## Generalized Shallow Water Equations

## 1 Generalized Shallow Water Equations

The generalized shallow water equations describe the movement of fluid when driven by gravity. The height of the fluid is given by h, the velocity profiles  $u^*$  and  $v^*$  in the x and y directions are approximated with the following Ansatz,

$$u^* = u + \sum_{j=1}^{N} (\alpha_j \phi_j)$$
$$v^* = v + \sum_{j=1}^{N} (\beta_j \phi_j),$$

where  $\phi_j$  are the Legendre polynomials orthogonal on the domain [0,1], such that  $\phi_j(0) = 1$ . The first few of these Legendre polynomials are

$$\phi_0(\zeta) = 1,$$
  $\phi_1(\zeta) = -2\zeta + 1,$   $\phi_2(\zeta) = 6\zeta^2 - 6\zeta + 1,$   $\phi_3(\zeta) = -20\zeta^3 + 30\zeta^2 - 12\zeta + 1.$ 

Note that the mean velocities u and v can be expressed as coefficients of the constant moment,  $\phi_0$ . They could be written as  $\alpha_0$  and  $\beta_0$  respectively, but are given as u and v to match the standard shallow water equations.

The bottom topography is given by  $h_b$ , the kinematic viscosity  $\nu$ , the slip length  $\lambda$ , the gravitational constant g, and the gravity direction  $\mathbf{e} = [e_x, e_y, e_z]^T$ .

The generalized shallow water equations are then given as follows.

$$h_t + (hu)_x + (hv)_x = 0 (1)$$

$$(hu)_{t} + \left(hu^{2} + h\sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{2j+1}\alpha_{j}^{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}ge_{z}h^{2}\right)_{x} + \left(huv + h\sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{2j+1}\alpha_{j}\beta_{j}\right)\right)_{y}$$

$$= -\frac{\nu}{\lambda}\left(u + \sum_{j=1}^{N} (\alpha_{j})\right) + hge_{x} - hge_{z}(h_{b})_{x}$$
(2)

$$(hv)_{t} + \left(huv + h\sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{2j+1}\alpha_{j}\beta_{j}\right)\right)_{x} + \left(hv^{2} + h\sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{2j+1}\beta_{j}^{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}ge_{z}h^{2}\right)_{y}$$

$$= -\frac{\nu}{\lambda}\left(v + \sum_{j=1}^{N} (\beta_{j})\right) + hge_{y} - hge_{z}(h_{b})_{y}$$
(3)

$$(h\alpha_i)_t + \left(2hu\alpha_i + h\sum_{j=1}^N \left(\sum_{k=1}^N (A_{ijk}\alpha_j\alpha_k)\right)\right)_x + \left(hu\beta_i + hv\alpha_i + h\sum_{j=1}^N \left(\sum_{k=1}^N (A_{ijk}\alpha_j\beta_k)\right)\right)_y$$

$$= u_m D_i - \sum_{j=1}^N \left(D_j \sum_{k=1}^N (B_{ijk}\alpha_k)\right) - (2i+1)\frac{\nu}{\lambda} \left(u + \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{h}C_{ij}\right)\alpha_j\right)\right)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(h\beta_i)_t + \left(hu\beta_i + hv\alpha_i + h\sum_{j=1}^N \left(\sum_{k=1}^N (A_{ijk}\alpha_j\beta_k)\right)\right)_x + \left(2hv\beta_i + h\sum_{j=1}^N \left(\sum_{k=1}^N (A_{ijk}\beta_j\beta_k)\right)\right)_y$$

$$= v_m D_i - \sum_{j=1}^N \left(D_j \sum_{k=1}^N (B_{ijk}\beta_k)\right) - (2i+1)\frac{\nu}{\lambda} \left(v + \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{h}C_{ij}\right)\beta_j\right)\right)$$
(5)

