

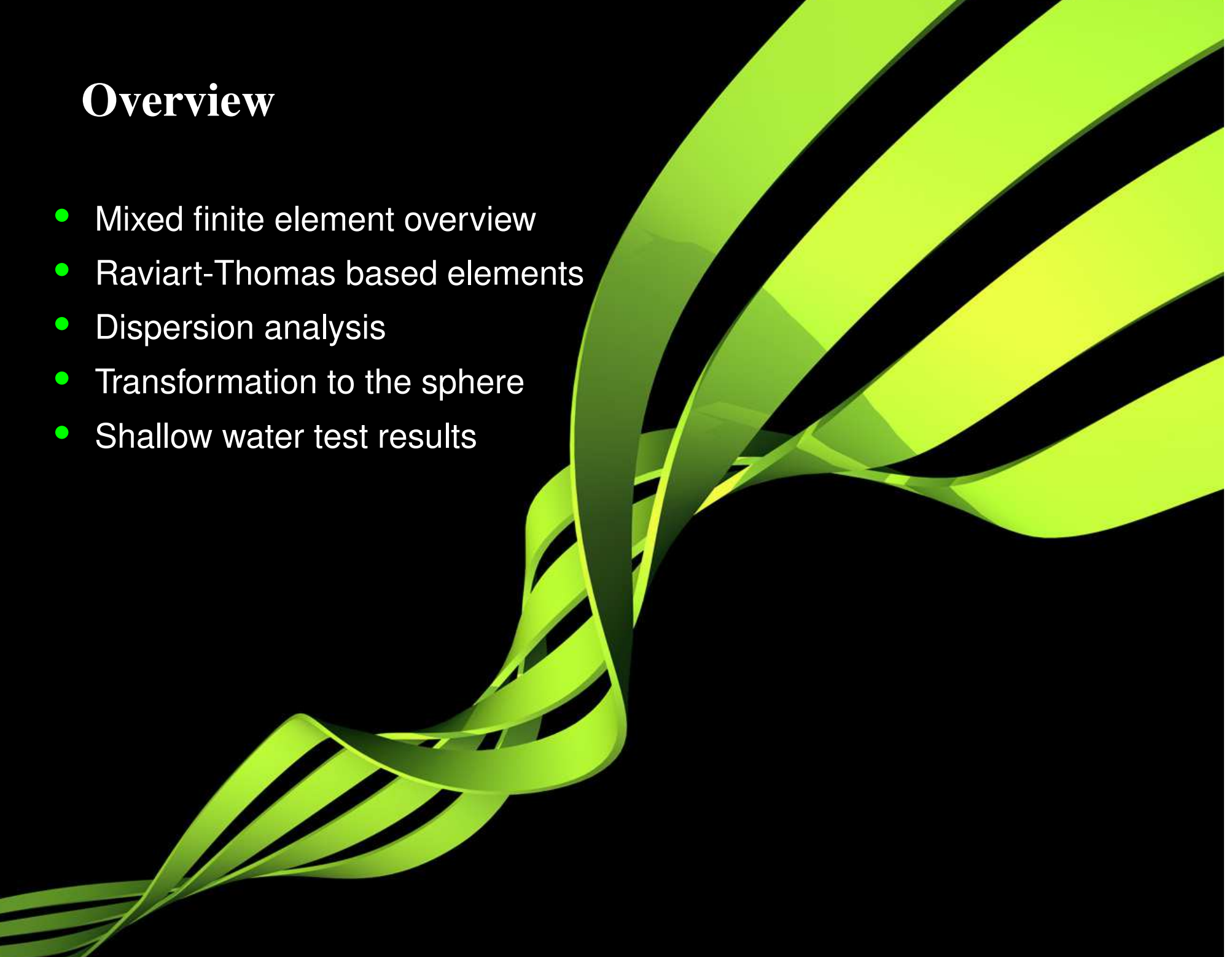


Variable Order Mixed Finite Elements on Quadrilateral Grids for the Shallow Water Equations

Thomas Melvin, Colin Cotter & Andrew Staniforth

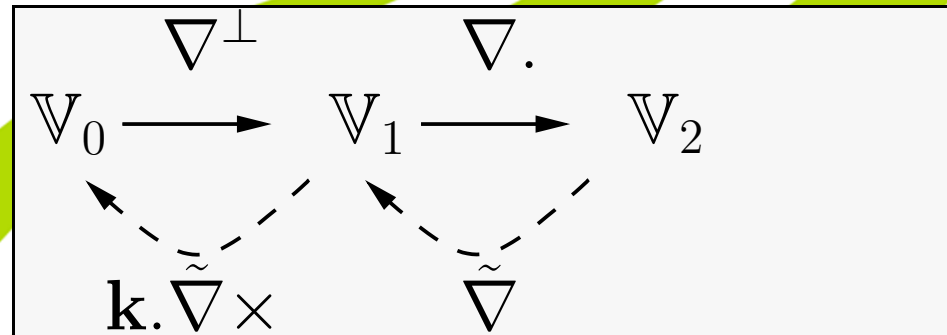
Met Office, Exeter, Devon

Overview

- Mixed finite element overview
 - Raviart-Thomas based elements
 - Dispersion analysis
 - Transformation to the sphere
 - Shallow water test results
- 
- An abstract graphic consisting of several overlapping, wavy, ribbon-like shapes in shades of green and yellow, set against a black background. The shapes flow from the bottom left towards the top right, creating a sense of movement and depth.

Mixed Finite elements

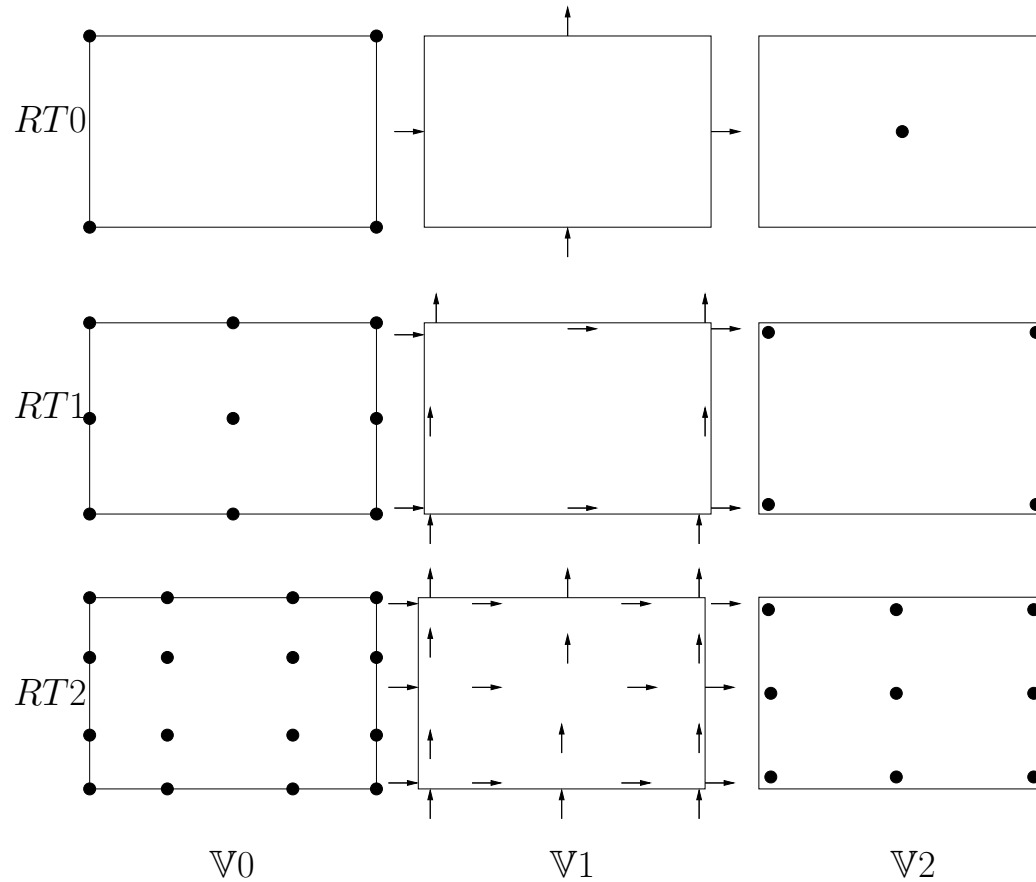
- For a 2D domain choose function spaces



