

A Gyrokinetic Simulation Model for Low Frequency Electromagnetic Fluctuations in Magnetized Plasmas

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Abstract. We present a new model for simulating the electromagnetic fluctuations with frequencies much lower than the ion cyclotron frequency in plasmas confined in general magnetic configurations. This novel model (termed as GK-E&B) employs nonlinear gyrokinetic equations formulated in terms of electromagnetic fields. It, thus, not only includes kinetic effects, such as wave-particle interaction and microscopic (ion Larmor radius scale) physics; but also is computationally more efficient than the conventional formulation described in terms of potentials. As a benchmark, we perform linear as well as nonlinear simulations of the kinetic Alfvén wave; demonstrating physics in agreement with the analytical theories.

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1. Introduction

Electromagnetic fluctuations with frequencies lower than the ion cyclotron frequencies are prevalent in plasmas, existing in nature; e.g., solar and magnetospheric plasmas, and laboratories. These low-frequency fluctuations are known to play important dynamic roles in the heating, acceleration and transports of plasmas. For example, Alfvén waves have been proposed as the mechanism responsible for the charged particle heating in the solar corona [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. On the other hand, Alfvén-wave instabilities can also be readily excited by energetic particles, including alpha particles, in magnetic fusion devices, and thus, could be detrimental to the goal of magnetic fusion energy [6]. Due to the intrinsically complicated magnetic field geometries and plasma inhomogeneities, dynamics of waves and charged particles in low-frequency electromagnetic fluctuations are rather complex and involve, in general, disparate spatial as well as temporal scales. To be more specific, the existence of the shear Alfvén wave continuous spectrum [7] could lead to the appearance of kinetic Alfvén wave at the microscopic ion-Larmor-radius (ρ_i) scale, which is, at least, $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$ smaller than the system-size macroscopic scale [8, 9, 6]. Similarly, as an example, the wave periods of Alfvén-wave instabilities in magnetic fusion experiments are, typically, $\mathcal{O}(10^{-2})$ shorter than the nonlinear time scales [10, 11]. These, meanwhile, are comparable to the inverse of the instability growth rates and are $\mathcal{O}(10^{-1})$ shorter than those of resistive/collisionless tearing instabilities [12, 13, 14]. The complexities of nonlinear wave and charged-particle dynamics with at least $\mathcal{O}(10^3)$ separation of spatial and temporal scales in nonuniform plasmas with complicated magnetic field geometries, thus, naturally demand the employment of numerical simulations as a powerful tool for understanding the observations, extracting the underlying physics mechanisms, and predicting the future performances [6, 15]. Most of the existing simulation models are based on the so-called magnetohydrodynamic fluid approximation, which can not adequately address the kinetic physics such as enhanced space-charge separation at the microscopic ρ_i scale and wave-particle interactions. It is, therefore, necessary to adopt the nonlinear gyrokinetic simulation model in order to accurately describe the multi-scale dynamics [16]. Up to now, however, electromagnetic gyrokinetic simulation schemes are based on the nonlinear gyrokinetic equations expressed in terms of potentials [17]. Computing such potentials involves solving, sometimes coupled, Poisson's equations in multi-dimensional complicated geometries, and thus, could often become extremely intensive and nearly intractable. This approach is based on minimizing the mathematical complexity of the underlying equations, but readily yields to demanding exascale-class computing resources.

In this work, we adopt a moment equation approach for the fluctuation structures, which is mathematically equivalent to the conventional nonlinear gyrokinetic simulation model mentioned above. In particular, we present a new and novel gyrokinetic simulation model (termed as GK-E&B); which is formulated based on the nonlinear gyrokinetic equations expressed directly in terms of electric and magnetic fields. Despite the mathematical structure of the equations governing the spatiotemporal evolution of electromagnetic fields is more complicated than the usual Poisson's equations, their properties more readily reflect the plasma response. Thus, we claim that they are in a more suitable form for predictive simulations of long time scale complex plasma behaviors. To validate this model, we demonstrate that, in uniform plasmas, it can accurately recover, both analytically and in numerical simulations, the linear and nonlinear physics of kinetic Alfvén waves.

