

Techniques for Locally Adaptive Timestepping Developed over the Last Two Decades

Martin J. Gander

`martin.gander@unige.ch`

University of Geneva

DD20, February 2010

Joint work with Laurence Halpern

- ▶ Methods from the ODE community:
 - ▶ Split Runge-Kutta methods
 - ▶ Multirate Methods
 - ▶ Multirate Extrapolation Methods
- ▶ Methods from the PDE community:
 - ▶ Hyperbolic Problems
 - ▶ Interpolation based
 - ▶ Energy conservation
 - ▶ Symplectic methods
 - ▶ Parabolic Problems
 - ▶ Explicit-Implicit
 - ▶ Fully Implicit
 - ▶ Space-Time Finite Elements
 - ▶ One-Way and Two-Way methods
 - ▶ Schwarz Waveform Relaxation

Multirate Methods

Gear, Wells (1984): Multirate linear multistep methods

Partitioning of the system of ODEs into slow and fast components:

$$y' = b(y, z, t)$$

$$z' = c(y, z, t)$$

“Hence the values of y will have to be approximated by interpolation from mesh values of y . This process will cost approximately the same amount of computer time as the prediction step in a predictor-corrector process, because the prediction process is a linear combination of past values.”

Multirate Methods

Gear, Wells (1984): Multirate linear multistep methods

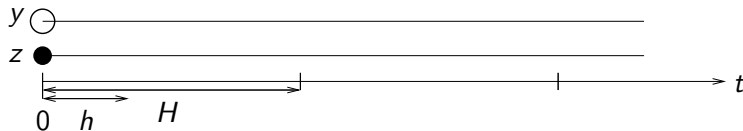
Partitioning of the system of ODEs into slow and fast components:

$$y' = b(y, z, t)$$

$$z' = c(y, z, t)$$

“Hence the values of y will have to be approximated by interpolation from mesh values of y . This process will cost approximately the same amount of computer time as the prediction step in a predictor-corrector process, because the prediction process is a linear combination of past values.”

Fixed known stepsizes h and H : fastest-first



Multirate Methods

Gear, Wells (1984): Multirate linear multistep methods

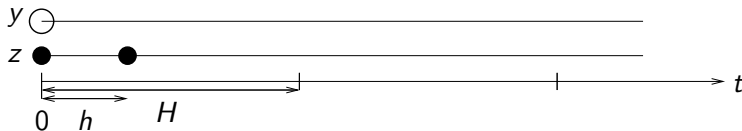
Partitioning of the system of ODEs into slow and fast components:

$$y' = b(y, z, t)$$

$$z' = c(y, z, t)$$

“Hence the values of y will have to be approximated by interpolation from mesh values of y . This process will cost approximately the same amount of computer time as the prediction step in a predictor-corrector process, because the prediction process is a linear combination of past values.”

Fixed known stepsizes h and H : fastest-first



Multirate Methods

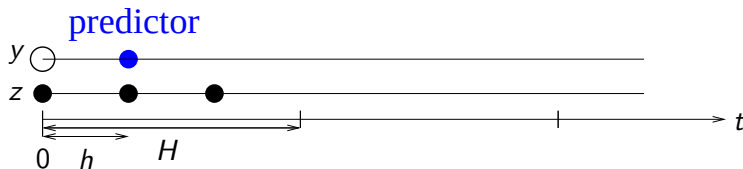
Gear, Wells (1984): Multirate linear multistep methods
Partitioning of the system of ODEs into slow and fast components:

$$y' = b(y, z, t)$$

$$z' = c(y, z, t)$$

“Hence the values of y will have to be approximated by interpolation from mesh values of y . This process will cost approximately the same amount of computer time as the prediction step in a predictor-corrector process, because the prediction process is a linear combination of past values.”

Fixed known stepsizes h and H : fastest-first



Multirate Methods

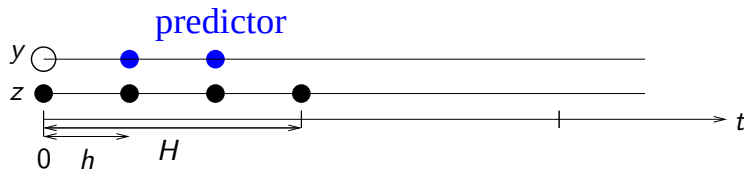
Gear, Wells (1984): Multirate linear multistep methods
Partitioning of the system of ODEs into slow and fast components:

$$y' = b(y, z, t)$$

$$z' = c(y, z, t)$$

“Hence the values of y will have to be approximated by interpolation from mesh values of y . This process will cost approximately the same amount of computer time as the prediction step in a predictor-corrector process, because the prediction process is a linear combination of past values.”

Fixed known stepsizes h and H : fastest-first



Multirate Methods

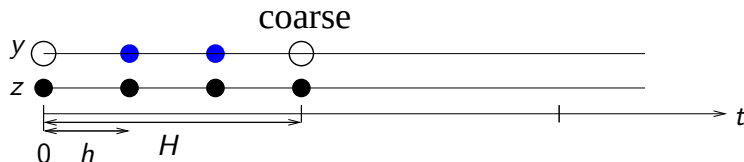
Gear, Wells (1984): Multirate linear multistep methods
Partitioning of the system of ODEs into slow and fast components:

$$y' = b(y, z, t)$$

$$z' = c(y, z, t)$$

“Hence the values of y will have to be approximated by interpolation from mesh values of y . This process will cost approximately the same amount of computer time as the prediction step in a predictor-corrector process, because the prediction process is a linear combination of past values.”

Fixed known stepsizes h and H : fastest-first



Multirate Methods

Gear, Wells (1984): Multirate linear multistep methods

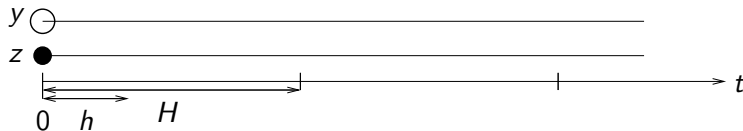
Partitioning of the system of ODEs into slow and fast components:

$$y' = b(y, z, t)$$

$$z' = c(y, z, t)$$

“Hence the values of y will have to be approximated by interpolation from mesh values of y . This process will cost approximately the same amount of computer time as the prediction step in a predictor-corrector process, because the prediction process is a linear combination of past values.”

Automatic variable stepsizes h and H : slowest-first



Multirate Methods

Gear, Wells (1984): Multirate linear multistep methods

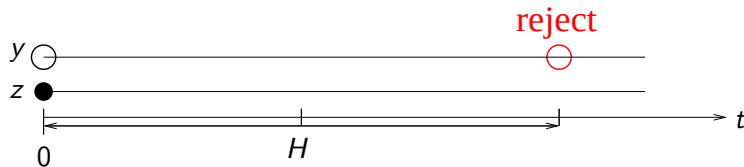
Partitioning of the system of ODEs into slow and fast components:

$$y' = b(y, z, t)$$

$$z' = c(y, z, t)$$

“Hence the values of y will have to be approximated by interpolation from mesh values of y . This process will cost approximately the same amount of computer time as the prediction step in a predictor-corrector process, because the prediction process is a linear combination of past values.”

