

- 01. Introduction to the PIC simulation
- 02. Random number generation and its application
- 03. Particle weighting and normalization
- 04. Particle pusher

Particle-in-Cell (PIC) kinetic simulations

05. Poisson's equation

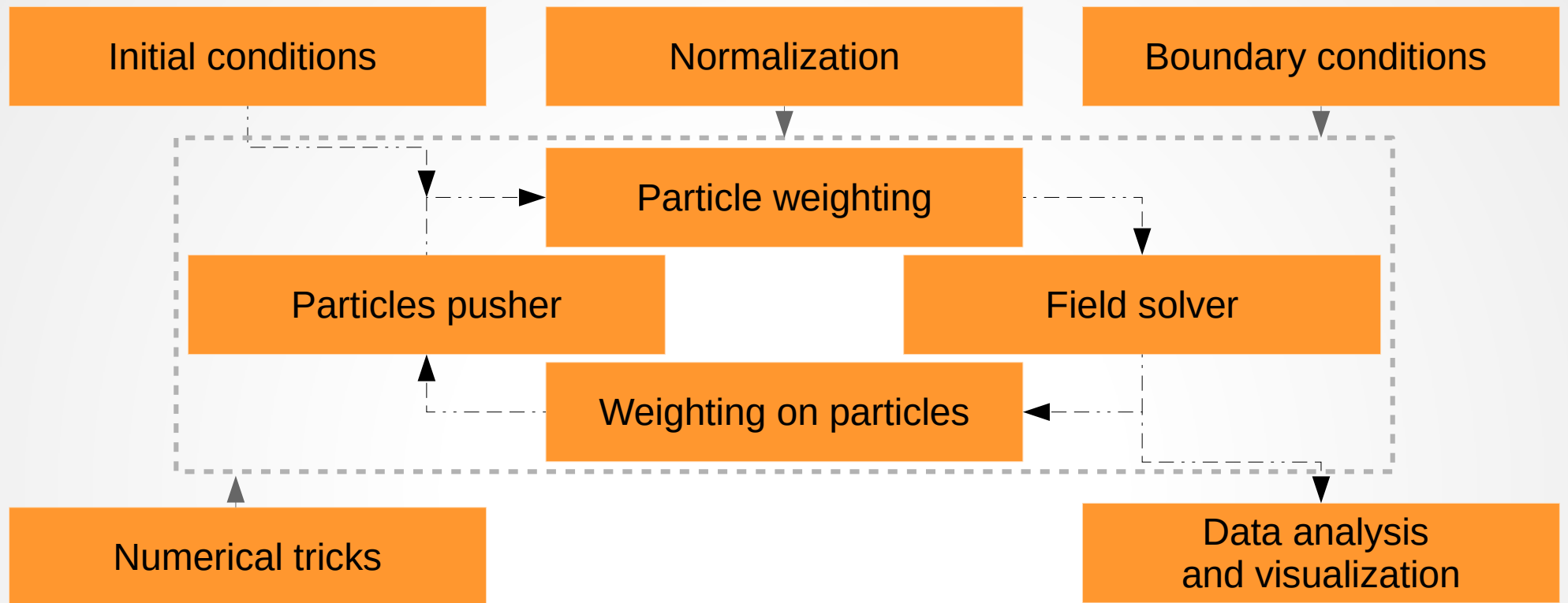
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National Central University, Taiwan