2. Theoretical Formulation

Let us consider electromagnetic fluctuations with frequency much lower than the ion cyclotron frequency, i.e., $|\omega| \ll |\Omega_i|$, in a plasma confined by a magnetic field $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t)$. The plasma consists of electrons and ions and $m_e \ll m_i$ with m_e and m_i being, respectively, electron and ion masses. The ions can be of multiple species; e.g., deuterium and tritium in a fusion plasma. For low-frequency waves, the wavelengths are, typically, longer than the Debye length and the quasi-neutrality condition, $\sum_j q_j n_j \simeq 0$, is generally valid, with j being the charged particle species. Summing up the momentum conservation equations for all the species, we then have

$$\partial_t(\rho_m \mathbf{U}_{i\perp}) = \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B} - [\nabla \cdot \mathbf{P}]_{\perp}, \quad (1)$$

where $\rho_m \mathbf{U}_{i\perp} = \sum_{j \neq e} m_j n_j \mathbf{U}_{j\perp}$ is the plasma mass flow due to ions only, $n_j = \langle f_j \rangle_v$, and $\sum_{j \neq e} m_j n_j = \rho_m$ is the ion mass density. The total pressure tensor is defined as $\mathbf{P} = \sum_j \mathbf{P}_j = \sum_j m_j \langle \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} f_j \rangle_v$, $\langle \cdot \cdot \rangle_v$ denotes the velocity-space integral, f_j is the distribution function of j -th species to be described below, and the subscript \perp refers to the component perpendicular to \mathbf{B} . It is worth mentioning that the pressure tensor contains the usual Reynolds stress. Note that, since $|\mathbf{U}_{e\perp}| \sim |\mathbf{U}_{i\perp}|$, the electron inertia is negligible in the perpendicular dynamics. Parallel to \mathbf{B} , however, the electron inertia plays important roles in the wave-particle Landau resonance and, thus, needs to be kept in general. Meanwhile, since light waves are typically suppressed in the low-frequency regime of interest here, the current density \mathbf{J} is given by Ampère's law

$$\mathbf{J} = \frac{c}{4\pi} \nabla \times \mathbf{B}. \quad (2)$$

It is worthwhile noting that Eq. (2) is used, here, to compute $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{X}, t)$ from $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{X}, t)$ and not the other way around, as it is typically done in nonlinear gyrokinetic codes.

Given $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{X}, t)$ and $f(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{v}, t)$, Eq. (1) can, thus, be used to advance $\rho_m \mathbf{U}_{i\perp}$; which, in turn, determines the perpendicular component of the electric field \mathbf{E}_{\perp} . That is, summing up the perpendicular momentum conservation equation of all the ion species and noting that $|\omega| \ll |\Omega_j|$, we have

$$\mathbf{E}_{\perp} = -\frac{1}{c} \mathbf{U}_{i\perp} \times \mathbf{B} + \frac{1}{\rho_m} \sum_{j \neq e} \frac{m_j}{q_j} [\nabla \cdot \mathbf{P}_j]_{\perp}. \quad (3)$$

Meanwhile, the parallel component of electric field, $\mathbf{E}_{\parallel} = \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ with $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{B}/B$, can be readily obtained by taking the parallel component of the Ampère's law along with the Faraday's law; i.e.,

$$c^2 [\nabla_{\perp}^2 E_{\parallel} - \mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}_{\perp})] = 4\pi \partial_t J_{\parallel}. \quad (4)$$

Here, $J_{\parallel} = \sum_j J_{j\parallel}$ is the total parallel current and $J_{j\parallel} = q_j \langle v_{\parallel} f_j \rangle_v$. Once the electric field $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_{\perp} + E_{\parallel} \mathbf{b}$ is determined, the magnetic field can then be advanced by Faraday's law

$$\partial_t \mathbf{B} = -c \nabla \times \mathbf{E}. \quad (5)$$

Equations (1) to (5) for the electromagnetic fields are closed if we assume that the distribution function for each species is given.