where

$$A_{ijk} = (2i+1) \int_0^1 \phi_i \phi_j \phi_k \,\mathrm{d}\zeta \tag{6}$$

$$B_{ijk} = (2i+1) \int_0^1 \phi_i' \left( \int_0^{\zeta} \phi_j \, d\hat{\zeta} \right) \phi_k \, d\zeta$$
 (7)

$$C_{ij} = \int_0^1 \phi_i' \phi_j' \,\mathrm{d}\zeta \tag{8}$$

$$D_i = (h\alpha_i)_x + (h\beta_i)_y \tag{9}$$

# 2 1D Equations

In one dimension the generalized shallow water equations will have the following form,

$$\mathbf{q}_t + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q})_x + \mathbf{f}_2(\mathbf{q})_y = g_1(\mathbf{q})\mathbf{q}_x + g_2(\mathbf{q})\mathbf{q}_y + \mathbf{p}. \tag{10}$$

In this case the unknown  $\boldsymbol{q}$  will have the form

$$\mathbf{q} = [h, hu, hv, h\alpha_1, h\beta_1, h\alpha_2, h\beta_2, \dots]^T, \tag{11}$$

where the number of components depends on the number of moments in the velocity profiles.

### 2.1 Zeroth Order

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} hu \\ \frac{1}{2} e_z g h^2 + hu^2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -(e_z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} h_b - e_x) g h - \frac{\nu u}{\lambda} \end{pmatrix}$$
(12)

### 2.2 First Order

$$f(q) \begin{pmatrix} hu \\ \frac{1}{2} e_z g h^2 + \frac{1}{3} \alpha_1^2 h + h u^2 \\ 2 \alpha_1 h u \end{pmatrix} g(q) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u \end{pmatrix},$$
(13)

$$p(q) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -(e_z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} h_b - e_x) gh - \frac{\nu(\alpha_1 + u)}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{3((\frac{4\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_1 + u)\nu}{\lambda} \end{pmatrix}$$
(14)

## 2.3 Second Order

$$f(q) = \begin{pmatrix} hu \\ \frac{1}{2} e_z g h^2 + h u^2 + \frac{1}{15} (5 \alpha_1^2 + 3 \alpha_2^2) h \\ \frac{4}{5} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 h + 2 \alpha_1 h u \\ 2 \alpha_2 h u + \frac{2}{21} (7 \alpha_1^2 + 3 \alpha_2^2) h \end{pmatrix},$$
(15)

$$g(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{5}\alpha_2 + u & \frac{1}{5}\alpha_1\\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \frac{1}{7}\alpha_2 + u \end{pmatrix},\tag{16}$$

$$p(q) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -(e_z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} h_b - e_x) gh - \frac{\nu(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + u)}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{3((\frac{4\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + u)\nu}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{5((\frac{12\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_2 + \alpha_1 + u)\nu}{\lambda} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(17)$$

#### 2.4 Third Order

$$f(q) = \begin{pmatrix} hu \\ \frac{1}{2} e_z g h^2 + h u^2 + \frac{1}{105} (35 \alpha_1^2 + 21 \alpha_2^2 + 15 \alpha_3^2) h \\ 2 \alpha_1 h u + \frac{2}{35} (14 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 + 9 \alpha_2 \alpha_3) h \\ 2 \alpha_2 h u + \frac{2}{21} (7 \alpha_1^2 + 3 \alpha_2^2 + 9 \alpha_1 \alpha_3 + 2 \alpha_3^2) h \\ 2 \alpha_3 h u + \frac{2}{15} (9 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 + 4 \alpha_2 \alpha_3) h \end{pmatrix},$$
(18)

$$p(q) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -(e_z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} h_b - e_x) gh - \frac{\nu(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + u)}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{3((\frac{4\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_1 + (\frac{4\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_3 + \alpha_2 + u)\nu}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{5((\frac{12\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_2 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + u)\nu}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{7((\frac{4\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_1 + (\frac{2\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_3 + \alpha_2 + u)\nu}{\lambda} \end{pmatrix}$$
(20)

### 3 2D Equations

In two dimensions the generalized shallow water equations will have the following form,

$$q_t + f_1(q)_x + f_2(q)_y = g_1(q)q_x + g_2(q)q_y + p.$$
 (21)

In this case the unknown q will have the form

$$\mathbf{q} = [h, hu, hv, h\alpha_1, h\beta_1, h\alpha_2, h\beta_2, \dots]^T, \tag{22}$$

where the number of components depends on the number of moments in the velocity profiles.

