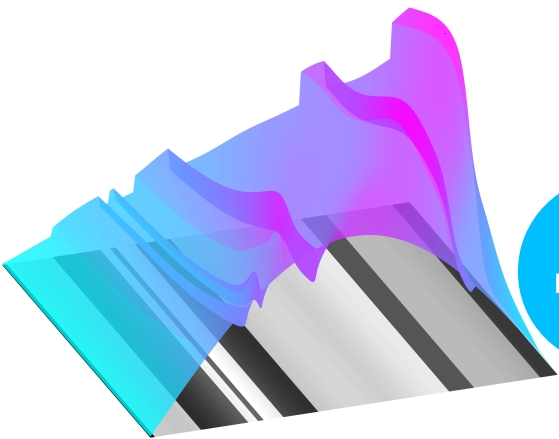




University of Stuttgart
Germany



Lukas
Brencher

Hyperbolic Conservation Laws with Stochastic Discontinuous Flux

Joint work with Andrea Barth

Talk 15 - FVCA IX

June 18, 2020

Motivation & Problem definition



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Insufficient measurements

Uncertain permeability

Random
coefficient

Fractures

Heterogeneities

Random
discontinuities

Stochastic conservation law

$(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, \mathbb{P})$ complete probability space.

Unknown $u := u(\omega, x, t)$.

Space-time domain $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{T}} := \mathbb{R} \times (0, T)$

$$u_t + (a(\omega, x)f(u))_x = 0$$

$$u(\omega, x, 0) = u_0(\omega, x)$$

$$u_0 \in L^p(\Omega; L^\infty(\mathbb{R}))$$

Stochastic initial condition

$$f(u) \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$$

Deterministic flux function

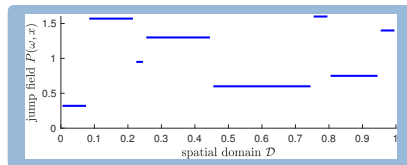
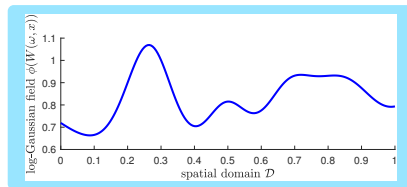
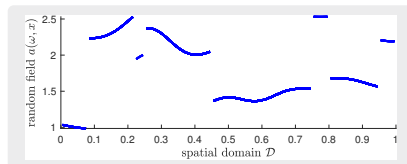
$$a : \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}_{>0}$$

Stochastic jump coefficient
(possibly time-dependent)

Stochastic jump coefficient

Barth and Stein (2018)

$$a(\omega, x) := \bar{a}(x) + \phi(W(\omega, x)) + P(\omega, x)$$



Continuous part

$$\bar{a}(x) + \phi(W(\omega, x))$$

Jump part

$$P(\omega, x)$$

Stochastic jump coefficient

$$a(\omega, x) := \bar{a}(x) + \phi(W(\omega, x)) + P(\omega, x)$$

$$\bar{a} \in C(\mathbb{R}; \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})$$

Deterministic mean function.

$$\phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}; \mathbb{R}_{>0})$$

In our case: $\phi(\xi) = \exp(\xi)$.

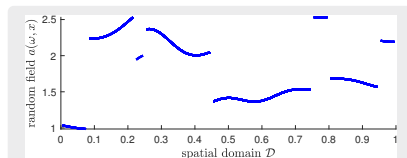
$$W \in L^2(\Omega; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$$

(Zero-mean) Gaussian random field

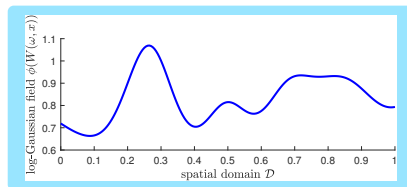
non-negative, symmetric trace class

(covariance) operator $Q : L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$.

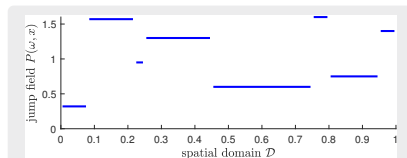
Barth and Stein (2018)



=



+



Stochastic jump coefficient

$$a(\omega, x) := \bar{a}(x) + \phi(W(\omega, x)) + P(\omega, x)$$

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Deterministic mean function.

