Hybrid model of Vlasov-Poisson equations and comparison of Hamiltonian method and Lawson method

A. Crestetto [1] N. Crouseilles [2,3] J. Massot [3,2]

[1]LMJL, Université de Nantes

[2]Inria Rennes – Bretagne Atlantique

[3]IRMAR, Université de Rennes

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Outline

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Vlasov-Poisson-Ampère equations 1Dx $\times$ 1Dv

Our model: transport of electron density distribution $f = f(t, x, v)$:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t f + v\partial_x f + E\partial_v f = 0 \\ \partial_x E = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f \,\mathrm{d}v - 1 \\ \partial_t E = -\int_{\mathbb{R}} vf \,\mathrm{d}v + \frac{1}{|\Omega|}\int_\Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}} vf \,\mathrm{d}v\mathrm{d}x \end{cases} \qquad (x, v) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}$$

Motivations:

- We consider an initial condition of the form: $f = f_c + f_h$ with: $f_c(t = 0, x, v) = \mathcal{M}_{\rho_c, u_c, T_c}(v) \underset{T_c \to 0}{=} \delta_{v-u_c}(v)\rho_c(t = 0, x)$
- We want high order methods in (x, v)
  - FFT in x + WENO in v
- We want high order methods in time t
  - splitting method *vs* exponential integrator

The idea

- Grid methods can't have an initial condition like :
  $f_0(x, v) = \rho_{c,0}(x)\delta_{v-u_c}(v) + f_{h,0}(x, v)$
- Idea is to derive an hybrid model :
  - Cold plasma approximation: $\frac{T_c}{T_h} \ll 1 \rightarrow f_c(t, x, v) = \rho_c(t, x)\delta_{v-u_c(t,x)}(v)$:
    - Fluid dynamic for cold particles (no velocity grid)
  - Hypothesis on hot particles: $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_h(t, x, v) \, \mathrm{d}v \ll \rho_c(t, x)$:
    - Kinetic dynamic for hot particles

Derivation of hybrid model

$$\begin{cases} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ v \end{pmatrix} \left(\partial_t f_c + v\partial_x f_c + E\partial_v f_c = 0 \right) \mathrm{d}v \\ \partial_t f_h + v\partial_x f_h + E\partial_v f_h = 0 \\ \partial_x E = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_c \,\mathrm{d}v + \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_h \,\mathrm{d}v - 1 \\ \partial_t E = -\int_{\mathbb{R}} v f_c \,\mathrm{d}v - \int_{\mathbb{R}} v f_h \,\mathrm{d}v + \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} \int_{\mathbb{R}} v(f_c + f_h) \,\mathrm{d}v\mathrm{d}x \end{cases}$$

we note:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \rho_c(t,x) \\ \rho_c(t,x)u_c(t,x) \end{pmatrix} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ v \end{pmatrix} f_c(t,x,v) \,\mathrm{d}v$$

and *cold plasma approximation*: $f_c(t,x,v) = \rho_c(t,x)\delta_{v=u_c(t,x)}(v)$

Non-linear hybrid fluid-kinetic model

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \rho_c + \partial_x(\rho_c u_c) = 0 \\ \partial_t(\rho_c u_c) + \partial_x(\rho_c u_c^2) - \rho_c E = 0 \\ \partial_t f_h + v\partial_x f_h + E\partial_v f_h = 0 \\ \partial_t E = -\rho_c u_c - \int_{\mathbb{R}} v f_h \,\mathrm{d}v + \frac{1}{|\Omega|}\left(\int_\Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}} v f_h \,\mathrm{d}v\mathrm{d}x + \int_\Omega \rho_c u_c \,\mathrm{d}x\right) \\ \left(\ \partial_x E = \rho_c + \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_h \,\mathrm{d}v - 1\ \right) \end{cases}$$

- If Poisson equation satisfied initially, the equation is propagated with time.

