Contents

Permissions **vi**

Preface **xiii**

Difficulties in the traditional approach xiii
Benefits of modern tools xv
Structure of the book xvi
Prerequisites and remarks xviii

1 Basic physical setting **1**

1.1 The original N-body system 1
1.1.1 Physical context 1
1.1.2 The plasma model 2
1.2 Wave–particle resonance: a paradigm of classical mechanics 5

2 From N-body dynamics to wave–particle interaction **10**

2.1 Intuitive derivation of the self-consistent Hamiltonian 11
2.2 Langmuir waves without resonant particles 13
2.2.1 Decomposition of the field and particle motion—relevant small parameters 13
2.2.2 Collective dynamics 15
2.2.3 Bohm–Gross modes 17
2.3 Coupled motion of quasi-resonant particles with Bohm–Gross modes 20
2.4 Lagrangian formulation* 24
2.5 Reference states of the plasma* 28
2.5.1 Non-existence of zero-field states 28
2.5.2 Thermal distribution of the electric field 29
2.6 Physical scalings and error estimates* 31
2.7 Final form of the Hamiltonian 37
2.8 Historical background and notes 38

3 Dynamics of the small-amplitude wave–particle system 40
3.1 Reference state with a vanishing electric field 41
3.2 Small perturbation to the reference state 42
3.3 Ballistic solutions 46
3.4 Wavelike solutions 47
3.5 Initial value problem 49
3.6 Dispersion relation for wavelike modes 51
3.7 Physical interpretation: cold beams 52
3.7.1 Case of a single beam 52
3.7.2 Case of two beams 55
3.8 Many cold beams or a warm beam 57
3.8.1 Landau unstable mode 57
3.8.2 Eigenmodes and initial value problem 59
3.8.3 Van Kampen modes* 61
3.8.4 Relation with ballistic eigenmodes 68
3.8.5 Transition from cold to warm beams 69
3.9 Synchronization of particles with a wave 69
3.9.1 Synchronization of particles with a wavelike mode 69
3.9.2 Synchronization of particles during Landau damping* 71
3.9.3 Fate of particles in the presence of many incoherent modes 72
3.10 Historical background 72

4 Statistical description of the small-amplitude wave–particle dynamics 74
4.1 Approach using perturbation expansion 75
4.1.1 Second-order perturbation analysis 75
4.1.2 Evolution of waves 77
4.1.3 Evolution of particles 81
4.1.4 Fokker–Planck equation for the particles 82
4.2 Approach using Floquet equation* 85
4.3 Link with traditional descriptions 90
4.3.1 Landau effect from a Vlasovian point of view 90
4.3.2 Spontaneous emission 92

5 Hamiltonian chaos 94
5.1 Geometrical tools for Hamiltonian chaos 96
5.1.1 Poincaré surface of section 96
5.1.2 Conservation of areas, symplectic dynamics and flux* 99
5.1.3 Action-angle variables 101
5.2 Motion of one particle in the presence of two waves 103
5.2.1 Small resonance overlap and cantori 104
5.2.2 Moderate resonance overlap and stochastic layers 106
5.2.3 Physical summary 109
5.3 Construction of orbits 111
5.3.1 Origin of higher-order resonances 111
5.3.2 Poincaré and KAM theorems* 114

5.3.3 Higher-order resonances from action-angle variables 115
5.4 Renormalization for KAM tori 117
5.4.1 Simple approach to renormalization 117
5.4.2 More explicit derivation* 119
5.4.3 Study of the renormalization mapping 123
5.4.4 Thresholds and exponents 125
5.5 Order in chaos 129
5.5.1 Wiggling arms of the X-point 129
5.5.2 Large resonance overlap: numerical results 133
5.5.3 Large resonance overlap: analytical results* 136
5.6 Historical background and further comments 139

