

---

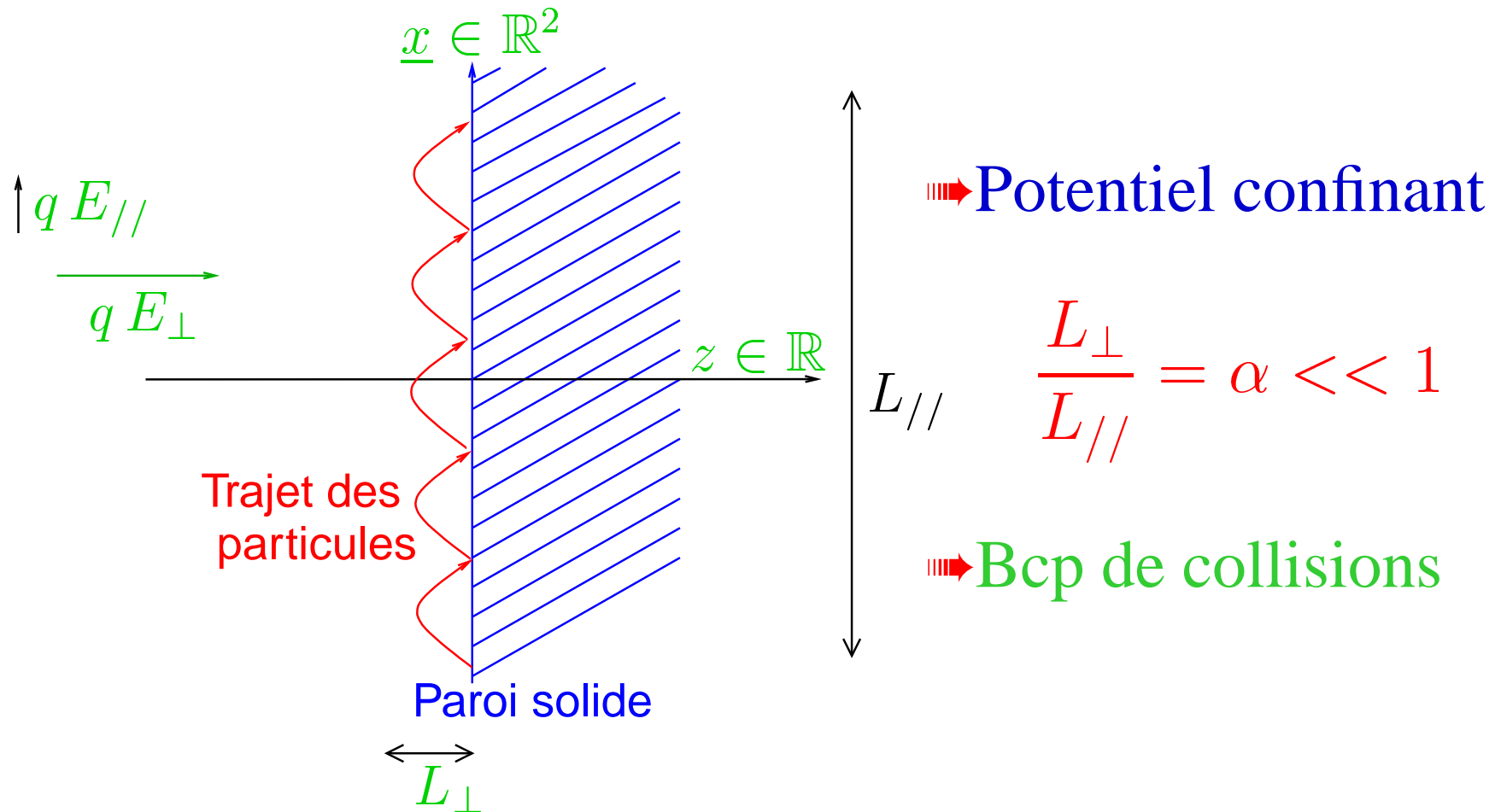
# Particules dans un potentiel de surface