Following physicists framework, we linearize this non-linear model

Linearization of hybrid fluid-kinetic model

Linearization near equilibrium :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_c(t,x) =& \rho_c^{(0)}(x) & +\varepsilon \rho_c^{(1)}(t,x) \\ u_c(t,x) =& & \varepsilon u_c^{(1)}(t,x) \\ E(t,x) =& & \varepsilon E^{(1)}(t,x) \\ f_h(t,x,v) =& f_h^{(0)}(v) & +\varepsilon f_h^{(1)}(t,x,v) \end{aligned}$$

We obtain **Linear hybrid model** (LHM):

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t {u_c}^{(1)} = E^{(1)} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon) \\ \partial_t E^{(1)} = -\rho_c^{(0)} {u_c}^{(1)} - \int_{\mathbb{R}} v {f_h}^{(1)} \,\mathrm{d}v + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon) \\ \partial_t {f_h}^{(1)} + v \partial_x {f_h}^{(1)} + E \partial_v {f_h}^{(1)} = 0 + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon) \end{cases}$$

Properties: conservation of mass and total energy ✔

All this derivation can be generalized to 3Dx-3Dv

Holderied:2020 (Holderied:2020)

Poisson bracket

LHM has an hamiltonian structure. The Poisson bracket is define by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\{\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}\}(u,E,f) = & \int_{\mathbb{R}}\int_{\mathbb{R}} f\left(\partial_x \frac{\delta\mathcal{F}}{\delta f}\partial_v \frac{\delta\mathcal{G}}{\delta f} - \partial_v \frac{\delta\mathcal{F}}{\delta f}\partial_x \frac{\delta\mathcal{G}}{\delta f}\right)\mathrm{d}v\mathrm{d}x \\
& + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\frac{\delta\mathcal{F}}{\delta u}\frac{\delta\mathcal{G}}{\delta E} - \frac{\delta\mathcal{F}}{\delta E}\frac{\delta\mathcal{G}}{\delta u}\right)\mathrm{d}x \\
& + \int_{\mathbb{R}}\int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\frac{\delta\mathcal{F}}{\delta E}\partial_v f \frac{\delta\mathcal{G}}{\delta f} - \frac{\delta\mathcal{G}}{\delta E}\partial_v f \frac{\delta\mathcal{F}}{\delta f}\right)\mathrm{d}v\mathrm{d}x
\end{aligned}
$$

and Hamiltonian by:

$$
\mathcal{H}(t) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\int_{\mathbb{R}} E^2\,\mathrm{d}x}_{\mathcal{H}_E} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_c^{(0)} u_c^2\,\mathrm{d}x}_{\mathcal{H}_{u_c}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\int_{\Omega}\int_{\mathbb{R}} v^2 f_h\,\mathrm{d}v\mathrm{d}x}_{\mathcal{H}_{f_h}}
$$

Outline

Hamiltonian splitting

We would like to implement a splitting method inspired by a hamiltonian splitting.

With $U = \begin{pmatrix} u_c \\ E \\ f_h \end{pmatrix}$ problem can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U} &= \{U, \mathcal{H}\} \\ &= \{U, \mathcal{H}_E\} + \{U, \mathcal{H}_{u_c}\} + \{U, \mathcal{H}_{f_h}\} \end{aligned}$$

We obtain the splitting:

- $\dot{U} = \{U, \mathcal{H}_E\}$ ➜ solution is $\varphi_t^{[E]}(U^0)$
- $\dot{U} = \{U, \mathcal{H}_{u_c}\}$ ➜ solution is $\varphi_t^{[u_c]}(U^0)$
- $\dot{U} = \{U, \mathcal{H}_{f_h}\}$ ➜ solution is $\varphi_t^{[f_h]}(U^0)$

Hamiltonian structure paves the way of a splitting method.

