

Quelques calculs concernant Vlasov en Variables Canoniques Gyrocinétiques

EMMANUEL FRÉNOD

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Variables Canoniques Gyrocinétiques

Mouvement des particules en coordonnées usuelles

Base canonique : $(\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3)$

Coord. de l'espace de phases : $(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}, \mathbf{v}) = ((\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z}), (\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3))$.

$(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{V})$: Traj. d'une particule soumise à un champ magnétique: $\frac{\mathbf{e}_1}{\Omega}$

$$\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{R}}} = \mathbf{V}, \quad \dot{\mathbf{V}} = \tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}, t) + \mathbf{V} \times \frac{\mathbf{e}_1}{\Omega}$$

$\tilde{\mathbf{E}}$ peut dériver d'un potentiel

$$\tilde{\mathbf{E}} = -\nabla_{\tilde{\mathbf{r}}} \tilde{\Phi} = -\begin{pmatrix} \partial_{\tilde{x}} \Phi \\ \partial_{\tilde{y}} \Phi \\ \partial_{\tilde{z}} \Phi \end{pmatrix}$$

Changement de variables

$$(\mathbf{r}, \xi) = ((x, y, z)(\mathbf{u}, \alpha, k))$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \tilde{\mathbf{r}} + \Omega \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{e}_1, \quad k = \frac{\Omega}{2} v_{\perp}^2, \quad (v_{\perp} = \sqrt{v_2^2 + v_3^2}),$$
$$u = v_1, \quad \text{et q. } v_2 = v_{\perp} \cos \alpha, v_3 = v_{\perp} \sin \alpha.$$

$$v_{\perp} = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{\Omega}}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{r} - \Omega \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{e}_1 = \mathbf{r} + \Omega \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -v_{\perp} \sin \alpha \\ v_{\perp} \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{r} + \sqrt{\Omega} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\sqrt{2k} \sin \alpha \\ \sqrt{2k} \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Mesure de Lebesgue : } d\tilde{x} d\tilde{y} d\tilde{z} dv_1 dv_2 dv_3 = \frac{1}{\Omega} dx dy dz du d\alpha dk$$

Champ électrique en nouvelles variables

On définit :

$$\mathbf{E}^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) = \tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{r} + \sqrt{\Omega} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\sqrt{2k} \sin \alpha \\ \sqrt{2k} \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}, t)$$

Si il dérive d'un potentiel, on définit :

$$\Phi^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) = \tilde{\Phi}(\mathbf{r} + \sqrt{\Omega} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\sqrt{2k} \sin \alpha \\ \sqrt{2k} \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}, t) = \tilde{\Phi}(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y - \sqrt{\Omega} \sqrt{2k} \sin \alpha \\ z + \sqrt{\Omega} \sqrt{2k} \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}, t)$$

$$\partial_x \Phi^\Omega = \partial_{\tilde{x}} \tilde{\Phi}, \quad \partial_y \Phi^\Omega = \partial_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{\Phi}, \quad \partial_z \Phi^\Omega = \partial_{\tilde{z}} \tilde{\Phi}, \quad \Rightarrow \mathbf{E}^\Omega = -\nabla_{\mathbf{r}} \Phi^\Omega$$

(car $\tilde{\mathbf{E}} = -\nabla_{\tilde{\mathbf{r}}} \tilde{\Phi}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\alpha \Phi^\Omega &= -\sqrt{\Omega} \sqrt{2k} [\partial_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{\Phi} \cos \alpha + \partial_{\tilde{z}} \tilde{\Phi} \sin \alpha] = \sqrt{\Omega} \sqrt{2k} [\mathbf{E}_2^\Omega \cos \alpha + \mathbf{E}_3^\Omega \sin \alpha], \\ \partial_k \Phi^\Omega &= \sqrt{\Omega} / \sqrt{2k} [-\partial_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{\Phi} \sin \alpha + \partial_{\tilde{z}} \tilde{\Phi} \cos \alpha] = \sqrt{\Omega} / \sqrt{2k} [\mathbf{E}_2^\Omega \sin \alpha + \mathbf{E}_3^\Omega \cos \alpha], \end{aligned}$$