University of São Paulo, 2019.11.25-12.06

www.slido.com code: #P320

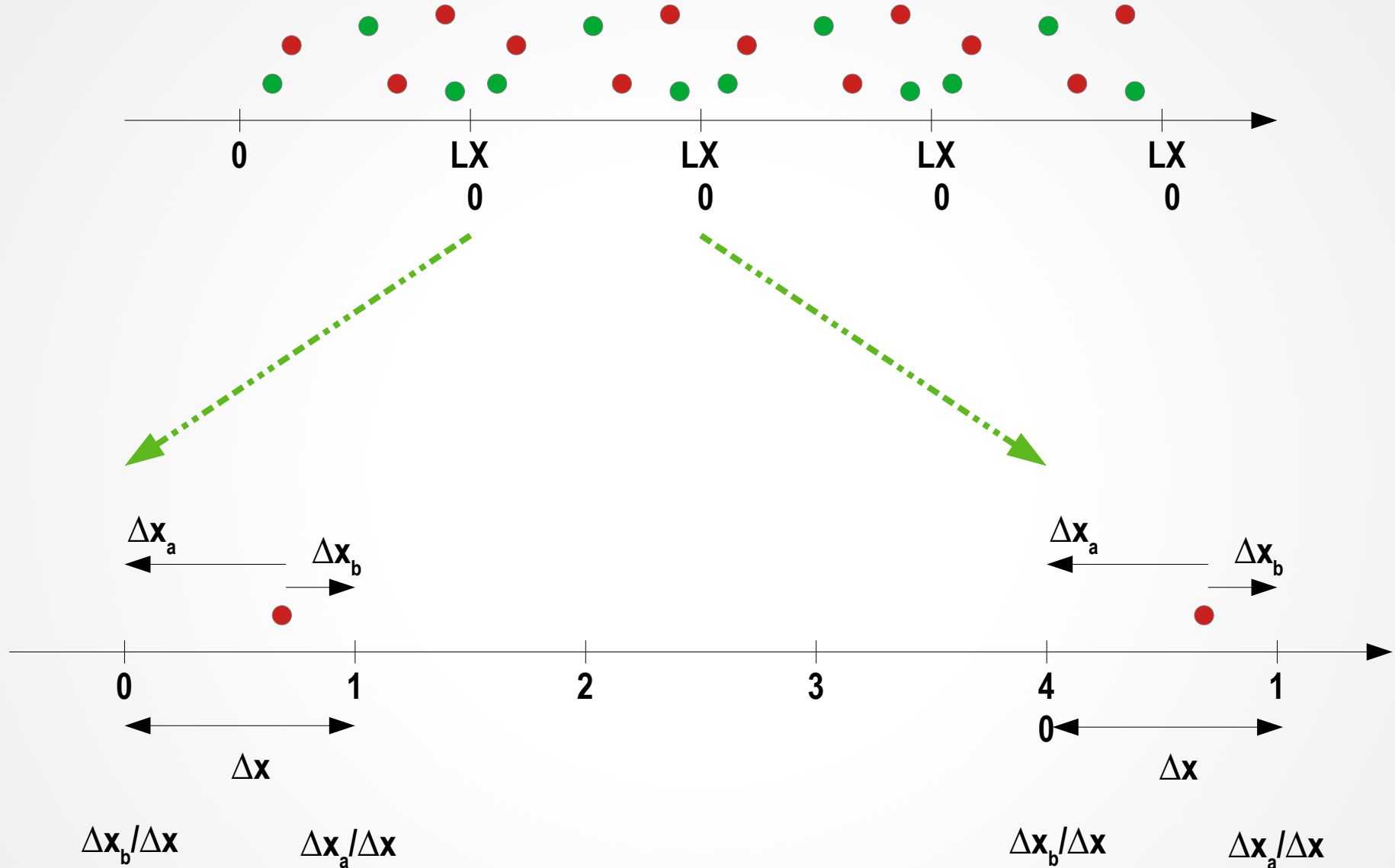
Concept and basic structure



Two-stream instability

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cz5tRSMY3Kc>

Periodic boundary condition



Electrostatic system

$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}(\vec{x}_t)$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}(\vec{x}_t)$$