Splitting method

- **Lie:** order 1 method, composition of substeps:

$$U(t^{n+1}) \approx U^{n+1} = \varphi_{\Delta t}^{[E]} \circ \varphi_{\Delta t}^{[u_c]} \circ \varphi_{\Delta t}^{[f_h]}(U^n)$$

- **Strang:** order 2 method, for a 3 steps formulation:

$$U^{n+1} = S_{\Delta t}(U^n) = \varphi_{\Delta t/2}^{[f_h]} \circ \varphi_{\Delta t/2}^{[u_c]} \circ \varphi_{\Delta t}^{[E]} \circ \varphi_{\Delta t/2}^{[u_c]} \circ \varphi_{\Delta t/2}^{[f_h]}(U^n)$$

Strang:1968 (Strang:1968)

- **Suzuki:** order 4 method, composition of 5 Strang methods:

$$U^{n+1} = \mathcal{S}_{\Delta t}(U^n) = S_{\alpha_1 \Delta t} \circ S_{\alpha_2 \Delta t} \circ S_{\alpha_3 \Delta t} \circ S_{\alpha_2 \Delta t} \circ S_{\alpha_1 \Delta t}(U^n)$$

with:

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{4 - \sqrt[3]{4}} \qquad \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{1 - 4^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

Suzuki:1990 (Suzuki:1990)

Casas:2020 (Casas:2020)

Numerical resolution of each step

$$\varphi^{[E]}(U) = \begin{cases} \partial_t u_c = E \\ \partial_t E = 0 \\ \partial_t f_h = -E\partial_v f_h \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \varphi^{[E]}_{\Delta t}(U^n) = \begin{pmatrix} u_c^n + \Delta t E^n \\ E^n \\ f_h^n(x, v - \Delta t E^n) \end{pmatrix}$$

Numerical tools:

- Lagrange 5 interpolation to approximate $f_h(x, v - \Delta t E^n)$
- More costly step, so we keep it in the middle of Strang method

Numerical resolution of each step

$$\varphi^{[u_c]}(U) = \begin{cases} \partial_t u_c = 0 \\ \partial_t E = -\rho_c^{(0)} u_c \\ \partial_t f_h = 0 \end{cases} \quad \to \varphi_{\Delta t}^{[u_c]}(U^n) = \begin{pmatrix} u_c^n \\ E^n - \Delta t \rho_c^{(0)} u_c^n \\ f_h^n \end{pmatrix}$$

Numerical tools:

- Fastest step

Numerical resolution of each step

$$\varphi^{[f_h]}(U) = \begin{cases} \partial_t u_c = 0 \\ \partial_t E = -\int_{\mathbb{R}} v f_h \,\mathrm{d}v \\ \partial_t f_h = -v\partial_x f_h \end{cases} \to \varphi^{[f_h]}_{\Delta t}(U^n) = \begin{pmatrix} u_c^n \\ \hat{E}^n - \frac{i}{k}\int_{\mathbb{R}}(e^{-ikv\Delta t} - 1)\hat{f}_h^n \,\mathrm{d}v \\ e^{-ikv\Delta t}\hat{f}_h^n \end{pmatrix}$$

Numerical tools:

- FFT and iFFT during this step
- Fast with `fftw` if you reuse allocated memory

Lawson method

Fluid part is linear, we want to solve it exactly ➜Lawson method

$$\partial_t \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} u_c \\ E \\ \hat{f}_h \end{pmatrix}}_{U} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \rho_c^{(0)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & ikv \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \begin{pmatrix} u_c \\ E \\ \hat{f}_h \end{pmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}} v f_h \,\mathrm{d}v \\ \widehat{E\partial_v f_h} \end{pmatrix}}_{F(U)} = 0$$

