

# Multi-dimensional shearing modules in OSIRIS 4.0

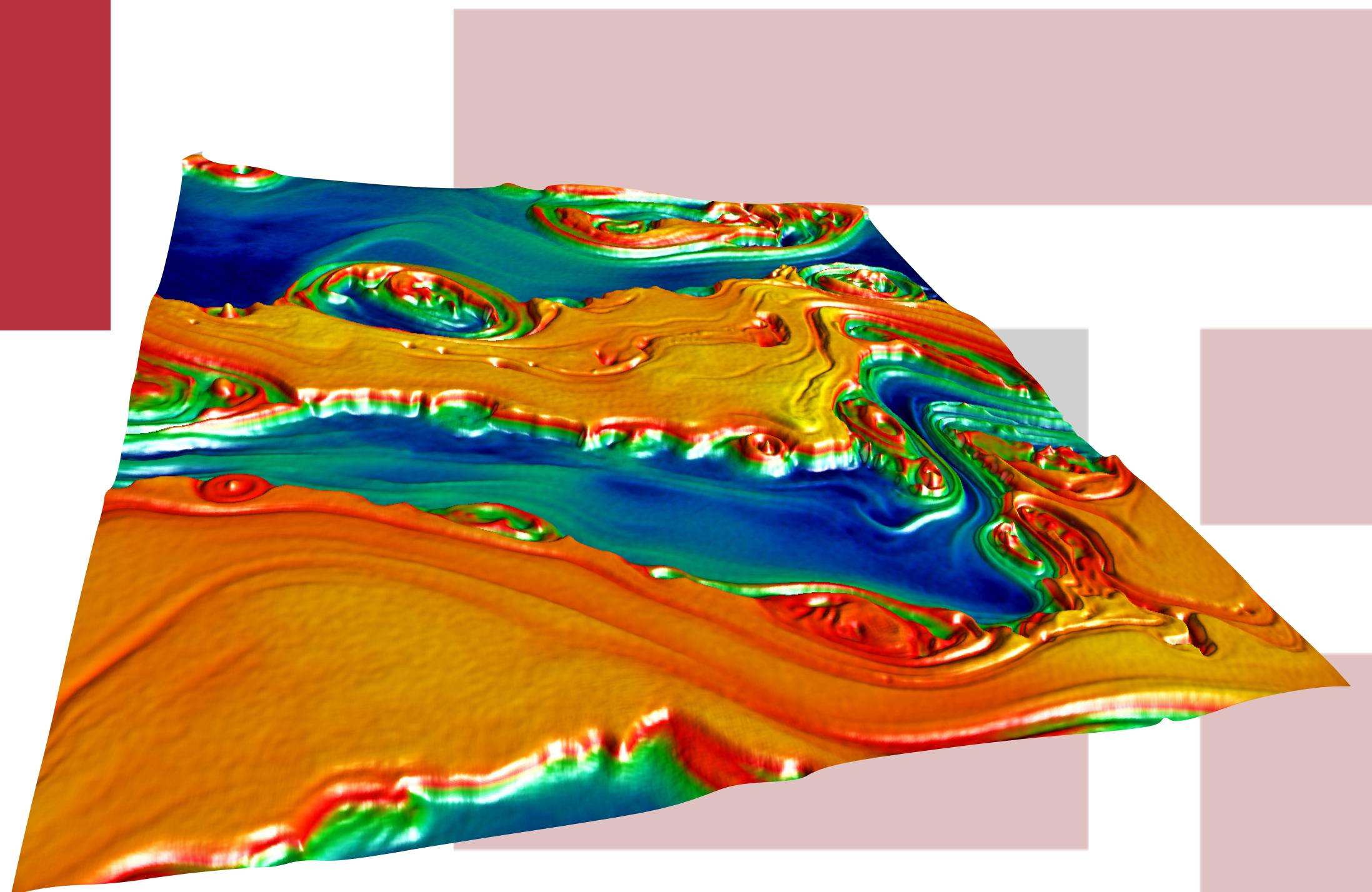
G. Inchingolo<sup>1,2</sup>

T. Grismayer<sup>1</sup>, N. F. Loureiro<sup>2</sup>, R. A. Fonseca<sup>1,3</sup>, L. O. Silva<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> GoLP / Instituto de Plasmas e Fusão Nuclear, Instituto Superior Técnico, Lisbon, Portugal

<sup>2</sup> Plasma Science and Fusion Center, MIT, Cambridge, USA

<sup>3</sup> Instituto Universitario de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), Lisbon, Portugal



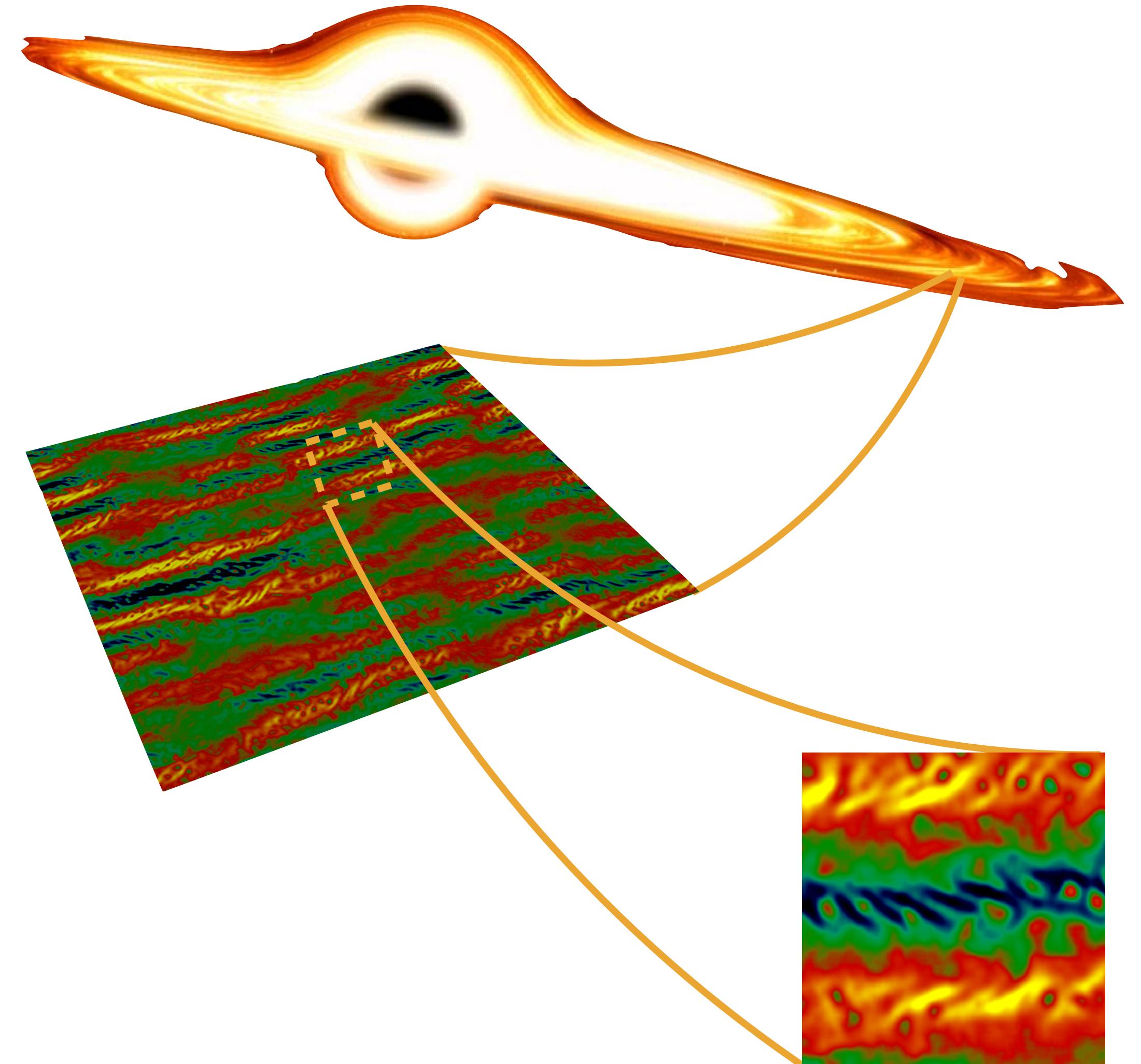
# Why a shearing module in a PIC code?

