Lattice Boltzmann Methods For Use In Irregular Channels Theoretical Foundations Simulation And Working Code

This book is an introduction to the theory, practice, and implementation of the Lattice Boltzmann (LB) method, a powerful computational fluid dynamics method that is steadily gaining attention due to its simplicity, scalability, extensibility, and simple handling of complex geometries. The book contains chapters on the method's background, fundamental theory, advanced extensions, and implementation. To aid beginners, the most essential paragraphs in each chapter are highlighted, and the introductory chapters on various LB topics are front-loaded with special "in a nutshell" sections that condense the chapter's most important practical results. Together, these sections can be used to quickly get up and running with the method. Exercises are integrated throughout the text, and frequently asked questions about the method are dealt with in a special section at the beginning. In the book itself and through its web page, readers can find example codes showing how the LB method can be implemented efficiently on a variety of hardware platforms, including multi-core processors, clusters, and graphics processing units. Students and scientists learning and using the LB method will appreciate the wealth of clearly presented and structured information in this volume.

Progress in Computational Physics is an e-book series devoted to recent research trends in computational physics. It contains chapters contributed by outstanding experts of modeling of physical problems. The series focuses on interdisciplinary computational perspectives of current physical challenges, new numerical techniques for the solution of mathematical wave equations and describes certain real-world applications. With the help of powerful computers and sophisticated methods of numerical mathematics it is possible to simulate many ultramodern devices, e.g. photonic crystals structures, semiconductor nanostructures or fuel cell stacks devices, thus preventing expensive and longstanding design and optimization in the laboratories. In this book series, research manuscripts are shortened as single chapters and focus on one hot topic per volume. Engineers, physicists, meteorologists, etc. and applied mathematicians can benefit from the series content. Readers will get a deep and active insight into state-of-the art modeling and simulation techniques of ultra-modern devices and problems. The third volume - Novel Trends in Lattice Boltzmann Methods - Reactive Flow, Physicochemical Transport and Fluid-Structure Interaction - contains 10 chapters devoted to mathematical analysis of different issues related to the lattice Boltzmann methods, advanced numerical techniques for physico-chemical flows, fluid structure interaction and practical applications of these phenomena to real world problems.

Lattice Boltzmann Method And Its Application In EngineeringWorld Scientific

Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) has been widely applied in a wide variety of industrial applications, including aeronautics, astronautics, energy, chemical, pharmaceuticals, power and petroleum.This unique compendium documents the recent developments in CFD based on kinetic theories, introducing flux reconstruction strategies of kinetic methods for the simulation of complex incompressible and compressible flows, namely the lattice Boltzmann and the gas kinetic flux solvers (LBFS or GKFS). LBFS and GKFS combine advantages of both Navier-Stokes (N-S) solvers and kinetic solvers.Detailed derivations, evaluations and applications of LBFS and GKFS, and their advantages over conventional flux reconstruction strategies are analyzed and discussed in the volume.The must-have reference text is useful for scholars, researchers, professionals and students who are keen in CFD methods and numerical simulations.

Certain forms of the Boltzmann equation, have emerged, which relinquish most mathematical complexities of the true Boltzmann equation. This text provides a detailed survey of Lattice Boltzmann equation theory and its major applications. The history of the Lattice Boltzmann Method and its application to fluid mechanics are investigated here. Detailed formulations are provided to form a basis for the Lattice Boltzmann Method and its many variations. These variations are designed to overcome shortcomings in the standard single relaxation time Lattice Boltzmann model. Presented here are: a model that utilizes the non-equilibrium parts of the stress tensor, the Regularized Lattice Boltzmann model; a model that converts over to momentum space, the Multi-Relaxation Time Lattice Boltzmann model; and a model that corrects itself using the entropy equation, the entropic Lattice Boltzmann model. Extensions for the Lattice Boltzmann method are derived that include: external forces, multiphase flows, and thermal flows. Various types of boundary conditions are modeled using different approaches. A detailed explanation on extracting common macroscopic flow properties in physical units is provided. These extracted properties can be used to check temporal and spatial convergence. A two dimensional, nine velocity model and a three dimensional, fifteen velocity model are used to provide examples of a number of the approaches mentioned. A two dimensional and three dimensional lid-driven cavity flow is used to illustrate these methods.

