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Juliette Chabassier, Sebastien Imperiale

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Fourth order energy-preserving locally implicit discretization for linear wave equations

Juliette Chabassier and Sébastien Imperiale

Abstract Time domain simulation of realistic highly heterogeneous media or strongly refined geometries can be a computational challenge when using explicit schemes because they impose a time step restriction that can be extremely penalizing. In this work, we present fourth order locally implicit schemes. The domain of interest is decomposed into several regions where different (explicit or implicit) fourth order time discretization are used. Whilst implicit schemes tolerate the use of larger time steps, they can induce greater numerical dispersion. Fourth order accuracy reduces this lack of precision, and makes this family of schemes attractive compared to other approaches as local time stepping.

1 Continuous system

We want to solve for time $t > 0$, the system (closed with Neumann homogeneous boundary conditions):

$$\begin{align*}
\partial^2_t u_0 - \nabla \cdot (c^2(x) \nabla u_0) &= s_0 \quad \text{in } \Omega_0, \\
\partial^2_t u_1 - \nabla \cdot (c^2(x) \nabla u_1) &= s_1 \quad \text{in } \Omega_1, \\
u_0 &= u_1 \quad \text{on } \Gamma
\end{align*}$$

(1)

in a domain $\Omega$ composed by disjoint sets $\Omega = \Omega_0 \cup \Omega_1$ separated by $\Gamma = \overline{\Omega_0} \cap \overline{\Omega_1}$, $s_0$ and $s_1$ are given source terms, and $c(x) > c_0 > 0$ is the inhomogeneous velocity of the waves. Any solution to (1) satisfies the energy identity $\frac{dE_{01}}{dt} = \int_{\Omega_0} s_0 \partial_t u_0 + \int_{\Omega_1} s_1 \partial_t u_1$, where :

Juliette Chabassier
Magique 3D team, Inria Bordeaux Sud Ouest, e-mail: juliette.chabassier@inria.fr

Sébastien Imperiale
Inria, University Paris Saclay, e-mail: sebastien.imperiale@inria.fr
A semi discrete energy identity can be obtained, which satisfies
\[ \mathcal{E}_{01} = \frac{1}{2} \| \partial_t u_0 \|_{L^2(\Omega_0)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \partial_t u_1 \|_{L^2(\Omega_1)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| c\nabla u_0 \|_{L^2(\Omega_0)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| c\nabla u_1 \|_{L^2(\Omega_1)}^2 \] (2)

2 Semi discrete system

We consider spatial meshes of \( \Omega_0 \) and \( \Omega_1 \) upon which are based finite dimensional finite element spaces: \( \mathcal{V}_h \subset H^1(\Omega), \mathcal{V}_h \subset H^1(\Omega_1) \) and \( \Gamma_h \subset H^{-1/2}(\Gamma) \). One has leeway in the choice of \( \mathcal{V}_h \) after which \( \Gamma_h \) must be chosen so that an inf-sup type condition is satisfied, see [4, 3, 1]. \((\tilde{U}_h, 0, \tilde{A}_h)\) is the solution of:

\[
\begin{align*}
 &\begin{cases}
 d_t^2 M_{h,0} \tilde{U}_{h,0} + K_{h,0} \tilde{U}_{h,0} - t C_{h,0} \tilde{A}_{h} = M_{h,0} \tilde{S}_{h,0} \\
 d_t^2 M_{h,1} \tilde{U}_{h,1} + K_{h,1} \tilde{U}_{h,1} + t C_{h,1} \tilde{A}_{h} = M_{h,1} \tilde{S}_{h,1}
\end{cases} \\
 &C_{h,0} \tilde{U}_{h,0} = C_{h,1} \tilde{U}_{h,1}
\end{align*} \] (3)

A semi discrete energy identity can be obtained, which satisfies

\[ \frac{d \mathcal{E}_{01,h}}{dt} = M_{h,0} \tilde{S}_{h,0} \cdot d_t \tilde{U}_{h,0} + M_{h,1} \tilde{S}_{h,1} \cdot d_t \tilde{U}_{h,1}, \quad \text{where} \]

\[ \mathcal{E}_{01,h} = \frac{1}{2} \| d_t \tilde{U}_{h,0} \|_{\tilde{M}_{h,0}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| d_t \tilde{U}_{h,1} \|_{\tilde{M}_{h,1}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \tilde{U}_{h,0} \|_{\tilde{K}_{h,0}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \tilde{U}_{h,1} \|_{\tilde{K}_{h,1}}^2 \] (4)

where \( \| X \|_M^2 = M X \cdot X \) for any nonnegative matrix \( M \). In the following, \( I_h \) will denote the identity matrix.

