

2D Plasma Simulation via Discrete Exterior Calculus

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Caltech



Outline

1. Background
2. Goals
3. My Contributions

Background

Motivation

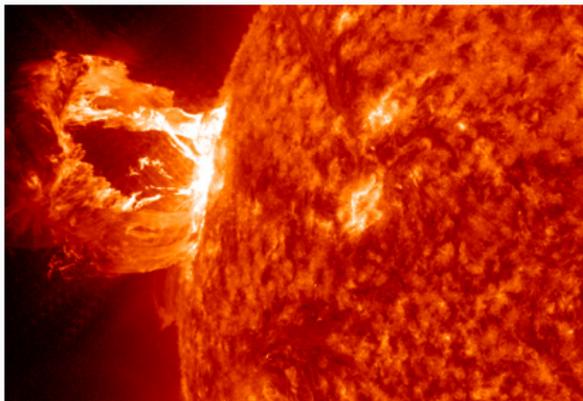


Figure 1: Coronal mass ejection photographed by NASA [1]

Ordinary Fluids

Simplifying assumptions:

- Incompressible

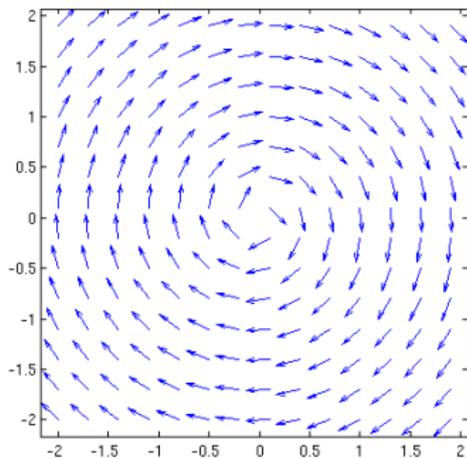
Ordinary Fluids

Simplifying assumptions:

- Incompressible
- No viscosity

Ordinary Fluids

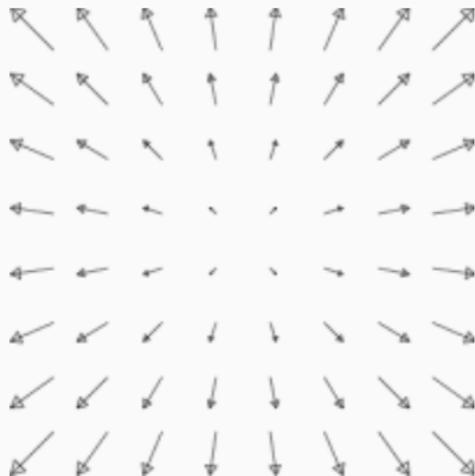
We represent the state of the fluid by a velocity vector field v .



Incompressibility

Divergence-free vector field ($\delta v = 0$).

No regions like this:



How does the fluid move over time?

Little particles in the fluid move with the flow. This drags our velocities along the velocity field.

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{v}$$

But this dragging can violate incompressibility. So we introduce pressure.

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{v} - dp$$

Euler Equation for incompressible fluids

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Pressure to maintain incompressibility

Euler Equation for incompressible fluids

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{v} + d\mathbf{p} = 0$$
$$\delta \mathbf{v} = 0$$

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- Fluid has no resistance

Velocity equation: very similar to Euler equation

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{v}} \# \mathbf{v} - \mathcal{L}_{(\star \beta)} \# (\star \beta) + d\mathbf{p} = 0$$

Force of magnetic field on charged particles (Lorentz force law)

Magnetic field equation: just carried by velocity field

$$\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial t} + \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{v}} \beta = 0$$

Change in magnetic field over time

Fluid pulling along magnetic field

Ideal MHD Equations

Four equations total

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{v}\#} \mathbf{v} - \mathcal{L}_{(\star\beta)\#} (\star\beta) + d\mathbf{p} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial t} + \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{v}\#} \beta = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\delta \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$d\beta = 0 \quad (4)$$

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 - A measure of how linked v and β are

Goals

- There are already nice, energy-preserving MHD integrators, e.g. Gawlik et al (2011) [2].

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 - Treats v and β on equal footing
 - Good numerical behavior and solid justification
 - No proof of conservation laws
 - Only worked out in periodic domains

1. Prove conservation laws

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My Contributions

Proof of Conservation Laws

I proved conservation of energy and cross-helicity, but not in way we expected.

Noether's theorem only predicts that energy changes at a constant rate in this case.

Further investigation is needed to understand why the standard technique didn't work, and what that means about this representation of the system.

Implementation of Boundaries

The new perspective that I developed on the algorithm while proving the conservation laws made it simple to implement fixed boundary conditions.

