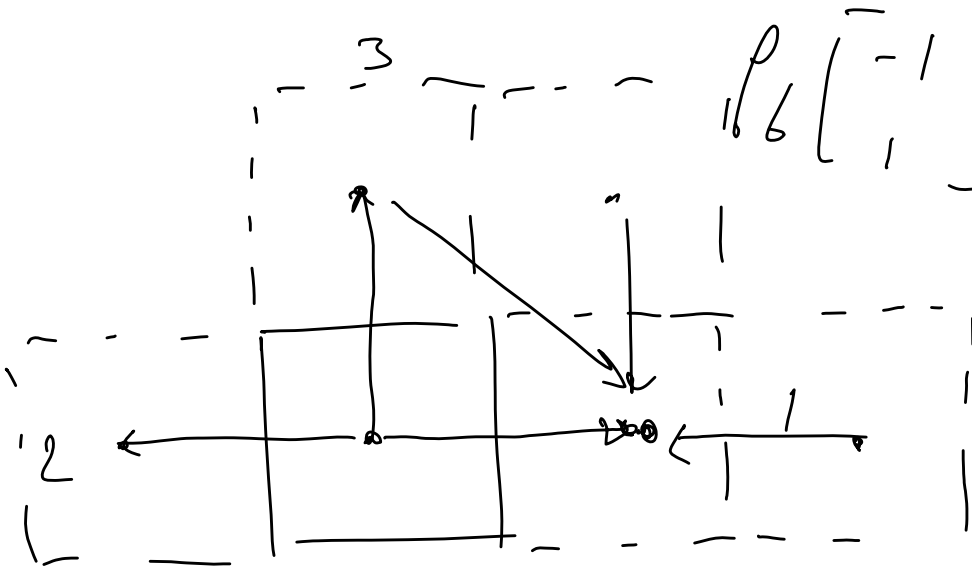


$$f_i \quad i = 0 \dots 8$$

$$f_0 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad f_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad f_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad f_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad f_5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{c}_i$$

$$f_6 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad f_7 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad f_8 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$f_i(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\rightarrow f_i^*(\vec{x}, t) = f_i(\vec{x}, t) + \frac{\Omega_i(\vec{y})}{\Omega_i(\vec{x}, t)} \quad \text{collision}$$

$$f_i(\vec{x} + \vec{c}_i \Delta t, t + \Delta t) = f_i^*(\vec{x}, t) \quad \text{Streaming}$$

$$f_i(\vec{x} + \vec{c}_i, t+1) = f_i(\vec{x}, t) + \Omega_i(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{\zeta}, t) \longrightarrow f_i(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\rho = \iiint f(\vec{x}, \vec{\zeta}, t) d^3\zeta \longrightarrow \rho = \sum_{i=0}^S f_i(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\rho \vec{u} = \iiint \vec{\zeta} f(\vec{x}, \vec{\zeta}, t) d^3\zeta \longrightarrow \rho \vec{u} = \sum_{i=0}^S \vec{c}_i f_i(\vec{x}, t)$$

collision operator

$$B G K \quad \Omega(\gamma) = -\frac{1}{\tau} (\gamma - \gamma^{eq})$$

$$\Omega_i(\vec{\gamma}) = -\frac{1}{\tau} (\gamma_i - \gamma_i^{eq}) \leftarrow$$

$$\gamma_i^{eq} = w_i \rho \left[ 1 + \frac{u_\alpha c_{i\alpha}}{c_s^2} + \frac{(u_\alpha c_{i\alpha})^2}{2c_s^4} - \frac{u_\alpha u_\alpha}{2c_s^2} \right] \leftarrow$$

$$* D_2 Q_g \quad w_0 = \frac{4}{9} \quad w_{1-4} = \frac{1}{9} \quad w_{5-8} = \frac{1}{36} \leftarrow$$

\* Summation convention

$$u_\alpha c_{i\alpha} = u_x c_{ix} + u_y c_{iy}$$

\*  $c_s^2 = \frac{1}{3}$  for  $D_2 Q_g$  lattice  
speed of sound

$$c_s = \sqrt{1/3} \quad \rho = \rho/3$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\delta} \Omega_i = 0$$

