















Structure-Preserving Multi-Scale Methods

for Complex Fluids

Christiane Helzel (HHU) PhD student: My Phuong Quynh Duong (HHU)

Main Collaborators: Manuel Torrilhon (RWTH Aachen), Gregor Gassner (Univ. Cologne)

FOR 5409 - Project B3

Mathematical Model for the Sedimentation of Rod-Like Particles

Bulk Coupling of a Kinetic Equation with the Navier-Stokes Equation

$$\partial_{t} f + \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \cdot (\mathbf{u}f) + \nabla_{\mathbf{n}} \cdot (P_{\mathbf{n}^{\perp}} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{n}f) - \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \cdot ((I + \mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n}) \mathbf{e}_{3} f)$$

$$= D_{r} \Delta_{\mathbf{n}} f + \gamma \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \cdot (I + \mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n}) \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f$$

$$\sigma = \int_{S^{d-1}} (d\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n} - I) f d\mathbf{n}$$

$$Re \left(\partial_{t} \mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}) \mathbf{u}\right) = \Delta_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{u} - \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} p + \delta \gamma \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \sigma - \delta \int_{S^{d-1}} f d\mathbf{n} \mathbf{e}_{3}$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$



Guazzelli & Morris

 $f = f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{n})$: density distribution function of particle orientation





Helzel & Tzavaras, MMS 2017

A Hierarchy of Moment Equations for a Simplified Model

We illustrate our ideas for a simplified flow problem with $\mathbf{u} = (0, 0, w(x, t))^T$ and $f = f(t, x, \theta)$. Using $\gamma = 0$ we obtain the coupled system

$$\partial_t f(t, x, \theta) + \partial_\theta \left(w_x \cos^2 \theta f \right) - \partial_x \left(\sin \theta \cos \theta f \right) = D_r \partial_{\theta \theta} f$$

$$Re \partial_t w = \partial_{xx} w + \delta \left(\bar{\rho} - \int_0^{2\pi} f \, d\theta \right)$$

Hierarchy of moment equations:

$$\begin{split} \partial_t \rho(x,t) &= \partial_x S_1 \\ \partial_t C_\ell(x,t) &= \frac{1}{4} \partial_x \left(S_{\ell+1} - S_{\ell-1} \right) - \frac{\ell}{2} w_x \left(S_{\ell-1} + 2S_\ell + S_{\ell+1} \right) - 4\ell^2 D_r C_\ell, \quad \ell = 1, 2, \dots \\ \partial_t S_\ell(x,t) &= \frac{1}{4} \partial_x \left(C_{\ell-1} - C_{\ell+1} \right) + \frac{\ell}{2} w_x \left(C_{\ell-1} + 2C_\ell + C_{\ell+1} \right) - 4\ell^2 D_r S_\ell, \quad \ell = 1, 2, \dots \end{split}$$

Definition of moments:

$$\rho(x,t) := \int_0^{2\pi} f(x,t,\theta) \, d\theta, \, C_{\ell}(x,t) := \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(2\ell\theta) f(x,t,\theta) \, d\theta, \, S_{\ell}(x,t) := \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(2\ell\theta) f(x,t,\theta) \, d\theta, \quad \ell = 1, 2 \dots$$

joint with PhD student S. Dahm

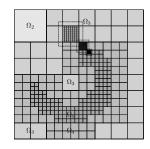


Challenges and Exemplary Work Packages

- ullet Investigate hierarchy of moment equations for simplified shear flow problem with f on S^1
 - ▶ Transform high dimensional scalar PDE (in space and orientation) into a lower dimensional system of PDEs (in space)
 - ▶ Investigate accuracy of moment closure system
- ullet Derive and explore hierarchies of moment equations for higher dimensional situations, in particular for f on S^2

 Develop interface coupling techniques, which allow the use of a different number of moments in different regions of the domain

Use of forestClaw grid structure and solver (joint with D. Calhoun)



- Construction of structure preserving methods
 - ightharpoonup preserve positivity of f and ho
 - ▶ Investigate how the entropy structure of the kinetic model relates to the entropy structure of the moment system.