In the gyrokinetic regime, assuming, for simplicity now, a nearly isotropic plasma, the distribution function f_j is given by [18, 19], with the subscript j suppressed unless necessary,

$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mu, v_{\parallel}, t) = f_{pol} + F, \quad (6)$$

where $\mu = v_{\perp}^2/(2B)$ is the magnetic moment, v_{\parallel} is the parallel velocity, and

$$f_{pol} = \frac{q}{m}[1 - T_g^{-1}J_0]\phi \frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \mu}, \quad (7)$$

$T_g = \exp(-\boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla_{\perp})$ with $\boldsymbol{\rho} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{v}/\Omega_c$ is the pull-back operator from the gyrocenter coordinate \mathbf{X} to the particle coordinate $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{X} + \boldsymbol{\rho}$, $J_0 = J_0(k_{\perp}\rho)$ is the Bessel function accounting for the finite-Larmor-radius effect, and $k_{\perp}^2 = -\nabla_{\perp}^2$. In the polarization contribution, Eq. (7), ϕ is defined as $\nabla_{\perp}\phi = -\mathbf{E}_{\perp}$. Meanwhile, in Eq. (6),

$$F = T_g^{-1}(F_g) \quad (8)$$

is the gyrocenter response and F_g satisfies the following nonlinear gyrokinetic equation

$$(\partial_t + \dot{\mathbf{X}} \cdot \nabla + \dot{v}_{\parallel} \partial_{v_{\parallel}})F_g(\mathbf{X}, \mu, v_{\parallel}, t) = 0, \quad (9)$$

with the gyrocenter phase space motion

$$\dot{\mathbf{X}} = v_{\parallel} \frac{\mathbf{B}_g^*}{B_{g\parallel}^*} + \mathbf{V}_B + \mathbf{V}_E, \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{V}_B = \frac{\mu B}{\Omega B_{g\parallel}^*} \mathbf{b}_g \times \nabla \langle B_g \rangle_*, \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{V}_E = \frac{c \langle \mathbf{E}_{\perp} \rangle \times \mathbf{b}_g}{B_{g\parallel}^*} \quad (12)$$

and

$$\dot{v}_{\parallel} = \frac{\mathbf{B}_g^*}{B_{g\parallel}^*} \cdot \left[\frac{q}{m} \langle \mathbf{E} \rangle - \mu \nabla \langle B_g \rangle_* \right]. \quad (13)$$

Here, the modified magnetic field has the form

$$\mathbf{B}_g^* = \mathbf{B}_g + \frac{v_{\parallel} B}{\Omega} \nabla \times \mathbf{b}_g, \quad (14)$$

$\mathbf{B}_g = \langle \mathbf{B} \rangle$ of B represents averaging over the gyrophase angle, $\mathbf{b}_g = \mathbf{B}_g/B_g$, $B_{g\parallel}^* = \mathbf{B}_g^* \cdot \mathbf{b}_g$, and $\langle \dots \rangle_*$ denotes the gyrophase averaging at an effective Larmor radius of $\rho/\sqrt{2}$ [20].

With the distribution function f_j , one can then readily calculate n_j , \mathbf{P}_j , $\partial_t J_{j\parallel}$, and thereby, \mathbf{E}_{\perp} and E_{\parallel} . Taking, as an illustrative example of this approach, the $k_{\perp}^2 \rho^2 < 1$ limit, to simplify the presentations, we have,

$$n_j = n_{pol,j} + N_j, \quad (15)$$

with $n_{pol,j} \simeq -\nabla \cdot [(N_j q_j)/(m_j \Omega_j^2) \mathbf{E}_{\perp}]$, and $N_j = \langle F_j \rangle_v$. Meanwhile, we have the pressure tensor as

