

GLIMM'S METHOD, CONVEX INTEGRATION, AND DENSITY OF WILD DATA FOR THE EULER SYSTEM OF GAS DYNAMICS

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based on joint work with Elisabetta Chiodaroli (Pisa)

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Euler system of gas dynamics

Equation of continuity – Mass conservation

$$\partial_t \varrho + \operatorname{div}_x \mathbf{m} = 0, \quad \mathbf{m} = \varrho \mathbf{u}$$

Momentum equation – Newton's second law

$$\partial_t \mathbf{m} + \operatorname{div}_x \frac{\mathbf{m} \otimes \mathbf{m}}{\varrho} + \nabla_x p(\varrho, \vartheta) = 0$$

Energy balance – First law of thermodynamics

$$\partial_t E + \operatorname{div}_x \left[(E + p(\varrho, \vartheta)) \frac{\mathbf{m}}{\varrho} \right] = 0, \quad E = \frac{1}{2} \varrho |\mathbf{u}|^2 + \varrho e(\varrho, \vartheta)$$

Constitutive relations

$$p(\varrho, \vartheta) = \varrho \vartheta, \quad e(\varrho, \vartheta) = c_v \vartheta, \quad c_v > 1$$

Periodic boundary conditions

$$\Omega = \mathbb{T}^2 = \left\{ (x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 \in [0, 1] \setminus \{0, 1\}, x_2 \in [0, 1] \setminus \{0, 1\} \right\}$$

Admissibility



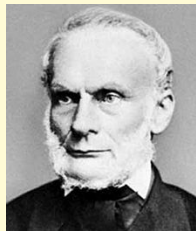
**Leonhard Paul
Euler**
1707–1783

Entropy

$$s(\varrho, \vartheta) = c_v \log \vartheta - \log \varrho$$

Entropy inequality – admissibility criterion for weak solutions

$$\partial_t(\varrho s(\varrho, \vartheta)) + \operatorname{div}_x(\varrho s(\varrho, \vartheta) \mathbf{u}) \geq 0$$



**Rudolf
Clausius**
1822–1888

Local well posedness

Theorem (Local existence for smooth data)

Consider the initial data

$$\varrho(0, \cdot) = \varrho_0, \quad \vartheta(0, \cdot) = \vartheta_0, \quad \mathbf{u}(0, \cdot) = \mathbf{u}_0$$

in the class

$$\varrho_0 \in W^{k,2}(\mathbb{T}^d), \quad \inf_{\mathbb{T}^d} \varrho_0 > 0,$$

$$\vartheta_0 \in W^{k,2}(\mathbb{T}^d), \quad \inf_{\mathbb{T}^d} \vartheta_0 > 0,$$

$$\mathbf{u}_0 \in W^{k,2}(\mathbb{T}^d; \mathbb{R}^d), \quad k > \frac{d}{2} + 1.$$

Then there exists $T_{\max} > 0$ such that the Euler system admits a classical solution $(\varrho, \vartheta, \mathbf{u})$ unique in the class

$$\varrho \in C([0, T]; W^{k,2}(\mathbb{T}^d)), \quad \vartheta \in C([0, T]; W^{k,2}(\mathbb{T}^d)),$$

$$\mathbf{u} \in C([0, T]; W^{k,2}(\mathbb{T}^d; \mathbb{R}^d))$$

for any $0 < T < T_{\max}$.

Admissible (entropy) weak solutions

Field equations

$$\left[\int_{\Omega} \varrho \varphi \, dx \right]_{t=0}^{t=\tau} = \int_0^{\tau} \int_{\Omega} [\varrho \partial_t \varphi + \varrho \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla_x \varphi] \, dx dt$$

for all $\varphi \in C^1([0, T] \times \bar{\Omega})$

$$\left[\int_{\Omega} \mathbf{m} \cdot \varphi \, dx \right]_{t=0}^{t=\tau} = \int_0^{\tau} \int_{\Omega} \left[\mathbf{m} \cdot \partial_t \varphi + \frac{\mathbf{m} \otimes \mathbf{m}}{\varrho} : \nabla_x \varphi + p \operatorname{div}_x \varphi \right] \, dx dt$$

