

Implicit Kinetic Schemes for Saint-Venant

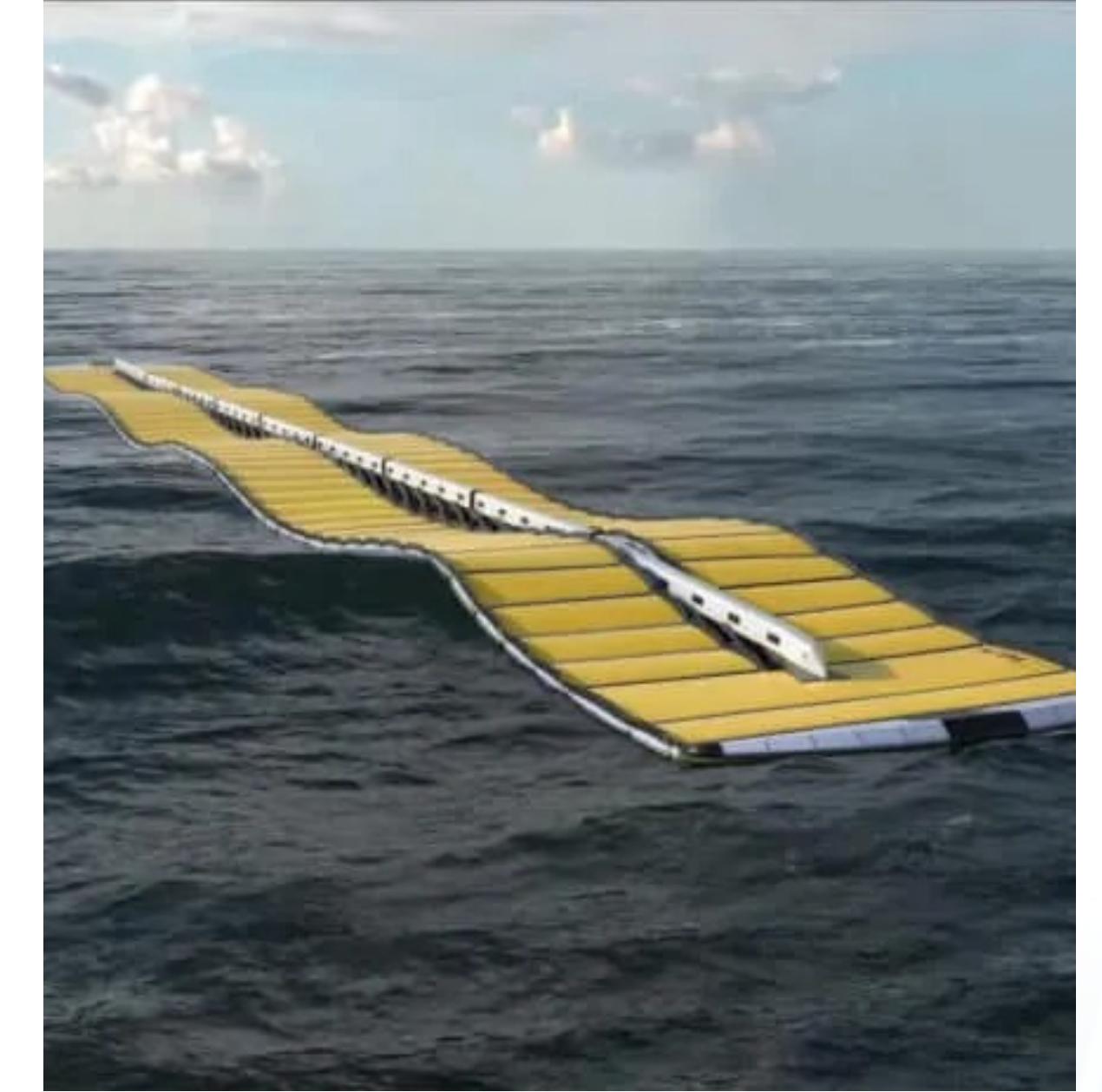
C. El Hassanieh, M. Rigal, J. Sainte-Marie

CANUM 2024

Geophysical flows

Why are we interested?

