Global-in-Time Domain Decomposition for a Nonlinear Diffusion Problem

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1 Introduction

We study a simplified model for two–phase flow in porous media, where the medium is made of two (or more) different *rock types*. Each rock type is a subdomain with a distinct capillary pressure function so that the saturation becomes discontinuous across the interface between the different regions. This leads to the phenomenon of capillary trapping (see [14], or [5]).

In this paper we develop a non-overlapping domain decomposition method that combines the Optimized Schwarz Waveform Relaxation method with Robin transmission conditions and the discontinuous Galerkin method in time. The domain decomposition method we present is global-in-time, which provides flexibility for using non-matching time grids so as to handle the very different time scales that occur in the different rocks of the porous medium. The method is a generalization of previous work on linear diffusion or diffusion–advection problems [10, 11].

We state briefly the physical model, referring to [2] for further details. The porous medium Ω is heterogeneous and made-up of two rock types, represented by open bounded subsets $(\Omega_i)_{i\in\{1,2\}}$ (the restriction to two subdomain is only to simplify the exposition, and indeed the example given in section 4 uses more than 2 subdomains). The subdomains share the interface $\Gamma = \overline{\Omega}_1 \cap \overline{\Omega}_2$. We suppose that each subdomain

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Ω_i is homogeneous, so that the physical properties depend on space only through the subdomain index.

We consider the following nonlinear diffusion problem (for some time $T > 0$)

$$\partial_t u_i - \nabla \cdot (\lambda_i(u_i)\nabla\pi_i(u_i)) = 0, \quad \text{in } \Omega_i \times (0,T), \tag{1}$$

for scalar unknowns $u_i = u_{|\Omega_i} \in [0,1]$ representing the gas saturation. This model can be obtained from the complete two-phase flow model by neglecting the advection terms in the saturation equation, so that the saturation and pressure equations become completely decoupled (see [5] for details). In the above reference, it is shown that this simplified model is sufficient to study gas trapping in low capillary pressure regions. The functions $\pi_i(u_i) : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ (Lipschitz and strictly increasing) and $\lambda_i(u_i) : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ are respectively the capillary pressure and the global mobility of the gas in subdomain Ω_i. Initial data $u_0 \in L^2([0,1])$ is given with $u_0 > 0$, and for simplicity we assume homogeneous Neumann boundary conditions on $\partial\Omega$.

Transmission conditions across the interface $\Gamma \times [0,T]$ are needed to complement (1) (see [6]). In the simple case where $\pi_1(0) = \pi_2(0)$ and $\pi(1) = \pi_2(1)$, the transmission conditions are simply the continuity of the capillary pressure and of the diffusive flux across the interface:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1(u_1) &= \pi_2(u_2) \\ \lambda_1\nabla\pi_1(u_1)\cdot\mathbf{n}_1 &= -\lambda_2\nabla\pi_2(u_2)\cdot\mathbf{n}_2 \end{aligned} \quad \text{on } \Gamma \times [0,T], \tag{2}$$

where $\mathbf{n}_i$ is the unit, outward pointing, normal vector field on $\partial\Omega_i$. In the case when the above matching conditions are not satisfied, one has to truncate the capillary pressure functions and the transmission conditions are given in terms of the modified functions (see [1, 2] for details).

In the next section, this physical problem is rewritten in a form better suited for mathematical and numerical analysis. In particular, the existence of a weak solution of the local Robin problems is addressed. A semi–discrete formulation based on discontinuous Galerkin in time is given in section 3 and numerical experiments using a finite volume method are described in section 4.