- \mathbb{V}_0 : Contains continuous scalar functions.
- \mathbb{V}_1 : Contains vector functions with continuous normal components.
- \mathbb{V}_2 : Contains discontinuous scalar functions.
- For quadrilateral elements the $Q^{k+1} - RT^k - Q_{DG}^k$ set of function spaces fit this complex.

Mixed Finite elements

- 2D linear shallow water equations:



Mixed Finite elements

- 2D linear shallow water equations:

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + \Phi_0 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \nabla \Phi + f \mathbf{u}^\perp = 0$$

Mixed Finite elements

- 2D linear shallow water equations:
- becomes

$$\left\langle \rho, \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right\rangle + \Phi_0 \langle \rho, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} \rangle = 0,$$

$$\left\langle \mathbf{w}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} \right\rangle + \left\langle \mathbf{w}, \tilde{\nabla} \Phi \right\rangle + f \langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{u}^\perp \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle a, b \rangle = \int_{\Omega} ab d\mathbf{x}$$

Mixed Finite elements

- 2D linear shallow water equations:
- becomes

$$M_{\Phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{\Phi} + \Phi_0 D \hat{u} = 0$$

$$M_u \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{u} + D^T \hat{\Phi} + f C \hat{u} = 0$$

- $M_{\phi}^{i,j} = \langle \rho^i, \rho^j \rangle$, $D^{i,j} = \langle \rho^i, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{w}^j \rangle$.
- $M_u^{i,j} = \langle \mathbf{w}^i, \mathbf{w}^j \rangle$, $C^{i,j} = \langle \mathbf{w}^i, (\mathbf{w}^j)^{\perp} \rangle$.
- Increasing order increases the number of branches of the dispersion relation

Mixed Finite elements

- 2D linear shallow water equations:
- becomes

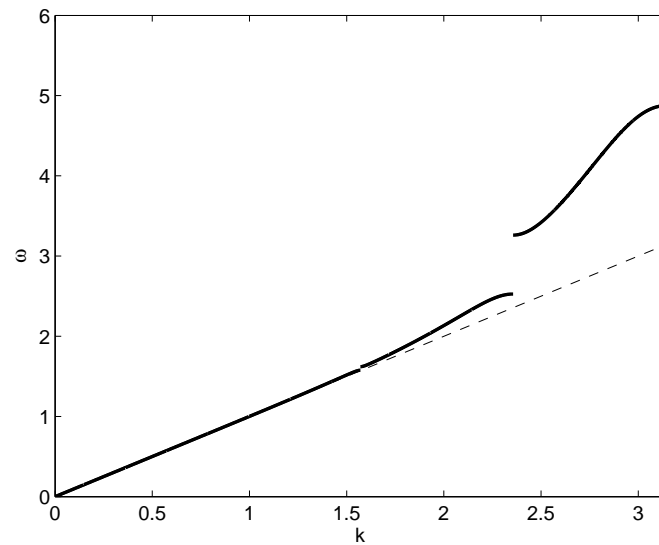
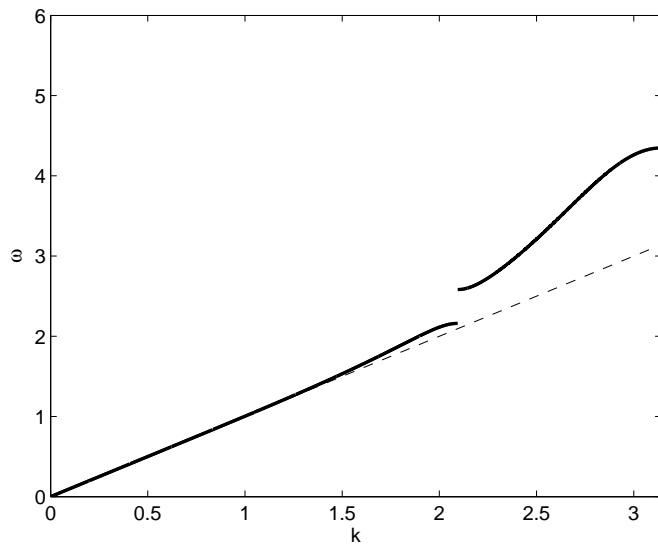
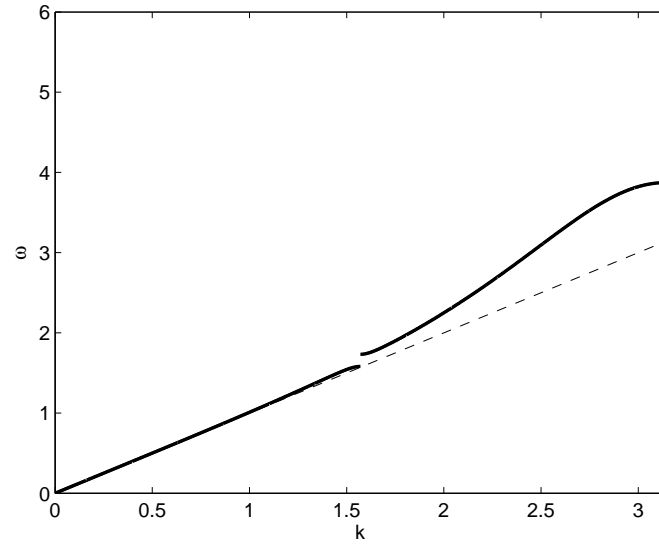
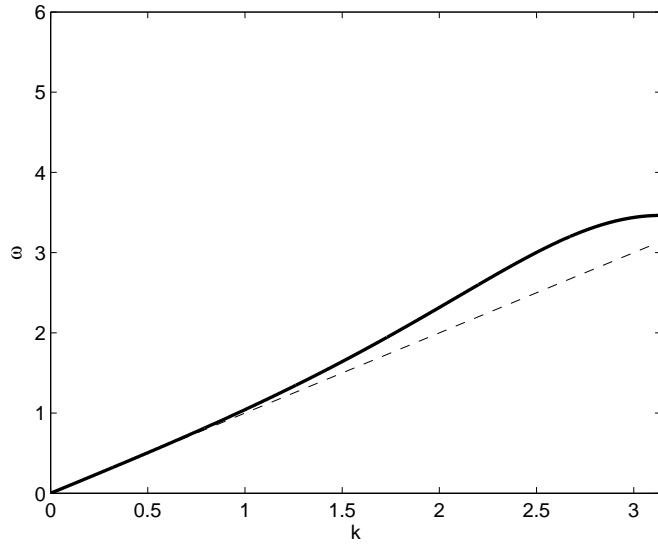
$$M_{\Phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{\Phi} + \Phi_0 D \hat{u} = 0$$

