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# Overcoming timestep limitations in boosted-frame particle-in-cell simulations of plasma-based acceleration

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## Abstract

Explicit electromagnetic Particle-In-Cell (PIC) codes are typically limited by the Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy (CFL) condition, which implies that the timestep multiplied by the speed of light must be smaller than the smallest cell size. In the case of boosted-frame PIC simulations of plasma-based acceleration, this limitation can be a major hindrance as the cells are often very elongated along the longitudinal direction and the timestep is thus limited by the small, transverse cell size. This entails many small-timestep PIC iterations, and can limit the potential speed-up of the boosted-frame technique. Here, by using a CFL-free analytical spectral solver, and by mitigating additional numerical instabilities that arise at large timestep, we show that it is possible to overcome traditional limitations on the timestep and thereby realize the full potential of the boosted-frame technique over a much wider range of parameters.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Particle-In-Cell (PIC) simulations [31, 32] are key to the development of plasma-based accelerators and of their potential future applications [33]. However, these simulations can typically be very computationally expensive. One way to reduce their computational cost is to use the boosted-frame technique [34], whereby the simulation is performed in a Lorentz frame moving relativistically in the same direction as the beam or laser driver. The boosted-frame technique is nowadays routinely used in simulations of plasma-based accelerators, and can speed up simulations by several orders of magnitude. To a large extent, this was made possible by the development of a number of algorithms that mitigate the Numerical Cherenkov Instability (NCI) [35–50] – a numerical instability that would otherwise rapidly grow in the boosted frame and irremediably corrupt the simulated physics.

The remarkable speedup afforded by the boosted-frame technique is due largely to the possibility of increasing the timestep in the boosted frame, and thereby reducing the number

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of PIC iterations to be performed compared to a corresponding laboratory-frame simulation. For example, in a typical laboratory-frame simulation of laser-wakefield acceleration, both the longitudinal cell size  $\Delta z_{lab}$  and timestep  $\Delta t_{lab}$  are constrained to resolve the small laser oscillations at wavelength  $\lambda_{lab}$ :  $\Delta z_{lab} \ll \lambda_{lab}$  for a laser propagating along  $z$ , with  $c\Delta t_{lab} \leq \Delta z_{lab} \ll \lambda_{lab}$  (while the transverse cell size is usually much larger:  $\Delta x, \Delta y \gg \Delta z_{lab}$ ). By contrast, in a Lorentz boosted frame drifting along  $z$  at relativistic velocity with a Lorentz factor  $\gamma_b \gg 1$ , the laser oscillations are dilated by a factor of approximately  $2\gamma_b$  ( $\lambda \approx 2\gamma_b \lambda_{lab}$ ), which greatly relaxes the constraints on the longitudinal cell size and timestep:  $\Delta z \ll 2\gamma_b \lambda_{lab}$ , with  $c\Delta t \leq \Delta z \ll 2\gamma_b \lambda_{lab}$  (where the quantities  $\Delta z$  and  $\Delta t$  denote the longitudinal cell size and timestep *in the boosted frame*).

However, for large  $\gamma_b$ , as the constraints imposed by the laser are relaxed, the timestep often becomes constrained instead by the transverse cell size:  $c\Delta t \leq \Delta x, \Delta y$ . (Note that the transverse cell size is left unchanged in the boosted-frame simulation as compared to the corresponding laboratory-frame simulation, since transverse physical length scales are unchanged by the Lorentz transform.) In the case of Finite-Difference Time-Domain (FDTD) PIC algorithms, this constraint on the timestep is due to the Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy (CFL) condition [51, 52]. Similarly, the Pseudo-Spectral Time-Domain (PSTD) PIC algorithm [53] also has a CFL condition. As a consequence of the CFL condition, the timestep of the boosted-frame simulation is relatively small and limits the potential computational speedup, even though the physics at stake does not necessarily require such a high temporal resolution.

On the other hand, unlike FDTD and PSTD PIC algorithms, Pseudo-Spectral Analytical Time-Domain (PSATD) PIC algorithms [54, 55], which integrate analytically Maxwell's equations over one time step in Fourier space, do not have a similar CFL condition. It follows that boosted-frame PIC simulations that use the PSATD Maxwell solver could use a larger timestep, as it is thus not explicitly constrained by the transverse resolution. However, it turns out that PSATD boosted-frame simulations are empirically unstable for  $c\Delta t > \Delta x, \Delta y$ . More specifically, the Galilean PSATD algorithm [46–48], which does efficiently mitigate the NCI for  $c\Delta t < \Delta x, \Delta y$ , does not seem to suppress the NCI anymore for  $c\Delta t > \Delta x, \Delta y$ .

This paper examines the nature of this resurgent NCI and shows that this instability can be strongly mitigated with a new algorithm, referred to as the *averaged Galilean PSATD*,

whereby a key feature of the PSATD algorithm is exploited to analytically average the electromagnetic fields in time before gathering them onto the macroparticles. Hence, with this new algorithm, simulations can run with a large timestep ( $c\Delta t \leq \Delta z \gg \Delta x, \Delta y$ ) and exhibit the corresponding computational speedup, while preserving the integrity of the simulated physics. While this development was motivated here with the example of laser-wakefield acceleration, it is generally applicable to any simulation where the physics imposes a high transverse spatial resolution but does not impose such strong constraints on the timestep, so that it would be advantageous to use a large timestep compared to the cell size. For instance, this also includes the simulations of low-emittance pencil-like beams [56], in which the space charge requires a high transverse resolution, but has a relatively slow time evolution.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. We first examine in more detail the NCI that occurs for large timesteps in the case of the standard Galilean PSATD algorithm. Based on this analysis, we introduce the averaged Galilean PSATD algorithm and describe the corresponding modified PIC loop. We then demonstrate the stability of this new algorithm with large timesteps, first for a uniform plasma, and then for 2D simulations of laser-wakefield acceleration (LWFA) and 3D simulations of plasma wakefield acceleration (PWFA).

## II. LIMITATIONS OF THE STANDARD GALILEAN PSATD ALGORITHM FOR LARGE Timesteps

As mentioned in the introduction, boosted-frame simulations with the Galilean PSATD algorithm are typically unstable when using a large timestep  $c\Delta t > \Delta x, \Delta y$ . Here, we illustrate this by examining the theoretical NCI growth rate of the Galilean PSATD algorithm for two-dimensional simulations of a uniform plasma drifting at a relativistic velocity  $\mathbf{v}_0 = v_0 \mathbf{u}_z$  (where  $\mathbf{u}_z$  is the unit vector along the  $z$  axis). As a reminder, the Galilean PSATD algorithm solves the Maxwell equations on a moving grid, which drifts at a velocity  $\mathbf{v}_{gal} = v_{gal} \mathbf{u}_z$ . This algorithm was shown to suppress the NCI when  $v_{gal} = v_0$  [46].

In this section, we in fact consider two cases: that of a matching velocity  $v_{gal} = v_0$  and that

90 of a slightly detuned velocity  $v_{gal} = 0.99 v_0$ . Conceptually, these two cases represent – at  
 91 a simplified level – different areas of the simulation box, in the case of a realistic LWFA  
 92 simulation. More specifically, the matched case ( $v_{gal} = v_0$ ) represents the background,  
 93 quiescent plasma, far from the driver and the wakefield, since the Galilean velocity is typically  
 94 chosen to match its velocity (i.e.,  $v_{gal} = -\sqrt{1 - 1/\gamma_b^2} c$ ). On the other hand, the case of  
 95 the detuned velocity represents the perturbed plasma around the laser driver and in the  
 96 wakefield, where the local velocity is different than that of the background plasma, and thus  
 97 different than the Galilean velocity.

98 In both of these cases, we choose  $\Delta z \gg \Delta x$ . This is typical for boosted-frame simulations  
 99 with a large  $\gamma_b$ , since the longitudinally Lorentz-dilated driver and wakefield relax the re-  
 100 quirement on the longitudinal resolution. We then further consider two cases: that of a  
 101 small timestep  $c\Delta t = \Delta x$  and that of a large timestep  $c\Delta t = \Delta z$ . Note that the latter case  
 102 would not be allowed by the CFL condition of an FDTD algorithm.

103 Fig. 1 displays the theoretical NCI growth rate for the four possible combinations (i.e.,  
 104 small/large timestep and matched/detuned Galilean velocity). The growth rates are ob-  
 105 tained by solving the theoretical dispersion relation, namely equation (19) in [46]. In order  
 106 to guide the interpretation of this figure, we also plot the position of well-known NCI reso-  
 107 nant modes [38], which are caused by temporal and spatial aliasing. For the Galilean PSATD  
 108 algorithm, the equation of these aliased resonant modes is given by:

$$k_{x,res} = \sqrt{\left(k_z \frac{v_0}{c} + m_z \frac{2\pi}{\Delta z} \frac{(v_0 - v_{gal})}{c} - \frac{2\pi n}{c\Delta t}\right)^2 - k_z^2}, \quad (1)$$

109 for any  $m_z, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , where  $m_z$  is the spatial alias index and  $n$  is the temporal alias index  
 110 [48]. As one can observe, if  $v_{gal} \approx v_0$ , the term proportional to  $m_z$  almost cancels and the  
 111 position of these lines mainly depends on the time aliasing  $n$ .

