# On convergence of shifted Laplace preconditioner combined with multigrid deflation

## A. H. Sheikh, Kees Vuik and Domenico Lahaye



**Multilevel Results** 

	k = 10	k = 20	$\mathbf{k} = 40$	k = 80	k = 160	<b>320</b>
TL	6	7	11	15	25	50+
$  \mathbf{MLMGV}(4, 2, 1)  $	9	11	16	27	100 +	_
$ \mathbf{MLMGV}(4,2,1)^* $	9	11	15	24	50	-
$ \mathbf{MLMGV}(6,2,1) $	9	10	14	21	47	-
$ \mathbf{MLMGV}(6,2,1)^* $	9	10	14	20	37	_
$  \mathbf{MLMGV}(8, 2, 1)  $	9	10	13	20	38	_
$ \mathbf{MLMGV}(8,2,1)^* $	9	10	13	19	29	-
$\mathbf{MLMGV}(10,2,1)$	9	10	14	19	32	-

Figure 2: Delfation allows increase in imaginary part of shift in SLP



Figure 1: Real (*left*) part and imagenary (*right*) part of solution of the Helmholtz equation solved by GMRES preconditioned with shifted Laplace preconditioner M(1, 0.1).

## Helmholtz Model Problem

The Helmholtz equation with Sommerfeld B.cs. is

$$\begin{split} -\Delta \mathbf{u}(x,y) - k^2 \mathbf{u}(x,y) \mathbf{u}(x,y) &= \mathbf{g}(x,y) \\ & (\frac{\delta u}{\delta n} - \iota k u) = 0 \\ \text{where } \frac{\delta u}{\delta n} \text{, the normal derivative of } u \text{ , } k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{\omega}{c(x)} \text{ , the wavenumber } \\ \text{and } g(x,y) \text{ , the point source function.} \end{split}$$

Discretizaton leads to 5 diagonal, symmetric, complex valued and indefinite linear system.

Solver

\* with damping  $\alpha = 0.001$ 

## LFA: 2D Model problem



### **Two-level** preconditioned **Krylov subspace solvers** i.e. **GMRES**.

Shifted Laplace preconditioner performs better than available preconditioners for Helmholtz, and comes up near-zero eigenvalues for large wavenumber probelm.Second level preconditioner:

First level preconditioner : Shifted Laplace Preconditioner

 $M_h := -\Delta - (\beta_1 + \iota \beta_2) k^2 I_h$ 

Second level preconditioner : Multigrid deflation

$$P_{h,H} = I_h - I_H^h (A_H)^{-1} I_h^H A_h \text{ with } A_H = I_h^H A_h I_H^h.$$
  
A Good Characteristic



Figure 3: Spectrum of the two grid operator for different values of shift  $\beta_2$ .

## **Conclusive remarks**

- Very slightly dependent.
- More wavenumber is resolved over grid, the more efficient algorithm is.
- Coarse grid solve requires more iteration.
- Increase in imaginary part of shift is privileged by deflation.

## References

(2)

- •Y.A. Erlangga and R. Nabben, ETNA 2008.
- DIAM Tech. Report. 11-01 TU Delft, Netherlands



#### **DELFT INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS (DIAM)**

**Delft University of Technology**