Colloids are ubiquitous in the food, medical, cosmetics, polymers, water purification, and pharmaceutical industries. The thermal, mechanical, and storage properties of colloids are highly dependent on their interface morphology and their rheological behavior. Numerical methods provide a convenient and reliable tool for the study of colloids. Accelerated Lattice Boltzmann Model for Colloidal Suspensions introduce the main building-blocks for an improved lattice Boltzmann–based numerical tool designed for the study of colloidal rheology and interface morphology. This book also covers the migrating multi-block used to simulate single component, multi-component, multiphase, and single component multiphase flows and their validation by experimental, numerical, and analytical solutions. Among other topics discussed are the hybrid lattice Boltzmann method (LBM) for surfactant-covered droplets; biological suspensions such as blood; used in conjunction with the suppression of coalescence for investigating the rheology of colloids and microvasculature blood flow. The presented LBM model provides a flexible numerical platform consisting of various modules that could be used separately or in combination for the study of a variety of colloids and biological flow deformation problems.

It constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 4th Asian Supercomputing Conference, SCFA 2018, held in Singapore in March 2018. Supercomputing Frontiers will be rebranded as Supercomputing Frontiers Asia (SCFA), which serves as the technical programme for SCA18. The technical programme for SCA18 consists of four tracks: Application, Algorithms & Libraries Programming System Software Architecture, Network/Communications & Management Data, Storage & Visualisation The 20 papers presented in this volume were carefully reviewed nd selected from 60 submissions.

Lattice Boltzmann method (LBM) is a relatively new simulation technique for the modeling of complex fluid systems and has attracted interest from researchers in computational physics. Unlike the traditional CFD methods, which solve the conservation equations of macroscopic properties (i.e., mass, momentum, and energy) numerically, LBM models the fluid consisting of fictive particles, and such particles perform consecutive propagation and collision processes over a discrete lattice mesh.This book will cover the fundamental and practical application of LBM. The first part of the book consists of three chapters starting form the theory of LBM, basic models, initial and boundary conditions, theoretical analysis, to improved models. The second part of the book consists of six chapters, address applications of LBM in various aspects of computational fluid dynamic engineering, covering areas, such as thermo-hydrodynamics, compressible flows, multicomponent/multiphase flows, microscale flows, flows in porous media, turbulent flows, and suspensions.With these coverage LBM, the book intended to promote its applications, instead of the traditional computational fluid dynamic method.

This book includes more than 30 papers from the first FZU-OPU-NTOU Joint Symposium on Advanced Mechanical Science and Technology for the Industrial Revolution 4.0, held at Fuzhou University, China, in December 2016. The symposium was organized by Fuzhou University (FZU), Osaka Prefecture University (OPU) and National Taiwan Ocean University (NTOU). The authors include several professors from universities in China, Japan, and Taiwan as well as four distinguished invited professors from Canada, Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. The book covers all important aspects related to the 4.0 industrial revolution: robotics and mechatronics; sensors, measurements, and instrumentation; mechanical dynamics and controls; mechanical design; vehicle systems and technologies; fluid mechanics; monitoring and diagnosis, prognosis, and health management; advanced signal processing; and big data; all of which are subjects with great potential in the field of mechanical engineering.

This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed post-conference proceedings of the Second International Conference on High Performance Computing and Applications, HPCA 2009, held in Shangahi, China, in August 2009. The 71 revised papers presented together with 10 invited presentations were carefully selected from 324 submissions. The papers cover topics such as numerical algorithms and solutions; high performance and grid computing; novel approaches to high performance computing; massive data storage and processsing; and hardware acceleration.

Programming has become a significant part of connecting theoretical development and scientific application computation. Fluid dynamics provide an important asset in experimentation and theoretical analysis. Analysis and Applications of Lattice Boltzmann Simulations provides emerging research on the efficient and standard implementations of simulation methods on current and upcoming parallel architectures. While highlighting topics such as hardware accelerators, numerical analysis, and sparse geometries, this publication explores the techniques of specific simulators as well as the multiple extensions and various uses. This book is a vital resource for engineers, professionals, researchers, academics, and students seeking current research on computational fluid dynamics, high-performance computing, and numerical and flow simulations.