112 As can be seen in Fig. 1 (a)-(b), in the matched-velocity case ( $v_{gal} = v_0$ ), the Galilean PSATD  
 113 algorithm suppresses the NCI, both for  $c\Delta t = \Delta x$  (upper left panel) and  $c\Delta t \gg \Delta x$  (upper  
 114 right panel). By contrast, in the detuned case ( $v_{gal} \neq v_0$ , lower panels in Fig. 1), the NCI  
 115 has a more noticeable growth rate. This growth rate is relatively small for  $c\Delta t = \Delta x$ , but is  
 116 much larger for  $c\Delta t \gg \Delta x$ . In practice, this implies that the Galilean algorithm is relatively  
 117 robust to velocity perturbations (e.g. in the wakefield) in the case of a small timestep

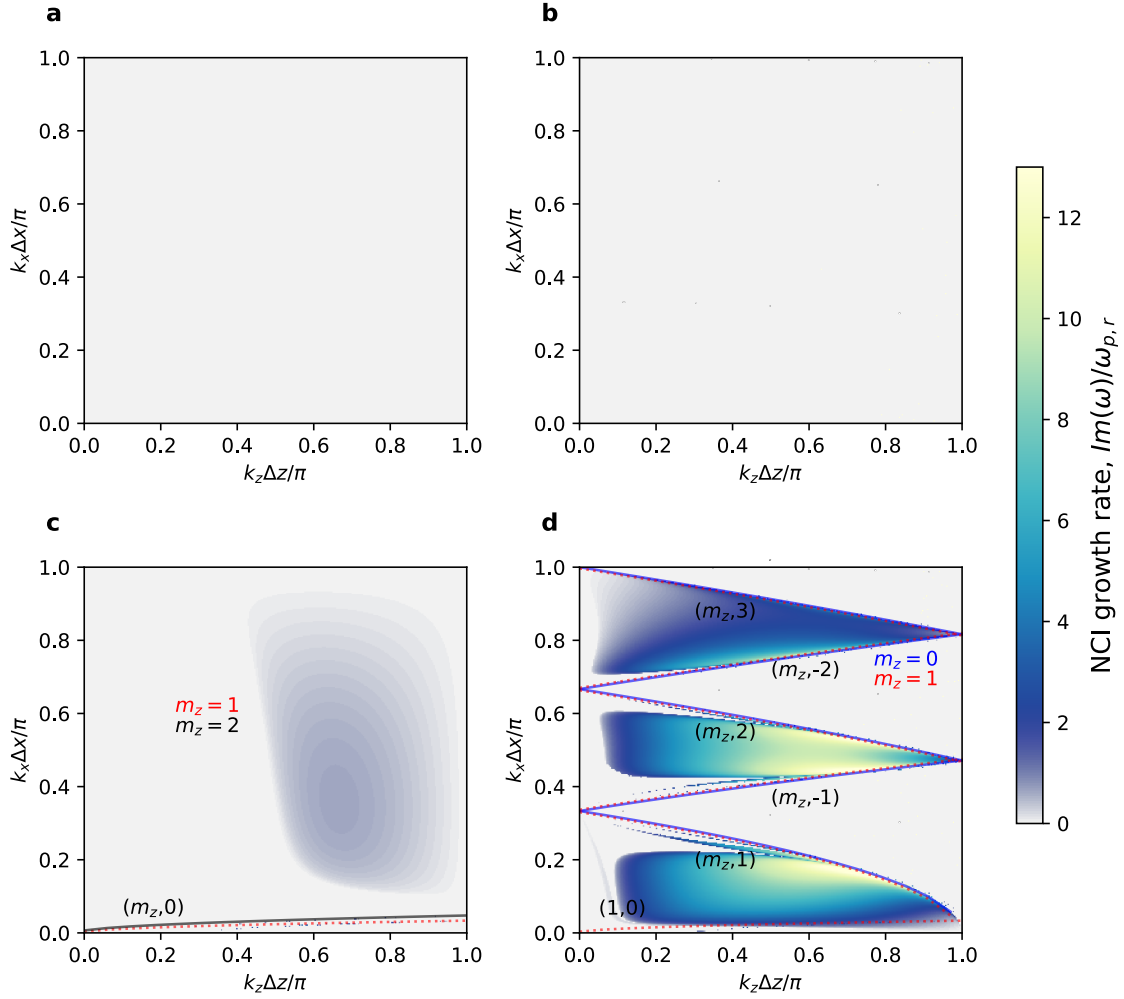


FIG. 1: **NCI growth rate of the Galilean PSATD scheme.** Normalized NCI growth rate  $Im(\omega)/\omega_{p,r}$  in spectral  $(k_x, k_z)$  space, calculated from the analytical stability analysis for different Galilean velocities  $v_{gal} = v_0$  (a)-(b) and  $v_{gal} = 0.99 v_0$  (c)-(d), and for different timesteps  $c\Delta t = \Delta x$  (left) and  $c\Delta t = 6\Delta x$  (right). The solid and dotted lines correspond to well-known aliases NCI resonant modes, with alias number  $(m_z, n)$ , as given by equation (1). In this simulation, a uniform plasma drifts at a velocity  $v_0 = c(1 - 1/\gamma_b^2)^{1/2}$  with  $\gamma_b = 130$ , and the transverse and longitudinal cell sizes are  $\Delta x = 6.4 \times 10^{-2} k_{p,r}^{-1}$  and  $\Delta z = 6\Delta x$ , respectively (where  $k_{p,r}^2 = n_0 e^2 / (m_e \epsilon_0 c^2 \gamma_0)$ , and where  $n_0$  is the plasma density).

118  $(c\Delta t \leq \Delta x)$ , but it is much less robust to those perturbations in the case of a large timestep  
 119  $(c\Delta t \gg \Delta x)$ . This explains the empirical observation, mentioned in the introduction, that

boosted-frame simulations of LWFA are typically unstable with large timestep.

Furthermore, in the case  $v_{gal} \neq v_0$  and  $c\Delta t \gg \Delta x$  (panels (c)-(d) in Fig. 1), we see that the large NCI growth rate is concentrated near time-aliased resonances. Thus, the NCI arises here primarily from the resonant interaction of particles with electromagnetic modes that are not resolved in time. More specifically, the electromagnetic modes are in principle oscillating in time (as predicted by the analytical formulas used in the derivation of the PSATD algorithm), and in most cases their net effect on particles averages to zero. Yet because these fields are sampled with a (large) discrete timestep – which can be comparable to the period of their oscillations – particles may in certain cases see an almost constant value (because of aliasing) instead of an oscillating one, and thus experience a lasting, resonant effect.

### III. AVERAGED GALILEAN PSATD ALGORITHM

The above analysis suggests a natural remedy: when pushing the particles, instead of using the value of the fields sampled at a specific time  $t = n\Delta t$  for some integer  $n$ , the particles should instead be pushed with the fields *averaged in time* between  $t = (n - 1/2)\Delta t$  and  $t = (n + 1/2)\Delta t$ . Averaging the fields over one timestep will barely affect the physics, provided that it is well-resolved in time with the chosen timestep. On the other hand, this average will damp the under-resolved modes that are spuriously resonant in Fig. 1. Since this is a *temporal* average, not a *spatial* one, it will not affect the above-mentioned fine spatial details that typically impose a high transverse resolution  $\Delta x$ ,  $\Delta y$  (for example, the space-charge field of a low-emittance beam), as long as they vary slowly in time (in comparison to the time step used in the simulation).

We note that with most Maxwell solvers (for example, the FDTD and PSTD algorithms), the time evolution of the electromagnetic fields *within* one time step is in general not known. However, this evolution is indeed known in the case of the PSATD algorithm. More specifically, as part of the derivation of the PSATD algorithm [46, 54, 55], the time evolution of the  $\mathbf{E}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  fields in Fourier space is calculated analytically. Here, we propose to average this analytical expression over one timestep in Fourier space (see equations (A.9) and (A.10) in

appendix A), and then to transform these averaged fields  $\langle \mathbf{E} \rangle$  and  $\langle \mathbf{B} \rangle$  to real space, where they are gathered onto the macroparticles and then discarded. (However, the *unaveraged*  $\mathbf{E}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  fields are still kept in memory, and are updated by the standard Galilean PSATD equations [46, 47] at each PIC iteration.) The corresponding modified PIC loop is illustrated in Fig. 2 and described in more detail in appendix B.

In the rest of this article, we refer to this new scheme as the *averaged Galilean PSATD algorithm*, since it combines the Galilean PSATD scheme [46–48] and the temporal average of the fields over one timestep. By construction, the averaged Galilean PSATD algorithm inherits the main advantages of the Galilean PSATD scheme: it has a low amount of spurious numerical dispersion (for high-order spatial derivatives [57, 58]) and does not have a CFL limit. In addition, as shown in the next sections, the averaged Galilean PSATD algorithm efficiently mitigates the NCI for large timesteps.

## A. Stability analysis for a uniform plasma drifting at relativistic velocity

In order to analyze the stability of the new averaged Galilean PSATD algorithm, we consider again the case of a two-dimensional uniform plasma drifting with a relativistic velocity. We derived the theoretical dispersion equation for this system, by using a similar method as for the standard Galilean PSATD algorithm [46] – while taking into account the additional average in time. The full derivation of this theoretical dispersion equation is given in the Appendix C. By solving this dispersion equation numerically, we can extract the NCI growth rate  $Im(\omega)/\omega_{p,r}$  as a function of  $\mathbf{k}$ . In addition, we also performed actual PIC simulations for the same system. We used the PIC code WarpX [59],[60] in which we implemented the averaged Galilean PSATD algorithm, and we then extracted the NCI growth rate of the NCI in post-processing.