Trajectoires des particules en nouvelles coordonnées

Trajectoire dans les nouvelles coord. : $(\mathbf{R}, \Xi) = ((X, Y, Z), (U, A, K))$

$$\mathbf{R} = \tilde{\mathbf{R}} + \Omega \mathbf{V} \times \mathbf{e}_1, \quad K = \frac{\Omega}{2} (V_2^2 + V_3^3),$$

$$U = V_1, \quad A \text{ t.q. } V_2 = \sqrt{V_2^2 + V_3^3} \cos A, V_3 = \sqrt{V_2^2 + V_3^3} \sin A.$$

Traj. var. usuelles: $\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{R}}} = \mathbf{V}, \quad \dot{\mathbf{V}} = \tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}, t) + \mathbf{V} \times \frac{\mathbf{e}_1}{\Omega}$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{R}} &= \dot{\tilde{\mathbf{R}}} + \Omega \dot{\mathbf{V}} \times \mathbf{e}_1 = \mathbf{V} + \Omega (\tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}, t) + \mathbf{V} \times \frac{\mathbf{e}_1}{\Omega}) \times \mathbf{e}_1 \\ &= \mathbf{V} + \Omega \tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}, t) \times \mathbf{e}_1 - V_2 \mathbf{e}_2 - V_3 \mathbf{e}_3 = V_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + \Omega \tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}, t) \\ &= U \mathbf{e}_1 + \Omega \mathbf{E}^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t)\end{aligned}$$

i.e. $\dot{X} = U, \quad \dot{Y} = \Omega \mathbf{E}_3^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), \quad \dot{Z} = -\Omega \mathbf{E}_2^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t)$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{V}_1 = \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_1(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}, t) \implies \boxed{\dot{U} = \mathbf{E}_1^{\Omega}(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t)}$$

$$\dot{K} = \frac{\Omega}{2} \left(V_2^2 + V_3^2 \right)^{\bullet}$$

$$\implies \boxed{\dot{K} = \sqrt{\Omega} \sqrt{2K} (\mathbf{E}_2^{\Omega}(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t) \cos A + \mathbf{E}_3^{\Omega}(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t) \sin A)}$$

En calculant \dot{V}_2 et \dot{V}_3 on obtient : $\dot{A} = \sqrt{\frac{\Omega}{2K}} (-\dot{V}_2 \sin A + \dot{V}_3 \cos A)$

$$\implies \boxed{\dot{A} = -\frac{1}{\Omega} - \sqrt{\frac{\Omega}{2K}} (\mathbf{E}_2^{\Omega}(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t) \sin A - \mathbf{E}_3^{\Omega}(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t) \cos A)}$$

Équations du mouvement en nouvelles coordonnées

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{X} &= U, \quad \dot{Y} = \Omega \mathbf{E}_3^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), \quad \dot{Z} = -\Omega \mathbf{E}_2^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), \\ \dot{U} &= \mathbf{E}_1^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), \\ \dot{K} &= \sqrt{\Omega} \sqrt{2K} (\mathbf{E}_2^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t) \cos A + \mathbf{E}_3^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t) \sin A) \\ \dot{A} &= -\frac{1}{\Omega} - \sqrt{\frac{\Omega}{2K}} (\mathbf{E}_2^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t) \sin A - \mathbf{E}_3^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t) \cos A)\end{aligned}$$

Si le champ électrique dérive d'un potentiel :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{X} &= U, & \dot{U} &= -(\partial_{\textcolor{blue}{x}} \Phi^\Omega)(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), \\ \dot{Z} &= \Omega(\partial_{\textcolor{blue}{y}} \Phi^\Omega)(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), \quad \dot{Y} = -\Omega(\partial_{\textcolor{blue}{z}} \Phi^\Omega)(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), \\ \dot{K} &= (\partial_{\textcolor{green}{x}} \Phi^\Omega)(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), \quad \dot{A} = -\frac{1}{\Omega} - (\partial_{\textcolor{green}{k}} \Phi^\Omega)(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t)\end{aligned}$$