Automatic variable stepsizes h and H : slowest-first



Multirate Methods

Gear, Wells (1984): Multirate linear multistep methods

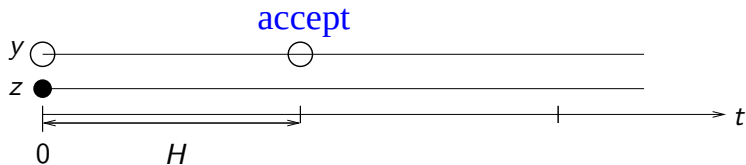
Partitioning of the system of ODEs into slow and fast components:

$$y' = b(y, z, t)$$

$$z' = c(y, z, t)$$

“Hence the values of y will have to be approximated by interpolation from mesh values of y . This process will cost approximately the same amount of computer time as the prediction step in a predictor-corrector process, because the prediction process is a linear combination of past values.”

Automatic variable stepsizes h and H : slowest-first



Multirate Methods

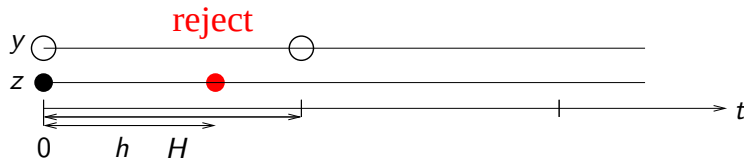
Gear, Wells (1984): Multirate linear multistep methods
Partitioning of the system of ODEs into slow and fast
components:

$$y' = b(y, z, t)$$

$$z' = c(y, z, t)$$

“Hence the values of y will have to be approximated by interpolation from mesh values of y . This process will cost approximately the same amount of computer time as the prediction step in a predictor-corrector process, because the prediction process is a linear combination of past values.”

Automatic variable stepsizes h and H : slowest-first



Multirate Methods

Gear, Wells (1984): Multirate linear multistep methods

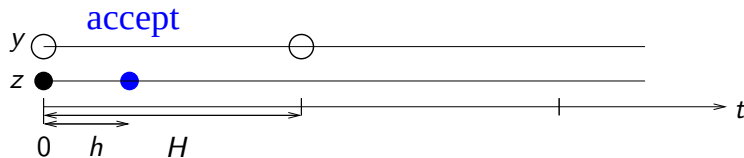
Partitioning of the system of ODEs into slow and fast components:

$$y' = b(y, z, t)$$

$$z' = c(y, z, t)$$

“Hence the values of y will have to be approximated by interpolation from mesh values of y . This process will cost approximately the same amount of computer time as the prediction step in a predictor-corrector process, because the prediction process is a linear combination of past values.”

Automatic variable stepsizes h and H : slowest-first



Multirate Methods

Gear, Wells (1984): Multirate linear multistep methods

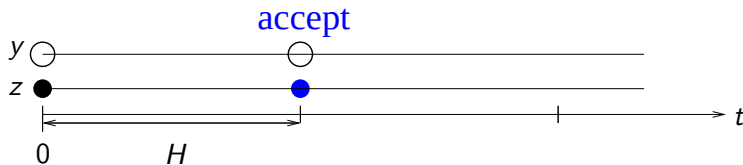
Partitioning of the system of ODEs into slow and fast components:

$$y' = b(y, z, t)$$

$$z' = c(y, z, t)$$

“Hence the values of y will have to be approximated by interpolation from mesh values of y . This process will cost approximately the same amount of computer time as the prediction step in a predictor-corrector process, because the prediction process is a linear combination of past values.”

Automatic variable stepsizes h and H : slowest-first



Multirate Methods

Gear, Wells (1984): Multirate linear multistep methods
Partitioning of the system of ODEs into slow and fast components:

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= b(y, z, t) \\ z' &= c(y, z, t)\end{aligned}$$

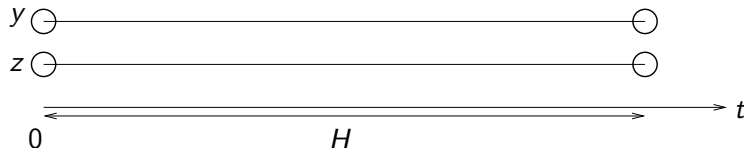
“Hence the values of y will have to be approximated by interpolation from mesh values of y . This process will cost approximately the same amount of computer time as the prediction step in a predictor-corrector process, because the prediction process is a linear combination of past values.”

Automatic variable stepsizes h and H : slowest-first

“There are several possible ways to control the fast extrapolation error, none of which is entirely satisfactory”

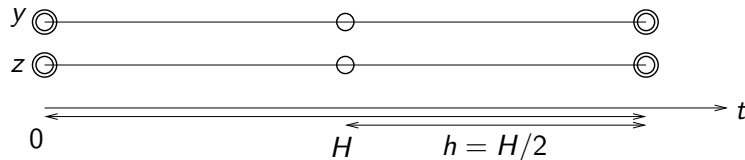
Multirate Extrapolation Methods

Engstler, Lubich (1996): Multirate Extrapolation Methods for Differential Equations with Different Time Scales
Based on Richardson extrapolation:



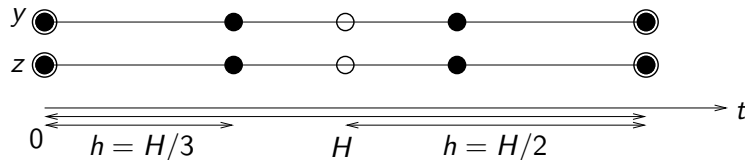
Multirate Extrapolation Methods

Engstler, Lubich (1996): Multirate Extrapolation Methods for Differential Equations with Different Time Scales
Based on Richardson extrapolation:



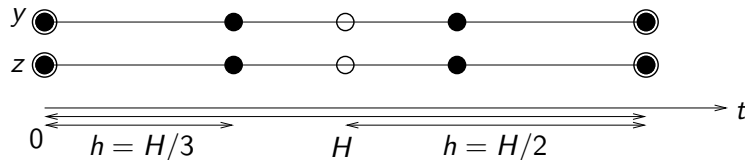
Multirate Extrapolation Methods

Engstler, Lubich (1996): Multirate Extrapolation Methods for Differential Equations with Different Time Scales
Based on Richardson extrapolation:



Multirate Extrapolation Methods

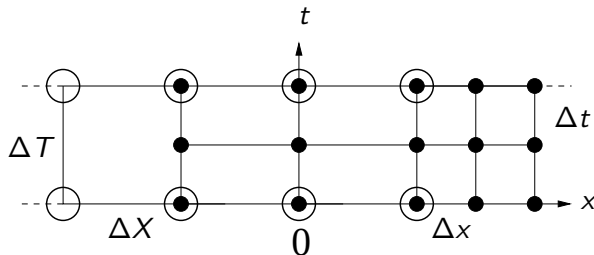
Engstler, Lubich (1996): Multirate Extrapolation Methods
for Differential Equations with Different Time Scales
Based on Richardson extrapolation:



- ▶ As soon as a component has reached the desired accuracy at H , extrapolation for this component is marked inactive
- ▶ Inactive components must then be either
 - ▶ interpolated from the continuous approximation obtained from the extrapolation method (**can destroy extrapolation!**)
 - ▶ approximated from the asymptotic expansion assumption
- ▶ Inactivation can fail, need defect control

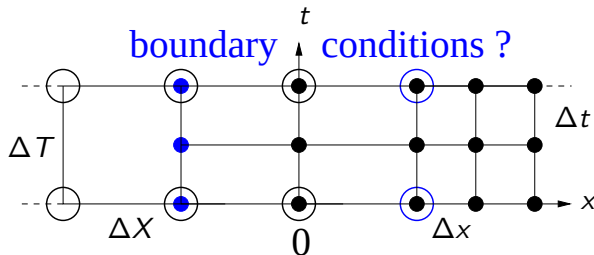
Hyperbolic Problems: Many Experimental Papers