Implementation of Boundaries



Experimental Test of Conservation (Energy)

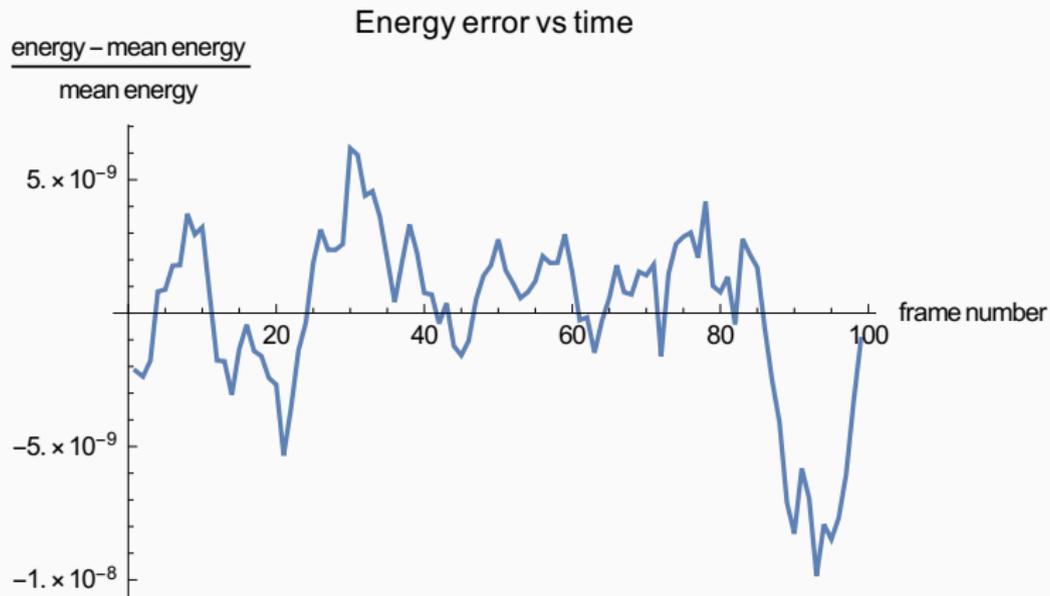


Figure 2: Energy drift of the Alfvén wave simulation

Experimental Test of Conservation (Cross-helicity)

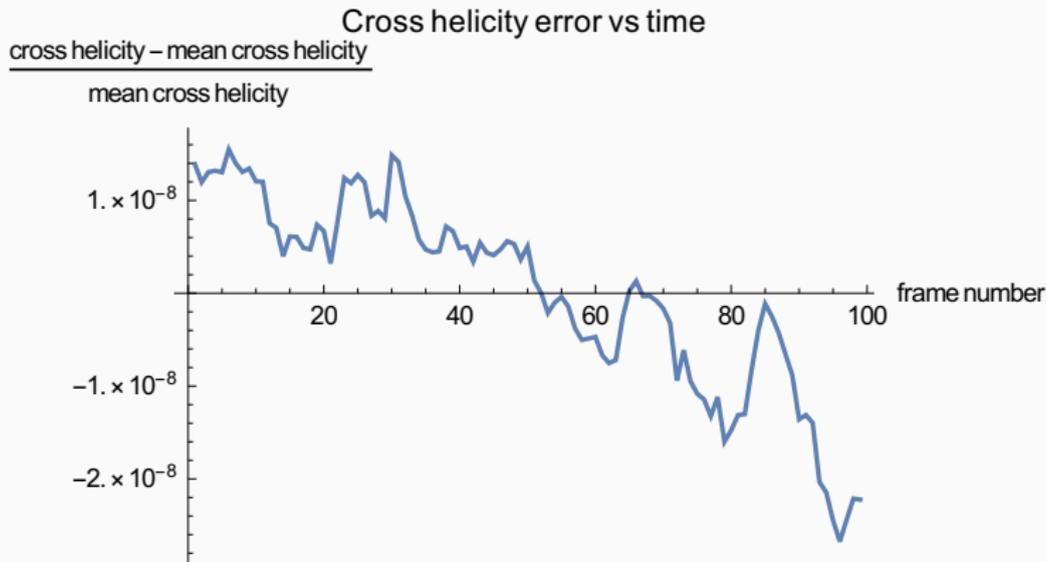


Figure 3: Cross-helicity drift of the Alfvén wave simulation

Extension to 3D

I did not have time to work on the algorithm in 3D. Conceptually, it should not be very different from 2D. But there may be subtle differences that prove tricky to handle.

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Acknowledgements

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