Role within Research Unit and Outlook

- Contribution to Coupling of Models
 - ► interface coupling of moment equations with different numbers of moments
 - prototyp of a model with hierarchy of moment equations
- Contribution to Structure Preservation

- Outlook
- Increase complexity of the model (semi-dilute, concentrated regime)
- Consideration of more realistic flow situations

- Strong interactions with Project B4
 - compare moment cascade / hierarchy
 - possible usage of maximum entropy
- Strong interaction with Project C2
 - Implementation of coupling concepts;
- Collaboration with A.E. Tzavaras, G. Gassner, R. Abgrall

 Investigate relations between spectral methods for kinetic equations and moment approximations collaboration with K. Kormann



From previous studies of the simplified model we know that the system of moment equations has the form of a hyperbolic system with source term.

The update of the source term is equivalent with a spectral method for the kinetic Smoluchowski equation.

Conside

$$\partial_t f + \nabla_{\mathbf{n}} \cdot (P_{\mathbf{n}^{\perp}} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{u}_{ext} \mathbf{n} f) = D_r \Delta_{\mathbf{n}} f$$
(1)

Ansatz for spectral method

$$f(\phi, \theta, t) = f_0(t)P_0^0 + \sum_{i=-2}^2 c_{2,i}(t)P_2^i + \sum_{i=-4}^4 c_{4,i}(t)P_4^i(t) + \sum_{i=-6}^6 c_{6,i}(t)P_6^i(t) + \dots$$
 (2)

where P_{2k}^j are harmonic polynomial basis functions, i.e. eigenfunctions of the Laplace Beltrami operator

Oth order	2nd order
$P_0^0 = 1$	$P_{2}^{-2} = \sin^{2}(\theta) \cos(2\phi)$ $P_{2}^{-1} = \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \cos(\phi)$ $P_{2}^{0} = \cos^{2}(\theta) - \frac{1}{3}$ $P_{2}^{1} = \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \sin(\phi)$ $P_{2}^{2} = \sin^{2}(\theta) \sin(2\phi)$

- By inserting (2) in (1) we derive a system of ODEs for the coefficients
 - $f_0(t), c_{2,-2}(t), \ldots, c_{2,2}(t), c_{4,-4}(t), \ldots, c_{4,4}(t), \ldots$
- We close the system by ignoring higher order basis functions



From previous studies of the simplified model we know that the system of moment equations has the form of a hyperbolic system with source term.

The update of the source term is equivalent with a spectral method for the kinetic Smoluchowski equation.

Consider

$$\partial_t f + \nabla_{\mathbf{n}} \cdot (P_{\mathbf{n}^{\perp}} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{u}_{ext} \mathbf{n} f) = D_r \Delta_{\mathbf{n}} f \tag{1}$$

Ansatz for spectral method

$$f(\phi, \theta, t) = f_0(t)P_0^0 + \sum_{i=-2}^2 c_{2,i}(t)P_2^i + \sum_{i=-4}^4 c_{4,i}(t)P_4^i(t) + \sum_{i=-6}^6 c_{6,i}(t)P_6^i(t) + \dots$$
 (2)

where P_{2k}^{j} are harmonic polynomial basis functions, i.e. eigenfunctions of the Laplace Beltrami operator

Oth order	2nd order
$P_0^0 = 1$	$P_{2}^{-2} = \sin^{2}(\theta) \cos(2\phi)$ $P_{2}^{-1} = \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \cos(\phi)$ $P_{2}^{0} = \cos^{2}(\theta) - \frac{1}{3}$ $P_{2}^{1} = \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \sin(\phi)$ $P_{2}^{2} = \sin^{2}(\theta) \sin(2\phi)$

- By inserting (2) in (1) we derive a system of ODEs for the coefficients
 - $f_0(t), c_{2,-2}(t), \ldots, c_{2,2}(t), c_{4,-4}(t), \ldots, c_{4,4}(t), \ldots$
- We close the system by ignoring higher order basis functions



From previous studies of the simplified model we know that the system of moment equations has the form of a hyperbolic system with source term.