Mise sous forme de système hamiltonien

$$\bar{y} = \frac{y}{\Omega}, \quad \bar{Y} = \frac{Y}{\Omega},$$

$$\overline{\Phi^\Omega}(x, \bar{y}, z, \alpha, k) = \Phi^\Omega(x, \Omega \bar{y}, z, \alpha, k) \Rightarrow \partial_{\bar{y}} \overline{\Phi^\Omega} = \frac{1}{\Omega} \partial_y \Phi^\Omega$$

Hamiltonien :
$$H^\Omega(x, \bar{y}, z, u, \alpha, k) = \frac{1}{2} u^2 + \frac{k}{\Omega} + \overline{\Phi^\Omega}(x, \bar{y}, z, \alpha, k)$$

Équations du mouvement, si le champ électrique dérive d'un potentiel :

$$\dot{X} = \partial_u H^\Omega(X, Y, Z, U, A, K), \quad \dot{U} = -\partial_x H^\Omega(X, Y, Z, U, A, K),$$

$$\dot{Z} = \partial_{\bar{y}} H^\Omega(X, Y, Z, U, A, K), \quad \dot{\bar{Y}} = -\partial_z H^\Omega(X, Y, Z, U, A, K),$$

$$\dot{K} = \partial_\alpha H^\Omega(X, Y, Z, U, A, K), \quad \dot{A} = -\partial_k H^\Omega(X, Y, Z, U, A, K).$$

Vlasov en Variables Canoniques Gyrocinétiques

Remarque et définition

Les seconds membres des éq. du mouvement sont à divergence nulle.

On pose f t.q $\frac{d\mathbf{f}(X, Y, Z, \mathbf{U}, A, K)}{dt} = 0$ ou $\frac{d\mathbf{f}(X, \bar{Y}, Z, \mathbf{U}, A, K)}{dt} = 0$

1ière équation de Vlasov

L'équation de Vlasov associée à cette éq. du mouvement,

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{X} &= \textcolor{violet}{U}, \quad \dot{Y} = \Omega \mathbf{E}_3^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), \quad \dot{Z} = -\Omega \mathbf{E}_2^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), \\ \dot{U} &= \mathbf{E}_1^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), \\ \dot{K} &= \sqrt{\Omega} \sqrt{2K} (\mathbf{E}_2^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t) \cos A + \mathbf{E}_3^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t) \sin A) \\ \dot{A} &= -\frac{1}{\Omega} - \sqrt{\frac{\Omega}{2K}} (\mathbf{E}_2^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t) \sin A - \mathbf{E}_3^\Omega(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t) \cos A)\end{aligned}$$

est :

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t f + \textcolor{violet}{u} \partial_x f + \Omega \mathbf{E}_3^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \partial_y f - \Omega \mathbf{E}_2^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \partial_z f + \mathbf{E}_1^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \partial_u f \\ + \sqrt{\Omega} \sqrt{2k} (\mathbf{E}_2^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \cos \alpha + \mathbf{E}_3^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \sin \alpha) \partial_k f \\ - \left(\frac{1}{\Omega} + \sqrt{\frac{\Omega}{2k}} (\mathbf{E}_2^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \sin \alpha - \mathbf{E}_3^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \cos \alpha) \right) \partial_\alpha f = 0, \\ f|_{t=0} = f_0.\end{aligned}$$

$$((\mathbf{r}, \xi) = ((\textcolor{blue}{x}, \textcolor{red}{y}, \textcolor{teal}{z})(\textcolor{violet}{u}, \textcolor{green}{v}, \textcolor{brown}{w})))$$

2ième équation de Vlasov

Si le champ électrique dérive d'un potentiel. Eq. du mouvement :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{X} &= U, & \dot{U} &= -(\partial_x \Phi^\Omega)(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), \\ \dot{Z} &= \Omega(\partial_y \Phi^\Omega)(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), & \dot{Y} &= -\Omega(\partial_z \Phi^\Omega)(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), \\ \dot{K} &= (\partial_\alpha \Phi^\Omega)(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t), & \dot{A} &= -\frac{1}{\Omega} - (\partial_k \Phi^\Omega)(\mathbf{R}, \Xi, t)\end{aligned}$$