$$\mathbf{P}_j = \mathbf{P}_{pol,j} + \mathbf{P}_{g,j}, \quad (16)$$

and

$$\mathbf{P}_{pol,j} \simeq -(3/4) \mathbf{I} \nabla \cdot [(N_j q_j) \rho_{tj}^2 \mathbf{E}_{\perp}], \quad (17)$$

with $\rho_{tj} = v_t/|\Omega_j|$ being the thermal gyroradius, $N_j v_{tj}^2 = \langle v_{\perp}^2 F_j \rangle_v$ and $\mathbf{P}_{g,j} = m_j \langle \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} F_j \rangle_v$. The term $\partial_t J_{j\parallel}$, furthermore, is given by taking the qv_{\parallel} moment of the nonlinear gyrokinetic equation, Eq.(9),

$$\partial_t J_{j\parallel} = q_j \langle J_0 [F_g \partial(v_{\parallel} \dot{v}_{\parallel}) / \partial v_{\parallel} - \dot{\mathbf{X}} \cdot \nabla (v_{\parallel} F_g)] \rangle_{j,v}. \quad (18)$$

Substituting Eq. (16) into Eq.(3), one obtains the perpendicular electric field \mathbf{E}_{\perp} in the form of a series expansion. Similarly, combining Eq. (18) and Eq. (4) yields the parallel electric field E_{\parallel} .

3. Analytical Validation

As a first step toward demonstrating the validity and usefulness of this new simulation model, we show analytically that it does give correct linear dispersion relation of Kinetic Alfvén wave (KAW) in a uniform plasma immersed in a uniform background magnetic field, $\mathbf{B} = B_0 \hat{z}$. Let us consider a linear wave with frequency ω and wave-vector $\mathbf{k} = (k_\perp, 0, k_\parallel)$, and linearize the equations with $\mathbf{U}_i = \delta \mathbf{U}_i$, $\mathbf{E} = \delta \mathbf{E} = (\delta E_1, \delta E_2, \delta E_\parallel)$, $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0 + \delta \mathbf{B}$, $\delta \mathbf{B} = (\delta B_1, \delta B_2, \delta B_\parallel)$ and $F_g = F_{g0} + \delta F_g$. Furthermore, we assume $|k_\parallel/k_\perp| \ll 1$ and $1 \gg \beta \gg m_e/m_i$ with β being the ratio between plasma and magnetic pressure. For KAWs, we thus have $|\omega| \sim \omega_A$ and $|k_\parallel v_{te}| \gg |\omega| \gg |k_\parallel v_{ti}|$, where $\omega_A = |k_\parallel| v_A$ and $v_A = B_0/\sqrt{4\pi\rho_m}$ are, respectively, the Alfvén frequency and speed. With $|\omega| \ll |k_\perp v_A|$, the compressional Alfvén (fast) wave is, thus, suppressed; that is, $\delta E_2 \propto \delta B_\parallel \simeq 0$. It is then straightforward to derive, from Eqs. (1), (2), (3) and (5),

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta E_1 \left[1 - \frac{k_\parallel^2 v_A^2}{\omega^2} \left(1 + \frac{ik_\perp P_{pol,i}}{n_0 q_i} \right) \right] \\ &= -\delta E_\parallel \left(1 + \frac{ik_\perp P_{pol,i}}{n_0 q_i} \right) \left[\frac{k_\parallel k_\perp v_A^2}{\omega^2} - \frac{ik_\perp P_{i,3}}{n_0 q_i} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

where the term involving $P_{i,3} \delta E_\parallel$ corresponds to $(\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{g},i})_{1,1}$ due to δE_\parallel via δF_{gi} given by the linearized ion gyrokinetic equation, Eq. (9). One readily finds that $|k_\parallel P_{i,3}/(n_0 q_i)| \sim \mathcal{O}(|k_\parallel^2 v_{ti}^2|/\omega^2)$ and, with $\beta_i \ll 1$, is negligible. Meanwhile, from Eq.(17), one has

