

**D 21/04/2021**

Notes

- Interpolation works now (also for periodic functions)
- Shape notes/ multishape tests complete, except for questions and convergence stuff
- Tested the 'VectorToShape' for  $w$  and when to use
- DDFT talk (maybe different example?)
- ALOP Workshop

Questions

- Reference for exact no-flux AD solution?
- Plotting single normals
- Polar Diff at  $r = 0$ ?
- Wedge linear, quadrilateral bilinear. why?
- Algorithm writing (how to improve this)
- Loewen paper:  $N = 100$  - how to translate to  $\rho$
- Loewen  $V_{ext}$  problem: Do we do  $V_2$  as well? Interesting  $\hat{\rho}$ ?
- $\nabla V_{ext}$  control 'constant' - spatial averaging?
- Is DDFT valid for  $\mathbf{w}$  which is not  $\nabla V$ ? (see DDFT review 3.4/4.4 - need diffusion dominated flow?)

## 1 Separation Example

We model a separation example with the external potential

$$V_{ext} = 10 \left( \frac{r}{4\sigma} \right)^4 + \cos(2\pi t/2.75) \left( \frac{r}{\sigma} \right)^2.$$

We choose  $\rho_0 = \bar{\rho}e^{-V_{ext}}$  and  $\bar{\rho} = 0.05$ . The domain is  $[0, 5]^2$  with  $N = 30$  and  $n = 60$ . The time horizon is  $(0, 3)$ . If we define  $r = |y_1|$ , the solutions for  $\kappa = 1$  and  $\kappa = -1$  for the sedimentation equation with corresponding  $V_2$  are displayed in Figures 1 and 2. The results for the standard overdamped equation look very similar. The external potential is shown in Figure 3. The two-dimensional problem (meaning  $r = \sqrt{y_1^2 + y_2^2}$ ) are essentially the same.