$$\vec{B}_t(\vec{x}_t)$$

$$\vec{E}_t(\vec{x}_t)$$

$$\vec{x}_t$$

$$\vec{B}_{t+\Delta t}(\vec{x}_{t+\Delta t})$$

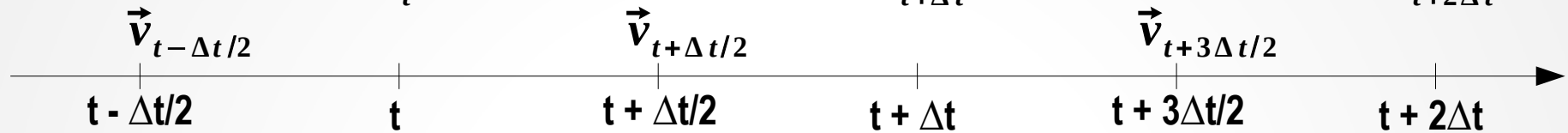
$$\vec{E}_{t+\Delta t}(\vec{x}_{t+\Delta t})$$

$$\vec{x}_{t+\Delta t}$$

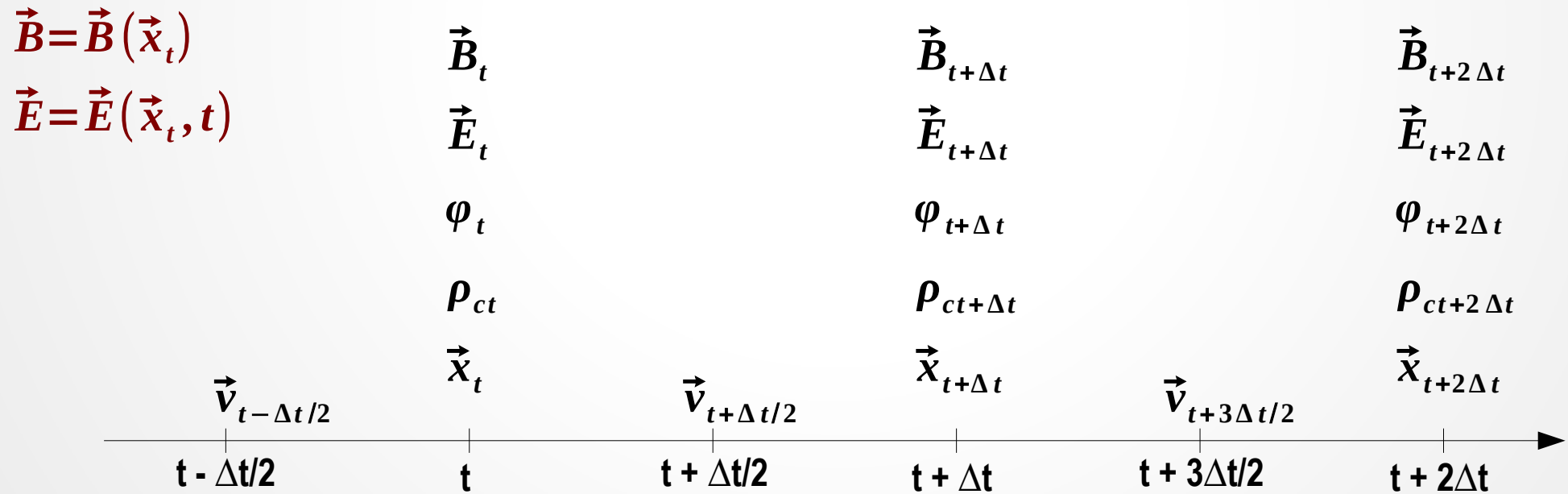
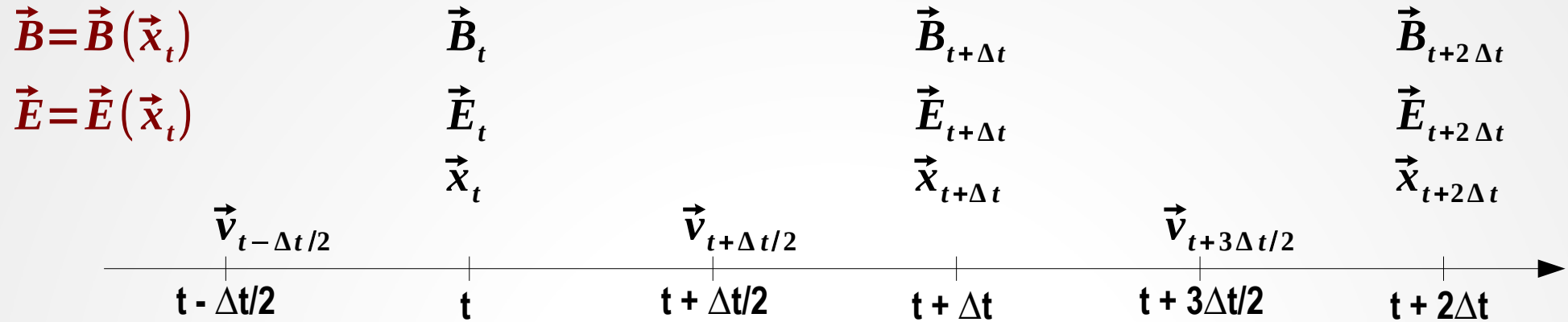
$$\vec{B}_{t+2\Delta t}(\vec{x}_{t+2\Delta t})$$