Eq. de Vlasov :

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t f + u \partial_x f - \Omega \partial_z \Phi^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \partial_y f + \Omega \partial_y \Phi^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \partial_z f \\ - \partial_x \Phi^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \partial_u f + \partial_\alpha \Phi^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \partial_k f - \left(\frac{1}{\Omega} + \partial_k \Phi^\Omega(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \right) \partial_\alpha f = 0, \\ f|_{t=0} = f_0,\end{aligned}$$

$$((\mathbf{r}, \xi) = ((x, y, z)(u, \alpha, k)))$$

3ième équation de Vlasov

Eq. du mouvement sous forme hamiltonienne :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{X} &= \partial_{\textcolor{violet}{u}} H^{\Omega}(X, Y, Z, U, A, K), \quad \dot{U} = -\partial_{\textcolor{blue}{x}} H^{\Omega}(X, Y, Z, U, A, K), \\ \dot{Z} &= \partial_{\overline{y}} H^{\Omega}(X, Y, Z, \textcolor{violet}{U}, A, K), \quad \dot{\overline{Y}} = -\partial_{\textcolor{blue}{z}} H^{\Omega}(X, Y, Z, U, A, K), \\ \dot{K} &= \partial_{\textcolor{violet}{\alpha}} H^{\Omega}(X, Y, Z, U, A, K), \quad \dot{A} = -\partial_{\textcolor{violet}{k}} H^{\Omega}(X, Y, Z, U, A, K).\end{aligned}$$

Eq. de Vlavov :

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t f + \partial_{\textcolor{violet}{u}} H^{\Omega}(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \partial_{\textcolor{blue}{x}} f - \partial_{\textcolor{blue}{x}} H^{\Omega}(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \partial_{\textcolor{violet}{u}} f \\ + \partial_{\overline{y}} H^{\Omega}(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \partial_{\textcolor{blue}{z}} f - \partial_{\textcolor{blue}{z}} H^{\Omega}(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \partial_{\overline{y}} f \\ + \partial_{\textcolor{violet}{\alpha}} H^{\Omega}(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t) \partial_{\textcolor{violet}{k}} f - \partial_{\textcolor{violet}{k}} H^{\Omega}(\mathbf{r}, \xi, t)) \partial_{\textcolor{violet}{\alpha}} f = 0,\end{aligned}$$

$$f|_{t=0} = f_0,$$

$$((\mathbf{r}, \xi) = ((\textcolor{blue}{x}, \textcolor{blue}{y}, \textcolor{blue}{z})(\textcolor{violet}{u}, \alpha, \textcolor{violet}{k})))$$

Scaling de l'équation de Vlasov

grandeurs de référence et variables adimensionnées

Temps caract. : \bar{t}

Longueur caract. dans la direction du champ magnétique : \bar{L}_{\parallel}

Long. caract. dans la dir. \perp au champ. magnétique : \bar{L}_{\perp}

Vitesse caract. dans la direction du champ magnétique : \bar{V}_{\parallel}

Energie cinétique caract. dans la dir. \perp au champ. magn. : \bar{K}

Variables adimensionnées : $t', x', y', z', u', \alpha, k'$ t.q.

$$t = \bar{t}t', \quad x = \bar{L}_{\parallel}x', \quad y = \bar{L}_{\perp}y', \quad z = \bar{L}_{\perp}z', \quad u = \bar{V}_{\parallel}u', \quad k = \bar{K}k'.$$

Champ électrique adimensionné

Taille caract. du champ électrique : \bar{E} .

