

The H-function

This is code to accompany the book:

A Hitchhiker's Guide to Multiple Scattering

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Analytic Solution

H-function (Stibbs-Weir)

```
In[1331]:= Clear[H];  
H[α_, u_] := Exp[ $\frac{-u}{\text{Pi}}$  NIntegrate[ $\frac{\text{Log}[1 - \alpha t \text{Cot}[t]]}{\text{Cos}[t]^2 + u^2 \text{Sin}[t]^2}$ , {t, 0,  $\frac{\text{Pi}}{2}$ }] ]]
```

Approximate H-function

Hapke approximation 1

$$\text{H1}[w_, u_] := \frac{1 + 2u}{1 + 2u \sqrt{1 - w}}$$

Hapke approximation 2

```
Clear[H2];
```

$$\text{H2}[w_, u_] := \left(1 - (1 - y) u \left(n + \left(1 - \frac{n}{2} - n u \right) \text{Log}\left[\frac{1 + u}{u}\right] \right) \right)^{-1} /. n \rightarrow \frac{1 - y}{1 + y} /. y \rightarrow (1 - w)^{1/2}$$

$$\text{V}[s_, c_] := 1 - \frac{c}{2s} \text{Log}\left[\frac{1 + s}{1 - s}\right]$$

```
vexact[c_?NumericQ] :=
```

```
FindRoot[V[s, c] == 0, {s, 10^-10, 1 - 10^-10}, Method -> "Brent"][[1]][[2]]
```

Grosjean 1958b approximation

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HGrosjean}[w_, u_] := & 1 + \frac{wu}{2} \text{Log}\left[\frac{1 + u}{u}\right] + \frac{2w^2u}{(1 + Ku) \left(\frac{13-5w}{8} + \frac{2}{3}(2-w)K \right)} - \\ & \frac{w^2u}{\left(\frac{13-5w}{8} + \frac{2}{3}(2-w)K \right)} \left(\frac{17}{32} + \frac{15}{16}u - u \left(1 + \frac{15}{16}u \right) \text{Log}\left[\frac{1 + u}{u}\right] \right) /. K \rightarrow \left(\frac{3(1-w)}{2-w} \right)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

NSE 1976 vol 27, 607 - 608 (two more approximations are given)

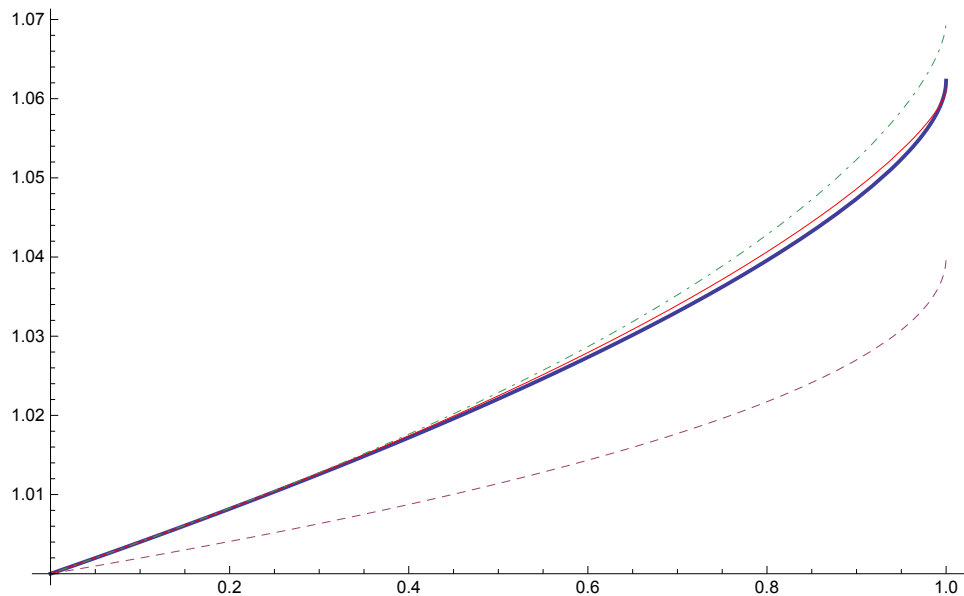
$$\begin{aligned} \text{H32}[c_, u_] &:= \left(1 - \frac{c}{2} \left((1 - A u + B u^2) u \operatorname{Log}\left[\frac{1+u}{u}\right] + A u + \left(\frac{u}{2} - u^2\right) B \right) \right)^{-1} // . \\ \{A \rightarrow \alpha - \frac{2}{3} B, B \rightarrow \frac{K \operatorname{Log}[1+K] + (K + \operatorname{Log}[1-K]) \alpha}{\frac{K}{b} + \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{K}\right) \operatorname{Log}[1-K] - 1}, \alpha \rightarrow \frac{4}{c} (1 - \sqrt{1-c}) - 2, \\ b \rightarrow 1 / \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-c}}{2 K} - \frac{c}{4 K^2} \operatorname{Log}[1-K^2] \right), K \rightarrow \text{vexact}[c] \} \end{aligned}$$