2 Space–time domain decomposition at the continuous level

The model stated above is well adapted to physical modeling, but is difficult to handle mathematically because of the low regularity of the solutions. To obtain mathematical results, it has been found useful to introduce the Kirchhoff transformation [5], so that λ_i and π_i are replaced by a single function φ_i, and following [4] to introduce new functions $(\Pi_i)_{i=1,2}$ that are smoother than π_i but satisfy

$$\pi_1(u_1) = \pi_2(u_2) \Leftrightarrow \Pi_1(u_1) = \Pi_2(u_2).$$

In terms of the new functions, the problem becomes

$$\partial_t u_i - \Delta\varphi_i(u_i) = 0, \quad \text{in } \Omega_i \times (0,T), \qquad u_i(\cdot,0) = u_0, \quad \text{in } \Omega_i, \tag{3}$$

together with a Neumann boundary condition on $\partial\Omega_i \backslash \Gamma$ and the transmission conditions

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_1(u_1) &= \Pi_2(u_2) \\ \nabla\varphi_1(u_1)\cdot\mathbf{n}_1 &= -\nabla\varphi_2(u_2)\cdot\mathbf{n}_2, \end{aligned} \quad \text{on } \Gamma \times (0,T). \tag{4}$$

An existence theorem is known for the transmission problem (3), (4), see [4, 5] where existence of a suitably defined weak solution is proved.

An equivalent formulation to the model problem (3)–(4) can be obtained by replacing (4) by equivalent Robin transmission conditions on $\Gamma \times (0,T)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla\varphi_1(u_1)\cdot\mathbf{n}_1 + \alpha_1\Pi_1(u_1) &= -\nabla\varphi_2(u_2)\cdot\mathbf{n}_2 + \alpha_1\Pi_2(u_2), \\ \nabla\varphi_2(u_2)\cdot\mathbf{n}_2 + \alpha_2\Pi_2(u_2) &= -\nabla\varphi_1(u_1)\cdot\mathbf{n}_1 + \alpha_2\Pi_1(u_1), \end{aligned} \quad \text{on } \Gamma \times (0,T), \tag{5}$$

where α_1 and α_2 are two functions on $\Gamma \times (0,T)$ that can be chosen to enhance the convergence of the method (see [9, 10] for linear problems and [3] for a reaction-diffusion problem with nonlinear source term). It is shown in [1] how the Robin transmission conditions can be extended to Ventcell transmission conditions, to further improve the convergence of the method.

The Optimized Schwarz Waveform Relaxation with nonlinear Robin transmission conditions (NL–OSWR) is defined by the following iterations, where Ψ_i^0 is a given initial Robin guess on $\Gamma \times (0,T)$ for $i = 1, 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t u_i^k - \Delta\varphi_i(u_i^k) &= 0, && \text{in } \Omega_i \times (0,T), \\ \nabla\varphi_i(u_i^k)\cdot\mathbf{n}_i + \alpha_i\Pi_i(u_i^k) &= \Psi_i^{k-1}, && \text{on } \Gamma \times (0,T), \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

with suitable initial and boundary conditions, then set

$$\Psi_i^k := -\nabla\varphi_j(u_j^k)\cdot\mathbf{n}_j + \alpha_i\Pi_j(u_j^k), \quad j = (3-i),\ k \geq 1. \tag{7}$$

We give an existence result for the subdomain problem, namely problem (6) with the iteration k and the subdomain Ω_i fixed. This is needed because of the Robin boundary condition. First a notion of weak solution is defined:

Definition 1 (Weak solution for the local Robin problem) A function u is said to be a weak solution of problem (6) (with initial condition u_0 and homogeneous Neumann boundary condition on $\partial\Omega_i \backslash \Gamma$ if it satisfies:

1. $u \in L^\infty(\Omega_i \times (0,T)), \quad 0 \leq u \leq 1$ a.e. in $\Omega_i \times (0,T)$,
2. $\varphi(u) \in L^2(0,T; H^1(\Omega_i))$, and $\Pi(u,\cdot) \in L^2(0,T, H^1(\Omega_i))$,
3. For all $\psi \in C_{\text{test}} = \left\{ h \in H^1(\Omega \times (0,T)),\ h(.,T) = 0 \right\}$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
-\int_0^T\int_{\Omega_i} u(\mathbf{x},t)\partial_t\psi(\mathbf{x},t)\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}\mathrm{d}t - \int_{\Omega_i} u_0\psi(\mathbf{x},0)\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} \\
+\int_0^T\int_{\Omega_i} \nabla\varphi(u(\mathbf{x},t))\cdot\nabla\psi(\mathbf{x},t)\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}\mathrm{d}t - \int_0^T\int_\Gamma \alpha\Pi(u(\mathbf{x},t))\psi\,\mathrm{d}\gamma(\mathbf{x})\mathrm{d}t \\
= \int_0^T\int_\Gamma \Psi_i^{k-1}(\mathbf{x},t)\psi\,\mathrm{d}\gamma(\mathbf{x})\mathrm{d}t, \quad (8)
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\mathrm{d}\gamma(\mathbf{x})$ is the $(d-1)$-dimensional Lebesgue measure on $\partial\Omega_i$.

The following existence result is proven in [2].

Theorem 1 *Assume that the initial condition $u_{0i} = u_{0\,|\Omega_i}$ is in $L^\infty(\Omega_i)$ and satisfies $u_{0i}(x) \in [0,1]$ for all $x \in \Omega_i$, that $\Psi_i^{k-1} \in L^2(\Omega_i \times (0,T))$, that the following conditions hold:*

1. *φ_i is a strictly increasing Lipschitz continuous function on $(0,1)$;*
2. *Π_i is a non–decreasing continuous function on $(0,1)$;*

and that α_i is chosen such that holds:

$$0 < \Psi_i^k(x,t) < \alpha_i\Pi(1),\ \forall (x,t) \in \Omega_i \times (0,T). \quad (9)$$

Then there exists a weak solution to Problem (6) in the sense of Definition 1.

The proof is an adaptation to Robin boundary conditions of the proof in [4, 5]. It is based on the convergence of a finite volume scheme.

We have chosen to state assumptions 1) and 2) above in terms of the functions φ_i and Π_i, but of course one can translate the regularity conditions in terms of (essentially the same) conditions on the original functions π_i and λ_i, as stated in the introduction. Additionally, note that in the context of the NL–OSWR method assumption (9) will have to be checked iteratively to prove that the algorithm is well posed (see section 3).

3 Semi–discrete space–time domain decomposition with different time steps in the subdomains

In order to focus on the non–conforming in time discretization, we keep the problem continuous in space.

We introduce a non–conforming time discretization, that is each subdomain Ω_i has its own time discretization, by using a (lowest order) Discontinuous Galerkin (DG) time discretization on each subdomain, together with a projection across the interface (see [9, 10] for an analysis in the linear case). More precisely, for integers M_i, define $\delta t_i = T/M_i + 1$, and and partition $[0,T]$ in sub-intervals $J_i^n = (t_i^n, t_i^{n+1}]$ of size δt_i, where $t_i^n = n\delta t_i$, for $n = 0,\ldots,M_i+1$. The time grid is denoted by $\mathcal{M}_i = \{J_i^n, n = 0,\ldots,M_i\}$.

In the NL–OSWR method, we have to solve problem (6) in each subdomain over the whole time interval $(0,T)$ (or over a time window). In order to deal with the non–conformity in time, it will be convenient to regard the discrete unknowns as piece-wise constant functions in time. For each $i = 1, 2$, we let

$$u_i^k(t) = u_i^{k,n} \text{ for } t \in J_i^n.$$

where $u_i^{k,n}$ is the semi-discrete counterpart of u_i on J_i^n. Given initial iterates $\Psi_i^0(t)$, for $i = 1, 2$, we describe one iteration of the NL–OSWR method.

