

14-moment maximum-entropy VDF: application to electrons in ExB fields

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**ExB Plasmas
Workshop
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14-moment maximum-entropy VDF: application to electrons in ExB fields (1 of 2)

$$f_{14} = \exp(a + a_i v_i + a_{ij} v_i v_j + a_{i3} v^2 v_i + a_4 v^4), \quad i = (x, y, z)$$

Special cases:

$$\mathcal{M} = \exp(a) \exp(a_i v_i + a_2 v^2)$$

Maxwellian

$$\mathcal{D} = \exp(-a v^4)$$

Druyvesteyn VDF

These introduce:

- Anisotropy
- Asymmetry
- Non-Maxwellian kurtosis

Resulting sys
of hyperbolic
PDEs:

$$\frac{\partial \vec{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \vec{F}_i}{\partial x_i} = \vec{S}$$

$$\vec{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho & 1 \text{ eq.} \\ \rho u_i & 3 \text{ eqs.} \\ \rho u_i u_j + P_{ij} & 6 \text{ eqs.} \\ \rho u^2 u_i + \dots + q_i & 3 \text{ eqs.} \\ \rho u^4 + \dots + R & 1 \text{ eq.} \end{pmatrix}$$

Advantages:

- Positive by construction
- Results in a hyperbolic system of PDEs

Disadvantages:

- The coefficients "a, a_i, ..." in the VDF are an unknown function of the moments (numerical iterations/approx)
- Junk subspace (\exists singularity in moment space)

References:

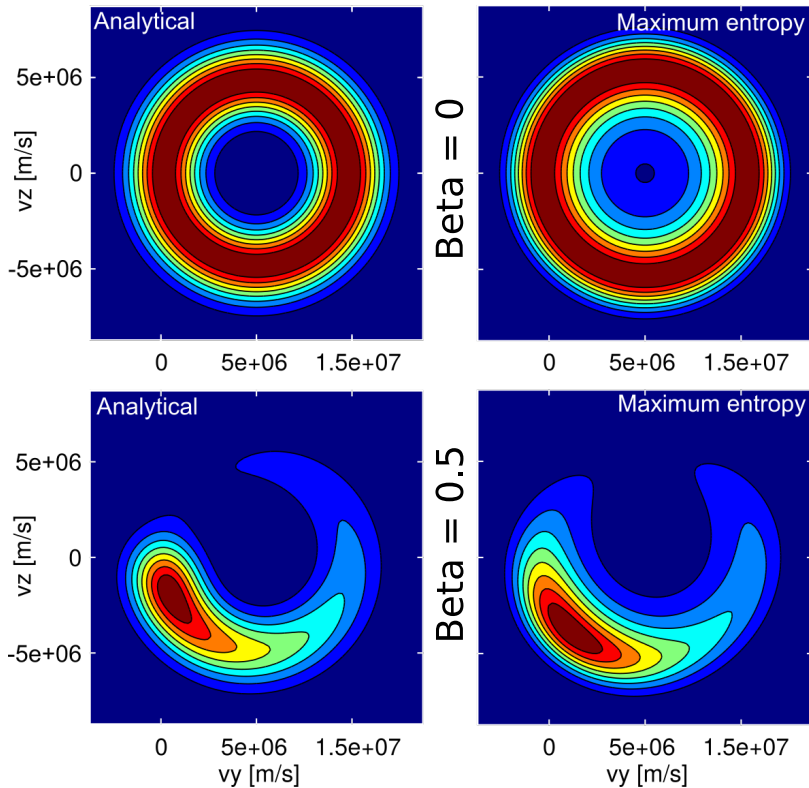
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14-moment maximum-entropy VDF: application to electrons in ExB fields (2 of 2)

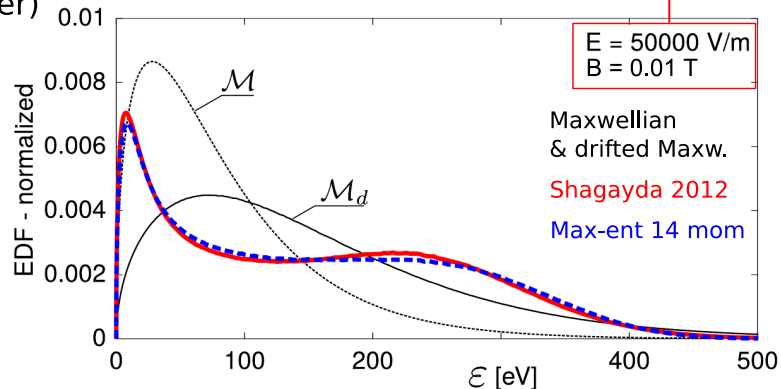
$$\text{EVDF: } f_{14} = \exp(a + a_i v_i + a_{ij} v_i v_j + a_{i3} v^2 v_i + a_4 v^4)$$

Test case: see [Shagayda].
Max-entropy: [Boccelli et al.]

Good accuracy for the \perp EVDF (Beta: inverse Hall parameter)



High accuracy
for the
EEDF



Present research & challenges:

- Characterize waves & instabilities
- Develop chemical terms that include non-equilibrium effects (non-Maxwellian EDF)
- Simulate a coupled ions+electrons system.

References:

- Shagayda, *Stationary electron velocity distribution in crossed electric and magnetic fields with collisions*, PoP, 2012.
- Boccelli et al, *A 14-moment maximum-entropy description of electrons in crossed electric and magnetic fields*, PoP, 2020.