In this paper a procedure for systematic a priori derivation of the lattice Boltzmann models for non-ideal gases from the Enskog equation (the modified Boltzmann equation for dense gases) is presented. This treatment provides a unified theory of lattice Boltzmann models for non-ideal gases. The lattice Boltzmann equation is systematically obtained by discretizing the Enskog equation in phase space and time. The lattice Boltzmann model derived in this paper is thermodynamically consistent up to the order of discretization error. Existing lattice Boltzmann models for non-ideal gases are analyzed and compared in detail. Evaluation of these models are made in light of the general procedure to construct the lattice Boltzmann model for non-ideal gases presented in this work.

This volume focuses on progress in applying the lattice gas approach to partial differential equations that arise in simulating the flow of fluids.Lattice gas methods are new parallel, high-resolution, high-efficiency techniques for solving partial differential equations. This volume focuses on progress in applying the lattice gas approach to partial differential equations that arise in simulating the flow of fluids. It introduces the lattice Boltzmann equation, a new direction in lattice gas research that considerably reduces fluctuations.The twenty-seven contributions explore the many available software options exploiting the fact that lattice gas methods are completely parallel, which produces significant gains in speed. Following an overview of work done in the past five years and a discussion of frontiers, the chapters describe viscosity modeling and hydrodynamic mode analyses, multiphase flows and porous media, reactions and diffusion, basic relations and long-time correlations, the lattice Boltzmann equation, computer hardware, and lattice gas applications.Gary D. Doolen is Acting Director of the Center for Nonlinear Studies at Los Alamos National Laboratory.

Lattice Boltzmann Method introduces the lattice Boltzmann method (LBM) for solving transport phenomena – flow, heat and mass transfer – in a systematic way. Providing explanatory computer codes throughout the book, the author guides readers through many practical examples, such as: flow in isothermal and non-isothermal lid driven cavities; flow over obstacles; forced flow through a heated channel; conjugate forced convection; and natural convection. Diffusion and advection-diffusion equations are discussed with applications and examples, and complete computer codes accompany the coverage of single and multi-relaxation-time methods. Although the codes are written in FORTRAN, they can be easily translated to other languages, such as C++. The codes can also be extended with little effort to multi-phase and multi-physics, if the reader knows the physics of the problem. Readers with some experience of advanced mathematics and physics will find Lattice Boltzmann Method a useful and easy-to-follow text. It has been written for those who are interested in learning and applying the LBM to engineering and industrial problems and it can also serve as a textbook for advanced undergraduate or graduate students who are studying computational transport phenomena.

In Douglas Adams' book 'Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy', hyper-intelligent beings reached a point in their existence where they wanted to understand the purpose of their own existence and the universe. They built a supercomputer, called Deep Thought, and upon completion, they asked it for the answer to the ultimate question of life, the universe and everything else. The computer worked for several millennia on the answers to all these questions. When the day arrived for hyper-intelligent beings the to receive the answer, they were stunned, shocked and disappointed to hear that the answer was simply 42. The still open questions to scientists and engineers are typically much sim pler and consequently the answers are more reasonable. Furthermore, because human beings are too impatient and not ready to wait for such a long pe riod, high-performance computing techniques have been developed, leading to much faster answers. Based on these developments in the last two decades, scientific and engineering computing has evolved to a key technology which plays an important role in determining, or at least shaping, future research and development activities in many branches of industry. Development work has been going on all over the world resulting in numerical methods that are now available for simulations that were not foreseeable some years ago. However, these days the

availability of supercomputers with Teraflop perfor mance supports extensive computations with technical relevance. A new age of engineering has started.