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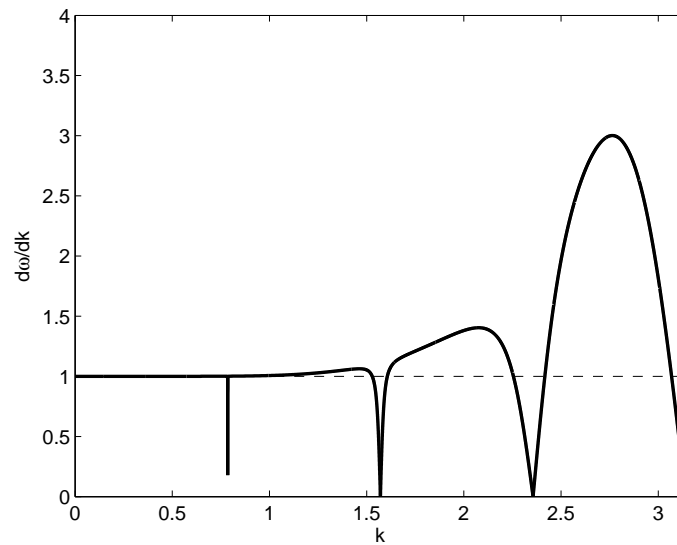
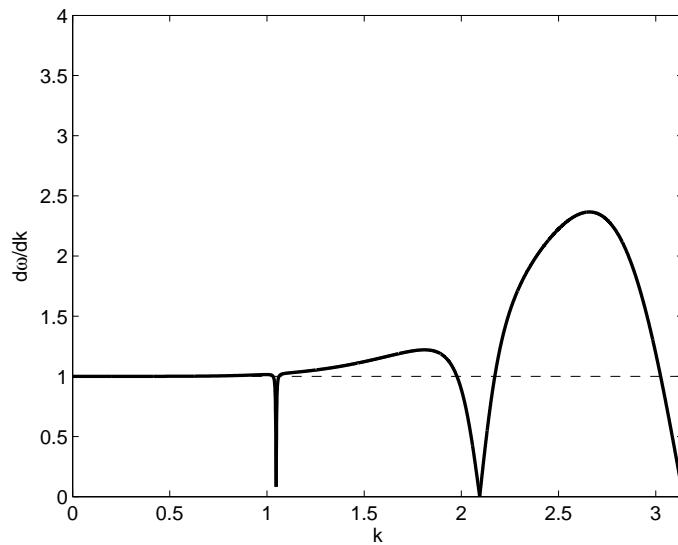
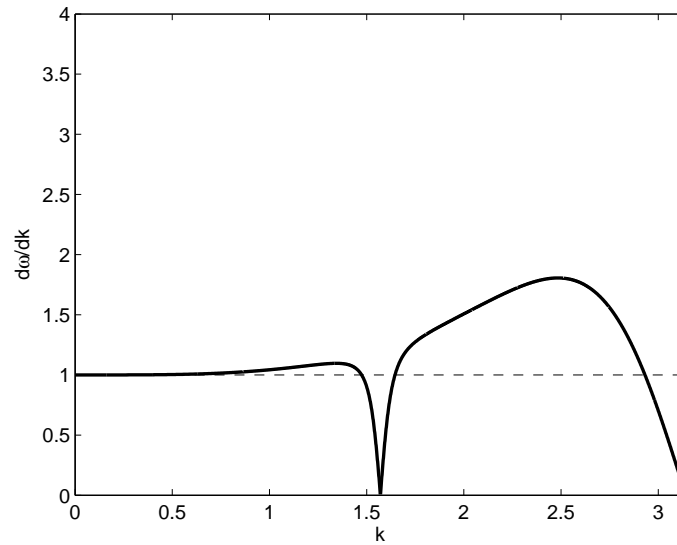
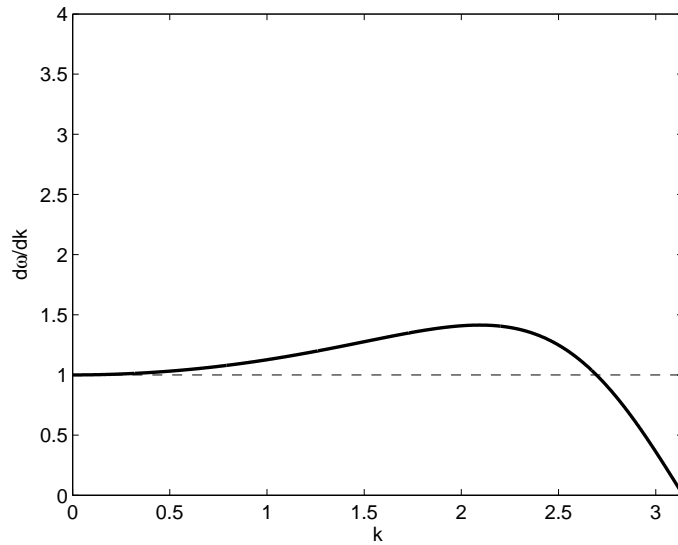
- Increasing order increases the number of branches of the dispersion relation
- To study dispersion properties of system:

$$\hat{\Phi} = P \exp [i (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}_n - \omega t)], \quad \hat{u} = U \exp [i (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}_n - \omega t)]$$

Dispersion Properties - Gravity Waves



Dispersion Properties - Gravity Waves



Partial Mass Lumping

- For RT1 elements in 1D:

$$M = \frac{1}{60} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 32 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \implies \frac{1}{60} \begin{bmatrix} 8 + \alpha & 4 & -2 - \alpha \\ 4 & 32 & 4 \\ -2 - \alpha & 4 & 8 + \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

- $\alpha = 1/20$ removes discontinuity

Partial Mass Lumping

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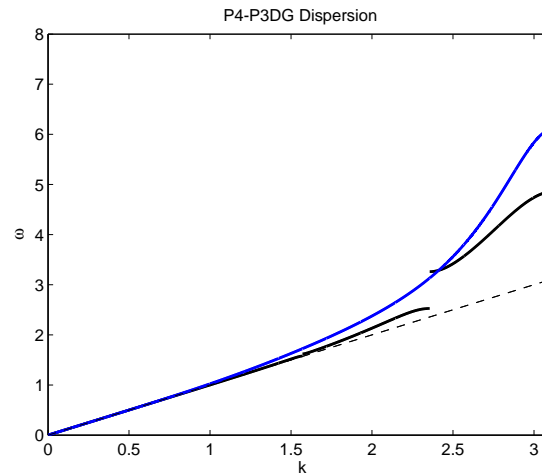
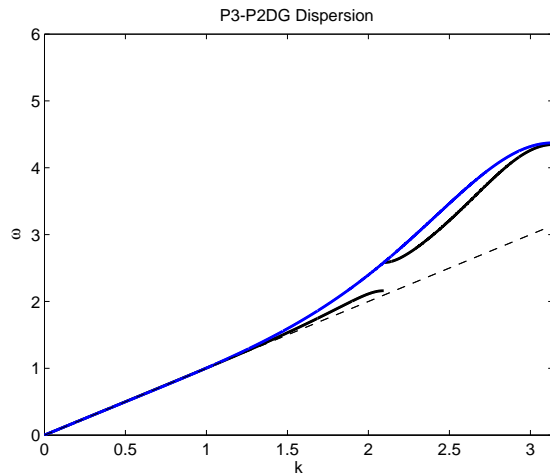
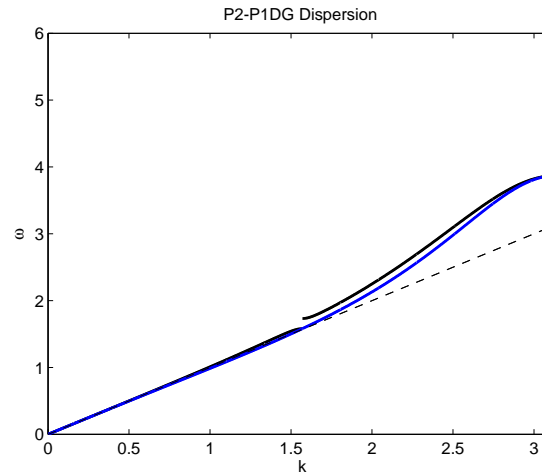
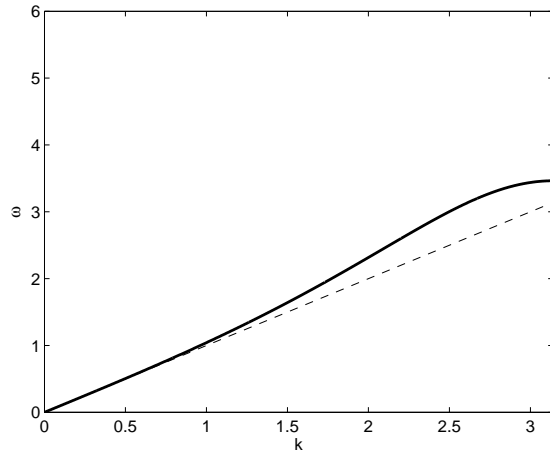
- $\alpha = 1/20$ removes discontinuity