H32[0.5, 1]

1.24997

Compare various approximations

```
u = 0.02;
Plot[
{
  H[c, u],
  H1[c, u],
  H2[c, u],
  HGrosjean[c, u]
}
, {c, 0, 1}, PlotStyle -> {Thick, Dashed, Red, DotDashed}
]
```



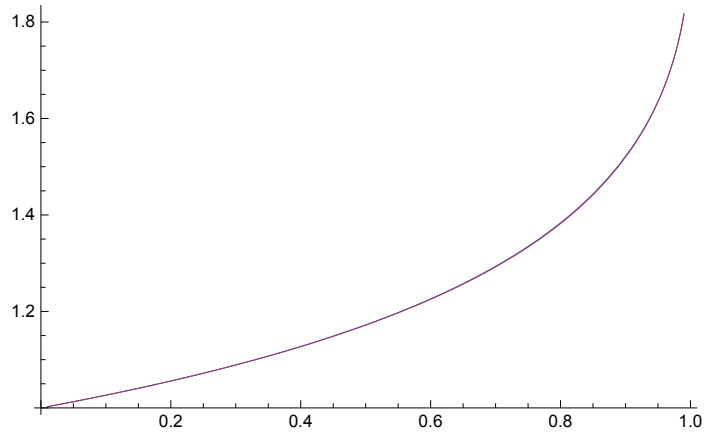
H-function moments

$$\text{Hmoment1}[c_] := \left(1 - \sqrt{1-c} \right) \frac{2}{c}$$

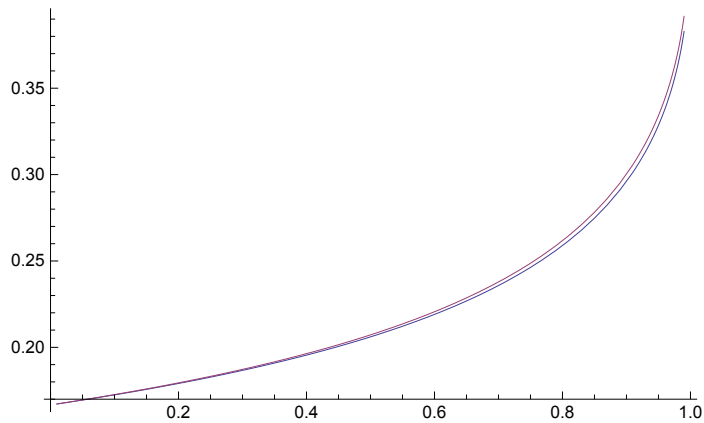
$$\text{HmomentApprox}[c_, j_] := \frac{1}{j+1} \frac{2}{1+y} \left(1 + \frac{j}{2(j+2)} \frac{1-y}{1+y} \right) /. y \rightarrow \sqrt{1-c}$$

a

```
Plot[{
  NIntegrate[H2[c, u], {u, 0, 1}],
  Hmoment1[c]
}, {c, 0.01, .99}]
```



```
j = 5;
Plot[{
  NIntegrate[u^j H2[c, u], {u, 0, 1}],
  HmomentApprox[c, j]
}, {c, 0.01, .99}]
```



Benchmark H-function data

```
Hfuncdata = Table[H[c, u],
  {c, {0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 0.95, 0.98, 0.99,
    0.995, 0.999, 0.9999, 0.99999, 0.999999}}, {u, {0.01, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1}}];

Transpose[Join[
  {Table[c, {c, {0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 0.95, 0.98,
    0.99, 0.995, 0.999, 0.9999, 0.99999, 0.999999}}]}, Transpose[Hfuncdata]]];
```

Grid[%]

0.001	1.00002	1.00012	1.00018	1.00027	1.00035
0.01	1.00023	1.0012	1.0018	1.00276	1.00349
0.05	1.00116	1.00609	1.00914	1.01409	1.01785
0.1	1.00235	1.01238	1.01864	1.02892	1.03682
0.2	1.00478	1.02562	1.03892	1.06118	1.07865
0.3	1.0073	1.03987	1.06115	1.09756	1.12684
0.5	1.01272	1.07237	1.11346	1.18774	1.25126
0.7	1.01887	1.11303	1.18252	1.31795	1.44475
0.8	1.02242	1.13881	1.22864	1.41326	1.59822
0.9	1.0266	1.17214	1.29143	1.55603	1.8501
0.95	1.02923	1.19523	1.33734	1.67179	2.07712
0.98	1.03131	1.21513	1.37876	1.78629	2.32579
0.99	1.03226	1.22488	1.39977	1.8486	2.47279
0.995	1.03289	1.23162	1.41463	1.89463	2.58735
0.999	1.03367	1.24042	1.43442	1.95869	2.75607
0.9999	1.03408	1.24518	1.44532	1.99545	2.85822
0.99999	1.03421	1.24667	1.44876	2.00728	2.89196
0.999999	1.03424	1.24713	1.44985	2.01104	2.90278