \Omega)$ such that

$$-\nabla \cdot \mathbb{w}_h = \mathbf{f}_h, \quad (\mathbf{f}_h, \mathbf{e}_m)_K = (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{e}_m)_K \quad \forall 1 \leq m \leq d, \quad \forall K \in \mathcal{T}_h.$$

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Velocity–pressure–stress formulation
 - Weak solution, approximate solution, residuals
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- 3 **A posteriori error estimates**
 - Basic estimate
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 - Estimate distinguishing different error components
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 - Stopping criteria
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- 5 Link dual norms of the residuals – energy-type errors
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- 7 Outlook and references

Finite elements, regularization

Finite element approximation

Find $(\mathbf{u}_h, p_h, \mathbb{s}_h) \in \mathbf{V}_h \subset \mathbf{V} \times Q_h \subset Q \times \mathbb{T}_h \subset \mathbb{T}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{s}_h, \nabla \mathbf{v}_h) - (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_h, p_h) &= (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{v}_h) & \forall \mathbf{v}_h \in \mathbf{V}_h, \\ (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h, q_h) &= 0 & \forall q_h \in Q_h, \\ (g(\mathbb{s}_h, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}_h)), \mathfrak{t}_h) &= 0 & \forall \mathfrak{t}_h \in \mathbb{T}_h. \end{aligned}$$

Regularization of $g(\cdot, \cdot)$ by $g^\varepsilon(\cdot, \cdot)$, $\varepsilon > 0$

Find $(\mathbf{u}_h^\varepsilon, p_h^\varepsilon, \mathbb{s}_h^\varepsilon) \in \mathbf{V}_h \times Q_h \times \mathbb{T}_h$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{s}_h^\varepsilon, \nabla \mathbf{v}_h) - (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_h, p_h^\varepsilon) &= (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{v}_h) & \forall \mathbf{v}_h \in \mathbf{V}_h, \\ (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h^\varepsilon, q_h) &= 0 & \forall q_h \in Q_h, \\ (g^\varepsilon(\mathbb{s}_h^\varepsilon, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^\varepsilon)), \mathfrak{t}_h) &= 0 & \forall \mathfrak{t}_h \in \mathbb{T}_h. \end{aligned}$$

Example (power law):

$$g^\varepsilon(\mathbb{s}, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})) := \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}) - (2\mu)^{-\frac{1}{r-1}} (|\mathbb{s}|^2 + \varepsilon^2)^{\frac{2-r}{2(r-1)}} \mathbb{s}$$

Finite elements, regularization

Finite element approximation

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Finite elements, regularization

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Linearization

Linearization of $g^\varepsilon(\cdot, \cdot)$ by $g^{\varepsilon, k-1}(\cdot, \cdot)$, $k \geq 1$

Find $(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon, k}, p_h^{\varepsilon, k}, \mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon, k}) \in \mathbf{V}_h \times Q_h \times \mathbb{T}_h$ such that

$$(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon, k}, \nabla \mathbf{v}_h) - (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_h, p_h^{\varepsilon, k}) = (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{v}_h) \quad \forall \mathbf{v}_h \in \mathbf{V}_h,$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon, k}, q_h) = 0 \quad \forall q_h \in Q_h,$$

$$(g^{\varepsilon, k-1}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon, k}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon, k})), \mathbb{t}_h) = 0 \quad \forall \mathbb{t}_h \in \mathbb{T}_h.$$

Example (power law, fixed point):

$$g^{\varepsilon, k-1}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u})) := \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}) - (2\mu)^{-\frac{1}{r-1}} (|\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon, k-1}|^2 + \varepsilon^2)^{\frac{2-r}{2(r-1)}} \mathbb{S}$$

Example (power law, Newton):

$$\begin{aligned} g^{\varepsilon, k-1}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u})) &:= \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}) - (2\mu)^{-\frac{1}{r-1}} (|\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon, k-1}|^2 + \varepsilon^2)^{\frac{2-r}{2(r-1)}} \mathbb{S} \\ &\quad - (2\mu)^{-\frac{1}{r-1}} \frac{2-r}{(r-1)} (|\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon, k-1}|^2 + \varepsilon^2)^{\frac{4-3r}{2(r-1)}} \\ &\quad (\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon, k-1} \otimes \mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon, k-1})(\mathbb{S} - \mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon, k-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Linearization

Linearization of $g^\varepsilon(\cdot, \cdot)$ by $g^{\varepsilon, k-1}(\cdot, \cdot)$, $k \geq 1$

Find $(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon, k}, p_h^{\varepsilon, k}, \mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon, k}) \in \mathbf{V}_h \times Q_h \times \mathbb{T}_h$ such that

$$(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon, k}, \nabla \mathbf{v}_h) - (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_h, p_h^{\varepsilon, k}) = (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{v}_h) \quad \forall \mathbf{v}_h \in \mathbf{V}_h,$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon, k}, q_h) = 0 \quad \forall q_h \in Q_h,$$

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Linearization

Linearization of $g^\varepsilon(\cdot, \cdot)$ by $g^{\varepsilon, k-1}(\cdot, \cdot)$, $k \geq 1$

Find $(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon, k}, p_h^{\varepsilon, k}, \mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon, k}) \in \mathbf{V}_h \times Q_h \times \mathbb{T}_h$ such that

$$(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon, k}, \nabla \mathbf{v}_h) - (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_h, p_h^{\varepsilon, k}) = (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{v}_h) \quad \forall \mathbf{v}_h \in \mathbf{V}_h,$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon, k}, q_h) = 0 \quad \forall q_h \in Q_h,$$

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Algebraic solver

Algebraic system solution, $i \geq 1$

Basis functions $\mathbf{v}_j, q_j, \mathfrak{t}_j$ of $\mathbf{V}_h, Q_h, \mathbb{T}_h$, respectively. Algebraic residual vectors $R_{1,j}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, R_{2,j}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, R_{3,j}^{\varepsilon,k,i}$. Find

$(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, p_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathfrak{s}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}) \in \mathbf{V}_h \times Q_h \times \mathbb{T}_h$ such that

$$(\mathfrak{s}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \nabla \mathbf{v}_j) - (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_j, p_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}) = (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{v}_j) - R_{1,j}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \quad \forall \mathbf{v}_j \in \mathbf{V}_h,$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, q_j) = -R_{2,j}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \quad \forall q_j \in Q_h,$$

$$(g^{\varepsilon,k-1}(\mathfrak{s}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})), \mathfrak{t}_j) = -R_{3,j}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \quad \forall \mathfrak{t}_j \in \mathbb{T}_h.$$

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Velocity–pressure–stress formulation
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 - Basic estimate
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Estimate distinguishing different error components

Theorem (Estimate distinguishing different error components)

- Let
- regularization ε , lin. step k , and alg. step i be given,
 - $(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{s}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}) \in \mathbf{V}_h \times Q_h \times \mathbb{T}_h$ be arbitrary,
 - Assumption B hold.