We rewrite as:

$$\partial_t \underbrace{\left(e^{tA}U\right)}_{V} + e^{tA}F(\underbrace{U}_{e^{-tA}V}) = 0$$

and now we solve with a RK method: $\partial_t V = -e^{tA}F(e^{-tA}V)$ and next rewrite with the U variable. For example with Lawson Euler method:

$$V(t^n + \Delta t) \approx V^{n+1} = V^n - \Delta t e^{t^n A} F(e^{-t^n A} V^n)$$

or as an expression of U:

$$U^{n+1} = e^{-\Delta t A} U^n - \Delta t e^{-\Delta t A} F(U^n)$$

Space integrators with Lawson method

Numerical tools:

- FFT in x direction
- WENO5 in v direction to approximate $\widehat{E\partial_v f_h}$

CFL: Lawson(RK(4,4))–WENO5 : $\Delta t \leq \frac{\sigma}{\|E^n\|_\infty}$, with $\sigma = 1.433$

Crouseilles:2019b (Crouseilles:2019b)

Outline

Main idea of adaptive time step methods (error estimate)

For a generic ODE $\dot{u} = f(t, u(t))$, adaptive time step method needs 2 numerical estimations of solution $u(t^{n+1})$ of different order, p and $p+1$:

$$u_{[p]}^{n+1} = u(t^{n+1}) + \mathcal{O}\left(\Delta t^{p+1}\right) \qquad u_{[p+1]}^{n+1} = u(t^{n+1}) + \mathcal{O}\left(\Delta t^{p+2}\right)$$

Estimate of the local error:

$$L_{[p]}^{n+1} = \left| u_{[p+1]}^{n+1} - u_{[p]}^{n+1} \right|$$

If $L_{[p]}^{n+1} > \text{tol}$: we reject the step and start again from time t^n. Else we accept the step. In both cases, the optimal new time step is:

$$\Delta t_{\text{opt}} = \sqrt[p]{\frac{\text{tol}}{L_{[p]}^{n+1}}}\Delta t^n$$

In practice we don't want volatile time step:
$\Delta t^{n+1} = \max\left(0.5\Delta t^n, \min\left(2\Delta t^n, \Delta t_{\text{opt}}\right)\right)$

Adaptive time step method for splitting method

For the Suzuki splitting method:

Blanes:2019 (Blanes:2019)

$$U_{[4]}^{n+1} = \mathcal{S}_{\Delta t}(U^n) = S_{\alpha_1\Delta t} \circ \underbrace{S_{\alpha_2\Delta t} \circ \underbrace{S_{\alpha_3\Delta t} \circ \underbrace{S_{\alpha_2\Delta t} \circ \underbrace{S_{\alpha_1\Delta t}(U^n)}_{U^{(1)}}}_{U^{(2)}}}_{U^{(3)}}}_{U^{(4)}}.$$

We compute an order 3 approximation from U^n and $U^{(s)}$, $s = 1, 2, 3, 4$:

$$U_{[3]}^{n+1} = -U^n + w_1(U^{(1)} + U^{(4)}) + w_2(U^{(2)} + U^{(3)})$$

with:

$$w_1 = \frac{g_2(1-g_2)}{g_1(g_1-1) - g_2(g_2-1)}, \quad w_2 = 1 - w_1, \quad \begin{array}{l} g_1 = \alpha_1 \\ g_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \end{array}$$

and $L_{[3]}^n = \left\| U_{[4]}^{n+1} - U_{[3]}^{n+1} \right\|_2$

Adaptive time step method for Lawson method

Lawson methods are built on Runge-Kutta method, embedded Lawson method are written with an underlying embedded Runge-Kutta method.

Dormand:1978 (Dormand:1978)

With DP4(3) (Dormand-Prince method of order 4, with embedded 3 method):

$$
\left.\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
0 & & & & & \\
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & & & & \\
\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & & & \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\
\hline
1 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \\
\hline
 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{30} & \frac{1}{10}
\end{array}\right\} \text{Classical RK(4,4)}
$$

We compute a 3rd order approximation from U^n, $U^{(s)}$, $s = 1, 2, 3, 4$ done by the last line of Butcher tableau.