## Une limite asymptotique du modèle de Vlasov-Poisson

P. Degond, C. Parzani, M. H. Vignal

Laboratoire **MIP, Toulouse, France**

{degond,parzani,mhvignal}@mip.ups-tlse.fr

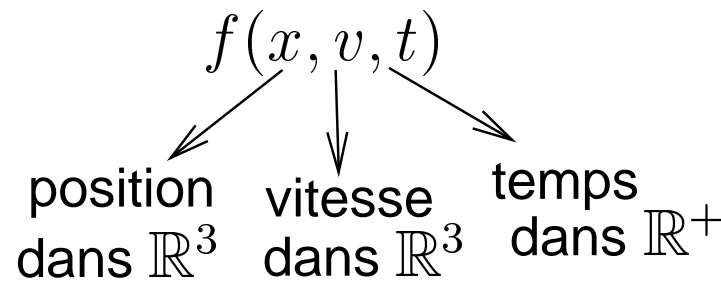


**But** Modèle mathématique le **moins coûteux** possible

[P. Degond], [N. Ben Abdallah, F. Mehats, O. Pinaud]

Départ : modèle Vlasov-Poisson

⇒ Description cinétique



} dimension 7

⇒ Limite asymptotique ( $\alpha = L_{\perp}/L_{\parallel} \rightarrow 0$ ) lorsque

1. Potentiel confinant ( $\Rightarrow$  2-D en espace)
2. Collisions spéculaires dominantes

## Variables :

- ⇒ Position  $x = (\underline{x}, z) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^- = \Omega$
- ⇒ Vitesse  $v = (\underline{v}, v_z) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$
- ⇒ Temps  $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$

## Inconnues :

- ⇒ Fonction de distribution des particules :  $f(x, v, t)$
- ⇒ Potentiel auto-consistant :  $\phi_a(x, t)$

- Données :**
- ⇒ potentiel confinant :  $\phi(x, t)$
  - ⇒ Donnée initiale :  $f_0(x, v)$

Vlasov :

$$\partial_t f + v \cdot \nabla_x f - \frac{q}{m} \nabla_x (\phi + \phi_a) \cdot \nabla_v f = 0 \quad \text{dans} \quad \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^+$$

Poisson :

$$-\Delta \phi_a = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \, dv \quad \text{dans} \quad \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+$$

**CI :**  $f(t = 0) = f_0$

**CL pour Poisson**  $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow 0} \phi_a(x, \cdot) = 0, \quad \partial_z \phi_a(z = 0) = 0$

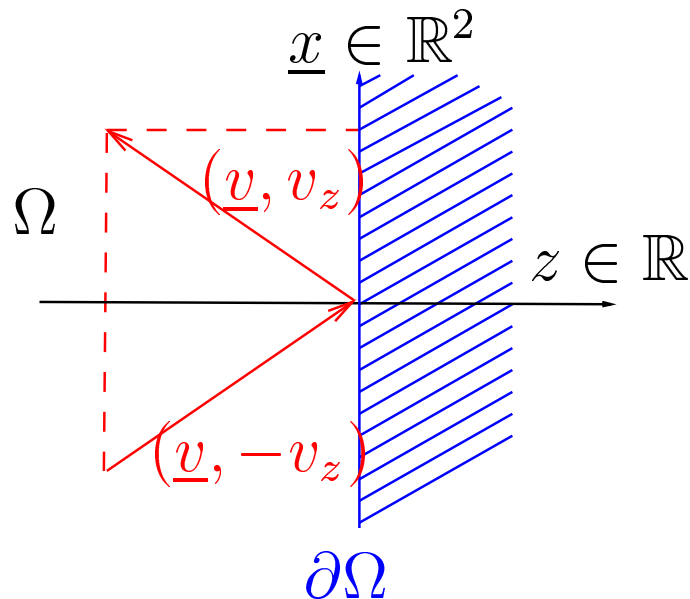
## Condition aux limites sur $\partial\Omega$

