

# Nonlinear Preconditioning in PETSc

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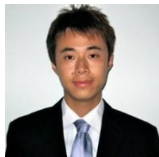
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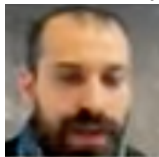
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# Outline

- 1 Algorithmics
- 2 Experiments

# Abstract System

Our prototypical nonlinear equation is:

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{b}$$

and we define the residual as

$$\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{b}$$

# Abstract System

Out prototypical nonlinear equation is:

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{b}$$

and we define the (linear) residual as

$$\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{b}$$

# Linear Left Preconditioning

The modified equation becomes

$$P^{-1} (A\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

# Linear Left Preconditioning

The modified defect correction equation becomes

$$P^{-1} (A\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \mathbf{x}_i \quad (2)$$

# Nonlinear Additions

Unlike the linear case, we must define

- the solution  $\vec{x}$

AND

- the residual  $\vec{r}$

in both the inner and outer solvers.



# Additive Combination

The linear iteration

$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i - (\alpha P^{-1} + \beta Q^{-1})(A\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{b}) \quad (3)$$

becomes the nonlinear iteration

# Additive Combination

The linear iteration

$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i - (\alpha \mathbf{P}^{-1} + \beta \mathbf{Q}^{-1}) \mathbf{r}_i \quad (4)$$

becomes the nonlinear iteration

# Additive Combination

The linear iteration

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becomes the nonlinear iteration

$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i + \alpha(\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b}) - \mathbf{x}_i) + \beta(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b}) - \mathbf{x}_i) \quad (5)$$

# Nonlinear Left Preconditioning

From the additive combination, we have

$$P^{-1}\mathbf{r} \implies \mathbf{x}_j - \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}_j, \mathbf{b}) \quad (6)$$

so we define the preconditioning operation as

$$\mathbf{r}_L \equiv \mathbf{x} - \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}) \quad (7)$$

# Multiplicative Combination

The linear iteration

$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i - (P^{-1} + Q^{-1} - Q^{-1}AP^{-1})\mathbf{r}_i \quad (8)$$

becomes the nonlinear iteration

# Multiplicative Combination

The linear iteration

$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1/2} = \mathbf{x}_i - P^{-1} \mathbf{r}_i \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x}_{i+1/2} - Q^{-1} \mathbf{r}_{i+1/2} \quad (10)$$

becomes the nonlinear iteration

# Multiplicative Combination

The linear iteration

$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1/2} = \mathbf{x}_i - P^{-1} \mathbf{r}_i \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x}_{i+1/2} - Q^{-1} \mathbf{r}_{i+1/2} \quad (10)$$

becomes the nonlinear iteration

$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b}), \mathbf{b}) \quad (11)$$

# Nonlinear Right Preconditioning

For the linear case, we have

$$AP^{-1}\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b} \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = P^{-1}\mathbf{y} \quad (13)$$

so we define the preconditioning operation as

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}(\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}, \cdot, \mathbf{b})), \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b}) \quad (14)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{b}) \quad (15)$$



# Nonlinear Preconditioning

Type	Sym	Statement	Abbreviation
Additive	+	$\mathbf{x} + \alpha(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}) - \mathbf{x})$ $+ \beta(\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}) - \mathbf{x})$	$\mathcal{M} + \mathcal{N}$
Multiplicative	*	$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}), \mathbf{b})$	$\mathcal{M} * \mathcal{N}$
Left Prec.	$-_L$	$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{x} - \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}), \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b})$	$\mathcal{M} -_L \mathcal{N}$
Right Prec.	$-_R$	$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}(\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b})), \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b})$	$\mathcal{M} -_R \mathcal{N}$
Inner Lin. Inv.	\	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{y}_0, \mathbf{b})$	$\mathcal{N} \setminus \mathbf{K}$

Composing Scalable Nonlinear Algebraic Solvers (Brune et al. 2015)

# Nonlinear Richardson

1: **procedure** NRICH( $\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b}$ )

$\mathbf{d} := -\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_i)$

3:  $\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i + \lambda \mathbf{d}$

4: **end procedure**

5: **return**  $\mathbf{x}_{i+1}$

▷  $\lambda$  determined by line search

L Adds line search to  $\mathcal{N}$

R Uses  $\mathcal{N}$  to improve search direction

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# Line Search

Equivalent to  $\text{NRICH} -_L \mathcal{N}$ :

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$\text{NRICH}(\mathbf{x} - \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}), \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b})$

