

Forzamientos

Miller Mendoza 1,2 José Daniel Muñoz

- Grupo Simulación de Sistemas Físicos, CEIBA-Complejidad Departmento de Física, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Crr 30 # 45-03, Ed. 404, Of. 348, Bogotá D.C., Colombia
- ETH-Zürich, Computational Physics for Engineering Materials, Institute for Building Materials, Schafmattstrasse 6, HIF, CH-8093 Zürich, Switzerland





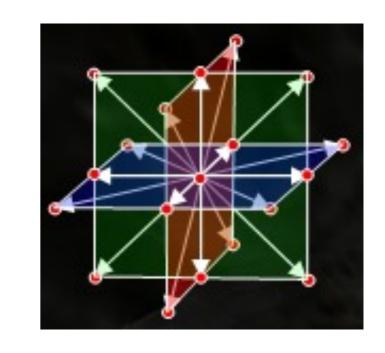




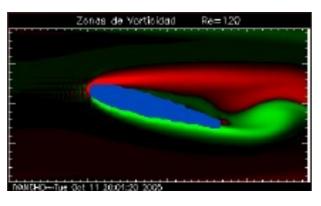
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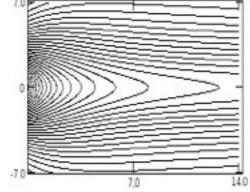
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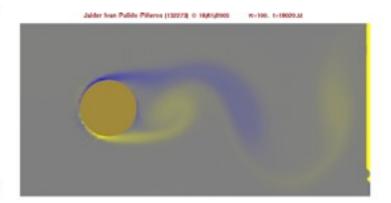
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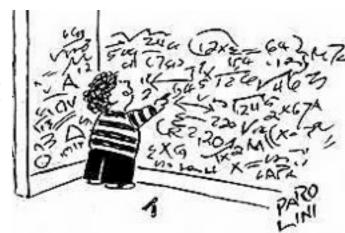








• Reemplazando y recombinando, obtenemos: (con =1/2, por simplicidad)



$$-\frac{1}{\tau \delta t} \left(\epsilon f_i^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 f_i^{(2)} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f_i^{(0)} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left(\vec{v}_i f_i^{(0)} \right)$$

• Multiplicando tensorialmente por \vec{v}_{ℓ} ambos lados, sumando sobre i y calculando el límite $\epsilon \to 0$ se obtienen las leyes de conservación que el sistema cumple,

$$0 = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{J}$$

$$\rho = \sum_{i} f_{i}^{(0)}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \vec{J}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \Pi^{(0)}$$

$$\vec{J} = \sum_{i} \vec{v}_{i} f_{i}^{(0)}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \Pi^{(0)}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \Lambda$$

$$\Pi^{(0)} = \sum_{i} \vec{v}_{i} \otimes \vec{v}_{i} f_{i}^{(0)}$$

Estas son las ecuaciones diferenciales que el sistema cumple

Una ley de conservación con fuentes

Escalar:
$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = -\bar{\nabla}\cdot\bar{S} + \sigma$$

Vectorial:
$$\rho \left[\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \, \vec{v} \right] = -\nabla p \, + \eta \nabla^2 \vec{U} \, + \vec{F}$$

R= Forzamientos ¿Cómo insertar esos términos fuente?

Dos tipos de

1. cambiando las cantidades macroscópicas, o

$$\rho \vec{U} = \sum_{i} \vec{v}_{i} f_{i} + \frac{\delta t}{2} \vec{F}$$

Dos tipos de forzamientos:
$$f_i(\vec{x} + \delta t \vec{v_i}, t + \delta t) - f_i(\vec{x}, t) = -\frac{1}{\tau} [f_i(\vec{x}, t) - f_i^{(eq)}(\vec{x}, t)]$$