- Rewrite as $M \longrightarrow M + \widetilde{M}$

$$M = \frac{1}{60} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 32 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{60} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 & -\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha & 0 & \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

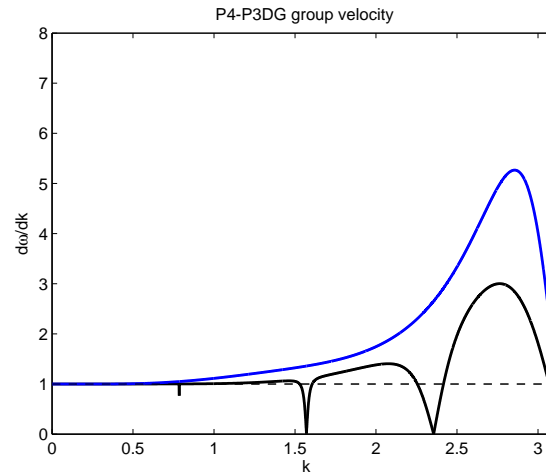
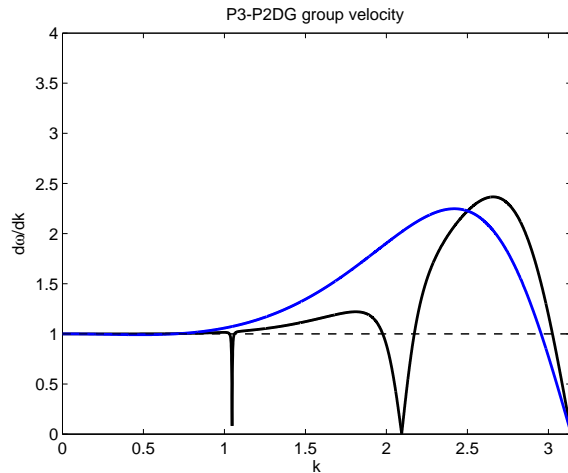
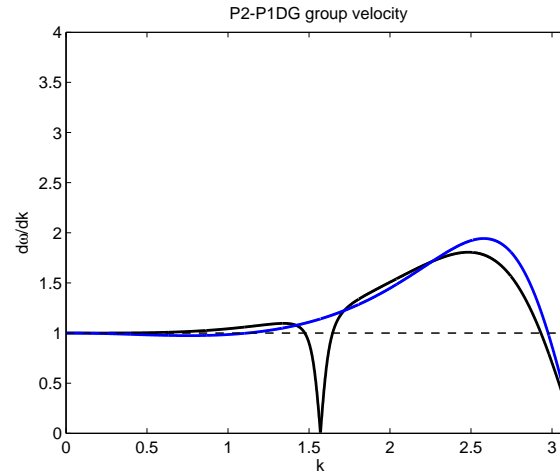
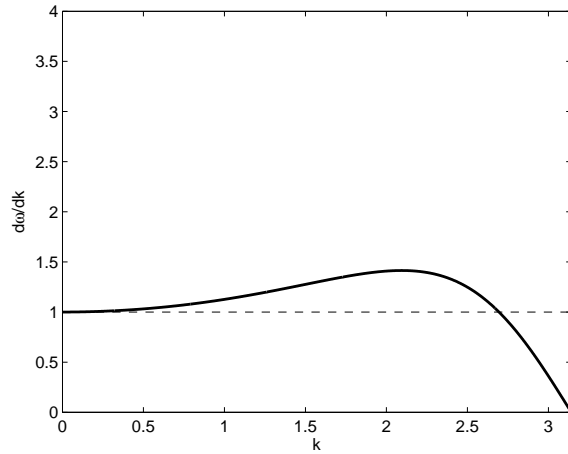
Dispersion Properties - Gravity Waves

Modifying M_u allows discontinuities to be removed

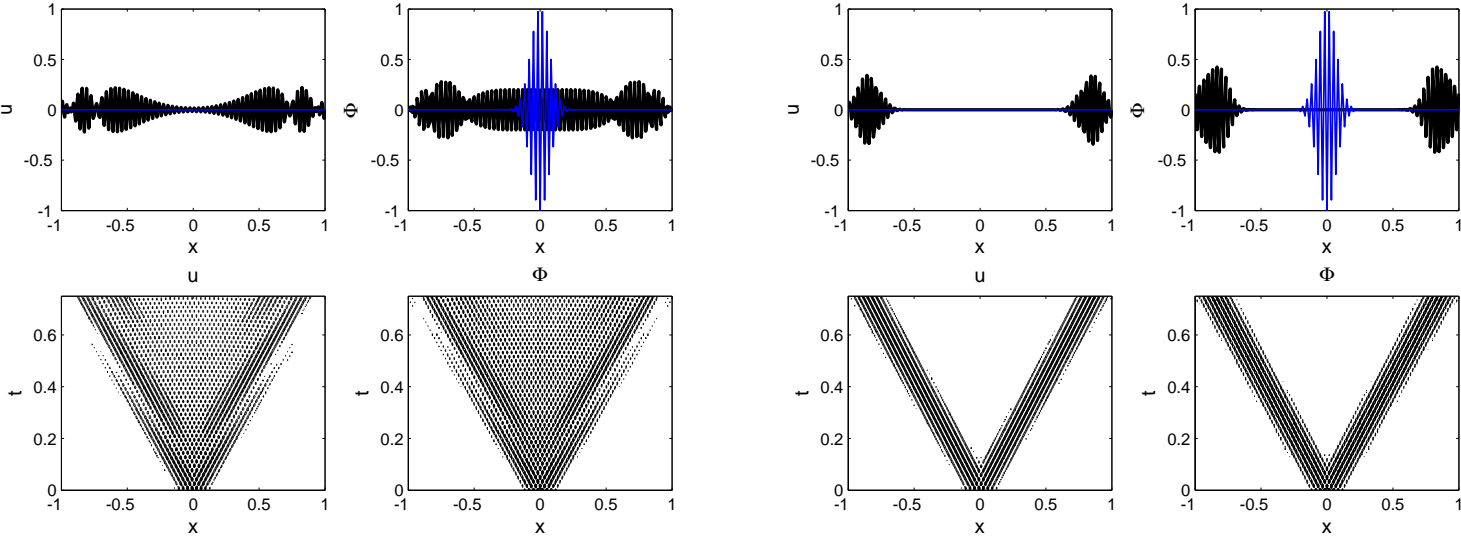


Dispersion Properties - Gravity Waves

Modifying M_u allows discontinuities to be removed



Dispersion Properties - Mixed FEM



Extension to the sphere

- Map from uniform reference element to element on the sphere using $\phi : \hat{\Omega} \rightarrow \Omega$
- Use Contravariant Piola transform for vector fields (maintains normal flow)

$$\mathbf{u} = \frac{J \hat{\mathbf{u}}}{\det J}, \quad J = \frac{\partial \phi(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \xi}$$