Large scale astrophysical rotating system → Accretion disks

- Local kinetic behaviour

Generation of **pressure anisotropy** in collisionless plasmas

- Mirror instability
- Firehose instability
- Whistler instability
- ...



\*Simulation results obtained using OSIRIS 4.0

## Necessity of shear module

- Collisionless magneto rotational instability (MRI)
- Study of pressure anisotropy

## 2D shearing co-rotating framework

- Modified Maxwell's and motion equations
- Physical benchmark: 1D linear MRI

## 3D co-rotating framework + shearing periodic b.c.

- The 3D shearing co-rotating framework does not work
- Description of the shearing periodic b.c.
- Benchmark:  $E_l$  behaviour at the boundary

## Conclusion & Future works

# 2D shearing co-rotating framework

Modified Maxwell's and motion equations

## Shearing co-rotating framework equations

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) - \frac{3}{2}\alpha B_x \hat{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = \nabla \times \vec{B} - 4\pi \vec{J} - \frac{3}{2}\alpha E_x \hat{y}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = 2\alpha p_y \hat{x} - \frac{1}{2}\alpha p_x \hat{y} + q \left( \vec{E} + \frac{\vec{u}}{c} \times \vec{B} \right)$$

Validity of the model in the limits:

- **non-relativistic limit**

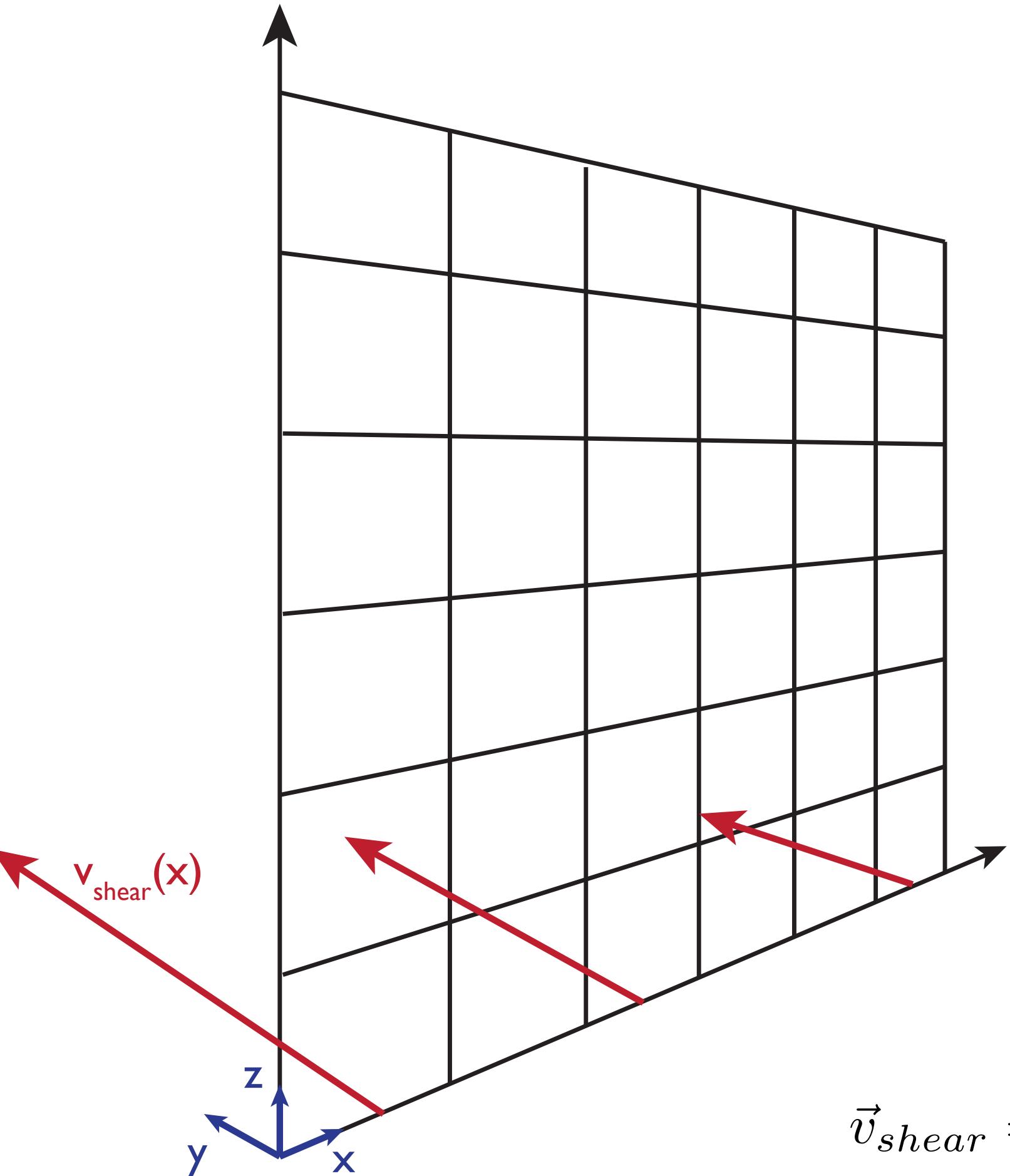
$$v_0 = \alpha \times r_0 \ll c$$

- **small box approximation**

$$L \ll r_0$$

M.A. Riquelme, et al., ApJ 755, 50 (2012)

## 2D shearing simulation box



$$\vec{v}_{\text{shear}} = -\frac{3}{2}\alpha x \hat{y}$$

# Scheme of implementation in OSIRIS 4.0

example of input file

## EMF solver

Modified Yee solver

+

RK shear term

## particle pusher

Modified Boris pusher

$$(B_y^* = B_y + 2\alpha * r_{qm} * \gamma)$$

+

FD shear term



[shear\\_2D branch @ ginchingolo/osiris](#)



