

Hamiltonian Dynamics of Fluids

James Hawley

University of Waterloo

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Classical Mechanics



Classical Mechanics

Newtonian Dynamics



Classical Mechanics

Newtonian Dynamics

- $\frac{d^2 \vec{q}}{dt^2} = -\nabla \Pi$
- Second order system



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Hamiltonian Dynamics



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Newtonian Dynamics

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Hamiltonian Dynamics

- $\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{q}}, \frac{d\vec{q}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \vec{p}}$
- First order, coupled system



Fluids



Fluids

Navier-Stokes Equations



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Navier-Stokes Equations

- $\rho \frac{d\vec{u}}{dt} = -\nabla p + \rho \nabla \Pi + F$
- Coupled, first order, nonlinear system

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Hamiltonian

- $\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = -\frac{\delta \mathcal{H}}{\delta \vec{q}}, \frac{d\vec{q}}{dt} = \frac{\delta \mathcal{H}}{\delta \vec{p}}$
- Coupled, first order, linear system



Hamiltonian Fluid Dynamics

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System of PDEs

$$\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{F} \left(\mathbf{q}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)$$

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$$\mathbf{q}_t = \mathbf{J} \frac{\delta \mathcal{H}}{\delta \mathbf{q}}$$

Derivatives

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$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon} \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{q} + \epsilon \delta \mathbf{q}) \equiv \left\langle \frac{\delta \mathcal{F}}{\delta \mathbf{q}}, \delta \mathbf{q} \right\rangle \equiv \int_{\Omega} \frac{\delta \mathcal{F}}{\delta \mathbf{q}} \delta \mathbf{q} d\mathbf{x}$$



Poisson Bracket

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$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t} = \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} d\mathbf{x}$$



Poisson Bracket

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t} &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{\delta \mathcal{F}^\top}{\delta \mathbf{q}} \mathbf{q}_t d\mathbf{x}\end{aligned}$$



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Poisson Bracket

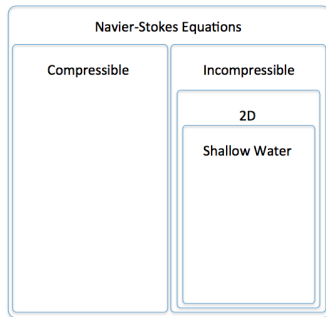
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t} &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{\delta \mathcal{F}}{\delta \mathbf{q}}^{\top} \mathbf{q}_t d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{\delta \mathcal{F}}{\delta \mathbf{q}}^{\top} \mathbf{J} \frac{\delta \mathcal{H}}{\delta \mathbf{q}} d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \left\langle \frac{\delta \mathcal{F}}{\delta \mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{J} \frac{\delta \mathcal{H}}{\delta \mathbf{q}} \right\rangle\end{aligned}$$



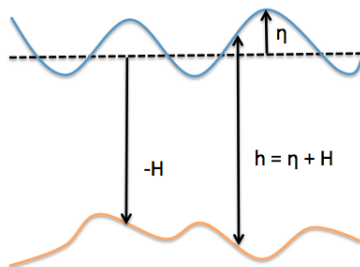
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Shallow Water Model



Shallow Water Model

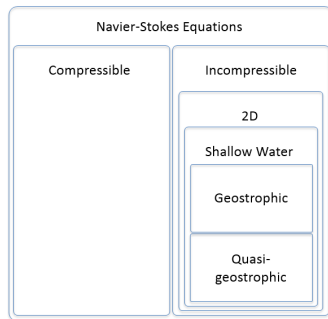


$$0 = \nabla \cdot \vec{u}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(hu) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(hv)$$



Geostrophic Model





Geostrophic Model

$$\frac{d\vec{u}}{dt} + 2\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{u} = -\frac{\nabla p}{\rho} + \nabla \Pi + \frac{F}{\rho}$$

\vec{u} = velocity field

$\vec{\Omega}$ = rotation vector

p = pressure

Π = scalar potential field

F = viscous forces

Quasigeostrophic Model

$$0 = \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + J(\psi, q)$$

$$J(a, b) = \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} \frac{\partial b}{\partial x}$$

References

1. Reference