The growth rates extracted from both the WarpX simulations and the theoretical dispersion equation are shown in Fig. 3 - both for standard Galilean PSATD (left panels) and for the averaged Galilean PSATD (right panels). For this case, we used the same parameters as for the lower right panel of Fig. 1, *i.e.*,  $\gamma_b = 130$ ,  $\Delta x = 6.4 \times 10^{-2} k_{p,r}^{-1}$ , a large timestep  $c\Delta t = \Delta z = 6\Delta x$ , and a detuned velocity  $v_{gal} = 0.99 v_0$ . (Recall from the previous sections

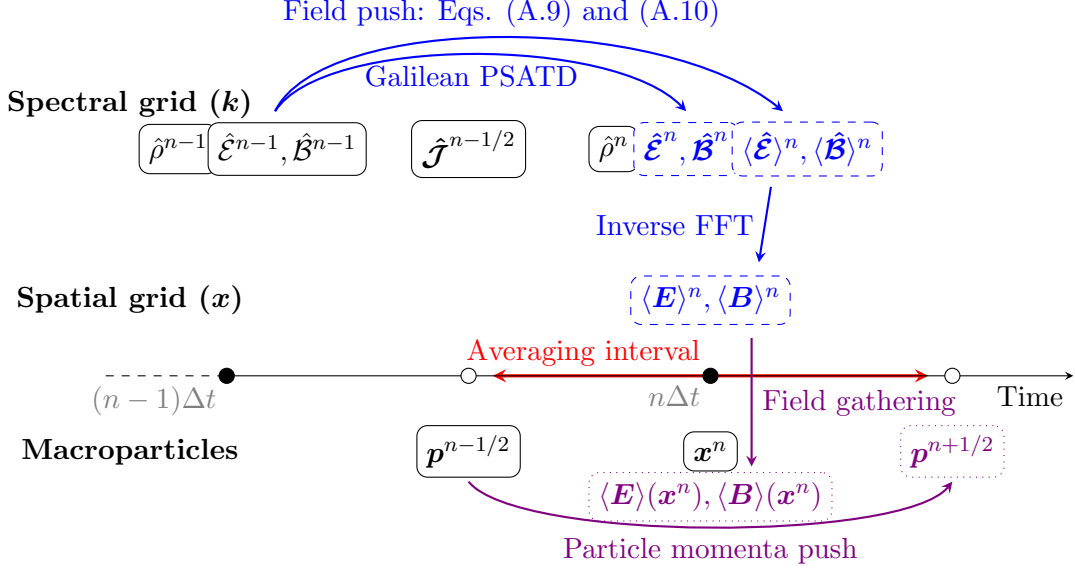
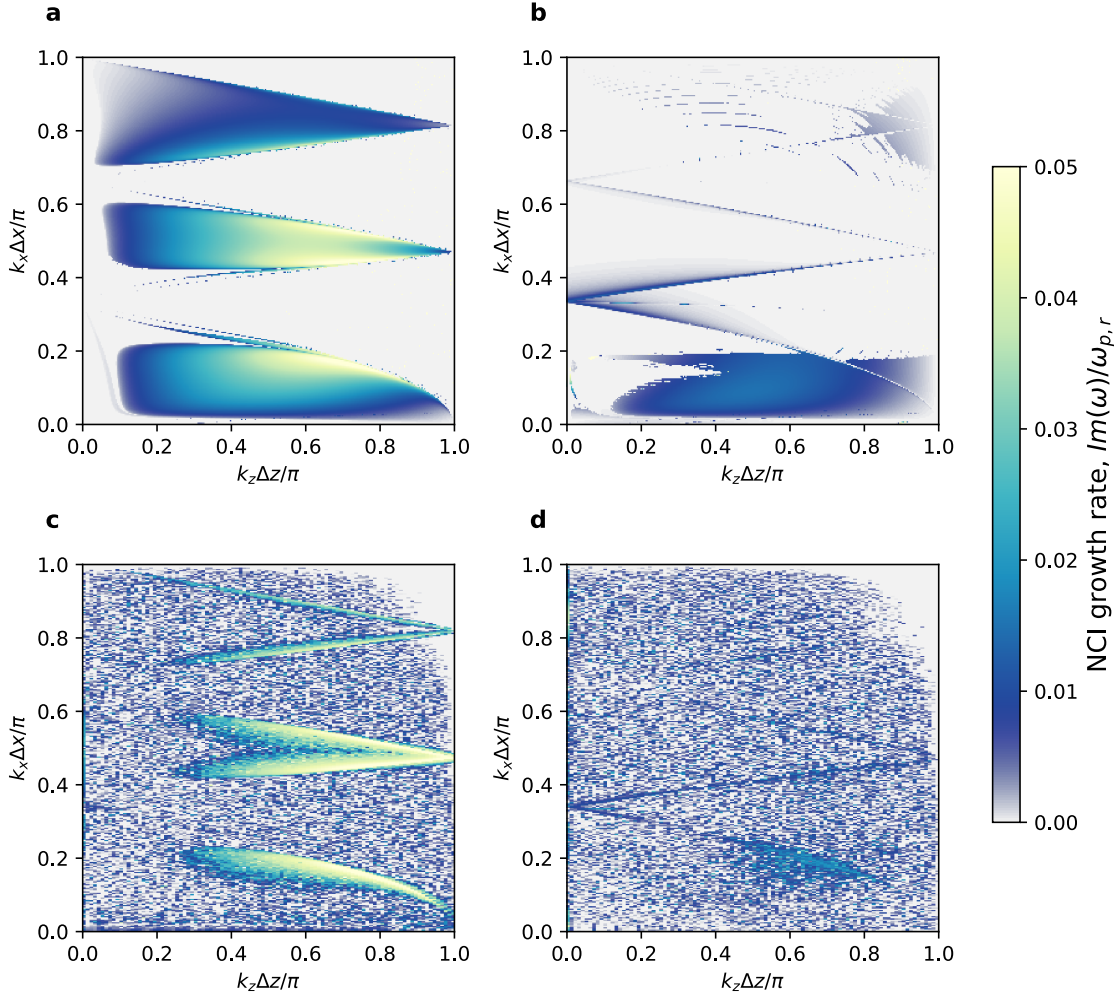


FIG. 2: **Illustration of the field push and particle momenta push, in the averaged Galilean PSATD algorithm.** The quantities represented in solid frames are the ones that are known just before the field and particle push. (Note that this includes the deposited charge and current  $\hat{\rho}$  and  $\hat{\mathcal{J}}$ .) The quantities in dashed and dotted frames are the ones that are being computed during the field and particle push. As part of the field push, the regular fields  $\hat{\mathcal{E}}$  and  $\hat{\mathcal{B}}$  are updated, and the averaged fields  $\langle \hat{\mathcal{E}} \rangle$  and  $\langle \hat{\mathcal{B}} \rangle$  are calculated and transformed to the spatial grid. As part of the particle push, the averaged fields  $\langle E \rangle$  and  $\langle B \rangle$  are gathered onto the macroparticles, in order to update the macroparticles' momenta. The rest of the PIC cycle (e.g. charge and current deposition, particle position push) is not shown here but is identical to the standard Galilean PSATD [46, 47]. See the appendices for more details on the PIC loop and exact definitions of the notation.

176 that the case of a detuned velocity is the one for which using a large timestep presents a  
 177 major issue.)

178 As can be seen in Fig. 3, the theoretical predictions (upper panels) and simulation results  
 179 (lower panels) are in good agreement, which confirms that the theoretical dispersion equa-  
 180 tion correctly captures the nature of the instability. (Note that growth rate measured from  
 181 simulations is typically noisy, which limits the comparison.) More importantly, both the  
 182 theoretical predictions and simulation results show that averaged Galilean PSATD (right



**FIG. 3: NCI growth rate: Galilean PSATD vs. averaged Galilean PSATD schemes.** Normalized NCI growth rate  $Im(\omega)/\omega_{p,r}$  in spectral  $(k_x, k_z)$  space, calculated from the analytical stability analysis (a-b) and from WarpX simulation results (c-d), obtained using the Galilean PSATD (a,c) and averaged Galilean PSATD (b,d) schemes, at infinite spectral order, with large time step  $c\Delta t = \Delta z = 6\Delta x$  and slightly detuned Galilean velocity  $v_{gal} = 0.99 v_0$ .

panels) strongly reduces the growth of the instability compared to the standard Galilean PSATD (left panels). This confirms that averaging the fields in time inhibits spurious resonances with under-resolved electromagnetic modes, and thereby enables stable simulations with large timesteps.