# Line Search

Equivalent to NRICH  $_{-L} \mathcal{N}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{NRICH }_{-L} \mathcal{N} \\ & \text{NRICH}(\mathbf{x} - \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}), \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}) \\ & \mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i - \lambda \mathbf{r}_L \end{aligned}$$

# Line Search

Equivalent to NRICH  $_{-L} \mathcal{N}$ :

NRICH  $_{-L} \mathcal{N}$

NRICH( $\mathbf{x} - \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}), \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}$ )

$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i - \lambda \mathbf{r}_L$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i + \lambda(\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b}) - \mathbf{x}_i)$$

# Line Search

Equivalent to NRICH  $_{-L} \mathcal{N}$ :

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Let  $R_1$  be Richardson iteration with a unit step scaling (no damping). Then we have

$$\mathcal{M} \text{ }_{-L} \mathbb{R}_1 = \mathcal{M} \quad \mathbb{R}_1 \text{ }_{-L} \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M} \quad (16)$$

so that  $\mathbb{R}_1$  is the identity operation for left preconditioning, whereas for right preconditioning this is just the identity map.



# PETSc Line Search

## BT Standard cubic back-tracking

- Defaults to full step when Wolfe conditions satisfied
- No more work than necessary
- May stagnate
- Can be badly scaled apart from  $\mathcal{N}$

## L2 Secant minimization of residual

- Optimal damping in the residual direction
- Minimize  $\|\vec{r}(\vec{x} + \lambda\delta\vec{x})\|_2$

## CP Secant minimization of energy

- Appropriate when  $\mathcal{F}$  is the gradient of an energy function
- Looks for roots of  $\delta\vec{x}^T \mathcal{F}(\vec{x} + \lambda\delta\vec{x})$

# Nonlinear GMRES

1: **procedure** NGMRES( $\mathcal{F}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_i \cdots \mathbf{x}_{i-m+1}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$ )

2:      $\mathbf{d}_i = -\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_i)$

3:      $\mathbf{x}_i^M = \mathbf{x}_i + \lambda \mathbf{d}_i$

4:      $\mathcal{F}_i^M = \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_i^M)$

5:     **minimize**  $\|\mathbf{r}((1 - \sum_{k=i-m}^{i-1} \alpha_k) \mathbf{x}_i^M + \sum_{k=i-m}^{i-1} \alpha_k \mathbf{x}_k)\|_2$  over  
        $\{\alpha_{i-m} \cdots \alpha_{i-1}\}$

6:      $\mathbf{x}_i^A = (1 - \sum_{k=i-m}^{i-1} \alpha_k) \mathbf{x}_i^M + \sum_{k=i-m}^{i-1} \alpha_k \mathbf{x}_k$

7:      $\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i^A$  or  $\mathbf{x}_i^M$  if  $\mathbf{x}_i^A$  is insufficient.

8: **end procedure**

9: **return**  $\mathbf{x}_{i+1}$

Can emulate Anderson mixing and DIIS

# Nonlinear GMRES

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Can emulate Anderson mixing and DIIS

# Newton-Krylov

```
1: procedure  $\mathcal{N}\backslash\mathcal{K}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b})$   
2:    $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}_i)^{-1} \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b})$   
3:    $\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i + \lambda \mathbf{d}$   
4: end procedure  
5: return  $\mathbf{x}_{i+1}$ 
```

- ▷ solve by Krylov method
- ▷  $\lambda$  determined by line search

# Left Preconditioned Newton-Krylov

- 1: **procedure**  $\mathcal{N}\backslash\mathcal{K}(\mathbf{x} - \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}), \mathbf{x}_i, 0)$
- 2:      $\mathbf{d} = \frac{\partial(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b}))}{\partial \mathbf{x}_i}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b}))$
- 3:      $\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i + \lambda \mathbf{d}$
- 4: **end procedure**
- 5: **return**  $\mathbf{x}_{i+1}$

# Jacobian Computation

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{x} - \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b}))}{\mathbf{x}_i} = I - \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b})}{\partial \mathbf{x}_i},$$

Direct differencing would require

- one inner nonlinear iteration per **Krylov** iteration.

# Jacobian Computation

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# Jacobian Computation

**Impractical!**

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{x} - \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b}))}{\mathbf{x}_i} = I - \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b})}{\partial \mathbf{x}_i},$$

Direct differencing would require

- one inner nonlinear iteration per **Krylov** iteration.