#### 3.1 Zeroth Order

The zeroth order system is exactly the standard shallow water equations, where only the average velocity is considered. This velocity profiles in this system only consider the constant moment. In this case the nonconservative product disappears and the equation has the following form.

$$q_t + f_1(q)_x + f_2(q)_y = p. (23)$$

where

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ hu \\ hv \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{f}_1(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} hu \\ \frac{1}{2} e_z g h^2 + h u^2 \\ huv \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{f}_2(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} hv \\ huv \\ \frac{1}{2} e_z g h^2 + h v^2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (24)

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ hu \\ hv \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{f}_{1}(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} hu \\ \frac{1}{2} e_{z}gh^{2} + hu^{2} \\ huv \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{f}_{2}(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} hv \\ huv \\ \frac{1}{2} e_{z}gh^{2} + hv^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\left(e_{z}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(h_{b}) - e_{x}\right)gh - \frac{\nu}{\lambda}u \\ -\left(e_{z}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(h_{b}) - e_{y}\right)gh - \frac{\nu}{\lambda}v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(24)$$

#### 3.2First Order

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ hu \\ hv \\ h\alpha_1 \\ h\beta_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{f}_1(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} hu \\ \frac{1}{2} e_z g h^2 + \frac{1}{3} \alpha_1^2 h + hu^2 \\ \frac{1}{3} \alpha_1 \beta_1 h + huv \\ 2 \alpha_1 hu \\ \beta_1 hu + \alpha_1 hv \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{f}_2(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} hv \\ \frac{1}{3} \alpha_1 \beta_1 h + huv \\ \frac{1}{2} e_z g h^2 + \frac{1}{3} \beta_1^2 h + hv^2 \\ \beta_1 hu + \alpha_1 hv \\ 2 \beta_1 hv \end{pmatrix}, \quad (26)$$

#### Second Order 3.3

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ hu \\ hv \\ h\alpha_1 \\ h\beta_1 \\ h\alpha_2 \\ h\beta_2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{28}$$

$$p = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -(e_z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} h_b - e_x) gh - \frac{\nu(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + u)}{\lambda} \\ -(e_z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} h_b - e_y) gh - \frac{\nu(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + v)}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{3((\frac{4\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + u)\nu}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{3((\frac{4\lambda}{h} + 1)\beta_1 + \beta_2 + v)\nu}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{5((\frac{12\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_2 + \alpha_1 + u)\nu}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{5((\frac{12\lambda}{h} + 1)\beta_2 + \beta_1 + v)\nu}{\lambda} \end{pmatrix}$$
(31)

## 3.4 Third Order

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ hu \\ hv \\ h\alpha_1 \\ h\beta_1 \\ h\alpha_2 \\ h\beta_2 \\ h\alpha_3 \\ h\beta_3 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{32}$$