## IV. APPLICATION TO SIMULATIONS OF PLASMA WAKEFIELD IN A LORENTZ-BOOSTED FRAME

### A. 2D LWFA

This section illustrates that the stability properties observed in the case of a uniform plasma also apply to realistic simulations of plasma-based acceleration. To this end, we first perform two-dimensional (2D) simulations of a laser-wakefield accelerator. In these simulations, an  $x$ -polarized Gaussian laser pulse with amplitude  $a_0 = 1$ , duration  $\tau = 20$  fs and waist  $w_0 = 15 \mu\text{m}$  propagates in a matched parabolic plasma channel with a background density of  $1.0 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . The simulation runs in a Lorentz-boosted frame ( $\gamma_b = 30$ ) with a nodal PSATD solver with finite order 16 [48, 57, 58]. The longitudinal resolution (in the boosted frame) is set to  $\Delta z = 2\gamma_b\lambda_{lab}/32 = 1.52 \mu\text{m}$ , while the transverse resolution is  $\Delta x = 0.15 \mu\text{m}$ , so that  $\Delta z = 10\Delta x$ . We run the simulation with the standard and averaged Galilean PSATD, and with a small timestep ( $c\Delta t = \Delta x$ ) as well as large timesteps ( $c\Delta t = 5\Delta x$  and  $c\Delta t = 10\Delta z$ ). Fig. 4) displays snapshots of the longitudinal electric field  $E_z$  and of the longitudinal current density  $J_z$  *in the boosted frame*, for these different cases. In these colormaps, the rapid oscillations of  $E_z$  for  $z > 0$  mm correspond to the longitudinal component of the laser field, which undergoes significant non-linear evolution and red-shifting, while the slow oscillations of  $E_z$  and  $J_z$  for  $z < 0$  mm correspond to the plasma wakefield.

As expected, the standard Galilean PSATD is stable for a small timestep (panel (a)), but unstable for large timesteps (panels (c) and (e)). More specifically, in panels (c) and (e), spurious oscillations rapidly grow in the wakefield and severely disrupt its structure. We also note that the results of the averaged Galilean PSATD with a small timestep (panel (b)) are almost indistinguishable from those of the standard Galilean PSATD (panel (a)) - thereby confirming that averaging the fields in time preserves the essential physics. More importantly, for large timestep (panel (d) and panel (f)), the averaged Galilean PSATD achieves stability while preserving the overall structure of the wakefield. Indeed for  $c\Delta t = 5\Delta x$  (panel (d)) the  $E_z$  field is still almost indistinguishable from that of panel (a). For  $c\Delta t = 10\Delta x$  (panel (f)), small differences become noticeable, especially in the red-shifted laser oscillations - although they hardly affect the structure of the accelerating wakefield.

This may indicate that this value of  $\Delta t$  starts to reach the limit for which the simulation is not well-resolved in time anymore.

We also note that, both for  $c\Delta t = 5\Delta x$  (panel (d)) and  $c\Delta t = 10\Delta x$  (panel (f)), small transverse oscillations become noticeable in  $J_z$  for  $z < -1.0$  mm. These oscillations may be due to the remaining non-zero growth rate of the averaged Galilean algorithm (see the growth rates represented in panel (b) and (d) of Fig. 3). However, their magnitude is small enough that they do not lead to a modulation of the electric field, hence they do not affect the dynamics. Again, this represents a clear improvement compared to the standard Galilean algorithm (panel (b) and (e)).

## B. 3D LWFA

In order to show that the advantageous stability properties of the averaged Galilean PSATD generalize to 3D, we ran a 3D LWFA simulation using the same physical and numerical parameters as in section IV A. We note that, in this case, we had to use domain decomposition in order to be able to run the simulation. This setup was run with the standard Galilean PSATD and the averaged Galilean PSATD, both with a large timestep  $c\Delta t = 10\Delta z$ . Figure 5 displays corresponding snapshots. As can be seen, the standard Galilean PSATD algorithm is unstable for this large timestep, while the averaged Galilean PSATD algorithm remains stable. This is again consistent with the 2D results and confirms the benefits of the proposed averaged algorithm.

## C. 3D PWFA

We now go beyond the stability analysis, and show that the algorithm can speed up a full-scale plasma-wakefield simulation while preserving the physical results of interest. Here we focus on a 3D simulation of beam-driven wakefield acceleration. In this simulation, a 1 nC Gaussian electron beam propagates in a plasma with a background density of  $1.0 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , and experiences a typical evolution whereby the head of the beam erodes while the tail of the beam performs betatron oscillations in the generated wakefield. The electron beam

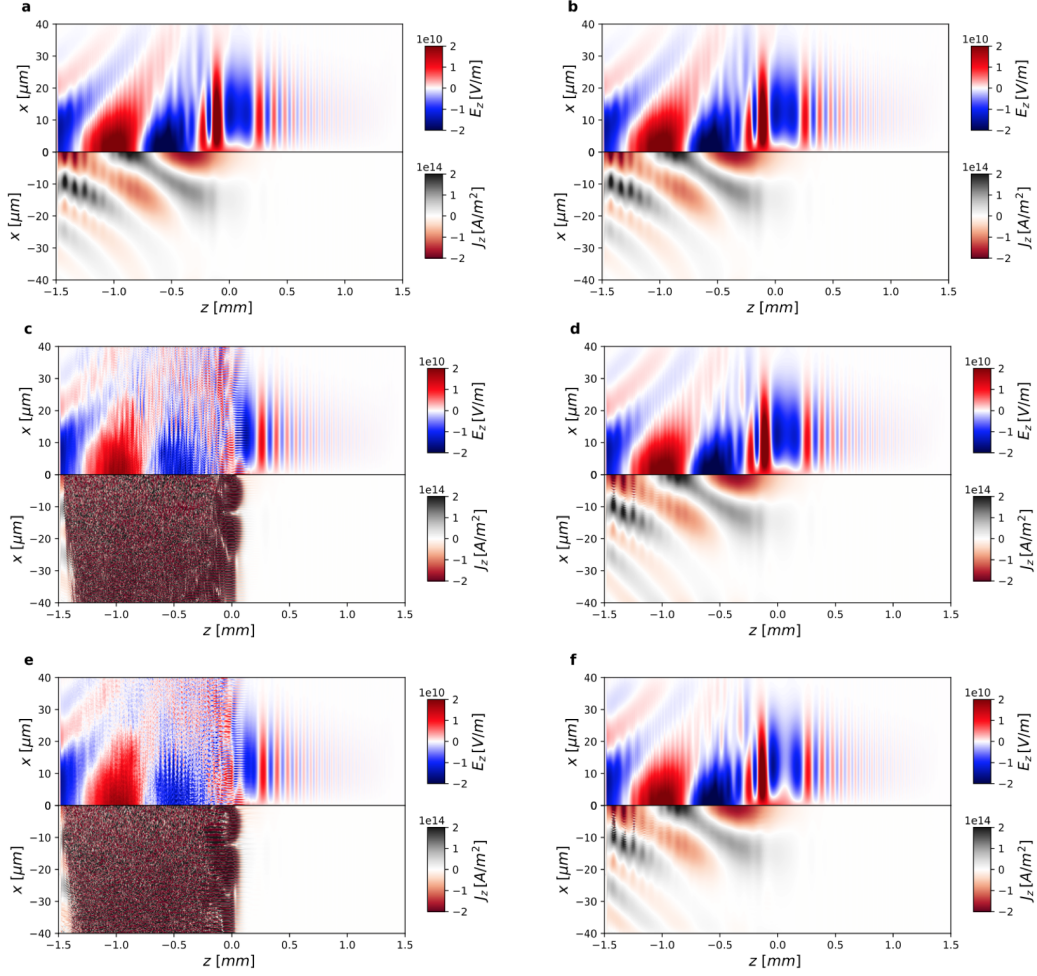


FIG. 4: **Instability mitigation in a 2D laser-wakefield simulation with large timestep.** The upper half of each subplot shows the  $E_z$  field seen by the macro-particles (i.e., the regular  $E_z$  field for the standard Galilean PSATD, and the averaged  $\langle E_z \rangle$  field for the averaged Galilean PSATD). The lower half of each subplot shows the longitudinal current density  $J_z$  of the plasma. All the fields are shown in the boosted frame. The different subplots correspond to the standard Galilean PSATD (a,c,e) and averaged Galilean PSATD (b,d,f), with  $c\Delta t = 0.1\Delta z = \Delta x$  (a-b),  $c\Delta t = 0.5\Delta z = 5\Delta x$  (c-d) and  $c\Delta t = \Delta z = 10\Delta x$  (e-f).

initially has a mean Lorentz factor  $\gamma = 2000$ , with a relative RMS spread  $\Delta\gamma/\gamma = 0.01$ ,  
 and a transverse and longitudinal RMS size of  $5\,\mu\text{m}$  and  $20\,\mu\text{m}$  respectively. The simulation  
 is run in a Lorentz-boosted frame ( $\gamma_b = 5.6$ ), with  $512^3$  cells of size  $\Delta x = \Delta y = 0.78\,\mu\text{m}$ ,  
 $\Delta z = 5\,\mu\text{m} = 6.4\,\Delta x$  (in the boosted frame), and a nodal PSATD solver with finite order 16

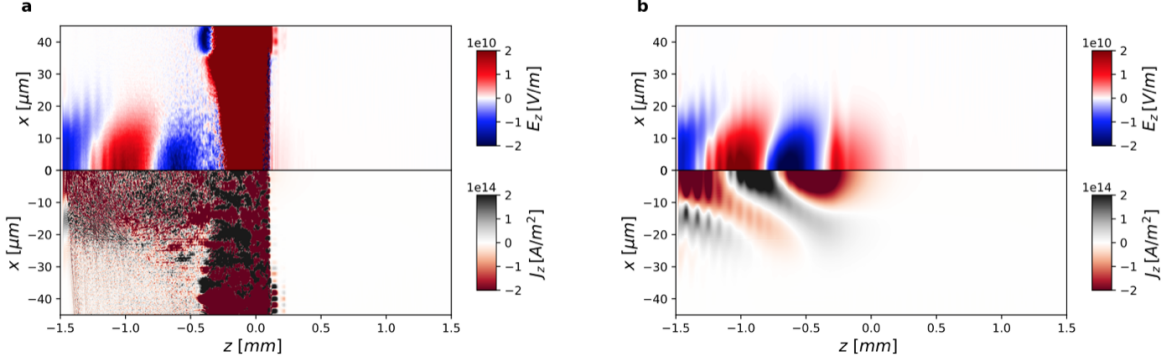


FIG. 5: **Instability mitigation in a 3D laser-wakefield simulation with large timestep.** The upper half of each subplot shows the  $E_z$  field seen by the macro-particles (i.e., the regular  $E_z$  field for the standard Galilean PSATD (a), and the averaged  $\langle E_z \rangle$  field for the averaged Galilean PSATD (b)). The lower half of each subplot shows the longitudinal current density  $J_z$  of the plasma. All the fields are shown in the boosted frame with  $c\Delta t = \Delta z = 10\Delta x$ .