$$\vec{E}_{t+2\Delta t}(\vec{x}_{t+2\Delta t})$$

$$\vec{x}_{t+2\Delta t}$$



Self consistent electrostatic system



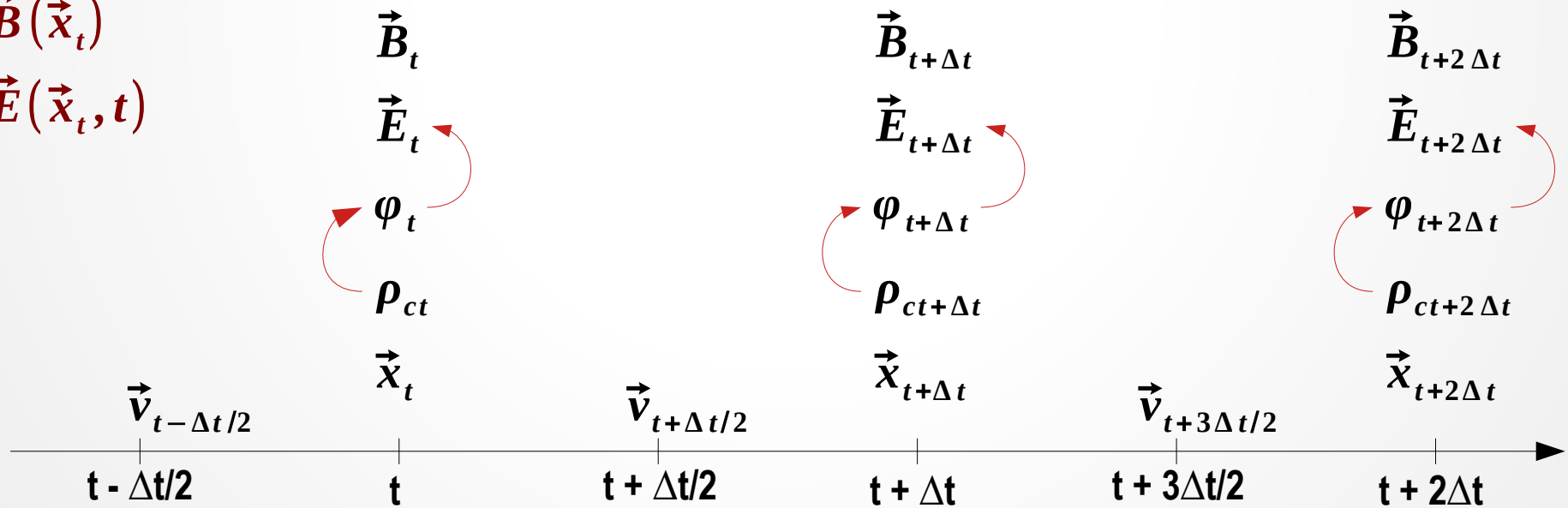
Self consistent electrostatic system

$$-\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{\rho_c}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}(\vec{x}_t)$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}(\vec{x}_t, t)$$



