ASYMPTOTIC METHODS AND NUMERICAL APPROXIMATIONS OF MULTI-SCALE EVOLUTION PROBLEMS, AND UNCERTAINTY QUANTIFICATION.

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Workshop

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PROGRAMME

JEUDI 16/05

09:30-10.00 : Welcome

10:00-11:00 : Shi Jin (Shanghai Jiao Tong university, China)
Random Batch Methods for Interacting Particle Systems
We develop random batch methods for interacting particle systems with large number of particles. These methods use small but random batches for particle interactions, thus the computational cost is reduced from \(O(N^2)\) per time step to \(O(N)\), for a system with \(N\) particles with binary interactions. On one hand, these methods are efficient Asymptotic-Preserving schemes for the underlying particle systems, allowing \(N\)-independent time steps and also capture, in the \(N \to \infty\) limit, the solution of the mean field limit which are nonlinear Fokker-Planck equations; on the other hand, the stochastic processes generated by the algorithms can also be regarded as new models for the underlying problems. For one of the methods, we give a particle number independent error estimate under some special interactions. Then, we apply these methods to some representative problems in mathematics, physics, social and data sciences, including the Dyson Brownian motion from random matrix theory, Thomson’s problem, distribution of wealth,
We then discuss some recent progress on the asymptotics of the algorithm in weak and large coupling regimes. Perturbation theory and semiclassical analysis. The algorithm is validated numerically in both weak coupling and avoided crossing regimes.

In this talk, we will present a surface hopping algorithm in diabatic representations, in the viewpoint of time dependent perturbation theory. Surface hopping algorithms are popular tools to study dynamics of the quantum-classical mixed systems. "Diabatic Surface Hopping, Marcus Rate and Ehrenfest dynamics"

Joint work with Adrien Laurent. Preprints available at http://www.unige.ch/~vilmart

The multi-scale challenge in time is still under investigation. The amplitude of the bubble oscillations is small compared to the bubble radius. We take advantage of this fact by replacing the time dependent position by imposing a suitable time dependent velocity at the bubble surface. Because of the low Reynolds number, the velocity distribution is computed by Stokes approximation. The model is carefully tested on problems in 1D, 2D planar and 3D axis-symmetric geometry. The equation is discretized on a regular Cartesian mesh, using a ghost-point approach, and solved by Crank-Nicolson scheme. The implicit step is efficiently solved by a suitably adapted multi-grid method. The model is carefully tested on problems in 1D, 2D planar and 3D axis-symmetric geometry. The equation is discretized on a regular Cartesian mesh, using a ghost-point approach, and solved by Crank-Nicolson scheme. The implicit step is efficiently solved by a suitably adapted multi-grid method.

Applications include highly-oscillatory Kubo oscillators and spatial discretizations of nonlinear Schrödinger equation with quadratic first integrals. The model is carefully tested on problems in 1D, 2D planar and 3D axis-symmetric geometry. The equation is discretized on a regular Cartesian mesh, using a ghost-point approach, and solved by Crank-Nicolson scheme. The implicit step is efficiently solved by a suitably adapted multi-grid method.

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A reduced model is derived to solve the multi-scale problem in space: the interaction with the bubble is modeled as a very thin layer, with a particle surface density proportional to the local density in the bulk, near the bubble. In the rest of the domain the particle density satisfies just a diffusion equation, with suitable boundary conditions on the bubble, deduced from conservation properties.

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Applications include highly-oscillatory Kubo oscillators and spatial discretizations of nonlinear Schrödinger equation with fast white noise dispersion. Joint work with Adrien Laurent. Preprints available at http://www.unige.ch/~vilmart

16:00-16:30 : Coffee Break

16:30-17:30 : Di Fang (University Wisconsin-Madison, USA) "Diabatic Surface Hopping, Marcus Rate and Ehrenfest dynamics"

Surface hopping algorithms are popular tools to study dynamics of the quantum-classical mixed systems. In this talk, we will present a surface hopping algorithm in diabatic representations, in the viewpoint of time dependent perturbation theory and semiclassical analysis. The algorithm is validated numerically in both weak coupling and avoided crossing regimes.

We then discuss some recent progress on the asymptotics of the algorithm in weak and large coupling regimes.