# Jacobian Computation

Approximation for NASM

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{x} - \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}))}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial(\mathbf{x} - (\mathbf{x} - \sum_b \mathbf{J}_b(\mathbf{x}_b)^{-1} \mathbf{F}_b(\mathbf{x}_b)))}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$$

$$\approx \sum_b \mathbf{J}_b(\mathbf{x}_{b^*})^{-1} \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x})$$

This would require

- one inner nonlinear iteration
- small number of block solves

per **outer nonlinear** iteration.

Nonlinearly preconditioned inexact Newton algorithms (X.-C. Cai and Keyes 2002)

# Right Preconditioned Newton-Krylov

```
1: procedure NK( $\mathbf{F}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \cdot, \mathbf{b}))$ ,  $\mathbf{y}_i$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$ )  
2:    $\mathbf{x}_i = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i, \mathbf{b})$   
3:    $\mathbf{d} = J(\mathbf{x})^{-1} \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}_i)$   
4:    $\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i + \lambda \mathbf{d}$   
5: end procedure  
6: return  $\mathbf{x}_{i+1}$ 
```

▷  $\lambda$  determined by line search

# Jacobian Computation

## First-Order Approximation

Only the action of the original Jacobian is needed at first order:

$$\mathbf{y}_{i+1} = \mathbf{y}_i - \lambda \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i)^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_i} \mathbf{J}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))^{-1} \mathbf{F}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))$$

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_{i+1}) = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i - \lambda \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i)^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_i} \mathbf{J}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))^{-1} \mathbf{F}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i)))$$

$$\approx \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i)$$

$$- \lambda \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i)}{\partial \mathbf{y}_i} \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i)^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_i} \mathbf{J}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))^{-1} \mathbf{F}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))$$

$$= \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i) - \lambda \mathbf{J}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))^{-1} \mathbf{F}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i - \lambda \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}_i)^{-1} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

$\mathcal{N} \setminus K -_R \vec{M}$  is equivalent to  $\mathcal{N} \setminus K * \vec{M}$  at first order

A parallel adaptive nonlinear elimination preconditioned inexact Newton method for transonic flow

# Jacobian Computation

## First-Order Approximation

Only the action of the original Jacobian is needed at first order:

$$\mathbf{y}_{i+1} = \mathbf{y}_i - \lambda \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i)^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_i} J(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))^{-1} \mathbf{F}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))$$

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_{i+1}) = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i - \lambda \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i)^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_i} J(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))^{-1} \mathbf{F}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i)))$$

$$\approx \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i)$$

$$- \lambda \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i)}{\partial \mathbf{y}_i} \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i)^{-1}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_i} J(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))^{-1} \mathbf{F}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))$$

$$= \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i) - \lambda J(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))^{-1} \mathbf{F}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i))$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_i - \lambda J(\mathbf{x}_i)^{-1} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

$\mathcal{N} \setminus K -_R \vec{M}$  is equivalent to  $\mathcal{N} \setminus K * \vec{M}$  at first order

A parallel adaptive nonlinear elimination preconditioned inexact Newton method for transonic full

# Jacobian Computation

## Direct Approximation

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{F}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i, \mathbf{b})) &= J(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i, \mathbf{b})) \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i, \mathbf{b})}{\partial \mathbf{y}_i} (\mathbf{y}_{i+1} - \mathbf{y}_i) \\ &\approx J(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i, \mathbf{b})) (\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{y}_i + \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{b}) - \mathbf{x}_i)\end{aligned}$$

- Solve for  $\mathbf{d}$
- Requires inner nonlinear solve for each Krylov iterate
- Needs FGMRES

On nonlinear preconditioners in Newton-Krylov methods for unsteady flows (Birken and Jameson 2010)

# Full Approximation Scheme (FAS)

## Nonlinear Multigrid

- 1: **procedure** FAS( $\vec{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b}$ )
- 2:      $\mathbf{x}_s = \mathcal{M}_s(\mathcal{F}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{b})$
- 3:      $\mathbf{x}_c = \widehat{\mathbf{R}}\mathbf{x}_s$
- 4:      $\mathbf{b}_c = \mathcal{F}_c(\mathbf{x}_c) - \mathbf{R}[\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{x}_s) - \mathbf{b}]$
- 5:      $\mathbf{x}_s = \mathbf{x}_s + \mathbf{P}[\text{FAS}(\vec{F}_c, \mathbf{x}_c, \mathbf{b}_c) - \mathbf{x}_c]$
- 6:      $\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathcal{M}_s(\mathcal{F}, \mathbf{x}_s, \mathbf{b})$
- 7: **end procedure**
- 8: **return**  $\mathbf{x}_{i+1}$