Then

$$\|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathbb{s}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{\mathbf{V}'}^s + \|\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{Q'}^r + \|\mathcal{R}_3(\mathbb{s}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{\mathbb{T}'}^r \leq 4^{\max\{r,s\}-1} (\eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{lin}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{alg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{rem}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{osc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}).$$

Assumption B (Stress reconstruction for each ε , k , and i)

For each ε , k , and i , there exists a Cauchy stress reconstruct. $\mathbf{w}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} \in \mathbb{H}^s(\text{div}, \Omega)$ & an algebraic remainder $\rho^{\varepsilon,k,i} \in [L^s(\Omega)]^d$ s.t.

$$-\nabla \cdot \mathbf{w}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} = \mathbf{f}_h - \rho^{\varepsilon,k,i}.$$

Moreover, $\mathbf{w}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} = \mathbf{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \mathbf{a}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}$, $\mathbf{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbf{a}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} \in [L^s(\Omega)]^{d \times d}$, such that $\|\mathbf{a}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_s \rightarrow 0$ and $\|\rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_s \rightarrow 0$ as the lin. solver converges.

Estimate distinguishing different error components

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- Let
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$$\|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathbb{s}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{\mathbf{V}'}^s + \|\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{Q'}^r + \|\mathcal{R}_3(\mathbb{s}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{\mathbb{T}'}^r \leq 4^{\max\{r,s\}-1} (\eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{lin}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{alg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{rem}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{osc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}).$$

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emotics

Estimate distinguishing different error components

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- Let
- regularization ε , lin. step k , and alg. step i be given,
 - $(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{s}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}) \in \mathbf{V}_h \times Q_h \times \mathbb{T}_h$ be arbitrary,
 - Assumption B hold.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathbb{s}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{\mathbf{V}'}^s + \|\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{Q'}^r + \|\mathcal{R}_3(\mathbb{s}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{\mathbb{T}'}^r \\ & \leq 4^{\max\{r,s\}-1} (\eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{lin}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{alg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{rem}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{osc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}). \end{aligned}$$

Assumption B (Stress reconstruction for each ε , k , and i)

For each ε , k , and i , there exists a Cauchy stress reconstruct. $\mathbb{w}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} \in \mathbb{H}^s(\text{div}, \Omega)$ & an algebraic remainder $\rho^{\varepsilon,k,i} \in [L^s(\Omega)]^d$ s.t.

$$-\nabla \cdot \mathbb{w}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} = \mathbf{f}_h - \rho^{\varepsilon,k,i}.$$

Moreover, $\mathbb{w}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} = \mathbb{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \mathbb{a}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}$, $\mathbb{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{a}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} \in [L^s(\Omega)]^{d \times d}$, such that $\|\mathbb{a}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_s \rightarrow 0$ and $\|\rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_s \rightarrow 0$ as the lin. solver converges.

Different error components

Discretization error

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := & \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \{ \|\mu_*^{-1}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} - \rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} \mathbb{I} - \mathbb{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{\mathbb{S},K}^s \\ & + \|\beta^{-1}(I - \Pi_{Q'_h}) \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_{r,K}^r \\ & + \|\gamma^{-1}(I - \Pi_{\mathbb{T}'_h}) \delta \mathbb{g}^{\varepsilon,k-1}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}))\|_{r,K}^r \} \end{aligned}$$

Regularization error

$$\eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\gamma^{-1} \delta(\mathbb{g}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})) - \mathbb{g}^\varepsilon(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})))\|_{r,K}^r$$

Linearization error

$$\eta_{\text{lin}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\gamma^{-1} \delta(\mathbb{g}^\varepsilon(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})) - \mathbb{g}^{\varepsilon,k-1}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})))\|_{r,K}^r$$

Different error components

Discretization error

$$\eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \left\{ \|\mu_*^{-1}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} - \rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} \mathbb{I} - \mathbb{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{\mathbb{S},K}^s \right. \\ \left. + \|\beta^{-1}(I - \Pi_{Q'_h}) \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_{r,K}^r \right. \\ \left. + \|\gamma^{-1}(I - \Pi_{\mathbb{T}'_h}) \delta \mathbb{g}^{\varepsilon,k-1}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}))\|_{r,K}^r \right\}$$

Regularization error

$$\eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\gamma^{-1} \delta (\mathbb{g}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})) - \mathbb{g}^\varepsilon(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})))\|_{r,K}^r$$

Linearization error

$$\eta_{\text{lin}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\gamma^{-1} \delta (\mathbb{g}^\varepsilon(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})) - \mathbb{g}^{\varepsilon,k-1}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})))\|_{r,K}^r$$

Different error components

Discretization error

$$\eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \left\{ \|\mu_*^{-1}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} - \rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} \mathbb{I} - \mathbb{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{\mathbb{S},K}^s \right. \\ \left. + \|\beta^{-1}(I - \Pi_{Q'_h}) \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_{r,K}^r \right. \\ \left. + \|\gamma^{-1}(I - \Pi_{\mathbb{T}'_h}) \delta \mathbb{g}^{\varepsilon,k-1}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}))\|_{r,K}^r \right\}$$

Regularization error

$$\eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\gamma^{-1} \delta(\mathbb{g}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})) - \mathbb{g}^\varepsilon(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})))\|_{r,K}^r$$

Linearization error

$$\eta_{\text{lin}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\gamma^{-1} \delta(\mathbb{g}^\varepsilon(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})) - \mathbb{g}^{\varepsilon,k-1}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})))\|_{r,K}^r$$

Different error components

Algebraic error

$$\eta_{\text{alg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \left\{ \|\mu_*^{-1} \mathbf{a}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_{\mathbf{s},K}^{\mathbf{s}} + \|\beta^{-1} \Pi_{Q'_h} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_{r,K}^r + \|\gamma^{-1} \Pi_{\mathbb{T}'_h} \delta_{\mathbf{g}}^{\varepsilon,k-1}(\mathbb{s}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}))\|_{r,K}^r \right\}$$