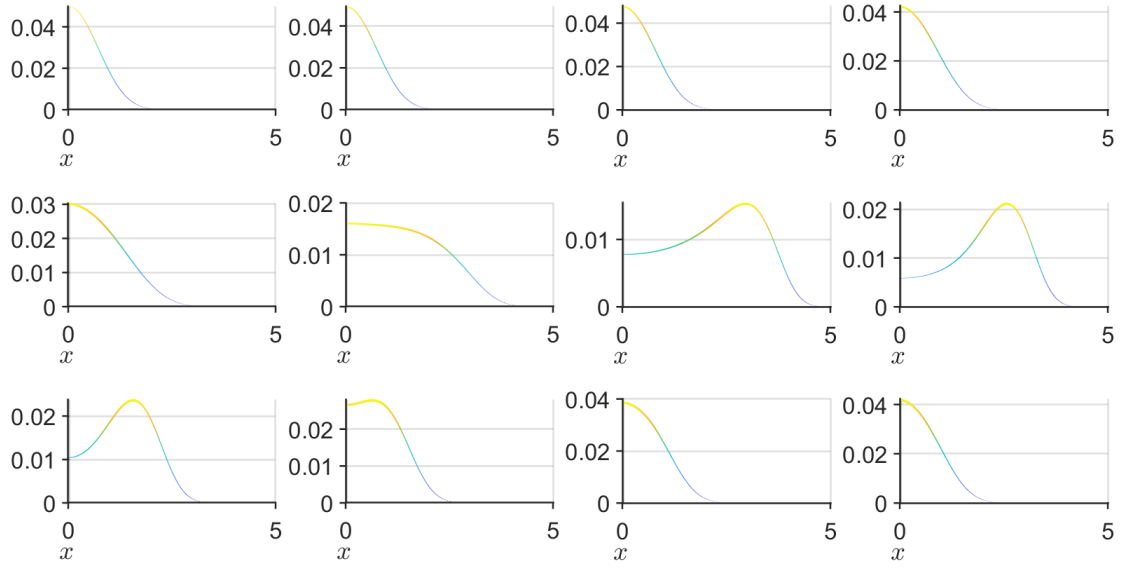


Figure 1: '1D' solutions for sedimentation,  $\kappa = 1$

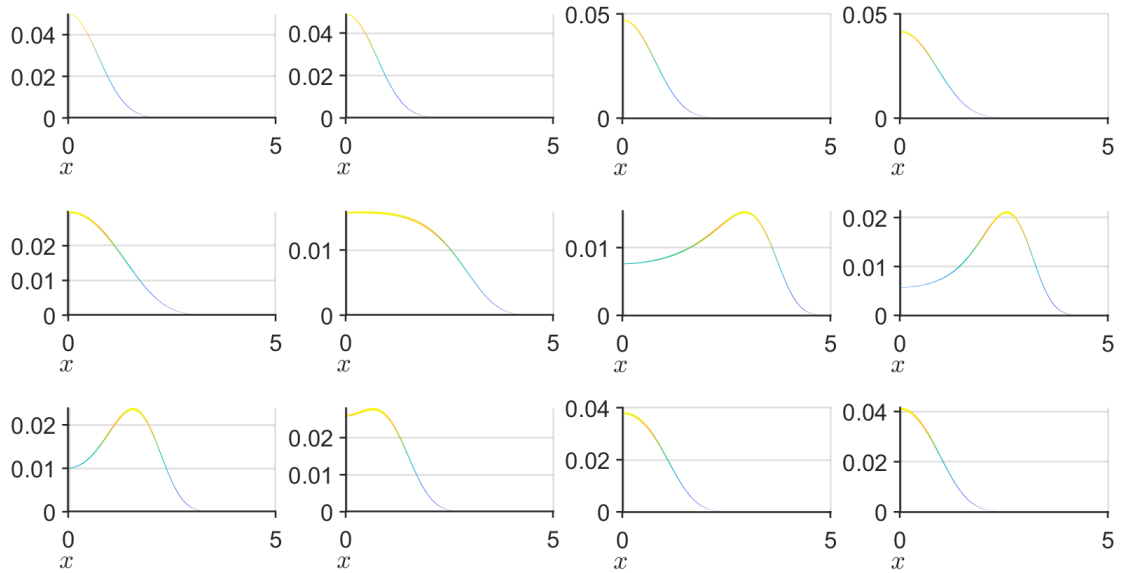


Figure 2: '1D' solutions for sedimentation,  $\kappa = -1$

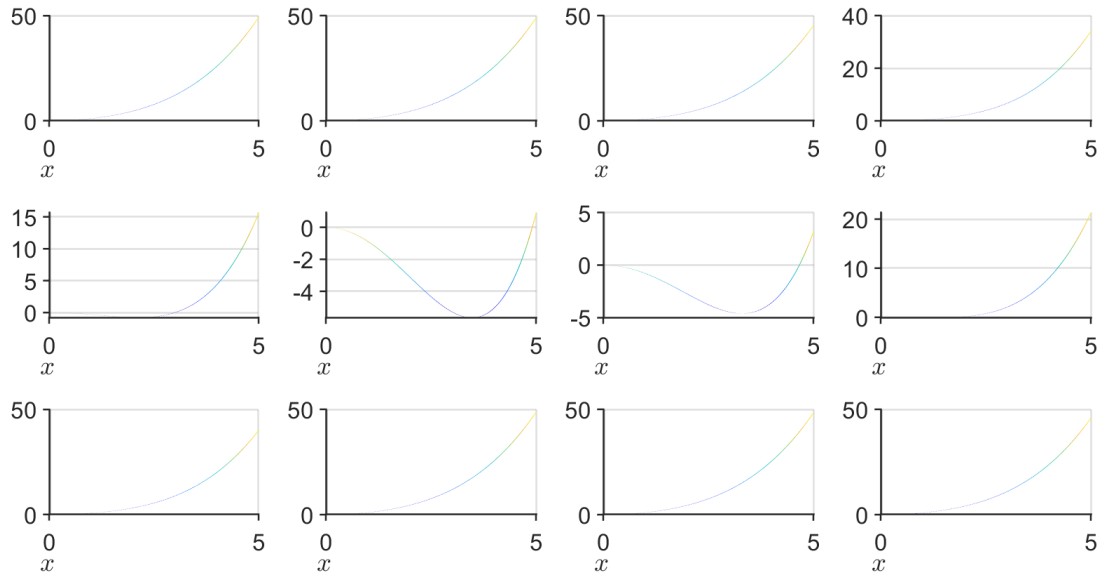


Figure 3: '1D'  $V_{ext}$