

Vlasov-Maxwell-Liouville informed Neural Networks for Solar Wind Modeling

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Abstract

Solar wind modeling presents significant challenges due to its complex, quasi-neutral, and collisionless plasma dynamics. Traditional magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) models often fail to accurately capture the system's intricate behavior. This research proposes a novel approach using Statistical Mechanics Informed Neural Networks to develop a more nuanced kinetic description of solar wind phenomena. By integrating Vlasov-Maxwell equations with physics-informed neural network architectures, we develop a computational framework that overcomes limitations of existing analytical and numerical models. The proposed methodology leverages data from space observatories including DSCOVR, ACE, and WIND, establishing boundary conditions from the L1-Lagrange point to Earth's orbit. Our approach directly embeds physical constraints into the neural network's learning process, enabling a more interpretable and computationally efficient model. The research demonstrates how physics-informed machine learning can provide insights into the complex dynamics of solar wind, moving beyond traditional temperature distributions and computational constraints. By combining statistical mechanics, kinetic theory, and advanced machine learning techniques, this work offers a promising new paradigm for understanding and predicting solar wind behavior, with potential implications for space weather prediction and fundamental plasma physics research.

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1 Introduction

The solar wind phenomena is a vastly known event that arises from ionized solar outbursts into the stellar medium, commonly stimulating planets' magnetosphere. [5] The first record of a related event dates from 1859, popularly named "The Carrington event" after the English astronomer Richard Carrington (1826, 1875), who settled the intuition upon solar flares and geomagnetic fluctuations. Individuals from all around the globe sighted the Northern Lights, subtle variations in atmosphere's hues' tones, caused by ionized particles flowing through the ionosphere.

Several attempts to model Solar Wind's dynamics can be empirically pinpointed: analytical methods [2], numerical modelling [4, 12, 19], and machine learning approaches [1, 8, 11, 15, 16]. All of them with different purposes.

The solar wind presents unique challenges due to its deviation from classical assumptions. It is a quasy-neutral, colisionless, and empirically quasy-isotropic ionized plasma. [?] Therefore, the adaptation of plasma dynamics frameworks for solar wind modeling must be carefully analyzed. For instance, the ideal magnetohydrodynamics (Ideal MHD) model is used under the assumption of an ionized plasma that converges to the Boltzmann distribution (Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution for temperatures), but it's an empirically unfeasible distribution as it misrepresents historical observations on solar wind's behavior.

On the other hand, using numerical approximators to model plasma dynamics ends up being computationally expensive. Take the Ideal MHD as an example:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \quad (1)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{p}{\rho^\gamma} \right) = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B} = \frac{(\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B}}{\mu_0} - \nabla \left(\frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} \right) \quad (7)$$

where \mathbf{E} is the electric field, σ the charge density, \mathbf{B} the magnetic field, p the pressure, ρ the mass density, v the general velocity, and γ the adiabatic index.

Nevertheless, recent research on machine learning computational methods enable novel approaches towards PDE solving and operator learning. These architectures, named Physics Informed Neural Networks, allow learnable solutions for less computational price thanks to modern hardware optimizations and shallower representations with universal approximators (in this case, neural networks). Hence, the scope of this research is to adhere these concepts on a deeper basis, proposing a new methodology within numerical statistical mechanics for solar wind modeling.

To this date, the literature doesn't embark on statistical mechanics informed neural networks for probability density function learning on a solar wind scheme. Therefore, the objective of this work is to leverage statistical mechanics theory and physics informed neural networks to propose a new numerical approximation for the kinetic behavior of the solar wind.

2 Related Work

2.1 Full compressible 3D MHD simulation of solar wind

On the matter of Solar Wind modeling, several numerical approaches are developed to understand near-Sun physics given certain boundary conditions. This research [12] creates a magnetohydrodynamical modeling scheme to understand these interactions under certain restrictions that approach the conditions from the transition from the photosphere to the heliospheric distance of 27 solar radii. In this case, the current work is seeking more general descriptors of the Solar Wind, with real L1-Lagrange data as a cornerstone for the modeling scheme to finally get a kinetic description of the phenomena.

