The background of the slide features a large, stylized white 'X' shape. The top-left and bottom-right quadrants are filled with a dark blue color. The top-right and bottom-left quadrants are filled with a yellow-to-orange gradient, with a bright yellow star-like shape at the center. The white 'X' line itself has a slight transparency, allowing the background colors to show through.

Collisionless Fluids:  
USING PHASE SPACE SHEET(s)

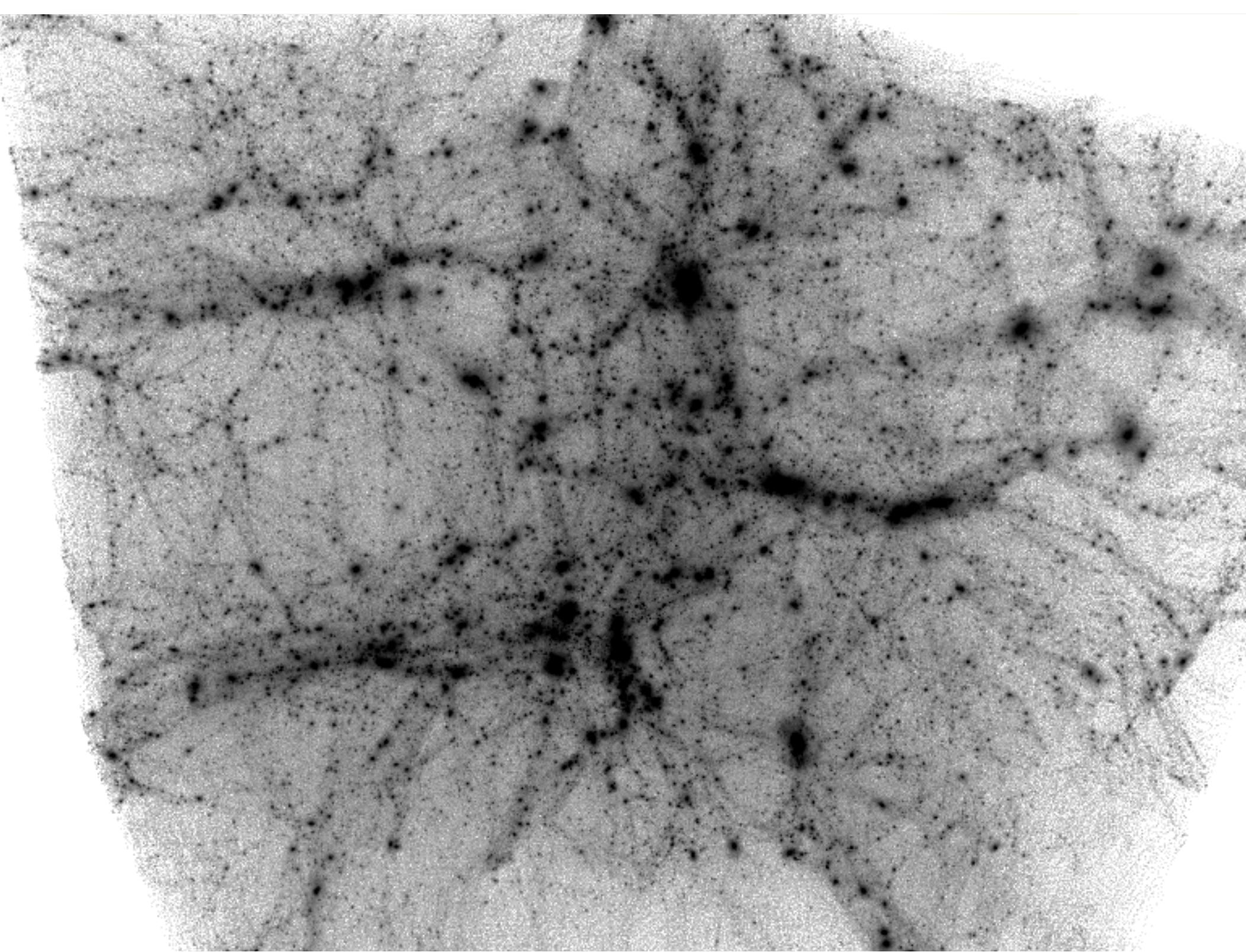
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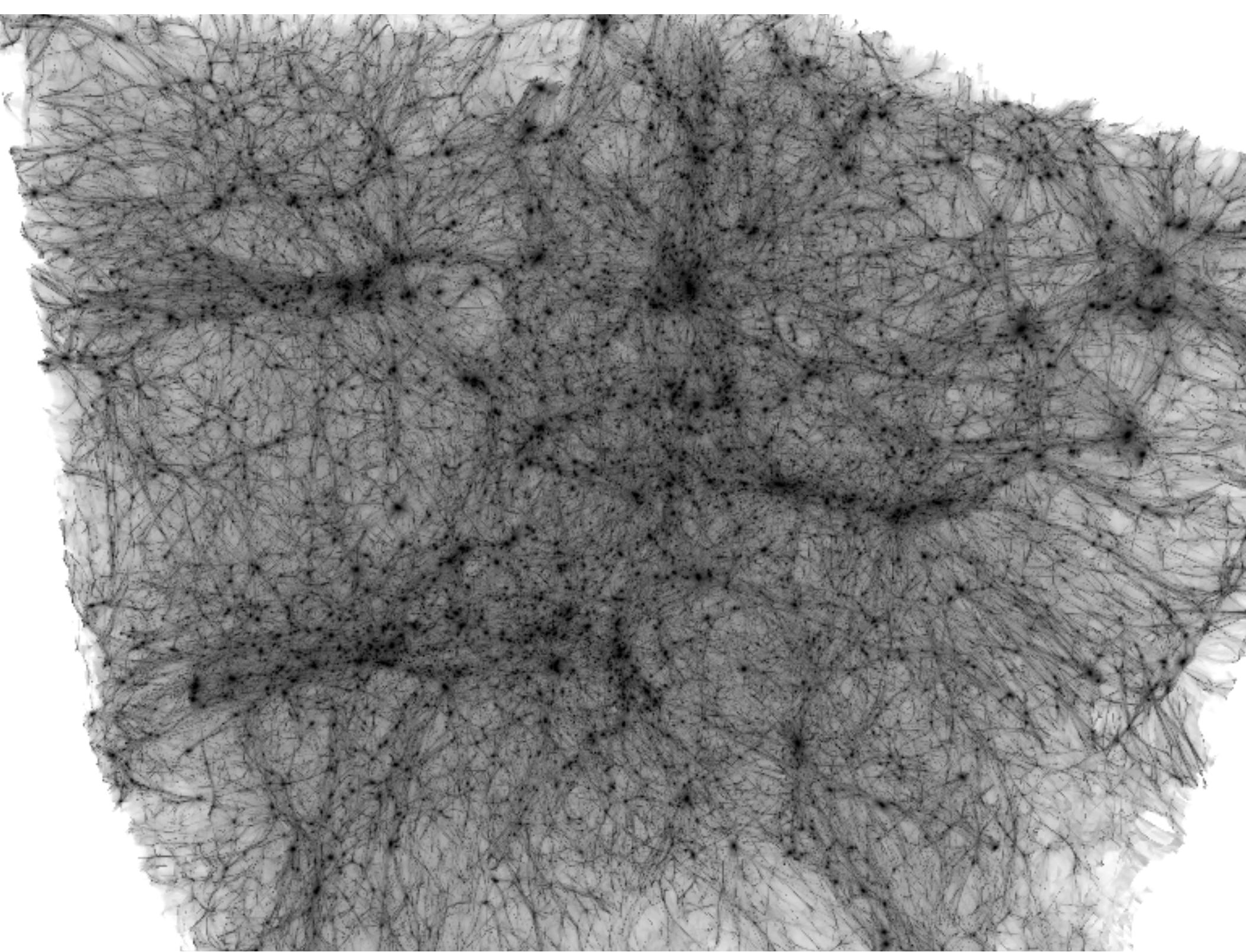
TOM ABEL  
KIPAC/STANFORD