# Other Nonlinear Solvers

**NASM** Nonlinear Additive Schwarz

**NGS** Nonlinear Gauss-Siedel

**NCG** Nonlinear Conjugate Gradients

**QN** Quasi-Newton methods

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# SNES ex16

## 3D Large Deformation Elasticity

$$\int_{\Omega} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{S} : \nabla \mathbf{v} \, d\Omega + \int_{\Omega} \text{loading} \, \mathbf{e}_y \cdot \mathbf{v} \, d\Omega = 0 \quad (17)$$

**F** Deformation gradient

**S** Second Piola-Kirchhoff tensor

Saint Venant-Kirchhoff model of hyperelasticity

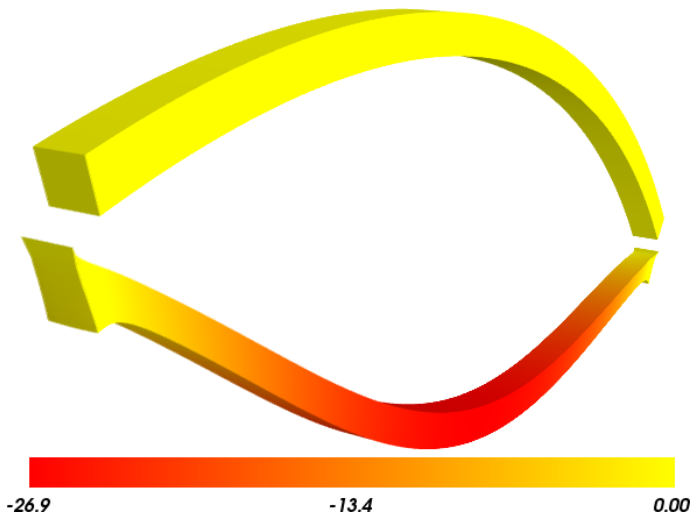
$\Omega$  -arc *angle* subsection of a cylindrical shell

-height *thickness*

-rad *inner radius*

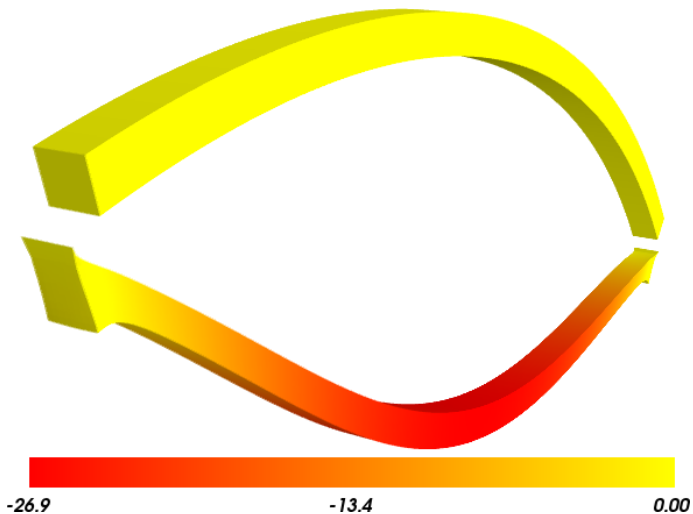
-width *width*

# Large Deformation Elasticity



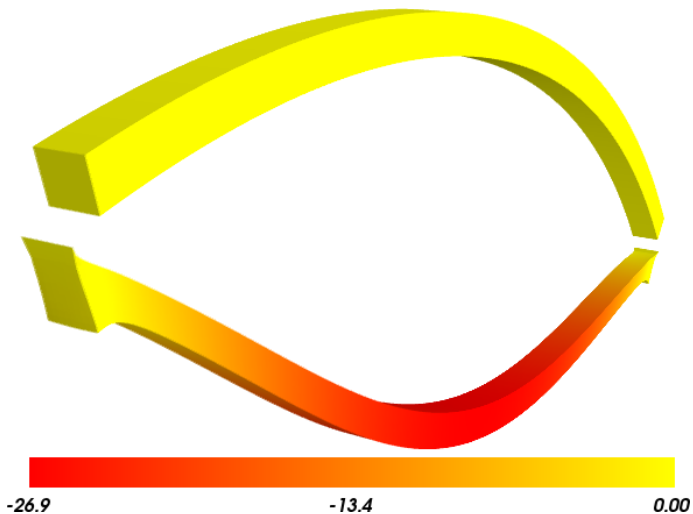
Unstressed and stressed configurations for the elasticity test problem.