- Nonlinear SWE:

$$h_t + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = 0,$$
$$\mathbf{u}_t + q \mathbf{F}^\perp + \nabla \left[g(h + h_0) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} \right] = 0,$$

Extension to the sphere

- Map from uniform reference element to element on the sphere using $\phi : \hat{\Omega} \rightarrow \Omega$
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$$\mathbf{u} = \frac{J \hat{\mathbf{u}}}{\det J}, \quad J = \frac{\partial \phi(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \xi}$$

- Nonlinear SWE:

$$\left\langle \rho, \frac{1}{\det J} h_t \right\rangle + \langle \rho, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} \rangle = 0,$$

$$\left\langle J \mathbf{w}, \frac{J}{\det J} \mathbf{u}_t \right\rangle + \langle \mathbf{w}, q \mathbf{F}^\perp \rangle - \left\langle \nabla \cdot \mathbf{w}, \left[g(h + h_0) + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{J \mathbf{u}}{\det J} \right|^2 \right] \right\rangle = 0,$$

Partial Mass Lumping

In general mapping is non affine $\rightarrow \det J \neq \text{const}$

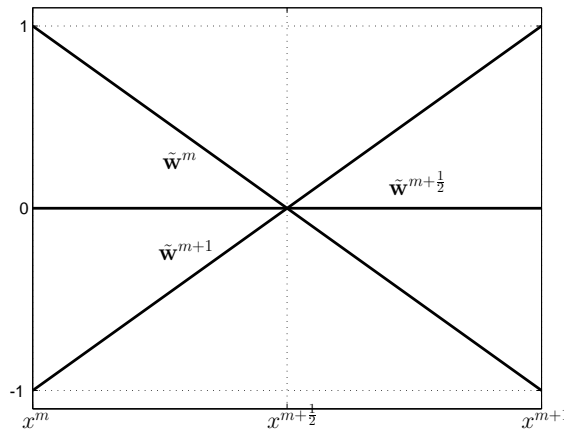
- Mass Matrix entries become:

$$M^{i,j} = \int \frac{J \mathbf{w}^i}{\det(J)} \cdot J \mathbf{w}^j dA$$

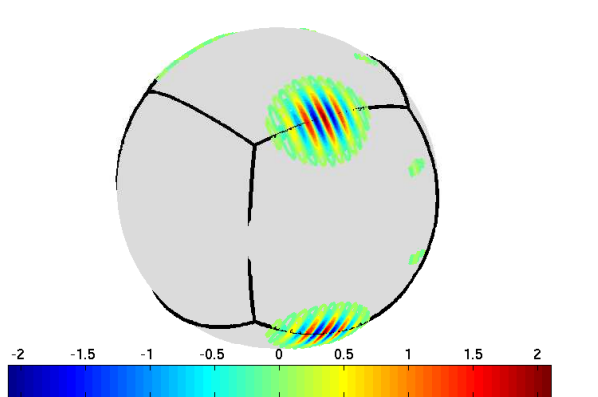
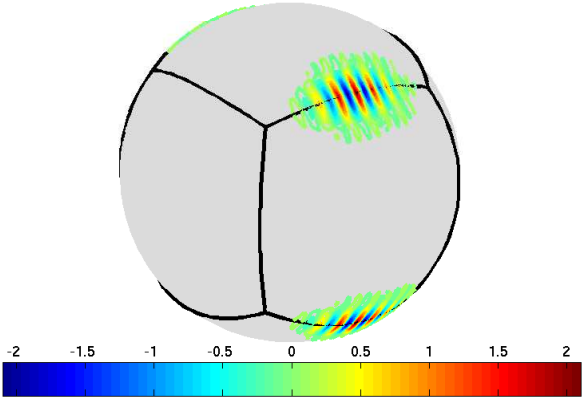
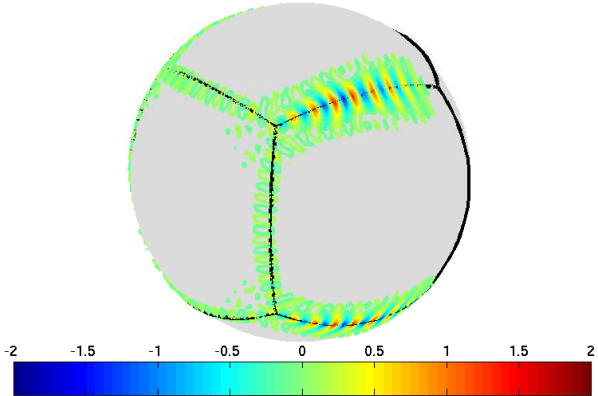
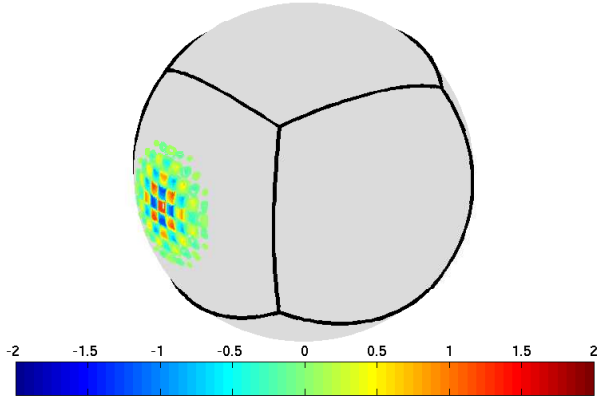
- This cannot be integrated exactly: How to apply mass lumping?
- Compute \tilde{M} as

$$\tilde{M}^{i,j} = \int \frac{\tilde{J} \mathbf{w}^i}{\det(J)} \cdot J \mathbf{w}^j dA$$