[dev branch @ GoLP-IST/osiris](#)

## Example of input file

```
!----global simulation parameters----
```

```
simulation
```

```
{
```

```
    algorithm = "shear",
```

```
}
```

```
    ! ... (after diag_emf)
```

```
!-----shear parameter-----
```

```
shear
```

```
{
```

```
    alpha = 0.05,
```

```
}
```

```
particles
```

```
! ...
```

# Physical benchmark: 1D MRI dispersion relation

Comparison between numerical results and analytical model

## Analytical Expression

$$4\nu^4 + 4(1 + \zeta^2)\nu^2 + \zeta^4 - 6\zeta^2 = 0$$

## Simulation Parameter (quasi 1D simulation)

mass ratio

$$\frac{m_e}{m_i} = 1$$

beta parameter

$$\beta = \frac{8\pi n k_b T}{B_0^2} = 0.05$$

magnetisation

$$X = \frac{\alpha}{\omega_{ci}} = 11, 33$$

Alfvén velocity

$$\frac{v_A}{c} = \frac{B_0}{\sqrt{4\pi n m c^2}} = \frac{1}{20}$$

resolution

$$\frac{d_e}{\Delta x} = \frac{c}{\omega_{pe}\Delta x} = \frac{1}{0.007}$$

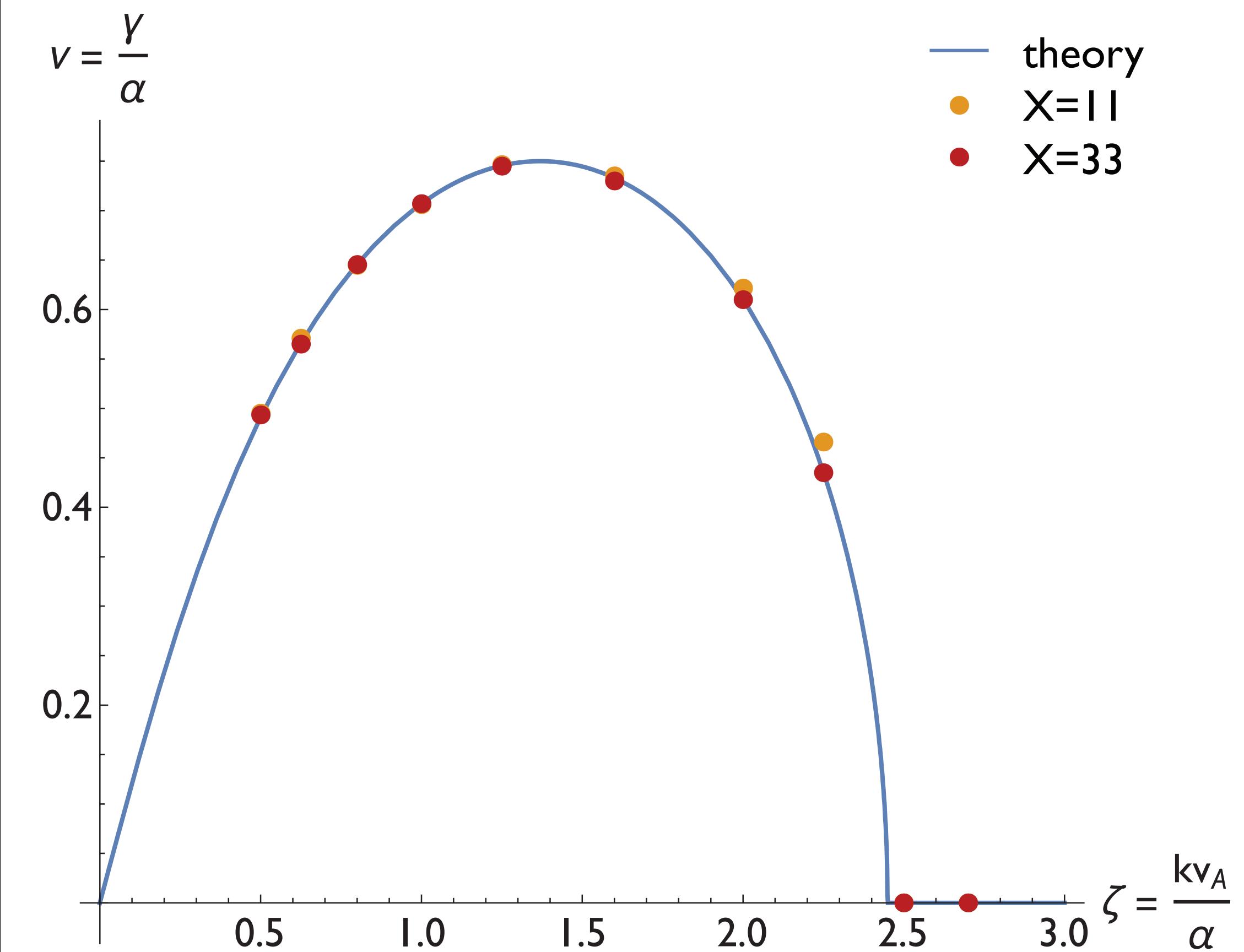
ppc

$$N_{ppc} = 1000$$

seed

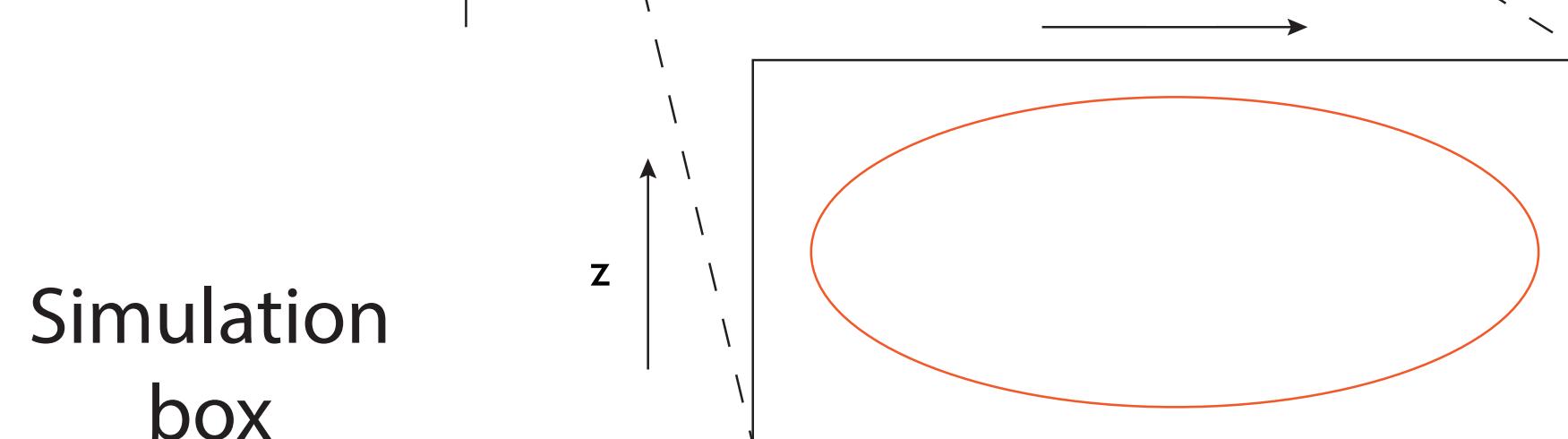
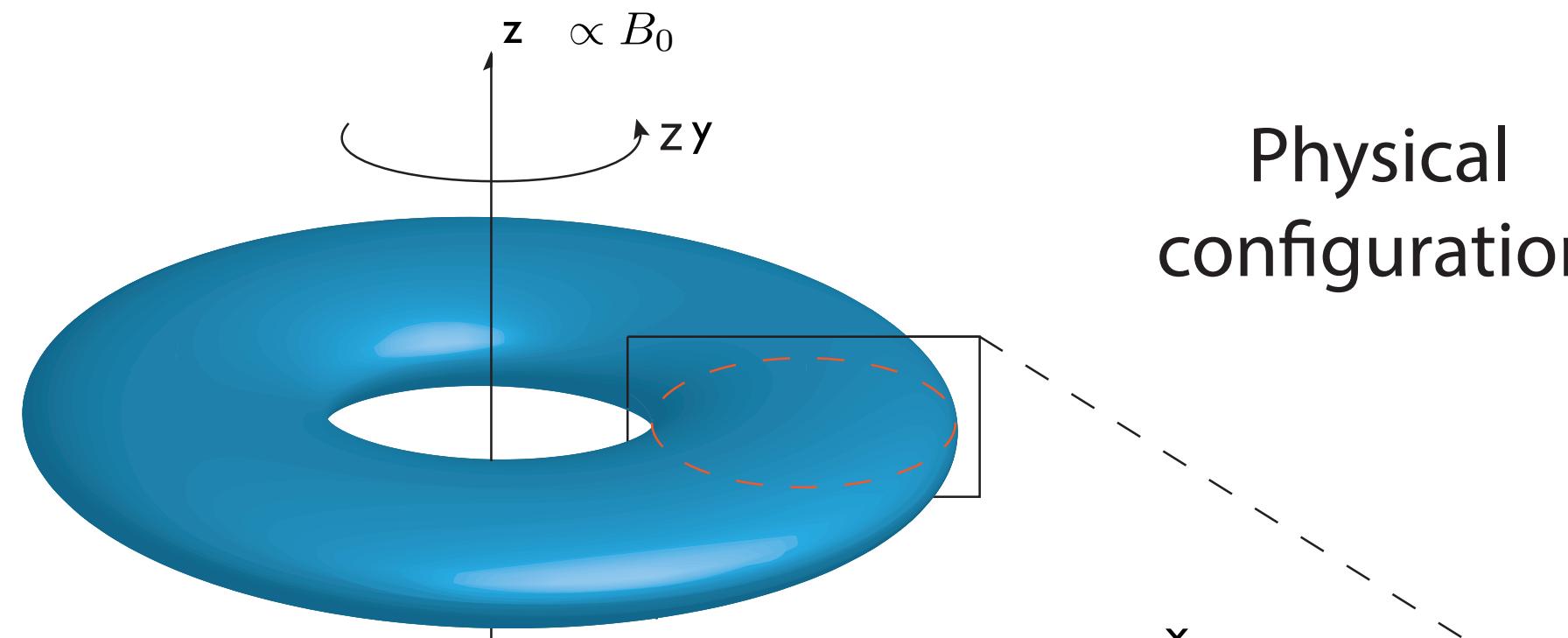
$$\frac{\vec{v}_{seed}}{c} = \frac{1}{20} \frac{v_A}{c} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) \hat{y}$$

## 1D MRI linear dispersion relation



# 2D collisionless Magnetorotational Instability

Large scale mechanism for amplification of magnetic field



$$\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{v}_{shear} = -\frac{3}{2}\alpha x \hat{y}$$