3 Discrete system

The proposed numerical discretization is based on the following definitions:

\[ D^2_{\Delta t} U^n_h := (U^{n+1}_h - 2U^n_h + U^{n-1}_h) / \Delta t^2, \quad \{ U_h \}_0 := \theta U^{n+1}_h + (1 - 2\theta)U^n_h + \theta U^{n-1}_h \]

The consistency analysis of the fourth order family of schemes [2] applied to each equation of system (3) instigates the following scheme:

\[
\begin{align*}
 &\begin{cases}
 M_{h,0} D^2_{\Delta t} U^n_{h,0} + K_{h,0} \{ U_{h,0} \}^\theta_0 - t C_{h,0} \Pi^n_{h} = M_{h,0} S^n_{h,0} + \Delta t^2 c_0 K_{h,0} M^{-1}_{h,0} \left[ -K_{h,0} \{ U_{h,0} \}^\varphi_0 + \{ C_{h,0} \} \Pi^n \right] \\
 M_{h,1} D^2_{\Delta t} U^n_{h,1} + K_{h,1} \{ U_{h,1} \}^\theta_1 + t C_{h,1} \Pi^n_{h} = M_{h,1} S^n_{h,1} + \Delta t^2 c_1 K_{h,1} M^{-1}_{h,1} \left[ -K_{h,1} \{ U_{h,1} \}^\varphi_1 - \{ C_{h,1} \} \Pi^n \right]
\end{cases} \\
 &C_{h,0} \frac{U^{n+1}_{h,0} - U^{n-1}_{h,0}}{2\Delta t} - C_{h,1} \frac{U^{n+1}_{h,1} - U^{n-1}_{h,1}}{2\Delta t} = 0
\end{align*}
\] (5)

where \( c_i = \theta_i - 1/12 \). Any solution to (5) satisfies the energy identity:
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Fig. 1 Numerical illustrations in 1D.

\[ E_{01.4h}^{n+1/2} - E_{01.4h}^{n-1/2} = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left( U_{h,0}^{n+1} - U_{h,0}^{n-1} \right)_{h,0} + \frac{1}{2} \left( U_{h,1}^{n+1} - U_{h,1}^{n-1} \right)_{h,1}, \]

where the discrete energy reads

\[ E_{01.4h}^{n+1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \left\| \frac{U_{h,0}^{n+1} - U_{h,0}^{n-1}}{\Delta t} \right\|_{M_{h,0}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left\| \frac{U_{h,1}^{n+1} - U_{h,1}^{n-1}}{\Delta t} \right\|_{M_{h,1}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left\| \frac{U_{h,0}^{n+1} + U_{h,0}^{n-1}}{2} \right\|_{K_{h,0}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left\| \frac{U_{h,1}^{n+1} + U_{h,1}^{n-1}}{2} \right\|_{K_{h,1}}^2, \]

where the modified mass matrices \( \hat{M}_{h,i} \) are defined by \( \hat{M}_{h,i} = \tilde{I}_{h,i}^{-1} M_{h,i} \), where \( \tilde{I}_{h,i} = I_{h,i} + \Delta t^2 \left( \theta_i - \frac{1}{12} \right) K_{h,i} M_{h,i}^{-1} \) and \( \tilde{M}_{h,i} = M_{h,i} + \Delta t^2 \left( \theta_i - \frac{1}{12} \right) K_{h,i} + \Delta t^4 \left( \theta_i - \frac{1}{12} \right) \left( \phi_i - \frac{1}{12} \right) K_{h,i} M_{h,i}^{-1} K_{h,i}. \)

The positivity of the energy can be proven under standard CFL condition that depend on the parameters \( (\theta_i, \phi_i) \). Despite the non standard form of this energy, stability in \( L^2 \)-norm can be proved vie non standard estimates. Fig 1(b) shows that the coupling of second order implicit and explicit schemes only provides second order accuracy (as expected), while our scheme provides fourth order accuracy. Numerical illustrations in 2D as well as details about stability and consistency of scheme (5) will be presented.

References