- water management (quality, availability)
- forecast natural disasters, mitigate their consequences
- energy production



1D Saint-Venant System

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \partial_x(hu) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(hu)}{\partial t} + \partial_x(hu^2 + \frac{gh^2}{2}) = -gh\partial_x z_b$$

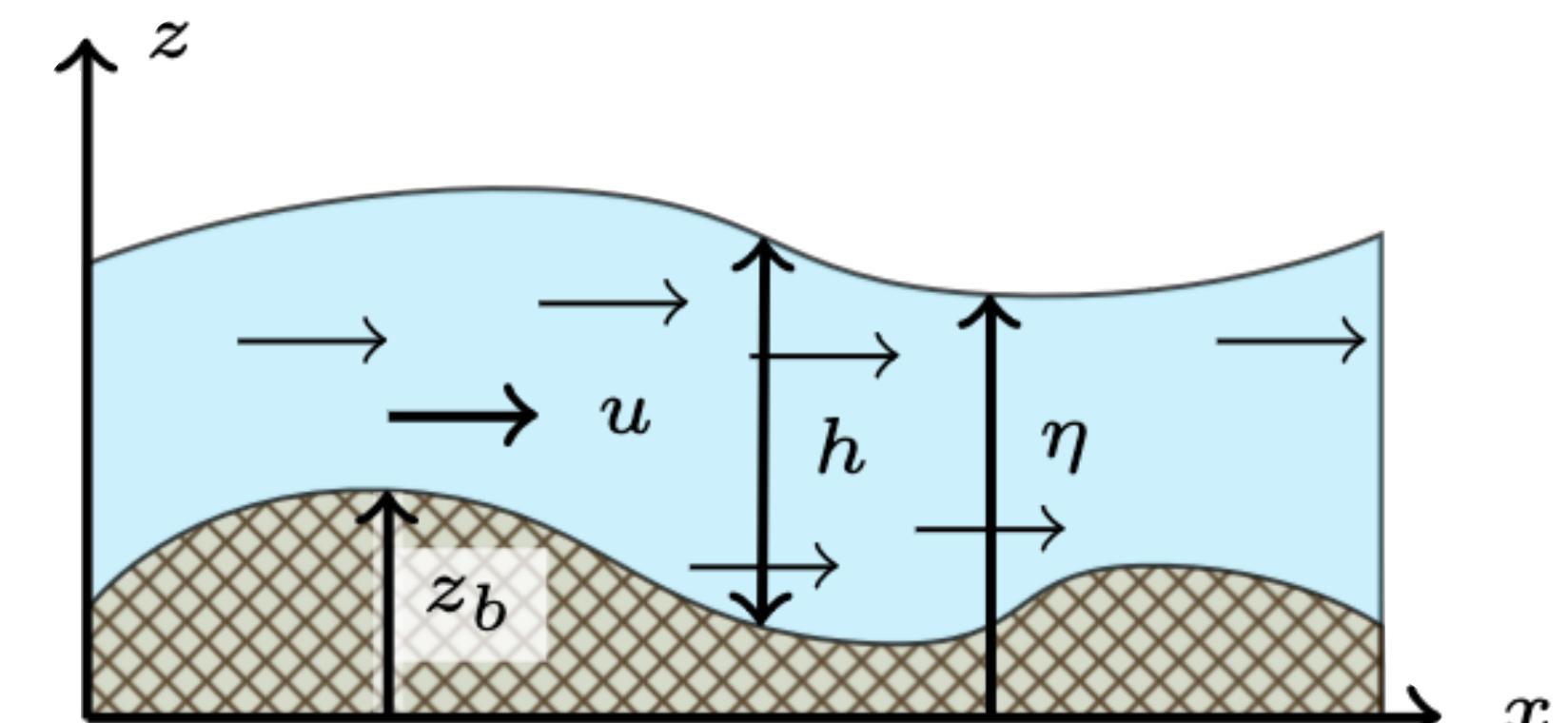
h water height

u averaged velocity

η free surface

z_b bottom topography

- ◆ vertical contribution of horizontal velocity is neglected
 - ◆ widely studied (well-posedness, numerical approximation)
 - ◆ hyperbolic structure
-
- ✓ implicit scheme using kinetic framework 1d,2d
 - ✓ flat topography (explicit updates)
 - ✓ variable topography (iterative strategy)



