

**COMPUTATIONAL EXPERIMENT
FOR ONE MATHEMATICAL MODEL
OF ION-ACOUSTIC WAVES**

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In the article the mathematical model of ion-acoustic waves in a plasma in an external magnetic field is studied. This model can be reduced to a Cauchy problem for a Sobolev type equation of the fourth order with polynomially (A, p) -bounded operator pencil. Therefore abstract results on solvability of the Cauchy problem for such equation can be used. In the article a theorem on the unique solvability of the Cauchy – Dirichlet problem is mentioned. Based on the theoretical results there was developed an algorithm for the numerical solution of the problem, using a modified Galerkin method. The algorithm is implemented in Maple. The article includes description of this algorithm. It is illustrated by model examples showing the work of the developed program.

Keywords: mathematical model; ion-acoustic waves; Galerkin method.

Introduction. Consider equation

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \omega_{B_i}^2 \right) (\Delta_3 \Phi - \frac{1}{r_D^2} \Phi) + \omega_{p_i}^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \Delta_3 \Phi + \omega_{B_i}^2 \omega_{p_i}^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x_3^2} = 0, \quad (1)$$

first obtained by Y.D. Pletner [2], which describes the ion-acoustic waves in a plasma in an external magnetic field. Here Δ_3 is a Laplace operator in \mathbb{R}^3 , the function Φ is a generalized potential of the electric field, the constants $\omega_{B_i}^2$, $\omega_{p_i}^2$ and r_D^2 characterize ion gyrofrequency, Langmuir frequency and the Debye radius, respectively. Transform equation (1) and consider a more general problem.

Let $\Omega = (0, a) \times (0, b) \times (0, c) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. In the cylinder $\Omega \times \mathbb{R}$ consider the Cauchy – Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, 0) = v_0(x), \quad v_t(x, 0) = v_1(x), \\ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}(x, 0) = v_2(x), \quad \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3}(x, 0) = v_3(x), \quad x \in \Omega \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$v(x, t) = 0, \quad (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times \mathbb{R} \quad (3)$$

for equation

$$(\Delta - \lambda) \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial t^4} + (\Delta - \lambda') \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \alpha \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_3^2} = 0, \quad (4)$$

describing the ion-acoustic waves in a plasma in a magnetic field, and the negative values of the parameter λ do not contradict the physical meaning of this problem. Stochastic mathematical model of ion-acoustic waves in a plasma was considered in [3].

1. Analytical Study of the Mathematical Model of Ion-Acoustic Waves in a Plasma in a Magnetic Field. Introduce the eigenfunctions of the Laplace operator Δ in the domain Ω satisfying conditions (3): $\varphi_{kmn} = \left\{ \sin \frac{\pi k x_1}{a} \sin \frac{\pi m x_2}{b} \sin \frac{\pi n x_3}{c} \right\}$, where $k, m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, and the eigenvalues $\lambda_{kmn} = -(k^2 + m^2 + n^2)$. Obviously, the spectrum $\sigma(\Delta)$ is negative, discrete with finite multiplicities and thickens only to $-\infty$. Since $\{\varphi_k\} \subset C^\infty(\Omega)$, then

$$\mu^4 A - \mu^3 B_3 - \mu^2 B_2 - \mu B_1 - B_0 = \sum_{k,m,n=1}^{\infty} [(\lambda_{kmn} - \lambda)\mu^4 + (\lambda_{kmn} - \lambda')\mu^2 - \alpha\left(\frac{\pi n}{c}\right)^2] \langle \varphi_{kmn}, \cdot \rangle \varphi_{kmn},$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is a scalar product in $L^2(\Omega)$.

Lemma 1. [4] (i) Let $\lambda \notin \sigma(\Delta)$. Then the pencil \vec{B} is polynomially $(A, 0)$ -bounded.
 (ii) $(\lambda \in \sigma(\Delta)) \wedge (\lambda \neq \lambda')$. Then the pencil \vec{B} is polynomially $(A, 1)$ -bounded.
 (iii) $(\lambda \in \sigma(\Delta)) \wedge (\lambda = \lambda')$. Then the pencil \vec{B} is polynomially $(A, 3)$ -bounded.