Doctoral Thesis / Dissertation from the year 2007 in the subject Mathematics - Analysis, University of Constance (Fachbereich Mathematik & Statistik), 69 entries in the bibliography, language: English, comment: Die Arbeit wurde mit 1 (magna cum laude bewertet) und enthalt farbige Abbildungen., abstract: Lattice-Boltzmann algorithms represent a quite novel class of numerical schemes, which are used to solve evolutionary partial differential equations (PDEs). In contrast to other methods (FEM, FVM), lattice-Boltzmann methods rely on a mesoscopic approach. The idea consists in setting up an artificial, grid-based particle dynamics, which is chosen such that appropriate averages provide approximate solutions of a certain PDE, typically in the area of fluid dynamics. As lattice-Boltzmann schemes are closely related to finite velocity Boltzmann equations being singularly perturbed by special scalings, their consistency is not obvious. This work is concerned with the analysis of lattice-Boltzmann methods also focusing certain numeric phenomena like initial layers, multiple time scales and boundary layers. As major analytic tool, regular (Hilbert) expansions are employed to establish consistency. Exemplarily, two and three population algorithms are studied in one space dimension, mostly discretizing the advection-diffusion equation. It is shown how these model schemes can be derived from two-dimensional schemes in the case of special symmetries. The analysis of the schemes is preceded by an examination of the singular limit being characteristic of the corresponding scaled finite velocity Boltzmann equations. Convergence proofs are obtained using a Fourier series approach and alternatively a general regular expansion combined with an energy estimate. The appearance of initial layers is investigated by multiscale and irregular expansions. Among others, a hierarchy of equations is found which gives insight into the internal coupling of the initial layer and the regular par

This unique professional volume is about the recent advances in the lattice Boltzmann method (LBM). It introduces a new methodology, namely the simplified and highly stable lattice Boltzmann method (SHSLBM), for constructing numerical schemes within the lattice Boltzmann framework. Through rigorous mathematical derivations and abundant numerical validations, the SHSLBM is found to outperform the conventional LBM in terms of memory cost, boundary treatment and numerical stability. This must-have title provides every necessary detail of the SHSLBM and sample codes for implementation. It is a useful handbook for scholars, researchers, professionals and students who are keen to learn, employ and further develop this novel numerical method. Flowing matter is all around us, from daily-life vital processes (breathing, blood circulation), to industrial, environmental, biological, and medical sciences. Complex states of flowing matter are equally present in fundamental physical processes, far remote from our direct senses, such as quantum-relativistic matter under ultra-high temperature conditions (quark-gluon plasmas). Capturing the complexities of such states of matter stands as one of the most prominent challenges of modern science, with multiple ramifications to physics, biology, mathematics, and computer science. As a result, mathematical and computational techniques capable of providing a quantitative account of the way that such complex states of flowing matter behave in space and time are becoming increasingly important. This book provides a unique description of a major technique, the Lattice Boltzmann method to accomplish this task. The Lattice Boltzmann method has gained a prominent role as an efficient computational tool for the numerical simulation of a wide variety of complex states of flowing matter across a broad range of scales; from fully-developed turbulence, to multiphase micro-flows, all the way down to nano-biofluidics and lately, even quantum-relativistic sub-nuclear fluids. After providing a self-contained introduction to the kinetic theory of fluids and a thorough account of its transcription to the lattice framework, this text provides a survey of the major developments which have led to the impressive growth of the Lattice Boltzmann across most walks of fluid dynamics and its interfaces with allied disciplines. Included are recent developments of Lattice Boltzmann methods for non-ideal fluids, micro- and nanofluidic flows with suspended bodies of assorted nature and extensions to strong non-equilibrium flows beyond the realm of continuum fluid mechanics. In the final part, it presents the extension of the Lattice Boltzmann method to quantum and relativistic matter, in an attempt to match the major surge of interest spurred by recent developments in the area of strongly interacting holographic fluids, such as electron flows in graphene. Nature continuously presents a huge number of complex and multi-scale phenomena, which in many cases, involve the presence of one or more fluids flowing, merging and evolving around us. Since its appearance on the surface of Earth, Mankind has tried to exploit and tame fluids for their purposes, probably starting with Hero's machinery to open the doors of the Temple of Serapis in Alexandria to arrive to modern propulsion systems and actuators. Today we know that fluid mechanics lies at the basis of countless scientific and technical applications from the smallest physical scales (nanofluidics, bacterial motility, and diffusive flows in porous media), to the largest (from energy production in power plants to oceanography and meteorology). It is essential to deepen the understanding of fluid behaviour across scales for the progress of Mankind and for a more sustainable and efficient future. Since the very first years of the Third Millennium, the Lattice Boltzmann Method (LBM) has seen an exponential growth of applications, especially in the fields connected with the simulation of complex and soft matter flows. LBM, in fact, has shown a remarkable versatility in different fields of applications from nanoactive materials, free surface flows, and multiphase and reactive flows to the simulation of the processes inside engines and fluid machinery. LBM is based on an optimized formulation of Boltzmann's Kinetic Equation, which allows for the simulation of fluid particles, or rather quasi-particles, from a mesoscopic point of view thus allowing the inclusion of more fundamental physical interactions in respect to the standard schemes adopted with Navier-Stokes solvers, based on the continuum assumption. In this book, the authors present the most recent advances of the application of the LBM to complex flow phenomena of scientific and technical interest with particular focus on the multi-scale modeling of heterogeneous catalysis within nano-porous media and multiphase, multicomponent flows.

