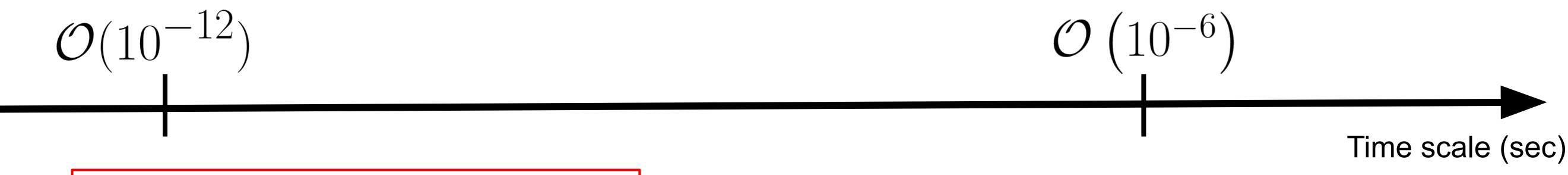
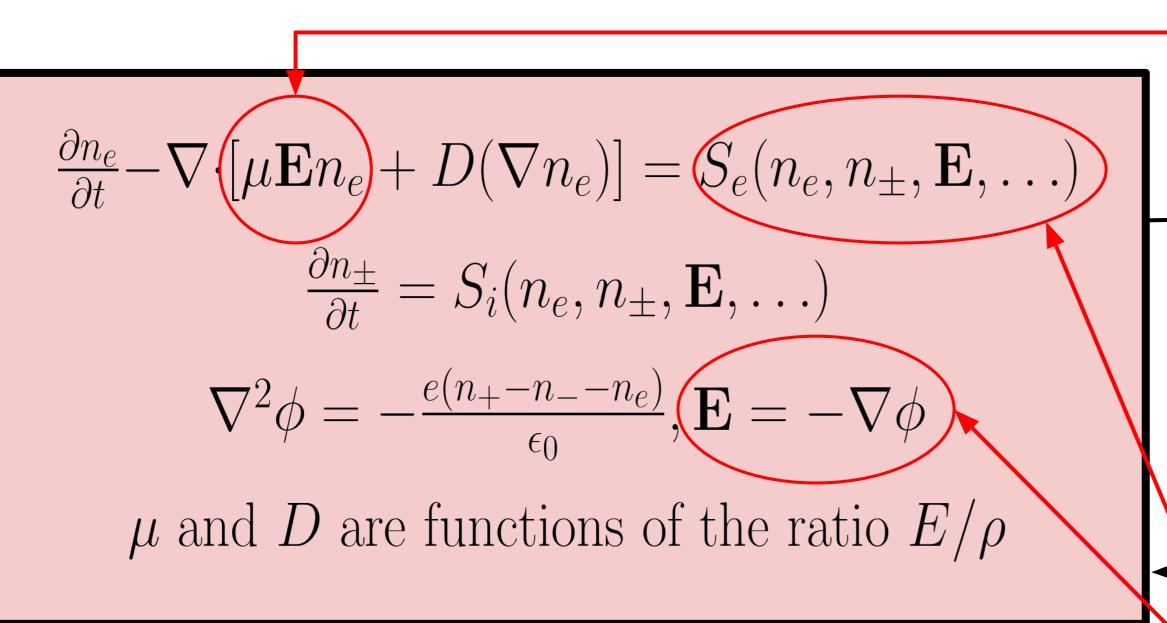


Challenges in simulations of electrical discharges

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$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u} \otimes \mathbf{u} + p \mathbf{I}) = 0$$