Löhner, Morgan, Zienkiewicz (1984): The Use of Domain Splitting with an Explicit Hyperbolic Solver
For explicit schemes and general systems of hyperbolic problems



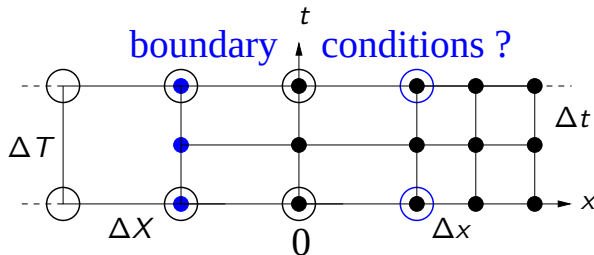
Hyperbolic Problems: Many Experimental Papers

Löhner, Morgan, Zienkiewicz (1984): The Use of Domain Splitting with an Explicit Hyperbolic Solver
For explicit schemes and general systems of hyperbolic problems



Hyperbolic Problems: Many Experimental Papers

Löhner, Morgan, Zienkiewicz (1984): The Use of Domain Splitting with an Explicit Hyperbolic Solver
For explicit schemes and general systems of hyperbolic problems



Can keep u fixed or free at subdomain boundaries

Numerical Results:

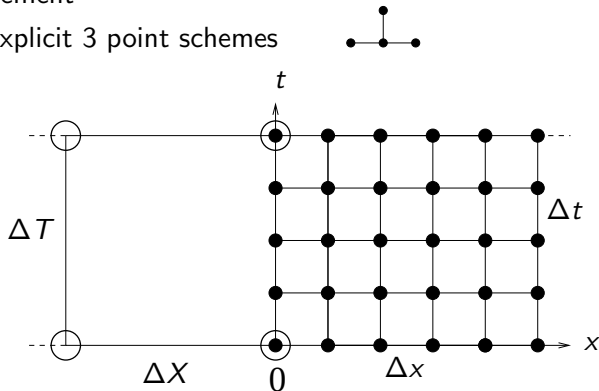
For simple linear advection in two dimensions:

“As one can see, the best solution is obtained when u is left free at subdomain boundaries”.