# Summary: What's it good for?

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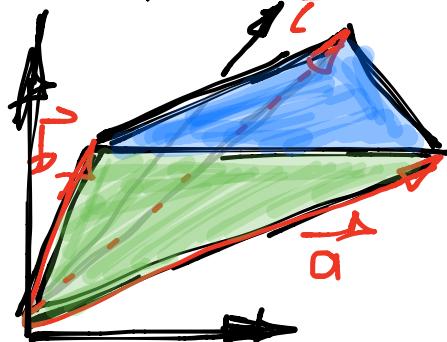
- Analyzing N-body sims, including web classification, velocities, dispersions,  $f(v)dv$ , ...  
(Abel, Hahn, Kaehler 2012)
- Dark Matter visualization (also plasmas)  
(Kaehler, Hahn, Abel 2012)
- Better Numerical Methods  
(Hahn, Abel & Kaehler 2013, Hahn, Angulo & Abel 2014 in prep)
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- Dark Matter annihilation, stream stream sums  
(Powell & Abel in prep.)
- Exact deposition possible!
- your application here ?





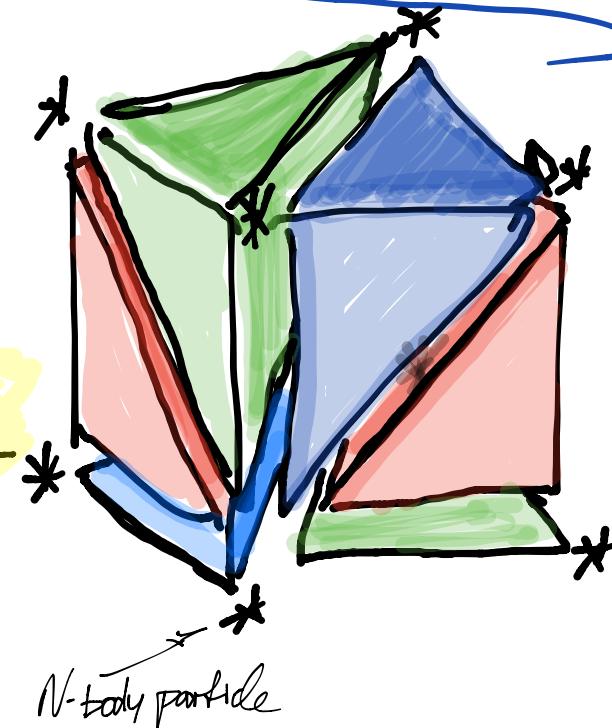
# 3 dimensional manifold in 6D Phase Space

- Natural tessellation takes unit cube & splits it into six equal size tetrahedra.
- mass per tetrahedron =  $\frac{1}{6}$  of DM particle mass.

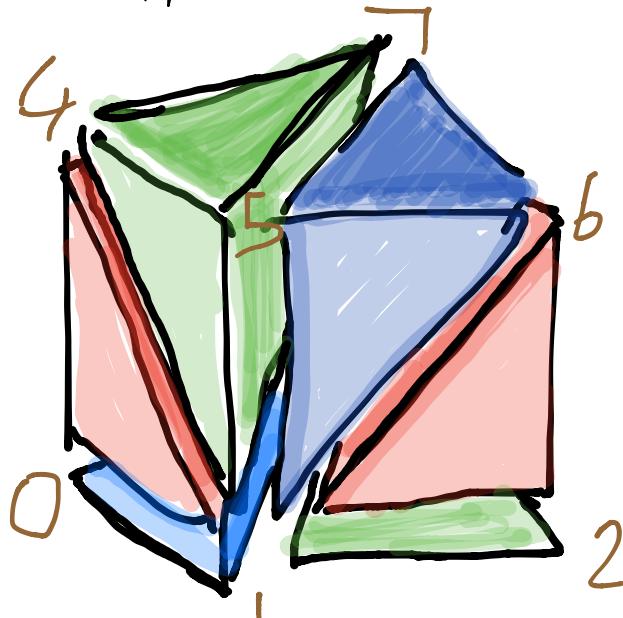
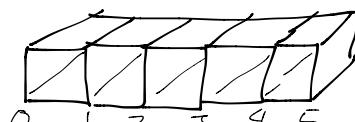


$$V = \frac{|\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})|}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi = \frac{M_P}{6V} = \frac{M_P}{|\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})|}$$