Theorem 1. [4] (i) Let $\lambda \notin \sigma(\Delta)$. Then, for arbitrary $v_0, v_1, v_2, v_3 \in \mathfrak{U}$ there exists a unique solution of problem (2) – (4).
 (ii) Let $\lambda \in \sigma(\Delta)$ u $\lambda = \lambda'$. Then for arbitrary $v_0, v_1, v_2, v_3 \in \mathfrak{U}^1$, i.e., such that

$$\sum_{\lambda_{kmn}=\lambda} \langle \varphi_{kmn}, v_j \rangle = 0, \quad j = 0, \dots, 3,$$

there exists a unique solution of problem (2) – (4).

2. Numerical Solution Algorithm. Based on the theoretical results there was developed an algorithm for numerical solution of problem (2) – (4) modelling ion-acoustic waves in a plasma in an external magnetic field, implemented in a software environment Maple 15.0. The program uses a phase space method and a modified Galerkin method.

A numerical solution algorithm is shown in a block diagram in picture 1. The developed program allows you to:

1. Specify the sizes of the domain Ω for the mathematical model of ion-acoustic waves in a plasma in an external magnetic field.
2. Enter the parameters of the equation: $\lambda, \lambda', \alpha$; initial data: $v_0(x, y, z), v_1(x, y, z), v_2(x, y, z), v_3(x, y, z)$, and the order of Galerkin approximations N .
3. Print the numerical solution of the problem.
4. Get a graphical image of the received waves with animated distribution over time.

A detailed description of the algorithm (each block of the algorithm corresponds to one step):

Step 1. After the start of the program the number of terms in a Galerkin sum N , parameters $\lambda, \lambda_1, \alpha$, initial data v_0, v_1, v_2, v_3 , the positive numbers a, b, c and period $\tau : t \in [0, \tau]$ are entered.

Step 2. In a cycle approximate solution V is represented as the Galerkin sum
$$\sum_{i,j,k=1}^N A_{i,j,k}(t) \sin \frac{\pi i x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi j y}{b} \sin \frac{\pi k z}{c}.$$

Step 3. Expression for V is substituted into equation.

Step 4. Start the cycle by i, j, k from 1 to N .

Step 5. Taking the inner product of equation by the corresponding eigenfunctions $\varphi_i(x), \psi_j(y), \chi_k(z)$.

Step 6. Checking if λ belongs to the spectrum of the Laplace operator.

If sixth step is true:

Step 7. Verification of condition $\lambda = \lambda_1$.

If seven step is true:

Step 8. Solving of an algebraic equation with respect to $A_{i,j,k}(t)$.

If seven step is false:

Step 9. Initial data v_0, v_1 are multiplied by the eigenfunctions $\varphi_i(x), \psi_j(y), \chi_k(z)$.

Step 10. Solving of the ordinary differential equation of the second order, corresponding to the current number i, j, k in the cycle.

If the sixth step false:

Step 11. Initial data v_0, v_1, v_2, v_3 are scalar multiplied by the eigenfunctions $\varphi_i(x), \psi_j(y), \chi_k(z)$.

Step 12. Solving of the ordinary differential equation of the fourth order corresponding to the current number i, j, k .

Step 13. End of cycle by i, j, k .

Step 14. Founded Galerkin coefficients $A_{i,j,k}(t)$ are substituted into the approximate solution obtained in step 3.

Step 15. The resulting approximate solution is displayed as a graph of the solution with the animation over time from 0 to τ , with chosen fixed variable (for example z).

3. Numerical Experiment. Illustrate the described algorithm by several computational examples.

Example 1. Consider the problem

$$v(x, y, z, t) = 0, \quad (x, y, z, t) \in \partial\Omega \times \mathbb{R}, \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, y, z, 0) &= \sin x \sin y \sin z, & v_t(x, y, z, 0) &= 10 \sin x \sin y \sin z, \\ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}(x, y, z, 0) &= 3 \sin x \sin y \sin z, & \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3}(x, y, z, 0) &= \sin x \sin y \sin z, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$(\Delta - 2) \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial t^4} + (\Delta - 1) \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_3^2} = 0. \quad (7)$$

It is required to find the numerical solution of problem (5) – (7) when $\lambda = 2, \lambda' = 1, \alpha = 1$, in a domain $[0, \pi] \times [0, \pi] \times [0, \pi], t \in [0, 2]$.

Eigenfunctions $\varphi_i(x), \psi_j(y), \chi_k(z)$ of the homogeneous Dirichlet problem for the Laplace operator in the domain $[0, \pi] \times [0, \pi] \times [0, \pi]$ have the form $\{\sin ix, \sin jy, \sin kz\}$. Obviously, in this case, equation (7) is not degenerate, therefore, the algorithm will take place in accordance with steps 11, 12 described in Section 2 of this article.

