

Hemez, Francois, 2020, Robust estimation of truncation-induced numerical uncertainty, Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Mechanics Series, IMAC, A Conference and Exposition on Structural Dynamics, Houston, 10 February 2020 through 13 February 2020, Code 245349, pp.223–232.

**Abstract** Truncation error is ubiquitous in computational sciences, yet, rarely quantified and often ignored altogether. By definition, it is the difference between the exact-but-unknown solution of continuous equations that one wishes to solve, such as conservation laws, and what the computational software (finite elements, finite volumes, etc.) calculates. We contend that the commonly-accepted representation of truncation error as a single-term power-law (i.e.,  $\varepsilon(\Delta x) = \beta \cdot \Delta x^p$  where  $\Delta x$  is the level of mesh resolution in the calculation and  $p$  is the accuracy of the numerical method) is inadequate and can lead to an erroneous quantification. The remedy proposed is to model this error as a series expansion of integer-valued powers (i.e.,  $\varepsilon(\Delta x) = \beta_1 \cdot \Delta x_1 + \beta_2 \cdot \Delta x_2 + \dots + \beta_N \cdot \Delta x_N$  where the expansion order  $N$  is unknown and potentially infinite). This representation is consistent with the theoretical form of truncation error derived from Modified Equation Analysis. Because  $N$  and the regression coefficients  $\beta_k$  are not known, we further propose to use an info-gap model to numerically derive bounds of truncation error. These bounds,  $\|y_{\text{Exact}} - y(\Delta x)\| \leq U(\Delta x)$ , would express the worst-case error between what is calculated at resolution  $\Delta x$  and what is exact but unknown. Reporting such bounds is essential to assess the quality of a numerical simulation, much like an experimental uncertainty should accompany a measurement. The discussion proposed is, for the most part, conceptual and future efforts will focus on the numerical implementation of these ideas.

**Keywords** Mesh refinement; Robust bounds; Solution uncertainty; Truncation error.