Pour Vlasov

$$\gamma^-(f)(v_z) = \beta \gamma^+(f)(-v_z) + (1 - \beta) \mathcal{K}(\gamma^+(f))(v_z) \quad \text{pour } v_z < 0$$

collisions spéculaires

collisions non spéculaires



Trace entrante

$$\gamma^+(f)(-v_z) = f(z = 0, -v_z) \quad \text{pour } v_z < 0$$

Trace sortante

$$\gamma^-(f)(v_z) = f(z = 0, v_z) \quad \text{pour } v_z < 0$$

Var. adimensionnées  $\bar{x} = (\underline{\bar{x}}, \bar{z})$ ,  $\bar{v} = (\underline{\bar{v}}, \bar{v}_z)$ ,  $\bar{t}$  en  $O(1)$

$$\Rightarrow z = L_{\perp} \bar{z} = \alpha L_{//} \bar{z} \Rightarrow z = O(\alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x}, \underline{v}, v_z, t \text{ en } O(1)$$

Donnée adimensionnée

$$\phi(\underline{x}, z, t) = \phi_c \bar{\phi}(\underline{\bar{x}}, \bar{z}, \bar{t})$$

Inconnues adimensionnées

$$f(x, v, t) = \frac{f_c}{\alpha} f^{\alpha}(\underline{\bar{x}}, \bar{v}, \bar{t}), \quad \phi_a(x, t) = \phi_c \phi_a^{\alpha}(\underline{\bar{x}}, \alpha \bar{z}, \bar{t})$$

Vlasov :

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_t f^\alpha(z) + \underline{v} \cdot \nabla_{\underline{x}} f^\alpha(z) \\ & - \nabla_{\underline{x}} (\phi(z) + \phi_a^\alpha(\alpha z)) \cdot \nabla_{\underline{v}} f^\alpha(z) - \partial_z \phi_a^\alpha(\alpha z) \partial_{v_z} f^\alpha(z) \\ & + \frac{1}{\alpha} \left( v_z \partial_z f^\alpha(z) - \partial_z \phi(z) \partial_{v_z} f^\alpha(z) \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Poisson :

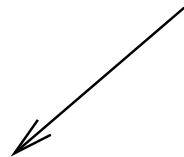
$$-\Delta_{\underline{x},z} \phi_a^\alpha(\alpha z) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f^\alpha(z) d\underline{v} dv_z$$



## Conditions aux Limites :

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow 0} \phi_a^\alpha(x, \cdot) = 0 \quad \partial_z \phi_a^\alpha(z = 0) = 0$$

$$\gamma^-(f^\alpha)(v_z) = (1 - \alpha)\gamma^+(f^\alpha)(-v_z) + \alpha\mathcal{K}(\gamma^+(f^\alpha))(v_z)$$



collisions spéculaires dominant

pour tout  $v_z < 0$

$$\phi(x, t) = \phi(\underline{x}, 0, t) + \psi(\underline{x}, z, t)$$

  
composante parallèle      composante transverse

## Hypothèses (potentiel attractif)

▣  $z \in \mathbb{R}^- \mapsto \psi(\underline{x}, z, t) \in \mathbb{R}$  est **strict décroissante**

▣  $\lim_{z \rightarrow -\infty} \psi(\underline{x}, z, t) = +\infty$



$\psi(z = 0) = 0, \quad \psi \geq 0$  et  $z \mapsto \psi(z)$  **bijective**

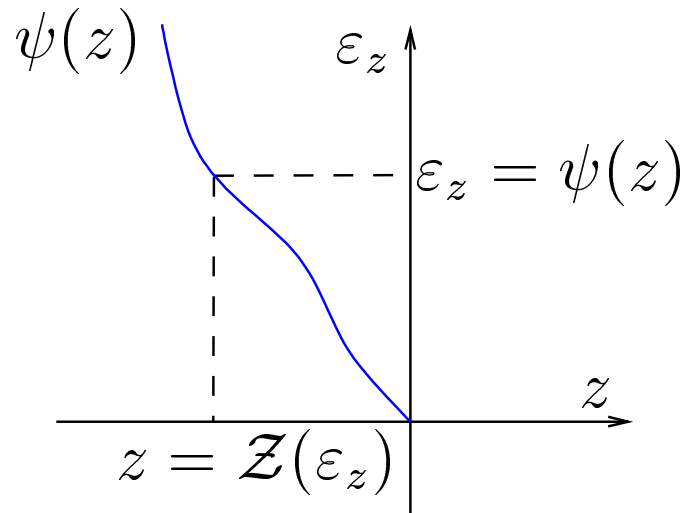
$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{|v_z|^2}{2} + \psi(\underline{x}, z, t) = \varepsilon_z(z, v_z)$$