The lattice Boltzmann method (LBM) is a modern numerical technique, very efficient, flexible to simulate different flows within complex/varying geome tries. It is evolved from the lattice gas automata (LGA) in order to overcome the difficulties with the LGA. The core equation in the LBM turns out to be a special discrete form of the continuum Boltzmann equation, leading it to be self-explanatory in statistical physics. The method describes the micro scopic picture of particles movement in an extremely simplified way, and on the macroscopic level it gives a correct average description of a fluid. The av eraged particle velocities behave in time and space just as the flow velocities in a physical fluid, showing a direct link between discrete microscopic and continuum macroscopic phenomena. In contrast to the traditional computational fluid dynamics (CFD) based on a direct solution of flow equations, the lattice Boltzmann method provides an indirect way for solution of the flow equations. The method is characterized by simple calculation, parallel process and easy implementation of boundary conditions. It is these features that make the lattice Boltzmann method a very promising computational method in different areas. In recent years, it receives extensive attentions and becomes a very potential research area in computational fluid dynamics. However, most published books are limited to the lattice

Boltzmann methods for the Navier-Stokes equations. On the other hand, shallow water flows exist in many practical situations such as tidal flows, waves, open channel flows and dam-break flows.

Theory and Application of Multiphase Lattice Boltzmann Methods presents a comprehensive review of all popular multiphase Lattice Boltzmann Methods developed thus far and is aimed at researchers and practitioners within relevant Earth Science disciplines as well as Petroleum, Chemical, Mechanical and Geological Engineering. Clearly structured throughout, this book will be an invaluable reference on the current state of all popular multiphase Lattice Boltzmann Methods (LBMs). The advantages and disadvantages of each model are presented in an accessible manner to enable the reader to choose the model most suitable for the problems they are interested in. The book is targeted at graduate students and researchers who plan to investigate multiphase flows using LBMs. Throughout the text most of the popular multiphase LBMs are analyzed both theoretically and through numerical simulation. The authors present many of the mathematical derivations of the models in greater detail than is currently found in the existing literature. The approach to understanding and classifying the various models is principally based on simulation compared against analytical and observational results and discovery of undesirable terms in the derived macroscopic equations and sometimes their correction. A repository of FORTRAN codes for multiphase LBM models is also provided.

This unique professional volume is about the recent advances in the lattice Boltzmann method (LBM). It introduces a new methodology, namely the simplified and highly stable lattice Boltzmann method (SHSLBM), for constructing numerical schemes within the lattice Boltzmann framework. Through rigorous mathematical derivations and abundant numerical validations, the SHSLBM is found to outperform the conventional LBM in terms of memory cost, boundary treatment and numerical stability.This must-have title provides every necessary detail of the SHSLBM and sample codes for implementation. It is a useful handbook for scholars, researchers, professionals and students who are keen to learn, employ and further develop this novel numerical method.