[48, 57, 58]. In order to verify again that the averaged Galilean PSATD algorithm preserves the physics of interest, we run the simulation both with the standard Galilean PSATD algorithm and a small timestep  $c\Delta t = \Delta x$  (fiducial case) and with the averaged Galilean PSATD algorithm and a large timestep  $c\Delta t = \Delta z$ . In both cases, we ran the WarpX code on the Summit supercomputer, using 24 GPUs with domain decomposition along  $z$ .

The top panels of Figure 6 display colormaps of the wakefield in the laboratory frame, which were reconstructed on-the-fly during the boosted-frame simulation. Again, the simulation with the large timestep and the averaged Galilean PSATD is stable (panel (b)) and the simulated wakefield is almost indistinguishable from that produced from the fiducial small-timestep simulation (panel (a)). In addition, panels (c) and (d) in Figure 6 show the evolution of the emittance and relative energy spread of the driver beam in the laboratory frame, as it undergoes head erosion and betatron oscillation. This is obtained from laboratory-frame particle data that is reconstructed on-the-fly during the boosted-frame simulation. As can be seen, the evolution of these beam quantities show excellent agreement between the fiducial small-timestep simulation and the large-timestep with the averaged Galilean PSATD.

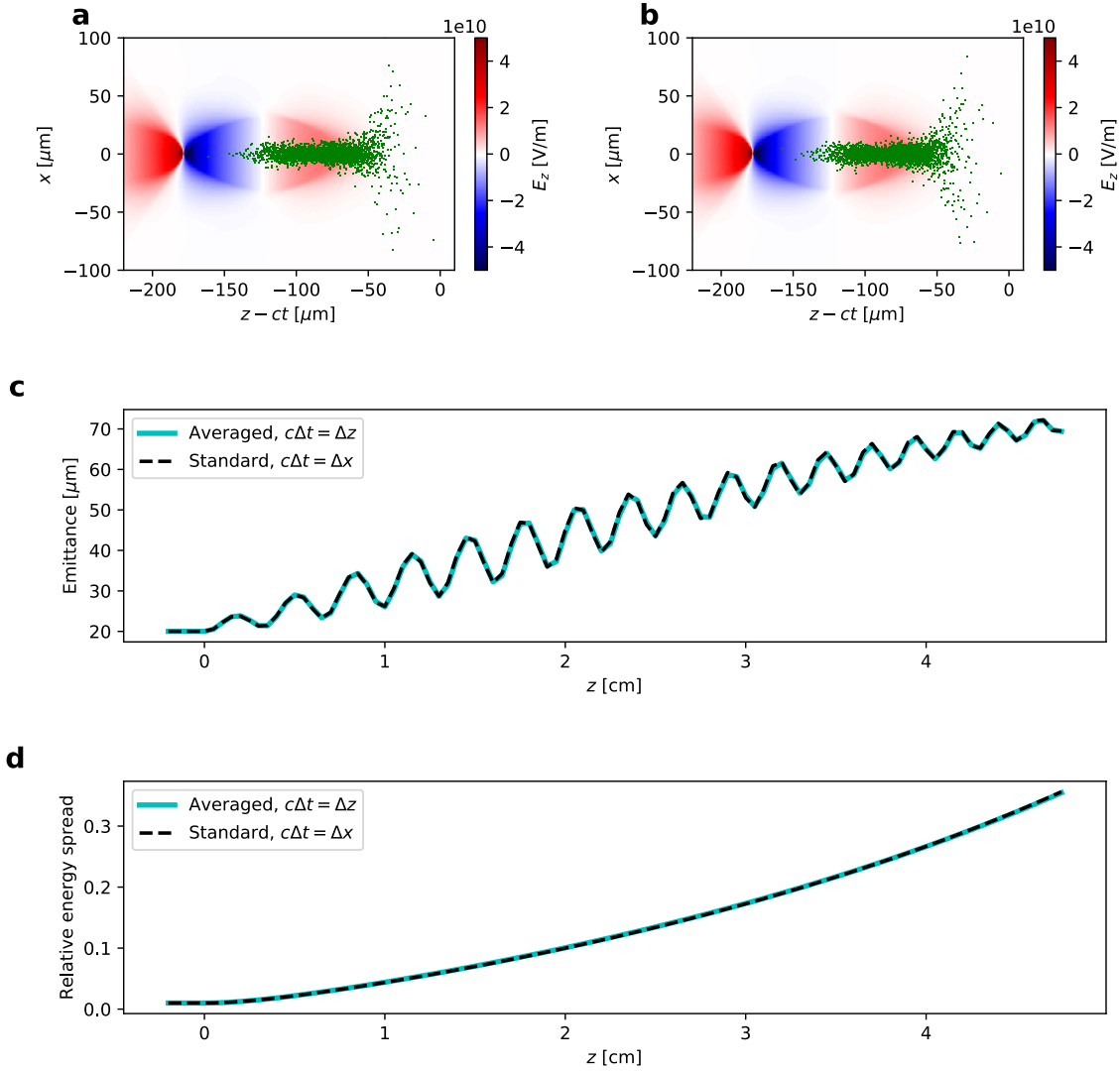


FIG. 6: **Algorithm comparison for a 3D plasma-wakefield simulation.** (a,b)

Snapshot of the  $E_z$  field ( $\langle E_z \rangle$  in the case of the averaged Galilean PSATD) in the laboratory frame, for the small-timestep ( $c\Delta t = \Delta x$ ) standard Galilean PSATD simulation (a) and large-timestep ( $c\Delta t = \Delta z$ ) averaged Galilean PSATD simulation (b) with fixed  $\Delta z = 6.4\Delta x$ . The green dots are representative random samples of the macroparticles in the beam driver. (c,d) Evolution of the emittance and relative energy spread of the beam, in the laboratory frame.

Thus, in the above example, the averaged Galilean PSATD allowed stable simulations to be run with a large timestep while preserving the integrity of the physics at stake. We note

that, as a consequence of the large timestep, the simulation using the averaged Galilean PSATD exhibited a  $5\times$  overall speed-up compared to the small-timestep standard Galilean PSATD simulation, on the Summit supercomputer.

## V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In this paper, we proposed a modified PIC algorithm that enables stable boosted-frame simulations of plasma-based acceleration with a large timestep  $c\Delta t \gg \Delta x$ , where  $\Delta x$  represents the smallest cell size. This was achieved by using a CFL-free Galilean PSATD solver and by averaging the  $\mathbf{E}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  fields in time, in order to inhibit spurious resonances with under-resolved, aliased electromagnetic modes. We demonstrated this novel scheme in realistic 2D and 3D plasma-wakefield simulations.

We note that the proposed algorithm could certainly be further refined and improved upon in the future. For instance, although the proposed algorithm strongly reduces the NCI growth rate for large timesteps, it does not completely eliminate it. As a consequence, the NCI at large timesteps could still be an issue for certain sets of parameters.

In conclusion, this work demonstrates that it is possible to run boosted-frame simulations with a much larger timestep than the traditional CFL limit, while still accurately capturing the physics. This new development enables potential speedups of an order of magnitude or more, opening up a new area of investigation within the field of first-principles, Particle-In-Cell modeling of plasma-wakefield particle accelerators, whereby the simulation timestep is chosen much more freely than before.

Although the present work is focused on simulations of plasma accelerators and on a particular method (the averaged Galilean PSATD), it could have a wider impact. For instance, even though the algorithm proposed here builds specifically upon the PSATD framework, the central idea (namely averaging the fields in time) is fairly general and could thus also guide the future development of similar solutions for FDTD-based methods. In addition, beyond the plasma accelerator community, this work may be of interest to the modeling of advanced light sources concepts, coherent synchrotron radiation in particle accelerators,

astrophysical shocks or beam-plasma instabilities of astrophysical relativistic jets, which can also utilize the boosted-frame PIC method for accurate modeling from first principles. We also envision that the method that is used in this paper can be employed to overcome similar timestep limitations in PIC simulations that do not employ the boosted-frame technique, with impact to a much wider range of applications.