2. Modificando el término de colisión

$$+a\vec{v}_i\cdot\vec{F}$$

Hacemos

y consideramos que la fuente es de l'er orden en ϵ

$$A = \sum_{i} f_{i}$$

$$A^* = A + \frac{\delta t}{2} \sigma$$

$$\sigma = \epsilon \sigma_1$$

Como la función de equilibrio se calcula con A^* , y σ es de primer orden en ϵ

$$f_i^{\text{(eq)}} = f_i^{\text{(eq)}(0)} + \epsilon f_i^{\text{(eq)}(1)} + \epsilon^2 f_i^{\text{(eq)}(2)}$$

Luego, la expansión de Chapman-Enskog nos queda

$$\epsilon \delta t \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{\nabla}_1 \right] \left(f_i^{(0)} + \epsilon f_i^{(1)} \right) +$$

$$\epsilon^2 \left\{ \delta t \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} \right] + \frac{\delta t^2}{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{\nabla}_1 \right]^2 \right\} \left(f_i^{(0)} + \epsilon f_i^{(1)} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\tau} \left[\left(f_i^{(0)} + \epsilon f_i^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 f_i^{(2)} \right) - \left(f_i^{\text{eq}(0)} + \epsilon f_i^{\text{eq}(1)} + \epsilon^2 f_i^{\text{eq}(2)} \right) \right]$$

Igualando orden a orden

$$\begin{aligned} Orden \ 0 \ : \ & f_{i}^{\text{eq}(0)} = f_{1}^{(0)}, \\ Orden \ 1 \ : \ & -\frac{1}{\tau} \left(f_{i}^{(1)} - f_{i}^{\text{eq}(1)} \right) = \delta t \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_{1}} + \vec{v}_{i} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{1} \right] f_{i}^{(0)}, \\ Orden \ 2 \ : \ & -\frac{1}{\tau} \left(f_{i}^{(2)} - f_{i}^{\text{eq}(2)} \right) = \\ \delta t \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_{1}} + \vec{v}_{i} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{1} \right] f_{i}^{(1)} + \frac{\delta t^{2}}{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_{1}} + \vec{v}_{i} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{1} \right]^{2} f_{i}^{(0)} + \delta t \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_{2}} \right] f_{i}^{(0)} \end{aligned}$$

Reemplazando el orden I en el orden 2,

Orden 0 :
$$f_i^{\text{eq}(0)} = f_1^{(0)}$$
,

Orden 1 :
$$-\frac{1}{\tau} \left(f_i^{(1)} - f_i^{\text{eq}(1)} \right) = \delta t \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{\nabla}_1 \right] f_i^{(0)},$$

Orden 2 :
$$-\frac{1}{\tau} \left(f_i^{(2)} - f_i^{\text{eq}(2)} \right) =$$

$$\delta t \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\tau} \right) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{\nabla}_1 \right] f_i^{(1)} + \delta t \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} \right] + \frac{\delta t}{2\tau} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{\nabla}_1 \right] f_i^{eq(1)}$$

$$= \delta t \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} \right] f_i^{(0)} + \delta t \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{\nabla}_1 \right] f_i^{eq(1)} \qquad \left(para \ \tau = \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad .$$

Multiplicando el orden I por ϵ y el orden 2 por ϵ^2 , y sumando

$$-\frac{1}{\tau \delta t} \left[\left(\epsilon f_i^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 f_i^{(2)} \right) - \left(\epsilon f_i^{\text{eq}(1)} + \epsilon^2 f_i^{\text{eq}(2)} \right) \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(f_i^{(0)} + \epsilon f_i^{eq(1)} \right) + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left[\vec{v}_i \left(f_i^{(0)} + \epsilon f_i^{eq(1)} \right) \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{\tau \delta t} \left[\left(\epsilon f_i^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 f_i^{(2)} \right) - \left(\epsilon f_i^{\text{eq}(1)} + \epsilon^2 f_i^{\text{eq}(2)} \right) \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(f_i^{(0)} + \epsilon f_i^{eq(1)} \right) + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left[\vec{v}_i \left(f_i^{(0)} + \epsilon f_i^{eq(1)} \right) \right]$$