# Large Deformation Elasticity



Coloration indicates vertical displacement in meters.

# Large Deformation Elasticity



P. Wriggers, *Nonlinear Finite Element Methods*, Springer, 2008.

# Large Deformation Elasticity

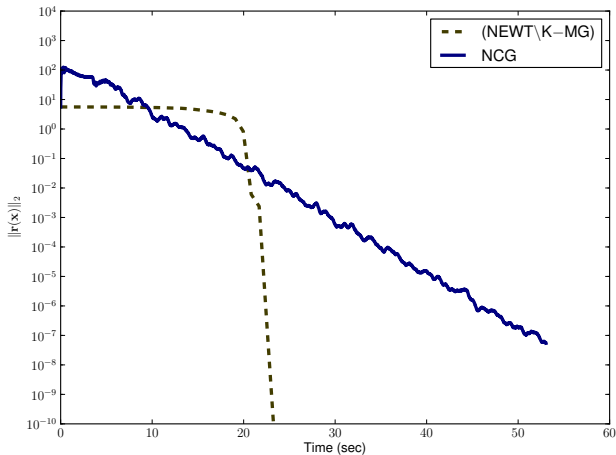
Running

## SNES example 16:

```
cd src/snes/examples/tutorials
make ex16
./ex16 -da_grid_x 401 -da_grid_y 9 -da_grid_z 9
      -height 3 -width 3
      -rad 100 -young 100 -poisson 0.2
      -loading -1 -ploading 0
```

# Plain SNES Convergence

$(\mathcal{N}\setminus\mathbf{K} - \text{MG})$  and NCG



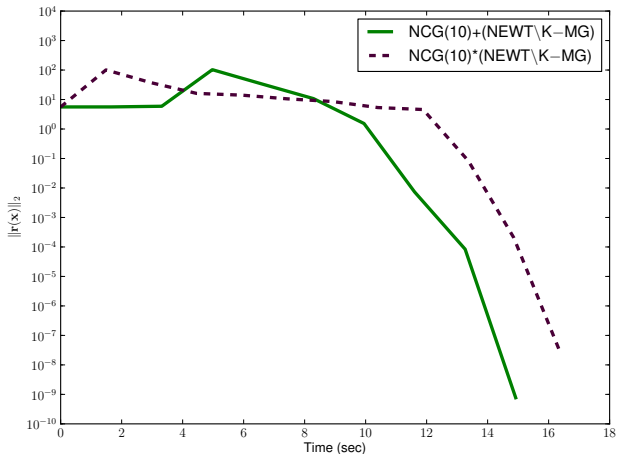
# Plain SNES Convergence

Solver	T	N. It	L. It	Func	Jac	PC	NPC
NCG	53.05	4495	0	8991	–	–	–
( $\mathcal{N}\backslash\mathcal{K}$ – MG)	23.43	27	1556	91	27	1618	–



# Composed SNES Convergence

$\text{NCG}(10) + (\mathcal{N} \setminus \text{K} - \text{MG})$  and  $\text{NCG}(10) * (\mathcal{N} \setminus \text{K} - \text{MG})$

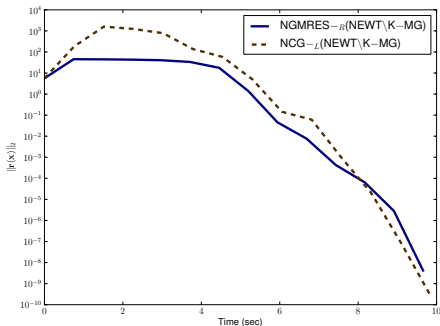


# Composed SNES Convergence

Solver	T	N. It	L. It	Func	Jac	PC	NPC
NCG	53.05	4495	0	8991	–	–	–
$(\mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{K} - \text{MG})$	23.43	27	1556	91	27	1618	–
NCG(10)	14.92	9	459	218	9	479	–
$+(\mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{K} - \text{MG})$							
NCG(10)	16.34	11	458	251	11	477	–
$*(\mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{K} - \text{MG})$							

# Preconditioned SNES Convergence

NGMRES  $-_R$  ( $\mathcal{N} \setminus K - MG$ ) and NCG  $-_L$  ( $\mathcal{N} \setminus K - MG$ )