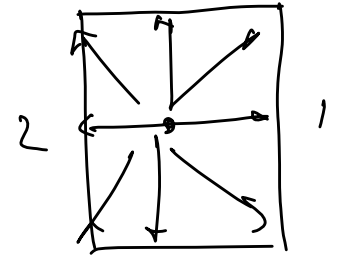
$$\sum_{i=0}^{\delta} \frac{1}{\tau} (t_i - t_i^{eq}) = 0$$

$$\sum_i t_i = \sum_i t_i^{eq} = \rho$$

$$\sum_i t_i^{eq} = \rho$$

Need symmetry properties of the lattice

$$\sum_i w_i = 1 \quad \sum_i w_i c_{i\alpha} = 0$$



$$\sum_i w_i c_{i\alpha} c_{i\beta} = \frac{1}{3} \delta_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$v = c_s^2 \left( \tau - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right)$$

$$\Delta t = 1 \quad D2Q9 \quad c_s^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$v = \frac{2\tau - 1}{6}$$

$$p = c_s^2 \rho \quad p = p/3 \quad v = \alpha g$$

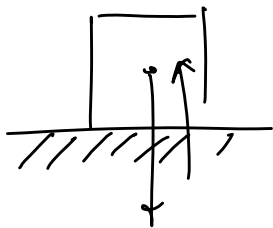
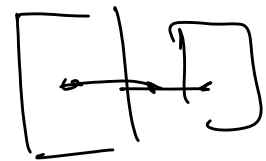
$$\vec{x} \quad f_i \quad i = 0 \dots 8$$

collide  $f_i^*(\vec{x}, t) = f_i(\vec{x}, t) + \Omega_i(\vec{x}, t)$

$$\Omega_i = -\frac{1}{\tau} (f_i - f_i^{eq})$$

$$w_i, c_{i\alpha}, \rho = \sum f_i, u_\alpha = \frac{1}{\rho} \sum c_{i\alpha} f_i$$

stream  $f_i(\vec{x} + \vec{c}_i, t + 1) = f_i^*(\vec{x}, t)$



CBE  
 Bgk  
 lu

$$f_i(\vec{x} + \vec{c}_i, t + \tau) - f_i(\vec{x}, t) = -\frac{1}{\tau} \left[ f_i(\vec{x}, t) - f_i^{eq}(\vec{x}, t) \right]$$

(1) expand  $f_i$  around  $f_i^{eq}$   $\epsilon$

$$f_i = f_i^{eq} + \epsilon f_i^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 f_i^{(2)} + \dots$$

$$\sum_i (f_i - f_i^{eq}) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \sum_i f_i^{(n)} = 0 \quad n \geq 1$$

(2) derivatives are small

$$c_{i\alpha} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_\alpha} = \epsilon c_{i\alpha} \frac{\partial^{(1)}}{\partial x_\alpha} f_i$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial t} = \epsilon \frac{\partial^{(1)}}{\partial t} f_i + \epsilon^2 \frac{\partial^{(2)}}{\partial t} f_i + \dots$$

(3) Taylor expansion of the CBE

$$\frac{\partial T_i}{\partial t} + c_{i\alpha} \frac{\partial T_i}{\partial x_\alpha} = -\frac{1}{\tau} (T_i - T_i^{eq}) + \frac{1}{\tau} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (T_i - T_i^{eq}) + c_{i\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} (T_i - T_i^{eq}) \right\}$$

$$\varepsilon^1 \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} \rho u_\alpha = 0 \quad \text{continuity equation}$$

$$\varepsilon^2 \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho u_\beta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} (\rho u_\alpha u_\beta) = - \left( c_s^2 \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_\beta} \right) + c_s^2 \left( \tau - \frac{1}{i} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} \left\{ \rho \left( \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial x_\beta} + \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial x_\alpha} \right) \right\}$$

$$\text{if } p = c_s^2 \rho \quad - \frac{dp}{dx_\beta}$$

$$c_s^2 \left( T - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \mathcal{V}$$

only if  $\rho \approx \text{constant}$

$\sim$  NS eq.

$$\text{Ma} = \frac{|\bar{u}|}{c_s} \ll 1$$