Algebraic remainder error

$$\eta_{\text{rem}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} (C_{F,r,d} h_{\Omega} \mu_*^{-1} \|\rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_{\mathbf{s},K})^{\mathbf{s}}$$

Data oscillation error

$$\eta_{\text{osc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} (C_{P,r,d} h_K \mu_*^{-1} \|\mathbf{f} - \mathbf{f}_h\|_{\mathbf{s},K})^{\mathbf{s}}$$

Different error components

Algebraic error

$$\eta_{\text{alg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \left\{ \|\mu_*^{-1} \mathbf{a}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_{\mathbf{s},K}^{\mathbf{s}} + \|\beta^{-1} \Pi_{Q'_h} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_{r,K}^r + \|\gamma^{-1} \Pi_{\mathbb{T}'_h} \delta_{\mathbf{g}}^{\varepsilon,k-1}(\mathbb{s}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}))\|_{r,K}^r \right\}$$

Algebraic remainder error

$$\eta_{\text{rem}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} (C_{F,r,d} h_{\Omega} \mu_*^{-1} \|\rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_{\mathbf{s},K})^{\mathbf{s}}$$

Data oscillation error

$$\eta_{\text{osc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} (C_{P,r,d} h_K \mu_*^{-1} \|\mathbf{f} - \mathbf{f}_h\|_{\mathbf{s},K})^{\mathbf{s}}$$

Different error components

Algebraic error

$$\eta_{\text{alg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \left\{ \|\mu_*^{-1} \mathbf{a}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_{\mathbf{s},K}^{\mathbf{s}} + \|\beta^{-1} \Pi_{Q'_h} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_{r,K}^r + \|\gamma^{-1} \Pi_{\mathbb{T}'_h} \delta_{\mathbf{g}}^{\varepsilon,k-1}(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}))\|_{r,K}^r \right\}$$

Algebraic remainder error

$$\eta_{\text{rem}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} (C_{F,r,d} h_{\Omega} \mu_*^{-1} \|\rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}\|_{\mathbf{s},K})^{\mathbf{s}}$$

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$$\eta_{\text{osc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} (C_{P,r,d} h_K \mu_*^{-1} \|\mathbf{f} - \mathbf{f}_h\|_{\mathbf{s},K})^{\mathbf{s}}$$

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Velocity–pressure–stress formulation
 - Weak solution, approximate solution, residuals
 - Dual norms of the residuals
- 3 **A posteriori error estimates**
 - Basic estimate
 - Finite element implementation
 - Estimate distinguishing different error components
 - **Construction of the ingredients**
 - Stopping criteria
 - Efficiency and robustness
- 4 Localization of the dual norms of residuals
- 5 Link dual norms of the residuals – energy-type errors
- 6 1st numerical results
- 7 Outlook and references

Construction of the ingredients

Construction of $\mathbb{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}$, $\mathbb{a}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}$, and $\rho^{\varepsilon,k,i}$

- construction of $\mathbb{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}$; after ν additional algebraic solver steps: $\mathbb{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i+\nu}$
- set $\mathbb{a}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \mathbb{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i+\nu} - \mathbb{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}$
- set $\rho^{\varepsilon,k,i}$ as the **lifting of $R_1^{\varepsilon,k,i+\nu}$** to pw polynomials
- choose ν adaptively by a stopping criterion

Construction of $\mathbf{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}$, $\rho^{\varepsilon,k,i}$ verifying Assumption B

Local Neumann(/Dirichlet) MFE problem on each patch \mathcal{T}_a

Find $\mathbf{d}_a^{\varepsilon,k,i} \in \text{RTN}_l^{N,0}(\mathcal{T}_a)$ and $\mathbf{q}_a^{\varepsilon,k,i} \in [\mathcal{P}_l^*(\mathcal{T}_a)]^d$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\mu_*^{-1} \mathbf{d}_a^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{v}_h)_{\mathcal{T}_a} + (\mathbf{q}_a^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \nabla \cdot \mathbb{v}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})_{\mathcal{T}_a} &= (\mu_*^{-1} \psi_a \mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbb{v}_h)_{\mathcal{T}_a}, \\
 -((\nabla \cdot \mathbf{d}_a^{\varepsilon,k,i})_m, (\phi h)_m)_{\mathcal{T}_a} &= (\mathbf{f} \cdot \psi_{a,m} + \nabla \cdot \psi_{a,m} \rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} - \mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} : \nabla \psi_{a,m}, \\
 &\quad (\phi h)_m)_{\mathcal{T}_a} - (R_{1,a,m}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, (\phi h)_m)_{\mathcal{T}_a} |\mathcal{T}_a|^{-1}, \quad 1 \leq m \leq d,
 \end{aligned}$$

for all $(\mathbb{v}_h, \phi h) \in \text{RTN}_l^{N,0}(\mathcal{T}_a) \times [\mathcal{P}_l^*(\mathcal{T}_a)]^d$; $\psi_{a,m} = (0, \dots, \underbrace{\psi_a}_m, \dots, 0)^t$. Neumann compatibility condition from the scheme.

Construction of $\mathbf{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}$

Set

$$\mathbf{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} := \sum_{a \in \mathcal{V}_h} \mathbf{d}_a^{\varepsilon,k,i}.$$

Construction of $\rho^{\varepsilon,k,i}$

Set

$$(\rho^{\varepsilon,k,i-\nu}|_K)_m := \sum_{a \in \mathcal{V}_K} |\mathcal{T}_a|^{-1} R_{1,a,m}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \quad 1 \leq m \leq d$$

Construction of $\mathbf{d}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}$, $\rho^{\varepsilon,k,i}$ verifying Assumption B

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 -((\nabla \cdot \mathbf{d}_a^{\varepsilon,k,i})_m, (\phi_h)_m)_{\mathcal{T}_a} &= (\mathbf{f} \cdot \psi_{a,m} + \nabla \cdot \psi_{a,m} \rho_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} - \mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i} : \nabla \psi_{a,m}, \\
 (\phi_h)_m)_{\mathcal{T}_a} - (R_{1,a,m}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, (\phi_h)_m)_{\mathcal{T}_a} &| \mathcal{T}_a |^{-1}, \quad 1 \leq m \leq d,
 \end{aligned}$$

for all $(\mathbb{v}_h, \phi_h) \in \text{RTN}_l^{N,0}(\mathcal{T}_a) \times [\mathcal{P}_l^*(\mathcal{T}_a)]^d$; $\psi_{a,m} = (0, \dots, \underbrace{\psi_a}_m, \dots, 0)^t$. Neumann compatibility condition from the scheme.