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equationsection

## Appendix A: Derivation of the averaged fields

Throughout the paper, we use the notation  $\langle \hat{\mathcal{F}} \rangle^n$  to refer to the averaged field within the time interval  $[(n - \frac{1}{2})\Delta t, (n + \frac{1}{2})\Delta t]$ , defined as

$$\langle \hat{\mathcal{F}} \rangle^n = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{(n-1/2)\Delta t}^{(n+1/2)\Delta t} \hat{\mathcal{F}}(\mathbf{k}, \tau) d\tau, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where  $\hat{\mathcal{F}} = \hat{\mathcal{F}}(\mathbf{k}, t) = \int \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}, t) e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} d^3\mathbf{x}$  refers to the Fourier transform of the  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}, t)$  field.

In the Galilean coordinates drifting at  $\mathbf{v}_{gal}$ , the  $p$ -order discretized Maxwell equations transformed to Fourier space read[48]:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - i[\mathbf{k}] \cdot \mathbf{v}_{gal}\right)^2 \hat{\mathcal{B}} + c^2[k]^2 \hat{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} i[\mathbf{k}] \times \hat{\mathcal{J}}, \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - i[\mathbf{k}] \cdot \mathbf{v}_{gal}\right)^2 \hat{\mathcal{E}} + c^2[k]^2 \hat{\mathcal{E}} &= -\frac{c^2}{\varepsilon_0} \hat{\rho} i[\mathbf{k}] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - i[\mathbf{k}] \cdot \mathbf{v}_{gal}\right) \hat{\mathcal{J}}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

313 where  $[k] = \sqrt{[\mathbf{k}]^2} = \sqrt{[k_x]^2 + [k_y]^2 + [k_z]^2}$  and where  $[k_u]$  with  $u = \{x, y, z\}$  is the Fourier  
 314 transform of the  $p$ -order discretized stencil  $\hat{\nabla}_u$  (i.e., such that a  $p$ -order Taylor expansion  
 315 yields  $\hat{\nabla}_u F = \partial_u F + O(\Delta u^p)$ .) [57, 58].

As explained in [46], these equations can be integrated analytically under the assumption that the current  $\hat{\mathcal{J}}$  is constant over one timestep, and that the fields  $\hat{\mathcal{E}}, \hat{\mathcal{B}}, \hat{\mathcal{J}}$  and  $\hat{\rho}$  satisfy the conservation equations. More specifically, assuming that the  $\mathbf{E}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  fields are known at  $t = (n-1)\Delta t$ , and under the assumption that  $\hat{\mathcal{J}}(\mathbf{k}, t)$  is constant and equal to  $\hat{\mathcal{J}}^{n-1/2}(\mathbf{k})$  over the time interval  $[(n-1)\Delta t, n\Delta t]$ , we can obtain the expressions of  $\hat{\mathcal{E}}(\mathbf{k}, t)$ ,  $\hat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbf{k}, t)$  as a function of  $\hat{\mathcal{E}}^{n-1}$ ,  $\hat{\mathcal{B}}^{n-1}$ ,  $\hat{\mathcal{J}}^{n-1/2}$ ,  $\hat{\rho}^{n-1}$ ,  $\hat{\rho}^n$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{E}}(\mathbf{k}, t) &= \left[ \hat{\mathcal{E}}^{n-1} - \frac{\alpha_1}{c^2[k]^2(1-\nu^2)} - \frac{\beta_1}{c^2[k]^2} \right] \cos[c[k](t - (n-1)\Delta t)] e^{i\nu c[k](t - (n-1)\Delta t)} \\ &\quad + \frac{\alpha_1}{c^2[k]^2(1-\nu^2)} + \frac{\beta_1}{c^2[k]^2} e^{i\nu c[k](t - (n-1)\Delta t)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{c[k]} \left[ c^2 i[\mathbf{k}] \times \hat{\mathcal{B}}^{n-1} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \hat{\mathcal{J}}^{n-1/2} + i\nu \frac{\alpha_1}{c[k](1-\nu^2)} \right] \sin[c[k](t - (n-1)\Delta t)] e^{i\nu c[k](t - (n-1)\Delta t)} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbf{k}, t) &= \left[ \hat{\mathcal{B}}^{n-1} - \frac{\alpha_2}{c^2[k]^2(1-\nu^2)} \right] \cos[c[k](t - (n-1)\Delta t)] e^{i\nu c[k](t - (n-1)\Delta t)} + \frac{\alpha_2}{c^2[k]^2(1-\nu^2)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{c[k]} \left[ -i[\mathbf{k}] \times \hat{\mathcal{E}}^{n-1} + i\nu \frac{\alpha_2}{c[k](1-\nu^2)} \right] \sin[c[k](t - (n-1)\Delta t)] e^{i\nu c[k](t - (n-1)\Delta t)} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

where  $\nu = [\mathbf{k}] \cdot \mathbf{v}_{gal} / c[k]$  and

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{i\nu c[k]}{\varepsilon_0} \hat{\mathcal{J}}^{n-1/2} - \frac{c^2}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\hat{\rho}^n - \hat{\rho}^{n-1} e^{i\nu c[k]\Delta t}}{1 - e^{i\nu c[k]\Delta t}} i[\mathbf{k}] \quad (\text{A.6})$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{c^2}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\hat{\rho}^n - \hat{\rho}^{n-1}}{1 - e^{i\nu c[k]\Delta t}} i[\mathbf{k}] \quad (\text{A.7})$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} i[\mathbf{k}] \times \hat{\mathcal{J}}^{n-1/2} \quad (\text{A.8})$$

316 Strictly speaking, these expressions of  $\hat{\mathcal{E}}(\mathbf{k}, t)$ ,  $\hat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbf{k}, t)$  in Eqns. (A.4) and (A.5) are only  
 317 valid for  $t$  in the interval  $[(n-1)\Delta t, n\Delta t]$  (because of the assumption  $\hat{\mathcal{J}}(\mathbf{k}, t) = \hat{\mathcal{J}}^{n-1/2}(\mathbf{k})$ ).  
 318 However, we assume that there are also approximately valid on the interval  $[(n-1/2)\Delta t, (n+1/2)\Delta t]$   
 319 over which the fields are averaged (see Fig. 2). This is valid if  $\hat{\mathcal{J}}$  varies slowly from  
 320 one timestep to the next - i.e., if the plasma response is well-resolved in time.

Under these assumptions, we average Eqns. (A.4) and (A.5) in time as defined in Eq. (A.1), and obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{\mathcal{E}} \rangle^n &= \Psi_1 \hat{\mathcal{E}}^{n-1} - ic\Psi_2 \frac{[\mathbf{k}]}{[k]} \times \hat{\mathcal{B}}^{n-1} \\ &+ \left( \frac{i\nu c[k]}{\varepsilon_0} A_1 + \frac{\Psi_2}{c[k]\varepsilon_0} \right) \hat{\mathcal{J}}^{n-1/2} \\ &+ C_\rho (A_2 - A_1) \hat{\rho}^n \frac{[\mathbf{k}]}{[k]} + C_\rho (\theta^2 A_1 - A_2) \hat{\rho}^{n-1} \frac{[\mathbf{k}]}{[k]}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

$$\langle \hat{\mathcal{B}} \rangle^n = \Psi_1 \hat{\mathcal{B}}^{n-1} + \frac{i}{c} \Psi_2 \frac{[\mathbf{k}]}{[k]} \times \hat{\mathcal{E}}^{n-1} + \frac{i[k]}{\varepsilon_0} A_1 \frac{[\mathbf{k}]}{[k]} \times \hat{\mathcal{J}}^{n-1/2}. \quad (\text{A.10})$$

Here again,  $\nu = [\mathbf{k}] \cdot \mathbf{v}_{gal}/c[k]$ ,  $\theta = e^{i[\mathbf{k}] \cdot \mathbf{v}_{gal} \Delta t/2}$ , and the other coefficients are given by:

$$C_\rho = \frac{ic^2[k]}{\varepsilon_0(1 - \theta^2)}, \quad (\text{A.11a})$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\Psi_1 - 1 + i\nu\Psi_2}{c^2[k]^2(\nu^2 - 1)}, \quad (\text{A.11b})$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\Psi_3 - \Psi_1}{c^2[k]^2}, \quad (\text{A.11c})$$

$$\Psi_1 = \theta \frac{(S_1 + i\nu C_1) - \theta^2(S_3 + i\nu C_3)}{c[k]\Delta t(\nu^2 - 1)}, \quad (\text{A.11d})$$

$$\Psi_2 = \theta \frac{(C_1 - i\nu S_1) - \theta^2(C_3 - i\nu S_3)}{c[k]\Delta t(\nu^2 - 1)}, \quad (\text{A.11e})$$

$$\Psi_3 = \frac{i\theta(1 - \theta^2)}{c[k]\Delta t\nu}, \quad (\text{A.11f})$$

321 with  $C_m = \cos(m c[k] \Delta t/2)$  and  $S_m = \sin(m c[k] \Delta t/2)$  for  $m = 1, 2, 3$ .

