

# PRISMS-PF Application Formulation

## fickianDiffusion

In this example application, we implement a Fick's Law for a single component. Two time-dependent Gaussian source terms add concentration over the course of the simulation.

### 1 Kinetics

The Parabolic PDE for diffusion is given by:

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot (-D \nabla c) + f \quad (1)$$

where  $D$  is the diffusion constant and  $f$  is a source term. In this example,  $f$  is given by a pair of Gaussian expressions:

$$f = A_1 \exp\left(-\left(\frac{t-t_1}{\tau_1}\right)^2\right) \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-x_1}{L_1}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y-y_1}{L_1}\right)^2\right) \\ + A_2 \exp\left(-\left(\frac{t-t_2}{\tau_2}\right)^2\right) \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-x_2}{L_2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y-y_2}{L_2}\right)^2\right) \quad (2)$$

where  $A_1, 2, t_1, t_2, \tau_1, \tau_2, x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, L_1,$  and  $L_2$  are constants.

### 2 Time discretization

Considering forward Euler explicit time stepping, we have the time discretized kinetics equation:

$$c^{n+1} = c^n + (\Delta t D) \Delta c^n + \Delta t f^n \quad (3)$$

### 3 Weak formulation

In the weak formulation, considering an arbitrary variation  $w$ , the above equation can be expressed as a residual equation:

$$\int_{\Omega} w c^{n+1} dV = \int_{\Omega} w c^n + w(\Delta t D) \Delta c^n + w \Delta t f^n dV \quad (4)$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} w(c^n + \Delta t f^n) - \nabla w \cdot (\Delta t D) \nabla c^n dV + \int_{\partial\Omega} w(\Delta t D) \nabla c^n \cdot n dS \quad (5)$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} w(c^n + \Delta t f^n) - \nabla w \cdot (\Delta t D) \nabla c^n dV + \int_{\partial\Omega} w(\Delta t D) j^n dS \quad (6)$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} w \underbrace{(c^n + \Delta t f^n)}_{r_c} + \nabla w \cdot \underbrace{(-\Delta t D) \nabla c^n}_{r_{cz}} dV \quad [\text{assuming flux } j = 0] \quad (7)$$

The above values of  $r_c$  and  $r_{cx}$  are used to define the residuals in the following parameters file:  
*applications/fickianFlux/parameters.h*