In this dissertation, we explore direct-forcing immersed boundary methods (IBM) under the framework of the lattice Boltzmann method (LBM), which is called the direct-forcing immersed boundary-lattice Boltzmann method (IB-LBM). First, we derive the direct-forcing formula based on the split-forcing lattice Boltzmann equation, which recovers the Navier-Stokes equation with second-order accuracy and enables us to develop a simple and accurate formula due to its kinetic nature. Then, we assess the various interface schemes under the derived direct-forcing formula. We consider not only diffuse interface schemes but also a sharp interface scheme. All tested schemes show a second-order overall accuracy. In the simulation of stationary complex boundary flows, we can observe that the sharper the interface scheme is, the more accurate the results are. The interface schemes are also applied to moving boundary problems. The sharp interface scheme shows better accuracy than the diffuse interface schemes but generates spurious oscillation in the boundary forcing terms due to the discontinuous change of nodes for the interpolation. In contrast, the diffuse interface schemes show smooth change in the boundary forcing terms but less accurate results because of discrete delta functions. Hence, the diffuse interface scheme with a corrected radius can be adopted to obtain both accurate and smooth results. Finally, a direct-forcing immersed boundary method (IBM) for the thermal lattice Boltzmann method (TLBM) is proposed to simulate non-isothermal flows. The direct-forcing IBM formulas for thermal equations are derived based on two TLBM models: a double-population model with a simplified thermal lattice Boltzmann equation (Model 1) and a hybrid model with an advection-diffusion equation of temperature (Model 2). The proposed methods are validated through natural convection problems with stationary and moving boundaries. In terms of accuracy, the results obtained from the IBMs based on both models are comparable and show a good agreement with those from other numerical methods. In contrast, the IBM based on Model 2 is more numerically efficient than the IBM based on Model 1. Overall, this study serves to establish the feasibility of the direct-forcing IB-LBM as a viable tool for computing various complex and/or moving boundary flow problems.

In this paper, the authors briefly present the basic principles of lattice Boltzmann method and summarize recent advances of the method, including the application of the lattice Boltzmann method for fluid flows in MEMS and simulation of the multiphase mixing and turbulence.

Since the dawn of computing, the quest for a better understanding of Nature has been a driving force for technological development. Groundbreaking achievements by great scientists have paved the way from the abacus to the supercomputing power of today. When trying to replicate Nature in the computer's silicon test tube, there is need for precise and computable process descriptions. The scienti?c ?elds of Ma- ematics and Physics provide a powerful vehicle for such descriptions in terms of Partial Differential Equations (PDEs). Formulated as such equations, physical laws can become subject to computational and analytical studies. In the computational setting, the equations can be discreti ed for ef?cient solution on a computer, leading to valuable tools for simulation of natural and man-made processes. Numerical so- tion of PDE-based mathematical models has been an important research topic over centuries, and will remain so for centuries to come. In the context of computer-based simulations, the quality of the computed results is directly connected to the model's complexity and the number of data points used for the computations. Therefore, computational scientists tend to ?ll even the largest and most powerful computers they can get access to, either by increasing the si e of the data sets, or by introducing new model terms that make the simulations more realistic, or a combination of both. Today, many important simulation problems can not be solved by one single computer, but calls for parallel computing.

The theory and computation of lattice gas dynamics for viscous fluid hydrodynamics is presented. Theoretical analysis of these exactly conserved, discrete models is done using the Boltzmann approximation, a mean-field theoretical treatment. Theoretical results are then compared to numerical data arrived by exactly computed simulations of simple lattice-gas systems. The numerical simulations presented were carried out on a prototype lattice-gas machine, the CAM-8, which is a virtual finegrained paralled mesh architecture suitable for discrete modeling in arbitrary dimensions. Single speed and

multi-speed lattice gases are treated. The new contribution is an integer lattice gas with many particles per momentum state. Comparisons are made between the mean-field theory and numerical experiments for shear viscosity transport coefficient.

Here is a basic introduction to Lattice Boltzmann models that emphasizes intuition and simplistic conceptualization of processes, while avoiding the complex mathematics that underlies LB models. The model is viewed from a particle perspective where collisions, streaming, and particle-particle/particle-surface interactions constitute the entire conceptual framework. Beginners and those whose interest is in model application over detailed mathematics will find this a powerful 'quick start' guide. Example simulations, exercises, and computer codes are included.