1D Saint-Venant System

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \partial_x(hu) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(hu)}{\partial t} + \partial_x(hu^2 + \frac{gh^2}{2}) = -gh\partial_x z_b$$

h water height

u averaged velocity

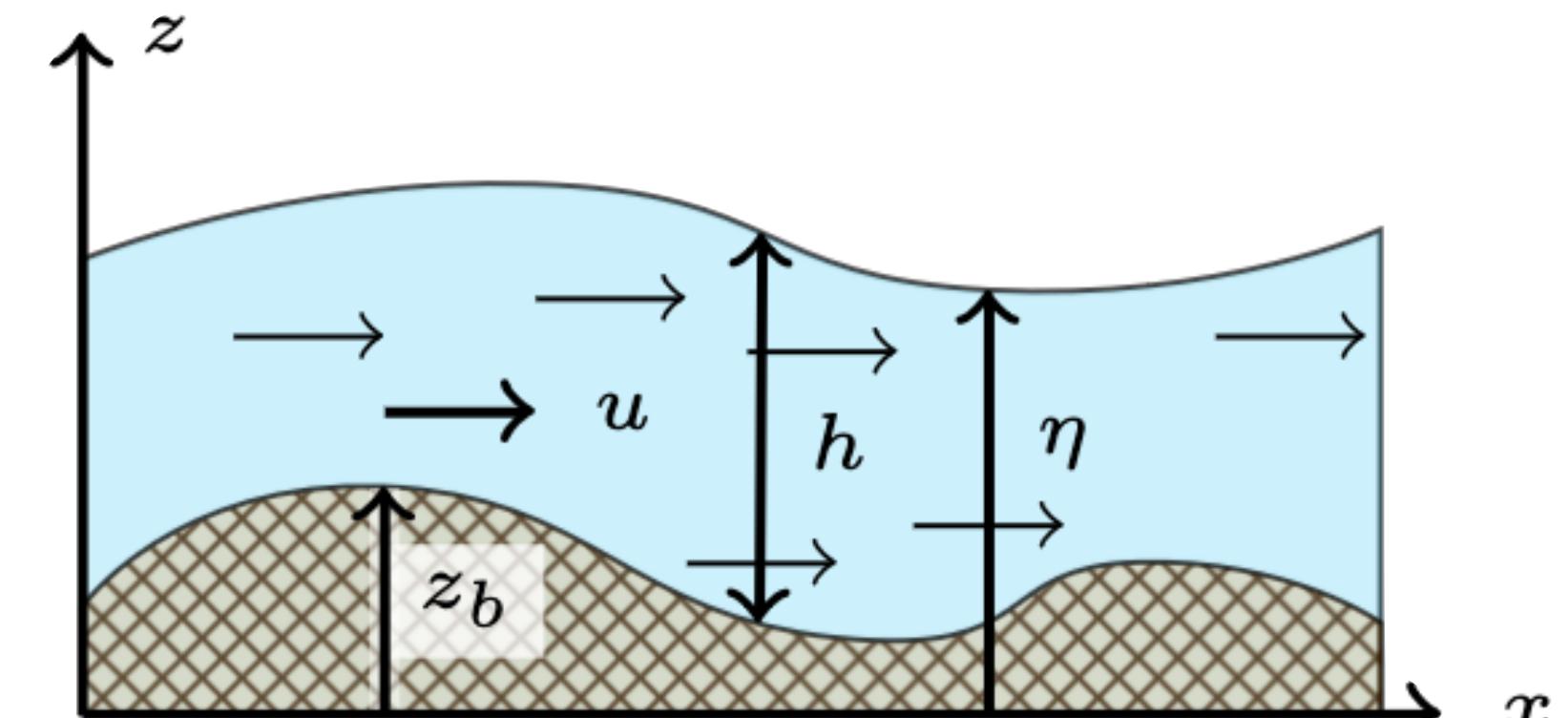
η free surface

z_b bottom topography

Properties

- ◆ Positivity. $h \geq 0$
- ◆ Stationary States $h + z_b \equiv Cst, \quad u \equiv 0$
- ◆ Entropy inequality $\partial_t E(U) + \partial_x G(U) \leq 0, \quad U = (h, hu)$

$$E(U) = \frac{hu^2}{2} + \frac{gh^2}{2} + ghz_b, \quad G(U) = \left(\frac{hu^2}{2} + gh^2 + ghz_b \right) u$$