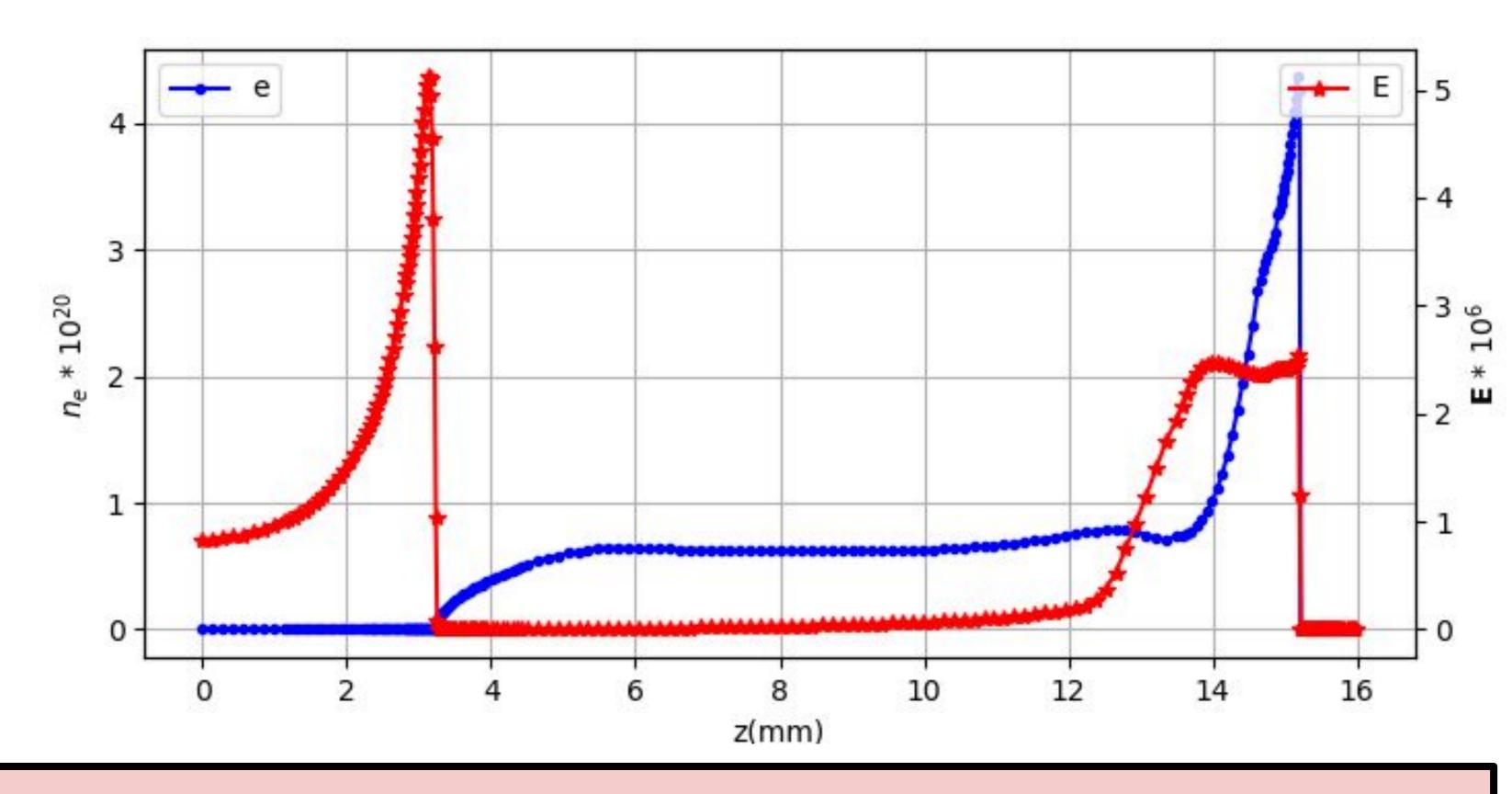
$$\frac{\partial \rho \mathcal{E}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot ((\rho \mathcal{E} + p) \mathbf{u}) = S_{\mathcal{E}}(n_e, \mathbf{E})$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{p}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{1}{2}\rho \|\mathbf{u}\|_{2}^{2}, T = f(p, \rho)$$

highly non-linear and non-local coupling



- Sharp gradients ("shock"-like structures): Finite volume method with flux limiters.
- Spatial, and time scales: Adaptive mesh, time stepping.
- Non-linear coupling, and non-local effects: Explicit methods
- Non-linear source: evaluated at cell centers (error prone)





- Sharp gradients: small mesh size is computationally not practical.
 - New, higher order discretization schemes?
 - Can reduced basis methods be used?
- Non-linear coupling, and non-local effects: instabilities are amplified
 - o "Numerical fixes", e.g., in situ correction terms?
 - Semi-implicit methods for larger time-stepping