Starting from the semi–discrete initial condition $u_i^{k,0} = u_{0i}$, a semi–discrete solution $\left(u_i^{k,n+1}\right)_{i=1,2}$ at time step $n \in \{0, \ldots, M_i\}$ is computed by solving

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{u_i^{k,n+1} - u_i^{k,n}}{\delta t_i} - \Delta\varphi_i(u_i^{k,n+1}) = 0 && \text{in } \Omega_i, \\ &\nabla\varphi_i(u_i^{k,n+1}) \cdot \mathbf{n}_i + \alpha_i \Pi_i(u_i^{k,n+1}) = \frac{1}{\delta t_i} \int_{J_i^n} \Psi_i^{k-1}(t)\, dt, && \text{on } \Gamma \times (0,T), \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

We must now define $\Psi_i^k(t)$ for the next NL–OSWR iteration. As we do not assume matching time grids across the space–time interface $\Gamma \times (0,T)$, data must be transferred from one space–time subdomain to its neighbor. This is done by using a suitable L^2 projection. Thus we define, for $n = 1, \ldots, M_i$, with $j = 3 - i$,

$$(\Psi_i^k(t))_{|J_i^n} = \frac{1}{\delta t_i} \sum_{m=1}^{M_j} \int_{J_i^n \cap J_j^m} \left(-\nabla\varphi_j(u_j^{k-1}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{n}_j + \alpha_i \Pi_j(u_j^{k-1}(t))\right) dt. \tag{11}$$

Last, we check that the NL–OSWR algorithm is well posed. That is, we need to verify that Assumption 9 holds for every iteration. The initial iterate and the Robin coefficients are chosen such that it holds for $k = 0$. We have been able to show that this remains true throughout the algorithm only in the matching case, that is when the capillary pressure functions satisfy

$$\pi_1(0) = \pi_2(0) \text{ and } \pi_1(1) = \pi_2(1).$$

4 Numerical experiment

The domain Ω is the unit cube, decomposed into two subdomains with two rock types (see figure 1). The mobilities and capillary pressure functions are given by

$$\lambda_{o,i}(u) = u,\ i \in \{1, 2\}, \quad \pi_1(u) = 5u^2, \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_2(u) = 5u^2 + 1.$$

The initial condition is that the domain contains some quantity of gas, situated only within Ω_1. The domain is discretized by a mesh of $20 \times 20 \times 20$ elements, the

time discretization is non–conforming, with constant time steps in each subdomain $\delta t_1 = 10^{-3}$, and $\delta t_2 = \frac{1}{8}10^{-2}$.

The full discretization was carried out with a two–point finite volume scheme [5]. One has to introduce additional unknowns on the interface in order to discretize the Robin transmission conditions. The method was implemented with the Matlab Reservoir Simulation Toolbox [13]. The nonlinear subdomain problem is solved with Newton's method.

The only change required to the finite volume scheme to cope with a non–conforming time scheme is the projection of the right hand side of the transmission condition on the grid of the current subdomain. This is what makes the choice of a DG formalism important, together with a global in time DD method. The resulting scheme is non-conforming in time, and the equivalence with the physical transmission conditions no longer holds. The projections can be computed using an algorithm with linear complexity described in [7, 8].

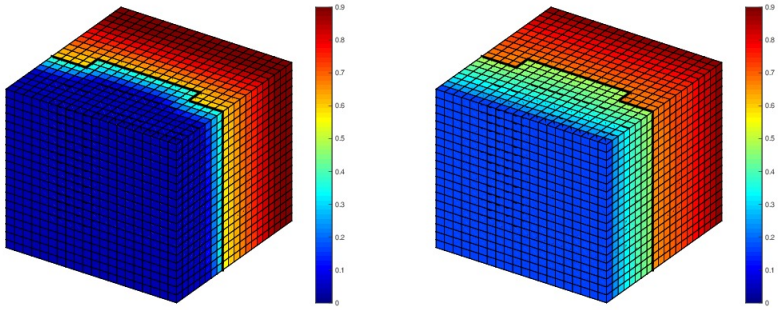

Fig. 1 Test case 1: Saturation $u(t)$ for $t = 0.3$ and $t = 3$

The evolution of the saturation at two time steps is shown in Fig. 1. We remark that at the beginning of the simulation, approximately until $t \approx 0.02$, the gas cannot penetrate to the domain Ω_2, since the capillary pressure is lower than the threshold value $\pi_2(0) = 1$, which is known as the entry pressure. The saturation of the trapped gas in Ω_1 as well as the capillary pressure increase until the capillary pressure reaches the entry pressure.