## 322 Appendix B: PIC cycle overview

323 Fig. 2 gives an overview of a key part of the PIC loop for the averaged Galilean PSATD  
 324 algorithm. Here we describe the exact PIC loop in more detail. Assuming that we originally

325 know the particle positions and momenta  $\mathbf{x}^n$  at  $\mathbf{p}^{n-1/2}$  and the fields  $\mathbf{E}^{n-1}$  and  $\mathbf{B}^{n-1}$ , the  
 326 loop consists of the following steps:

- 327 1. Deposit the charge and current densities of the particles onto the spatial grid. In  
 328 particular, we deposit the charge density  $\rho^n$  at time  $t = n\Delta t$  from the particle positions  
 329  $\mathbf{x}^n$  and the current density  $\mathbf{J}^{n-1/2}$  at time  $t = (n - \frac{1}{2})\Delta t$  from the particle positions  
 330  $\mathbf{x}^{n-1}$  and  $\mathbf{x}^n$  and the particle velocities  $\mathbf{v}^{n-1/2}$ ;
- 331 2. Transform all relevant physical quantities from physical space to Fourier space;
- 332 3. Compute the new electromagnetic fields in Fourier space  $\hat{\mathbf{E}}^n$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{B}}^n$ , from the charge  
 333 and current densities  $\hat{\rho}^{n-1}$  (available from the previous PIC iteration),  $\hat{\rho}^n$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{J}}^{n-1/2}$ ;
- 334 4. Compute the averaged electromagnetic fields,  $\langle \hat{\mathbf{E}} \rangle^n$  and  $\langle \hat{\mathbf{B}} \rangle^n$ ;
- 335 5. Transform all relevant physical quantities from Fourier space back to physical space;
- 336 6. Gather the averaged electromagnetic fields, in physical space, from the spatial grid  
 337 onto the particles;
- 338 7. Push the particles by updating their positions and momenta based on the current  
 339 values of the averaged electromagnetic fields,  $\langle \mathbf{E} \rangle^n$  and  $\langle \mathbf{B} \rangle^n$ , whose precise definition  
 340 is given in the next section. In particular, the momenta are updated from  $\mathbf{p}^{n-1/2}$  to  
 341  $\mathbf{p}^{n+1/2}$  and the positions are then updated from  $\mathbf{x}^n$  to  $\mathbf{x}^{n+1}$

## 342 **Appendix C: Derivation of the Dispersion Relation for the Averaged Galilean PSATD** 343 **Algorithm**

344 Here we derive the 2D dispersion relation to study the NCI induced by a relativistic plasma  
 345 flowing through a periodic grid along the  $z$ -axis with velocity  $\mathbf{v}_0 = v_0 \mathbf{u}_z$ , where  $v_0 =$   
 346  $c(1 - 1/\gamma_b^2)^{1/2}$ . This is done by combining the discretized Maxwell equations in the Galilean  
 347 frame and the discretized Vlasov equation, and assuming small perturbations for the electro-  
 348 magnetic fields  $\mathbf{E}$ ,  $\mathbf{B}$  and the distribution function  $\delta f$ . Because the Vlasov equation involves  
 349 the averaged fields  $\langle \mathbf{E} \rangle$ ,  $\langle \mathbf{B} \rangle$ , we include their expression as a function of the regular fields

350  $\mathbf{E}$ ,  $\mathbf{B}$  in the system of equations. Hence, when expressed in spectral space, the different  
 351 equations of the system are:

- the discretized Maxwell equations at  $n$ -th time step in time-symmetrical form [46]:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta^* c \hat{\mathbf{B}}^n - \theta c \hat{\mathbf{B}}^{n-1} = & -t_{ck} \frac{i\mathbf{k} \times (\theta^* \hat{\mathbf{E}}^n + \theta \hat{\mathbf{E}}^{n-1})}{k} \\ & + 2\chi_4' \frac{\hat{T}}{\varepsilon_0 ck} \frac{\mathbf{k} \times \hat{\mathcal{J}}_d^{n-1/2}}{k}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta^* \hat{\mathbf{E}}^n - \theta \hat{\mathbf{E}}^{n-1} = & t_{ck} \frac{i\mathbf{k} \times (\theta^* c \hat{\mathbf{B}}^n + \theta c \hat{\mathbf{B}}^{n-1})}{k} \\ & - 2\chi_4 \frac{\hat{T}}{\varepsilon_0 ck} \left[ \hat{\mathcal{J}}_d^{n-1/2} - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \hat{\mathcal{J}}_d^{n-1/2})\mathbf{k}}{k^2} \right] \\ & - \frac{\hat{T}i\mathbf{k}}{\varepsilon_0 k^2} (\theta^* \hat{\rho}^n - \theta \hat{\rho}^{n-1}); \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.2})$$

- the perturbed Vlasov equation [46]. Note that, here, we replaced the regular fields  $\hat{\mathbf{E}}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{B}}$  by the averaged fields  $\langle \hat{\mathbf{E}} \rangle$ ,  $\langle \hat{\mathbf{B}} \rangle$  in order to take into account the changes associated with the averaged Galilean PSATD.

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta \hat{f}^{n+1/2}(\mathbf{k}_m, \mathbf{p}) e^{i\mathbf{k}_m(\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{v}_{gal})\Delta t/2} \\ & - \hat{f}^{n-1/2}(\mathbf{k}_m, \mathbf{p}) e^{-i\mathbf{k}_m(\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{v}_{gal})\Delta t/2} \\ & + q\Delta t \hat{S}(\mathbf{k}_m) \left[ \langle \hat{\mathbf{E}}^n(\mathbf{k}) \rangle + \mathbf{v} \times \langle \hat{\mathbf{B}}^n(\mathbf{k}) \rangle \right] \cdot \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \mathbf{p}} = 0; \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.3})$$

- the expression of the averaged field for  $t \in [(n-1/2)\Delta t, (n+1/2)\Delta t]$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{\mathbf{B}}^n(\mathbf{k}, t) \rangle = & \Psi_1 \hat{\mathbf{B}}^{n-1} + \frac{i}{c} \Psi_2 \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k} \times \hat{\mathbf{E}}^{n-1} \\ & + \frac{ik}{\varepsilon_0} A_1 \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k} \times \hat{\mathcal{J}}^{n-1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.4})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{\mathbf{E}}^n(\mathbf{k}, t) \rangle = & \Psi_1 \hat{\mathbf{E}}^{n-1} - ic\Psi_2 \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k} \times \hat{\mathbf{B}}^{n-1} \\ & + \left( \frac{i\nu ck}{\varepsilon_0} A_1 + \frac{\Psi_2}{ck\varepsilon_0} \right) \hat{\mathcal{J}}^{n-1/2} \\ & + C_\rho(A_2 - A_1) \hat{\rho}^n \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k} + C_\rho(\theta^2 A_1 - A_2) \hat{\rho}^{n-1} \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.5})$$

352 Here,  $\hat{T} = \prod_i [1 - \sin(k_i \Delta i/2)]$  represents a one-pass binomial smoother, and  $\hat{S}(\mathbf{k}_m)$  is  
 353 the particle shape factor, with  $\mathbf{k}_m = \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{K}_m$  ( $\mathbf{K}_m = 2\pi \sum_i u_i m_i / \Delta i$ ) for  $i = \{x, y, z\}$ .

As follows from the discrete continuity equation, the corrected current  $\hat{\mathcal{J}}^{n-1/2}$  satisfies

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathcal{J}}^{n-1/2} &= \hat{\mathcal{J}}_d^{n-1/2} - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \hat{\mathcal{J}}_d^{n-1/2})\mathbf{k}}{k^2} \\ &+ \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{gal})\mathbf{k}}{k^2} \frac{\hat{\rho}^n - \hat{\rho}^{n-1}\theta^2}{1 - \theta^2}.\end{aligned}\quad (\text{C.6})$$

As in [46], we use the following Ansatz for the electromagnetic modes:

$$\hat{\mathcal{E}}^n(\mathbf{k}) = \hat{\mathcal{E}}(\mathbf{k})e^{-i(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{gal})n\Delta t}, \quad (\text{C.7a})$$

$$\langle \hat{\mathcal{E}}^n(\mathbf{k}) \rangle = \langle \hat{\mathcal{E}}(\mathbf{k}) \rangle e^{-i(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{gal})n\Delta t}, \quad (\text{C.7b})$$

$$\delta \hat{f}^{n-1/2}(\mathbf{k}_m, \mathbf{p}) = \delta \hat{f}(\mathbf{k}_m, \mathbf{p})e^{-i(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{gal})(n-1/2)\Delta t}, \quad (\text{C.7c})$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{J}}_d^{n-1/2}(\mathbf{k}) = \hat{\mathcal{J}}_d(\mathbf{k})e^{-i(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{gal})(n-1/2)\Delta t}, \quad (\text{C.7d})$$

$$\hat{\rho}^n(\mathbf{k}) = \hat{\rho}(\mathbf{k})e^{-i(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{gal})n\Delta t}, \quad (\text{C.7e})$$

and after some amount of algebra, we derive the following equations for  $\hat{\mathcal{J}}_d(\mathbf{k})$  and  $\hat{\rho}(\mathbf{k})$  from the Vlasov equation (see a similar derivation in [46]):