for all $\varphi \in C^1([0, T] \times \bar{\Omega}; \mathbb{R}^3)$, $\varphi \cdot \mathbf{n}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$

$$\left[\int_{\Omega} E \varphi \, dx \right]_{t=0}^{t=\tau} = \int_0^{\tau} \int_{\Omega} \left[E \partial_t \varphi + \left[(E + p) \frac{\mathbf{m}}{\varrho} \right] \cdot \nabla_x \varphi \right] \, dx dt$$

for all $\varphi \in C^1([0, T] \times \bar{\Omega})$

Entropy inequality

$$\left[\int_{\Omega} \varrho s \varphi \, dx \right]_{t=0}^{t=\tau} \boxed{\geq} \int_0^{\tau} \int_{\Omega} [\varrho s \partial_t \varphi + \mathbf{s} \mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla_x \varphi] \, dx dt$$

for all $\varphi \in C^1([0, T] \times \bar{\Omega})$, $\varphi \geq 0$

Comparison with the isentropic Euler system



**Leonhard Paul
Euler**
1707–1783

Equation of continuity – Mass conservation

$$\partial_t \varrho + \mathbf{m} = 0$$

Momentum equation – Newton's second law

$$\partial_t \mathbf{m} + \operatorname{div}_x \frac{\mathbf{m} \otimes \mathbf{m}}{\varrho} + \nabla_x p(\varrho) = 0, \quad p(\varrho) = a\varrho^\gamma$$

Impermeable boundary

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \quad \Omega \subset R^d, \quad d = 2, 3$$

Initial state (data)

$$\varrho(0, \cdot) = \varrho_0, \quad (\varrho \mathbf{u})(0, \cdot) = \varrho_0 \mathbf{u}_0$$

Weak vs. strong continuity

$$\mathbf{U} = [\varrho, \mathbf{m}], \quad \mathbf{m} = \varrho \mathbf{u}$$

Weak continuity

$$\mathbf{U} \in C_{\text{weak}}([0, T]; L^p(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \quad t \mapsto \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{U} \cdot \varphi \, dx \in C[0, T]$$
$$\varphi \in L^{p'}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$$

Strong continuity

$$\tau \in [0, T], \quad \|\mathbf{U}(t, \cdot) - \mathbf{U}(\tau, \cdot)\|_{L^p(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ whenever } t \rightarrow \tau$$

Strong vs. weak

strong \Rightarrow weak, weak $\not\Rightarrow$ strong

General ill-posedness in the isentropic case

Theorem (A. Abbatiello, EF 2021)



Anna
Abbatiello
(Roma La
Sapienza)

Let $d = 2, 3$. Let \mathcal{R} denote the set of bounded Riemann integrable functions. Let ϱ_0, \mathbf{m}_0 be given such that

$$\varrho_0 \in \mathcal{R}, \quad 0 \leq \underline{\varrho} \leq \varrho_0 \leq \bar{\varrho},$$

$$\mathbf{m}_0 \in \mathcal{R}, \quad \operatorname{div}_x \mathbf{m}_0 \in \mathcal{R}, \quad \mathbf{m}_0 \cdot \mathbf{n}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0.$$

Let $\{\tau_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \subset (0, T)$ be an arbitrary (countable dense) set of times.

Then the Euler problem admits infinitely many weak solutions ϱ, \mathbf{m} with a strictly decreasing total energy profile such that

$$\varrho \in C_{\text{weak}}([0, T]; L^\gamma(\Omega)), \quad \mathbf{m} \in C_{\text{weak}}([0, T]; L^{\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma+1}}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$$

but

$t \mapsto [\varrho(t, \cdot), \mathbf{m}(t, \cdot)]$ is not strongly continuous at any τ_i

Good/bad news - complete Euler system

Theorem (Local ill posedness) (EF, C.Klingenberg, O. Kreml, S. Markfelder) [2020]

Let $\varrho_0 > 0$, $\vartheta_0 > 0$ be piecewise constant, arbitrary.

Then there exist (infinitely many) $\mathbf{u}_0 \in L^\infty$ such that the Euler system admits infinitely many global in time admissible solutions.

