Wavenumber-explicit bounds in scattering by trapping obstacles

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Joint work with:
Euan Spence (Bath), Andrew Gibbs (Reading/Leuven), Valery Smyshlyaev (UCL)

Waves diffracted by Patrick Joly:
CNRS campus at Gif-sur-Yvette
More info: new preprint "High-frequency bounds ..." on arxiv

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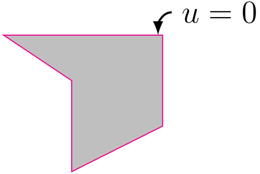
- the WAVES series of conferences

What is this talk about?

u satisfies Sommerfeld rad. cond. (SRC)

$\Delta u + k^2 u = f$ (compactly supported)



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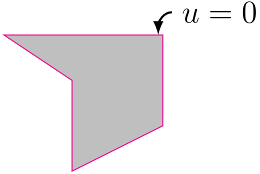

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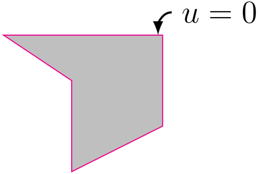

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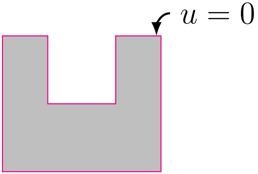

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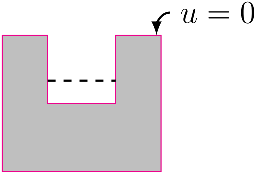

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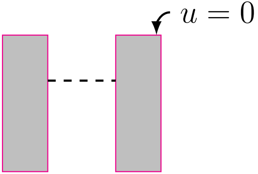

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But particularly about cases where the obstacle is **trapping** supporting a **trapped billiard trajectory**.

Including cases where the obstacle has more than one component, in other words **multiple scattering**.

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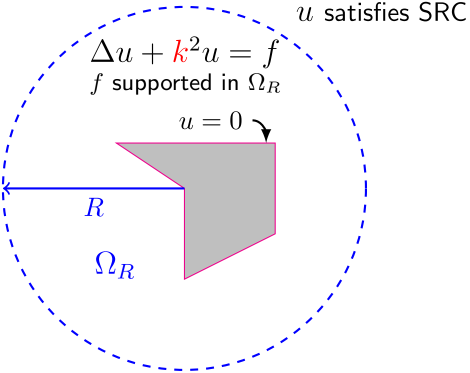
What is a resolvent estimate?



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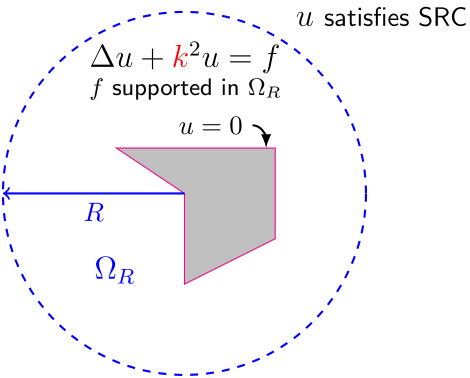

It is the wavenumber-explicit bound that, for $R > 0$, and some specified $c(k)$,

$$\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} + k\|u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} \lesssim c(k)\|f\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)}, \quad \text{for } k \geq k_0 > 0.$$

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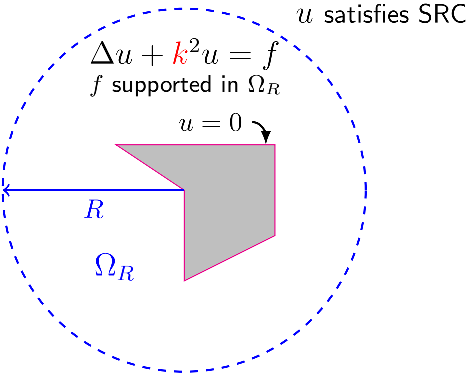

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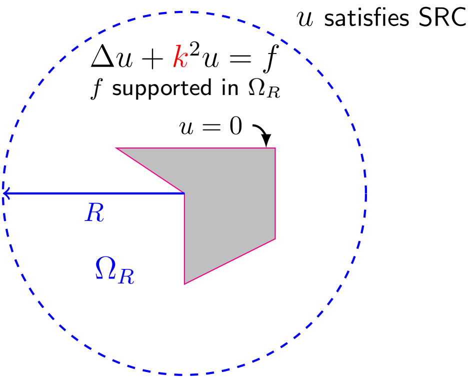