Kinetic Representation

Kinetic scale $f(t, x, \xi)$ distribution of particles with velocity $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$

Macroscopic scale h, hu recovered by integration $U_f = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \binom{1}{\xi} f(t, x, \xi) d\xi$

Boltzmann-type kinetic equations

$$\partial_t f(t, x, \xi) + \xi \partial_x f(t, x, \xi) - g(\partial_x z_b) \partial_\xi f(t, x, \xi) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \underbrace{Q[f](t, x, \xi)}_{\text{collisions}^*}$$

$$* \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} \binom{1}{\xi} Q[f](t, x, \xi) d\xi = 0$$

Kinetic Representation

Kinetic scale $f(t, x, \xi)$ distribution of particles with velocity $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$

Macroscopic scale h, hu recovered by integration $U_f = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\frac{1}{\xi} \right) f(t, x, \xi) d\xi$

Boltzmann-type kinetic equations

$$\partial_t f(t, x, \xi) + \xi \partial_x f(t, x, \xi) - g(\partial_x z_b) \partial_\xi f(t, x, \xi) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(M(U_f(t, x), \xi) - f(t, x, \xi) \right)}_{\text{BGK collision operator}}$$

Link to Saint-Venant Mesoscopic \rightarrow Macroscopic

♦ Gibbs equilibrium $f \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} M(U_f, \xi)$

♦ Moment relations

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} M(U, \xi) d\xi = h$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi M(U, \xi) d\xi = hu$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi^2 M(U, \xi) d\xi = hu^2 + g \frac{h^2}{2}$$

Kinetic Representation

Kinetic scale $f(t, x, \xi)$ distribution of particles with velocity $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$

Macroscopic scale h, hu recovered by integration $U_f = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\frac{1}{\xi} \right) f(t, x, \xi) d\xi$

Boltzmann-type kinetic equations

$$\partial_t f(t, x, \xi) + \xi \partial_x f(t, x, \xi) - g(\partial_x z_b) \partial_\xi f(t, x, \xi) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(M(U_f(t, x), \xi) - f(t, x, \xi) \right)}_{\text{BGK collision operator}}$$

BGK Splitting

♦ Transport Step $\partial_t f + \xi \partial_x f - g(\partial_x z_b) \partial_\xi f = 0$

♦ Relaxation Step $\partial_t f = \frac{M(U_f(t, x), \xi) - f(t, x, \xi)}{\varepsilon}$

Kinetic Representation

Moment Relations

+

Kinetic Entropy

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} M(U, \xi) d\xi = h$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi M(U, \xi) d\xi = hu$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi^2 M(U, \xi) d\xi = hu^2 + g \frac{h^2}{2}$$

Kinetic Representation

Moment Relations

+

Kinetic Entropy

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} M(U, \xi) d\xi = h$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi M(U, \xi) d\xi = hu$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi^2 M(U, \xi) d\xi = hu^2 + g \frac{h^2}{2}$$

$$H(f, \xi) = \frac{\xi^2}{2} f + \frac{g^2 \pi^2}{6} f^3 + g z_b f$$

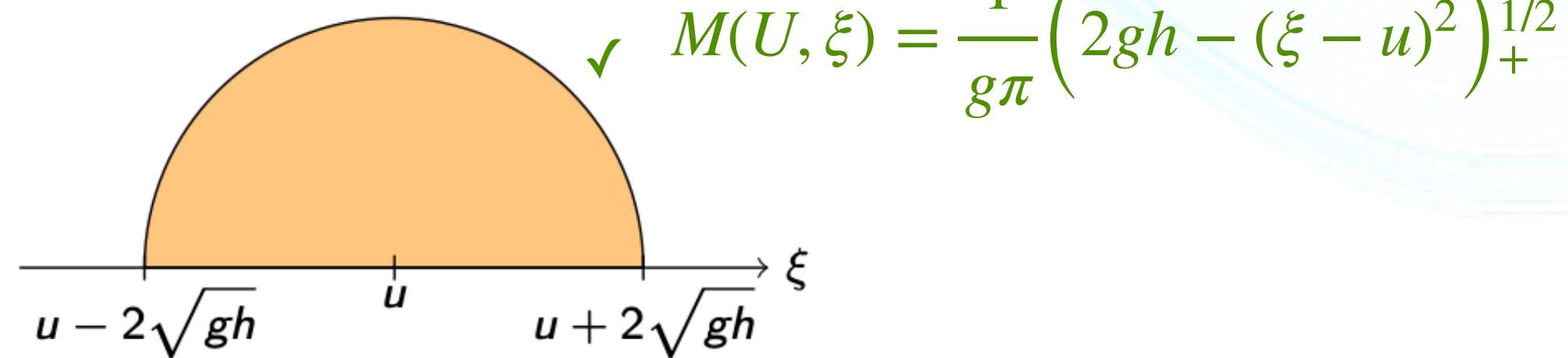
Lemma. (Perthame and Simeoni 2001)