Wild data

Initial state

The initial data $[\rho_0, \vartheta_0, \mathbf{u}_0]$ are **wild** if there exists $T > 0$ such that the Euler system admits infinitely many (weak) *admissible* solutions on any time interval $[0, \tau]$, $0 < \tau < T$



Results on density of wild data

- **Incompressible Euler system.** Székelyhidi–Wiedemann, Daneri–Székelyhidy
- **Isentropic Euler system.** Ming, Vasseur, and Yu. Energy dissipating solutions global in time
- **Barotropic Euler system.** E.Chiodaroli, EF Admissible weak solutions local in time

W (wild) convergence

Data space

$$\begin{aligned} & L^1_{+,s_0}(\Omega; R^{N+2}) \\ &= \left\{ [\varrho, \mathbf{m}, E] \in L^1(\Omega; R^{N+2}) \mid \varrho \geq 0, E \geq 0, s(\varrho, \mathbf{m}, E) \geq s_0 > -\infty \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

W-convergence $[\varrho_{0,n}, \mathbf{m}_{0,n}, E_{0,n}] \rightarrow [\varrho_0, \mathbf{m}_0, E_0]$



$$\varrho_{0,n} > 0, \quad s(\varrho_{0,n}, \mathbf{m}_{0,n}, E_{0,n}) \geq s_0 > -\infty$$



$$[\varrho_{0,n}, \mathbf{m}_{0,n}, E_{0,n}] \rightarrow [\varrho_0, \mathbf{m}_0, E_0] \quad \text{in } L^1(\Omega; R^{N+2})$$

- the initial data $[\varrho_{0,n}, \mathbf{m}_{0,n}, E_{0,n}]$ give rise to a sequence of admissible weak solutions $[\varrho_n, \mathbf{m}_n, E_n]$ satisfying

$$\int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\mathbf{m}_n \otimes \mathbf{m}_n}{\varrho_n} - \frac{1}{N} \frac{|\mathbf{m}_n|^2}{\varrho_n} \mathbb{I} \right) : \nabla_x^2 \varphi \, dx dt \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

for any $\varphi \in C_c^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega)$

The last condition is automatically satisfied for available convex integration solutions!

Non-existence of wild data?

Reachable set

We say that a trio $[\varrho_0, \mathbf{m}_0, E_0]$ is *reachable* if there exists a sequence of initial data $\{\varrho_{0,n}, \mathbf{m}_{0,n}, E_{0,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ such that

$$[\varrho_{0,n}, \mathbf{m}_{0,n}, E_{0,n}] \xrightarrow{(W)} [\varrho_0, \mathbf{m}_0, E_0].$$

Theorem (EF, Klingenberg, Markfelder Calc. Variations PDE 2020)

Let $s_0 \in R$ be given. Let $\Omega \subset R^N$, $N = 2, 3$ be a bounded smooth domain. Then the complement of the set of reachable data is an open dense set in $L^1_{+,s_0}(\Omega; R^{N+2})$.

Glimm's method revisited, I

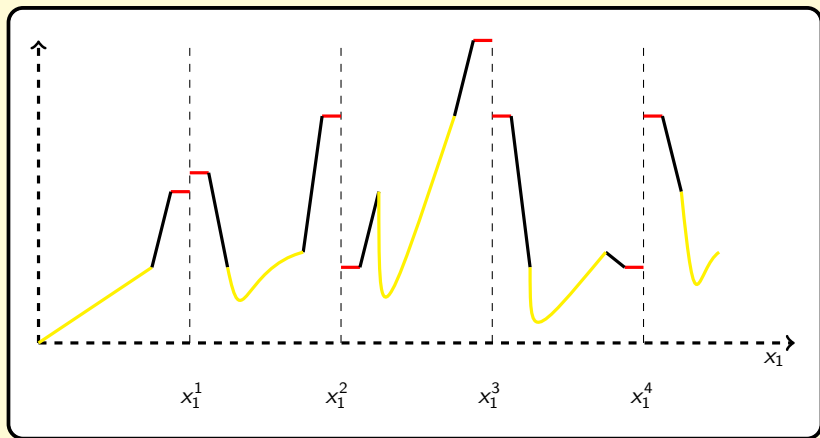


E. Chiodaroli (Pisa)

Strategy:

- Smooth data are dense, fix smooth data
- Euler system is locally solvable for smooth data, fix the smooth solution
- Choose N points and solve the associated Riemann problem locally, use convex integration to obtain infinitely many admissible weak solutions to the Riemann problem
- Paste the two solutions together

Glimm's method revisited, II



Riemann problem

Riemann data

$$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{T}^1 = \left\{ (x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 \in \mathbb{R}, x_2 \in [0, 1] \setminus \{0; 1\} \right\}$$
$$(\varrho_\ell, \vartheta_\ell, \mathbf{u}_\ell), (\varrho_r, \vartheta_r, \mathbf{u}_r) \in (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$(\varrho_0, \vartheta_0, \mathbf{u}_0) = \begin{cases} (\varrho_\ell, \vartheta_\ell, \mathbf{u}_\ell), & x_1 \leq 0, \\ (\varrho_r, \vartheta_r, \mathbf{u}_r), & x_1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

Theorem

(H. Al Baba, C.Klingenberg, O.Kreml, V. Mácha, S.Markfelder) [2020]

There exist Riemann data $(\varrho_\ell, \vartheta_\ell, \mathbf{u}_\ell), (\varrho_r, \vartheta_r, \mathbf{u}_r)$ such that the Riemann problem for the Euler system admits infinitely many solutions $(\varrho_R, \vartheta_R, \mathbf{u}_R)$ in $[0, T) \times (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{T}^1)$, $T > 0$ arbitrary. Moreover, they admit the same (finite) speed of propagation λ . In particular, they coincide with the constant Riemann data if $x_1 < -\lambda t$ or $x_1 > \lambda t$.

Density of wild data – exact statement

Smooth data ansatz

$$\varrho_0 \in W^{k,2}(\mathbb{T}^2), \inf_{\mathbb{T}^2} \varrho_0 > 0, \vartheta_0 \in W^{k,2}(\mathbb{T}^2), \inf_{\mathbb{T}^2} \vartheta_0 > 0$$

$$\mathbf{u}_0 \in W^{k,2}(\mathbb{T}^2; \mathbb{R}^2), \quad k > 2, \quad q > 1 \text{ given}$$

Wild data

For any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exist initial data $(\varrho_{0,\varepsilon}, \vartheta_{0,\varepsilon}, \mathbf{u}_{0,\varepsilon})$ enjoying the following properties:

- $(\varrho_{0,\varepsilon}, \vartheta_{0,\varepsilon}, \mathbf{u}_{0,\varepsilon})$ are smooth out of finitely many curves

-

$$\left\| \left(\varrho_{0,\varepsilon} - \varrho_0; \vartheta_{0,\varepsilon} - \vartheta_0; \mathbf{u}_{0,\varepsilon} - \mathbf{u}_0 \right) \right\|_{L^q(\mathbb{T}^2; \mathbb{R}^4)} \leq \varepsilon$$

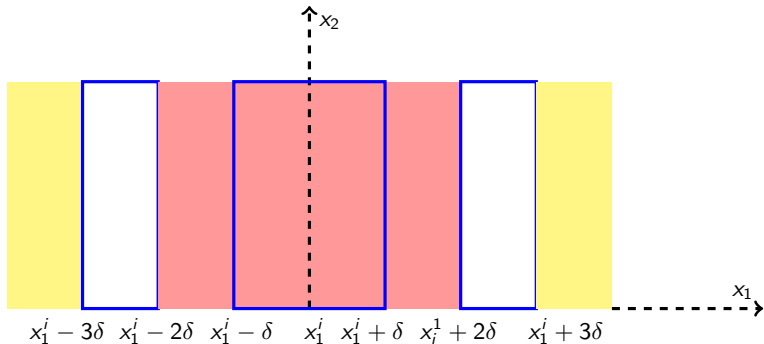
- There exists $T > 0$ such that the Euler system admits infinitely many admissible weak solutions $(\varrho^n, \vartheta^n, \mathbf{u}^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $L^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2; \mathbb{R}^4)$ emanating from the initial data $(\varrho_{0,\varepsilon}, \vartheta_{0,\varepsilon}, \mathbf{u}_{0,\varepsilon})$ such that




$$(\varrho^n, \vartheta^n, \mathbf{u}^n)|_{[0,\tau] \times B_\varepsilon} \not\equiv (\varrho^m, \vartheta^m, \mathbf{u}^m)|_{[0,\tau] \times B_\varepsilon}, \quad \forall m \neq n$$

whenever $0 < \tau < T$ and $B_\varepsilon \subset \mathbb{T}^2$ is a ball of radius ε