## Simulation Parameter

mass ratio

$$\frac{m_i}{m_e} = 1$$

beta parameter

$$\beta_0 = \frac{v_{th}^2}{v_A^2} = 100$$

magnetisation

$$X = \frac{\alpha}{\omega_{ci}} = 11$$

Alfvén velocity

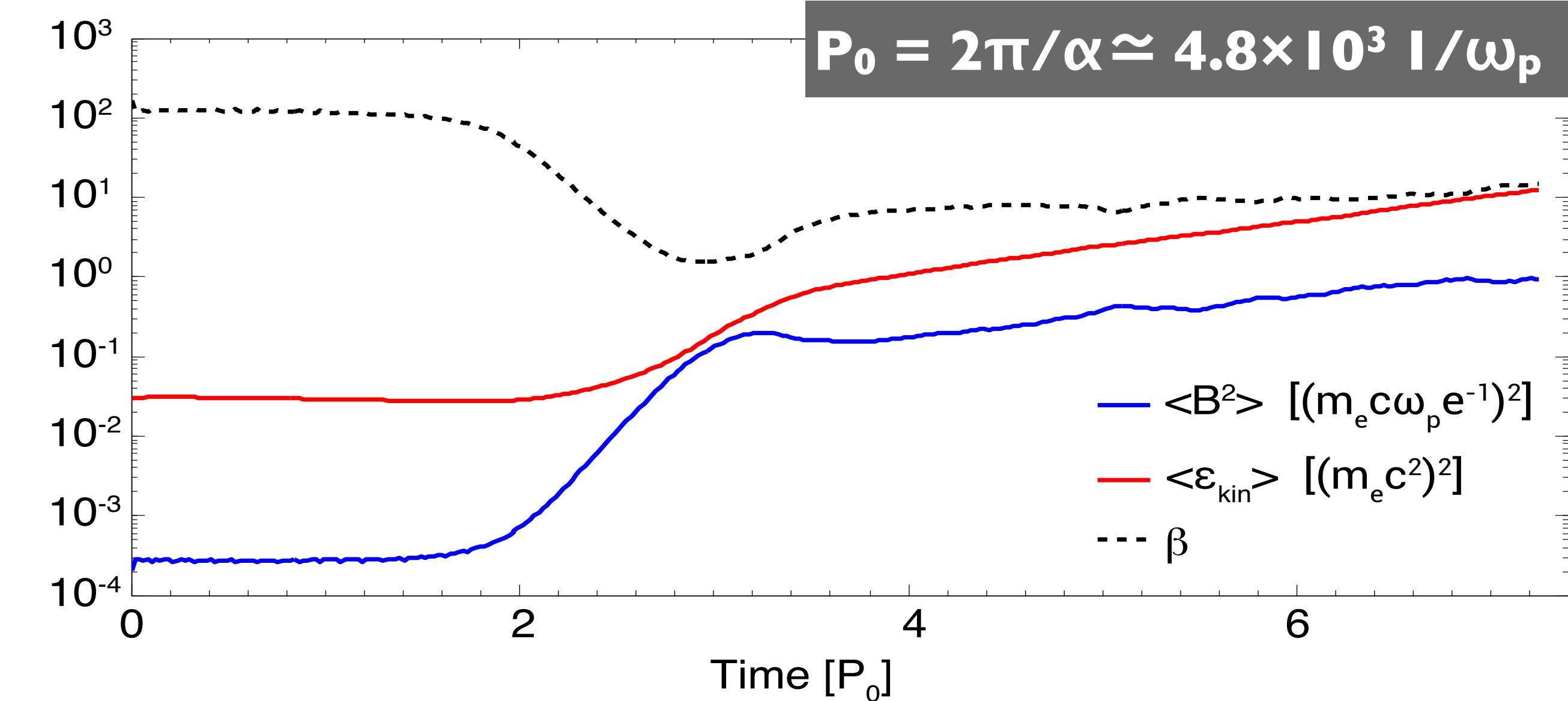
$$\frac{v_A}{c} = 0.0143$$

box size

$$16 \lambda_0^2 \left( \lambda_0 = \frac{2\pi v_A}{\alpha} \right)$$

$\sim 1100 \times 1100 c/\omega_p$

$$P_0 = 2\pi/\alpha \approx 4.8 \times 10^3 \text{ } l/\omega_p$$

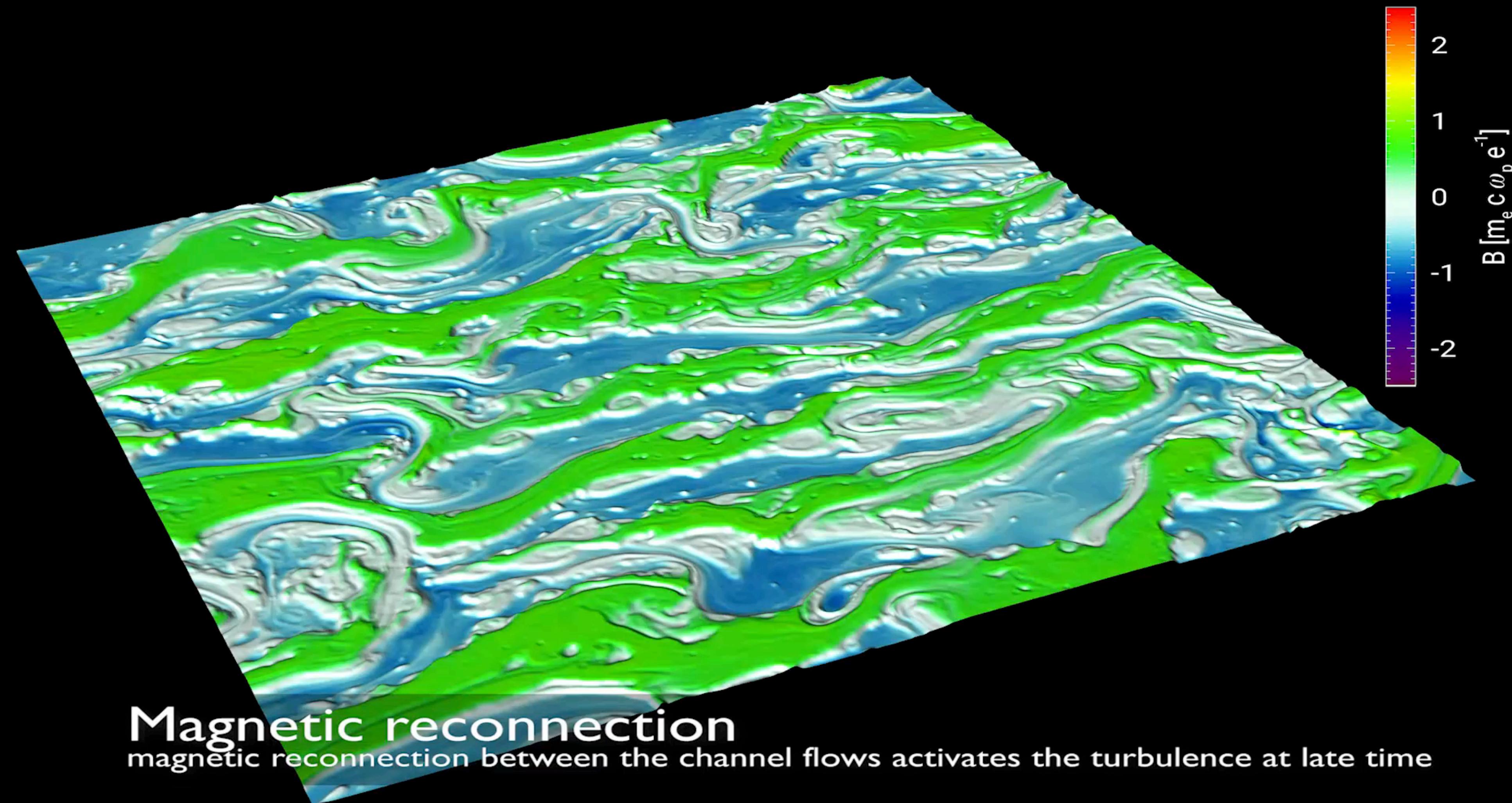


# Evolution of $B_y$ in collisionless accretion disk

2D simulation of large scale collisionless Magnetorotational Instability



TÉCNICO  
LISBOA



# 3D shearing co-rotating issues

No charge conservation in 3D

## 3D shearing co-rotating Maxwell's equations

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) - \frac{3}{2}\alpha B_x \hat{y} + \frac{3}{2}\alpha t \frac{\partial \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial y} \times \hat{x}$$



$$\frac{\partial \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = \nabla \times \vec{B} - 4\pi \vec{J} - \frac{3}{2}\alpha E_x \hat{y} - \frac{3}{2}\alpha t \frac{\partial \vec{B}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial y} \times \hat{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = -\frac{3}{2}\alpha t \frac{\partial J_x}{\partial y}$$

**Achtung!** Charge is not conserved with the standard 3D PIC algorithm!

## Solution: co-rotating framework

Standard Maxwell's equation\*



$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = e \left( \vec{E} + \frac{\vec{p}}{c} \times \left( \frac{\vec{B}}{m\gamma} + 2\alpha \hat{z} \right) \right)$$

