

SOLITARY WAVES OF BOUSSINESQ SYSTEM

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Outline

1 Acknowledgements

2 Introduction

Boussinesq System

3 Solitary Waves

4 Finite Element Method

5 Numerical Experiments

6 References

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2 Introduction

Boussinesq System

3 Solitary Waves

4 Finite Element Method

5 Numerical Experiments

6 References

Introduction

Boussinesq Systems

$$\eta_t + \nabla \cdot V + \nabla \cdot (\eta V) + a \Delta \nabla \cdot V - b \Delta \eta_t = 0$$

$$V_t + \nabla \eta + \frac{1}{2} \nabla |V|^2 + c \Delta \nabla \eta - d \Delta V_t = 0$$

These systems models the two-way propagation of small amplitude, long wavelength, gravity waves in shallow water, described by its surface $\eta(x,y,t)$ and its velocity $V(x,y,t) = (u(x,y,t), v(x,y,t))$.

- if $b=d=0$:
KdV-KdV (Korteweg-de Vries)
- if $a = c = 0$:
BBM-BBM (Benjamin-Bona-Mahony)
- if $a = 0$:
BS (Bona-Smith)

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5 Numerical Experiments

6 References

Solitary Waves

We consider solitary wave as

$$(\eta, u, v)(x, y, t) = (\tilde{\eta}, \tilde{u}, \tilde{v})(X, y) \text{ where } X = x - st.$$

Thus, Boussinesq system become in the stationary problem

Stationary Problem

$$-s\eta_X + \nabla \cdot V + \nabla \cdot (\eta V) + a\Delta \nabla \cdot V + sb\Delta \eta_X = 0$$

$$-sV_X + \nabla \eta + \frac{1}{2}\nabla |V|^2 + c\Delta \nabla \eta + sd\Delta V_X = 0$$

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Boussinesq System
- 3 Solitary Waves
- 4 Finite Element Method**
- 5 Numerical Experiments
- 6 References

FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

Variational Formulation

Find $\eta \in H^2(\Omega)$ and $V \in (H^2(\Omega))^2$, such that

$$a([\eta, V], [w, \mathbf{q}]) = f([w, \mathbf{q}])$$

for all $w \in H^2(\Omega)$ and $\mathbf{q} \in (H^2(\Omega))^2$.

Where

$$a([\eta, V], [w, \mathbf{q}]) = a_1([\eta, V], [w, \mathbf{q}]) + a_2([\eta, V], [w, \mathbf{q}])$$

and

$$f([w, \mathbf{q}]) = f_1(w) + f_2(\mathbf{q})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1([\eta, V], [w, \mathbf{q}]) &= \int_{\Omega} (-s\eta_X + \nabla \cdot V) w + \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (\eta V) w \\
 &\quad - \int_{\Omega} \nabla (a \nabla \cdot V + sb\eta_X) \cdot \nabla w
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_2([\eta, V], [w, \mathbf{q}]) &= \int_{\Omega} (-sV_X + \nabla \eta) \cdot \mathbf{q} + \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{1}{2} \nabla |V|^2 \right) \cdot \mathbf{q} \\
 &\quad + \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (c \Delta \nabla \eta + sd \Delta V_X) \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_1(w) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \partial_n (a \nabla \cdot V + sb\eta_X) \cdot w$$

$$f_2(\mathbf{q}) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \partial_n (c \nabla \eta + sdV_X) \cdot \mathbf{q}$$

Discrete Non Linear System

The discrete non linear system is

$$a([\eta_h, V_h], \Phi \times \Phi^2) = F(\Phi \times \Phi^2)$$

where Φ is a basis for the finite dimensional space of approximation.
This system can be solved using a fixed point method as

$$(\eta_h^{n+1}, V_h^{n+1}) = (\eta_h^n, V_h^n) - \mathcal{F}(\eta_h^n, V_h^n)$$

where

$$\mathcal{F}(\eta_h, V_h) = a([\eta_h, V_h], \Phi \times \Phi^2) - F(\Phi \times \Phi^2)$$