The function $H(f, \xi) = \frac{\xi^2}{2} f + \frac{g^2 \pi^2}{6} f^3 + g z_b f$ is a kinetic entropy associated to the half-disk Maxwellian $M(U, \xi) = \frac{1}{g\pi} \left(2gh - (\xi - u)^2 \right)_+^{1/2}$.

Kinetic Representation

The Maxwellian $M(U, \xi)$ minimizes the energy $\int_{\mathbb{R}} H(M(U_f, \xi), \xi) d\xi \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} H(f, \xi) d\xi \quad \forall f \geq 0$

such that $\begin{pmatrix} h \\ hu \end{pmatrix} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \xi \end{pmatrix} f(t, x, \xi) d\xi$.



$$\checkmark \quad M(U, \xi) = \frac{1}{g\pi} (2gh - (\xi - u)^2)_+^{1/2}$$

Lemma. (Perthame and Simeoni 2001)

The function $H(f, \xi) = \frac{\xi^2}{2}f + \frac{g^2\pi^2}{6}f^3 + gz_bf$ is a kinetic entropy associated to the half-disk Maxwellian $M(U, \xi) = \frac{1}{g\pi} (2gh - (\xi - u)^2)_+^{1/2}$.

Explicit Scheme (flat topography)

Consider the case of flat topography $z_b = \text{Cst.}$

$$f_i^n(\xi) \approx \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{C_i} f(t^n, x, \xi) d\xi, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N$$

Explicit Kinetic Scheme

$$\frac{f_i^{n+1} - M_i^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{\xi}{\Delta x} \left(1_{\xi < 0} (M_{i+1}^n - M_i^n) + 1_{\xi > 0} (M_i^n - M_{i-1}^n) \right) = 0$$

Macroscopic Level

$$\frac{U_i^{n+1} - U_i^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(F(U_i^n, U_{i+1}^n) - F(U_{i-1}^n, U_i^n) \right) = 0$$

Proposition. (Audusse, Bouchut, Bristeau, Sainte-Marie 2016)

Under the CFL $\sigma |\xi| \leq 1$, the explicit kinetic scheme satisfies $h_i^{n+1} \geq 0$ and the following entropy inequality

$$\eta(U_i^{n+1}) \leq \eta(U_i^n) - \sigma(G_{i+1/2}^n - G_{i-1/2}^n), \quad \sigma = \Delta t / \Delta x.$$

Implicit Scheme (flat topography)

Implicit Kinetic Scheme

$$\frac{f_i^{n+1} - f_i^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{\xi}{\Delta x} \left(1_{\xi < 0} (f_{i+1}^{n+1} - f_i^{n+1}) + 1_{\xi > 0} (f_i^{n+1} - f_{i-1}^{n+1}) \right) = 0$$

Matrix Form $(\mathbf{I} + \sigma \mathbf{L})f^{n+1} = M + \sigma B^n$

- ✓ $(\mathbf{I} + \sigma \mathbf{L})$ invertible with positive coefficients
- ✓ System has unique solution with positive quantities

Proposition. (Rigal, Sainte-Marie, E.H. 2023)

$\forall \Delta t > 0$ the implicit kinetic scheme satisfies $h_i^{n+1} \geq 0$ and the following entropy inequality

$$\eta(U_i^{n+1}) \leq \eta(U_i^n) - \sigma(G_{i+1/2}^{n+1} - G_{i-1/2}^{n+1}) + D_i^n, \quad D_i^n \leq 0.$$

Implicit Scheme (flat topography)