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 &\quad (\phi h)_m)_{\mathcal{T}_a} - (R_{1,a,m}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, (\phi h)_m)_{\mathcal{T}_a} |\mathcal{T}_a|^{-1}, \quad 1 \leq m \leq d,
 \end{aligned}$$

for all $(\mathbb{v}_h, \phi h) \in \mathbb{RTN}_l^{N,0}(\mathcal{T}_a) \times [\mathcal{P}_l^*(\mathcal{T}_a)]^d$; $\psi_{a,m} = (0, \dots, \underbrace{\psi_a}_m, \dots, 0)^t$. Neumann compatibility condition from the scheme.

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Velocity–pressure–stress formulation
 - Weak solution, approximate solution, residuals
 - Dual norms of the residuals
- 3 A posteriori error estimates
 - Basic estimate
 - Finite element implementation
 - Estimate distinguishing different error components
 - Construction of the ingredients
 - **Stopping criteria**
 - Efficiency and robustness
- 4 Localization of the dual norms of residuals
- 5 Link dual norms of the residuals – energy-type errors
- 6 1st numerical results
- 7 Outlook and references

Stopping criteria

Global stopping criteria

- stop whenever:

$$\eta_{\text{rem}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \leq \gamma_{\text{rem}} \max\{\eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \eta_{\text{lin}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \eta_{\text{alg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}\} \quad \text{choice of } \nu,$$

$$\eta_{\text{alg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \leq \gamma_{\text{alg}} \max\{\eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \eta_{\text{lin}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}\} \quad \text{algebraic solver,}$$

$$\eta_{\text{lin}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \leq \gamma_{\text{lin}} \max\{\eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}\} \quad \text{linearization solver,}$$

$$\eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \leq \gamma_{\text{reg}} \eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \quad \text{choice of } \varepsilon.$$

- $\gamma_{\text{rem}}, \gamma_{\text{alg}}, \gamma_{\text{lin}}, \gamma_{\text{reg}} \approx 0.1$

Local stopping criteria

- same as above, mesh element by mesh element

Stopping criteria

Global stopping criteria

- stop whenever:

$$\eta_{\text{rem}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \leq \gamma_{\text{rem}} \max\{\eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \eta_{\text{lin}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \eta_{\text{alg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}\} \quad \text{choice of } \nu,$$

$$\eta_{\text{alg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \leq \gamma_{\text{alg}} \max\{\eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \eta_{\text{lin}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}\} \quad \text{algebraic solver,}$$

$$\eta_{\text{lin}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \leq \gamma_{\text{lin}} \max\{\eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i}\} \quad \text{linearization solver,}$$

$$\eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \leq \gamma_{\text{reg}} \eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \quad \text{choice of } \varepsilon.$$

- $\gamma_{\text{rem}}, \gamma_{\text{alg}}, \gamma_{\text{lin}}, \gamma_{\text{reg}} \approx 0.1$

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Velocity–pressure–stress formulation
 - Weak solution, approximate solution, residuals
 - Dual norms of the residuals
- 3 **A posteriori error estimates**
 - Basic estimate
 - Finite element implementation
 - Estimate distinguishing different error components
 - Construction of the ingredients
 - Stopping criteria
 - **Efficiency and robustness**
- 4 Localization of the dual norms of residuals
- 5 Link dual norms of the residuals – energy-type errors
- 6 1st numerical results
- 7 Outlook and references

Efficiency of the a posteriori error estimate

Theorem (Global efficiency of the a posteriori error estimate)

Let the mesh \mathcal{T}_h be shape-regular, the global stopping criteria hold, γ_{lin} and γ_{reg} be small enough, and $\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{f}_h$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \eta_{\text{disc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{reg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{lin}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{alg}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{rem}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} + \eta_{\text{osc}}^{\varepsilon,k,i} \\ & \lesssim \|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbf{p}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{\mathbf{V}'}^s + \|\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{Q'}^r + \|\mathcal{R}_3(\mathbb{S}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i}, \mathbf{u}_h^{\varepsilon,k,i})\|_{\mathbb{T}'}^r. \end{aligned}$$

- robustness with respect to the nonlinearity thanks to the choice of the dual norms of the residuals as error measure
- local efficiency under local stopping criteria

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Velocity–pressure–stress formulation
 - Weak solution, approximate solution, residuals
 - Dual norms of the residuals
- 3 A posteriori error estimates
 - Basic estimate
 - Finite element implementation
 - Estimate distinguishing different error components
 - Construction of the ingredients
 - Stopping criteria
 - Efficiency and robustness
- 4 Localization of the dual norms of residuals
- 5 Link dual norms of the residuals – energy-type errors
- 6 1st numerical results
- 7 Outlook and references

Localization of the dual norms of residuals

Localization of $\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h)$ and $\mathcal{R}_3(\mathbf{u}_h)$ (reminder)

$$\|\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h)\|_{Q'} = \beta^{-1} \left\{ \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_h)\|_{r,K}^r \right\}^{\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\|\mathcal{R}_3(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{u}_h)\|_{\mathbb{T}'} = \gamma^{-1} \left\{ \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\delta(\mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})) - \mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}_h)))\|_{r,K}^r \right\}^{\frac{1}{r}}$$

Theorem (Localization of the equilibrium residual \mathcal{R}_1)

Let $\langle \mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h), \psi_{\mathbf{a},m} \rangle_{\mathbf{V}', \mathbf{V}} = 0$ for all $1 \leq m \leq d$, $\forall \mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{V}_h^{\text{int}}$. Then

$$\|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}'} \leq (d+1)^{\frac{1}{r}} C_{\text{cont,PF},d} \left\{ \sum_{\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{V}_h} \|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}(\omega_{\mathbf{a}})'}^s \right\}^{\frac{1}{s}},$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{V}_h} \|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}(\omega_{\mathbf{a}})'}^s \right\}^{\frac{1}{s}} \leq (d+1)^{\frac{1}{s}} \|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \rho_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}'}$$

Localization of the dual norms of residuals

Localization of $\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h)$ and $\mathcal{R}_3(\mathbf{u}_h)$ (reminder)

$$\|\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbf{u}_h)\|_{Q'} = \beta^{-1} \left\{ \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_h)\|_{r,K}^r \right\}^{\frac{1}{r}}$$

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Theorem (Localization of the equilibrium residual \mathcal{R}_1)