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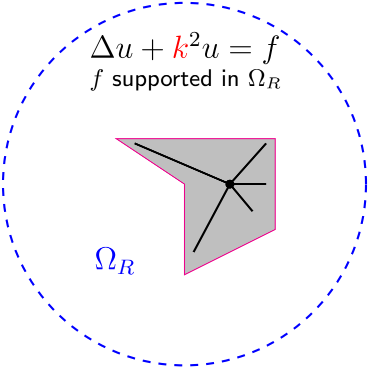
We will see that resolvent estimates give us: bounds on **DtN maps**, on inverses of **boundary integral operators**, on errors in **FEM**, **BEM**, ...

The known estimates and their geometries



Star-shaped obstacle (C^∞: Morawetz 1975; C^0: C-W & Monk 2008)

$$\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} + k\|u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)}, \quad \text{i.e. } c(k) = 1$$

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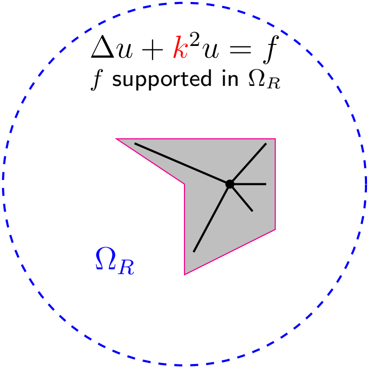

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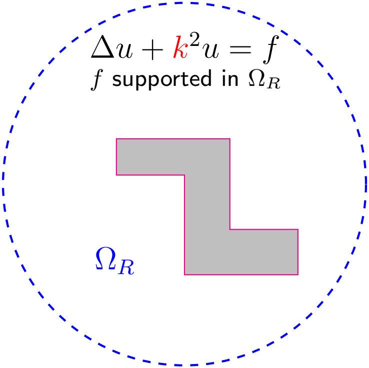

Nontrapping obstacle (C^∞: Morawetz, Ralston, Strauss 1977, Vainberg 1975, Melrose & Sjöstrand 1982; polygon: Baskin & Wunsch 2013)

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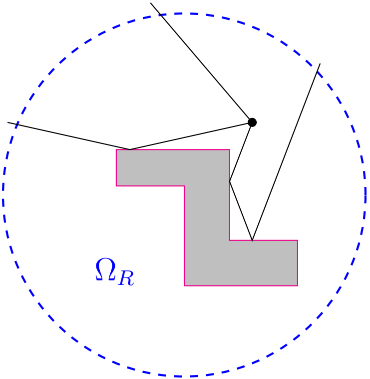

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Nontrapping: there exists $T > 0$ such that all the billiard trajectories starting in Ω_R at time zero leave Ω_R by time T.

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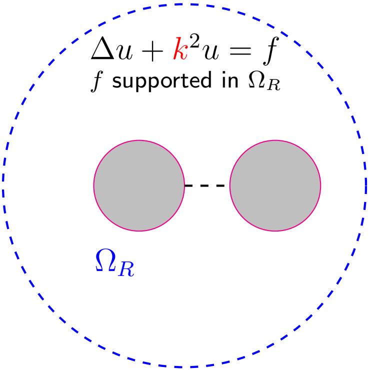

Two or more C^∞ strictly convex, positive curvature obstacles
(Ikawa 1988, Burq 2004), example of **hyperbolic, unstable trapping**

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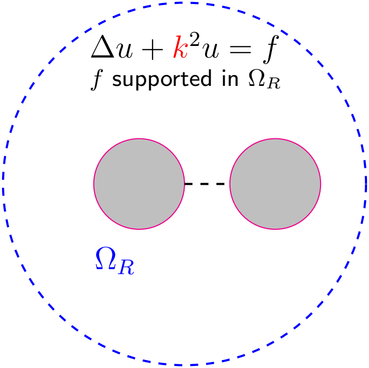

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$$\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} + k\|u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} \lesssim \log(2+k)\|f\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)}, \quad \text{i.e. } c(k) = \log(2+k),$$

so **only logarithmically worse** than the nontrapping case.