Champs adimensionnés $E^{\Omega'}$ et \tilde{E}' t.q. :

$$\bar{E}\tilde{E}'(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}', t') = \tilde{E}(\bar{L}_{\parallel}\tilde{x}', \bar{L}_{\perp}\tilde{y}', \bar{L}_{\perp}\tilde{z}', \bar{t}t')$$

$$\bar{E}E^{\Omega'}(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}', \xi', t') = E^{\Omega}(\bar{L}_{\parallel}x', \bar{L}_{\perp}y', \bar{L}_{\perp}z', \alpha, \bar{K}k', \bar{t}t')$$

D'après le lien entre $E^{\Omega'}$ et \tilde{E}' on a :

$$E^{\Omega'}(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}', \xi', t') = \tilde{E}'(x', y' - \frac{\sqrt{\Omega\bar{K}}}{\bar{L}_{\perp}}\sqrt{2k'}\sin\alpha, z' + \frac{\sqrt{\Omega\bar{K}}}{\bar{L}_{\perp}}\sqrt{2k'}\cos\alpha, t'))$$

Adimensionnement pour la densité f

$\tilde{f}_0(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}, \xi)$ décrit répartition initiale des particules.

Variations $\sim \bar{L}_{\parallel}$ sur $\tilde{x}, \dots \Rightarrow$ variations $\sim 1/\bar{L}_{\parallel}$ sur \tilde{f}_0

$$(\bar{L}_{\parallel} \bar{L}_{\perp}^2 \bar{V}_{\parallel} \frac{\bar{K}}{\Omega}) \int \tilde{f}_0(\bar{L}_{\parallel} x', \bar{L}_{\perp} y' - \sqrt{\Omega \bar{K}} \sqrt{2k'} \sin \alpha, \\ \bar{L}_{\perp} z' + \sqrt{\Omega \bar{K}} \sqrt{2k'} \cos \alpha, \bar{V}_{\parallel} u', \sqrt{\frac{\bar{K}}{\Omega}} \sqrt{2k'} \cos \alpha, \sqrt{\frac{\bar{K}}{\Omega}} \sqrt{2k'} \sin \alpha) d\mathbf{r}' d\xi' \\ \sim 1$$

→ Chang. de variables et l'adim. cohérents

$$\bar{f} f'(\mathbf{r}', \xi', t') = (\bar{L}_\parallel \bar{L}_\perp^2 \bar{V}_\parallel \frac{\bar{K}}{\Omega}) \tilde{f}_0(\bar{L}_\parallel x', \bar{L}_\perp y' - \sqrt{\Omega \bar{K}} \sqrt{2k'} \sin \alpha,$$

$$\bar{L}_\perp z' + \sqrt{\Omega \bar{K}} \sqrt{2k'} \cos \alpha, \bar{V}_\parallel u', \sqrt{\frac{\bar{K}}{\Omega}} \sqrt{2k'} \cos \alpha, \sqrt{\frac{\bar{K}}{\Omega}} \sqrt{2k'} \sin \alpha)$$

Facteur d'échelle \bar{f} t.q. : $\int f'|_{t=0} d\mathbf{r}' d\xi' \sim 1$. DONC

$$\bar{f} = \bar{L}_\parallel \bar{L}_\perp^2 \bar{V}_\parallel \frac{\bar{K}}{\Omega} \quad (1)$$

1ière équation de Vlasov adimensionnée

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{t'} f' + \frac{\bar{t}\bar{V}_{\parallel}}{\bar{L}_{\parallel}} u' \partial_{x'} f' + \frac{\bar{t}\bar{E}\Omega}{\bar{L}_{\perp}} \mathbf{E}_3^{\Omega'} \partial_{y'} f' - \frac{\bar{t}\bar{E}\Omega}{\bar{L}_{\perp}} \mathbf{E}_2^{\Omega'} \partial_{z'} f' + \frac{\bar{t}\bar{E}}{\bar{V}_{\parallel}} \mathbf{E}_1^{\Omega'} \partial_{u'} f' \\ + \left(\frac{\bar{t}\bar{E}\sqrt{\Omega\bar{K}}}{\bar{K}} \sqrt{2k'} \mathbf{E}_2^{\Omega'} \cos \alpha + \frac{\bar{t}\bar{E}\sqrt{\Omega\bar{K}}}{\bar{K}} \sqrt{2k'} \mathbf{E}_3^{\Omega'} \sin \alpha \right) \partial_{k'} f' \\ - \left(\frac{1}{\Omega} + \left(\frac{\bar{t}\bar{E}}{\bar{K}} \sqrt{\frac{\Omega}{\bar{K}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k'}} \mathbf{E}_2^{\Omega'} \sin \alpha - \frac{\bar{t}\bar{E}}{\bar{K}} \sqrt{\frac{\Omega}{\bar{K}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k'}} \mathbf{E}_3^{\Omega'} \cos \alpha \right) \right) \partial_{\alpha} f' = 0, \\ f|_{t=0} = f_0. \end{aligned}$$