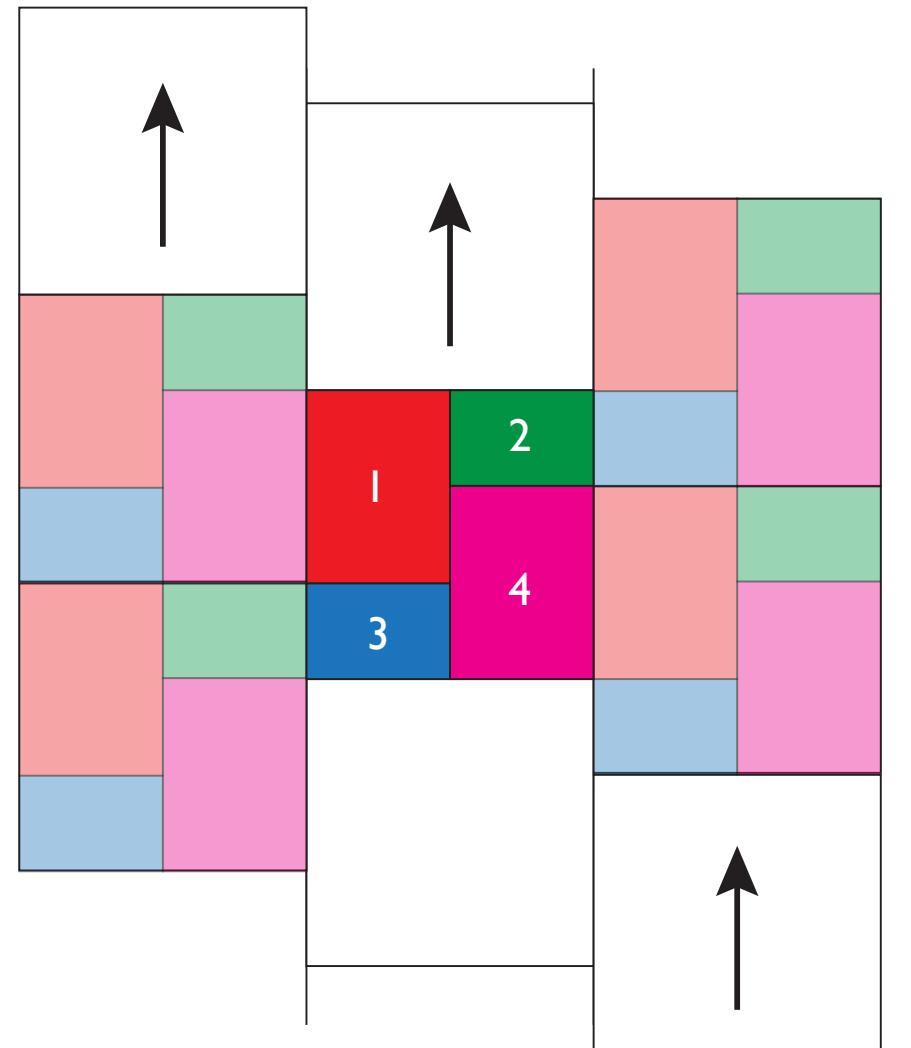


shear periodic b.c.

\*in the non relativistic limit

# Shear periodic b.c.

Deposition of shifted