6 Diffusion: the case of the non-self-consistent dynamics 141
6.1 Model Hamiltonian 142
6.2 Diffusion as a numerical fact 142
6.3 Concept of resonance box 148
6.3.1 Heuristic analytical approach 149
6.3.2 Numerical check of the concept 153
6.3.3 Rigorous approach* 154
6.4 Scaling properties of finite-time dynamics 156
6.5 Origin of the force decorrelation 158
6.5.1 Locality and resonance boxes for random phases 158
6.5.2 Correlated phases 160
6.5.3 Random initial positions 161
6.6 Origin of the chaotic diffusion 161
6.7 Locality and diffusion for more general Hamiltonians 163
6.8 Initial quasilinear diffusion 166
6.8.1 Non-chaotic quasilinear diffusion 167
6.8.2 Initial quasilinear diffusion up to chaos 169
6.9 Diffusion coefficient in the chaotic regime 174
6.10 Drag coefficient 177
6.11 Fokker–Planck equation 181
6.12 Historical background 182

7 Self-consistent dynamics in the diffusive regime 183
7.1 Quasilinear diffusion coefficient 185
7.2 Simple derivation of the quasilinear equations 187
7.3 Evolution of waves* 189
7.4 Drag on particles* 195
7.5 Joint evolution of particles and waves 197
7.6 Saturation of the weak-warm-beam instability 198
7.7 Historical background and further comments 203

8 Time evolution of the single-wave–particle system **205**
8.1 Self-consistent nonlinear regime with a single wave 205
8.1.1 Instability saturation 206
8.1.2 Nonlinear regime of wave damping 207
8.2 Unstable beam–wave system 208
8.2.1 Cold-beam–wave instability 208
8.2.2 Landau instability 210
8.2.3 Comparison with the Vlasov-wave description 215
8.3 Linear and nonlinear wave damping 217
8.3.1 Evolution of the wave intensity 217
8.3.2 Finite-N effects competing with Landau damping 218
8.4 Historical background and further comments 220

9 Gibbsian equilibrium of the single-wave–particle system* **224**
9.1 Gibbs microcanonical and canonical ensembles 225
9.2 Partition function 227
9.2.1 Thermodynamic discussion 228
9.2.2 Weight function 229
9.3 High-temperature phase 230
9.3.1 Thermodynamics and wave intensity 230
9.3.2 Particle distribution and joint probabilities 231
9.4 Low-temperature phase 233
9.4.1 Thermodynamics and wave intensity 233
9.4.2 Particle distribution and joint probabilities 234
9.5 Phase diagrams 235
9.6 Bernstein–Greene–Kruskal state 236
9.7 Comparison with numerical simulations 238
9.8 Further comments 240

10 Conclusion **241**
10.1 Summary 241
10.2 Open issues 243

A Continuous and discrete Fourier transforms **245**
A.1 Perturbed lattices and discrete Fourier transforms 245
A.2 Representation of trigonometric functions 246
A.3 Laplace and Fourier transforms 247

B Special functions **249**
B.1 Euler gamma function 249
B.2 Bessel functions 250
B.3 Dirac distribution 251

C Phase space structure and orbits **254**

D Symplectic structure and numerical integration **256**
D.1 Symplectic dynamics* 256
D.2 Numerical integration schemes 257
D.3 Symplectic integration of Hamiltonian dynamics 258

E Probability and stochastic processes **261**
E.1 General random variables and vectors 261
E.2 Gaussian distributions 262
E.3 Fokker–Planck equation 263

F Estimates for chapter 6 **268**
F.1 n-time correlation function of $C(\tau)$ and $S(\tau)$ 268
F.2 Estimate of the mean number of visited boxes 270
F.3 Initial Brownian motion 271
F.4 Dependence of an orbit on one phase 274
F.5 Estimate of non-quasilinear terms 278

G Vlasovian formulation of wave–plasma dynamics **282**
G.1 Vlasov-wave partial differential system 283
G.1.1 Formulation 283
G.1.2 Derivation from N-body dynamics: kinetic limit 285
G.1.3 Fourier-transformed Vlasov-wave system 288
G.2 Zero-field solutions and their linear stability 288
G.2.1 Wavelike modes 289
G.2.2 Ballistic modes 290
G.2.3 Complete solution 290
G.3 Bernstein–Greene–Kruskal modes 291
G.4 Vlasov–Poisson system 292

References **295**

Index **305**