



## Recovering Gardner Restacking with Purely Diffusive Operations

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The total amount of energy that could possibly be liberated from a system – that is, the free or available energy – is a quantity of interest in a variety of plasma systems. How much energy is accessible in a particular system is determined by the set of operations that can be performed on the system; each distinct set of operations will be associated with a free energy.

One of the first approaches to this problem, undertaken by C. S. Gardner, defines a set of operations (and a corresponding free energy) as any operation that conserves phase space volumes [1]. The operations are sometimes called Gardner restacking; the free energy is sometimes called the Gardner free energy.

Another major approach, originally proposed to model the kind of phase space mixing associated with wave-particle interactions, is to allow any operation that tends to equalize the populations of pairs of elements in phase space [2]. The resulting free energy is called the diffusively accessible free energy.

Either set of operations can be restricted to respect one or more conservation laws [3-5]. These restricted free energies may be useful for predicting instability levels in real experiments [6].

For any discrete system, with some finite number of phase space elements, the Gardner free energy exceeds the diffusively accessible free energy (except in cases where both vanish) [7]. However, it was recently shown that for continuous systems, these free energies are – surprisingly enough – equal [8, 9].

This talk will discuss the spectrum of states that are accessible through diffusive operations, and how best to understand the relationship between these different notions of free energy.

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