Implicit Kinetic Scheme

$$\frac{f_i^{n+1} - f_i^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{\xi}{\Delta x} \left(1_{\xi < 0} (f_{i+1}^{n+1} - f_i^{n+1}) + 1_{\xi > 0} (f_i^{n+1} - f_{i-1}^{n+1}) \right) = 0$$

Matrix Form $(\mathbf{I} + \sigma \mathbf{L})f^{n+1} = M + \sigma B^n$

- ✓ $(\mathbf{I} + \sigma \mathbf{L})$ invertible with positive coefficients
- ✓ System has unique solution with positive quantities
- ✓ Positive water height
- ✓ Entropy inequality

✗ Macroscopic Updates (half-disk Maxwellian)

$$1_{\pm \xi > 0} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \xi \\ \xi^2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{(\pm \sigma \xi)^k}{(1 \pm \sigma \xi)^{k+1}} M(U, \xi), \quad 0 \leq k \leq P-1$$

Implicit Scheme (flat topography)

Implicit Kinetic Scheme

$$\frac{f_i^{n+1} - f_i^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{\xi}{\Delta x} \left(1_{\xi < 0} (f_{i+1}^{n+1} - f_i^{n+1}) + 1_{\xi > 0} (f_i^{n+1} - f_{i-1}^{n+1}) \right) = 0$$

Matrix Form $(\mathbf{I} + \sigma \mathbf{L}) f^{n+1} = M + \sigma B^n$

- ✓ $(\mathbf{I} + \sigma \mathbf{L})$ invertible with positive coefficients
- ✓ System has unique solution with positive quantities
- ✓ Positive water height
- ✓ Entropy inequality

✗ Macroscopic Updates (half-disk Maxwellian)

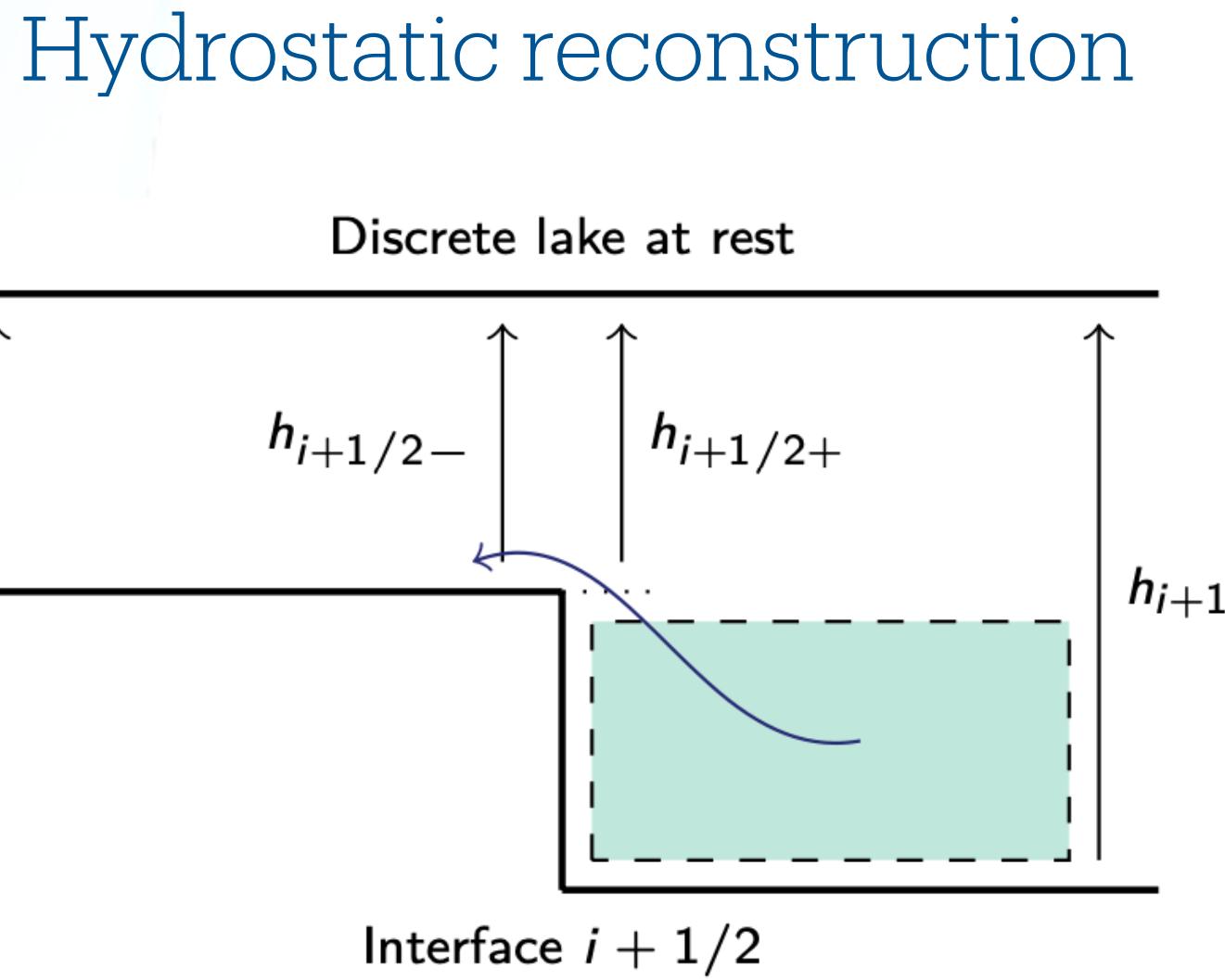
$$1_{\pm \xi > 0} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \xi \\ \xi^2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{(\pm \sigma \xi)^k}{(1 \pm \sigma \xi)^{k+1}} M(U, \xi), \quad 0 \leq k \leq P-1$$