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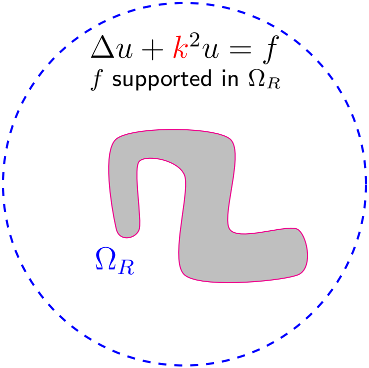

General C^∞ **"worst case"** bound (Burq 1998): for some $\alpha > 0$,

$$\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} + k\|u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} \lesssim \exp(\alpha k)\|f\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)}, \quad \text{i.e. } c(k) = \exp(\alpha k).$$

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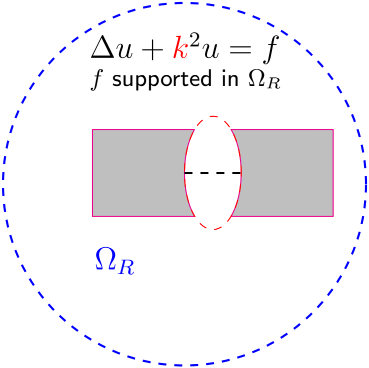

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This achieved for some $k_m \to \infty$ when there is **elliptic, stable trapping** (Cardoso, Popov 2002; Betcke, C-W, Graham, Langdon, Lindner 2011) with a **quasimode localised around the trapped ray**.

Where have we got to in the talk?

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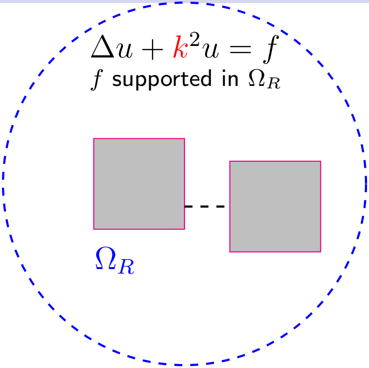
Our **new estimate** for **parabolic, neutral** trapping



Theorem (C-W, Spence, Gibbs, Smyshlyaev 2017)

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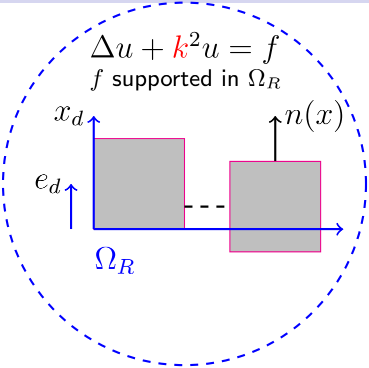

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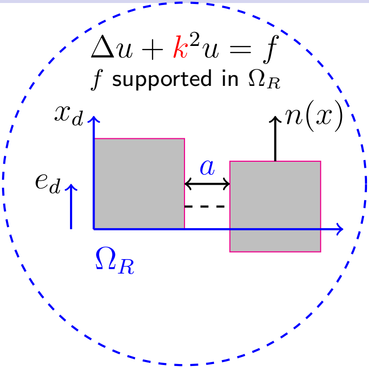

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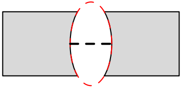
Further, $\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} + k\|u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} \gtrsim k\|f\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)}$, *for* $k = m\pi/a$, $m = 1, 2, \ldots$.

Recap of resolvent estimates for trapping obstacles

$$\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} + k\|u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} \lesssim c(k)\|f\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)}, \quad \text{for } k \geq k_0 > 0,$$

where $c(k) = 1$ for **nontrapping** obstacles, and



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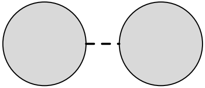

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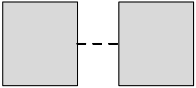

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The Morawetz/Rellich identity method

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$$\mathcal{Z}u := Z \cdot \nabla u - \mathrm{i}k\beta u + \alpha u,$$

where Z, α, β are real-valued, with $Z \cdot n \geq 0$ on the boundary.