Let $\langle \mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{p}_h), \psi_{\mathbf{a},m} \rangle_{\mathbf{V}', \mathbf{V}} = 0$ for all $1 \leq m \leq d$, $\forall \mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{V}_h^{\text{int}}$. Then

$$\|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{p}_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}'} \leq (d+1)^{\frac{1}{r}} C_{\text{cont,PF},d} \left\{ \sum_{\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{V}_h} \|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{p}_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}(\omega_{\mathbf{a}})'}^s \right\}^{\frac{1}{s}},$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{V}_h} \|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{p}_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}(\omega_{\mathbf{a}})'}^s \right\}^{\frac{1}{s}} \leq (d+1)^{\frac{1}{s}} \|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}_h, \mathbf{p}_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}'}$$

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Link dual norm of the residual – error

Perturbation nonlinearities

$\mathfrak{s} \in \partial(\mu|\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})|^2 + \pi(\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}))), \pi$ convex

- $\pi(\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})) = \tau_* |\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})|$: Bingham
- $\pi(\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})) = k |\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})|^r, k > 0, r \in (1, \infty)$: modified power law

Theorem (Energy error estimate for perturbation nonlinearities)

Let $\mathbf{V}_0 := \{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{V}; \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0\}$ and set $\mu_* = 1$. Then, for perturbation nonlinearities,

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mu^{1/2} \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_h)\|^2 + \underbrace{(\pi'(\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u})) - \pi'(\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}_h)), \mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_h))}_{\geq 0} \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{s}(\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{u}_h)), \rho_h)\|_{\mathbf{V}_0'}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Link dual norm of the residual – error

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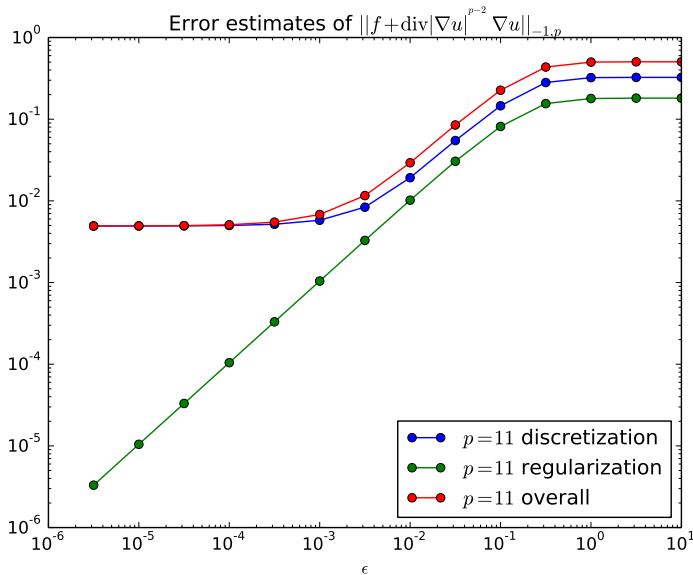
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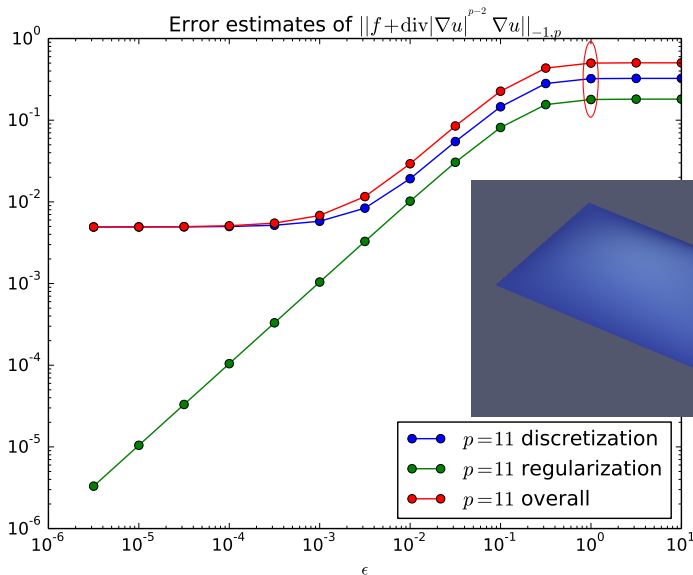
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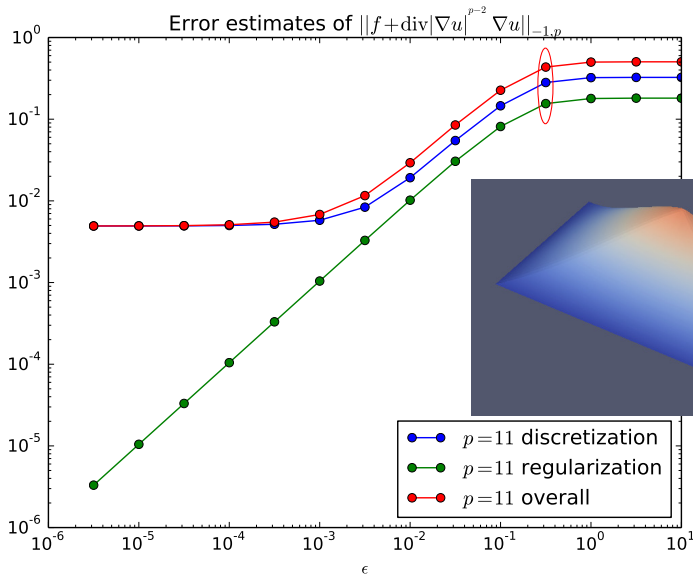
p-Laplace regularization test case