And $L^n_{[3]} = \left\| U^{n+1}_{[4]} - U^{n+1}_{[3]} \right\|_2$

Outline

Sketch of computing

We linearize around unstable equilibrium state (TSI type):

- for kinetic model

$$f_{\mathrm{eq}}(v) = \mathcal{M}_{\rho_c,0,T_c}(v) + \mathcal{M}_{\alpha/2,v_0,1}(v) + \mathcal{M}_{\alpha/2,-v_0,1}(v)$$

- for LHM

$$\begin{aligned} U_{\mathrm{eq}} &= (u_{c,\mathrm{eq}}, E_{\mathrm{eq}}, f_{h,\mathrm{eq}})^{\mathsf{T}} \\ &= \left(0, 0, \mathcal{M}_{\alpha/2,v_0,1} + \mathcal{M}_{\alpha/2,-v_0,1}\right)^{\mathsf{T}} \end{aligned}$$

We obtain 2 relations of dispersion:

- One for kinetic model, depends on T_c: $D^K_{[T_c]}(k,\omega)$
- One for linear hybrid model (LHM): $D^{LHM}(k,\omega)$

Relations of dispersion

- **Kinetic model:**

$$D^K_{[T_c]}(k,\omega) = 1 - \frac{1}{k^2}\left[-\frac{1-\alpha}{T_c}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2T_c}}\frac{\omega}{k} Z\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2T_c}}\frac{\omega}{k}\right)\right) \right.$$
$$-\frac{\alpha}{2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{\omega}{k} - v_0\right) Z\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{\omega}{k} - v_0\right)\right)\right)$$
$$\left. -\frac{\alpha}{2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{\omega}{k} + v_0\right) Z\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{\omega}{k} + v_0\right)\right)\right)\right]$$

- **LHM:**

$$D^{LHM}(k,\omega) = 1 - \frac{1}{k^2}\left[(1-\alpha)\frac{k^2}{\omega^2} - \frac{\alpha}{2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{\omega}{k} - v_0\right) Z\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{\omega}{k} - v_0\right)\right)\right) \right.$$
$$\left. -\frac{\alpha}{2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{\omega}{k} + v_0\right) Z\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{\omega}{k} + v_0\right)\right)\right)\right]$$

where $Z(z) = \sqrt{\pi}e^{-z^2}(i - \mathrm{erfi}(z))$ (Fried and Conte function)

Convergence of relations of dispersion

Since

$$Z(z) \underset{z\to+\infty}{\sim} -\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{2z^3} - \frac{3}{4z^5} + \mathcal{O}(z^{-7})$$

with $z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2T_c}}\frac{\omega}{k}$ when $T_c \to 0$ we get:

$$-\frac{1-\alpha}{T_c}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2T_c}}\frac{\omega}{k} Z\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2T_c}}\frac{\omega}{k}\right)\right) = -\frac{1-\alpha}{T_c}\left(-\frac{1}{2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2T_c}}\frac{\omega}{k}\right)} + \mathcal{O}(z^{-4})\right)$$

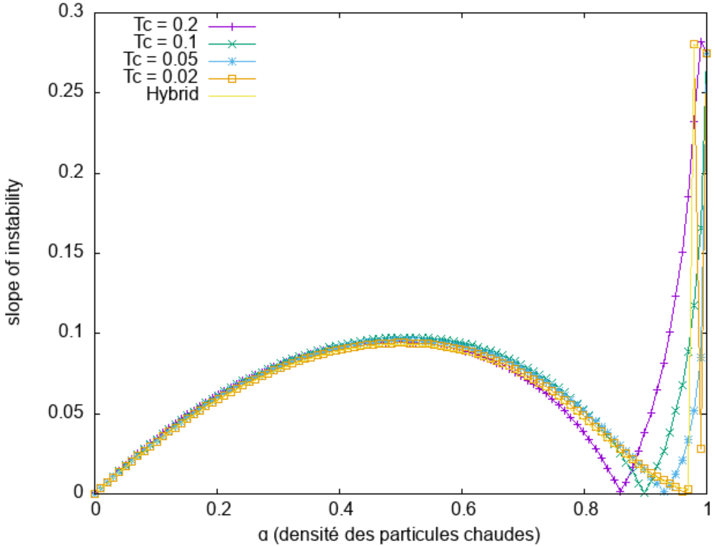
which is equivalent to:

$$\frac{1-\alpha}{T_c}\frac{k^2 T_c}{\omega^2} = (1-\alpha)\frac{k^2}{\omega^2}$$