$$P_{pol,i} \simeq -\frac{3i}{4} n_0 q_i b_i \quad (20)$$

with $b_i = k_\perp^2 \rho_i^2/2$. Noting that $|k_\perp \rho_e|^2 \ll 1$ for KAWs and the small mass ratio $m_e/m_i \ll 1$, the parallel current is mainly carried by electrons, i.e., $\partial_t J_\parallel \simeq \partial_t J_{e\parallel}$, and the electron finite Larmor radius effect can be neglected, i.e., $|f_{pol}| \rightarrow 0^+$ and $|J_0|, |T_g| \rightarrow 1$ for electrons. Equation (4) along with the linearized Eqs. (9) and (18) then yields

$$(1 + k_\perp^2 d_e^2) \delta E_\parallel = i \frac{k_\parallel P_{e,3}}{n_0 q_e} \delta E_\parallel + k_\parallel k_\perp d_e^2 \delta E_1, \quad (21)$$

where the collisionless skin depth $d_e = c/\omega_{pe}$ with ω_{pe} being the electron plasma frequency,

$$P_{e,3} \simeq -\frac{i n_0 q_e}{k_\parallel} \{ 1 + 2\alpha_e^2 [1 - 2\alpha_e^2 + i\delta_e] \}. \quad (22)$$

Here, $\alpha_e = \omega/|k_\parallel| v_{te}$ and $\delta_e = \sqrt{\pi} \alpha_e e^{-\alpha_e^2}$ accounts for the electron Landau damping effect. Equation (21) then reduces to

$$k_\perp \delta E_\parallel \left[\frac{b_i m_e}{\beta_i m_i} - \alpha_e^2 (1 - 2\alpha_e^2 + i\delta_e) \right] = \frac{b_i m_e}{\beta_i m_i} k_\parallel \delta E_1, \quad (23)$$

where $\tau = T_e/T_i$. Combining Eq. (19) with Eq. (23) straightforwardly yields the following KAW dispersion relation

$$\frac{\omega^2}{\omega_A^2} = \left(1 + \frac{3}{4} b_i \right) \left[1 + \frac{\tau b_i}{\frac{\omega^2}{\omega_A^2} (1 - 2\alpha_e^2 + i\delta_e) - \tau b_i} \right], \quad (24)$$

in agreement with the well-known analytical result [8, 9].

4. Numerical Simulations

Here, we demonstrate the validity of this new GK-E&B simulation model by benchmarking results of a single-wave KAW simulation against the analytical theories in a uniform plasma. Again, we adopt isotropic Maxwellian backgrounds, express $\partial_t \delta J_{\parallel} \simeq \partial_t \delta J_{e\parallel}$ in terms of the electron parallel momentum balance Eq. (18), and, thereby, Eq. (21). We also neglect the compressional component of magnetic field fluctuation in the low- β and $|k_{\parallel}/k_{\perp}| \ll 1$ limit.

In the linear limit, we can simply assume the perturbed quantities have the form $\delta Q = \delta \hat{Q} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + c.c.$, then the governing equations become ordinary differential equations, which can be straightforwardly advanced by the second-order Runge-Kutta scheme with each time step consisting of two sub-steps. Specifically, given the fluid variables $\delta \mathbf{U}^n$, $\delta \mathbf{B}_{\perp}^n$, $\delta \mathbf{P}_i^n$ and $\delta \mathbf{P}_e^n$ at the n -th time step, the electric field $\delta \mathbf{E}^n$ is readily obtained from the algebraic equations (3) and (21). The first sub-step calculates kinetic and thus fluid field values at step $n+1/2$ from Eqs. (1, 5, 9), yielding $\delta \mathbf{U}^{n+1/2}$, $\delta \mathbf{B}_{\perp}^{n+1/2}$, $\delta \mathbf{P}_i^{n+1/2}$ and $\delta \mathbf{P}_e^{n+1/2}$. The second sub-step is subsequently carried out in which variables are pushed from $n+1/2$ to $n+1$, using Eqs. (1, 5, 9). Figure (1) shows our numerical simulation results plotting the KAW frequency and damping rate vs. $k_{\perp} \rho_i$. The time step interval is $\Delta t = 0.01/\omega_A$, which satisfies the Courant condition $|k_{\parallel}| v_{te} \Delta t \lesssim 1$ posed by electron free streaming. Results from the new simulation model are in good agreement with the analytical theories, i.e., Eq. (24).