# Preconditioned SNES Convergence

Solver	T	N. It	L. It	Func	Jac	PC	NPC
NCG	53.05	4495	0	8991	–	–	–
$(\mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{K} - \text{MG})$	23.43	27	1556	91	27	1618	–
NCG(10)	14.92	9	459	218	9	479	–
$+(\mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{K} - \text{MG})$							
NCG(10)	16.34	11	458	251	11	477	–
$*(\mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{K} - \text{MG})$							
NGMRES	9.65	13	523	53	13	548	13
$-\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{K} - \text{MG})$							
NCG	9.84	13	529	53	13	554	13
$-\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{K} - \text{MG})$							

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- 2 Experiments
  - Composition
  - **Multilevel**

## SNES ex19

## Driven Cavity Flow

$$-\Delta \mathbf{u} + \nabla \times \Omega = 0$$

$$-\Delta \Omega + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u}) - GR \nabla_x T = 0$$

$$-\Delta T + PR \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u}) = 0$$

## SNES ex19

## Driven Cavity Flow



$$-\Delta \mathbf{u} + \nabla \times \Omega = 0$$

$$-\Delta \Omega + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A}) - GR \nabla_x T = 0$$

$$-\Delta T + PR \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{B}) = 0$$

# Driven Cavity Problem

## SNES ex19.c

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 1e2  
-da_grid_x 16 -da_grid_y 16 -da_refine 2  
-snes_monitor_short -snes_converged_reason -snes_view
```

$$-\Delta U - \partial_y \Omega = 0$$

$$-\Delta V + \partial_x \Omega = 0$$

$$-\Delta \Omega + \nabla \cdot ([U\Omega, V\Omega]) - \text{Gr} \partial_x T = 0$$

$$-\Delta T + \text{Pr} \nabla \cdot ([UT, VT]) = 0$$



# Driven Cavity Problem

## SNES ex19.c

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 1e2  
-da_grid_x 16 -da_grid_y 16 -da_refine 2  
-snes_monitor_short -snes_converged_reason -snes_view
```

```
lid velocity = 100, prandtl # = 1, grashof # = 100
```

```
0 SNES Function norm 768.116
```

```
1 SNES Function norm 658.288
```

```
2 SNES Function norm 529.404
```

```
3 SNES Function norm 377.51
```

```
4 SNES Function norm 304.723
```

```
5 SNES Function norm 2.59998
```

```
6 SNES Function norm 0.00942733
```

```
7 SNES Function norm 5.20667e-08
```

```
Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE iterations 7
```

# Driven Cavity Problem

## SNES ex19.c

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 1e4  
-da_grid_x 16 -da_grid_y 16 -da_refine 2  
-snes_monitor_short -snes_converged_reason -snes_view
```

# Driven Cavity Problem

## SNES ex19.c

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 1e4  
-da_grid_x 16 -da_grid_y 16 -da_refine 2  
-snes_monitor_short -snes_converged_reason -snes_view
```

```
lid velocity = 100, prandtl # = 1, grashof # = 10000
```

```
0 SNES Function norm 785.404  
1 SNES Function norm 663.055  
2 SNES Function norm 519.583  
3 SNES Function norm 360.87  
4 SNES Function norm 245.893  
5 SNES Function norm 1.8117  
6 SNES Function norm 0.00468828  
7 SNES Function norm 4.417e-08
```

```
Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE iterations 7
```

# Driven Cavity Problem

## SNES ex19.c

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 1e5  
-da_grid_x 16 -da_grid_y 16 -da_refine 2  
-snes_monitor_short -snes_converged_reason -snes_view
```

# Driven Cavity Problem

## SNES ex19.c

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 1e5  
-da_grid_x 16 -da_grid_y 16 -da_refine 2  
-snes_monitor_short -snes_converged_reason -snes_view
```

```
lid velocity = 100, prandtl # = 1, grashof # = 100000
```

```
0 SNES Function norm 1809.96
```

```
Nonlinear solve did not converge due to DIVERGED_LINEAR_SOLVE iterations C
```

# Driven Cavity Problem

## SNES ex19.c

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 1e5  
-da_grid_x 16 -da_grid_y 16 -da_refine 2 -pc_type lu  
-snes_monitor_short -snes_converged_reason -snes_view
```