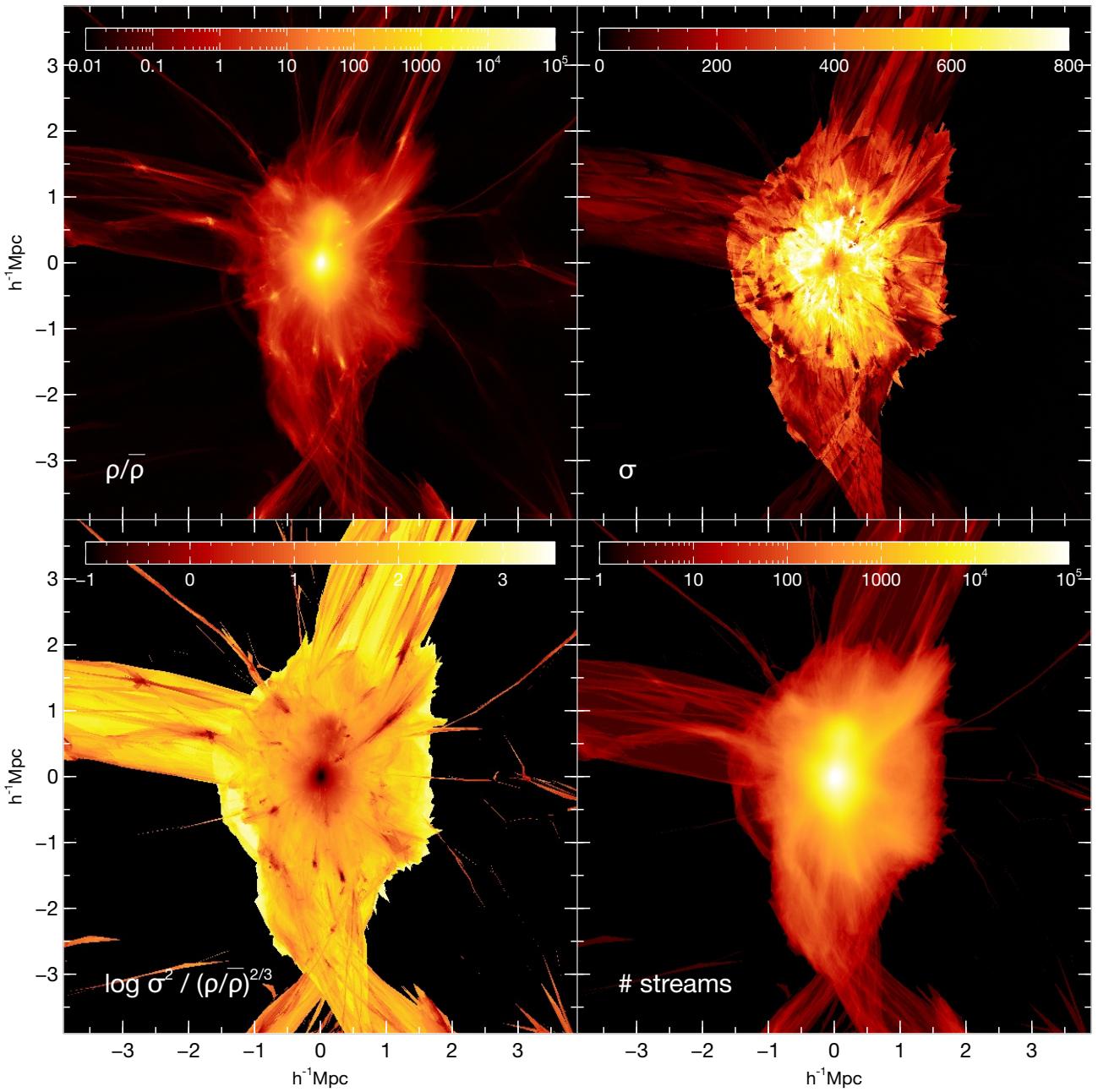
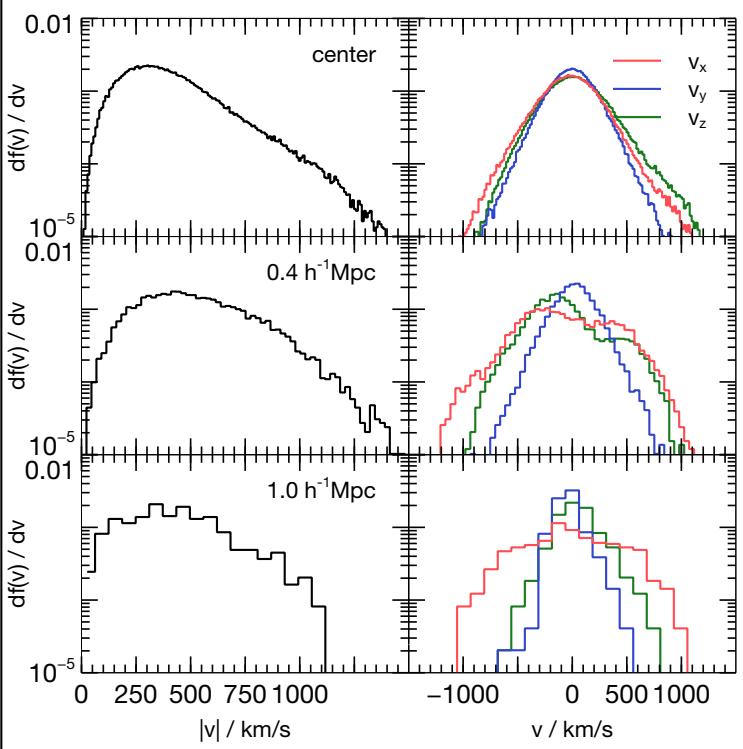


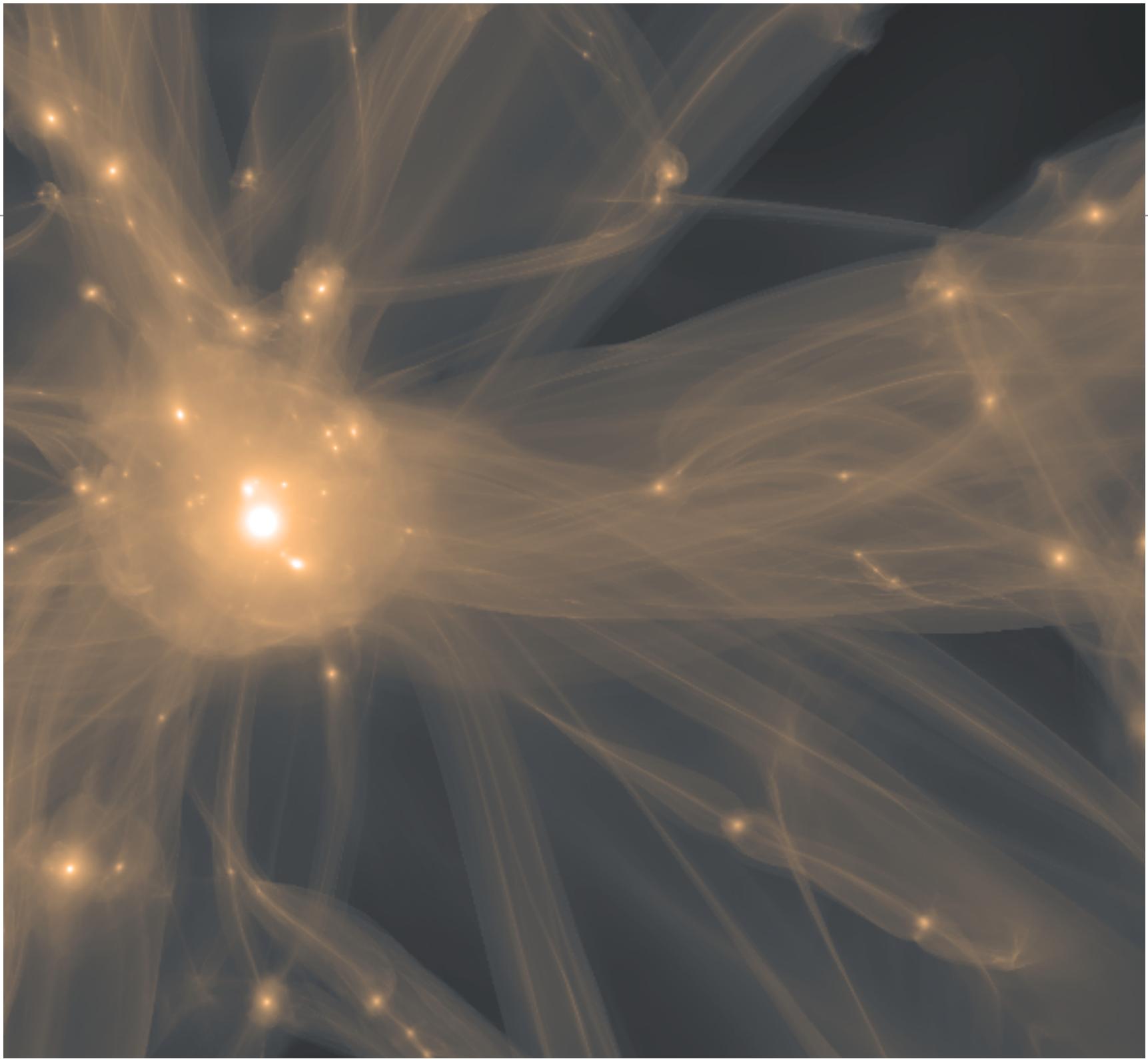
- Number the edges of the cube
- think of lattice
- Looping over the initial cartesian (LAGRANGIAN) lattice generates the  $6N$  tetrahedra.