grid quantities (fields/current) at the boundary



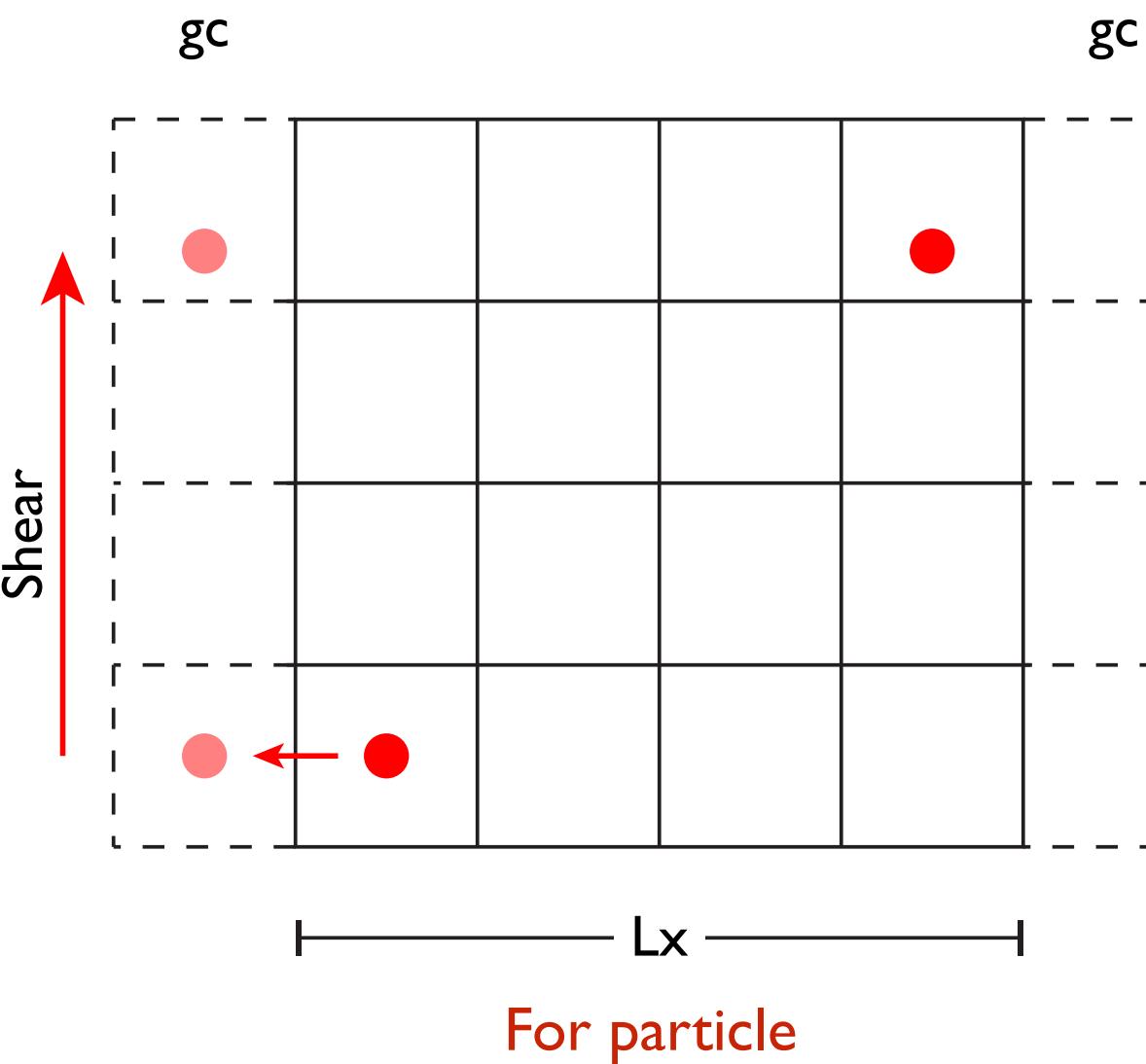
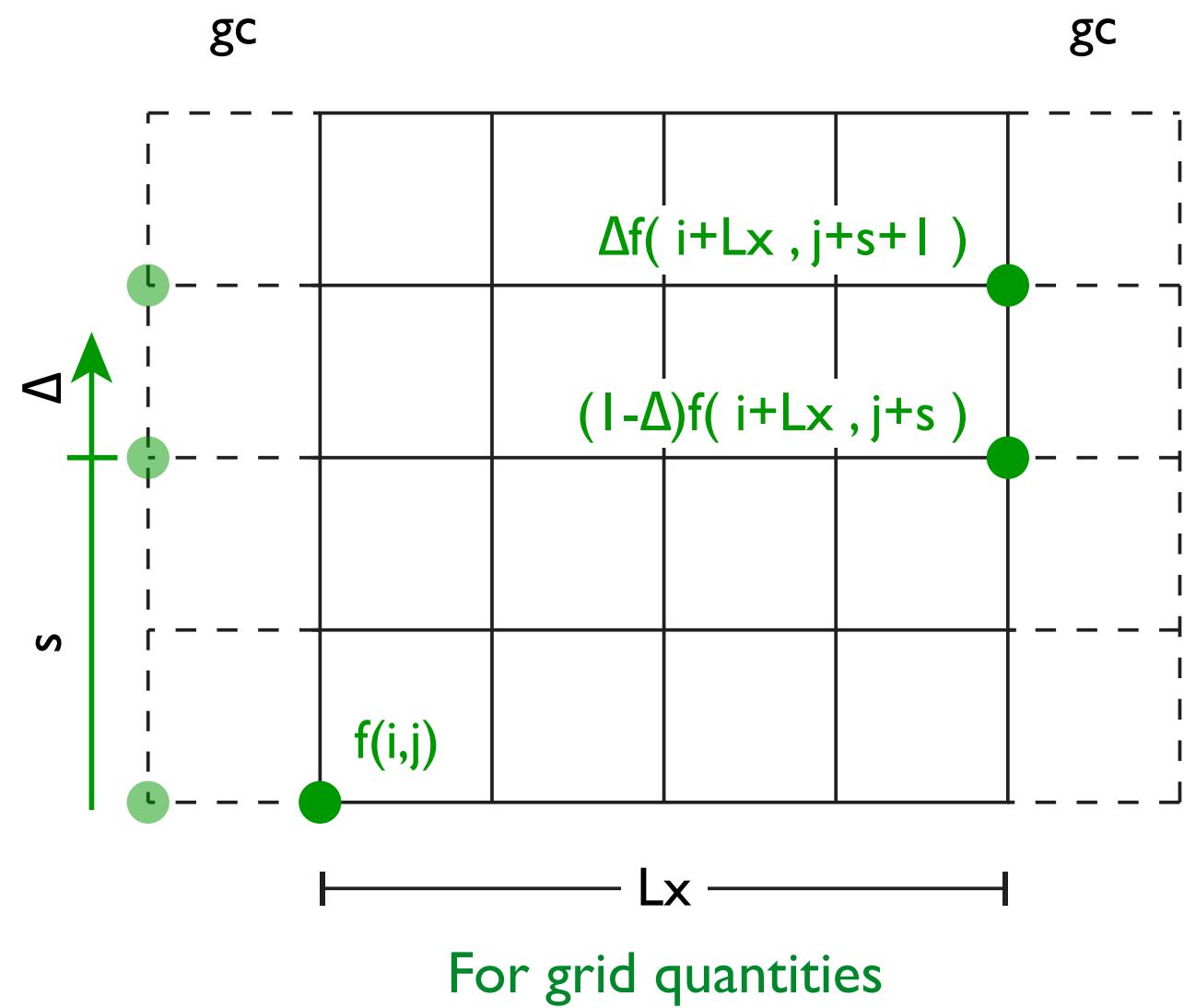
**I = 4**

