

eTF code

(extended Two-Fluid model)

Documentation

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Features of currently released version

Version 1.0:

- parallel (**MPI**) code
- two-dimensional (**2D**) equations
- **open** boundary conditions along x
- **periodic** boundary conditions along y

- generalized Ohm's law with: **Hall term** ($J \times B$), **thermo-electric effect** ($\text{div}[P_e]$)
- **anisotropic pressures** for both species (protons and electrons)
- 1st-order **finite-Larmor-radius (FLR) corrections** of the ions (assumes B mainly along z)
- **double-adiabatic closure** (zero heat fluxes)
- **massless electrons** (no electron-inertia effects)

- default initial condition: FLR-corrected **shear-flow layer** (e.g., Kelvin-Helmholtz instability)

eTF model equations

reference:

Cerri *et al.*, Physics of Plasmas **20**, 112112 (2013)

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (n\mathbf{U}) = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial(n\mathbf{U})}{\partial t} + \nabla[n\mathbf{U}\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{\Pi}_B + \mathbf{\Pi}_e^{(0)} + \mathbf{\Pi}_i^{(0)} + \mathbf{\Pi}_i^{(1)}] = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\mathbf{U} \times \mathbf{B} + \frac{\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B}}{n} - \frac{\nabla \Pi_e^{(0)}}{n}, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E}; \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{J}, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial p_{i\perp}}{\partial t} + \nabla(p_{i\perp}\mathbf{U}) = -p_{i\perp}(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}) : \nabla\mathbf{U} - \mathbf{\Pi}_i^{(1)} : \nabla\mathbf{U}, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial p_{e\perp}}{\partial t} + \nabla\left[p_{e\perp}\left(\mathbf{U} - \frac{\mathbf{J}}{n}\right)\right] = -p_{e\perp}\left[(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}) : \nabla\left(\mathbf{U} - \frac{\mathbf{J}}{n}\right)\right], \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial p_{i\parallel}}{\partial t} + \nabla(p_{i\parallel}\mathbf{U}) = -2p_{i\parallel}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b} : \nabla\mathbf{U}, \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial p_{e\parallel}}{\partial t} + \nabla\left[p_{e\parallel}\left(\mathbf{U} - \frac{\mathbf{J}}{n}\right)\right] = -2p_{e\parallel}\left[\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b} : \nabla\left(\mathbf{U} - \frac{\mathbf{J}}{n}\right)\right], \quad (8)$$

where $\mathbf{\Pi}_B = (B^2/2)(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}) - (B^2/2)\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}$, $\mathbf{\Pi}_\alpha^{(0)} = p_{\alpha\perp}(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}) + p_{\alpha\parallel}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}$. Here $p_{\alpha\parallel}$ and $p_{\alpha\perp}$ are the parallel and perpendicular components of the magnetic pressure tensor of the α species, $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{B}/B$ is the unit vector along the local magnetic field, and $\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}$ is the projector in the perpendicular plane. Finally

$\mathbf{\Pi}_i^{(1)}$ is the first order ion gyroviscosity tensor. In the strong magnetic guide field limit, in our case $\mathbf{B} \simeq B\mathbf{e}_z$, the ion gyroviscosity tensor components $\Pi_{i,lm}^{(1)}$, in dimensionless form, are given by⁹

$$\Pi_{i,zz}^{(1)} = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\Pi_{i,xx}^{(1)} = -\Pi_{i,yy}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{p_{i\perp}}{B}(\partial_y u_{i,x} + \partial_x u_{i,y}), \quad (10)$$

$$\Pi_{i,xy}^{(1)} = \Pi_{i,yx}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{p_{i\perp}}{B}(\partial_y u_{i,y} - \partial_x u_{i,x}), \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{i,xz}^{(1)} = \Pi_{i,zx}^{(1)} = & -\frac{1}{B}[(2p_{i\parallel} - p_{i\perp})\partial_z u_{i,y} + p_{i\perp}\partial_y u_{i,z}] \\ & - \frac{1}{B}\partial_y q_{i\perp}, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

