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Two linearized problems of shallow water flows

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Summary: A mathematical analysis, based on the theory of semi-groups of operators on Hilbert space, of linearized problems involving Saint-Venant equations governing shallow water flows is carried out. The first problem concerns the classical linearized Saint-Venant problem, while the second deals with a water quality problem: the evolution of a concentration of products in a flow solution of the first problem. The method seems capable to take into account thermal and multi-phase effects

Key words: Shallow water flows, Linearized Saint-Venant equations, Semi-group of operators.

1. Introduction

Many works are devoted to the study of shallow water flows especially by numerical methods. Here, we proceed to a mathematical analysis by the theory of evolution equations in Hilbert spaces of two linearized problems involving the Saint-Venant equations system. The first one concerns the classical linearized Saint-Venant problem. The second deals with a water quality problem: the evolution of a concentration of products in a flow solution of the first problem.

2. Formulation of the linearized Saint-Venant problem

The linearized Saint-Venant equations which model the flow of a viscous fluid in shallow water ([1], [2]) read as:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -hdivV - R\eta \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -g\nabla\eta + \mu\Delta V - PV + f & in \quad \Omega \times (0,T), \\ \eta(x,0) = \eta^{0}(x), \quad V(x,0) = V^{0}(x) \quad \forall x \in \Omega, \quad \eta^{0}, V^{0} \quad given \quad in \quad \Omega \end{cases}$$
(2.1)

Here, Ω is a bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^2 with a Lipschitz-continuous boundary Γ , *T* is a positive real number, *t* denotes the time and η , *V* stand for the free surface elevation and the velocity field. The positive constants *g*, μ , *h* are connected with the gravity acceleration, the viscosity and average height of the fluid, while *R* is a positive relaxation parameter and *P* a non negative 2×2 matrix accounting for the Coriolis effect and numerical relaxation. Let σ denote the "stress tensor":

$$\sigma = -g\eta I_d + \mu \nabla v$$

where I_d is the 2x2 identity matrix.

We assume that Γ is the union of disjoint parts Γ_i , i=1,...,5, and, *n* being the unit normal along Γ outward to Ω , consider the boundary conditions:

$V = V$ given on $\Gamma_1 \times [0, T]$	(2.2)
$\sigma n = \gamma$ given on $\Gamma_2 \times [0, T]$	(2.3)

$$V_N = \overline{V}_N, \ \sigma_T = \gamma_T, \ V_N, \gamma_T \text{ given on } \Gamma_3 \times [0, T]$$
(2.4)

 $V_N = V_N, \ \sigma_T = \gamma_T, \ V_N, \gamma_T \text{ given } \sigma_T$ with $V_N := V.n, \ \sigma_T := \sigma n - \sigma_N n, \ \sigma_N := \sigma n \cdot n,$

$$V_T \coloneqq V - V_N n = \overline{V_T}, \ \sigma_N = p, \ \overline{V_T} \text{ and } p \text{ given on } \Gamma_4 \times [0, T]$$
(2.5)
$$\sigma n + KV = \delta \text{ given on } \Gamma_5 \times [0, T],$$
(2.6)

where *K* is a given 2x2 non-negative matrix.

The condition on Γ_1 is an adhesion condition whereas the condition on Γ_2 expresses that the stress vector is given. On Γ_3 , Γ_4 , the normal and the tangential component of either the velocity or the stress vector are imposed. Last, a friction condition is involved on Γ_5 .

3. A result of existence and uniqueness.

Let $J = \{ V \in H^1(\Omega)^2; V_{|\Gamma_1} = 0, V_{N|\Gamma_3} = 0, V_{T|\Gamma_{43}} = 0 \}$, the subspace of the Sobolev space $H^1(\Omega)^2$, made of the kinematically admissible velocity fields. Then, introducing the Hilbert space $H := \{ u = (\eta, v) \in L^2(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)^2 \}$ of possible states $u = (\eta, V)$ with finite mechanical energy equipped with the norm and inner product:

$$|u|_{H}^{2} = (u, u)_{H} = g \int_{\Omega} \eta^{2} dx + h \int_{\Omega} |V|^{2} dx \quad \forall u = (\eta, V) \in H$$