Self consistent electrostatic system

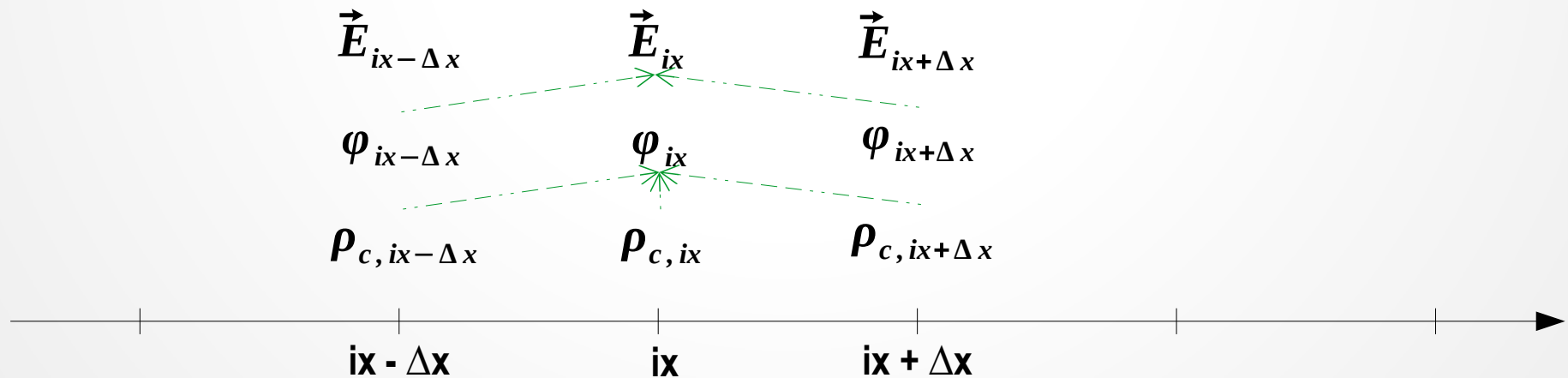
$$-\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{\rho_c}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi$$

$$\frac{\vec{\varphi}_{ix+\Delta x} - 2\vec{\varphi}_{ix} + \vec{\varphi}_{ix-\Delta x}}{(\Delta x)^2} = -\frac{\rho_{c,ix}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E}_{ix} = \frac{-\vec{\varphi}_{ix+\Delta x} + \vec{\varphi}_{ix-\Delta x}}{2\Delta x}$$

At each time step



Self consistent electrostatic system

$$-\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{\rho_c}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{\varphi}_{ix+\Delta x} - 2\vec{\varphi}_{ix} + \vec{\varphi}_{ix-\Delta x} = -(\Delta x)^2 \frac{\rho_{c,ix}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_0 \\ \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_3 \\ \dots \\ \varphi_{NX-1} \\ \varphi_{NX} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{-(\Delta x)^2}{\epsilon_0} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \rho_{c,1} \\ \rho_{c,2} \\ \rho_{c,3} \\ \dots \\ \rho_{c,NX-1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \varphi = w$$

$$\varphi = A^{-1} w$$

inverse matrix: [05_01_Inverse.f90](#)

inverse matrix

Poisson's equation

$$-\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{\rho_c}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi$$

$$\vec{\varphi}_{ix+\Delta x} - 2\vec{\varphi}_{ix} + \vec{\varphi}_{ix-\Delta x} = (\Delta x)^2 \frac{\rho_{c,ix}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E}_{ix} = \frac{\vec{\varphi}_{ix+\Delta x} - \vec{\varphi}_{ix-\Delta x}}{2\Delta x}$$

$$A\varphi = w \quad \varphi = A^{-1}w$$

At each time step