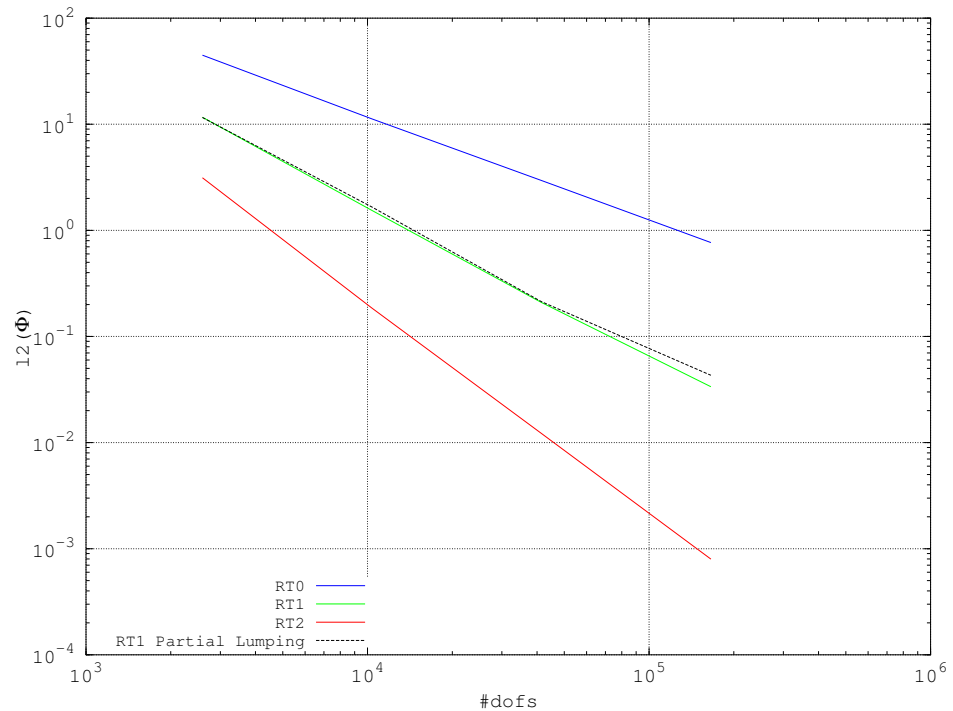
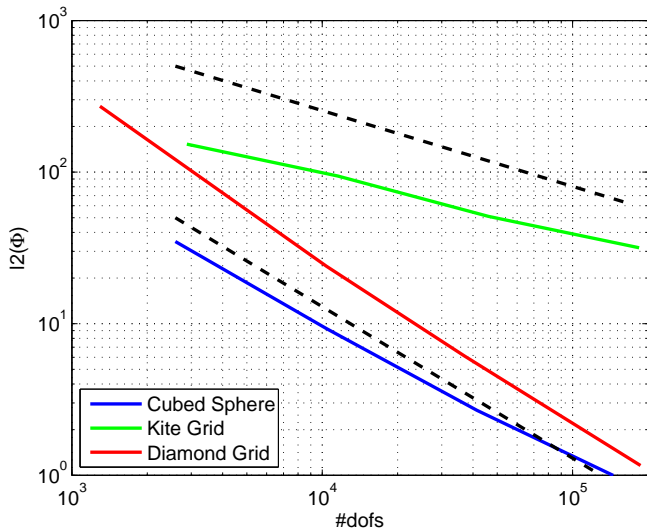
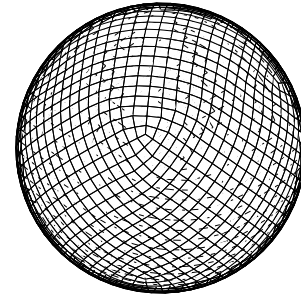
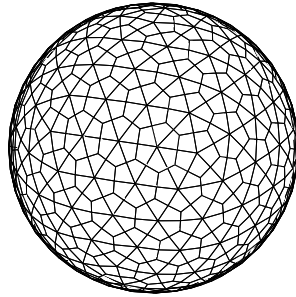
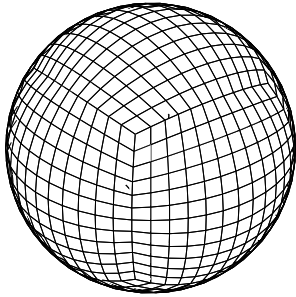
$\tilde{\mathbf{w}}$ are some simple basis functions