First Analytical Results for Local Time Stepping

Marsha J. Berger (1985) Stability of Interfaces with Mesh Refinement

For explicit 3 point schemes

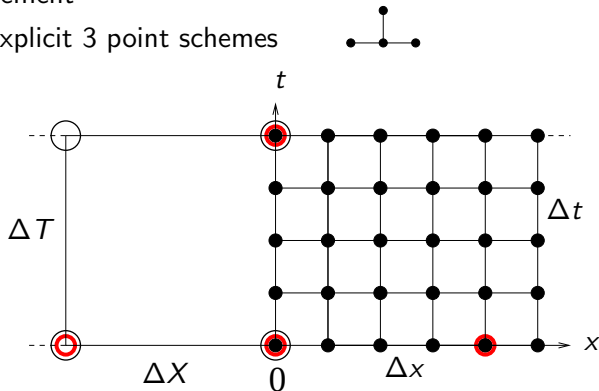


Using interpolation

First Analytical Results for Local Time Stepping

Marsha J. Berger (1985) Stability of Interfaces with Mesh Refinement

For explicit 3 point schemes

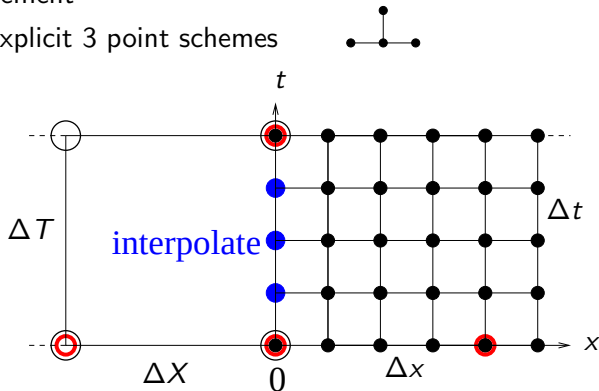


Using interpolation

First Analytical Results for Local Time Stepping

Marsha J. Berger (1985) Stability of Interfaces with Mesh Refinement

For explicit 3 point schemes

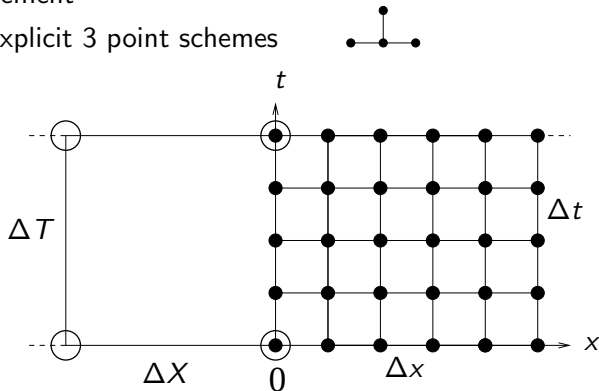


Using interpolation

First Analytical Results for Local Time Stepping

Marsha J. Berger (1985) Stability of Interfaces with Mesh Refinement

For explicit 3 point schemes

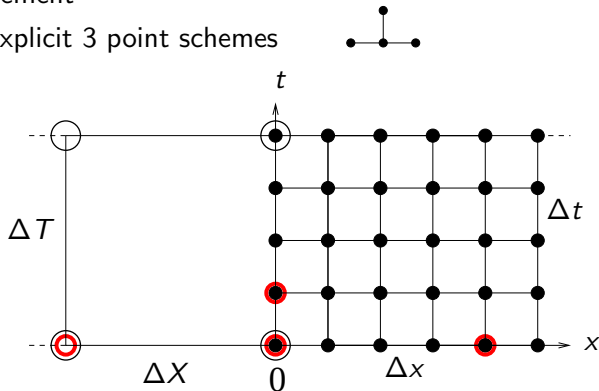


Coarse Mesh Approximation Method

First Analytical Results for Local Time Stepping

Marsha J. Berger (1985) Stability of Interfaces with Mesh Refinement

For explicit 3 point schemes

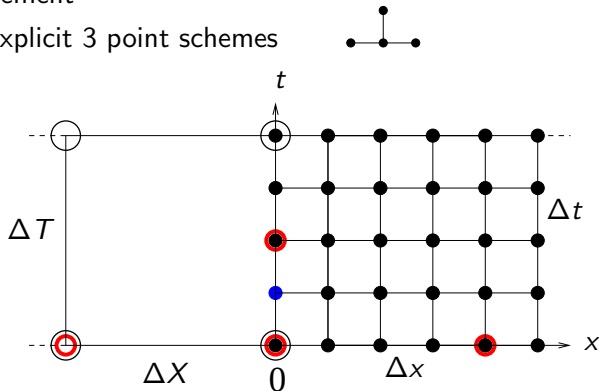


Coarse Mesh Approximation Method

First Analytical Results for Local Time Stepping

Marsha J. Berger (1985) Stability of Interfaces with Mesh Refinement

For explicit 3 point schemes

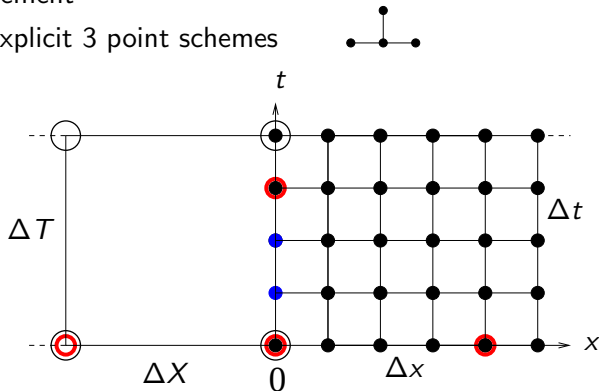


Coarse Mesh Approximation Method

First Analytical Results for Local Time Stepping

Marsha J. Berger (1985) Stability of Interfaces with Mesh Refinement

For explicit 3 point schemes

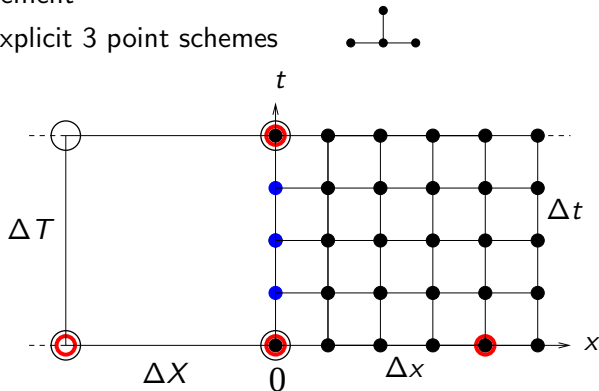


Coarse Mesh Approximation Method

First Analytical Results for Local Time Stepping

Marsha J. Berger (1985) Stability of Interfaces with Mesh Refinement

For explicit 3 point schemes

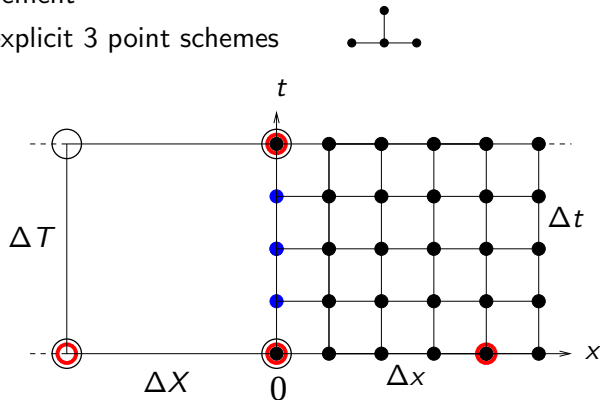


Coarse Mesh Approximation Method

First Analytical Results for Local Time Stepping

Marsha J. Berger (1985) Stability of Interfaces with Mesh Refinement

For explicit 3 point schemes



Results:

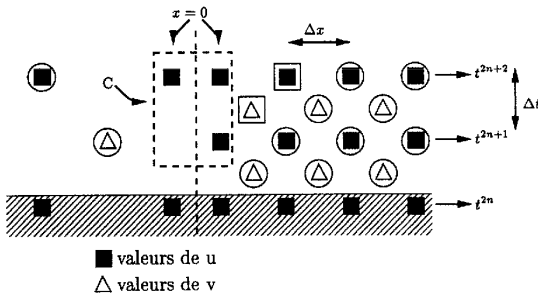
For the hyperbolic model problem $u_t = u_x$:

- ▶ Stability for both approaches for Lax-Wendroff
- ▶ Stability for Leapfrog *only with overlap!*

Collino, Fouquet, Joly (1998): Une méthode de raffinement de maillage espace-temps pour le système de Maxwell en dimension un

$$u_t + v_x = 0, \quad v_t + u_x = 0$$

Centered finite difference discretization in time and space

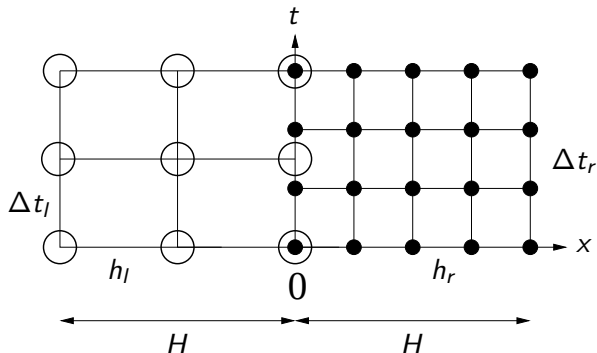


-
- The diagram illustrates the evolution of a system over time, with time steps t^n and t^{n+1} marked on the right. The system is divided into four columns labeled H_1 , E_1 , H_2 , and E_2 at the top. Each column contains upward-pointing arrows representing transitions or events. The first column (H_1) has four arrows labeled 1, 3, 7, and 9, with time intervals of $\frac{\Delta t}{4}$ between them. The second column (E_1) has two arrows labeled 2 and 8, with a time interval of $\frac{\Delta t}{2}$ between them. The third column (H_2) has two arrows labeled 4 and 6, with a time interval of $\frac{\Delta t}{2}$ between them. The fourth column (E_2) has one arrow labeled 5, with a time interval of Δt between t^n and t^{n+1} .

- **Diaz, Grote (2007):** Energy Conserving Explicit Local Time-Stepping for Second-Order Wave Equations complicated CFL

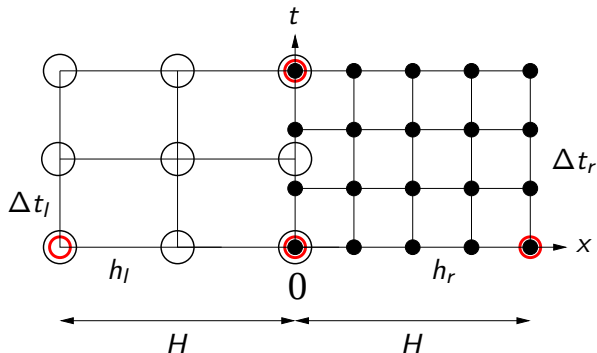
Parabolic Problems: Explicit-Implicit Schemes

Dawson, Du, Dupont (1991) A Finite Difference Domain Decomposition Algorithm for Numerical Solution of the Heat Equation



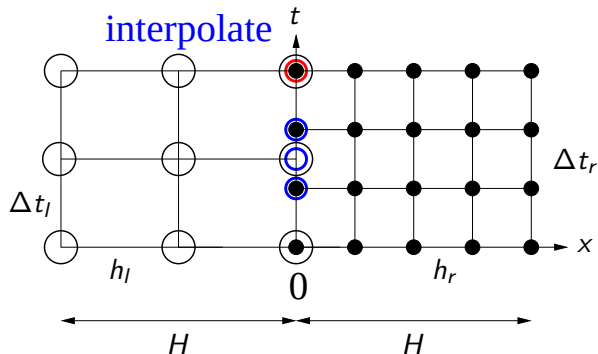
Parabolic Problems: Explicit-Implicit Schemes

Dawson, Du, Dupont (1991) A Finite Difference Domain Decomposition Algorithm for Numerical Solution of the Heat Equation



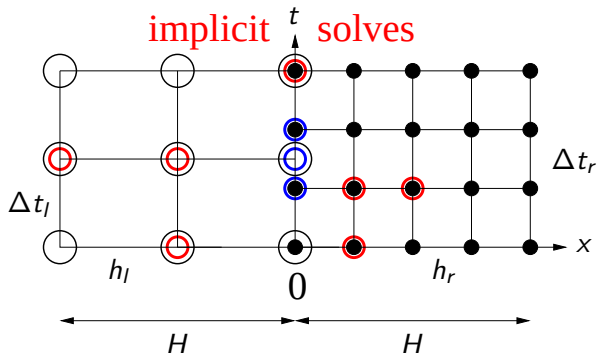
Parabolic Problems: Explicit-Implicit Schemes