Pour toute fonction  $g$

$$I_g = \int_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^-} g(\varepsilon_z(z, v_z)) \delta(\varepsilon_z - \varepsilon'_z) dz dv_z = 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^-} \dots dz dv_z$$

Chgt de var :  $v_z \mapsto \varepsilon_z$

$$I_g = 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} \int_{\psi(z)}^{+\infty} g(\varepsilon_z) \frac{\delta(\varepsilon_z - \varepsilon'_z)}{v_z(z, \varepsilon_z)} d\varepsilon_z dz$$

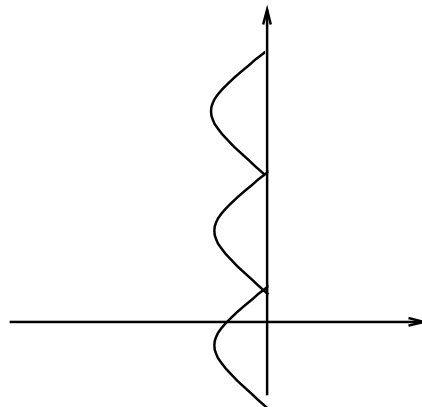


Fubini

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_g &= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{Z(\epsilon_z)}^0 g(\epsilon_z) \frac{\delta(\epsilon_z - \epsilon'_z)}{v_z(z, \epsilon_z)} dz d\epsilon_z \\
 &= g(\epsilon'_z) \underbrace{\int_{Z(\epsilon'_z)}^0 \frac{1}{v_z(z, \epsilon'_z)} dz}_{N_z(\epsilon'_z)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$N_z(\epsilon'_z) = \text{Densité d'état}$

Temps moyen entre deux collisions



## Théorème : (Formel)

Si  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} f^\alpha = f$  et  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \phi_a^\alpha = \phi_a$  alors

$$f(x, v, t) = F(\underline{x}, \underline{v}, \varepsilon_z, t)$$

avec  $\varepsilon_z = \frac{|v_z|^2}{2} + \psi(\underline{x}, z, t)$

**Boltzmann** pour  $(\underline{x}, \underline{v}, \varepsilon_z, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+$  :

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t + \underline{v} \cdot \underline{x} - \left( \underline{x} \phi_a(z=0) + \langle \underline{x} \phi \rangle \right) \cdot \underline{v} (N_z F) \\ + \partial_{\varepsilon_z} \left[ \langle \partial_t \psi \rangle + \underline{v} \cdot \langle \underline{x} \psi \rangle (N_z F) \right] \\ = \mathcal{K}(F) - F \end{aligned}$$

**Poisson :**  
dans  $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} - \underline{x}, z \phi_a(\underline{x}, z, t) = 0 \\ \partial_z \phi_a(\underline{x}, 0, t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^+} N_z F d\varepsilon_z d\underline{v} = \rho(\underline{x}, t) \\ \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \phi_a(\underline{x}, z) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

## Remarques :

⇒ Cas **linéaire** + collisions **spéculaires** seul<sup>t</sup> ( $\phi_a \equiv 0$ ,  $\mathcal{K} \equiv 0$ ) preuve **rigoureuse**.