Graph of the solution is presented in picture 2 a.

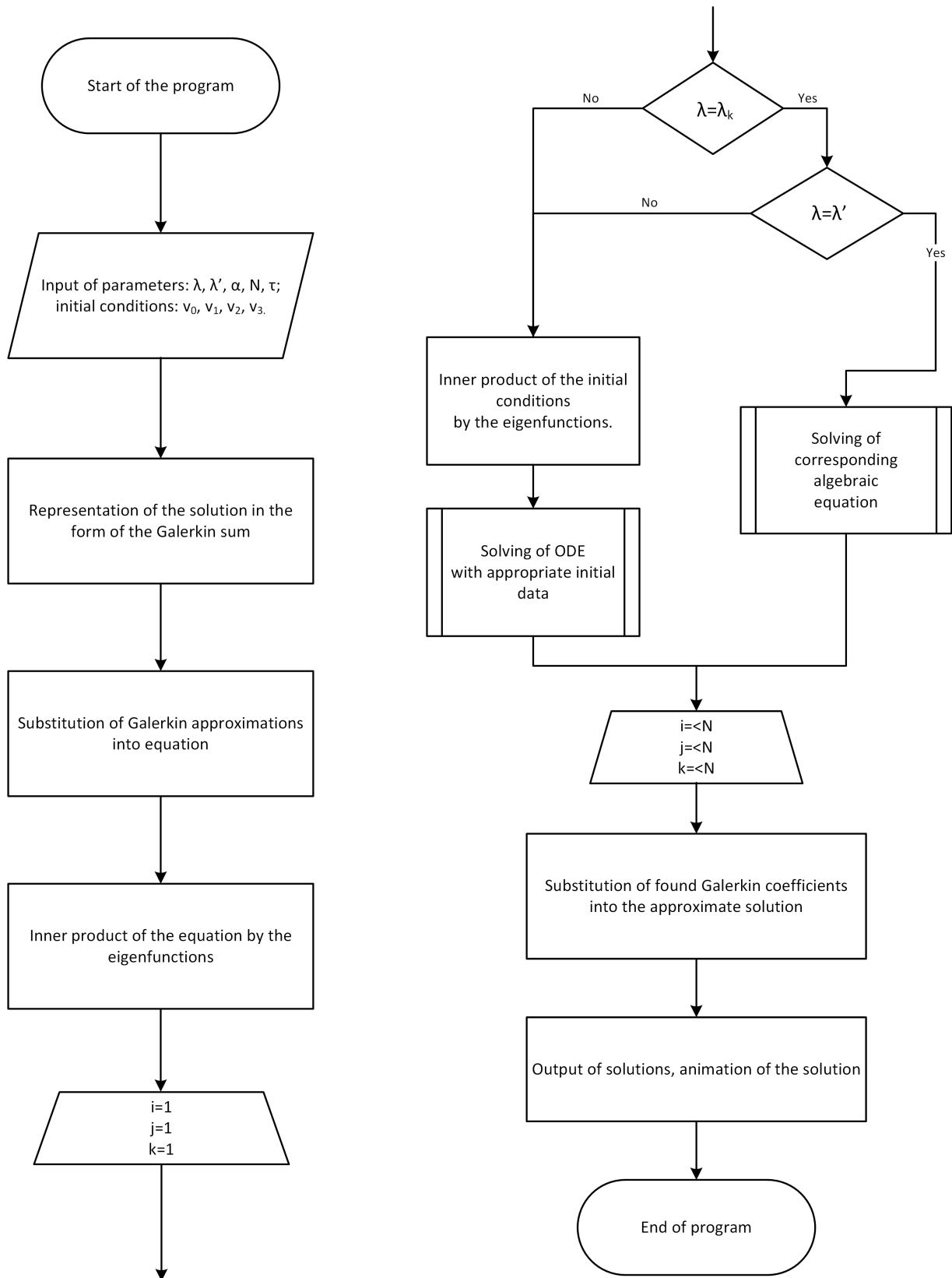


Fig. 1. A block diagram of algorithm

Example 2. Consider the problem

$$v(x, y, z, t) = 0, \quad (x, y, z, t) \in \partial\Omega \times \mathbb{R}, \quad (8)$$

