Modelling the orientation angles and growth rates of tracer gradient using a stochastic differential equation.

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Msc Data and Computational Science

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"Turbulence is the most important unsolved problem of classical physics."

- Richard P. Feynman In The Feynman Lectures on Physics (1964).





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- Compare the PDF of the orientation angles from the vorticity simulation emoperical data and the SDE model.
- Use uncertainty quantification methods to fit angle and growth rate PDF parameters to the

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Advection-Diffusion equation :: WIP

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$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \omega = (-1)^p \nu_p \nabla^{2p} \omega + \nabla \times \mathbf{F} - \nabla \times \mathbf{D}$$

Orientation Dynamics :: WIP

ToDo

Stochastic Differential Equation Model

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$$\frac{dY}{dt} = -\frac{Y}{\tau} + \frac{\sqrt{D_Y}}{\tau}\xi_Y$$
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$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \mathcal{L}_{OU}P - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(VP)$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}_{OU}P = \frac{1}{\tau_Y} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (y \bigcirc) + \frac{1}{\tau_Y^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{\tau_Z} \frac{\partial}{\partial Z} (Z \bigcirc) + \frac{\rho}{\tau_Z^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{2c\sqrt{\rho}}{\tau_Y \tau_Z} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial z}$$

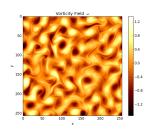


Figure: ω at T = 250

• Periodic Boundary Conditions

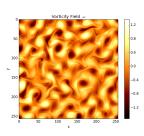


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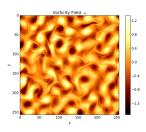


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- Convert discretised vorticity equation to fourier space

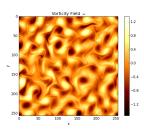


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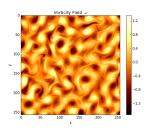


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- Extract emperical PDF of angle X from statistically stable

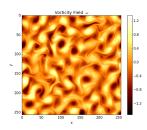


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- Extract marginal probability of X for the PDF of the angle X
- Compute the PDF of the growth rate using the PDF of X

Analysis

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Conclusions