

Partial Differential Equations

Two-dimensional local null controllability of a rigid structure in a Navier–Stokes fluid

Muriel Boulakia^a, Axel Osses^b

^a *Laboratoire de mathématiques appliquées, université de Versailles-St-Quentin, 45, avenue des États-Unis, 78035 Versailles cedex, France*

^b *Departamento de Ingeniería Matemática and Centro de Modelamiento Matemático, UMI 2807, CNRS, Facultad de Ciencias de Físicas y Matemáticas, Universidad de Chile, Casilla 170/3, Correo 3, Santiago, Chile*

Received 21 December 2005; accepted after revision 2 May 2006

Available online 22 June 2006

Presented by Gilles Lebeau

Abstract

We consider the two-dimensional motion of a rigid structure immersed in an incompressible fluid governed by Navier–Stokes equations. The control force acts on a fixed subset of the fluid domain. We prove that our system is null controllable; that is, for small initial data, the system can be driven at rest and the structure can be driven to the origin at a given $T > 0$. The result holds for a structure symmetric with respect to the center of mass and for initial conditions satisfying strong compatibility conditions. **To cite this article:** *M. Boulakia, A. Osses, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 343 (2006).*

© 2006 Académie des sciences. Published by Elsevier SAS. All rights reserved.

Résumé

Contrôlabilité locale à zéro d'une structure rigide dans un fluide modélisé par Navier–Stokes en dimension deux. On s'intéresse au problème bidimensionnel d'une structure immergée dans un fluide incompressible modélisé par les équations de Navier–Stokes. Le contrôle agit dans un sous-domaine fixe du domaine fluide. Nous prouvons que le système est localement contrôlable à zéro c'est-à-dire que, pour des conditions initiales petites, le système peut être amené au repos et la structure peut être amenée à l'origine à un temps $T > 0$ donné. Ce résultat est montré pour une structure ayant une symétrie centrale par rapport au centre de masse et pour des conditions initiales satisfaisant des conditions de compatibilité fortes. **Pour citer cet article :** *M. Boulakia, A. Osses, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 343 (2006).*

© 2006 Académie des sciences. Published by Elsevier SAS. All rights reserved.

Version française abrégée

Nous nous intéressons à une structure rigide (ayant des mouvements de translation et de rotation) qui se déplace à l'intérieur d'un fluide. L'ensemble évolue à l'intérieur d'une cavité fixe bornée Ω en dimension deux. Le contrôle est une force qui agit sur un domaine fixe arbitrairement petit inclus dans le domaine fluide. Le fluide est modélisé par les équations de Navier–Stokes incompressible et le solide satisfait les équations usuelles en mécanique du point. Le système d'équations est donné par (1). On note $\Omega_S(t)$ le domaine occupé par la structure et $\Omega_F(t) = \Omega \setminus \overline{\Omega_S(t)}$ le domaine occupé par le fluide à l'instant t .

E-mail addresses: boulakia@math.uvsq.fr (M. Boulakia), axosses@dim.uchile.cl (A. Osses).

Nous prouvons sur ce système un résultat de contrôlabilité locale à zéro, c'est-à-dire que, pour des conditions initiales petites, nous montrons l'existence d'une fonction contrôle telle que, à l'instant T , nous avons

$$u(T, \cdot) = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega_F(T), \quad a(T) = 0, \quad \dot{a}(T) = 0, \quad \theta(T) = 0, \quad \dot{\theta}(T) = 0,$$

où u désigne la vitesse fluide, a représente le vecteur translation du solide et θ l'angle de rotation du solide. Notre résultat est vrai si la condition (2) est satisfaite, c'est-à-dire si la structure n'est pas en contact à l'instant initial avec le domaine de contrôle ou avec le bord de la cavité et si, de plus, elle satisfait une condition géométrique donnée par la dernière condition de (2). Cette condition est nécessaire pour démontrer une inégalité de Carleman sur le problème linéarisé adjoint : nous avons besoin de récupérer, à partir d'informations sur la vitesse fluide à l'interface des informations sur la vitesse solide, ce qui est possible grâce à cette condition géométrique. D'autre part, nous considérons des conditions initiales assez régulières satisfaisant les conditions de compatibilité (3) et (4).