Lattice-gas cellular automata (LGCA) and lattice Boltzmann models (LBM) are relatively new and promising methods for the numerical solution of nonlinear partial differential equations. The book provides an introduction for graduate students and researchers. Working knowledge of calculus is required and experience in PDEs and fluid dynamics is recommended. Some peculiarities of cellular automata are outlined in Chapter 2. The properties of various LGCA and special coding techniques are discussed in Chapter 3. Concepts from statistical mechanics (Chapter 4) provide the necessary theoretical background for LGCA and LBM. The properties of lattice Boltzmann models and a method for their construction are presented in Chapter 5.

This book seeks to comprehensively cover recent progress in computational fluid dynamics and nonlinear science and its applications to MHD and FHD nanofluid flow and heat transfer. The book will be a valuable reference source to researchers in various fields, including materials science, nanotechnology, mathematics, physics, information science, engineering and medicine, seeing to understand the impact of external magnetic fields on the hydrothermal behavior of nanofluids in order to solve a wide variety of theoretical and practical problems. Readers will gain a full understanding of the fundamentals in new numerical and analytical methods in MHD (Magnetohydrodynamics) Includes complete coverage of governing equations in which nanofluid is used as working fluid, and where magnetic fields are applied to nanofluids A single-source reference covering recent progress in computational fluid dynamics and nonlinear science, and its applications to MHD and FHD nanofluid flow and heat transfer

The Langevin and Generalised Langevin Approach To The Dynamics Of Atomic, Polymeric And Colloidal Systems is concerned with the description of aspects of the theory and use of so-called random processes to describe the properties of atomic, polymeric and colloidal systems in terms of the dynamics of the particles in the system. It provides derivations of the basic equations, the development of numerical schemes to solve them on computers and gives illustrations of application to typical systems. Extensive appendices are given to enable the reader to carry out computations to illustrate many of the points made in the main body of the book. * Starts from fundamental equations * Gives up-to-date illustration of the application of these techniques to typical systems of interest * Contains extensive appendices including derivations, equations to be used in practice and elementary computer codes

This book introduces readers to the lattice Boltzmann method (LBM) for solving transport phenomena – flow, heat and mass transfer – in a systematic way. Providing explanatory computer codes throughout the book, the author guides readers through many practical examples, such as: • flow in isothermal and non-isothermal lid-driven cavities; • flow over obstacles; • forced flow through a heated channel; • conjugate forced convection; and • natural convection. Diffusion and advection–diffusion equations are discussed, together with applications and examples, and complete computer codes accompany the sections on single and multi-relaxation-time methods. The codes are written in MatLab. However, the codes are written in a way that can be easily converted to other languages, such as FORTRANm Python, Julia, etc. The codes can also be extended with little effort to multi-phase and multi-physics, provided the physics of the respective problem are known. The second edition of this book adds new chapters, and includes new theory and applications. It discusses a wealth of practical examples, and explains LBM in connection with various engineering topics, especially the transport of mass, momentum, energy and molecular species. This book offers a useful and easy-to-follow guide for readers with some prior experience with advanced mathematics and physics, and will be of interest to all researchers and other readers who wish to learn how to apply LBM to engineering and industrial problems. It can also be used as a textbook for advanced undergraduate or graduate courses on computational transport phenomena

The Reviews in Computational Chemistry series brings together leading authorities in the field to teach the newcomer and update the expert on topics centered on molecular modeling, such as computer-assisted molecular design (CAMD), quantum chemistry, molecular mechanics and dynamics, and quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSAR). This volume, like those prior to it, features chapters by experts in various fields of computational chemistry. Topics in Volume 31 include: Lattice-Boltzmann Modeling of Multicomponent Systems: An Introduction Modeling Mechanochemistry from First Principles Mapping Energy Transport Networks in Proteins The Role of Computations in Catalysis The Construction of Ab Initio Based Potential Energy Surfaces Uncertainty Quantification for Molecular Dynamics