

# PHYS 410 Project 1

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## Introduction

In this project, the problem of  $N$  identical point charges confined to free motion on the surface of a sphere is examined. Via a finite-difference approximation simulation, the dynamic behaviour of point charges each originating from random initial positions on the surface of the sphere is computed. Since like charges repel, if a velocity-dependent retarding force is present for each charge then it follows that all charges will eventually reach a stable equilibrium where the electrostatic potential energy is minimized.

Through examining the potential energy of these equilibrium configurations as well as conducting equivalence class analysis, the equilibrium configurations of the charges are cataloged and their symmetry is characterized. The equilibrium configurations in this problem are described in detail in the [Thomson problem](#).

In order to test the validity of the numerical model constructed for this problem, convergence testing is also applied. This is done by simulating an identical scenario using multiple discretization levels, and analyzing the level-to-level differences. This convergence testing allows us to determine to which order our finite difference approximation is accurate.

## Review of Theory

### Equations of motion

In this simulation, natural units are used for all variables. This allows equations to be simplified by setting all masses and charges as well as the radius of the confining sphere centered at the origin equal to 1:

$$m_i = 1, \quad q_i = 1, \quad R = 1$$

Using Cartesian coordinates, the position of each charge is written as

$$\mathbf{r}_i(t) \equiv [x_i(t), y_i(t), z_i(t)] \quad , \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N,$$

where

$$r_i \equiv |\mathbf{r}_i| \equiv \sqrt{x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2} = 1 \quad , \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N.$$

The separation vectors between charges can be computed using the following formulas:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{ij} &= \mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{r}_i \\ r_{ij} &= |\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{r}_i| \\ \hat{\mathbf{r}}_{ij} &\equiv \frac{\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{r}_i}{r_{ij}} = \frac{\mathbf{r}_{ij}}{r_{ij}}. \end{aligned}$$

The variable  $\gamma$  is used as the scaling parameter for the velocity-dependent retarding force. The equation for Newton's second law can then be written for each charge as:

$$m_i \mathbf{a}_i = F_{i,\text{electrostatic}} + F_{i,\text{retarding}}$$

which can be expanded to

$$m_i \mathbf{a}_i = -k_e \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}} \hat{\mathbf{r}}_{ij} - \gamma \mathbf{v}_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N, \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_{\max}.$$

Using natural units ( $k_e = 1$ ) and writing  $\mathbf{a}_i$  and  $\mathbf{v}_i$  as derivatives of  $\mathbf{r}_i$ , this expression can be simplified to

$$\frac{d^2 \mathbf{r}_i}{dt^2} = - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N \frac{\mathbf{r}_{ij}}{r_{ij}^3} - \gamma \frac{d\mathbf{r}_i}{dt}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N, \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_{\max}.$$

The above equation is what is used to numerically solve the equations of motion using FDAs.

### Electrostatic Potential Energy

The electrostatic potential energy of a point charge distribution is given by the following formula:

$$W = k_e \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j>i}^N \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}}$$

Writing this potential energy in natural units and as a function of time, we can rewrite the above equation as:

$$V(t) = \sum_{i=2}^N \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{1}{r_{ij}}$$

Since in our scenario energy is not conserved (kinetic energy is dissipated via the velocity-dependent retarding force), we expect the potential to trend towards a minimum as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ .

## Equivalence Classes

The concept of *equivalence classes* is introduced in order to characterize the different equilibrium configurations of the point charges on the unit sphere. As  $t \rightarrow \infty$  and  $V$  is minimized, the equilibrium configuration for  $N$  charges becomes independent of the initial conditions. In words, the number of equivalence classes is the number of groups of charges that are indistinguishable in the equilibrium configuration.

In order to calculate the number of equivalence classes, the magnitude of the displacement vector from charge  $i$  to charge  $j$  is defined as

$$d_{ij} = |\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{r}_i| \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

For charges  $i$  and  $i'$  in the same equivalence class, the lists of magnitudes  $d_{ij}$  and  $d_{i'j}$  to every other charge  $j$  are the same.