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For **star-shaped** obstacles use $Z(x) = x$, $\alpha = (d-1)/2$, and $\beta(x) = |x|$ (Morawetz) or $\beta = R$ (C-W/Monk), to get

$$\int_{\Omega_R} \left(|\nabla u|^2 + k^2 |u|^2\right)\,\mathrm{d}x = -2\Re \int_{\Omega_R} \overline{\mathcal{Z}u} f \,\mathrm{d}x - \int_{\partial\Omega_R} +\text{ve} \leq \epsilon \|\mathcal{Z}u\|^2_{L^2(\Omega_R)} + \epsilon^{-1} \|f\|^2_{L^2(\Omega_R)}.$$

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In **rough surface scattering** (C-W, Monk 2005) use $Z(x) = x_d e_d$, $\alpha = 1/2$, $\beta = R$, to get

$$\int_{\Omega_R} |\partial_d u|^2 \,\mathrm{d}x \leq -2\Re \int_{\Omega_R} \overline{\mathcal{Z}u} f \,\mathrm{d}x \leq \epsilon \|\mathcal{Z}u\|^2_{L^2(\Omega_R)} + \epsilon^{-1} \|f\|^2_{L^2(\Omega_R)};$$

then use Friedrichs inequality to bound $\|u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)}$ in terms of $\|\partial_d u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)}$.

How is our new estimate for parabolic trapping proved?

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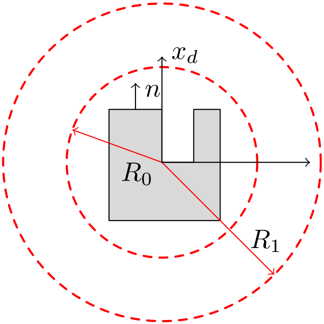

Choose $R_1 > R_0 > 0$ and set

$$Z(x) = x_d e_d \text{ for } |x| \leq R_0, \quad Z(x) = x \text{ for } |x| \geq R_1.$$

Resolvent estimate obtained if $Z \cdot n = x_d e_d \cdot n \geq 0$ on boundary & $R_1/R_0 \geq 121$.

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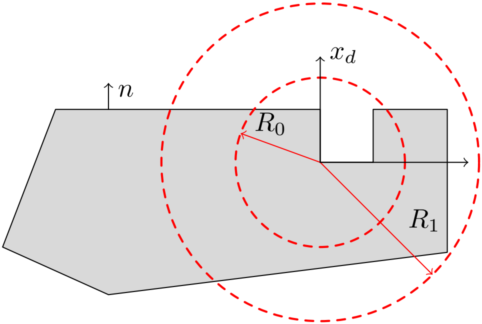

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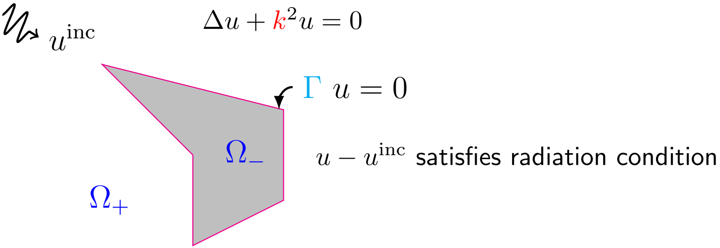
4. Implications for *hp*-BEM
5. Conclusions

Integral Equations and k-Explicit Bounds



Assume throughout that Ω_- is bounded and Lipschitz.

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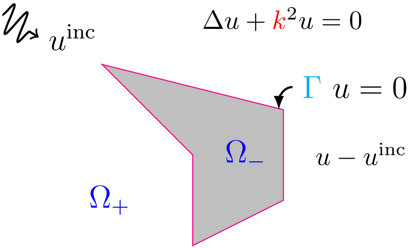


$u - u^{\mathrm{inc}}$ satisfies radiation condition

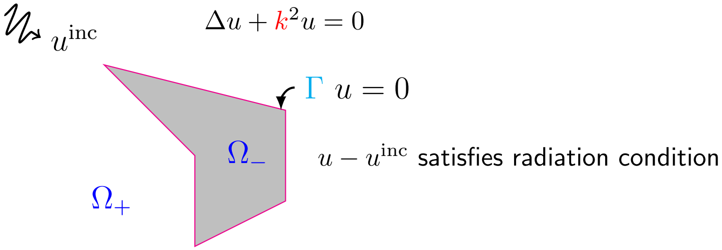
Assume throughout that Ω_- is bounded and Lipschitz.