Dawson, Du, Dupont (1991) A Finite Difference Domain Decomposition Algorithm for Numerical Solution of the Heat Equation



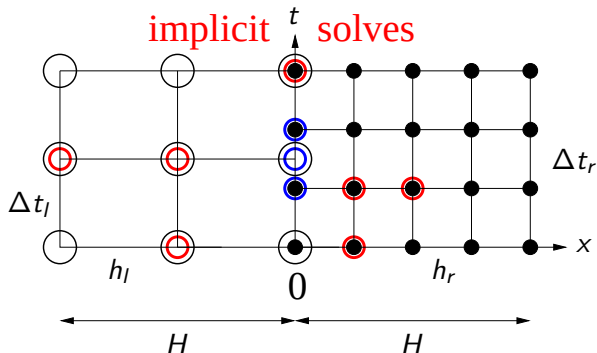
Parabolic Problems: Explicit-Implicit Schemes

Dawson, Du, Dupont (1991) A Finite Difference Domain Decomposition Algorithm for Numerical Solution of the Heat Equation



Parabolic Problems: Explicit-Implicit Schemes

Dawson, Du, Dupont (1991) A Finite Difference Domain Decomposition Algorithm for Numerical Solution of the Heat Equation



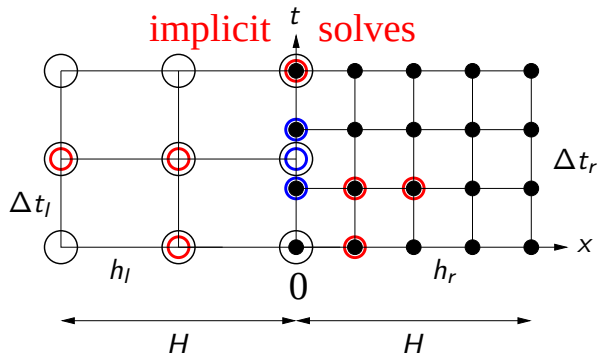
Results:

- Without local refinement, $h_l = h_r = h$,
 $\Delta t_l = \Delta t_r = \Delta t$ stable if $\Delta t \leq \frac{1}{2}H^2$

$$\max |\text{err}| \leq C(h^2 + H^3 + \Delta t)$$

Parabolic Problems: Explicit-Implicit Schemes

Dawson, Du, Dupont (1991) A Finite Difference Domain Decomposition Algorithm for Numerical Solution of the Heat Equation



Results:

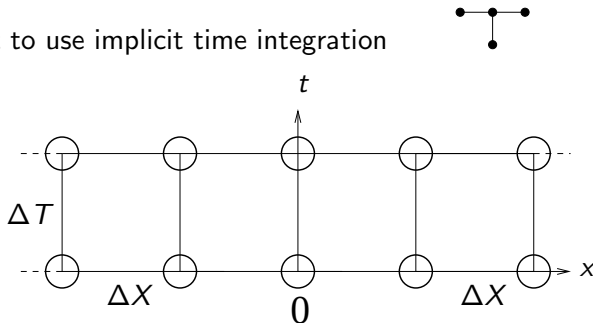
- ▶ With local refinement, stable if $\Delta t \leq \frac{1}{2}H^2$

$$\max |\text{err}| \leq C(h_l^2 + h_r^2 + H^3 + \Delta t_l + \Delta t_r + H\Delta t)$$

Parabolic Problems: Explicit-Implicit Schemes

Blum, Lisky and Rannacher (1992) A Domain Splitting Algorithm for Parabolic Problems

Want to use implicit time integration

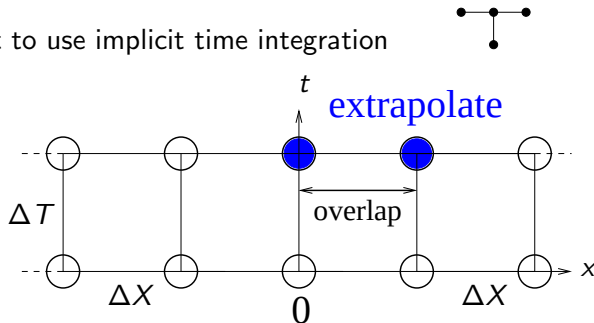


Without local refinement

Parabolic Problems: Explicit-Implicit Schemes

Blum, Lisky and Rannacher (1992) A Domain Splitting Algorithm for Parabolic Problems

Want to use implicit time integration

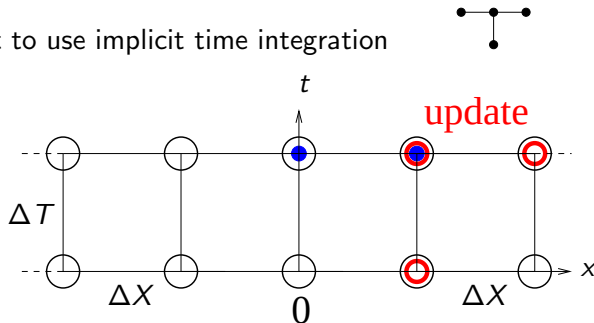


Without local refinement

Parabolic Problems: Explicit-Implicit Schemes

Blum, Lisky and Rannacher (1992) A Domain Splitting Algorithm for Parabolic Problems

Want to use implicit time integration

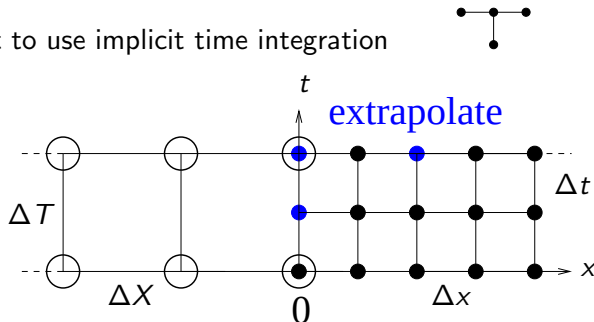


Without local refinement

Parabolic Problems: Explicit-Implicit Schemes

Blum, Lisky and Rannacher (1992) A Domain Splitting Algorithm for Parabolic Problems

Want to use implicit time integration

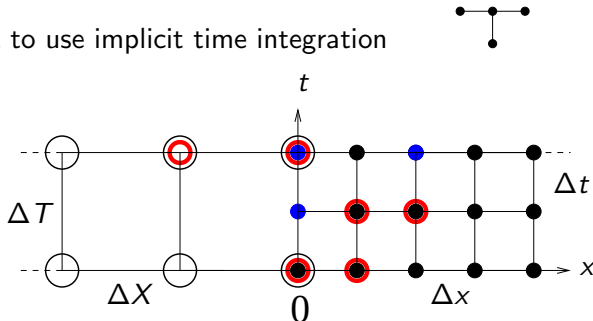


Could also do local refinement

Parabolic Problems: Explicit-Implicit Schemes

Blum, Lisky and Rannacher (1992) A Domain Splitting Algorithm for Parabolic Problems

Want to use implicit time integration



Could also do local refinement

Results:

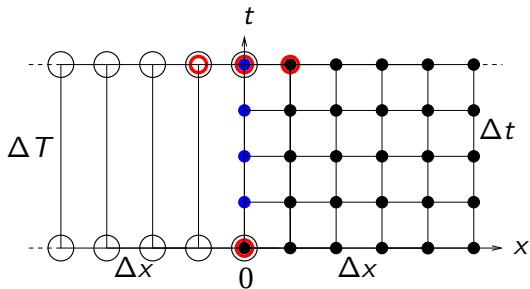
For the heat equation, without local refinement:

- ▶ Stable under the CFL condition $\Delta t \leq C \left(\frac{L}{\log L} \right)^2 \Delta x^2$,
 Lh overlap
- ▶ With Crank-Nicolson truncation error $O(\Delta t^2 + \Delta x^2)$.