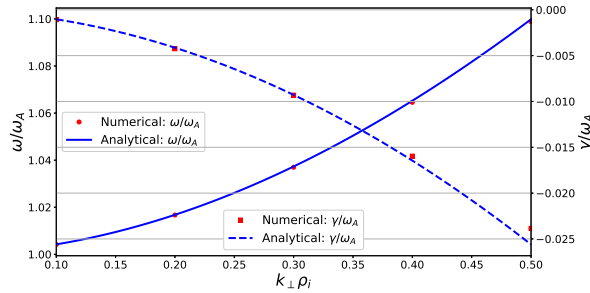


Figure 1: (Color online) Numerical simulation results of KAW complex frequencies versus $k_{\perp} \rho_i$ for $\tau = 1$, $\beta_i = 0.01$, $m_i/m_e = 1836$ and $k_{\perp}/k_{\parallel} = 10$. Lines are solutions of Eq. (24).

Another benchmark of the new model is to demonstrate that it produces accurately the nonlinear physics of the kinetic Alfvén wave. Taking a single finite-amplitude KAW, the dominant nonlinear physics is the wave trapping of resonant electrons via $P_{e,3}$ in Eq. (21). More specifically, this phenomenon can be observed by retaining the parallel nonlinearity in the electron drift kinetic equation, i.e., Eq. (13). Electrons are simulated utilizing the so-called δf particle-in-cell (PIC) method [21]. Thus we define the electron weight $w = \delta F/g$, and represent the perturbed electron distribution as $\delta F = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i S(z - z_i) \delta(v_{\parallel} - v_{\parallel i}) \delta(\mu - \mu_i)$. Here, N is the total number of markers, g is the numerically loaded and evolved simulation marker distribution, and $S(z - z_i) = S_0((z - z_i)/\Delta z)$ is the marker shape function with Δz being the marker size, and $S_0(x) = 1$ for $|x| < 0.5$ and 0 for $|x| \geq 0.5$. In this work, markers are

loaded according to the background Maxwellian distribution, and the marker size is chosen to equal to the grid size.

Letting, furthermore, the dimensionless time $t\omega_A \rightarrow t$ and performing the normalizations

$$\zeta = |k_{\parallel}|z, \quad \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{v}v_{te}, \quad \delta e_{\parallel} = \frac{e\delta E_{\parallel}}{|k_{\parallel}|T_e}, \quad (25)$$

the evolution equation of electron weights then becomes

$$\dot{w} = -(1-w)\sqrt{\frac{\beta_e m_i}{m_e}}\delta e_{\parallel}v_{\parallel}. \quad (26)$$

$w(t)$ can be readily integrated along the marker trajectories in the phase-space, i.e.,

$$\dot{\zeta} = v_{\parallel}\sqrt{\frac{\beta_e m_i}{m_e}}, \quad (27)$$

and

$$\dot{v}_{\parallel} = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\beta_e m_i}{m_e}}\delta e_{\parallel}. \quad (28)$$

Let us consider a KAW with a finite and constant-amplitude parallel electric field, $2\delta\hat{e}_{\parallel}\cos(\zeta - \omega t)$. Equations (27) and (28) readily show that the phase-space electron motion can be described by a nonlinear pendulum equation

$$\ddot{\Theta} + \frac{\beta_e m_i}{m_e}\delta\hat{e}_{\parallel}\sin(\Theta) = 0, \quad (29)$$

in the wave moving frame $-\zeta + \omega t = \pi/2 - \Theta$. Thus, the separatrix width and bounce frequency for resonant electrons trapped by the KAW are, respectively, given by $\Delta v_{\parallel} = 4\sqrt{\delta\hat{e}_{\parallel}}$ and $\omega_B \simeq \sqrt{\beta_e m_i \delta\hat{e}_{\parallel}/m_e}$. The self-consistent dynamics can then be divided into two different regimes: (i) the weakly nonlinear regime, $|\gamma_l| \gg |\omega_B|$, in which the KAW damps essentially as in the linear regime; and (ii) the strongly nonlinear regime, $|\gamma_l| \ll |\omega_B|$, in which the resonant electrons execute rapid bounce motion and the KAW experiences negligible damping.