$$f_{1}(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} hu \\ \frac{1}{2} e_{z}gh^{2} + hu^{2} + \frac{1}{105} \left(35 \alpha_{1}^{2} + 21 \alpha_{2}^{2} + 15 \alpha_{3}^{2}\right)h \\ huv + \frac{1}{105} \left(35 \alpha_{1}\beta_{1} + 21 \alpha_{2}\beta_{2} + 15 \alpha_{3}\beta_{3}\right)h \\ 2 \alpha_{1}hu + \frac{2}{35} \left(14 \alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} + 9 \alpha_{2}\alpha_{3}\right)h \\ \beta_{1}hu + \alpha_{1}hv + \frac{1}{35} \left(14 \alpha_{2}\beta_{1} + 14 \alpha_{1}\beta_{2} + 9 \alpha_{3}\beta_{2} + 9 \alpha_{2}\beta_{3}\right)h \\ 2 \alpha_{2}hu + \frac{2}{21} \left(7 \alpha_{1}^{2} + 3 \alpha_{2}^{2} + 9 \alpha_{1}\alpha_{3} + 2 \alpha_{3}^{2}\right)h \\ \beta_{2}hu + \alpha_{2}hv + \frac{1}{21} \left(14 \alpha_{1}\beta_{1} + 9 \alpha_{3}\beta_{1} + 6 \alpha_{2}\beta_{2} + 9 \alpha_{1}\beta_{3} + 4 \alpha_{3}\beta_{3}\right)h \\ 2 \alpha_{3}hu + \frac{2}{15} \left(9 \alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} + 4 \alpha_{2}\alpha_{3}\right)h \\ \beta_{3}hu + \alpha_{3}hv + \frac{1}{15} \left(9 \alpha_{2}\beta_{1} + 9 \alpha_{1}\beta_{2} + 4 \alpha_{3}\beta_{2} + 4 \alpha_{2}\beta_{3}\right)h \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{f}_{2}(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} hv \\ huv + \frac{1}{105} \left(35\alpha_{1}\beta_{1} + 21\alpha_{2}\beta_{2} + 15\alpha_{3}\beta_{3}\right)h \\ \frac{1}{2}e_{z}gh^{2} + hv^{2} + \frac{1}{105} \left(35\beta_{1}^{2} + 21\beta_{2}^{2} + 15\beta_{3}^{2}\right)h \\ \beta_{1}hu + \alpha_{1}hv + \frac{1}{35} \left(14\alpha_{1}\beta_{1} + 23\alpha_{2}\beta_{2} + 9\alpha_{3}\beta_{3}\right)h \\ 2\beta_{1}hv + \frac{2}{35} \left(14\beta_{1}\beta_{2} + 9\beta_{2}\beta_{3}\right)h \\ \beta_{2}hu + \alpha_{2}hv + \frac{1}{21} \left(23\alpha_{1}\beta_{1} + 6\alpha_{2}\beta_{2} + 13\alpha_{3}\beta_{3}\right)h \\ 2\beta_{2}hv + \frac{2}{21} \left(7\beta_{1}^{2} + 3\beta_{2}^{2} + 9\beta_{1}\beta_{3} + 2\beta_{3}^{2}\right)h \\ \beta_{3}hu + \alpha_{3}hv + \frac{1}{15} \left(9\alpha_{1}\beta_{1} + 13\alpha_{2}\beta_{2} + 4\alpha_{3}\beta_{3}\right)h \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(34)$$

$$p = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -(e_z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} h_b - e_x) gh - \frac{\nu(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + u)}{\lambda} \\ -(e_z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} h_b - e_y) gh - \frac{\nu(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + v)}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{3((\frac{4\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_1 + (\frac{4\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_3 + \alpha_2 + u)\nu}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{3((\frac{4\lambda}{h} + 1)\beta_1 + (\frac{4\lambda}{h} + 1)\beta_3 + \beta_2 + v)\nu}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{5((\frac{12\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_2 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + u)\nu}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{5((\frac{12\lambda}{h} + 1)\beta_2 + \beta_1 + \beta_3 + v)\nu}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{7((\frac{4\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_1 + (\frac{24\lambda}{h} + 1)\alpha_3 + \alpha_2 + u)\nu}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{7((\frac{4\lambda}{h} + 1)\beta_1 + \frac{1}{5}(\frac{24\lambda}{h} + 1)\beta_3 + \beta_2 + v)\nu}{\lambda} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(37)$$