2.2 Physics informed Neural Networks applied to the description of wave-particle resonance in kinetic simulations of fusion plasmas

Regarding Vlasov-Maxwell modeling with physics informed neural networks, this paper constitutes the first machine learning approach intersecting both this theory and the novel PDE solving scheme proposed by PINNs. [9] It employs the model onto fusion modeling within the collisionless constraint. It constitutes an important basis for the present paper, offering a perspective of the efficiency and satisfaction offered by using these methods on alternative fields.

They use the VOICE code to numerically solve the Vlasov-Poisson system of equations, and use this data as ground truth for the Physics Informed Neural Network. Given that it's an Integro-Differential equation, they advocate for the usage of I-PINN (integrable-PINN) [] which uses the fundamental theorem of Calculus to approach the integrable part. This integration approach will be used by the present work as well to compute several constraints tied to statistical mechanics.

2.3 Physics-Informed Neural Networks for Solar Wind Prediction

This research [?] is regarded as one of the first physics informed approaches towards geoeffective solar wind prediction. It uses L1-Lagrange spacecraft readings and enforces the Ohm's Law for an ideal plasma, following the Ideal MHD model for space plasma. It uses a wide variety of model architectures (GRU, LSTM, 2D CNN ResNets, etc.) to test their effectiveness under this task.

3 Kinetic models and general constraints

In order to fully assume the magnetohydrodynamical model, interactions must converge to the Maxwell-Boltzmann thermodynamical distribution for certain conditions, implying a high collisionality degree, contrary to empirical observations of the Solar Wind. Therefore, the utilization of such a constrictive framework must be carefully evaluated before setting it up as a modeling constraints.

Moreover, trying to answer quasy-isotropic behavior on near-earth L1-Lagrange point, different research papers assume the bi-Maxwellian or Kappa temperature distributions [14, 17, 20], carrying out the Maxwell-Boltzmann thermodynamical distribution. Nevertheless, this assumption seems overly ideal. As a possible option, the inclusion of numerical distributions could bring insights into the interactions between plasma ionized particles.

That's why, this work departs from that approach, seeking the description of Solar Wind kinetic model without magnetohydrodynamical systems nor temperature distributions, fully describing these interactions with a physics informed data-driven structure as a substitution of empirical assumptions.

3.1 Boltzmann-Vlasov Equations

In the context of kinetic plasma theory, various statistical descriptors are applied, provided they make appropriate assumptions about particle interactions. Boltzmann's equation is often used to describe the evolution of the particle distribution function, $f_\alpha(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t)$, by considering the effects of particle collisions:

$$\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} f_\alpha + \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} f_\alpha = \left(\frac{\delta f}{\delta t} \right)_{\text{col}} \quad (8)$$

The left side of the equation describes the rate of change of f_α due to the particles' motion and external forces, while the term $\left(\frac{\delta f_\alpha}{\delta t} \right)_{\text{col}}$ on the right side represents the change in f_α due to collisions.

This formulation is essential for systems where collisions are frequent and lead to a Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution under equilibrium conditions. However, for plasmas like the solar wind, where collisions are rare, a collisionless description is more appropriate.

The Vlasov equation is the collisionless analog of the Boltzmann equation, making it a more suitable kinetic model for the solar wind. It describes the evolution of the particle distribution function in a collisionless plasma, where interactions are primarily governed by external forces rather than particle collisions:

$$\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} f_\alpha + \frac{\mathbf{F}}{m} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} f_\alpha = 0 \quad (9)$$

In this context, the system is typically dominated by electromagnetic interactions. Thus, substituting with the Lorentz force is the ideal case:

$$\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} f_\alpha + \frac{q}{m} (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} f_\alpha = 0 \quad (10)$$

This form of Vlasov equation is widely used to capture the dynamics of collisionless plasmas, as it allows us to account for anisotropies in the solar wind, such as those arising from velocity space instabilities and non-thermal distributions of particle energies [18]. Unlike ideal MHD models, which assume that the Lorentz force term can be neglected, the Vlasov equation includes this term to account for deviations from isotropy and Maxwellian distributions in the solar wind, requiring numerical approximation techniques for practical solutions [6].