We have:

$$\lim_{T_c\to 0} D^K_{[T_c]}(k,\omega) = D^{LHM}(k,\omega) \quad ✔$$

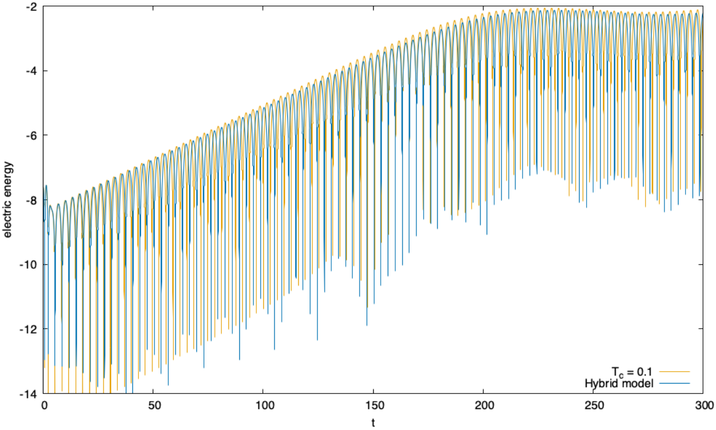
Slope of both relations of dispersion



Outline

Validation of hybrid model

$\alpha = 0.2, \epsilon = 10^{-2}$, $k = 0.5$, $x \in [0, \frac{2\pi}{k}]$, $v \in [-12, 12]$, $v_0 = 4$
$N_x = 135$, $N_v = 1200$,, $\Delta t = 0.5\Delta v$ for kinetic and LHM



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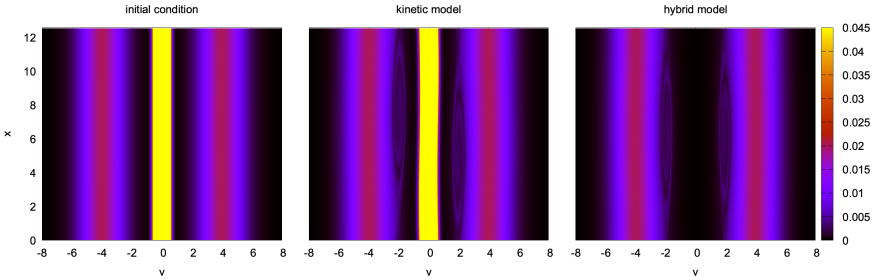
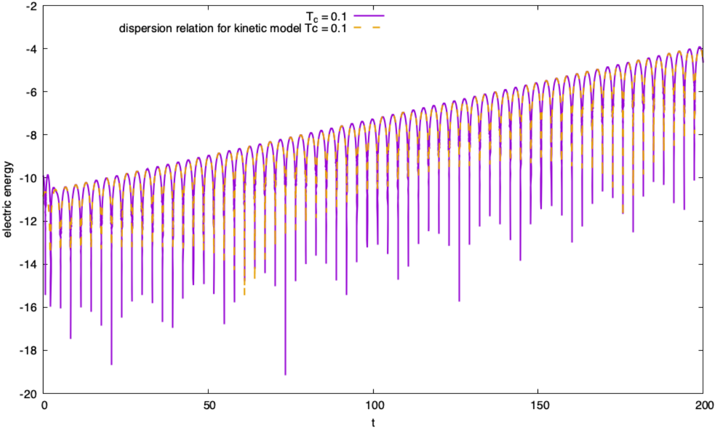


