WMAP2D: RNPL IMPLEMENTATION OF 2+1 WAVE MAP

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1. Equations of Motion

Recapping, we have from [1]:

$$\Box u^a = \epsilon u^a g^{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\alpha} u^b \partial_{\beta} u^c h_{bc}$$

$$(2) u^a\big|_{t=0} = v^a, \partial_t u^a\big|_{t=0} = w^a$$

where

- In case $N = S^2$, $h_{ab} = \delta_{ab}$, $\epsilon = -1$. initial data should satisfy $v^a v^b h_{ab} = 1$, $v^a w^b h_{ab} = 0$
- In case $N = H^2$, $(h_{ab}) = \text{diag}(-1, 1, 1)$, $\epsilon = +1$. initial data should satisfy $v^a v^b h_{ab} = -1$, $v^a w^b h_{ab} = 0$.

Consider the $N = S^2$ case. Adopting the usual Cartesian coordinates, (t, x, y), we have three (component) wave fields:

$$(3) u^1 := u^1(x, y, t)$$

$$(4) u^2 := u^2(x, y, t)$$

$$(5) u^3 := u^3(x, y, t)$$

which must satisfy

(6)
$$(u_1)^2 + (u_2)^2 + (u_3)^2 = 1.$$

For the purposes of finite-differencing, it is convenient to re-write (1) in first-order-in-time form. We thus introduce the "conjugate" variables π^a

$$\pi^a := u^a_{\ t}$$

We now define an aciliary quantity, s(x, y, t) (the "source function"), via

(8)
$$s(x,y,t) := q^{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\alpha} u^b \partial_{\beta} u^c h_{bc}$$

Given that

$$q_{\alpha\beta} = \operatorname{diag}(-1, 1, 1)$$

(10)
$$h_{ab} = diag(1, 1, 1)$$

we have

$$(11) s = -(\pi^1)^2 - (\pi^2)^2 - (\pi^3)^2 + (u^1_{,x})^2 + (u^2_{,x})^2 + (u^3_{,x})^2 + (u^1_{,y})^2 + (u^2_{,y})^2 + (u^3_{,y})^2$$

With the above choices and definitions, (1) now becomes

(12)
$$-u^{a}_{,tt} + u^{a}_{,xx} + u^{a}_{,yy} = \epsilon s u^{a}$$

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which we then rewrite as the system of 6 PDEs for the field variables (u^a, π^a)

(13)
$$u^{a}_{,t} = \pi^{a}$$

(14)
$$\pi^{a}_{,t} = u^{a}_{,xx} + u^{a}_{,yy} - \epsilon s u^{a}$$

(15)
$$s = -(\pi^{1})^{2} - (\pi^{2})^{2} - (\pi^{3})^{2} + (u^{1}_{,x})^{2} + (u^{2}_{,x})^{2} + (u^{3}_{,x})^{2} + (u^{1}_{,y})^{2} + (u^{2}_{,y})^{2} + (u^{3}_{,y})^{2}$$

2. Implementation

References

[1] Andersson, L; unpublished notes