```
lid velocity = 100, prandtl # = 1, grashof # = 100000  
0 SNES Function norm 1809.96  
1 SNES Function norm 1678.37  
2 SNES Function norm 1643.76  
3 SNES Function norm 1559.34  
4 SNES Function norm 1557.6  
5 SNES Function norm 1510.71  
6 SNES Function norm 1500.47  
7 SNES Function norm 1498.93  
8 SNES Function norm 1498.44  
9 SNES Function norm 1498.27  
10 SNES Function norm 1498.18  
11 SNES Function norm 1498.12  
12 SNES Function norm 1498.11  
13 SNES Function norm 1498.11  
14 SNES Function norm 1498.11  
...
```

# Nonlinear Preconditioning

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 5e4 -da_refine 4 -snes_monitor_short  
-snes_type newtonls -snes_converged_reason  
-pc_type lu
```

```
lid velocity = 100, prandtl # = 1, grashof # = 50000
```

```
0 SNES Function norm 1228.95  
1 SNES Function norm 1132.29  
2 SNES Function norm 1026.17  
3 SNES Function norm 925.717  
4 SNES Function norm 924.778  
5 SNES Function norm 836.867  
:  
21 SNES Function norm 585.143  
22 SNES Function norm 585.142  
23 SNES Function norm 585.142  
24 SNES Function norm 585.142  
:  
:
```

# Nonlinear Preconditioning

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 5e4 -da_refine 4 -snes_monitor_short  
-snes_type fas -snes_converged_reason  
-fas_levels_snes_type gs -fas_levels_snes_max_it 6
```

```
lid velocity = 100, prandtl # = 1, grashof # = 50000
```

```
0 SNES Function norm 1228.95
```

```
1 SNES Function norm 574.793
```

```
2 SNES Function norm 513.02
```

```
3 SNES Function norm 216.721
```

```
4 SNES Function norm 85.949
```

```
Nonlinear solve did not converge due to DIVERGED_INNER iterations 4
```



# Nonlinear Preconditioning

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 5e4 -da_refine 4 -snes_monitor_short  
-snes_type fas -snes_converged_reason  
-fas_levels_snes_type gs -fas_levels_snes_max_it 6  
-fas_coarse_snes_converged_reason
```

```
lid velocity = 100, prandtl # = 1, grashof # = 50000  
0 SNES Function norm 1228.95  
  Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 12  
1 SNES Function norm 574.793  
  Nonlinear solve did not converge due to DIVERGED_MAX_IT its 50  
2 SNES Function norm 513.02  
  Nonlinear solve did not converge due to DIVERGED_MAX_IT its 50  
3 SNES Function norm 216.721  
  Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 22  
4 SNES Function norm 85.949  
  Nonlinear solve did not converge due to DIVERGED_LINE_SEARCH its 42  
Nonlinear solve did not converge due to DIVERGED_INNER iterations 4
```

# Nonlinear Preconditioning

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 5e4 -da_refine 4 -snes_monitor_short  
-snes_type fas -snes_converged_reason  
-fas_levels_snes_type gs -fas_levels_snes_max_it 6  
-fas_coarse_snes_linesearch_type basic  
-fas_coarse_snes_converged_reason
```

```
lid velocity = 100, prandtl # = 1, grashof # = 50000  
0 SNES Function norm 1228.95  
  Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 6  
:  
47 SNES Function norm 78.8401  
  Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 5  
48 SNES Function norm 73.1185  
  Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 6  
49 SNES Function norm 78.834  
  Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 5  
50 SNES Function norm 73.1176  
  Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 6  
:  
:
```

# Nonlinear Preconditioning

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 5e4 -da_refine 4 -snes_monitor_short  
-snes_type nrichardson -npc_snes_max_it 1 -snes_converged_reason  
-npc_snes_type fas -npc_fas_coarse_snes_converged_reason  
-npc_fas_levels_snes_type gs -npc_fas_levels_snes_max_it 6  
-npc_fas_coarse_snes_linesearch_type basic
```

```
lid velocity = 100, prandtl # = 1, grashof # = 50000  
0 SNES Function norm 1228.95  
  Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 6  
1 SNES Function norm 552.271  
  Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 27  
2 SNES Function norm 173.45  
  Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 45  
:  
43 SNES Function norm 3.45407e-05  
  Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_SNORM_RELATIVE its 2  
44 SNES Function norm 1.6141e-05  
  Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_SNORM_RELATIVE its 2  
45 SNES Function norm 9.13386e-06  
Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE iterations 45
```

# Nonlinear Preconditioning

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 5e4 -da_refine 4 -snes_monitor_short
-snes_type ngmres -npc_snes_max_it 1 -snes_converged_reason
-npc_snes_type fas -npc_fas_coarse_snes_converged_reason
-npc_fas_levels_snes_type gs -npc_fas_levels_snes_max_it 6
-npc_fas_coarse_snes_linesearch_type basic
```