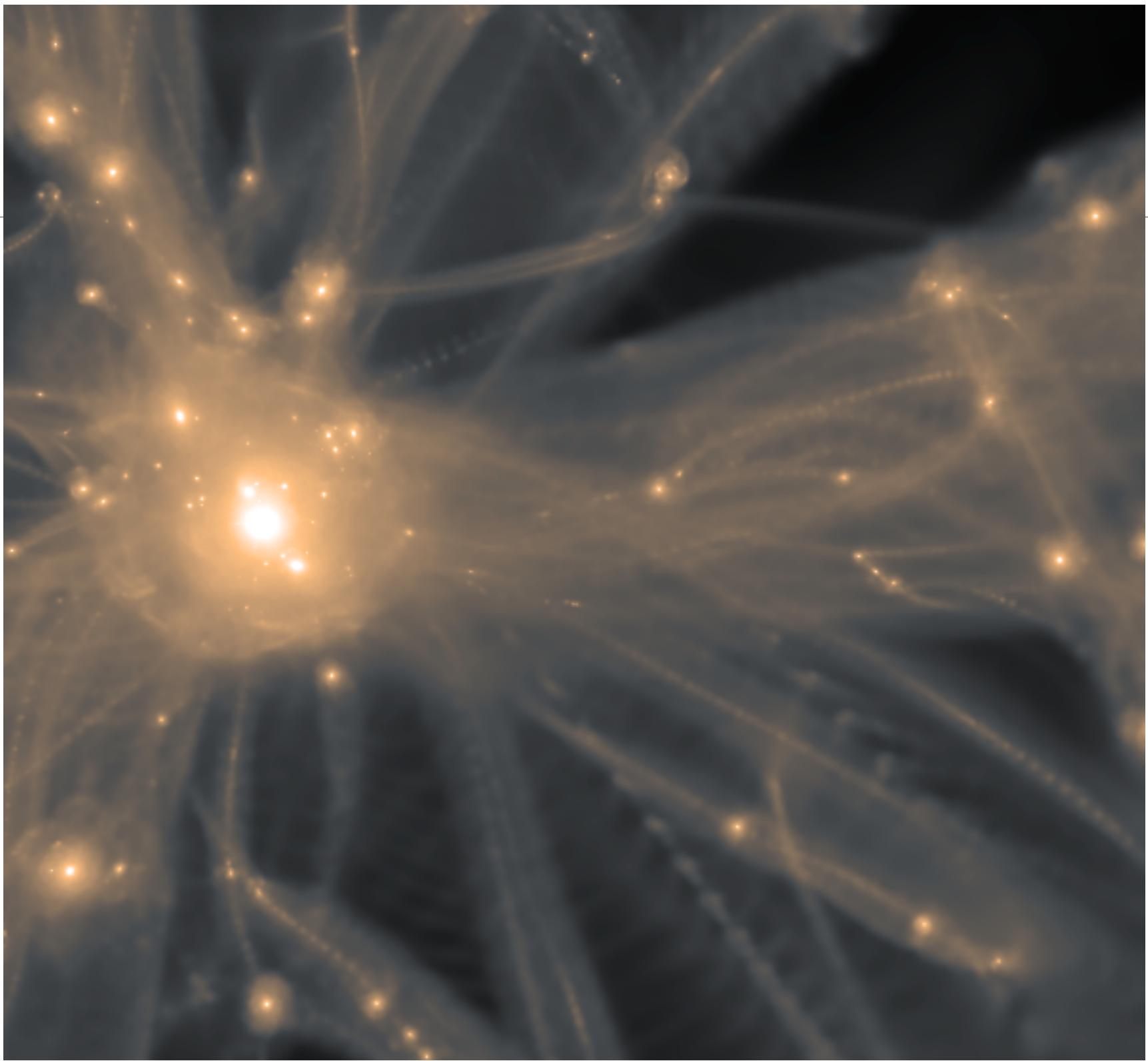


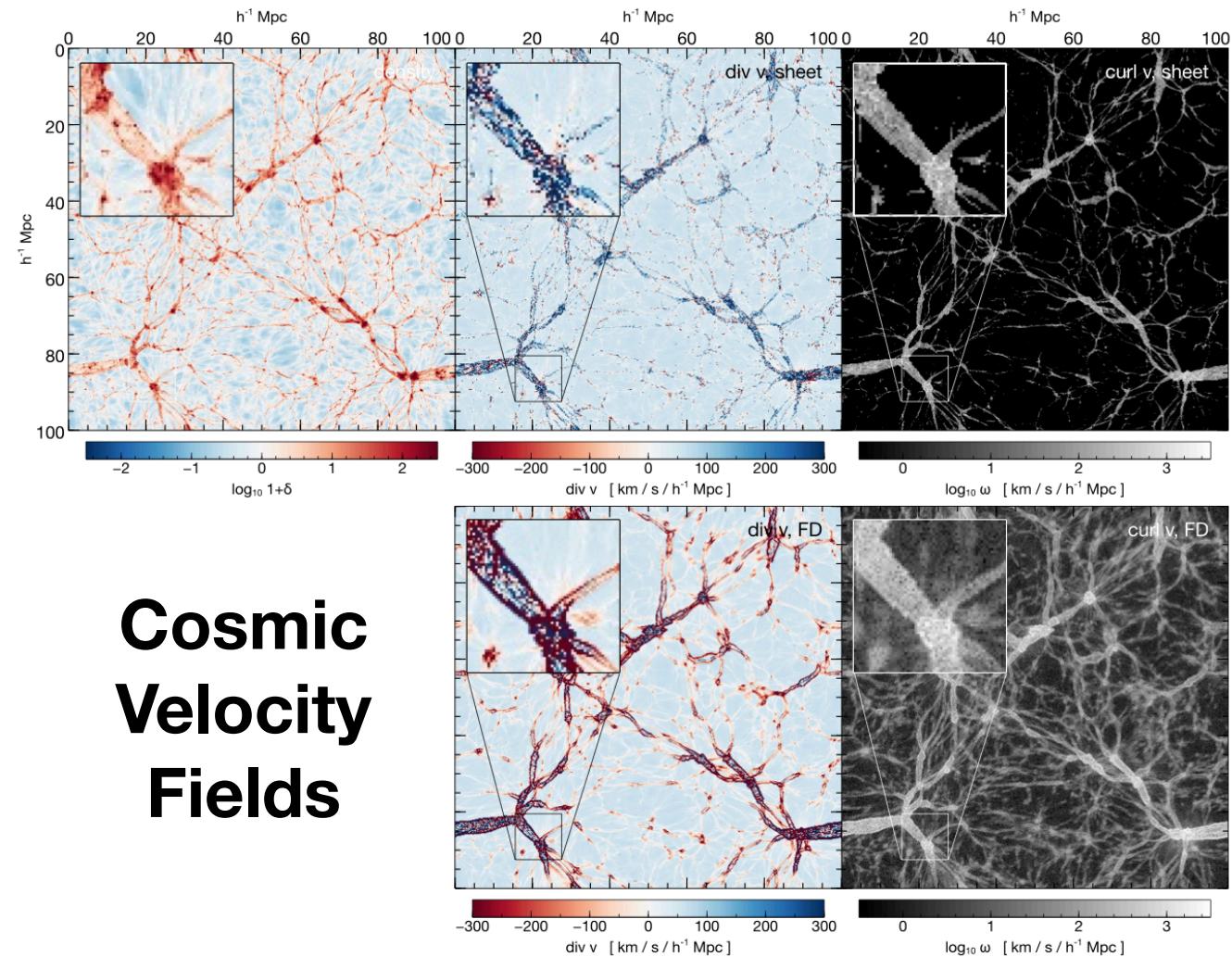
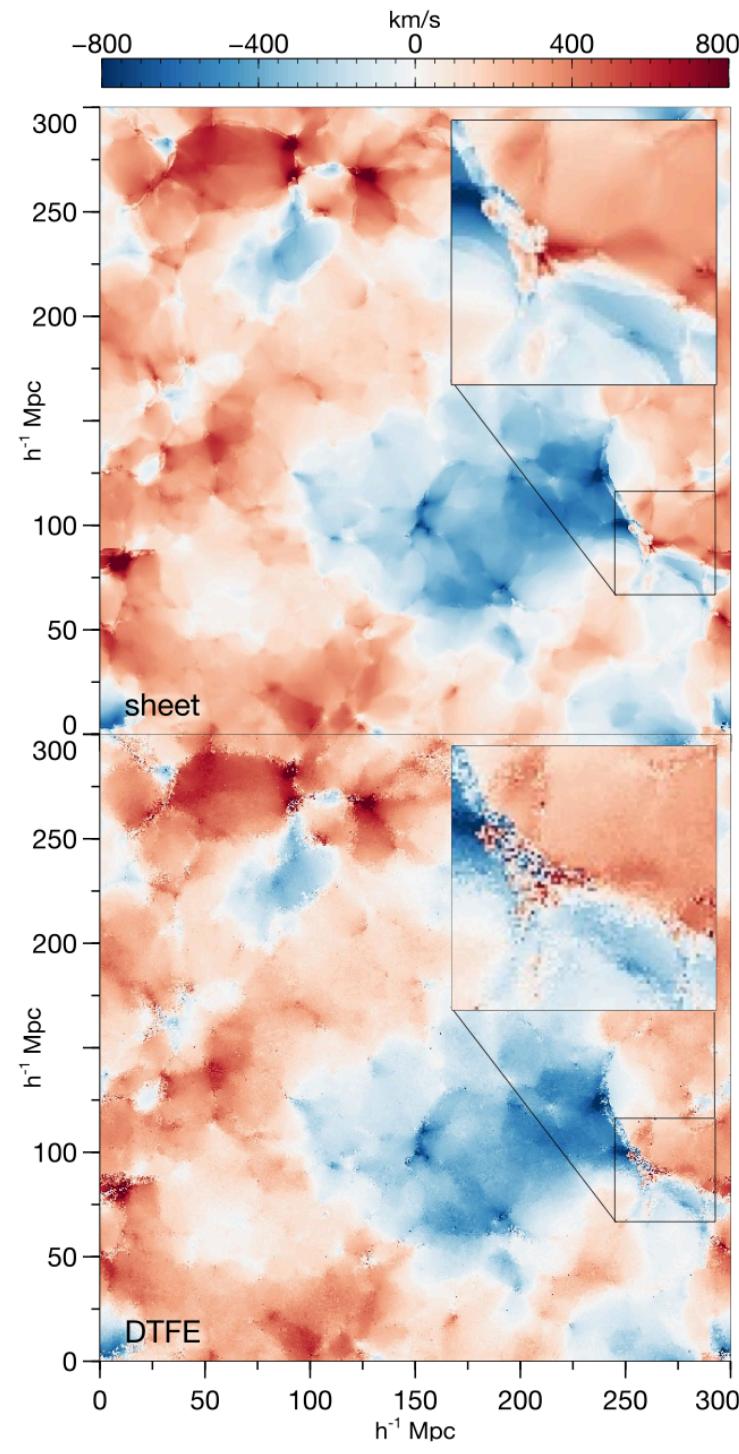
# A first glimpse: analyzing phase space

can probe  
fine-grained  
phase space  
structure.