⇒ **Existence** d'une solution de **Poisson**

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} - \quad \underline{x}, z V = 2 \delta(z) \rho(\underline{x}, t) \\ \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} V(x, t) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{4 \pi |x|} * 2 \delta(z) \rho(\underline{x}, t)$$

$$\phi_a = V|_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_t f^\alpha(z) + \underline{v} \cdot \underline{x} f^\alpha(z) \\ & - \underline{x} (\phi(z) + \phi_a^\alpha(\alpha z)) \cdot \underline{v} f^\alpha(z) - \partial_z \phi_a^\alpha(\alpha z) \partial_{v_z} f^\alpha(z) \\ & + \frac{1}{\alpha} v_z \partial_z f^\alpha(z) - \partial_z \psi(z) \partial_{v_z} f^\alpha(z) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \alpha \times \Downarrow$$

$$v_z \partial_z f(z) - \partial_z \psi(z) \partial_{v_z} f(z) = 0$$



Changement de variables :

$$\begin{aligned} \implies (z, v_z) \mapsto (z, u_z) : & \begin{cases} \frac{|u_z|^2}{2} = \frac{|v_z|^2}{2} + \quad (z) \\ \text{sign}(u_z) = \text{sign}(v_z) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies f(z, v_z) = \bar{f}(z, u_z)$$



$$\partial_z \bar{f} = 0 \quad \bar{f}(z, u_z) = \bar{f}(0, u_z) = \gamma^\pm(\bar{f})(u_z)$$

## Condition aux Limites

$$\gamma^-(f^\alpha)(v_z) = (1 - \alpha)\gamma^+(f^\alpha)(-v_z) + \alpha \mathcal{K}(\gamma^+(f))(v_z)$$

pour tout  $v_z < 0$

$$\alpha \rightarrow 0 \Downarrow$$

$$\gamma^-(\bar{f})(u_z) = \gamma^-(f)(v_z) = \gamma^+(f)(-v_z) = \gamma^+(\bar{f})(-u_z)$$



$$f(z, v_z) = \bar{f}(u_z) = \bar{f}(-u_z) = F(|u_z|^2/2) = F(\varepsilon_z)$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^-} \delta(\varepsilon_z - \varepsilon'_z) \times \text{Vlasov } dz dv_z \Downarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t + \underline{v} \cdot \underline{x} - \left( \underline{x} \phi_a(z=0) + \langle \underline{x} \phi \rangle \right) \cdot \underline{v} \left( \underline{z} F \right) \\ + \partial_{\varepsilon_z} \left[ \langle \partial_t \rangle + \underline{v} \cdot \langle \underline{x} \rangle \left( \underline{z} F \right) \right] \\ = \mathcal{K}(F) - F \end{aligned}$$

## Formulation faible

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} \underline{x} \phi_a^\alpha(\alpha z) \cdot \underline{x} \varphi \, d\underline{x} \, dz + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} \partial_z \phi_a^\alpha(\alpha z) \cdot \partial_z \varphi \, d\underline{x} \, dz \\ = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} f^\alpha(z) \, d\underline{v} \, dv_z \, \varphi \, dz \, d\underline{x} \end{aligned}$$

**Délocalisation :**  $\varphi(\underline{x}, z) = \bar{\varphi}(\underline{x}, \alpha z) + \text{Chgt de var } \bar{z} = \alpha z$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} (\underline{x}, z) \phi_a^\alpha(\underline{x}, \bar{z}) \cdot (\underline{x}, z) \bar{\varphi}(\underline{x}, \bar{z}) \, d\underline{x} \, d\bar{z} \\ = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} f^\alpha(z) \, d\underline{v} \, dv_z \, \bar{\varphi}(\underline{x}, \alpha z) \, dz \, d\underline{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} (\underline{x}, z) \phi_a(\underline{x}, \bar{z}) \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} (\underline{x}, z) \bar{\varphi}(\underline{x}, \bar{z}) d\underline{x} d\bar{z}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(z) d\underline{v} dv_z \bar{\varphi}(\underline{x}, 0) dz d\underline{x}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} \underline{x}, z \phi_a(\underline{x}, z, t) = 0 \\ \partial_z \phi_a(\underline{x}, 0, t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^+} z F d\varepsilon_z d\underline{v} \\ \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \phi_a(\underline{x}, z) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

▣▣▣ Simulations numériques

▣▣▣ Limite rigoureuse cas non linéaire  
(Vlasov+Poisson)

▣▣▣ Etude liens avec SHE



P. Degond