

c. For $j = N-2$ & $j = N-1$: $\frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \approx \frac{C_j^i - C_{j-1}^i}{\Delta x}$ (backward difference for spatial deriv)

Previously, for the advection code in the lecture:

if $V > 0$:

(For) $dC[0] = (C[0, i-1] - C[N-1, i-1]) / dx$ (Boundary cond) (1st \rightarrow last)

(Back) $dC[L:N] = (C[L:N, i-1] - C[L:N-1, i-1]) / dx$ (Boundary cond) (last \rightarrow 1st)

else:

} No need since they're not @ boundary

(For) $dC[L:N-1] = (C[L:N, i-1] - C[L:N-1, i-1]) / dx$

(For) $dC[N-1] = (C[0, i-1] - C[N-1, i-1]) / dx$

\Rightarrow Therefore for $N-2$ & $N-1$:

if $V > 0$:

$$dC[N-2] = (C[N-2, i-1] - C[N-3, i-1]) / dx$$

$$dC[N-1] = (C[N-1, i-1] - C[N-2, i-1]) / dx$$

else:

$$dC[N-2] = (C[N-1, i-1] - C[N-2, i-1]) / dx$$

$$dC[N-1] = (C[0, i-1] - C[N-1, i-1]) / dx$$

\Rightarrow Therefore, the value for C is: $C_{N-2}^{j+1} = \Delta t \left[5 \left(\frac{C_{N-1}^j - C_{N-2}^j}{\Delta x} \right) - \frac{C_{N-2}^j}{2} \right]$

$$C_{N-1}^{j+1} = 2$$

PHYS 305 Quiz 2 (Redo)

1. A is Langevin dynamics since it has both velocity & position terms.

B is Brownian dynamics since it only has position (negligible velocity)

CDE for A: $m \frac{dv}{dt} = \xi_x(t) \hat{x} + \xi_y(t) \hat{y} - \xi v$; where $\xi_x = \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T \xi}{\Delta t}} \text{radn}(L)$

\Rightarrow In term of x : $m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\xi \frac{dx}{dt} + \sqrt{2k_B T \xi} \text{radn}(L)$
random noise.

\Rightarrow CDE for B: Same with A but ignore velocity term

$\Rightarrow \xi \frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{2k_B T \xi} \text{radn}(L)$

2. $\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = 5 \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{2} c \Rightarrow$ looks like an advection equation

A. Since it is an advection equation, I think we should use backward difference to calculate spatial derivative. Since the particle flows from left \rightarrow right in this case (positive V). Forward difference will need a negative velocity & central depends on the concentration on the right, which is unknown in this case. Backward also ensure the stability condition in this case.

B. Since it is a first order ODE, there's only 1 boundary condition that's needed.