Grandeurs physiques

Pulsation cyclotronique caractéristique : $\overline{\omega_c} = \frac{1}{\Omega}$

Rayon de Larmor caractéristique : $\overline{a_L} = \sqrt{\frac{\overline{K}}{\Omega}} \frac{1}{\overline{\omega_c}} = \sqrt{\Omega \overline{K}}$

Force magnétique caractéristique : $\sqrt{\frac{\overline{K}}{\Omega}} \frac{1}{\Omega} = \frac{\sqrt{\overline{K}}}{\Omega \sqrt{\Omega}}$

$$\frac{\overline{tV_{||}}}{\overline{L_{||}}} = (\overline{t\omega_c}) \left(\frac{\overline{a_L}}{\overline{L_{||}}} \right) \left(\overline{V_{||}} \sqrt{\frac{\Omega}{\overline{K}}} \right), \quad \frac{\overline{tE}\Omega}{\overline{L_{\perp}}} = \left(\frac{\overline{a_L}}{\overline{L_{\perp}}} \right) (\overline{t\omega_c}) \left(\overline{E} \frac{\Omega \sqrt{\Omega}}{\sqrt{\overline{K}}} \right),$$

$$\frac{\overline{tE}}{\overline{V_{||}}} = (\overline{t\omega_c}) \left(\overline{E} \frac{\Omega \sqrt{\Omega}}{\sqrt{\overline{K}}} \right) \left(\sqrt{\frac{\overline{K}}{\Omega}} \frac{1}{\overline{V_{||}}} \right), \quad \overline{tE} \sqrt{\frac{\Omega}{\overline{K}}} = (\overline{t\omega_c}) \left(\overline{E} \frac{\Omega \sqrt{\Omega}}{\sqrt{\overline{K}}} \right)$$

1ier scaling sur la 1ière équation de Vlasov

(Approximation Centre Guide temps usuel)

$$\bar{t}\bar{\omega}_c = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \quad \frac{\bar{a}_L}{\bar{L}_{\parallel}} = \frac{\bar{a}_L}{\bar{L}_{\perp}} = \varepsilon, \quad \bar{V}_{\parallel} \sqrt{\frac{\Omega}{\bar{K}}} = 1, \quad \bar{E} \frac{\Omega \sqrt{\Omega}}{\sqrt{\bar{K}}} = \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_{t'} f' + u' \partial_{x'} f' + \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_3^{\Omega'} \partial_{y'} f' - \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_2^{\Omega'} \partial_{z'} f' + \mathbf{E}_1^{\Omega'} \partial_{u'} f' \\ & + (\sqrt{2k'} \mathbf{E}_2^{\Omega'} \cos \alpha + \sqrt{2k'} \mathbf{E}_3^{\Omega'} \sin \alpha) \partial_{k'} f' \\ & - \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2k'}} \mathbf{E}_2^{\Omega'} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k'}} \mathbf{E}_3^{\Omega'} \cos \alpha \right) \right) \partial_{\alpha} f' = 0, \\ & f|_{t=0} = f_0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{E}^{\Omega'} = \tilde{\mathbf{E}}'(x', y' - \varepsilon \sqrt{2k'} \sin \alpha, z' + \varepsilon \sqrt{2k'} \cos \alpha).$$