Notre résultat peut être étendu au cas de plusieurs structures qui évoluent dans un fluide à condition que chacune de ces structures satisfasse la condition (2) et qu'il n'y ait pas de contact entre les différentes structures à l'instant initial.

Pour montrer notre résultat, nous commençons par linéariser le problème initial autour d'une trajectoire donnée $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{a}, \tilde{\theta})$. Nous considérons des données $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{a}, \tilde{\theta})$ assez régulières satisfaisant (5) et (7) et telles que le domaine $\tilde{\Omega}_S(t)$ défini par $\tilde{\Omega}_S(t) = \{\tilde{a}(t) + R_{\tilde{\theta}(t)-\theta_0}(y - a_0), y \in \Omega_S(0)\}$ satisfasse (6). Le problème linéarisé est défini par le système (8). La première étape consiste à prouver que ce problème linéarisé est contrôlable à zéro de façon globale. Pour cela, nous montrons tout d'abord une inégalité de Carleman sur le problème adjoint associé au problème linéarisé. Celle-ci est prouvée sur le domaine dépendant du temps $\tilde{\Omega}_F(t)$. Ceci nous amène donc à remplacer les fonctions poids classiques dans l'inégalité de Carleman par des fonctions poids qui dépendent du temps. Cette inégalité est obtenue en traitant tout d'abord l'équation de Navier–Stokes linéarisée comme une équation de la chaleur où le terme de pression est une donnée. La principale difficulté est ensuite d'obtenir des estimations sur la pression en fonction de la vitesse. Notre travail s'appuie ici sur l'article [2] qui démontre un résultat de contrôlabilité exacte locale du système de Navier–Stokes. Pour obtenir un résultat de contrôle sur la position du solide, nous montrons que les conditions sur la position du solide à l'instant final peuvent être vues comme des contraintes sur la fonction contrôle et nous reprenons ensuite une démarche introduite dans [5] pour des problèmes de contrôlabilité avec contraintes sur le contrôle. Nous montrons ainsi une inégalité de Carleman adaptée aux contraintes, puis nous en déduisons une inégalité d'observabilité qui permet de montrer le résultat de contrôlabilité voulu sur le problème linéarisé.

Enfin, pour passer au problème non linéaire, un argument de point fixe (qui s'appuie sur le théorème de Kakutani) permet d'obtenir le résultat de contrôlabilité final. Nous mentionnons qu'un résultat similaire a été obtenu dans [1] pour un fluide modélisé par l'équation de Burgers dans le cas monodimensionnel.

1. Presentation of the problem

Let us consider a rigid structure surrounded by a viscous incompressible fluid. The structure and the fluid are contained in a fixed bounded connected open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ with a regular boundary. We denote respectively by $\Omega_S(t)$ and $\Omega_F(t) = \Omega \setminus \overline{\Omega_S(t)}$ the domains occupied by the structure and the fluid.

The time evolution of the fluid Eulerian velocity u and the fluid pressure p is governed by the incompressible Navier–Stokes equations. For the structure, its motion is given by the translation velocity which is the velocity of the center of mass $a(t) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and by the instantaneous rotation velocity denoted $r(t) \in \mathbb{R}$.

The system governing the motions of the fluid and the structure is then given by: for all $t \in (0, T)$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u + (u \cdot \nabla)u - \operatorname{div} \sigma(u, p) = f 1_\omega, & \operatorname{div} u = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega_F(t), \\ m\ddot{a} = \int_{\partial\Omega_S(t)} \sigma(u, p)n, & Jr\dot{r} = \int_{\partial\Omega_S(t)} (\sigma(u, p)n) \cdot (x - a)^\perp, \\ u = \dot{a} + r(x - a)^\perp \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega_S(t), & u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \\ u(0, \cdot) = u_0 \quad \text{in } \Omega_F(0), & a(0) = a_0, \quad \dot{a}(0) = a_1, \quad r(0) = r_0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The tensor $\sigma(u, p)$ is the Cauchy tensor given by $\sigma(u, p) = \nu(\nabla u + \nabla u^t) - p \operatorname{Id}$, where $\nu > 0$ is the viscosity of the fluid, the function f is the control function which acts over an arbitrary small nonempty open subset ω of the fluid domain $\Omega_F(t)$ and 1_ω is the characteristic function of the domain ω .