Dispersion Properties - Spherical

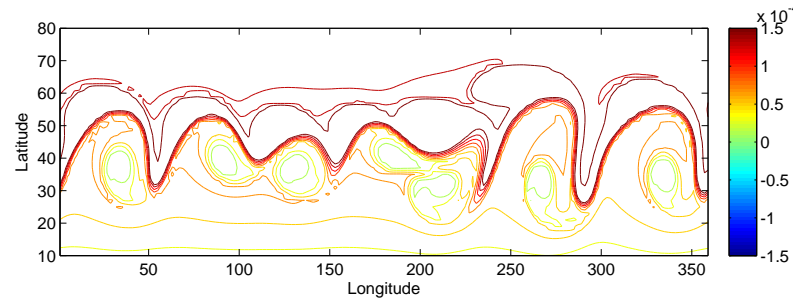


SWE Results - solid body rotation

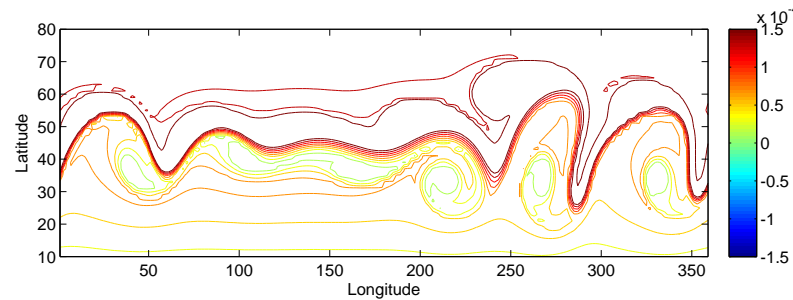


SWE Results - Galewsky Test - Cubed Sphere

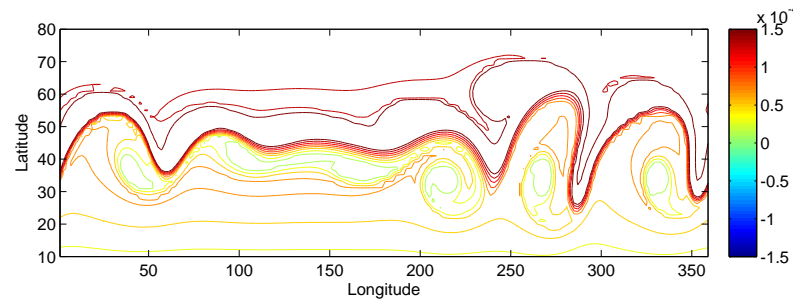
RT0 - 663552dofs



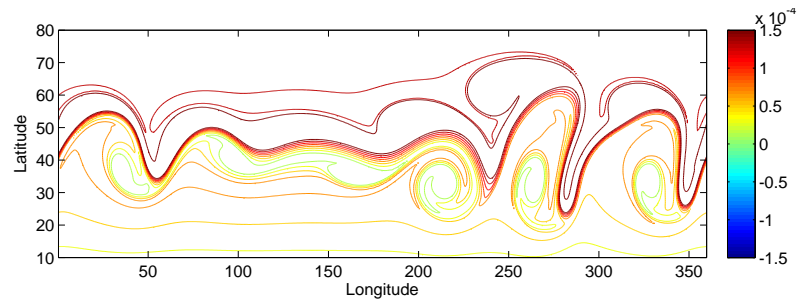
RT1 - 663552dofs



RT2 - 663552dofs

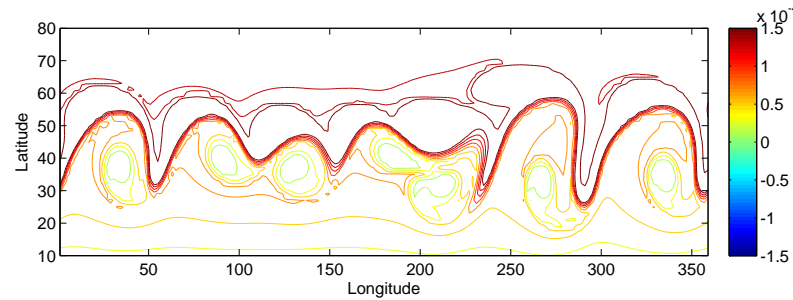


EG - 614400dofs

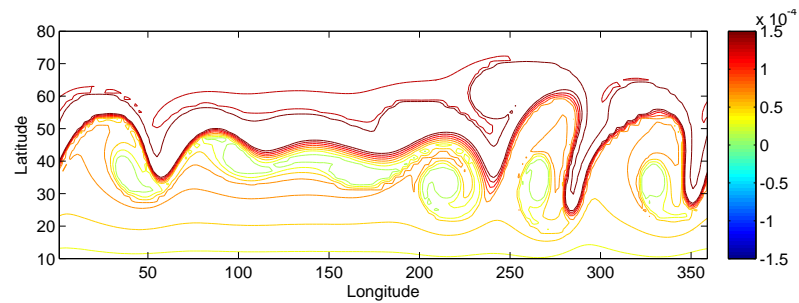


SWE Results - Galewsky Test - Cubed Sphere

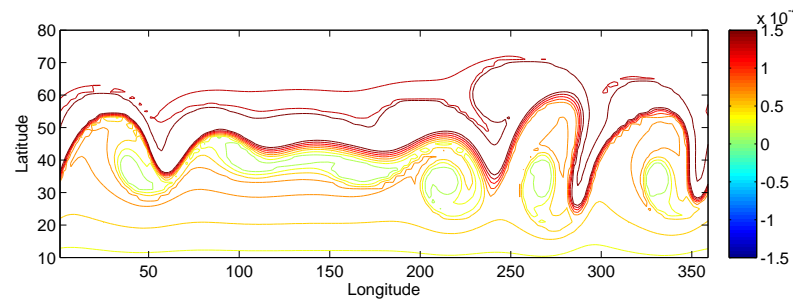
RT0 - 663552dofs



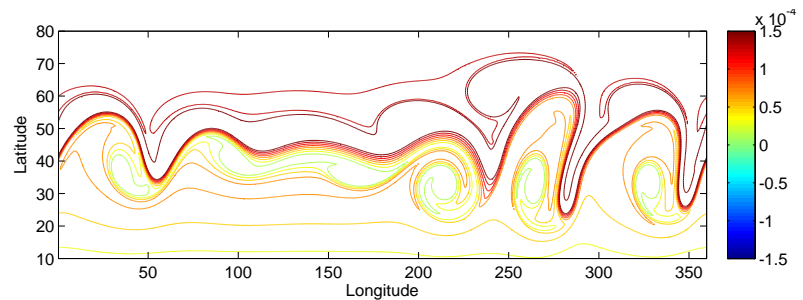
RT1 - Mass lump



RT2 - 663552dofs



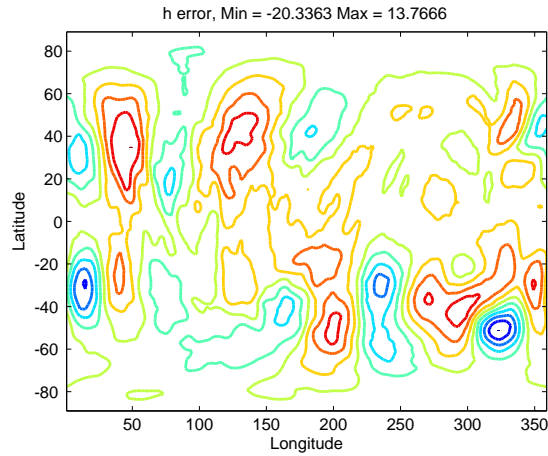
EG - 614400dofs



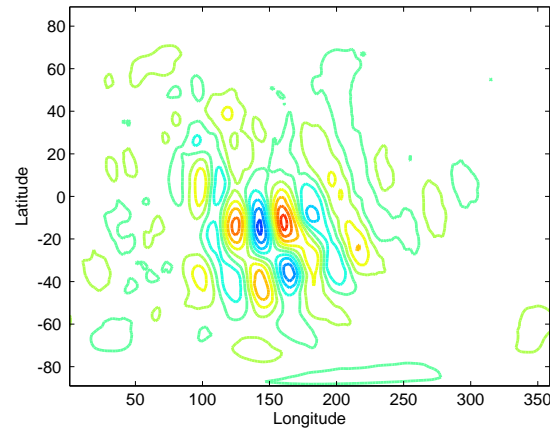
Conclusions

- Mixed Element Methods have a large number of desirable properties
- Above lowest order, a number of stationary modes exist
- These can in theory be removed via partial mass lumping
- Stationary modes do not appear to effect results
- Partial mass lumping does not greatly effect results
- Next steps:
 - Forced shallow water test
 - 2D vertical slice and 3D prototype models