**2 = 3**

$$\text{Shear}(t) = \frac{3}{2}\alpha L_x t$$

$$s = \text{floor}(\text{Shear}/dy)$$

$$\Delta = \text{Shear} - s$$



## Shear periodic b.c.

$$f(0, y + \frac{3}{2}\alpha L_x t, z) = f(L_x, y, z)$$

$$\text{for } n_{\pm}, B_x, B_y, B_z, J_x, J_z, E_y$$

$$E_x(0, y + \frac{3}{2}\alpha L_x t, z) = E_x(L_x, y, z)$$

$$- \frac{3}{2}\alpha L_x B_z(L_x, y, z)$$

$$E_z(0, y + \frac{3}{2}\alpha L_x t, z) = E_z(L_x, y, z)$$

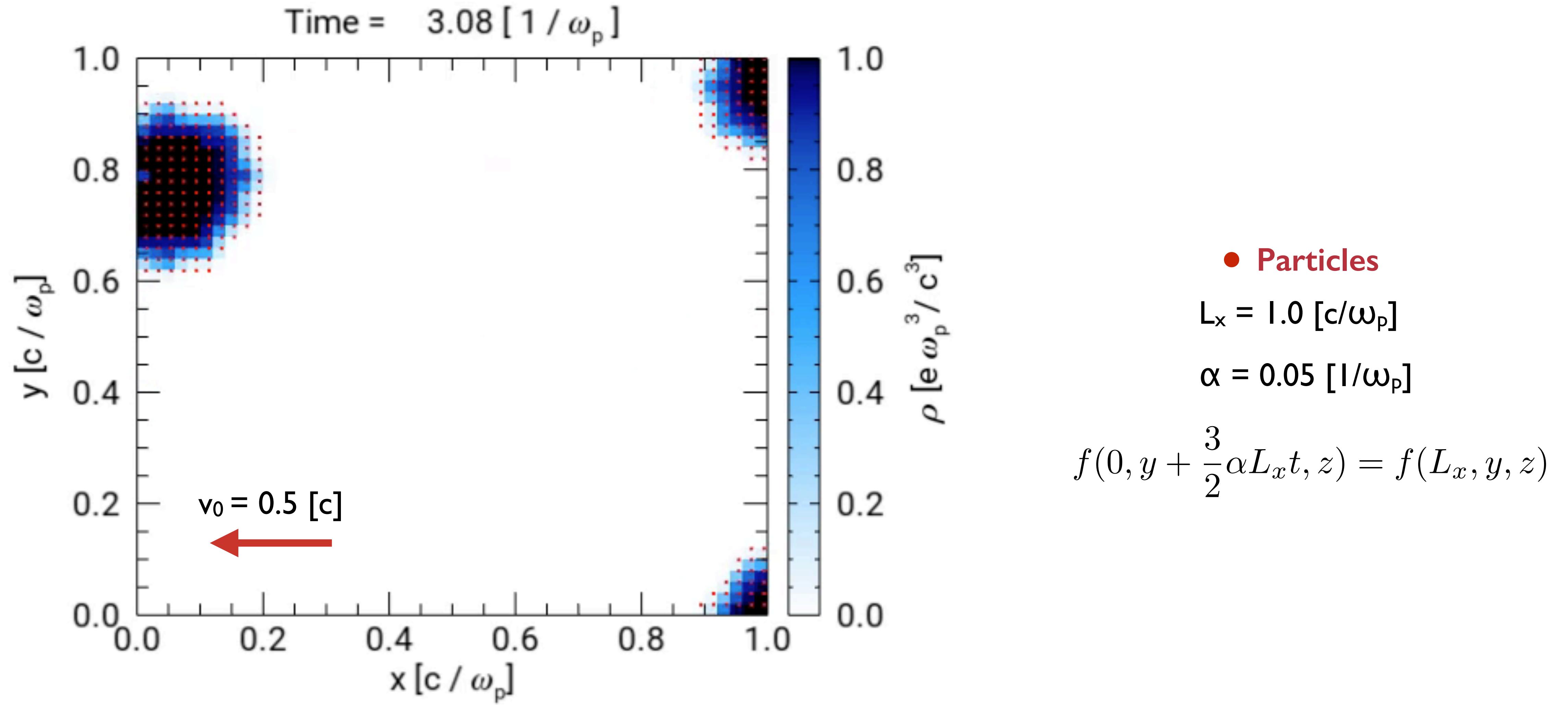
$$- \frac{3}{2}\alpha L_x B_x(L_x, y, z)$$