## Numerical Approach

### Finite Difference Equations

### Convergence Testing

### Implementation

### Results

`convtest.m` output

`plotv.m` output

`survey.m` output

Video of sample evolution

## Conclusions

## Appendix A - charges.m Code

```

1 %% 5.2 – Top-level function for simulation
2
3 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
4 % charges: Top-level function for solution of charges-on-a-sphere
5 % problem.
6 %
7 % Input arguments
8 %
9 % r0: Initial positions (nc x 3 array, where nc is the number of
10 % charges)
11 % tmax: Maximum simulation time
12 % level: Discretization level
13 % gamma: Dissipation coefficient
14 % epsec: Tolerance for equivalence class analysis
15 %
16 % Output arguments
17 %
18 % t: Vector of simulation times (length nt row vector)
19 % r: Positions of charges (nc x 3 x nt array)
20 % v: Potential vector (length nt row vector)
21 % v_ec: Equivalence class counts (row vector with length determined
22 % by equivalence class analysis)
23 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
24 function [t, r, v, v_ec] = charges(r0, tmax, level, gamma, epsec)
25
26     nt = 2^level + 1;           % Number of timesteps
27     dt = tmax / (nt - 1);       % Time period between steps
28     t = linspace(0, tmax, nt); % Vector of simulation times
29
30     % Number of charges
31     nc = height(r0);
32
33     % Initialize array for locations of charges throughout all timesteps
34     r = zeros(nc, 3, nt);
35     r(:, :, 1) = r0; r(:, :, 2) = r0; % No initial velocity
36
37     % Array for storing the potential at each time step
38     v = zeros(1, nt);
39
40     % Compute for all time steps
41     for n = 1:nt
42         % Compute the position of each charge at the current time step
43         for i = 1:nc
44             % We already know all positions at the first two time steps
45             if n == 1 || n == 2
46                 continue
47             end
48
49             % Compute electrostatic forces on the current charge
50             es_disp = [0 0 0];
51             for j = 1:nc
52                 if j == i
53                     continue
54                 end
55                 es_disp = es_disp + (r(j, :, n-1) - r(i, :, n-1)) / ...
56                     norm(r(j, :, n-1) - r(i, :, n-1))^3;

```

```

57         end
58
59         % Displacement term depending on location of the charge from 1
           ts ago
60         one_ts_disp = (2 / dt^2) * r(i,:,n-1);
61         % Displacement term depending on location of the charge from 2
           ts ago
62         two_ts_disp = (gamma/(2 * dt) - 1/(dt^2)) * r(i,:,n-2);
63
64         % Combining all computed displacements prior to normalization
65         pos_before_norm = (two_ts_disp + one_ts_disp - es_disp) / ...
66             (1 / dt^2 - gamma/(2 * dt));
67
68         % Normalize the position
69         pos_norm = pos_before_norm / (norm(pos_before_norm));
70         % Add to r matrix
71         r(i,:,n) = pos_norm;
72     end
73
74     % Compute potential at the current time step
75     for i = 2:nc
76         for j = 1:i-1
77             v(n) = v(n) + 1/(norm(r(j,:,n) - r(i,:,n)));
78         end
79     end
80 end
81
82 % Compute equivalence classes
83
84 % Compute dij matrix
85 dij = zeros(nc);
86 for i = 1:nc
87     for j = 1:nc
88         dij(i, j) = norm(r(j,:,nt) - r(i,:,nt));
89     end
90 end
91 % Sort each row of matrix to be in ascending order
92 dij_sorted = sort(dij, 2);
93
94 % Vector for storing the number of charges in each equivalence class.
95 % The number of equivalence classes is the number of nonzero entries
96 v_ec = zeros(1, nc);
97
98 % Array of flags for if each row has been sorted into an equivalence
           class
99 rows_in_ec = zeros(1, nc);
100
101 for i = 1:nc
102     if rows_in_ec(i) == 1
103         continue
104     end
105
106     % If not already matched, create a new equivalence class
107     v_ec(i) = v_ec(i) + 1;
108     rows_in_ec(i) = 1;
109
110     for j = 1:nc
111         if j == i || rows_in_ec(j) == 1

```

```

112         continue
113     end
114     % Check if rows are the same
115     if all(abs(dij_sorted(j,:) - dij_sorted(i,:)) < epsec)
116         v_ec(i) = v_ec(i) + 1;
117         rows_in_ec(j) = 1;
118     end
119 end
120 end
121
122 % Remove zero entries and sort in descending order
123 v_ec(v_ec == 0) = [];
124 v_ec = sort(v_ec, 'descend');
125
126 end