Discrete Non Linear System

In order to solve the non linear system in **FreeFem++** we have to use a semi-implicit method:

$$a_1([\eta^{n+1}, V^{n+1}], [w, \mathbf{q}]) = \int_{\Omega} (-s\eta_X^{n+1} + \nabla \cdot V^{n+1}) w + \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (\eta^n V^n) w \\ - \int_{\Omega} \nabla (a \nabla \cdot V^{n+1} + sb\eta_X^{n+1}) \cdot \nabla w$$

$$a_2([\eta^{n+1}, V^{n+1}], [w, \mathbf{q}]) = \int_{\Omega} (-sV_X^{n+1} + \nabla \eta^{n+1}) \cdot \mathbf{q} + \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{1}{2} \nabla |V^n|^2 \right) \cdot \mathbf{q} \\ + \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (c \Delta \nabla \eta^{n+1} + sd \Delta V_X^{n+1}) \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q}$$

Outline

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Boussinesq System
- 3 Solitary Waves
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- 5 Numerical Experiments**
- 6 References

Numerical Experiments

Simulations are performed with Freefem++. The computational domain is $\Omega = [0, L] \times [0, L]$, with $L = 10$ $s = 1$, $a = b = 1$. To simplify the computations of the mini-project, we assume that u_h and v_h are known as

$$\begin{aligned}u_h &= 0.5 \exp(-(x - L/2)^2 - (y - L/2)^2) \\v_h &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

We have to determine only the surface η , we will solve only the first equation with the boundary conditions:

$$\eta|_{\partial\Omega} = 0.$$

References

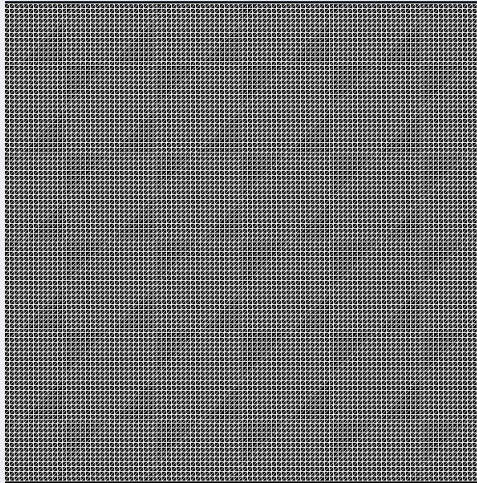


Figure: Mesh

References

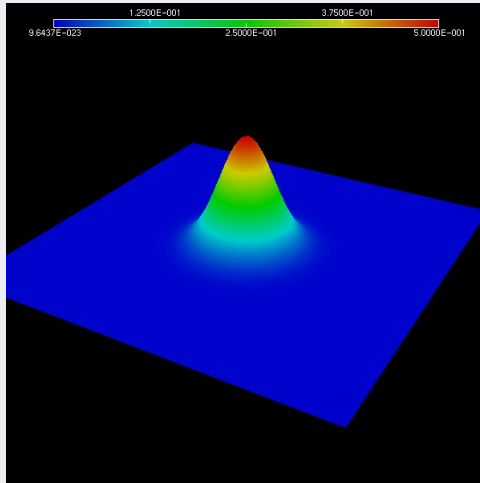


Figure: Velocity u_h

References

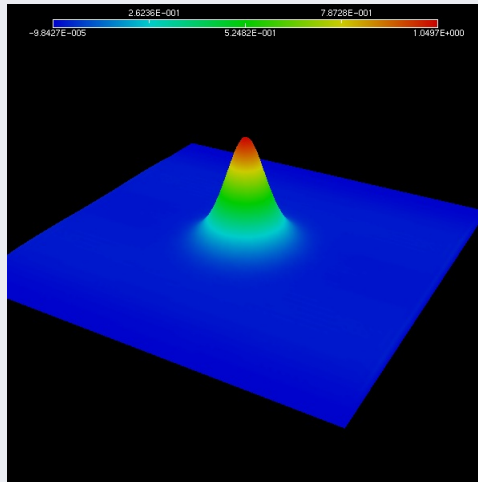


Figure: Surface eh

Outline

- 1 Acknowledgements
- 2 Introduction
Boussinesq System
- 3 Solitary Waves
- 4 Finite Element Method
- 5 Numerical Experiments
- 6 References**

References



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THANKS!

ANY QUESTIONS?