```
lid velocity = 100, prandtl # = 1, grashof # = 50000
 0 SNES Function norm 1228.95
   Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 6
 1 SNES Function norm 538.605
   Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 13
 2 SNES Function norm 178.005
   Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 24
  :
27 SNES Function norm 0.000102487
   Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE its 2
28 SNES Function norm 4.2744e-05
   Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_SNORM_RELATIVE its 2
29 SNES Function norm 1.01621e-05
Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE iterations 29
```

# Nonlinear Preconditioning

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 5e4 -da_refine 4 -snes_monitor_short
-snes_type ngmres -npc_snes_max_it 1 -snes_converged_reason
-npc_snes_type fas -npc_fas_coarse_snes_converged_reason
-npc_fas_levels_snes_type newtonls -npc_fas_levels_snes_max_it 6
-npc_fas_levels_snes_linesearch_type basic
-npc_fas_levels_snes_max_linear_solve_fail 30
-npc_fas_levels_ksp_max_it 20 -npc_fas_levels_snes_converged_reason
-npc_fas_coarse_snes_linesearch_type basic
lid velocity = 100, prandtl # = 1, grashof # = 50000
0 SNES Function norm 1228.95
  Nonlinear solve did not converge due to DIVERGED_MAX_IT its 6
  :
  Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_SNORM_RELATIVE its 1
  :
1 SNES Function norm 0.1935
2 SNES Function norm 0.0179938
3 SNES Function norm 0.00223698
4 SNES Function norm 0.000190461
5 SNES Function norm 1.6946e-06
Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE iterations 5
```

# Nonlinear Preconditioning

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 5e4 -da_refine 4 -snes_monitor_short  
-snes_type composite -snes_composite_type additiveoptimal  
-snes_composite_sneses fas,newtonls -snes_converged_reason  
-sub_0_fas_levels_snes_type gs -sub_0_fas_levels_snes_max_it 6  
-sub_0_fas_coarse_snes_linesearch_type basic  
-sub_1_snes_linesearch_type basic -sub_1_pc_type mg
```

```
lid velocity = 100, prandtl # = 1, grashof # = 50000
```

```
0 SNES Function norm 1228.95
```

```
1 SNES Function norm 541.462
```

```
2 SNES Function norm 162.92
```

```
3 SNES Function norm 48.8138
```

```
4 SNES Function norm 11.1822
```

```
5 SNES Function norm 0.181469
```

```
6 SNES Function norm 0.00170909
```

```
7 SNES Function norm 3.24991e-08
```

```
Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE iterations 7
```

# Nonlinear Preconditioning

```
./ex19 -lidvelocity 100 -grashof 5e4 -da_refine 4 -snes_monitor_short  
-snes_type composite -snes_composite_type multiplicative  
-snes_composite_sneses fas,newtonls -snes_converged_reason  
-sub_0_fas_levels_snes_type gs -sub_0_fas_levels_snes_max_it 6  
-sub_0_fas_coarse_snes_linesearch_type basic  
-sub_1_snes_linesearch_type basic -sub_1_pc_type mg
```

```
lid velocity = 100, prandtl # = 1, grashof # = 50000
```

```
0 SNES Function norm 1228.95
```

```
1 SNES Function norm 544.404
```

```
2 SNES Function norm 18.2513
```

```
3 SNES Function norm 0.488689
```

```
4 SNES Function norm 0.000108712
```

```
5 SNES Function norm 5.68497e-08
```

```
Nonlinear solve converged due to CONVERGED_FNORM_RELATIVE iterations 5
```

# Nonlinear Preconditioning

Solver	T	N. It	L. It	Func	Jac	PC	NPC
$(\mathcal{N} \setminus K - \text{MG})$	9.83	17	352	34	85	370	–
NGMRES $_{-R}$ $(\mathcal{N} \setminus K - \text{MG})$	7.48	10	220	21	50	231	10
FAS	6.23	162	0	2382	377	754	–
FAS + $(\mathcal{N} \setminus K - \text{MG})$	8.07	10	197	232	90	288	–
FAS * $(\mathcal{N} \setminus K - \text{MG})$	4.01	5	80	103	45	125	–
NRICH $_{-L}$ FAS	3.20	50	0	1180	192	384	50
NGMRES $_{-R}$ FAS	1.91	24	0	447	83	166	24



# Nonlinear Preconditioning

See discussion in:

**Composing Scalable Nonlinear Algebraic Solvers**,  
Peter Brune, Matthew Knepley, Barry Smith, and Xuemin Tu,  
SIAM Review, **57**(4), 535–565, 2015.

<http://www.mcs.anl.gov/uploads/cels/papers/P2010-0112.pdf>