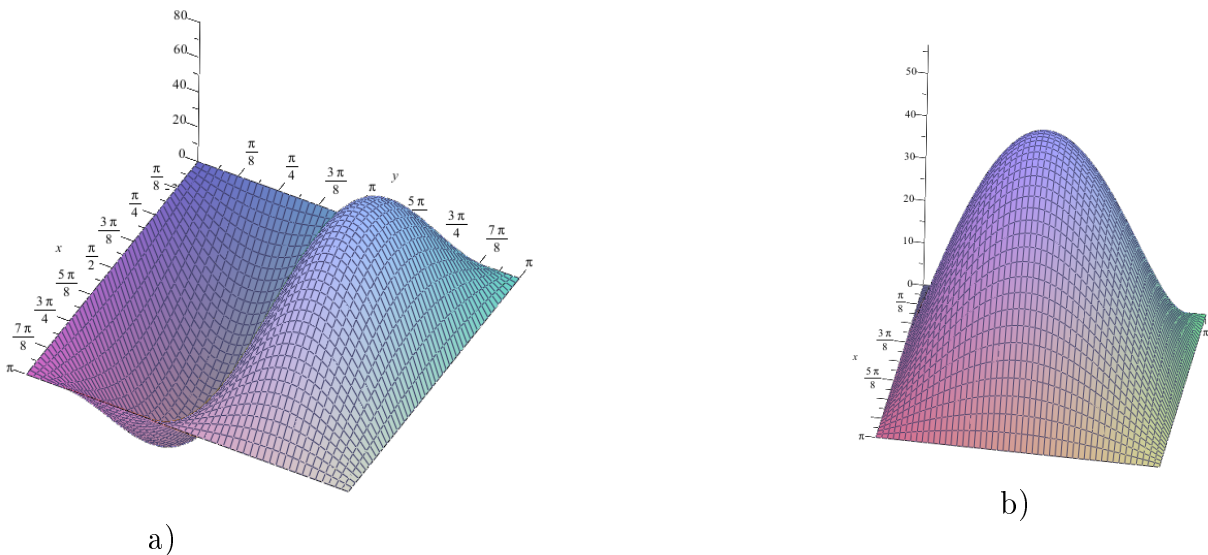
$$\begin{aligned} v(x, y, z, 0) &= 8 \sin x \sin y \sin z, & v_t(x, y, z, 0) &= 0, 1 \sin x \sin y \sin z, \\ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}(x, y, z, 0) &= 5 \sin x \sin y \sin z, & \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3}(x, y, z, 0) &= \sin x \sin y \sin z, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$(\Delta + 4) \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial t^4} + (\Delta + 4) \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_3^2} = 0. \quad (10)$$

It is required to find the numerical solution of problem (7) – (10) when $\lambda = 4, \lambda' = 4, \alpha = 1$, in a domain $[0, \pi] \times [0, \pi] \times [0, \pi], t \in [0, 3]$.

Eigenfunctions $\varphi_i(x), \psi_j(y), \chi_k(z)$ of the homogeneous Dirichlet problem for the Laplace operator in the domain $[0, \pi] \times [0, \pi] \times [0, \pi]$ have the form $\{\sin ix, \sin jy, \sin kz\}$. Obviously, in this case, equation (10) is degenerate, therefore, the algorithm will take place in accordance with step 8 described in Section 2 of this article.

Graph of the solution is presented in picture 2 b.



a) Fig. 2. a) Solution from example 1; b) solution from example 2

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Received February 12, 2015

УДК 517.9

DOI: 10.14529/mmp150211

ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТ ДЛЯ ОДНОЙ МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЙ МОДЕЛИ ИОННО-ЗВУКОВЫХ ВОЛН

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В статье рассмотрена математическая модель ионно-звуковых волн в плазме во внешнем магнитном поле. Данная математическая модель может быть редуцирована к задаче Коши для уравнения соболевского типа четвертого порядка с полиномиально (A, p) -ограниченным пучком операторов. Следовательно применимы абстрактные результаты по разрешимости задачи Коши для такого уравнения. В статье сформулирована теорема об однозначной разрешимости задачи Коши – Дирихле. На основе теоретических результатов был разработан алгоритм для численного решения задачи, основанный на модифицированном методе Галеркина. Алгоритм реализован в среде Maple. В конце приведены примеры, в которых решение получено при помощи разработанной программы.

Ключевые слова: математическая модель; ионно-звуковые волны; метод Галеркина.

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Поступила в редакцию 12 февраля 2015 г.