$$J_y^{\pm}(0, y + \frac{3}{2}\alpha L_x t, z) = J_y^{\pm}(L_x, y, z)$$

$$\pm \frac{3}{2}e\alpha L_x n_{\pm}(L_x, y, z)$$

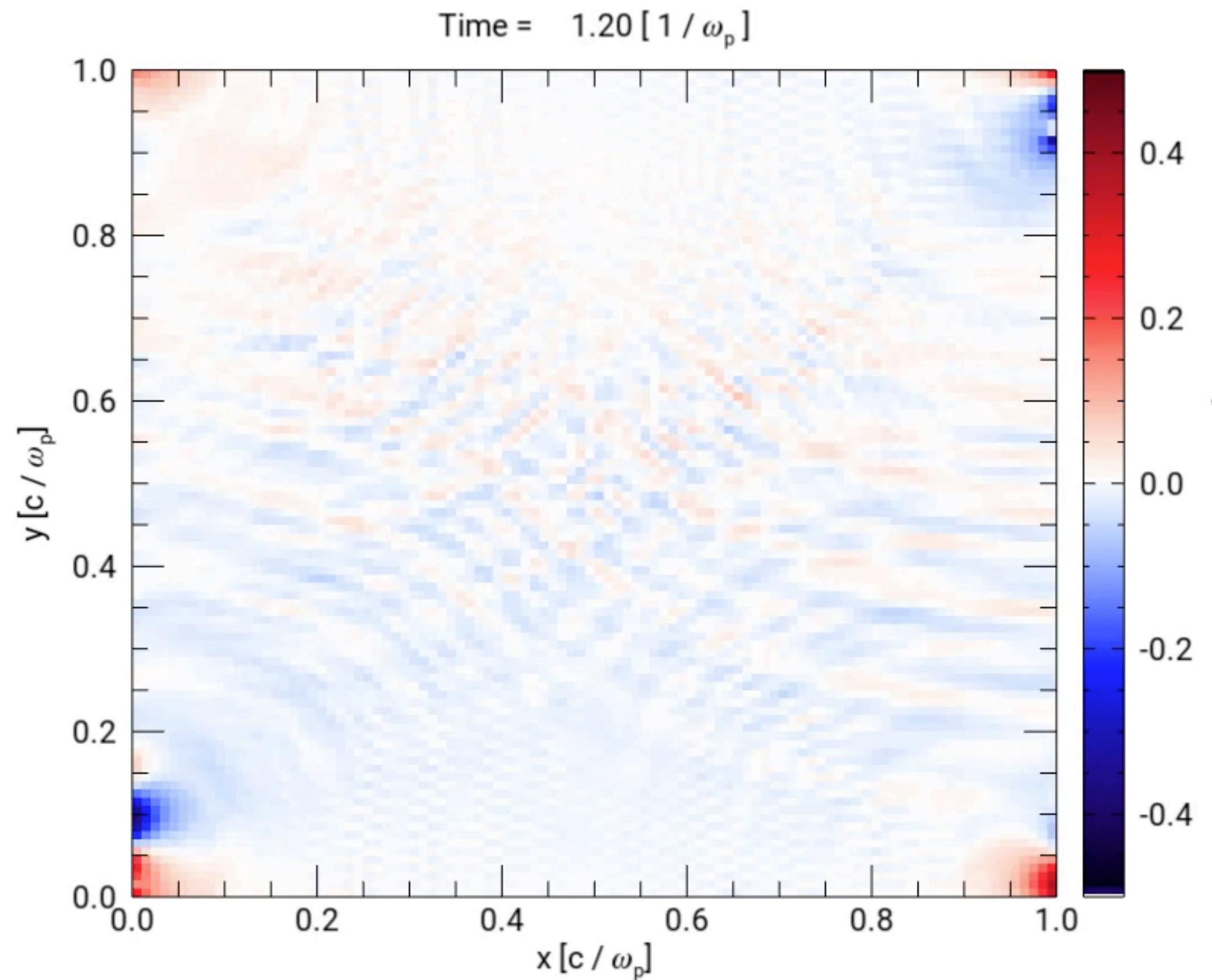
# Benchmark #1

Uniform motion of particles along x



# Benchmark #2

$E_x$  - no plasma, initial  $E_y$  field  $E_y(x) = \cos(2\pi x)$



The shear periodic b.c introduces a numerical es wave  $\delta E_{\text{error}}$  at the boundary of  $E$ !

$$\delta E_{\text{error}}/E_0 \sim t/\alpha$$

Possible solution: correct  $E$  at the boundary using modified poisson equation:

$$\Delta \cdot \left( \vec{E}^{n+1} - \frac{\alpha x}{c} \hat{y} \times \vec{B}^{n+1} \right) - 4\pi\rho^{n+1} = 0$$

Opened to suggestion how to implement it in OSIRIS 4.0 (kyle's **boris correction module**)...

email me for collaboration  
[giannandrea.inchingolo@tecnico.ulisboa.pt](mailto:giannandrea.inchingolo@tecnico.ulisboa.pt)

## Shearing modules in OSIRIS 4.0

- study of collisionless astrophysical scenarios (accretion disks)
- study of pressure anisotropy instabilities (firehose, mirror, whistler)

## 2D shearing co-rotating module

- modified Maxwell's and motion equations to include shear terms
- fully tested with analytical 1D MRI linear dispersion relation

## 3D co-rotating framework + shearing periodic b.c. module

- exceeds the limits of shearing co-rotating framework (no charge conservation in 3D)
- numerical ES wave generated at the x boundary with  $\delta E_{\text{error}}/E_0 \sim t/\alpha$
- need to implement a Poisson correction for E (to be implemented)

## Acknowledgements

**UCLA** **PSFC**

**golp**

**MIT**

 **ipfn**  
INSTITUTO DE PLASMAS  
E FUSÃO NUCLEAR

 **TÉCNICO**  
LISBOA

**FCT**  
Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia  
MINISTÉRIO DA CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E ENSINO SUPERIOR

 **erc**  **INPAIRS**

 Funded by the European Union

Work partially funded by Portuguese FCT Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, under grant PD/BD/105885/2014, by European Union, under the grant INPAIRS n. 695088 and by NSF CAREER award no. 1654168. Special Acknowledgment to UCLA for partially funding the participation to this OSIRS workshop edition.