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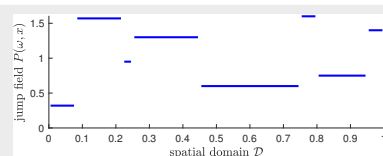
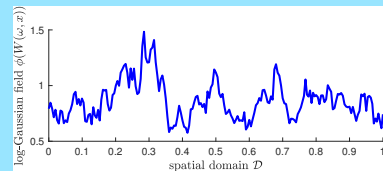
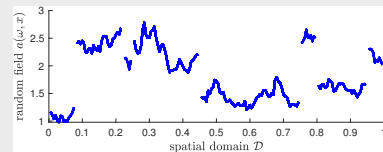
In our case: $\phi(\xi) = \exp(\xi)$.

$$W \in L^2(\Omega; L^2(\mathbb{R}))$$

(Zero-mean) Gaussian random field

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(covariance) operator $Q : L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$.

Barth and Stein (2018)



Stochastic jump coefficient

$$a(\omega, x) := \bar{a}(x) + \phi(W(\omega, x)) + P(\omega, x)$$

$$\mathcal{T} : \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}), \omega \mapsto \{\mathcal{T}_1, \dots, \mathcal{T}_\tau\}$$

random partition of \mathbb{R} .

$$\tau : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

Random number of elements \mathcal{T}_i in \mathcal{T}

λ on $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$

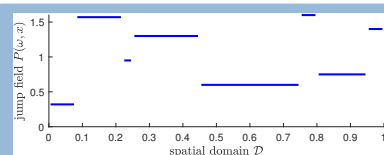
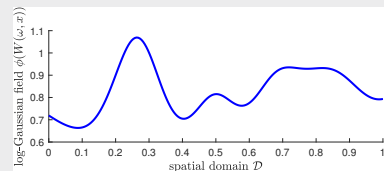
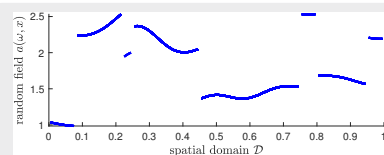
Measure controlling positions of \mathcal{T}_i

$$P : \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, \quad (\omega, x) \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^{\tau} \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{T}_i}(x) P_i(\omega)$$

$$(P_i, i \in \mathbb{N})$$

Sequence of non-negative random variables,
independent of τ (but not necessarily i.i.d.)

Barth and Stein (2018)



Stochastic jump coefficient

$$a(\omega, x) := \bar{a}(x) + \phi(W(\omega, x)) + P(\omega, x)$$

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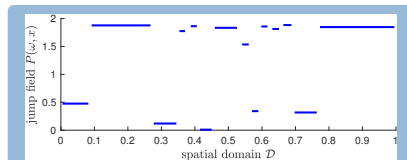
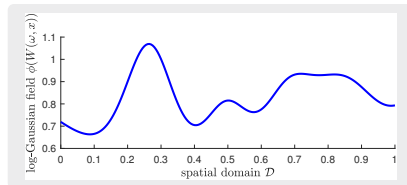
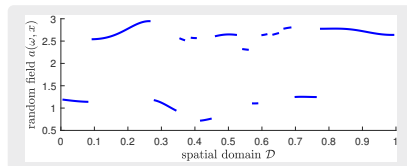
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Barth and Stein (2018)



Approximation of the jump coefficient

Gaussian random field $W(\omega, x)$

Karhunen-Loève (KL) expansion

$$W(\omega, x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{\eta_i} e_i(x) Z_i(\omega)$$

$$Z_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

Standard-normal random variables

$$((\eta_i, e_i), i \in \mathbb{N})$$

(ordered) eigenpairs of the covariance operator Q

⇒ **Approximation:** truncate the series after the first $N \in \mathbb{N}$ terms.