Note that Vlasov's equation is tightly related to statistical mechanics through Liouville's theorem:

$$\frac{df_\alpha(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t)}{dt} = 0 \quad (11)$$

If we compute use the chain rule along the phase and time space, we end up with the following expression:

$$\frac{df_\alpha(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t)}{dt} = \frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} f_\alpha \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} f_\alpha \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (12)$$

which indeed is:

$$\frac{df_\alpha(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t)}{dt} = \frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} f_\alpha + \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} f_\alpha = 0 \quad (13)$$

3.2 Entropy

According to the second law of thermodynamics, the entropy of a closed system cannot decrease over time; it may increase or remain constant. In the kinetic framework, the entropy production rate is given by the time derivative of the entropy functional:

$$0 \leq \frac{d}{dt} \int f_\alpha \log f_\alpha d^3 \mathbf{r} d^3 \mathbf{v} \quad (14)$$

where $_\alpha \log f_\alpha$ represents the local entropy density in phase space. In a collisionless plasma, this entropy can remain constant if the system maintains phase-space coherence, but under realistic conditions, such as wave-particle interactions, entropy may increase as energy cascades through different scales. This formalism highlights how irreversible processes in the

plasma lead to an increase in degrees of freedom, a key consideration for accurately modeling solar wind behavior.

For this case particularly, the collisionless nature of the plasma and Liouville's theorem assumes no change in entropy, if we use Leibniz method and compute the time derivative of the integrant:

$$\frac{d}{dt} f_\alpha \log f_\alpha = \frac{df_\alpha}{dt} \log f_\alpha + \frac{f_\alpha}{f_\alpha} \frac{df_\alpha}{dt} = 0 + 0 = 0 \quad (15)$$

3.3 Maxwell's equations

To complete the description of the solar wind, the Maxwell's electrodynamic formulation provides our final description to well-round the kinetic analysis of the plasma:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot E &= \frac{\sum_\alpha \rho_\alpha}{\epsilon_0} \\ \nabla \cdot B &= 0 \\ \nabla \times E &= -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times B &= \mu_0 \left(J + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \right) \end{aligned}$$

3.4 Conservation of energy

Another important property can be provided by conservation of energy in solar wind. In this case, we want to account for the bulk motion of the particles; the interaction energy, this is the work of the fields; and the conservation of the pointing vector S describing the energy transport throughout space and time.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2} m_\alpha f_v^2 + m_\alpha q_\alpha f_E \cdot f_v \right) + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{S} = 0$$

3.5 Complete dynamical system

For some general universal approximator f_n , also interpreted as dynamical descriptor in this context, there is a parameter space θ_n tied to the governing

constraints (g_i) for its respective phenomena:

$$f_n(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t; \theta_n) : \nabla f_n = \sum_i \lambda_i \nabla g_i$$

For this sake, we employ a Statistical mechanics informed Vlasov-Maxwell model that fully describes the known, ideal behavior of the solar wind:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial t} + f_v \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} f_\alpha + \frac{q_\alpha(f_E + f_v \times f_B)}{m_\alpha} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} f_\alpha &= 0 \text{ (Vlasov)} \\ \frac{d}{dt} \int f_\alpha \log f_\alpha d^3 r d^3(f_v) &= 0 \text{ (Liouville)} \\ \nabla \cdot f_E &= 0 \text{ (Quasineutrality)} \\ \nabla \cdot f_B &= 0 \\ \nabla \times f_E &= -\frac{\partial f_B}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2} m_\alpha f_v^2 + m_\alpha q_\alpha f_E \cdot f_v \right) + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{S} &= 0 \text{ (Conservation)} \end{aligned}$$

f_α is the kinetic description of each specie, f_E is the electric field descriptor, f_B is the magnetic field descriptor, f_v is the velocity descriptor, J is the current density (derived from f_α), and ρ_α is the charge density (derived from f_α).

The cross-dependance between both models for the backpropagation process is crucial; thus, a backbone architecture for the electromagnetic descriptor engineered to exploit the backpropagation of the kinetic model can lead to faster convergence in addition to the Maxwell constraints.

A cross-training process that relies on the bonds between the Maxwell and Vlasov PDE criterions will be critical; the PDE loss APORTE to the training process will be gradually incremented through epochs, and inversely correlated with the distances from the boundary contour delimiting the training space to minimize the error margin of non-representative results in the middle of the training process.

This structure provides an optimization process overtly relying on PDE residuals; therefore, an appropriate set of boundary conditions is crucial for the convergence of the physics informed neural networks.