Schemes with Unconditional Stability

Ewing, Lazarov, Vassilev (1994): Finite Difference Scheme for Parabolic Problems on Composite Grids with Refinement in Time and Space

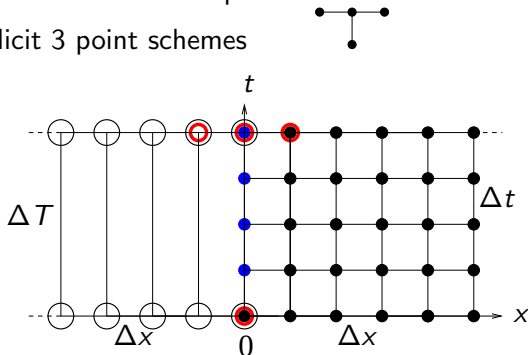
For implicit 3 point schemes



Schemes with Unconditional Stability

Ewing, Lazarov, Vassilev (1994): Finite Difference Scheme for Parabolic Problems on Composite Grids with Refinement in Time and Space

For implicit 3 point schemes



Results: For a linear advection reaction diffusion equation:

- Unconditional stability
- For $\Delta t = O(\Delta x)$, error = $O(\Delta t + \Delta x^2)$ in 1d
(2d loss of $|\log \Delta x|^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 3d loss of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta x}}$)

Faile, Nataf, Willien Wolf (2009): Two Local Time stepping Schemes for Parabolic Problems

For the heat equation $u_t = u_{xx}$, decomposition of the domain $\Omega = (-1, 1)$ into two subdomains $\Omega_1 = (-1, 0)$ and $\Omega_2 = (0, 1)$, and the coupling conditions

$$u_1(0) = u_2(0), \quad \partial_x u_1(0) = \partial_x u_2(0)$$

In a finite volume discretization, one obtains similar implicitly coupled schemes as before

Results:

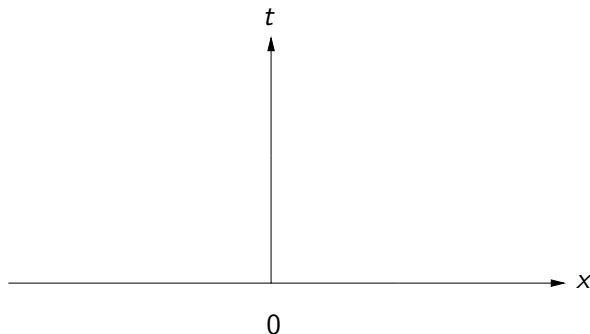
- ▶ Schemes are conservative
- ▶ Error estimate $O(\Delta t + h)$ under certain conditions
- ▶ Iterative algorithm like Dirichlet-Neumann
- ▶ One of the choices corresponds to Ewing et al.

Space-Time Finite Elements

Johnson (1987): Space-Time Finite Element Method for

$u_t + u_x = f$ and $u_t + u_x = u_{xx} + f$ using DG

Hulbert, Hughes (1990): Space-Time Finite Elements for
Second Order Hyperbolic Equations

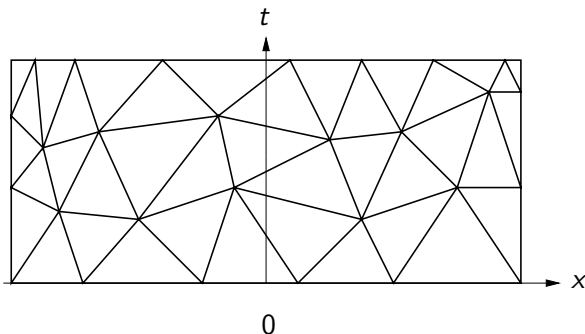


Space-Time Finite Elements

Johnson (1987): Space-Time Finite Element Method for

$u_t + u_x = f$ and $u_t + u_x = u_{xx} + f$ using DG

Hulbert, Hughes (1990): Space-Time Finite Elements for
Second Order Hyperbolic Equations

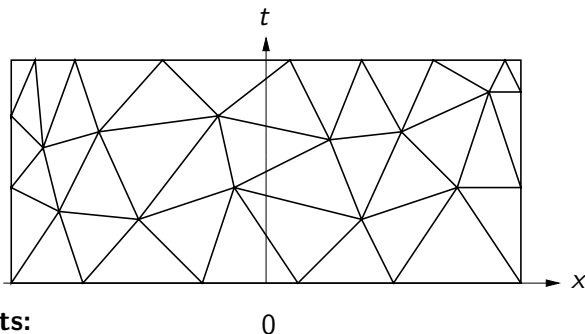


Space-Time Finite Elements

Johnson (1987): Space-Time Finite Element Method for

$u_t + u_x = f$ and $u_t + u_x = u_{xx} + f$ using DG

Hulbert, Hughes (1990): Space-Time Finite Elements for
Second Order Hyperbolic Equations



Results:

- ▶ Meshes need to satisfy a cone constraint
- ▶ **Üngör, Sheffer (2000):** Tent-Pitcher: a Meshing Algorithm for Space-Time Discontinuous Galerkin Methods

A Real Space Time Mesh

History of Local
Timestepping

Martin J. Gander

Erickson, Guoy, Sullivan, Üngör (2005): Building
Spacetime Meshes over Arbitrary Spatial Domains