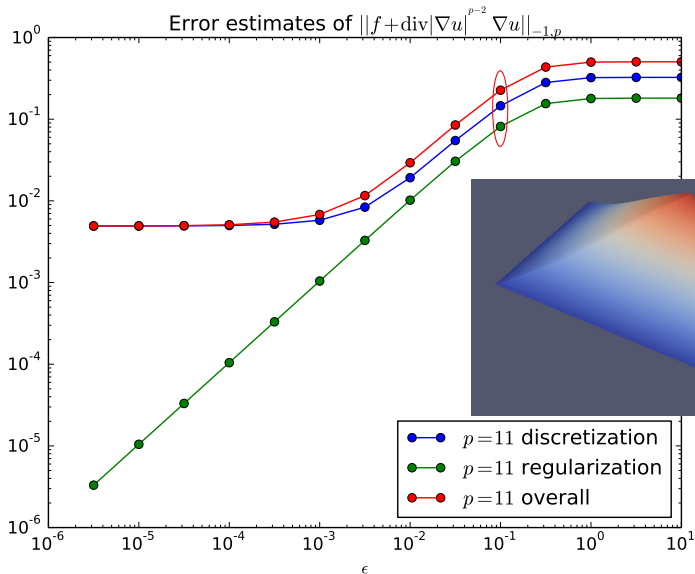
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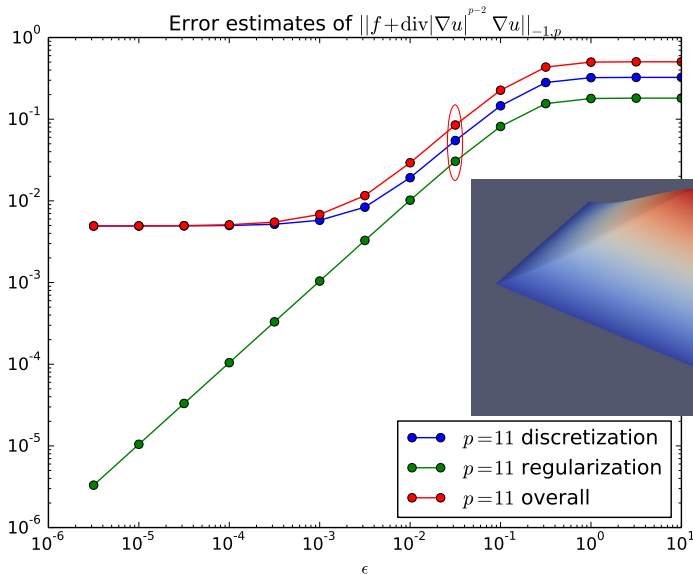
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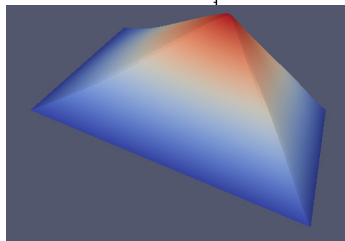
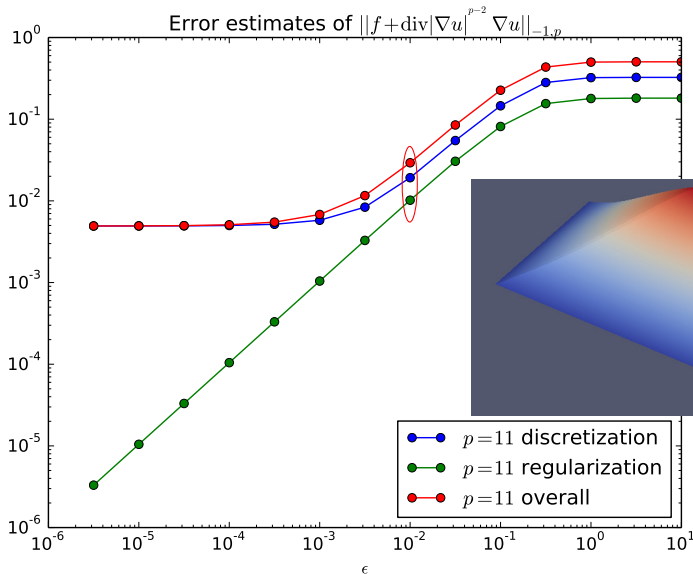
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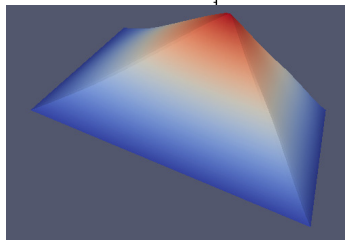
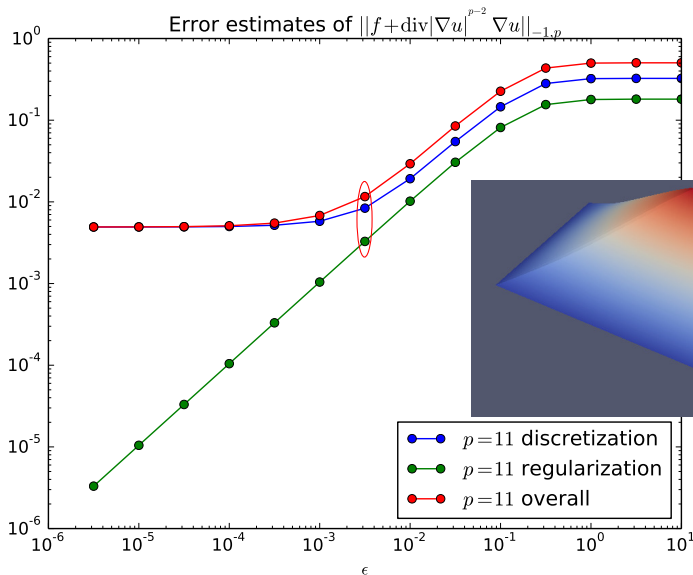
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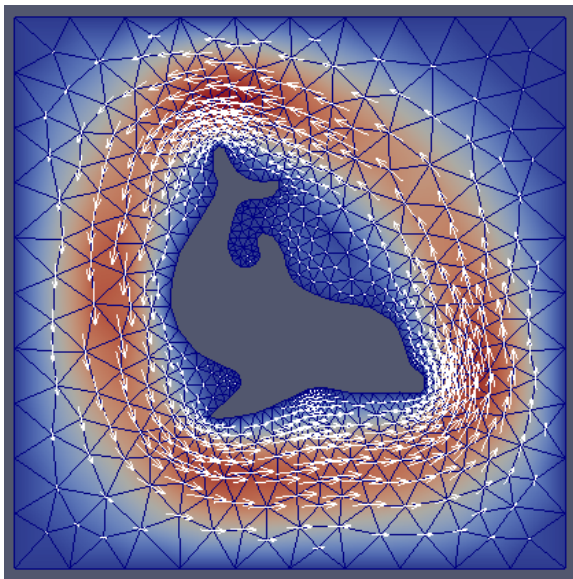
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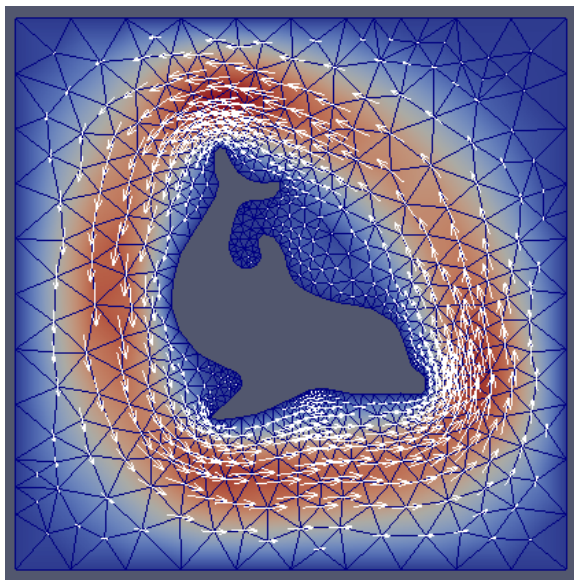
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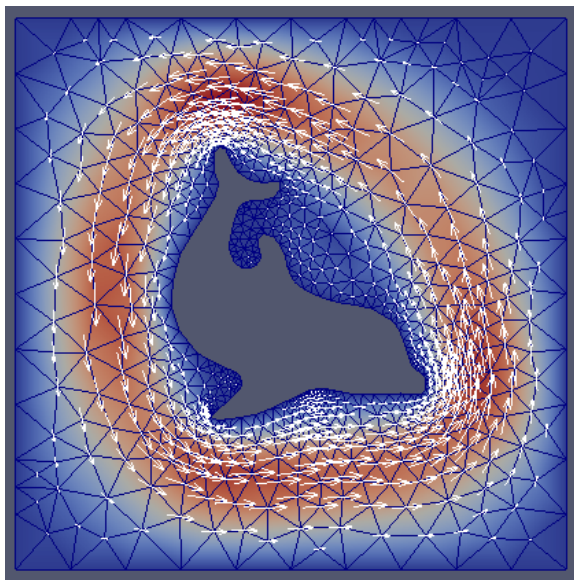
Power law flow around a dolphin with mesh adaptivity