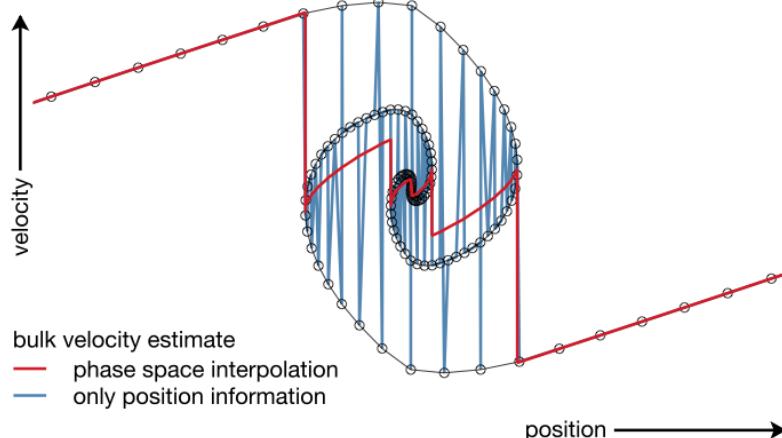






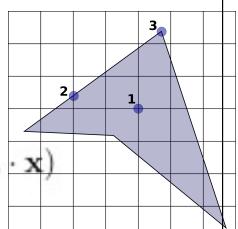


# Cosmic Velocity Fields



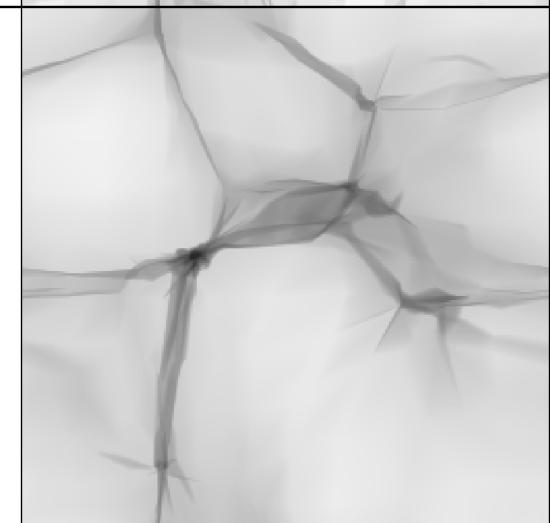
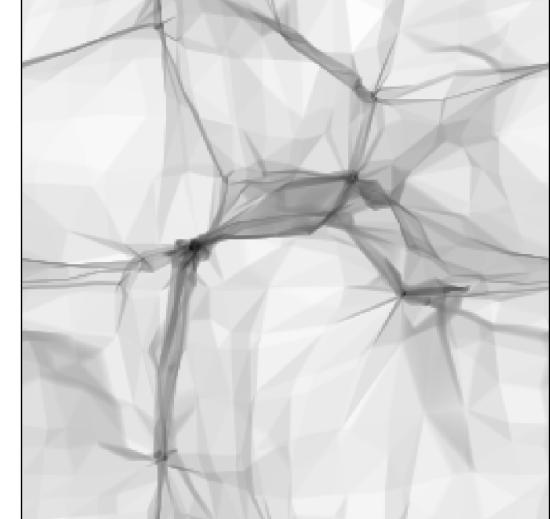
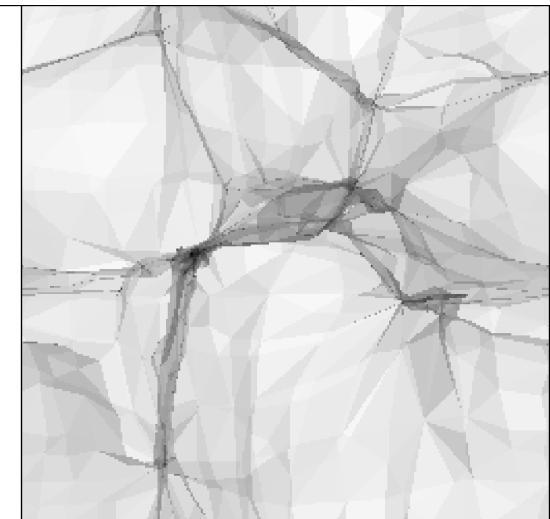
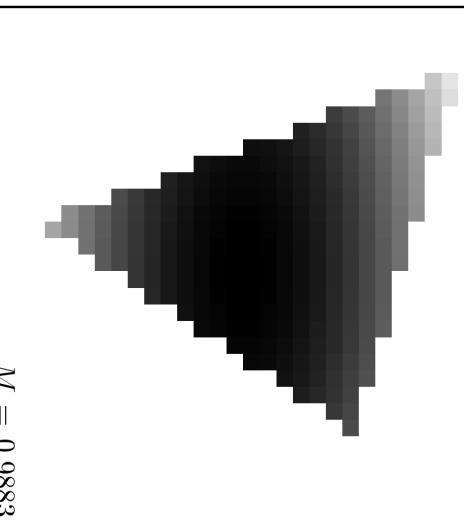
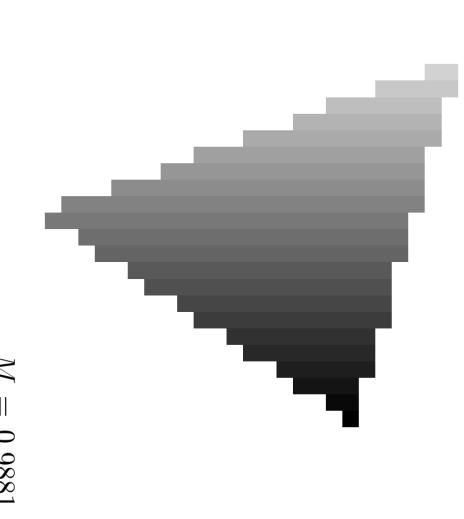
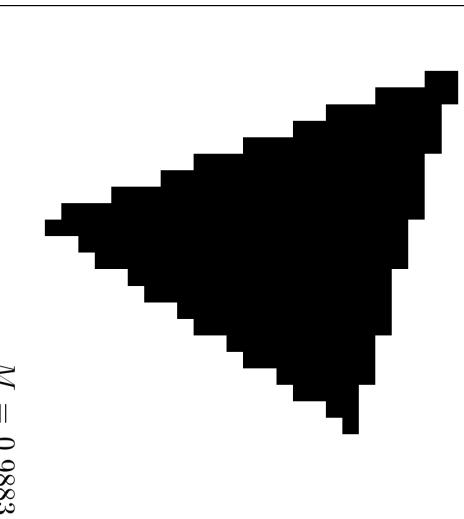
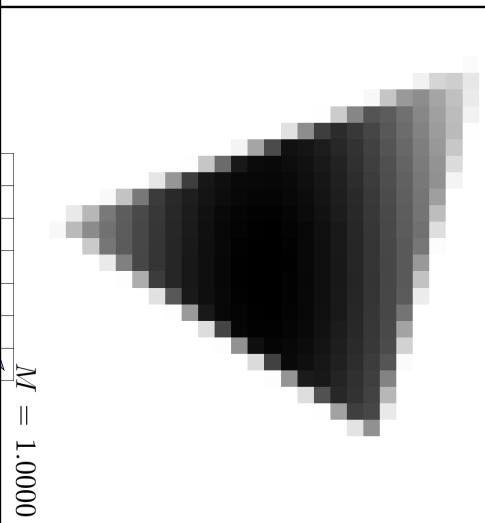
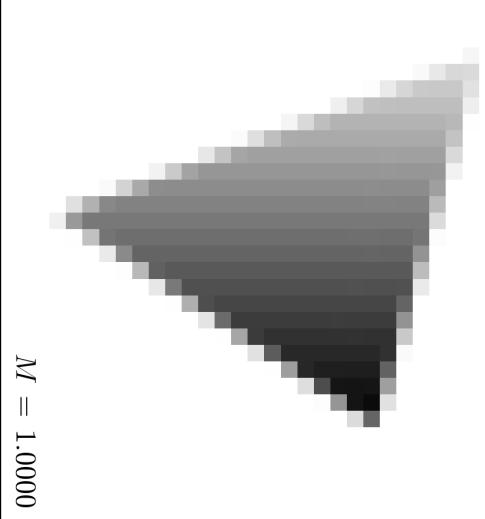
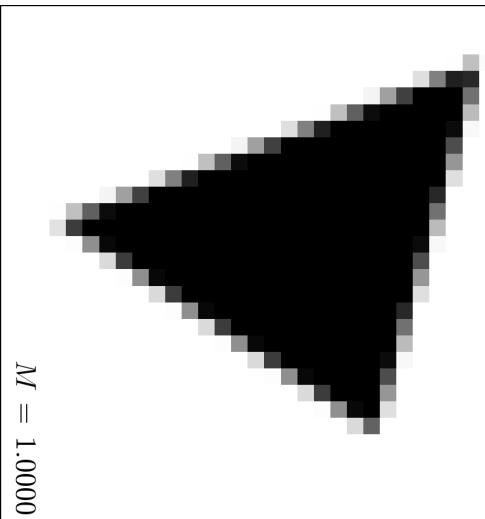
# Exact Deposit

