Self-Consistent Dynamic Simulation of Ions around a Negatively Charged Dust Grain

Beau A. Brooks Dustin L. Sanford Naoki B. Ellis Dr. Lorin S. Matthews Dr. Truell W. Hyde





Overview

- Research Goal
- Code Development
- Current Code
 - Parameters
 - Forces
 - Ion Density
 - Electric Potential
 - Ion-Neutral Particle Collisions

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- Results
- Conclusions

Objective

- Inspiration:
 - Alexander Piel
 - Developed MAD code to model N-ions in a plasma sheath

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- Models Ion density and electric potential
- Create a dynamic simulation to repeat Piel results
- Implement additional forces

Alexander Piel, "*Molecular dynamics simulation of ion flows around microparticles,*" IEAP, Christian-Albrechts-Universitat, D-24098 Kiel, Germany, 2017.

Model

- Ions begin in positive Z
 - Given initial position and velocity
- Ions experience forces from environment
 - Other ions
 - Dust particle
 - External **E** field
 - Collisions
- Ions reset when leaving simulation
 - Boundaries





Parameters

- Dust
 - Charge = 30,000e
 - Radius = 8.89e-6 m
- lons
 - Argon (mass = 6.63e-26 kg)
 - Charge = -e
 - Ion Temperature = 300 K
- Electron Temperature = 46000 K
- Mach = 1.1
- Plasma Density Far from Dust = 1e15 particles/m³



Forces

Ion/Ion Interactions

- Ions treated as Yukawa Particles (shielded by thermal electrons)
- Ion/Dust Interaction
 - Dust treated as point charge
- Ion/Electric Field

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$$E(r) = \frac{en_{i0}\lambda_{De}}{\epsilon_0}(\frac{R}{\lambda_{De}}+1) \times \exp(-R/\lambda_{De}) \times \frac{\lambda_{De}}{r} \left[\sinh\frac{r}{\lambda_{De}} - \frac{\lambda_{De}}{r}\cosh\frac{r}{\lambda_{De}}\right]$$





Ion Density and Electric Potential

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- Simulation sphere divided into grid spaces
 - Grid records the location of each ion over time
- Electric potential summed using a 3D grid
 - Shielded ion potentials

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$$\Phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_i|}{\lambda_{De}}\right)}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_i|}$$

- Coulomb potential of dust particle
- External potential due to plasma electric field





Ion-Neutral Particle Collisions

- Plasma has neutral atoms
- Resonant charge exchange between atom and ion
- Gas density is related to ion mean free path
 - Current mean free path approximated to $0.75^*\lambda_{De}$
- Ions velocity is randomized at end of path to simulate collision



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Results





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Results (cont.)



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Results (cont.)





Results (cont.)





Discussion

- Electric potential values
- Ion density map
 - number of ions vs resolution
- Ion mean free path
 - $\bar{\lambda} = \frac{kT}{P\pi\sigma\sqrt{2}}$ where T is ion temperature, P is pressure, and σ is effective collisional cross section

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• Gives very small value on order of 10⁻¹⁶



Conclusion

- Increased number of ions needed
 - Piel uses 2¹⁶ ions
- Dust charging as future implementation
- Code can be translated to C++ and run on GPU



Acknowledgements

- CASPER
- Baylor University Department of Physics
- NSF Grant No. 1414523
- B-TRUE

Works Cited



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