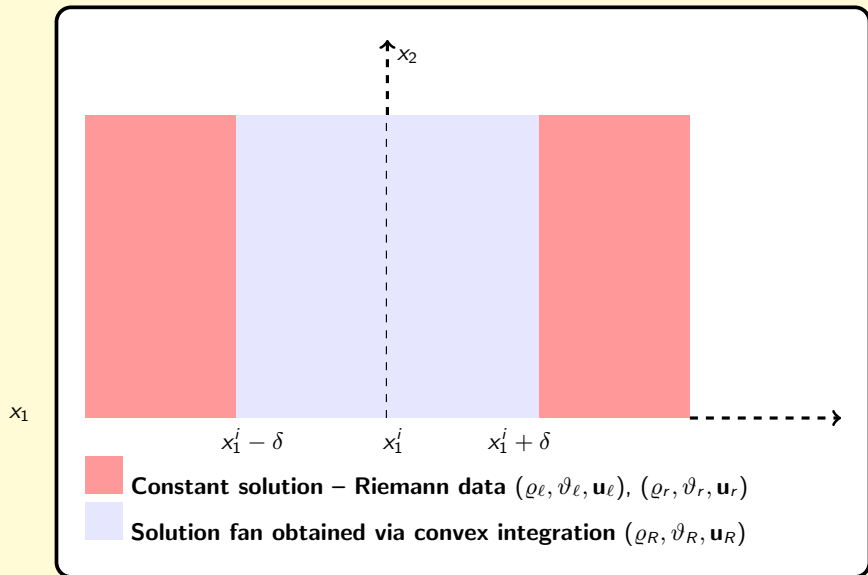
- The solutions are smooth out of a set of measure ε in \mathbb{T}^2

Magnified initial data

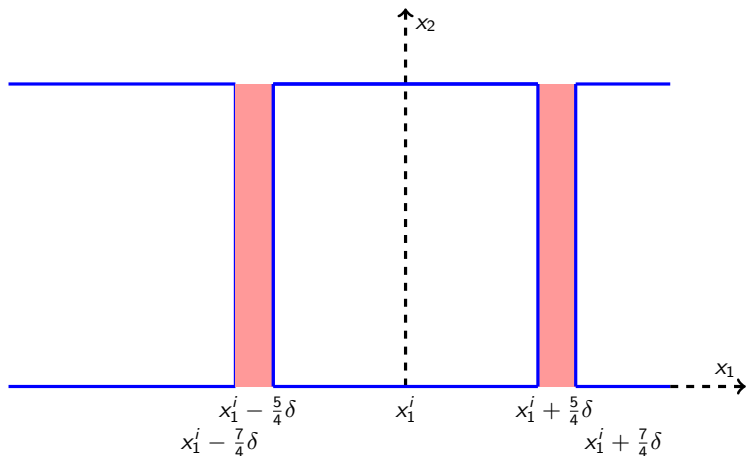


-  **background data** $(\varrho_0, \vartheta_0, \mathbf{u}_0)$
-  **Riemann data** $(\varrho_\ell, \vartheta_\ell, \mathbf{u}_\ell), (\varrho_r, \vartheta_r, \mathbf{u}_r)$
-  **Regularized data** $(\tilde{\varrho}_{0,\varepsilon}, \tilde{\vartheta}_{0,\varepsilon}, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{0,\varepsilon})$

Convex integration solutions



Local smooth solutions



Constant solution – Riemann data $(\varrho_\ell, \vartheta_\ell, \mathbf{u}_\ell)$, $(\varrho_r, \vartheta_r, \mathbf{u}_r)$



Local smooth solution $(\tilde{\varrho}_\varepsilon, \tilde{\vartheta}_\varepsilon, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_\varepsilon)$

General domains