- any polyhedra intersections without constructing the overlap
- linear and quadratic function defined over polyhedra
- fundamental building block for many novel algorithms
- 30 times faster than a recursive algorithm
- Computational Geometry - Patent?

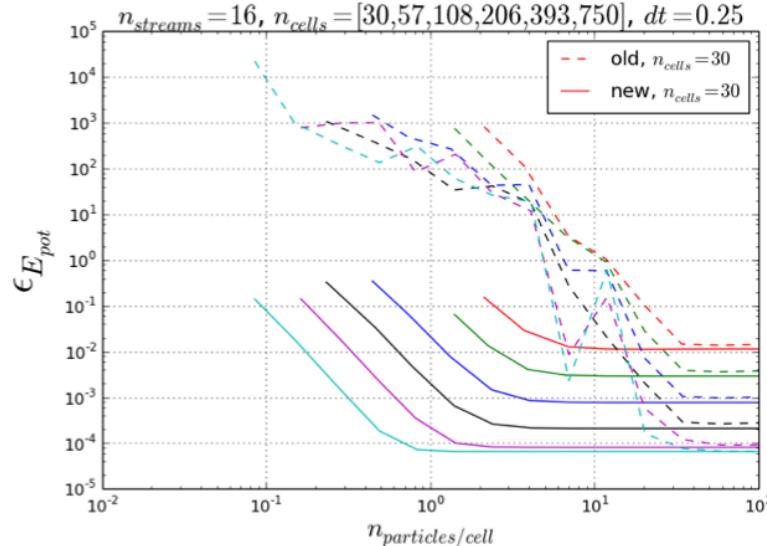


$$A = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{e,p} (\hat{\mathbf{n}}_e \cdot \mathbf{x})(\hat{\mathbf{n}}_p \cdot \mathbf{x})$$

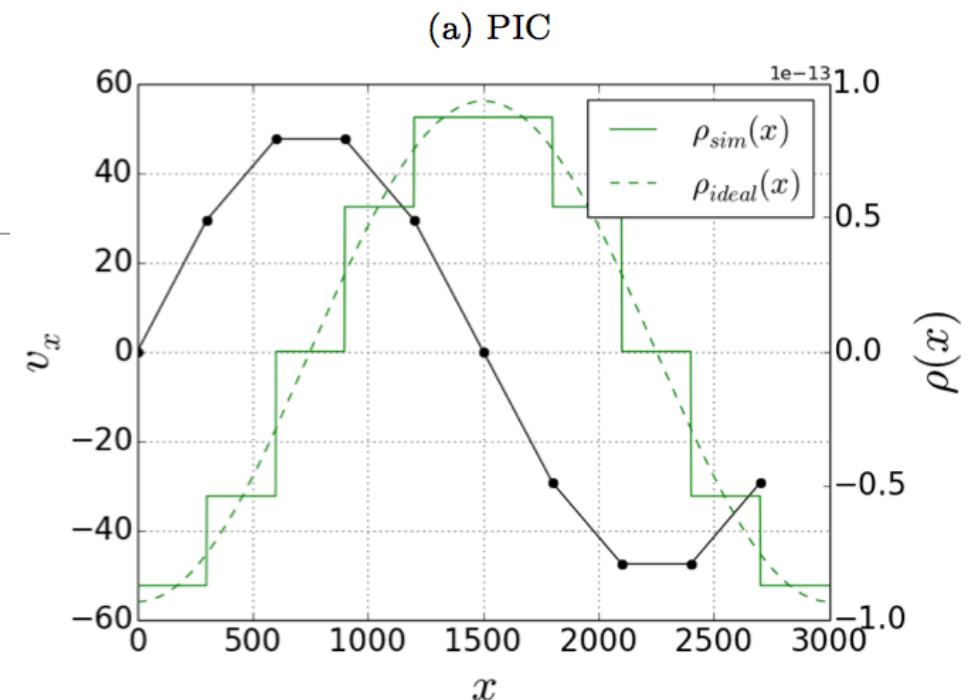
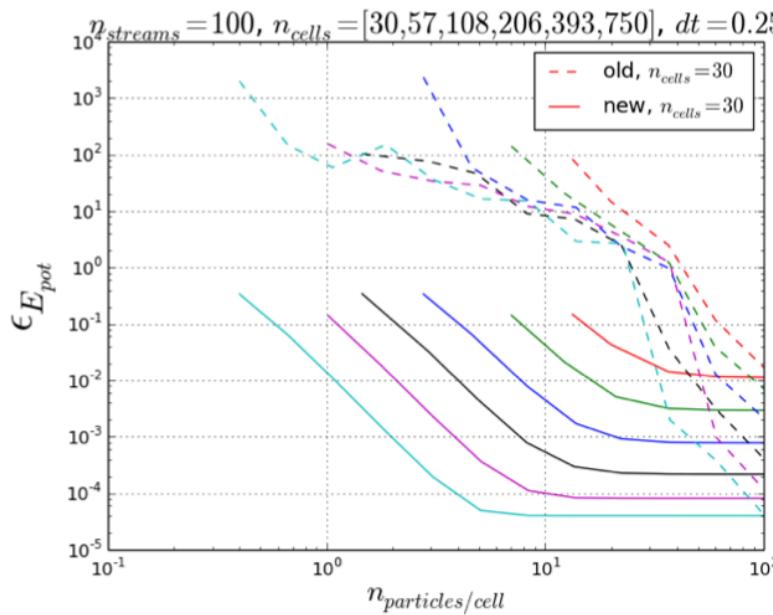
$$V = -\frac{1}{6} \sum_{f,e,p} (\hat{\mathbf{n}}_f \cdot \mathbf{x})(\hat{\mathbf{n}}_e \cdot \mathbf{x})(\hat{\mathbf{n}}_p \cdot \mathbf{x})$$