Jump field $P(\omega, x)$

Depends on specific construction of jump field $P(\omega, x)$

Exact evaluation possible

Approximation via Fourier inversion

Numerical experiment: Stochastic Burgers' equation

$$u_t + \left(a(\omega, x) \frac{u^2}{2} \right)_x = 0 \quad \forall (x, t) \in \mathcal{D}_T := (0, 1)^2$$

$$u(x, 0) = u_0(x) = 0.3 \sin(\pi x)$$

$$u(0, t) = 0 \quad u_x(1, t) = 0$$

Stochastic jump coefficient $a(\omega, x)$

Continuous part

- Matérn covariance operator with smoothness $\nu \in [\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$
- Gaussian field W sampled via truncated KL expansion

Jump part

- number of jumps: $\tau \sim \text{Poi}(5)$
- jump positions: $x_i \sim \mathcal{U}((0, 1))$
- jump heights:

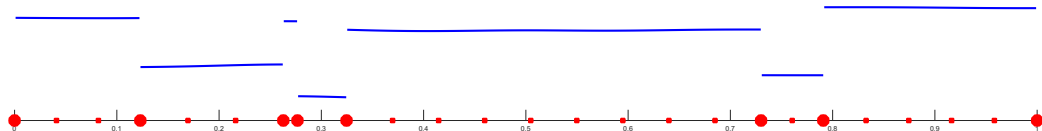
$$P_i \sim \begin{cases} \mathcal{U}([\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]), & i \text{ odd} \\ \mathcal{U}([\frac{5}{4}, \frac{7}{4}]), & i \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

Spatial discretization

Finite Volume discretization with maximum spatial mesh size $\Delta x > 0$.

spatial mesh **adapted** to jump positions \Rightarrow each jump position is cell interface

piecewise equidistant mesh: equidistant between two jumps



Numerical flux

Generalized Godunov flux

$$g(u, v, x_j, x_{j+1}) = \max\{a(\omega, x_j)f(\max(u, 0)), a(\omega, x_{j+1})f(\min(v, 0))\}$$

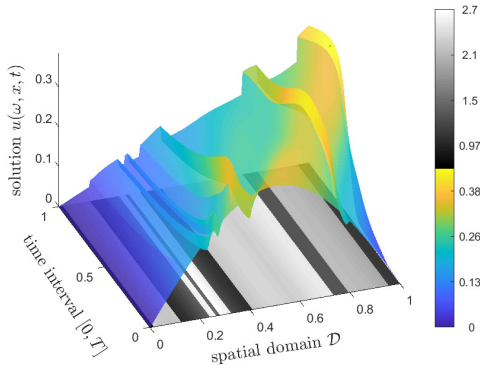
Reduces to classical Godunov flux for $a(\omega, x_j) = a(\omega, x_{j+1})$

Temporal discretization

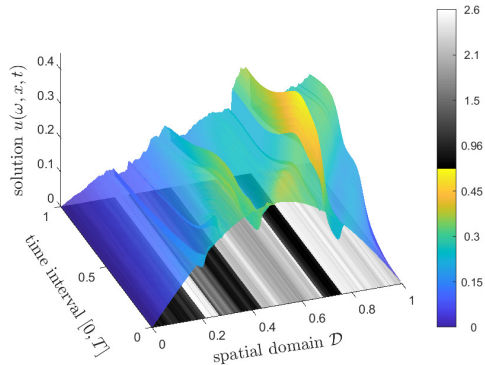
Equidistant time discretization with time step size $\Delta t > 0$

Backward Euler scheme

Realizations of the solution



Squared exponential random field
(smoothness $\nu = \infty$)



Exponential random field
(smoothness $\nu = 1/2$)

Our goal

**Approximate stochastic moments
(expectation, variance, etc.) of solution**

Singlelevel Monte Carlo estimator

$$E_{M_l}(u_l) = \frac{1}{M_l} \sum_{i=1}^{M_l} u_l^{(i)}$$

$l \in \mathbb{N}$

Discretization level

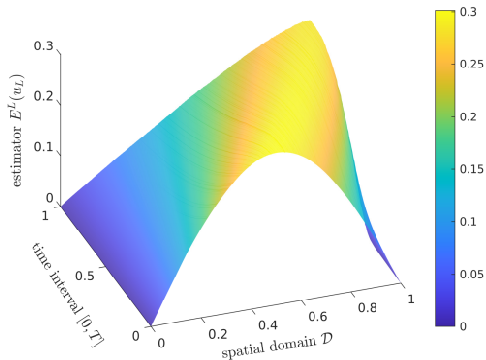
$M_l \in \mathbb{N}$, with $M_{l-1} > M_l$