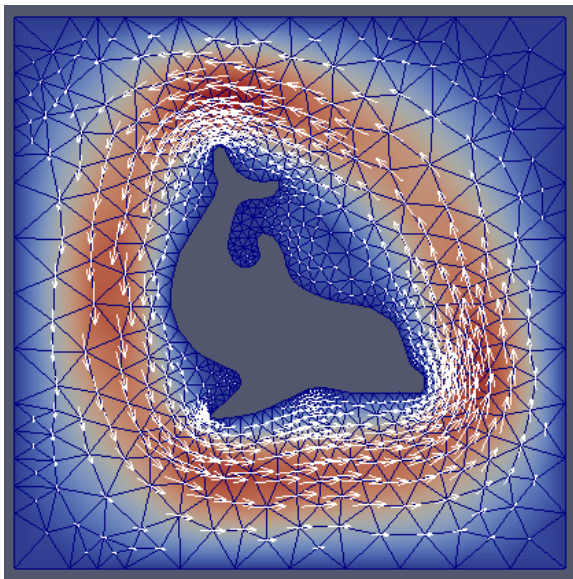
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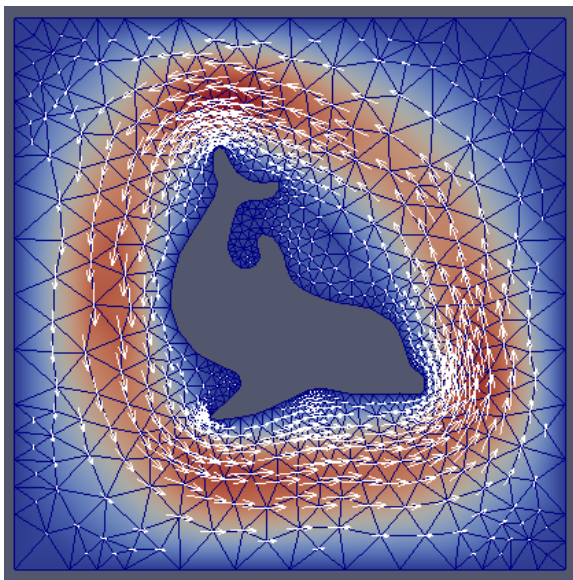
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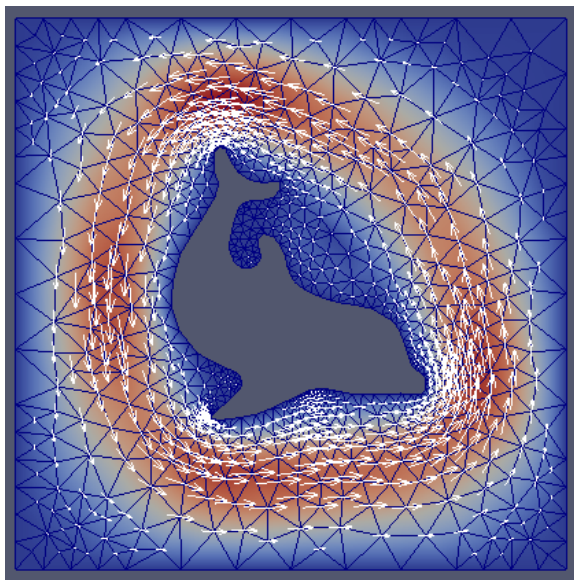
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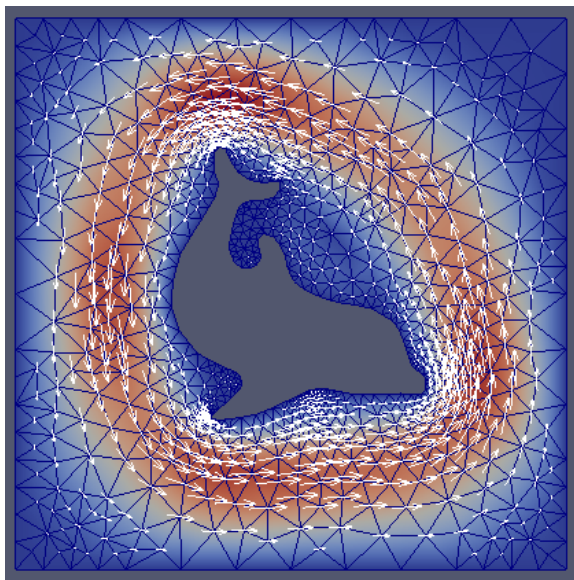
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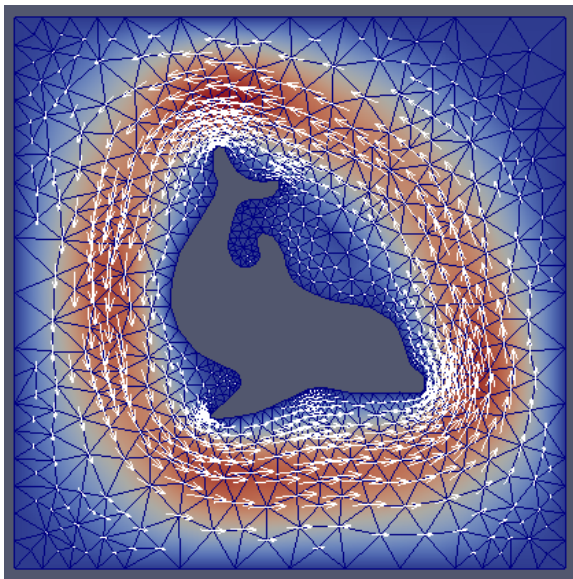
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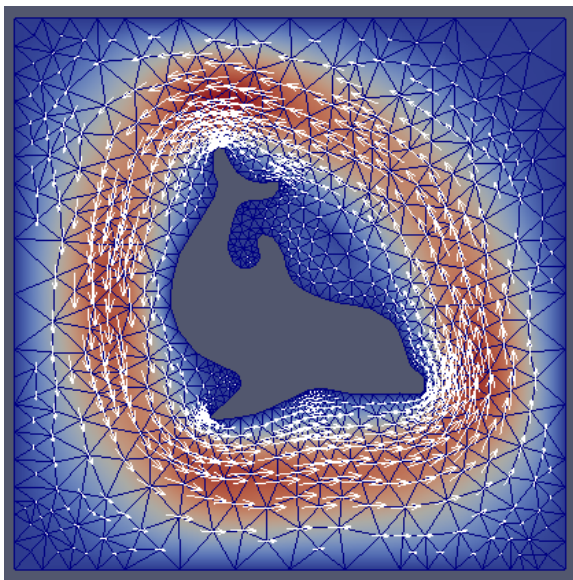
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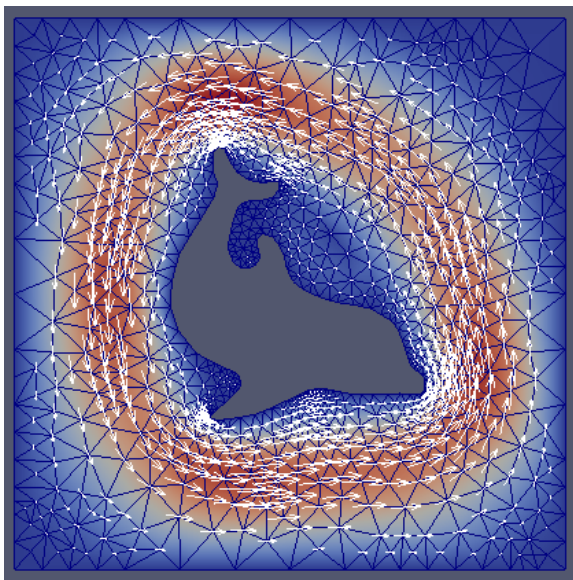
