
SF2521: Homework Assignment 4

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1 Shallow Water with Non-Horizontal Bottom

We now return to the shallow water model from Homework 2. However, this time we study a modified version of the problem, namely a model with a non-horizontal bottom “bathymetry” $B(x)$. This is represented in the following model

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_t \\ hu_t \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} h_x u + hu_x \\ hu u_x + gh(h_x + B_x) \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

1.1 Still Water Implies Horizontal Water Level

From the diagram, we know that the water level, lets call it $w(x, t)$, is $h(x, t) + B(x)$. We wish to show that for still water, i.e. $u = 0$, the water level is horizontal, i.e. $w_x = 0$. We know that $u = 0 \implies u_x = u_t = 0$, so we simply plug these values into our model to obtain

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 + 0 \\ 0 + gh(h_x + B_x) \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

We have that $h_t = 0$, which in combination with the fact that B is a function of only x , gives us that $w_t = h_t + B_t = 0$. Thus we know that the water level does not change with time. Now the second line of the system gives us that $gh(h_x + B_x) = 0 \implies h_x = -B_x$. This immediately gives us that $w_x = h_x + B_x = -B_x + B_x = 0$. Therefore with still water, we have a constant, horizontal water level.

1.2 Conservation Form

We now wish to write our equation in conservation form as

$$\begin{pmatrix} h \\ m \end{pmatrix}_t + \begin{pmatrix} m \\ f_2(h, m) \end{pmatrix}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ s(h, m, x) \end{pmatrix}$$

where $m = hu$ and s is independent of the derivatives of h and m . We now set the equations equal to each other and solve for f_2 and s

$$\begin{aligned} hu_t + hu u_x + gh(h_x + B_x) &= m_t + (f_2(h, m))_x - s(h, m, x) \\ hu_t + hu u_x + gh(h_x + B_x) &= h_t u + hu_t + (f_2(h, m))_x - s(h, m, x) \\ -h_t u + hu u_x + gh(h_x + B_x) &= (f_2(h, m))_x - s(h, m, x) \end{aligned}$$

Now, using what we know from the first equation in the system, we get

$$\begin{aligned} h_t u + hu u_x + gh(h_x + B_x) &= (f_2(h, m))_x - s(h, m, x) \\ (h_x u + hu_x)u + hu u_x + gh(h_x + B_x) &= (f_2(h, m))_x - s(h, m, x) \\ h_x u^2 + 2hu u_x + gh h_x + gh B_x &= (f_2(h, m))_x - s(h, m, x) \end{aligned}$$

From this it is obvious that

$$f_2(h, m) = hu^2 + \frac{gh^2}{2}$$

and

$$s(h, m, x) = -ghB_x(x)$$

Thus our conservation form is

$$\begin{pmatrix} h \\ m \end{pmatrix}_t + \begin{pmatrix} m \\ hu^2 + \frac{gh^2}{2} \end{pmatrix}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -ghB_x(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

2 First Order Roe Scheme with Flat Bottom

2.1 Algorithm

We first implement the first order Roe scheme to simulate the shallow water equations for a flat bottom. The algorithm works as follows. We have our equation set up as a conservation law i.e.,

$$q_t + f(q)_x = 0$$

so we need a method in conservation form, i.e.

$$Q_i^{n+1} = Q_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (F_{i+1/2}^n - F_{i-1/2}^n)$$

We use the following numerical flux formula

$$F_{i+1/2} = \frac{1}{2} (f(Q_i^n) + f(Q_{i+1}^n)) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^2 |\hat{\lambda}_{j+1/2}^p| W_{j+1/2}^p$$

From the previous section, we have

$$f(q) = \begin{pmatrix} q_2 \\ \frac{q_2^2}{q_1} + \frac{gq_1^2}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

From the course text book we have $\hat{\lambda}_{j+1/2}^1 = \hat{u} - \hat{c}$ and $\hat{\lambda}_{j+1/2}^2 = \hat{u} + \hat{c}$ where $\hat{c} = \sqrt{0.5g(h_{i-1} + h_i)}$,

$$\hat{u} = \frac{\sqrt{h_{i-1}}u_{i-1} + \sqrt{h_i}u_i}{\sqrt{h_{i-1}} + \sqrt{h_i}}$$

and letting $\delta = Q_i - Q_{i-1}$ we get $W_{i-1/2}^1 = \frac{(\hat{u} + \hat{c})\delta^1 - \delta^2}{2\hat{c}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \hat{u} - \hat{c} \end{pmatrix}$ and $W_{i-1/2}^2 = \frac{-(\hat{u} - \hat{c})\delta^1 + \delta^2}{2\hat{c}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \hat{u} + \hat{c} \end{pmatrix}$.