Theorem (Green's Representation Theorem)

$$u(x) = u^{\mathrm{inc}}(x) + \int_\Gamma \Phi(x,y)\partial_n^+ u(y)\, ds(y), \quad x \in \Omega_+.$$

where

$$\Phi(x,y) := \frac{\mathrm{i}}{4} H_0^{(1)}(k|x-y|) \text{ (2D)}, \quad := \frac{1}{4\pi}\frac{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}k|x-y|}}{|x-y|} \text{ (3D)}.$$



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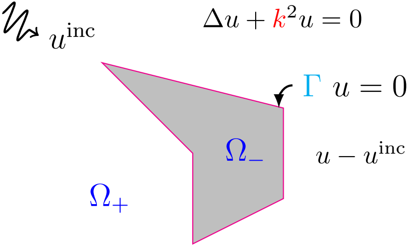

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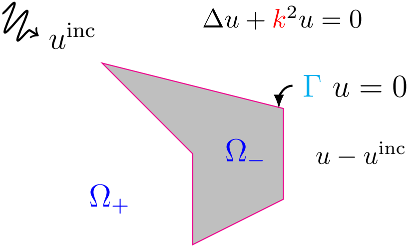
Taking a linear combination of Dirichlet (γ_+) and Neumann (∂_n^+) traces, we get the **boundary integral equation** (Burton & Miller 1971)

$$\frac{1}{2}\partial_n^+ u(x) + \int_{\Gamma} \left(\frac{\partial \Phi(x,y)}{\partial n(x)} + \mathrm{i}\eta\Phi(x,y) \right) \partial_n^+ u(y) ds(y) = f(x), \quad x \in \Gamma,$$

where

$$f := \partial_n^+ u^{\mathrm{inc}} + \mathrm{i}\eta\gamma_+ u^{\mathrm{inc}}.$$

$$\Delta u + k^2 u = 0$$



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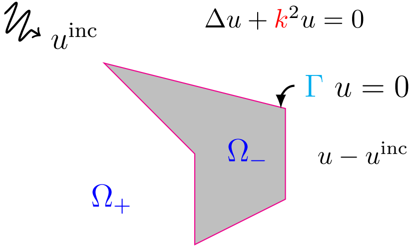

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If $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\eta \neq 0$, then this integral equation is uniquely solvable in $L^2(\Gamma)$.

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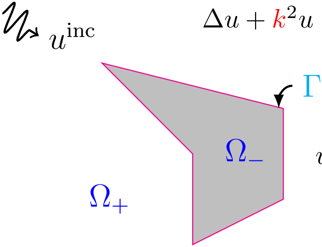

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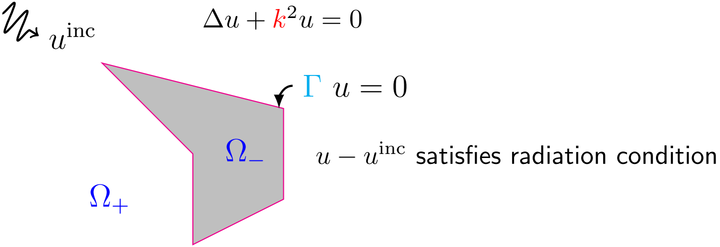
The standard choice is $\eta = k$, and with this choice we have

$$\|A_{k,k}^{-1}\|_{L^2(\Gamma) \to L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim 1$$

if Ω_- is **star-shaped** (C-W, Monk 2008) or C^∞ and **nontrapping** (Baskin, Spence, Wunsch 2016).



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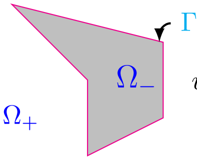
A recipe for bounding $\|A^{-1}_{k,k}\|$ (C-W, Spence, Gibbs, Smyshlyaev 2017)

$\Delta u + k^2 u = f \in L^2(\Omega_+)$, compactly supported



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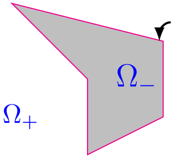

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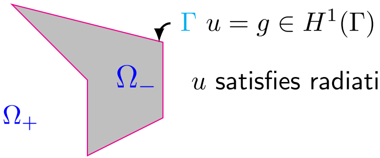

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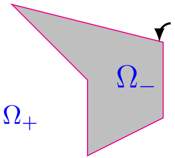

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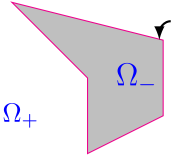

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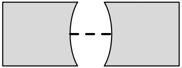
if each component of Ω_- is star-shaped or C^∞.