Number of samples

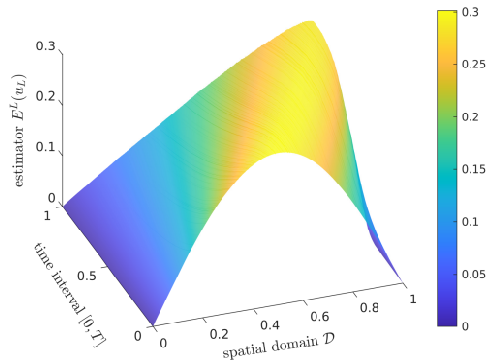
Multilevel Monte Carlo estimator

$$E^L(u_L) = E_{M_0}(u_0) + \sum_{l=1}^L E_{M_l}(u_l - u_{l-1})$$

Multilevel Monte Carlo estimator



Squared exponential random field
(smoothness $\nu = \infty$)



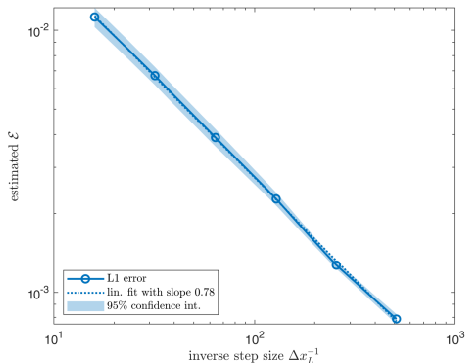
Exponential random field
(smoothness $\nu = 1/2$)

Multilevel Monte Carlo estimation

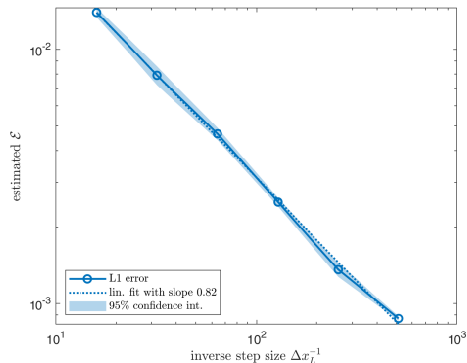
$$\mathcal{E} := \mathbb{E} (\| \mathbb{E}(u) - E^L(u_L) \|_{L^1(\mathcal{D})})$$

All errors aligned in L^1 norm: $\mathcal{E} \simeq \Delta x \simeq \Delta t$

Reference solution via finer discretization



Squared exponential random field



Exponential random field

Thank you!

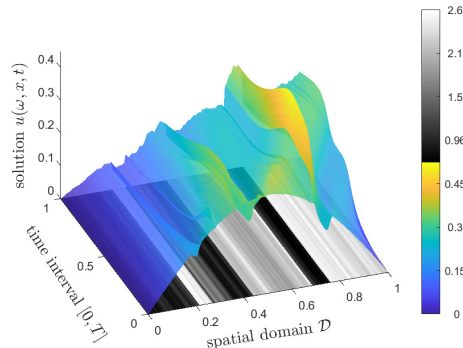
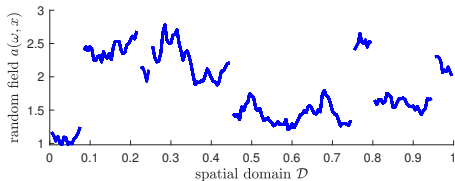
Conclusion

Stochastic conservation law with
discontinuous coefficient

Sample-adaptive discretization
introduced for
pathwise convergence

**Each sample has its
own discretization**

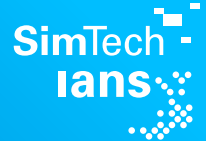
**Multilevel Monte Carlo
estimation**
of stochastic moments



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