3.5.1 Scope and boundary conditions

The current work utilizes data from L1-Lagrange readings; accordingly, the phase space is constrained to fit predictions up to the Earth’s position. As so, we define our parameter space:

$$\begin{aligned}r_x &\in [0, 230R_E] \\v_x &\in [0, 1200] \frac{km}{s} \\t &\in [0, 7200]s\end{aligned}$$

For the kinetic and electromagnetic model, we define the following Dirichlet boundary conditions:

$$\begin{aligned}f_\alpha(r, v_{max}, t) &= 0 \\f_\alpha(r, v_{min}, t) &= 0 \\f_\alpha(r, v, t_0) &= 0 \\f_E(r_0, t) &= E_{L1}(t) \\f_B(r_0, t) &= B_{L1}(t)\end{aligned}$$

4 Physics Informed Machine Learning

Usually, solely data-driven methods require huge volumes of high-quality data with black box algorithms that prevent interpretability, a key factor for physical modeling. The most recent research advocate for physical informed virtual loss function terms [], leading off to the vastly known field of Physics Informed Neural Networks.

These models were created as numerical methods for solving Partial Differential Equations that embed physical modeling. It further extended to all fields that required PDE solving as a computationally efficient numerical alternative to other solvers.

4.1 Physics informed Neural Networks

4.2 Physics informed Neural Operators

4.2.1 Fourier Neural Operator

4.3 Approximating the density function with PINNs

The most recent research, using PINNs, develop a way to not just learn functions, but to learn functional operators: Lagrangian, Hamiltonian, etc. [3, 7] The first research creates a neural network that takes the general coordinates q and \dot{q} as input, to provide the lagrangian as an output, taking advantage of the auto-differentiation capabilities of modern machine learning frameworks to enforce the euler-lagrange equation with gradient-descent methods:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q} = 0 \quad (16)$$

The current work extrapolates this concept to the field of density functions, embedding it into the training phase by ensuring the normalized nature of a density function, the second law of thermodynamics, and systems governed by kinetic theory following Liouville’s theorem.

This model establishes a cornerstone for solar wind modeling, bonding the kinetic model distribution to the results of the electromagnetic model, extending the training space from L1 Lagrange to a whole grid interval from L1 to the Earth.

5 Data

5.1 DSCOVR: Deep Space Climate Observatory

DSCOVR, a joint mission between NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, is a crucial observational platform for monitoring space weather [13]. Launched in 2015, DSCOVR’s primary mission is to monitor and provide advanced warning of potentially hazardous space weather events such as solar flares and coronal mass ejections that could impact Earth.

It is equipped with two key instruments for measuring both energetic particle incidence and magnetic field parameters: the Faraday cup and the magnetometer from the PlasMag instrument [13]. The readings from these

two sensors are crucial for virtually analyzing plasma dynamics near the L1 Lagrange point. These readings will be used as part of the core model data due to their real-time availability.

5.2 ACE: Advanced Composition Explorer

ACE, launched in 1997, provides continuous measurements of the solar wind and interstellar particles. It is equipped with several instruments designed to study the composition of solar and galactic particles, which are crucial for understanding the space weather environment. ACE’s data helps in predicting geomagnetic storms and contributes to our understanding of the heliosphere.

5.3 WIND

The WIND spacecraft, launched in 1994, is part of the Global Geospace Science initiative. It provides comprehensive measurements of the solar wind, magnetic fields, and energetic particles. WIND’s data is essential for understanding the fundamental processes of the solar wind and its interaction with the Earth’s magnetosphere.

6 Results and discussion

6.1 Neural Network 3D-Simulations

6.2 Fourier Neural Operator 3D-Simulations

7 Conclusion and future work

This work demonstrated the effectiveness of Physics-Informed Neural Networks to model Solar Wind’s behavior tied to diverse statistical mechanics formulations that lead to Vlasov’s kinetic model. By embedding the governing physical equations directly into the loss function, we can efficiently train a neural network to approximate the solution of this complex, non-linear system.

Future work will focus on improving the architecture design with Physics informed Neural Operators (PINOs) [10] by embedding Maxwell’s equations

for data continuization through differentiable splines, the satellite data dependence inhibits the introduction of such powerful frameworks in this case.

8 Appendix

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