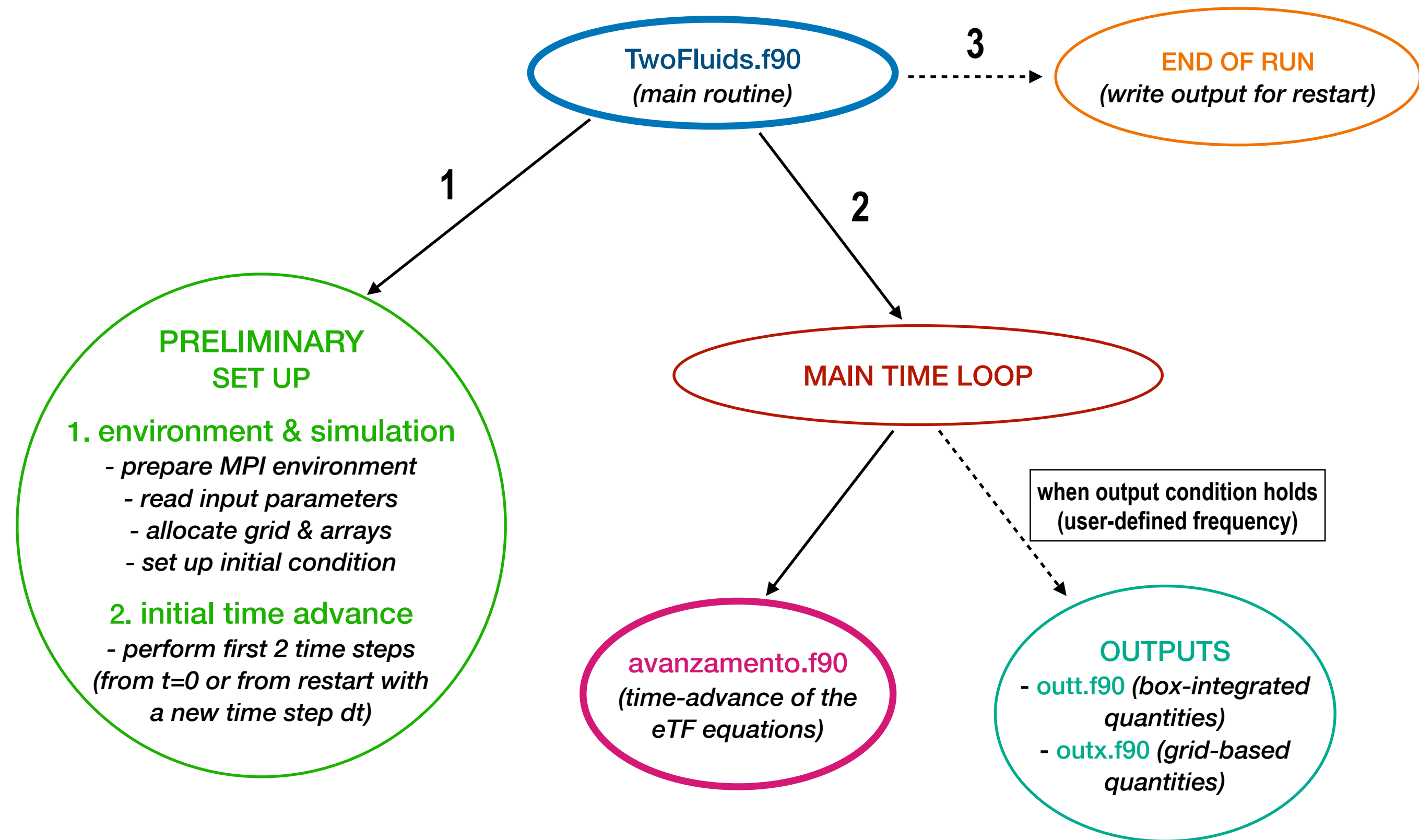
$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{i,yz}^{(1)} = \Pi_{i,zy}^{(1)} = & \frac{1}{B}[(2p_{i\parallel} - p_{i\perp})\partial_z u_{i,x} + p_{i\perp}\partial_x u_{i,z}] \\ & + \frac{1}{B}\partial_x q_{i\perp}, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

where $q_{i\perp}$ and $q_{i\parallel}$ are the heat fluxes along the magnetic field of the perpendicular and parallel thermal ion energy (hereafter neglected, as in pressure equations).

➤ equations are normalized using
ion-inertial length, ion-cyclotron frequency,
and Alfvén speed:

$$d_i, \Omega_i, V_A$$

Schematic structure of the code



How to compile (1)

Load needed modules:

1. **intel**
2. **intel-mpi**
3. **intel-mkl**

example: on **Perseus** cluster @ Princeton

(<https://researchcomputing.princeton.edu/systems-and-services/available-systems/perseus>)

```
> module load intel  
> module load intel-mpi  
> module load intel-mkl  
_
```

Currently Loaded Modulefiles:

1) intel-mkl/2020.1/1/64 2) intel/19.1/64/19.1.1.217 3) intel-mpi/intel/2019.7/64

How to compile (2)

Check available *compilers* and add desired *optimization flags* in “**Machine**” file

Default configuration:

```
LIB=
FFLAGS= -O3 -c -I modules
F90FLAGS= -O3 -c -I modules
LNKFLAGS=
F77= mpif90
F90= mpif90
LNK= mpif90
```

How to compile (3)

Actual compilation:

First, use the command “**make veryclean**” to clean up before any new compilation.
(recommended over “make clean”)

Then, use “**make**” to compile the code.

Successful compilation will produce a “**.x**” executable

Default executable name: **eTF.x**

(see “**makefile**” for further details and/or to change executable name)

Simulation parameters (1)

BEFORE compilation:

👉 grid size: (Nx, Ny, Nz)

this is defined in **TF_mod.f90** (in `parameter_mod`)

```
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: nx=4096, ny=2048, nz=1
```


Simulation parameters (2)

AFTER compilation:

Input parameters are given through the file `2f1.com`

(see `condinit.f90` for definition and variables involved in the initial plasma configuration)

Questions and bug reports

Contact:

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