Sumando sobre i,

$$\frac{1}{\tau \delta t} \left(\epsilon \sum_{i} f_{i}^{\text{eq}(1)} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[A + \left(\epsilon \sum_{i} f_{i}^{\text{eq}(1)} \right) \right] + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left[\vec{S} + \left(\epsilon \sum_{i} \vec{v}_{i} f_{i}^{\text{eq}(1)} \right) \right]$$

Cambiando las cantidades macroscópicas Ejemplo: Ondas

$$f_i^{\text{(eq)}} = \begin{cases} A^* \left[1 - 3c^2 \left(1 - w_0 \right) \right] & \text{para} \quad i = 0 \\ 3w_i \left[c^2 A^* + \left(\vec{v_i} \cdot \vec{J} \right) \right] & \text{para} \quad i \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Como
$$A^* = A + \frac{\delta t}{2}\sigma$$
 y $\sigma = \epsilon \sigma_1$

$$f_i^{\text{eq}(1)} = \begin{cases} \frac{\delta t}{2} \sigma_1 \left[1 - 3c^2 + 3w_0 c^2 \right] & \text{para} \quad i = 0\\ 3w_i c^2 \frac{\delta t}{2} \sigma_1 & \text{para} \quad i \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Luego,

$$\sum_{i} f_{i}^{\text{eq}(1)} = 3c^{2} \frac{\delta t}{2} \sigma_{1} \sum_{i} w_{i} + \frac{\delta t}{2} \sigma_{1} \left[1 - 3c^{2} \right] = \frac{\delta t}{2} \sigma_{1}$$

$$\epsilon \sum_{i} \vec{v_i} f_i^{\text{eq}(1)} = \sum_{i \neq 0} \vec{v_i} 3w_i c^2 \frac{\delta t}{2} \sigma = 3c^2 \frac{\delta t}{2} \sigma \sum_{i} w_i \vec{v_i} = 0$$

Cambiando las cantidades macroscópicas Ejemplo: Ondas

$$\sum_{i} f_i^{\text{eq}(1)} = \frac{\delta t}{2} \sigma_1 \qquad \epsilon \sum_{i} \vec{v}_i f_i^{\text{eq}(1)} = 0$$

Entonces

$$\frac{1}{\tau \delta t} \left(\epsilon \sum_{i} f_{i}^{\text{eq}(1)} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[A + \left(\epsilon \sum_{i} f_{i}^{\text{eq}(1)} \right) \right] + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left[\vec{S} + \left(\epsilon \sum_{i} \vec{v}_{i} f_{i}^{\text{eq}(1)} \right) \right]$$

se convierte en

$$\sigma = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[A + \frac{\delta t}{2} \sigma \right] + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{S}$$

y, finalmente,

$$\sigma = \frac{\partial A^*}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{S}$$

Es decir, el que cumple la ecuación es A^* Por lo tanto, éste es el campo real

2. Modificando el término de colisión

$$f_i(\mathbf{r}+\mathbf{e}_i,t+1)-f_i(\mathbf{r},t)=\Omega_i(\mathbf{r},t)$$
,

$$\Omega_{i}(\mathbf{r},t) = -\frac{1}{\tau} [f_{i}(\mathbf{r},t) - \overline{f}_{i}(\mathbf{r},t)] + \frac{D}{bc^{2}} F_{\alpha} e_{i\alpha}$$

El único problema es que resulta ser de primer orden

3. Combinar las dos para lograr 20 Orden

Fluidos

Guo, Zheng & Shi (2002)

$$\rho \mathbf{u}^* = \sum_i \mathbf{e}_i f_i + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \mathbf{F}$$

2)
$$f_i(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{e}_i \Delta t, t + \Delta) - f_i(\mathbf{x}, t) = -\frac{1}{\tau} [f_i(\mathbf{x}, t) - f_i^{(eq)}(\mathbf{x}, t)] + \Delta t F_i$$

con
$$F_i = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\tau}\right)\omega_i \left[\frac{\mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{v}}{c_s^2} + \frac{(\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v})}{c_s^4}\mathbf{e}_i\right] \cdot \mathbf{F}$$

Nota: Observe que F_i se anula si au=1/2



Gracias!

jdmunozc@unal.edu.co