The update of the source term is equivalent with a spectral method for the kinetic Smoluchowski equation.

Consider

$$\partial_t f + \nabla_{\mathbf{n}} \cdot (P_{\mathbf{n}^{\perp}} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{u}_{ext} \mathbf{n} f) = D_r \Delta_{\mathbf{n}} f$$
(1)

Ansatz for spectral method:

$$f(\phi, \theta, t) = f_0(t)P_0^0 + \sum_{i=-2}^2 c_{2,i}(t)P_2^i + \sum_{i=-4}^4 c_{4,i}(t)P_4^i(t) + \sum_{i=-6}^6 c_{6,i}(t)P_6^i(t) + \dots$$
 (2)

where P_{2k}^{j} are harmonic polynomial basis functions, i.e. eigenfunctions of the Laplace Beltrami operator

Oth order	2nd order
$P_0^0 = 1$	$P_{2}^{-2} = \sin^{2}(\theta) \cos(2\phi)$ $P_{2}^{-1} = \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \cos(\phi)$ $P_{2}^{0} = \cos^{2}(\theta) - \frac{1}{3}$ $P_{2}^{1} = \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \sin(\phi)$ $P_{2}^{2} = \sin^{2}(\theta) \sin(2\phi)$

 By inserting (2) in (1) we derive a system of ODEs for the coefficients

$$f_0(t), c_{2,-2}(t), \ldots, c_{2,2}(t), c_{4,-4}(t), \ldots, c_{4,4}(t), \ldots$$

We close the system by ignoring higher order basis functions



From previous studies of the simplified model we know that the system of moment equations has the form of a hyperbolic system with source term.

The update of the source term is equivalent with a spectral method for the kinetic Smoluchowski equation.

Consider

$$\partial_t f + \nabla_{\mathbf{n}} \cdot (P_{\mathbf{n}^{\perp}} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{u}_{ext} \mathbf{n} f) = D_r \Delta_{\mathbf{n}} f$$
(1)

Ansatz for spectral method:

$$f(\phi, \theta, t) = f_0(t)P_0^0 + \sum_{i=-2}^2 c_{2,i}(t)P_2^i + \sum_{i=-4}^4 c_{4,i}(t)P_4^i(t) + \sum_{i=-6}^6 c_{6,i}(t)P_6^i(t) + \dots$$
 (2)

where P_{2k}^{j} are harmonic polynomial basis functions, i.e. eigenfunctions of the Laplace Beltrami operator

0th order	2nd order
$P_0^0 = 1$	$P_{2}^{-2} = \sin^{2}(\theta)\cos(2\phi)$ $P_{2}^{-1} = \sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)\cos(\phi)$ $P_{2}^{0} = \cos^{2}(\theta) - \frac{1}{3}$ $P_{2}^{1} = \sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)\sin(\phi)$ $P_{2}^{2} = \sin^{2}(\theta)\sin(2\phi)$

- By inserting (2) in (1) we derive a system of ODEs for the coefficients
 f₀(t), c_{2,-2}(t),...,c_{2,2}(t), c_{4,-4}(t),...,c_{4,4}(t),...
- We close the system by ignoring higher order basis functions

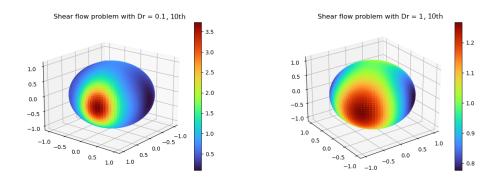


Results for shear flow

Consider externally imposed shear flow

$$\mathbf{u}_{ext} = \begin{pmatrix} u(y) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{u}_{ext} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Steady state solution of the Smoluchowski equation approximated at t=10 using different values of D_r



For smaller values of D_r particles align stronger. An accurate approximation of the kinetic equation requires a larger number of basis functions. Here spherical harmonics up to order 10 are used.