We have denote by $m > 0$ the mass of the rigid structure and by $J > 0$ its moment of inertia. Moreover, for all $x = (x_1, x_2)$, we define $x^\perp = (-x_2, x_1)$. At last, n is the outward unit normal to $\partial\Omega_S(t)$.

Next, we define the angle θ associated to the rotation velocity r by $\theta(t) = \theta_0 + \int_0^t r(s) ds$, where $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ complements the initial data $a_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ the center of mass at initial time, $a_1 \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $r_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and u_0 the Eulerian velocity.

The existence of solutions for this system has been studied in several papers. In [6], the global in time existence of weak solutions is proved (we refer to the papers quoted therein for an overview on this subject). A regularity result which is used in our proof is shown in [7].

2. Main result

We need the following assumptions on the domain occupied by the structure at initial time:

$$\Omega_S(0) \subset \Omega \setminus \omega, \quad d(\Omega_S(0), \partial(\Omega \setminus \omega)) > 0, \quad \int_{\partial\Omega_S(0)} (x - a_0) = 0. \tag{2}$$

The last assumption is satisfied as soon as the structure is symmetric with respect to the center of mass. This geometrical constraint is needed in the proof of the Carleman inequality satisfied by the adjoint problem of some linearized system which we will introduce later: it will allow to get estimates on the structure motion from estimates on the fluid velocity on the interface. We also suppose that our initial conditions $u_0 \in H^3(\Omega_F(0))^2$, $a_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $a_1 \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $r_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfy the following conditions:

$$\operatorname{div} u_0 = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega_F(0), \quad u_0 = a_1 + r_0(x - a_0)^\perp \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega_S(0) \quad \text{and} \quad u_0 = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \tag{3}$$

Moreover, since we will need a strong regularity result on the solution, we will impose additional compatibility conditions expressing that the acceleration is continuous on the interface and on the global boundary at initial time. The acceleration u_1 of the fluid and the accelerations a_2 and r_1 of the structure at initial time are determined by the equations of the motion (1) and by boundary conditions taken at initial time. Thus, they depend on the initial conditions u_0 , a_0 , a_1 , θ_0 and r_0 . We can prove that these functions are well defined thanks to Helmholtz decomposition. We need this assumption on (u_1, a_2, r_1)

$$u_1 = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad u_1 = a_2 + r_1(x - a_0)^\perp - r_0^2(x - a_0) - \nabla u_0(a_1 + r_0(x - a_0)^\perp) \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega_S(0). \tag{4}$$

We now give our main result:

Theorem 1. *We suppose that $u_0 \in H^3(\Omega_F(0))^2$, a_0 , a_1 , θ_0 and r_0 satisfy (3) and (4) and we consider an initial structure domain $\Omega_S(0)$ such that (2) is satisfied. Let $T > 0$ be a fixed final time. Then, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ depending on T and on the domains Ω , ω and $\Omega_S(0)$ such that, if*

$$\|u_0\|_{H^3(\Omega_F(0))^2} + |a_0| + |a_1| + |\theta_0| + |r_0| \leq \varepsilon,$$

the problem defined by system (1) is null controllable at time T , i.e. there exists a control function $f \in L^2((0, T) \times \omega)^2$ such that

$$u(T, \cdot) = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega_F(T), \quad a(T) = 0, \quad \dot{a}(T) = 0, \quad \theta(T) = 0, \quad r(T) = 0.$$

Thus, we are able to drive the structure and the fluid at rest and we are also able to drive the structure up to the origin.

Remark 1. Our result still holds if we consider several structures immersed in a fluid. In this case, the last condition of (2) has to be valid for each structure. Moreover, we also have to avoid at initial time contact between each structure and the global boundary and between two different structures.

For the one-dimensional problem, which has been analyzed in [8], the same kind of result has been obtained in [1]. The main methods used in our paper to deal with the controllability of Navier–Stokes equations are essentially due to [2] and [3].