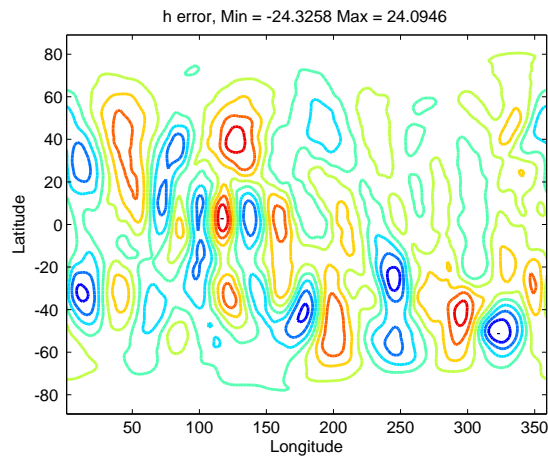
SWE Results - Flow over a mountain



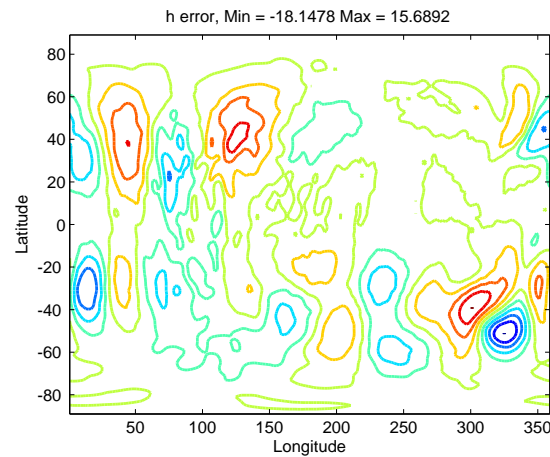
(a) RT1 error



(b) RT1 - Difference



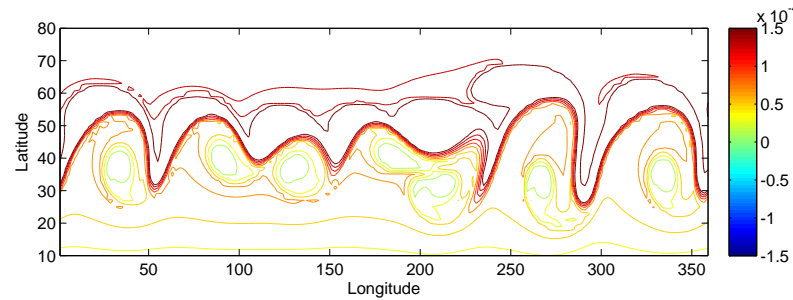
(c) RT0 error



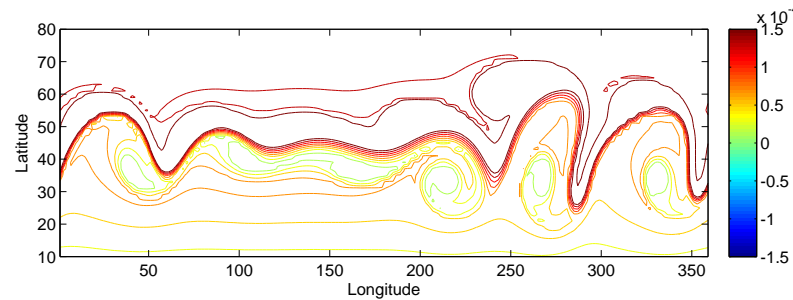
(d) RT2 error

SWE Results - Galewsky Test - Cubed Sphere

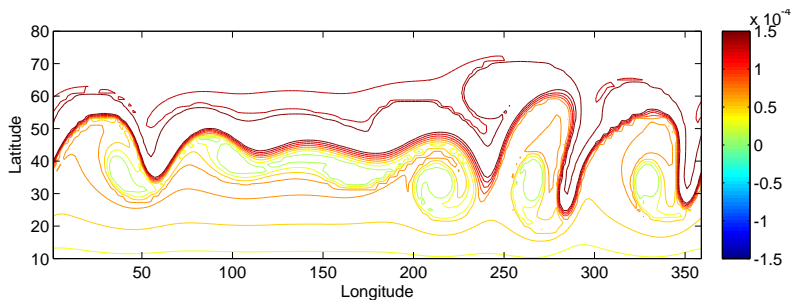
RT0 - 663552dofs



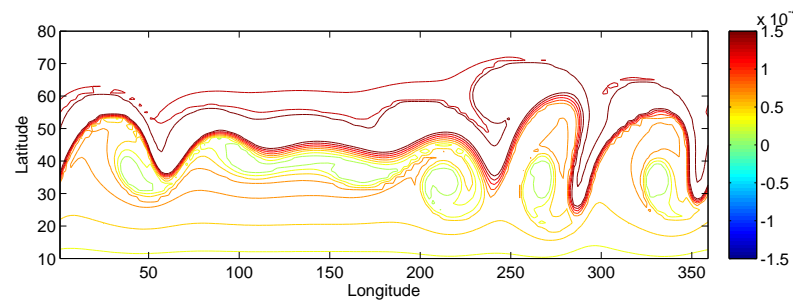
RT1 - 663552dofs



RT1 - Mass lump

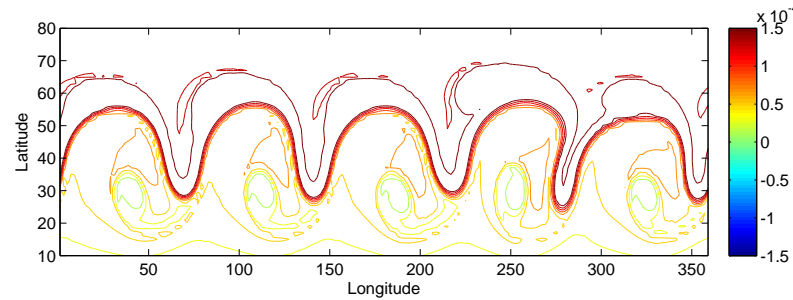


RT2 - 663552dofs

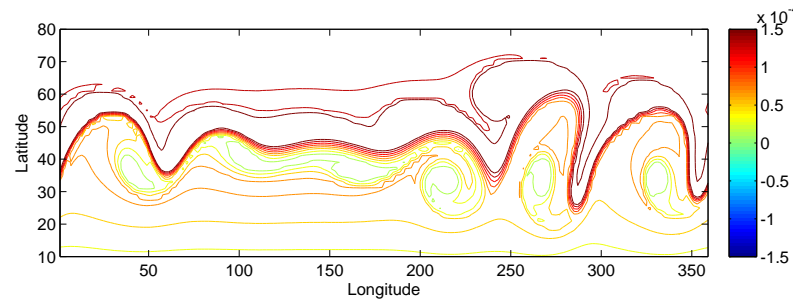


SWE Results - Galewsky Test - Kite Grid RT0

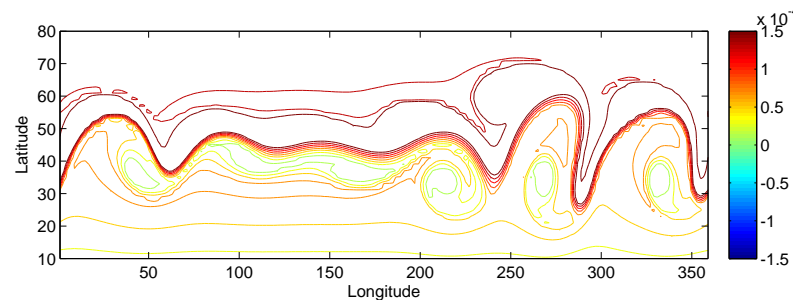
RT0 - 737280dofs



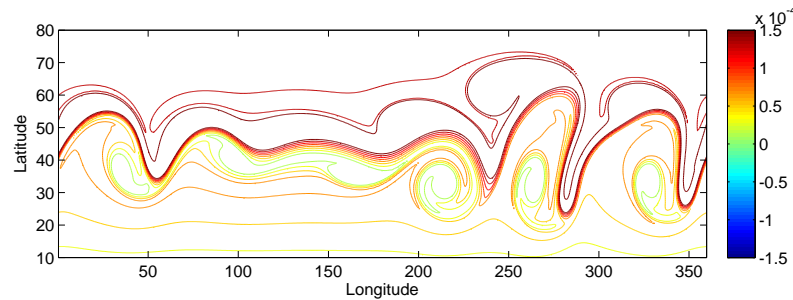
RT1 - 737280dofs



RT2 - 414720dofs

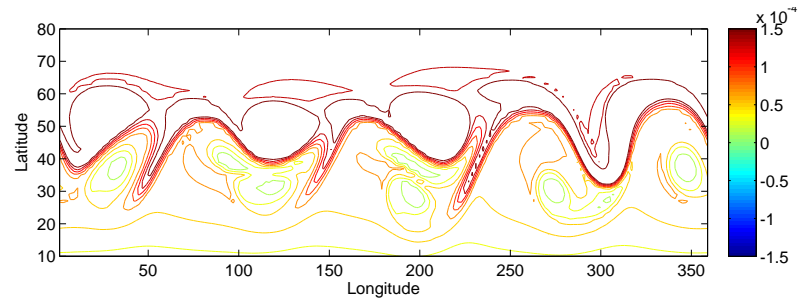


EG - 614400dofs

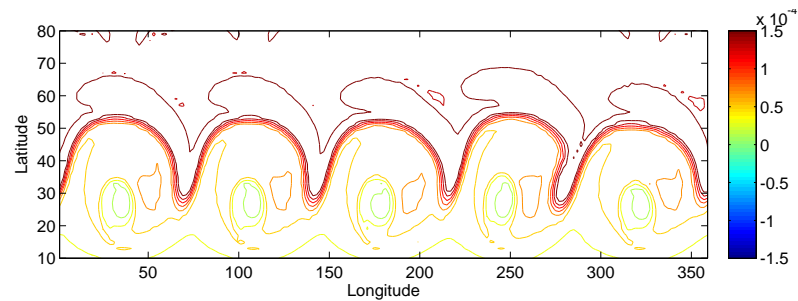


SWE Results - Galewsky Test -

Cubed Sphere - 165888dofs



Kite Grid - 184320dofs



Diamond Grid - 147456dofs