2ième scaling sur la 1ière équation de Vlasov

(Approximation Rayon de Larmor Fini)

$$\bar{t}\bar{\omega}_c = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \quad \frac{\bar{a}_L}{\bar{L}_{\parallel}} = \varepsilon, \quad \frac{\bar{a}_L}{\bar{L}_{\perp}} = 1, \quad \bar{V}_{\parallel} \sqrt{\frac{\Omega}{\bar{K}}} = 1, \quad \bar{E} \frac{\Omega \sqrt{\Omega}}{\sqrt{\bar{K}}} = \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_{t'} f' + u' \partial_{x'} f' + \mathbf{E}_3^{\Omega'} \partial_{y'} f' - \mathbf{E}_2^{\Omega'} \partial_{z'} f' + \mathbf{E}_1^{\Omega'} \partial_{u'} f' \\ & + (\sqrt{2k'} \mathbf{E}_2^{\Omega'} \cos \alpha + \sqrt{2k'} \mathbf{E}_3^{\Omega'} \sin \alpha) \partial_{k'} f' \\ & - \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2k'}} \mathbf{E}_2^{\Omega'} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k'}} \mathbf{E}_3^{\Omega'} \cos \alpha \right) \right) \partial_{\alpha} f' = 0, \\ & f|_{t=0} = f_0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{E}^{\Omega'} = \tilde{\mathbf{E}'}(x', y' - \sqrt{2k'} \sin \alpha, z' + \sqrt{2k'} \cos \alpha).$$

Scaling de l'équation de Vlasov avec potentiel

En gros on fait la même chose que pour le cas précédent avec qq. différences

Potentiel adimensionné

Taille caract. du champ électrique : \overline{E} .

Potentiels adimensionnés $\Phi^{\Omega'}$ et $\tilde{\Phi}'$ t.q. :

$$\overline{E} L_{\parallel} \tilde{\Phi}'(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}', t') = \tilde{\Phi}(\overline{L}_{\parallel} \tilde{x}', \overline{L}_{\perp} \tilde{y}', \overline{L}_{\perp} \tilde{z}', \overline{t} t')$$

$$\overline{E} L_{\parallel} \Phi^{\Omega'}(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}', \xi', t') = \Phi^{\Omega}(\overline{L}_{\parallel} x', \overline{L}_{\perp} y', \overline{L}_{\perp} z', \alpha, \overline{K} k', \overline{t} t')$$

D'après le lien entre \mathbf{E}^{Ω} et $\tilde{\mathbf{E}}$ on a :

$$\Phi^{\Omega'}(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}', \xi', t') = \tilde{\Phi}'(x', y' - \frac{\overline{a}_L}{\overline{L}_{\perp}} \sqrt{2k'} \sin \alpha, z' + \frac{\overline{a}_L}{\overline{L}_{\perp}} \sqrt{2k'} \cos \alpha, t')$$

$$\overline{E} \partial_{\tilde{x}'} \Phi^{\Omega'} = \partial_{\tilde{x}} \Phi^{\Omega}, \quad \overline{E} \frac{\overline{L}_{\parallel}}{\overline{L}_{\perp}} \partial_{\tilde{y}'} \Phi^{\Omega'} = \partial_{\tilde{y}} \Phi^{\Omega}$$

1ier scaling sur la 2ième équation de Vlasov

(Approximation Centre Guide temps usuel)

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{t'} f' + u' \partial_{x'} f' - \varepsilon \partial_{z'} \Phi^\Omega \partial_{y'} f' + \varepsilon \partial_{y'} \Phi^\Omega \partial_{z'} f' \\ - \partial_{x'} \Phi^\Omega \partial_{u'} f' + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_\alpha \Phi^\Omega \partial_{k'} f' - \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_{k'} \Phi^\Omega \right) \partial_\alpha f' = 0, \\ f|_{t=0} = f_0, \end{aligned}$$

2ième scaling sur la 2ième équation de Vlasov

(Approximation Rayon de Larmor Fini)

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{t'} f' + u' \partial_{x'} f' - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_{z'} \Phi^\Omega \partial_{y'} f' + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_{y'} \Phi^\Omega \partial_{z'} f' \\ - \partial_{x'} \Phi^\Omega \partial_{u'} f' + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_\alpha \Phi^\Omega \partial_{k'} f' - \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_{k'} \Phi^\Omega \right) \partial_\alpha f' = 0, \\ f|_{t=0} = f_0, \end{aligned}$$