3. Sketch of the proof

We first consider a linearized problem around a given fluid velocity \tilde{u} and a given structure motion $(\tilde{a}, \tilde{\theta})$. Let $(\tilde{a}, \tilde{\theta})$ be given such that

$$\tilde{a} \in H^2(0, T)^2, \quad \tilde{\theta} \in H^2(0, T), \quad \tilde{a}(0) = a_0, \quad \tilde{\theta}(0) = \theta_0. \quad (5)$$

For any $t \in (0, T)$, we define the structure domain $\tilde{\Omega}_S(t) = \{\tilde{a}(t) + R_{\tilde{\theta}(t) - \theta_0}(y - a_0), y \in \Omega_S(0)\}$ and we suppose that

$$\inf_{t \in (0, T)} d(\tilde{\Omega}_S(t), \partial(\Omega \setminus \omega)) > 0. \quad (6)$$

Thus, we can define the fluid domain $\tilde{\Omega}_F(t) = \Omega \setminus \overline{\tilde{\Omega}_S(t)}$. We also define $\tilde{r} = \dot{\tilde{\theta}}$. At last, we consider a given velocity \tilde{u} satisfying regularity properties and compatibility conditions with $(\tilde{a}, \tilde{\theta})$:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{u} &\in L^\infty(0, T; L^\infty(\tilde{\Omega}_F(t)))^2 \cap W^{1,4}(0, T; L^4(\tilde{\Omega}_F(t)))^2 \cap L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\tilde{\Omega}_F(t)))^2, \\ \operatorname{div} \tilde{u} &= 0 \quad \text{in } \tilde{\Omega}_F(t), \quad \tilde{u} = \dot{\tilde{a}} + \tilde{r}(x - \tilde{a})^\perp \quad \text{on } \partial\tilde{\Omega}_S(t), \\ \tilde{u} &= 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad \tilde{u}(t=0) = u_0 \quad \text{in } \Omega_F(0). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

We then define the following linearized problem around $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{a}, \tilde{\theta})$:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u + (\tilde{u} \cdot \nabla)u - \operatorname{div} \sigma(u, p) = f 1_\omega, & \operatorname{div} u = 0 \quad \text{in } \tilde{\Omega}_F(t), \\ m\ddot{a} = \int_{\partial\tilde{\Omega}_S(t)} \sigma(u, p)n, \quad J\dot{r} = \int_{\partial\tilde{\Omega}_S(t)} (\sigma(u, p)n) \cdot (x - \tilde{a})^\perp, \\ u = \dot{a} + r(x - \tilde{a})^\perp \quad \text{on } \partial\tilde{\Omega}_S(t), \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \\ u(0, \cdot) = u_0 \quad \text{in } \Omega_F(0), \quad a(0) = a_0, \quad \dot{a}(0) = a_1, \quad r(0) = r_0. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

We prove a controllability result for this problem:

Theorem 2. *We suppose that initial data $u_0 \in H^1(\Omega_F(0))^2$, $a_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $a_1 \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $r_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfy (3) and that the initial structure domain $\Omega_S(0)$ satisfies (2).*

Let $T > 0$ be a fixed final time. We consider $(\tilde{a}, \tilde{\theta})$ and \tilde{u} satisfying conditions (5), (6) and (7). Then, the linearized problem around $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{a}, \tilde{\theta})$ given by (8) is null controllable at time T .

This result is obtained with the help of a Carleman inequality shown on the adjoint system associated to the linearized system (8). The Carleman inequality is expressed on the moving domains $\tilde{\Omega}_S(t)$ and $\tilde{\Omega}_F(t)$. Thus, the usual weighted functions depend on time since they follow the given motion of the structure. To prove this Carleman inequality, we first treat the Stokes equation as a heat equation with a right-hand side depending on the pressure. We can directly obtain estimates on the structure motion depending on u and p thanks to the equations satisfied by a and r . To obtain estimates on the pressure, we follow the method given in [2] by using an auxiliary Carleman inequality given in [4] for elliptic problems. The assumption made on $\partial_t \tilde{u}$ in (7) is necessary at this step of the proof.