Possible Solutions

- ◆ Quadratures
- ◆ Another Maxwellian $M(U, \xi) = \frac{h}{c} \chi \left(\frac{\xi - u}{c} \right)$
- ◆ Iterative Methods

Case of Variable Topography

✓ **Audusse, Bouchut, Bristeau, Klein, et al. 2004** “A fast and stable well-balanced scheme with hydrostatic reconstruction for shallow water flows”



Explicit scheme with hydrostatic reconstruction

$$\frac{f_i^{n+1} - M_i^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{\xi}{\Delta x} (M_{i+1/2}^n - M_{i-1/2}^n) + \frac{1}{\Delta x} (\xi - u_i^n) [M_{i-1/2+}^n - M_{i+1/2-}^n] = 0$$

Proposition. (Audusse, Bouchut, Bristeau, Sainte-Marie 2016)
The explicit scheme (variable topography) admits an entropy inequality of the form

$$\eta(U_i^{n+1}, z_i) \leq \eta(U_i^n, z_i) - \sigma(G_{i+1/2}^n - G_{i-1/2}^n) + D_i^n + \varepsilon_i^n, \quad \varepsilon_i^n \geq 0$$

ε_i^n quadratic error that vanishes as $u_i^n \rightarrow 0$.

- ✓ Preserves lake at rest
- ✓ Balances pressure variation with source term

Implicit Scheme (variable topography)

Implicit scheme with hydrostatic reconstruction

$$\frac{f_i^{n+1} - M_i^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{\xi}{\Delta x} \left(M_{i+1/2}^{n+1} - M_{i-1/2}^{n+1} \right) + \frac{1}{\Delta x} (\xi - u_i^{n+1}) [M_{i-1/2+}^{n+1} - M_{i+1/2-}^{n+1}] = 0$$

Non-linear implicit update cannot be computed exactly \Rightarrow Use iterative process (Gauss-Jacobi)