To verify these features, we have carried out a self-consistent nonlinear simulation of a single-wave KAW with the initial amplitude $\delta\hat{e}_{\parallel} \simeq 0.03$ at $k_{\perp}\rho_i = 0.3$, $\tau = 1$, $\beta_i = 0.01$, $m_i/m_e = 1836$ and $k_{\perp}/k_{\parallel} = 10$. The time step is $\Delta t = 0.01/\omega_A$, the grid number is 64 in a one-dimensional periodic system with the domain size of ζ being 2π . A total of 32800 marker particles are loaded. This condition corresponds to $\Delta v_{\parallel} \simeq 0.69$ and $\omega_B \simeq 0.74 \gg |\gamma_l| \sim (10^{-2})$, and, thus, the dynamics is anticipated to be in the strongly nonlinear regime.

Figure (2) plots the contour of electron marker particles in the phase space. It clearly demonstrates wave trapping and the corresponding phase-space structures. The measured separatrix width $\Delta v_{\parallel} \simeq 0.8$ and bouncing frequency $\omega_B \simeq 0.8$ agree with the analytical predictions. In addition, not shown here, the wave amplitude remains essentially undamped, as expected theoretically.

5. Summary and Discussions

In this work, we have presented a new and novel simulation model for low-frequency electromagnetic waves and instabilities in realistic magnetically confined plasmas. This model, termed as GK-E&B, employs a moment approach for electromagnetic fields and nonlinear gyrokinetic equations using directly electric and magnetic field

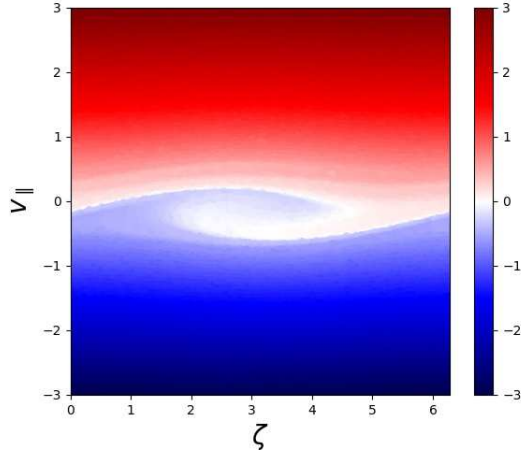


Figure 2: (Color online) Contour of electron marker particles (colored according to the initial value of v_{\parallel}) in phase space at $t = 15/\omega_A$, $k_{\perp}\rho_i = 0.3$ and $\delta\hat{e}_{\parallel} = 0.1$. The rest parameters are the same as Fig. (1)

variables, \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} . This approach more readily reflects the plasma response and, thus, avoids intensive and complicated computations in previous models using potentials. The current model is also valid for physics from the macroscopic to microscopic scales. Thus, kinetic effects such as finite ion Larmor radius and wave-particle interactions are retained. To demonstrate its validity, we first show analytically that the model reproduces correct linear dispersion relation of the microscopic KAW. We then carry out linear and nonlinear benchmarking simulations, and the results agree well with the analytical predictions.

Since low-frequency electromagnetic fluctuations, e.g., Alfvén waves and instabilities are prevalent in laboratory and nature plasmas, we believe our GK-E&B simulation model could provide a powerful tool to extract, understand, and explore the fundamental nonlinear processes in a broad scope of magnetized plasmas. Finally, in order to simplify the analysis and presentation, we have ignored, in the present work, the velocity-anisotropy; which, however, can be readily included following [19]. This and other additional extensions as well as applications will be reported in a future publication.

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