

On new hyperbolic moment models
for the Boltzmann equation

Julian Köllermeier

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ECCOMAS YIC, Aachen

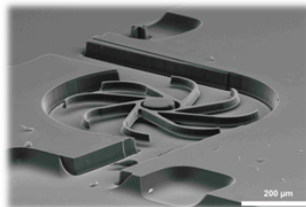
Introduction

Aim

Derive hyperbolic PDE systems for rarefied gas flows

Extension of standard fluid dynamic equations

- Reentry flows
- Micro channel flows



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Importance of Hyperbolicity

- Well-posedness and stability of the solution

Boltzmann Transport Equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{c}) + c_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{c}) = S(f)$$

PDE for particles' *probability density function* $f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{c})$

- Describes change of f due to transport and collisions
- Collision operator S
- Usually a 7-dimensional phase space

Model Order Reduction

Ansatz

$$f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{c}) = \sum_{i=0}^M f_i(t, \mathbf{x}) \mathcal{H}_i^{\rho, \mathbf{v}, \theta}(\mathbf{c})$$

Model Order Reduction

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Reduction of Complexity

One PDE for $f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{c})$ that is 7-dimensional

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System of PDEs for $\rho(t, \mathbf{x}), \mathbf{v}(t, \mathbf{x}), \theta(t, \mathbf{x}), f_i(t, \mathbf{x})$ that is 4-dimensional

Grad's Method [GRAD, 1949]

Galerkin Approach

- Standard method
- Multiplication with test function and integration

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$$\partial_t \mathbf{u}_M + \mathbf{A}_{\text{Grad}} \partial_x \mathbf{u}_M = 0,$$

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$$\mathbf{A}_{\text{Grad}} = \begin{pmatrix} v & \rho & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\theta}{\rho} & v & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\theta & v & \frac{6}{\rho} & 0 \\ 0 & 4f_3 & \frac{\rho\theta}{2} & v & 4 \\ -\frac{f_3\theta}{\rho} & 5f_4 & \frac{3f_3}{2} & \theta & v \end{pmatrix}$$

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⇒ Only locally hyperbolic

Quadrature-Based Moment Equations (QBME) [2014]

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⇒ Globally hyperbolic for every state vector \mathbf{u}_M

Numerical Methods

Non-conservative PDE system

$$\partial_t \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{A} \partial_x \mathbf{u} = 0$$

Numerical Methods

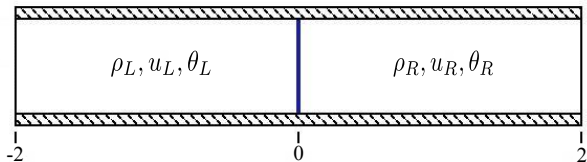
Non-conservative PDE system

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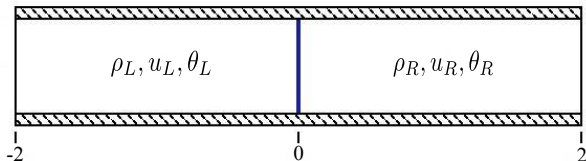
PRICE-C scheme [Canestrelli, 2009]

- First order
- Centered scheme
- Implemented on 2D unstructured grids

Shock Tube Test Case



Shock Tube Test Case



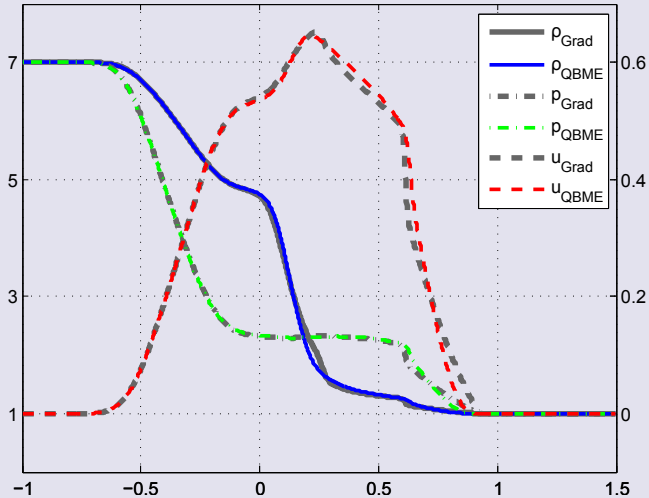
Riemann problem with BGK collision operator

$$\partial_t \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{A} \partial_x \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\tau} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{u}, \quad x \in [-2, 2]$$

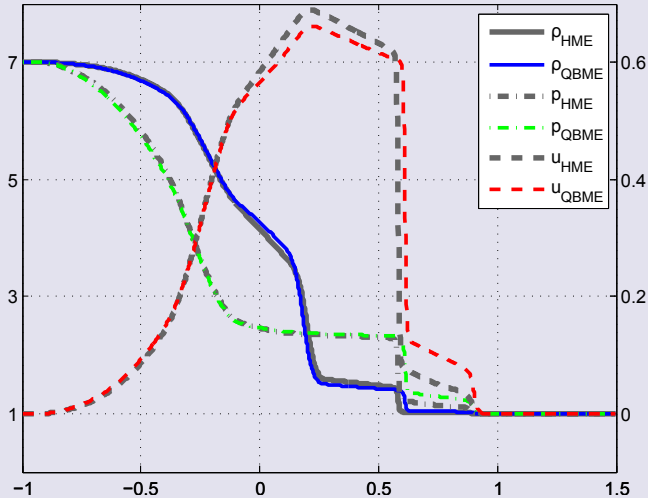
$$\rho_L = 7, \rho_R = 1$$

- Variable vector $\mathbf{u} = (\rho, u, \theta, f_3, f_4)$
- Relaxation time $\tau = \frac{Kn}{\rho} \Rightarrow$ non-linear

$Kn = 0.05$ and comparison with Grad



$Kn = 0.5$ and comparison with HME



Summary and Further Work

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- More simulations and test cases
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Thank you for your attention

References



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Hyperbolic Moment Equations (HME) [CAI et al., 2014]

Modification of equations

- Based on Grad's method
- Modify terms by projections to achieve hyperbolicity

HME result

$$\partial_t \mathbf{u}_M + \mathbf{A}_{\text{HME}} \partial_x \mathbf{u}_M = 0,$$

$$\mathbf{u}_4 = (\rho, v, \theta, f_3, f_4)^T \quad \mathbf{A}_{\text{HME}} = \begin{pmatrix} v & \rho & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \theta & v & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \rho & & & & \\ 0 & 2\theta & v & \frac{6}{\rho} & 0 \\ 0 & 4f_3 & \frac{\rho\theta}{2} & v & 4 \\ -\frac{f_3\theta}{\rho} & 0 & -f_3 & \theta & v \end{pmatrix}$$

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