19:30 : diner au restaurant "La Réserve"
"Asymptotic methods for kinetic and hyperbolic evolution problems on networks"
Networks with an evolution given by PDEs arise in many applications, e.g. modeling water- or gas-networks, road traffic or the human circulatory system.
In this talk a multi-scale approach for deriving coupling conditions for macroscopic equations from the underlying kinetic network problem is presented.
In particular, this requires the solution of kinetic half-space problems at the nodes of the network. Combining such half-space problems with half-Riemann solvers leads to coupling conditions for the corresponding macroscopic variables. We consider several linear and nonlinear problems including kinetic discrete velocity models and linear and nonlinear hyperbolic relaxation systems.
Finally, numerical investigations are presented.

10:00-10:30 : Coffee Break

"Multi-scale control variate methods for uncertainty quantification in kinetic equations."
Kinetic equations play a major rule in modeling large systems of interacting particles. Uncertainties may be due to various reasons, like lack of knowledge on the microscopic interaction details or incomplete informations at the boundaries. These uncertainties, however, contribute to the curse of dimensionality and the development of efficient numerical methods is a challenge. In this talk, we consider the construction of novel multi-scale methods for such problems which, thanks to a control variate approach, are capable to reduce the variance of standard Monte Carlo techniques.

"A second-order asymptotic-preserving and positivity-preserving exponential Runge-Kutta method for a class of stiff kinetic equations"
We introduce a second-order time discretization method for stiff kinetic equations. The method is asymptotic-preserving (AP) -- can capture the Euler limit without numerically resolving the small Knudsen number; and positivity-preserving -- can preserve the non-negativity of the solution which is a probability density function for arbitrary Knudsen numbers. The method is based on a new formulation of the exponential Runge-Kutta method and can be applied to a large class of stiff kinetic equations including the BGK equation (relaxation type), the Fokker-Planck equation (diffusion type), and even the full Boltzmann equation (nonlinear integral type). Furthermore, we show that when coupled with suitable spatial discretizations the fully discrete scheme satisfies an entropy-decay property. Various numerical results are provided to demonstrate the theoretical properties of the method. This is joint work with Ruiwen Shu (University of Maryland).

"PDE compression — asymptotic preserving, numerical homogenization and randomized solvers"
All classical PDE numerical solvers are deterministic. Grids are sampled and basis functions are chosen a priori. The corresponding discrete operators are then inverted for the numerical solutions.
We study if randomized solvers could be used to compute PDEs. More specifically, for PDEs that demonstrate multiple scales, we study if the macroscopic behavior in the solution could be quickly captured via random sampling.
The framework we build is general and it compresses PDE solution spaces with no analytical PDE knowledge required. The concept, when applied onto kinetic equations and elliptic equations with porous media, is equivalent to asymptotic preserving and numerical homogenization respectively.

"Monte Carlo gPC methods for kinetic equations with uncertainties"
We introduce and discuss numerical schemes for the approximation of kinetic equations that incorporate uncertain quantities. In contrast to a direct application of stochastic Galerkin generalized polynomial chaos (SG-gPC) methods which are widely considered for uncertainty quantification of differential equations, this class of schemes make use of a Monte Carlo approach in the phase space coupled with a stochastic Galerkin expansion in the random space. The proposed methods naturally preserve the positivity of the statistical moments of the solution and are capable to achieve spectral accuracy in the random space. Several tests on kinetic models for collective phenomena validate the proposed methods both in the homogeneous and inhomogeneous setting, shedding light on the influence of uncertainties in phase transition phenomena driven by noise such as their smoothing and confidence bands.
THÉMATIQUE(S)

Vie de l’École, Recherche - Valorisation

À TÉLÉCHARGER

Programme Workshop - 16 & 17 mai 2019 (PDF, 276 Ko)

À LIRE AUSSI

18th IMA Leslie Fox Prize in Numerical Analysis

Karine Beauchard, lauréate du prix Michel Montpetit - Inria 2017

DOCUMENTATION

Vous souhaitez recevoir plus d'information sur l'ENS Rennes, vous pouvez pour cela remplir le formulaire de demande de documentation.

INFORMATIONS PRATIQUES

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