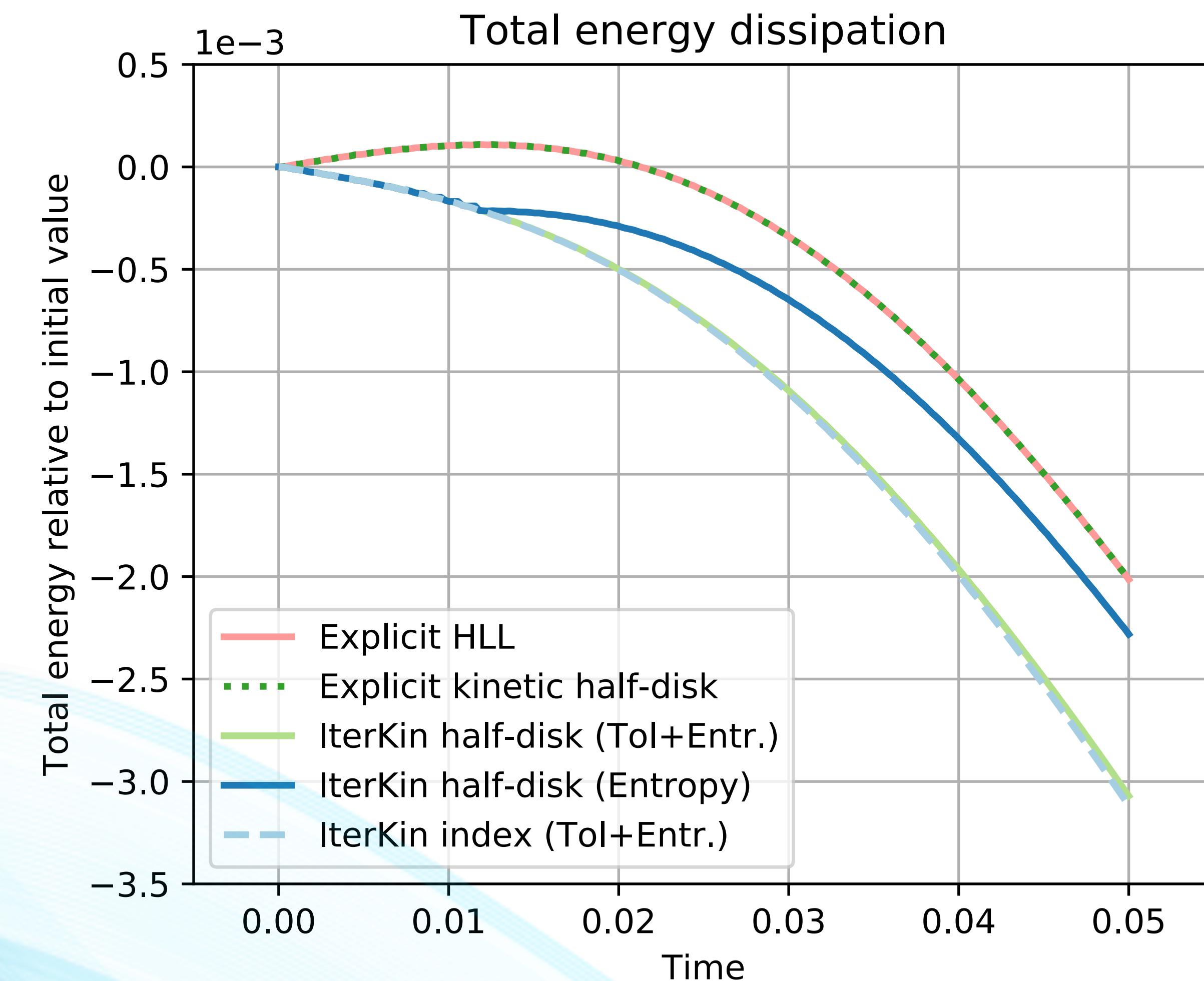
$$(1 + \alpha)f_i^{n+1,k+1} = M_i + \alpha M_i^{n+1,k} - \sigma^k \xi \left(M_{i+1/2}^{n+1,k} - M_{i-1/2}^{n+1,k} \right) + \sigma^k (\xi - u_i^{n+1,k}) [M_{i-1/2+}^{n+1,k} - M_{i+1/2-}^{n+1,k}]$$

Proposition. (Rigal, Sainte-Marie, E.H. 2023)

- ✓ $h_i^{n+1,k+1} \geq 0$ if $h^n, h^{n+1,k} \geq 0$ and $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}$ $(\sigma^k |\xi| - \alpha) M_i^{n+1,k} \leq M_i^n$
- ✓ Iterative process satisfies $\eta(U_i^{n+1,k+1}, z_i) \leq \eta(U_i^{n,k}, z_i) - \sigma^k (G_{i+1/2}^{n+1,k} - G_{i-1/2}^{n+1,k}) + D_i^{n+1,k}$, $D_i^{n+1,k} \leq 0$ from some rank.

Test Case.

- ◆ Periodic boundary conditions
- ◆ $h + z_b = Cst$
- ◆ $u = Cst \neq 0$



2D - Test case.

- ◆ Analytic solution
- ◆ Difficult to capture