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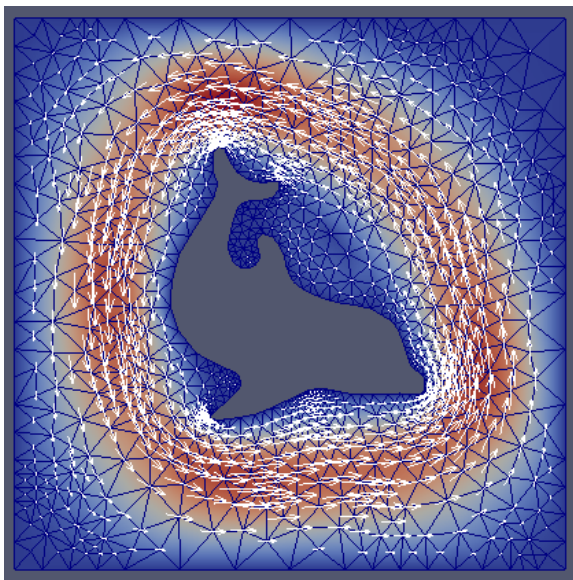
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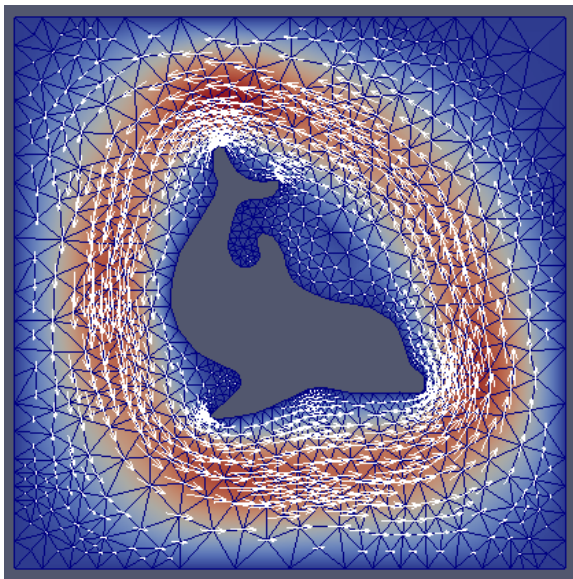
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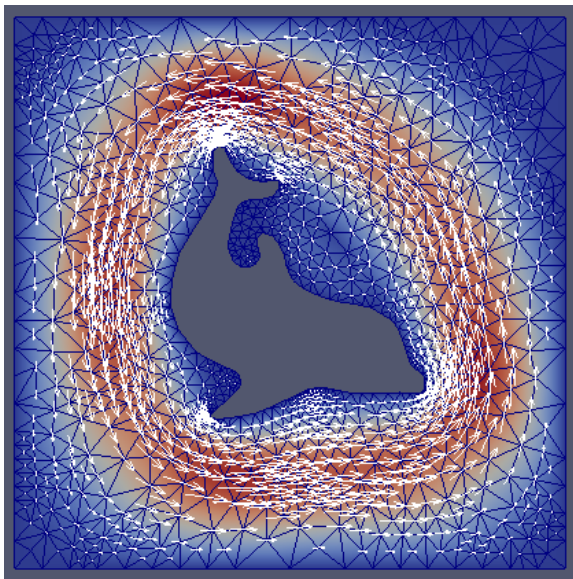
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- simplified evaluation of the estimators
- guaranteed upper bound and robustness in quasi-norms
- generalizations (Navier–Stokes, time-dependent, . . .)

References

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Thank you for your attention!

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