Overview

ODE Methods

Multirate

Multirate

Extrapolation

PDE Methods

Hyperbolic

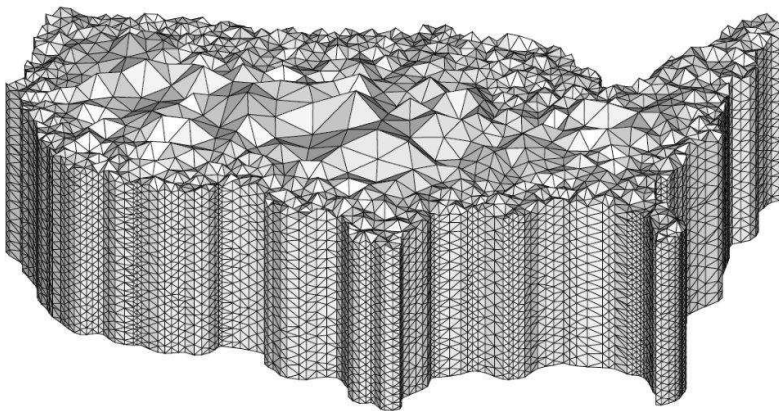
Parabolic

Space-Time FEM

One-Way, Two-Way

Waveform Relaxation

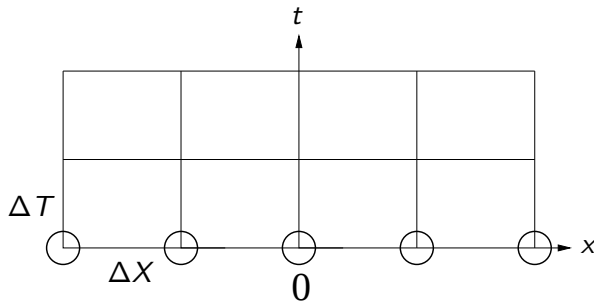
Outlook



One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay

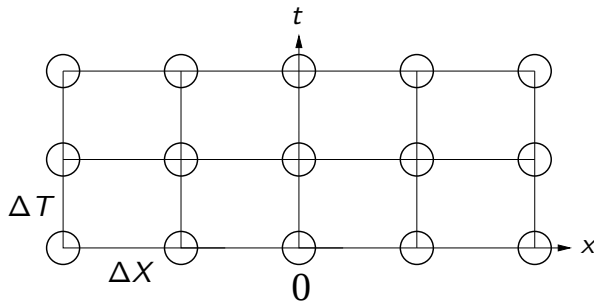


One-Way Approach

One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay

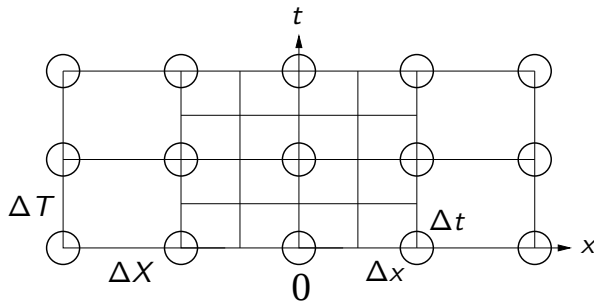


One-Way Approach

One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay

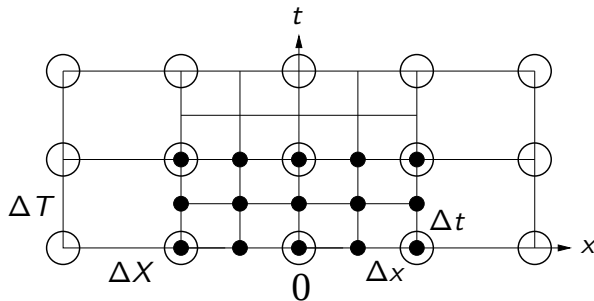


One-Way Approach

One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay

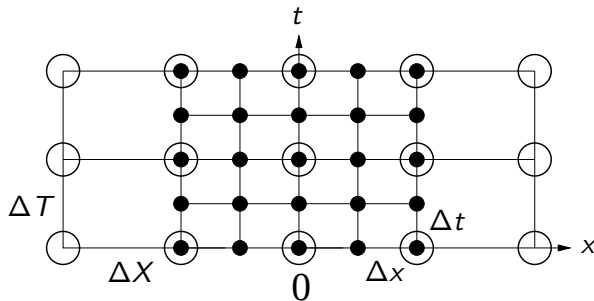


One-Way Approach

One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay

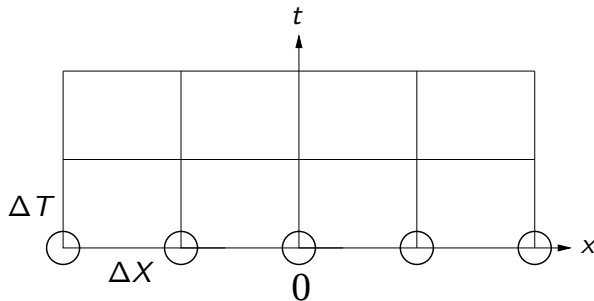


One-Way Approach

One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay

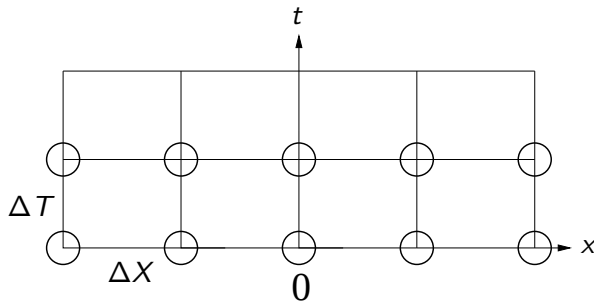


Two-Way Approach

One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay

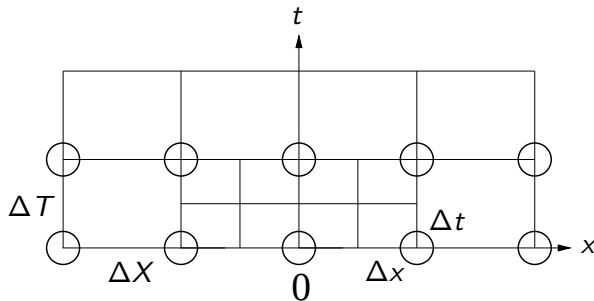


Two-Way Approach

One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay

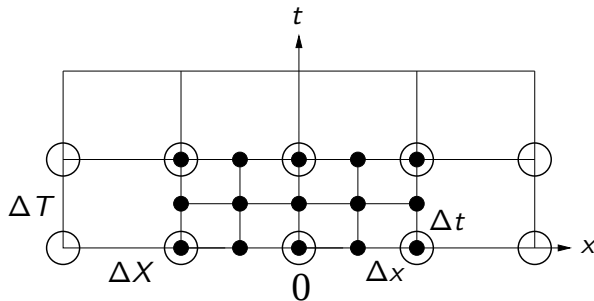


Two-Way Approach

One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay

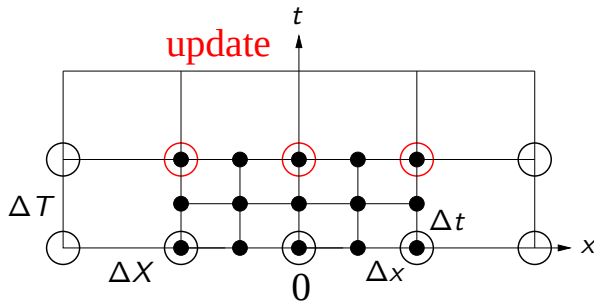


Two-Way Approach

One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay

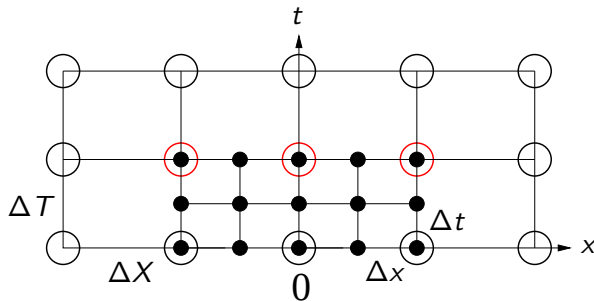


Two-Way Approach

One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay

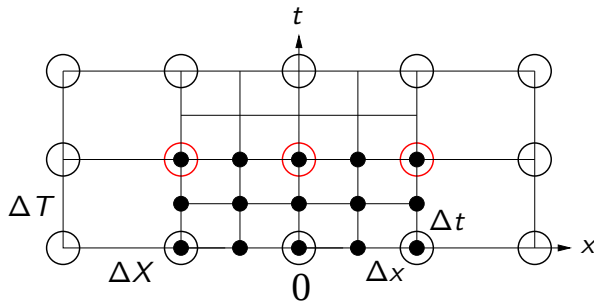


Two-Way Approach

One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay

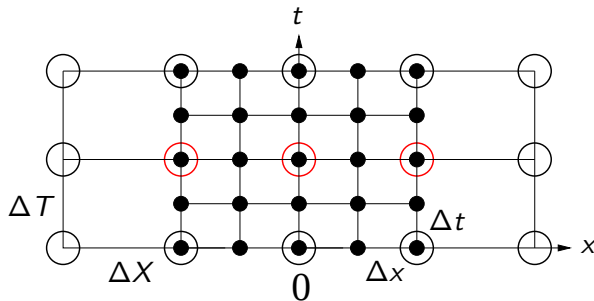


Two-Way Approach

One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay

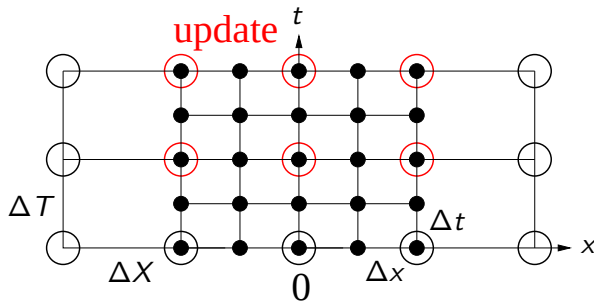


Two-Way Approach

One-Way and Two-Way Methods

Cailleau, Fedorenko, Barnier, Blayo, Debreu (2008):