This Carleman inequality leads to an observability inequality and to a controllability result on the velocities. To prove a controllability result on the velocities and the displacement of the structure, we first notice that having $a(T) = 0$ and $\theta(T) = 0$ is equivalent to two constraints on the control function f of the type $\int_0^T \int_\omega f \cdot v_i = C_i$ for $i = 1, 2$ where C_1 and C_2 are real numbers and v_1 and v_2 are functions of $L^2((0, T) \times \omega)^2$. Following [5], we show an improved observability inequality by a compactness-uniqueness argument given by

$$\int_{\Omega_F(0)} |v(0)|^2 + |\dot{b}(0)|^2 + |\gamma(0)|^2 \leq C \int_0^T \int_\omega \rho |v - P(v)|^2,$$

where P is the orthogonal projection on $\operatorname{span}(v_1, v_2)$ and ρ is a weight function. In this expression, v , b and γ are respectively the fluid velocity, the translation and the rotation velocity solution of the adjoint system associated to (8). This inequality allows us to prove Theorem 2.

Theorem 1 is then proved by applying Kakutani's fixed point theorem. Formally, we want to prove that the application which maps $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{a}, \tilde{\theta})$ on (u, a, θ) , the controlled solution given by Theorem 2, admits a fixed point. But the space where $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{a}, \tilde{\theta})$ is given depends on \tilde{a} and $\tilde{\theta}$ themselves; indeed $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{a}, \tilde{\theta})$ has to satisfy conditions (7) where the spaces $\tilde{\Omega}_S(t)$ and $\tilde{\Omega}_F(t)$ are given by \tilde{a} and $\tilde{\theta}$. Thus, we are not able to find a fixed point on this kind of spaces and we first construct $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{a}, \tilde{\theta})$ from uncoupled velocities given on the initial domains. Then, to apply Kakutani's theorem, one of the main difficulties is to prove a compactness result. This is obtained by showing a regularity result for the solution of the linearized problem around $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{a}, \tilde{\theta})$. The result we obtain only holds for small initial data because we want to keep the non-collision condition on the whole interval $(0, T)$, i.e. we want that $\inf_{t \in (0, T)} d(\Omega_S(t), \partial(\Omega \setminus \omega)) > 0$ holds.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank Jean-Pierre Puel and Sergio Guerrero for very fruitful discussions.

References

- [1] A. Doubova, E. Fernandez-Cara, Some control results for simplified one-dimensional models of fluid–solid interaction, *Math. Models Methods Appl. Sci.* 15 (5) (2005) 783–824.
- [2] E. Fernandez-Cara, S. Guerrero, O.Yu. Imanuvilov, J.-P. Puel, Local exact controllability of the Navier–Stokes system, *J. Math. Pures Appl.* 83 (12) (2004) 1501–1542.
- [3] O.Yu. Imanuvilov, Remarks on exact controllability for the Navier–Stokes equations, *ESAIM Control Optim. Calc. Var.* 6 (2001) 39–72.
- [4] O.Yu. Imanuvilov, J.-P. Puel, Global Carleman estimates for weak solutions of elliptic nonhomogeneous Dirichlet problems, *Internat. Math. Res. Notices* 16 (2003) 883–913.
- [5] O. Nakoulima, Contrôlabilité à zéro avec contraintes sur le contrôle, *C. R. Math. Acad. Sci. Paris* 339 (6) (2004) 405–410.
- [6] J. San Martín, V. Starovoitov, M. Tucsnak, Global weak solutions for the two dimensional motion of several rigid bodies in an incompressible viscous fluid, *Arch. Ration. Mech. Anal.* 161 (2) (2002) 113–147.
- [7] T. Takahashi, Analysis of strong solutions for the equations modeling the motion of a rigid-fluid system in a bounded domain, *Adv. Differential Equations* 8 (12) (2003) 1499–1532.
- [8] J.L. Vázquez, E. Zuazua, Lack of collision in a simplified 1-dimensional model for fluid–solid interaction, *Math. Models Methods Appl. Sci.* 16 (5) (2006) 637–678.