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \hat{\mathcal{F}}(\mathbf{k}) \rangle &= \langle \hat{\mathcal{E}}(\mathbf{k}) \rangle + \mathbf{v}_0 \times \langle \hat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbf{k}) \rangle \\ &- (\mathbf{v}_0 \cdot \langle \hat{\mathcal{E}}(\mathbf{k}) \rangle)\mathbf{v}_0/c^2,\end{aligned}\quad (\text{C.8})$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{J}}_d = i \frac{ck\varepsilon_0}{\hat{T}} \left( \xi_1 \langle \hat{\mathcal{F}} \rangle + (\xi_2 \cdot \langle \hat{\mathcal{F}} \rangle) \frac{\mathbf{v}_0}{c} \right), \quad (\text{C.9})$$

$$\hat{\rho} = \frac{ik\varepsilon_0}{\hat{T}} (\xi_3 \cdot \langle \hat{\mathcal{F}} \rangle), \quad (\text{C.10})$$

In addition, by substituting the expressions (C.6) and (C.7) into (C.1), (C.2), (C.4),

the problem is reduced to the following set of equations to be solved:

$$s_\omega c\hat{\mathcal{B}} = t_{ck}c_\omega \frac{\mathbf{k} \times \hat{\mathcal{E}}}{k} + \chi_4' \frac{\hat{T}}{\varepsilon_0 ck} \frac{i\mathbf{k} \times \hat{\mathcal{J}}_d}{k}, \quad (\text{C.11})$$

$$s_\omega \hat{\mathcal{E}} = -c_\omega t_{ck} \frac{kc\hat{\mathcal{B}}}{k} - i s_\omega \frac{\hat{T}\mathbf{k}}{\varepsilon_0 k^2} \hat{\rho} - i\chi_4 \frac{\hat{T}}{\varepsilon_0 ck} \left[ \hat{\mathcal{J}}_d - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \hat{\mathcal{J}}_d)\mathbf{k}}{k^2} \right], \quad (\text{C.12})$$

$$\theta^2 c\langle \hat{\mathcal{B}} \rangle = \Psi_1 c\hat{\mathcal{B}} e^{i\omega\Delta t} + i\Psi_2 \frac{\mathbf{k} \times \hat{\mathcal{E}}}{k} e^{i\omega\Delta t} + \frac{ickA_1\hat{T}\theta}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\mathbf{k} \times \hat{\mathcal{J}}_d}{k} e^{\frac{i\omega\Delta t}{2}}, \quad (\text{C.13})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta^2 \langle \hat{\mathcal{E}} \rangle &= \Psi_1 \hat{\mathcal{E}} e^{i\omega\Delta t} - ic\Psi_2 \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k} \times \hat{\mathcal{B}} e^{i\omega\Delta t} \\ &+ \frac{iA_\nu \hat{T}}{ck\varepsilon_0} \theta e^{\frac{i\omega\Delta t}{2}} \left[ \hat{\mathcal{J}}_d - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \hat{\mathcal{J}}_d)\mathbf{k}}{k^2} \right] \\ &+ \frac{i\mathbf{k}\hat{\rho}\hat{T}}{\varepsilon_0 k^2} \frac{c^2 k^2 A_2 (\theta^2 - e^{i\omega\Delta t})}{(1 - \theta^2)} \\ &+ \frac{c^2 k^2 A_2 \theta^2 (c^2 k^2 A_1 - \nu A_\nu) (e^{i\omega\Delta t} - 1)}{(1 - \theta^2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.14})$$

Here,  $A_\nu = \nu c^2 k^2 A_1 - i\Psi_2$ , and the  $\xi_1, \xi_{2,3}$  coefficients represent the plasma response (for more details see Appendix A in [46]):

$$\xi_1 = \frac{\hat{T}\omega_p^2}{\gamma_0 ck} \sum_m \frac{\hat{S}^2(\mathbf{k}_m)}{s'_\omega}, \quad (\text{C.15})$$

$$\xi_2 = \frac{\hat{T}\omega_p^2}{\gamma_0 k} \sum_m \frac{c_{\omega'} \hat{S}^2(\mathbf{k}_m)}{s_{\omega'}^2} \mathbf{k}_m, \quad (\text{C.16})$$

$$\xi_3 = \frac{\hat{T}\omega_p^2}{\gamma_0 k} \sum_m \frac{\hat{S}^2(\mathbf{k}_m)}{s_{\omega'}^2} \mathbf{k}_m, \quad (\text{C.17})$$

where

$$c_{\omega'} = \cos \left( \frac{\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_0 - \mathbf{K}_m(\mathbf{v}_0 - \mathbf{v}_{gal})}{2\Delta t^{-1}} \right), \quad (\text{C.18})$$

$$s_{\omega'} = \frac{2}{\Delta t} \sin \left( \frac{\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_0 - \mathbf{K}_m(\mathbf{v}_0 - \mathbf{v}_{gal})}{2\Delta t^{-1}} \right). \quad (\text{C.19})$$

By projecting equations (C.12) and (C.14) along  $y$  and equations (C.9), (C.11) and (C.13) along  $x$  and  $z$ , the final system of equations can be written in the matrix form

$$\mathbf{M}_{av} \mathbf{U} = 0, \quad (\text{C.20})$$

354 where  $\mathbf{M}_{av}$  is the block matrix

$$\mathbf{M}_{av} = \begin{bmatrix} & -\theta^2 & 0 & 0 & & \\ & \mathbf{M} & 0 & -\theta^2 & 0 & \mathbf{N} \\ & & 0 & 0 & -\theta^2 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & \mathbf{P} & & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & \\ & \mathbf{R} & & 0 & 0 & 0 & & \mathbf{Q} & \\ & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{C.21})$$

and  $\mathbf{U}$  is the vector

$$\mathbf{U} = \left( c\hat{\mathcal{B}}_y, \hat{\mathcal{E}}_z, \hat{\mathcal{E}}_x, c\langle\hat{\mathcal{B}}_y\rangle, \langle\hat{\mathcal{E}}_z\rangle, \langle\hat{\mathcal{E}}_x\rangle, \frac{\hat{\mathcal{J}}_z}{ck\varepsilon_0}, \frac{\hat{\mathcal{J}}_x}{ck\varepsilon_0}, \frac{\hat{\rho}}{k\varepsilon_0} \right)^T. \quad (\text{C.22})$$

355 The resulting dispersion relation is given by the determinant equation

$$\det \mathbf{M}_{av} = 0. \quad (\text{C.23})$$

Here, the individual matrices defining  $\mathbf{M}_{av}$  read

$$\mathbf{M} = e_\omega \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_1 & -i\Psi_2 k_{xn} & i\Psi_2 k_{zn} \\ -i\Psi_2 k_{xn} & \Psi_1 & 0 \\ i\Psi_2 k_{zn} & 0 & \Psi_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (\text{C.24a})$$

$$\mathbf{N} = \theta \sqrt{e_\omega} \hat{T} \begin{bmatrix} -iA_1 k_{xn} & iA_1 k_{zn} & 0 \\ ik_{xn}^2 A_\nu & -ik_{xn} k_{zn} A_\nu & ik_{zn} r_{\omega\nu} \\ -ik_{xn} k_{zn} A_\nu & ik_{zn}^2 A_\nu & ik_{xn} r_{\omega\nu} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (\text{C.24b})$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{1}{\hat{T}} \begin{bmatrix} i\beta_0^2 \xi_{2x} & -i(1 - \beta_0^2)(\beta_0 \xi_{2z} + \xi_1) & -i\beta_0 \xi_{2x} \\ i\beta_0 \xi_1 & 0 & -i\xi_1 \\ i\beta_0 \xi_{3x} & -i(1 - \beta_0^2) \xi_{3z} & -i\xi_{3x} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (\text{C.24c})$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} s_\omega & c_\omega k_{xn} t_{ck} & -c_\omega k_{zn} t_{ck} \\ c_\omega k_{xn} t_{ck} & s_\omega & 0 \\ -c_\omega k_{zn} t_{ck} & 0 & s_\omega \end{bmatrix}, \quad (\text{C.24d})$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \hat{T} \begin{bmatrix} ik_{xn} \chi_4' & -ik_{zn} \chi_4' & 0 \\ ik_{xn}^2 \chi_4 & -ik_{xn} k_{zn} \chi_4 & ik_{zn} s_\omega \\ -ik_{xn} k_{zn} \chi_4 & ik_{zn}^2 \chi_4 & ik_{xn} s_\omega \end{bmatrix}, \quad (\text{C.24e})$$

with  $k_{xn} = k_x/k$ ,  $k_{zn} = k_z/k$ ,  $\beta_0 = v_0/c$ ,  $c_\omega = \cos(\omega\Delta t/2)$ ,  $s_\omega = \sin(\omega\Delta t/2)$ , and

$$r_{\omega\nu} = \frac{\theta^*}{\sqrt{e_\omega}} \frac{A_2(\theta^2 - e^{i\omega\Delta t}) + \theta^2(A_1 - \nu A_\nu)(e^{i\omega\Delta t} - 1)}{(1 - \theta^2)}. \quad (\text{C.25})$$

356 Even though the matrix  $\mathbf{M}_{av}$  has multiple zeros entries, it is difficult to find an analytical  
 357 solution of equation (C.23) for any pair  $(k_x, k_z)$ . To solve it numerically, we used the secant  
 358 method as a root-finding algorithm, which allowed us to calculate the NCI growth rates  
 359 across a wide range of frequencies.

360 We remark that in the case of the standard Galilean PSATD scheme,  $\mathbf{M}_{av}$  reduces to

$$\mathbf{M}_{av} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} & \mathbf{Q} \\ \mathbf{P} & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (\text{C.26})$$

which is equivalent to equation (19) of [46].

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