Validation with relations of dispersion

Relations of dispersion give the electric energy approximation in the linear phase

Perturbation $\epsilon = 10^{-4}$, $\alpha = 0.1$, $N_x = 135$, $N_v = 512$, $\Delta t = 0.5\Delta v$



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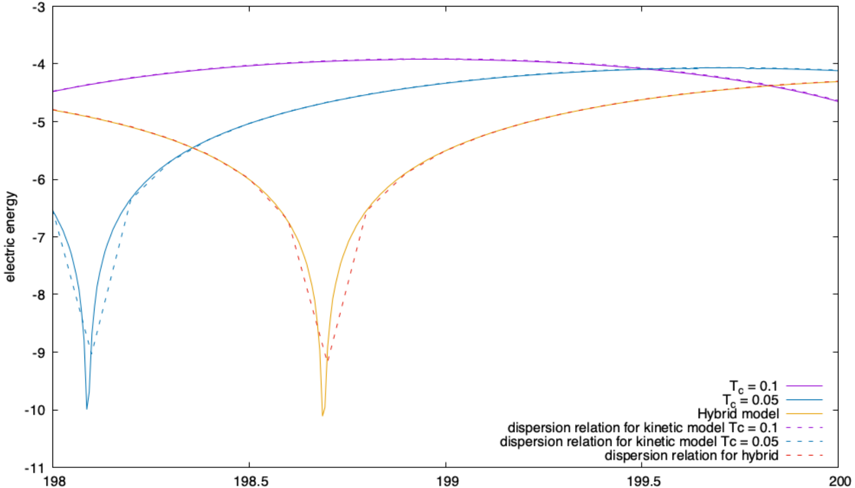
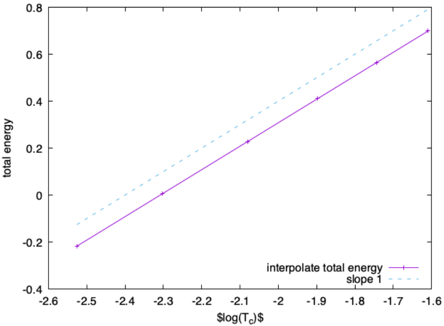
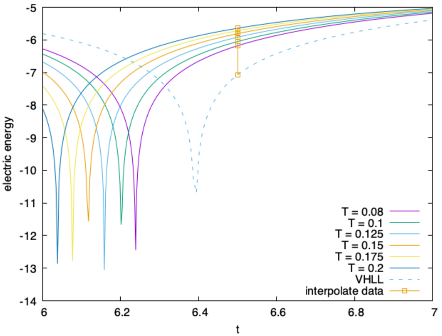


Convergence of kinetic model to linear hybrid model

$\alpha = 0.1$, $v \in [-12, 12]$
$N_x = 135$, $N_v = 715, 764, 826, 1131$, $\Delta t = 0.5\Delta v$ for kinetic with
$T_c = 0.2, 0.175, 0.15, 0.08$
$N_v = 256$ for LHM