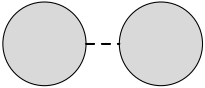
Recap of resolvent estimates for trapping obstacles

$$\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} + k\|u\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)} \lesssim c(k)\|f\|_{L^2(\Omega_R)}, \quad \text{for } k \geq k_0 > 0,$$

where $c(k) = 1$ for **nontrapping** obstacles, and



$c(k) = \exp(\alpha k)$
elliptic



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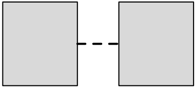

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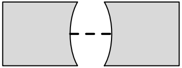

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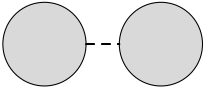

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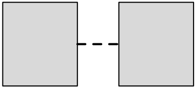

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Applying our general recipe

$$\|A_{k,k}^{-1}\|_{L^2(\Gamma)\to L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim c(k)$$

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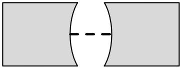

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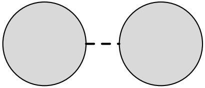

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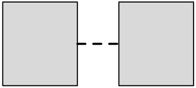

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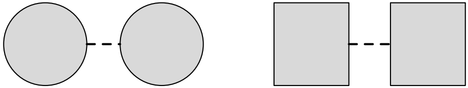
Applying our general recipe, for some $N \geq 0$,

$$\|A_{k,k}^{-1}\|_{L^2(\Gamma)\to L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim c(k) \lesssim k^N$$

in the **nontrapping** and **hyperbolic** and **parabolic trapping** cases.

Application to hp-BEM analysis



hyperbolic **parabolic**

For these configurations $\exists N \geq 0$ s.t. $\|A_{k,k}^{-1}\|_{L^2(\Gamma)\to L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim k^N, \quad k \geq k_0 > 0.$

Corollary (Löhndorf, Melenk 2011)

Suppose Γ is analytic and $\mathcal{T}_h$ is a quasi-uniform triangulation with mesh size h. Then, given $k_0 > 0$, $\exists C_1, C_2, C_3$ such that, if $k \geq k_0$,

$$\frac{kh}{p} \leq C_1, \quad \textit{and} \quad p \geq C_2 \log(2 + k),$$

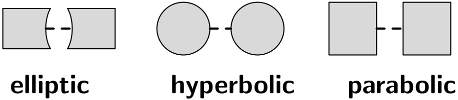
then the Galerkin hp-BEM solution $v_{hp} \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_h)$ satisfies the quasi-optimal error estimate

$$\|v_{hp} - \partial_n^+ u\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq C_3 \inf_{v \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_h)} \|v - \partial_n^+ u\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

Conclusions

In this talk you have seen:

- All the resolvent estimates that exist for (Dirichlet) obstacles



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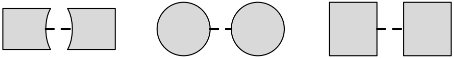

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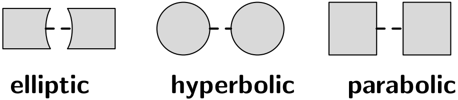

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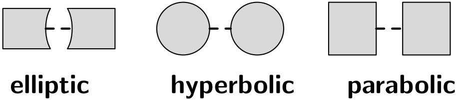

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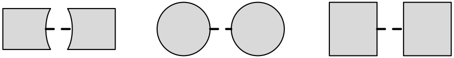

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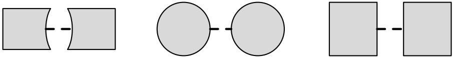

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More details see:

C-W, Spence, Gibbs, Smyshlyaev 2017, *High-frequency bounds for the Helmholtz equation under parabolic trapping and applications in numerical analysis*, arXiv:1708.08415