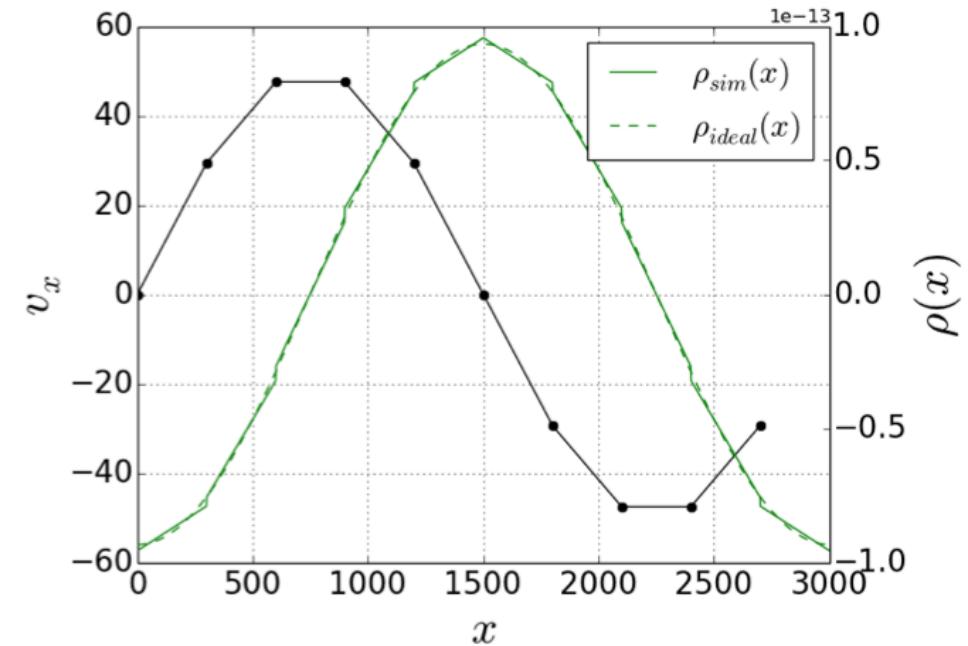
# Collisionless Plasma

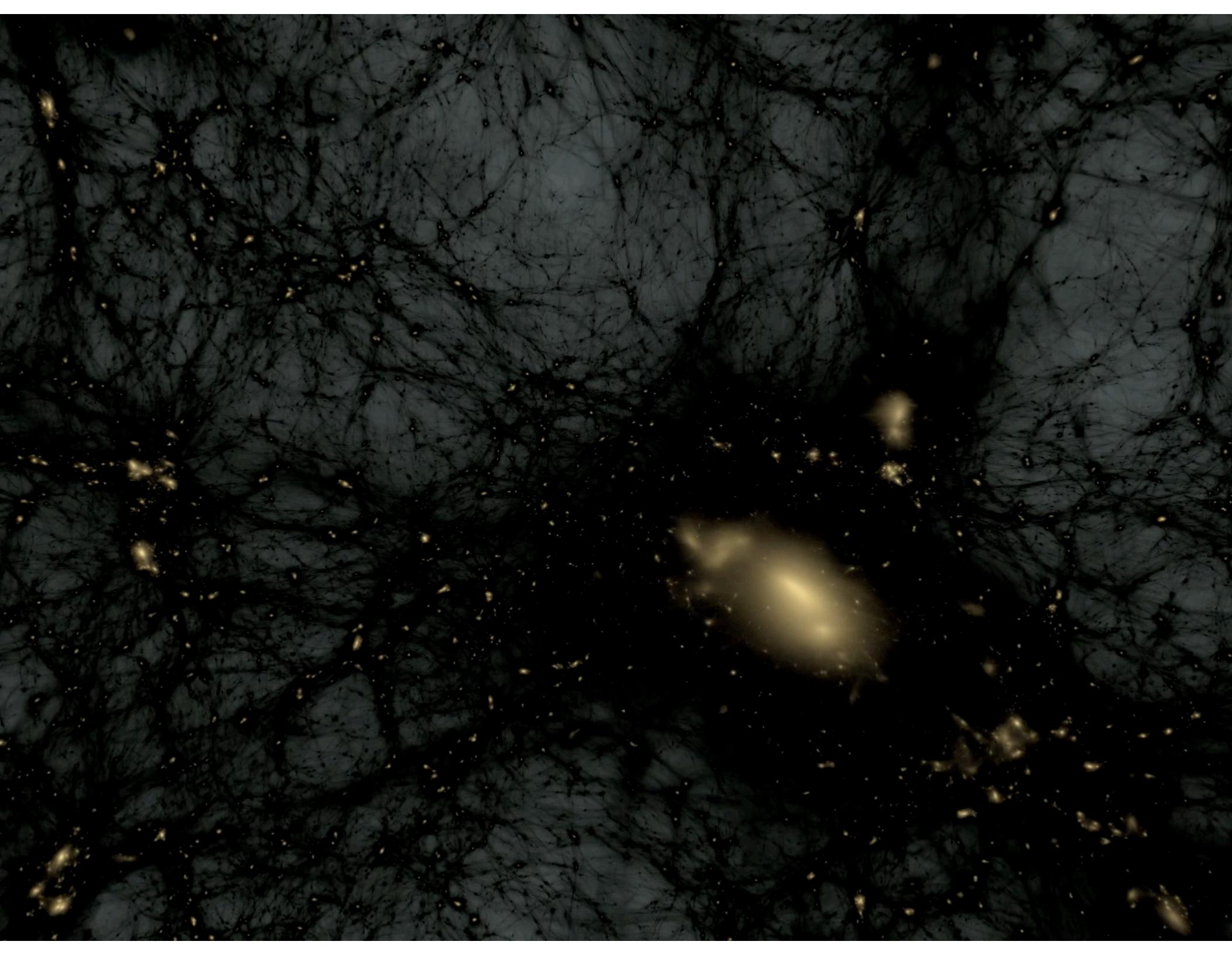


(b) Piecewise linear



(b) SIC: piecewise constant segments





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---

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