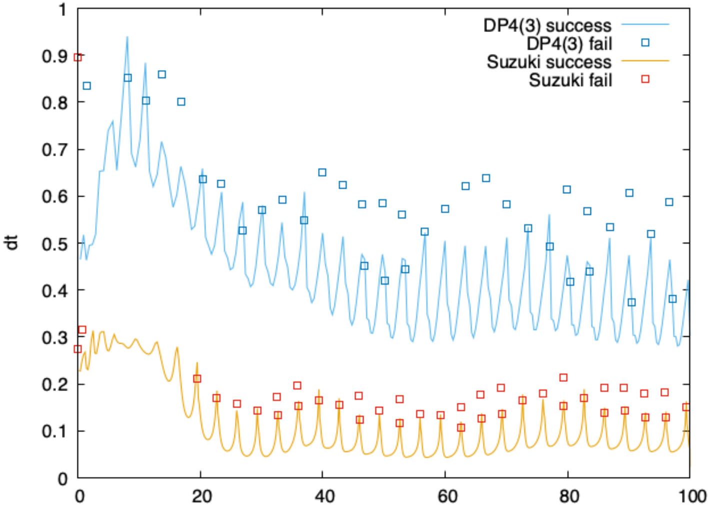




Test adaptive time step method

$N_x = 81,\ N_v = 128$

$\mathrm{tol} = 2 \cdot 10^{-4},\ L = \| U_{[4]}^{n+1} - U_{[3]}^{n+1} \|_2$ is the local error



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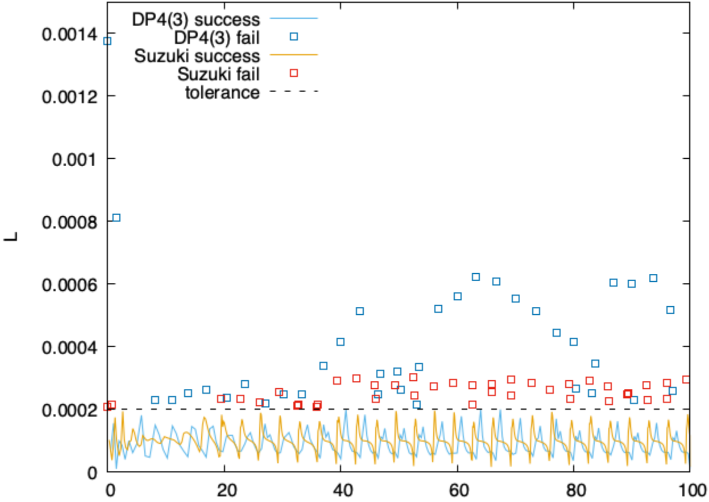


Outline

Conclusion

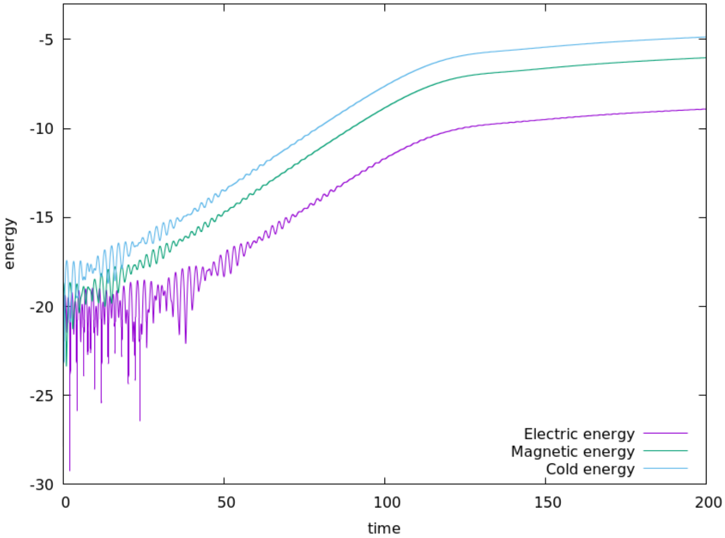
Summary

- Validation and robustness of Linear Hybrid Model
- Derivation of geometric structure for LHM
- Numerical cost for one Strang is equivalent of one stage of Lawson-RK method
  - 5 Strang for Suzuki
  - 4 stages for RK(4,4)

Future works

- Extension to $1Dx - 3Dv$, same framework of **Holderied:2020** (**Holderied:2020**)
  - Splitting into 6 sub-steps ➜Strang in 11 steps
  - Lawson methods should be more efficient
  - Compare with PIC method

First results with splitting method for $1\mathrm{D}x - 3\mathrm{D}v$



For Lawson method, I work on code generator from `sympy` expressions

Thank you for your attention

Backup

CPU time comparaison