Comparison of different numerical methods used to handle the open boundary of a regional ocean circulation model of the Bay of Biscay



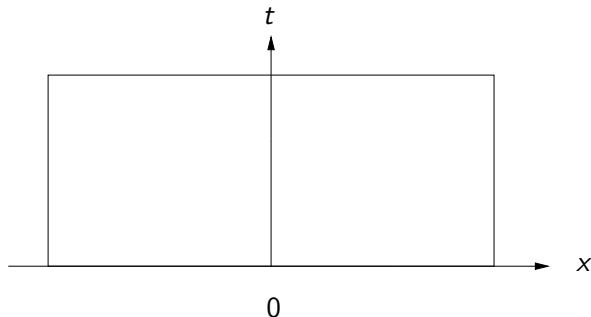
Two-Way Approach

Results:

- ▶ Experimental results, on real application, show that the two way method leads to substantial more accuracy
- ▶ No theoretical results

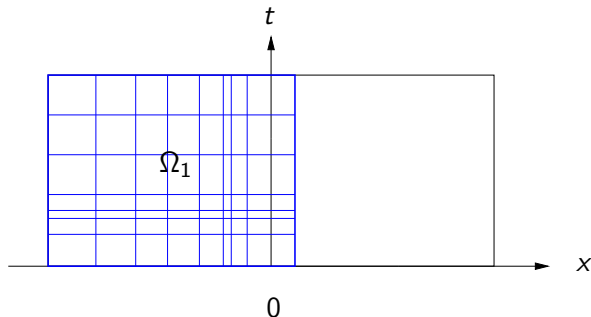
Schwarz Waveform Relaxation Methods

G, Halpern, Nataf (1999): Optimal Convergence of Overlapping and Non-Overlapping Schwarz Waveform Relaxation



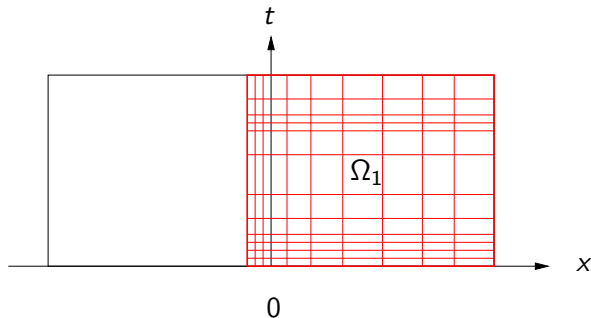
Schwarz Waveform Relaxation Methods

G, Halpern, Nataf (1999): Optimal Convergence of Overlapping and Non-Overlapping Schwarz Waveform Relaxation



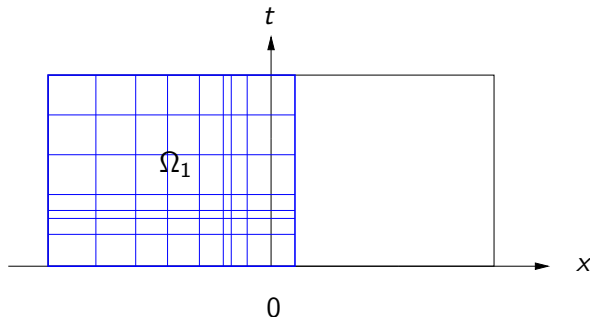
Schwarz Waveform Relaxation Methods

G, Halpern, Nataf (1999): Optimal Convergence of Overlapping and Non-Overlapping Schwarz Waveform Relaxation



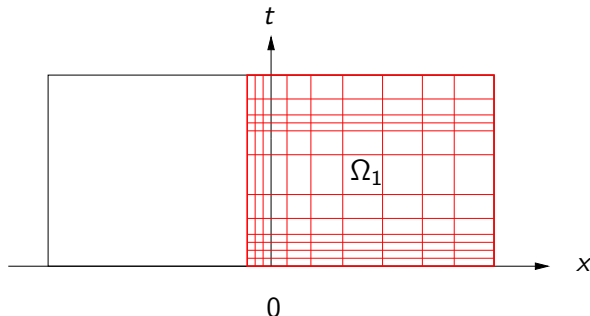
Schwarz Waveform Relaxation Methods

G, Halpern, Nataf (1999): Optimal Convergence of Overlapping and Non-Overlapping Schwarz Waveform Relaxation

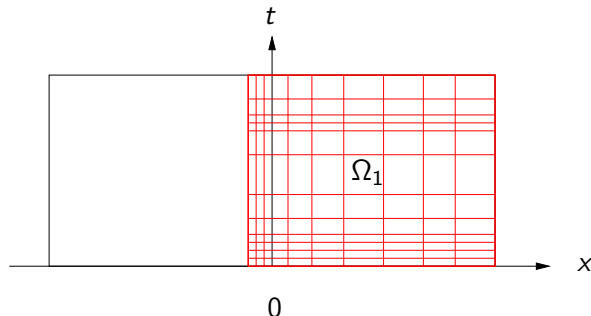


Schwarz Waveform Relaxation Methods

G, Halpern, Nataf (1999): Optimal Convergence of Overlapping and Non-Overlapping Schwarz Waveform Relaxation



Schwarz Waveform Relaxation Methods



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}u_1^n &= f & \text{in } \Omega_1 & \quad \mathcal{L}u_2^n = f & \text{in } \Omega_2 \\ \mathcal{B}_1 u_1^n &= \mathcal{B}_1 u_2^{n-1} & & \quad \mathcal{B}_2 u_2^n = \mathcal{B}_2 u_1^n & \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Very general method, can even use different models in different subdomains
- ▶ Iteration is expensive, need to use optimized $\mathcal{B}_i$

Outlook for the Minisymposium

- ▶ ODE based techniques
 - ▶ **Adrian Sandu:** Recent Developments in Multirate Time Integration
- ▶ PDE based techniques
 - ▶ Local Timestepping:
 - ▶ **Julien Diaz:** Explicit hp-Adaptive Time Scheme for the Wave Equation
 - ▶ **Jerónimo Rodríguez:** Coupling Discontinuous Galerkin Methods and Retarded Potentials for Transient Wave Propagation on Unbounded Domains
 - ▶ **Vadim Lisitsa:** Local Low-Reflection Space-Time Mesh Refinement for Finite-Difference Simulation of Seismic Waves
 - ▶ Domain Decomposition Based Techniques:
 - ▶ **Ron Haynes:** Equidistributing Grids via Domain Decomposition
 - ▶ **Florian Haeberlein:** Krylov Subspace Accelerators for Non-Overlapping Schwarz Waveform Relaxation Methods
 - ▶ **Laurence Halpern:** Space-time Refinement for the 1-D Wave Equation