```

## Appendix B - convtest.m Code

```
1 %% 6.1 - 4-level convergence test
2
3 close all; clear; clc;
4
5 % Simulation parameters as described in project description
6 nc = 4;
7 tmax = 10;
8 gamma = 1;
9 epsec = 1.0e-5;
10
11 % Initial conditions of charges
12 r0 = [[1, 0, 0]; [0, 1, 0]; [0, 0, 1]; (sqrt(3)/3) * [1, 1, 1]];
13
14 % Run computation at each discretization level
15 [t10, r10, v10, v_ec10] = charges(r0, tmax, 10, gamma, epsec);
16 [t11, r11, v11, v_ec11] = charges(r0, tmax, 11, gamma, epsec);
17 [t12, r12, v12, v_ec12] = charges(r0, tmax, 12, gamma, epsec);
18 [t13, r13, v13, v_ec13] = charges(r0, tmax, 13, gamma, epsec);
19
20 % x coordinate values of charge one at level 10
21 x10 = reshape(r10(1,1,:), size(t10));
22 x11 = reshape(r11(1,1,:), size(t11));
23 x12 = reshape(r12(1,1,:), size(t12));
24 x13 = reshape(r13(1,1,:), size(t13));
25
26 % Calculating the level-to-level differences, taking every second
27 % value of the larger length array
28 dx10 = downsample(x11, 2) - x10;
29 dx11 = downsample(x12, 2) - x11;
30 dx12 = downsample(x13, 2) - x12;
31
32 % First plot all curves for rho = 2
33 fig1 = figure(1);
34 rho = 2;
35 hold on
36 plot(t10, dx10, 'LineWidth', 2);
37 plot(t11, rho*dx11, 'LineWidth', 2);
38 plot(t12, rho^2*dx12, 'LineWidth', 2);
39 xlabel("Time");
40 ylabel("Difference between level");
41 legend('dx10', 'rho*dx11', 'rho^2*dx12');
42 title("Convergence test: rho = 2");
43 ax = gca;
44 ax.FontSize = 12;
45
46 % First plot all curves for rho = 4
47 fig2 = figure(2);
48 rho = 4;
49 hold on
50 plot(t10, dx10, 'LineWidth', 2);
51 plot(t11, rho*dx11, 'LineWidth', 2);
52 plot(t12, rho^2*dx12, 'LineWidth', 2);
53 xlabel("Time");
54 ylabel("Difference between level");
55 legend('dx10', 'rho*dx11', 'rho^2*dx12');
56 title("Convergence test: rho = 4");
```



```
57 ax = gca;  
58 ax.FontSize = 12;
```

## Appendix C - plotv.m Code

```
1 %% 6.2 - Time evolution of potential for 12-charge calculation
2
3 close all; clear; clc;
4
5 % Simulation parameters
6 nc = 12;
7 tmax = 10;
8 level = 12;
9 gamma = 1;
10 epsec = 1.0e-5;
11
12 % Generate nc random initial locations for charges
13 r0 = 2*rand(nc,3) - 1;
14 for i = 1:nc
15     r0(i,:) = r0(i,)/(norm(r0(i,:)));
16 end
17
18 % Run simulation
19 [t, r, v, v_ec] = charges(r0, tmax, level, gamma, epsec);
20
21 % Plot V(t) vs. t
22 plot(t,v)
23 xlabel("Time t")
24 ylabel("Total potential energy V(t)")
25 title({"Potential Energy V(t) vs. time t", ...
26        "nc = 12, tmax = 10, level = 12, gamma = 1, epsec = 1.0e-5"})
27 ax = gca;
28 ax.FontSize = 12;
```

## Appendix D - survey.m Code

```
1 %% 6.3 Survey of V(t_max; N) and v_ec(N) for various values of N
2
3 close all; clear; clc;
4
5 tmax = 500;
6 level = 12;
7 gamma = 2;
8 epsec = 1.0e-3;
9
10 % Creating file to be written to
11 fid_v = fopen('vsurvey.dat','w');
12 fid_ec = fopen('ecsurvey.dat','w');
13
14 for nc = 2:60
15     r0 = 2*rand(nc,3) - 1;
16     for i = 1:nc
17         r0(i,:) = r0(i,:)/(norm(r0(i,:)));
18     end
19     [t, r, v, v_ec] = charges(r0, tmax, level, gamma, epsec);
20
21     fprintf(fid_v, '%3d %16.10f\n', nc, v(end));
22     fprintf(fid_ec, '%3d ', nc);
23     fprintf(fid_ec, '%d ', v_ec);
24     fprintf(fid_ec, '\n');
25 end
26
27 fclose(fid_v);
28 fclose(fid_ec);
```