We study the convergence behavior of the NL–OSWR algorithm. The tolerance for Newton's method is fixed to 10^{-8}. The tolerance of the NL–OSWR algorithm is 10^{-6}. The Robin parameters are chosen for the two subdomains so as to minimize the convergence rate of a linearized version of the problem. Precisely, we take in the model problem the capillary pressure as unknown, then linearize the nonlinear terms, leading to determine the optimal Robin parameters for a linear diffusion problem with discontinuous coefficients similar to that in [10, 12]. We show in Fig. 2 (right) the relative residuals comparing the convergence history with the parameters calculated numerically by minimizing the convergence factor for the linearized problem and

that of with the best parameters located in the zone giving the smaller errors after the same number of iterations (see Fig. 2 left).

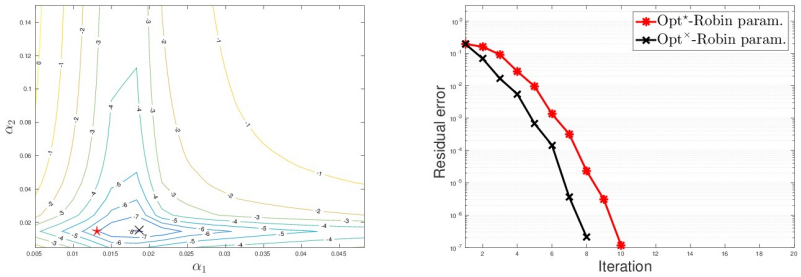

Fig. 2 Test case 1: Left: Level curves for the residual error obtained after 10 iterations for various values of the parameters α_1 and α_2. The star (in magenta) marked the parameters obtained with the minimization process of the convergence factor applied to the linearized problem which is close to the best one marked by times symbol (in black). Right: The convergence curves.

We now analyze the efficiency in time of the method with nonconforming time steps. We compute a reference solution as the converged multidomain solution with conforming fine time grids $\delta t_f = \frac{1}{4}10^{-3}$, and where the relative residual is taken smaller than 10^{-12}. We then compare the solution obtained with the nonconforming time steps, as described above with two solutions computed first with conforming fine time steps ($\delta t_1 = \delta t_2 = 10^{-3}$) and then with conforming coarse time steps (($\delta t_1 = \delta t_2 = \frac{1}{8}10^{-2}$)). Fig. 3 shows the error in the saturation along a line orthogonal to the interface at three different time steps. One can see that the nonconforming solution as well as the solution with conforming and fine steps are in close agreement with the reference solution, whereas the solution with coarse time steps has a larger error. This confirms that nonconforming time grids with respect to the rock type numerically preserve the accuracy in time of the multidomain solution.

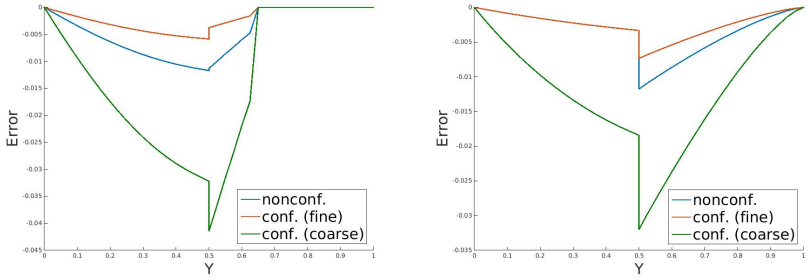

Fig. 3 Test case 1. Error in saturation along a line orthogonal to the interface, nonconforming and conforming (coarse and fine) time-steps. Left $T = T_f/20$, right, $T = T_f$.

Other examples with more physical content can be found in [1] and [2].

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