$$(u,u')_H = g \int_{\Omega} \eta \eta' dx + h \int_{\Omega} V \cdot V' dx \qquad \forall u = (\eta,V) \in H, \forall u' = (\eta,V') \in H$$

and the unbounded linear operator with domain D(A) defined by:

$$D(A) = \begin{cases} u = (\eta, v) \in H; v \in J \text{ and } \exists ! w \in L^{2}(\Omega) \text{ such that:} \\ \int_{\Omega} (g\eta \ div\varphi - \mu \nabla v \cdot \nabla \varphi) \ dx = \int_{\Omega} w \cdot \varphi \ dx + \int_{\Gamma_{5}} Kv.\varphi \ ds \ \forall \varphi \in J \quad (3.1) \end{cases} \\ Au = (-h \, divV - R\eta, w - PV), \end{cases}$$

it is possible to formulate the problem in terms of an evolution in H:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du_r}{dt} = Au_r + F\\ u_r(0) = u_r^0 \end{cases}$$

where u_r is the difference between u and a suitable lifting u_e of the inhomogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions, and F stems from the data and u_e . It is easy to show that Ais *m*-dissipative and then generates a continuous semi-group of contractions on H. Hence, if the data are smooth enough the problem has a unique solution. Indeed, the semi group being analytic, the conditions on the data are rather mild.

Remark: It is possible to include a dissipative radiation condition o a part of the boundary which may be useful for numerical approximations by truncated domains when Ω is unbounded. The trick for the formulation of the Saint-Venant problem in terms of an evolution equation consists in introducing a new state variable: the trace of the velocity on the involved part of the boundary!

4. A water quality problem

Many problems dealing with water quality (salinity intrusion, transport of sediments or pollution, etc...) lead to finding a field C of concentration which satisfies:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = K_c \Delta C - V \cdot \nabla C + f_c & \text{in } \Omega \times (0,T) \\ C|_{\partial \Omega} = \overline{C} & \text{and } C(x,0) = C^0(x) & \text{in } \Omega \end{cases}$$

here K_c is a positive diffusion coefficient and V is the previous velocity field solution of Saint-Venant equations in Ω , which, from now on, is assumed to have a C^2 boundary. It can be established that C_r , the difference between the true concentration and a suitable lifting C_e of \overline{C} , satisfies the evolution equation in $L^2(\Omega)$:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dC_r}{dt} = -BC_r + \Phi(t)C_r + F_c(t), \\ C_r(0) = C^0 - C_e(0), \end{cases}$$
(4.1)

where *B* is the realization of $-\Delta$ in $L^2(\Omega)$ with homogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions on $\partial \Omega$, $F_c = -\frac{dC_e}{dt} + f_c + V \cdot \nabla C_e$, and $\Phi(t)$ is the operator defined in $D(B^{s/2})$, for all $s \in [1, 2)$, by:

 $\varphi \in D(B^{s/2}) \mapsto \Phi(t)\varphi \coloneqq -V.\nabla \varphi \in L^2(\Omega)$

The existence and uniqueness of a mild solution

,

$$C_{r}(t) = S_{B}(t)(C^{0} - C_{e}(0) + \int_{0}^{t} S_{B}(t-\tau)(F_{c}(\tau) + \Phi(\tau)C_{r}(\tau)d\tau)$$

of (4.1) is obtained by a fixed point method ([3],[4]) using the analycity of the semi group $S_B(t)$ generated by -B and the fact that $\Phi(t) \in C^0([0,T], Lin(D(B^{s/2}), L^2(\Omega)))$, a mere consequence of the Sobolev embeddings.

Remark 1: The regularity assumption on Γ may be dropped and various other mixed boundary conditions may be considered in the extent where the induced operator *B* satisfies $D(B^{s/2}) \subset H^s(\Omega)$.

Remark 2: Because, the water thermal convection equations read as:

$$\begin{cases} \rho \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \chi \Delta T - \rho V \cdot \nabla T & \text{in } \Omega \times (0, T) \\ T \Big|_{\partial \Omega} = \overline{T} & \text{and } T(x, 0) = T^{0}(x) & \text{in } \Omega \end{cases},$$

where T, χ, ρ denote the temperature, the coefficient of heat conductivity and the density of the water, our previous method works for the water thermal convection problem.

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